EVENT DRIVEN ARCHITECTURES WITH APACHE KAFKA

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CADEC 2019.01.24 & 2019.01.30 | CALLISTAENTERPRISE.SE

CALLISTA

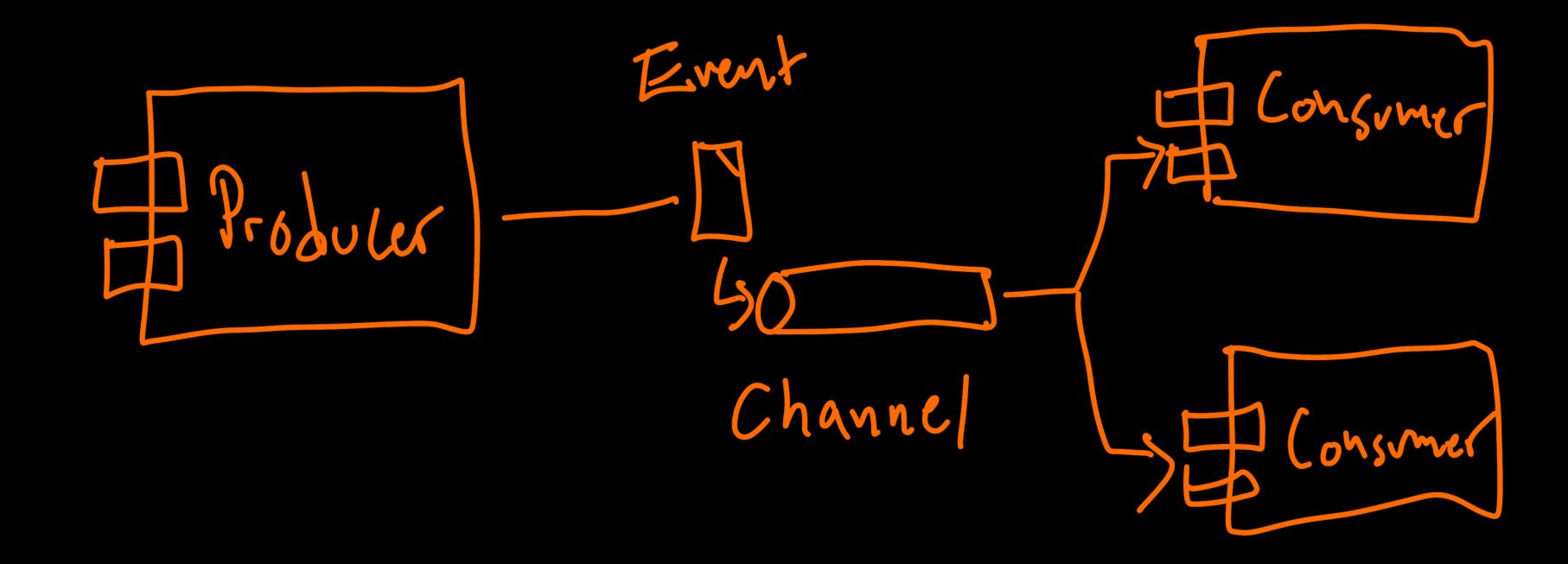
— ENTERPRISE —

AGENDA

- Short background
 - Events
 - Apache Kafka
- Event Notification
 - What? Why? How?
- Event-Carried State Transfer
 - What? Why? How?
- Event Sourcing
 - What? Why? How?
- Sum Up

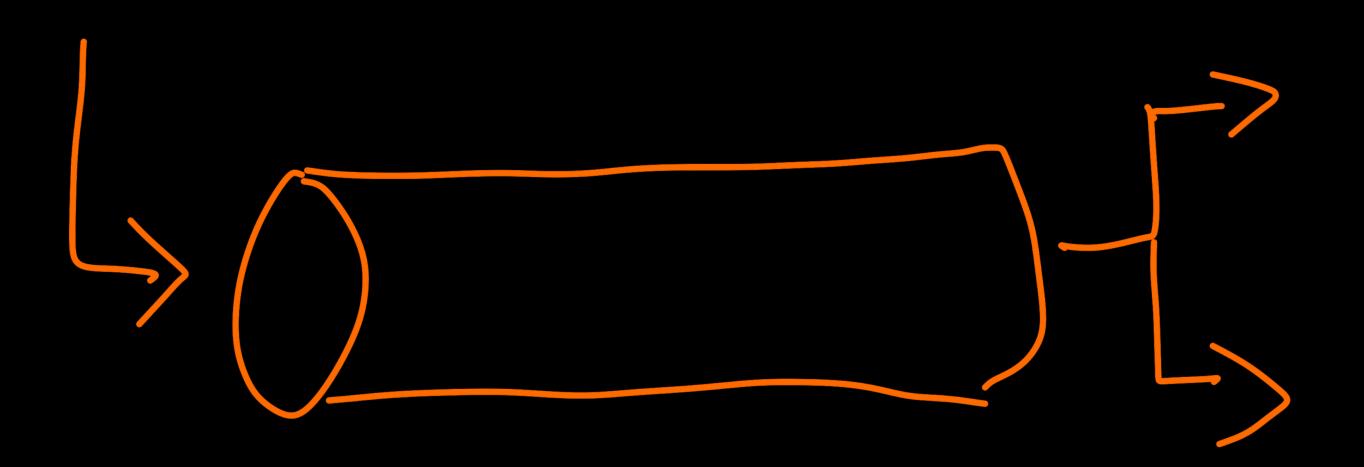
https://martinfowler.com/articles/201701-event-driven.html

