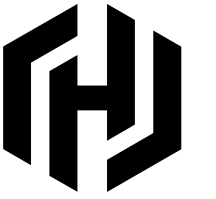




Nick Ethier

Nomad & Lessons Learned Building Large Distributed Systems in Go

Agenda

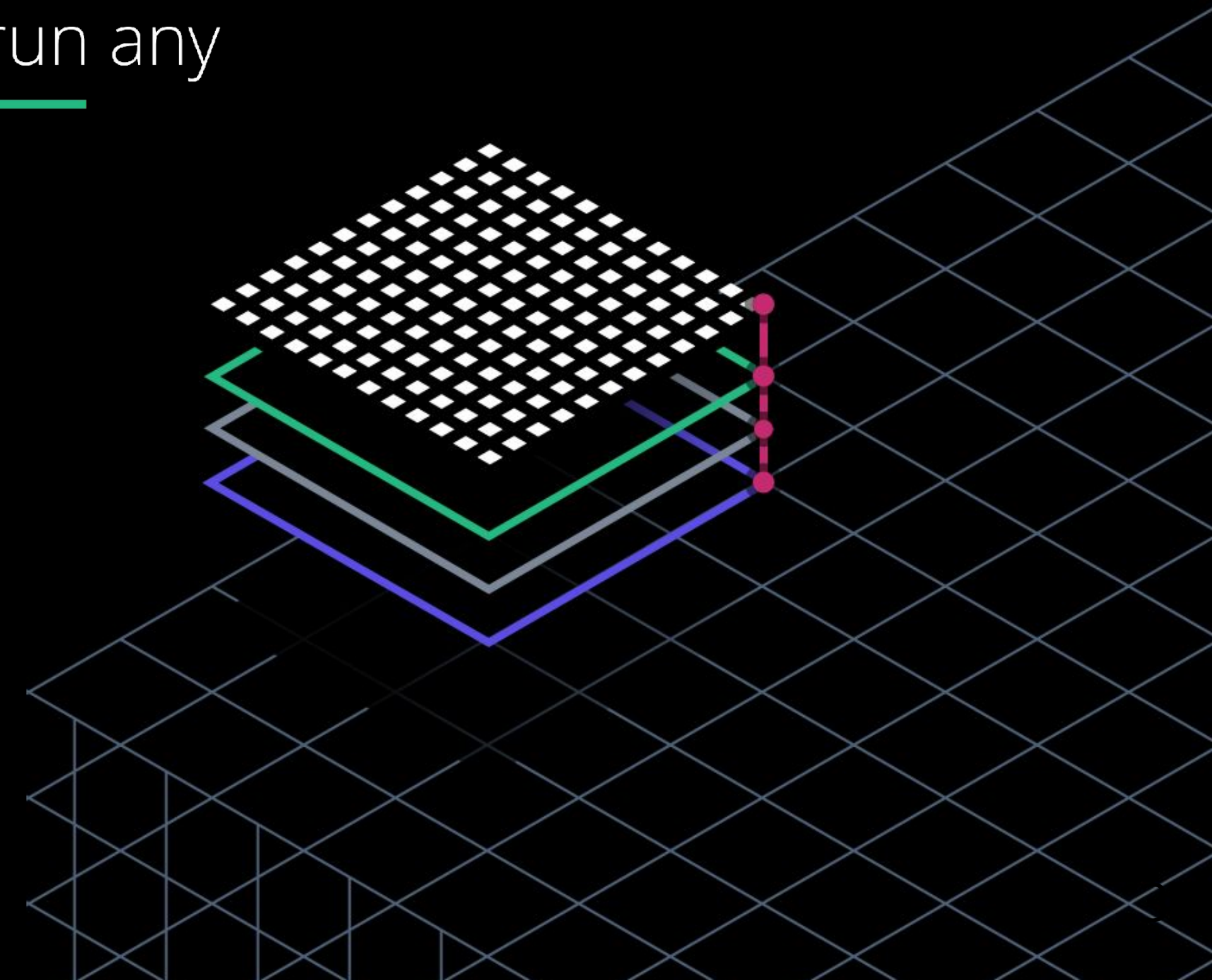


- HashiCorp Intro (5 min)
- What is Nomad? (15 min)
- Lessons Learned (20 min)



