Asynchronous Messaging with ZMQ

Julius Parulek

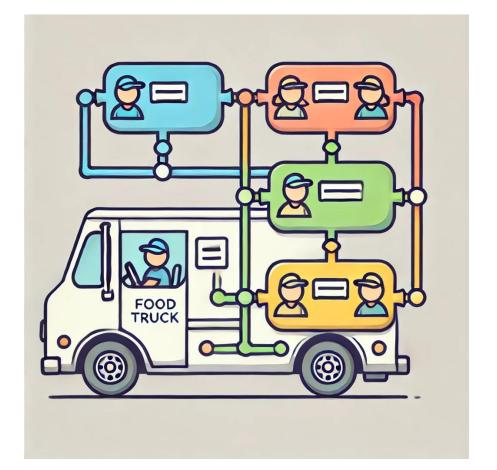
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Asynchronous Messaging

with ZMQ (for running a foodtruck)

Julius Parulek

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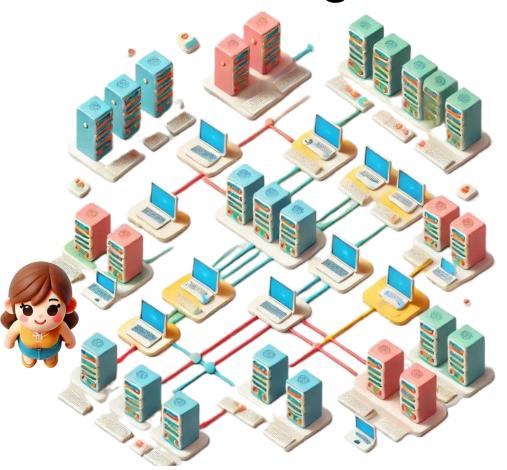
Distributive systems

 Complex system of independent compute resources that appear as a single coherent system to the user

Features

- scalability
- fault tolerance
- distributive computation
- distributive storage
- resilient and efficient processing

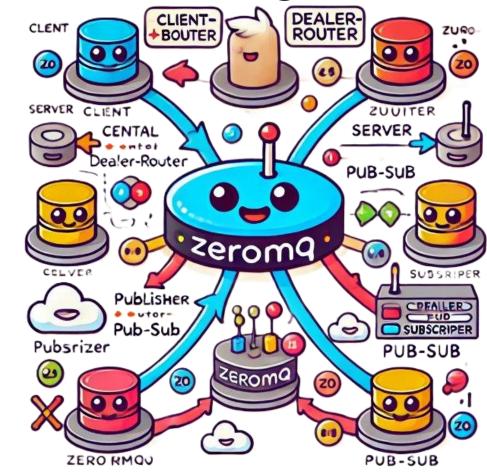
Background



ØMQ

- High-Performance Messaging Library
- Socket Abstractions
 - Support different protocols
- Asynchronous design
- Built-in messaging patterns
- Peer-to-Peer Architecture
 - Brokerless
- Language Agnostic
 - C++, Java, Rust, Ruby,.Net, **Python**, ...

Background

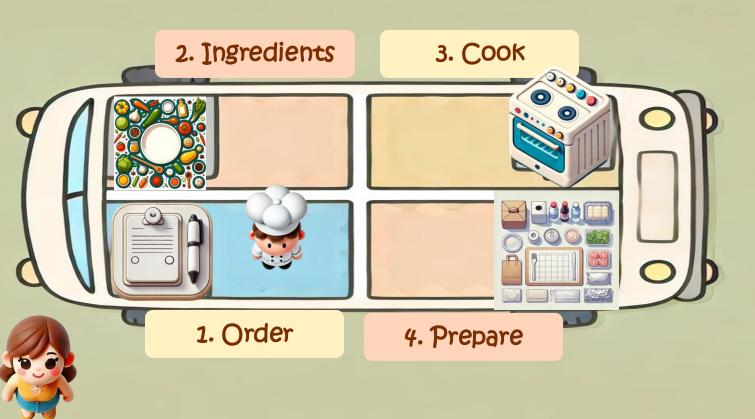


Foodtruck

- (chatgpt) imagine a restaurant and a delivery van had a baby that makes delicious food
- (wiki) A food truck is a large motorized vehicle or trailer equipped to store, transport, cook, prepare, serve, and/or sell food

Background









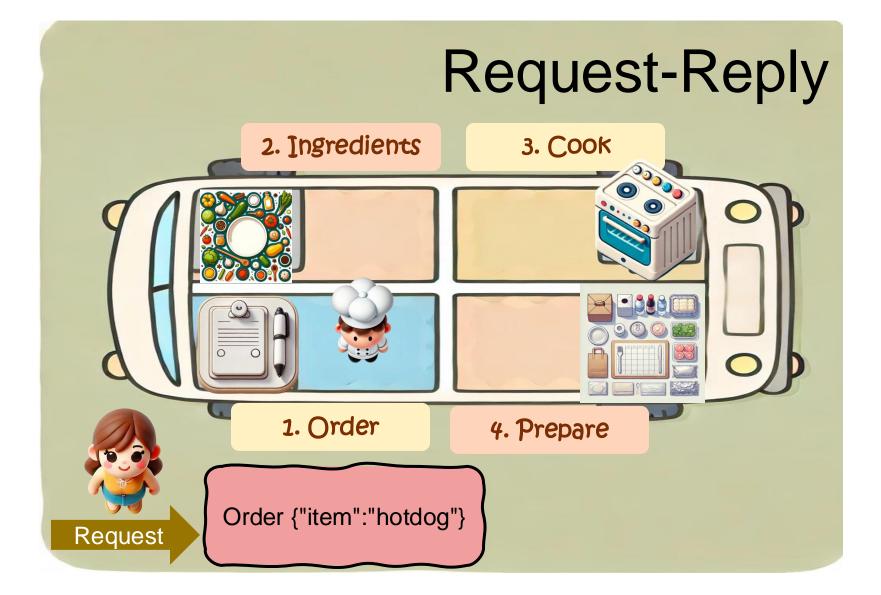




Request-Reply

- Bidirectional communication
- Synchronous
- Simple







Request



Request



Request





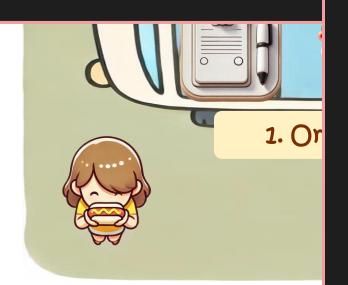
Reply

Order {"item":"hotdog", "status":"done"}



```
def customer():
    context = zmq.Context()
    socket = context.socket(zmq.REQ)
    socket.connect("tcp://localhost:5555")
```

```
while True:
    order = {"item": "hotdog"}
    socket.send_json(order)
    order = socket.recv json()
```



```
def foodtruck():
    context = zmq.Context()
    socket = context.socket(zmg.REP)
    socket.bind("tcp://*:5555")
    while True:
        order = socket.recv json()
        print(f"Received order: {order}")
        order = do order(order)
        order = ingredients(order)
        order = cook(order)
        order = prepare(order)
        socket.send json(order)
```

So ...

- Pros
 - Elegant & simple
 - Stateful
- Cons
 - Fully synced
 - Not resilient
 - Bad for multiple receivers
 - Socket blocked until replies comes



Exclusive Pair

Extension to Request-Reply

Socket is **not**blocked

```
2. Ingredients
                        3. Cook
       def customer():
           context = zmq.Context()
           socket = context.socket(zmq.PAIR)
           socket.connect("tcp://localhost:5555")
```

def foodtruck():
 context = zmq.Context()
 socket = context.socket(zmq.PAIR)
 socket.bind("tcp://*:5555")

What about efficiency?

- Step-1 20 secs
- Step-2 20 secs
- Step-3 180 secs
- Step-4 20 secs
- 1 transaction
 - 240 secs = 4
 mins

Exclusive Pair

2. Ingredients

3. Cook



1. Order

4. Prepare

What about efficiency?

- Step-1 20 secs
- Step-2 20 secs
- Step-3 180 secs
- Step-4 20 secs
- 1 transaction
 - 240 secs = 4mins
 - 16 customersin 1 hour

Exclusive Pair

2. Ingredients

3. Cook



1. Order

4. Prepare



More workers!



More workers with Req-Rep/Pair



More workers with Req-Rep/Pair

So ...

- Order wants to say something to Ingredients
 - Ingredients needs to stop & reply
 - Ingredients can be busy, Order needs to wait



More workers with Req-Rep/Pair



More workers

What we need?

