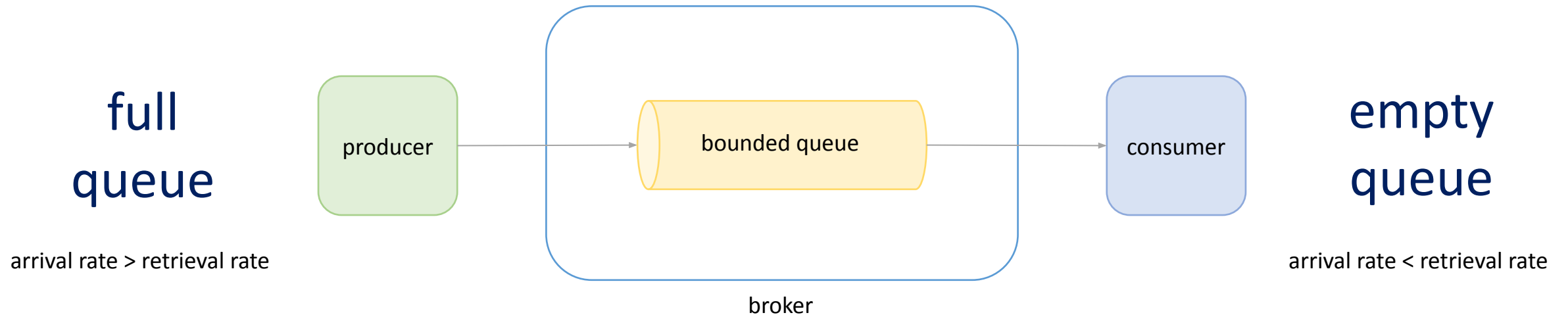
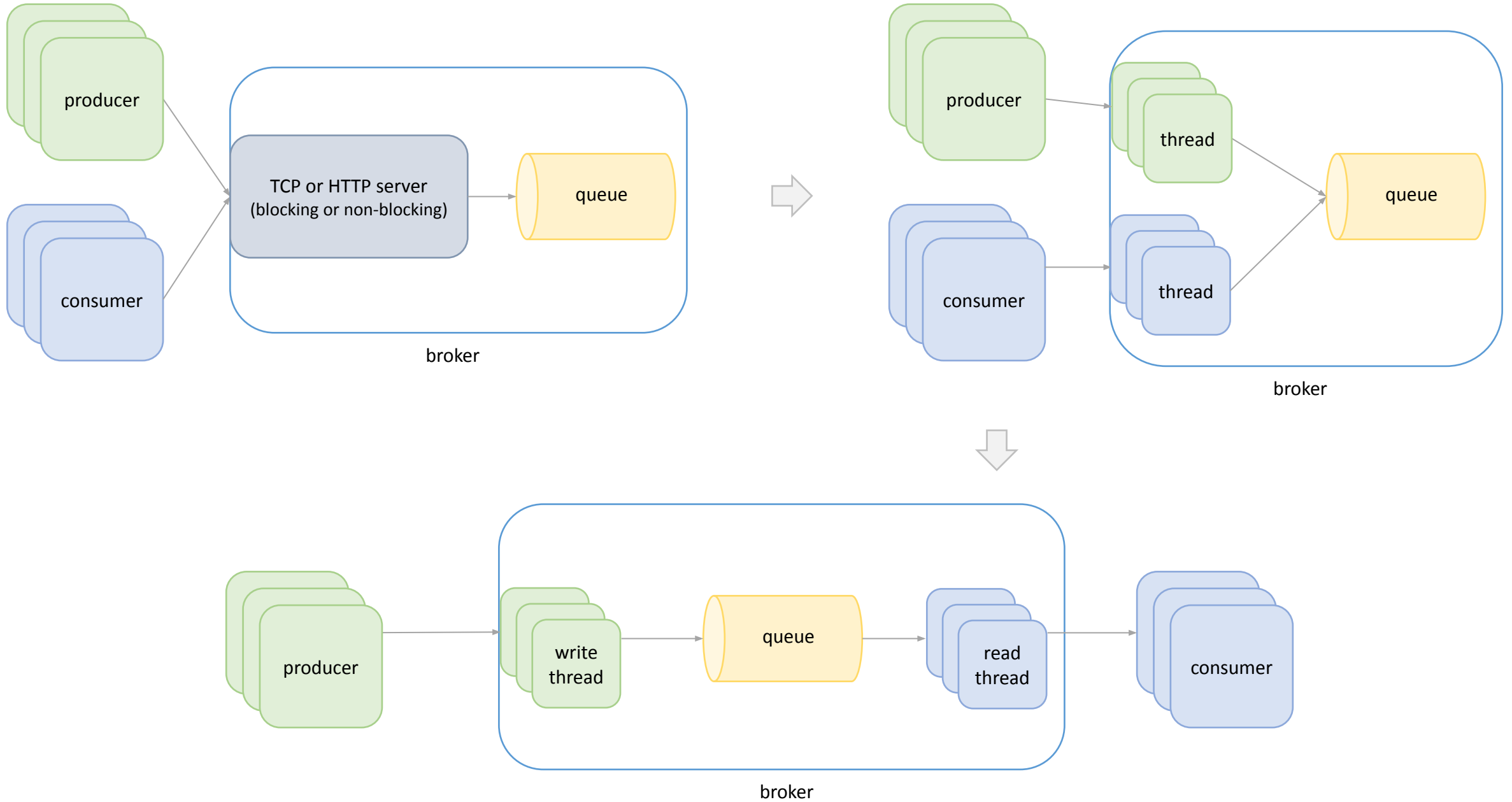


