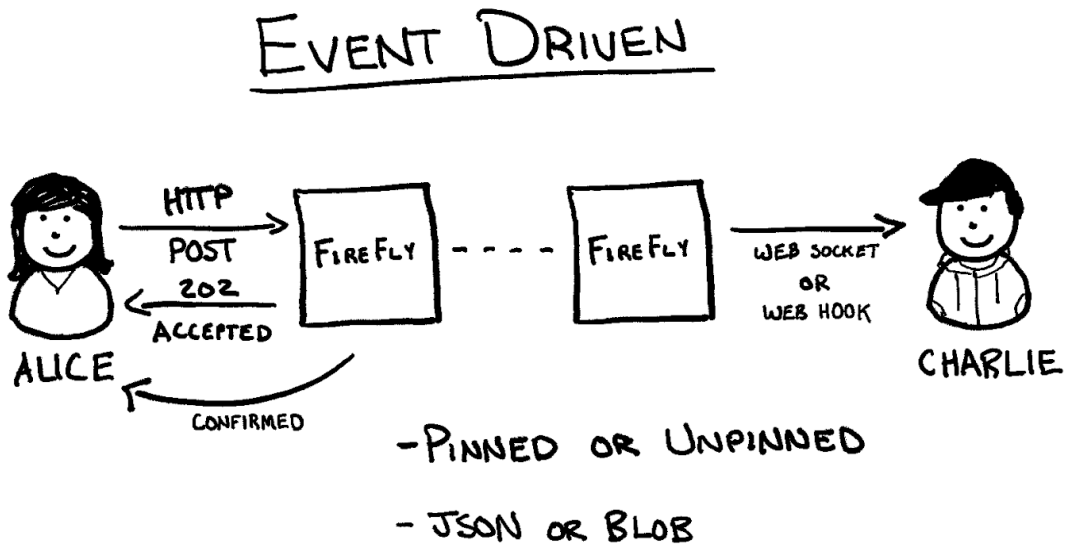
Architecture Series: Episode 7

Event-driven programming

Peter Broadhurst

Community Call 4th August 2021

FIREFLY



FIREFLY

Request/reply vs. event-driven

Request/reply (sync)

Send one request, *wait* for one response. Process that response when it arrives, then move onto the next thing.

App feedback: Spin until it's done
Patterns: One-to-one
Outcomes: Success, failure, timeout (undefined)
Failure handling strategies:

- Idempotent APIs – safely retry

Events (async)

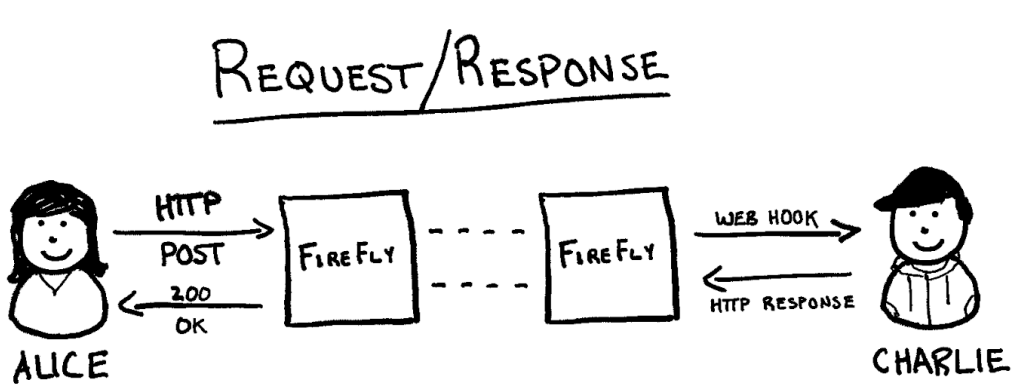
Send events when something happens. Keep track of state. Process responses/confirmations/follow-ons as they happen

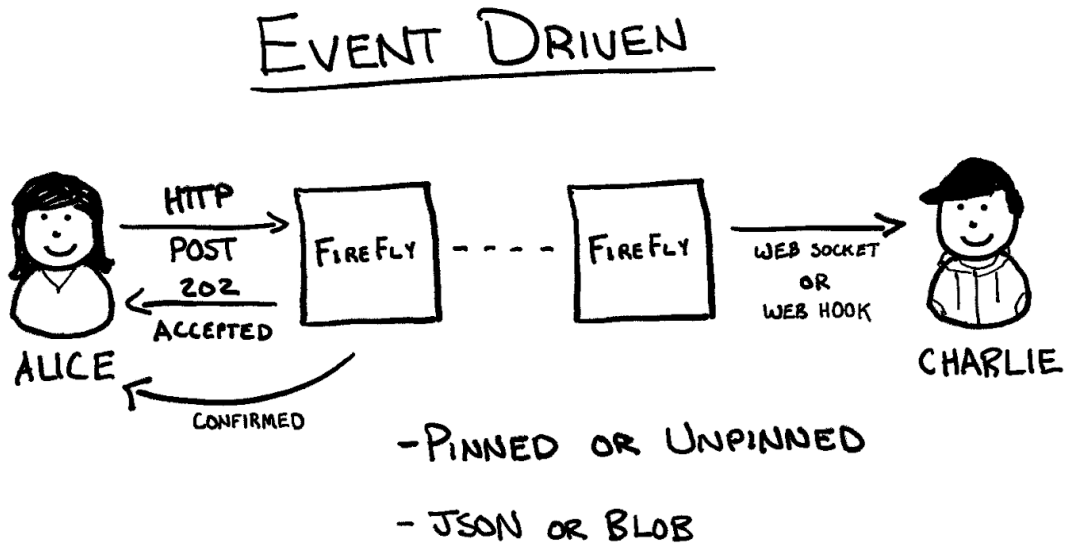
App feedback: Live update every time it changes (inc. UX)
Patterns: One-to-one, one-to-many, many-to-many, many-to-one
Outcomes: A set of state changes in a *deterministic sequence*
Failure handling strategies:

- Idempotent processing – re-process duplicates
- Compensation logic (sagas)
- Rejection with or without feedback

FireFly provides both

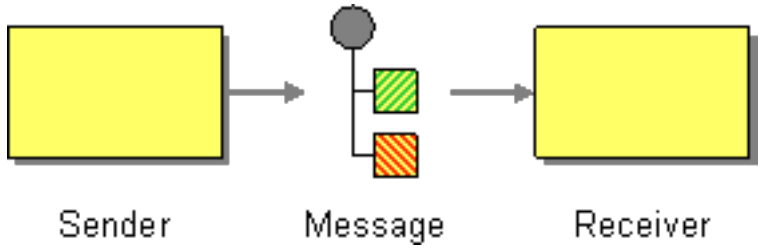
(we'll come back to this)

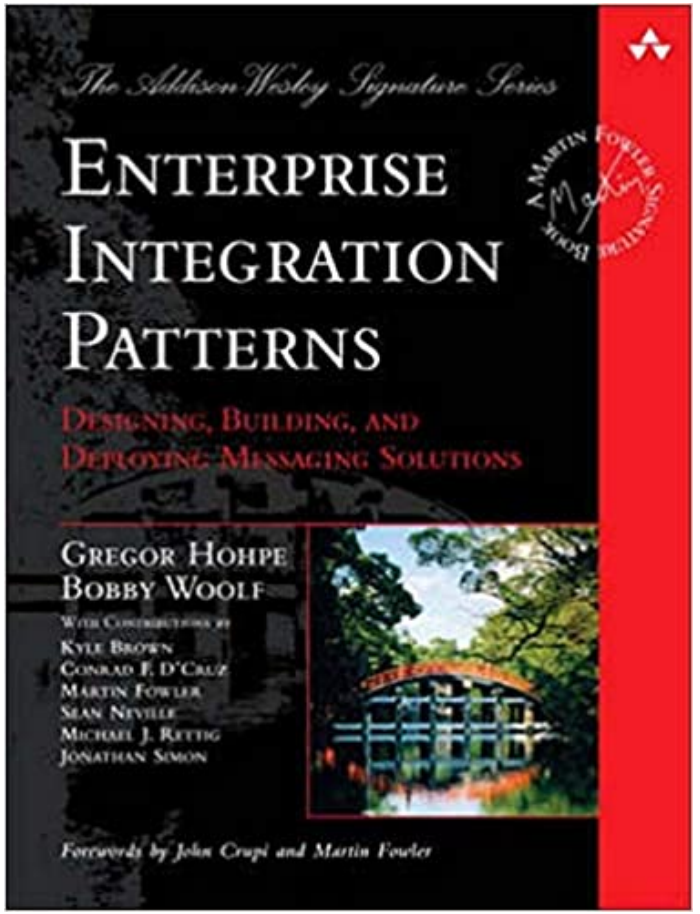




FIREFLY

Event-driven enterprise architecture isn't new…





Published 2003 … the year I started in this game

https://www.enterpriseintegrationpatterns.com/

FIREFLY

A decade later event-driven programming inspired a wave of new programming languages/patterns

