Batch Encoding Audio with Kubernetes

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- Infrastructure Engineer
- github: jslivka
- @jslivka













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Business Goal

- Batch process our entire back catalog to-date (8.5 million tracks) to render the following derivative assets:
 - Recalculate **BPM**

(more accurate algorithm)

• Recalculate Key

(substantially more accurate algorithm)

- **128kb AAC** for full-length preview and download
- Capability to plug-in additional derivative assets into the system easily with minimal/no downtime

Terms

- **Master**: authoritative source of audio provided by our suppliers to be sold in the store. 16-bit stereo 44.1khz PCM data stored as WAV
- **Derivative Asset:** Any information that is *derived* from an audio master (lossless and lossy compressions, waveforms, metadata like BPM and Key)
- **Back Catalog:** Collection of masters we keep that are currently available in our store for purchase
- **Release:** Single, EP or LP. Collection of content including tracks. Also: album artwork and additional metadata
- **Task:** collection of work to produce derivative assets for a single track (ultimately they share a single pod)

Constraints / Goals

- Newer products running on Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE)
- Old enterprise hardware in our datacenter
- Portable
- Cost-effective
- Storage Models: NFS, Google Cloud Storage Buckets
- Cross-WAN connection from datacenter to GKE, Minimize round-trips
- Observability more challenging for ephemeral workloads
- Handle concurrency, maximizing completion rate, minimizing errors

Business Logic



Pod Representation









What information does the system need?

```
"$schema": "http://json-schema.org/draft-06/schema#",
"title": "EncodeJob",
"description": "Contract to perform rendering of a derivative asset",
"type": "object",
"properties": {
    "request_id": {
        "description": "UUID for a client request",
        "type": "string"
    },
    "release id": {
        "description": "Regular id for a release from a vendor",
        "type": "integer"
    },
    "asset_id": {
        "description": "Track ID",
        "type": "integer"
    },
    "asset guid": {
        "description": "Track GUID",
        "type": "string"
    },
    "derivative_assets": {
            "type": "array",
            "items": {
                    "type": "string"
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            "uniqueItems": true
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This will mostly be used for processing release artwork (image resizing)

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Integer ID we use to reference asset in catalog API

Used for storage of an asset. Introduced recently so we must include this as well

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Give me a list of things to produce

```
23
```

Prototype

- Need to regulate flow of job requests to k8s API: use a queue
- Decided against single-purpose daemons so we only fetch an asset once, don't need complex scheduling logic
- Declare a message spec
- Send to queue
- A "dispatcher" will interpret the sent message and mint a jobspec (or podspec) to send to the kubernetes API

Hardware Assets

- 1 Rack
- 12 Dell R520 (2012)
- 1 Dell R410 (2009)
- 1 Dell R620 (2012)
- 4 Dell PE2950 (2006-2008)

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Kubernetes v1.11.0Docker 18.03.1-ceCentOS 7Community maintained Linux Kernel (4.16)

Prototype

Good:

- Quick turn-around time to validating idea. (1 week!)
- Pre-populated content samples into a GCS bucket
- GKE allowed us to prototype the software's behavior at scale easily
- Observed the system was behaving with **hjacobs/kube-ops-view**

Frustrating:

• Python kubernetes client was easy to iterate with, but it was difficult to work with type mismatch errors.

Demo:)

Performance / KPIs

- Failure Rate
- Success Rate
- Completions per minute
- Concurrency
- Garbage collection of Tasks
- Requeuing and recording of failed Tasks





Scheduling

- Requests
- Limits

Information on CPU Pinning / Temporal Slicing:

- <u>https://hackernoon.com/job-concurrency-in-kubernetes-lxd-and-cpu-pinning-to</u> <u>-the-rescue-b9fb7b44f99d</u>
- https://stgraber.org/2016/03/26/lxd-2-0-resource-control-412/

Bugs :)

kube-state-metrics CrashLoops

KSM defaults have conservative **resourceRequirements** which are dynamically calculated based on node size. (kubernetes/autoscaler: /addon-resizer)

Our cluster has many more objects per-node than most small clusters. We needed to scale this because the KSM shared informer was OOM'ing on our # Jobs & Pods.

This was preventing us from viewing needed metrics.

Solution: Scale KSM CPU and memory limits

kube-controller-manager /metrics time out

The KCM seems to return metrics about every single object that has ever been in the cluster

When you have 140,000 pods/jobs a day, it takes a very long time to return this list of metrics

It's unclear what the garbage collection time period for this

This causes the prometheus scraper to time out

Workaround: Restart the KCM when you want metrics

(This is a static pod -- delete the KCM docker container on the master)

Job Controller Saturation

- Past a certain threshold, CRUD operations became impossibly slow over time (particularly batch deletes)
- Bottlenecked not by CPU, but now by Kubernetes
- Since we use the number of Jobs or Pods in the cluster as a back-pressure mechanism this was effectively thwarting the throughput of the system
- We think this may be related to how the Job Controller waits for child pods to be deleted before removing the parent job object
- Lots of variables in our environment that could affect Job controller performance such as lists, creates, and updates from pod scheduling

Workaround: Give up the benefits of the Job Controller -- use Bare Pods

corev1/BearPod









Jobs

- Parallelism
- Retries
- Completions
- "ttlSecondsAfterFinished" automatic GC as of 1.12 alpha

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Pods Implementation

How do you clean up?

- CronJob for garbage collection (Golang K8S client)
- CronJob for dead-lettering failed tasks (Golang K8S client + AMQP)

Pods Implementation

• Free retries:

Already have a dead-lettering mechanism built into the queue These can be triaged shoveled easily

- Acceptable performance
- Limit max pods allowed in API via dispatcher

Threshold provides backpressure for objects Most of our state is in RabbitMQ, not in k8s

Pods API vs Jobs API quality

- Jobs API has some typos in the hidden field selectors
 Need to fix
- Pods API has more field selectors than Jobs
 - Useful for `kubectl | jq`
- Performance surpasses our business needs

Completed the catalog of 8.5 million tracks:

80 days /w 63 days of runtime

Encoding 250,000 Songs a Day with batchV1/Jobs

Encoding 140,000 Songs a Day with coreV1/Pods



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Questions