

NSQ

realtime distributed message processing at scale
<https://github.com/bitly/nsq>

November 8th 2012 - NYC Golang Meetup

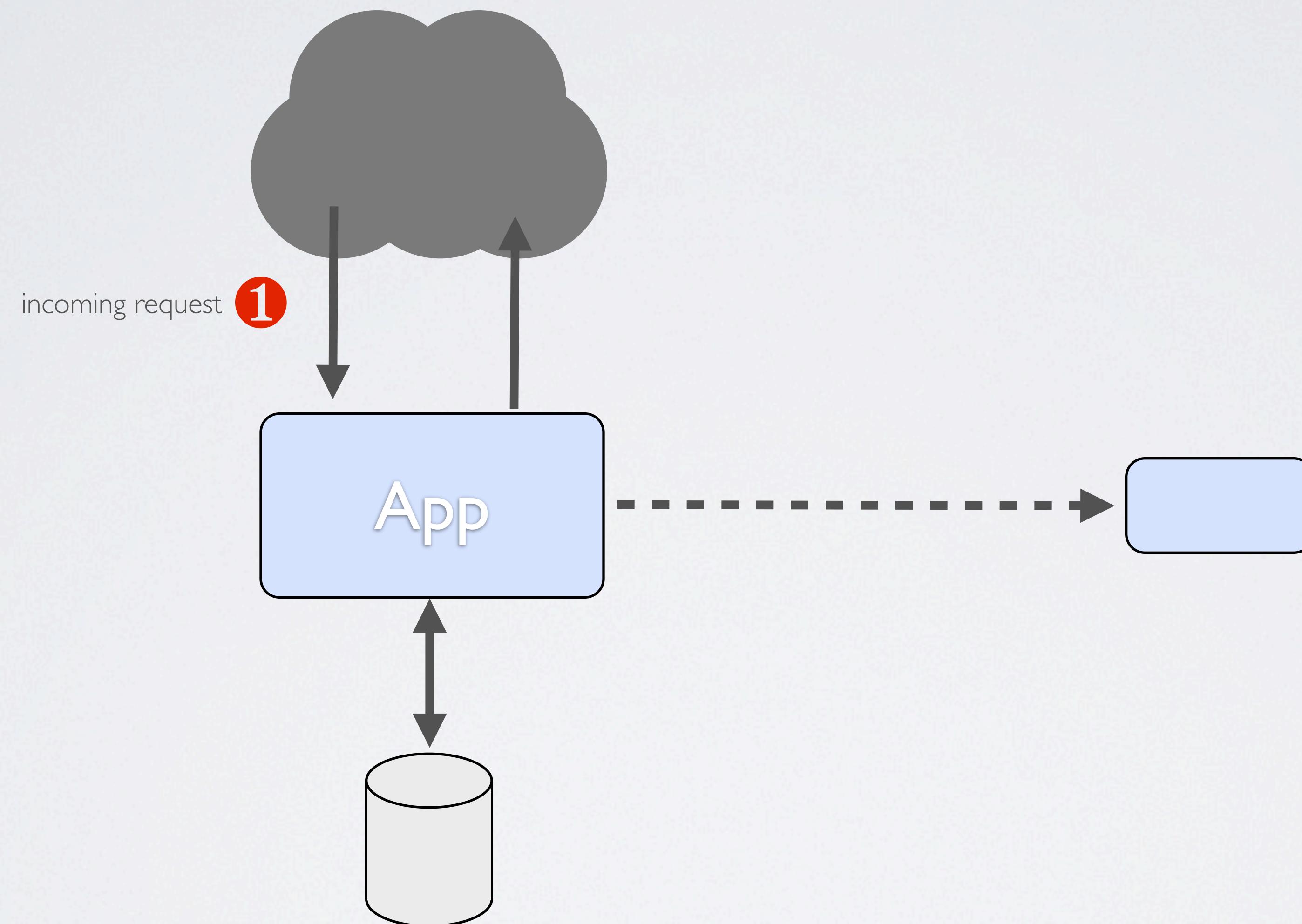
@imsnakes & @jehiah (infrastructure @bitly)

THE WAY OF THE BITLY

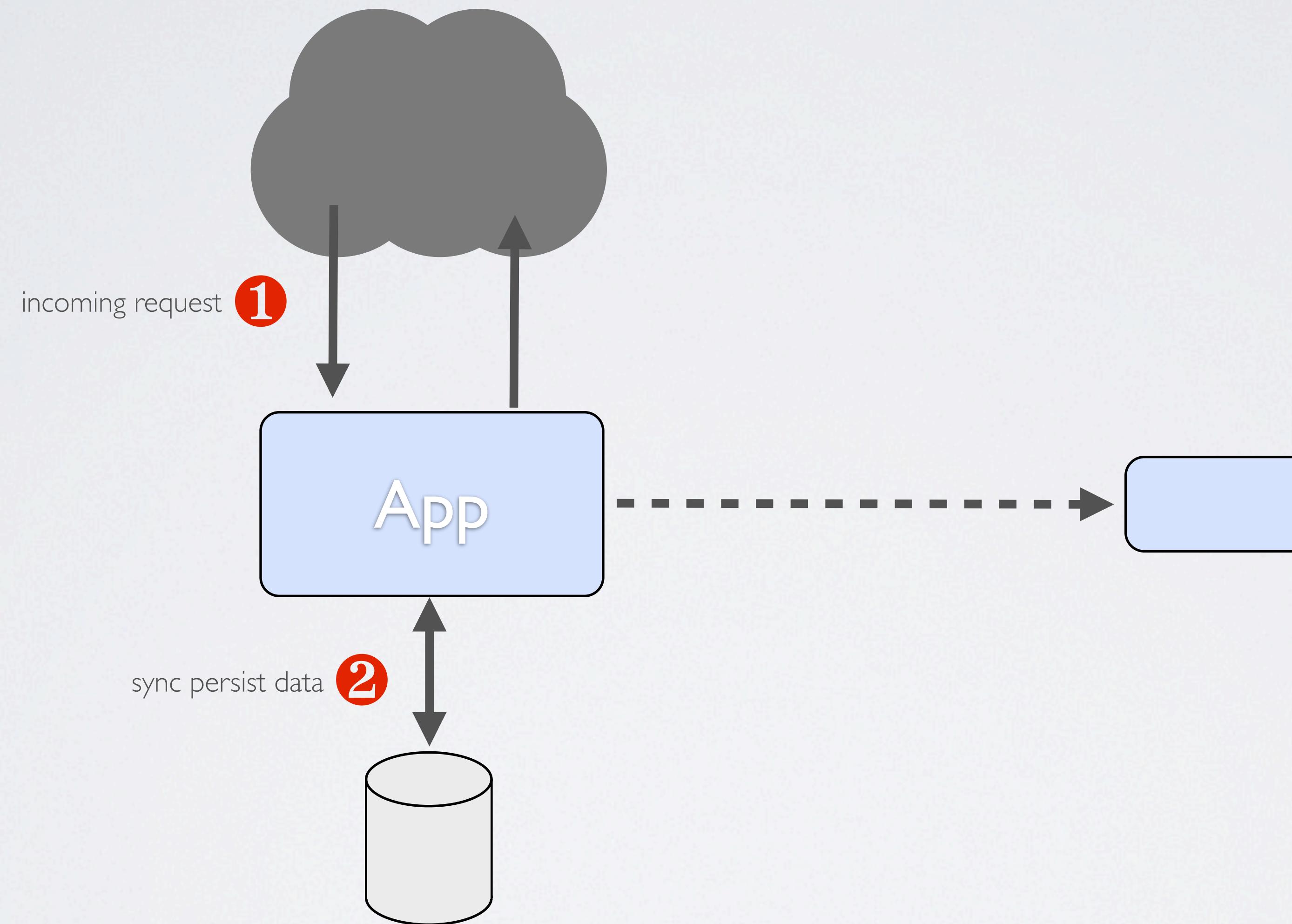
PHILOSOPHY

- service-oriented
- perform work asynchronously
- queue messages (locally)
- workers process messages (aka “queuereader”)
- scale # of workers (and backend) based on ability to handle message volume
- dependencies suck (make it easy to deploy)
- use HTTP and JSON

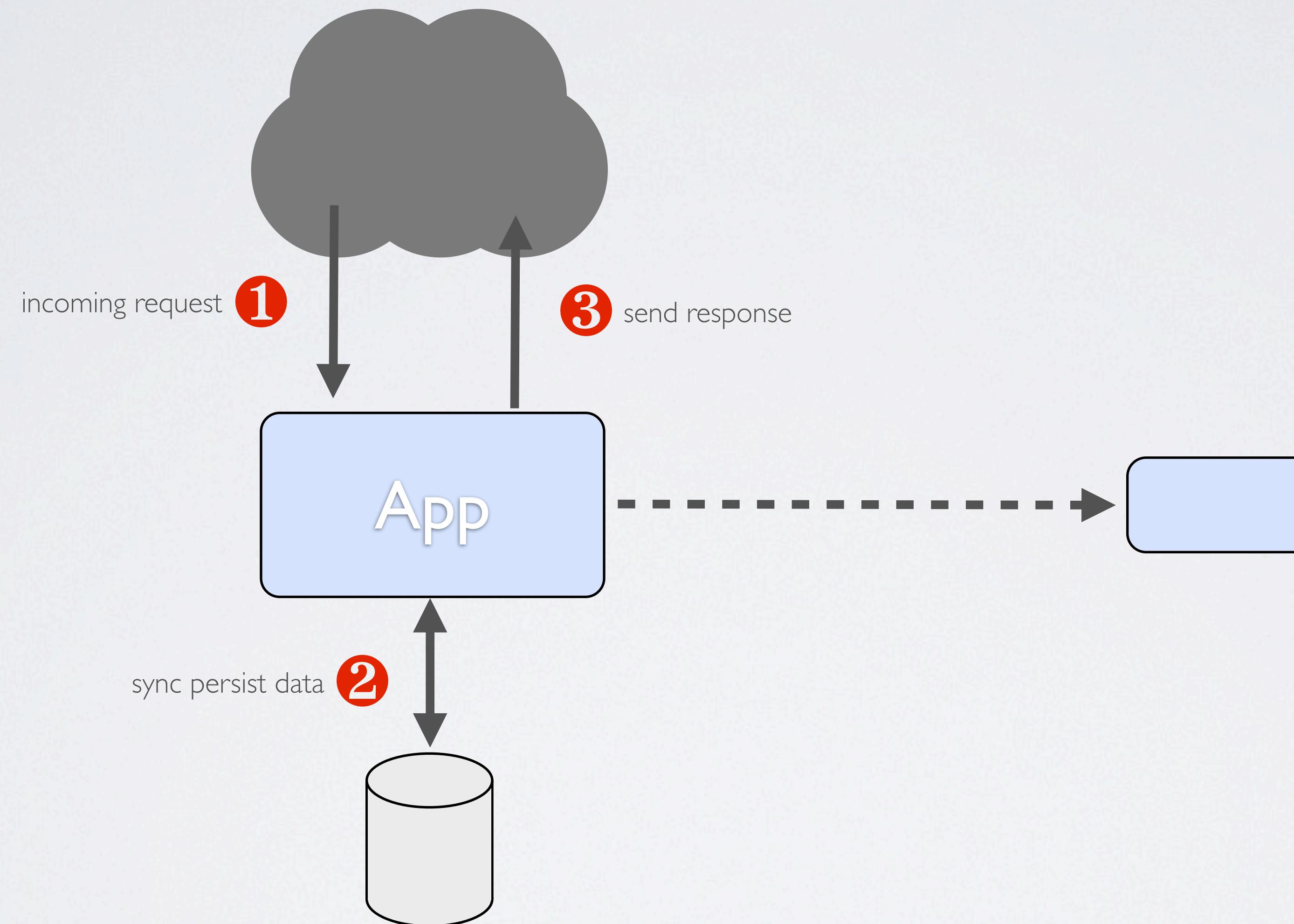
DATA FLOW



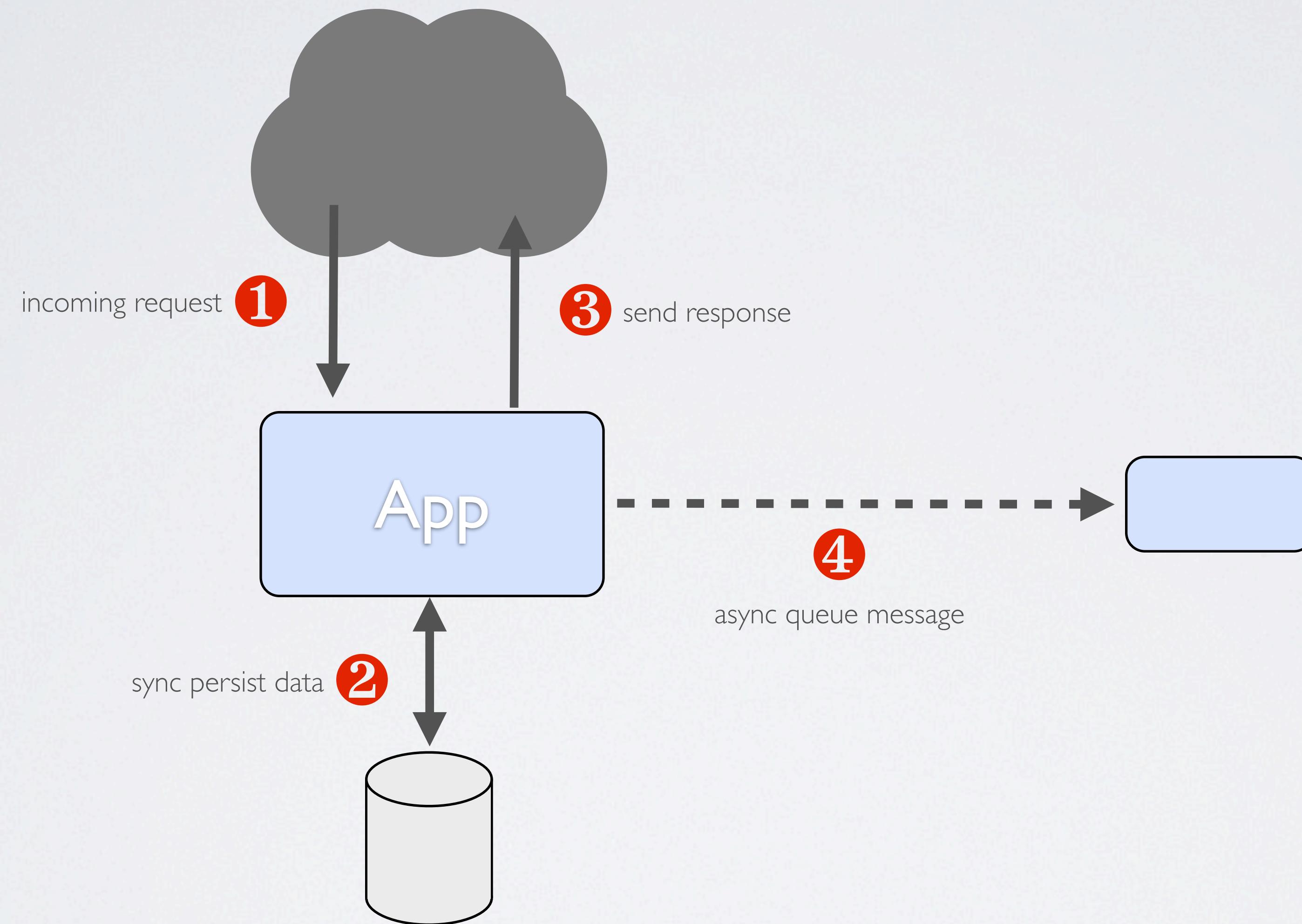
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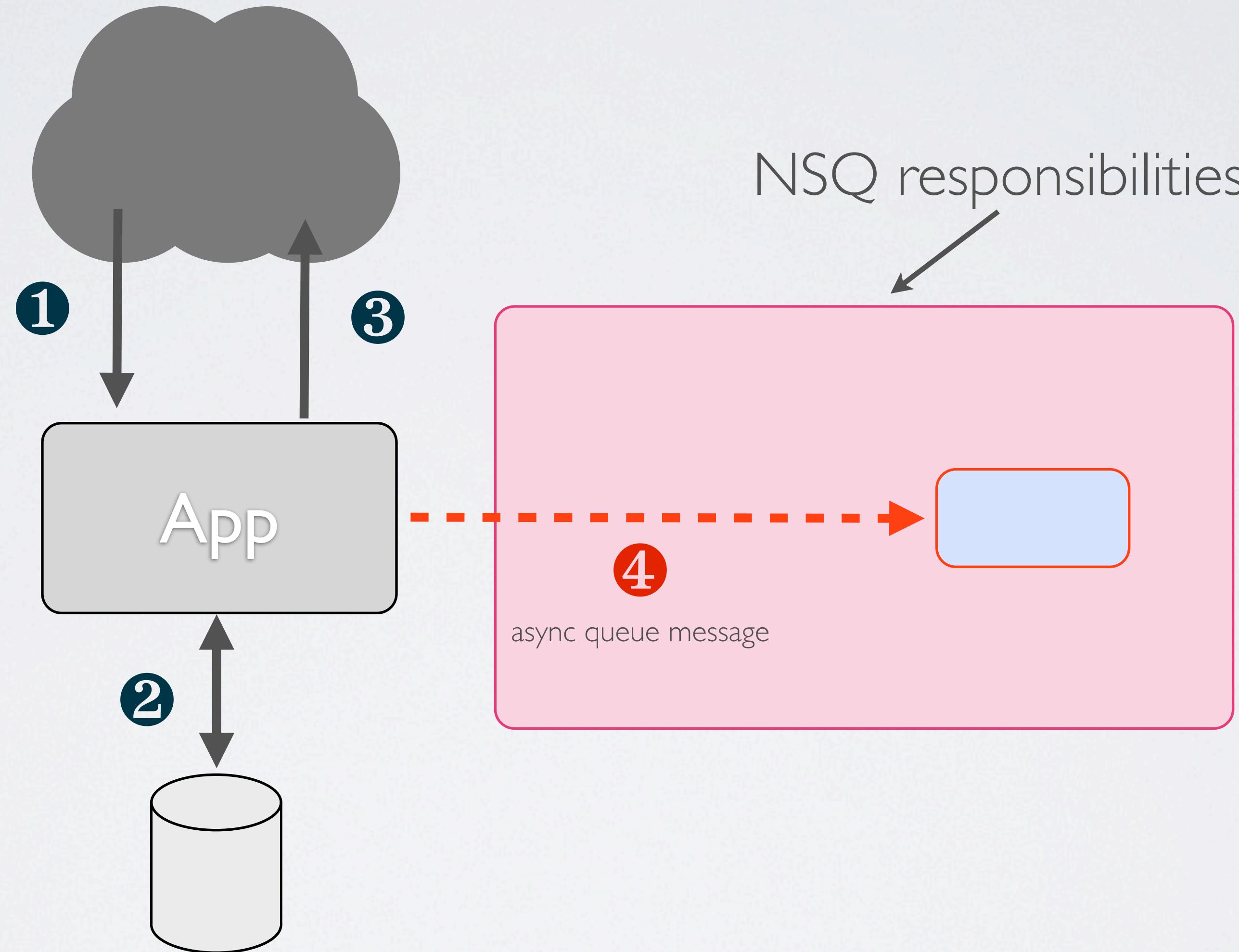
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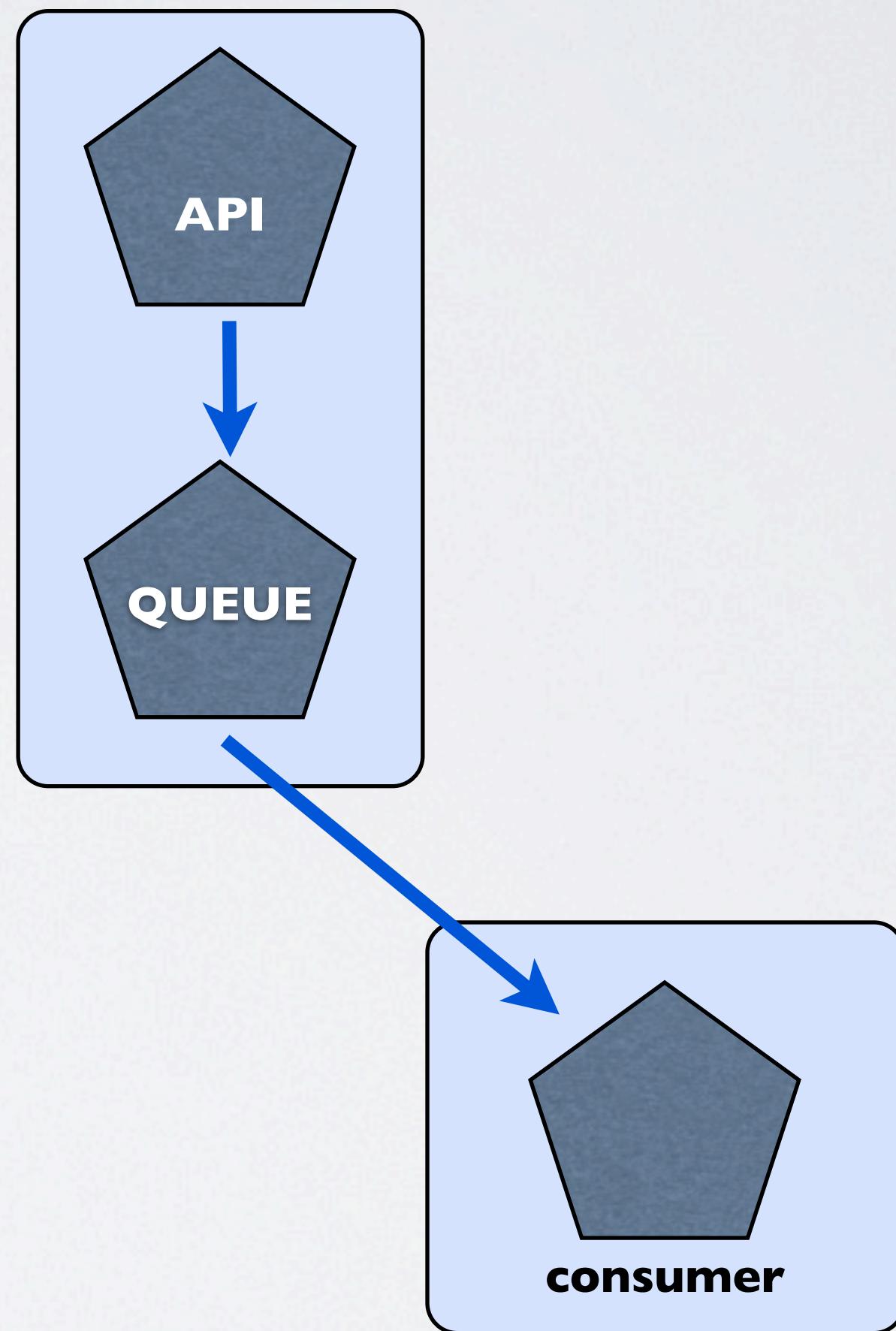
DATA FLOW



