



# Data Processing in the Cloud at Yahoo!

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- What are clouds and their benefits
- Clouds at Yahoo
- Hadoop



## Types of Cloud Services

#### Two kinds of cloud services:

- Horizontal ("Platform") Cloud Services
  - Functionality enabling tenants to build applications or new services on top of the cloud
- Functional Cloud Services
  - Functionality that is useful in and of itself to tenants. E.g., various SaaS instances, such as Saleforce.com; Google Analytics and Yahoo!'s IndexTools; Yahoo! properties aimed at end-users and small businesses, e.g., flickr, Groups, Mail, News, Shopping
  - Could be built on top of horizontal cloud services or from scratch
  - Yahoo! has been offering these for a long while (e.g., Mail for SMB, Groups, Flickr, BOSS, Ad exchanges)



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## **Cloud Characteristics**

- Elastic, horizontal, capacity
  - Grow and shrink as needed
  - Large scale possible
- Utility pay-per-usage, often no long term commitment needed
- Multi-tenant
- Availability, operations management, and connectivity built in
  - Customer focuses on his problem not IT management
- Private/Public
  - Private (within an organization): e.g. Yahoo!, Google
  - Public: e.g. EC2, ElasticMapReduce App Engine
- Different abstraction levels
  - EC2 provides "bare" machines (VMs)
  - Higher level: Hadoop (Yahoo), ElasticMapReduce, App Engine





## Benefits of utility cloud computing

- Business agility, business innovation, technical innovation
  - Key computations solved in days and not months
  - Try out new ideas
  - Projects move from research to production in days
  - Easy to learn, even our rocket scientists use it!
- Scale, performance, availability
  - More robust, more global, more complete, better growth, for a given budget
- Cost
  - Lower cost infrastructure is shared
- Major factors
  - You don't need to find new hardware to experiment
  - You can work with all your data!
  - No need for R&D to do IT (it just works)
    - Focus on the problem not IT



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# Yahoo!'s Unique Cloud: Unprecedented Scale

#### Massive user base and engagement

- 500M+ unique users per month
- Hundreds of petabyte of storage
- Hundreds of billions of objects
- Hundred of thousands of requests/sec

#### Global

- Tens of globally distributed data centers
- Serving each region at low latencies

#### Challenging Users

- Rapidly extracting value from voluminous data
- Downtime is not an option (outages cost \$millions)
- Variable usage patterns



- Open Source
  - Hadoop, PIG, Xen, ...
- High performance
  - Throughput
  - Latency
- Multi-data center
  - N-way replication
  - Consistency/availability tradeoffs
  - BCP
- Supporting technologies used at Yahoo!
- Flat, flexible infrastructure

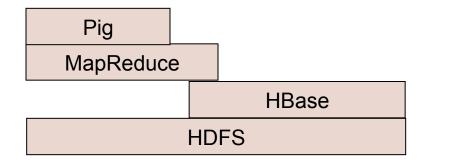




## **Hadoop: A Key Cloud Technology**

- A framework for storing & processing Petabyte of data using commodity hardware and storage
- Storage: HDFS, HBase
- Processing: MapReduce, Pig
- Distributed coordination: Zookeeper





ZooKeeper





### **Hadoop Characteristics**

- Commodity HW + Horizontal scaling
  - Add inexpensive servers with JBODS
  - Storage servers and their disks are *not* assumed to be highly reliable and available
- Use replication across servers to deal with unreliable storage/servers
- Metadata-data separation simple design
  - Storage scales horizontally
  - Metadata scales vertically (today)
- Slightly Restricted file semantics
  - Focus is mostly sequential access
  - Single writers
  - No file locking features
- Support for moving computation close to data
  - i.e. servers have 2 purposes: data storage and computation
- MapReduce Data processing framework

Simplicity of design

why a small team could build such a large system in the first place



#### A growing user base - "powered by"

Year: 2007

YAHOO!





Year: 2008



























Year: 2009















































## My Yahoo!

#### Hadoop is critical to Yahoo's business







## Massive Hadoop-Based Application @ Yahoo!

|                 | 2008   | 2009  |
|-----------------|--|---|
| Webmap          | ~70 hours runtime<br>~300 TB shuffling<br>~200 TB output | ~73 hours runtime<br>~490 TB shuffling<br>~280 TB output<br>+55% hardware     |
| Terasort        | 209 seconds<br>1 Terabyte sorted<br>900 nodes            | 62 seconds<br>1 Terabyte, 1500 nodes<br>16.25 hours<br>1 Petabyte, 3700 nodes |
| Largest cluster | 2000 nodes •6PB raw disk •16TB of RAM •16K CPUs          | 4000 nodes •16PB raw disk •64TB of RAM •32K CPUs •(40% faster CPUs too)       |







#### Hadoop Applications: Search Assist™



- » Database for Search Assist™ is built using Hadoop.
  - » 3 years of log-data
  - » 20-steps of map-reduce

|                  | Before Hadoop | After Hadoop |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Time             | 26 days       | 20 minutes   |
| Language         | C++           | Python       |
| Development Time | 2-3 weeks     | 2-3 days     |





## Collaborations around the globe

- M45 Yahoo!'s supercomputing cluster
  - Carnegie Mellon University
  - The University of California at Berkeley
  - Cornell University
  - The University of Massachusetts at Amherst joined
- Partners in India
  - Computational Research Laboratories (CRL), India's Tata Group
  - Universities IIT, IISc, IIIT-H, PSG
- Open Cirrus<sup>™</sup> cloud computing research & education
  - The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
  - Infocomm Development Authority (IDA) in Singapore
  - The Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT) in Germany
  - HP, Intel
  - The Russian Academy of Sciences, Electronics & Telecomm.
  - Malaysian Institute of Microelectronic Systems







- Main Web sites
  - <a href="http://hadoop.apache.org/core/">http://hadoop.apache.org/core/</a>
  - http://wiki.apache.org/hadoop/
  - http://wiki.apache.org/hadoop/ GettingStartedWithHadoop
  - http://wiki.apache.org/hadoop/HadoopMapReduce





### **THANKS**

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