Reliable Software Systems

Week 10: Netflix and YouTube architecture

Please fill out the course eval!

https://uw.iasystem.org/survey/204650

Motivating Example: early Netflix

September 2008: Netflix has a streaming service, but ships 2 million DVDs/day.

Netflix had built two data centers next to each other.

One day they noticed database corruption in their shipping system, due to faulty hardware, which spread to all their other databases.

They had 3 days of a total shipping outage.

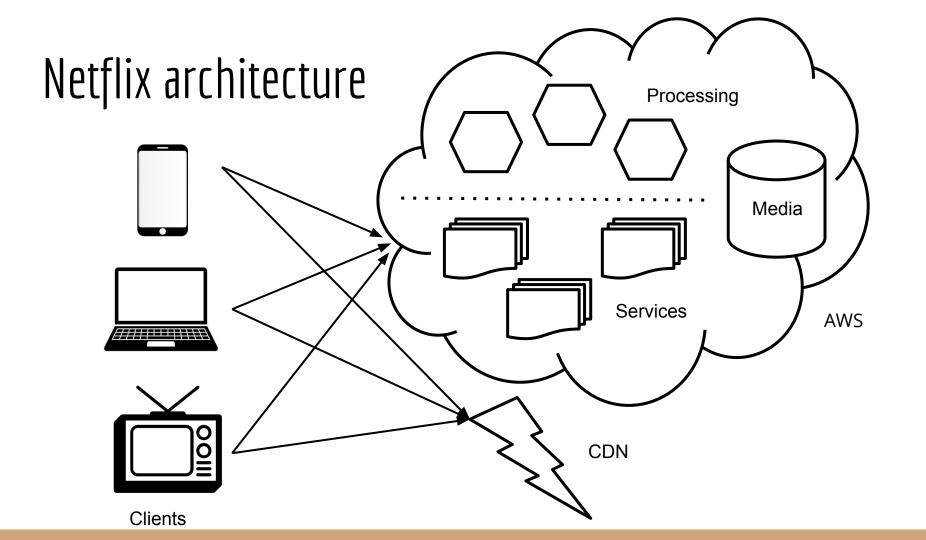
They decided to move away from system that vertically scaled with single points of failure, instead moving to the cloud and a microservices model.

Netflix scale

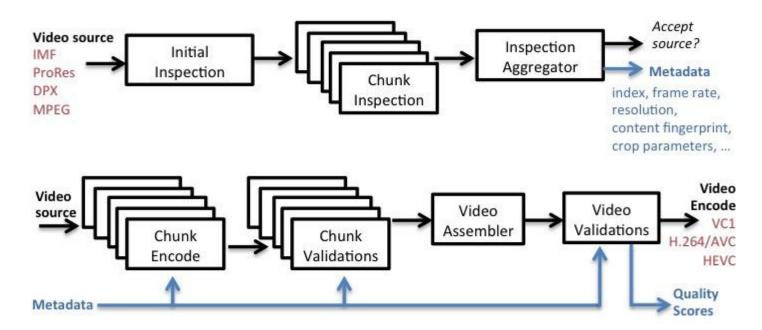




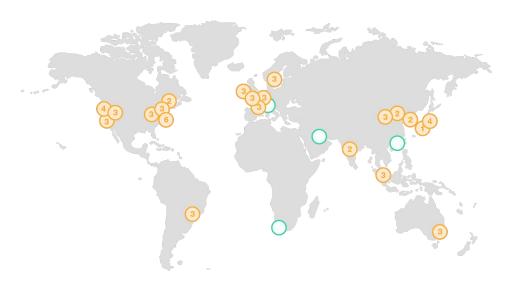
https://media.netflix.com/en/company-blog/completing-the-netflix-cloud-migration

