



# Crafting an Error Handling Strategy



# Crafting an Error Handling Strategy

## ► 00. About this Workshop

01. Error Handling Concepts
02. Throwing and Handling Exceptions
03. Timeouts
04. Retry Policies
05. Recovering from Failure
06. Conclusion

# Logistics

- **Introductions**
- **Schedule**
- **Facilities**
- **WiFi**
- **Asking questions and providing feedback**
- **Course conventions: “Activity” vs “activity”**
- **Prerequisite: Did *everyone* already complete Temporal 102?**

**Network: Replay2025**  
**Password: Durable!**

**We welcome  
your feedback**



**[t.mp/replay25ws](https://t.mp/replay25ws)**

# During this course, you will

- **Recommend an error handling strategy**
  - Explain how Temporal represents errors
  - Compare platform errors to application errors
  - Explain differences between timeouts and failures
  - Determine when it is appropriate to fail a Workflow Execution and when to fail an Activity Execution
- **Implement an error handling strategy**
  - Explain how Temporal handles retries
  - Apply a custom Retry Policy to Workflow and Activity Execution
  - Customize a Retry Policy for execution of a specific Activity
  - Determine when an error should be retried or deemed non-retryable
  - Define specific errors as non-retryable error types
- **Integrate appropriate mechanisms for handling various types of errors**
  - Implement Activity Heartbeating to detect failure in a long running Activity
  - Track Activity Execution progress using Heartbeat messages
  - Use Termination and Cancellation to end a Workflow Execution
  - Implement the Saga pattern to restore external state following failure in a Workflow Execution

# Exercise Environment

- **We provide a development environment for you in this course**
  - It uses the GitPod service to deploy a private cluster, plus a code editor and terminal
  - You access it through your browser (may require you to log in to GitHub)

<https://t.mp/edu-errstrat-java-exercises>

# GitPod Overview

Code editor

Embedded browser  
(shows Temporal Web UI)

File browser  
(source code for exercises)

Refresh button  
(for Web UI)

The screenshot displays the GitPod IDE interface. On the left is a file browser showing a project structure with folders like 'exercises' and 'worker'. The central pane is a code editor showing a Go file named 'main.go' with code for a worker. On the right is an embedded browser displaying the Temporal Web UI, which shows '0 Workflows' and a refresh button. At the bottom are two terminal panes: one for starting the worker and another for running commands. A terminal list on the far right shows active terminal sessions.

Terminals

Terminal List

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# Failures in a Temporal Application

- **Temporal guarantees Durable Execution for your Workflows**
  - Ensures that they run to completion despite adverse conditions, such as process termination
  - Despite running to completion, failures may still occur during Workflow Execution
- **Application developers are still responsible for handling failures**
  - You must identify when they occur, using clues such as errors and timeouts
  - You must determine how to mitigate them, perhaps through retries or conditional logic
- **Each failure belongs to one of two categories: Platform or Application**



# Platform Failures

- **Occur for reasons outside the application's control**
  - For example, a problem with a server or network
- **Platform failures generally resolve themselves after retrying**
- **Classification: Is the *platform* capable of detecting and mitigating this?**
  - Example: A microservice call that fails due to network outage is a platform failure
    - The platform can detect the outage when the request times out
    - The platform can mitigate it by retrying the call
    - Neither detection nor mitigation requires knowledge of the application itself

# Application Failures

- **Occur due to problems in the application's code or input data**
- **Retries generally do not resolve application failures**
- **Detection and mitigation require knowledge about the application**
  - Example: order processing fails due to expired payment card
    - No matter how many retries you perform, the card will still be expired
    - Application can detect this failure based on the error code returned by payment processor
    - Can mitigate by canceling the order, notifying customer, and returning items to inventory

# Recovering from Failure

- **Developers are responsible for recovering from both types of failure**
- **Application failures often involve *backward recovery***
  - Backward recovery: Attempt to fix problem reverting previous change(s) in state
  - Example: Compensating transaction
- **Platform failures often involve *forward recovery***
  - Forward recovery: Attempt to fix problem by continuing processing from the point of failure
  - Example: Retrying a failed operation

# The Temporal Error Model

- **Remember that Temporal supports polyglot programming**
- **If an Activity returns an error, it will be surfaced to the Workflow**
  - This works regardless of which SDKs are used to implement the Activity or Workflow
- **As with data, errors transcend language boundaries in Temporal**
  - Errors are serialized using a language-neutral format (protobuf)

# **Instructor-Led Demo #1**

## **Cross-Language Error Propagation**

# Conceptual Types of Failures

- **Assign to one of three categories based on likelihood of reoccurrence**
  1. Transient
  2. Intermittent
  3. Permanent
- **This classification will help you to define an appropriate Retry Policy**

# Transient Failures

- **Existence of past failure does not increase likelihood of future failures**
- **These are generally one-off failures that occur by chance**
  - For example, an administrator reboots a router just as you make a network request
  - Resolve a transient failure by retrying the operation after a short delay

# Intermittent Failures

- **Existence of past failure increases likelihood of future failures**
- **These are caused by a problem that *eventually* resolves itself**
  - For example, calling a rate-limited service fails because you've issued too many requests
  - Resolve an intermittent failure through retries, but with a longer delay
  - Using a backoff coefficient to increase delay between retries can avoid overloading the system



# Permanent Failures

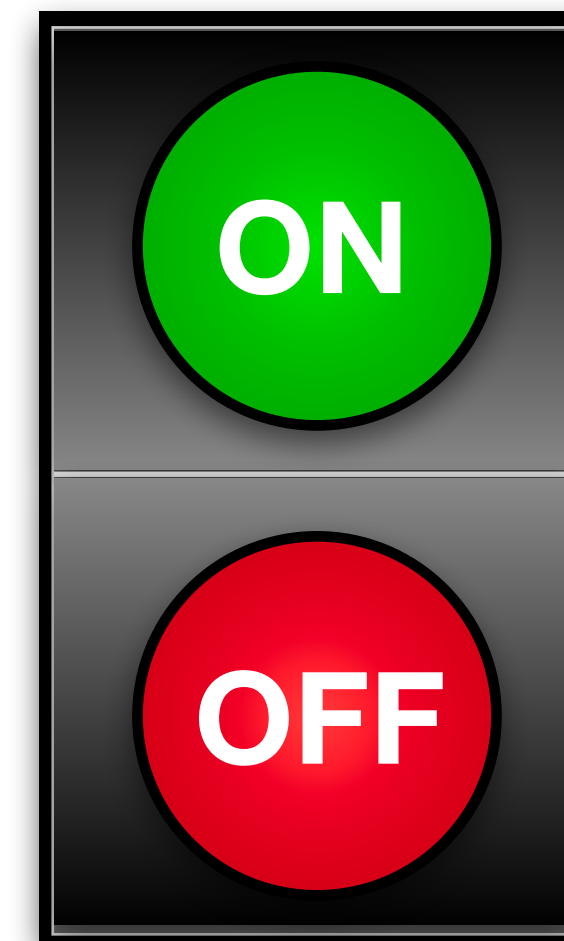
- **Existence of past failure guarantees likelihood of future failures**
- **These are caused by a problem that will *never* resolve itself**
  - For example, sending an e-mail notification fails due to an invalid address
  - Permanent failures require manual repair—you cannot resolve them through retries alone

# Idempotence

- An operation is idempotent if subsequent invocations do not adversely change state beyond that of the initial invocation
- Consider the idempotence of buttons used to control device power



Toggle Button



Separate On/Off Buttons

# Activity Idempotence

- **It is strongly recommended that you make your Activities idempotent**
  - A non-idempotent Activity could adversely affect the state of the system
- **For example, consider an Activity that performs the following steps**
  1. Queries a database
  2. Calls a microservice using data returned by the query
  3. Writes the result of the microservice call to the filesystem
- **This will be retried if any one of those steps fails**
  - You should balance the granularity of your Activities with the need to keep Event History small

# Idempotence and At-Least-Once Execution

- **Idempotence is also important due to an edge case in distributed systems**
- **Consider the following scenario**
  - Worker polls the Temporal Service and accepts an Activity Task
  - Worker begins executing the Activity
  - Worker finishes executing the Activity
  - Worker crashes just before reporting the result to the Temporal Service
- **Activity will be retried since Event History does not indicate completion**
  - Therefore, idempotence is essential for preventing unwanted changes in application state

# Idempotency Keys

- **You can achieve idempotency by ignoring duplicate requests**
  - This raises a question: How can one distinguish a *duplicate* request from one that looks similar?
- **Idempotency keys are unique identifiers associated with a request**
  - They are interpreted by the system receiving the request (e.g., a payment processor)
  - In a Temporal Activity, you can compose one from a Workflow Run ID and Activity ID
  - Guaranteed to be consistent across retry attempts, but unique among Workflow Executions

```
import io.temporal.activity.Activity;
import io.temporal.activity.ActivityExecutionContext;

ActivityExecutionContext context = Activity.getExecutionContext();
String idempotencyKey = context.getInfo().getRunId() + "-" + context.getInfo().getActivityId();
```

# How Temporal Represents Failures (1)

- **All failures in Temporal are represented in the API as a Temporal Failure**
  - `TemporalFailure` is the Java base class that Temporal Failures extend
- **You should not extend the TemporalFailure class or any of its children**
  - Consistency in error handling
  - Compatibility with the Temporal Service
  - Serialization/deserialization

# How Temporal Represents Failures (2)

- **You can use custom exception types meaningful to your application**
  - For example, `InvalidCreditCardException` or `UserNotFoundException`
- **An exception thrown by an Activity is surfaced as an `ActivityFailure`**
  - You can catch and handle it in your Workflow Definition, if desired

# Examples of Temporal Failure Types

**TemporalFailure**

Base class, which represents failures that can cross Workflow and Activity boundaries

ApplicationFailure

**The only failure that should be thrown by user code.**  
Used to communicate application-specific failure

ActivityFailure

Indicates that an Activity failed to complete as expected

CanceledFailure

Indicates that the operation was canceled

TerminatedFailure

Indicates that the operation was terminated

ServerFailure

Indicates a failure originating in the Temporal Service

TimeoutFailure

Indicates that the Activity did not complete within its configured Timeout period



# Failure Converter

- **Temporal invokes a Failure Converter when an exception is thrown**
  - The `FailureConverter` interface defines two methods
    - One serializes a `Throwable` into a Failure protobuf message
    - The other deserializes a Failure protobuf message into an instance of `TemporalFailure`
- **Temporal provides a default Failure Converter implementation**
  - It works well and we recommend it in virtually all cases
  - It is *possible*, though very rarely necessary, to create a custom Failure Converter
    - One of the few use cases is to redact sensitive information that appears in error messages

# Workflow Task vs. Workflow Execution

- **Before we continues, let's review two important terms with similar names**
- **Workflow Execution**
  - The sequence of steps that result from executing a Workflow Definition
- **Workflow Task**
  - Drives progress for a *specific portion* of the Workflow Execution



