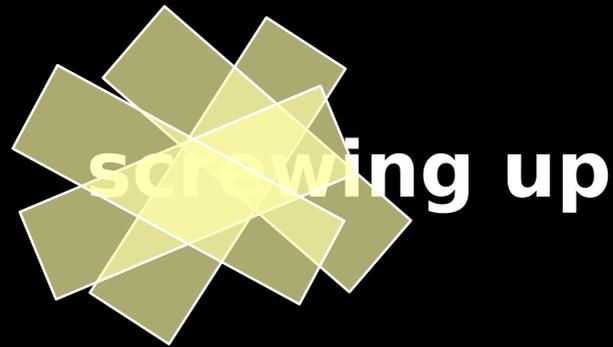


How to
avoid



your
business
application

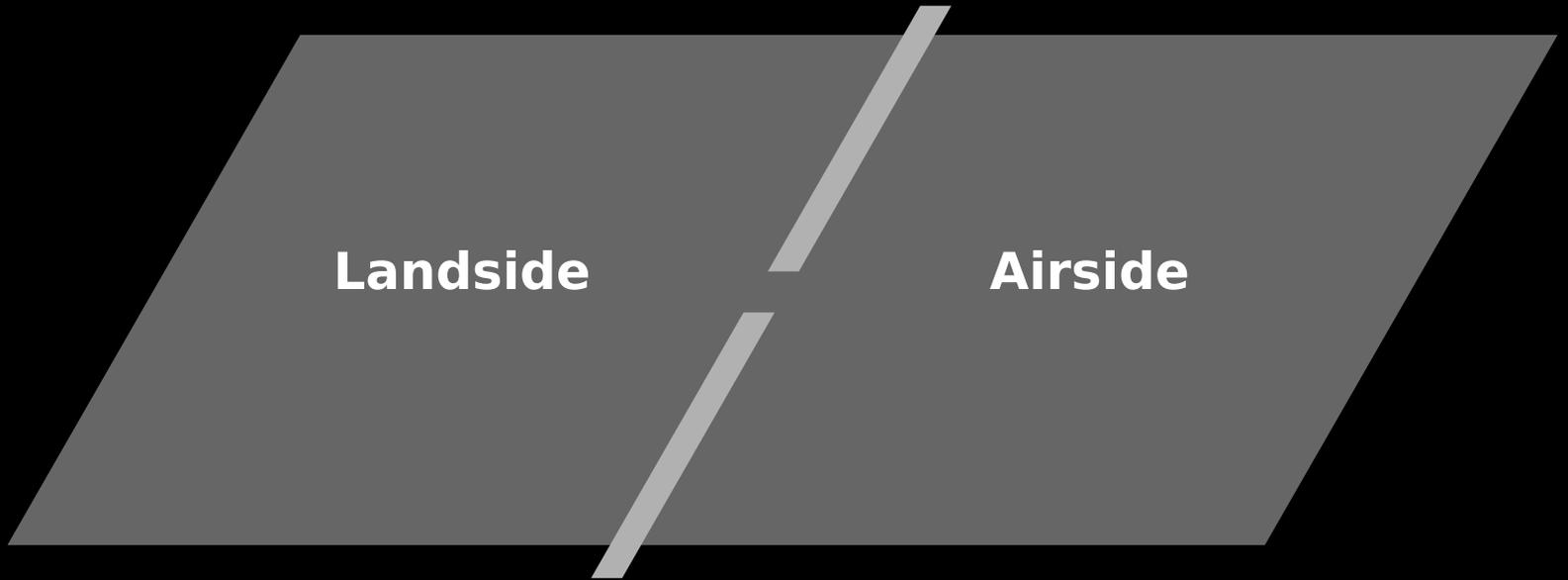
