Full-stack performance

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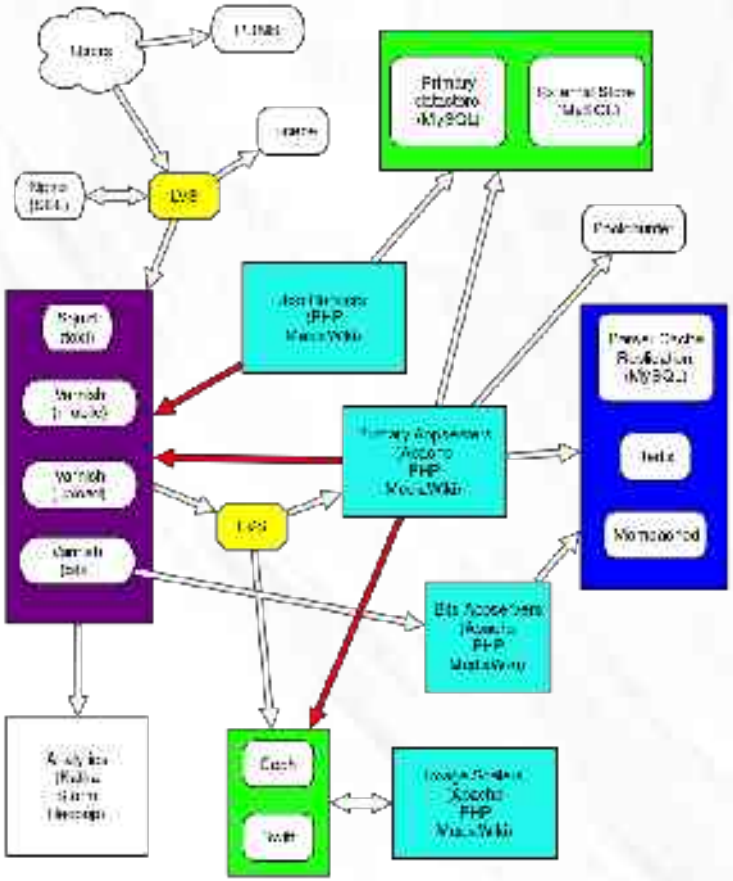
Basic Stack - overview

- **HTML pages:** Varnish → Apaches (MediaWiki)
- **CSS/JS:** Varnish → Apaches (MediaWiki; load.php)
- **Media originals:** Varnish → Swift
- **Media thumbnails:** Varnish → Swift → Apaches (MediaWiki; thumb.php)
- Job runners run various tasks in the background
- Request to api.php routed to different apaches/MySQL
- Apaches and job runners contact various data stores:
  - MySQL, memcached, redis, Swift, Elastic

Basic stack - diagram



- File:Wikimedia Server Architecture (simplified).svg
- (c) Ryan Lane

On the edge

- Use geographically spaced CDN nodes
  - Wikimedia uses Varnish (esams,ulsfo,eqiad)
- Use predicable, cacheable, URLs
  - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hello
  - https://zh.wikipedia.org/zh-hk/萬維網
  - https://zh.wikipedia.org/zh-ch/萬維網
- URLs with special parameters (uncached)
  - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hello?oldid=609305559

On the edge

- Common URLs with non-canonical encoding
  - Cached and rewritten in VCL
  - https://gerrit.wikimedia.org/r/#/c/96941/3/modules
- Strange non-cannonical URLs
  - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/_Hello
  - Redirects to canonical (low TTL on redirect)

On the edge

- Try to use JavaScript to deliver banners
  - Give the same JS via CDN at let it do the random or geoip bucketing
  - e.g. Central Notice, fundraising
- Do geoip lookups using VCL in the CDN
  - https://git.wikimedia.org/blob/operations%2Fpupp
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On the edge

- Package client script modules to avoid RTTs
  - bits.wikimedia.org/en.wikipedia.org/load.ph&lang=en&modules=<...>
- Use base64 data URI for images in CSS
  - img:hover{background:white url()...

