Hadoop & its Usage at Facebook

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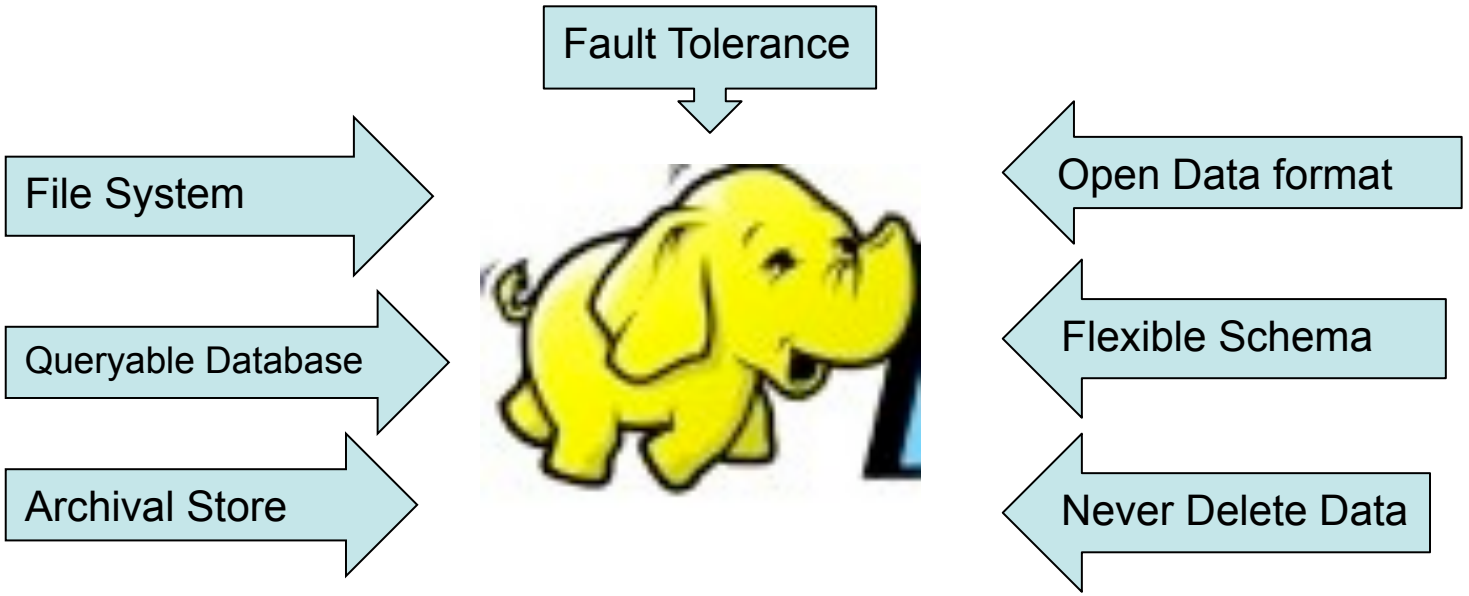
Outline

- Introduction
- Architecture of Hadoop Distributed File System
- Hadoop Usage at Facebook

Who Am I?

- **Hadoop FileSystem (HDFS) Project Lead**
  - Core contributor since Hadoop's infancy
- **Facebook** (Hadoop, Hive, Scribe)
- **Yahoo!** (Hadoop in Yahoo Search)
- **Veritas** (San Point Direct, Veritas File System)
- **IBM Transarc** (Andrew File System)
- **UW Computer Science Alumni (**Condor Project)

A Confluence of Trends



HADOOP: A Massively Scalable Queryable Store and Archive

Hadoop, Why?

- **Need to process Multi Petabyte Datasets**
- **Data may not have strict schema**
- **Expensive to build reliability in each application.**
- **Nodes fail every day**
  - Failure is expected, rather than exceptional.
  - The number of nodes in a cluster is not constant.
- **Need common infrastructure**
  - Efficient, reliable, Open Source Apache License

Hadoop History

- **Dec 2004 –** Google GFS paper published
- **July 2005 –** Nutch uses MapReduce
- **Feb 2006 –** Starts as a Lucene subproject
- **Apr 2007 –** Yahoo! on 1000-node cluster
- **Jan 2008 –** An Apache Top Level Project
- **Jul 2008 –** A 4000 node test cluster
- **May 2009 –** Hadoop sorts Petabyte in 17 hours

Who uses Hadoop?

- Amazon/A9
- Facebook
- Google
- IBM
- Joost
- Last.fm
- New York Times
- PowerSet
- Veoh
- Yahoo!

