FlinkForward

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Runtime Improvements in Blink for Large Scale Streaming at Alibaba

Feng Wang

Zhijiang Wang

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Outline

1 Blink Introduction

2 Improvements to Flink Runtime

3 Future Plans

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Blink Introduction

Section 1

Blink – Alibaba's version of Flink

✓Looked into Flink two since 2 years ago

- best choice of unified computing engine
- a few of issues in flink that can be problems for large scale applications

✓Started Blink project

- aimed to make Flink work reliably and efficiently at the very large scale at Alibaba

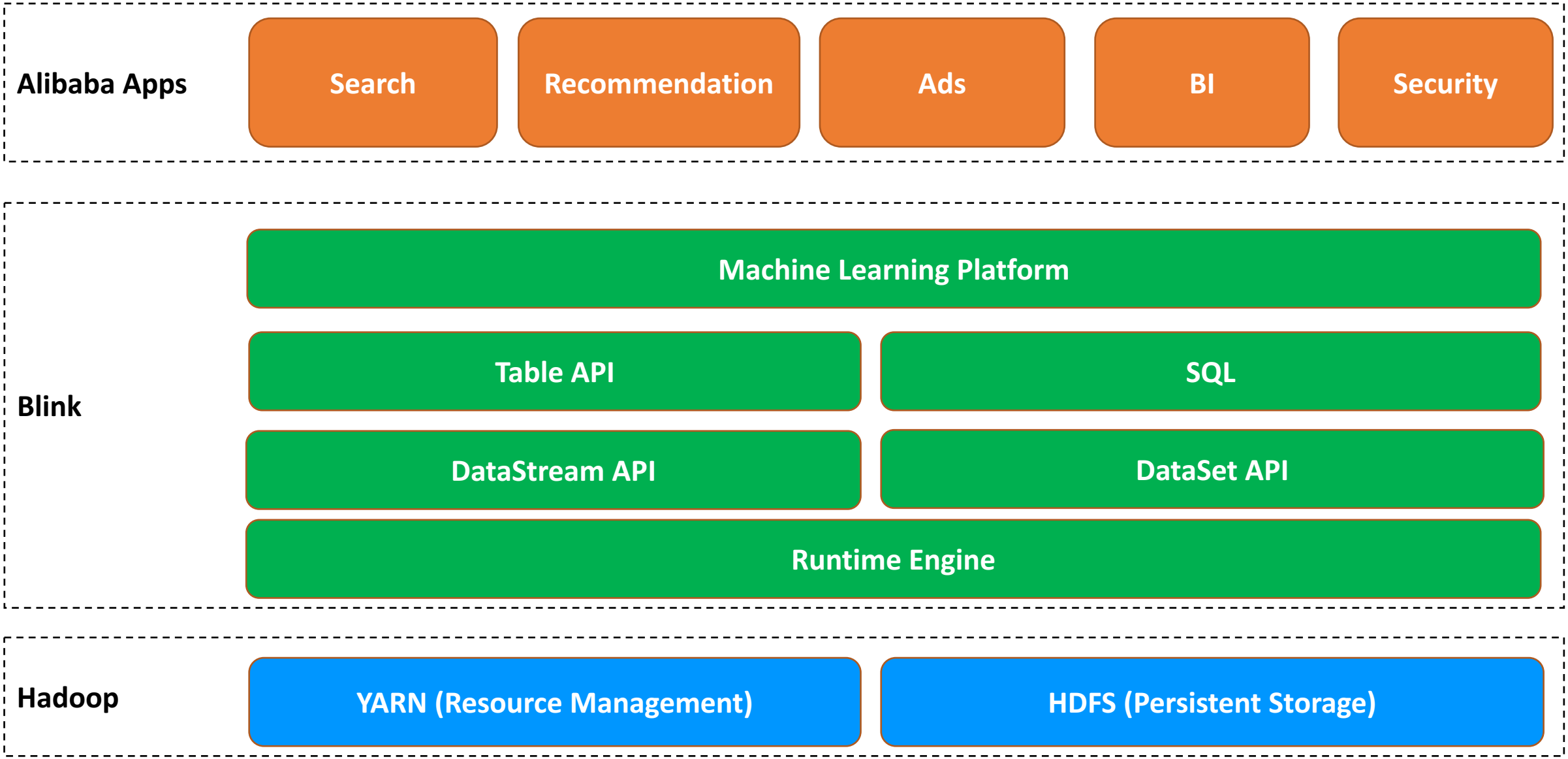
✓Made various improvements in Flink runtime

- Runs natively on yarn cluster
- failover optimizations for fast recovery
- incremental checkpoint for large states
- async operator for high throughputs

