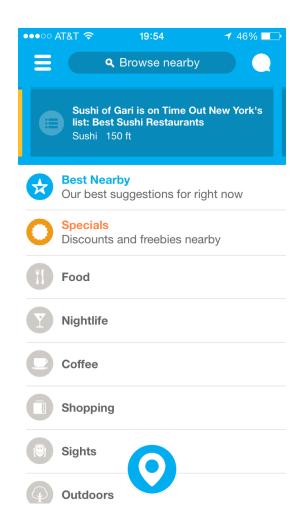


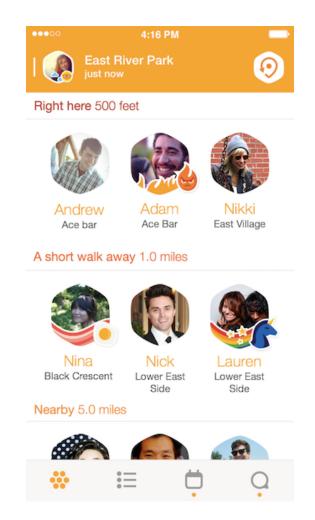
From check-ins to recommendations

Jon Hoffman @hoffrocket QCon NYC – June 11, 2014



About Foursquare





Scaling in two parts

• Part one: data storage

Part two: application complexity

Part 1: Data Storage

2009

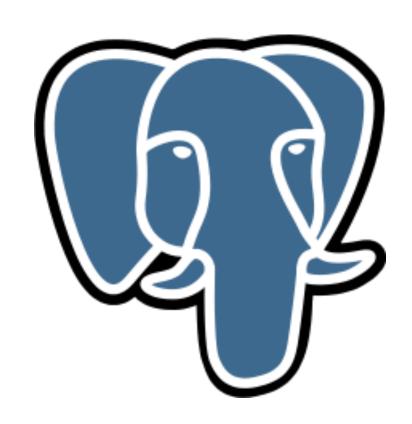
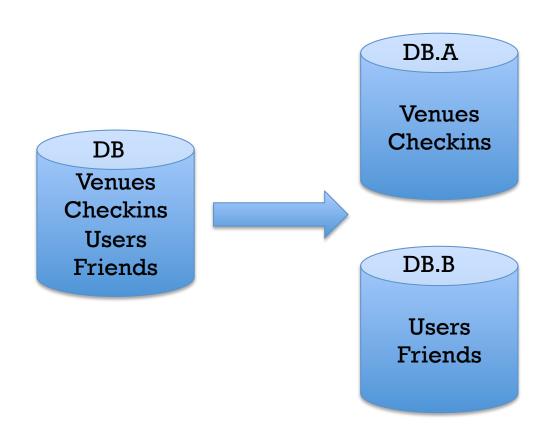


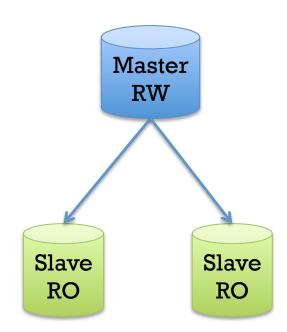




Table splits



Replication



Outgrowing our hardware

 Not enough RAM for indexes and working data set

100 writes/second/disk

Sharding

 Manage ourselves in application code on top of postgres?

Use something called Cassandra?

Use something called HBase?

Use something called Mongo?

