

Hangfire Best Practices, Scaling Out and Performance



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Summary

Best Practices

Scaling Out Hangfire

Configuration for Performance

Hangfire Best Practices

Background Job Code

Reentrant methods

- Interruptible
- Repeatable for retries

Method Parameters

- Small and simple
- Primitives instead of objects

Following Coding Conventions

- Unit tests, IOC and filters

Tracking Job Progress

- Polling vs pushing



Demo

Writing Unit Tests

- IBackgroundJobClient
 - Instead of BackgroundJob
 - Enables mocking

Demo

IOC

- Injecting dependencies into background job code
- Support for IOC
 - Hangfire.Autofac
 - Hangfire.Ninject
 - Hangfire.SimpleInjector
 - Hangfire.Windsor

Demo

Job Filters

- Certain events can be intercepted
 - Creation of background jobs
 - Start of background job processing
 - Status change of background jobs
- Job filters can be applied to
 - Methods
 - Classes
 - Entire application (Global)

Ready Hangfire For Deployment



Hangfire server in an ASP.Net web app

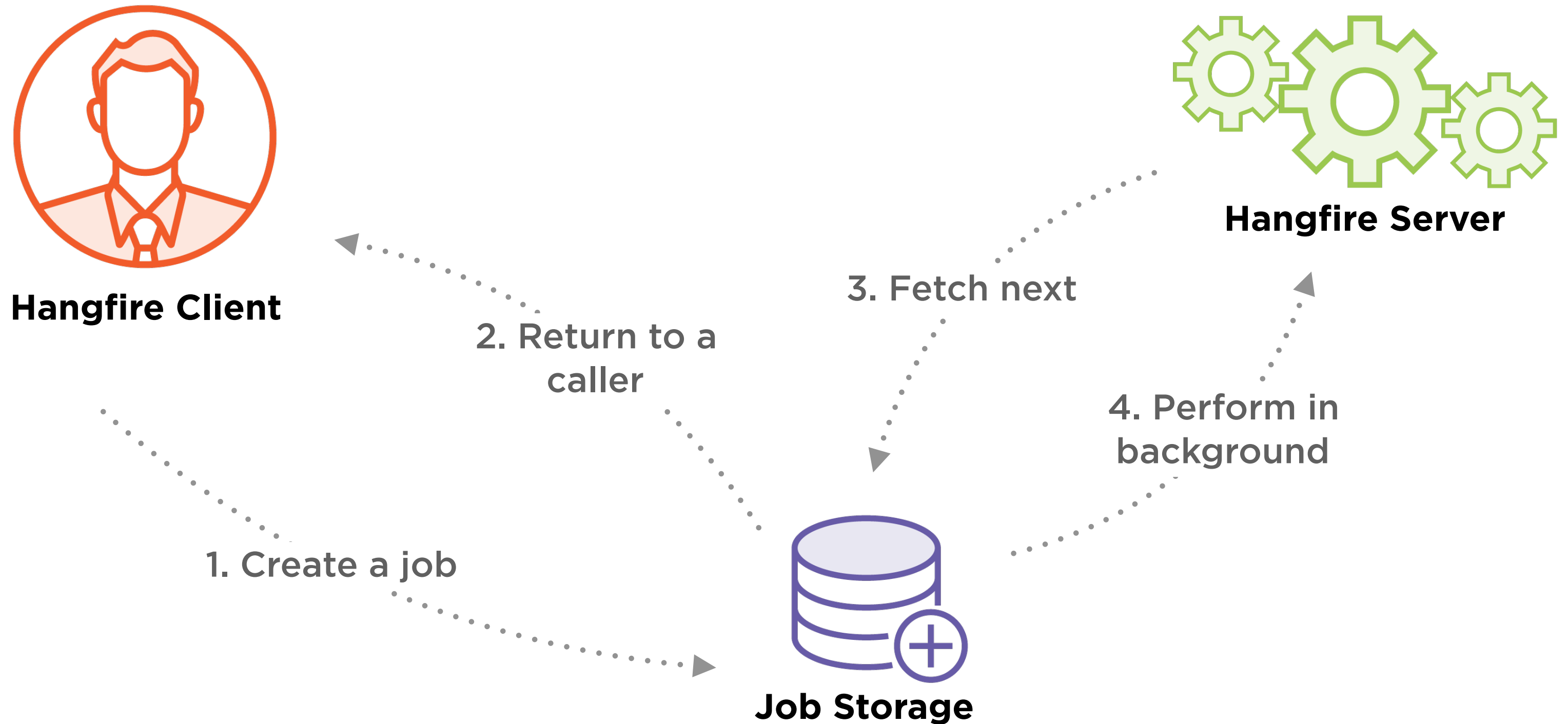
- Configure IIS web app as always running
- Asp.Net auto-start web applications
- [Hangfire.io](https://hangfire.io)
- Check with IIS administrator
- Azure switch on auto-start
- Separate out Hangfire Server