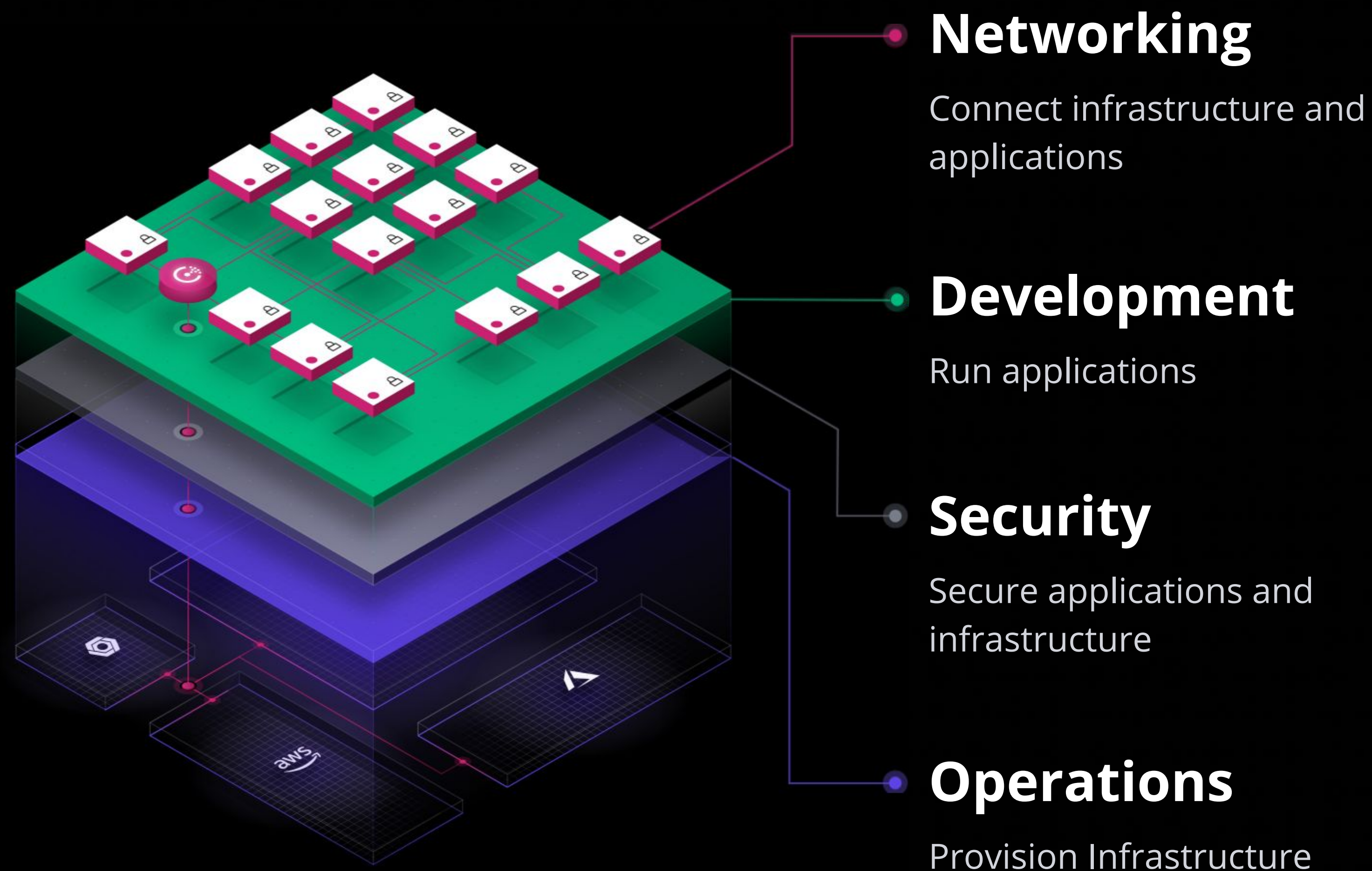
Cloud Infrastructure Automation

Consistent workflows to provision, secure, connect, and run any infrastructure for any application.





