

Loosely or Lousily Coupled?

Understanding
Communication Patterns in
Microservices Architectures

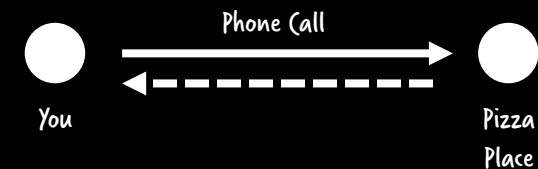
@berndruecker



Let's talk about food



How does ordering Pizza work?



Synchronous blocking communication
Feedback loop (ack, confirmation or rejection)
Temporal coupling (e.g. busy, not answering)

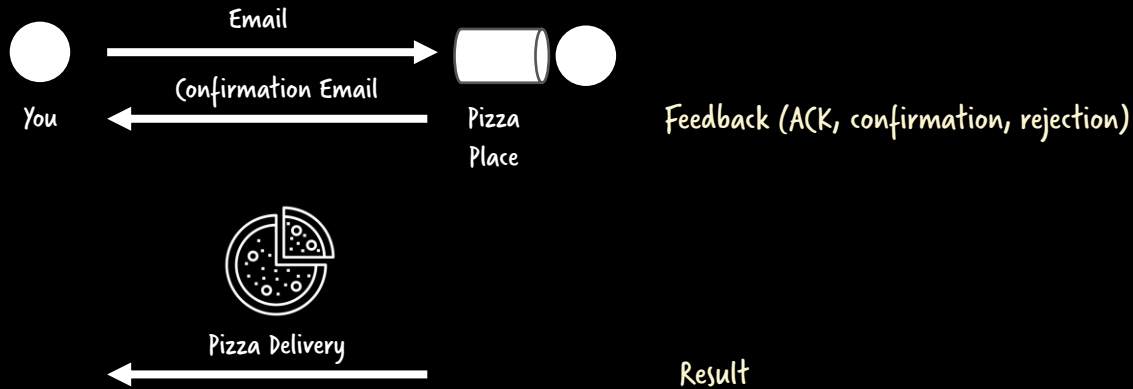


Asynchronous non-blocking communication
No temporal coupling

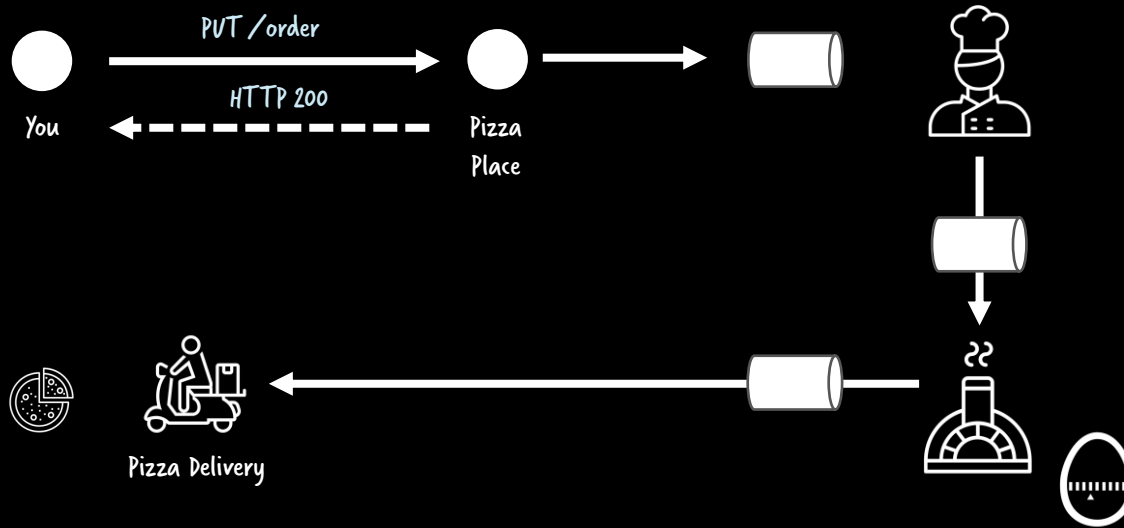


A feedback loop might make sense
(ack, confirmation or rejection)

Feedback loop $\neq$ result



only the first communication step is synchronous / blocking



The task of
Pizza making is
long running

Synchronous blocking behavior for the result?



Bad user experience
Does not scale well





Scalable Coffee Making

https://www.enterpriseintegrationpatterns.com/ramblings/18_starbucks.html

Photo by John Ingle

Long running



Long running



Long running basically means waiting



When do services **want** to wait? Some **business** reasons...

Human work



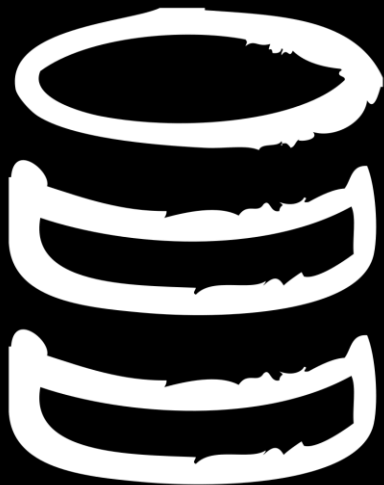
Waiting for response



Let some time pass



Why is waiting a pain?



Persistent state



Monitoring &
Operations



Versioning



Scheduling &
Timeouts



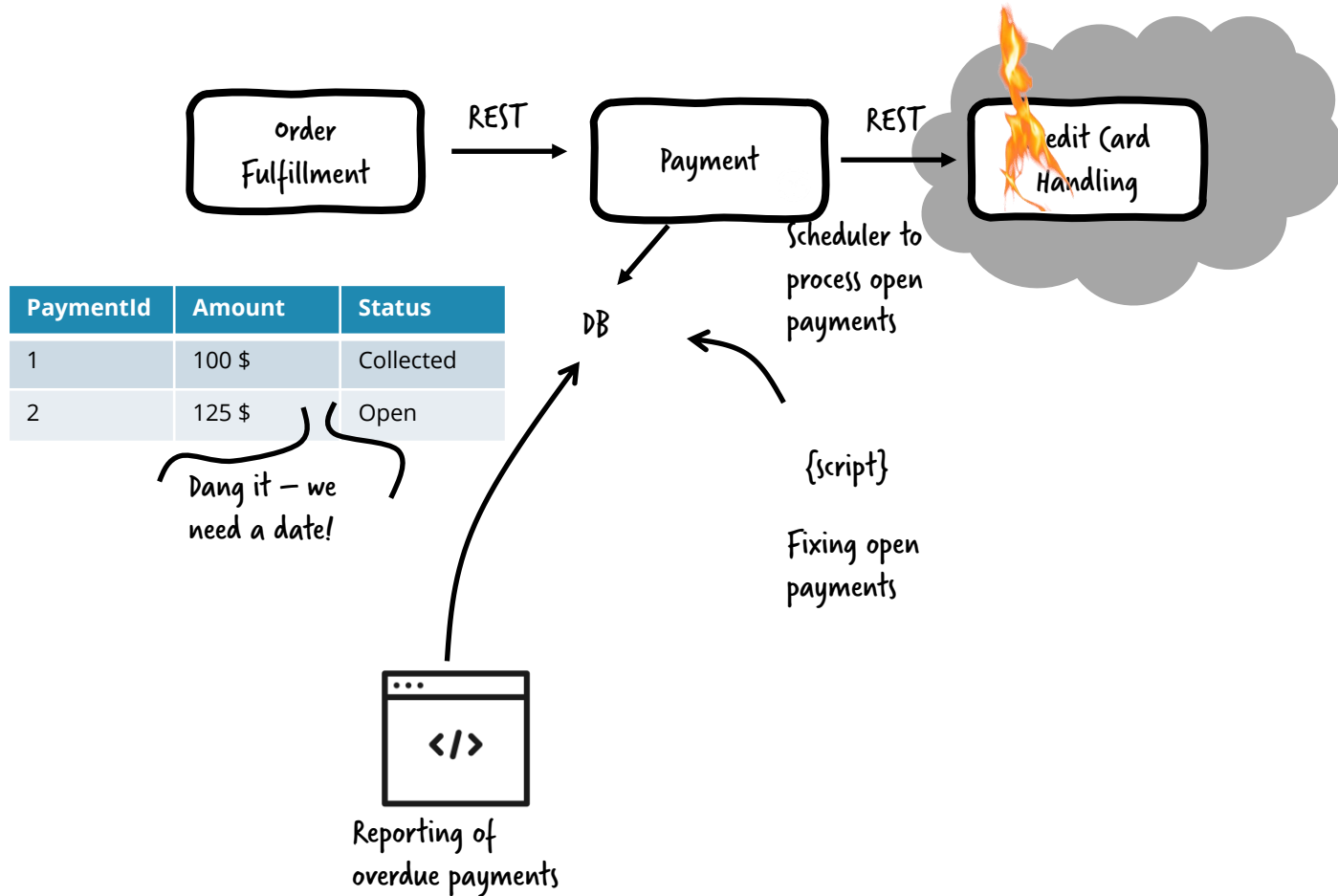
Visibility



Domain Logic

Scalability &
Resilience

How to solve the technical challenges without adding accidental complexity?

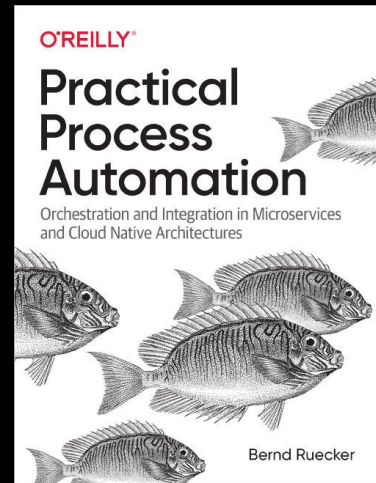


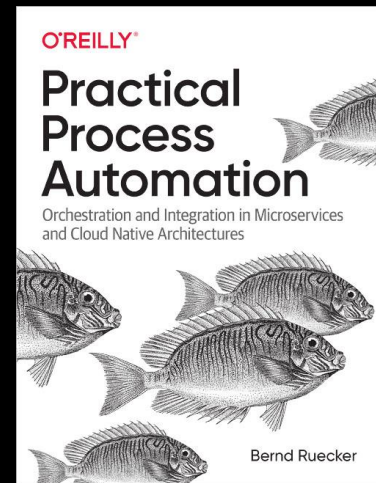
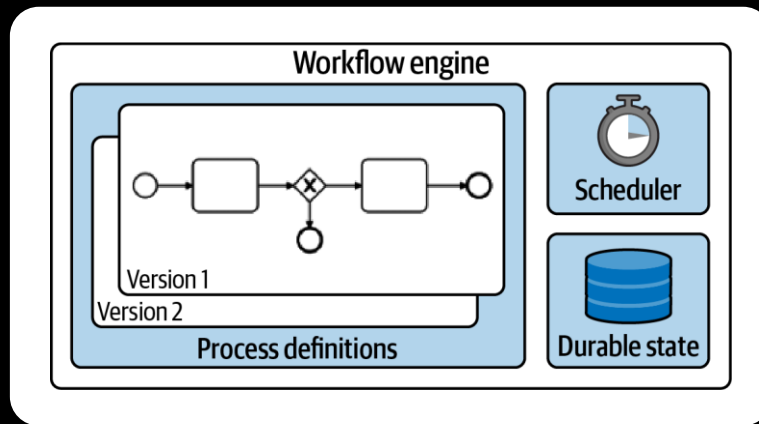
Warning:
Contains Opinion



Bernd Ruecker
Co-founder and
Chief Technologist of
Camunda

bernd.ruecker@camunda.com
[@berndruecker](https://berndruecker)
<http://berndruecker.io/>





Workflow Engine

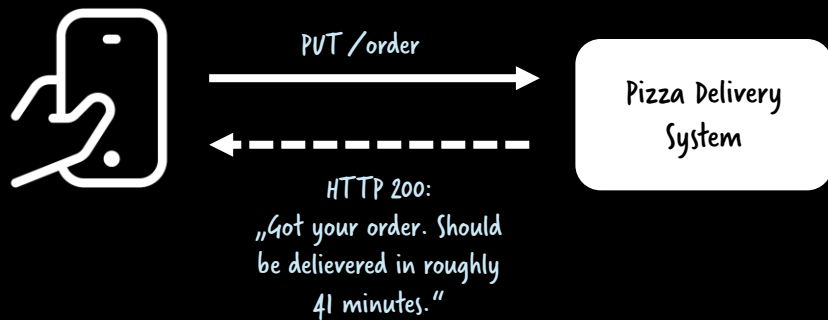
aka

Process Engine

aka

Orchestration Engine

Building a pizza ordering app



Command vs. event-based communication



Command = Intent
Cannot be ignored
Independent of communication channel



Event = Fact
Sender can't control what happens

Definitions

Event = Something happened in the past. It is a fact.
Sender does not know who picks up the event.

Command = Sender wants s.th. to happen. It has an intent.
Recipient does not know who issued the command.

Some prefer request over command

Communication options – Quick Summary

Communication Style	Synchronous Blocking	Asynchronous Non-Blocking	
Collaboration Style	Command-Driven		Event-Driven
Example	REST	Messaging (Queues)	Messaging (Topics)
Feedback Loop	HTTP Response	Response Message	-
Pizza Ordering via	Phone Call	E-Mail	Twitter



This is not the same!

Events vs. Commands

„Pizza Salmon
is ready!“

I baked this pizza for Andrea.
Please package it immediately and
deliver it while it's hot!

