

Please visit website: <http://cxyroad.com>

```
</plugin>
  </plugins>
</build>
```

```
</project>
```

```
...
```

现在让我们看看我们的`application.yml`管理我们的财产。

```
...
```

```
server:
  port: 9090
spring:
  data:
    mongodb:
      database: account_deposits
      host: localhost
      port: 27017
  logging:
    level:
      org:
        springframework:
          data:
            mongodb:
              core:
                MongoTemplate: DEBUG
  redis:
    pubsub:
      topic: deposit_event
```

```
...
```

现在是我们创建实体来将数据持久化到数据库的时候了。

```
...
```

```
package org.vaslabs.deposit.entity;

import lombok.Data;
import lombok.Getter;
import lombok.Setter;
```

```

import org.springframework.data.annotation.Id;
import org.springframework.data.mongodb.core.mapping.Document;

@Data
@Document(collection = "accounts")
@Getter
@Setter
public class Deposit {
    @Id
    private String id;
    private String accountNumber;
    private String firstName;
    private String lastName;
    private double amount;
}

...

```

现在是我们创建`writemodel`的时候了，它将作为我们的命令对象。

```

...

package org.vaslabs.deposit.writemodel;

import lombok.Data;
import lombok.Getter;
import lombok.Setter;

@Data
@Getter
@Setter
public class DepositCommand {
    private String accountNumber;
    private String firstName;
    private String lastName;
    private double amount;
}

...

```

让我们从事件处理的角度来看配置，其中服务将能够将事件传播到redis pub/sub。

```

...

package org.vaslabs.deposit.config;

```

```

import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Value;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;
import
org.springframework.data.redis.connection.RedisConnectionFactory;
import org.springframework.data.redis.core.RedisTemplate;
import org.springframework.data.redis.listener.ChannelTopic;
import
org.springframework.data.redis.serializer.GenericJackson2JsonRedisSeri
alizer;

```

```

@Configuration
public class EventHandlerConfig {

    @Value("${redis.pubsub.topic}")
    private String topic;

    @Bean
    public RedisTemplate<String, Object>
redisTemplate(RedisConnectionFactory redisConnectionFactory){
        RedisTemplate<String, Object> redisTemplate = new
RedisTemplate<>();
        redisTemplate.setConnectionFactory(redisConnectionFactory);
        redisTemplate.setValueSerializer(new
GenericJackson2JsonRedisSerializer());
        return redisTemplate;
    }

    @Bean
    public ChannelTopic channelTopic(){
        return new ChannelTopic(topic);
    }
}

```

...

让我们创建一个存储库来处理包装为存储库的数据库逻辑。

...

```

package org.vaslabs.deposit.respositories;

import org.springframework.data.mongodb.repository.MongoRepository;
import org.vaslabs.deposit.entity.Deposit;

public interface DepositRepository extends MongoRepository<Deposit,

```

```
String> {  
}
```

```
...
```

让我们创建一个控制器来处理来自客户端的请求。

```
...
```

```
package org.vaslabs.deposit.controller;  
  
import org.springframework.http.MediaType;  
import org.springframework.http.ResponseEntity;  
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.PostMapping;  
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestBody;  
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;  
import org.vaslabs.deposit.command.handler.DepositCommandHandler;  
import org.vaslabs.deposit.entity.Deposit;  
import org.vaslabs.deposit.writemodel.DepositCommand;  
  
@RestController  
public class DepositController {  
  
    private final DepositCommandHandler depositCommandHandler;  
  
    public DepositController(DepositCommandHandler  
depositCommandHandler) {  
        this.depositCommandHandler = depositCommandHandler;  
    }  
  
    @PostMapping(value = "/deposit", consumes =  
MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON_VALUE)  
    public ResponseEntity<Deposit> saveDeposit(@RequestBody  
DepositCommand depositCommand){  
        return  
ResponseEntity.ok().body(this.depositCommandHandler.handle(depositC  
ommand));  
    }  
  
}  
  
...
```

现在是我们编写处理程序的时候了，它将处理传入的命令。

...

```
package org.vaslabs.deposit.command.handler;

import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import org.springframework.data.redis.core.RedisTemplate;
import org.springframework.data.redis.core.StringRedisTemplate;
import org.springframework.data.redis.core.ValueOperations;
import org.springframework.data.redis.serializer.StringRedisSerializer;

public class DepositCommandHandler {
    private static final Logger LOG = LoggerFactory.getLogger(DepositCommandHandler.class);
    private final RedisTemplate<String, String> redisTemplate;
    private final StringRedisTemplate stringRedisTemplate;
    private final ValueOperations<String, String> opsForString;

    public DepositCommandHandler(RedisTemplate<String, String> redisTemplate,
                                StringRedisTemplate stringRedisTemplate,
                                ValueOperations<String, String> opsForString) {
        this.redisTemplate = redisTemplate;
        this.stringRedisTemplate = stringRedisTemplate;
        this.opsForString = opsForString;
    }

    public void save(DepositEvent depositEvent) {
        try {
            LOG.info("Saving deposit event: {}", depositEvent);
            opsForString.set(depositEvent.getId(), depositEvent.getMessage());
        } catch (IOException e) {
            LOG.error("error while parsing message");
        }
    }
}
```

...

