# Beyond CRUD: the PostgreSQL techniques your Rails app is missing 🧩





# Beyond CRUD: the PostgreSQL techniques your Rails app is missing



Shayon Mukherjee



@shayonj



@shayonj



# Incidents Happen 🙈





- The time when we lost all dynamically scheduled customer jobs  $\hfill\Box$
- Optimistic and Pessimistic Locking 🔐
- Skip'em with SKIP LOCKED 🔀
- Synchronizing workloads with Advisory Locks
- Timeouts, Reconnects and Retries  $\overline{\underline{\hspace{0.1in}}}$



# I am Shayon Mukherjee 👋





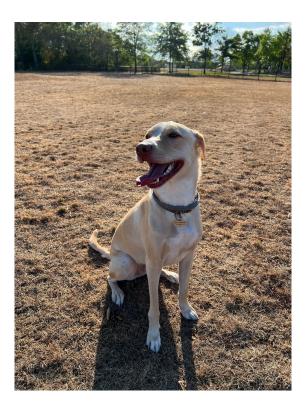
@shayonj



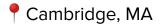
@shayonj







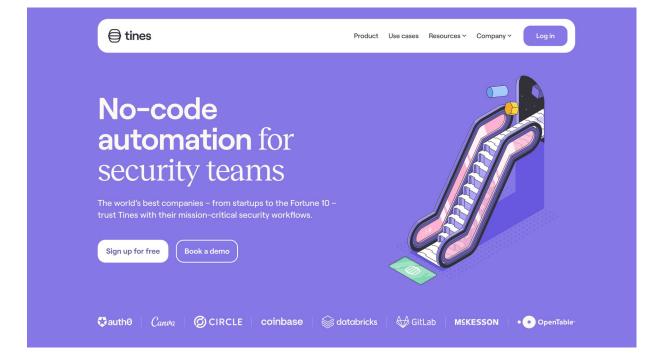
Olly (O11y?)

