

# Incorporating Domain Events and Anti-corruption Layers



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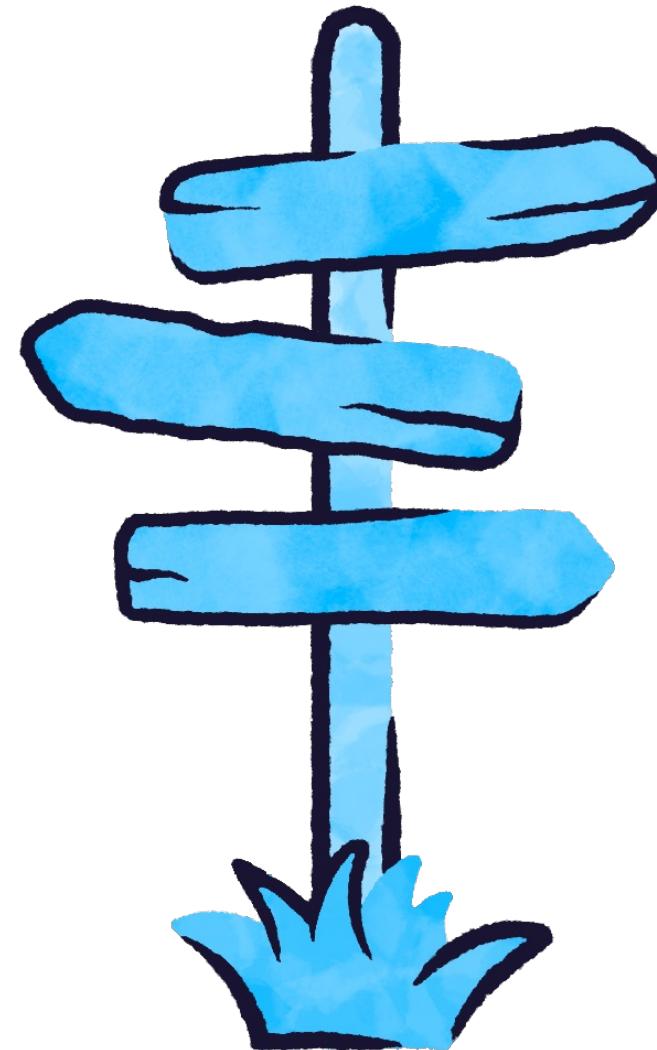


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DDD Champion

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# Module Overview



**Introducing domain events**

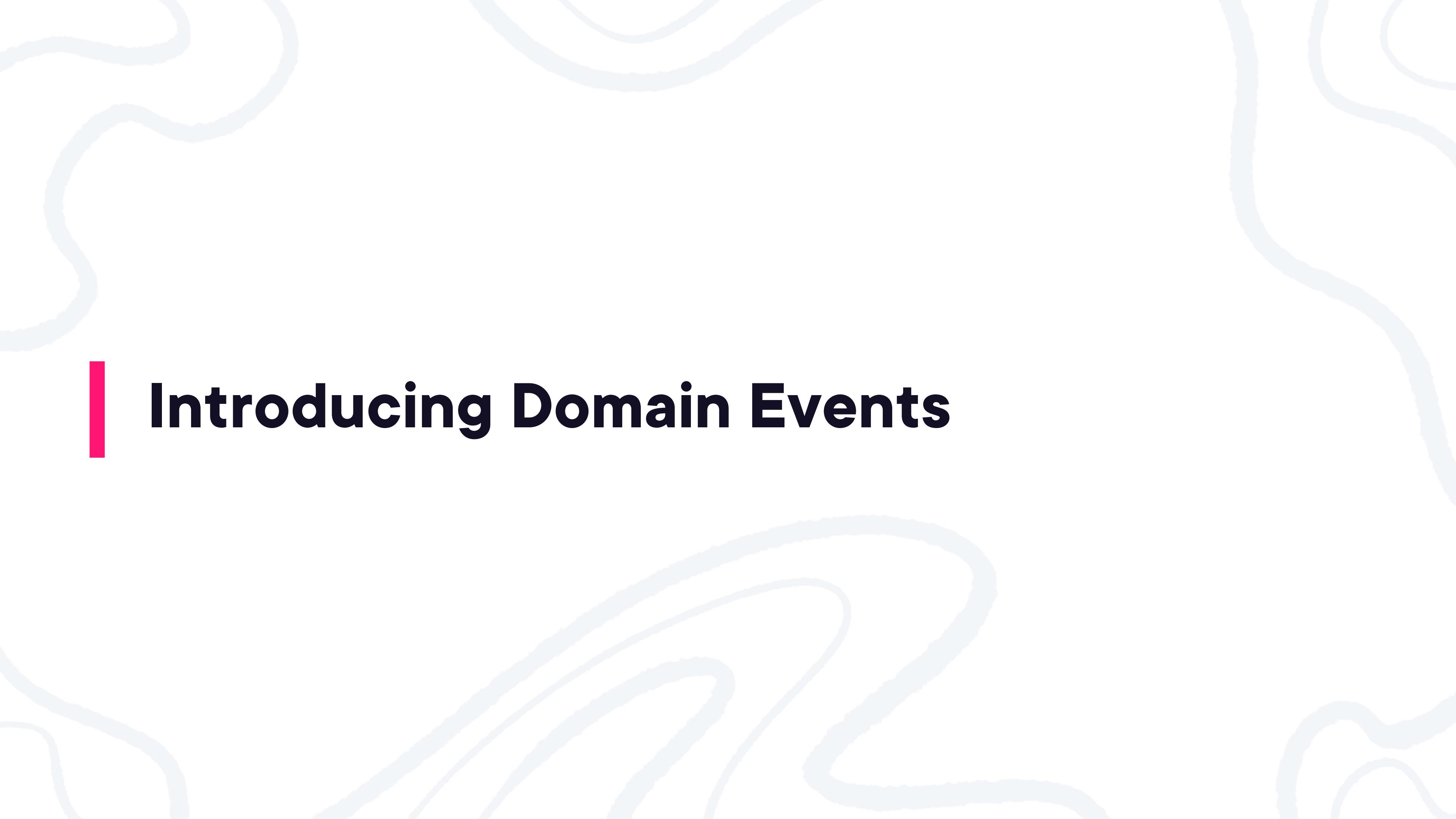
**Identifying domain events**

**Designing domain events**

**A simple example**

**Domain events in our application**

**Introducing anti-corruption layers**



# Introducing Domain Events

# Domain Events

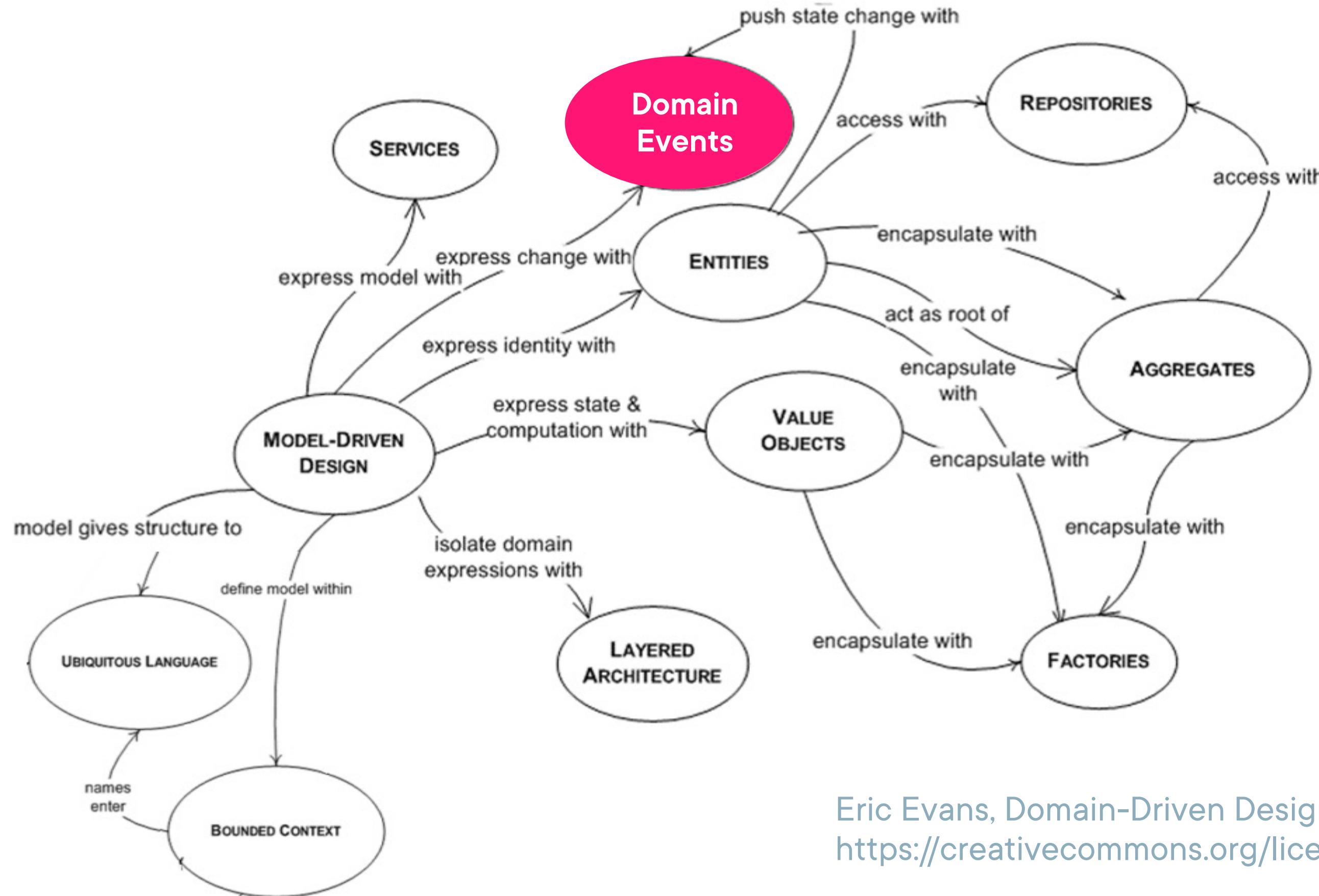
**Alert that some activity occurred**

**Or some state changed in the context**

**Other domains can subscribe to the “news”**



# Domain Events within the DDD Mind Map



Eric Evans, Domain-Driven Design Reference  
<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>

