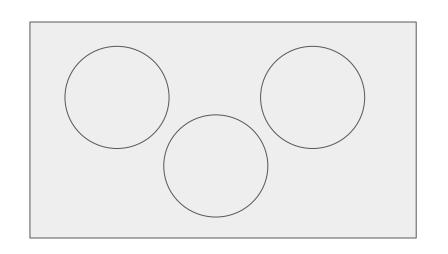
Why We Chose Elixir And How It Helped Tackle Concurrency and Scalability

Montreal Elixir, September 2017 by Ahmad Ferdous Bin Alam

Topics

- What problem we are trying to solve
- What the requirements are
- Why Node.js was not a good fit for the problem
- How Elixir came to the rescue
- How we tackled the challenges with the help of Elixir and OTP
- ☐ Things to tackle in near future



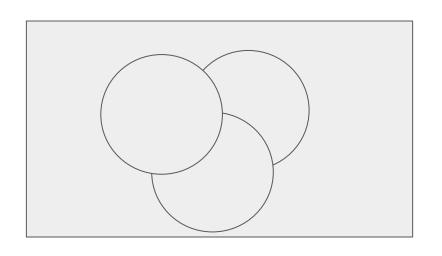
Till recently

Multiple subsystems

Multiple 3rd party service providers.

No service is consumed by more than one subsystem.

And then



□ Some services are consumed by more than one subsystem!

Problem

- Multiple subsystems consuming the same third-party APIs from multiple providers
 - Rate limit not properly enforced
 - Duplicated effort

Solution: A central API gateway

■ Enforce rate limit

- ☐ Common or global rate
- Client-specific rate
- API endpoint-specific rate

- Burst rate
- Quota limit
- Concurrent request limit

Enforce rate limit

10,000 updates per day 250,000 reads per day

5 queries per second (QPS)

5 concurrent requests max

- Enforce rate limit
- Robust error handling

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- ☐ Fault tolerance
 - □ Persistence (consumed limit, in-progress requests, backlog requests)

- Enforce rate limit
- Robust error handling
- **□** Fault tolerance
- Extensibility

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- Enforce rate limit
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- **□** Fault tolerance
- Extensibility
- Scalability
- □ Visibility

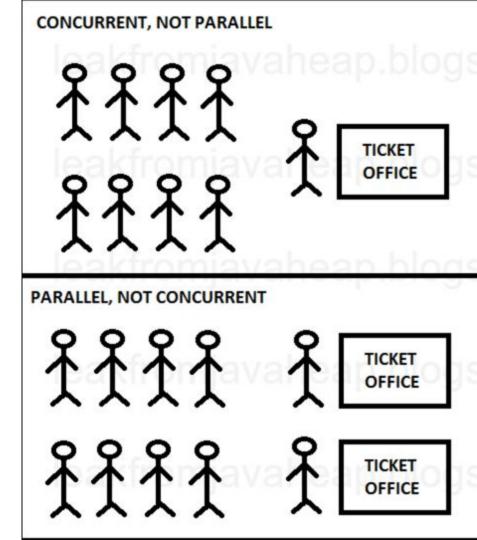
- ☐ Enforce rate limit
- Robust error handling
- ☐ Fault tolerance
- Extensibility
- Scalability
- Visibility

Comparison of available Node.js rate limiters

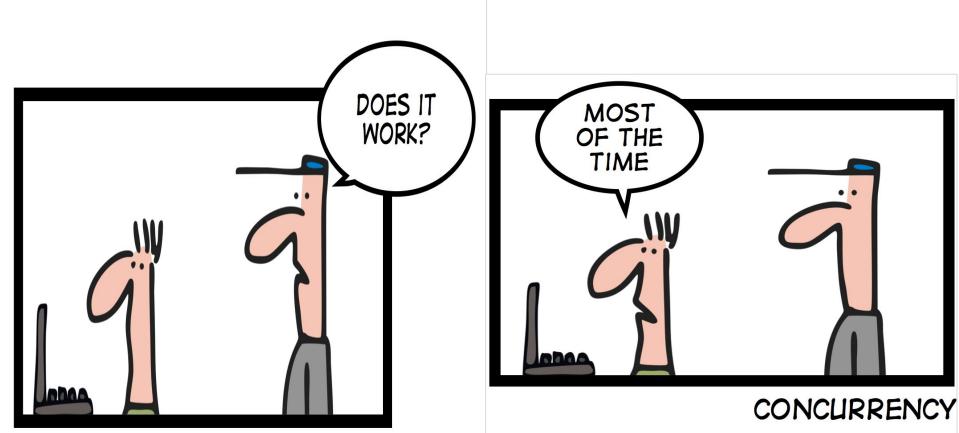
	rolling rate limiter	node rate limiter	node throttle	node token throttle	token bucket
Common / global rate limit	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Client or API-specific rate limit	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Burst or window rate limit	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Quota limit	×	X	×	X	✓
Concurrent request limit	X	X	X	×	×
Persistence of consumed limit	✓	X	/	✓	/
Scalability	×	×	×	X	×