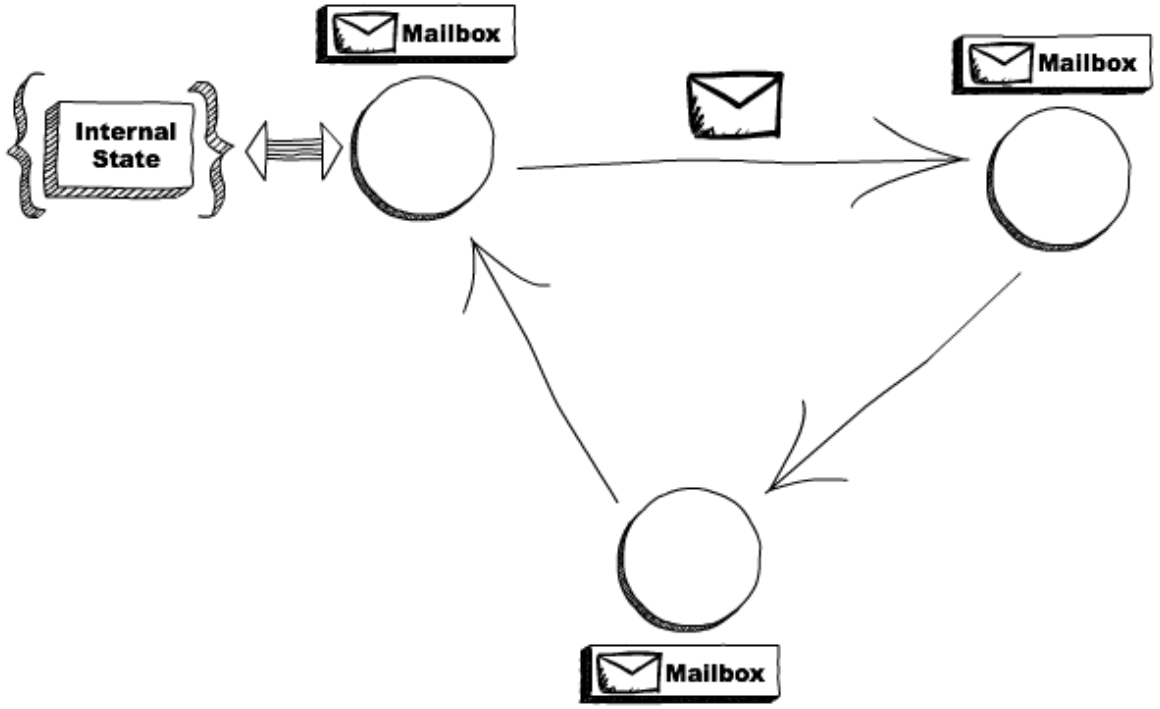


Image credit… and a good read:
https://www.brianstorti.com/the-actor-model/

ERLANG

Scala

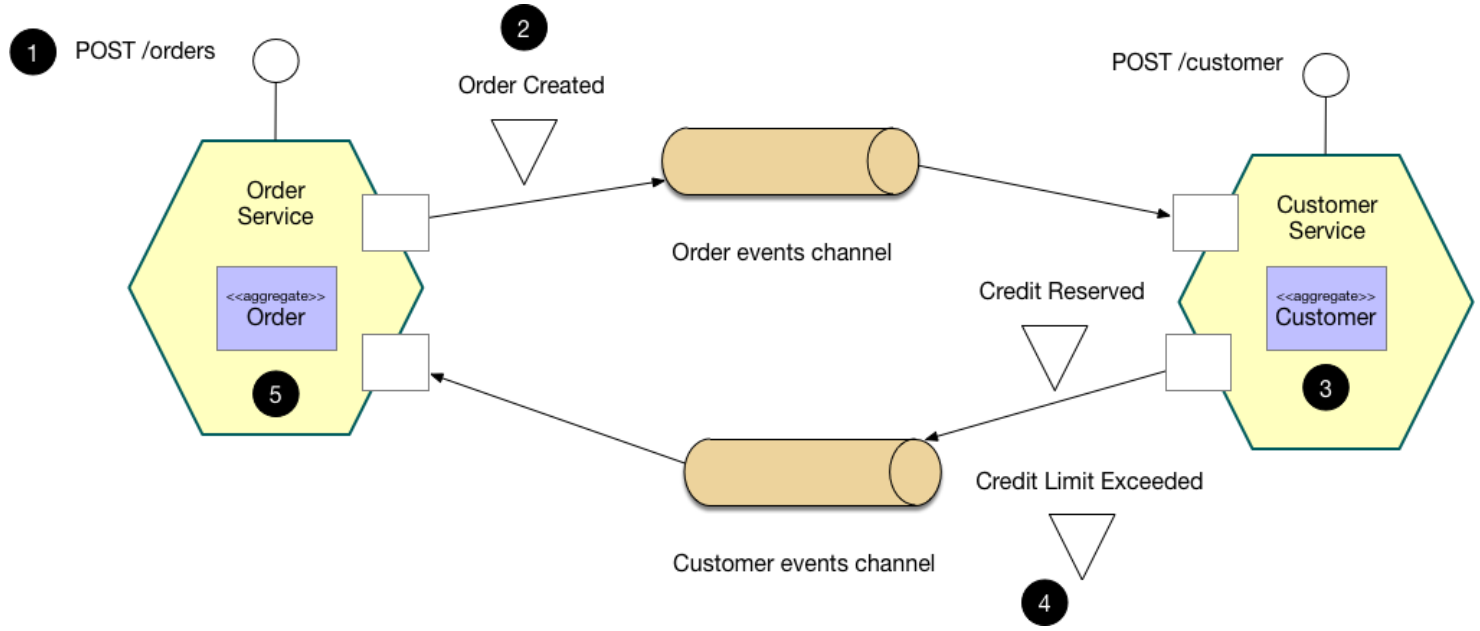
akka

Systems built as Reactive Systems are more flexible, loosely-coupled and scalable. This makes them easier to develop and amenable to change. They are significantly more tolerant of failure and when failure does occur they meet it with elegance rather than disaster. Reactive Systems are highly responsive, giving users effective interactive feedback.