masak

YAPC::EU 2011

airports

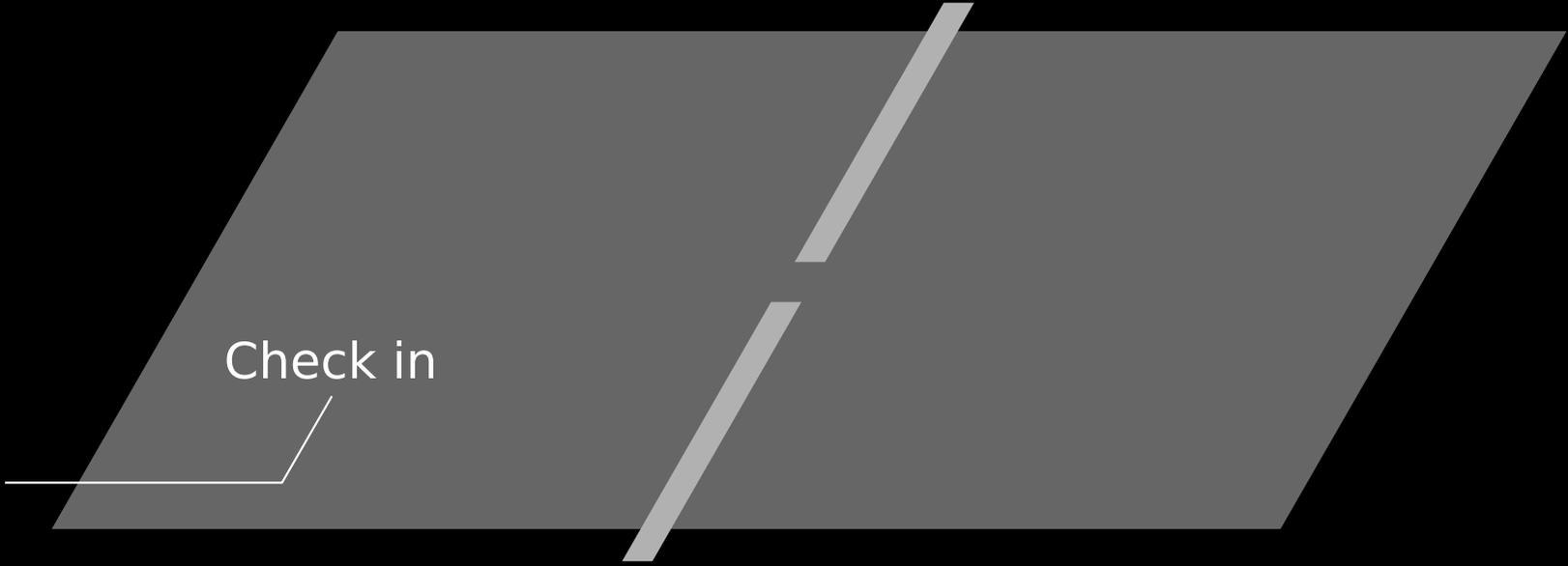
(hi, I'm masak)

