Big Data in Real-Time at Twitter

by Nick Kallen (@nk)





What is Real-Time Data?

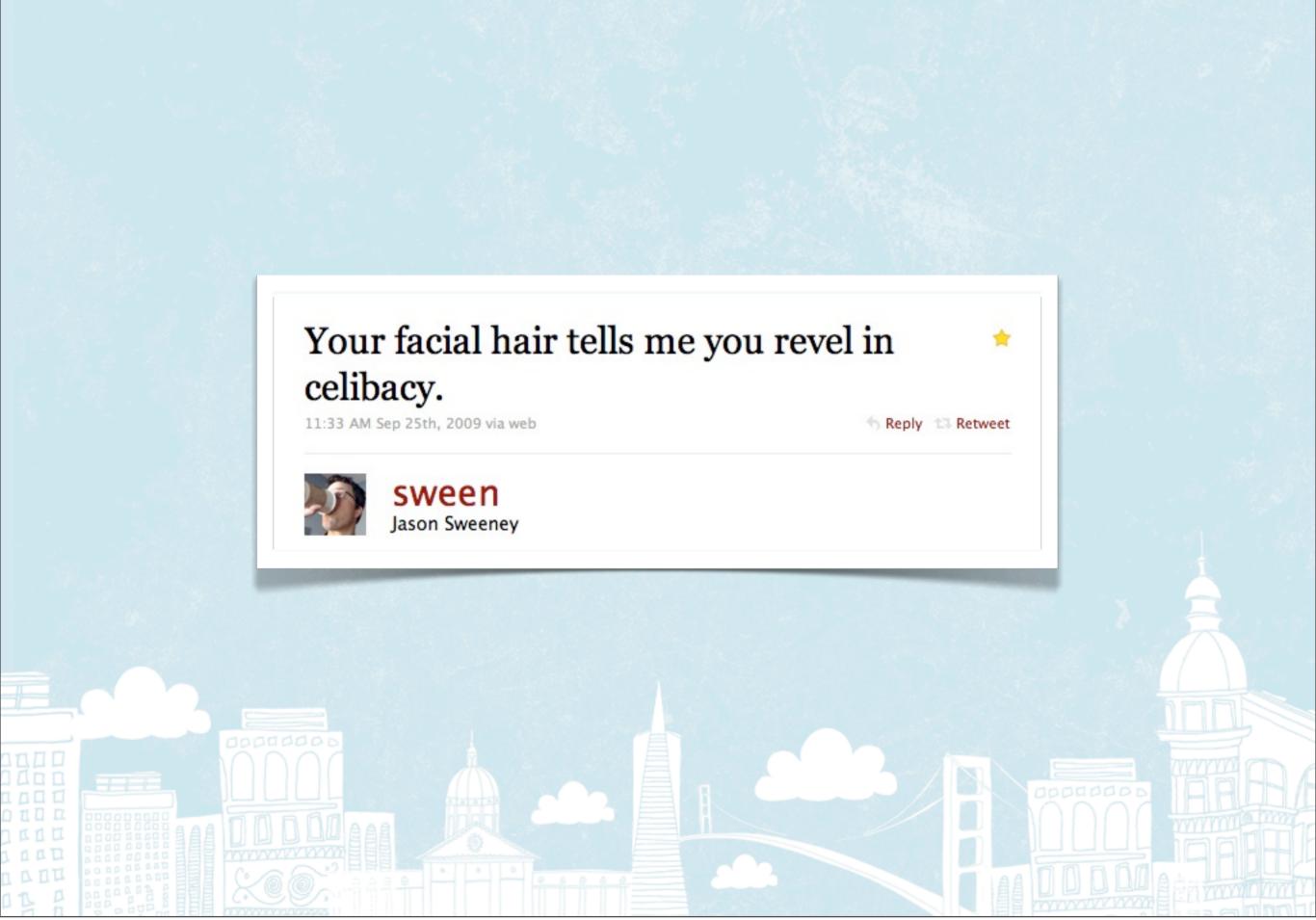
- On-line queries for a single web request
- Off-line computations with very low latency
- Latency and throughput are equally important
- Not talking about Hadoop and other high-latency,
 Big Data tools



The four data problems

- Tweets
- Timelines
- Social graphs
- Search indices



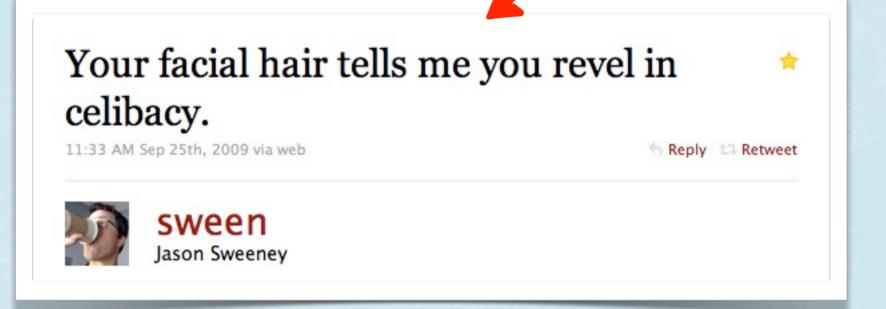


What is a Tweet?

- 140 character message, plus some metadata
- Query patterns:
 - by id
 - by author
 - (also @replies, but not discussed here)
- Row Storage

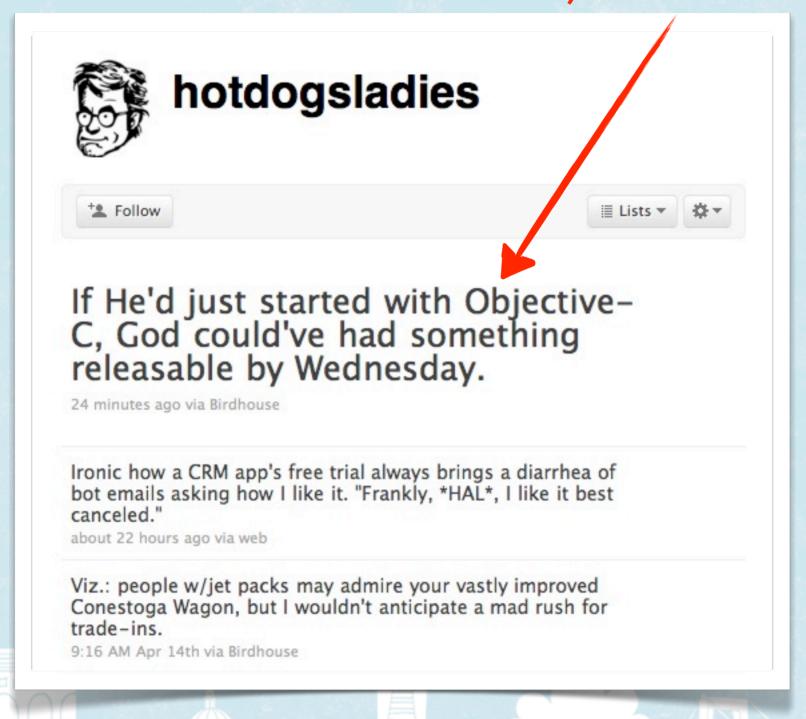


Find by primary Key: 4376167936





Find all by user_id: 749863



Original Implementation

id	user_id	text	created_at
20	12	just setting up my twttr	2006-03-21 20:50:14
29	12	inviting coworkers	2006-03-21 21:02:56
34	16	Oh shit, I just twittered a little.	2006-03-21 21:08:09

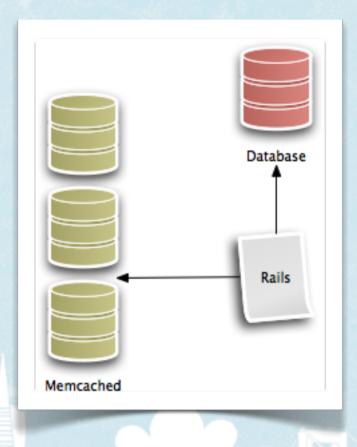
- Relational
- Single table, vertically scaled
- Master-Slave replication and Memcached for read throughput.

