

Game of Verticles I: Introduction to Vert.x

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Goals

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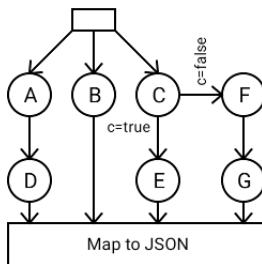
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 - **Failures are just data**

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- Develop complex services in Vertx **and not die trying** (async programming is still hard nowadays)

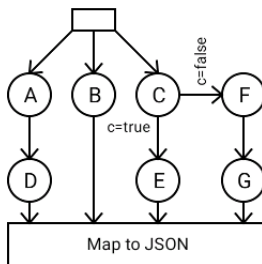
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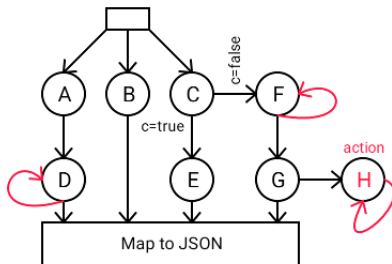
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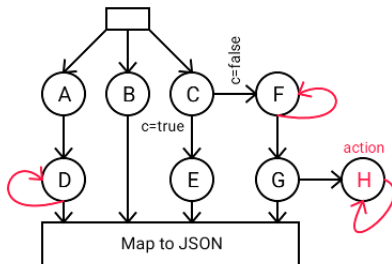
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- I'm still thinking of just one line of code

History

Actor Model of Computation: Scalable Robust Information Systems

Carl Hewitt

This article is dedicated to Alonzo Church and Dana Scott.

The Actor Model is a mathematical theory that treats “*Actors*” as the universal primitives of digital computation.

Hypothesis:ⁱ **All physically possible computation can be directly implemented using Actors.**

The model has been used both as a framework for a theoretical understanding of concurrency, and as the theoretical basis for several practical implementations of concurrent systems. The advent of massive concurrency through client-cloud computing and many-core computer architectures has galvanized interest in the Actor Model.

Message passing using types is the foundation of system communication:

- Messages are the unit of communication¹

SmallTalk (1970-1980)

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- Download Pharo and be blown away!

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- WhatsApp and WeChat are implemented in Erlang!

Influential people



Vertex

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- **Have a plan to handle complexity.**

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- **The more vertices, the better**

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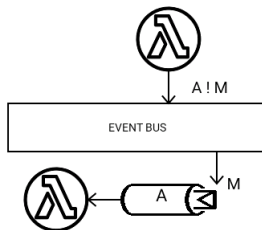
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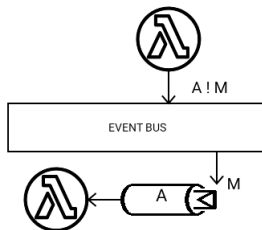
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- **send and pray** semantics. We send the message and pray that it arrives

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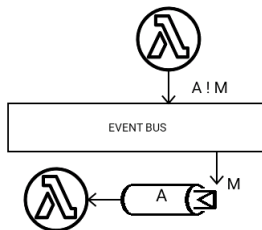
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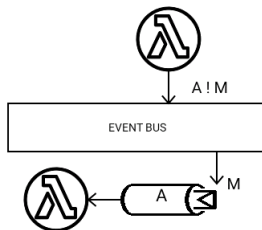
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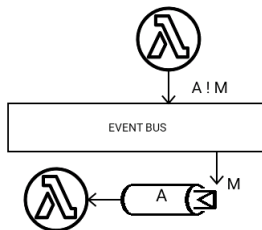
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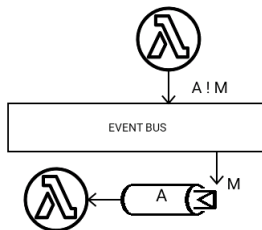
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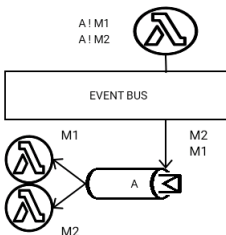
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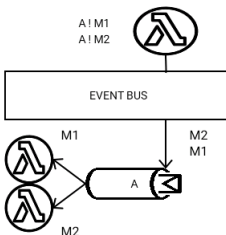
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- **Vertices process ONE message at a time.** Synchronization is implemented this way

Vertex model (II)



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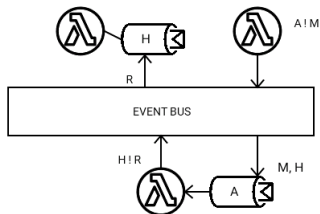


- Scale-up: deploying multiple instances of a verticle listening on the same address
- The instance that receives the message is chosen using a non-strict round-robin algorithm

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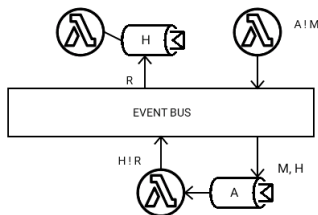
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Imagine that a verticle **sends a message** to another verticle and has to **process the response**

- Programmatically, it's just a handler
- but in practice, it's just another verticle listening on a random address



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- [imrafaelmerino/json-values](#) is a better alternative: it's persistent and provides a better api

```
@Override
public JsObj transform(final JsObj obj) {
    return obj;
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- What about green threads and project Loom?

Alternatives

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- Erlang
- Scala Akka
- Pony (compiled programming language)

vertx-effect: where Vertx meet FP

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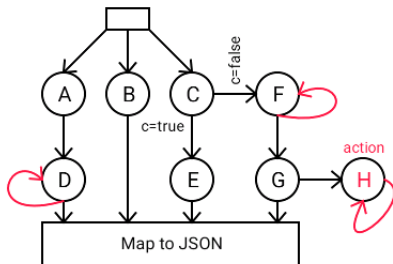
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- Vertx future API is **not rich enough** to develop complex verticles:
- **Only three methods to coordinate:** `join`, `all` and `any`
- Since **it's not lazy**, key reactive operations like *retry*, *recoverWith* and *fallbackTo* are missing

Microservices era

Impossible to address the following flow reasonably:



Val and λ to the rescue

```
import java.util.function.Supplier;
import java.util.function.Function;
import io.vertx.core.Future;

public interface Val<O> extends Supplier<Future<O>> {...}

public interface  $\lambda$ <I,O> extends Function<I, Val<O>> {...}
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- Val is lazy. It describes an asynchronous effect

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- The types **I** and **O** represent messages sent to the Event Bus
- If they are not supported by Vertx
 - Implement and register a **MessageCodec** for them

Practice makes perfect

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- Implementing complex flows

References I

-  Carl Hewitt: Actor Model of Computation
<https://arxiv.org/vc/arxiv/papers/1008/1008.1459v8.pdf>
-  Alan C. Kay: The early history of Smalltalk.
<http://www.metaobject.com/papers/Smallhistory.pdf>
-  Alan C. Kay: Email explaining that the big idea is "messages" and not objects. <http://lists.squeakfoundation.org/pipermail/squeak-dev/1998-October/017019.html>
-  Dr. Alan Kay on the Meaning of "Object-Oriented Programming".
http://userpage.fu-berlin.de/~ram/pub/pub_jf47ht81Ht/doc_kay_oop_en

References II



Joe Armstrong explaining that they weren't interested in, or worried about, the actor model while creating Erlang.

<http://erlang.org/pipermail/erlang-questions/2014-June/079891.html>



Joe Armstrong. Programming Erlang: Software for a Concurrent World