Concurrent Request Limit in Node.js

- Possible? Yes
- Asynchronous
- Cluster module for parallelization

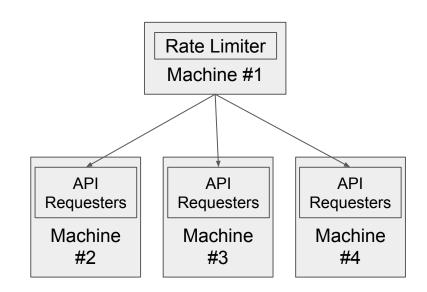


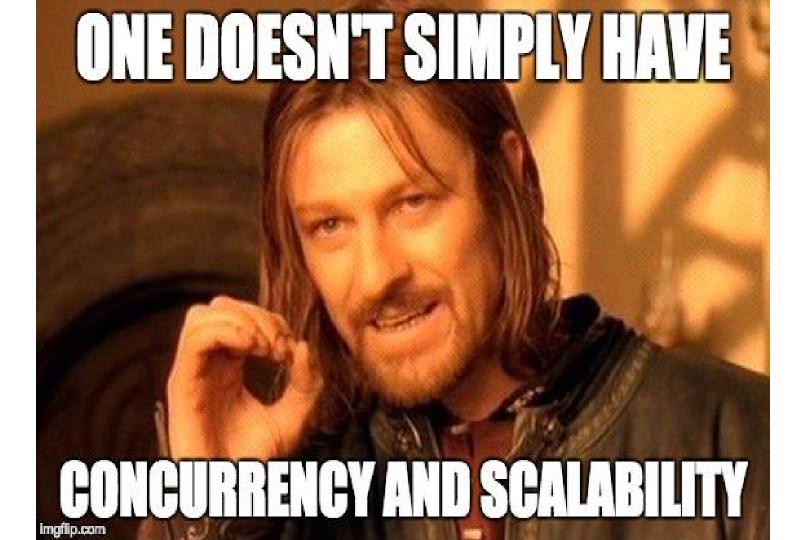
SIMPLY EXPLAINED



Scalability

- ☐ Scenario: Upgraded from 5 QPS to 100 QPS.
- More concurrent requests
- Multiple machines
- ☐ How to coordinate?
- More complexity...



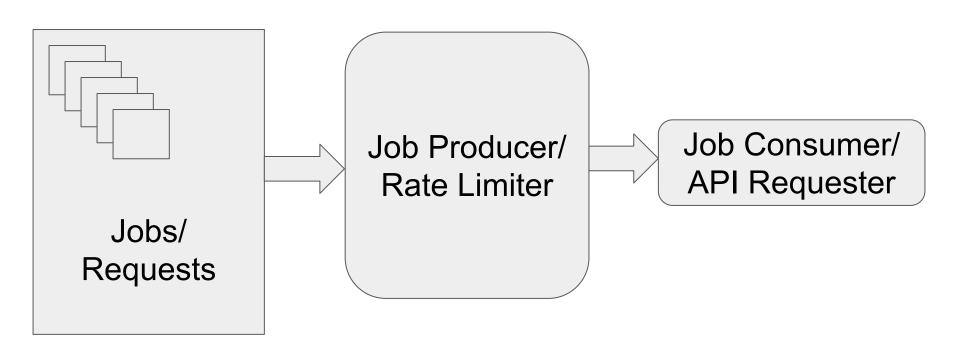


Elixir came to the rescue!