A Workflow Execution may span multiple Workflow Tasks

# Workflow Task Failures

- **You can throw an exception from your Workflow Definition**
  - What happens will depend on the exception's type
- **If it does not extend from `TemporalFailure`, the Workflow *Task* fails**
  - This may occur due to a bug in your code that's unrelated to Temporal
    - For example, an `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException`
  - May also occur for reasons specific to Temporal, such as a non-deterministic error
  - When a Workflow Task fails, it is retried automatically

# When a Workflow Task Failure Is Retried...

- **Worker that handled the Task evicts that Workflow Execution from cache**
  - This is a safety mechanism, since it's considered to be in an unknown state
  - The Temporal Service schedules a new Workflow Task
- **Worker that picks up the new Task must recreate state before continuing**
  - It first downloads the Event History from the Temporal Service
  - It then uses History Replay to reconstruct the previous state of the execution
  - Execution continues once this is complete

# Workflow Execution Failures

- **If a thrown exception extends `TemporalFailure`, the Workflow *Execution* fails**
  - Unlike with a Workflow Task failure, there is no automatic retry
- **Remember that `ApplicationFailure` extends `TemporalFailure`**
  - Developers may intentionally throw `ApplicationFailure` from a Workflow Definition
    - This will cause the Workflow Execution to close with a status of Failed

# Workflow Execution Failure

- An Activity failure will never directly cause a Workflow Execution failure

Event History

100 ◯ ◀ 1-17 of 17 ▶ History Compact JSON Download

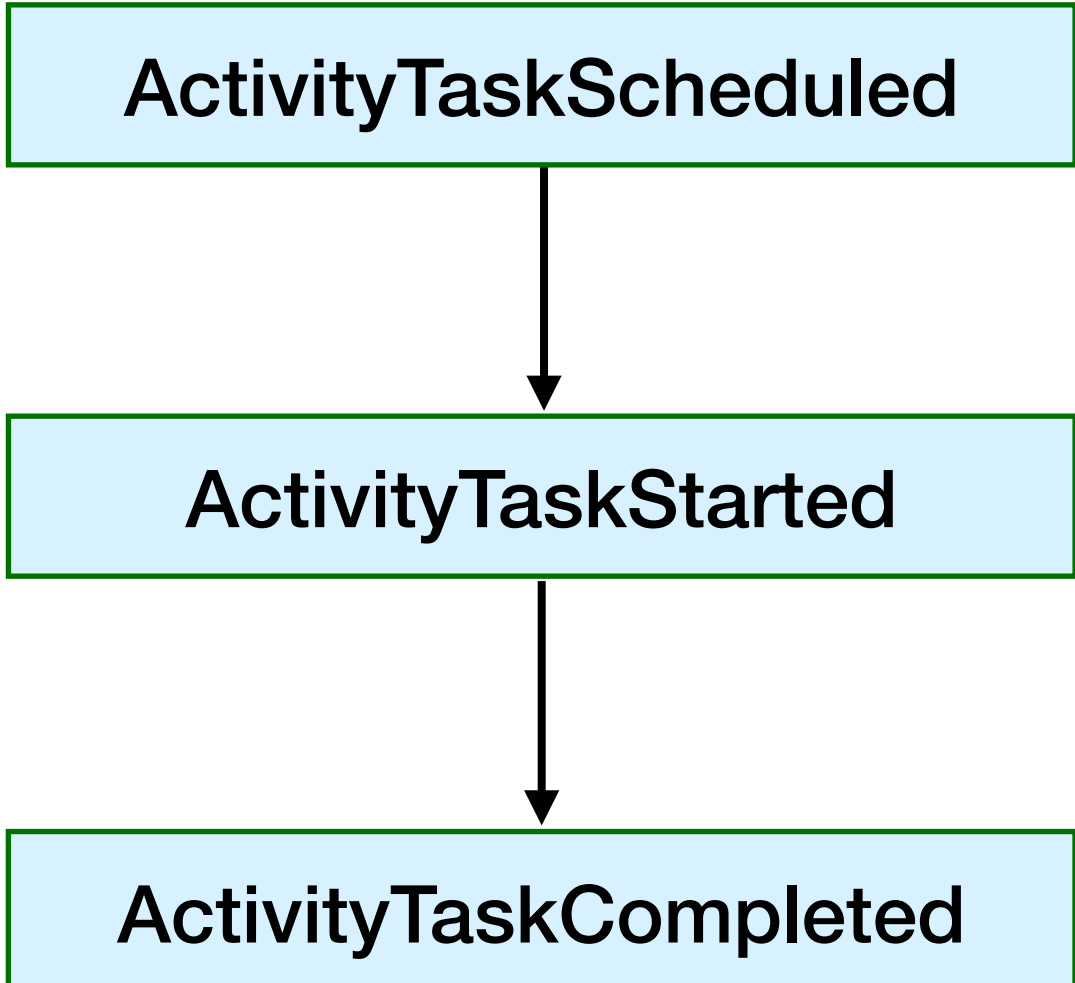
	Date & Time ◯	Workflow Events ◯		Expand All ◯
<u>17</u>	2024-08-08 UTC 18:46:28.74	<b>WorkflowExecutionFailed</b>	Failure Message Invalid credit card number error	◯
<u>16</u>	2024-08-08 UTC 18:46:28.74	<b>WorkflowTaskCompleted</b>	Scheduled Event ID 14	◯
<u>15</u>	2024-08-08 UTC 18:46:28.71	<b>WorkflowTaskStarted</b>	Scheduled Event ID 14	◯
<u>14</u>	2024-08-08 UTC 18:46:28.71	<b>WorkflowTaskScheduled</b>	Task Queue Name 50808@Angelas-MBP-16cd59f1754f4b64ad4ef7606d5eae8f	◯
<u>13</u>	2024-08-08 UTC 18:46:28.71	<b>ActivityTaskFailed</b>	Failure Message Invalid credit card number: 1234567890123456123: (must contain exactly 16 dig...	◯

# Activity Execution: Sequence of Events (1)



# Activity Execution: Sequence of Events (2)

Order	Event Type	Event Description
1	ActivityTaskScheduled	Temporal Service adds the Activity Task to the Task Queue
2	ActivityTaskStarted	Worker accepts the Activity Task; it's removed from the Task Queue)
3	ActivityTaskCompleted	Worker reports result of Activity Execution to the Temporal Service





# Viewing an Activity Execution (1)

- **ActivityTaskScheduled** is the most recent Event visible for a running Activity
  - You might have expected the ActivityTaskStarted Event
  - The ActivityTaskStarted Event is not written until the Activity Execution closes

The screenshot displays the Cloud Monitoring console for an activity execution. At the top, the activity ID is 7a692074-2e90-3f8b-81ce-26b2fc476e02 and the activity type is GetDistance. The 'ActivityTaskScheduled' event is highlighted with an orange box. Below the event details, the input data is shown as a JSON object: { "line1": "742 Evergreen Terrace", "line2": "Apartment 221B", "city": "Albuquerque", "state": "NM", "postalCode": "87101" }. The 'Start To Close Timeout' is set to 5 seconds. The 'Workflow Task Completed Event ID' is 4. The event list at the bottom shows three events: 2 (WorkflowTaskScheduled), 3 (WorkflowTaskStarted), and 4 (WorkflowTaskCompleted).

Event ID	Timestamp	Event Name	Details
4	2024-09-10 UTC 18:27:52:18	WorkflowTaskCompleted	Scheduled Event ID 2
3	2024-09-10 UTC 18:27:52:15	WorkflowTaskStarted	Scheduled Event ID 2
2	2024-09-10 UTC 18:27:52:14	WorkflowTaskScheduled	Task Queue Name <u>pizza-tasks</u>



# Viewing an Activity Execution (2)

- The `ActivityTaskStarted` Event contains the retry attempt count

5    2024-09-10 UTC 18:28:23:19    **ActivityTaskStarted**    ^

---

Scheduled Event ID    5

---

Identity    48247@twmacbook.temporal.io

---

Request ID    718ebcc6-3ee7-4160-be18-2eeb95868a8d

---

**Attempt    5**

---

Last Failure

```
√ {
  "message": "Could not determine distance",
  "source": "JavaSDK",
  "stacktrace": io.temporal.failure.ApplicationFailure.newFailureWithCause(ApplicationFailure.java:93)
io.temporal.failure.ApplicationFailure.newFailure(ApplicationFailure.java:73)
pizzaworkflow.PizzaActivitiesImpl.getDistance(PizzaActivitiesImpl.java:35)
... (note: portions of stacktrace are omitted in this screenshot for brevity) ...
  "applicationFailureInfo": {
    "type": "InvalidAddress",
    "details": {
      "payloads": [
        "Invalid characters in postalCode field"
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

Call Stack

```
io.temporal.failure.ApplicationFailure.newFailureWithCause(ApplicationFailure.java:93)
io.temporal.failure.ApplicationFailure.newFailure(ApplicationFailure.java:73)
pizzaworkflow.PizzaActivitiesImpl.getDistance(PizzaActivitiesImpl.java:35)
java.base/jdk.internal.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke0(Native Method)
java.base/jdk.internal.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(NativeMethodAccessorImpl.java:77)
java.base/
jdk.internal.reflect.DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.java:43)
java.base/java.lang.reflect.Method.invoke(Method.java:569)
io.temporal.internal.activity.RootActivityInboundCallsInterceptor$POJOActivityInboundCallsIntercep
tor.executeActivity(RootActivityInboundCallsInterceptor.java:64)
io.temporal.internal.activity.RootActivityInboundCallsInterceptor.execute(RootActivityInboundCalls
Interceptor.java:43)
io.temporal.internal.activity.ActivityTaskExecutors$BaseActivityTaskExecutor.execute(ActivityTaskE
xecutors.java:107)
io.temporal.internal.activity.ActivityTaskHandlerImpl.handle(ActivityTaskHandlerImpl.java:124)
io.temporal.internal.worker.ActivityWorker$TaskHandlerImpl.handleActivity(ActivityWorker.java:278)
io.temporal.internal.worker.ActivityWorker$TaskHandlerImpl.handle(ActivityWorker.java:243)
io.temporal.internal.worker.ActivityWorker$TaskHandlerImpl.handle(ActivityWorker.java:216)
io.temporal.internal.worker.PollTaskExecutor.lambda$process$0(PollTaskExecutor.java:105)
java.base/java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor.runWorker(ThreadPoolExecutor.java:1136)
java.base/java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor$Worker.run(ThreadPoolExecutor.java:635)
java.base/java.lang.Thread.run(Thread.java:840)
```



# Viewing an Activity Execution (3)

- The Web UI's "Pending Activities" section details ongoing retry attempts
  - This is visible during Activity Execution—use it to check if your Activity is failing (and why)

The screenshot displays the Cloud Run Web UI interface for viewing an activity execution. The interface is divided into two main sections: "Activity ID" and "Details".

**Activity ID:** 7a692074-2e90-3f8b-81ce-26b2fc476e02

**Details:**

Activity Type	GetDistance
Attempt	5
Attempts Left	Unlimited
Next Retry	None
Maximum Attempts	Unlimited

**Last Failure:**

