



# Scaling ML at B.com with Sparkling Water

Luca Falsina  
Ben Teeuwen  
Booking.com

**“We don’t have better  
algorithms than anyone else;  
we just have more data.”**

Peter Norvig,  
Google’s Zeitgeist, 2011





An aerial photograph of a patchwork of agricultural fields, primarily in shades of blue and green, with a semi-transparent blue overlay. A central rectangular field is slightly darker and more textured than the surrounding ones.

# Simple Algorithms for everyone

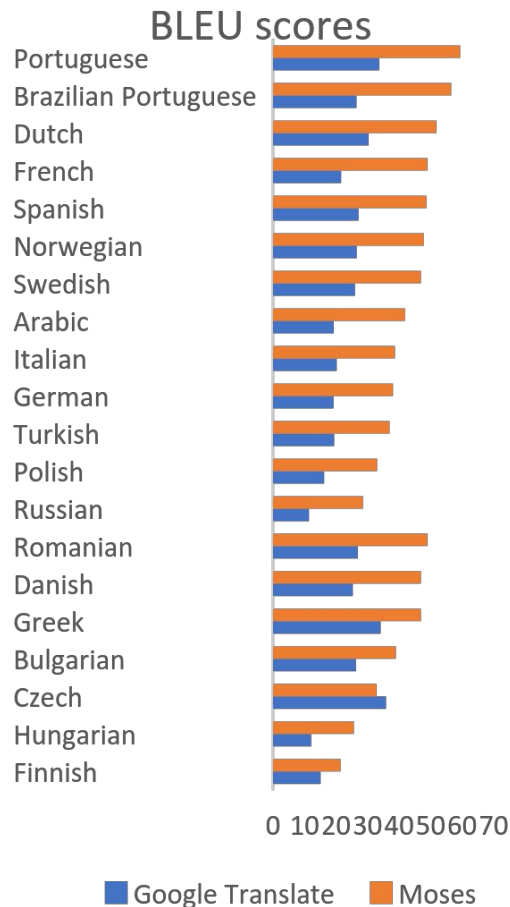
# Machine Translating Hotel Descriptions

