



# Temporal @ Yum

**Matthew McDole**

**Yum!**

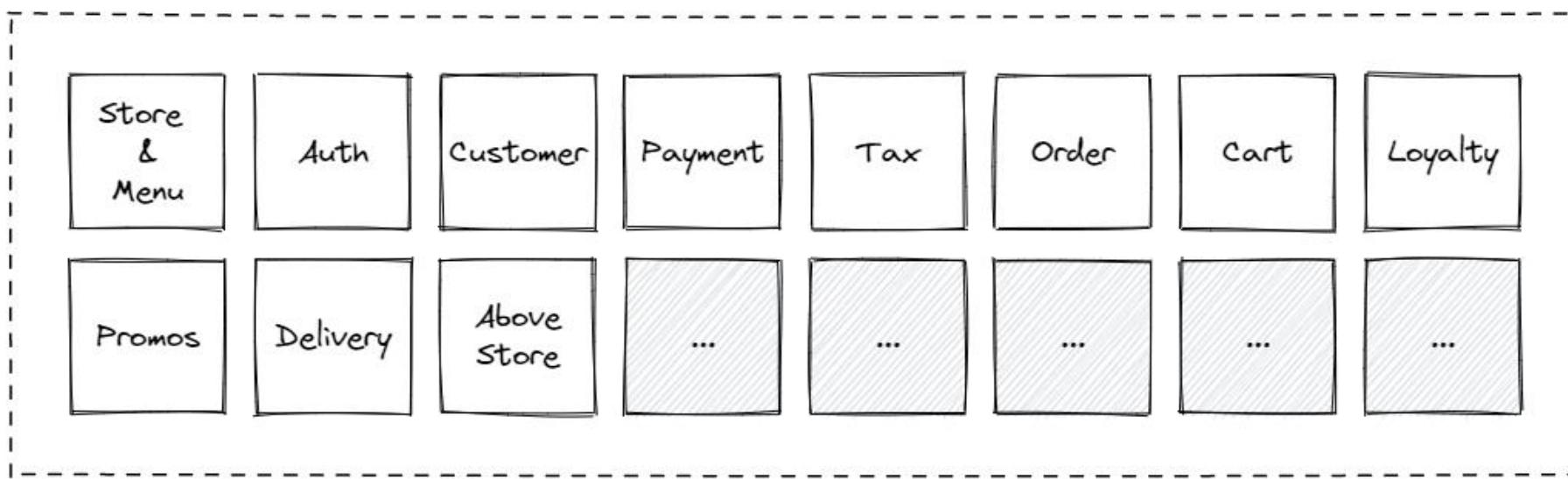


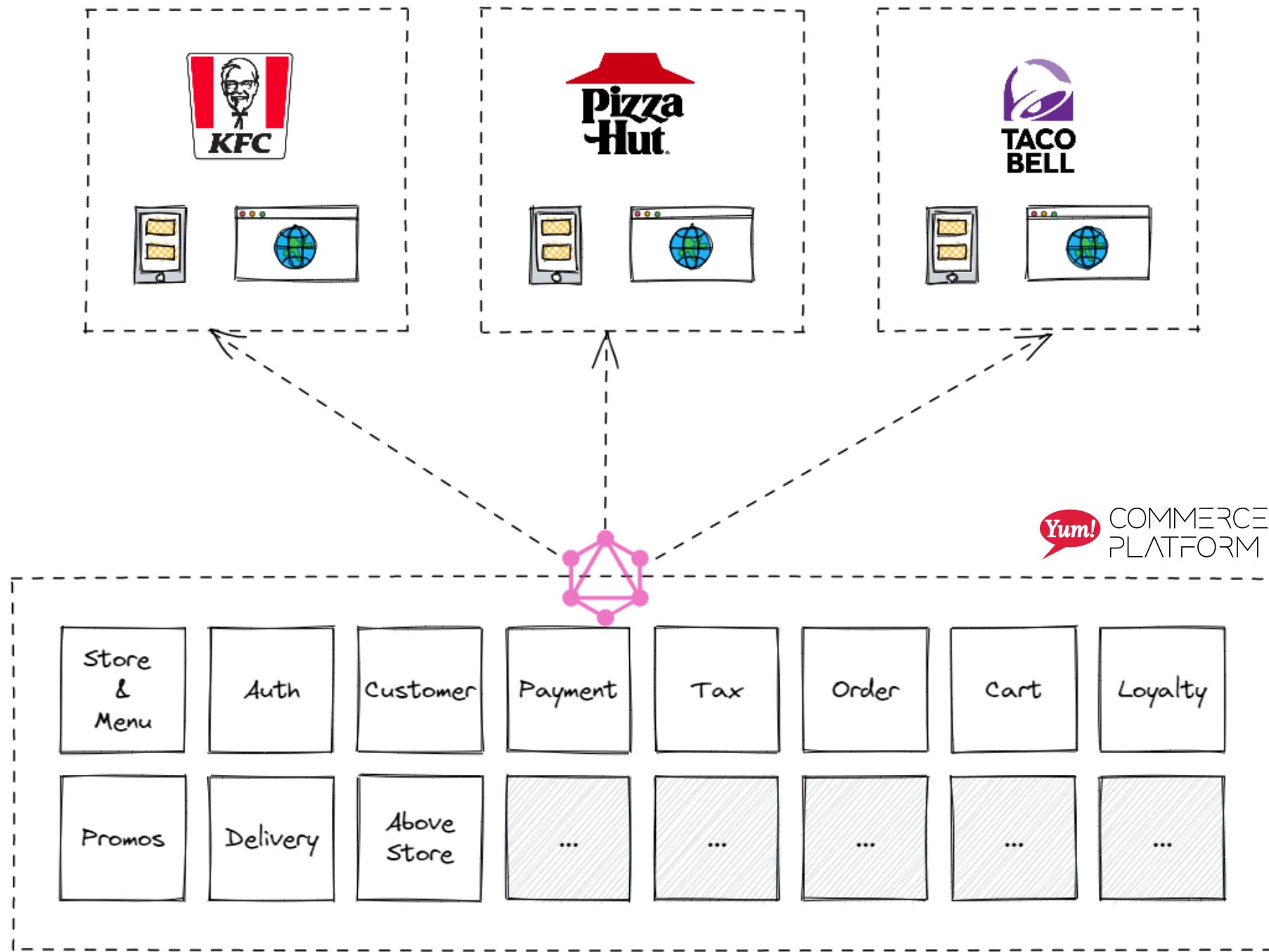


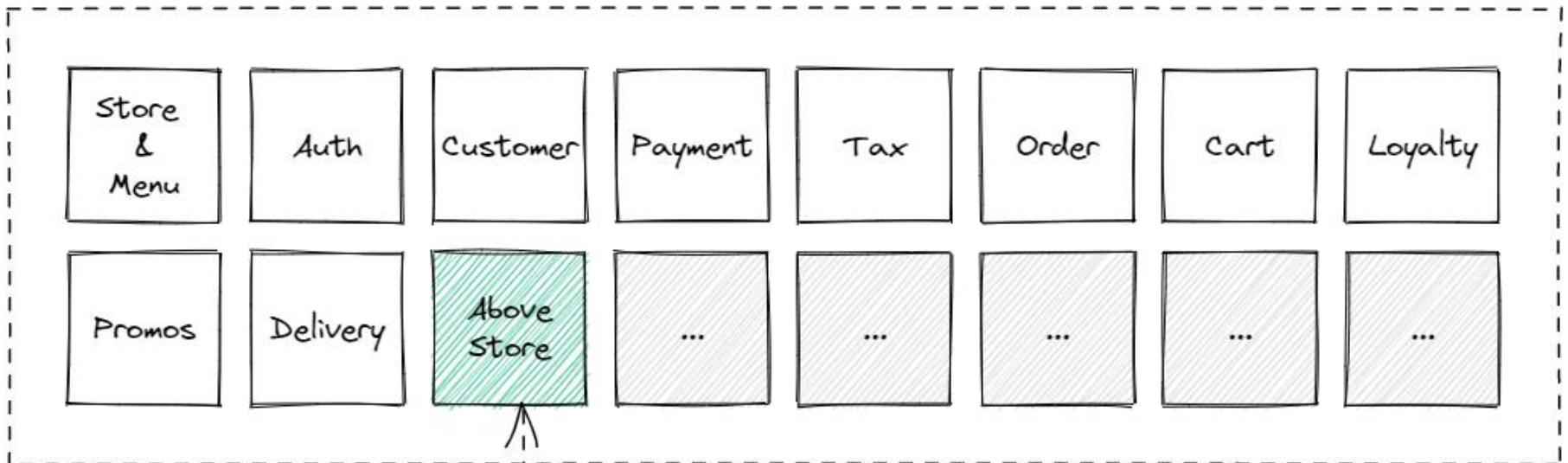
COMMERCE  
PLATFORM



# COMMERCE PLATFORM

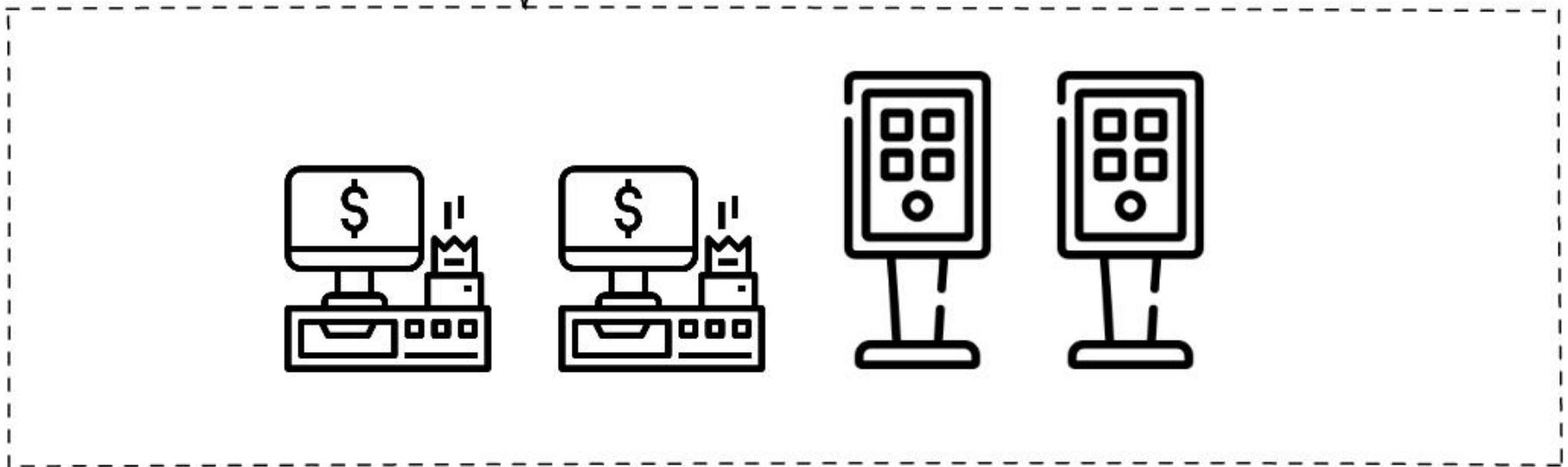


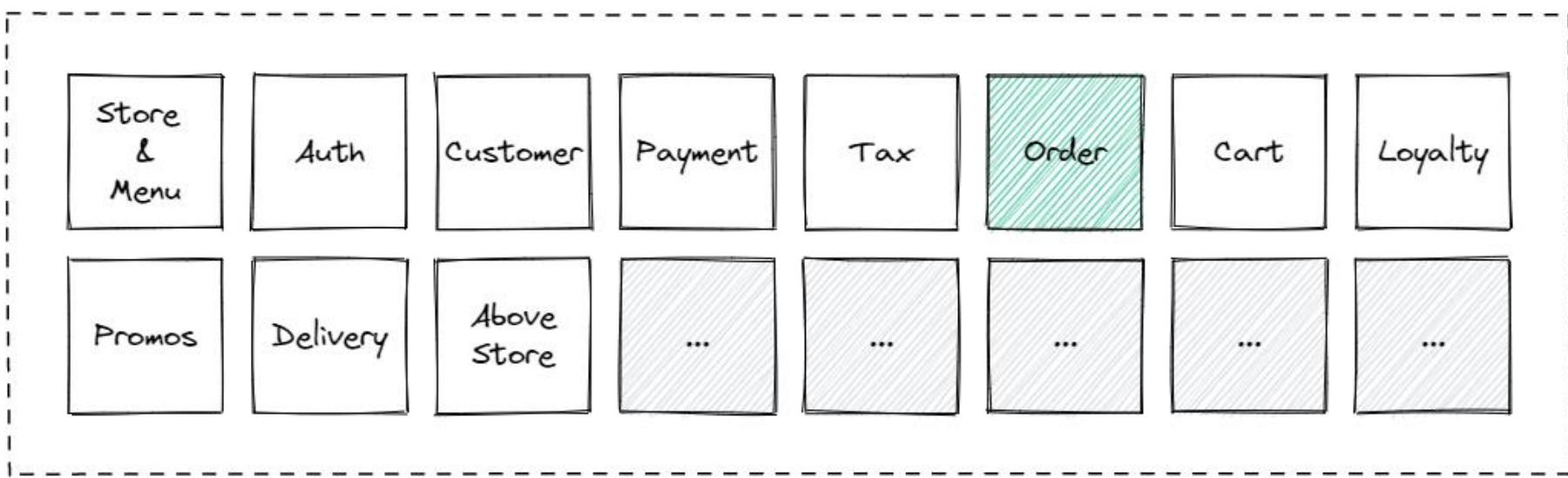




MQTT

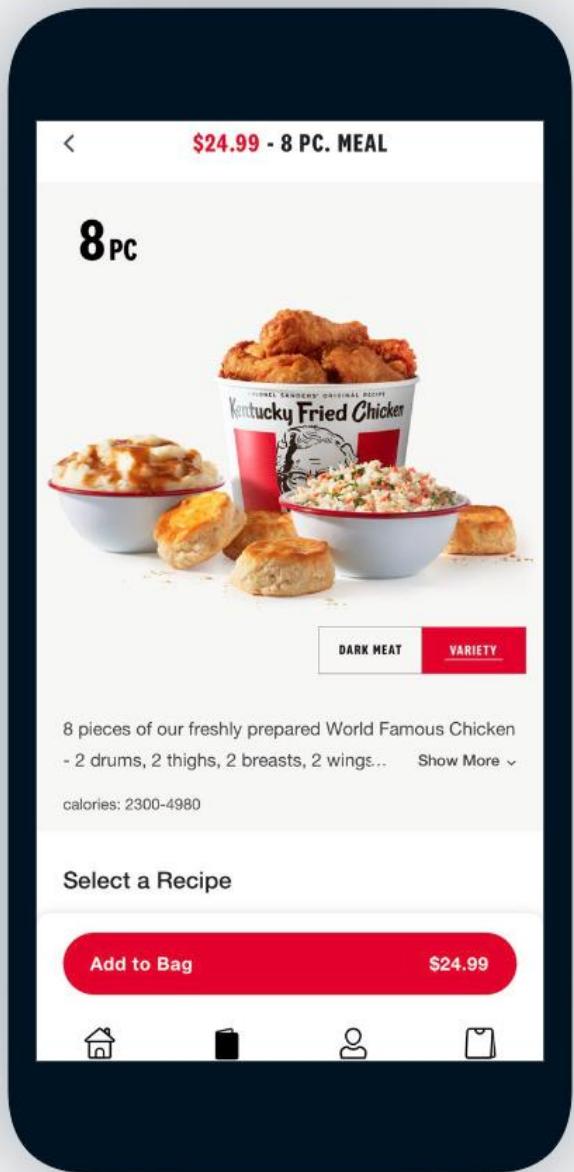
 Yum! COMMERCE  
PLATFORM

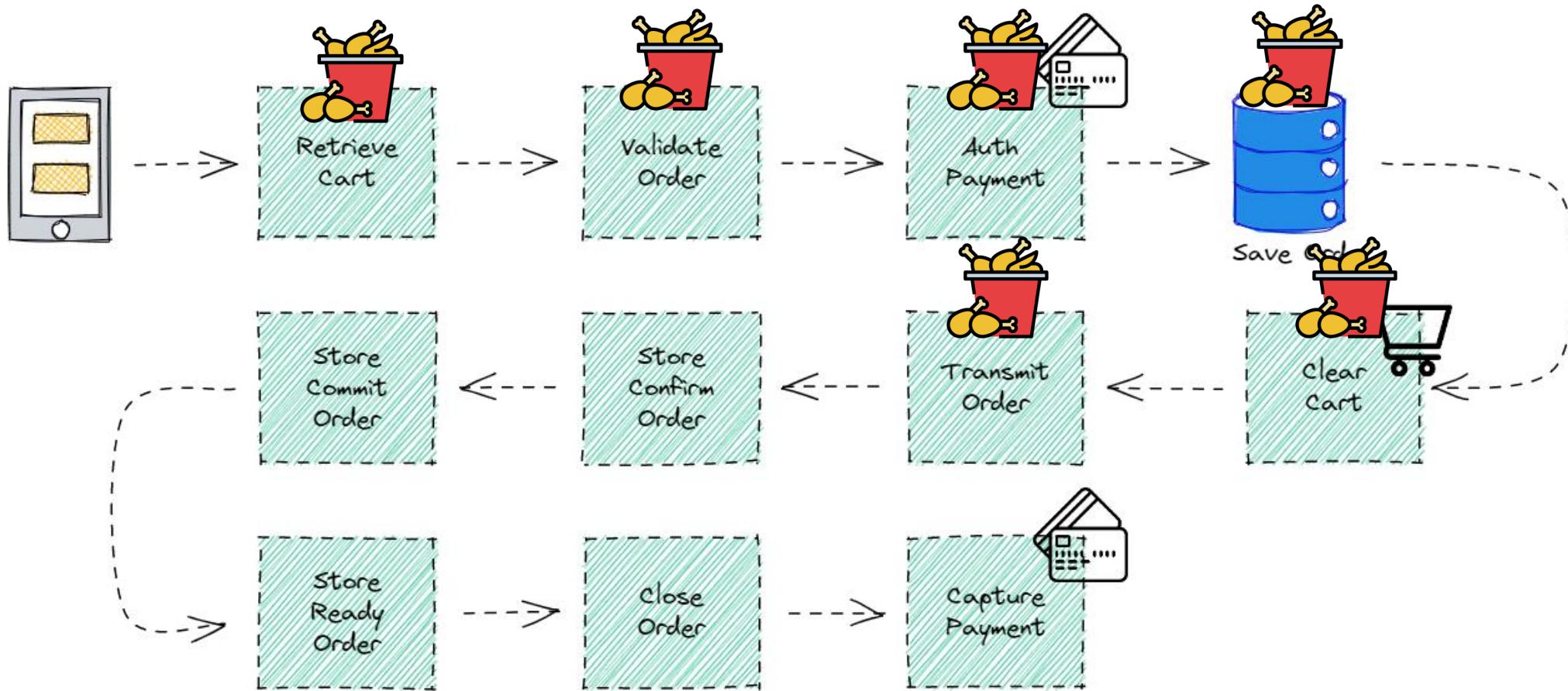




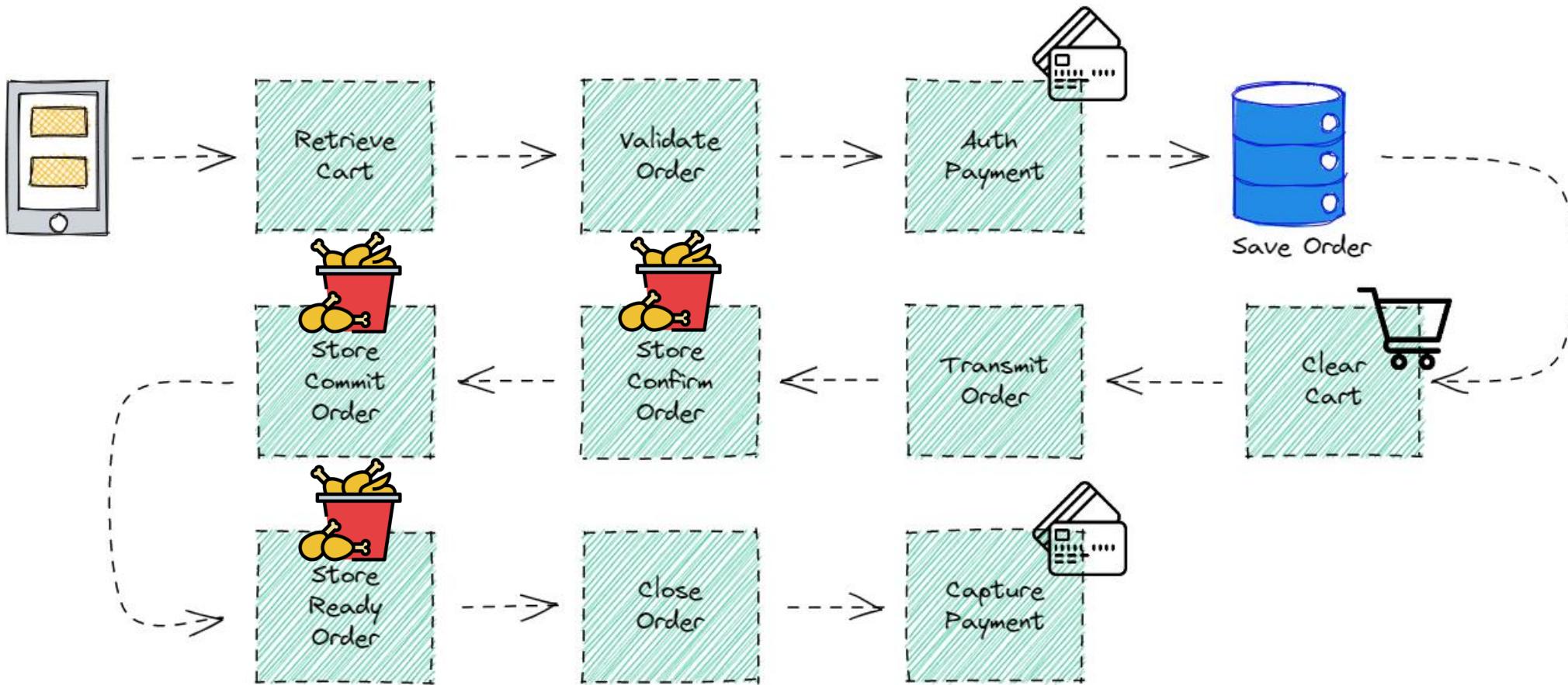
# Life of a food Order



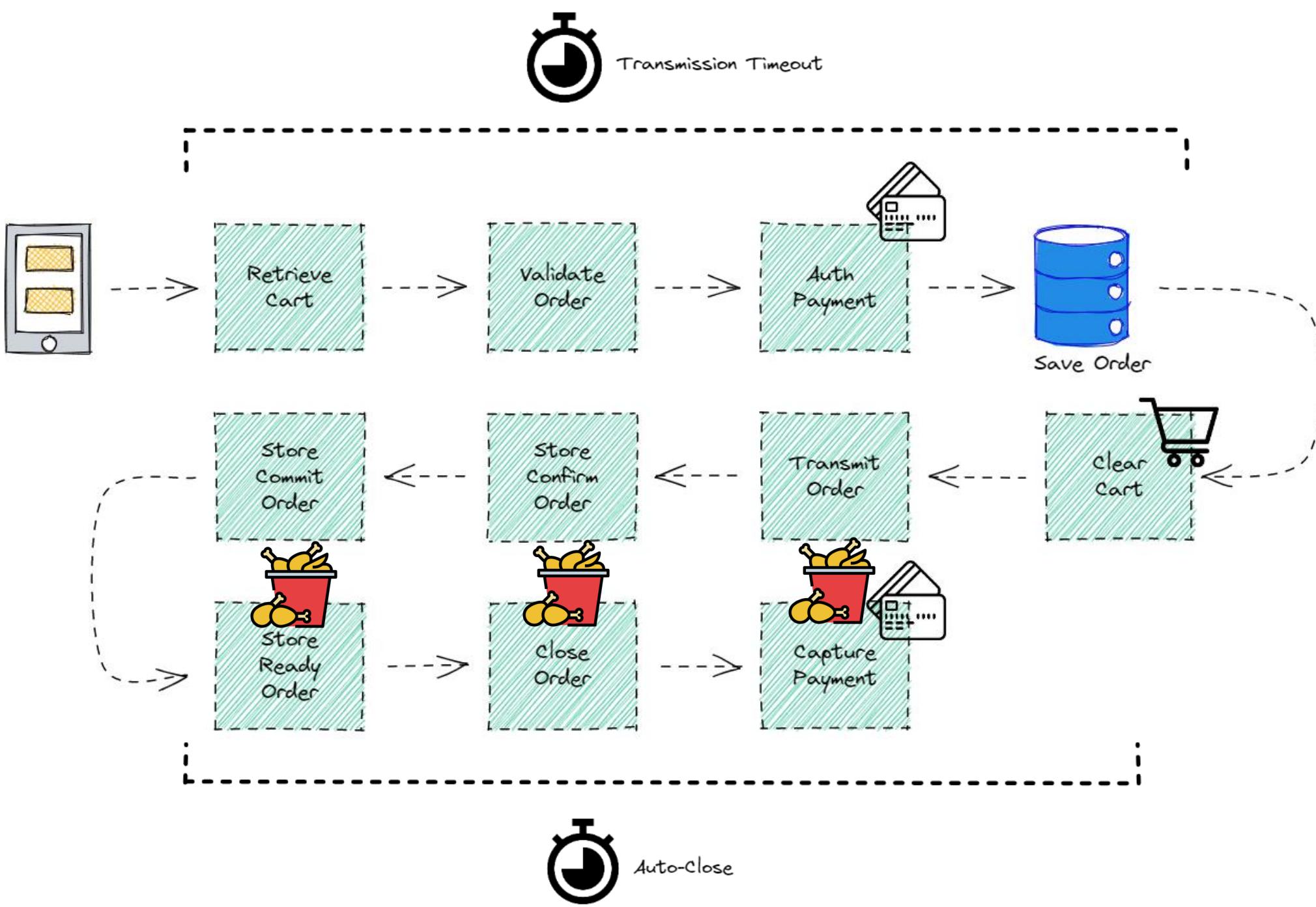


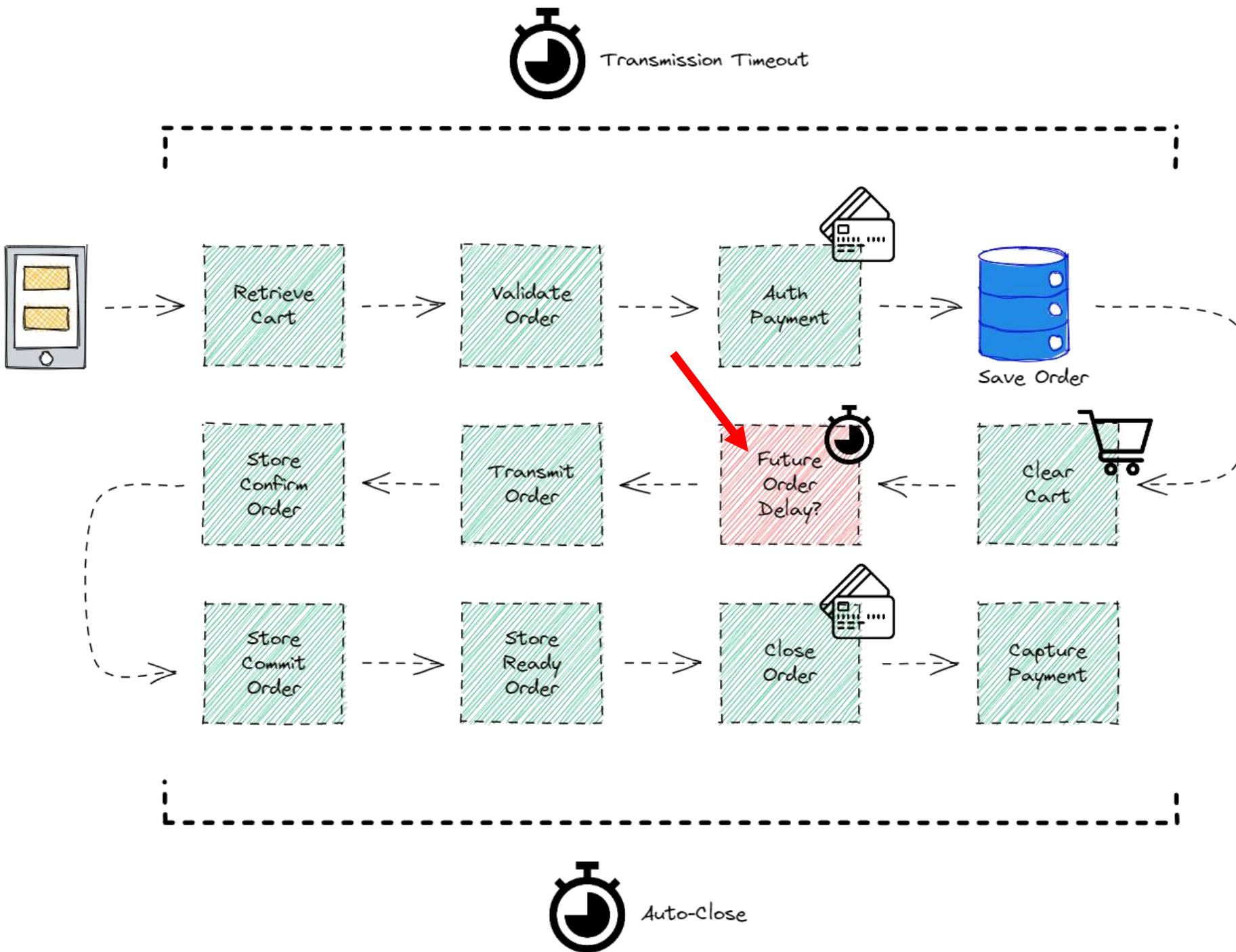


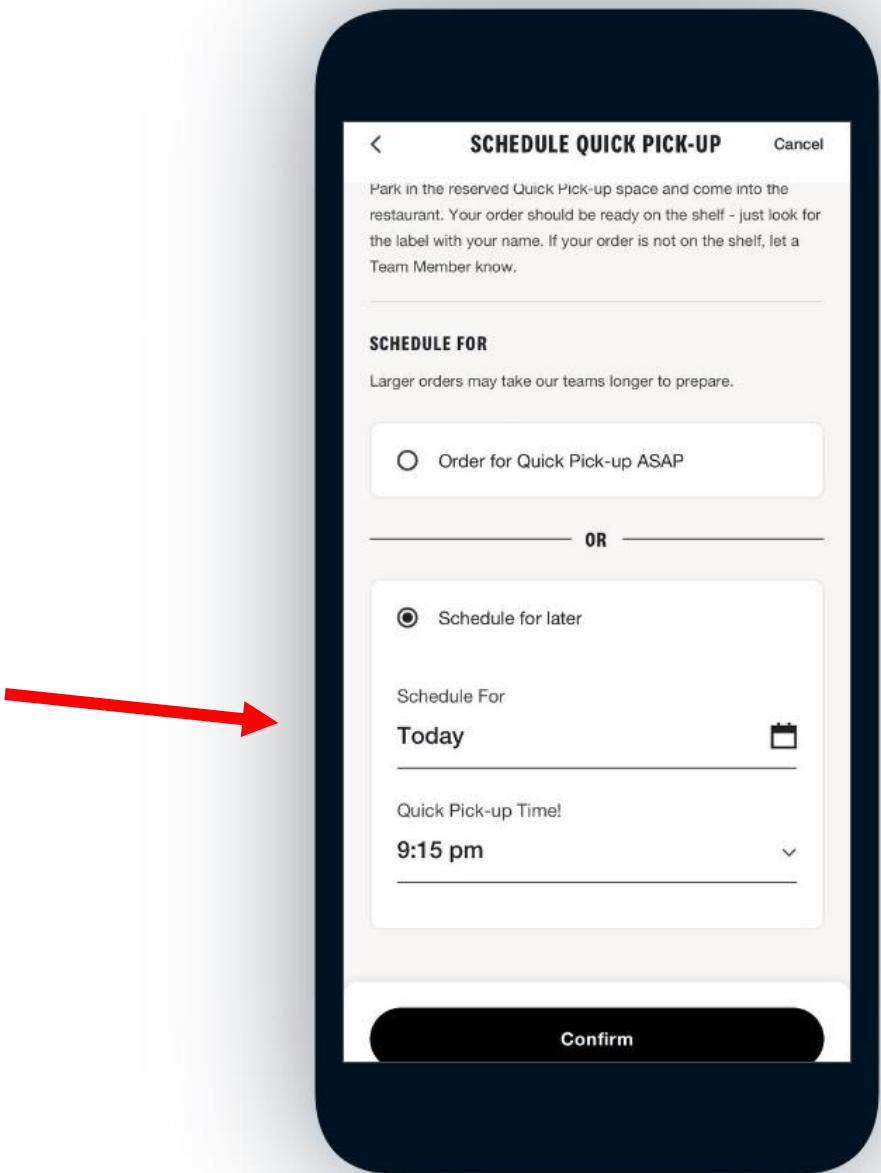












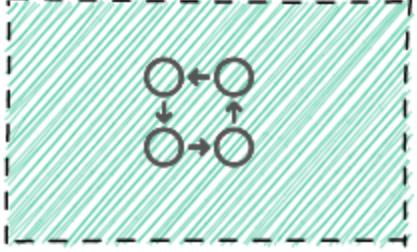
# Let's build it!



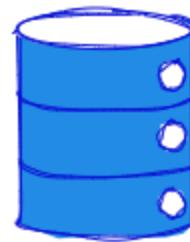
Order  
Service



Cart  
Service