```
{
  "message": "Could not determine distance",
  "source": "JavaSDK",
  "stacktrace": io.temporal.failure.ApplicationFailure.newFailureWithCause(ApplicationFailure.java:93)
io.temporal.failure.ApplicationFailure.newFailure(ApplicationFailure.java:73)
pizzaworkflow.PizzaActivitiesImpl.getDistance(PizzaActivitiesImpl.java:35)
... (note: portions of stacktrace are omitted in this screenshot for brevity) ...
  "applicationFailureInfo": {
    "type": "InvalidAddress",
    "details": {
      "payloads": [
        "Invalid characters in postalCode field"
      ]
    }
  }
}
```



# Viewing an Activity Execution (4)

- The `ActivityTaskFailed` Event provides details after the fact

7 2024-09-10 UTC 18:28:23:20 **ActivityTaskFailed**

Failure

```
{
  "message": "Could not determine distance",
  "source": "JavaSDK",
  "stacktrace": io.temporal.failure.ApplicationFailure.newNonRetryableWithCause(ApplicationFailure.java:128)
io.temporal.failure.ApplicationFailure.newNonRetryableFailure(ApplicationFailure.java:109)
pizzaworkflow.PizzaActivitiesImpl.getDistance(PizzaActivitiesImpl.java:35)
... (note: portions of stacktrace have been omitted in this screenshot for brevity ...
  "applicationFailureInfo": {
    "type": "InvalidAddress",
    "details": {
      "payloads": [
        "Invalid characters in postalCode field"
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

Call Stack

```
io.temporal.failure.ApplicationFailure.newFailureWithCause(ApplicationFailure.java:93)
io.temporal.failure.ApplicationFailure.newFailure(ApplicationFailure.java:73)
pizzaworkflow.PizzaActivitiesImpl.getDistance(PizzaActivitiesImpl.java:35)
java.base/jdk.internal.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke0(Native Method)
java.base/jdk.internal.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(NativeMethodAccessorImpl.java:77)
java.base/
jdk.internal.reflect.DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.java:43)
java.base/java.lang.reflect.Method.invoke(Method.java:569)
io.temporal.internal.activity.RootActivityInboundCallsInterceptor$POJOActivityInboundCallsInterceptor.executeActivity(RootActivityInboundCallsInterceptor.java:64)
io.temporal.internal.activity.RootActivityInboundCallsInterceptor.execute(RootActivityInboundCallsInterceptor.java:43)
io.temporal.internal.activity.ActivityTaskExecutors$BaseActivityTaskExecutor.execute(ActivityTaskExecutors.java:107)
io.temporal.internal.activity.ActivityTaskHandlerImpl.handle(ActivityTaskHandlerImpl.java:124)
io.temporal.internal.worker.ActivityWorker$TaskHandlerImpl.handleActivity(ActivityWorker.java:278)
io.temporal.internal.worker.ActivityWorker$TaskHandlerImpl.handle(ActivityWorker.java:243)
io.temporal.internal.worker.ActivityWorker$TaskHandlerImpl.handle(ActivityWorker.java:216)
io.temporal.internal.worker.PollTaskExecutor.lambda$process$0(PollTaskExecutor.java:105)
java.base/java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor.runWorker(ThreadPoolExecutor.java:1136)
java.base/java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor$Worker.run(ThreadPoolExecutor.java:635)
java.base/java.lang.Thread.run(Thread.java:840)
```

Scheduled Event ID 5

Started Event ID 6

Identity 48247@twmacbook.temporal.io

Retry State **RETRY\_STATE\_NON\_RETRYABLE\_FAILURE**

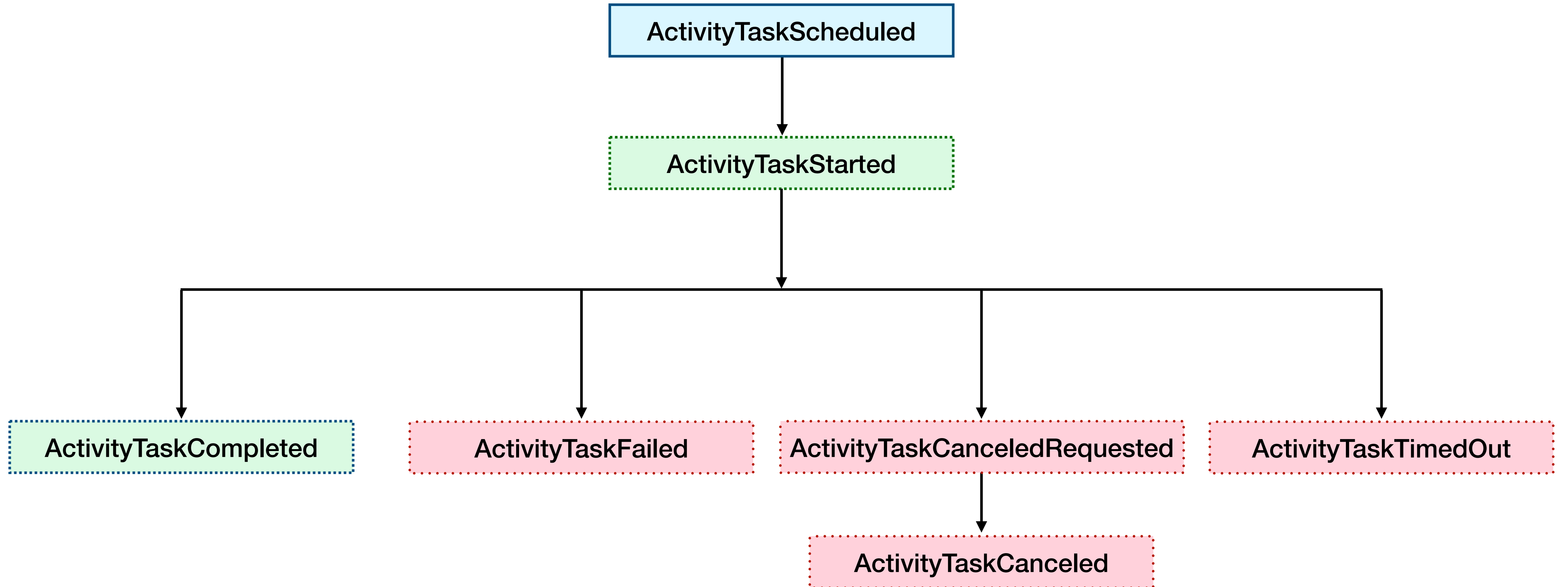
# Viewing an Activity Execution (5)

- The `ActivityTaskCompleted` Event includes the result of execution

<u>7</u>	2024-09-10 UTC 18:27:52:19	<b>ActivityTaskCompleted</b>		^
Result				
<pre>  [   {     "kilometers": 25,   }   ]</pre>				
Scheduled Event ID 5				
Started Event ID 6				
Identity 48247@twmacbook.temporal.io				
<u>6</u>	2024-09-10 UTC 18:27:52:19	<b>ActivityTaskStarted</b>	Scheduled Event ID 5	v
<u>5</u>	2024-09-10 UTC 18:27:52:19	<b>ActivityTaskScheduled</b>	Activity Type <code>GetDistance</code>	v



# Events Related to Activity Execution



# Error Handling Concepts Summary (1)

- **You can categorize failures are either platform or application**
  - **Platform:** occur from reasons beyond the control of your application code
  - **Application:** caused by problems with application code or input data
  - Determine which by considering if detecting and fixing requires knowledge of the application
- **You can also classify them according to likelihood of reoccurrence**
  - **Transient:** Not likely to happen again (handle by retrying with a short delay)
  - **Intermittent:** Likely to happen again (handle by retrying with a longer and increasing delay)
  - **Permanent:** Guaranteed to happen again (handling these will require manual intervention)

# Error Handling Concepts Summary (2)

- **Idempotency is a general concern for distributed systems**
  - Will multiple invocations of your operation result in adverse changes to application state?
  - This is a concern for Activities in Temporal, since they may be executed multiple times
  - Temporal strongly recommends that you ensure your Activities are idempotent
- **In the Java SDK, all failures descend from `TemporalFailure`**
  - You should not extend this class nor any of its subclasses
    - `ApplicationFailure` is the only one that application developers should throw
  - What happens when you throw an exception from your Workflow code depends on its type
    - If derived from `TemporalFailure`, Workflow Execution fails; otherwise, Workflow Task fails



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# Throwing Exceptions from Activities (1)

- **Use Application Failures to communicate application-specific failures**
  - From both Workflows and Activities
- **Throwing an `ApplicationFailure` from an Activity causes it to fail**
  - This will be represented as `ActivityTaskFailed` in the Event History
  - The Event will include the error message specified in the `ApplicationFailure`

```
if (!isValid) {  
    throw ApplicationFailure.newFailure(  
        "Invalid card number - expected 16 digits, but was " + creditCardNumber,  
        InvalidCreditCardNumberException.class.getName());  
}
```

# Throwing Exceptions from Activities (2)

- This is how that exception appears in the Event History
  - The `ActivityTaskFailed` Event contains details of the failure

The screenshot shows the Android Studio Event History window for an `ActivityTaskFailed` event. The event occurred on 2024-09-10 UTC at 18:28:23:20. The failure details are as follows:

```
{
  "message": "Could not determine distance",
  "source": "JavaSDK",
  "stacktrace": "io.temporal.failure.ApplicationFailure.newNonRetryableWithCause(ApplicationFailure.java:128)
io.temporal.failure.ApplicationFailure.newNonRetryableFailure(ApplicationFailure.java:109)
pizzaworkflow.PizzaActivitiesImpl.proprocesscreditCard(PizzaActivitiesImpl.java:86)
... (note: portions of stacktrace have been omitted in this screenshot for brevity ...
  "applicationFailureInfo": {
    "type": "InvalidCreditCardNumberException",
    "details": {
      "payloads": [
        "Invalid create card number - expected 16 digits, but was 34582749814280"
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

The call stack is as follows:

