



# PUBLIC SECTOR SYMPOSIUM

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BTT204

# Building next-gen applications using event-driven architectures

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AWS

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AWS



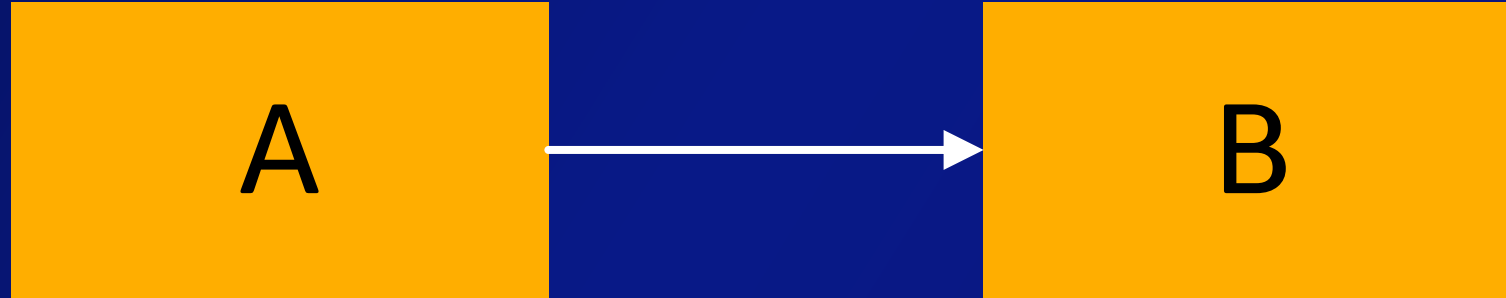
# Agenda

- Enterprise Integration Patterns
- Event-driven Architecture (EDA)
- Handling event duplication using idempotency
- Design considerations, an example: Storage First Pattern

# Enterprise Integration Patterns



# Coupling – Integration's magic word



Coupling is a measure of independent variability between connected systems

Decoupling has a cost, both at design and runtime

Coupling isn't binary

Coupling isn't one-dimensional

# The many facets of coupling

|                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Technology</b> dependency:        | Java vs. C++                             |
| <b>Location</b> dependency:          | IP addresses, DNS                        |
| <b>Data format</b> dependency:       | Binary, XML, JSON, ProtoBuf, Avro        |
| <b>Data type</b> dependency:         | int16, int32, string, UTF-8, null, empty |
| <b>Semantic</b> dependency:          | Name, middle name, ZIP                   |
| <b>Temporal</b> dependency:          | sync, async                              |
| <b>Interaction</b> style dependency: | messaging, RPC, query-style (GraphQL)    |
| <b>Conversation</b> dependency:      | pagination, caching, retries             |

# Synchronous request-response model





# Synchronous request-response model

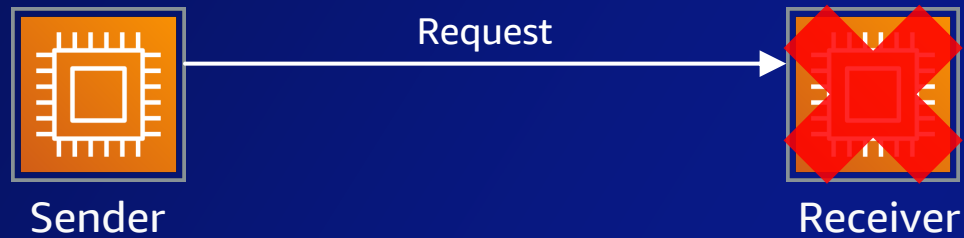
## Advantages

- Low latency
- Simple
- Fail fast





# Synchronous request-response model



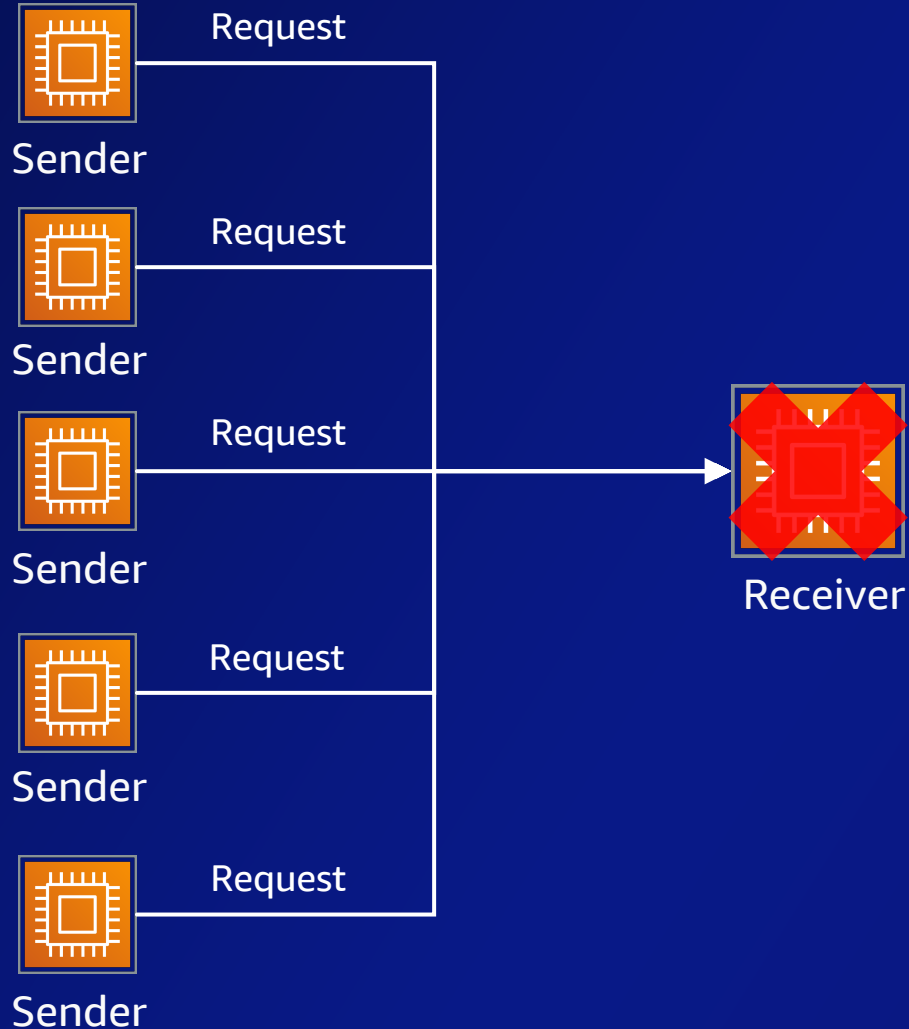
## Advantages

- Low latency
- Simple
- Fail fast

## Disadvantages

- Receiver failure

# Synchronous request-response model



## Advantages

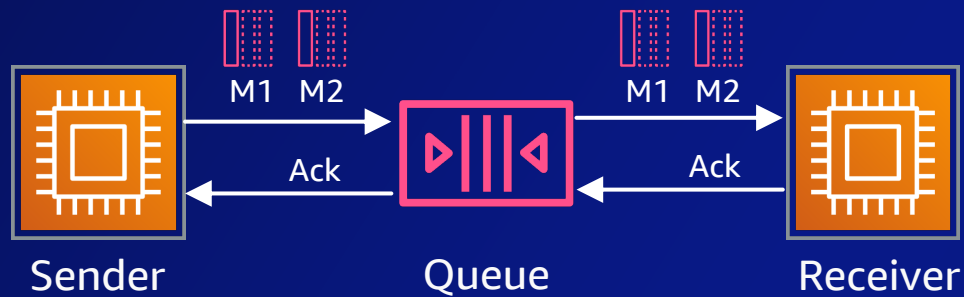
- Low latency
- Simple
- Fail fast

## Disadvantages

- Receiver failure
- Receiver throttled

# Asynchronous point-to-point model (queue)

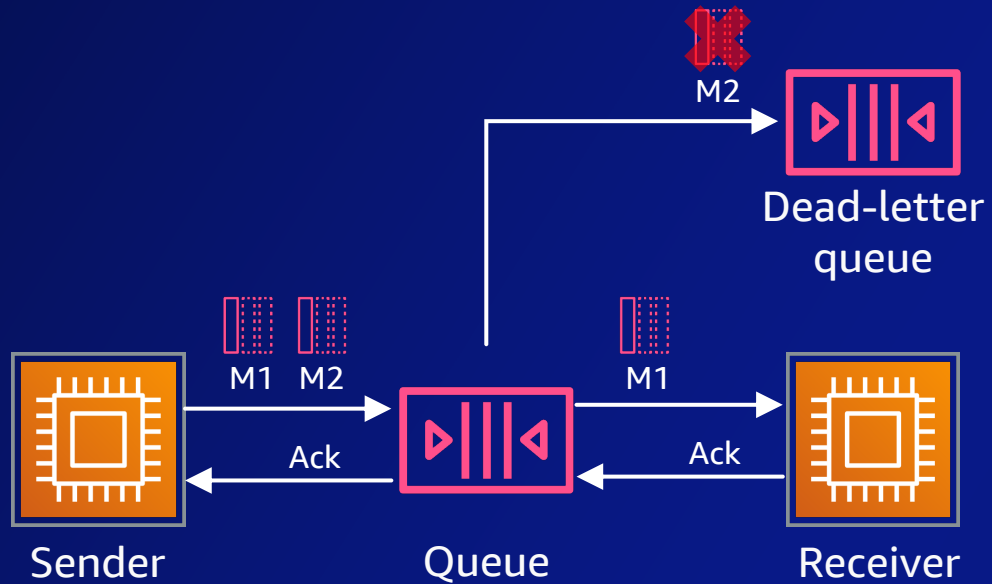
# Asynchronous point-to-point model (queue)



## Advantages

- Decreases **temporal coupling**
- Resilient to receiver failure
- Receiver controls consumption rate

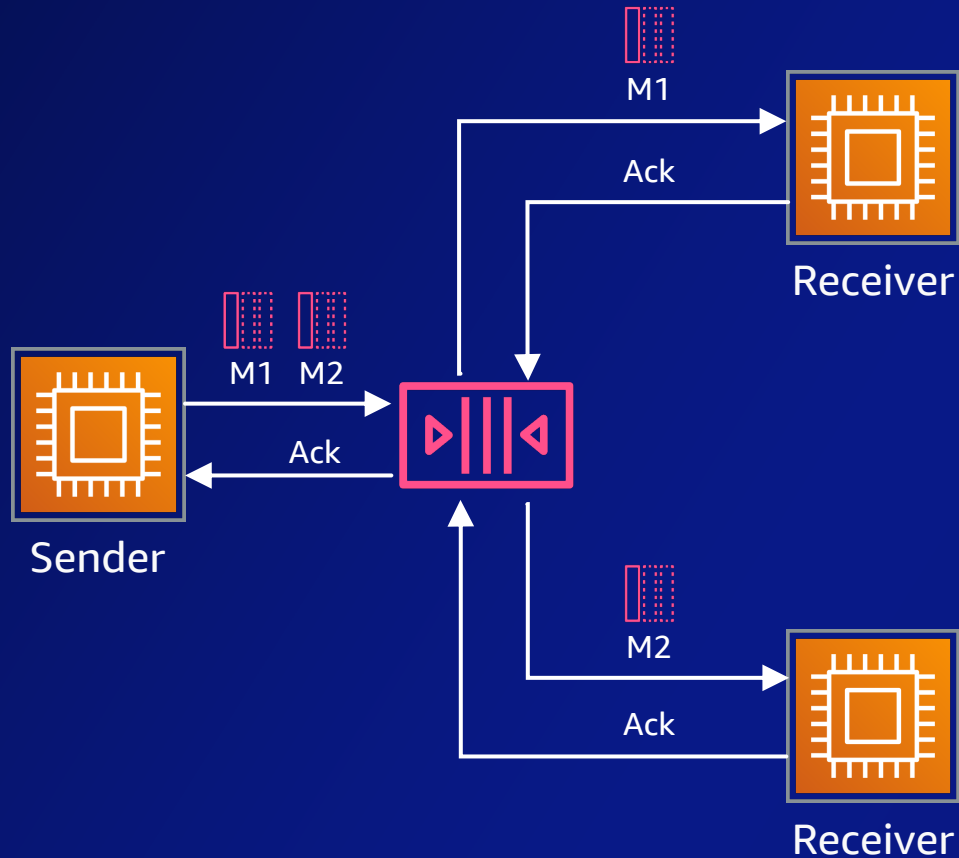
# Asynchronous point-to-point model (queue)