- Asynchronous messaging & execution
 - o Push / Pull
 - Publish / Subscribe
 - o Router / Dealer



Push-Pull

Push-Pull

- Distribute jobs across many workers
- Scatter-Gather
- Load balancing
- Work parallelization
- Messages are not duplicated



{"item":"hotdog", "do_stage": "ing"}

Master queue

Push-Pull

2. Ingredients

Order {"item":"hotdog"}

3. Cook

4. Prepare

So what about a single master queue managed by order stage?

- All can pull
- Flexible workers, each one can do all 4 jobs



{"item":"hotdog",
"do_stage": "ing"}

Master queue

Push-Pull

2. Ingredients

3. Cook

So what about a single master queue managed by order stage?

- All can pull
- Flexible workers, each one can do all 4 jobs



1. Order

4. Prepare

Order {"item":"hotdog"}

{"item":"ice-cream", {"item":"hotodg", "
"do_stage": "ing"} do_stage": "ing"}

Master queue

Push-Pull

3. Cook

So what about a single master queue managed by order stage?

- All can pull
- Flexible workers, each one can do all 4 jobs



{"item":"ice- {"item":"hotodg", "cream", "do_stage": do_stage": "ing"}

Master queue

Push-Pull

3. Cook

So what about a single master queue managed by order stage?

- All can pull
- Flexible workers, each one can do all 4 jobs



1. Order

4. Prepare

{"item":"ice- {"item":"hotodg", cream", "do_stage": do_stage": "ing"}

Master queue

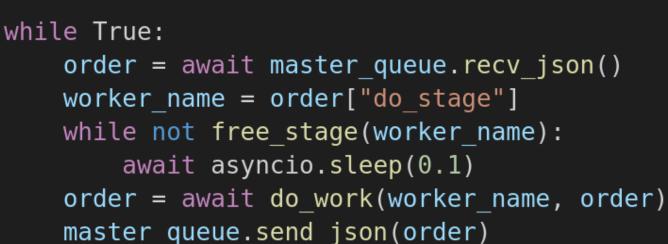
Push-Pull

3. Cook

So what about a single master queue managed by order stage?

- All can pull
- Flexible workers,
 each one can do all
 4 jobs

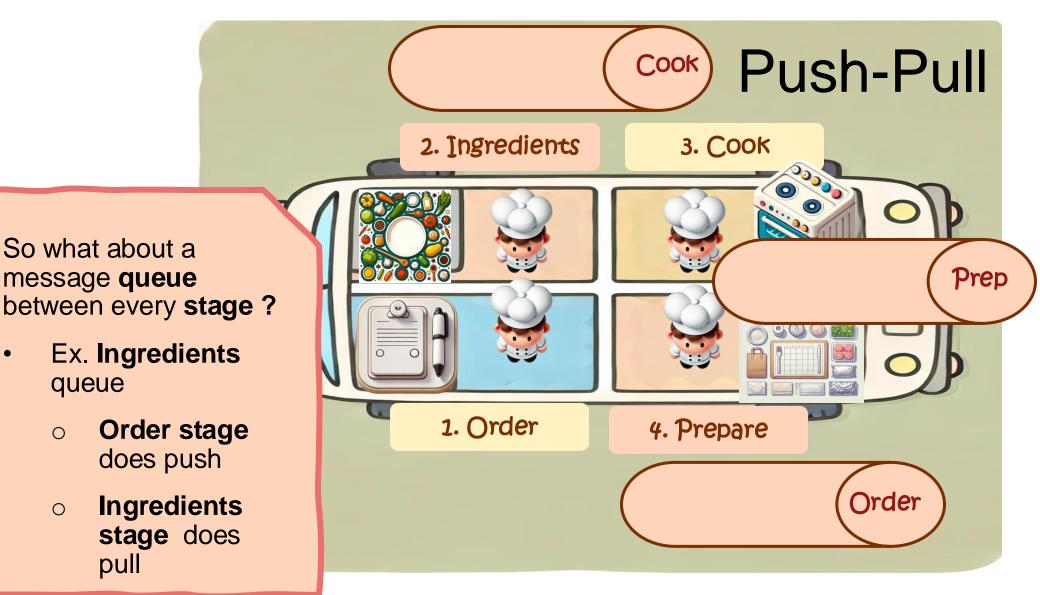




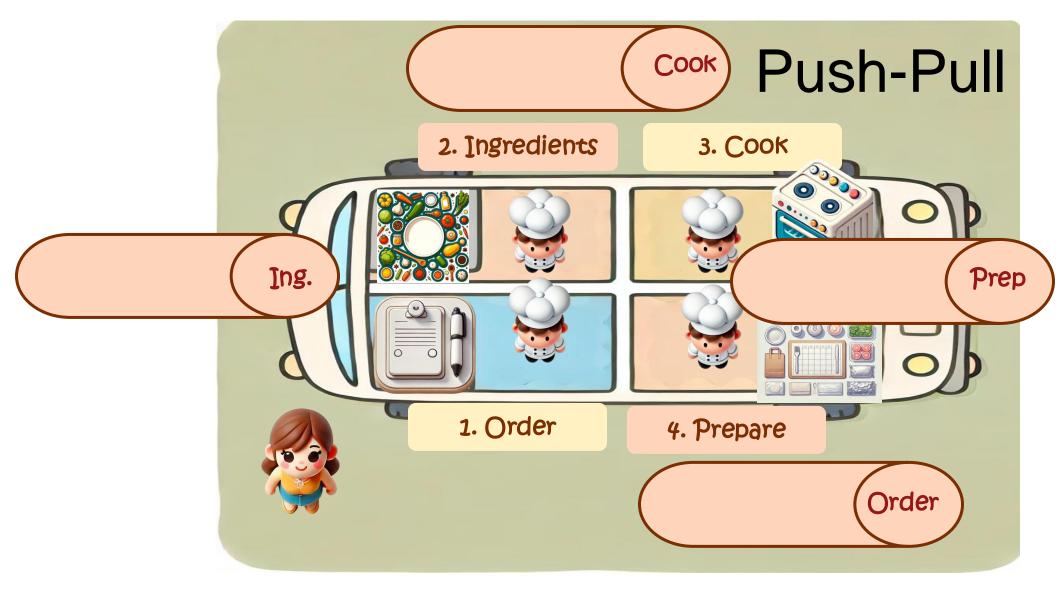


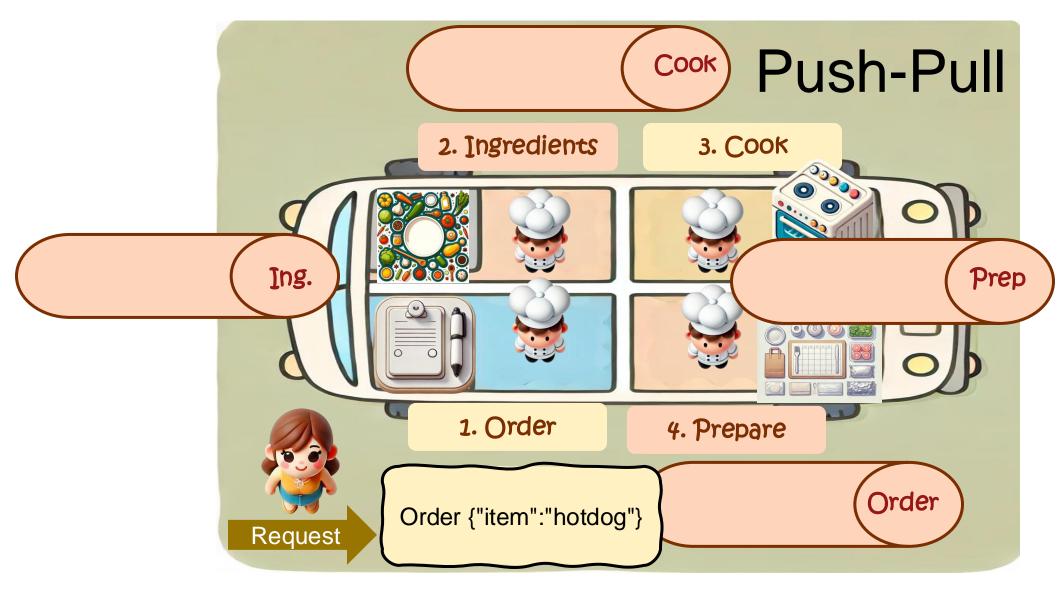
```
Push-Pull
Push-Pull
for jobs of the
same type
same can do all
4 jobs
```