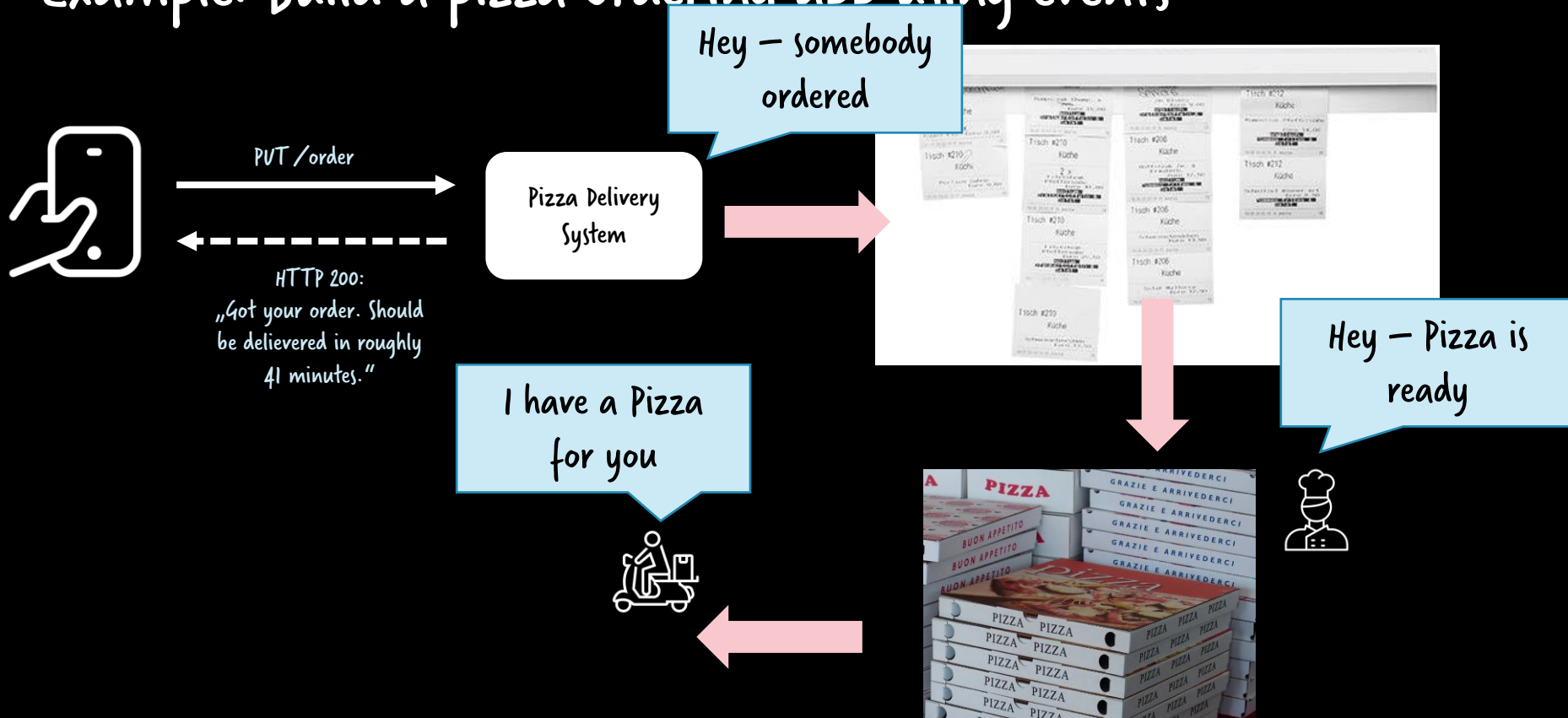


Orchestrator

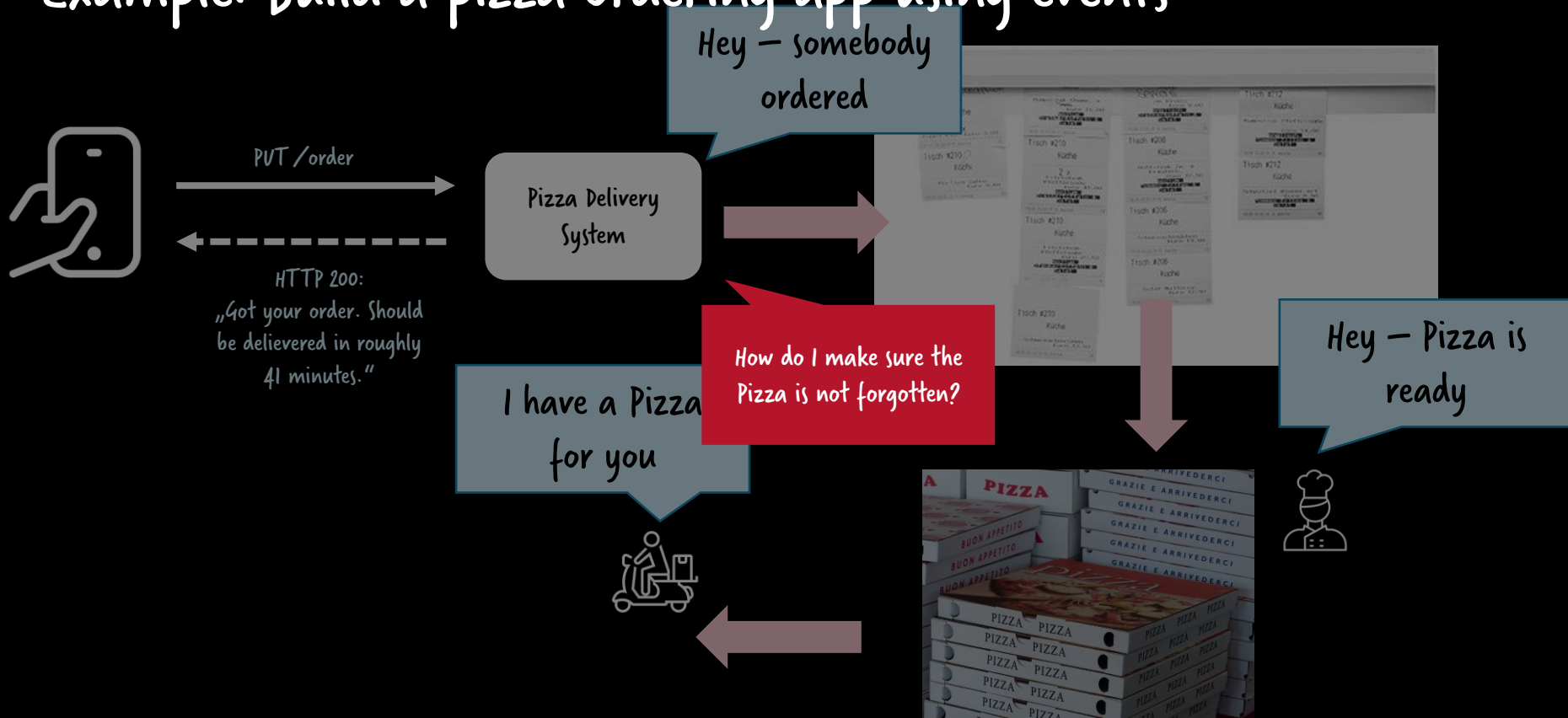
Command



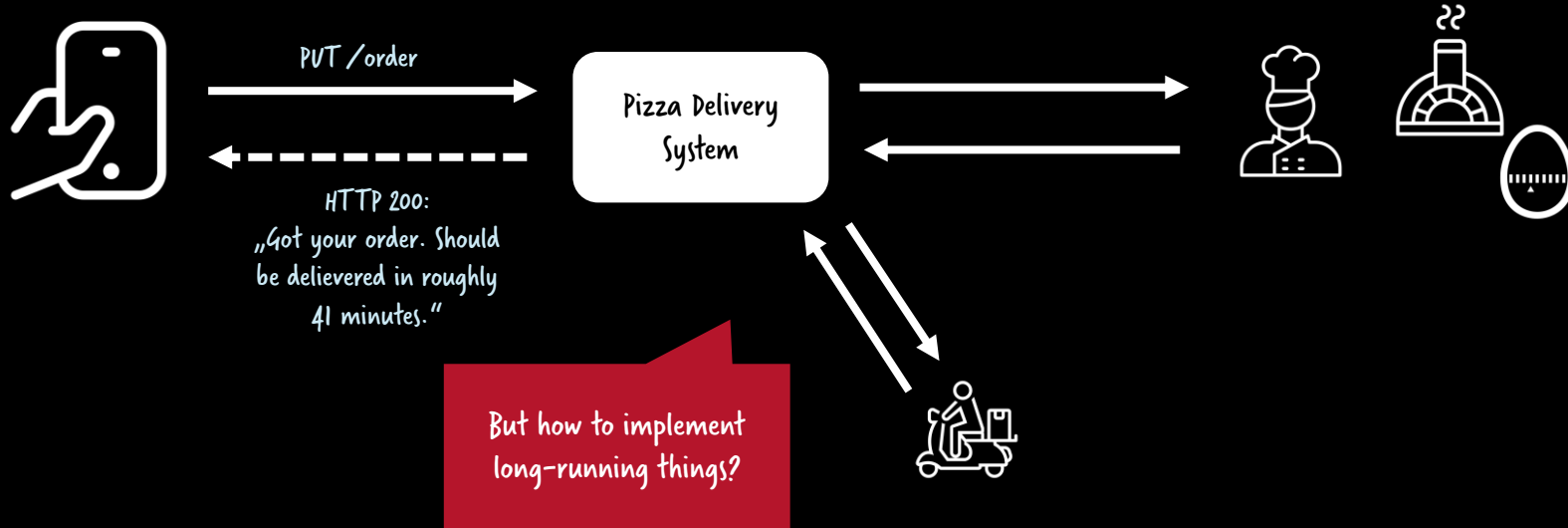
Example: Build a pizza ordering app using events



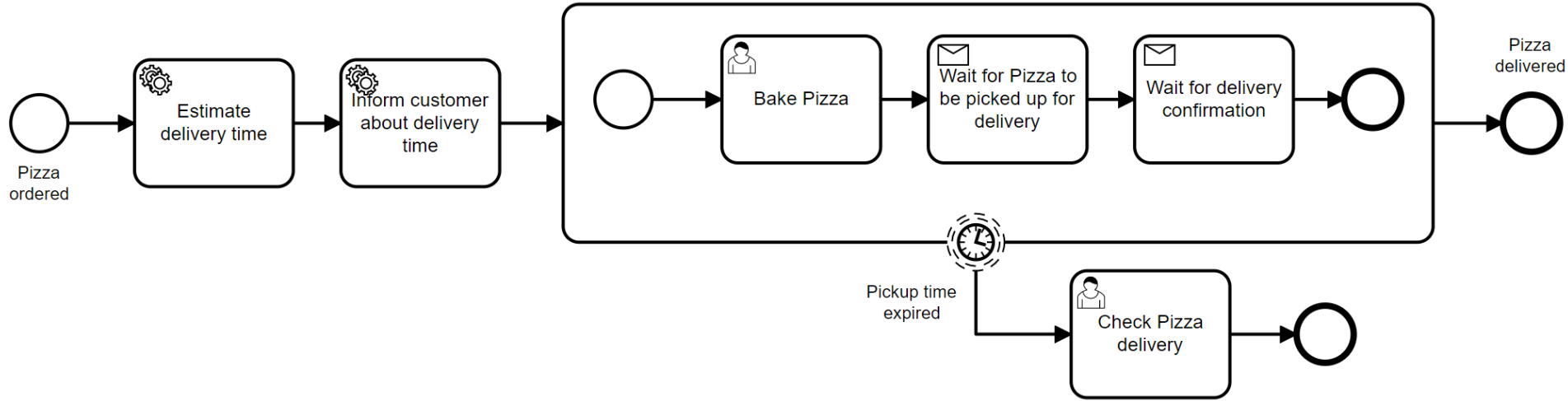
Example: Build a pizza ordering app using events



Example: Build a pizza ordering app via orchestration



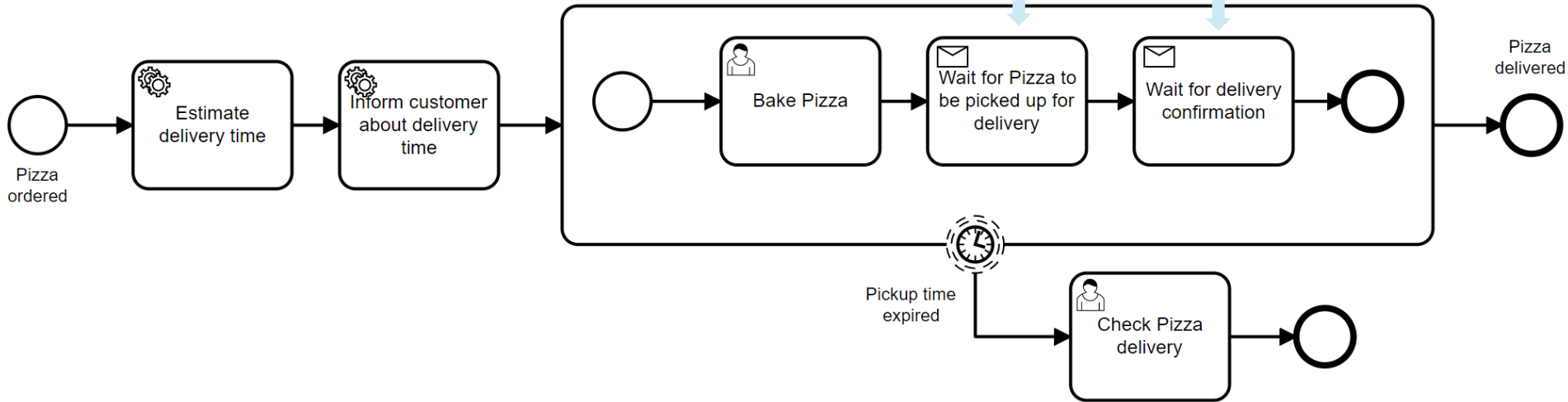
A process for the Pizza ordering system



You can still work with events

Pizza xy was picked up by driver z

Driver z handed over Pizza successfully

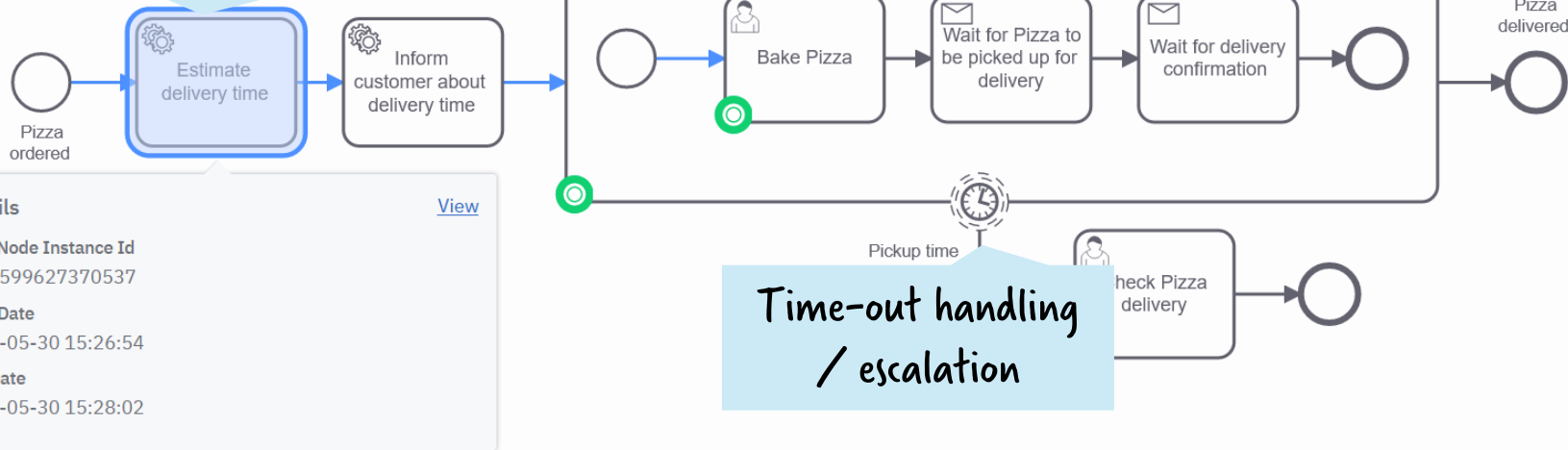


Advantages

Visibility: History and audit trail

Visibility: What's the current status?

Long running: Waiting for events to happen



Developer-friendly workflow engines

Your code to provide a REST endpoint

```
@PostMapping("/pizza-order")
public ResponseEntity<PizzaOrderResponse> pizzaOrderReceived(...) {
    HashMap<String, Object> variables = new HashMap<String, Object>();
    variables.put("orderId", orderId);

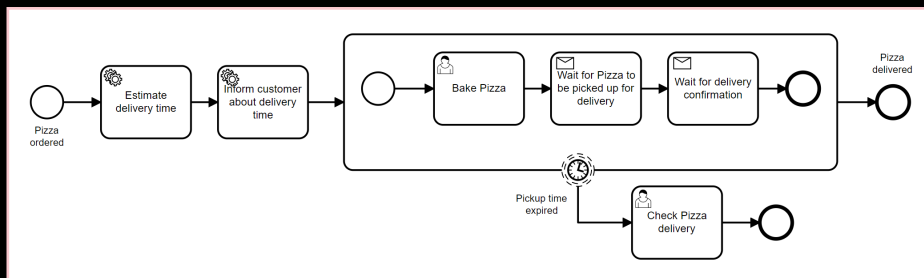
    ProcessInstanceEvent processInstance = camunda.newCreateInstanceCommand()
        .bpmnProcessId("pizza-order")
        .latestVersion()
        .variables(variables)
        .send().join();

    return ResponseEntity.status(HttpStatus.ACCEPTED).build();
}
```

Developers



Process Automation



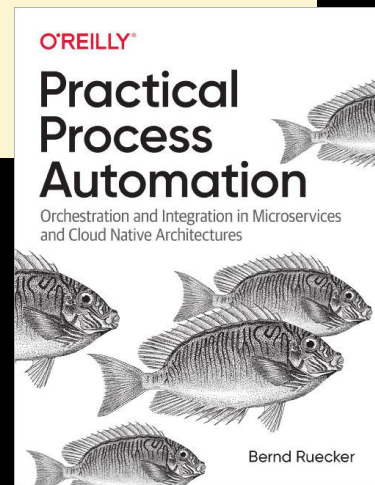
orchestration vs. Choreography



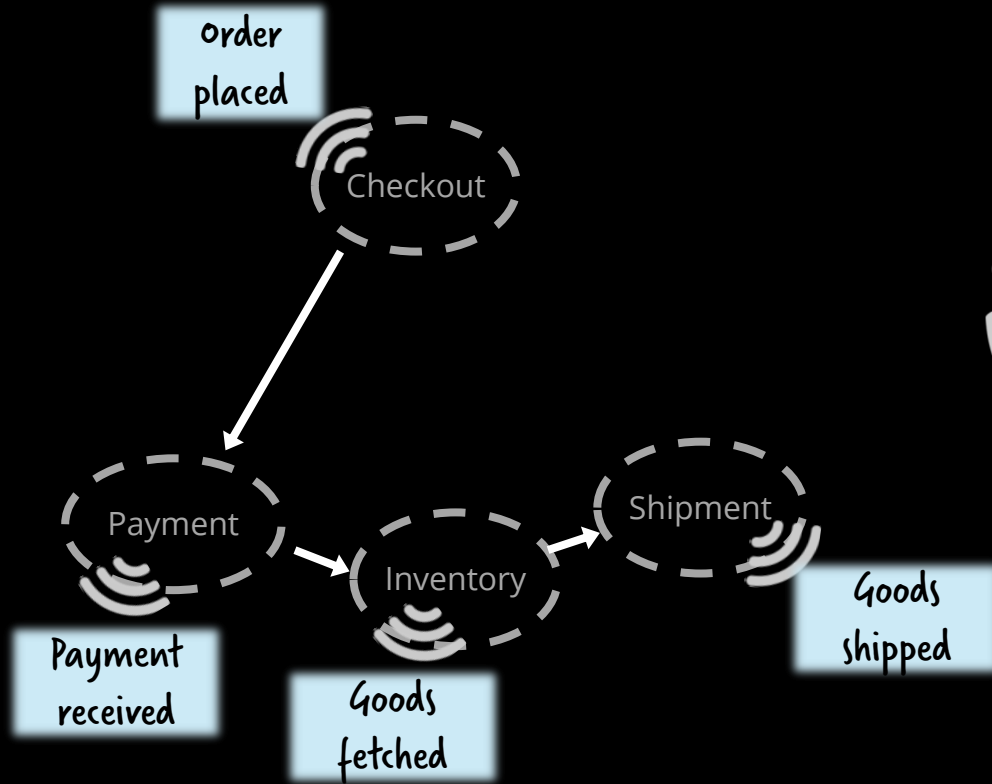
Definition

orchestration = command-driven communication

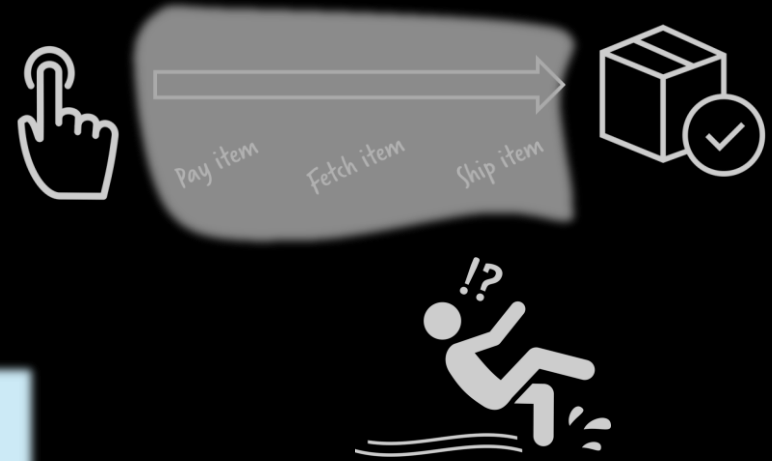
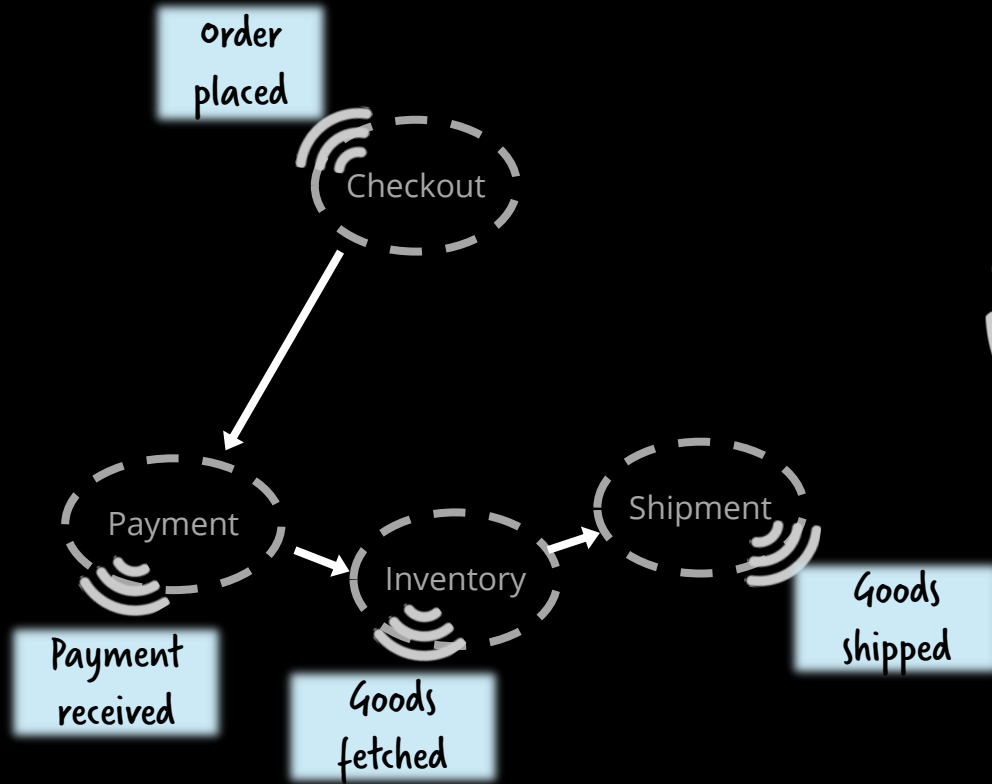
choreography = event-driven communication



