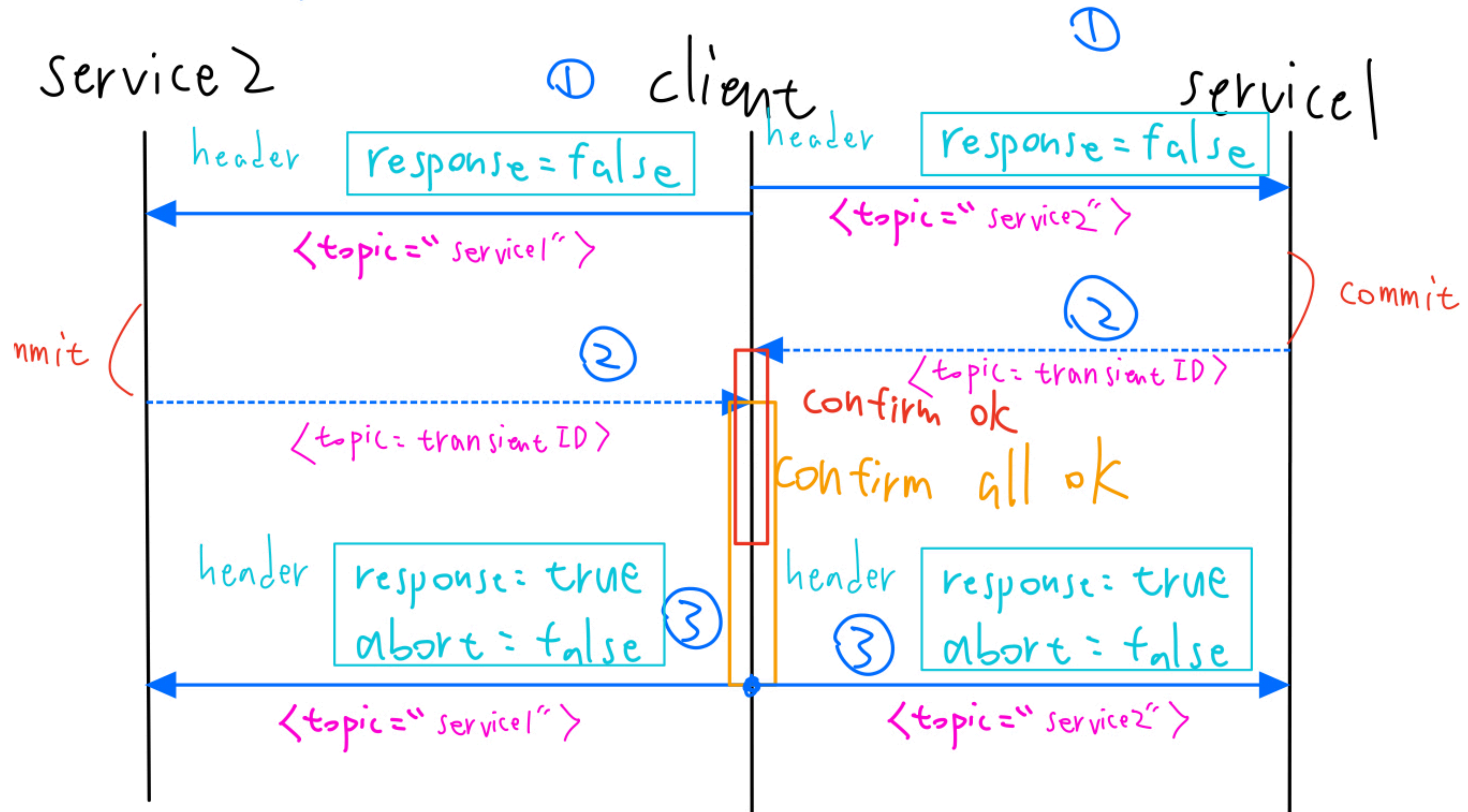
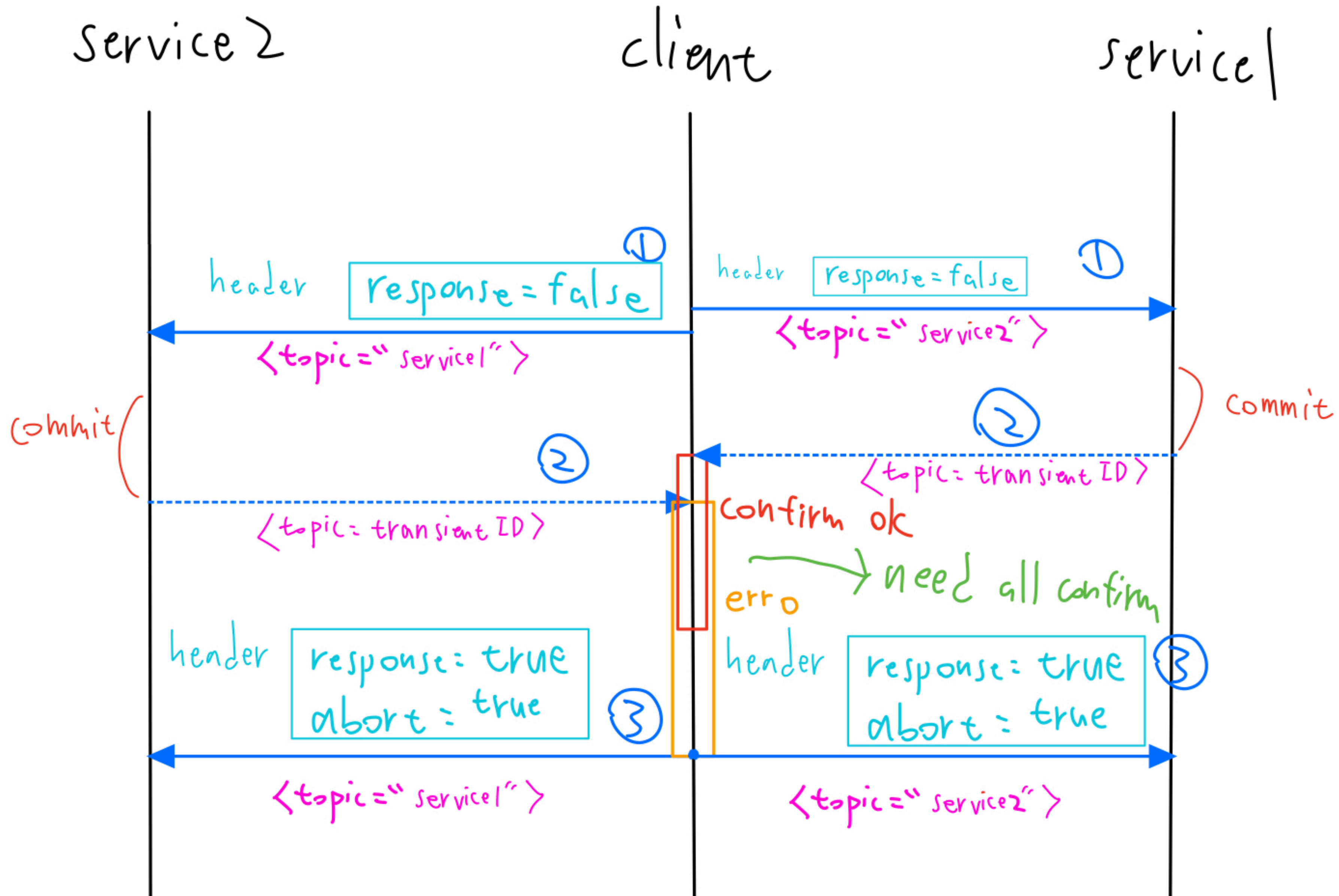