Original Implementation

Master-Slave Replication

Writes Master Slave Slave

Memcached for reads



Problems w/ solution

- Disk space: did not want to support disk arrays larger than 800GB
- At 2,954,291,678 tweets, disk was over 90% utilized.





Partition by primary key

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Pari	tition	
ı aı ı	しいししい	

id	user_id
20	•••
22	•••
24	•••

Partition 2

id	user_id
21	•••
23	•••
25	•••

Partition by primary key

Partition I			P	Partition 2	
id	user_id		id	user_id	
20	•••		21	•••	
22	•••		23	•••	
24	F	no	ling r	ecent twe	20

by user_id queries N
partitions

Partition by user id

\Box	. • .	•	
Par	' †I†	$1 \cap n$	
ıaı	LIL		

id	user_id
•••	l
•••	
•••	3

Partition 2

id	user_id
21	2
23	2
25	2

Partition by user id

\Box		٠, ٠			- 1
Pa	rt	ITI	\cap	n	
ıu	ı	u	$\mathbf{\mathcal{U}}$		

id	user_id
•••	I
•••	[
•••	3

Partition 2

id	user_id
21	2
23	2
25	2

Finding a tweet by id queries N partitions

Current Implementation

Partition by time

 id
 user_id

 Partition 2
 24
 ...

 23
 ...

Partition I

id	user_id
22	•••
21	•••

Current Implementation

Queries try each

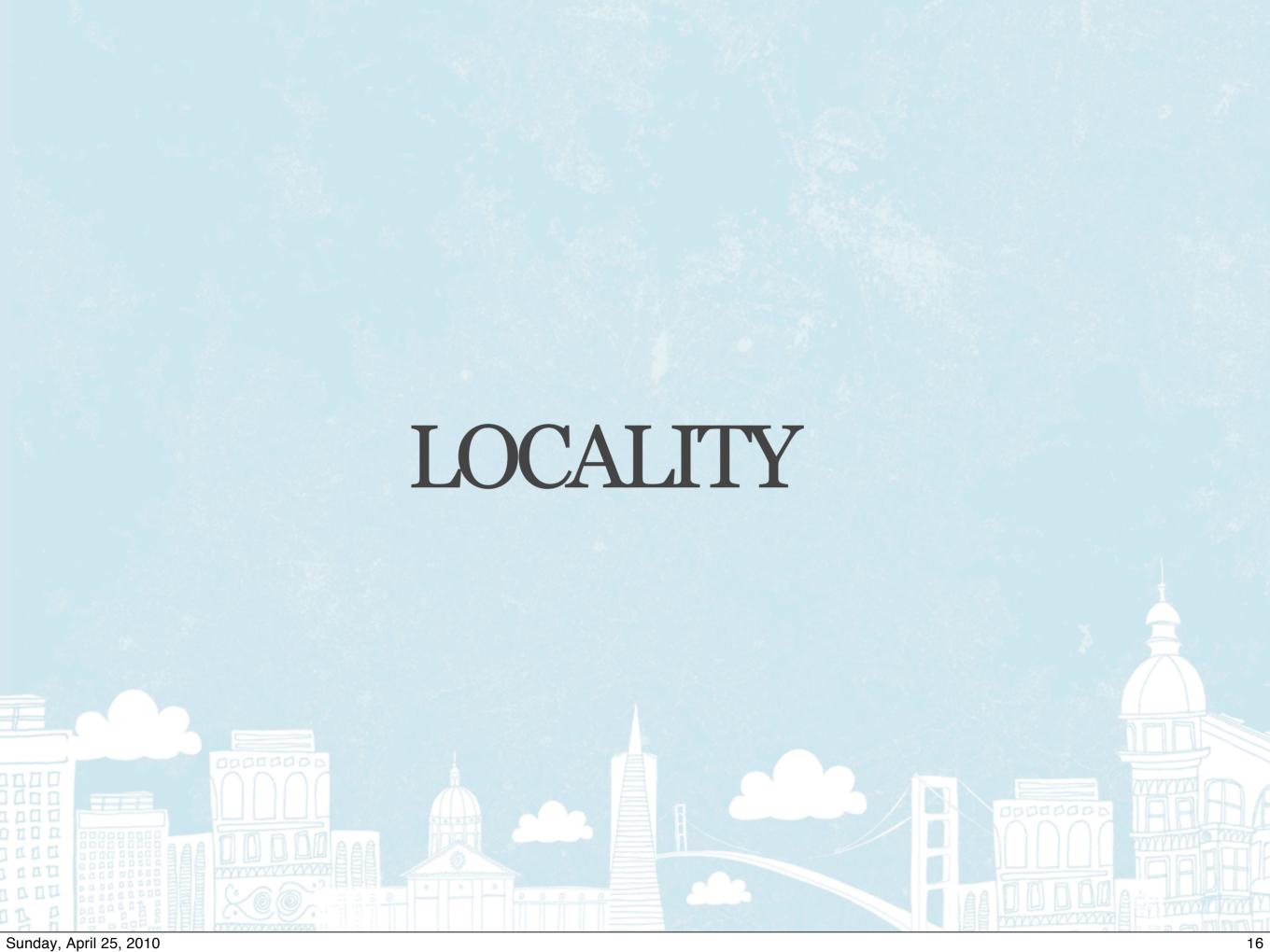
Partition by time partition in order

user_identil enough data id is accumulated 24 23

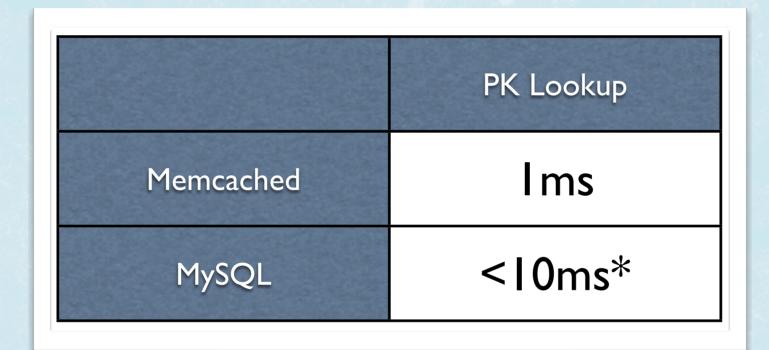
Partition 2

Partition |

id	user_id	
22	•••	
21	•••	



Low Latency



* Depends on the number of partitions searched

Principles

- Partition and index
- Exploit locality (in this case, temporal locality)
- New tweets are requested most frequently, so usually only 1 partition is checked



Problems w/ solution

- Write throughput
- Have encountered deadlocks in MySQL at crazy tweet velocity
- Creating a new temporal shard is a manual process and takes too long; it involves setting up a parallel replication hierarchy. Our DBA hates us



