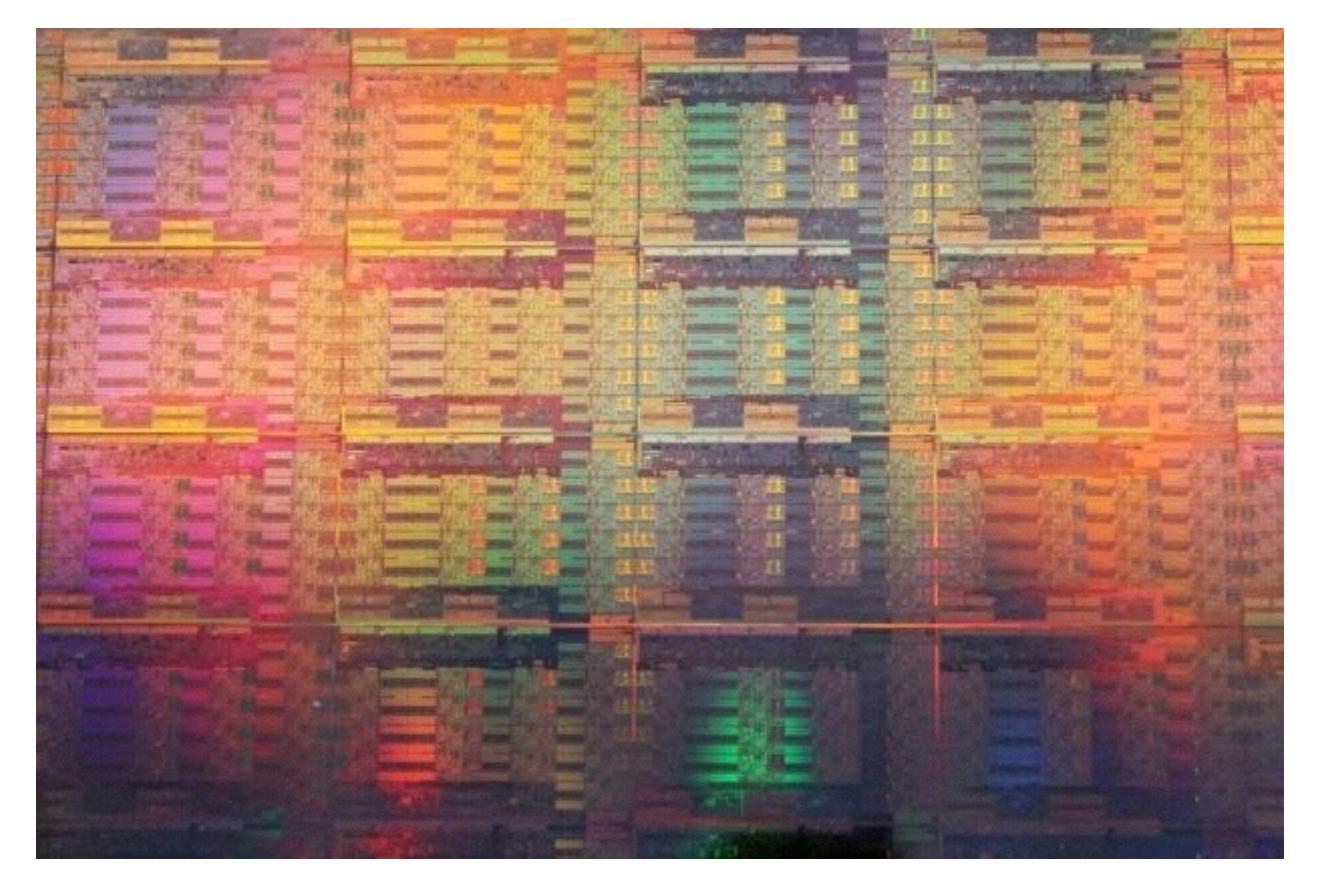
Reactive Systems

Why now?

Electronic Commerce Era



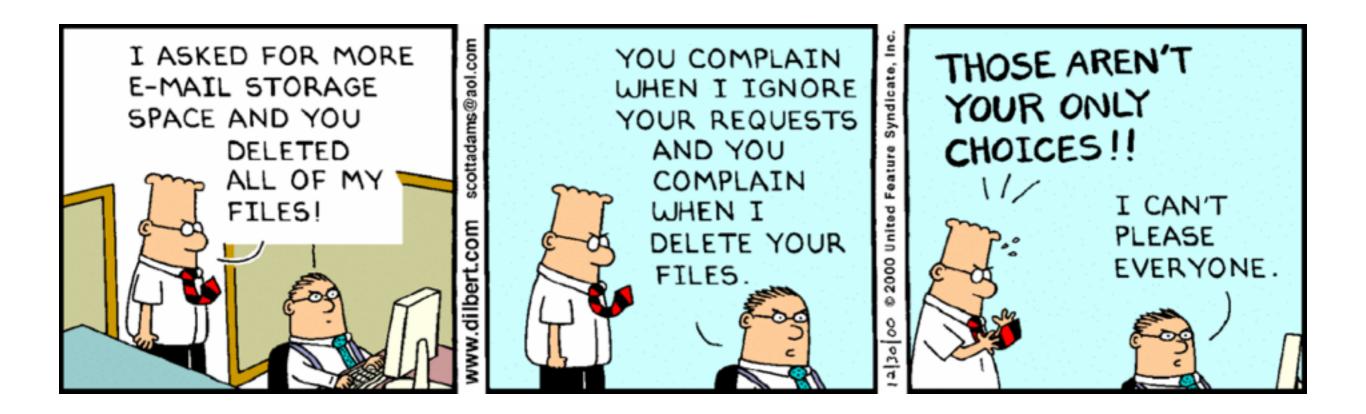
Multicore Era



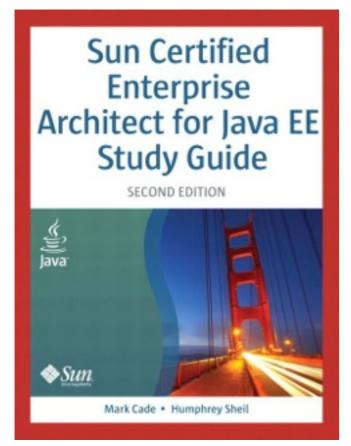
Cloud Era

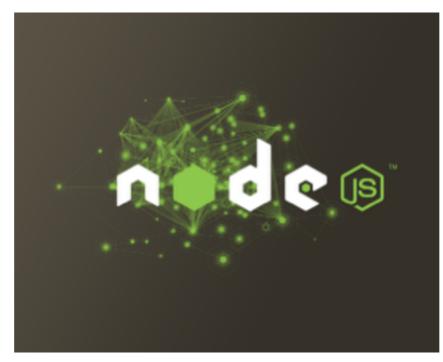


Backlash to the BOFH Era



Rails, JEE, or X are just not good enough!







Rails, JEE, or X are just not good enough!



