Arquivo.pt

Improving the robustness of our service

Daniel Gomes

What is Arquivo.pt?

Web pages preserved since 1996

Public search service

Information in several languages

Brief history of Arquivo.pt

2007: Project launch

2010: Search prototype publicly available

9/2013: Service collapsed due to hardware malfunction

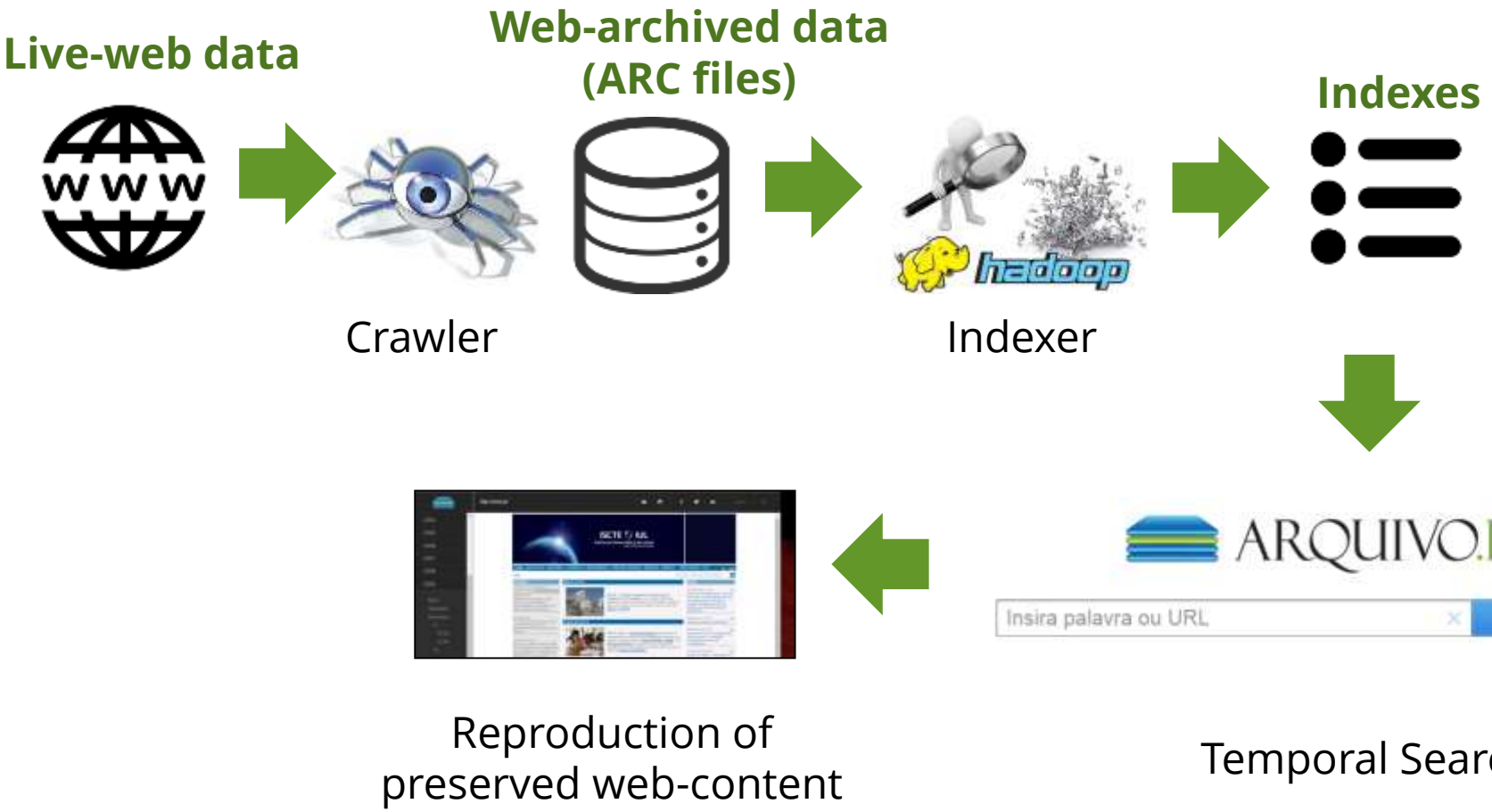
- Data loss of 17% (17 TB)
- Crawling interruptions
- Suspension of search service

2014 - 2016: Recovery and improving robustness

Now, we can share our experience.