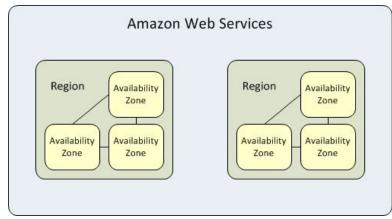


Netflix - transcoding

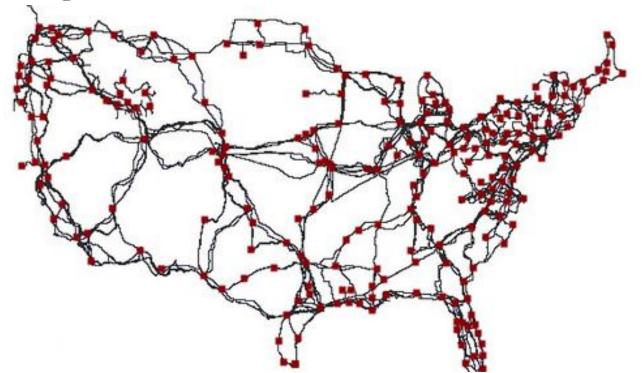


Netflix - serving applications





Networking interlude



Open Connect





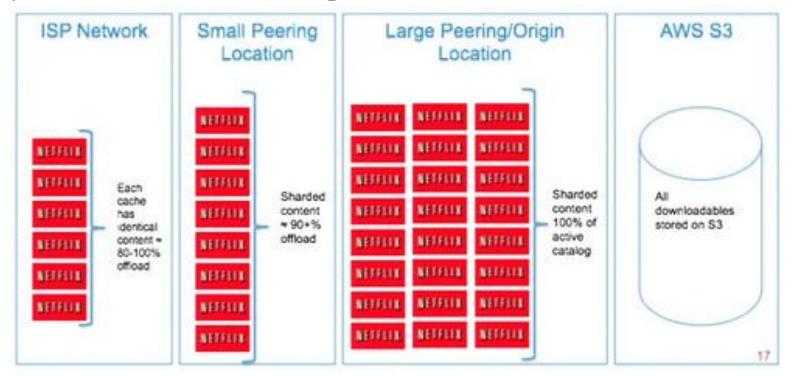
https://www.nanog.org/sites/default/files/meetings/NANOG64/1014/2015060

Open Connect



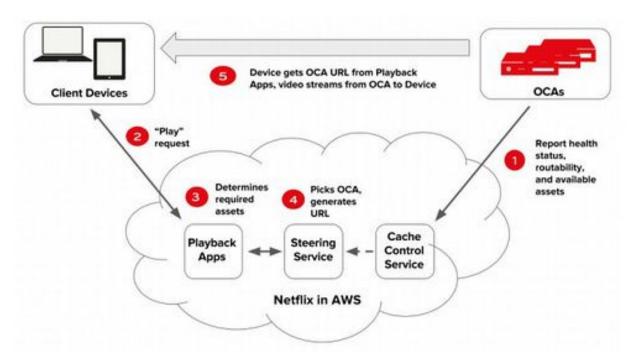
https://media.netflix.com/en/company-blog/how-netflix-works-with-isps-around-the-globe-to-deliver-a-great-viewing-experience

Netflix - tiered caching

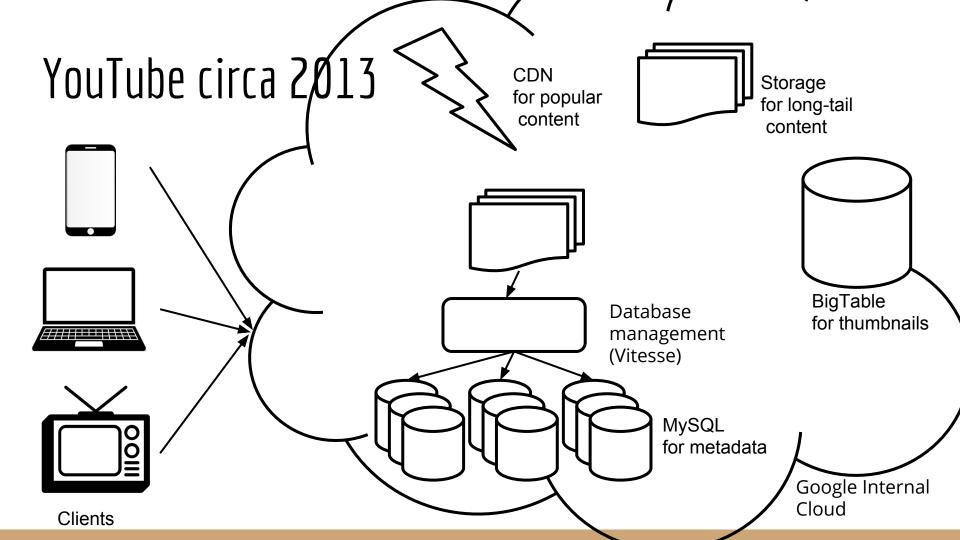


 $https://www.nanog.org/sites/default/files/meetings/NANOG64/1014/20150601_Temkin_Netflix_Open_Connect__v5.pdf$

