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# TRANSACTIONAL SOLUTION FOR MICROSERVICES

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# ABOUT US

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- Red Hat
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- mainly Ruby
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- Red Hat
- developer at WildFly project
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- working on Narayana transaction manager
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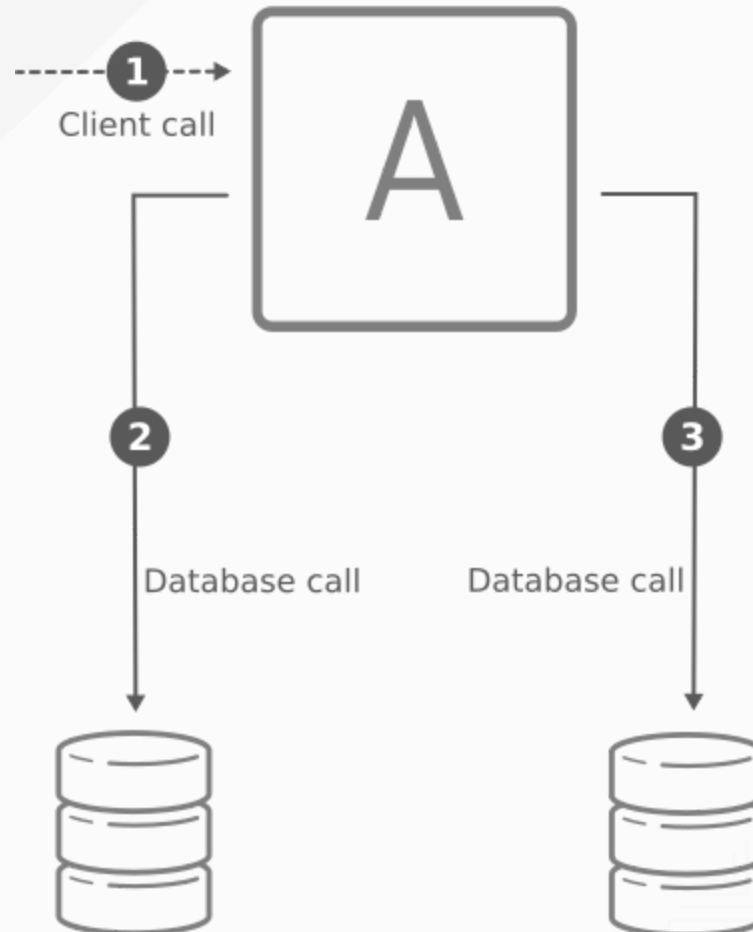
# AGENDA

- what is transaction management
- microservices and transactions
- introduction to saga pattern
- Long Running Actions for MicroProfile
- DynFlow framework

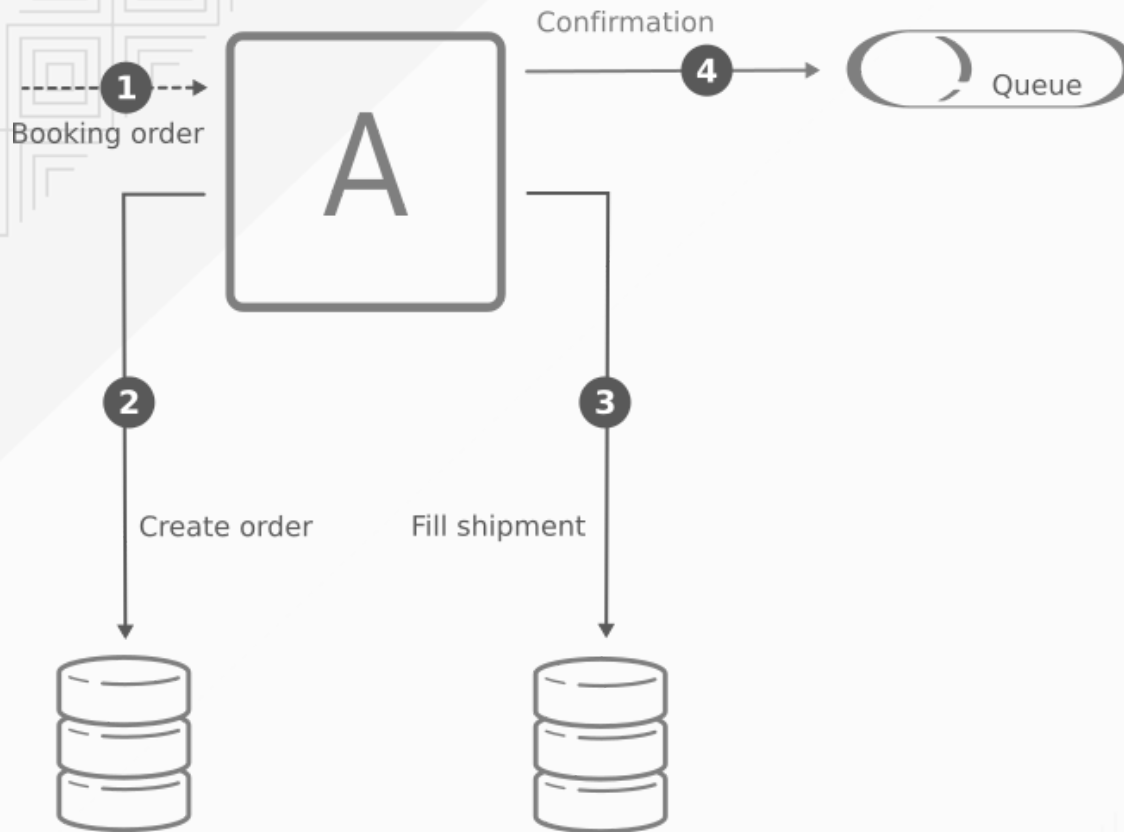
# TRANSACTION

An atomic unit of work where all parts either finish with success or fail.