2014: https://www.reactivemanifesto.org/

FIREFLY

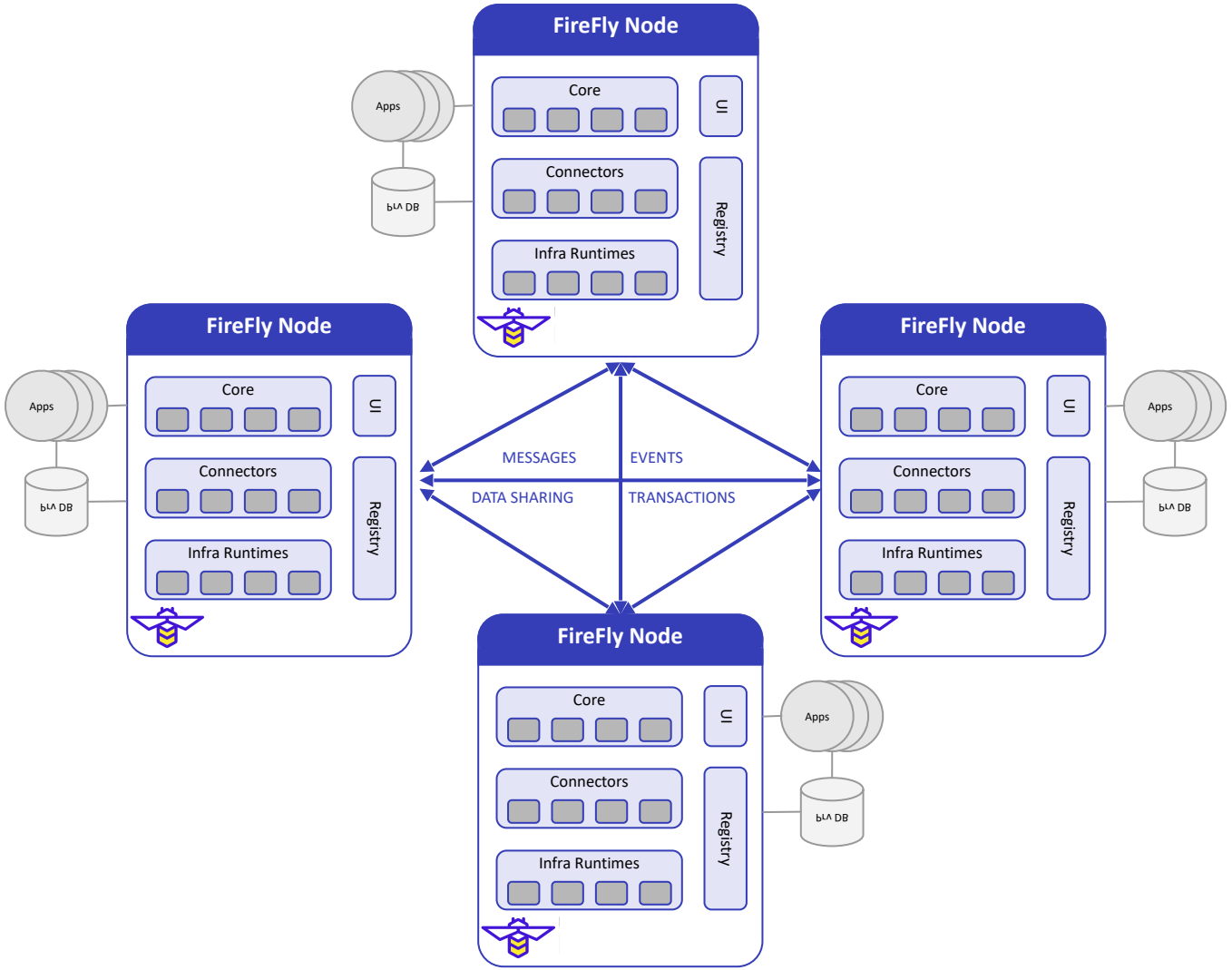
Microservice events-driven patterns evolved in a post-ACID age of REST and at-least once delivery



… in different databases owned by different services the application cannot simply use a local ACID transaction. (Chris Richardson)

2017: https://microservices.io/patterns/data/saga.html

The next phase in event-driven apps: Decentralized applications in a multi-party system



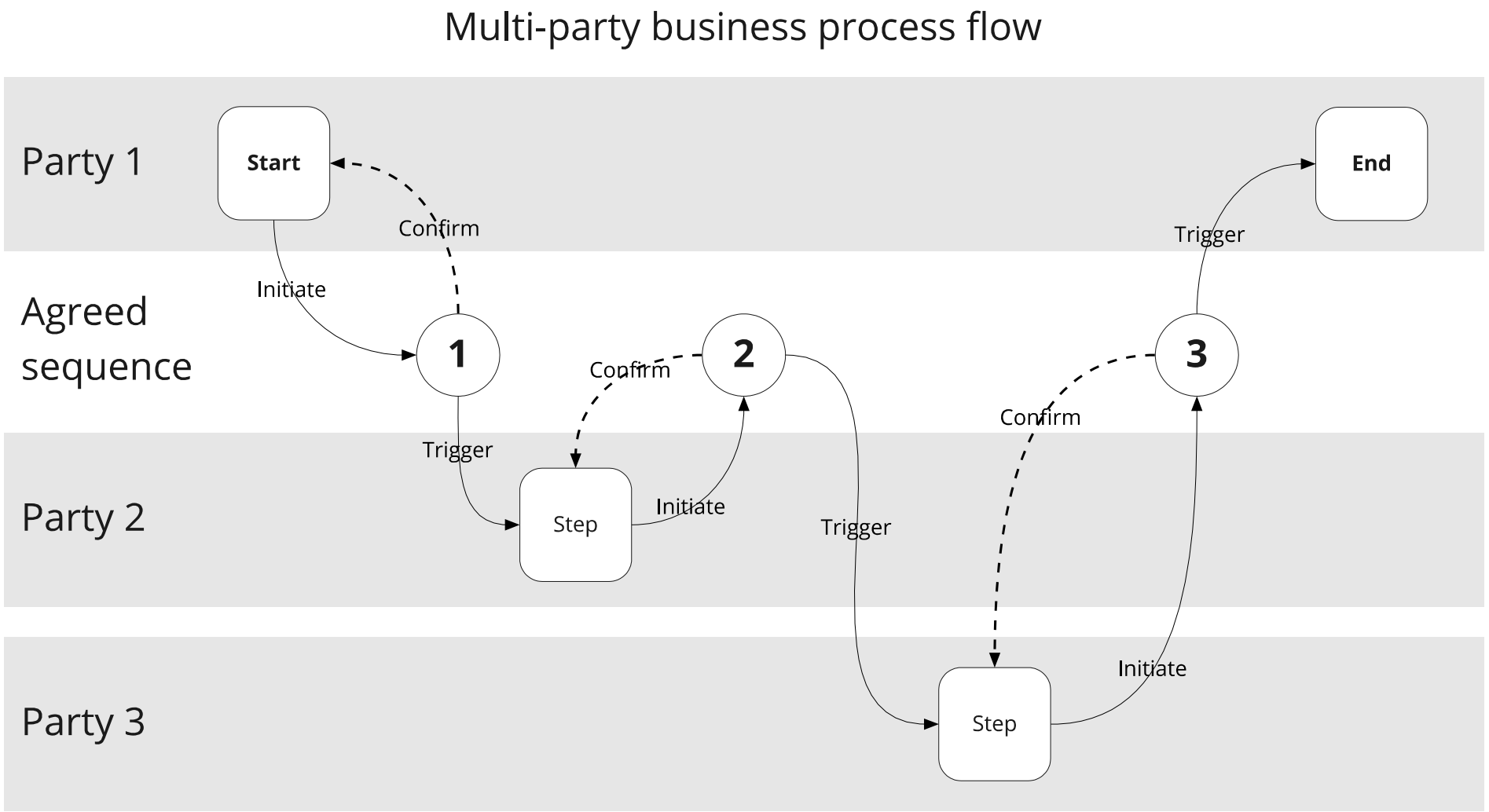
What **hasn't** changed:

- *Most* processing is member specific
  - Automated proprietary core systems
  - Human decision making
  - Agreed state transitions
- *Most* data is privately replicated
  - Governed by business needs and security
  - Stored private in each member
  - Synchronized to multiple core systems

What **has** changed:

- *Some* logic can be executed deterministically
  - Blockchain
  - Trusted compute / zero-knowledge
- *Some* data/proofs can be stored centrally
  - Blockchain / IPFS
- *Multiple* parties share a single event sequence
  - This is **revolutionary** for event-driven apps

Microservices to multi-party - key difference 1:
You must process your <u>own</u> events in an order shared with other members