正常狀況



出問題



client 判斷abort 機制 (儲存call過的transaction)

```
class ServiceState {  
  constructor(transactionId) {  
    this.transactionId = transactionId;  
  
    this.services = [  
      {  
        serviceId: 'service1',  
        state: 0, // -1 = fail, 1 = success  
        reject: false,  
        compensate: [] // 補償操作  
      },  
      {  
        serviceId: 'service2',  
        state: 0, // -1 = fail, 1 = success  
        reject: false,  
        compensate: [] // 補償操作  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
}
```

•

1.call service

把該次service state 加到confirmList

```
let transactionId = uuidv4()  
confirmList.push(new ServiceState(transactionId))  
  
callService1(transactionId, counter)  
callService2(transactionId)  
counter += 1; // just argument of service1
```

•

2.response from service

```
let response = {  
  transactionId: data.transactionId,  
  service: 1,  
  reject: reject,  
  compensate: [] ,  
}
```

-

3.處理response from service 確認成功失敗

```
if(data.service == 1){  
  confirmService(topic, 'service1', data, (service, data)=>{  
    if(data.reject || service1fail){ //abort  
      service.state = -1  
    }  
    else{ // confirm  
      service.state = 1  
    }  
  })  
}
```

-

```
function confirmService(transientTopic, serviceId, data, checkfunction){
  client1.unsubscribe(transientTopic)
  let serviceState = confirmList.find(x => x.transactionId === data.transactionId)
  let service = serviceState.services.find(x => x.serviceId === serviceId)
  service.compensate = data.compensate
  service.reject = data.reject
  service.state = 1
  // self define check if stat is 1 or -1
  checkfunction(service, data)

  myEmitter.emit('service_response', serviceState)
}
```

-

3. 回傳確認 or abort from client

```
myEmitter.on('service_response', (stateObj) => {  
  console.log('get response');  
  
  if(allReturn(stateObj.services)){  
    console.log('responding')  
    let success = servicesStateCheck(stateObj.services, 1);  
    respondServices(success, stateObj.services)  
    // remove transaction from confirmList  
    let index = confirmList.findIndex(x => x.transactionId === stateObj.transactionId);  
    confirmList.splice(index, 1);  
  }  
});
```

-

3. response from client

```
let response = {  
  response: true,  
  reject: service.reject,  
  compensate: service.compensate,  
  abort: !success  
}
```



正确性

clientfail-1	clientfail-2	sevice1-reject	service2-reject	actual insert	actual Count	expected insert	expected Count
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	yes	1	yes	1
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	no	0	no	0
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	no	0	no	0
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	no	0	no	0
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	no	0	no	0
TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	no	0	no	0
TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	no	0	no	0
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	no	0	no	0
FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	no	0	no	0
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	no	0	no	0
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	no	0	no	0
TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	no	0	no	0
TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	no	0	no	0
TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	no	0	no	0
FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	no	0	no	0
TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	no	0	no	0