State  
Machine



DB



Timeout  
Poller



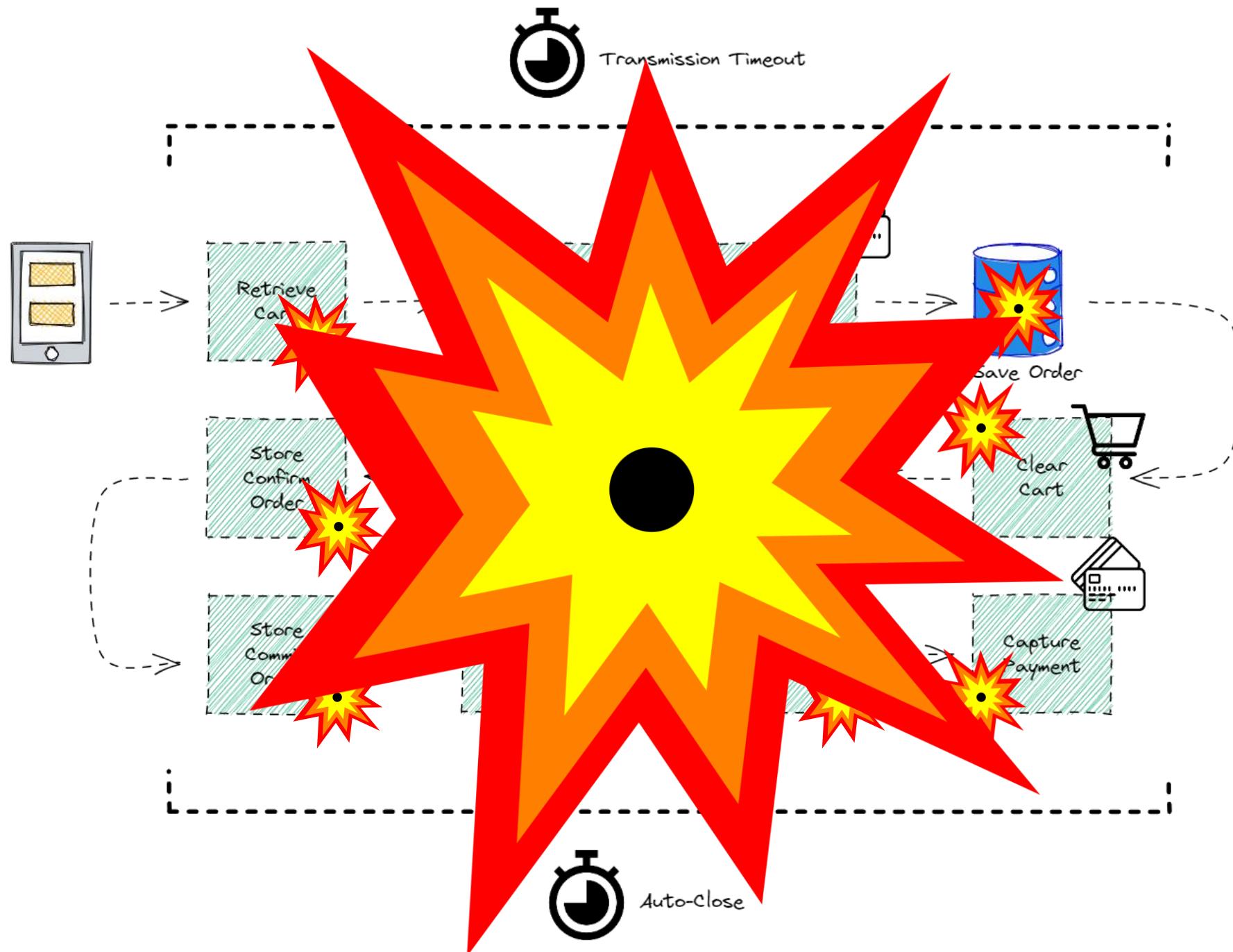
Future  
Order  
Poller



Order  
Close  
Poller

A dark, grainy photograph of a fruit market stall. In the foreground, several white crates filled with fruit like grapes and berries are stacked. One crate has a red logo with the word "GRAND". In the background, a person wearing a light-colored shirt is standing near a counter. The scene is dimly lit, with some overhead lights visible.

# What about reliability?

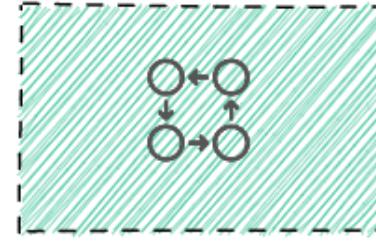




Order  
Service



Cart  
Service



State  
Machine



DB



Timeout  
Poller



Future  
Order  
Poller



Order  
Close  
Poller



Payment  
Capture  
Queue

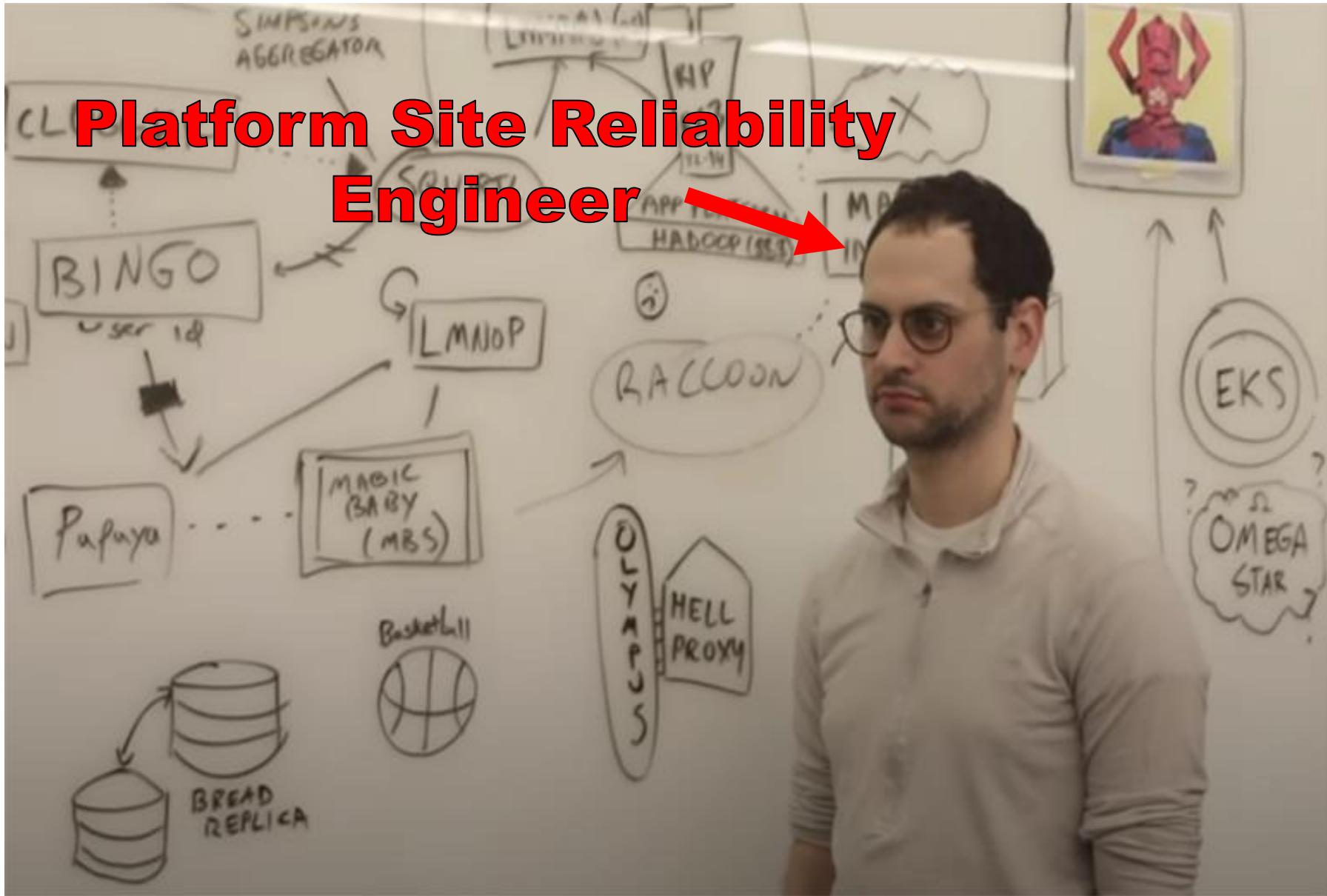


Payment  
Rollback  
