# Pushca - lightweight solution for push notifications.

#### What is Pushca

Pushca is stanalone/clustered solution that facilitates fast and reliable async push notifications delivery via long-live web socket connections. It can manage hundreds of active client connections and forward message from http rest request to all targetted clients via dedicated ws channels.

Pushca was created with scalability in mind and you can easily setup a cluster to keep thousands active clients and provide exceptional throughput with relatively humble resources and open horizontal scaling.

The big advantage of Pushca, compare to other ws based solutions, is ability to send notifications via simple http rest endpoint. So client can receive notifications from any system that supports http post requests and no need to establish permanent ws connection for every sender.

#### Websockets

WebSockets are a communication protocol that provides full-duplex, bidirectional communication channels over a single TCP connection. Unlike traditional HTTP requests, where the client sends a request and waits for the server to respond, WebSockets allow both the client and the server to initiate communication independently.

WebSockets are preferable in the following scenarios:

 Real-time Interactivity: WebSockets are designed for real-time, interactive communication. If your application requires instant updates and bidirectional communication between clients and servers, WebSockets are a better choice. Examples include live chats, online gaming, collaborative tools, and live notifications.

- Reduced Latency: WebSockets offer significantly lower latency compared to HTTP/REST, as there's no need to establish a new connection for every request. This makes them ideal for scenarios where quick data exchange is critical.
- Server Push: With WebSockets, the server can push updates to clients without clients needing to request them. This is advantageous for applications that involve sending data updates, such as live data feeds or real-time monitoring.
- Efficient Resource Usage: WebSockets use a single, long-lived connection for communication, reducing the overhead associated with setting up and tearing down connections for each request. This can be more efficient when dealing with frequent updates.
- Continuous Streaming: If your application involves streaming data, such as live video or audio, WebSockets can handle the constant data flow without the need for repeated requests.

#### Pushca under the hood

Pushca is written in java/spring boot 3. For distribution is used native executable binary assembled with GraalVM native image plagin. Docker image is based on ubuntu:rolling.

#### Current limitations and possible extensions

Pushca is a very lightweight solution with exceptional throughput and performance. It is not an enterprise monster like Kafka. Lets list features that currently are not supported but can be added in the future:

- Message delivery acknowledgement.
- Repeat logic for failed deliveries.
- Message storage and message history.
- Security for public http REST endpoints.

Currently all that can be achieved with some intermediate services. For instance to address security you can put Pushca behind some secured API gateway on your production environment.

Also important to remember that all re-connect logic especially in environment with unstable network should be implemented on client side.

# Pushca claster: components and configuration

Effective production setup usually consists of three components:

- 1. Pusher main service that is responsible for managing of web socket (ws) connections and actual sending of notifications.
- 2. Redis(7.0.2 or higer) dynamic storage for clients to pusher mapping, service discovery and internal communication.
- 3. Nginx or Traefik load balancer and reverse proxy.

Standalone setup requires only first one, cluster - all three mentioned above.

#### Pusher

Exposes open port for ws connections and also two http rest endpoints:

- 1. "/open-connection" facilitate a new connection creation;
- 2. "/send-notification" send message to connected client.

One Pusher can support up to 1000 connected clients (depends on service resources: memory, CPU etc.)

All configuration can be done via system variables and config file.

#### Minimal configuration for setup with one pusher.

All parameters documented in the following format: <env variable>/<config file property>/<+ required, - optional>/<default value>. Env variables override values from config file.

#### Config file example application.yaml

```
management:
  endpoint.health.show-details: always
endpoints.web.exposure:
    include: '*'
    exclude: 'shutdown'

pushca:
  coordinator:
    secret-key:
MzdlNGEyMmUyYmM4MZTBlMDUxYTNjNDA5ODllM2IwMWI1NThjOWExMWFhNjI2MmQ0ZA==

server:
  address: 0.0.0.0
```

The only important customisable parameter is pushca.coordinator.secret-key that is used for JWT signature. Thre rest is commot spring boot application properties for monitoring.

#### Other important parameters:

- PUSHCA\_SERVER\_SOCKET\_PORT/pushca.pusher.socket-port/+/8883 Published socket port
- PUSHCA\_EXTERNAL\_ADVERTISED\_URL/pushca.pusher.external-advertise d-url/+/- Url for ws connection from outside of docker.
- PUSHCA\_INTERNAL\_ADVERTISED\_URL/pushca.pusher.internal-advertise
   d-url/-/- Url for ws connection inside docker.
- spring.config.location/-/+/- Config file location.

