

 Seamless

 Integrated

 Consistent

 Personalised

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retail systems for a digital world

Enactor Training Course Architecture Introduction

Architecture Introduction

- Point of Sale, CRM & Loyalty, Store Inventory & Order Management

- Product Goals
 - Cover all digital channels
 - Consistency of customer interaction across channels
 - Right balance of decentralised and centralised function
 - Right balance of online/offline functions
 - Ease of integration
 - Ability to support rapid change

- Service Oriented Architecture (SOA)
- Model View Controller (MVC)
- Object Oriented Design (OOD)
- Process based application development

- Application Processes
 - Control flow and behaviour inside applications and services

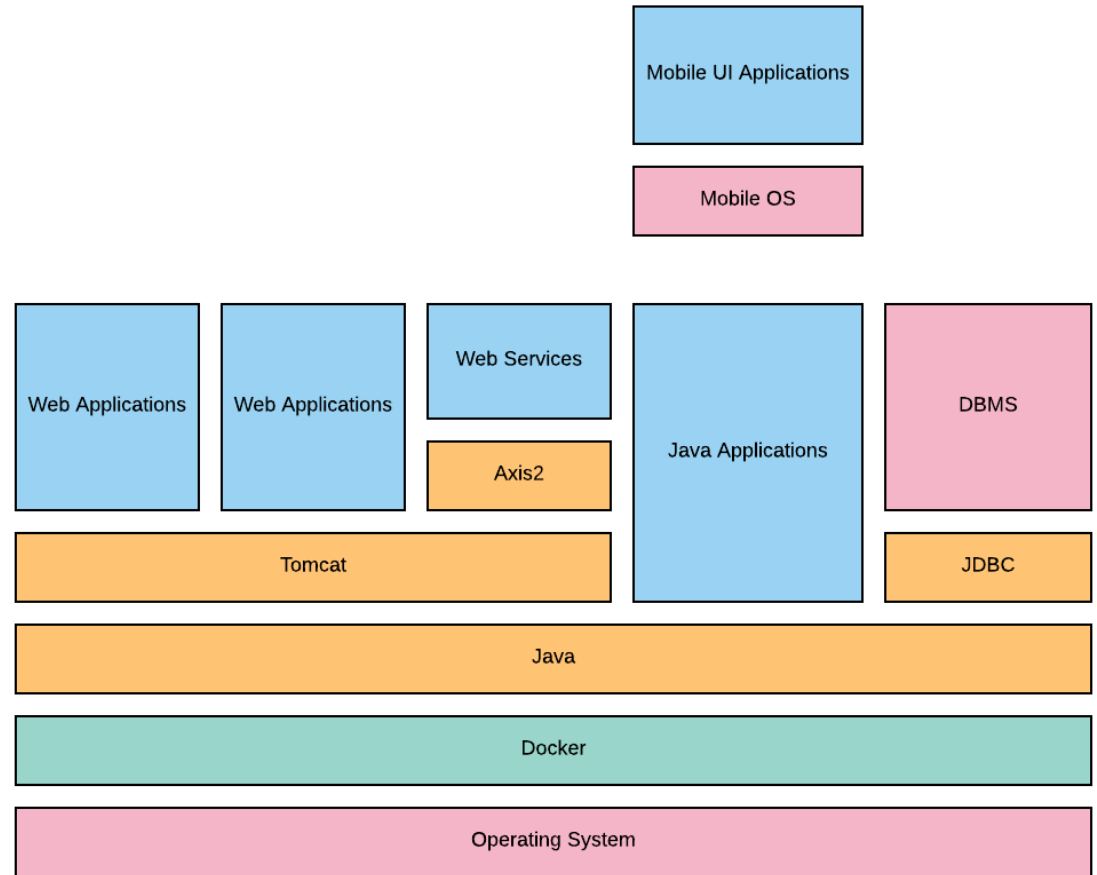
- Business Processes
 - Workflow based, long-running interactions between applications, services and people

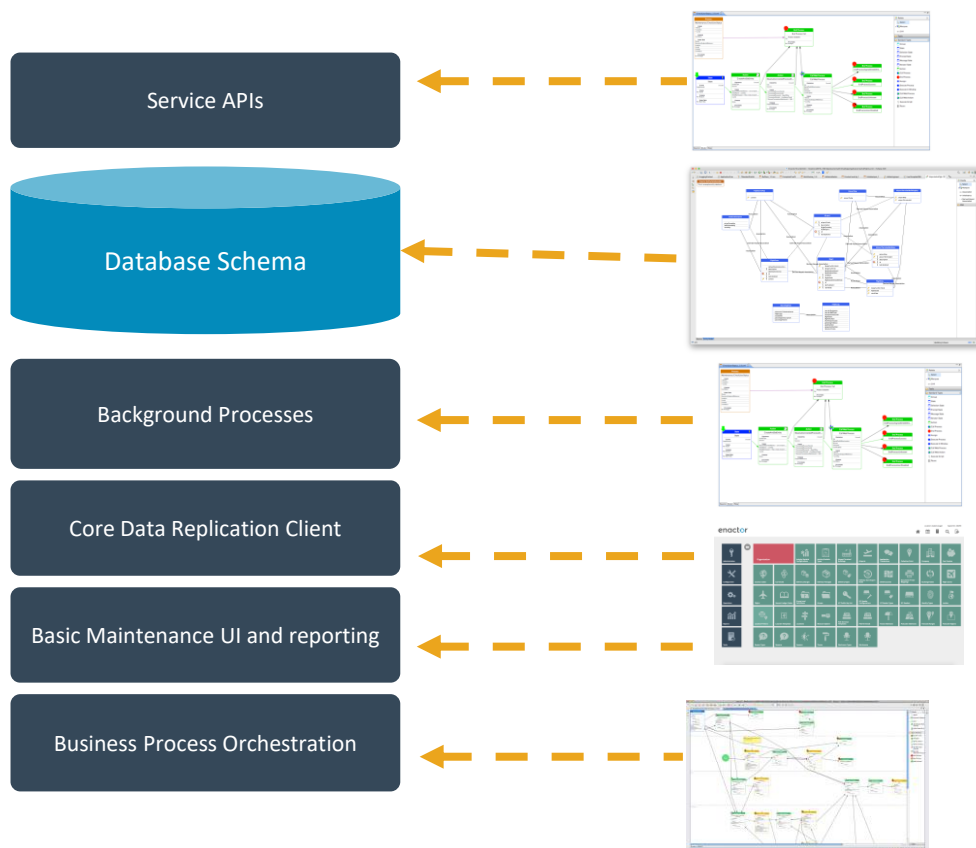
- Integration Processes
 - Web Service & Message Queue based integration configuration