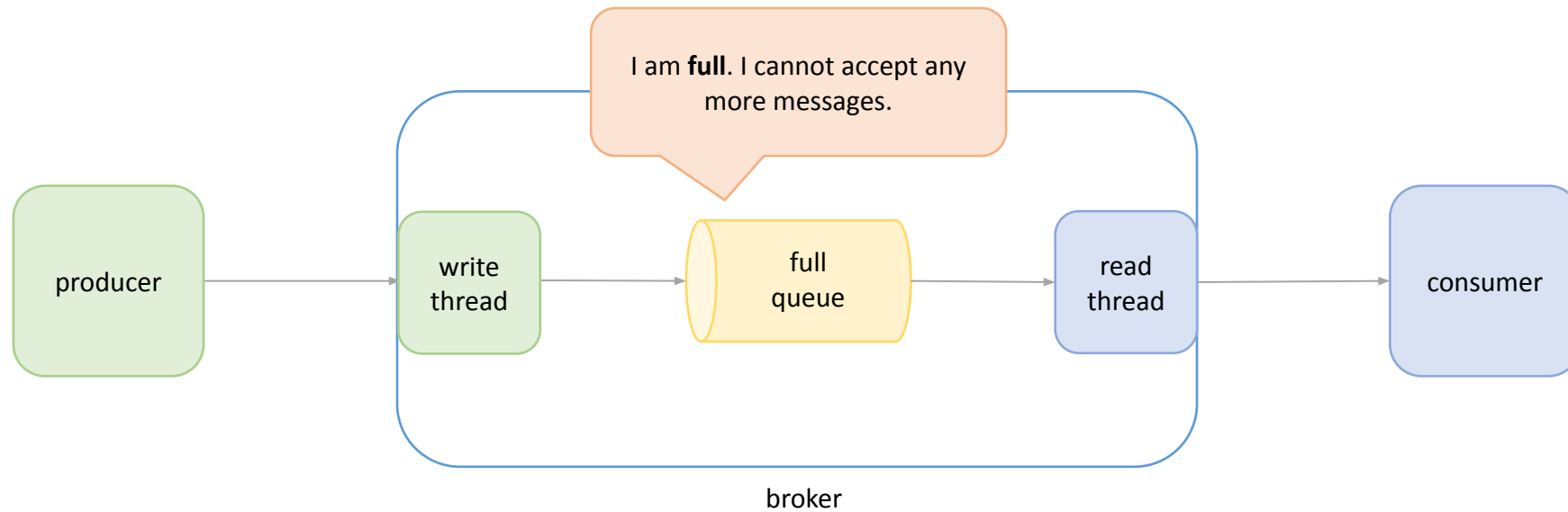
# Full and empty queue problems



# Full and empty queue problems



# Full and empty queue problems

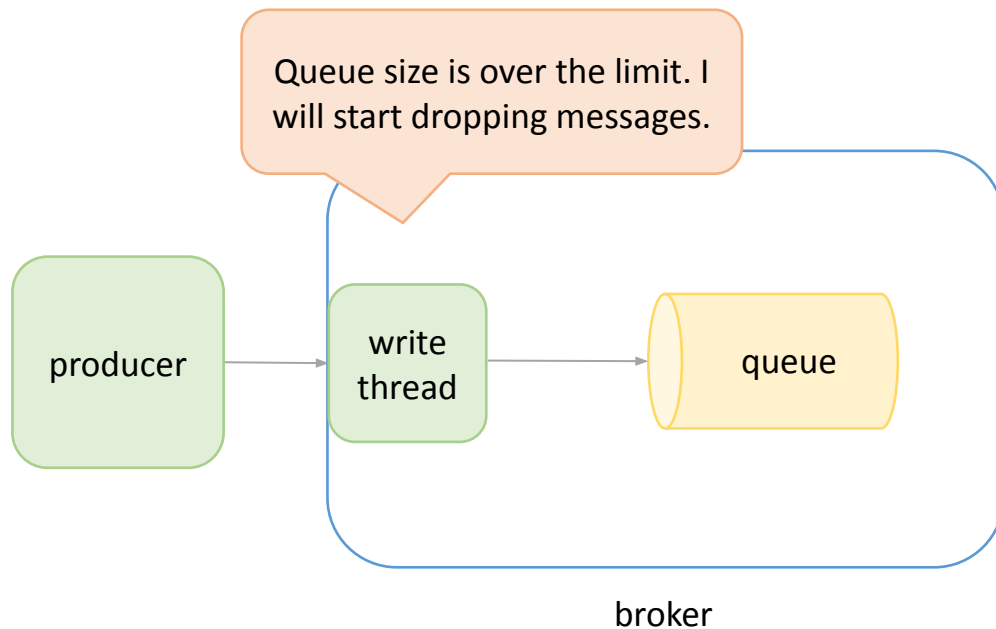


- start dropping messages on the floor → load shedding, rate limiting
- force producers to slow down → backpressure
- scale consumers up or out → elastic scaling (autoscaling)

