







**Europe 2023** -

## Building Apache druid on Kubernetes How Dailymotion Serves Partner Data



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Resident Apache
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Joined Dailymotion in 2019



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Technical debt killer
Joined Dailymotion
in 2021

## Our Team: DevOps Craft



## **Supports Teams from Dev to Production**

#### **Development**

- Helps all data and software engineers
- Provides tooling and components to develop faster
- Supports them in the event of issues

#### **Build and Integration**

- Two Release Platforms: one for Adtech and one for the Video platform
- Dozens of builds and tests per day
- Multiple deployments to production every day

#### **Production**

- Manages the cloud infrastructure
- Geo-distributed platform both on the cloud and on premises
- Helps teams to build, deploy and run resilient applications
- Level 1 on-duty to ensure the availability of each component of the platform

## **Dailymotion Ecosystem**





### GLOBAL DESTINATION PLATFORM DAILYMOTION.COM

#### **REBUILT**

- 390 millions active users
- 4 billions views per month
- **92%** of audience on quality content
- 145 countries

#### **Technology Enablers**

#### **WORLD-CLASS SAAS VIDEO TECHNOLOGY**

#### **REBUILT**

- State of the art video technology for a flawless experience
- Include Player, CMS, content delivery and insights
- Distribution across all devices
- Highly scalable hybrid API architecture

## END-TO-END ADVERTISING SOLUTION

#### **BUILT**

- Best in class brand safe proprietary ad platform
- Integrated with all major demand sources (DV360, The Trade Desk, Amazon...)
- Innovative ad formats and actionable audience segments
- · Video performance benchmark above industry
- Independent from Google, Facebook and AWS



### GLOBAL NETWORK OF PREMIUM PUBLISHERS

#### **EXPANDED**

- Unique network of 7,000+ publishers
- First-class content, cataloguing millions of videos worldwide
- Constantly refreshed





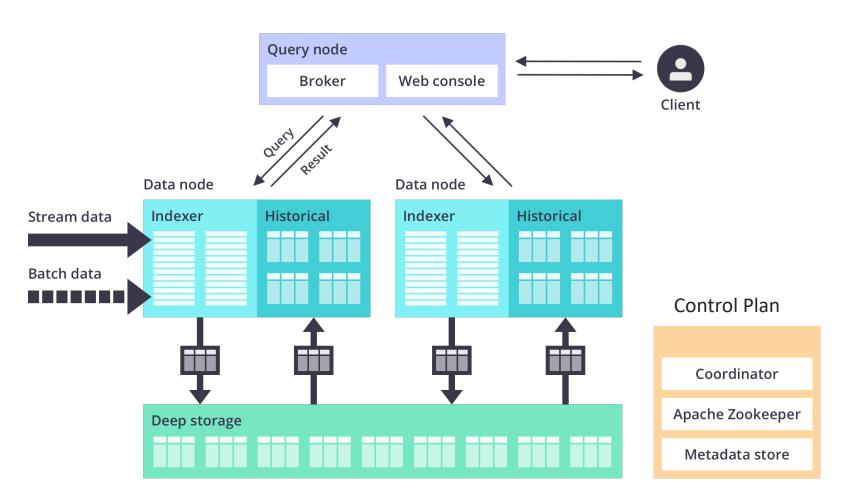
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# What is Apache Druid?



### druid Druid: Architecture





Druid Architecture - Schema copyright ©2020 Apache Software Foundation

## **Druid: Query Flow**



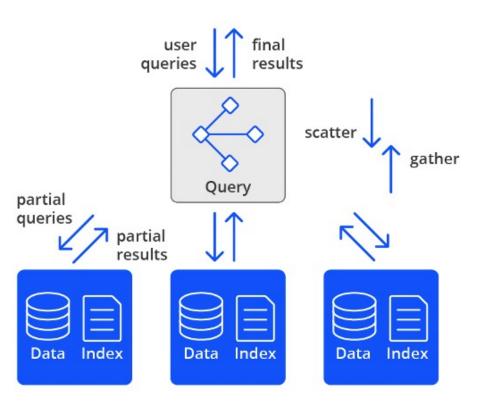
We use **Apache Druid** to perform aggregation on data that is already pre-aggregated and partitioned by time. This ensures best performances and full analytics capacities