Future solution

D	• .	•	
ra	rtit	IOľ	1 K

id	user_id
20	•••
22	•••

Partition k2

id	user_id		
21	•••		
23	•••		

Partition u I

user_id	ids
12	20, 21,
14	25, 32,

Partition u2

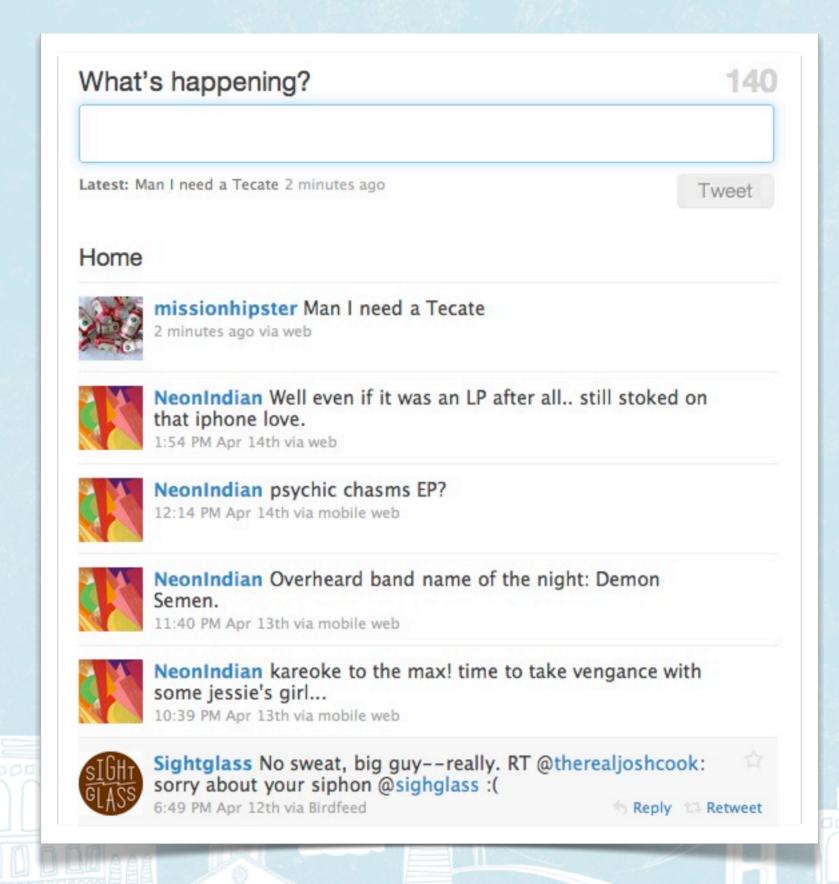
user_id	ids
13	48, 27,
15	23, 51,

- Cassandra (non-relational)
- Primary Key partitioning
- Manual secondary index on user_id
- Memcached for 90+% of reads

The four data problems

- Tweets
- Timelines
- Social graphs
- Search indices



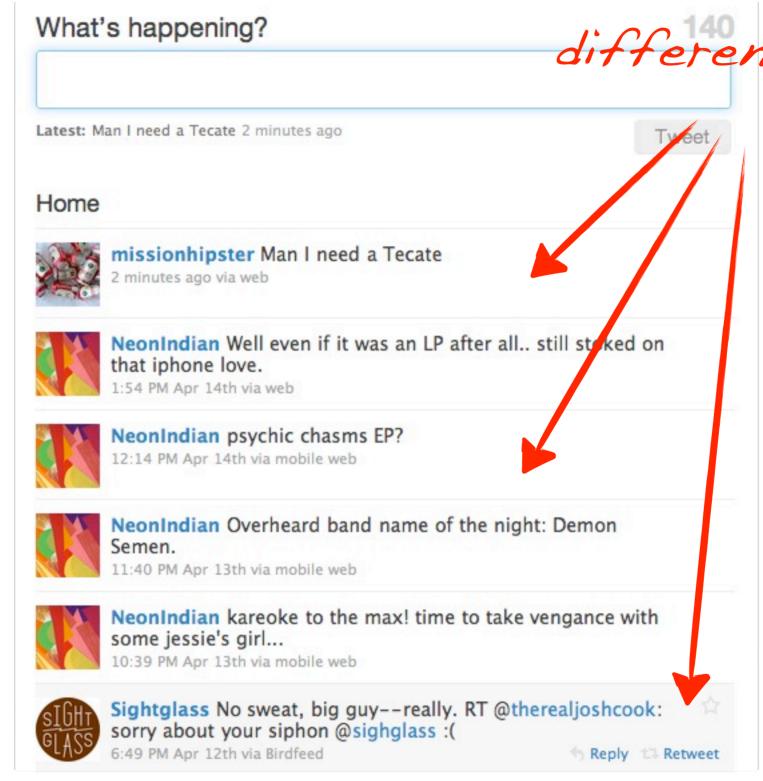


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What is a Timeline?

- Sequence of tweet ids
- Query pattern: get by user_id
- Operations:
 - append
 - merge
 - truncate
- High-velocity bounded vector
- Space-based (in-place mutation)

Tweets from 3 different people



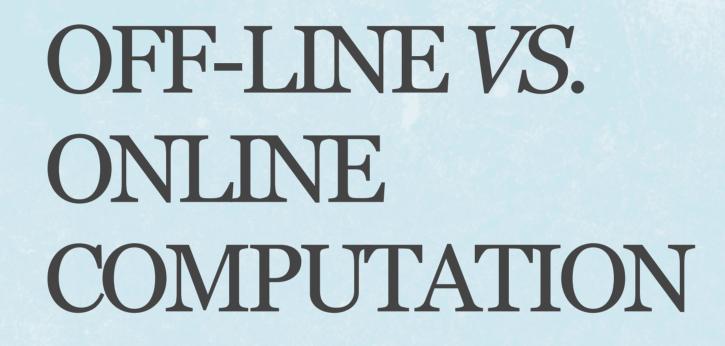
Original Implementation

```
SELECT * FROM tweets
WHERE user_id IN
  (SELECT source_id
  FROM followers
  WHERE destination_id = ?)
ORDER BY created_at DESC
LIMIT 20
```

Original Implementation

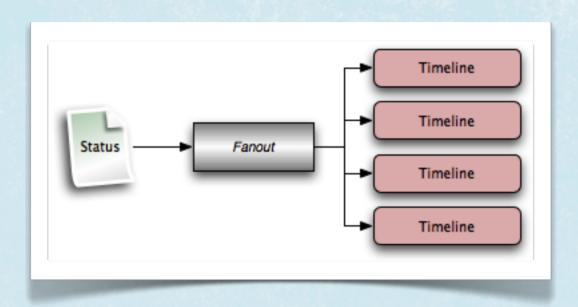
```
SELECT * FROM tweets
WHERE user_id IN
  (SELECT source_id
  FROM followers
  WHERE destination_id = ?)
ORDER BY created_at DESC
LIMIT 20
```

Crazy slow if you have lots of friends or indices can't be kept in RAM





Current Implementation



- Sequences stored in Memcached
- Fanout off-line, but has a low latency SLA
- Truncate at random intervals to ensure bounded