EVENTS

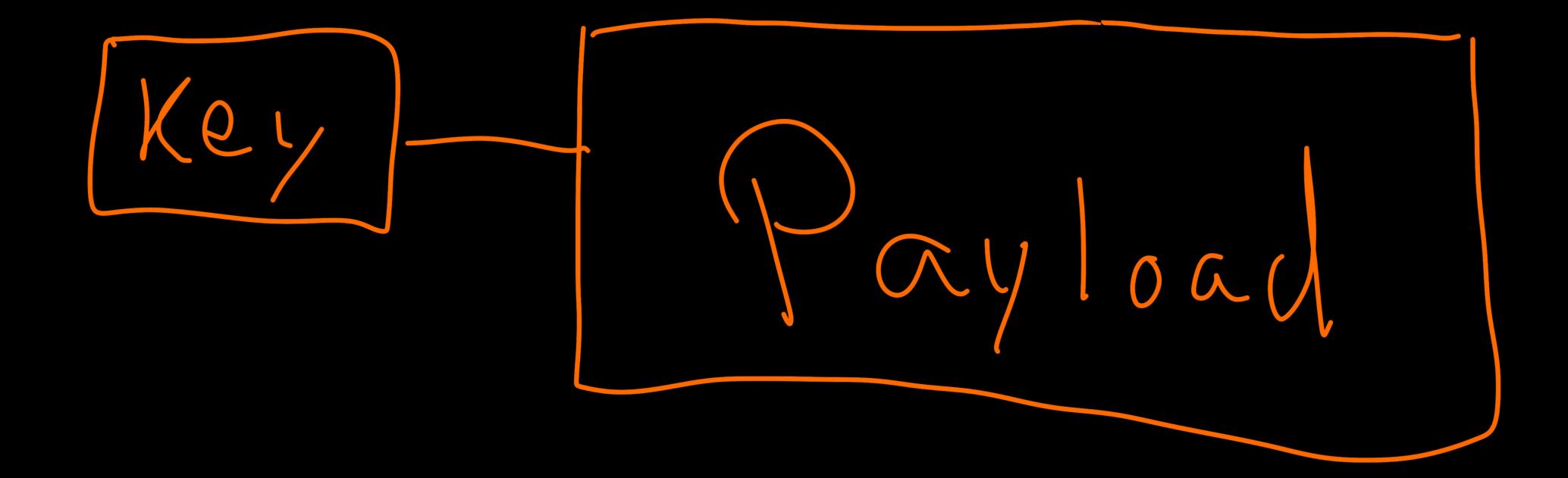


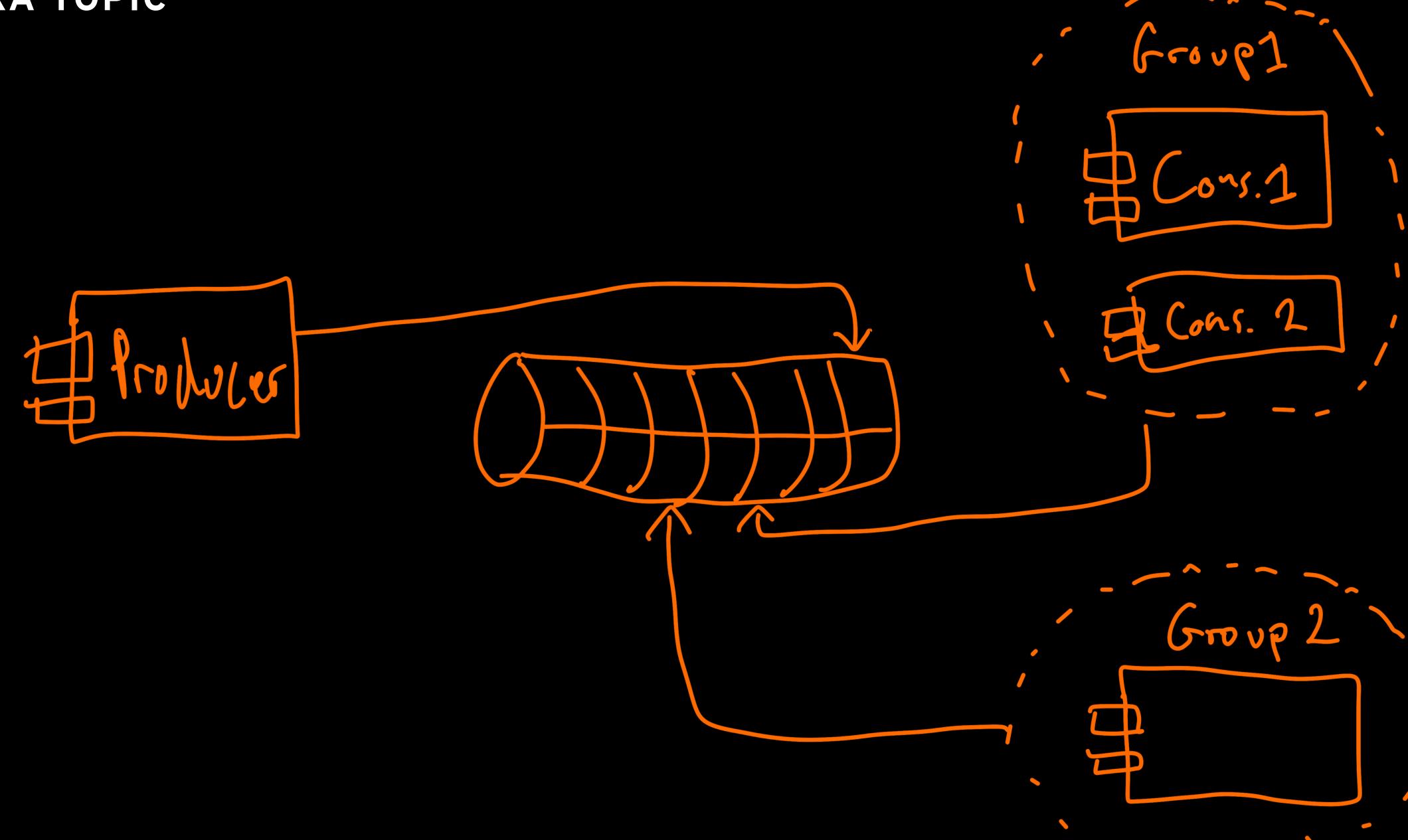
REQUIREMENTS ON AN EVENT MESSAGING BACKBONE