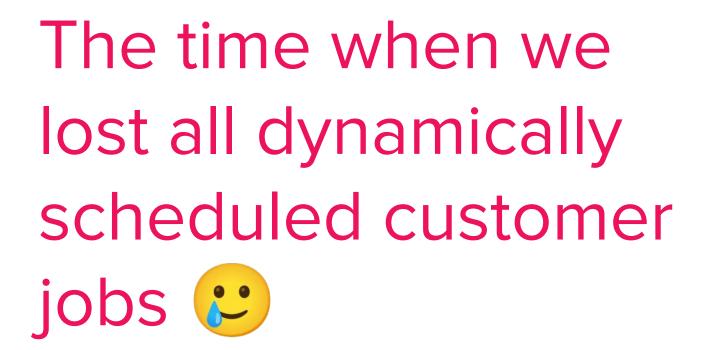




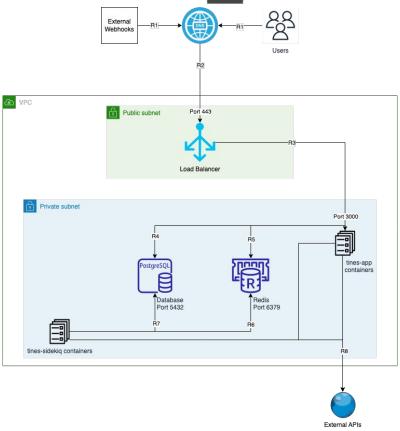
# **tines**

www.tines.com



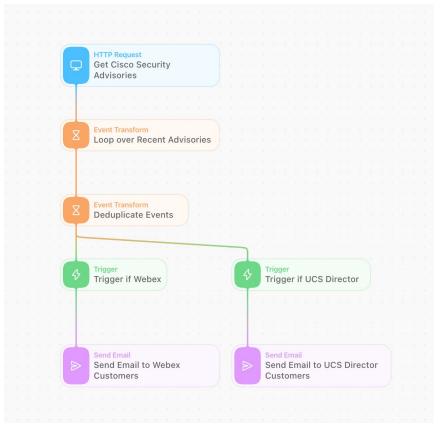
















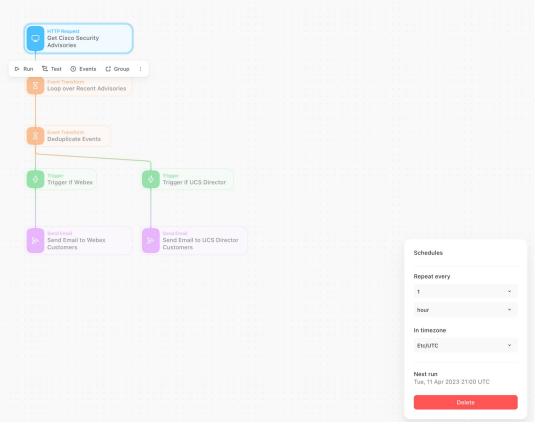






Table: actions

id	•••	•••	cron_expression	Timezone	
1		•••	* * * *	America/Chicago	
		<b></b>		•••	
923			0 + + + +	Etc/UTC	



# Scheduling an Action 🎬







#### Static Jobs

```
# sidekiq.yml
scheduler:
    schedule:
    "Scheduled::PopulateGravatarJob":
        cron: "0 * * * * * " # Runs every hour
        description: "Populates gravatar url"
    "Scheduled::PoolAnalyticsEventJob":
        cron: "*/5 * * * * " #Runs every 5 min
        description: "Pool and send events to Analytics store"
```







```
Dynamic Jobs
# sidekiq.yml
scheduler:
  dynamic: true
  schedule:
    "Scheduled::PopulateGravatarJob":
      cron: "0 * * * * " # Runs every hour
      description: "Populates gravatar url"
    "Scheduled::PoolMixpanelEventJob":
      cron: "*/5 * * * * " #Runs every 5 min
      description: "Pool and send events to Analytics store"
```





#### Dynamic Jobs

```
Sidekiq.set_schedule(action.unique_key,
    {
      "cron" => cron_schedule_with_timezone,
      "class" => AgentReceiveJob.to_s,
      "args" => [action.id],
    },
}
```





#### Internal Job

```
def perform
 Scheduler.reset_schedules!
 Scheduler.load_default_schedules!
 Action
    .joins(:story)
    .scheduled
    .available
    .find_each { |action| Scheduler.populate_action_schedules(action) }
 Scheduler.reload schedule!
end
```





#### Internal Job

Agent

end

.joins(:story)

Scheduler.reload\_schedule!

.scheduled .available

```
def perform
 Scheduler.reset_schedules!
 Scheduler.load_default_schedules!
```

```
Rails Conf
```

```
.find_each { |action| Scheduler.populate_action_schedules(action) }
```



Deploy

12:56 PM Deploy goes out	12:59:48:50 PM List emptied in redis	12:59:49:10 PM Fatal exception	1:00:01 PM Schedule registered in Redis





#### Sidekiq scheduler

```
def update_schedule
...
if schedule_changes.size > 0
...
Sidekiq.reload_schedule!
schedule_changes.each do |schedule_name|
if Sidekiq.schedule.keys.include?(schedule_name)
...
load_schedule_job(schedule_name, Sidekiq.schedule[schedule_name])
```





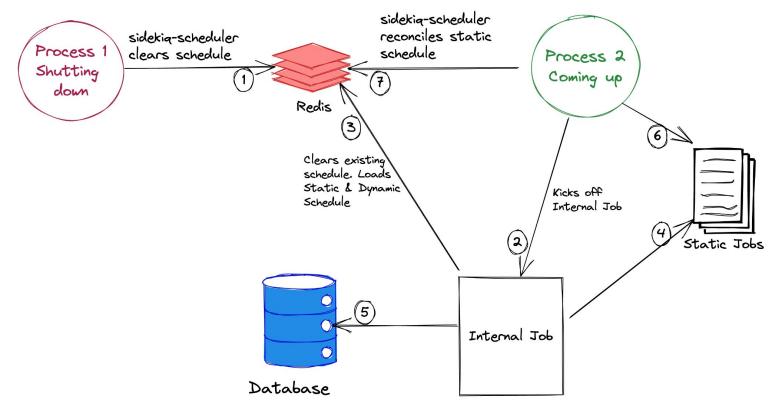
#### Sidekiq scheduler

```
def update_schedule
...
if schedule_changes.size > 0
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Sidekiq.reload_schedule!
schedule_changes.each do |schedule_name|
if Sidekiq.schedule.keys.include?(schedule_name)
...
load_schedule_job(schedule_name, Sidekiq.schedule[schedule_name])
```