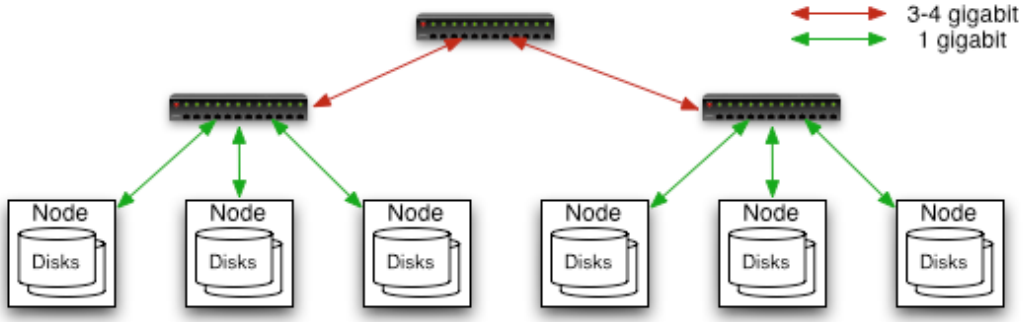
What is Hadoop used for?

- Search
  - Yahoo, Amazon, Zvents
- Log processing
  - Facebook, Yahoo, ContextWeb. Joost, Last.fm
- Recommendation Systems
  - Facebook
- Data Warehouse
  - Facebook, AOL
- Video and Image Analysis
  - New York Times, Eyealike

Public Hadoop Clouds

- Hadoop Map-reduce on Amazon EC2
  - http://wiki.apache.org/hadoop/AmazonEC2
- IBM Blue Cloud
  - Partnering with Google to offer web-scale infrastructure
- Global Cloud Computing Testbed
  - Joint effort by Yahoo, HP and Intel
  - http://www.opencloudconsortium.org/testbed.html

Commodity Hardware



Typically in 2 level architecture

– Nodes are commodity PCs
– 30-40 nodes/rack
– Uplink from rack is 3-4 gigabit
– Rack-internal is 1 gigabit

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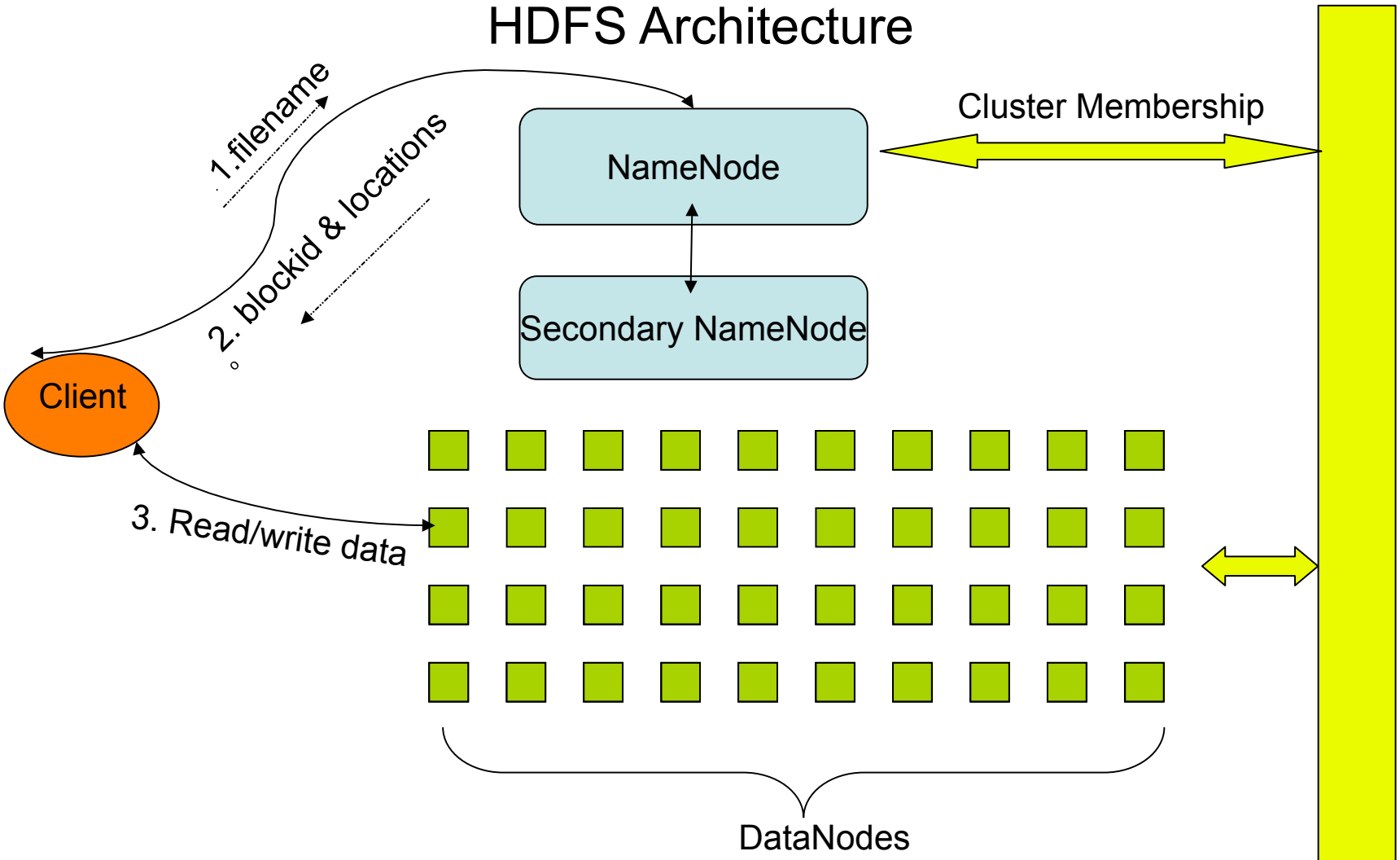
Goals of HDFS

