

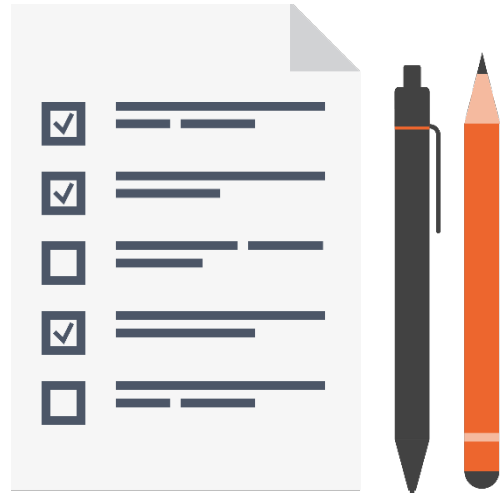
# Sagas



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# Overview



Introduction to sagas

Defining a saga

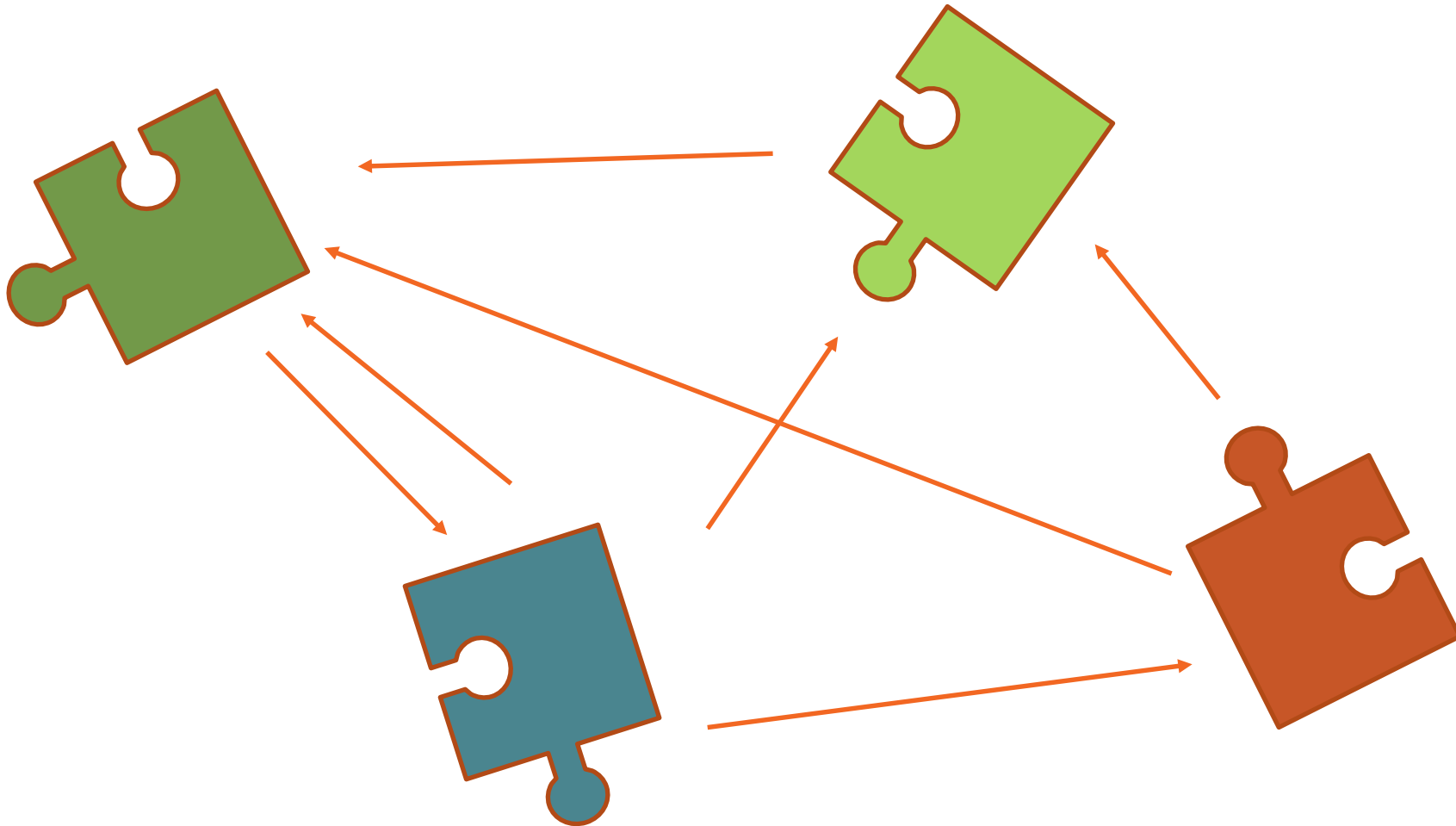
Designing sagas

Timeouts

Persistence

Unit testing