## Scheduling an Action a







# Back to first principles 4





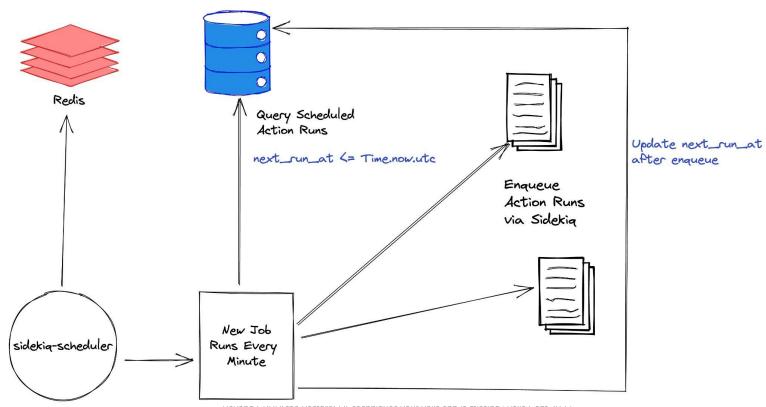
- 1 minute as lowest frequency of jobs
- Avoid bi-modality
- Avoid using new and complex technology
- Support for self hosted
- Embrace eventual consistency















```
class NewFanOutJob
  def perform
    ActionSchedule.where("next_run_at <= ?", Time.now.utc).find_each(&:run)</pre>
    . . .
  end
end
```



```
class ActionSchedule
 def run
    return if next run at > Time.now.utc
    # optimistic concurrency control:
    rows_updated =
      self.class.where(id: id, cron: cron, timezone: timezone, next_run_at: next_run_at)
        .update_all(next_run_at: calculate_next_run_at)
    enqueue_action_run if rows_updated == 1
  end
```





```
class ActionSchedule
 def run
   return if next_run_at > Time.now.utc
   # optimistic concurrency control:
    rows_updated =
      self.class.where(id: id, cron: cron, timezone: timezone, next_run_at: next_run_at)
        .update_all(next_run_at: calculate_next_run_at)
   enqueue_action_run if rows_updated == 1
 end
```





#### Types of locking

- Optimistic Locking (?) / Optimistic Concurrency Control
- Pessimistic Locking / Pessimistic Concurrency Control



```
class ActionSchedule
 def run
    return if next_run_at > Time.now.utc
   # optimistic concurrency control:
   rows_updated =
      self.class.where(id: id, cron: cron, timezone: timezone, next_run_at: next_run_at)
        .update_all(next_run_at: calculate_next_run_at)
   enqueue_action_run if rows_updated == 1
 end
```



```
class ActionSchedule
 def run
    return if next_run_at > Time.now.utc
    self.with_lock do
      self.next_run_at = calculate_next_run_at
      self.save!
      enqueue_action_run
    end
  end
```





```
class ActionSchedule
 def run
    return if next_run_at > Time.now.utc
   # optimistic concurrency control:
    rows_updated =
      self.class.where(id: id, cron: cron, timezone: timezone, next_run_at: next_run_at)
        .update_all(next_run_at: calculate_next_run_at)
   enqueue_action_run if rows_updated == 1
```