**>1m partners, 43 languages**

Efficient operations to  
human-translate by priority

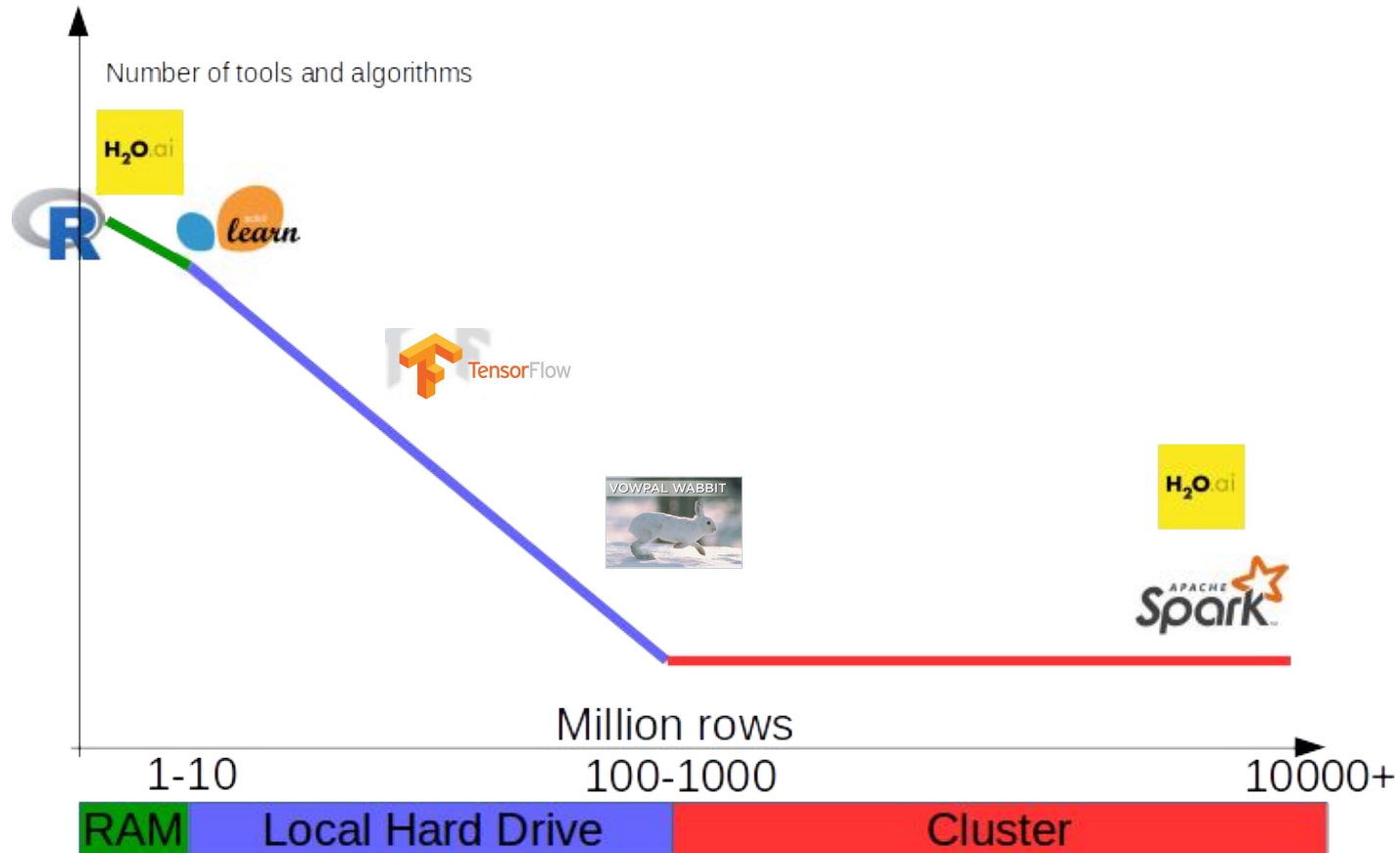
**Company growth**

€ millions to translate it all



**>> Beats most famous  
Translation engine(2016)**

# Data Scale vs Tool Box



# Marketing and Ranking



## Marketing

**Set bids daily for 1 billion  
different keywords**



## Recommendations

**Score million hotels for  
hundreds of thousands  
of concurrent users**



## Email Marketing

**Recommend 100k  
destinations for 80m users**

# Distributed ML requirements

- ❑ Large scale
- ❑ Easy to use
- ❑ Statistically sound
- ❑ Fast
- ❑ Reliable
- ❑ Easily productionizable

# First try: ~ 2 years ago

Tried out Spark's great data munging capabilities

Downsides:

- ML was unstable and slow
- Not many functionalities.
- Difficult to productize and slow in prediction





Next try: ~1 year ago

- Fast
  - easy to use
  - Scalable
  - fast in prediction
  - good algorithms
- 
- Downside: YARN compatibility



(internal cluster mode)

# Third try: Team up with H2O

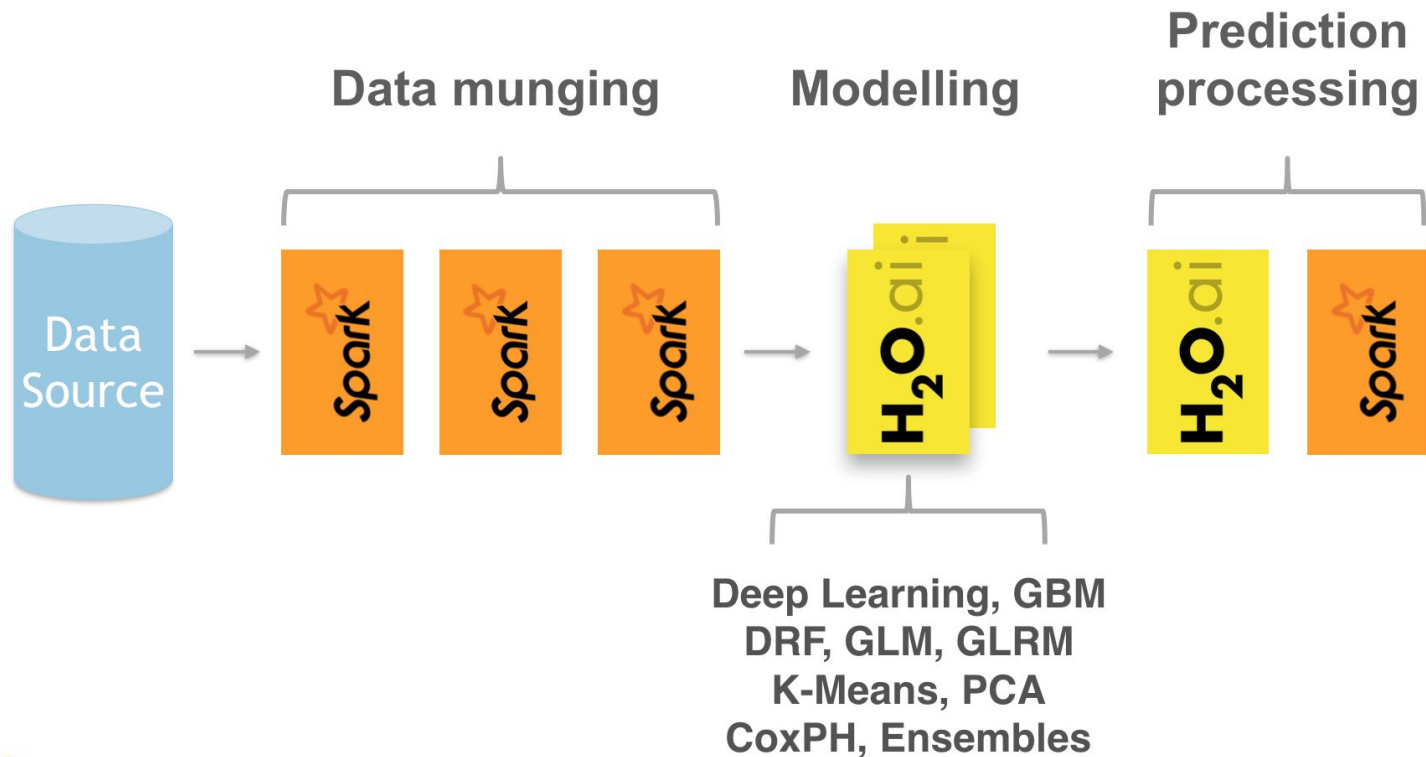
Developed external **Kluster** mode.