# MONOLITHIC APPLICATION

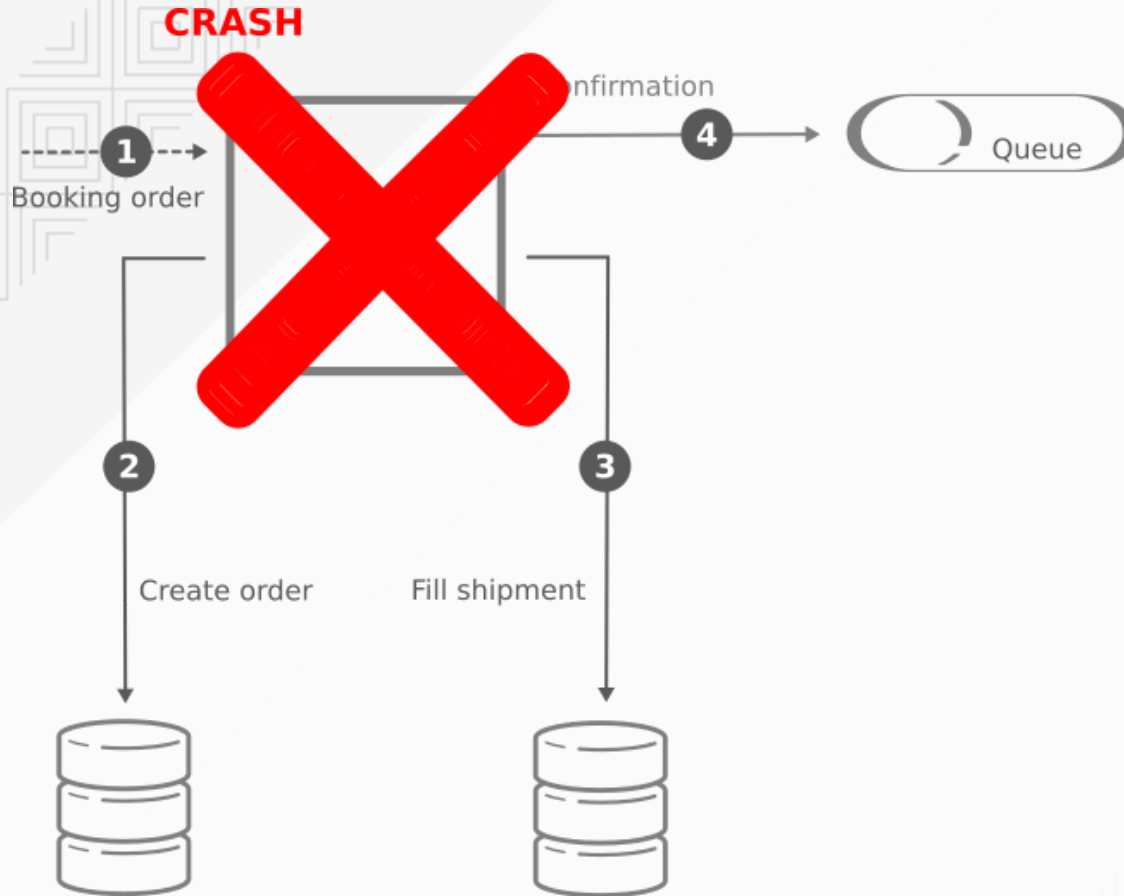


# LET'S CREATE A BOOKING



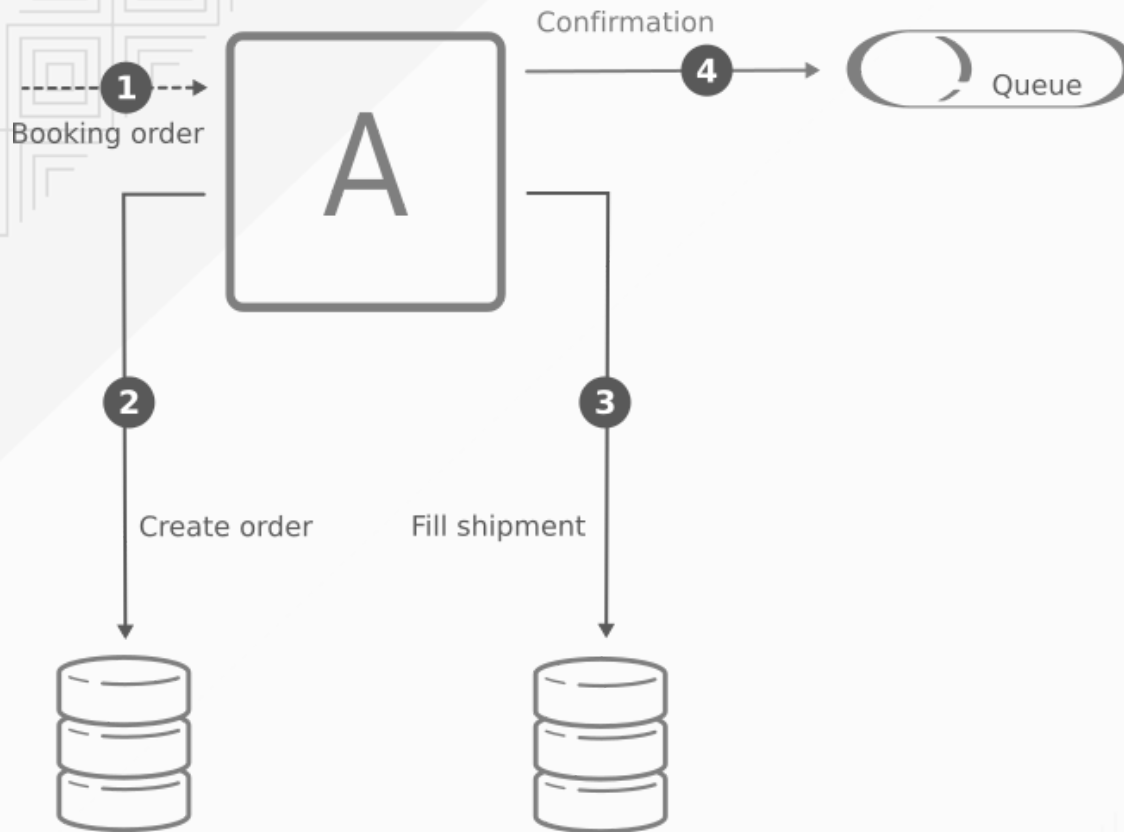
- Creating order
- Filling shipment
- Sending confirmation

