Imagining Contract-Based Testing for Event-driven Architectures

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What Problem Are We Solving?

- Systems communicate to facilitate a process
- We need to know if that works
- We need to know if our changes will break it
- We need to know that without a bunch of manual clicking

Hi

- I'm Dave Copeland, Director of Engineering @ Stitch Fix
- We are a personal styling service
- eCommerce-like business model
- All internal operations are via applications and services the engineering team writes.
- Lots of HTTP, but lots more messages (in our case, RabbitMQ)

Example Problem

Packing Slip



emilysteinanderson@gmail.com

Hi Emily,

Thanks for letting us style Fix #3 for you. We hope you love it.

367-A Burgundy 194-367	Μ	Willow & Clay Seurat Polka Dot Crew-Neck Sweater		\$88.00
659-A Black 210-659	Μ	LA MADE Jemma Dot-Trimmed Tie-Waist Cardigan		\$48.00
912-A Blue 241-912	Μ	Splendid Louisa Striped Tab-Sleeve Knit Sh	rt	\$84.00
969-A Black 215-969	Μ	Tart Rayment Hi-Lo Peplum Knit Top		\$48.00
092-A Navy 209-092	4	Miss Me Deena Rhinestone Button Denim		\$48.00
Don't lose your	stylin	g fee!	Subtotal	\$316.00
It will be credited towards			Buy 5 discount: 25%*	-\$79.00
any items you keep in this Fix.			Styling fee: purchase credit	-\$20.00
			Total	\$217.00
* You must purchase all five items to receive a 25% discount.			Note: Additional Sales Tax may apply	



