Storage Infrastructure Behind Facebook Messages

HBase/HDFS/ZK/MapReduce

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The New Facebook Messages

Messages

Chats

Emails

SMS
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

HBASE
- Master
- Backup Master
- Region Server
- Region Server
- Region Server

Storage Layer

HDFS
- Namenode
- Secondary Namenode
- Datanode
- Datanode
- Datanode

Coordination Service

Zookeeper Quorum
- ZK Peer
- ZK Peer
- ZK Peer
Facebook Messages Architecture

Cell 1
Application Server
HBase/HDFS/Z
K

Cell 2
Application Server
Attachments
Message, Metadata, Search Index

Cell 3
Application Server

User Directory Service

Clients (Front End, MTA, etc.)

What’s the cell for this user?

Haystack
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

![Backup/Recovery Diagram]

- Double log from AppServer & HBase to reduce probability of data loss
- Scribe/HDFS
- Application Servers
- HBase/HDFS Cluster
- Local Datacenter HDFS
  - Merge & Dedup
  - Store locally, and
  - Copy to Remote DC
- Remote Datacenter HDFS
- Message Frontend

Diagram notes:
- Merge & Dedup
- Store locally, and
- Copy to Remote DC
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

Region Server

Region #1

Region #2

ColumnFamily #1

ColumnFamily #2

Memstore

HFiles (in HDFS)

Write Ahead Log (in HDFS) → Append/Sync
Flushes: Memstore -> HFile

Data in HFile is sorted; has block index for efficient retrieval
Read Path Overview

Region Server

Region #1

Region #2

ColumnFamily #1

ColumnFamily #2

HFiles

Memstore

Get
Compactions

Region Server

Region #1
- ColumnFamily #1
  - HFiles
  - Memstore

Region #2
- ColumnFamily #2
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:
    ▪ \( \text{size}[i] < \text{size}[i-1] \times C \) (good!)
  #2. Always compact at least 4 files, even if rule #1 isn’t met.

Solution:

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

\[ \text{size}[i] < (\text{size}[0] + \text{size}[1] + \ldots \text{size}[i-1]) \times C \]
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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