Wikimedia Content API: A Cassandra Use-case

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Berlin Buzzwords | June 6, 2016



Our Vision:

A world in which every single human can freely share in the sum of all knowledge.

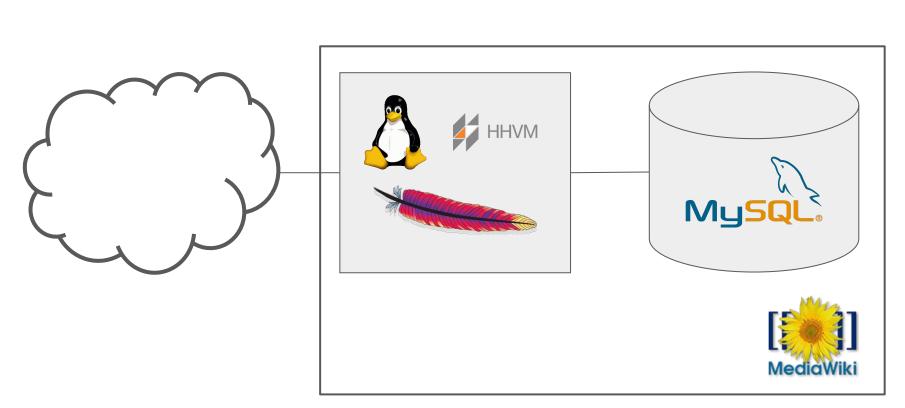
About:

- Global movement
- Largest collection of free, collaborative knowledge in human history
- 16 projects
- 16.5 billion total page views per month
- 58.9 million unique devices per day
- More than 13k new editors each month
- More than 75k active editors month-to-month

About: Wikipedia

- More than 38 million articles in 290 languages
- Over 10k new articles added per day
- 13 million edits per month
- Ranked #6 globally in web traffic

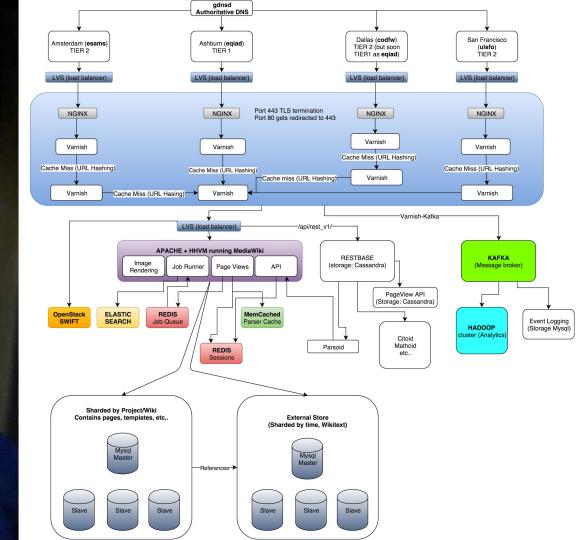
Wikimedia Architecture



LAMP

THE ARCHITECTURE







visua aditor

Wikitext

= Star Wars: The Force Awakens =

Star Wars: The Force Awakens is a 2015 American epic space opera film directed, co-produced, and co-written by [[J. J. Abrams]].

HTML

<h1>

Star Wars: The Force Awakens </hl>

Star Wars: The Force Awakens is a 2015 American epic space opera
film directed, co-produced, and co-written by