Hi Emily,

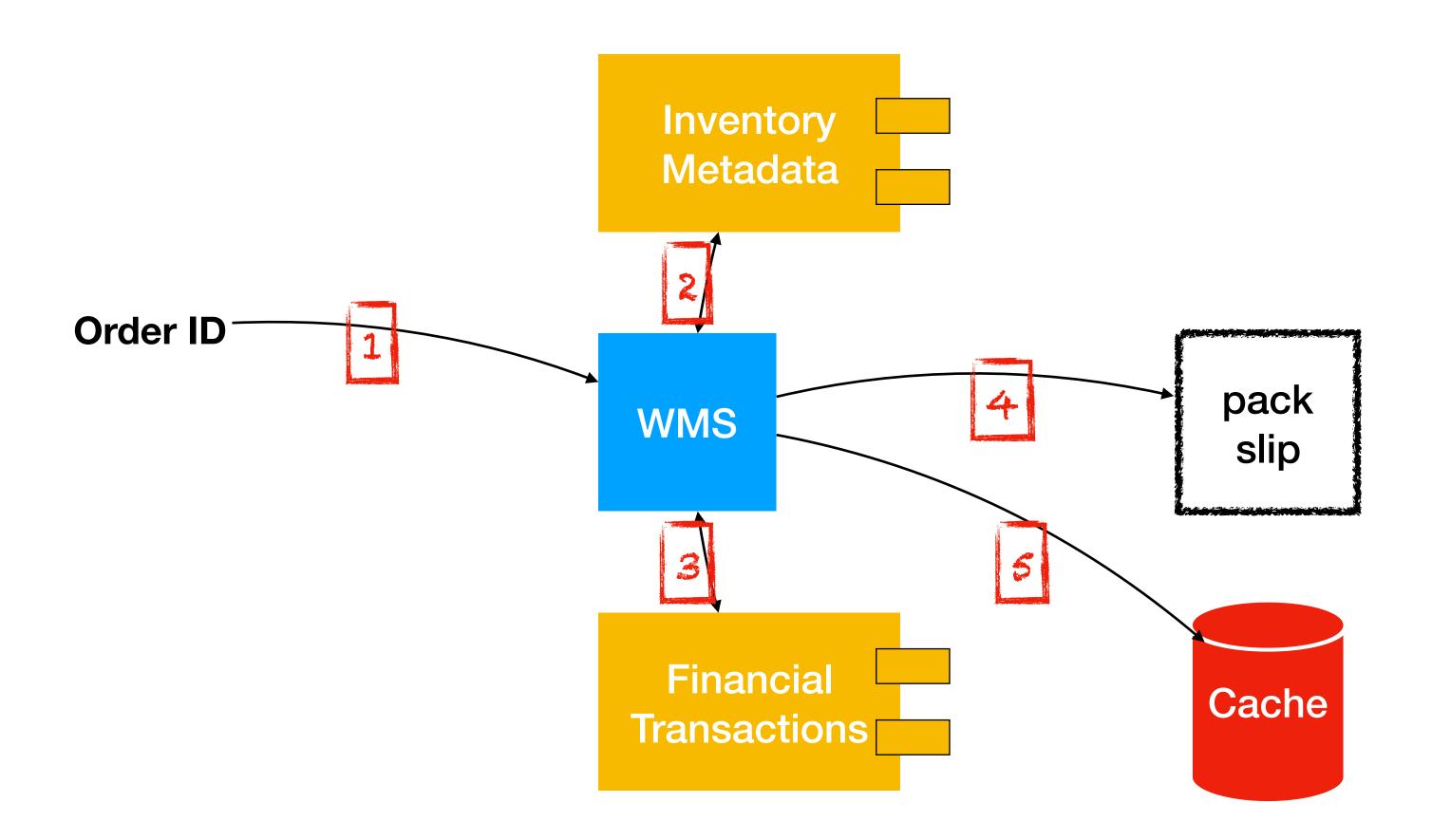
Order ID

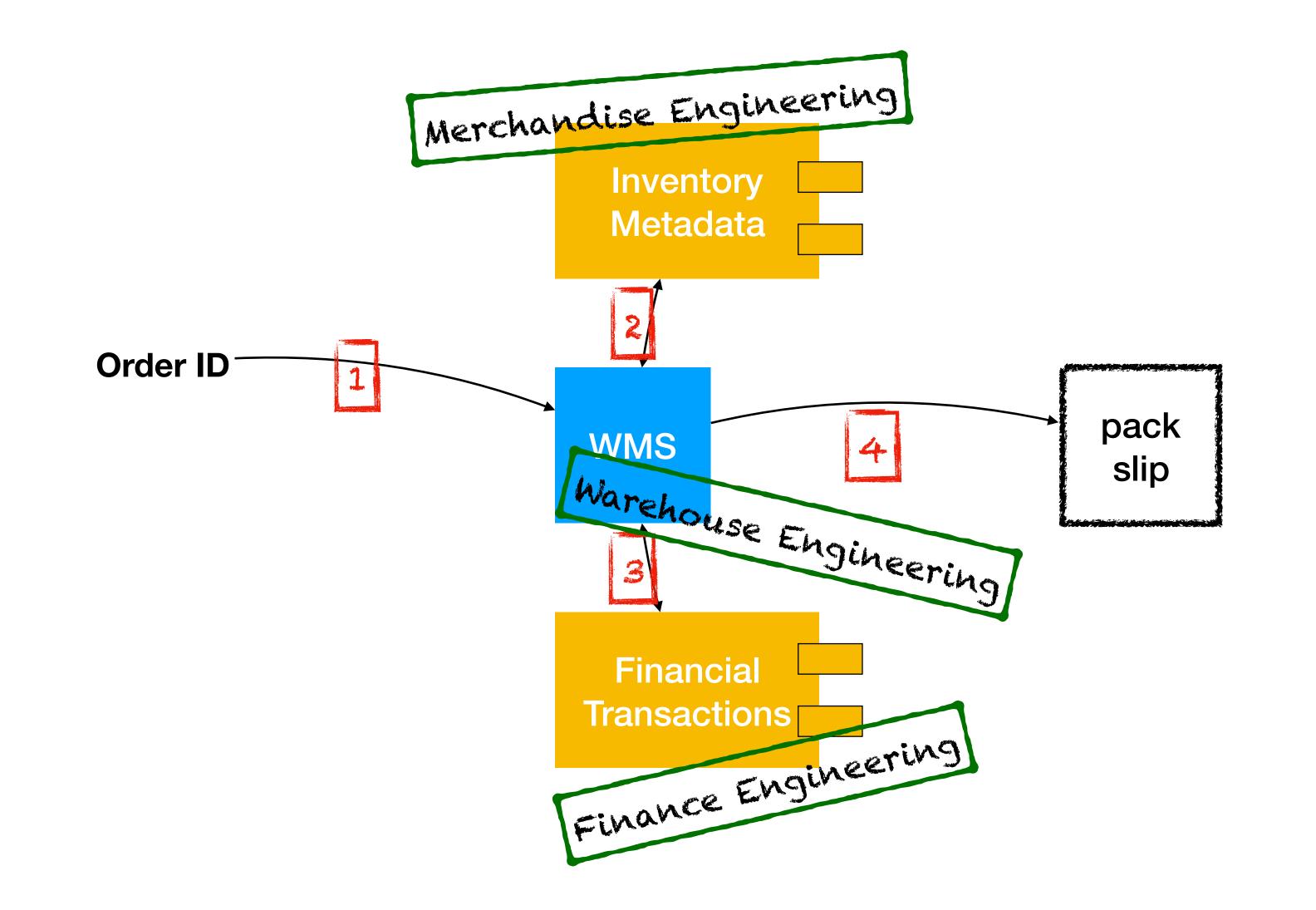
Thanks for letting us style Fix #3 for you. We hope you love it.

