

Observability, Event Sourcing and State Machines

Peter Lawrey – Chronicle Software

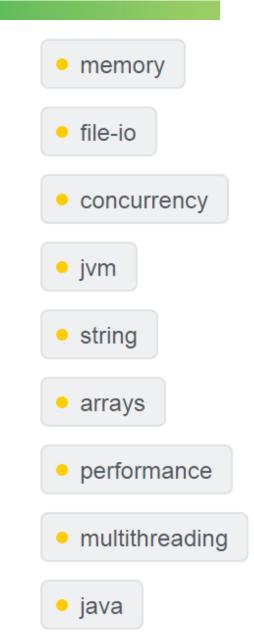
QCon London - 2017



Peter Lawrey

Java Developer / Consultant for investment banks and hedge funds for 10 years.

Most answers for Java and JVM on stackoverflow.com





Key points

In pure Java you can

- Access TBs of data in process
- Data can be shared across JVMs
- This can speed up your application



Why?

Observability

- Reduces time to fix
- Reduces time to deliver a quality solution
- Improves performance



Typical Solutions

Market data processing and distribution Order generation and management Position notification and distribution Real time Compliance

30 micro-seconds typical, 100 micro-seconds, 99% of the time

128 KB RAM

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How much does record everything cost

2 TB SSD ~ £1K



Scale to high volumes with less memory Writing 1 TB on a 128 GB machine

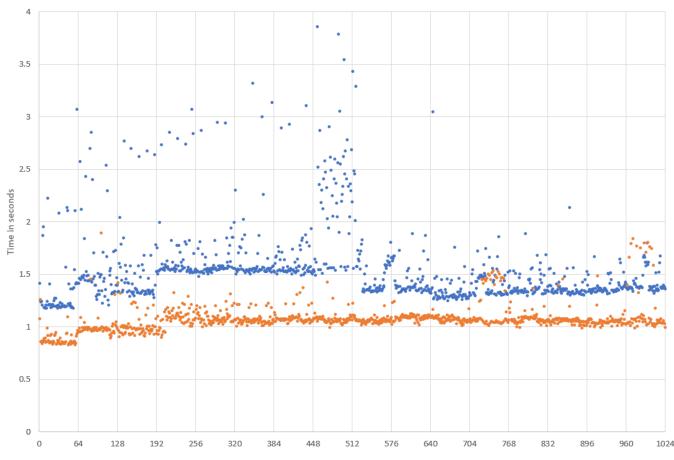
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PID USER	PR NI	VIRT	RES	SHR S	%CPU %	MEM TIME+	COMMAND
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Scale to high volumes with less memory Writing 1 TB on a 128 GB machine

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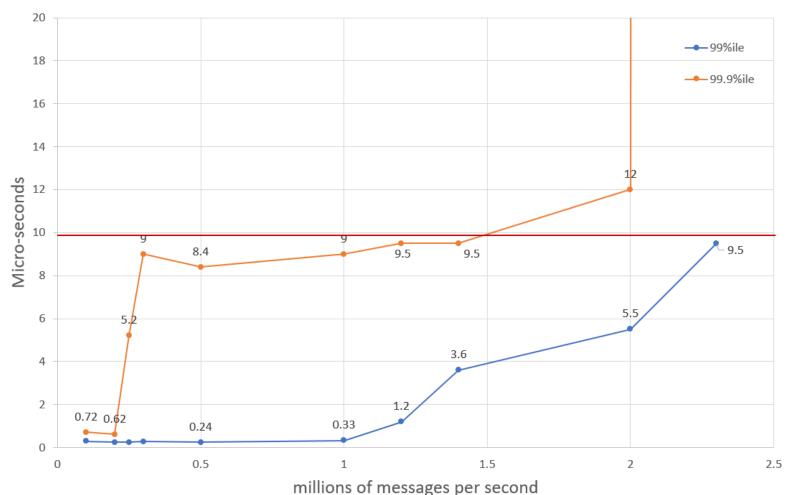
Scale to high volumes with less memory Writing 1 TB on a 128 GB machine



Time to write 1 GB

Scale to high throughput with low latencies.

Latency write to read by throughput



How to access TBs of persisted data

Memory mapped files Data structures on these files Concurrent access between JVMs Use replication instead of sync

Event sourcing

persists the state of a business entity ... as a sequence of state-changing events.