# ...AND NOW WHAT?



- Creating order
- Filling shipment
- Sending confirmation

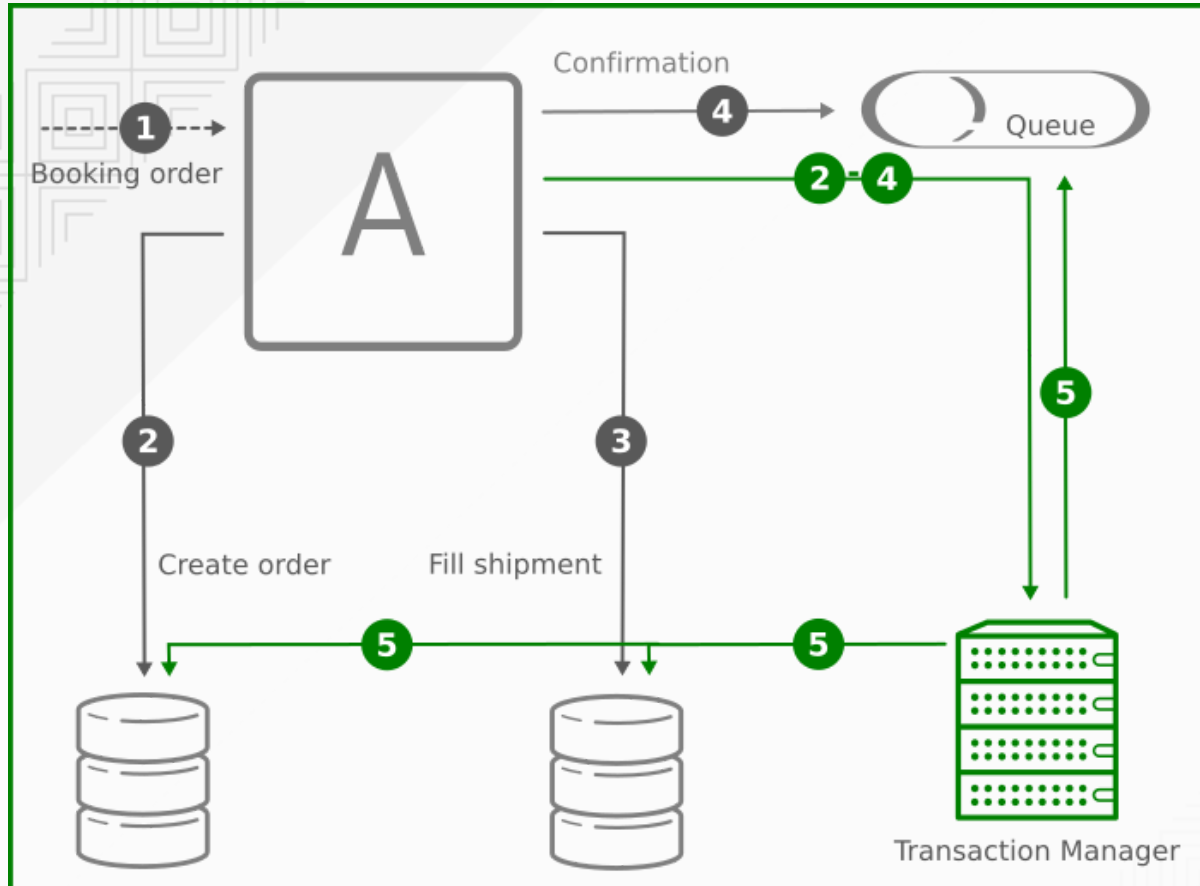
# A SINGLE UNIT OF WORK



- Creating order
- Filling shipment
- Sending confirmation

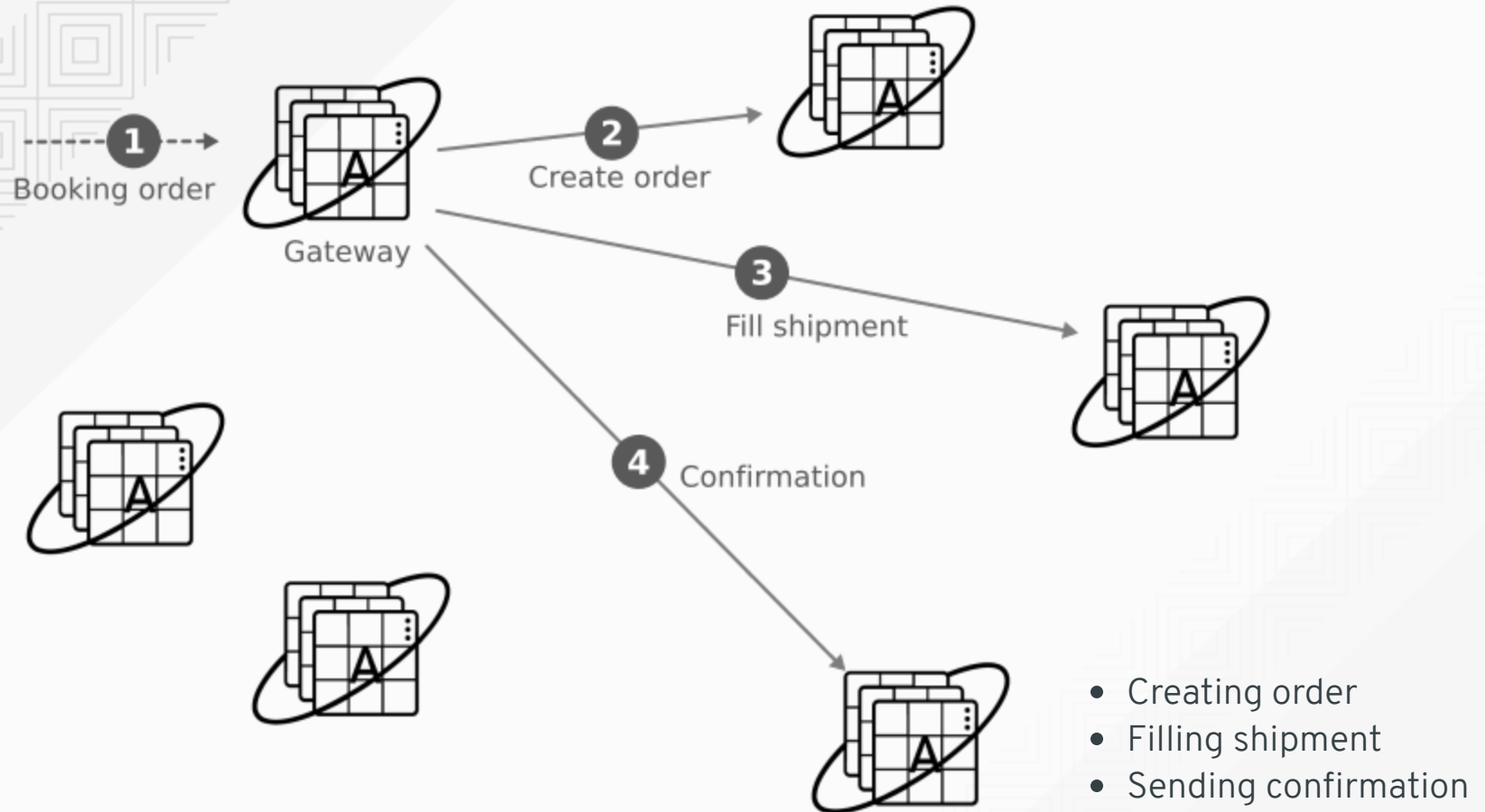


# ACID TRANSACTIONS TO RESCUE

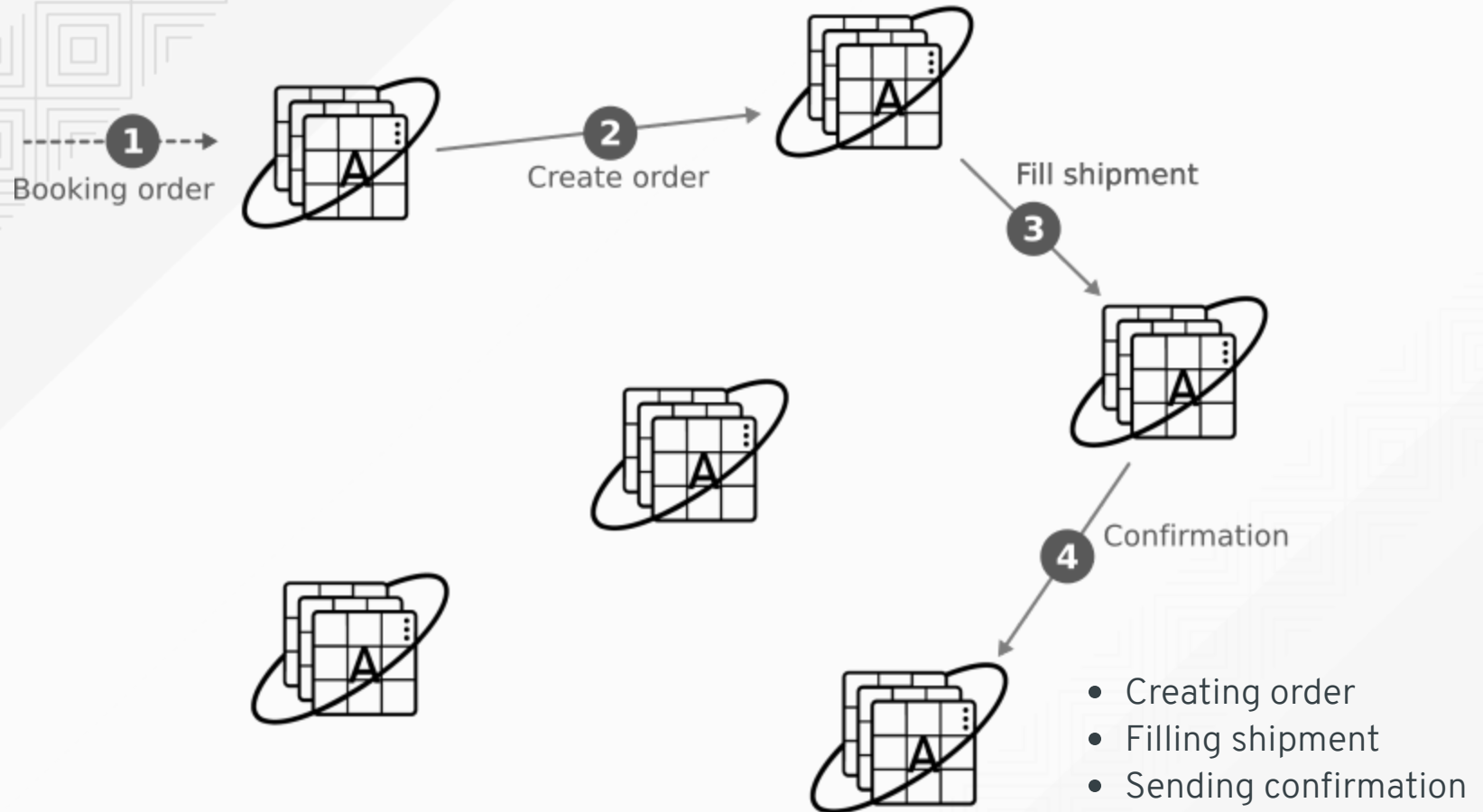


- Creating order
- Filling shipment
