

Loosely or Lousily Coupled?

Understanding
Communication Patterns in
Microservices Architectures

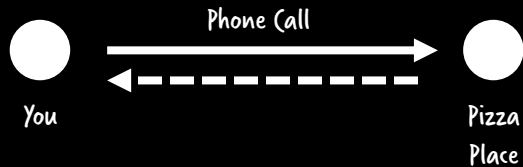
@berndruecker



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)

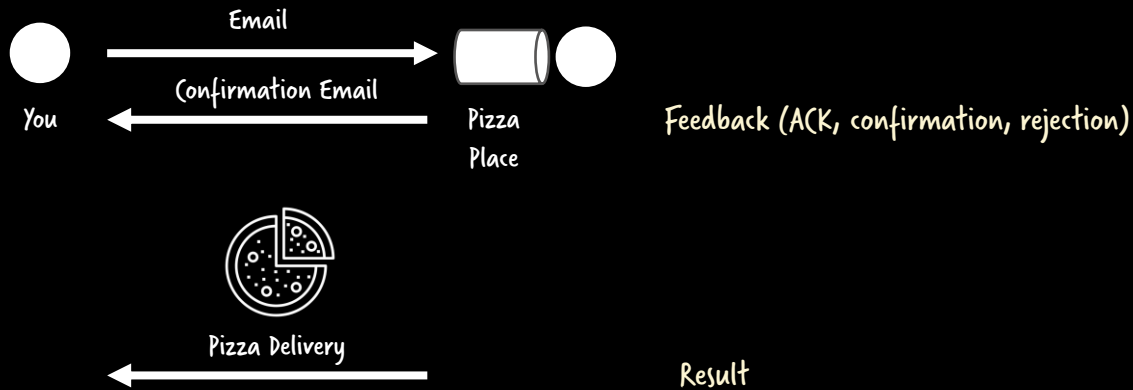


Asynchronous non-blocking communication
No temporal coupling



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

Feedback loop \neq result



Synchronous blocking behavior for the result?



Bad user experience
Does not scale well



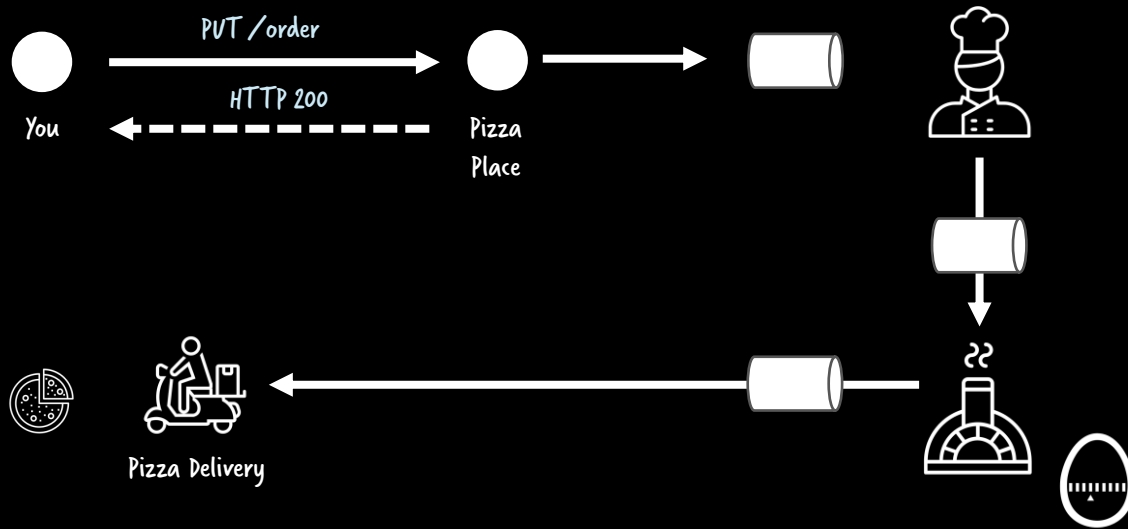


Scalable Coffee Making

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

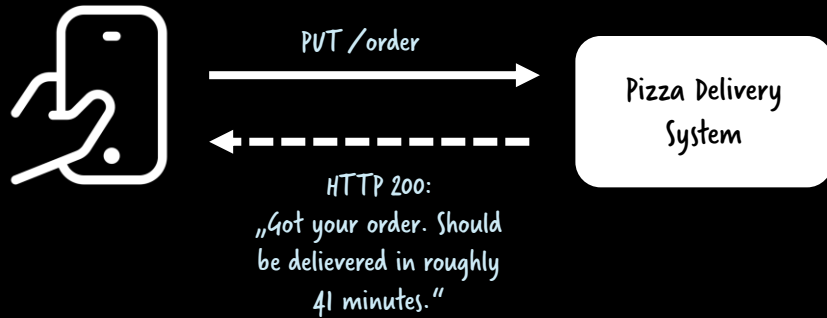
Photo by John Ingle

only the first communication step is synchronous

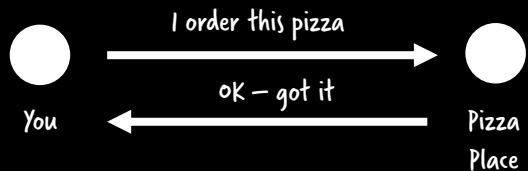


The task of
Pizza making is
long running

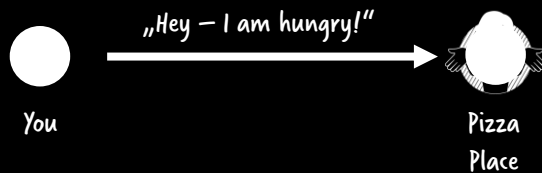
Example: Build a pizza ordering app



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.