```
io.temporal.failure.ApplicationFailure.newFailureWithCause(ApplicationFailure.java:93)
io.temporal.failure.ApplicationFailure.newFailure(ApplicationFailure.java:73)
pizzaworkflow.PizzaActivitiesImpl.processCreditCard(PizzaActivitiesImpl.java:86)
java.base/jdk.internal.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke0(Native Method)
java.base/jdk.internal.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(NativeMethodAccessorImpl.java:77)
java.base/
jdk.internal.reflect.DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.java:43)
java.base/java.lang.reflect.Method.invoke(Method.java:569)
io.temporal.internal.activity.RootActivityInboundCallsInterceptor$POJOActivityInboundCallsIntercep
tor.executeActivity(RootActivityInboundCallsInterceptor.java:64)
io.temporal.internal.activity.RootActivityInboundCallsInterceptor.execute(RootActivityInboundCalls
Interceptor.java:43)
io.temporal.internal.activity.ActivityTaskExecutors$BaseActivityTaskExecutor.execute(ActivityTaskE
xecutors.java:107)
io.temporal.internal.activity.ActivityTaskHandlerImpl.handle(ActivityTaskHandlerImpl.java:124)
io.temporal.internal.worker.ActivityWorker$TaskHandlerImpl.handleActivity(ActivityWorker.java:275)
io.temporal.internal.worker.ActivityWorker$TaskHandlerImpl.handle(ActivityWorker.java:243)
io.temporal.internal.worker.ActivityWorker$TaskHandlerImpl.handle(ActivityWorker.java:216)
io.temporal.internal.worker.PollTaskExecutor.lambda$process$0(PollTaskExecutor.java:105)
java.base/java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor.runWorker(ThreadPoolExecutor.java:1136)
java.base/java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor$Worker.run(ThreadPoolExecutor.java:635)
java.base/java.lang.Thread.run(Thread.java:840)
```

# Throwing Exceptions from Activities (3)

- **Exception thrown from Activity is converted to ApplicationFailure**
  - This is then wrapped in an `ActivityFailure`
- **This wrapper provides some context, such as**
  - Activity Type
  - Retry Attempts
  - Cause
- **An Activity failure will never directly cause a Workflow Execution Failure**



# Non-Retryable Errors for Activities

- **Recall that permanent errors require manual intervention**
  - For example, payment processing fails due to an invalid credit card number
  - Will continue to fail regardless of how many times you retry payment
- **Specify these as non-retryable so you can fix them manually**

```
throw ApplicationFailure.newNonRetryableFailure(  
    "Invalid credit card number: " + creditCardNumber,  
    InvalidChargeAmountException.class.getName());
```

# Throwing Exceptions from Workflows (1)

- **Throwing most exceptions from a Workflow cause *Workflow Task* to fail**
  - Workflow Tasks are automatically retried, although this results in History Replay
- **Throwing an `ApplicationFailure` fails the Workflow Execution**
  - `ApplicationFailure` is the only subclass of `TemporalFailure` a developer should throw
  - This causes the Workflow Execution to close with a status of Failed

```
if (isDelivery && distance.getKilometers() > 25) {  
    logger.error("Customer lives outside the service area");  
    throw ApplicationFailure.newFailure("Customer lives outside the service area",  
        OutOfServiceAreaException.class.getName());  
}
```

# Throwing Errors from Workflows (2)

- This is how that exception appears in the Event History
  - The WorkflowExecutionFailed Event contains details of the failure

The screenshot shows a monitoring interface for a workflow execution. At the top, a header bar displays the event ID '11', the event name 'Workflow Execution Failed', the failure message 'Customer lives outside the service area', and the timestamp '2025-02-27 CST 18:03:00.43'. Below the header, the 'Failure' section shows a JSON object with the following structure:

```
{
  "message": "Customer lives outside the service area",
  "source": "JavaSDK",
  "stackTrace": "io.temporal.failure.ApplicationFailure.newFailureWithCause(ApplicationFailure.java:93)\nio.temporal.failure.ApplicationFailure.newFailure(ApplicationFailure.java:73)\npizzaworkflow.PizzaWorkflowImpl.orderPizza(PizzaWorkflowImpl.java:63)\njava.base/jdk.internal.reflect.DirectMethodHandleAccessor.invoke(DirectMethodHandleAccessor.java:104)\njava.base/java.lang.reflect.Method.invoke(Method.java:578)\nio.temporal.internal.sync.POJOWorkflowImplementationFactory$POJOWorkflowImplementation$RootWorkflowInboundCallsInterceptor.execute(POJOWorkflowImplementationFactory.java:342)\nio.temporal.internal.sync.POJOWorkflowImplementationFactory$POJOWorkflowImplementation.execute(POJOWorkflowImplementationFactory.java:317)\n",
  "applicationFailureInfo": {
    "type": "pizzaworkflow.exceptions.OutOfServiceAreaException"
  }
}
```

Below the failure details, the 'Call Stack' section lists the following stack frames:

```
io.temporal.failure.ApplicationFailure.newFailureWithCause(ApplicationFailure.java:93)
io.temporal.failure.ApplicationFailure.newFailure(ApplicationFailure.java:73)
pizzaworkflow.PizzaWorkflowImpl.orderPizza(PizzaWorkflowImpl.java:63)
java.base/jdk.internal.reflect.DirectMethodHandleAccessor.invoke(DirectMethodHandleAccessor.java:104)
java.base/java.lang.reflect.Method.invoke(Method.java:578)
io.temporal.internal.sync.POJOWorkflowImplementationFactory$POJOWorkflowImplementation$RootWorkflowInboundCallsInterceptor.execute(POJOWorkflowImplementationFactory.java:342)
io.temporal.internal.sync.POJOWorkflowImplementationFactory$POJOWorkflowImplementation.execute(POJOWorkflowImplementationFactory.java:317)
```

# Handling Exceptions in a Workflow Definition

```
String depositResult;
try {
    depositResult = activities.deposit(details);
} catch (Exception depositErr) {
    // The deposit failed; try to refund the money
    try {
        String refundResult = activities.refund(details);
        throw ApplicationFailure.newFailure(
            String.format("Failed to deposit money into account %s",
                details.getTargetAccount()), depositErr,
            "DepositError");
    } catch (Exception refundErr) {
        throw ApplicationFailure.newFailureWithCause(
            String.format("Failed to deposit money into account %s",
                details.getTargetAccount(), details.getSourceAccount(), refundErr),
            "RefundError");
    }
}
```



# Handling Problems in the Workflow

- **Subclasses of `TemporalFailure` may be visible to your Workflow code**
  - For example, `ApplicationFailure` or `ActivityFailure`
- **Allowing these to propagate will result in Workflow Execution failure**
  - You therefore need to catch and handle them

# Handling Checked Exceptions

- **Java uses both *checked* and *unchecked* exceptions**
  - **Checked:** Must either be handled or declared as thrown by the method (e.g., `IOException`)
  - **Unchecked:** Need not be handled or declared (e.g., `NullPointerException`)
    - If not handled in the method, they will propagate through the call stack
- **Not always desirable to declare checked exceptions in method signature**
  - `Activity.wrap` and `Workflow.wrap` will rethrow them as unchecked exceptions
  - The original exception is available by calling `getCause()` on the wrapped exception

# Wrapping Checked Exceptions

- **Example of wrapping a checked exception in an Activity Definition**

```
try {  
    return someCall();  
} catch (IOException ioe) {  
    throw Activity.wrap(ioe);  
}
```

- **In a Workflow Definition, you'd call Workflow.wrap instead**

