facebook

Storage Infrastructure Behind Facebook Messages

HBase/HDFS/ZK/MapReduce

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The New Facebook Messages



Why we chose HBase

- High write throughput
- Good random read performance
- Horizontal scalability
- Automatic Failover
- Strong consistency
- Benefits of HDFS
 - Fault tolerant, scalable, checksums, MapReduce
 - internal dev & ops expertise

What do we store in HBase

- HBase
 - Small messages
 - Message metadata (thread/message indices)
 - Search index
- Haystack (our photo store)
 - Attachments
 - Large messages

HBase-HDFS System Overview

Database Layer



Facebook Messages Architecture



Typical Cluster Layout

- Multiple clusters/cells for messaging
 - 20 servers/rack; 5 or more racks per cluster
- Controllers (master/Zookeeper) spread across racks



Facebook Messages: Quick Stats

- 6B+ messages/day

- Traffic to HBase
 - -75+ Billion R+W ops/day
 - At peak: 1.5M ops/sec
 - -~ 55% Read vs. 45% Write ops
 - Avg write op inserts ~16 records across multiple column families.

Facebook Messages: Quick Stats (contd.)

- 2PB+ of online data in HBase (6PB+ with replication; excludes backups)
 - message data, metadata, search index
- All data LZO compressed
- Growing at 250TB/month

Facebook Messages: Quick Stats (contd.)

Timeline:

- Started in Dec 2009
- Roll out started in Nov 2010
- Fully rolled out by July 2011 (migrated 1B+ accounts from legacy messages!)

While in production:

- Schema changes: not once, but twice!
- Implemented & rolled out HFile V2 and numerous other optimizations in an upward compatible manner!

Shadow Testing: Before Rollout

- Both product and infrastructure were changing.
- Shadows the old messages product + chat while the new one was under development



Shadow Testing: After Rollout

- Shadows new version of the Messages product.
- All backend changes go through shadow cluster before prod push



Backup/Recovery (V1)

- During early phase, concerned about potential bugs in HBase.
- Off-line backups: written to HDFS via Scribe
- Recovery tools; testing of recovery tools



Backups (V2)

- Now, does periodic HFile level backups.
- Working on:
 - Moving to HFile + Commit Log based backups to be able to recover to finer grained points in time
 - Avoid need to log data to Scribe.
 - Zero copy (hard link based) fast backups

Messages Schema & Evolution

- "Actions" (data) Column Family the source of truth
 - Log of all user actions (addMessage, markAsRead, etc.)
- Metadata (thread index, message index, search index) etc. in other column families
- Metadata portion of schema underwent 3 changes:
 - Coarse grained snapshots (early development; rollout up to 1M users)
 - Hybrid (up to full rollout 1B+ accounts; 800M+ active)
 - Fine-grained metadata (after rollout)
- MapReduce jobs against production clusters!
 - Ran in throttled way
 - Heavy use of HBase bulk import features

Write Path Overview



Flushes: Memstore -> HFile



Read Path Overview



Compactions



Reliability: Early work

- HDFS sync support for durability of transactions
- Multi-CF transaction atomicity
- Several bug fixes in log recovery
- New block placement policy in HDFS
 - To reduce probability of data loss

Availability: Early Work

- Common reasons for unavailability:
 - S/W upgrades
 - Solution: rolling upgrades
 - Schema Changes
 - Applications needs new Column Families
 - Need to change settings for a CF
 - Solution: online "alter table"
 - Load balancing or cluster restarts took forever
 - Upon investigation: stuck waiting for compactions to finish
 - Solution: Interruptible Compactions!

Performance: Early Work

- Read optimizations:
 - Seek optimizations for rows with large number of cells
 - Bloom Filters
 - minimize HFile lookups
 - Timerange hints on HFiles (great for temporal data)
 - Multigets
 - Improved handling of compressed HFiles

Performance: Compactions

- Critical for read performance
- Old Algorithm:
- #1. Start from newest file (file 0); include next file if:
 - size[i] < size[i-1] * C (good!)</pre>
- #2. Always compact at least 4 files, even if rule #1 isn't met

Solution:

- #1. Compact at least 4 files, but only if eligible files found.
- #2. Also, new file selection based on summation of sizes.

size[i] < (size[0] + size[1] + ...size[i-1]) * C



Performance: Compactions

- More problems!
 - Read performance dips during peak
 - Major compaction storms
 - Large compactions bottleneck
- Enhancements/fixes:
 - Staggered major compactions
 - Multi-thread compactions; separate queues for small & big compactions
 - Aggressive off-peak compactions



Metrics, metrics, metrics...

- Initially, only had coarse level overall metrics (get/put latency/ops; block cache counters).
- Slow query logging
- Added per Column Family stats for:
 - ops counts, latency
 - block cache usage & hit ratio
 - memstore usage
 - on-disk file sizes
 - file counts
 - bytes returned, bytes flushed, compaction statistics
 - stats by block type (data block vs. index blocks vs. bloom blocks, etc.)
 - bloom filter stats

Metrics (contd.)

- HBase Master Statistics:
 - Number of region servers alive
 - Number of regions
 - Load balancing statistics
 - • •
- All stats stored in Facebook's Operational Data Store (ODS).
- Lots of ODS dashboards for debugging issues
 - Side note: ODS planning to use HBase for storage pretty soon!

Need to keep up as data grows on you!

- Rapidly iterated on several new features while in production:
 - Block indexes upto 6GB per server! Cluster starts taking longer and longer. Block cache hit ratio on the decline.
 - Solution: HFile V2
 - Multi-level block index, Sharded Bloom Filters
 - Network pegged after restarts
 - Solution: Locality on full & rolling restart
 - High disk utilization during peak
 - Solution: Several "seek" optimizations to reduce disk IOPS
 - Lazy Seeks (use time hints to avoid seeking into older HFiles)
 - Special bloom filter for deletes to avoid additional seek
 - Utilize off-peak IOPS to do more aggressive compactions during

Scares & Scars!

- Not without our share of scares and incidents:
 - s/w bugs. (e.g., deadlocks, incompatible LZO used for bulk imported data, etc.)
 - found a edge case bug in log recovery as recently as last week!
 - performance spikes every 6 hours (even off-peak)!
 - cleanup of HDFS's Recycle bin was sub-optimal! Needed code and config fix.
 - transient rack switch failures
 - Zookeeper leader election took than 10 minutes when one member of the quorum died. Fixed in more recent version of ZK.
 - HDFS Namenode SPOF
 - flapping servers (repeated failures)

Scares & Scars! (contd.)

- Sometimes, tried things which hadn't been tested in dark launch!

- Added a rack of servers to help with performance issue
 - Pegged top of the rack network bandwidth!
 - . Had to add the servers at much slower pace. Very manual ⊗.
 - Intelligent load balancing needed to make this more automated.
- A high % of issues caught in shadow/stress testing
- Lots of alerting mechanisms in place to detect failures cases
 - Automate recovery for a lots of common ones
 - Treat alerts on shadow cluster as hi-pri too!
- Sharding service across multiple HBase cells also paid off

Future Work

- Reliability, Availability, Scalability!
- Lot of new use cases on top of HBase in the works.
 - HDFS Namenode HA
 - Recovering gracefully from transient issues
 - Fast hot-backups
 - Delta-encoding in block cache
 - Replication
 - Performance (HBase and HDFS)
 - HBase as a service Multi-tenancy
 - Features- coprocessors, secondary indices

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