Events vs. Commands

„Pizza Salmon is ready!“

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

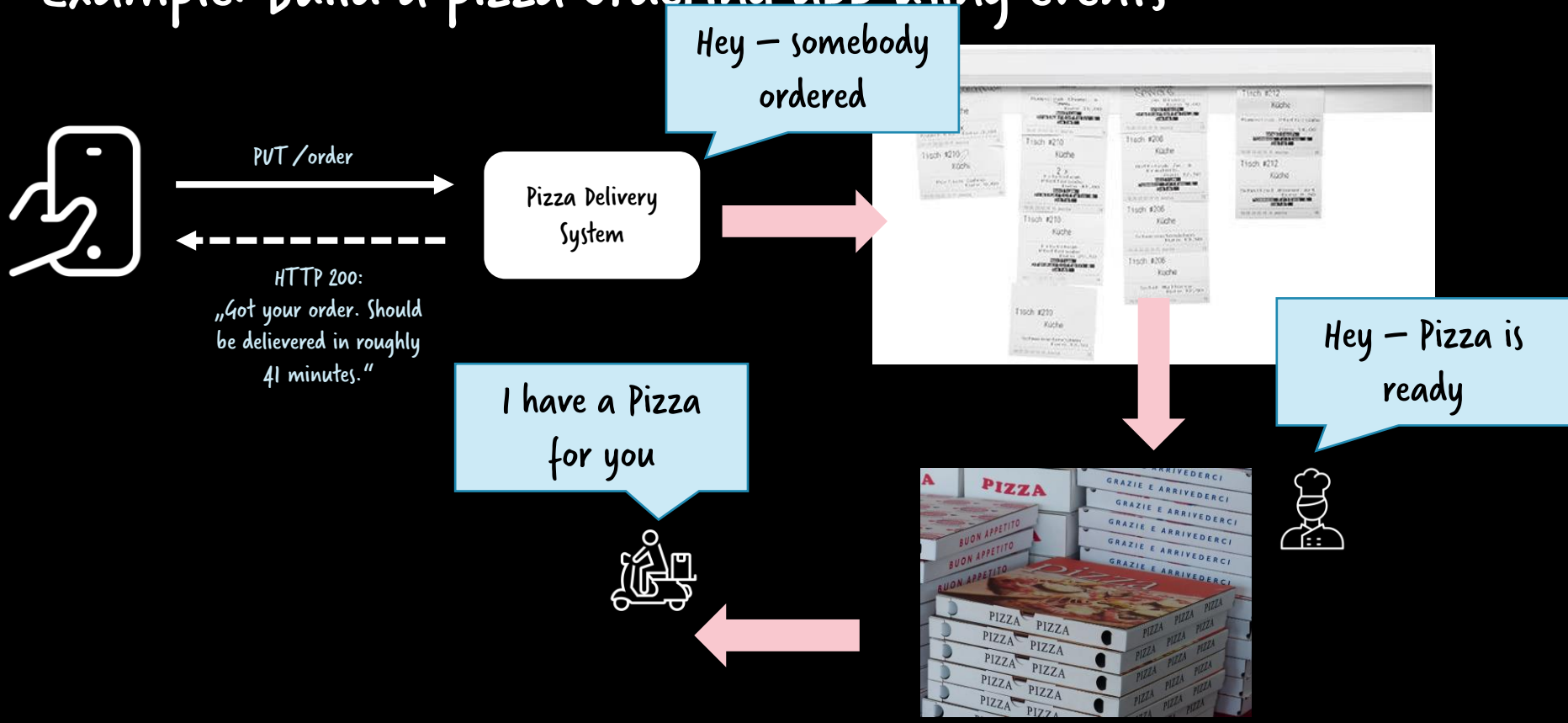




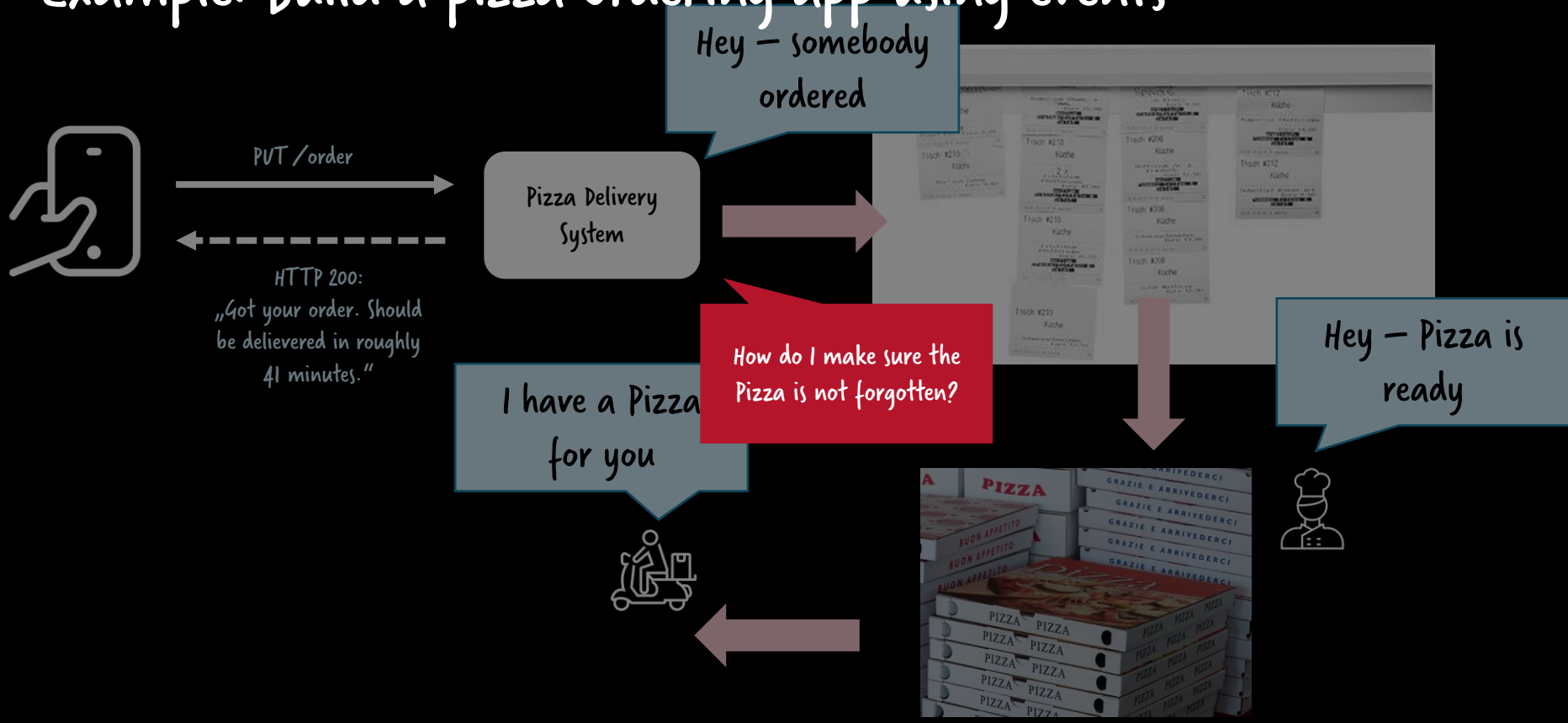
Orchestrator

Command

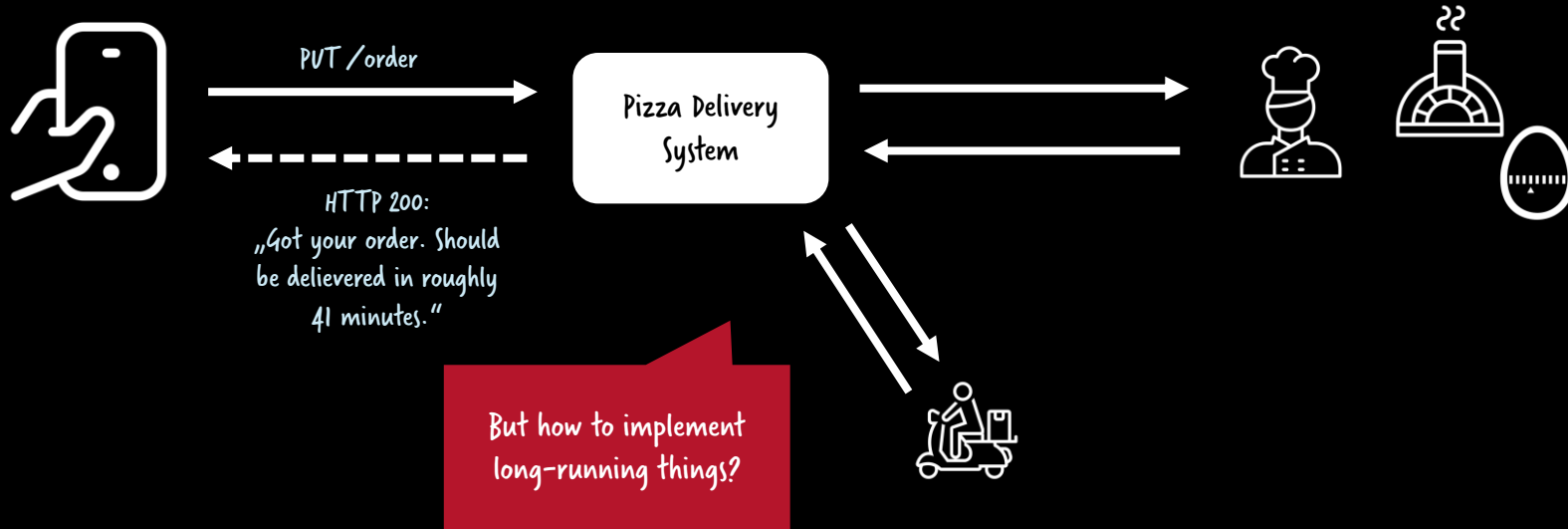
Example: Build a pizza ordering app using events



Example: Build a pizza ordering app using events



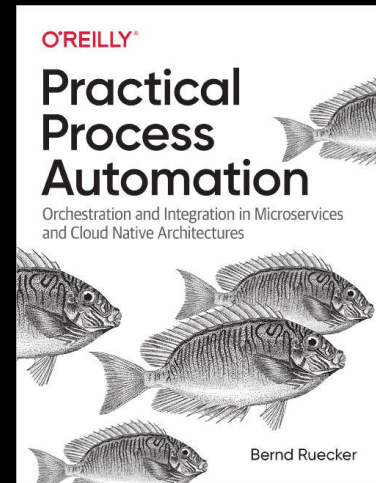
Example: Build a pizza ordering app via orchestration



