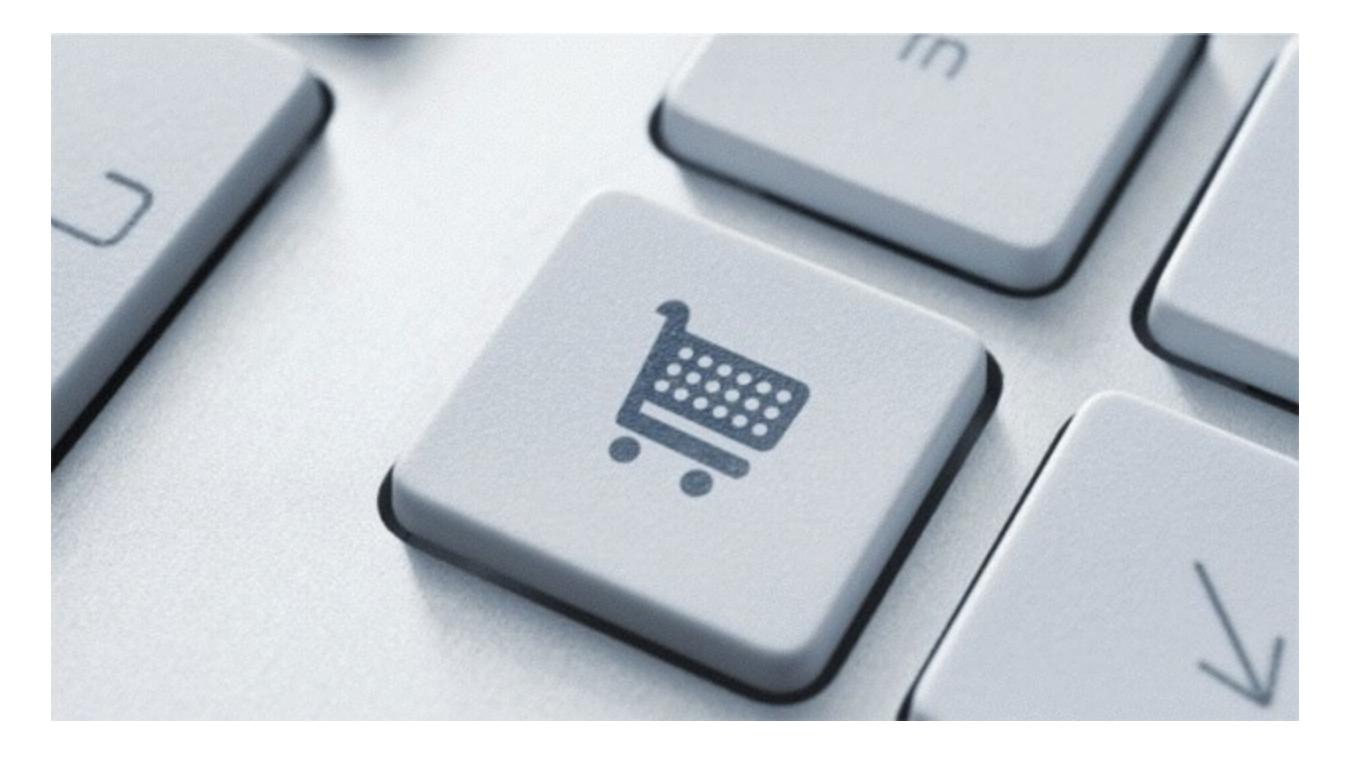
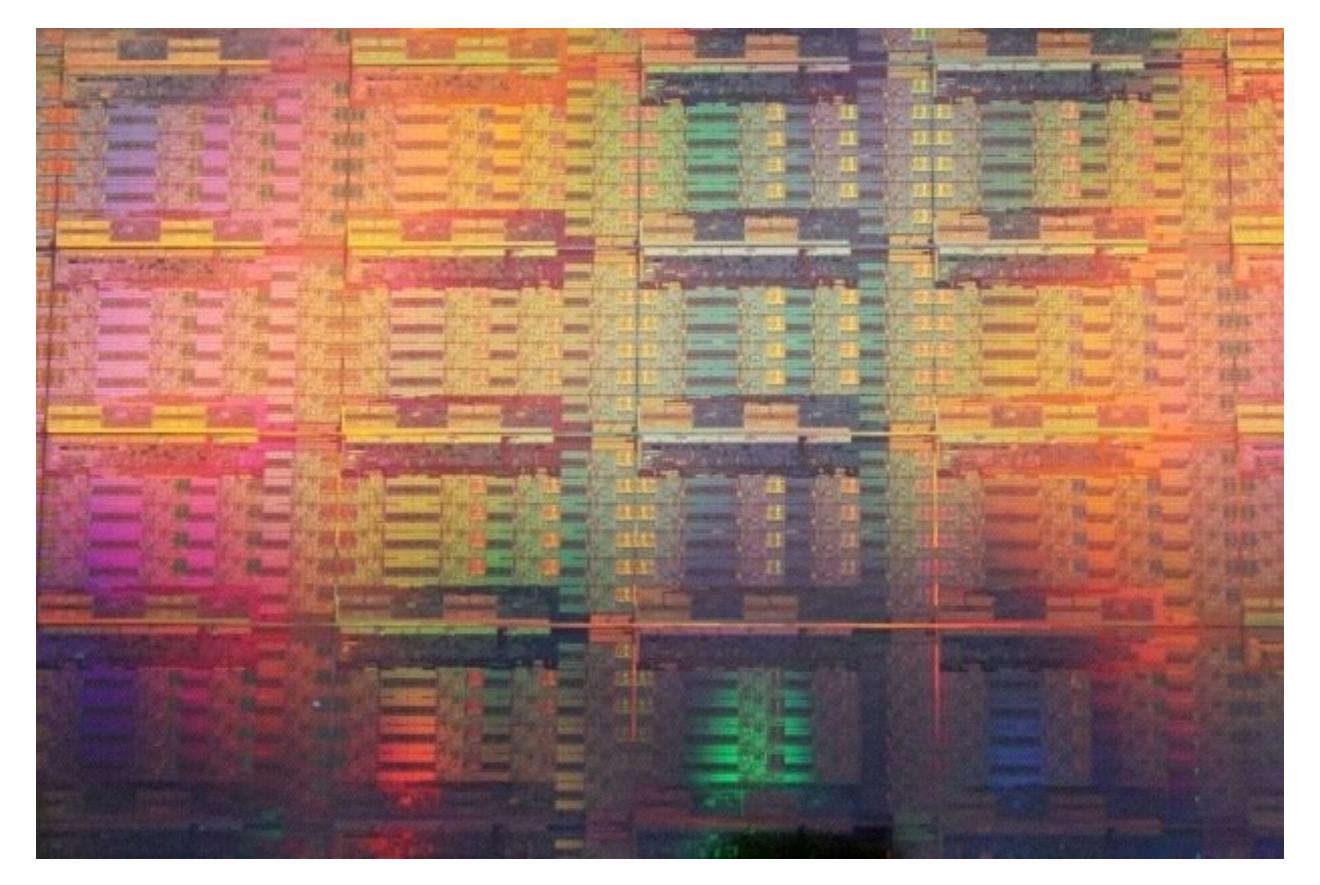
## **Reactive Systems**

