Processing over a trillion events a day

CASE STUDIES IN SCALING STREAM PROCESSING AT LINKEDIN

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CASE STUDIES IN SCALING STREAM PROCESSING AT LINKEDIN

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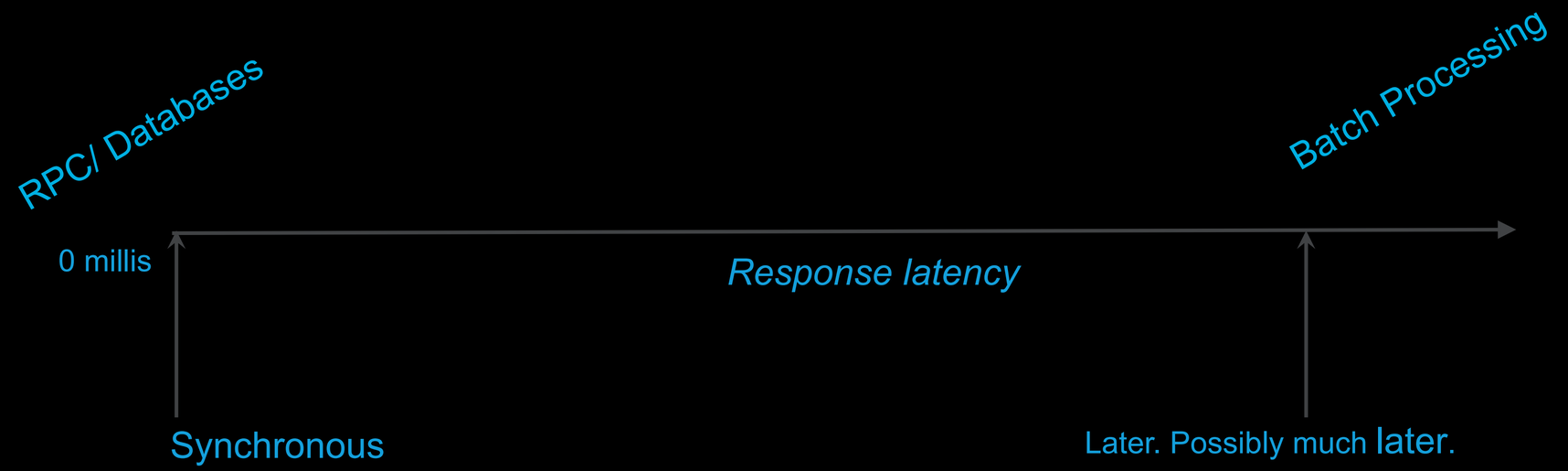
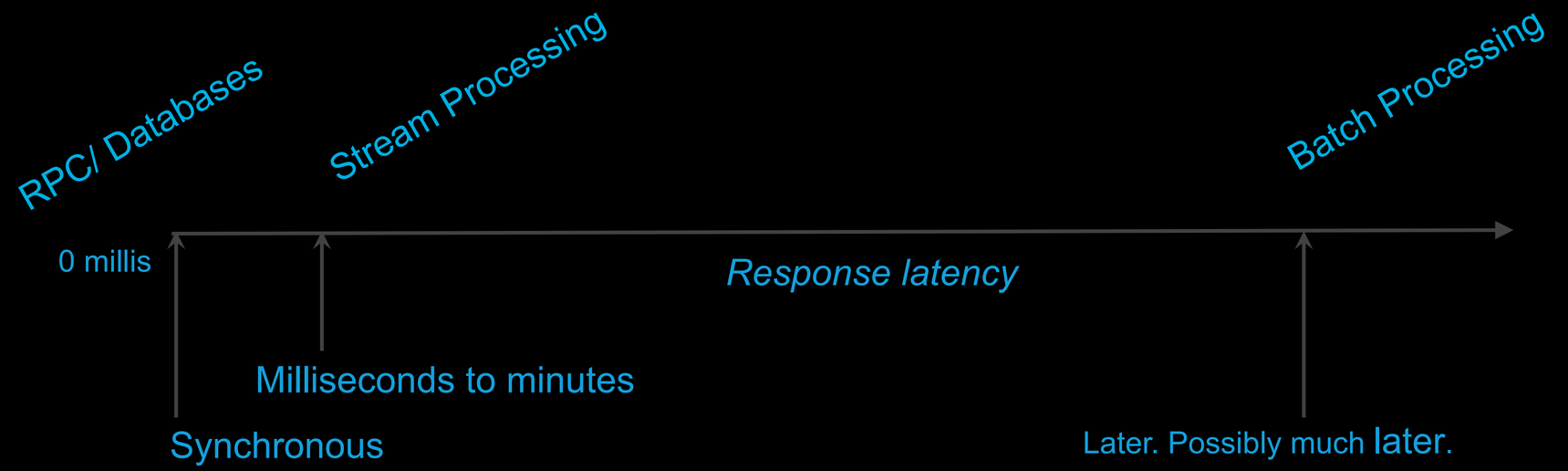
Today's Agenda

1	Stream processing scenarios
2	Hard problems in stream processing
3	Case Study 1: LinkedIn's communications platform
4	Case Study 2: Activity tracking in the News feed

Data processing latencies



Data processing latencies



Some stream processing scenarios at LinkedIn

Security

Real-time DDoS protection for members

Some stream processing scenarios at LinkedIn

Security

Real-time DDoS protection for members

Notifications

Notifications to members

Some stream processing scenarios at LinkedIn

Security

Real-time DDoS protection for members

Notifications

Notifications to members

News classification

Real-time topic tagging of articles

Some stream processing scenarios at LinkedIn

Security

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News classification

Real-time topic tagging of articles

Performance monitoring

Real-time site-speed profiling by facets

Some stream processing scenarios at LinkedIn

Security

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Real-time topic tagging of articles

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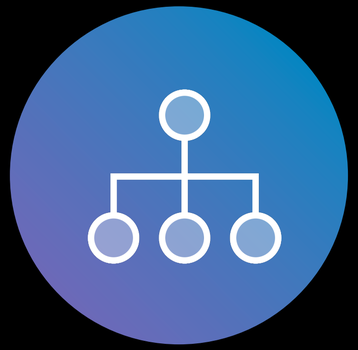

Call-graph computation

Analysis of service calls

Some stream processing scenarios at LinkedIn

Ad relevance

Tracking ads that were clicked

Some stream processing scenarios at LinkedIn

Ad relevance

Tracking ads that were clicked

Aggregates

Aggregated, real-time counts by dimensions

Some stream processing scenarios at LinkedIn

Ad relevance

Tracking ads that were clicked

Aggregates

Aggregated, real-time counts by dimensions

View-port tracking

Tracking session duration

Some stream processing scenarios at LinkedIn

Ad relevance

Tracking ads that were clicked

Aggregates

Aggregated, real-time counts by dimensions

View-port tracking

Tracking session duration

Profile standardization

Standardizing titles, gender, education

....

AND MANY MORE SCENARIOS IN PRODUCTION…

200+

Applications

AND MANY MORE SCENARIOS IN PRODUCTION…

200+

Applications

Powered By 

Samza overview

- A distributed stream processing framework

- 2012: Development at LinkedIn
- Used at Netflix, Uber, Tripadvisor and several large companies.