Those time partitions are called segments and contains dimensions (strings) and metrics (floats)

#### **QUERY EXECUTION STEPS**

- A Broker node will receive the user queries and scatter it to the Historical nodes
- Historical nodes each execute the partial query on their segment
- Broker node finally gather the partial results and perform the final aggregation of results

#### Scatter / Gather



TYPICAL QUERY FLOW

## **Druid: Value Proposition**



#### **PROS**

- MultiDimensional Queries
- Very Fast
- Scales easily for both data/requests by taking advantage of both horizontal and vertical scaling
- ColumnarDB, a boon for data-engineers
- Documentation is great

#### **CONS**

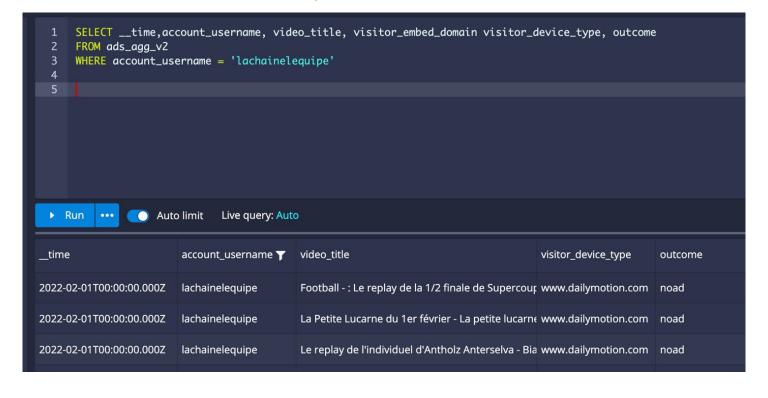
- Setup is complex (separate metadata DB, requires a Zookeeper, a deepstorage and other components)
- Some big and stateful Nodes (Historicals)
- Configuration can be headache inducing, especially if you want to make the most of your resources
- Only suits specific (time-based analytics) needs

#### **Druid: Our Use Case**



**Druid** hosts data related to the performances of videos from partners (meaning anyone with videos on **Dailymotion**) in terms of ads (Through various GO API which handle the requests)

- This data is pre-aggregated as is standard practice for OLAP (and especially crucial for Druid)
- The DataSource used as examples has 52 columns (Numerical formats, strings, no boolean though)
- Data freshness: No later than two hours



## **Data Ingestion**





#### **Standard ingestion tasks**

(Hourly and Daily and small backfills) take place through Airflow DAGs.

#### **Heavy ingestion tasks**

(New DataSources and backfills longer than a month) also uses airflow DAGs but we use a managed Hadoop Cluster to process the heavy amount of data.





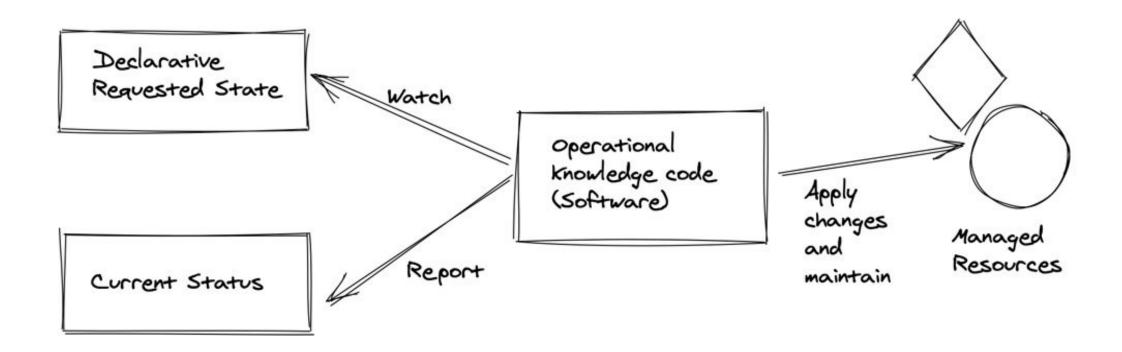
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# Druid on Kubernetes