Simultaneous Invention/Evolution

Successful systems patterns are being "discovered"

Desirable System Properties

Responsive Resilient Elastic

Message-Driven

What's in a name?

re-act-ive adjective \rē-'ak-tiv\

: done in <u>response</u> to a problem or situation

: reacting to problems when they <u>occur</u> instead of doing something to prevent them

http://www.reactivemanifesto.org/

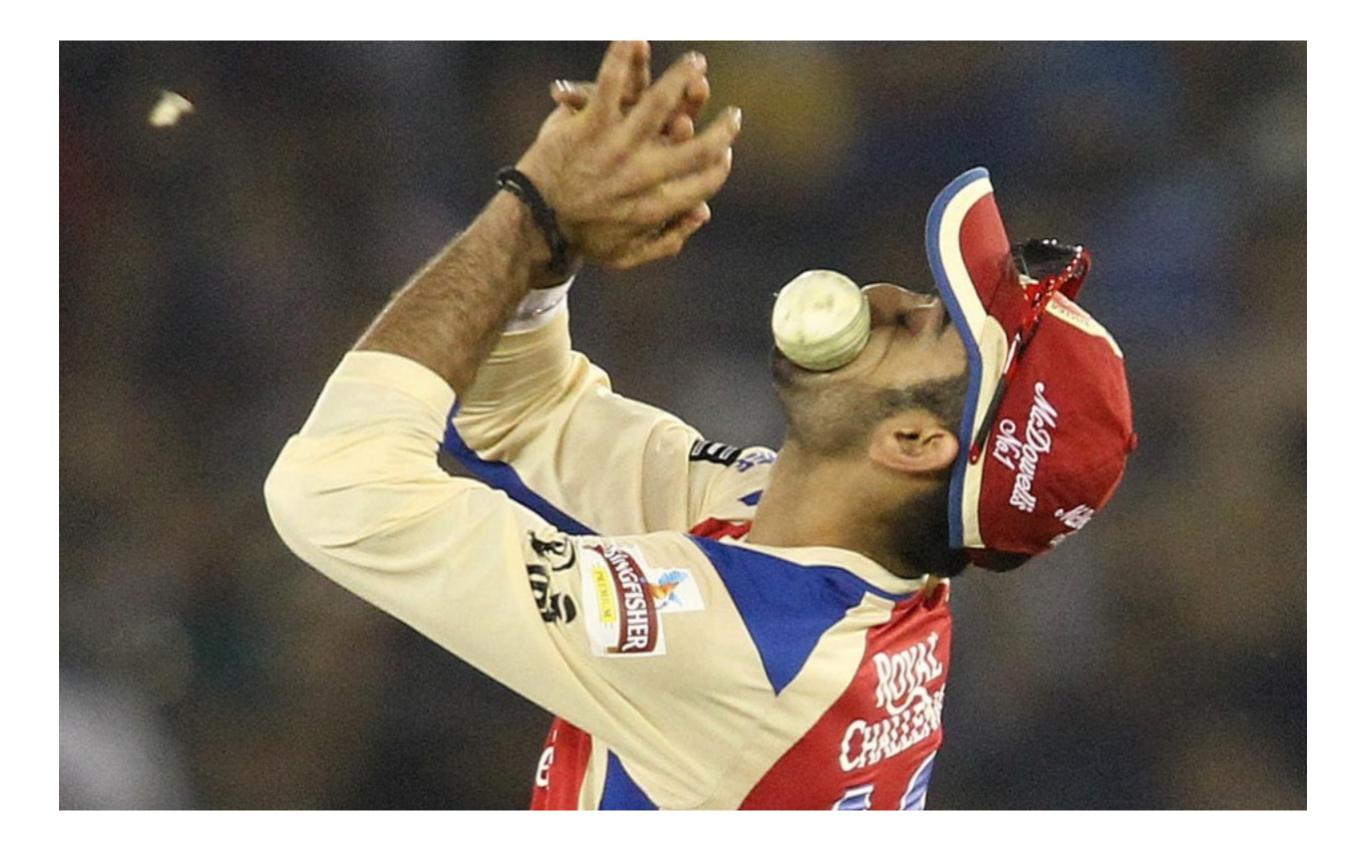


re-spons-ive adjective \ri-'spän(t)-siv\

: reacting in a <u>desired</u> or positive way

: <u>quick</u> to react or respond

Source: http://www.merriam-webster.com/



How to be Responsive?

