Dynamically Re-Configurable Event-Driven Systems

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CTO – The Glue
Coming soon to a theatre near you

The ultimate banker’s horror movie
Transform incumbent banks from rigid organisations to embracing change
Journey of this presentation

• Which capabilities do we need for this?
• How can we combine new technologies and approaches to deliver these capabilities?
WHICH CAPABILITIES DO WE NEED FOR THIS?
"It took 10 years to get twenty million contacts per month through Internet banking. It took 18 months for mobile."

- Exactly Once Processing (EOP)
- High availability
- Scaleability
DEFINITION OF BUSINESS SERVICES
EPC (Event Processing Chain) based journey modelling
And the bead goes on ....
Journey definition is a list of beads specified using a DSL

```java
package com.theglue.core.journey.pfm.wallet;

import ...

public class WalletJourney implements BusinessJourney {

    @Override
    public void configure(BusinessJourneyBuilder journey) {
        journey
            .withDataOfType(WalletJourneyData.class)
            .event(Initiated.class)
                .isInitiating()
                .action(CreateJourney.class).end().end()  // Initiating event
                .action(CreateJourneyBusinessProcess.class)
                    .require(new CheckActivateWallet.class)
                    .require(new CheckWalletMandate.class).end().end()  // Pre-condition on event
                    .action(ProcessModification.class)
                        .require(new CheckWalletMandate.class).end().end()  // Definition of business processor to trigger
                        .require(newCheckWalletMandate.class)
                        .end().end()
                .event(GetDetailsRequested.class)
                    .require(new CheckActivateWallet.class)
                    .action(LaunchGetSavingGoalsMovements.class)
                        .require(new CheckWalletMandate.class).end().end()  // ABAC check
                .event(NoAccountsFound.class)
                    .fromJourney(GET_SAVING_GOALS_MOVEMENTS_JOURNEY)  // Listen to event of other journey (i.e. Saving Goals Movements journey)
                        .require(new CheckWalletMandate.class).end().end()
                        .action(ProcessGetSavingGoalsMovementsForNoAccountsFound.class).end().end()
                    .fromJourney(GET_SAVING_GOALS_MOVEMENTS_JOURNEY)
                        .require(new CheckWalletMandate.class).end().end()
                    .event(PFDGetTransHistFailed.class)  // Listen to event of other journey (i.e. Get Account Details journey)
                        .require(new CheckWalletMandate.class).end().end()
                .event(AccountCreated.class)
                    .require(new CheckWalletMandate.class).end().end()
                    .action(ProcessGetAccountDetailsPFDGetTransHistFailed.class).end().end()
                    .feedback(WalletManagementFeedbackForAccountCreated.class)  // Feedback processor
                        .nextPossibleEvents(nextPossibleEvents)  // Definition of next possible events
                    .event(ModificationProcessed.class)
                        .feedback(WalletManagementFeedbackForModificationProcessed.class)
                        .nextPossibleEvents(nextPossibleEvents)
                .event(UnauthorizedAbac.class)
                    .feedback(WalletManagementFeedbackForUnauthorizedAbac.class).end()  // Feedback processor
```
Characteristics of a business journey

Intrinsically stateful

Traditional date modeled as a journey, i.e. state + processing

Short living (e.g. payment) or long living (e.g. mortgage)

```java
package com.the_glue.core.journey.pfm.wallet;

import com.the_glue.api.ModuleReference;

public class WalletModuleReference {
    public static final ModuleReference WALLET_JOURNEY = ModuleReference.create("core", "pfm", "wallet", "1.0");
}
```
This is not stream processing

Event is defined in the context of a specific journey type (name space), e.g. “saving goal” or “wallet”

Event is either
- initiating: starts a new journey instance of the specific type: a “journey id” is created
- targeted to a specific instance of a journey type, e.g. “cancel payment event”

This is an actor based approach cfr. Akka

Event can originate from
- request ("API")
- backend interaction
- execution of actions of other events

The origin is captured in the context
- authenticated sender
- trust level
- geo location
STATEFULL
Memory as primary storage: distributed in memory data grid

Operational data store for new data
High speed in memory cache for backend data (system of record is the back end)
Drivers
  – performance
  – high availability (sharding with primary and backup copies)
  – scaleability