The 4 essential elements of dynamic infrastructure





Provision

Write, Plan and Create
Infrastructure as Code



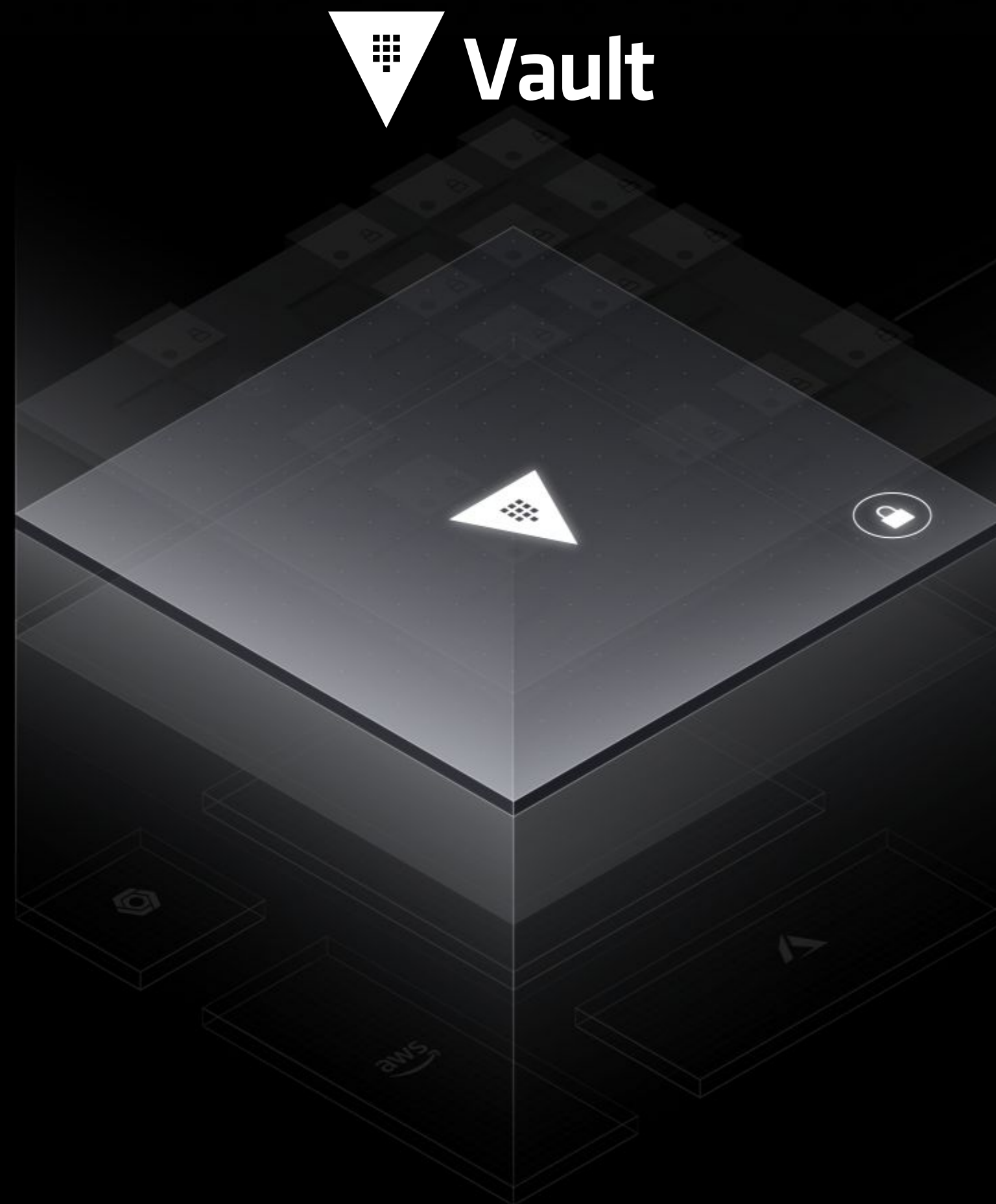
• Operations

Provision Infrastructure



Secure

Store and Control
Access to Secrets



Security

Secure applications and