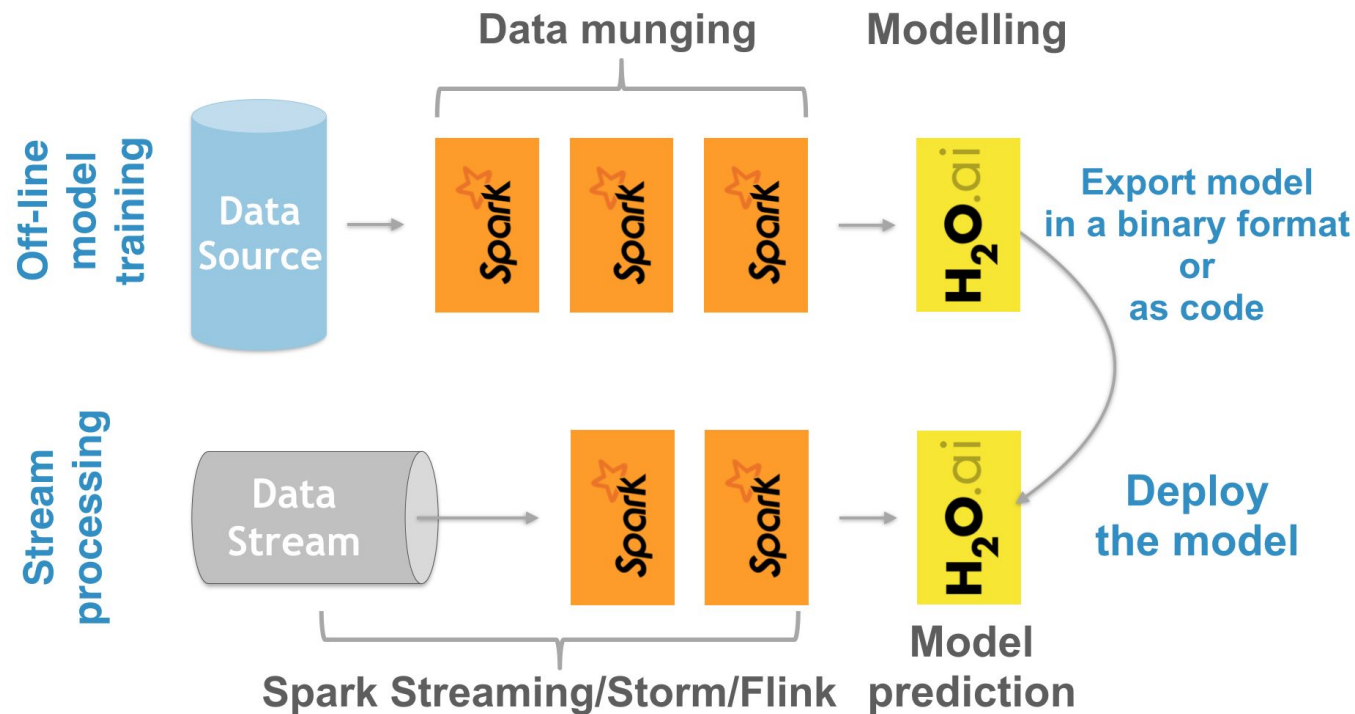
# Sparkling Water

- Integration of H2O with Spark
  - ◆ H2O data structures and algorithms usable with Spark
- Boost Spark workflows with advanced ML algorithms

