Dataflow Tutorial

Seattle Google Developers Group 2/27/2016

Dataflow Tutorial

Outline / Schedule

8:30 - 9:00 - Finish up pre-work

9:00 - 9:45 - Intro & Writing a Pipeline

10:00 - 10:30 - Windowing and Time

10:45 - 11:15 - Triggers and Streaming

11:15 - 11:45 - Additional Structural Patterns

12:15 - 1:00 - Draw your pipelines

(Over, but we'll hang around for questions)

Prework (http://bit.ly/dataflow-workshop-prep)

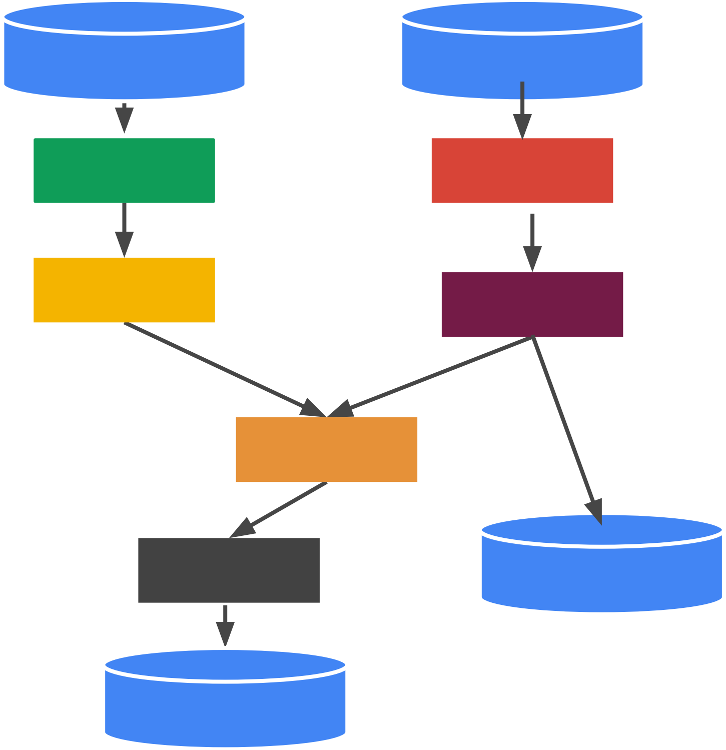
- Install Java 8
- Follow the Dataflow getting started guide up to the "Run" step
- Install Eclipse
- Follow the getting started with Eclipse instructions

Introduction

The Apache Beam programming model and usage on GCP

Google

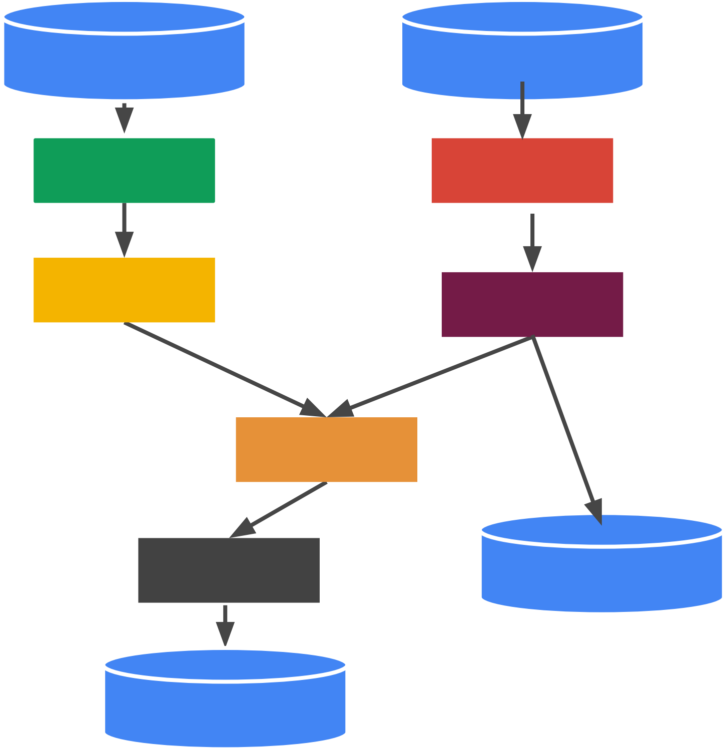
What is Apache Beam (Incubating)?



- Apache Beam is a **unified model** for building data processing pipelines that handle bounded and unbounded data
- Apache Beam is a **collection of SDKs** for building parallelized data processing pipelines
- Google Cloud Dataflow is a **managed service** for executing parallelized data processing pipelines written using Apache Beam

Google

What is a pipeline?



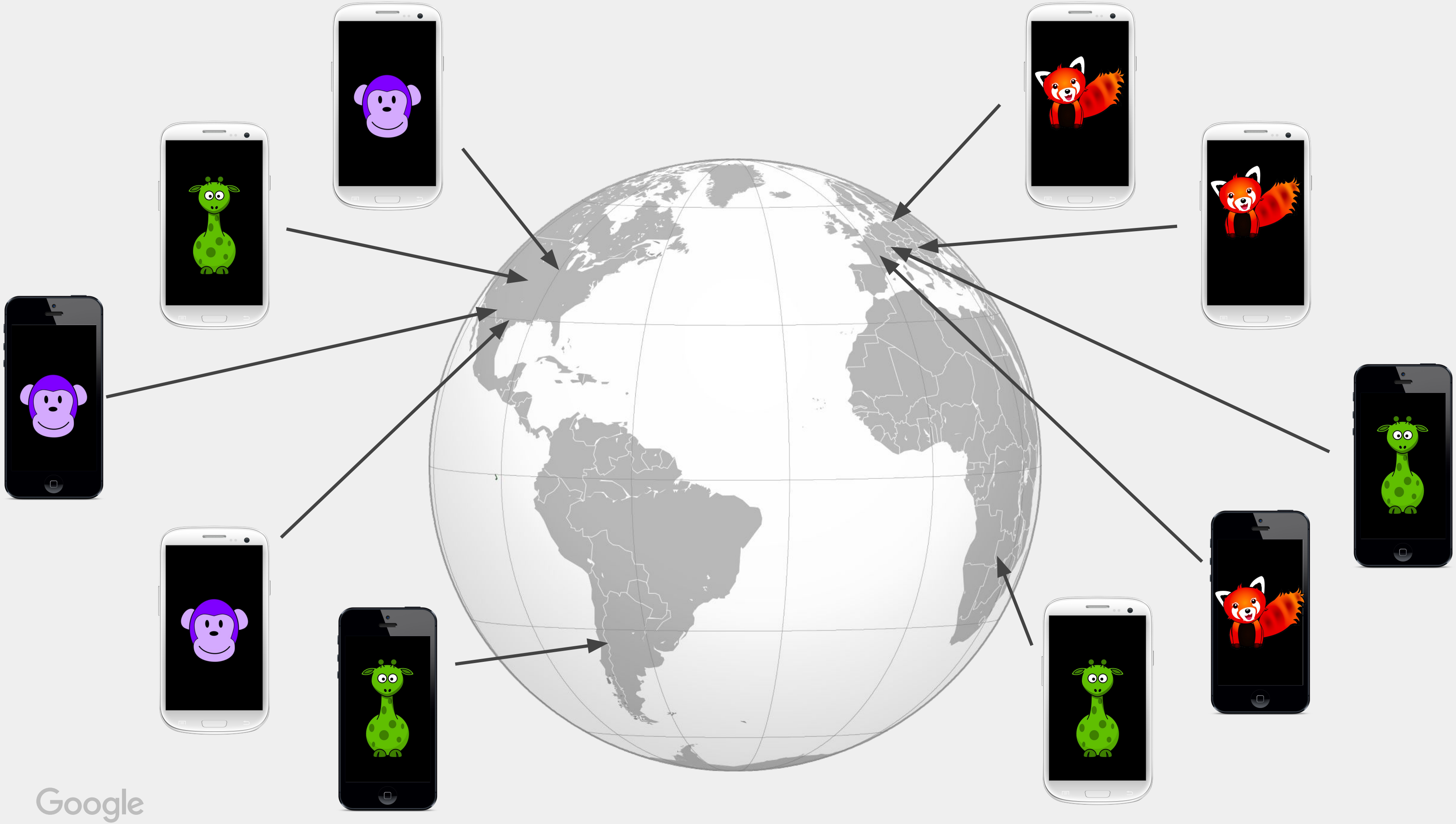
- A Direct Acyclic Graph of data **transformations**
- Possibly **unbounded collections** of data flow on the edges
- May include multiple sources and multiple sinks
- Optimized and executed as a unit