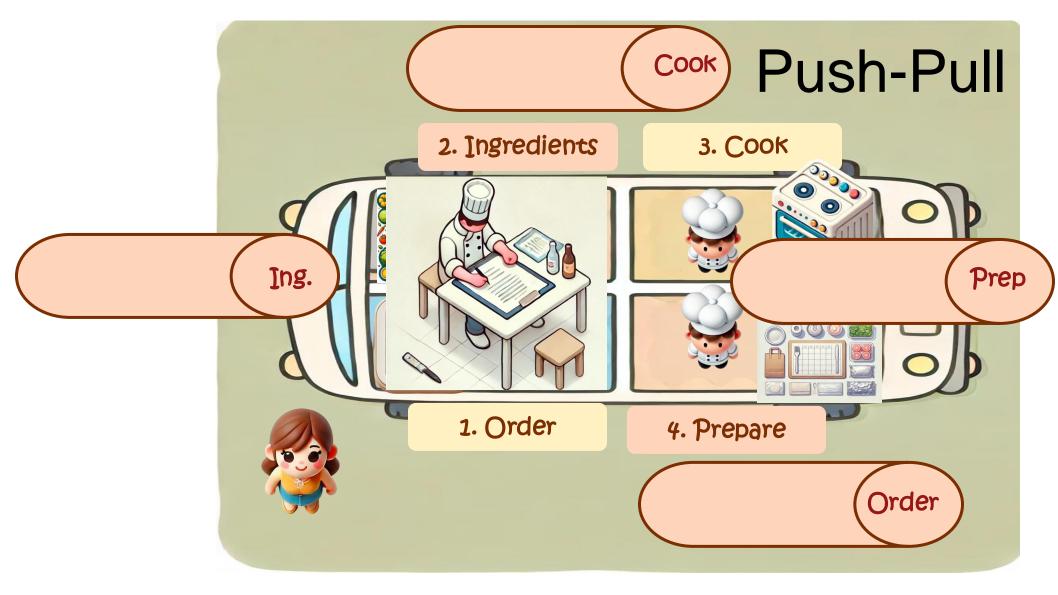
```
while True:
    order = await master_queue.recv_json()
    worker_name = order["do_stage"]
    while not free_stage(worker_name):
        await asyncio.sleep(0.1)
    order = await do_work(worker_name, order)
    master queue.send json(order)
```

