

Reaktive Datenbank

Zugriffe

**ER2DBC**

## Reaktive / Asynchrone Datenbank-Zugriffe

- Blocking I/Os - Non-Blocking I/Os
- Asynchroner Treiber ADBA (alternative mit Oracle fibers)
- Project Loom für Virtual Threads ab JDK 16/17

## Reaktive-Webstack

- Server Seite
- Blocking Requests vs non-Blocking i/o
- Server-Unterstützung
- Unter der Haube



# Überblick

## R2DBC

- Fakten
- Spring Data Konfiguration
- Zugriff mit reaktivem Client
- Batch, Verifier
- Transaktionen
- Operatoren und Event Handling

## Reaktive-WebClients

- Consuming mit RxJS in Angular
- Consuming mit Spring WebClient

## Benchmark

- Hibernate / JDBC / sql2o + R2DBC mit Spring MVC und SpringWebflux
- Testumfang mit Apache Benchmark

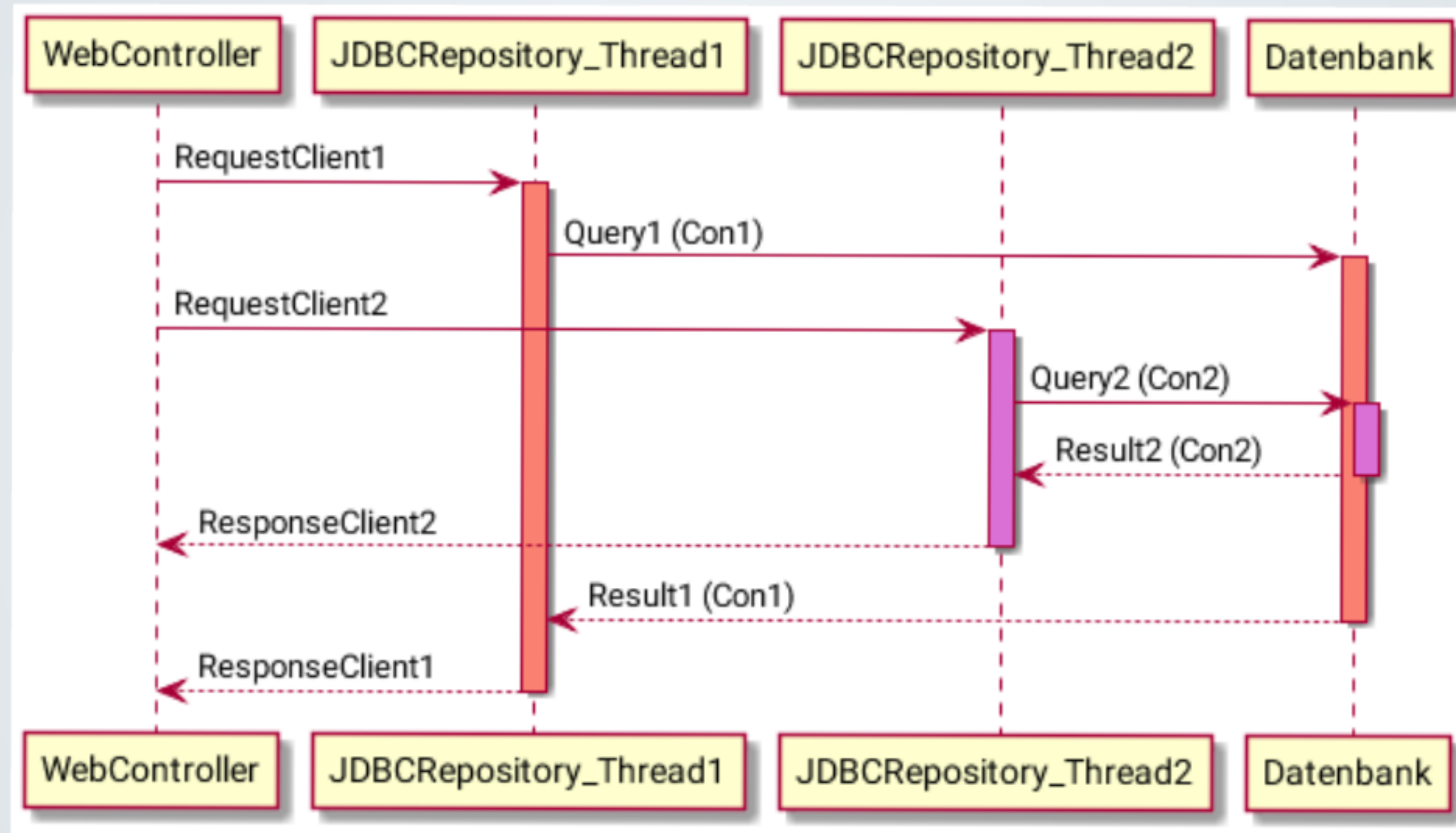


## Reaktive / Asynchron Datenbank Zugriffe

- Blocking I/Os - Non-Blocking I/Os



## Blocking I/Os



## Blocking I/Os

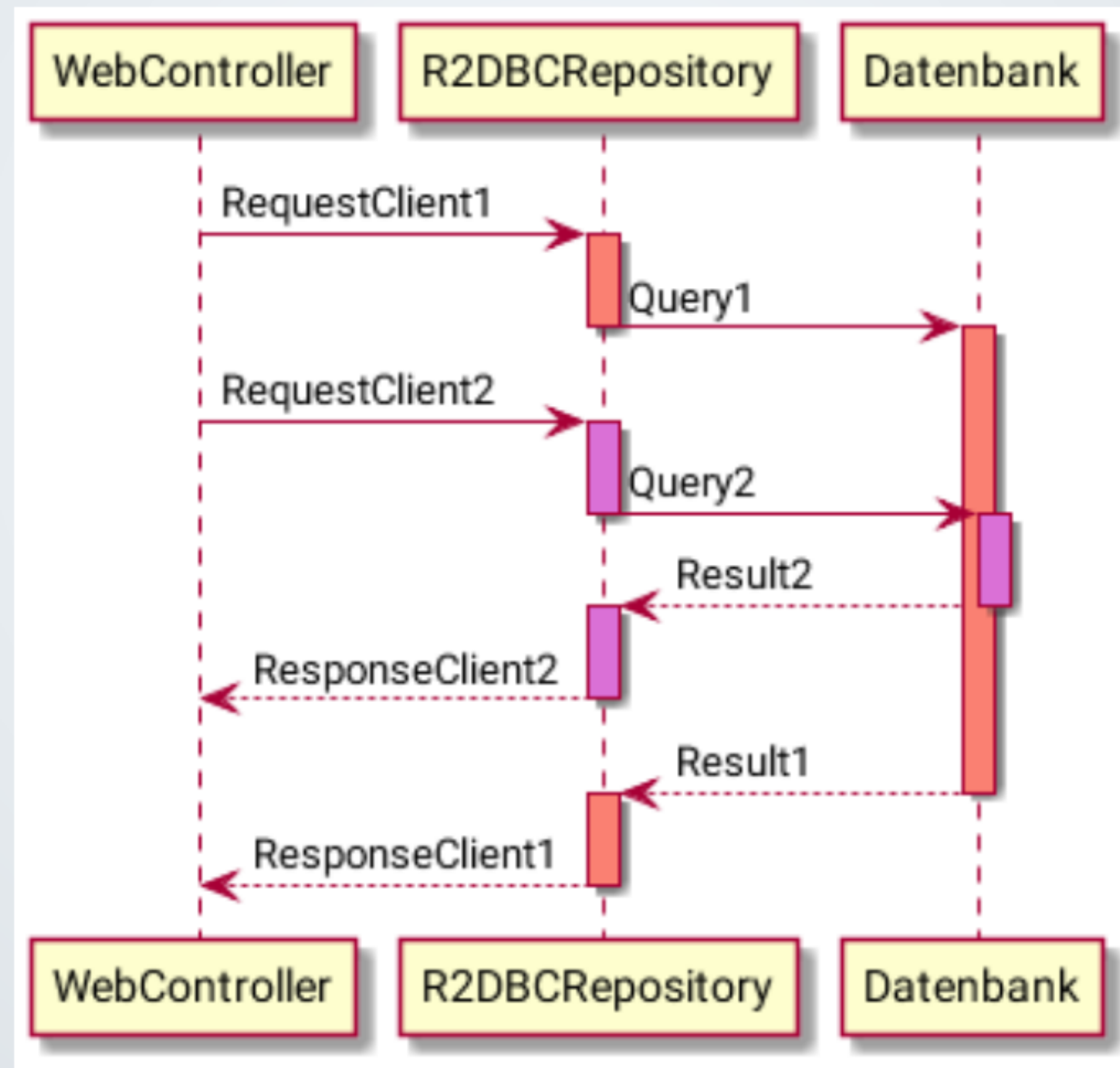
### Blocking Threads für Datenbank-Verbindung

- Zugriffe über JDBC:

I/O blockierende System Threads für Schreib-/Lese- Zugriffe und führt zu neuem Thread für jede neue Connection.

