State in your reactive system

#### Reactive Systems Vs Micro Services

#### **Reactive Systems (2014)**

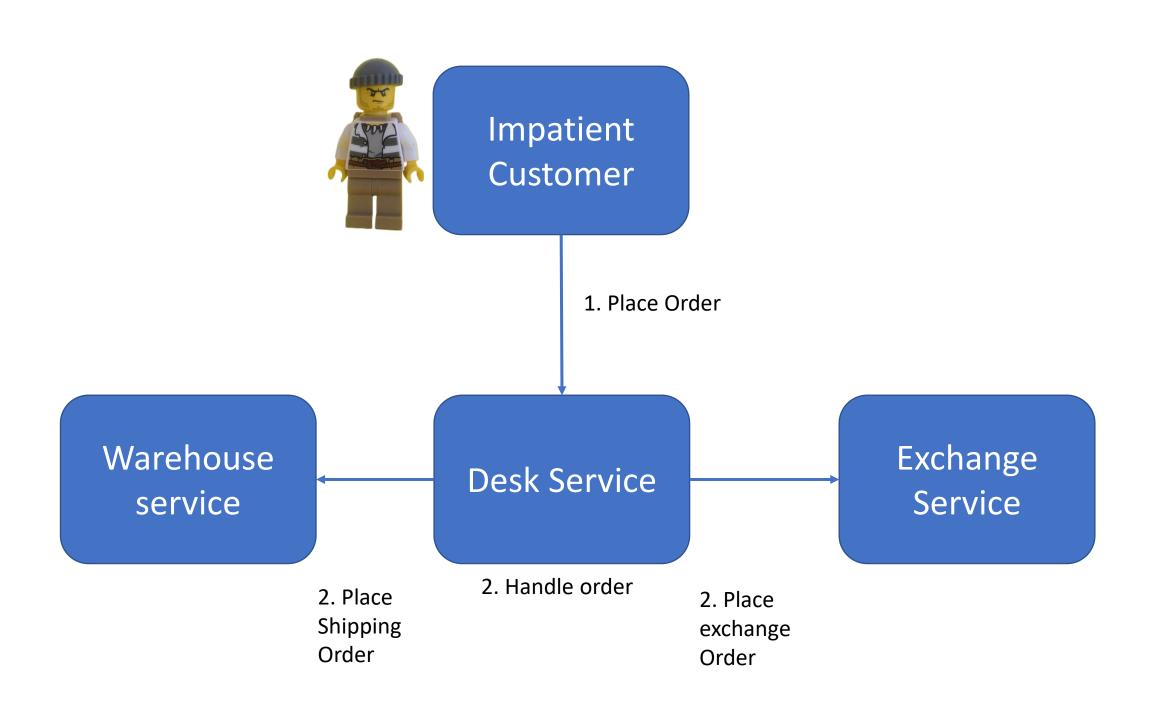
- Responsive
- Elastic
- Resilient
- Message Driven

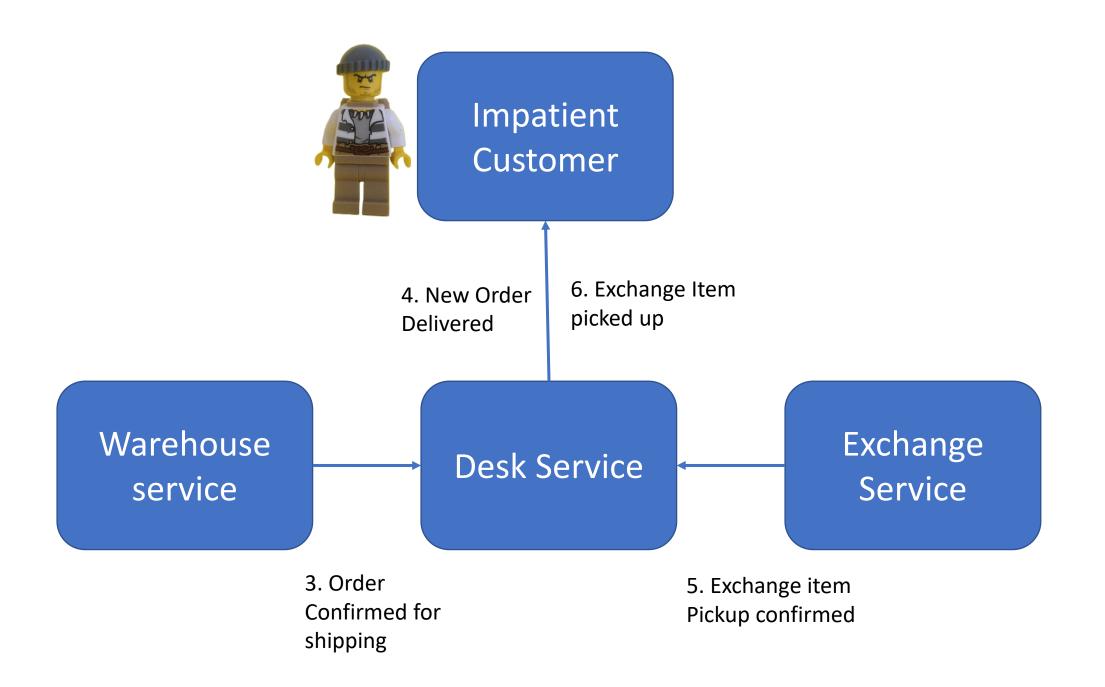
#### **Micro Services (2011)**

- structures an application as a loosely coupled set of services
- Each service is owned by a team, which has sole responsibility for making changes.