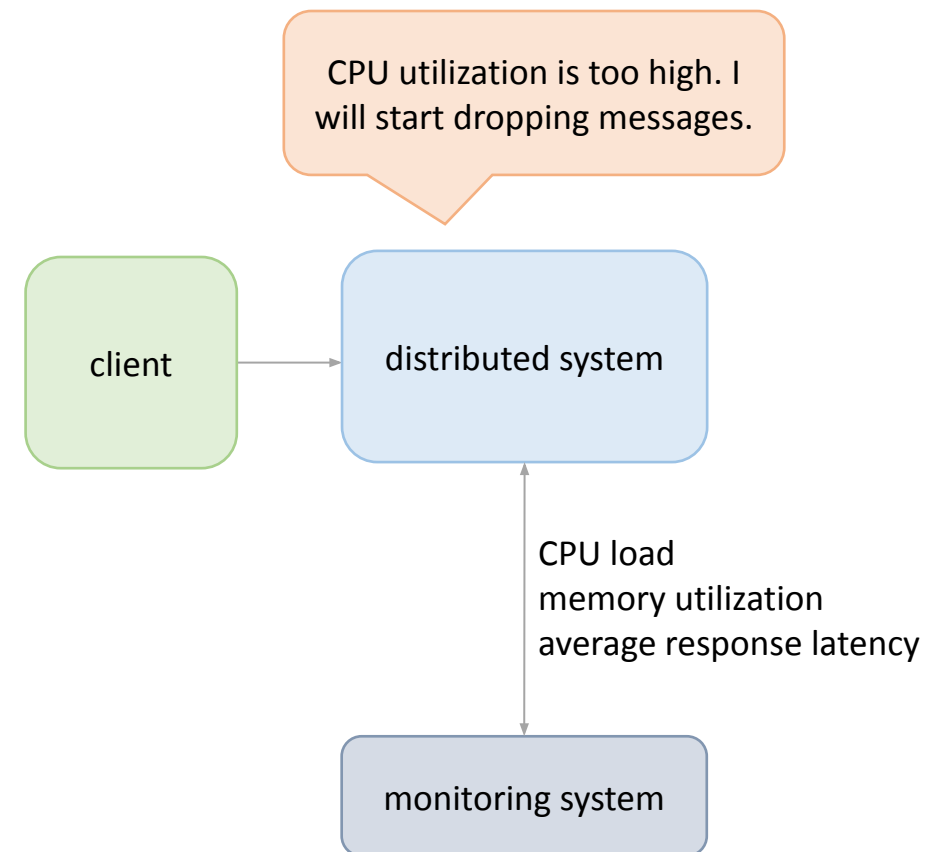
# Full and empty queue problems

## load shedding

single machine



distributed system  
(multiple machines)