Items handpicked for you by <i>Arielle</i>					
367-A Burgundy 194-367	М	Willow & Clay Seurat Polka Dot Crew-Neck Sweater		\$88.00	
659-A Black 210-659	Μ	LA MADE Jemma Dot-Trimmed Tie-Wai	\$48.00		
912-A Blue 241-912	Μ	Splendid Louisa Striped Tab-Sleeve Kni	t Shirt	\$84.00	
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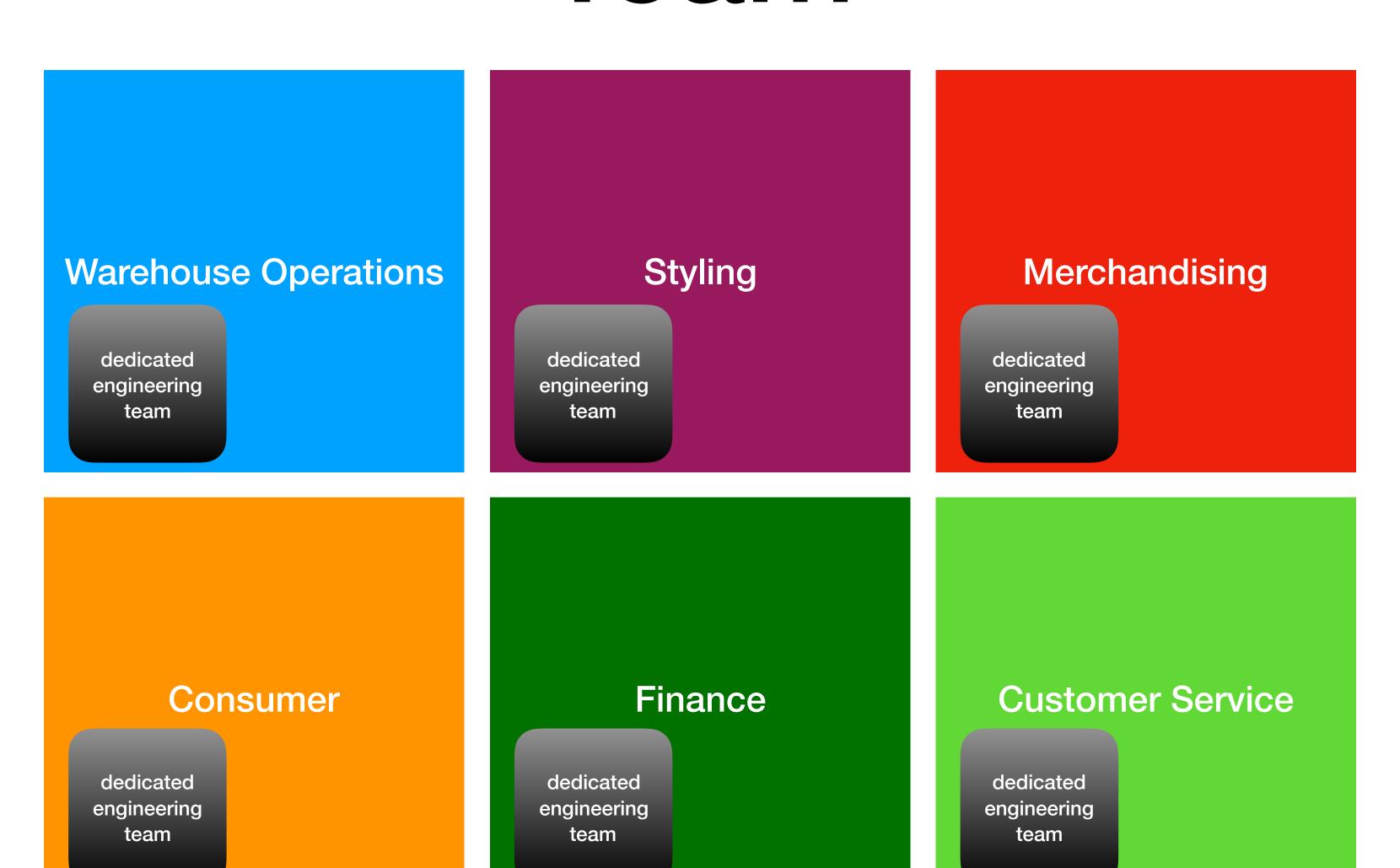
Items