## Advantages

- ...
- Dead-letter queue (DLQ) for errors

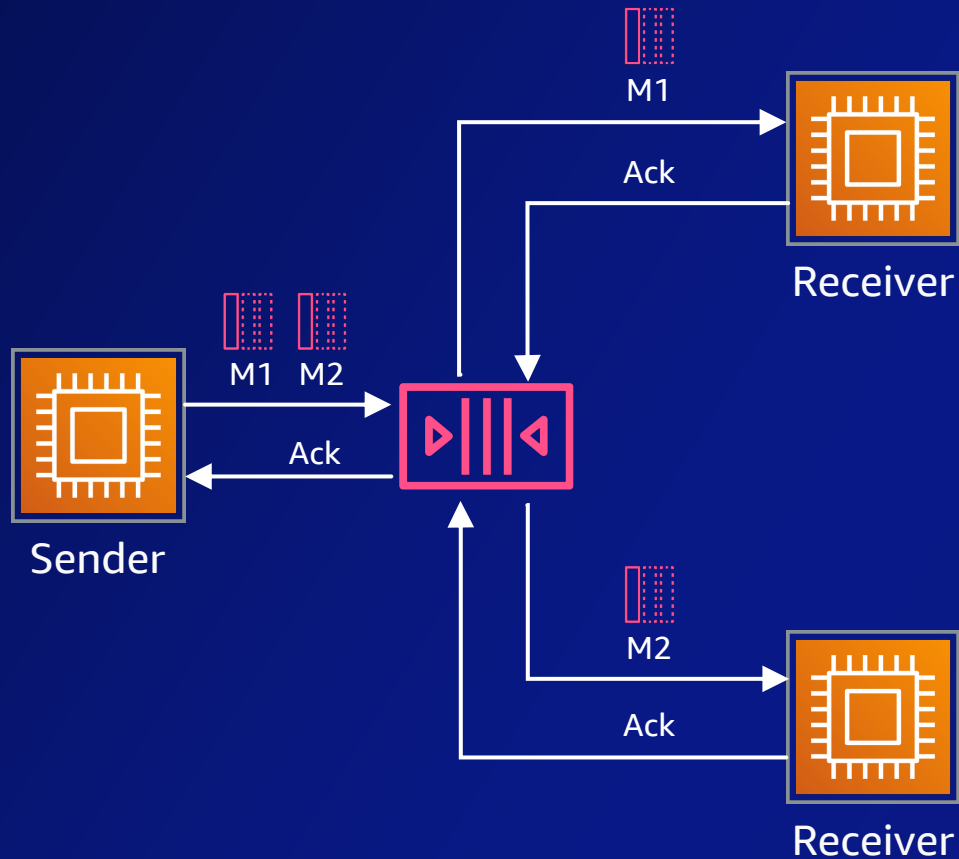
# Asynchronous point-to-point model (queue)



## Advantages

- ...
- Only one receiver can consume each message

# Asynchronous point-to-point model (queue)



## Advantages

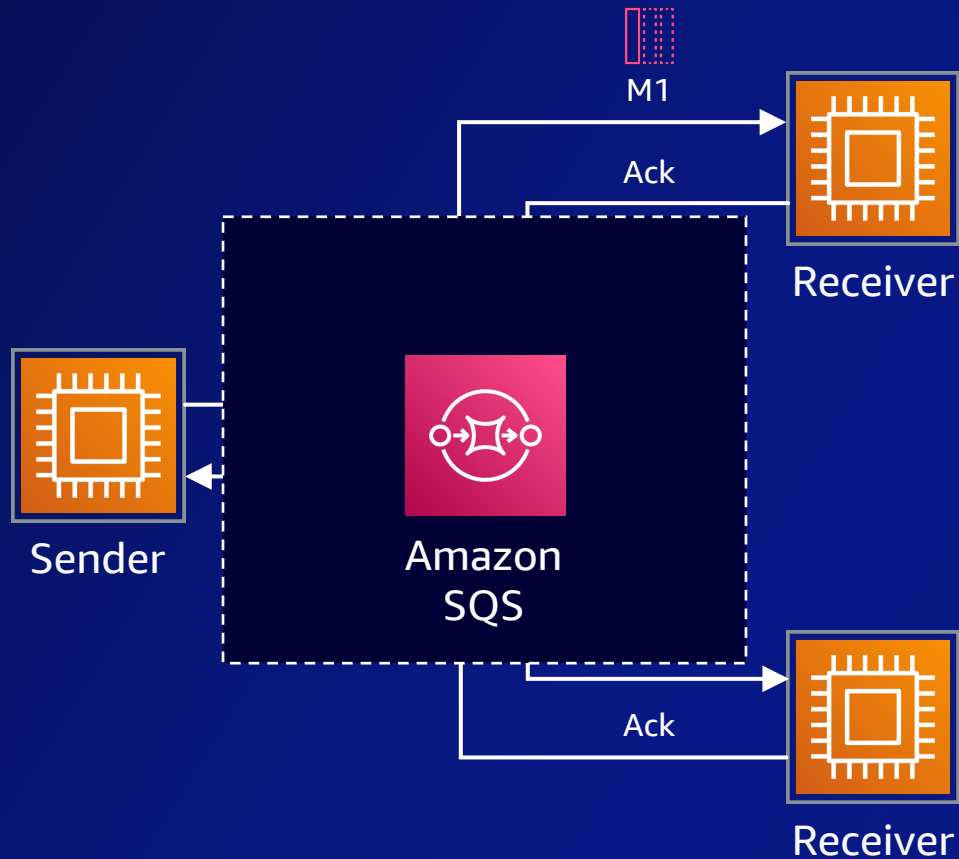
- ...
- Only one receiver can consume each message

## Disadvantages

- Response correlation
- Backlog recovery time
- Fairness in multi-tenant systems



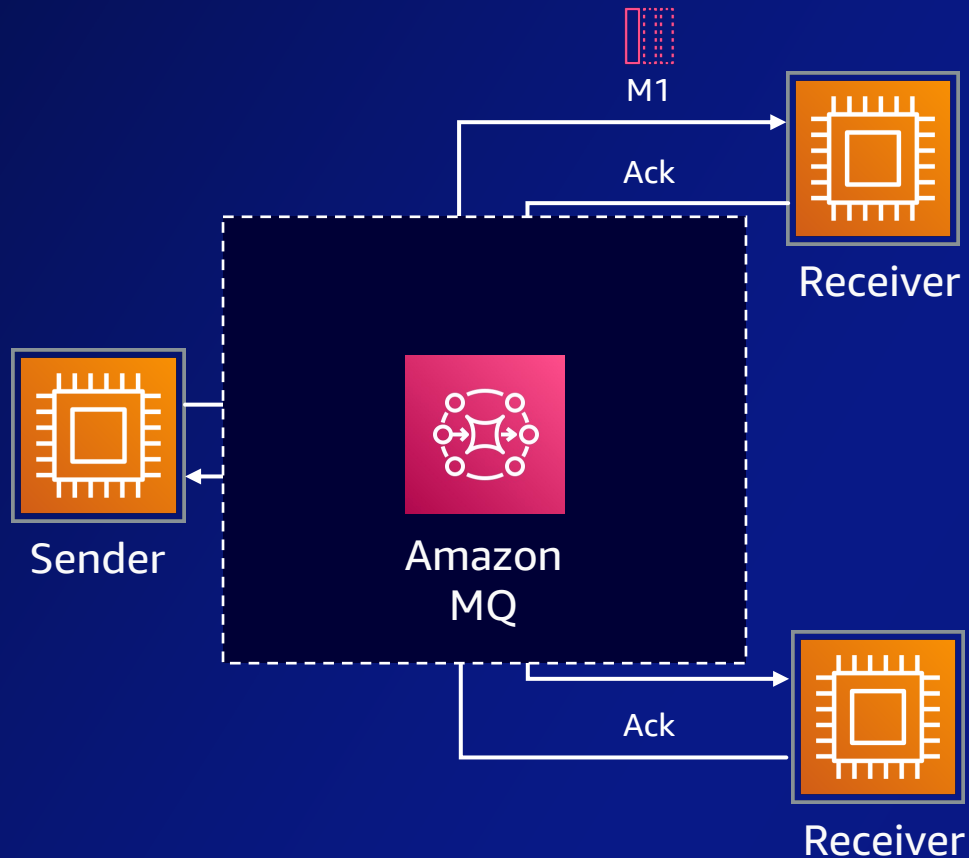
# Asynchronous point-to-point model (queue)



## Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)

- Fully managed message queue
- Scales almost infinitely
- Simple, easy-to-use API
- DLQ support
- Standard and FIFO options

# Asynchronous point-to-point model (queue)

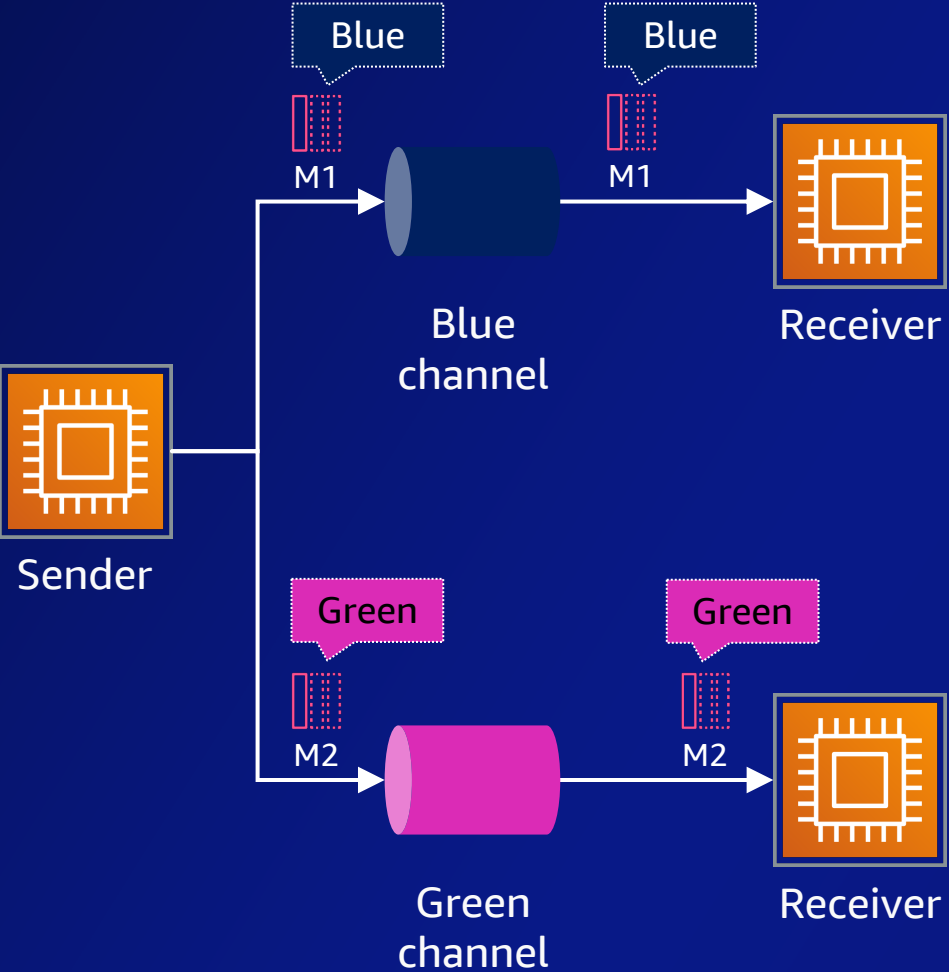


## Amazon MQ

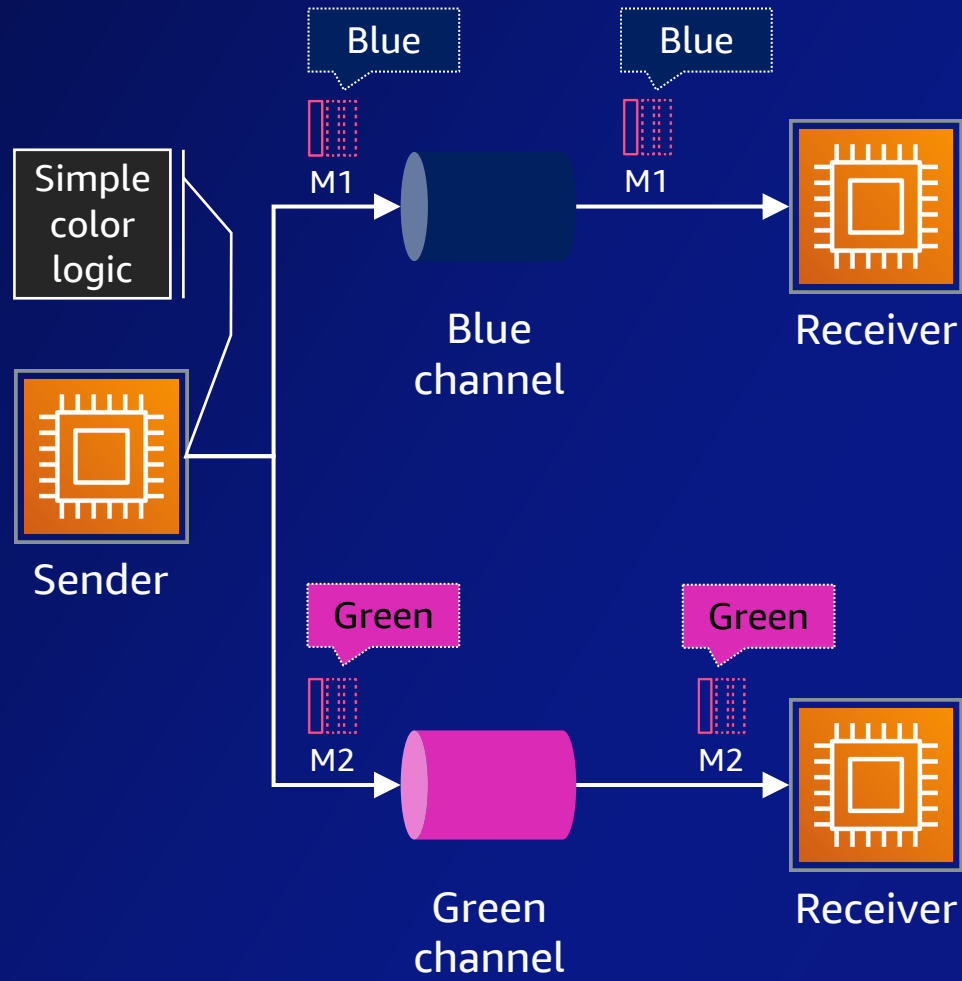
- Active MQ and RabbitMQ broker engine options
- Manages the provisioning, setup, and maintenance of message brokers
- Connects to current applications with industry-standard APIs and protocols