```
try {  
    return someCall();  
} catch (ParseException pe) {  
    throw Workflow.wrap(pe);  
}
```

# Exercise #1: Handling Errors

<https://t.mp/edu-errstrat-java-exercises>

- **During this exercise, you will**
  - Throw and handle exceptions in Temporal Workflows and Activities
  - Use non-retryable errors to fail an Activity
  - Locate the details of a failure in Temporal Workflows and Activities in the Event History
- **Refer to the README.md file in the exercise environment for details**
  - The code is below the **exercises/handling-errors**
    - Make your changes to the code in the **practice** subdirectory (look for TODO comments)
    - If you need a hint or want to verify your changes, look at the complete version in the **solution** subdirectory

# **Exercise #1: Handling Errors SOLUTION**

# Throwing and Handling Exceptions Summary

- **Throwing an `ApplicationFailure` from an Activity causes it to fail**
  - The `ActivityTaskFailed` in Event History includes details of the failure
  - Will retry according to policy, but the developer can force it to be non-retryable if desired
- **What happens when you throw an exception from a Workflow?**
  - It depends on whether that exception derives from `TemporalFailure`
    - If it does, then the *Workflow Execution* will fail
    - If it does not, then the current *Workflow Task* will fail (and will be retried)
- **Java SDK provides methods for wrapping checked exceptions**

# Crafting an Error Handling Strategy

00. About this Workshop

01. Error Handling Concepts

02. Throwing and Handling Exceptions

▶ **03. Timeouts**

04. Retry Policies

05. Recovering from Failure

06. Conclusion

# What are Timeouts?

- **A predefined duration provided for an operation to complete**
- **Temporal uses timeouts for two primary reasons:**
  - Detect failure
  - Establish a maximum time duration for your business logic



# Activity Timeouts

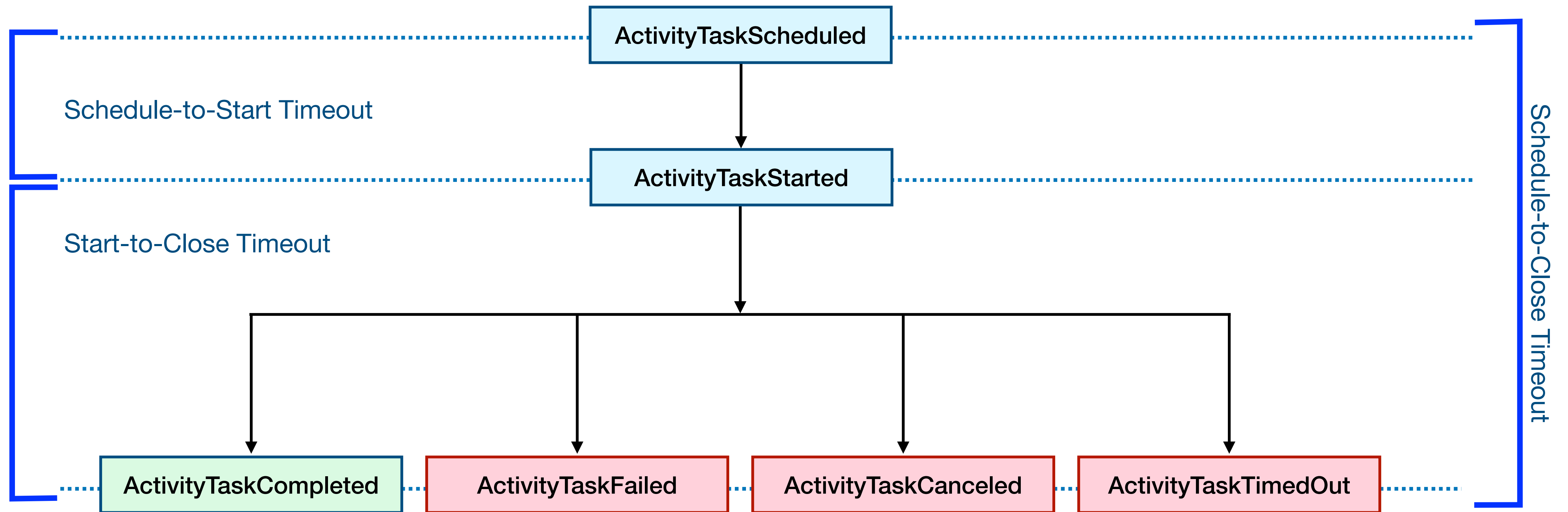
- **Controls the maximum duration of an aspect of an Activity Execution**
- **A measure of the time it takes to transition between one state to another**
- **Specified as an argument in the `ActivityOptions` class**
- **As with an Activity that fails, an Activity that times out will be retried**
  - Based on details specified in the Retry Policy

# Review of Activity Task States

Order	Event Type	Event Description
1	ActivityTaskScheduled	Temporal Service adds the Activity Task to the Task Queue
2	ActivityTaskStarted	Worker accepts the Activity Task; it's removed from the Task Queue)
3	ActivityTaskCompleted	Worker reports result of Activity Execution to the Temporal Service

(One of many closed states)

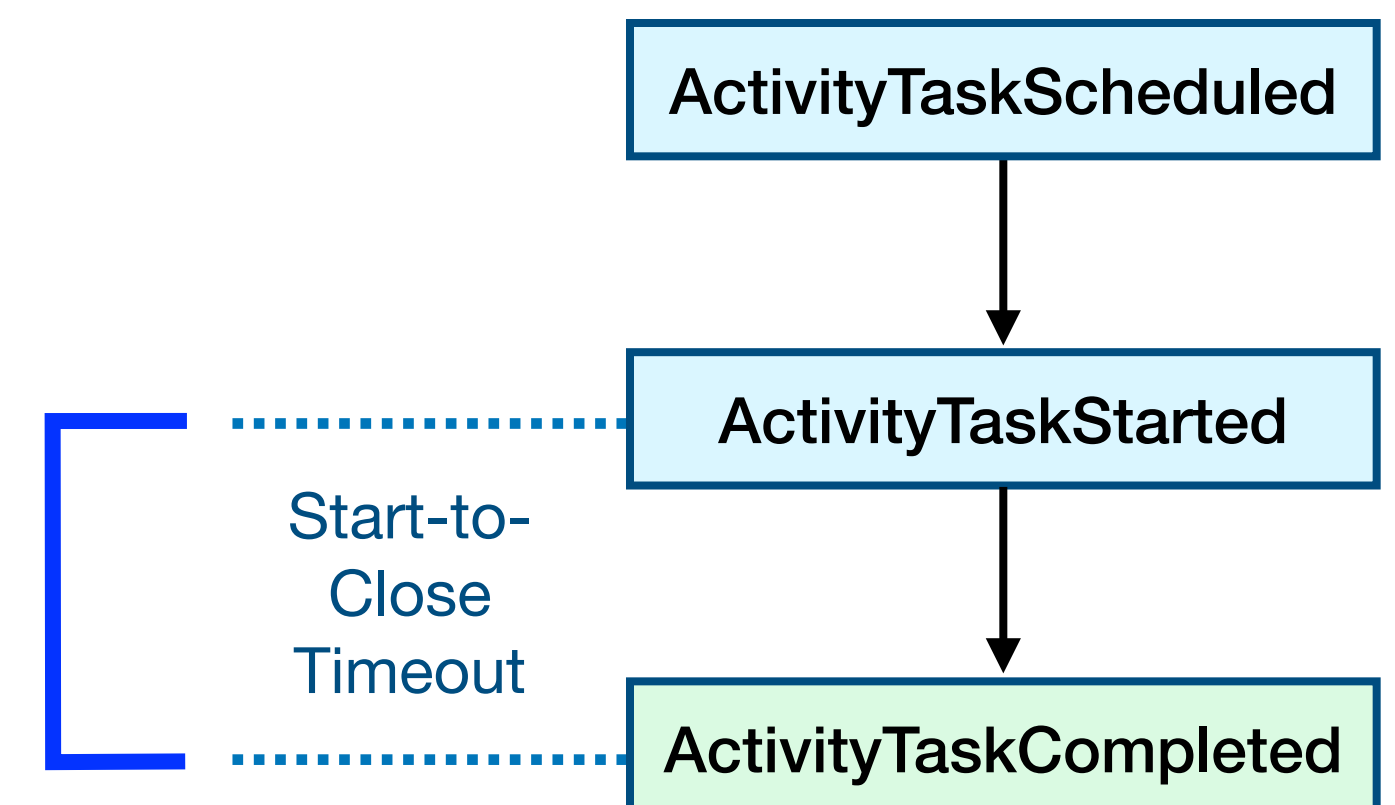
# Understanding Activity Timeout Names



# Start-to-Close Timeout

- **Limits maximum time allowed for a single *Activity Task* Execution**
  - Time is reset for each retry attempt, since that will take place in a new *Activity Task*
  - Recommended: Set duration slightly longer than *maximum* time you expect the *Activity* will take

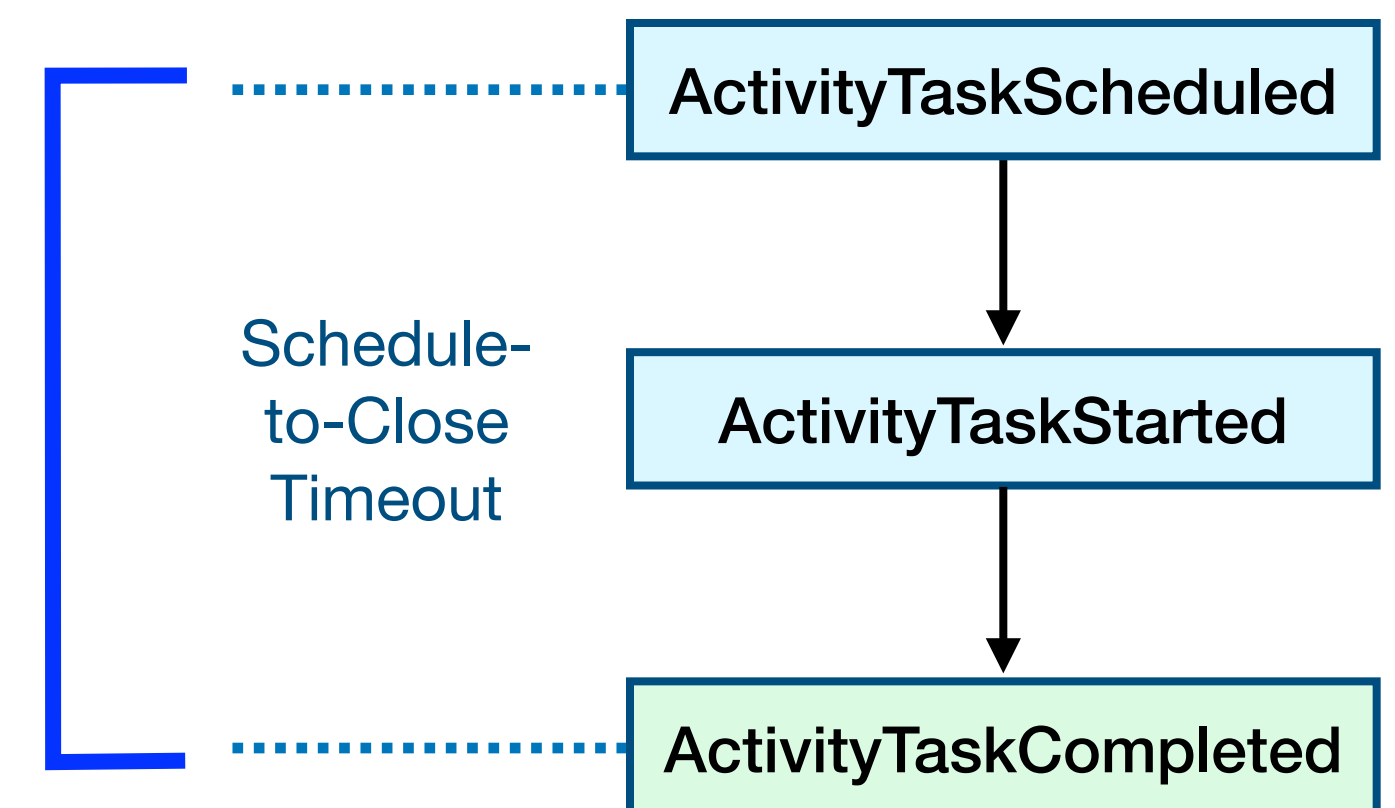
```
ActivityOptions options = ActivityOptions.newBuilder()  
    .setStartToCloseTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(5))  
    .build();
```



# Schedule-to-Close Timeout

- **Limits maximum time allowed for entire Activity Execution**
  - Because it includes all retries, it is typically less predictable than a Start-to-Close Timeout

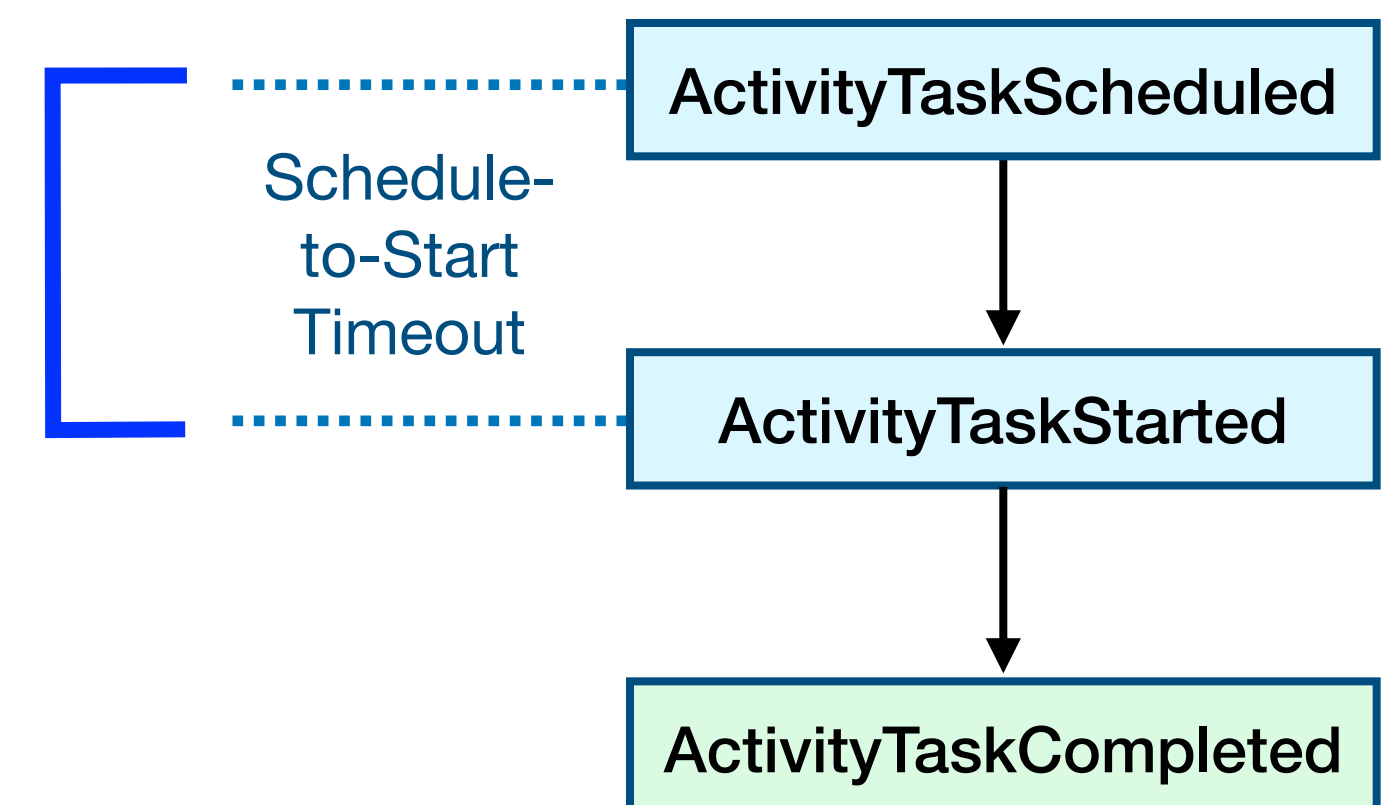
```
ActivityOptions options = ActivityOptions.newBuilder()  
    .setScheduleToCloseTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(5))  
    .build();
```



# Schedule-to-Start Timeout

- **Limits maximum time allowed for Activity Task to remain in Task Queue**
  - Ensures the Activity is started within a specified time frame, though it's seldom recommended
  - If set, it is done *in addition to* a Start-to-Close or Schedule-to-Close Timeout

