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 three data problems

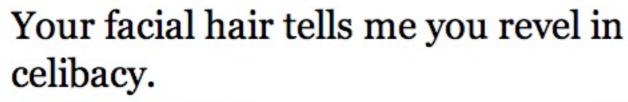
- Tweets
- Timelines
- Social graphs



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



11:33 AM Sep 25th, 2009 via web





SWEEN Jason Sweeney

Find all by User_id: 749863



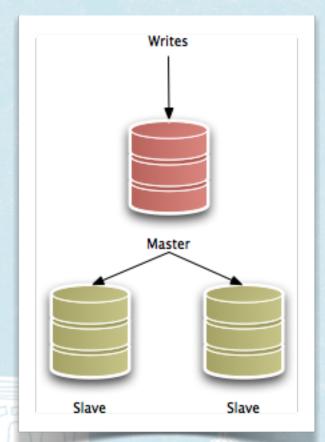
Original Implementation

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

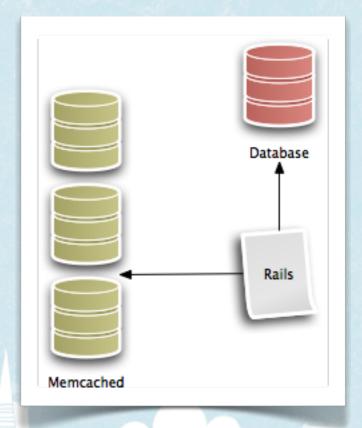
- Relational
- Single table, vertically scaled
- Master-Slave replication and Memcached for read throughput.

Original Implementation

Master-Slave Replication



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



Dirt-Goose Implementation

Queries try each

Partition by time partition in order

Partition 2

id	user_ident	il enough data
24	,5	accumulated
23		

Partition I

id	user_id
22	•••
21	•••

LOCALITY



Problems w/ solution

Write throughput



T-Bird Implementation

Partition by primary key

Partition I		i	Partition 2		
id	text		id	text	
20	•••		21	•••	
22	•••		23	•••	
24	Fi	no	ling r	ecent two	eet