WHY QUEUE?

because things break

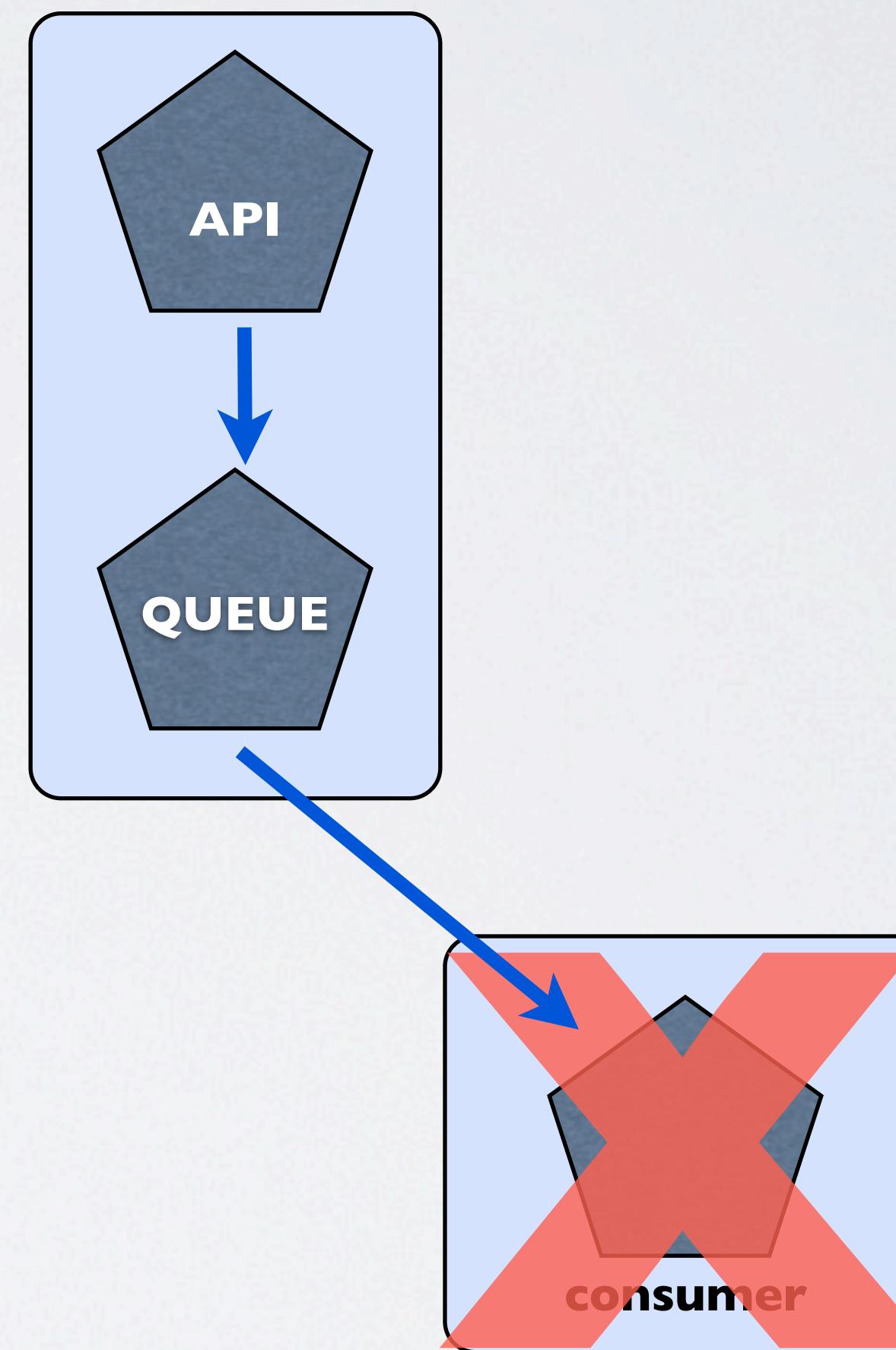
- try to avoid SPOFs
- queue(s) and worker(s) are silo'd
- in failure scenarios:
 - queues provide buffering
 - workers exponentially back off
 - messages are retried
 - aka no data loss



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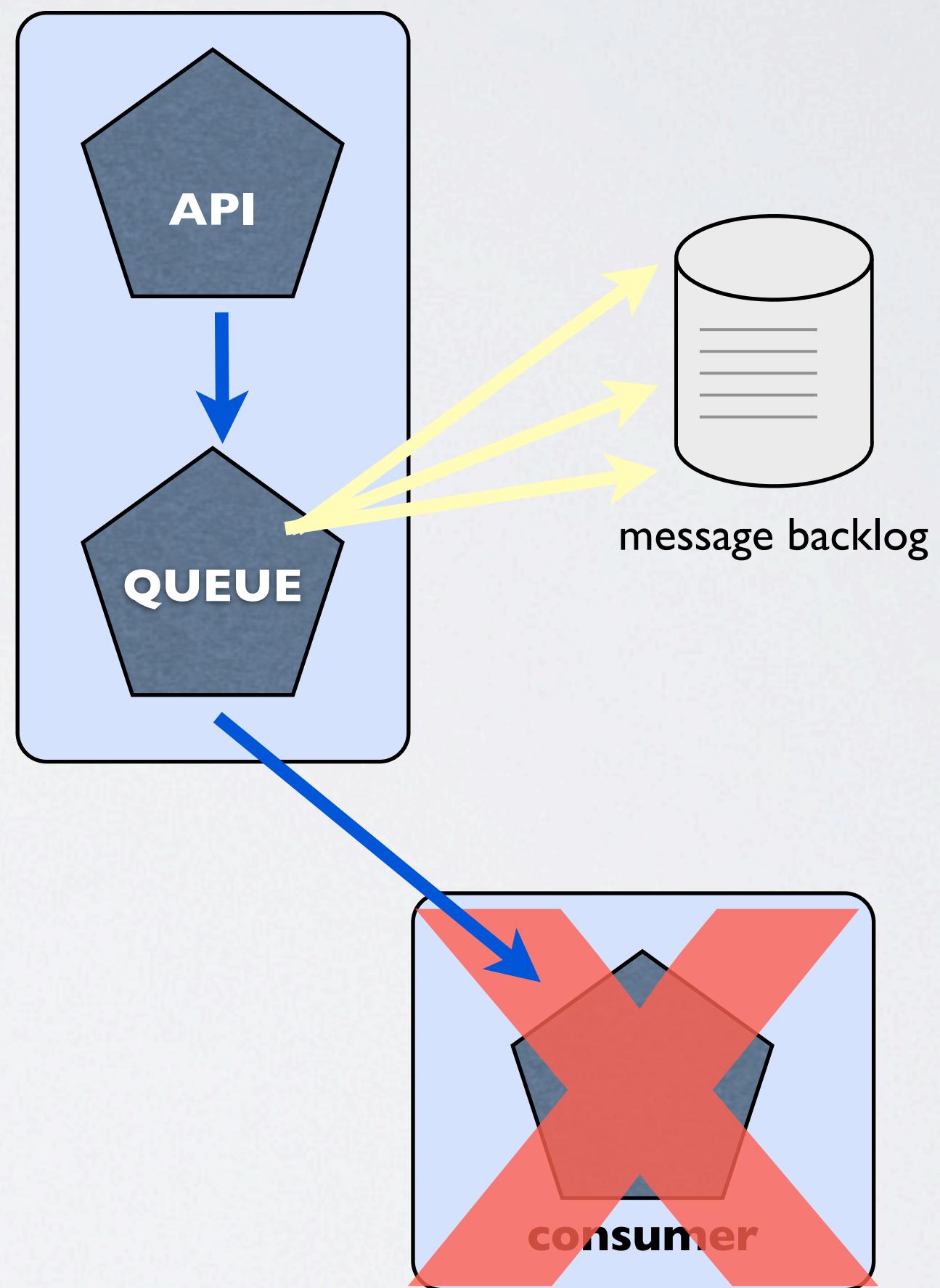
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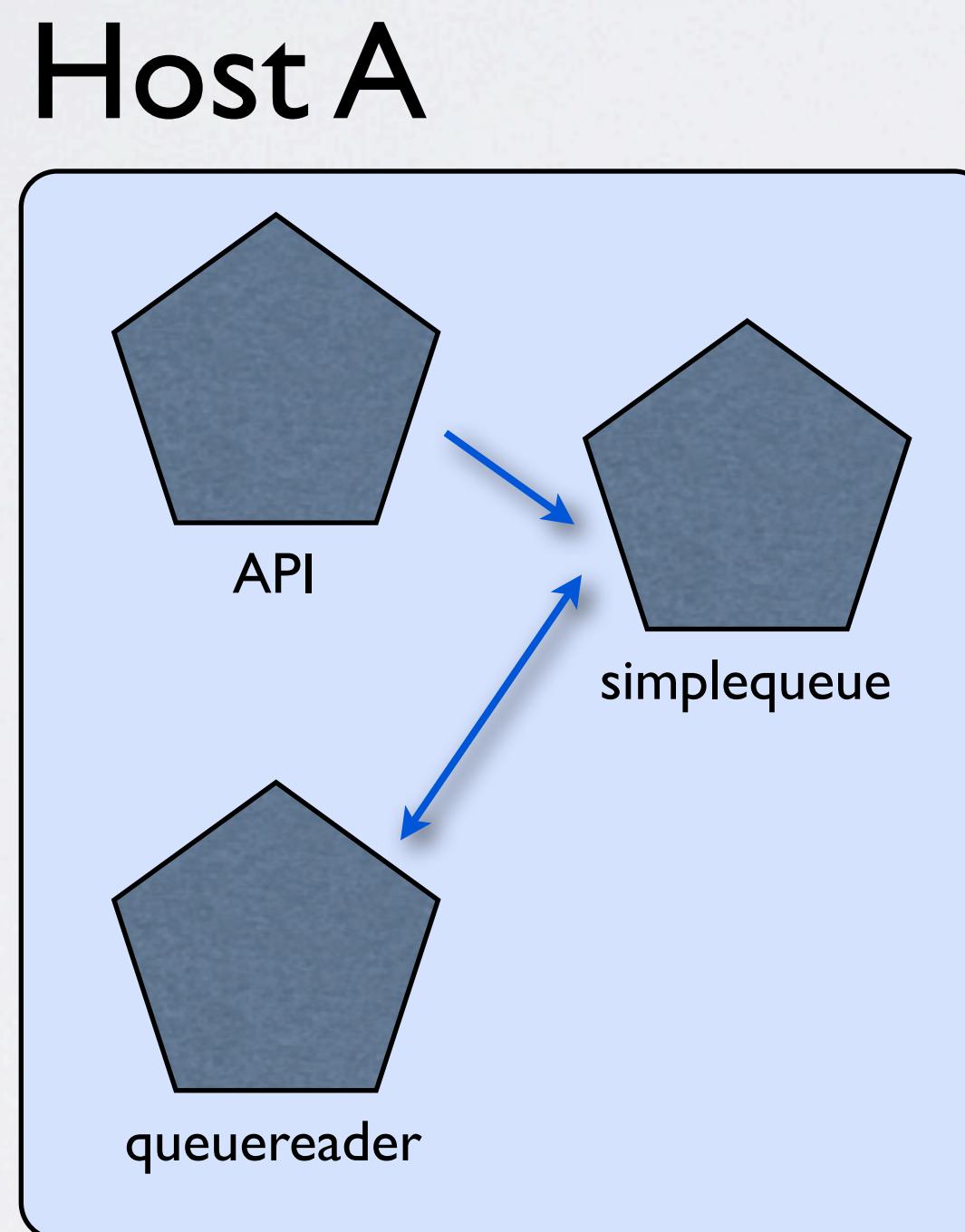
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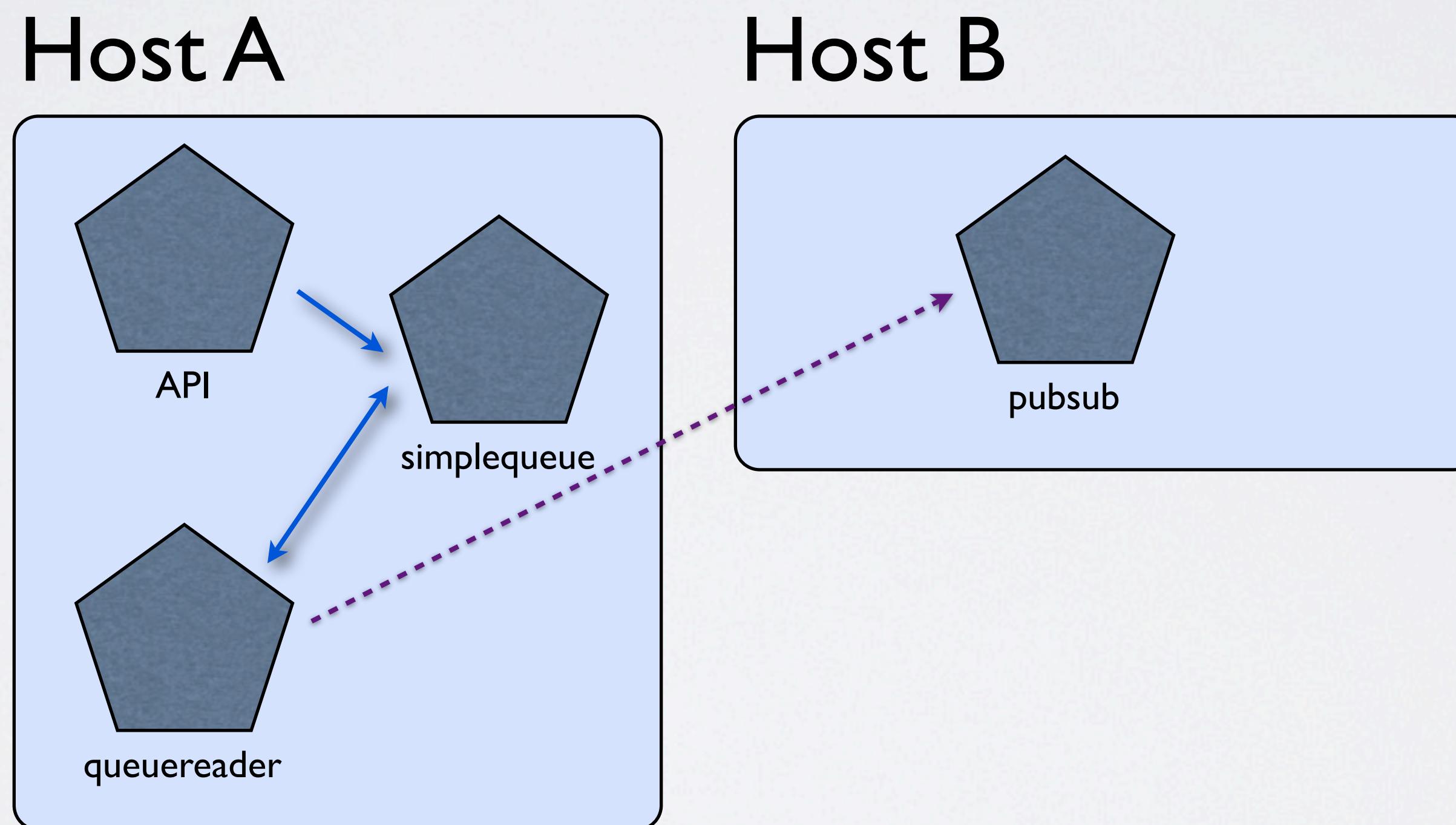
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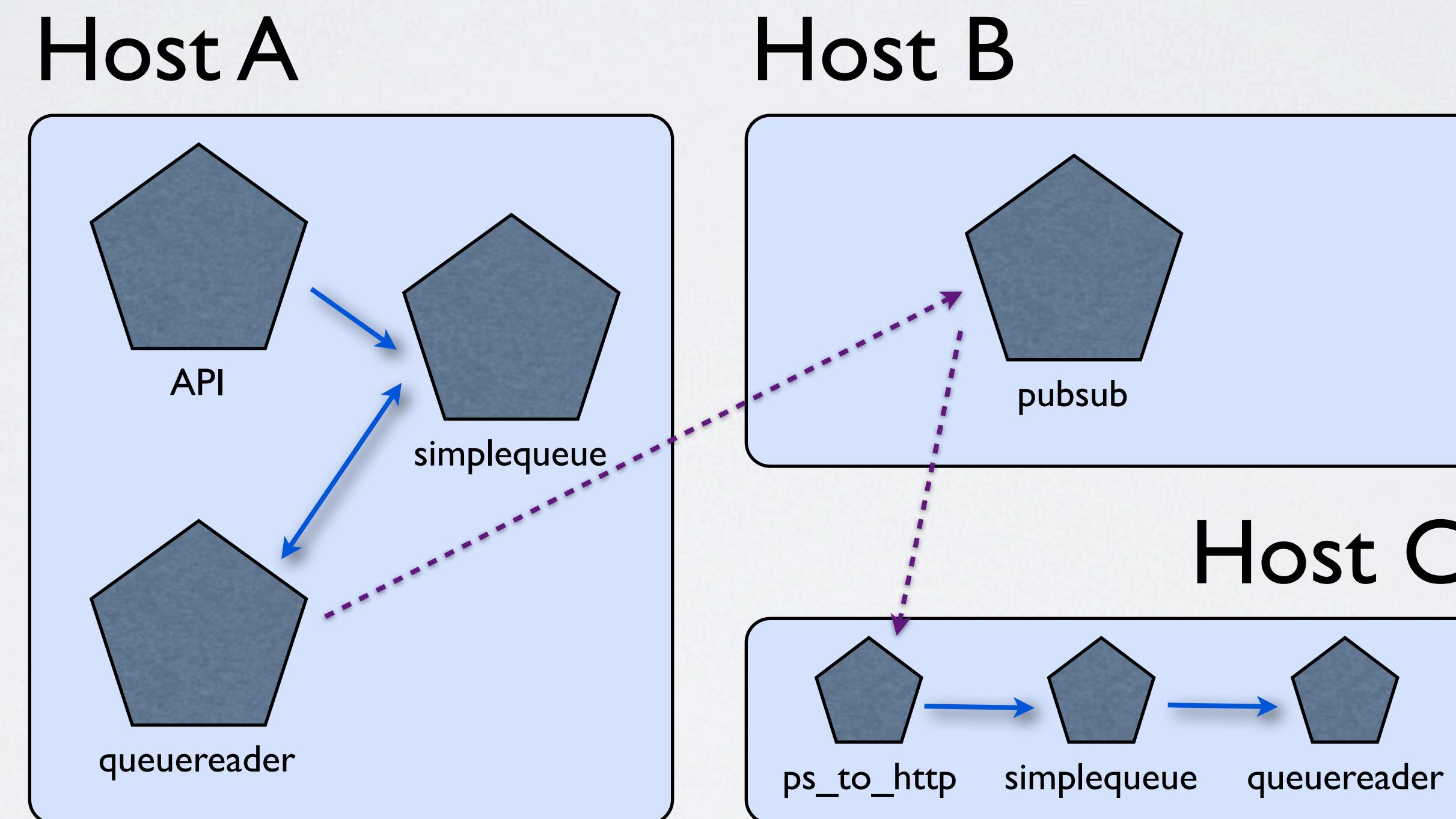
TYPICAL (OLD) ARCHITECTURE



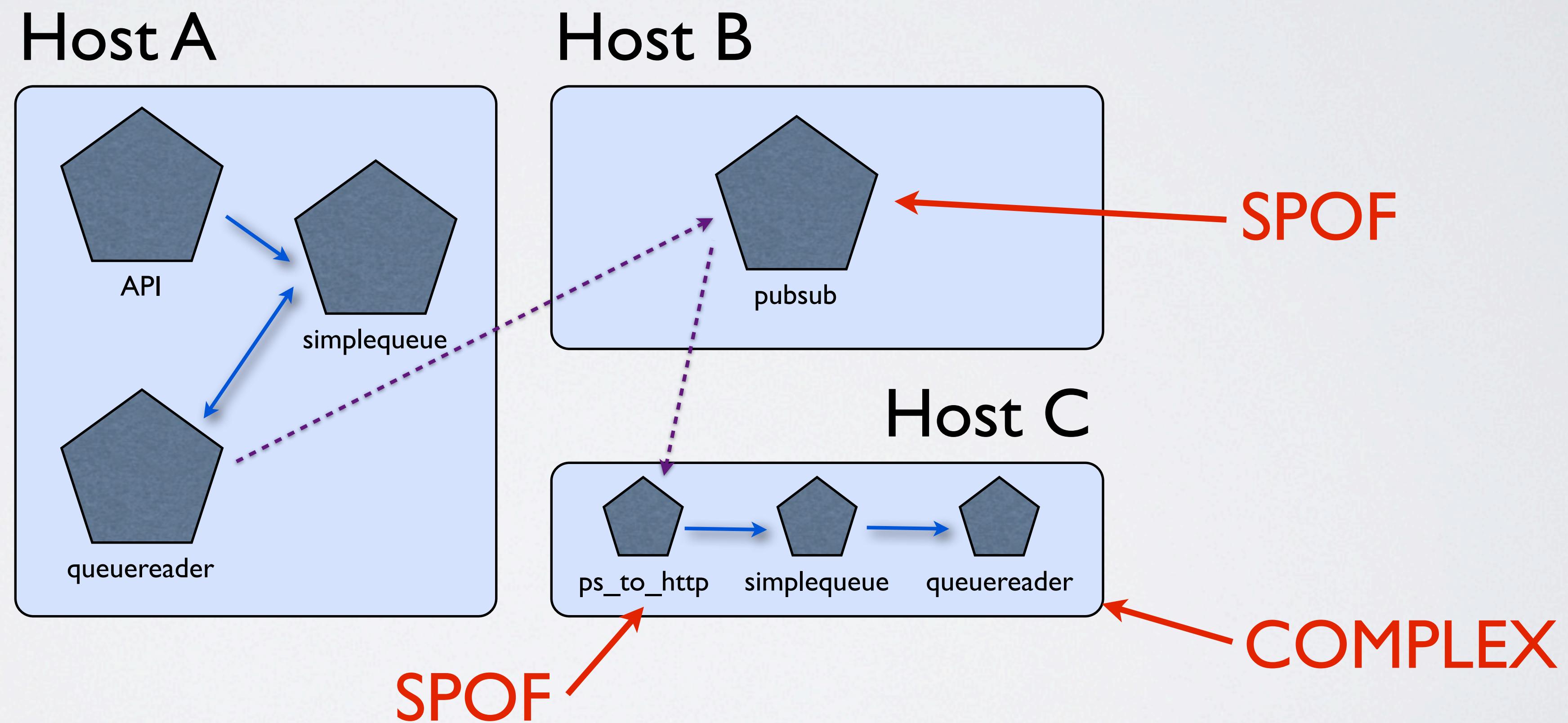
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TYPICAL (OLD) ARCHITECTURE



THE BAD

- no message guarantees and clients are responsible for re-queueing
- bottleneck and SPOF transport issue (reconnects, distribution, fault tolerance, etc.)
- inefficiency - we copy streams multiple times to multiple systems
- complicated service setup repeated for each stream
- hard-coded knowledge of queue addresses in queuereaders
- lack of internal performance metrics (clients, rate, etc.)