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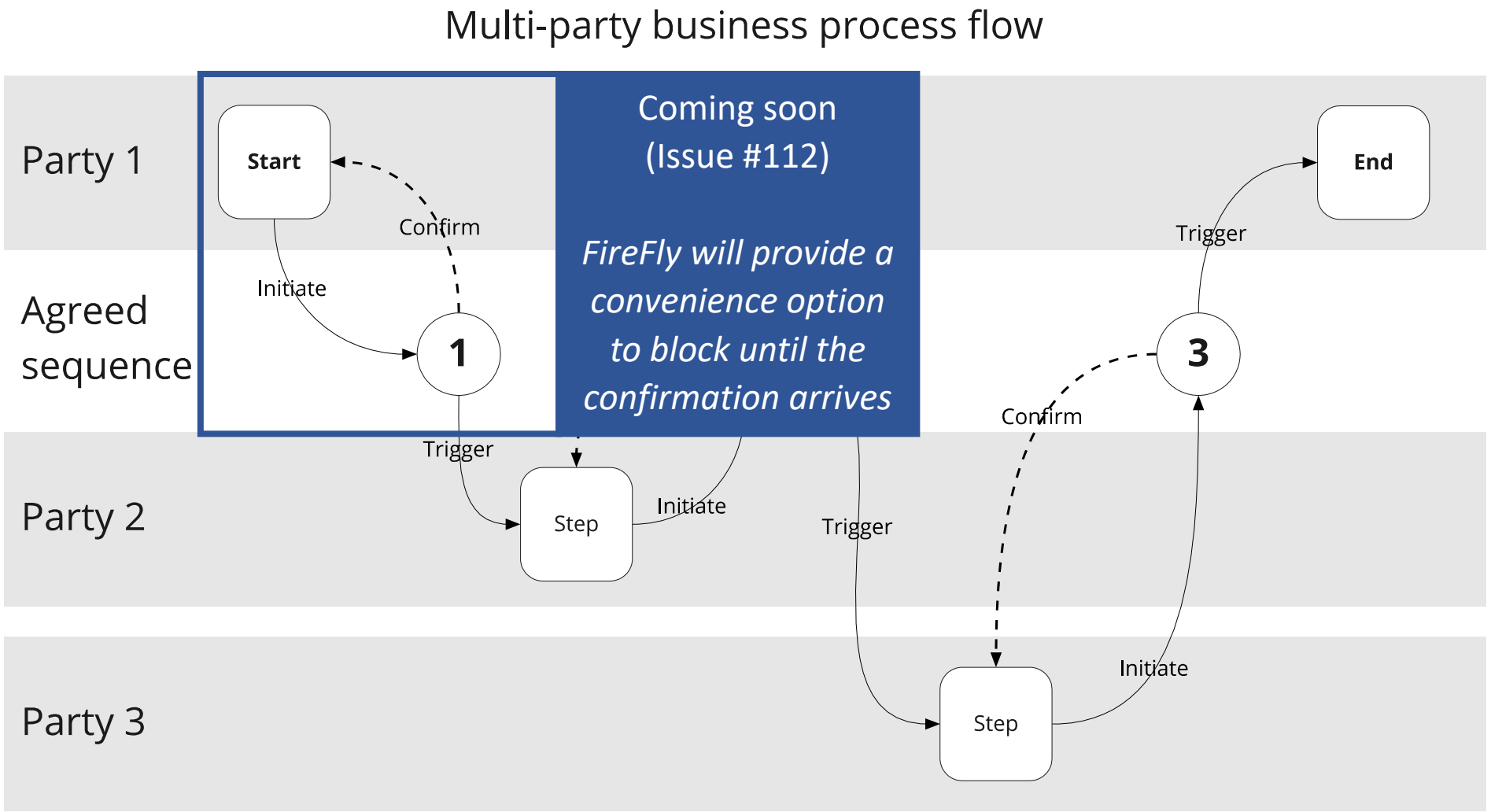


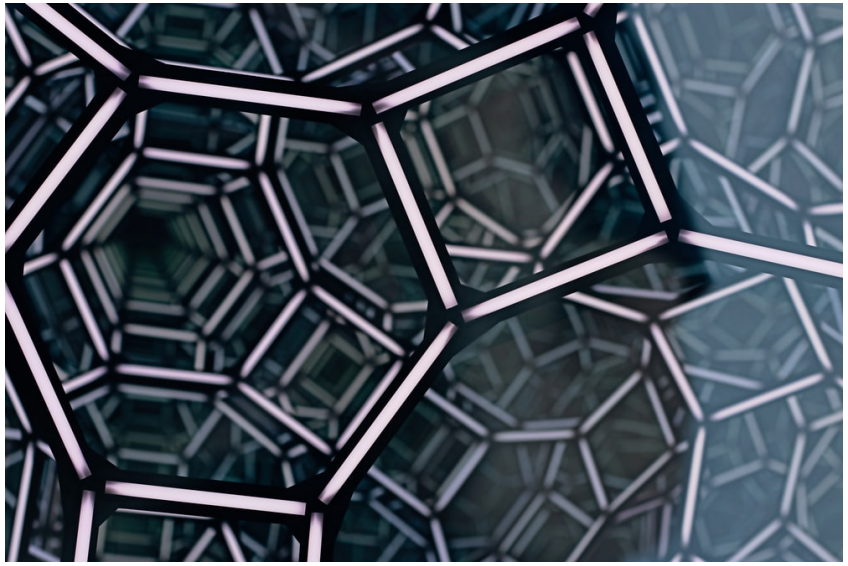
FIREFLY

Microservices to multi-party - key difference 2:
Event history can go back to time=0 and be immutable – supporting late join/replay

Traditional Message-Queues and Streams

Store + forward data reliably

- Optimized for short-term storage (seconds/minutes)
- Optimized for low latency delivery (milliseconds)
- Capable of coping with periods of downtime (hours/days)
- Designed to decouple system availability
- Ordering is guaranteed only within a single runtime (broker)



Blockchain Ledgers

Complete history of time

- Optimized for building immutable transaction history (years/decades)
- Optimized for establishing multi-party consensus (seconds/minutes)
- Designed for wide fault tolerance – including byzantine (indefinite)
- Designed to decouple sovereign IT infrastructures
- Ordering is guaranteed globally within a ledger (blockchain/channel)

FIREFLY

Microservices to multi-party - key difference 2:
Event history can go back to time=0 and be immutable – supporting late join/replay

You need both!

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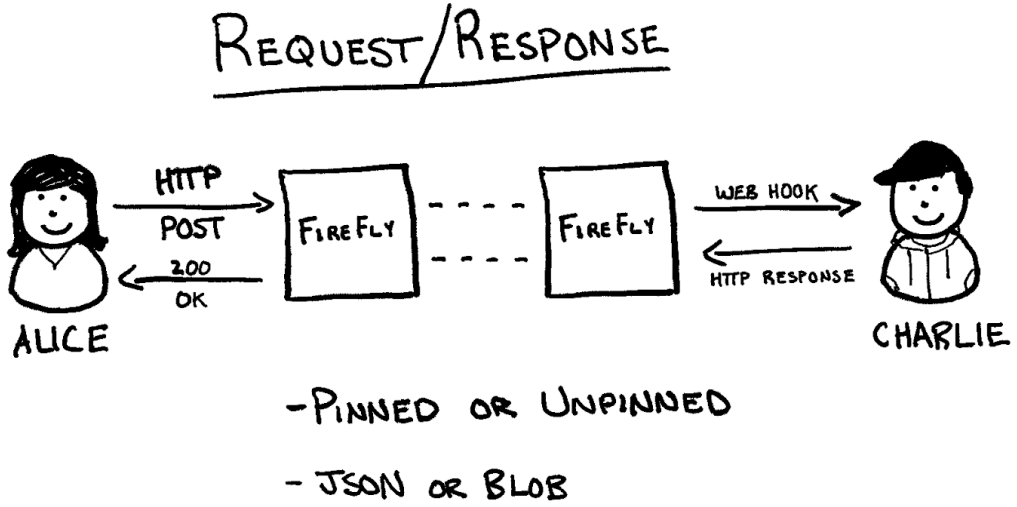
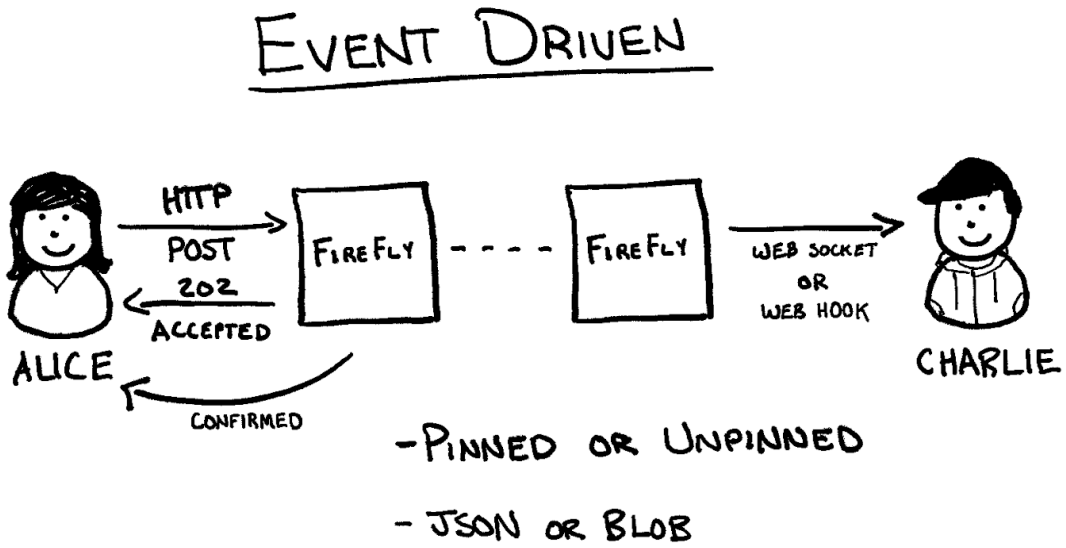
FireFly provides both

