Using Erlang in a Carrier-Grade Media Distribution Switch

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Erlang Factory Sf Bay Area 2010
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Agenda

- Media distribution market
- Verivue's systems
- Where we use Erlang
- Advice for new Erlang users

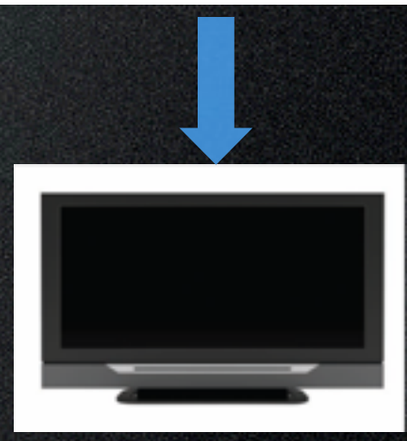
How I Started With Erlang

- First 6 years of my career: hardware test engineer
- Next 17 years: enterprise middleware
- Left middleware in 2007 to join Verivue, a media distribution startup
- Part of the reason I made the change: so I could use Erlang

Video Delivery Trends

Video Delivery Trends

Managed Video Network



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- “Push” model
- Limited choice
- High quality experience
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VIACOM

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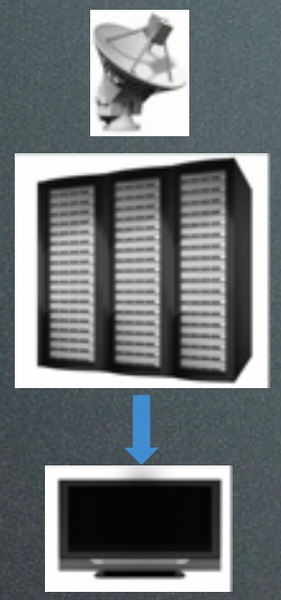

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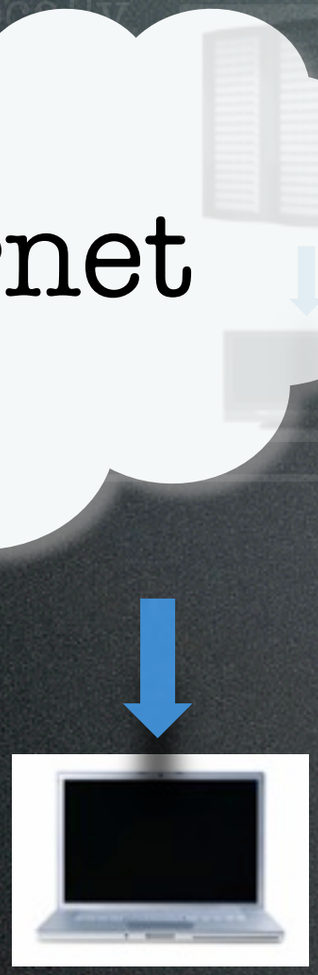

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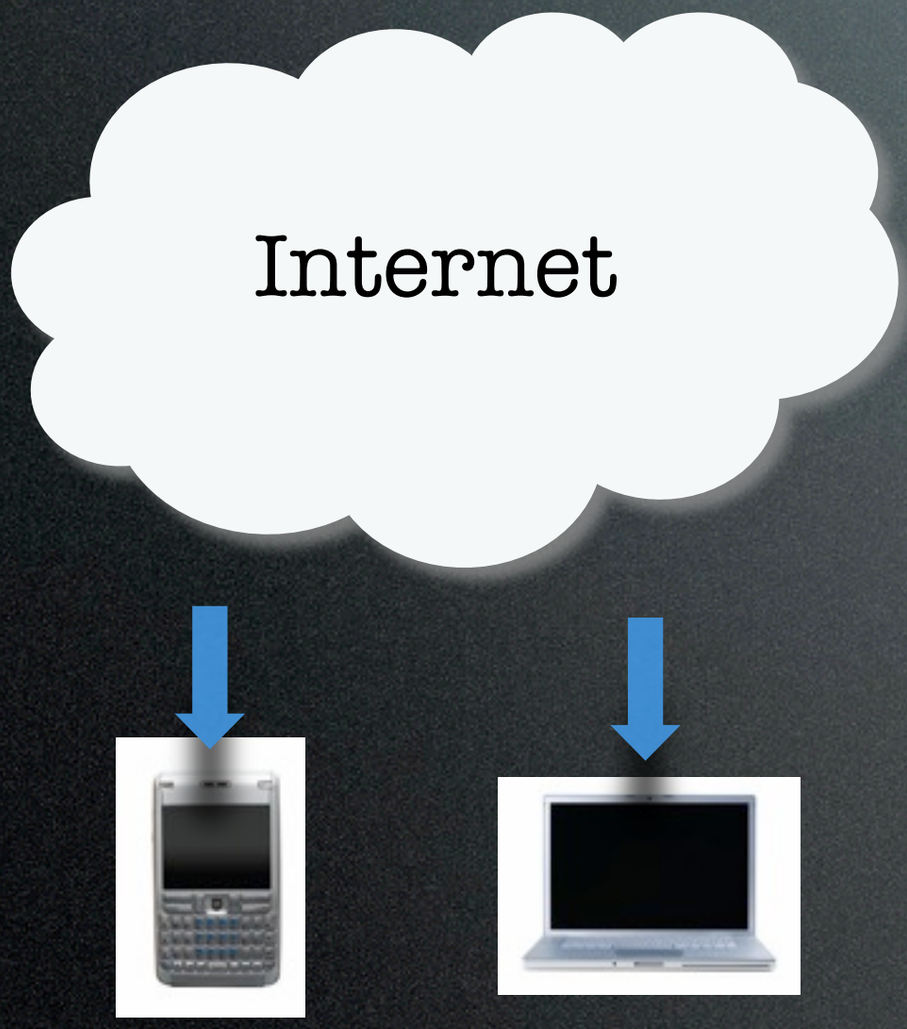

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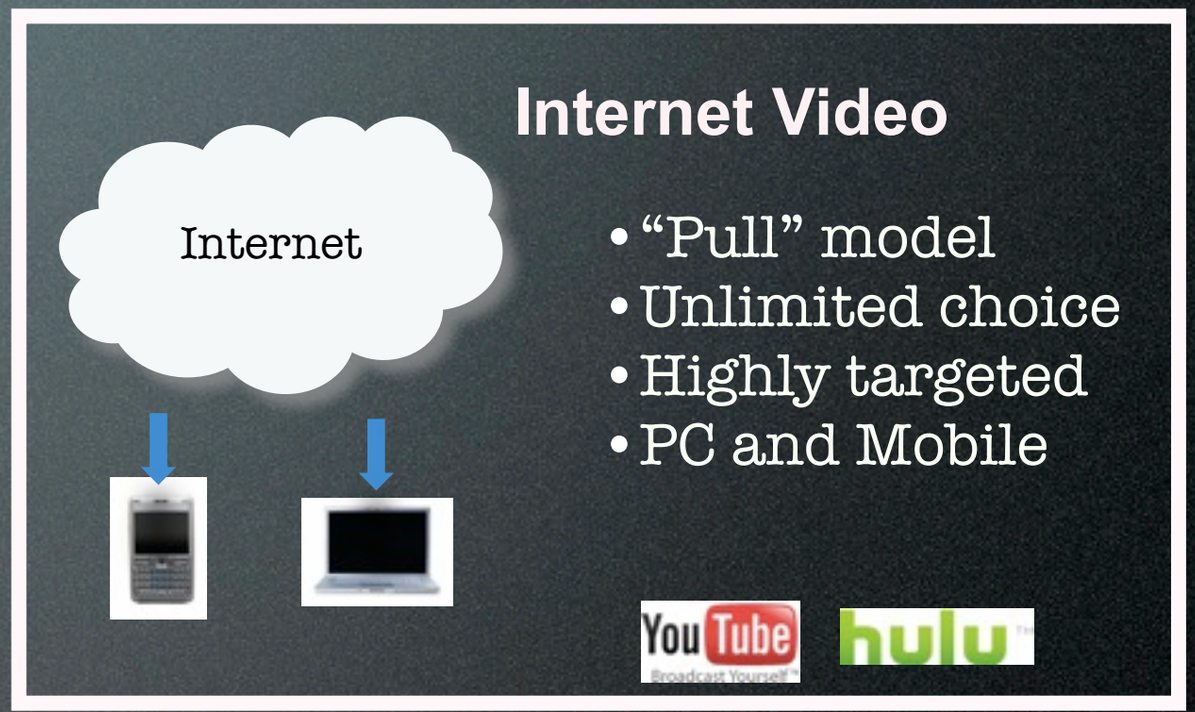

