

# Scripting libdrizzle with Lua inside Nginx

# Scripting **libdrizzle** with **Lua** inside Nginx

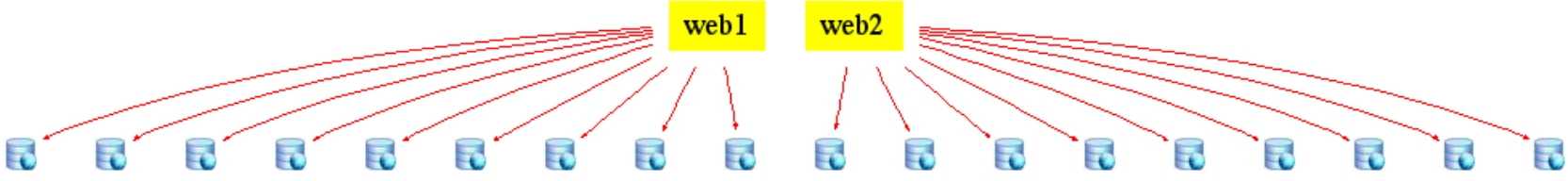
章亦春 (*agentzh*)

☺ *agentzh@gmail.com* ☺

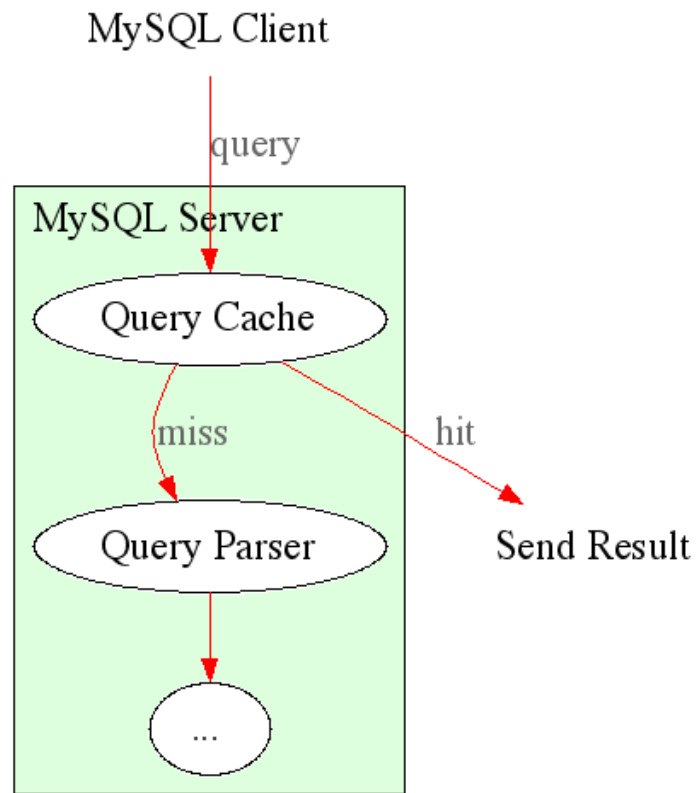
2012.4

"MySQL is always the *bottleneck!*"

"Really?!"