Technology Stack

- Operating System
- Docker
- Java
- Tomcat
- Axis2
- JDBC/RDBMS
- Enactor Engine





Enactor Application Processes implementing service API calls using Nano Services and using

1. Saga transaction management
2. Duplicate message detection, Circuit Breaker, Sharding
3. Materialised Views

Database schema implemented with Entities and Server Classes as part of Enactor's ORM layer using Entity Designer

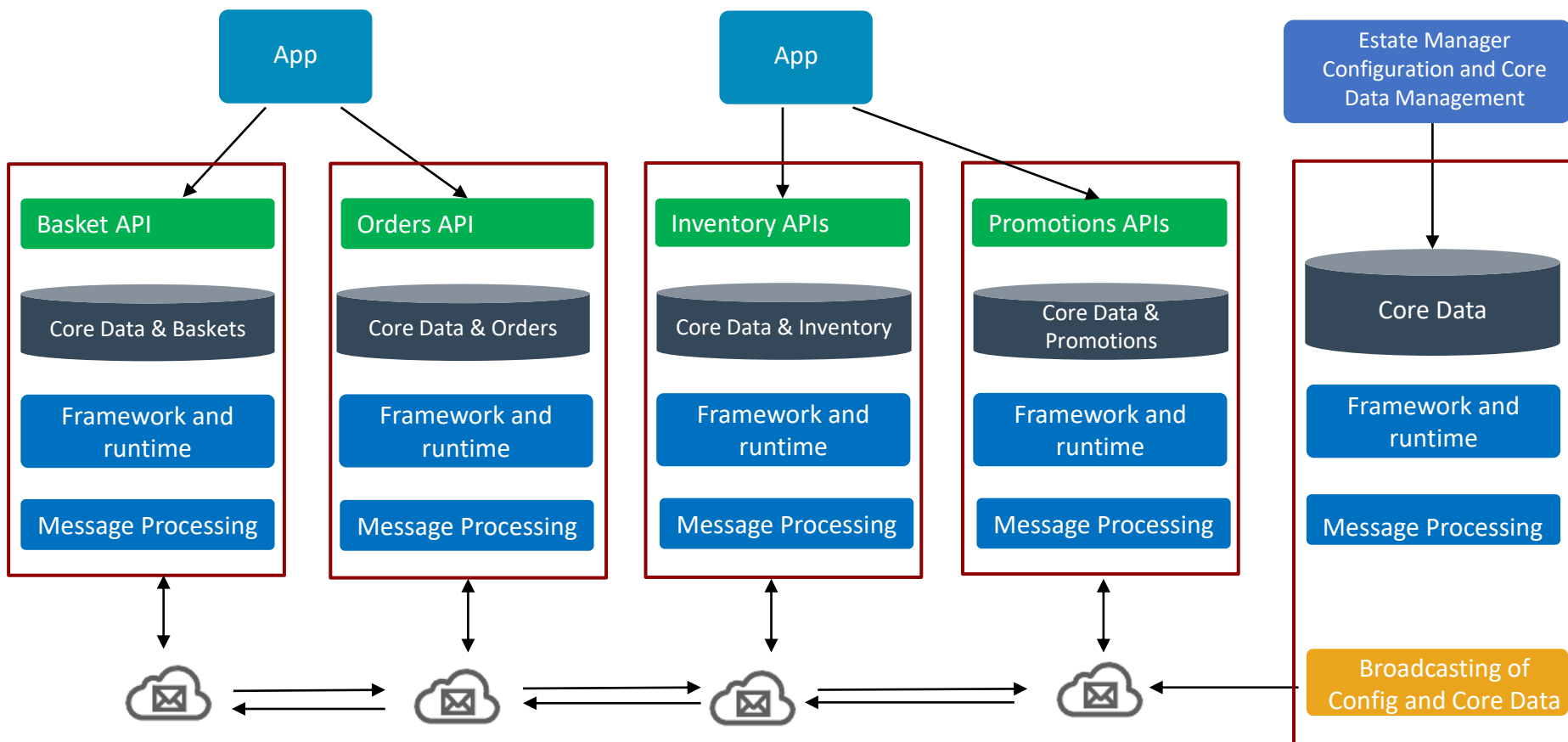
Processing and broadcast of messages using background threads running as Application Processes using Nano services