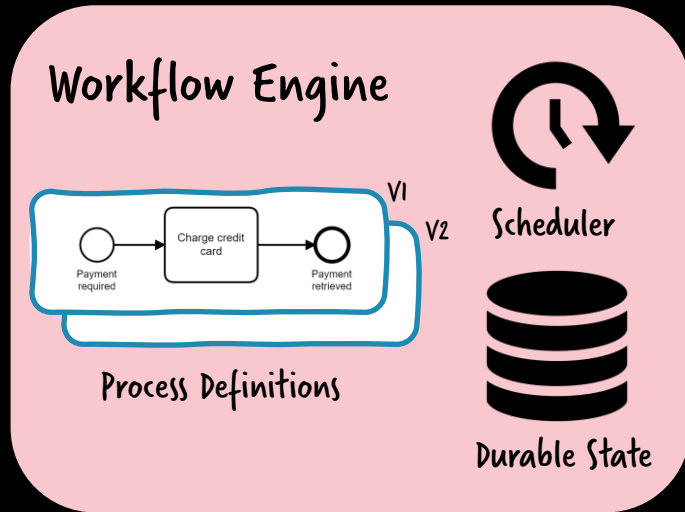


Bernd Ruecker
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[@berndruecker](https://twitter.com/berndruecker)
<http://berndruecker.io/>



An workflow engine provides long running capabilities



Workflow Engine:

Is stateful

Can wait

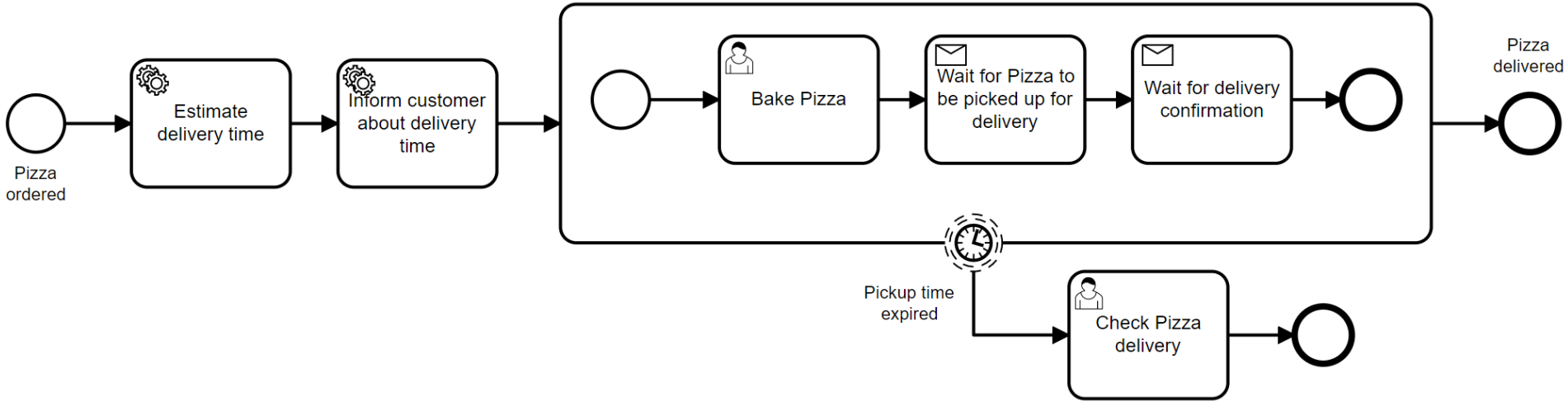
Can retry

Can escalate

Can compensate

Provides visibility

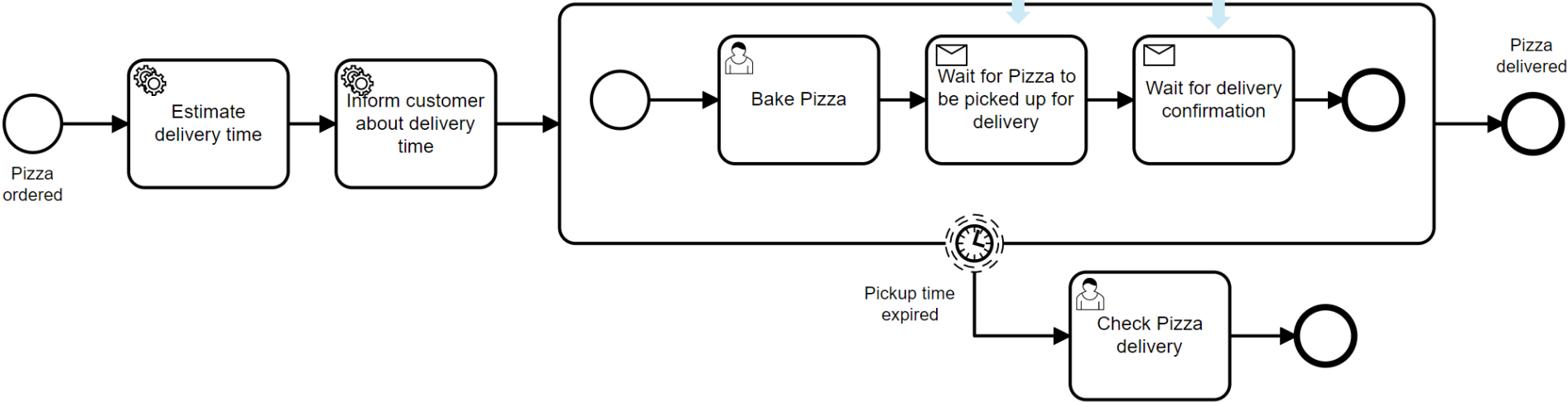
A possible process for the Pizza ordering system



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



Details

Flow Node Instance Id
4503599627370537

Start Date
2022-05-30 15:26:54

End Date
2022-05-30 15:28:02

[View](#)

