SOUNDCLOUD



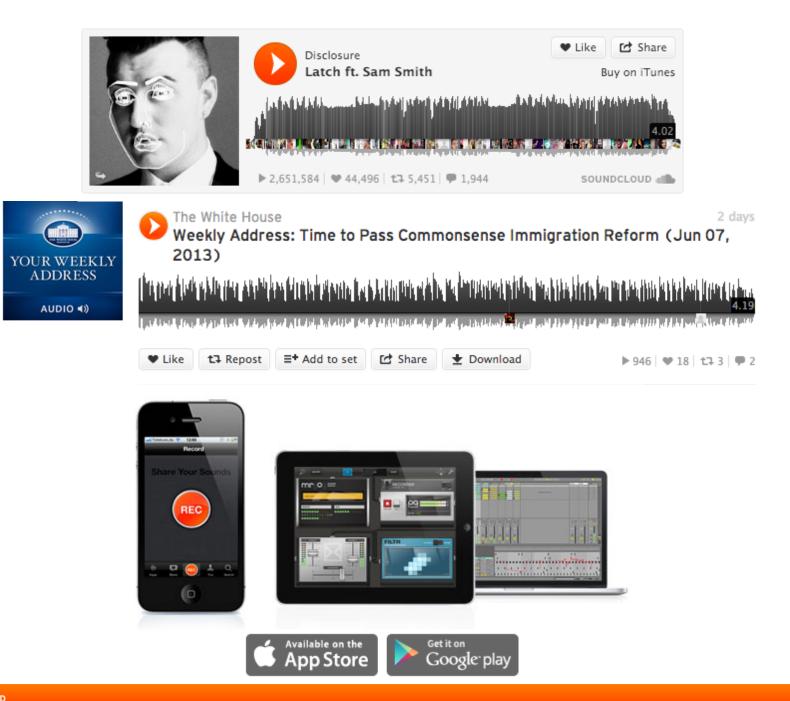
Scaling RabbitMQ at SoundCloud

Sebastian Ohm (@sohm) Erlang User Conference 2013

soundcloud

audio platform ~12 hours of audio/min. reach 200 mil./month (8% of internet)





transcoding

user generated content audio processing image generation



transcoding (2)

media stored in s3 worker pool on ec2 coordination?



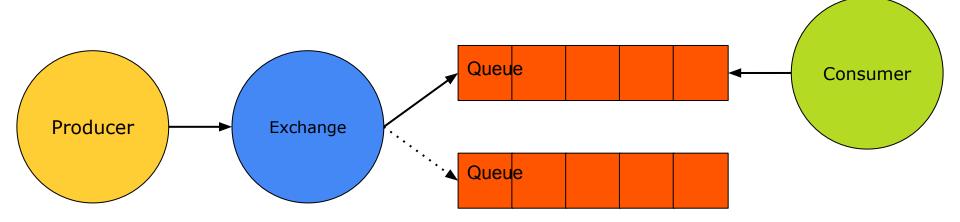
AMQP the model (0.9)



primitives

messages exchanges routing keys queues









consumers decoupled (scalable)

producers

key benefit

transcoding

rails to cloud and back



ruby, clojure, scala, qo, java, c, c++, javascript, coffeescript objective-c, python, erlang, haskell

```
class Transcoding < ActiveRecord::Base</pre>
  def queue
    ex = declare_exchange('media')
    ex.publish('media.uploaded', {
      :uid => uid
    })
  end
end
```



```
class Transcoder
  def subscribe
    ex = declare_exchange('media')
    qu = declare_queue('media.uploaded')
    qu.bind(ex)
    qu.subscribe do |headers, message|
      process(message)
      headers.ack
    end
  end
end
```

```
class Transcoder
  def process(message)
   uid = message[:uid]
```

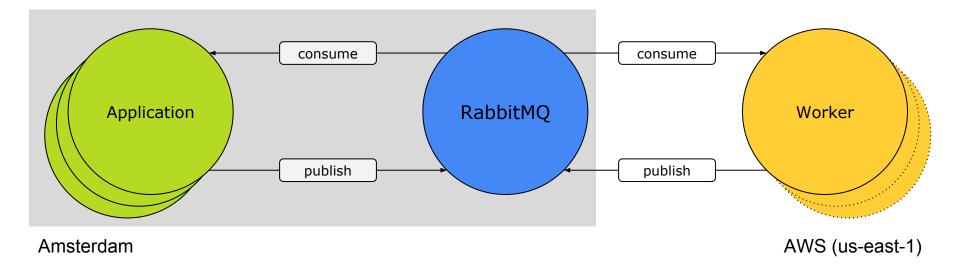
```
# do some work
```

```
ex = declare_exchage('media')
ex.publish('media.finished', {
    :uid => uid,
    :mp3 => 's3://sc-media/uid.mp3'
  })
end
end
```

broker

rabbitmq - erlang rock stable amqp 0.9.1 (black box)