Let's switch examples: order fulfillment



Event chains





The danger is that it's very easy to make nicely decoupled systems with event notification, without realizing that you're losing sight of that larger-scale flow, and thus set yourself up for trouble in future years.

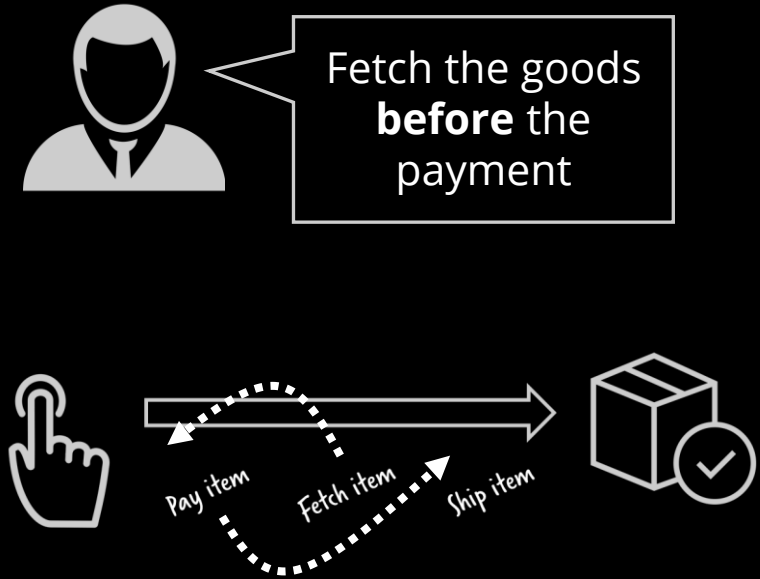
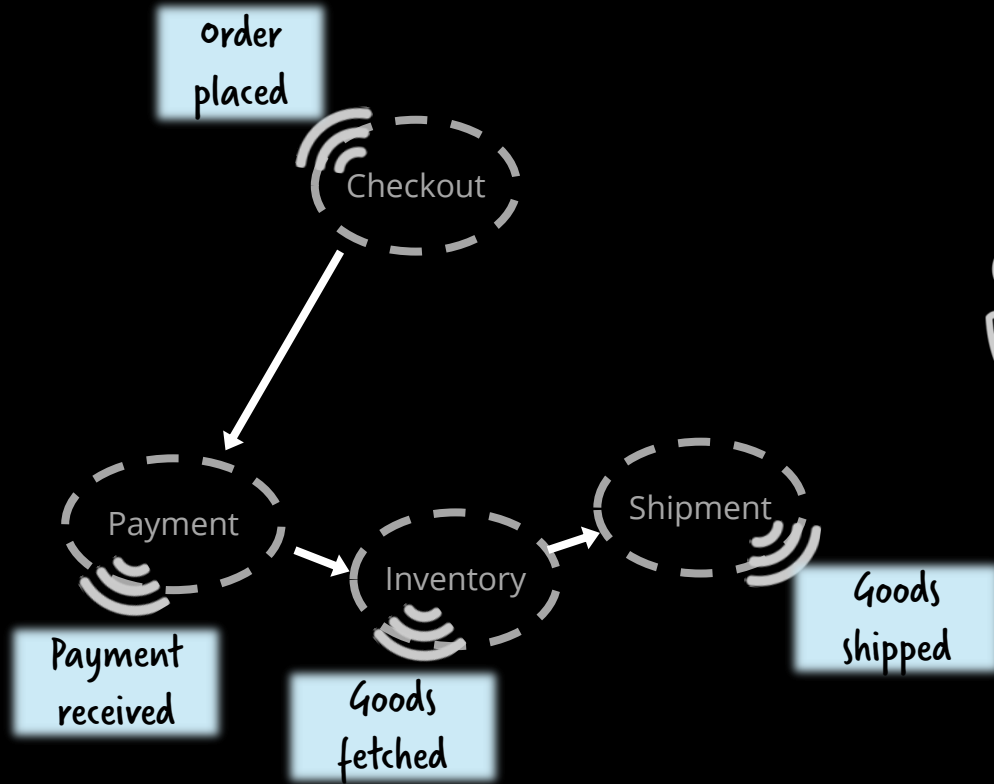


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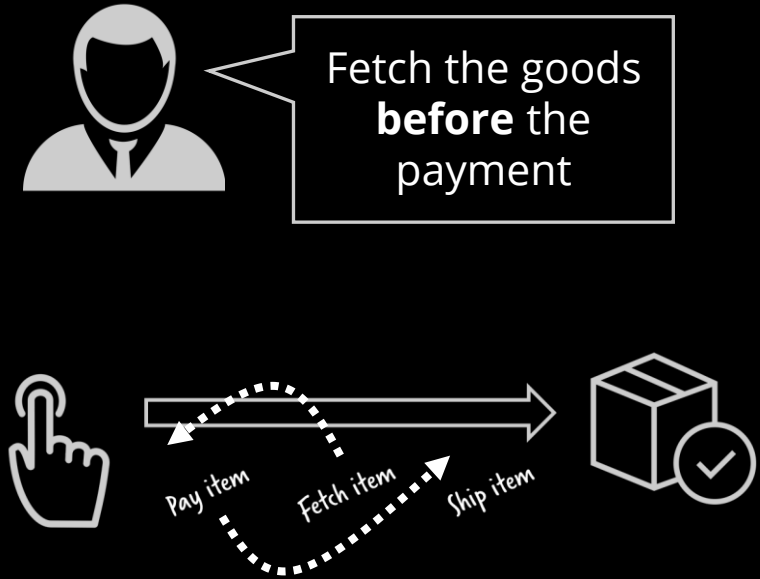
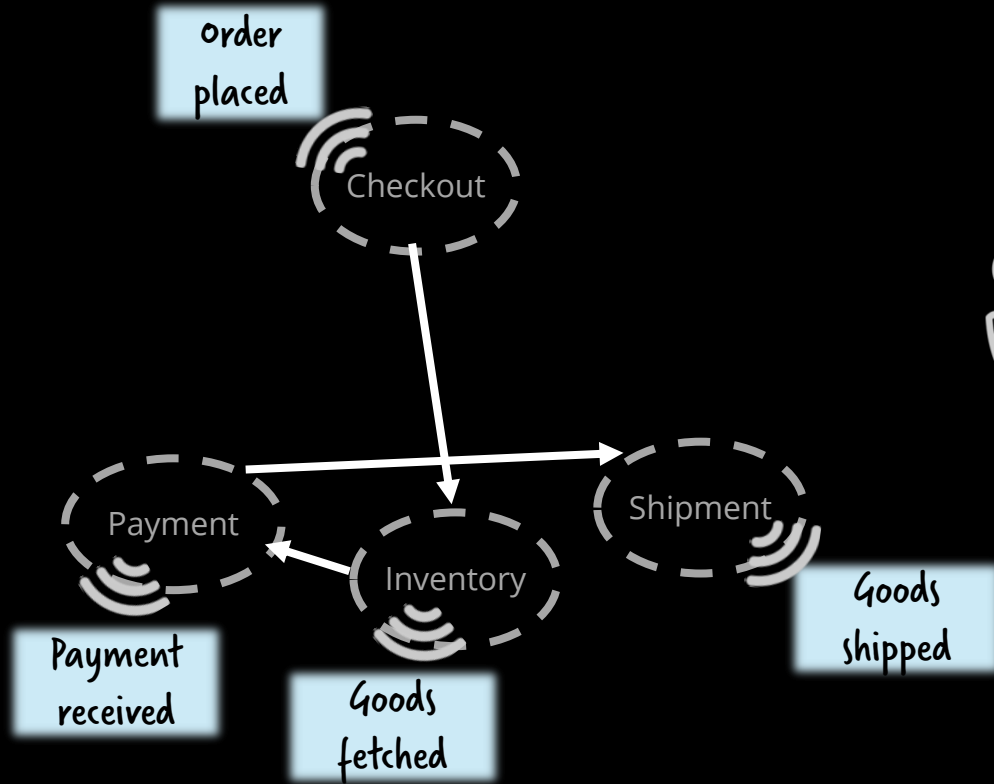


The danger is that it's very easy to make nicely decoupled systems with event notification, without realizing that you're losing sight of that larger-scale flow, and thus set yourself up for trouble in future years.

Peer-to-peer event chains



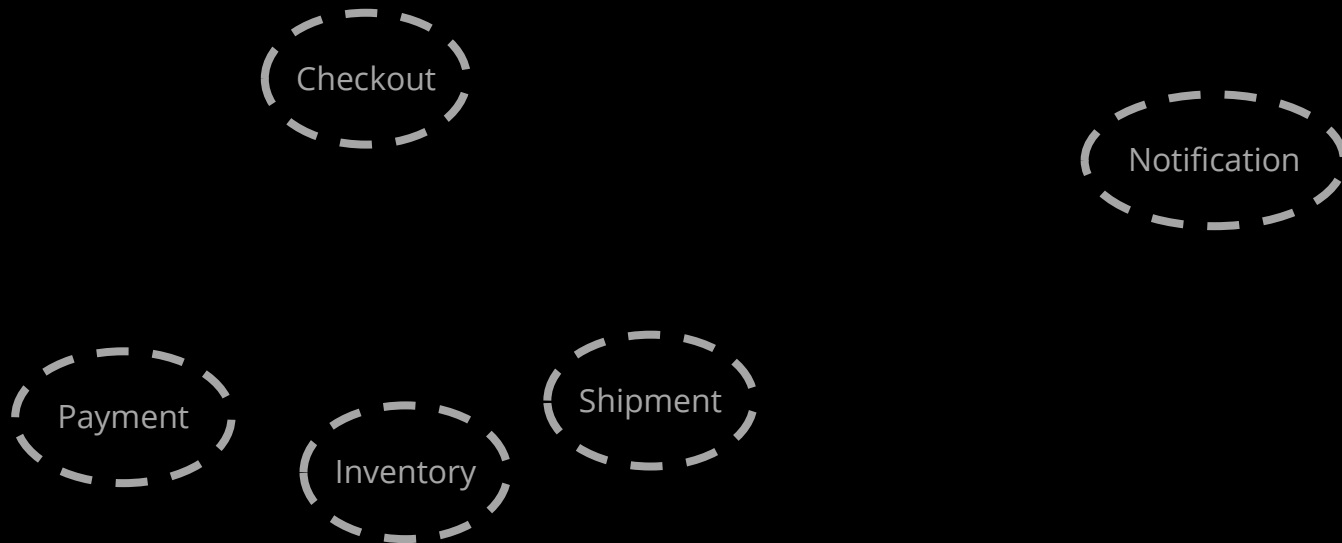
Peer-to-peer event chains



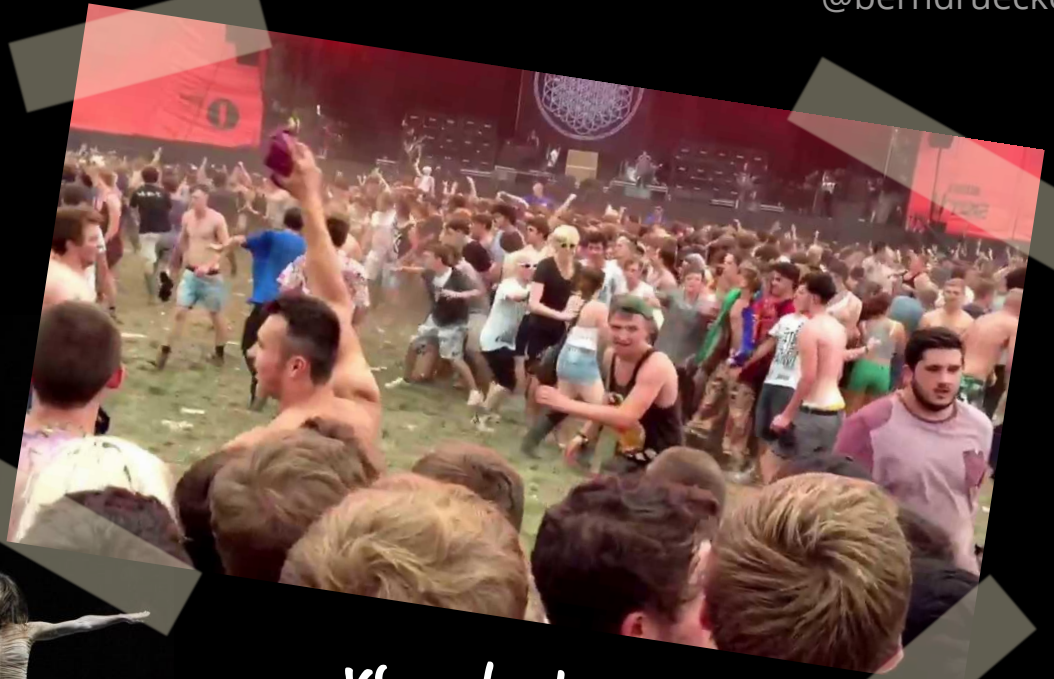
We were suffering from
Pinball machine Architecture