Time-out handling / escalation

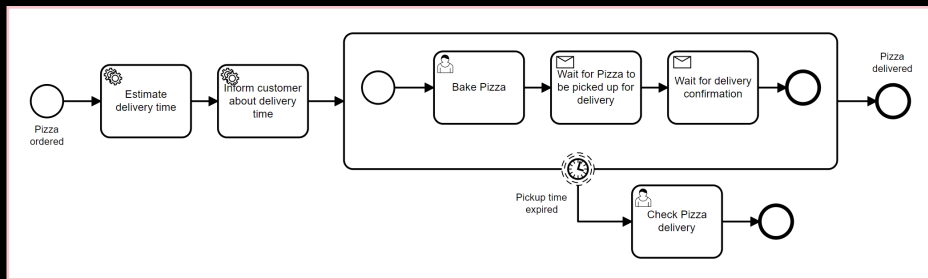
Developer-friendly workflow engines

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();
}
```



orchestration vs. Choreography

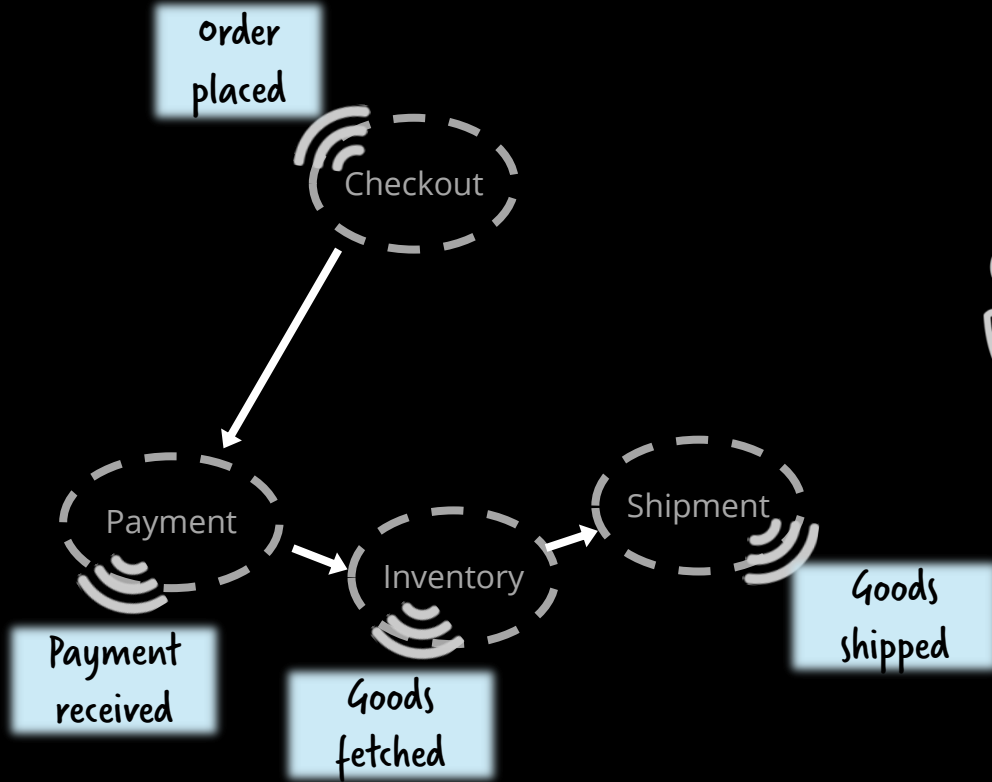


Definition

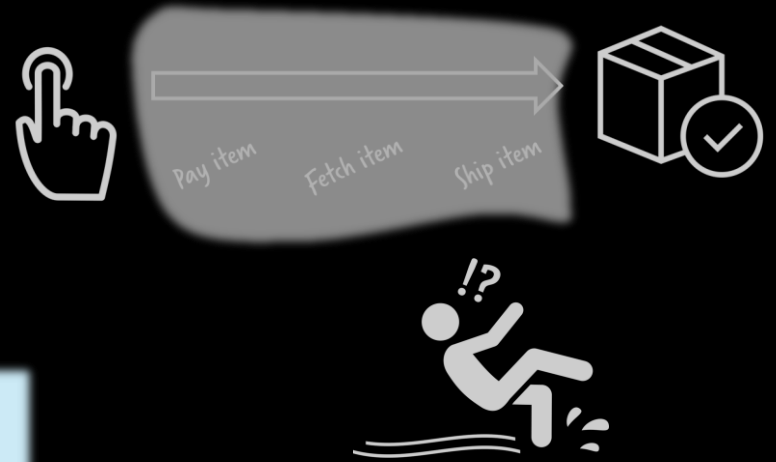
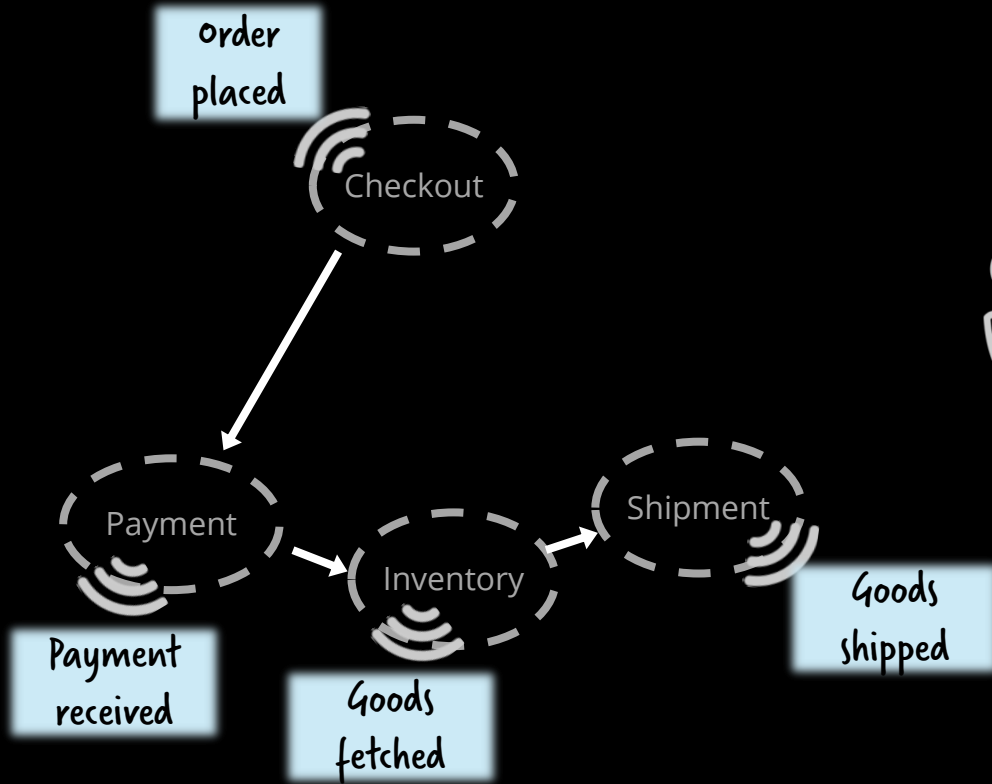
orchestration = command-driven communication

choreography = event-driven communication

Let's switch examples: order fulfillment



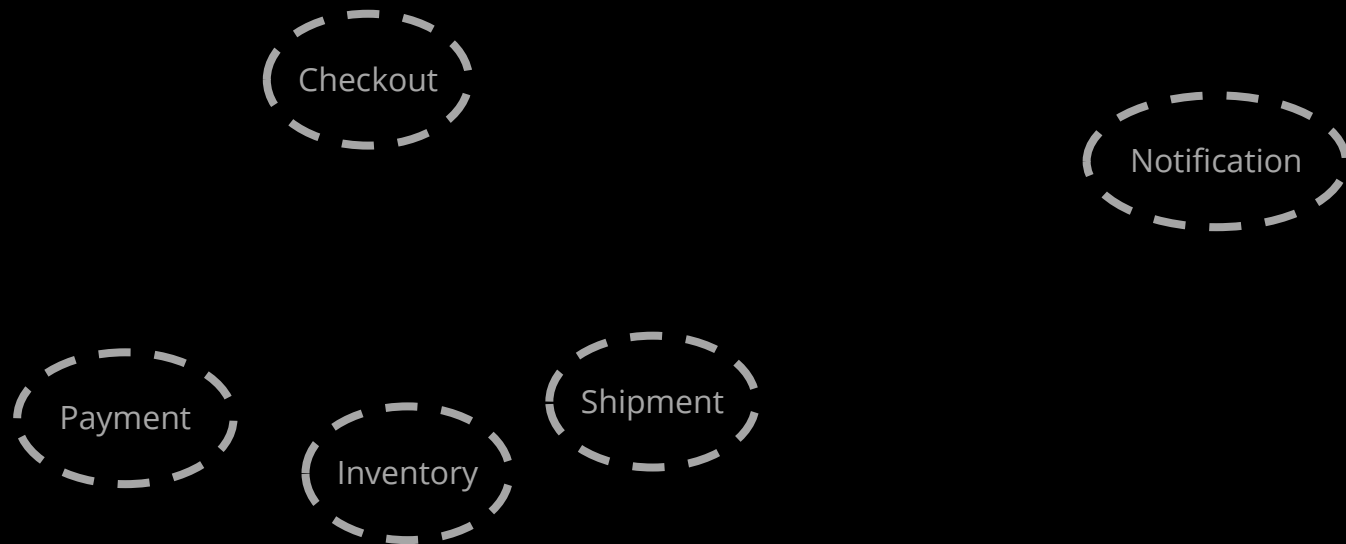
Event chains



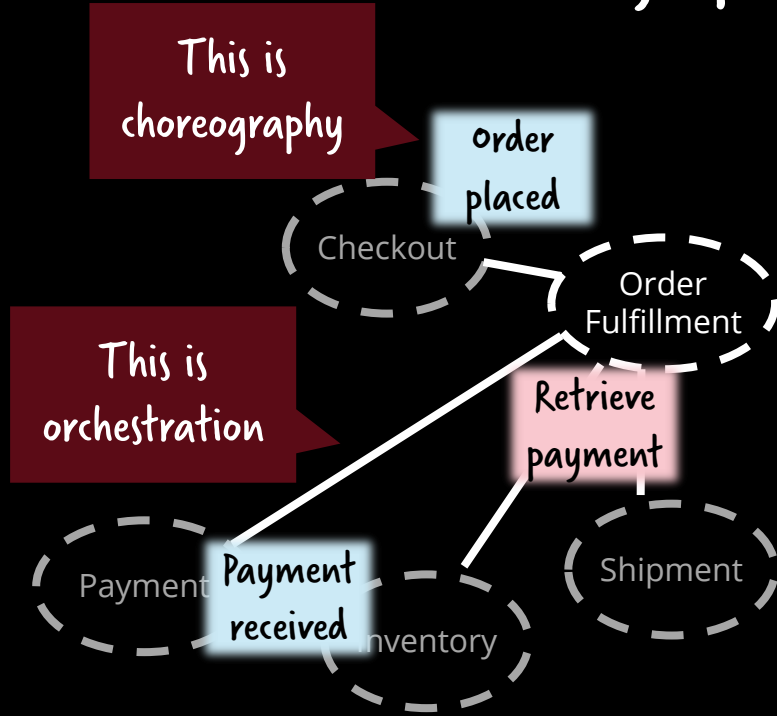
We were suffering from
Pinball machine Architecture

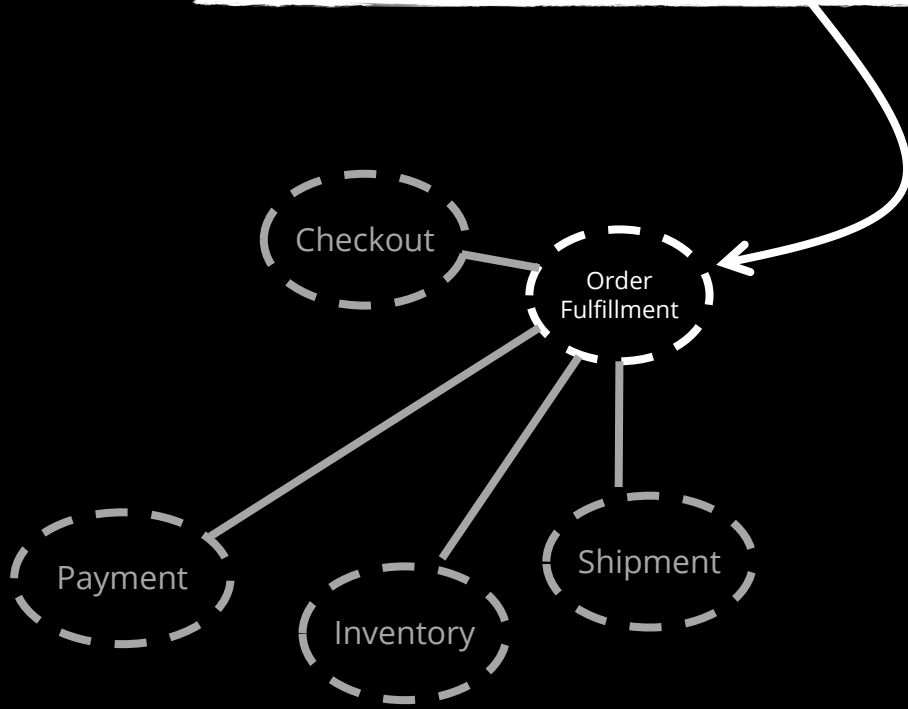
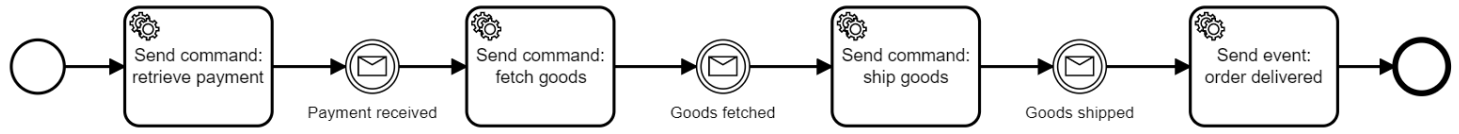


Pinball Machine Architecture

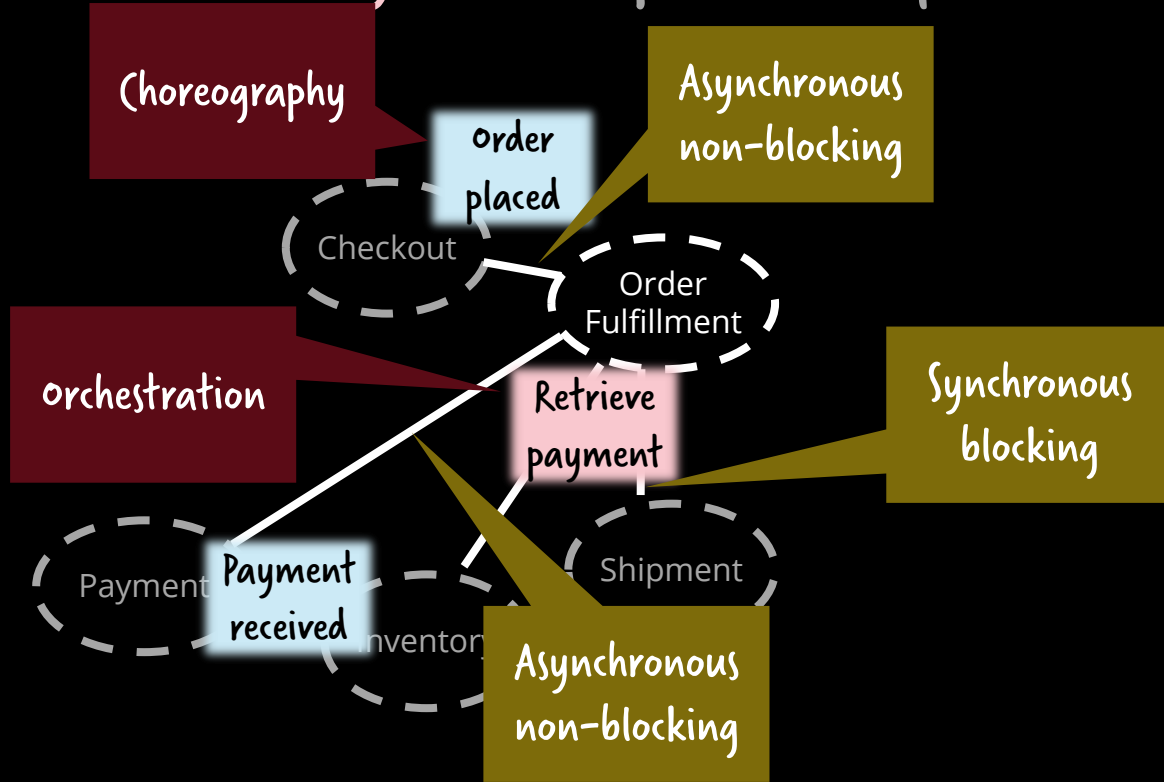


orchestration and Choreography

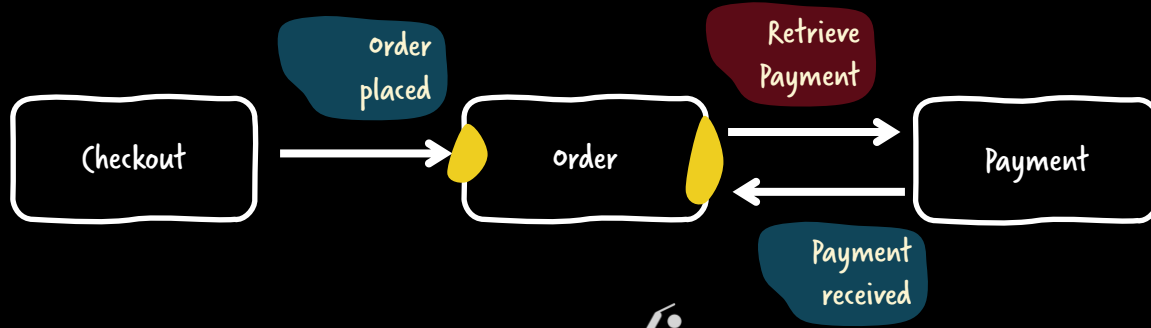




Collaboration style is independent of communication style



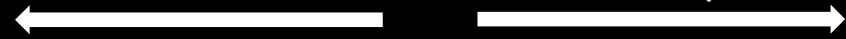
Direction of dependency



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

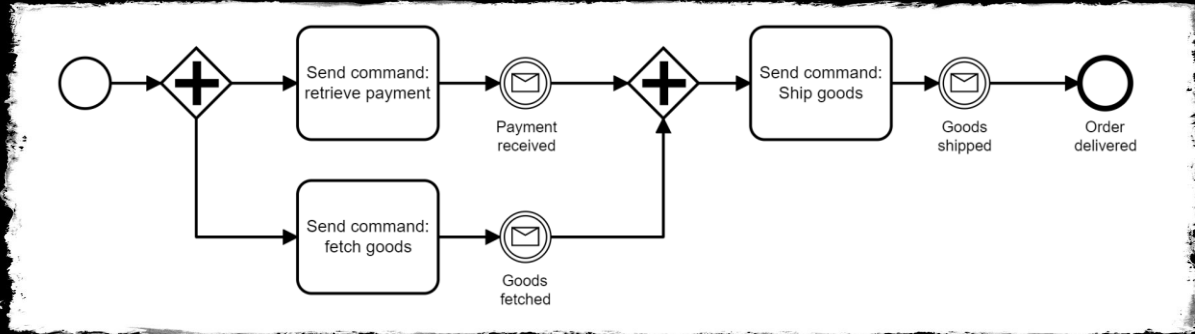
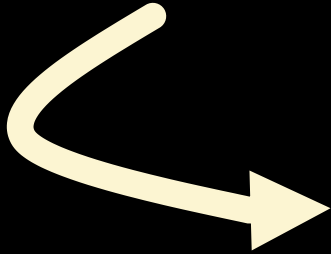
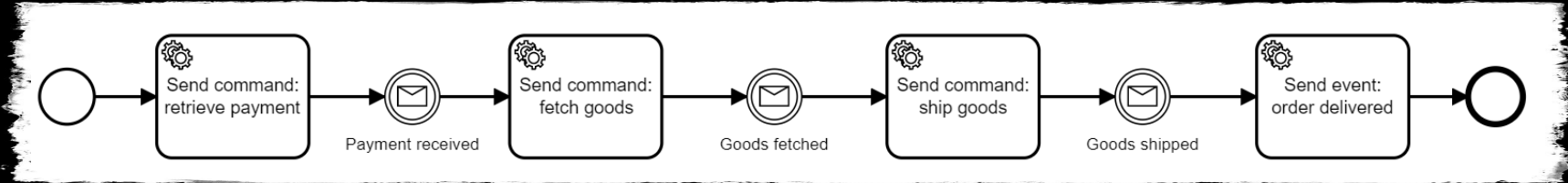


Command-driven
Decision to couple is on the sending side

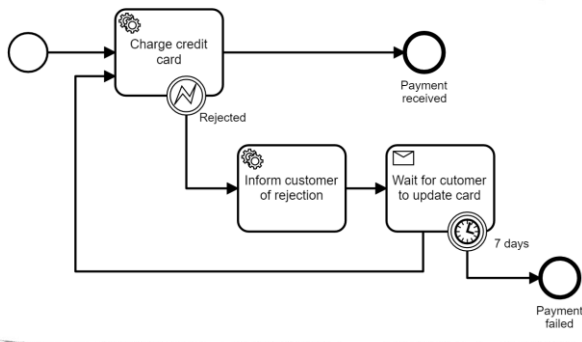
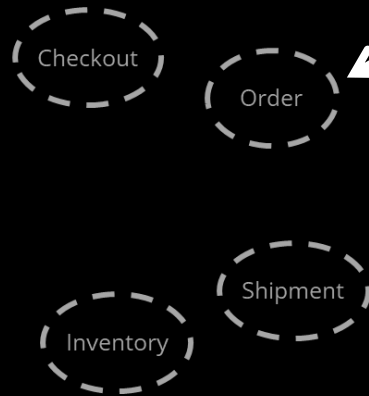
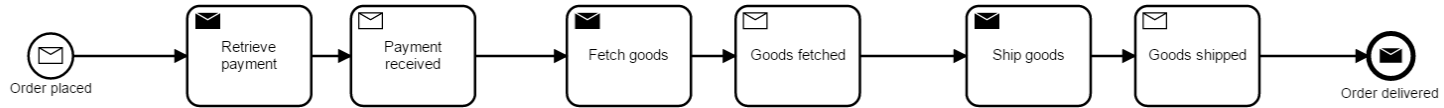


Direction of dependency

Now it is easy to change the process flow

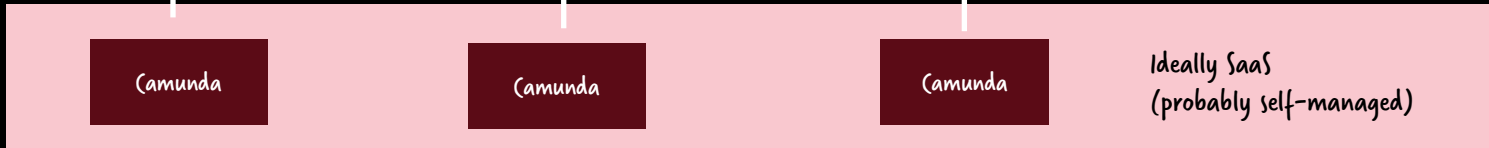
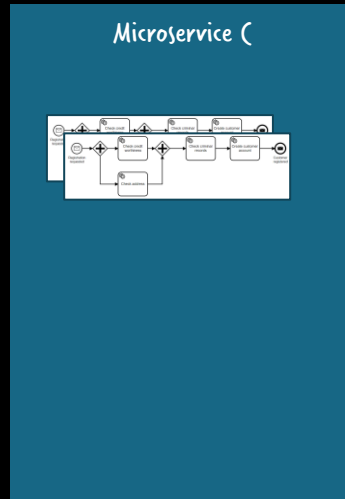
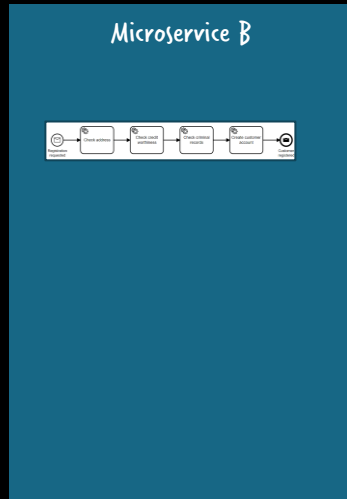
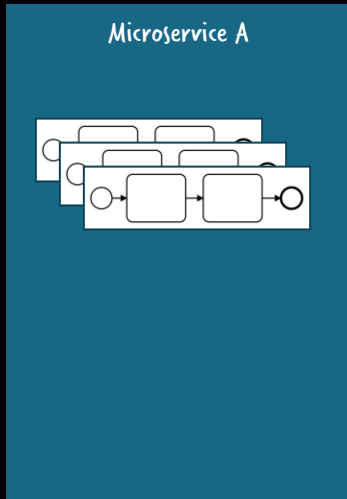