# Asynchronous point-to-point model (router)

# Asynchronous point-to-point model (router)



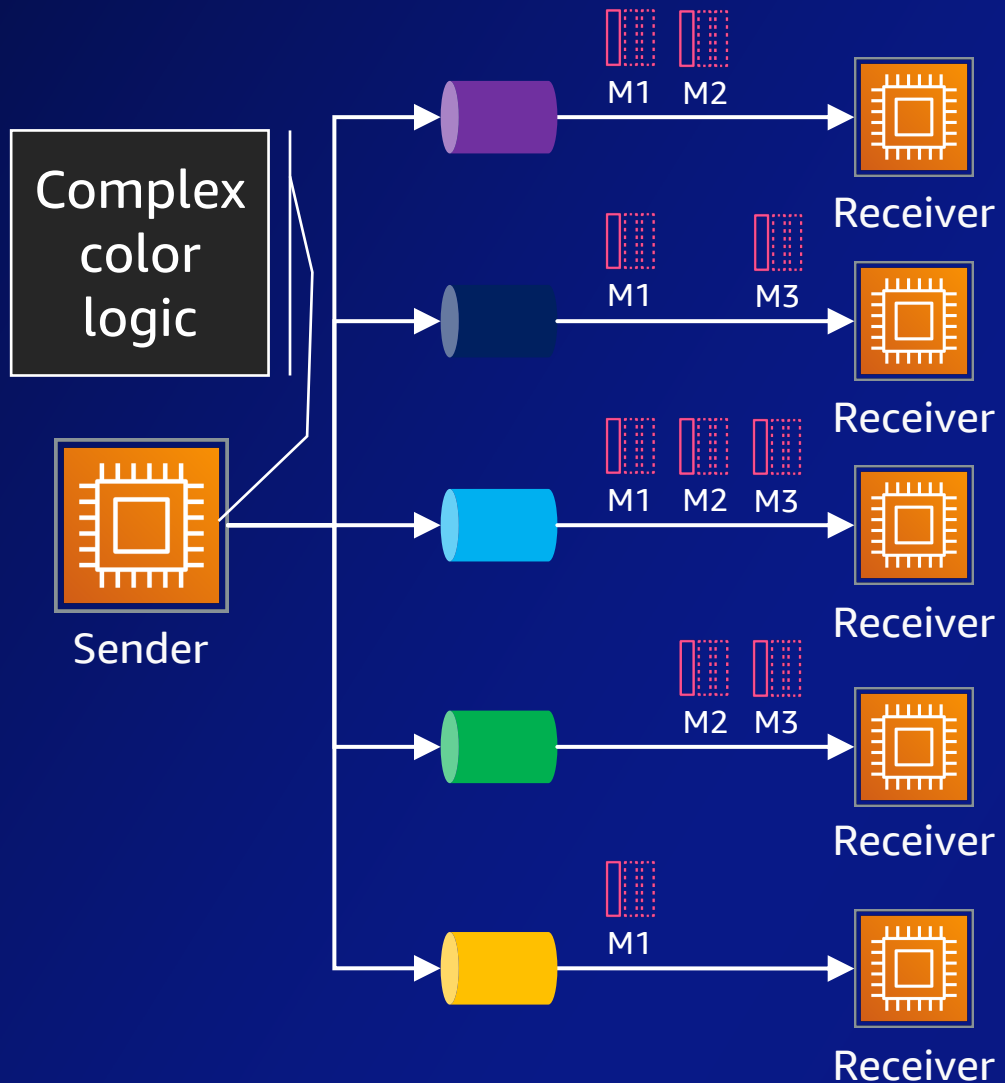
# Asynchronous point-to-point model (router)



## Disadvantages

- Increases **location coupling**
- Sender maintains routing logic

# Asynchronous point-to-point model (router)



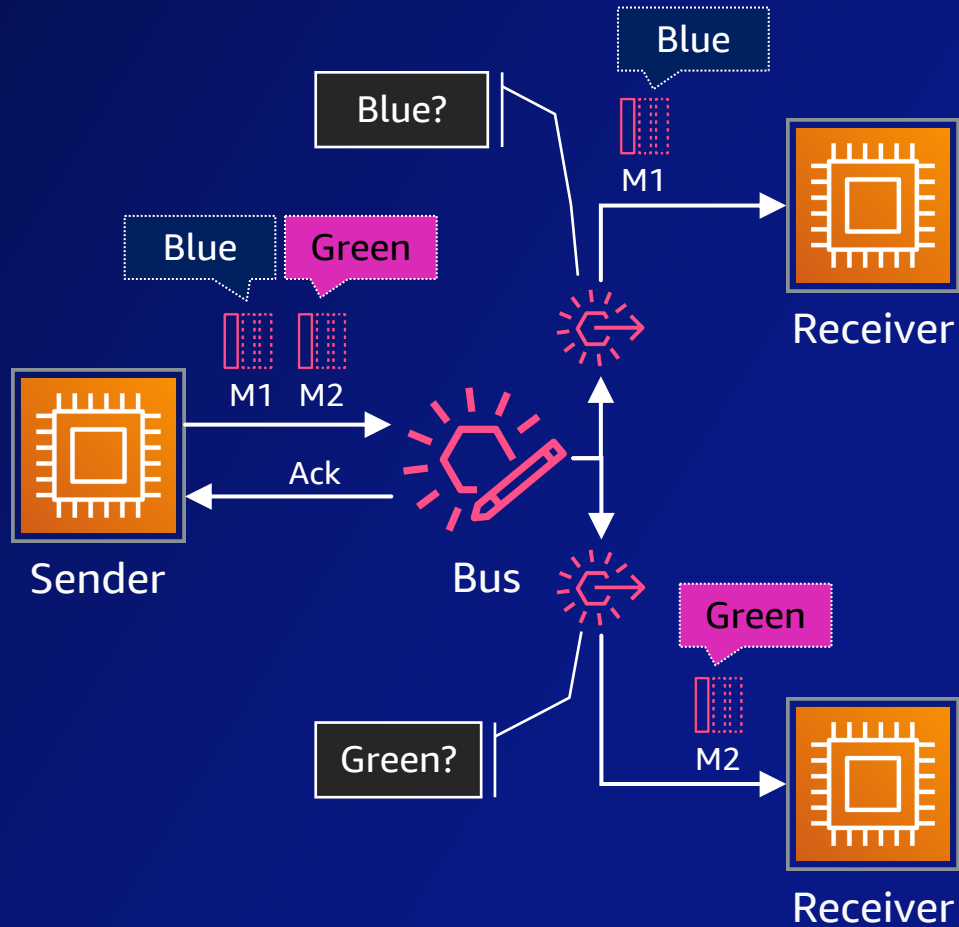
## Disadvantages

- Increases **location coupling**
- Sender maintains routing logic
- Sender complexity increases with time

# Asynchronous message-router model (bus)



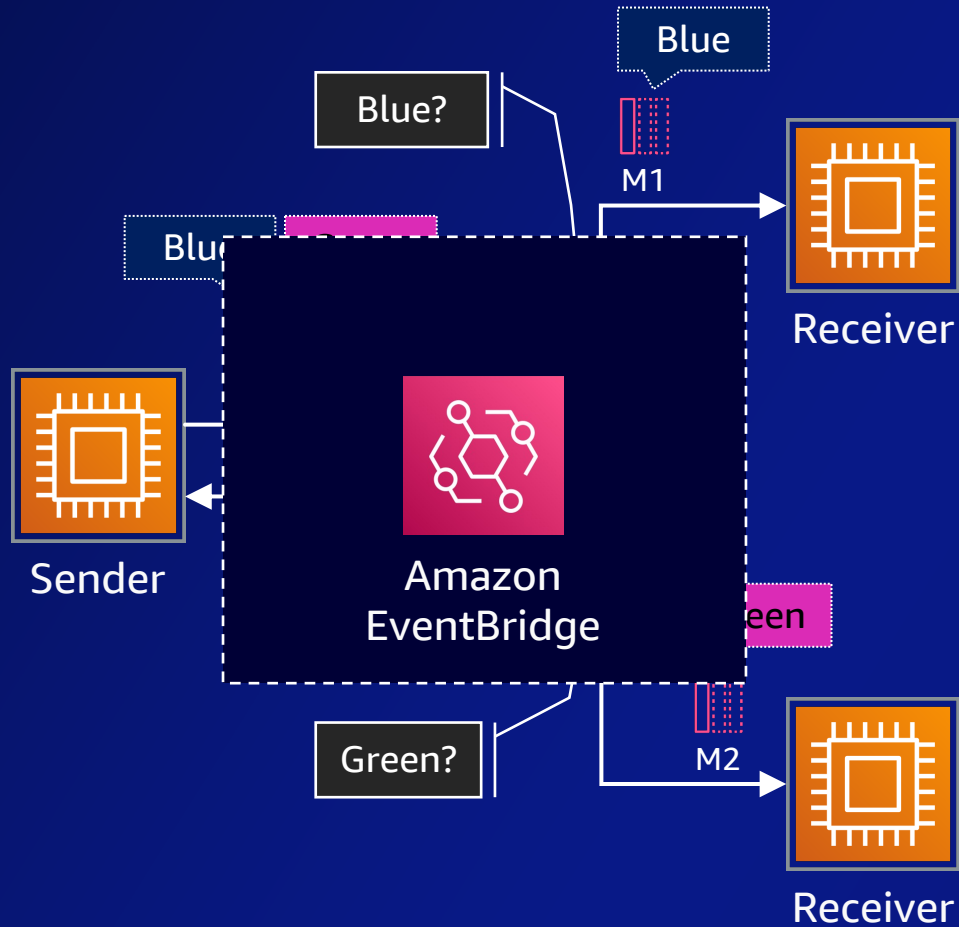
# Asynchronous message-router (bus)