已完成

- 其中一個service 死了，另一個可以透過client復原
- 可同時有多個transaction（透過serviceState 的List）

待處理

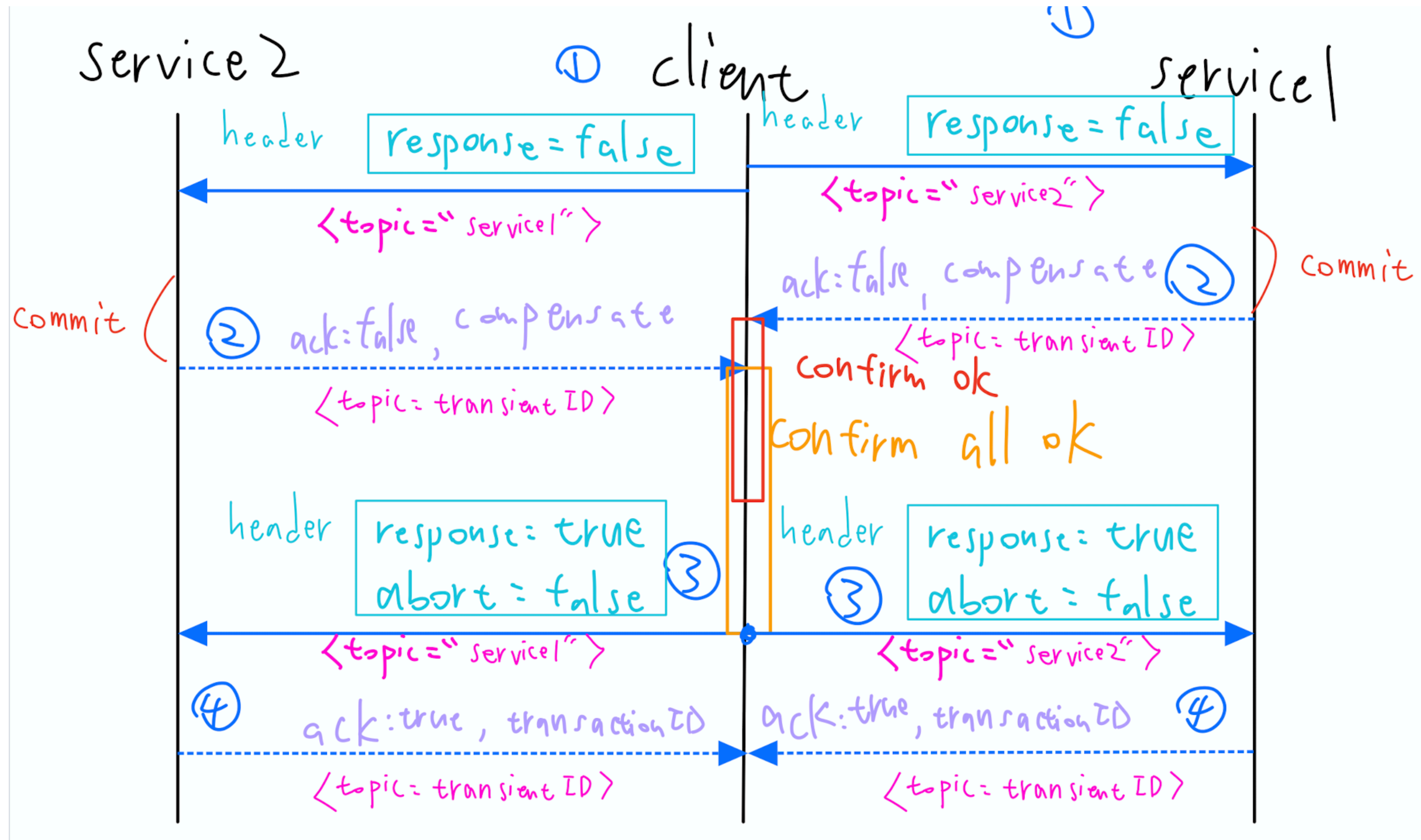
- service 沒有設timeout 因為如果client 死了，其他服務也不知道 ->無法處理
- client 是service 溝通橋樑
- 兩個client 先後call service, 第一個沒確認 第二個失敗 第一個要回復嗎

測量

- throughput 一秒幾次交易
- 封包量

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1. ack sequence diagram



2.1 ack 格式

```
client.publish(confirmData.transientId, JSON.stringify({  
  transactionId: confirmData.transactionId,  
  ack: true,  
  serviceId: 'service2',  
}))
```

-

2.2 ack Mutex?

```
async function ack(data){  
  let transactionContext = confirmList.find(x => x.transactionId === data.transactionId)  
  // let ackrelease = transactionContext.Ackmutex.acquire()  
  transactionContext.services.find(x => x.serviceId === data.serviceId).ack = true  
  
  if(allAcked(transactionContext.services)){  
    console.log(data.transactionId+' acked')  
    unsubscribeAllTransient(transactionContext.services)  
  
    let release = await contextListMutex.acquire()  
  
    let index = confirmList.findIndex(x => x.transactionId === data.transactionId)  
    confirmList.splice(index, 1);  
  
    release()  
  }  
  // ackrelease()  
}
```