#### Extended configuration for cluster setup with several pushers.

- PUSHCA\_INTERNAL\_CLUSTER\_URL/pushca.pusher.internal-cluster-url/+/Url for internal http rest communication between pushers.
- PUSHCA\_REDIS\_HOST\_NAME/pushca.storage.redis.host/+/127.0.0.1 Redis host name.
- PUSHCA REDIS PORT/pushca.storage.redis.port/+/6379 Redis port.

#### Performance and throughput (all optional).

- PUSHCA\_JEDIS\_POOL\_SIZE/pushca.storage.redis.pool-size/-/800 Size of redis connections pool.
- PUSHCA\_SERVER\_SOCKET\_POOL\_SIZE/pushca.pusher.socket-pool-size/-/500 Size of ws connections pool (how many clients can be connected simultaneously).
- PUSHCA\_CACHE\_SEARCH\_TTL\_MS/pushca.coordinator.cache.search.ttl-ms/-/5 sec Local cache for client mapping search results time to live (ms). That parameter speed up message delivery but after re-connect client start receiving messages with some delay.
- PUSHCA\_SERVER\_ASYNC\_WORKERS\_POOL\_SIZE/pushca.pusher.asyncworkers.pool-size/-/1000 Size of async workers thread pool (async message processing inside pusher).
- -/server.tomcat.threads.max/-/1000 Max number of tomcat threads to serve http rest requests.

#### Pusher setup example for docker swarm.

https://github.com/MaksimBugay/pushca-public/blob/master/docker-swarm/pusher-backend.yml

```
version: '3.8'
services:
pusher1:
  restart: unless-stopped
  image: xxxxxxxxxxxx/mbugai:pusher-xx
  environment:
    - 'PUSHCA REDIS HOST NAME=pushca-cache'
     - 'PUSHCA REDIS PORT=6379'
     - 'PUSHCA SERVER SOCKET PORT=8885'
     - 'PUSHCA INTERNAL ADVERTISED URL=ws://pusher1:8885/'
     - 'PUSHCA INTERNAL CLUSTER URL=http://pusher1:8080'
     - 'PUSHCA EXTERNAL ADVERTISED URL=ws://82.147.191.51:35085/'
     - 'spring.config.location=/conf/application.yaml'
   configs:
     - source: pushca-config
      target: /conf/application.yaml
  networks:
    default:
       aliases:
         - pusher1-stage
   logging:
     driver: "json-file"
     options:
      max-size: "1m"
      max-file: "10"
   labels:
     filebeats log: "false"
   deploy:
    labels:
       - traefik.enable=false
     replicas: 1
     placement:
       constraints: [ node.labels.pusher1==true ]
     resources:
       limits:
        cpus: '1.75'
        memory: 8G
       reservations:
        cpus: '1'
        memory: 4G
     restart policy:
       condition: any
```

```
delay: 5s
      max attempts: 9999999
      window: 90s
pusherN:
  restart: unless-stopped
  image: xxxxxxxxxxxx/mbugai:pusher-xx
  environment:
    - 'PUSHCA REDIS HOST NAME=pushca-cache'
    - 'PUSHCA REDIS PORT=6379'
    - 'PUSHCA SERVER SOCKET PORT=8889'
    - 'PUSHCA INTERNAL ADVERTISED URL=ws://pusherN:8889/'
    - 'PUSHCA INTERNAL CLUSTER URL=http://pusherN:8080'
    - 'PUSHCA EXTERNAL ADVERTISED URL=ws://82.147.191.51:35089/'
    - 'spring.config.location=/conf/application.yaml'
  configs:
    - source: pushca-config
      target: /conf/application.yaml
  networks:
    default:
      aliases:
        - pusherN-stage
  logging:
    driver: "json-file"
    options:
      max-size: "1m"
      max-file: "10"
  labels:
    filebeats log: "false"
  deploy:
    labels:
      - traefik.enable=false
    replicas: 1
    resources:
      limits:
        cpus: '1.75'
       memory: 8G
      reservations:
        cpus: '1'
        memory: 4G
    restart policy:
      condition: any
      delay: 5s
      max attempts: 9999999
      window: 90s
```

```
networks:
    default:
        external: true
        name: "mla-servers-overlay"

configs:
    pushca-config:
    name: pushca-config-${CONFIG_VERSION:-0}
        file: conf/application.yaml
```