- System Thread Switch kostet auch Zeit und CPU.
- Ein Connection Pool wird dadurch nicht optimal benutzt.

## Non Blocking I/Os





## Non Blocking I/Os

### Non Blocking Threads für Datenbank-Verbindung

- Reaktive Treiber und Clients ermöglichen, dass der Client-Prozess nicht blockiert wird und wie ein EventListener auf einen Rückruf des lesenden Prozesses reagiert.
- Besonders interessant vor allem wenn vielen Clients parallel zugreifen wollen, ohne blockiert zu werden.
- Besonders relevant für Zugriffe aus immer häufiger Reaktiv Web Stacks (seit WebServlet3.1).
- Datenbankzugriff ist dann Teil der „reaktiven“ Kette.

## Reaktive / Asynchron Datenbank-Zugriffe

- Asynchroner Treiber ADBA
- Project Loom



## Asynchroner Treiber ADBA

- ADBA (Asynchronous Database Access) bis Java 12
- Von Oracle seit September 2019 nicht mehr unterstützt.

```
public DataSource getDataSource(String url, String user, String pass)
{
    return DataSourceFactory.forName("Oracle Database")
        .builder()
        .url("oracle:database:@//javaone.oracle.com:5521/javaone")
        .username("scott")
        .password("tiger")
        .connectionProperty(JdbcConnectionProperty.TRANSACTION_ISOLATION,TransactionIsolation.SERIALIZABLE)
        .build();
}
```

## Asynchroner Treiber ADBA

- ADBA (Asynchronous Database Access) ab Java 12
- Von Oracle seit September 2019 nicht mehr unterstützt.

```
public Future<Integer>selectIdForAnswer(DataSource ds,int answer)
{
    String sql = "selectid, name, answer from tab" +"where answer = @target";
    try(Connection conn = ds.getConnection()) {
        return conn
            .<List<Integer>>rowOperation(sql)
            .set("target", 42, JdbcType.NUMERIC)
            .initialValue( () -> newArrayList<>() )
            .rowAggregator( (list, row) -> {
                list.add(row.get("id", Integer.class));
                return list;
            })
            .submit()
            .toCompletableFuture()
            .thenApply( l ->l.get(0) );
    }
}
```

## Project Loom (Fibers/ Virtual Threads ab Java 17)

- Leichtgewichtige Virtual Threads, ähnlich wie Coroutines von Kotlin.
- Standard net/nio Libraries verwenden es dann intern.
- JDBC Clients sollen dann über Virtual Threads implementiert werden.

```
ThreadFactory factory = Thread.builder().virtual().factory()
```

```
java.net.Socket  
java.net.ServerSocket  
java.net.DatagramSocket/MulticastSocket  
java.nio.channels.SocketChannel  
java.nio.channels.ServerSocketChannel  
java.nio.channels.DatagramChannel  
java.nio.channels.Pipe.SourceChannel  
java.nio.channels.Pipe.SinkChannel  
java.net.InetAddress
```



The logo consists of the text "ER2DBC" in a bold, blue, sans-serif font, centered within a white circle. This white circle is surrounded by a thick black border, all set against a light blue background.

**ER2DBC**

DEMO

## R2DBC

- Fakten
- Spring Data Konfiguration
- Zugriff mit reaktivem Client
- Batch, Verifier
- Transaktionen
- Operatoren und Event Handling

## Fakten

### Reactive Treiber und Clients:

- SPI APIs + Client APIs
- MongoDB
- Vert.X Client
- Wird von Hibernate Reactive verwendet (auch im Quarkus Reactive database client...gute Kombination mit GraalVM und Vert.XWeb route)

### R2DBC

- Seit 2017, aus Pivotal Initiative
- Drivers
  - jasync (Kotlinwrapper für Postgres & MariaDB)
  - Native Treiber (PostgreSQL, Oracle, h2, MariaDB, MySQL, MS-SQL)
- Clients:
  - PureReactor
  - **Spring-data**, Kotysa(Kotlin), JOOQ
- Version 0.9 Release im September 2021  
(StoredProcedures)