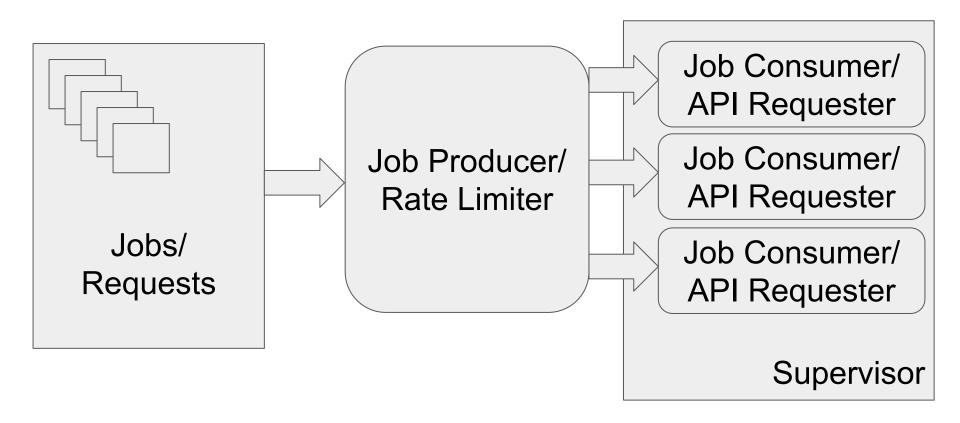
- GenStage: abstracts producer/consumer communication mechanism and back-pressure.
- ☐ Rate limiter = Producer
- ☐ API Requesters = consumers

```
def add_instance(queue_name, registry_name, job_producer, job_consumer, rate) do
    # implementation goes here.
```

Concurrent Request Limit = 1 (Trivial Case)



Concurrent request limit = 3

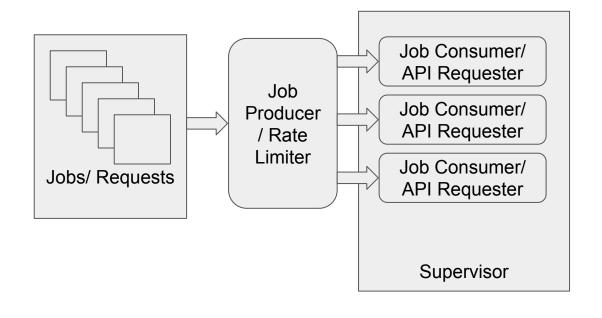


Supervisor Code Example

```
def init({queue_name, job_producer, job_consumer, rate, max_concurrency}) do
  queue name
  |> get_children(job_producer, job_consumer, rate, max_concurrency)
  |> Supervisor.init(strategy: :one_for_one)
end
defp get_children(queue_name, job_producer, job_consumer, rate, max_concurrency) do
  producer = String.to_atom("#{queue_name}.producer")
  |> (& get child spec(producer module, &1)).()
  consumers = 1..max_concurrency
  > Enum. to list
  > Enum.map(fn n ->
    consumer_name = String.to_atom("#{queue_name}.consumer.#{n}")
    get_child_spec(consumer_module, consumer_name)
  end)
  [producer | consumers]
```

Concurrent Request Limit

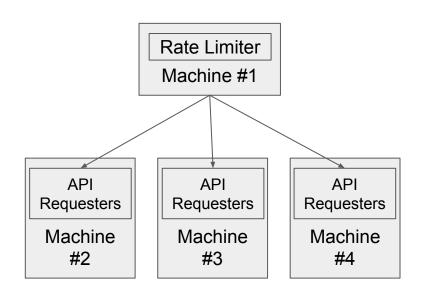




Scalability

□ Scenario: Burst rate upgraded from 5 QPS to 100 QPS

- ☐ How does Rate Limiter communicate with API Requesters on different machines?
 - Message passing





✓ Concurrent Request Limit



Scalability

Next Challenges

Plan to open source rate limiter application

- Extend an existing job queue library
 - verk, exq
 - ☐ Doesn't support priority queue and rate limit.

Thank you!

Q&A