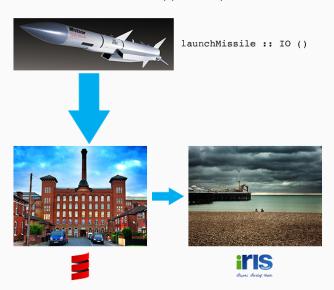
#### SCALABLE AND RELIABLE VIDEO TRANSCODING IN HASKELL

Alfredo Di Napoli Haskell Exchange 2015

Full story at: http://goo.gl/qkKwKm

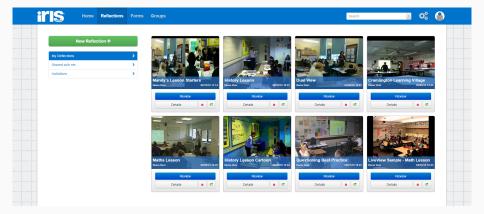




discoves. develop. share.

- $\sim$  Present in over 1800 schools Worldwide (mostly UK, Europe, US & Australia)
- ~ Used by over 32000 teachers

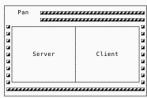
# IRIS CONNECT (CONTD.)



## IRIS' GREEK ZOO

Athena









#### HERMES' EVOLUTION

#### October, 2013

#### October, 2015

```
      ◆ hermes [master]
      cloc main server src test

      105 text files.
      105 unique files.

      0 files ignored.
      0 files ignored.

      http://cloc.sourceforge.net v 1.60 T=0.66 s (159.6 files/s, 26288.3 lines/s)

      Language
      files
      blank
      comment
      code

      Haskell
      105
      2332
      2252
      12712

      SUM:
      105
      2332
      2252
      12712
```

## HERMES' CHALLENGES

Upon taking the lead on Hermes, I was asked for a couple of requirements to be fullfilled, the most important one being that the system needed to be deployed in a cluster, capable of scaling according to demand.

## HERMES' CHALLENGES

More specifically, we wanted a system with these desirable properties:

- ~ Scalable
- ~ Fault tolerant
- $\sim Distributed$

## "OUT OF THE TAR PIT" DOCET

The classical ways to approach the difficulty of state include OOP programming which tightly couples state together with related behaviour, and functional programming which — in its pure form — eschews state and side-effects all together. [..] We argue that it is possible to take useful ideas from both and that this approach offers significant potential for simplifying the construction of large-scale software systems.

In the same fashion, we have 2 different worlds colliding:

- $\sim$  We need to transcode videos, which is a very stateful operation
- $\sim$  As good Haskell programmers, we want to have components in our system to be as stateless as possible.

## A SHARED NOTHING ARCHITECTURE (SN)

A shared nothing architecture (SN) is a distributed computing architecture in which each node is independent and self-sufficient, and there is no single point of contention across the system.

"All problems in computer science can be solved by another level of indirection." - Butler Lampson

#### **RABBITMQ**

- 1. RabbitMQ was just the right tool for the job at hand:
  - ~ Easy to setup
  - ~ Can be configured to operate in a federation of nodes
  - ~ Extremely reliable
  - ~ Good Haskell bindings for it (AMQP)
- 2. A question genuinely arise: it seems extremely costly to shuffle video as binary blobs over the queues. Can we avoid that?

## ABSTRACTION IS THE (MEDIA KEY)

```
root_m-stg-main-2014_10_29_13_27_26-videos-1-2333-vid-smc-oxz8dmdi1lx7fong
comment
host ---+
database ---
dataset version -----
resource (video or image) -----+
channel type ------
video products -------
MAC (avoids submission of bogus keys) -----
```

To be fair, the media key abstraction was already present in Atlas when I choose RabbitMQ, but it was the perfect fit for it!

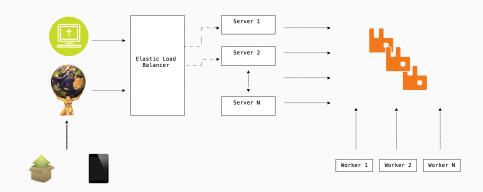
#### WHAT ABOUT SCALABILITY?

Fine, but RabbitMQ doesn't give you scalability...

- We stood on the shoulder of giants namely AWS' Auto Scaling Groups
- 2. Our very first native scaling algorith looked like:
  - ~ Scaling up: Based on CPU% over time
  - ~ Scaling down: Based on CPU% over time

It kept us going for a while...

## THE ARCHITECTURE



#### REVIEWING THE SCALING EXPERIENCE

- 1. Scaling up was too conservative and slow
  - $\sim$  It could take up to 15 mins to spawn a new worker
- 2. Scaling down suffered similar problems
- The result was unoptimal customer experience (due to the slow turnaround time) and unoptimal for us (due to the additional costs incurring from poor scaling down)



## What's the elephant in the room?



# Why not use Cloud Haskell?

#### WHY NOT CLOUD HASKELL

1. CH encourages Erlang-style (i.e. actor based) communication, so nodes should know each other

We do not want that!

- 2. Peer discovery would have been tricky in a dynamic environment where new machines born and die frequently
- It wasn't mature enough in 2013, if not for a handful of companies using it

Thank you!

Questions?

#### **EXTERNAL REFERENCES**

### My road to Haskell

http://www.alfredodinapoli.com/posts/2014-04-27-my-road-to-haskell.html

#### Don Stewart - Haskell in the large

http://code.haskell.org/~dons/talks/dons-google-2015-01-27.pdf