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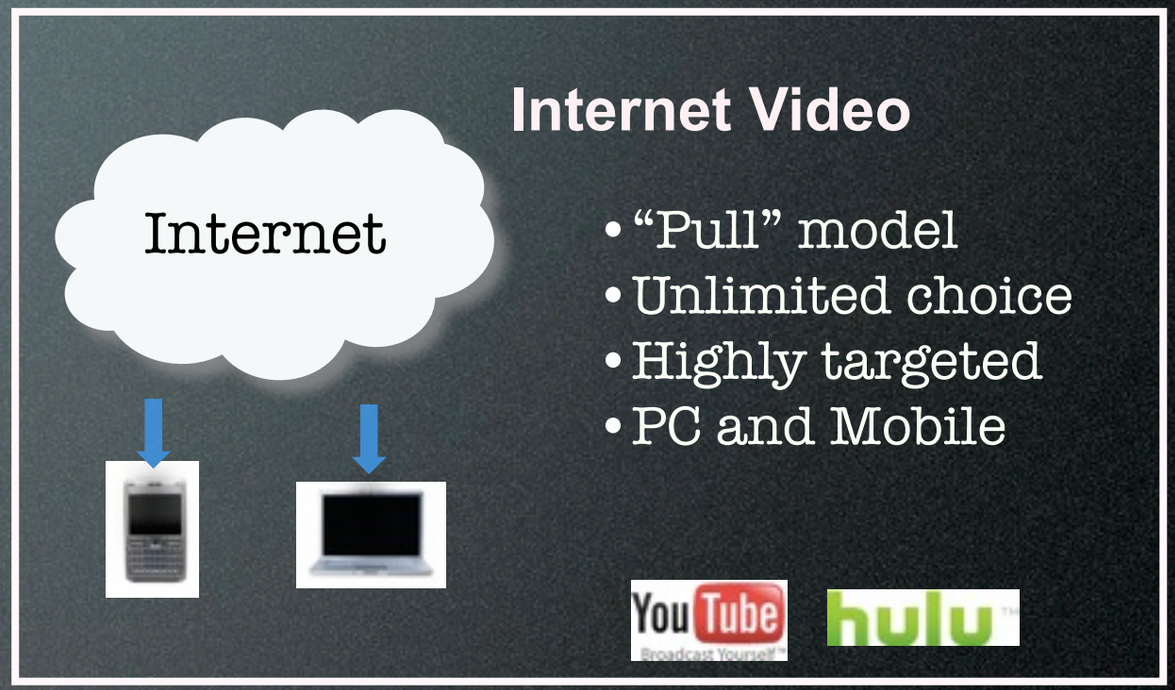

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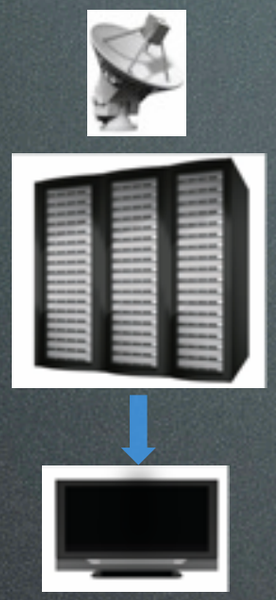

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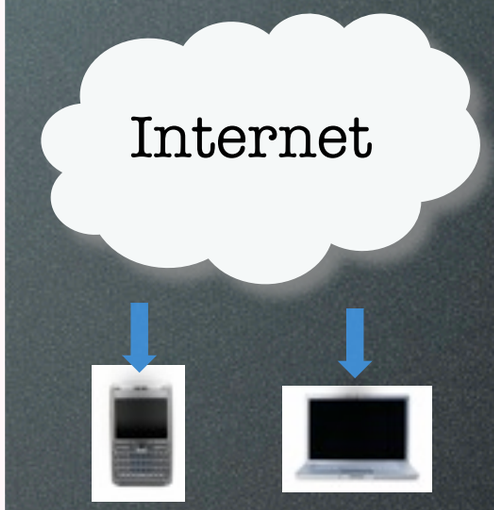

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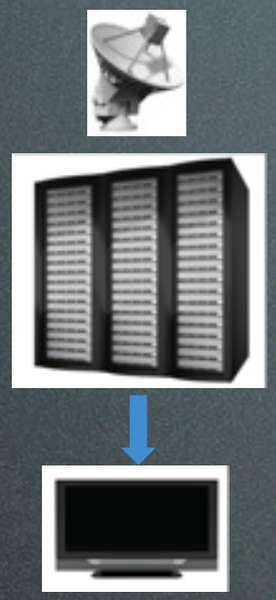

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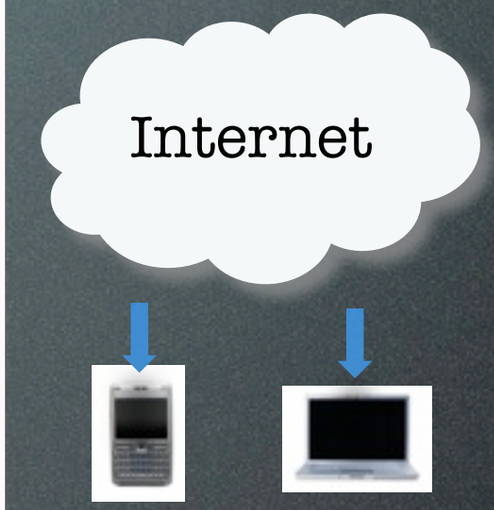