end

# Skip'em with SKIP LOCKED

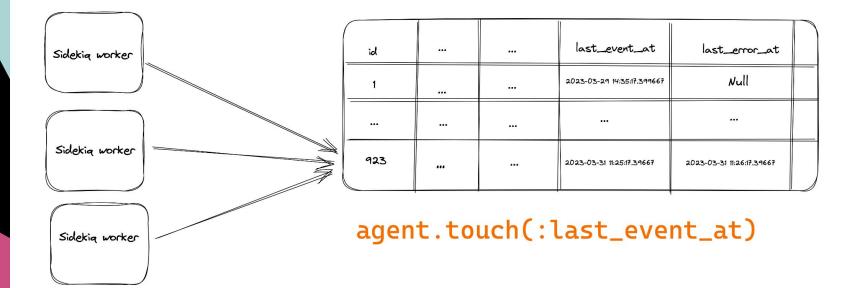


# Skip'em with SKIP LOCKED 🔀

id		•••	last_event_at	last_error_at	
1			2023-03-29 14:35:17.399667	Null	
		···		•••	
923	•••	•••	2023-03-31 11:25:17.39667	2023-03-31 11:26:17.39667	



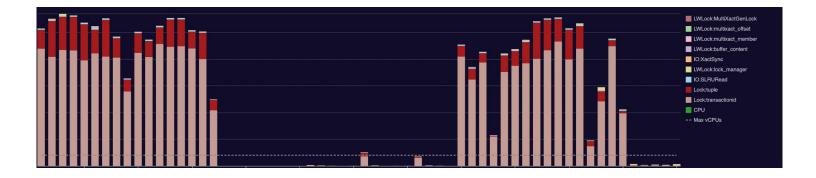
## Skip'em with SKIP LOCKED 🔀





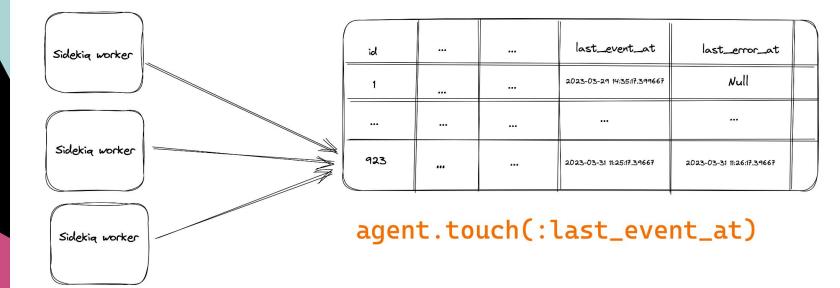


## Skip'em with SKIP LOCKED 🔀





## Skip'em with SKIP LOCKED 🔀







```
class ApplicationRecord < ActiveRecord::Base</pre>
  def update_columns_with_skipped_lock(args)
    record = self.class.lock("FOR UPDATE SKIP LOCKED").find_by(id: id)
    return if record.nil?
    record.update_columns(args)
  end
```



end

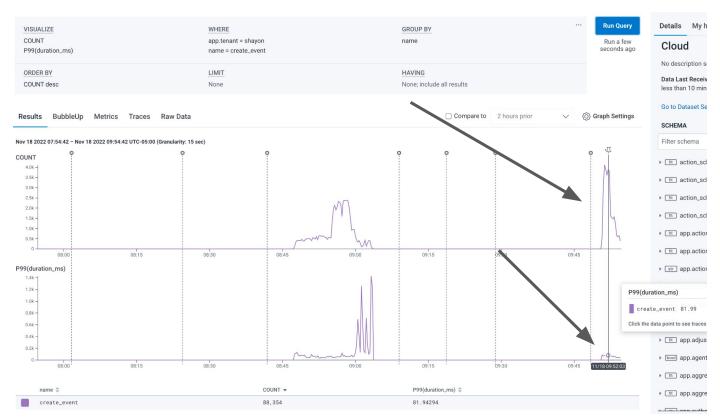
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#### Skip'em with SKIP LOCKED |

```
# action.touch(:last_event_at)
action.update_columns_with_skipped_lock(
  last_event_at: Time.now,
#> SELECT "agents".* FROM "agents" WHERE "agents"."id" = $1 LIMIT $1
FOR UPDATE SKIP LOCKED
```



## Skip'em with SKIP LOCKED 🔀





# Synchronizing workloads with advisory locks





#### Synchronizing workloads with Postgres advisory locks



- Application defined lock
- Outside of the inbuilt MVCC (multiversion concurrency control)
- Control access to a shared resource.