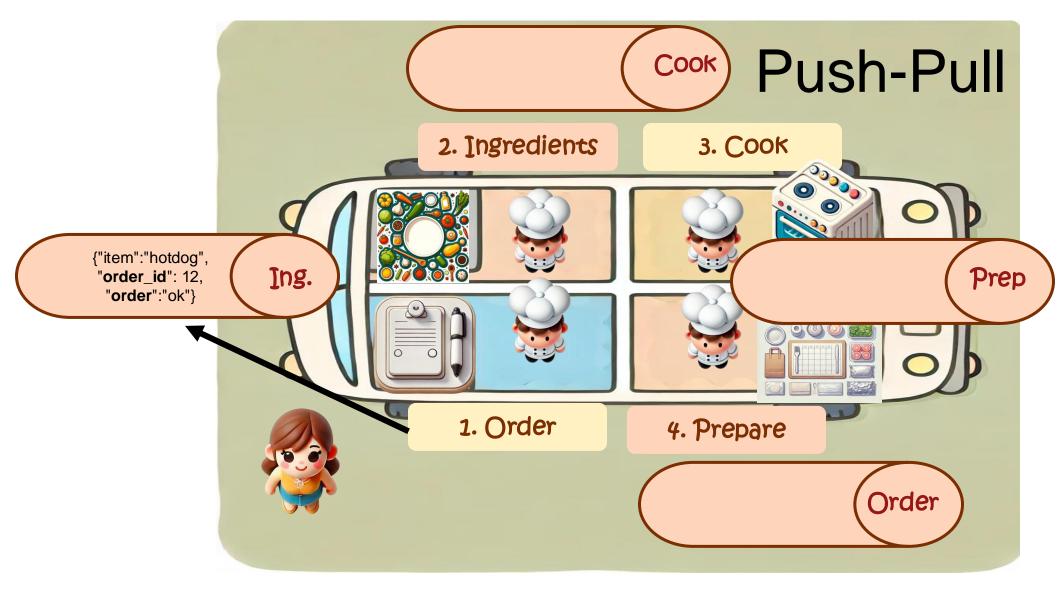


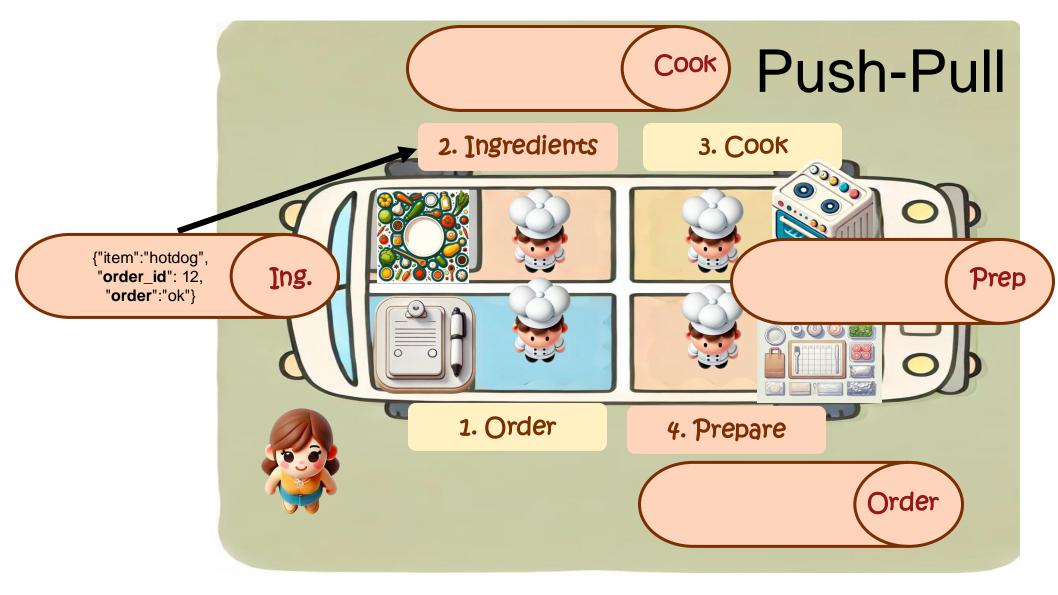
queue

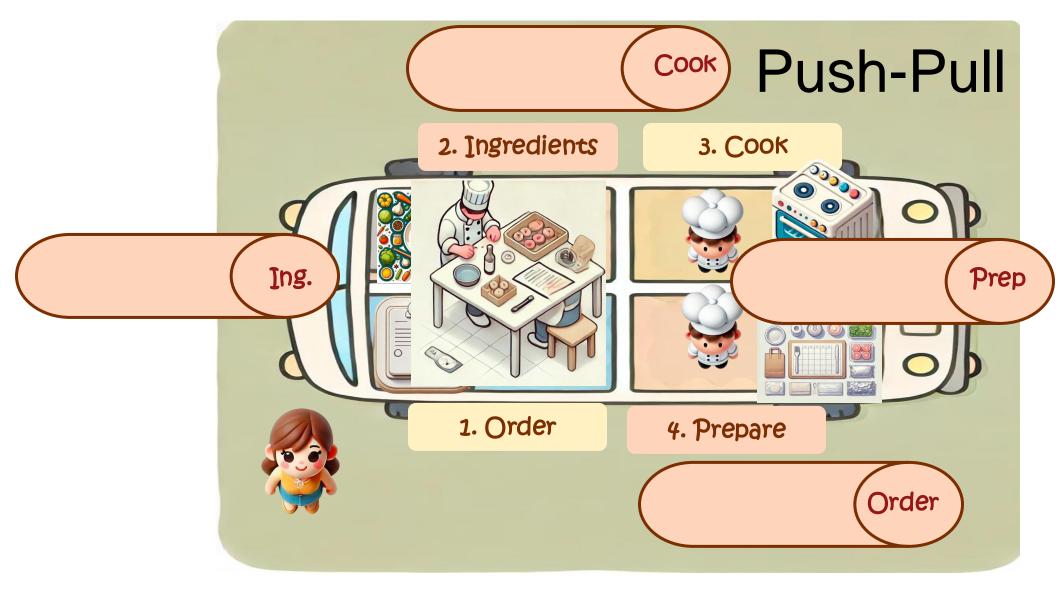


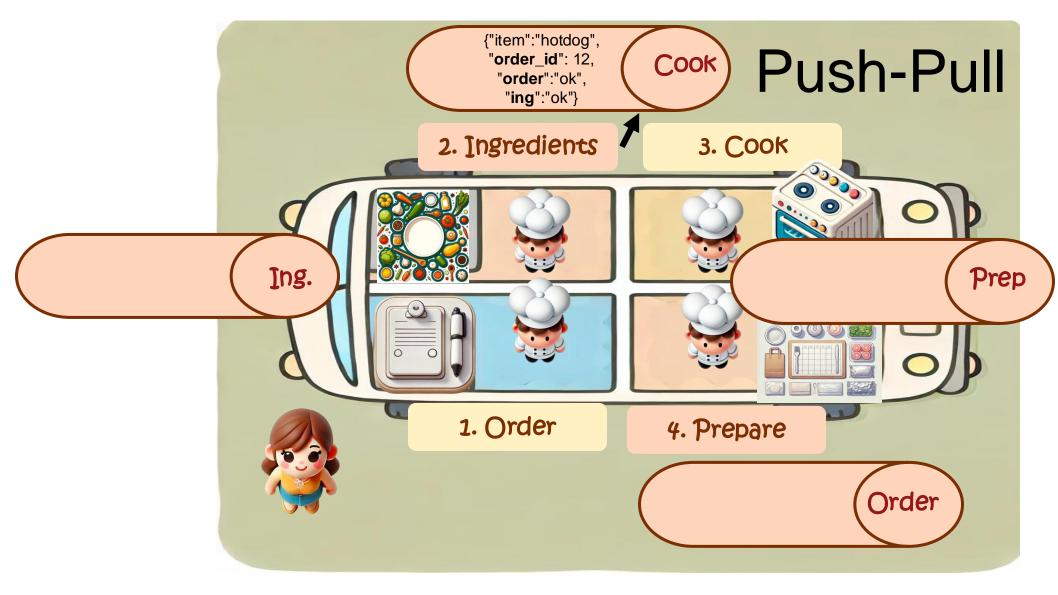


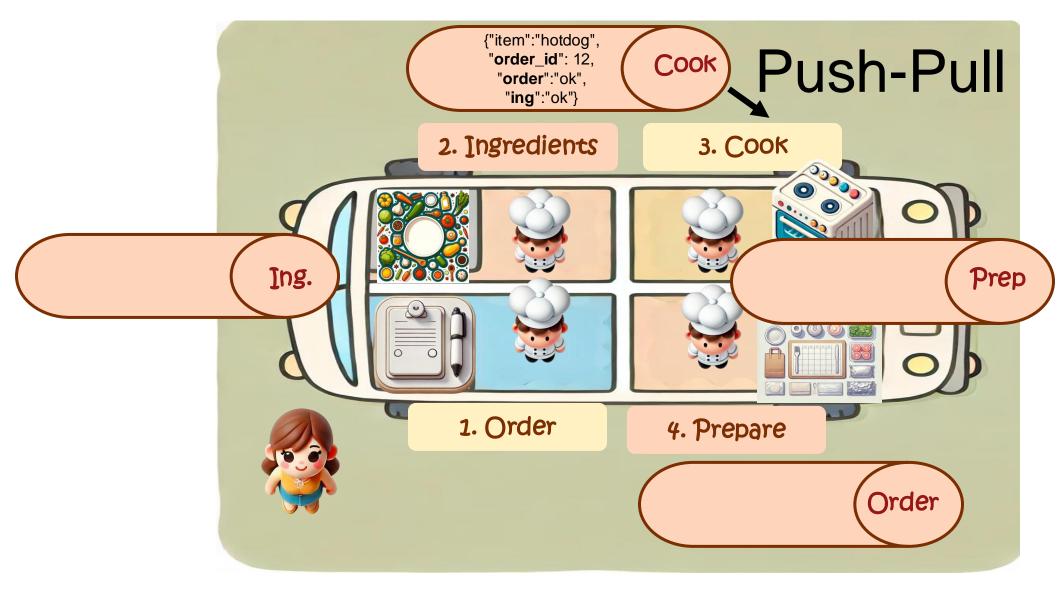


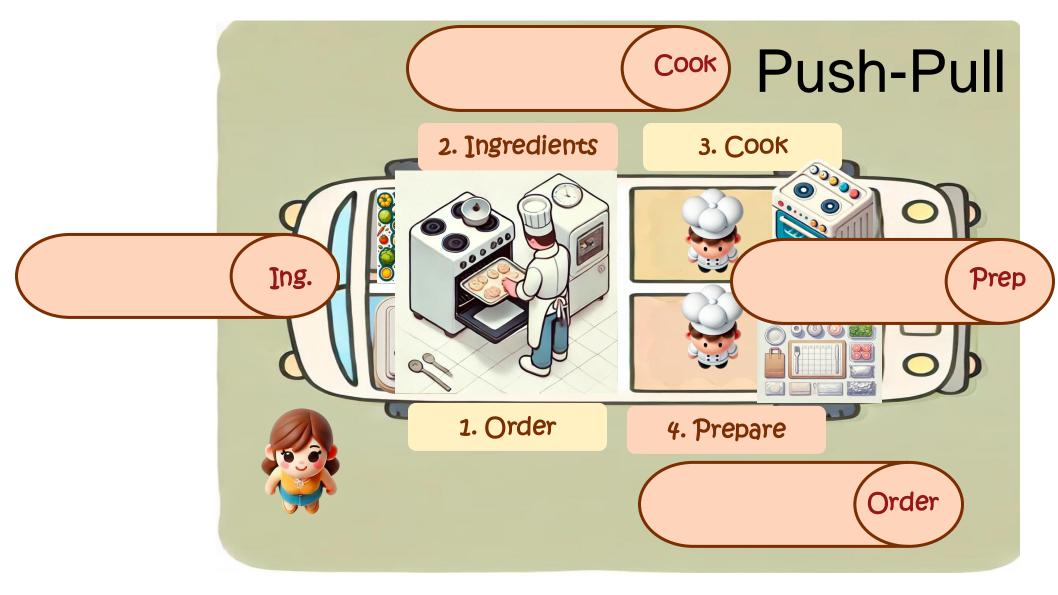