## Advantages

- Reduces **location coupling**
- Efficient for senders and receivers

# Asynchronous message-router (bus)

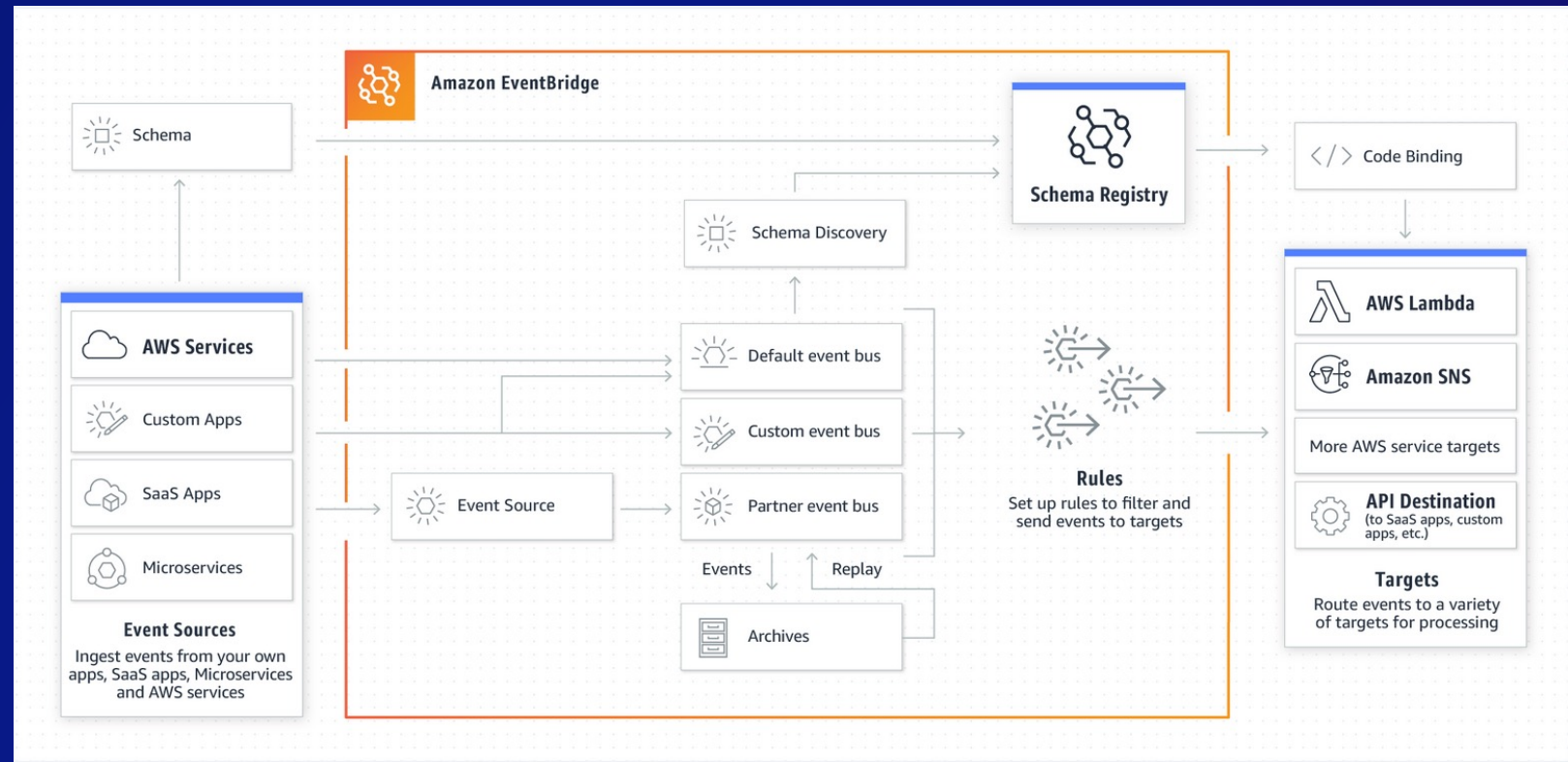


## Advantages

- Reduces **location coupling**
- Efficient for senders and receivers

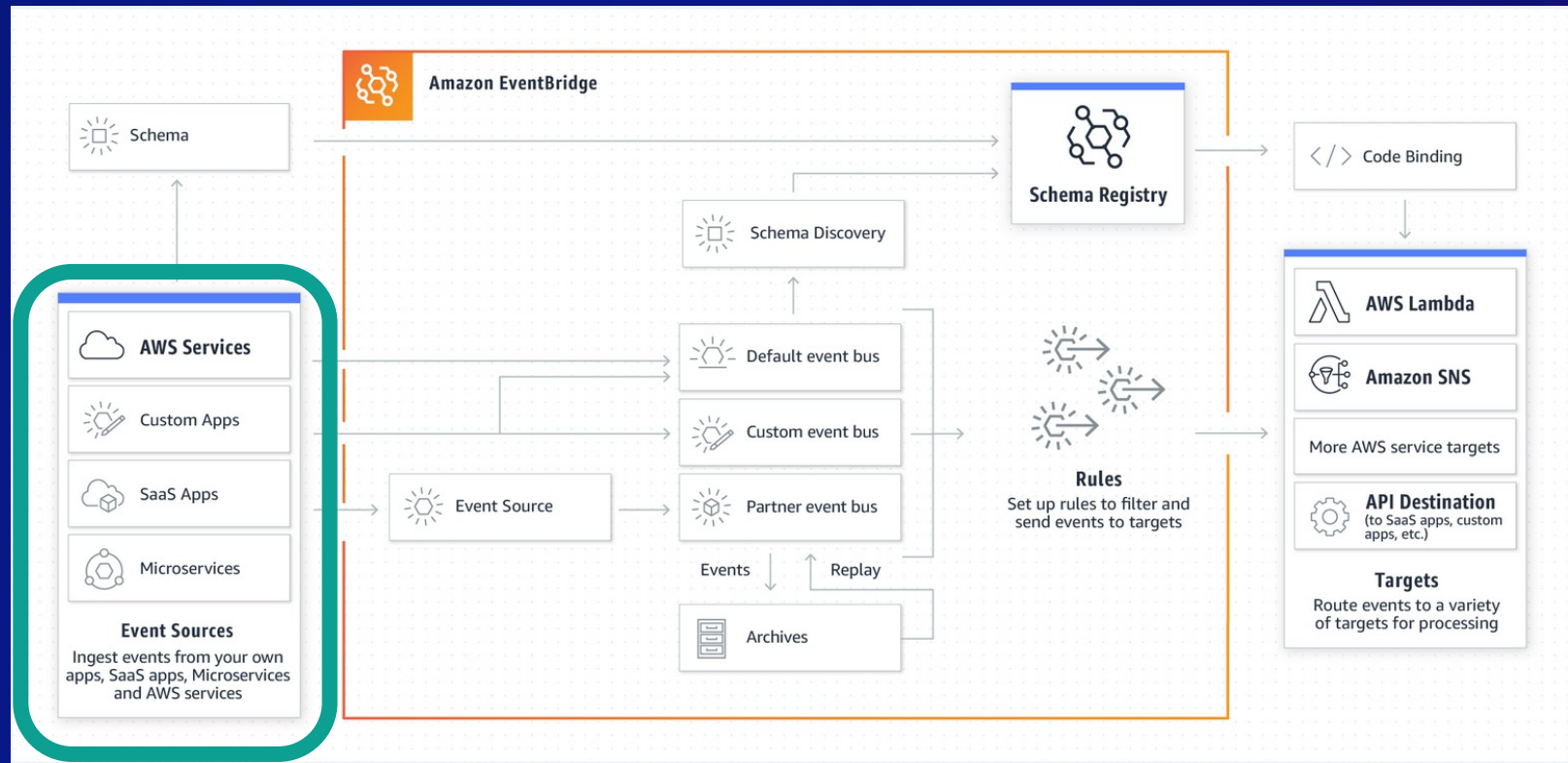
# EventBridge

EventBridge is a simple, flexible, fully managed, pay-as-you-go **event bus service** that makes it easy to ingest and process data from **AWS services, your own applications, and SaaS applications**



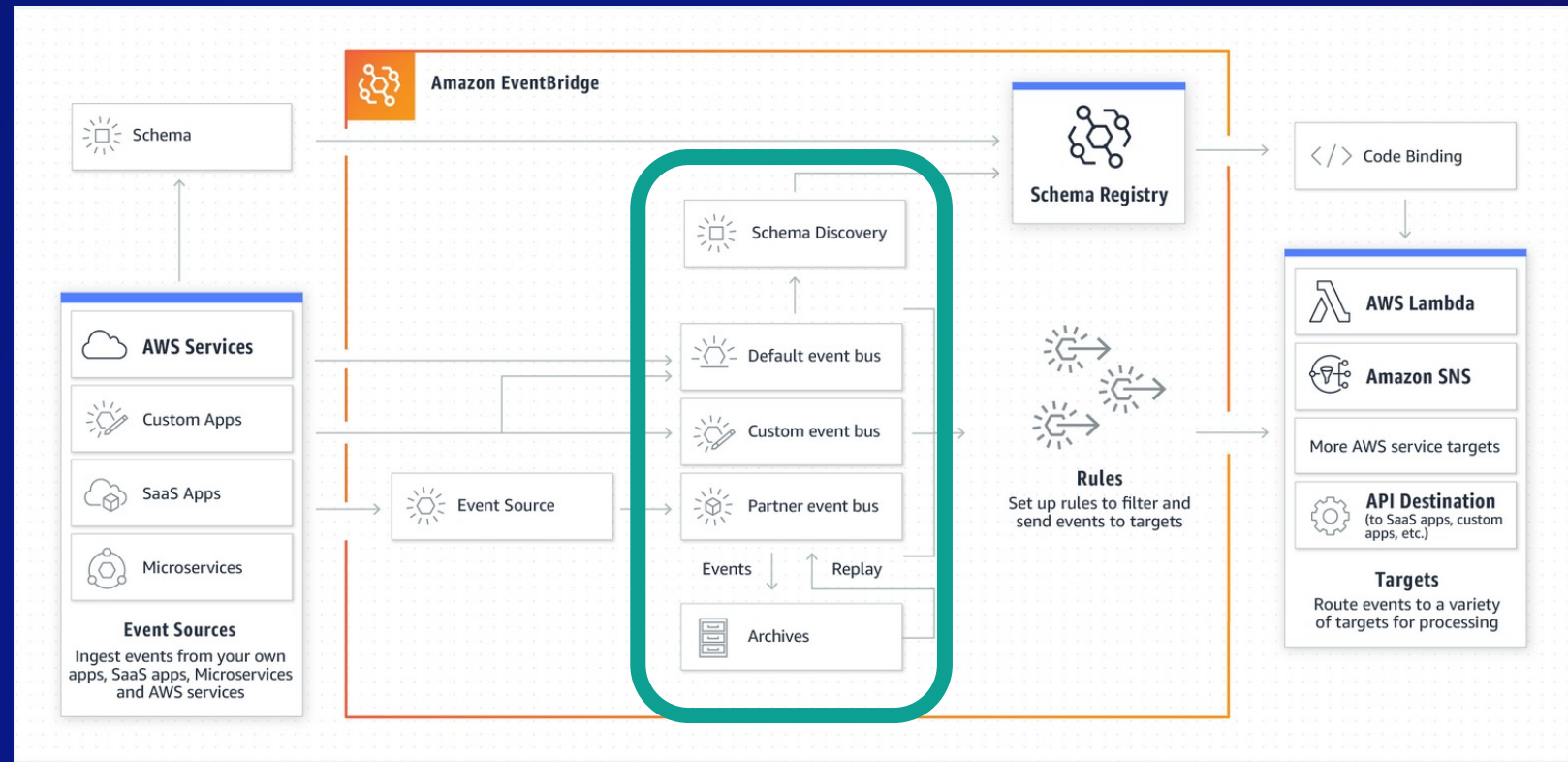
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# EventBridge

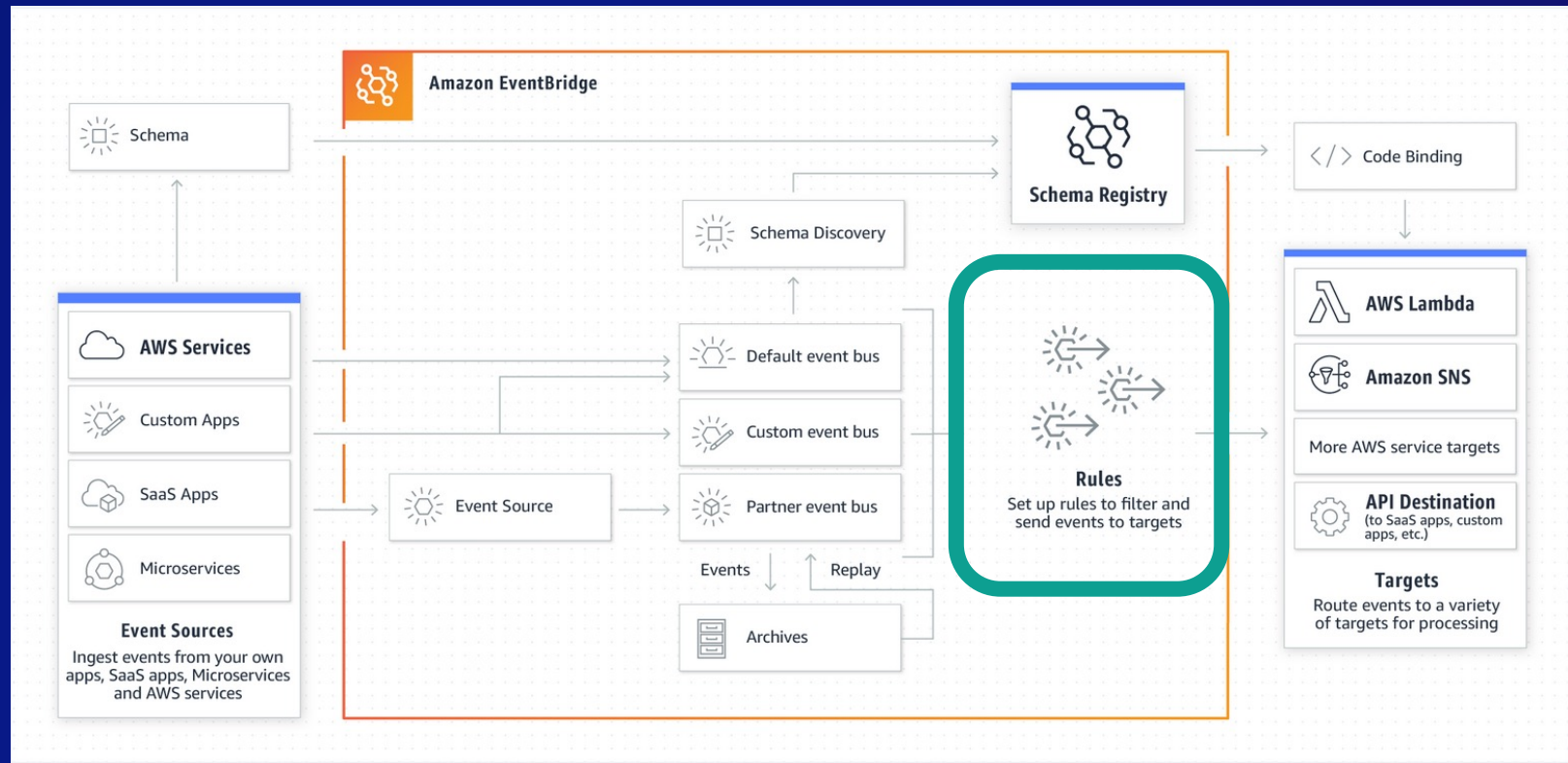
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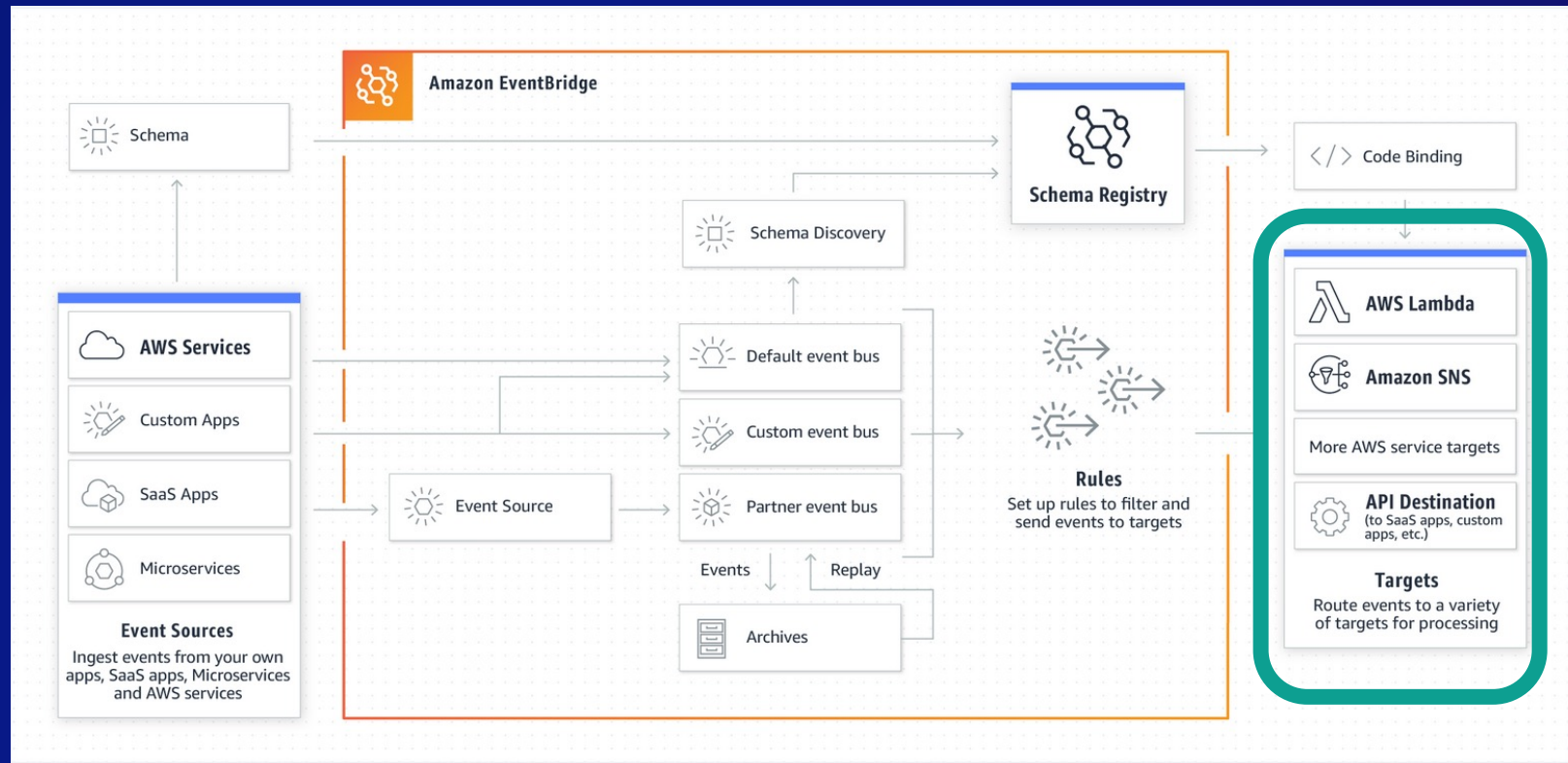
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# Target 20+ AWS services and API destinations