Airport

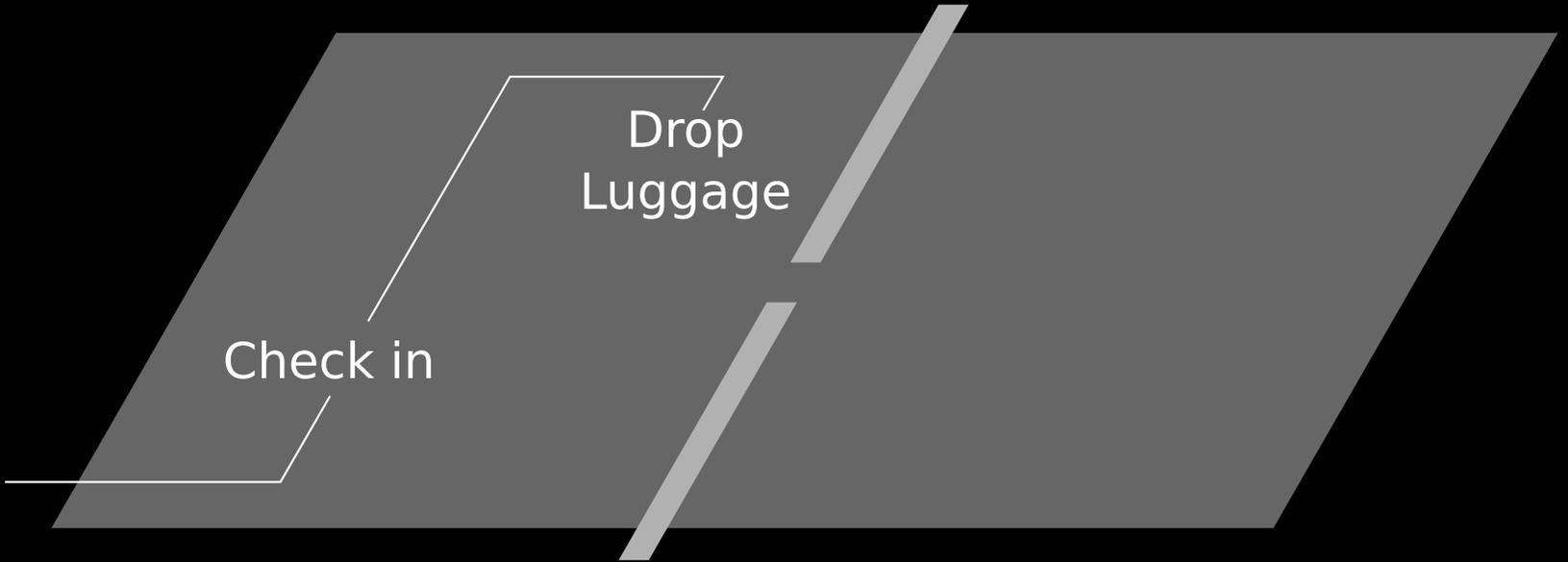


Airport

Check in



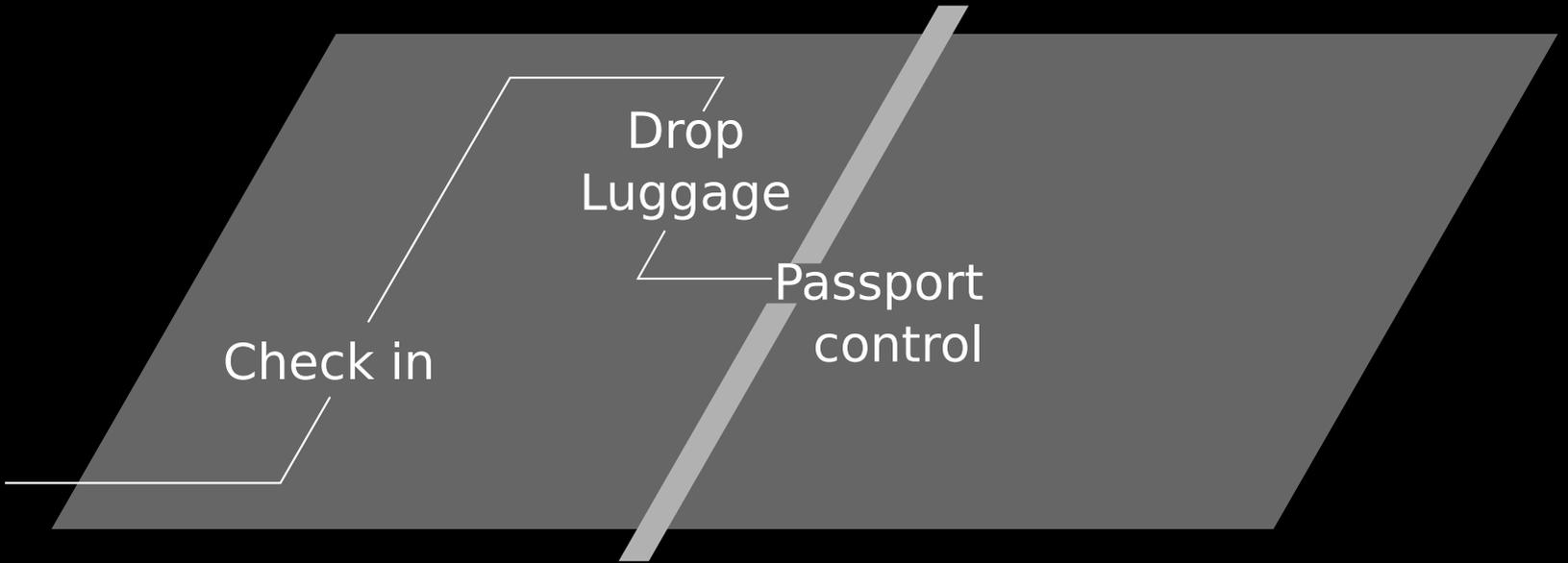
Airport



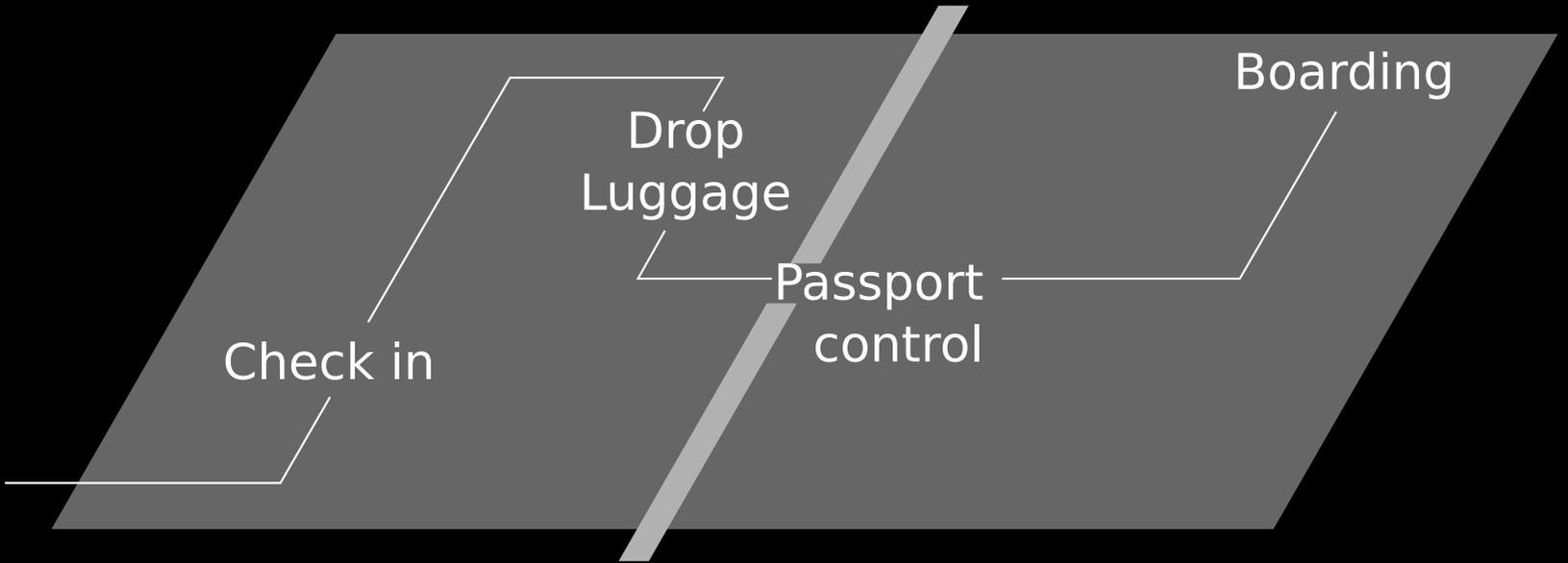
Check in

Drop
Luggage

Airport



Airport



post-hypnotic suggestion

it's ok

to have

more than one

model

traditionally

data

nouns

Passenger

Flight

Luggage

normalized

DDD

domain model

Passenger

book
check in