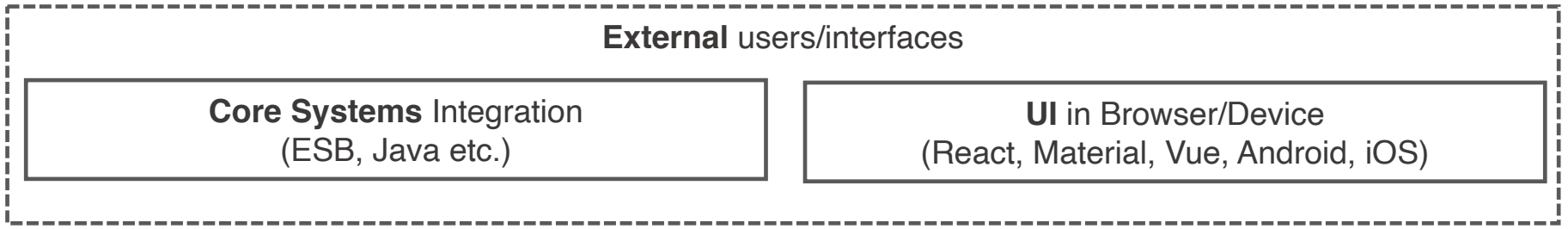
(back to the practical dev info)

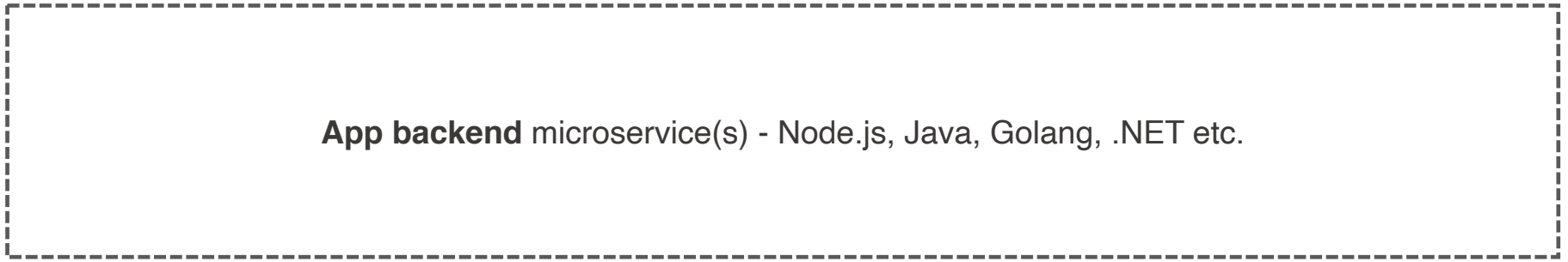




Focusing here today

What an event-driven FireFly app looks like





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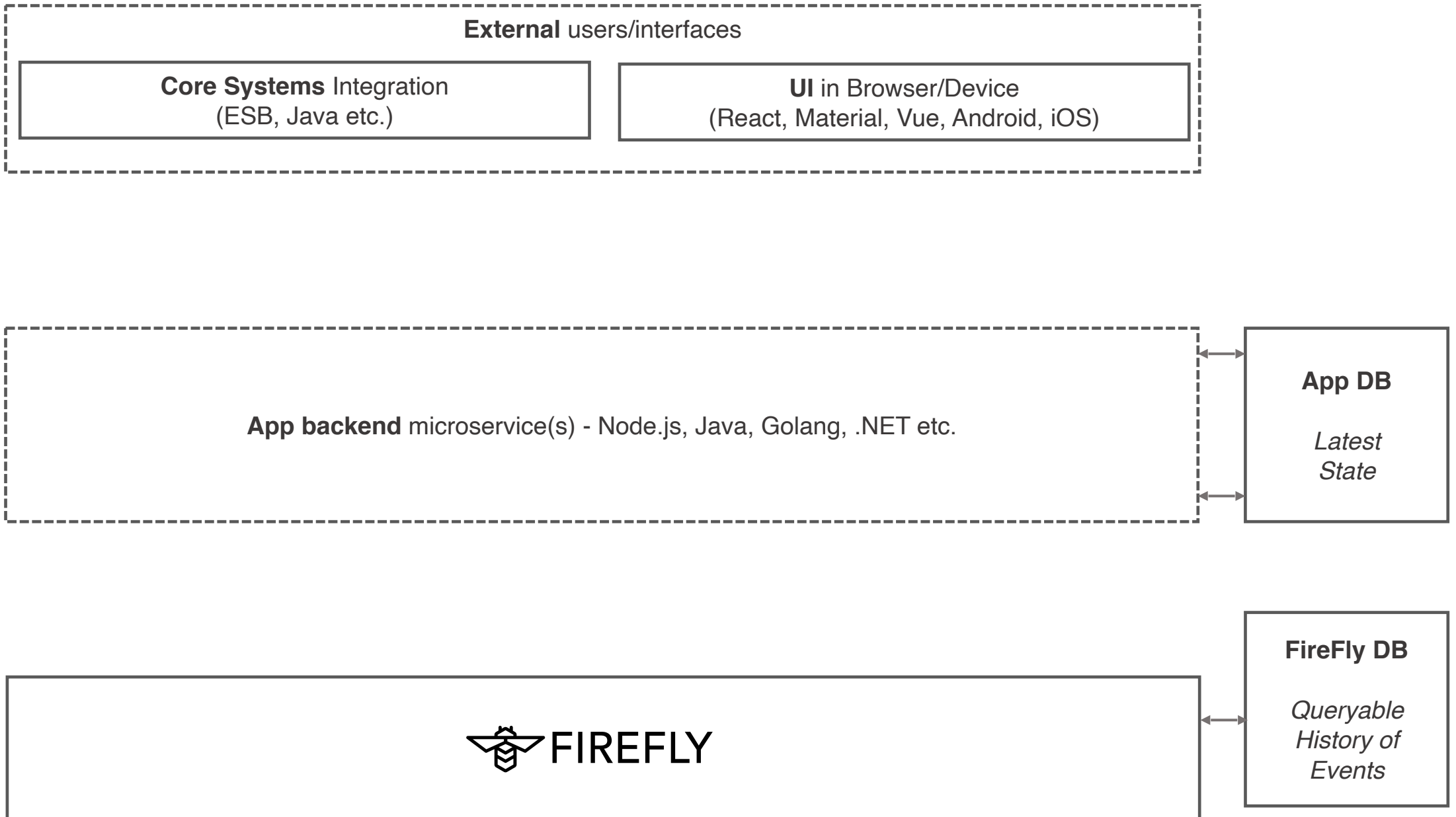