On the edge

- Avoid cache stampedes from CDN
  - Default in Varnish for duplicate URL requests
  - Called “collapsed forwarding” in Squid
- Avoid excess CPU on any one CDN node
  - Normally use CARP style routing, but VCL was employed to use random routing (Special:CentralAutoLogin)
  - https://git.wikimedia.org/blob/operations%2Fpupp

Backend caching - basics

- Avoid cache stampedes for resource
  - CDN de-duplication not always enough
  - Use MediaWiki “PoolCounter” to de-duplicate work (the C daemon is reusable)
  - Using memcached add() can work too :)
- Use memcached to avoid expensive work
  - e.g. Page text, rendered page output
- Increase hit rate by avoiding fragmentation
  - Move customizations to post-processing

Backend caching - stores

- **Memcached**: parser cache, text, random stuff
- **Redis:** user sessions, locking, complex stuff
- **Sharded MySQL (SSDs):** parser cache
- **Swift:** media thumbnails

Database performance - load

- When the DB is needed, try to a slave DB
- Only use the master for anti-dependencies
- LoadBalancer deals with slave lag
  - Periodic slave lag position polling
  - Check slave positions in memcached
  - Avoid slaves with high lag
- Master DBs sharded vertically by project
  - en.wikipedia => s1, commons => s4, ...

Database performance - load

- ChronologyProtector and user expectations
  - Slave master position in user session on edit
  - Next requests wait till the slave gets there
  - Users can see their own edits right after page save without needing the master DB

Database performance - indexes

- Create appropriate indexes
  - Speed up reads and writes
  - Narrow gap locking scope
  - Useless indexes hurt (more so when unique)
- Reuse indexes via redundant WHERE clauses
  - e.g. rev(id,timestamp)=>rc(oldid,timestamp)
- Be careful with many NULLs in an index
  - True for any one value that dominates index
- Periodically run ANALYIZE to update stats

DB performance - transactions

- MediaWiki wraps all queries in a transaction
  - Provides snapshot consistency, avoiding phantom reads and missing foreign keys
  - Exceptions and partitions leave no garbage
  - **Caveat: worse pessimistic locking**

DB performance - transactions

- Keep read transactions short
  - Reduces gap lock contention
  - Avoids unpurged row build up
- Keep write transactions short
  - Reduces slave lag
  - Batch huge queries and move to job queue
  - Move slow method calls **before** contentious queries or **after** the transaction commits

DB performance - transactions

- MediaWiki is a complex monolith, with many extensions subscribed to hooks
- Moving queries around can be difficult
- Solution: $dbw->onTransactionIdle(…)
  - Pass a callback to happen post-commit
  - Useful for contentious updates, cache purges, and slow output dependencies
  - Not 100% atomic anymore

DB performance - transactions

- Solution: onTransactionPreCommitOrIdle(…)
  - Pass in a callback to happen right before COMMIT but after other queries
  - Useful for updating counter fields that need to be atomic with the other changes (or are fast enough that it doesn't matter)
- Passing closures lets us shift responsibility to the DB classes to re-order operations
- *Example: upload new file version, update DB, commi, purge thumbnails*

DB performance - transactions

```php
$batch = new LocalFileMoveBatch( $this, $target );

$this->lock(); // begin
$batch->addCurrent();
$archiveNames = $batch->addOlds();
$status = $batch->execute();
$this->unlock(); // done

wfDebugLog( 'imagemove', "Finished moving {$this->name}" );

// Purge the source and target files...
$oldTitleFile = wfLocalFile( $this->title );
$newTitleFile = wfLocalFile( $target );
// Hack: the lock()/unlock() pair is nested in a transaction so the locking is not
// tied to BEGIN/COMMIT. To avoid slow purges in the transaction, move them outside.
$this->getRepo()->getMasterDB()->onTransactionIdle(
    function () use ( $oldTitleFile, $newTitleFile, $archiveNames ) {
        $oldTitleFile->purgeEverything();
        foreach ( $archiveNames as $archiveName ) {
            $oldTitleFile->purgeOldThumbnails( $archiveName );
        }
        $newTitleFile->purgeEverything();
    }
);
```

