The dos and don’ts of task queues

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Task queues
What is a task queue

“parallel execution of discrete tasks without blocking”

- Not just Celery
- Major parts
  - Queue
  - Task – unit of work
  - Producer
  - Consumer

Source: DENÍK/Michal Kovář
For what is a task queue

- Decouple long-running task from a synchronous call
- Perform something periodically
- Break down software to more isolated pieces (when microservice is too big)
- Minimize wait time, latency and/or response time
- Increase throughput of the system
The story
The story
“New is always better.”
“Think outside the box.”
“I know everything I need.”
"I can do it better."
Examples vs. reality

why it all happened
from celery import Celery

app = Celery('hello', broker='amqp://guest@localhost//')

@app.task
def hello():
    return 'hello world'

from redis import Redis
from rq import Queue

q = Queue(connection=Redis())

from my_module import count_words_at_url
result = q.enqueue(count_words_at_url, 'http://nvie.com')
```python
@classmethod
def check_func(cls, res: requests.Response) -> Tuple[bool, str]:
    """Function checking job success based on return data."""
    raise NotImplementedError

@classmethod
def callback(cls, data_dict: dict) -> None:
    job = Job.fetch(data_dict.get("job_id"), connection=QMan.redis_connection)
    result_success, msg = cls.check_func(job.result)
    if result_success:
        return
    if not result_success and data_dict.get("call_count") < cls.call_count:
        log.warning(\"job failed\", reason=\"{\"job_id\": job.id, \"call_count\": 0}\")
        cls.kwarg.update({\"data_dict": data_dict})
        cls.enqueue_func(job.func, *job.args, **job.kwarg)
        return
    return

@classmethod
def enqueue_func(cls, func: Callable, *args, **kwargs) -> str:
    """Add task and callback to queue."""
    job = cls.queue.enqueue(func, *args, **kwargs)
    data_dict = kwargs.pop("data_dict", {\"job_id\": job.id, \"call_count\": 0})
    data_dict[\"call_count\"] += 1
    cls.queue.enqueue(cls.callback, data_dict)
    return job.id

@classmethod
def work(cls, *args, **kwargs):
    raise NotImplementedError
```
@app.task(
    base=PeriodicTask,
    single_instance=True,
    soft_time_limit=TIME_LIMIT,
    time_limit=TIME_LIMIT + TERMINATE_AFTER,
    queue=PeriodicTaskQueue.periodic_py2,
)

@catch_errors(sentry_level="error")
def generate_failed():
    pass
Final setup
Final setup

- Python + PostgreSQL
- Flask
- Connexion
- Celery
- Redis on AWS
- Multiple deploy targets
- Logz.io & Datadog
- Sentry
- PagerDuty
How we do it in Kiwi.com

In finance tribe
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- Python + PostgreSQL
- Flask/AioHttp
- Connexion
- Celery
- Redis on AWS
- Multiple deploy targets
- Logz.io & Datadog
- Sentry
- PagerDuty
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- **Python**
  - New projects always 3.6+
  - Old projects transitioning from 2.7 to 3.6
  - Monolith -> microservice architecture

- **Flask/AioHttp**
  - Our go-to framework
  - Boilerplates
  - Quick scaffolding

- **Connexion**
  - OpenAPI 3
  - Token-based authentication & authorization

```python
connexion_app = App(__package__)
flask_app = connexion_app.app
flask_app.config.from_object(settings_object)
flask_app.config.update(**kwargs)
connexion_app.add_api(
    "schema.yaml", validate_responses=True, strict_validation=True,
)
connexion_app.add_error_handler(Errors, sentry.error_handler)

db.init_app(flask_app)
db.app = flask_app

sentry.init_app(flask_app, dsn=flask_app.config["SENTRY_DSN"])
add_cli_commands(flask_app)
setup_logging(flask_app)
setup_datadog(flask_app)
setup_tracer(flask_app, "finance")
```
• Celery
  ○ Follow the best practices (next section)
• Redis on AWS
  ○ Reliability
  ○ Easy to deploy
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- Multiple deploy targets
  - HTTP API
  - Workers
  - Etc.
  - Internal tool for deploying from Gitlab CI
- Logz.io & Datadog
  - Extensive logging
- Sentry
  - When something goes wrong
- PagerDuty
  - When something goes really wrong

```yaml
deploy-production:
  extends: .crane
  when: manual
  variables:
    CRANE_ARGS: $CRANE_PRODUCTION_ARGS
  environment:
    name: production
    url: 'https://fantozzi.skypicker.com/ui'

deploy-workers:
  extends: .crane
  when: manual
  variables:
    CRANE_ARGS: $CRANE_WORKERS_ARGS
  environment:
    name: workers
    url: 'https://fantozzi.skypicker.com/ui'
```
Lessons learned
Lessons learned