- **Very Large Distributed File System**
  – 10K nodes, 100 million files, 10 PB
- **Assumes Commodity Hardware**
  – Files are replicated to handle hardware failure
  – Detect failures and recovers from them
- **Optimized for Batch Processing**
  – Data locations exposed so that computations can move to where data resides
  – Provides very high aggregate bandwidth
- **User Space, runs on heterogeneous OS**

HDFS Architecture



NameNode : Maps a file to a file-id and list of DataNodes
DataNode : Maps a block-id to a physical location on disk
SecondaryNameNode: Periodic merge of Transaction log

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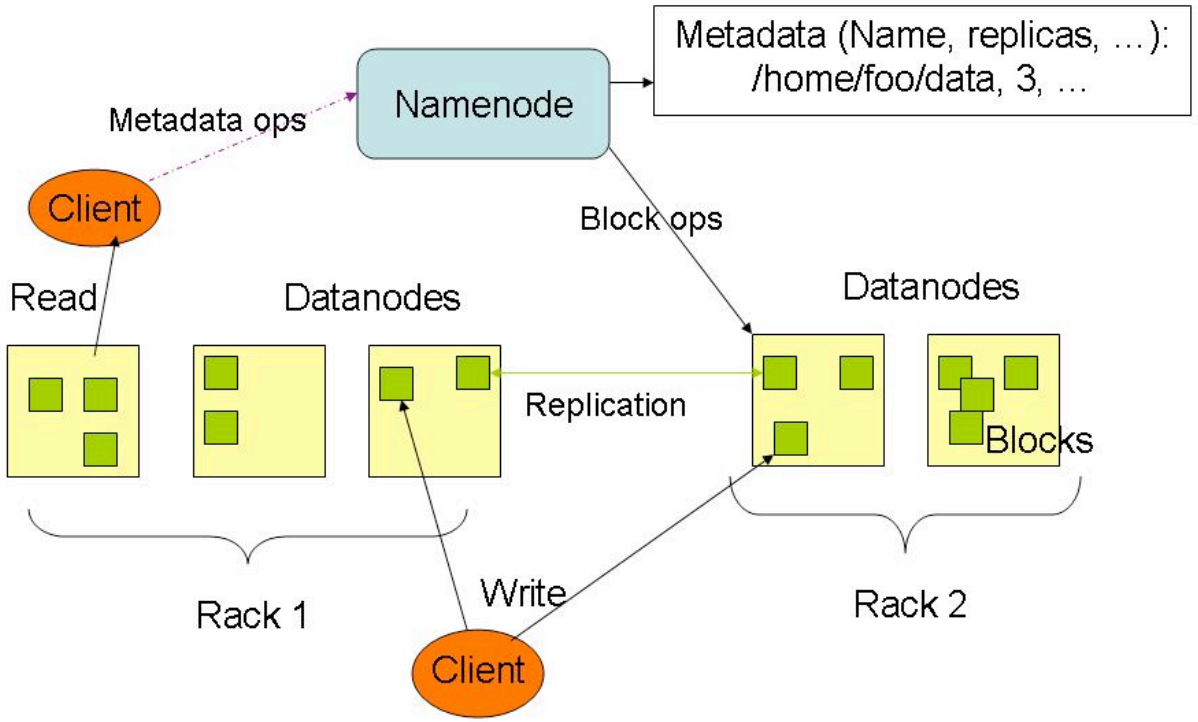
Distributed File System

- **Single Namespace for entire cluster**
- **Data Coherency**
  - Write-once-read-many access model
  - Client can only append to existing files
- **Files are broken up into blocks**
  - Typically 128 MB block size
  - Each block replicated on multiple DataNodes
- **Intelligent Client**
  - Client can find location of blocks
  - Client accesses data directly from DataNode

HDFS Architecture



NameNode Metadata

- **Meta-data in Memory**
  - The entire metadata is in main memory
  - No demand paging of meta-data
- **Types of Metadata**
  - List of files
  - List of Blocks for each file
  - List of DataNodes for each block
  - File attributes, e.g creation time, replication factor
- **A Transaction Log**
  - Records file creations, file deletions. etc

DataNode

- **A Block Server**
  - Stores data in the local file system (e.g. ext3)
  - Stores meta-data of a block (e.g. CRC)
  - Serves data and meta-data to Clients
- **Block Report**
  - Periodically sends a report of all existing blocks to the NameNode
- **Facilitates Pipelining of Data**
  - Forwards data to other specified DataNodes

Data Correctness

- **Use Checksums to validate data**
  - Use CRC32
- **File Creation**
  - Client computes checksum per 512 byte
  - DataNode stores the checksum
- **File access**
  - Client retrieves the data and checksum from DataNode
  - If Validation fails, Client tries other replicas