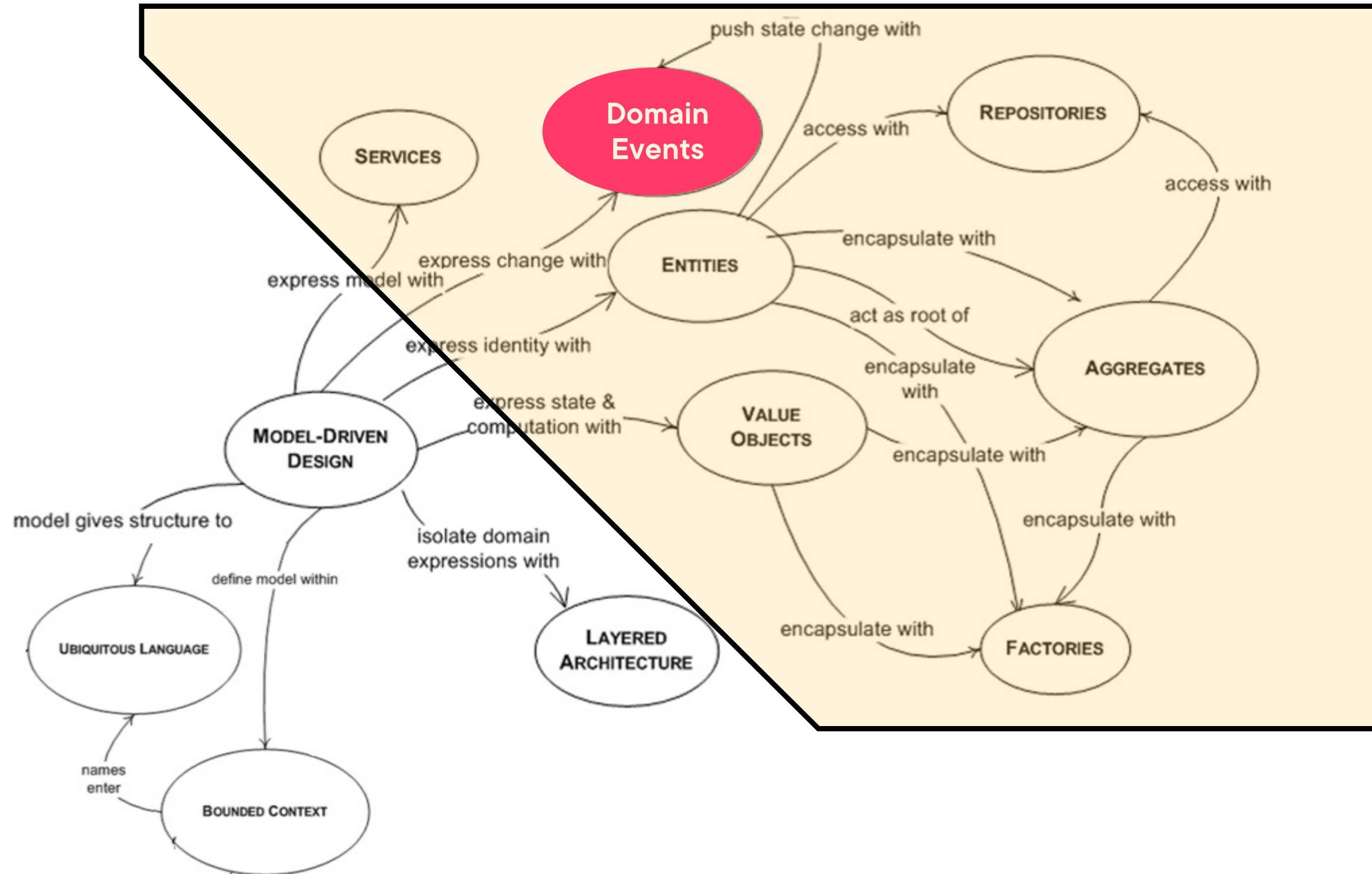
# More Domain Event Features

**Can communicate outside of the domain**

**Encapsulated as objects**

**Each event is a full-fledged class**

# Domain Events within the DDD Mind Map

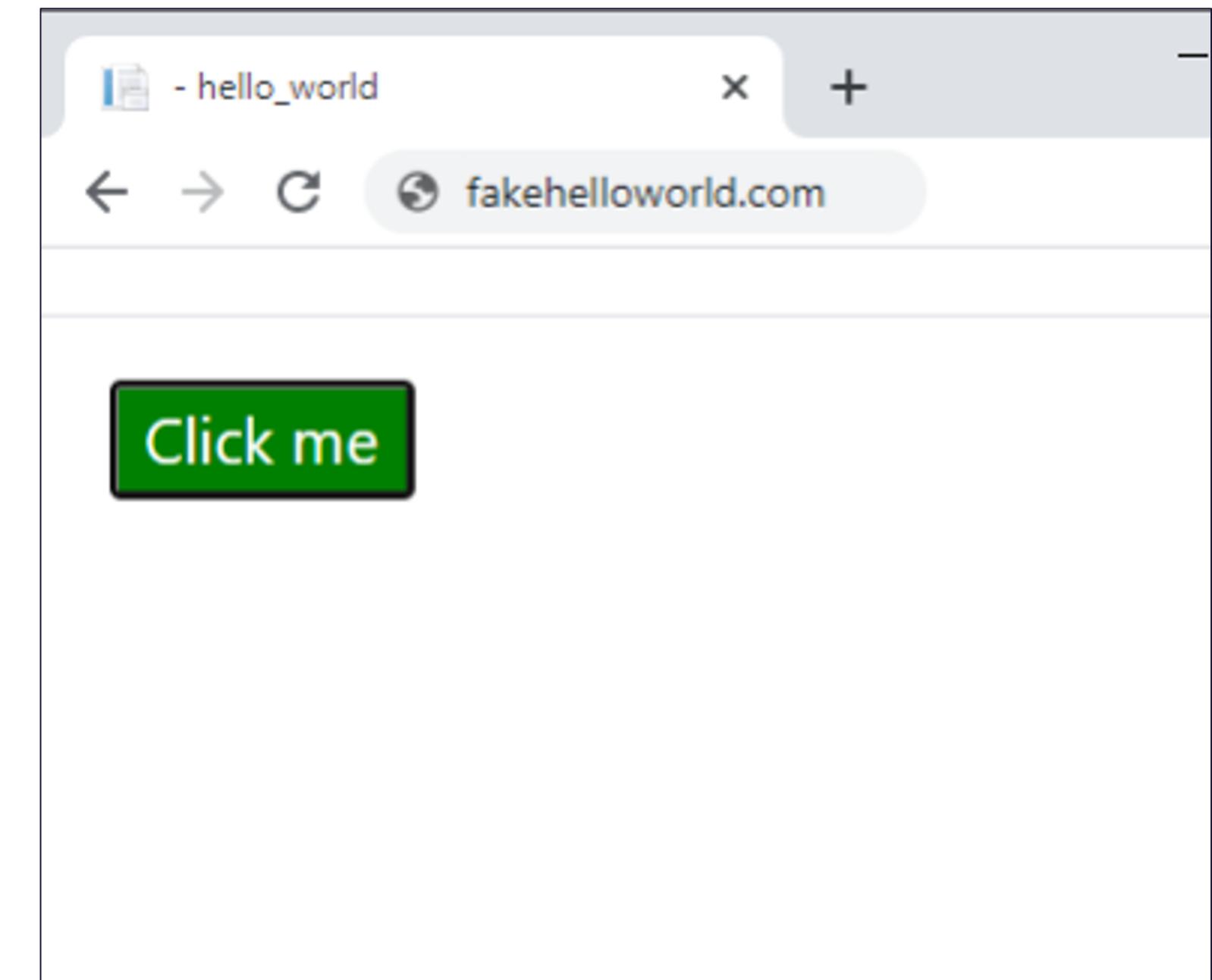


Vaughn Vernon

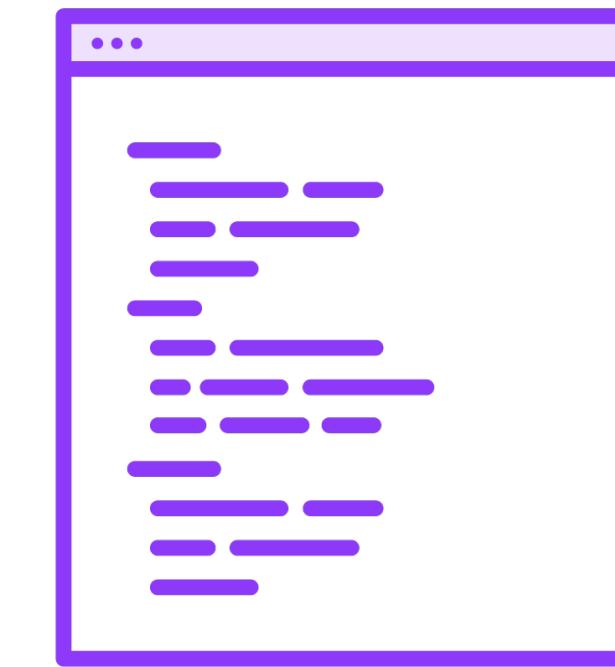
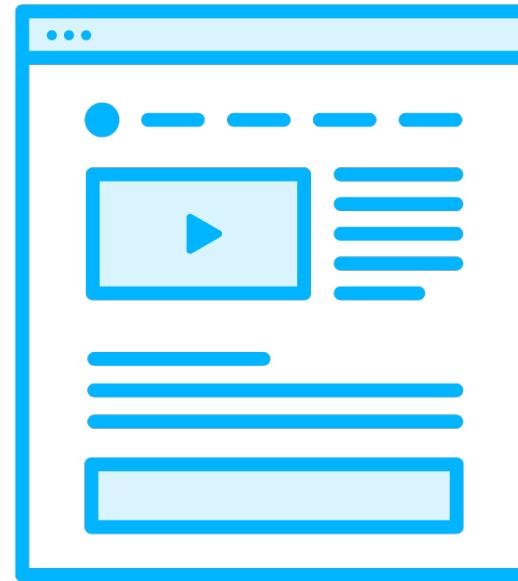
**“Use a domain event to capture an occurrence of something that happened in the domain.”**

Citation: Implementing Domain-Driven Design

```
<button id="b"  
       style="background-color: blue;  
              color:white"  
       onclick="changeColor()"> Click me  
</button>  
  
<script>  
function changeColor() {  
    document  
        .getElementById("b")  
        .style.backgroundColor = "green";  
}  
  
</script>
```



# User Interface Events vs. Domain Events



**User Interface Events**

- onclick**
- onkeypress**
- onsubmit**

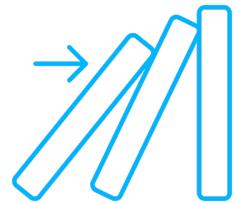
**Domain Events**

- AppointmentScheduled**
- AppointmentConfirmed**
- ClientRegistered**



# **I**dentifying Domain Events in Our System

# Domain Events Pointers



**When this happens, then something else should happen.**  
“If that happens...”, “Notify the user when...”, “Inform the user if...”



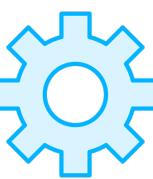
**Domain events represent the past**



**Typically, they are immutable**



**Name the event using the bounded context's ubiquitous language**

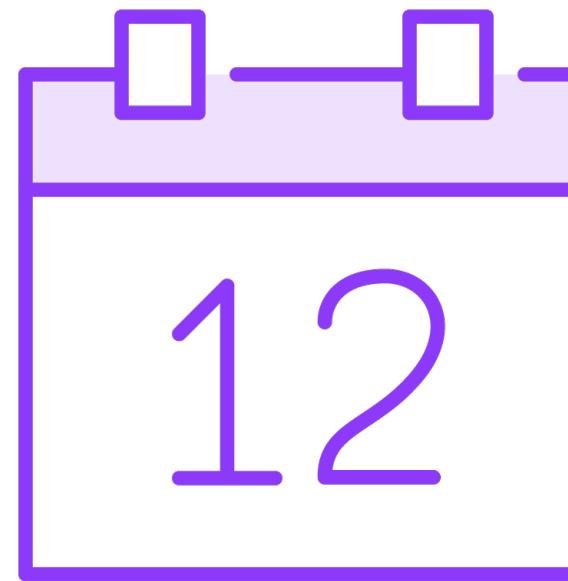


**Use the command name causing the event to be fired**

# Domain Event Examples



User  
Authenticated



Appointment  
Confirmed



Payment  
Received

**Create events as needed,  
not just in case**