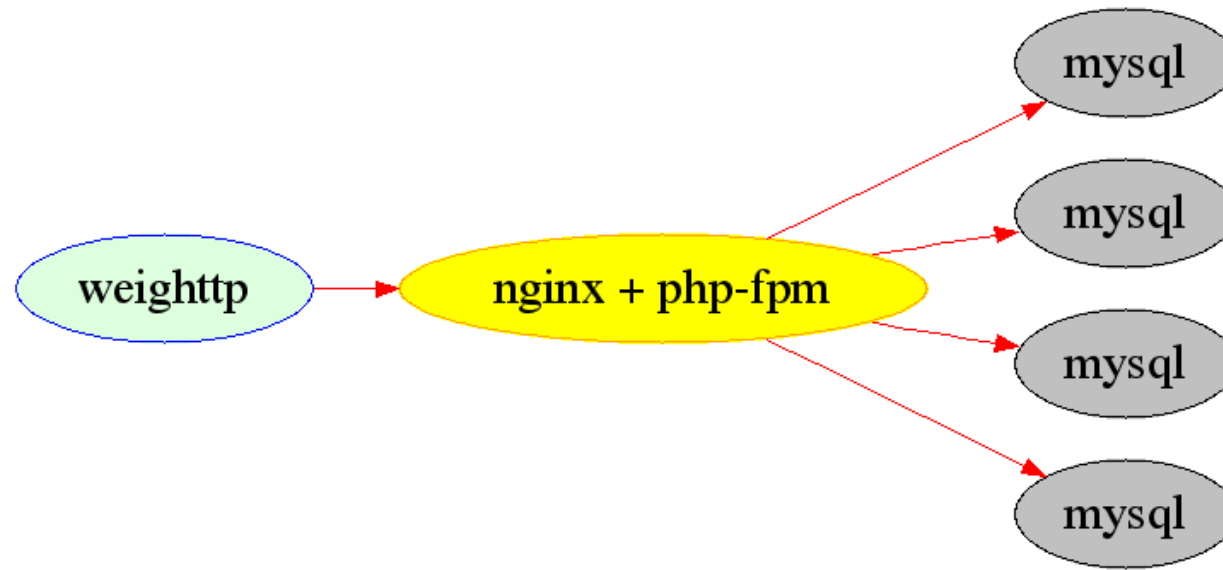


A Cluster of Frontend Web Servers and MySQL Backend Servers



Hitting MySQL Query Cache

☺ Some *benchmarks* on  
Amazon EC2 **Small** instances



A Test Cluster of Amazon EC2 Small Instances

☺ A *Slow* MySQL Query

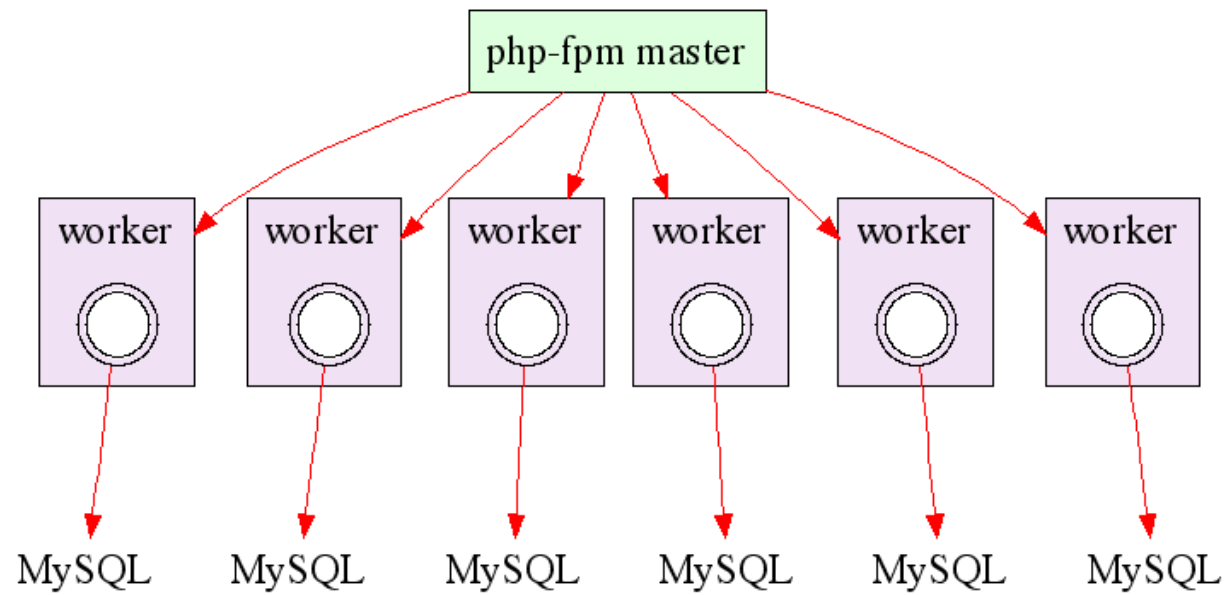
```
select sleep(1)
```



♡ **Amazon Linux AMI** *2011.09*

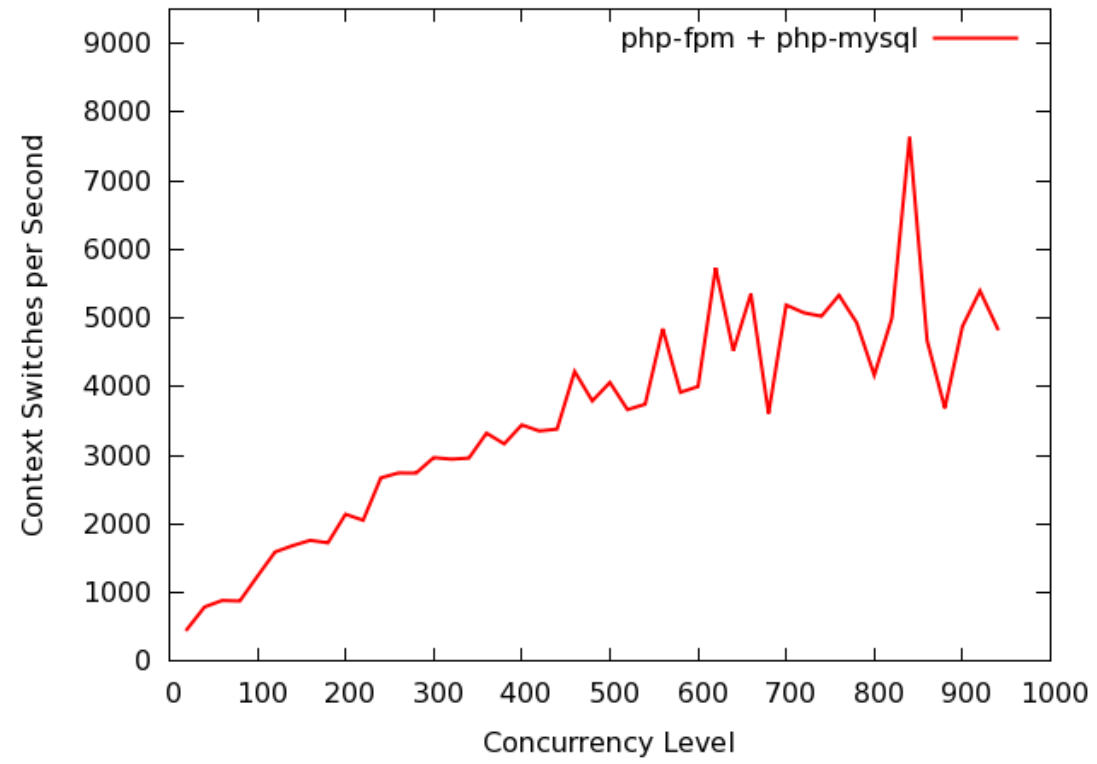
♡ **nginx** *1.0.14*

♡ **php-fpm** *5.3.10*

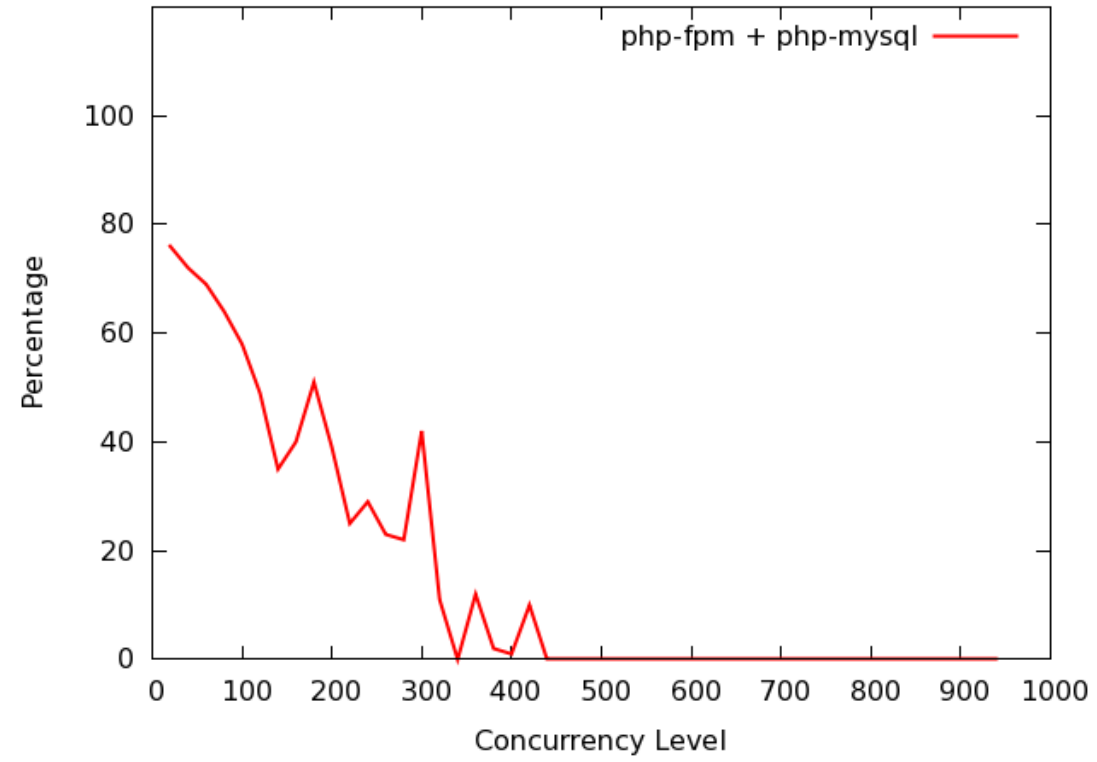


PHP-FPM's Multi-Worker Model and Blocking MySQL Connections

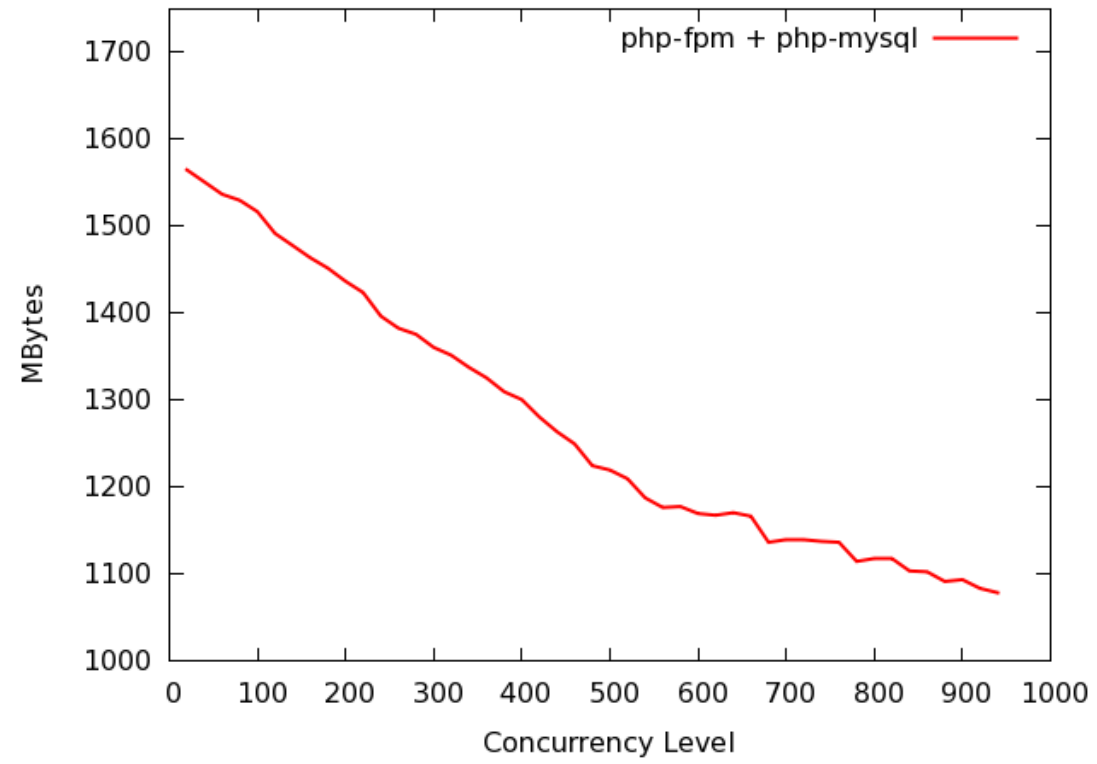
CPU Context Switches for Slow Queries



CPU Idle Time for Slow Queries

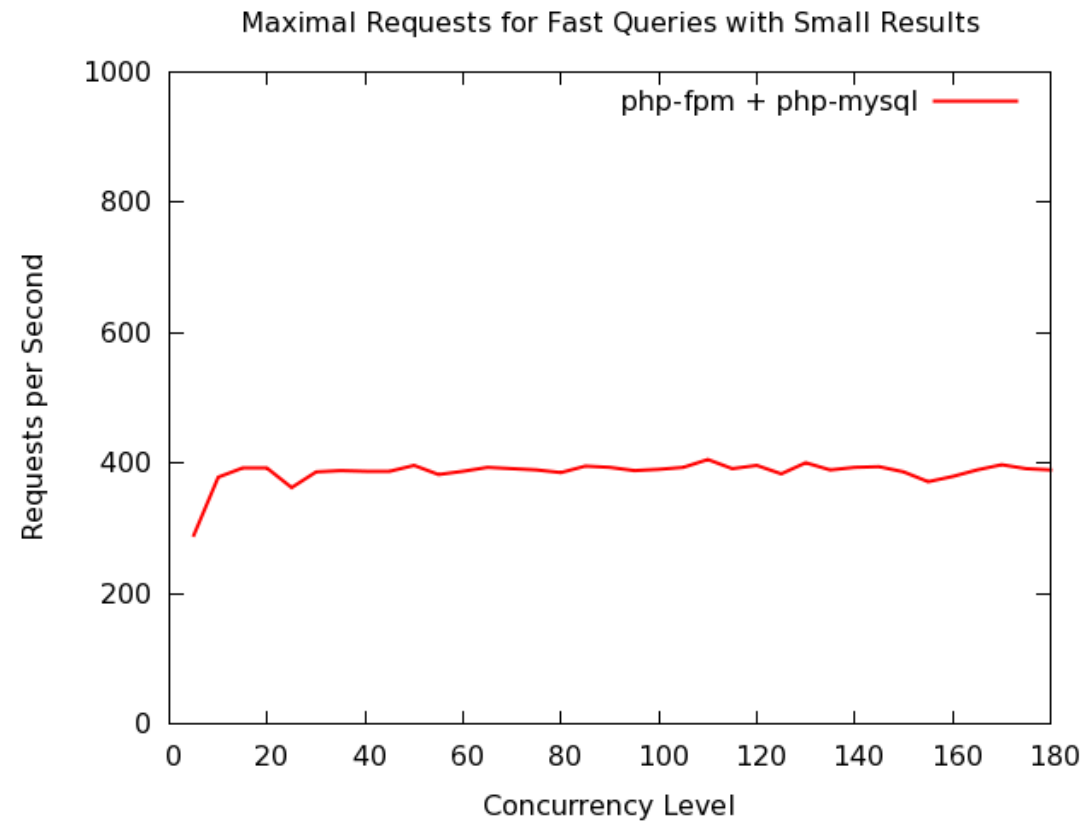


Free Memory for Slow Queries

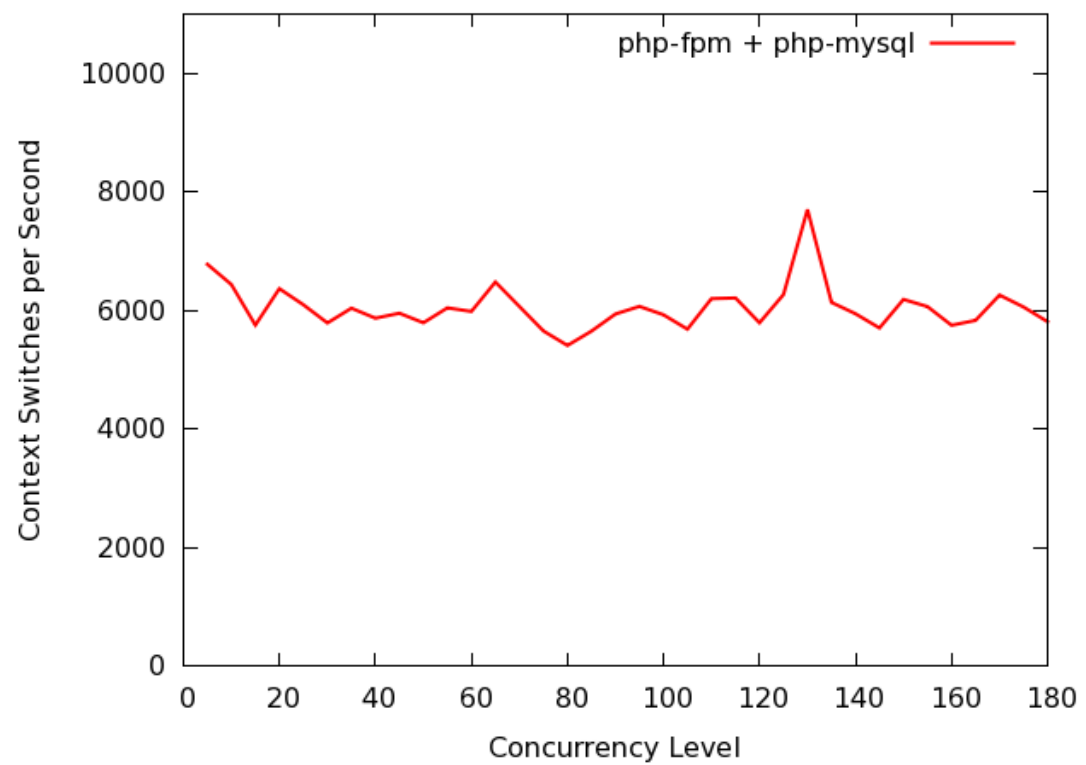


☺ A *Fast* MySQL Query  
with a **Small** Resultset

```
select *  
from world.City  
order by ID  
limit 1
```



CPU Context Switches for Fast Queries with Small Results

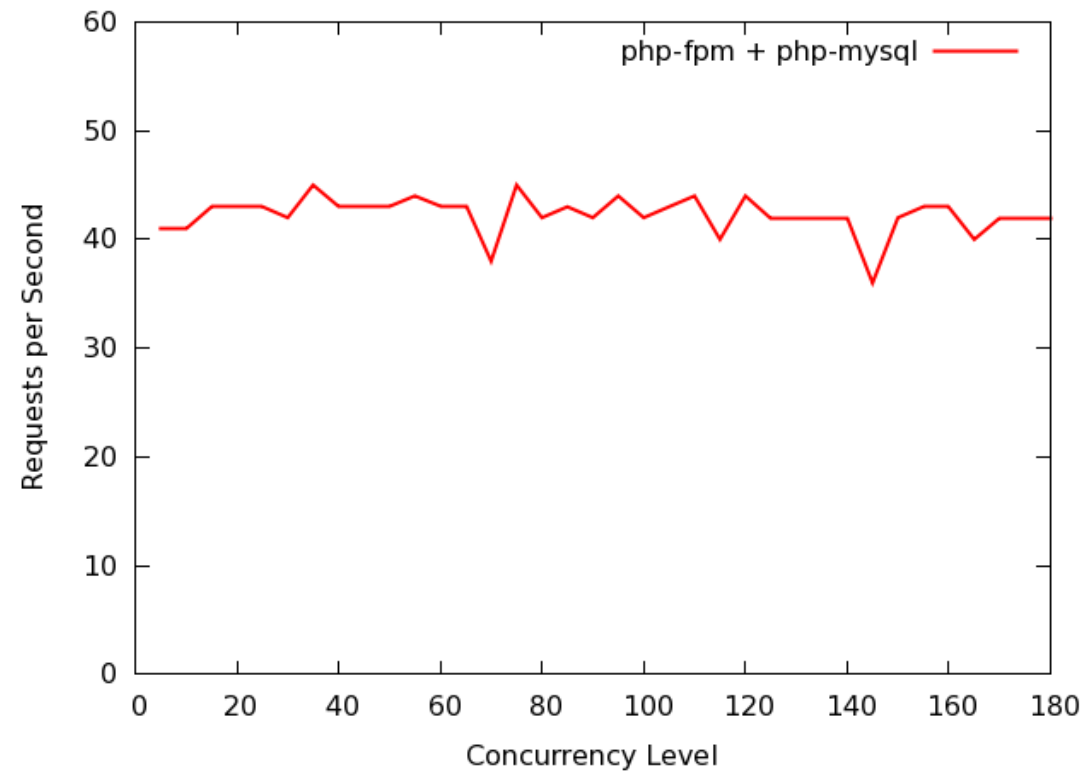




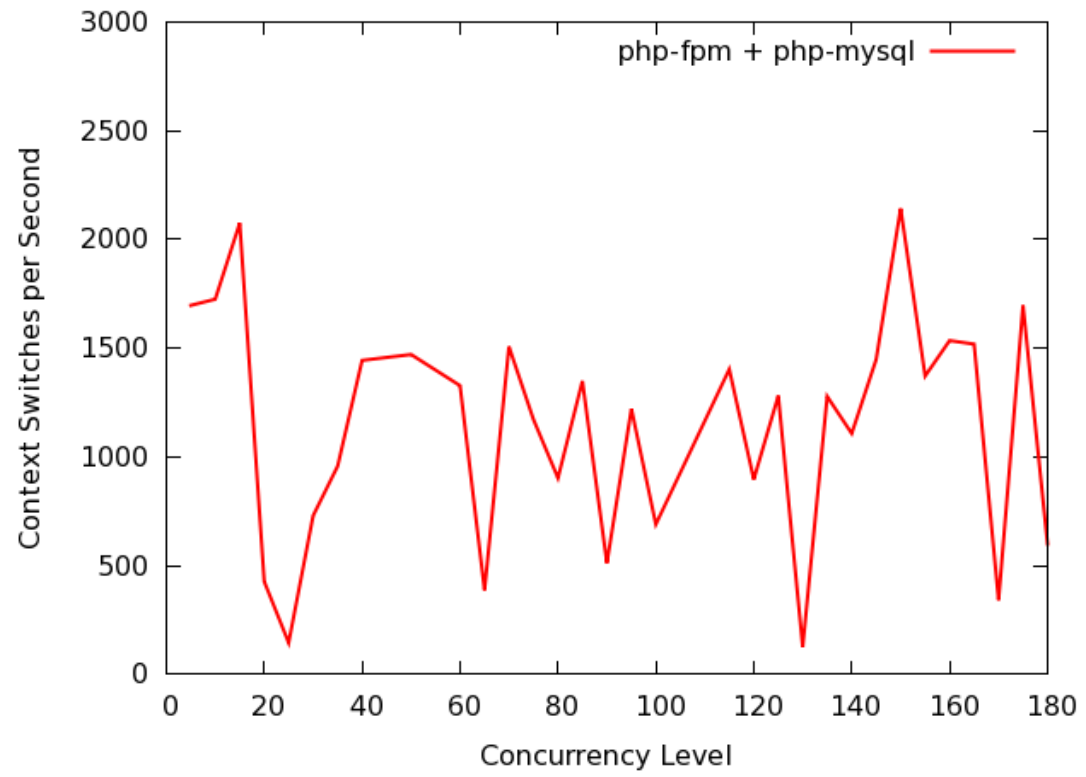
☺ A *Fast* MySQL Query  
with a **Big** Resultset (100 KBytes)

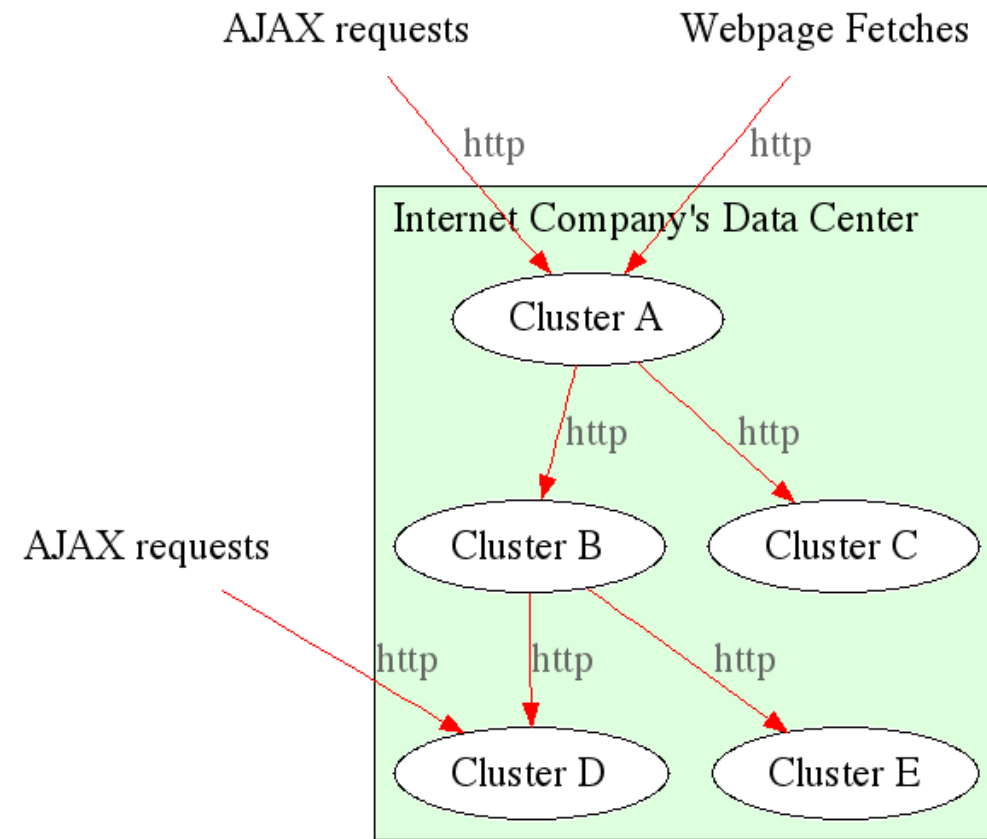
```
select *  
from world.City  
order by ID  
limit 1000
```