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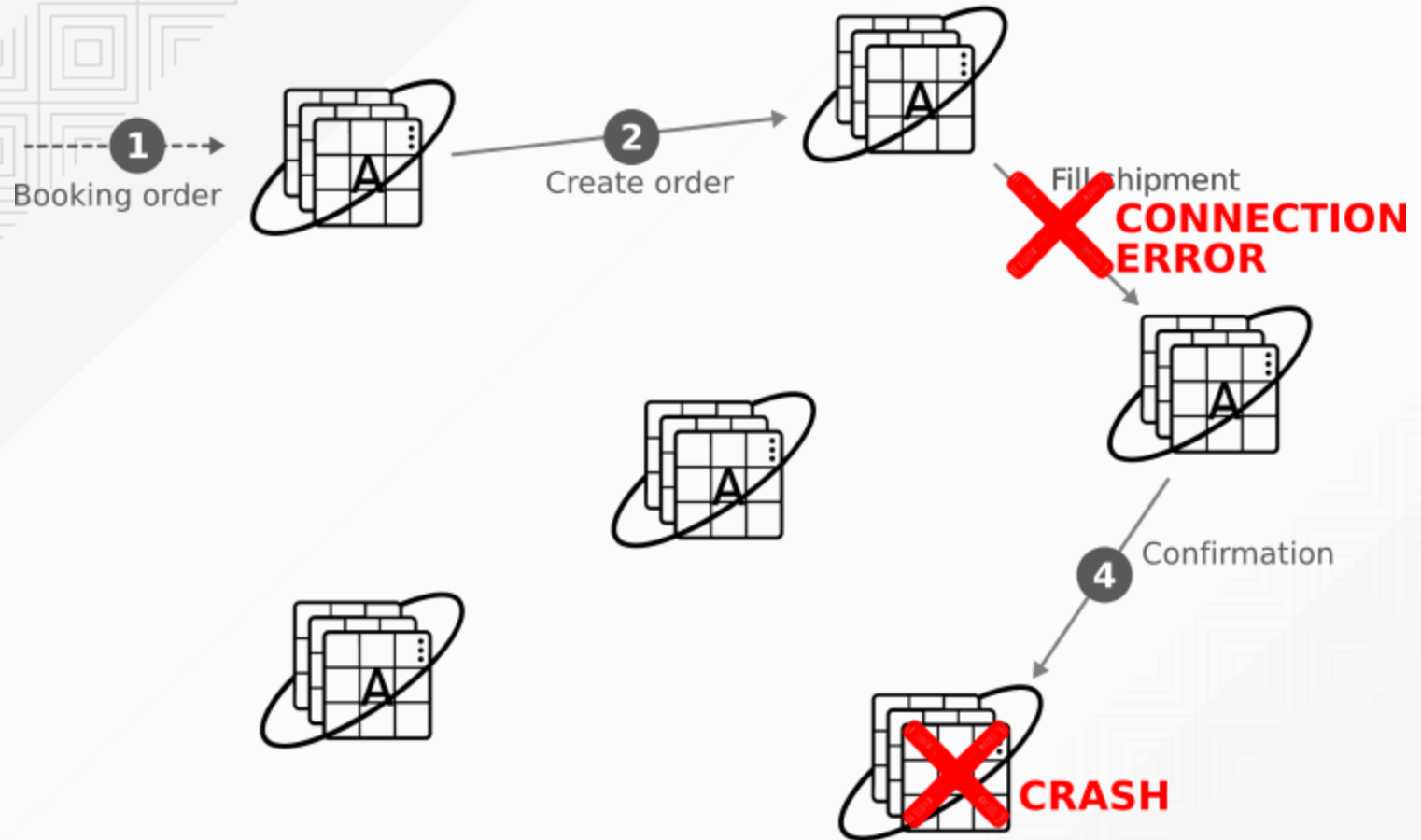
# WORLD OF MICROSERVICES



# WORLD OF MICROSERVICES



# FAILURES HAPPENS



Every sufficiently large deployment of  
**microservices**

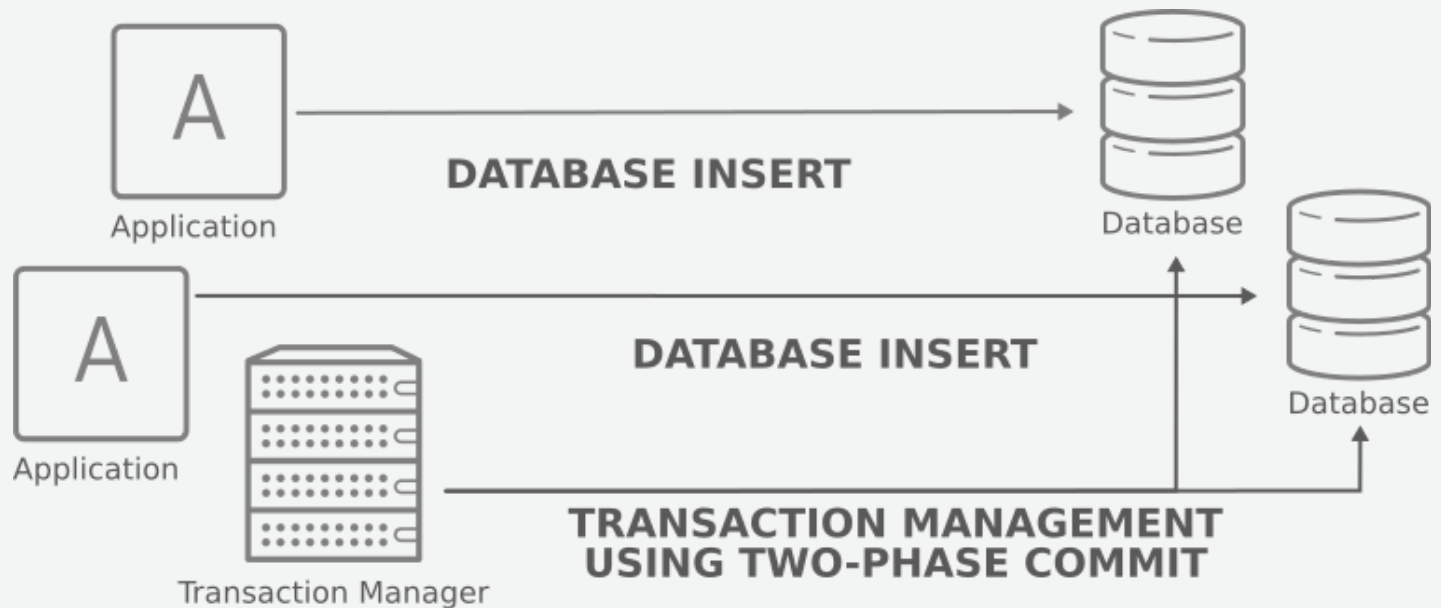
contains an ad-hoc, informally-  
specified, bug-ridden, slow  
implementation of half of