length

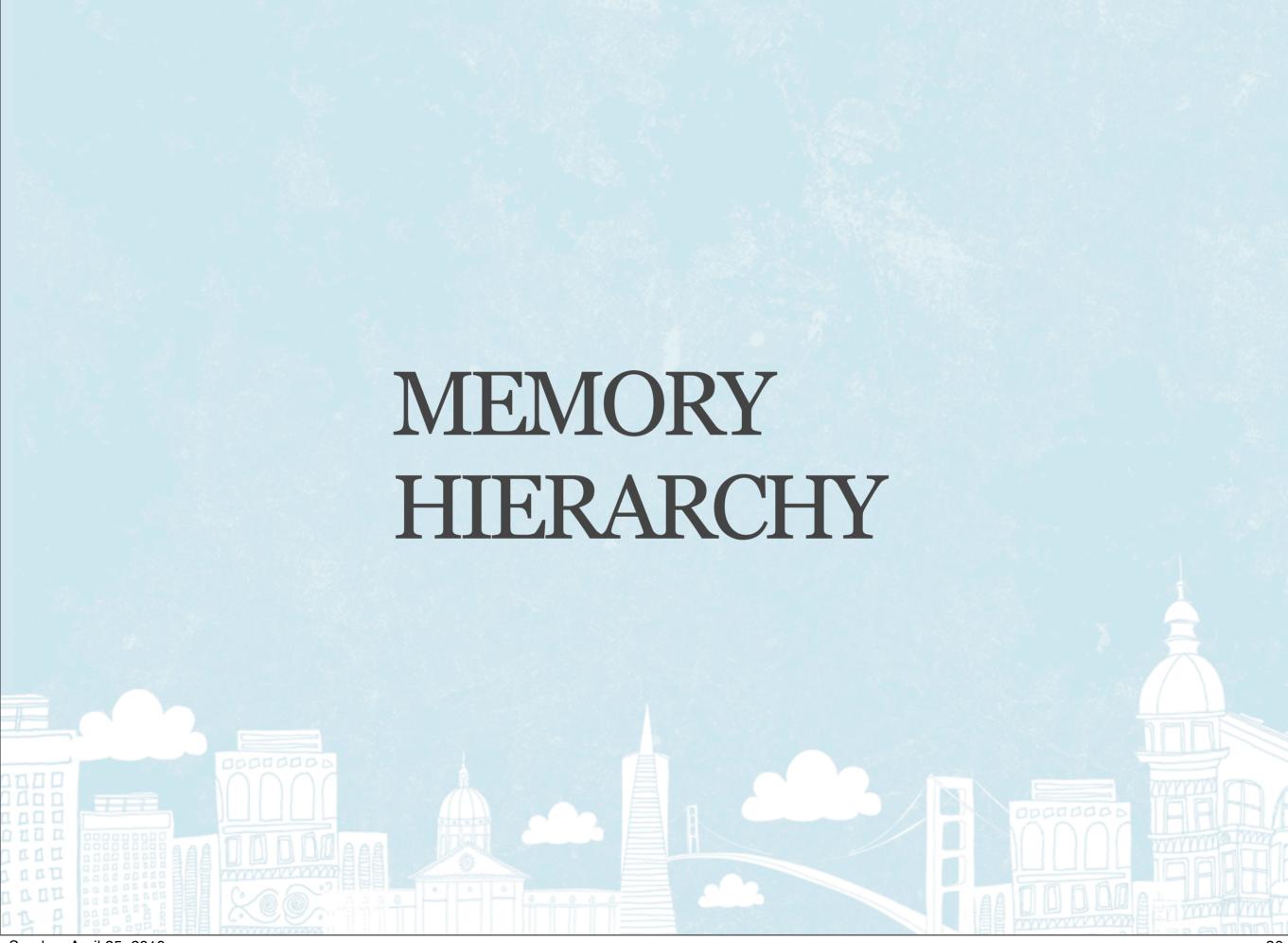
• On cache miss, merge user timelines

Throughput Statistics

date	average tps	peak tps	fanout ratio	deliveries
10/7/2008	30	120	175:1	21,000
4/15/2010	700	2,000	600:I	1,200,000







- Fanout to disk
- Ridonculous number of IOPS required, even with fancy buffering techniques
- Cost of rebuilding data from other durable stores not too expensive
- Fanout to memory
- Good if cardinality of corpus * bytes/datum not too many GB

Low Latency

get	append	fanout
lms	lms	< s*

* Depends on the number of followers of the tweeter

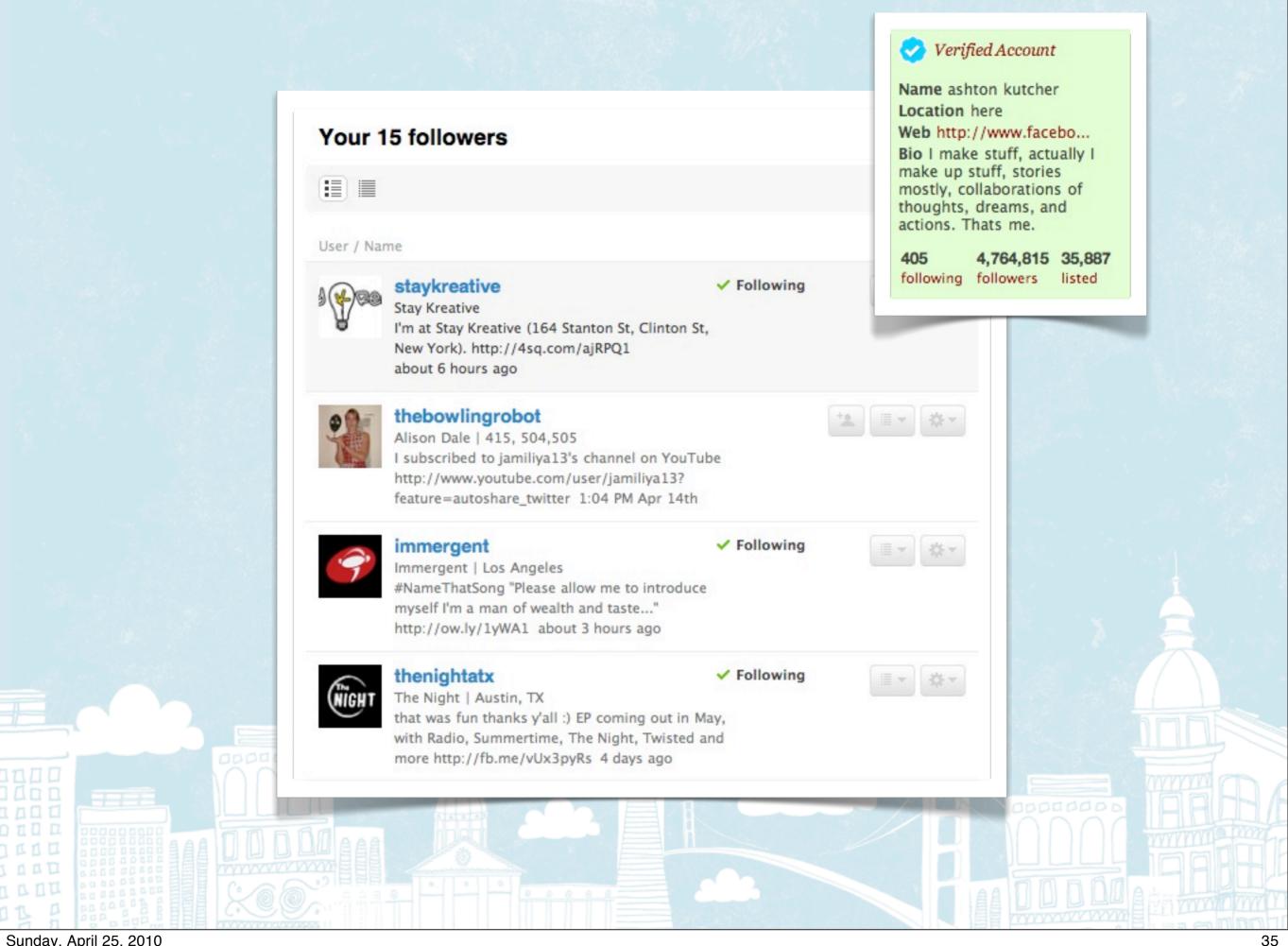
Principles

- Off-line vs. Online computation
- The answer to some problems can be **pre-computed** if the amount of work is **bounded** and the query pattern is very limited
- Keep the memory hierarchy in mind
- The efficiency of a system includes the cost of generating data from another source (such as a backup) times the probability of needing to