Hangfire dashboard authorisation and links

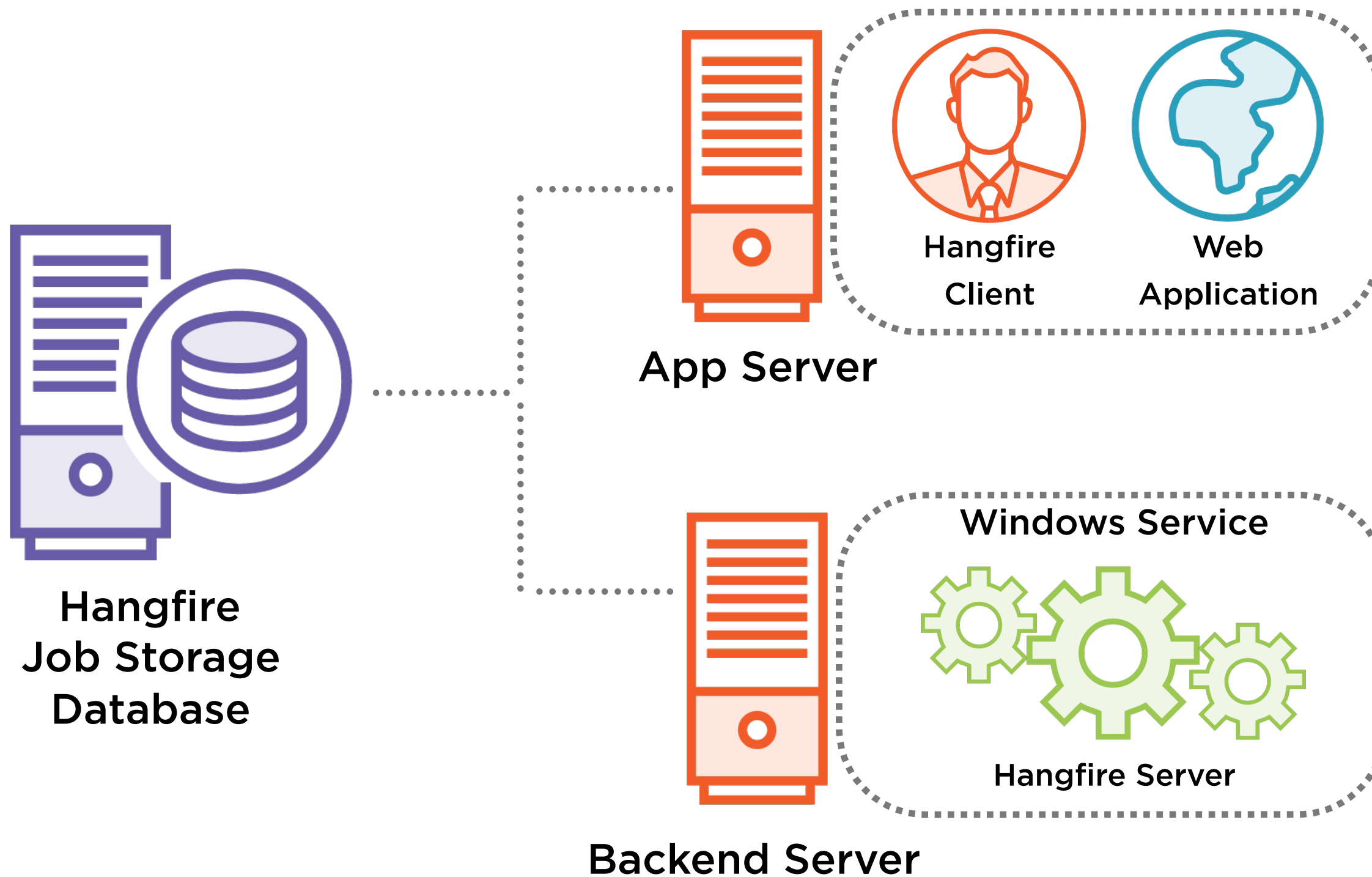
Hangfire job storage

Scaling Out Hangfire

Hangfire Architecture



Scaling Out



Demo

Scaling Out Hangfire

- Remove Hangfire server from the web app
- Hangfire server Windows service application
- Two Hangfire servers can compete for jobs

Configuration for Performance

Demo

Multiple Queues

- Queues with different priorities
- Split queues by server
- How
 - Queue attribute
 - BackgroundJobServer options

Demo

Configuring Worker Threads

- Increase concurrent background job processing
- BackgroundJobServer options

Summary

Best Practices

Scaling Out Hangfire

Configuration for Performance