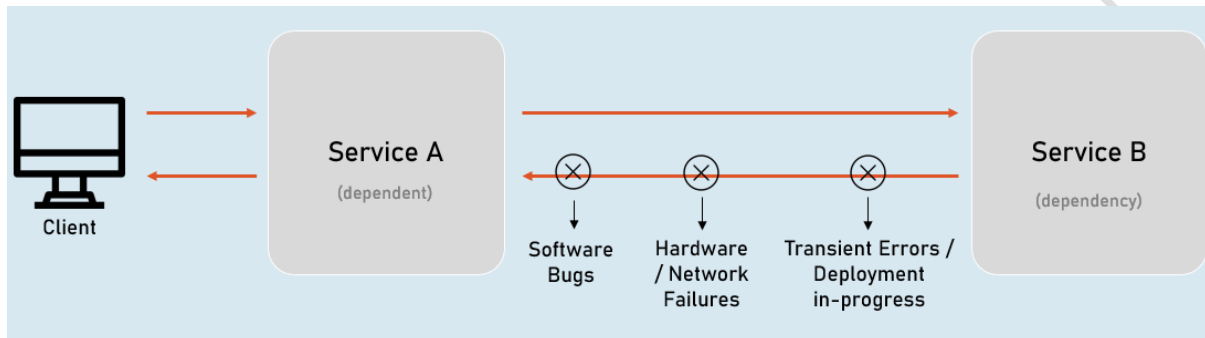


# .NET Core Microservices – True Ultimate Guide

## Section 8 – Fault Tolerance – Cheat Sheet

### Fault Tolerance

Fault tolerance refers to a system's capability to continue operating properly and deliver expected functionality despite encountering faults (or exceptions).



### Without Fault Tolerance



### With Fault Tolerance



## Fault Tolerance



1. **Early Detection:** Identify exceptions / failures as early as they occur.
2. **Prevention of Cascading Failures:** Prevent faults of one component propagate to other component or outer layer.
3. **Graceful Degradation:** Generate fallback / dummy data or interact with alternative channels to complete the operation successfully.

### Polly

Polly is a .NET library used for implementing fault-handling policies in applications, especially in microservices architectures.

It provides features like retries, timeouts, circuit breakers, and fallback mechanisms to improve fault tolerance of distributed systems.

### NuGet packages of Polly

#### Polly

Provides core functionality for resilience policies such as retries, timeouts, circuit breakers, and fallbacks.

#### Polly.Extensions.Http

Extends Polly policies for use with HTTP requests.

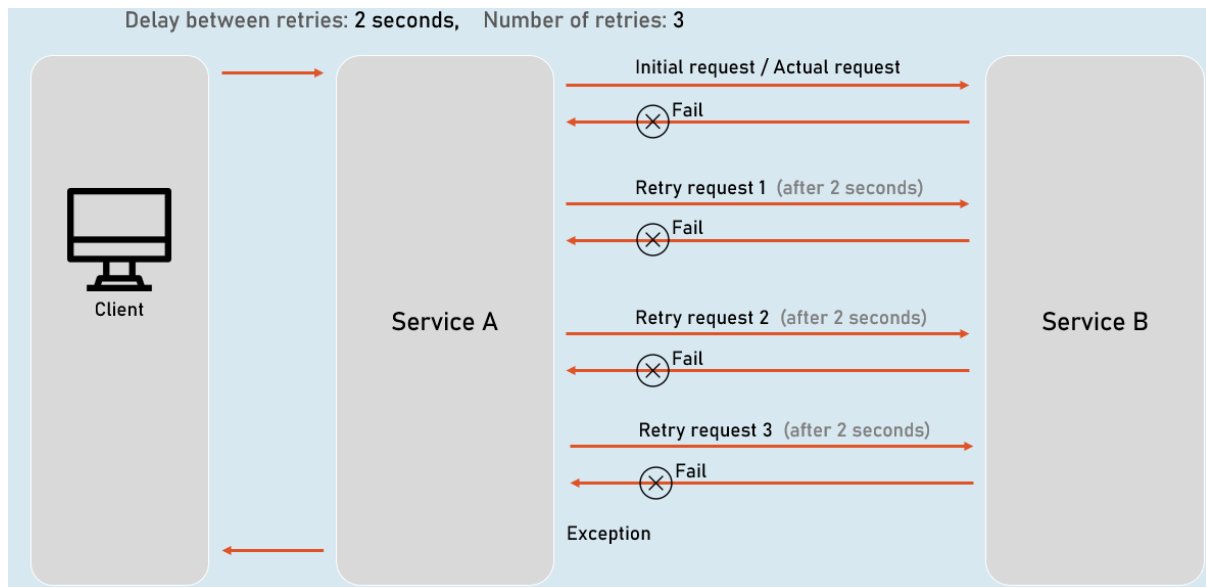
#### Microsoft.Extensions.Http.Polly

Provides extension methods to apply Polly policies with HttpClientFactory in a centralized manner.