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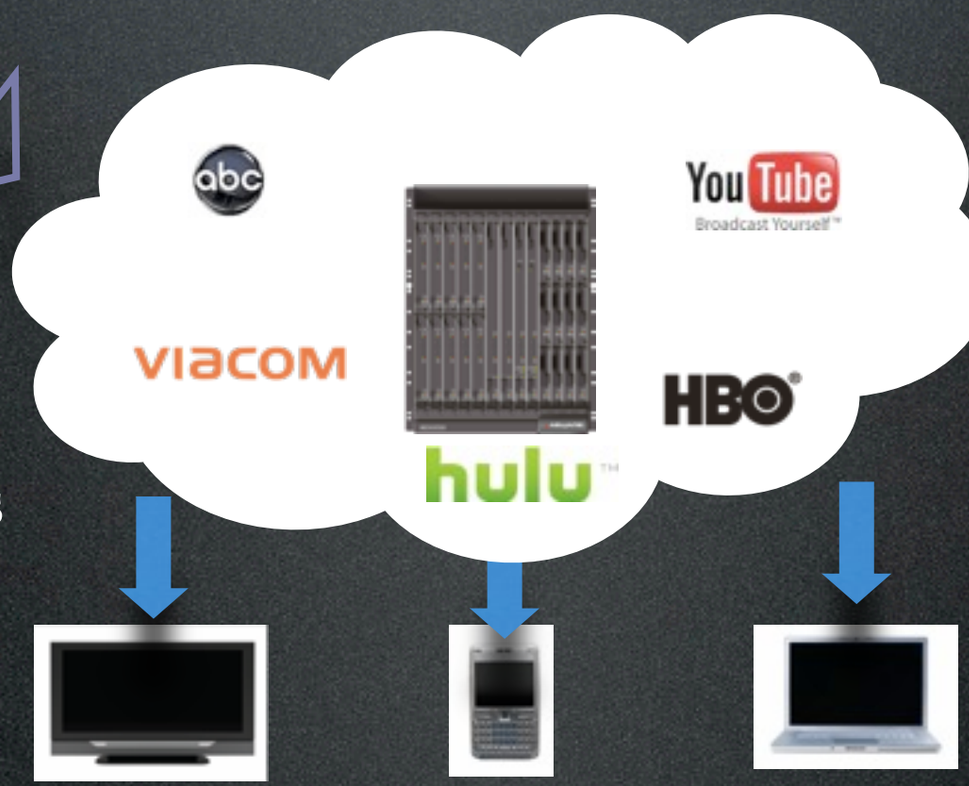
- Open content delivery network
- Distributed caching
- Open standard interfaces
- Multiple content sources
- Multi-protocol elements



- Unlimited content
- Time-shifting
- Place-shifting
- Multiple screens

Video Delivery Problems

- PC servers and disk-based storage systems not well suited for growing surge of video traffic
- Off-the-shelf enterprise-class servers not optimized for content delivery
- Hard disk drives are not cost effective for high-bandwidth content delivery
- Servers need to be augmented by networking gear such as firewalls, switches and load balancers

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Video Delivery Problems

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Meeting increasing demand for content delivery with traditional server elements presents financial and operational challenges

Verivue MDX 9000 Series

- Media Distribution Switch
- High-capacity content delivery
- Large solid-state local storage
- Integrated networking capabilities
- Lower operational overhead and power requirements
- Eliminate datacenter sprawl

Verivue MDX 9200

Storage Modules (SM)
Up to 12 flash memory blades available in 2 or 4 TB

2-48 TB storage capacity

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Switch/Control Module (SCM)
200 Gb/s switch fabric

Verivue MDX 9000 Series

MDX 9200

20-200 Gb/s
2-48 TB

MDX 9020

10-20 Gb/s
4-8 TB

System Characteristics

- Embedded Linux
- Multiple cards, with redundancy
- Intra-chassis network (ICN)
  - software components communicate over ICN
  - many components written in C++

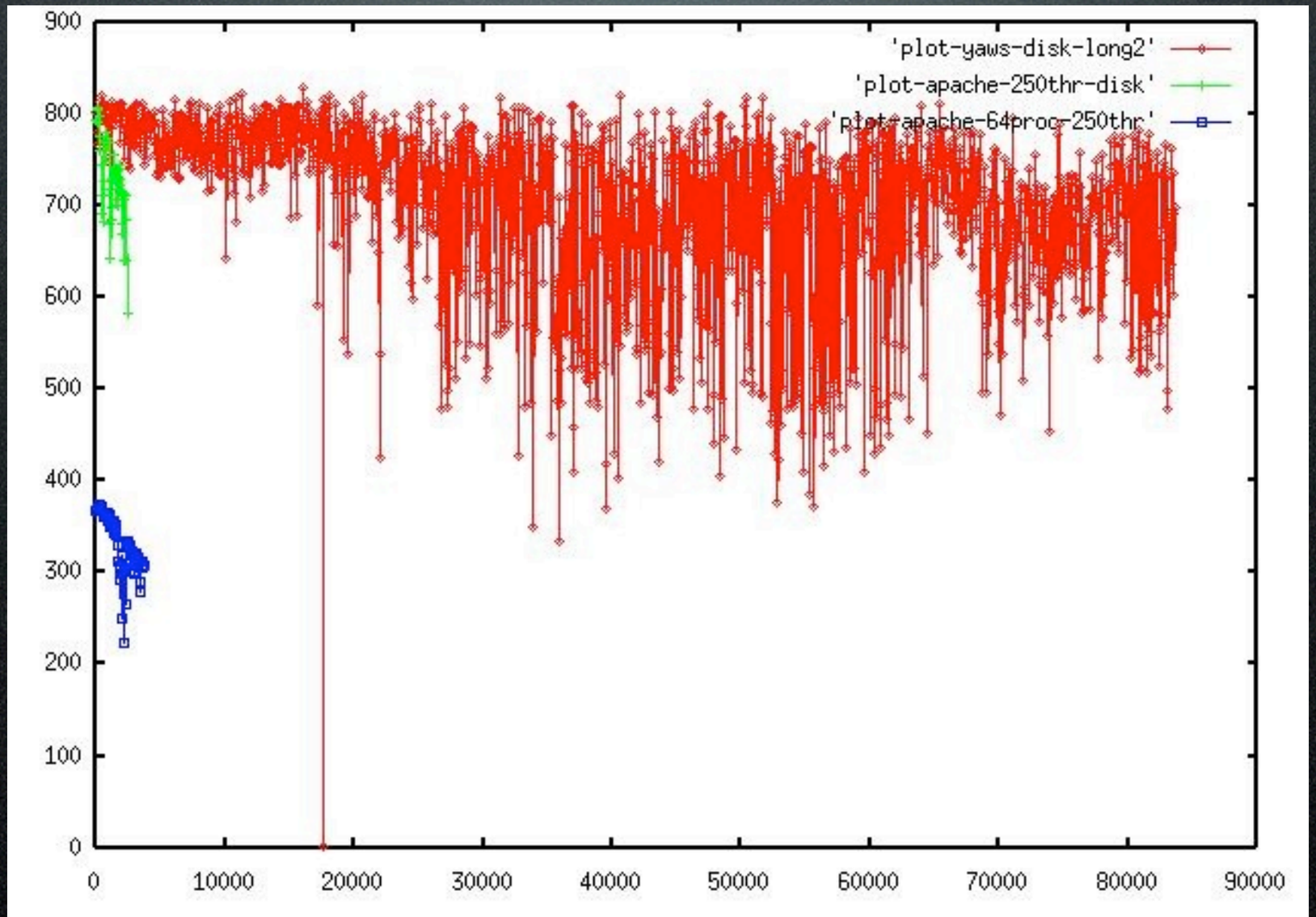
Where We Use Erlang

- HTTP-based content ingest and delivery (control plane)
- HTTP cache functionality (control plane)
- System provisioning and configuration
- Integration w/ 3rd-party asset management interfaces (typically XML or JSON over HTTP)
- Content index parsing and management