Charging & Discount Logic

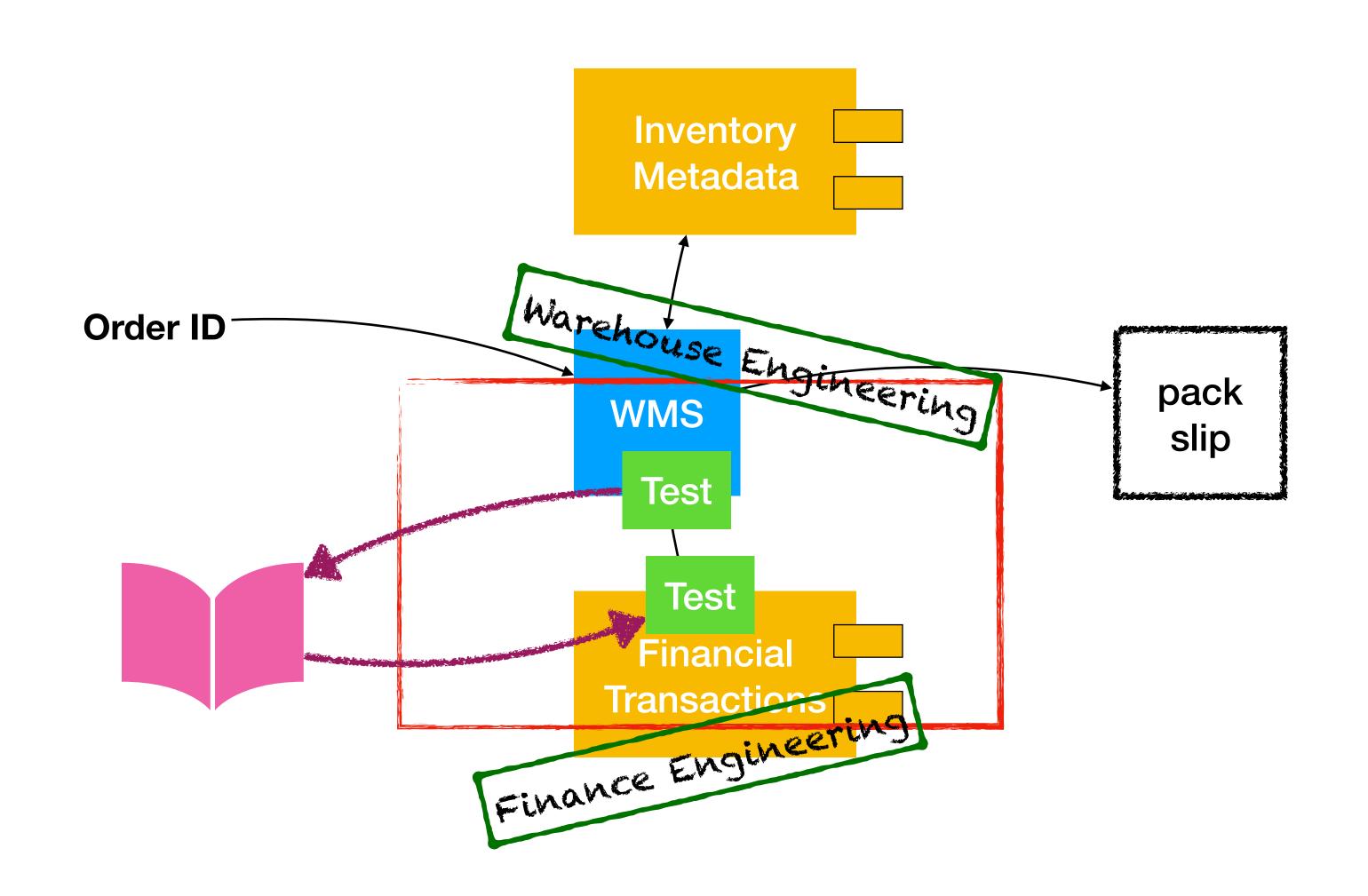




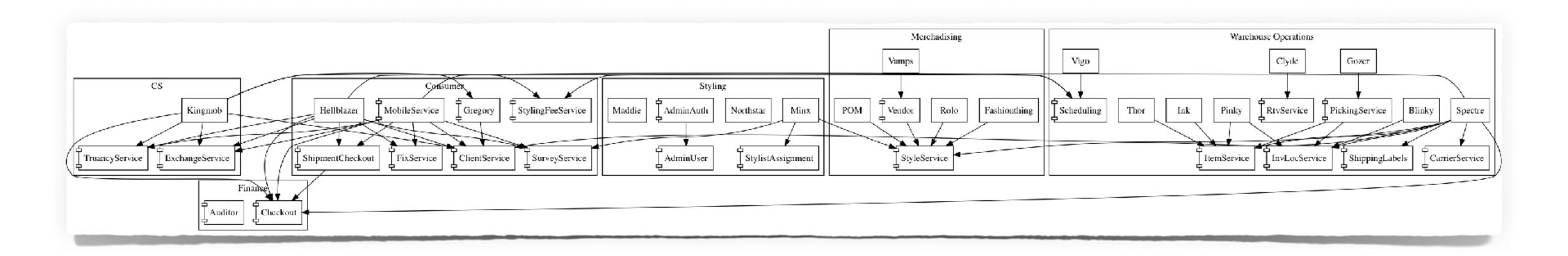
Team