Block Placement

- **Current Strategy**

  -- One replica on local node

  -- Second replica on a remote rack

  -- Third replica on same remote rack

  -- Additional replicas are randomly placed
- **Clients read from nearest replica**
- **Pluggable policy**
  - Helps in experimentation and innovation
  - Work in progress

Data Pipelining

- Client writes block to the first DataNode
- The first DataNode forwards the data to the next DataNode in the Pipeline, and so on
- When all replicas are written, the Client moves on to write the next block in file

NameNode Failure

- **A Single Point of Failure**
- **Transaction Log stored in multiple directories**
  - A directory on the local file system
  - A directory on a remote file system (NFS/CIFS)
- **Need to develop a real HA solution**
  - work in progress: BackupNode

Rebalancer

- **Goal: % disk full on DataNodes should be similar**
  - Usually run when new DataNodes are added
  - Cluster is online when Rebalancer is active
  - Rebalancer is throttled to avoid network congestion
  - Command line tool
- **Disadvantages**
  - Does not rebalance based on access patterns or load
  - No support for automatic handling of hotspots of data

Hadoop Map/Reduce

- **The Map-Reduce programming model**
  - Distributed processing of large data sets
  - Pluggable user code runs in generic framework
- **Common design pattern in data processing**
  cat * | grep | sort | unique -c | cat > file
  input | **map** | shuffle | **reduce** | output
- **Natural for:**
  - Log processing
  - Web search indexing
  - Ad-hoc queries

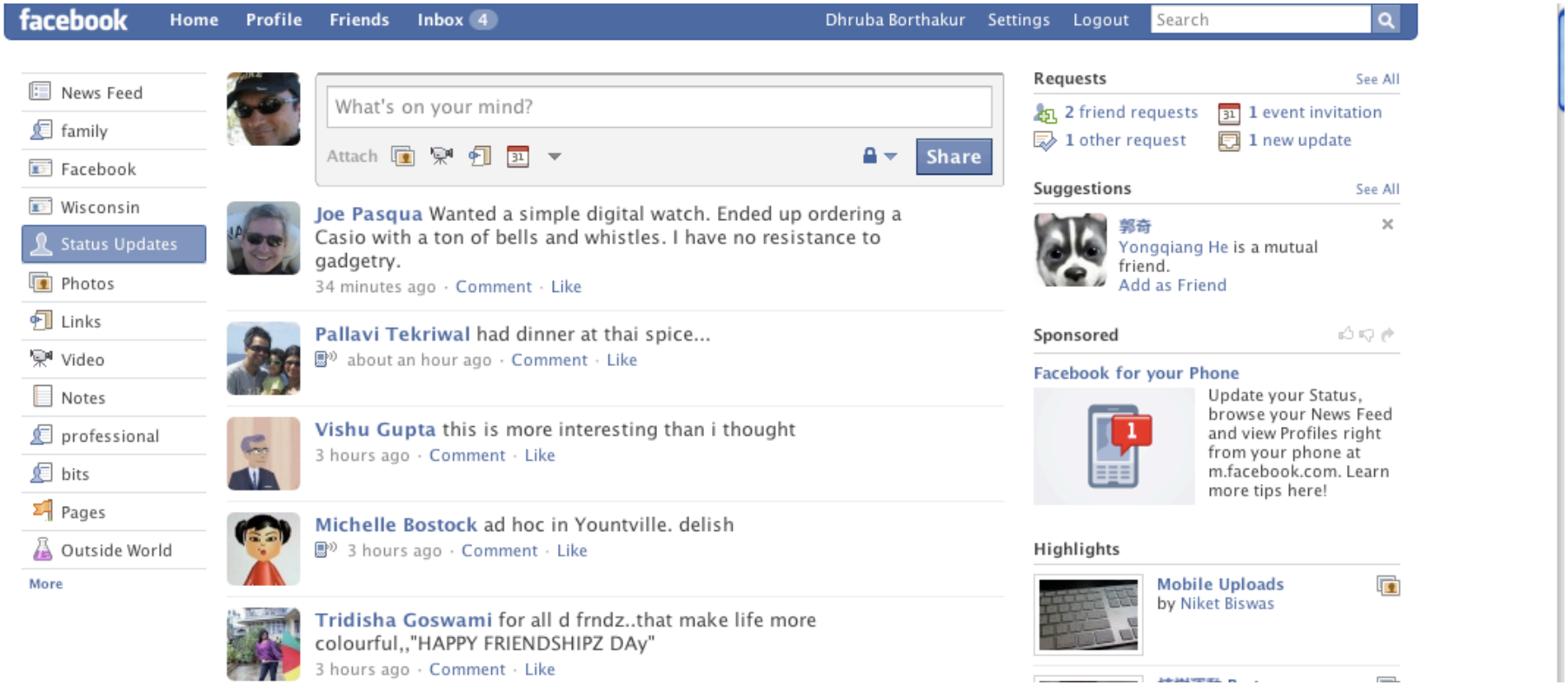
Map/Reduce and Storage

- **Clean API between Map/Reduce and HDFS**
- **Hadoop Map/Reduce and Storage Stacks**
  - Typical installations store data in HDFS
  - Hadoop Map/Reduce can run on data in MySQL
  - Demonstrated to run on IBM GPFS