## Why now?

#### **Electronic Commerce Era**



#### **Multicore Era**



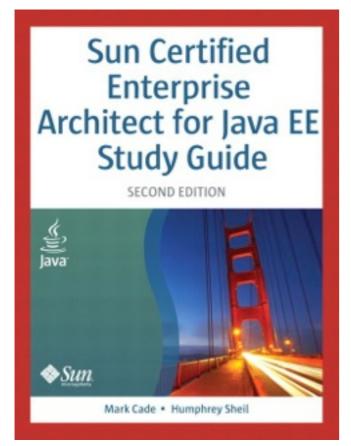
#### **Cloud Era**

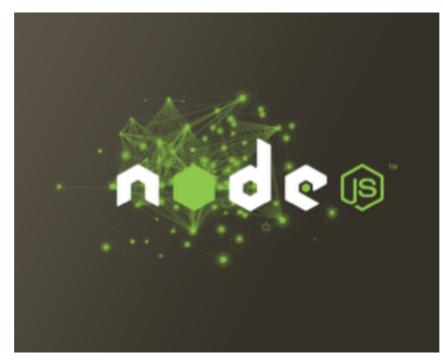


#### **Backlash to the BOFH Era**



#### 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/

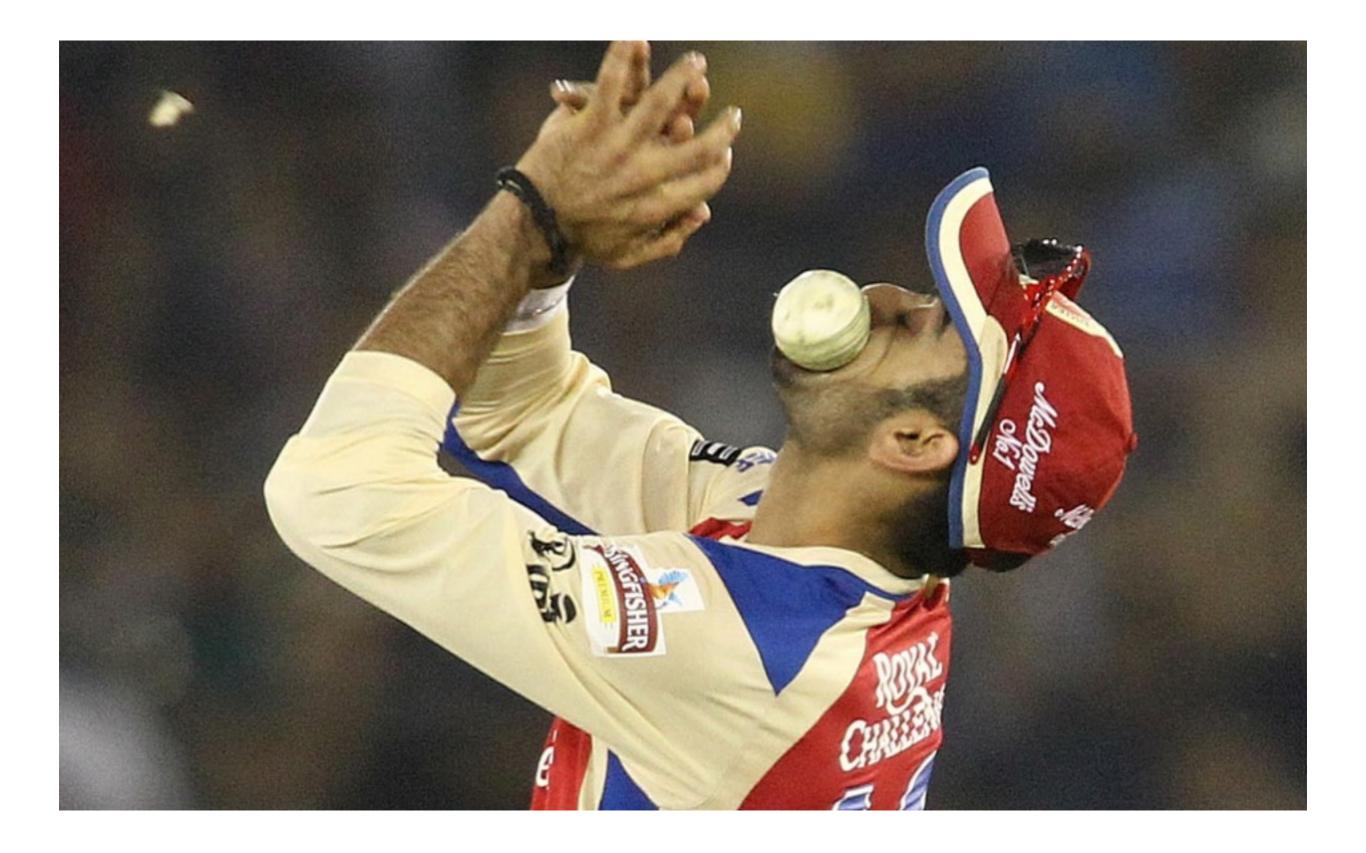


## **re-spons-ive** adjective \ri-'spän(t)-siv\

: 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?

