



Fast and Reliable Legacy Systems

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About Luiz Fernando

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20+ years writing code for living

Many domains, countries and projects











About Flow Traders

Market Maker specialized in

ETPs across major exchanges globally











Agenda

- Where to start
- Observe
- Facilitating changes
- Common bottlenecks
- Teaching others











Deciding where to start







APMs





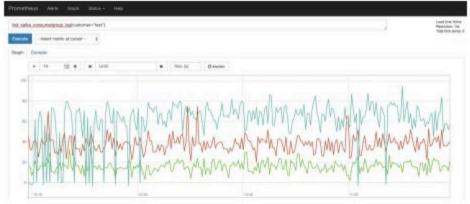






Prometheus & Grafana





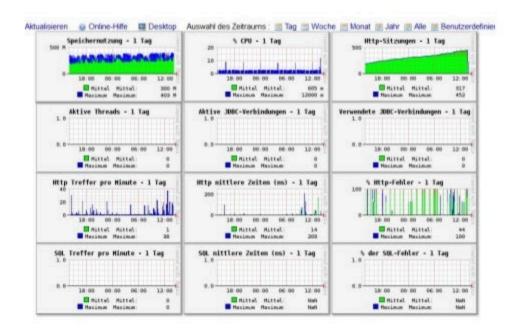








javamelody

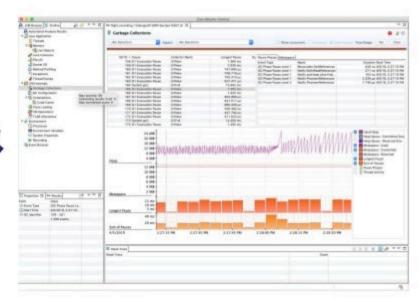








Flight Recorder & Mission Control



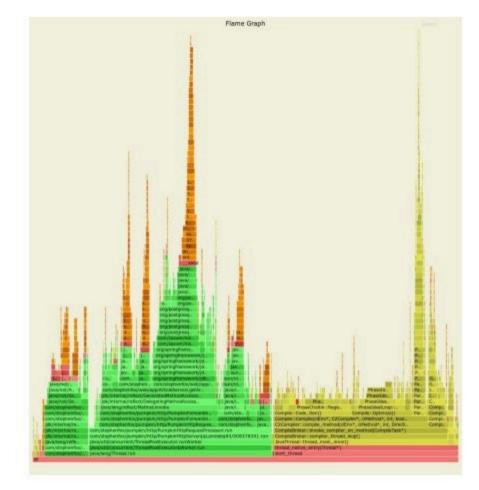








Flamegraphs

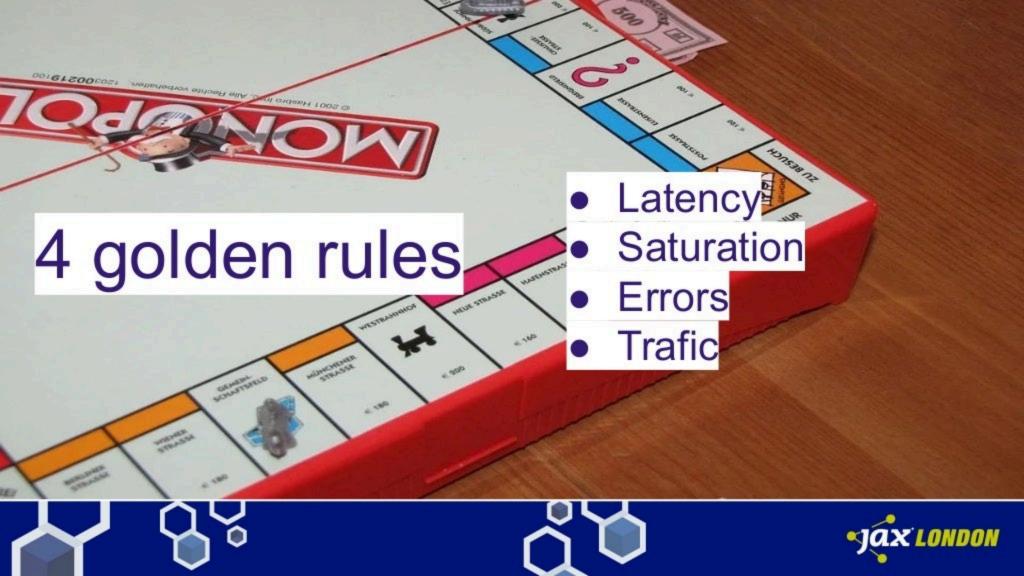


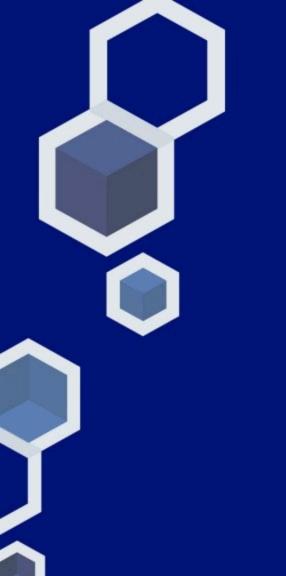














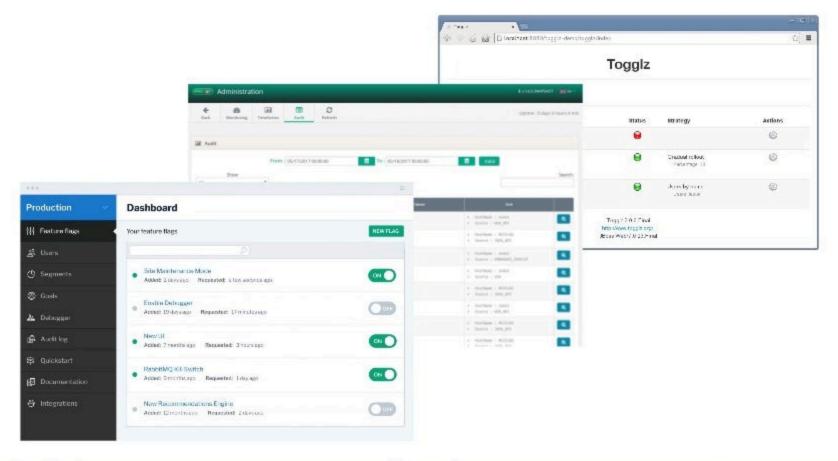
Facilitating changes









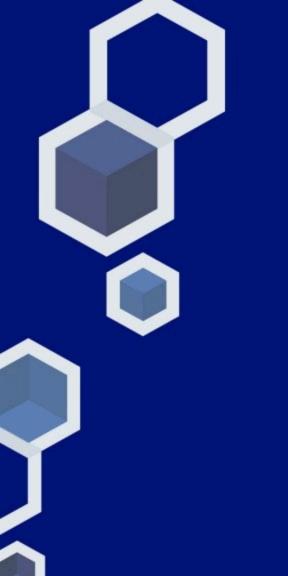














Common scenarios





addBatch

void addBatch(String sql) throws SQLException

Adds the given SQL command to the current list of commands for this Statement object. The commands in this list can be executed as a batch by calling the method executeBatch.

Note: This method cannot be called on a PreparedStatement or CallableStatement.

Parameters:

sql - typically this is a SQL INSERT or UPDATE statement

Throws:

