

Netflix Facts

 Internet has overtaken cable TV as preferred medium for delivering video content

 Netflix, in 2012, ~30 million subscribers ~30% downstream traffic in the US.

 Exclusively uses Amazon AWS for storage, webservices and CDN's for delivery

Revenue of \$3.2B, Profit of \$200M = \$3B Expenses

Netflix Facts

Building CDN, called Open Connect

Pairing with ISP's. Run customized servers

- FreeBSDv9 OS, Ngix web server, BIRD internet routing daemons
- 100TB Space, 4 Cores, 32GB RAM, 10Gbps NIC

Aim to save the cost on bandwidth

Our Project

What if we build our own system?

Would it be easier to rent?

What technologies would we require?

 What challenges would we face given the huge number of users?

How would this system look?

Demystifying the Cost

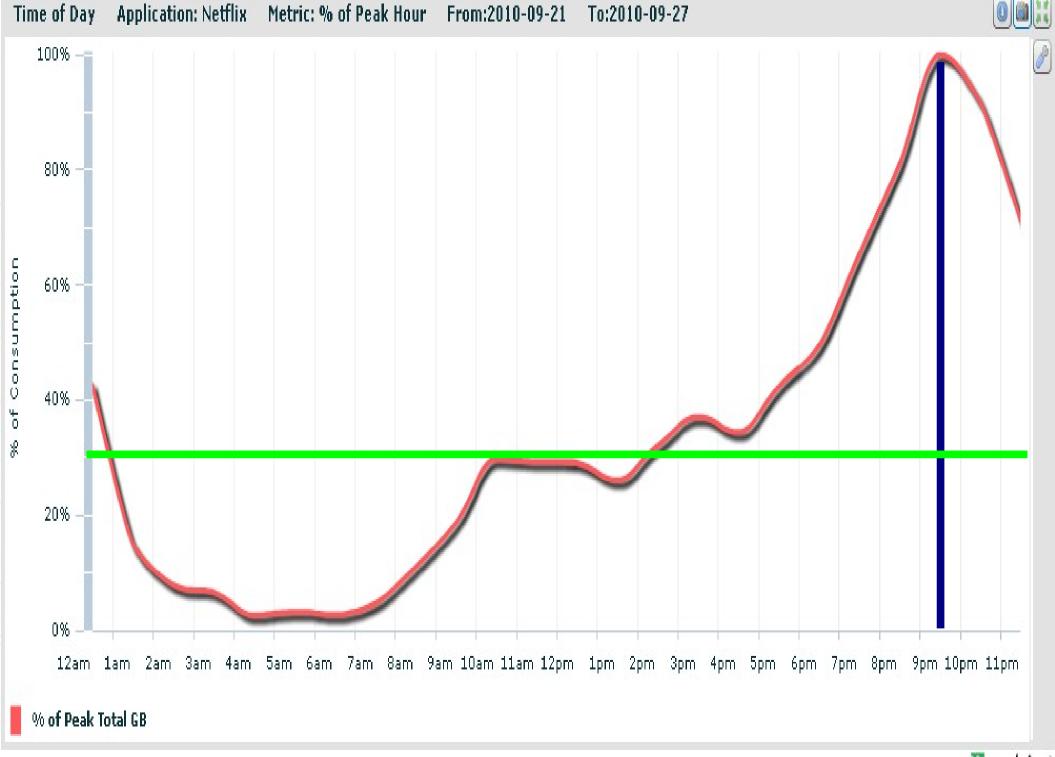
Proposed system with 30 million subscribers

Average User – 80 hours/month

1.5Mbps for each user (HD 1080p 24fps)

Peak of 10 million users

What is the best way to go?