✓Working with Flink community to contribute changes back since last August

- several key improvements
- hundreds of patches

Blink Ecosystem in Alibaba



Blink in Alibaba Production

✓In production for almost one year

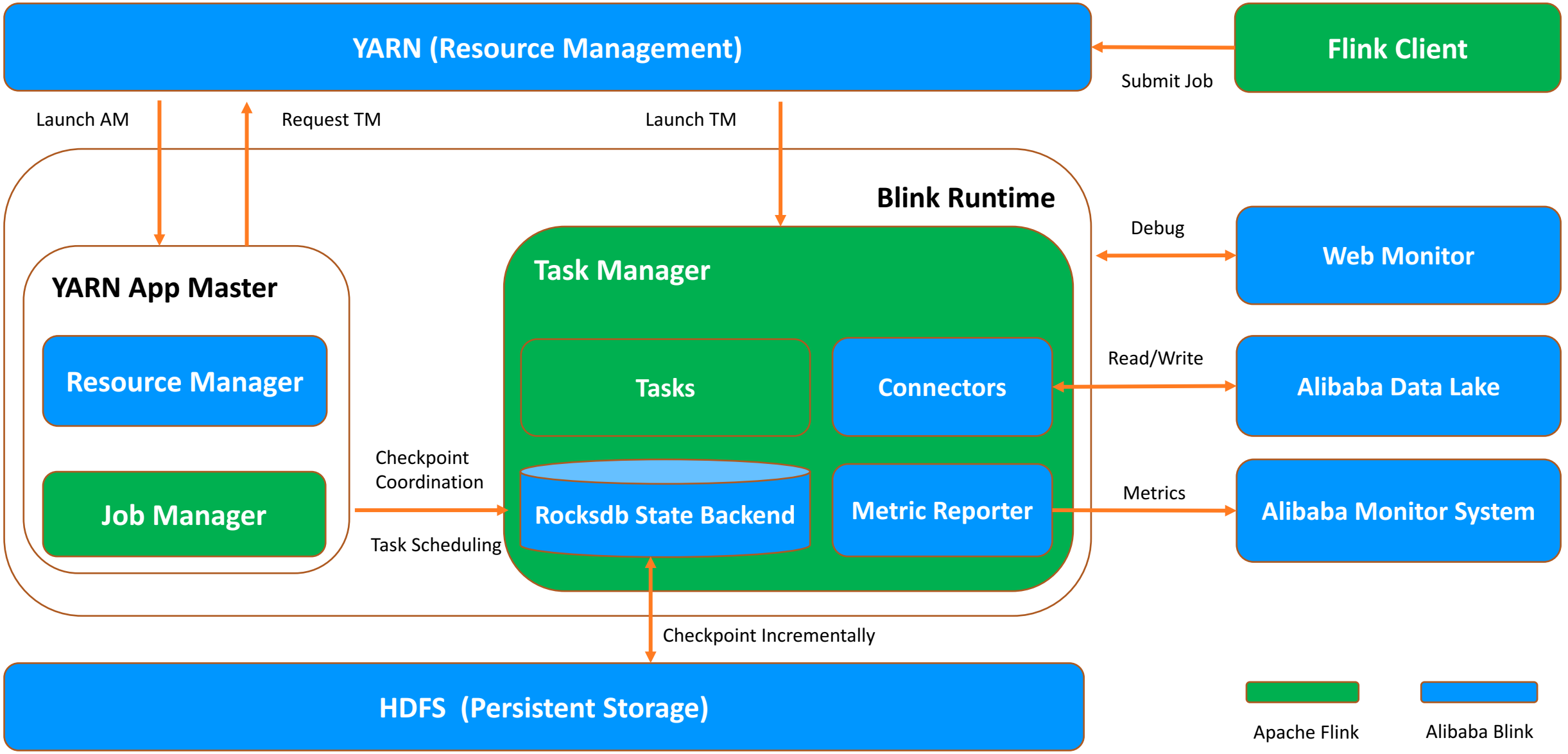
✓Run on thousands of nodes

- hundreds of jobs
- The biggest cluster is more than 1000 nodes
- the biggest job has 10s TB states and thousands of subtasks

✓Supported key production services on last Nov 11th, China Single's Day

- China Single's Day is by far the biggest shopping holiday in China, similar to Black Friday in US
- Last year it recorded $17.8 billion worth of gross merchandise volumes in one day
- Blink is used to do real time machine learning and increased conversion by around 30%

Blink Architecture



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Improvements to Flink Runtime

Section 2

Improvements to Flink Runtime

✓Native integration with Resource Management

- Take YARN for an Example

✓Performance Improvements

- Incremental Checkpoint
- Asynchronous Operator

✓Failover Optimization

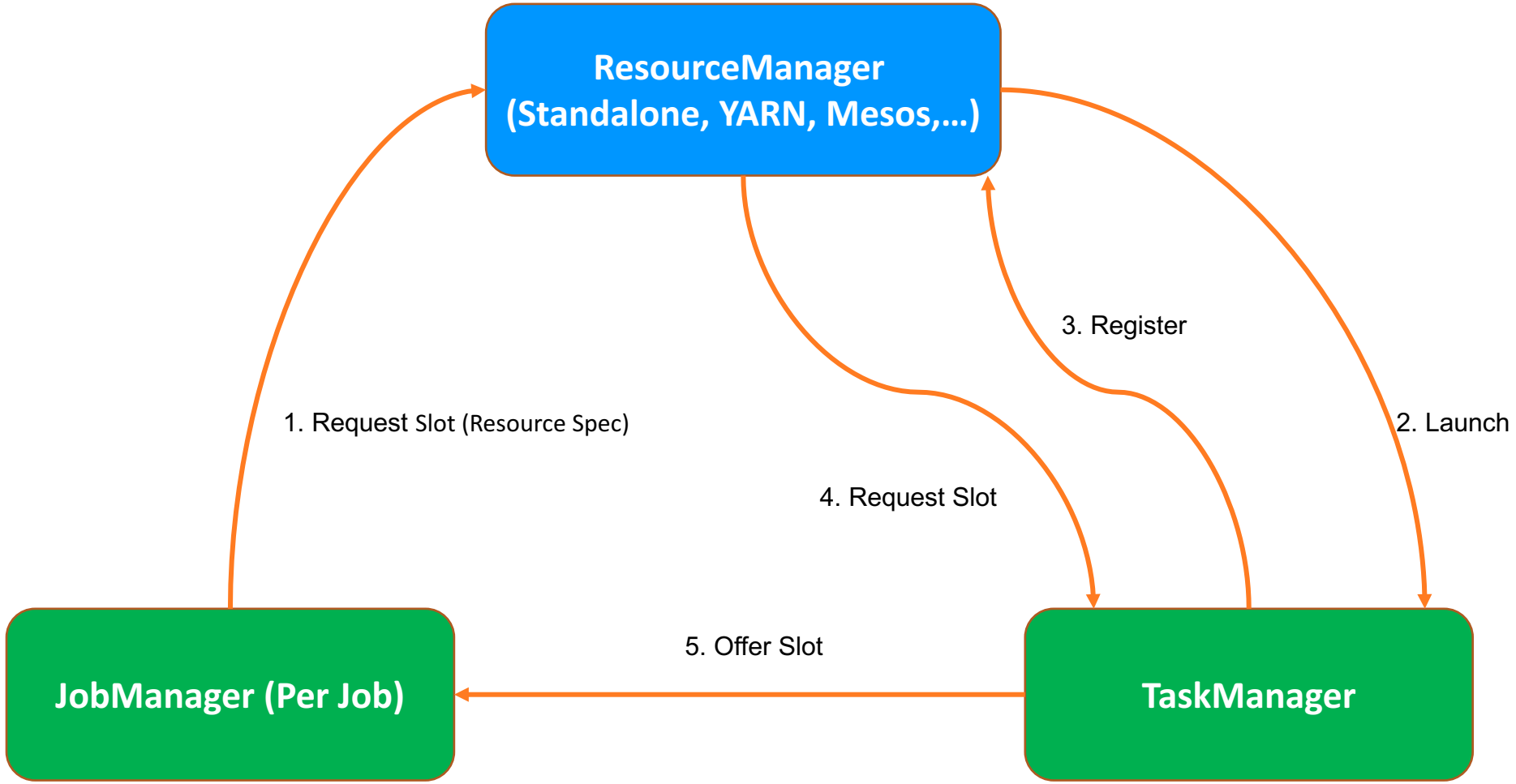
- Fine-grained Recovery for Task Failures
- Allocation Reuse for Task Recovery
- Non-disruptive JobManager failure recovery