- Robust
- Resilient
- Scalable
- Performant



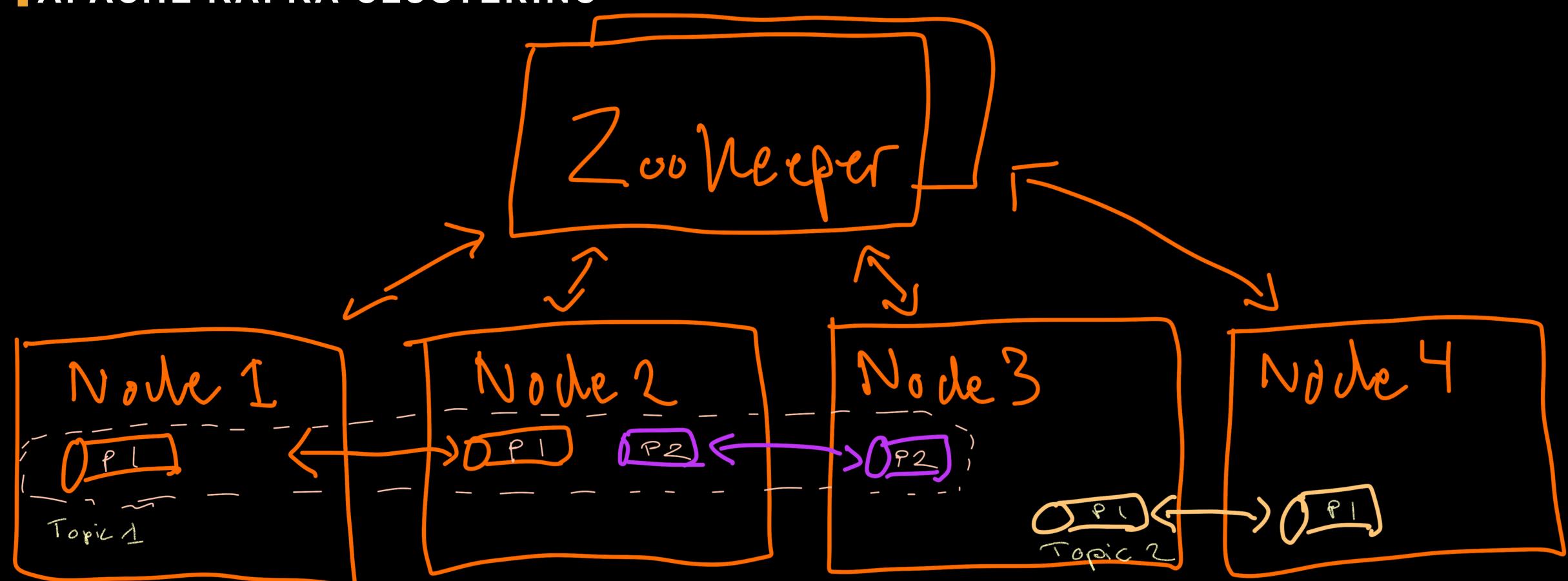
APACHE A distributed streaming platform





TOPIC PARTITIONS

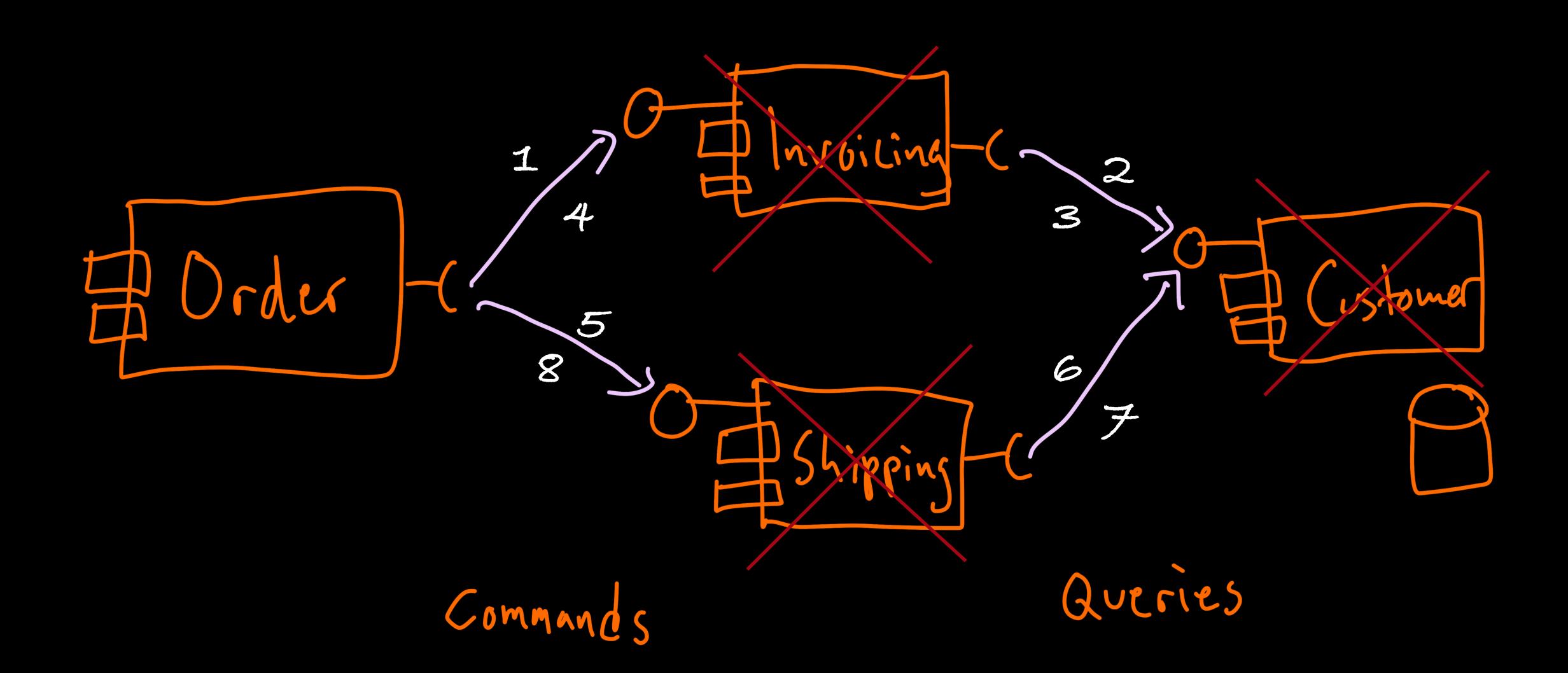
APACHE KAFKA CLUSTERING



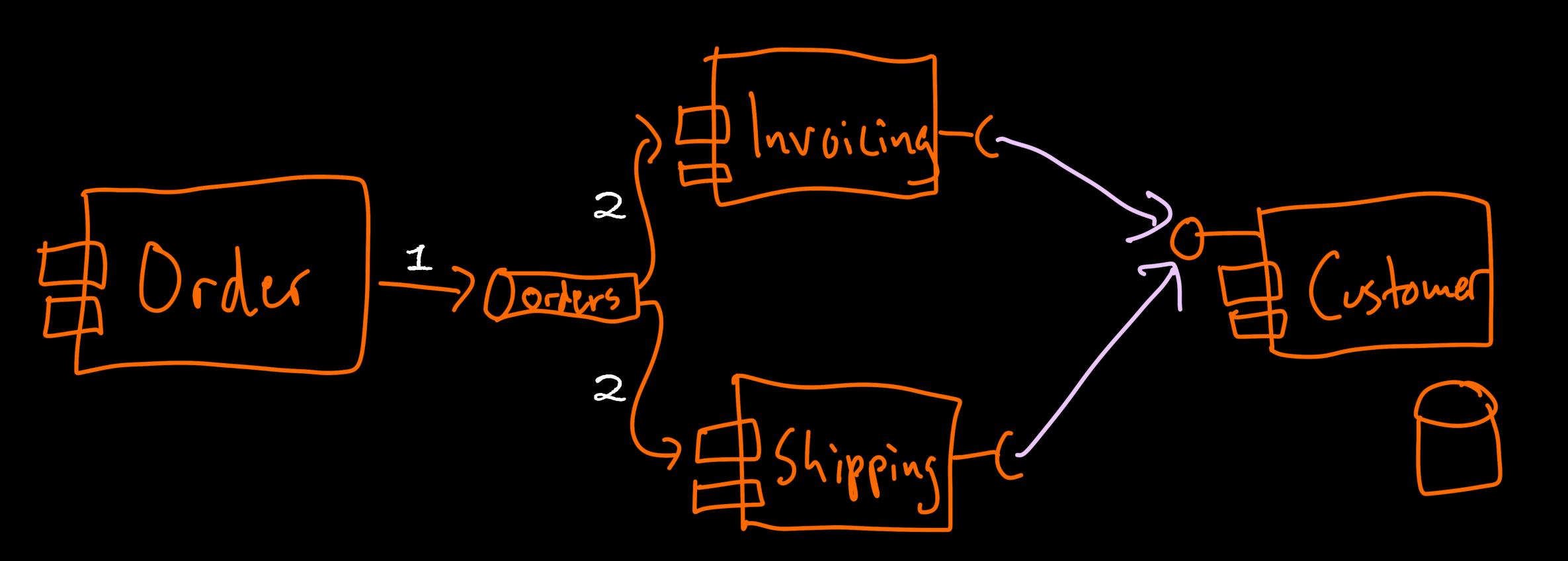
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DEPENDENCIES AND COUPLING

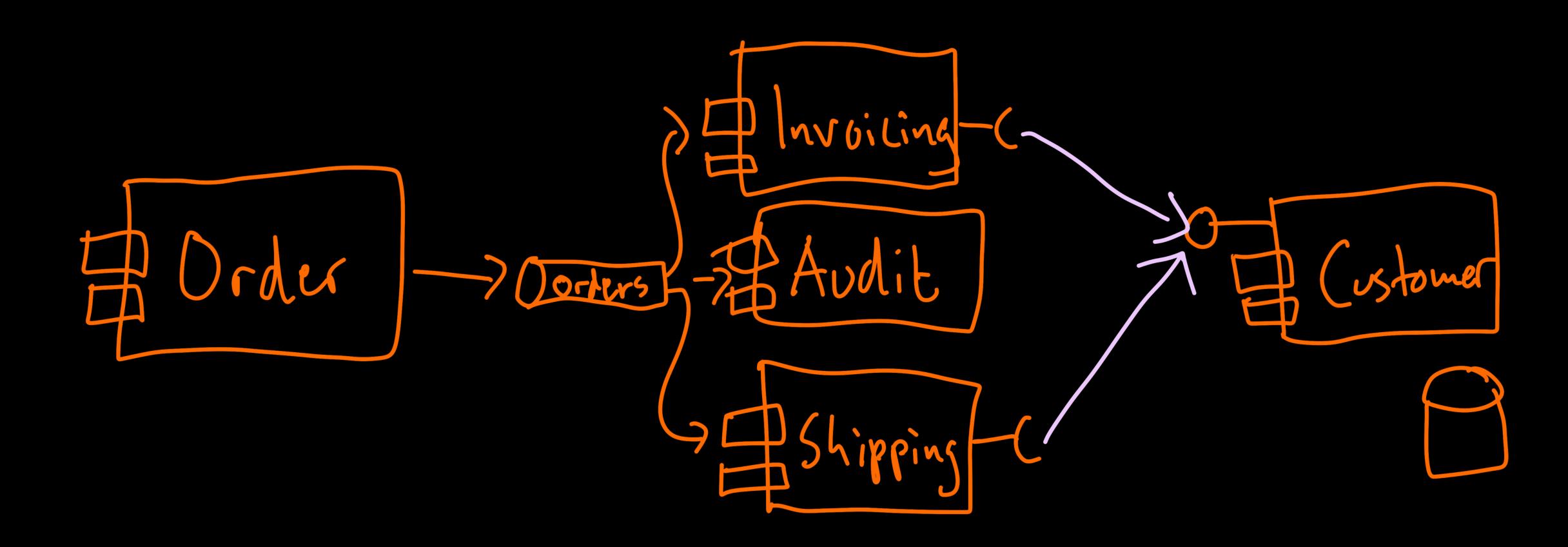


EVENT NOTIFICATION

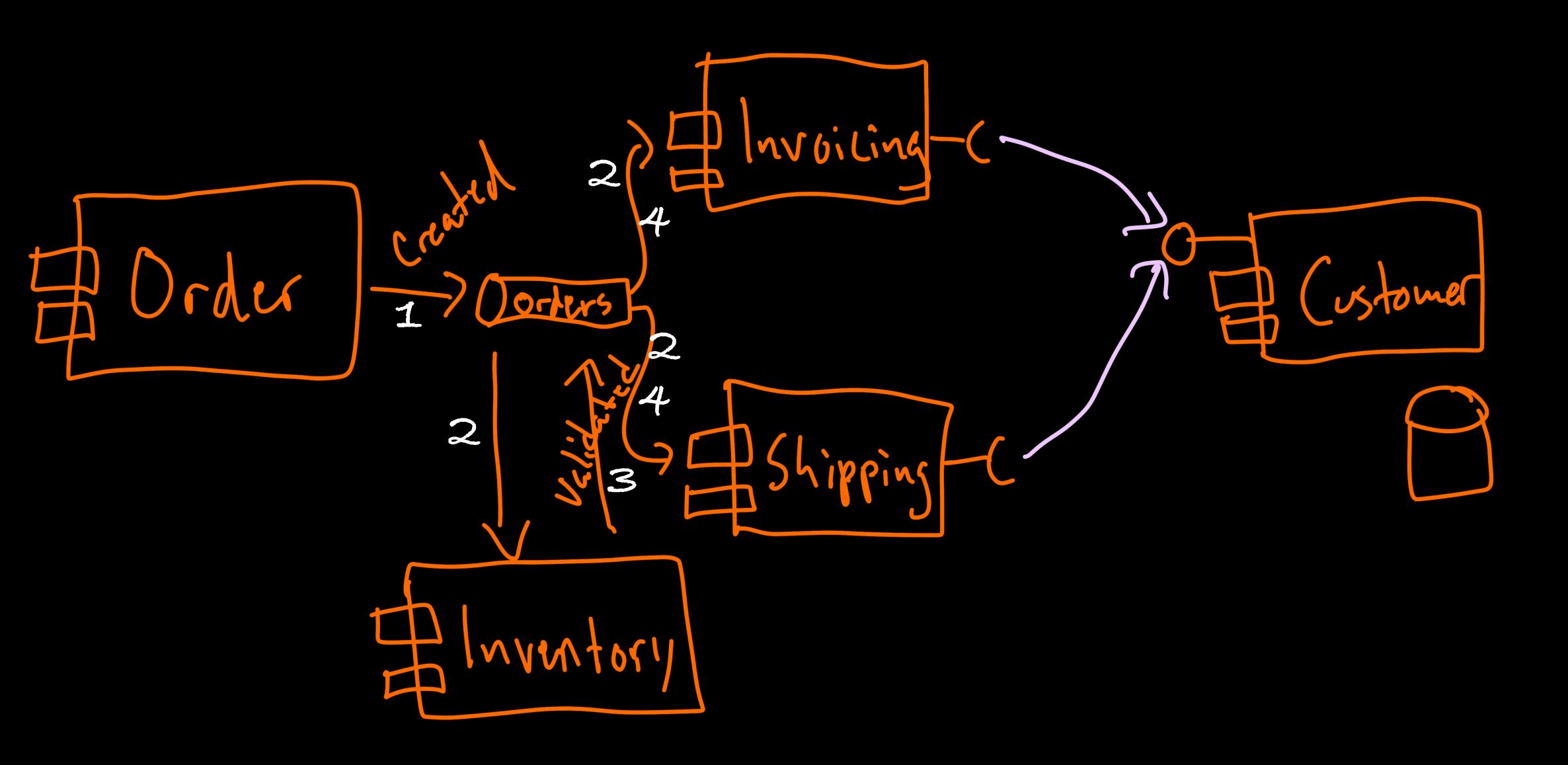


EVENT NOTIFICATION

• Inversion of Control gives flexibility



BUSINESS FLEXIBILITY: CHOREOGRAPHY



EVENT NOTIFICATION: DRIVERS

- Reduced Coupling
- Flexibility & Agility
- Resilience
- Performance & Parallelism

EVENT NOTIFICATION EXAMPLE: REPLACING SERVICE DEPENDENCIES

```
@Autowired
private InvoicingClient invoicing;
@Autowired
private ShippingClient shipping;
public void orderPlaced(Order order) {
  invoicing.createInvoice(order);
  shipping.createShipping(order);
```

EVENT NOTIFICATION EXAMPLE: EVENT PRODUCER

```
@Autowired
private KafkaTemplate<String, Order> kafkaTemplate;
@Value("${kafka.topic.order}")
private String orderTopic;
public void orderPlaced(Order order) {
  order.setState(CREATED);
  kafkaTemplate.send(orderTopic, order.getOrderNo(), order);
```

EVENT NOTIFICATION EXAMPLE: ORDER VALIDATOR

```
@KafkaListener(topics = "${kafka.topic.orders}")
public void receive(Order order) {
  if (order.getState().equals(CREATED)) {
    // Validate order ...
    order_setState(VALIDATED);
    kafkaTemplate.send(orderTopic, order.getOrderNo(), order);
```