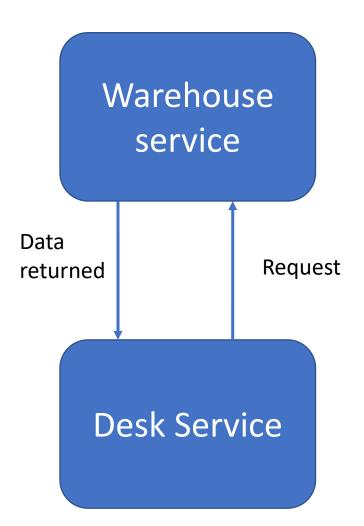
#### Other Definitions,

- Independently deployable
- Loose coupling
- Fault tolerant
- flexible

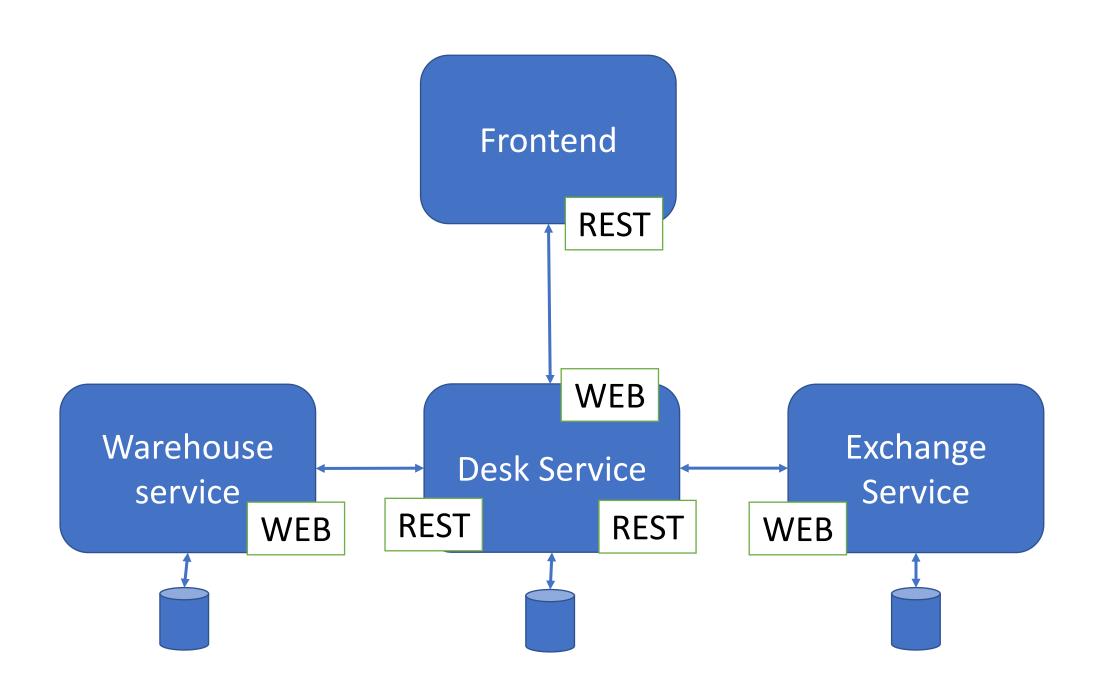




## Synchronous communication



```
//warehouse controller with endpoint
@PostMapping("/warehouse")
fun prepare(@RequestBody orders:Orders):Orders {
 return warehouseService.prepareOrders(orders)
//desk service calling warehouse endpoint
fun handleOrders(orders:Orders): Orders {
val savedOrders = deskRepository.save(orders)
Var warehouseResponse:Any? = null
Try{
warehouseResponse = restTemplate.postForObject(url, orders, Orders::class)
} catch(exception:Exception) {
//do something
// REST OF THE CODE
```