# Model Building

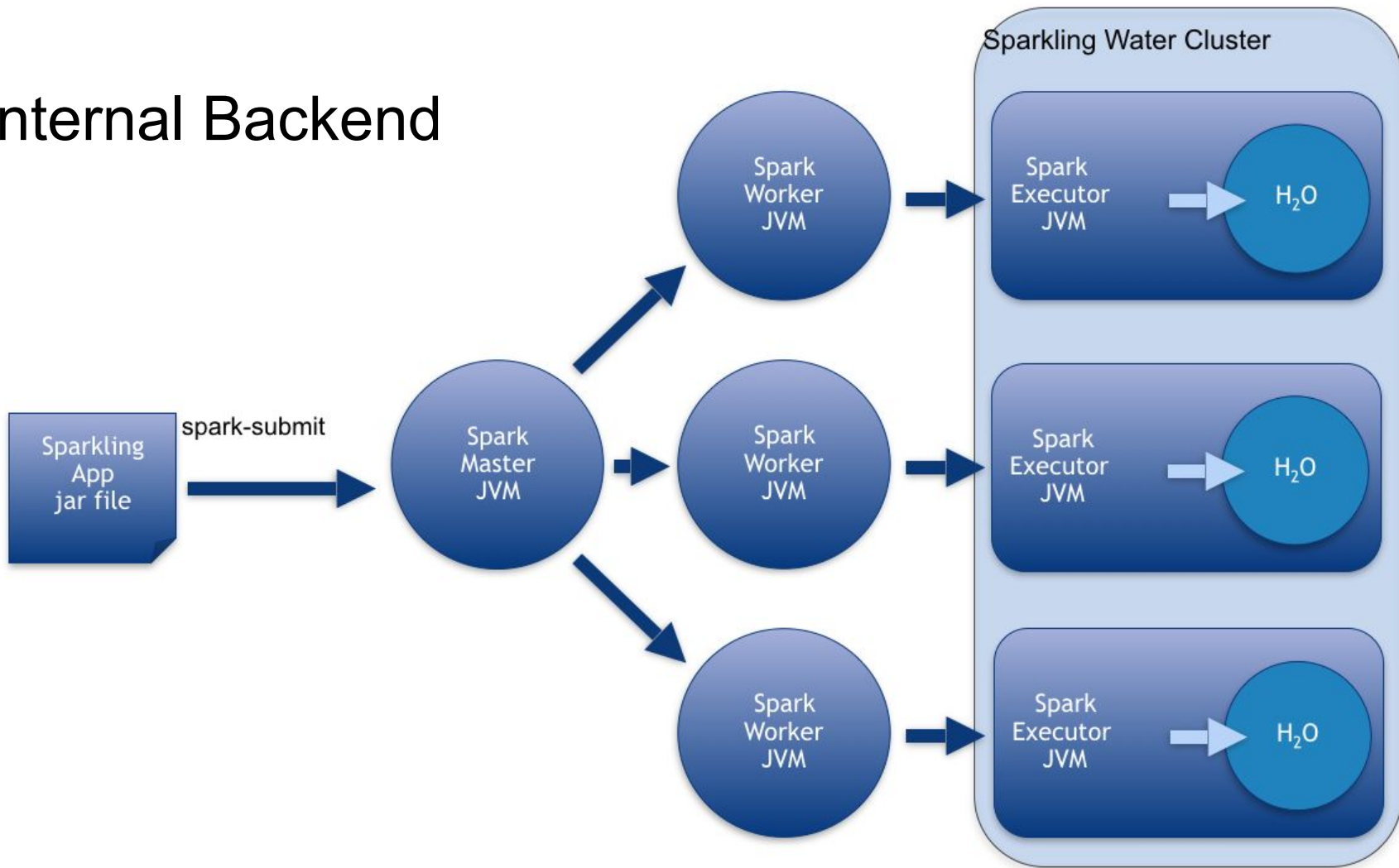


# Offline & Stream Processing

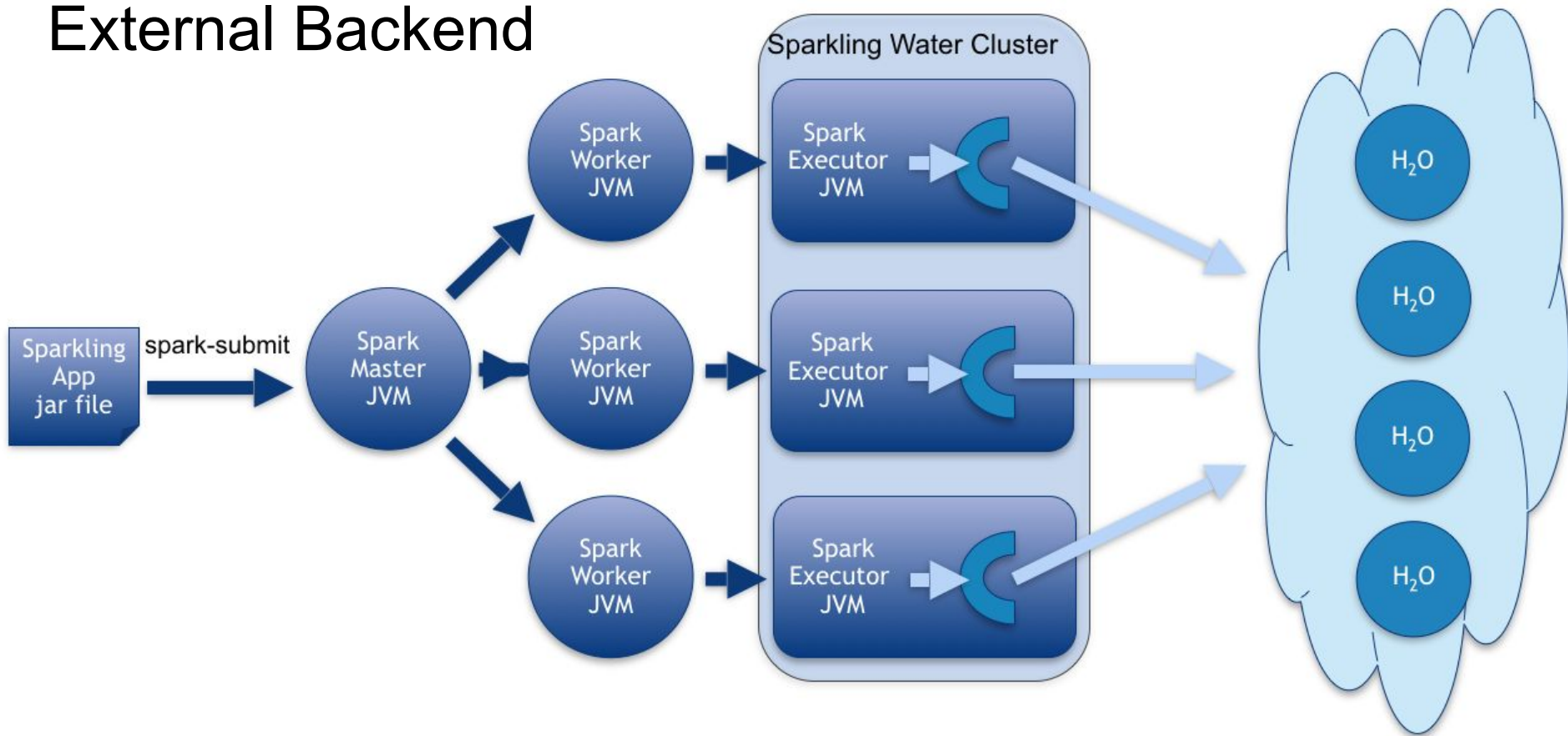




# Internal Backend

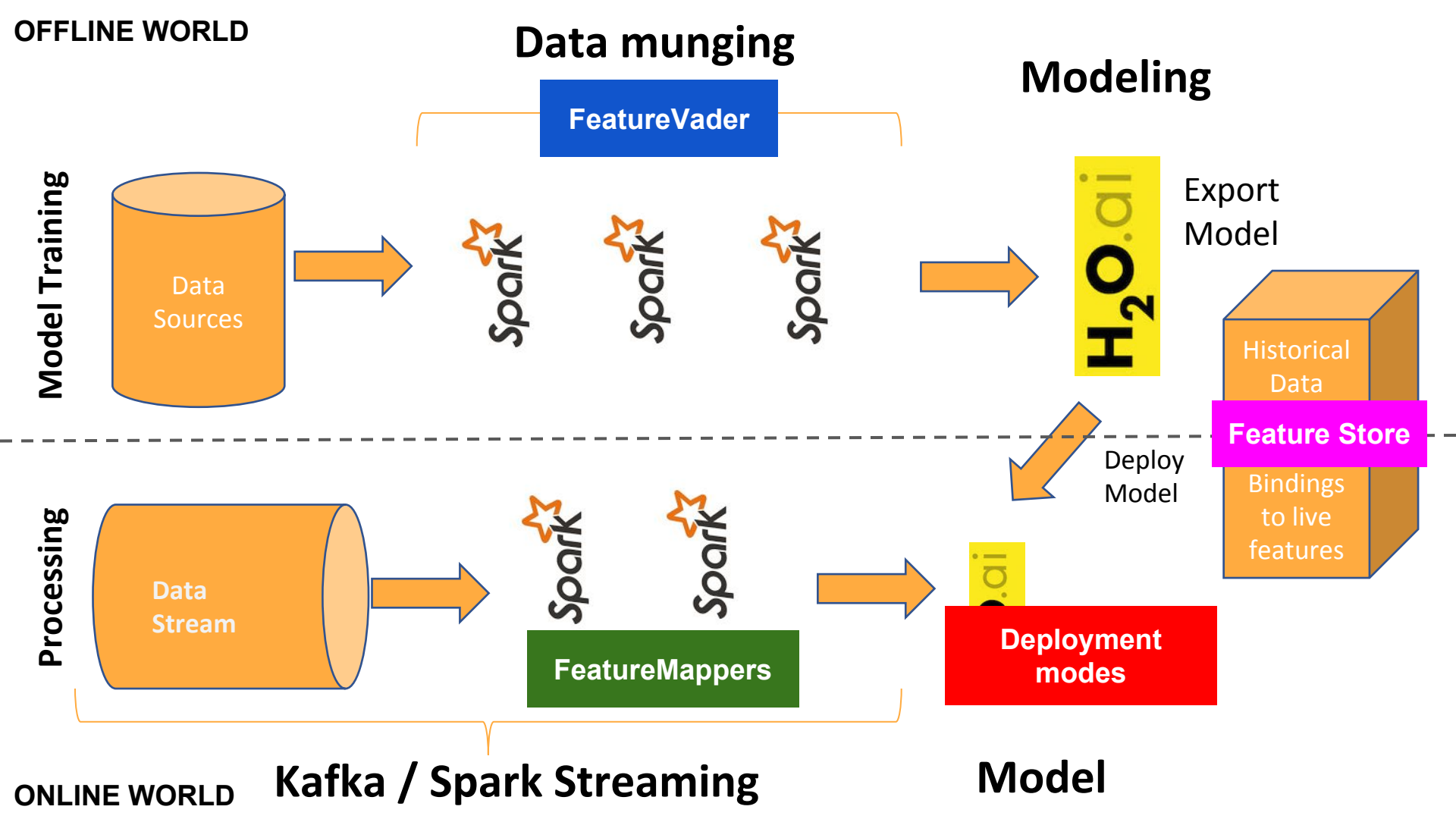


# External Backend





**ML pipeline lift off**



## Extract relevant data from events

- Billions of json payloads with unstructured data
- End up structured into data warehouse

## Scalability

- Scale to billions of rows
- May need to process years of data to backfill features for a training

## Feature engineering

- Raw values vs absolute / windowed aggregates