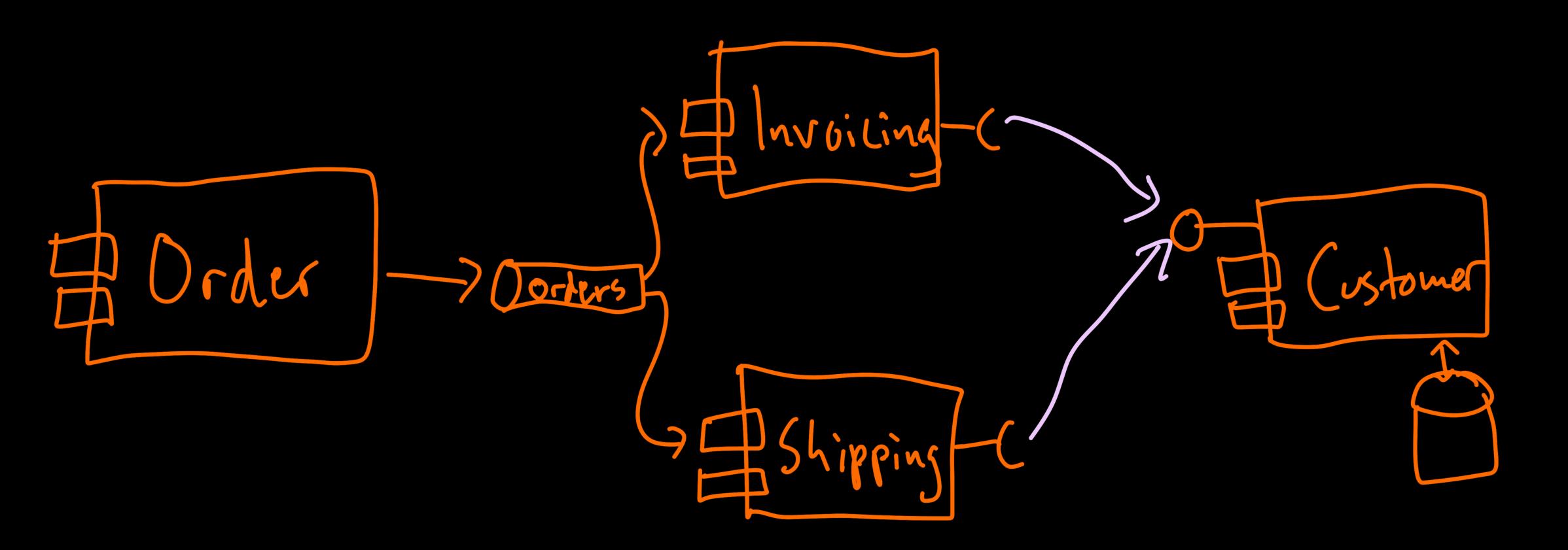
EVENT NOTIFICATION EXAMPLE: EVENT CONSUMER

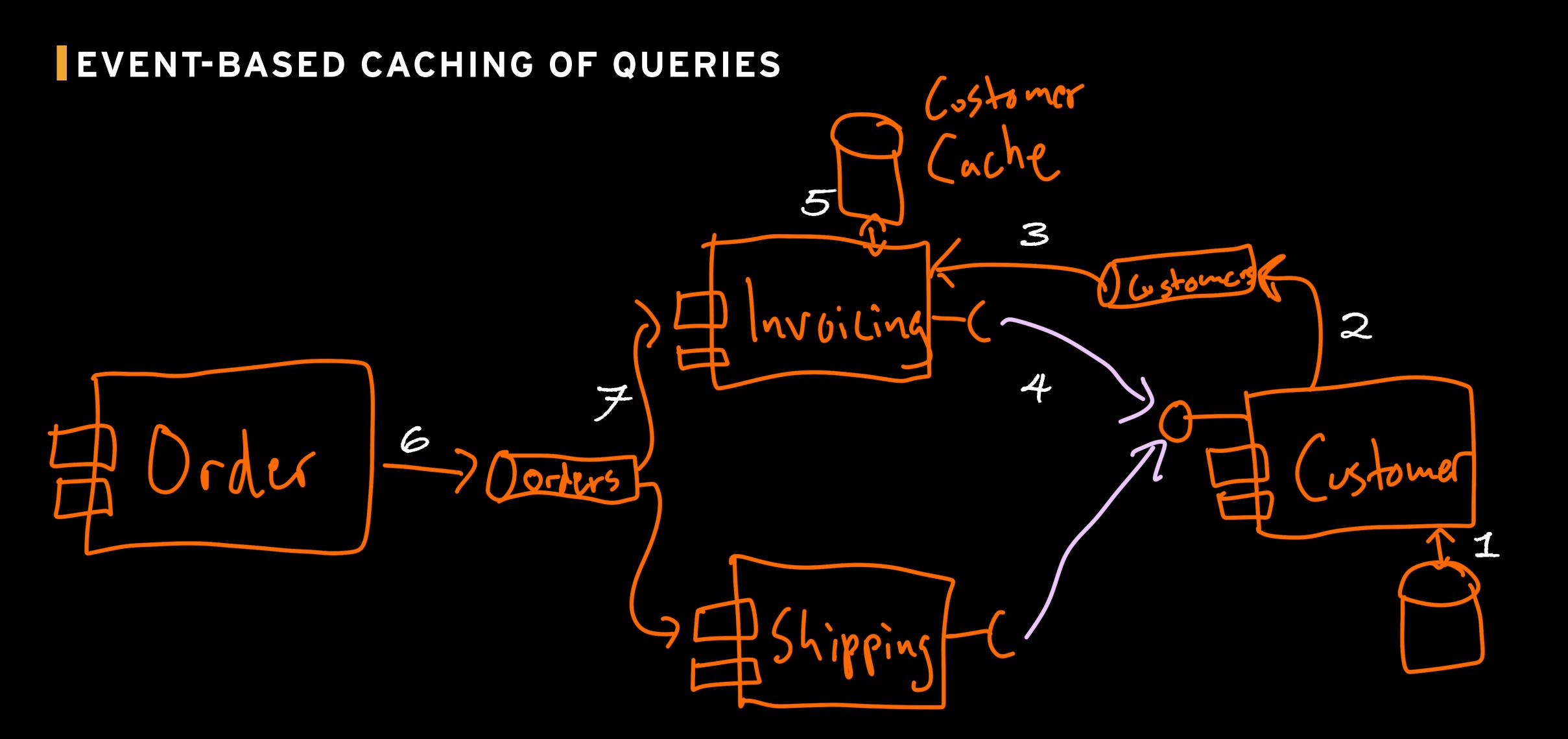
```
@KafkaListener(topics = "${kafka.topic.orders}")
public void receive(Order order) {
   if (order.getState().equals(VALIDATED)) {
      // Create invoice or shipping ...
   }
}
```

EVENT NOTIFICATION EXAMPLE: TOPIC DEFINITION

```
@Bean
 public NewTopic orderTopic() {
   int partitions = 2;
   short replicationFactor = 3;
   Map<String, String> configs = new HashMap<>();
   configs.put("retention.ms", "600000"); // 1 minute
   configs.put("retention.bytes", "524288"); // 512kb
   return new NewTopic(orderTopic, partitions,
                       replicationFactor).configs(configs);
```

QUERYING FOR DATA





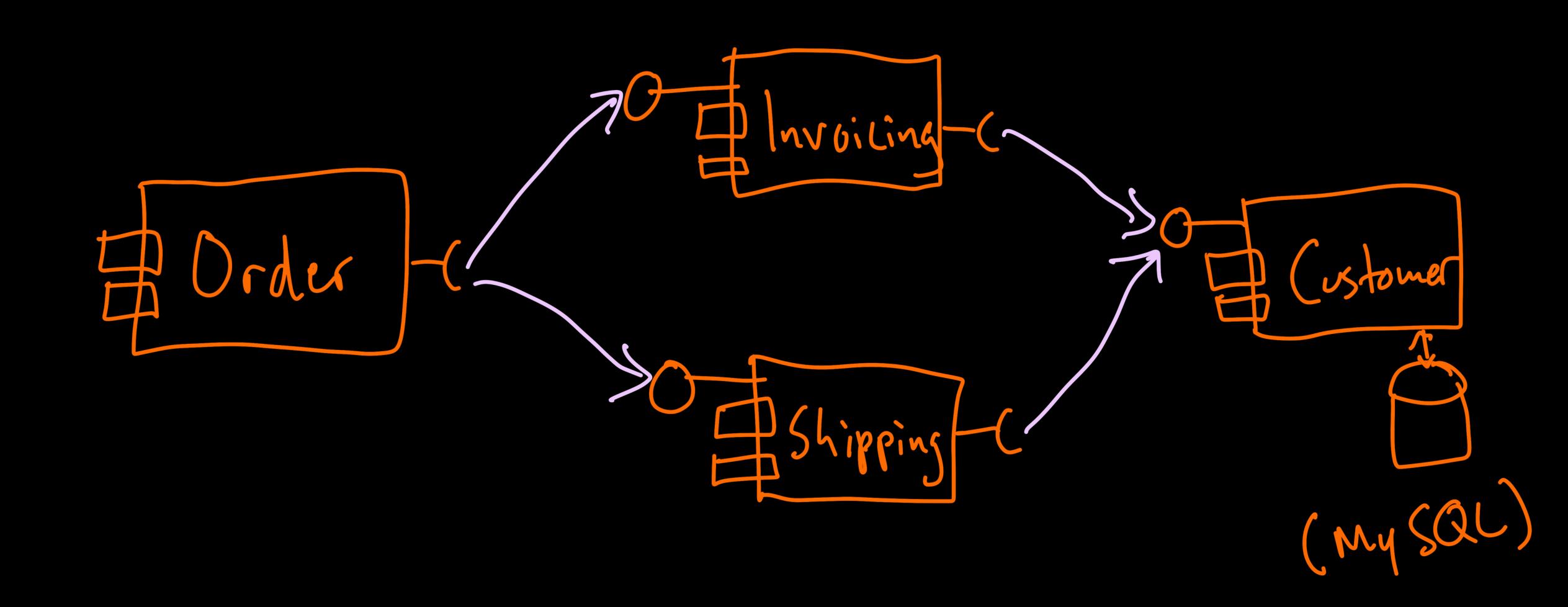
EVENT-BASED CACHING OF QUERIES EXAMPLE: EVENT PRODUCER