# Why Sagas?

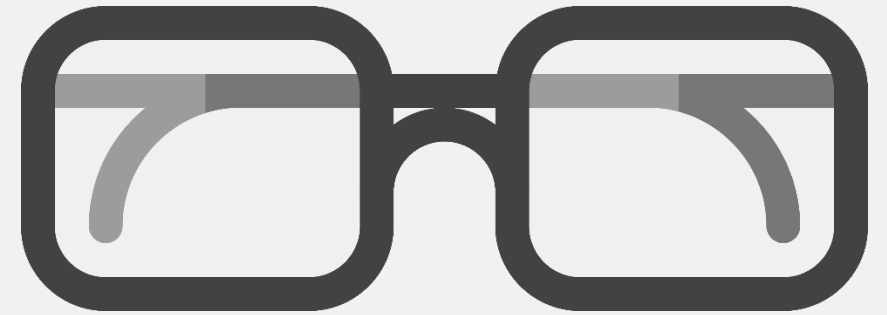


# Why Sagas?

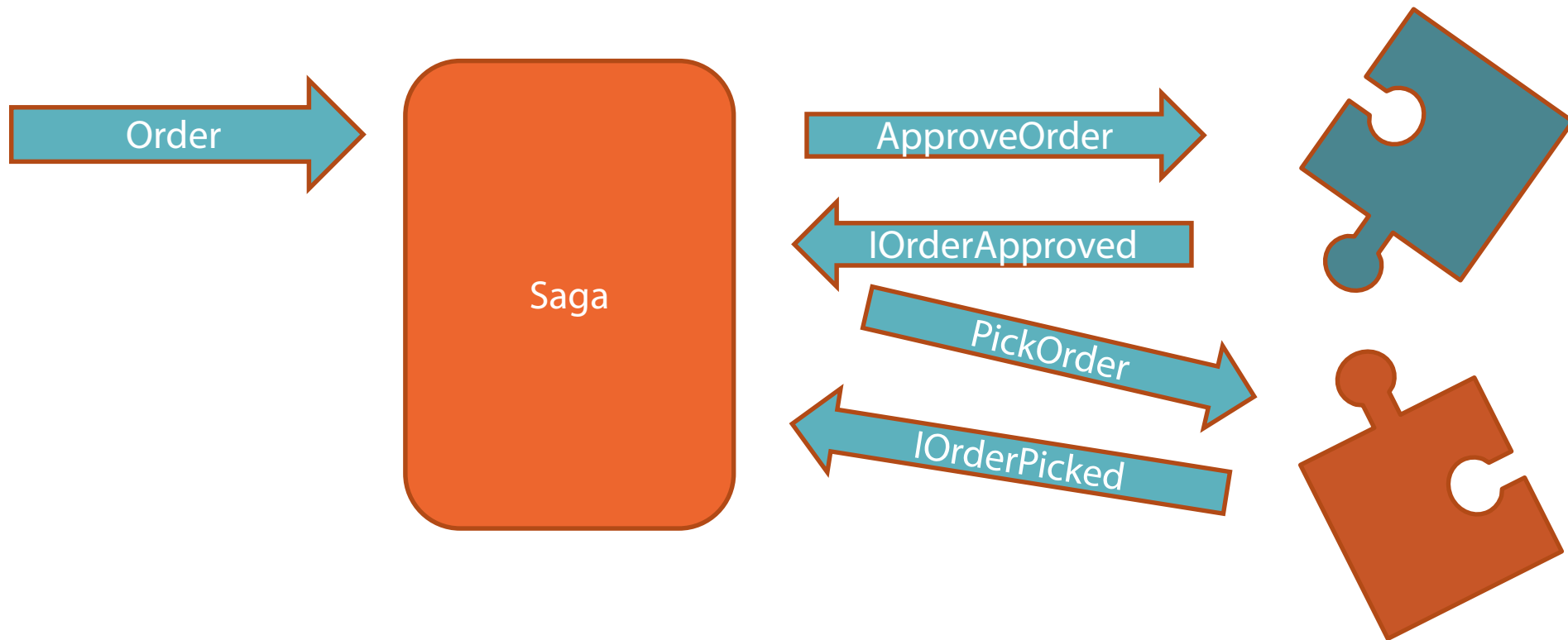


# What Are Sagas?

- Long-running business processes
- Workflows with state
- Coordinate message flow
- Persisted while running