The pipeline describes...

What results are calculated?

Where in event time are results calculated?

When in processing time are results emitted?



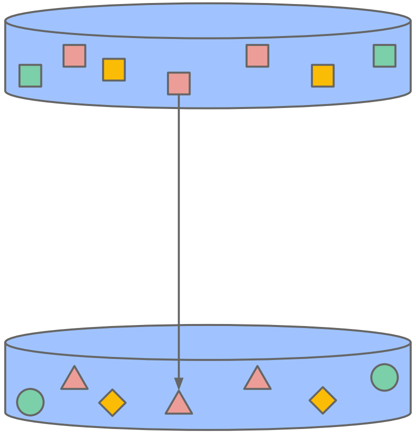
Writing a Pipeline

What results are calculated?

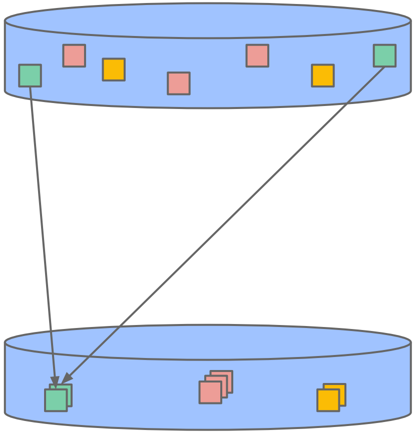
Google

Writing a Pipeline = Gluing Together Pieces

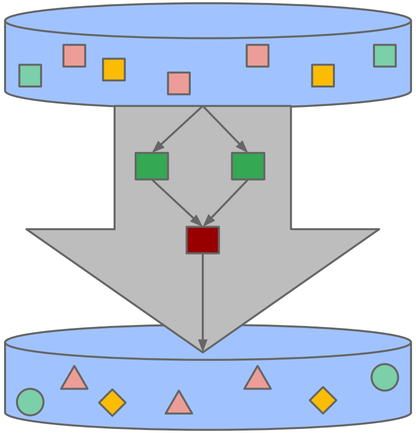
Element-Wise Transforms (map)



Grouping Transforms (reduce)



Composite Transforms (reusable combinations)



Element Wise Transforms: ParDo

(ParDo = “Parallel Do”)

Performs a user-provided transformation on each element of a PCollection independently

ParDo can be used for many different operations...

```
{Seahawks, NFC, Champions, Seattle, ...}
                    ↓
         ParDo(KeyByFirstLetter)
                    ↓
{KV<S, Seahawks>, KV<N, NFC>, KV<C,
 Champions>, KV<S, Seattle>, ...}
```

Element Wise Transforms: ParDo

```java
PCollection<String> input = …;

// Example of a ParDo
input.apply(ParDo.of(new DoFn<String, KV<Char, String>>() {
  @Override
  public void processElement(ProcessContext c) {
    String word = c.element();
    Char firstLetter = word.charAt(0);
    c.output(KV.of(firstLetter, word));
  }
}));
```

{Seahawks, NFC, Champions, Seattle, ...}

↓

ParDo(KeyByFirstLetter)

↓

{KV<S, Seahawks>, KV<N, NFC>, KV<C, Champions>, KV<S, Seattle>, ...}

Google

Element Wise Transforms: ParDo

```
PCollection<String> input = …;

input.apply(ParDo.of(new DoFn<String, KV<Char, String>>() {
  @Override
  public void processElement(ProcessContext c) {
    String word = c.element();
    Char firstLetter = word.charAt(0);
    c.output(KV.of(firstLetter, word));
  }
}));
```

Element Wise Transforms: ParDo

ParDo can output 1, 0 or many values for each input element

```
{Seahawks, NFC, Champions, Seattle, ...}
        ↓
ParDo(ExplodePrefixes)
        ↓
{s, se, sea, seah, seaha, seahaw,
seahawk, seahawks, n, nf, nfc, c, ch,
cha, cham, champ, champi, champio,
champion, champions, s, se, sea, seat,
seatt, seattl, seattle, ...}
```

```
{Seahawks, NFC, Champions, Seattle, ...}
        ↓
ParDo(FilterOutSWords)
        ↓
{NFC, Champions, ...}
```

Element Wise Transforms: Friends of ParDo

The SDK includes other Element Wise Transforms for convenience

ParDo	General; 1-input to (0,1,many)-outputs; side-inputs and side-outputs
Filter	1-input to (0 or 1)-outputs
MapElements	1-input to 1-output
FlatMapElements	1-input to (0,1,many)-output
WithKeys	value -> KV(f(value), value)
Keys	KV(key, value) -> key
Values	KV(key, value) -> value

Element Wise Transforms: Friends of ParDo

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```
// Filter Java 8
input.apply(Filter
  .byPredicate((String w) -> w.startsWith("S"));