Queue



Transmission  
Queue

# Platform Site Reliability Engineer





***A large number of use cases span beyond a single request-reply, require tracking of a complex state, respond to asynchronous events, and communicate to external unreliable dependencies.***

*The usual approach to building such applications is a hodgepodge of stateless services, databases, cron jobs, and queuing systems.*

*This negatively impacts the developer productivity as most of the code is dedicated to plumbing, obscuring the actual business logic behind a myriad of low-level details. Such systems frequently have availability problems as it is hard to keep all the components healthy.*



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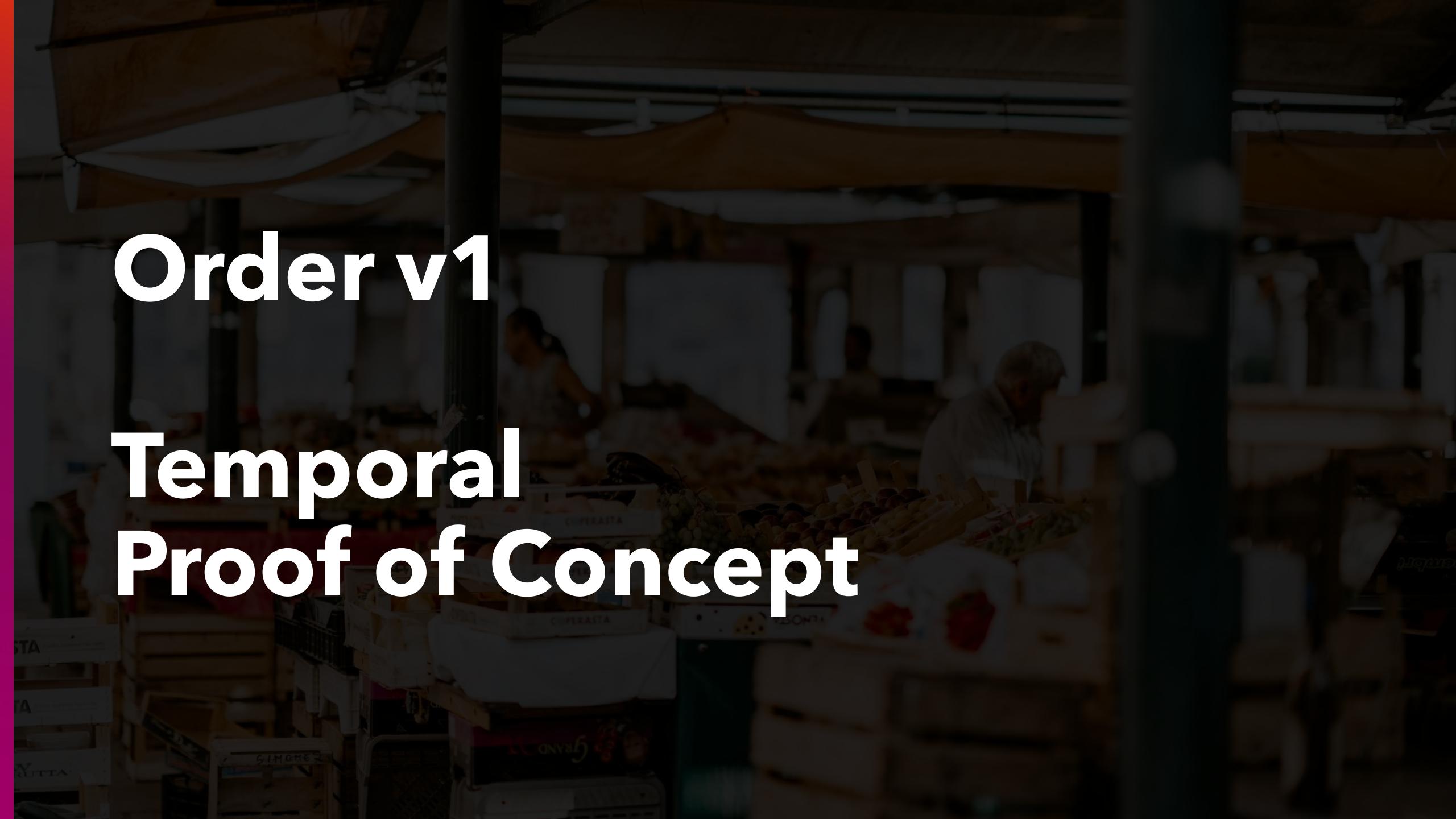