# What Are Sagas?



# When to Use Sagas

- Processes with more than one message round-trip
- Time-related requirements



# Defining a Saga

```
public class OrderSaga : Saga<OrderSagaData>,  
                        IAmStartedByMessages<StartOrder>,  
                        IHandleMessages<CompleteOrder>  
{  
    //  
}
```



# Ending a Saga

```
public void Handle(CompleteOrder message)
{
    // code to handle order completion
    MarkAsComplete();
}
```

# Configuring How to Find a Saga

```
protected override void ConfigureHowToFindSaga
    (SagaPropertyMapper<OrderSagaData> mapper)
{
    mapper.ConfigureMapping<CompleteOrder>(s => s.OrderId)
        .ToSaga(m => m.OrderId);
}
```

# Bus.Reply

```
public void Handle(RequestDataMessage message)
{
    var response = new DataResponseMessage
    {
        OrderId = message.OrderId,
        String = message.String
    };
    Bus.Reply(response);
}
```

# Bus.Reply

```
public void Handle(RequestDataMessage message)
{
    var response = new DataResponseMessage
    {
        OrderId = message.OrderId,
        String = message.String
    };
    Bus.Reply(response);
}
```

# Bus.ReplyToOriginator

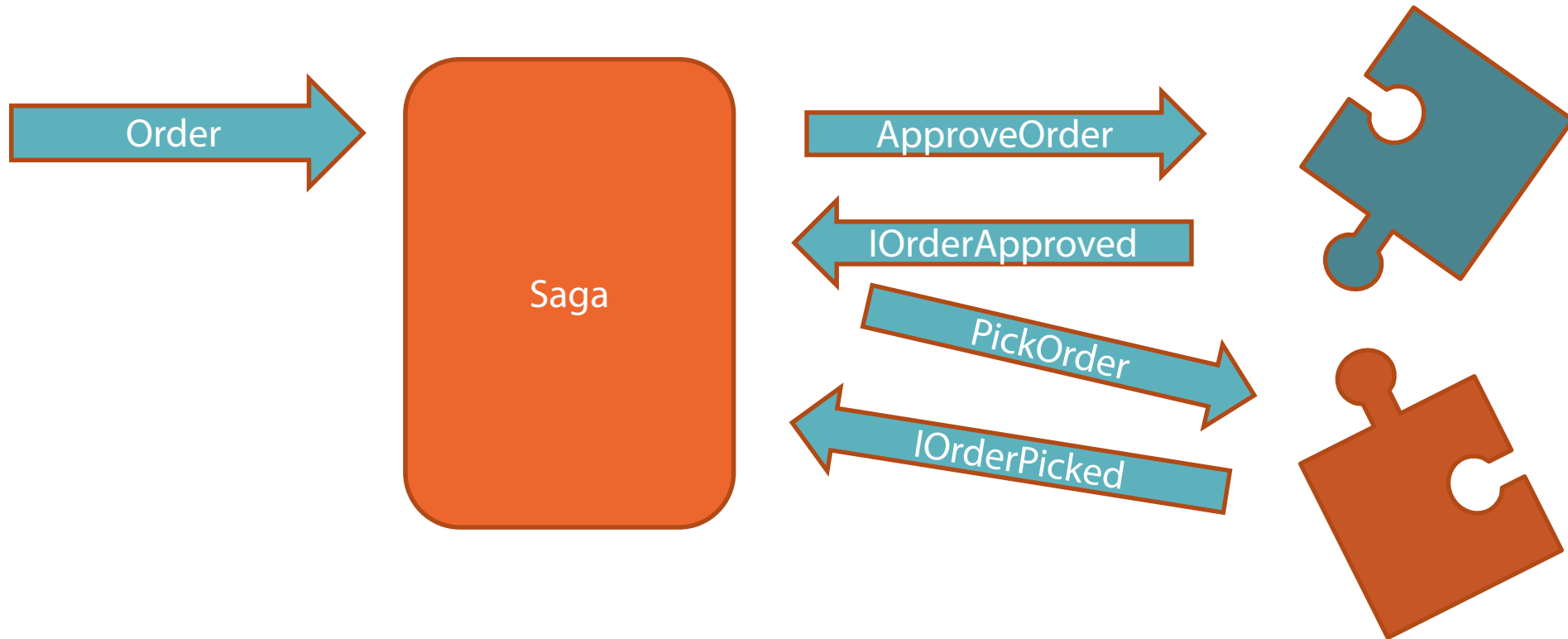
```
public void Handle(StartMessage message)
{
    Data.OrderId = message.OrderId;
    ReplyToOriginator(new AlmostDoneMessage
    {
        OrderId = Data.OrderId
    });
}
```