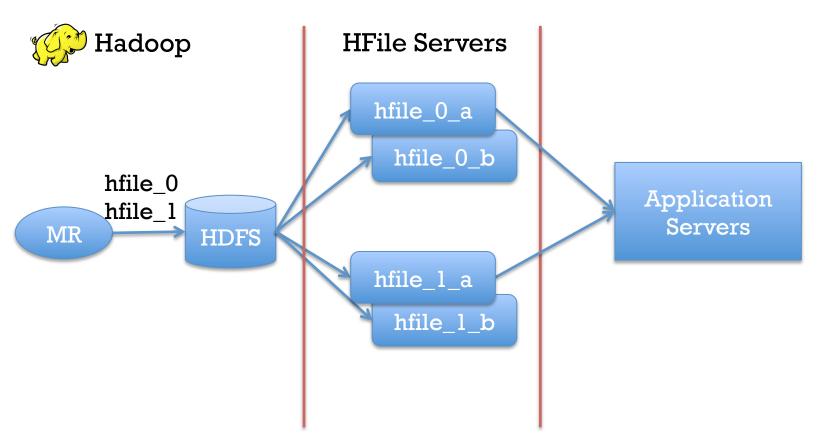


cluster	query total shard replica	insert	update	delete	command	fault	queue total	queue 60s max	queue 60s max	hosts
trending shards: 1 replicas: 4	1025 1025 256	0	146	0	883	0	0	8	fsab28:27100	8
									fsaa26:27100	1
									fsab9:27100	1
checkins shards: 22 replicas: 92	76484 3477 831	50	3848	0	70837	6975	1	94	fsai27:26016	32
									fsad26:26015	25
									fsac2:26015	19
nfra shards: 1 replicas: 3	5 5 2	0	300	0	978	4	0	4	fsaa10:27000	4
shards: 1 replicas: 3	2345 2345 782	0	11	0	573	95	0	12	fsai9:26900	12
uva shards: 16 replicas: 74	39498 2469 534	0	118	0	77567	3699	5	46	fsab8:27601	35
									fsad5:27604	34
									fsap11:27606	32
users shards: 25 replicas: 173	194268 7771 1123	18	6280	653	190387	5938	131	304	fsab3:26105	253
									fsab22:26124	144
									fsaa12:26114	88

Besides Mongo

- Memcache
- Elastic search
 - nearby venue search
 - user search
- Custom data services
 - Read only key value server
 - in memory cache with business logic

HFile Service: Read only KV Store

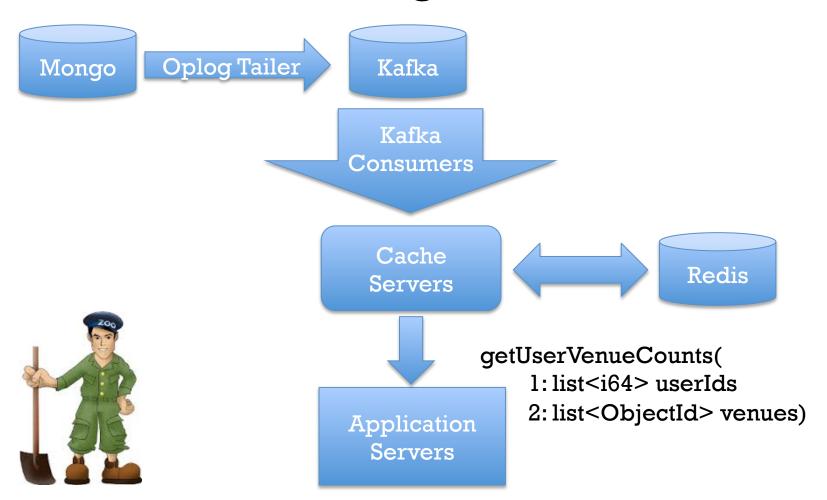




Zookeeper:

- data type to machine mapping
- key hash to shard mapping

Caching Services



```
Part 2: application complexity
                                               2009
                                                    1 Lift
qry = "SELECT fl.b, u.id as programme, u.lastname, u.twitter_name, u.photo, u.email, u.gender, f2.get_pings, u.pings_
pings_via_tweet, u.device_token, u.pings, u.goodnight, u.client_version FROM friends f1, friends f2, users u WHERE u.id = 1
```

RPC Tracing

Timing and Length

Request took **273 ms**After gzip, content has 19383 characters
Response headers

```
Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8
```