## Polly.Retry

### "Retry" policy in Polly

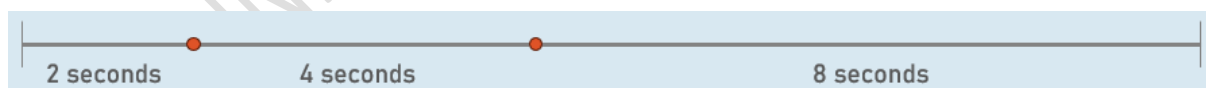
The "retry" policy in Polly works by automatically reattempting a failed HTTP request for a specified number of times, with a specific delay between each attempt.

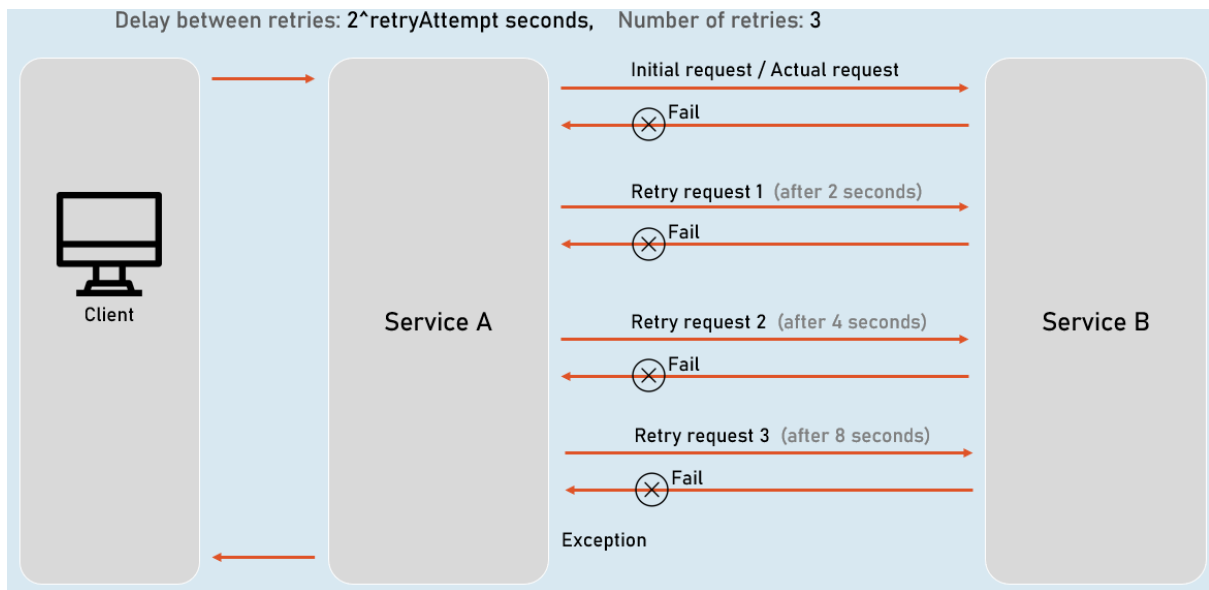