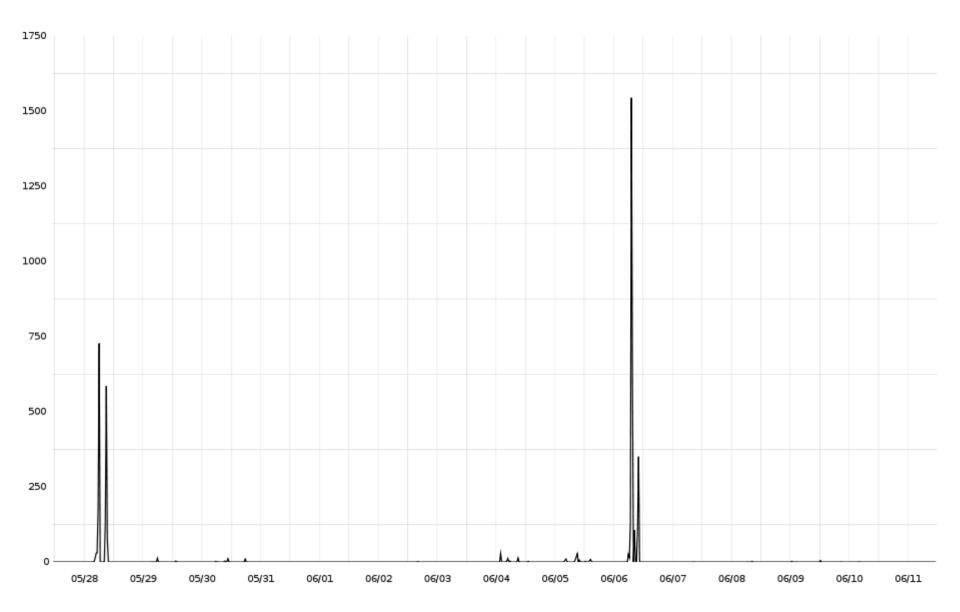




transcoding, solved

autoscaling worker pool scales quickly handles spikes solid broker impl.





this works really well!

let's use it for everything!!!



deferred processing

avoid runtime limitations scale slow actions quick HTTP responses



transcoding-like services

classification tagging content identification



environments

production.live.model.create test.development.model.create





activity feeds materialized for <u>every</u> user (stored in cassandra)















activities (2)

1. observe changes in domain models

2. determine subscribers 3. write to storage



module ModelBroadcast
 def self.included(base)
 base.after_create do |m|
 publish('model.create', m.attributes)
 end
 end
end

class Comment < ActiveRecord::Base
 include ModelBroadcast
end</pre>

Track.create({:user_id => Skrillex.id})

SELECT fan_id FROM followers WHERE user_id = 123;

```
ex = declare_exchange('activities.fanout')
fan_ids.each do |fan_id|
    ex.publish('activities.track', {
        :creator_id => Skrillex.id,
        :fan_id => fan_id
    })
end
```

so. much. stuff.

what could possibly go wrong...



the broker is down...

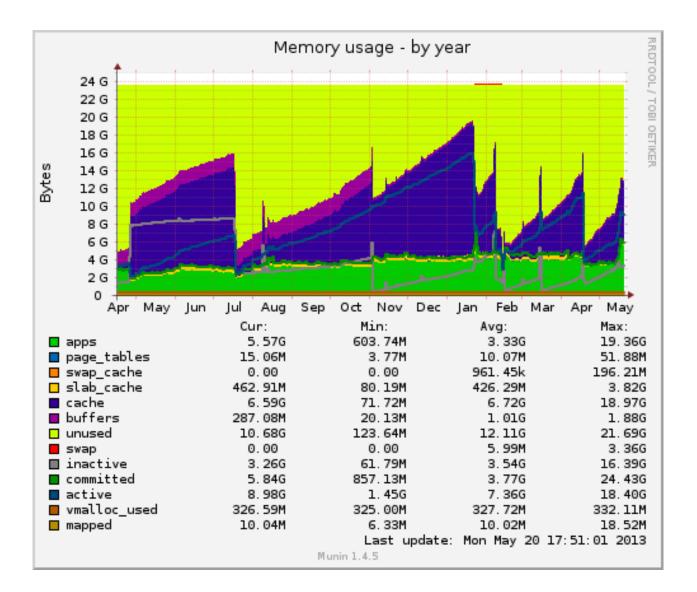
... we're down



frequent downtimes

single, shared broker steadily increasing volume diurnal cycle, bursts





partition workload

add another broker use for activities only use more queues breathing room



the broker is down...