Native integration with Resource Management

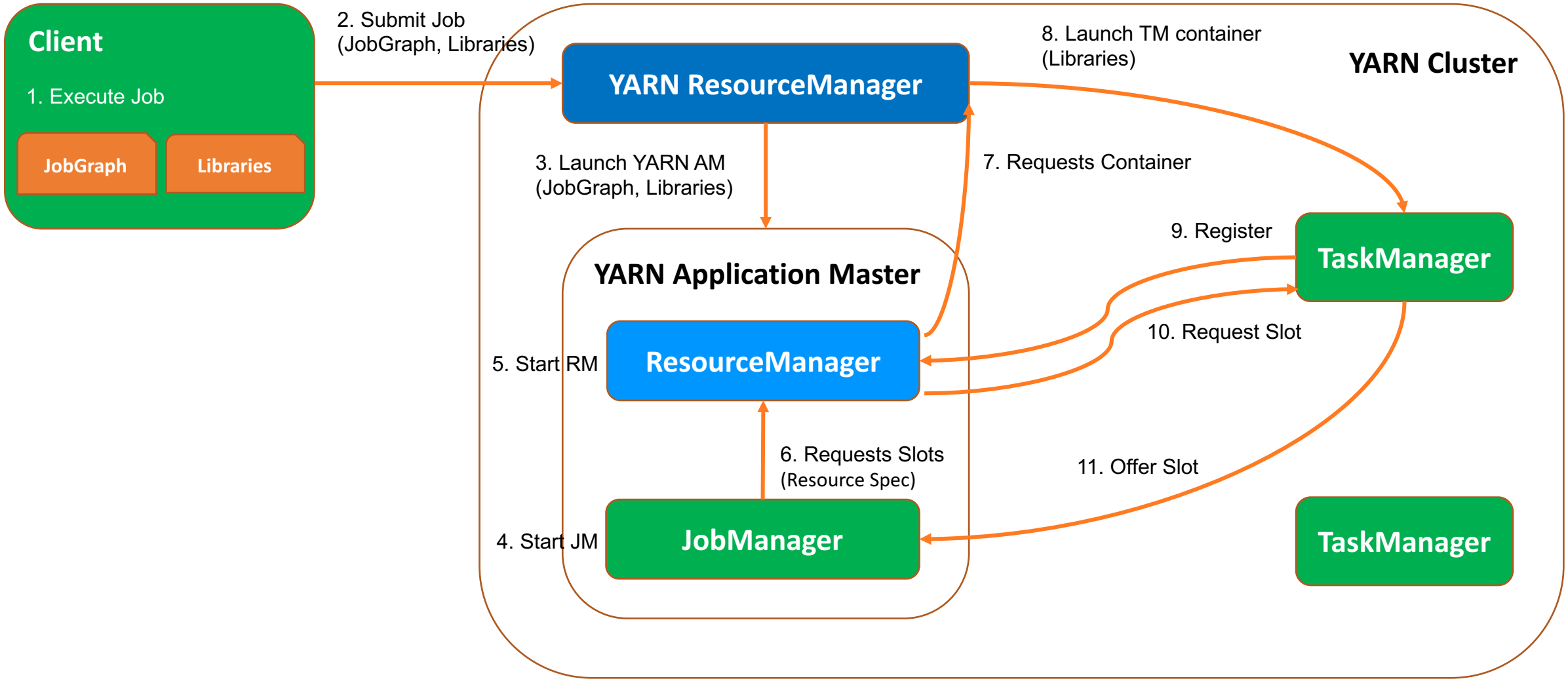
✓Background

- Cluster resource is allocated upfront. The resource utilization can be not efficient
- A single JobManager handles all the jobs, which limits the scale of the cluster

Native integration with Resource Management



Native integration with YARN



Incremental Checkpoint

✓Background

- The job state could be very large (many TBs)
- The state size of individual task can be many GBs