# Designing Sagas

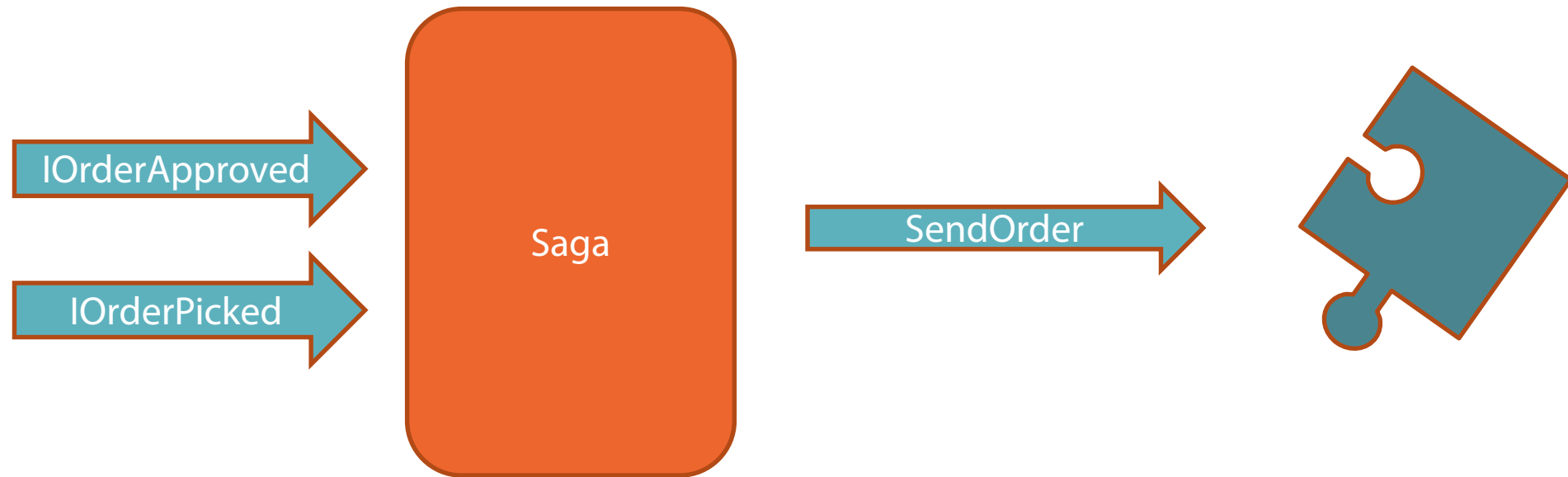
- Coordinate only
- Saga starting messages
- Message order
- Patterns