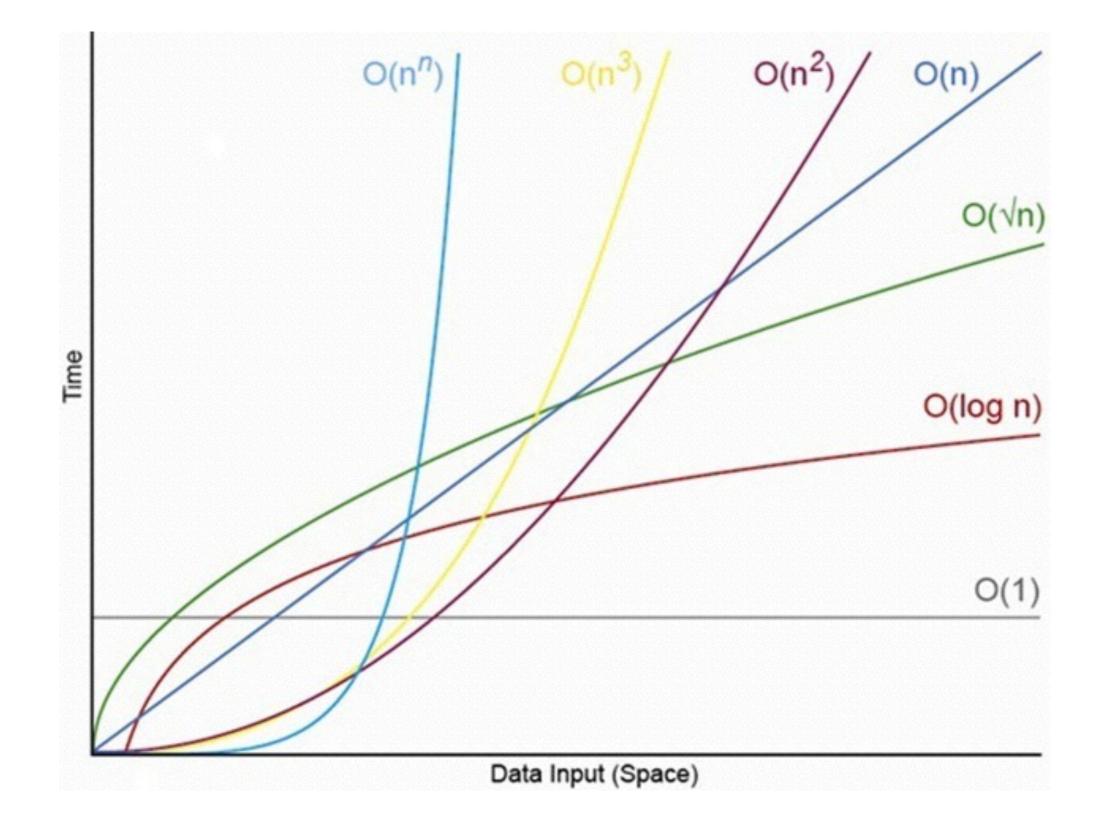
### 1. Be Deterministic

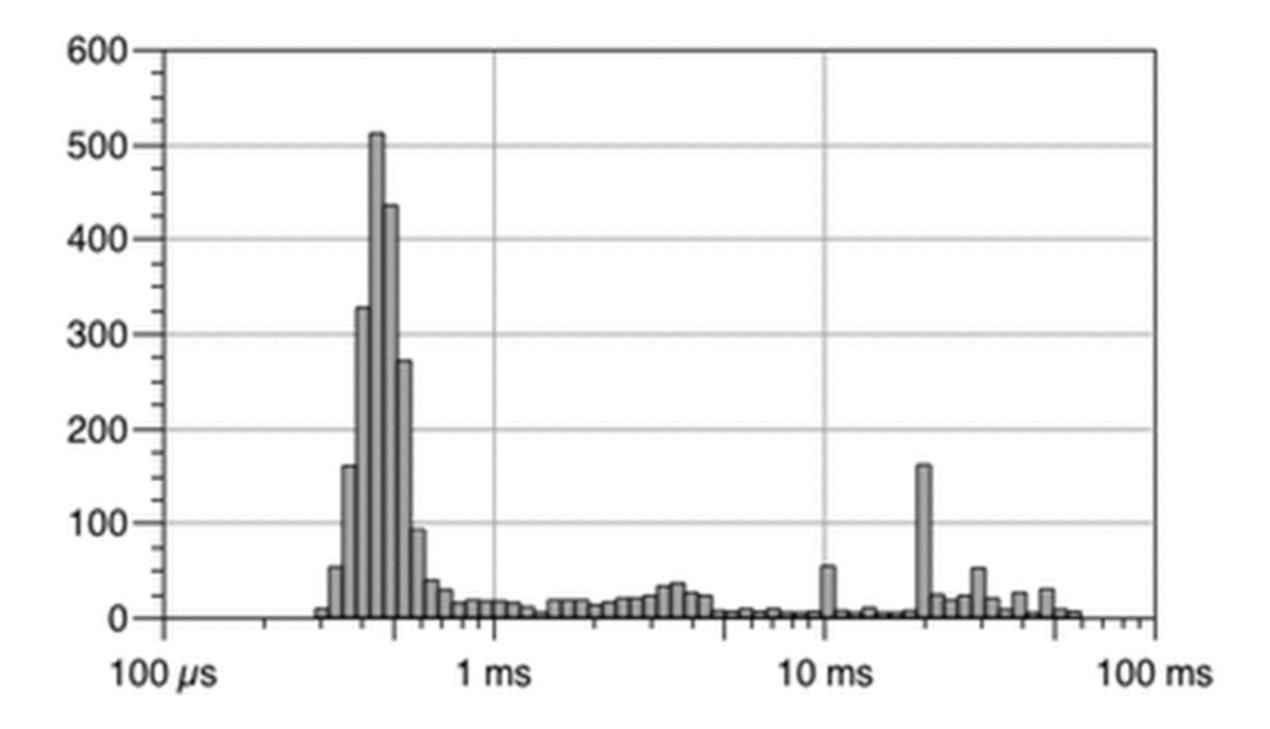
## 2. Offer good Service Times