- 2013: Apache incubator
- 2015 (Jan): Apache Top Level Project

Today's agenda

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Hard problems in stream processing

Scaling processing

- Partitioned streams
- Distribute processing among all workers

State management

- Hardware failures are inevitable
- Efficient check-pointing
- Instant recovery

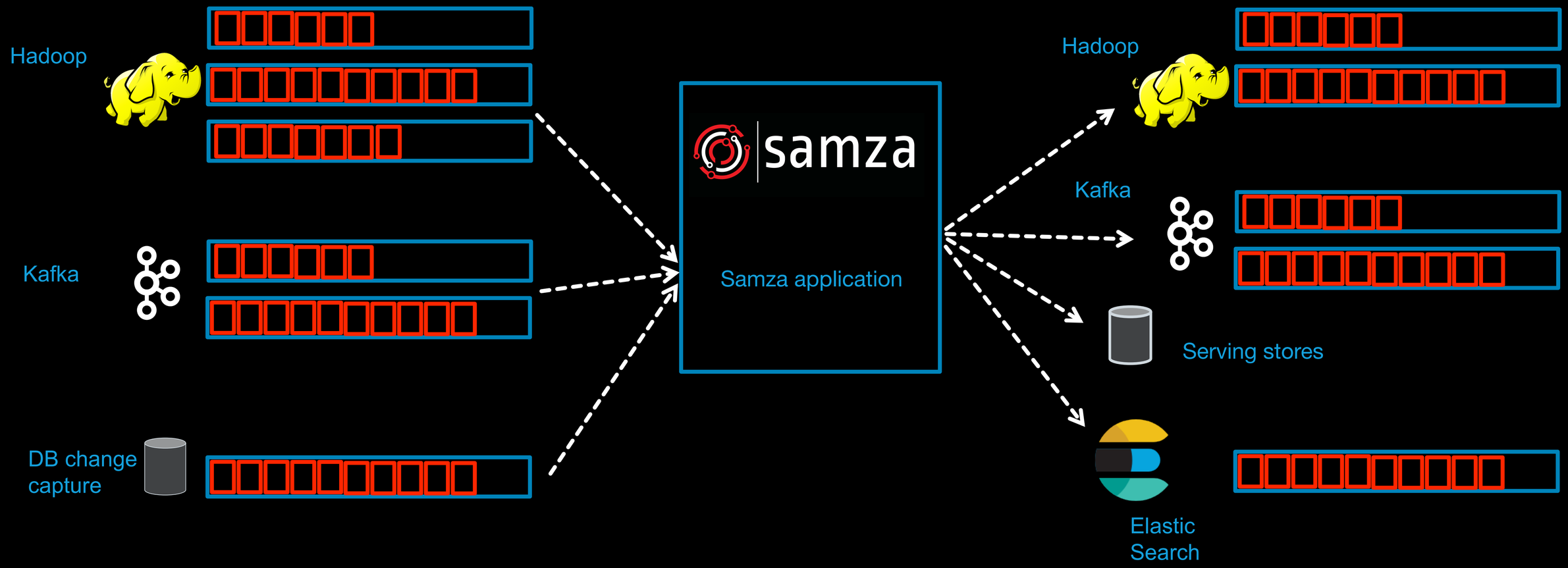
High performance remote I/O

- Need primitives for supporting remote I/O

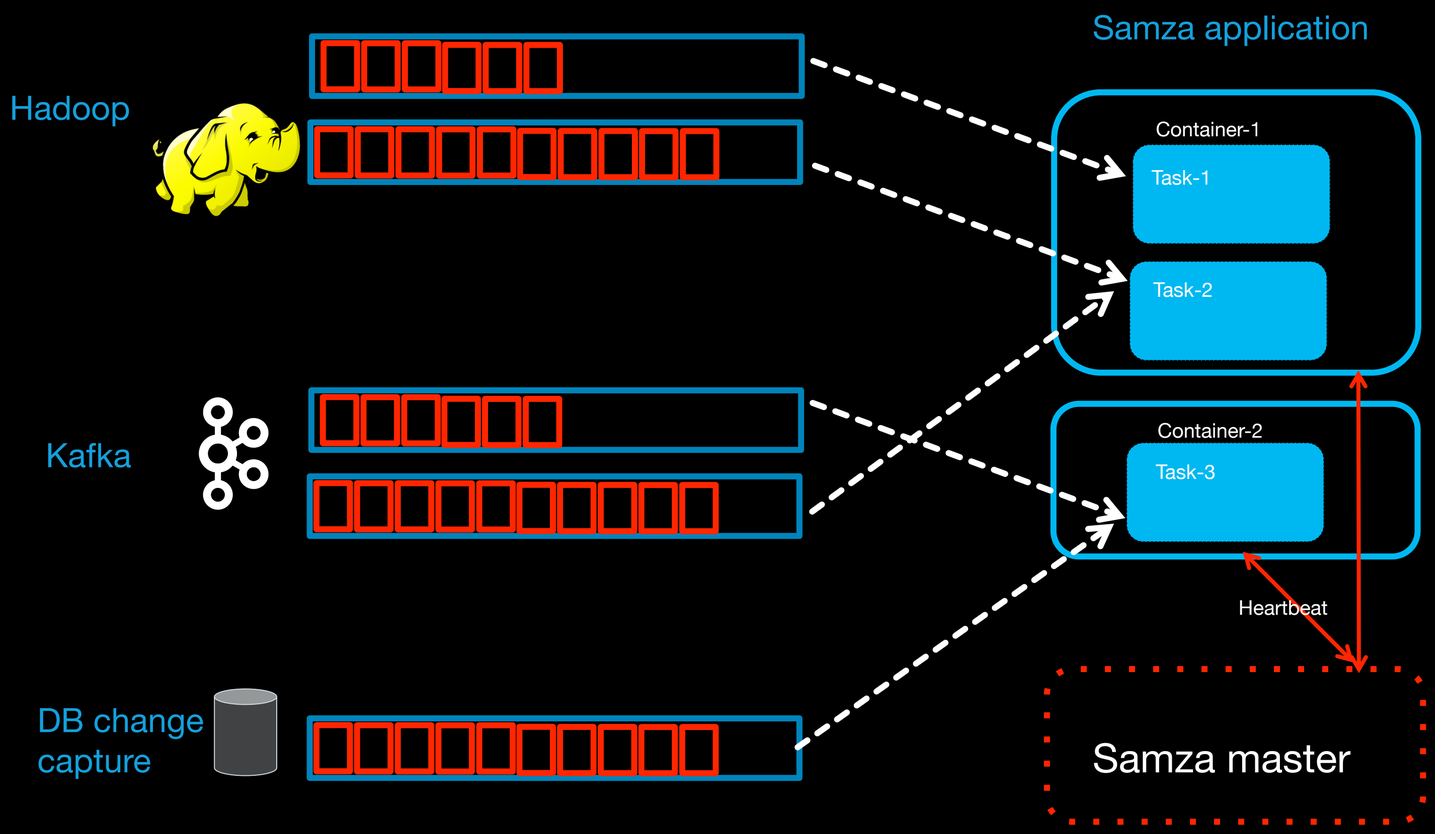
Heterogeneous deployment models

- Running on a multi-tenant cluster
- Running as an embedded library
- Unified API for batch and real-time data

Partitioned processing model



Partitioned processing model



- Each task processes one or more partitions
- The Samza master assigns partitions to tasks and monitors container liveness
- Scaling by increasing # of containers

Hard problems in stream processing

Partitioned processing

- Partitioned streams
- Distribute processing among all workers

State Management

- Hardware failures are inevitable
- Instant recovery
- Efficient Check-pointing

Efficient remote data access

- Provides primitives for supporting efficient remote I/O.

Heterogeneous deployment models

- Samza supports running on a multi-tenant cluster
- Samza can also run as a light-weight embedded library
- Unified API for batch and streaming

Why local state matters?

- Stateless versus Stateful operations

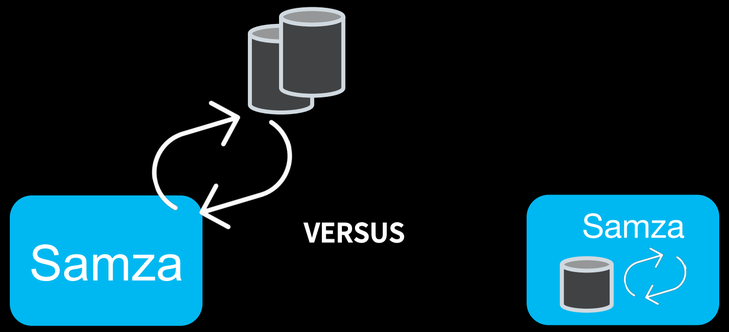
Use cases of Local state

- Temporary data storage
- Adjunct data lookups

Advantages

- Richer access patterns, faster than remote state

Architecture for Temporary data



- Querying the remote DB from your app versus local embedded DB access
- Samza provides an embedded fault-tolerant, persistent database.

