

Perspectives on Cloud Computing

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(Many slides courtesy of others at Yahoo!) 1



Outline

- Several applications
- Some takeaways on requirements
- Some PNUTS
- Some thoughts on what next (salted throughout the talk)

Requirements for Cloud Services

- Multitenant. A cloud service must support multiple, organizationally distant customers.
- Elasticity. Tenants should be able to negotiate and receive resources/QoS *on-demand* up to a large scale.
- Resource Sharing. Ideally, spare cloud resources should be transparently applied when a tenant's negotiated QoS is insufficient, e.g., due to spikes.
- Horizontal scaling. The cloud provider should be able to add cloud capacity in increments without affecting tenants of the service.
- **Metering.** A cloud service must support accounting that reasonably ascribes operational and capital expenditures to each of the tenants of the service.
- Security. A cloud service should be secure in that tenants are not made vulnerable because of loopholes in the cloud.
- Availability. A cloud service should be highly available.
- **Operability.** A cloud service should be easy to operate, with few operators. Operating costs should scale linearly or better with the capacity of the service.











TECH SUPPORT AT COMPAQ



"In newsgroups, conversations disappear and you have to ask the same question over and over again. The thing that makes the real difference is the ability for customers to collaborate and have information be persistent. That's how we found QUIQ. It's exactly the philosophy we're looking for."

"Tech support people can't keep up with generating content and are not experts on how to effectively utilize the product ... Mass Collaboration is the next step in Customer Service."

- Steve Young, VP of Customer Care, Compaq





TIMELY ANSWERS

77% of answers are provided within 24h But are any good answers? Yes, but most are bad.



Answer quality, trust, reputation



SaaS Multitenancy

Long tail of tenants with same logical database scheme

custid	qid	hierarchy	qhdr	qtxt	asker	#ans	about
compaq	22	Sup/presario/ security	"How do I …"	more details	Bill Gates	7	"kournikova virus …"

Handling growth

- Small customers multitenant a single table instance
- As they grow, large customers spilled into their own table instance
 - Even with same indexes etc., very different data distributions
 - Want (and will pay for) different SLAs, isolation, audit trails ...



Non-Serializable Transactions

Asynchronously updated count De-normalized design, btw



What's good, Phaedrus?

- App designers use these tricks all the time, gaining performance by leveraging some semantic slack
 - Though life can get messy if the developer loses track of all the assumptions about what's acceptable ...



Batch-Updates to Online Table

These fields periodically updated by a privileged user All rows are affected



Two flavors—Atomic & Not

- Hierarchy:
 - Changes across all rows must appear atomic
- About:
 - Rows can be updated one at a time



Could have replaced RDBMS by key-value store for this app! (We needed indexes, but built our own outside DBMS anyway)







Cloud Services @Y!: Use Cases



Today Module

Product Objective

Prioritize small pool of editorially programmed packages to optimize engagement in real-time



Package	Young Adults (2)	<u>Social</u> Chairmen (2)	<u>сно</u> (2)	Young Boomers (2)	<u>Older</u> Boomers (2)
All Below Packages	2,900,789 32,086 1.11 -35.83	4,470,060 58,201 1.30 -24.47	3,537,594 38,777 1.10 -36,41	1,781,139 18,966 1.06 -38.23	2,813,807 27,105 0.96 -44.12
	6 49,400 788 1.60 0.07	74,808 1,214 1.62 1.80	94,917 1,929 2.03 27.49	26,511 614 2.32 45.29	32,043 586 1.83 14.72
63	4 ^{26,703} 607 2.27 14.45	67,930 1,230 2,12 6,90	22,539 551 2.44 23.08	2 ^{12,666} 353 2.79 40.32	1 15,426 414 2.68 35.12

Key Features

Package Ranker (COKE)

Ranks packages by expected CTR based on data collected every 5 minutes

Dashboard (COKE)

Provides real-time insights into performance by package, segment, and property

Mix Management (Property)

Ensures editorial voice is maintained and user gets a variety of content

Package rotation (Property)

Tracks which stories a user has seen and rotates them after user has seen them for a certain period of time

Key Performance Indicators

160% Lift in CTR Editorial Voice Preserved



Approaches

Estimate Most Popular (EMP)

"What's most engaging overall?"