// Filter Java 7 and Java 8
input.apply(Filter.byPredicate(
  new SerializableFunction<String, Boolean>() {
    @Override
    public Boolean apply(String w) {
      return w.startsWith("S");
  }));
```

Element Wise Transforms: Friends of ParDo

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ParDo	General; 1-input to (0,1,many)-outputs; side-inputs and side-outputs
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WithKeys	value -> KV(f(value), value)
Keys	KV(key, value) -> key
Values	KV(key, value) -> value

```
// MapElements Java 8
input.apply(MapElements
  .via((String w) -> KV.of(w, w.charAt(0))
  .withOutputType(
    new TypeDescriptor<KV<Character, String>>() {}))

// MapElements Java 7
input.apply(MapElements.via(
  new SimpleFunction<String, KV<Chararcter, String>>() {
    @Override
    public KV<Character, String> apply(String w) {
      return KV.of(w, w.charAt(0));
    }
  }));
```

Google

Element Wise Transforms: Friends of ParDo

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ParDo	General; 1-input to (0,1,many)-outputs; side-inputs and side-outputs
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WithKeys	value -> KV(f(value), value)
Keys	KV(key, value) -> key
Values	KV(key, value) -> value

```
// FlatMapElements Java 8
input.apply(FlatMapElements
  .via((String w) -> populateSuffixes(w))
  .withOutputType(new TypeDescriptor<String>>() {}))

// FlatMapElements Java 7
input.apply(MapElements.via(
  new SimpleFunction<String, Iterable<String>>() {
    @Override
    public Iterable<String> apply(String w) {
      return populateSuffixes(w);
    }
  }));
```

Element Wise Transforms: Friends of ParDo

The SDK includes other Element Wise Transforms for convenience

ParDo	General; 1-input to (0,1,many)-outputs; side-inputs and side-outputs
Filter	1-input to (0 or 1)-outputs
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FlatMapElements	1-input to (0,1,many)-output
WithKeys	value -> KV(f(value), value)
Keys	KV(key, value) -> key
Values	KV(key, value) -> value

```
// WithKeys Java 8
input.apply(WithKeys.
  .of((String w) -> w.charAt(0))
  .withKeyType(new TypeDescriptor<Character>>() {}))

// WithKeys Java 7
input.apply(MapElements.via(
  new SerializableFunction<String, Character>>() {
    @Override
    public Character apply(String w) {
      return w.charAt(0);
    }
  }));
```

Element Wise Transforms: Friends of ParDo

The SDK includes other Element Wise Transforms for convenience

ParDo	General; 1-input to (0,1,many)-outputs; side-inputs and side-outputs
Filter	1-input to (0 or 1)-outputs
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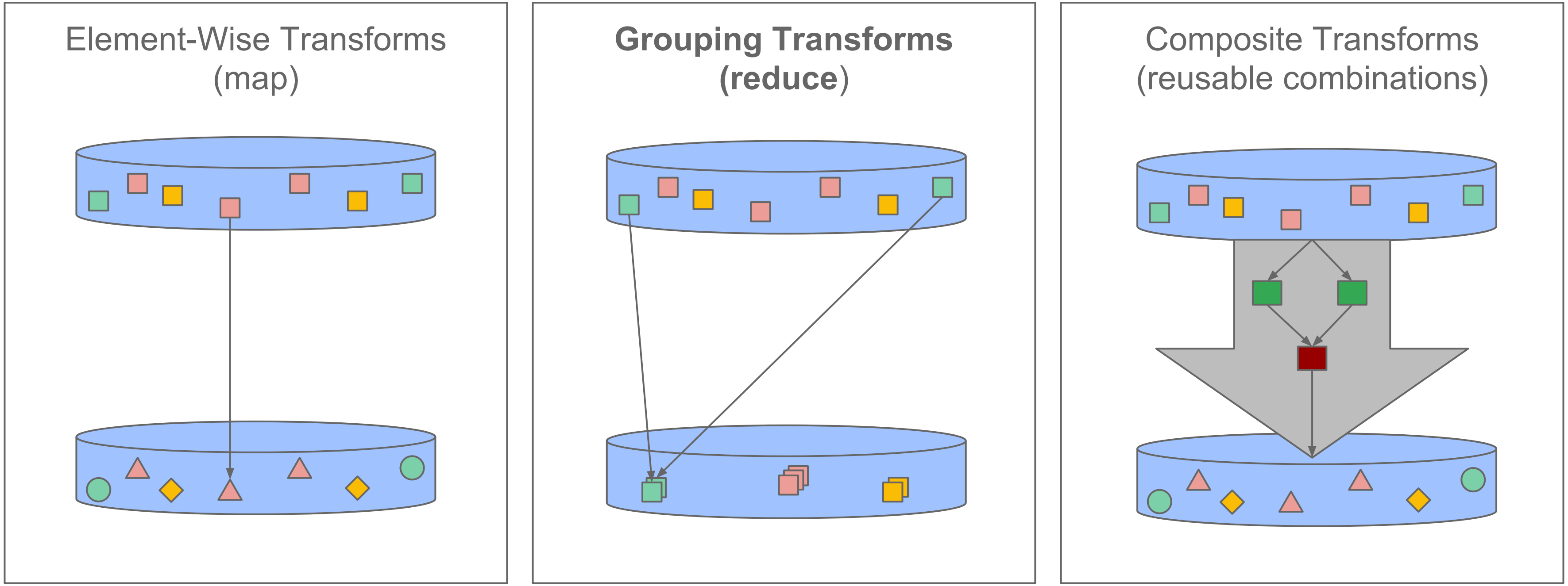
WithKeys	value -> KV(f(value), value)
Keys	KV(key, value) -> key
Values	KV(key, value) -> value

```
// Keys
input.apply(Keys.create())
```

```
// Values
input.apply(Values.create())
```

Writing a Pipeline = Gluing Together Pieces



Grouping Transforms: GroupByKey

Takes a PCollection of key-value pairs and groups all values with the same key

```
{KV<S, Seahawks>, KV<C,Champions>, KV<S, Seattle>, KV<N, NFC>, ...}
                              ↓
                         GroupByKey
                              ↓
{KV<S, [Seahawks, Seattle, …]>, KV<N, [NFC, …]>, KV<C, [Champion, …]>, ...}
```

How can we use GroupByKey to compute the most common value for each key?

Grouping Transforms: GroupByKey

Takes a PCollection of key-value pairs and groups all values with the same key

```
{KV<S, Seahawks>, KV<C,Champions>, KV<S, Seattle>, KV<N, NFC>, ...}
```

GroupByKey

```
, …]>, KV<C, [Champion, …]>, ...}
```

```
input.apply(GroupByKey.<Character, String>create())
```

How can ... on value for each key?

Google

Grouping Transforms: GroupByKey

Computing the most common value for each key