Processes are domain logic and live inside service boundaries



orchestration is not centralized

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










Self-service control plane

Console | Clusters | Modeler ? Bernd Ruecker ▾

Clusters

Q [Create New Cluster](#)

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
 Access-api-aut-test-feb	Integration Worker	Zeebe SNAPSHOT	● Healthy

Some code?

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'berndruecker / flowing-retail'. The repository is public and has 116 unwatchers, 420 forks, and 1.2k stars. The commit history shows three recent commits: 'berndruecker' added a payment microservice alternative using Zeebe (related to #73) 7 days ago, 'README.md' adjusted the readme to the latest version/ports 7 days ago, and 'pom.xml' added a build for event ingestion to CI 2 years ago.

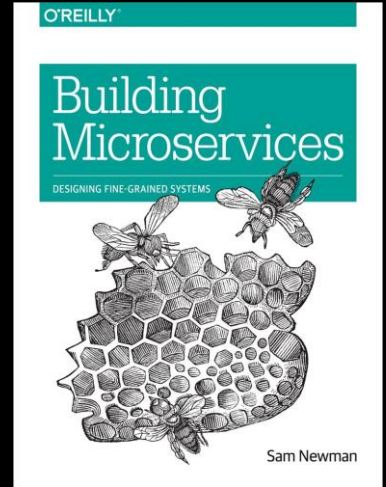
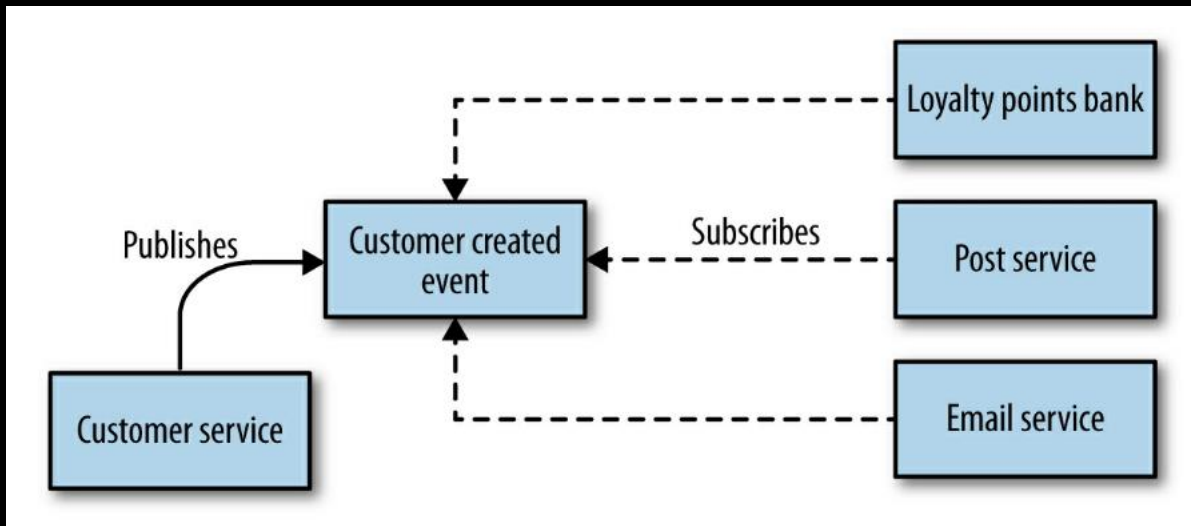
The README file is titled 'Flowing Retail / Apache Kafka / Java'. It states: 'This folder contains services written in Java that connect to Apache Kafka as means of communication between the services.'

The tech stack includes:

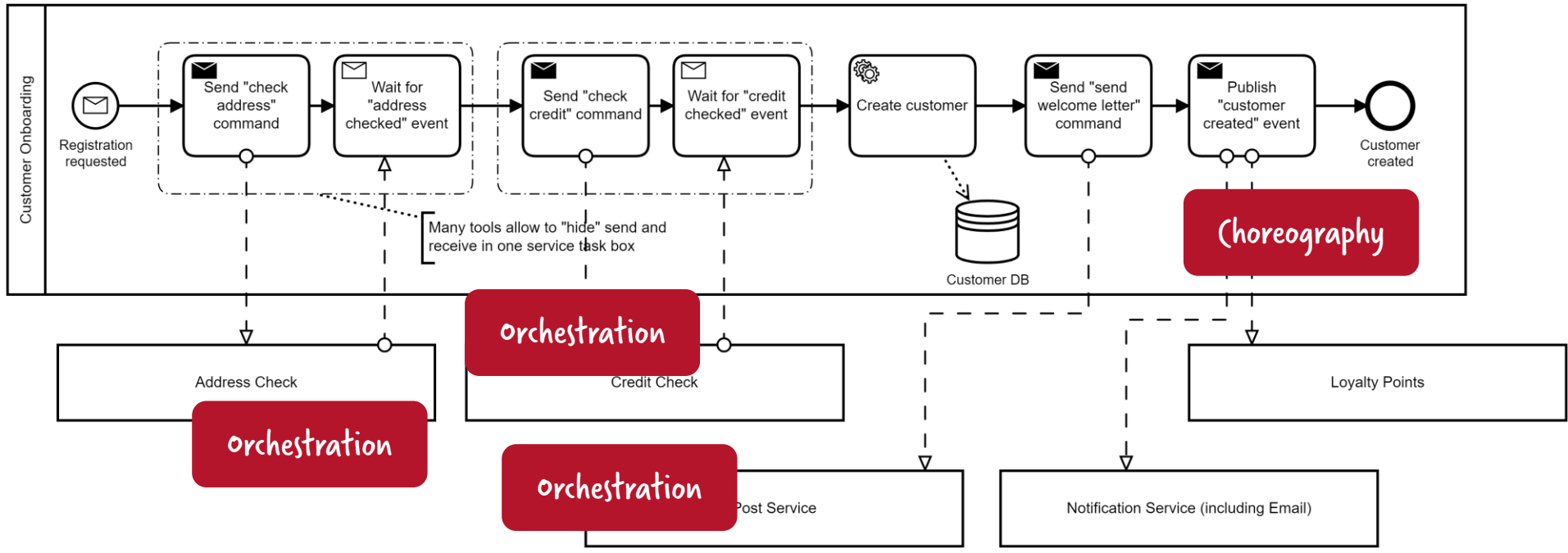
- Java 8
- Spring Boot 2.6.x
- Apache Kafka (and Spring Kafka)
- Camunda Zeebe 8.x (and Spring Zeebe)

The diagram shows seven service boxes: Checkout, Order, Payment, Inventory, Shipping, Monitor, and Human Tasks. Each box lists the available technologies: Checkout (Java), Order (Java + Camunda, Java + Zeebe), Payment (Java + Camunda), Inventory (Java), Shipping (Java), Monitor (Java), and Human Tasks (no technologies listed). All services are connected to a central Kafka bus at the bottom.