infrastructure



Run

Easily Deploy
Applications at Any
Scale



• Development

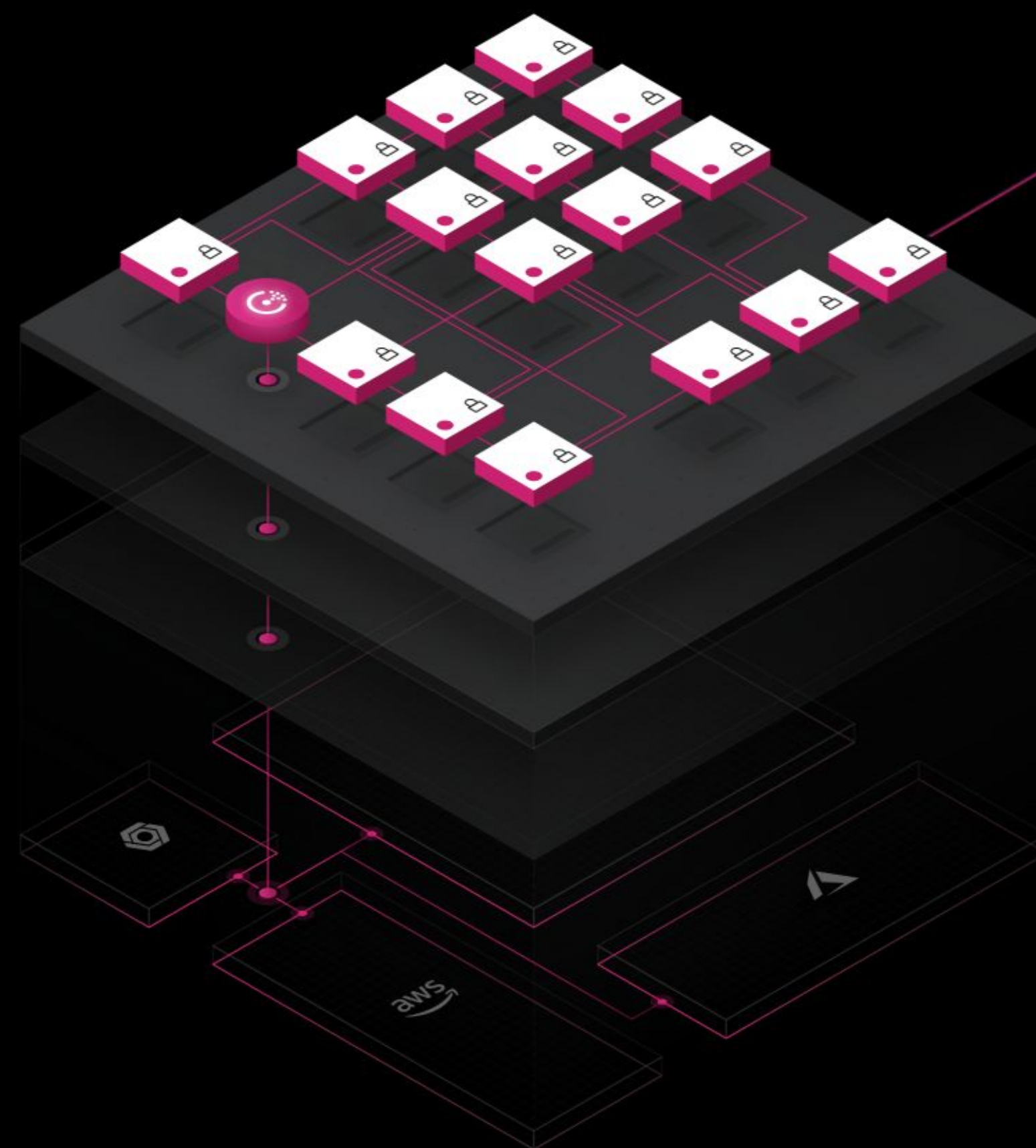
Run Applications

 **Nomad**



Connect

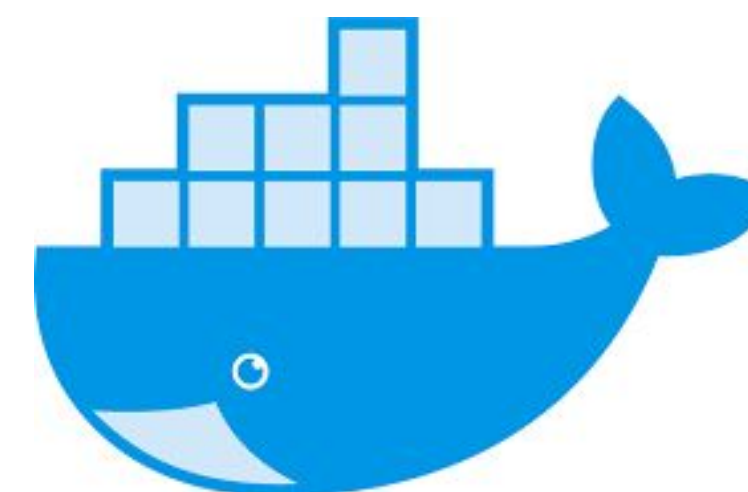
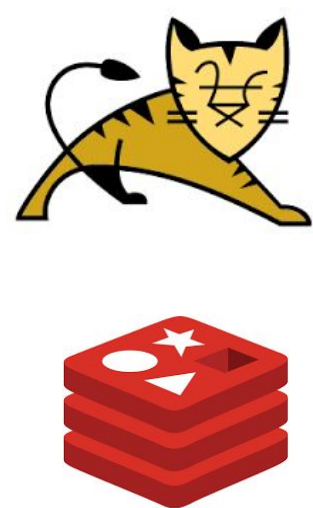
Service Mesh Made
Easy