Assumptions we made

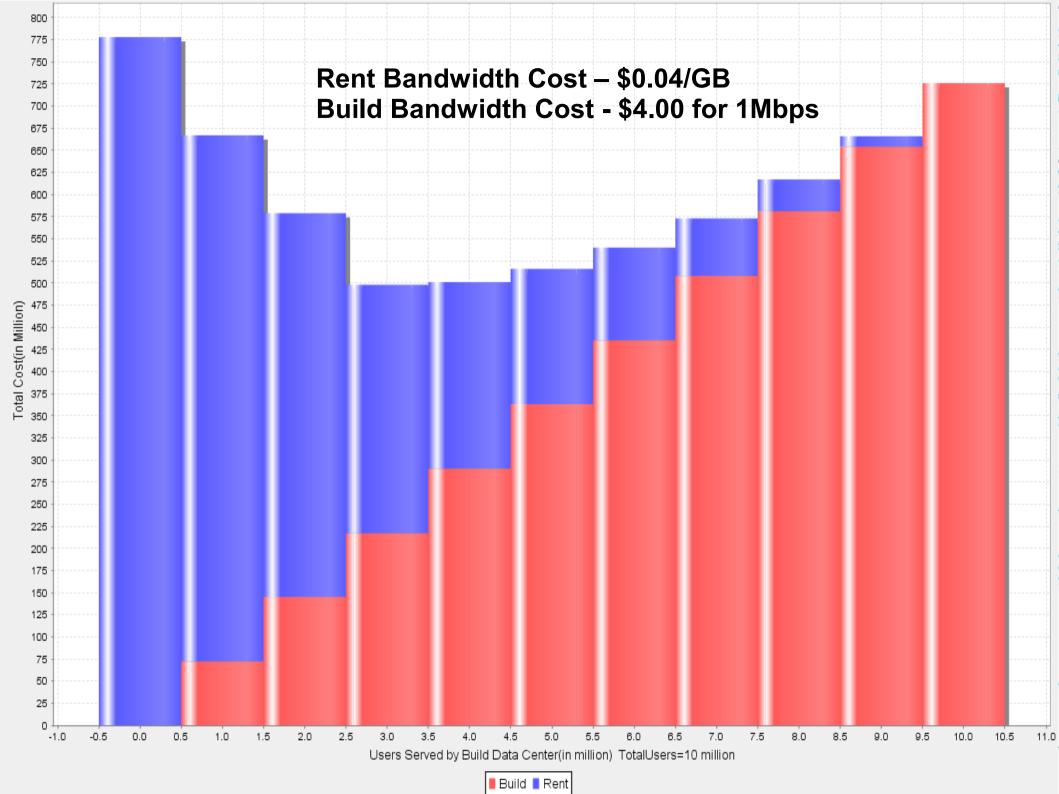
Machine Buy + Maintenance for 5 years - \$3000