Architecture for Adjunct lookups

- Querying the remote DB from your app versus change capture from database.
- Turn remote I/O to local I/O
- Bootstrap streams

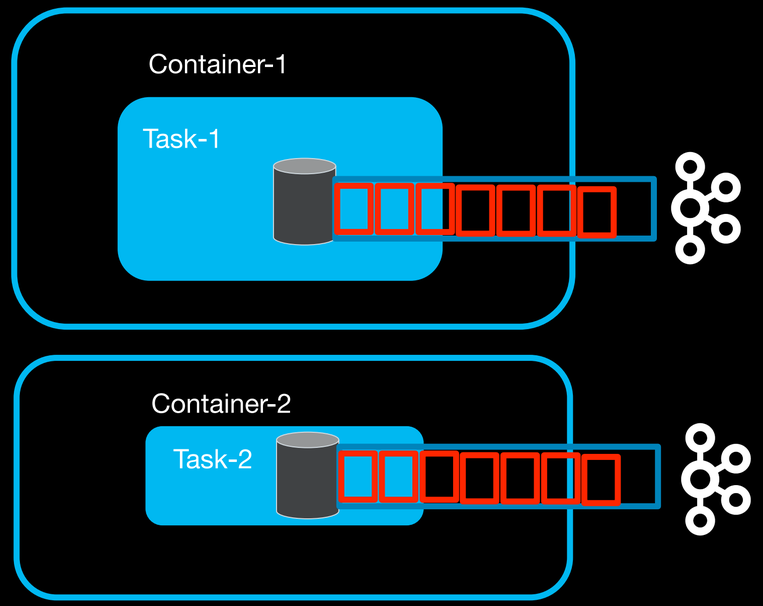
Architecture for Adjunct lookups

100X
Faster

1.1M
TPS

- Querying the remote DB from your app versus change capture from database.
- Bootstrap and partition the remote DB from the stream

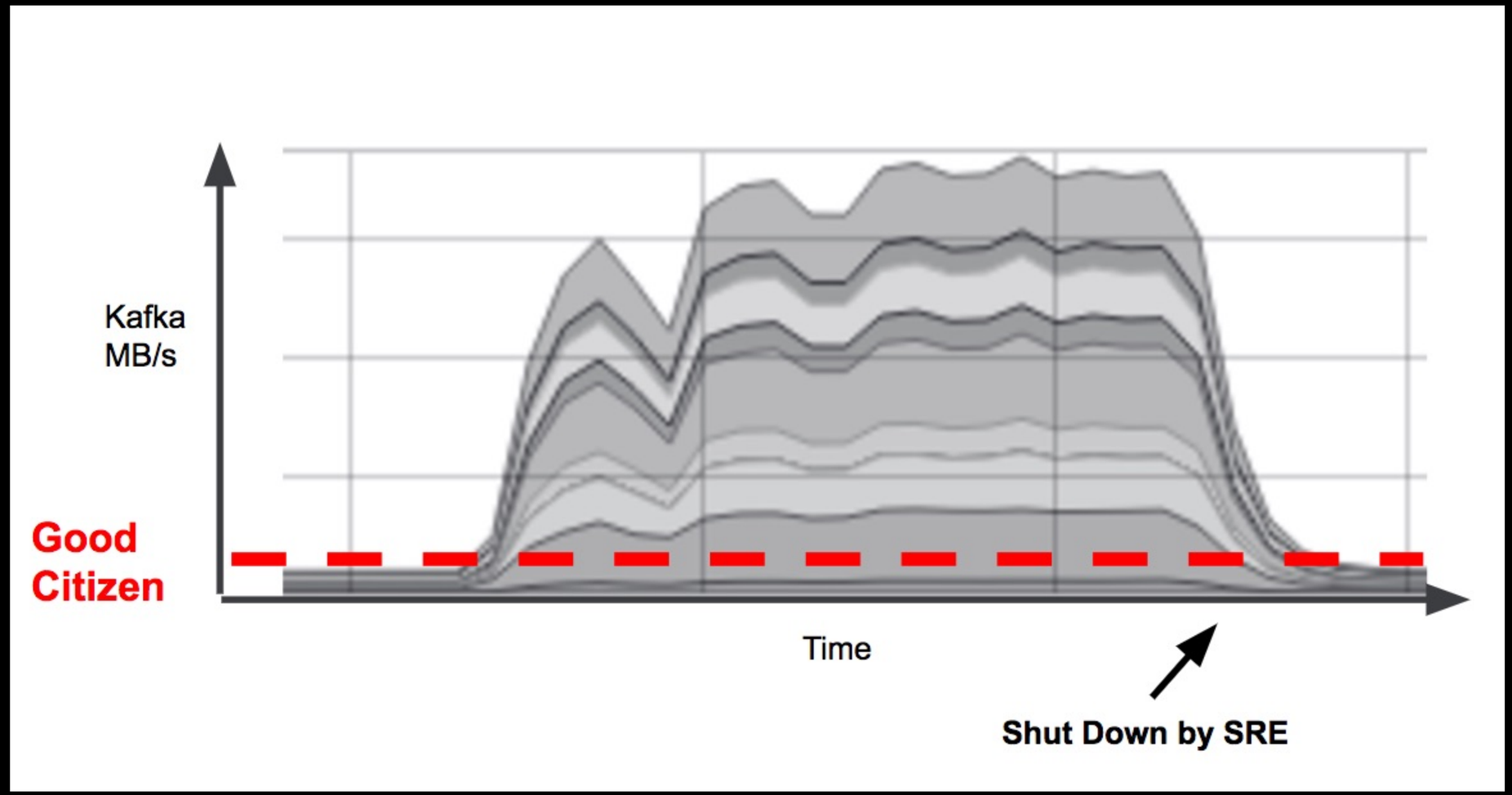
Key optimizations for scaling local state



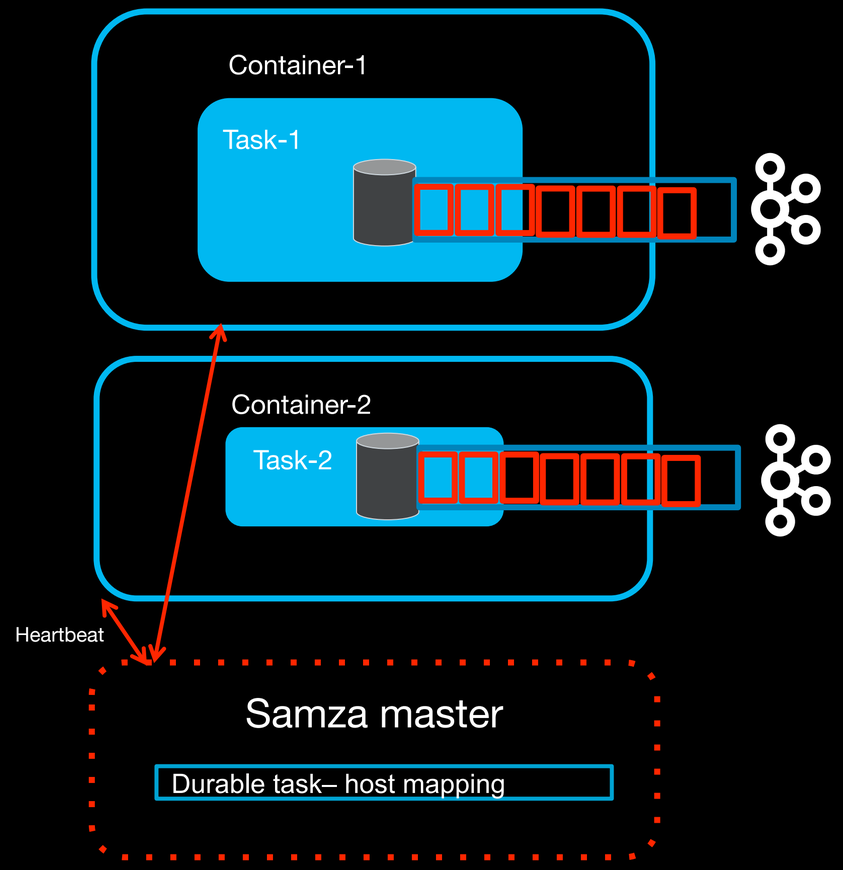
- Changelog

1. Fault tolerant, replicated into Kafka.
2. Ability to catch up from arbitrary point in the log.
3. State restore from Kafka during host failures

Speed thrills but can also KILL.