## Spring Data R2DBC - Konfiguration

```
public class R2DBCConfiguration extends AbstractR2dbcConfiguration {  
    @Bean  
    public ConnectionFactory connectionFactory() {  
        ConnectionFactory factory = ConnectionFactories  
            .get(ConnectionFactoryOptions.builder()  
                .option(ConnectionFactoryOptions.DRIVER, "pool")  
                .option(ConnectionFactoryOptions.PROTOCOL, "postgresql")  
                .option(ConnectionFactoryOptions.HOST, "localhost")  
                .option(ConnectionFactoryOptions.USER, "postgres")  
                .option(ConnectionFactoryOptions.PASSWORD, "postgres4jmk!")  
                .option(ConnectionFactoryOptions.DATABASE, "testDB")  
                .option(MAX_SIZE, 400)  
                .build());  
    }
```

```
        ConnectionPoolConfiguration configuration =  
            ConnectionPoolConfiguration.builder(factory)  
                .maxSize(400)  
                .maxCreateConnectionTime(Duration.ofSeconds(1))  
                .clock(Clock.systemDefaultZone())  
                .build();  
        return new ConnectionPool(configuration);  
    }
```

## Spring Data R2DBC Direktzugriff mit Client

```
ConnectionFactory factory = new R2DBCConfiguration().connectionFactory();  
DatabaseClient client = DatabaseClient.create(factory);  
ReactiveTransactionManager tm = new R2dbcTransactionManager(factory);  
TransactionalOperator operator = TransactionalOperator.create(tm);
```

```
client.execute("CREATE TABLE player" +  
    "(id BIGINT GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY," +  
    "name VARCHAR(255)," +  
    "age INT," +  
    "photo BYTEA)")  
.fetch()  
.rowsUpdated()  
.as(StepVerifier::create)  
.expectNextCount(1)  
.verifyComplete();
```

## Spring Data R2DBC - Batch nur mit SPI

```
Flux.from(factory.create())
    .flatMap(con ->
        Flux.from(con.createBatch()
            .add("insert into player(name, age)" + "values('Kaka', 37)")
            .add("insert into player(name, age)" + "values('Messi', 32)")
            .add("insert into player(name, age)" + "values('Mbappé', 32)")
            .add("insert into player(name, age)" + "values('CR7', 32)")
            .execute())
        .doFinally((st) -> con.close())
    )
    .log()
    .blockLast();
```

```
client.insert()
    .into(Player.class)
    .using(new Player(null, "Lewandowski", 32, lewandowskiImage))
    .fetch()
    .rowsUpdated()
    .then()
    .as(StepVerifier::create)
    .expectNextCount(1)
    .verifyComplete();
```



## Transaktionen über SPI oder Client

```
Mono.from(factory.create())
  .flatMap(c -> Mono.from(c.beginTransaction())
  .then(Mono.from(c.createStatement("insert into player(name, age)
    values('Griezmann',29)"))
  .returnGeneratedValues("id")
  .execute()))
  .map(result -> result.map((row, meta) ->
    new Player(row.get("id", Long.class),
    testPlayer06.getName(),
    testPlayer06.getAge()))))
  .flatMap(pub -> Mono.from(pub))
  .delayUntil(r -> c.commitTransaction())
  .doFinally((st) -> c.close());
```

```
client.execute("insert into player(name, age, photo) values(:name, :age,
:photo)")
  .bind("name", testPlayer06.getName())
  .bind("age", testPlayer06.getAge())
  .bind("photo", testPlayer06.getPhoto())
  .fetch()
  .rowsUpdated()
  .then()
  .as(operator::transactional)
  .subscribe(
    data -> log.info("data saved"),
    err -> log.error("err: {}", err)
  );
```

## Operatoren und Event Handling

```
Flux<Player> players =  
client.select()  
  .from(Player.class)  
  .matching(Criteria.where("name").like("M%")  
    .and("age").in(32, 34))  
  .orderBy(Sort.Order.desc("id"))  
  .fetch()  
  .all()  
  .doOnNext(p -> System.out.println("inline output: "+p.getName()))  
  .doOnError(System.out::println)  
  .doOnComplete(System.out::println)  
  .onErrorReturn(errorPlayer)  
  .log()  
  .onBackpressureBuffer(5);
```

```
players.subscribe(System.out::println);  
players.subscribe(p -> log.info("Second subscriber: "+p.getName()));
```

**DEMO**

## Reaktiver Webstack

- Server-Seite
- Blocking Requests vs non-Blocking i/o
- Server-Unterstützung
- Unter der Haube



## Server Seite

- RxJava (Ab spring 5)
- Smallrye Mutiny (Vert.X)
- Reactor: Spring Webflux

```
@Repository
public interface R2DBCPlayerRepository<Player> extends ReactiveCrudRepository<Player, Integer> {
    @Query("select player.id, player.name, player.age, player.photo from player where player.name = :name")
    Flux<Player> findAllByName(String name);
}
```

```
@Autowired private R2DBCPlayerRepository<Player> playerRepository;
public Flux<Player> findAllPlayers(String name){
    return playerRepository.findAllByName(name);
}
```