AWS Lambda



AWS Step Functions



Amazon Kinesis  
Data Streams



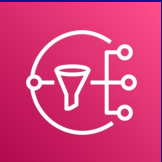
Amazon CloudWatch



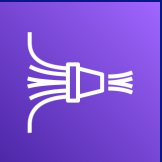
AWS CodePipeline



Amazon ECS



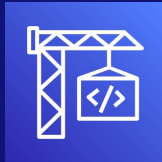
Amazon SNS



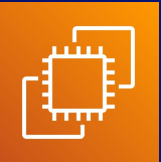
Amazon Kinesis  
Data Firehose



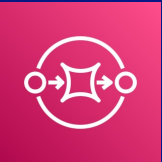
AWS Systems Manager



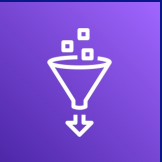
AWS CodeBuild



Amazon EC2



Amazon SQS



AWS Glue



Incident Manager, a capability  
of AWS Systems Manager



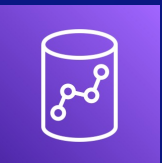
Amazon SageMaker



AWS Batch



Amazon API Gateway



Amazon Redshift



Amazon Inspector



API destinations

# EventBridge content-based routing rules

## EventBridge example event

```
{
  "source": "com.orders",
  "detail-type": "OrderCreated",
  "detail": {
    "metadata": {
    },
    "data": {
      "order-id": "1073459984",
      "created-at": "2021-11-26T16:05:09-04:00",
      "price": 24.62
      "currency": "AU",
    }
  }
}
```

# EventBridge content-based routing rules

## EventBridge example event

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{
  "source": "com.orders",
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    }
  }
}
```

## EventBridge example rule

```
{
  "detail": {
    "data": {
      "currency": ["AU", "NZ"]
    }
  }
}
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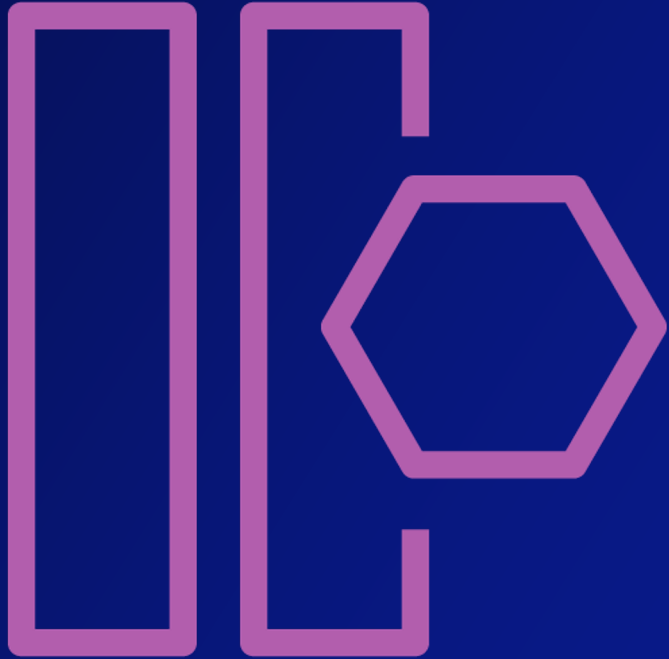
```
{
  "detail": {
    "data": {
      "currency": ["AU", "NZ"]
    }
  }
}
```



Match!

# Event-driven architecture - EDA





# event

[i-'vent] noun

**A signal that a  
system's state has  
changed**



# Properties of events

```
{
  "source": "com.orders",
  "detail-type": "OrderCreated",
  "detail": {
    "metadata": {
      "idempotency-key": "c1b95b88"
    },
    "data": {
      "order-id": "1073459984"
    }
  }
}
```

- Events are signals that a system's state has changed
- Events occur in the past (e.g. **OrderCreated**)
- Events cannot be changed (immutable)
- Decrease semantic coupling by restricting information to key data

# Sparse events vs. full state descriptions

Order 123 was created at  
10:47 a.m. by customer  
456



**Sparse events**

Order 123 was created at  
10:47 a.m. by customer 456.  
The current status is Open,  
the total was \$237.51, ...



**Full state description**

# Considerations with sparse events

Order 123 was created at  
10:47 a.m. by customer  
456



Events



What are the details for  
order 123?



# Considerations with full state descriptions

```
{
  "source": "com.orders",
  "detail-type": "OrderCreated",
  "detail": {
    "metadata": {
      "idempotency-key": "c1b95b88"
    },
    "data": {
      "order-id": "1073459984",
      "status": "Open",
      "total": "237.51"
    }
  }
}
```

- Event schemas should be backwards compatible

# Considerations with full state descriptions

```
{
  "source": "com.orders",
  "detail-type": "OrderCreated",
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- Event schemas should be backwards compatible
- Cost to calculate values can increase over time



# Considerations with full state descriptions

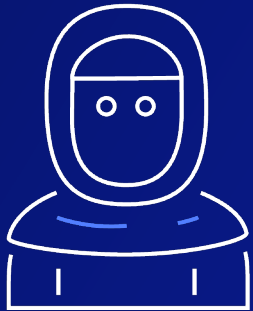
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  "source": "com.orders",
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}
```

- Event schemas should be backwards compatible
- Cost to calculate values can increase over time