Arquivo.pt system overview

Our web archiving workflow is mainly automatic



Arquivo.pt is a medium-size web archive

Hardware

- 85 servers

Archived data

- 4 billion files
- 468 TB (ARC files, indexes, replication)

Estimated data growth

- 72 TB/year

5 measures to improve the robustness of Arquivo.pt

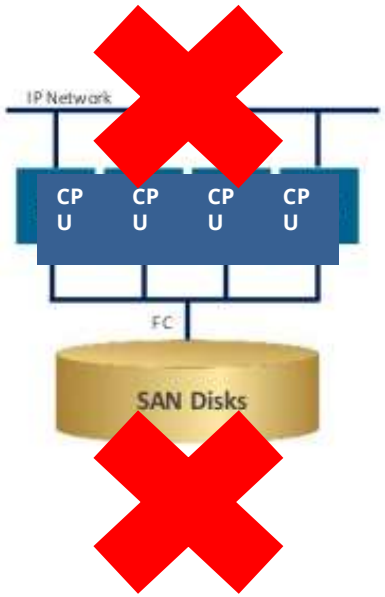
Hardware and software architecture shifted to *Shared-Nothing* (#1)

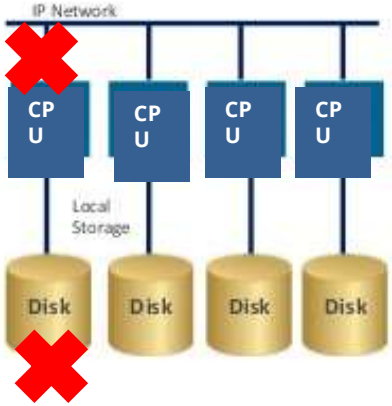
Design-to-fail: the failure of a single equipment cannot jeopardize the service

Centralized: blade server enclosures + storage arrays

vs.

Distributed (*shared-nothing*): independent rack servers





Inefficient physical space management at the data center with blade systems

Space that was never used

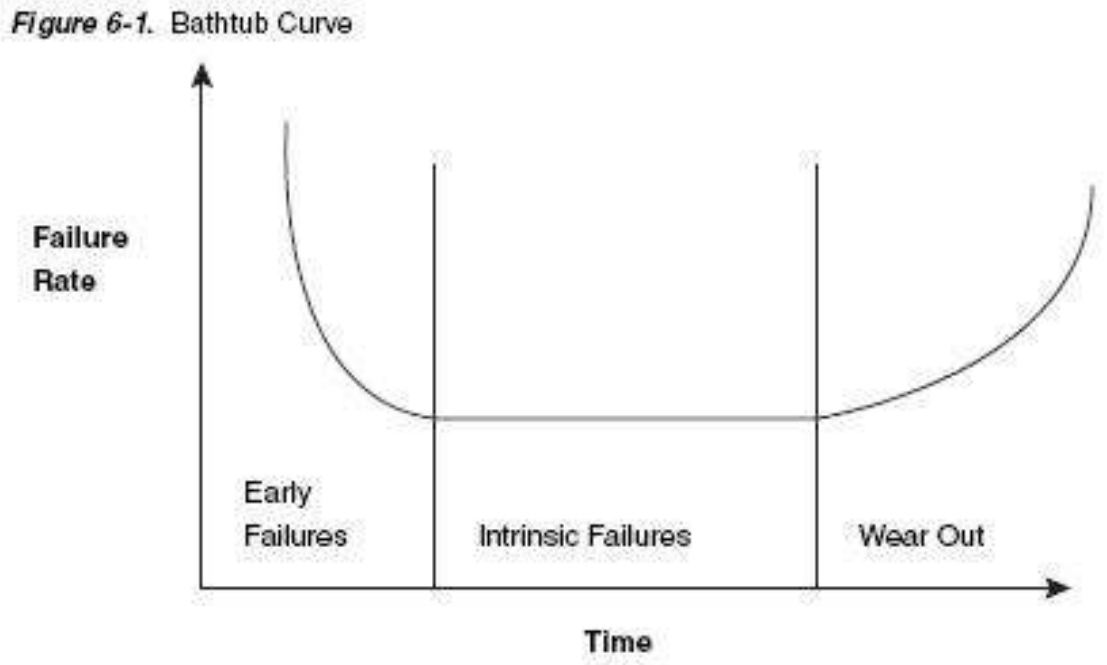
Space still occupied after servers disabled