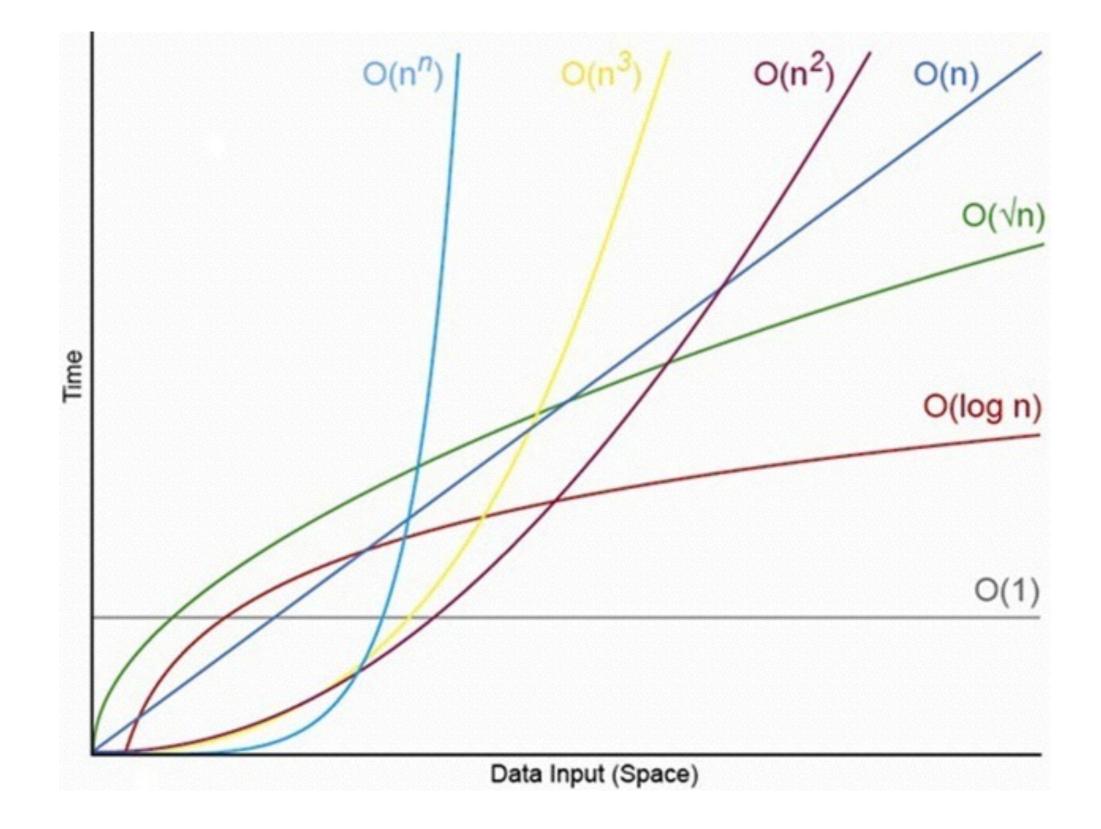
1. Be Deterministic

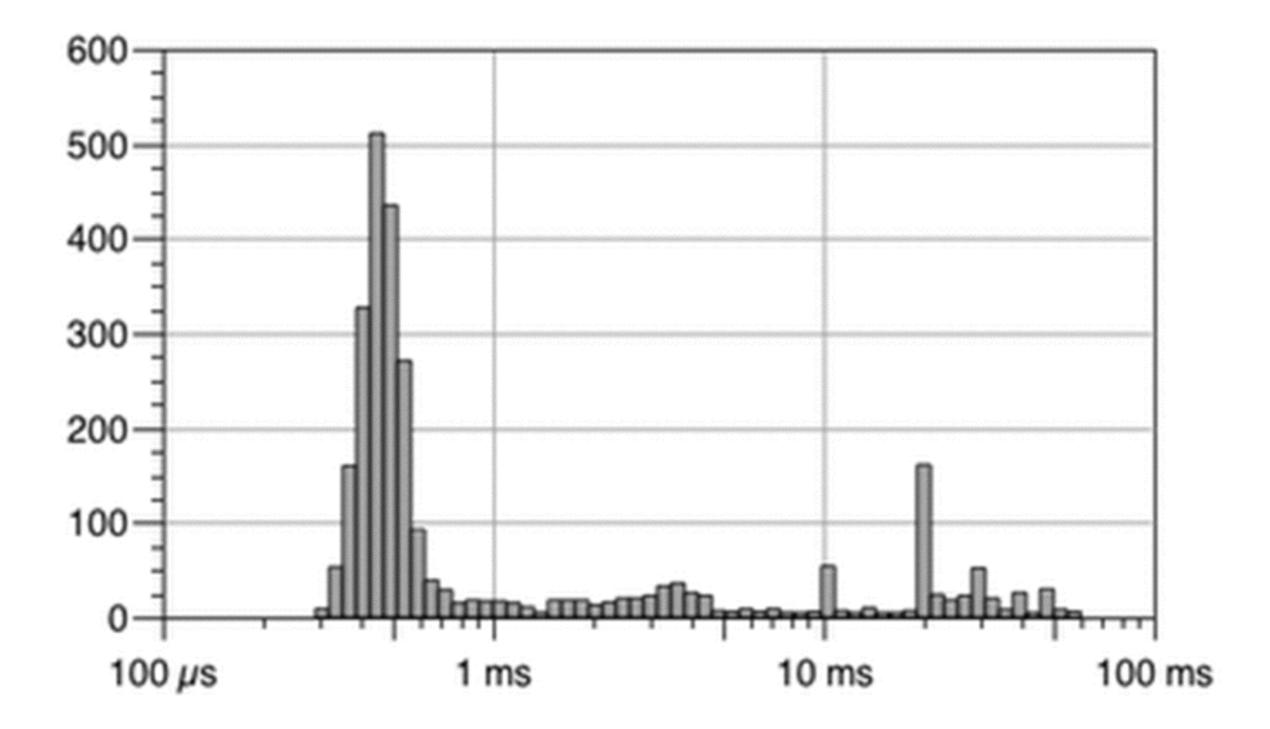
2. Offer good Service Times

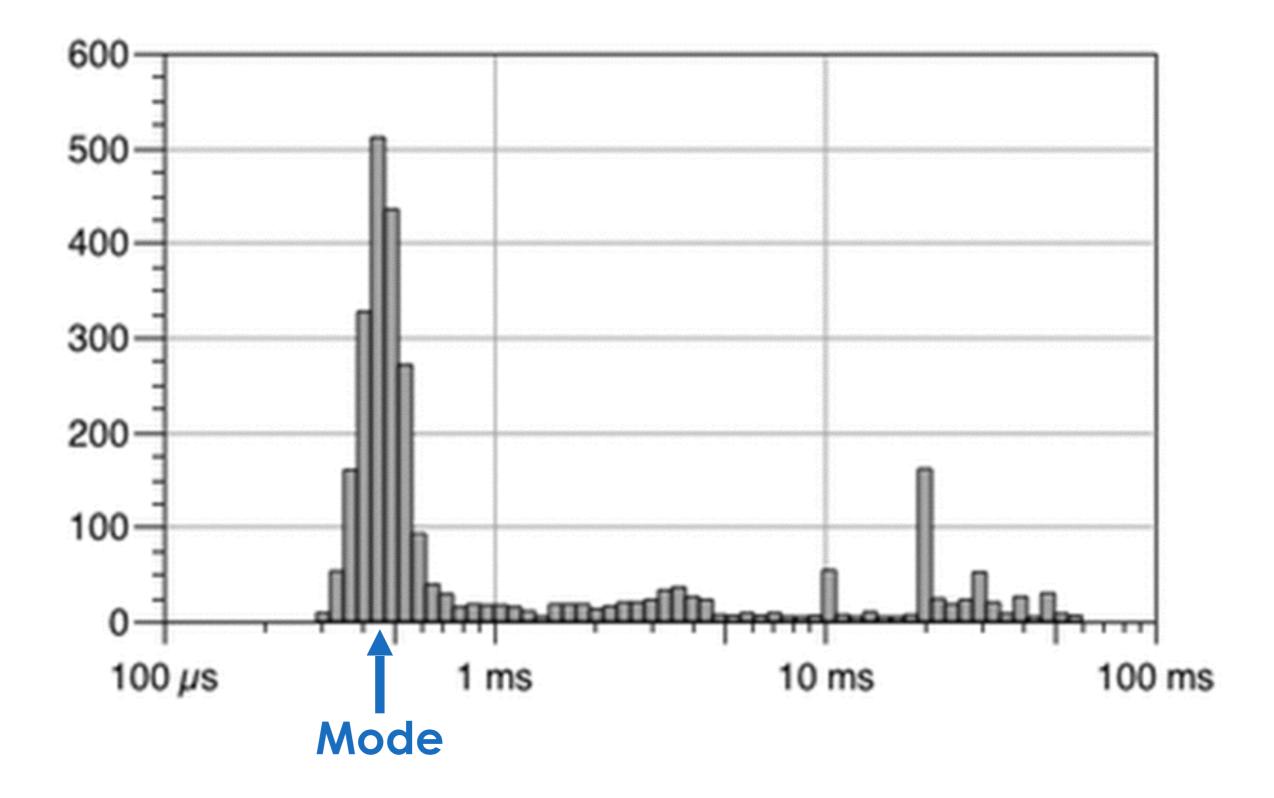
3. Go Parallel to divide work

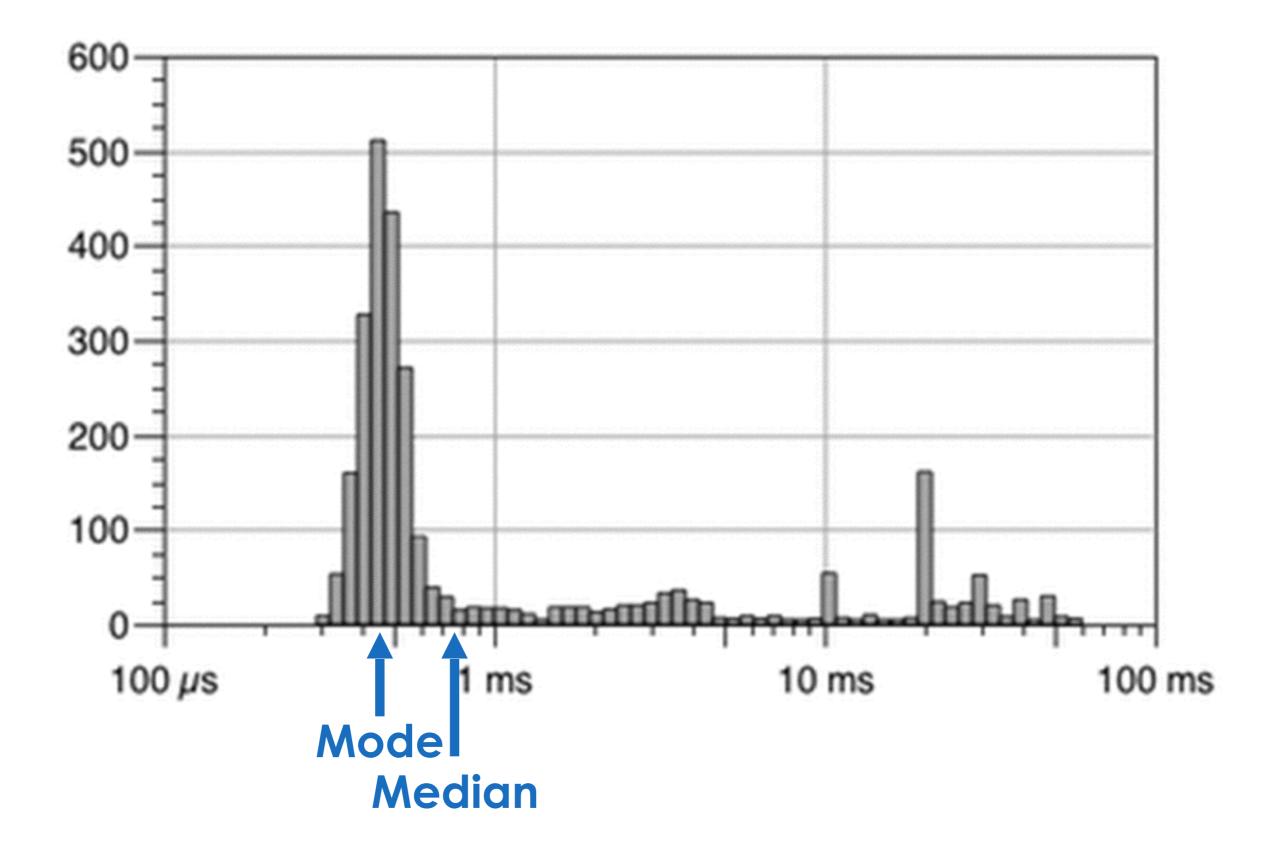