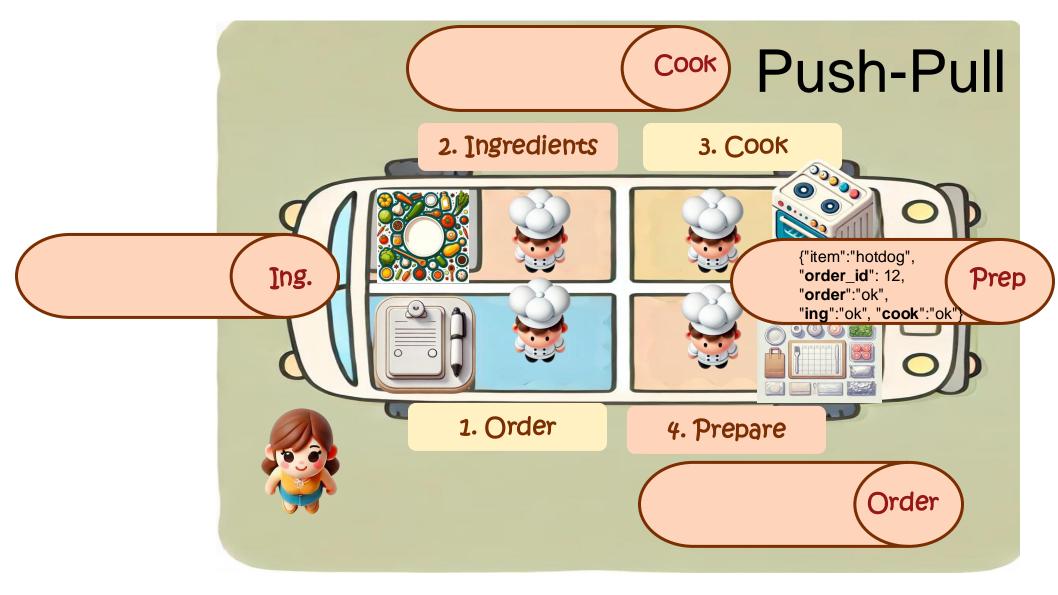


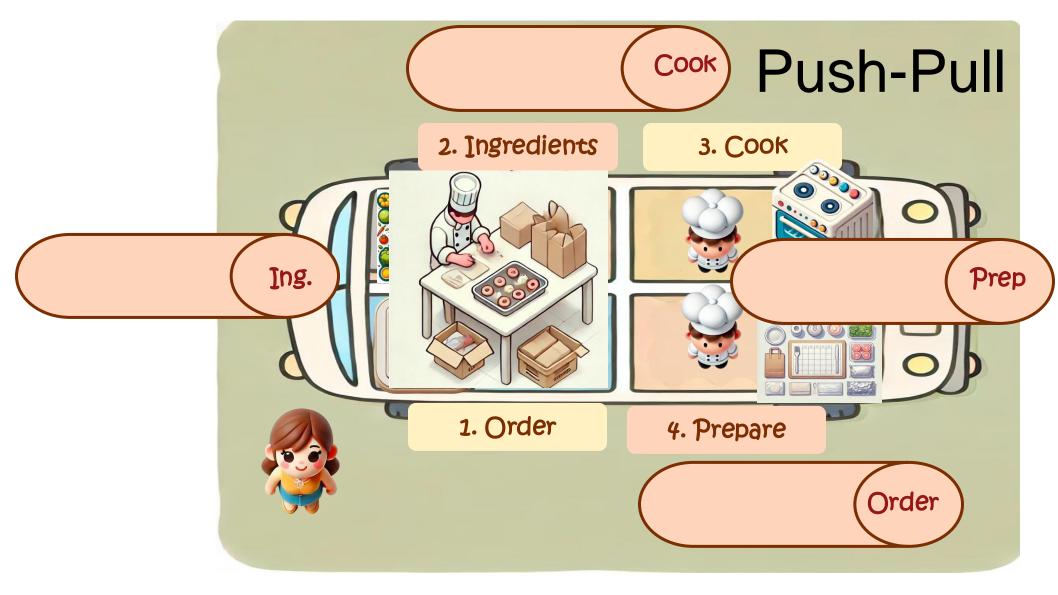


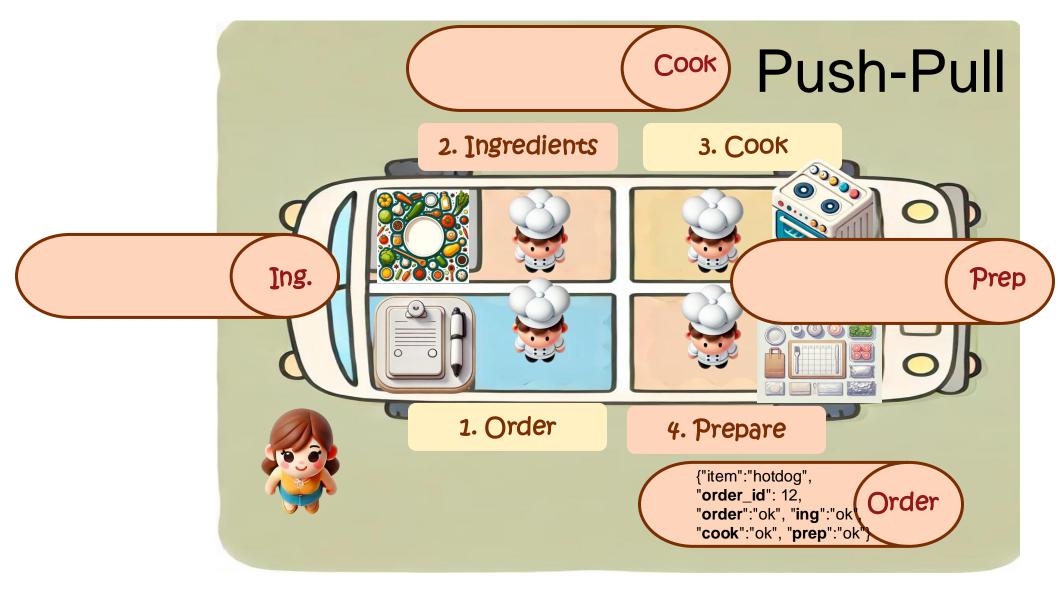


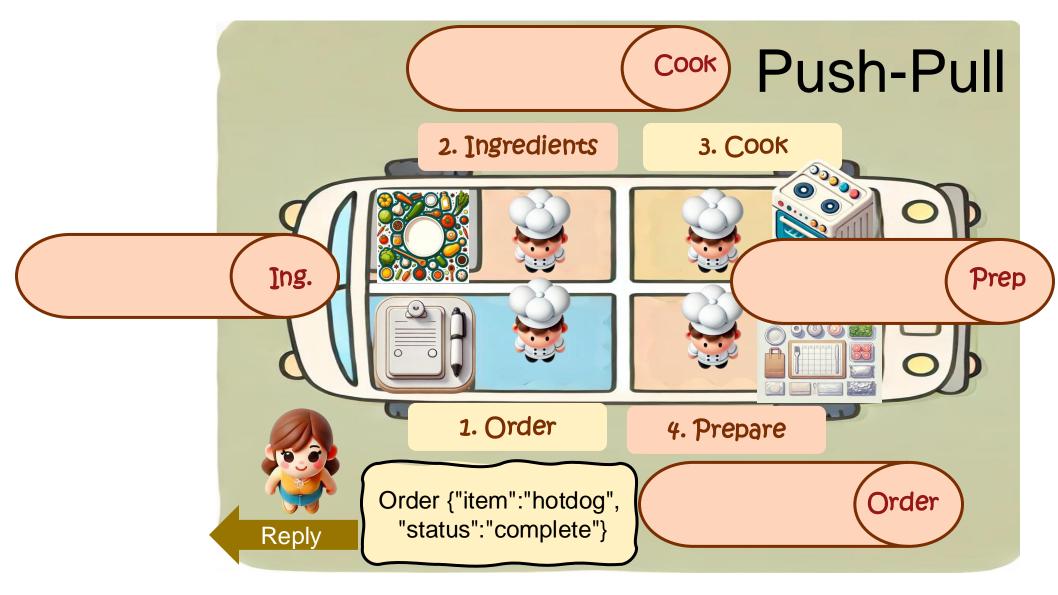










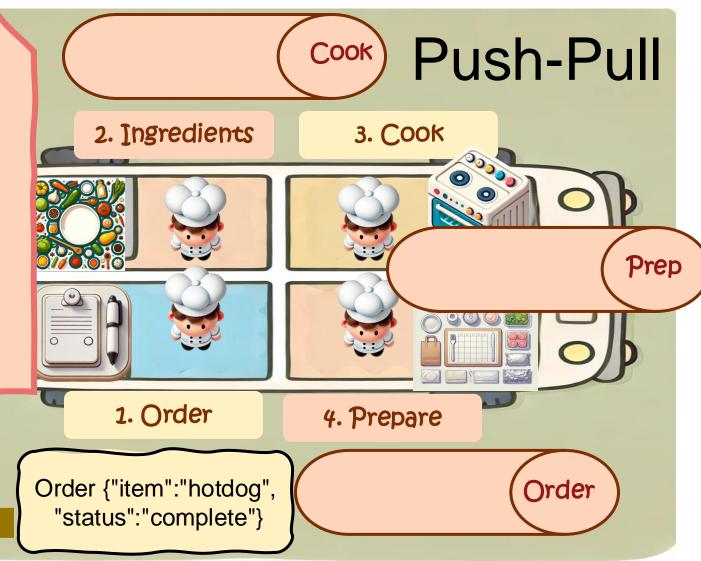


But ...

