

Federal Agency Pursues Business Logic at the Speed of Big Data

Using jBPM, JDG and FUSE to integrate Microservices

George Batchvarov Solution Architect at NCI, Inc. 05/03/2017



#redhat #rhsummit

About the Presenter



About Us

Information about:

- George Batchvarov
 - 25 years of experience in IT in the private sector and the federal government
 - Wide range of technologies from Big Data analytics to high frequency transactional
 - LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/in/batchvarov/
- NCI, Inc.
 - Federal IT and professional services provider serving DoD, Intel, and civilian and health agencies
 - Specialize in top-notch IT modernization, program integrity and custom agile development solutions and services
 - For more information go to: www.nciinc.com



About Us

Key personnel:

- Dave Omondi lead developer
 - LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/in/dave-omondi-msc-oca-java-se-7-ccdh-80b71425/
- Ballu Chegu technical lead
 - Linkedin: https://www.linkedin.com/in/balluchegu/
- Nathan Cowan business analyst
 - Linkedin: https://www.linkedin.com/in/nathan-cowan-3ba80b53/
- Scott Lawrence project manager
 - LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/in/scottalawrence/





Mission

A federal agency is looking to modernize so they can:

- Provide better service to the public by improving their experience
- Increase compliance by separating involuntary mistakes from fraudulent behavior
- Protect privacy and prevent ID Theft
- Maintain a high level of security



Business Obstacles

The agency identified the following business challenges:

- Data volume billions of forms processed each year
- High complexity 74,000 pages of rules and regulations
- Ever-changing business logic the rules grow with 145,000 words annually
- Fluctuating workload 90% of the forms arrive within 3 months
- Human intervention around 20% of the forms require some type of manual intervention



Current State

Numerous legacy interfaces

- mostly batch/file oriented
- usually scheduled to run at a certain time
- dependencies resolved on batch/file level

Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) in infancy phase

- small number of common services
- most just a facade to the batch-based legacy processes

Integration through a mainframe VSAM based file



Current State Cons

Latency introduced by batched-based processing can amount to weeks delay for a single form

High level of code redundancy

- costly code updates
- error prone

Massive data copying

- network capacity is never enough :-)
- long-running jobs



Desired State

The federal agency seeks help changing to:

- Customer-centric approach
- Addressing most of the problems interactively during the form submission
- Processing of submissions on arrival
- Agility to maintain the complex rules and regulations
- Ability to scale up and down with the workload
- Minimal human intervention

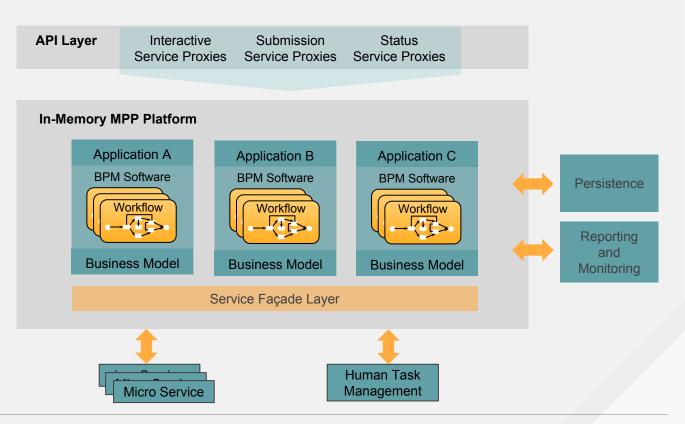


Principles

- Utilize Massive Parallel Processing (MPP) platform shared-nothing architecture
- Process in memory
- Bring the code to the data instead of the data to the code
- Organize the common functionality as micro services
- Use Business Process Management (BPM) software for integration