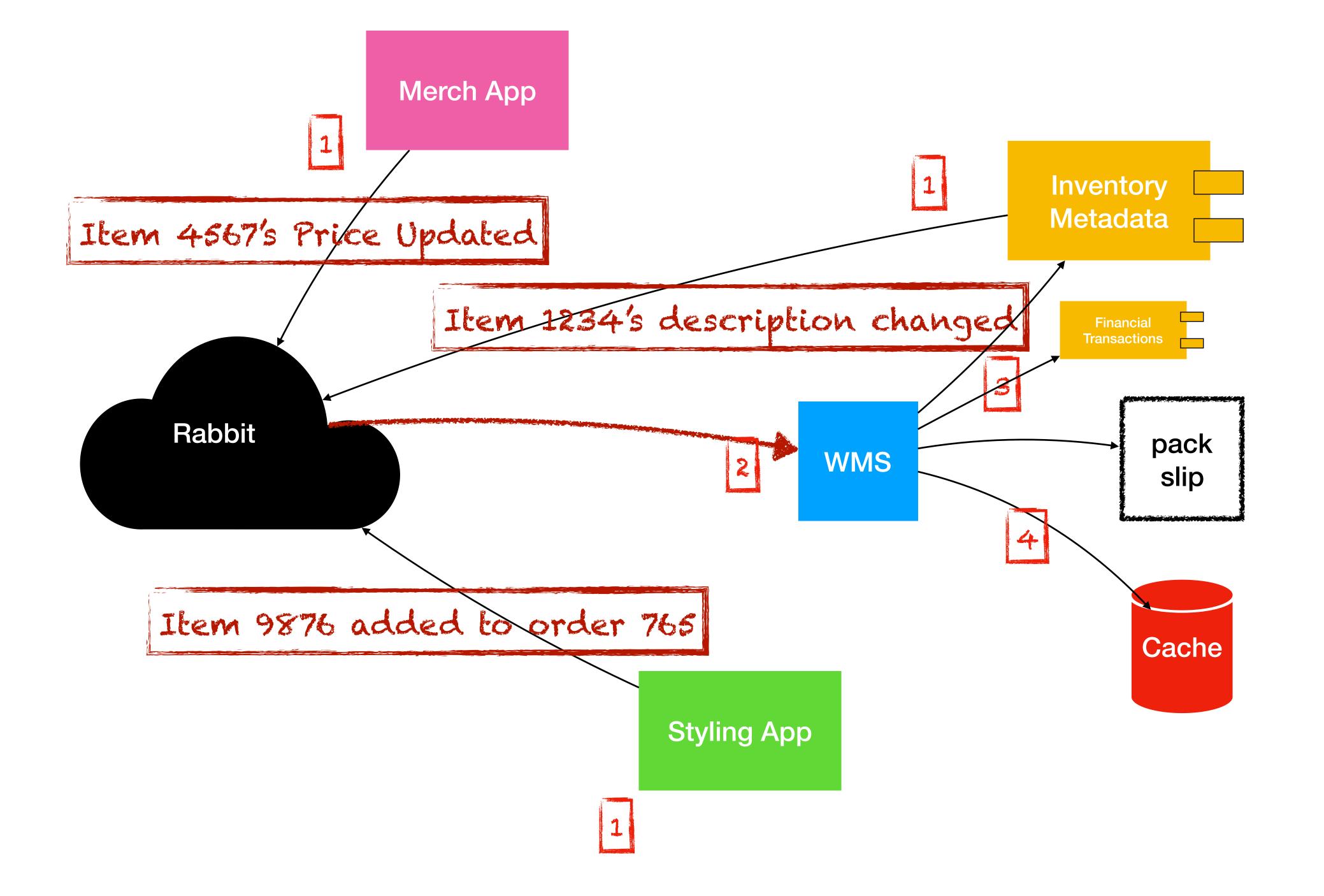
Consumer-Driven Contracts



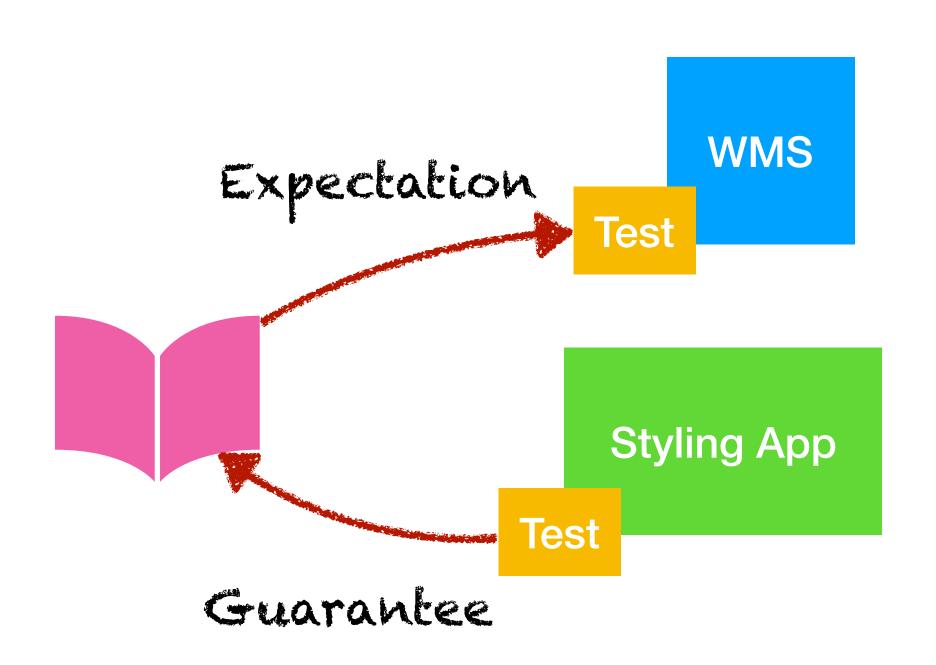
The great thing about synchronous services...