DESIGNING A SOLUTION

GOALS

- provide a straightforward upgrade path
- greatly simplify configuration requirements
- provide easy topology solutions that enable high-availability and eliminate SPOFs
- address the need for stronger message delivery guarantees
- bound the memory footprint of a single process
- improve efficiency
- out of the box library support for Go and Python

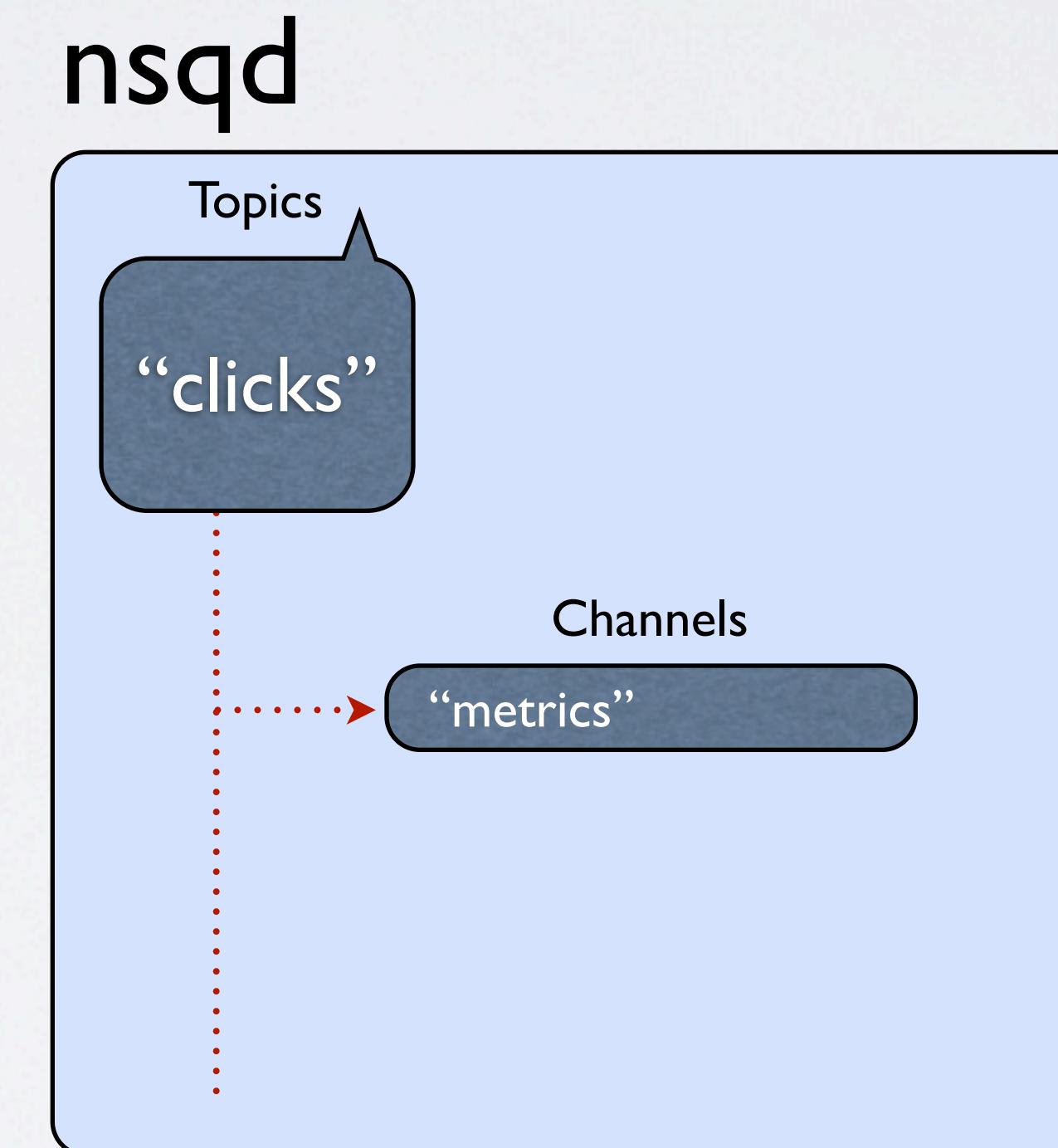
SIMPLIFY CONFIGURATION

- a **topic** is a distinct stream of messages (a single **nsqd** instance can have multiple **topics**)
- a **channel** is an independent queue for a **topic** (a **topic** can have multiple **channels**)
- consumers discover producers by querying **nsqlookupd** (a discovery service for topics)
- **topics** and **channels** are created at runtime (just start publishing/subscribing)