Behavioral Affinities

"People who did X, did Y"



"Related items with similar metadata"



Business Optimization

"What generates most business value?"



Personalized Recommendations

"What's most relevant to me based on my interests and attributes?"



Social Recommendations

"What are my trusted connections into?"



EMP Challenges

Highly dynamic system:

- Short article lifetimes
- Pool constantly changing
- User population is dynamic
- CTRs non-stationary





Content Optimization Overview

Offline Modeling

- Exploratory data analysis
- Regression, feature selection, collaborative filtering (factorization)
- Seed online models & explore/exploi methods at good initial points
- Reduce the set of candidate items

Large amount of historiata (user event streams)

Online Learning

- Online regression models, time-series models
- Model the temporal hynamics
- Provide fast in ming for per-item models

Near real-time user feedback

Explore Explored

- Multi-a med bandits
- Find the best way of collecting realtime user feedback (for new items)



Data Management in COKE



COKE Dashboard: Overall CTR



Compare performance of models and historical benchmarks





Examples



• ACQUISITION: A "Star Trek" package was #3 with 18-20 demo, #2 with 21-24 demo, but #9 overall. We can acquire younger audiences with targeted content like this.



• **ENGAGEMENT:** "Kobe's astonishing shot" was #25 with women, but #5 with men. We can better engage men (or sports fans) by showing more like this, women by showing less.



• **REACH:** A package about a hair-pulling soccer player was just plain interesting to everyone (#1-3). We can maintain reach by programming content for the mass audience.







WoC



Web of Concepts



The "index" is keyed by concept instance, and organizes all relevant information (data describing the concept instance and its relationship to other instances), wherever it is drawn from, in semantically meaningful ways







Search Meets Structured Data

Searches (often) retrieve data from tables

- Can pre-compute tables/indexes and push to serving tier periodically
 - Batch updates in an extreme sense
- Want to be able to scale (read-only) serving system as effectively as traditional IR based infrastructure





Hadoop Core Ad BT and Inventory prediction, Content (Core, Pig, Oozie, Agility, UDA, COKE, Mail Spam, Search, Hive, Howl) APG, Labs, Insights, Analytics

1+ million jobs per month 3.7 PB processed daily 90B events and 120 TB daily 70+ PB of Data

Map-Reduce and more ...

HADOOP: **SCALABLE ANALYTICS**



Abuse/Spam Overview



Application: Mail Spam Filtering



Scale of the problem

- ~ 25B Connections, 5B deliveries per day
- ~ 450M mailboxes

User feedback on spam is often late, noisy and not always actionable

Problem	Algorithm	Data size	Running time on Hadoop
Detecting spam campaigns	Frequent Itemset mining	~ 20 MM spam votes	1 hour
"Gaming" of spam IP votes by spammers	Connected component (squaring a bi- partite graph)	~ 500K spammers, 500k spam IPs	1 hour



Example: User Activity Modeling

Large dimensionality vector describing possible user activities But a typical user has a sparse activity vector

Attribute	Possible Values	Typical values per user
Pages	~ MM	10 – 100
Queries	~ 100s of MM	Few
Ads	~ 100s of thousands	10s



Hadoop pipeline to model user interests from activities



1a. Data Acquisition

Input

• Multiple user event feeds (browsing activities, search, etc.) per time period

User	Time	Event	Source
U ₁	T ₀	visited autos.yahoo.com	Web server logs
U ₁	T ₁	searched for "car insurance"	Search logs
U ₁	T ₂	browsed stock quotes	Web server logs
U ₁	T ₃	saw an ad for "discount brokerage", but did not click	Ad logs
U ₁	T ₄	checked Yahoo Mail	Web server logs
U ₁	T ₅	clicked on an ad for "auto insurance"	Ad logs, click server logs



1a. Data Acquisition

Output:

Single normalized feed containing all events for all users per time period

User	Time	Event	Тад
U ₁	T ₀	Content browsing	Autos, Mercedes Benz
U ₂	T ₂	Search query	Category: Auto Insurance
U ₂₃	T ₂₃	Mail usage	Drop event
U ₃₆	T ₃₆	Ad click	Category: Auto Insurance

1b. Feature and Target Generation

Features:

- Summaries of user activities over a time window
- Aggregates, Moving Averages, Rates, etc., over moving time windows
- Support online updates to existing features

Targets:

- Constructed in the offline model training phase
- Typically, user actions in the future time period indicating interest
 - Clicks/Click-through rates on ads and content
 - Site and page visits
 - Conversion events
 - Purchases, Quote requests etc.
 - Sign-ups to newsletters, Registrations etc.