让我们看看`ViewAccountRepository`，它将与实际的数据库进行交互以进行不同的查询。

...

```
package org.vaslabs.view_account.repositories;

import org.springframework.data.mongodb.repository.MongoRepository;
import org.springframework.data.mongodb.repository.Query;
import org.vaslabs.view_account.entity.Deposit;

public interface ViewAccountRepository extends
    MongoRepository<Deposit, String> {
    @Query("{ 'accountNumber': ?0 }")
    Deposit findByAccountNumber(String accountNumber);
}
```

...

让我们看看我们的`ViewAccountController`，它将处理传入的请求。

...

```
package org.vaslabs.view_account.controller;

import org.springframework.http.ResponseEntity;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.GetMapping;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.PathVariable;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;
import org.vaslabs.view_account.entity.Deposit;
import org.vaslabs.view_account.query.handler.DepositQueryHandler;

@RestController
public class ViewAccountController {
    private final DepositQueryHandler depositQueryHandler;

    public ViewAccountController(DepositQueryHandler depositQueryHandler) {
        this.depositQueryHandler = depositQueryHandler;
    }

    @GetMapping("/{accountNumber}")
    public ResponseEntity<Deposit> getDeposit(@PathVariable String accountNumber) {
        Deposit deposit = depositQueryHandler.getDeposit(accountNumber);
        return ResponseEntity.ok(deposit);
    }
}
```

```

import java.util.List;

@RestController
public class ViewAccountController {

    private final DepositQueryHandler depositQueryHandler;

    public ViewAccountController(DepositQueryHandler
depositQueryHandler) {
        this.depositQueryHandler = depositQueryHandler;
    }

    @GetMapping(value = "/deposit/{accountNumber}")
    public ResponseEntity<Deposit>
findbyAccountNumber(@PathVariable("accountNumber") String
accountNumber){
        return
ResponseEntity.ok().body(this.depositQueryHandler.handleByAccountNu
mber(accountNumber));
    }

    @GetMapping(value = "/deposit")
    public ResponseEntity<List<Deposit>> findAll(){
        return
ResponseEntity.ok().body(this.depositQueryHandler.handleAll());
    }

}
...

```

现在来看看`ViewAccountQueryHandler`，它将处理来自用户的查询/项目。

```

...

package org.vaslabs.view_account.query.handler;

import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Service;
import org.vaslabs.view_account.entity.Deposit;
import org.vaslabs.view_account.respositories.ViewAccountRepository;

import java.util.List;

```

```

@Service
public class ViewAccountQueryHandler {

    private static final Logger LOGGER =
        LoggerFactory.getLogger(ViewAccountQueryHandler.class);

    private final ViewAccountRepository viewAccountRepository;

    public ViewAccountQueryHandler(ViewAccountRepository
viewAccountRepository) {
        this.viewAccountRepository = viewAccountRepository;
    }

    public Deposit handleByAccountNumber(String accountNumber) {
        LOGGER.info("before querying the database, accountNumber: {}",
accountNumber);
        return
this.viewAccountRepository.findByAccountNumber(accountNumber);
    }

    public List<Deposit> handleAll(){
        return this.viewAccountRepository.findAll();
    }
}
...

```

如果一切顺利，您应该可以看到读取数据库中的数据，因为它是由事件异步填充的。观察下面的输出，它清楚地表明，我们已经取得了API只是通过提供一些readall查询，它也收到了事件，并成功地解析和持久化，在读存储。



qery API的输出，显示事件接收和qery处理。

使用CQRS的优点和缺点：

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命令查询责任分离（CQRS）模式也不例外，它有自己的优点和缺点。它是在软件设计中处理数据操作的独特方法，提供了几个优点。首先，它通过分离读取

和写入操作来增强性能，允许每个操作针对其特定用例进行优化。在具有各种读写模式的复杂系统中，这可以显著提高性能。对于读取，数据可以以视图模型的形式进行非规范化，这些视图模型针对用户界面进行了优化，从而减少了昂贵的连接数量，否则如果将单个数据模型用于读取和写入，则可能需要昂贵的连接。对于写入，系统可以数据的事务完整性和一致性。

尽管CQRS有其优点，但也并非没有缺点。随着CQRS的引入，系统的复杂性会显著增加。开发人员必须管理和同步两个独立的模型，这可能会使代码库和架构复杂化。它需要对领域有透彻的理解，并且对于简单的CRUD应用程序来说通常是多余的，因为在这些应用程序中，开销并不能证明其好处是合理的。

CQRS的另一个挑战是数据一致性。使用单独的阅读和写数据模型，存在陈旧读取的风险—其中读取模型尚未更新以反映最新的写入。在需要高一致性的系统中尤其如此。开发人员需要仔细设计系统，以处理最终的一致性，并确保应用程序可以容忍一定程度的数据陈旧。

结论：

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命令查询责任隔离（Command Query Responsibility Segregation, CQRS）模式在优化和扩展复杂的软件系统方面具有明显的优势，特别是在微服务架构中。它允许通过分离读和写操作来有针对性地提高性能。然而，它的采用带来了数据一致性方面的复杂性和挑战。当业务逻辑和数据模型的复杂性证明开销合理时，应该考虑CQRS，而不是将其作为简单应用程序的默认方法。明智地实施CQRS可以产生强大的和可维护的系统，这些系统能够很好地适应不断变化的需求。

原文链接: <https://juejin.cn/post/7360961068166856745>