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

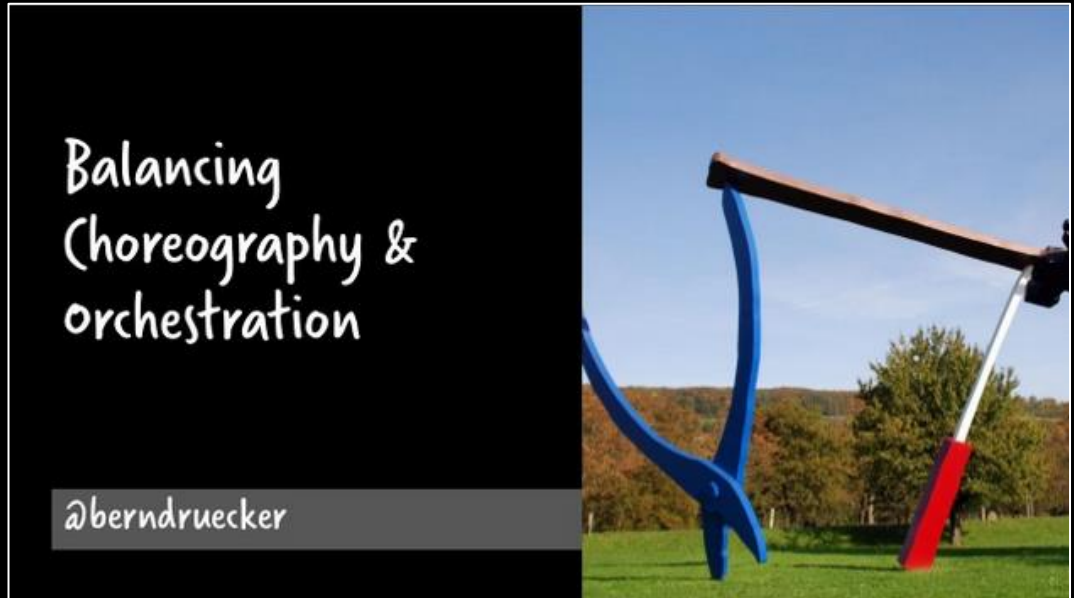
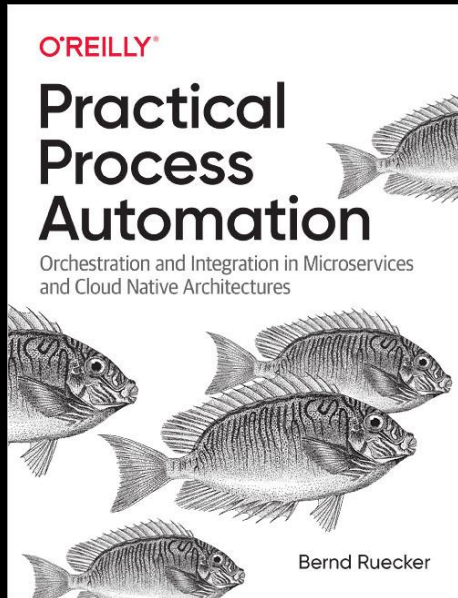


Mix orchestration and choreography



Want to learn more about choreography vs. orchestration?

Recording from QCon: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IRWoQCX-gTPs7RVP5VrXaF1JozYWVbjv/view?usp=sharing>
Slides: <https://www.slideshare.net/BerndRuecker/gotopia-2020-balancing-choreography-and-orchestration>



<https://learning.oreilly.com/library/view/practical-process-automation/9781492061441/>
30 days trial: <https://learning.oreilly.com/get-learning/?code=PPAER20>

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!

Coupling



Types of Coupling

Type of coupling	Description	Example	Recommendation
Implementation Coupling	Service knows internals of other services	Joined database	

Types of Coupling

Type of coupling	Description	Example	Recommendation
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Temporal Coupling	Service depends on availability of other services	Synchronous blocking communication	

Types of Coupling

Type of coupling	Description	Example	Recommendation
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Temporal Coupling	Service depends on availability of other services	Synchronous blocking communication	Reduce or manage

Types of Coupling

Type of coupling	Description	Example	Recommendation
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Temporal Coupling	Service depends on availability of other services	Synchronous blocking communication	Reduce or manage
