Batch Encoding Audio with Kubernetes

Leigh Capili Infrastructure Engineer, Beatport

John Slivka Infrastructure Engineer, Beatport



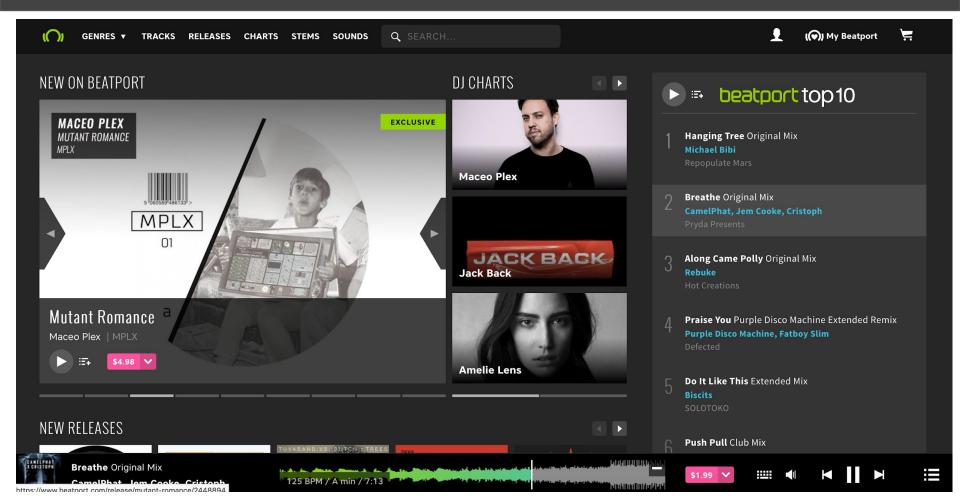
Leigh Capili

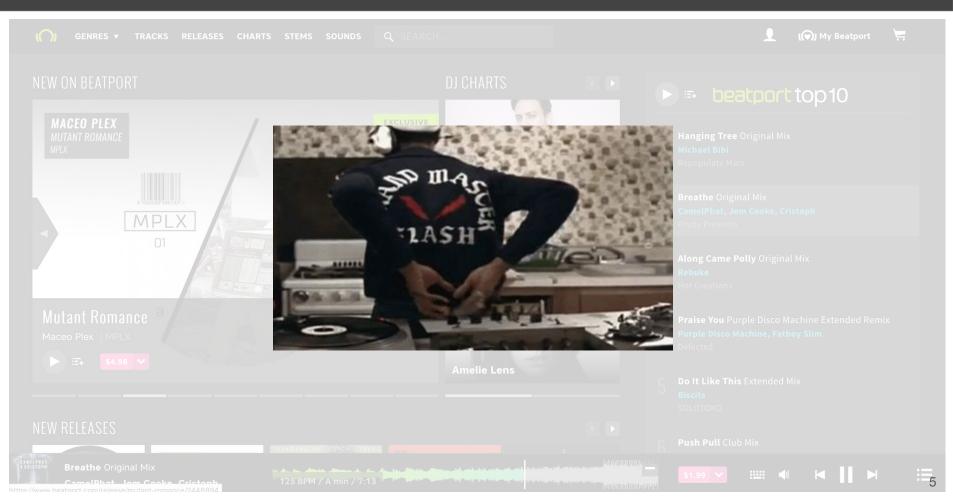
- Infrastructure Engineer
- SIG Cluster-Lifecycle
- @capileigh
- github: stealthybox