# Command Pattern

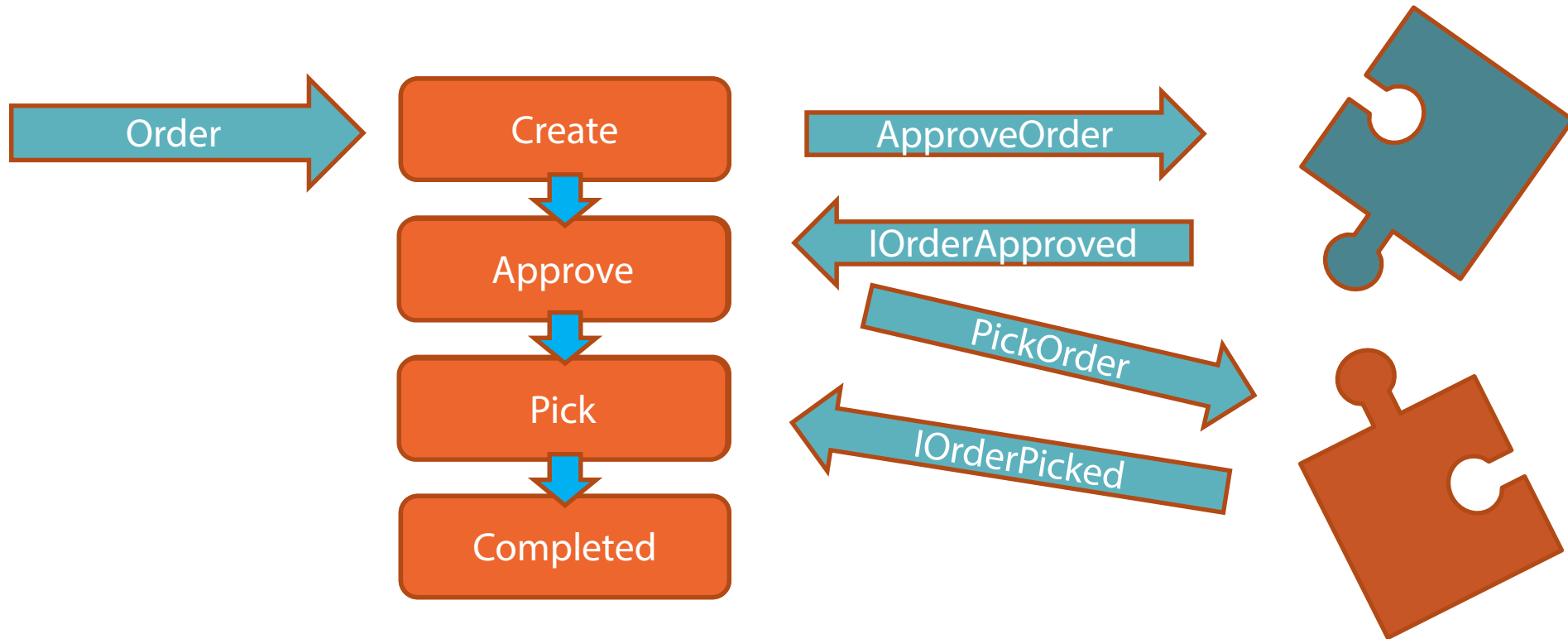


# Observer Pattern

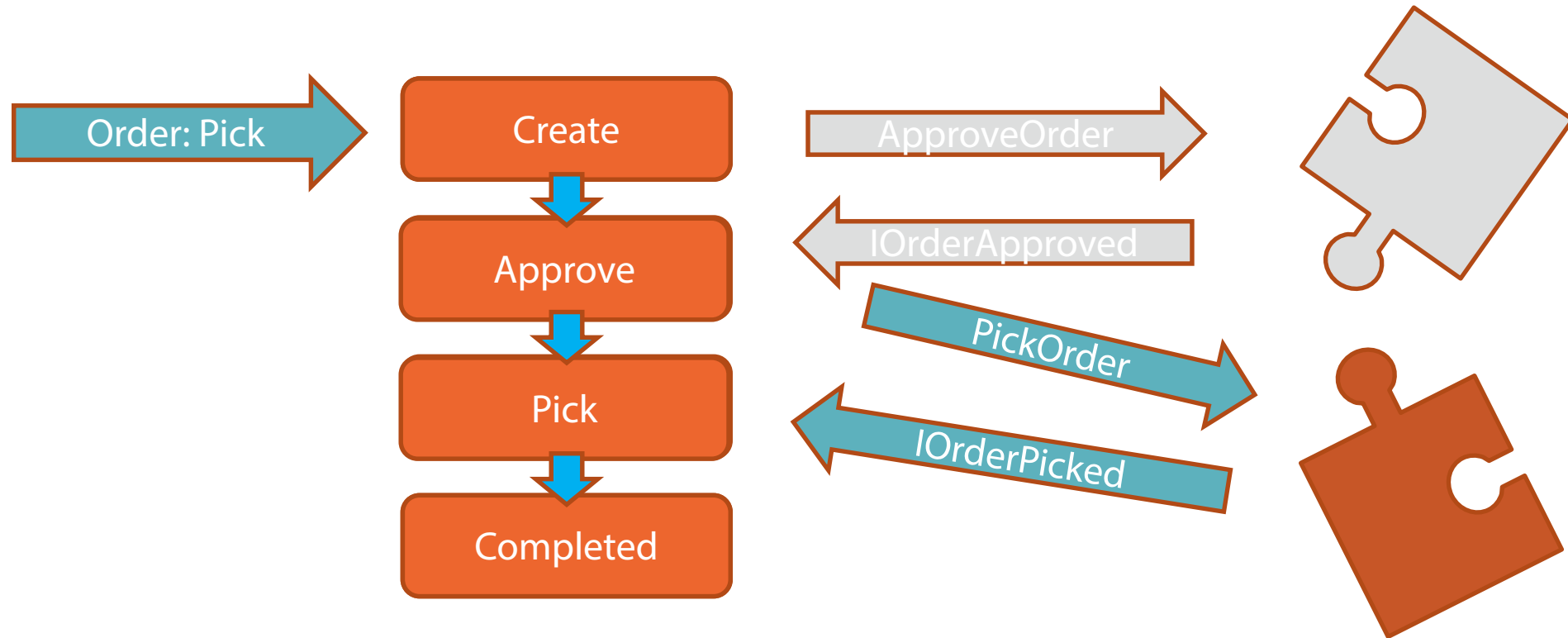




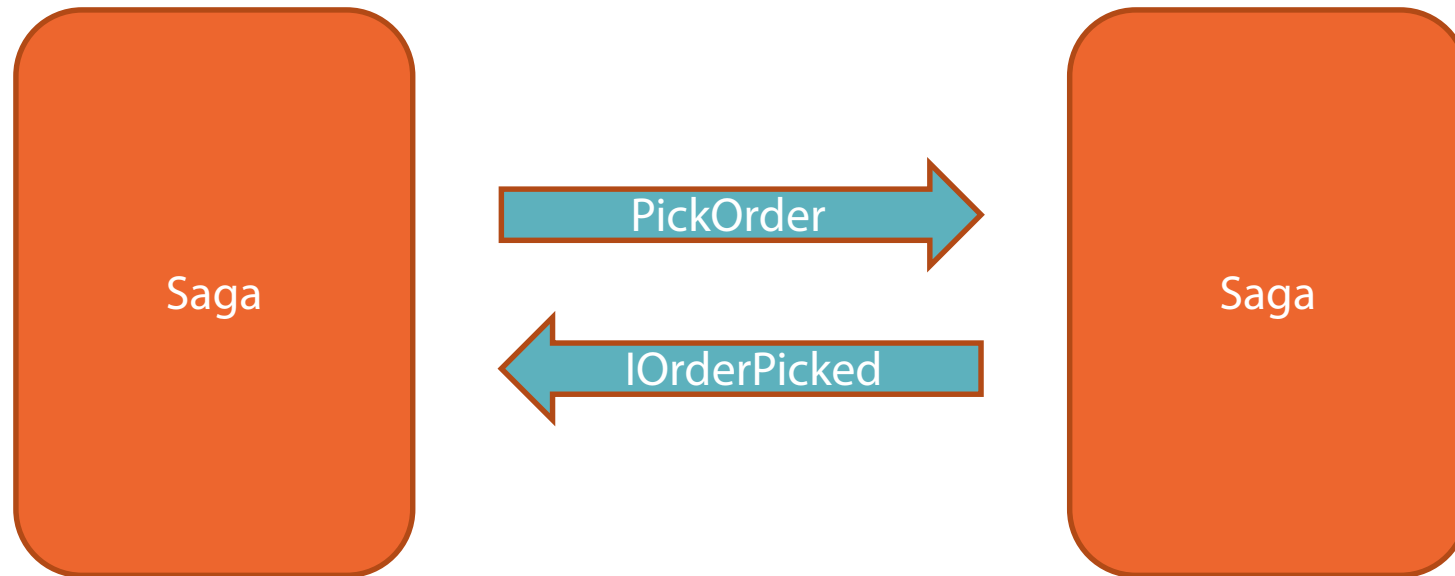
# Using Steps



# Routing Slip Pattern



# Multiple Sagas



# Timeouts

- Saga sends message to timeout manager
- When the specified time is up, it sends the message back to the saga
- When saga has completed, message is ignored