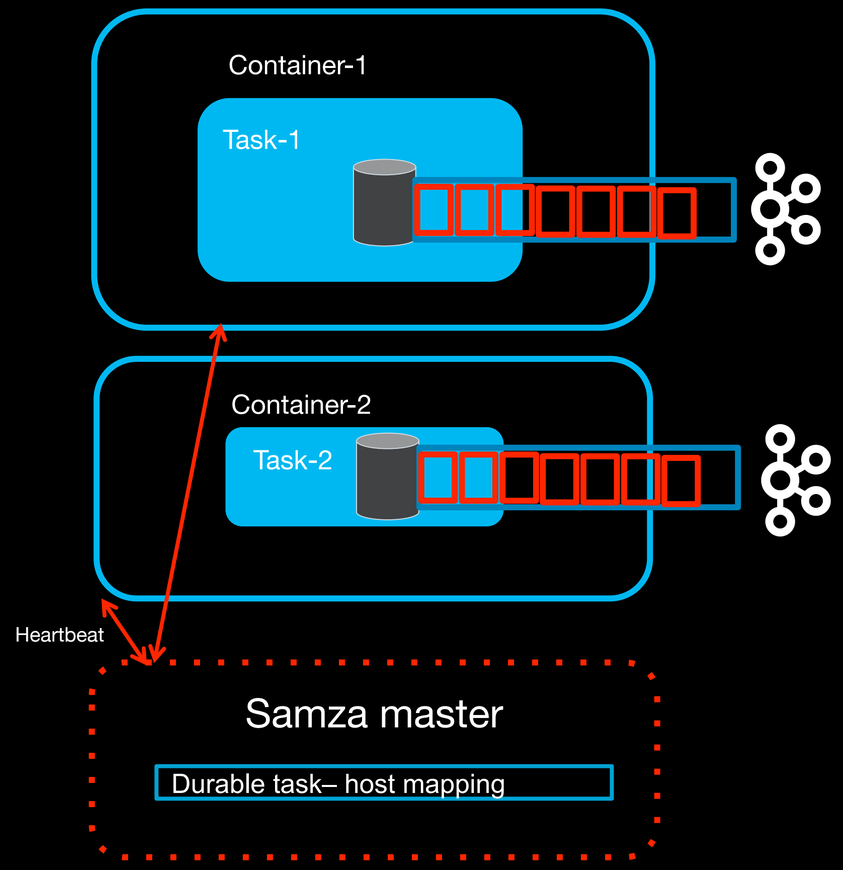
Key optimizations for scaling local state



- Incremental state check-pointing

1. Re-use on-disk state snapshot (host affinity)
2. Write on-disk file on host at checkpoint
3. Catch-up on only delta from the Kafka change-log

Key optimizations for scaling local state



- Incremental state check-pointing

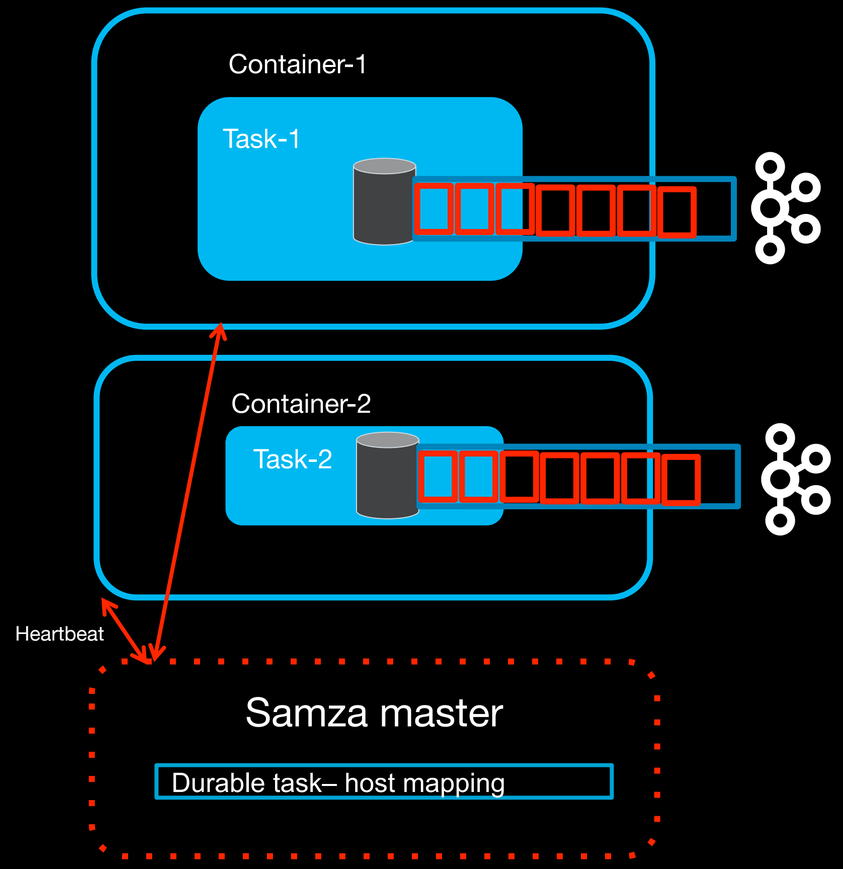
1. Re-use on-disk state snapshot (host affinity)
2. Write on-disk file on host at checkpoint
3. Catch-up on only delta from the Kafka change-log

1.2TB
State

60X
Faster
than full checkpointing

0
Downtime
during restarts and recovery

Key optimizations for scaling local state



Drawbacks of local state

1. Size is bounded
2. Some data is not partitionable
3. Repartitioning the stream messes up local state
4. Not useful for serving results

Hard problems in stream processing

Scaling processing

- Partitioned streams
- Distribute processing among all workers

State management

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- Instant recovery

High performance remote I/O

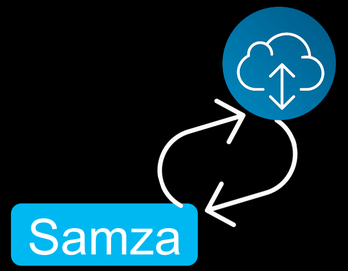
- Need primitives for supporting remote I/O

Heterogeneous deployment models

- Running on a multi-tenant cluster
- Running as an embedded library
- Unified API for batch and real-time data

Why remote I/O matters?

1. Writing to a remote data store (eg: CouchDB) for serving
2. Some data is available only in the remote store or through REST
3. Invoking down-stream services from your processor



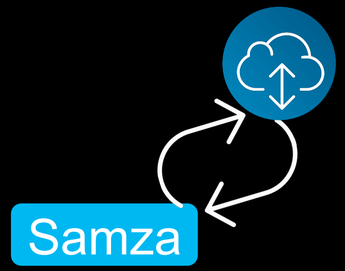
Scaling remote I/O

Hard problems

1. Parallelism need not be tied to number of partitions

2. Complexity of programming model

3. Application has to worry about synchronization and check-pointing



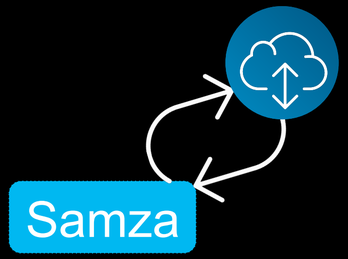
Scaling remote I/O

Hard problems

1. Parallelism need not be tied to number of partitions
2. Complexity of programming model
3. Application has to worry about synchronization and check-pointing

How we solved them?

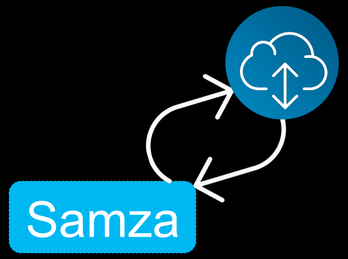
1. Support out-of-order processing within a partition
2. Simple callback-based async API. Built-in support for both multi-threading and async processing
3. Samza handles checkpointing internally



Performance results

Experiment setup

- *PageViewEvent* topic - 10 partitions
- For each event, remote lookup of the member's inbox information (latency: 1ms to 200ms)
- Single node Yarn cluster, 1 container (1 CPU core), 1GB memory.