- You know at deploy/test/CI-time who calls what
- You could codify that as contracts
- If all contracts are satisfied, end-to-end behavior is still good.



How might this work?



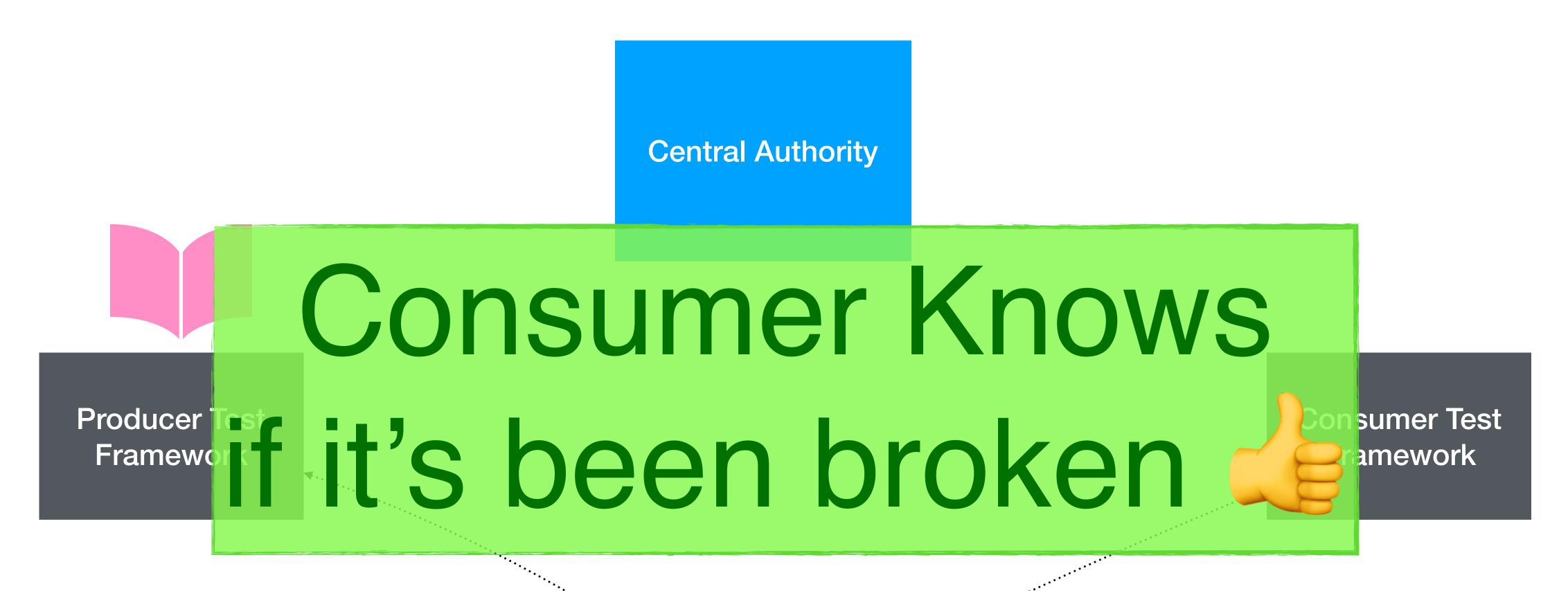
Guarantees

- Payload schema
- Metadata guarantees:
 - routing key
 - headers/metadata
- Some sort of identifier "what guarantee might I expect?"