The four data problems

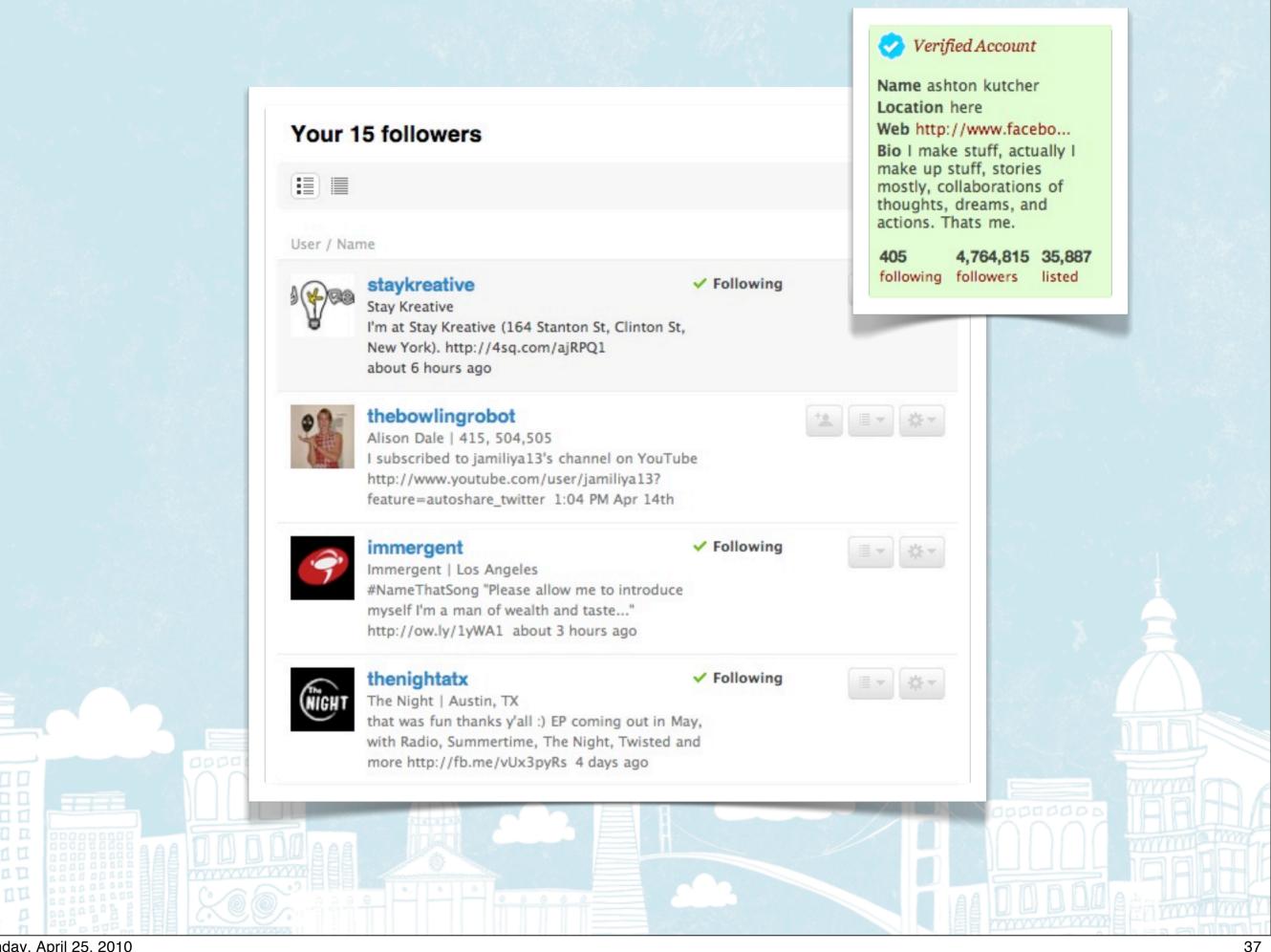
- Tweets
- Timelines
- Social graphs
- Search indices