by user_id queries N
partitions

T-Flock

Partition user_id index by user id

\Box	·	·			
Pa	rti	4	\frown	n	
1 1			()		
· u			\smile		

user_id	id
I	I
3	58
3	99

Partition 2

user_id	id
2	21
2	22
2	27

Low Latency

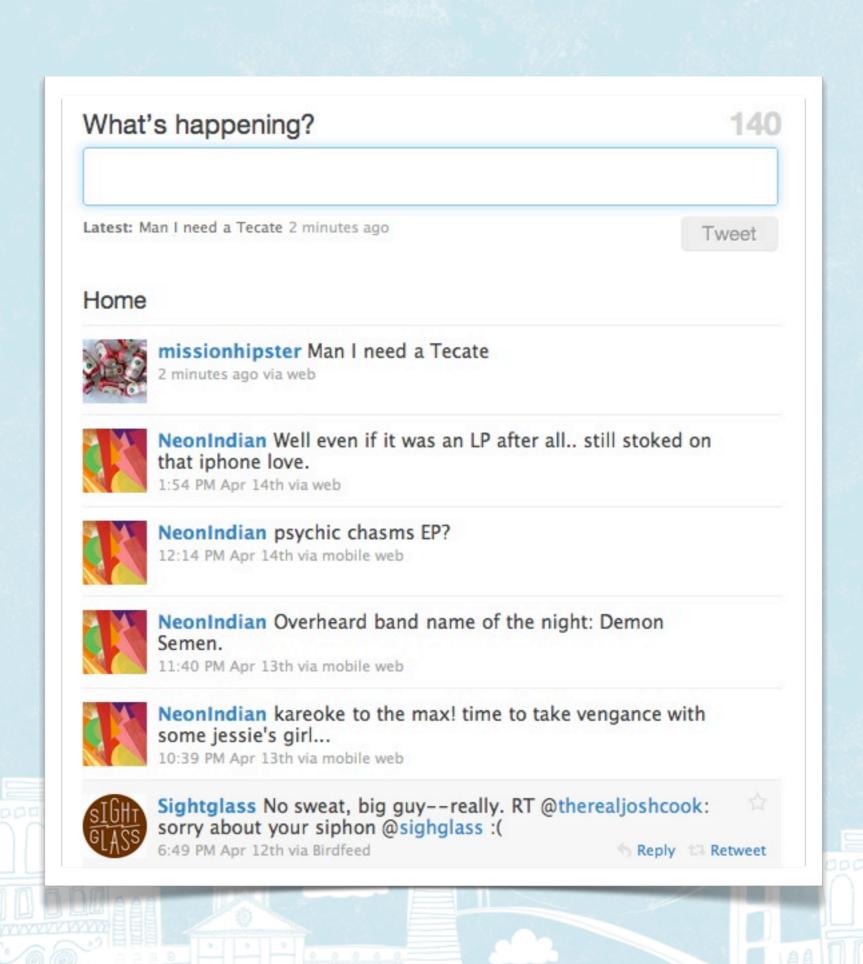
	PK Lookup
Memcached	lms
T-Bird	5ms

Principles

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

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What is a Timeline?

- Sequence of tweet ids
- Query pattern: get by user_id
- High-velocity bounded vector
- RAM-only storage



Tweets from 3 different people

What's happening?

Latest: Man I need a Tecate 2 minutes ago

Home



missionhipster Man I need a Tecate

2 minutes ago via web



NeonIndian Well even if it was an LP after all., still strked on that iphone love.

1:54 PM Apr 14th via web



NeonIndian psychic chasms EP?

12:14 PM Apr 14th via mobile web



NeonIndian Overheard band name of the night: Demon Semen.

11:40 PM Apr 13th via mobile web



NeonIndian kareoke to the max! time to take vengance with some jessie's girl...

10:39 PM Apr 13th via mobile web



Sightglass No sweat, big guy--really. RT @therealjoshcook: sorry about your siphon @sighglass :(

6:49 PM Apr 12th via Birdfeed





Original Implementation

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

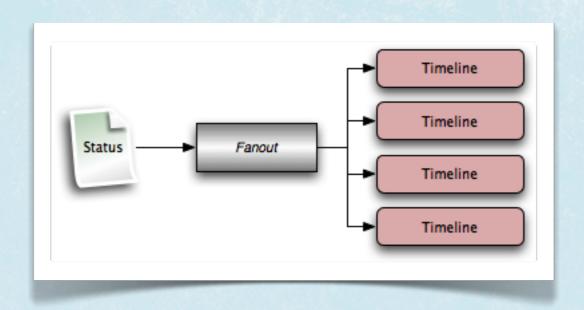
Crazy slow if you have lots of friends or indices can't be

Kept in RAM

OFF-LINE VS. ONLINE COMPUTATION



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	daily pk tps	all-time pk tps	fanout ratio	deliveries
10/7/2008	30	120	175:1	21'000
11/1/2010	1500	3'000	700: I	2'100'000