```
ActivityOptions options = ActivityOptions.newBuilder()  
    .setScheduleToStartTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(5))  
    .setStartToCloseTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(10))  
    .build();
```



# Activity Timeout Best Practices

- **You are required to set a Schedule-to-Close or Start-to-Close Timeout**
  - It can be difficult to predict how long execution might take when retries are involved
  - Therefore, setting Start-to-Close is usually the better choice
- **Retry Policies allow you to specify a maximum number of retry attempts**
  - However, using Timeouts to limit the duration is typically more useful
  - Business logic tends to be concerned with how long something takes (for example, SLAs)

# Workflow Timeouts

- **Control the maximum duration of a different aspect of a Workflow Execution**
  - Workflow Timeouts are set when starting the Workflow Execution
- **Thre Types of Workflow Timeouts**
  - Workflow Execution Timeouts
  - Workflow Run Timeouts
  - Workflow Task Timeouts
- **We generally do not recommend setting Workflow Timeouts**



# Workflow Execution Timeout

- **The maximum amount of time that a single Workflow Execution can be executed**
  - Including Retries and any usage of Continue-As-New
- **Default is infinite**

```
WorkflowOptions options = WorkflowOptions.newBuilder()  
    .setWorkflowId(workflowID)  
    .setTaskQueue(Constants.TASK_QUEUE_NAME)  
    .setWorkflowExecutionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(10))  
    .build();
```

# Workflow Run Timeout

- **A Workflow Run is the instance of a specific Workflow Execution**
  - Restricts the maximum duration of a single Workflow Run
  - This does not include retries or Continue-As-New
- **Default is infinite**

```
WorkflowOptions options = WorkflowOptions.newBuilder()  
    .setWorkflowId(workflowID)  
    .setTaskQueue(Constants.TASK_QUEUE_NAME)  
    .setWorkflowRunTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(10))  
    .build();
```

# Workflow Task Timeout

- **Restricts the maximum amount of time that a Worker can execute a Workflow Task**
  - Begins from when the Worker has accepted that Workflow Task through its completion
  - Primarily available to detect when a Worker has become unavailable
- **Default value of is ten seconds**

```
WorkflowOptions options = WorkflowOptions.newBuilder()  
    .setWorkflowId(workflowID)  
    .setTaskQueue(Constants.TASK_QUEUE_NAME)  
    .setWorkflowTaskTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(20))  
    .build();
```

# Best Practices

- **We generally do not recommend setting Workflow Timeouts**
  - No, really, we REALLY don't recommend it.
- **If you need to perform an action inside your Workflow after a specific period time, we recommend using a Timer**

# Activity Heartbeats

- **A periodic message sent by the Activity to the Temporal Service that serves multiple purposes:**
  - Progress indication
  - Cancellation Detection
  - Worker Health Check

# How to Send a Heartbeat Message

```
for(int x = 0; x < 10; x++){  
    Activity.getContext().heartbeat(x);  
    try {  
        Thread.sleep(Duration.ofSeconds(1));  
    } catch (InterruptedException e) {  
        continue;  
    }  
}
```

# Heartbeats and Cancellations

- **For an Activity to be cancellable, it must perform Heartbeating**
  - When an Activity sends a Heartbeat, the Temporal Service checks if there has been a cancellation request.
  - If a cancellation request exists, it is included in the response to the Heartbeat.
  - This allows the Activity to respond promptly to cancellation requests.
- **If you need to cancel a long-running Activity Execution, make sure it is configured to send Heartbeats periodically**



# Heartbeat Timeout

- **The maximum time allowed between Activity Heartbeats**
- **The Heartbeat Timeout must be set in order for Temporal to track the Heartbeats sent by the Activity**
  - If this Timeout is not set, any Heartbeats sent by the Activity will be ignored.

```
ActivityOptions options = ActivityOptions.newBuilder()  
    .setStartToCloseTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(5))  
    .setHeartbeatTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(3))  
    .build();
```

# Heartbeat Timeout

- **To ensure efficient, handling of long-running Activities:**
  - Set Start-to-Close Timeout slightly longer than the maximum duration of your Activity
  - Your Heartbeat Timeout should be fairly short
- **Must send Heartbeats at intervals shorter than the Heartbeat Timeout**

# Heartbeat Throttling

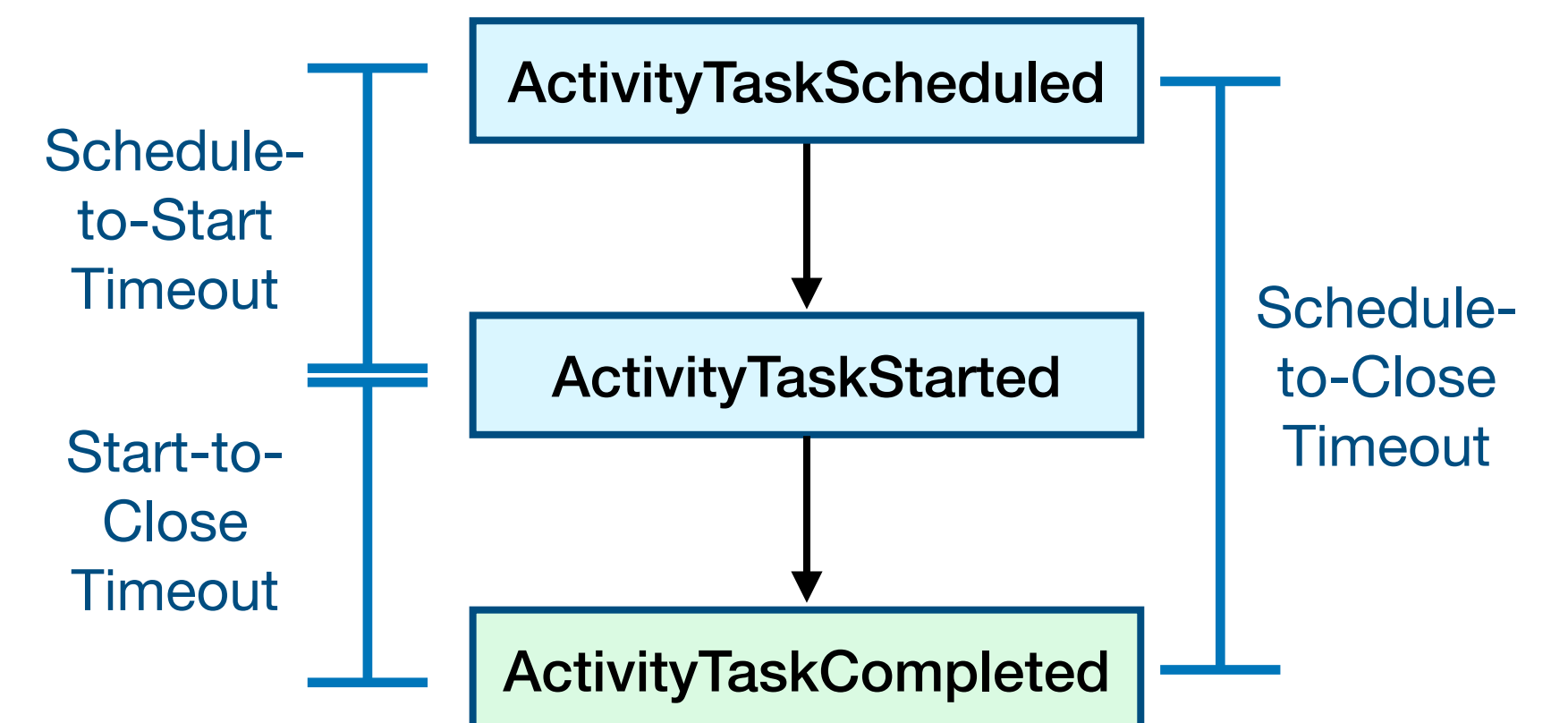
- **Heartbeats may be throttled by the Worker**
  - Throttled Heartbeats are not sent to the Temporal Service
- **Throttling reduces network traffic and load on the Temporal Service**
  - Suppresses Heartbeats that aren't necessary to prevent a Heartbeat Timeout
- **Does not apply to the final Heartbeat in the case of Activity Failure**

# Heartbeat Throttling

Activity ID	Details
<u>4</u>	<b>Activity Type</b> pollDeliveryDriver
	<b>Attempt</b> 1
	<b>Maximum Attempts</b> 5
	<b>Last Heartbeat</b>
	<b>State</b> PENDING_ACTIVITY_STATE_STARTED
	<b>Last Started Time</b> 2024-08-08 UTC 01:28:12.76
	<b>Last Worker Identity</b> 45943@Angelas-MBP

# Timeouts Summary

- **Timeouts define the expected duration for an operation to complete**
  - They allow your application to remain responsive and enable Temporal to detect failure
  - You can set different Timeouts for each Activity Execution in a Workflow
- **You are required to set a Schedule-to-Close or Start-to-Close Timeout**
  - We recommend setting Start-to-Close Timeout in most cases
  - We do not recommend setting a Workflow Timeout
- **Activity Heartbeats improve failure detection**
  - Recommended for long-running Activities



# Crafting an Error Handling Strategy

00. About this Workshop

01. Error Handling Concepts

02. Throwing and Handling Exceptions

03. Timeouts

▶ **04. Retry Policies**

05. Recovering from Failure

06. Conclusion

# Retry Policies

- **By default, Temporal automatically retries an Activity that fails**
  - Activities are associated with a Retry Policy by default
  - A Retry Policy defines the details of how those retries are carried out
- **Unlike Activities, Workflow Executions are not retried by default**
  - Workflows are not associated with a Retry Policy by default
  - While failed *Workflow Executions* are not retried automatically, failed *Workflow Tasks* are
  - Workflow Tasks retry automatically and indefinitely



# Retry Policy for Activities

- Customize RetryPolicy by calling methods on `RetryOptions.Builder`

Method	Specifies	Default Value
<code>setInitialInterval</code>	Duration before the first retry	1 second
<code>setBackoffCoefficient</code>	Multiplier used for subsequent retries	2.0
<code>setMaximumInterval</code>	Maximum duration between retries, in seconds	$100 * \text{InitialInterval}$
<code>setMaximumAttempts</code>	Maximum number of retry attempts before giving up	0 (unlimited)
<code>setDoNotRetry</code>	List of application failure types that won't be retried	[ ] (empty array)