J. J. Abrams"

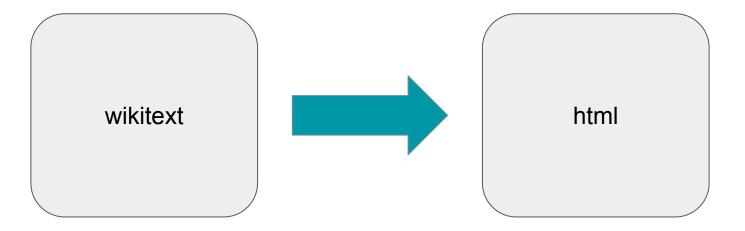
Wikitext



HTML



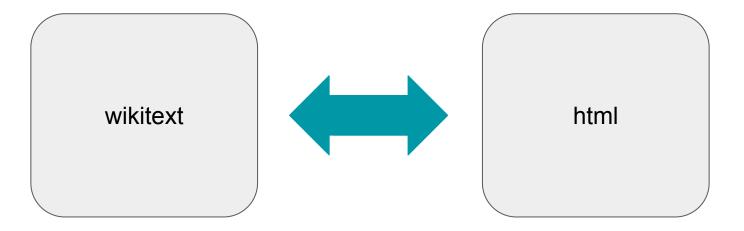
Conversion



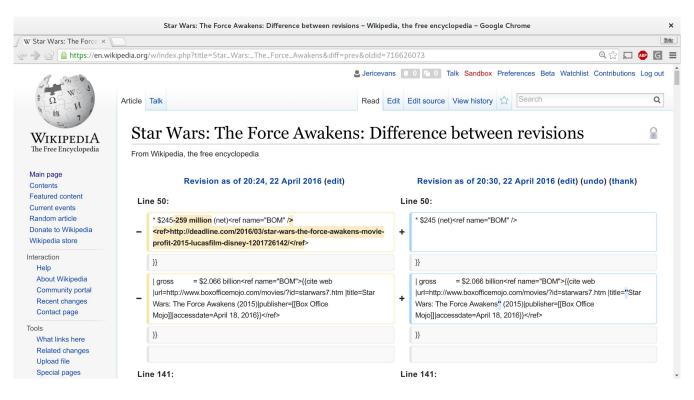
WYSIWYG

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WIKIPEDIA The Free Encyclopedia	Star Wars: The Force Awakens				
Main page	From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia				
Contents					
Featured content					
Current events Random article Donate to Wikipedia Wikipedia store	Star Wars: The Force Awakens (also known as Star Wars: Episode VII - The Force Awakens) I is a 2015 American epic space opera film directed, co-produced, and co-written by J. J. Abrams. The seventh				
Interaction Help About Wikipedia Community portal Recent changes Contact page	installment in the main <i>Star Wars</i> film series, it stars Harrison Ford, Mark Hamill, Carrie Fisher, Adam Driver, Daisy <u>Ridley</u> , John <u>Boyega</u> , Oscar Isaac, <u>Lupita Nyong'o</u> , Andy <u>Serkis</u> , <u>Domhnall Gleeson</u> , Anthony Daniels, Peter <u>Mayhew</u> , and Max <u>von Sydow</u> . I Produced by <u>Lucasfilm</u> and Abrams' Bad Robot Productions and distributed worldwide by Walt hp?rutRister Ward Mar Marker The Force Awakens is set 30 years after				

Conversion



Character-based diffs



Metadata

[[Foo|bar]]

bar

Metadata

[[Foo|{{echo|bar}}]]

Parsoid

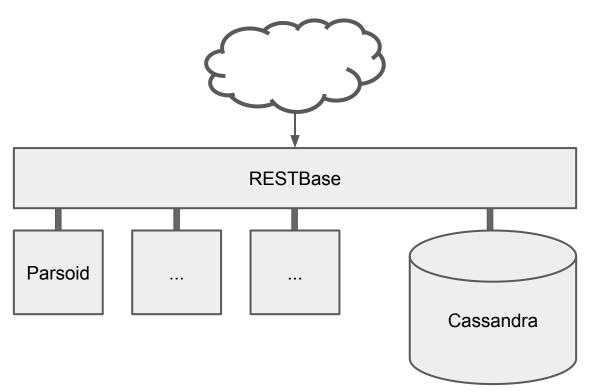
- Node.js service
- Converts wikitext to HTML/RDFa
- Converts HTML/RDFa to wikitext
- Semantics, and syntax (avoid dirty diffs)!
- Expensive (slow)
- Resulting output is large



RESTBase

- Services aggregator / proxy (REST)
- Durable cache (Cassandra)
- Wikimedia's content API (e.g. https://en.wikipedia.org/api/rest_v1?doc)

RESTBase



Other use-cases

- Mobile content service
- Math formula rendering service
- Dumps
- ...

Cassandra

Environment

- 2 datacenters
- 3 racks per datacenter
- 18 hosts (16 core, 128G, SSDs)
- 54 nodes
- Deflate compression (~14-18%)
- 31T storage (~206T uncompressed)
- Cassandra 2.1.13 (moving to 2.2.6)
- Read-heavy workload (5:1)

Data model

Data model

CREATE TABLE data (

- domain text,
- title text,
- rev int,
- tid timeuuid,
- value blob,

PRIMARY KEY ((domain, title), rev, tid)

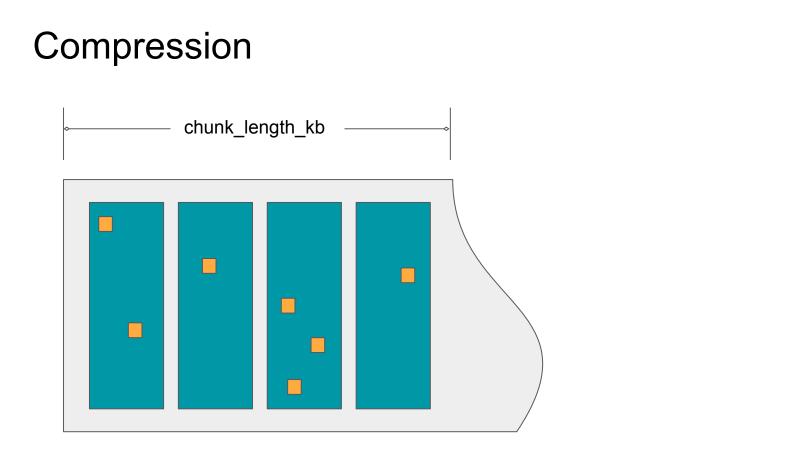
) WITH CLUSTERING ORDER BY (rev DESC, tid DESC)