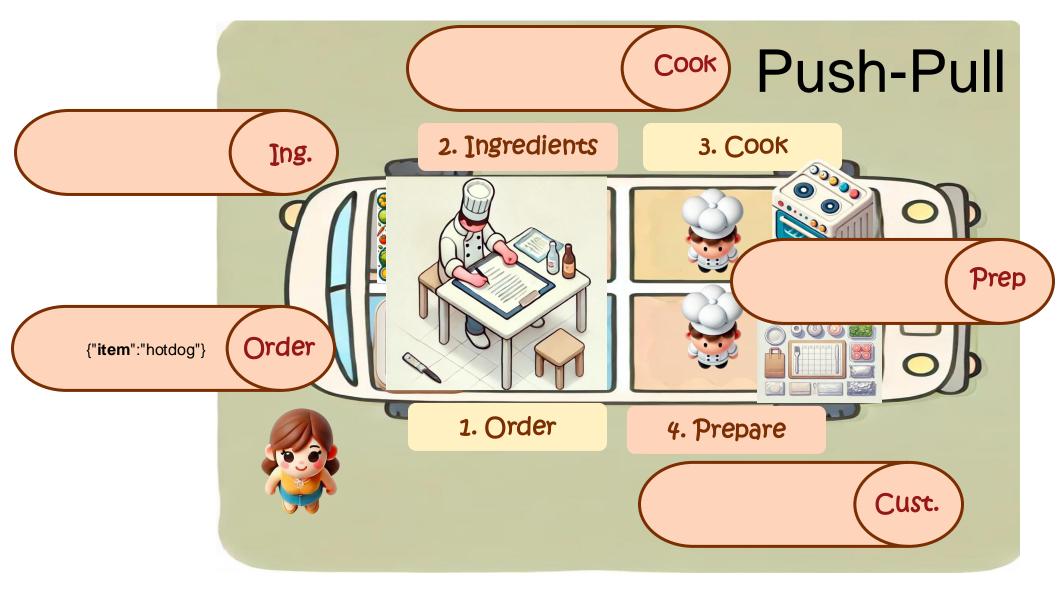
req-rep blocks the communication with customers

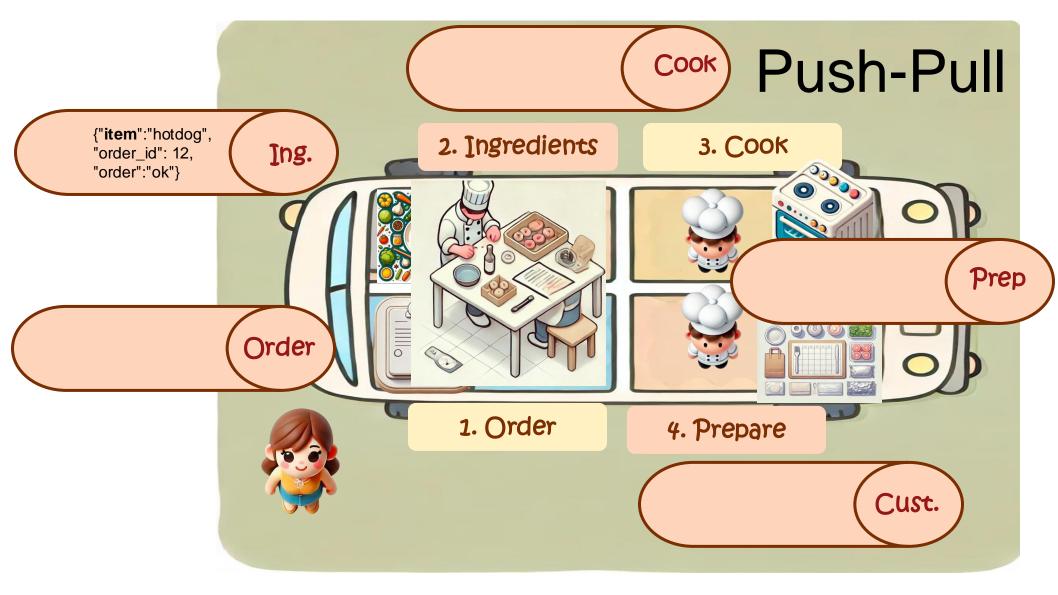
Fix ...

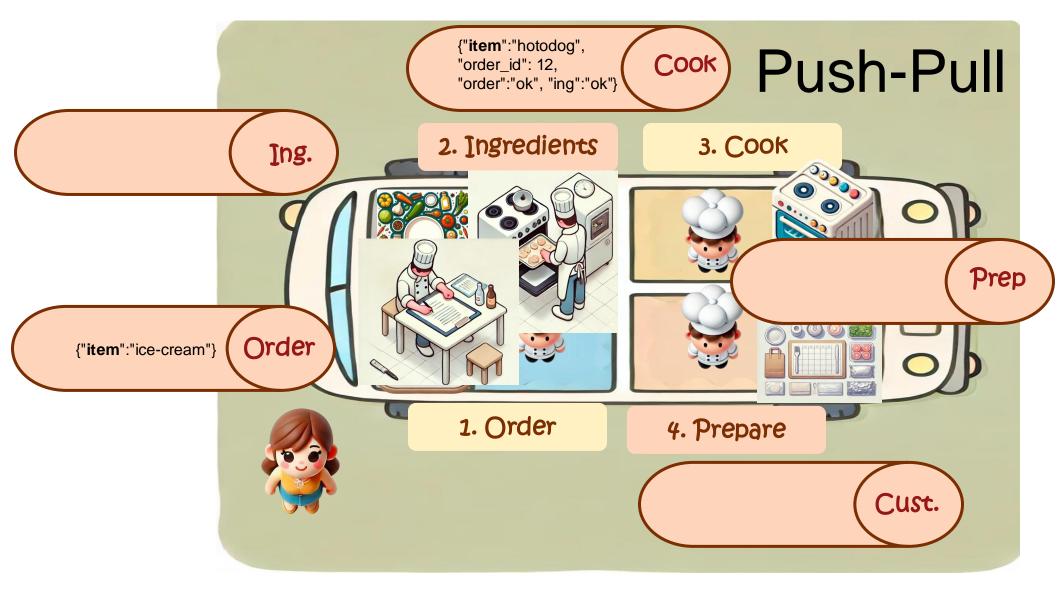
- More **customer-order** req-rep ports?
- Another queue between customer & order?