Initial Erlang Work

- Initial plans included set top box (STB) support
- HTTP-based support for electronic program guide (EPG) and video-on-demand (VOD) purchase
- tens of thousands of STB connections

Apache vs. Yaws



Contributions to Yaws

- I started using Yaws, submitted some patches, and Klacke adopted me :-)
- Wrote a Yaws sendfile driver, to reduce CPU usage during file delivery
- Wrote Yaws support for long-polling clients (for COMET apps)
- Fix the occasional bug as well

Cross-Stream Bookmarking

- Start viewing a show on TV...
- ...then shift viewing over to laptop
- ...or shift viewing to phone

Cross-Stream Bookmarks with Erlang

- In the early days, an important customer wanted a “three screen” demo
- At the time we had only implemented traditional VOD delivery (to the TV screen)
- Had only 4 days to get the other two screens working

Requirements

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- Web delivery must account for media framing when delivering desired content range
- Also need to pace content delivery for some mobile devices

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- Bit syntax: decode video content to find frame at the desired time offset
- Pacing content delivery easy with Yaws streaming API
- Yaws makes it easy to handle different media types for different HTTP clients
- Yes, we made the 4-day deadline :-)

HTTP Capabilities

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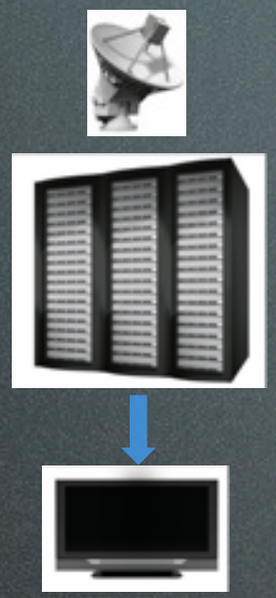

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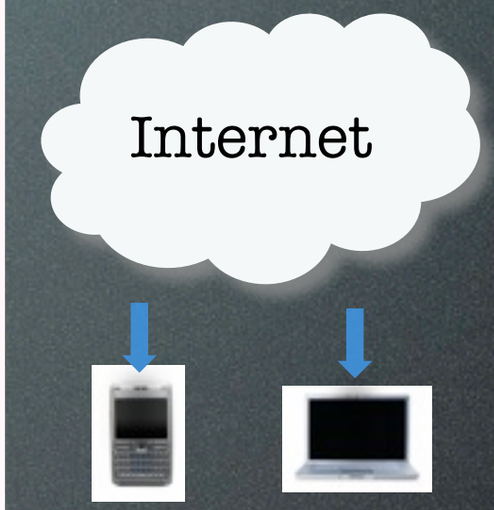

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- HTTP required for both areas
  - control and management for VOD
  - actual delivery for the Web case

HTTP and VOD

- Used for management, not for delivery
- E.g., we jointly developed HTTP content management with another vendor
  - allows cable operators to ingest content, list what's stored, delete
  - quickly implemented with Yaws and xmerl

Thinking about Integration

- The need to integrate is a given
- Newer stuff tends to be HTTP-based
- Older stuff like SOAP and CORBA still around (e.g. Time-Warner ISA)
- Reminds me of old middleware days

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- Dealing with data: bit syntax, built-in packet decoders (HTTP, FCGI, CDR)
- Trivial access to TCP, UDP
- Sync or async, easy event handling
- Application protocol handlers built using gen_server or gen_fsm

Integration Using Erlang

Integration Using Erlang

- Often write little networked clients and servers directly in the erl shell
- Packet decoding and bit syntax sets Erlang apart from netcat, perl, etc. in this regard
- It's like a middleware/coordination DSL
- Critical for testing (more on this later)

Interoperating with C++ Components

- Our Erlang code interops with C++ code over internal TCP-based protocol
- Marshaling similar to CORBA CDR
- Erlang side implemented as custom behavior
- Features take days to add to C++ side but minutes to implement in Erlang