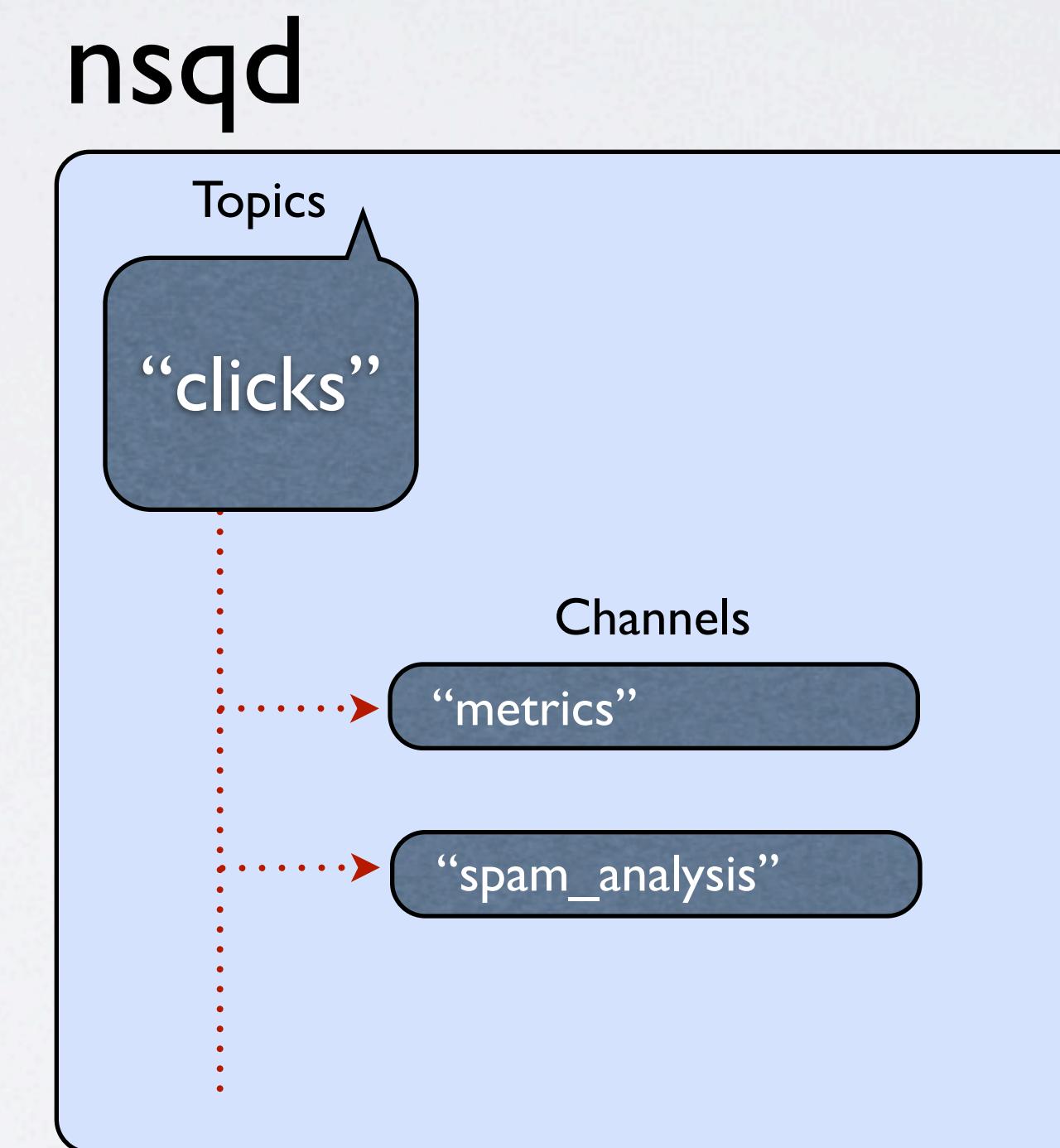
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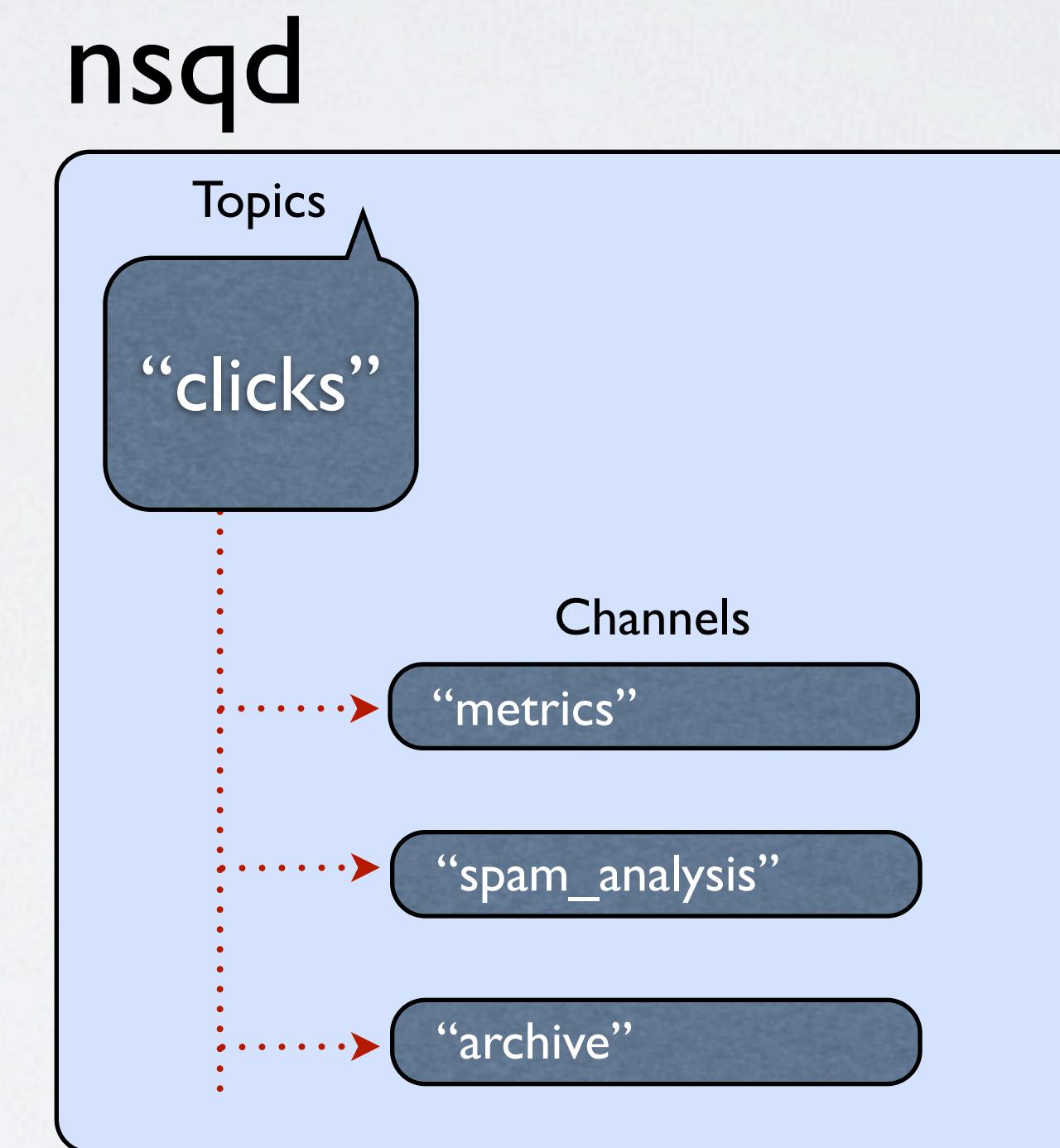
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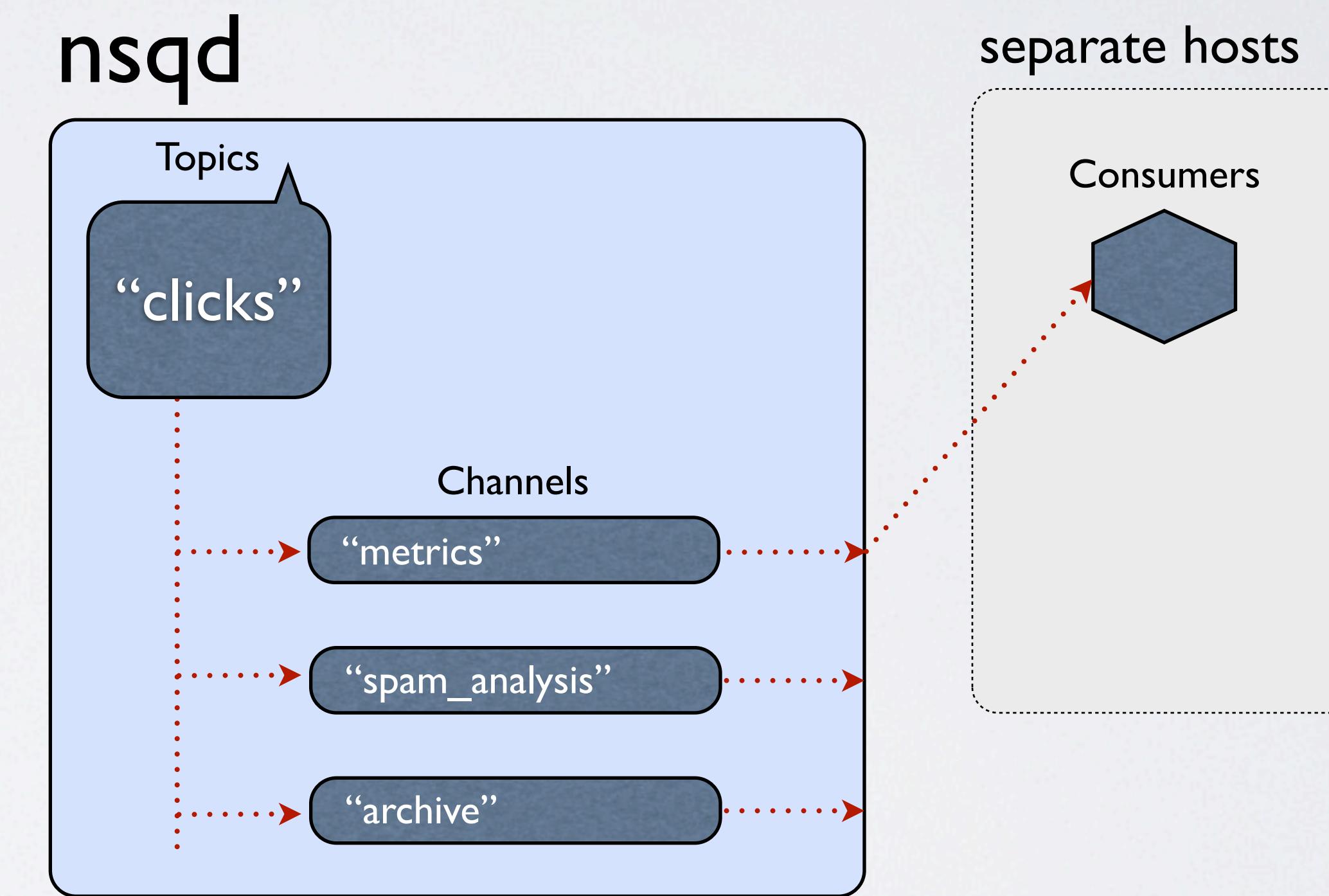
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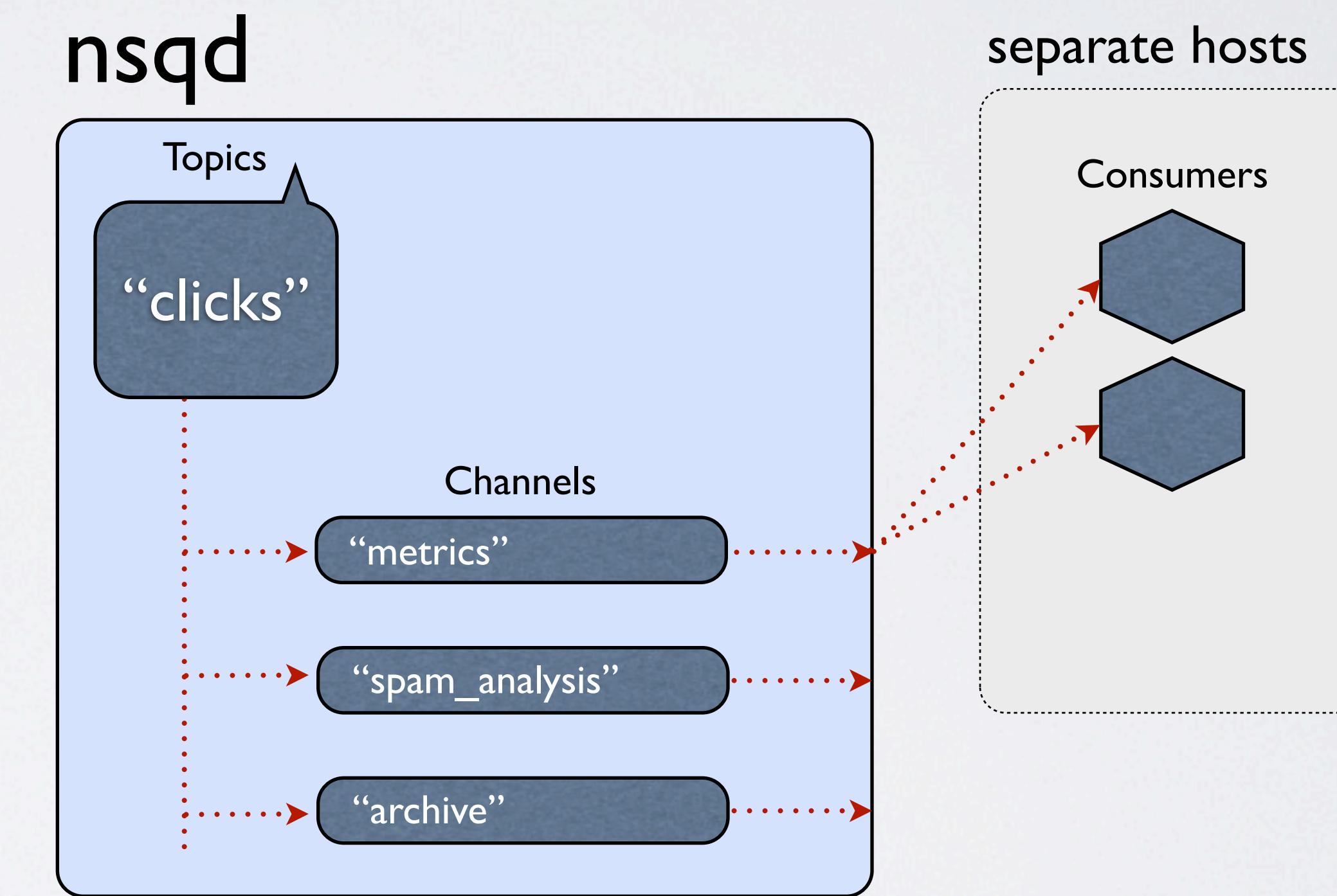
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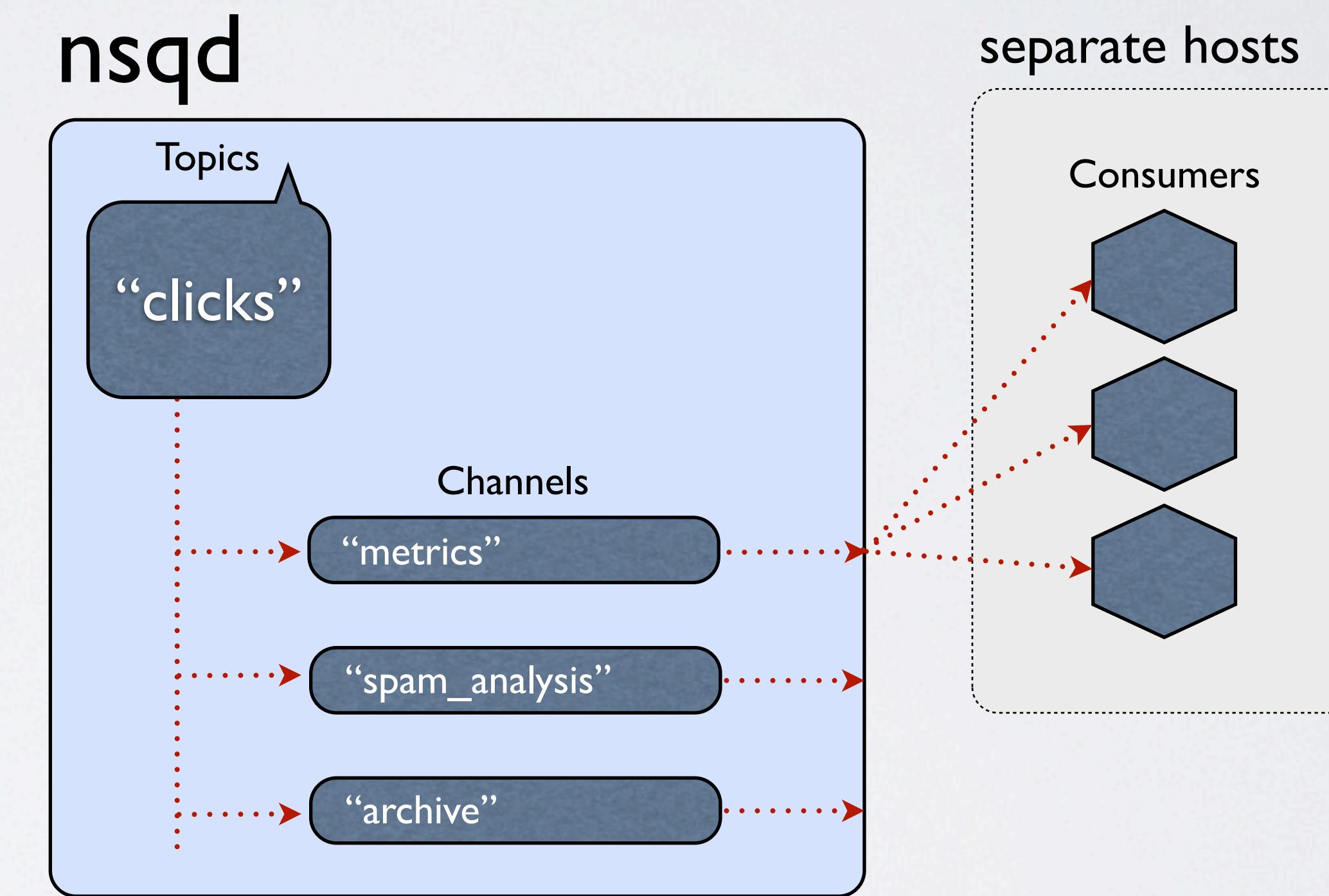
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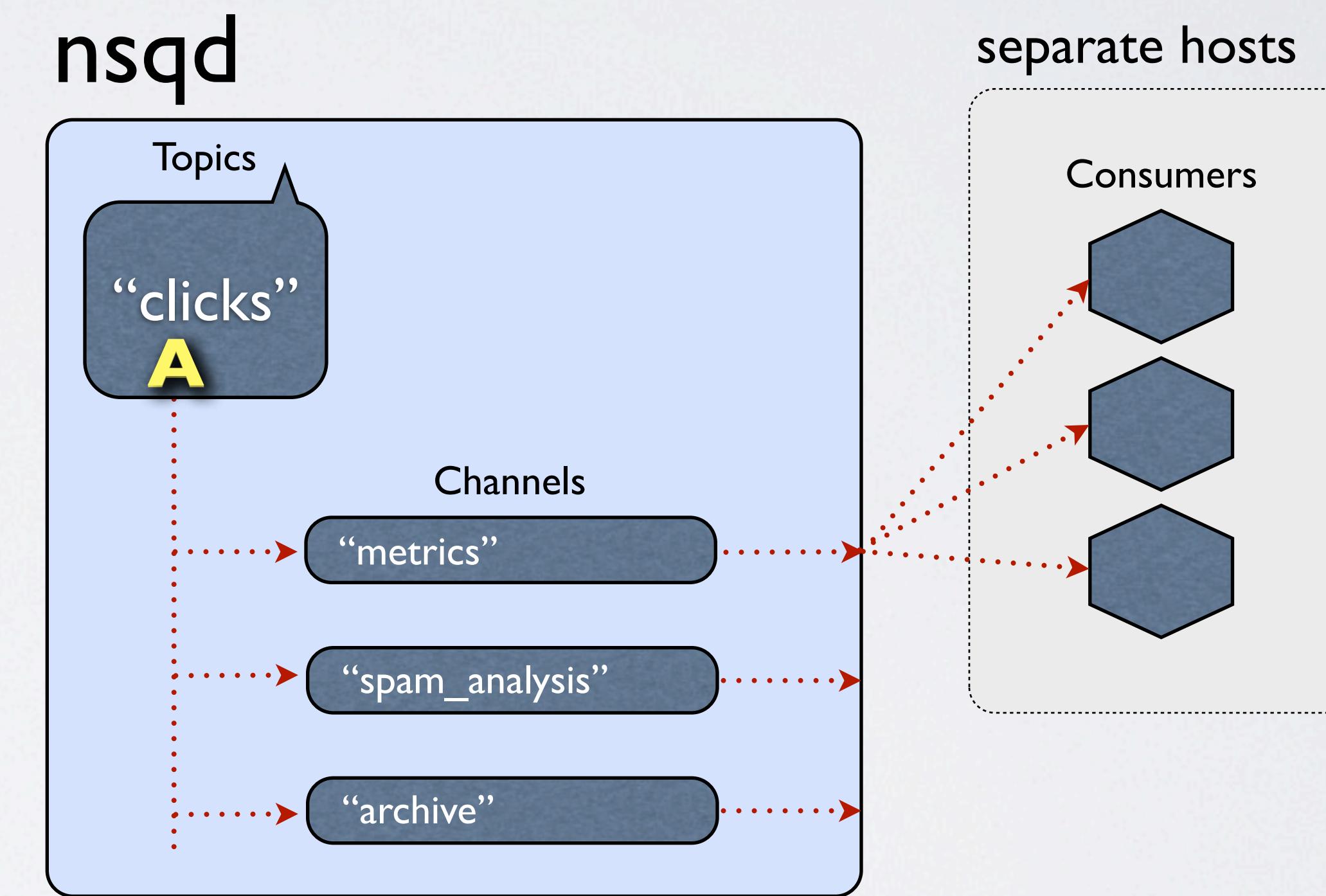
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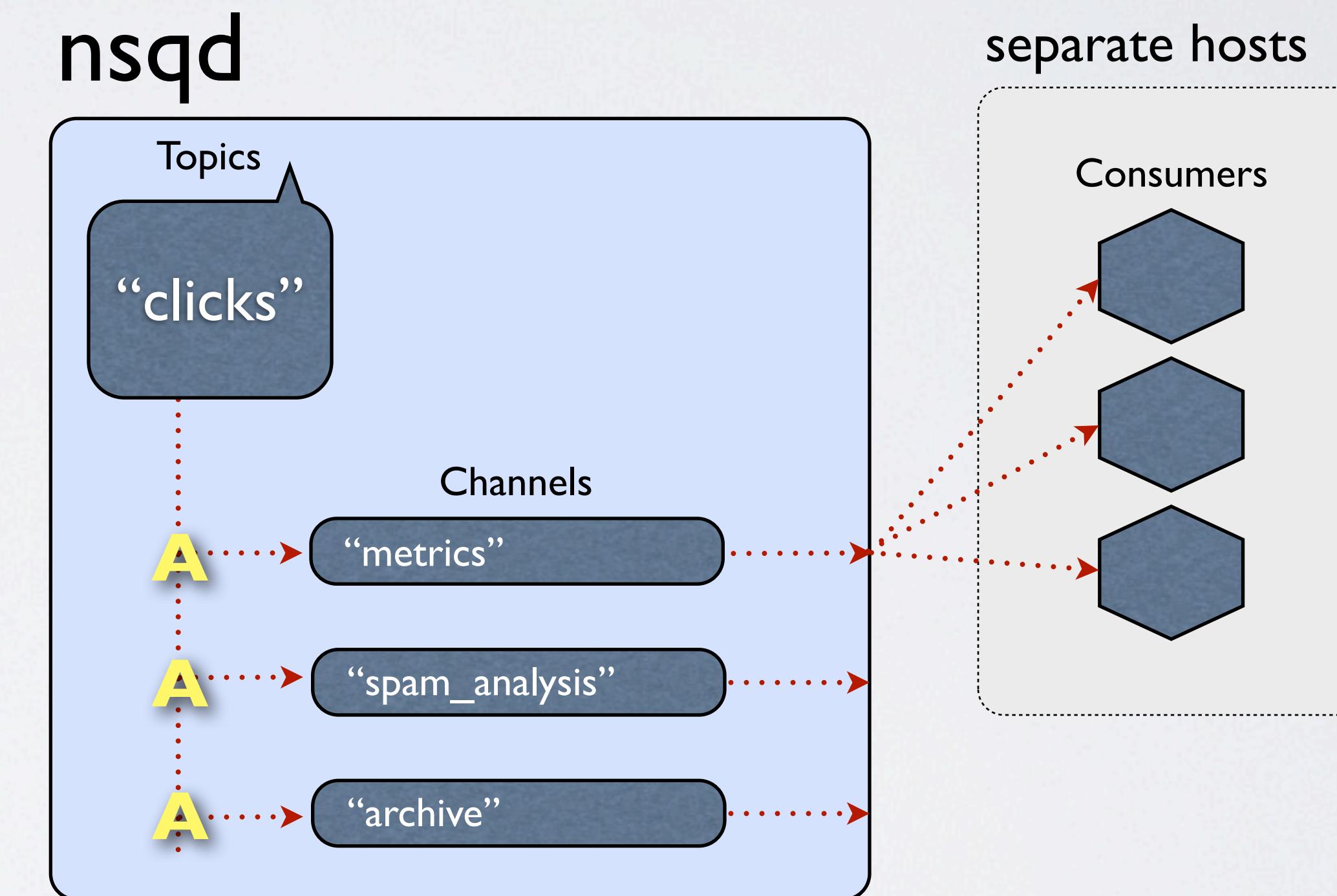
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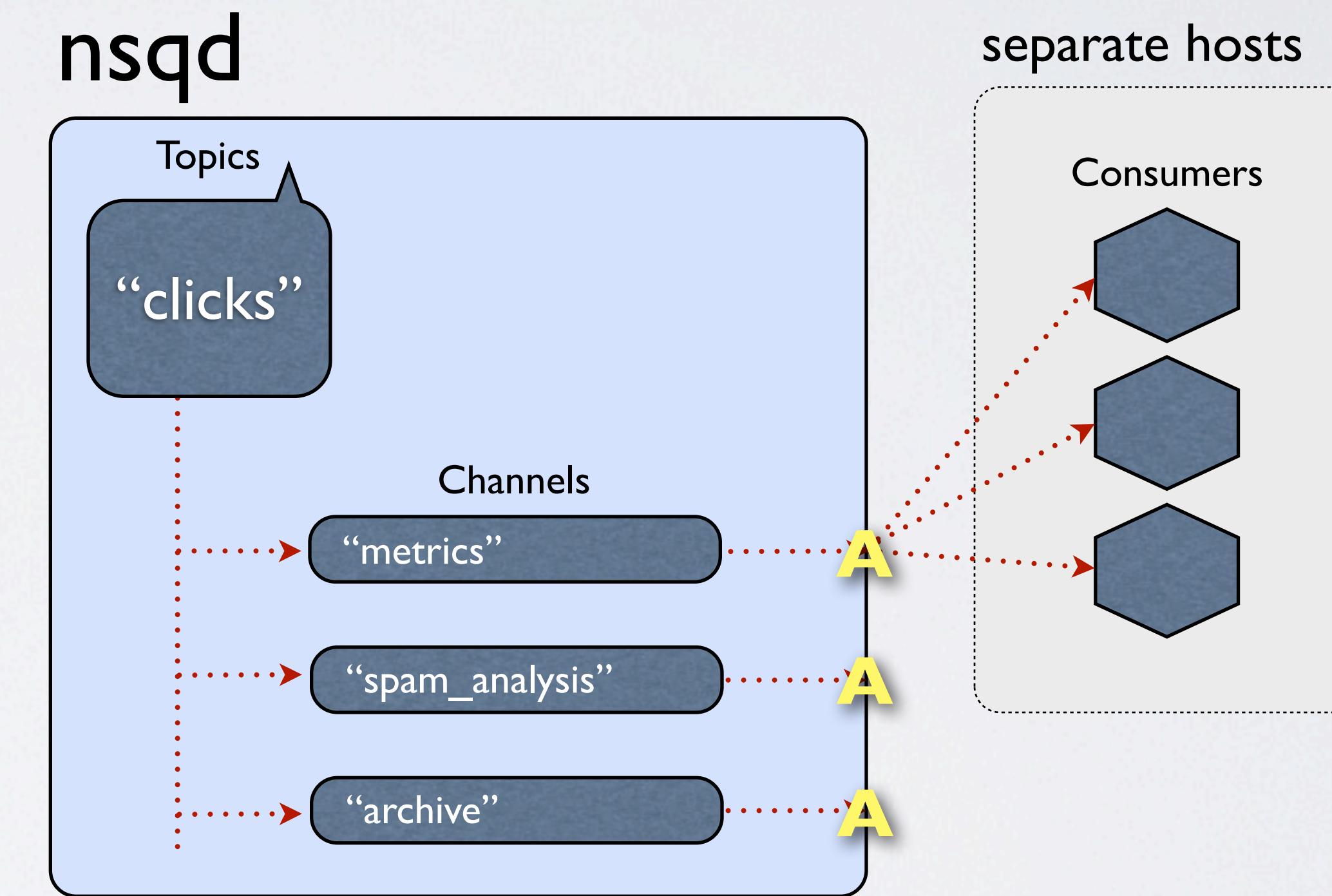
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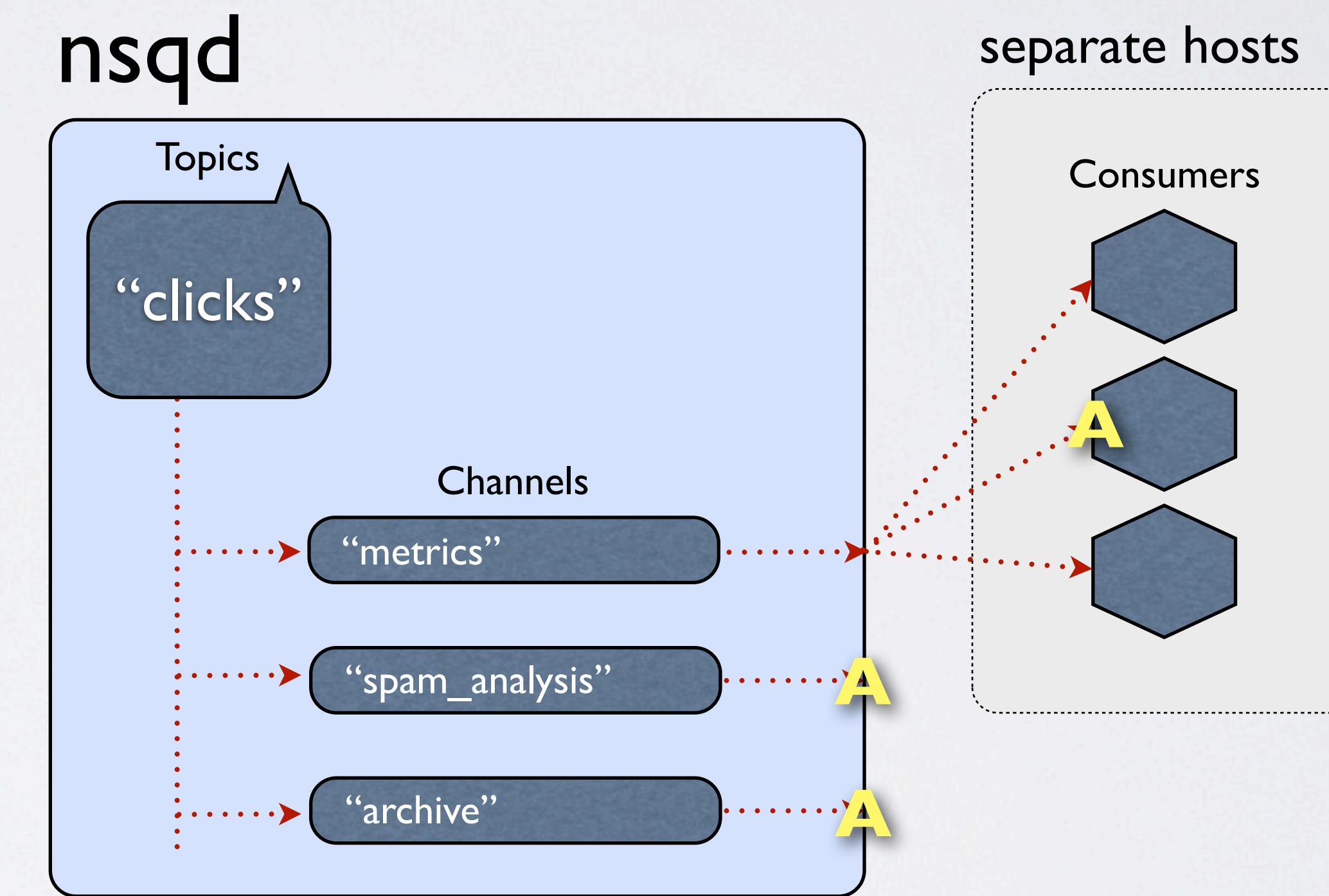
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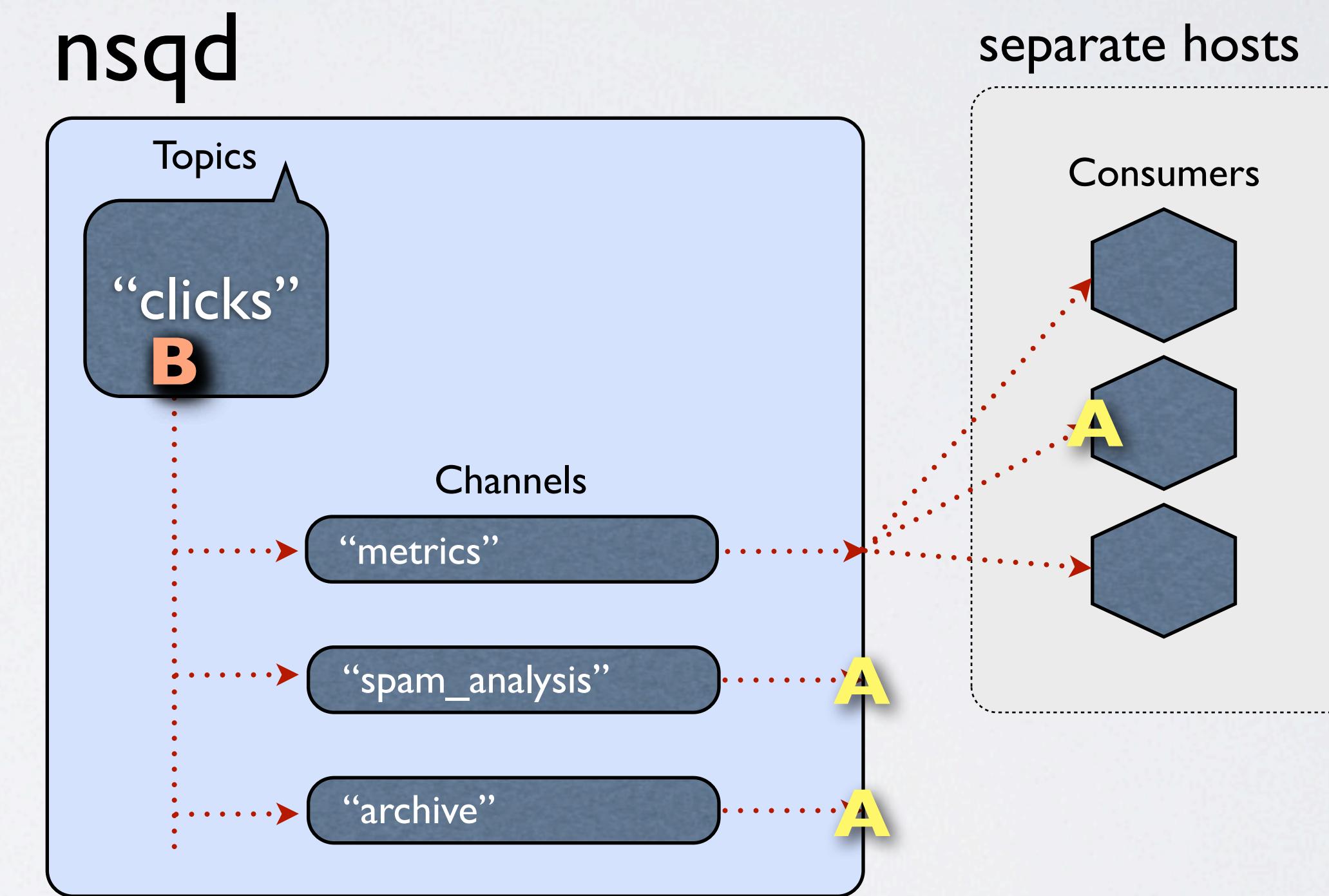
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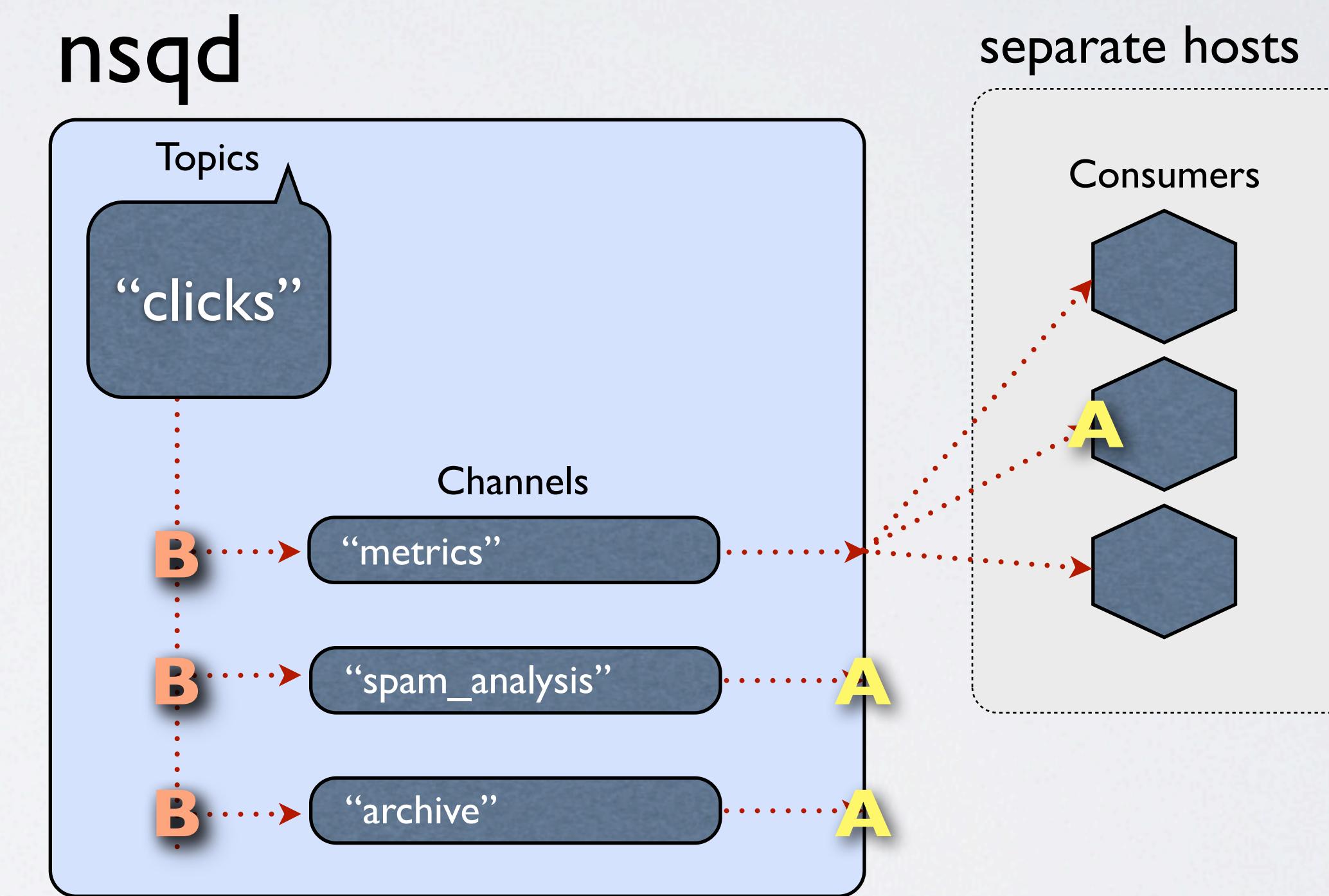
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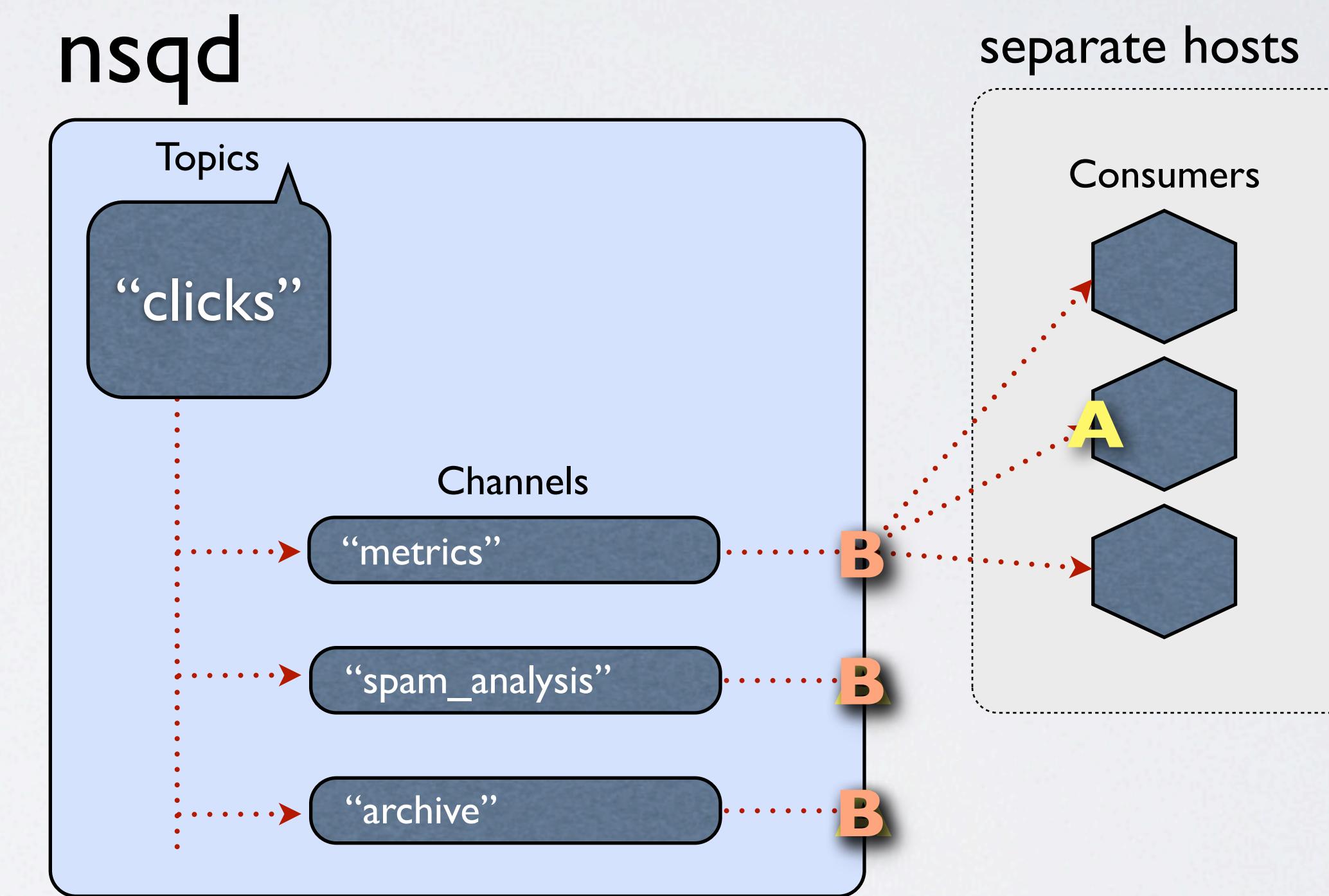
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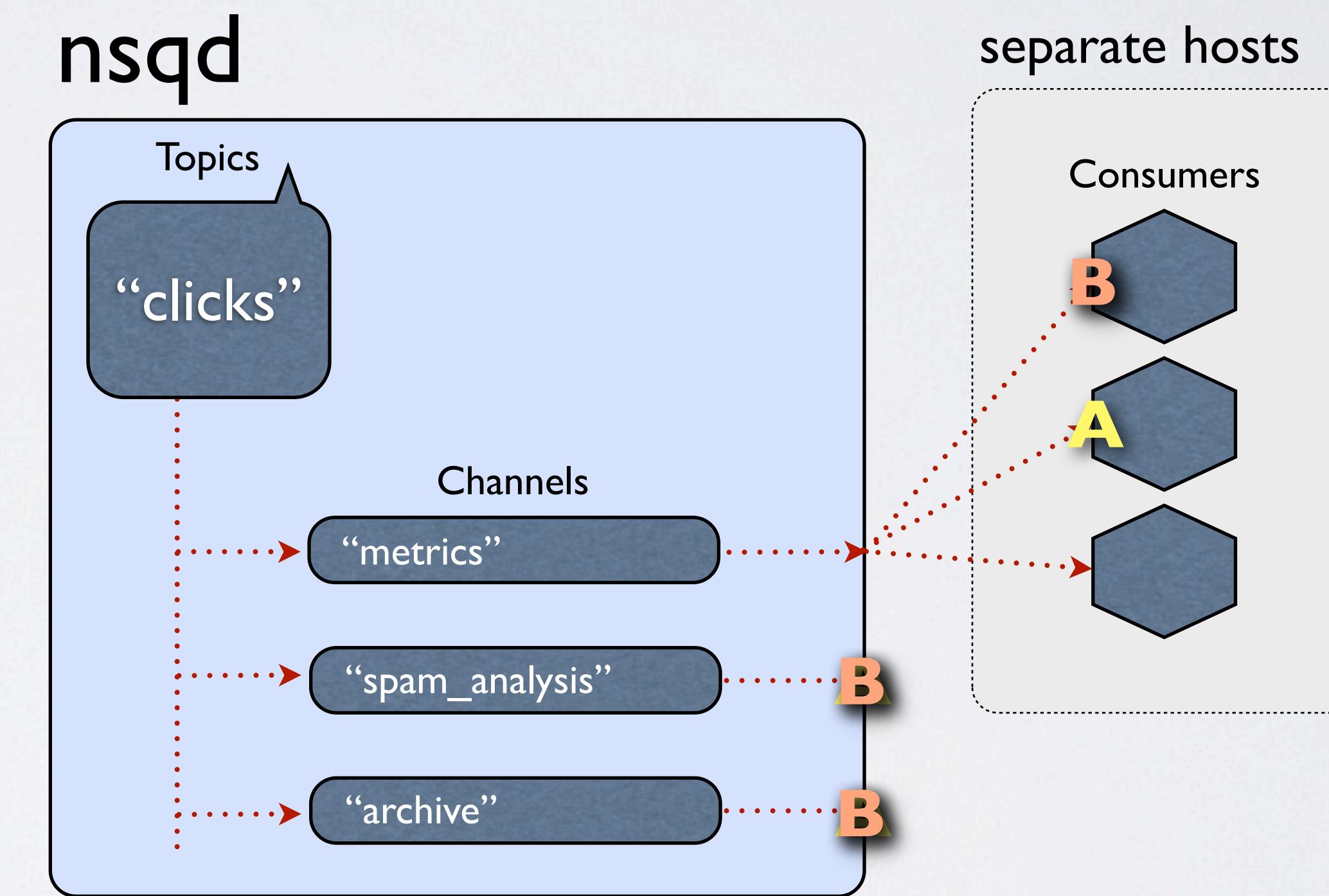
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DISCOVERY