Maximal Requests for Fast Queries with Big Results



CPU Context Switches for Fast Queries with Big Results

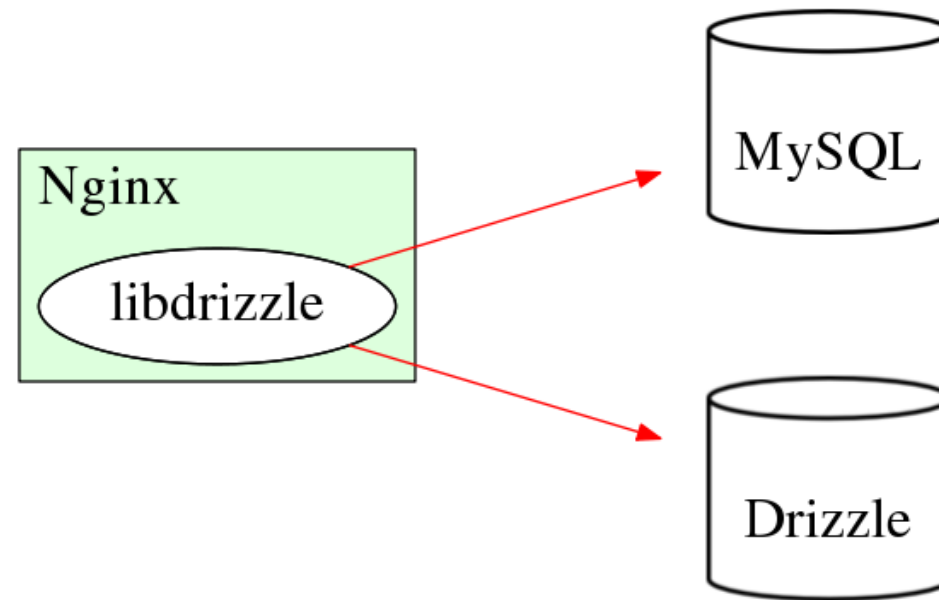




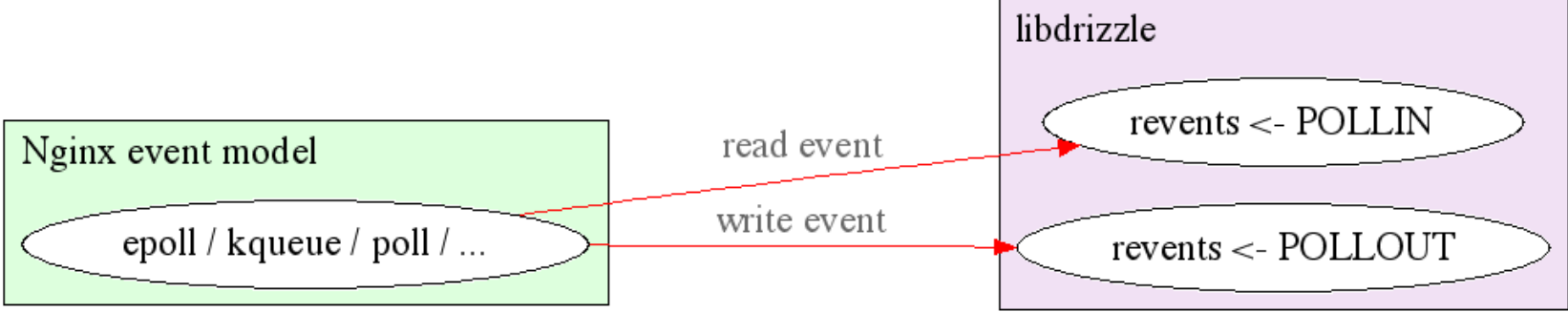
Service-ization Happening in Some Internet Companies

😊 We integrated *libdrizzle*  
directly into **Nginx**!

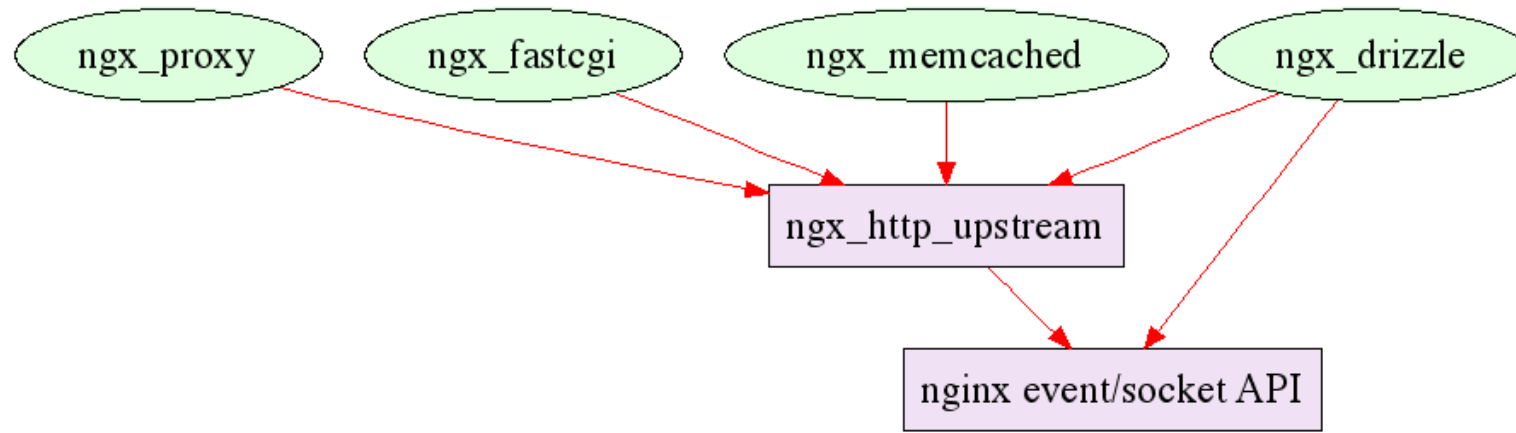
<http://wiki.nginx.org/HttpDrizzleModule>



Using libdrizzle to talk to MySQL or Drizzle servers

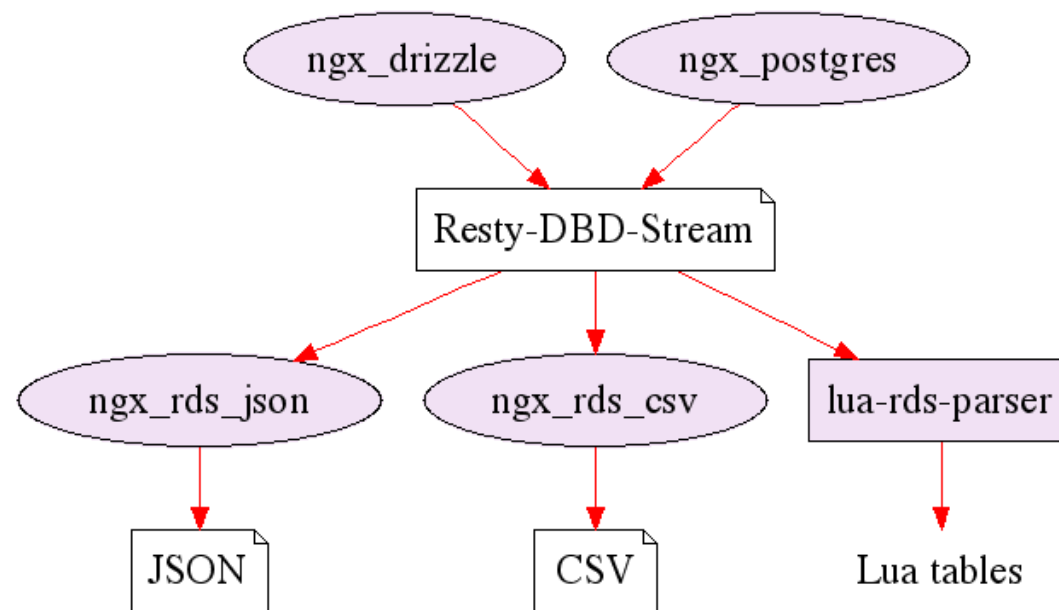


Integrating libdrizzle with Nginx events

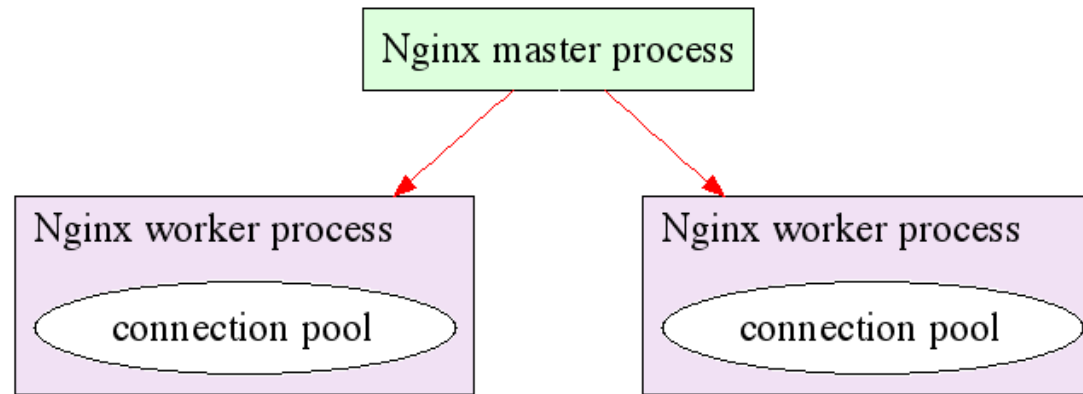


Nginx Upstream Architecture





Resty-DBD-Stream Data Flow



Ngix Multi-Worker Model and Connection Pools

☺ Let's just mud with *nginx.conf*,  
the Nginx **configuration file**

```
upstream my_mysql_backend {
    drizzle_server 127.0.0.1:3306 dbname=test
        password=some_pass user=monty
        protocol=mysql;

    # a connection pool that can cache up to
    # 200 mysql TCP connections
    drizzle_keepalive max=200 overflow=reject;
}
```

```
location ~ '^/cat/(.*)' {
    set $name $1;
    set_quote_sql_str $quoted_name $name;
    drizzle_query "select *
        from cats
        where name=$quoted_name";

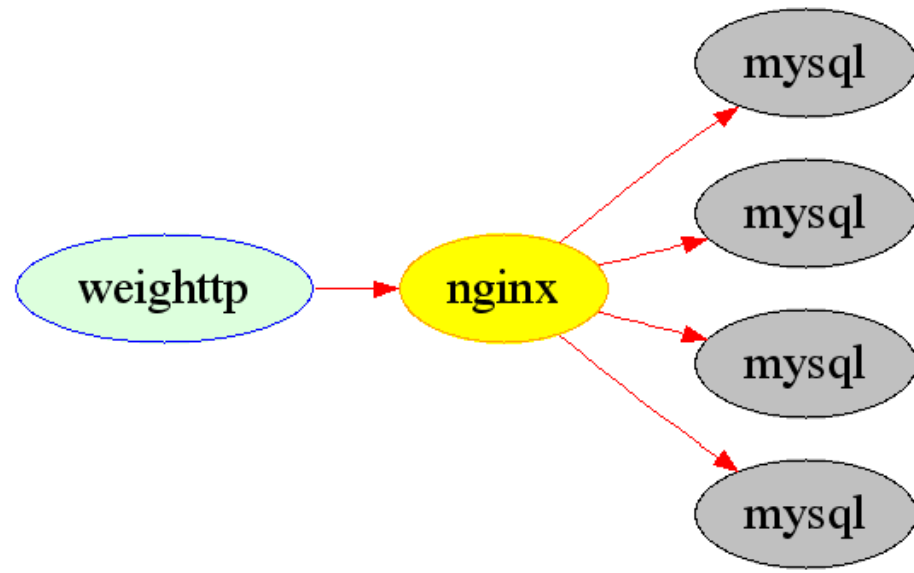
    drizzle_pass my_mysql_backend;

    rds_json on;
}
```

```
$ curl 'http://localhost/cat/Jerry'  
[{"name": "Jerry", "age": 1}]
```

☺ The *dynamic* **SQL** Query for  
This Request

```
select *  
from cats  
where name='Jerry'
```



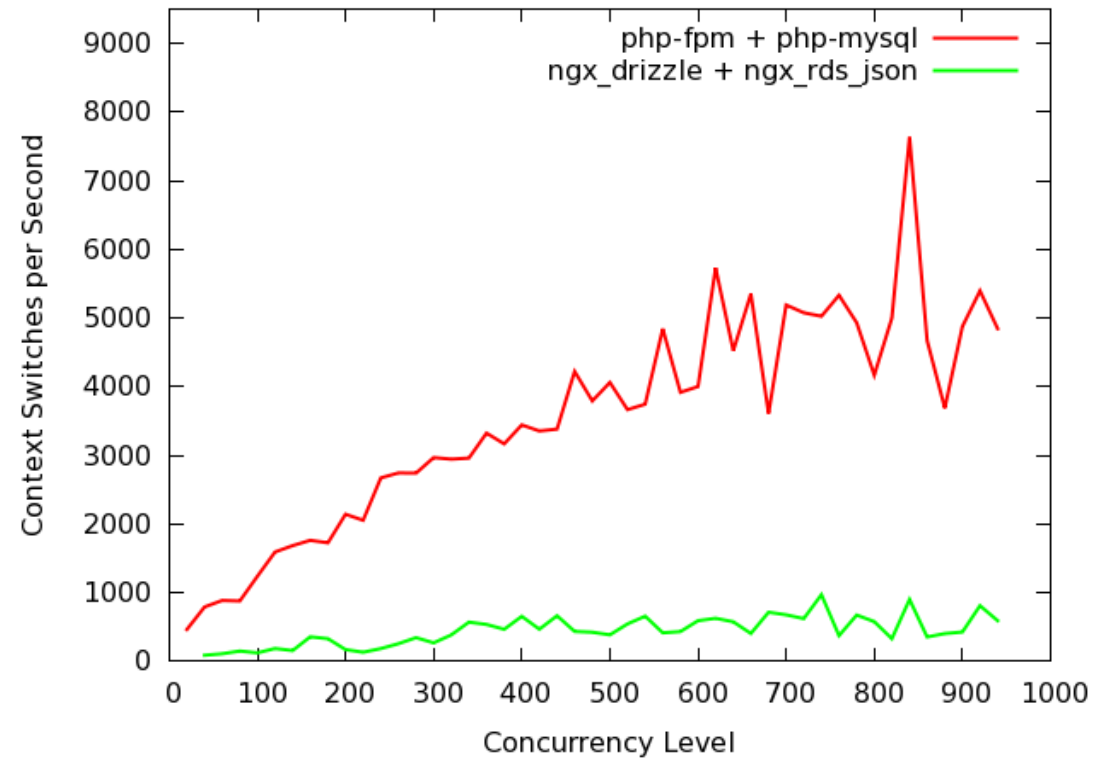
A Test Cluster of Amazon EC2 Small Instances