- Control access to a 3rd party API



#### Synchronizing workloads with Postgres advisory locks



```
# acquire
SELECT pg_try_advisory_lock(10);
# release
SELECT pg_try_advisory_unlock(10);
```







- qithub.com/ClosureTree/with\_advisory\_lock
- github.com/heroku/pq\_lock





#### Synchronizing workloads with Postgres advisory locks



```
User.with_advisory_lock(lock_name) do
    do_something_that_needs_locking
end

User.with_advisory_lock(lock_name, { timeout_seconds: 30 }) do
    do_something_that_needs_locking
end
```







```
class Scheduled::PoolAnalyticsEventJob
 def perform
    . . .
    ApplicationRecord.with_advisory_lock("analytics-job", { timeout_seconds: 30 }) do
     # send analytics events
    end
  end
end
```



# Timeouts, Reconnects and Retries









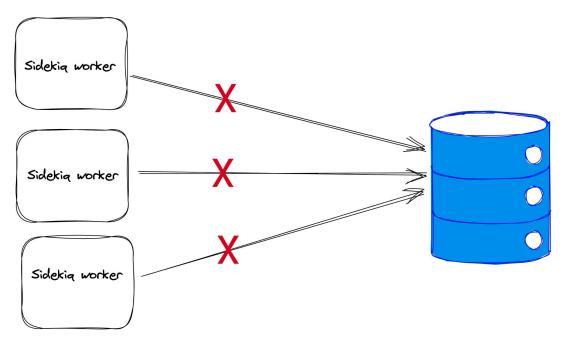
```
production:
 adapter: postgresql
 encoding: utf8
 variables:
    statement_timeout: 60000 # 1min
    lock_timeout: 5000 # 5s
    idle_in_transaction_session_timeout: 300000 # 5min
```



### Timeouts, Reconnects and Retries 🔼



#### **ActiveRecord Connection Pools**





#### Timeouts, Reconnects and Retries 🔼



```
def exec_no_cache(*args)
  super(*args)
rescue ActiveRecord::StatementInvalid, ActiveRecord::ConnectionNotEstablished => e
  if failover_error?(e.message)
    disconnect!
    ActiveRecord::Base.connection_pool.remove(::ActiveRecord::Base.connection)
    raise if in transaction?
    reconnect_and_retry _with_backoff!
  end
end
```



#### Timeouts, Reconnects and Retries X



Rails 6.x: github.com/tines/rails-pg-adapter

Rails 7 (coming soon)

execute(sql, name = nil, allow retry: false)

Executes the SQL statement in the context of this connection and returns the raw result from the connection adapter.

Setting allow\_retry to true causes the db to reconnect and retry executing the SQL statement in case of a connection-related exception. This option should only be enabled for known idempotent gueries.

Note: depending on your database connector, the result returned by this method may be manually memory managed. Consider using the exec query wrapper instead.

Source: show | on GitHub



Rails core team and Shopify





#### <u>qithub.com/tines/rails-pq-adapter</u>

#### Auto heal from **PG::UndefinedColumn**





#### <u>github.com/tines/rails-pg-adapter</u>

```
def exec_no_cache(*args)
  super(*args)
rescue ActiveRecord::StatementInvalid=> e
  if column_error?(e.message)
    ActiveRecord::Base.connection_pool.connections.do |conn|
      conn.schema cache.clear!
    end
    ActiveRecord::Base.descendants.each(&:reset_column_information)
    raise
  end
end
```





- The time when we lost all dynamically scheduled customer jobs  $\square$
- Optimistic and Pessimistic Locking
- Skip'em with SKIP LOCKED 🔀
- Synchronizing workloads with Advisory Locks 🤮
- Timeouts and Reconnects **Z**



## Special thanks 🙏

- @noelrap
- @serifritsch
- @ronocod
- @team-carbon Tines







tines.com/careers



# Till next time 🐇





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