Independent rack servers

Only operational servers occupy physical space

Physical space is released as servers break

Perform load tests immediately after buying to induce failures



Open source tools: *bonnie (disk)*, *stress (CPU)*, *memtest (Memory)*

Bathtub curve: identify Early Failures during the warranty period

Segregate development from production networks

Private network

Development environment

Gateway between networks

Public network

Quality assurance and production environments

Icons designed by Freepik

Reinforced replication policies (#2)

Tape

Offline backup

Bundle backup to tape every 4 months

- ARC files, indexes

Random test recoveries from t

- Data recovery from tape is very slow

Hard disks

Online backups

Redundant server disks (RAID-5)

All data is replicated across 2 independent servers

- ARC files, indexes, software

Daily backup during crawl on live hard disks

- Lose at most 1 day of crawled data

Distant location backups

Tapes moved to distant geographical location

- Lisbon to Porto: 275 KM

ARC files copied to the Internet Archive through the Internet

- Lisbon to California: 9 000 KM

Monitor the service (#3)

Monitoring tools fail

The service is broke
but we didn't know

So we did not fix it

Who monitors the monitoring tools?

Use redundant monitoring tools

Hardware failures

- Vendor tools are not enough

Hardware resources

- Cacti and Ganglia

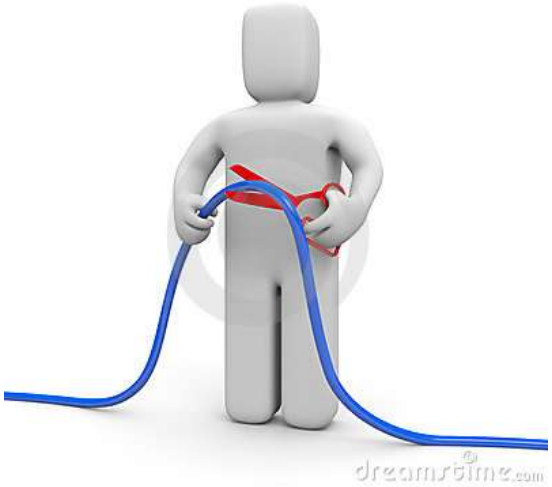
Service availability

- Nagios and Uptime Robot (external)

Access statistics

- Awstats and Google Analytics (external)

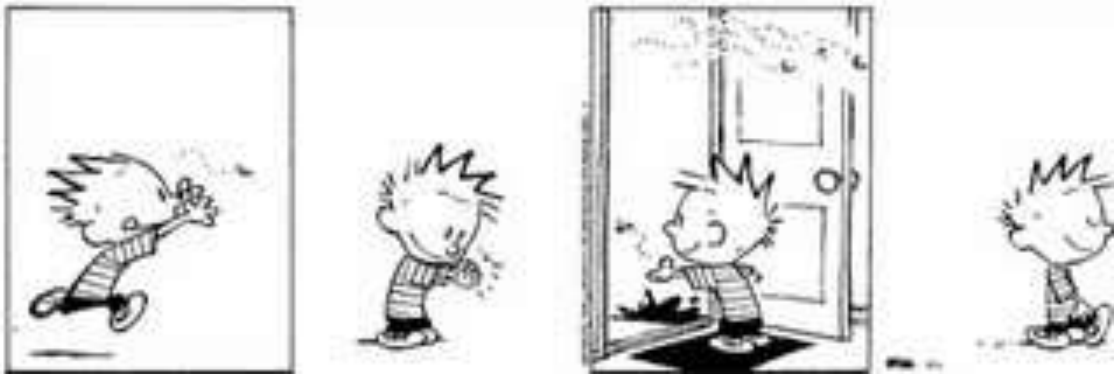
Induce faults to test monitoring!