... we're down - part 2



high(er) availability

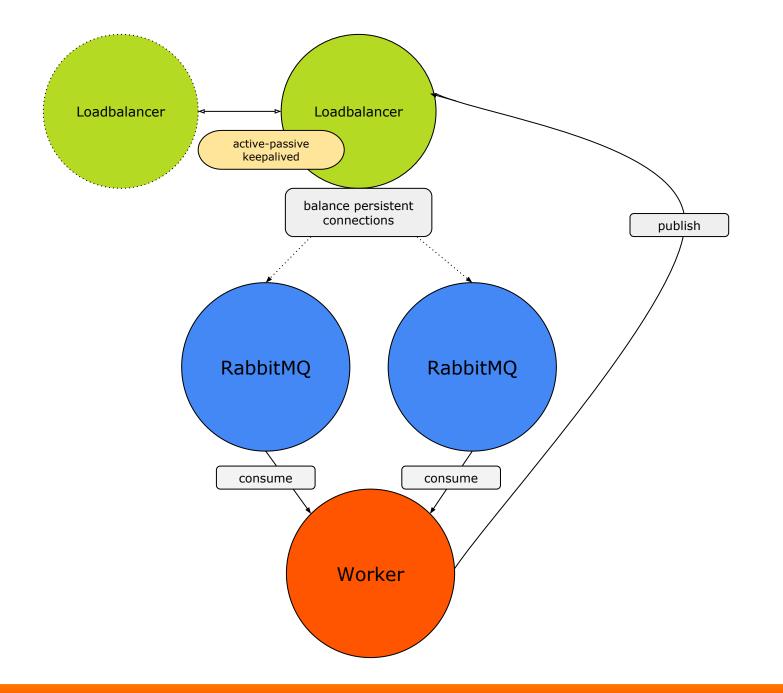
add scalability...



clustering rabbitmq

multiple brokers as cluster publish one subscribe many

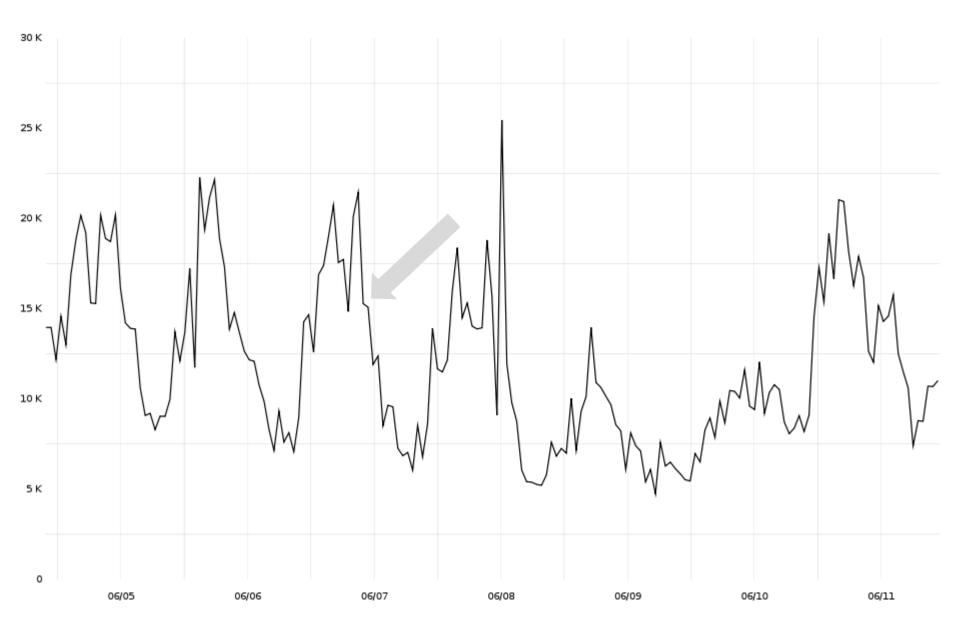




client changes

tcp connection per broker protocol heartbeats reconnect





benefits

simple all logic in client availability scalability



platforms

ruby clojure, scala erlang go



further work

more clusters commodity hardware semantic events discovery



Thank you!