Data Broadcasting system from central repository

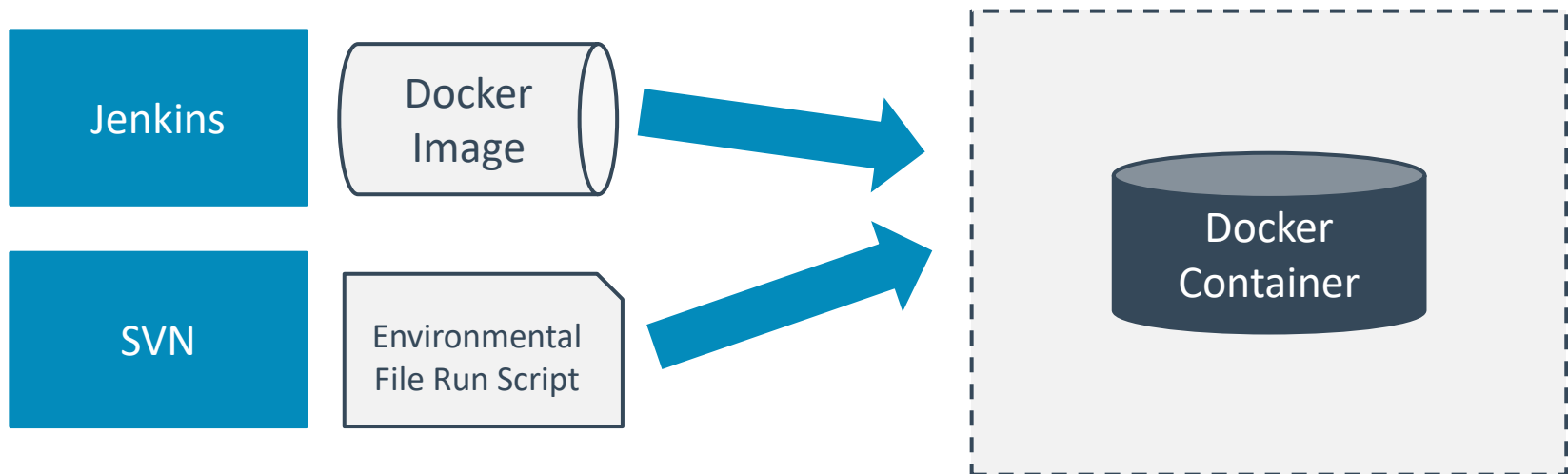
Enactor's Maintenance UI builders so the Business Domain Data is not a "black box"

Enactor's Business Process Engine for long running processes that involve Human Tasks

The Core Enactor Microservices



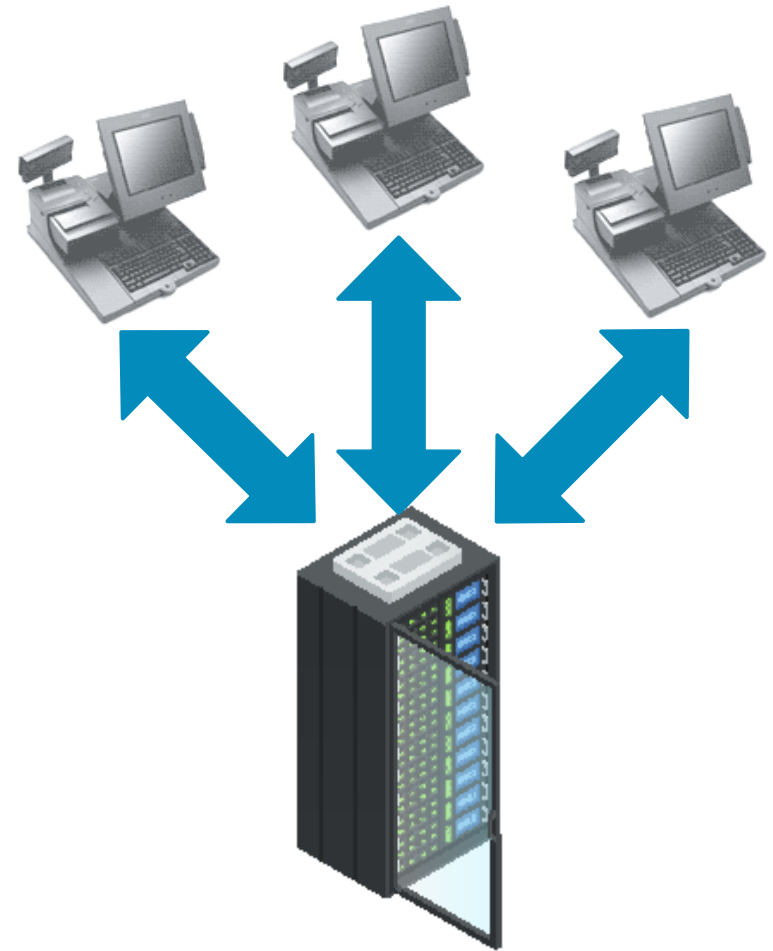
- Why Docker?
- Eliminate “works on my machine” problem
- Makes maintaining CI machines much simpler
- Docker images and bundles provide a straightforward interface with Operations