```
RetryOptions retryOptions = RetryOptions.newBuilder()
    .setInitialInterval(Duration.ofSeconds(20))
    .setBackoffCoefficient(3.0)
    .setMaximumInterval(Duration.ofSeconds(360))
    .setDoNotRetry(CreditCardProcException.class.getName(), "ExpiredCardError")
    .build();
```

# Defining Errors as Non-Retryable Types

- **Not always appropriate to designate an Activity Execution as retryable or not when throwing an `ApplicationFailure` from the Activity**
  - The implementer likely knows which errors are retryable or not
  - Others using a shared library may not wish to fail on that specific error
- **Throw the exception, designate it as non-retryable in the Retry Policy**
  - Known as a non-retryable error type

```
RetryOptions retryOptions = RetryOptions.newBuilder()  
    .setDoNotRetry(CreditCardProcException.class.getName(), "ExpiredCardError")  
    .build();
```

# Non-Retryable Errors vs Non-Retryable Error Types

- **Non-Retryable Errors**
  - Thrown directly from the method
  - Failure is deemed unrecoverable by the implementer
- **Non-Retryable Error Types**
  - Specified in a Retry Policy
  - Failure is left to be handled by the invoker

# Retry Policy Configurations for Failures

- **Transient failure**
  - Resolved by retrying the operation immediately after the failure
  - Default Policy typically a good option
- **Intermittent failure:**
  - Addressed by retrying the operation, spread out over a longer period of time
  - Configure a custom BackoffCoefficient & Maximum Interval
- **Permanent failure:**
  - Cannot be resolved solely through retries, needs manual intervention
  - Configure Non-Retryable Error Types
- **Define a Retry Policy for failures you anticipate**

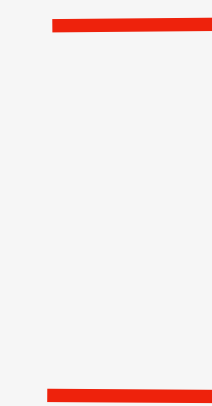
# Custom Retry Policy for Activity Execution

```
import io.temporal.common.RetryOptions;
```

← 1 Import this Class from the SDK

```
public class GreetingWorkflowImpl implements GreetingWorkflow {
```

```
    RetryOptions retryOptions = RetryOptions.newBuilder()
        .setInitialInterval(Duration.ofSeconds(15))
        .setBackoffCoefficient(2.0)
        .setMaximumInterval(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
        .setMaximumAttempts(100)
        .build();
```



2

Specify your  
policy values

```
    ActivityOptions options = ActivityOptions.newBuilder()
        .setStartToCloseTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(5))
        .setRetryOptions(retryOptions)
        .build();
```

3

Associate the Policy  
with the Activity Execution

```
private final GreetingActivities activities =
    Workflow.newActivityStub(GreetingActivities.class, options);
```

```
@Override
```

```
public String greetSomeone(String name) {
    // .. remainder of Workflow code would follow
```

# Common Use Cases for Defining a Custom Retry Policy

- **Making calls to a service experiencing heavy load**
  - Setting a higher `MaximumInterval` to allow for longer delays between retries
- **If an external service implements rate limiting**
  - Use a longer `BackoffCoefficient` to avoid triggering this limit
- **A service charges for each call received**
  - One of the few instances where setting `Maximum Attempts` is appropriate

# Best Practices for Retry Policies

- **Don't unnecessarily set maximum attempts to 1**
  - Not a substitute for idempotency
  - Setting `MaximumAttempts` to **DOES NOT** mean Only Once Execution
- **Recognize that each Activity Execution can have its own retry policy**
  - You can call the same Activity with different Retry Policies
- **Avoid retry policies for Workflow Executions**



# Customizing a Retry Policy for a Specific Activity

```
// Create Activity Stub with Retry Policy One
RetryOptions retryOptionsOne = RetryOptions.newBuilder()
    .setInitialInterval(Duration.ofSeconds(5))
    .setBackoffCoefficient(3.0)
    .build();

ActivityOptions optionsOne = ActivityOptions.newBuilder()
    .setStartToCloseTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(5))
    .setRetryOptions(retryOptionsOne)
    .setHeartbeatTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(3))
    .build();

private final MyActivities activitiesOne =
    Workflow.newActivityStub(MyActivities.class, optionsOne);

// Create Activity Stub with Retry Policy Two
RetryOptions retryOptionsTwo = RetryOptions.newBuilder()
    .setInitialInterval(Duration.ofSeconds(10))
    .setBackoffCoefficient(1.25)
    .build();

ActivityOptions optionsTwo = ActivityOptions.newBuilder()
    .setStartToCloseTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(5))
    .setRetryOptions(retryOptionsTwo)
    .setHeartbeatTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(3))
    .build();

private final MyActivities activitiesTwo =
    Workflow.newActivityStub(MyActivities.class, optionsTwo);
```

```
public String myWorkflow(String name){

    // Calling the greet Activity using Retry Policy One
    String resultOne = activitiesOne.greet(name);

    // Calling the greet Activity using Retry Policy Two
    String resultTwo = activitiesTwo.greet(name);

    return resultOne + " " + resultTwo;
}
```

# Retry Policy for Workflow Executions

- **Workflow Executions do not retry by default**
  - Workflow failures typically indicate a permanent failure
- **We do not recommend associating a Retry Policy with your Workflow Execution**

# Exercise #2: Non-Retryable Error Types

<https://t.mp/edu-errstrat-java-exercises>

- **During this exercise, you will**
  - Configure non-retry able error types for Activities
  - Implement customized retry policies for Activities
  - Add Heartbeats and Heartbeat timeouts to help users monitor the health of Activities
- **Refer to the README.md file in the exercise environment for details**
  - The code is below the **exercises/non-retryable-error-types**
    - Make your changes to the code in the **practice** subdirectory (look for TODO comments)
    - If you need a hint or want to verify your changes, look at the complete version in the **solution** subdirectory

# Retry Policies Summary (1)

- **Workflow Executions have the benefit of Durable Execution**
  - They must be deterministic, so they rely on Activities to perform failure-prone operations
- **Activities that fail are automatically retried, based on a Retry Policy**
  - Workflow Executions are not retried by default and it's uncommon to configure that behavior
- **By default, the Activity is re-attempted one second after failure**
  - Delay doubles before each subsequent attempt until reaching maximum of 100 seconds
  - Retries continue until the Activity completes, is canceled, or Workflow Execution ends
  - Provides a reasonable balance for addressing both transient and intermittent failures

# Retry Policies Summary (2)

- **This Retry Policy is customizable**
  - You may wish to increase the delay or backoff coefficient for a specific intermittent failure
  - Every Activity Execution in a Workflow can specify a different Retry Policy
- **Use care when specifying maximum attempts in a Retry Policy**
  - Setting this to 1 may have unintended consequences
  - It's often better to use an Activity Timeout to place a limit on Activity Execution
  - You can also designate a particular type of error as non-retryable

# Crafting an Error Handling Strategy

00. About this Workshop

01. Error Handling Concepts

02. Throwing and Handling Exceptions

03. Timeouts

04. Retry Policies

▶ **05. Recovering from Failure**

06. Conclusion

# Handling a Workflow Execution that Cannot Complete

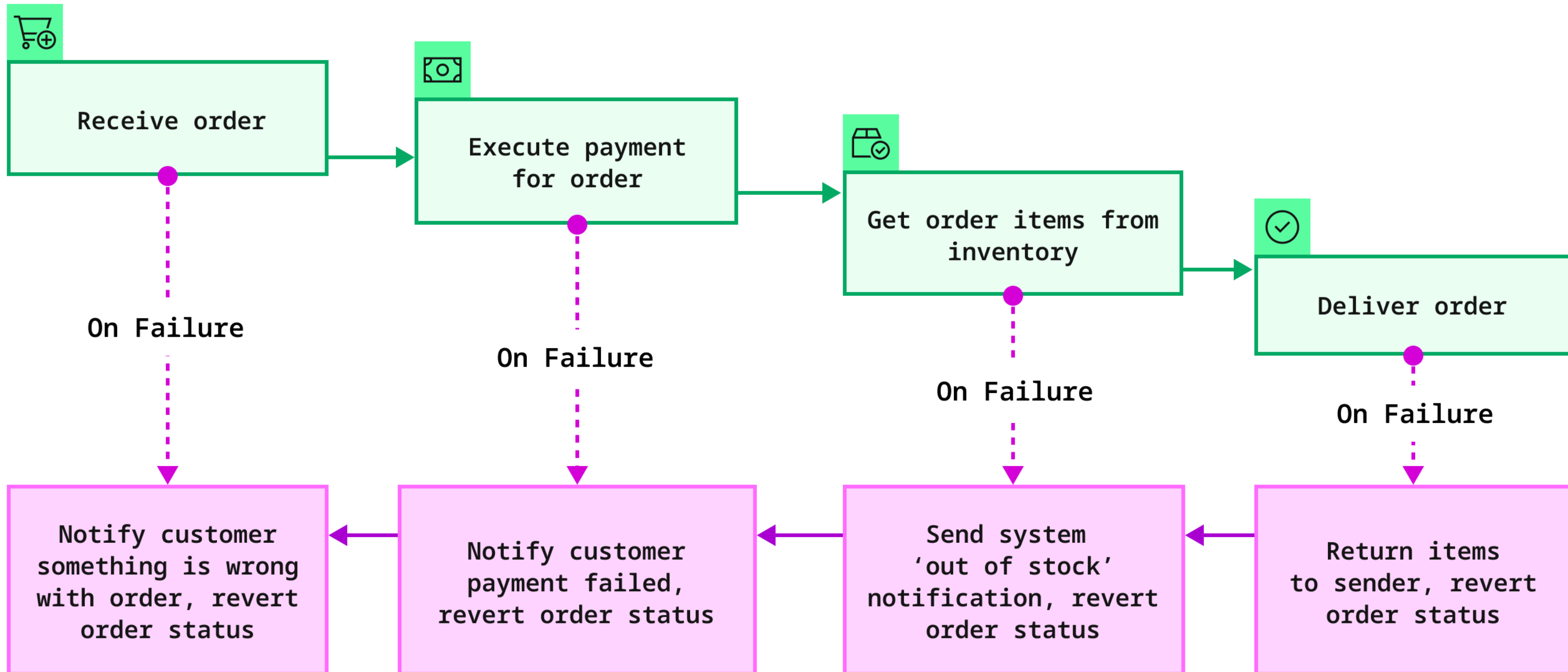
- **Canceling your Workflow Execution**
  - Provides a graceful way to stop the Workflow Execution
- **Terminating your Workflow Execution**
  - Forcefully halts th Workflow Execution
- **Resetting your Workflow Execution**
  - Resets the Workflow Execution state to a previous point in the Event History



# Rollback Actions and the Saga Pattern

- **A saga is a pattern used in distributed systems to manage a sequence of local transactions**
- **If any transaction in the sequence fails, the saga executes actions to rollback the previous operations.**
  - This is known as a compensating action.
- **Examples:**
  - E-Commerce Transaction
  - Distributed Data Updates

# Rollback Actions and the Saga Pattern



# Rollback Actions and the Saga Pattern