# **YAGNI.**



# You Ain't Gonna Need It.





# Designing Domain Events

# Each Event Is Its Own Class

```
public class AppointmentScheduled
{
    . . .
}

public class AppointmentConfirmed
{
    . . .
}
```

# Include When the Event Took Place

A base class can help!

```
namespace PluralsightDdd.SharedKernel
{public abstract class BaseDomainEvent
 :INotification
{
    public DateTimeOffset DateOccurred
    { get; protected set; } = DateTimeOffset.UtcNow;
}
```

# Capture Event-specific Details

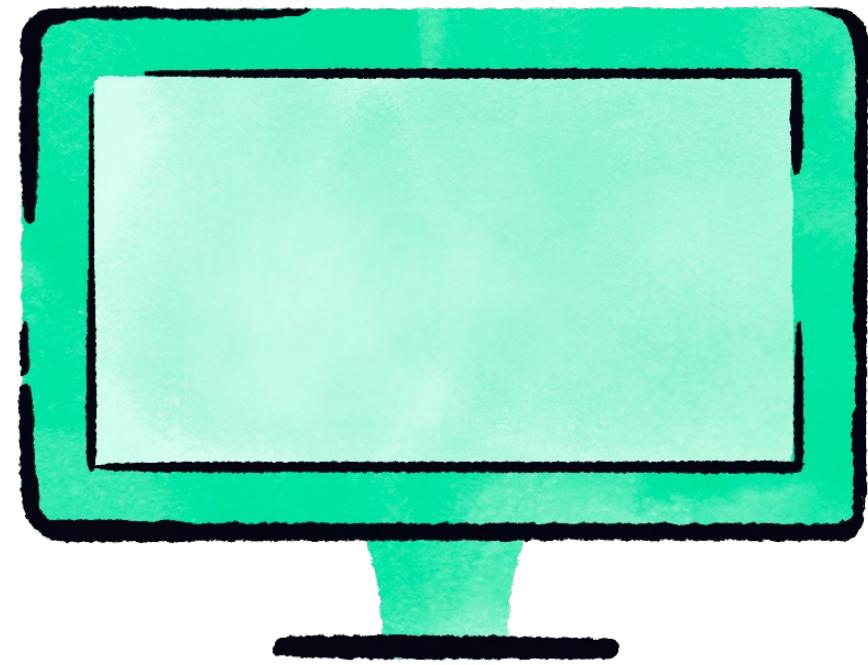
```
public class AppointmentScheduledEvent
    : BaseDomainEvent
{
    public AppointmentScheduledEvent(
        Appointment appointment) : this()
    {
        AppointmentScheduled = appointment;
    }
}
```

# Event Fields Are Initialized in Constructor

```
public AppointmentScheduledEvent()  
{  
    this.Id = Guid.NewGuid();  
}
```

# No behavior or side effects

# Applying Domain Events to a Simple App



**This demo: Add domain events to a minimal app for easier focus**

**Next clip: See domain events in the Front Desk app**

**Notifications and emails are sent before the data is saved.**

# Services and Repositories for the Same Tasks?

The domain model  
should work with  
either workflow

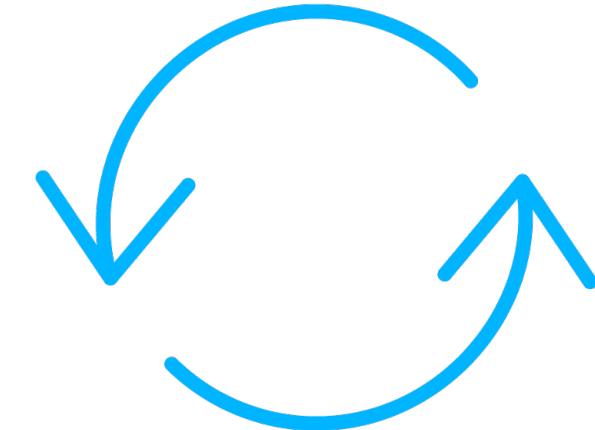
Putting all logic into  
services leads to  
anemic domain  
models

Aggregates should  
work whether  
accessed directly or  
through services

# Hollywood Principle



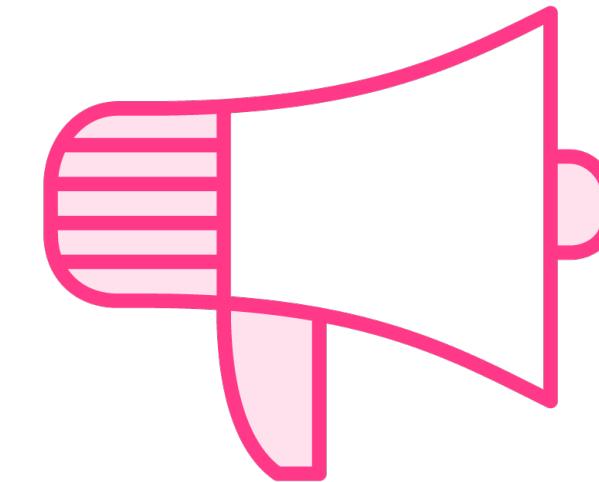
# Hollywood Principle in Software



Similar to dependency inversion



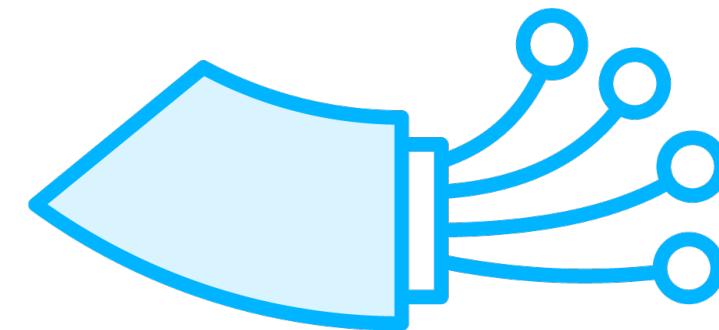
Aggregate doesn't need to know what actions must be performed