remove the need for publishers and consumers to know about each other

producer

nsqd

nsqlookupd

nsqlookupd

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producer



nsqd

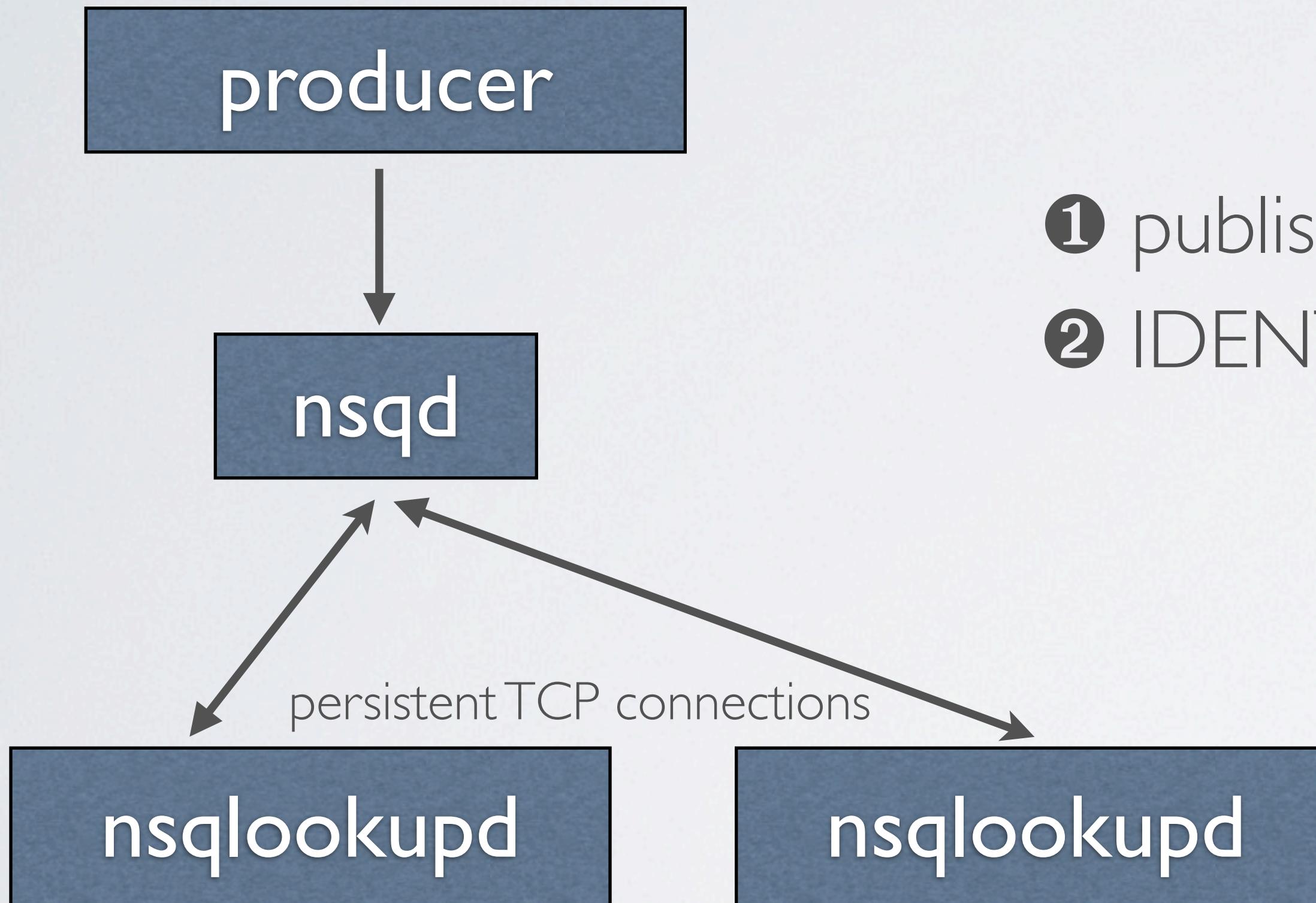
- ① publish msg (specifying topic)

nsqlookupd

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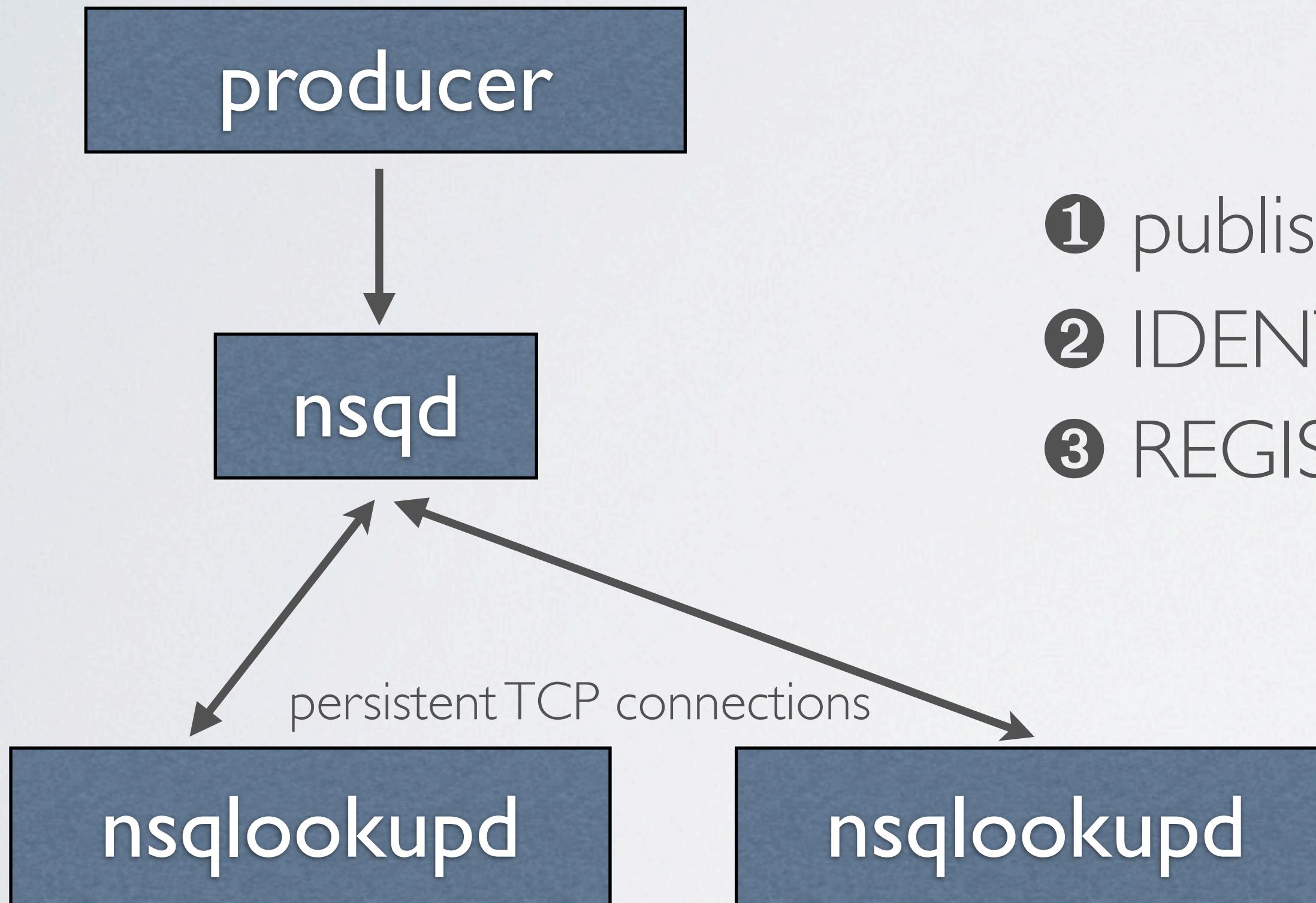
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DISCOVERY

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- ① publish msg (specifying topic)
- ② IDENTIFY
- ③ REGISTER (topic/channel)