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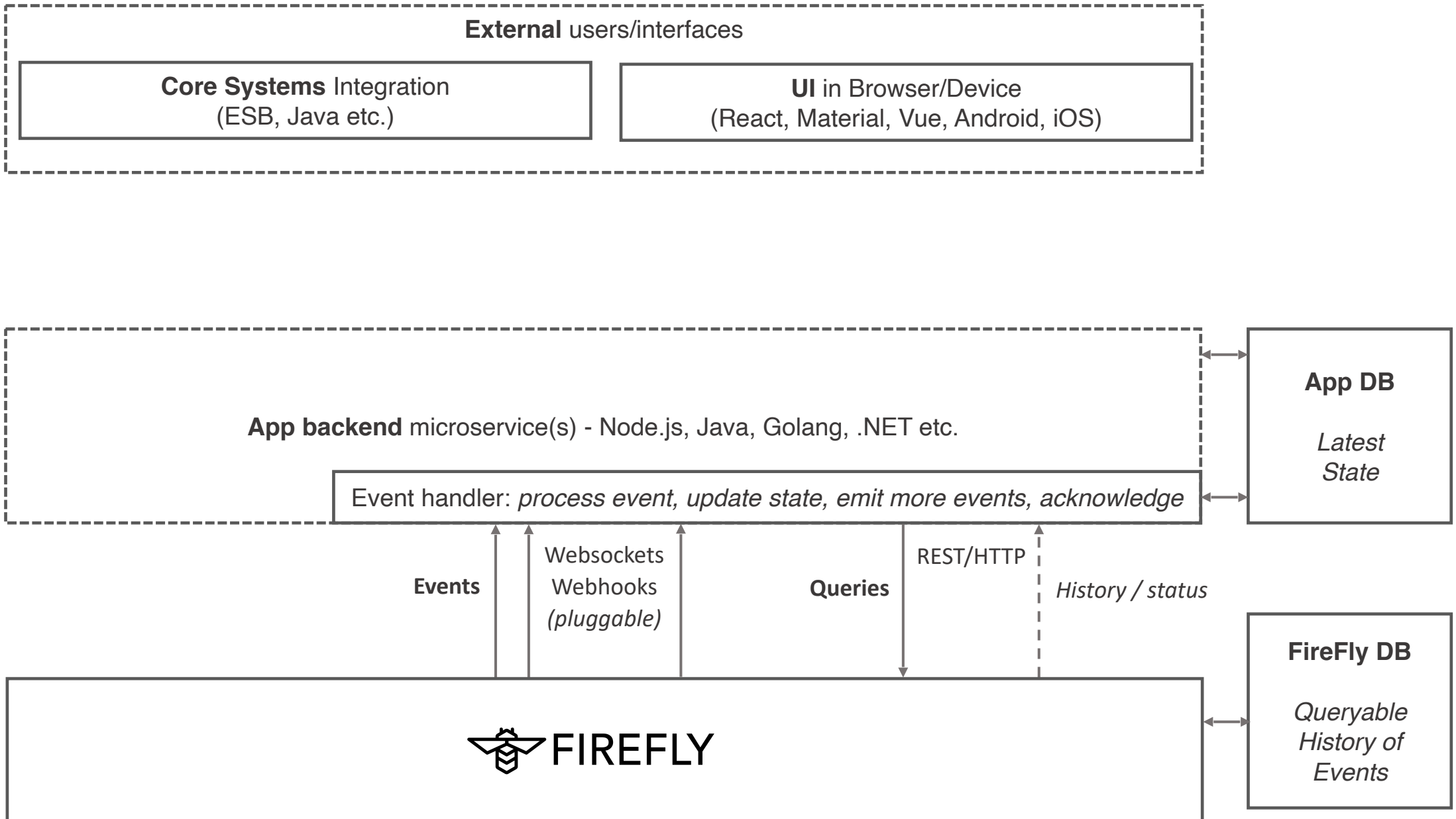

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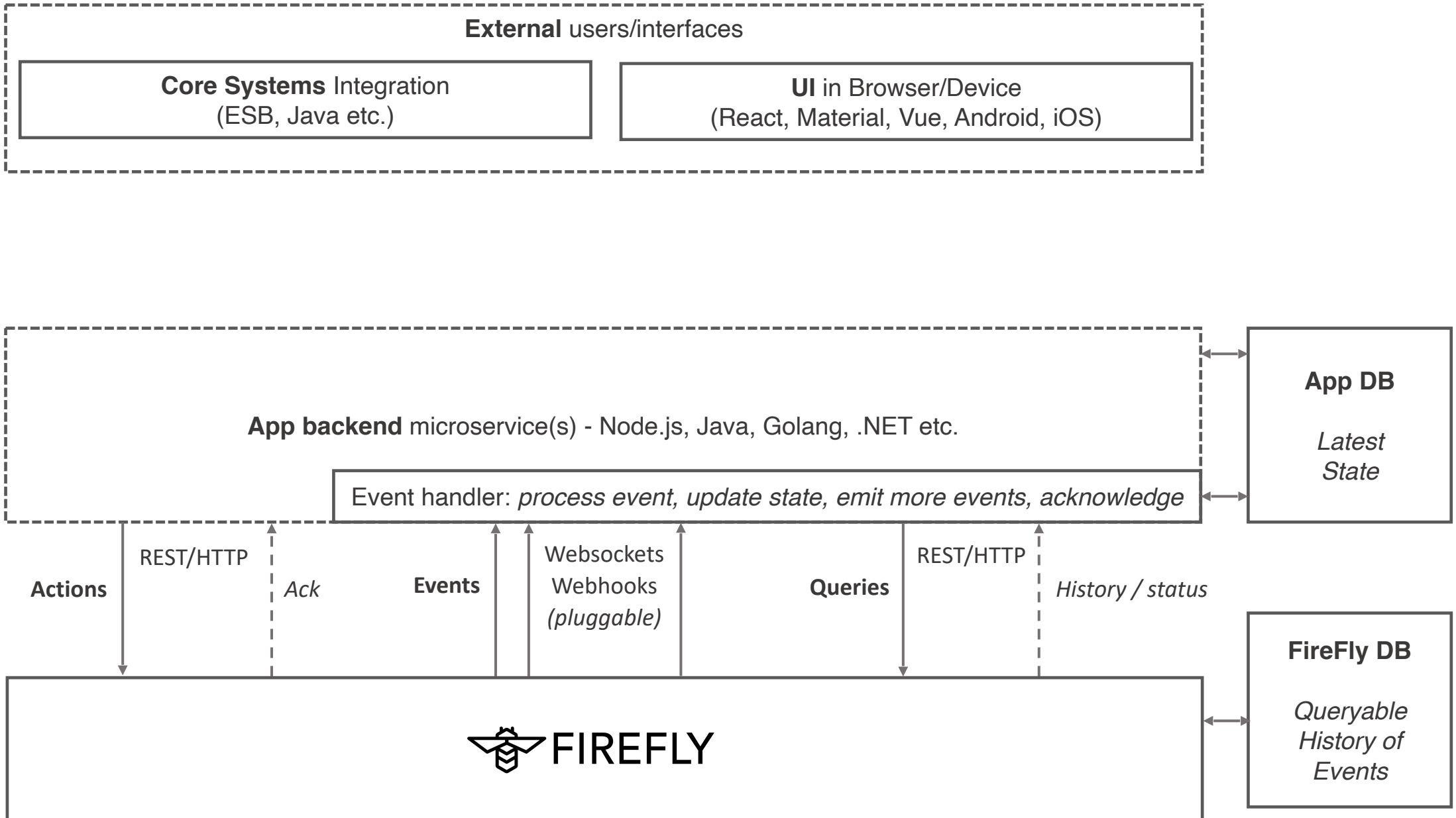