**transactions**

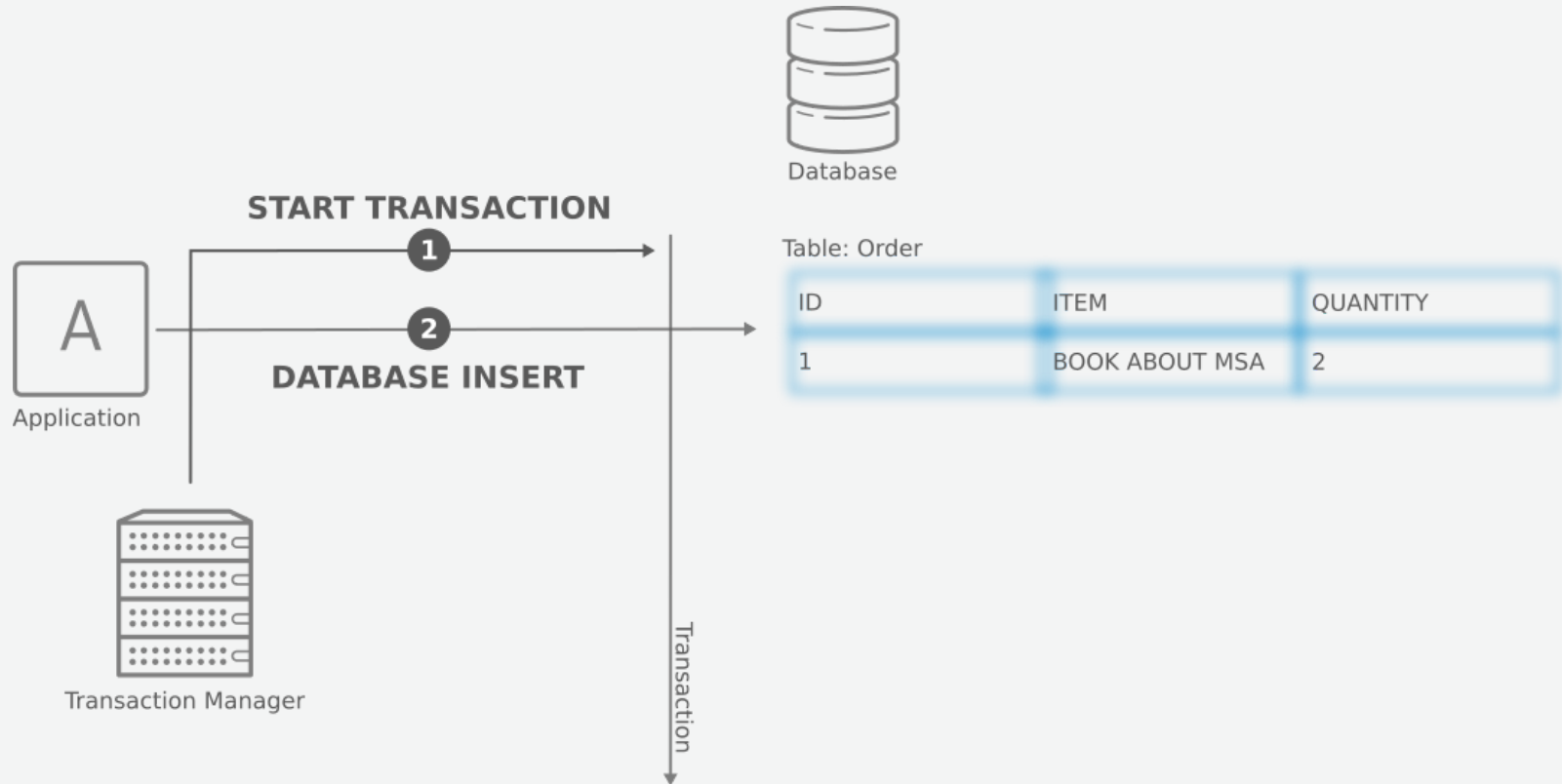
# ...AND NOW WHAT?

- just use ACID transactions
- but:
  - using locks
  - coupling microservices together