DISCOVERY (CLIENT)

remove the need for publishers and consumers to know about each other

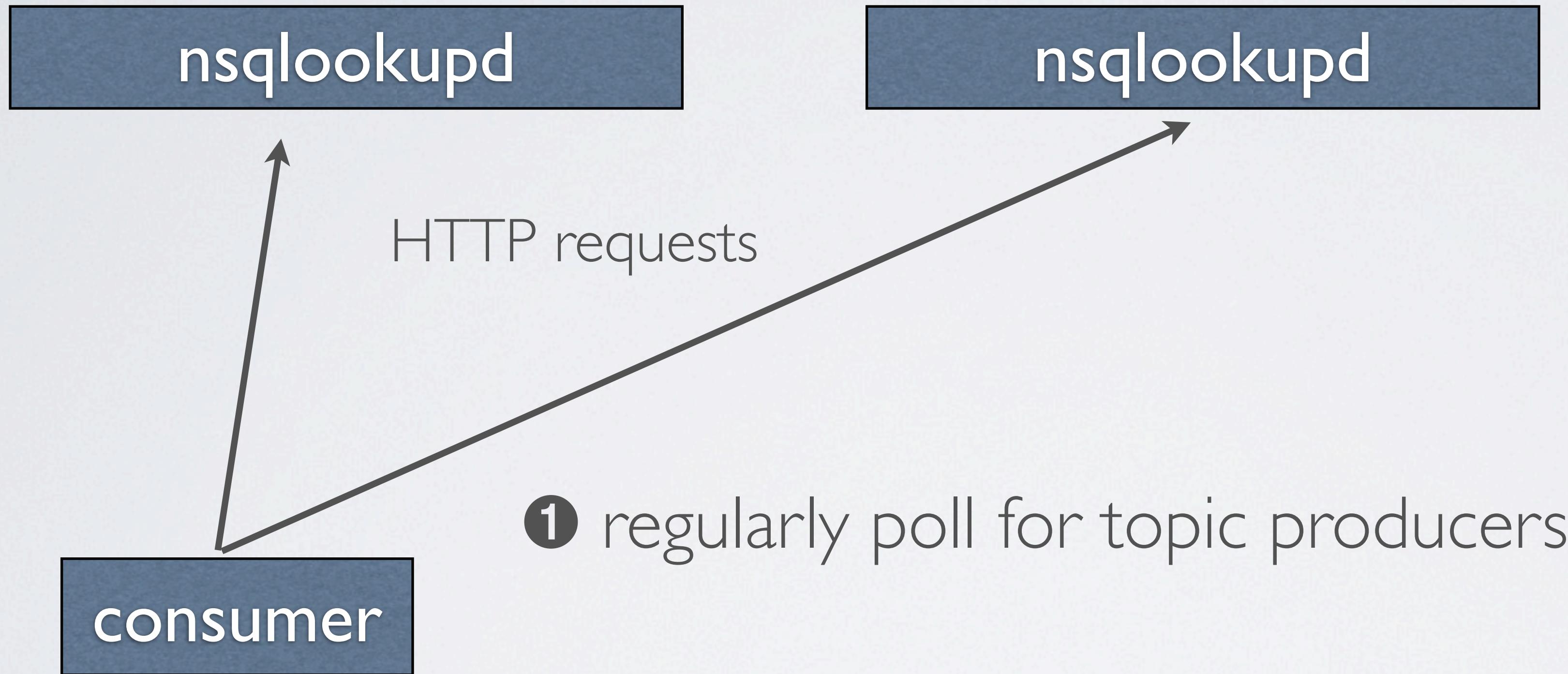
nsqlookupd

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consumer

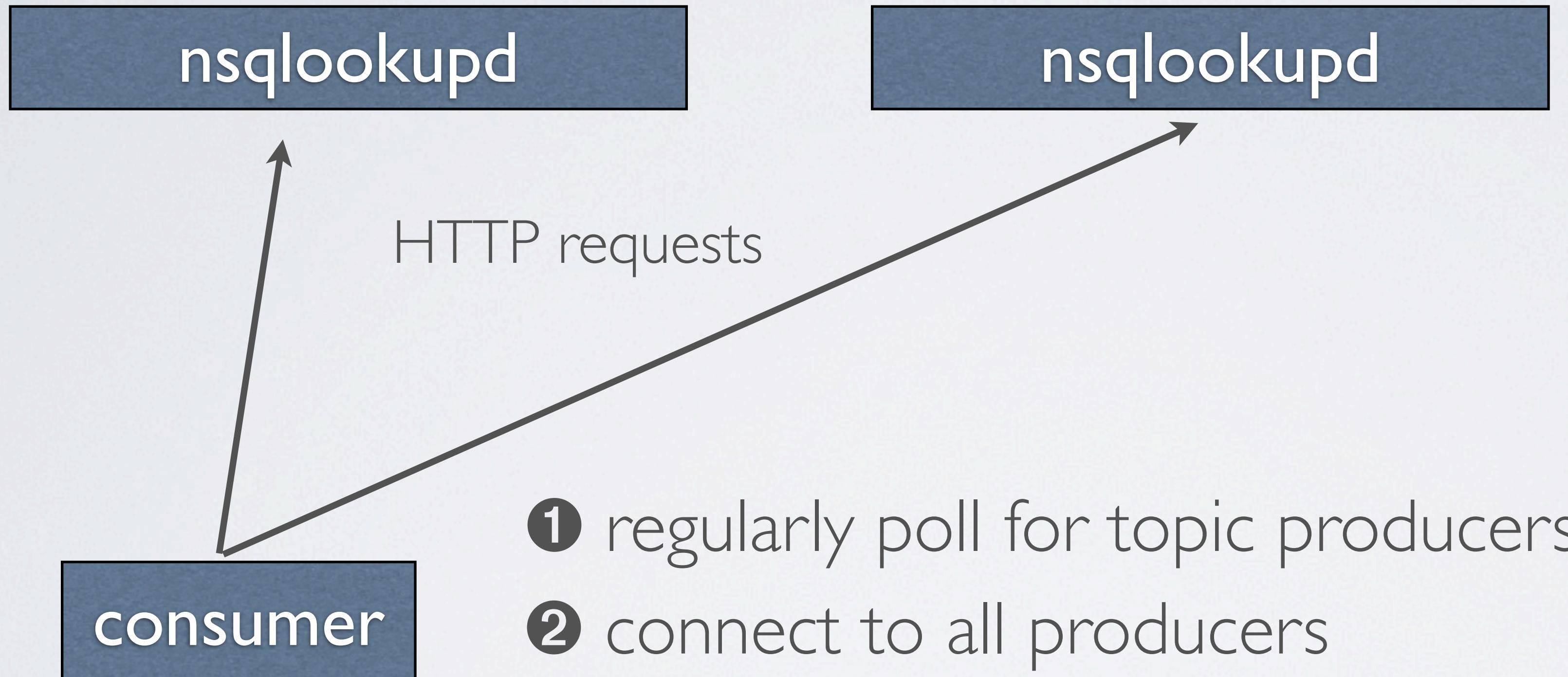
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ELIMINATE ALL THE SPOF

- easily enable *distributed* and *decentralized* topologies
- no brokers
- consumers connect to all producers
- messages are *pushed* to consumers
- **nsqlookupd** instances are *independent* and require no coordination (run a few for HA)

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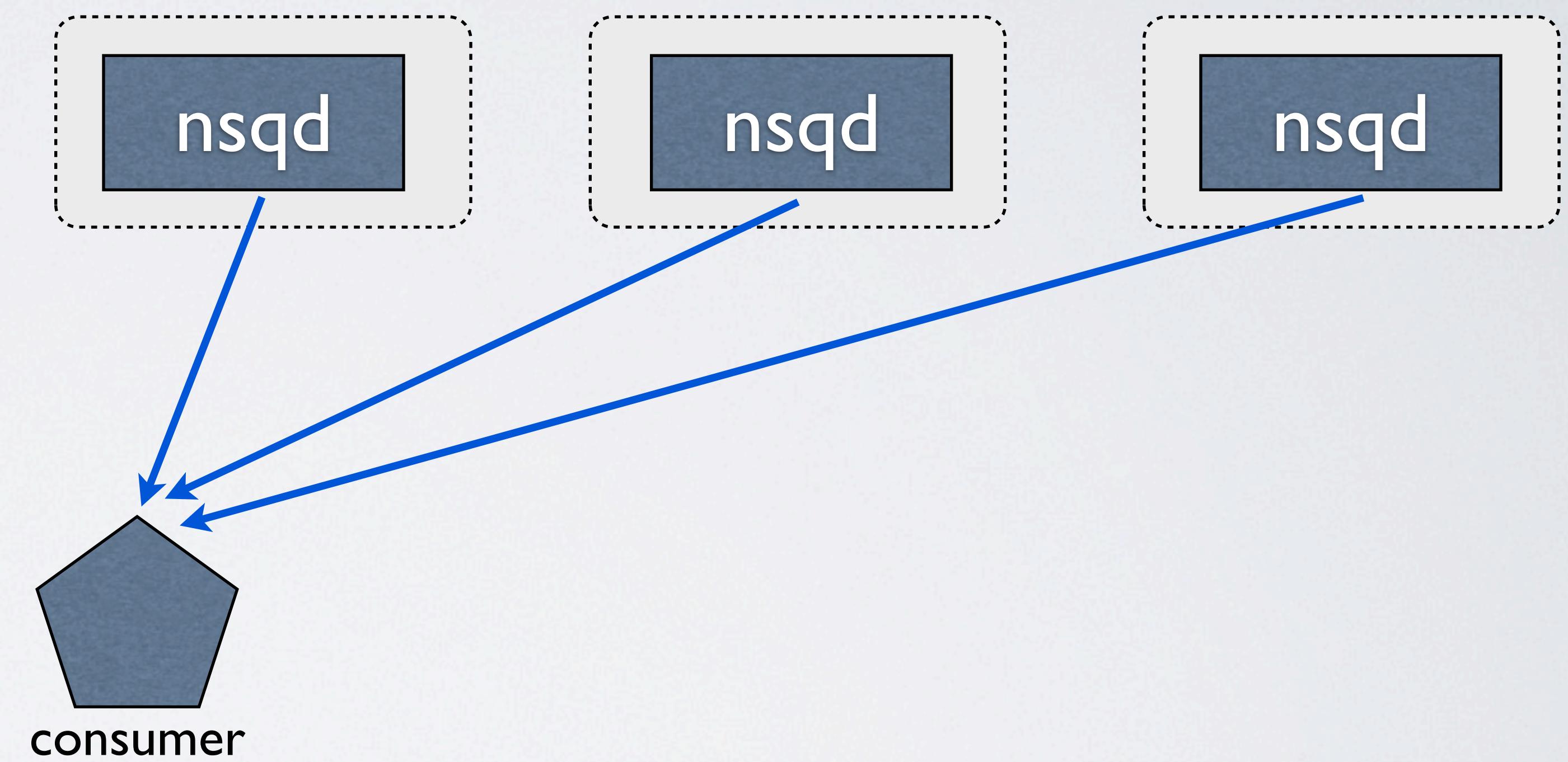
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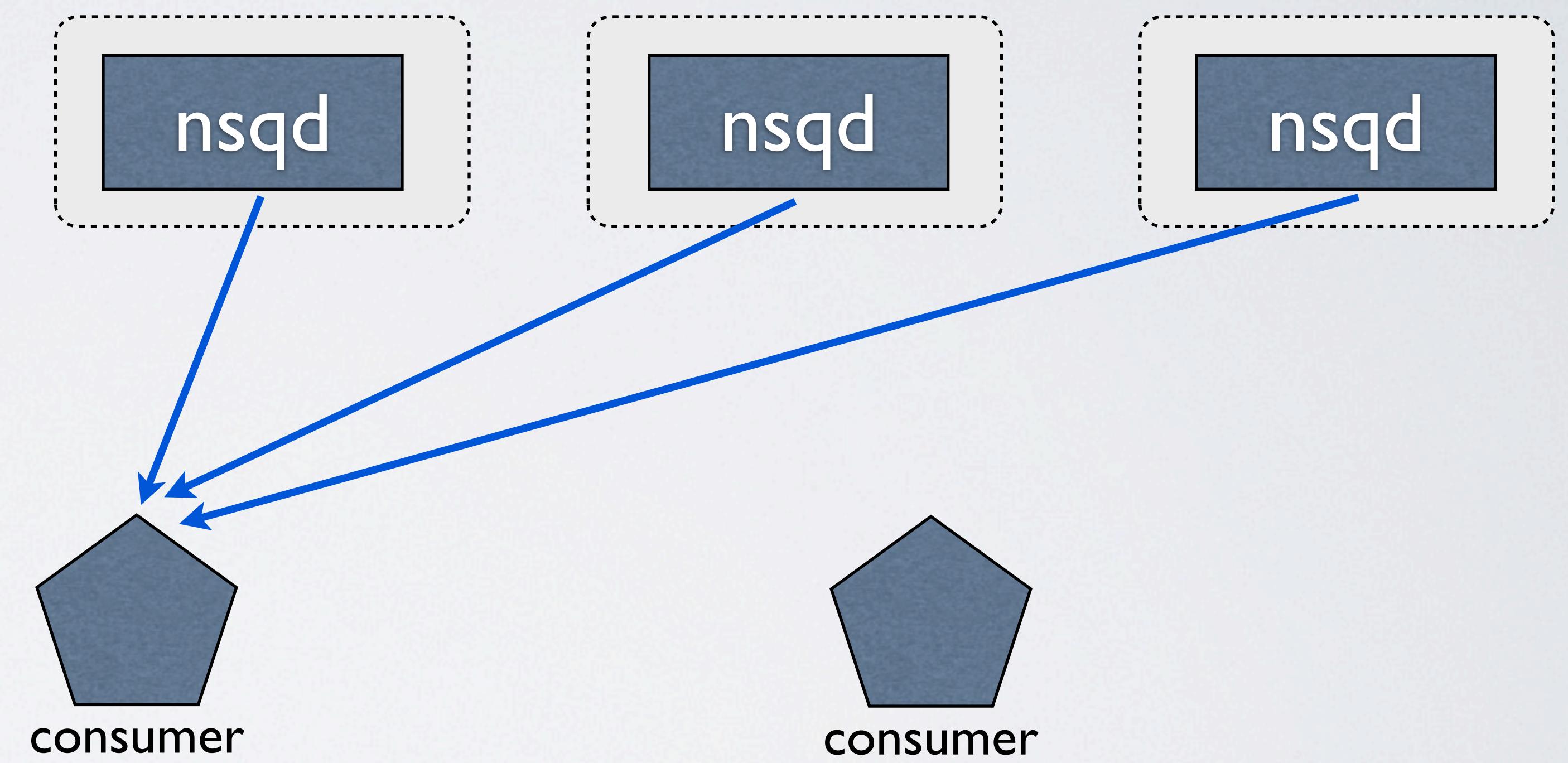
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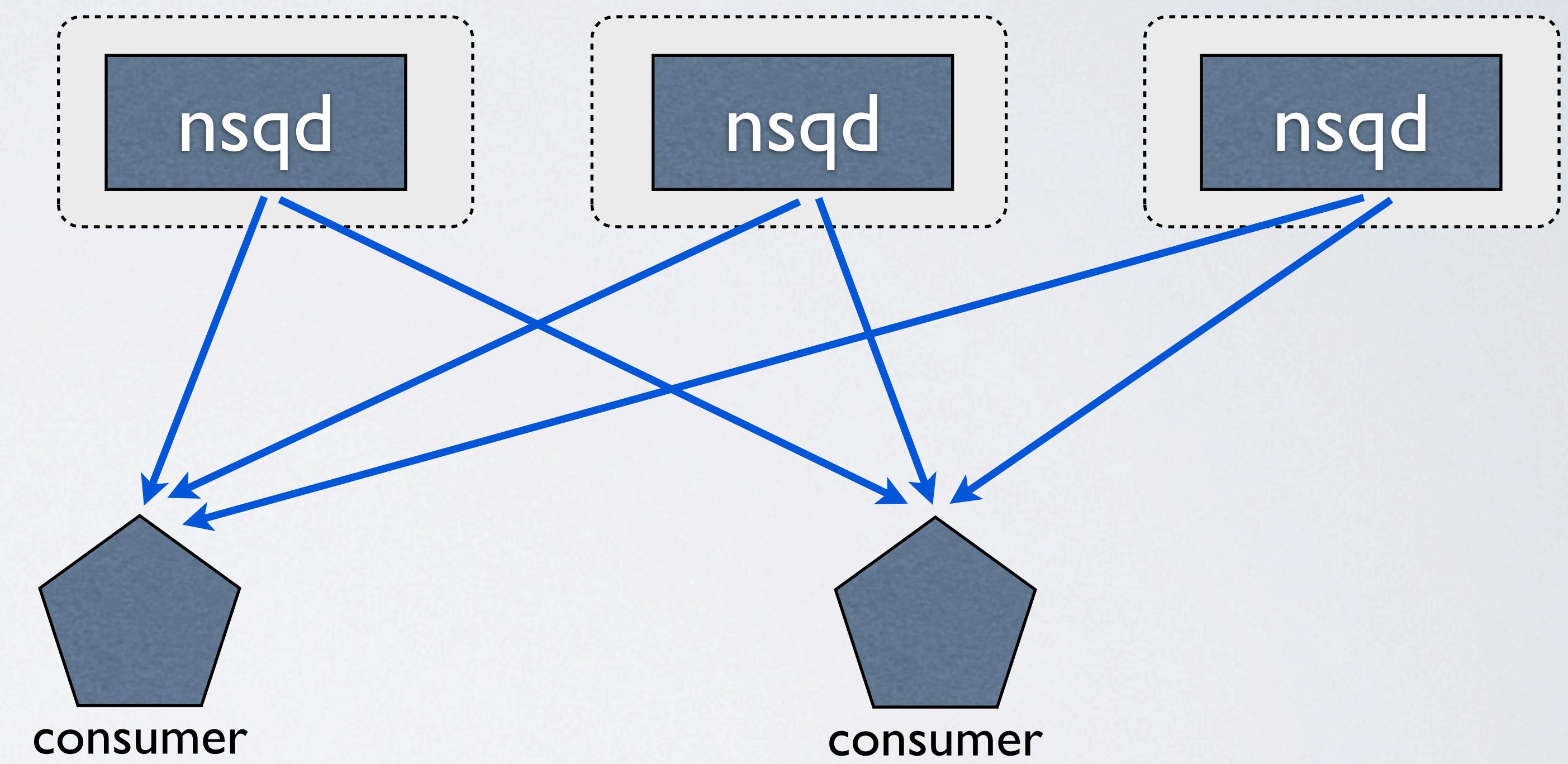
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MESSAGE GUARANTEES

- messages are delivered *at least once*
- handling is guaranteed by the protocol:
 - nsqd sends a message and stores it temporarily
 - client replies FIN (finish) or REQ (re-queue)
 - if client does not reply message is *automatically* re-queued
- any single nsqd instance failure can result in message loss (can be mitigated)

EFFICIENCY

get RDY

nsqd

consumer

EFFICIENCY

get RDY

nsqd

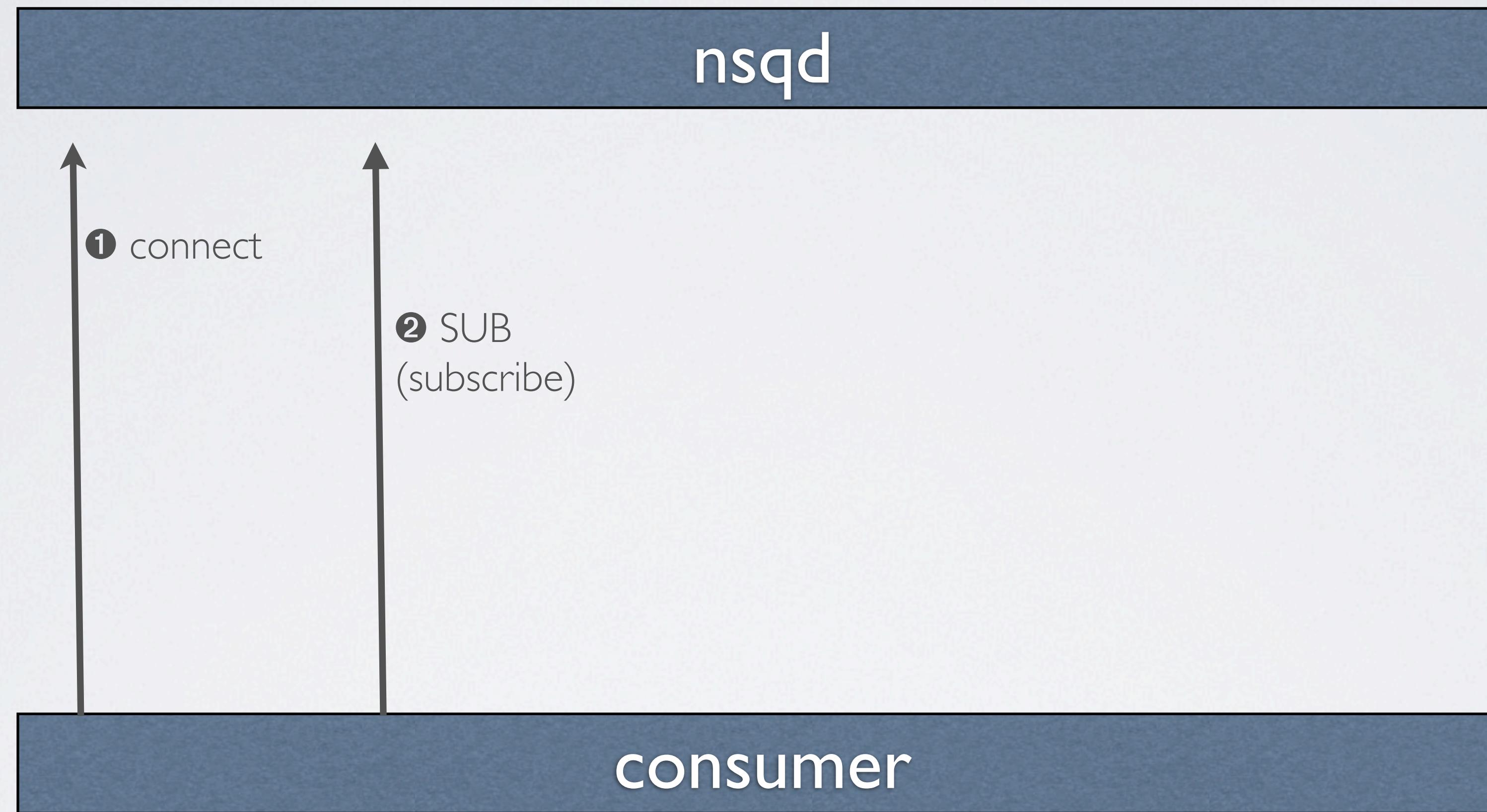
A diagram illustrating a connection between two components. At the top is a dark blue horizontal bar labeled "nsqd". Below it is another dark blue horizontal bar labeled "consumer". A vertical black arrow points from the "consumer" bar upwards towards the "nsqd" bar. To the left of the arrow, the number "1" is enclosed in a small circle, followed by the text "connect".

```
graph TD; consumer[consumer] -- "1 connect" --> nsqd[nsqd]
```