Web Delivery

Web Delivery

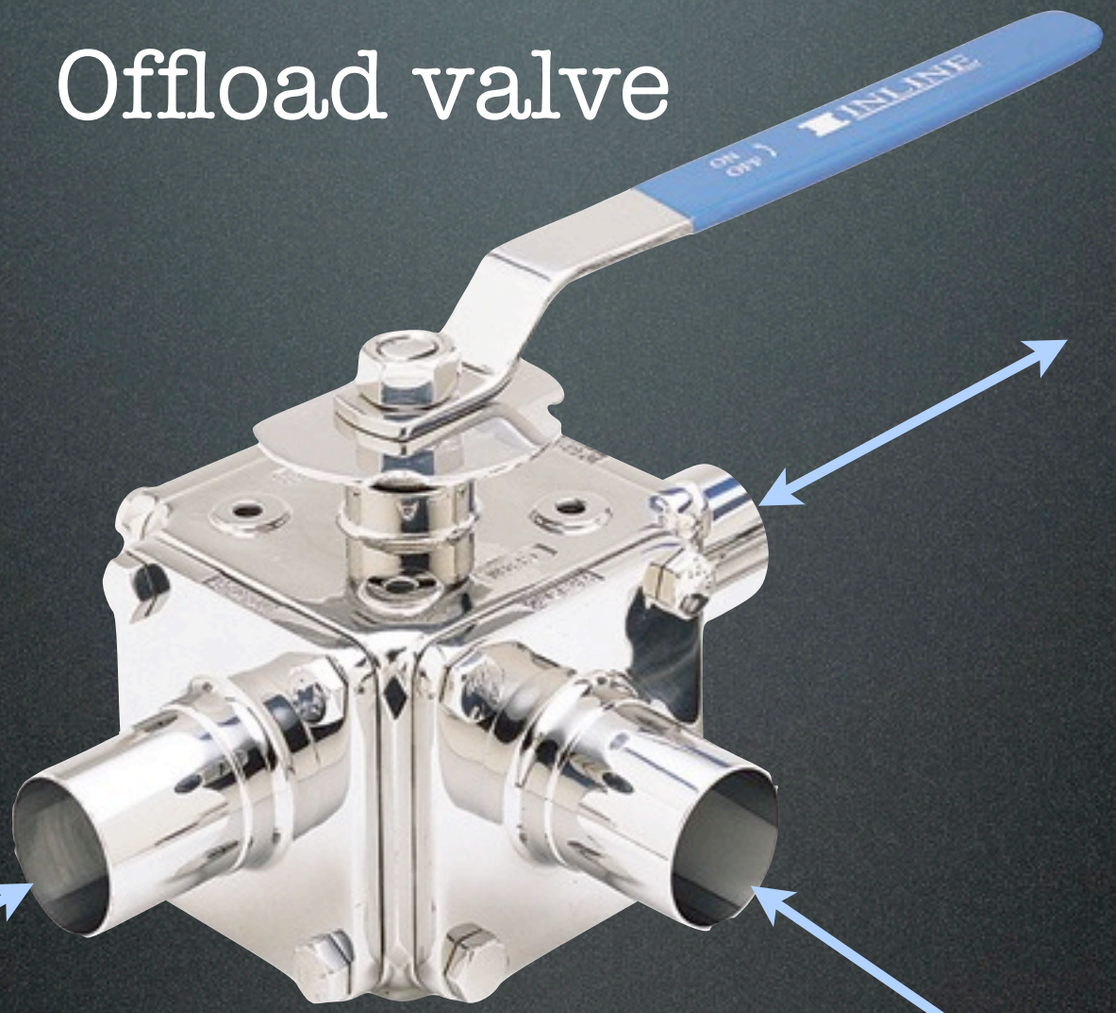
HTTP client

Data plane

Control plane

Web Delivery

Offload valve



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Web Caching

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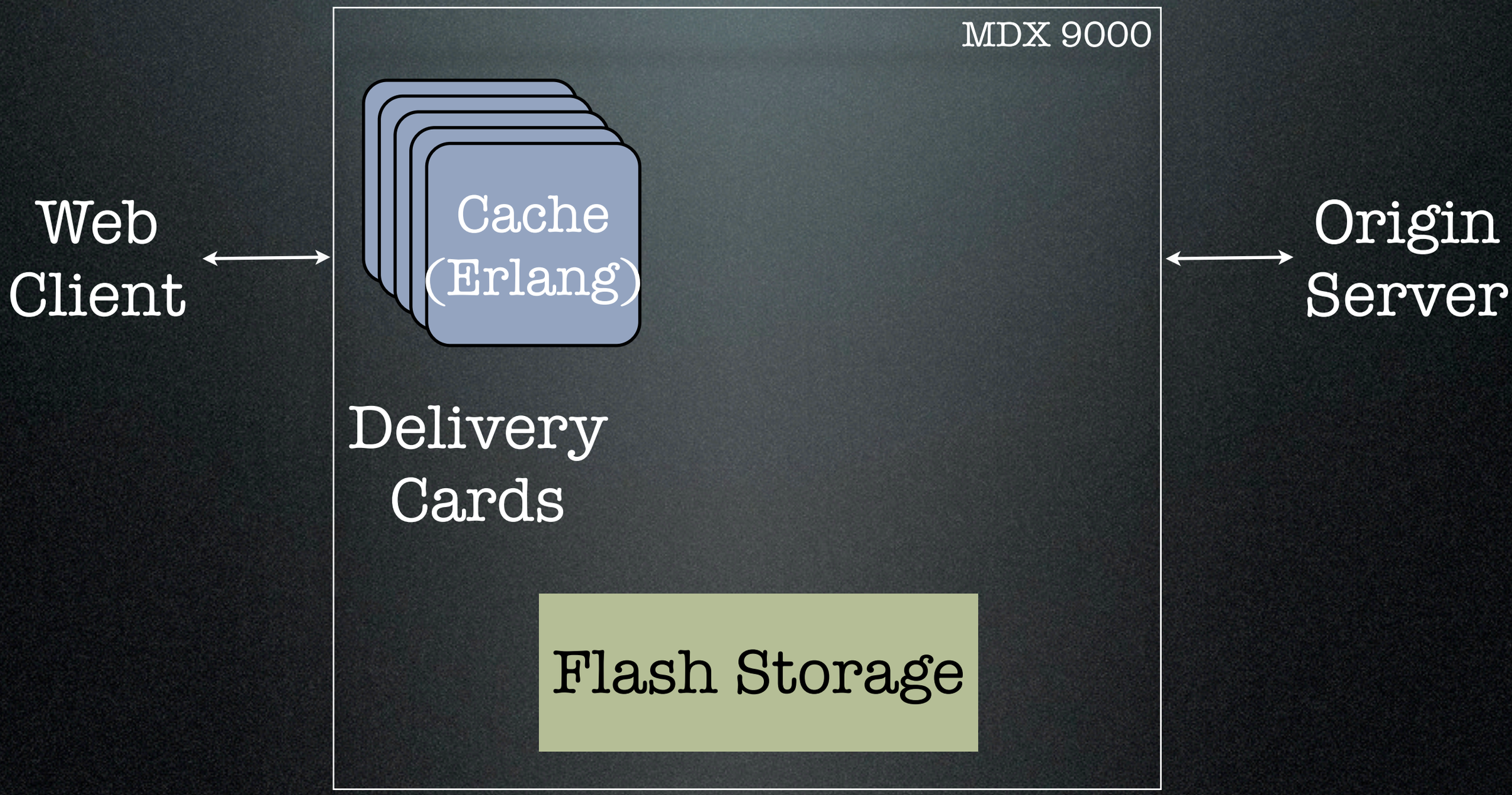
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Cache