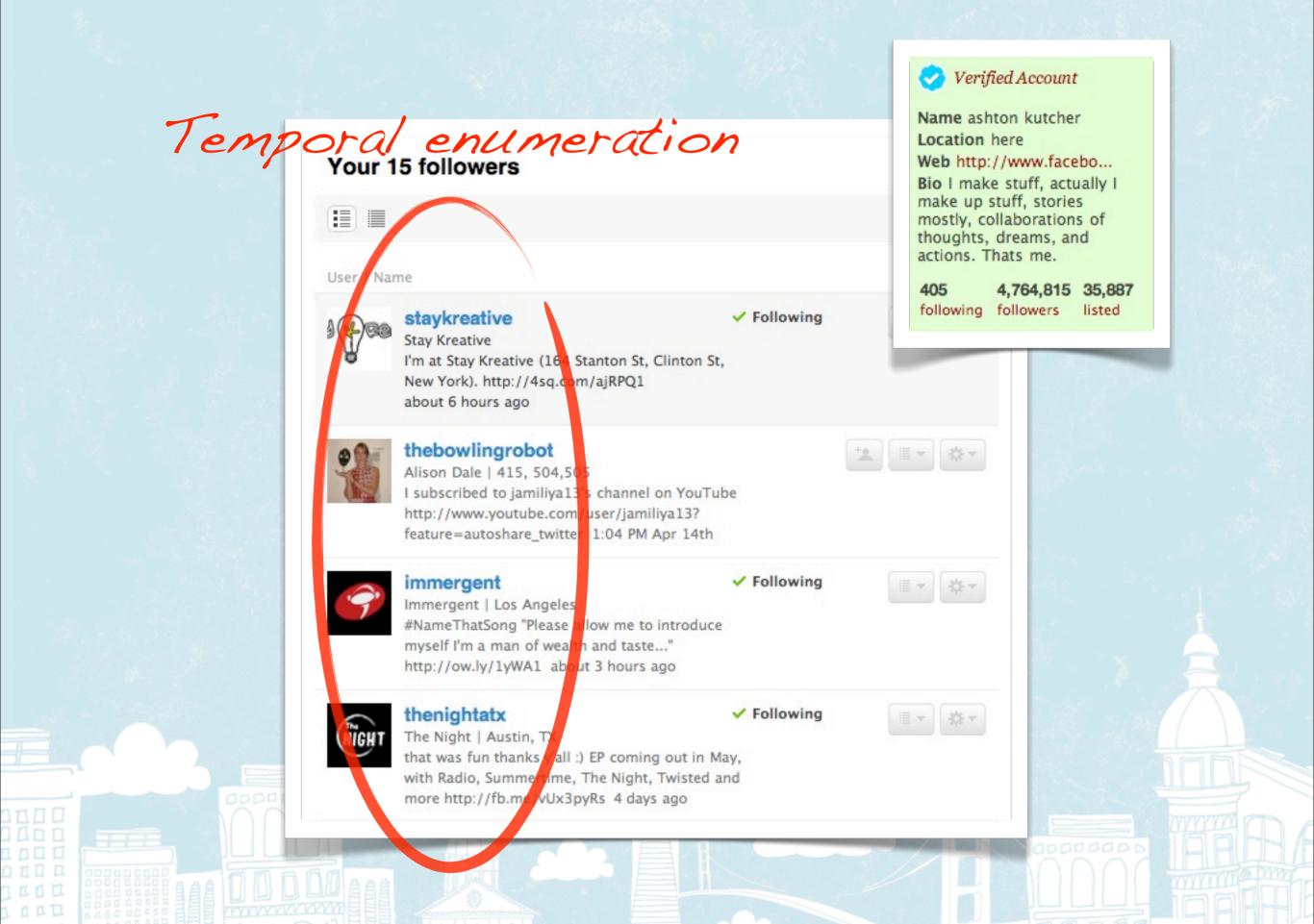




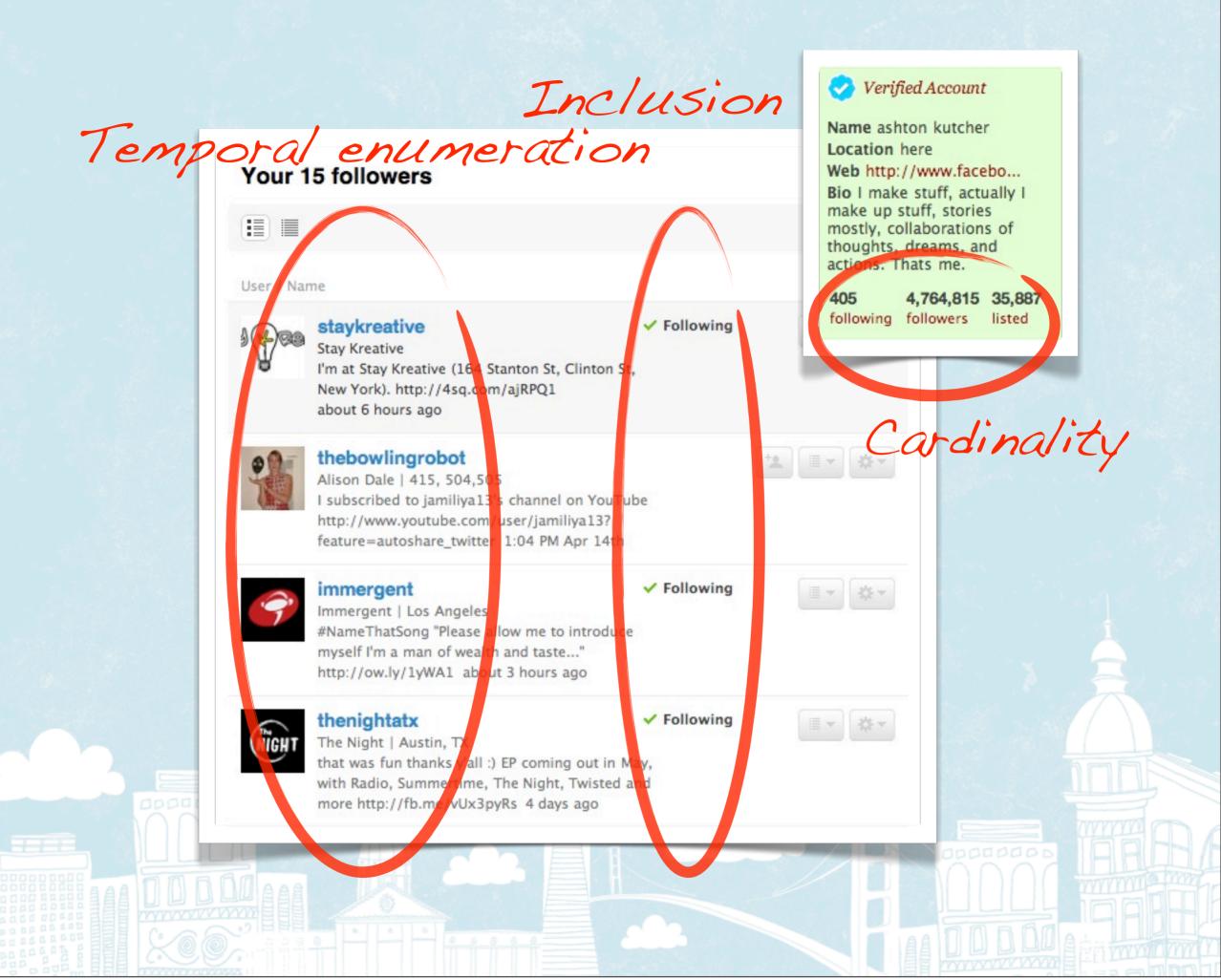
What is a Social Graph?

- List of who follows whom, who blocks whom, etc.
- Operations:
 - Enumerate by time
 - Intersection, Union, Difference
 - Inclusion
 - Cardinality
 - Mass-deletes for spam
- Medium-velocity unbounded vectors
- Complex, predetermined queries



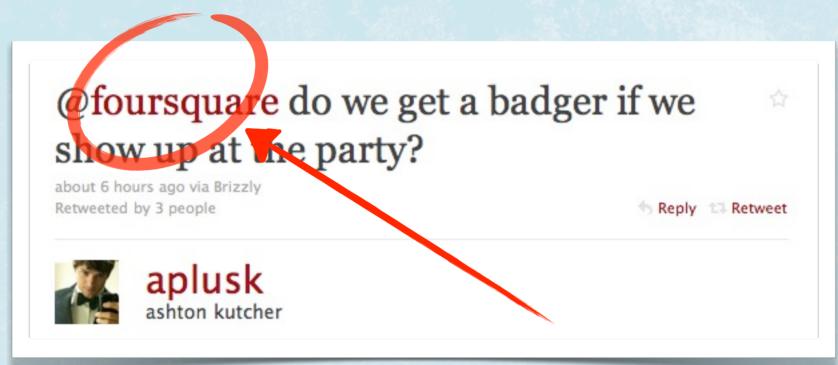












Intersection: Deliver to people who follow both Caplusk and Cfoursquare

Original Implementation

source_id	destination_id
20	12
29	12
34	16

- Single table, vertically scaled
- Master-Slave replication

Index

Original Implementation

source_id	destination_id
20	12
29	12
34	16

- Single table, vertically scaled
- Master-Slave replication

Index Original Implementation

source_i	destination_id
20	12
29	12
34	16

- Single table, vertically scaled
- Master-Slave replication

Problems w/ solution

- Write throughput
- Indices couldn't be kept in RAM



Current solution

Forward	
---------	--

source_id	destination_id	updated_at	X
20	12	20:50:14	x
20	13	20:51:32	
20	16		

Backward

destination_id	source_id	updated_at	X
12	20	20:50:14	X
12	32	20:51:32	
12	16		

- Partitioned by user id
- Edges stored in "forward" and "backward" directions
- Indexed by time
- Indexed by element (for set algebra)
- Denormalized cardinality

Current solution

Forward	Backward
---------	----------

source_id	destination_id	updated_at	X
20	12	20:50:14	x
20	13	20:51:32	
20	16		

destination_id	source_id	updated_at	X
12	20	20:50:14	X
12	32	20:51:32	
12	16		

- Partitioned by user id
- Edges stored in "forward" and "backward" directions
 Indexed by time
- Indexed by element (for set algebra)
- Denormalized cardinality

Edges stored in both directions

Current solution

Forward			
source_id	destination_id	updated_at	X
20	12	20:50:14	X
20	13	20:51:32	

	Backward		
destination_id	source_id	updated_at	X
12	20	20:50:14	X
12	32	20:51:32	
12	16		

Backward

- Partitioned by user id
- Edges stored in "forward" and "backward" directions
- Indexed by time
- Indexed by element (for set algebra)
- Denormalized cardinality