# Blocking









Responsive

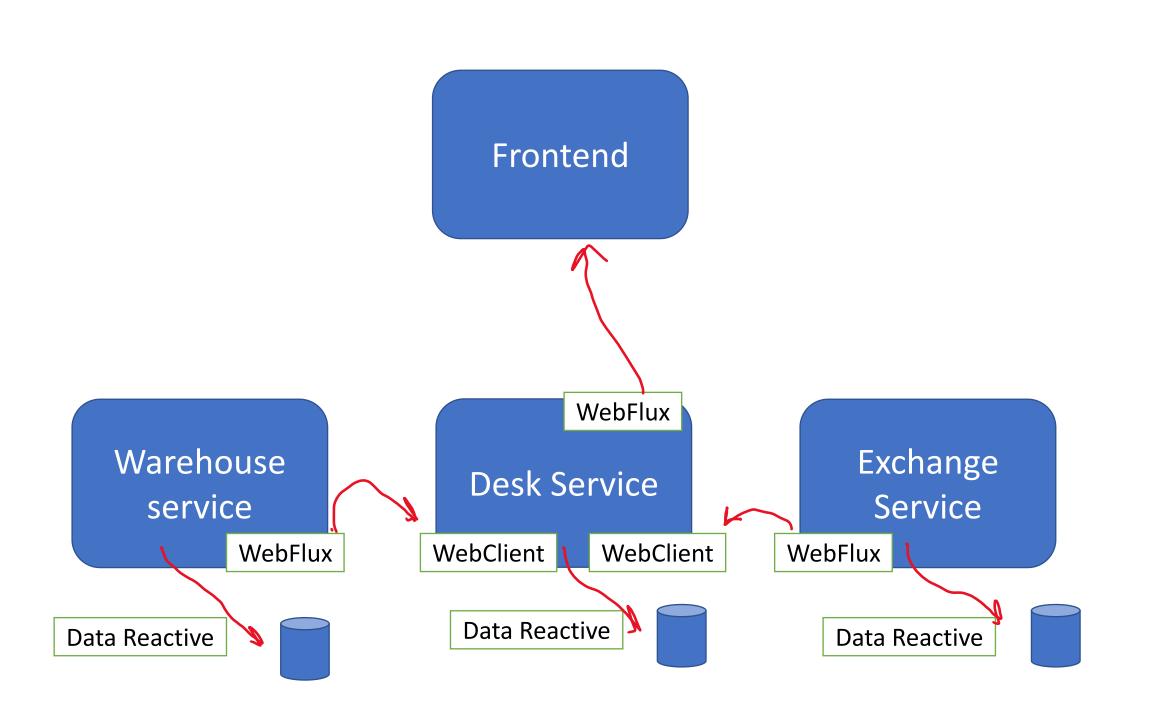
Elastic

Resilient

Message Driven

## Asynchronous communication

```
//warehouse controller with endpoint
                            @PostMapping("/warehouse")
      Warehouse
                            fun prepare(@RequestBody orders:Orders):Mono<Orders> {
        service
                             return warehouseService.prepareOrders(orders)
Data
                   Request
compete
                            //desk service calling warehouse endpoint
                            fun handleOrder(order:Order){
                            Return webClient.method(POST)
                            .uri(warehouseServiceUrl)
     Desk Service
                            .body(BodyInserter.fromValue(order.name)).retrive()
                            .bodyToMono(Order::class) }
```



# Interface spaghetti













Message Driven

## Saga Pattern

- Implement each business transaction that spans multiple services is a saga. A saga is a **sequence of local transactions**.
- Each local transaction updates the database and publishes a message or event to trigger the next local transaction in the saga.
- If a local transaction fails because it violates a business rule, then the saga executes a series of compensating transactions that undo the changes that were made by the preceding local transactions.
- Implementing saga pattern with reactive coding is just not possible