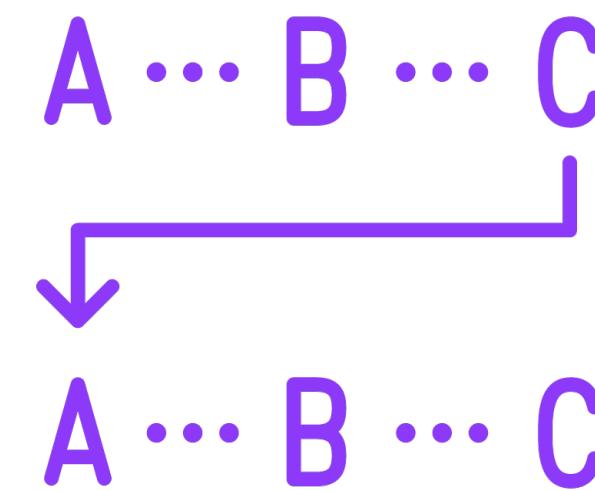
Inform the app about an event

App triggers the needed actions

# Prepare for Domain Events

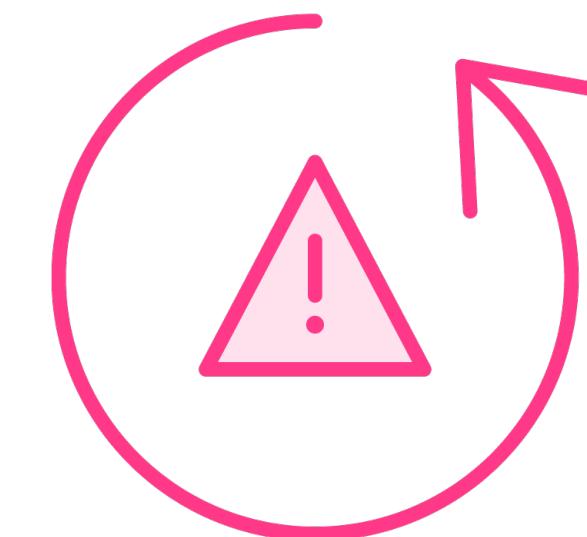


“Plumbing” needs to be in place



Consider the order of operations

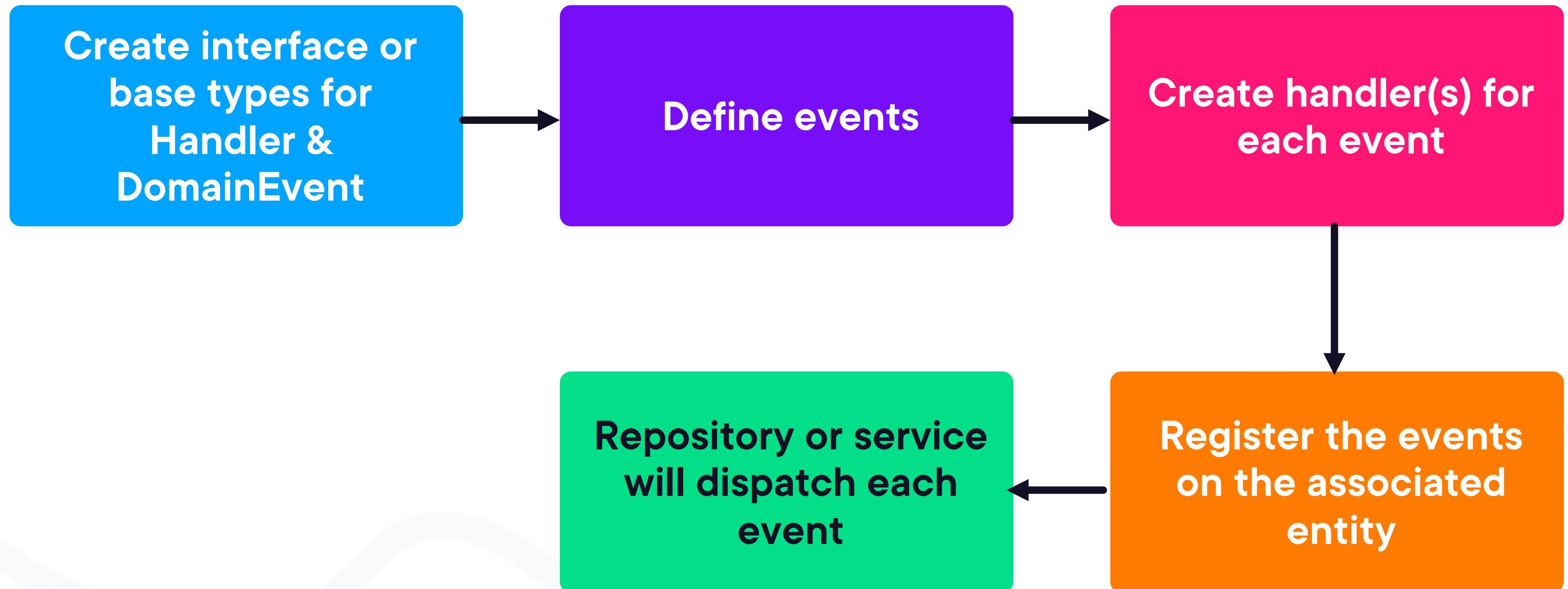
E.g., persistence should succeed before notifications are sent