Sunday, April 25, 2010

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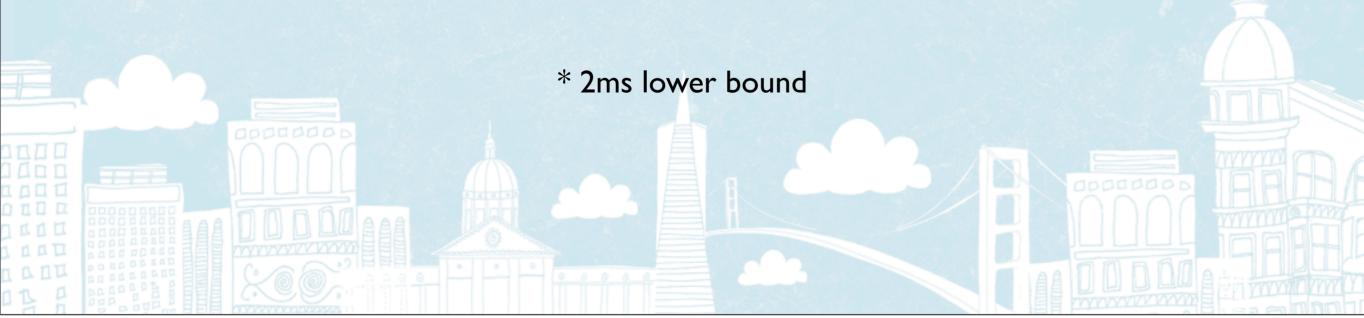
Challenges

- Data consistency in the presence of failures
- Write operations are idempotent: retry until success
- Last-Write Wins for edges
- (with an ordering relation on State for time conflicts)
- Other commutative strategies for mass-writes



Low Latency

cardinality	iteration	write ack	write materialize	inclusion
Ims	100edges/ms*	Ims	l 6ms	Ims



Principles

- It is not possible to pre-compute set algebra queries
- Simple distributed coordination techniques work
- Partition, replicate, index. Many efficiency and scalability problems are solved the same way



The four data problems

- Tweets
- Timelines
- Social graphs
- Search indices





Puffs. Close though. Pretty close.

1 minute ago from web

Reply Retweet

Save this search



jeffreymax I'm making soup. Just kidding. I'm pouring a Mountain Dew Code Red into a bag of Cheetos Puffs. Close though. Pretty close.

4 minutes ago from web



EBennett07 For the most part, I try to be healthy.... but sometimes to get the day going all you need is a little Mountain Dew and Cheetos.

about 10 hours ago from web



gordondunn Buying selection of my favorite life-giving health foods for coming 30th. Knoppers, mountain dew, cheetos, reese's, etc. Nyum, nyum, nyum.

1 day ago from Tweetie



showalasomelove I swear I have the diet of a 10yr old. Who else would combine hot cheetos, twix, honey buns and mountain dew? smh.

1 day ago from Twitter for BlackBerry®



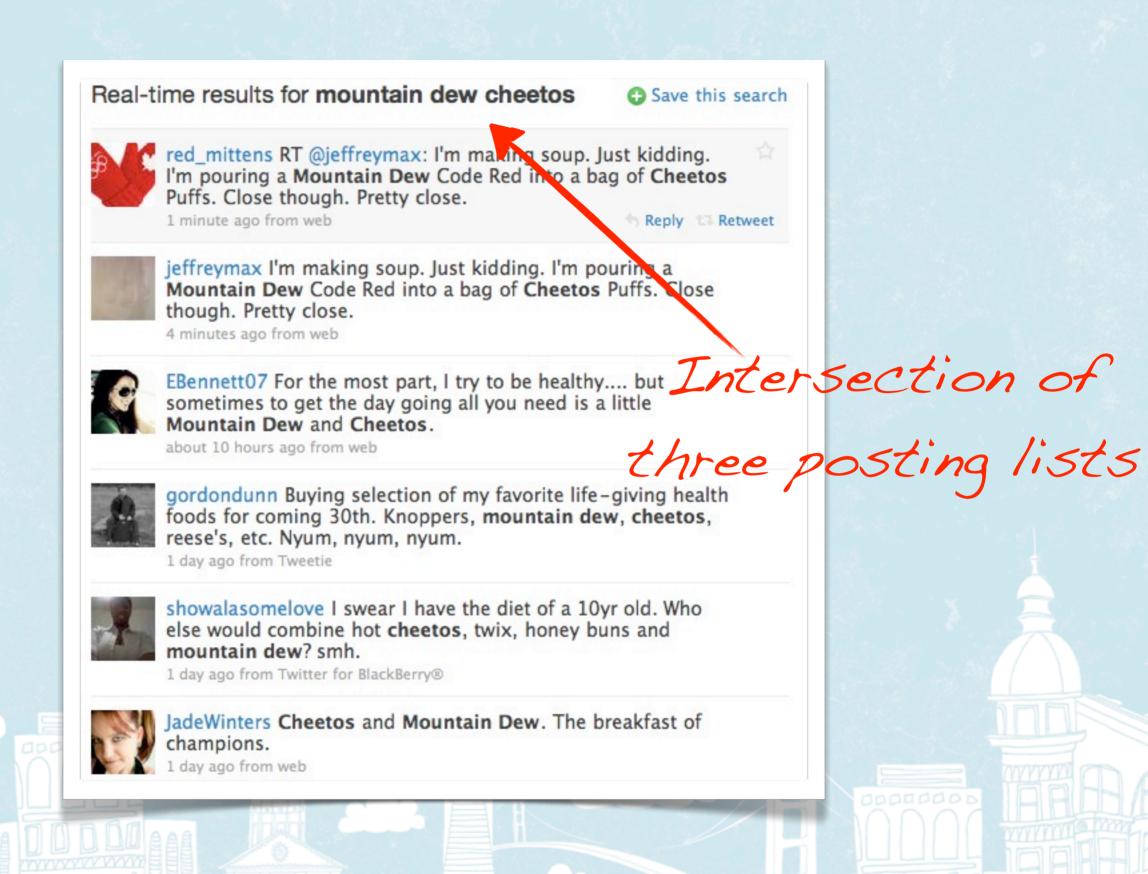
JadeWinters Cheetos and Mountain Dew. The breakfast of champions.

1 day ago from web

What is a Search Index?

- "Find me all tweets with these words in it..."
- Posting list
- Boolean and/or queries
- Complex, ad hoc queries
- Relevance is recency*

* Note: there is a non-real-time component to search, but it is not discussed here



