

Silt: Lessons Learned in a Smalltalk Web Deployment



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How to Scale a Smalltalk Server Without Any Planning

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Agenda



- The Server: Basic Architecture
- A Few problems
- Summary



Project Discussed



- Silt
 - http://www.cincomsmalltalk.com/CincomSmalltalkWik i/Silt
 - http://www.cincomsmalltalk.com/blog/blogView
- Managed in the public Store
 - Silt is public domain



BlogSaver

CacheManager

StorageManager



BlogSaver

- The "well known" API point for the server
- Originally, it was the entire server
- It still has way too much code in it ©
- One instance per blog



StorageManager

- Manages the storage and retrieval of posts
- Extracted out of the BlogSaver class
- One serialized object file per day
- Posts (and their comments) are in a collection in that object file



- CacheManager
 - Holds cache for the server
 - Entire main page
 - Last N individual posts asked for
 - Keyword search cache
 - Category search cache
 - Dictionary of posts by year
 - Older posts are less likely to change



- Initially, BlogSaver was it
 - Singleton
 - Assumed a single blog
 - Lots of references to it in the servlets, etc.



- First problem: Multiple Blogs
 - I had set up the ability to have multiple posters
 - I had not set up for multiple blogs
 - Michael Lucas-Smith broached the subject
 - I think he thought the delay was legal
 - It was actually inertia I didn't want to do the work!



Smalltalk.Blog defineClass: #AbstractBlogSaver

superclass: #{Core.Object}

indexedType: #none

private: false

instanceVariableNames: 'users settings ipFileSem settingsFile

syndicationSem '

classInstanceVariableNames: 'default'

imports: "

category: 'Blog'

Key was the "default" class instance variable



- BlogSaver named: 'someName'.
 - The class instance variable holds a dictionary of blog instances
 - Those are created from configuration files
 - Allowed me to set up multiple blogs
 - There are now 24 active blogs, and a few inactive ones
 - Could easily add new Smalltalk servers and segregate by blog



- Second Problem: Dynamic Request Backup
 - Posts are stored "one file per day, all posts in that file"
 - To get the last few posts, every request ended up reading the same files repeatedly



- Solution: Added a simple cache of all the posts that belong on the front page
 - New requests simply return the cached data
 - Cleared out on updates to relevant posts, or on new posts
 - Immediately made the blog more responsive



- Third Problem: Slow Category Searches
 - Each post can have a category
 - Category searches required a scan of all posts
 - Fine at first, but... I've been at this since 2002



Solution: A simple cache

- This is when I split out the CacheManager class
- One per blog
- Holds a Dictionary, where the keys are the categories, and the values are the set of files containing matching posts
- One time hit to populate, updated on each new post or update
- Cache is saved to disk, so it does not need to be recreated at startup



- Speeded up category searches tremendously
 - Only have to open matching files
 - Linear search for matching posts in files
 - "fast enough"
 - Considering Ajax for caching large result sets



- Fourth Problem: Keyword Searches
 - Same problem as category searches, but cannot do full up front cache
 - Built same solution
 - Cache the results as they get queried
 - Still wasn't fast enough



- The issue: Scanning all blog posts in the process that got kicked off by the servlet
 - Runs at same priority as other queries
 - Bogged the server down with I/O and CPU demands





- Solution: Class Promise
 - Blogged: http:// www.cincomsmalltalk.com/blog/blogView?showComn =true&entry=3307882025



Original Code:

allResults := self actuallySearchFor: searchText

inTitle: searchInTitle

inText: searchInText.

^allResults asSortedCollection: [:a :b | a timestamp > b timestamp].

New Code:

promise := [self actuallySearchFor: searchText

inTitle: searchInTitle

inText: searchInText] promiseAt: Processor

userBackgroundPriority.

allResults := promise value.

^allResults asSortedCollection: [:a :b | a timestamp > b timestamp].



- The Promise executes in the background, and the asking thread waits as it executes
- Allows other server threads to execute
- Extended Back to Category searches
- As with Category searches, considering an Ajax solution



- Still expensive: reading all posts takes time
- Added a cache for posts, keyed to year
 - Older posts unlikely to change
 - Flush cache for year on change
 - Makes searches much faster



- Fifth Problem: Spam
 - Comments
 - Trackbacks
 - Referers



- In the server, comments and trackbacks are handled the same way – i.e., solve one, solve both
- Referers are gleaned from the server logs



- Comments/Trackbacks
 - Turned off comments on posts off the front page
 - Added a "no more than N hrefs" rule for comments
 - Added an IP throttle
- These steps mostly ended comment spam
- Turned off Trackback it's a spam garden



Referer Spam

- Bogus referrals from porn/pharma/etc sites
- Added a constantly updated blacklist of keywords
- List is updated every few hours



- The referral scanner was eating the server!
 - Executing the scan over the logs for each of the blogs was wasteful
 - Unified the scan
 - Still ate too much time
 - Ended up extracting the process from the server, set it up as a CRON job
 - The blog instances just look for (and cache) the referral file every few hours

Summary





Summary



- I only solved these problems as they came up
 - I had no idea that they would be problems ahead of time
- I patch the server live
 - Update the code on the fly, including shape changes to classes.

Summary



- I've yet to hit a problem that wasn't my fault
- Smalltalk is a powerful, scalable solution for web applications

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