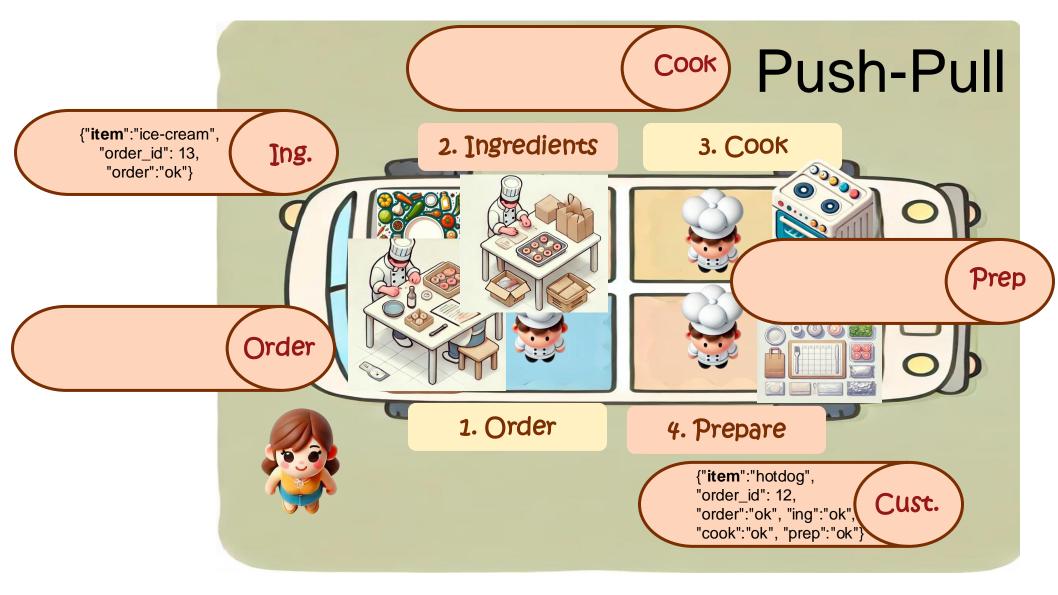


Reply

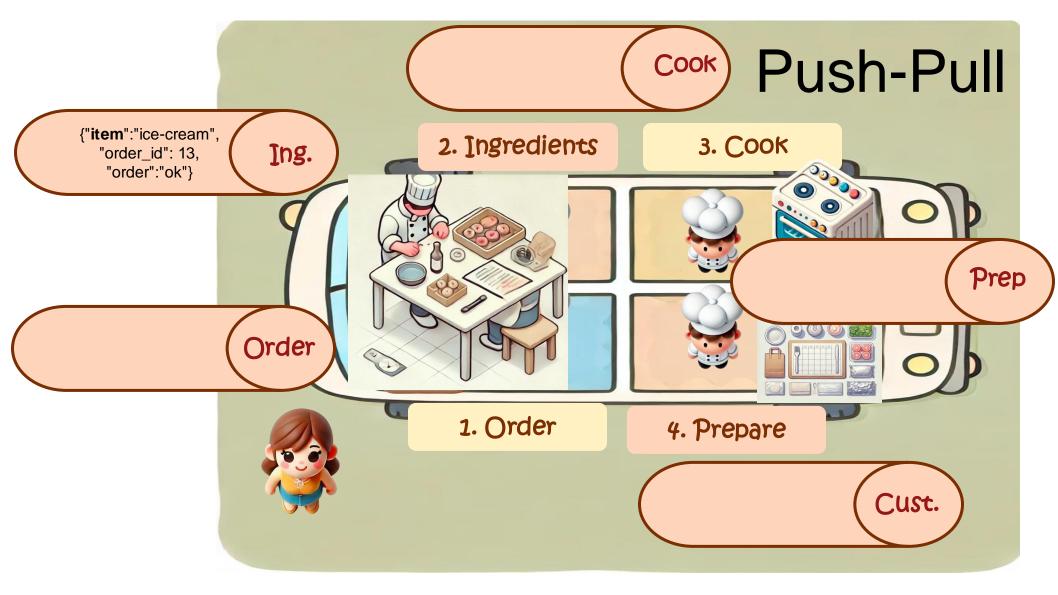


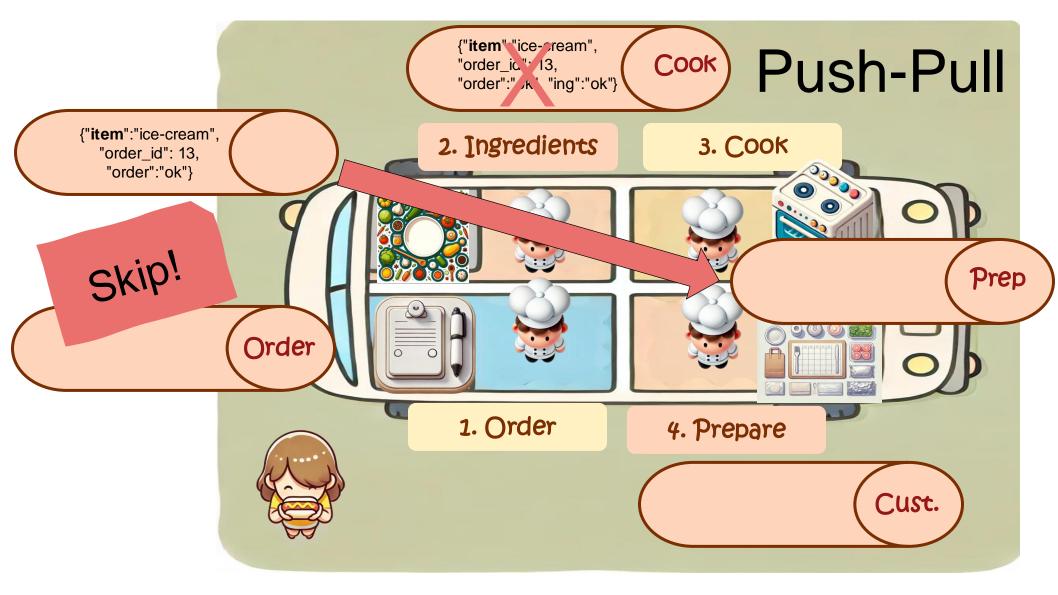






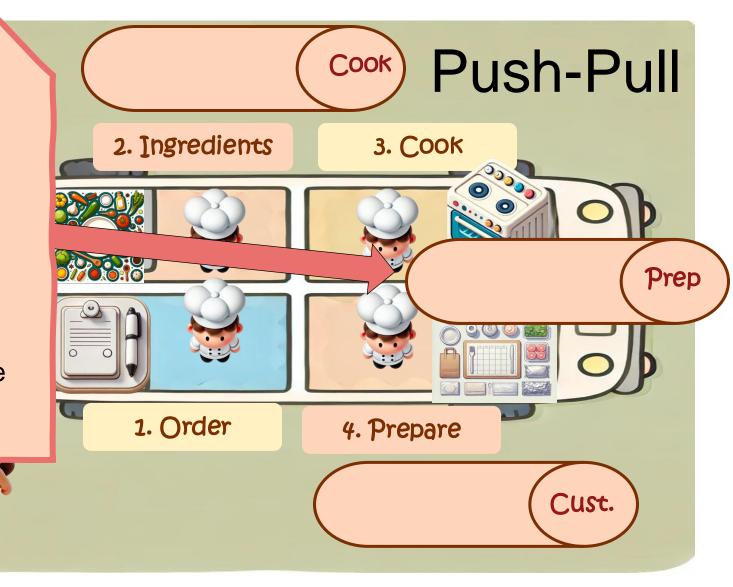
```
async def worker(worker name):
                                                                   Push-Pull
   context = zmg.asyncio.Context()
   pull socket = context.socket(zmq.PULL)
   pull socket.connect(f"tcp://localhost:{ports['prep']}")
                                                             3. Cook
   push socket = context.socket(zmq.PUSH)
   push socket.bind(f"tcp://*:{ports['cust']}")
   while True:
       order = await pull socket.recv json()
       order = await do work(worker name, order)
       push socket.send json(order)
                                        1. Order
                                                           4. Prepare
```





So ...

- Having fixed queues makes it difficult to skip stages
- Can be solved by connecting each stage as contributor (push) to each queue



Push-Pull

So ...

- Pros
 - Elegant & simple
 - Stateless
 - Scalable
 - Parallelization
 - Fully async

Cons

- Foodtruck fails since a stage can fail and the customer is not informed
- Integrating a new or skipping stages (ice-cream)
- Customer's direct access to worker
- Jobs of the same type



Publish-Subscribe

Features

- One sender, multiple receivers
- Subscribers can filter out messages – topics
- A new actor chef



Publish-Subscribe



chef:



Publish-Subscribe

2. Ingredients

3. Cook



1. Order

4. Prepare

[cust, order, ing, cook, prep]

chef:

topic: order
{"item":"hotdog"}



topic: order
{"item":"hotdog"}

[cust, order, ing, cook, prep]

chef:

Publish-Subscribe

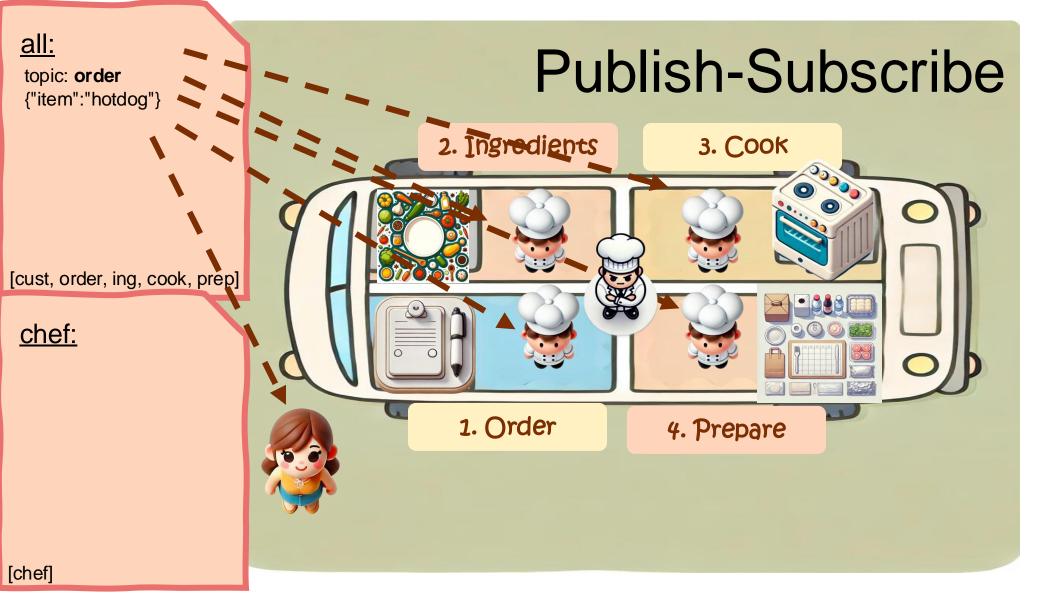
2. Ingredients

3. Cook



1. Order

4. Prepare



topic: order
{"item":"hotdog"}

[cust, order, ing, cook, prep]

chef:

Publish-Subscribe



unit:

Publish-Subscribe

2. Ingredients

3. Cook



1. Order

4. Prepare

[cust, order, ing, cook, prep]

chef:

topic: ingredients {"item":"hotdog", "order_id":12, "order":"ok"}

topic:

ingredients

{"item":"hotdog", "order_id":12,

"order":"ok"}

[cust, order, ing, cook, prep]

chef:

topic:

cook

{"item":"hotdog",

"order_id":12,

"order":"ok",

"**ing**":"ok"}

Publish-Subscribe

2. Ingredients

3. Cook



1. Order



```
<u>all:</u>
```

topic:
ingredients
{"item":"hotdog",
"order_id":12,
"order":"ok"}

[cust, order, ing, cook, pre

chef:

topic:
cook
{"item":"hotdog",
"order_id":12,
"order":"ok",
"ing":"ok"}

Publish-Subscribe

```
while True: # ingredients job
    msg = await all_socket.recv_string()
    _, json_data = msg.split(" ", 1)
    order = json.loads(json_data)
    order = await do_work("ingredients", order)
    new_topic = "cook"
    json_data = json.dumps(order)
    await chef_socket.send_string(new_topic + " " + json_data)
```



1. Order

topic: cook {"item":"hotdog", "order_id":12, "order":"ok", "ing":"ok"}

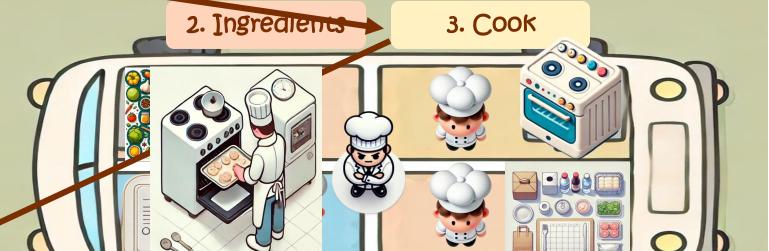
[cust, order, ing, cook, prep]

chef:

topic:
prepare
{"item":"hotdog",
"order_id":12,
"order":"ok",
"ing":"ok",
"cook":"ok"}

[chef]

Publish-Subscribe



1. Order

topic:

prepare

{"item":"hotdog", "order_id":12,

"order":"ok",

Uluel . Ul

"ing":"ok", "cook":"ok"}

[cust, order, ing, cook, prep]

chef:

topic: customer {"item":"hotdog", "order_id":12,

"order":"ok",

"ing":"ok",

"cook":"ok",

"**prep**":"ok"}

[chef]

Publish-Subscribe

2. Ingredients

3. Cook



1. Order

topic: customer
{"item":"hotdog",
"status":"done"}

[cust, order, ing, cook, prep]

chef:

topic: customer {"item":"hotdog", "order_id":12, "order":"ok", "ing":"ok", "cook":"ok", "prep":"ok"}

Publish-Subscribe

2. Ingredients

3. Cook



1. Order

topic: **ingredients** {"item":"hotdog", "order_id":12}

What-if?

[cut., order, ing, cook, prep]

chef:

topic: ingredients
{"item":"hotdog",
 "order_id":12,
 "issue":"no sausages"}

Publish-Subscribe

2. Ingredients

3. Cook



1. Order



topic: **prepare**

{"item":"sausage",

"order_id":20,
"cmd":"buy 200"

What-if?

[cut., order, ing, cook, prep]

chef:

Publish-Subscribe

2. Ingredients

3. Cook



1. Order

4. Prepare

<u>all:</u>

topic: **ingredients** {"item":"ice-cream", "order_id":13}

What-if?

[cut, order, ing, cook, prep]

chef:

topic: cook {"item":"ice-cream", "order_id":13}

Publish-Subscribe

2. Ingredients

3. Cook



1. Order



<u>all:</u>

topic: **prepare** {"item":"ice-cream", "order_id":13}

What-if?

[cut, order, ing, cook, prep]

chef:

topic: cook {"item":"ice-cream", "order_id":13}

Publish-Subscribe

2. Ingredients

3. Cook



1. Order



Publish-Subscribe

So

- Pros
 - o Elegant & simple
 - Stateless
 - Scalable
 - Loose coupling
 - Fully async
- Cons
 - Potential message loss if subscribers are offline
 - Messages are broadcasted





Features

- Router can connect to multiple dealers
- Fits complex distributive systems
- Highly scalable!









[customer, order, ingredients, cook, prepare]





[customer, order, ingredients, cook, prepare]

customer





[customer, order, ingredients, cook, prepare]

order





[customer, order, ingredients, cook, prepare]

order

"order_id":12, "order":"ok"}

Router-Dealer



3. Cook



1. Order



[customer, order, ingredients, cook, prepare]





[customer, order, ingredients, cook, prepare]

ingredients

{"item":"hotdog", "order_id":12, "order":"ok", "ing":"ok"}





[customer, order, ingredients, cook, prepare]

cook

"order_id":12, "order":"ok", "ing":"ok"}

2. Ingredients

3. Cook

Router-Dealer







[customer, order, ingredients, cook, prepare]

cook

"ing":"ok",

Router-Dealer

2. Ingredients 3. Cook {"item":"hotdog", "order_id":12, "order":"ok"}

```
while True: # cook
    [ , msg] = await dealer socket.recv multipart()
    order = json.loads(msq)
    order = await do work("cook", order)
    separator = b""
    await dealer socket.send multipart([separator, json.dumps(order).encode()])
```



[customer, order, ingredients, cook, prepare]

cook

{"item":"hotdog", "order_id":12, "order":"ok", "ing":"ok", "cook":"ok"}

Router-Dealer

2. Ingredients

3. Cook



1. Order



[customer, order, ingredients, cook, prepare]

cook

{"item":"hotdog", "order id":12, "order": "ok",

Router-Dealer

2. Ingredients 3. Cook



```
while True: # router
    [sender id, , msg] = await router socket.recv multipart()
    sender name = sender id.decode() # cook
    receiver name = next step[sender name] # prep
    await router socket.send multipart([receiver name.encode(), b"", msg])
```



[customer, order, ingredients, cook, prepare]

prepare

{"item":"hotdog",
"order_id":12,
"order":"ok", "ing":"ok",
"cook":"ok"}

Router-Dealer

2. Ingredients

3. Cook



1. Order



[customer, order, ingredients, cook, prepare]

prepare

{"item":"hotdog",
"order_id":12, "order":"ok",
"ing":"ok", "cook":"ok",
"prep":"ok"}

Router-Dealer



3. Cook



1. Order



[customer, order, ingredients, cook, prepare]

customer





[customer, order, ingredients, cook, prepare]





[customer, order, ingredients, cook, prepare]

Handles ...

- redundant & new stages
- missing ingredients& other issues

Can be solved by the router!



So ...



Pros

- o Scalable
- Stateful
- Universal
- Fully async

Cons

- More complex to implement and manage
- Weak coupling (identities)
- o Careful design



Protocols in ØMQ

- tcp://
 - Across network communications
- udp://
 - Across network communications, receiver side no guaranteed
- ipc://
 - Inter-process communications
- inproc://
 - Same process, multi-thread communication

```
3. Cook
ents
   radio = context.socket(zmq.RADIO)
   radio.bind("udp://*:5555")
   dish = context.socket(zmq.DISH)
   dish.connect("udp://localhost:5555")
    req = context.socket(zmq.REQ)
    req.connect("ipc:///tmp/zmq-ipc")
    rep = context.socket(zmq.REP)
    rep.bind("ipc:///tmp/zmq-ipc")
```

More about ØMQ

Messages

- Binary objects
- Any serializable object

Security

- Can be paired with CurveZMQ to provide encryption
- Low level socket monitoring
 - Validate various events occurring on the socket



Summary

- Real world systems often use combination of these pattern
 - Router-Dealer with Publisher-Subscriber for scalable and event driven systems
- Consider system requirements
 - o Is scalability required?
 - o Loose or tight coupling?
 - Message deliver guarantees?



Further Reading

Books

- ZeroMQ: Messaging for Many Applications (Pieter Hintjens)
- Enterprise Integration Patterns: Designing, Building, and Deploying Messaging Solutions (Hohpe Gregor and Woolf Bobby)
- Building Microservices: Designing Fine-Grained Systems (Sam Newman)

Web

http://wiki.zeromq.org/

Examples from presentation

https://github.com/xjules/edc2024-messaging

Further Reading

Books

- ZeroMQ: Messaging for Many Ar
- Thank you for your attention! Enterprise Integrat Messagir
- **Building** 1 Jained Systems (Sam Newman)

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