扩展成 Flask 服务版本的 Saga, 甚至加事件编排/调度器

ChatGPT said:

下面给你一个基于 Flask + 内存调度器 实现的简易 Saga 模式服务版示例。它包括:

- 独立的 Saga 事务管理器 (调度器)
- 多个步骤的服务端点,分别执行局部事务和补偿事务
- Saga 事务发起接口
- 简单的事件驱动调用和补偿执行流程

项目结构 (示意)

```
bash
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saga_demo/

├── saga_manager.py # Saga 事务调度器(内存版)
├── service_a.py # 服务 A, 模拟订单服务
├── service_b.py # 服务 B, 模拟库存服务
├── service_c.py # 服务 C, 模拟支付服务
└── run_saga.py # 启动 saga 事务
```

1. saga_manager.py — Saga 调度器 (内存状态)

```
python
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from flask import Flask, request, jsonify
import requests
import threading

app = Flask(__name__)

# 事务状态存储 (内存)
saga_states = {}
```

事务步骤定义(顺序执行)

```
SAGA STEPS = [
    {
        "name": "create order",
        "action url": "http://localhost:5001/create",
        "compensate url": "http://localhost:5001/cancel"
    },
        "name": "reserve inventory",
        "action url": "http://localhost:5002/reserve",
        "compensate url": "http://localhost:5002/release"
    },
        "name": "process payment",
        "action url": "http://localhost:5003/pay",
        "compensate_url": "http://localhost:5003/refund"
    }
1
def call service(url, txn id):
    try:
        resp = requests.post(url, json={"txn_id": txn_id},
timeout=5)
        resp.raise for status()
        return True
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"调用服务失败 {url}, 错误: {e}")
        return False
def execute saga(txn id):
    saga states[txn id] = {"status": "in progress", "step":
0}
    for i, step in enumerate(SAGA STEPS):
        print(f"执行步骤 {step['name']}, 事务 {txn_id}")
        success = call service(step['action url'], txn id)
        if not success:
            print(f"步骤失败, 开始补偿, 事务 {txn id}")
            # 失败,补偿已执行的步骤
            for j in range(i-1, -1, -1):
                comp step = SAGA STEPS[j]
```

```
print(f"补偿步骤 {comp step['name']}, 事务
{txn id}")
                call service(comp step['compensate url'],
txn id)
            saga states[txn id]['status'] = 'failed'
            return
        saga states[txn id]['step'] = i + 1
    saga states[txn id]['status'] = 'success'
@app.route('/start saga', methods=['POST'])
def start saga():
    import uuid
    txn id = str(uuid.uuid4())
    threading. Thread(target=execute saga, args=(txn id,),
daemon=True).start()
    return jsonify({"txn id": txn id, "message": "Saga
started" })
@app.route('/status/<txn id>', methods=['GET'])
def status(txn id):
    state = saga states.get(txn id, None)
    if not state:
        return jsonify({"error": "unknown txn id"}), 404
    return jsonify(state)
if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(port=5000)
2. 示例服务: service a.pv (订单服务)
python
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from flask import Flask, request, jsonify
app = Flask( name )
@app.route('/create', methods=['POST'])
def create order():
    data = request.json
```

```
print(f"订单创建, 事务 {data['txn id']}")
    return jsonify({"status": "created"})
@app.route('/cancel', methods=['POST'])
def cancel order():
   data = request.json
   print(f"订单取消, 事务 {data['txn id']}")
    return jsonify({"status": "cancelled"})
if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(port=5001)
3. 示例服务: service_b.py (库存服务)
python
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from flask import Flask, request, jsonify
app = Flask( name )
@app.route('/reserve', methods=['POST'])
def reserve inventory():
   data = request.json
   print(f"库存预留,事务 {data['txn id']}")
   # 这里可以模拟失败, 比如:
   # return jsonify({"error": "库存不足"}), 500
    return jsonify({"status": "reserved"})
@app.route('/release', methods=['POST'])
def release inventory():
    data = request.json
   print(f"库存释放,事务 {data['txn_id']}")
   return jsonify({"status": "released"})
if name == " main ":
    app.run(port=5002)
```

4. 示例服务: service_c.py (支付服务)

```
python
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from flask import Flask, request, jsonify
app = Flask(__name___)
@app.route('/pay', methods=['POST'])
def process payment():
    data = request.json
   print(f"支付处理中, 事务 {data['txn id']}")
    # 模拟成功:
    return jsonify({"status": "paid"})
    # 模拟失败测试补偿:
   # return jsonify({"error": "支付失败"}), 500
@app.route('/refund', methods=['POST'])
def refund payment():
    data = request.json
   print(f"退款, 事务 {data['txn id']}")
    return jsonify({"status": "refunded"})
if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(port=5003)
5. 测试流程
    启动所有服务(每个在独立终端):
bash
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python saga manager.py
python service a.py
python service b.py
python service c.py
 2. 发起 Saga 事务:
bash
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curl -X POST http://localhost:5000/start saga
```

3. 查询事务状态:

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curl http://localhost:5000/status/<txn_id>

6. 总结

- SagaManager 作为事务协调器,顺序调用每个步骤,失败则执行补偿步骤。
- 各微服务通过 REST API 实现各自局部事务和补偿事务。
- 使用 Flask + requests 模拟真实分布式环境。
- 可以扩展加入持久化(数据库或 Redis)、异步消息队列等。

你写一套更完整的 Saga 生产级示例(含持久化状态、消息队列事件驱动)或者详细讲解 每个部分实现细节