Inform the app about an event

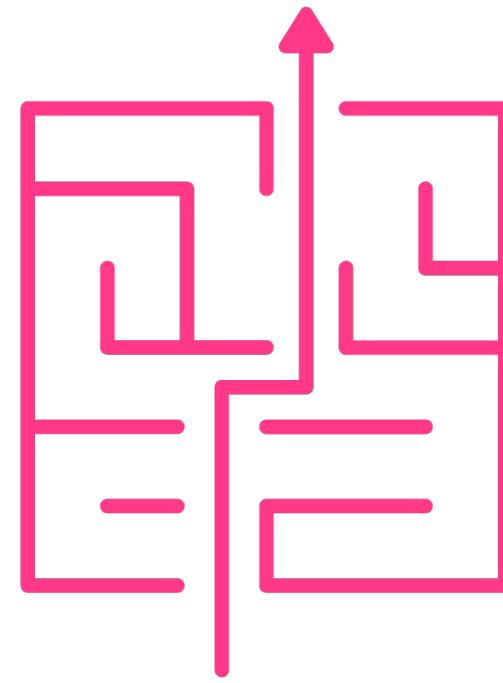
App triggers the needed actions

# Domain Events Workflow

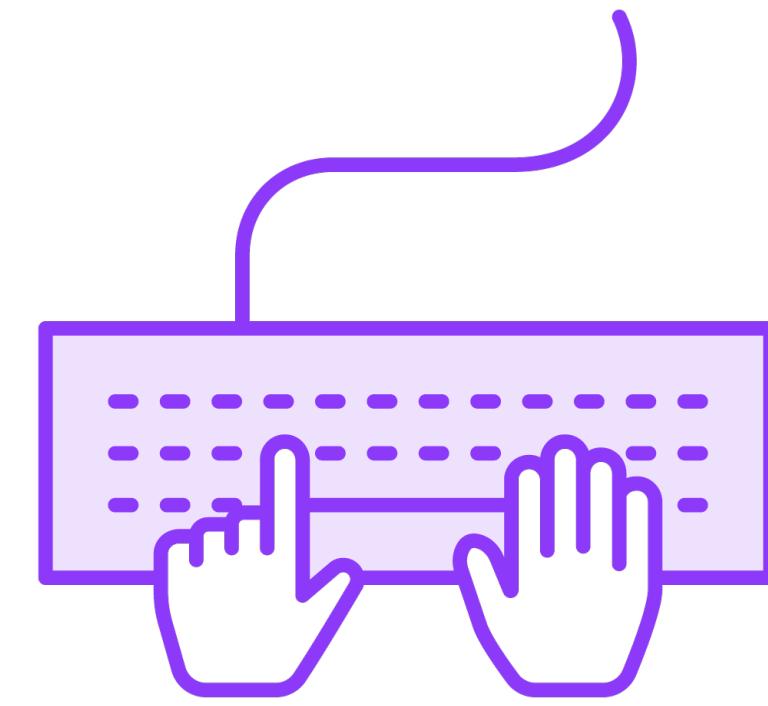


# **Exploring Domain Events in Our Application**

# Following the Flow of Events



It may seem daunting at first

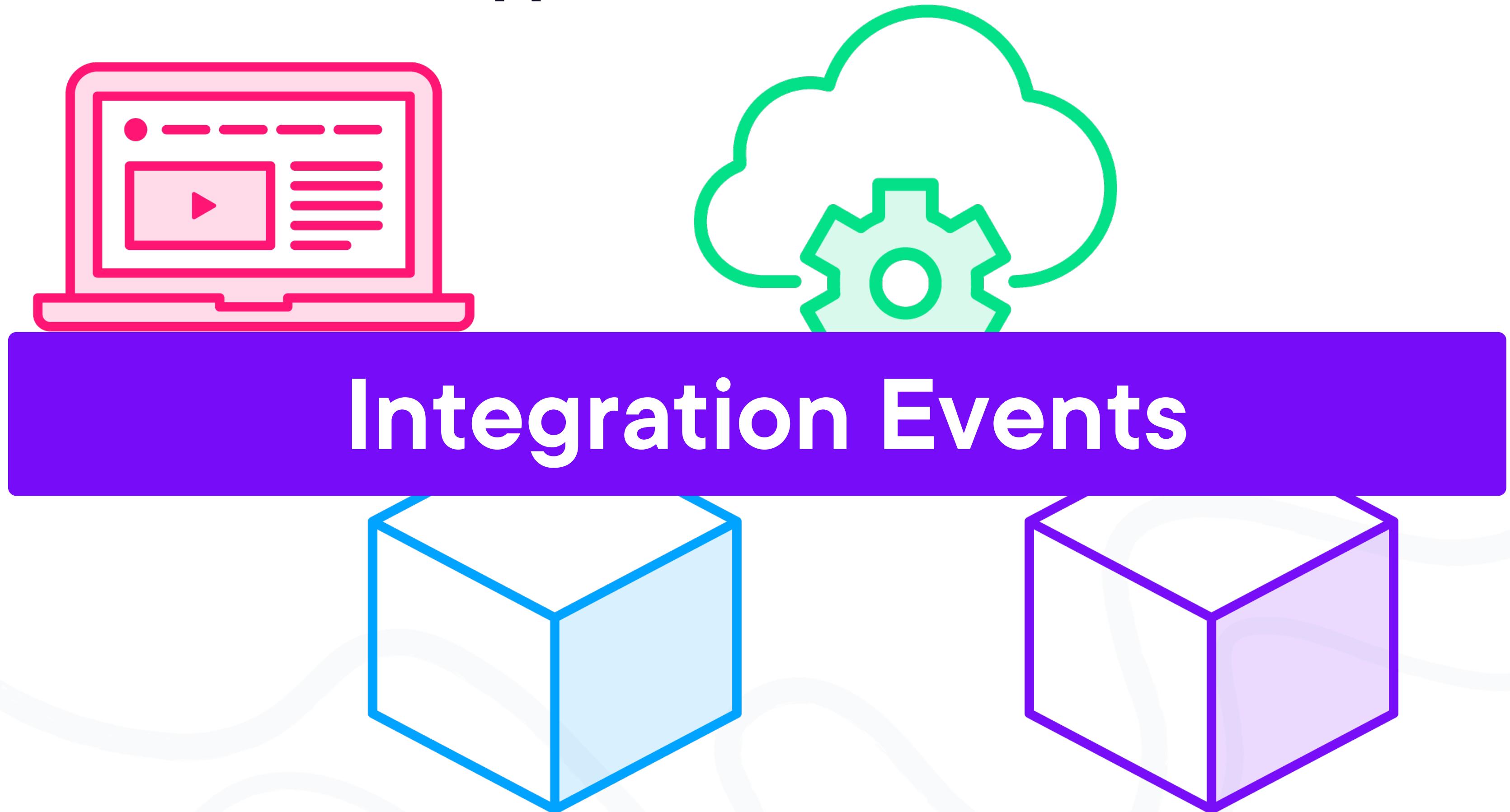


With practice it will become easier



Focus on an event object's references

# Events Between Apps, Services, or BCs



# Integration Event Message Types Must Match

Class names can differ; property names and types must match

AppA.SomeEvent.cs

```
// Publishing app
// Changes to this type must also be
// made in all consuming apps.
public class SomeEvent
{
    public Guid CustomerId {get; set;}
    public string Fullname {get; set;}
    public string Email {get; set;}
}
```

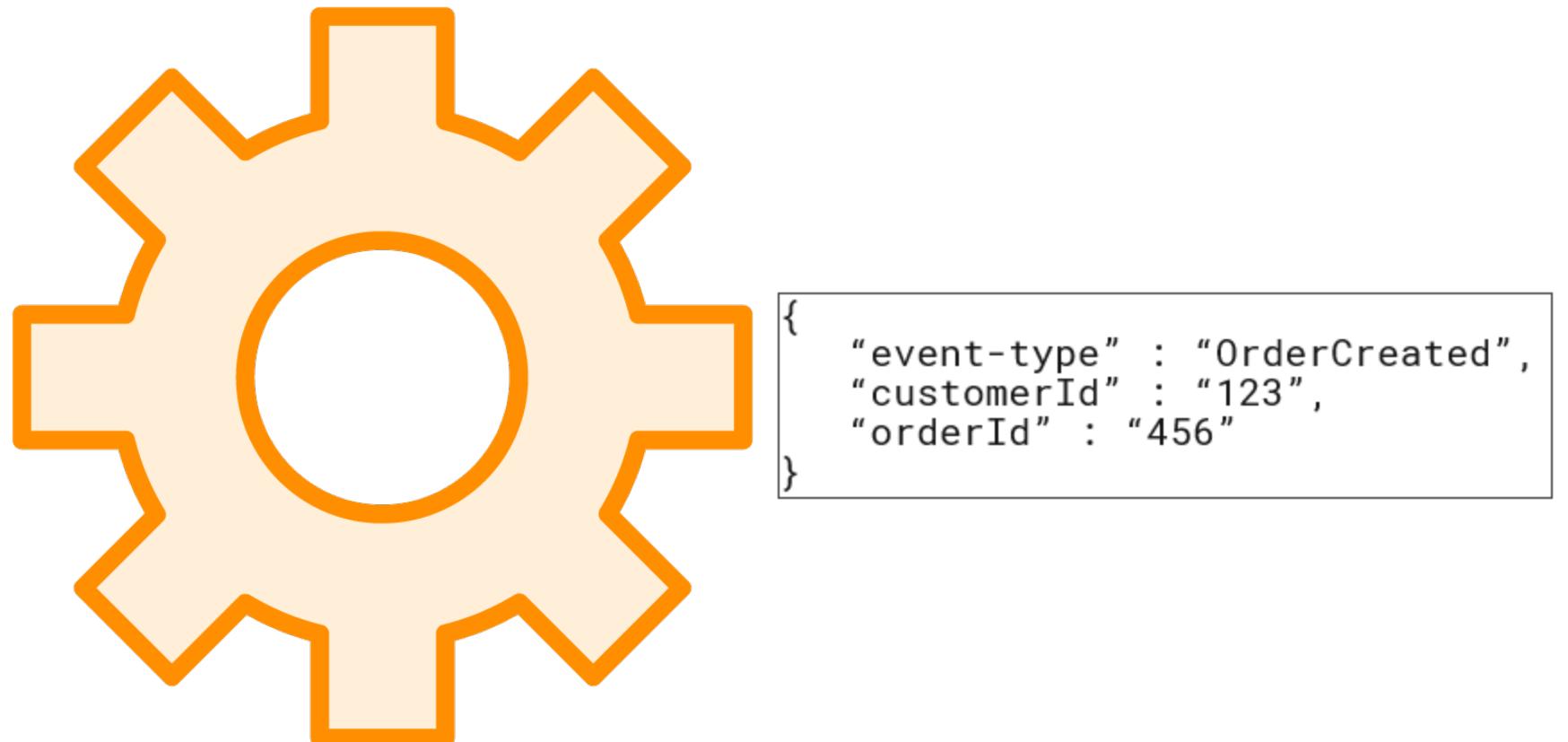
AppB.SomethingEvent.cs

```
// Consuming app
// Class name can differ; props match
// (a shared class would sync easily)
public class SomethingEvent
{
    public Guid CustomerId {get; set;}
    public string Fullname {get; set;}
    public string Email {get; set;}
}
```

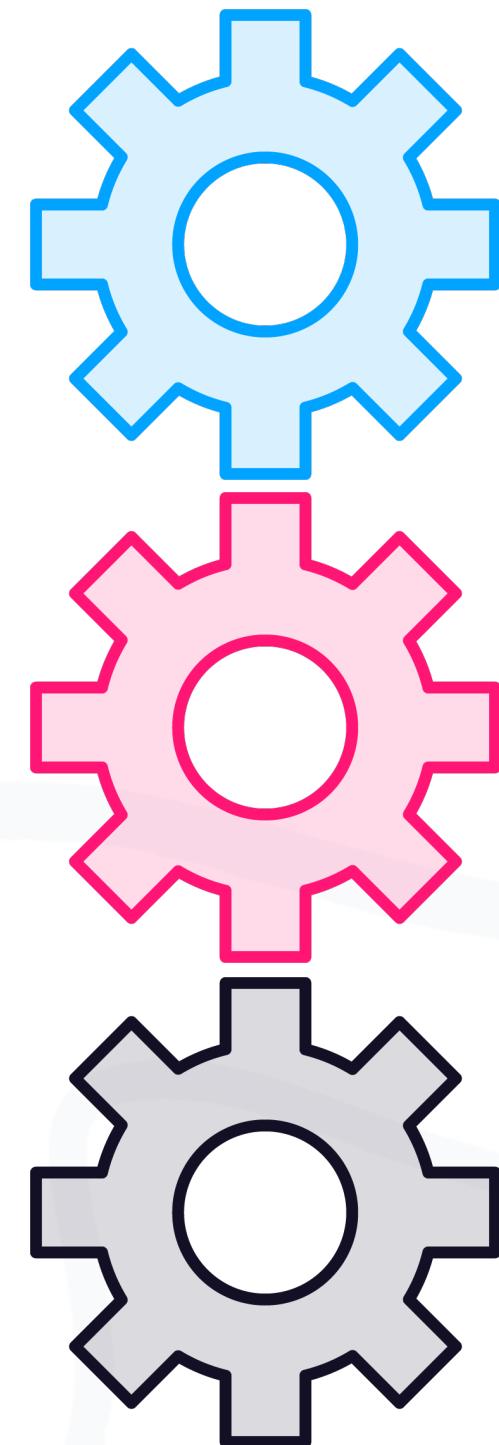
**Don't expect integration  
events to match your  
domain events.**