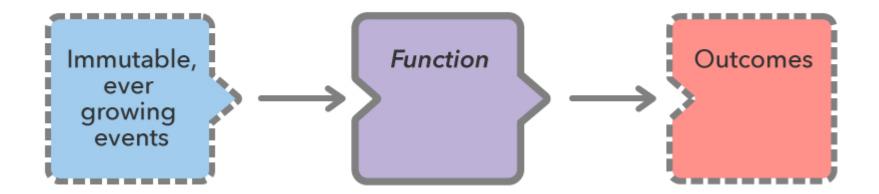
The application reconstructs an entity's current state by replaying the events.

http://microservices.io/patterns/data/event-sourcing.html

Using Event Sourcing

Each output is the result of one input message. This is useful for gateways, both in and out of your system. Highly concurrent.

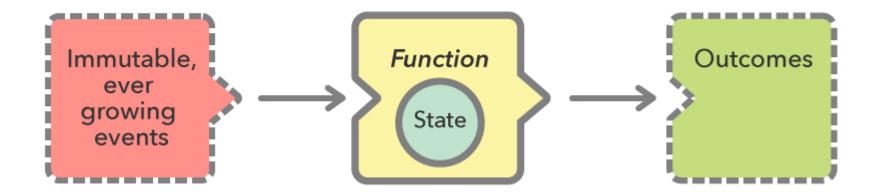
Lambda Architecture



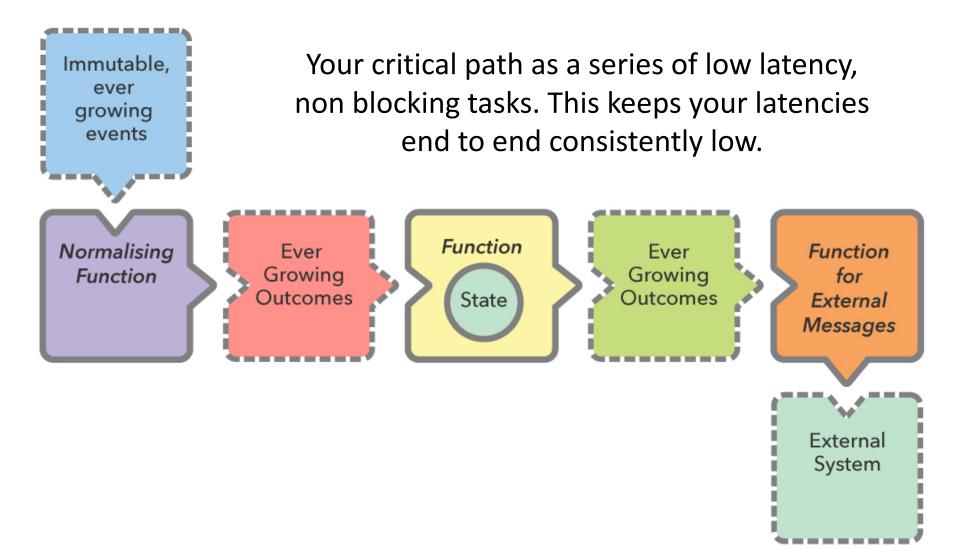
Building highly reproducible systems

Each output is the result of ALL the inputs. Instead of replying ALL input message each time, the Function could save an accumulated state.