```
{KV<S, Seahawks>, KV<C,Champions>, KV<S, Seattle>, KV<N, NFC>, ...}
↓
GroupByKey
↓
{KV<S, [Seahawks, Seattle, …]>, KV<N, [NFC, …]>, KV<C, [Champion, …]>, ...}
↓
ParDo(TopInIterable)
↓
{KV<S, Seahawks>, KV<N, NFC>, KV<C, Champion>}
```

TopInIterable processes KV<K, Iterable<String>> and has to look at all of the values for each key...

Google

Grouping Transforms: GroupByKey

This is so common, that the SDK includes a short-hand

```
{KV<S, Seahawks>, KV<C,Champions>, KV<S, Seattle>, KV<N, NFC>, ...}
```

Combine.perKey(Top.TopFn) or Top.perKey()

```
{KV<S, Seahawks>, KV<N, NFC>, KV<C, Champion>}
```

Grouping Transforms: GroupByKey

This is so common, that the SDK includes a short-hand

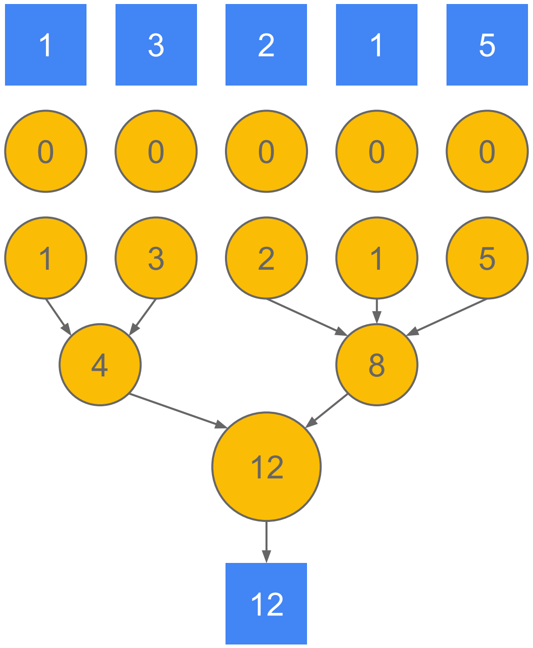
```
{KV<S, Seahawks>, KV<C,Champions>, KV<S, Seattle>, KV<N, NFC>, ...}
```

Combine.perKey(Top.TopFn) or Top.perKey()

