

Use of Transactions within a Reactive Microservices Environment

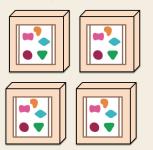
Bc. Martin Štefanko

Microservices

A monolithic application puts all its functionality into a single process...



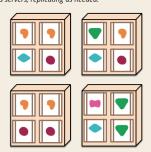
... and scales by replicating the monolith on multiple servers



A microservices architecture puts each element of functionality into a separate service...

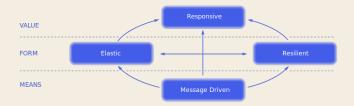


... and scales by distributing these services across servers, replicating as needed.



Reactive microservices

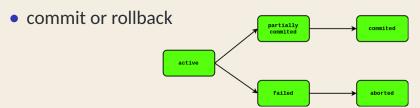
- reactive systems
- reactive programming
- reactive streams



Transactions

"A transaction is a unit of processing that provides all-or-nothing property to the work that is conducted within its scope, also ensuring that shared resources are protected from multiple users" [1].

sequence of operations

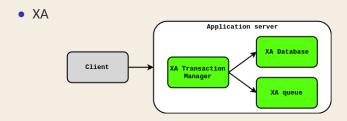


ACID transaction

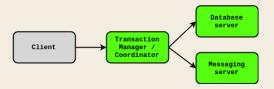
- Atomicity
- Consistency
- Isolation
- Durability



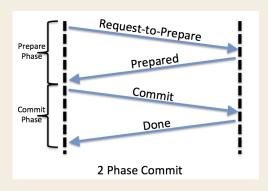
Distributed transactions



• Distributed system



Two phase commit protocol



- O(n²) messages
- blocking
- coordinator single point of failure

Saga pattern

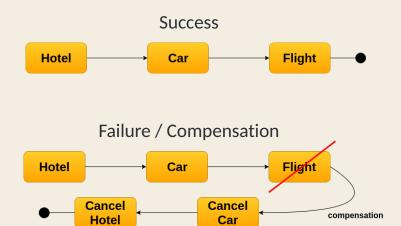
Hector Garcia-Molina and Kenneth Salem, Princeton University, 1987

- long lived transactions
- compensations
- all-or-nothing property

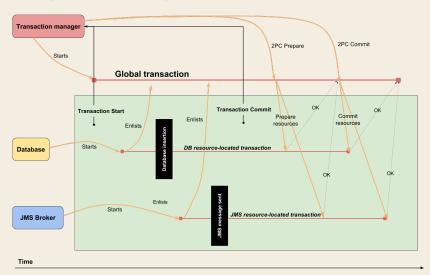
Saga executions

- 2PC T_1 , T_2 , ..., T_n (in a single step)
- Saga
 - success T_1 , T_2 , ..., T_n
 - failure T_1 , T_2 , ..., T_k , C_k , C_{k-1} , ..., C_1

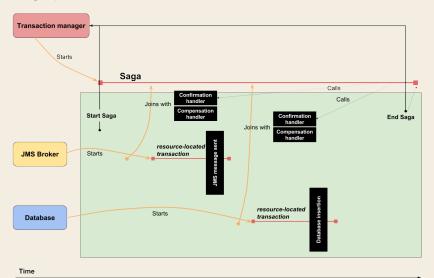
Example saga execution



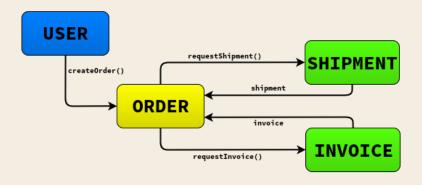
Two phase commit protocol



Saga pattern



Saga implementations comparison scenario



Saga implementations investigation

- Axon framework
- Eventuate Event Sourcing (ES)
- Eventuate Tram
- Narayana Long Running Actions (LRA)

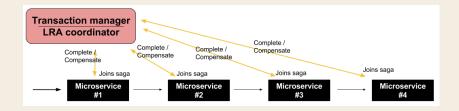
Saga implementations comparison

Problem	Axon	Eventuate ES	Eventuate Tram	LRA
CQRS restriction	Yes	Yes	Optional	No
Asynchronous by default	Yes	Yes	No	No
Saga tracking and definition	No	No	Yes	No
Single point of failure	No	Yes	Yes	Yes*
Communication restrictions	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Distributed by default	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Saga implementations performance testing

- Axon 2 reported issues
- Eventuate ES 1 reported issue
- Eventuate Tram 1 feature request
- Narayana LRA

LRA executor motivation



LRA executor extension

- proof of concept / prototype
- asynchronous
- extensible and flexible design
- protocol / platform independent
 - further future extensions are expected
- two modules
 - LRA definitions
 - LRA executor

LRA Definitions

- LRADefinition
- Action
- fluent API

```
RESTLraBuilder.lra()
.name("testLRA")
.withAction(RESTAction
.post(new URL("http://example.com/request"))
.callbackUrl(new URL("http://example.com/callback"))
.build())
.data(42)
.callback("http://local.org")
.build();
```

```
"name": "testLRA",
  "actions": [
    "target": "http://example.com/request",
    "callbackUrl": "http://example.com/callback"
]],
  "data": 42,
  "parentLRA": null,
  "clientId": "",
  "timelimit": 0,
  "callbackUrl": "http://local.org",
  "nestedLRAs": []
}
```

LRA executor

- LRAExecutor
- synchronous and asynchronous executions
- AbstractLRAExecutor default implementation
 - actions are invoked in the declared order
- LRA manipulation methods
 - startLRA, completeLRA, compensateLRA
- integrated and tested (quickstart) with Narayana 5.8.1. Final

Future work

- integration in the Narayana codebase
- communication methods
- definition representations
- processing strategies

Bibliography

- [1] M. Little, J. Maron, and G. Pavlik. *Java transaction processing*. Prentice Hall, 2004.
- [2] Leslie Lamport. Lamport. Lamport. Lamport. Lamport. Lamport. Addison-Wesley, 1986.
- [3] M. Goossens, F. Mittelbach, and A. Samarin. *The ET_EX Companion*. Addison-Wesley, 1994.
- [4] Till Tantau. User's Guide to the Beamer Class Version 3.01. Available at http://latex-beamer.sourceforge.net.
- [5] https://www.martinfowler.com/articles/microservices.html
- [6] http://www.24pressrelease.com/assets/news/Propylene %20Glycol%20Solvent%2017614.jpg.
- [7] https://encrypt.co.in/2-phase-commit-protocol/