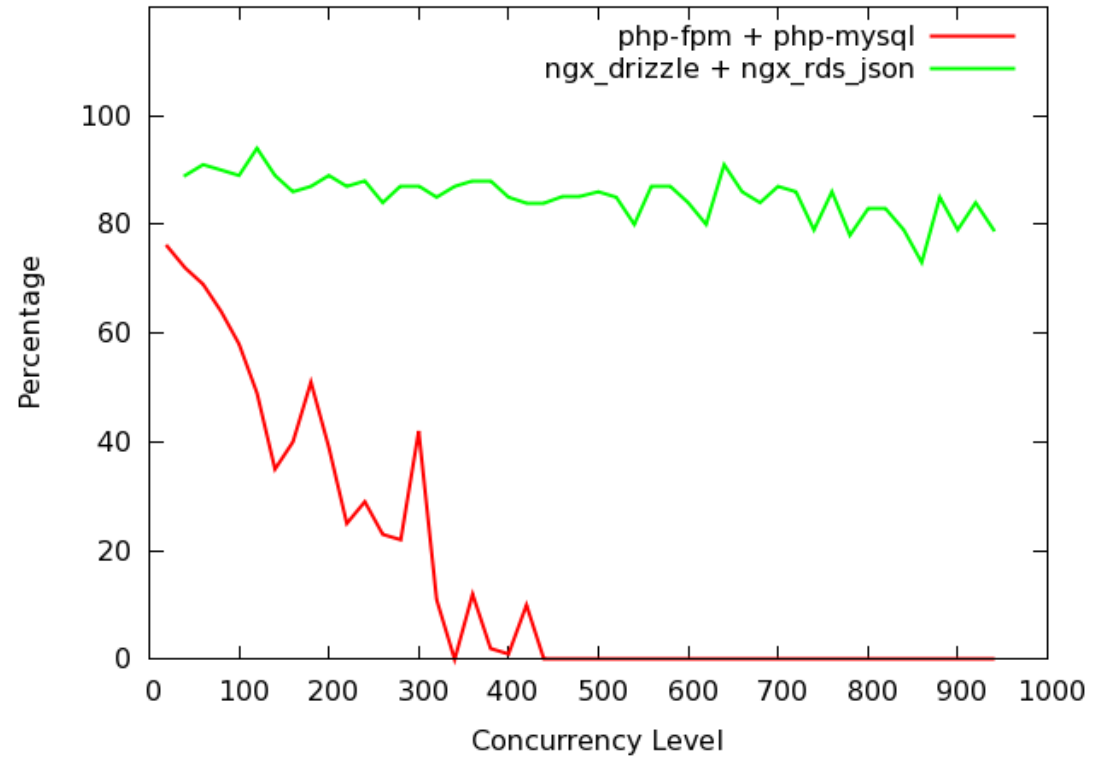
☺ The *Slow* MySQL Query again!

```
select sleep (1)
```

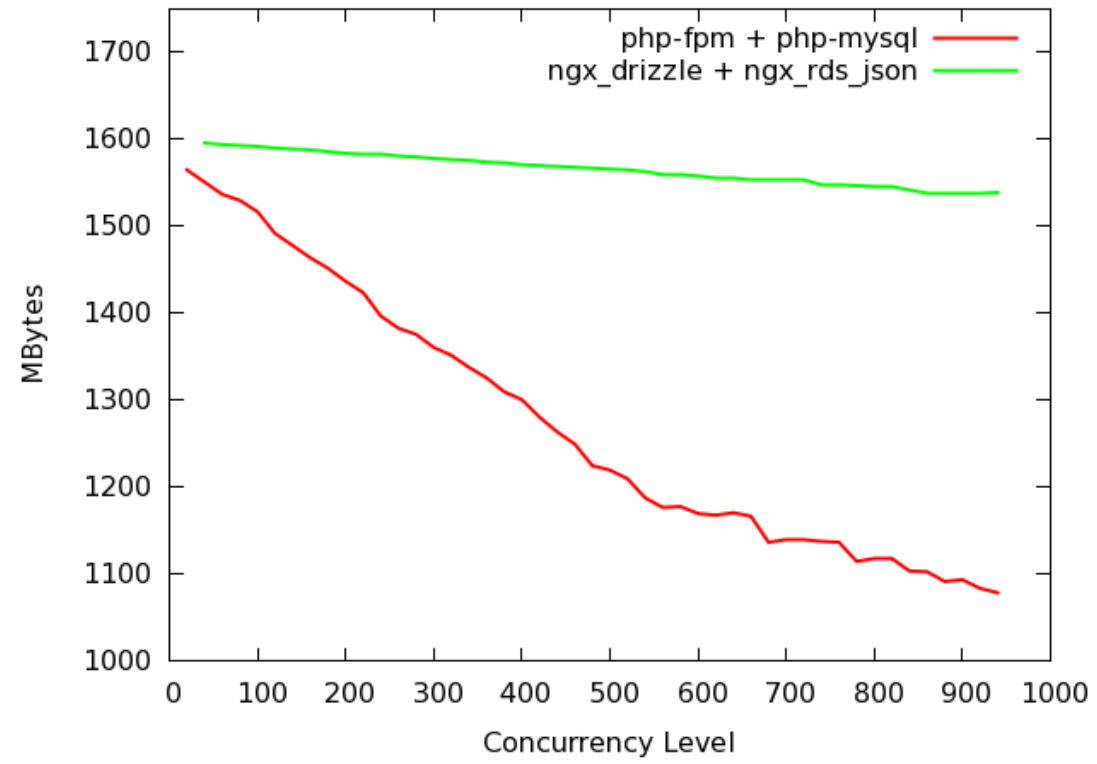
CPU Context Switches for Slow Queries



CPU Idle Time for Slow Queries



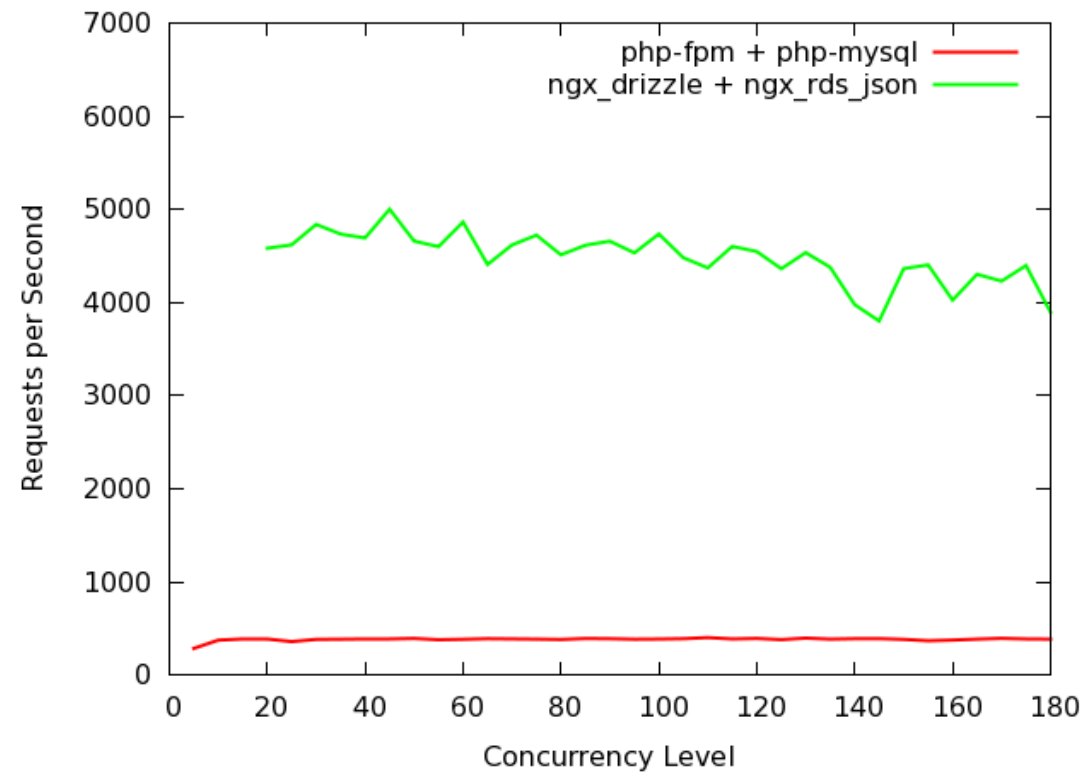
Free Memory for Slow Queries



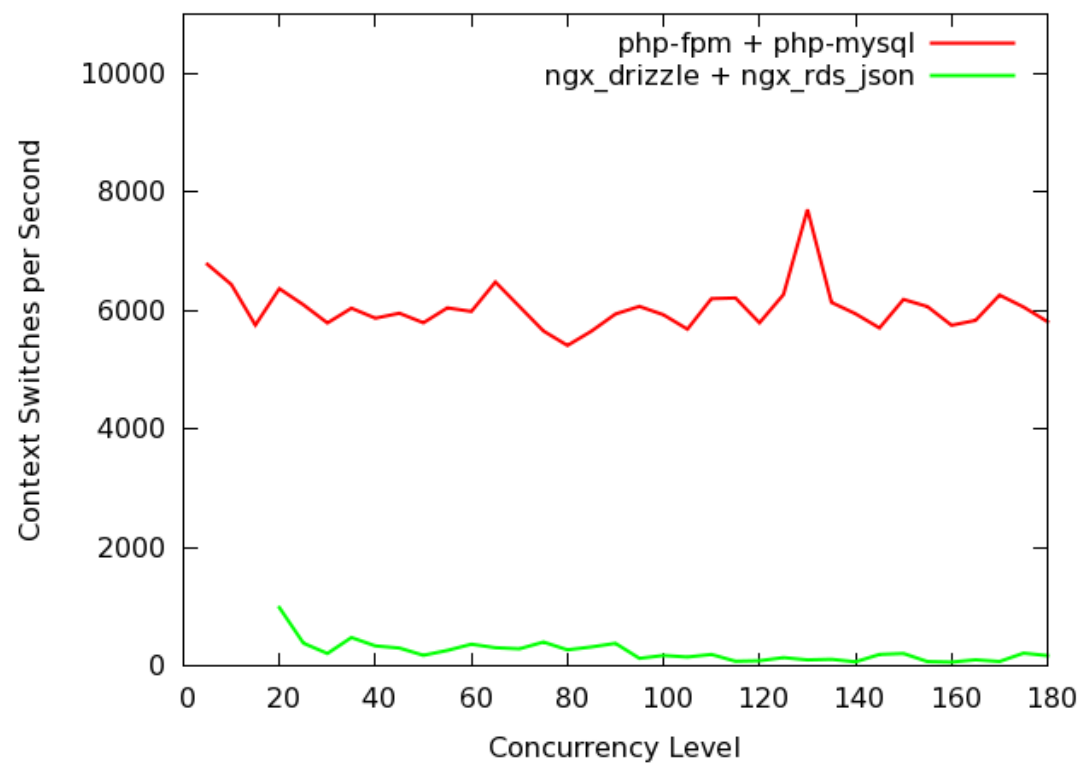
☺ The *Fast* MySQL Query  
with a **Small** Resultset Again!

```
select *  
from world.City  
order by ID  
limit 1
```

Maximal Requests for Fast Queries with Small Results



CPU Context Switches for Fast Queries with Small Results

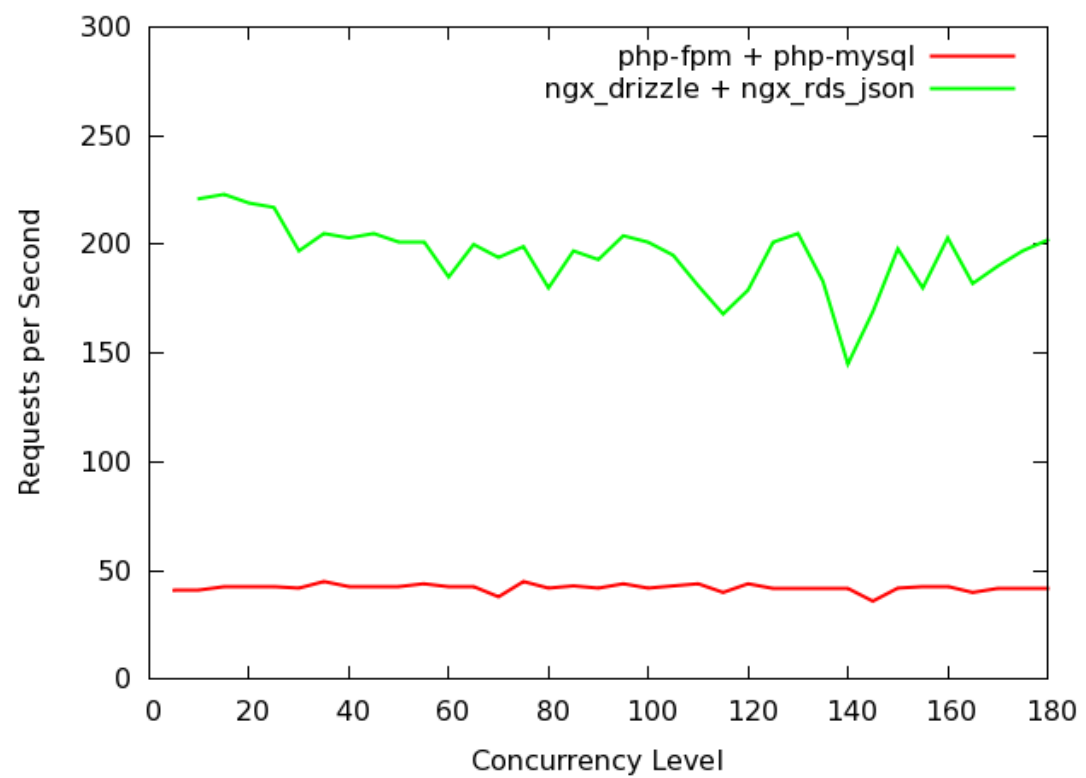


☺ The *Fast* MySQL Query  
with a **Big** Resultset (100 KBytes) Again!

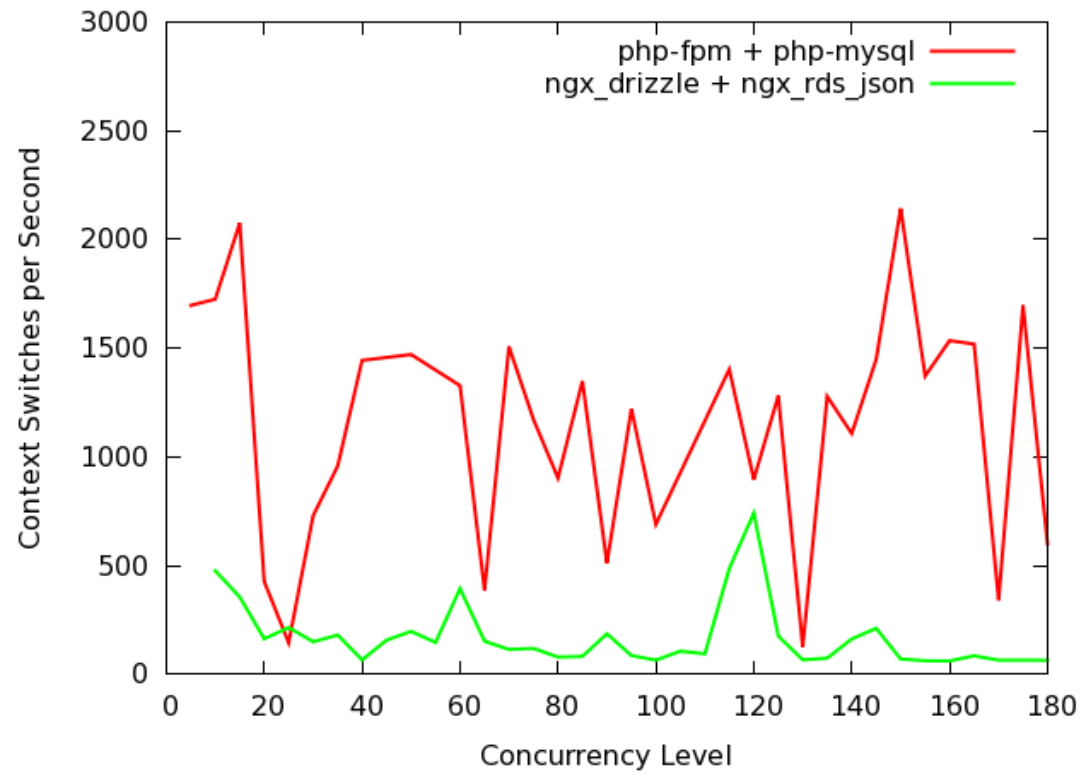
```
select *  
from world.City  
order by ID  
limit 1000
```



Maximal Requests for Fast Queries with Big Results



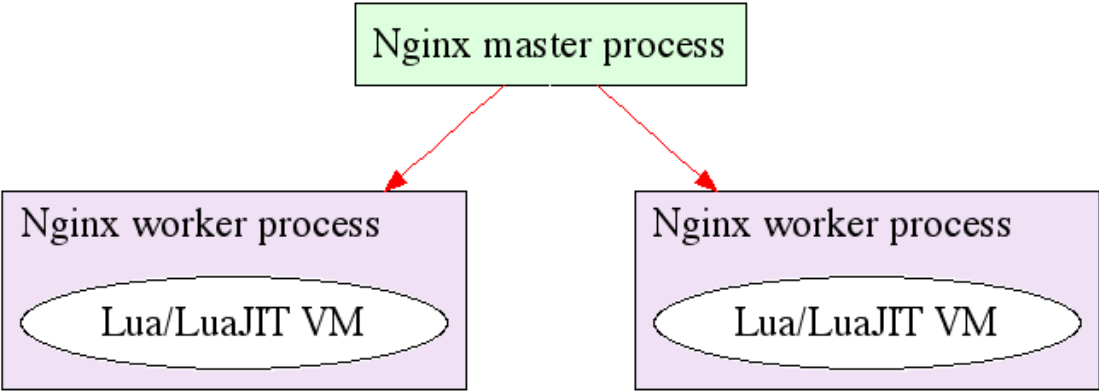
CPU Context Switches for Fast Queries with Big Results



☺ We also embedded *Lua* and *LuaJIT*  
directly into **Nginx**!