-

2.3 ack完把transactionContext 從List中刪掉-> mutex?

```
async function ack(data){  
  let transactionContext = confirmList.find(x => x.transactionId === data.transactionId)  
  // let ackrelease = transactionContext.Ackmutex.acquire()  
  transactionContext.services.find(x => x.serviceId === data.serviceId).ack = true  
  
  if(allAcked(transactionContext.services)){  
    console.log(data.transactionId+' acked')  
    unsubscribeAllTransient(transactionContext.services)  
  
    let release = await contextListMutex.acquire()  
  
    let index = confirmList.findIndex(x => x.transactionId === data.transactionId)  
    confirmList.splice(index, 1);  
  
    release()  
  }  
  // ackrelease()  
}
```

•

3. 測量時間 request 問題：他會把全部request發完才處理 response ->要用 parallel? -> ackMutex?

```
var totalRequestNum = 5
var RequestNum = 0

client1.on('connect', ()=>{
  console.log("client1 connect!!");
  // 先發1000個

  startClientTime = performance.now();
  for(var i=0; i<5; i++){
    let transactionId = uuidv4()
    let transientId1 = uuidv4()
    let transientId2 = uuidv4()
    confirmList.push(new ServiceState(transactionId, [transientId1, transientId2]))
    callService1(transactionId, transientId1, counter)
    callService2(transactionId, transientId2,)
    counter += 1;
  }
})
```

3. 測量時間 全部ack完成

```
async function ack(data){  
    let transactionContext = confirmList.find(x => x.transactionId === data.transactionId)  
    // let ackrelease = transactionContext.Ackmutex.acquire()  
    transactionContext.services.find(x => x.serviceId === data.serviceId).ack = true  
  
    if(allAked(transactionContext.services)){  
        console.log(data.transactionId+' acked')  
        unsubscribeAllTransient(transactionContext.services)  
  
        let release = await contextListMutex.acquire()  
  
        let index = confirmList.findIndex(x => x.transactionId === data.transactionId)  
        confirmList.splice(index, 1);  
  
        release()  
        RequestNum += 1  
        if( totalRequestNum === RequestNum){  
            let endClientTime = performance.now()  
            console.log('took ' + (endClientTime - startClientTime) + ' milliseconds')  
        }  
    }  
    // ackrelease()  
}
```


3. 測量結果

```
took 21188.761543273926 milliseconds
```

- performance.now 精度不高？
 - <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/Performance/now>
- process.hrtime()
 - https://nodejs.org/api/process.html#process_process_hrtime_time

4. fastseries是使用 call back function cb 使用方法？

```
var series = require('fastseries')({
  // if you want the results, then here you are
  results: true
})

series(
  {}, // what will be this in the functions
  [something, something, something], // functions to call
  42, // the first argument of the functions
  done // the function to be called when the series ends
)

function late (arg, cb) {
  console.log('finishing', arg)
  cb(null, 'myresult-' + arg)
}

function something (arg, cb) {
  setTimeout(late, 1000, arg, cb)
}

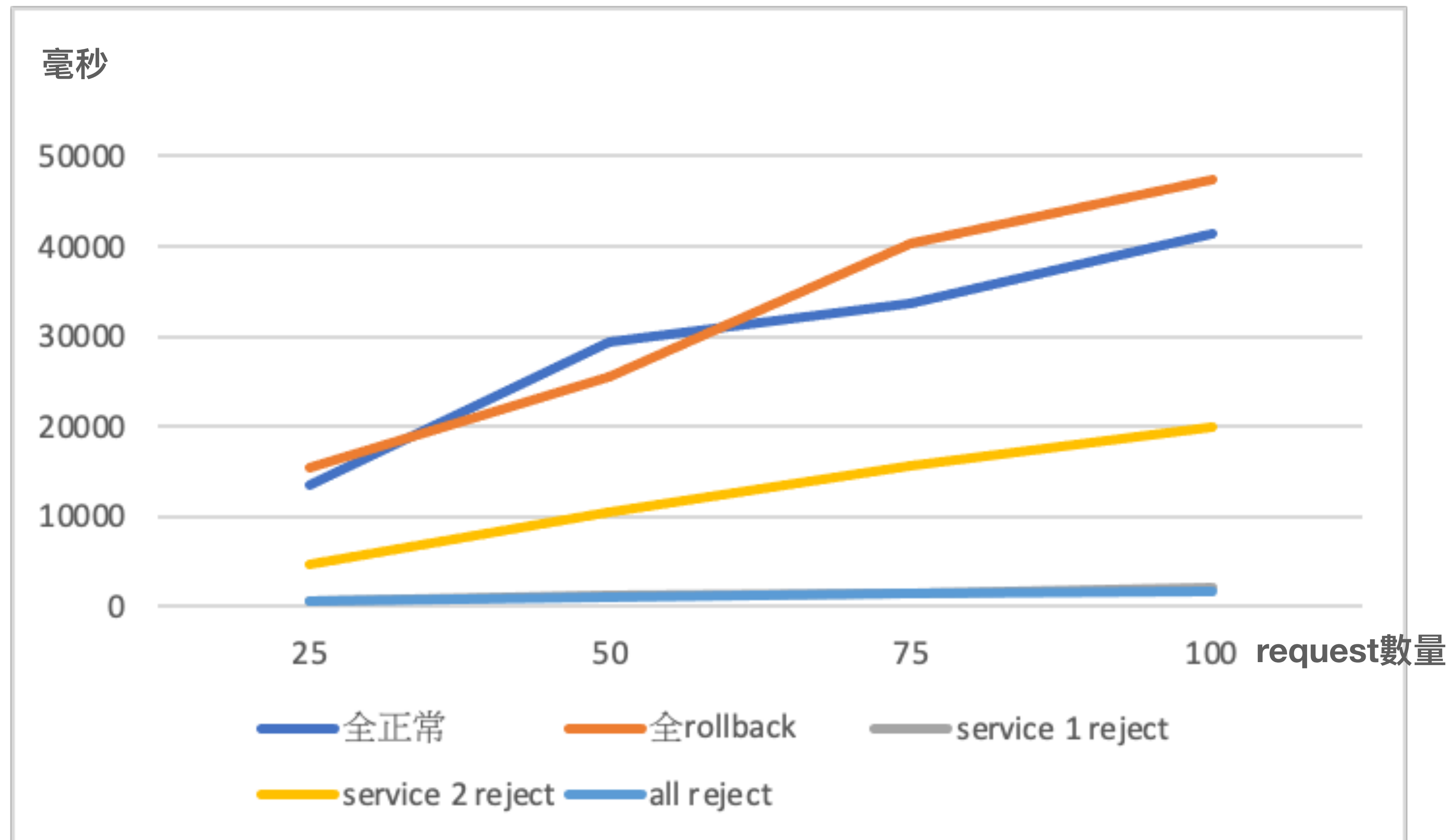
function done (err, results) {
  console.log('series completed, results:', results)
}

•
```

