

ecommerce application

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we have 2 micro services

① order management service

② payment processing micro service.

→ The order management service → received by request to place order.

@ transaction (to be idempotent)

→ no need to retry the service.

① orders → table (order_no, order_placed_at, customer mobile email, address, quantity, price), shipping_address_id, billing_address_id
② order_line_items → In this order what are the products are there.
we insert order_no, name of the customer, amount
→ order_id product_id quantity unit_price

③ address

address_id, address_line1, address_line2, city, state, zip

→ once we complete the order now we need to place request to payment processing service.

→ payment processing service payment information now we make a external service callout to whom banking application / a payment gateway application.

→ Based on output of ~~payment~~ information know he will insert the data into payment_table know will make a external service callout to whom banking application based on the ~~payment~~ output of the payment gateway application he will insert the payment

information of payment table. (insert delq.

Payment table

order_id	payment_id	payment_method	date	amount	status
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2 separate databases

Payment

Processing failed.

(external failure

balance insufficient

bank delay payment)

→ when can we say order has to be success
In such a case
→ when all of the operations ^{across the database} ~~are~~ ^{microseconds} ~~completed~~ ^{without failure}
~~all the~~ completely completed → then all the tables has to be committed (inserted).
otherwise everything should be rollback.

→ If it has should be own database now how can
I make sure that the transactionality can be affected
across the database of my application now?
I need to go for what →

→ begin a transaction while performing operation commit
a transaction and roll back on each and every database
individually. i.e. how we manage transactions now?

ANSNO

it result in data in

How to implement transactionality across the microservices

→ when we choose database per service design pattern, they could be a business transaction that might be spanning across multiple microservices. In such case one solution we have in applying the transactionality across the microservices is using global 2-phase commit transaction.

→ we can use 2-phase commit or global

V.V. End.

cross
transactionality