Database performance

- SHOW ENGINE INNODB STATUS :)

- MediaWiki logs of errors and long-held locks

```
2014-05-20 10:52:48 mw1069 dawiki: Sub-optimal transaction on DB(s) 10.64.16.27 (dawiki)
0       0.000606        query-m: UPDATE `recentchanges` SET rc_patrolled = 'X')
1       6.082623        Parser::parse-WikitextContent::getParserOutput
2       6.083196        Parser::parse
3       6.084471        TemplateDataHooks::onPageContentSave
4       6.129906        hook: PageContentSave
5       0.001654        query-m: COMMIT
```

Bulk text storage performance

- **ExternalStore (ES):** sharded MySQL :)
- Revision metadata rows in the primary DB
- `revision` rows => `text` rows => ES URI
- Each cluster is a master and ~2 slaves
- As clusters fill up we add new ones
- *Remark: older clusters have the oldest text...*
- *Maybe use Cassandra instead?*

File storage performance

- Distributed object store (OpenStack Swift)
- Files replicated on 3 nodes; all used for GETs
- Only anti-dependencies use X-Newest: true
- Biggest 25 wiki media containers sharded
  - Swift uses SQLite3 for containers :/
- Purging old thumbnails of files can involve dozens on files...use curl_multi()

Search performance

- Uses a cluster of ElasticSearch nodes
  - Still migrating from ad-hoc Lucene cluster
- 3 total replicates per index shard
- Mostly per project (e.g. en.wikipedia) indexes
- 1-20 shards per-index (en.wikipedia has 20)

Task queuing

- Job queue is sharded over 2 redis boxes
- Uses LUA commands to Redis
  - Gives atomicity; reduces round trips
  - Supports retries, delays, de-duplication
- Job runner itself is an ugly bash script :)
- Jobs include “slow” tasks like:
  - Varnish, Elastic, HTML, and usage tracking updates when a template changes, emails, mass messages, video transcodes, ...

Profiling – Not Invented Here :)

```php
function purgeCache( $options = array() ) {
    wfProfileIn( __METHOD__ );
    // Refresh metadata cache
    $this->purgeMetadataCache();

    // Delete thumbnails
    $this->purgeThumbnails( $options );

    // Purge squid cache for this file
    SquidUpdate::purge( array( $this->getURL() ) );
    wfProfileOut( __METHOD__ );
}
```

```php
final public function copyInternal( array $params ) {
    $section = new ProfileSection( __METHOD__ . "-{$this->name}" );
    $status = $this->doCopyInternal( $params );
    $this->clearCache( array( $params['dst'] ) );
    if ( !isset( $params['dstExists'] ) || $params['dstExists'] ) {
        $this->deleteFileCache( $params['dst'] ); // persistent cache
    }

    return $status;
}
```