Pinball Machine Architecture

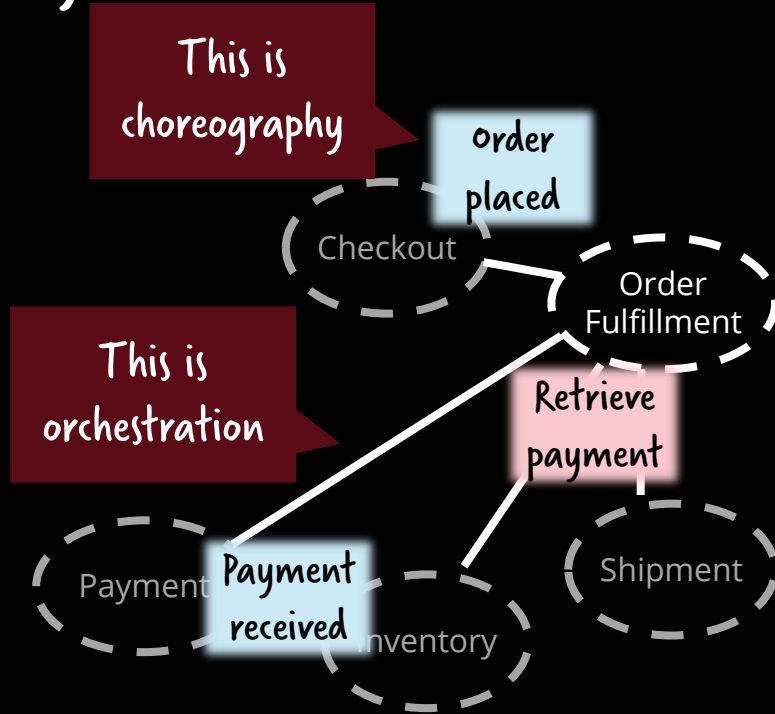


What we wanted

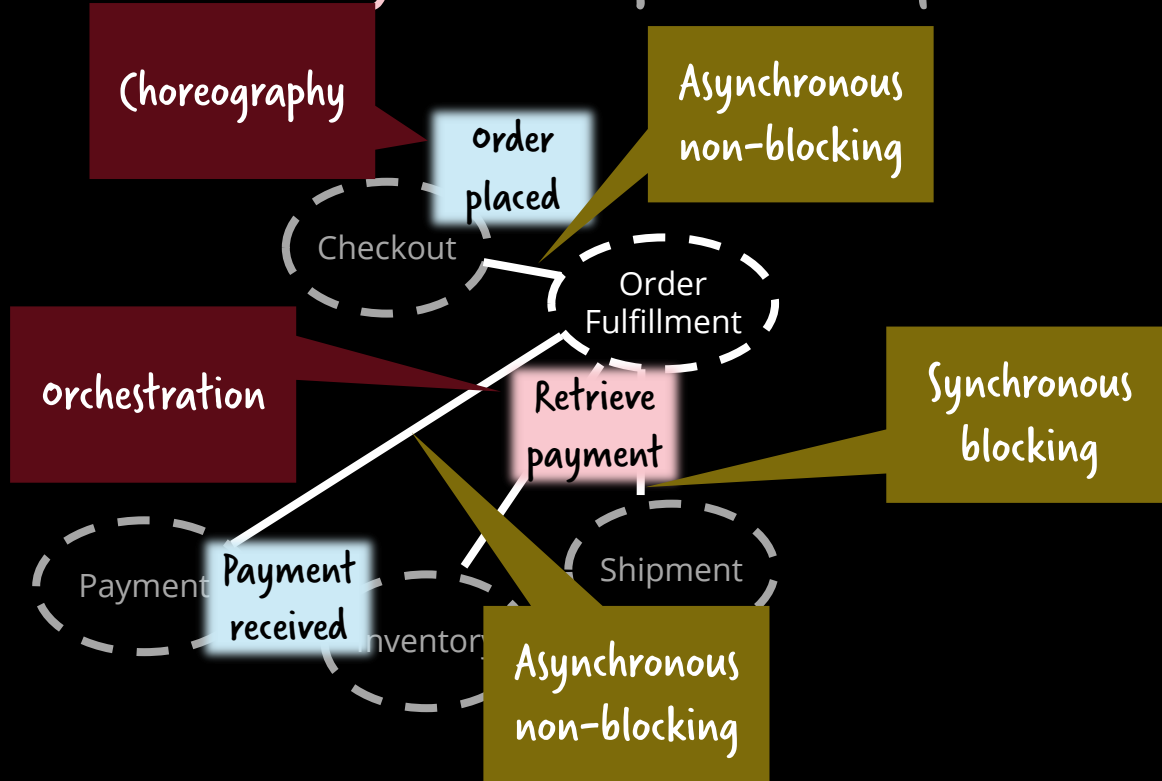


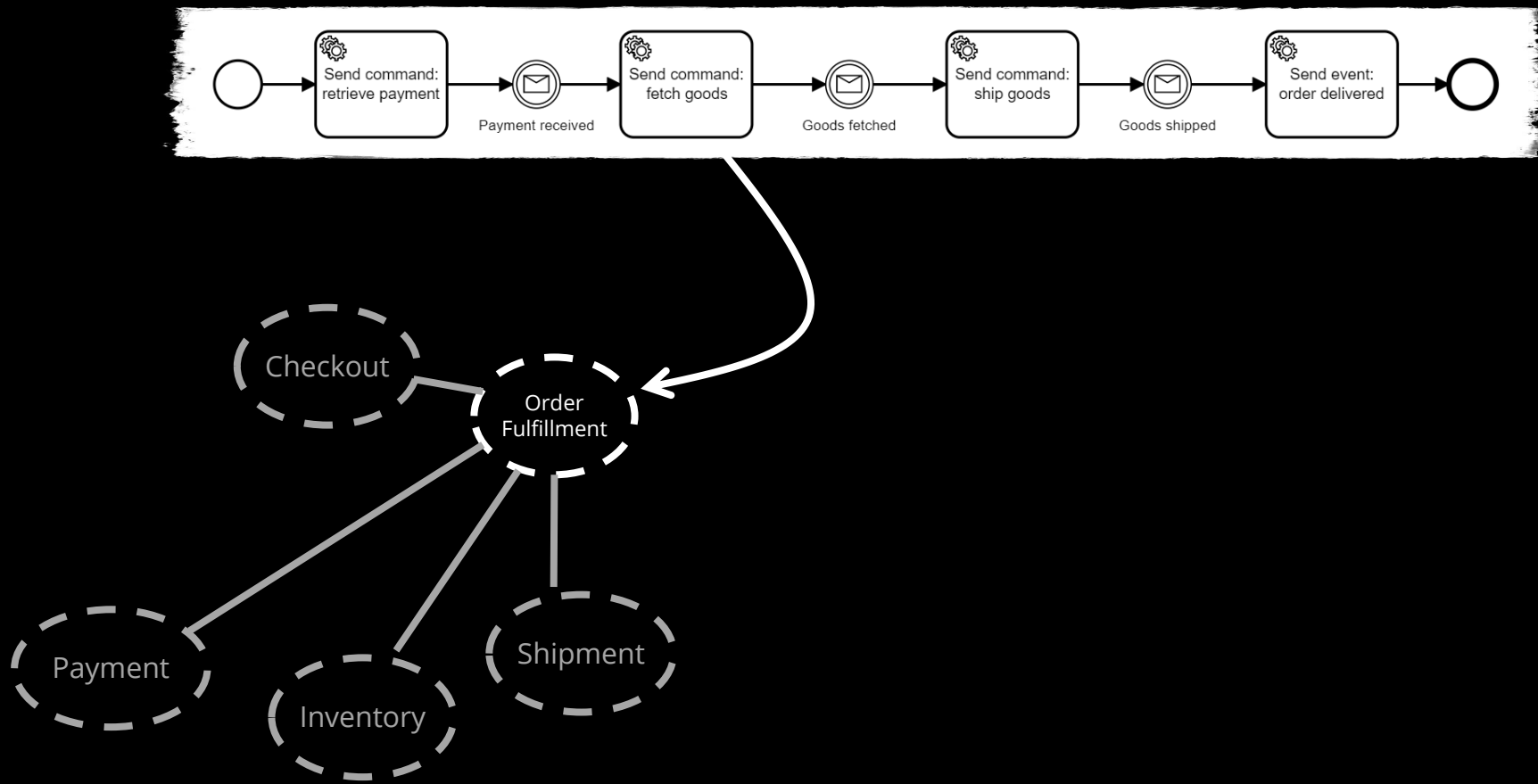
vs. what we got

Using orchestration and choreography

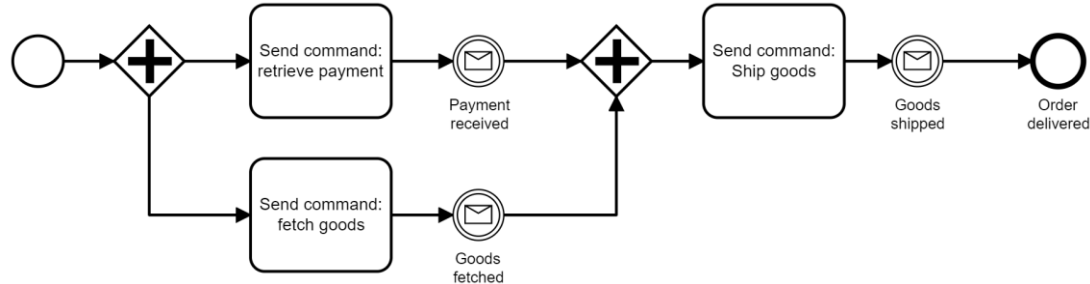
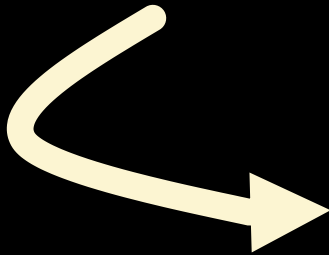


Collaboration style is independant of communication style





Now it is easy to change the process flow



Challenge: Command vs. Event

Command

vs

Event

Message

Record

?

Event

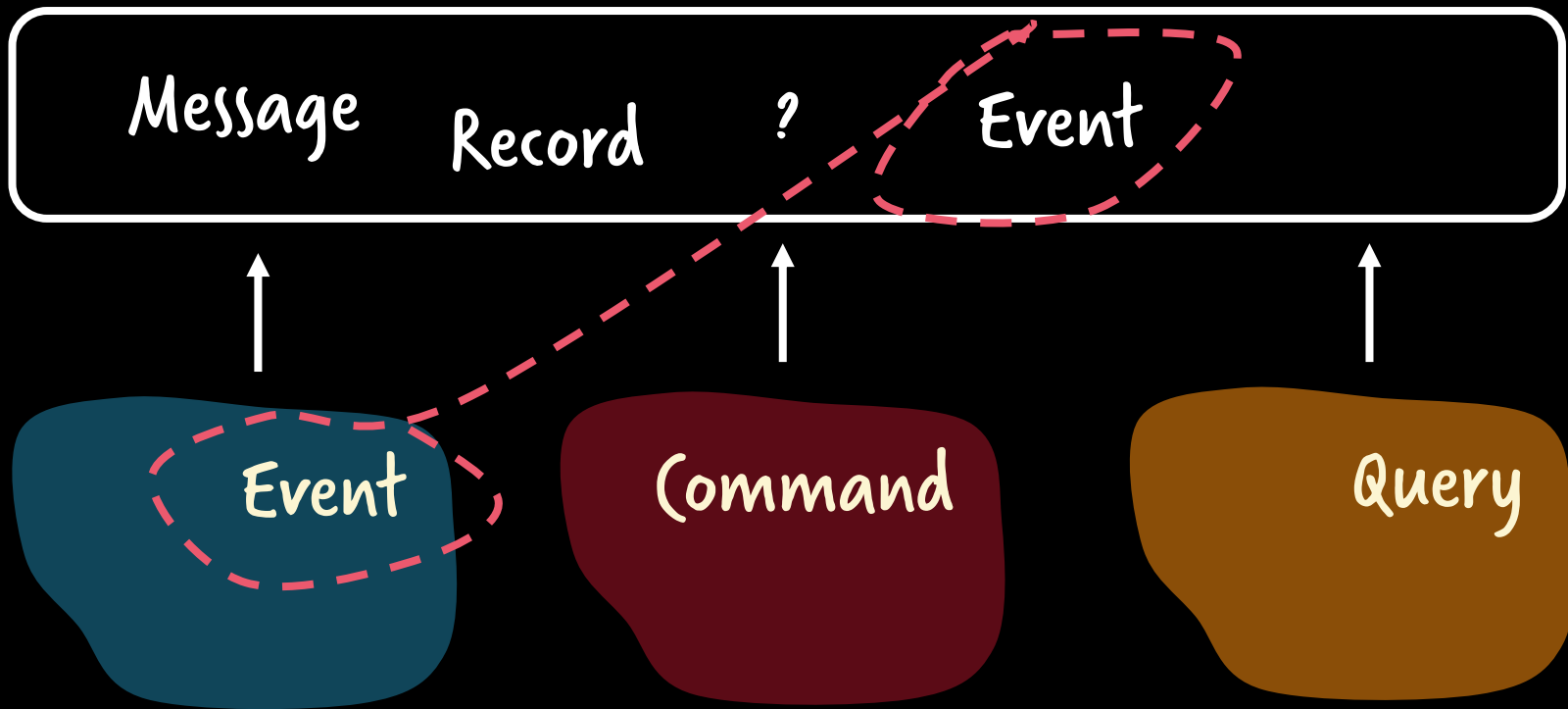
Event

Command

Query

Fact,
happened in the past,
immutable

Intend,
Want s.th. to happen,
The intention itself is a fact



Commands in disguise

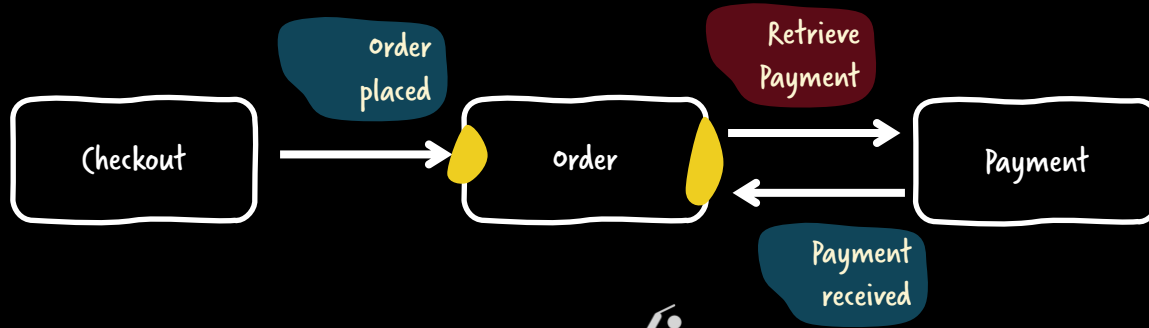
Wording of
recipient

Send
Message

The Customer Needs To Be
Sent A Message To Confirm
Address Change
Event

Wording of
Sender

Direction of dependency



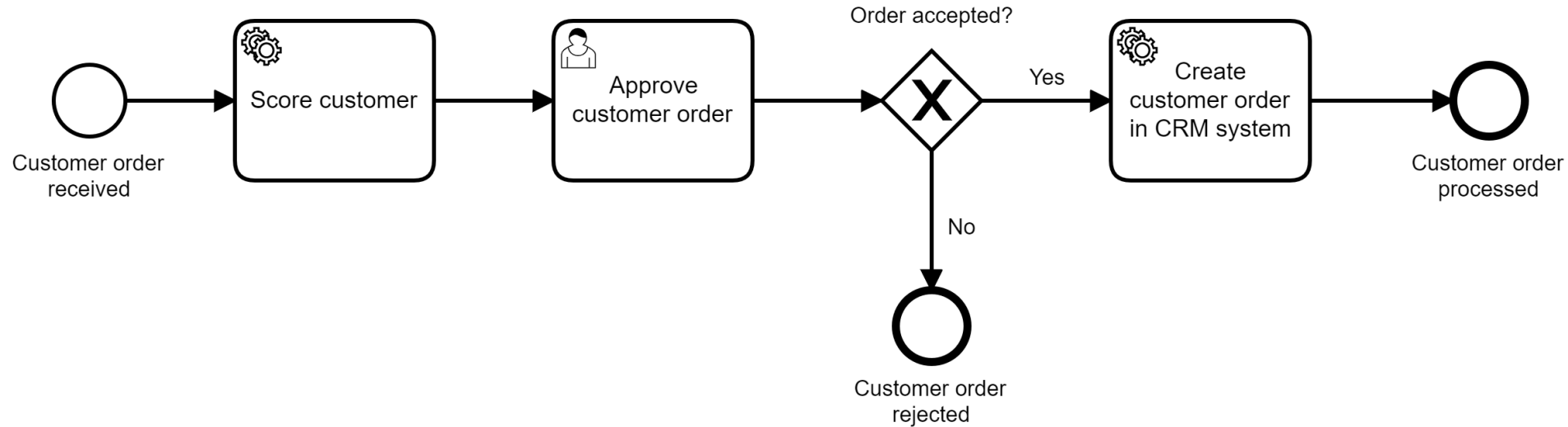
Event-driven:
Decision to couple is on the receiving side