SQLException - if a database access error occurs, this method is called on a closed Statement, the driver does not support batch updates, the method is called on a PreparedStatement or CallableStatement

Since:

1.2

See Also:

executeBatch(), DatabaseMetaData.supportsBatchUpdates()









The Executor's class provides factory methods for the executor services provided in this package.

Usage Examples

Here is a sketch of a network service in which threads in a thread pool service incoming requests. It uses the preconfigured Executors.newFixedThreadPool(int) factory method: class NetworkService implements Runnable { private final ServerSocket serverSocket;

private final ExecutorService pool; public NetworkService(int port, int poolSize) throws IOException { serverSocket = new ServerSocket(port); pool = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(poolSize);

Fine tune with saturation in mind

```
try {
  for (;;) {
    pool.execute(new Handler(serverSocket.accept()));
} catch (IOException ex) {
  pool.shutdown();
```

class Handler implements Runnable { private final Socket socket;

public void run() {

public void run() { // run the service

Handler(Socket socket) { this.socket = socket; } // read and service request on socket







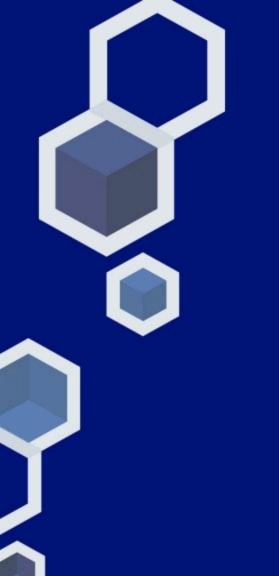
Recap

- Observability tools to decide where to start
- Facilitate incremental deploys
- Feature toggles, blue green to give resiliency
- Teach by example











Questions?



References

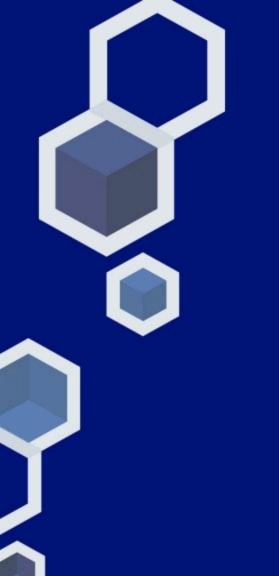
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References