security-clear
board

Flight

register
take off
land

Luggage

register

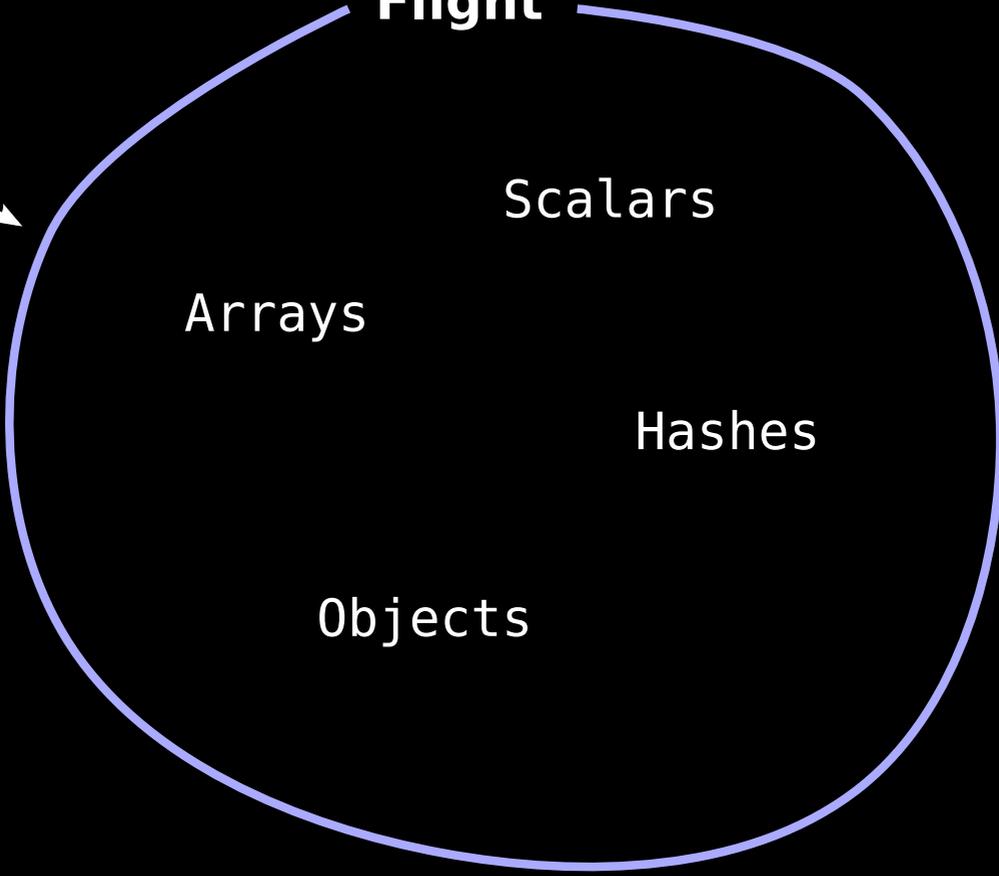
focus on the verbs

aggregate

transaction
boundary



Flight



bounded context

**Passenger
tracking**

**Luggage
tracking**

so, traditionally



Data Storage

Domain Object

Domain Object

Domain Object

Application Services

Remote Facade

Client

DTO

ACK/NAK

DTO