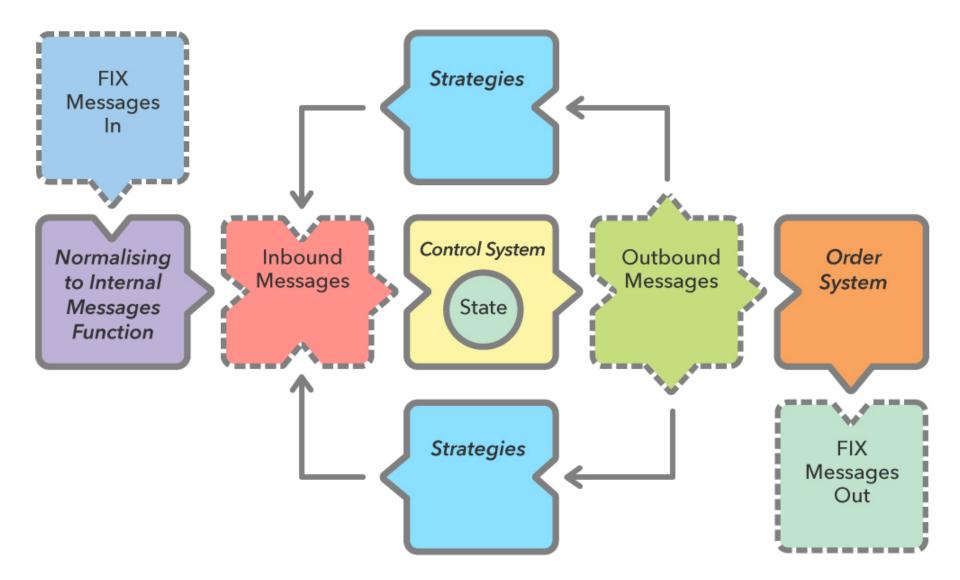
Lambda Architecture with Private State



Lambda Architecture Services Chained



Lambda Architecture Services with Feedback



Record everything means

Greater Transparency High Reproducibility Faster time to fix Faster delivery of a quality system

To go faster, do less

Perfection is achieved, not when there is nothing more to add, but when there is nothing left to take away.

Antoine de Saint-Exupery

No Flow Control?

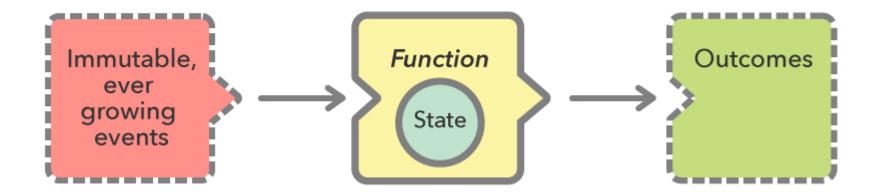
Market Data

Compliance

Reproduce each component independently

Whether you are enriching data from a database or production is complex, each service can be tested in isolation.

Lambda Architecture with Private State



Testing and Debugging Microservices

Frameworks can make testing and debugging harder.

You need to be able to test and debug your components without the framework, or a transport.

Turning a Monolith into Microservices

Business Component + Transport = Service.

Starting with a simple contract

An asynchronous message has a type, a payload and doesn't return a result.

public interface SidedMarketDataListener {
 void onSidedPrice(SidedPrice sidedPrice);
}

}

public interface MarketDataListener {
 void onTopOfBookPrice(TopOfBookPrice price);

A Data Transfer Object

public class SidedPrice extends AbstractMarshallable {
 String symbol;
 long timestamp;
 Side side;
 double price, quantity;

Deserializable toString()

For it to deserialize the same object, no information can be lost, which useful to creating test objects from production logs.

// from string

SidedPrice sp2 = Marshallable.fromString(sp.toString());
assertEquals(sp2, sp);
assertEquals(sp2.hashCode(), sp.hashCode());

Writing a simple component

We have a component which implements our contract and in turn calls another interface with a result

public class SidedMarketDataCombiner
implements SidedMarketDataListener {

final MarketDataListener mdListener;

public SidedMarketDataCombiner(MarketDataListener mdListener) {
 this.mdListener = mdListener;
}

Writing a simple component

The component calculates a result, using private state.

final Map<String, TopOfBookPrice> priceMap = new TreeMap<>();

Testing our simple component

We can mock the output listener of our component.

MarketDataListener listener = *createMock*(MarketDataListener.**class**); listener.onTopOfBookPrice(**new** TopOfBookPrice(**"EURUSD"**, 123456789000L, 1.1167, 1_000_000, Double.*NaN*, 0)); listener.onTopOfBookPrice(**new** TopOfBookPrice(**"EURUSD"**, 123456789100L, 1.1167, 1_000_000, 1.1172, 2_000_000));

```
replay(listener);
```

SidedMarketDataListener combiner = **new** SidedMarketDataCombiner(listener); combiner.onSidedPrice(**new** SidedPrice(**"EURUSD"**, 123456789000L, Side.*Buy*, 1.1167, 1e6)); combiner.onSidedPrice(**new** SidedPrice(**"EURUSD"**, 123456789100L, Side.*Sell*, 1.1172, 2e6));

```
verify(listener);
```

Testing multiple components

We can mock the output listener of our component.

