# Modeling Workflows with NServiceBus Sagas



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#### Overview



Introduction to sagas

Defining a saga

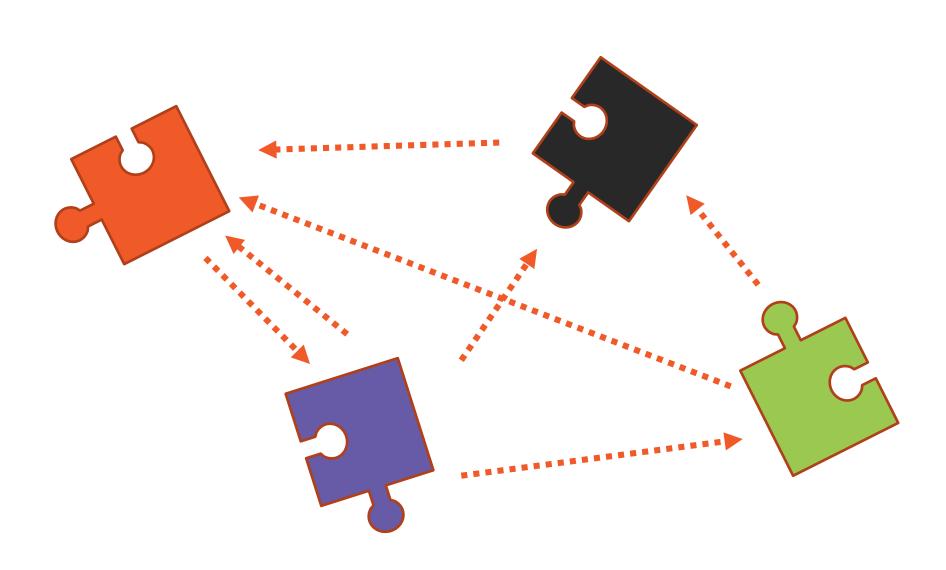
**Designing sagas** 

**Timeouts** 

**Persistence** 



# Why Sagas?



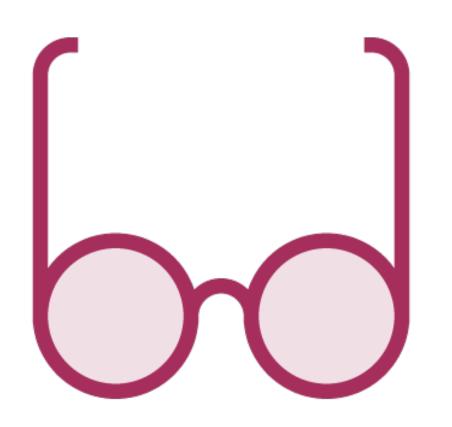


# Why Sagas?





# What Are Sagas?



Long running business processes

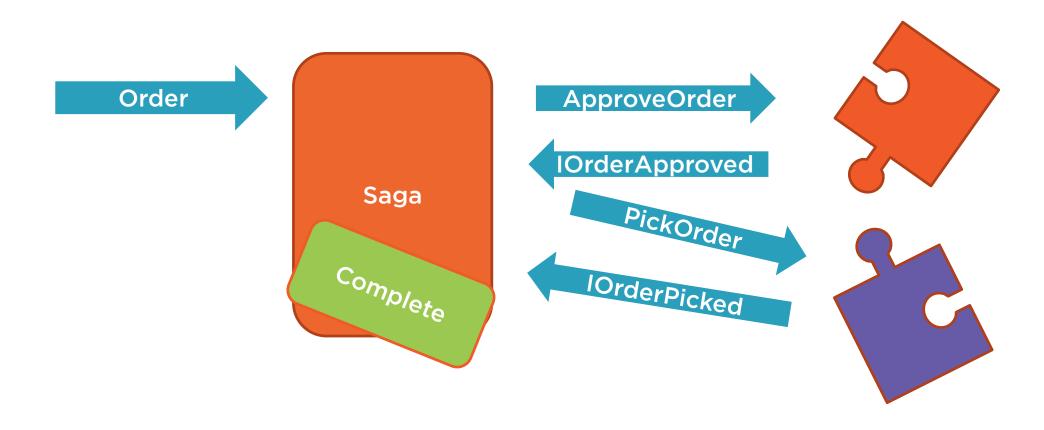
Workflows with state

Coordinate message flow

Persisted while running



# What Are Sagas?





## When to Use a Saga?



Processes with more than one message roundtrip

Time related process requirements



## Defining a Saga



## Ending a Saga



## Configuring How to Find a Saga



```
Reply
public void Handle(RequestDataMessage message,
      IMessageHandlerContext context)
    response = new DataResponseMessage
        OrderId = message.OrderId,
        String = message.String
    await context.Reply(response).ConfigureAwait(false);
```

## ReplyToOriginator

```
public void Handle(StartMessage message,
      IMessageHandlerContext context)
    Data.OrderId = message.OrderId;
    await ReplyToOriginator(new AlmostDoneMessage
        OrderId = Data.OrderId
    }).ConfigureAwait(false);
```