Standard Deployment Configurations –

POS and Estate Manager

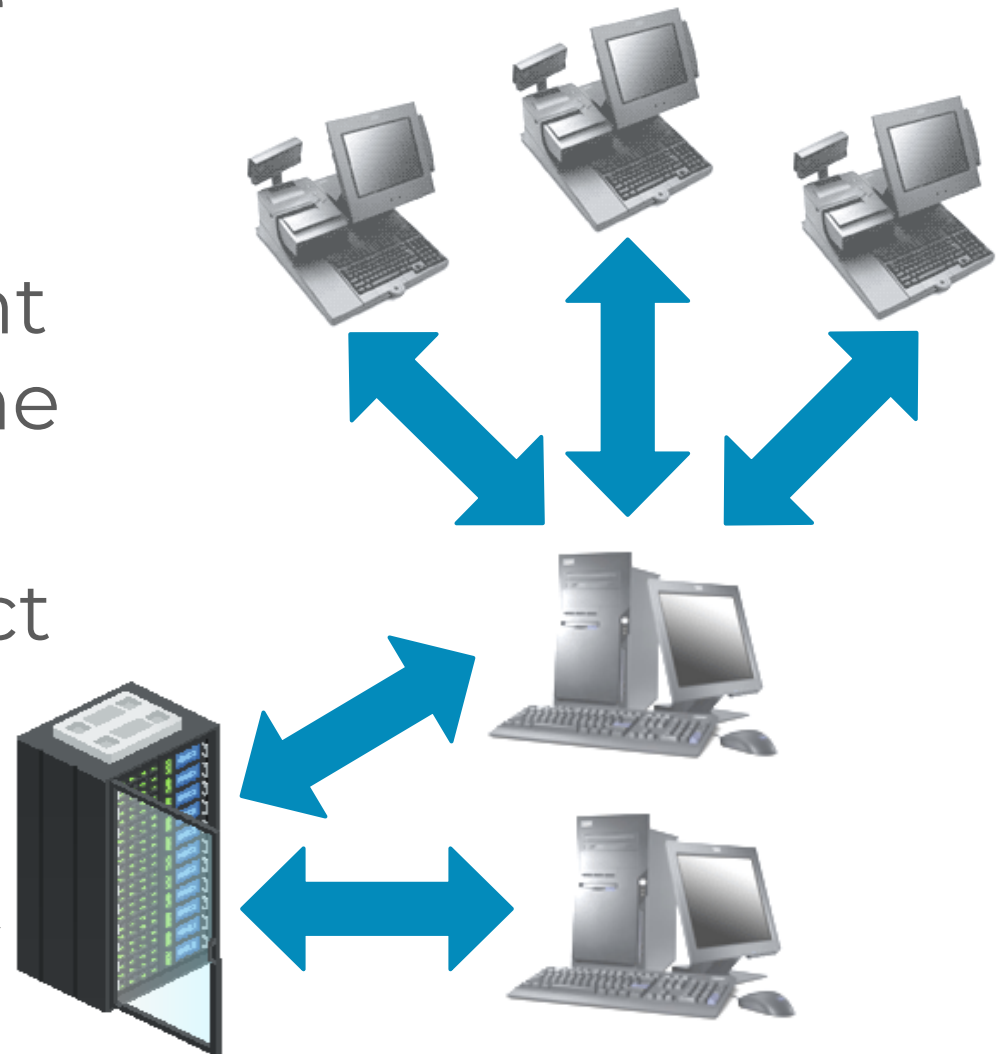
- All data is managed centrally at the Estate Manager
- Cash Management may be done locally
- Suitable where the store only has a few POS's or where the POS's are 'close' to the Estate Manager



Standard Deployment Configurations

POS, Back Office and Estate Manager

- Some data can be managed at the Store
- Cash Management may be done in the Store
- Back Office can act as a 'proxy' for the Estate Manager, reducing network traffic