- 目前只知道 cb 第二個參存在 results裡
- 目前只需要照順序執行，不知道 fast series 和 async await 哪一個比較快 -> 做實驗？
- or 確定一定比較快

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1. 實驗



2. 模組化

3.影響時間因素

- transaction database lock

3.deadlock問題

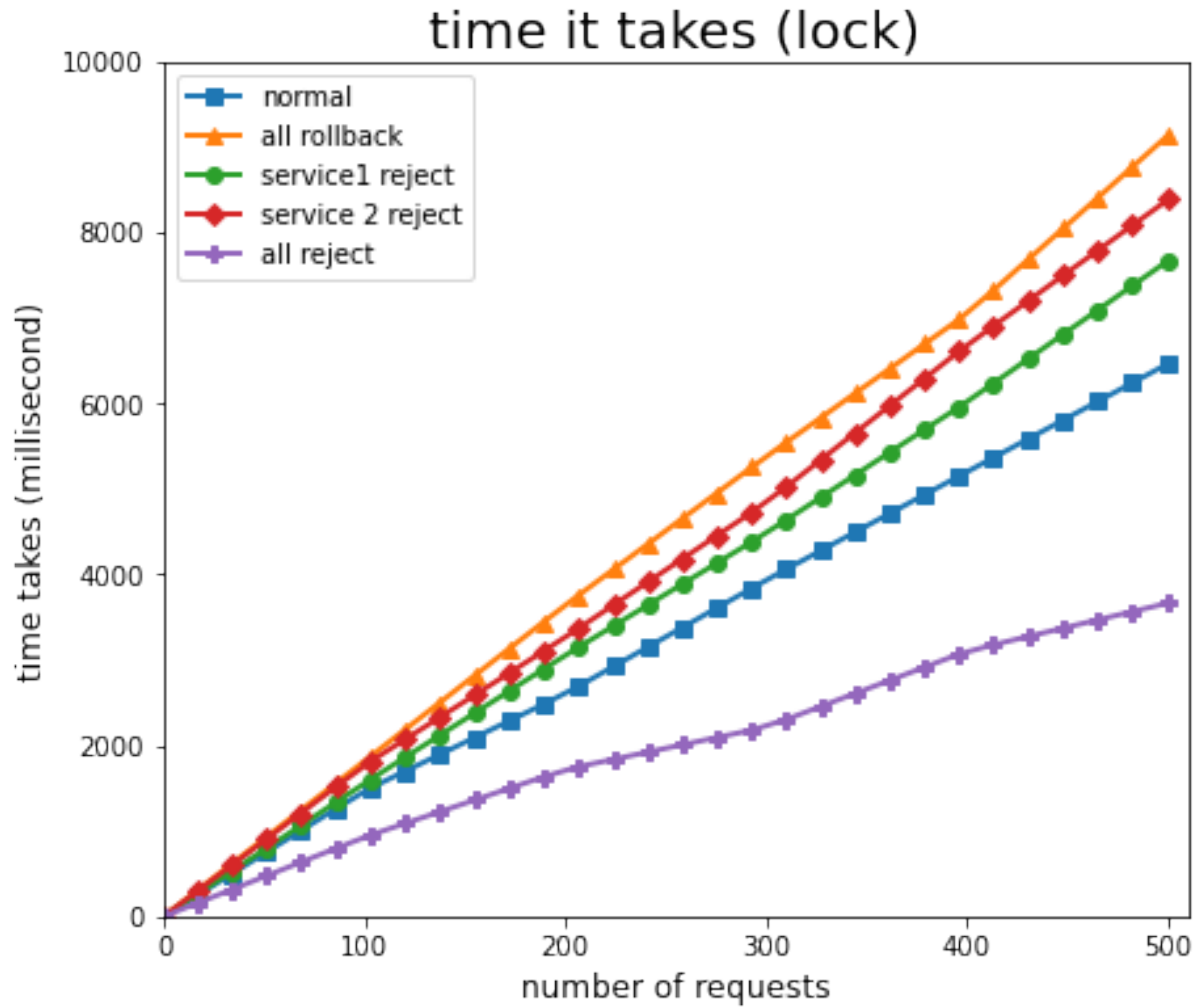