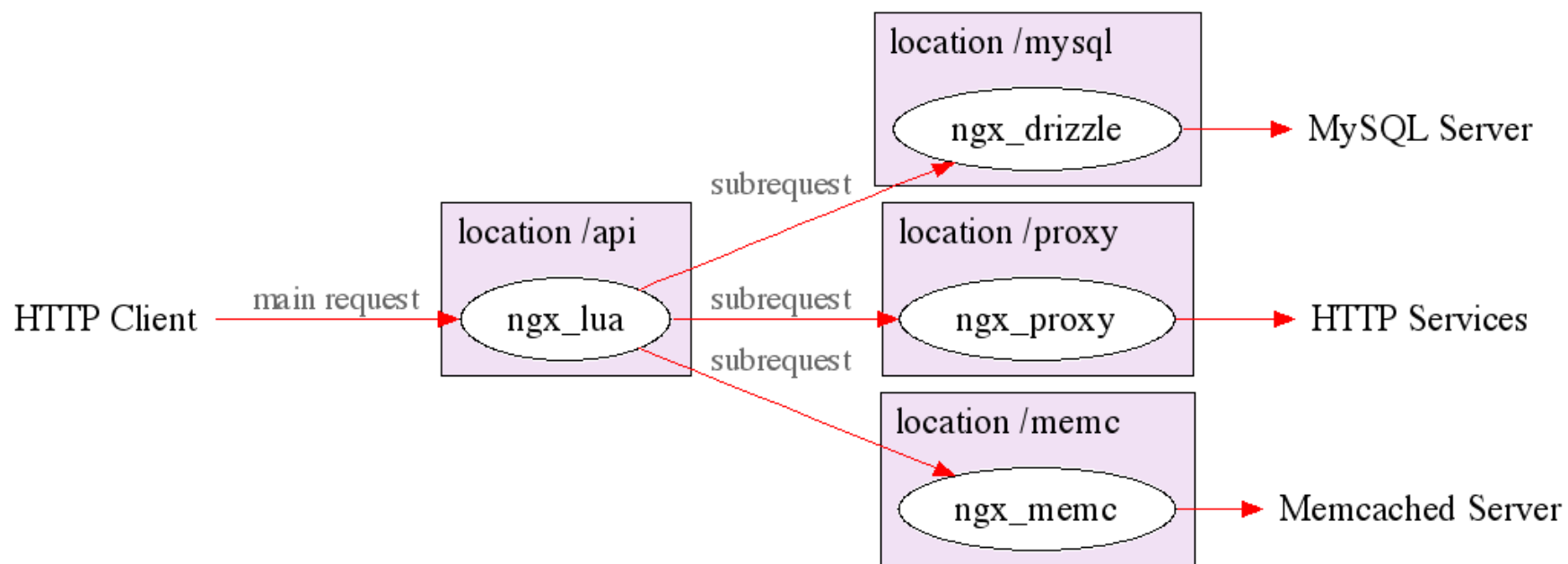


<http://wiki.nginx.org/HttpLuaModule>



Ngix Multi-Worker Model and Lua/LuaJIT VMs

☺ Use the *Lua* language to access  
the **ngx\_drizzle** module!



Nginx Subrequest Model

```
location = /api {
    content_by_lua '
        local rds_parser = require "rds.parser"
        local cJSON = require "cjson"

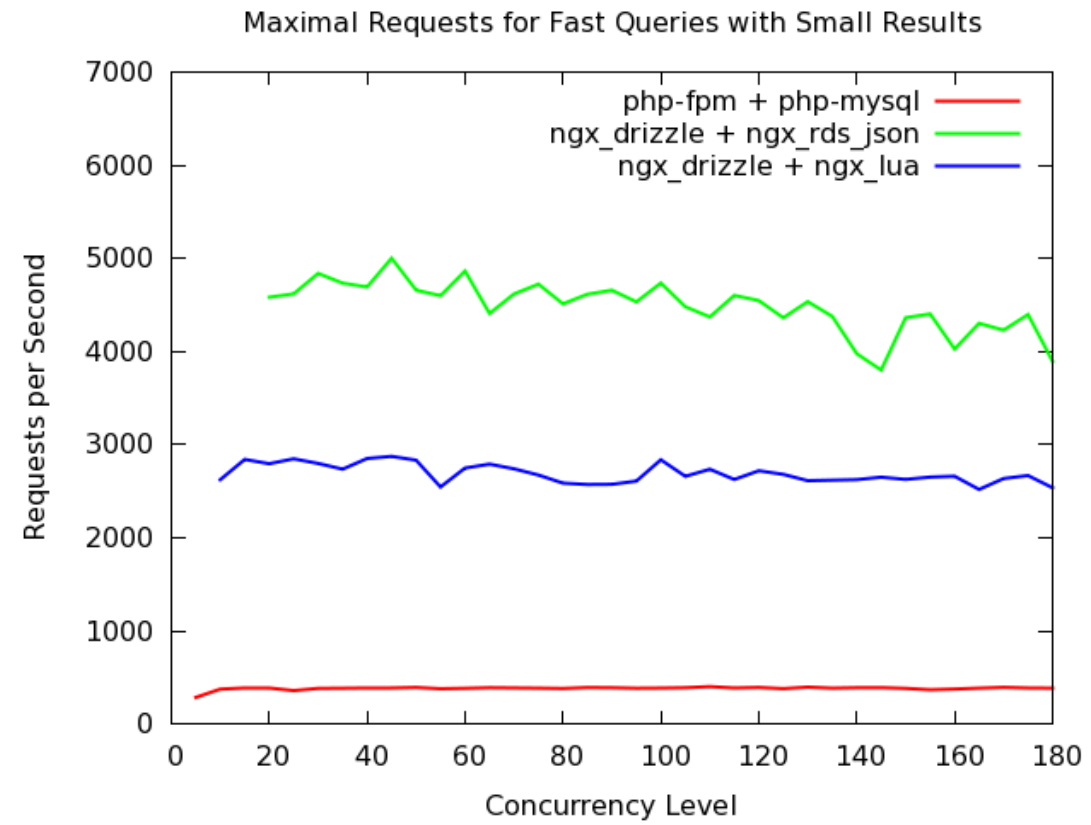
        local resp = ngx.location.capture("/cat/Jerry")
        local data, err = rds_parser.parse(res.body)
        ngx.print(cjson.encode(data.resultset))
    ';
}
```

```
$ curl 'http://localhost/api'  
[{"name": "Jerry", "age": 1}]
```

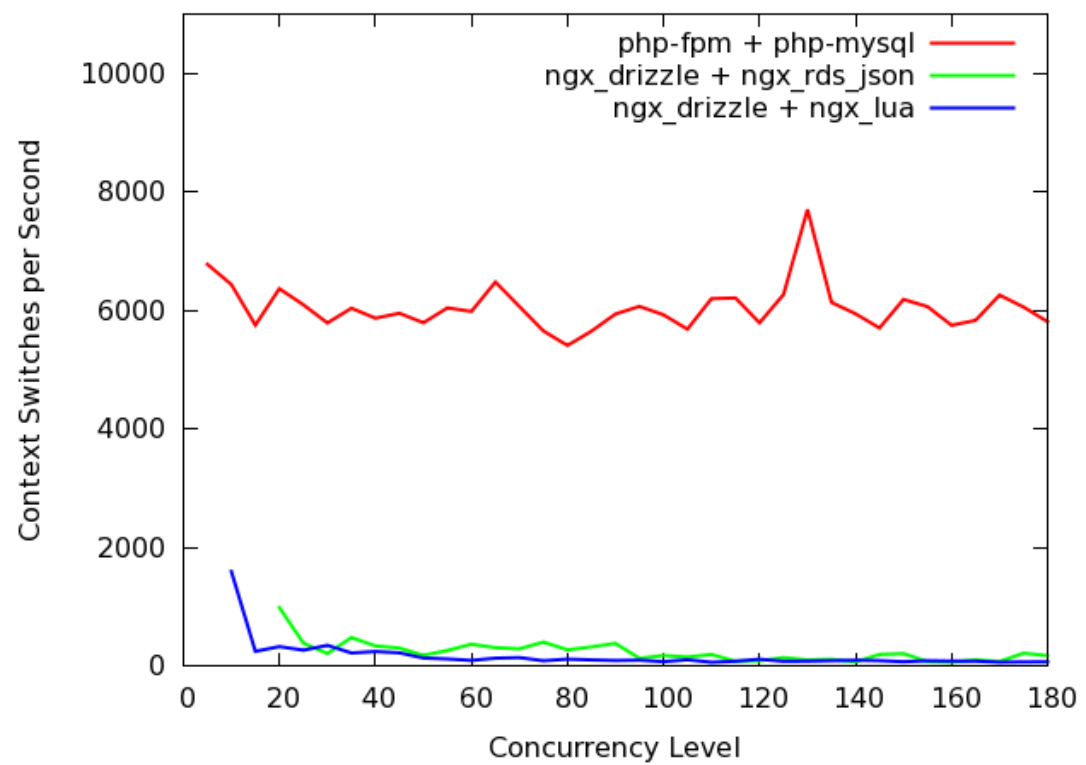


☺ The *Fast* MySQL Query  
with a **Small** Resultset Revisited!

```
select *  
from world.City  
order by ID  
limit 1
```



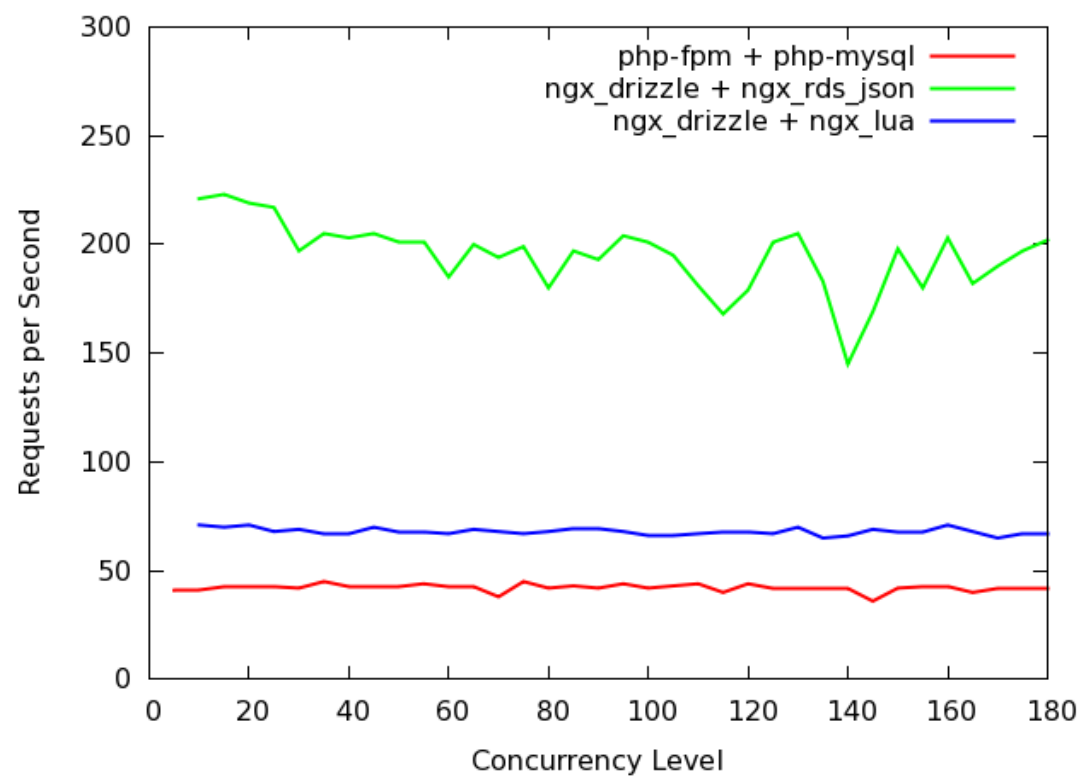
CPU Context Switches for Fast Queries with Small Results



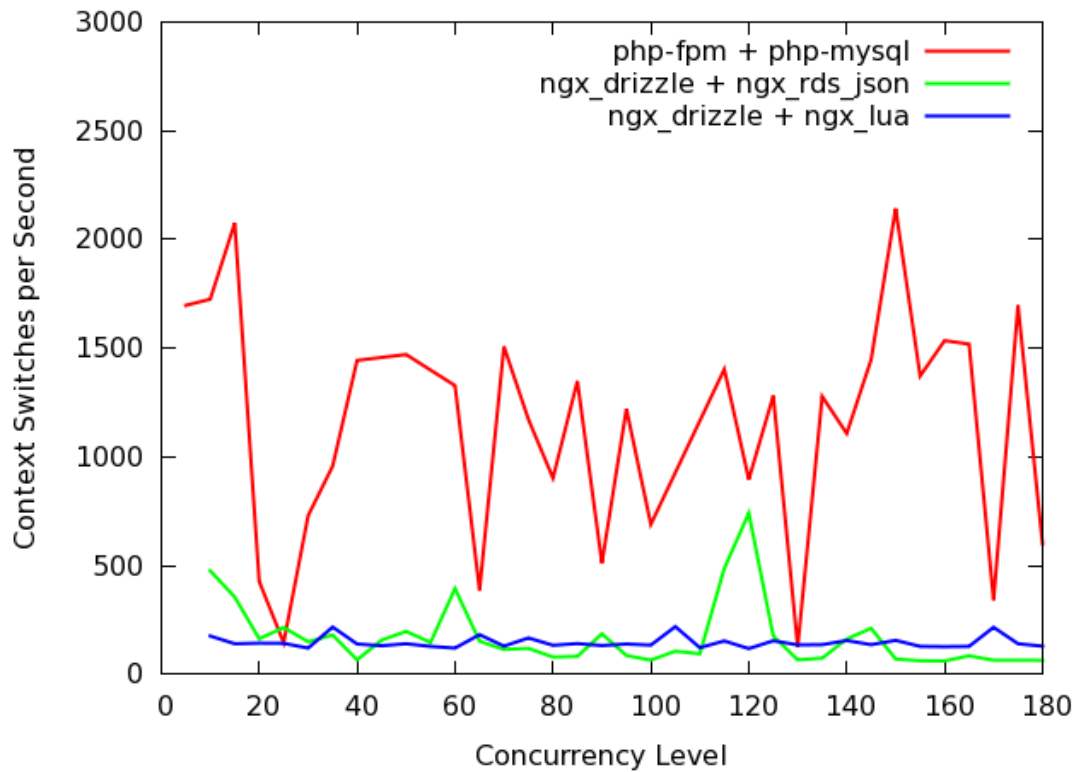
☺ The *Fast* MySQL Query  
with a **Big** Resultset (100 KBytes) Again!

```
select *  
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limit 1000
```