Performance results

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- *PageViewEvent* topic - 10 partitions
- For each event, remote lookup of the member's inbox information (latency: 1ms to 200ms)
- Single node Yarn cluster, 1 container (1 CPU core), 1GB memory.

10X
Faster
With In-order processing

40X
Faster
Out-of-order processing

At our scale this is HUGE!

Hard problems in stream processing

Scaling processing

- Partitioned streams
- Distribute processing among all workers

State management

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- Efficient checkpointing
- Instant recovery

High performance remote I/O

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Heterogeneous deployment models

- Running on a multi-tenant cluster
- Running as an embedded library
- Unified API for batch and real-time data

Samza - Write once, Run anywhere

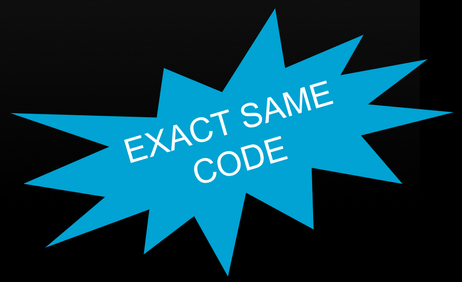
```
public interface StreamTask {
  void process(IncomingMessageEnvelope envelope,
               MessageCollector collector,
               TaskCoordinator coordinator) {
    // process message
  }
}
```


```
public class MyApp implements StreamApplication {
 void init(StreamGraph streamGraph,
           Config config) {
   MessageStream<PageView> pageViews = ..;
   pageViews.filter(myKeyFn)
            .map(pageView -> new ProjectedPageView())
            .window(Windows.keyedTumblingWindow(keyFn,
Duration.ofSeconds(30))
             .sink(outputTopic);
            }
}
```

Heterogeneity – Different deployment models

Samza on multi-tenant clusters

- Uses Yarn for coordination, liveness monitoring
- Better resource sharing
- Scale by increasing the number of containers



Samza as a light-weight library

- Purely embedded library: No Yarn dependency
- Use zoo-keeper for coordination, liveness and partition distribution
- Seamless auto-scale by increasing the number of instances

```
StreamApplication app = new MyApp();
ApplicationRunner localRunner =
ApplicationRunner.getLocalRunner(config);
localRunner.runApplication(app);
```

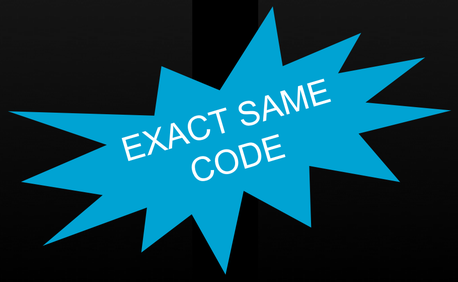
Heterogeneity – Support streaming and batch jobs

Samza on Hadoop

- Supports re-processing and experimentation
- Process data on hadoop instead of copying over to Kafka ($$)
- Job automatically shuts-down when end-of-stream is reached

Samza on streaming

- World-class support for streaming inputs



Today's agenda

1	Stream processing scenarios
2	Hard problems in stream processing
3	Case Study 1: LinkedIn's communications platform
4	Case Study 2: Activity tracking in the news feed
5	Conclusion

ATC GOAL:

Craft a clear, consistent conversation between our members and their professional world

Features

Channel selection

- “Don’t blast me on all channels”
- Route through Inmail, email or notification in app

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Aggregation / Capping

- “Don’t flood me, Consolidate if you have too much to say!”
- “Here’s a weekly summary of who invited you to connect”

Features

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Delivery time optimization

- “Send me when I will engage and don’t buzz me at 2AM”

Features

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- Route through Inmail, email or notification in app

Aggregation / Capping

- “Don’t flood me, Consolidate if you have too much to say!”
- “Here’s a weekly summary of who invited you to connect”

Delivery time optimization

- “Send me when I will engage and don’t buzz me at 2AM”

Filter

- “Filter out spam, duplicates, stuff I have seen or know about”

Why Apache Samza?

Requirements

1. Highly Scalable and distributed
2. Multiple sources of email
3. Fault tolerant state (notifications to be scheduled later)
4. Efficient remote calls to several services

How Samza fits in?

1. Samza partitions streams and provides fault-tolerant processing
2. Pluggable connector API (Kafka, Hadoop, change capture)
3. Instant recovery and incremental checkpointing
4. Async I/O support

Why Apache Samza?

Requirements

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2. Multiple stream joins
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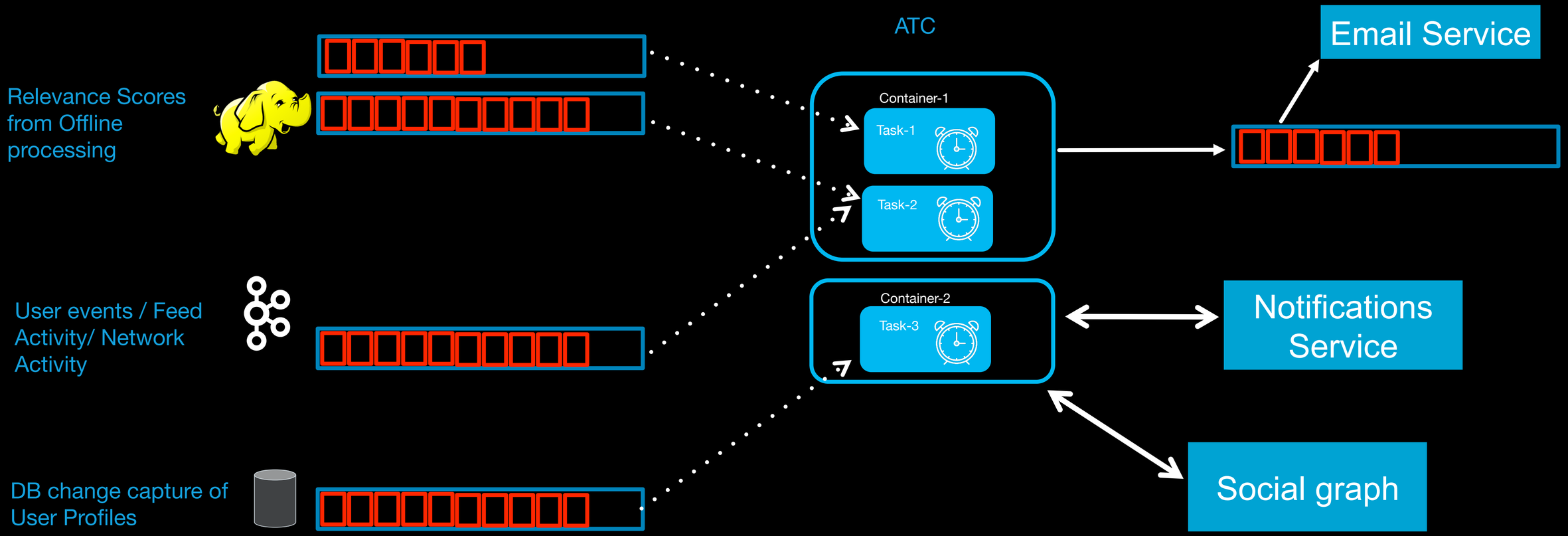
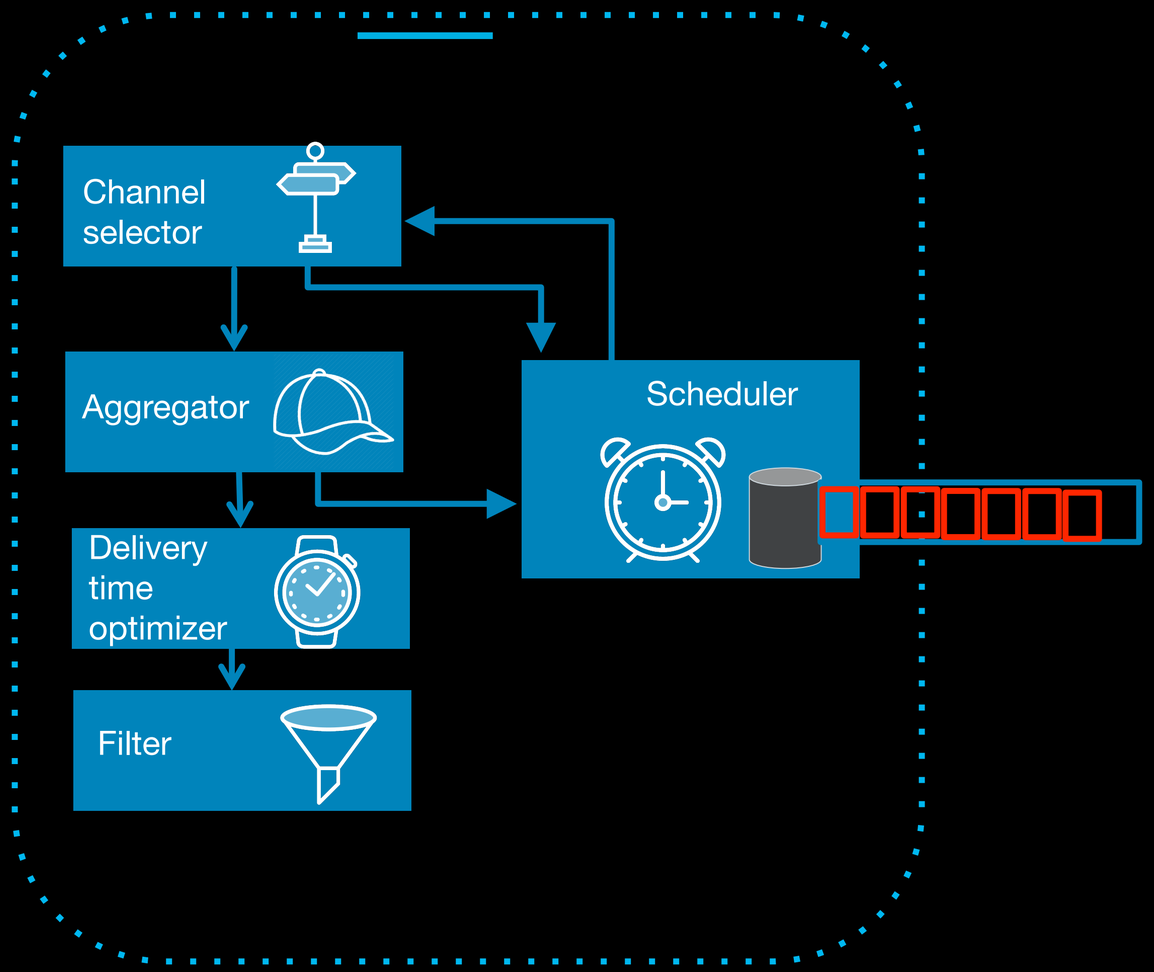
ATC Architecture