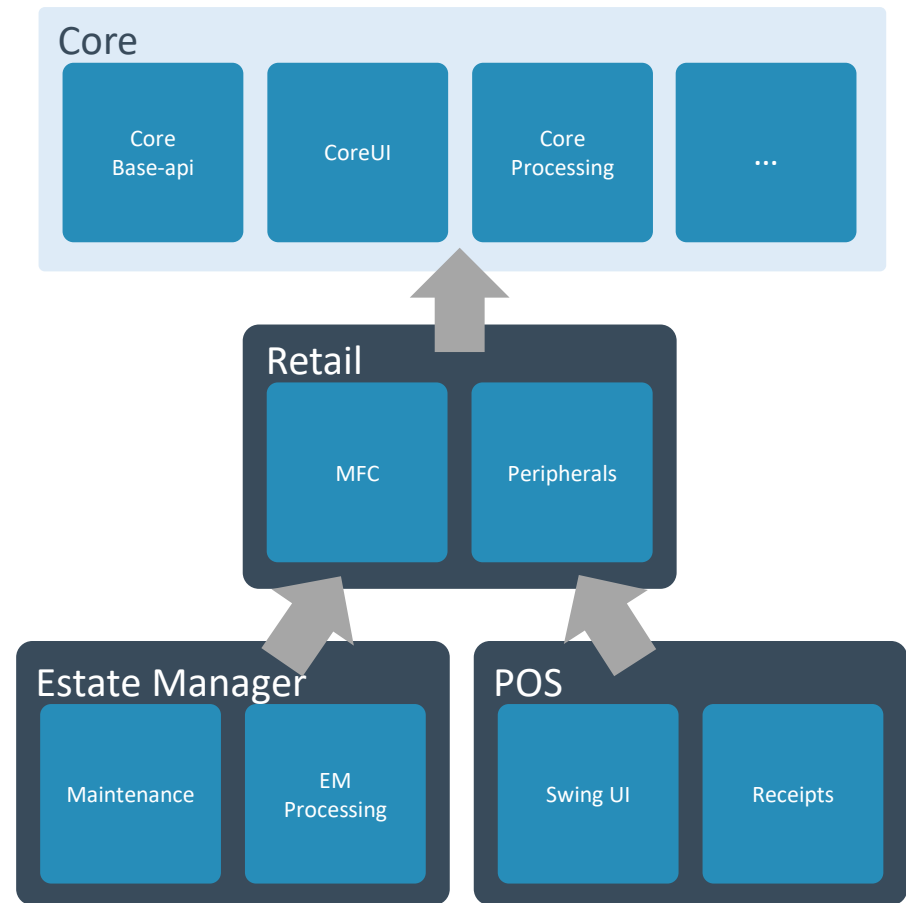


Software Architecture

Enactor Software is organised into Components and Projects

Components describe a Functional or Technical boundary

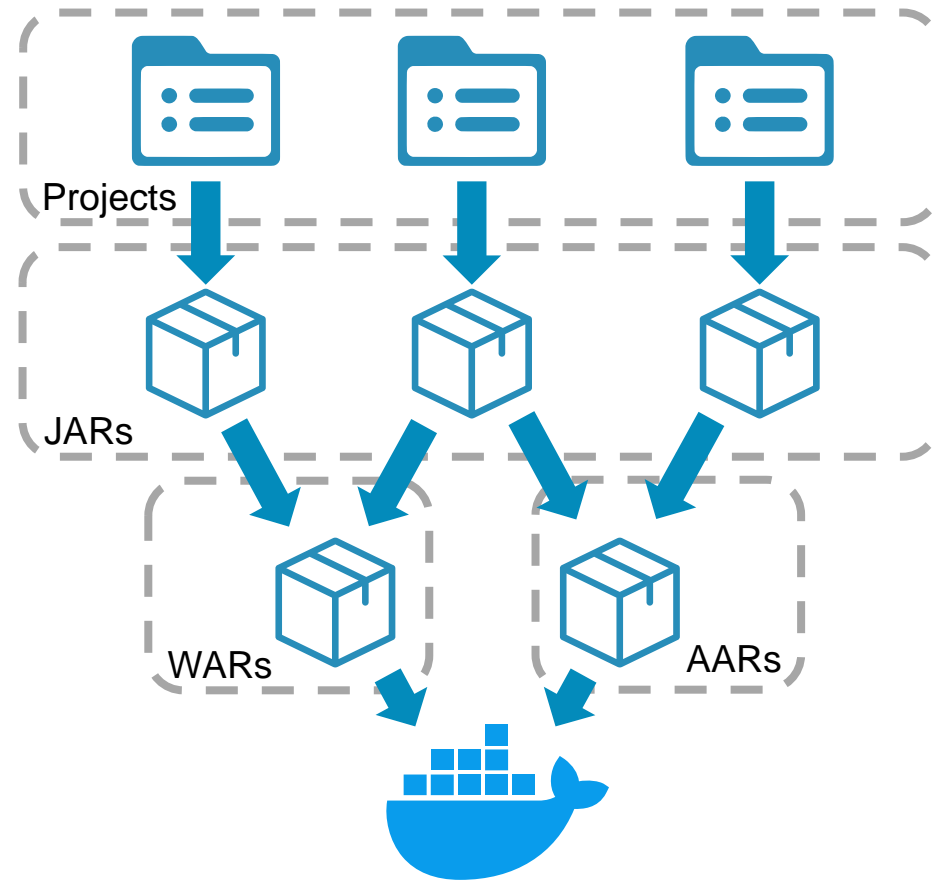
Projects contain the source code and resources

