

# Introduction to Akka

Lenko Donchev

June 29, 2013

## Introduction

Akka overview

## Examples

Example Akka actors

Example building a simple Distributed Search Engine

## About

# What is Akka?

- Event-driven middleware framework for building high performance and reliable distributed applications in Scala and Java.
- Open Source and available under the Apache 2 License.

# Why Akka?

- Scalability
- Concurrency
- Fault-Tolerance

# Simple Concurrency Distribution

- Asynchronous and Distributed by design.
- High-level abstractions like Actors, Futures and STM

# Resilient by Design

- Write systems that self-heal.
- Remote and/or local supervisor hierarchies.

# High Performance

- 50 million msg/sec on a single machine.
- Small memory footprint; 2.5 million actors per GB of heap..

# Elastic Decentralized

- Adaptive load balancing, routing, partitioning and configuration-driven remoting.



# Extensible

- Use Akka Extensions to adapt Akka to fit your needs.

# STM - Software Transactional Memory

- Turns the JVM heap into a transactional data set
- Provides begin/commit/rollback semantics
- Implements the first three letters of ACID atomicity - all or none consistency - data is left in a consistent state isolation - only participants see changes during transaction
- Not Durable because STM is in-memory
- Modeled After Clojure's STM
- Transactions are automatically retried on collisions

# Concurrency with Actors

- Provides a high-level abstraction for concurrent and distributed system development
- Asynchronous message processing using event-driven receive loop
- Removes the burden of explicit thread and lock management to make concurrent programming easier
- Pattern matching against messages is a convenient way to express an actor's behavior.
- Very lightweight
- Helps you to focus on the message workflow instead of low level primitives like threads, locks and socket IO

# The origin of Actors

- Defined in a 1973 paper by Carl Hewitt
- Popularized by Erlang
- originally developed at Ericsson
- designed for distributed, fault-tolerant, non-stop systems
- 9-nine's reliability or down-time of 31 ms/year
- direct support for actor concurrency model in the language
- supports hot-swapping of code

# An Actor...

- Encapsulates state and behavior into a lightweight "process"
- Shares nothing with other actors
- Communicates with other actors through messages
- Communicates asynchronously
- Has a message queue or "mailbox"
- Non-blocking

# Advantages of the Actor Model

- Is easier to reason about
- Raises the level of abstraction
- Makes it easier to avoid:
  - race conditions
  - deadlocks
  - starvation
  - live locks

# Remote Actors

- Remote Actors provide a way to scale "out"
- Actors are excellent for distributed computing
- Remote Actors are implemented with NIO on top of
  - JBoss Netty; an NIO client server framework
  - Google Protocol Buffers; structured data encoding format

## Example Actor in Scala

```
class HelloWorldActor extends Actor {  
  def receive = {  
    case "hello" => println("Hello World!")  
    case _ => println("hi")  
  }  
}
```



## Example Actor in Java

```
public class HelloWorldActor extends UntypedActor {
    public void onReceive(Object message) throws Exception {
        if (message instanceof String) {
            System.out.println(" Hello world ...");
        } else {
            System.out.println(" hi");
        }
    }
}
```

# Fault Tolerance

- The "let it crash" approach
- Designed for concurrent and distributed systems
- Notification of failures
- Supervision and repair of failed nodes
- Components are monitored by a "linked" supervisor When the supervisor detects failure, nodes are:
  - reset to a stable state
  - restarted

# Restart Strategies

Akka supports two restart strategies

- OneForOne - restarts the component that crashed
- AllForOne - restarts all managed components if one crashed

# Add-On Modules

- Persistence
- STM integration with NoSQL DBs for the 'D' in ACID  
Cassandra, MongoDB, Redis, CouchDB, Amazon SimpleDB,  
and others
- AMQP - based on the RabbitMQ client
- JTA - allows STM to participate in a JTA transaction
- Spring Integration
- Guice Integration

# Example: Building a simple Distributed Search Engine

[https://github.com/lenko-d/distributed\\_search\\_engine](https://github.com/lenko-d/distributed_search_engine)

# About

Lenko Donchev

@Twitter: Lenko\_HD