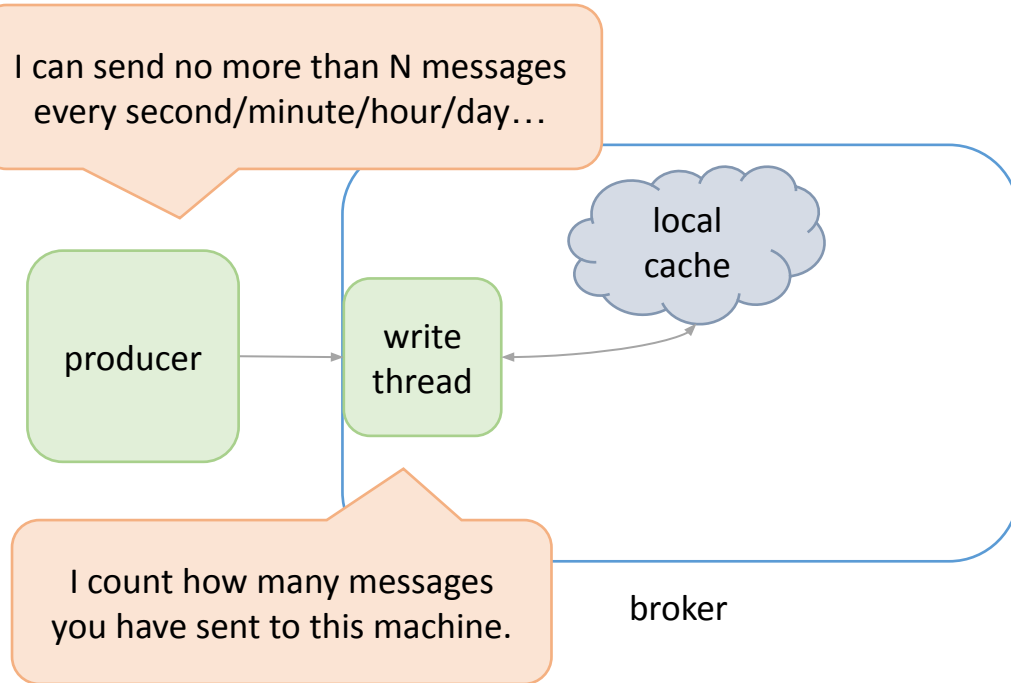


# Full and empty queue problems

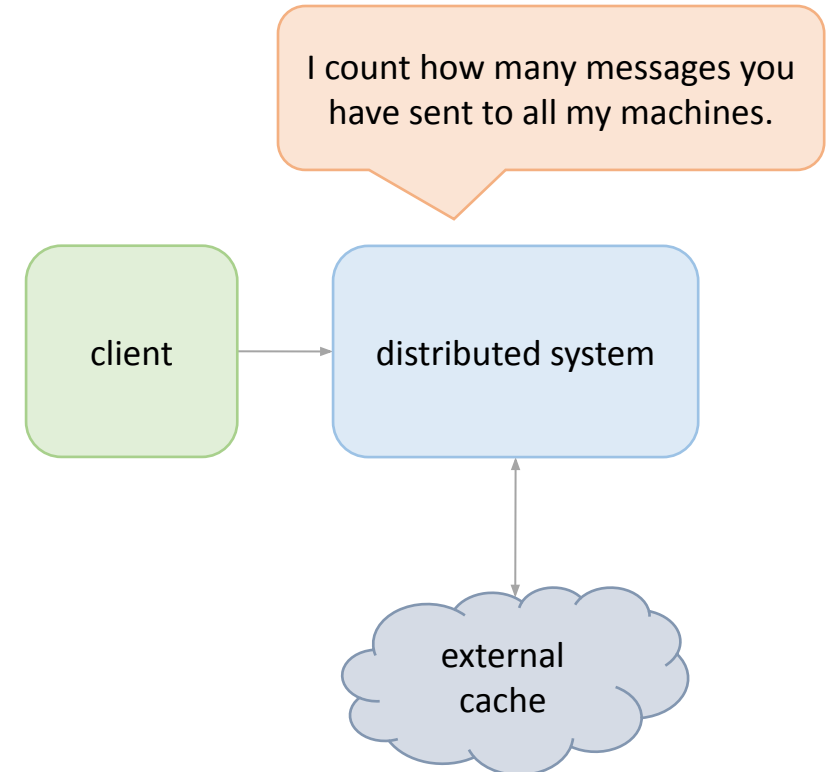
## rate limiting

every producer gets a quota limiting how many messages  
this producer can send to the broker

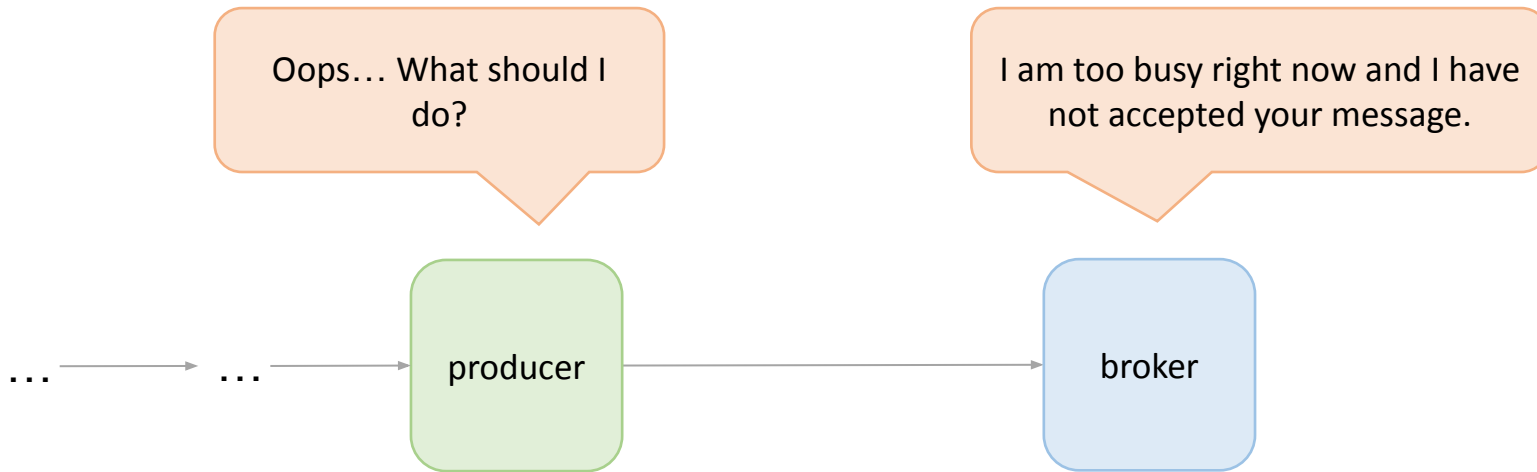
### single machine



### distributed system (multiple machines)



# Full and empty queue problems



- do nothing
- buffer messages (in memory or on disk)
- propagate the exception further up the stack
- send messages over the limit to a temporary storage (e.g. another broker or system)