consumer

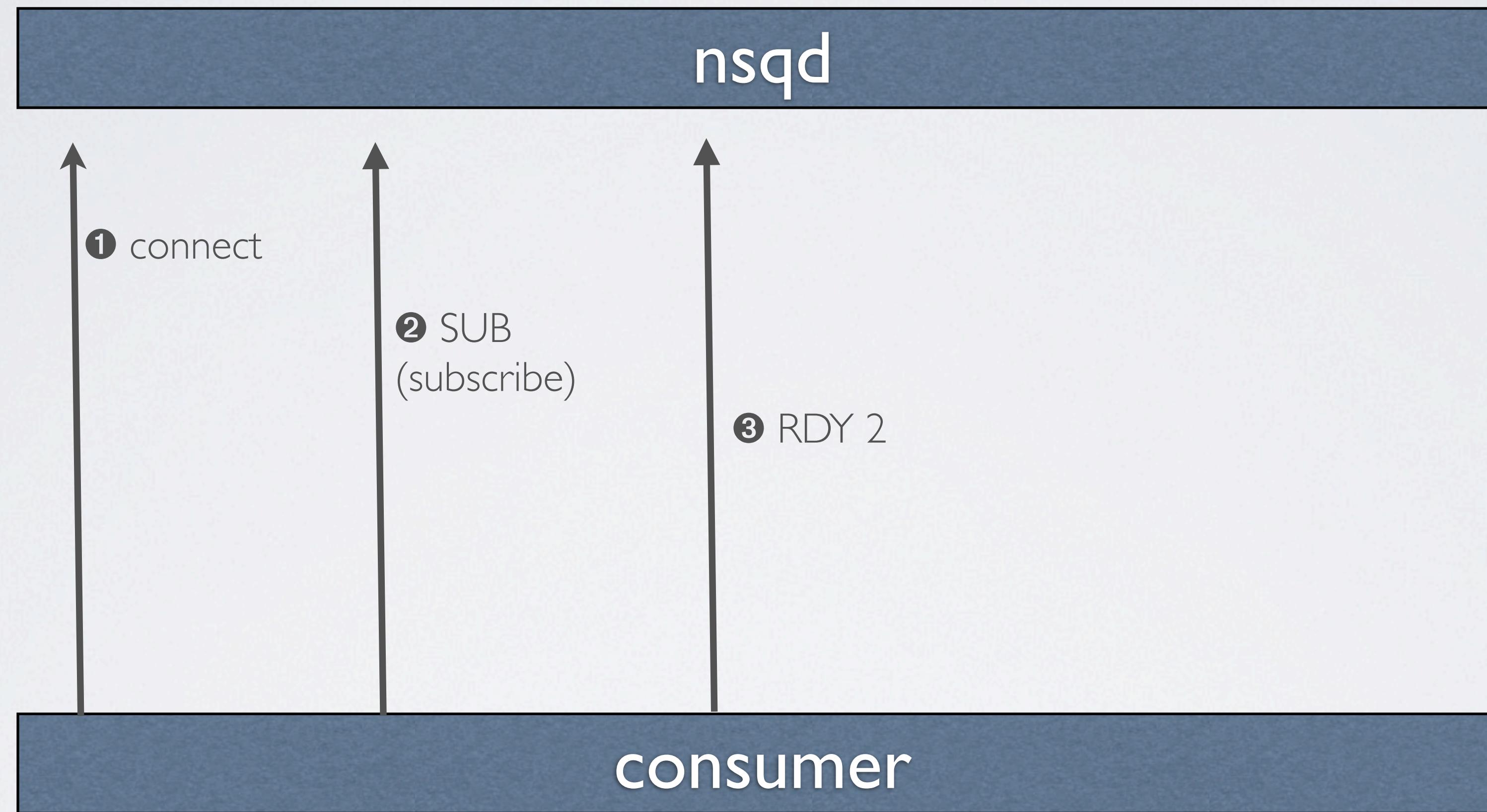
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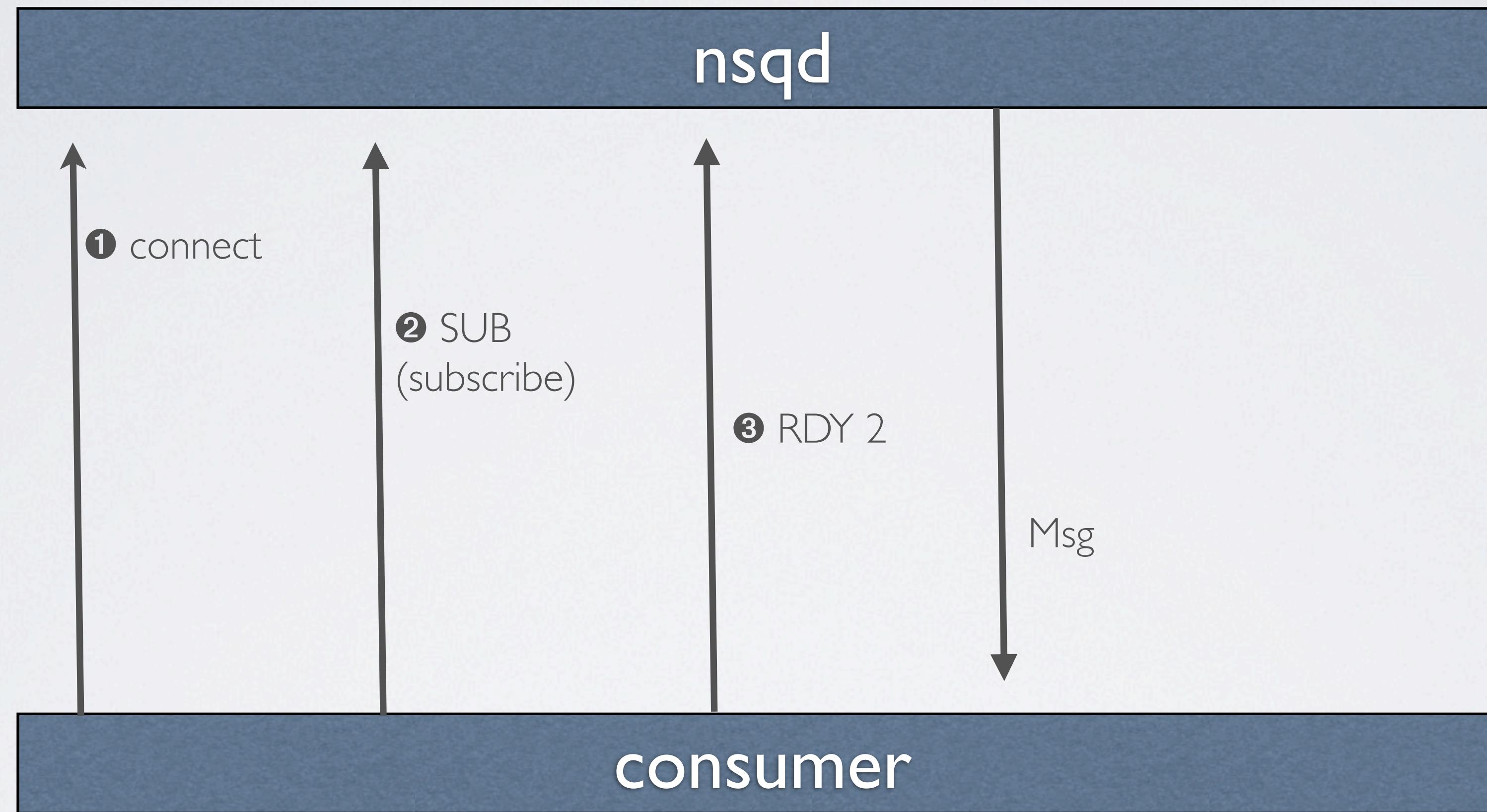
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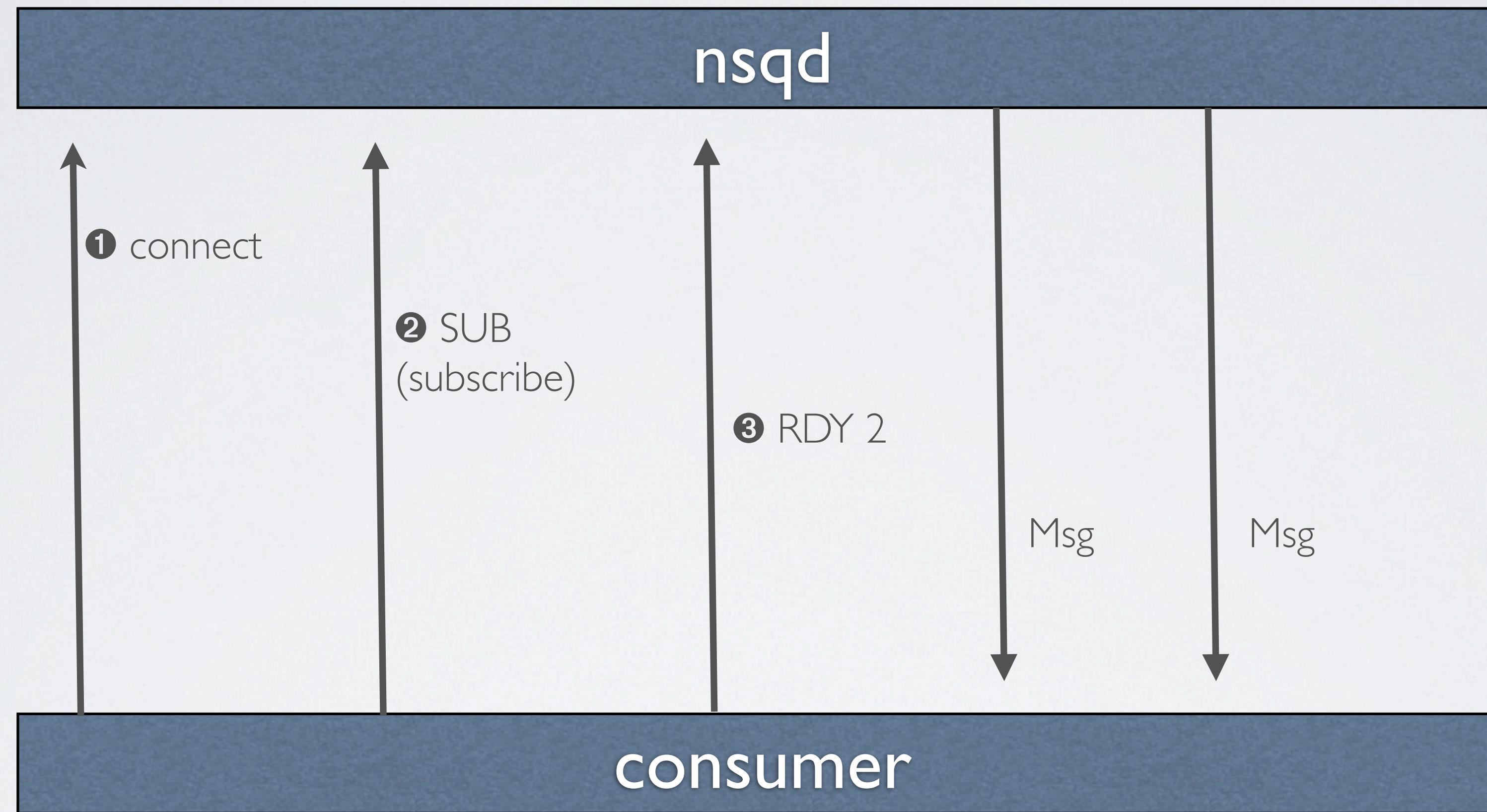
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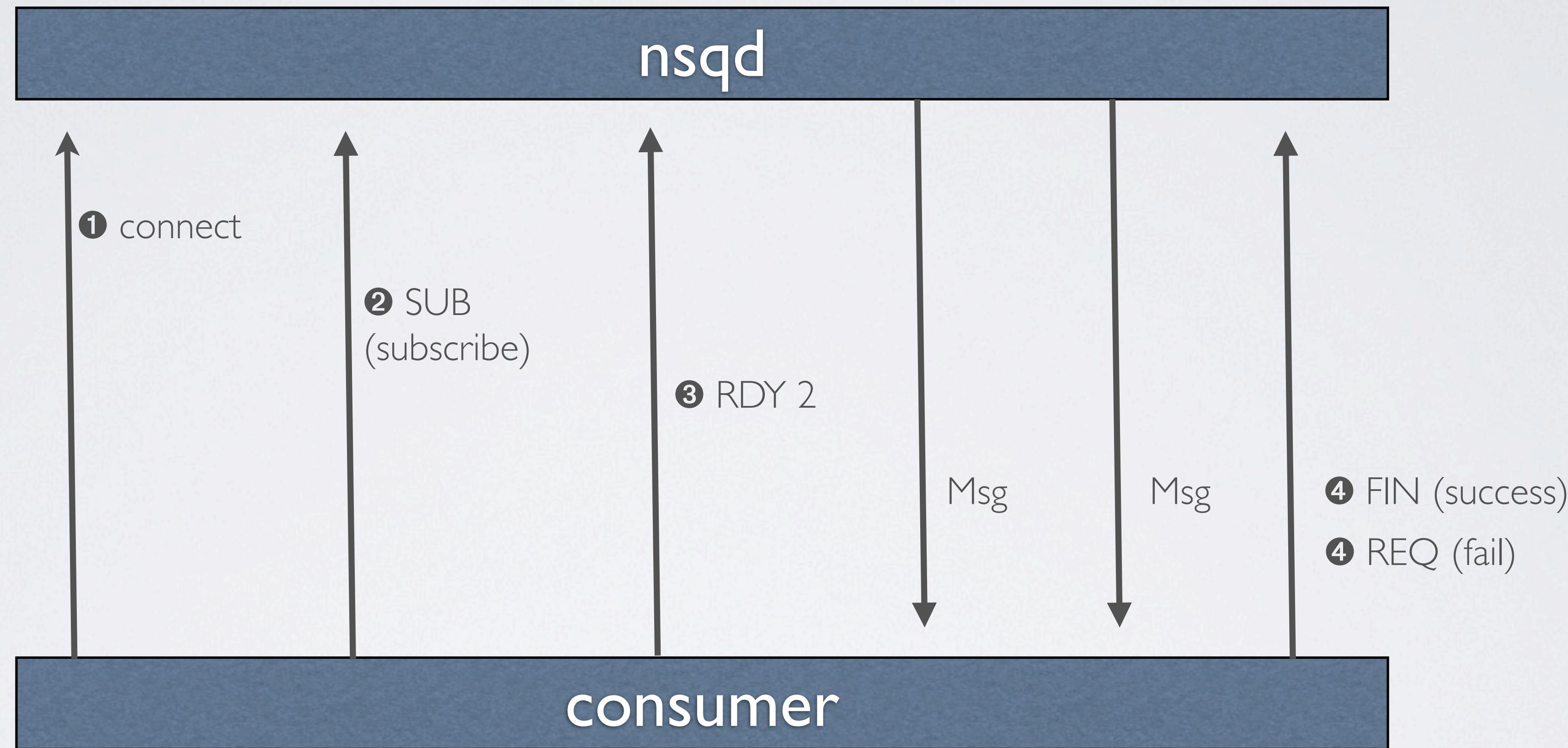
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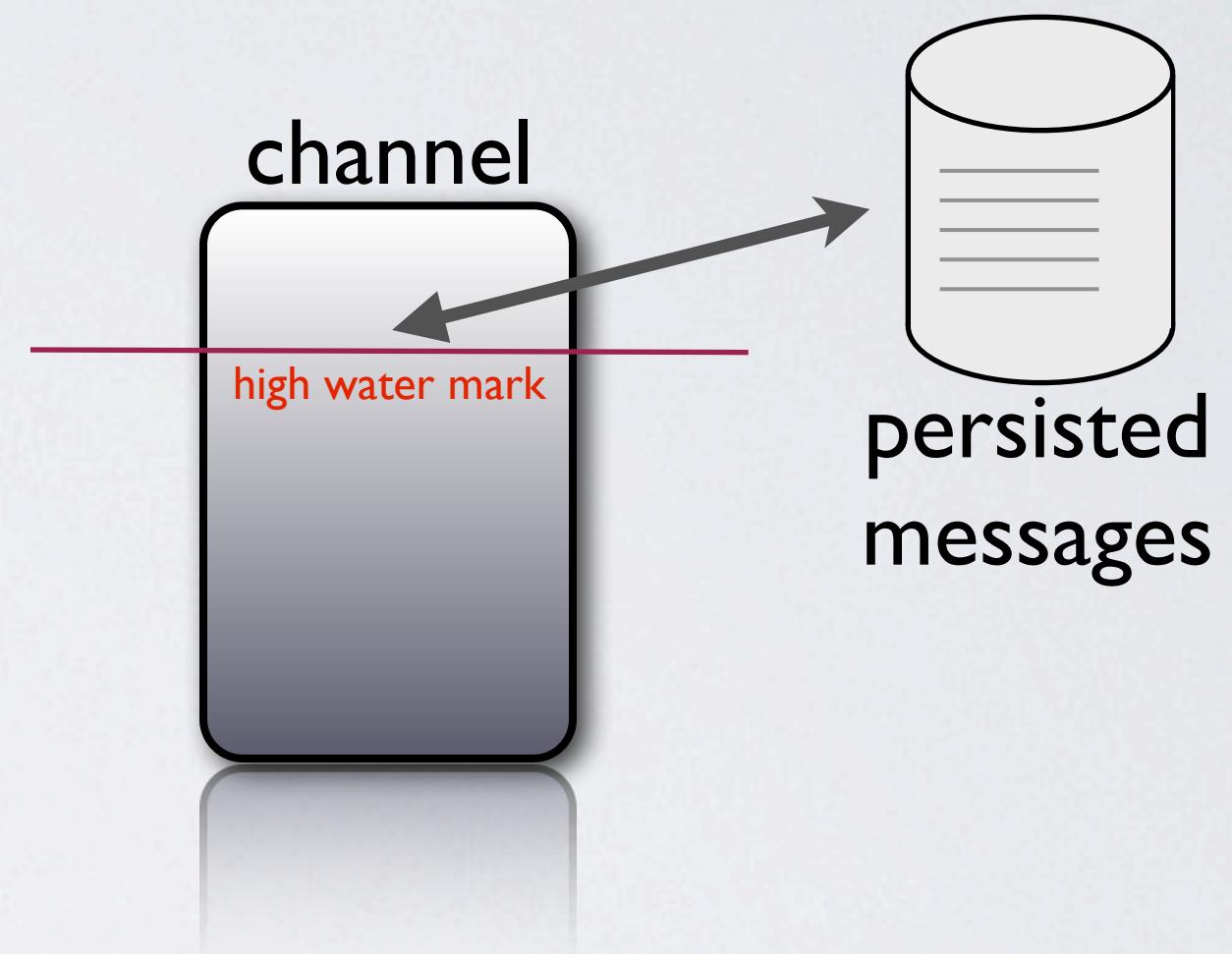
get RDY



QUEUES

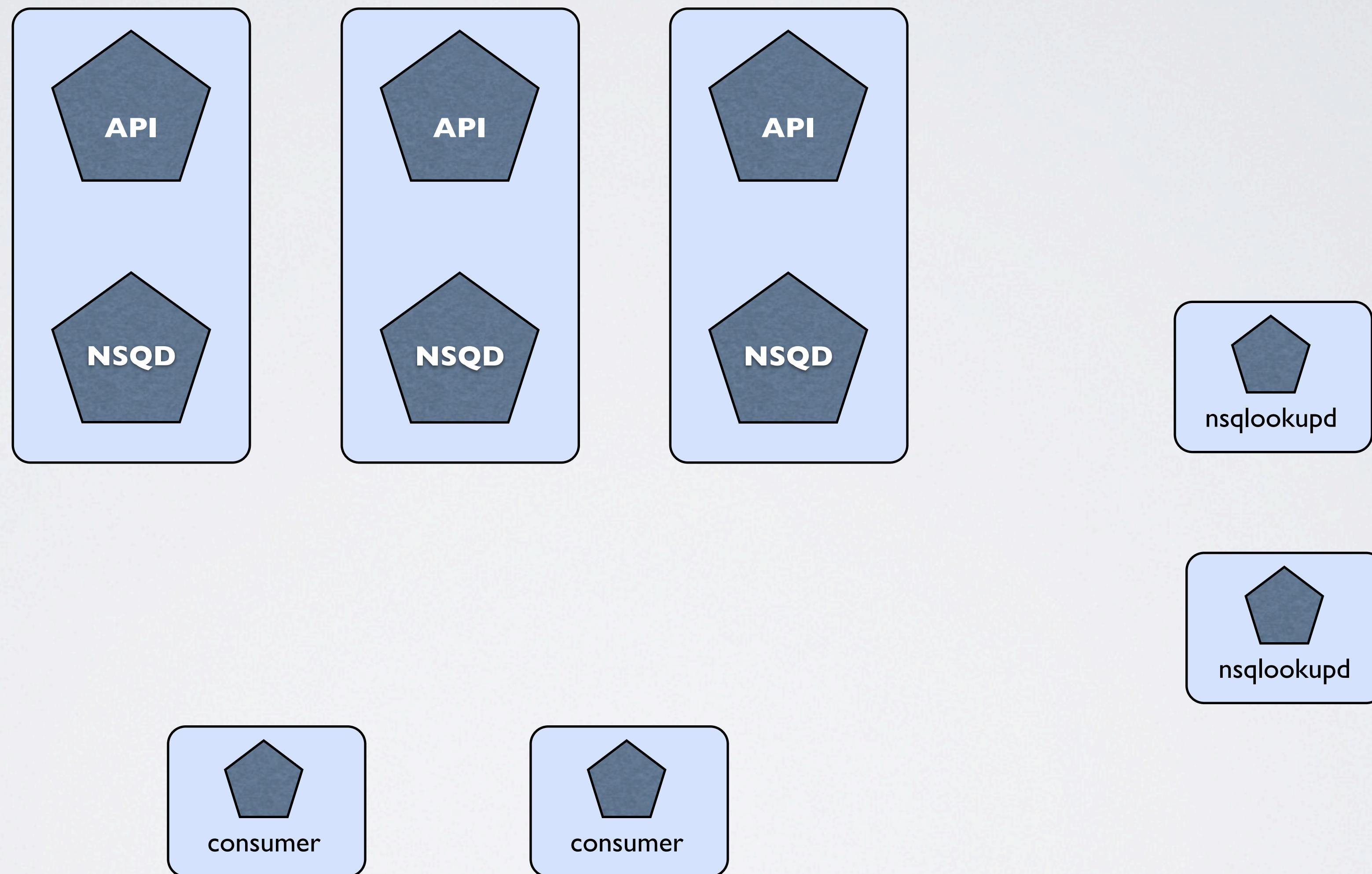
buffer *this*

- **topics** and **channels** are *independent* queues
- queues have arbitrary high water marks (after which messages transparently read/write to disk, bounding memory footprint)
- supports channel-independent degradation and recovery
- 10 lines of Go

