

### CQRS and Event Source with Kafka and Eclipse Vert.x

MIcroservices Data Patterns

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## Code is easy...





### Code is easy...

### ...Data is **HARD**





## Data Everywhere:





## Data Everywhere: RDBMS





## Data Everywhere: RDBMS NoSQL





Data Everywhere:
RDBMS
NoSQL
Flat files





Data Everywhere: **RDBMS** NoSQL Flat files (including spreadsheets!)





Centralized App + Centralized Data = "Everything's fine"





### But then ...





















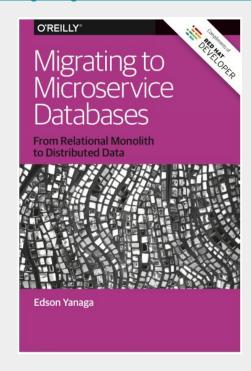








https://developers.redhat.com/books/migrating-microservice-databases-relational-monolith-distributed-data/







## Split data from RDBMS





## Apps change; data tends to stick around





### You always have data.





A decade (or so) ago: ORM - Hibernate POJOs and XML





# Then ... Event Sourcing came along



## Think "Events" instead of "Data Structure".





#### Account

ID	customerID	balance
1001	990	1000
1002	991	0
1003	991	-500
1004	992	300



```
"event": "transferFunds",
"fromAccountID": 1001,
"toAccountID": 1001,
"amount": 500.00,
"timestamp": "2019-08-14T11:05:27:23.000212"
```





## An Event is based on the real world, not IT-think.



## CQS Command-Query Separation





"Asking a question should not change the answer" --Bertrand Meyer





## CQRS - Command Query Responsibility Segregation



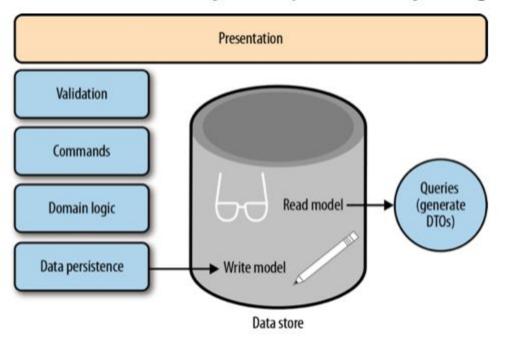


## A simple, basic example





#### CQRS (Command Query Responsibility Segregation)

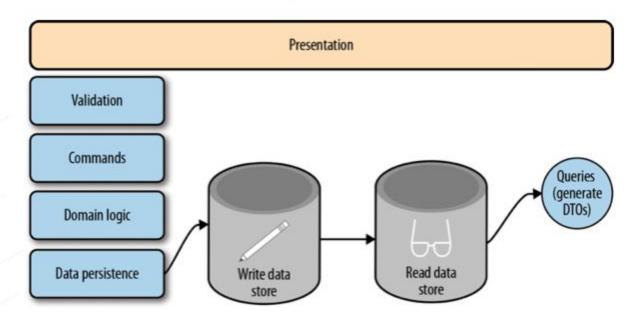




# But distributed systems bring complexity...



#### CQRS with separate data stores







## Examples:

- Read one
- Read a list
- Search...





## CQRS & Event Sourcing





## Why CQRS?





### Performance





...and...





- Distribution
- Availability
- Integration
- Analytics





#### WHEN CQRS?





### Single Source of Truth: The WRITE data store





## Next: Create your READ data stores.





## Add Events to update data stores.





# More about Event Sourcing:



#### It's WRITE-ONLY





## You get audit trails/history built in



#### Events are immutable





The Event Store fires events that are independent of the origin





#### Events...





### Maintain a Materialized View





# Integrate external systems





## Are not reliant on a database schema





Can materialize the current state
(This can be a batch job!)

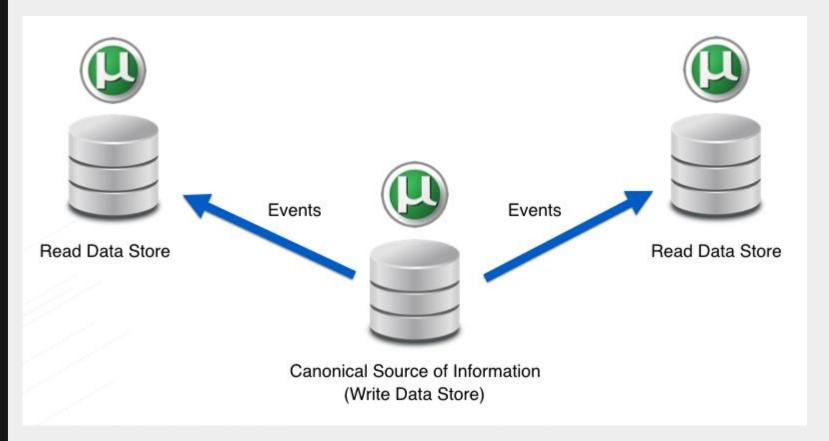




Events follow the "Fire-and-Forget" model of operation.