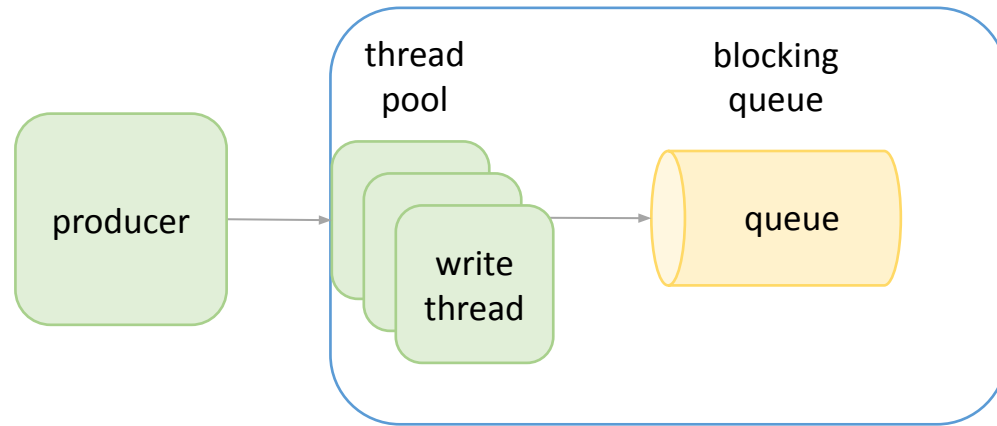


retry immediately

# Full and empty queue problems

## backpressure

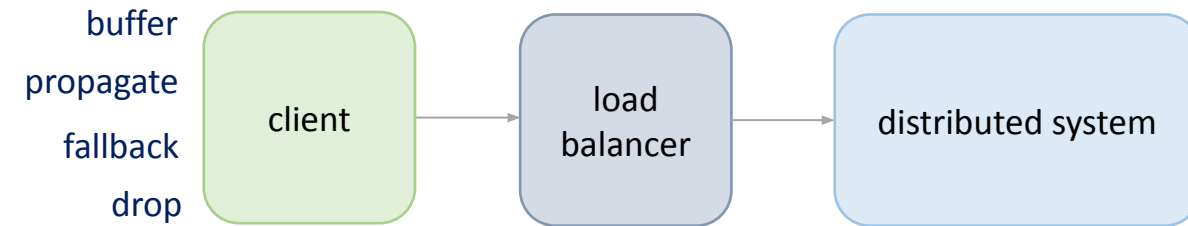
single machine



broker

I will allocate a limited number of message processing threads.

distributed system  
(multiple machines)



I will choose the machine with the least number of open connections.

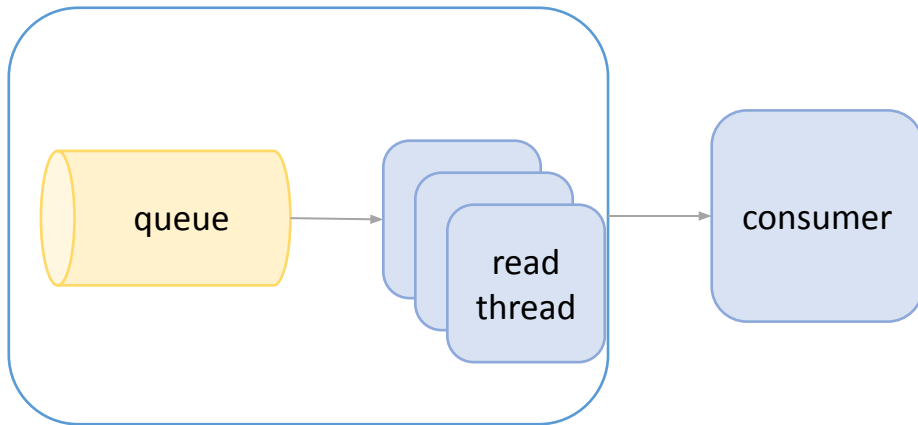
I cannot forward your request to any of the machines at this point!

