

# Five Ways to Scale your API Without Touching Your Code

Steven Willmott  
3scale Inc.  
@njyx, @3scale



# 3scale is...

API  
Infrastructure  
Provider

Power 350+  
APIs

110,000  
Developers  
writing Apps



API Tech Operations

API Business  
Operations

Developer Support

[3scale.net](https://3scale.net)

# + As of today

Also have a  
new service for  
Developers

Track  
Transform  
Analyze  
API Traffic



<http://www.apitools.com>

Onward to **Scaling...**

# What does **Scaling** Mean?

A: Handling more  
Transactions per second?

A: ~~Handling more  
Transactions per second?~~

# *A: Making more Customers Happy per Second*

(whilst using the same resources)



# Getting the Question Right

## Scaling Transaction

- Decoupling Layers
- Caching
- Compression
- Database Changes
- Streaming / Real-time
- Smaller Payloads
- SSL Optimization

Very Important

## Scaling Customers

- Do all of the transaction scaling plus more
- Change API Structure
- Change Client Design Params
- Think about Client needs to rethink transaction loads
- Share scaling burden with developers

Often Forgotten

# Suppose you have...



- Fixed Hardware Resources
- (Mostly) Static Application Code Base

# Five Scaling Tips That Don't Scale Transactions

# 1. API Design

## Method / Structure Design

- Do methods / calls fit use cases?
- Are you passing a lot of internal IDs around?
- Are some methods more expensive to execute than others?
- Does the API Design mean heavy load calls are being made even if that data is not needed?
- Are clients making many calls when they should be making one?

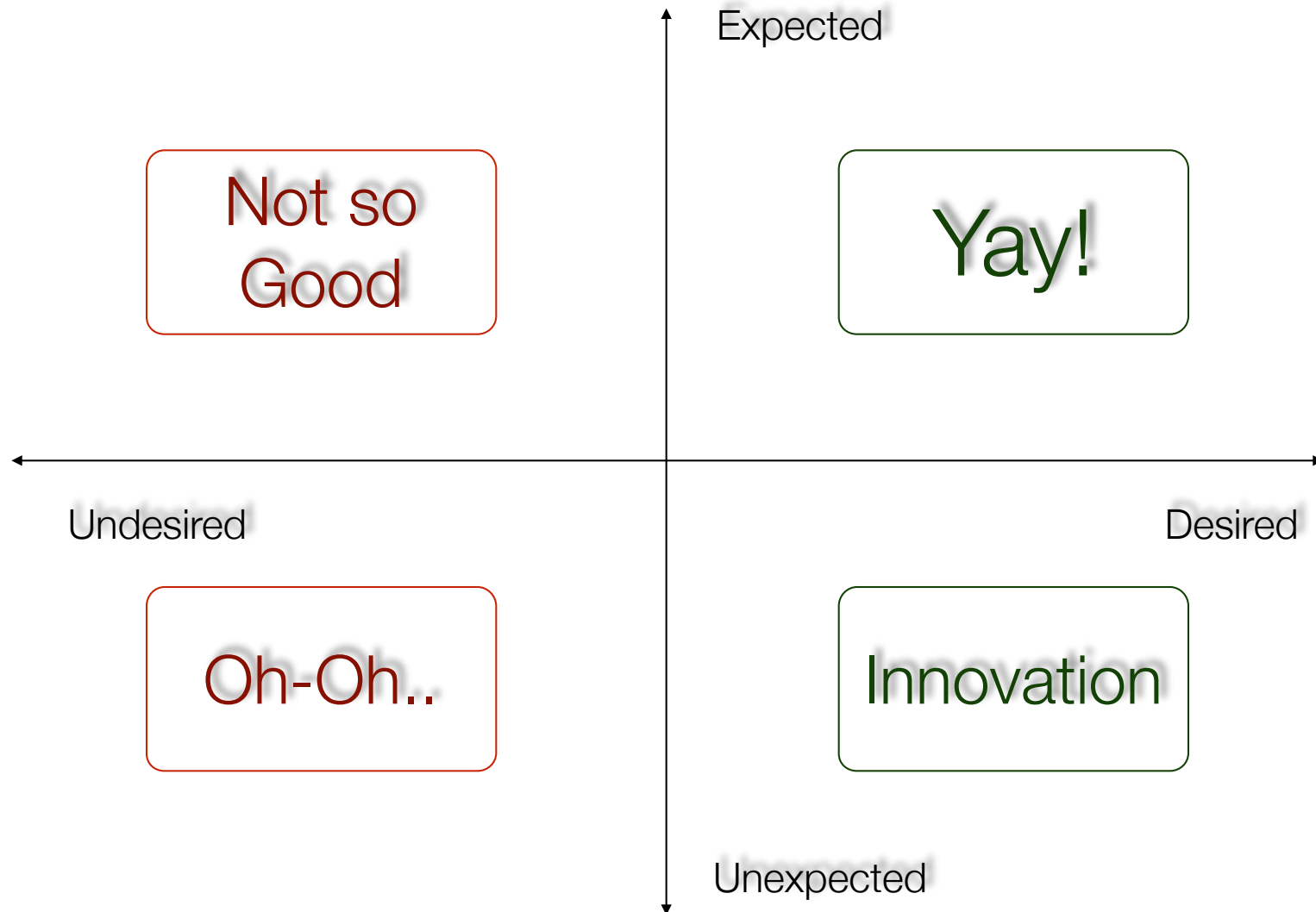
Add Specific Methods

Remove Methods

Unbundle & Rebundle



# Expected Use of Your API



# 2. API Call Aggregation

## Post-Hoc API Design

- Creating Aggregate Methods which compose base functionalities
- Cut Access to Individual Methods
- Taylor to Clients or Use Cases
- Adjust the set of compound methods over time
- Works best when you own all the clients

e.g



Great talk by Daniel Jacobsen  
APIStrat New York:

<http://bit.ly/1gAN6mp>

# 3. Rate Limiting

## Restrict Outlier Usage

- Rate Limits and Clear communication change Developer behavior
- Rate limits generally mean more sensible code is being written and your servers are taxed less
- Rate Limits stop fringe high volume users from negatively impacting everybody else
- Make sure the limits are published - Developers hate undocumented limits

e.g



Own  
build...