Deployment Coupling	Multiple services can only be deployed together	Release train	

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Domain Coupling	Business capabilities require multiple services	Order fulfillment requires payment, inventory and shipping	

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Domain Coupling	Business capabilities require multiple services	Order fulfillment requires payment, inventory and shipping	Unavoidable unless you change business requirements or service boundaries

Type of coupling	Recommendation
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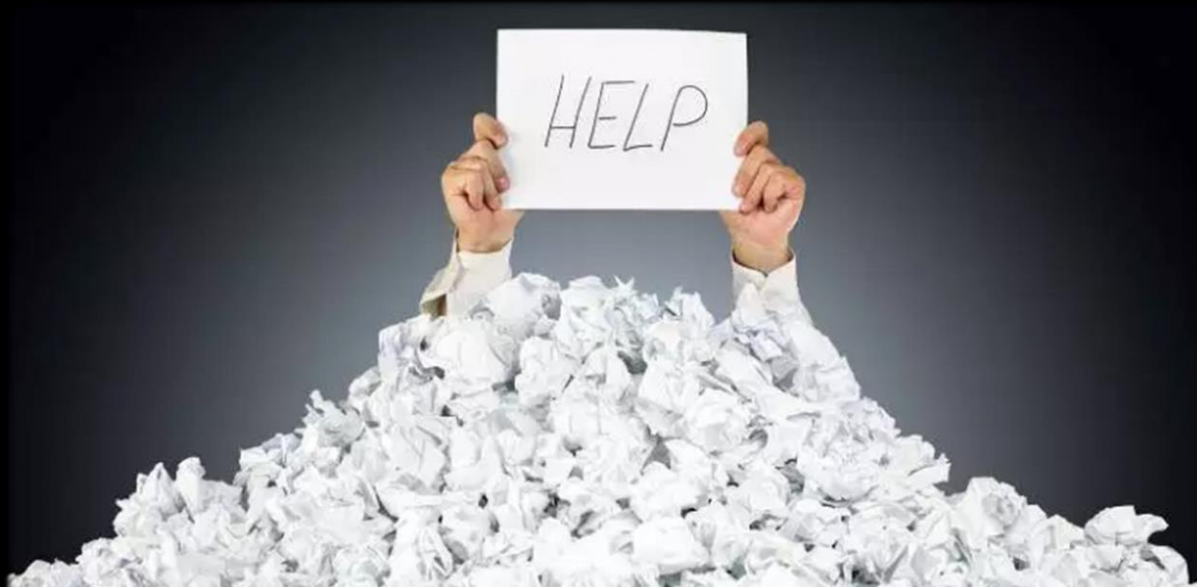
The communication style can reduce temporal coupling

Some people refer to this, when they 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!

Messaging?



Patterns To Survive Remote Communication

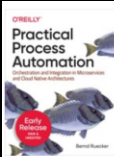
Service Consumer	Pattern/Concept	Use With	Service Provider
X	Service Discovery	Sync	(X)
X	Circuit Breaker	Sync	
X	Bulkhead	Sync	
(X)	Load Balancing	Sync	X
X	Retry	Sync / Async	
X	Idempotency	Sync / Async	X
	De-duplication	Async	X
(X)	Back Pressure & Rate Limiting	Sync / (Async)	X
X	Await feedback	Async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

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!

Want to learn more...

<https://ProcessAutomationBook.com/>



O'REILLY
Practical
Process
Automation
Orchestration and Integration in Microservices
and Cloud Native Architectures
Bernd Ruecker
Easy to read
and fun

[Q](#) [in](#) [T](#) [M](#)