# Choreograph events *between domains* using subscriptions

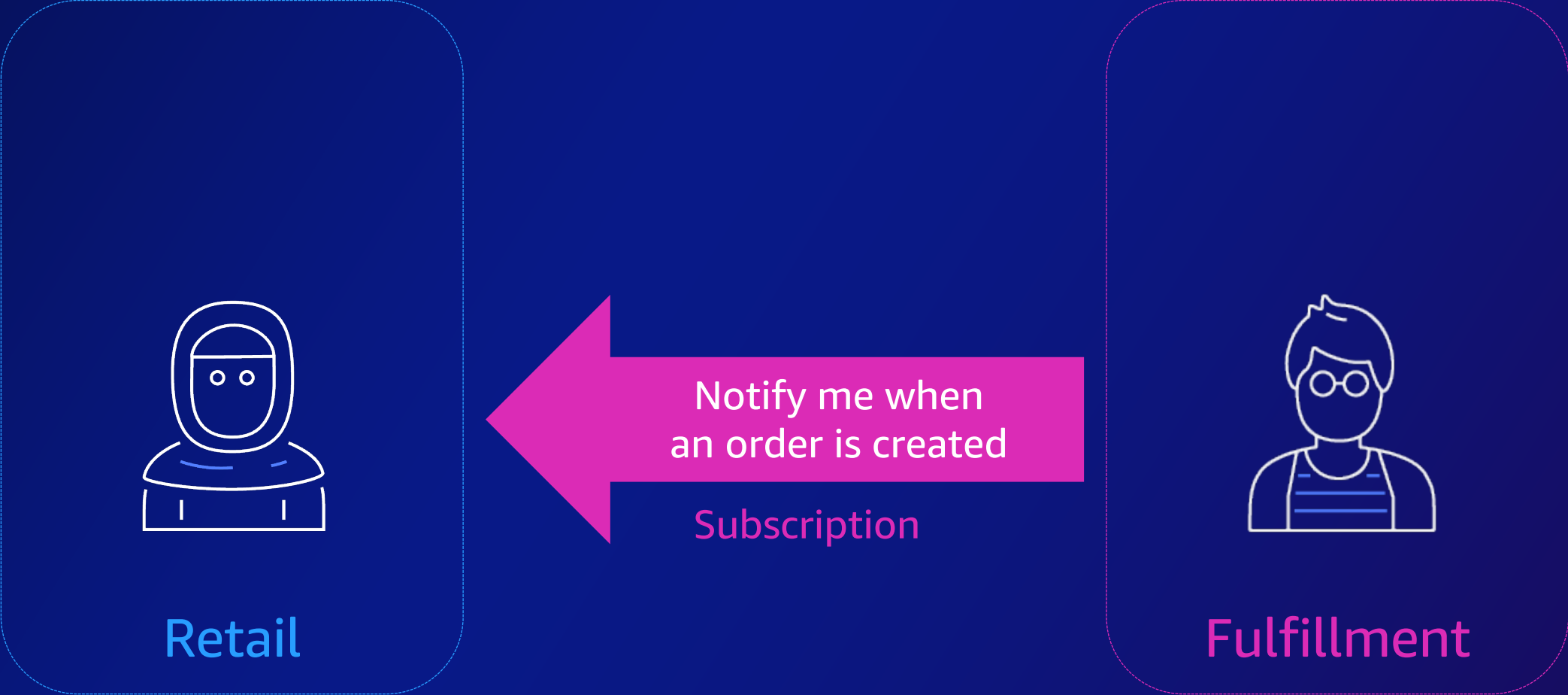


Retail

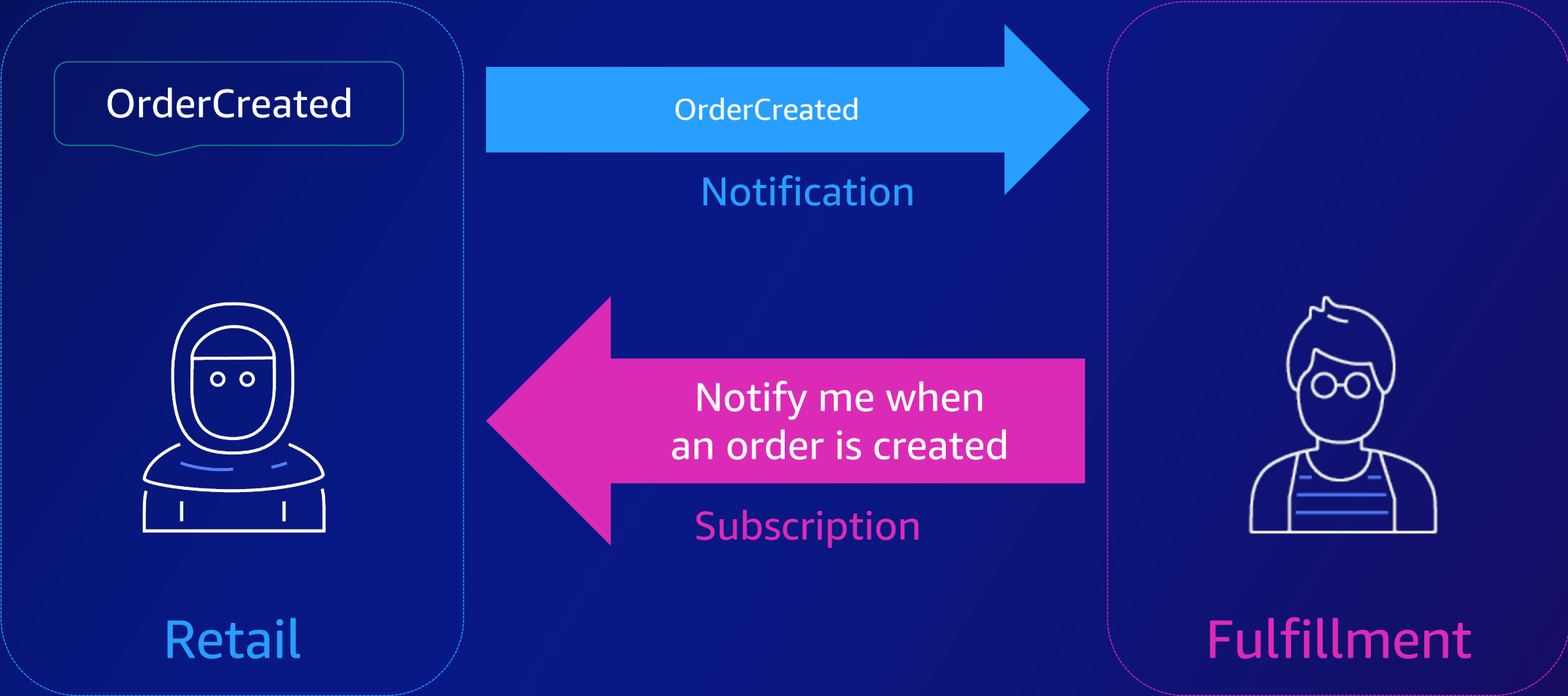


Fulfillment

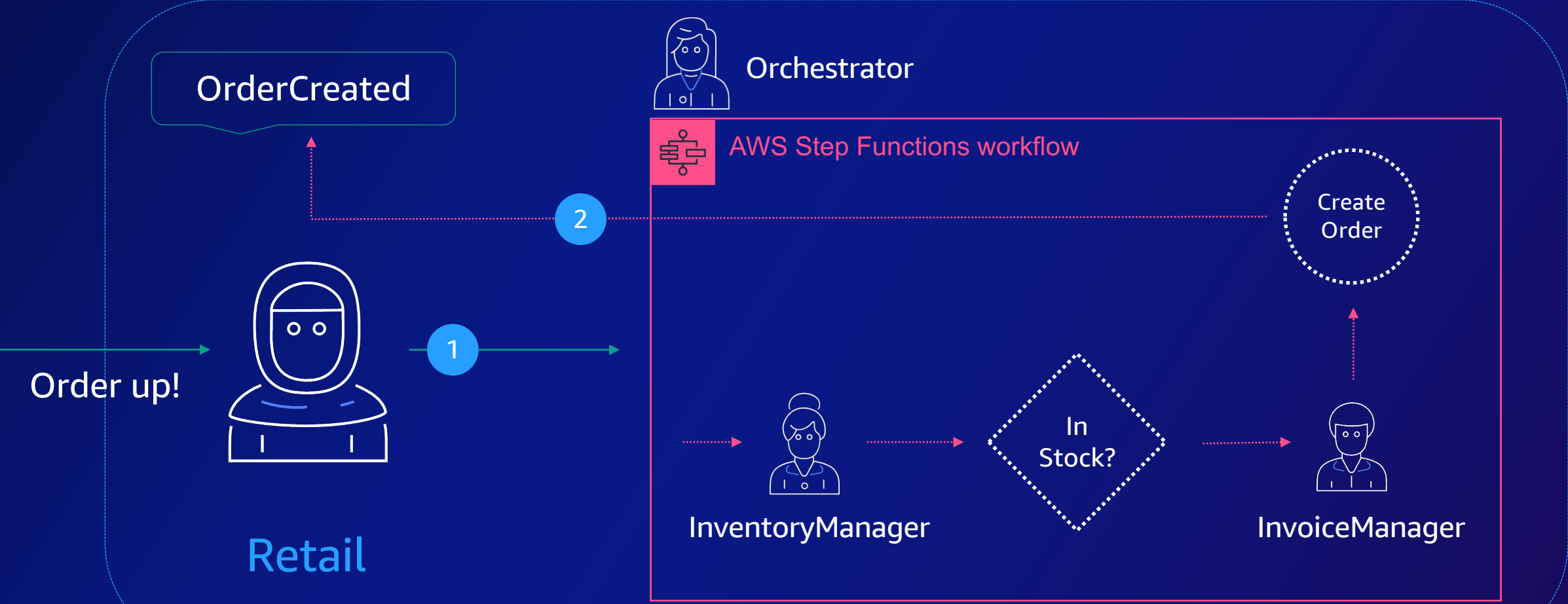
# Choreograph events *between domains* using subscriptions



# Choreograph events *between domains* using subscriptions



# Orchestrate a business process *within a domain*, resulting in a published event



# What can we do with orchestration?

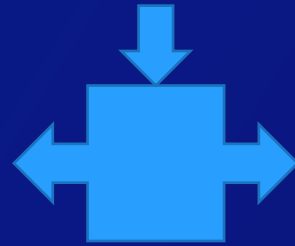
"I want to sequence tasks"



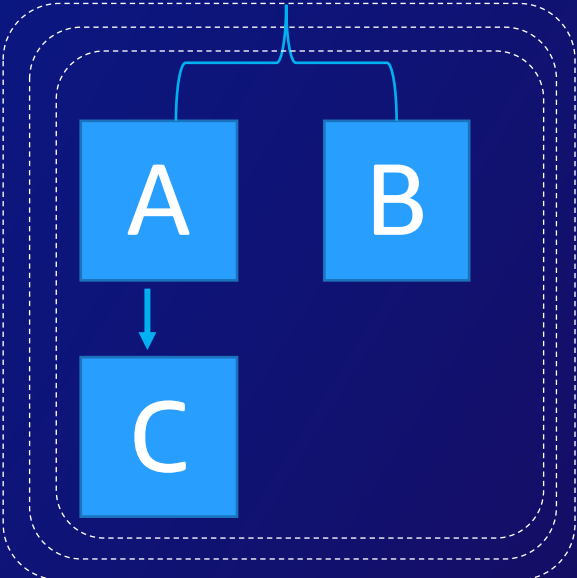
"I want to retry failed tasks"



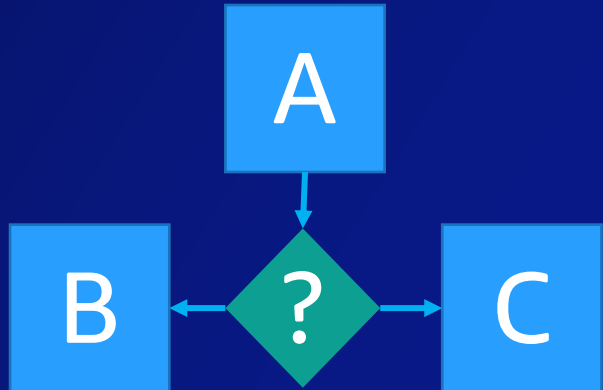
"I want try/catch/finally"



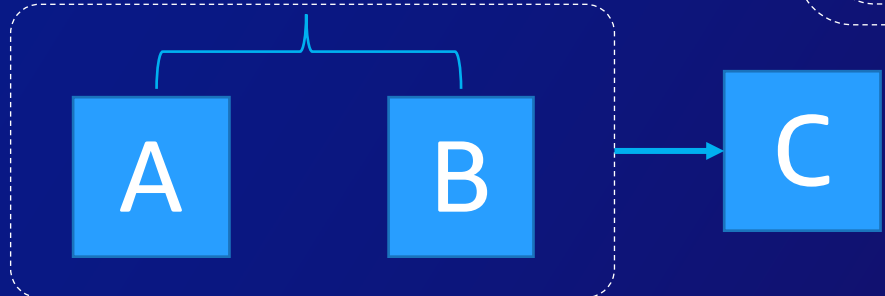
"I want concurrent and iterative tasks"



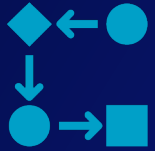
"I want to select tasks based on data"



"I want to run tasks in parallel"



# AWS Step Functions



The **workflows** you build with Step Functions are called **state machines**, and **each step** of your workflow is called a **state**.



When you execute your state machine, **each move** from one state to the next is called a **state transition**.



You can **reuse components**, easily edit the sequence of steps or swap out the code called by task states as your needs change.

The screenshot displays the AWS Step Functions Workflow Studio interface. The main canvas shows a workflow diagram with a 'Start' node, followed by two 'Lambda: Invoke' tasks (Lambda Function 1 and Lambda Function 2), and an 'End' node. The left sidebar lists 'MOST POPULAR' actions like 'AWS Lambda Invoke', 'Amazon SNS Publish', and 'Amazon ECS RunTask', along with a 'COMPUTE' section. The right sidebar shows configuration options for 'Error handling', including 'Retry on errors' (with Retrier #1 and Retrier #2) and 'Catch errors' (with an 'Add new catcher' button). The bottom of the interface shows the 'AWS STEP FUNCTIONS WORKFLOW STUDIO' title and copyright information.

AWS STEP FUNCTIONS WORKFLOW STUDIO

# Visual Workflows

## Define

### JSON - Amazon States Language

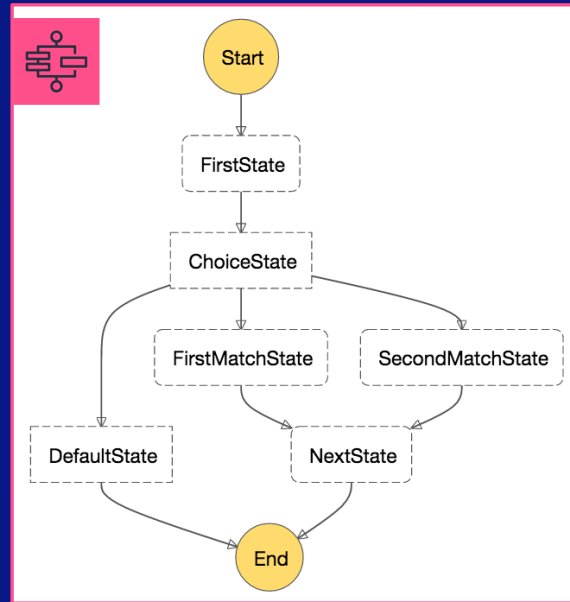
```
Code
1 {
2   "Comment": "An AWL example using a choice state.",
3   "StartAt": "FirstState",
4   "States": {
5     "FirstState": {
6       "Type": "Task",
7       "Resource": "arn:aws:lambda:REGION:ACCOUNT_ID:function:FUNCTION_NAME",
8       "Next": "ChoiceState"
9     },
10    "ChoiceState": {
11      "Type": "Choice",
12      "Choices": [
13        {
14          "Variable": "$?.FunctionName",
15          "Match": "Equals",
16          "Next": "FirstMatchState"
17        },
18        {
19          "Variable": "$?.FunctionName",
20          "Match": "NotEquals",
21          "Next": "SecondMatchState"
22        },
23        {
24          "Match": "Default",
25          "Next": "DefaultState"
26        }
27      ]
28    },
29    "FirstMatchState": {
30      "Type": "Task",
31      "Resource": "arn:aws:lambda:REGION:ACCOUNT_ID:function:FUNCTION_NAME",
32      "Next": "NextState"
33    },
34    "SecondMatchState": {
35      "Type": "Task",
36      "Resource": "arn:aws:lambda:REGION:ACCOUNT_ID:function:FUNCTION_NAME",
37      "Next": "NextState"
38    },
39    "DefaultState": {
40      "Type": "Task",
41      "Resource": "arn:aws:lambda:REGION:ACCOUNT_ID:function:FUNCTION_NAME",
42      "Next": "NextState"
43    },
44    "NextState": {
45      "Type": "Task",
46      "Resource": "arn:aws:lambda:REGION:ACCOUNT_ID:function:FUNCTION_NAME",
47      "Next": "End"
48    },
49    "End": {
50      "Type": "End"
51    }
52  }
53 }
```