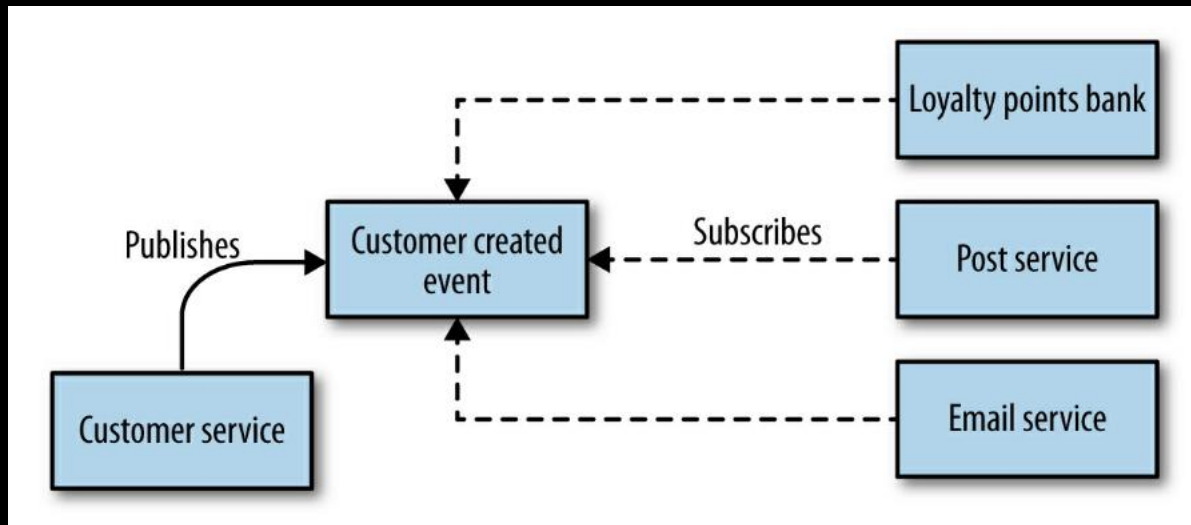


Command-driven
Decision to couple is on the sending side

Direction of dependency

Customer onboarding

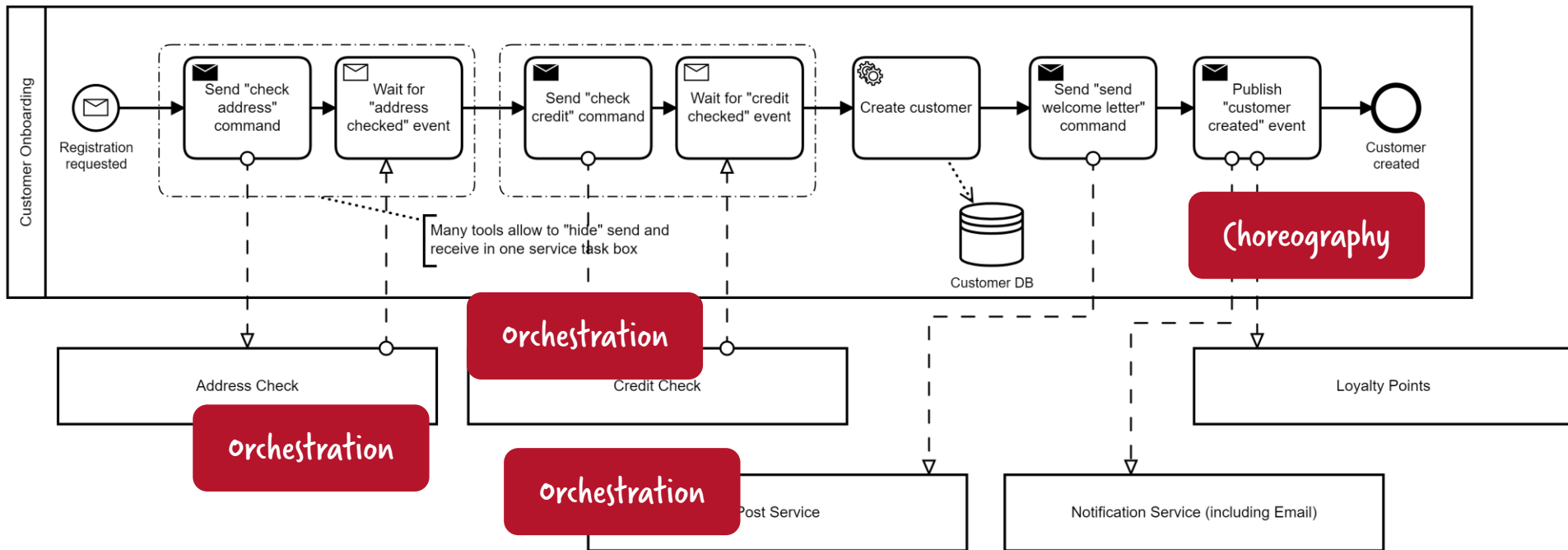




Sam Newman: Building Microservices

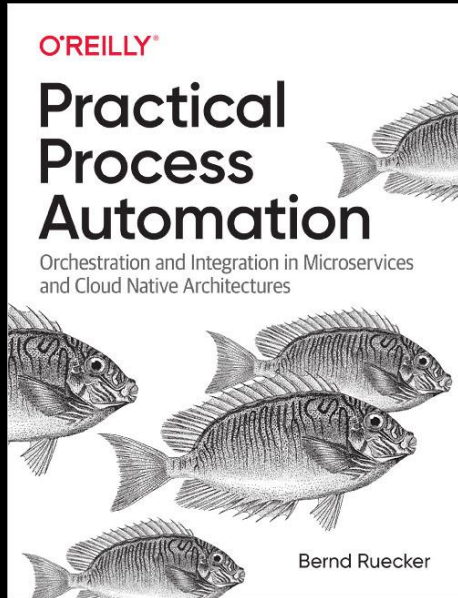


Mix orchestration and choreography

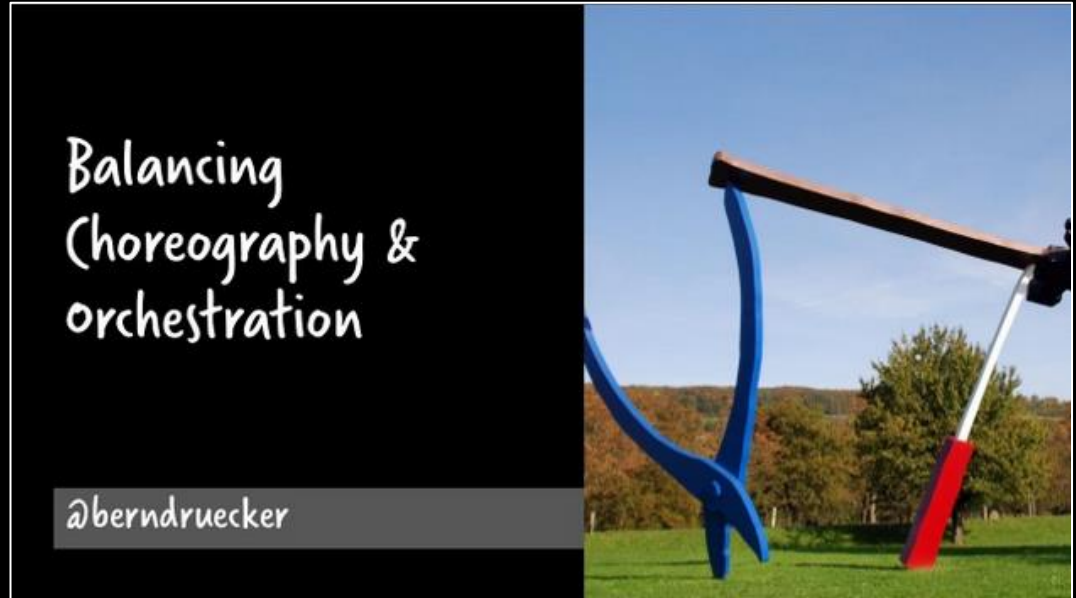


Want to learn more about choreography vs. orchestration?

<http://berndruecker.io>

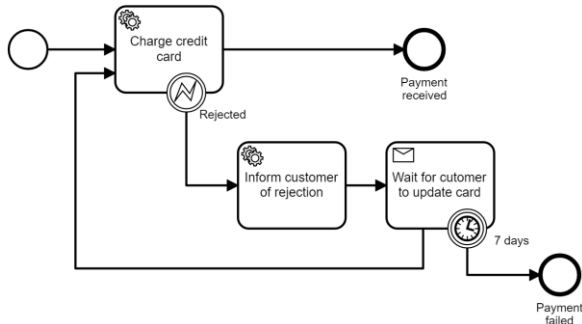
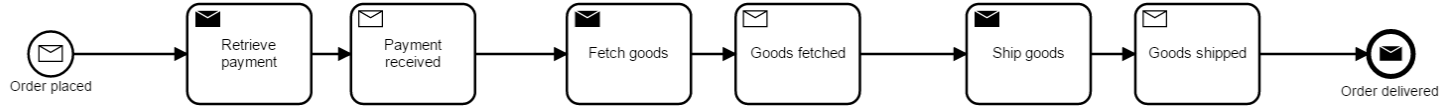


<https://processautomationbook.com/>



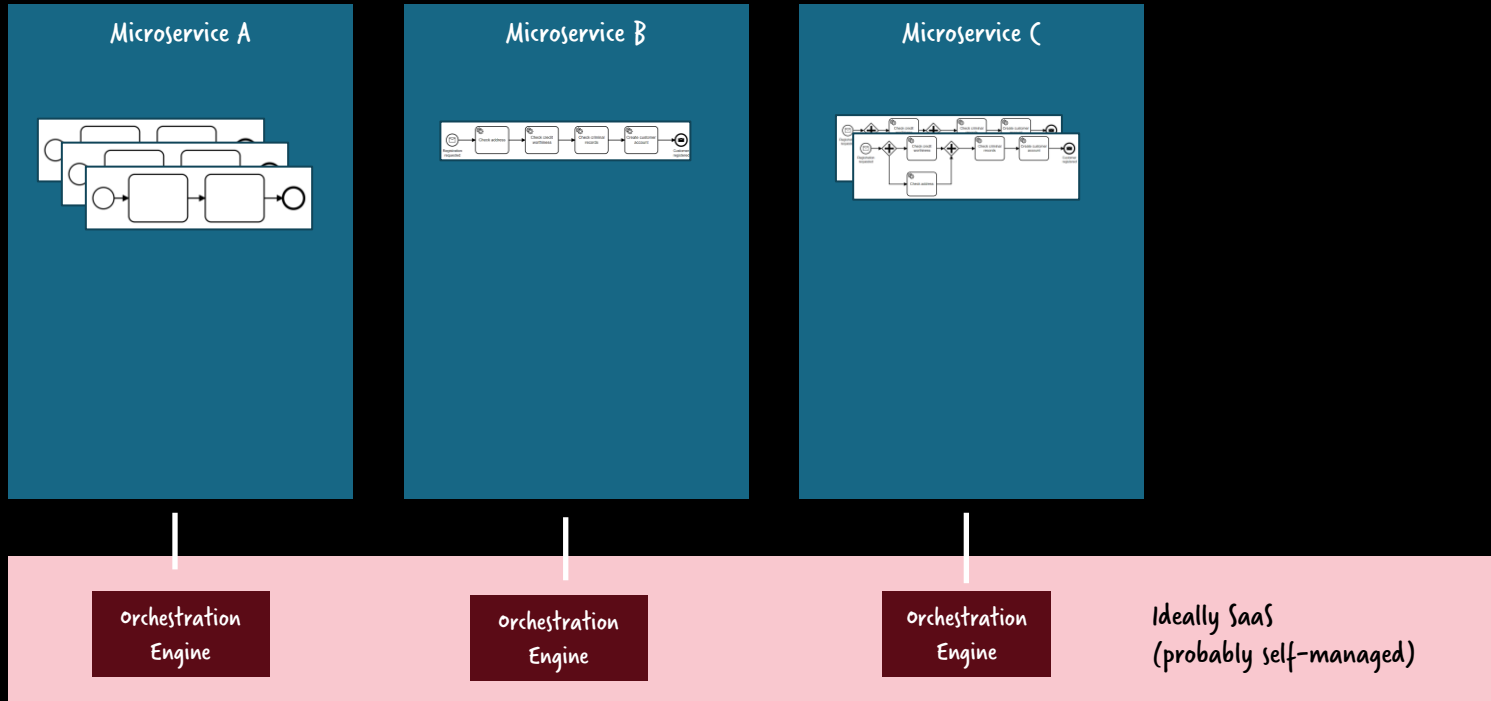


Processes are domain logic and live inside service boundaries



orchestration is not centralized – PaaS operations might be

Every microservice (process solution) owns its process model, glue code, and any additional artifacts



Example: Self-service control plane

The screenshot displays the 'Clusters' management interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs for 'Console', 'Clusters', and 'Modeler'. The user 'Bernd Ruecker' is logged in. A search icon and a 'Create New Cluster' button are located in the top right corner. The main area contains a table listing several clusters, all in a 'Healthy' status. The first cluster, '1.3.1 Patch Release', has its 'Generation' field circled in blue.

Name	Region	Generation	Status
1.3.1 Patch Release	Integration Worker	Zeebe 1.3.1 - update available	Healthy
Version 1.3.2 tests	Integration Worker	Zeebe 1.3.2 - update available	Healthy
Simon-Bernd G3-L Test	Integration Worker	Zeebe 8.0.0 - update available	Healthy
New_cluster_Geetha	Integration Worker	Zeebe 1.2.2 - update available	Healthy
QA Optimize Test3	Integration Worker	Zeebe 1.2.2 - update available	Healthy
Menski - Deleting Stuff	Integration Worker	Zeebe 8.0.0 - update available	Healthy
Acess-api-aut-test-feb	Integration Worker	Zeebe SNAPSHOT	Healthy

Some code?

berndruecker / **flowing-retail** Public

Unpin Unwatch 116 Fork 420 Starred 1.2k

<> Code Issues 6 Pull requests 14 Discussions Actions Projects Wiki Security 56 Insights

master flowing-retail / kafka / java /

Go to file Add file

berndruecker Added payment microservice alternative using Zeebe (related to #73) 27bc0ee 7 days ago History

README.md adjusted readme to latest version/ports 7 days ago

pom.xml added build for event ingestion to CI 2 years ago

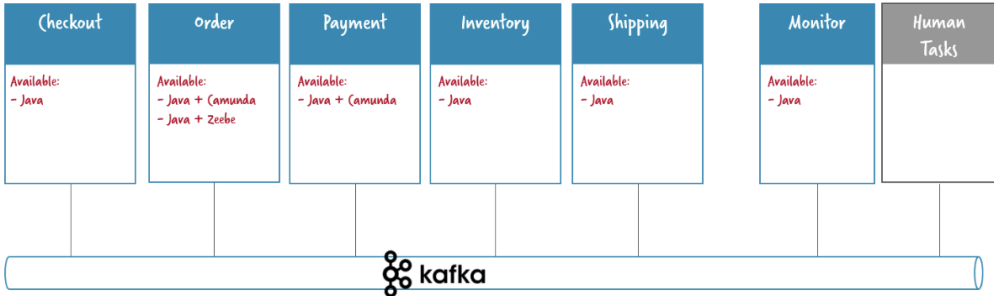
README.md

Flowing Retail / Apache Kafka / Java

This folder contains services written in Java that connect to Apache Kafka as means of communication between the services.

Tech stack:

- Java 8
- Spring Boot 2.6.x
- Apache Kafka (and Spring Kafka)
- Camunda Zeebe 8.x (and Spring Zeebe)



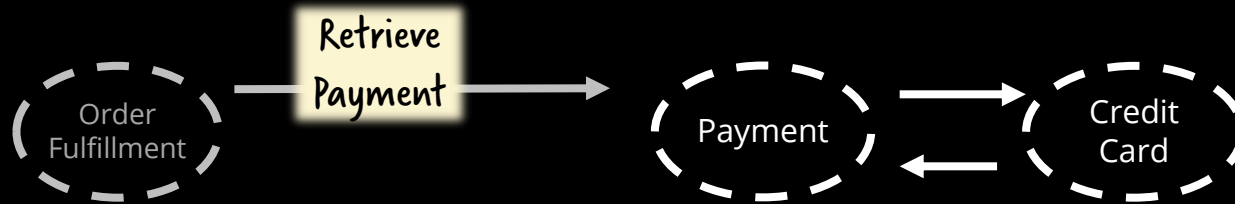
The diagram illustrates a microservices architecture. At the top, there are seven service boxes: Checkout, Order, Payment, Inventory, Shipping, Monitor, and Human Tasks. Each box has a blue header with the service name and a white body. The 'Human Tasks' box has a grey header. Below each service box, there is a list of available technologies. The 'Checkout', 'Payment', 'Inventory', and 'Shipping' boxes list 'Available: - Java'. The 'Order' box lists 'Available: - Java + Camunda' and '- Java + Zeebe'. The 'Monitor' box lists 'Available: - Java'. The 'Human Tasks' box is empty. All service boxes are connected to a central horizontal bar at the bottom labeled 'kafka' with the Kafka logo, representing the message broker.

<https://github.com/berndruecker/flowing-retail/tree/master/kafka>

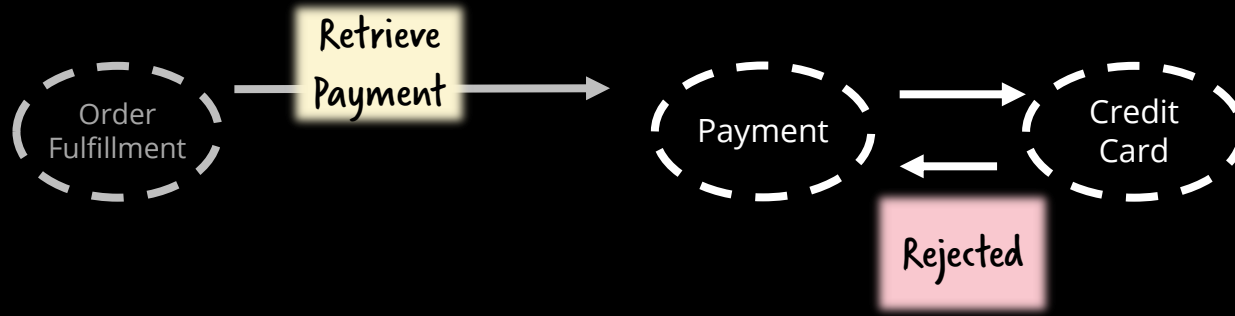
Let's talk about long running...