Job Scheduling

- **Current state of affairs with Hadoop Scheduler**
  - Places computation close to data
  - FIFO and Fair Share scheduler
- **Work in progress**
  - Resource aware (cpu, memory, network)
  - Support for MPI workloads
  - Isolation of one job from another

Hadoop Cloud at Facebook



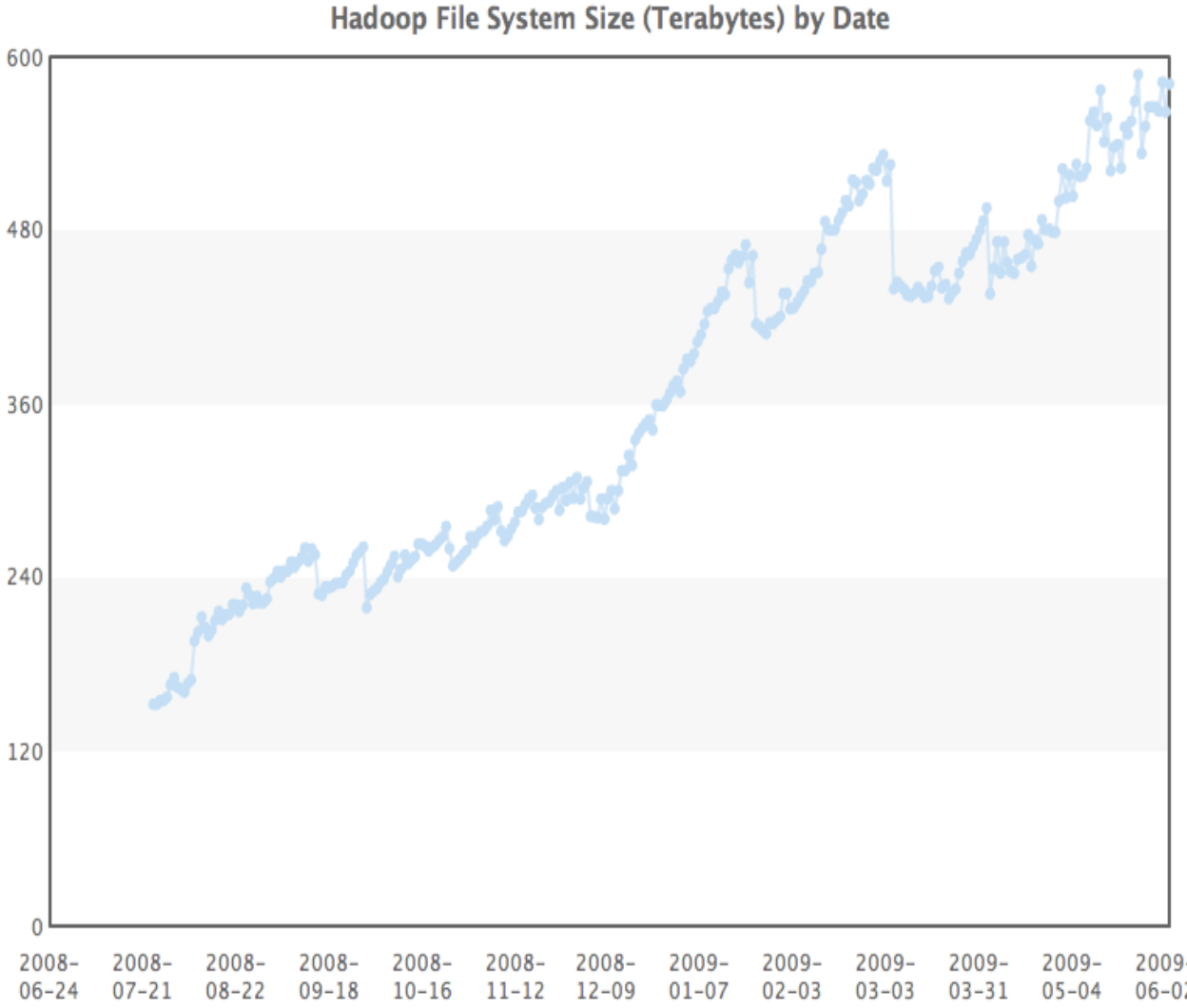
Who generates this data?

- **Lots of data is generated on Facebook**
  - 250+ million active users
  - 30 million users update their statuses at least once each day
  - More than 1 billion photos uploaded each month
  - More than 10 million videos uploaded each month
  - More than 1 billion pieces of content (web links, news stories, blog posts, notes, photos, etc.) shared each week

Where is this data stored?