2 1m

Deliveries per second



MEMORY HERARCHY



Possible implementations

- 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
Ims	lms	< s*

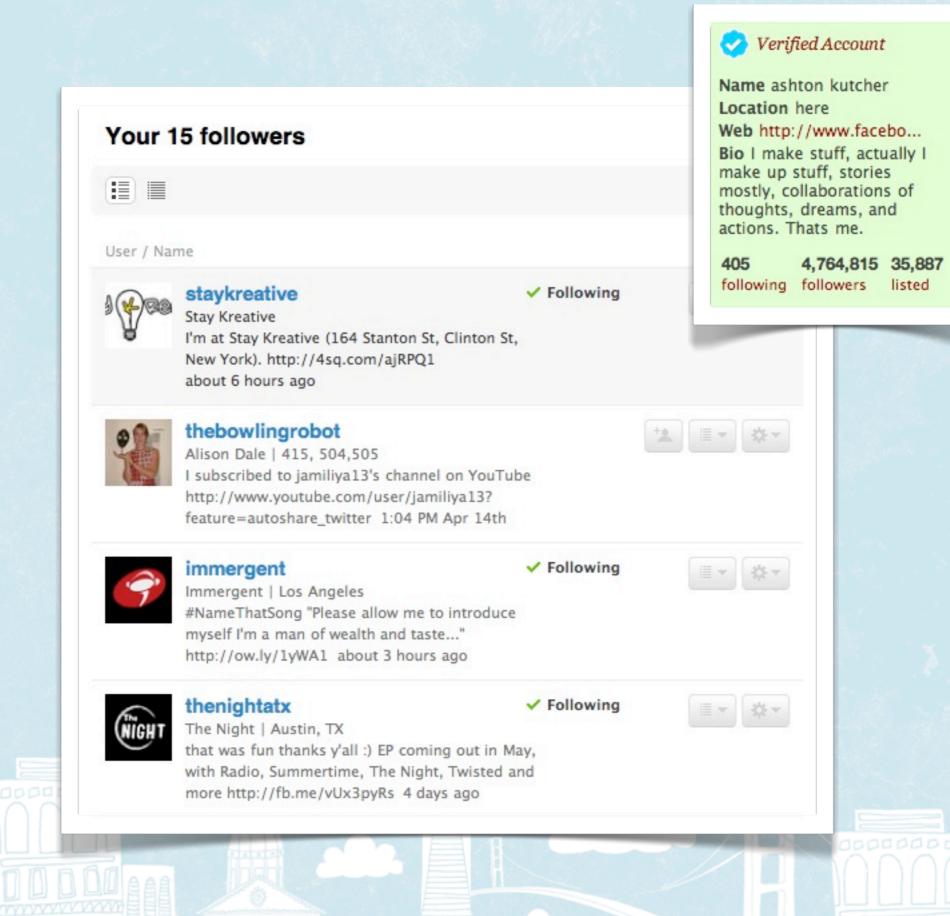
^{*} Depends on the number of followers of the tweeter



- 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 three data problems

- Tweets
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listed

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





Name User



staykreative

Stay Kreative I'm at Stay Kreative (16 Stanton St, Clinton S New York). http://4sq.com/ajRPQ1



Alison Dale | 415, 504,50 I subscribed to jamiliya 13 channel on You ube http://www.youtube.com/ user/jamiliya13? 1:04 PM Apr 14t feature=autoshare_twitter



immergent

Immergent | Los Angeles #NameThatSong "Please low me to introduce myself I'm a man of weath and taste..." http://ow.ly/1yWA1 about 3 hours ago



thenightatx

The Night | Austin, T that was fun thanks (all :) EP coming out in May, with Radio, Summer Ime, The Night, Twisted a more http://fb.me_vUx3pyRs 4 days ago



✓ Following

✓ Following

✓ Following

Verified Account

Name ashton kutcher Location here Web http://www.facebo... Bio I make stuff, actually I make up stuff, stories mostly, collaborations of thoughts, dreams, and actions. Thats me.

405 4,764,815 35,887 following followers listed

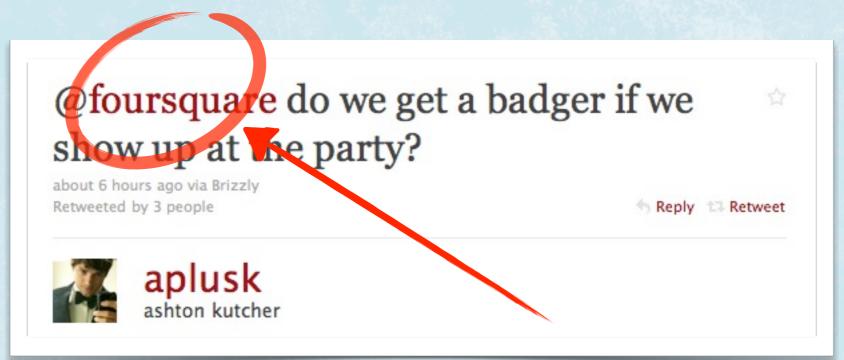












Intersection: Deliver to people who follow both Caplusk and Cfoursquare

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

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	
20	16		

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

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*	lms	I 6ms	Ims

* 2ms lower bound

Principles

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



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Summary Statistics

	reads/second	writes/ second	cardinality	bytes/item	durability
Tweets	100k	1100	30b	300b	durable
Timelines	80k	2.1m	a lot	3.2k	volatile
Graphs	I00k	20k	20b	110	durable

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