Scaling Public Internet Data Collection With Apache Beam

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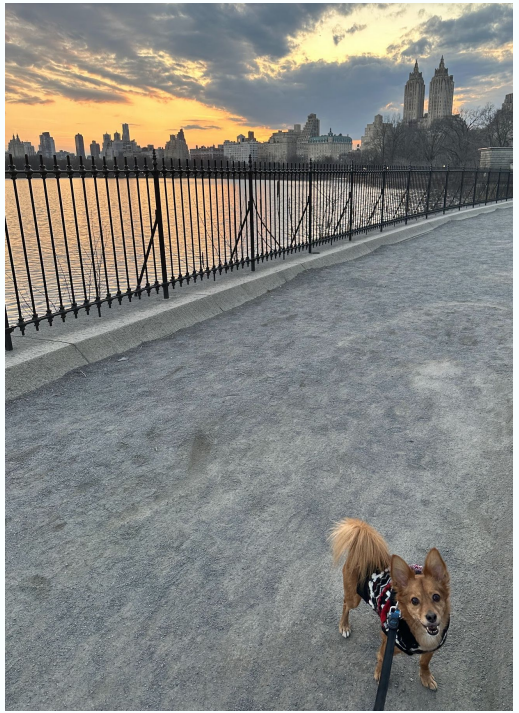
Agenda

- Cortex Xpanse, Palo Alto Networks - Overview
- Beam @ Xpanse
- Our Beam Guidelines
- A Performance Tuning case

Hi there

- Lior Dadosh
- Sr. Software Engineer @ Palo Alto Networks
- Based in New York



Cortex Xpanse

Attack Surface Management:

“The process of continuously discovering, identifying, inventorying, and assessing the exposures of an entity's IT asset estate."