- **Hadoop/Hive Warehouse**
  - 5000 cores, 2.6 PetaBytes (August 2009)
- **Hadoop Archival Store**
  - 200 TB

Rate of Data Growth



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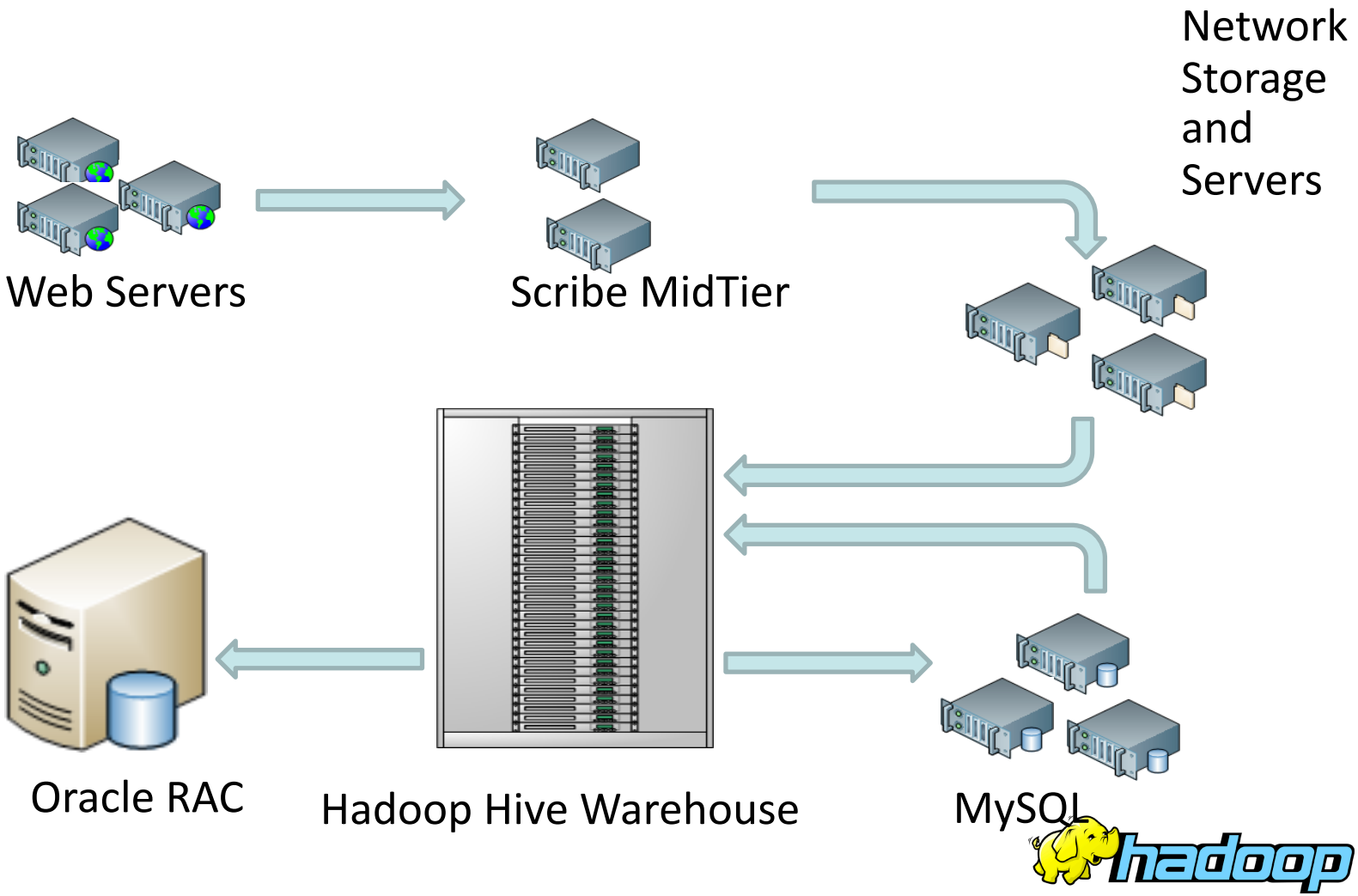
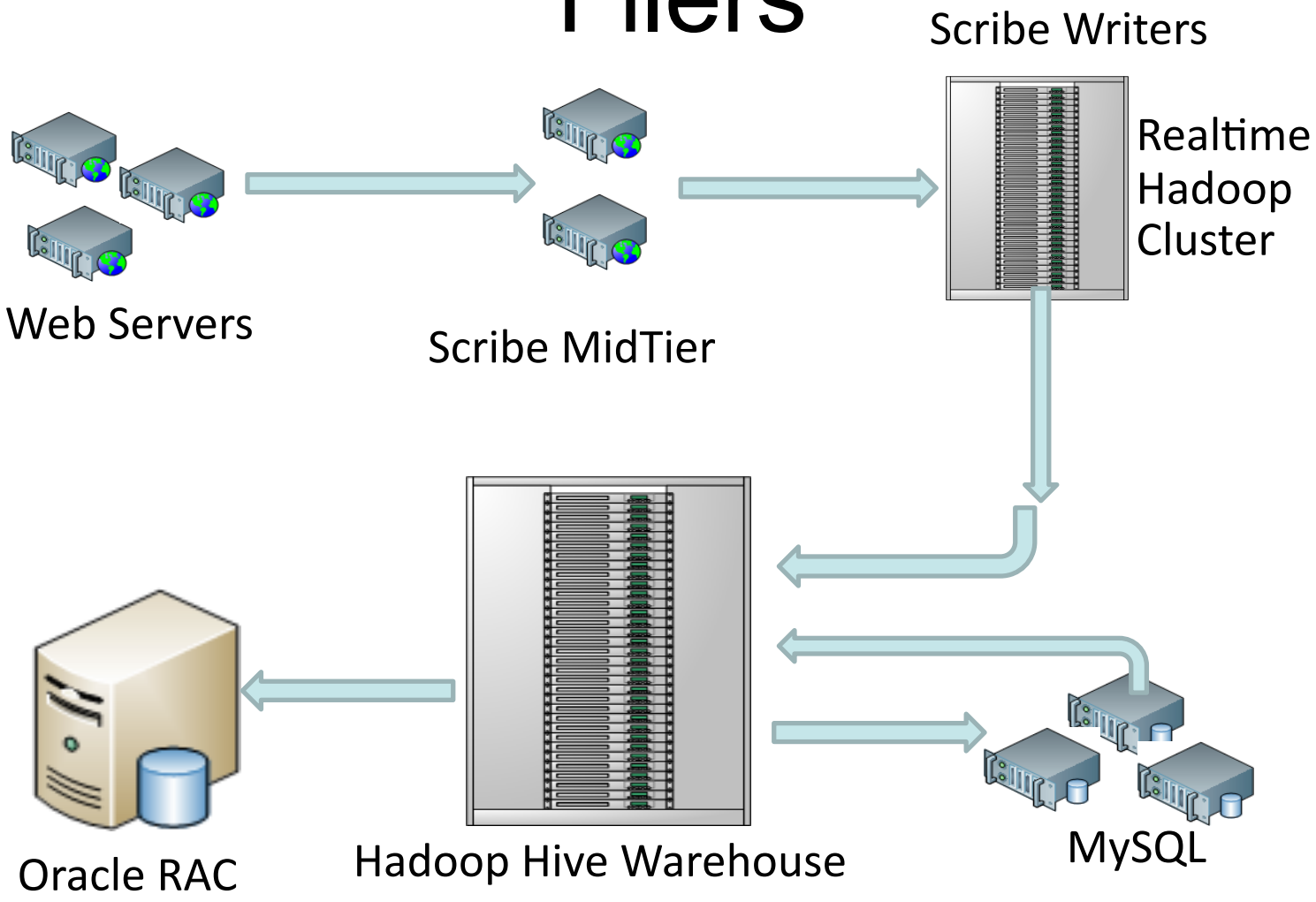
Data Flow into Hadoop Cloud



