# Big data & OCaml @ Ahrefs



## Hello!

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## Ahrefs

WHAT WE DO

SaaS for SEO agencies

Transforming big data into relevant indicators

5 main tools to visualize and work with that data

More recently, also a search engine: yep.com

WHO WE ARE

Founded in 2010

**HQ** in Singapore

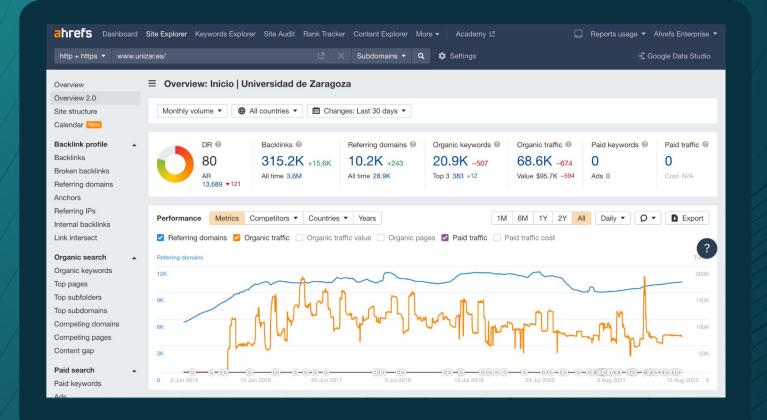
Almost 100 people

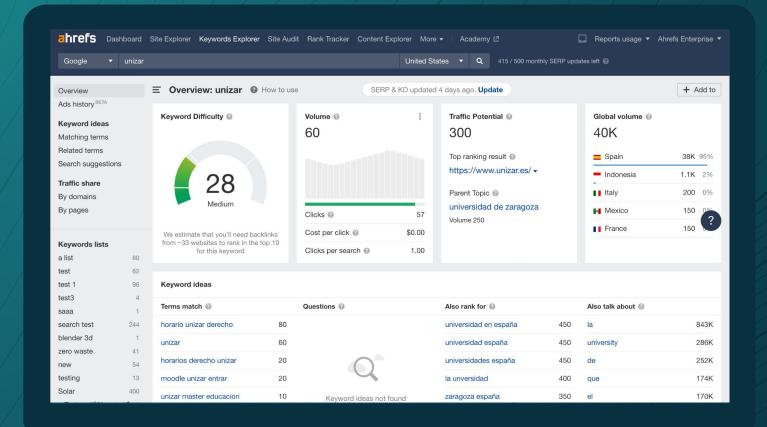
Two thirds work remotely

14 OCaml developers, 18 ReasonML\* developers

#### Some numbers:

- 3000 servers, 344K CPU cores, 2.5PB RAM, 51PB HDD, 202PB SSD
- Every 24 hours we update metrics for 420 million pages
- Backlinks index contains data from 218 million domains
- More at https://ahrefs.com/big-data







unizar

x Q

All News

Did you mean: univar

#### Inicio | Universidad de Zaragoza

www.unizar.es

Chatbot Biblioteca Más de un millón de volúmenes a tu disposición Centros Facultades, escuelas, institutos universitarios...

#### Sede electrónica

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¿Por qué estudiar en UNIZAR?

#### Historia

La Universidad de Zaragoza tiene su origen en un estudio de artes, cread...

#### Concurso vídeos "Promociona...

BasesEl Vicerrectorado de Estudiantes y Empleo de la Universidad de...

More from www.unizar.es

#### ADD Unizar - Moodle

moodle.unizar.es > add

Información actualizada sobre herramientas para la docencia digital en **Unizar**.

ADD Unizar - Moodle ADD Unizar - Moodle Novedades del sitio

Universided Zeragoza (Qunizer) / Twitter

## Eagle-eye view



## Challenges

- Crawl pages fast
- Funnel data from 3000 servers to 1 browser
- Increasing number of ways to read data: ahrefs.com,
   public API, search engine, 3rd party integrations
- Remote team, working across multiple time zones



We mostly use OCaml everywhere we can





## One language

- Shared tooling\* and code
- Same semantics across domains
- Reduced friction, easier for developers to explore other parts of the stack

## Why OCaml

- Good ratio dev time/features
- Expressive language
- Great performance
- Type inference => Easy maintenance
- Available in many environments, including the browser
- Stability

## Eagle-eye view



## Data backend

The data is produced by "offline" tools / background jobs

- Crawling the web
- Refreshing keywords
- Crawl clients' websites
- **-**

Tools are independent from each other

## Data backend

Many different kind of databases (SQL, Elasticsearch, ClickHouse, Redis, custom dbs, ...)

We need a way to describe all the data we store (similar to a database schema)

- Mappings: generated data types
- Typed DSLs

#### Source file (api\_ahrefs\_rank.all.json)

#### Generated file (api\_ahrefs\_rank\_all\_j.ml)

```
"size": 1,
"query": {
 "match all": {}
"/source":/[
 "ahrefs rank",
 "url"
```

```
[@@@ocaml.warning "-3-33"]
[@@@alert "-codegen only"]
open Es api ahrefs rank all t
open Aa esMapping
(* Generated by esgg input j from
./es/api/api_ahrefs_rank.all.json/based_on
let type = `Search
let make ~index:( esgg index, esgg kind) () =
 `POST,
 [ esgg index;" search"],
 Some
("{\"aggregations\":{},\"query\":{\"match all\":{}},\"
size\":1,\"_source\":[\"ahrefs_rank\",\"url\"]}"
```