What To Expect From This Book
About The Author
[Code Examples](#)
Customer Onboarding Example
Order Fulfillment Example
Other Examples
Additional Resources
Curated List of Tools
Blogs, Talks And Articles

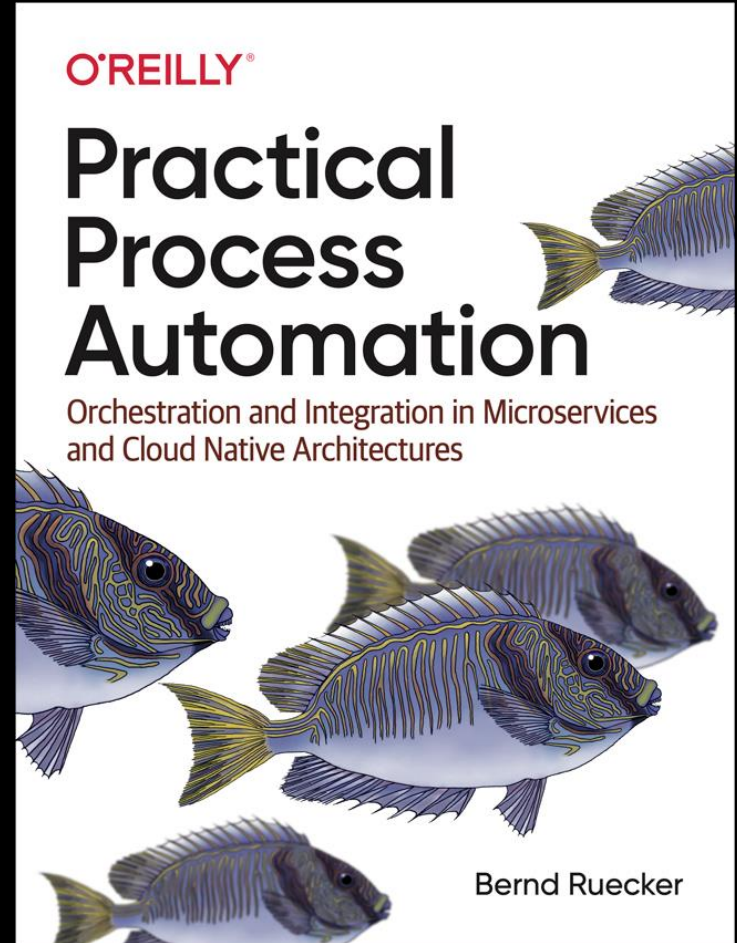
The Architect Always Implements

Discussing concepts is only half the fun if you cannot point to concrete code examples. Runnable code forces you to be precise, to think about details you can leave out on the conceptual level and, most importantly, it often explains things best. I am personally a big fan of the motto "the architect always implements".

This is why there is source code belonging to this book, which you can find in this part of the website. These examples will not only help you better understand the concepts described in this book - they also give you a great opportunity to play with technology whenever you are bored from reading.

Examples Overview

- **Customer Onboarding Example:** A process solution used in Chapter 2 of the book to introduce executable process models. It contains a process to onboard new mobile phone customers in a telecommunication company.
- **Order Fulfillment Example:** Example using microservices implementing an end-to-end order fulfillment process that involves multiple microservices and various local process models. While mentioned at multiple places in the book, it the core example in Chapter 7 and Chapter 8.
- **Other Example:** Curated list of interesting links to more executable examples, typically demonstrating specific concepts.



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Thank you!