Logical Architecture



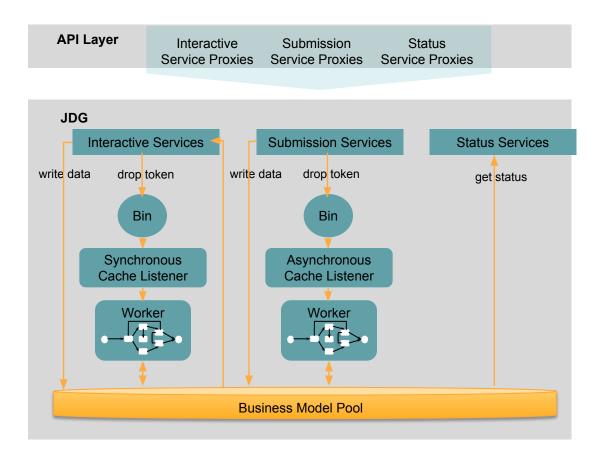


Software stack

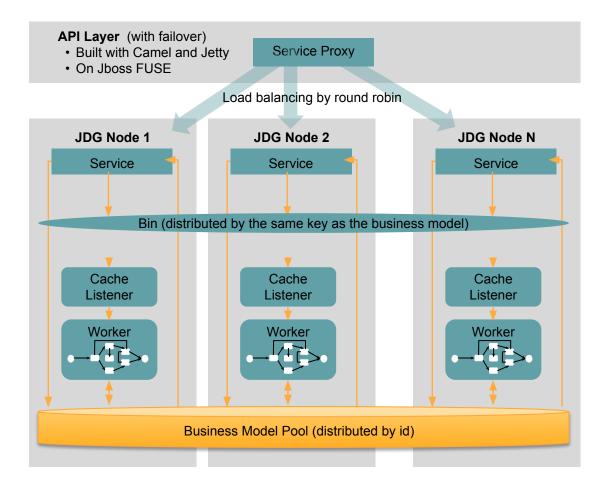
- MPP platform JBoss Data Grid (JDG)
- API Layer and microservices mocks JBoss FUSE
- BPM JBoss BPM (jBPM)
- Persistence database Oracle
- Human task management jBPM Business Central
- Reporting jBPM Business Central
- Monitoring JBoss Operations Network (JON)
- All components run in JBoss Enterprise Application Platform (EAP) container