- Transformations (e.g. likelihood encoder)

## Time coordinate matching

- Match instance epoch with historically correct feature value




# Construct offline features

- **FeatureVader** contains feature registry
  - Custom Spark ML Transformer for in notebooks:

```
labeledInstances = spark.sql("select userId, time, IF(x > 4, 1,0) label FROM data")  
fv = FeatureVader()  
fv.setTimeStamp("time").setDesiredFeatures(["feature1", "feature2"])  
withFeatures = fv.transform(labeledInstances)
```

| userId | time | label |  |  |
|--------|------|-------|--|--|
| 1001   | 25   | 1     |  |  |
| 1002   | 36   | 0     |  |  |



| userId | time | label | feature1 | feature2 |
|--------|------|-------|----------|----------|
| 1001   | 25   | 1     | 213.5    | 2 kids   |
| 1002   | 36   | 0     | 123.7    | 0 kids   |

## Nearly real-time processing

- Data from specialized streams on frontend
- Delay in generating features: seconds

## Infrastructure

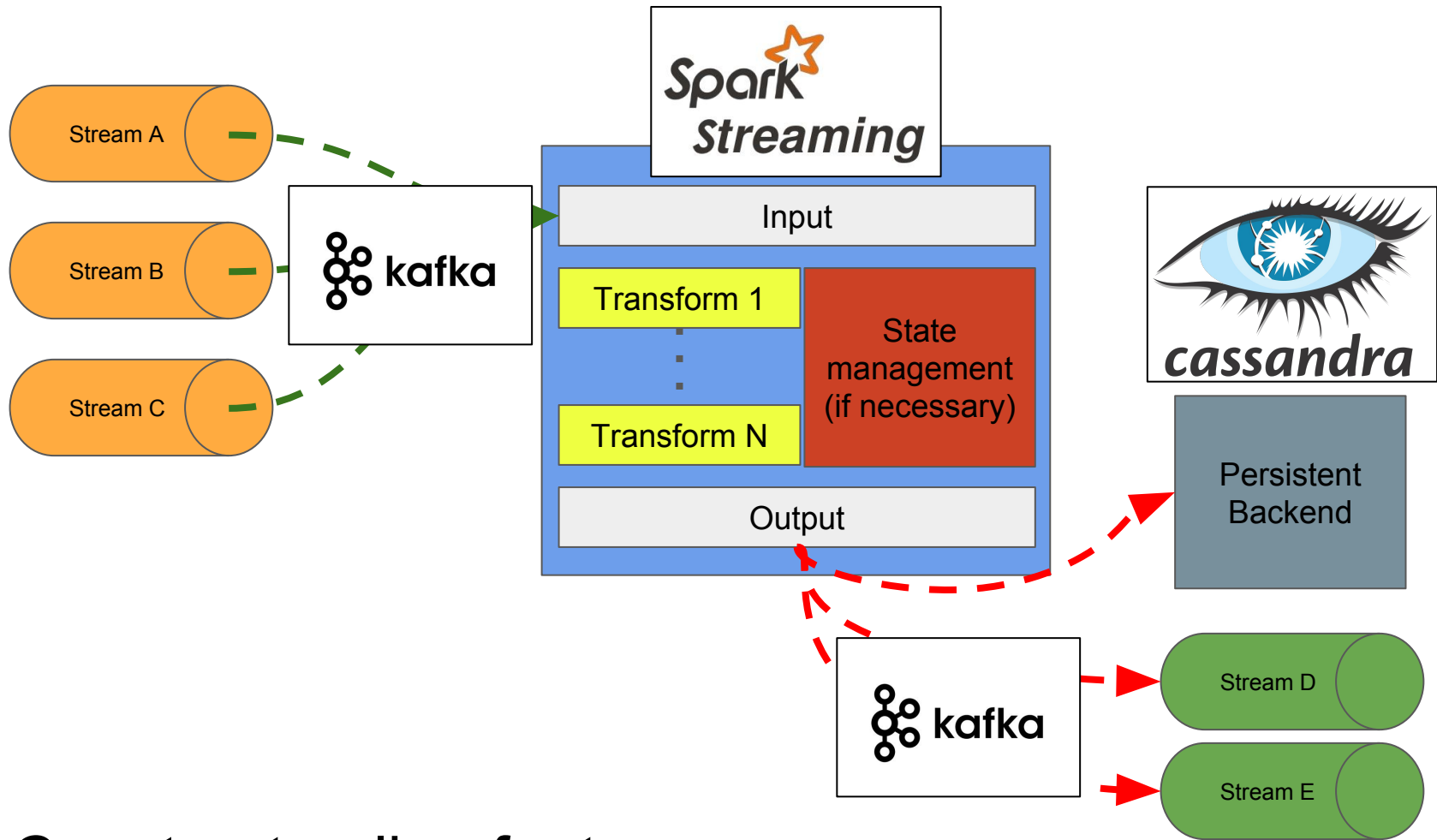
- Containers
- Health checks & automatic restarts