Inside each ATC Task



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2	Hard Problems in Stream Processing
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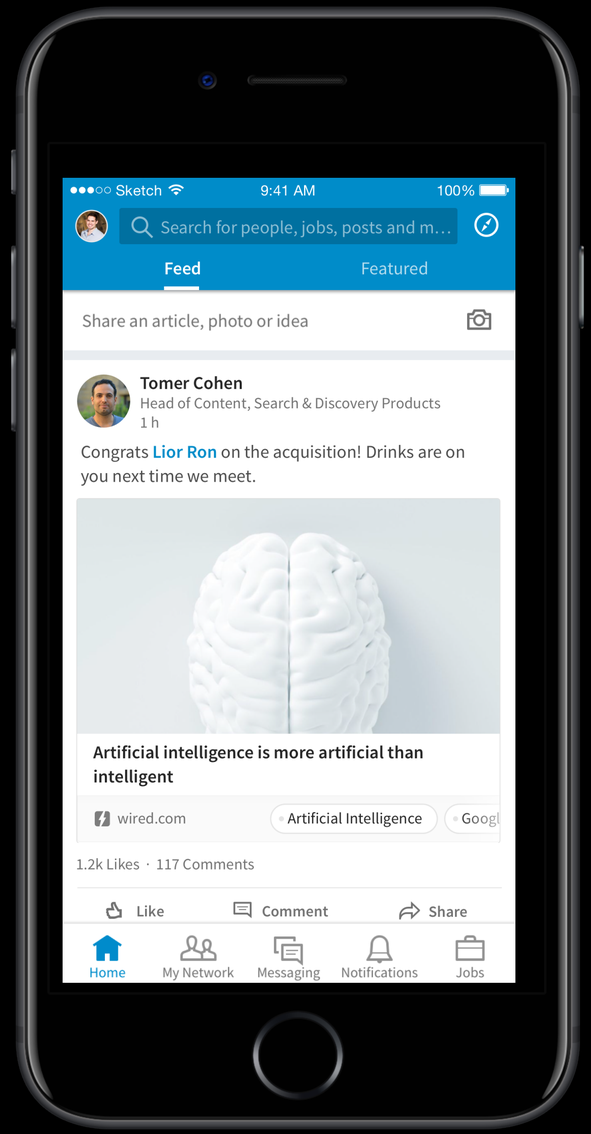
4	Case Study 2: Activity tracking in the news feed

Activity tracking in News feed

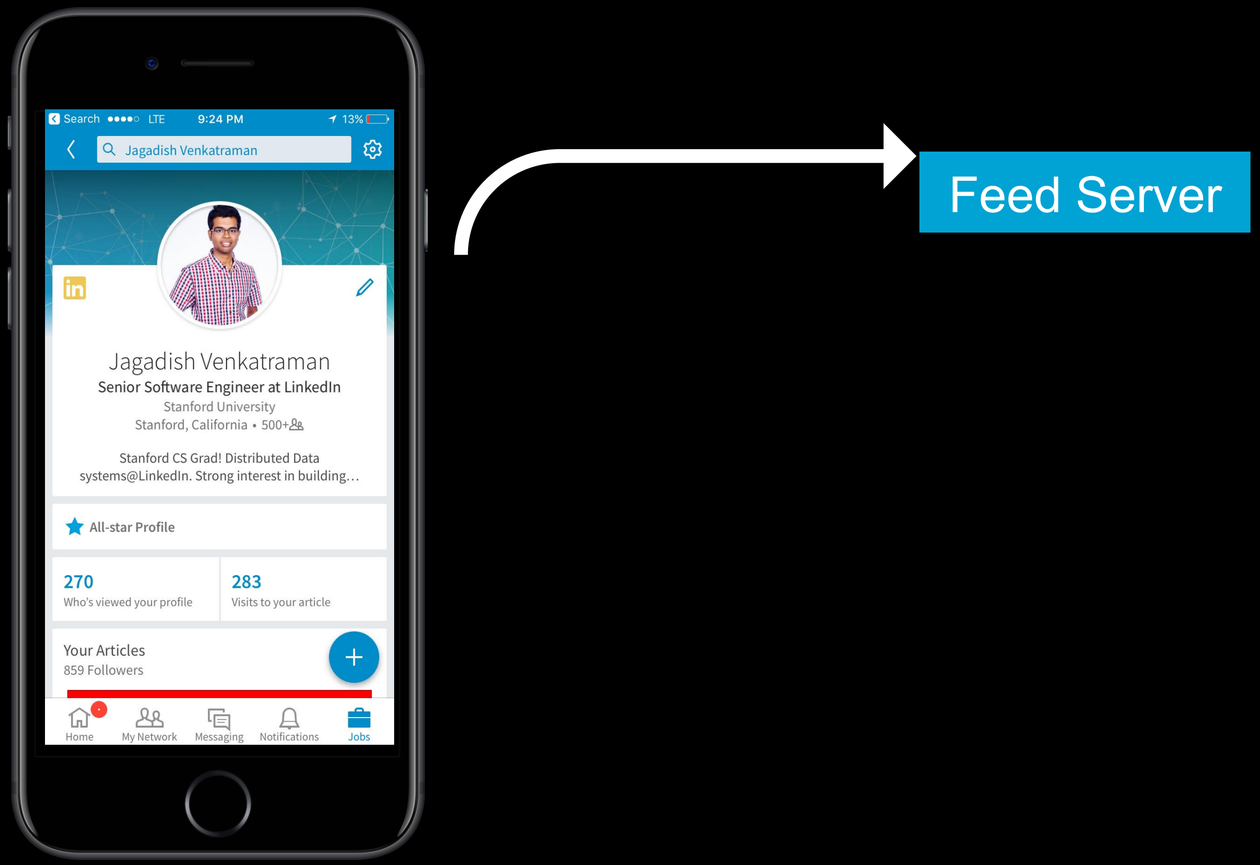
HOW WE USE SAMZA TO IMPROVE YOUR NEWS FEED..