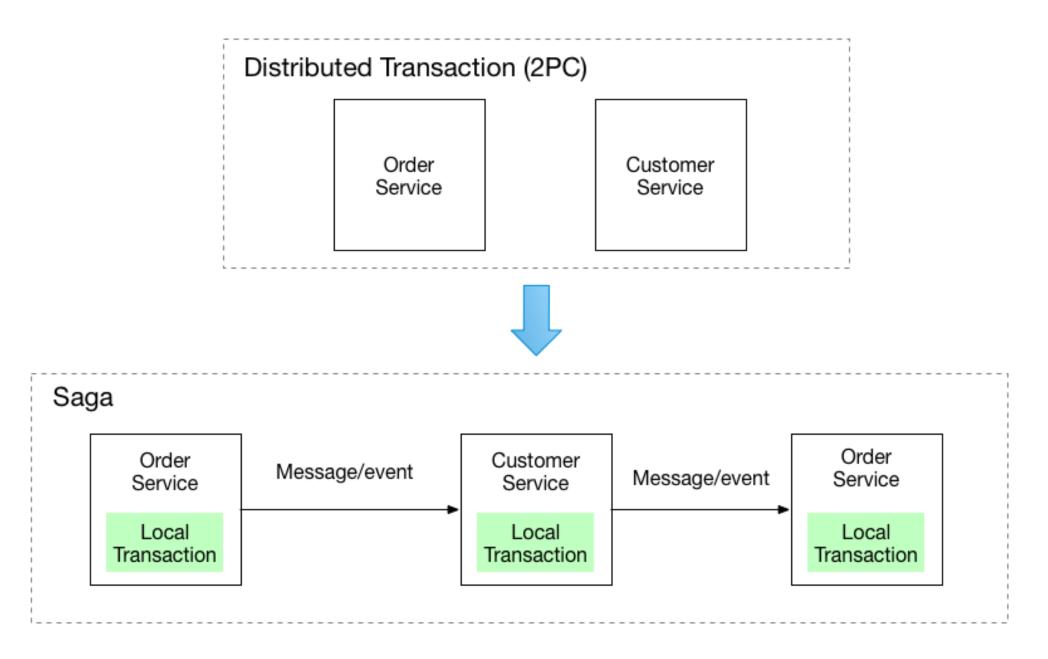
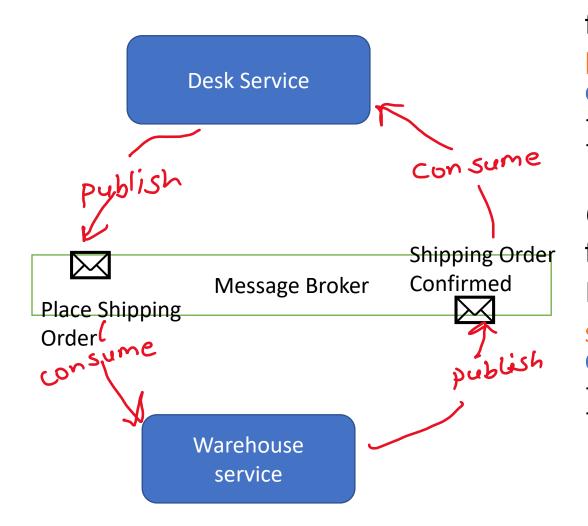
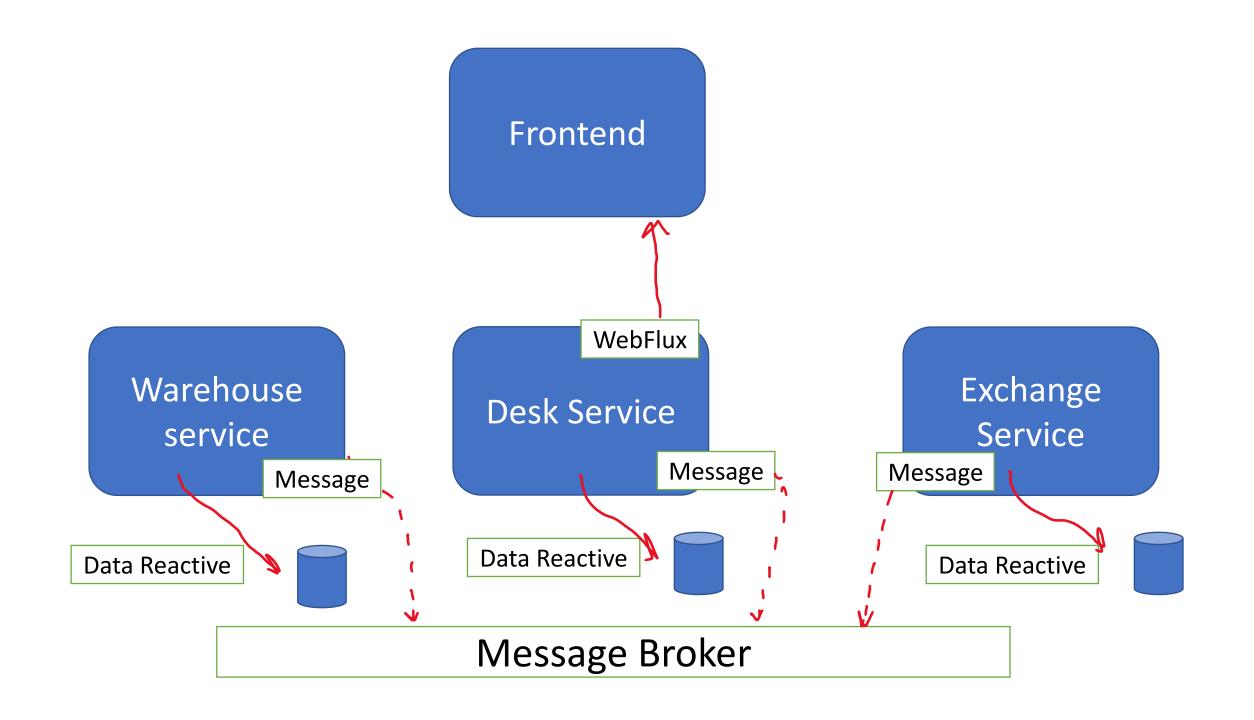


Image source: https://microservices.io/

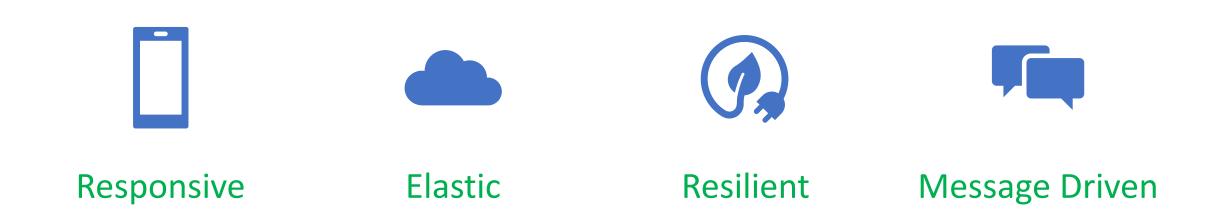
#### Message Driven



```
fun sendShippingOrder(orderId:String){
kafkaTemplate.send("shippingOrdered",
orderId)
@kafkaListener(topics="shippingOrdered")
fun prepareShippings(orderId:String) {
Println("Your shippings is ready")
shippingConfirmProducer.sendConfirmation(or
derId)
```