```
input.apply(Top.perKey(10, new SerializableComparator<KV<String, String>>() {
  ...
}))
```

Grouping Transforms: Combine

CombineFns are user code too -- you can write your own for any associative/commutative operation



Initialize accumulators

Add Input to each accumulator

Merge accumulators

Merge accumulators (again)

Extract output (from accumulator)

Grouping Transforms: Built-in CombineFns

The SDK includes many pre-defined Combiners:

- Top.perKey(1)
- Min.longsPerKey()
- Count.perKey()
- Max.longsPerKey()
- Sum.longsPerKey()
- Mean.longsPerKey()
- ApproximateQuantiles.perKey(5)
- ApproximateUnique.perKey(10)

Mobile Game Events

Events correspond to specific plays of our mobile game by a specific user

Each includes:

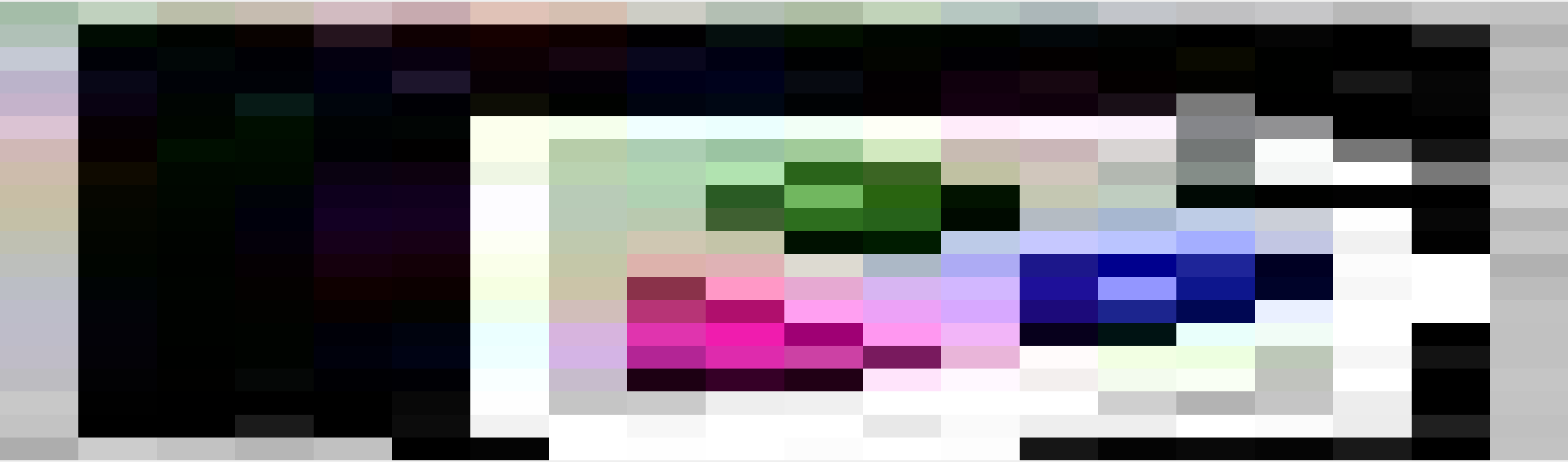
The **unique ID** of the user playing

The **team ID** the user is on

A **score** for that particular play

A **timestamp** that records when the play happened

ExtractAndSumScore



Exercise 1: Implement the ExtractAndSumScore

Overview

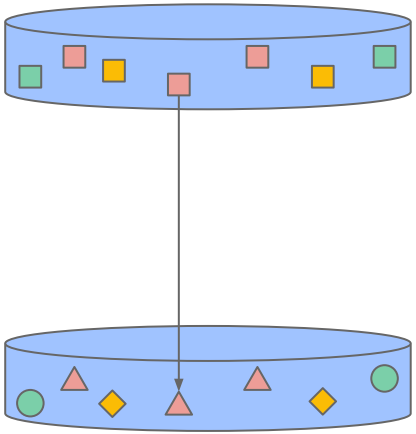