// what we expect to happen
OrderListener listener = createMock(OrderListener.class);

listener.onOrder(**new** Order(**"EURUSD"**, Side.**Buy**, 1.1167, 1_000_000));

replay(listener);

// build our scenario
OrderManager orderManager =
 new OrderManager(listener);

SidedMarketDataCombiner combiner =
 new SidedMarketDataCombiner(orderManager);

Testing multiple components

// events in: not expected to trigger

orderManager.onOrderIdea(

new OrderIdea("EURUSD", Side.Buy, 1.1180, 2e6));

combiner.onSidedPrice(
 new SidedPrice("EURUSD", 123456789000L, Side.Sell, 1.1172, 2e6));
combiner.onSidedPrice(
 new SidedPrice("EURUSD", 123456789100L, Side.Buy, 1.1160, 2e6));
combiner.onSidedPrice(
 new SidedPrice("EURUSD", 123456789100L, Side.Buy, 1.1167, 2e6));

// expected to trigger
orderManager.onOrderIdea(
 new OrderIdea("EURUSD", Side.Buy, 1.1165, 1e6));

verify(listener);

Adding a transport

Any messaging system can be used as a transport. You can use

- REST or HTTP
- JMS, Akka, MPI
- Aeron or a UDP based transport.
- Raw TCP or UDP.
- Chronicle Queue.

Making messages transparent

orderManager.onOrderIdea(
 new OrderIdea("EURUSD", Side.Buy, 1.1180, 2e6));

```
--- !!data #binary
onOrderIdea: {
    symbol: EURUSD,
    side: Buy,
    limitPrice: 1.118,
    quantity: 2000000.0
}
```

Why use Chronicle Queue

Chronicle Queue v4 has a number of advantages

- Broker less, only the OS needs to be up.
- Low latency, less than 10 microseconds 99% of the time.
- Persisted, giving your replay and transparency.
- Can replace your logging improving performance.
- Kernel Bypass, Shared across JVMs with a system call for each message.

```
--- !!meta-data #binary
header: !SCQStore { wireType: !WireType BINARY, writePosition: 777, roll: !SCQSRoll {
length: 86400000, format: yyyyMMdd, epoch: 0 }, indexing: !SCQSIndexing {
indexCount: !int 8192, indexSpacing: 64, index2Index: 0, lastIndex: 0 } }
# position: 227
--- !!data #binary
onOrderIdea: { symbol: EURUSD, side: Buy, limitPrice: 1.118, quantity: 2000000.0 }
# position: 306
--- !!data #binary
onTopOfBookPrice: { symbol: EURUSD, timestamp: 123456789000, buyPrice: NaN,
buyQuantity: 0, sellPrice: 1.1172, sellQuantity: 2000000.0 }
# position: 434
--- !!data #binary
onTopOfBookPrice: { symbol: EURUSD, timestamp: 123456789100, buyPrice: 1.116,
buyQuantity: 2000000.0, sellPrice: 1.1172, sellQuantity: 2000000.0 }
# position: 566
--- !!data #binary
onTopOfBookPrice: { symbol: EURUSD, timestamp: 123456789100, buyPrice: 1.1167,
buyQuantity: 2000000.0, sellPrice: 1.1172, sellQuantity: 2000000.0 }
# position: 698
--- !!data #binary
onOrderIdea: { symbol: EURUSD, side: Buy, limitPrice: 1.1165, quantity: 1000000.0 }
. . .
# 83885299 bytes remaining
```

Measuring the performance?

Measure the write latency with JMH (Java Microbenchmark Harness)

Percentiles, us/op:

p(0.0000)	=	2.552	us/op
p(50.0000)	=	2.796	us/op
p(90.0000)	=	5.600	us/op
p(95.0000)	=	5.720	us/op
p(99.0000)	=	8.496	us/op
p(99.9000)	=	15.232	us/op
p(99.9900)	=	19.977	us/op
p(99.9990)	=	422.475	us/op
p(99.9999)	=	438.784	us/op
p(100.0000)	=	438.784	us/op

FIX – Micro seconds customisable FIX Engine	Enterprise – Monitoring, Traffic Shaping, Security			
Queue-Enterprise – Confirmed Replication Distributed Queue	Journal – Custom Data Store, Key-Queue			
Engine – Customisable Data Fabric, Reactive Live Queries				
Queue – Persist every event	Map – Persisted Key-Value			
Wire – YAML, Binary YAML, JSON, CSV, Raw data	Network – Remote access			
Bytes – 64-bit off heap native + memory mapped files	Threads – Low latency			
Core – Low level access to OS and JVM				



Where can I try this out?

Low Latency Microservices examples <u>https://github.com/Vanilla-Java/Microservices</u>

The OSS Chronicle products are available https://github.com/OpenHFT/



Q & A

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http://chronicle.software

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https://groups.google.com/forum/#!forum/java-chronicle