Maximal Requests for Fast Queries with Big Results



CPU Context Switches for Fast Queries with Big Results

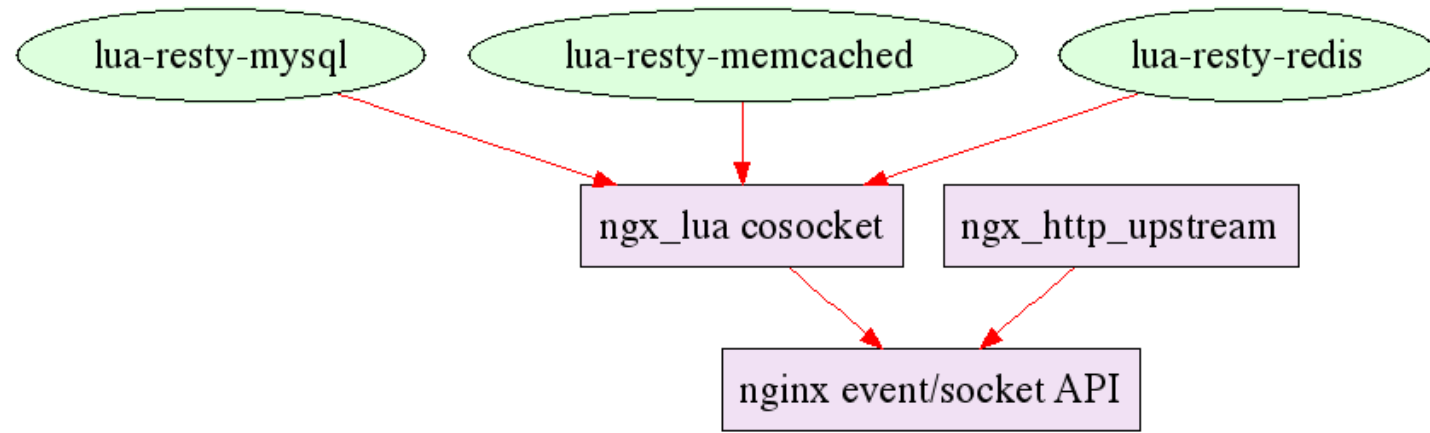


☺ I just implemented the Lua *cosocket API*!

<http://wiki.nginx.org/HttpLuaModule#ngx.socket.tcp>

- ✓ a socket API based on Lua *coroutines*
- ✓ a socket API that is *synchronous*
- ✓ a socket API that is *nonblocking*





ngx\_lua cosocket mechanism

☺ I wrote the **lua-resty-mysql** library  
based on the *cosocket* API.

<http://github.com/agentzh/lua-resty-mysql>

☺ It is a *pure Lua* MySQL driver  
written **from scratch!**

```
local resty_mysql = require "resty.mysql"  
  
local mysql = resty_mysql:new()  
  
local ok, err = mysql:connect{  
    host = "127.0.0.1",  
    port = 3306,  
    database = "world",  
    user = "monty",  
    password = "some_pass"  
}
```

```
local query = "select * from cats"

local rows, err, errno, sqlstate =
    mysql:query(query)

for i, row in ipairs(rows) do
    -- process the row table
end
```

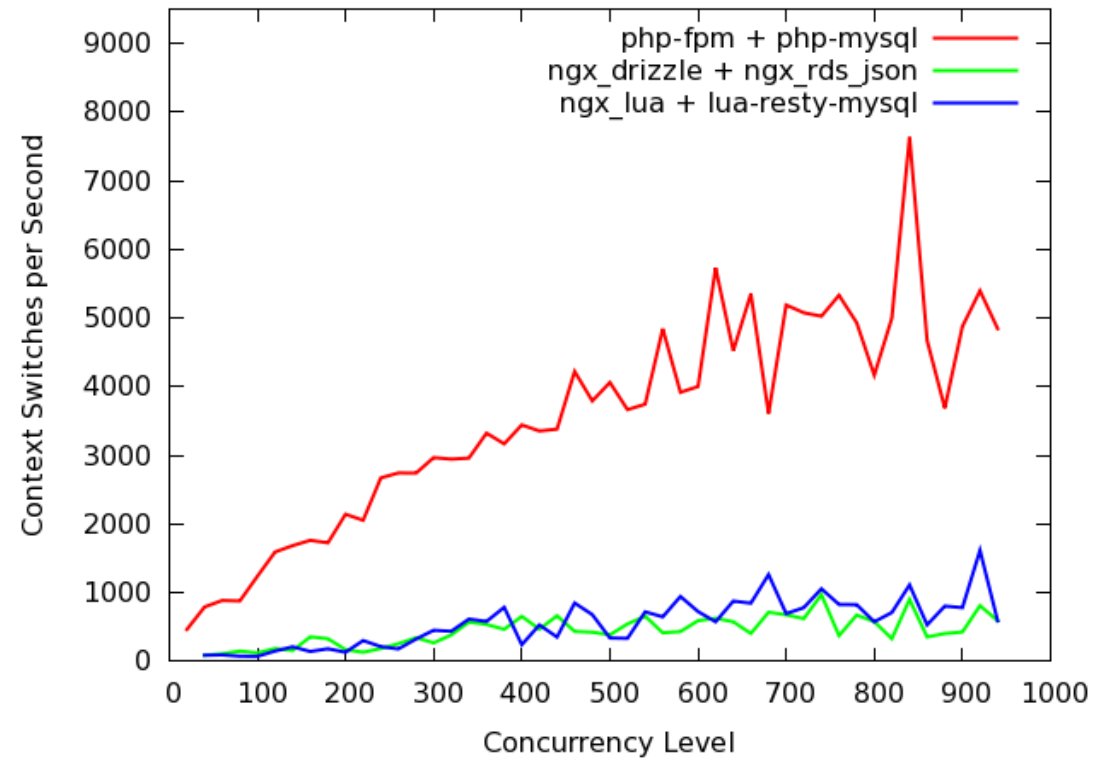
```
-- add the current MySQL connection
-- into the per-worker connection pool,
-- with total capacity of 1024 connections and
-- 60 seconds maximal connection idle time

local ok, err = mysql:set_keepalive(60000, 1024)
```

☺ The *Slow* MySQL Query Revisited!