Attack Surface Management

The Data

The Internet is Small

5.27B

Webpages

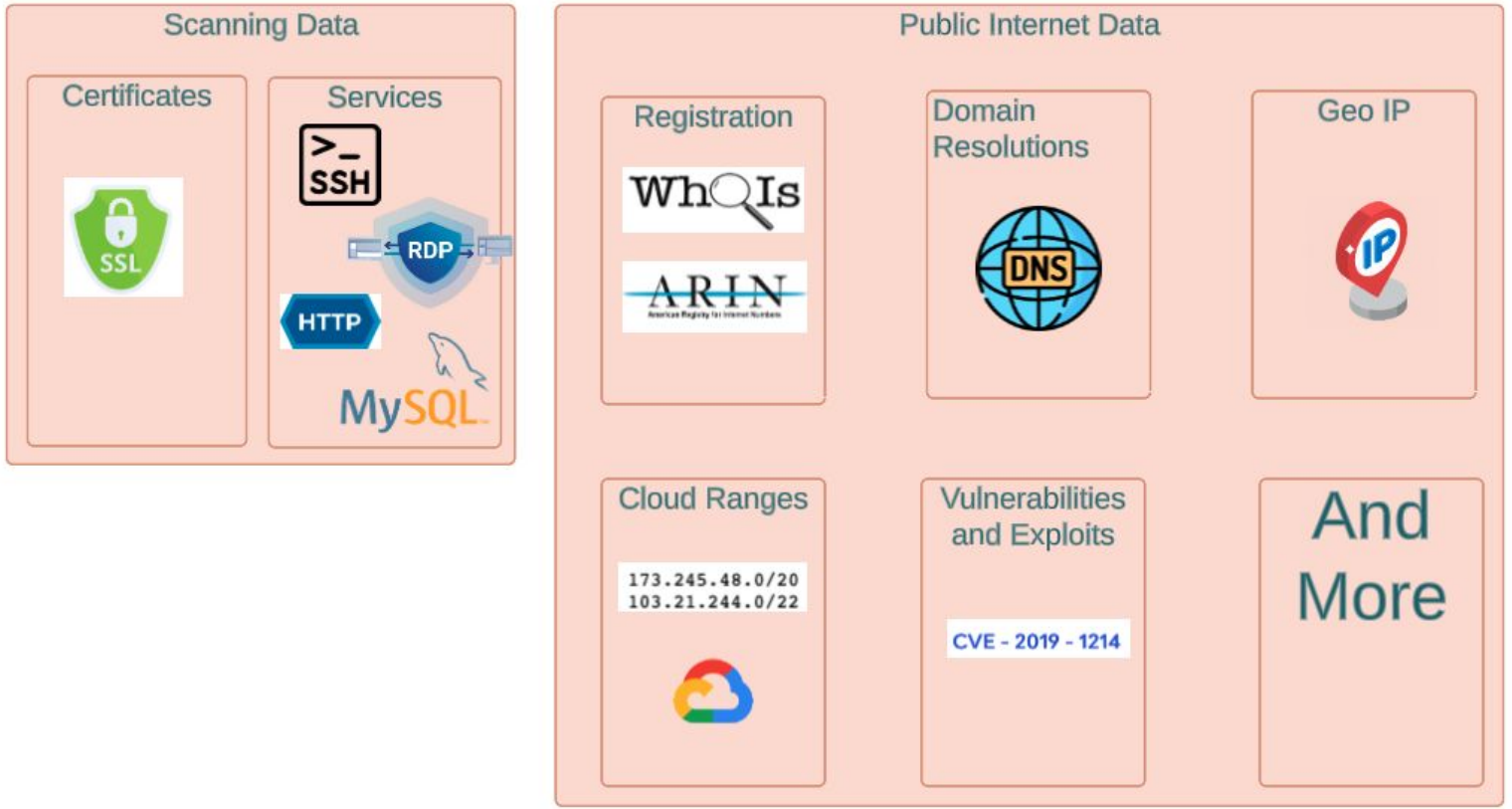
4.4B

IPv4 addresses

2^{128}

Potential IPv6 addresses

What data do we have?