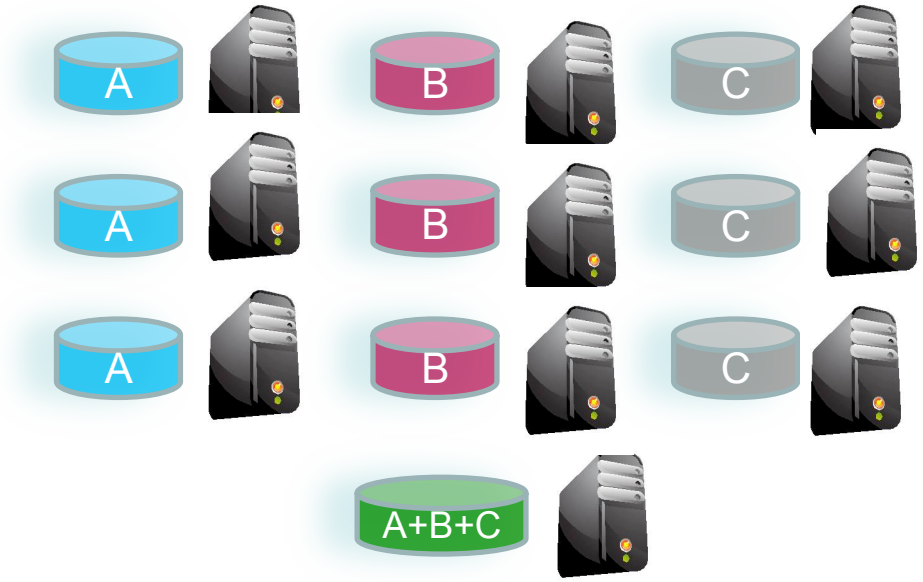
Hadoop Scribe: Avoid Costly Filers



http://hadoopblog.blogspot.com/2009/06/hdfs-scribe-integration.html

HDFS Raid

- Start the same: triplicate every data block
- Background encoding
  - Combine third replica of blocks from a single file to create parity block
  - Remove third replica
  - Apache JIRA HDFS-503
- DiskReduce from CMU
  - Garth Gibson research