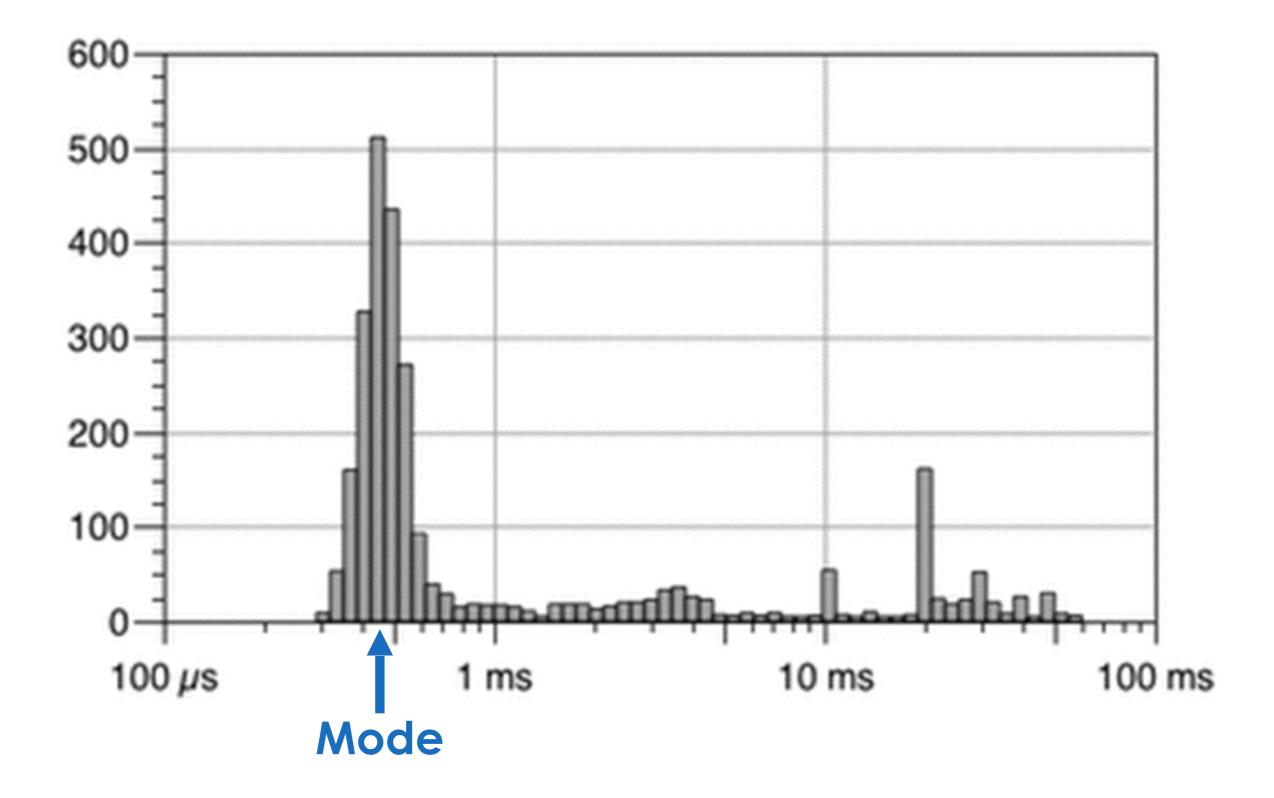
## 3. Go Parallel to divide work

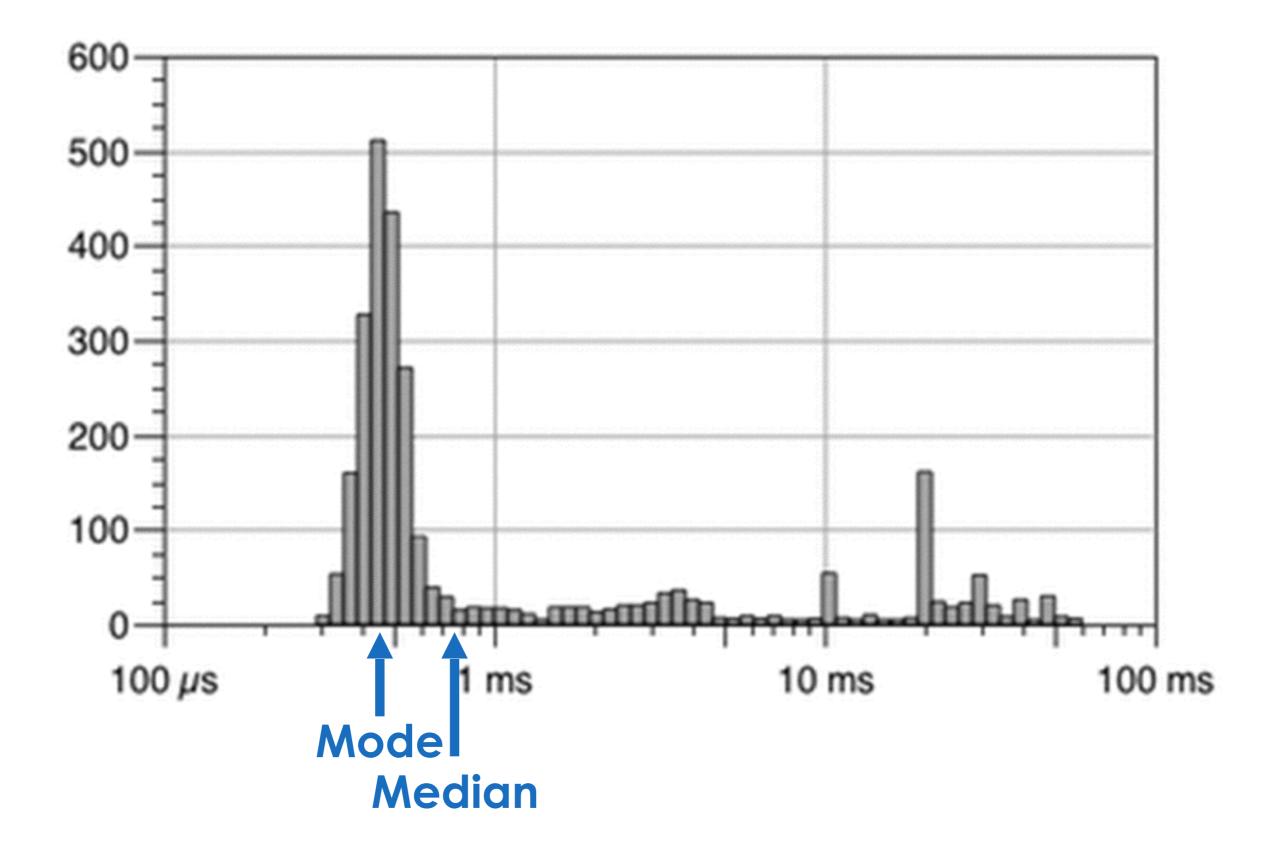
## 1. Deterministic => Order of Algorithms