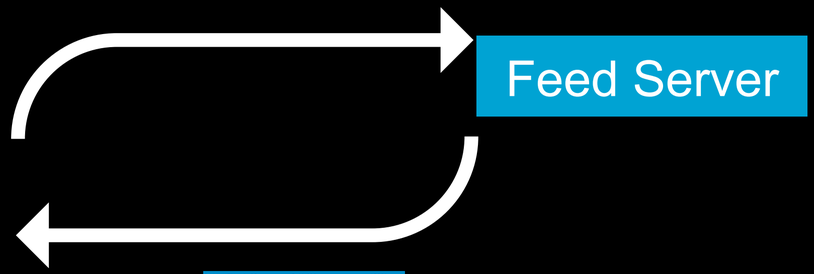
ACTIVITY TRACKING: GOAL

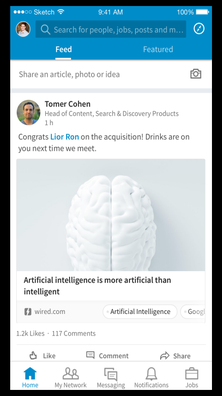
Power relevant, fresh content for the LinkedIn Feed

Server-side tracking event

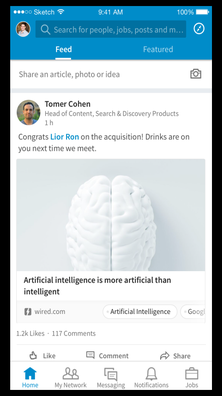


Server-side tracking event





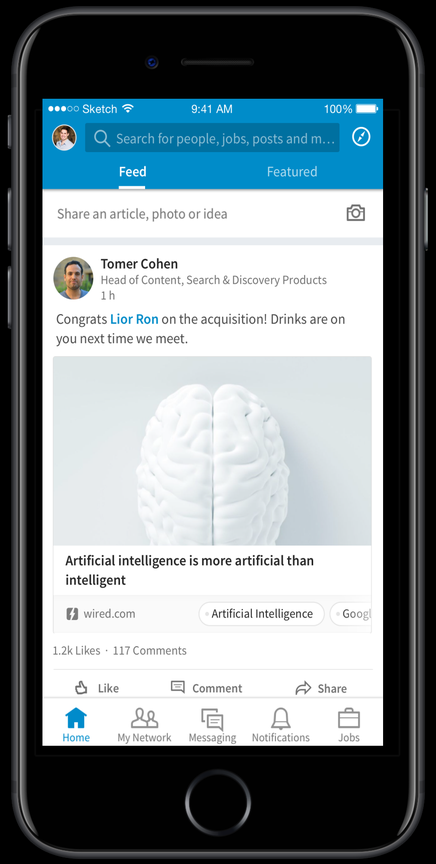
Server-side tracking event



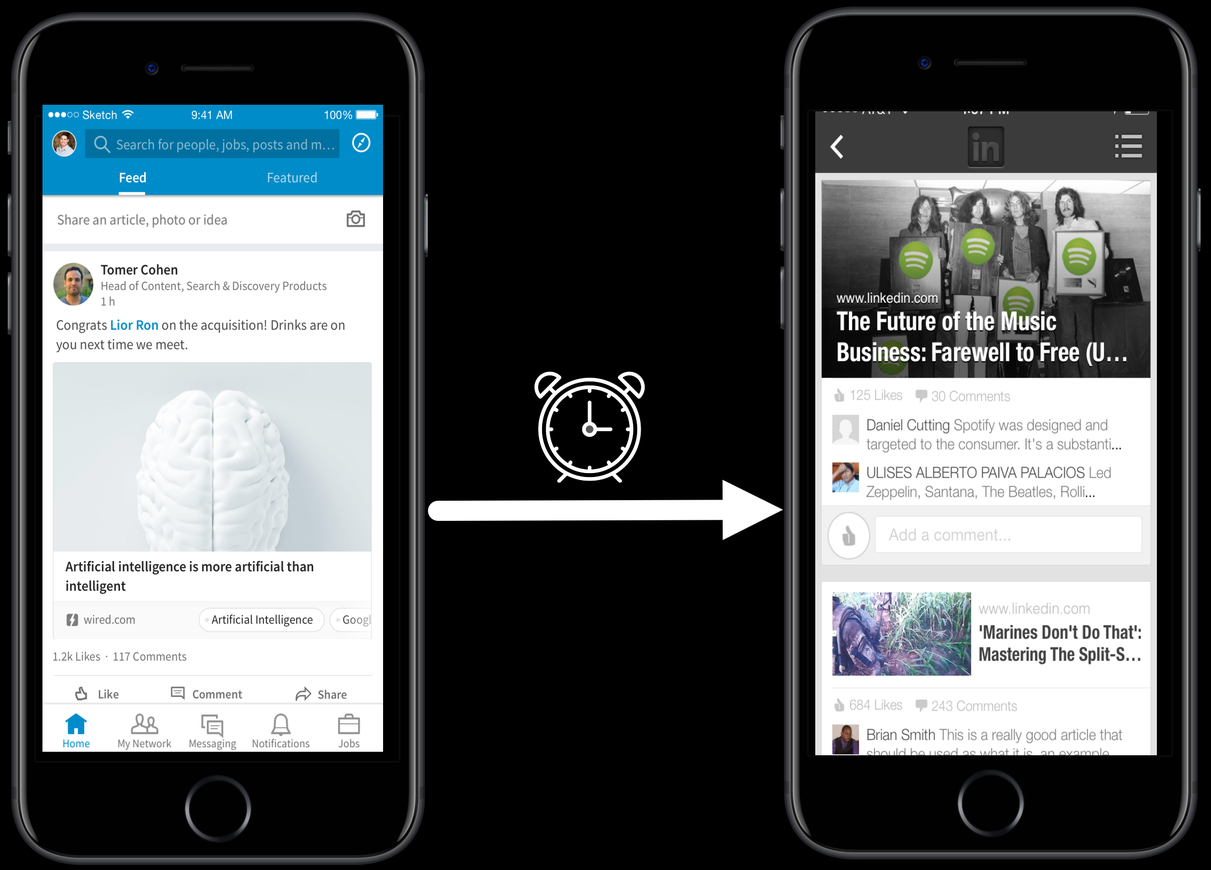
Rich payload

```
{
 "paginationId":
 "feedUpdates": [{
   "updateUrn": "update1"
   "trackingId":
   "position":
   "creationTime":
   "numLikes":
   "numComments":
   "comments": [
       {"commentId": }
    ]
   }, {
   "updateUrn":"update2"
   "trackingId":
 ..
}
```

Client-side tracking event



Client-side tracking event



- Track user activity in the app
- Fire timer during a scroll or a view-port change

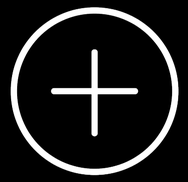
Client-side tracking event


```
"feedImpression": {
  "urn":
  "trackingId":
  "duration":
  "height":
}, {
  "urn":
  "trackingId":
} ,]
```

- Light pay load
- Bandwidth friendly
- Battery friendly

Join client-side event with server-side event

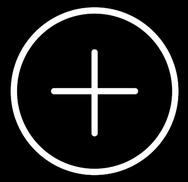
```
"FEED_IMPRESSION": {
  "trackingId": "abc"
  "duration": "100"
  "height": "50"
}, {
  "trackingId":
} ,]
```



```
"FEED_SERVED": {
 "paginationId":
 "feedUpdates": [{
   "updateUrn": "update1"
   "trackingId": "abc"
   "position":
   "creationTime":
   "numLikes":
   "numComments":
   "comments": [
       {"commentId": }
    ]
   }, {
   "updateUrn":"update2"
   "trackingId": "def"
   "creationTime":
```

