



IBM Software Group

Event-Driven Architecture and Service-Oriented Architecture

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What is Event-Driven Architecture?

- EDA is integration of applications via event notification
 - ▶ *Event* – An occurrence, can be detected and recorded, and of interest
 - ▶ *Event record* – An *event* that has been detected and documented
 - *Actual events and derived events*
 - ▶ *Event message* – An *event record* that can be transmitted
 - ▶ *Event type* – Defines the structure and meaning of an *event record*
 - ▶ *Emitter* – An *event message* sender that announces an *event*
 - ▶ *Handler* – An *event message* consumer that receives notification of an *event*
 - ▶ *Event channel* – A message channel that connects *emitters* to *handlers*
 - A handler registers as a dependent of a channel to receive notifications
 - ▶ *Event processing network (EPN)* – A set of mediations between *emitters* and *handlers*
 - Event mediation can perform *complex event processing (CEP)*
 - Event mediation can include *event correlation*
 - ▶ *Channel registry* – An index of *event channels* which can be queried
 - ▶ *Event bus* – A set of *event channels*; can implement an *event processing network* and have a *topic registry*



Event-Driven Architecture and Service-Oriented Architecture

- Synergy; applications may use both
- A component should use SOA to *invoke a service* when:
 - ▶ It knows exactly what service it wants to invoke
 - ▶ It wants to invoke the service exactly once
 - ▶ It wants notification when the service completes
 - ▶ It wants to receive the results of the service
- A component should use EDA to *announce an event* when:
 - ▶ It wants to notify all receivers that might be interested
 - ▶ It doesn't know what receivers might be interested
 - ▶ It doesn't know how receivers will react to an event
 - Different receivers may react differently to the same event
 - ▶ The communication is one-way, sender to receiver



EDA, SOA, and Services

- Both invoke services
 - ▶ Service selection is different
- An event handler reacts to an event by invoking a service
 - ▶ Handler decides whether to react and what service to react with
- SOA consumer:
 - ▶ Specifies service to invoke
 - ▶ Invokes service once
 - ▶ Waits for result
- EDA emitter:
 - ▶ Publishes event to multiple handlers
- EDA handler:
 - ▶ Receives event
 - ▶ Reacts by invoking service

EDA, SOA, and Programming Techniques

- Two kinds of receivers: service activator and event handler
- SOA service activator
 - ▶ Receives invocation request
 - ▶ Runs service
 - ▶ Sends invocation response
 - ▶ Always invokes the same service
- Event handler
 - ▶ Receives event
 - ▶ Invokes service
 - ▶ May choose amongst multiple services
 - ▶ May ignore event entirely
 - ▶ May correlate multiple events
- A particular service may be invoked both SOA- and EDA-style
 - ▶ By a service activator or an event handler



EDA, SOA, and Enterprise Service Bus

- ESB
 - ▶ Connects service consumers to service providers
 - ▶ Connects event emitters to event handlers
- Transmits service requests and event notifications
- Point-to-point vs. publish/subscribe
 - ▶ Service invocations and replies use a pair of queues (usually)
 - ▶ Event notification uses a topic (usually)
- Transmissions can be mediated
 - ▶ Routed, transformed, and converted
- Mediations can be stateful
 - ▶ Necessary for an event processing network to perform event correlation



Motivating Example: Airline Flight Delay

- Airline flight is delayed
 - ▶ Miss connection(s)?
 - ▶ Change rental car reservation?
 - ▶ Change hotel reservation?
 - ▶ Change meeting attendance?
- Centralized control (SOA)
 - ▶ Someone (Airline? Travel agency? Secretary?) must be aware of all
 - ▶ Very complex, needs to be rewritten for any new dependencies
- Distributed control (EDA)
 - ▶ Dependents of flights and flight itinerary register interest
 - Dependents: Flight itinerary, rental car, hotel, meeting calendar, etc.
 - ▶ Airline announces flights, itinerary changes to dependents
 - ▶ Dependents react and adjust