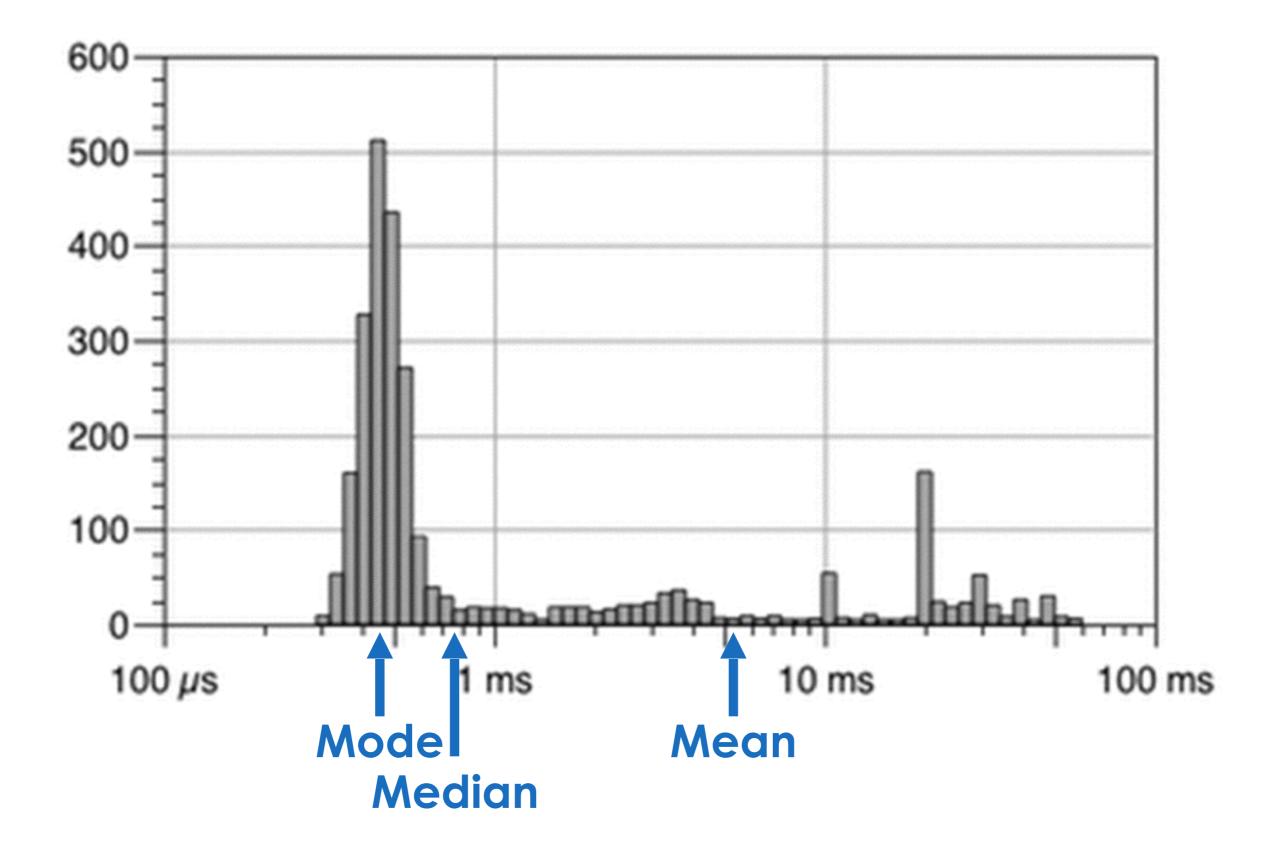
#### **Order of Algorithms**









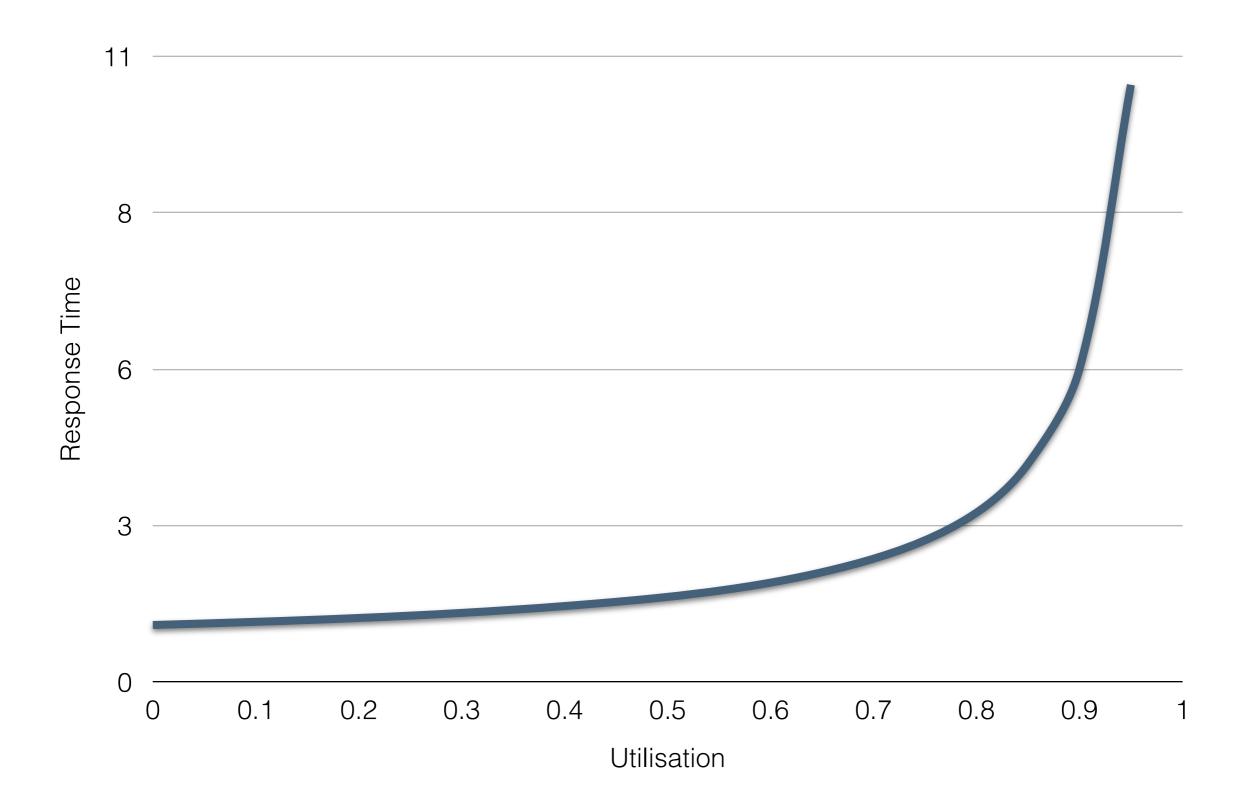


#### Don't be a Resource Hog



## 2. Service Time => Utilisation