Original Implementation

term_id	doc_id
20	12
20	86
34	16

- Single table, vertically scaled
- Master-Slave replication for read throughput

Problems w/ solution

• Index could not be kept in memory



Current Implementation

Partition 2

term_id	doc_id
24	•••
23	•••

Partition I

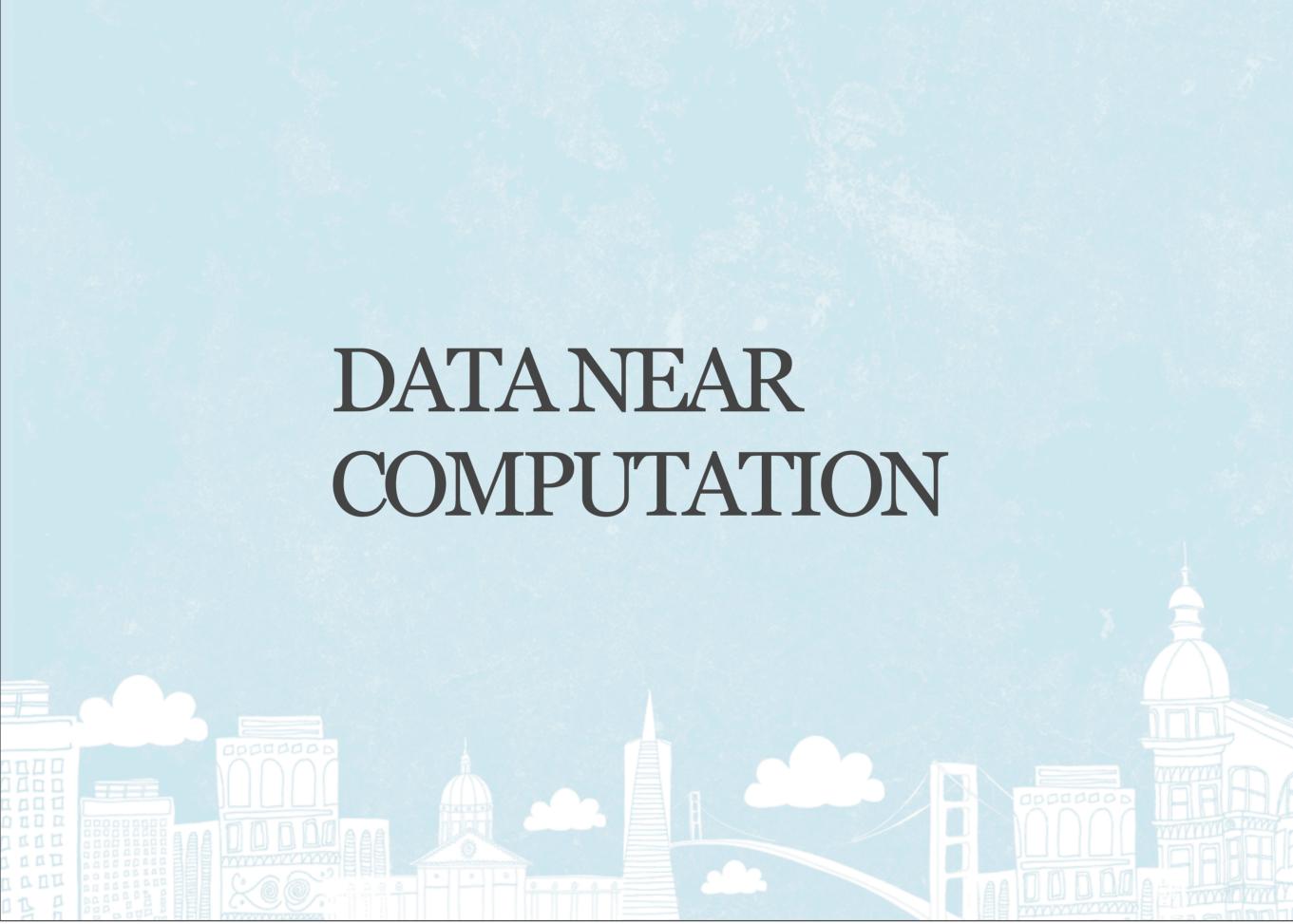
term_id	doc_id
22	•••
21	•••

- Partitioned by time
- Uses MySQL
- Uses delayed key-write

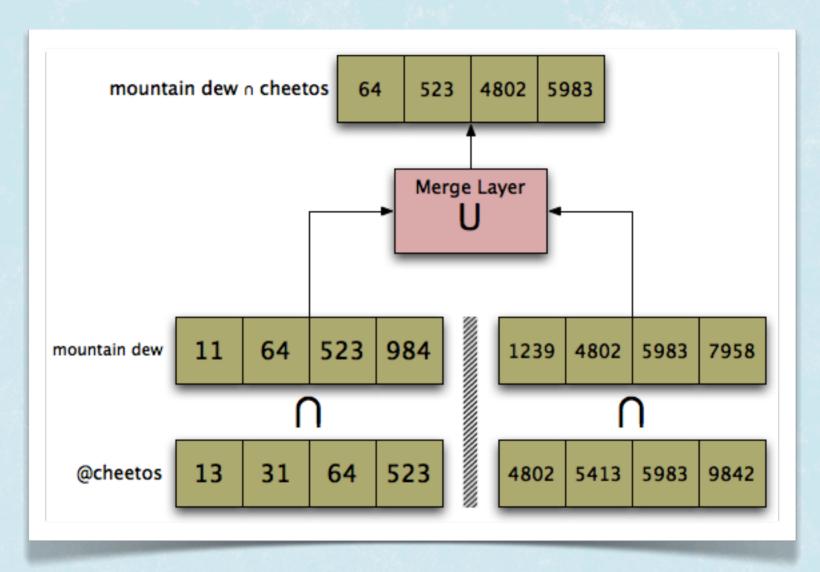
Problems w/ solution

- Write throughput
- Queries for **rare terms** need to search *many* partitions
- Space efficiency/recall
 - MySQL requires lots of memory





Future solution



- Document partitioning
- Time partitioning too
- Merge layer
- May use Lucene instead of MySQL

Principles

- Partition so that work can be parallelized
- Temporal locality is not always enough



The four data problems

- Tweets
- Timelines
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- Search indices



Summary Statistics

	reads/second	writes/ second	cardinality	bytes/item	durability
Tweets	I00k	850	I2b	300b	durable
Timelines	80k	I.2m	a lot	3.2k	non
Graphs	100k	20k	I3b	110	durable
Search	I3k	21k†	315m‡	lk	durable

† tps * 25 postings

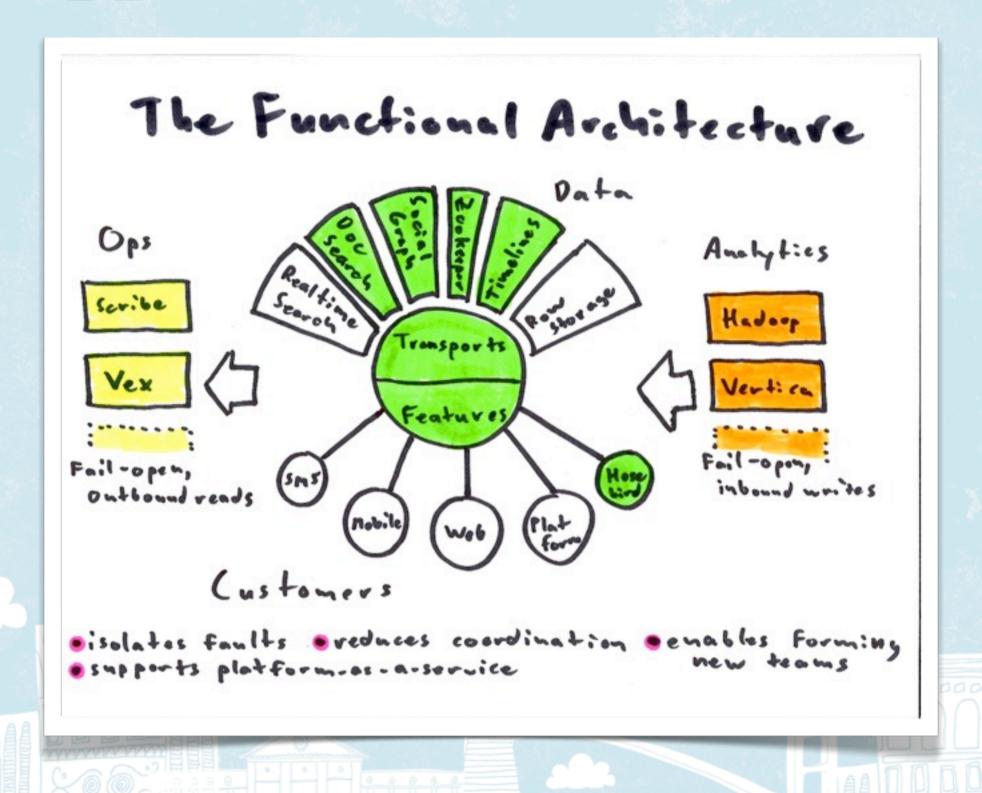
‡ 75 partitions * 4.2m tweets

Principles

- All engineering solutions are transient
- Nothing's perfect but some solutions are good enough for a while
- Scalability solutions aren't magic. They involve partitioning, indexing, and replication
- All data for real-time queries MUST be in memory. Disk is for writes only.
- Some problems can be solved with **pre-computation**, but a lot can't
- Exploit locality where possible



Appendix



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