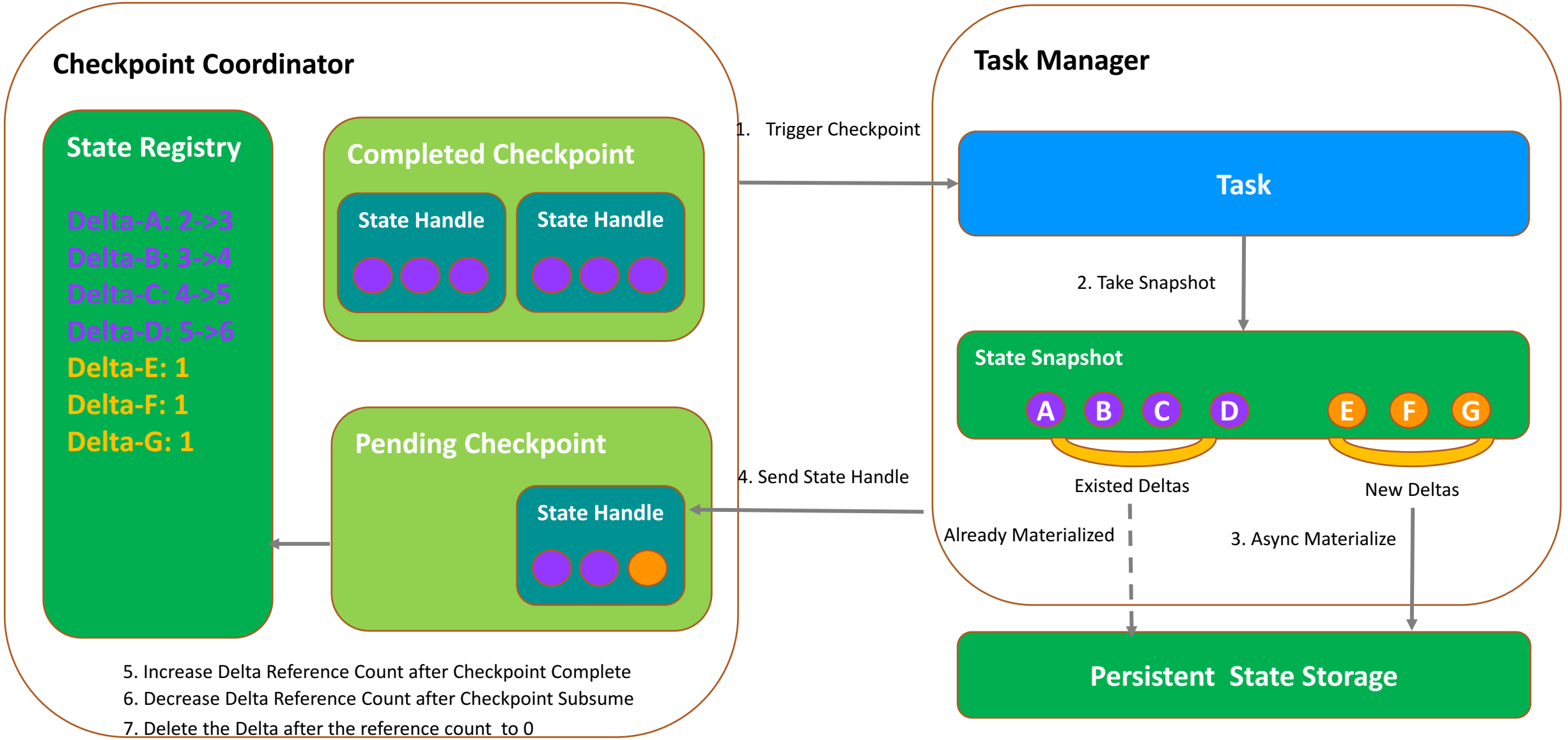
✓The problems of Full Checkpoint

- Materialize all the states to persistent store at each checkpoint
- As the states get bigger, materialization may take too much time to finish
- One of the biggest blocking issues in large scale production

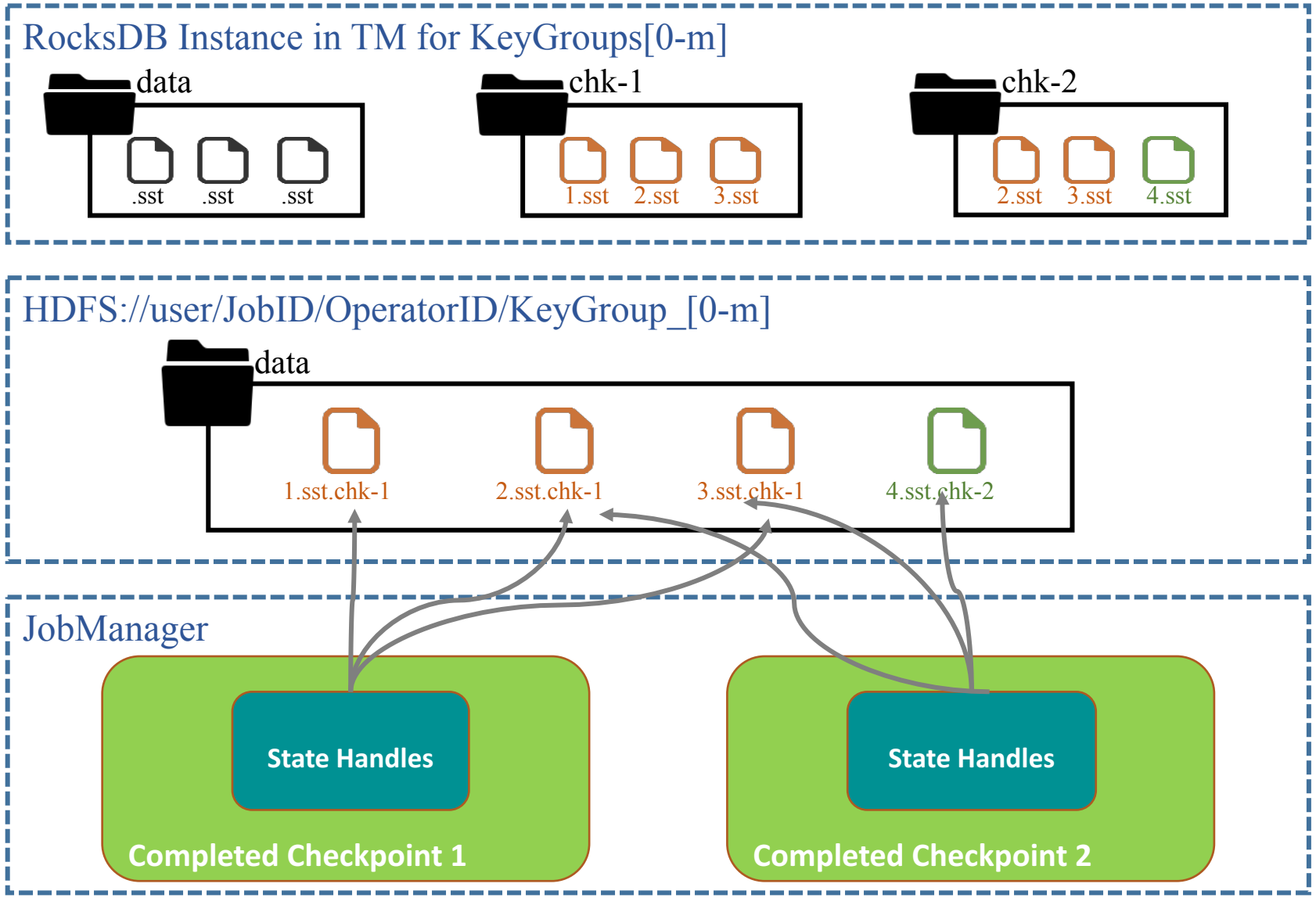
✓Benefits of Incremental Checkpoint

- Only the modified states since last checkpoint need to be materialized
- The checkpoint will be faster and more efficient