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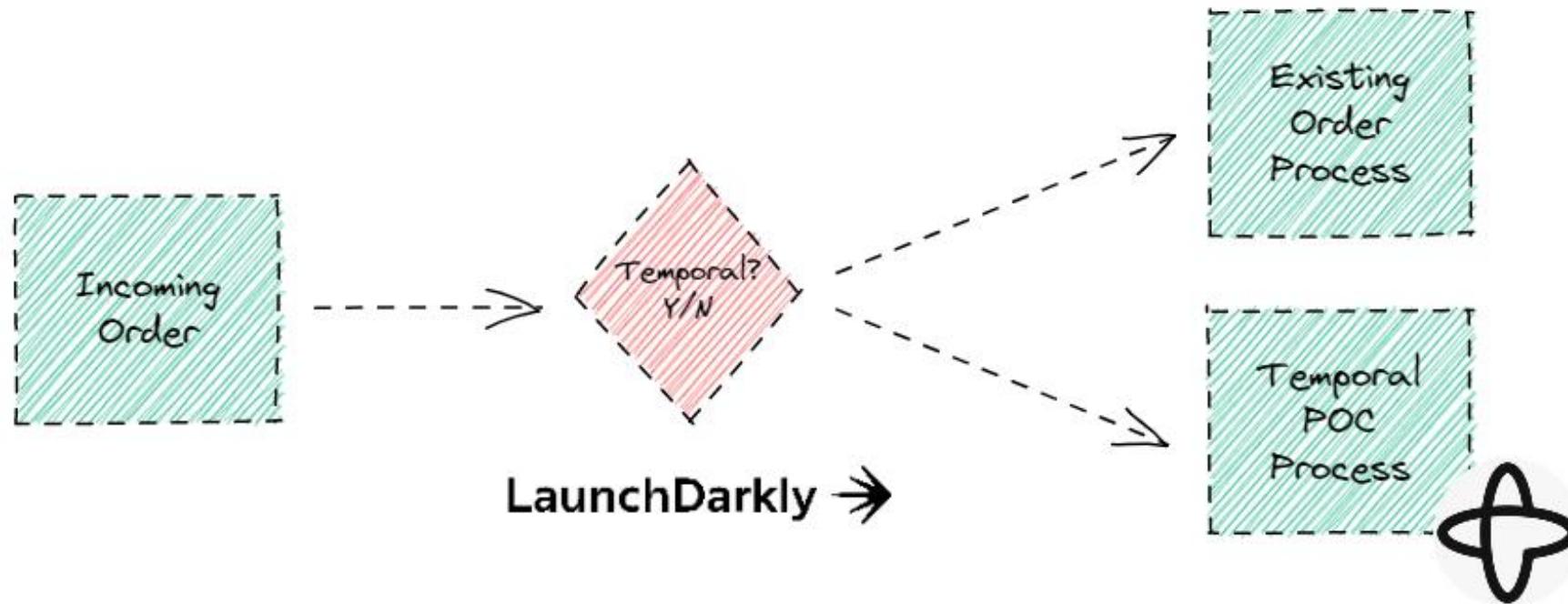
*This negatively impacts the developer productivity as most of the code is dedicated to plumbing, obscuring the actual business logic behind a myriad of low-level details. Such systems frequently have availability problems as it is hard to keep all the components healthy.*



A dark, grainy photograph of a food market stall. In the foreground, there are various fruits and vegetables displayed in boxes. Several people are visible in the background, some standing near the stall and others walking by. The overall atmosphere is somewhat dim and atmospheric.

Order v1

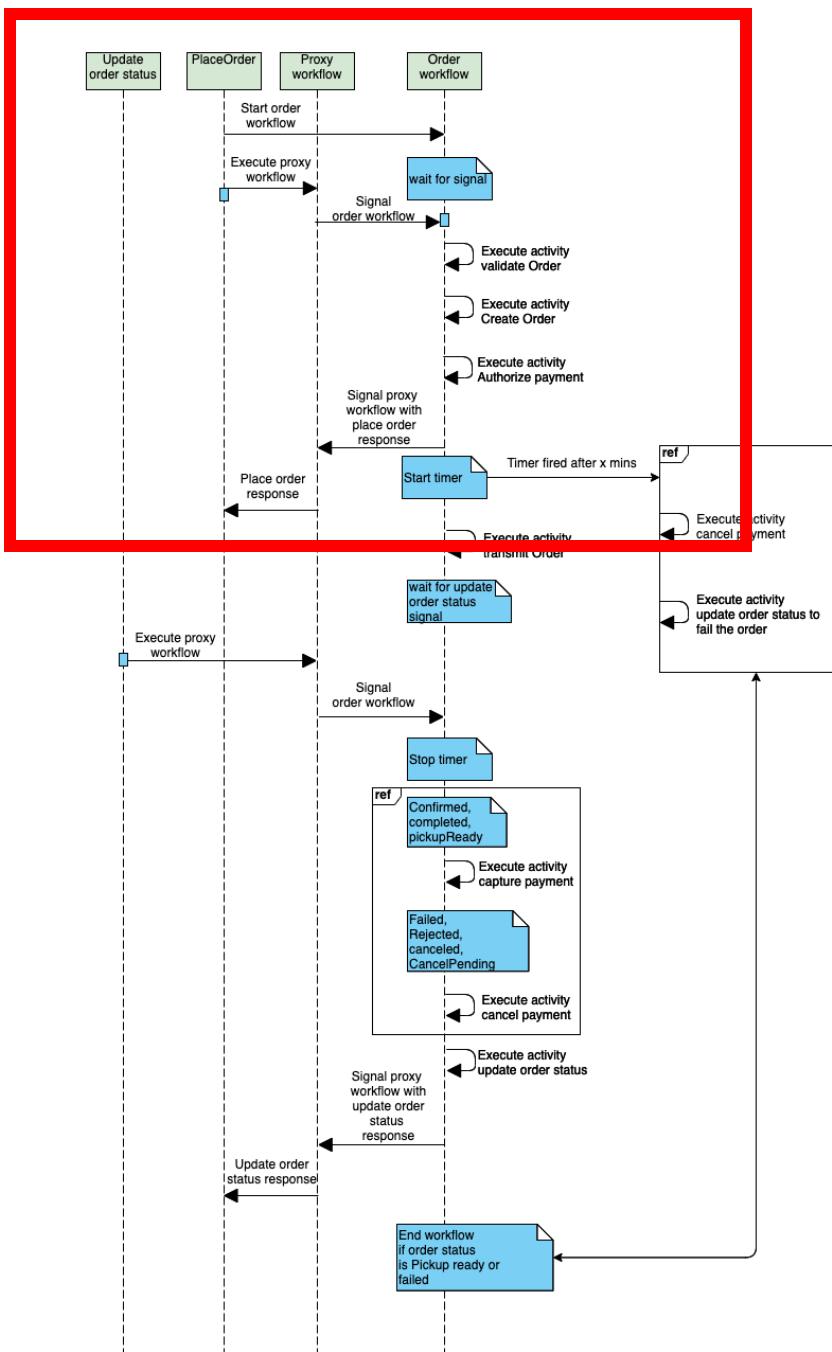
Temporal  
Proof of Concept



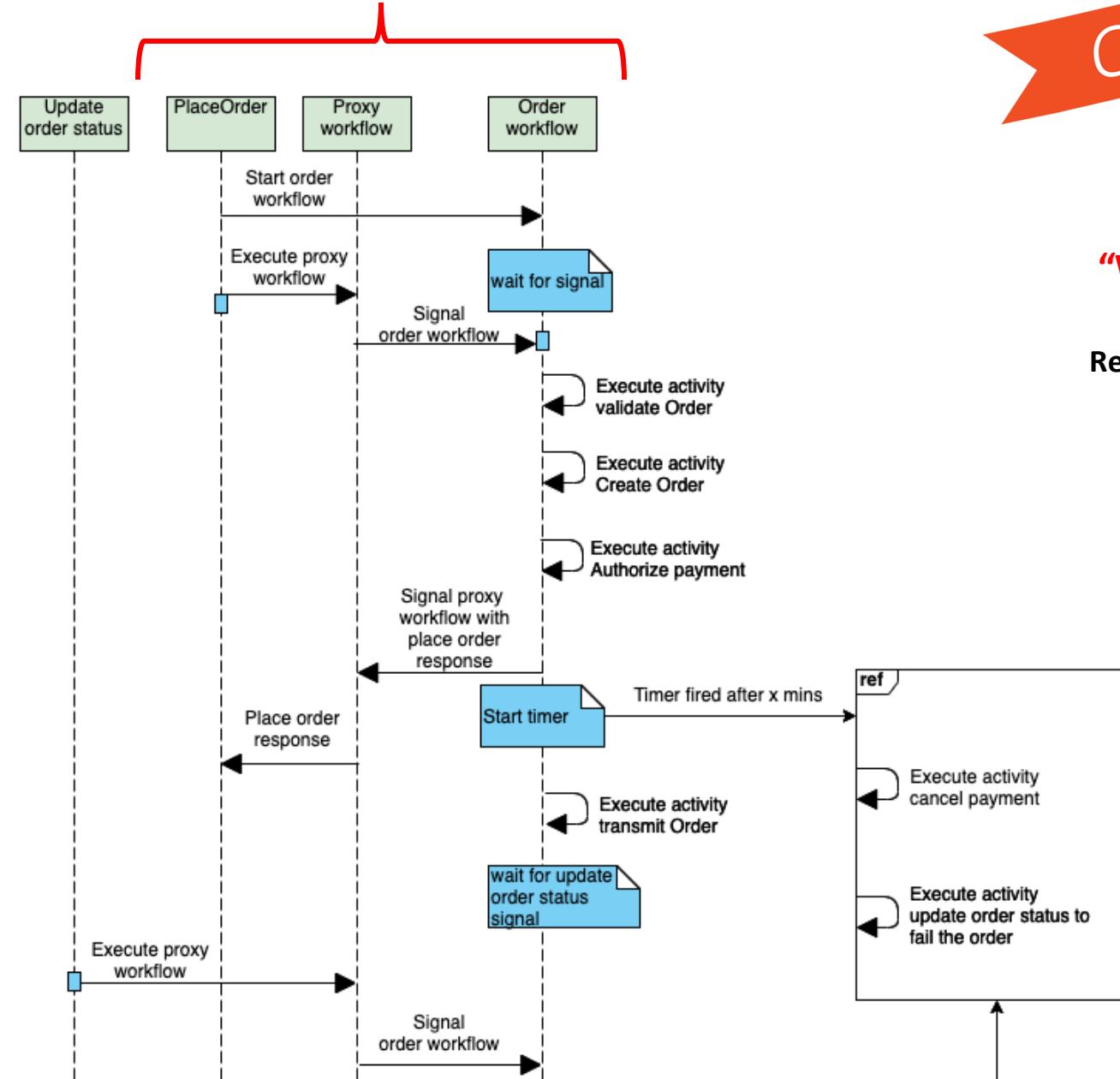


# PoC Lesson #1

Supporting Synchronous Flows



COMING  
SOON!



**“Workflow Update”**

**Request / Response in one  
Synchronous call**



# PoC Lesson #2

Tuning History Shard Count

**256**

History  
Shards



**4096**

History  
Shards

The screenshot shows a blog post on a dark-themed website. At the top, there are three colored window control buttons (red, yellow, green). Below them is a header bar with a small profile picture of a person, the name "Mikhail Shilkov" in orange, and navigation links: TOPICS, ARCHIVES, TALKS, ABOUT, followed by social media icons for RSS, Twitter, Dev, Medium, GitHub, and LinkedIn.

**Choosing the Number of Shards in Temporal History Service**

Published on May 25, 2021 · 6 min read

Today, I'm diving into the topic of tuning your Temporal clusters for optimal performance. More specifically, I will be discussing the single configuration option: the number of History service shards. Through a series of experiments, I'll explain how a low number of shards can lead to contention, while a large number can cause excessive resource consumption.

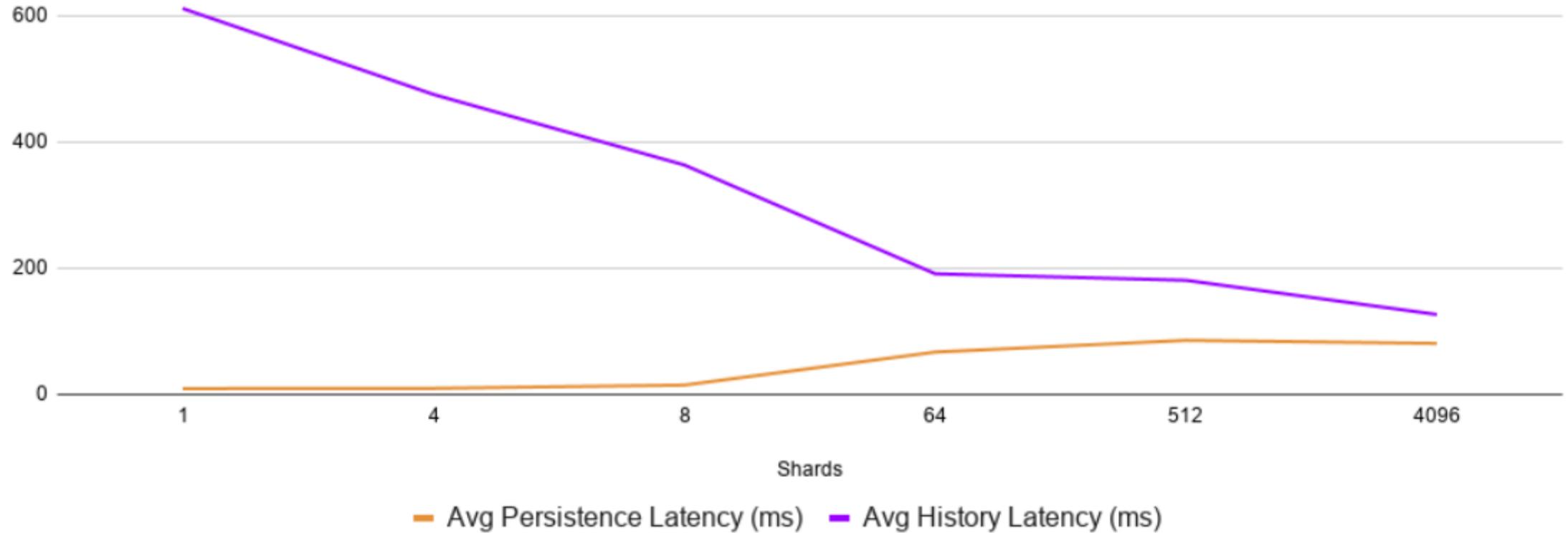
All the experimental data is collected with [Maru](#)—the open-source Temporal load simulator and benchmarking tool.

Let's start with a hypothetical scenario that illustrates the struggle of a misconfigured Temporal cluster.

## Symptom: Contention in History Service

Imagine you are benchmarking your Temporal deployment. You are not entirely happy with the throughput yet, so you look into performance metrics. Storage utilization seems relatively low, and storage latency is excellent. CPU usage of Temporal services is low too. Where is the bottleneck?