- 要有一個client 統一call services

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sagas

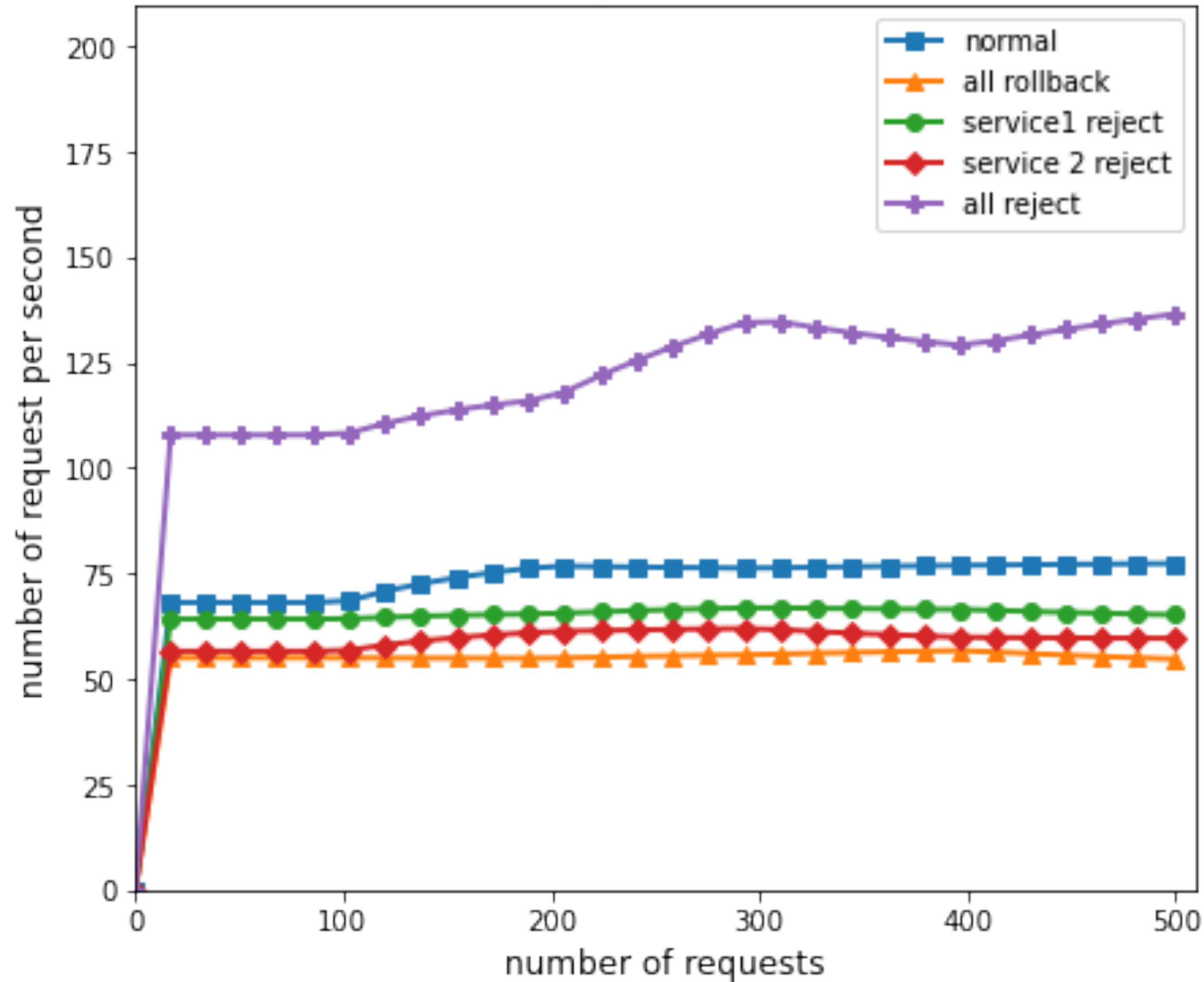
- <https://developer.ibm.com/articles/use-saga-to-solve-distributed-transaction-management-problems-in-a-microservices-architecture/>
-