Make sure key use cases are still feasible, and that rate limits are published.

# 4. Off Boarding Calls

## Make the Client Work!

- Calls that are never made you don't have to handle!
- Client Side Caching
- Allow it in your Terms of Service
- Build it into your SDKs, suggest it in your code samples
- Calculate your rate limits by assuming caching
- Use Caching headers
- Consider caching both reads and writes

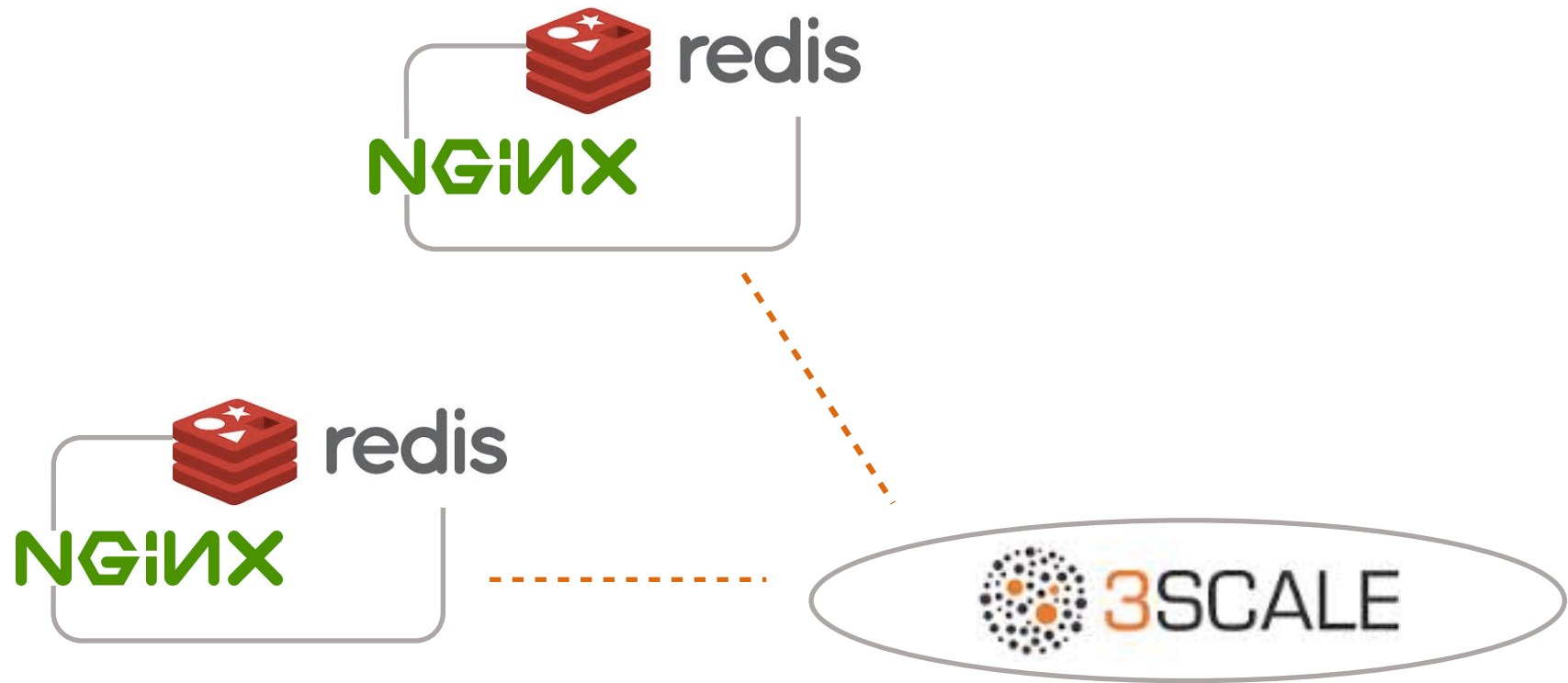
e.g



Again you need to ensure the core API Use cases are still supported if you go this route



# 3scale XtremeCapacity



3scale XC Nodes offboard Lookup & Processing to Local Resources

# 5. SDK Provision

## Optimize your Clients

- It can be tough for third developers to write good code
- Writing SDKs can make it easier
- Encodes best practice in terms of API Calls
- Makes Call Patterns more predictable
- You can encode counterpart behavior to your rate limits
- Local check for errors in calls (so your backend never receives them).

e.g



SDKs can create maintenance issues - but critical for large developer bases

# Five Techniques

1. API Design
2. API Call Aggregation
3. Rate Limiting
4. Off Boarding Calls
5. SDK Provision

Almost Certainly  
you have some  
wins here....

# Conclusions

Make sure you are asking the right question!

Your API structure and policies massively affect how it scales

Out of the Box thinking can save a lot of dollars (and the planet)



3scale: <http://www.3scale.net>

APItools: <http://www.apitools.com>

APICodex: <http://apicodex.3scale.net>



# Thank You!

Contact:

<http://www.3scale.net>

@njyx - [steve@3scale.net](mailto:steve@3scale.net)