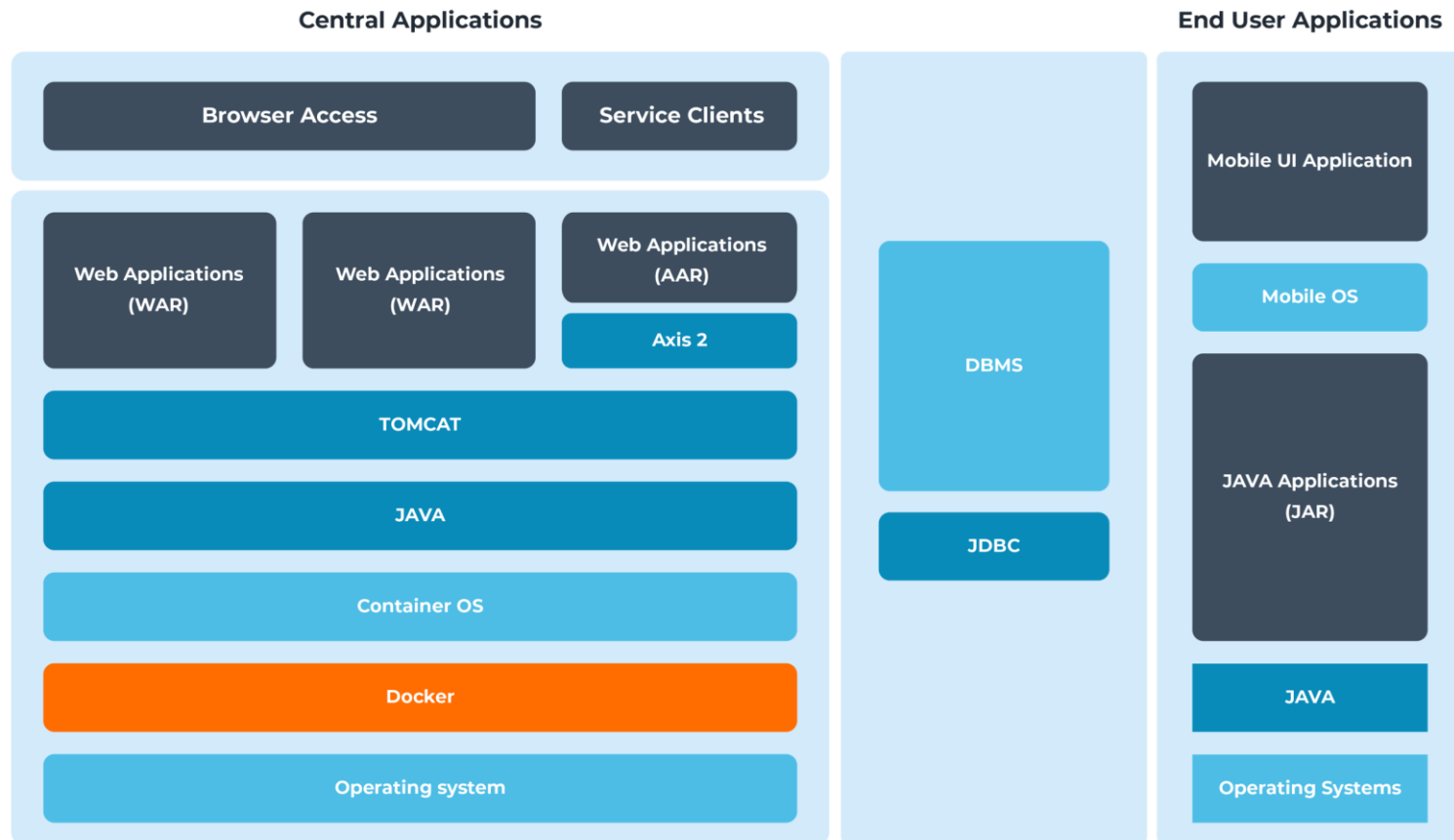


Projects are packaged into Java Archive (JAR) files

These are in-turn combined to form Web Application Archives (WAR), Axis2 Archives (AAR) and ZIP files