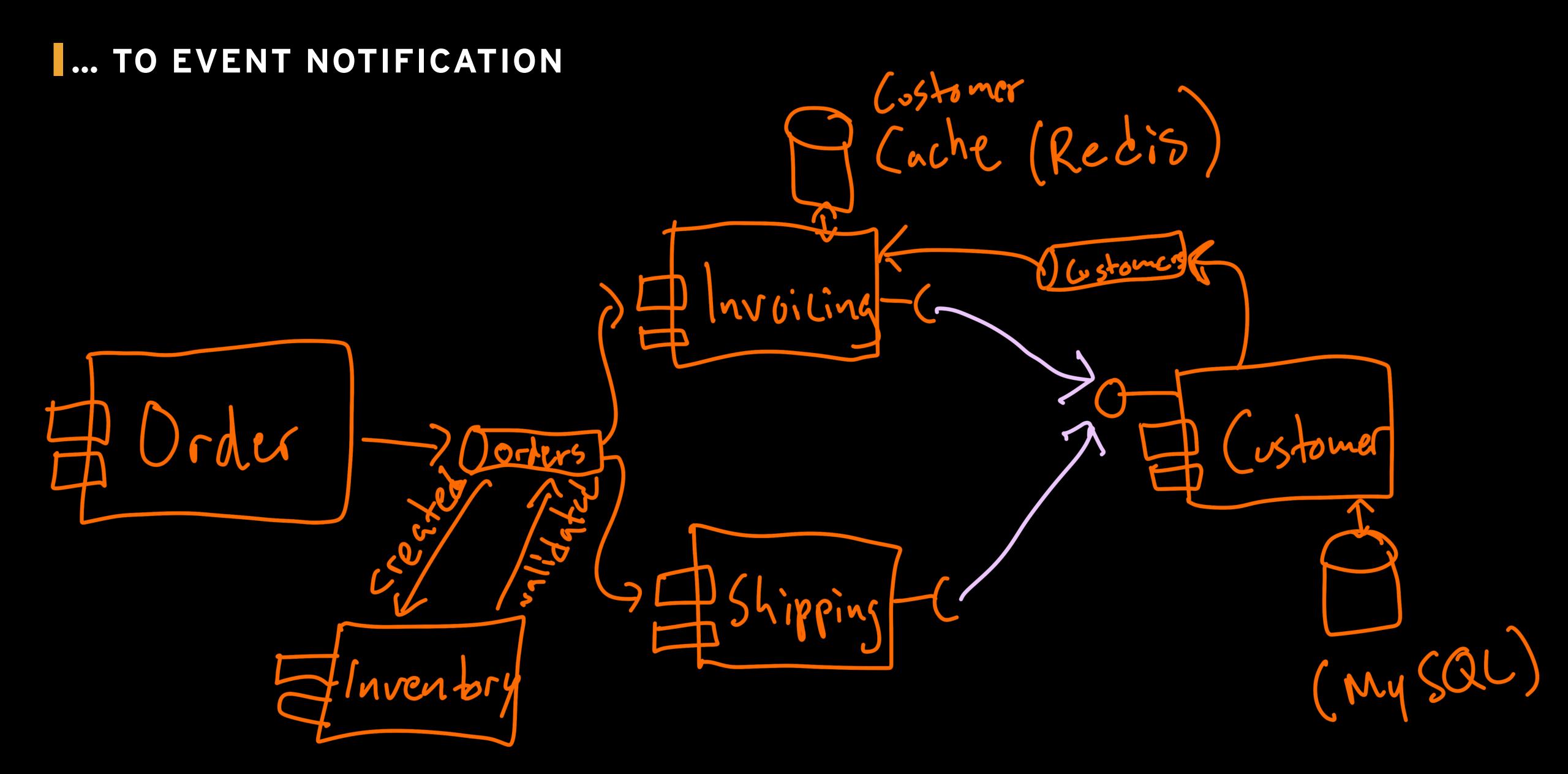
```
@PostMapping(value = "/customer")
public Customer create(@RequestBody Customer customer) {
  customerRepository save(customer);
  customerEventSender.send(customer.getId(), CREATED);
@DeleteMapping(value = "/customer/{id}")
public void deleteById(@PathVariable String id) {
  customerRepository.deleteById(id);
  customerEventSender.send(id, DELETED);
  . . .
```

EVENT-BASED CACHING OF QUERIES EXAMPLE: EVENT CONSUMER

```
@KafkaListener(topics = "${kafka.topic.customers}")
public void receive(ConsumerRecord<String, String> record) {
  String id = record.key();
  EventType eventType = EventType.value0f(record.value());
  switch(eventType) {
    case CREATED: case UPDATED:
      Customer customer = <u>customerService.getCustomerById(id)</u>;
      customerRepository.save(customer);
     break;
    case DELETED:
      customerRepository.deleteById(id);
      break;
```

DEMO: GOING FROM SYNCHRONOUS DEPENDENCIES ...





https://github.com/callistaenterprise/cadec2019-eda.git

EVENT NOTIFICATION: PROS AND CONS

- Agility
- Resilience
- Performance
- Scalability

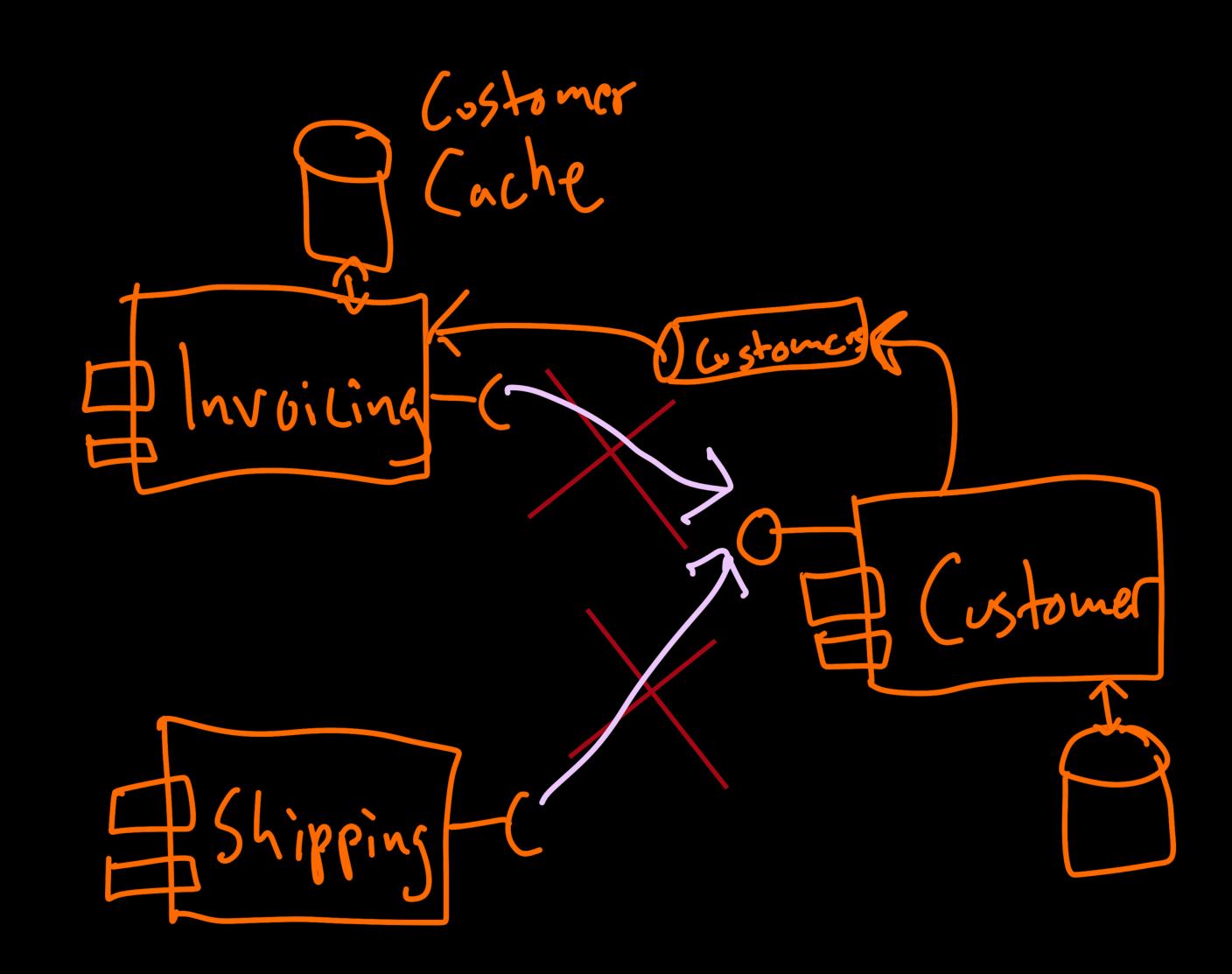
- Added complexity & Cost
 - Asynchronous Events & Coordination
 - Monitoring
 - Error handling
 - Testing