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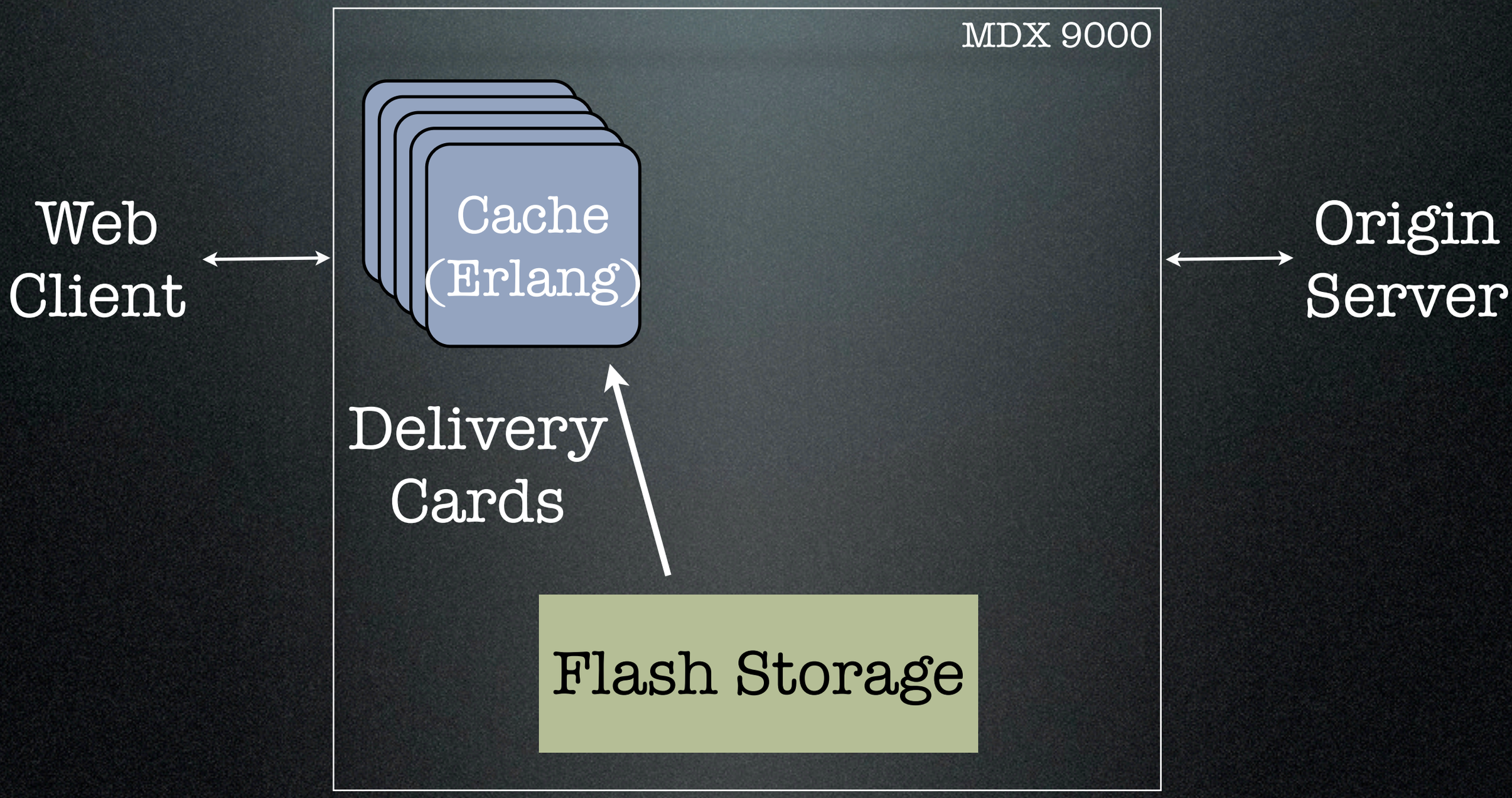
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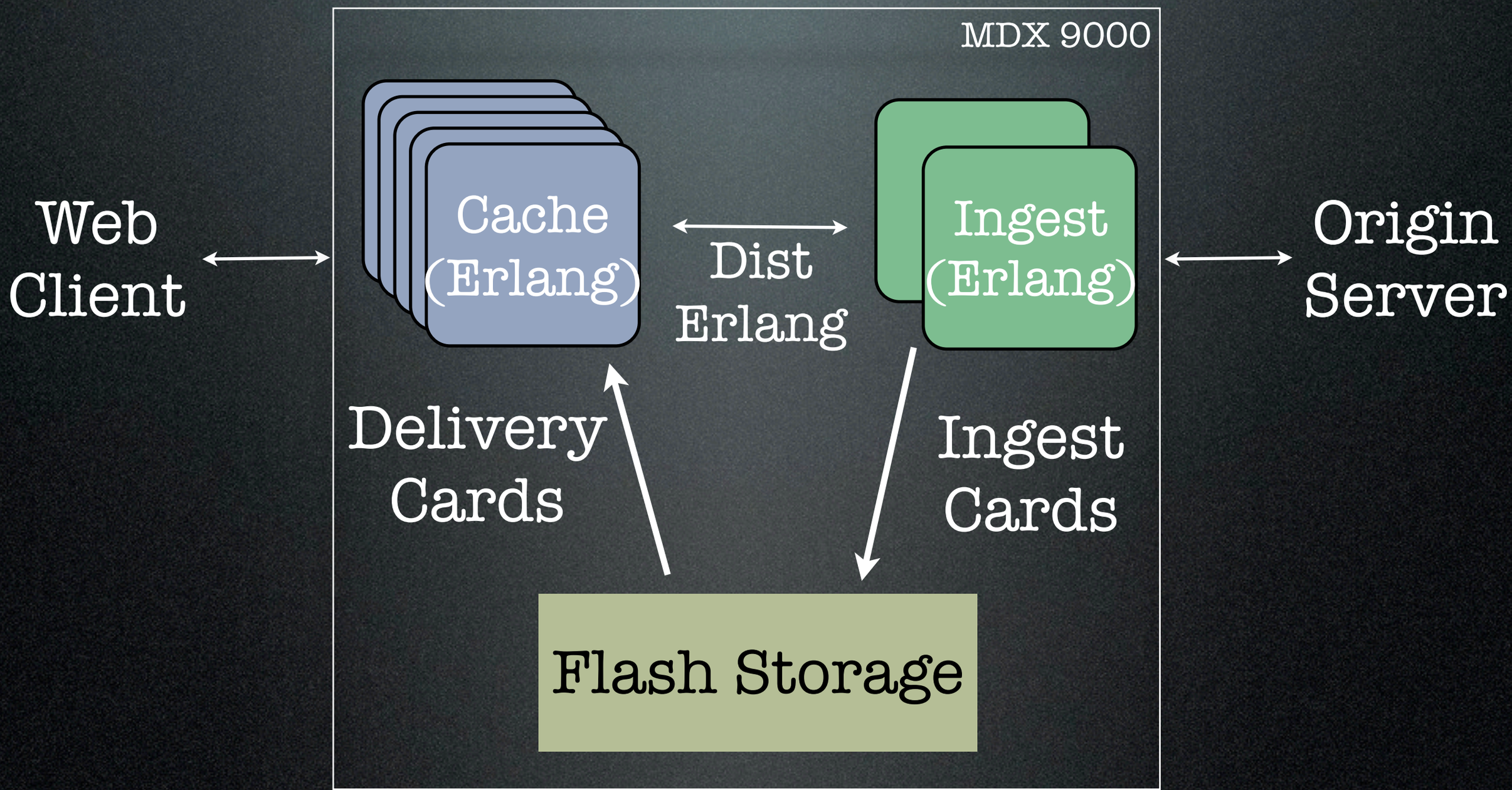
MDX 9000
Web Client
Cache (Erlang)
Dist Erlang
Ingest (Erlang)
Origin Server
Delivery Cards
Ingest Cards
Flash Storage