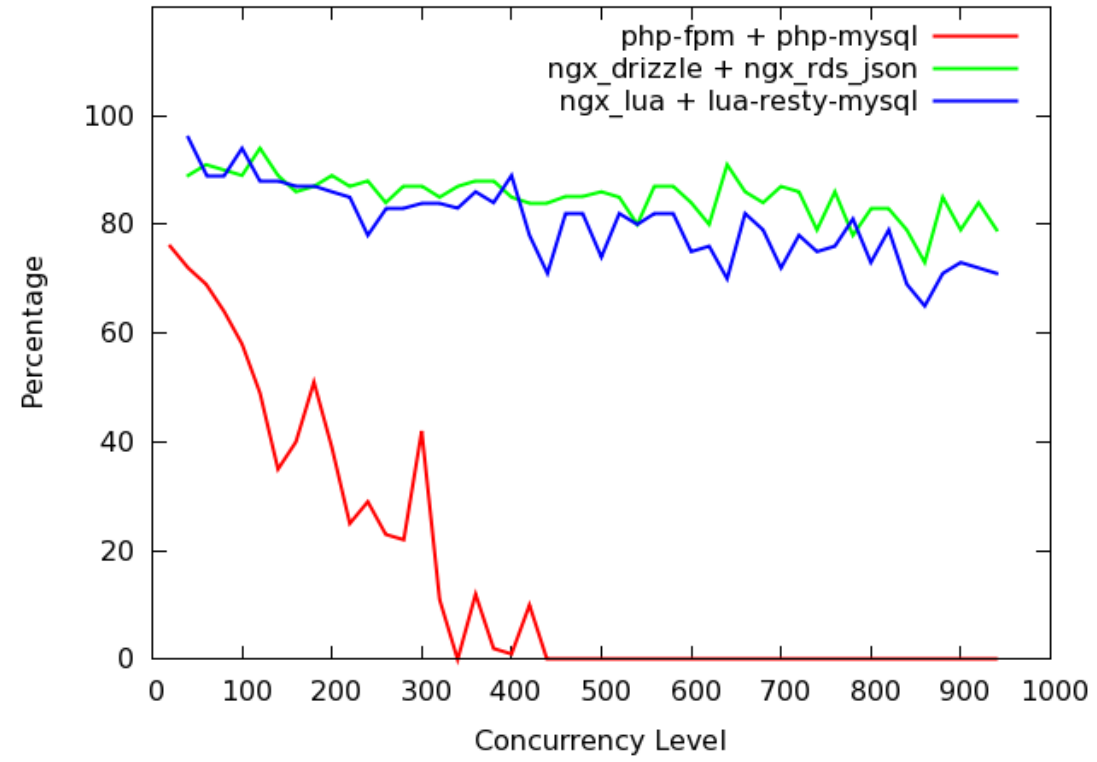
```
select sleep(1)
```

CPU Context Switches for Slow Queries

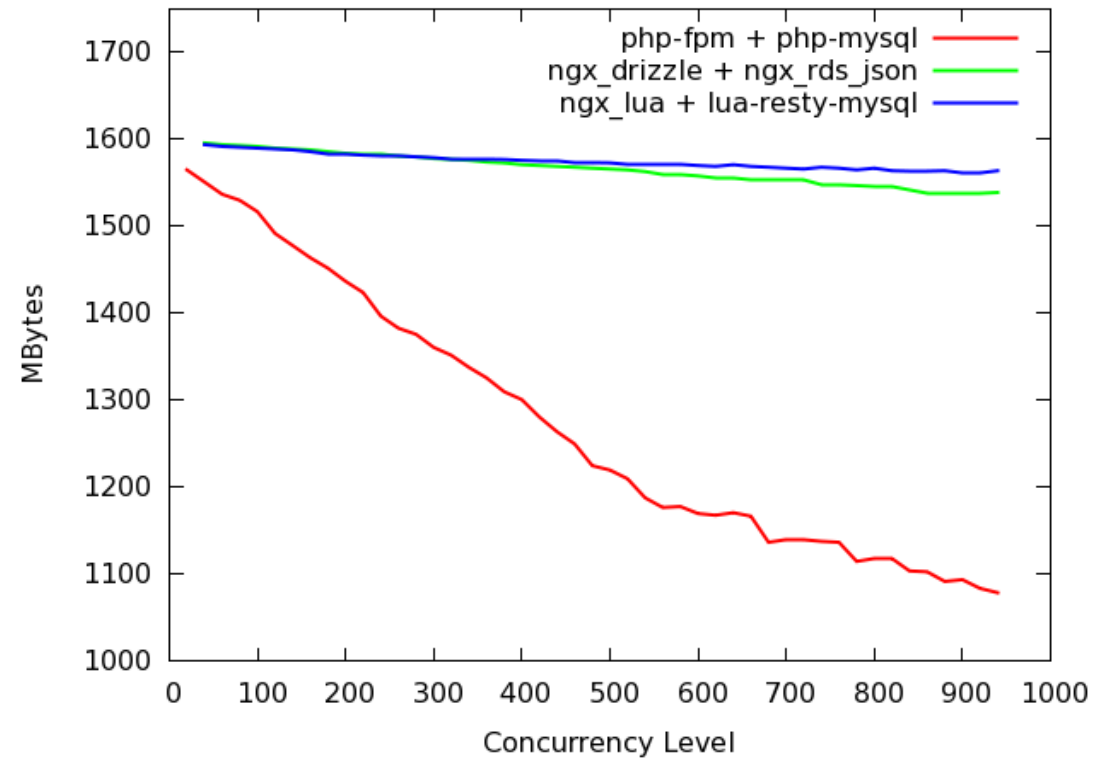




CPU Idle Time for Slow Queries



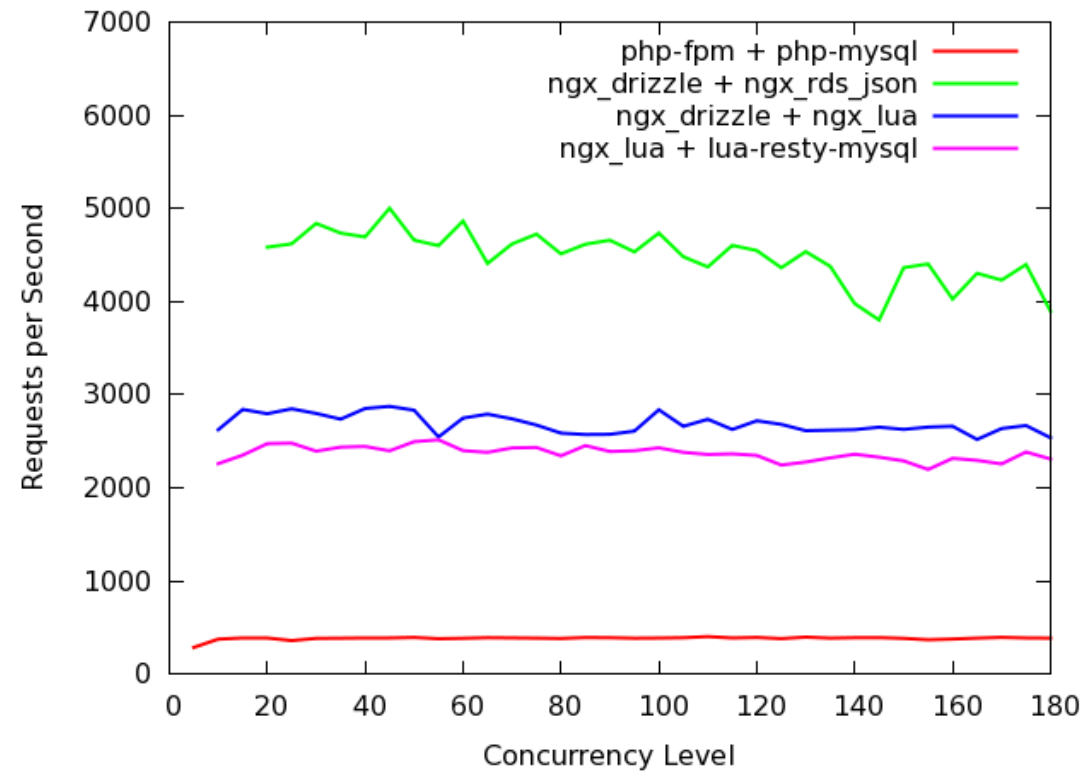
Free Memory for Slow Queries



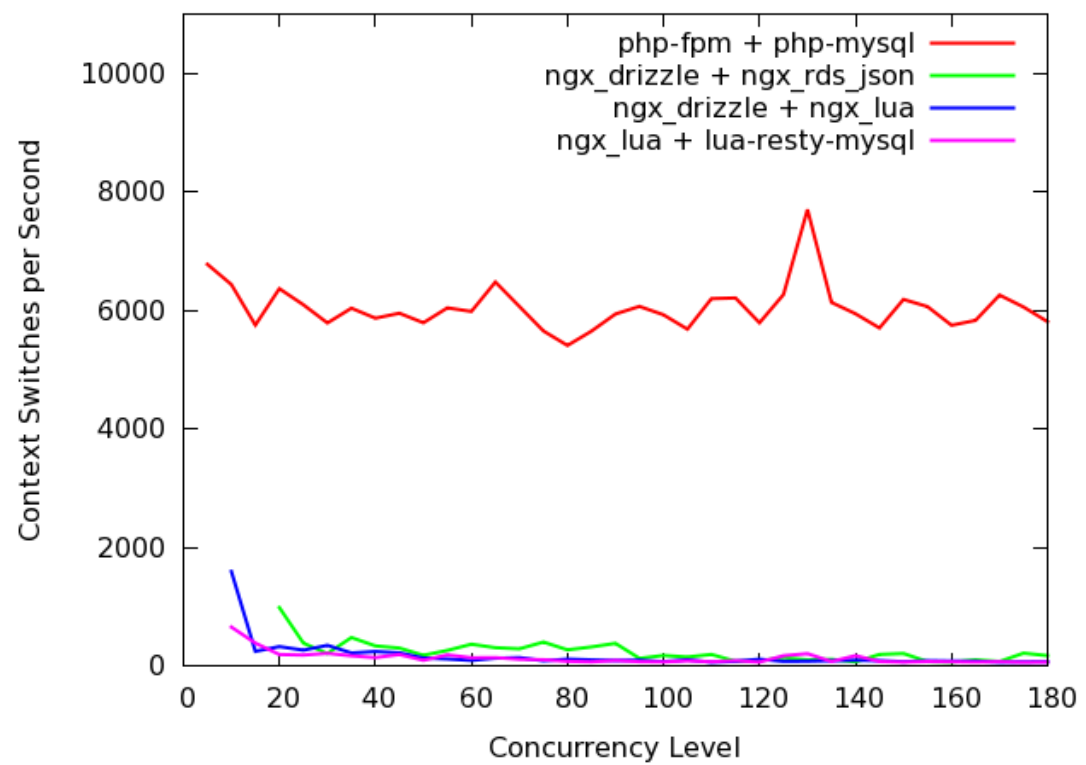
☺ The *Fast* MySQL Query  
with a **Small** Resultset Revisited!

```
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```

Maximal Requests for Fast Queries with Small Results



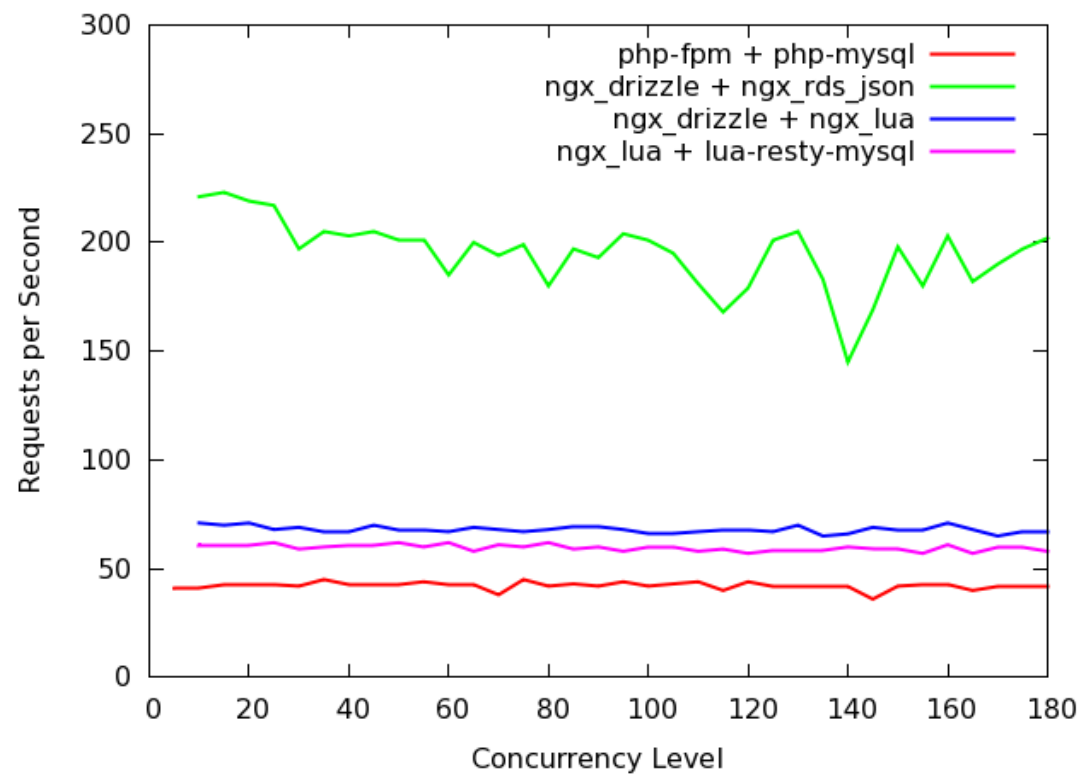
CPU Context Switches for Fast Queries with Small Results



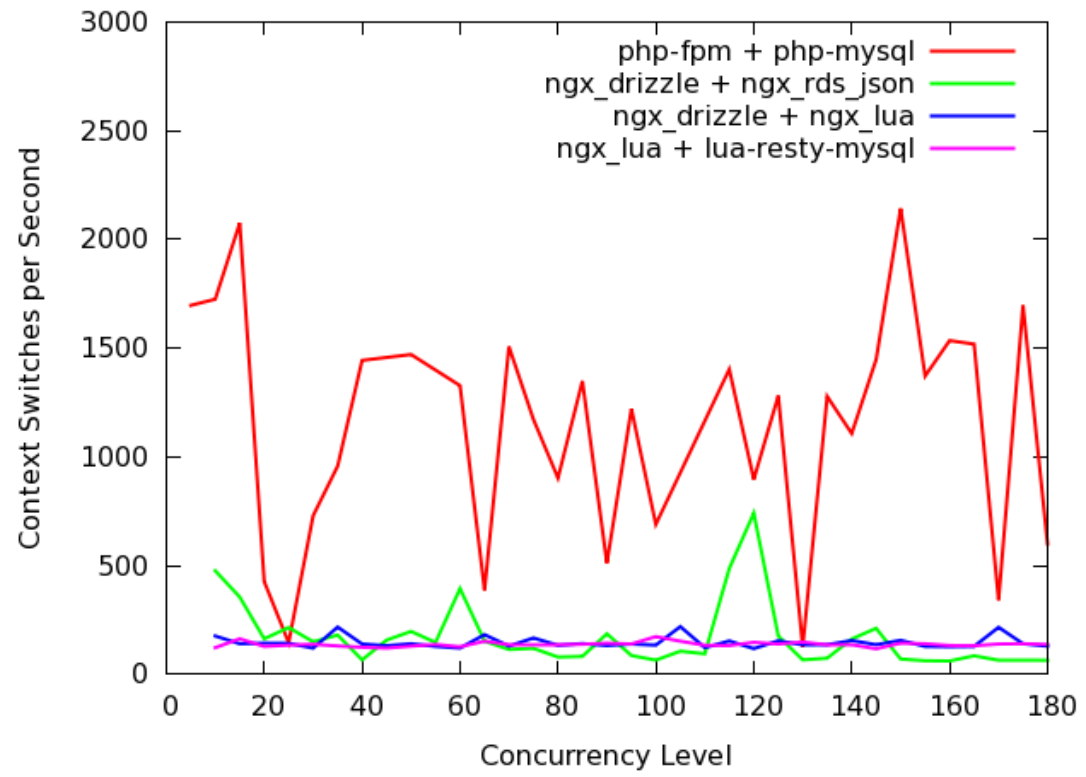
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```
select *  
from world.City  
order by ID  
limit 1000
```

Maximal Requests for Fast Queries with Big Results



CPU Context Switches for Fast Queries with Big Results





☺ How about *comparing* with  
the **NodeJS** world?