Use Redis or AMQP broker (never a database)

```python
app = Celery("exampleApp", broker_url="pyamqp://guest@localhost//")

$> pip install celery[redis]

app = Celery("exampleApp", broker_url="redis://127.0.0.1:6379/2")
```
Lessons learned

Pass simple objects to the tasks
Lessons learned

Do not wait for tasks inside tasks
Lessons learned

Set retry limit

```python
@app.task(retry_kwargs={'max_retries': 5})
```
Use `autoretry_for`

```python
@app.task(autoretry_for=(NetworkError,), retry_kwargs={'max_retries': 5})
```
Lessons learned

Use `retry_backoff=True` and `retry_jitter=True`

```python
@celery_app.task(
    autoretry_for=(NetworkError,),
    retry_backoff=True,  # disabled by default
    retry_jitter=True,   # enabled by default
    retry_kwargs={"max_retries": 5},
)  
```
Lessons learned

Set hard and soft time limits

```python
@celery_app.task(
    soft_time_limit=30,
    time_limit=60,
    autoretry_for=(NetworkError,),
    retry_backoff=True,  # disabled by default
    retry_jitter=True,   # enabled by default
    retry_kwargs={"max_retries": 5},
)
```
Lessons learned

Use **bind** for a bit of extra oomph (logs, handling, etc.)

```python
@celery_app.task(bind=True)
def get_user(self, user_id: str) -> object:
    """Get a user from external service identified by their ID."""
    try:
        res = get_user(user_id)
        statsd.increment("get_user", tags=["status:success"])  
    except (requests.RequestException, ConnectionError) as e:
        statsd.increment("get_user", tags=["status:error"])
        log.error("get_user", message=e, user_id=user_id)
        raise self.retry(exc=e, max_retries=5, retry_jitter=True, retry_backoff=True)
    return res.json()
```
Lessons learned

Use separate queues for demanding tasks (set priorities)

```python
app.conf.task_default_queue = 'default'
app.conf.task_queues = (
    Queue('default', routing_key='default.#'),
    Queue('fast', routing_key='fast.#'),
    Queue('slow', routing_key='slow.#'),
)

...

ger_get_user.apply_async(args=['john.kiwi'], queue='fast')
```
Lessons learned

Prefer idempotency and atomicity

"Idempotence is the property of certain operations in mathematics and computer science, that can be applied multiple times without changing the result beyond the initial application."

- Wikipedia

“Atomic operation appears to the rest of the system to occur instantaneously. Atomicity is a guarantee of isolation from concurrent processes.

- Wikipedia
Lessons learned

- Use Redis or AMQP (RabbitMQ) broker (never a database)
- Pass simple objects to the tasks
- Do not wait for tasks inside tasks
- Set retry limit
- Use `autoretry_for`
- Use `retry_backoff=True` and `retry_jitter=True`
- Set hard and soft time limits
- Use `bind` for a bit of extra oomph in tasks (logging, handling, etc.)
- Use separate queues for demanding tasks (set priorities)
- Prefer idempotency and atomicity
Things to consider

- Sharing codebase between producer and consumer (producer must know everything about consumer and vice versa)
- Use celery to its full potential -> read celery's docs
- Scalability of 3rd party APIs
Join our Wednesday party at Europython and win flight vouchers

More info @ meet.kiwi.com
Meet us at the booth #45
Any questions?

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