**CDK** TypeScript, JavaScript,  
Python, Java, C#

**Data Science SDK**



## Visualize



## Execute and Monitor

| ID | Type                    | Timestamp               |
|----|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1  | ExecutionStarted        | Nov 20, 2016 9:58:28 AM |
| 2  | TaskStateEntered        | Nov 20, 2016 9:58:28 AM |
| 3  | LambdaFunctionScheduled | Nov 20, 2016 9:58:28 AM |





# Step Functions integration types

## Optimized integrations

Customized to simplify the usage of 17 AWS services

Supported Integration patterns:

- Request Response
- Run a Job (.sync)
- Wait for a Callback (.waitForTaskToken)

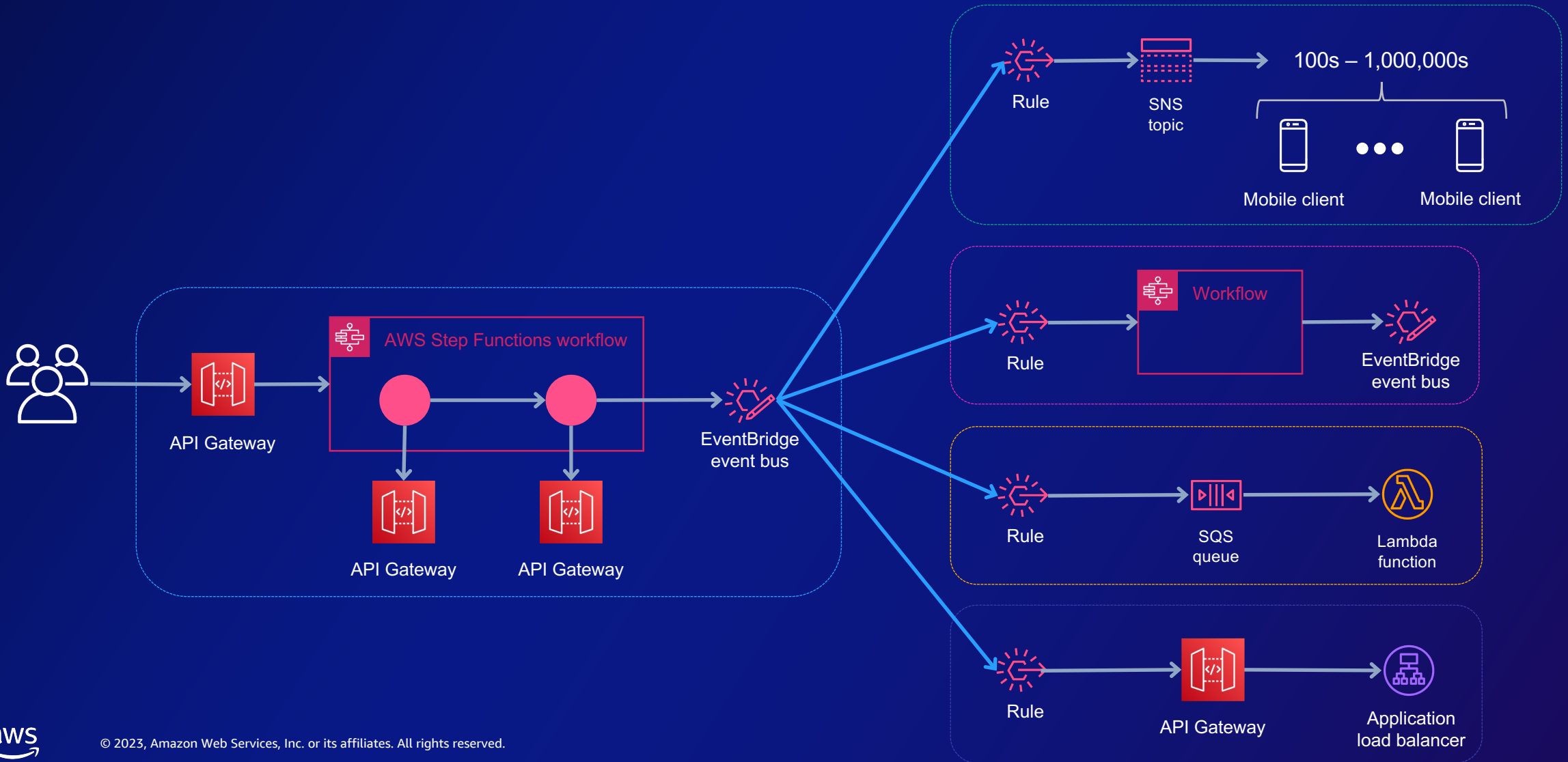
## AWS SDK integrations

Call 200 AWS services directly (9000+ API actions)

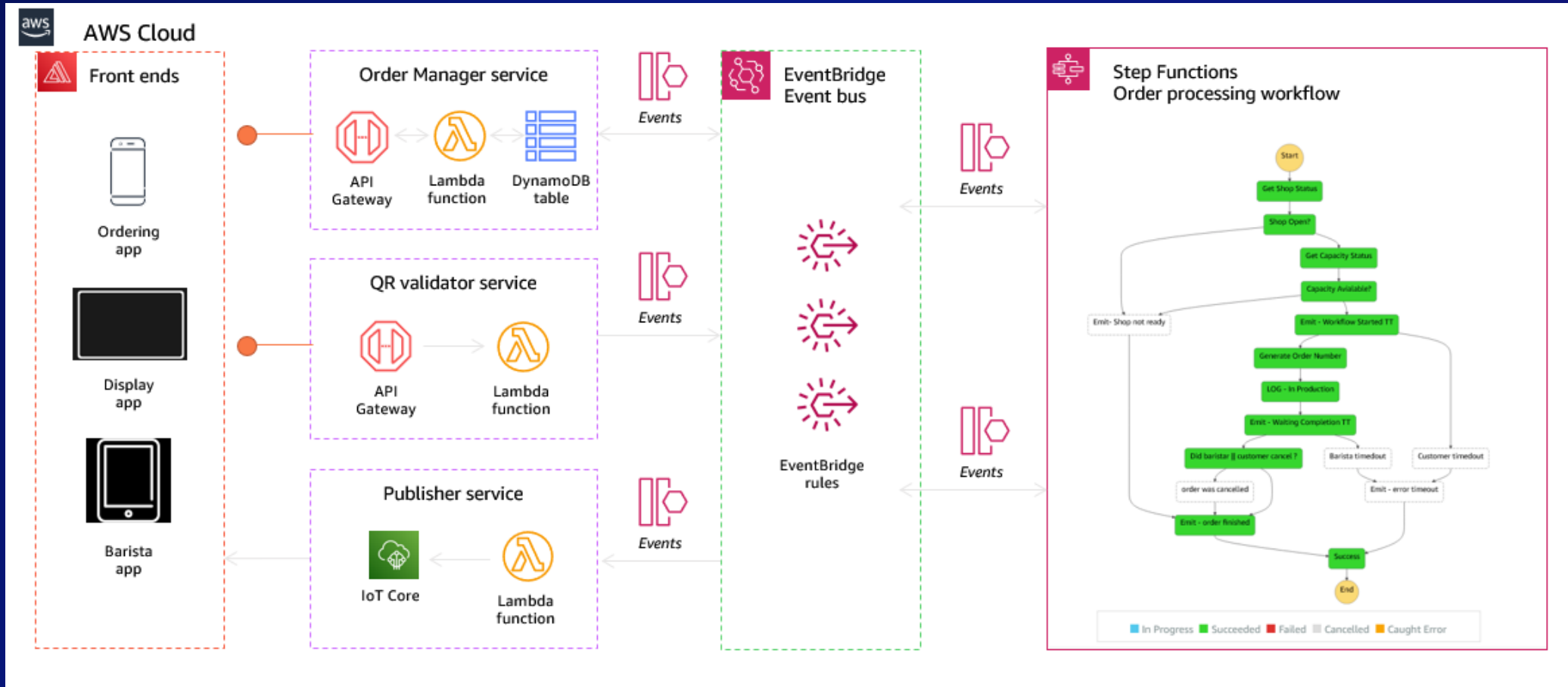
Supported Integration patterns:

- Request Response
- Wait for a Callback (.waitForTaskToken)

# Better together: **Orchestration** + **Choreography**



# Serverlesspresso: Building an event-driven application from the ground up



# Handling event duplication using idempotency

# What is idempotence, idempotency, idempotent?

"[Mathematical operations] that can be applied multiple times without changing the result." – Wikipedia

$$f(x) = x + 0 = x$$

$$f(x) = x * 1 = x$$

"A message that has the same effect whether it is received once or multiple times." – "Enterprise Integration Patterns" (Hohpe, Woolf)

"Did the internet charge my credit card twice?" – Text message (Mom)

# Event uniqueness

## Idempotency

Operation will return the same results whether it is called once or multiple times (EIP).

## Idempotency Key

Assigned to the message by the sender to simplify deduplication by the receiver.

```
{
  "source": "com.orders",
  "detail-type": "OrderCreated",
  "detail": {
    "metadata": {
      "idempotency-key": "c1b95b88"
    },
    "data": {
      "order-id": "1073459984"
    }
  }
}
```

# Example: EventBridge idempotency identifier

```
{
  "version": "0",
  "id": "61a15356-f8d3-4b6e-7da9-5bfccde8016d",
  "detail-type": "OrderCreated",
  "source": "com.orders",
  "account": "068896461592",
  "time": "2022-05-01T22:15:20Z",
  "region": "us-east-1",
  "detail": {
    "metadata": {
      "idempotency-key": "AF8074B2-3C23-415B-B465-71A849C63452"
    },
    "data": {
      "order-id": "1073459984"
    }
  }
}
```

← !! Event.id is not an idempotency ID !!