Networking

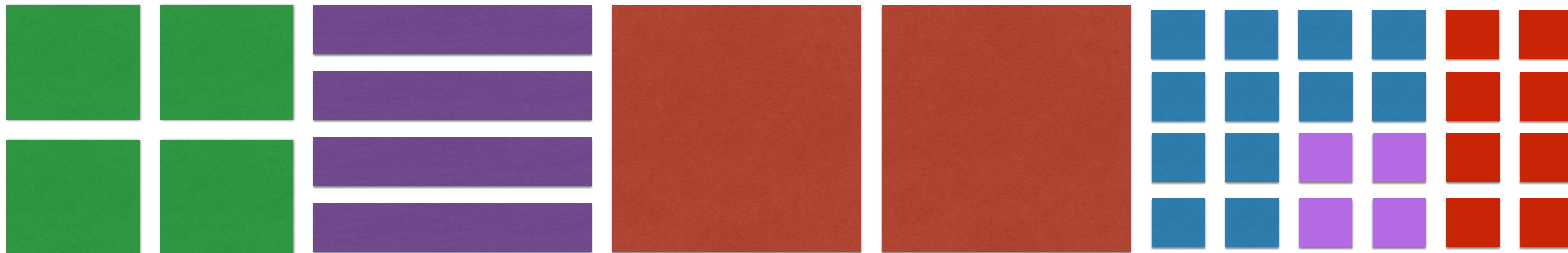
Connect Infrastructure and
Applications





Jobs

Nodes



Scheduler: Map Work to Resources

Jobs and Nodes



Placements





Schedulers

- Service
 - Long running tasks
 - Tasks should be restarted if die
- Batch
 - Short term tasks
 - Tasks typically run until completion
 - Supports cron style scheduling
- System
 - Much like service scheduler
 - One placement for every client node