Traces

[Toggle All]

Filter Collections:



Filter Actions:



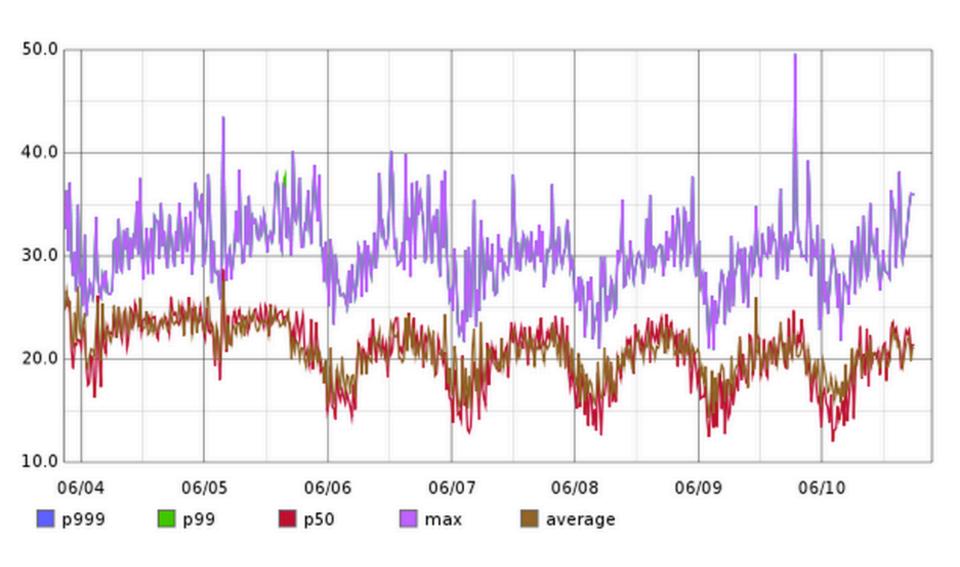
//v2/users/self [Toggle Timeline][Toggle non-rpcs] | View on Traceweb

```
4 thread:59 5 ms timings.servicediscovery.memcachedservice.get_OAUTH_ACCESS_TOKEN: List(Key([
```

▼5 thread:240 3 ms mongo.users: db.users.find({ "_id" : 672}).limit(1)._addSpecial("\$comment Thread Name: pool-ApiV2RequestPool-thread-43 caller threadId: 88 path: apiv2.authenticate

c.f.user.finder.concrete.ConcreteUserFinder.findOnMaster(ConcreteUserFinder.scala:84) (Most relevant stack trace item)