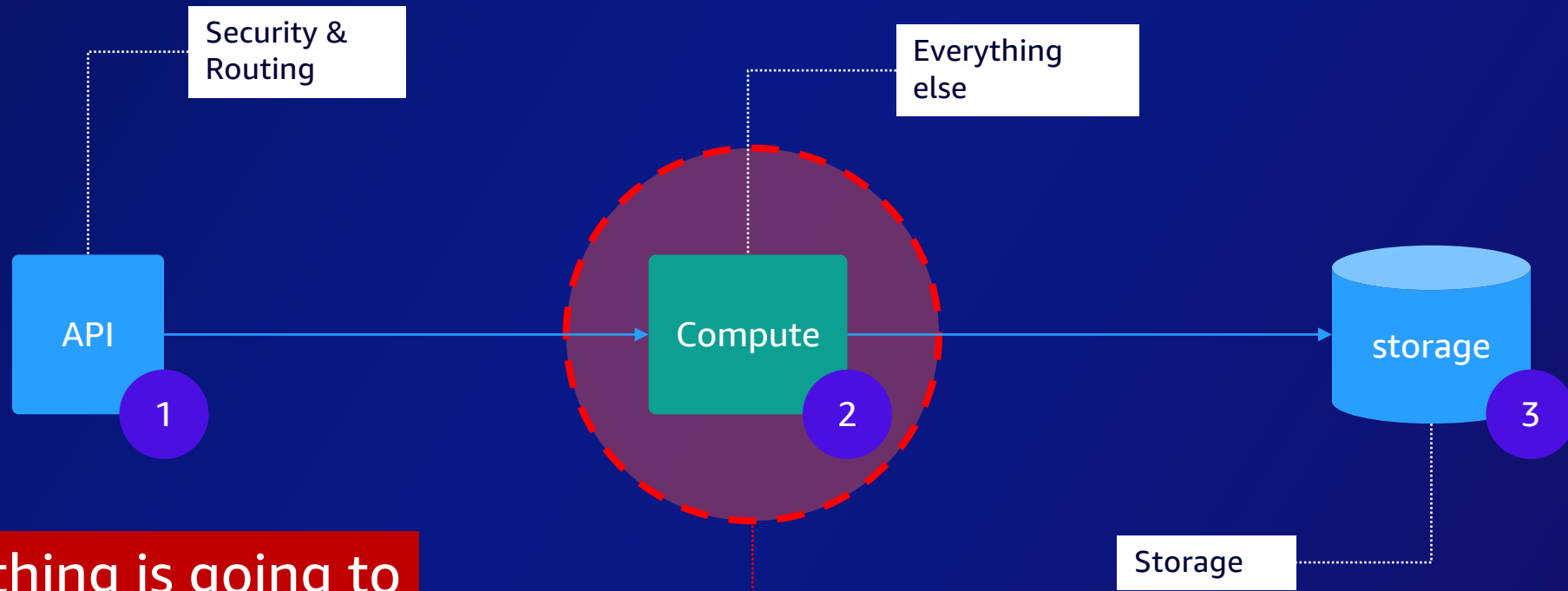
← Client-provided idempotency ID



# Design considerations – storage first pattern

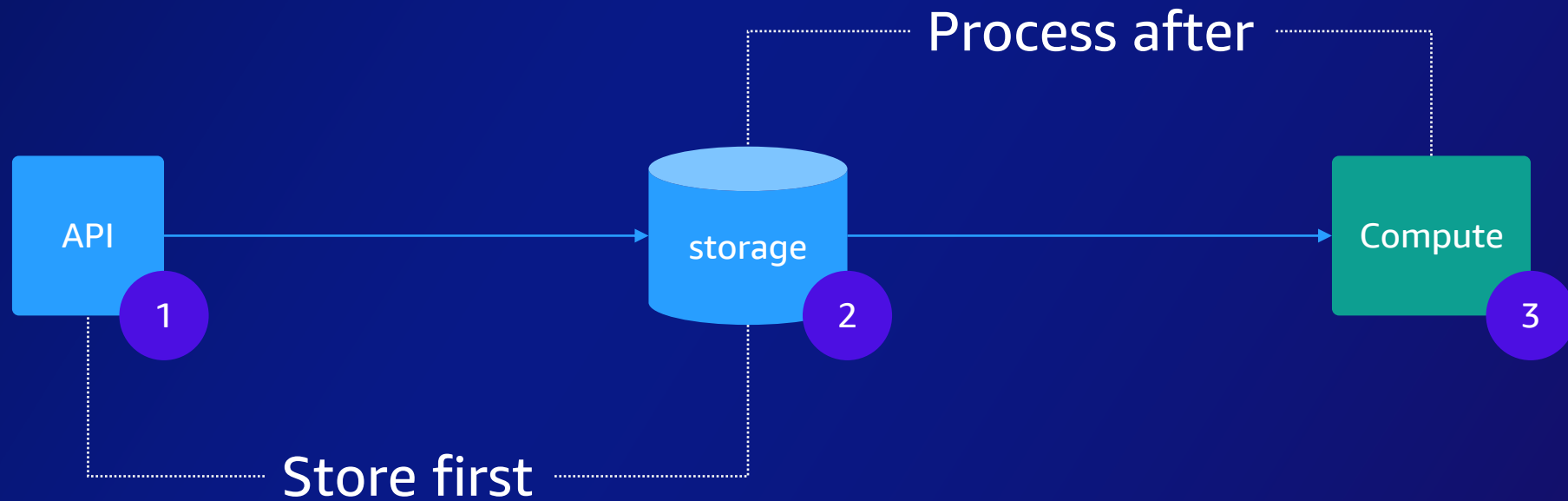


# Thinking synchronously

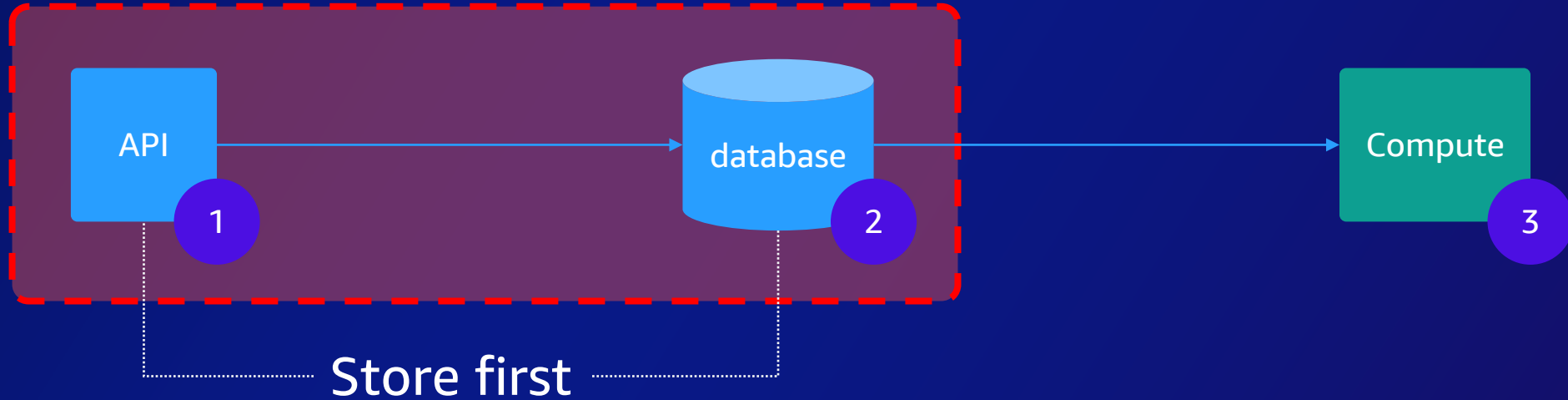


If something is going to go wrong, this is the most probable place

# Thinking asynchronously



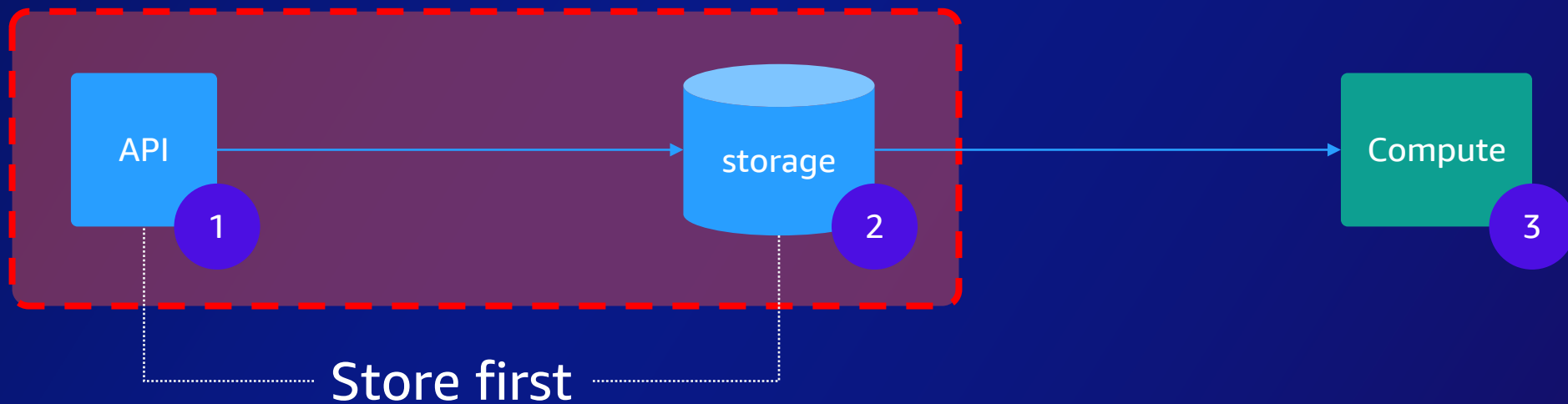
# Thinking asynchronously



Greater reliability

Data is stored before my code gets a hold of it

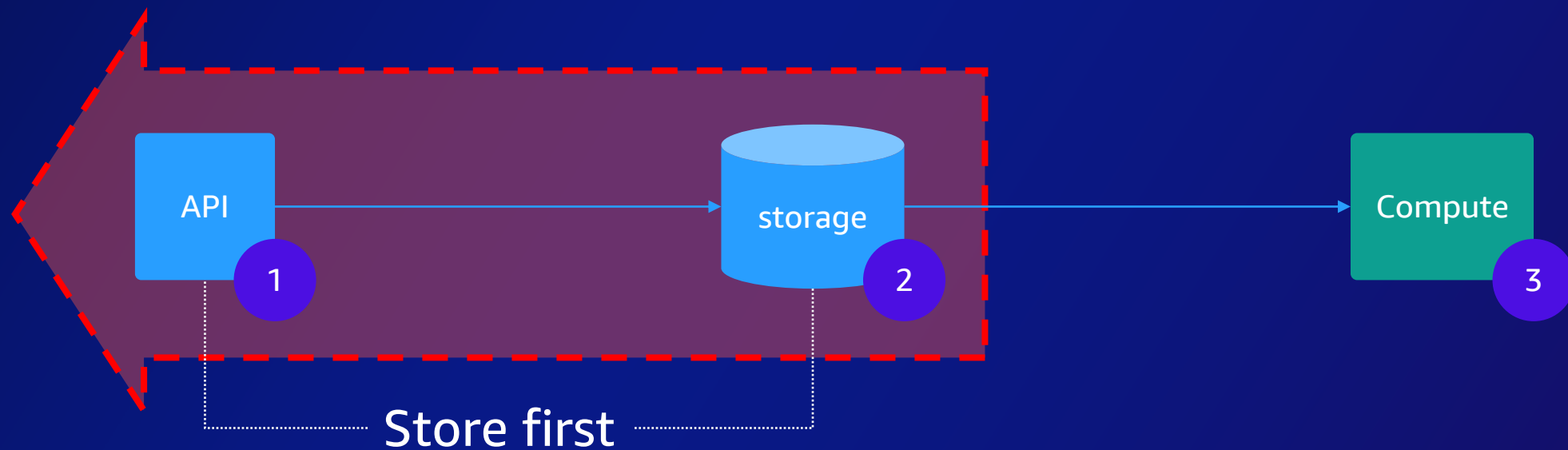
# Thinking asynchronously



Less code

Reduce code through direct service integrations

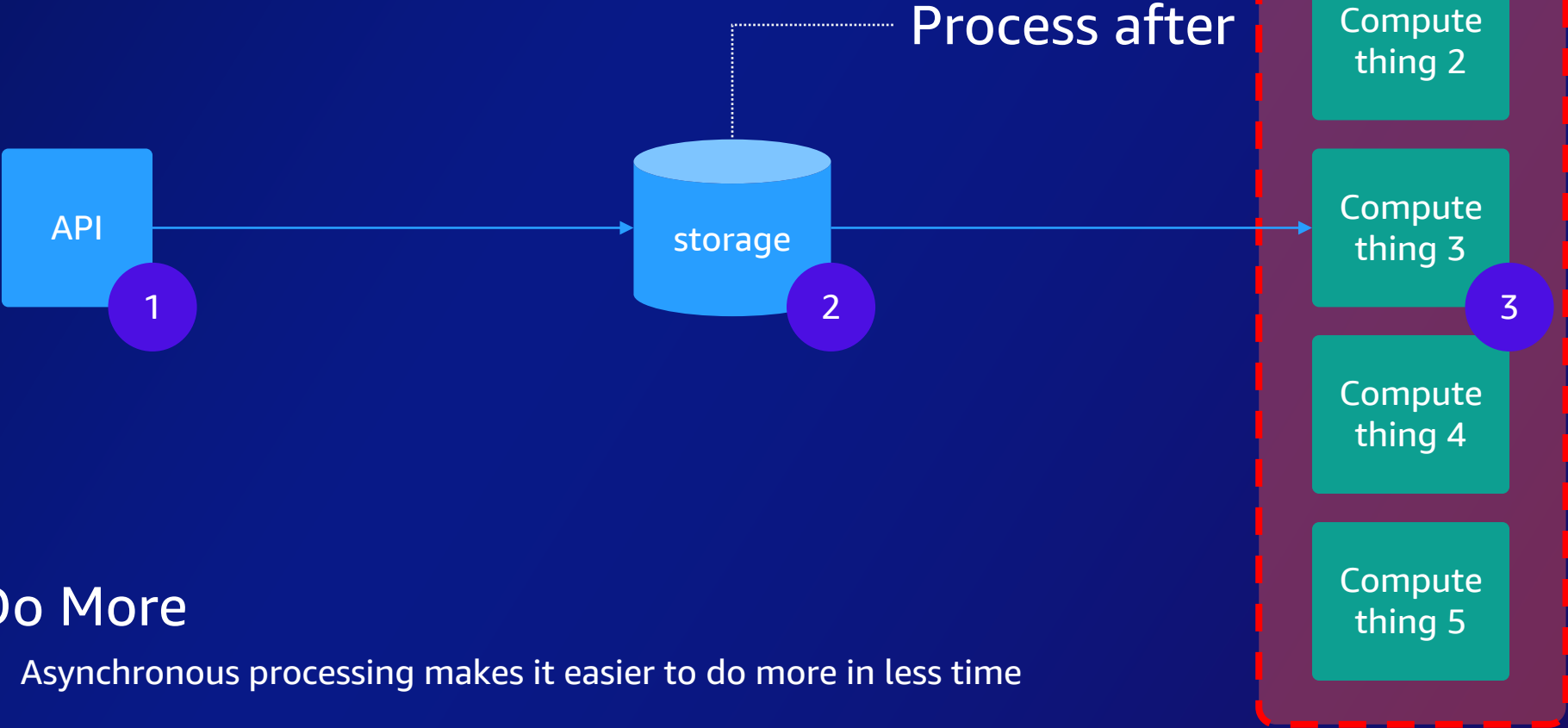
# Thinking asynchronously



Faster response time

Client receives acknowledgement and can poll for further data if needed.

# Thinking asynchronously



## Do More

Asynchronous processing makes it easier to do more in less time



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## What is an Event-Driven Architecture?

<https://aws.amazon.com/event-driven-architecture/>

## Choosing between messaging services for serverless applications.

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/choosing-between-messaging-services-for-serverless-applications/>

## Building Event Driven Architectures.

<https://serverlessland.com/>

## Get started on serverless training (Free !)

<https://aws.amazon.com/training/learn-about/serverless/>

## Serverlesspresso Workshop

<https://workshop.serverlesscoffee.com/>

## AWS re:Invent 2022 - Keynote with Dr. Werner Vogels (the world is asynchronous)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RfvL\\_423a-l](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RfvL_423a-l)

## Thinking asynchronously

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2Dp8KFLK4Vg>



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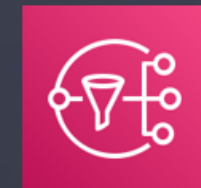
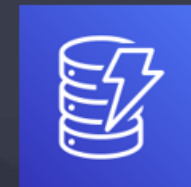
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<https://serverlessland.com>



# Thank you!

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