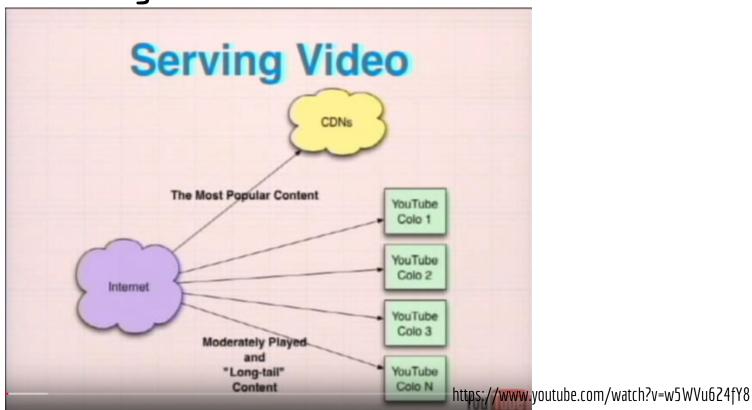
Netflix - client playback



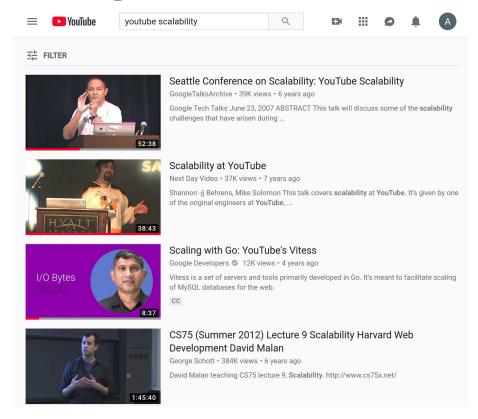
YouTube circa 2005 Loadbalancer with cache Linux Apache webserver Python application MySQL



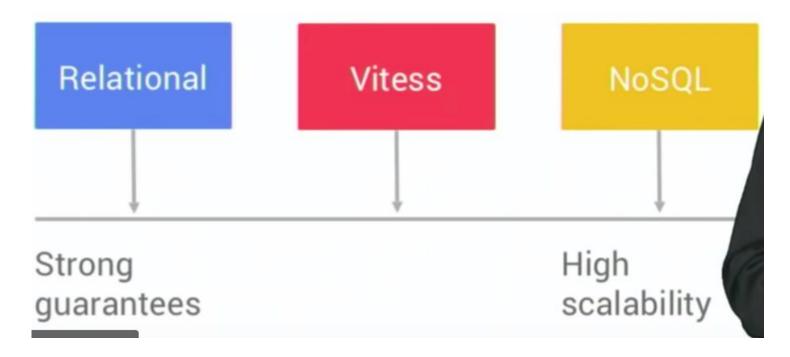
YouTube - serving video



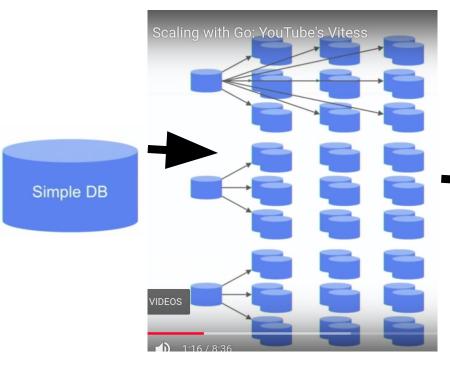
YouTube - serving thumbnails

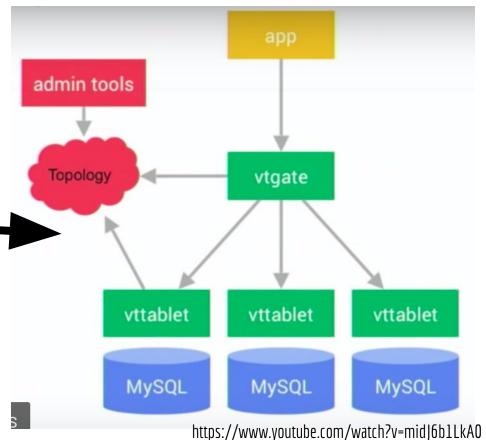


YouTube - metadata



YouTube - metadata





END