Expectations

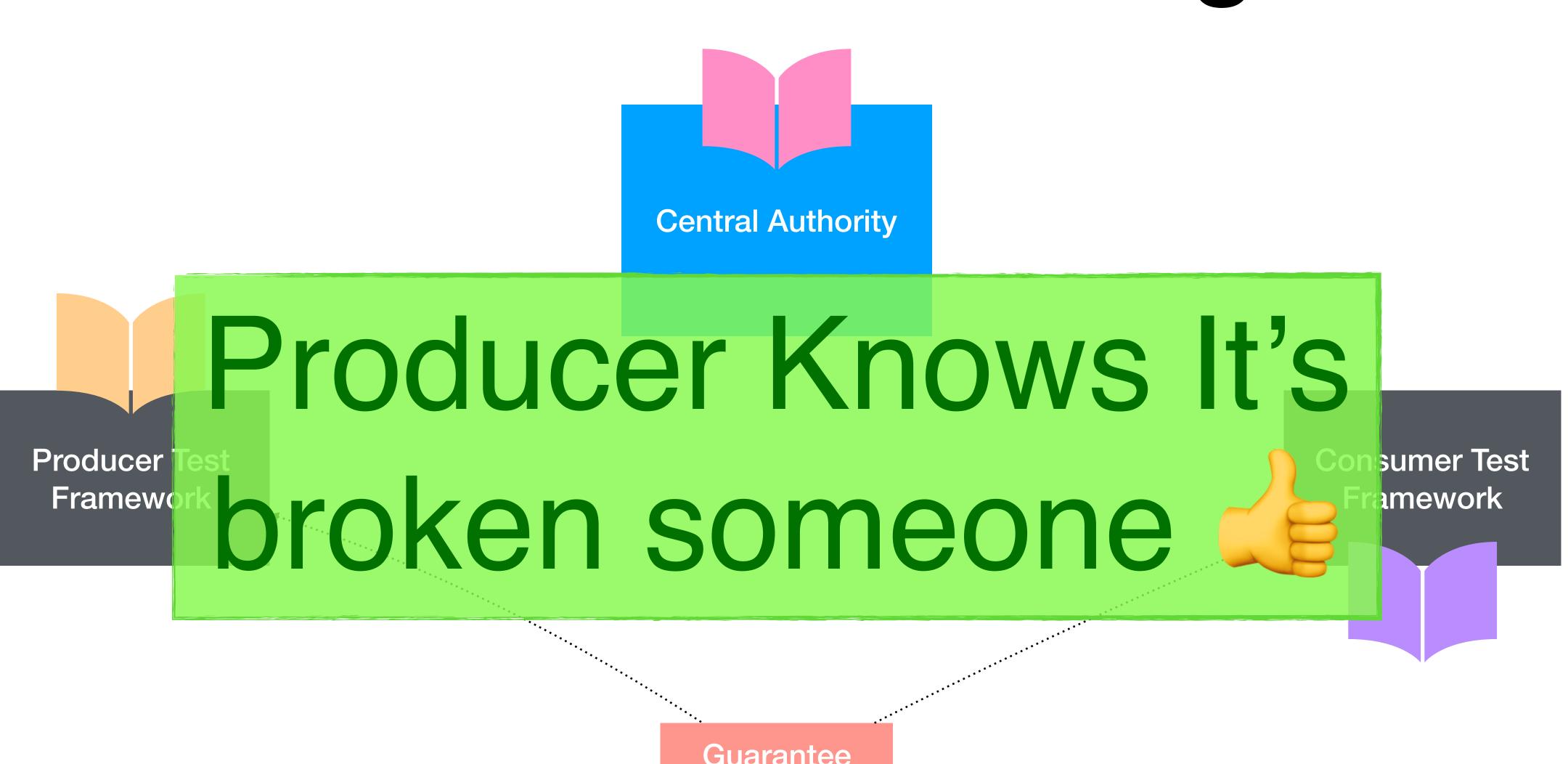
- Id of the guarantee that is expecrted
- Schema that the payload must conform to
- Metadata expectations
- Ability to feed into several different test cases

Safe Consumer Changes



Guarantee Definition

Safe Producer Changes



Guarantee Definition

Failures

CONSUMER	No Guarantee Exists	Code Might Never Execute
	Guarantee Exists, my Test Fails	Consumer Fails in Production
PRODUCER	Expectation Exists, my Schema/Examples Aren't compatible	Consumer Fails in Production

Side Benefits

- Listens for messages in production
- Anything with no guarantee → alert/notify
- Guarantees for messages not sent after X days → alert/notify
- Could document actual realtime dependencies!
 - Understanding implementation of a business process becomes easier!

Verification Hand-waving



- Guarantee is a Schema
- Expectation is a Schema
- Isn't this just "check that everyone's schemas are the same?"
- Not necessarily:
 - Enforcing equivalence is tight coupling we want to avoid
 - Guarantee must subsume the Expectation

Subsume Example Guarantee Schema

```
"namespace": "item_events",
   "type": "record",
   "name": "ItemPriceChange",
   "fields": [
        {"name": "item_id", "type": "string" },
        {"name": "old_price", "type": "int" },
        {"name": "new_price", "type": "int" }
]
```

• Our consumer just needs item_id and new_price

Subsume Example Expected Schema

```
"namespace": "item_events",
    "type": "record",
    "name": "ItemPriceChange",
    "fields": [
        {"name": "item_id", "type": "string" },
        {"name": "old_price", "type": "int" }
]
```

• The guarantee schema subsumes this one—there's nothing here we aren't getting from the producer

Subsume Example Guarantee Schema Changes

 Consumers don't care about user_id, so this still subsumes consumer's schema.