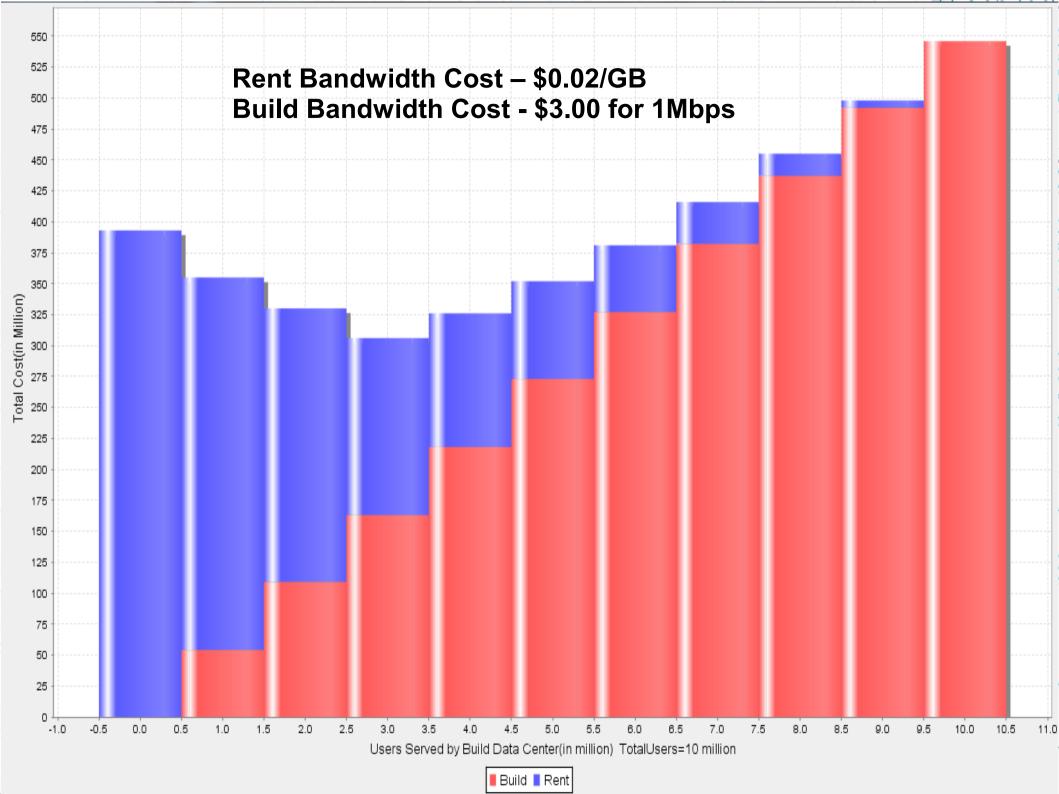
1.5Mbps dedicated line - \$6/month

Amazon 1GB data cost - \$0.04

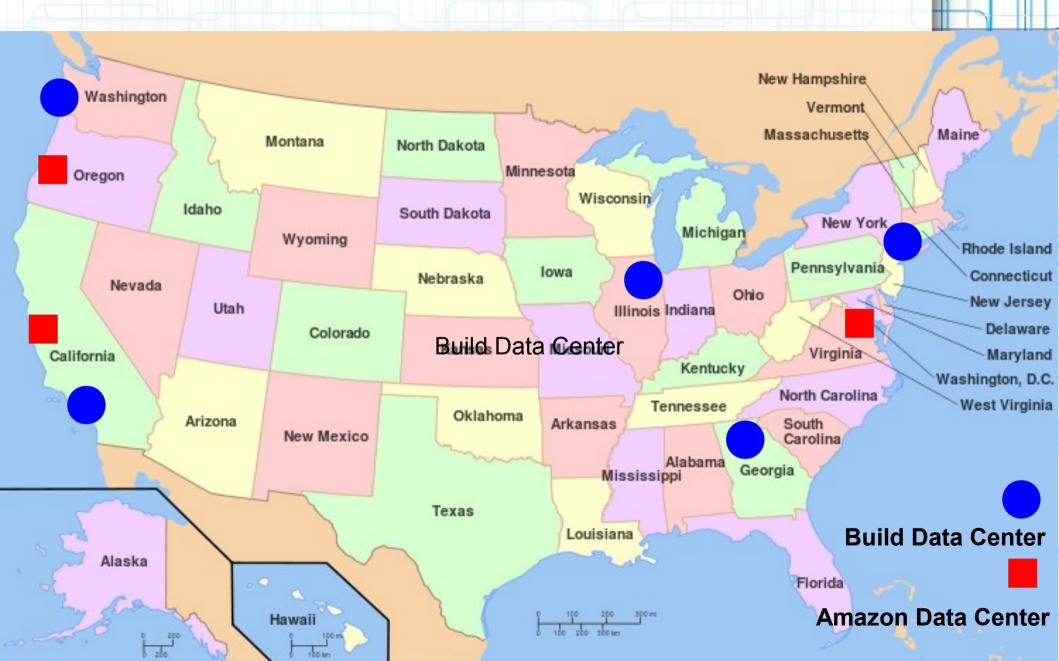
Move reserved instances across Amazon data centers