## **Custom resource & Operator Pattern**



- Use **Declarative state** to define infrastructure.
- Manage the lifecycle of a services (upgrade / leader election, etc)
- Transfer the knowledge of maintaining the platform to the operator
- Multiple frameworks to facilitate development (kubebuilder)



## **Operators use cases**















**Database management** 

**Application deployment** 

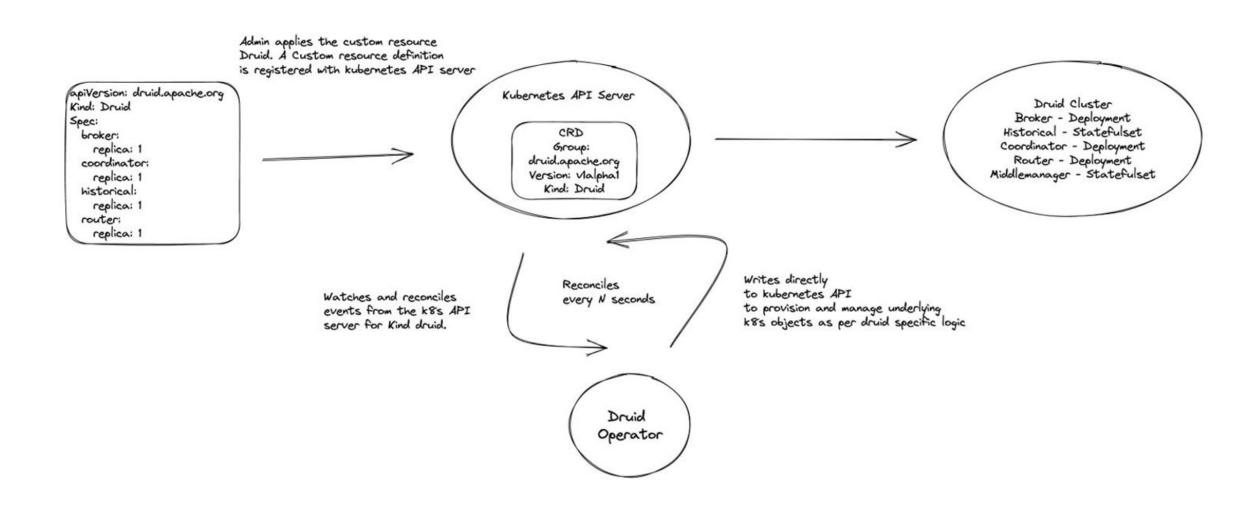
Monitoring and logging

**Machine learning workflows** 

Infrastructure management

## **Druid Operator**





## Features provided by Druid Operator



**Rolling deploy** 

**Autoscaling on druid components** 

**Volumes Expansion** 

Management of orphan PVC

**Sidecar injection** 

Comprehensive setup management (probe / pdb ...)

**Tiering management** 





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# Architecture & Refactoring



- Druid Cluster Step up in 2019 as an experiment at first
- Needs were unclear at the time, and had evolved a lot since
- Some technical choices made then no longer made sense (TiDB)



FluxCD to the rescue!

#### **Pain points**

- Maintenance (28 hours for a full deployment) due to relying on local SSD
- Set up no longer in phase with our needs
- Costs of scaling was high both in terms of cloud spendings and engineering time
- Several outages made hard to prevent because of the age of the set-up
- Deployment through mostly manual setup; painful and error prone

## **Machines and Cluster Sizing**



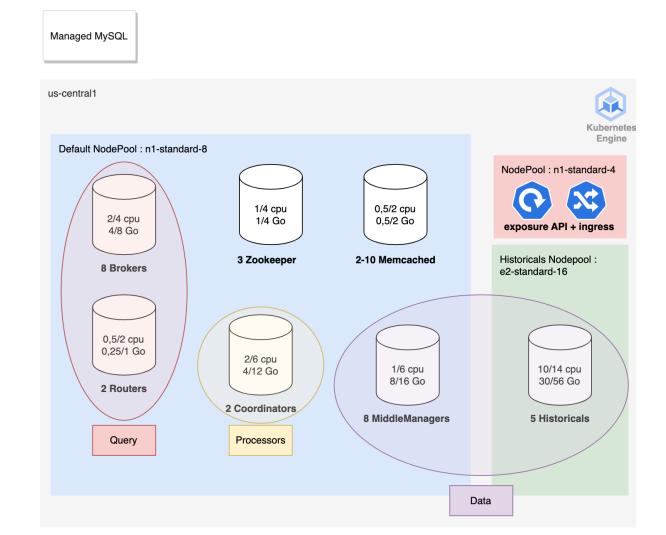
#### At Dailymotion we leverage Kubernetes on-prem and CSP, our Druid cluster is in the cloud