1. Deterministic => Order of Algorithms

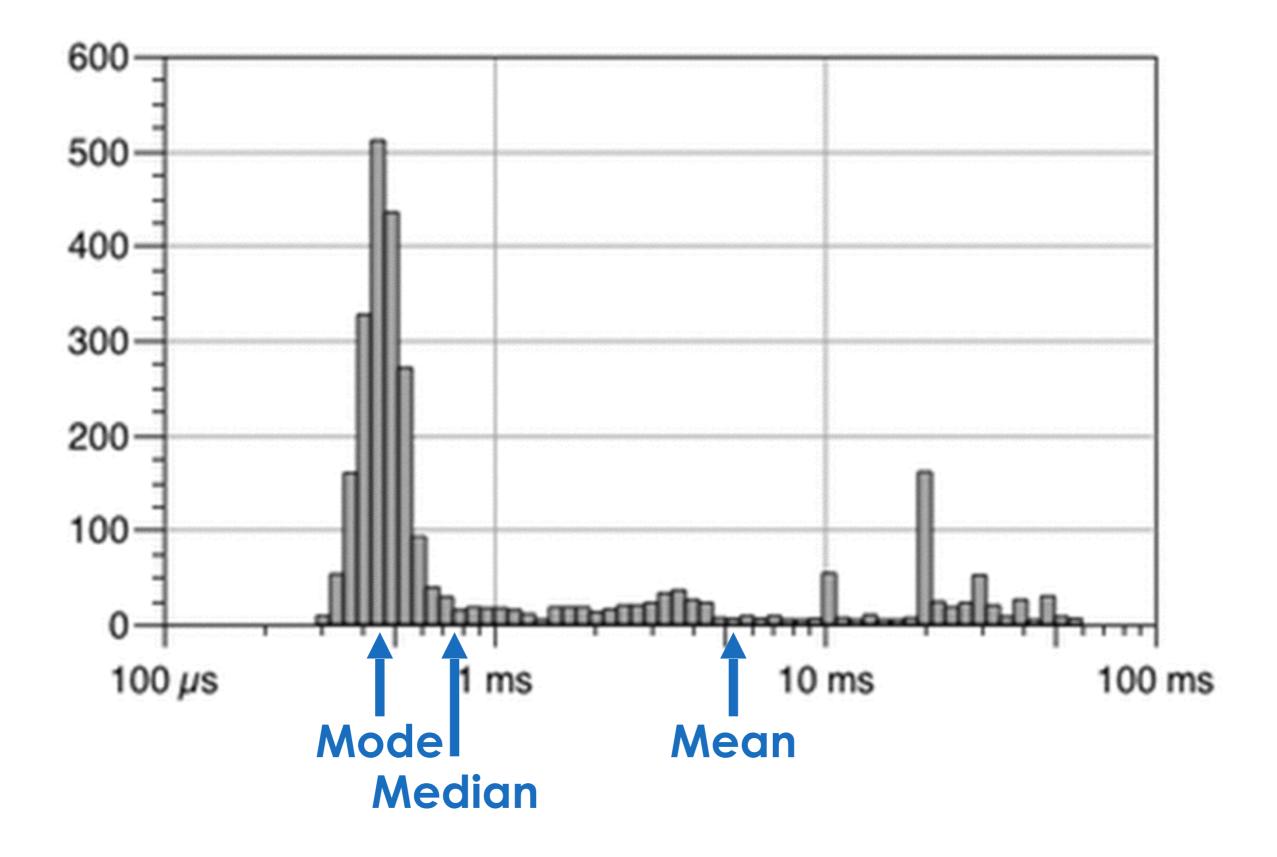
Order of Algorithms









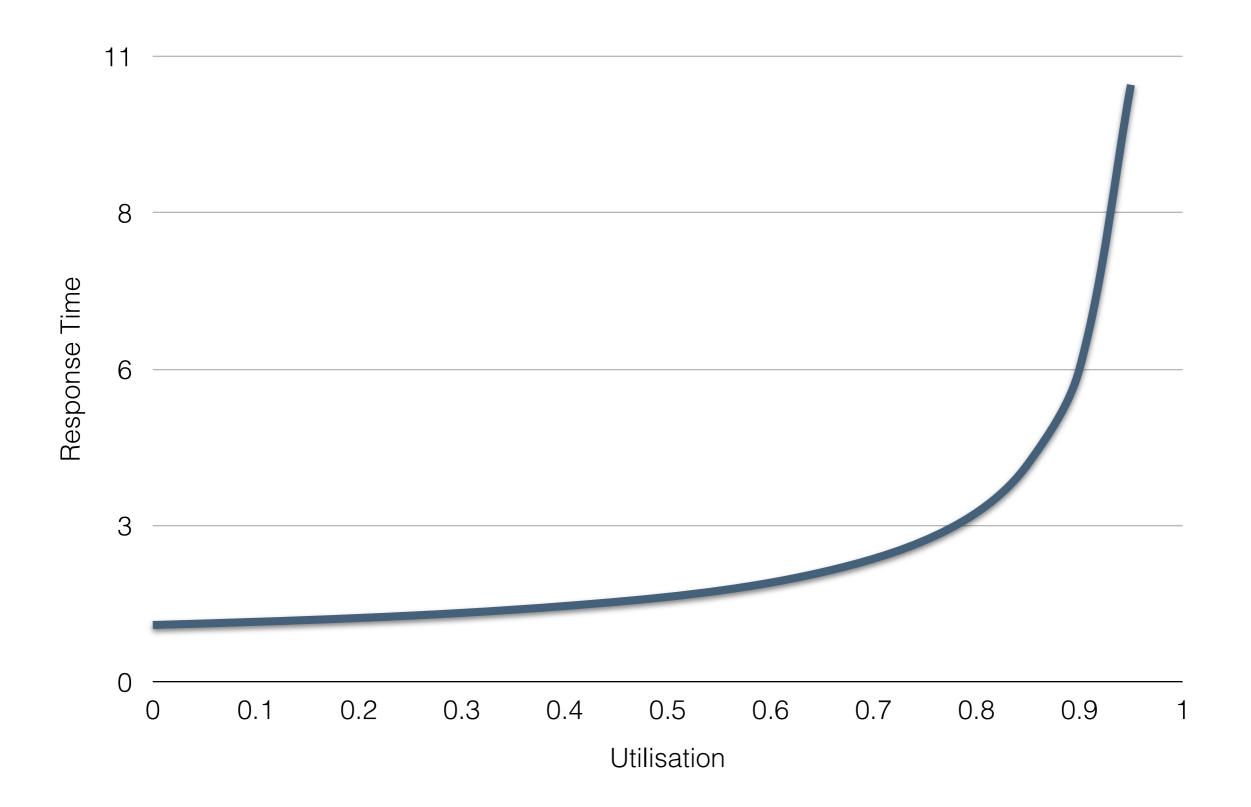


Don't be a Resource Hog



2. Service Time => Utilisation

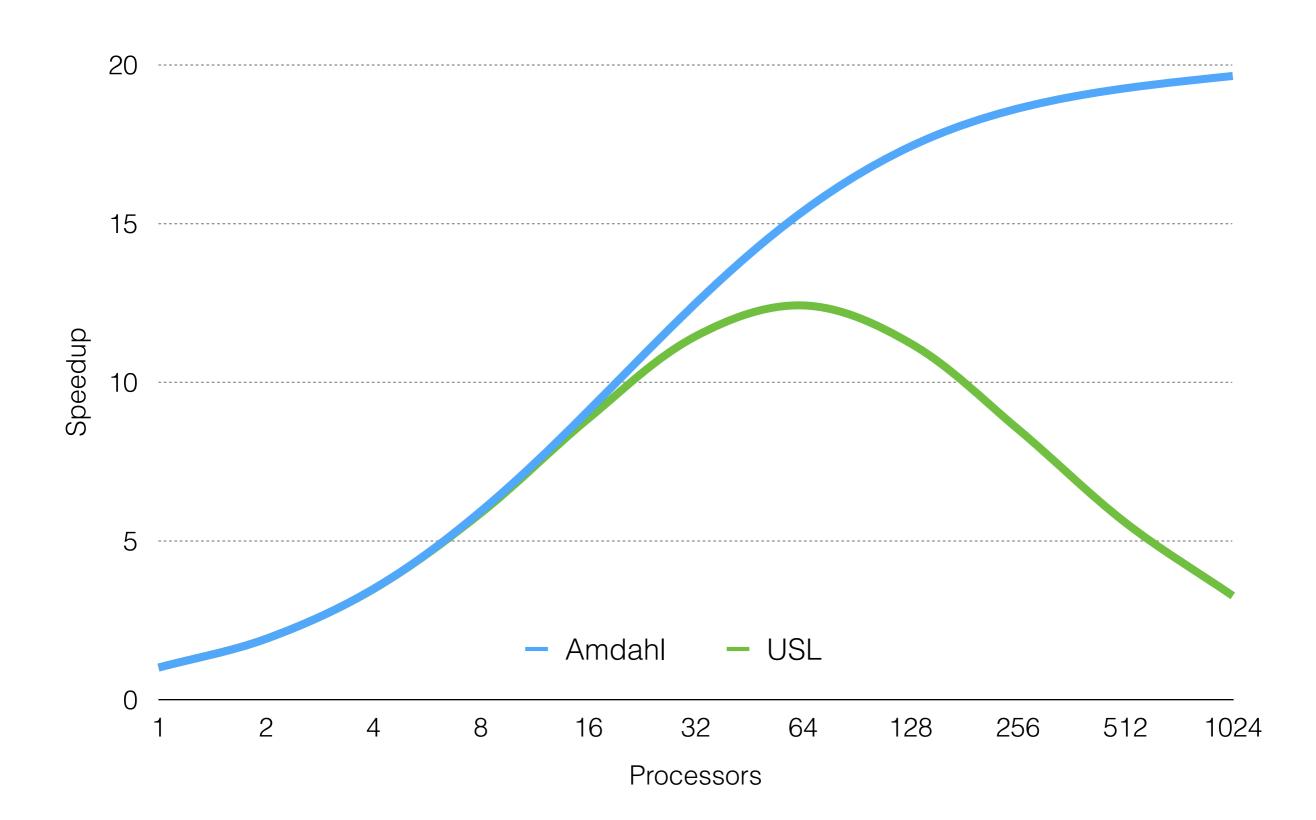
Queuing Theory



Limit queue lengths to control response times

3. Parallel => Contention & Coherence

Universal Scalability Law



Shared <u>mutable</u> state is the crystal meth of concurrent systems

Break work into batches and pipelines with no contention

Are you a Hipster or a Geek?