Look at the graph and play with the values





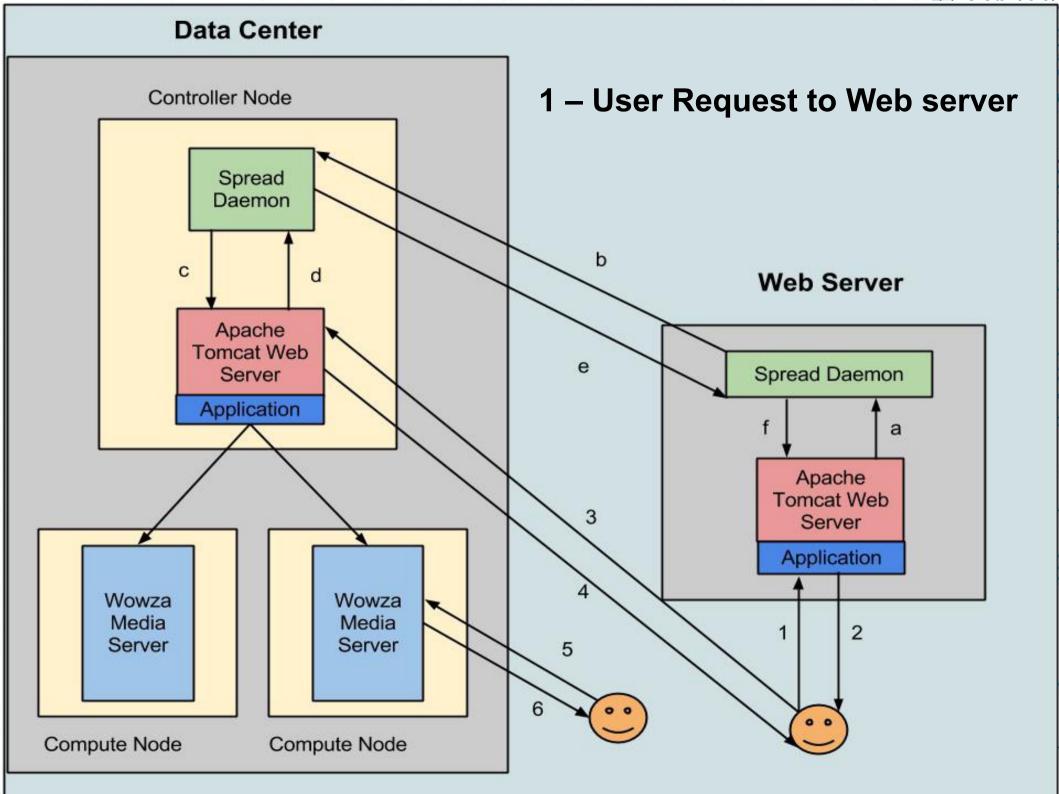