Job File

redis.nomad

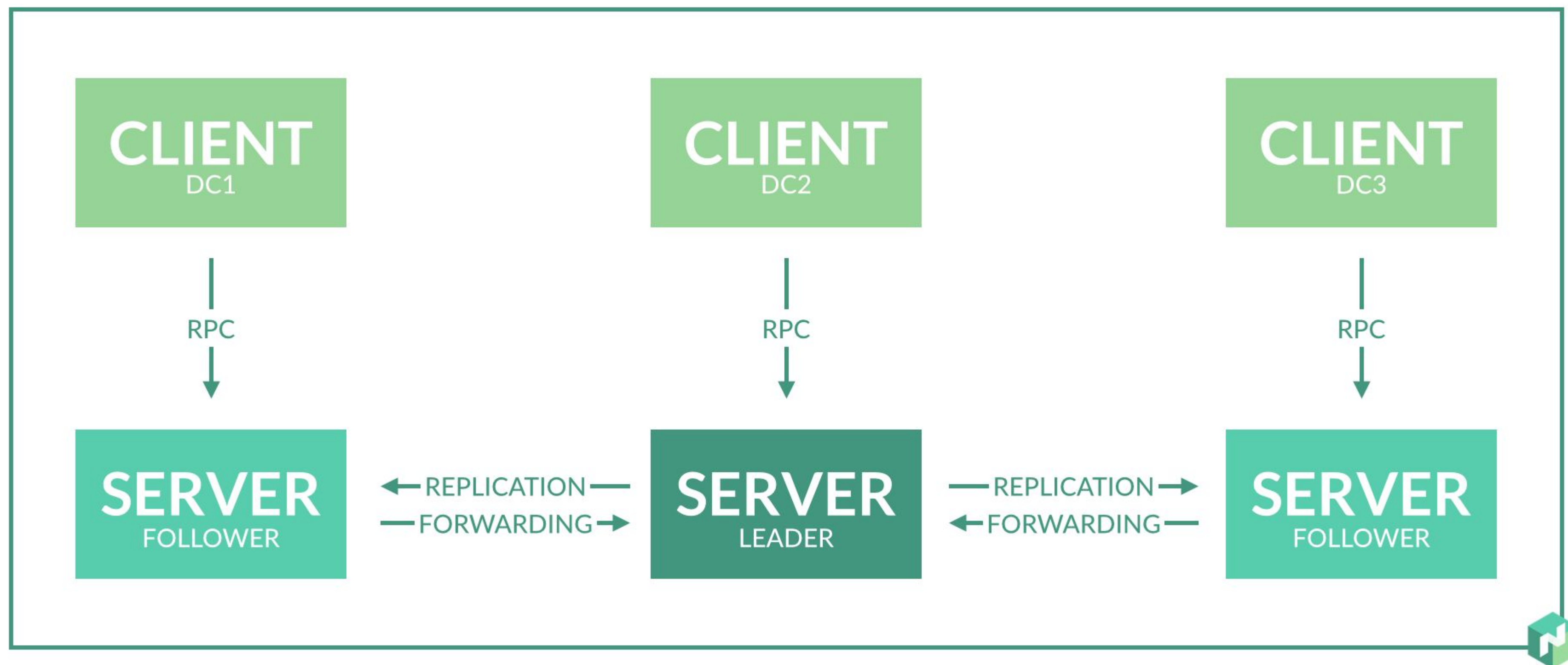
```
job "cache" {  
  datacenters = ["dc1"]  
  group "cache" {  
    task "redis" {  
      driver = "docker"  
  
      config {  
        image = "redis:3.2"  
        port_map {  
          db = 6379  
        }  
      }  
  
      resources {  
        cpu    = 500  
        memory = 256  
        network {  
          port "db" {}  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```



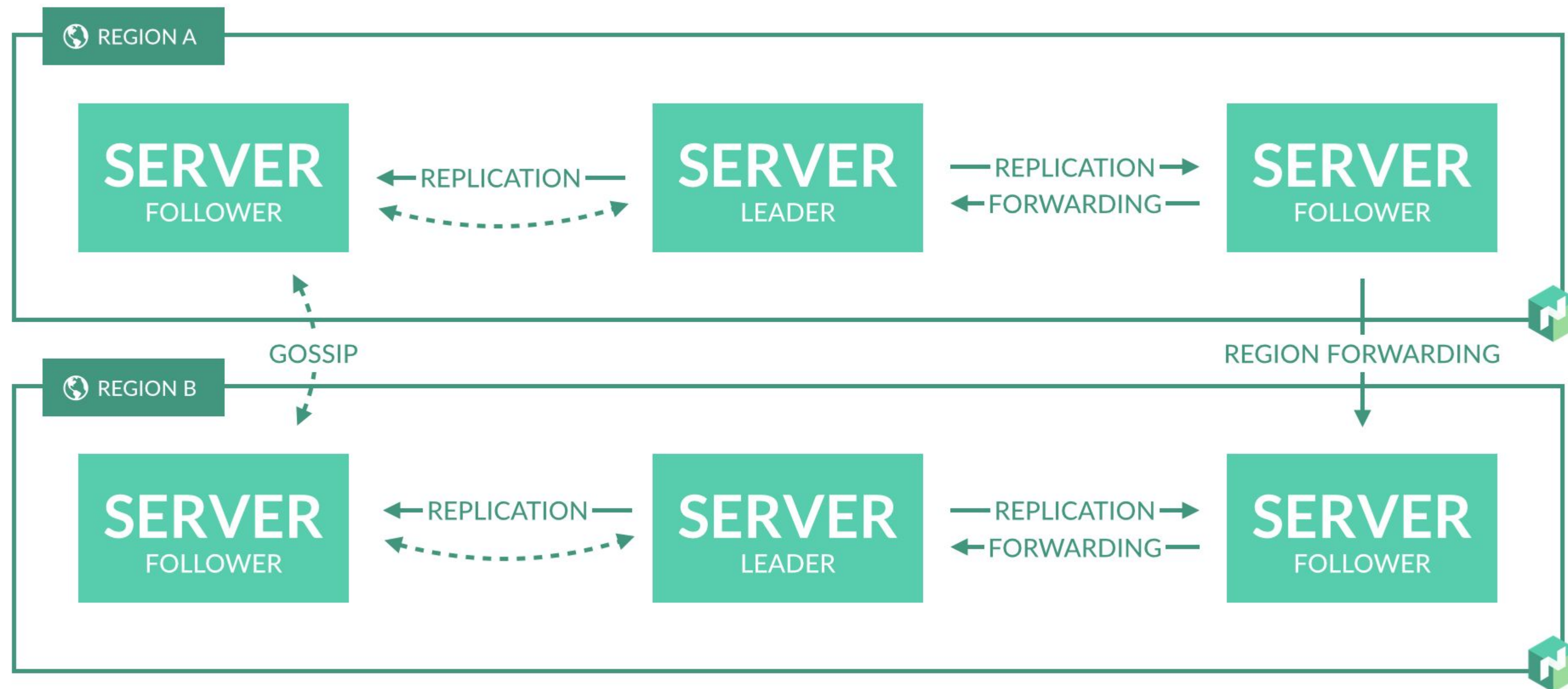

Nomad Core Tenants

- Workflows not Technologies
 - Containerized and Legacy Applications
 - Pluggable Drivers