# DISTRIBUTED XA TRANSACTION

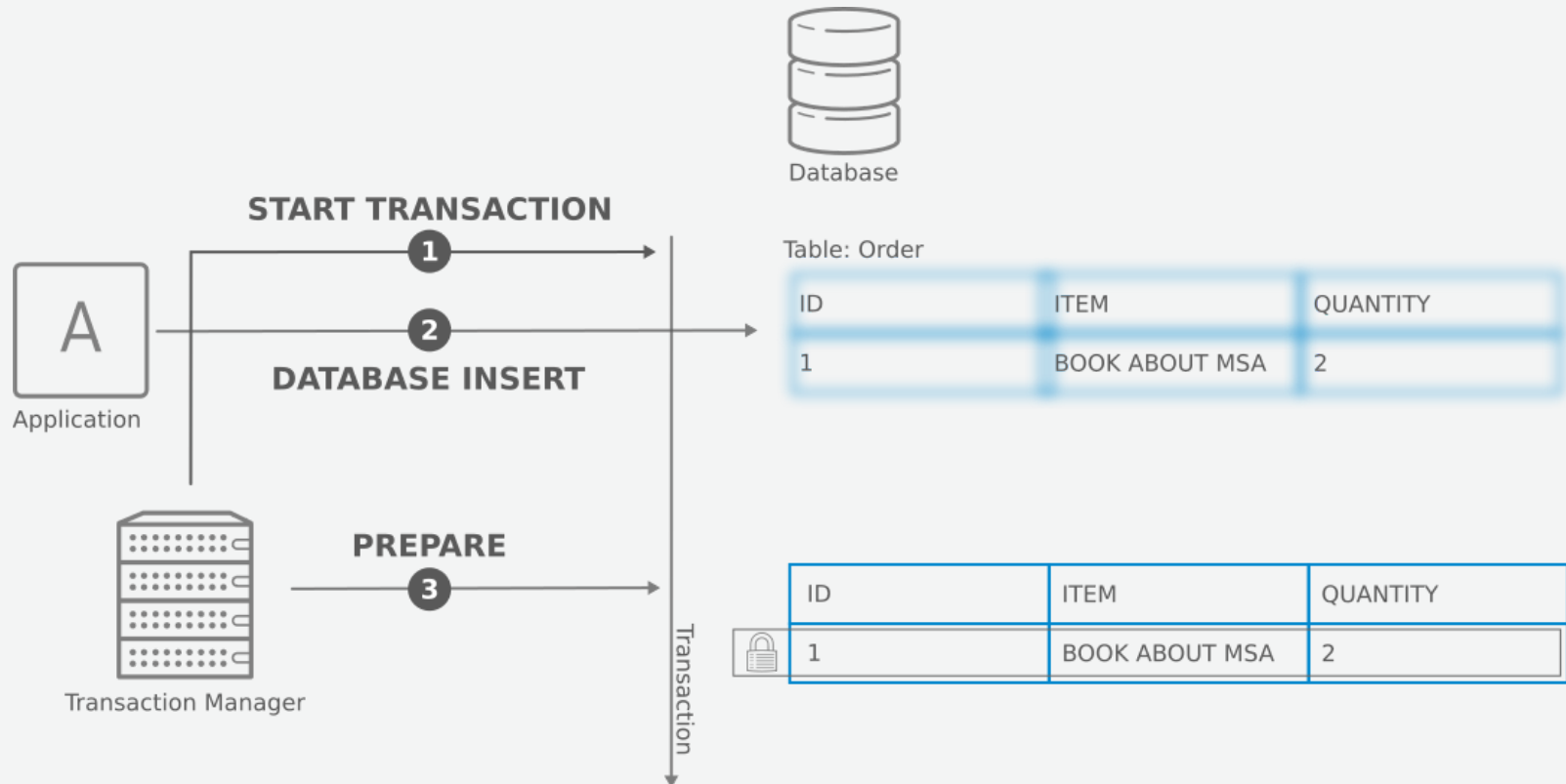


# ACID AND TWO-PHASE COMMIT

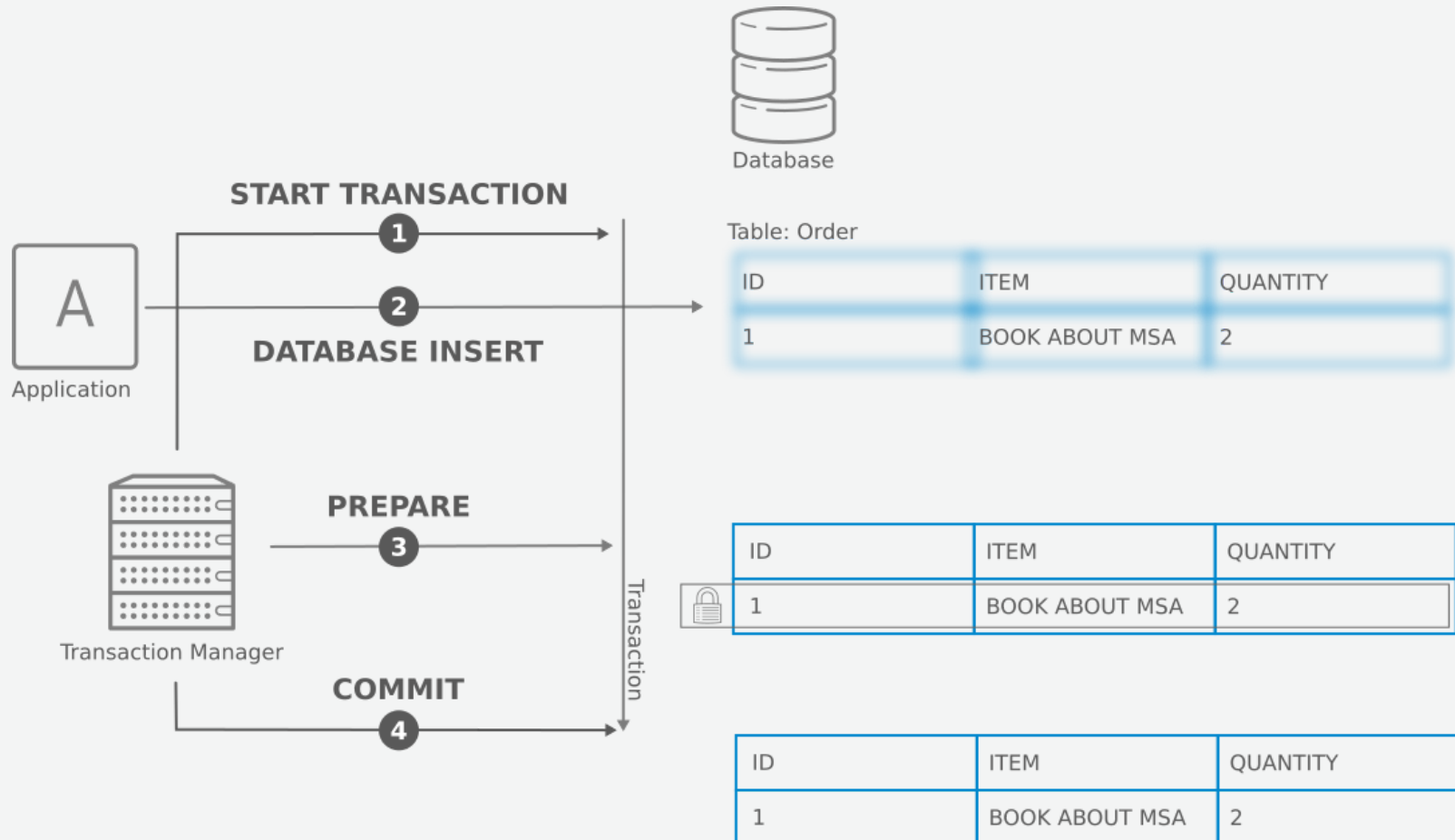




# ACID AND TWO-PHASE COMMIT



# ACID AND TWO-PHASE COMMIT



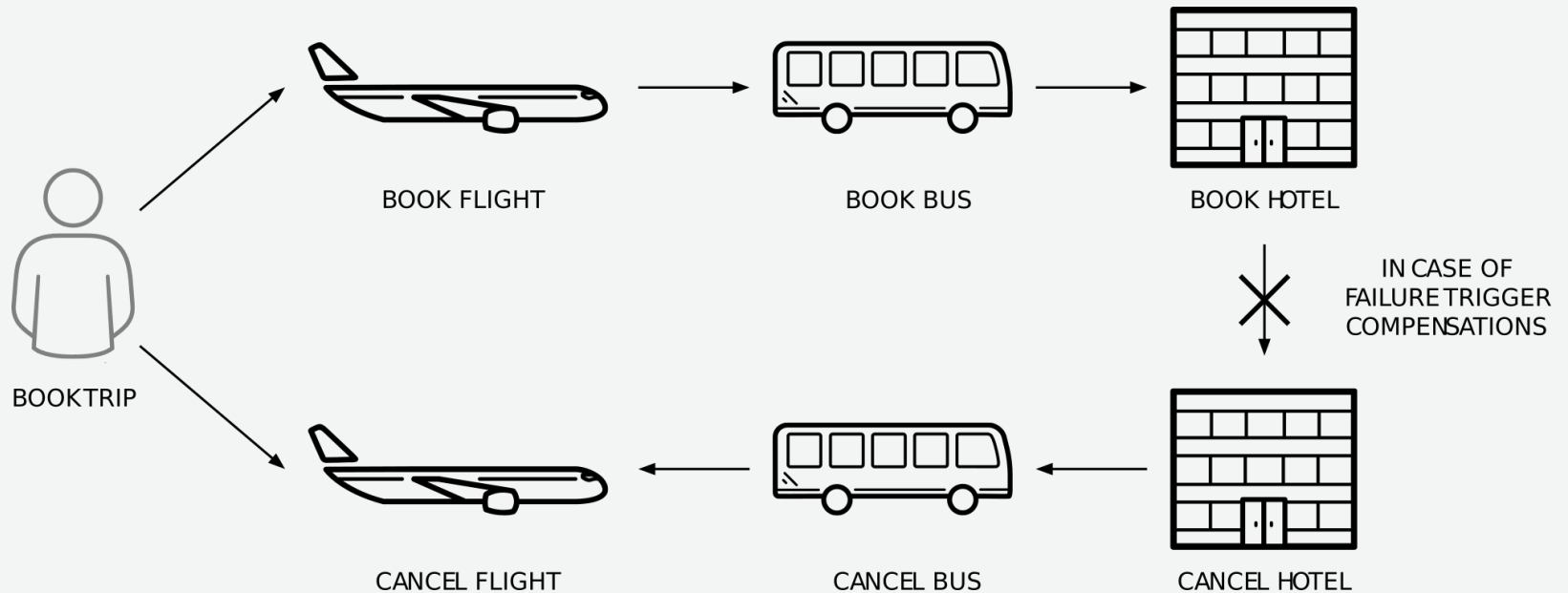
# ...AND NOW WHAT?

- rollback to monolithic approach
- but:
  - agility
  - independence
  - scalability
  - easy to understand
  - fault isolation

# SAGA PATTERN

a distributed domain transaction

# SAGA PATTERN



# SAGA PATTERN - THE BASIC IDEA

- break overall transaction into **smaller steps**
- steps can be performed in atomic transactions internally
- saga ensures that either the overall transaction is **fully completed** or the changes are undone

# SAGA PATTERN

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- first published in 1987



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# SAGA PATTERN

- first published in 1987
- intended for long running transactions in databases
- good fit for microservices nowadays
- two main approaches to saga
  - orchestration
    - provides a good way of controlling the flow
    - an orchestrator tells participants what local transactions to execute
  - choreography
    - each local transaction publishes events that trigger local transaction in other services

# LRA: LONG RUNNING ACTIONS

- Java based
- specification proposal for long running activities under Eclipse MicroProfile umbrella
  - <https://github.com/eclipse/microprofile-lra>
- defines LRA coordinator
- over HTTP, LRA context is passed in HTTP headers
- definition for REST style endpoints
- implementation in project Narayana.io