User Modeling Pipeline

Component	Data Processed	Time
Data Acquisition	~ 1 Tb per time period	2 – 3 hours
Feature and Target Generation	~ 1 Tb * Size of feature window	4 - 6 hours
Model Training	~ 50 - 100 Gb	1 – 2 hours for 100's of models
Scoring	~ 500 Gb	1 hour





Hadoop Pipelines

- Pipeline workflows run repeatedly (e.g., daily, hourly)
- Incremental evaluation support needed
 - Semi-naïve style techniques can help
 - NOVA and other projects
- Soft real-time constraints
- Natural point to inject streaming analytics
- Key observation—Hadoop is being used as more than an analytics platform!
 - Data acquisition, warehouse
 - Lots to optimize here—e.g., # copies of shared files


Renting vs. buying, and being DBA to the world ...

DATA MANAGEMENT IN THE CLOUD



Yahoo! Data: Unprecedented Scale

Massive user base and engagement

- 500M+ unique users per month
- Hundreds of petabytes of storage
- Hundreds of billions of objects
- Hundreds of thousands of requests/sec

Global

- Tens of globally distributed data centers
- Serving each region at low latencies

Challenging Users

- Rapidly extracting value from voluminous data
- Downtime is not an option (outages cost \$millions)
- Variable usage patterns





Yahoo! Cloud Stack





PNUTS: SCALABLE DATA SERVING

ACID or BASE? Litmus tests are colorful, but the picture is cloudy

Y!OS, COKE, LocDrop, Video, Media Search history, Answers, Messenger, BOSS, Image Search, Blog Search

15K requests per second Over 1.5B records; 10sTB of data





Typical Y! Applications

User logins and profiles

- Including changes that must not be lost!
 - But single-record "transactions" suffice

Events

- Alerts (e.g., news, price drops)
- Social network activity (e.g., user goes offline)
- Ad clicks, article clicks

Application-specific data

- Postings in message board
- Uploaded photos, tags
- Shopping carts





What is PNUTS/Sherpa?









Flexible Schema

Posted date	Listing id	Item	Price	Color	Condition
6/1/07	424252	Couch	\$570		Good
6/1/07	763245	Bike	\$86		
6/3/07	211242	Car	\$1123	Red	Fair
6/5/07	421133	Lamp	\$15		





Updates



Tablets—Ordered Table

	Name	Description	Price
A	Apple	Apple is wisdom	\$1
	Avocado	But at what price?	\$3
	Banana	The perfect fruit	\$2
Н	Grape	Grapes are good to eat	\$12
	Kiwi	New Zealand	\$8
	Lemon	How much did you pay for this lemon?	\$1
	Lime	Limes are green	\$9
Q	Orange	Arrgh! Don't get scurvy!	\$2
	Strawberry	Strawberry shortcake	\$900
_	Tomato	Is this a vegetable?	\$14
Ζ			



Range Queries in YDOT

Clustered, ordered retrieval of records





ELASTICITY, OPERABILITY, HORIZONTAL SCALING





Distribution

6/1/07	Data	shuffling for	loa
6/1/07	Data	256623	Ca
6/2/07		636353	Bik
6/5/07		662113	Ch
6/7/07		121113	Laı
6/9/07		887734	Bik

6/1/07	Data shuffling for load balancing 70			
6/1/07		256623	Car	\$1123
6/2/07		636353	Bike	\$86
6/5/07		662113	Chair	\$10
6/7/07		121113	Lamp	\$19
6/9/07		887734	Bike	\$56
6/11/07		252111	Scooter	\$18
6/11/07		116458	Hammer	\$8000





Tablet Splitting and Balancing





ASYNCHRONOUS REPLICATION AND CONSISTENCY





Asynchronous Replication





Consistency: Social Alice





PNUTS Consistency Model

Goal: Make it easier for applications to reason about updates and cope with asynchrony

What happens to a record with primary key "Alice"?



As the record is updated, copies may get out of sync.