RPC Counts Past Week



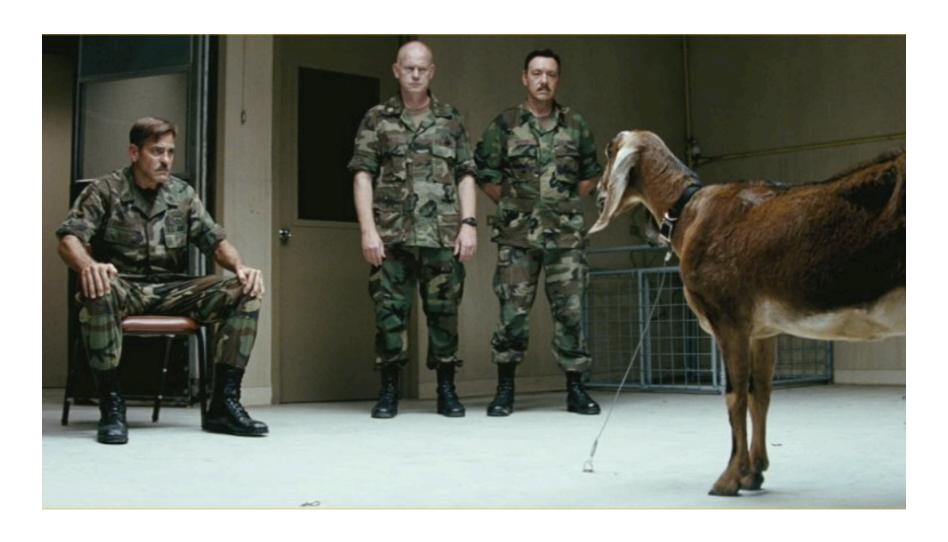


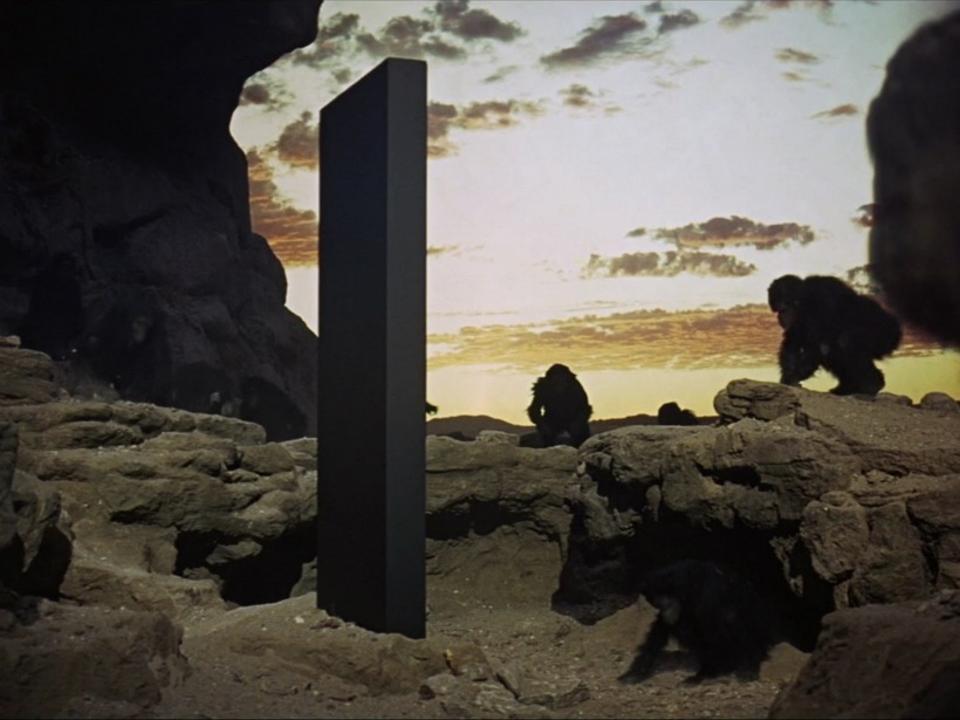


```
val greeting = if (services.throttles.offByDefault("foo.crazyGreeting", currentUser)) {
    "Hellooooooooooooo!!!!!"
} else "Hello"
```

Filter **Edit Throttles** 2014-06-10 09:56:24 AllowAll Always executing the "enabled" block AllowAll \$ 2014-06-10 13:41:27 block AllowNone PrivilegeLevel 2014-06-10 13:41:27 WhiteList BlackList block UserldsList HashingShard 2014-06-10 12:00:36 Austin UserCountryCode block EmployeesOnlyWhiteList ✓ AllowAll 2014-06-10 12:51:09 Random niways executing the chapted block

Remember the goats?