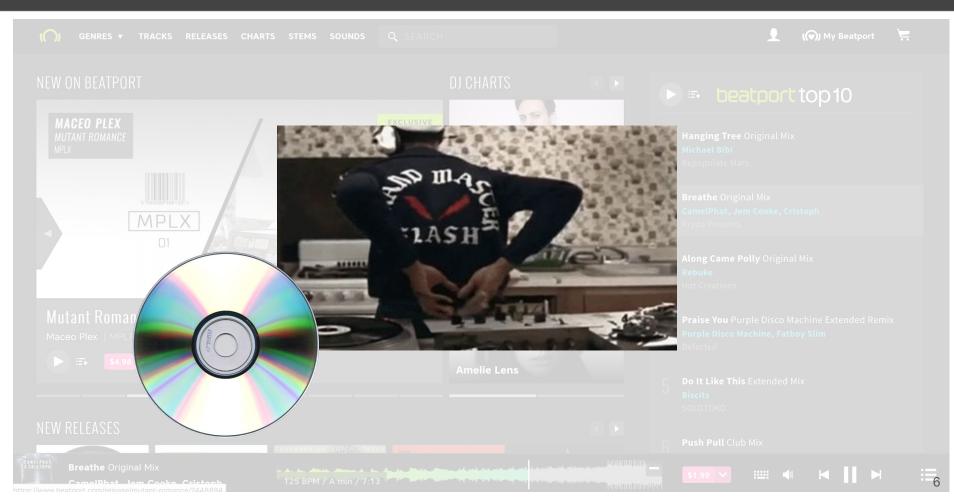


John Slivka

- Infrastructure Engineer
- https://github.com/jslivka
- @jslivka

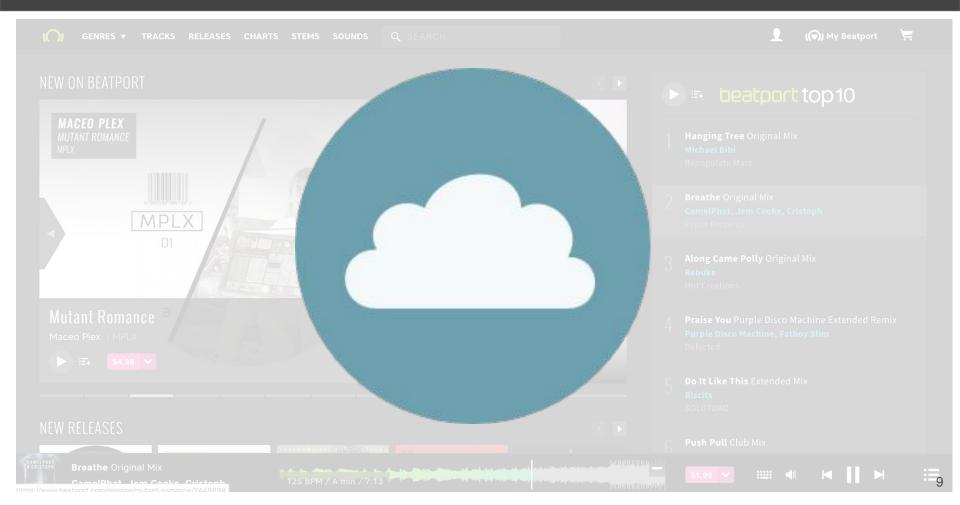


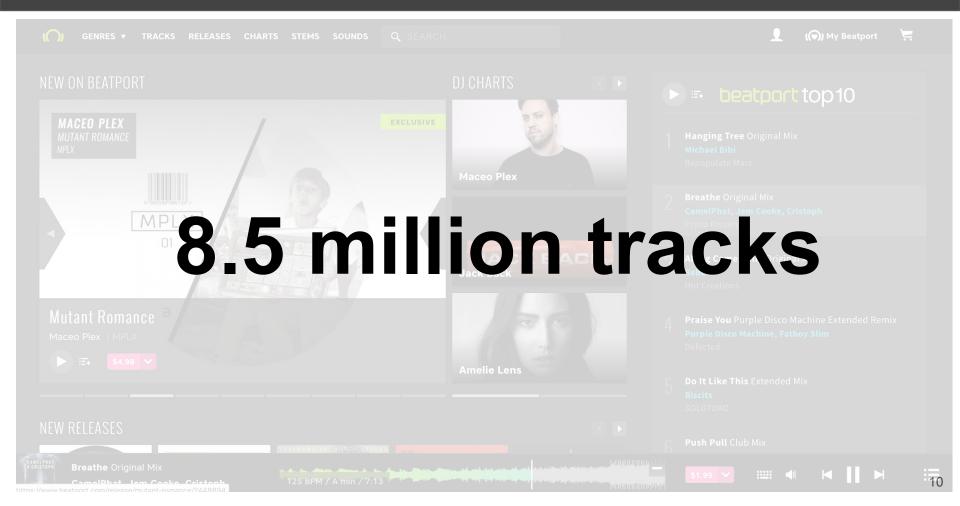












Agenda

- Timeline
- Business Goal
- Problem Definition
- Approach
- Prototype
- Performance
- Scheduling
- Operations
- Conclusion
- Q&A

Business Goal

- Batch process our entire back catalog to-date (8-9 million tracks) to render the following derivative assets
 - Recalculate BPM (more accurate algorithm)
 - Recalculate Key (substantially more accurate algorithm)
 - 128K AAC for full-length preview and download
 - Capability to plug-in additional derivative assets into the system easily with minimal/no downtime