- Easy to Use
 - No external state store
 - Single Binary
- Scalable and Performant
 - 10,000+ Node Deployments
 - Schedule 5,500 Placements a Second (1M/18.1s)

Architecture



Multi-Region



Public Users



PANDORA[®]



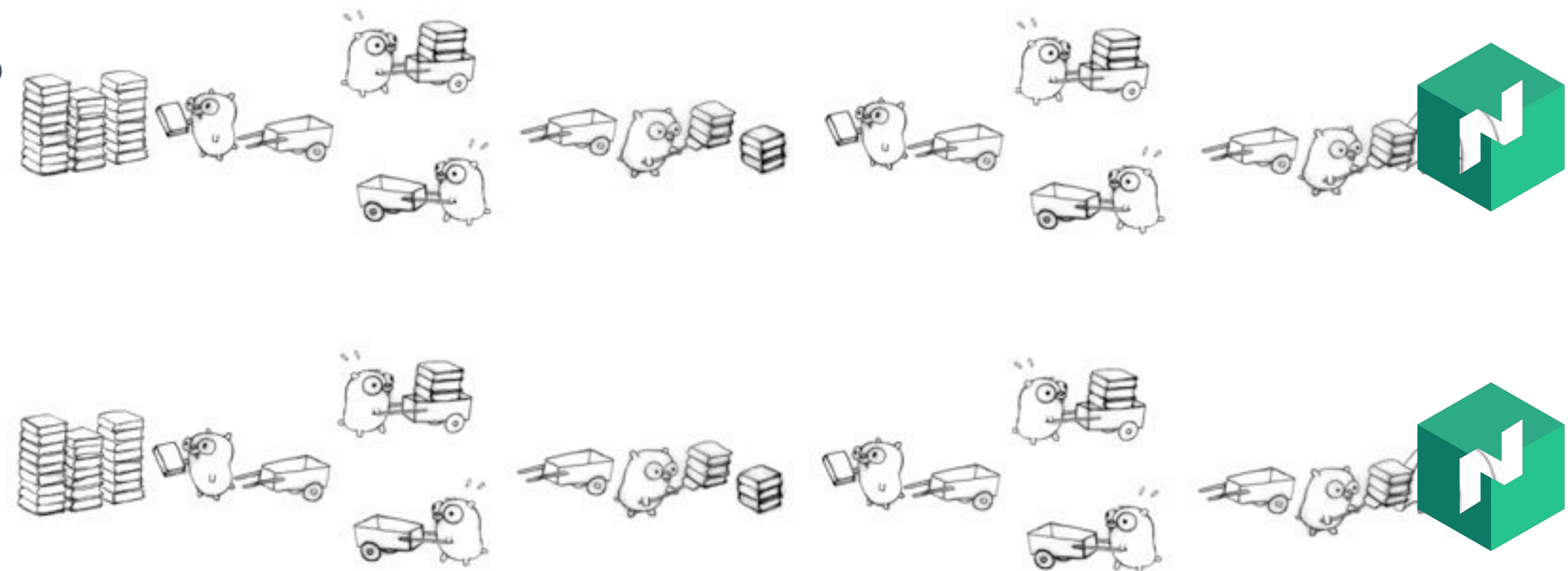
jet



Demo Time

Nomad and Golang

- Many thousands/tens of thousands of goroutines
- Coordinated startup/shutdown of many concurrent components
- Retry all the things!
- Build and test all the platforms



Goroutines

- Like a thread but very cheap
- Executes in the same address space as caller
- Can leak!!
- Mapped to OS threads but don't block them