Subsume Example Guarantee Schema Changes

```
"namespace": "item_events",
   "type": "record",
   "name": "ItemPriceChange",
   "fields": [
        {"name": "item_id", "type": "string" },
        {"name": "old_price", "type": "int" },
        {"name": "updated_price", "type": "int" },
]
```

 Consumers rely on new_price, so this no longer subsumes their schema's

Subsume Example New Expected Schema

```
"namespace": "item_events",
   "type": "record",
   "name": "ItemPriceChange",
   "fields": [
        {"name": "item_id", "type": "string" },
        {"name": "old_price", "type": "int" },
        {"name": "reason", "type": "string" }
]
```

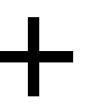
• The guarantee schema no longer subsumes this one!

Confounders

- Schemas are complex can we programmatically check subsumption?
- How to uniquely identify guarantees w/out coupling?
 - styling_app_changes_order_items BAD
 - changes_order_items TOO GENERIC?
- Easily actually writing and managing these tests
- Oh, and actually building this:)

Me +









ItemPricerUpdater Spec

```
before do
 updater.update(item,new_price)
end
it "should update the item's price" do
 expect(item.price).to eq(new price)
end
it "should send a message about it" do
  expect(Pwwka::Transmitter).to have_sent_message(
    matching_schema: :item_price_change,
    identified_by: :price_change,
    payload_including: {
      item: {
        id: item.id,
        new_price: new_price,
        old_price: original_price,
  on_routing_key: "sf.item_price_change"
end
```

ItemPricerUpdater Spec

```
expect(Pwwka::Transmitter).to have_sent_message(
 matching_schema: :item_price_change,
  identified by: :price change,
 payload including: {
    item:
      id: item.id,
      new price: new price,
      old price: original price,
```

ItemPricerUpdater Schema

```
"type": "object",
"required": ["item"],
"properties": {
  "item": {
    "type": "object",
    "required": ["id", "new_price", "old price"],
    "properties": {
      "id": {"type": "integer"},
      "new_price": {"type": "string"},
      "old price": {"type": "string"}
```

ItemPricerUpdater Guarantee

```
"id": "price_change",
schema":
 "type": "object",
 "required": [ "item" ],
 "properties": {
    "item": {
     "type": "object",
     "required": [ "id", "new_price", "old_price"],
     "properties": {
        "id": { "type": "integer" },
        "new_price": { "type": "string" },
        "old_price": { "type": "string" }
"metadata": {
 "routing_key": "sf.item_price_change"
"example_payload": {
 "item": {
    "new_price": "34.45",
   "old_price": "12.34"
```

PriceCache Spec

```
it "updates the cache with the new price" do
                                 Finds the guarantee with this ID
  payload = receive_message(
    guaranteed_by: :price_change,
    expected_schema: :price_cache_price_change,
    app_name: "financial_data_warehouse",
    use_case: "cache_plice")
                                    Make sure it matches MY schema
  cached_item = PriceCacheHandler.cache[payload["item"]
["id"]]
             Publish my expectation if all goes well
  expect(cached_item).to eq(payload["item"]["new price"])
end
```

ItemPricerUpdater Guarantee

```
"app name": "wms",
'guarantee_id": "price_change"
schema: {
  "type": "object",
 "required": [ "item" ],
 "properties": {
    "item": {
     "type": "object",
     "required": [ "id", "new_price" ],
     "properties": {
        "id": { "type": "integer" },
       "new_price": { "type": "string" }
"example_payload": {
 "item": {
   "id": 1234,
    "new_price": "34.12"
```

PackSlip Spec

```
receive message(
  guaranteed by: :price change,
  expected schema: :pack slip new price,
  app name: "wms",
  use case: "pack slip exists",
  override sample: {
    "item" => { "id" => item id, "new price" => price }
        Override the published sample
 (checks the overridden payload against schemas)
```

It Works!



It Works!

```
~/Projects/StitchFix/event-lawyer>
```

Let's Break Something

```
"app name": "wms",
"use_case": "pack_slip_exists",
"guarantee id": "price change",
"schema": {
 "type": "object",
 "required": [ "item" ],
 "properties": {
   "item": {
     "type": "object",
     "properties": {
       "reason": { "type": "string" },
       new_price: { cype: scring
"example_payload": {
 "item": {
   "id": 1234,
   "new price": "34.12",
   "reason" · "markdown"
```

It Catches It!



How Real is This?

- The code is on GitHub: https://github.com/davetron5000/event_lawyer
- It's in Ruby (sorry not sorry)
- I think this has potential as a concept!

Thanks!!

Dave Copeland @davetron5000

Get a job: http://multithreaded.stitchfix.com/careers/

Read my blog: http://naildrivin5.com