Incremental Checkpoint – How It Works



Incremental Checkpoint - RocksDB State Backend Implementation



Asynchronous Operator

✓Background

- Flink task use a single thread to process events
- Flink task sometimes need to access external services (hbase, redis,…)

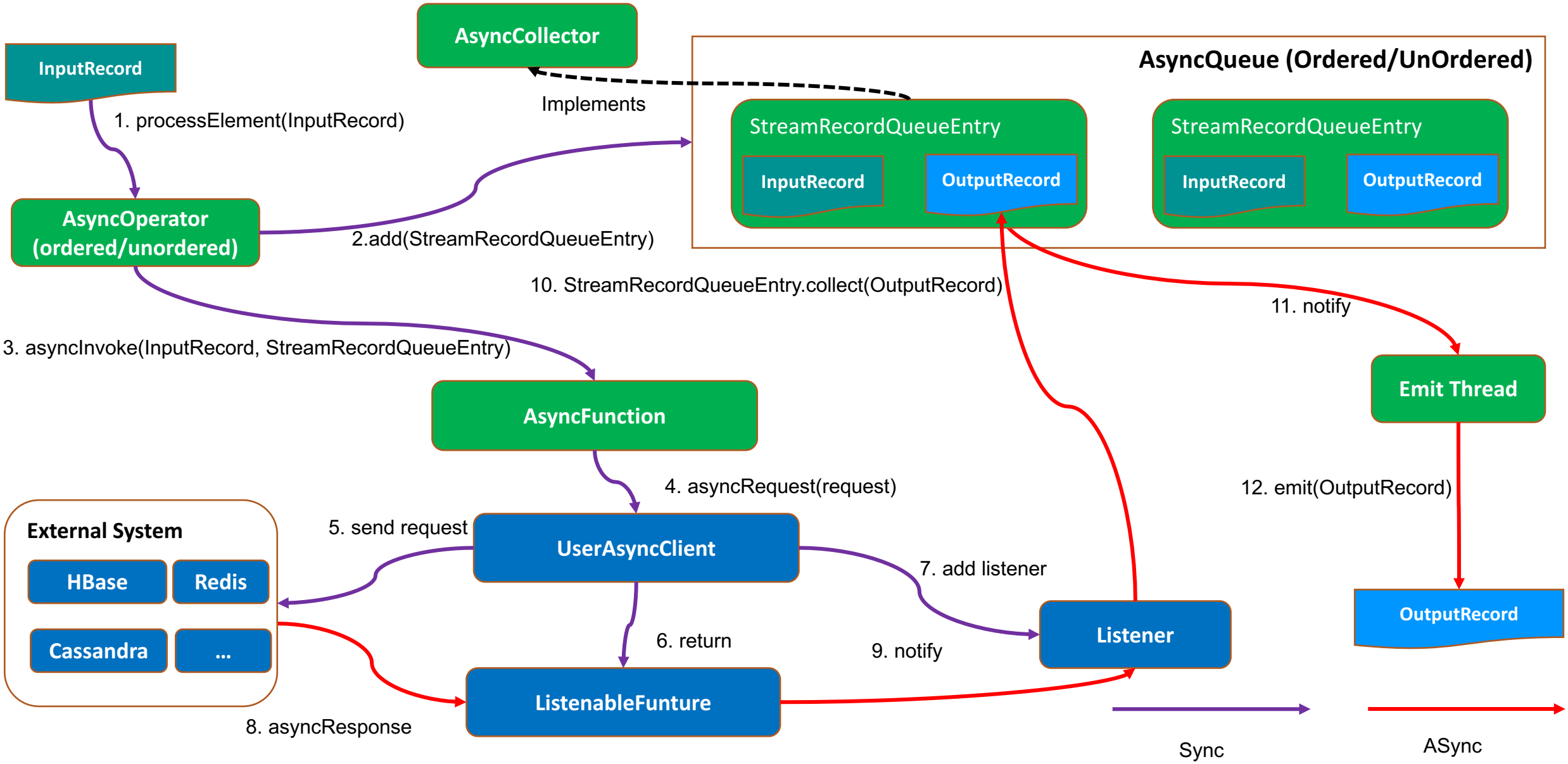
✓Problem

- The high latency may block the event processing
- Throughput can be limited by latency