Monolithic problems

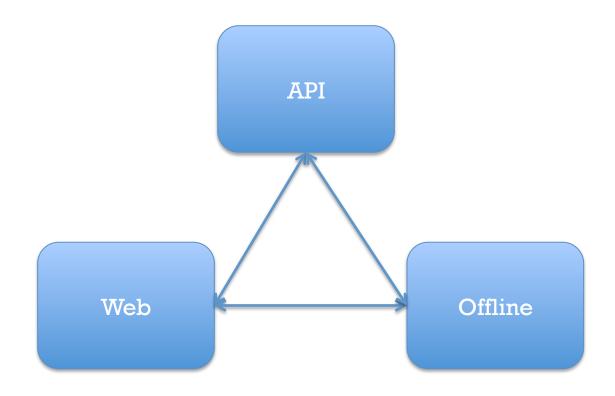
· Compiling all the code, all the time

Deploying all the code all the time

 Hard to isolate cause of performance regressions and resource leaks

SOA Infancy

Single codebase, Multiple builds



Finagle Era

Twitter's scala based RPC library

```
service Geocoder {
    GeocodeResponse geocode(
        1: GeocodeRequest r
    )
}
```

Benefits

Independent compile targets

 Fined grained control on releases and bug fixes

Functional isolation



Problems

Duplication in packaging and deployment efforts

Hard to trace execution problems

Hard to define/change where things live

Networks aren't reliable

Builds and deploys

single service definition file

consistent build packaging

• simple deployment of canary & fleet ./service releaser -j service name

Monitoring

healthcheck endpoint over http

consistent metric names

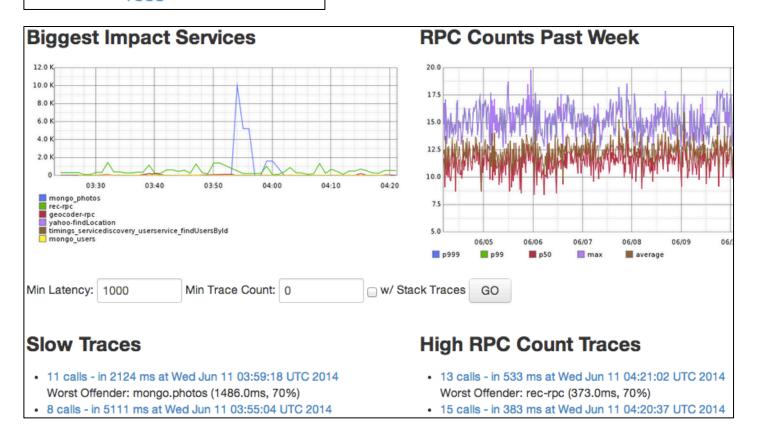
dashboard for every service

Distributed Tracing

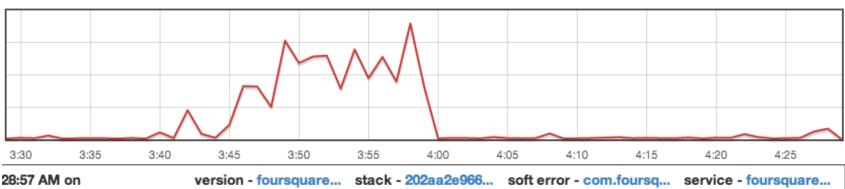
Full Trace

/explore

- /v2/venues/explore
 - /v2/venues/explore
 - recs



Exception Aggregation



28:57 AM on version - foursquare... stack - 202aa2e966... soft error - com.foursq... service - foursquare... n22.prod.foursquare.com

n.foursquare.common.exception.SoftException: Throwable caught in circuit: api-misc-rpc.remoteEndpoint

28:57 stack prefix - 0243083d8f... path - /v2/privat... version - foursquare... stack - 138484dffb... service - foursquare... l on fsan22.prod.foursquare.com

n.foursquare.common.exception.RemoteException: java.lang.lllegalArgumentException on fsan29.prod.foursquare.com: invalid

28:56 AM on path - /v2/privat... version - foursquare... stack - 13bb8c0c0d... service - foursquare...

f3.prod.foursquare.com

m for manufact common exponition Demote Exponition; com for manufactor to a forebook comition Exponent A ni Exponition on

Application Discovery

• Finagle Server Sets + ZK



Circuit Breaking

 Fast failing RPC calls after some error rate threshold

```
services.circuitBreakers.run("ads", "forExplore", defaultResponse) {
  client.forExplore(request)
}
```