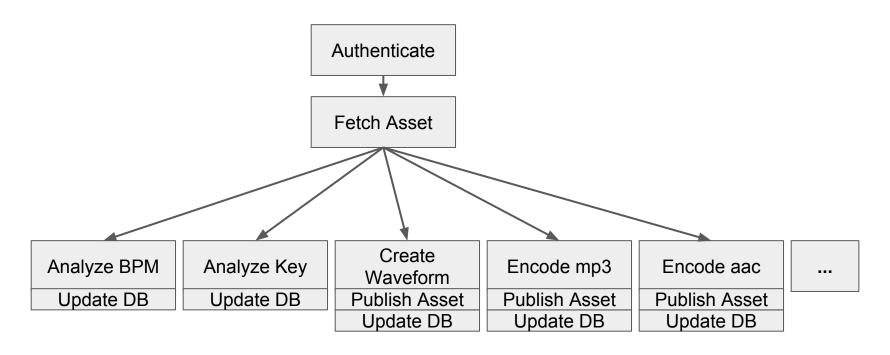
Terms

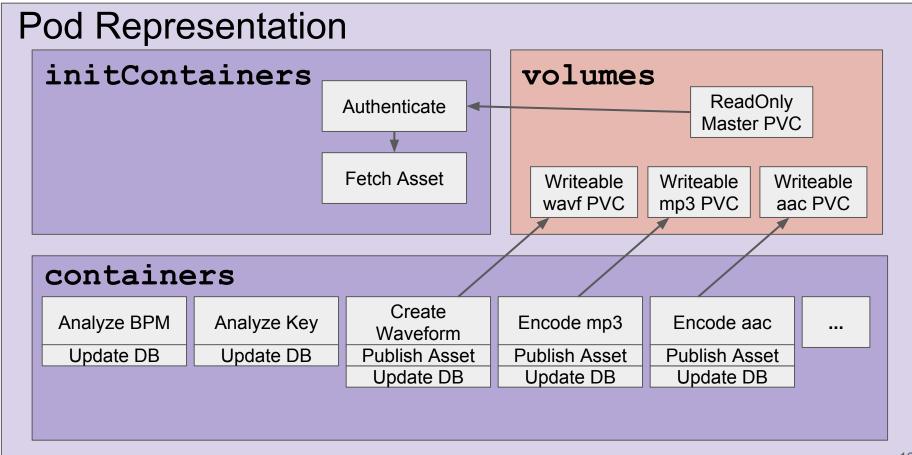
- Master: authoritative source of audio provided by our suppliers to be sold in the store. 16-bit stereo 44.1K PCM data stored as WAV
- Derivative Asset: Any information that is derived from an audio master (lossless and lossy compressions, waveforms, metadata like BPM and Key)
- Back Catalog: Collection of masters we keep that are currently available in our store for purchase
- Release: Single, EP or LP. Collection of content including tracks. Also: album artwork and additional metadata
- Task: collection of work to produce derivative assets for a single track (ultimately they share a single pod)

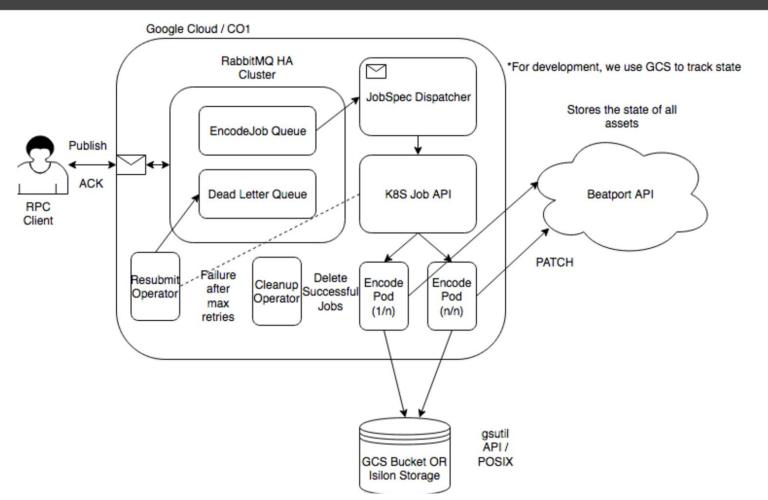
Constraints / Goals

- Newer products running on Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE)
- Old enterprise hardware in our datacenter
- Portability
- Storage Models: NFS, Google Cloud Storage Buckets
- Cross-WAN connection from datacenter to GKE, Minimize round-trips
- Observability more challenging for ephemeral workloads
- Handling concurrency and maximizing completion rate is tricky

