分布式事务解决方案

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本文档主要介绍业务中涉及到分布式事务的使用场景,提供了 AT (默认,建议使用,本文主要以 AT为例)、TCC、SAGA 事务模式。

1. 引入pom依赖

```
<!--seata start-->
<dependency>
   <groupId>com.acca</groupId>
   <artifactId>araf-distributed-transaction</artifactId>
</dependency>
<!--seata end-->
```

2. 分布式事务数据表初始化

根据数据库类型,选择相应的数据库脚本,在各自业务库执行初始化操作,以支持分布式事务

2.1 oracle

```
-- for AT mode you must to init this sql for you business database. the
seata server not need it.
CREATE TABLE undo log
   id
                NUMBER(19) NOT NULL,
   branch_id
               NUMBER(19) NOT NULL,
   xid
                VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL,
             VARCHAR2(128) NOT NULL,
   context
   rollback_info BLOB
                             NOT NULL,
   log_status NUMBER(10) NOT NULL,
   log_created TIMESTAMP(0) NOT NULL,
   log_modified TIMESTAMP(0) NOT NULL,
   PRIMARY KEY (id),
   CONSTRAINT ux_undo_log UNIQUE (xid, branch_id)
);
COMMENT ON TABLE undo_log IS 'AT transaction mode undo table';
-- Generate ID using sequence and trigger
CREATE SEQUENCE UNDO_LOG_SEQ START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1;
```

2.2 postgresq1

```
-- for AT mode you must to init this sql for you business database. the
seata server not need it.
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS undo_log
   id
                             NOT NULL,
                SERIAL
   branch_id
                BIGINT
                             NOT NULL,
                VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
   xid
   context
                VARCHAR(128) NOT NULL,
   rollback_info BYTEA
                              NOT NULL,
   log status INT
                             NOT NULL,
   log_created TIMESTAMP(0) NOT NULL,
   log_modified TIMESTAMP(0) NOT NULL,
   CONSTRAINT pk_undo_log PRIMARY KEY (id),
   CONSTRAINT ux_undo_log UNIQUE (xid, branch_id)
);
CREATE SEQUENCE IF NOT EXISTS undo_log_id_seq INCREMENT BY 1 MINVALUE 1 ;
```

2.3 mysq1

```
-- for AT mode you must to init this sql for you business database. the
seata server not need it.
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `undo log`
    `id`
                   BIGINT(20) NOT NULL AUTO INCREMENT COMMENT
'increment id',
   `branch_id`
                  BIGINT(20) NOT NULL COMMENT 'branch transaction id',
    `xid`
                   VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL COMMENT 'global transaction id',
    `context`
                  VARCHAR(128) NOT NULL COMMENT 'undo_log context, such
as serialization',
    `rollback_info` LONGBLOB
                               NOT NULL COMMENT 'rollback info',
    `log_status`
                               NOT NULL COMMENT '0:normal status,1:
                 INT(11)
defense status',
   `log created`
                 DATETIME
                              NOT NULL COMMENT 'create datetime',
    `log_modified` DATETIME
                              NOT NULL COMMENT 'modify datetime',
   PRIMARY KEY ('id'),
   UNIQUE KEY `ux_undo_log` (`xid`, `branch_id`)
) ENGINE = InnoDB
 AUTO_INCREMENT = 1
 DEFAULT CHARSET = utf8 COMMENT = 'AT transaction mode undo table';
```

3. yaml文件增加配置

```
# Seata SeataProperties
seata:
    # Seata ServiceProperties
    service:
    #
    vgroup-mapping:
        armp-seata-service-group: default # {armp} spring.application.name,-
seata-service-group
    # Seata RegistryProperties
    registry:
    type: nacos #
    nacos:
        cluster: default # Seata
        namespace: ${spring.profiles.active} # Nacos
        serverAddr: 10.1.17.17:8848 # Nacos
```

4. 使用样例

```
//@GlobalTransactional
@Override
@GlobalTransactional
public MasCountryVO putTransction(String id, MasCountryVO vo) {
```

5. 注意事项-AT 模式

- 业务表中必须包含单列主键 。
- 每个业务库中必须包含 undo_log 表,若与分库分表组件联用,分库不分表。目前AT模式支持的数据库有: MySQL、Oracle、PostgreSQL和 TiDB。
- 使用注解开启分布式事务时,若默认服务 provider 端加入 consumer 端的事务, provider 可不标注注解。但是, provider 同样需要相 应的依赖和配置, 仅可省略注解。