**node** *0.6.14*

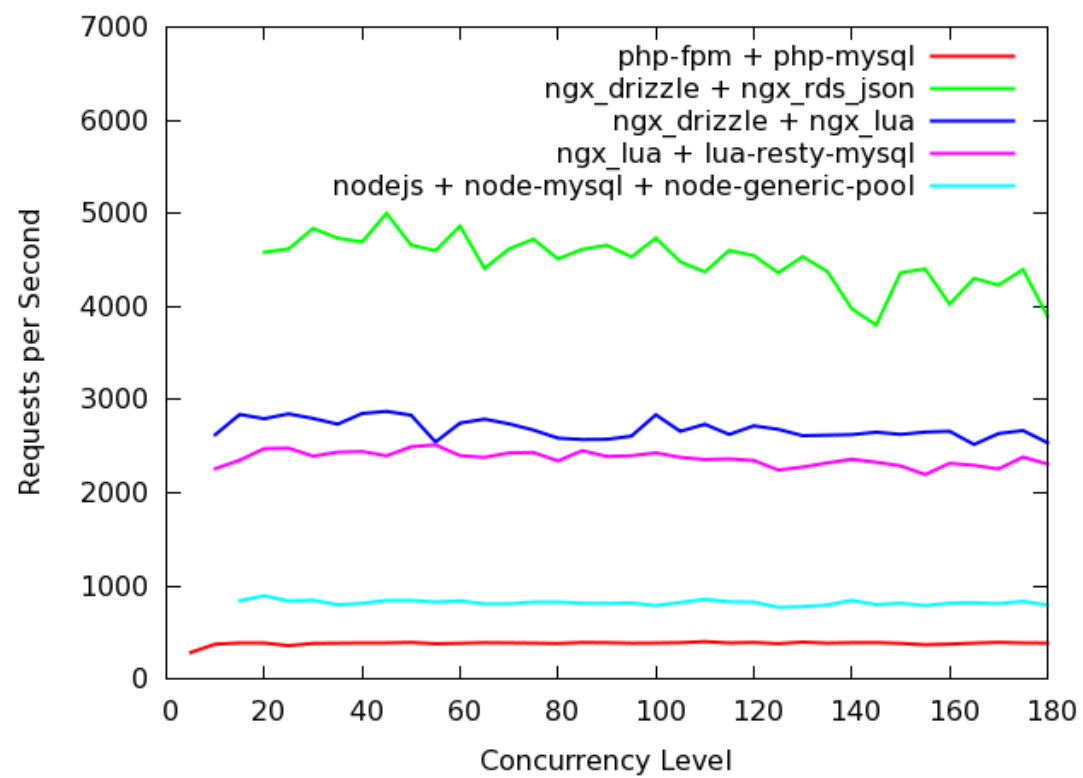


**node mysql** *0.9.5*

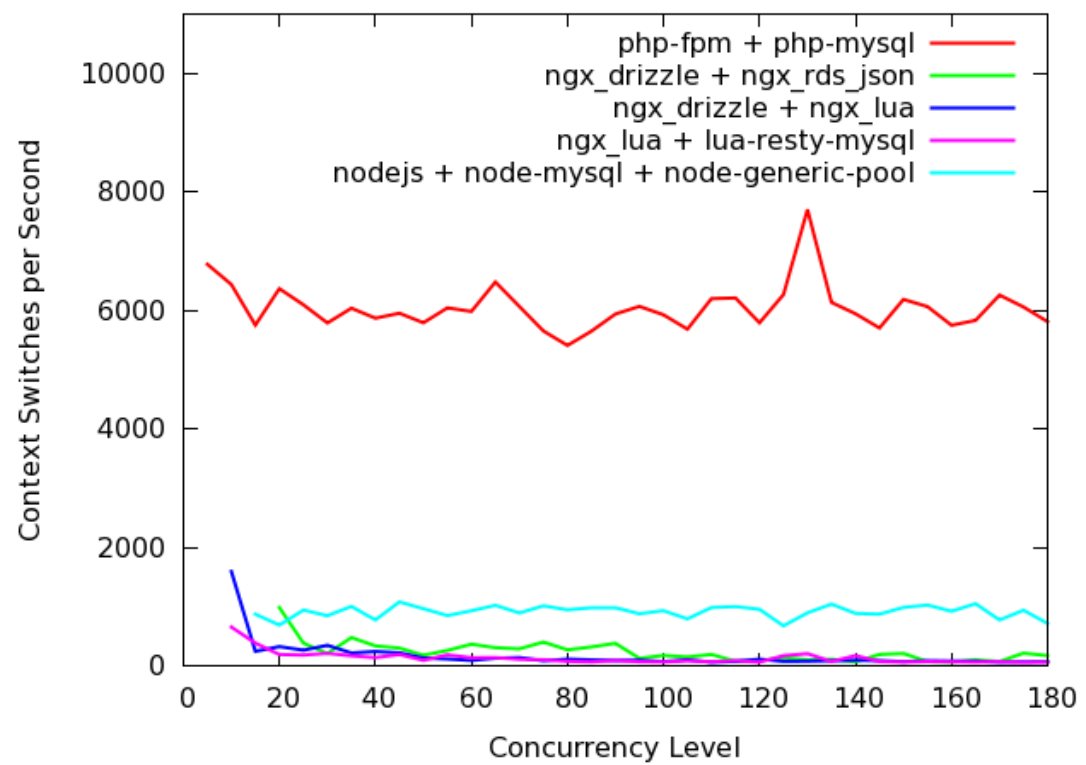


**node generic pool** *1.0.9*

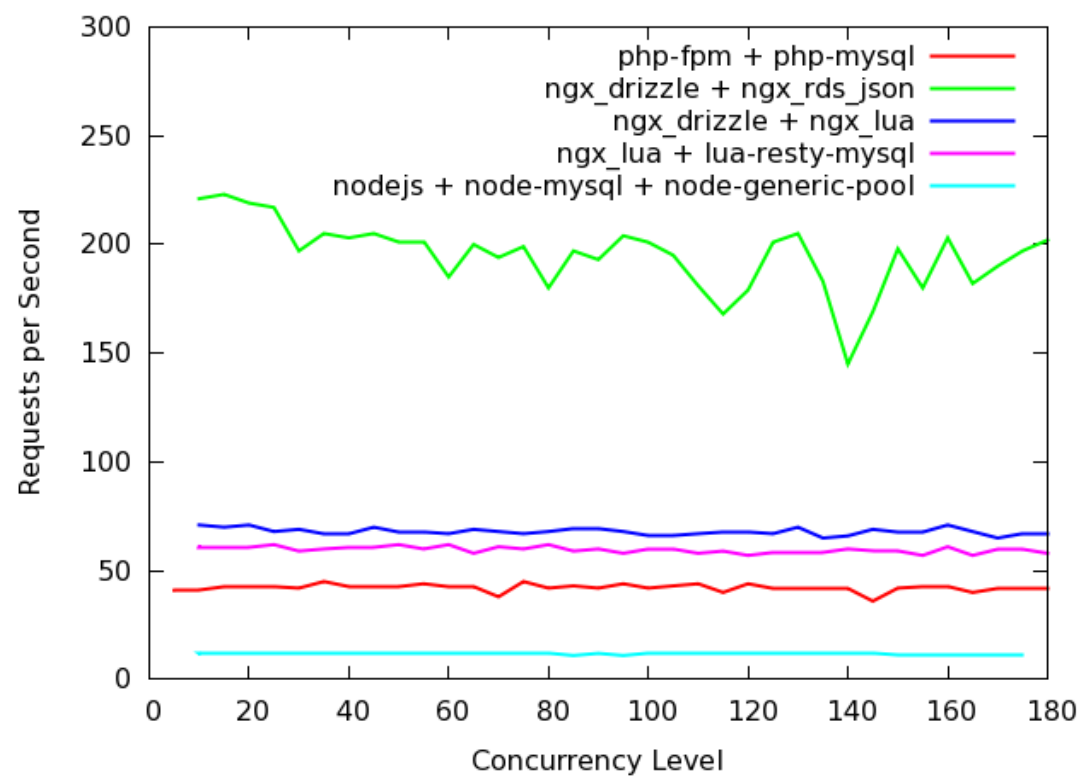
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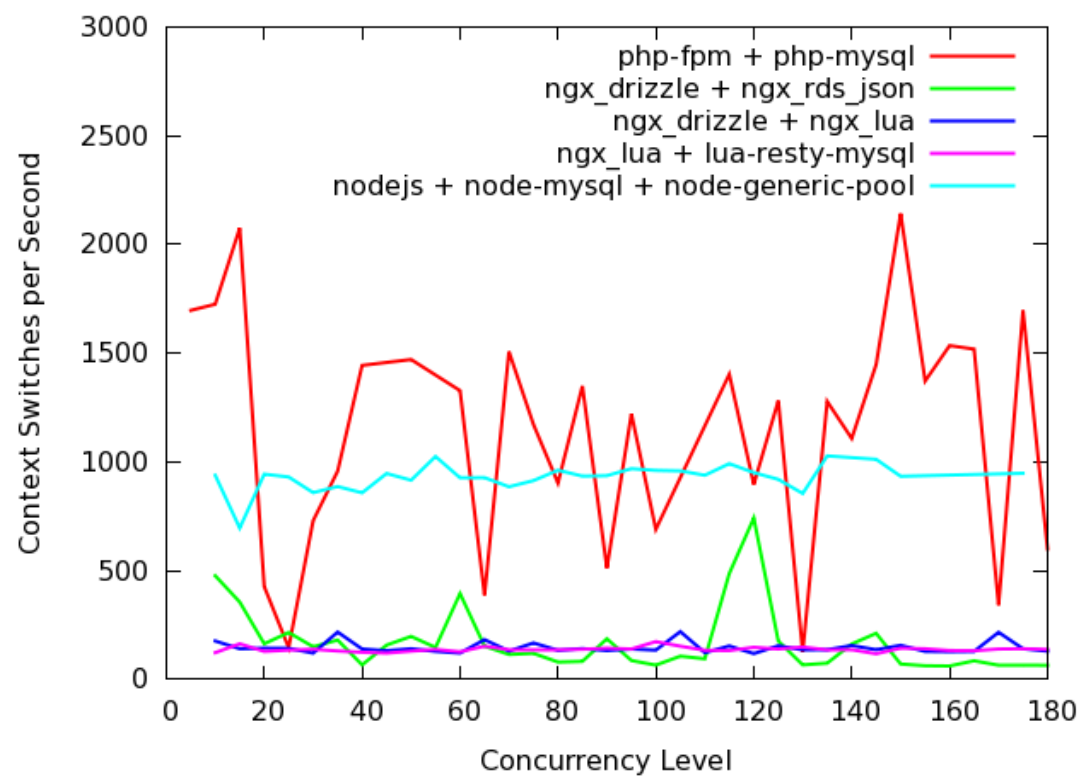
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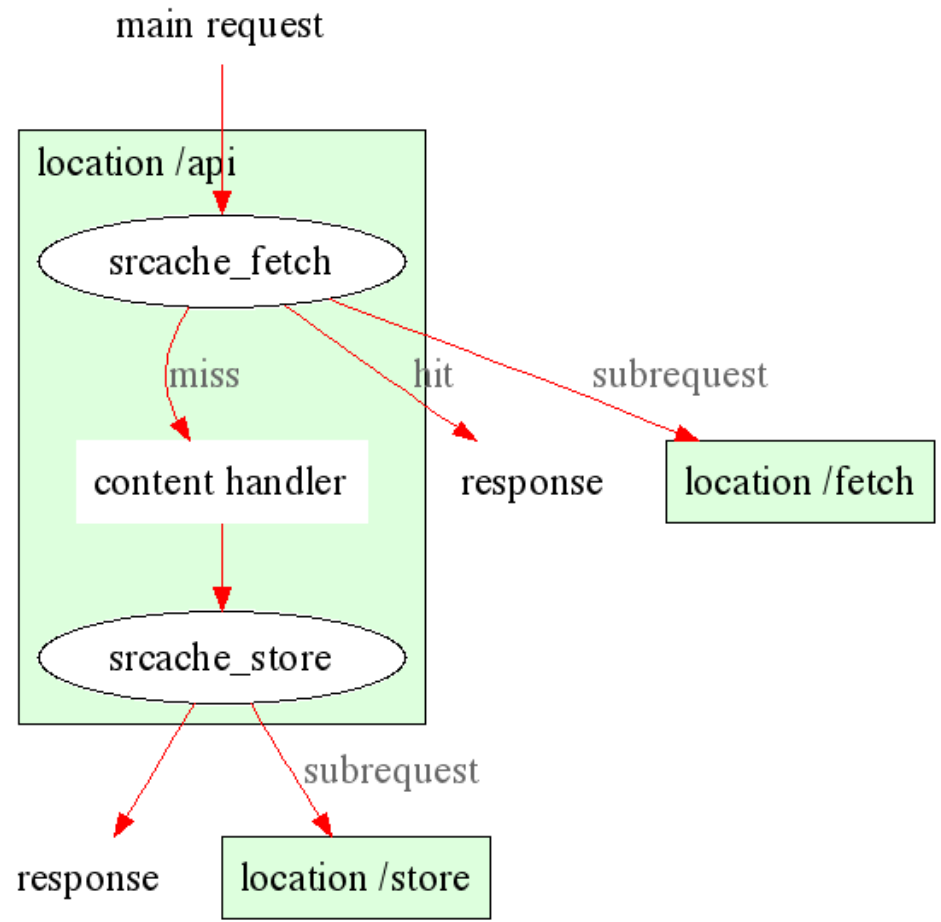
CPU Context Switches for Fast Queries with Big Results



☺ *Caching* responses with  
*ngx\_srcache + ngx\_memc*

<http://wiki.nginx.org/HttpSRCacheModule>

<http://wiki.nginx.org/HttpMemcModule>



The ngx\_srcache Module's Workflow

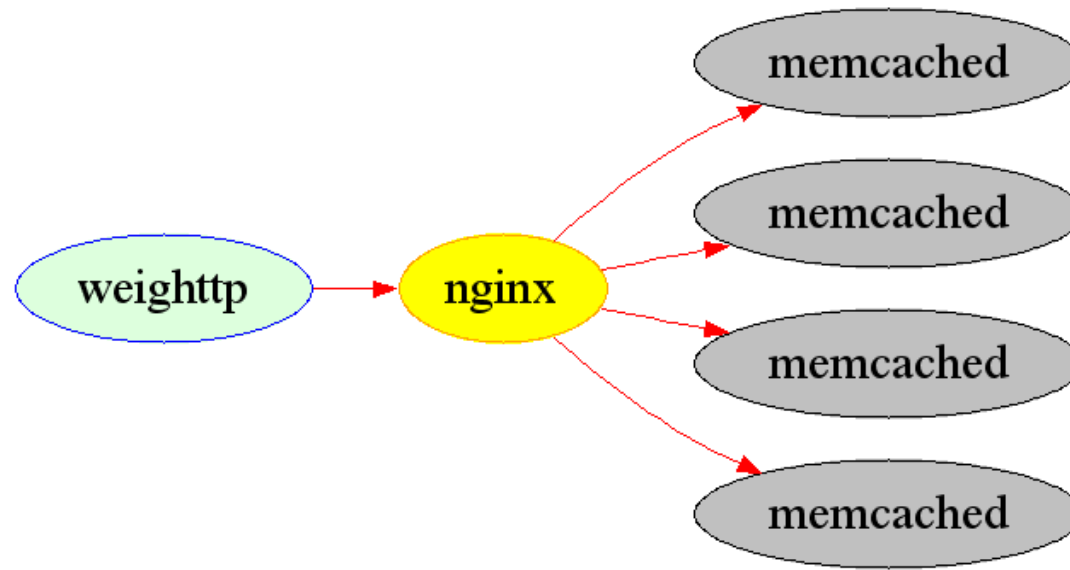


```
# configure the cache storage location
location /memc {
    internal;

    set $memc_key $query_string;
    set $memc_exptime 300;

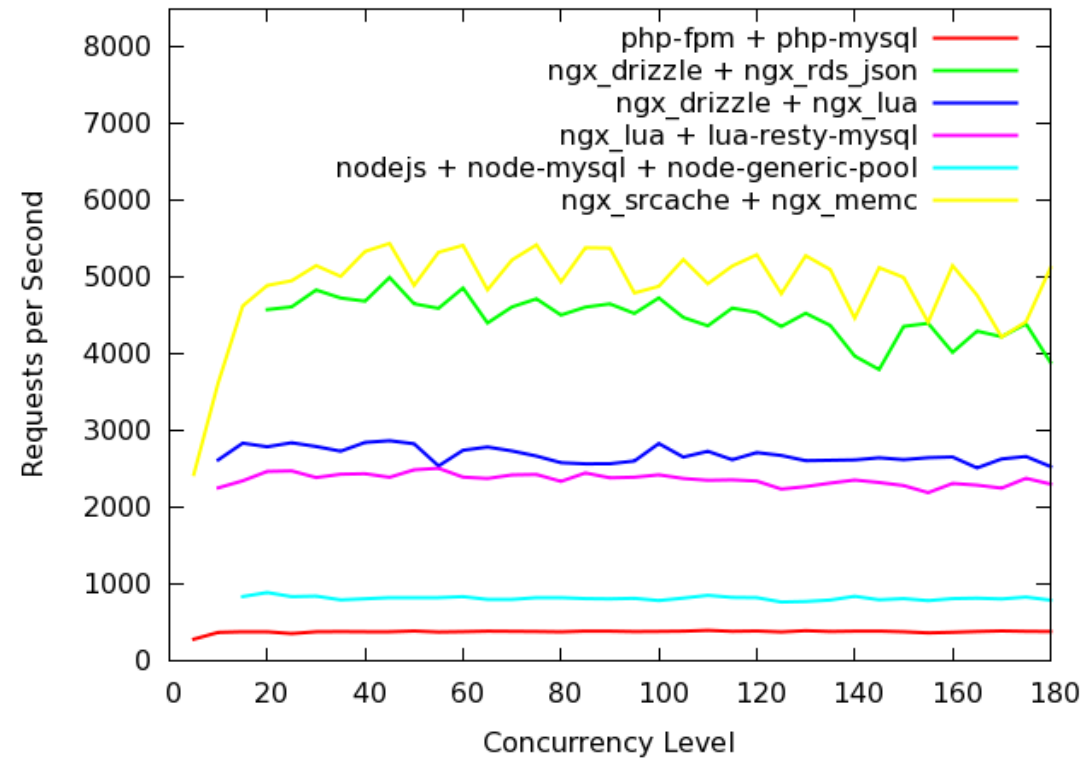
    memc_pass 127.0.0.1:11211;
}
```

```
location = /api {  
  
    set $key "$uri?$args";  
  
    srcache_fetch GET /memc $key;  
    srcache_store PUT /memc $key;  
  
    # drizzle_pass/fastcgi_pass/content_by_lua/...  
}
```

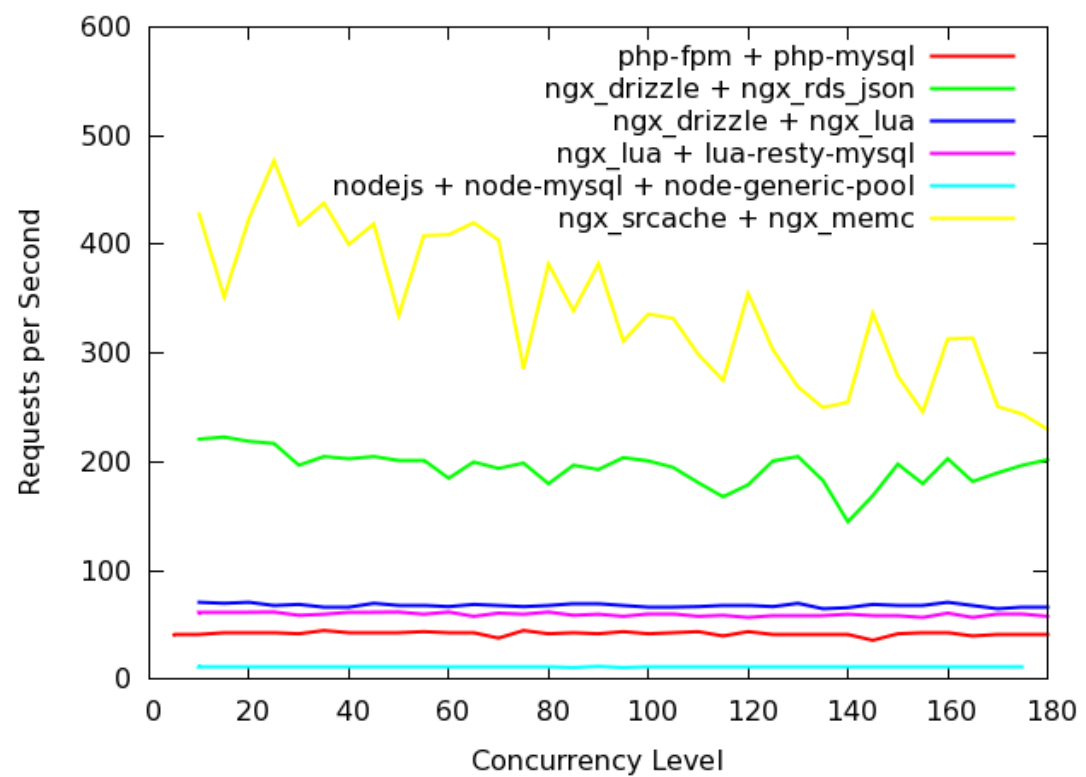


A Test Cluster of Amazon EC2 Small Instances (Using ngx\_srcache + ngx\_memc)

Maximal Requests for Fast Queries with Small Results



Maximal Requests for Fast Queries with Big Results



☺ Find the *source* for  
all the **benchmarks** given here:

<http://github.com/agentzh/mysql-driver-benchmark>

☺ *Any questions?* ☺

<http://openresty.org>

<https://groups.google.com/group/openresty>





























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