Data model

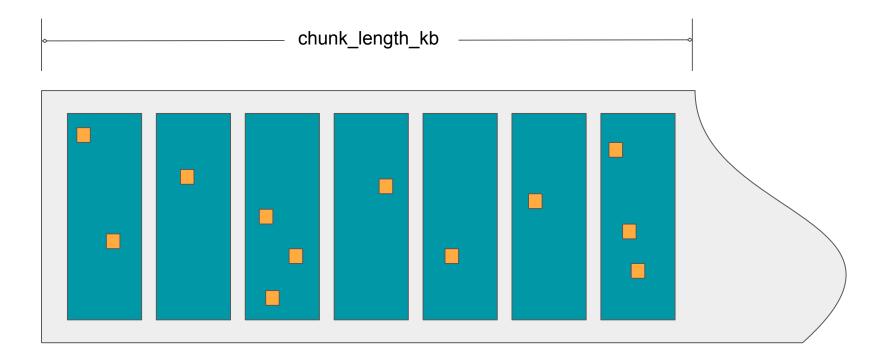
en.wikipedia.org	a + Star Wars:	The Force	Awakens

717862573	717873822	
1f2dd66c7c7a913d3d8a	97466b127c7a913d3d8a	
827e2ec27c7a913d3d8a	bdebc9a67c7a913d3d8a	
	098775687c7a913d3d8a	

Compression







Brotli compression

- Brought to you by the folks at Google; Successor to deflate
- Cassandra implementation (<u>https://github.com/eevans/cassandra-brotli</u>)
- Initial results very promising
- Better compression, lower cost (apples-apples)
- And, wider windows are possible (apples-oranges)
 - GC/memory permitting
 - Example: level=1, lgblock=4096, chunk_length_kb=4096, yields 1.73% compressed size!
 - https://phabricator.wikimedia.org/T122028
- Stay tuned!

Compaction

Compaction

- The cost of having log-structured storage
- Asynchronously (post-write) optimize data on disk for reads
- At a minimum, reorganize into fewer files
 - Dropping what is obsolete
 - Expiring TTLs
 - Removing deleted (aka tombstoned) data (after a fashion)
- Reorganize data so results are nearer each other

Compaction strategies

- Size-tiered
 - Combines tables of similar size
 - Oblivious to column distribution; Works best for workloads with no overwrites/deletes
 - Minimal IO
- Leveled
 - Small, fixed size files in levels of exponentially increasing size
 - Files have non-overlapping ranges within a level
 - Very efficient reads, but also quite IO intensive
- Date-tiered
 - For append only, total ordered data
 - Avoids mixing old data with new
 - Cold data eventually ceases to be compacted

Compaction strategies

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DTCS: Well...no, actually

- Hard to reason about
- Optimizations easily defeated
- See: https://phabricator.wikimedia.org/T126221



DTCS: So now what?

- Size-tiered compaction? Might as well.
- TimeWindowCompactionStrategy (<u>https://github.com/jeffjirsa/twcs</u>)? Maybe...
- Reduce node density?

Garbage Collection

G1GC

- Early adopters of G1 (aka "Garbage 1st")
- Successor to Concurrent Mark-sweep (CMS)
- Incremental parallel compacting collector
- More predictable performance than CMS

Humongous objects



- Anything $\geq 1/2$ region size is classified as *Humongous*
- Humongous objects are allocated into *Humongous Regions*
- Only one object for a region (wastes space, creates fragmentation)
- Until 1.8u40, humongous regions collected only during full collections (Bad)
- Since 1.8u40, end of the marking cycle, during the cleanup phase (Better)
- Treated as exceptions, so should be exceptional
 - For us, that means 8MB regions
- Enable GC logging and have a look!

Node density

"Many smaller-sized Cassandra nodes is always better than fewer, dense ones."

— Everyone

Motivation

- Compaction
- GC
- ...

What we do

- Processes (yup)
- Puppetized configuration
 - o /etc/cassandra-a/
 - o /etc/cassandra-b/
 - systemd units
 - Etc
- Shared RAID-0



What we should have done

- Virtualization
- Containers
- Blades
- Not processes



Cassandra: The Good

- Fault-tolerance
- Availability
- Datacenter / rack awareness
- Visibility
- Ubiquity
- Nice, helpful people (tickets, IRC, etc)



Cassandra: The Bad

- Usability
 - \circ Compaction
 - Streaming
 - o JMX
 - \circ etc
- Vertical scaling
- JVM



Cassandra: The Ugly

- Upgrading
- Release process