#### Awesome we achieved all four!!



Login service

Frontend

complaint service

Audit Service Compliance Service

Warehouse service

Helpdesk

Service

Desk Service Exchange Service

EMI service

BNPL Service Offer service

Discount Service

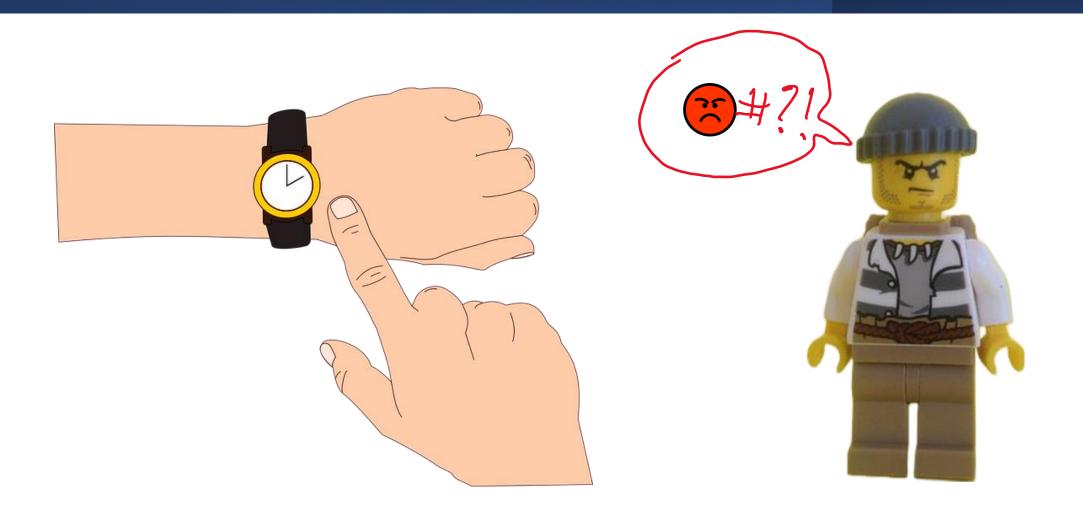
Payment service

Accounting Service

cart service

Tracking Service

#### I haven't received my order yet, Where is it?





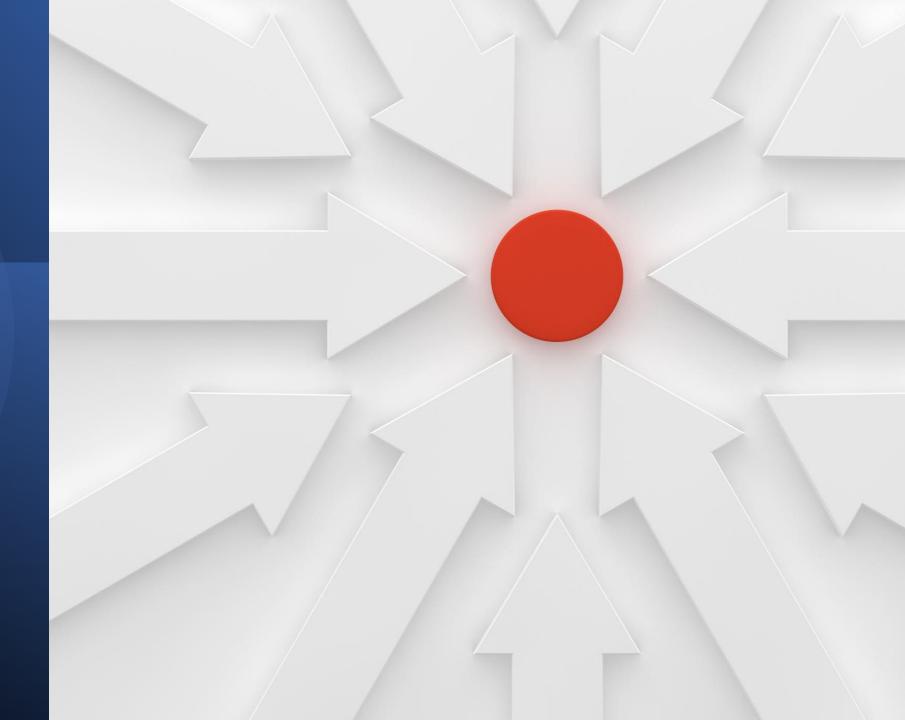
# How to bring order in chaos?