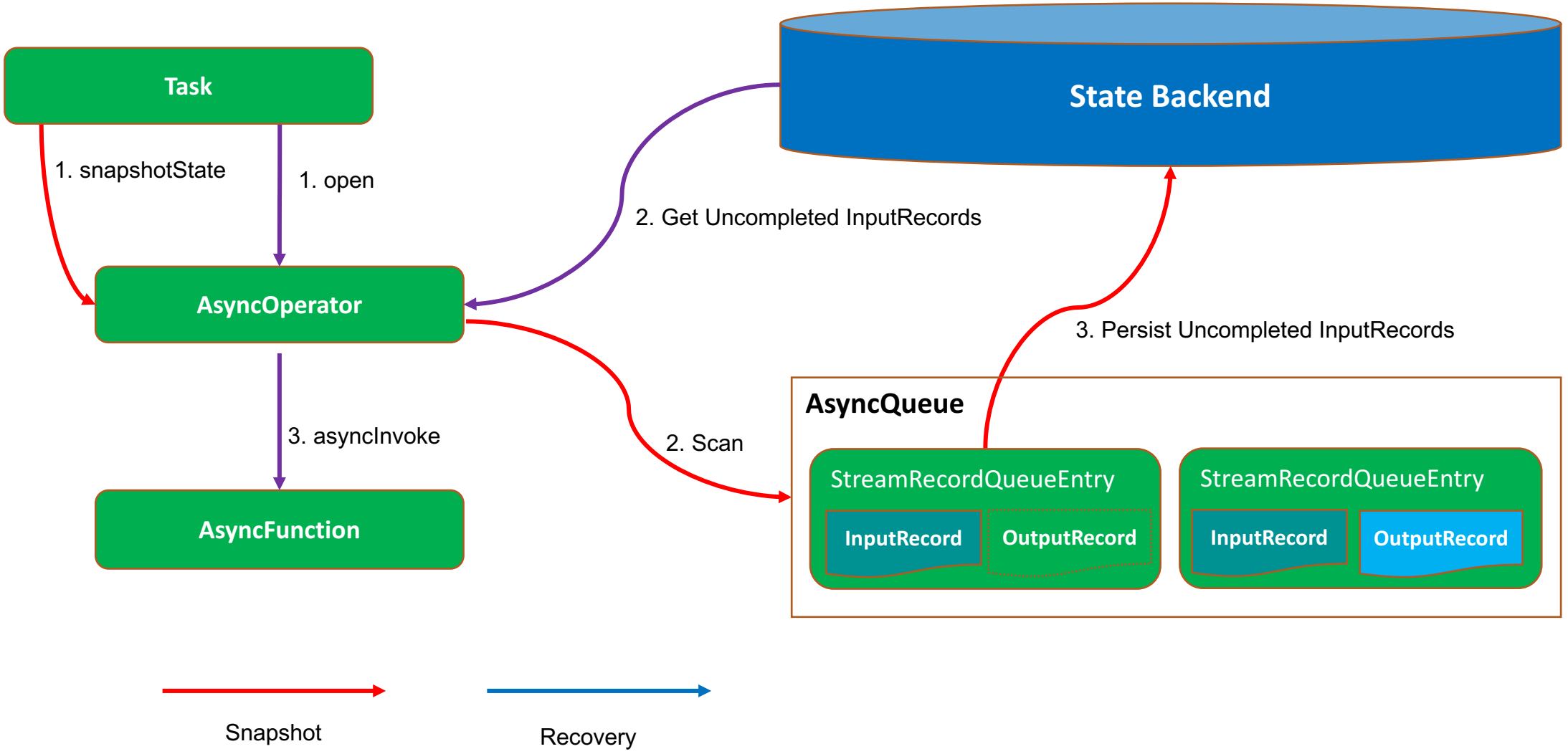
✓Benefits of Asynchronous Operator

- Decouple the throughput of task from the latency of external system
- Improve the CPU utilization of the Flink tasks
- Simplify resource specification for Flink jobs

Asynchronous Operator – How It Works



Asynchronous Operator – How It Manages State



Fine-grained Recovery from Task Failures

✓Status of batch job

- Large scale to thousands of nodes
- Node failures are common in large clusters
- Prefer non-pipelined mode due to limited resource

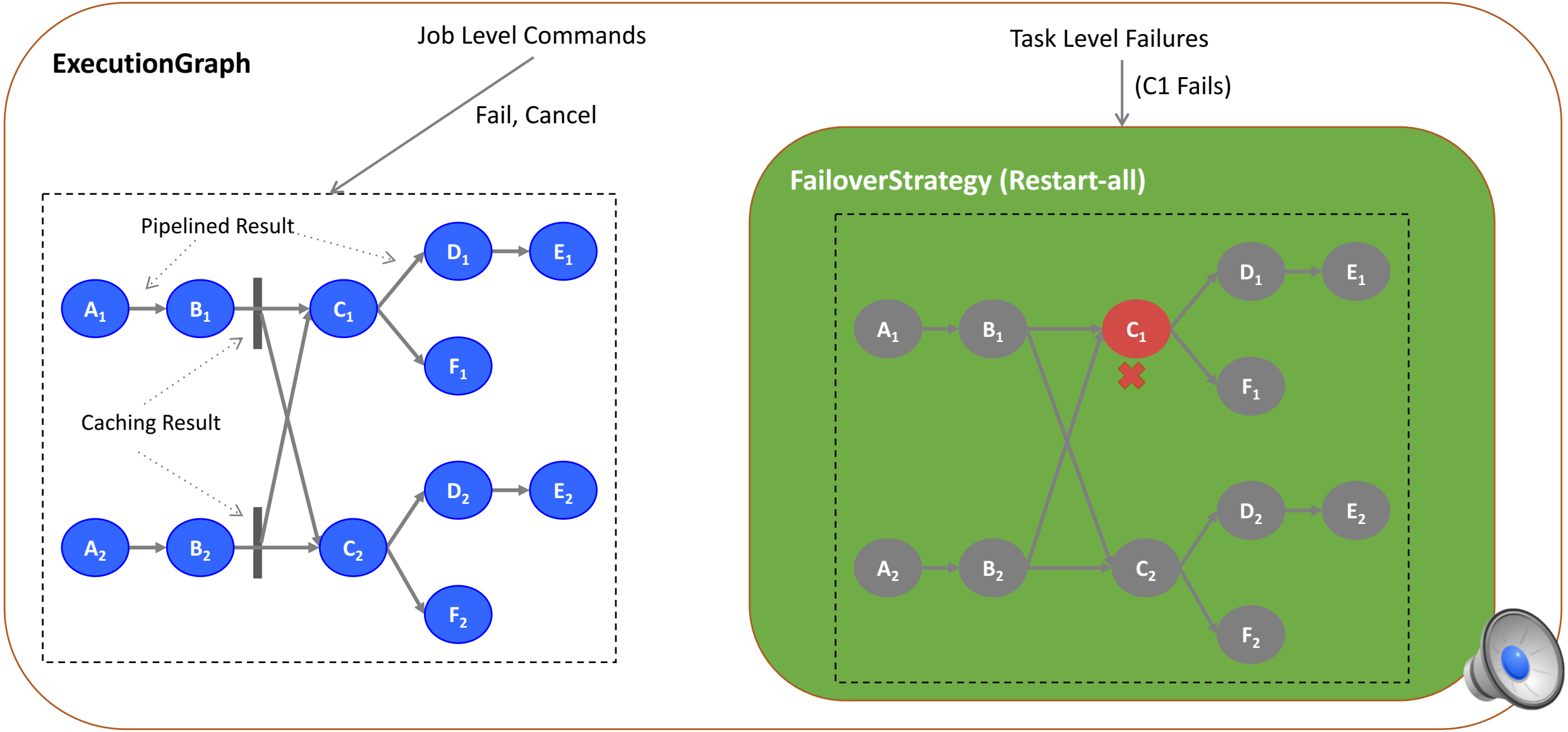
✓Problems

- One task failure needs to restart the entire execution graph
- It is especially critical for batch jobs