# Events with Insufficient Data . . .

Source App

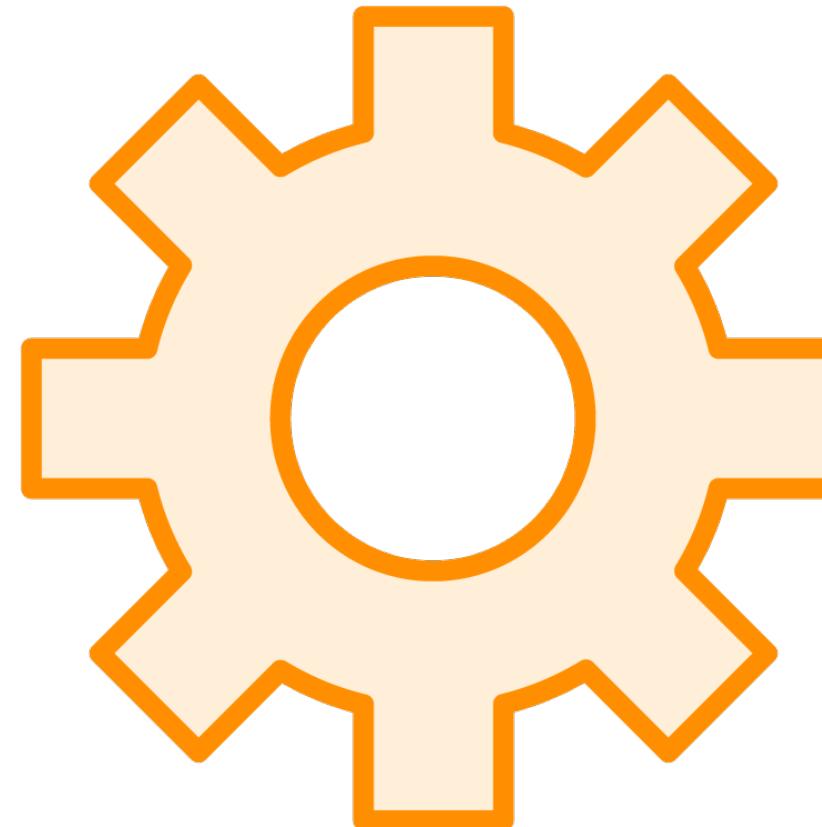


Consuming Apps



# Events with Insufficient Data . . .

Source App

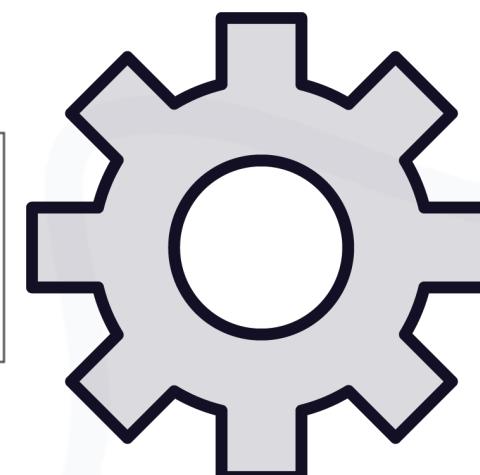
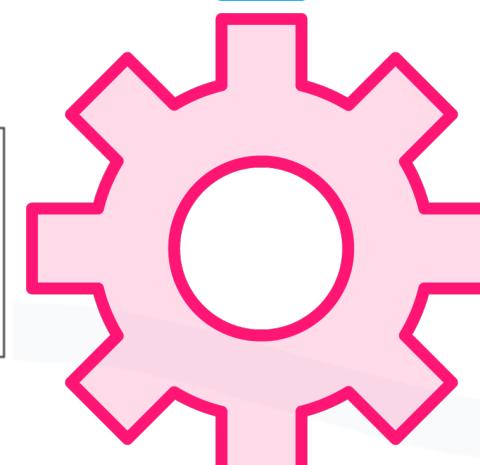
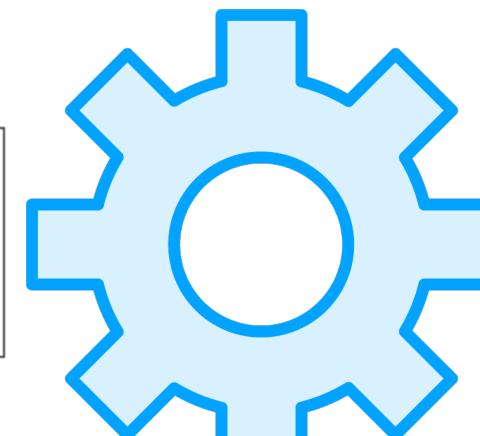


Consuming Apps

```
{  
  "event-type" : "OrderCreated",  
  "customerId" : "123",  
  "orderId" : "456"  
}
```

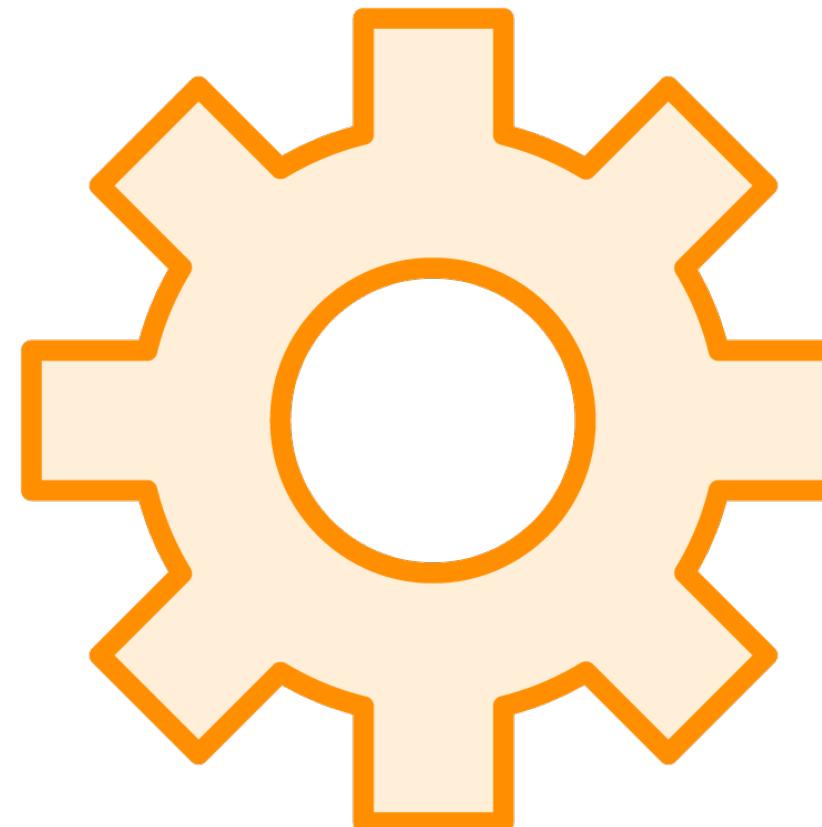
```
{  
  "event-type" : "OrderCreated",  
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```

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  "event-type" : "OrderCreated",  
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}
```