In general, reads are served using a local copy



But application can request and get current version





Or variations such as "read forward"—while copies may lag the master record, *every* copy goes through the same sequence of changes







Test-and-set writes facilitate per-record transactions

Consistency Techniques

Per-record mastering

- · Each record is assigned a "master region"
 - May differ between records
- Updates to the record forwarded to the master region
- Ensures consistent ordering of updates

Tablet-level mastering

- · Each tablet is assigned a "master region"
- Inserts and deletes of records forwarded to the master region
- Master region decides tablet splits



These details are hidden from the application

Except for the latency impact!

Consistency Levels

Consistency

Availability

Primary Key Constraint + Record Timeline
Each tablet is assigned a "master region"

 $_{\odot}$ Inserts of records forwarded to the master region

Inserts and updates could fail during outages*

Record Timeline Consistency
 Each record is assigned a "master region"

 $_{\odot}$ Updates to the record forwarded to the master region

Inserts succeed, but updates could fail during outages*

Eventual Consistency

Low latency updates and inserts done locally

Per field timestamp used to merge updates

 \star In case of SU or data center failure. We have failover tools!

 \star Reads always will be sent to another region



Generalizing Record Timelines to Partition Timelines

Record Partitition of records with same key

- Tablet splits must respect partition boundaries
- Intra-partition ACID transactions can be done easily now
 - Single machine transactions!
 - With composite keys, this captures Azure and Google AE models
- Each partition is assigned a "master region"
 - May differ between partitions
- Updates to the partition forwarded to the master region
- Ensures consistent ordering of updates across nodes



Record Master





Tablet Master





Tablet Mastership



Region E			
Key1	42342	E	
Кеу3	66354	W	
Key4	12352	E	
Key5	75656	С	
Key6	15677	E	

Key1	42342	E
Key2	42521	W
Кеу3	66354	W
Key4	12352	E
Key5	75656	С
Кеуб	15677	E













Failure type

Storage unit

Consistency impact

None



Degraded service (forwards) for some data. Updates and inserts fail for some records

Resolution

If data not lost: Reboot machine



If data lost: Copy lost tablets from a remote replica

Time to resolve

If data lost, hours or less (depending on tablet size and colo location). If no data lost, minutes.



Coping With Failures





Failure type

Router



Consistency impact

None

Availability impact

None

Resolution



Boot router

Time to resolve

Minutes







Tablet controller

Consistency impact

None

Availability impact

Some actions (e.g., tablet copy) will be blocked

Resolution

7	

Start secondary controller

Time to resolve

Minutes







<u>Failure</u>

One msg hub node



Consistency impact

None

Availability impact

Writes fail for some records until a new secondary node takes over

Resolution



Create new primary or secondary for lost topics

Time to resolve






Possible Failure Modes

Failure

Colo power outage or partition

Consistency impact

Option to allow "relaxed consistency" to improve availability

Availability impact

Some inserts, updates and deletes cannot succeed

Some critical reads fail

Option to allow updates to proceed in "relaxed consistency mode"

Resolution

Major overrides to force mastership transfer; discard conflicting updates

Time to resolve



Hours



YCS Benchmark Tool

Java application

- Many systems have Java APIs
- Other systems via HTTP/REST, JNI or some other solution





Walnut







Further PNutty Reading

Efficient Bulk Insertion into a Distributed Ordered Table (SIGMOD 2008) Adam Silberstein, Brian Cooper, Utkarsh Srivastava, Erik Vee, Ramana Yerneni, Raghu Ramakrishnan



PNUTS: Yahoo!'s Hosted Data Serving Platform (VLDB 2008) Brian Cooper, Raghu Ramakrishnan, Utkarsh Srivastava, Adam Silberstein, Phil Bohannon, Hans-Arno Jacobsen, Nick Puz, Daniel Weaver, Ramana Yerneni

Asynchronous View Maintenance for VLSD Databases (SIGMOD 2009) Parag Agrawal, Adam Silberstein, Brian F. Cooper, Utkarsh Srivastava and Raghu Ramakrishnan

Cloud Storage Design in a PNUTShell Brian F. Cooper, Raghu Ramakrishnan, and Utkarsh Srivastava Beautiful Data, O'Reilly Media, 2009

Adaptively Parallelizing Distributed Range Queries (VLDB 2009) Ymir Vigfusson, Adam Silberstein, Brian Cooper, Rodrigo Fonseca