We're going to start with the **DirectPipelineRunner** -- this executes the pipeline locally (on your machine) and is great for testing

Instructions

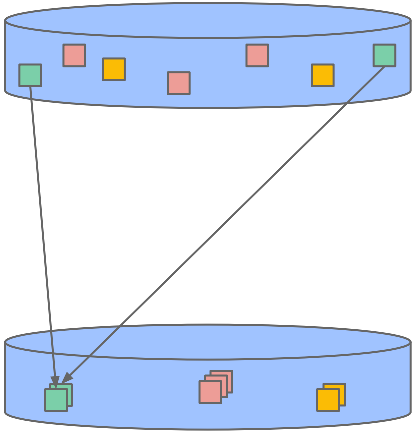
1. Find the empty **ExtractAndSumScore** PTransform
2. Add code to extract the score keyed by **user ID** and then compute the sum for each user
3. Run your pipeline using the **DirectPipelineRunner**

Writing a Pipeline = Gluing Together Pieces

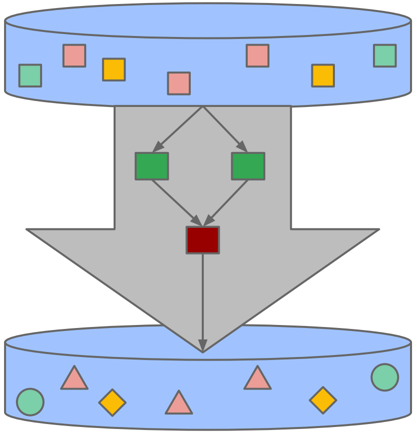
Element-Wise Transforms
(map)



Grouping Transforms
(reduce)



Composite Transforms
(reusable combinations)



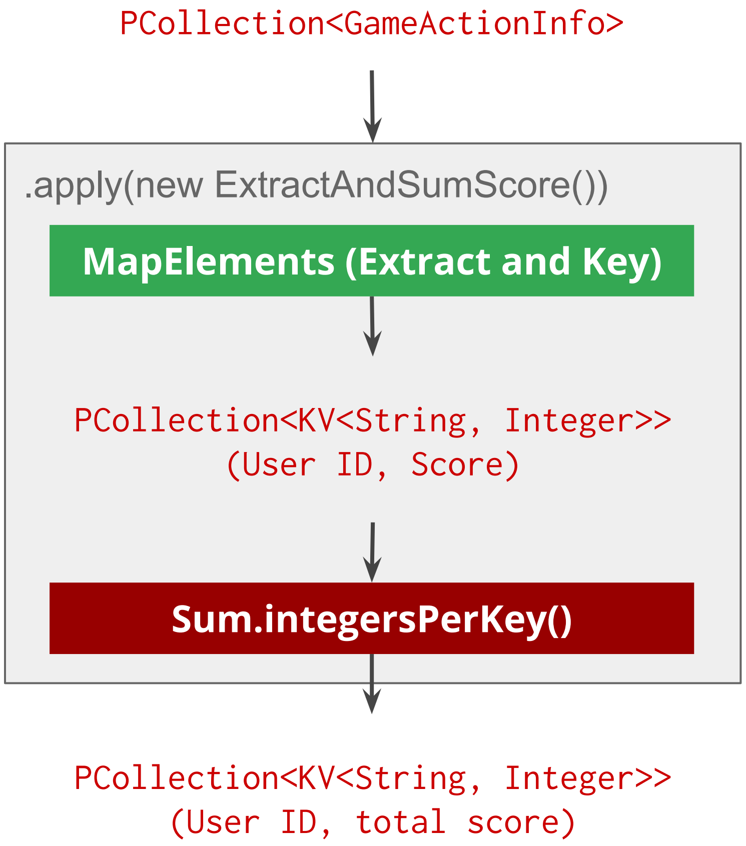
Composite Transforms

To simplify pipelines, multiple steps can be combined to make a composite transform

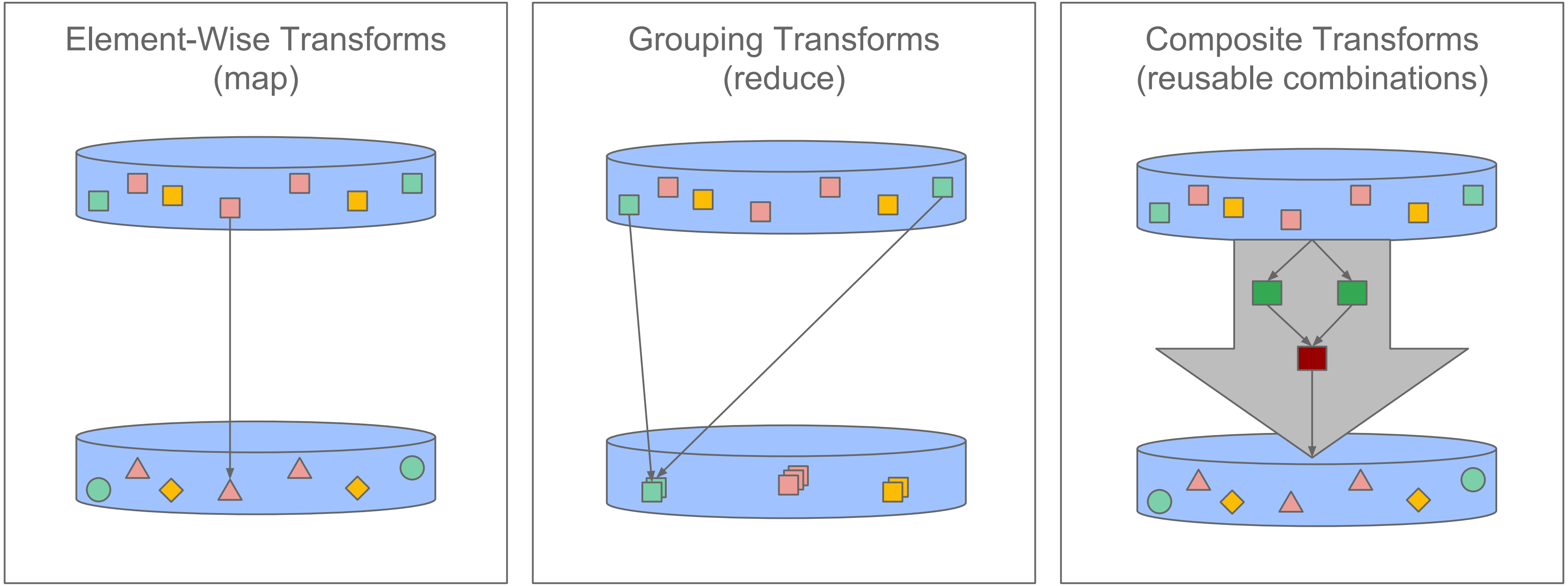
We've already seen some composite transforms

Creating higher level PTransforms is useful for organizing your pipeline

Each PTransform can be tested to ensure it behaves correctly



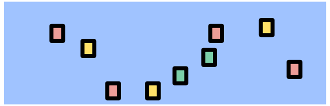
Writing a Pipeline = Gluing Together Pieces



Pipeline Runners

Direct Runner

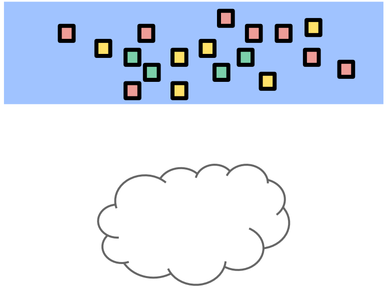
Run locally (on your machine) for testing and debugging