How we would deploy it

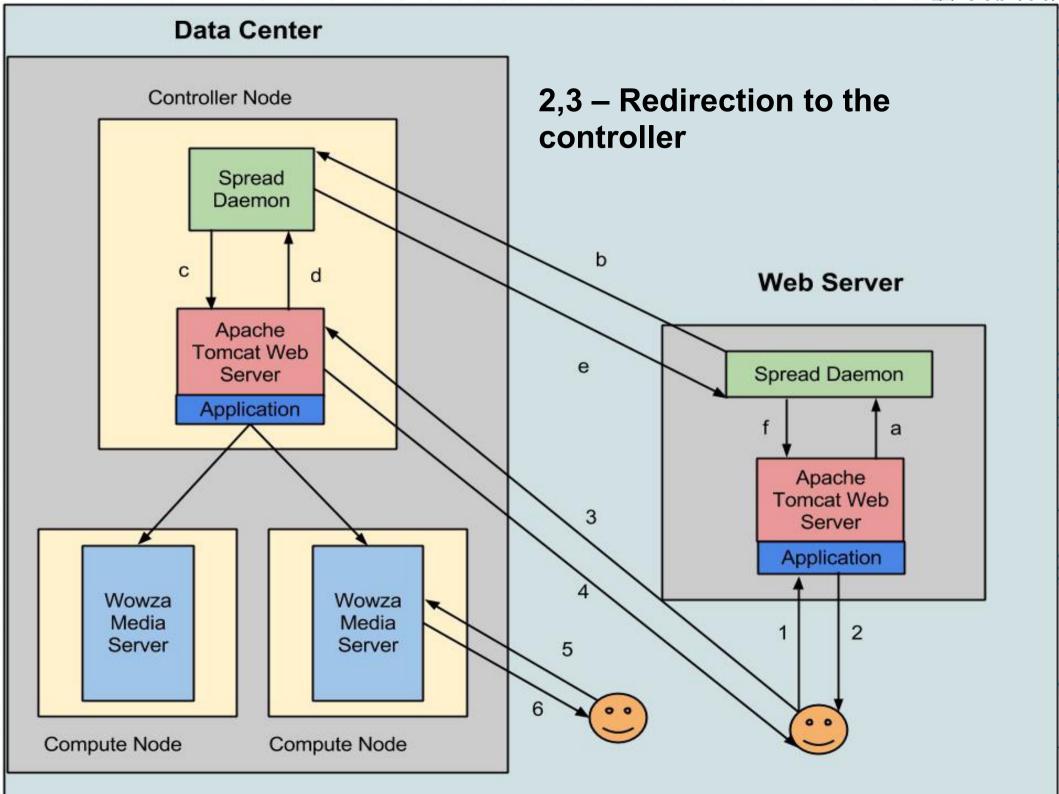


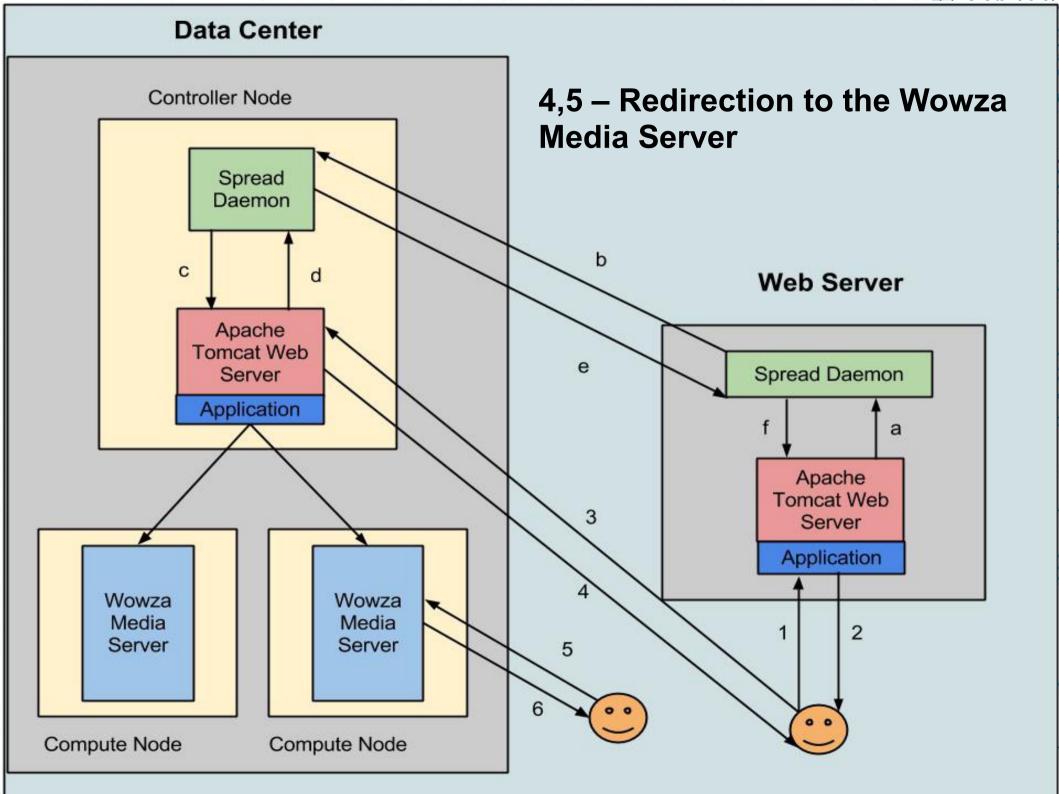