Learn to Measure & & Apply Science

"Synchronous RPC is the crack cocaine of distributed programming"

- @mjpt777

Resilient

$re{\cdot}sil{\cdot}ient{\,}\mathit{adjective} \setminus ri{\cdot}'zil{\cdot}yant \setminus$

- : able to become strong, healthy, or successful again after <u>something bad</u> <u>happens</u>
- : able to return to an original shape after being pulled, stretched, pressed, bent, etc.



Bad things that happen

"Broken"

- Computers
 - Memory
 - Disks
- Networks
 - Routers
 - Cables

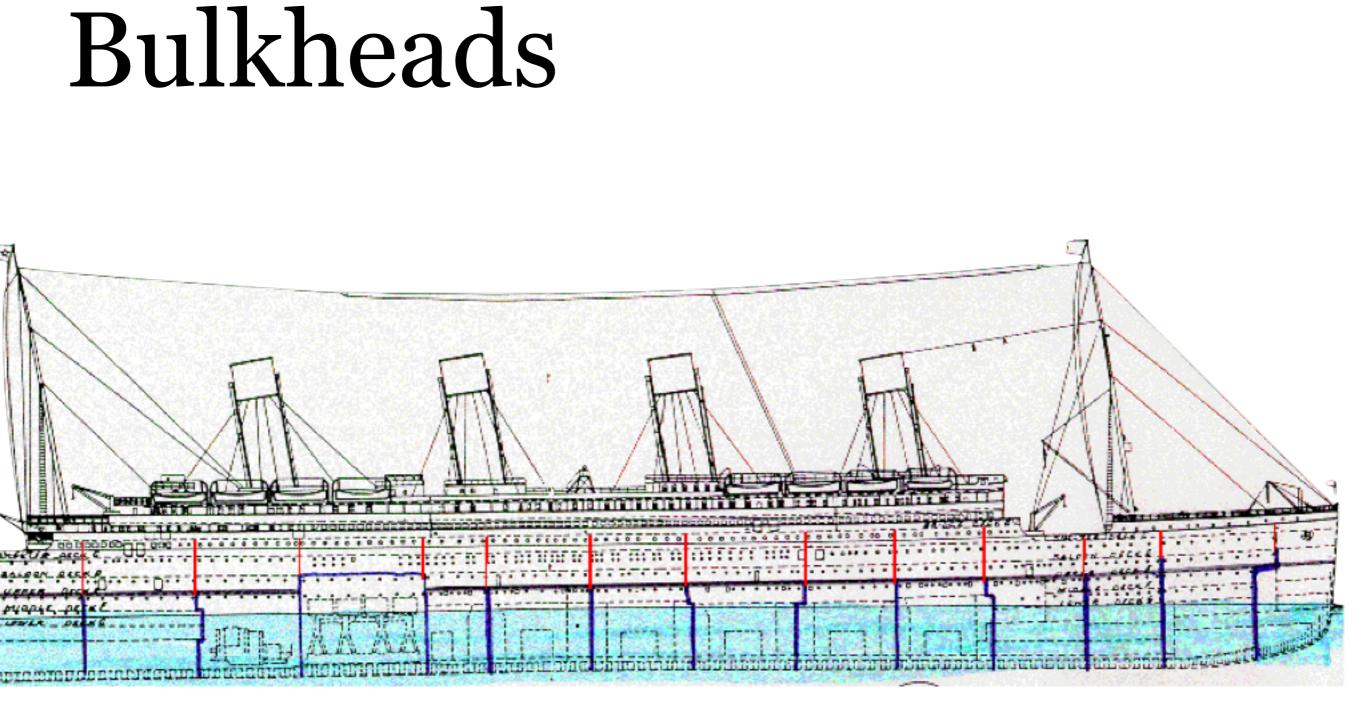
"Stretched"

- Memory
- Compute
- I/O Load
- Storage capacity
- Congestion

"Unforeseen"

- Input Validation
- Configuration
- Inconsistency
- Hackers
- Just plain BUGS

"Anything that can possibly go wrong, eventually does."



In essence: contain faults

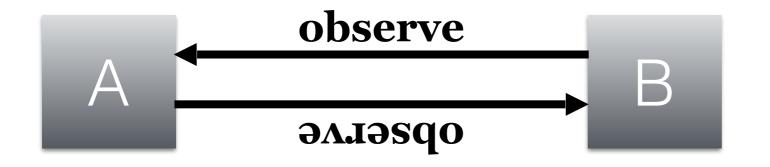
The 3 rules of resilience

1. Isolate,

2. Isolate, and

3. Isolate.

"You need at least two [computers] to make a reliable system"



Joe Armstrong

Joe's version of Titanic

THE UNSINKABLE 1



THE UNSINKABLE 2

The 3 rules of resilience

1. Isolate,

2. Isolate, and

3. Make faults observable.

Units of Isolation

- 1. Data Center
- 2. Rack / Cluster
- 3. Machine
- 4. Operating System Process
- 5. Software Component

Most software faults are transient

When *Microsoft Word* hangs, you restart it, and move on with life.

... this is where the Titanic analogy ends.

The 3 rules of resilience

1. Isolate,

2. Make faults observable,

3. Restart

Units of Isolation

- 1. Data Center
- 2. Rack / Cluster
- 3. Machine
- 4. Operating System Process
- 5. Software Component

Actors: Isolated Components

- 1. Encapsulated
- 2. Faults are handled *outside* by another actor
- Patterns for fault handlers are called Supervisors

Toolbox

- Heartbeats / alive monitors
- Transactions
- Append-only file formats
- Actors / Micro-processes
- Component-local resources
- Supervisors (Erlang, Akka)
- Circuit Breaker Patterns
- and many more ...



... because you know it's ISOLATED





elas.tic adjective /i-'las-tik/

: capable of ready change or easy expansion or contraction

: able to be changed

Source: http://www.merriam-webster.com/

Outline

- 1. Scaling
- 2. Elastic
- 3. Profit!