## Exponential Backoff

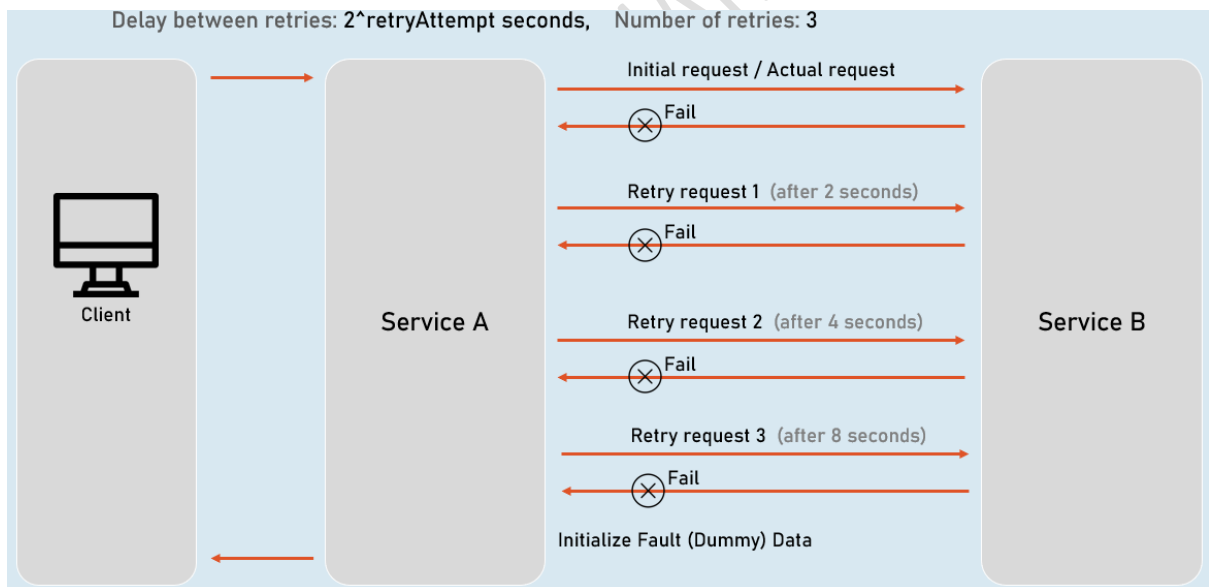
### Exponential Backoff with Retry

Exponential backoff is a retry strategy where the delay between retries increases exponentially with each attempt.





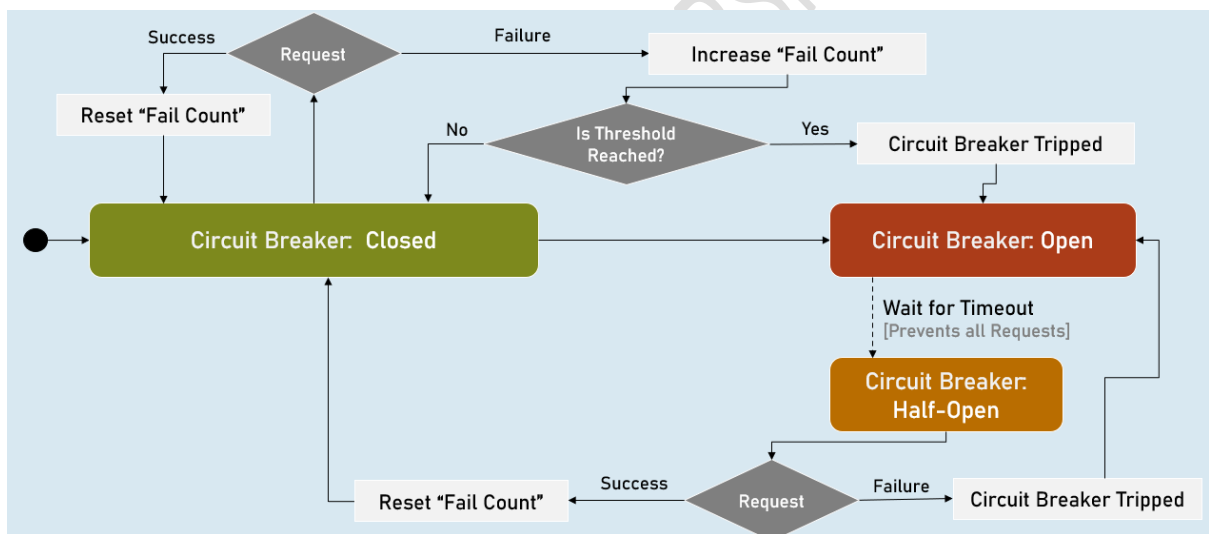
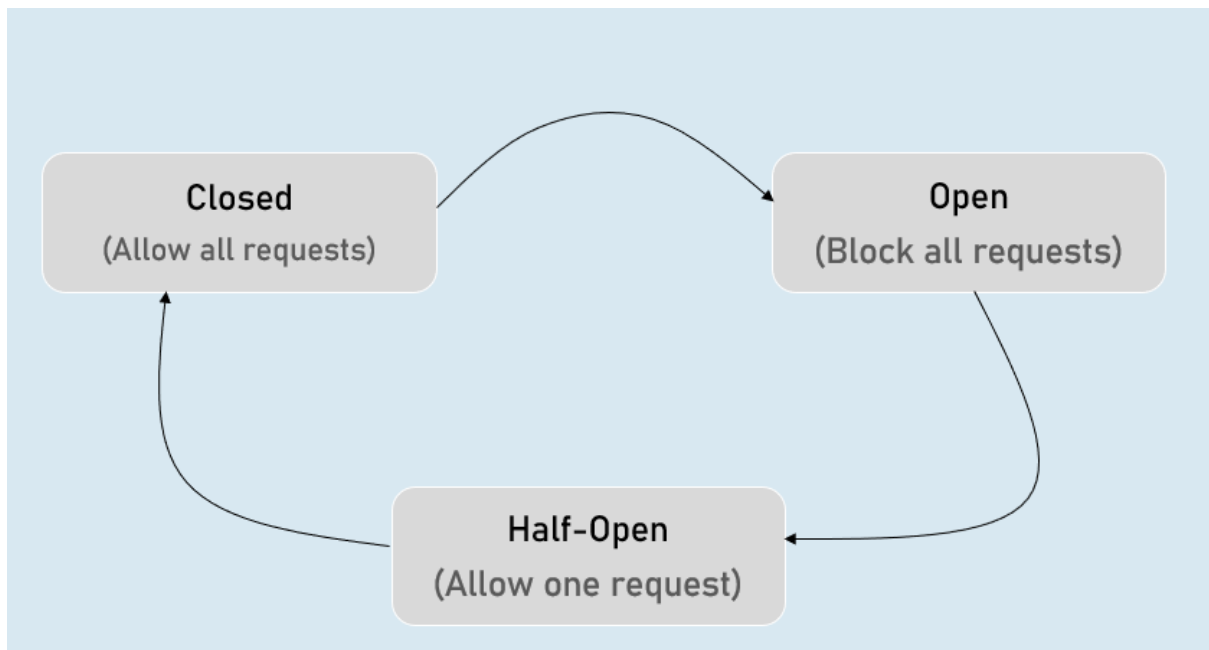
## Fault Data