Business Logic







What information does the system need?

```
"$schema": "http://json-schema.org/draft-06/schema#",
"title": "EncodeJob",
"description": "Contract to perform rendering of a derivative asset",
"type": "object",
"properties": {
    "request_id": {
        "description": "UUID for a client request",
        "type": "string"
    },
    "release id": {
        "description": "Regular id for a release from a vendor",
        "type": "integer"
    },
    "asset_id": {
        "description": "Track ID",
        "type": "integer"
    "asset quid": {
        "description": "Track GUID",
        "type": "string"
    "derivative_assets": {
            "type": "array",
            "items": {
                    "type": "string"
            "uniqueItems": true
```

This will mostly be used for processing release artwork (image resizing)

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Integer ID we use to reference asset in catalog API

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Used for storage of an asset. Introduced recently so we must include this as well

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Give me a list of things to produce

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```

Prototype

- Need to regulate flow of job requests to k8s API: use a queue
- Decided against single-purpose daemons so we only fetch an asset once, don't need complex scheduling logic
- Declare a message spec
- Send to queue
- A "dispatcher" will interpret the sent message and mint a jobspec (or podspec) to send to the kubernetes API

Prototype

Good:

- Quick turn-around time to validating idea. (1 week!)
- Pre-populated content samples into a GCS bucket
- GKE allowed us to prototype the software's behavior at scale easily
- Observed the system was behaving with hjacobs/kube-ops-view

Frustrating:

 Python kubernetes client was easy to iterate with, but it was difficult to work with type mismatch errors. Demo:)

Hardware Assets

- 1 Rack
- 12 Dell R520 (2012)
- 1 Dell R410 (2009)
- 1 Dell R620 (2012)
- 4 Dell PE2950 (2006-2008)

Kubernetes v1.11.0

Docker 18.03.1-ce

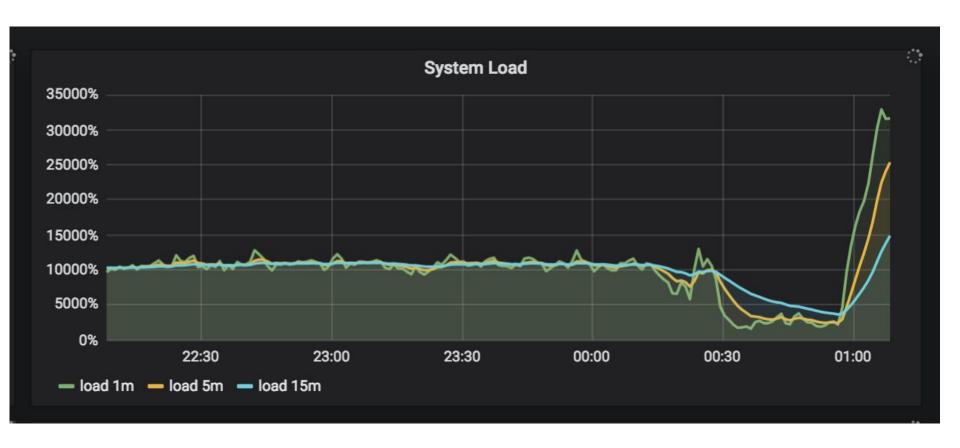
CentOS 7

Community maintained Linux Kernel (4.16)

Performance / KPIs

- Failure Rate
- Success Rate
- Completions per minute
- Concurrency
- Garbage collection of Tasks
- Requeuing and recording of failed Tasks





Scheduling

- CPU Pinning
- Temporal Slicing
- Requests
- Limits
- https://hackernoon.com/job-concurrency-in-kubernetes-lxd-and-cpu-pinning-to -the-rescue-b9fb7b44f99d

A Problem With Jobs

- Kubernetes API had a saturation limit
- Past a certain threshold, CRUD operations became impossibly slow over time (particularly batch deletes)
- Bottlenecked not by CPU, but now by the API

Jobs

- Parallelism
- Retries
- Completions
- "ttlSecondsAfterFinished" automatic GC as of 1.12 alpha

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Pods

- CronJob for garbage collection (Go K8S client)
- CronJob for dead-lettering failed tasks (Go K8S client)

Pods

- Free retries: already have a dead-lettering mechanism built into the queue,
 these can be triaged shoveled easily
- Acceptable performance
- Still a threshold for objects that should be in the API at our scale
- Change limits on max pods allowed in API

<Placeholder for Graphs>

Finalizing reporting

Conclusion

Questions