What an event-driven FireFly app looks like

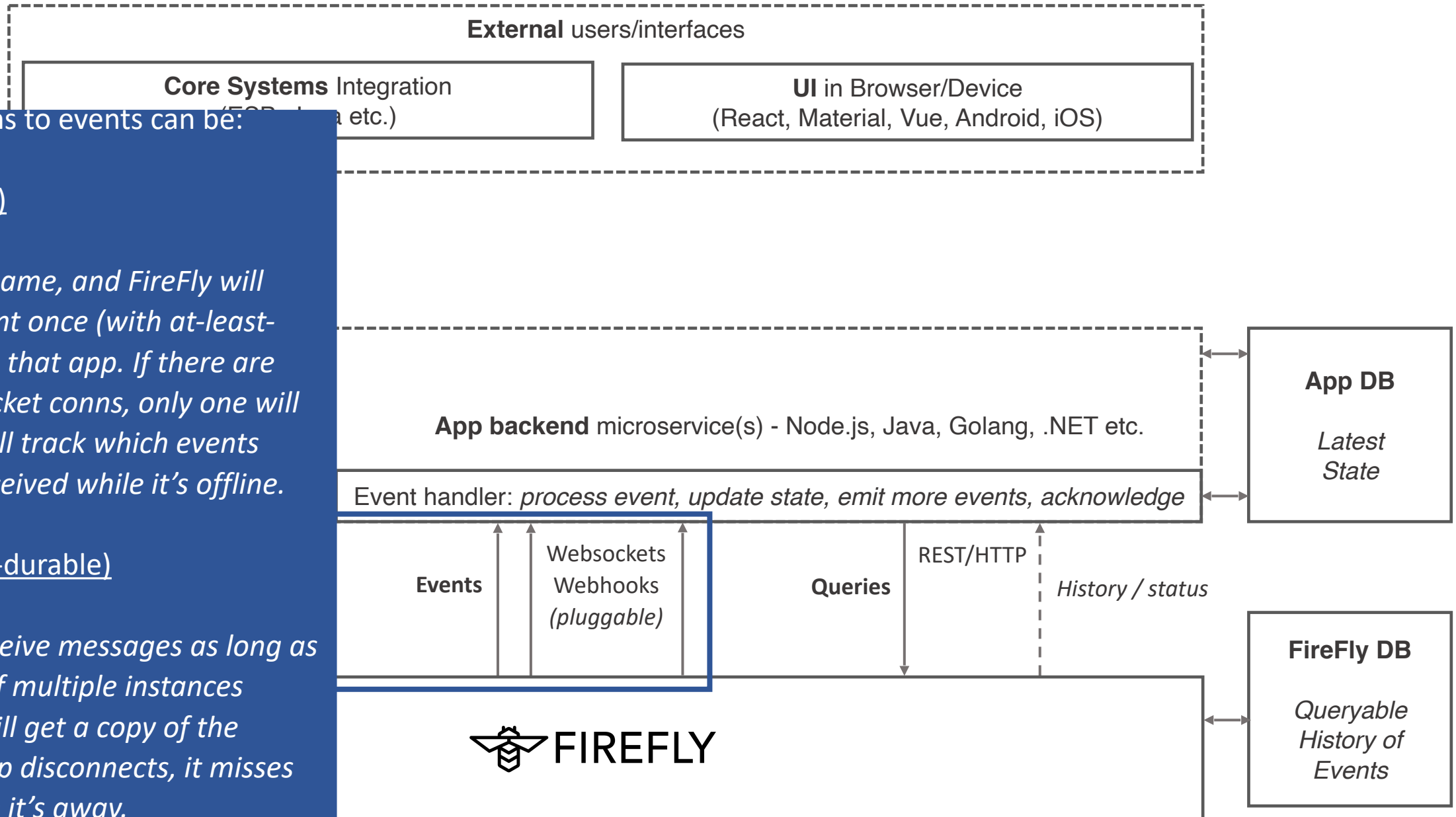
App subscriptions to events can be:

Named (durable)

Your app has a name, and FireFly will deliver each event once (with at-least-once delivery) to that app. If there are multiple WebSocket conns, only one will get it. FireFlly will track which events your app has received while it's offline.

Ephemeral (non-durable)

Your app will receive messages as long as it is connected. If multiple instances connect, each will get a copy of the event. If your app disconnects, it misses any events while it's away.



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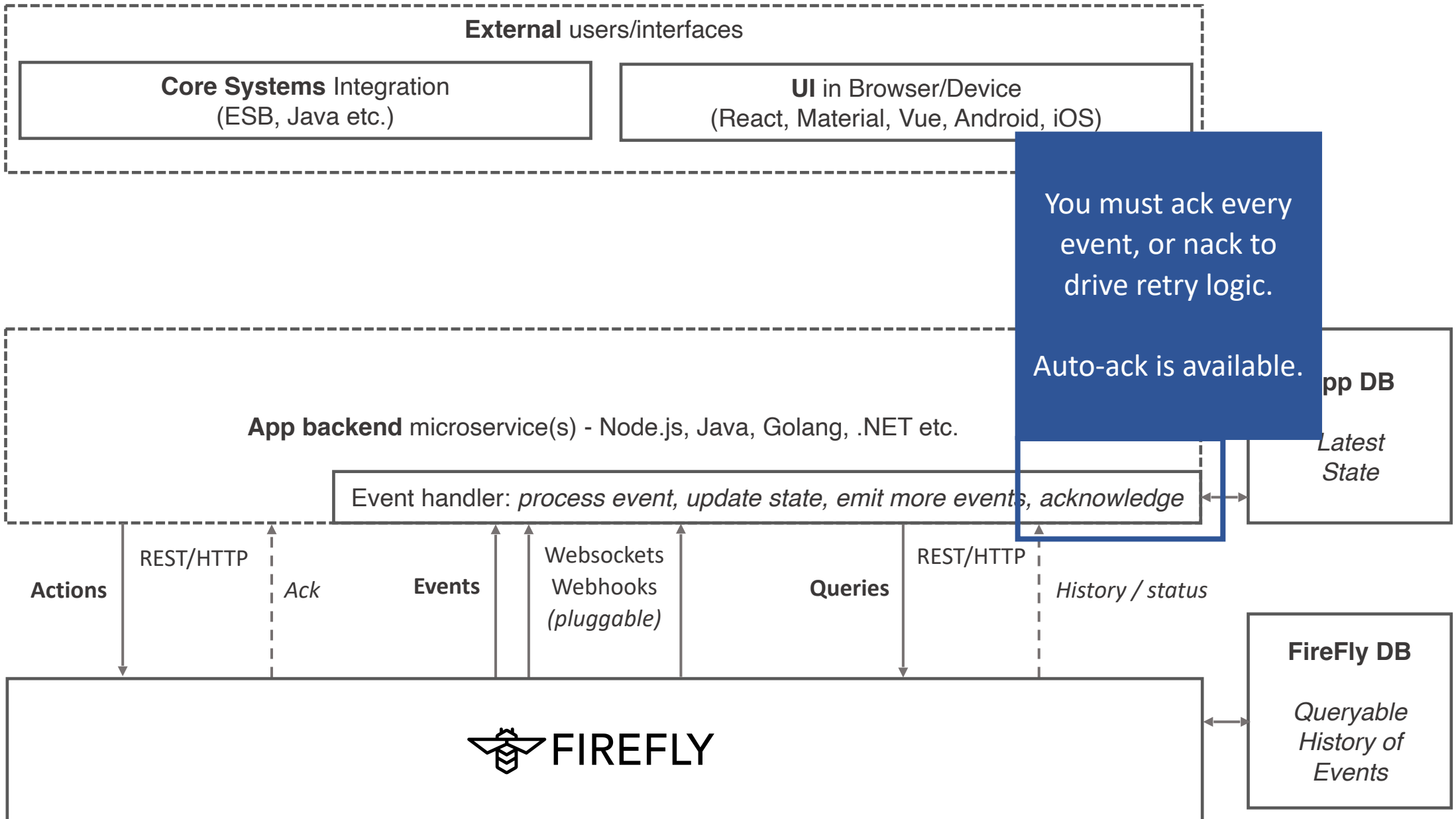