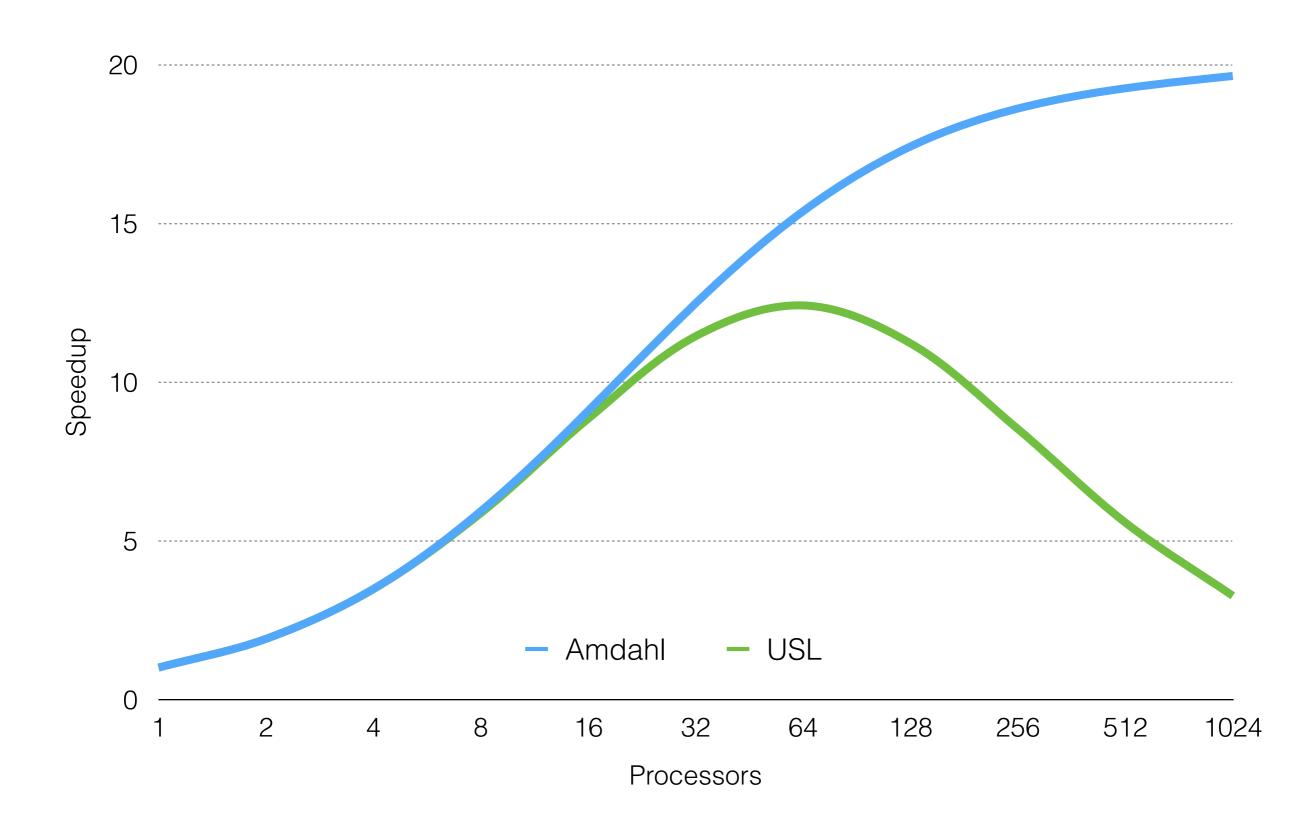
#### **Queuing Theory**



# 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

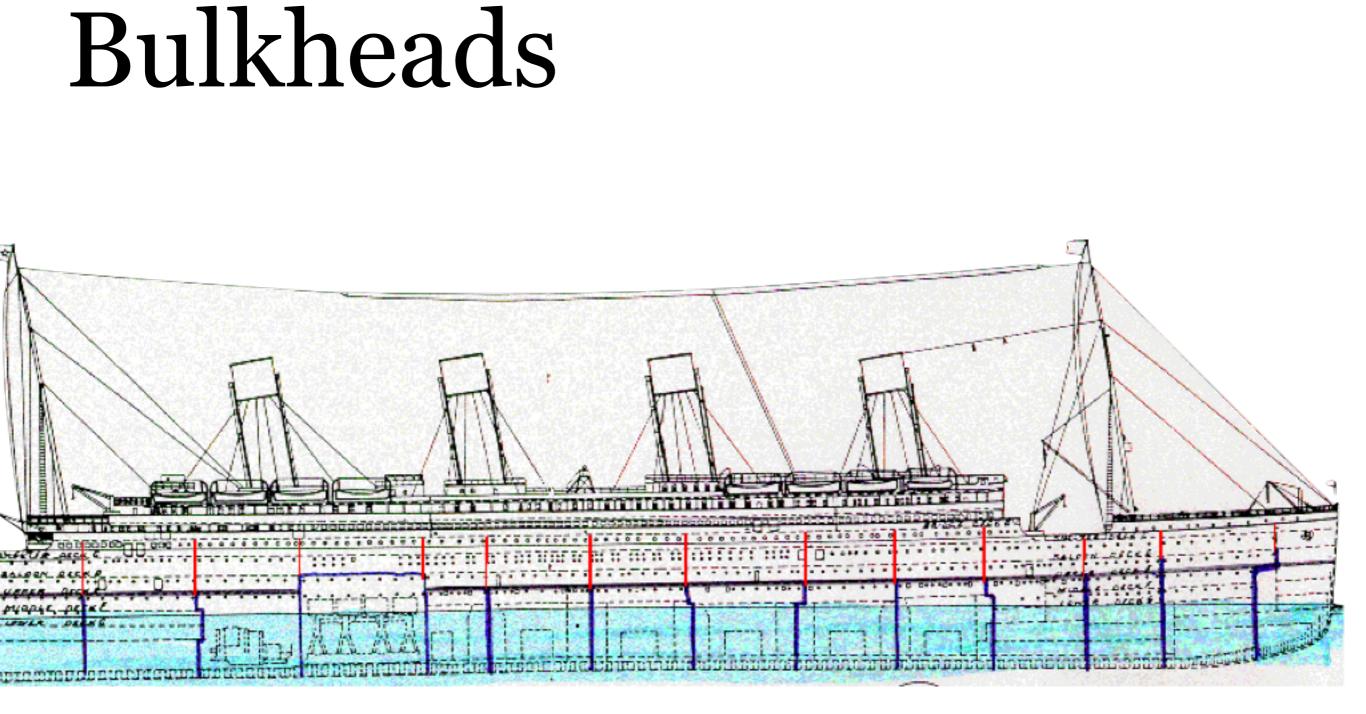
#### "Stretched"