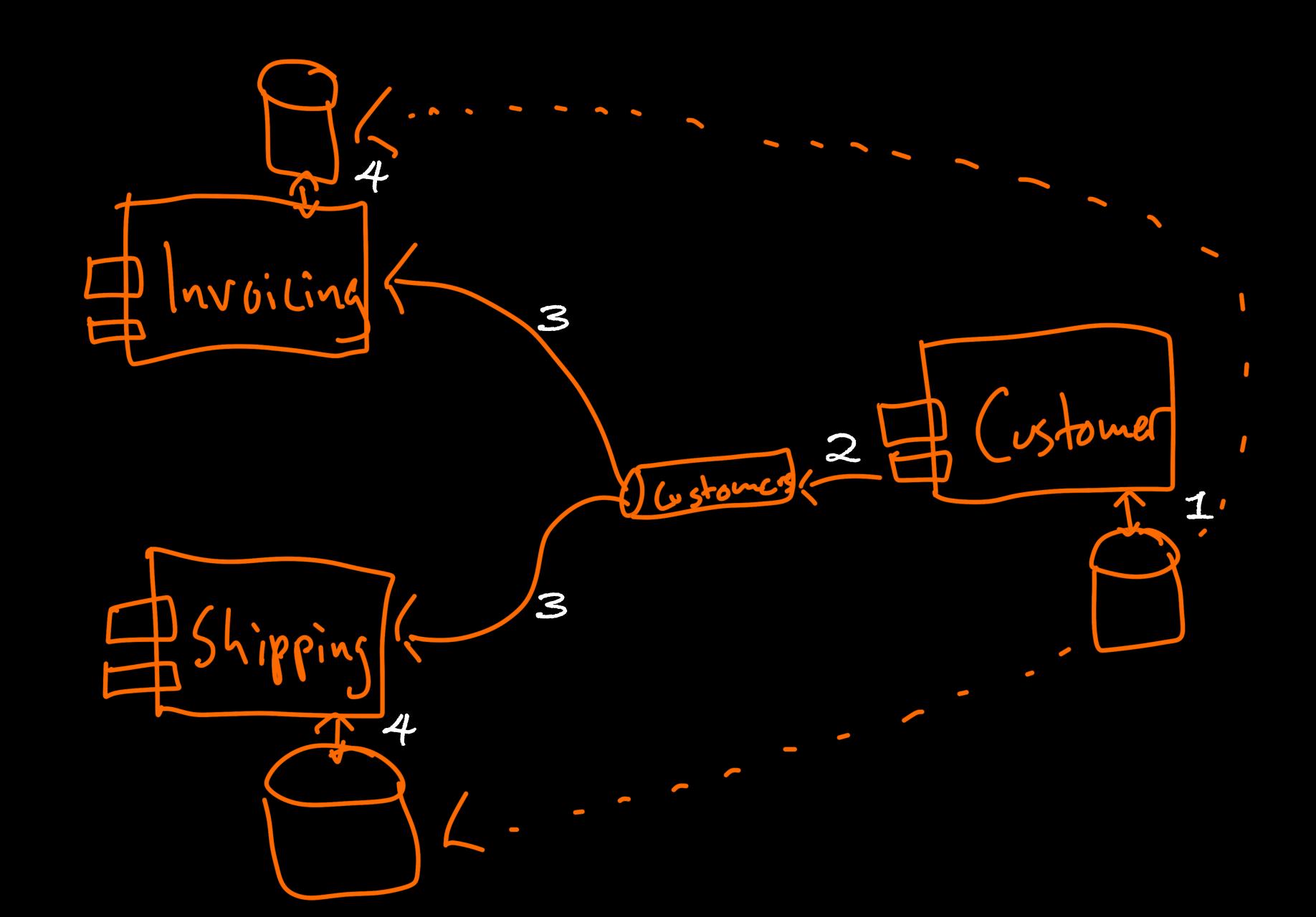
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EVENT-CARRIED STATE TRANSFER



EVENT-CARRIED STATE TRANSFER



EVENT-CARRIED STATE TRANSFER: DRIVERS

- Autonomicity
- Performance/latency
- Different view on data
- Need to aggregate/correlate data from multiple sources

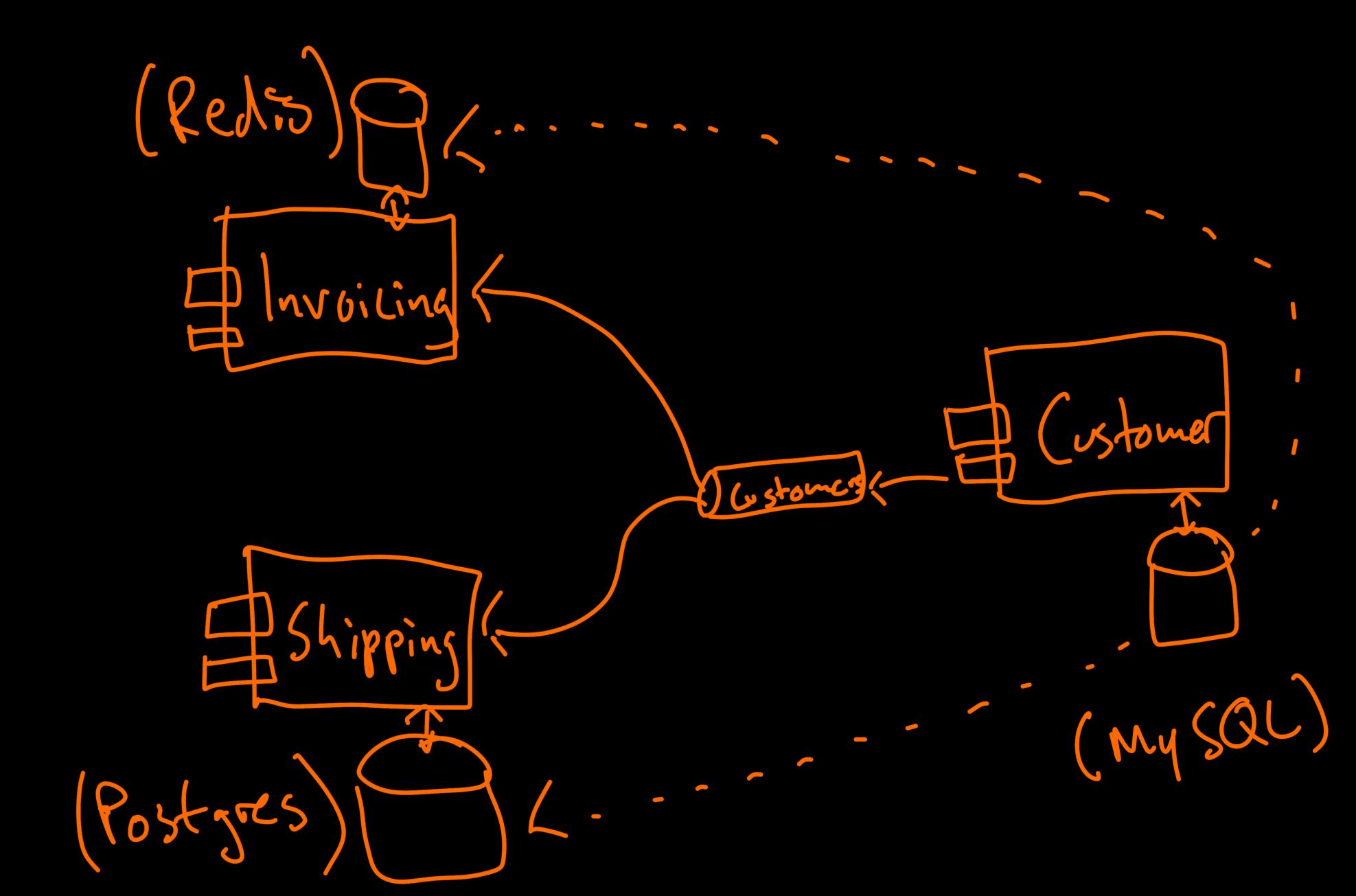
EVENT-CARRIED STATE TRANSFER EXAMPLE: PRODUCER

```
@PostMapping(value = "/customer")
public Customer create(@RequestBody Customer customer) {
  customerRepository save(customer);
  customerEventSender.send(customer.getId(), customer);
@DeleteMapping(value = "/customer/{id}")
public void deleteById(@PathVariable String id) {
  customerRepository.deleteById(id);
  customerEventSender.send(id, null);
  . . .
```

EVENT-CARRIED STATE TRANSFER EXAMPLE: CONSUMER

```
@KafkaListener(topics = "${kafka.topic.customers}")
public void receive(ConsumerRecord<String, Customer> record) {
  String id = record.key();
  Customer customer = record.value();
  if (customer != null) {
   customerRepository.save(customer);
  } else {
   customerRepository.deleteById(id);
```