```
import io.temporal.workflow.Saga;

// within Workflow method

Saga saga = new Saga(new Saga.Options.Builder().build());
try {
    saga.addCompensation(activities::refundHotel, billingInfo);
    activities.bookHotel(billingInfo);
} catch (ActivityFailure e) {
    // Compensating action for booking failure
    saga.compensate();
}
```

# Rollback Actions and the Saga Pattern

```
import io.temporal.workflow.Saga;

// within Workflow method

Saga saga = new Saga(new Saga.Options.Builder().build());
try {
    saga.addCompensation(activities::revertInventory, order.getItems());
    String inventoryResult = activities.updateInventory(order.getItems());

    saga.addCompensation(activities::refundBill, bill);
    String creditCardConfirmation = activities.sendBill(bill);
} catch (ActivityFailure e) {
    saga.compensate();
    throw e;
}
```

# Exercise #3: Implementing a Rollback Action with the Saga Pattern

<https://t.mp/edu-errstrat-java-exercises>

- **During this exercise, you will**
  - Orchestrate Activities using a Saga pattern to implement compensating transactions
  - Handle failures with rollback logic
- **Refer to the README.md file in the exercise environment for details**
  - The code is below the **exercises/rollback-with-saga**
    - Make your changes to the code in the **practice** subdirectory (look for TODO comments)
    - If you need a hint or want to verify your changes, look at the complete version in the **solution** subdirectory

## **Exercise #3: Implementing a Rollback Action with the Saga Pattern SOLUTION**

# Recovering from Failure Summary

- **Temporal provides a few options for recovering from persistent failure**
  1. Canceling a Workflow Execution is graceful and allows for clean up before closing
  2. Terminating a Workflow Execution is forceful and does not allow cleanup before closing
  3. Resetting a Workflow Execution allows it to continue from a previous point in Event History
- **The application may also support rolling back to a previous state**
  - Often achieved with the Saga pattern
    - Tracks a series of related operations, each dependent on success of the previous one
    - Upon failure, it uses *compensating transactions* to revert changes to application state
  - Java SDK provides built-in Saga support, but it's straightforward to implement in other SDKs

# Crafting an Error Handling Strategy

00. About this Workshop

01. Error Handling Concepts

02. Throwing and Handling Exceptions

03. Timeouts

04. Retry Policies

05. Recovering from Failure

▶ **06. Conclusion**



# Error Handling Concepts Summary (1)

- **You can categorize failures are either platform or application**
  - **Platform:** occur from reasons beyond the control of your application code
  - **Application:** caused by problems with application code or input data
  - Determine which by considering if detecting and fixing requires knowledge of the application
- **You can also classify them according to likelihood of reoccurrence**
  - **Transient:** Not likely to happen again (handle by retrying with a short delay)
  - **Intermittent:** Likely to happen again (handle by retrying with a longer and increasing delay)
  - **Permanent:** Guaranteed to happen again (handling these will require manual intervention)

# Error Handling Concepts Summary (2)

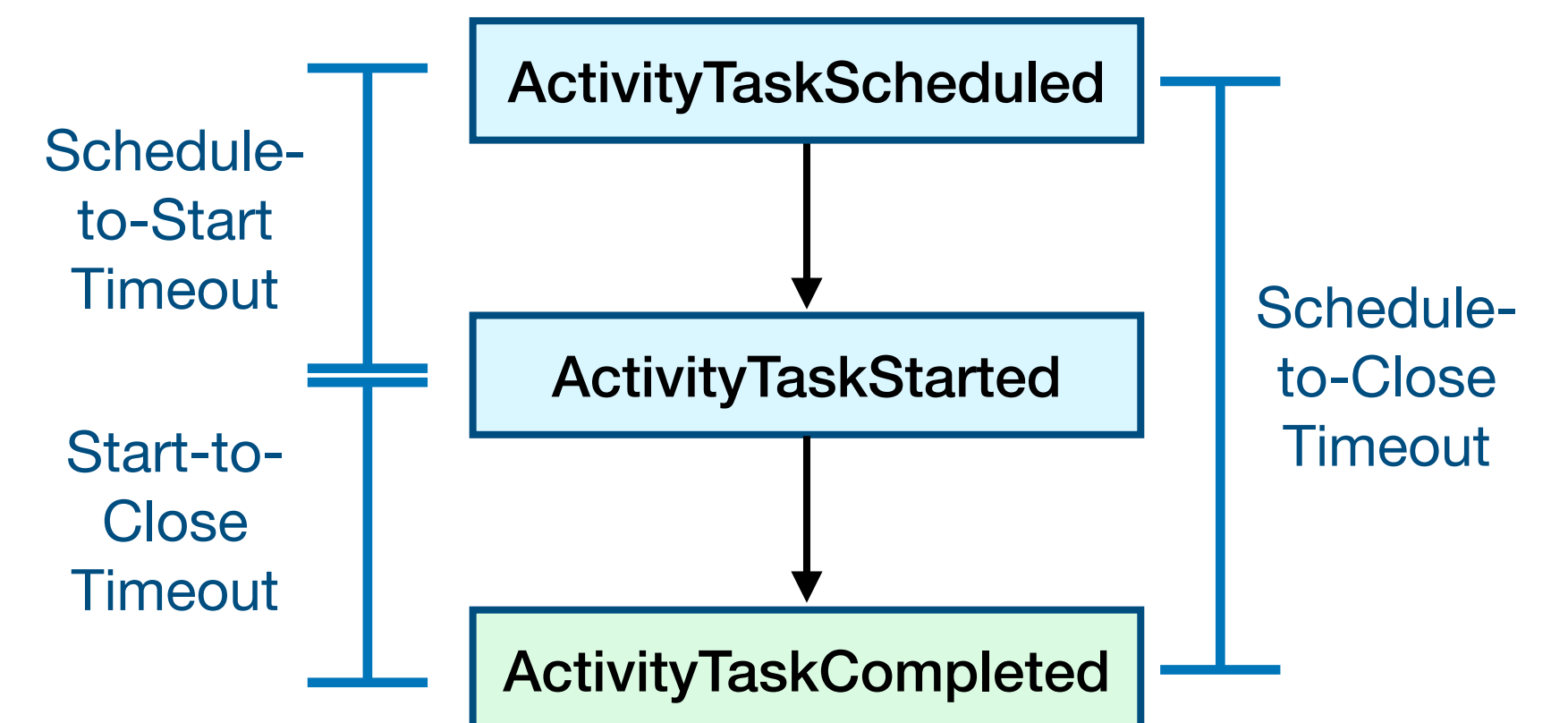
- **Idempotency is a general concern for distributed systems**
  - Will multiple invocations of your operation result in adverse changes to application state?
  - This is a concern for Activities in Temporal, since they may be executed multiple times
  - Temporal strongly recommends that you ensure your Activities are idempotent
- **In the Java SDK, all failures descend from `TemporalFailure`**
  - You should not extend this class nor any of its subclasses
    - `ApplicationFailure` is the only one that application developers should throw
  - What happens when you throw an exception from your Workflow code depends on its type
    - If derived from `TemporalFailure`, Workflow Execution fails; otherwise, Workflow Task fails

# Throwing and Handling Exceptions Summary

- **Throwing an `ApplicationFailure` from an Activity causes it to fail**
  - The `ActivityTaskFailed` in Event History includes details of the failure
  - Will retry according to policy, but the developer can force it to be non-retryable if desired
- **What happens when you throw an exception from a Workflow?**
  - It depends on whether that exception derives from `TemporalFailure`
    - If it does, then the *Workflow Execution* will fail
    - If it does not, then the current *Workflow Task* will fail (and will be retried)
- **Java SDK provides methods for wrapping checked exceptions**

# Timeouts Summary

- **Timeouts define the expected duration for an operation to complete**
  - They allow your application to remain responsive and enable Temporal to detect failure
  - You can set different Timeouts for each Activity Execution in a Workflow
- **You are required to set a Schedule-to-Close or Start-to-Close Timeout**
  - We recommend setting Start-to-Close Timeout in most cases
  - We do not recommend setting a Workflow Timeout
- **Activity Heartbeats improve failure detection**
  - Recommended for long-running Activities



# Retry Policies Summary (1)

- **Workflow Executions have the benefit of Durable Execution**
  - They must be deterministic, so they rely on Activities to perform failure-prone operations
- **Activities that fail are automatically retried, based on a Retry Policy**
  - Workflow Executions are not retried by default and it's uncommon to configure that behavior
- **By default, the Activity is re-attempted one second after failure**
  - Delay doubles before each subsequent attempt until reaching maximum of 100 seconds
  - Retries continue until the Activity completes, is canceled, or Workflow Execution ends
  - Provides a reasonable balance for addressing both transient and intermittent failures

# Retry Policies Summary (2)

- **This Retry Policy is customizable**
  - You may wish to increase the delay or backoff coefficient for a specific intermittent failure
  - Every Activity Execution in a Workflow can specify a different Retry Policy
- **Use care when specifying maximum attempts in a Retry Policy**
  - Setting this to 1 may have unintended consequences
  - It's often better to use an Activity Timeout to place a limit on Activity Execution
  - You can also designate a particular type of error as non-retryable

# Recovering from Failure Summary

- **Temporal provides a few options for recovering from persistent failure**
  1. Canceling a Workflow Execution is graceful and allows for clean up before closing
  2. Terminating a Workflow Execution is forceful and does not allow cleanup before closing
  3. Resetting a Workflow Execution allows it to continue from a previous point in Event History
- **The application may also support rolling back to a previous state**
  - Often achieved with the Saga pattern
    - Tracks a series of related operations, each dependent on success of the previous one
    - Upon failure, it uses *compensating transactions* to revert changes to application state
  - Java SDK provides built-in Saga support, but it's straightforward to implement in other SDKs

# Thank you for your time and attention

## We welcome your feedback



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