Somethings that affect your decision regarding updating READ stores:





## Latency





### Size





#### Staleness





### Ownership





### Security





## Nature and depth of information





## So how do we find the current state?





Cheat Mode = ON (It's okay to bookmark data)







Complexity





- Complexity
- Consistency





- Complexity
- Consistency
- Communication





# Distributing events using a Message Broker





## Message Brokers





http://activemq.apache.org/

https://kafka.apache.org/





Kafka Streaming platform (with ordered delivery)





Kafka uses a Publish/Subscribe model with Topics





## Vert.x Reactive platform



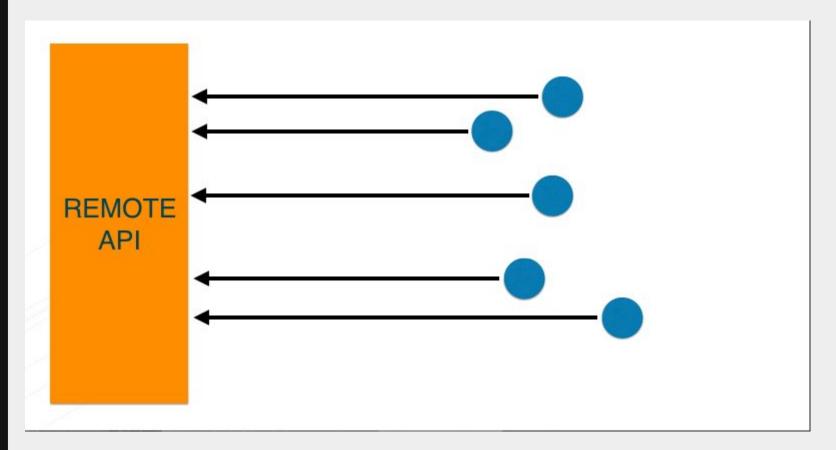
#### Reactive Platform



http://vertx.io/

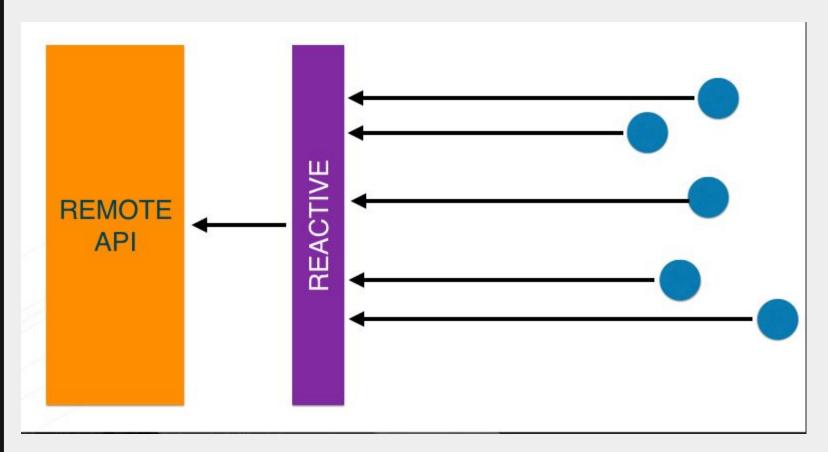
















<u>github.com/reactica/rhte-demo</u> <u>github.com/vert-x3/vertx-examples</u> <u>developers.redhat.com</u> @DonSchenck

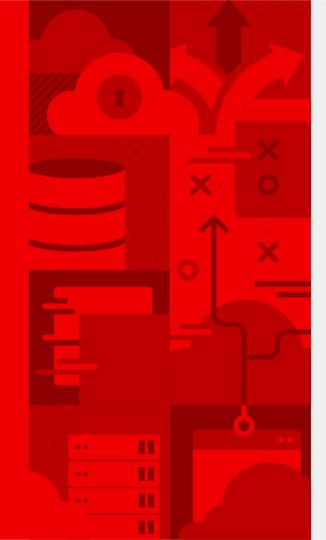




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