DEMO: EVENT-CARRIED STATE TRANSFER



EVENT-DRIVEN STATE TRANSFER: PROS AND CONS

- Full Autonomy
- Performance/Latency
- Scalability

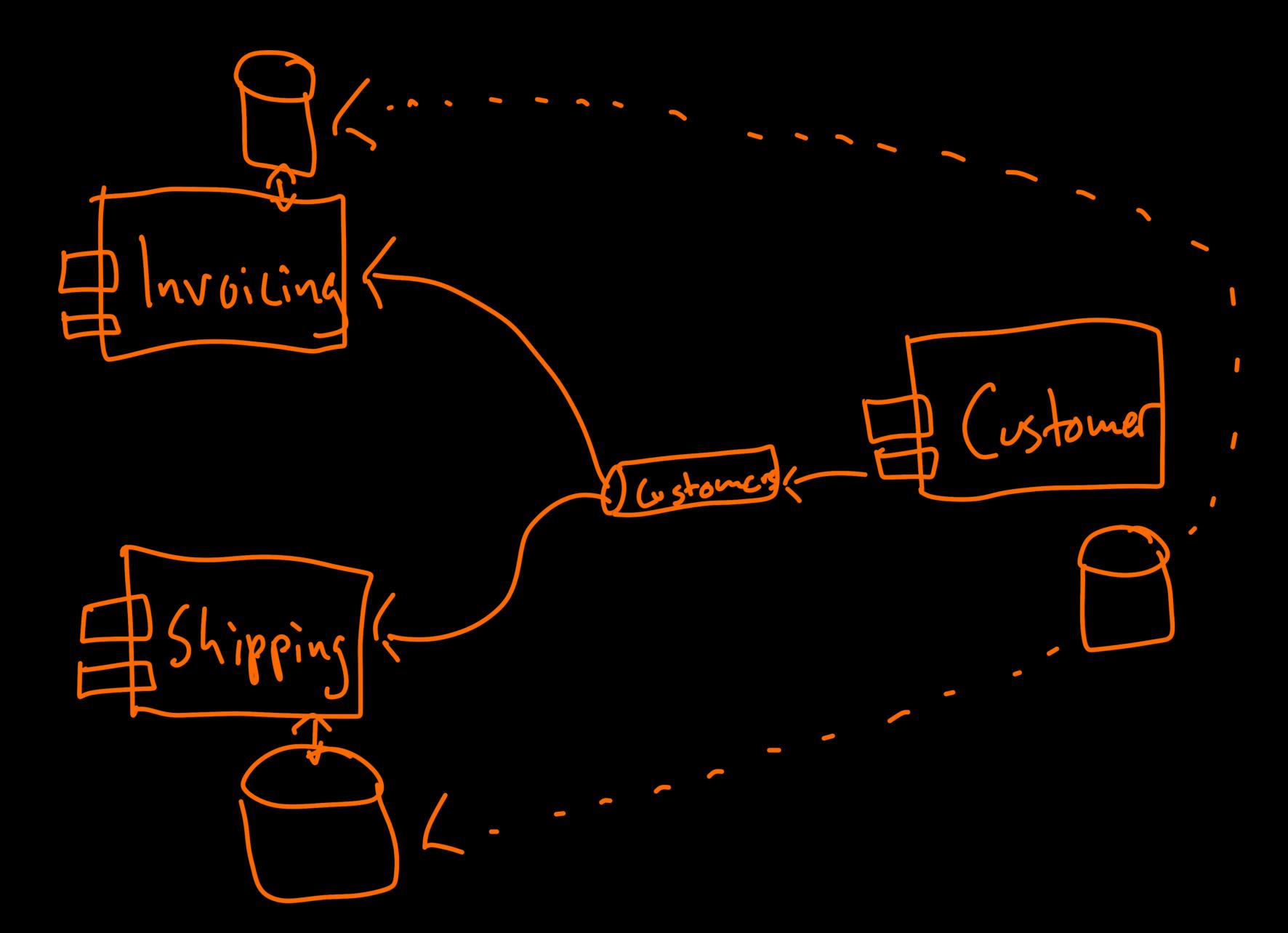
- Even more complexity
 - Data duplication
 - Eventual Consistency
 - Bootstrapping new consumers



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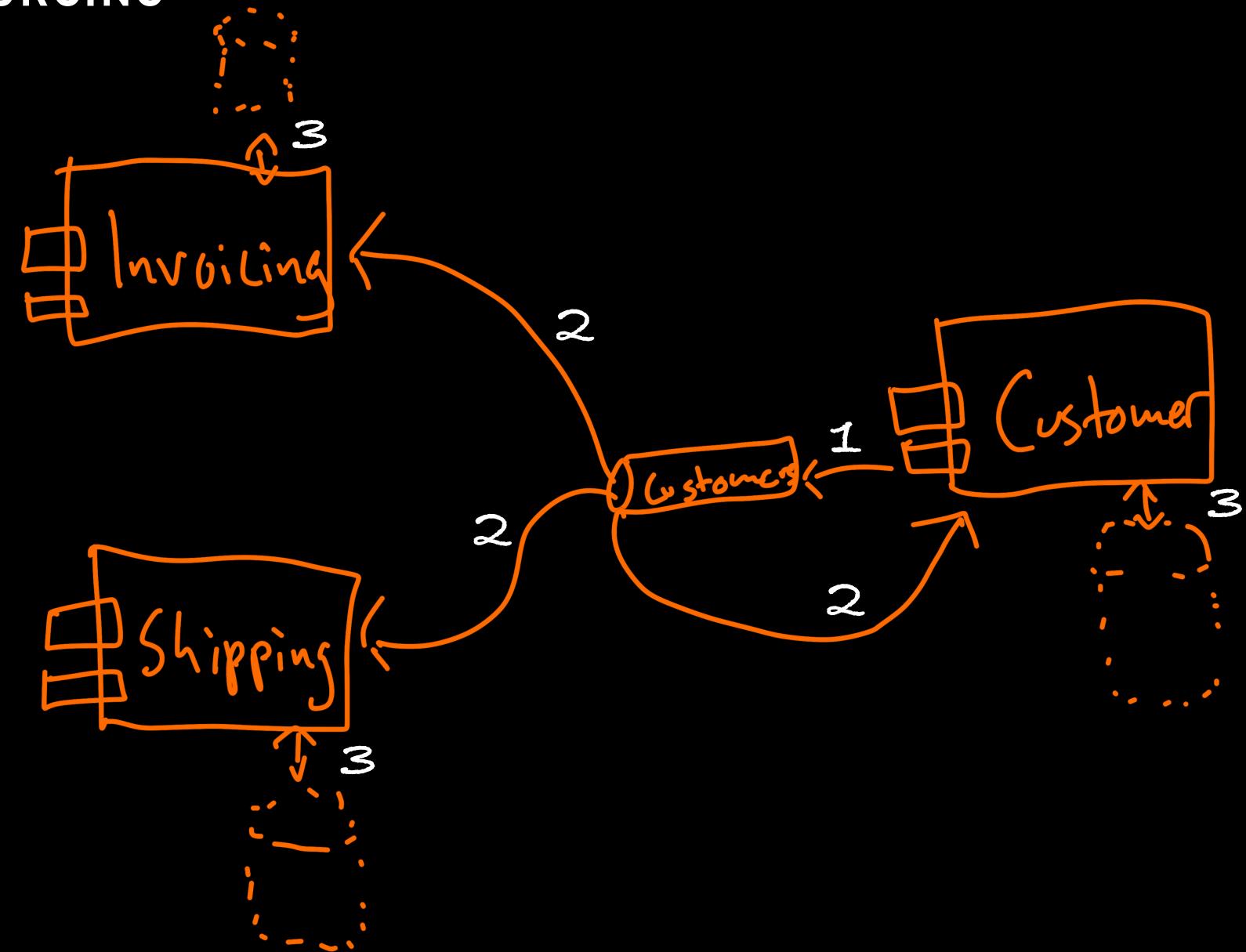
DATA DUPLICATION



TURNING THE DATABASE INSIDE-OUT

Update Costomer X -Set Address = \$address "At 09:22 2019-01-13, Customer X changed address from '44' to '22'"

EVENT SOURCING

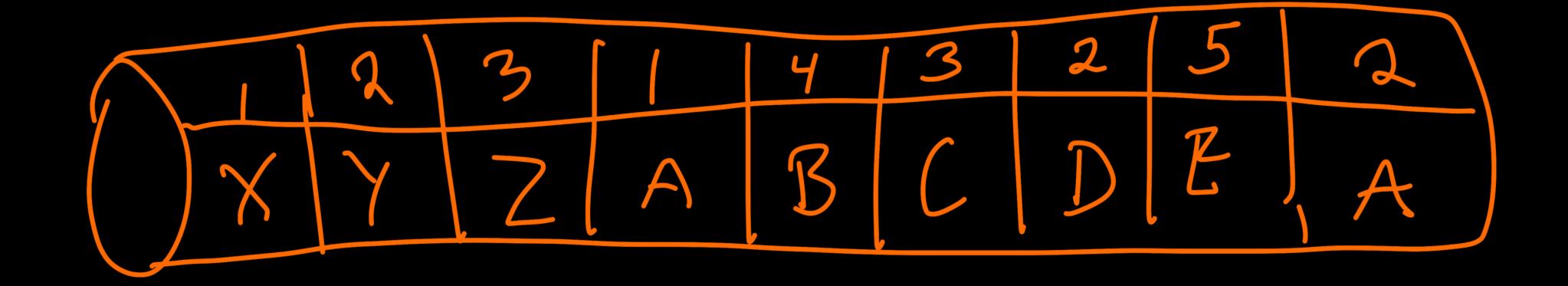


EVENT SOURCING DRIVERS

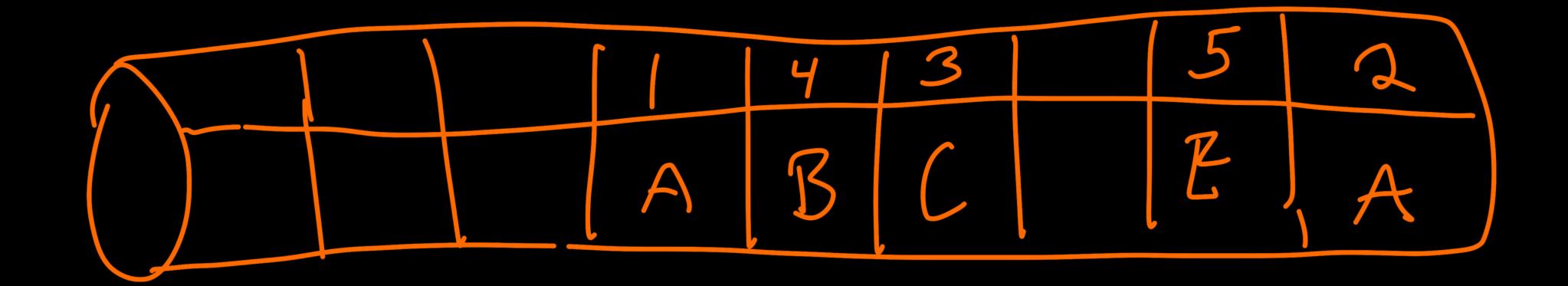
- Single Source of Truth
- Easier to bootstrap new subscribers
- Enhanced flexibility
 - May correlate/join data from multiple streams
 - Introduce timing windows
 - Replay events to recreate historic states

- ...