#### Nginx config example for cluster setup.

https://github.com/MaksimBugay/pushca-public/blob/master/docker-swarm/nginx-pusher.yml

```
user nginx;
worker_processes auto;
error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log notice;
pid /var/run/nginx.pid;
events {
  worker connections 1024;
http {
  map $http upgrade $connection upgrade {
      default upgrade;
      '' close;
  upstream pushCluster {
    server pusher1:8080;
    server pusherN:8080;
  upstream websocketPusher1 {
      server pusher1:8885;
  upstream websocketPusherN {
      server pusherN:8889;
   server {
      listen 8885;
      server name pusher1 websocket;
      location / {
```

```
proxy pass http://websocketPusher1;
        proxy http version 1.1;
        proxy set header Upgrade $http upgrade;
        proxy set header Connection $connection upgrade;
        proxy set header Host $host;
        proxy connect timeout 7d;
        proxy send timeout 7d;
        proxy read timeout 7d;
}
server {
    listen 8889;
    server name pusherN websocket;
    location / {
        proxy pass http://websocketPusherN;
        proxy http version 1.1;
        proxy set header Upgrade $http upgrade;
        proxy set header Connection $connection upgrade;
        proxy set header Host $host;
        proxy connect timeout 7d;
        proxy send timeout 7d;
        proxy read timeout 7d;
   }
}
server {
  listen 8080;
  server name pusher proxy;
  location /pushca/open-connection {
    proxy pass http://pushCluster/open-connection;
    #standard proxy settings
    proxy set header X-Real-IP $remote addr;
    proxy redirect off;
    proxy set header X-Forwarded-For $proxy add x forwarded for;
    proxy set header Host $http host;
    proxy set header X-Forwarded-Proto $scheme;
    proxy set header X-NginX-Proxy true;
    proxy connect timeout 30;
    proxy send timeout 30;
    proxy read timeout 30;
    send timeout 60;
```

```
}
    location /pushca/send-notification {
      proxy pass http://pushCluster/send-notification;
       #standard proxy settings
      proxy set header X-Real-IP $remote addr;
      proxy redirect off;
      proxy set header X-Forwarded-For $proxy add x forwarded for;
      proxy set header Host $http host;
      proxy set header X-Forwarded-Proto $scheme;
      proxy set header X-NginX-Proxy true;
      proxy connect timeout 30;
      proxy send timeout 30;
      proxy read timeout 30;
      send timeout 60;
    }
  }
               /etc/nginx/mime.types;
  include
  default type application/octet-stream;
   log format main '$remote addr - $remote user [$time local] "$request" '
                     '$status $body bytes sent "$http referer" '
                     '"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for"
"$http_accpmp_shard_name"';
  access log /var/log/nginx/access.log main;
  sendfile
                  on;
  #tcp nopush
                  on;
  keepalive timeout 65;
   #gzip on;
  include /etc/nginx/conf.d/*.conf;
```

## Pushca claster: establish client connection

As a preliminary step client should request connection string via "/open-connection" POST endpoint.

Inside request client should provide unique object with four required dimensions:

- 1. Workspace id
- 2. Account id
- 3. Device id
- 4. Application id.

Every dimension can be used later in multicast messages.

### Request body example:

```
"Client":{
    "workSpaceId":"workSpaceMain",
    "accountId":"client1@test.ee",
    "deviceId":"311aae05-bade-48bf-b390-47a93a66c89e",
    "applicationId":"MY_APPLICATION"
    }
}
```

Connection string has the following format.

```
ws://{host}:{open ws port}/{jwt token}
```

Connection string will be expired in 30 minutes.

#### Establish connection with wscat bash script example.

## #!/bin/bash WORKSPACE ID="workSpaceMain" ACCOUNT ID="client1@test.ee" DEVICE ID="311aae05-bade-48bf-b390-47a93a66c89e" APPLICATION ID="MY APPLICATION" REQUEST BODY=\$ ( jq -n \ --arg workSpaceId "\$WORKSPACE ID" \ --arg accountId "\$ACCOUNT ID" \ --arg deviceId "\$DEVICE ID" \ --arg applicationId "\$APPLICATION ID" \ '{client:{workSpaceId: \$workSpaceId, accountId: \$accountId, deviceId: \$deviceId, applicationId: \$applicationId}}' ) echo "\${REQUEST BODY}" wsurl=\$(curl -s http://82.147.191.51:8050/open-connection \ -H 'Content-Type: application/json' \ -d "\$REQUEST\_BODY" | jq '.externalAdvertisedUrl') echo "\${wsurl:1: -1}" wscat -c "\${wsurl:1: -1}"

## Pushca claster: send notification

To send message client should send request to http rest POST endpoint "/send-notification" or message via established ws channel.