## Circuit Breakers

When the number of errors exceeds a predefined threshold within a certain timeframe, the circuit breaker 'trips' and enters an 'open' state which prevents any further requests to the underlying service, until the underlying service recovers.

## How Circuit Breaker works?



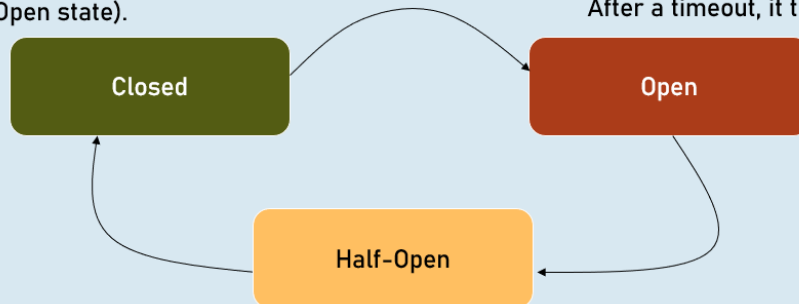
Circuit breaker allows requests to pass through.

Success resets fail count.

Failure increments it (potentially triggering Open state).

Circuit breaker blocks all requests.

After a timeout, it transitions to Half-Open.



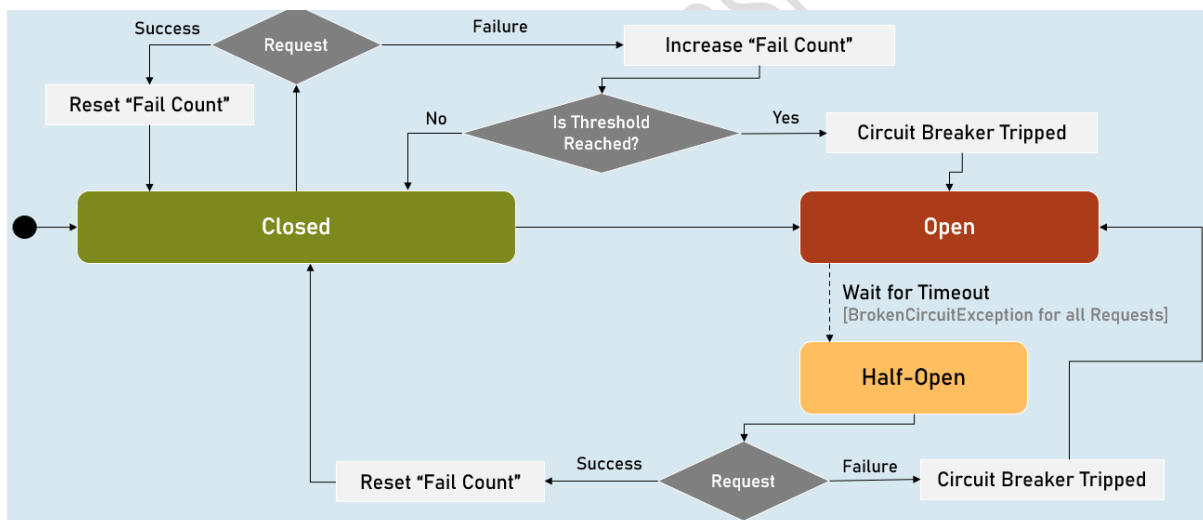
Circuit breaker allows one request.