Dataflow Runner (Batch)

Run on the Cloud Dataflow managed service

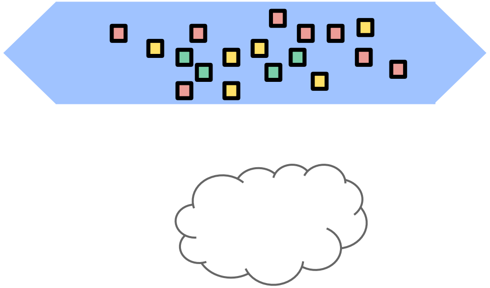
Optimized for processing of large, bounded PCollections



Dataflow Runner (Streaming)

Run on the Cloud Dataflow managed service

Optimized for low-latency results and long-running pipelines over incoming data



Other Runners

Apache Beam will support Flink, Spark, etc.

Exercise 2: User Score in the Cloud

Overview

Ok, now let’s run that on the Dataflow service...

Instructions

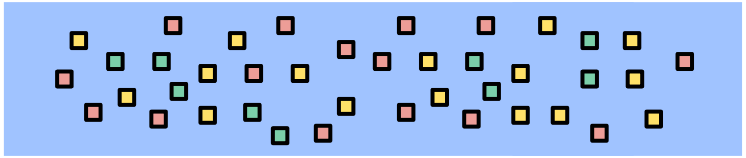
1. Run your pipeline using the Dataflow **service**
2. Make sure you look at the **Cloud Console** for the Dataflow job
3. Look at **Cloud Logging** for the job as well

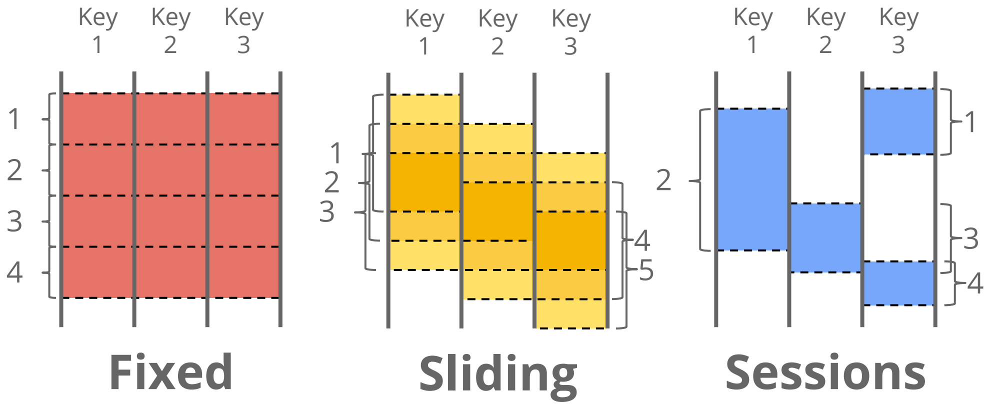
Windowing and Time

Where in event time are results calculated?

Google

What is Windowing?

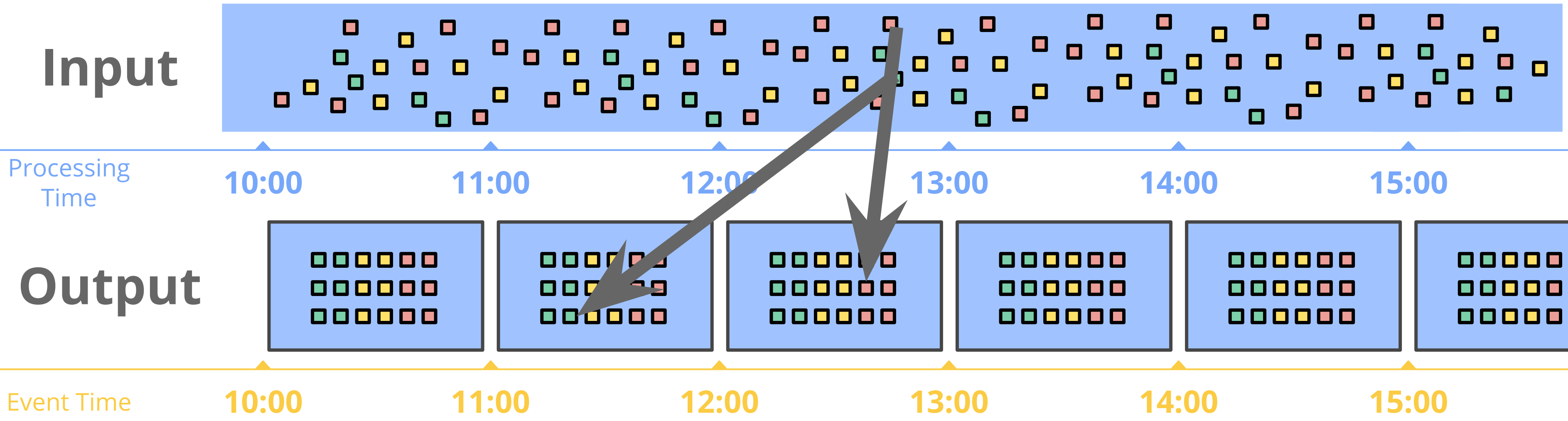




Windowing partitions data based on the timestamps associated with events

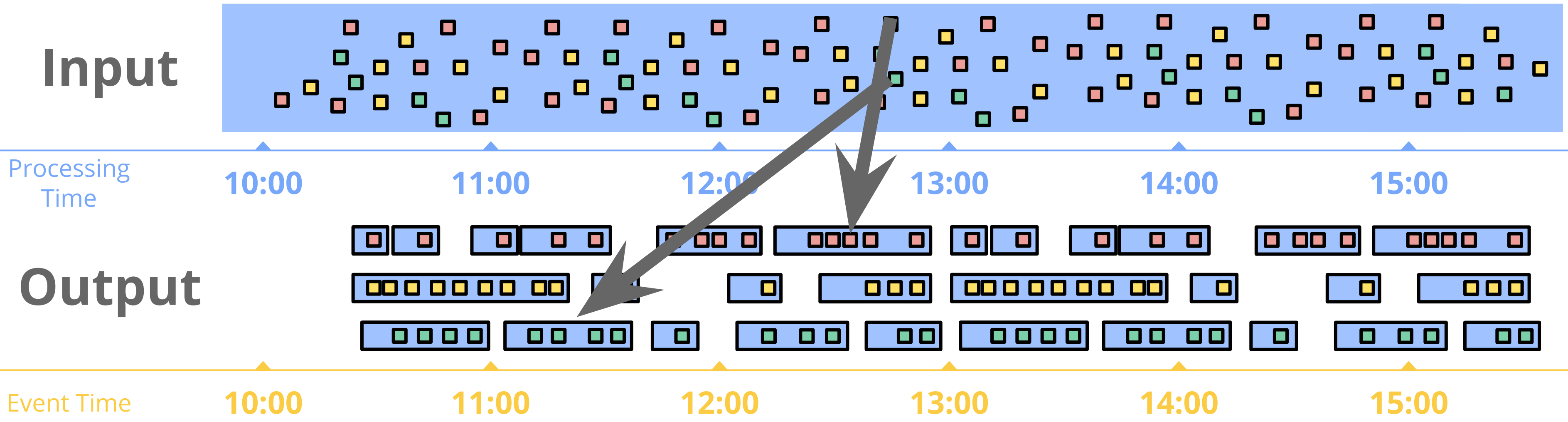
Windowing and Time: Fixed Windows

Dataflow makes it easy to divide your input into windows based on timestamps (event time)