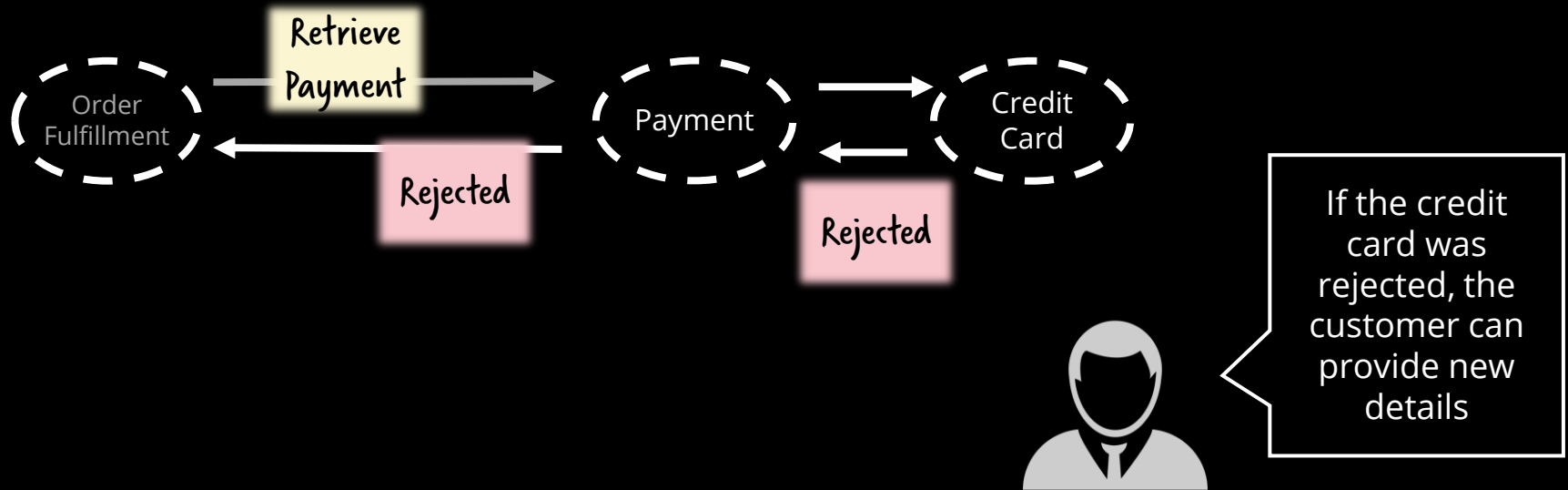
Example



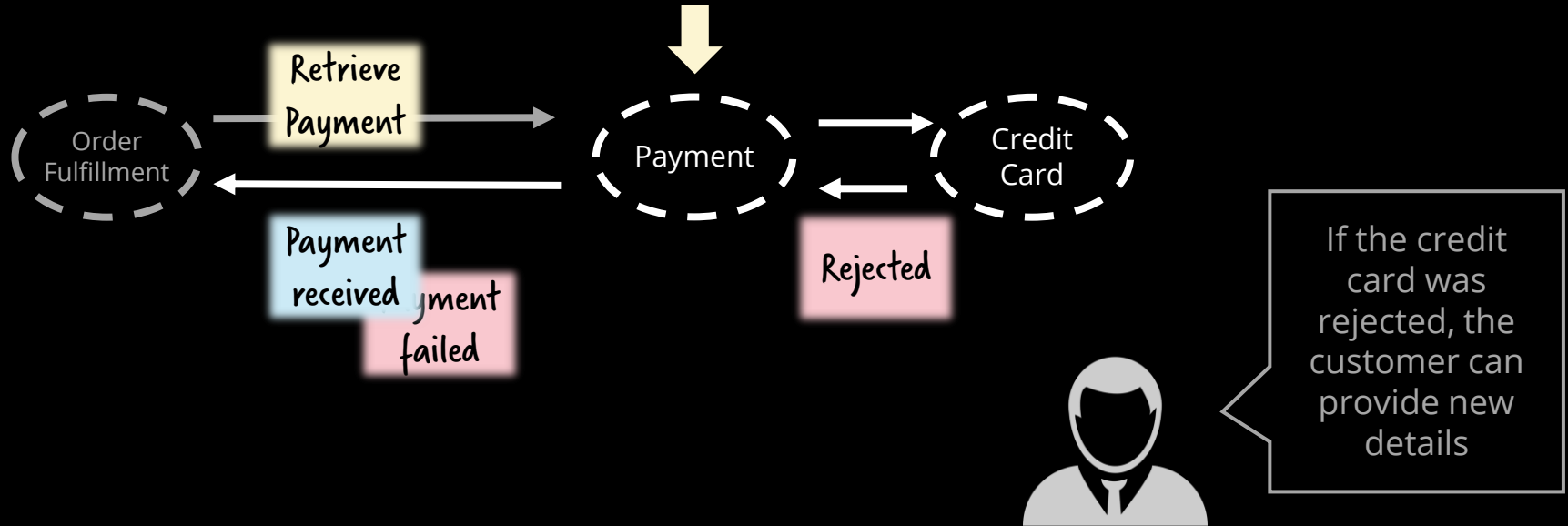
Example



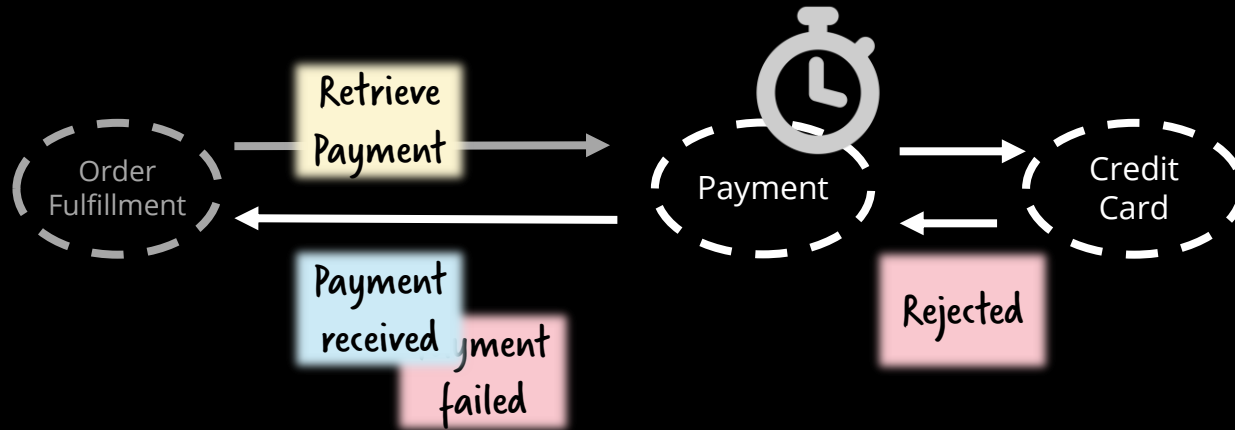
Example



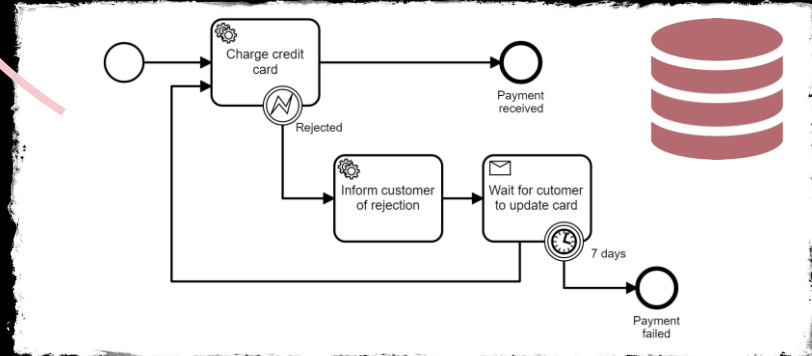
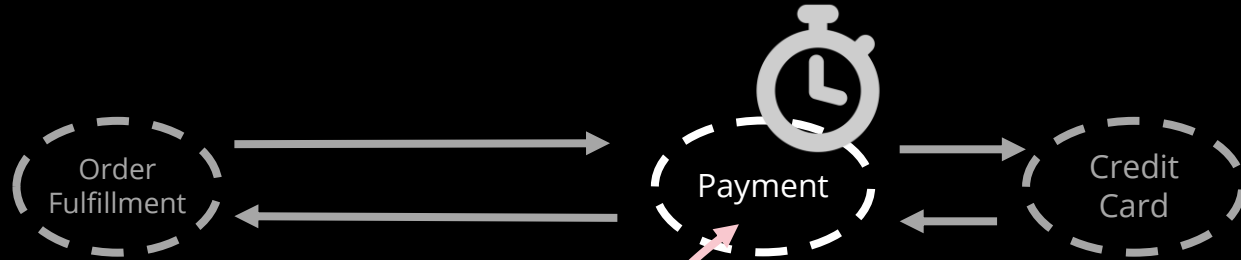
Who is responsible?



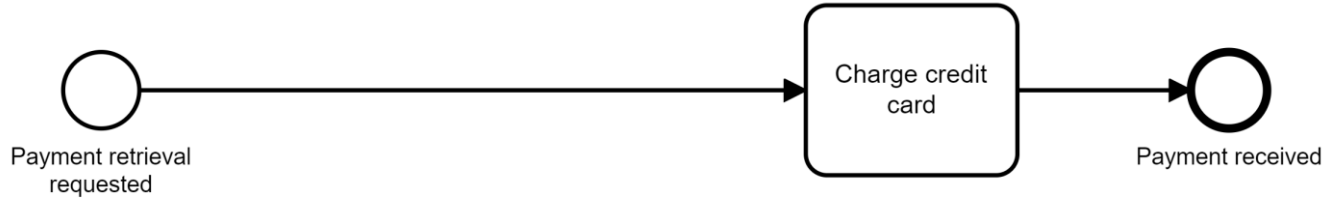
Long running services



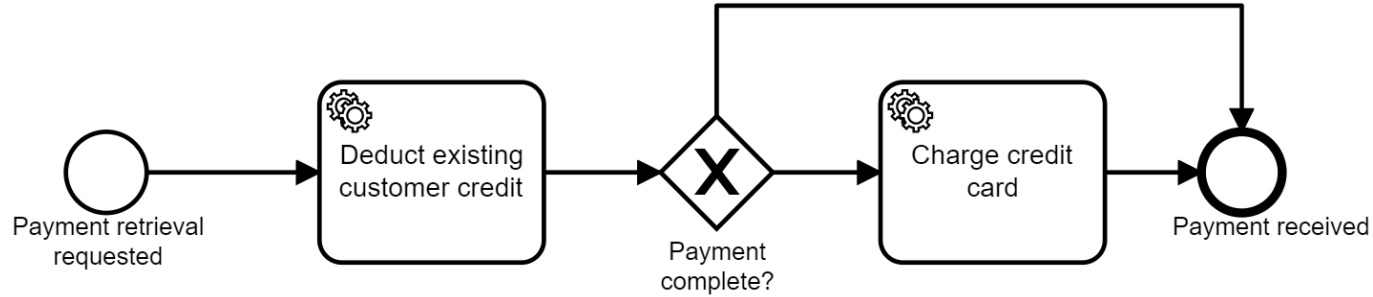
Long running services



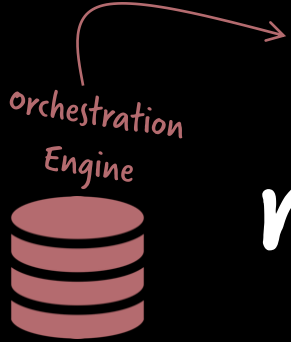
Long Running Services Allow More Flexible Changes



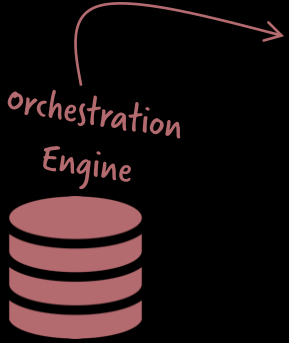
Long Running Services Allow More Flexible Changes



Being able to implement
long running services
makes it easy to distribute
responsibilities correctly



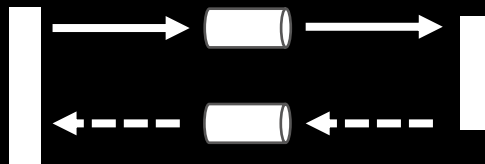
Being able to implement
long running services
makes it easy to embrace
async/non-blocking



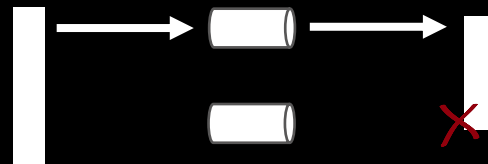
When do services **need** to wait? Some **technical** reasons...

Wait for
responses

Asynchronous communication



Especially failure scenarios



Wait for
availability

Unavailability of peers





Photo by [Tookapic](#), available under [Creative Commons CC0 1.0 license](#).

„There was an error
while sending your
boarding pass“

[Home](#) ▶ [Mein Flug: My Eurowings](#) ▶ [Bordkarten anzeigen](#) ▶ [Meine Bordkarten](#)

Ihre Bordkarten

Beim Versenden der Bordkarte ist ein Fehler aufgetreten.

Ihr Buchungscode **08HHSS**

Hinflug

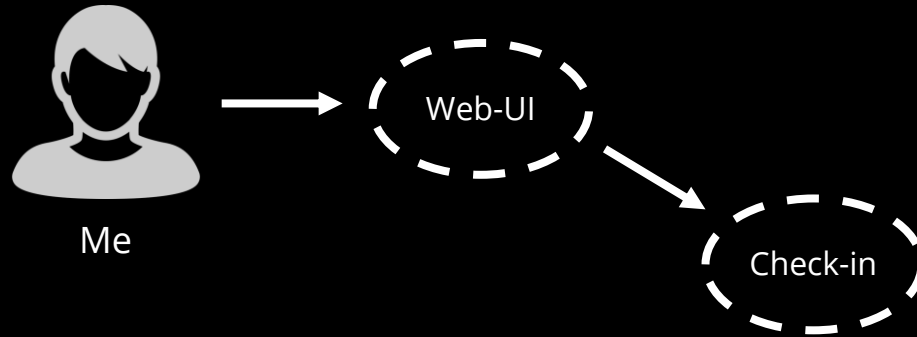
BERND RUECKER

Stuttgart (STR) - London-Stansted (STN)