#### Request body example:

```
"filter":{
    "workSpaceId":"workSpaceMain",
    "accountId":"client1@test.ee",
    "deviceId":null,
    "applicationId":"MY_APPLICATION",
    "findAny":false,
    "exclude":null
    },
    "message":"Hello dear users!"
}
```

If any field is omitted then message become multicast and will be delivered to all clients with the same defined dimensions.

You can also set the 'findAny' flag to true. In this case, the message will be delivered to a single client that matches the filter, using a round-robin rotation for every new message. With that functionality very easy to have a load balancer for several connected clients with the same application id.

It is possible to specify a list of clients that should be excluded for delivery. Common scenario: do not deliver multicast message to sender.

#### Request body with exclude example:

To send message via ws channel you should wrap request as a command.

#### Json string as a payload example:

# OpenAPI specification

https://github.com/MaksimBugay/pushca-public/blob/master/open-api/pushca.yaml

```
openapi: 3.0.1
info:
 title: OpenAPI definition
 version: v0
servers:
- url: http://localhost:8080
 description: Generated server url
paths:
 /send-notification:
  post:
   tags:
   - public-api-controller
   summary: Send notification
   operationId: sendNotification
   requestBody:
    content:
      application/json:
       schema:
        $ref: '#/components/schemas/SendNotificationRequest'
    required: true
   responses:
     "429":
     description: Too many requests
     "200":
      description: Success
 /open-connection:
  post:
   tags:
   - public-api-controller
   summary: Open connection
   operationId: openConnection
   requestBody:
    content:
      application/json:
       schema:
        $ref: '#/components/schemas/OpenConnectionRequest'
    required: true
   responses:
     "200":
      description: OK
      content:
       application/json:
```

```
schema:
          $ref: '#/components/schemas/OpenConnectionResponse'
     "429":
      description: Too many requests
components:
 schemas:
  ClientSearchFilter:
   type: object
   properties:
    workSpaceId:
      type: string
     accountld:
      type: string
     deviceId:
      type: string
     applicationId:
      type: string
     findAny:
      type: boolean
  PClient:
   type: object
   properties:
     workSpaceId:
      type: string
     accountld:
      type: string
     deviceId:
      type: string
     applicationId:
      type: string
  SendNotificationRequest:
   type: object
   properties:
    filter:
      $ref: '#/components/schemas/ClientSearchFilter'
     message:
      type: string
     exclude:
      type: array
      items:
       $ref: '#/components/schemas/PClient'
  OpenConnectionRequest:
   type: object
   properties:
     client:
      $ref: '#/components/schemas/PClient'
  OpenConnectionResponse:
   type: object
   properties:
```

externalAdvertisedUrl:

type: string

internalAdvertisedUrl:

type: string

## Pushca claster: load tests results

Scenario: linitialize a pool of connected clients. Pickup two clients randomly and send a message from client1 to client2. Verify delivery on client2 side.

\_\_\_\_\_

```
Single mode
```

\_\_\_\_\_

```
ws channel
```

```
Number of active clients
1000

Number of successful deliveries during three minute
520132

Average number of requests per minute
173377

Number of failed deliveries
0

Delivery time
25th pct 6 ms
50th pct 11 ms
75th pct 26 ms
99th pct 184 ms
```

#### ttp channel

```
Number of active clients
800

Number of successful deliveries during three minutes
59324

Average number of requests per minute
19774

Number of failed deliveries
0

Delivery time
25th pct 3 ms
50th pct 5 ms
75th pct 12 ms
99th pct 93 ms
```

\_\_\_\_\_\_

#### Cluster mode

\_\_\_\_\_\_

#### ws channel

```
Number of active clients
1000

Number of successful deliveries during three minutes
2 313 610

Average number of requests per minute
771 203

Number of failed deliveries
0

Delivery time
```

99th pct 228 ms

#### http channel

25th pct 2 ms 50th pct 14 ms 75th pct 57 ms

```
Number of active clients
1000

Number of successful deliveries during five minutes
993270

Number of failed deliveries
0

Average number of requests per minute
198654

Delivery time
25th pct 3 ms
50th pct 4 ms
75th pct 9 ms
99th pct 97 ms
```

-----

#### Pushca cluster setup

3. 1 Redis instance

```
1. 7 Pusher instances
    resources:
       limits:
         cpus: '1.75'
        memory: 8G
      reservations:
         cpus: '1'
         memory: 4G
2. 3 Nginx load balancer instances
    resources:
       limits:
         cpus: '1'
        memory: 1500M
      reservations:
         cpus: '0.5'
         memory: 800M
```