KAFKA LOG COMPACTION



KAFKA LOG COMPACTION



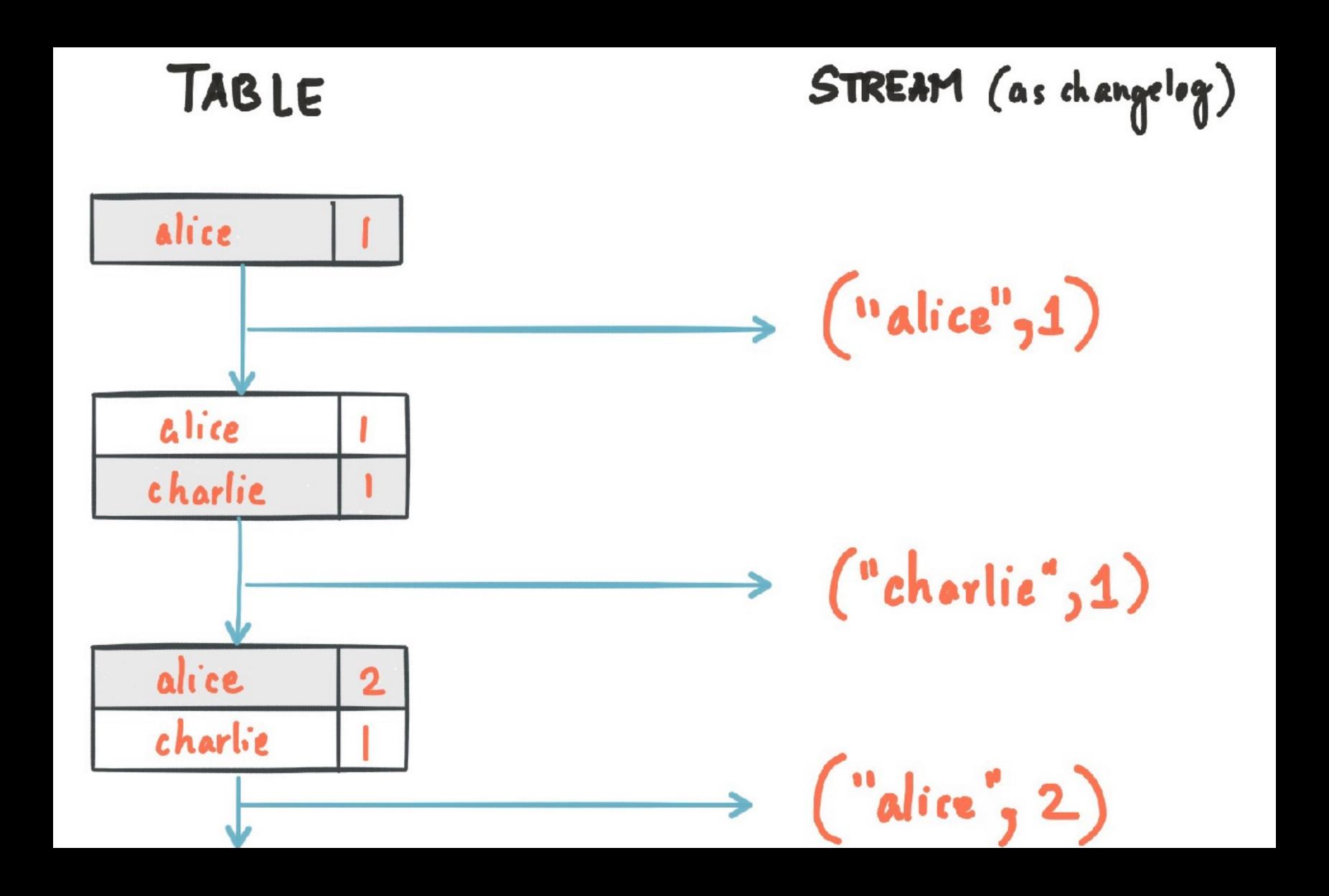
KAFKA LOG COMPACTION EXAMPLE

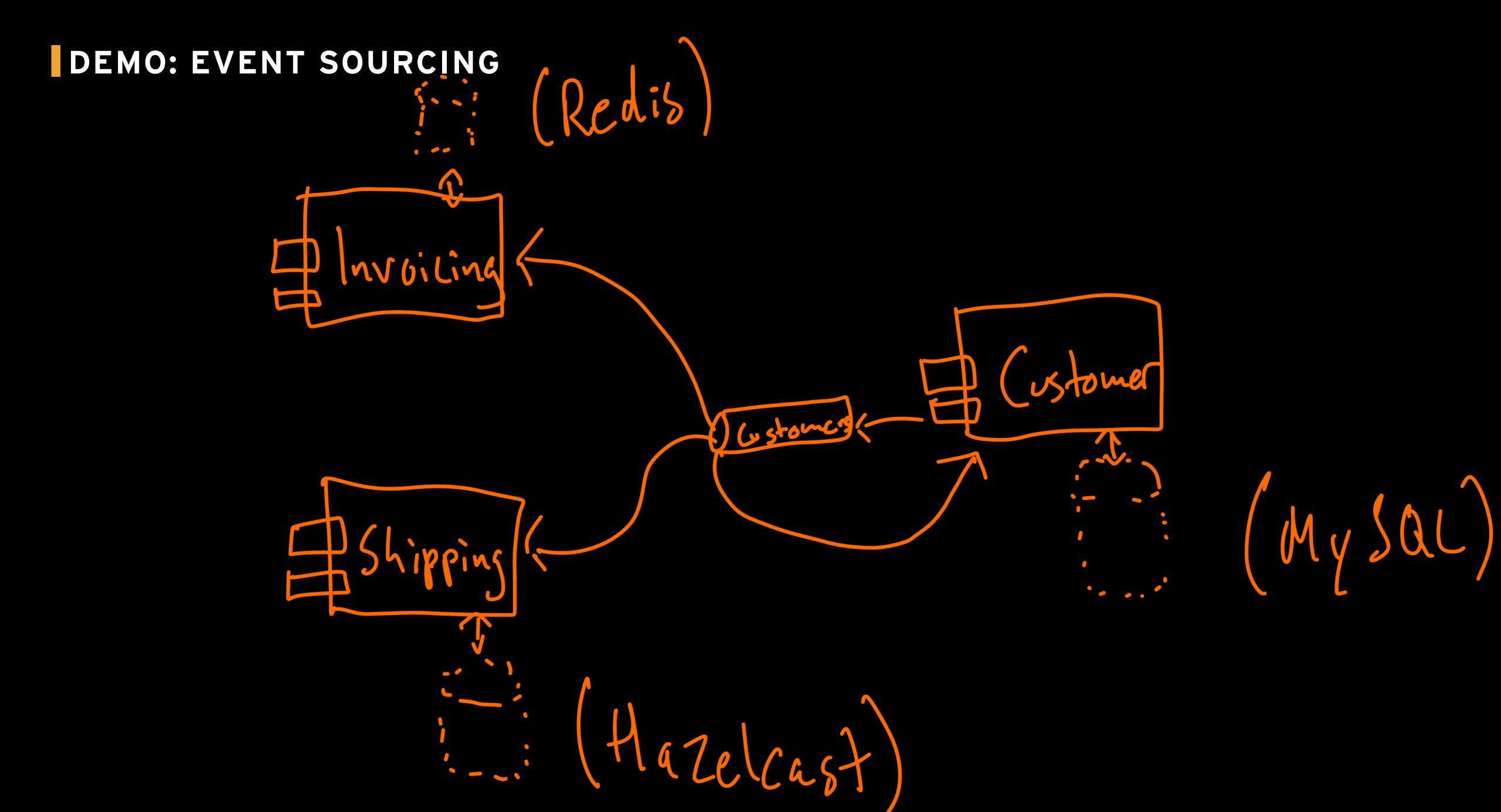
```
@Bean
public NewTopic customersTopic() {
  int partitions = 2;
  short replicationFactor = 2;
  Map<String, String> configs = new HashMap<>();
  configs.put("cleanup.policy", "compact");
  configs.put("min.compaction.lag.ms", "600000"); // 10 minutes
  configs.put("retention.ms", "-1");
  configs.put("retention.bytes", "-1");
  return new NewTopic(customersTopic, partitions,
                      replicationFactor).configs(configs);
```

EVENT SOURCING EXAMPLE: CONSUMER

```
@Component
public class CustomerEventReceiver implements ConsumerSeekAware {
  @KafkaListener(topics = "${kafka.topic.customers}")
  public void receive(ConsumerRecord<String, Customer> record) {
    customerCache.save(customer);
  @Override
  public void onPartitionsAssigned(Map<TopicPartition, Long> assignments,
      ConsumerSeekCallback callback) {
    for (TopicPartition topicPartition : assignments.keySet()) {
      callback.seekToBeginning(topicPartition.topic(),
                               topicPartition.partition());
```

KAFKA STREAMS KTABLE





EVENT SOURCING: PROS AND CONS

- Single source of Data
- Data Flexibility
- Audit friendly
- Replay capable

- Even more complexity
 - Log compaction
 - Schema evolution
 - Eventual Consistency



CONCLUSIONS

- Event Driven Architectures comes in different 'flavours':
 - Event Notification
 - Event-Driven State Transfer
 - Event Sourcing

CONCLUSIONS

- Event Driven Architectures may enable you to
 - Further decouple your services
 - Enhance flexibility and changeability
 - Enhance autonomy, by sharing even less
 - Exploit parallelism further
 - Reduce latency

CONCLUSIONS

- Event Driven Architectures however comes with a potentially substantial cost, due to increased complexity
 - Consistency
 - Duplication
 - Schema Evolution
 - Error handling
 - Testability



Thank you!

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