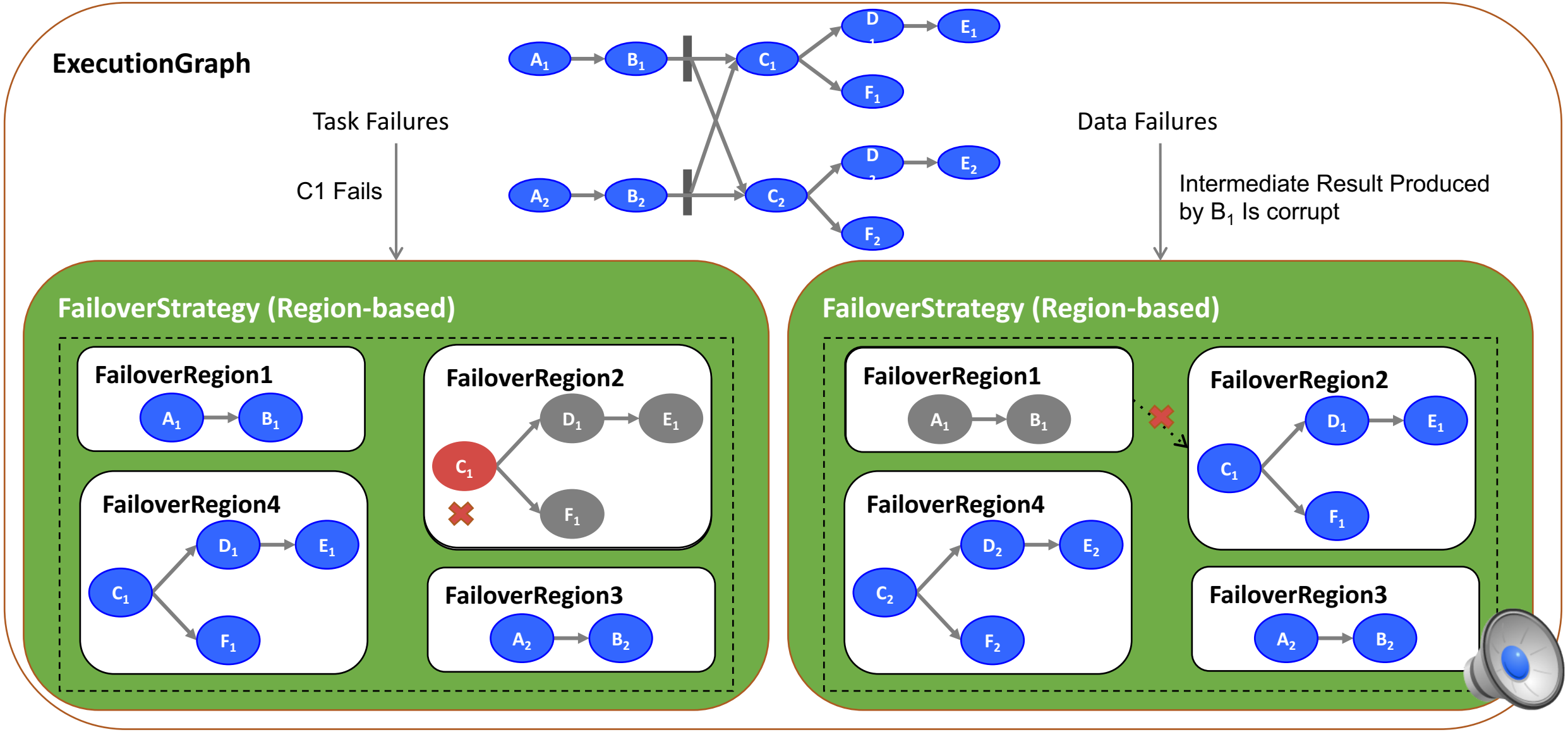
✓Benefit

- Make recovery more efficient by restarting only what needs to be restarted

Fine-grained Recovery from Task Failures – Restart-all Strategy



Fine-grained Recovery from Task Failures – Region-based Strategy



Allocation Reuse for Task Recovery

✓Background

- The job state can be very big in Alibaba, hence use RocksDB as state backend
- State restore by RocksDB backend involves in copying data from HDFS