- 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

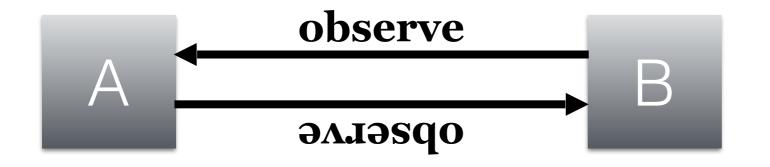
#### The 3 rules of resilience

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
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- 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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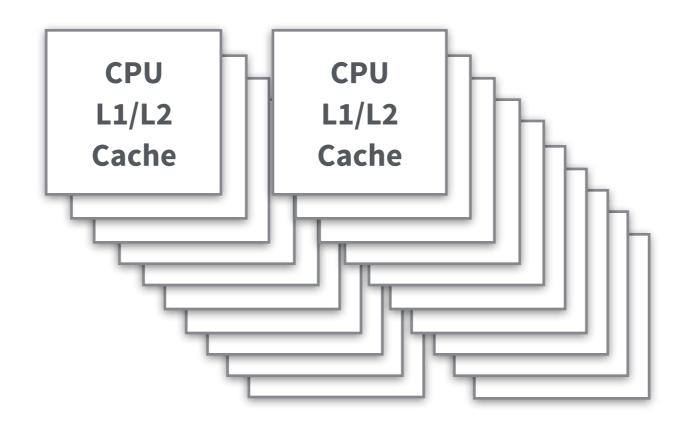


#### WAIT! What is Scalability?

#### 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

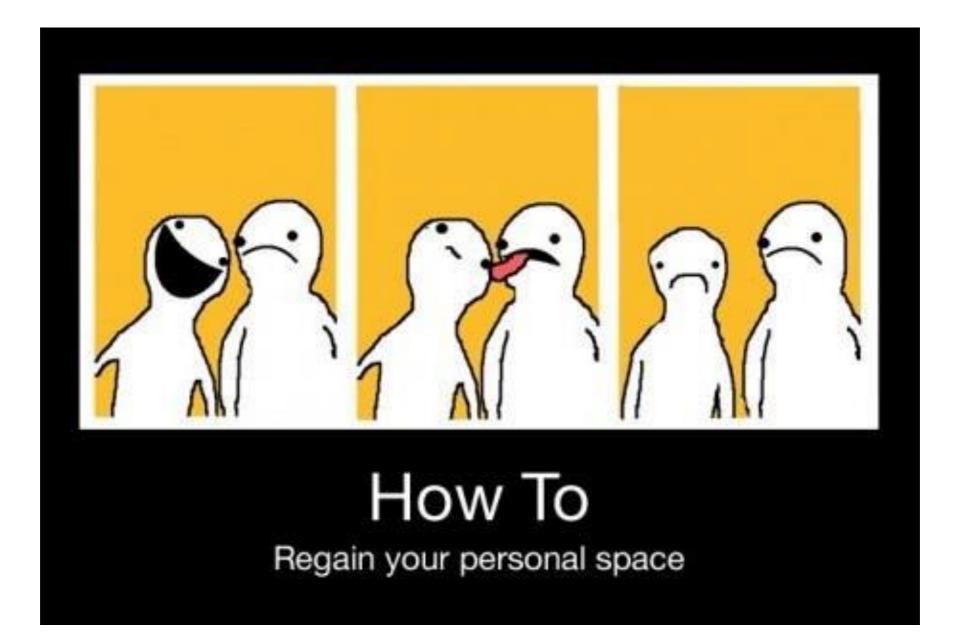
It's not what Message Passing provides.

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

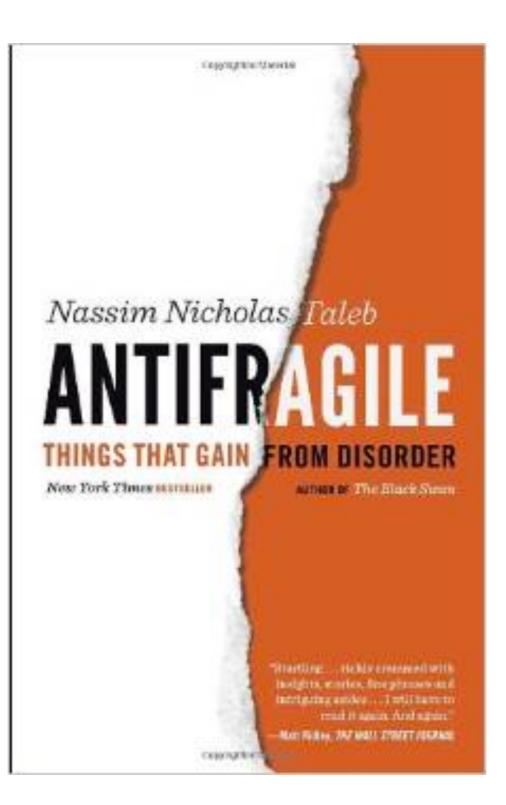
 $pro{\bf \cdot}to{\bf \cdot}col\ {\it noun}\ \ |\ pr\bar{o}{\bf \cdot}t\bar{o}{\bf \cdot}, {\bf \cdot}, k\bar{o}{\bf \cdot}, {\bf \cdot}, k\bar{o}{\bf \cdot}, {\bf \cdot}, k\bar{o}{\bf \cdot$ 