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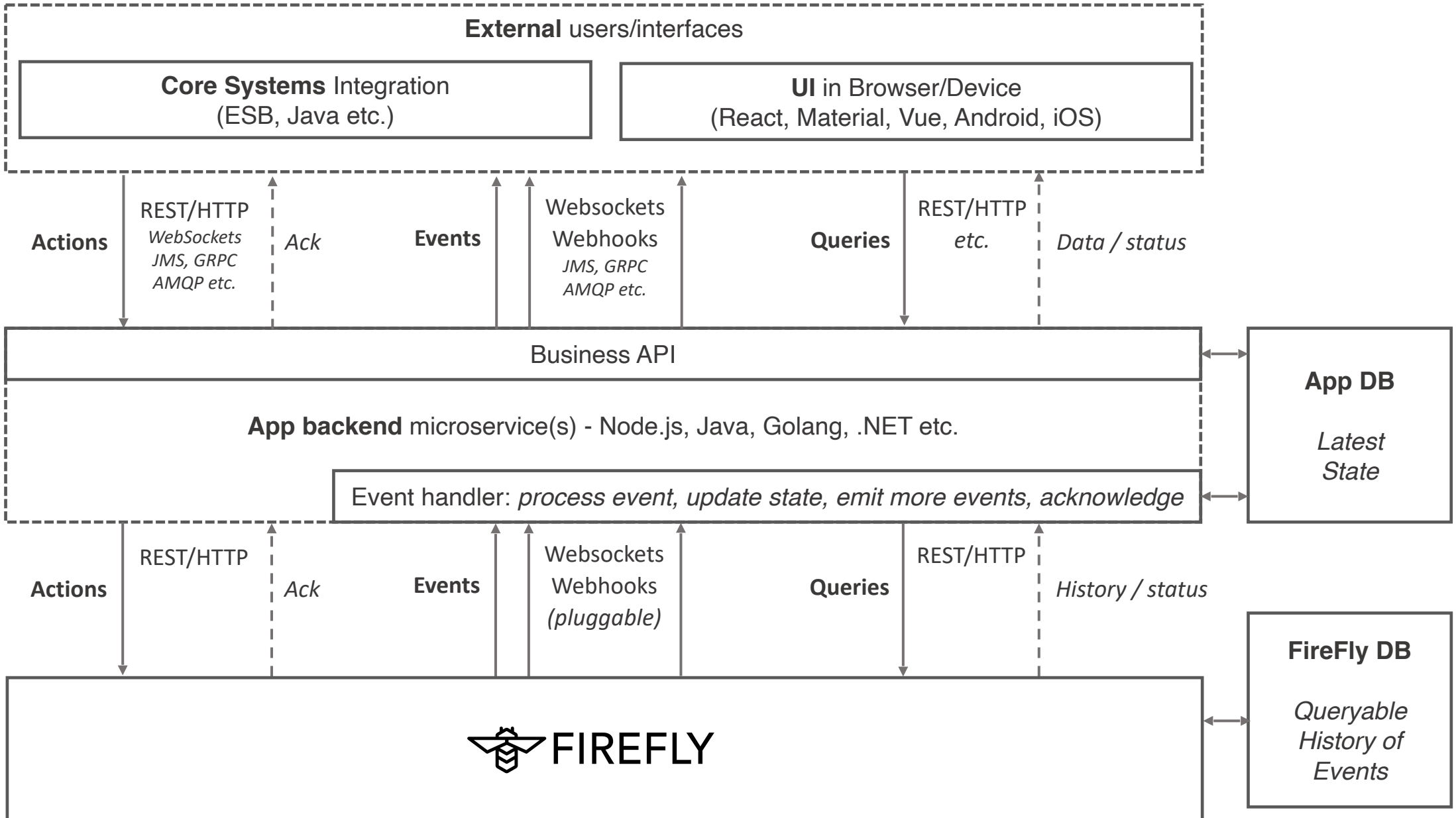
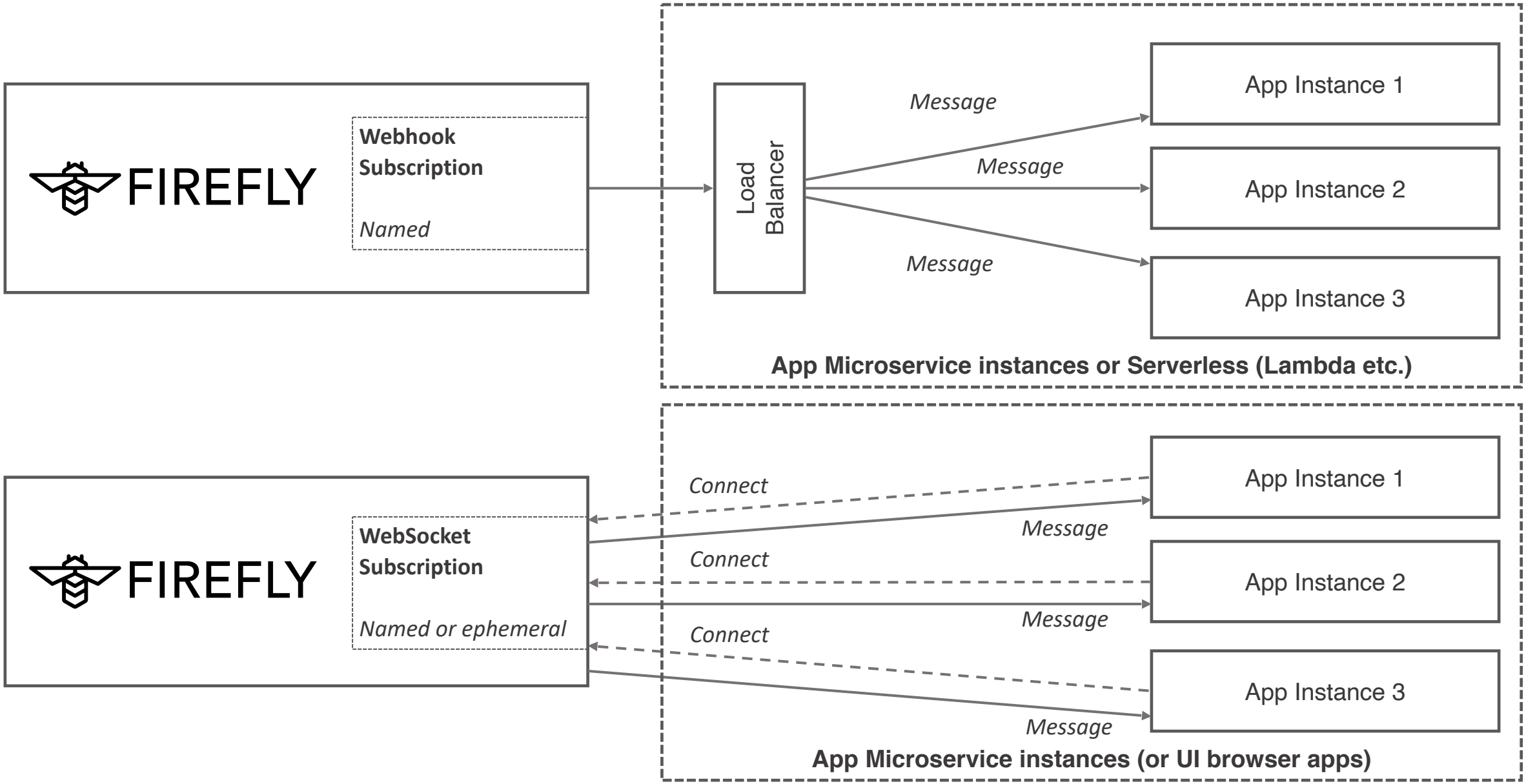


Webhooks vs. WebSockets



Open Discussion

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