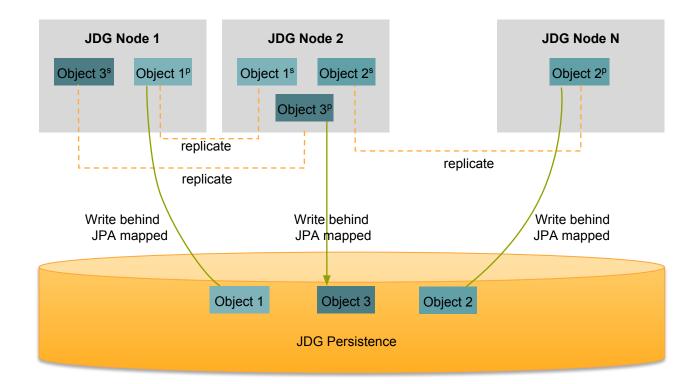
Service Design



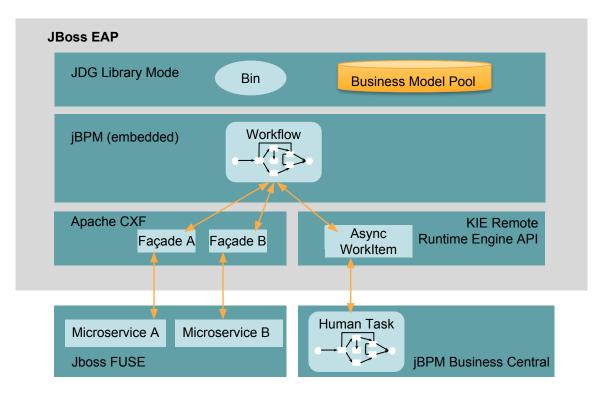
Parallelism Explained



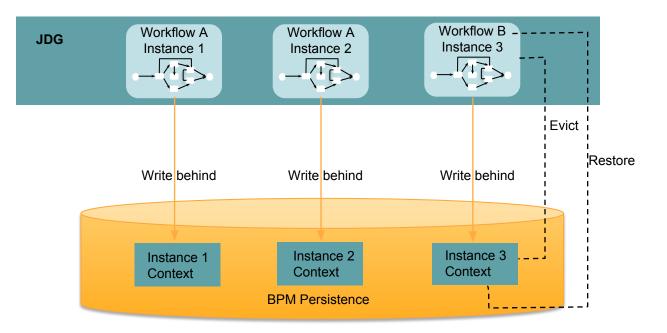
Persistence and High Availability



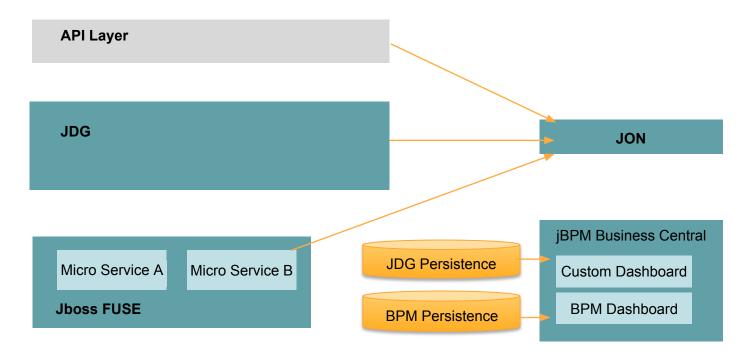
BPM, Micro Services, and Human Tasks



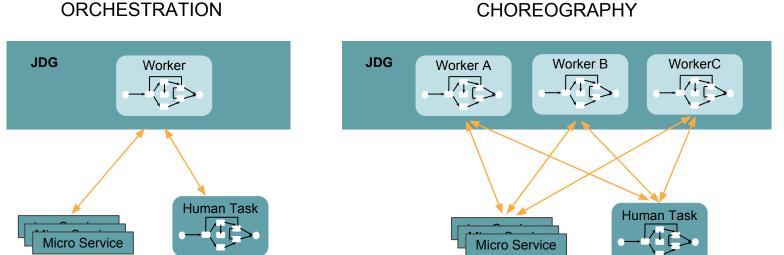
BPM Persistence



Reporting



Integration Patterns



ORCHESTRATION

DevOps and Continuous Integration

BitBucket as code repository

JIRA for agile and issue tracking

Confluence for documentation and Wiki pages

Bamboo to streamline our building process for continuous integration

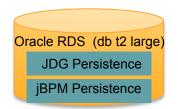
Dockerized architectural components to be able to quickly deploy and scale up





AWS Pilot Architecture

m1.large – 2 CPU, 7.5GB RAM, 200GB SSD m3.large – 2CPU, 7.5GB RAM, 200GB SSD db.t2.large – 2CPU, 8GB RAM, 400GB SSD



	JBoss EAP (m3 large)		JBoss EAP (m3 large)			JBoss EAP (m3 large)		
Cluster	JDG (Library Mode)		JDG (Library Mode)			JDG (Library Mode)		
	jBPM (embedded)		jBPM (embedded)			jBPM (embedded)		
	Apache KIE Remote API		Apache CXF	KIE Remote API		Apache CXF	KIE Remote API	
	JBoss FUSE (m1 large)	JBoss FUSE (m1 large) jBPM (m1 large)		rge)	JON (1 large)	
	API Layer		Human Tasks			Monitoring		
	Micro Services		Reporting					

Test Plan

- Pilot logic represents approximately 10% of the logic related to a medium complexity form
- In each test, we simulate continuous use with increasing load by increasing the number of service consumer threads until we reach a choke point
- First find the optimal concurrency level of the cache listener running a single node
- Second run the test for configuration of 2, 3 and 4 nodes and collect performance metrics



Performance Metrics

Single node (number of consumer threads)	4	8	16	20	24	28	32
Forms / sec	18.1	23.7	32.1	30.1	29.5	26.6	15.1

Multiple nodes	1	2	3	4
Forms / sec	32.1	52.5	71.2	99.0
Number of consumer threads		32	40	64

Replication factor of 1 used in all tests. 7% performance penalty when increasing the replication factor





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