You start looking at response times and notice that the History service has high latency. Why is that the case? If the storage latency is good, what is the History service waiting for?



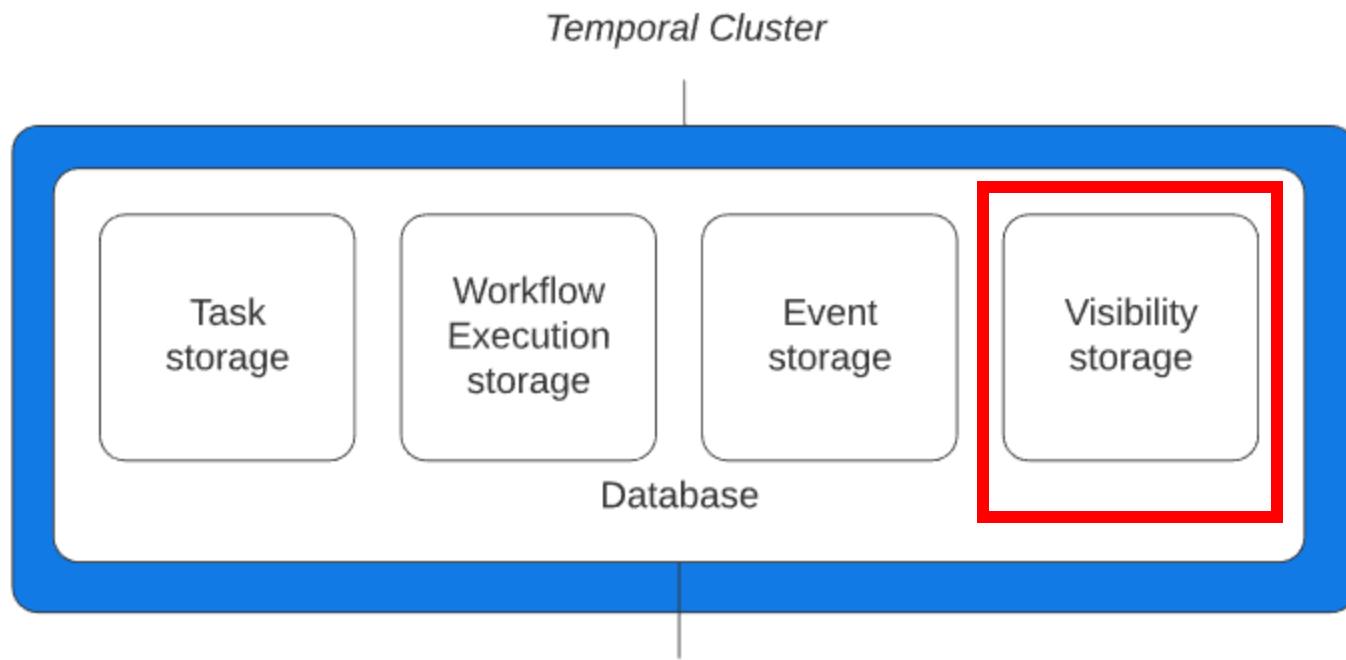
Database and service latencies as functions of the number of shards

Credit: Mikhail Shilkov

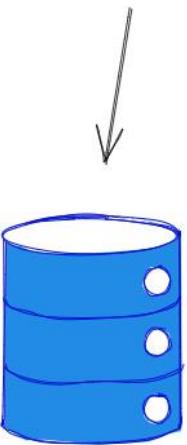
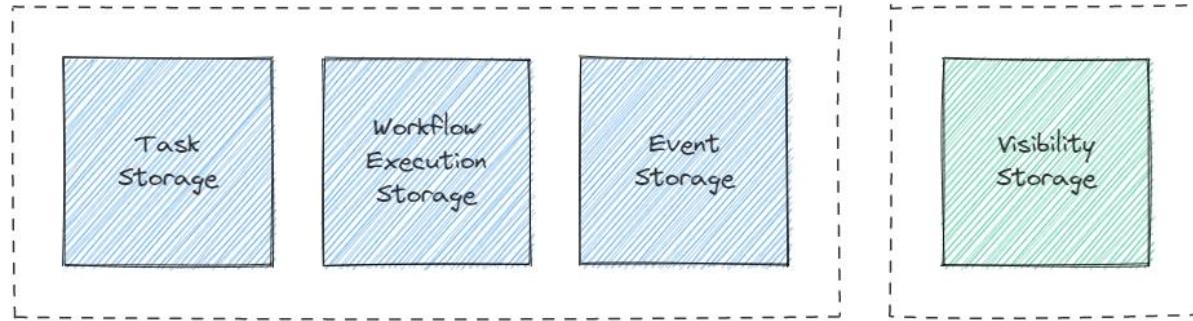