DTO

PassangerService

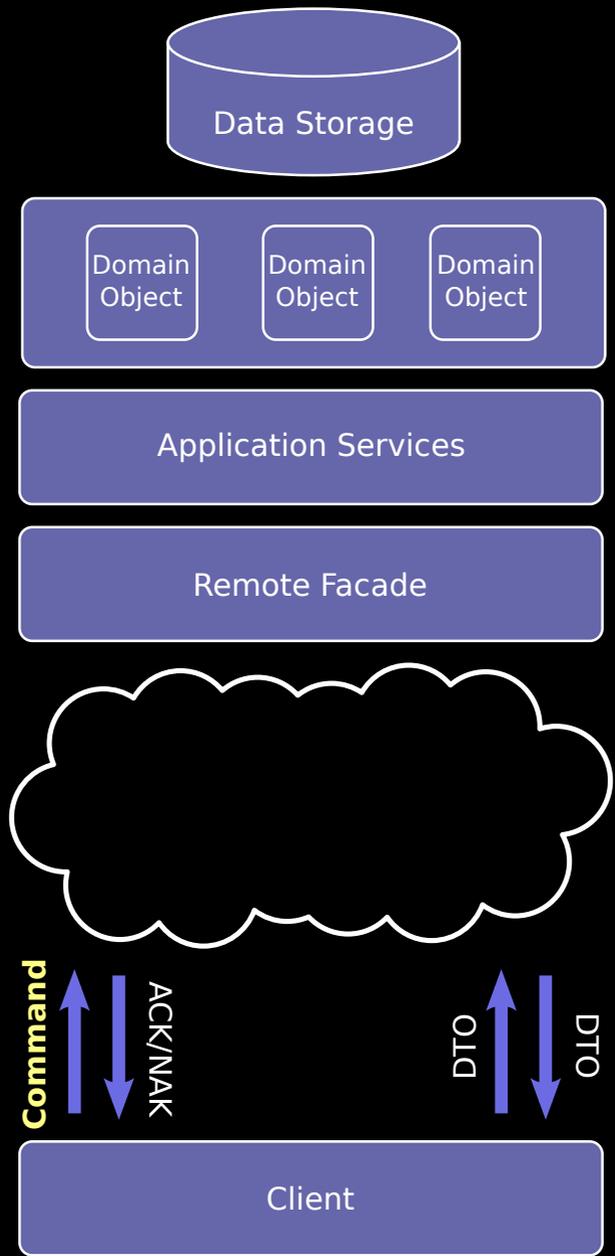
```
void PutPassengerInFirstClass(PassengerId)
Passenger GetPassenger(PassengerId)
ArrayRef[Passenger] GetPassengersWithName(Name)
ArrayRef[Passenger] GetFirstClassPassengers()
void ChangePassengerLocale(PassengerId, NewLocale)
void RegisterPassenger(Name, SSN, FlightId)
void EditPassengerDetails(PassengerDetails)
```