# Setting a Timeout

```
this.RequestTimeout<ApprovalTimeout>  
    (DateTime.Now.AddDays(2));
```

```
this.RequestTimeout(DateTime.Now.AddDays(2),  
    new ApprovalTimeout { SomeState = state });
```

```
this.RequestTimeout<ApprovalTimeout>  
    (TimeSpan.FromDays(2), t => t.SomeState = state);
```

# Handling a Timeout

```
public class OrderSaga : Saga<OrderSagaData>,
    IHandleTimeouts<ApprovalTimeout>
{
    public void Timeout(ApprovalTimeout state)
    {
    }
}
```

# Saga Persistence

- Each storage mechanism is inherently different
- Know the following before choosing



# RavenDB

Fetches document using an index specified by unique property



# NHibernate

Child objects converted to string in one column

Collections result in extra tables

Danger of lock increases

Mark properties in data object as virtual

## Azure

Uses table storage

Collections and child objects not supported

Simple types only

# Demo: Sagas

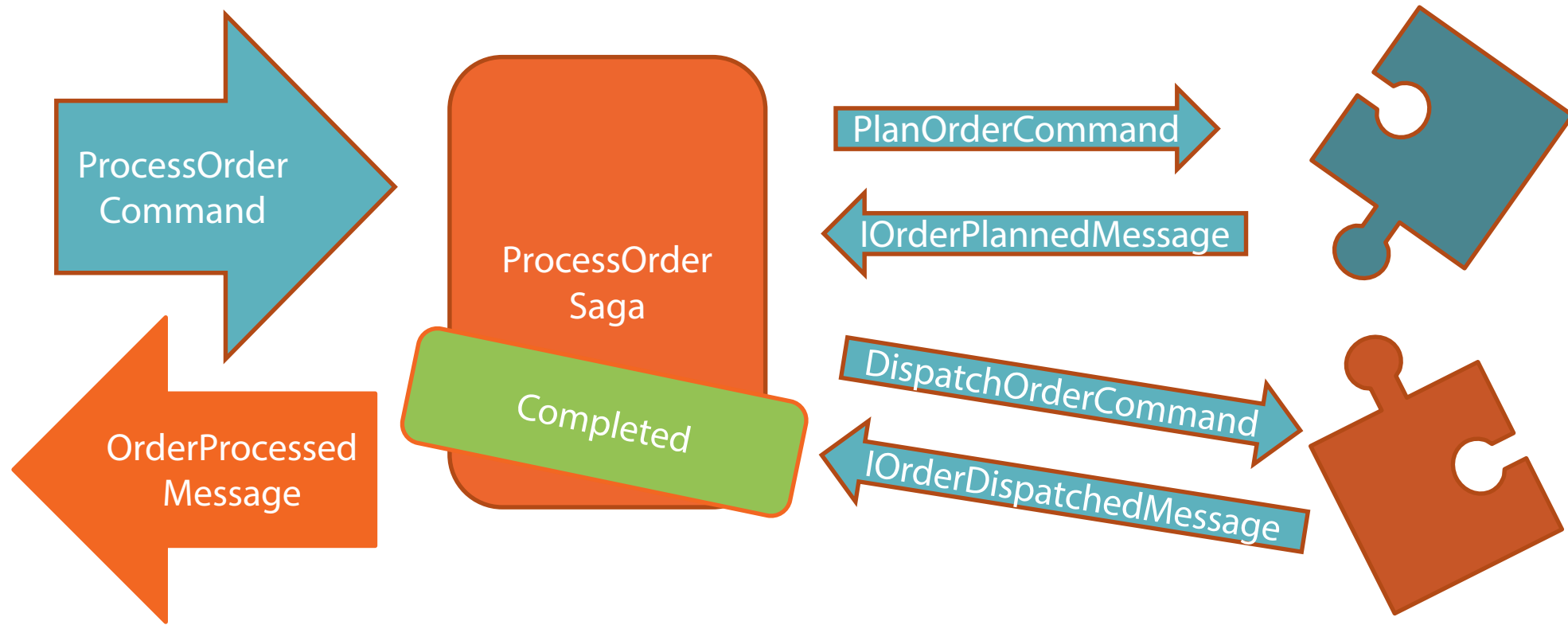
**FIRE ON WHEELS**

Orders are handled inefficiently

Extra service: planner

Coordination needed

# The New Architecture



# Summary



Sagas are long-running business processes

Coordinate and decide - not implement

Time

Unit testing