# PoC Lesson #3

Split Visibility Database



*Cassandra, MySQL, and PostgreSQL are supported.*

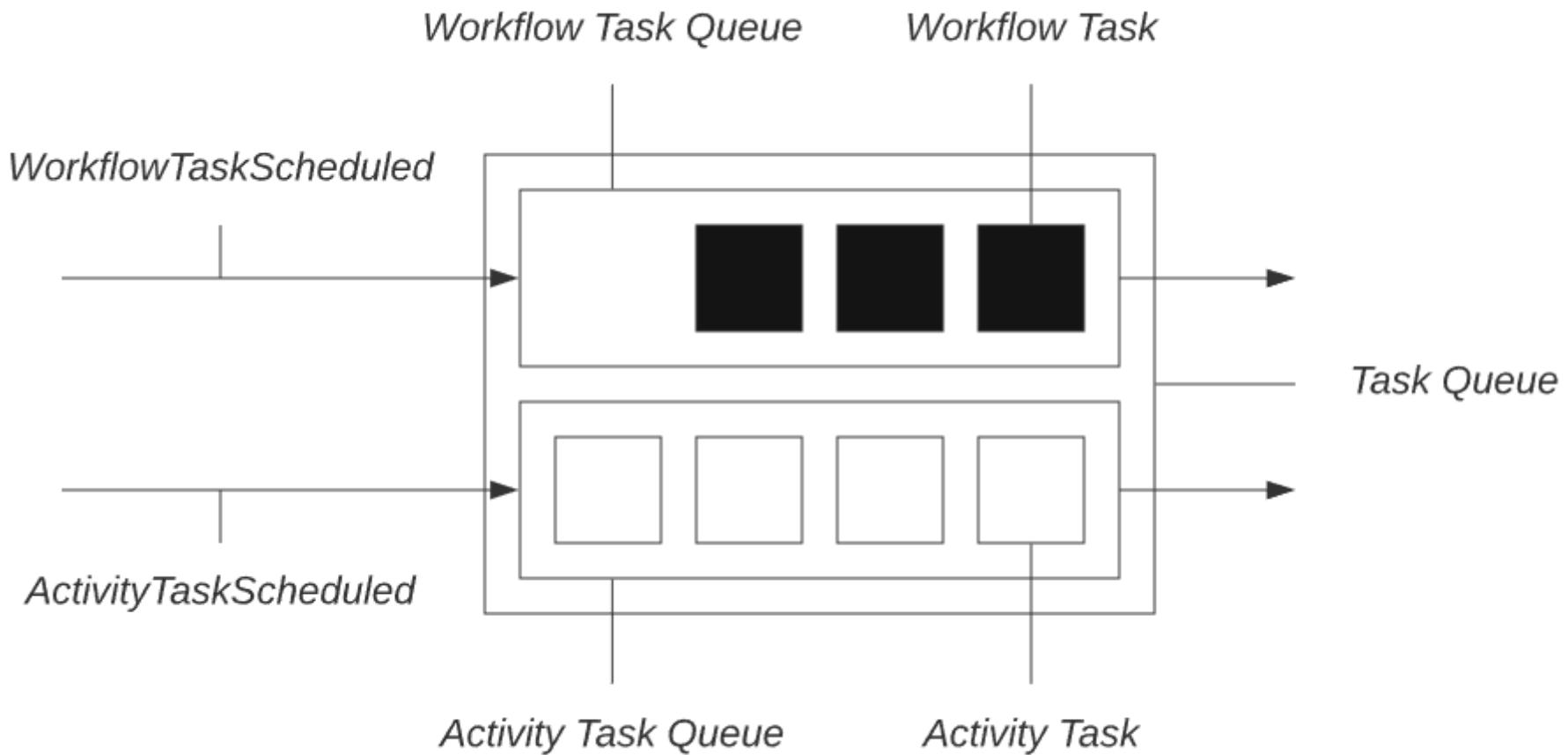


elasticsearch



# PoC Lesson #4

Tuning Task Queue Partitions



**~100**

Tasks / Sec  
Per Partition

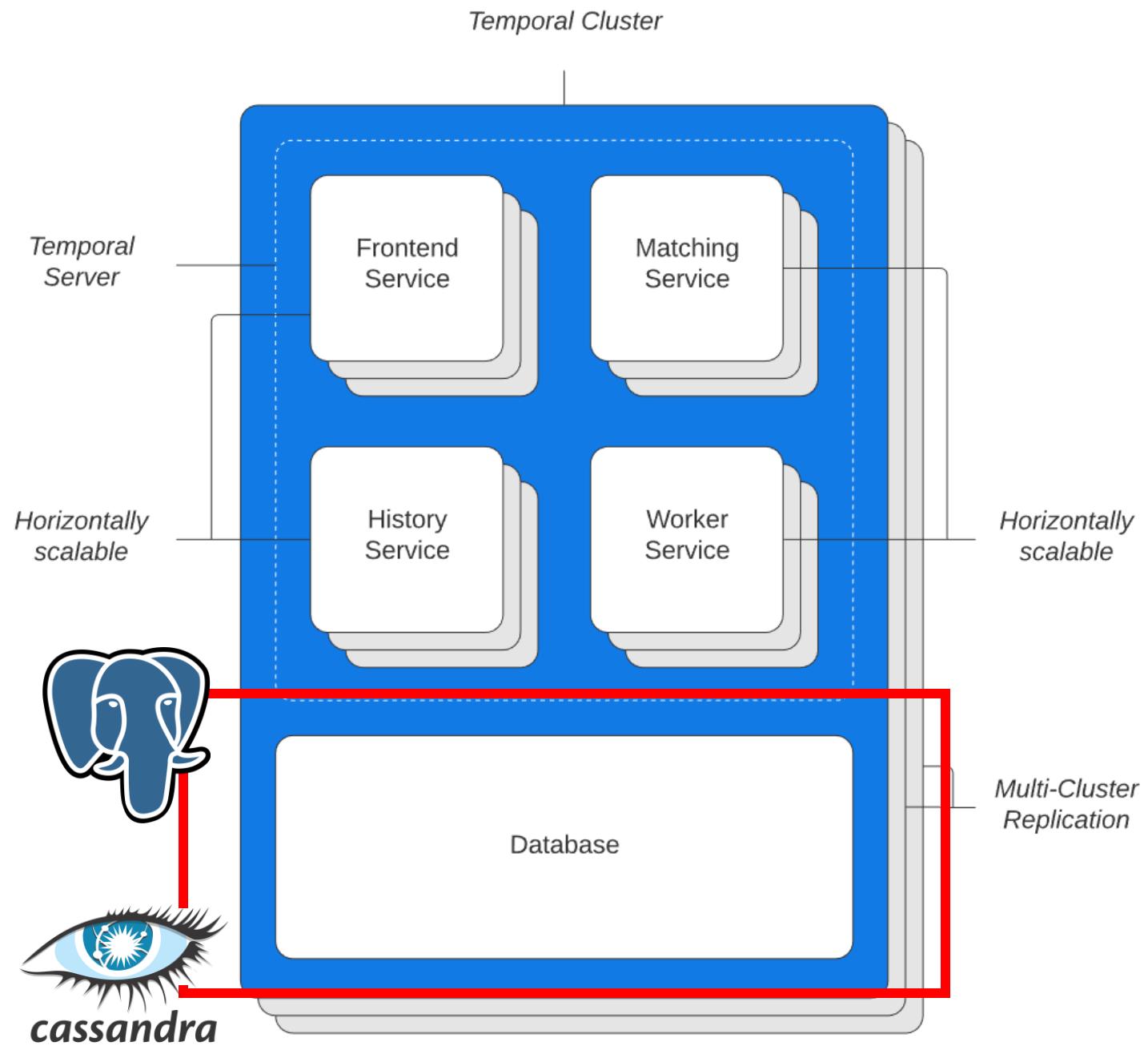
**1000**

Tasks / Sec  
~10 Partitions



# PoC Lesson #5

Trade-offs between persistence methods

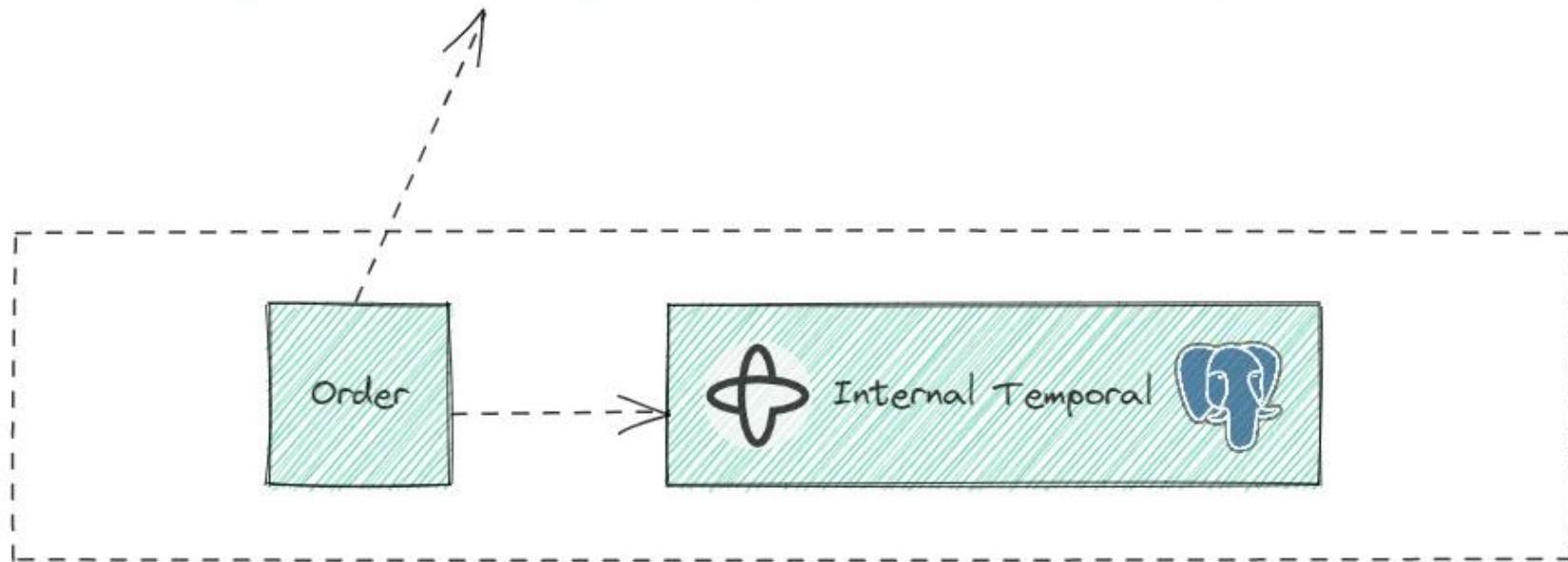


**CASSANDRA DATABASE?**



**I WASN'T PLANNING ON SLEEPING  
ANYWAYS!**

memegenerator.net



# Order v2





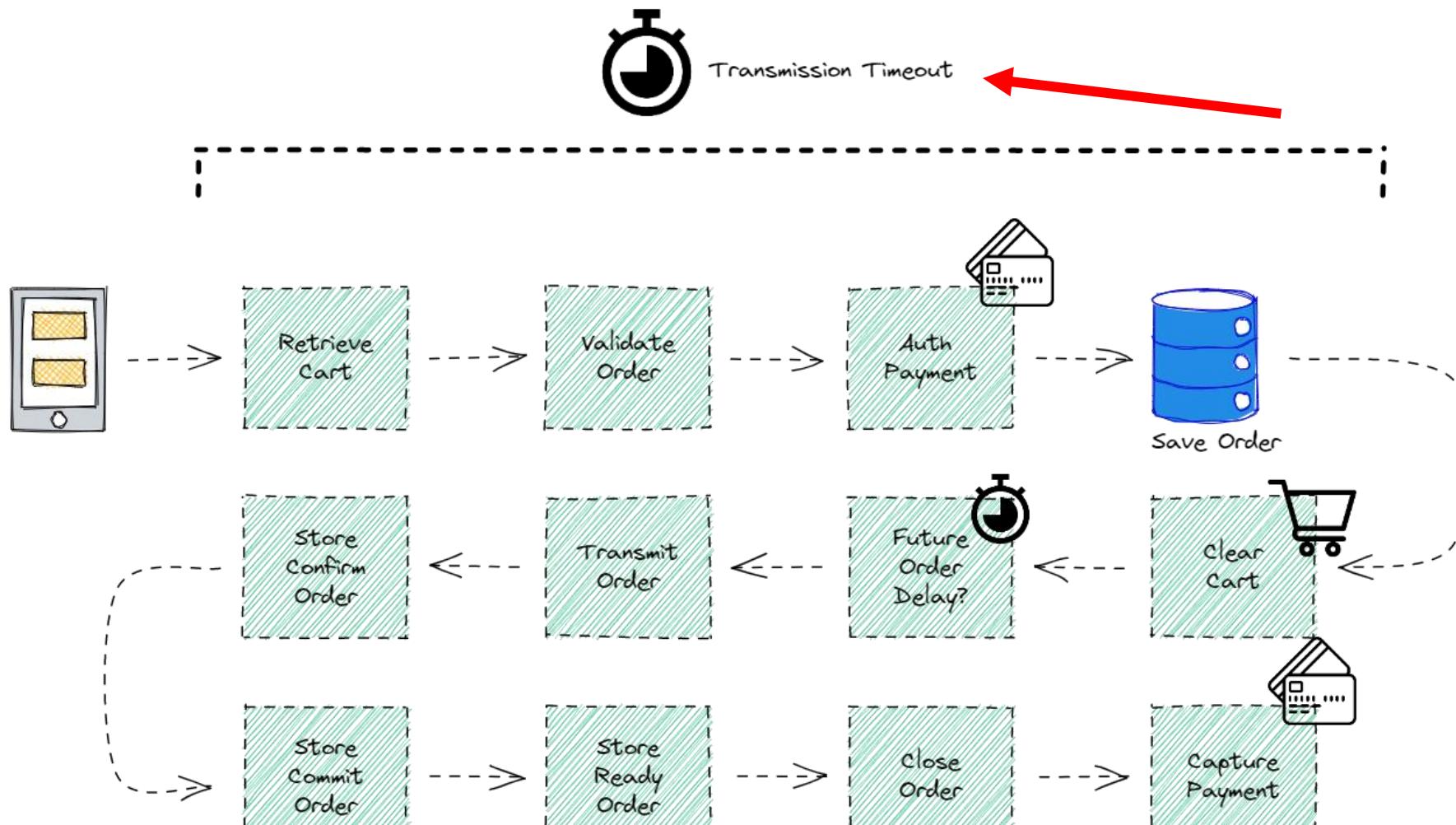
# Project Goals

1. Simplify both the code and infrastructure of our service
2. Increase our order flow reliability
3. Evaluate operation idempotency
4. Easier production and outage support



# Project Goals

**Simplify** both **code** and  
**infrastructure** of our  
service



Auto-Close

# Timeout Poller

# Timeout Poller Configuration

## Timeout Code

```
1 enabled: true
2 image: yum-domain.com/yc-commerce/order-timeout-poller:develop
3 imagePullPolicy: Always
4 chart_features:
5   dd_tracing_enabled: "true"
6 imagePullSecrets:
7   - docker-registry
8 extraEnv:
9   LOG_JSON_TO_STDOUT: true
10  DD_SERVICE: commerceorder-order-timeout-poller
11 cronjob:
12   schedule: "15 * * * *"
13   name: commerceordertimeoutpoller-app
14 serviceAccount:
15   enabled: true
16 future
```

# Timeout Poller

Query orders that have exceeded their transmission timeout

```
17 const handler = async (_event) => {
18   console.log('starting handler...')
19   console.log(`ISO date: ${new Date().toISOString()}`)
20   const errors = []
21   const updated = []
22   const toRollback = []
23   let orders = []
24   const timeoutThreshold = config.get('DEFAULT_TRANSMISSION_TIMEOUT')
25   try {
26     await connect()
27     orders = await Order.query()
28       .select(
29         'order.*',
30         'order_transmission.order_transmission_id as order_transmission_id',
31         'order_transmission.status as transmission_status'
32       )
33     .distinctOn('order.order_id')
34     .leftJoinRelated('order_transmission', 'order_id')
35     // filter out all orders whose transmission method is demo email but make sure
36     .whereRaw(
37
`("order"."data" -> 'transmission_method' ->> 'method' != 'DEMO_EMAIL' OR "order".
d` is null)`
38     )
39     .whereRaw(`"order"."status" = 'PENDING'`)
40
// only return order if transmission is either 15 minutes old, in error status, or
41     .where(
42       raw(
43
(
44   (
45     (
46       "order".updated_at < ( NOW() - INTERVAL '${timeoutThreshold} minutes' )
47     )
48     OR
49     "order_transmission"."status" = 'ERROR'
50   )`)
51     )
52     )
53     // YCOC-1486: Ignore orders with origin in the data blob.
54     .whereRaw(`"order"."data" -> 'origin' IS NULL`)
55   } catch (error) {
56     console.log(`Error querying pending orders: ${error}`)
57     try {
58       metrics.errorred.inc()
59       pushMetrics()
60     } catch (err) {
61       console.log(`Error pushing query errors to prometheus: ${err}`)
62     }
63     errors.push(error)
64   }

```

# Timeout Poller

## Query orders that have exceeded their transmission timeout

## State management for various explicit order states

```
// store the error and transmission status for the rollback queue
let updatedOrderTransmission
try {
  let error_reason
  // set the error_reason based on transmission status and update transmission
  switch (transmission_status) {
    case 'PENDING':
      error_reason = 'transmission timeout'
      break
    case 'SENDING':
    case 'SENT':
      error_reason = 'response timeout'
      break
    // If the order transmission status isn't set, check transmission id
    // If transmission id exists, do an update, otherwise insert new record
    case '':
    case undefined:
    case null:
      // If there is no order transmission id
      if (!order_transmission_id) {
        updatedOrderTransmission = await OrderTransmission.query().insert({
          status: 'ERROR',
          error_reason: 'transmission timeout',
          order_id,
          store_id,
        })
        break
      }
      // If there is an order transmission id but no status
      if (!error_reason) {
        error_reason = 'transmission timeout'
      }
      break
    // if the status is already ERROR, this is a retry, no DB change needed
    case 'ERROR':
    default:
      break
  }
  if (error_reason) {
    updatedOrderTransmission = await OrderTransmission.query()
      .update({
        status: 'ERROR',
        error_reason,
        order_id,
      })
      .where('order_transmission_id', order_transmission_id)
  }
  if (!!updatedOrderTransmission) {
    updated.push(order_id)
    try {
      metrics.processed.inc({ order_id })
      pushMetrics()
    } catch (err) {
      console.log(
        `Error pushing order processing success to prometheus: ${err}`
      )
    }
  }
}
```

# Timeout Poller

## Query orders that have exceeded their transmission timeout

## State management for various explicit order states

Initiate a rollback / compensating actions

```
140 // If the order transmission was updated in the database, put me
141 try {
142     const { AWS } = getDependencies()
143     const queueURL = config.get('ROLLBACK_QUEUE_URL')
144     const sqs = createSQS(AWS, queueURL)
145     const message = JSON.stringify({
146         order_id,
147     })
148     await sendMessage(sqs, queueURL, message)
149     toRollback.push(order_id)
150 } catch (error) {
151     console.log(
152         `Error sending rollback queue message for order ${order_id}`
153     )
154     error
155 }
156 throw error
157 }
158 } catch (error) {
159     console.log(
160         `Error processing order_transmission for order ${order_id}:`
161     )
162     errors.push(error)
163     try {
164         metrics.errorred.inc()
165         pushMetrics()
166     } catch (err) {
167         console.log(
168             `Error pushing order processing errors to prometheus: ${err}`
169         )
170     }
171 }
172 }
173
174 /*
175 If an error occurred during processing, throw all of them together at
176 This makes it so one error in a batch doesn't fail the others being
177 but each error is still tracked and thrown
178 */
179 await release()
180 if (errors.length) {
181     throw errors
182 }
183 console.log('Orders updated: ', updated)
184 console.log('Orders put on rollback queue: ', toRollback)
185 return updated
186 }
```

# Rollback Queue

Execute “failed order” state machine step

```
1 const config = require('../config')
2 const ( createSQS, changeMessageVisibility ) = require('../helpers')
3 const Order = require('../models/order')
4 const logger = require('../lib/logger')
5 const runStateMachine = require('../lib/stateMachine')
6 const poll = require('../poll')
7
8 /**
9  * @param {Object} event The event object from SQS
10 * Handle the message from the SQS queue
11 */
12
13 async function handler({ sqs, queueUrl }, event){
14 let payload
15
16 try {
17 payload = JSON.parse(event.Body)
18 }
19 catch (err){
20 logger.error('Unable to parse message body', {
21 action: 'rollback_order',
22 error: err
23 })
24 throw err
25 }
26
27 if (!('order_id' in payload)){
28 throw new Error('Rollback message must include the order_id')
29 }
30
31 const { order_id } = payload
32 logger.info(`Rolling back ${order_id}`, {
33 action: 'rollback_order',
34 type: ['change']
35 })
36
37 const { client_id, customer_id } = payload
38
39 try {
40 const order = await Order.query().findById(order_id)
41
42 await runStateMachine({
43 order,
44 event: 'UPDATE_STATUS_FAILED',
45 context: {
46 origin: 'rollbackQueue',
47 order_status: 'FAILED',
48 order_id,
49 claims: { client_id, customer_id },
50 isAdmin: true
51 })
52
53 return true
54 }
55 catch (err){
56 logger.error('Failed to update status for rollback', {
57 action: 'rollback_order',
58 error: err
59 })
60
61 await changeMessageVisibility(sqs, {
62 queueUrl,
63 handle: event.ReceiptHandle,
64 retryCount: event.Attributes.ApproximateReceiveCount,
65 retryPrimaryLimit: config.get('ROLLBACK_RETRY_PRIMARY_LIMIT'),
66 retryPrimaryDelay: config.get('ROLLBACK_RETRY_PRIMARY_DELAY'),
67 retrySecondaryDelay: config.get('ROLLBACK_RETRY_SECONDARY_DELAY')
68 })
69
70 return false
71 }
72 }
73
74 module.exports = function rollbackQueue({
75 queueUrl = config.get('ROLLBACK_SQS'),
76 sqs = createSQS(queueUrl)
77 } = {}){
78 const args = { sqs, queueUrl }
79
80 logger.info('Listening to rollback queue', {
81 action: 'listening_rollback_queue',
82 type: ['info'],
83 queueUrl
84 })
85
86 return poll({
87 queueUrl,
88 sqs
89 }, (message) => handler(args, message))
90
91 }
```

```
await runStateMachine({
  order,
  event: 'UPDATE_STATUS_FAILED',
  context: {
    origin: 'rollbackQueue',
    order_status: 'FAILED',
    order_id,
    claims: { client_id, customer_id },
    isAdmin: true
  }
})

return true
}
```

# Rollback Queue

Execute “failed order” state machine step

Retry rollback should it fail

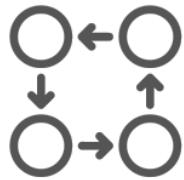
```
1 const config = require('../config')
2 const ( createSQS, changeMessageVisibility ) = require('../helpers')
3 const Order = require('../models/order')
4 const logger = require('../lib/logger')
5 const runStateMachine = require('../lib/stateMachine')
6 const poll = require('../poll')
7
8 /**
9  * @param {Object} event The event object from SQS
10 * Handle the message from the SQS queue
11 */
12
13 async function handler({ sqs, queueUrl }, event){
14 let payload
15
16 try {
17 payload = JSON.parse(event.Body)
18 }
19 catch (err){
20 logger.error('Unable to parse message body',
21 action: 'rollback_order',
22 error: err
23 })
24 throw err
25 }
26
27 if (!('order_id' in payload)){
28 throw new Error('Rollback message must include the order_id')
29 }
30
31 const { order_id } = payload
32 logger.info(`Rolling back ${order_id}`, {
33 action: 'rollback_order',
34 type: [ 'change' ]
35 })
36
37 const { client_id, customer_id } = payload
38
39 try {
40 const order = await Order.query().findById(order_id)
41
42 await runStateMachine({
43 order,
44 event: 'UPDATE_STATUS_FAILED',
45 context: {
46 origin: 'rollbackQueue',
47 order_status: 'FAILED',
48 order_id,
49 claims: { client_id, customer_id },
50 isAdmin: true
51 }
52 )
53
54 return true
55 }
56 catch (err){
57 logger.error('Failed to update status for rollback', {
58 action: 'rollback_order',
59 error: err
60 })
61
62 await changeMessageVisibility(sqs, {
63 queueUrl,
64 handle: event.ReceiptHandle,
65 retryCount: event.Attributes.ApproximateReceiveCount,
66 retryPrimaryLimit: config.get('ROLLBACK_RETRY_PRIMARY_LIMIT'),
67 retryPrimaryDelay: config.get('ROLLBACK_RETRY_PRIMARY_DELAY'),
68 retrySecondaryDelay: config.get('ROLLBACK_RETRY_SECONDARY_DELAY')
69 })
70
71 return false
72 }
73
74
75 module.exports = function rollbackQueue({
76 queueUrl = config.get('ROLLBACK_SQS'),
77 sqs = createSQS(queueUrl)
78 } = {}){
79 const args = { sqs, queueUrl }
80
81 logger.info('Listening to rollback queue', {
82 action: 'listening_rollback_queue',
83 type: [ 'info' ],
84 queueUrl
85 })
86
87 return poll({
88 queueUrl,
89 sqs
90 }, (message) => handler(args, message))
91 }
```

```
catch (err){
  logger.error('Failed to update status for rollback', {
    action: 'rollback_order',
    error: err
  })
}

await changeMessageVisibility(sqs, {
  queueUrl,
  handle: event.ReceiptHandle,
  retryCount: event.Attributes.ApproximateReceiveCount,
  retryPrimaryLimit: config.get('ROLLBACK_RETRY_PRIMARY_LIMIT'),
  retryPrimaryDelay: config.get('ROLLBACK_RETRY_PRIMARY_DELAY'),
  retrySecondaryDelay: config.get('ROLLBACK_RETRY_SECONDARY_DELAY')
})

return false
}
```

