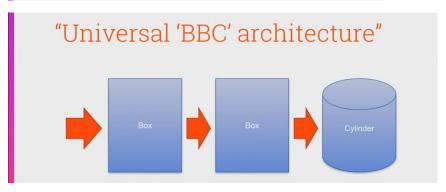
Event Driven Microservices

The sense, the non-sense and a way forward

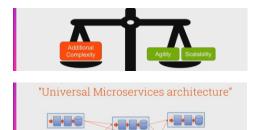
Once upon a time...





Microservices to the rescue!

Why microservices?



Noun Driven Design

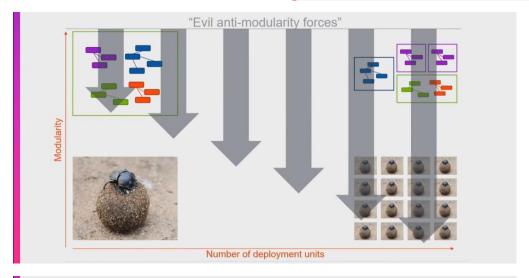
Noun? → Service!

OrderService

CustomerService

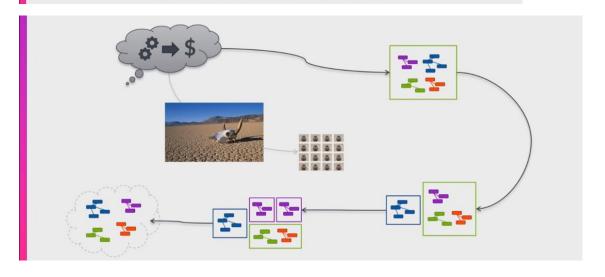
ProductService

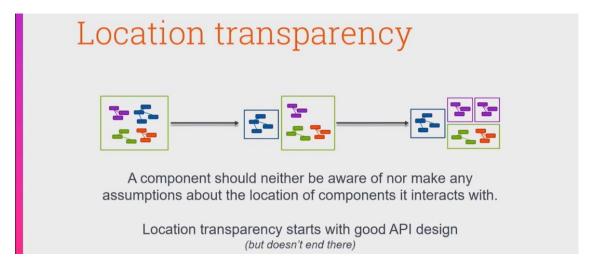
InventoryService



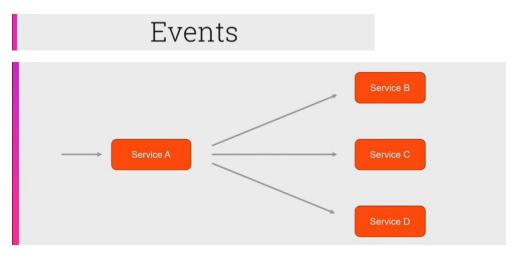
Want to build microservices?

Learn to build a decent monolith first!

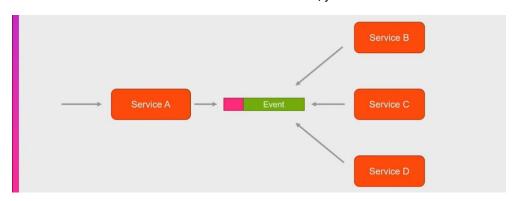




Make sure the services don't need to know where the other services are located or deployed



Services should not need to know where others are, just raise an event and watch for events you want.



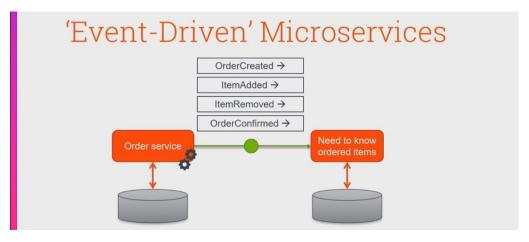
"Event" all the things!

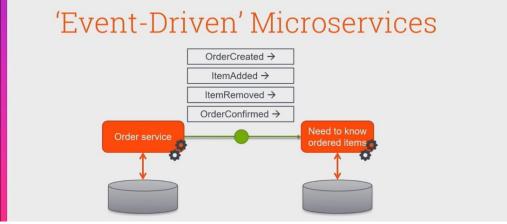
Maslow's Hammer

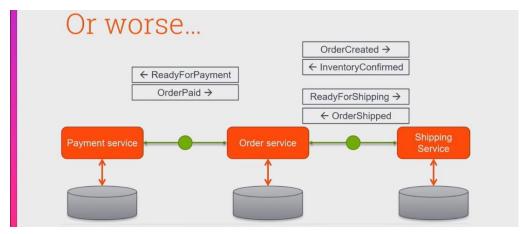
Event Notification

Event-carried State Transfer

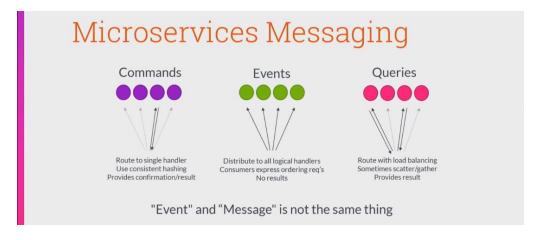
Event Sourcing

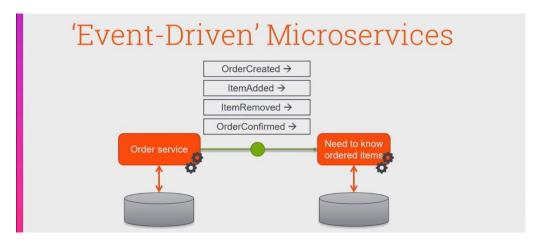




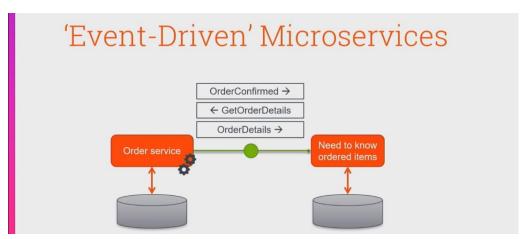


This style of communication is weird, the Order service can just communicate directly with the Shipping service via a direct command since it knows about the Shipping service