## Website backend

- Http server
- Data transformation
- Data types generated from mappings
- Static definitions of all queries to databases (well typed)
- Typed payloads (request body + response value)
- Typed DSLs

## Frontend

- Multiple ReasonReact applications
- Calls to http endpoints
- Data types generated from mappings and website backend routes
- Sharing code with website backend

Interfaces (ATD, atd.readthedocs.io)

#### Source file (interface.atd)

```
type keywordsListId <ocaml
from="KeywordsExplorer"> = abstract
type keywords <ocaml from="KeywordsExplorer"> =
type input = {
listId <ocaml name="list id">: keywordsListId;
keywords: keywords;
type keywordsAmount = int
type output = keywordsAmount
```

OCaml native

ReasonML
(compiled to
JavaScript)

## Now vs before

Before: OCaml - PHP - JavaScript

- All communication layers are written by hand and do validation on their own
- Some code is written in multiple languages (validation, encoding & decoding...)

## Now vs before

Now: OCaml - OCaml - OCaml

- Communication layers are generated
- Code is shared between all layers
- Cross-team shared knowledge compounds over time

## One language technical benefits

Shared types from data generation in data backend to the browser

- No bad transformation
- Semantic is preserved
- Less mental overhead
- Changes are automatically propagated and verified by the compiler
- Can generate a lot of code and helpers easily

## Code generation

- Save time
- Avoid bugs
- Make coding more enjoyable



#### ATD (atd.readthedocs.io)

#### Source file (interface.atd)

```
type version = /[
type input = {
v: version:
n: string;
u: string;
type output = string
```

#### Generated file (interface\_j.ml)

```
let write output = Atdgen codec runtime. Encode. string
let read output = Atdgen codec runtime.Decode.string
let write input =
Atdgen codec runtime. Encode. make (fun (t : input) ->
   Atdgen codec runtime. Encode. obj
       Atdgen codec runtime. Encode. field write version
~name: "v" t.v:
       Atdgen codec runtime. Encode. field
Atdgen codec runtime. Encode. string ~name: "n" t.n;
       Atdgen codec runtime. Encode. field
Atdgen codec runtime. Encode. string ~name: "u" t.u;
let read input =
Atdgen codec runtime. Decode. make (fun json : input ->
     v = Atdgen codec runtime.Decode.decode (read version |>
Atdgen codec runtime.Decode.field "v") json;
       Atdgen codec runtime. Decode. decode
         (Atdgen codec runtime.Decode.string |>
Atdgen codec runtime.Decode.field "n")
         json;
     11 =
       Atdgen codec runtime. Decode. decode
         (Atdgen codec runtime.Decode.string |>
Atdgen codec runtime.Decode.field "u")
         json;
   })
```

#### Source file (gen\_permissions.sql)

```
-- @list
SELECT `permission_id` FROM
`roles_permissions` WHERE `id` = @role_id;
```

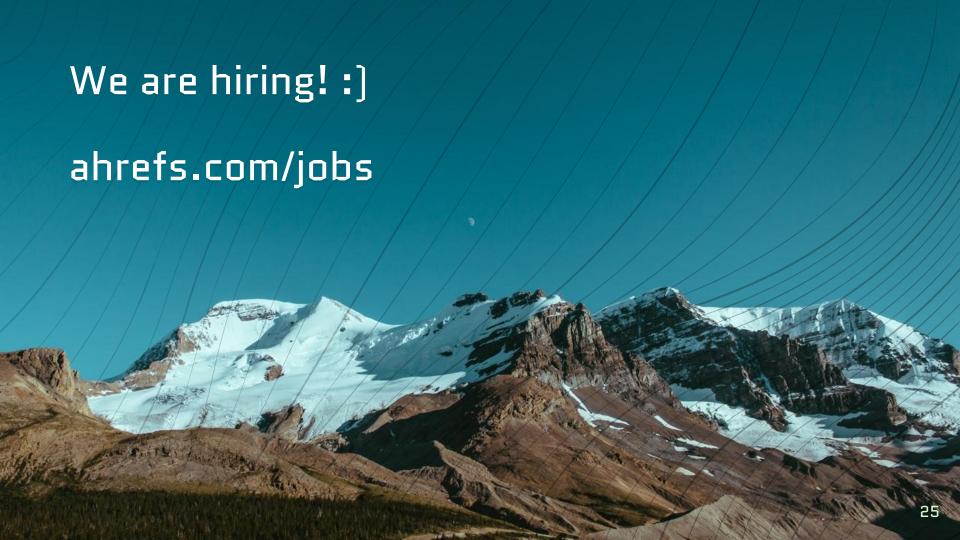
#### Usage

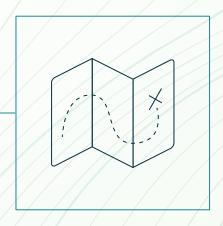
```
module Sql = Sql_permissions.Make(Conn)

let list dbd role_id =
   Sql.list dbd ~role_id (fun ~permission_id ->
   permission_of_enum (Int64.to_int permission_id))
```

#### Generated file (sql\_permissions.ml)

```
(* DO NOT EDIT MANUALLY *)
module Make (T : Sqlgg traits.M io) = struct
let list db ~role id callback =
   let invoke callback stmt =
     callback
       ~permission id: (T.get column Int stmt 0)
  let set params stmt =
    let p = T.start params stmt (1) in
    T.set param Int p role id;
    T.finish params p
   T.select db ("SELECT `permission id` FROM
`roles permissions` WHERE `id` = ?") set params
invoke callback
end (* module Make *)
```





## Thanks!

### Any questions?

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