#### **MACHINES FOR HISTORICALS**

- · Performances heavily RAM Bound
- We settled for 16vCPU / 64Go RAM
- Mix of spot nodes and standard ones

#### STORAGE CONFIGURATION

- 4\*375Go / PVC per Historical
- 6 Historicals (Satisfying performances and enough for our current storage needs)



## **Caching and Performances**

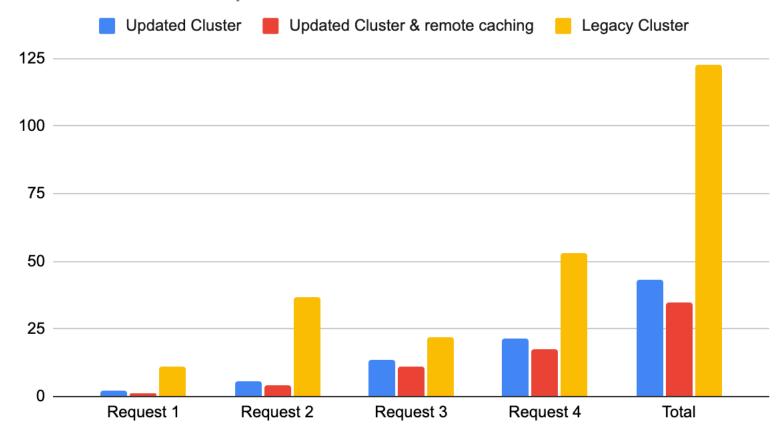


## Our Legacy Druid cluster used almost no caching

We benchmarked local caching (local to the druid nodes, Druid uses Caffeine) and remote caching (Druid proposes a Memcached integration).

We also benchmarked various storage scenarios

#### Performance Comparison in seconds, less is better



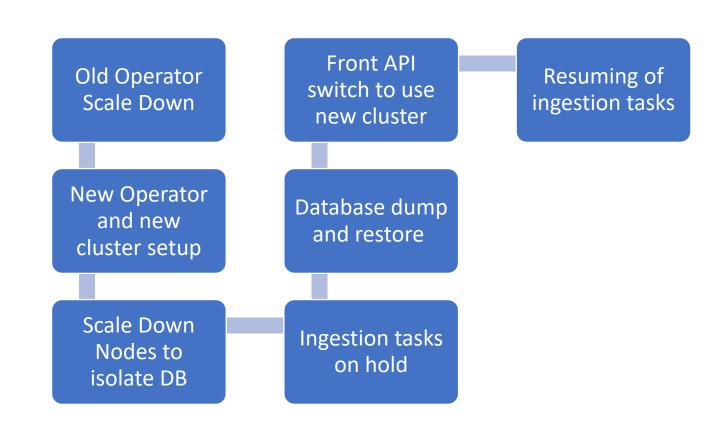
## **Druid Migration Process**



DB Migration was necessary to avoid re-ingesting data Druid Lacks tooling for prod migration

We created scripts to dump / modify / restore the DB and we set-up the 2 druids in a sort of double run

This process allowed us to migrate **13To** of data in **1** hour without any downtime for end users



## **Monitoring and Exposition**







- Prometheus-adapters
- Statsd-adapters
- Openmetrics-adapters
- ...

In our case we are using statsd-adapters and we filter the metrics we need







#### Two ingresses are exposed:

- One created by the Operator for the console
- Another is for our API (protected by mTLS auth).

We use oauth2-proxy to authenticate the users on our console ingress.