WAR and AAR files are further combined to form the standard Docker containers

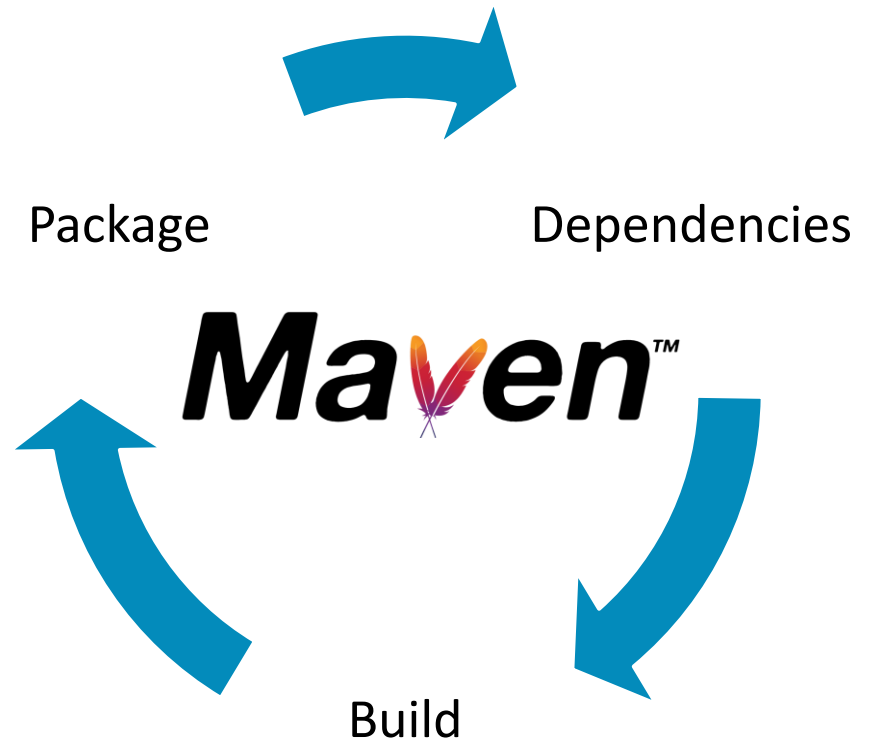


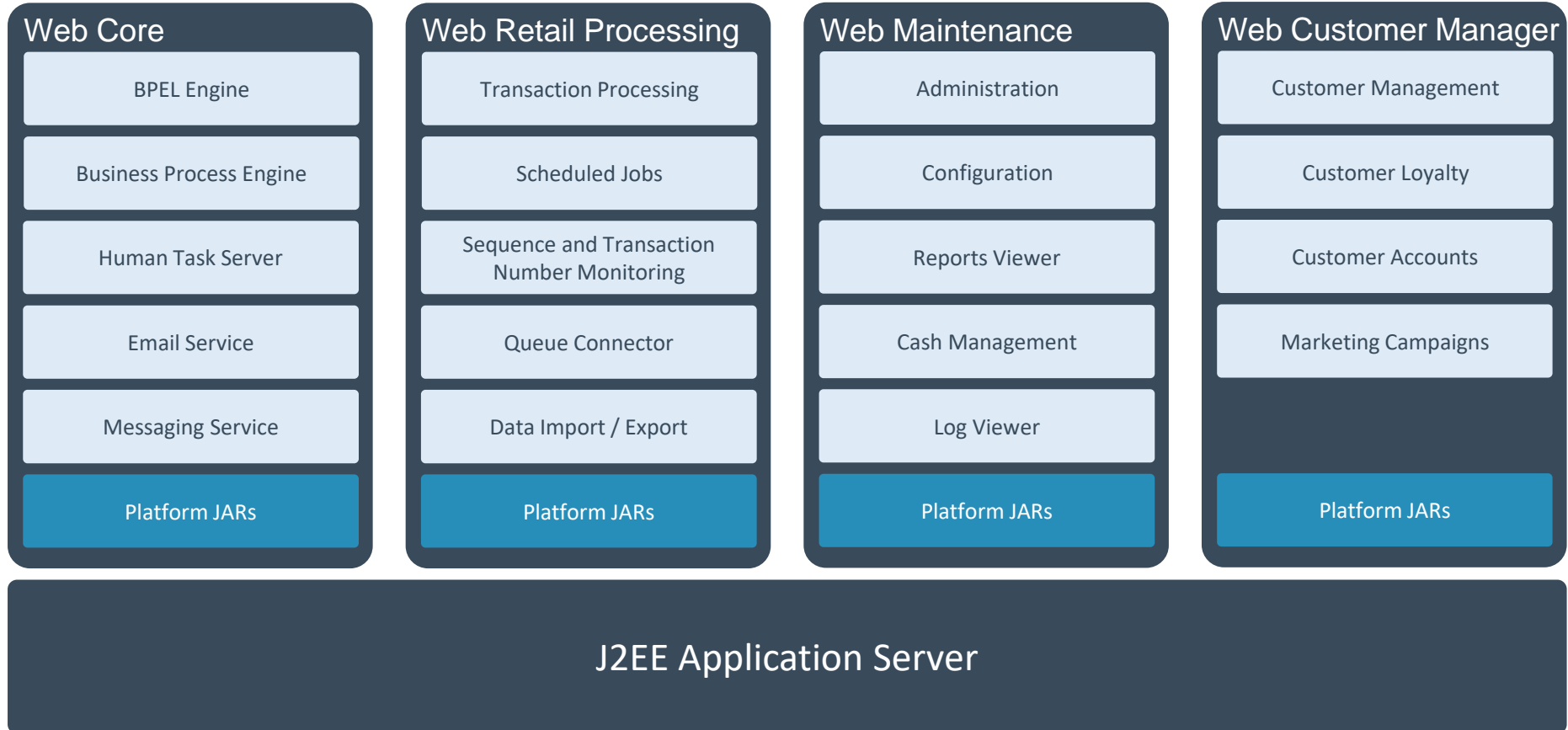


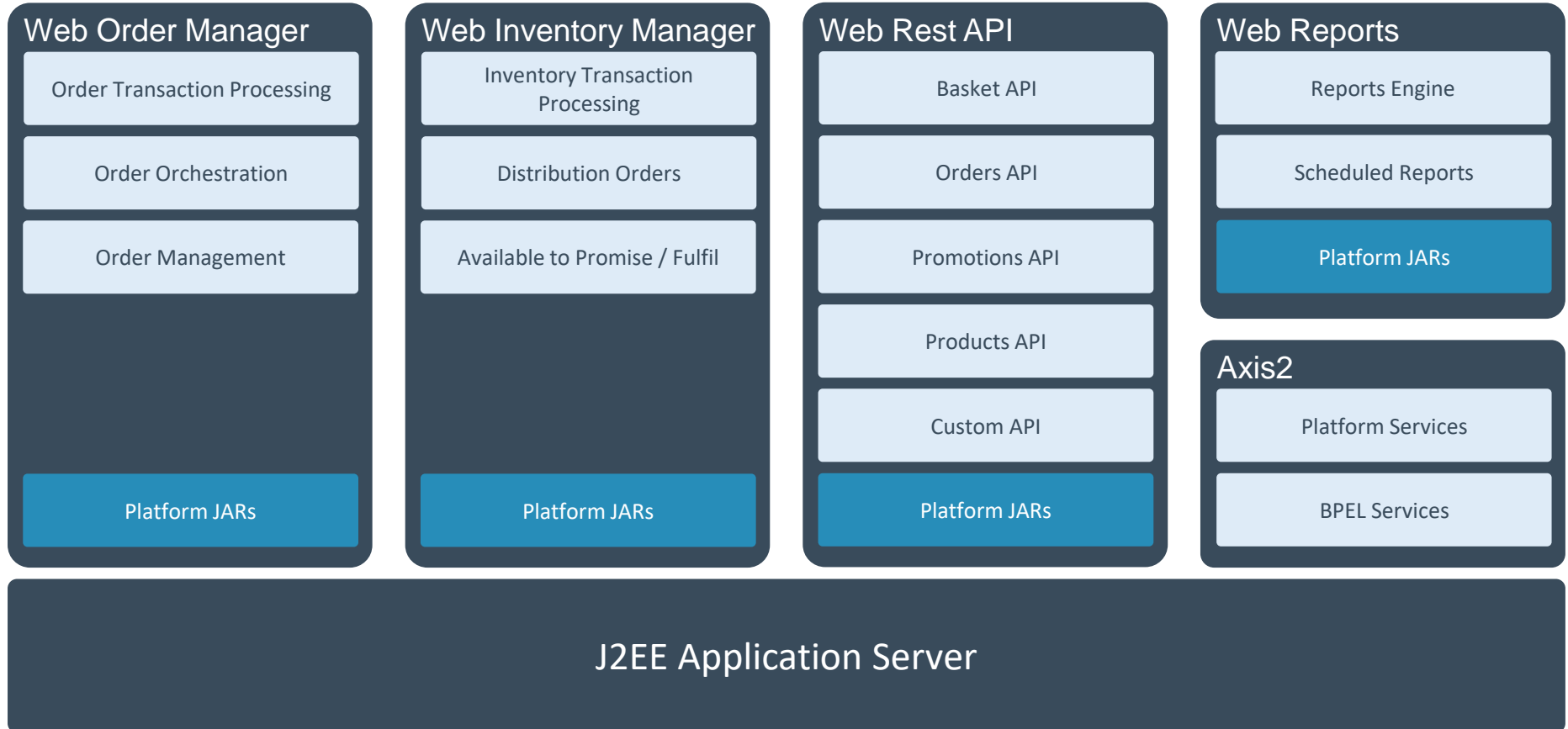
Project dependencies are managed using Maven

We also use Maven to compile and package the Projects

Dependency versions are centrally managed using a “Parent POM” so we can ensure that all projects share the same version







Enactor is comprised of many different types of Artefact

Artefacts are registered in a Packages.xml present in each JAR file