Why do we need to **be Elastic?**

The rules of the game have changed

Apps in the 60s-90s were written for	Apps today are written for
Single machines	Clusters of machines
Single core processors	Multicore processors
Expensive RAM	Cheap RAM
Expensive disk	Cheap disk
Slow networks	Fast networks
Few concurrent users	Lots of concurrent users
Small data sets	Large data sets
Latency in seconds	Latency in milliseconds

g Typesafe

Outline

- 1. Scaling
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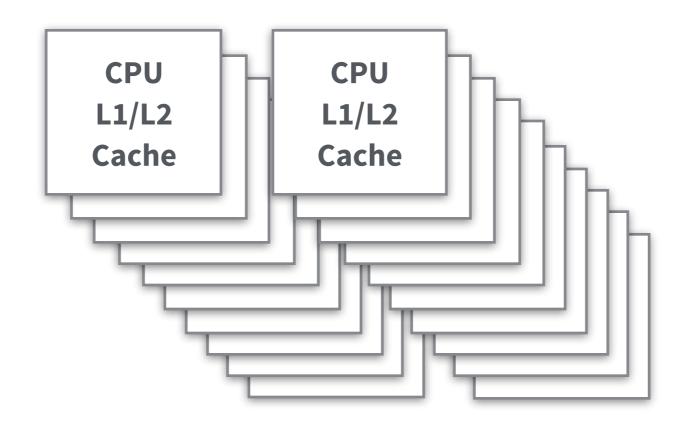


WAIT! What is Scalability?

Scalability vs Performance



Scale OUT





Thus Scaling Up & Out is practically the same thing



Scale DOWN \$cale





don't BLOCK



divide conquer







share Nothing



location TRANSPARENCY



obtain METRICS



Outline

- 1. Scaling
- 2. Elastic
- 3. Profit!



reactive ELASTICITY



predictive ELASTICITY



become ELASTIC

Outline

- 1. Scaling
- 2. Elastic
- 3. Profit!



Message Driven

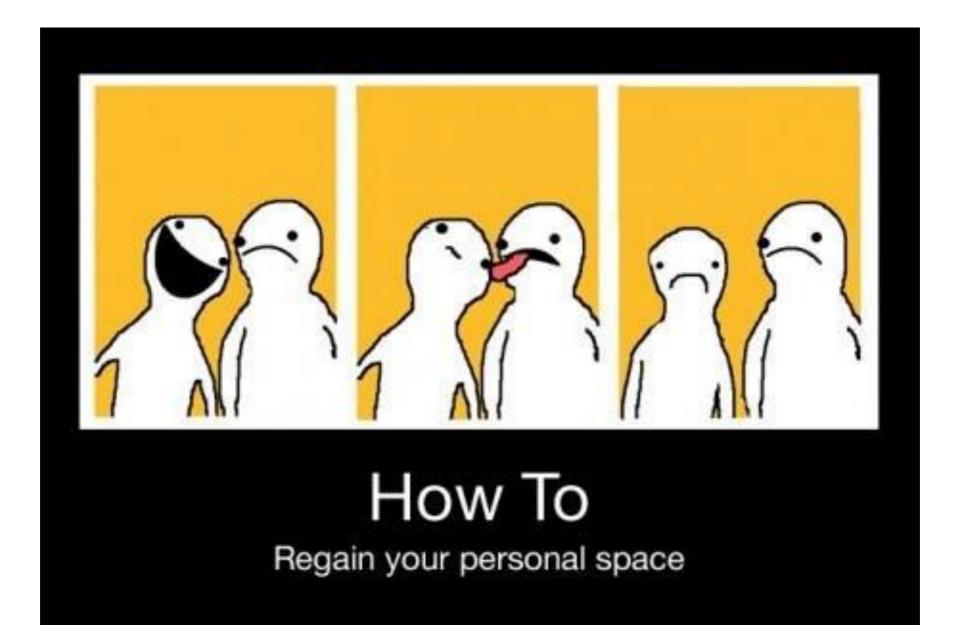
It's not what Message Passing provides.

It's what it makes *harder* or even *impossible*.

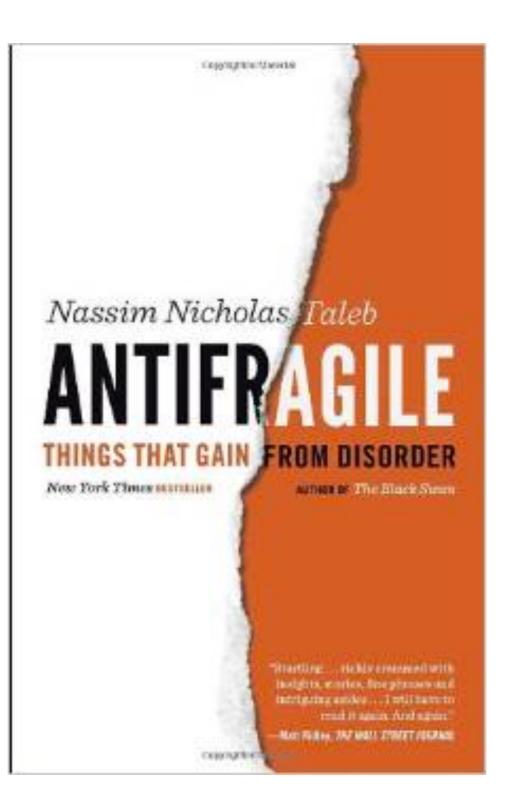
 $pro{\bf \cdot}to{\bf \cdot}col\ {\it noun}\ \ |\ pr\bar{o}{\bf \cdot}t\bar{o}{\bf \cdot}, {\bf \cdot}, k\bar{o}{\bf \cdot}, {\bf \cdot}, k\bar{o}{\bf \cdot}, {\bf \cdot}, k\bar{o}{\bf \cdot$

: a set of conventions governing the <u>treatment</u> and especially the <u>formatting</u> of data in an electronic communications system <network protocols>

: a code prescribing strict adherence to correct etiquette and precedence (as in diplomatic exchange and in the military services) <a breach of *protocol*>



Boundaries are Good!