# State Machine



```
1 const machineConfig = {
2   id: 'orderservice',
3   initial: 'processing',
4   states: {
5     processing: {
6       type: 'parallel',
7       states: {
8         order: {
9           initial: 'creating_order',
10          states: {
11            // ... A million other states
12          }
13        }
14      }
15      on: {
16        UPDATE_STATUS_FAILED: {
17          target: '#orderservice.processing.payment.canceling'
18        },
19        UPDATE_STATUS_CONFIRMED: [
20          {
21            cond: 'isNonDeliveryOrder',
22            target: '#orderservice.processing.payment.capturing'
23          },
24          {
25            cond: 'isDeliveryOrder',
26            target: 'updating_status'
27          }
28        ],
29      }
30    }
31  }
32}
```

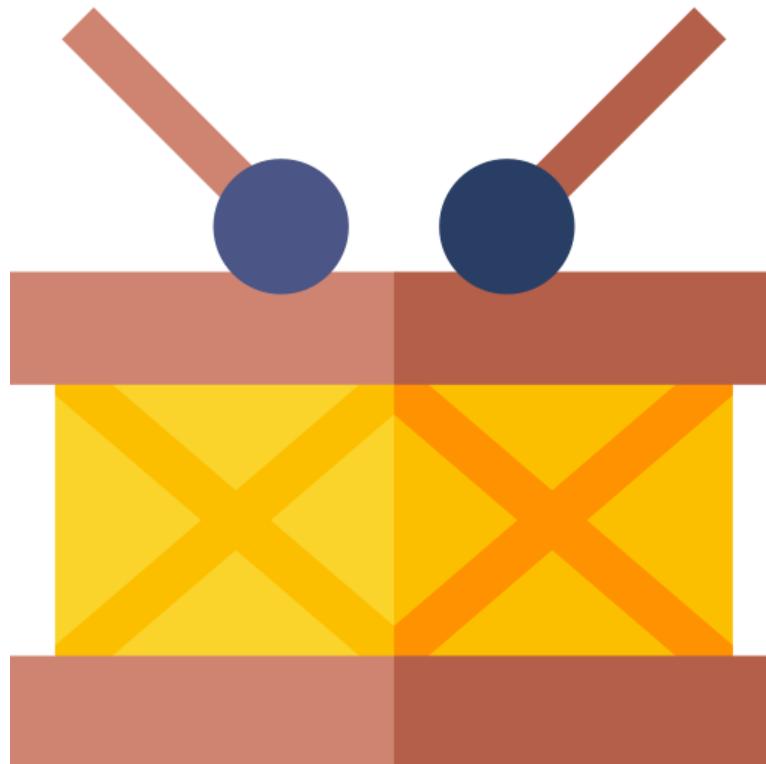
```
1   canceling: {
2     invoke: {
3       id: 'cancelPayment',
4       src: cancelPayment,
5       onDone: [
6         {
7           cond: 'statusAlreadyUpdated',
8           target: '#orderservice.processing.order.publish_event'
9         },
10        {
11          target: '#orderservice.processing.order.updating_status'
12        }
13      ],
14      onError: {
15        target: '#orderservice.done',
16        actions: 'assignResponseSendError'
17      }
18    },
19  }
```

```
 1  async function cancel({
 2    paymentAuthorizationId,
 3    authorizedAmount,
 4    currency_code,
 5    orderId,
 6  }) {
 7    // Get token from Cognito
 8    const token = await getToken()
 9
10   console.log(
11     `Canceling: ${currency_code}${authorizedAmount}
for paymentAuthId ${paymentAuthorizationId}, order ${orderId}`
12   )
13
14   const response = await fetch(
15     `${PAYMENTS_API_URL}/authorizations/${paymentAuthorizationId}
/cancels`,
16   {
17     method: 'POST',
18     headers: {
19       Authorization: `Bearer ${token}`,
20       'Content-Type': 'application/json',
21     },
22     body: JSON.stringify({
23       cancel_amount_request: {
24         amount: authorizedAmount,
25         currency_code,
26       },
27     }),
28   }
29 )
30
31 }
```

# Payment Cancellation



# Temporal Transmission Timeout



# Temporal Transmission Timeout

```
● ● ●

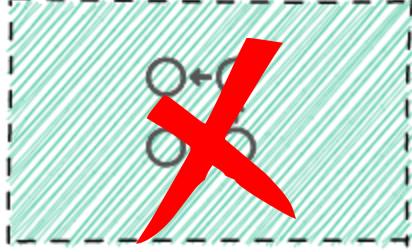
1 timeoutCtx, cancelTransmissionTimeout := workflow.WithCancel(ctx)
2 selector := workflow.NewSelector(timeoutCtx)
3
4 transmissionTimeout := workflow.NewTimer(timeoutCtx, transmissionTimeoutDuration)
5
6 selector.AddFuture(transmissionTimeout, func (f workflow.Future) {
7
8     activityOptions := workflow.ActivityOptions{
9         RetryPolicy: &temporal.RetryPolicy{
10            MaximumAttempts: 3,
11        },
12    }
13    retryCtx := workflow.WithActivityOptions(ctx, activityOptions)
14
15    var voidPaymentResult string
16    if err := workflow.ExecuteActivity(retryCtx, activities.PaymentVoidActivity, authorizationId).Get(ctx,
17        &voidPaymentResult); err != nil {
18        return err
19    }
20
21    var failOrderResult string
22    if err := workflow.ExecuteActivity(retryCtx, activities.FailOrderActivity, orderId).Get
23        (ctx, &failOrderResult); err != nil {
24        return nil, err
25    }
26
27 selector.AddReceive(updCh, func(_ workflow.ReceiveChannel, _ bool) {
28     cancelTransmissionTimeout()
29 })
30
31 selector.Select(ctx)
```



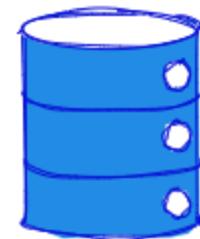
Order  
Service



Cart  
Service



State  
Machine



DB



Timeout  
Poller



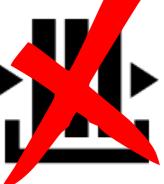
Future  
Order  
Poller



Order  
Close  
Poller



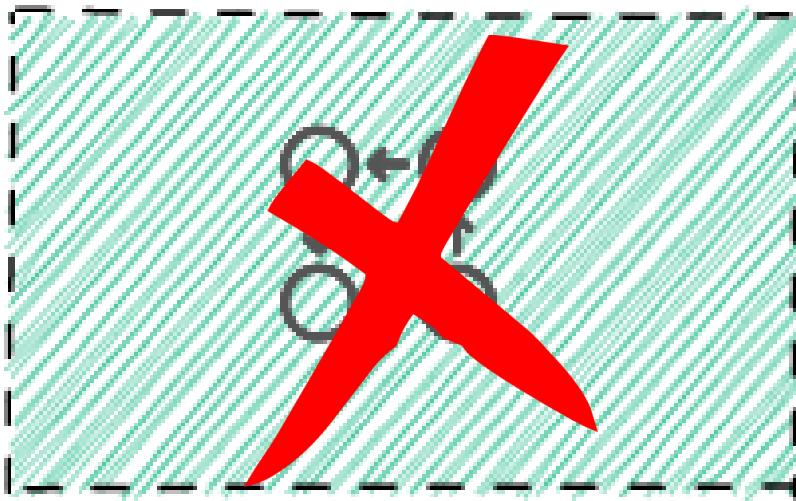
Payment  
Capture  
Queue



Payment  
Rollback  
Queue



Transmission  
Queue



State  
Machine

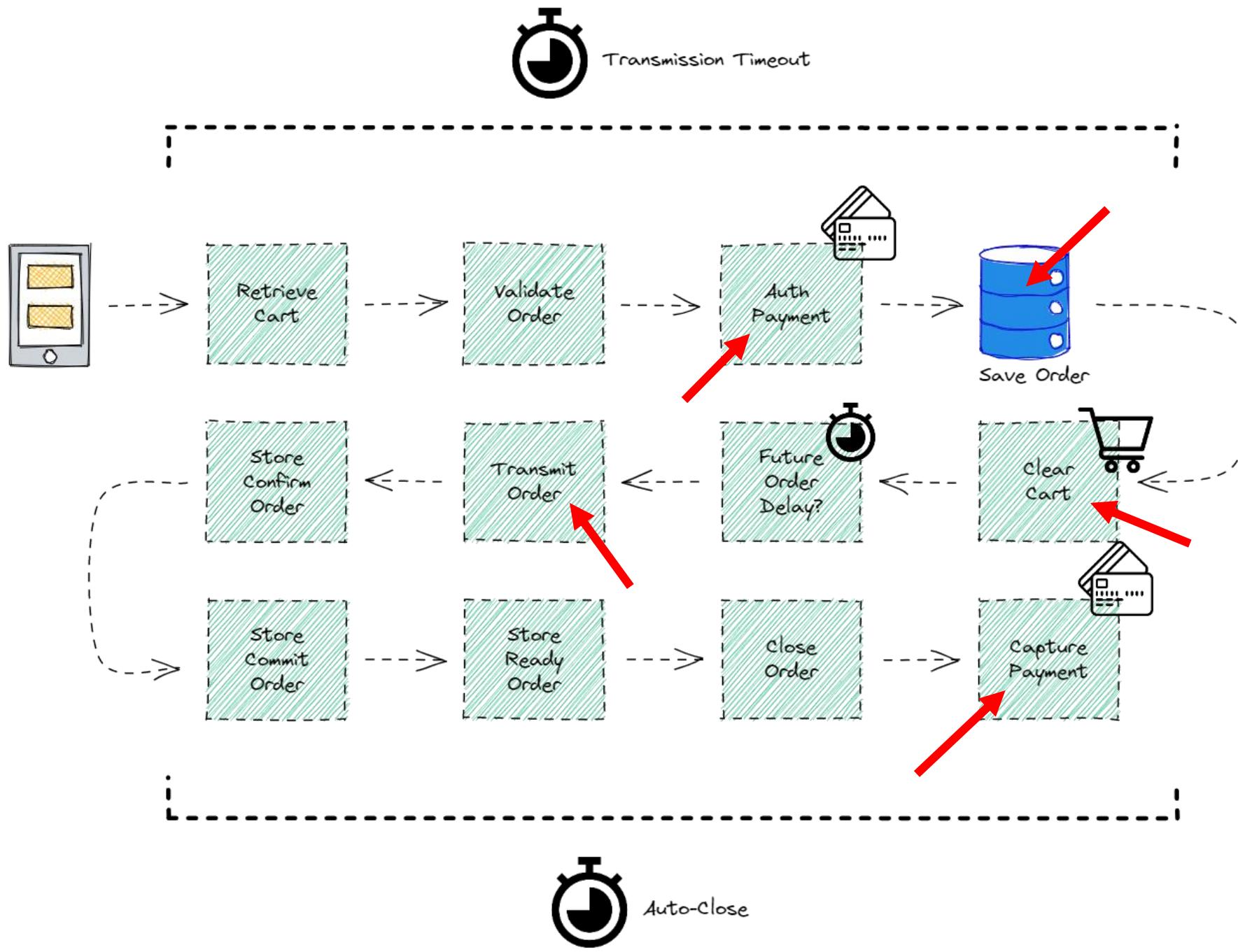
**WHEN YOU ARE TRYING TO  
EXPLAIN**

**HOW YOUR ORDER STATE MACHINE  
WORKS**



# Project Goals

**Increase** our order flow  
**reliability**



## Default values for Retry Policy #

```
Initial Interval      = 1 second
Backoff Coefficient   = 2.0
Maximum Interval      = 100 × Initial Interval
Maximum Attempts       = ∞
Non-Retryable Errors  = []
```

```
1 func (o *OrderWorkflowV2) authorizePayment(ctx workflow.Context, params authorizePayment) (model.PaymentAuth, error) {
2     var pa model.PaymentAuth
3
4     input := adapters.PaymentAuthorizeInput{
5         OrderID:        params.OrderID,
6         StoreNumber:    params.StoreNumber,
7         OrgID:          params.OrgID,
8         PaymentMethods: params.PaymentMethods,
9     }
10
11    authorizeCreditCardActivityOptions := workflow.LocalActivityOptions{
12        StartToCloseTimeout: defaultStartToCloseTimeOut,
13        RetryPolicy: &temporal.RetryPolicy{
14            BackoffCoefficient: 2.0,
15            MaximumAttempts: 3,
16        },
17    }
18
19    actx := workflow.WithLocalActivityOptions(ctx, authorizeCreditCardActivityOptions)
20    if err := workflow.ExecuteActivity(actx, activities.PaymentAuthorizeCreditCardActivityName, input).Get(ctx,
21        &pa); err != nil {
22        return pa, err
23    }
24    return pa, nil
25 }
26 }
```



# Project Goals

Evaluate operation  
**idempotency**

*“An idempotent operation is one that has no additional effect if it is called more than once with the same input parameters.”*



Credit: Wikipedia Idempotency Article

[[Search](#)] [[txt](#)|[pdfized](#)|[bibtex](#)] [[Tracker](#)] [[WG](#)] [[Email](#)] [[Nits](#)]  
Versions: ([draft-idempotency-header](#)) [00](#) [01](#)

Network Working Group  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Standards Track  
Expires: 2 January 2022

J. Jena  
PayPal, Inc.  
S. Dalal  
1 July 2021

## The Idempotency-Key HTTP Header Field [draft-ietf-httpapi-idempotency-key-header-00](#)

### Abstract

The HTTP Idempotency-Key request header field can be used to carry idempotency key in order to make non-idempotent HTTP methods such as "POST" or "PATCH" fault-tolerant.

### Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of [BCP 78](#) and [BCP 79](#).