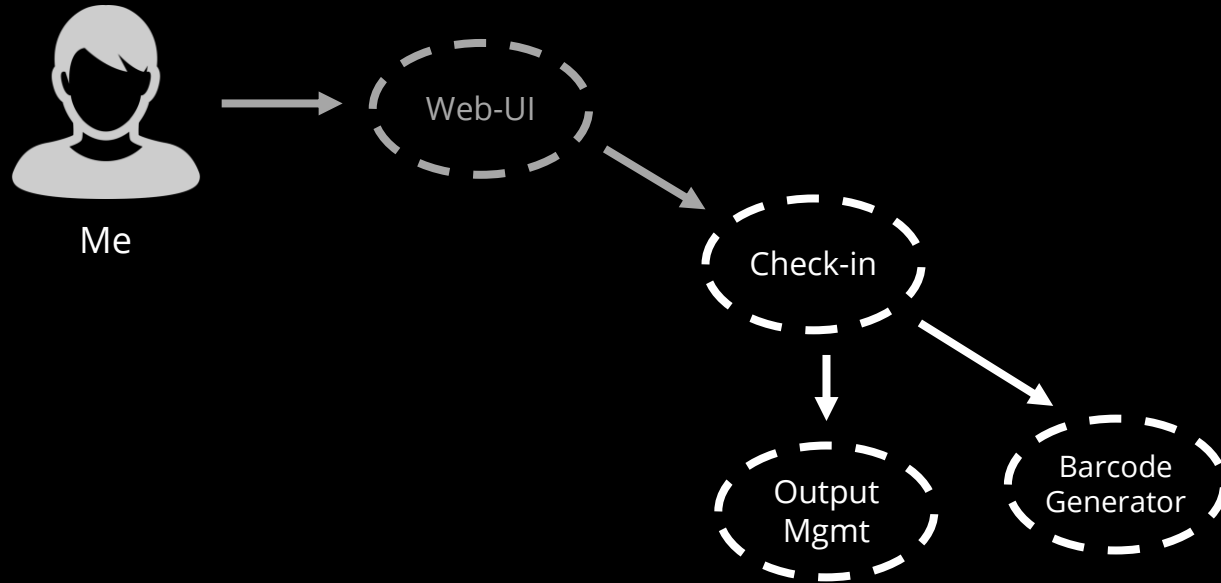


Mi 08.11.2017 10:10 - 10:15

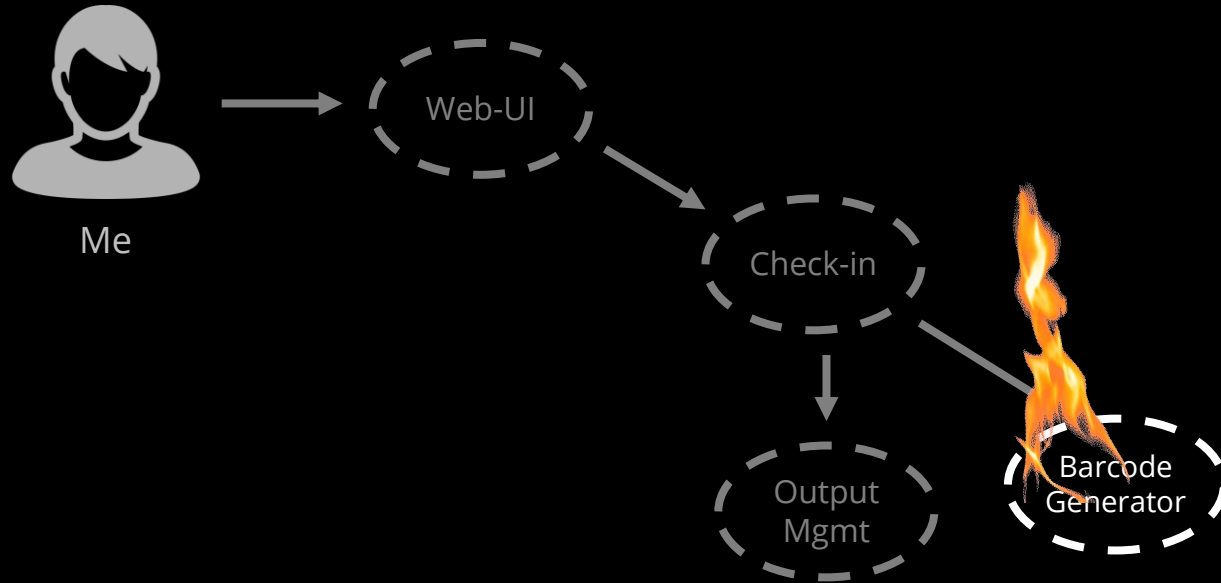
Current situation

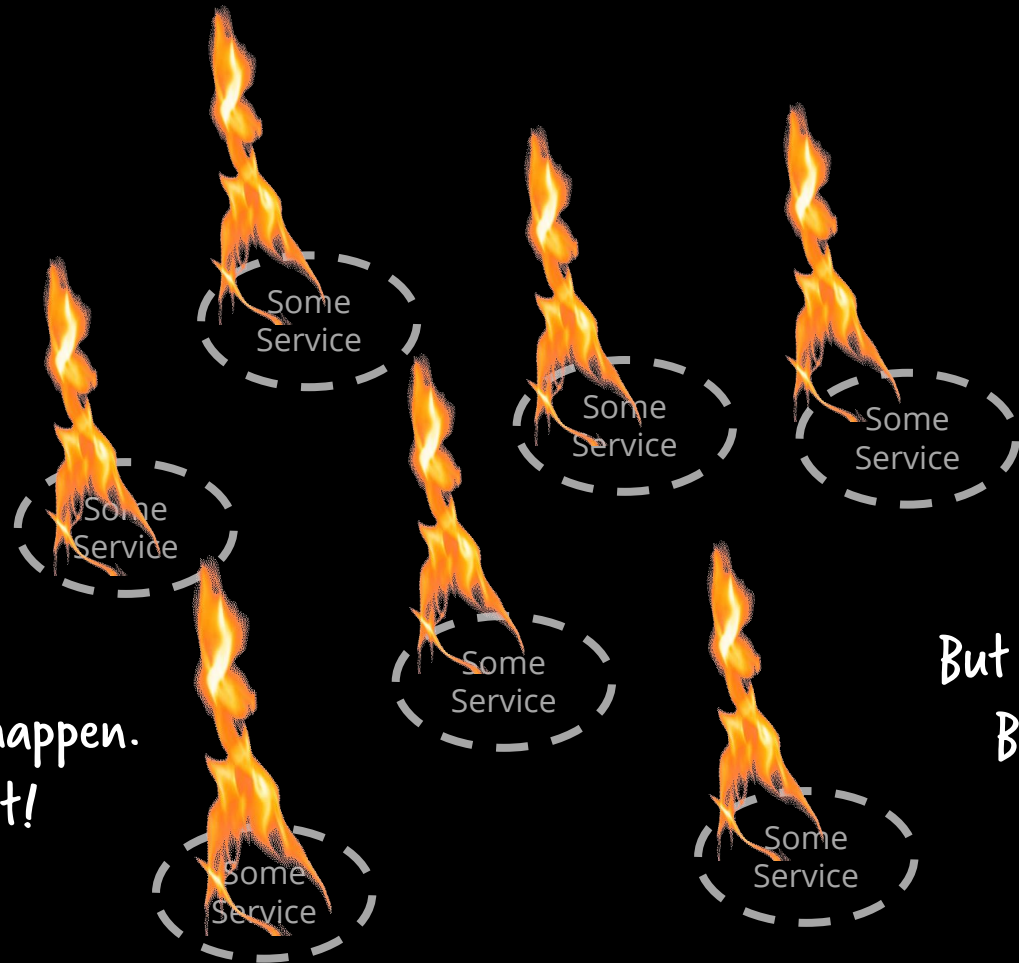


Current situation



Current situation

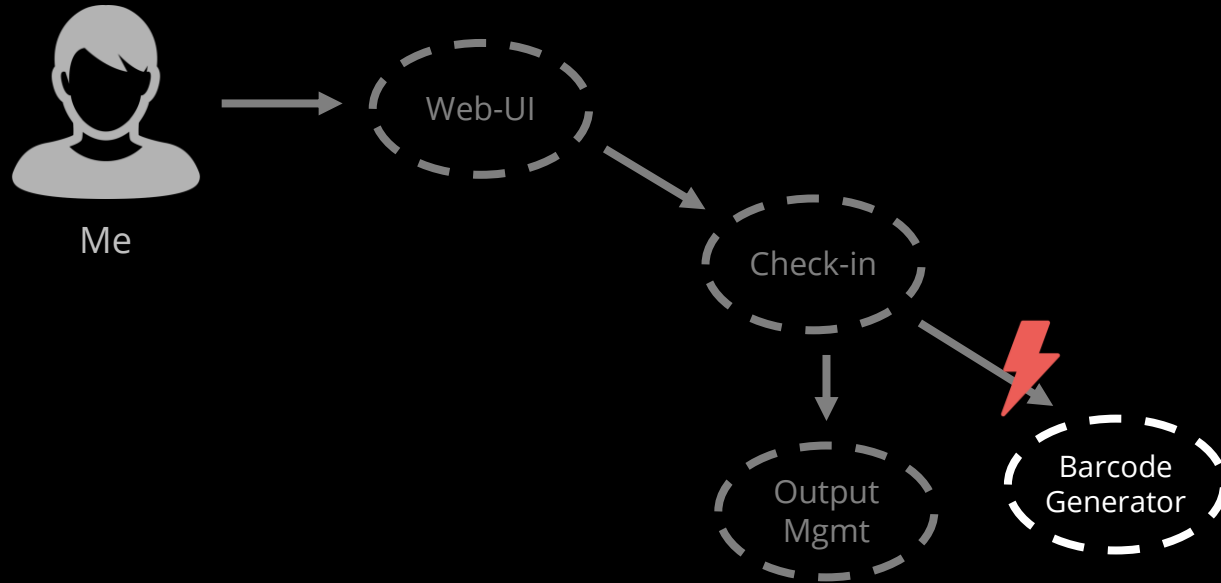




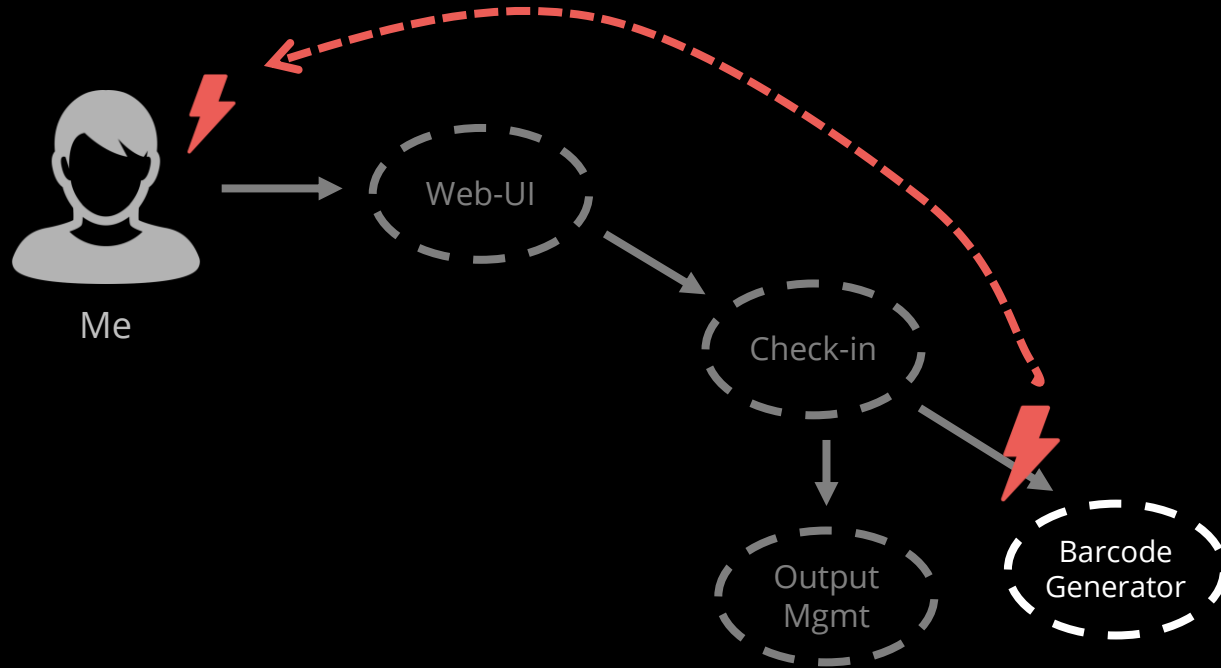
Failure will happen.
Accept it!

But keep it local!
Be resilient.

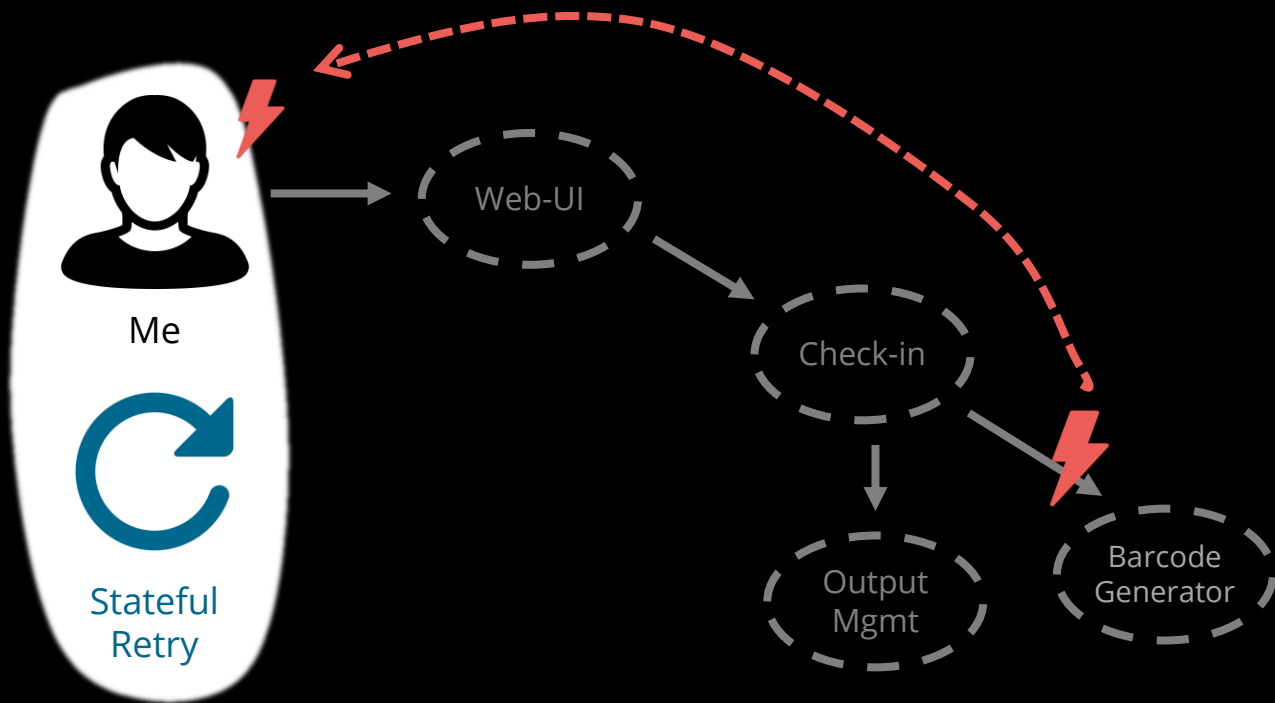
Current situation – the bad part



Current situation – the bad part



Current situation – the bad part



Ihre B

easyJet

Ihr Buchung

Hinflug

BERND RUEC

We're sorry

We are having some technical difficulties at the moment.

Please log on again via www.easyjet.com

If that doesn't work, please try again in five minutes.

We do actively monitor our site and will be working to resolve the issue, so there's no need to call

[Go to easyJet.com](http://www.easyjet.com)

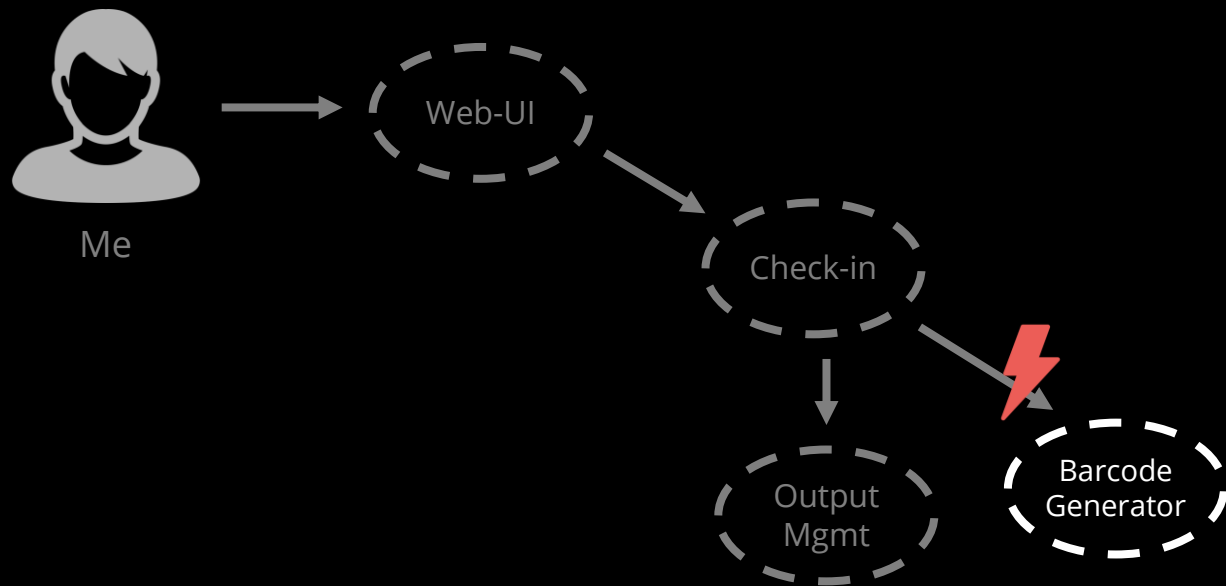
...I just made this up...

We're sorry

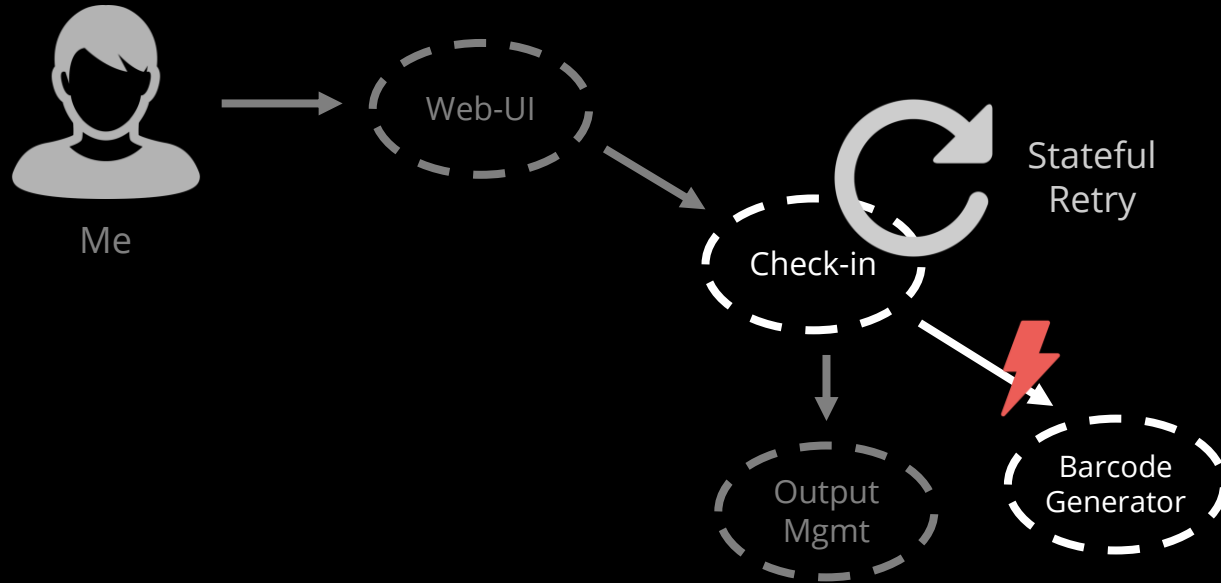
We are having some technical difficulties and cannot present you your boarding pass right away.

But we do actively retry ourselves, so lean back, relax and we will send it on time.

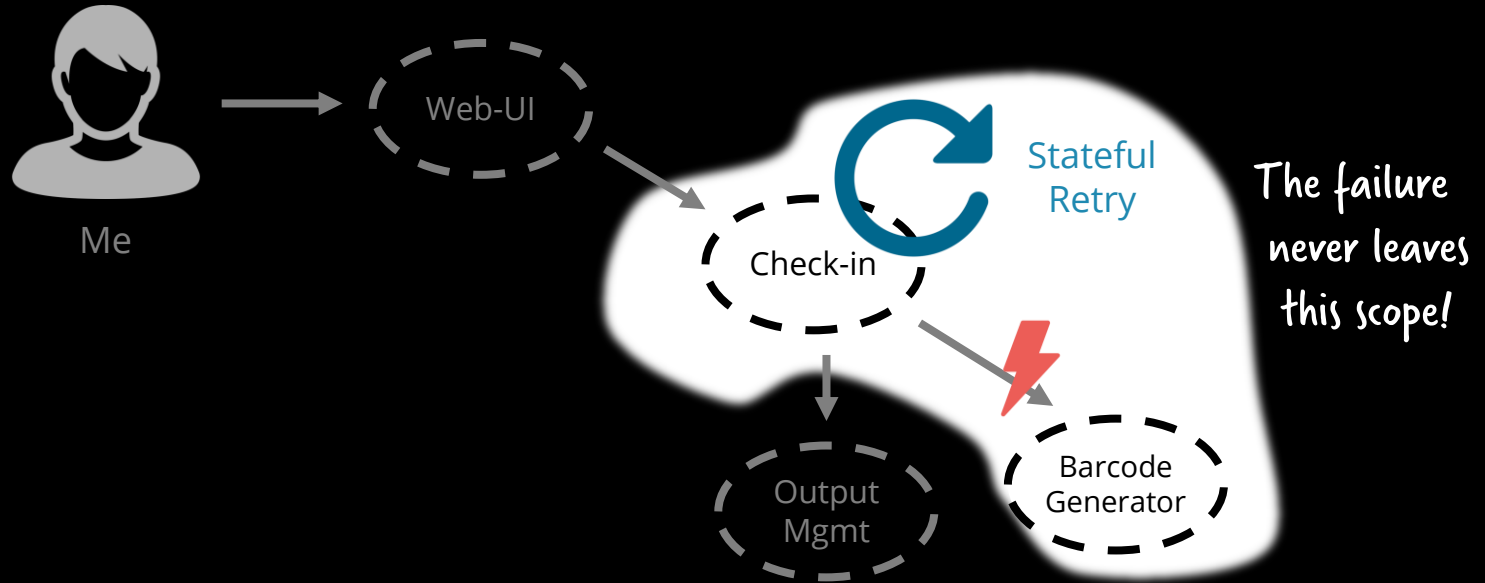
Possible situation – much better!