- Detect the problem quickly
- Observability
- Understanding what is going on

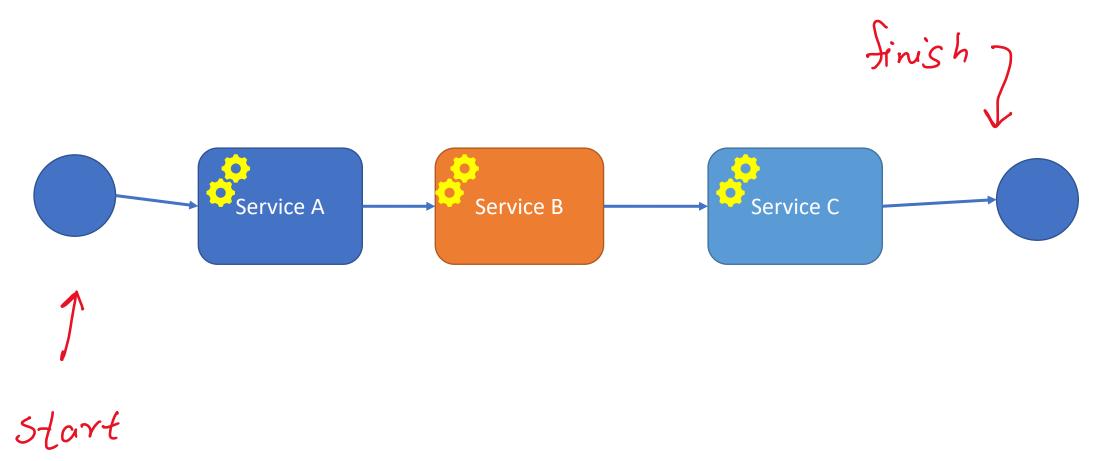
State in a reactive system

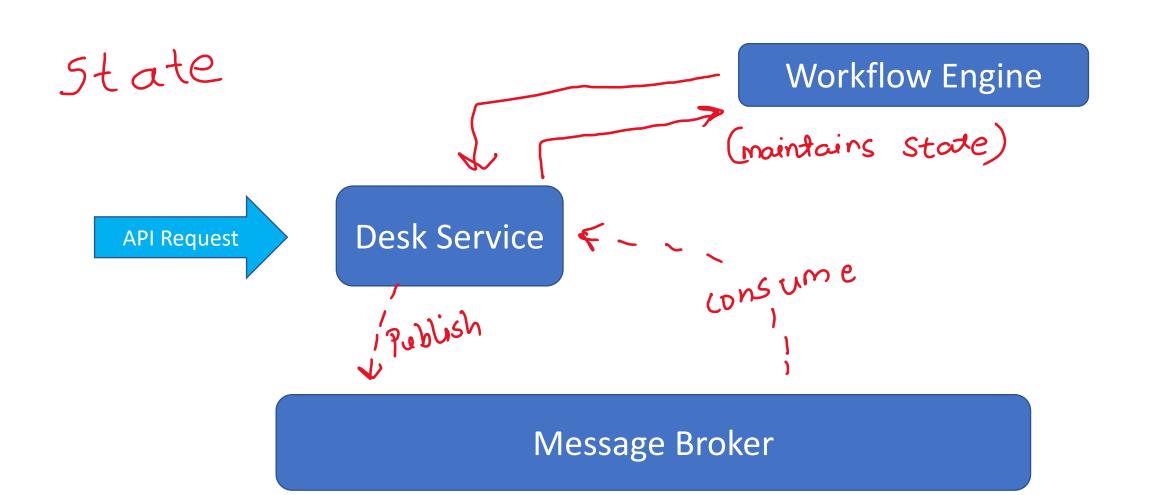


Solution:
Define
saga(process)
in an
orchestrated
way



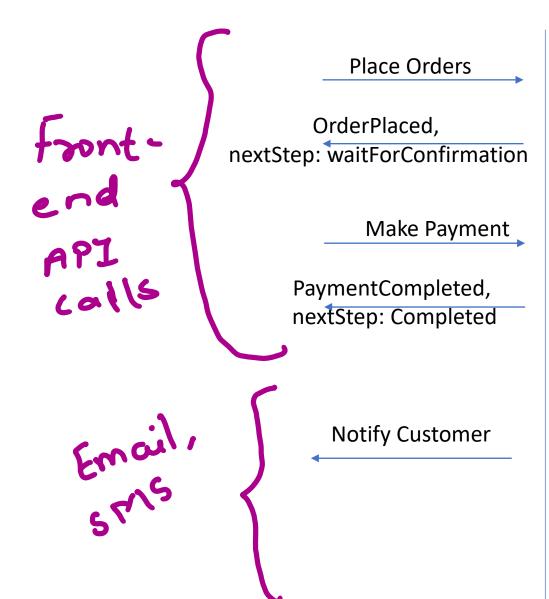
# Workflow Engines

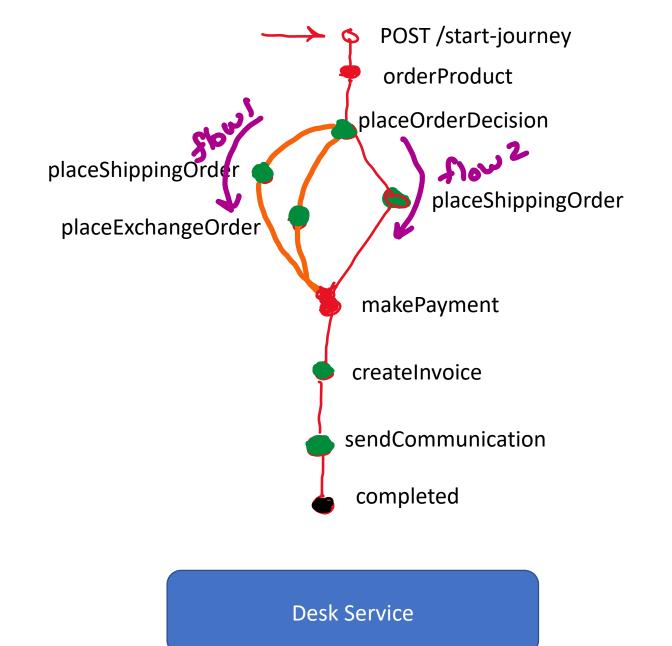




#### **Desk Service**

```
enterShop
.next(orderProduct)
.next(placeOrder)
.next(makePayment, dependsOn= placeOrder)
.next(checkPaymentStatus)
.next(createInvoice, dependsOn = checkPaymentStatus)
.next(sendCommunication)
val placeOrder = decisionBranch(WITH_EXCHANGE= flow1,
WITHOUT_EXCHANGE= flow2)
val flow1 = parallel(placeShippingOrder, placeExchangeOrder)
val flow2 = placeShippingOrder
```



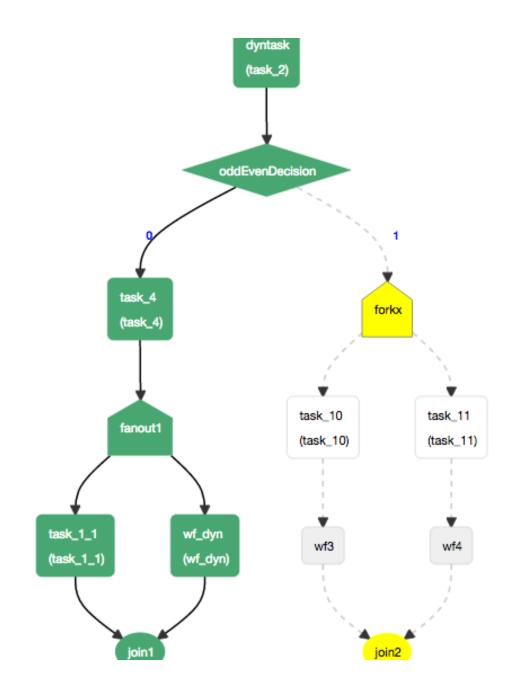


```
//desk service
class PlaceOrder(
                                                        //desk service
                                                        class PlaceShippingOrder(
  withExchange: Step,
                                                          val producer: ShippingOrderProducer
  withoutExchange: Step
): DecisionStep() {
                                                        ) : SystemStep() {
 override fun execute(orders: Orders) : Step {
                                                          override fun execute(orders: Orders) {
   return if(orders.withExchange){ withExchange
                                                             doSomething(orders)
   } else { withoutExchange }
                                                             producer.send(orders.identifier)
//warehouse service
@kafkaListener(topics="shippingOrdered")
fun prepareShippings(orderId:String) {
                                                                            Message Broker
Println("Your shippings is ready")
shippingConfirmProducer.sendConfirmation(orderl
d)
```

Any tool/ framework that is available, which does this things?