PassangerWriteService

```
void PutPassengerInFirstClass(PassengerId)
void ChangePassengerLocale(PassengerId, NewLocale)
void RegisterPassenger(Name, SSN, FlightId)
void EditPassengerDetails(PassengerDetails)
```

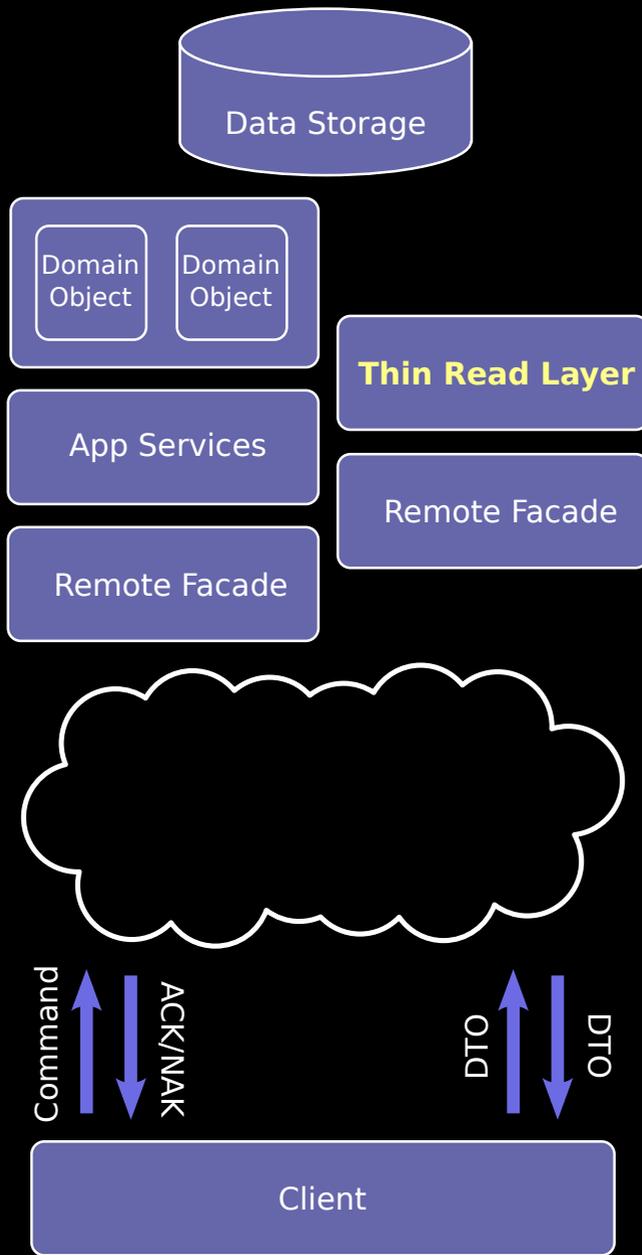
PassangerReadService

```
Passenger GetPassenger(PassengerId)
ArrayRef[Passenger] GetPassengersWithName(Name)
ArrayRef[Passenger] GetFirstClassPassengers()
```



the end

the end?



hm...

read-side/write-side

be normal

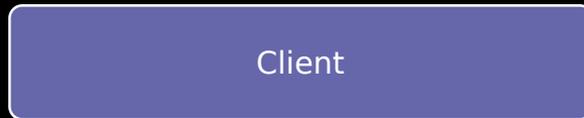
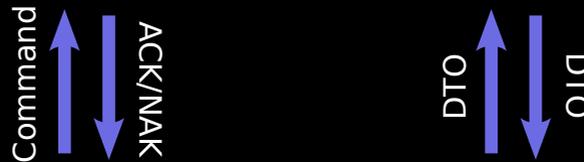
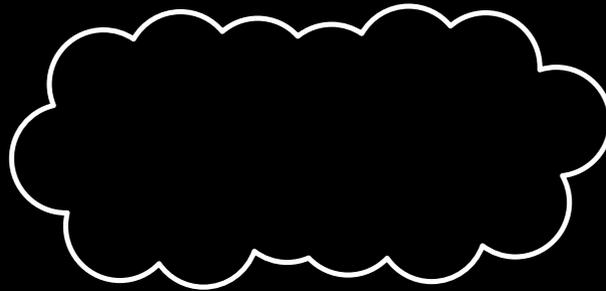
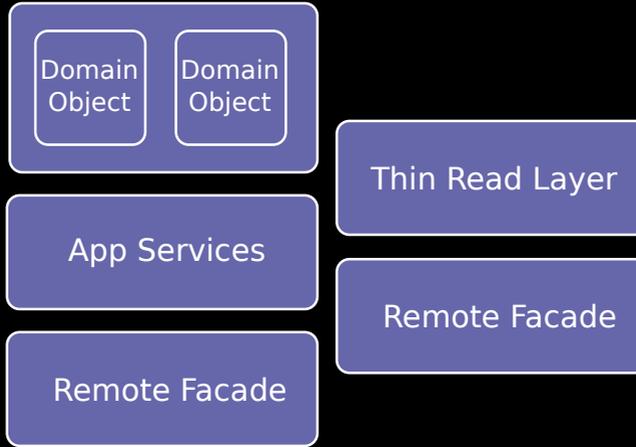
why?