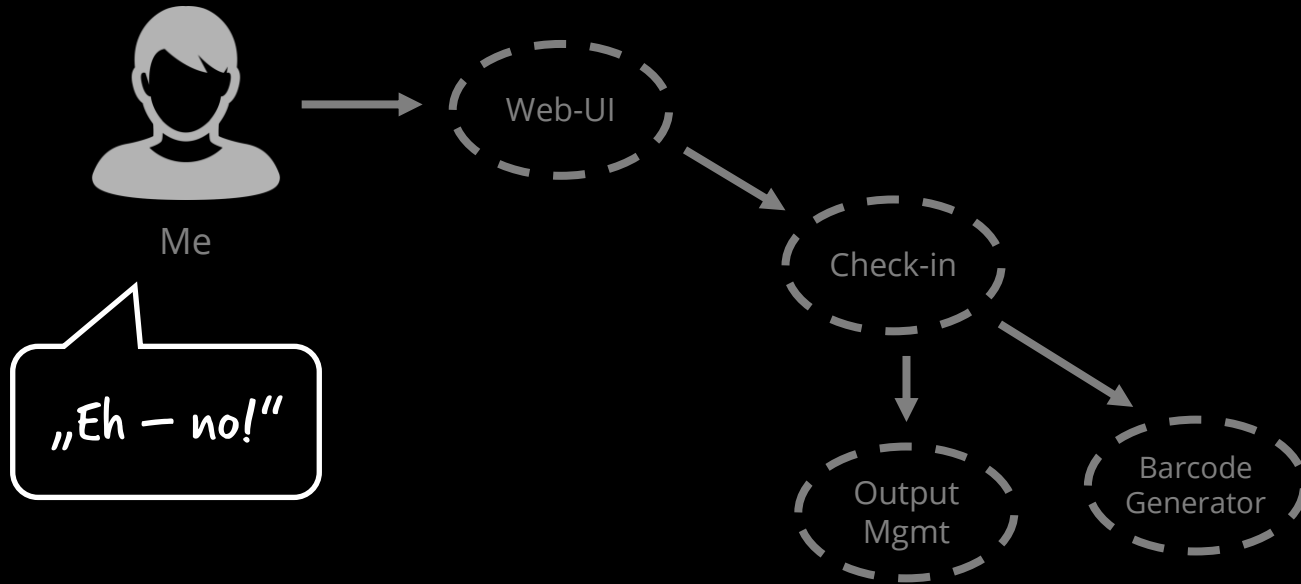
Possible situation – much better!



Possible situation – much better!



„But the customer wants a synchronous response!”



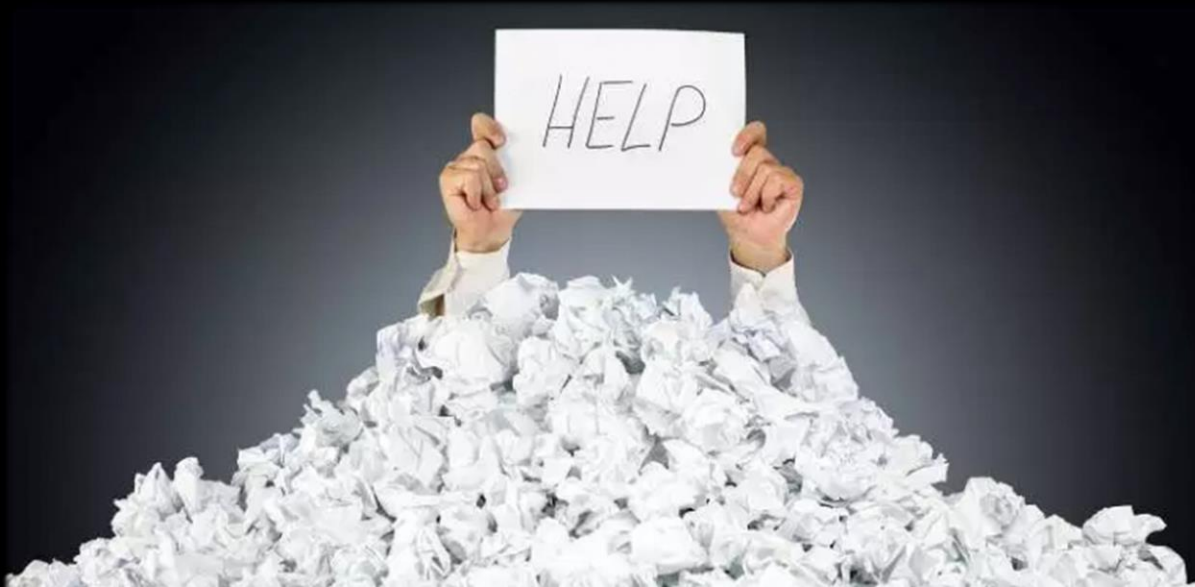
Synchronous communication

Todd Montgomery and Martin Thompson
in "How did we end up here" at GoTo Chicago 2015

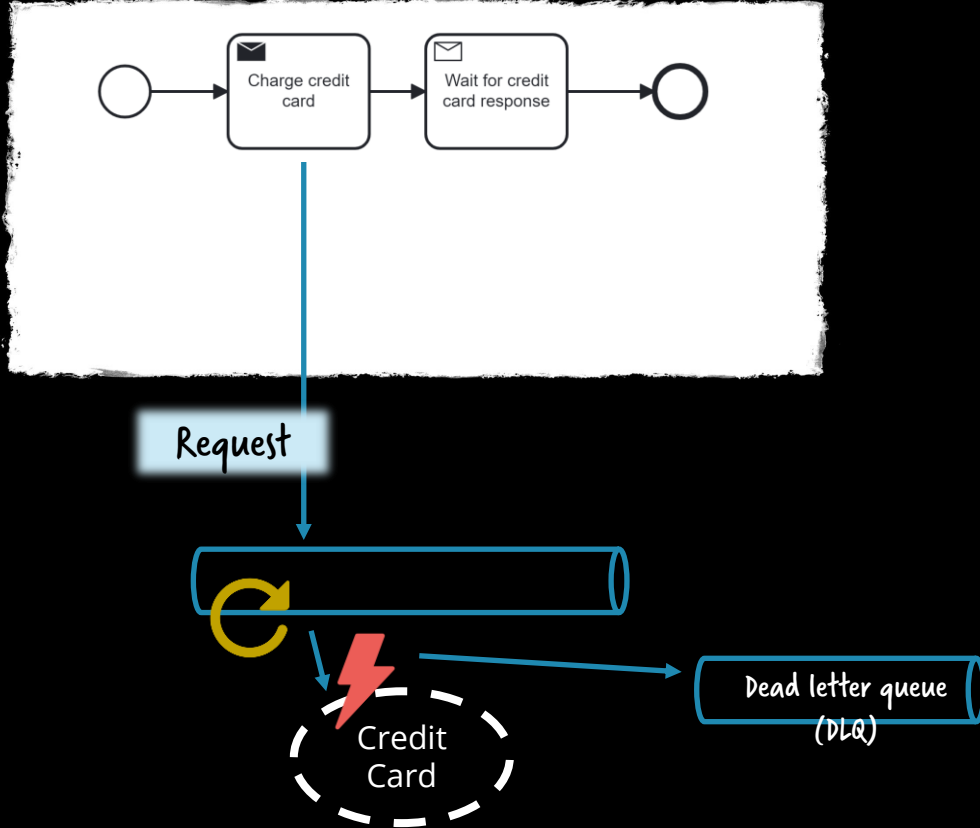
Synchronous communication
is the crystal meth of
distributed programming

Todd Montgomery and Martin Thompson
in "How did we end up here" at GoTo Chicago 2015

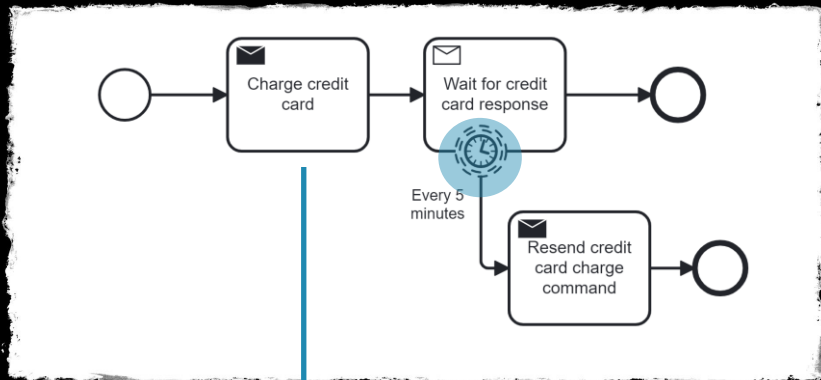
Messaging?



Using messaging



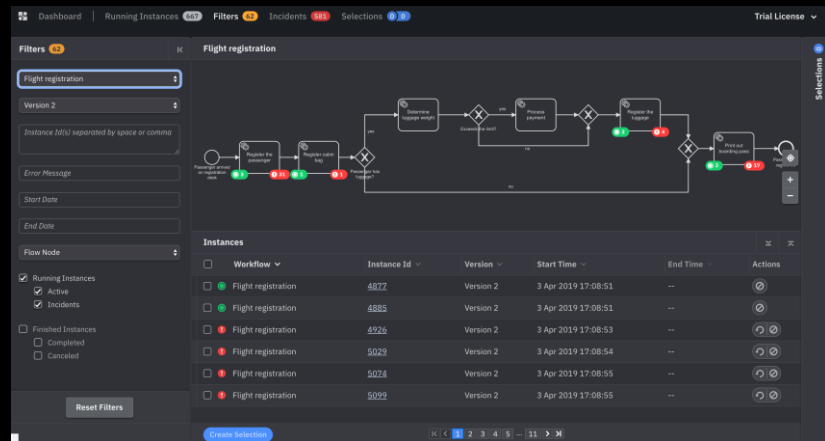
Using messaging



Request



Dead letter queue
(DLQ)



Patterns To Survive Remote Communication

Service Consumer	Pattern/Concept	Use With	Service Provider
X	Service Discovery	Sync	(X)
X	Circuit Breaker	Sync	
X	Bulkhead	Sync	
(X)	Load Balancing	Sync	X
X	Retry	Sync / Async	
X	Idempotency	Sync / Async	X
	De-duplication	Async	X
(X)	Back Pressure & Rate Limiting	Sync / (Async)	X
X	Await feedback	Async	
X	Sagas	Sync / Async	(X)

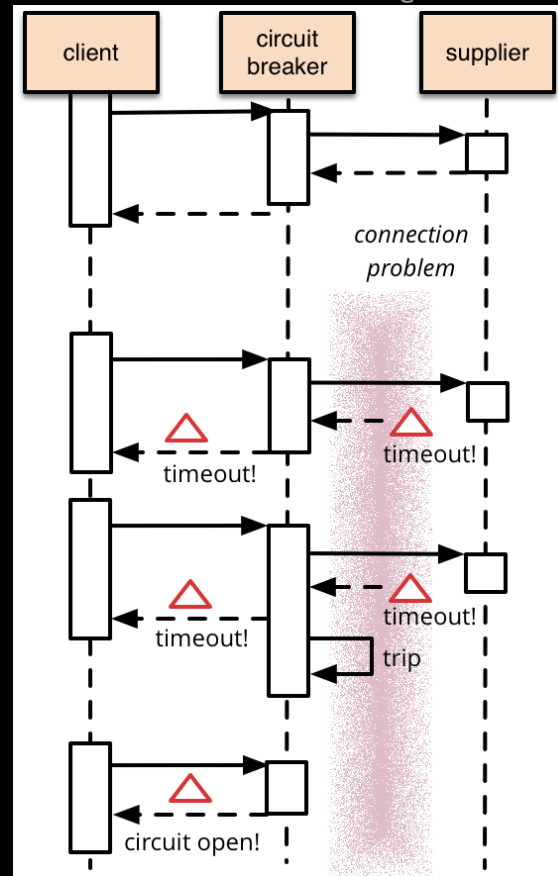
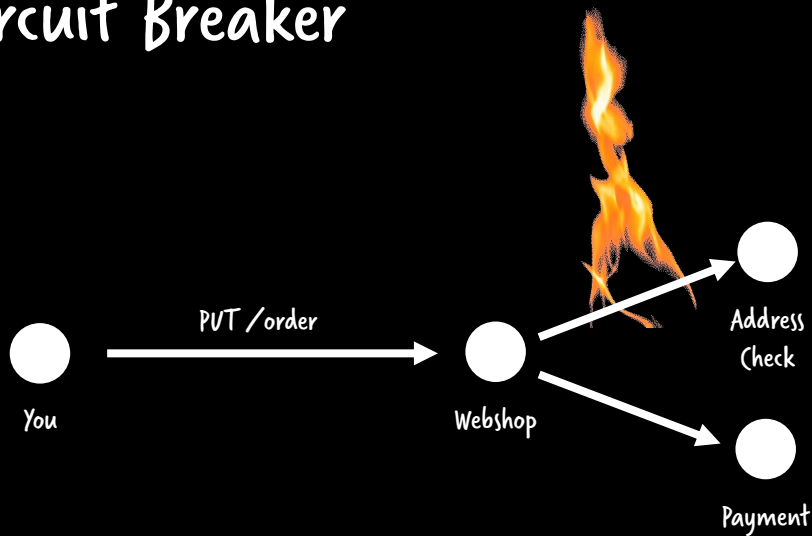
...

Circuit Breaker



Photo by CITYEDV, available under [Creative Commons CC0 1.0 license](#).

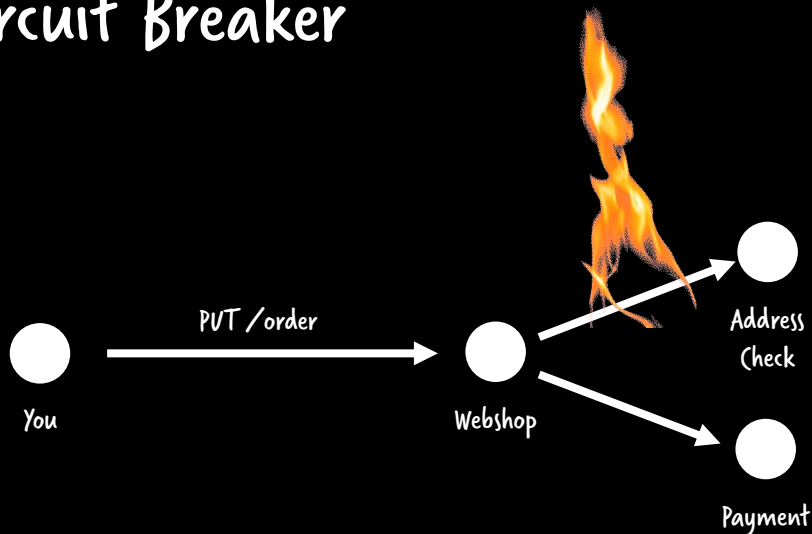
Circuit Breaker



@berndruecker

from <https://martinfowler.com/bliki/CircuitBreaker.html>

Circuit Breaker



e.g. Resilience4j:

```
@CircuitBreaker(name = BACKEND, fallbackMethod = "fallback")
public boolean addressValid(Address a) {
    return httpEndpoint.GET(...);
}

private boolean fallback(Address a) {
    return true;
}
```

```
resilience4j.circuitbreaker:
  instances:
    BACKEND:
      registerHealthIndicator: true
      slidingWindowSize: 100
      permittedNumberOfCallsInHalfOpenState: 3
      minimumNumberOfCalls: 20
      waitDurationInOpenState: 50s
      failureRateThreshold: 50
```

Patterns To Survive Remote Communication

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...

Coupling



Types of Coupling

Type of coupling	Description	Example	Recommendation
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The *communication* style can reduce temporal coupling

Some people say that event-driven systems decouple better. But in reality, it just turns the direction of the dependency around.

The *collaboration* style does not decouple!

Summary

- Know
 - communication styles (sync/async)
 - collaboration styles (command/event)
- You can get rid of temporal coupling with asynchronous communication
 - Make sure you or your team can handle it
 - You will need long running capabilities (you might need it anyway)
 - Synchronous communication + correct patterns might also be OK
- Domain coupling does not go away!
 - Design boundaries to limit coupling (high cohesion within boundaries)
- Long running capabilities help to distribute responsibilities correctly

Want To Know More?

<https://berndruecker.io/>

|

<https://camunda.com/>

Bernd Ruecker

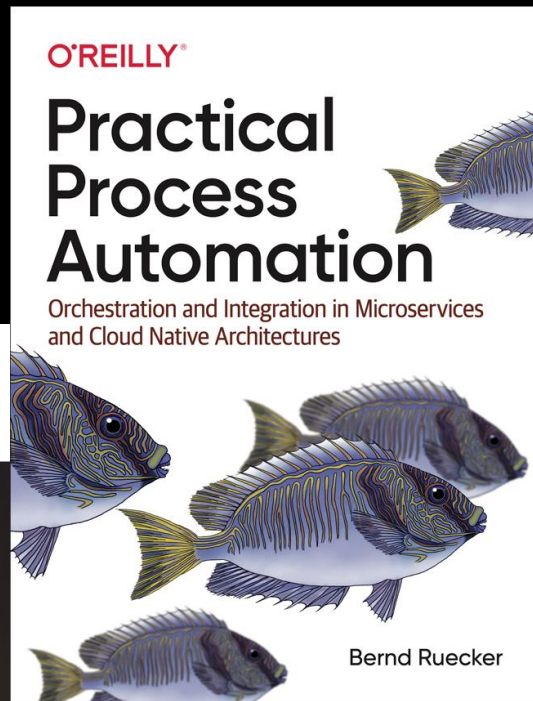
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About me

My books

My talks

Thoughts on long running processes, process
orchestration and developer-friendly process automation
technology



Thank you!



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Blog: <https://blog.bernd-ruecker.com/>

Code: <https://github.com/berndruecker>