Offload Sockets

- Data pipes to/from flash storage (conceptually)
- Look and act like TCP sockets at the application level
- Implemented in our hardware and software under the covers

Offload Sockets and Erlang

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- Used with gen_tcp via {fd, Fd} option
- Tracked by controlling process
- Yaws integration via fdsrv and streaming API (we make zero changes to Yaws in order to use it)

Advice for New Erlang Users

Unit Testing

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- Have to ensure Erlang code is solid
- Developed our own unit testing framework before eunit hit the scene
- But you should use eunit (we're switching)

Control and Observe

- Module under test has two kinds of dependencies:
  - Function calls – ***M:F(A)***
  - Messages – ***Pid ! Message***
- Control/observe for messages is trivial
- Control/observe for function calls more difficult

Mock Modules

- Used to replace module dependencies at test time
- Typically supply control and observation functions of their own

1. Set up expected values and order of functions to be called
2. Run test
3. Verify things happened as planned

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- Each fun calls the same-named fun/arity in a specified mock module, usually the test driver module

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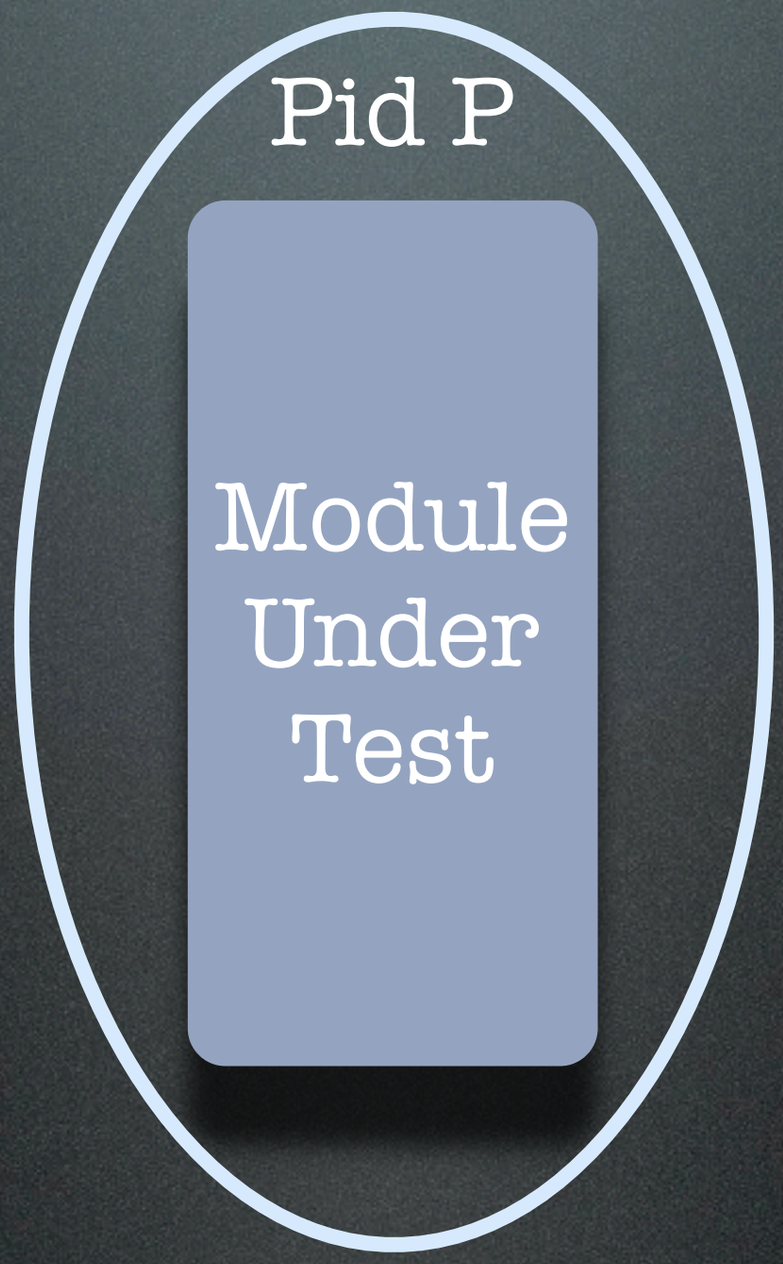

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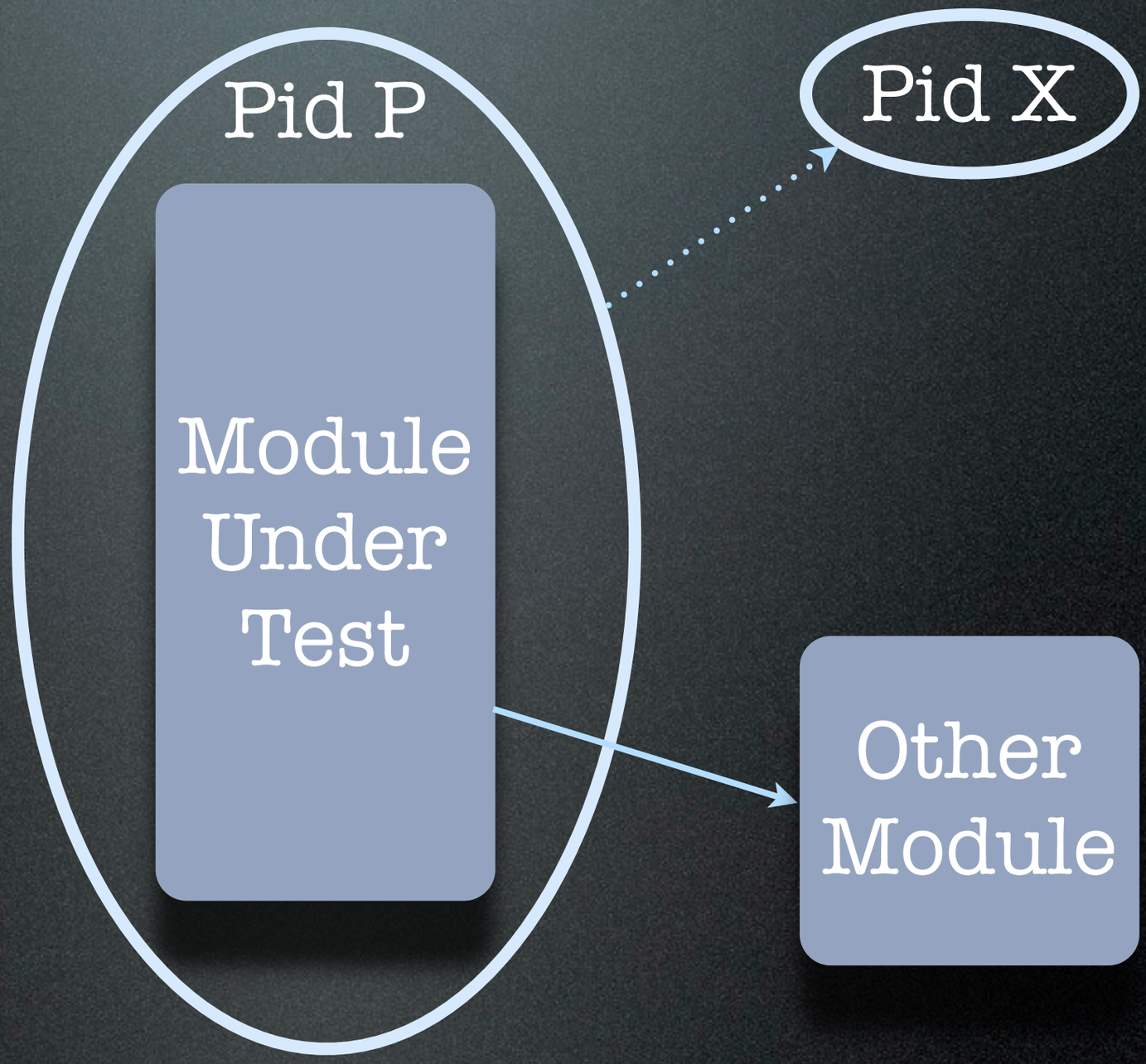