Our certificates are issued by cert-manager





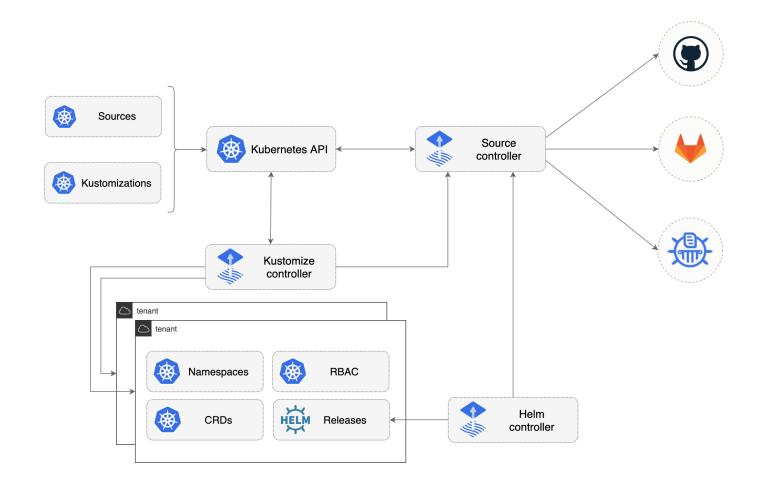
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# Druid Gitopsed

## **Gitops with FluxCD**



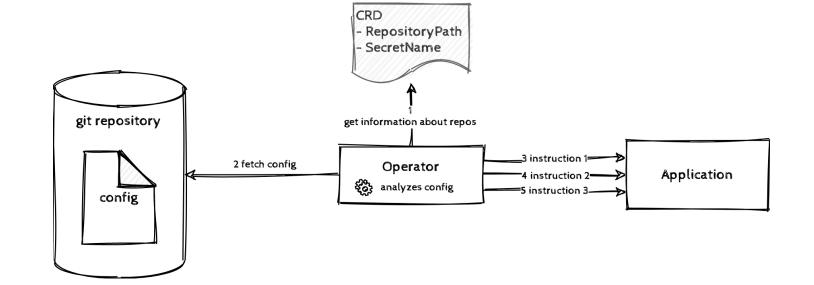
GitOps is a way of managing your infrastructure and applications so that whole system is described declaratively, and version controlled (most likely in a Git repository) and having an automated process that ensures that the deployed environment matches the state specified in a repository.



## (Druid) Operator and Gitops



- **Github** repository as source
- Helmrelease to deploy the operator
- Kustomization to deploy the druid cluster
- Tiering kustomization to setup zookeeper/Memcached before the druid cluster



## **Common Operations**



#### **AUTOMATIC ROLLOUTS**

Having a proper set-up for rollouts makes operations like Kubernetes node upgrades 10 times easier and quicker. The nodes rollout in the following order:



#### **STORAGE UPDATES**

We had to migrate our storage classes recently and this proved to be both cumbersome and time consuming (took us about a day) mostly because of the way druid rebalances the data between the Historical nodes

This is the only problematic operation we encountered. Druid operator allows both easy horizontal scaling through the increase of the number of PVC and vertical scaling through volume expansion. (using cascade = orphan deletion strategy)





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## Feedback

## **Our Mistakes:)**





## PERFORMANCES : NATIVE QUERIES VS SQL

- Translation isn't perfect (improving version to version)
- Much less control on what gets executed
- Rewriting of everything from SQL to Native is in progress
- Tweaking of druid configuration allowed to mitigate those issues



## DB MIGRATION AND DEEPSTORAGE

We overlooked how the location (bucket) of the segments in deep storage was specified in the database.

This ended with us having to do a second DB migration

A built-in DB migration tool would be a huge help



### RAM CONSUMPTION MONITORING

- We hit some strange behaviors on RAM consumption, took us time to catch those
- Performance critical since historical are IO reliant
- Made more complex to investigate by using Java8 (then) on Kubernetes

## **Druid and Kubernetes: Next Steps**



#### **Short Term**

Migration to java 17

Migration on ARM nodes

Proxysql to access metadata database

Zookeeper less thanks to druid new version

#### **Long Term**

Ingestion triggered as Kubernetes Jobs

Setup realtime ingestion

Execute ingestion via ingestion controller (available in next druid-operator release)

Multi-tenancy (several druid clusters in the same k8s)

Geo-localisation of druid clusters (EMEA / NA / LATAM / APAC)

Tiering based on data Source

# Special thanks to the druid and druid-operator community!:)





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# Any Kuestion?



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