Databases intended for
online transaction processing (OLTP)
are typically more normalized than
databases intended for
online analytical processing (OLAP).

- Wikipedia

reads are common

optimize for reads



```
graph LR; A[Passenger booked] --> B[Passenger Checked In]; B --> C[Passenger cleared security]; C --> D[Passenger boarded];
```

Passenger
booked

Passenger
Checked
In

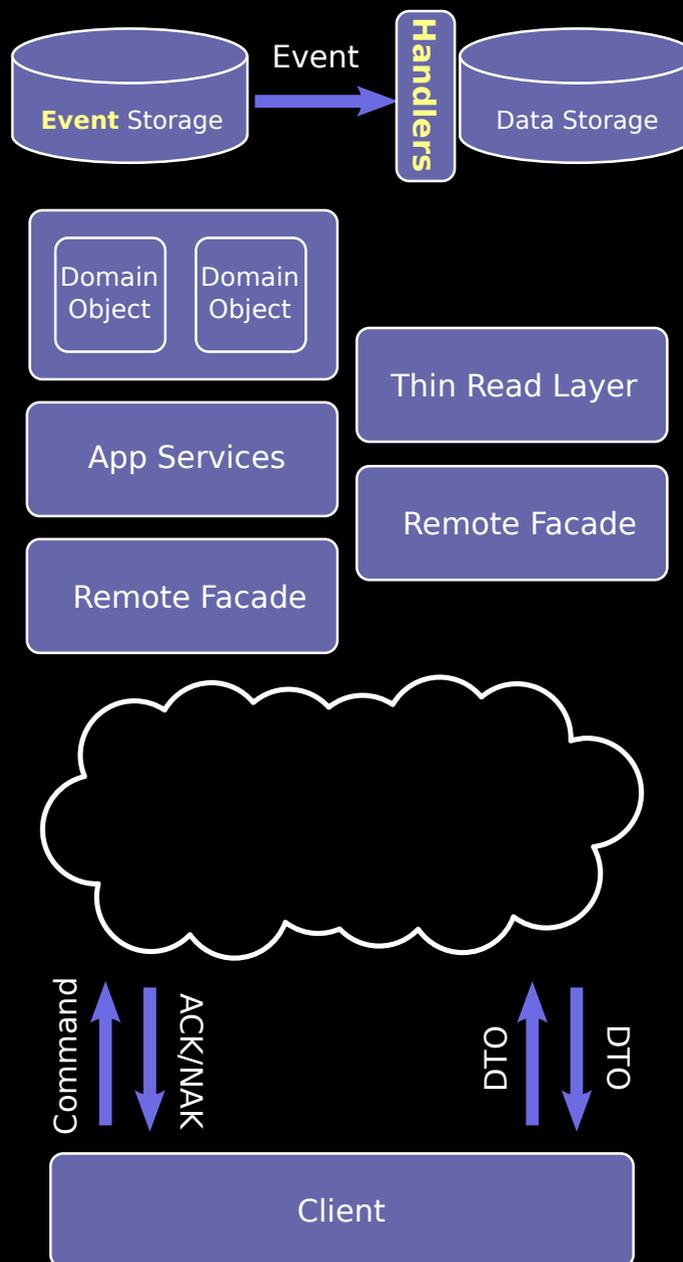
Passenger
cleared
security

Passenger
boarded

```
sum = foldl (+) 0
```

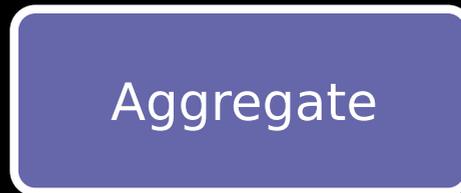
state = foldl apply empty

customize your read-side

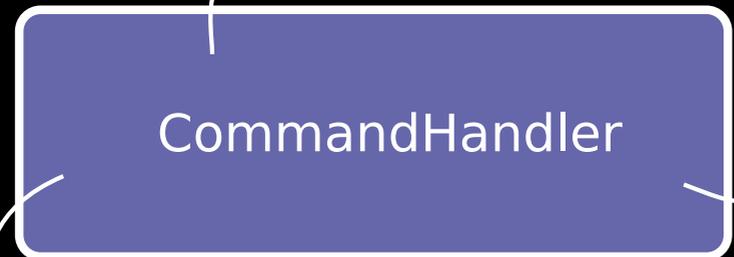


current state isn't always enough

need prediction FAIL



can call
methods on
an aggregate



can rebuild
an aggregate
from events

basically
holds your
business
logic



Command

Events table

Column name	Column type
AggregateId	Guid
Data	Blob
Version	Int

Aggregates table

Column name	Column type
Aggregateld	Guid
Type	Varchar
Version	Int

**Passenger
BC**