Apache Ignite as distributed in memory data grid
Information model defined in JSON schemas
Automatic generation of pojos which are stored in the grid
Persistent cache store

No data loss, even when the complete system is shut down

“Overflow area”
  – Not all data needs to be available in memory at all times (e.g. transaction history)

Dedicated cache store
  – MariaDB 10.2
  – No object to relational mapping, objects are stored in JSON serialization

Queries are executed on the cache store as not all data is necessarily in memory
  – Indexed virtual columns using JSON functions for search fields
TIME TO MARKET
Version of a journey as basic unit of deployment

Core docker images
• JVM
• Apache Ignite:
  • Data storage
  • Event routing
• The Glue Framework
  • Event handling

Journey version specific artifacts are injected
• Journey.dsl
• Journey data
• Events
• Action processors
• Queries
Fully self describing
Dynamically reconfigurable micro services architecture

TheGlue/psd2/x2a/1.0
Dynamically reconfigurable micro services architecture

TheGlue/psd2/x2a/1.0
Dynamically reconfigurable micro services architecture

TheGlue/psd2/x2a/1.0  TheGlue/psd2/x2a/2.0  TheGlue/pfm/wallet/1.0
Enabler for change

A version of a journey as a microservice

A journey version is immutable. Coexistence instead of upgrading

Uplifting of journeys to a new version: forward and backward compatibility of the journey data using schema evolution

- Data is not versioned
- The way you work with and look at the data is versioned

Disruptive for IT organisations of incumbent financial institutions
EVENT ROUTING
In memory data and **processing** grid

IMDG offers collocation using a affinity key

- Journey data
- Events
- Journey id is the partitioning and affinity key

Apache Ignite also supports collocation of processing and data using an affinity key
Routing of events to the correct node

Request without JourneyId
- Initiating event
- Journey id is generated in request handler
- Nodefilter to route to correct node which ultimately will have the primary copy of the data
- Request is translated in the correct event which is stored

Request with JourneyId
- AffinityRun (Journey Id, cache name)

TheGlue/psd2/x2a/1.0  TheGlue/psd2/x2a/2.0  TheGlue/pfm/wallet/1.0
NFR: BUSINESS ROBUSTNESS (EOP)
Business Robustness

Exactly once processing (EOP) of events

– Cannot be lost (RPO=0)
– MUST be handled exactly once without human intervention in good and bad weather conditions (RTO=0)
  • Nodes going down
  • Nodes being added
  • Cold restart
  • Technical errors in the environment
– Events for different journey instances can/should be handled in parallel
– Concurrent events for the same journey instance must be handled sequentially (avoid optimistic locking)
EOP in a distributed grid

Journey A

Journey B

Journey Data

Event Data

To Handle

theglue/signing/basketsign/1.3

mybank/payment/sct/2.0
EOP in a distributed grid: node stops

mybank/payment/sct/2.0
EOP in a distributed grid: node stops

![Diagram showing Journey B, Journey Data, Event Data, and To Handle stages with a URL: mybank/payment/sct/2.0]
NFR: SCALEABILITY AND PERFORMANCE TUNING
Scaling and performance tuning

It is extremely difficult to translate business throughput requirements into sizing requirements of the underlying technical components.
Scalability and performance tuning

Journey node contains all the resources needed to drive an instance through its life
- Code + data
- Memory
- Processing threads

Maximum throughput of a journey node can be tested and tuned on the target hardware

Nodes can be added as the required throughput increases

Simple scaling model based business parameters, not technical parameters
Scaleability caveats

Data is heavy, so leave it in place as much as possible
- Correct routing and collocation
- Journey data has no backup partitions

Grid configuration changes (adding, removing nodes) leads to rebalancing of partitions
- In case of rebalancing, journey data partitions are redistributed but are left empty. Entries are fetched from the cache store when used.
- Event caches are kept small (limited to not yet handled events)
Summary

Using the combination of
- Event based service modelling
- In memory data and processing grid
- Docker based deployment

You can build a dynamically reconfigurable statefull microservice architecture which allows to
- Move very quickly from business idea to roll out in a production environment, and
- Roll out new versions in a controlled way

While adhering to the highest non functional requirementsto
- Exactly once processing
- Scalability
A great team!

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Thank you for a hell of a journey over the last 18 months!

And thank you all for staying throughout this talk!