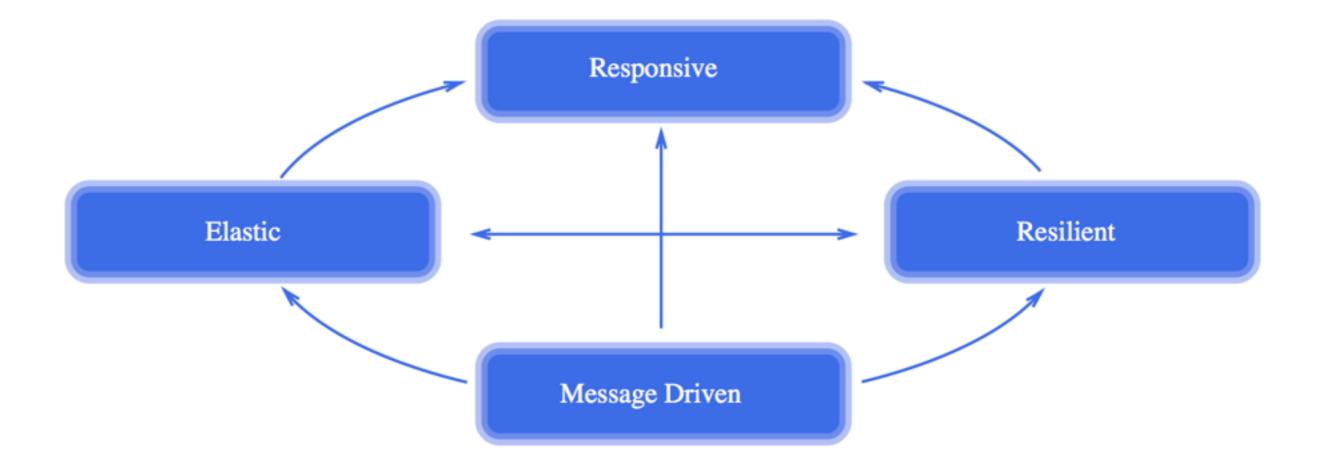


Binary Boundary



Forced Decoupling & Separation of Concerns

Event Ordering Implied Correlation Errors are Messages



Message Driven facilitates other traits





Responsive

Amdahl's Law & USL Decoupling Forces Responsive Design



Boundaries enforce bulkheads

Resilient

Localized Errors

Live Piecemeal Upgrade



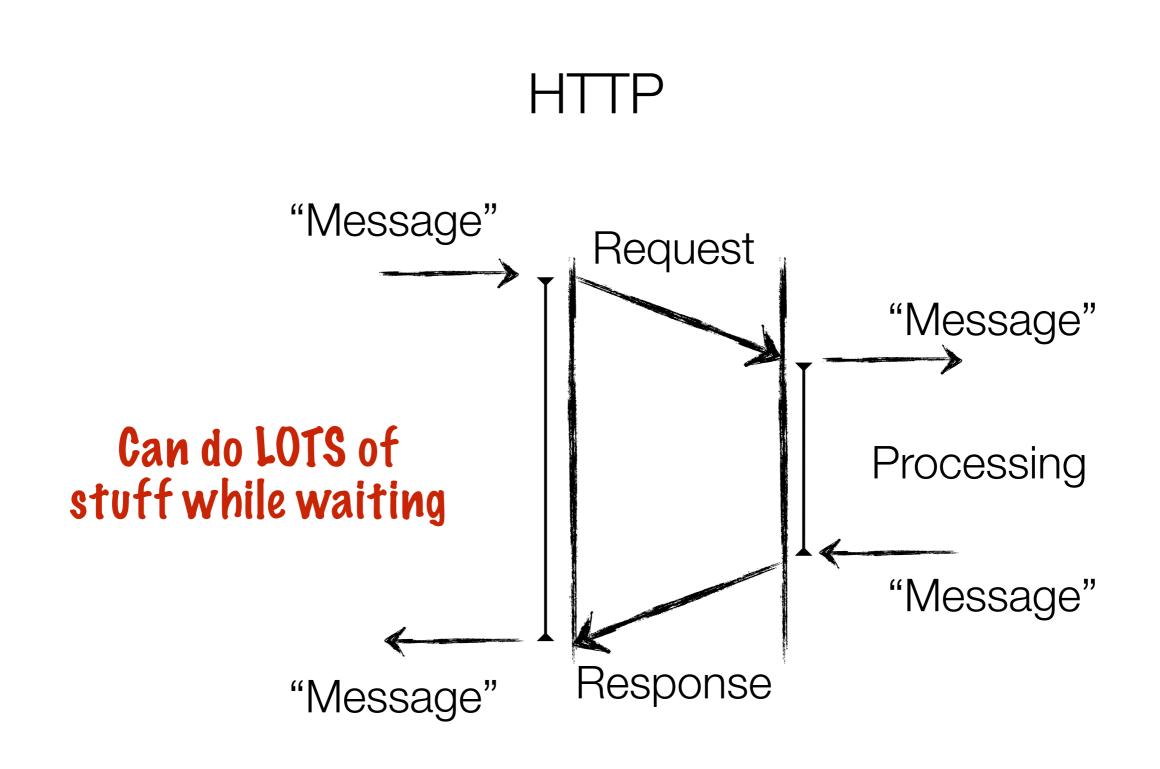


Elastic

Amdahl's Law & USL Spin Up, Down, In, & Out

Even traditional blocking operations can be decoupled

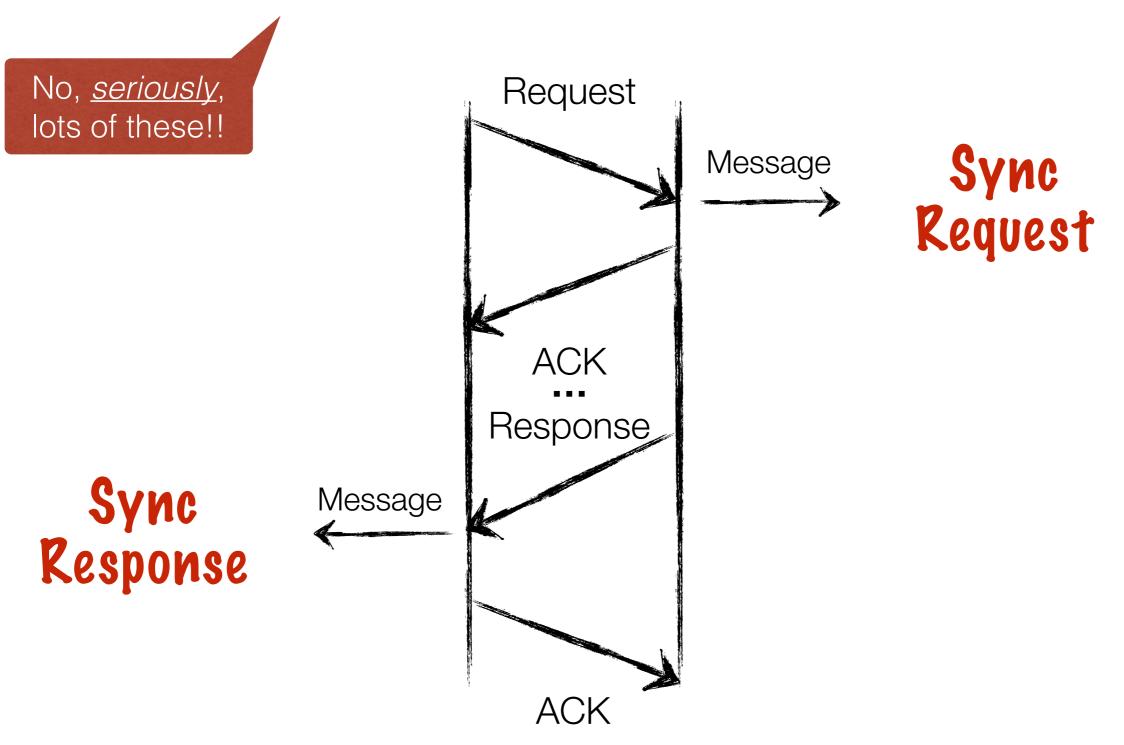
REST is Reactive!



But what about correlating responses with requests?! Don't I need to wait?

Web Services

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_web_service_specifications



But... Async Request/Response... kinda



Errors are Messages

Got an error, so let's send a new error message back...

Mistakes & BCP

TCP RST behavior...

Reactive Streams