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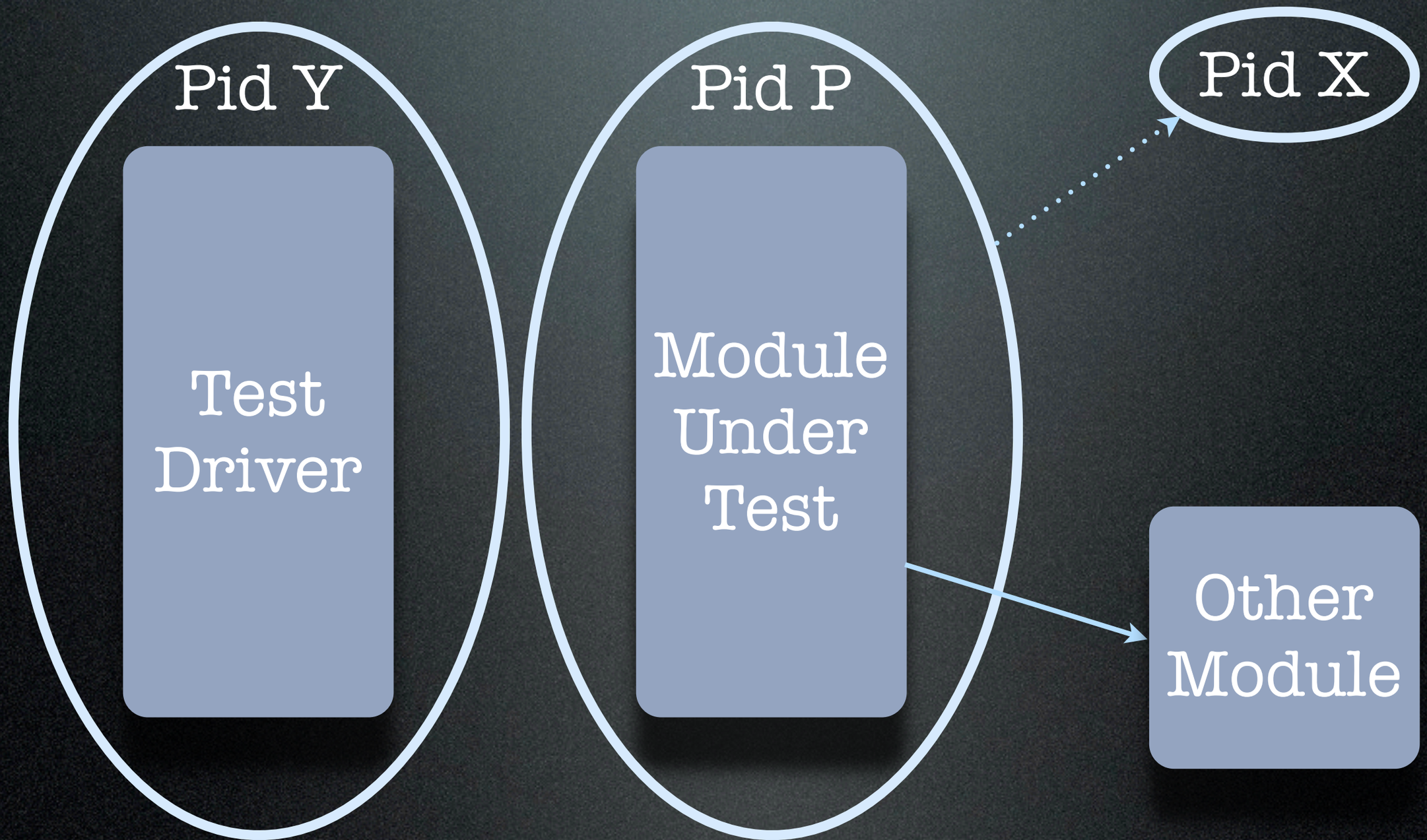

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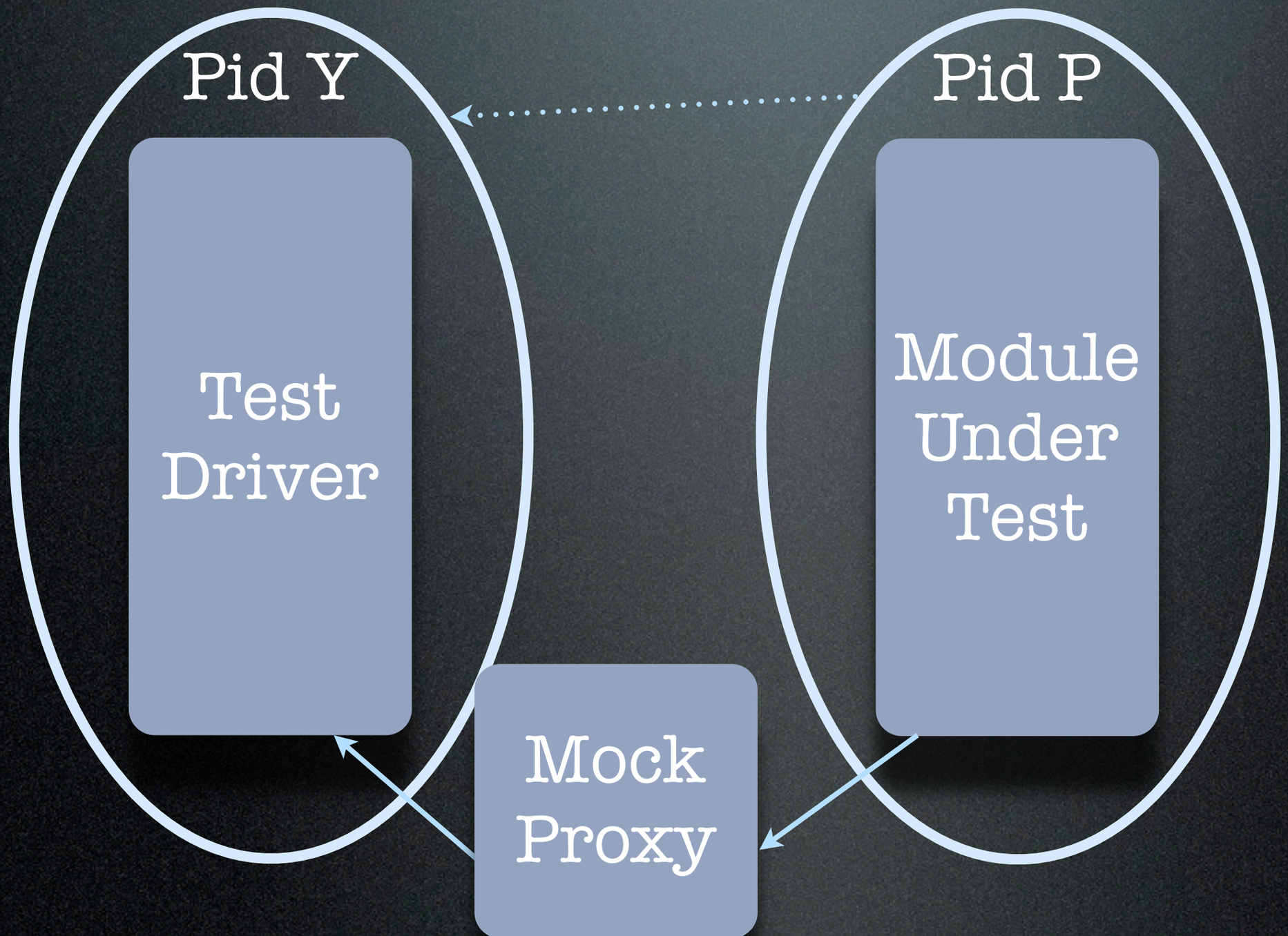

Mock Proxies

- Easily generated, compiled, and loaded at runtime
- Based on Abstract Form “code is data, data is code”
- Multiple proxies can point to a single mock module (usually test driver)
- Allows easy coordination across mocks

Observing with Tracing

- Erlang's built-in tracing allows a designated process to receive events about function calls and messages sends
- This can further enhance observability of module under test
- Eliminates the need for extra control/observation functions on mock modules

dbg

- Erlang's tracing is one of its most amazing features
- Learn the dbg module, you'll use it every day
- I have never, ever used the Erlang debugger, due to dbg

Advice for New Users

Advice for New Users

- All that great stuff you've heard about Erlang? It's true
- Simple concurrency and coordination
- Hot code loading
- Always-available code tracing
- Sound, practical reliability
- Easy integration
- Enables "production prototypes"
- Open source at github.com

Warning: “Let It Crash”

- This philosophy can be hard for non-Erlangers to buy into
- QA sees a crash in the log, they treat it as something bad. Always.
  - explaining it was designed that way doesn’t always fly
- Programmers new to Erlang (or sometimes not so new) always want to try to handle the errors instead

But “Let It Crash” Works

- Crash and recovery is invaluable for early adopter customers
- They keep using the system even if something goes wrong
- Most of the time, they’re unaware of the crash/recovery
- With dbg and hot code loading, you can debug and repair live systems

Shameless Plug

- New “Functional Web” column just published last week, co-authored with Justin Sheehy
- “Developing RESTful Web Services with Webmachine”
- This and all “Functional Web” columns available at http://steve.vinoski.net/

Thanks