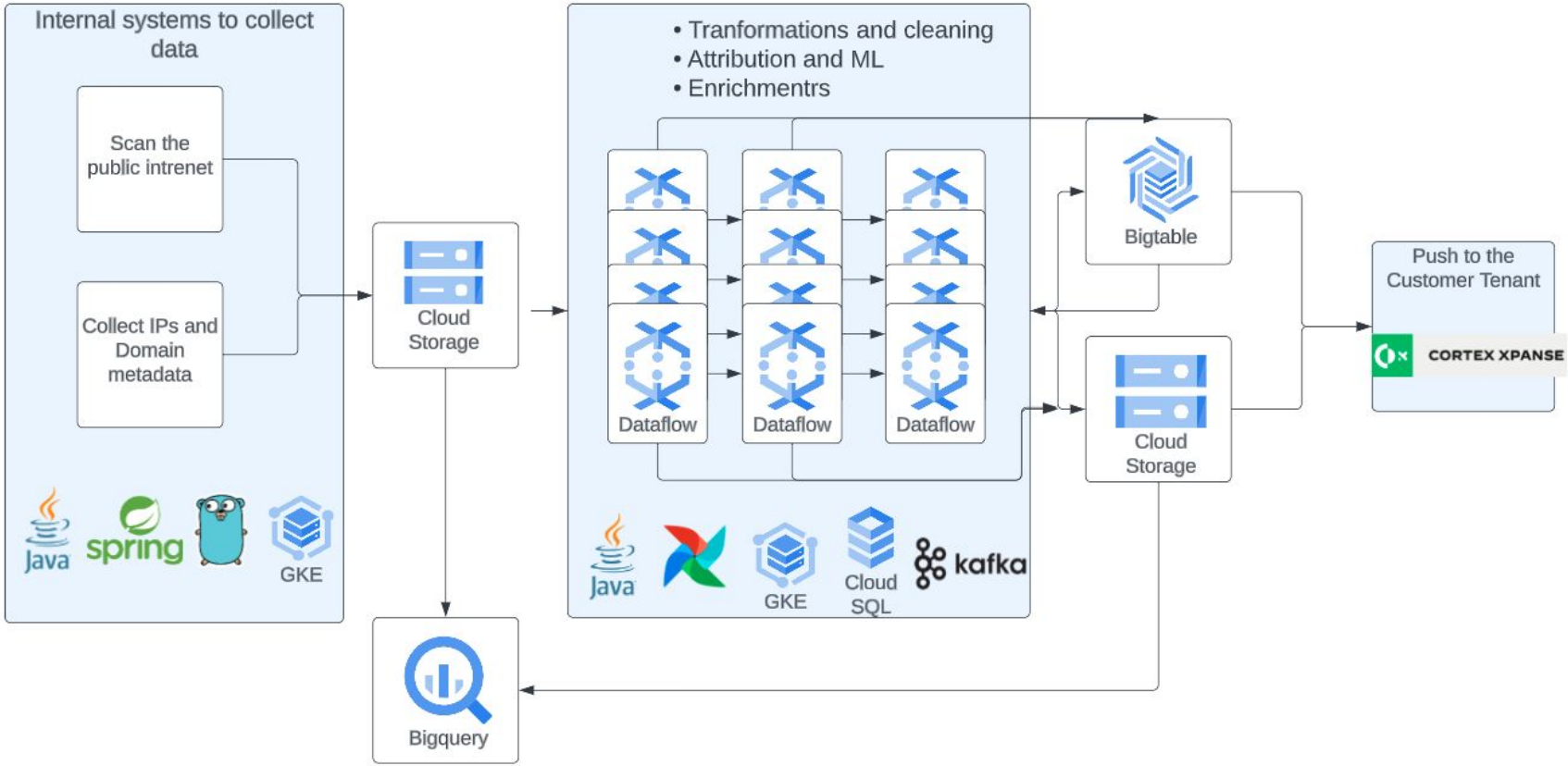


Beam @ Xpanse, Palo Alto Networks

Beam @ Xpanse, Palo Alto Networks

- We Process **10 Petabytes** Daily with Apache Beam
- 200+ daily Pipelines
- Dataflow Runner, Java SDK
- Using Kubernetes (GKE) to run the Jobs
- If you're backend developer at Xpanse, you're a Beam developer

Architecture



Guidelines - PTransforms

- If you can, use Beam provided transforms
- Common Xpanse Beam library
  - Common company Transform operation
  - For example, all BigTable Writes and Reads are in the common library

The complete list of beam transforms:
https://beam.apache.org/releases/javadoc/2.48.0/index.html?org/apache/beam/sdk/transforms/package-summary.html

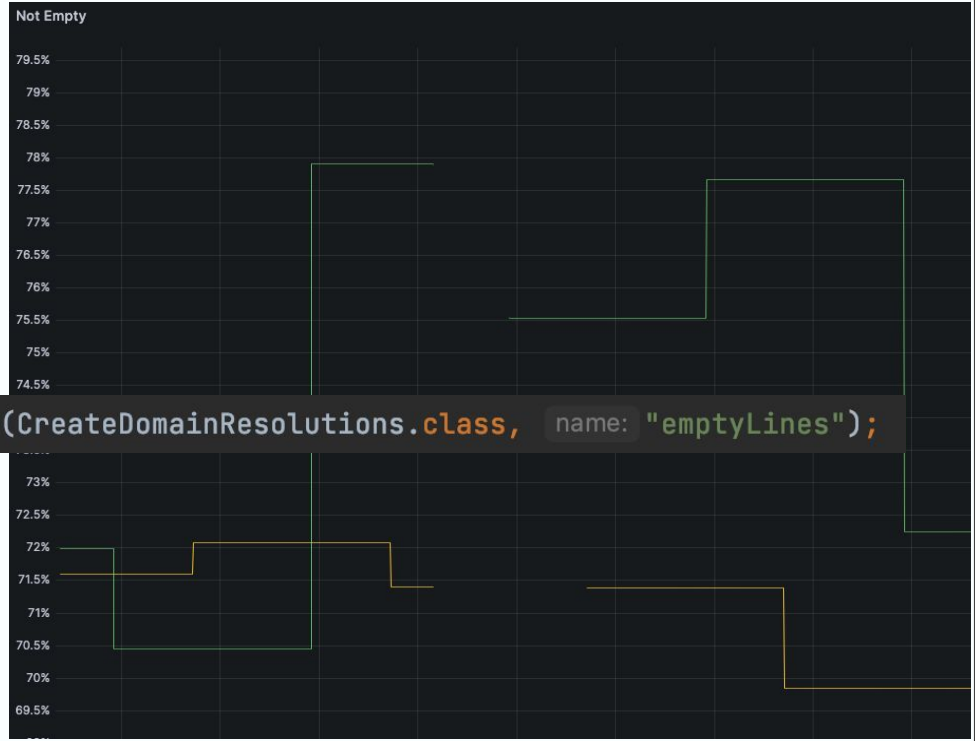
Guidelines

- Test your pipeline!
  - Test every PTransform individually
  - Test your pipeline

```
public class WordCountTest {

    // Our static input data, which will comprise the initial PCollection.
    static final String[] WORDS_ARRAY = new String[] {
      "hi there", "hi", "hi sue bob",
      "hi sue", "", "bob hi"};

    static final List<String> WORDS = Arrays.asList(WORDS_ARRAY);

    // Our static output data, which is the expected data that the final PCollection must match.
    static final String[] COUNTS_ARRAY = new String[] {
        "hi: 5", "there: 1", "sue: 2", "bob: 2"};

    // Example test that tests the pipeline's transforms.

    public void testCountWords() throws Exception {
      Pipeline p = TestPipeline.create();

      // Create a PCollection from the WORDS static input data.
      PCollection<String> input = p.apply(Create.of(WORDS));

      // Run ALL the pipeline's transforms (in this case, the CountWords composite transform).
      PCollection<String> output = input.apply(new CountWords());

      // Assert that the output PCollection matches the COUNTS_ARRAY known static output data.
      PAssert.that(output).containsInAnyOrder(COUNTS_ARRAY);

      // Run the pipeline.
      p.run();
    }
}
```