Netflix Conductor Workflow example



# Conductor sample example

#### Task definition:

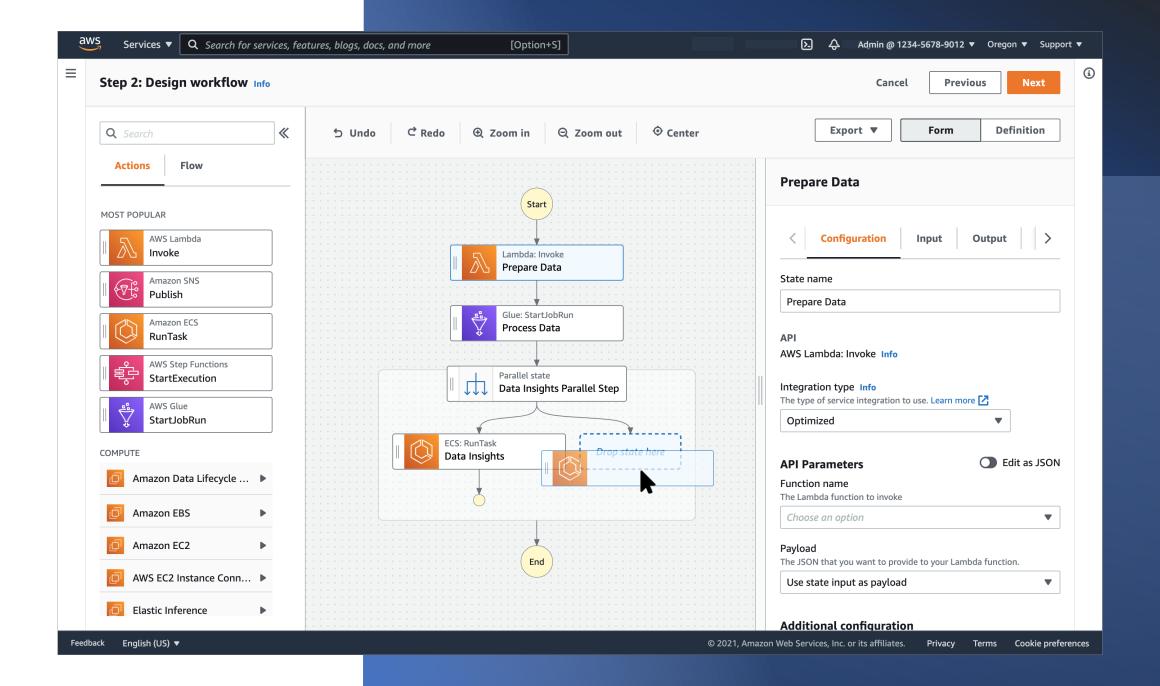
https://github.com/orkesio/orkesworkers/blob/main/data/task/image conv
ert resize.json

#### Workflow definition:

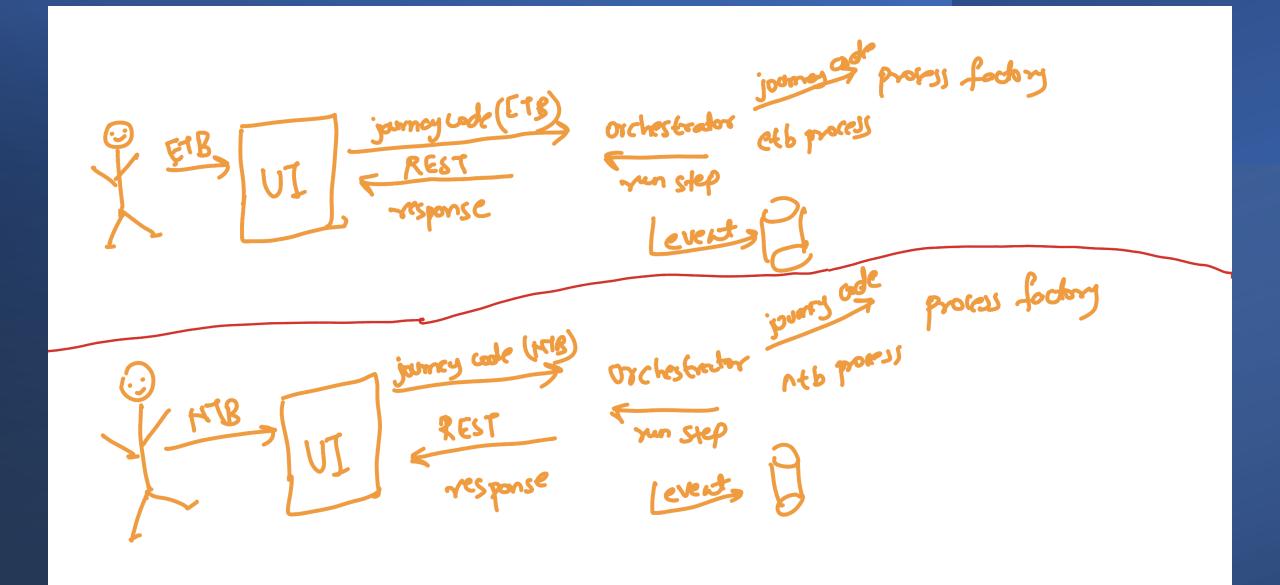
https://github.com/orkesio/orkesworkers/blob/main/data/workflow/image convert\_resize.json

#### Worker implementation:

<u>https://github.com/orkes-io/orkesworkers/blob/main/src/main/java/io/orkes/samples/workers/ImageConvertResizeWorker.java</u>



Let's see another example. (bit complex)



PART | forex-purps regar/11 | external/start-former

- (1) Here most of the logic is in core library
- (2) Customer / system / Async Step
- 3 parallel praessing
- (9) is...else...lodder like logic
  - (5) Completion of the journey

It is almost simelar to work flow enginer or what we see other tools like aws step function / Hedflix conductor (etc. are)

doina

#### State



In Forex, we are using orchestrator coordinated saga pattern (orchestrator core and orchestrator). In reality, It creates a saga(process) whenever new request is been sent to it from frontend.



Orchestrator is responsible for containing the business logic and also state of each request. Other services doesn't know whether any state is been managed.



If you re-login again, saga checks the state and based on the decided what to do next.



If any thing goes wrong, we can check the state logs and realize where it is stuck and based on that debug the issue.

# Thank you