lock

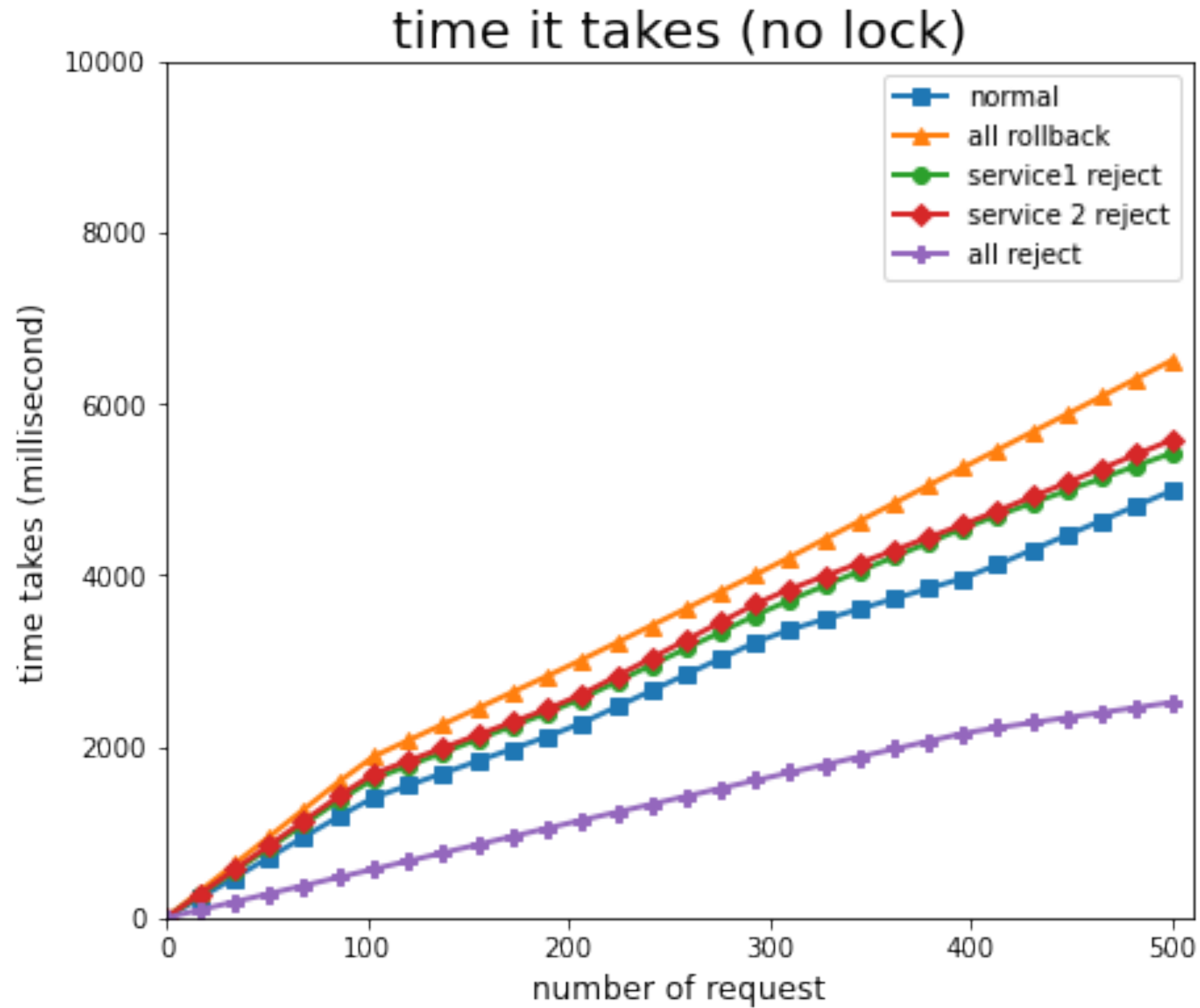


lock

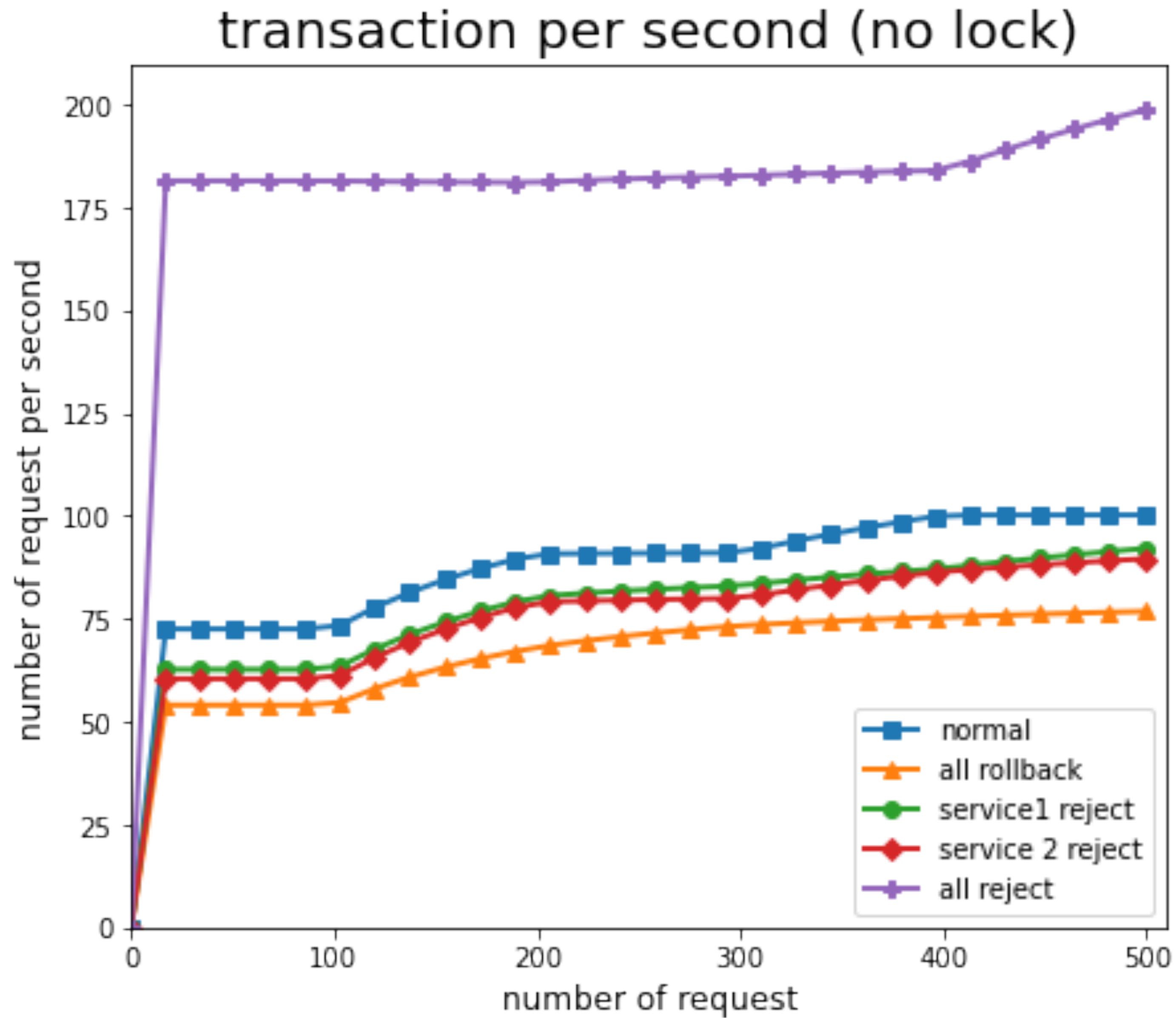
transaction per second (lock)