Loosely based on Netflix's hystrix

SOA Problem Recap

- Duplication in packaging and deployment efforts
 - Build and deploy automation
- Hard to trace execution problems
 - Monitoring consistency
 - Distributed Tracing
 - Error aggregation
- Hard to define/change where things live
 - Application discovery with zookeeper
- Networks aren't reliable
 - Circuit breaking

Organization

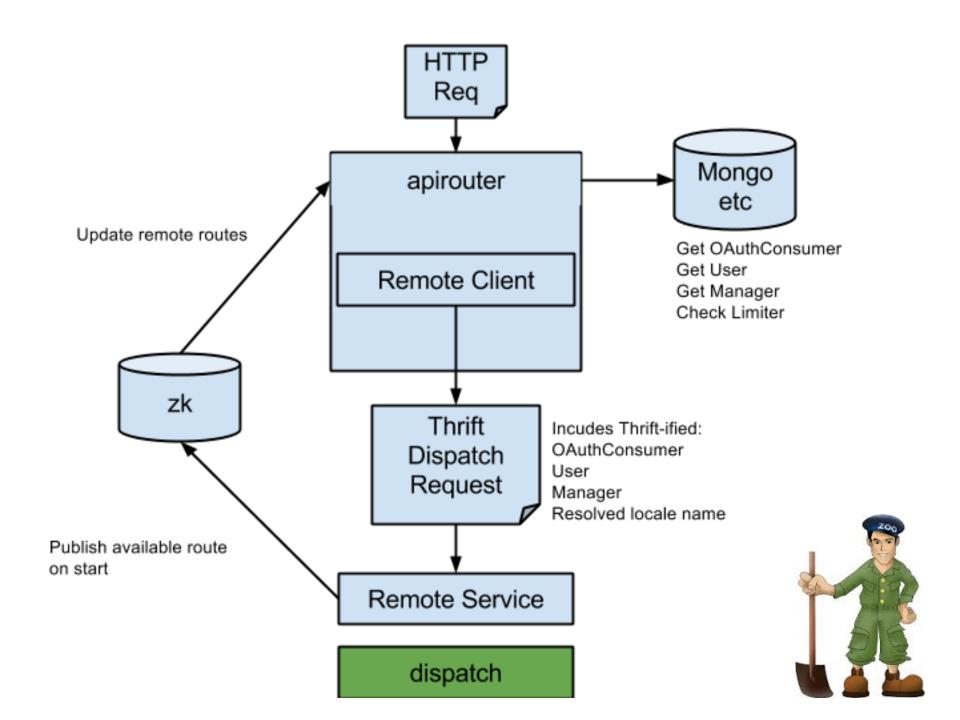
- Smaller teams owning front to back implementation of features
- Desire to have quick deploy cycles on new API endpoints



Remote Endpoints

Wouldn't it be cool if a developer could expose a new API endpoint without redeploying our still monolithic API server?

```
class RemoteEndpointExample(
     val services: Endpoints.Services
       with DispatchRequest.RequiredServices
   ) extends RemoteEndpointService {
     override def name = "foo"
8
     override def urlPatterns = Seq("foo/bar", "foo/baz", "foo/buz")
10
     // handle incoming request
     def dispatch(req: DispatchRequest): DispatchResponse = {
11
       DispatchResponse.success(JsonBuilder.start().add("hi", 1))
12
13
14 }
```



Remote Endpoint Benefits

Very easy to experiment with new endpoints

- Tight contract for service interaction
 - JSON responses
 - all http params passed along
- Clear path to breaking off more chunks from API monolith

Future work: Part 3?

 Further isolating services with independent storage layers?

Completely automated continuous deployment

- Hybrid immutable/mutable data storage
 - mongo & hfile & cache service

Thanks!

Want to build these things?

https://foursquare.com/jobs

jon@foursquare.com