


写一个 Python 实现的最小支付系统样例（含 webhook + idempotency 处理）

下面是一个 Python 最小支付系统样例，用 Flask 模拟一个典型支付流程，包括：

创建订单并发起支付

模拟支付网关回调（Webhook）

实现幂等处理（防止重复扣款）

 环境要求

Python 3.8+

Flask

Redis（用于幂等性检查）


你可以用如下命令安装依赖：

bash

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pip install flask redis

 目录结构

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payment_demo/

├── app.py # 主程序

├── redis_client.py # Redis 客户端工具

└── simulate_gateway.py # 模拟支付平台回调

 1 redis_client.py

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import redis

本地 Redis 默认配置

```
r = redis.Redis(host="localhost", port=6379, db=0, decode_responses=True)
```

```
def set_idempotency_key(key: str, value: str, ttl: int = 600):  
    if not r.exists(key):  
        r.set(key, value, ex=ttl)  
    return True  
    return False
```

```
def get_value(key: str):  
    return r.get(key)
```

2 app.py (主服务)

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```
from flask import Flask, request, jsonify  
from redis_client import set_idempotency_key, get_value  
import uuid
```

```
app = Flask(name)
```

模拟数据库（内存）

```
ORDERS = {}
```

```
PAYMENTS = {}
```

```
@app.route("/create_order", methods=["POST"])
```

```
def create_order():
```

```
    user_id = request.json["user_id"]
```

```
    amount = request.json["amount"]
```

```
    order_id = str(uuid.uuid4())
```

```
ORDERS[order_id] = {  
    "user_id": user_id,  
    "amount": amount,
```

```
        "status": "PENDING"
    }

    return jsonify({"order_id": order_id})
```

```
@app.route("/initiate_payment", methods=["POST"])
def initiate_payment():
    order_id = request.json["order_id"]
    payment_id = str(uuid.uuid4())
    idempotency_key = f"payment:{payment_id}"
```

```
    if not set_idempotency_key(idempotency_key, "initiated"):
        return jsonify({"error": "Duplicate payment"}), 409

    PAYMENTS[payment_id] = {
        "order_id": order_id,
        "status": "PENDING"
    }

    # 假设支付链接为模拟跳转
    return jsonify({
        "payment_id": payment_id,
        "payment_url":
            f"http://localhost:5000/simulate_gateway_callback/{payment_id}"
    })
```

```
@app.route("/webhook/payment_callback", methods=["POST"])
def payment_callback():
    payment_id = request.json["payment_id"]
    success = request.json["success"]
    idempotency_key = f"callback:{payment_id}"
```

```
    if not set_idempotency_key(idempotency_key, "received"):
        return jsonify({"message": "Duplicate callback"}), 200

    payment = PAYMENTS.get(payment_id)
    if not payment:
        return jsonify({"error": "Invalid payment ID"}), 404

    if success:
```

```
    payment["status"] = "PAID"
    order_id = payment["order_id"]
    ORDERS[order_id]["status"] = "PAID"
else:
    payment["status"] = "FAILED"

return jsonify({"message": "Callback processed"})
```

```
@app.route("/orders", methods=["GET"])
def get_orders():
    return jsonify(ORDERS)
```

```
if name == "main":
    app.run(debug=True)
```

 3 simulate_gateway.py (模拟支付平台回调)

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```
import requests
```

```
import sys
```

```
payment_id = sys.argv[1] if len(sys.argv) > 1 else None
```

```
if not payment_id:
```

```
    print("Usage: python simulate_gateway.py <payment_id>")
```

```
    exit()
```

```
res = requests.post("http://localhost:5000/webhook/payment_callback",
```


```
    json={
```

```
        "payment_id": payment_id,
```

```
        "success": True
```

```
    })
```

```
print("Webhook sent:", res.status_code, res.json())
```

 流程演示 (本地端口为 5000)

启动 Redis

启动 Flask 服务:

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python app.py

创建订单：

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```
curl -X POST http://localhost:5000/create_order -H "Content-Type: application/json" -d '{"user_id": "u001", "amount": 100}'
```

发起支付：

bash

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```
curl -X POST http://localhost:5000/initiate_payment -H "Content-Type: application/json" -d '{"order_id": "<上一步返回的order_id>"}
```

用返回的 payment_id 触发 webhook 模拟：

bash

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```
python simulate_gateway.py <payment_id>
```

查看订单状态：

bash

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```
curl http://localhost:5000/orders
```



幂等性保证点

场景 Key 功能

发起支付 payment:{payment_id} 避免重复提交支付

支付回调 callback:{payment_id} 避免重复处理回调（如多次回调）



下一步你可以扩展：

使用真实数据库（PostgreSQL, MySQL）

加入 MQ 消息队列实现异步状态流转

增加超时关闭、退款等状态

增加订单状态机控制

如你想，我也可以帮你接入 Stripe / 微信支付 真实网关接口版本。是否需要继续升级？