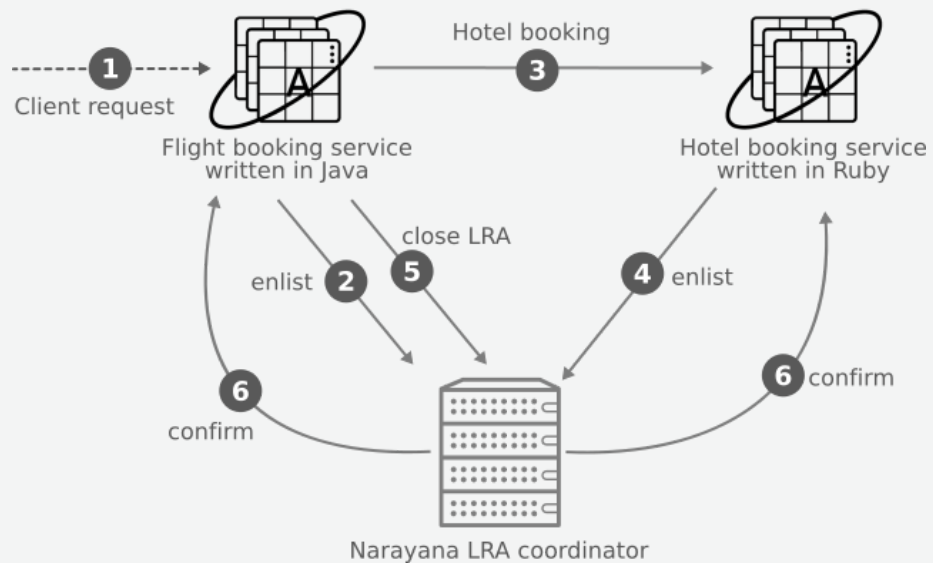


# DYNFLOW

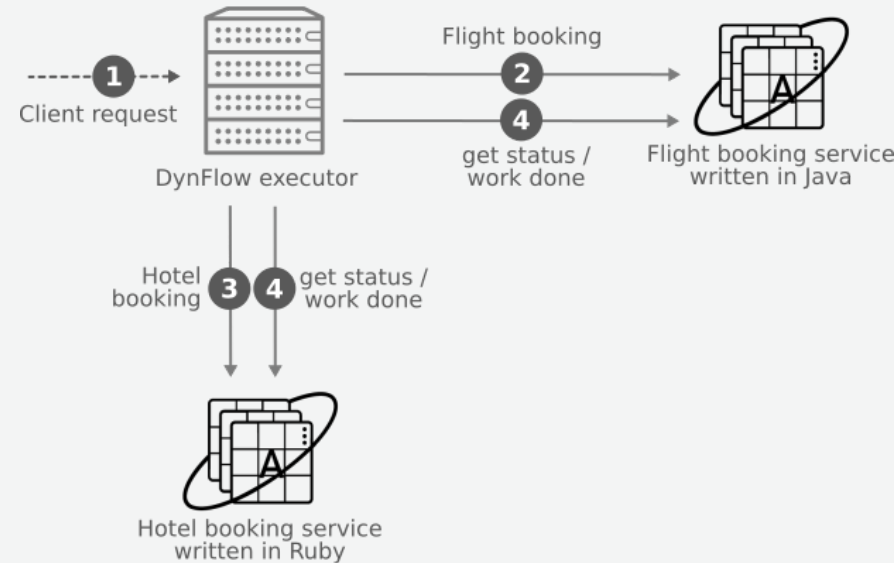
- workflow engine written in Ruby
- currently in use by the Foreman project
- can do all sorts of stuff out of scope of this talk
  - running independent steps concurrently
  - polling external tasks
  - and much more
- support for Sagas in the form of rescue strategy