## Nearly real-time serving

- Features available as early as possible for online prediction (same session)
- Delays in retrieving features: milliseconds

## Which transformations?

- Streaming world
- Stateless (maps, filters, reductions)
- Stateful (counters, windows)



Construct online features

## Feature discoverability

- See available features
- Understand which features are available online and/or offline
- Understand quality of a feature

## Feature semantics & systems view

- Understand which data is available at which point in time and where
- Understand its meaning & semantic consistency over time

## Feature reuse

- Reduce time from idea to experiment
- Reuse code between offline and online feature generation
- Reuse data sources/streams

## Feature ownership

- Ensure quality of features
- Add monitoring to enforce quality
- Collect statistics (e.g., distribution) to gain insights

# Models deployment

All models can be exported into a compiled set of Java classes (MOJO/POJO), saved to HDFS at the end of the training with Sparkling Water.

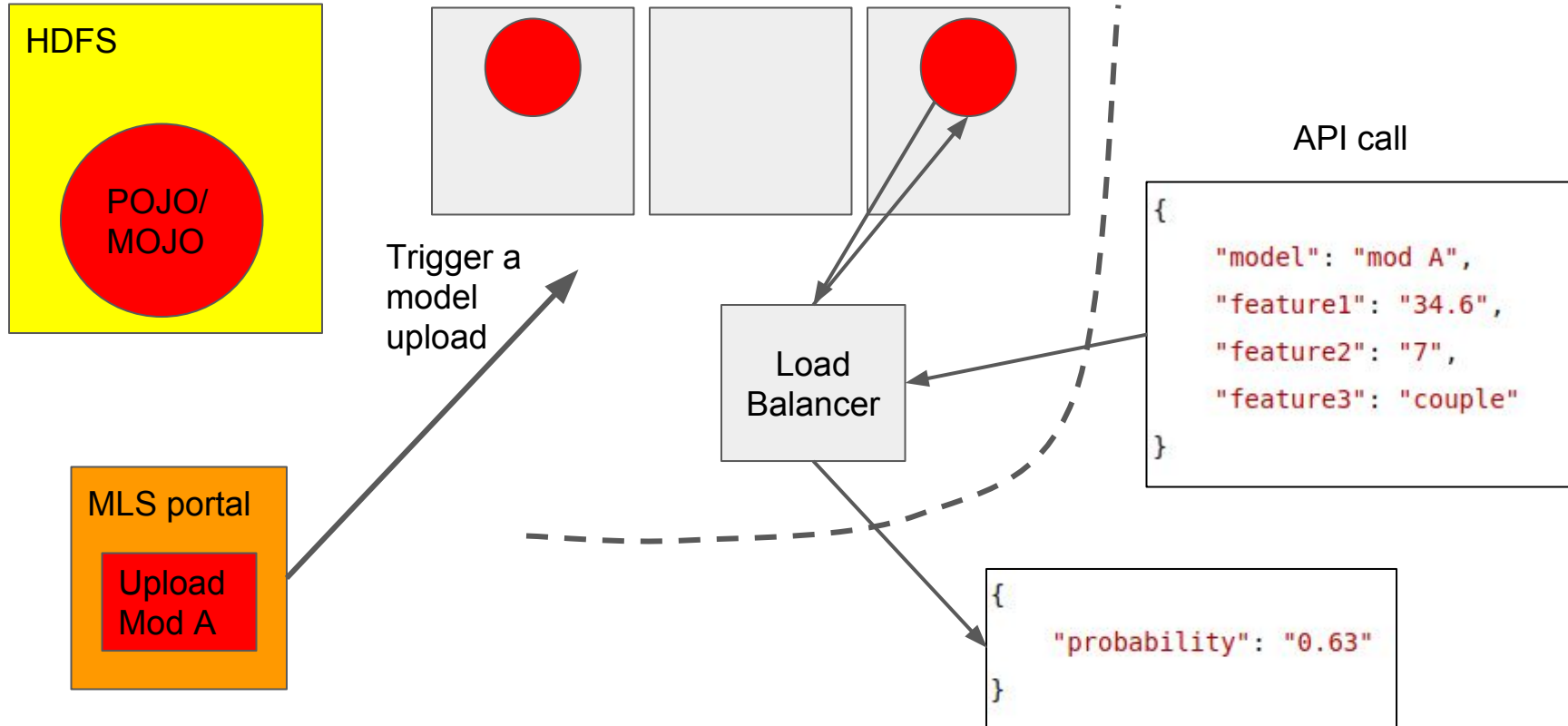
## How to deploy:

1. Dedicated service for model deploying/serving in B.com
2. Embed H2O model in some of our services

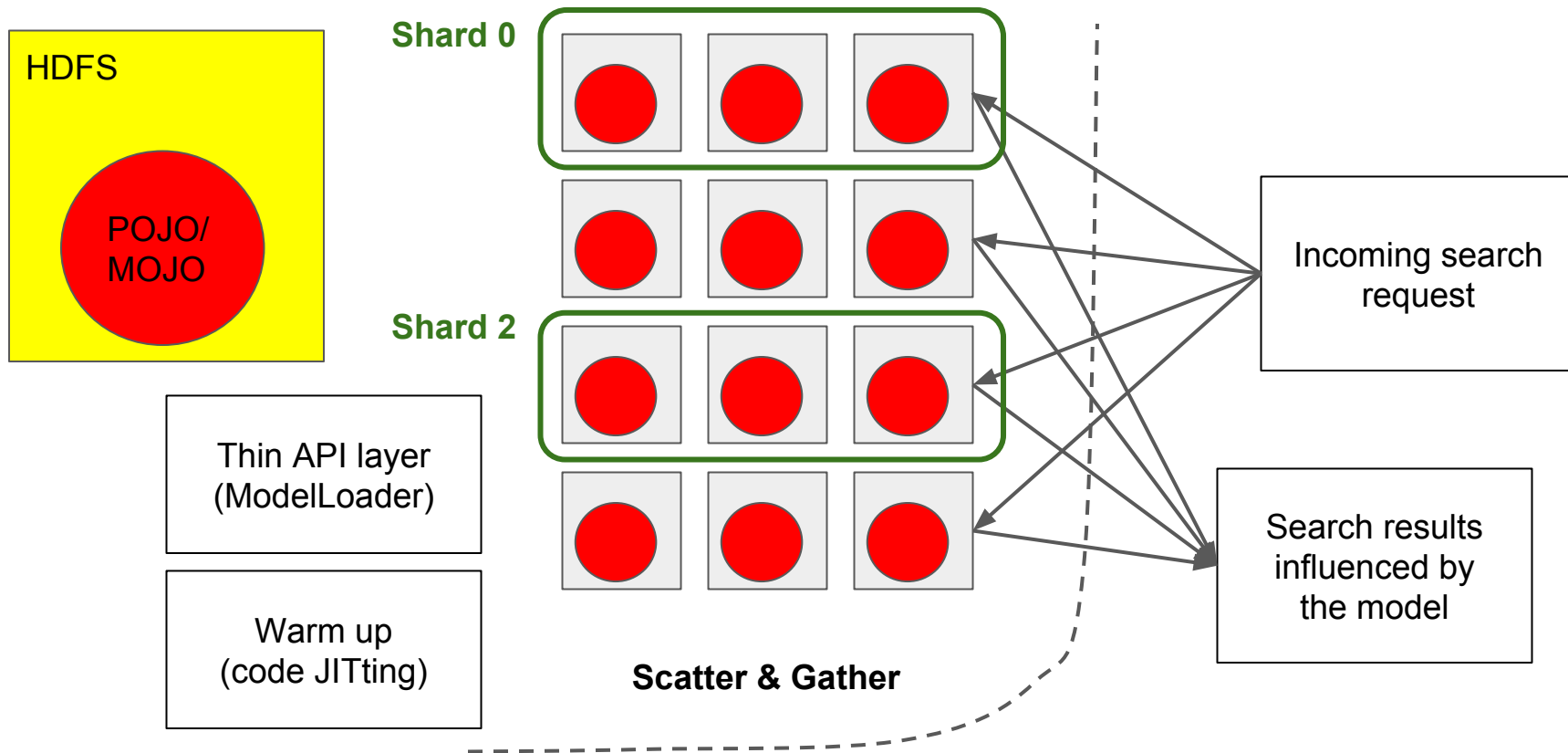
**Deployment  
modes**

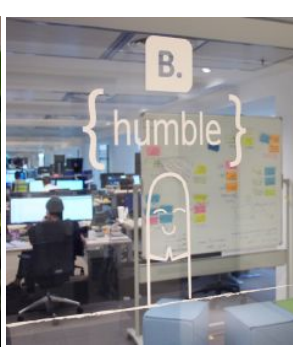


# 1. Dedicated model service



## 2. Embed model in service





# Thank you all for joining our talk!

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Luca Falsina - [luca.falsina@booking.com](mailto:luca.falsina@booking.com)  
Ben Teeuwen - [ben.teeuwen@booking.com](mailto:ben.teeuwen@booking.com)

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