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("WebFluxPlayers")
public class R2DBCWebFluxPlayerController {
    @Autowired private R2DBCPlayerService playerDao;
    @GetMapping("/R2DBC/{name}")
    public Flux<Player> getAllPlayers() {
        return playerDao.findAllPlayers(name);
    }
}
```

## Blocking Requests (über Spring MVC) oder non-Blocking i/o (über Spring WebFlux)

```
@RequestMapping(„MVCPlayers")
@GetMapping("/R2DBC/all")
public List<Player> getAllPlayers() {
    return playerDao.findAllPlayers()
    .subscribeOn(Schedulers.boundedElastic())
    .blockLast();
}

@GetMapping("/R2DBC/{id}")
public Optional<Player> getPlayer(@PathVariable("id") Long id) {
    return playerDao.findById(id)
    .subscribeOn(Schedulers.boundedElastic())
    .blockOptional();
}
```

```
@RequestMapping("WebFluxPlayers")
@GetMapping("/R2DBC/all")
public Flux<Player> getAllPlayers() {
    return playerDao.findAllPlayers();
}

@GetMapping("/R2DBC/{id}")
public Mono<Player> getPlayer(@PathVariable("id") Long id) {
    return playerDao.findById(id);
}
```



## Server Unterstützung

- Netty (Reactor Netty)
- Tomcat ab 8.5 (Servlet 3.1+)
- Jetty (Servlet 3.1+)

...

## Unter der Haube

- Ab Servlet 3.1. Async IO und Spring 5
- Kleineren Thread Pool serverseitig
- **ReadListeners** auf ServletInputStream (pro Socket-Kanal):  
Sobald der Request-Buffer vom Client befüllt worden ist, kann der nächste Request vom nicht-blockierte Thread gelesen und behandelt werden.  
Der Servlet Container triggert dabei die Methode **onReadPossible()** vom Listener.
- **WriteListeners** auf ServletOutputStream (pro Socket-Kanal):  
Sobald der Response-Buffer vom Client geleert worden ist, kann der nächste Response vom nicht-blockierten Thread geschrieben werden.  
Der Servlet Container triggert dabei die Methode **onWritePossible()** vom Listener.



## Reaktive WebClients

- Consuming mit RxJS in Angular
- Consuming mit Spring WebClient

**DEMO**

## Beispiel Consuming mit RxJS in Angular (Single / Observables)

```
constructor(private readonly http: HttpClient){};  
getAllWebFluxR2DBCPlayers() : Observable<Player[]>{  
  return this.http.get<Player[]>  
('http://localhost:4200/WebFluxPlayers/R2DBC/all');  
}
```

```
players$: Observable<Player[]>;  
this.playerData.getAllWebFluxR2DBCPlayers()  
  .subscribe({  
    next: (data) => this.successFn(data),  
    error: (message) => console.log(message),  
    complete: () => console.log("finished")  
  });  
successFn(data) {  
  this.players$ = data;  
  console.log(this.players$);  
}
```

## Beispiel Consuming mit Spring Reactive Web Client

```
Flux<Player> players = client.get()
    .uri("http://localhost:8080/WebFluxPlayers/R2DBC/all")
    .accept(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)
    .retrieve()
    .bodyToFlux(Player.class)
    .doOnNext(p -> System.out.println("inline output findAll: "+p.getName()));
players.subscribe(p -> System.out.println(p.getName()));
Mono<Player> player = client.get()
    .uri("http://localhost:8080/WebFluxPlayers/R2DBC/{id}", 1)
    .accept(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)
    .retrieve()
    .bodyToMono(Player.class);
System.out.println("Player from retrieve: " + player.block().name);
```



## Benchmark

- Hibernate / JDBC / sql2o + R2DBC mit Spring MVC und SpringWebflux
- PostgreSQL
- Testumfang mit Apache Benchmark

## Fazit

- Schwierigkeitsgrad
- Produktiveinsatz (Stored Procedures, Blob/Clob streaming)
- Reactive Hibernate
- Project Loom

## Referenzen

<https://r2dbc.io/>

<https://www.baeldung.com/r2dbc>

<https://docs.spring.io/spring-data/r2dbc/docs/1.0.x/reference/html/>

<https://docs.spring.io/spring-framework/docs/current/reference/html/web-reactive.html#webflux-controller>

<https://technology.amis.nl/software-development/performance-and-tuning/performance-of-relational-database-drivers-r2dbc-vs-jdbc/>

# Fragerunde