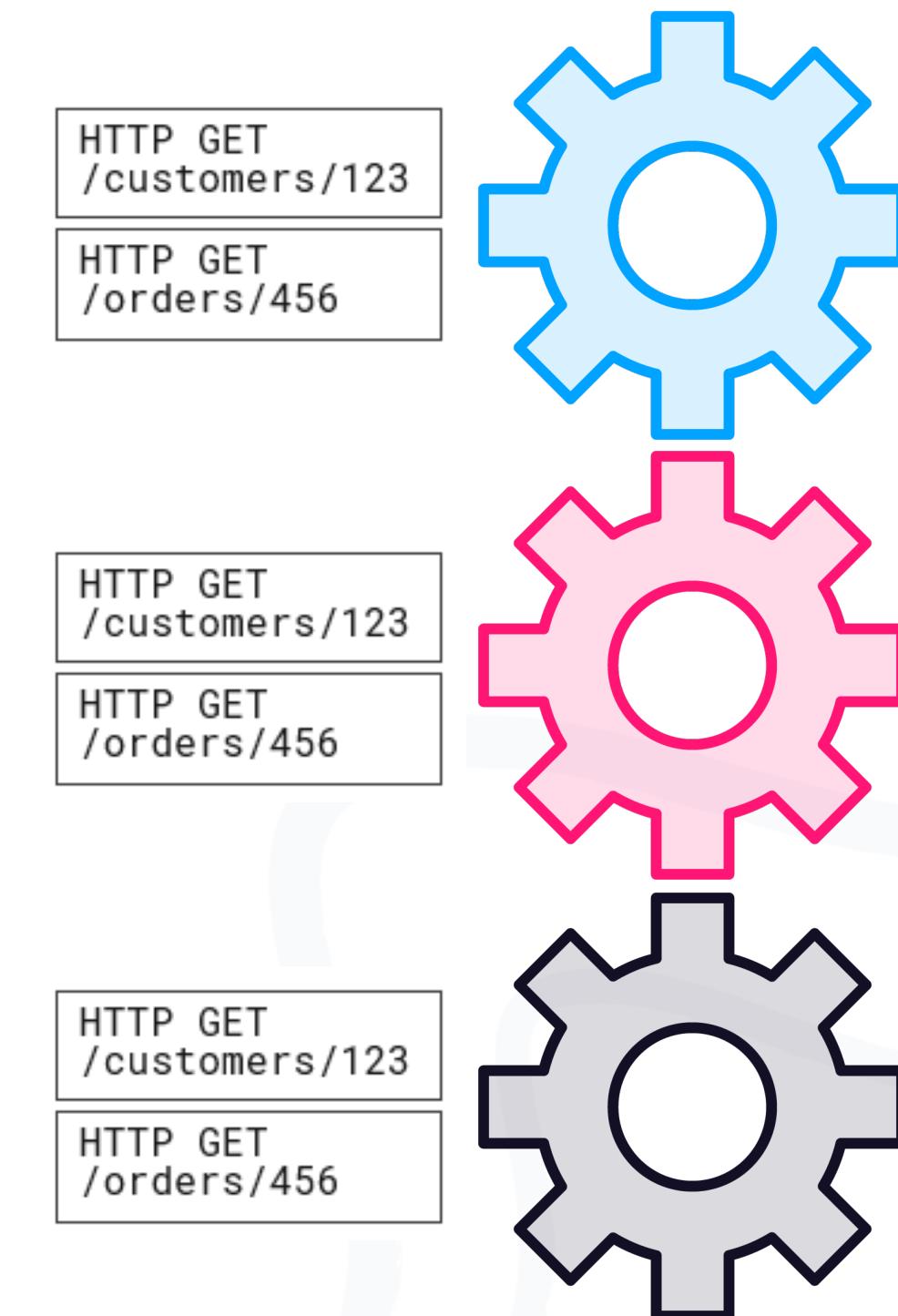


# ... Can Cause a Lot of Unneeded Chattiness

Source App

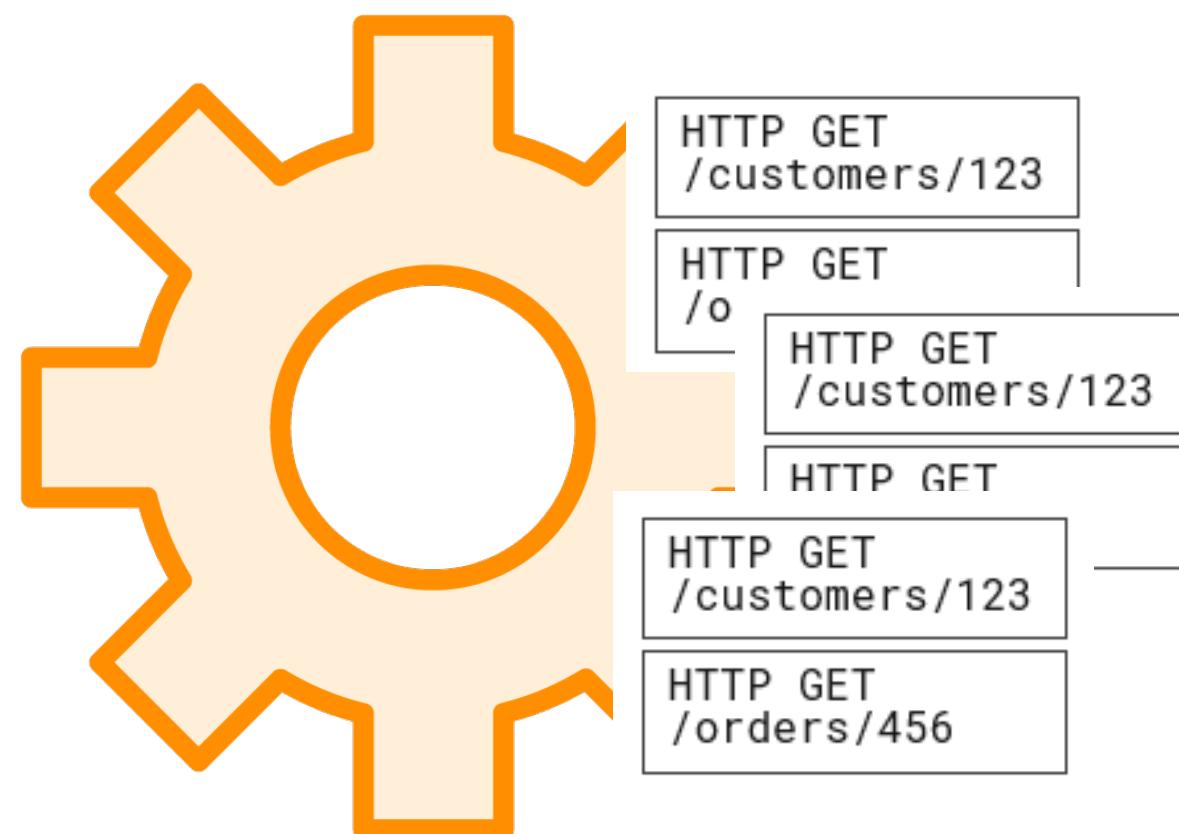


Consuming Apps

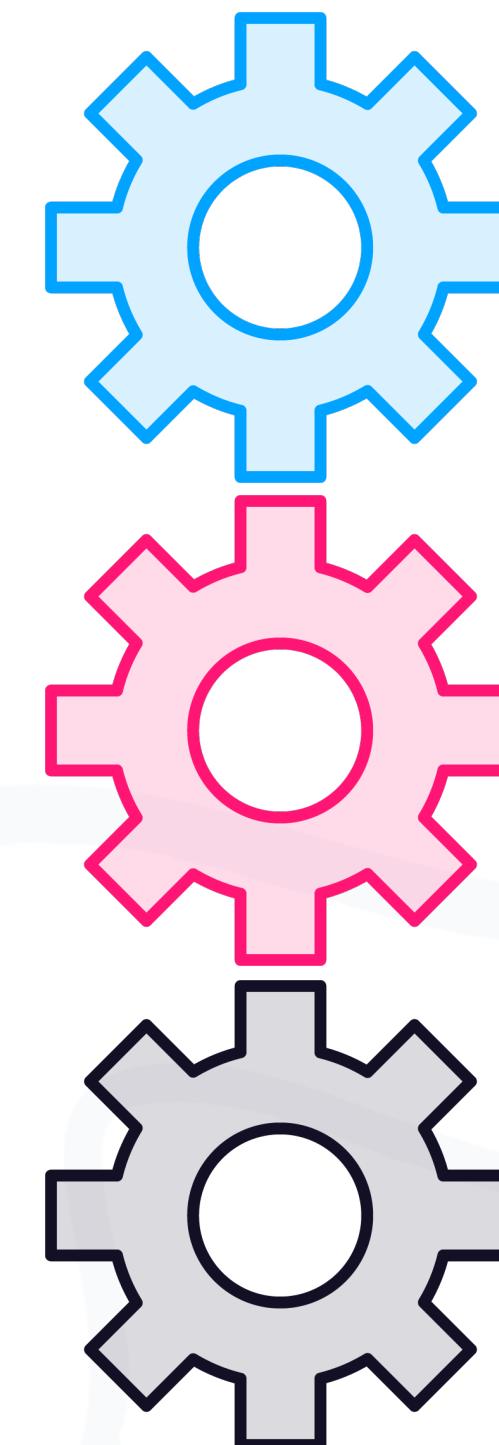


# ... Can Cause a Lot of Unneeded Chattiness

Source App



Consuming Apps



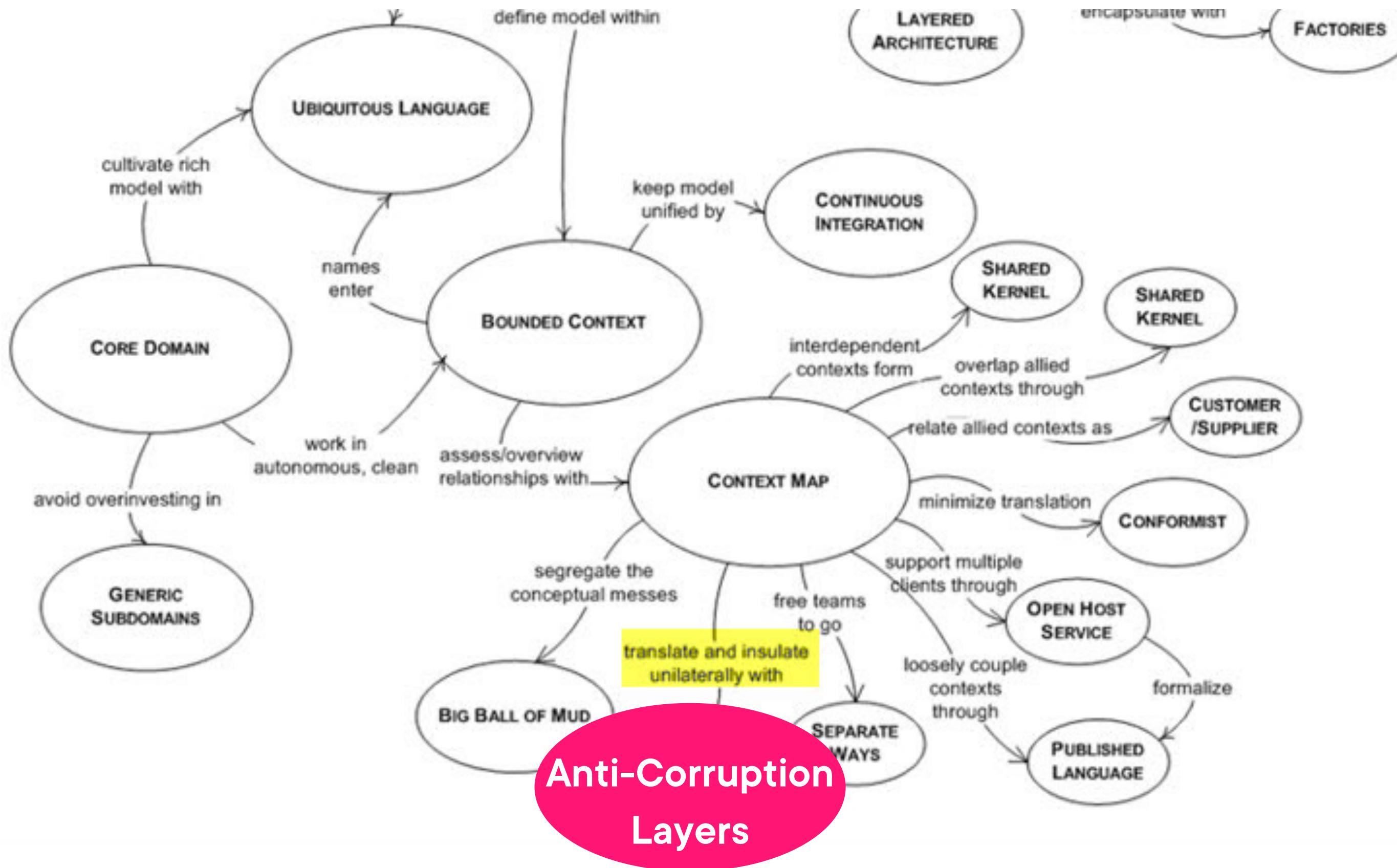


# Introducing Anti-corruption Layers

# Anti-corruption Layers



# Anti-corruption Layer in the Mind Map



# Anti-corruption Layers Insulate Bounded Contexts

Customer

Bounded  
Context

Customer

Legacy App

# Anti-corruption Layers Insulate Bounded Contexts



# Anti-corruption Layers Insulate Bounded Contexts

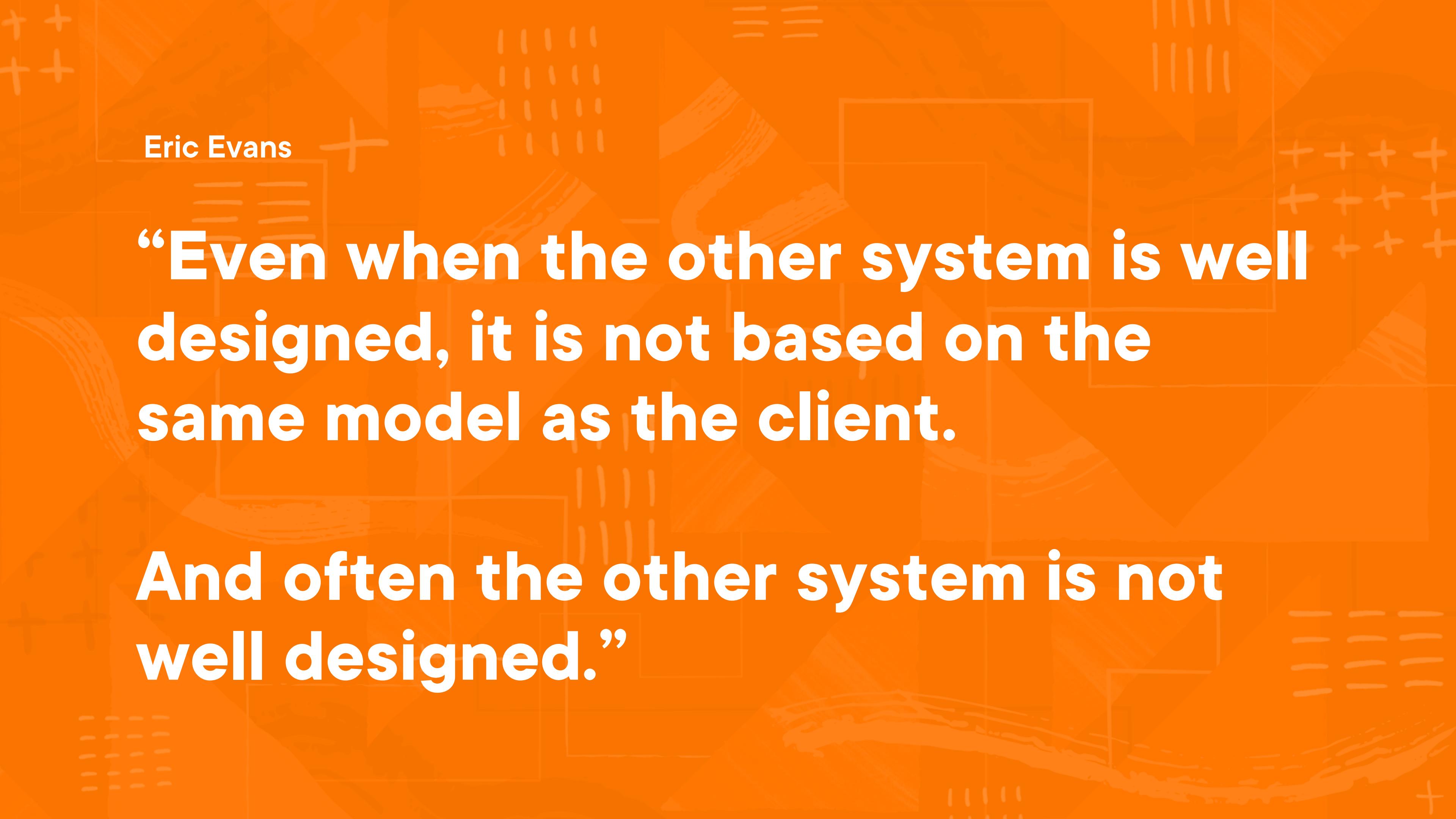


# Anti-corruption Layer Is Not a Design Pattern

**Its job is to translate between foreign systems' models and your own**

**Simplifies communication between systems**

**May employ design patterns such as façade or adapter**

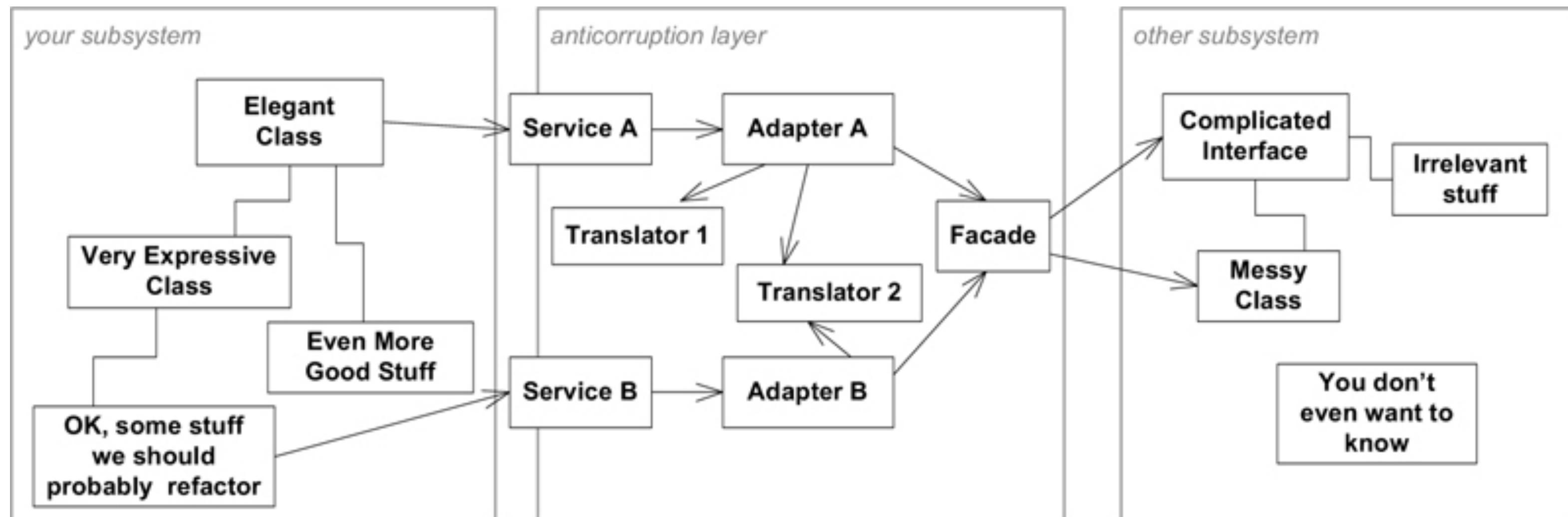


Eric Evans

**“Even when the other system is well designed, it is not based on the same model as the client.**

**And often the other system is not well designed.”**

# The Structure of an Anti-corruption Layer



Citation: Evans, Domain-Driven Design, p. 367



# **Module Review and Resources**

# Domain Event

A class that captures the occurrence of an event in a domain object

# Hollywood Principle

“Don’t call us, we’ll call you”

# Anti-Corruption Layer

Functionality that insulates a bounded context and handles interaction with foreign systems or contexts

# Key Takeaways



**What are domain events?**

**When would we use this pattern in our model?**

**How are they designed and used?**

**Domain events in action**

**Anti-corruption layers protect your models  
while interacting with other systems**

# Resources Referenced in this Course

Getting Started with DDD when Surrounded by Legacy Systems II,  
Eric Evans - <https://www.domainlanguage.com/ddd/surrounded-by-legacy-software/>

Lost in bounded context translations with Julie, Indu, Michael and Nick  
VirtualDDD meetup [youtu.be/u-5sKvh48-g](https://youtu.be/u-5sKvh48-g)

On Pluralsight: C# Design Patterns: Adapter  
by Steve Smith [bit.ly/PS-Adapter](https://bit.ly/PS-Adapter)

On Pluralsight: C# Design Patterns: Façade  
by David Starr [bit.ly/PS-Facade](https://bit.ly/PS-Facade)

# Let's add a new feature to our application