# LRA VS. DYNFLOW

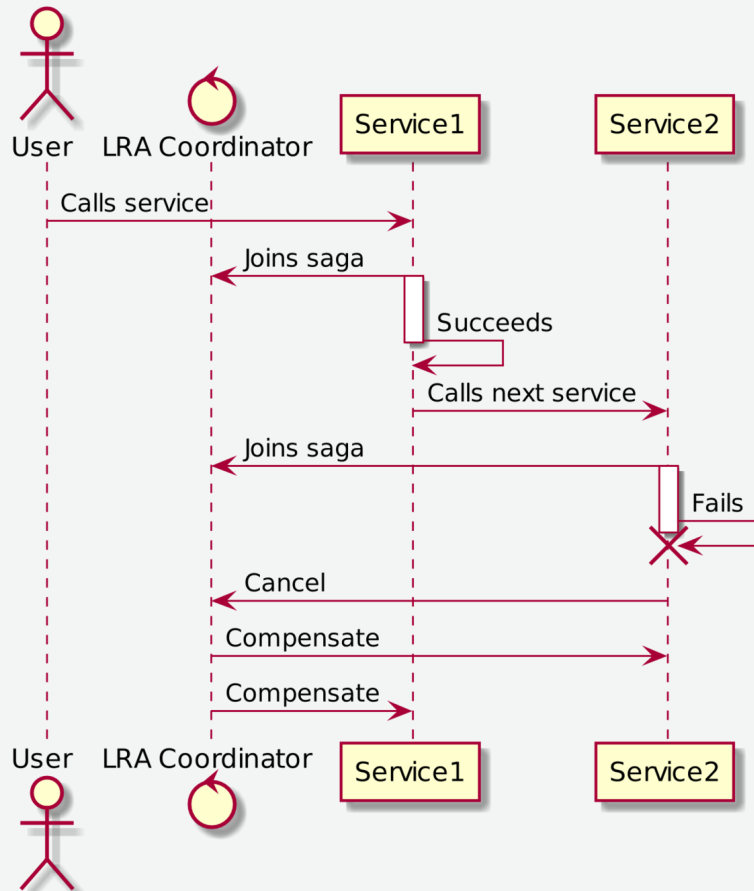


Long Running Actions

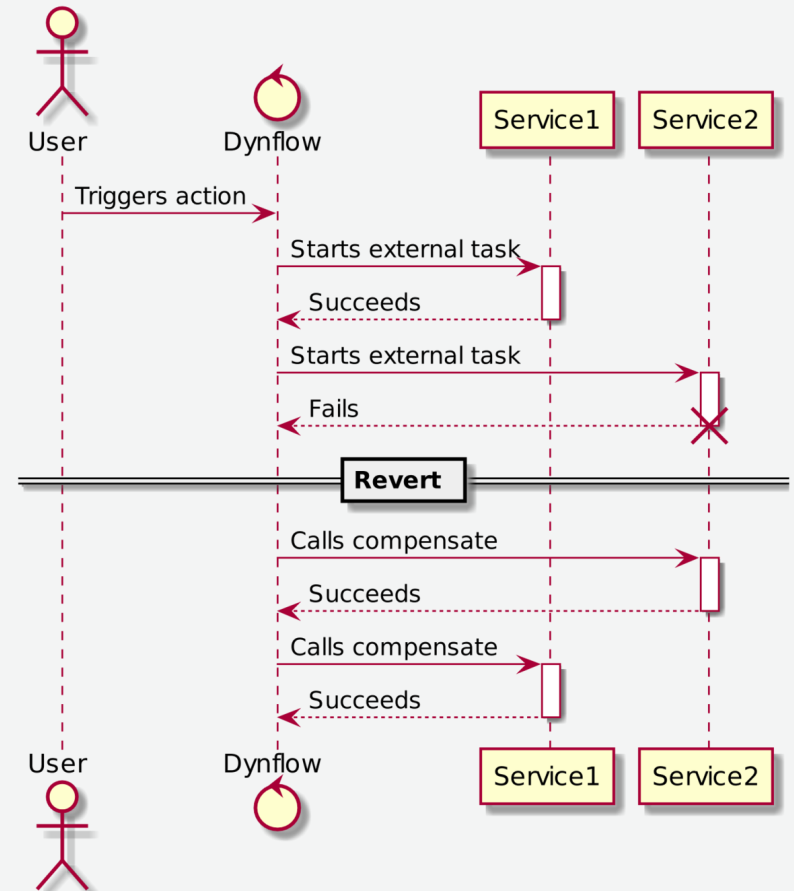


DynFlow

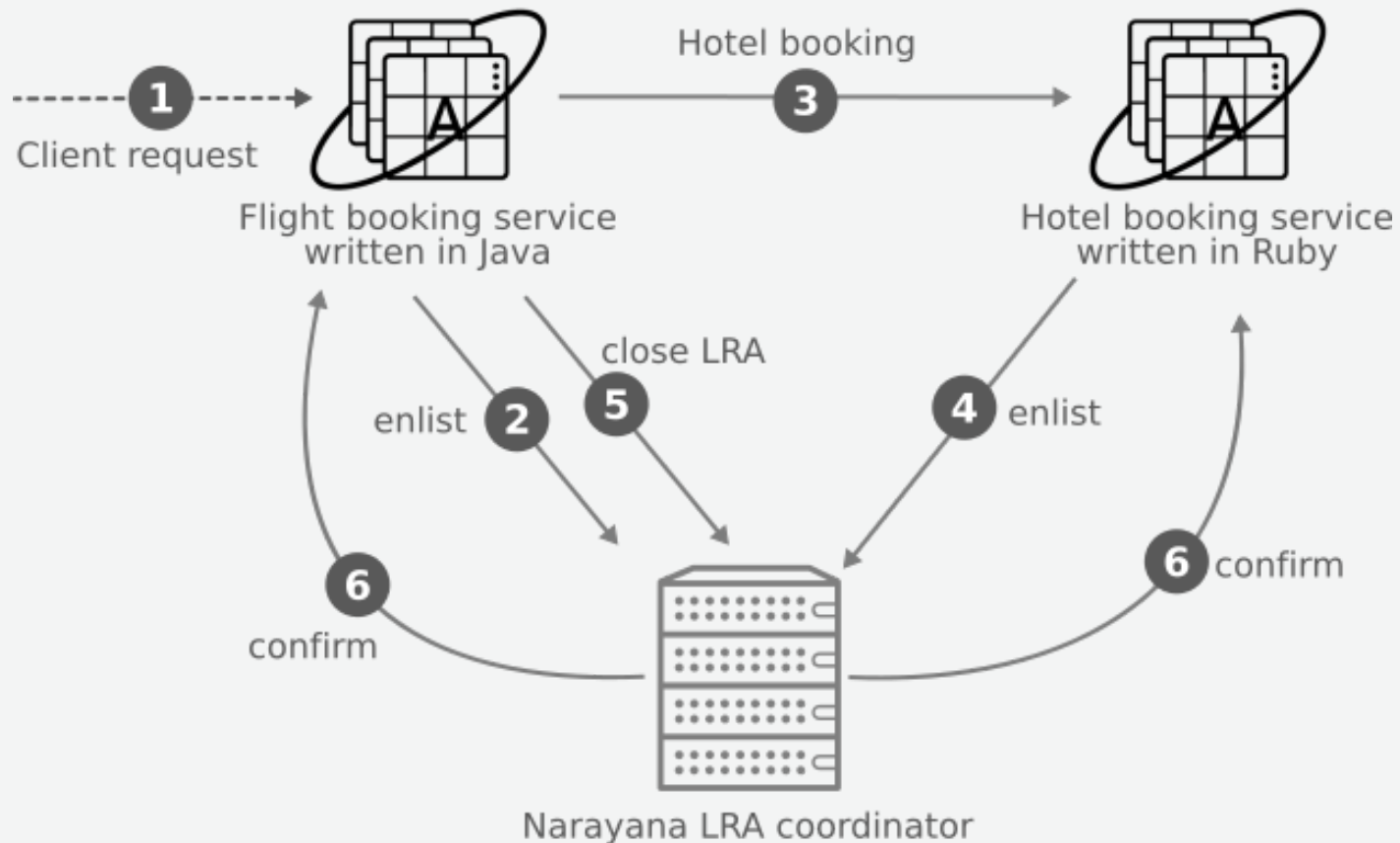
# LRA VS DYNFLOW



VS.



# LONG RUNNING ACTIONS



# LONG RUNNING ACTIONS

```
@LRA
@NestedLRA

@Complete
@Compensate

@Leave
@Status
```

```
org.eclipse.microprofile.lra.client.LRAClient
```

```
startLRA()

closeLRA()
cancelLRA()

leaveLRA()
getStatus()

getAllLRAs()
getActiveLRAs()
getRecoveringLRAs()
```



# **DYNFLOW BUILDING BLOCKS**

# DYNFLOW BUILDING BLOCKS

- Actions
  - have three phases - plan, run and finalize
  - can be composed
- Execution plans
  - are generated by planning actions
  - in our case a scope for transaction
- Steps
  - units of work

# ACTION EXAMPLE

```
class BookHotel < ::Dynflow::Action
  include REST

  def run
    output[:response] = post_rest(input[:url])
  end
end

class BookTrip < ::Dynflow::Action
  def plan
    5.times { plan_action BookHotel, :url => 'http://hotel.california/book' }
  end
end
```

# SAGAS IN DYNFLOW

- For an execution plan we know how all its steps finished
- If we know how to undo every single step, we can undo the entire execution plan

# ROLLBACKS IN DYNFLOW

```
class BookHotel < ::Dynflow::Action
  include ::Dynflow::Action::Revertible
  include REST

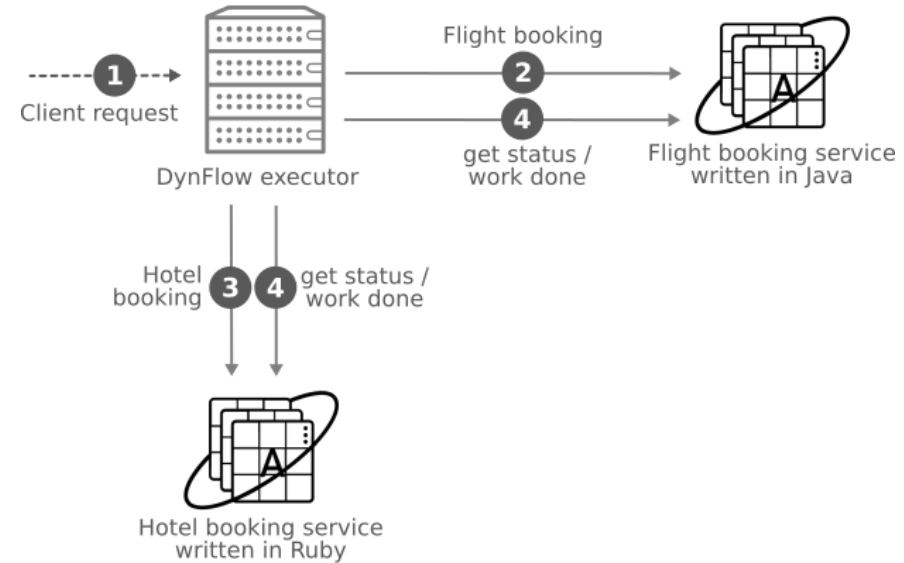
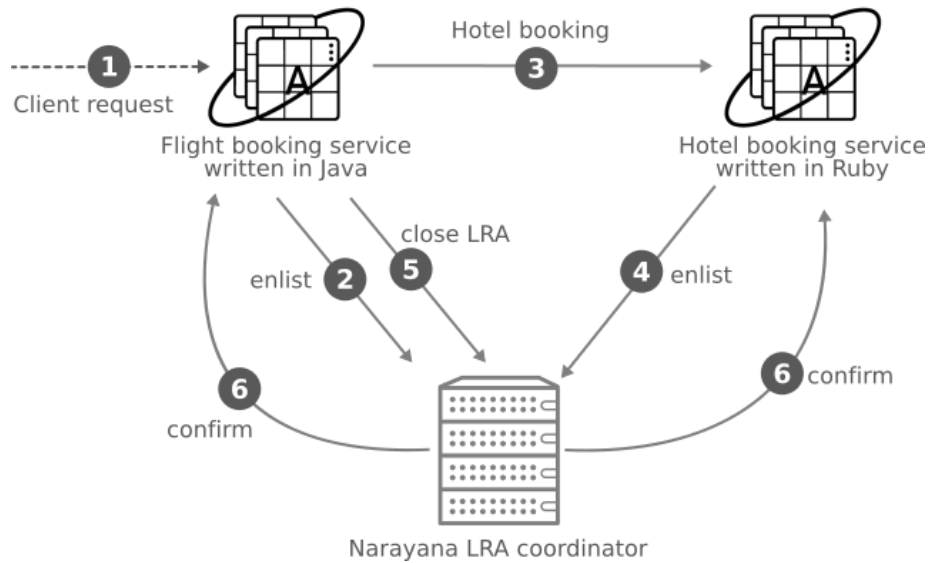
  def run
    output[:response] = post_rest(input[:url], :parse_json => true)
  end

  def revert_run
    id = original_output.fetch(:response, {})[:id]
    post_rest(original_input[:url] + "/#{id}/compensate", :parse_json => false) if id
  end
end

class BookTrip < ::Dynflow::Action
  include ::Dynflow::Action::Revertible

  def plan
    5.times { plan_action BookHotel, :url => 'http://hotel.california/book' }
  end
end
```

# DEMO



# SUMMARY

- Sagas are great solution for transactions in microservice deployments
  - if you're willing to loosen your requirements and go from strict atomicity to eventual consistency

# QUESTIONS



# LINKS

- MicroProfile LRA specification: <https://github.com/eclipse/microprofile-lra>
- Community gitter: <https://gitter.im/eclipse/microprofile-lra>
- Blog posts: [Narayana LRA: implementation of saga transactions](#), [Saga implementations comparison](#)
- Link to LRA demo: <https://github.com/ochaloup/devconf2019-lra>
- Dynflow: <https://github.com/dynflow/dynflow>
- Dynflow documentation: <https://dynflow.github.io>
- Saga paper: <https://www.cs.cornell.edu/andru/cs711/2002fa/reading/sagas.pdf>



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**THANK YOU!**