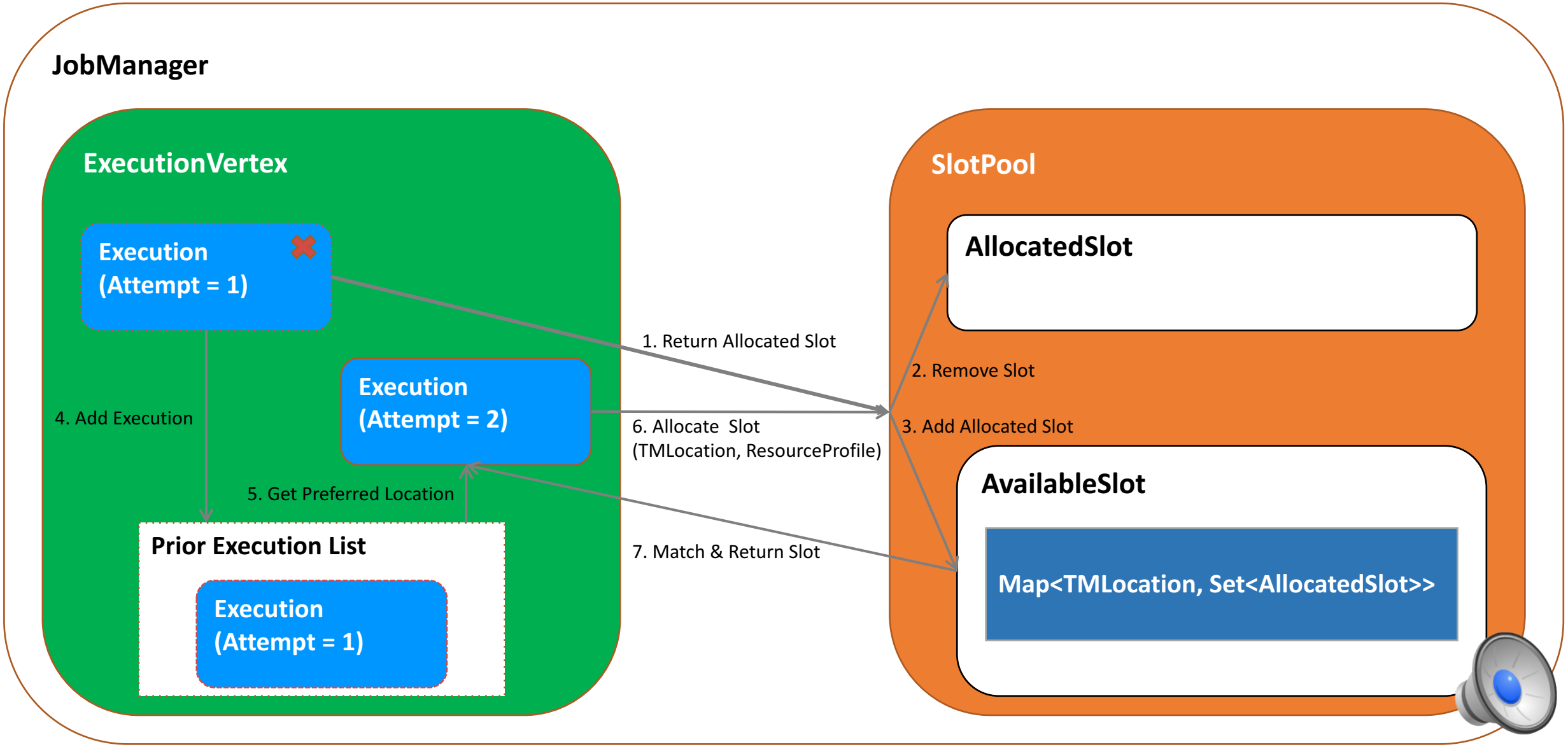
✓Problem

- It is expensive to restore state from HDFS during task recovery

✓Benefits of Allocation Reuse

- Deploy the restarted task in previous allocation to speed up recovery
- Restore state from local RocksDB to avoid copying data from HDFS

Allocation Reuse for Task Recovery – How It Works



Non-disruptive JobManager Failures via Reconciliation

✓Background

- The job is large scale to thousands of nodes
- The job state can be very big in TB level

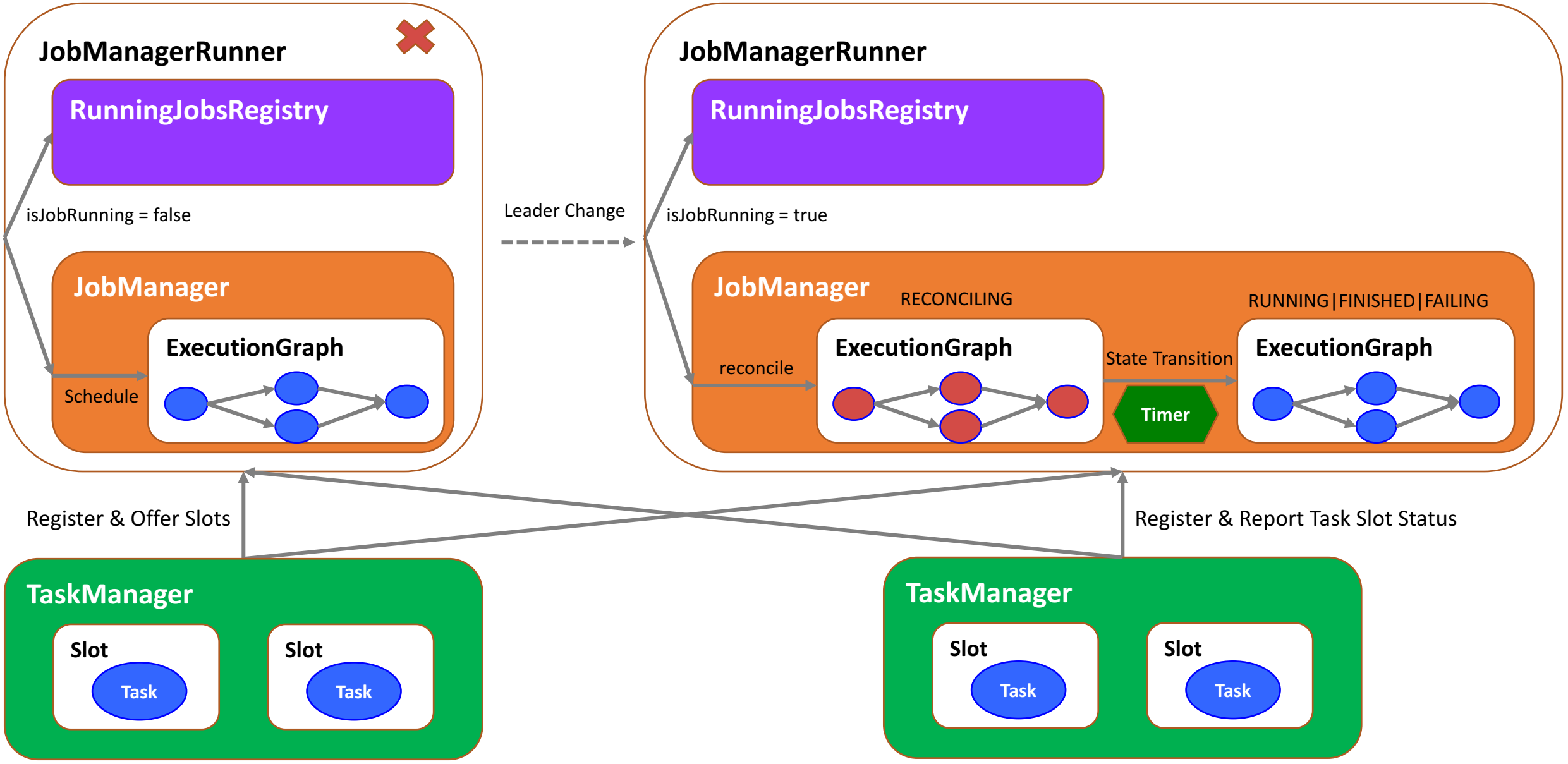
✓Problems

- All the tasks are restarted for job manager failures
- The cost is high for recovering states

✓Benefit

- Improve job stability by automatic reconciliation to avoid restarting tasks

Non-disruptive JobManager Failures via Reconciliation – How It works



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Future Plans

Section 3

Future Plans

- ✓Blink is already popular in the streaming scenarios
  - more and more streaming applications will run on blink
- ✓Make batch applications run on production
  - increase the resource utilization of the clusters
- ✓Blink as Service
  - Alibaba Group Wide
- ✓Cluster is growing very fast
  - cluster size will double
  - thousands of jobs run on production

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Thanks

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aliserach-recruiting@list.alibaba-inc.com