Guidelines

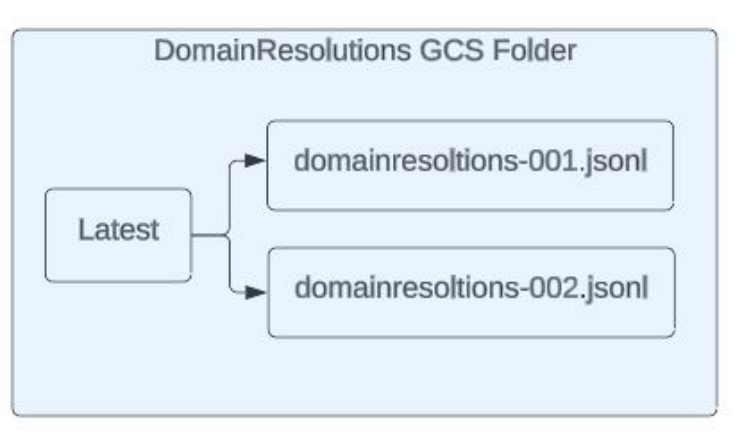
- Monitor your pipeline!
  - Use Beam metrics
  - Track the jobs run time




```
private final Counter emptyLines = Metrics.counter(CreateDomainResolutions.class, name: "emptyLines");
```

Guidelines - GCS Write

- Write to Cloud Storage (GCS) a “latest file”
- The latest file content references to GCS files
- Batch pipelines can read the latest files easily

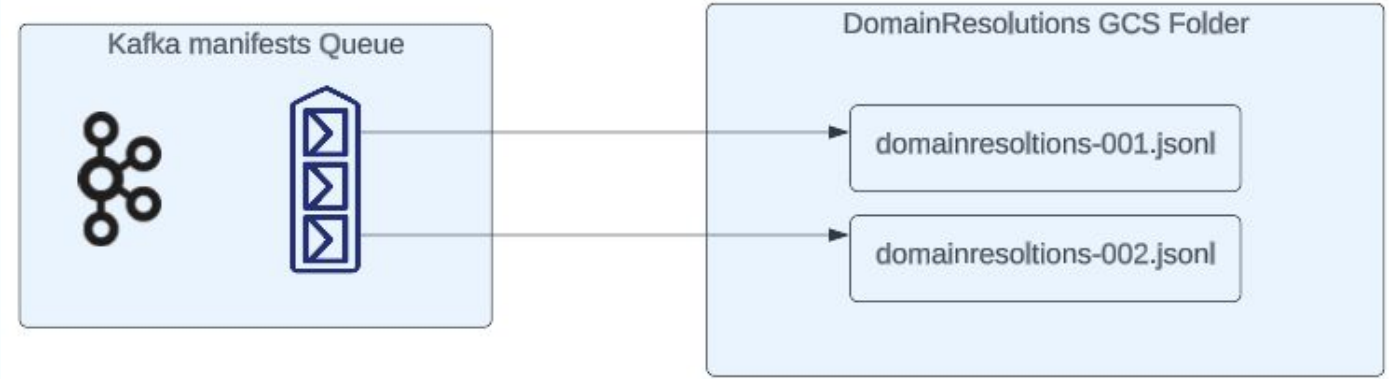


Using our common writer transform:

```
domainResolutions.apply(
      name: "Write to Files with latest",
          FileWriterWithLatest.builder()
          .latest(true)
          .suffix(".json")
          .latestPath(path + "/latest")
          .outputPath(path)
          .build());
```

Guidelines - Kafka Manifests

- Use GCS as external storage to Kafka
- Send to kafka references the GCS files



Guidelines Usage-
A Performance Tuning Case

The story of the DNS Pipeline

- **Domain Resolutions** data has a lot of garbage in it!
- We have a pipeline to aggregate similar subdomains and cleaning