# Full and empty queue problems

## elastic scaling

single machine

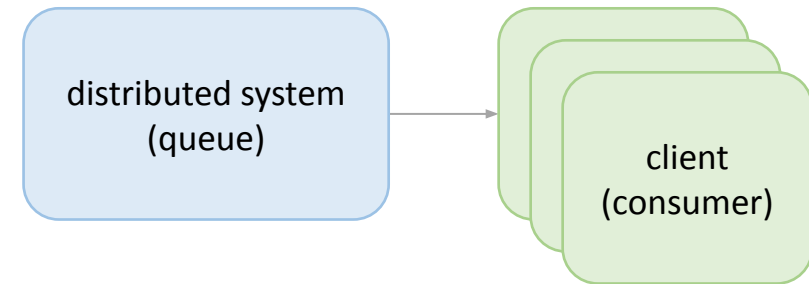
Semaphores will help me.



broker

I can dynamically change the size of the pool to retrieve more messages concurrently.

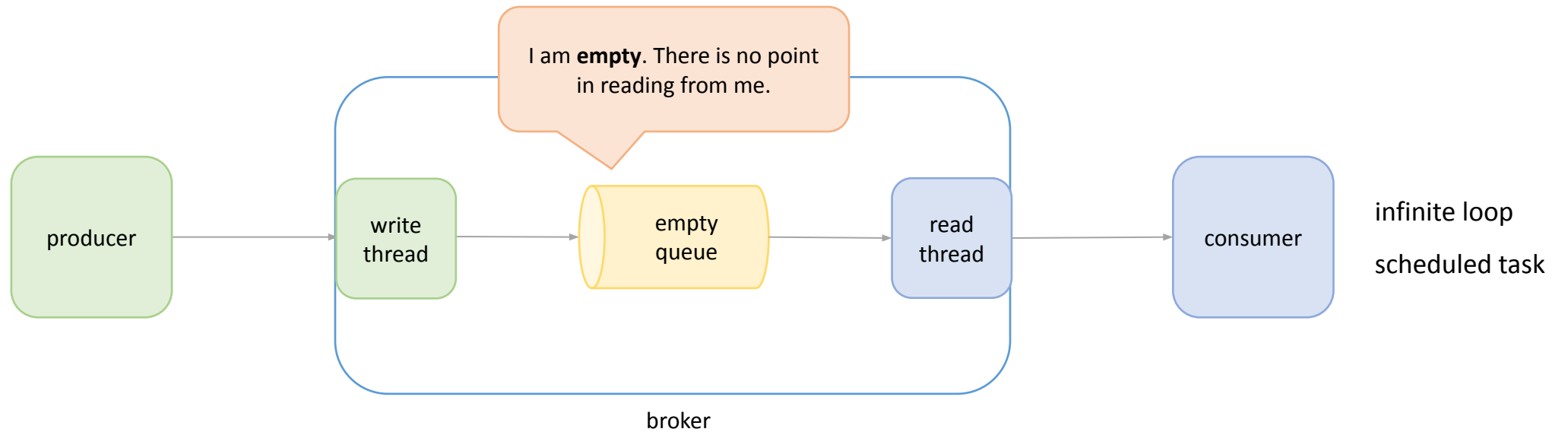
distributed system  
(multiple machines)



I can scale out quickly if you need me to retrieve messages faster.



# Full and empty queue problems



- broker pushes messages when available → WebSocket
- broker blocks the pull request and waits for messages → long polling