Samza Joins client-side event with server-side event

```
"FEED_IMPRESSION": {
  "trackingId": "abc"
  "duration": "100"
  "height": "50"
}, {
  "trackingId":
} ,]
```



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"FEED_SERVED": {
 "paginationId":
 "feedUpdates": [{
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   "trackingId": "def"
   "creationTime":
```

```
"JOINED_EVENT":{
 "paginationId":
 "feedUpdates": [{
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   "trackingId": "abc"
   "duration": "100"
   "height": "50"
   "position":
   "creationTime":
   "numLikes":
   "numComments":
   "comments": [
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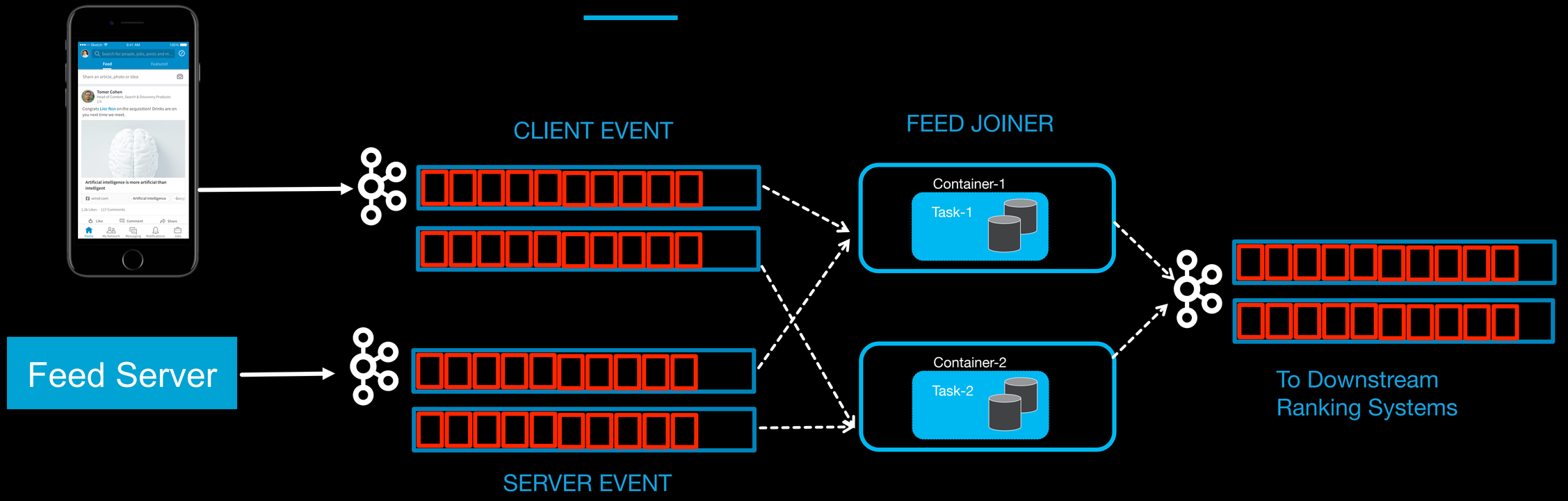
    ]
   }
}
```

Architecture



1.2
Billion
Processed per-day

90
Containers
Distributed, Partitioned

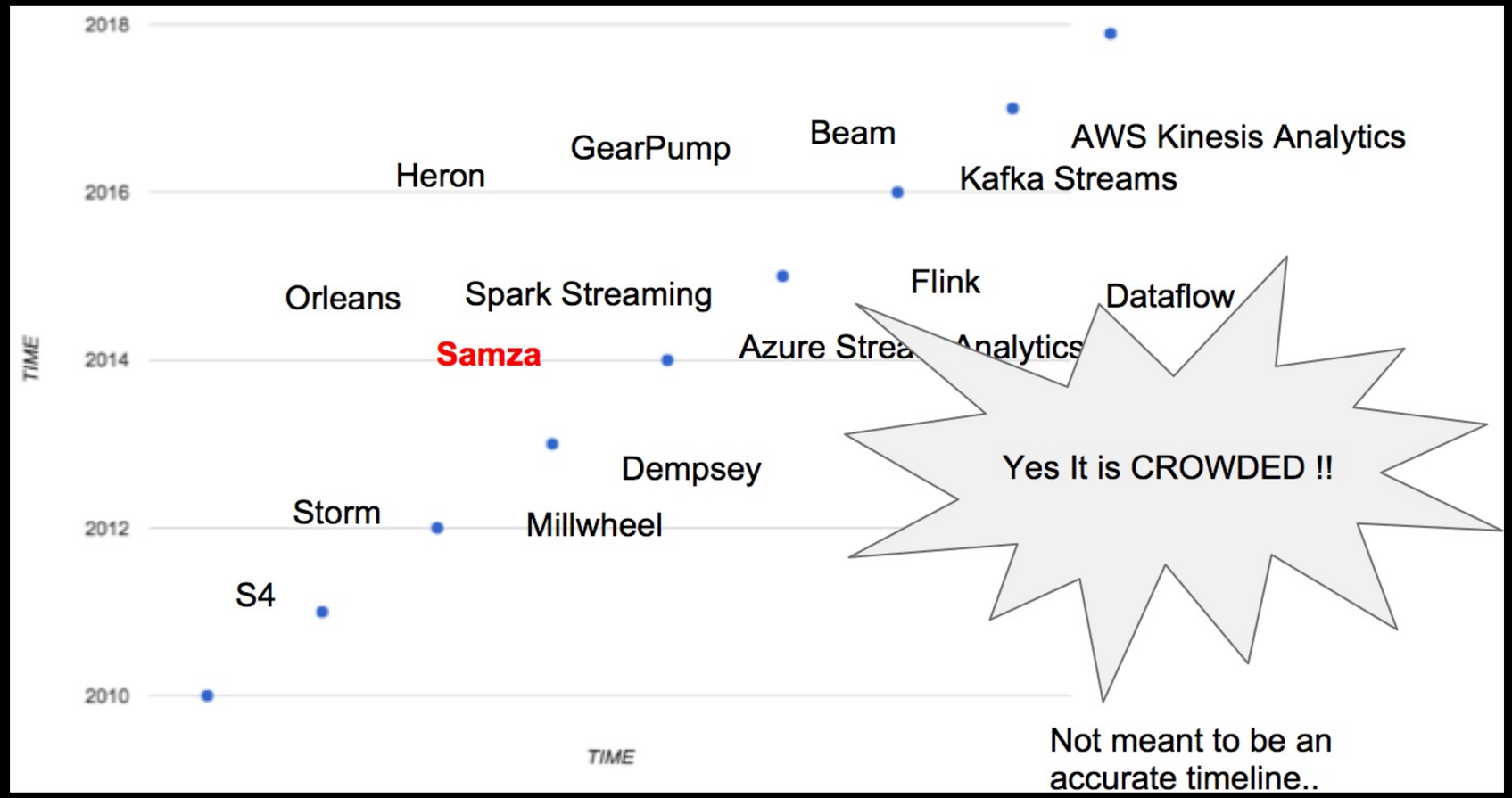
Recap

1	Stream processing scenarios
2	Hard problems in stream processing
3	Case Study 1: LinkedIn's communications platform
4	Case Study 2: Activity tracking in the news feed

Recap

SUMMARY OF WHAT WE LEARNT IN THIS TALK

Key differentiators for Apache Samza



samza

Key differentiators for Apache Samza

- Stream Processing both as a multi-tenant service and a light-weight embedded library
- No micro batching (first class streaming)
- Unified processing of batch and streaming data
- Efficient remote calls I/O using built-in async mode
- World-class support for scalable local state
  - Incremental check-pointing
  - Instant restore with zero down-time
- Low level API and Stream based high level API (DSL)

Coming soon

- Event time, and out of order arrival handling
- Beam API integration
- SQL on streams

Powered by samza

STABLE, MATURE
STREAM PROCESSING
FRAMEWORK

200+
Applications at LinkedIn

Q & A

http://samza.apache.org