A file with three blocks A, B and C

http://hadoopblog.blogspot.com/2009/08/hdfs-and-erasure-codes-hdfs-raid.html

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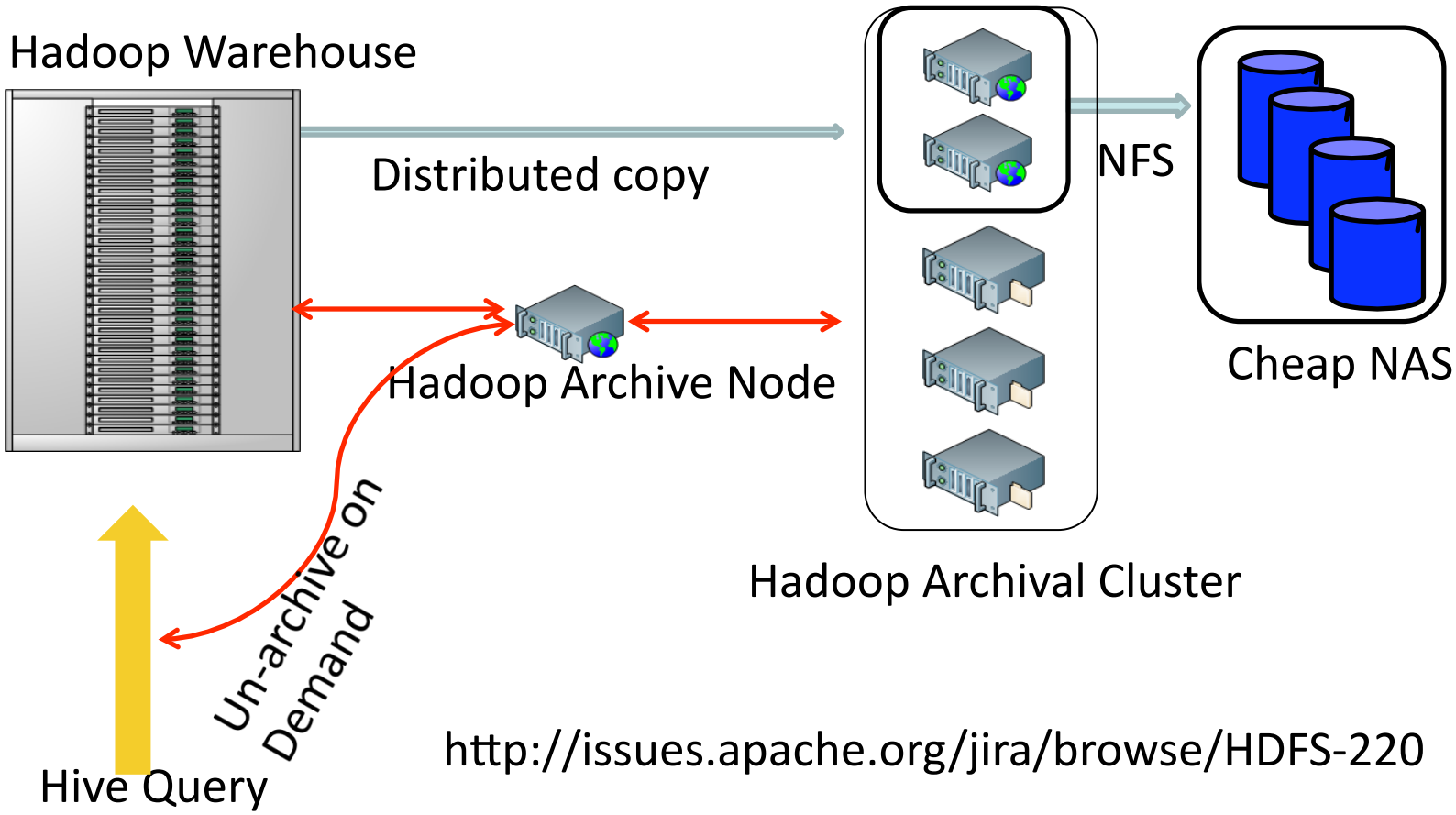
Data Usage

- **Statistics per day:**
  - 4 TB of compressed new data added per day
  - 55TB of compressed data scanned per day
  - 3200+ Hive jobs on production cluster per day
  - 80M compute minutes per day
- **Barrier to entry is significantly reduced:**
  - New engineers go though a Hive training session
  - 140+ people run jobs on Hadoop/Hive jobs
  - Analysts (non-engineers) use Hadoop through Hive

Hive Query Language

- SQL type query language on Hadoop
- Analytics SQL queries translate well to map-reduce
- Files are insufficient data management abstractions
  - Need Tables, schemas, partitions, indices

Archival: Move old data to cheap storage



http://issues.apache.org/jira/browse/HDFS-220

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Dynamic-size Hadoop Clouds

- **Why multiple compute clouds in Facebook?**
  - Accept arbitrary jobs from users
  - Users unaware of resources needed by job
  - Absence of flexible Job Isolation techniques
  - Provide adequate SLAs for jobs
- **Why multiple private storage clouds?**
  - Lack of security in HDFS

Summary

- Hadoop is a disruptive technology
- Hadoop is the platform of choice for Storage Cloud
- Opportunity for vendors to plug in their storage with Hadoop Map/Reduce

Useful Links

- **HDFS Design:**
  - http://hadoop.apache.org/core/docs/current/hdfs_design.html
- **Hadoop API:**
  - http://hadoop.apache.org/core/docs/current/api/
- **My Hadoop Blog:**
  - http://hadoopblog.blogspot.com/