Success resets fail count and transitions back to Closed.

Failure resets fail count and transitions back to Open.

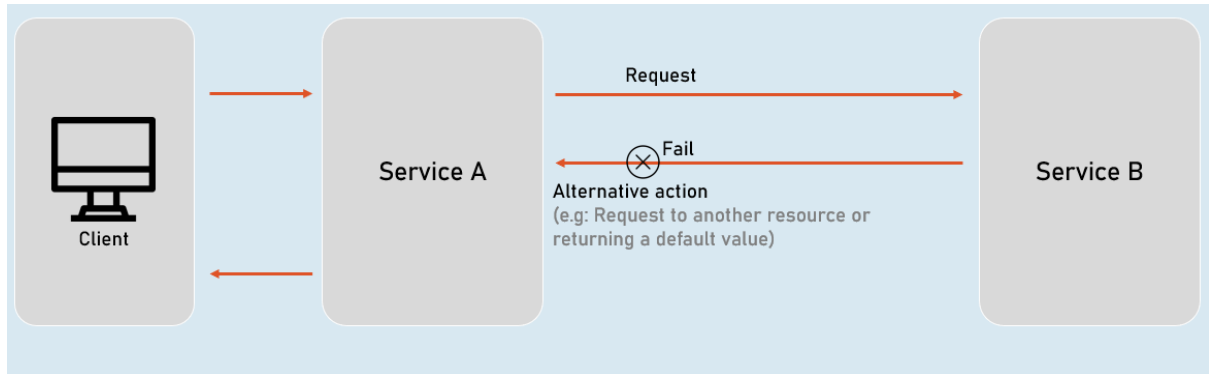
## BrokenCircuitException

### How Circuit Breaker works?



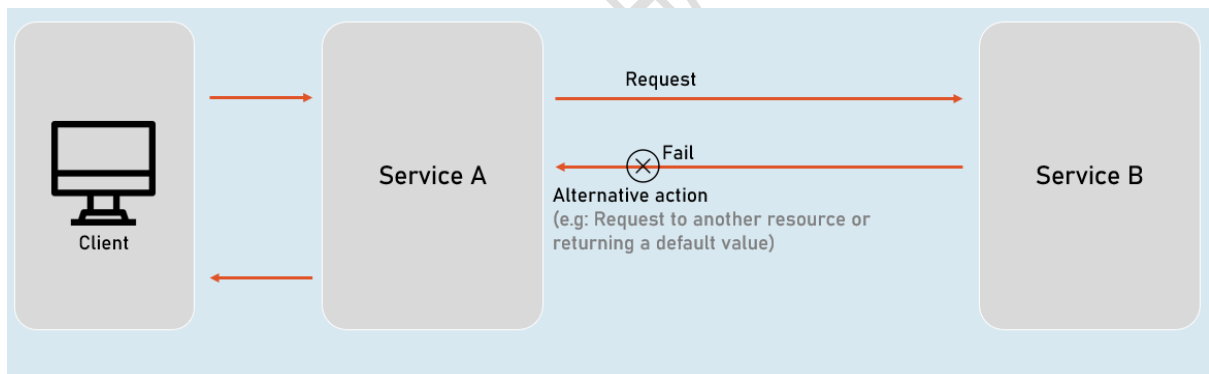
## Fallback

The fallback policy in Polly specifies an alternative action, such as returning a default value or performing a secondary operation, when the primary operation fails.



## Timeout

The timeout policy in Polly sets a time limit for an operation to complete. If the operation exceeds the time limit, the policy triggers a timeout, and the operation is aborted.



## Bulkhead Isolation