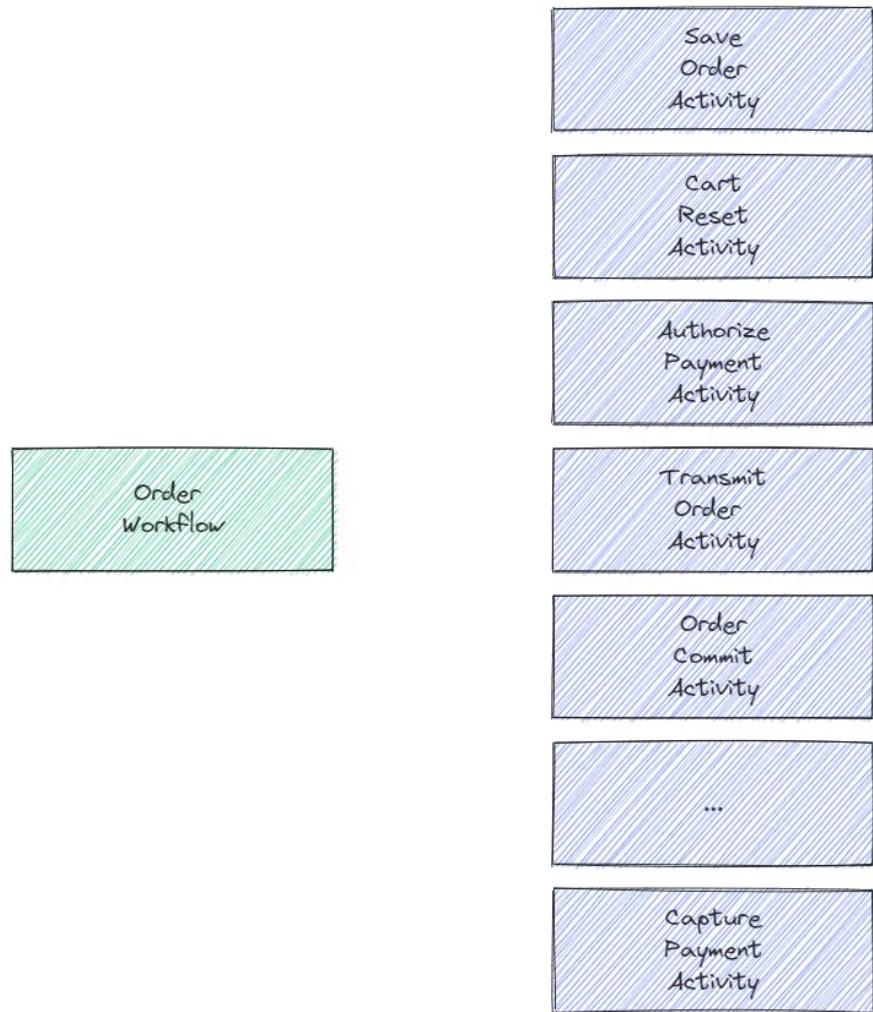
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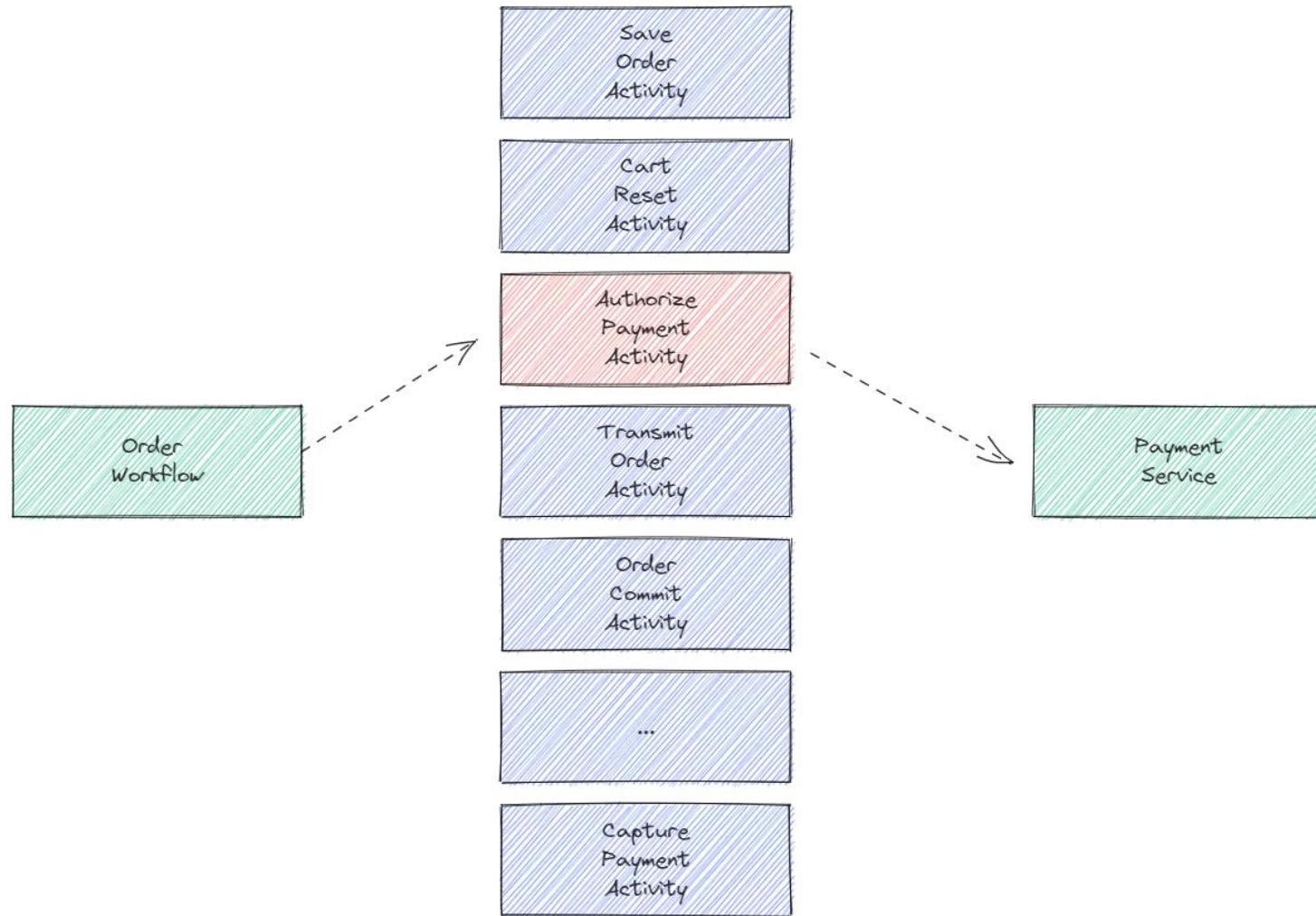
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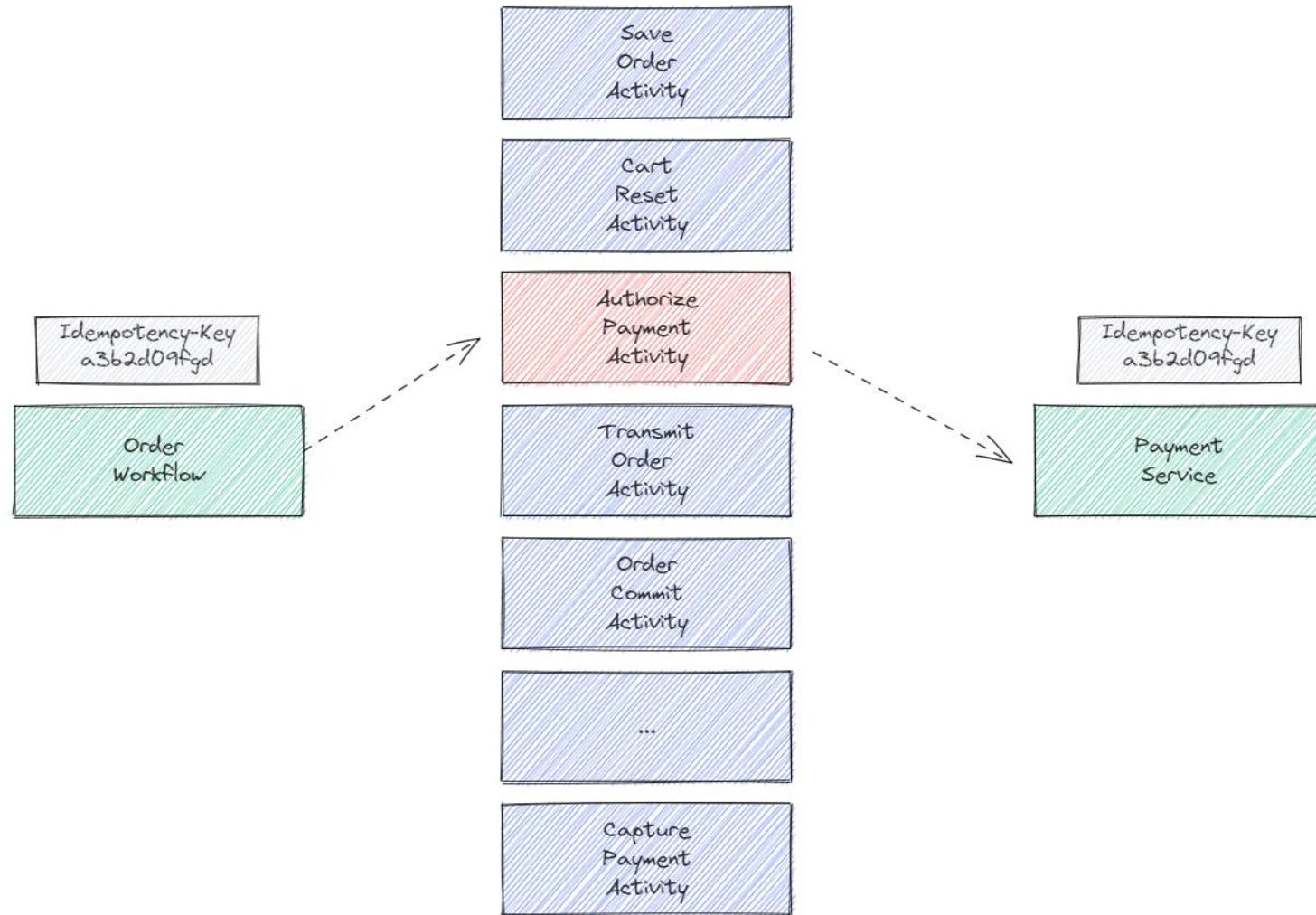
This Internet-Draft will expire on 2 January 2022.

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# Project Goals

**Simplify production  
support**

temporal.dev.yumconnect.dev/namespaces/default/workflows/dd7ce5e2-be6d-452e-80a0-274e85f9ac76/47bab379-5311-46d0-a381-6380c6e15848/history?format=compact

Temporal v1.15.0 web

NAMESPACE default WORKFLOWID dd7ce5e2-be6d-452e-80a0-274e85f9ac76

SUMMARY HISTORY STACK TRACE QUERY

View Format COMPACT GRID JSON SHOW GRAPH EXPORT

Timer 30 ()

Activity 31: TransmitOrderActivityV2 INPUT [ { "Order": { "order\_id": "dd7ce5e2-be6d-452e-80a0-274e85f9ac76", "cart\_id": "03bb7bc3-..."} } ] RESULT [ { "nextTransmission": { "calculatedTime": "STORE\_OPEN\_DAY\_OF\_ORD..."} } ]

Local Activity

Timer 38 ()

Activity 43: RevalidateCartActivity INPUT [ { "OrgID": "sandbox", "StoreNumber": "OCD-STORE-2", "Occasion": "DELIVERY", "Requested..."} ]

Activity 50: PaymentVoidActivity INPUT [ { "AuthorizationID": "5683eeccb-805b-48c9-a43b-49fd8f120606", "BatchID": null, "OrgID": "..."} ] RESULT [ "VOIDED" ]

Local Activity

Activity 57: OrderFailActivity INPUT [ { "Order": { "order\_id": "dd7ce5e2-be6d-452e-80a0-274e85f9ac76", "cart\_id": "03bb7bc3-..."} } ] RESULT [ { "order\_id": "dd7ce5e2-be6d-452e-80a0-274e85f9ac76", "cart\_id": "..."} ]

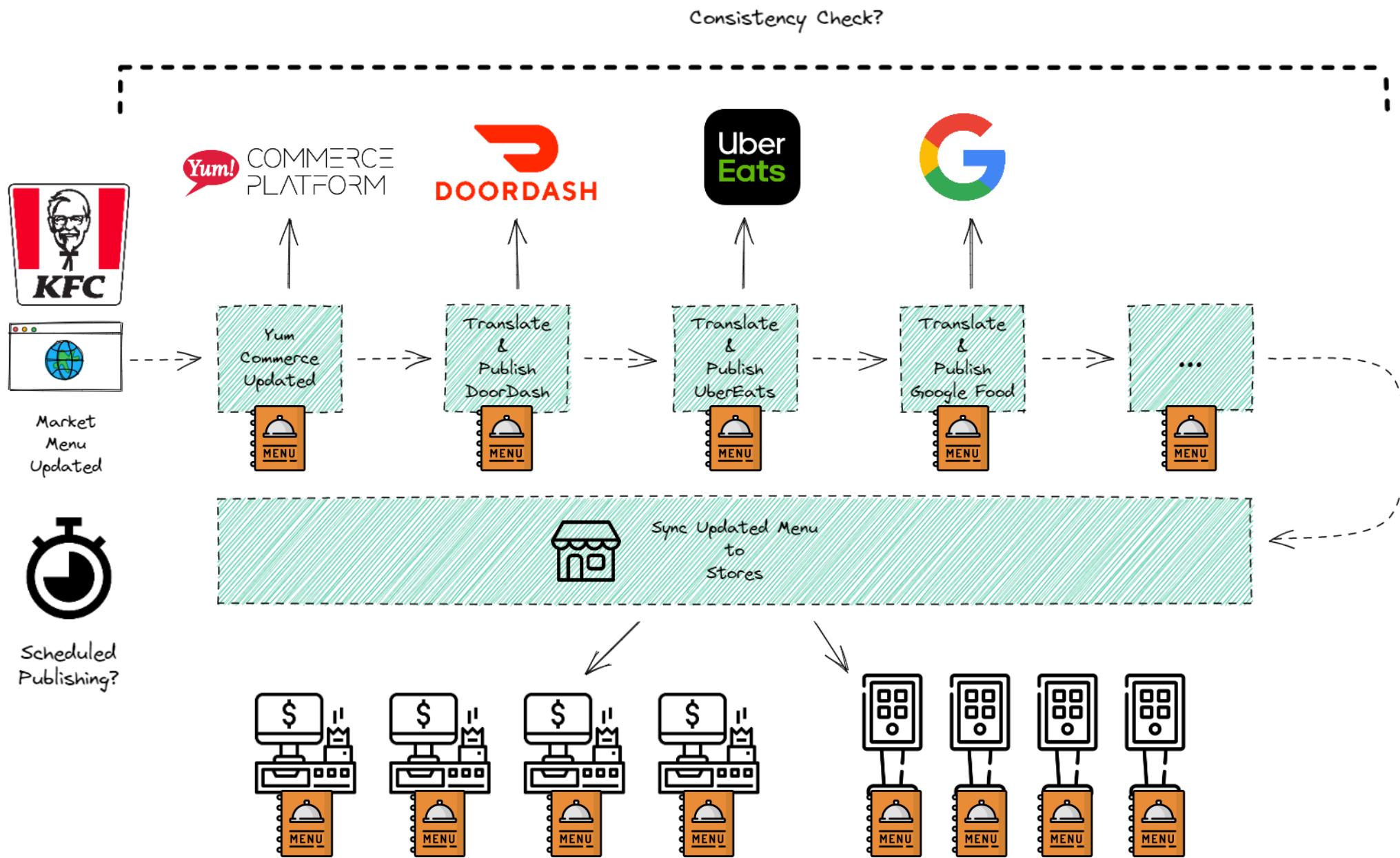
Activity 63: TransmitOrderActivityV2 INPUT [ { "Order": { "order\_id": "dd7ce5e2-be6d-452e-80a0-274e85f9ac76", "cart\_id": "03bb7bc3-..."} } ] RESULT [ { "nextTransmission": { "calculatedTime": "Never" } } ]

Activity 69: PublishEventOrderFailedActivity INPUT [ { "Order": { "order\_id": "dd7ce5e2-be6d-452e-80a0-274e85f9ac76", "cart\_id": "03bb7bc3-..."} } ] RESULT [ "Published Order Failed Event successfully for order with OrderID: dd7ce5e2-be6d-452e-80a0-274e85f9ac76 and Cart ID: 03bb7bc3-... at 2024-01-15T10:00:00Z" ]

Local Activity



# What is next?



# Summary

- Deleted - Massive state machine
- Deleted - Tons of explicitly maintained queues
- Deleted - A bunch of pollers
- Deleted - Got rid of a bunch of deployables to support our flow
- Improved - Robustness with easier retry behavior
- Improved - Performance exceeded our long-term goals
- Improved - Simplified the mental overhead of our code significantly

# **Q&A**