```
foo() // blocks until foo completes  
  
go foo()  
bar() // foo starts but doesn't block
```


Gotchas: Goroutine

```
func main() {
    books := []string{
        "The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers",
        "Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix",
        "Twilight",
    }
    for _, book := range books {
        go func() {
            openBook(book)
            readBook(book)
        }()
    }
}

func openBook(book string) {
    fmt.Println("Opening: " + book)
}

func readBook(book string) {
    fmt.Println("Reading: " + book)
}
```

Gotchas: Goroutine

```
func TestMyFunc(t *testing.T) {
    cases := []struct{
        input string
        output string
    }{
        {"foo", "bar"},
        {"abc", "xyz"},
    }

    for i, c := range cases {
        t.Run(fmt.Sprintf("Case-%d", i), func(t *testing.T) {
            if c.output != MyFunc(c.input) {
                t.Fail("expected output did not match")
            }
        })
    }
}
```


Channels

- Used to communicate between channels
- Sending and receiving on a channel blocks
- Can be buffered
- Can leak, make sure you close your channels!!!

```
ch := make(chan string)

go func() {
    ch <- "Hello from a goroutine"
    close(ch)
}()

fmt.Println(<-ch)
```

Select

- Like a switch statement for channels
- All cases are evaluated until one unblocks

```
ch1 := make(chan string)
ch2 := make(chan string)
go worker(ch1)
go worker(ch2)

select {
case s := <-ch1:
    fmt.Println("ch1: " + s)
case s := <-ch2:
    fmt.Println("ch2: " + s)
}
```


Gotchas: Select

```
func worker(stopCh chan struct{}, queue chan *Work) {  
    for {  
        select {  
        case w := <-queue:  
            // Do work  
        case <-stopCh:  
            return  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Gotchas: Select

```
func worker(stopCh chan struct{}, queue chan *Work) {
    for {
        select {
            case w, ok := <-queue:
                if !ok {
                    return
                }
                // Do work
            case <-stopCh:
                return
        }
    }
}
```


Using a channel to signal

```
func watchChanges(signalCh <-chan struct{}) {
    timer := time.NewTimer(0)
    for {
        select {
        case <-timer.C: {
            updateServer()
            timer.Reset(time.Second * 30)
        case <-signalCh:
            updateServer()
        }
    }
}
```

```
func runWorker(shutdown <-chan struct{}) {
    for {
        select {
        case <-shutdown: {
            return
        case job <-nextJob():
            // do work
        }
    }
}

func main() {
    ch := make(chan struct{})
    defer close(ch)
    for i := 0; i<10; i++ {
        runWorker(ch)
    }
    time.Sleep(time.Second * 30)
}
```

Context

- More powerful signaling utility
- Carries deadline, cancelation and other request scoped values

```
func handleRequest(ctx context.Context, req *Request) error {
    doneCh := make(chan struct{})
    go func() {
        defer close(doneCh)
        doExpensiveFunc()
    }

    select {
    case <-time.After(time.Second * 30):
        return fmt.Errorf("timed out")
    case <-ctx.Done():
        return ctx.Err()
    case <-doneCh:
        return nil
    }
}
```


Context

- More powerful signaling utility
- Carries deadline, cancelation and other request scoped values

```
func makeRequest() error {
    ctx, cancel := context.WithCancel(context.Background())
    defer cancel()

    handleRequest(ctx, &Request{})
}

func makeRequest() error {
    ctx, cancel := context.WithTimeout(context.Background(),
        time.Second * 10)
    defer cancel()

    handleRequest(ctx, &Request{})
}
```

WaitGroup

- Waits for a collection of goroutines to finish
- Useful for parallelizing goroutines

```
func (s *Server) Start() {  
    var wg sync.WaitGroup  
  
    startFuncs := []func() {  
        startHTTP  
        startFingerprinter  
        startPluginManager  
    }  
  
    for _, f := range startFuncs {  
        wg.Add(1)  
        fn := f  
        go func() {  
            defer wg.Done()  
            fn()  
        }  
    }  
    wg.Wait()  
    log.Info("start up complete")  
}
```




Thank you

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