System Architecture

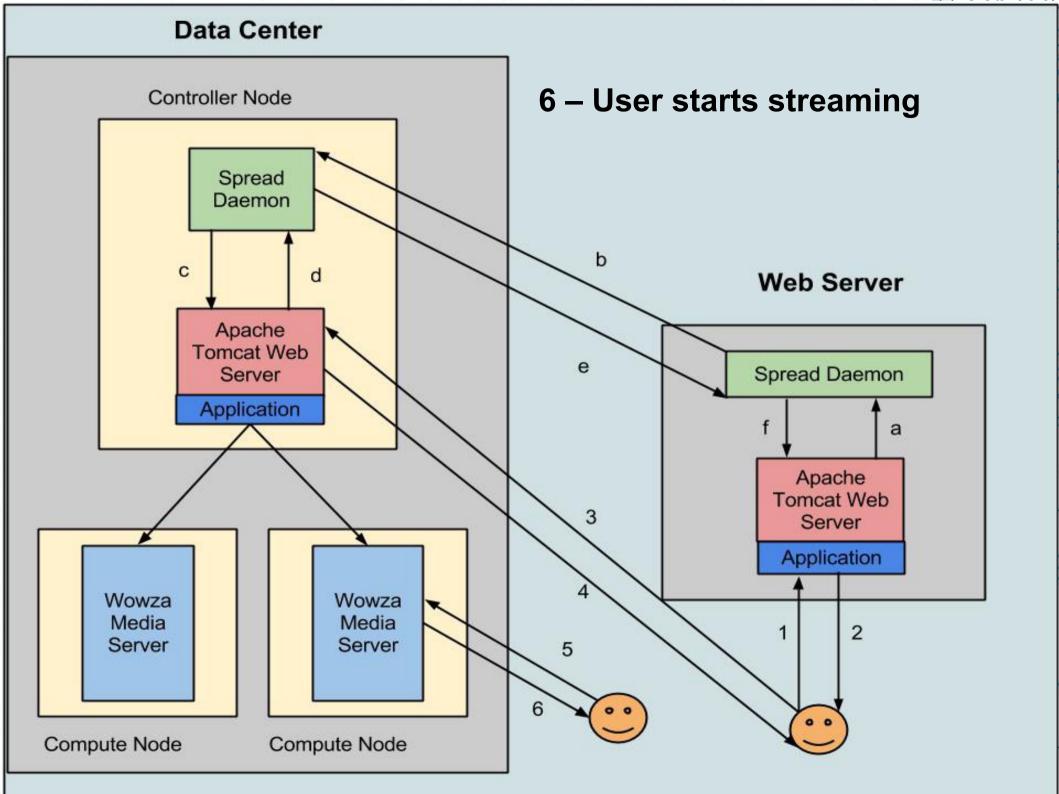
Two Components – Web Server & Data Center