**Luggage
BC**

**Flight
BC**

Check-in

Drop luggage

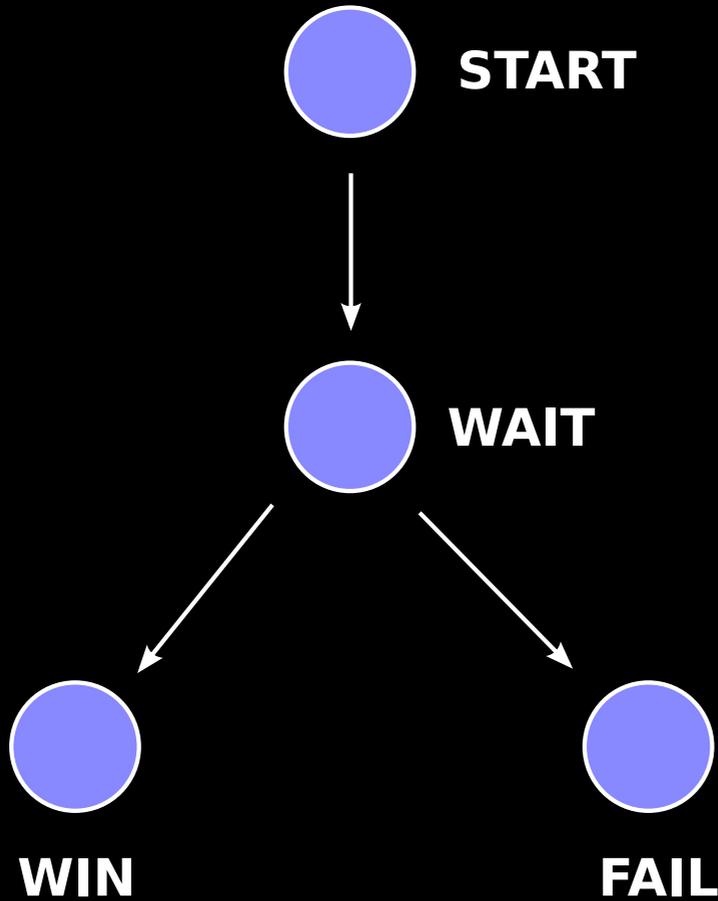
Passport control

Board plane

problem

consistency

saga



testing

Given

an aggregate in a certain state

When

an action performed on the aggregate

Then

a number of consequences

Given

a number of events

When

an action performed on the aggregate

Then

a number of consequences

Given

ArrayRef [Event]

When

an action performed on the aggregate

Then

a number of consequences

Given

ArrayRef[Event]

When

a command performed on the aggregate

Then

a number of consequences

Given

ArrayRef [Event]

When

Command

Then

a number of consequences

Given

ArrayRef [Event]

When

Command

Then

a number of events

Given

ArrayRef[Event]

When

Command

Then

ArrayRef[Event]

Given

`ArrayRef[Event]`

When

`Command`

Then

`ArrayRef[Event] | Exception`

team independence

agile

outsourcing

summary

more than one model

aggregates

CQRS

read side/write side

event sourcing

thank you