Profiling reports

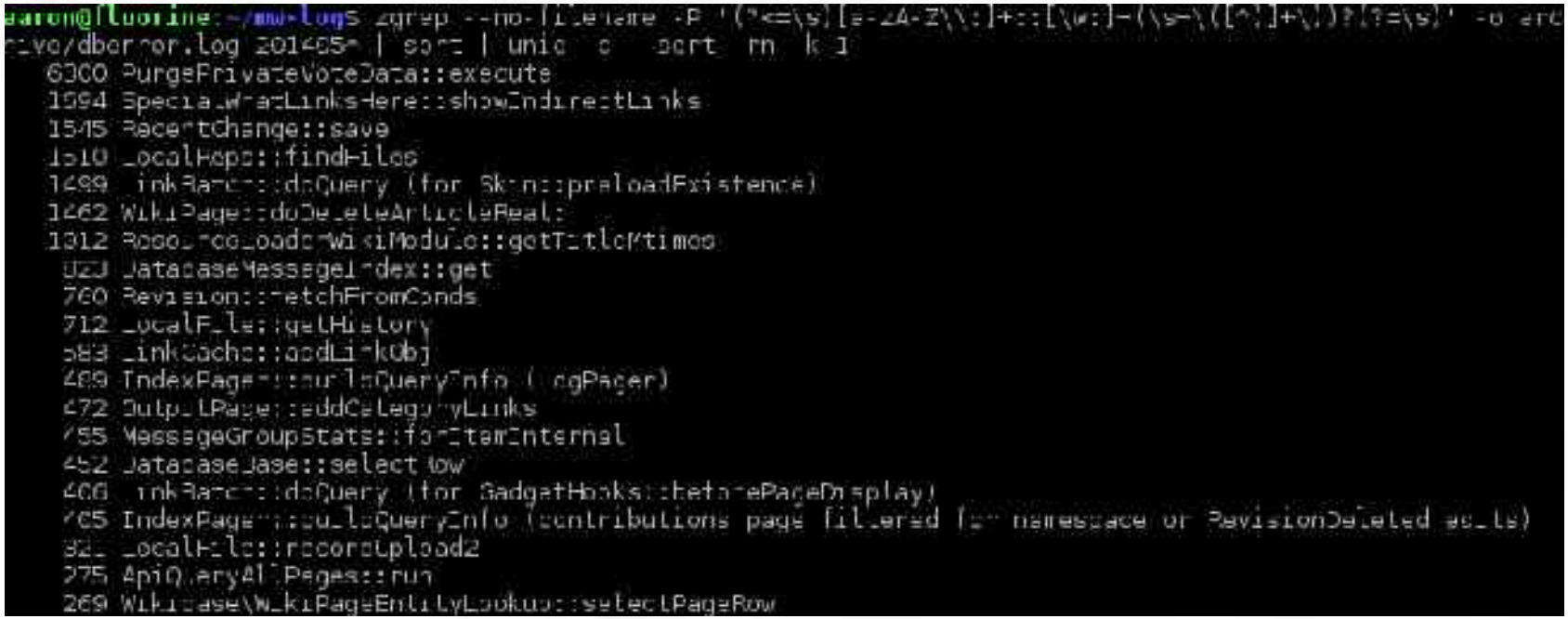
- performance.wikimedia.org/profiler/report
- graphite.wikimedia.org + gdash.wikimedia.org
  - Stores the data points and lets you build graphs using various filters and functions

Monitoring & logging

- icinga.wikimedia.org/icinga/
- ganglia.wikimedia.org/latest/
- noc.wikimedia.org/dbtree/
- logstash.wikimedia.org
  - Easier to spot trends than for flat files
- Open source, yay!

Monitoring & logging

- Custom flat file logs on “fluorine” server
  - Useful for AWK/grep + pipe bash-fu



General strategy for new code

- Don't worry about micro-optimizations
- Avoid the *obvious* performance pitfalls
  - e.g. try not to scan millions of rows :)
- Non-obvious optimizations need evidence
- Add profiling calls around disk & network I/O
- Deploy, and handle the unforeseen problems
- *Premature optimization can backfire with bugs, cache churn, and extra index overhead*

On the edge - future

- Logged in users bypass cache :/
  - Solution using ESI and JavaScript?
- Pages with many assets slow
  - e.g. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Switzerland
  - Browsers use ~6-8 concurrent connections
  - Not enough; solution using SPDY?
- Varnish uses file nmap with SSDs
  - Eww, hacky...wrap nginx?

Monitoring & logging - future

- Unlike for system failures, there are few performance based SMS alerts
  - People manually check various graphs
  - Regressions that don't totally kill services or saturate the network may persist until users complain or may go unnoticed

Fin