**:** 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!**

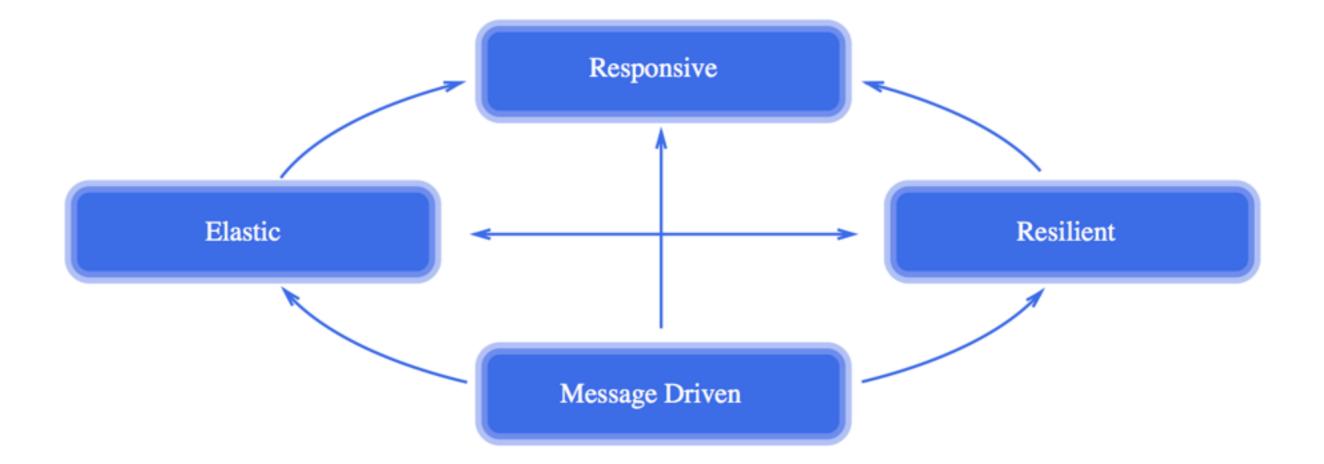


#### Binary Boundary



## *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



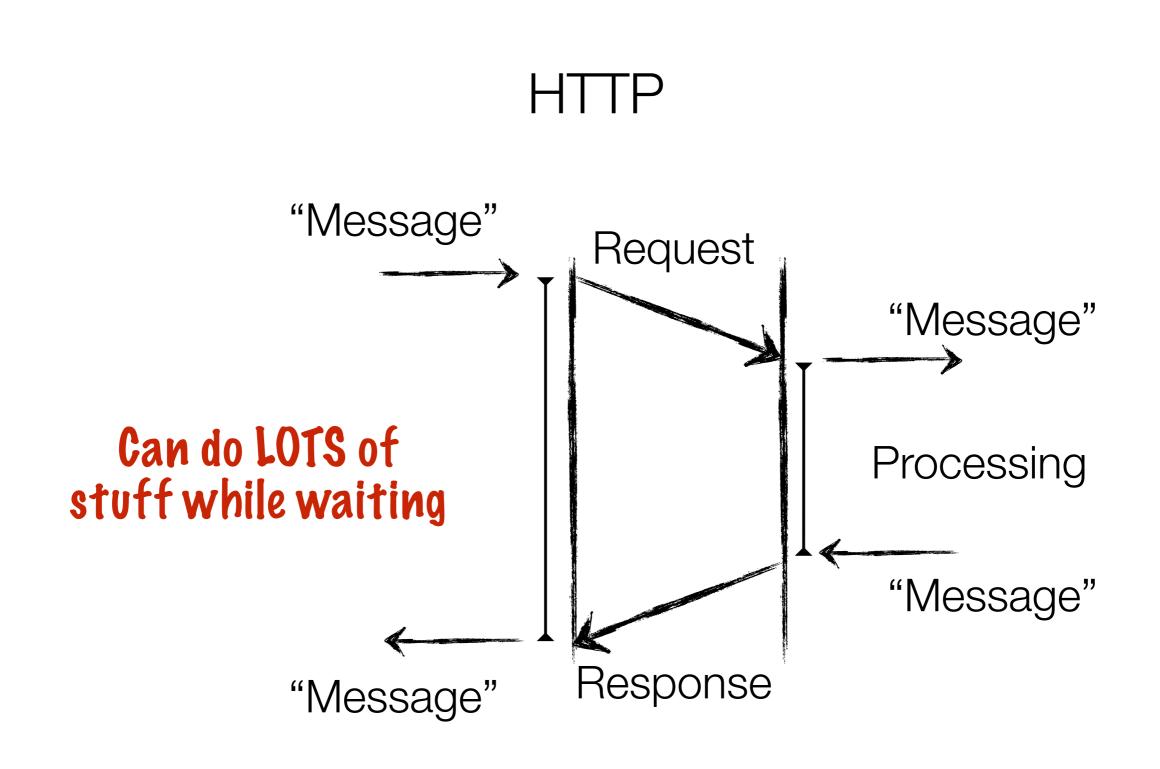


#### Elastic

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

## Even traditional blocking operations can be decoupled

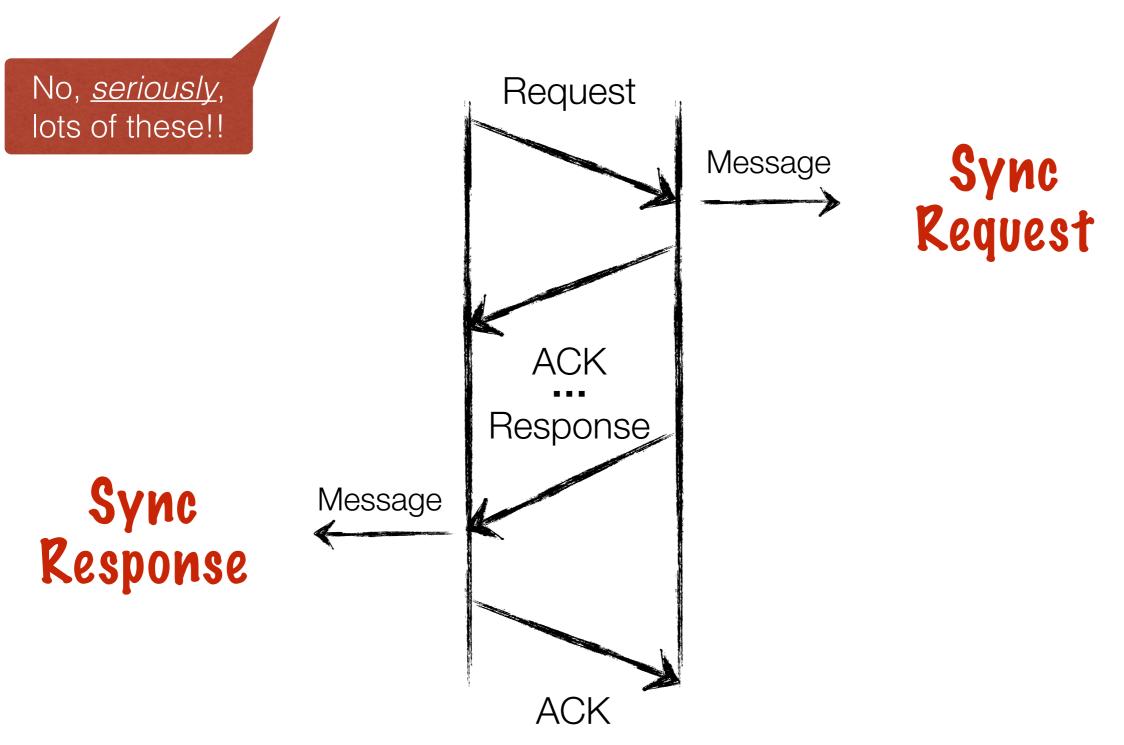
### REST is Reactive!



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**