It’s better to identify problems when you are ready for them

Quality Assurance for software development (#4)

Regression:
"when you fix one bug, you introduce several newer bugs."



People get tired from doing repeatedly the same (testing).
Computers don’t.

Code testing: automatize

Compilation: the code is well written!

Unit: does what it supposes to do!

Functional: makes the service work

- Simulate user workflows (e.g. search for an archived page)

Many free and powerful tools to automatize testing

- SeleniumHQ, SauceLabs, Jenkins, SonarCube

Workload capacity testing: automatize

Establish minimum thresholds for new service release

- Jmeter
- Workload average: 3 responses/second
- Speed average: 5 seconds per response

Security testing: automatize

It’s not “**if** we get attacked”,
it’s “**when** we get attacked”

OWASP Zed Attack Proxy (ZAP)

Expert reviews

Usability testing: conducted by skilled professionals

What is the **use** of a service that **users** cannot **use**?

Identify the problems that **really affect** the service

Most technical problems are reflected on usability obstacles

Help from Human Computer Interaction group from University of Lisbon and UX training

Document and test procedures (#5)

Different types of documentation for different purposes

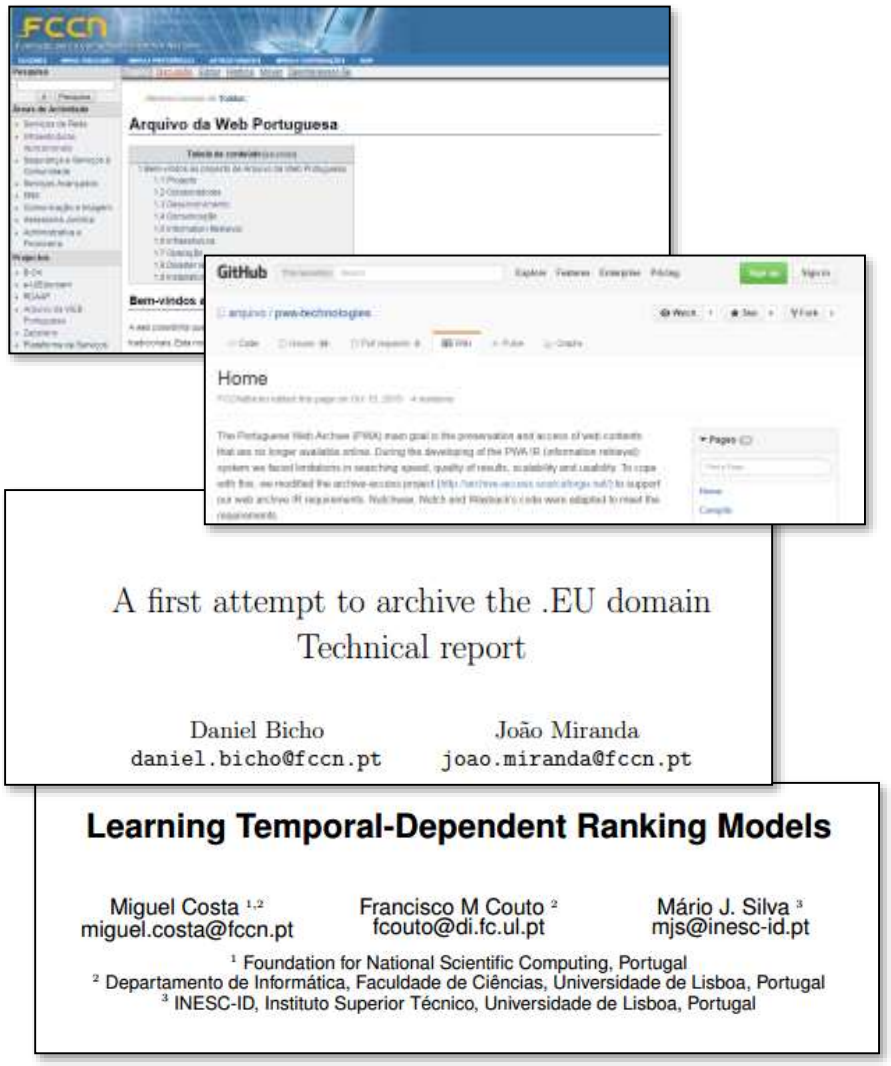
Wiki: internal procedures

GitHub: software

Reports: analysis

Internal and external presentations: collaborations

Scientific and technical publications: peer-review



Test the documentation

Installations of software components from scratch

Procedures executed by colleagues based on existing documentation without help

Open source
everything we do

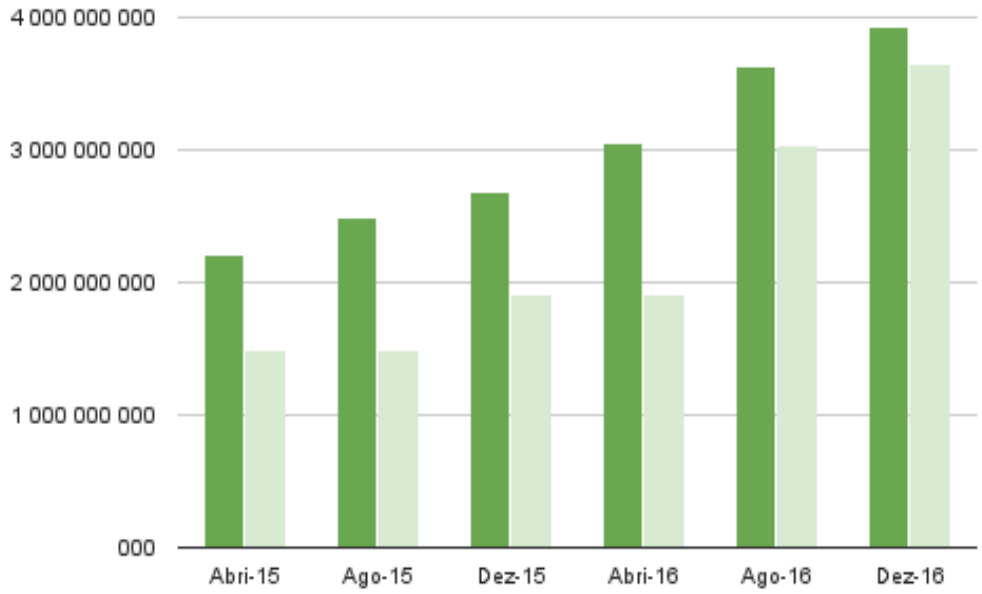
github.com/arquivo

Increases responsibility

Increases software quality

Results

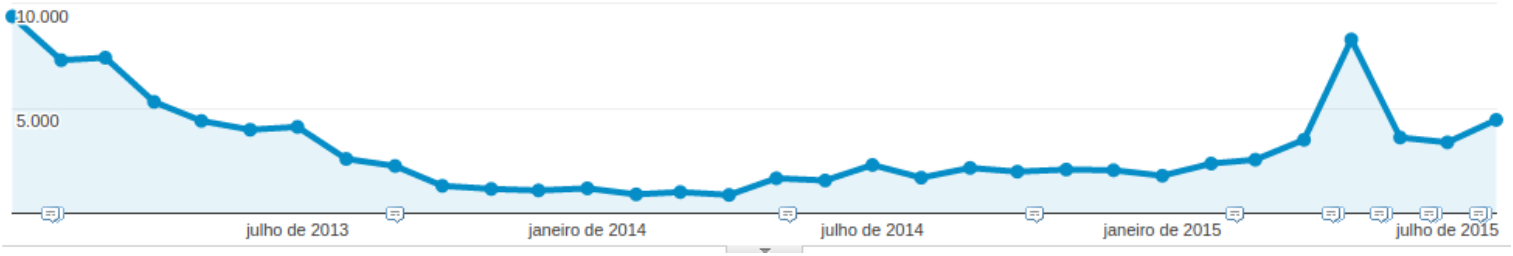
Crawling and indexing are stable



Search availability in 2016

100%

Recovering our users



4 090 users per month (average)

Gaining new users

- 90% are new users

Lessons learned

Strict *Shared-nothing* architecture for hardware and software

Replicate data on multiple distinct media

Software development without proper Quality Assurance leads to waste of resources

Test everything, every time, automatically.

Accept staff rotation and proactively prepare for it

ARQUIVO.PT

daniel.gomes@fccn.pt