# Designing Sagas



**Coordinate only** 

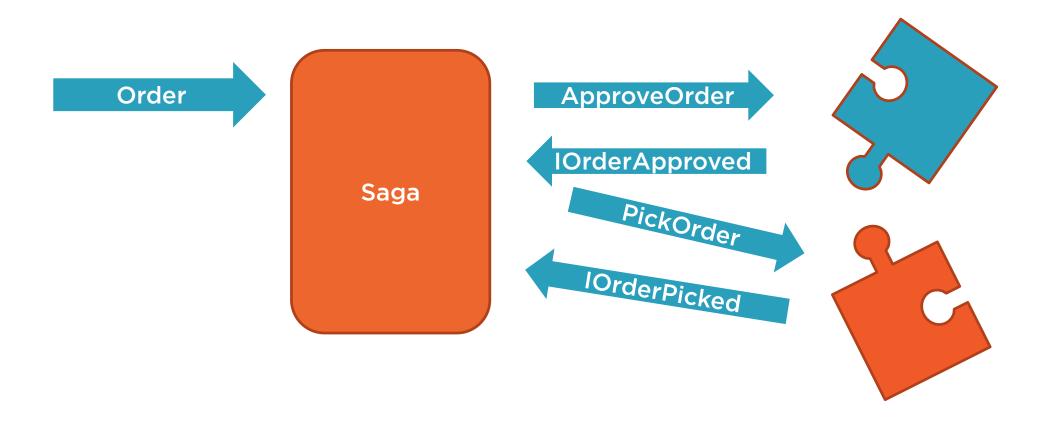
Saga starting messages

Message order

**Patterns** 

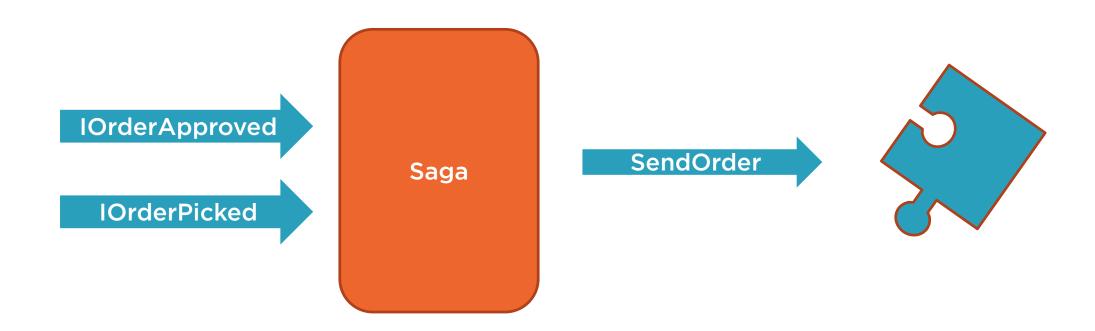


#### Command Pattern



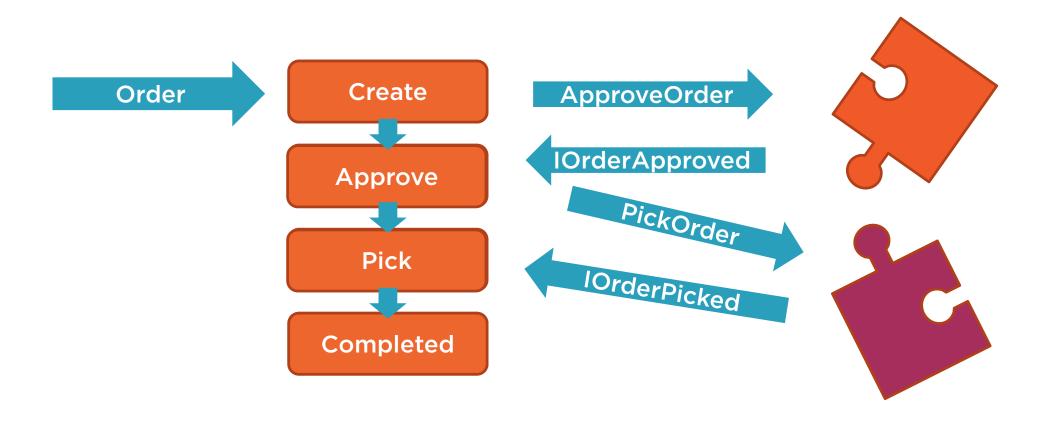


#### Observer Pattern



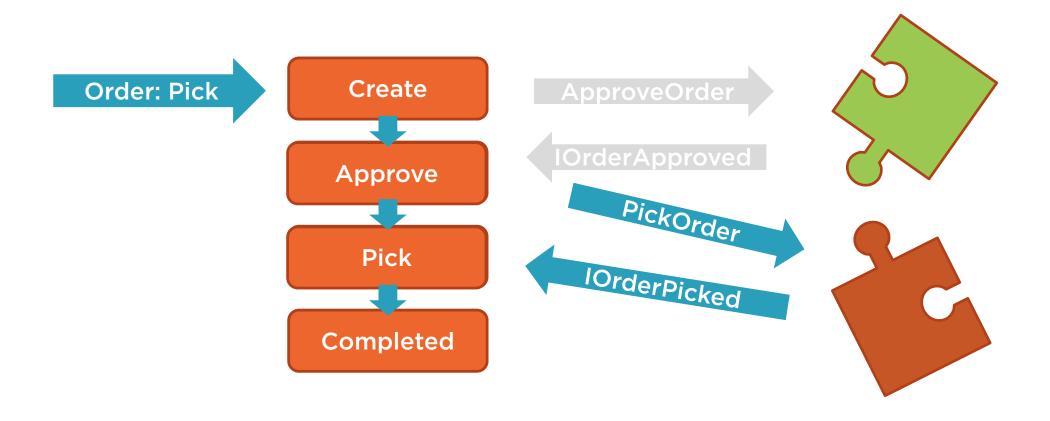


# Using Steps



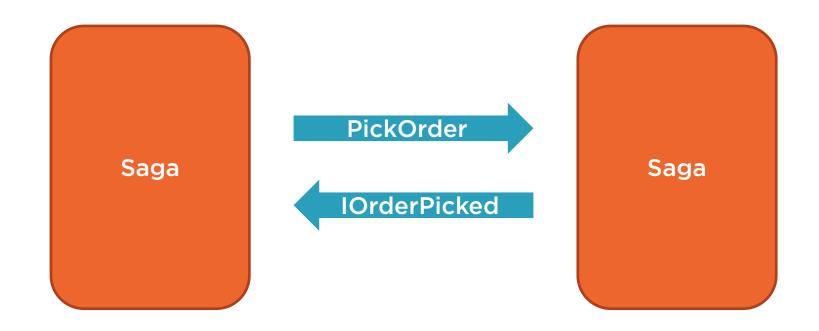


# Routing Slip Pattern





# Multiple Sagas





## 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



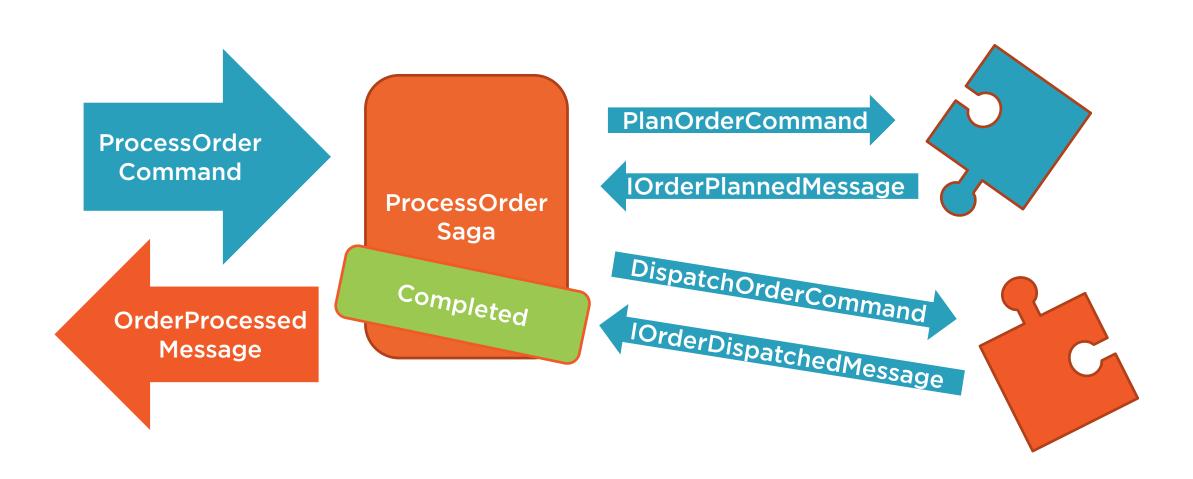
Orders are handled inefficiently

Extra service: planner

**Coordination needed** 

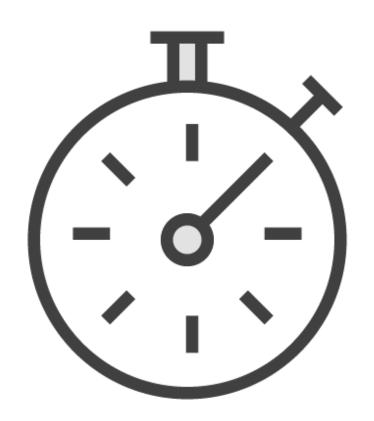


#### The New Architecture





#### 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

```
await RequestTimeout<ApprovalTimeout>
   (DateTime.Now.AddDays(2));
await RequestTimeout(DateTime.Now.AddDays(2),
   new ApprovalTimeout { SomeState = state });
await RequestTimeout<ApprovalTimeout>
   (TimeSpan.FromDays(2), t => t.SomeState = state);
```



## Handling a Timeout

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



# Summary



Sagas are long-running business processes

Coordinate, decide - not implement

Time

Persistence