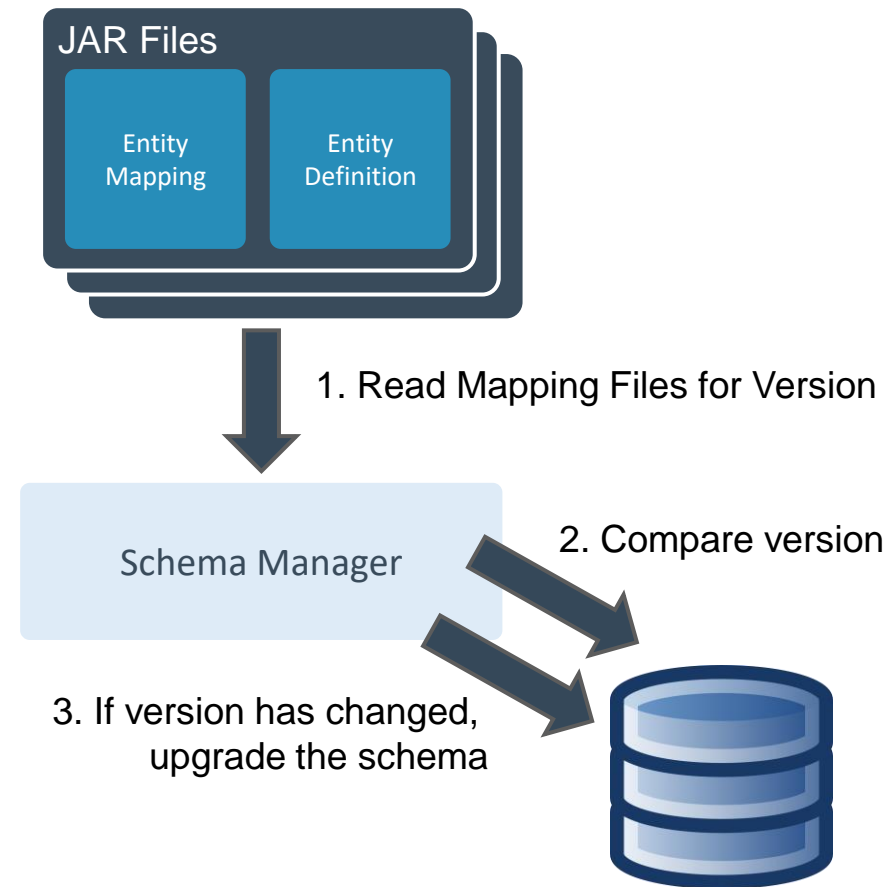
Deployment Handlers are configured against these artefacts to process them at runtime



A Deployment Handler called the “Schema Manager” is responsible for managing the Database Schema

This uses information in the Entity Mapping and Entity Definition files to create and upgrade the database as necessary

This process can be fully automatic, or can be overridden to perform a manual upgrade if necessary



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Q & A