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# Intro to Redis & HotQueue: Powering Background Jobs

**PRESENTED BY:** 

## Why Background Jobs?

- APIs can't always process everything instantly
- Some tasks take time: data analysis, ML inference, PDF generation...
- Users don't want to wait!



## What is Redis?

In-memory key-value store

Fast, lightweight, used as:





V Pub/sub system

Redis is often described as a "data structure server." We'll use it as a queue backend.



#### What is HotQueue?

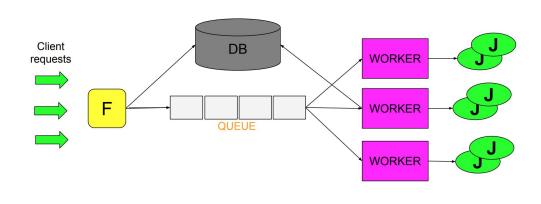
- A simple Python wrapper around Redis
- Lets us queue jobs and process them with worker functions
- Great for teaching and lightweight use cases :)

```
from hotqueue import HotQueue
q = HotQueue("queue", host="localhost", port=6379)
q.put("do_something")
```

#### **Queue Architecture**

- 1. Client submits job (e.g. via API)
- 2. Flask app puts job in Redis queue
- 3. Worker polls Redis for jobs
- 4. Worker runs task and stores result

This model decouples job *submission* from *execution*. The user moves on while the job runs in the background



#### Sample Queue Code

# in app.py
q.put({"type": "plot", "params": {"date":
"2024-06-01"}})

# in worker.py
for job in q.consume():
 if job["type"] == "plot":
 generate\_plot(job["params"])

#### **Demo Flow**

You'll Build This Today

- /job/submit  $\rightarrow$  accepts JSON and queues job
- Redis stores pending jobs
- Worker processes jobs in background
- /job/result/<id>  $\rightarrow$  gets result when ready

## **Common Use Cases in Data Apps**

- Heavy data processing (traffic analysis!)
- Image/video manipulation
- ML model inference
- Scheduled jobs (e.g., run every hour)



#### **Getting Started with Redis & HotQueue**

\$>docker pull redis \$>docker run -d --name redis-server -p 8020:6379 redis \$>docker ps \$>pip3 install hotqueue redis \*\*\***NOTE**: red - this is \*your\* port on the server blue - this is the port \*inside\* the container

#### **Hit the Queue!**

from hotqueue import HotQueue

import time

```
# Connect to Redis and create a queue named 'job_queue'
q = HotQueue("job_queue", host="localhost", port= XXXX)
```

```
def producer():
```

```
# Put some sample jobs on the queue
for i in range(5):
    job_data = {"type": "print", "msg": f"Hello {i}"}
    print(f"Producer: Adding job {job_data}")
    q.put(job_data)
    time.sleep(1)
```

def consumer():
 print("Consumer: Waiting for jobs...")
 for job in q.consume():
 print(f"Consumer: Got job: {job}")
 if job["type"] == "print":
 print(f"Message: {job['msg']}")
 else:
 print("Unknown job type.")

#### **Hit the Queue!**

if \_\_name\_\_ == "\_\_main\_\_":

import threading

 $\ensuremath{\texttt{\#}}$  Run producer and consumer in separate threads for demo

t\_producer = threading.Thread(target=producer)

t\_consumer = threading.Thread(target=consumer)

t\_consumer.start()

t\_producer.start()

t\_producer.join()

# Note: consumer runs infinitely waiting for jobs,

 $\ensuremath{\texttt{\#}}$  so we won't join it here to keep demo simple