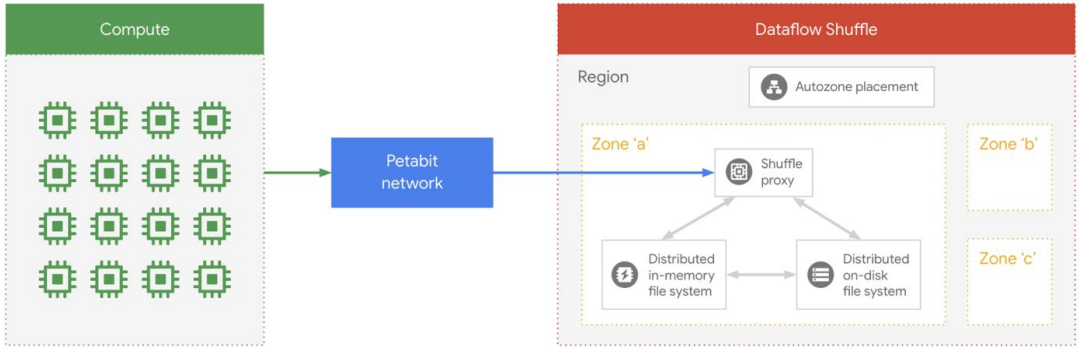
```
ns1.mydomainname.com.          A      194.23.253.196
ns2.mydomainname.com.          A      194.23.254.196
mydomainname.com.              A      194.23.253.196
www.mydomainname.com.          A      194.23.253.196
mydomainname.com.              AAAA     4001:41d0:2:80c4::
www.mydomainname.com.          AAAA     4001:41d0:2:80c4::
mail.mydomainname.com.         A      194.23.253.196
webmail.mydomainname.com.      A      194.23.253.196
```

The story of the DNS Pipeline

- The pipeline kept getting more records, increasing run time and cost
- 75% of the cost was due to shuffles!

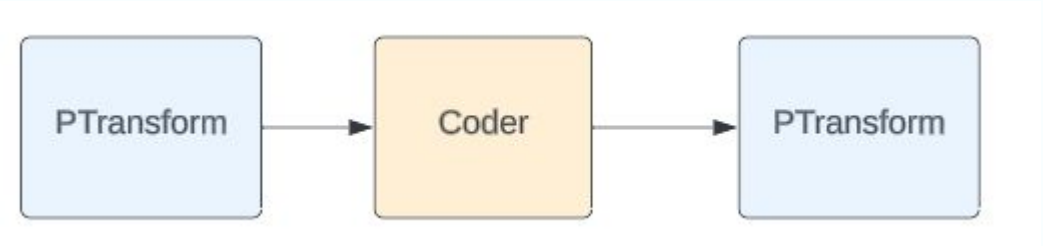
Shuffles

- The data in Beam moves
- The dataflow shuffle service
  - Available for batch jobs
  - moves the shuffle operation out of the worker VMs and into the Dataflow service backend



Beam Coders

- Java Object - > Byte array - > Java Object
- Beam has some efficient Coders implementations, for example:
  - ProtoCoder
  - AvroCoder
  - SchemaCoder
- The idea:
  - SerializableCoder (Default coder) —> Custom Coder



Custom Coder!

```java
public class DomainResolution {
  private final String domainName;
  private final String ip;
}
```

```java
public class DomainResolutionCoder extends Coder<DomainResolution> {
  private static final Coder<String> STRING_CODER = StringUtf8Coder.of();

  @Override
  public void encode(final DomainResolution value, final OutputStream outStream)
      throws IOException {
    STRING_CODER.encode(value.getDomainName(), outStream);
    STRING_CODER.encode(value.getIp(), outStream);
  }

  @Override
  public DomainResolution decode(final InputStream inStream) throws IOException {
    return DomainResolution.builder()
        .domainName(STRING_CODER.decode(inStream))
        .ip(STRING_CODER.decode(inStream))
        .build();
  }
```

The Results

- ~50% cost improvement In shuffle!
- Tens of thousands of dollars saved yearly

Before

Total Shuffle data processed	14.54 TB
Billable Shuffle data processed	11.98 TB

After

Total Shuffle data processed	8.7 TB
Billable Shuffle data processed	6.14 TB

To Summarize the Process

- We recognized a scaling issue using our **monitoring infrastructure**
- Developed a reusable solution, exposed in our **common library**
- **Tested** the new solution
- Deployed and tracked it using our monitoring infrastructure

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QUESTIONS?

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