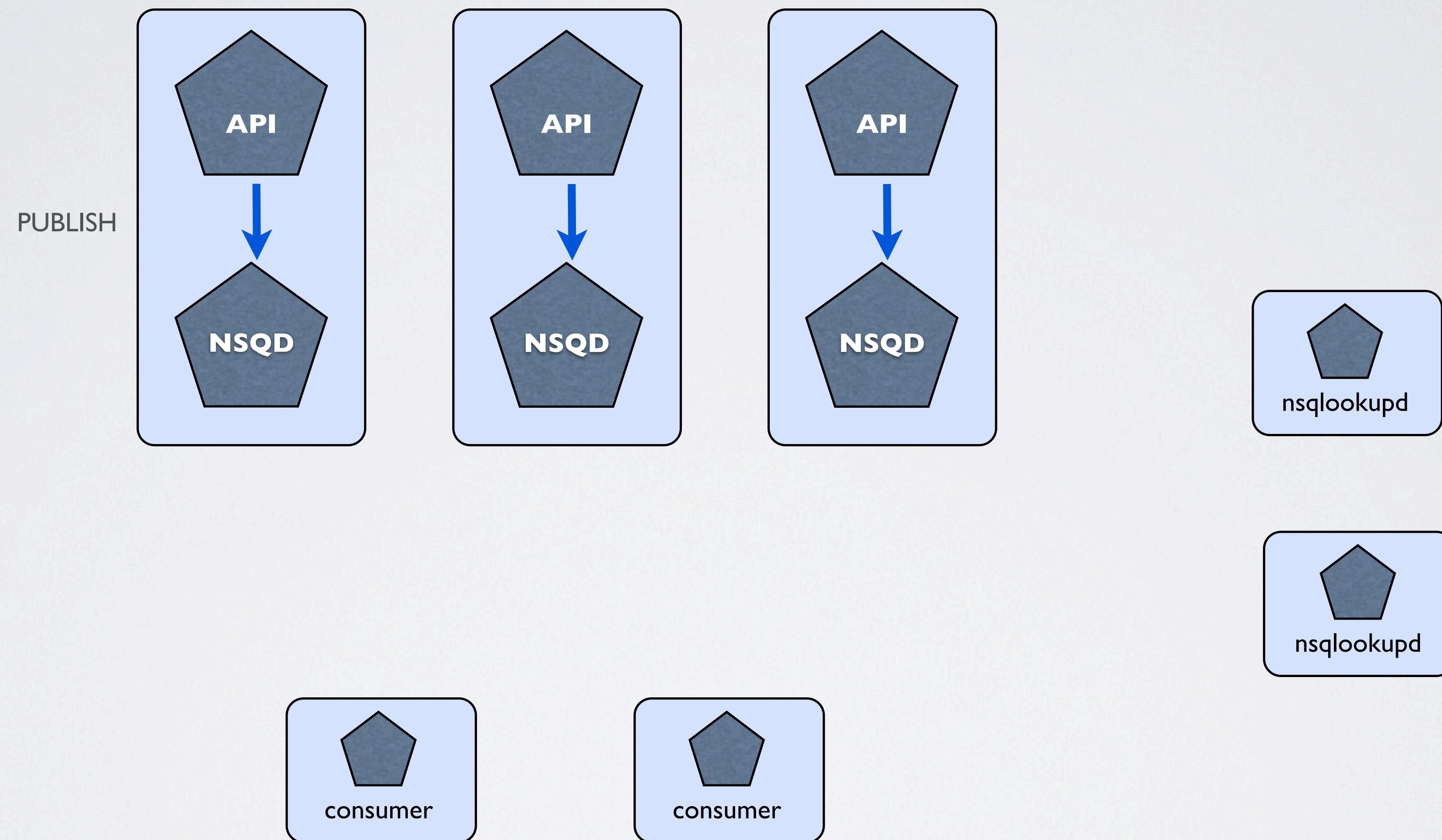


```
for msg := range c.incomingMsgChan {  
    select {  
        case c.memoryMsgChan <- msg:  
        default:  
            err := WriteMessageToBackend(&msgBuf, msg, c)  
            if err != nil {  
                // log whatever  
            }  
    }  
}
```

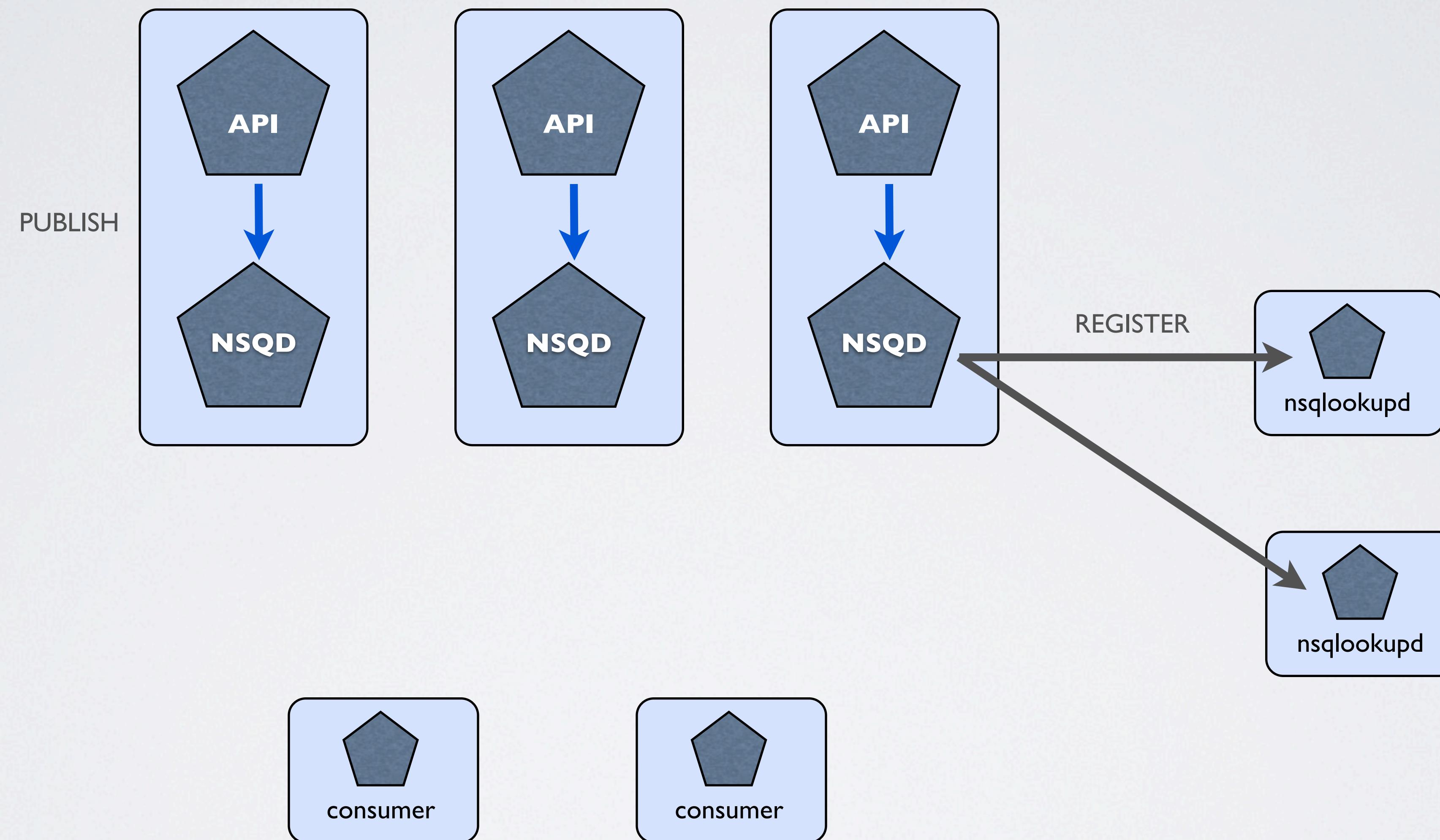
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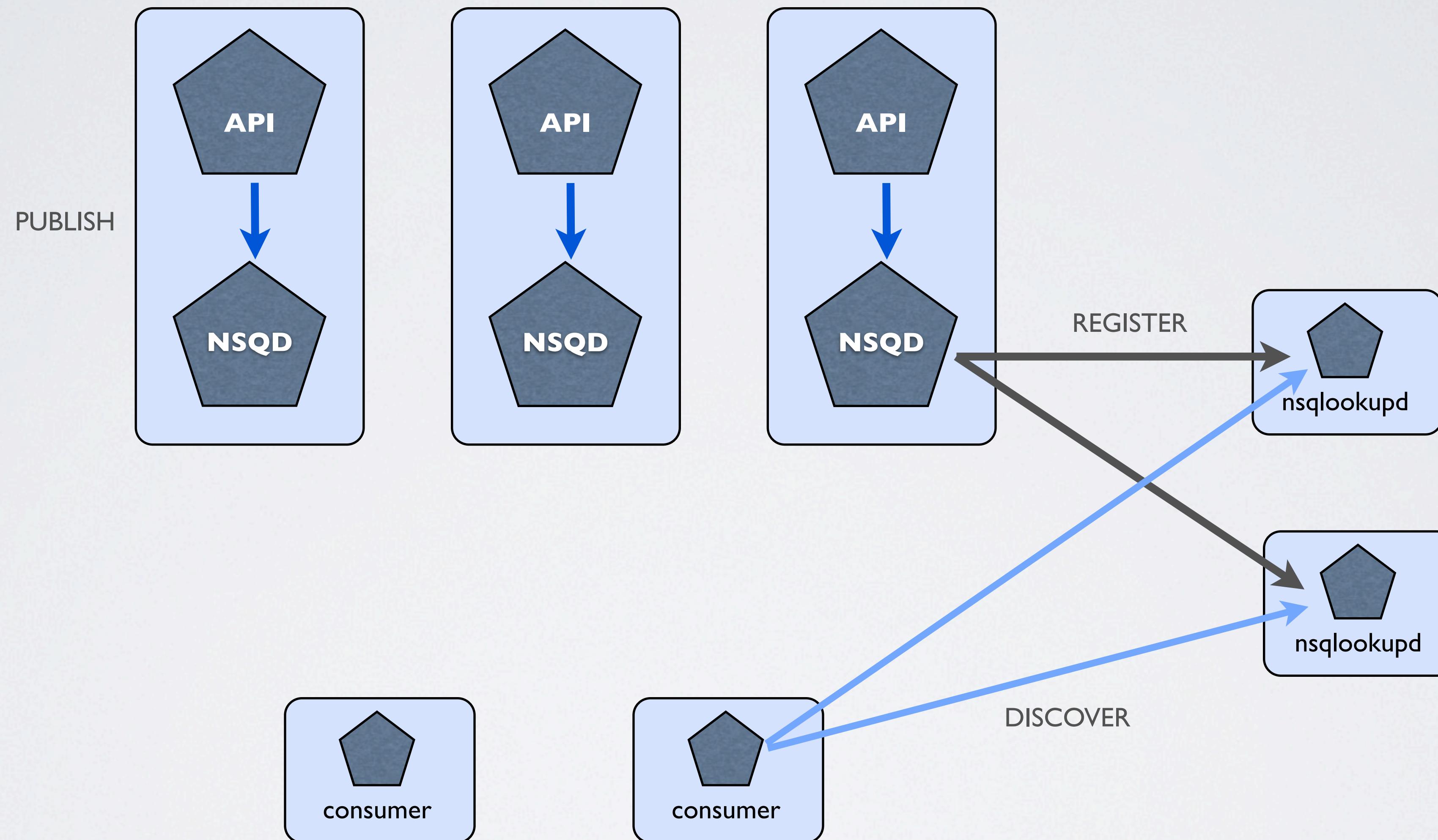
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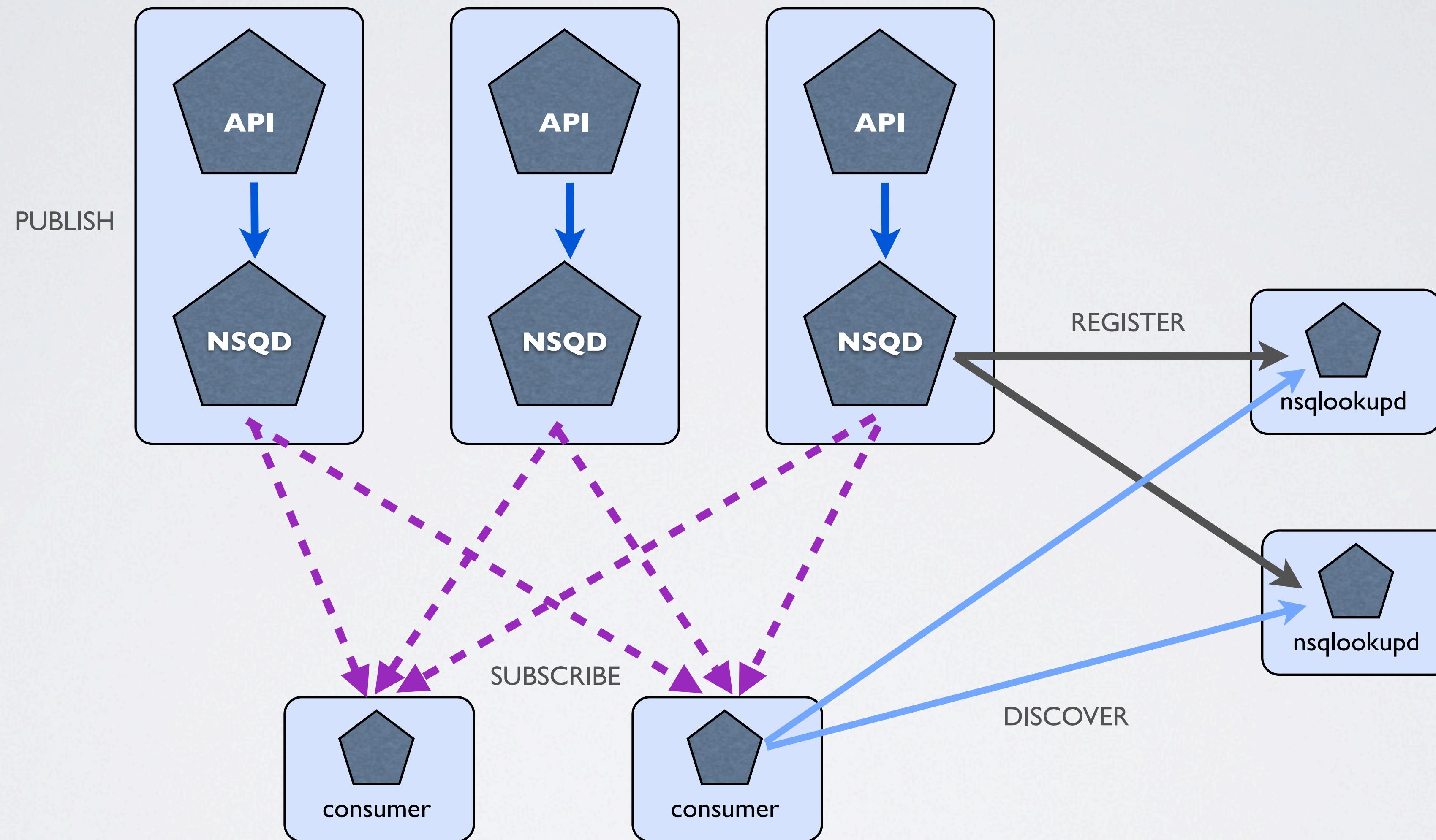
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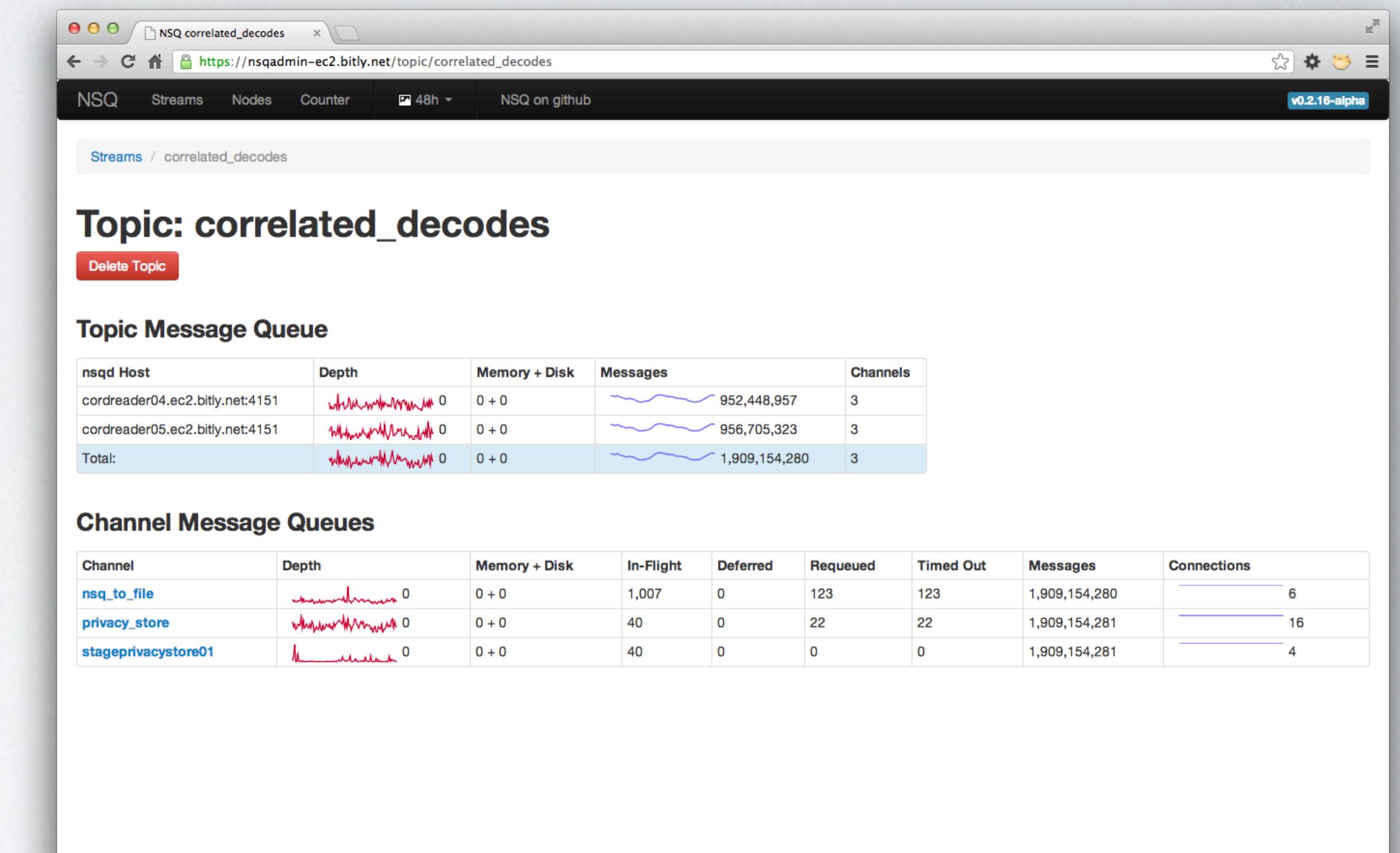


NSQ ARCHITECTURE



TOOLING

- **nsqadmin** provides a web interface to administrate and introspect an NSQ cluster at runtime
 - empty, pause, delete channels
- **nsq_to_http** - utility that helps transport an aggregate stream over HTTP
- **nsq_to_file** - utility that safely persists an aggregated stream to disk



ONE MORE THING

- **#ephemeral** channels - runtime introspection
 - no backup beyond channel high water mark
 - automatically go away when last client disconnects
- server side channel *pausing*
 - administratively stop the flow of messages from a channel to its clients
 - no message loss (queue backs up)
 - really \$#%^ing awesome for operations

IMPLEMENTATION

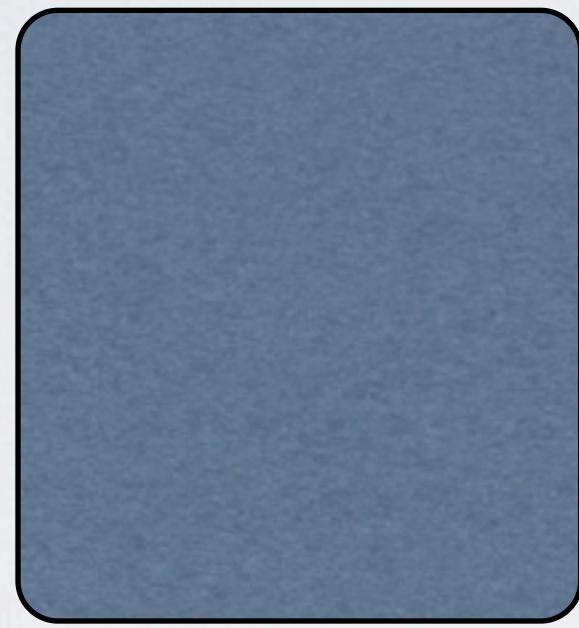
GO LESSONS LEARNED

- don't be afraid of the `sync` package
- goroutines are *cheap* not *free*
- watch your allocations (`string()` is costly, re-use buffers)
- use anonymous structs for arbitrary JSON
- no built-in per-request HTTP timeouts
- synchronizing goroutine exit is hard - log each cleanup step in long-running goroutines
- `select` skips nil channels

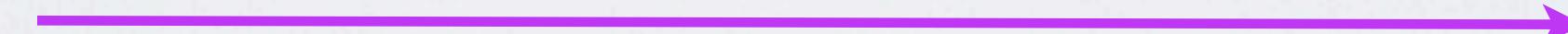
```
for {  
    if canRead() {  
        dataRead = d.readOne()  
        r = d.readChan  
    } else {  
        r = nil  
    }  
  
    select {  
        case r <- dataRead:  
        case dataWrite := <-d.writeChan:  
            d.writeOne(dataWrite)  
        case <-d.exitChan:  
            goto exit  
    }  
}
```

IMPORT PATH

github.com/bitly/nsq/nsq



github.com/mreiferson/nsq/nsq



fork

- our git workflow involves *hardcore forking action*
- re-writing import paths sucks
- `$ go tool install_as --import-path=github.com/bitly/nsq/nsq`
 - <https://github.com/mreiferson/go-install-as>
- also - relative imports are OK

CLIENTS

- Go Client - <https://gist.github.com/4039222>
- Synchronous Python Client - <https://gist.github.com/3925081>
- Async Python Client - <https://gist.github.com/3925092>

DEMO

Thanks

@imsnakes & @jehiah

<https://github.com/bitly/nsq>

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