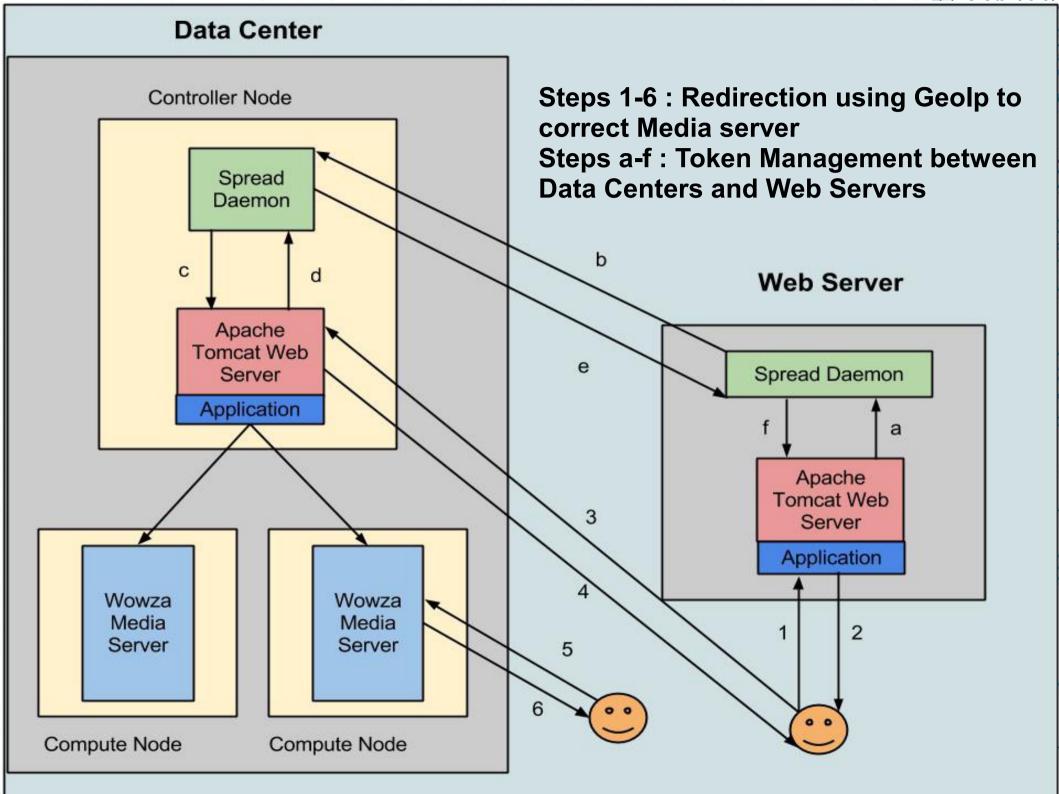
Data Center – Build and Rent











GeoIP for correct Datacenter

Latitude & Longitude for IP

Euclidean Distance Formula

Redirect to the closest build data centers

 If build data centers are unavailable, switch to closest rented one

Token for Resource Allocation

Data center

- Each data center has a token pool
- Datacenter has a token directory for each web server
- The allocation is done using first come first serve policy
- Allocation is done in sizes called "batch count"
- Allocates whatever it has if the leftover is less than batch count

Token for Resource Allocation

Web Server

- Request for tokens made in sizes of batch count
- Request a new batch of tokens when about to be exhausted.
- Periodically sends a token request when all tokens are exhausted
- Redirects to a different data center if all tokens are exhausted for one

Token expiry at Data Center

 Unused tokens are expired after a timeout if subsequent tokens are received

 Token pool count is incremented based on the number of unused tokens

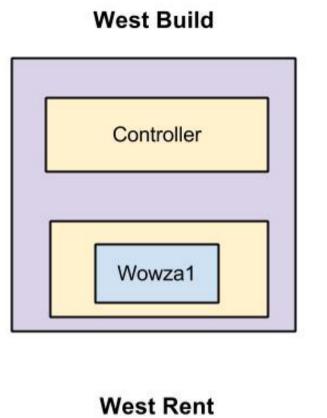
Handling users who have left

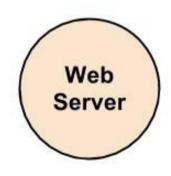
Tools used

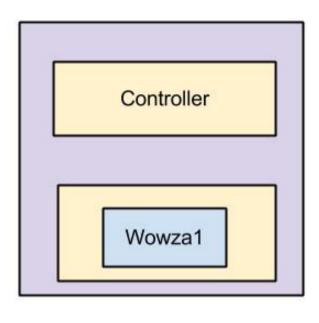
- OpenStack
- Tomcat Web-Server
- Spread Toolkit
- Maxmind GeoIP
- Wowza Media Server

Demo

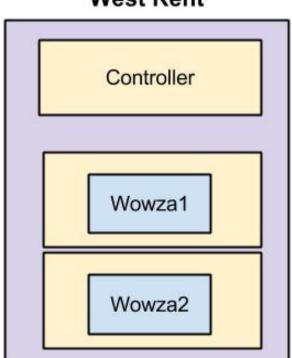
- How we deployed the system?
- 1 Web-Server
- East 1 Build + 1 Rent
- West 1 Build + 1 Rent
- 1 Wowza per Build Capacity 4
- 2 Wowza per Rent Capacity 2*2
- Total Capacity 16

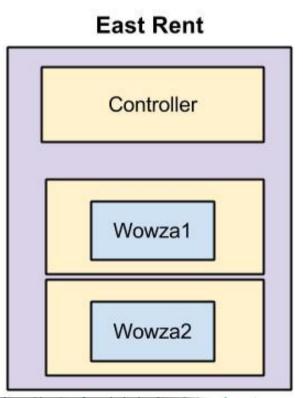






East Build





Demo

Demo 1 - A sample video streaming

Demo 2 - Correct allocation of data center

Demo 3 - Transition from build to rent

Future Work

Application in the data center auto-scalable

Login authorization & Access Control

Fault tolerant & Partition aware

References

- http://gigaom.com/2012/07/03/netflix-june-one-billion-hours/
- http://www.wowza.com/faq
- http://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/globalinfrastructure/
- http://techcrunch.com/2013/04/22/netflix-beats-analyst-estimateswith-29-2-million-us-subscribers-and-1-billion-in-q1-revenue/
- http://www.betterbroadbandblog.com/2010/10/netflix-time-of-dayand-relative-metrics/
- http://dev.maxmind.com/geoip/
- http://www.spread.org/
- http://www.openstack.org/
- http://tomcat.apache.org/
- http://signup.netflix.com/openconnect

Thank You

Special thanks to the members of the DSN Lab for listening to our long discussions and patiently answering all our questions