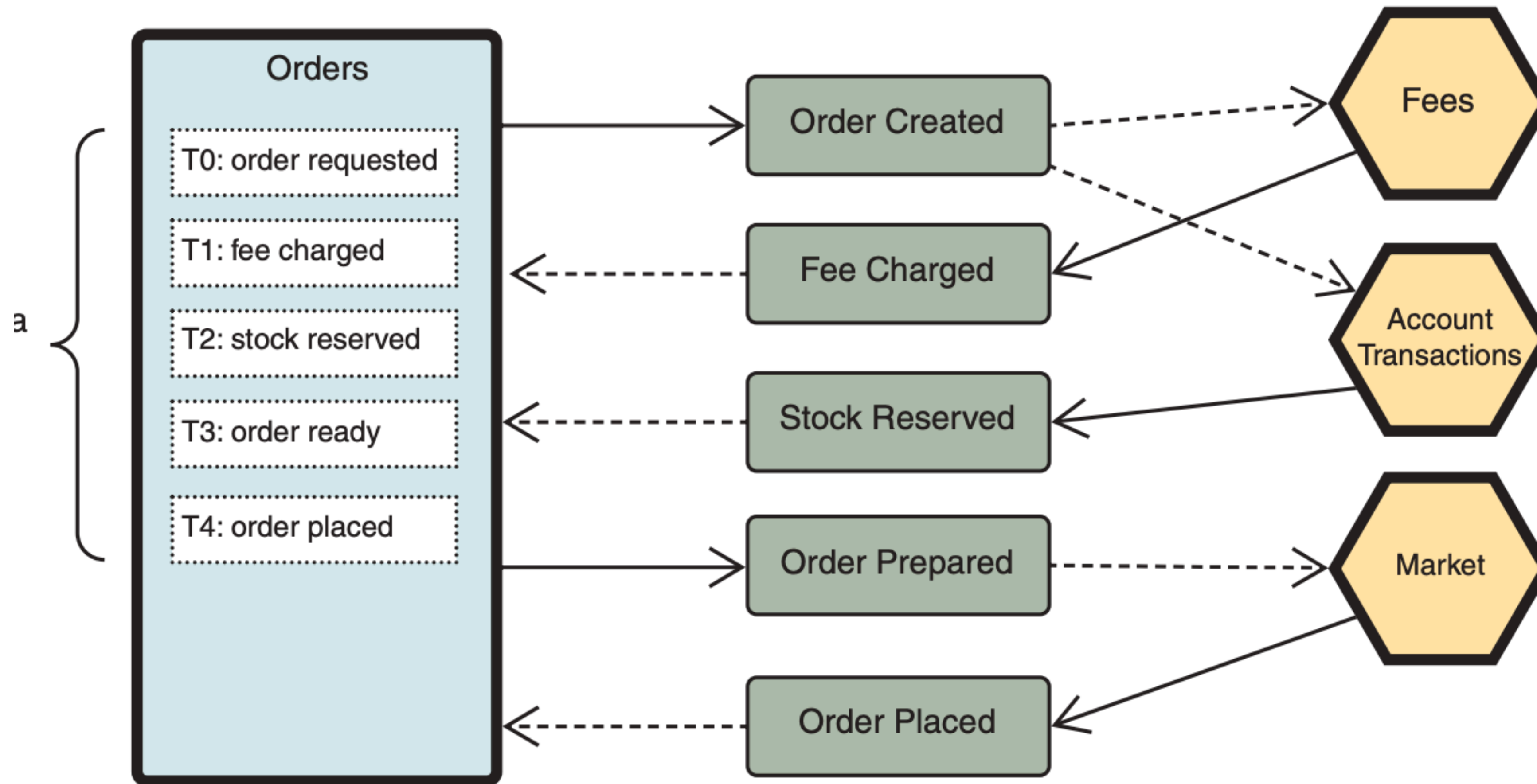
no lock



no lock



Short-circuiting



Short-circuiting (atomic問題)

```
if(mutex.isLocked()){  
    // send fail message to coordinator  
}  
else{  
    let release = await mutex.acquire() //  
  
    //2.send respond to coordinator  
  
    //3.receive confirm or rollback message from coordinator  
  
    //4.ack  
}  
•
```