We can implement this better as below



Event Sourcing:

the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth

Event Sourcing

State storage

id: 123

items

1x Deluxe Chair - € 399

status: return shipment rcvd

Event Sourcing

OrderCreated (id: 123)

ItemAdded (2x Deluxe Chair, €399)

ItemRemoved (1x Deluxe Chair, €399)

OrderConfirmed

OrderShipped

OrderCancelledByUser

ReturnShipmentReceived

OrderCreated → ItemAdded → ItemRemoved → OrderConfirmed → Order service Some smart analytics

Why use event sourcing?

Business reasons

- Auditing / compliance / transparency
- Data mining, analytics:
 value from data

Technical reasons

- Guaranteed completeness of raised events
- Single source of truth
- Concurrency / conflict resolution
- · Facilitates debugging
- Replay into new read models (CQRS)
- Easily capture intent
- · Deal with complexity in models

The challenges

Dealing with increasing storage size

Complex to implement

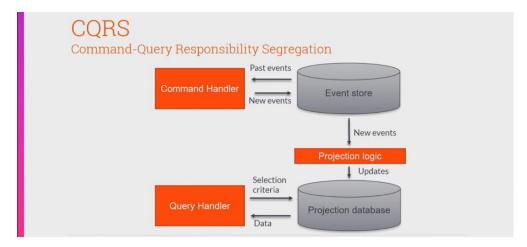
"Event Thinking"

"Event" all the things!

Event store in context

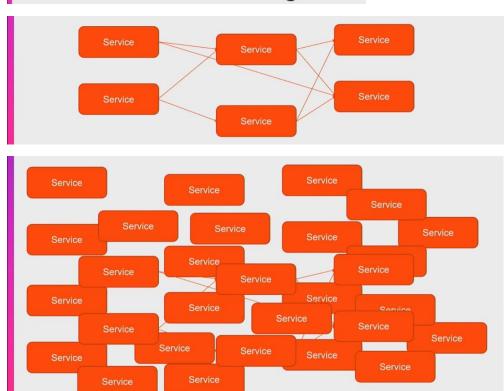


- Works well for processing changes on single entities/aggregates (Commands)
- · Does not work well for generic queries



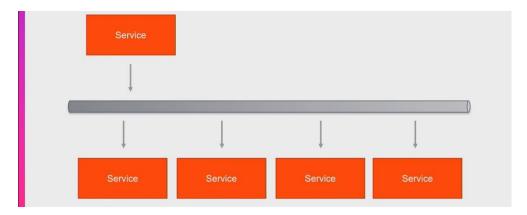
This is a pattern where we split the responsibility into 2, querying and commands to the event store using the relevant models for retrieving or saving the events.

"CQRS" all the things?





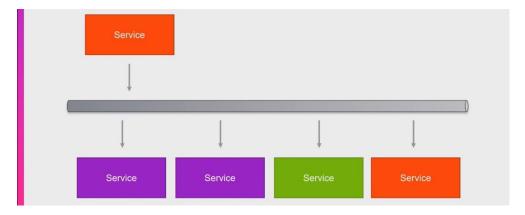
There is a contract between the 2 communicating components, a service can have contracts with many many services



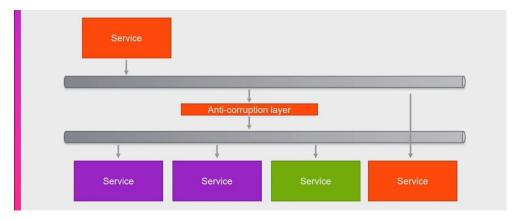
Bounded context

Explicitly define the context within which a model applies. Explicitly set boundaries in terms of <u>team organization</u>, usage within specific parts of the application, and <u>physical manifestations</u> such as code bases and database schemas. Keep the <u>model strictly consistent</u> within these bounds, but don't be distracted or confused by issues outside.

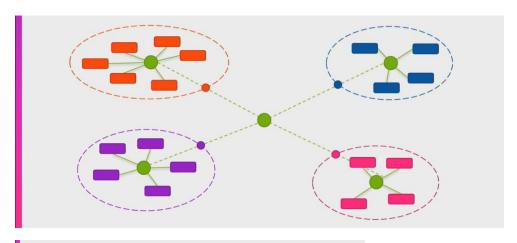
This refers to an area where certain words have a specific meaning.



We can assign all the services to bounded contexts, now we see 2 services in the same context



Services in the same context can read from the same stream. You might have to transform the data for services in different contexts in a sort of anti-corruption layer



In closing....

Consider *commands* and *queries* as much as *events*

Sharing is caring

Beware coupling across bounded contexts

"Microservice Journey"

Monolith first

wax-on, wax-off!