Windowing and Time: Session Windows

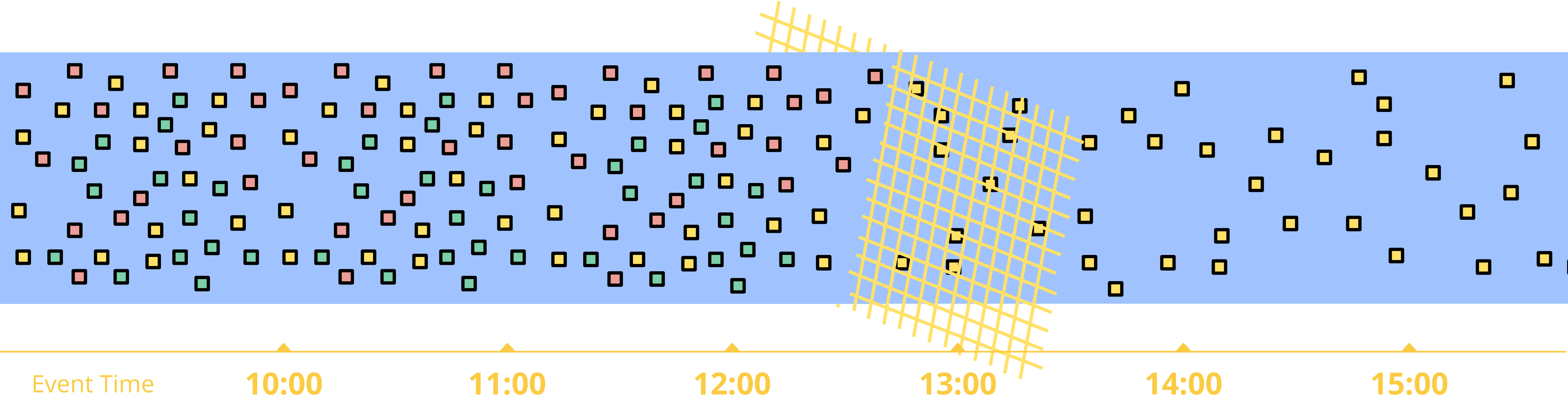
Windows can even be assigned per-key
For example: User Sessions



Google

Windowing and Time: Element Wise Transforms

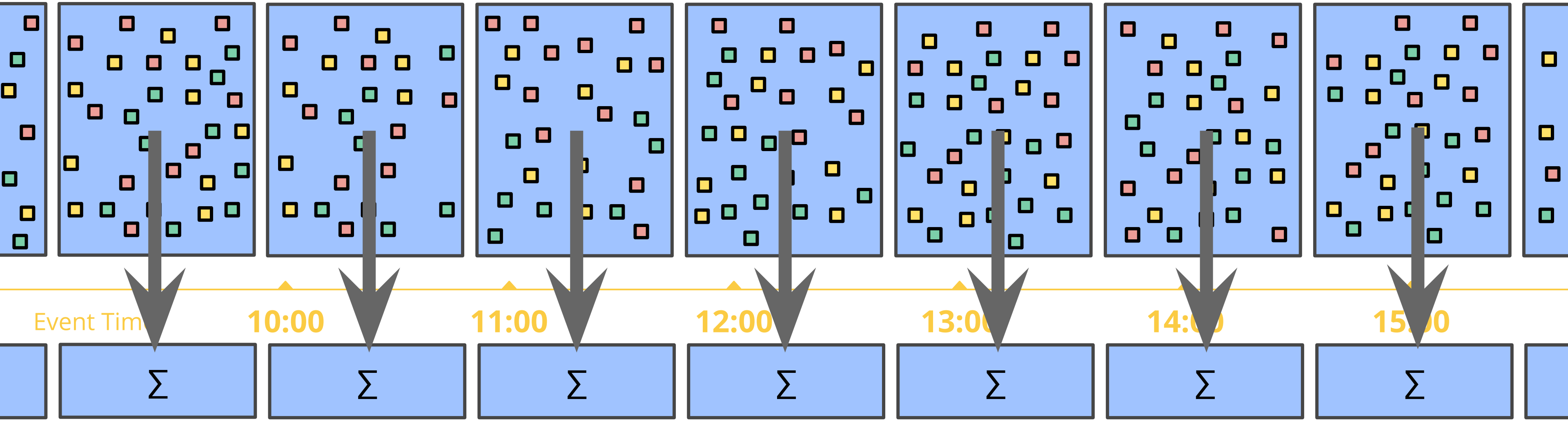
Element-wise transforms are “easy” -- apply to each element



Google

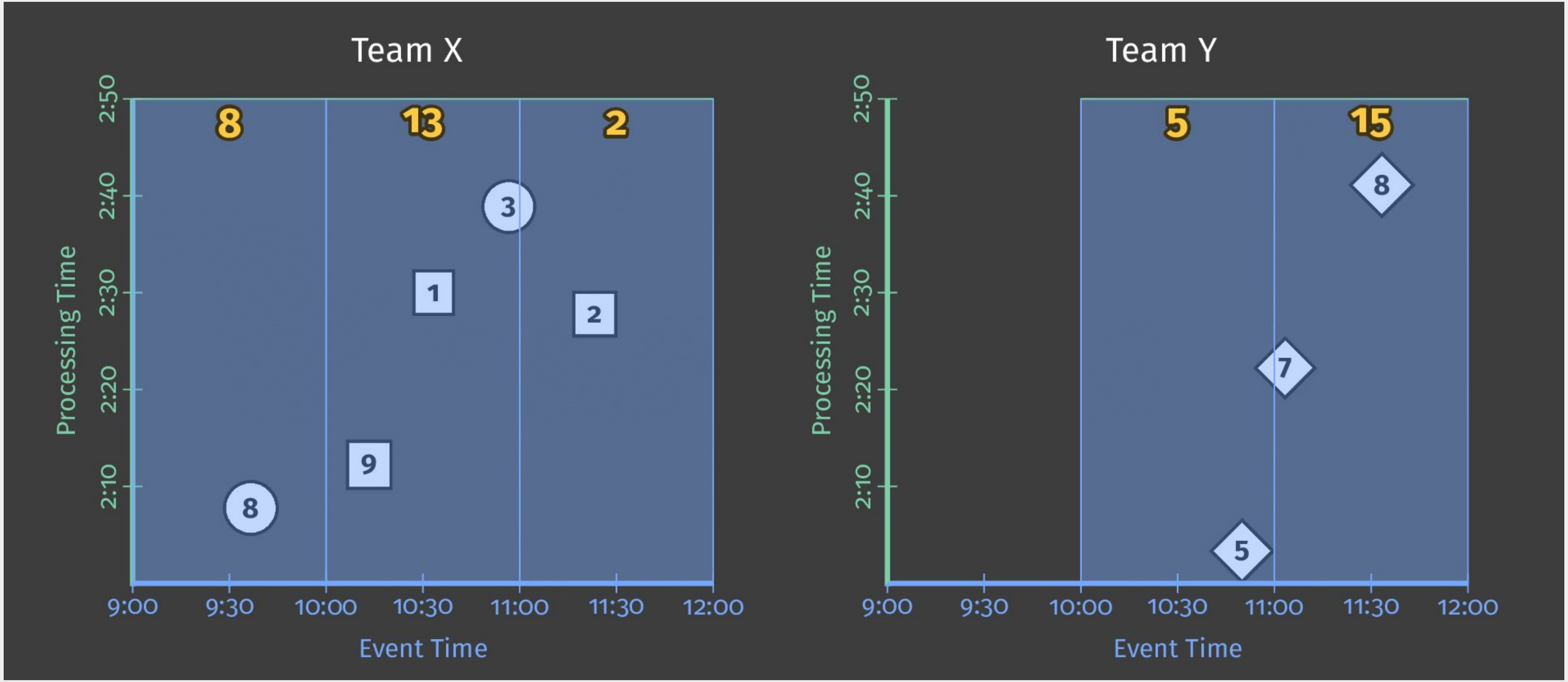
Windowing and Time: Grouping Transforms

Grouping transforms happen within each window



Google

Exercise 3: Hourly Team Score



Exercise 3: Hourly Team Score

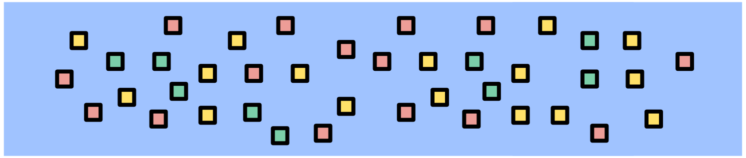
Overview

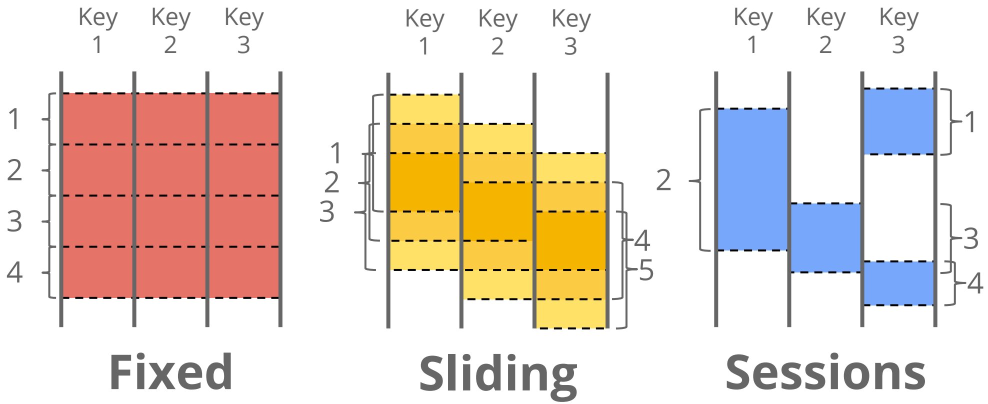
We're going to use windowing to compute the hourly team score

Instructions

1. Find the **WindowedTeamScore** PTransform
2. Fill it in using **FixedWindows**, keying by **team ID**, and computing the **hourly sum of scores**

Windowing Recap





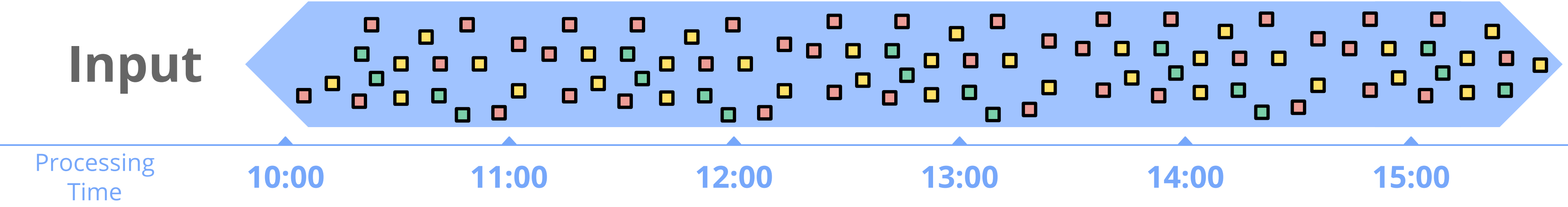
Windowing enables aggregation of unbounded collections by dividing data into finite event-time-based chunks

Google

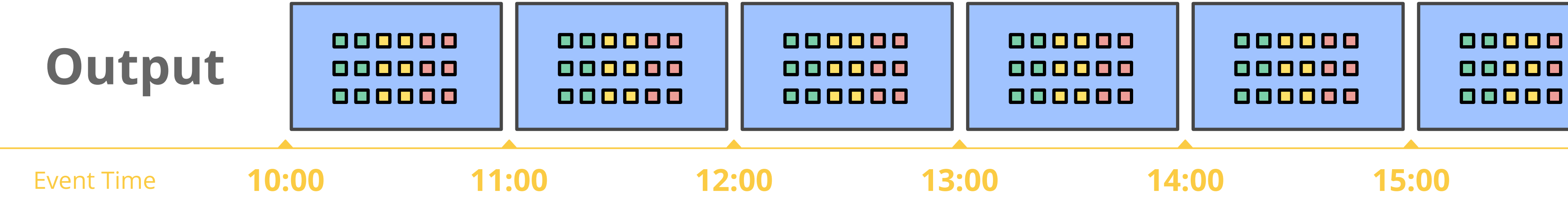
Triggers & Streaming

When in processing time are results emitted?

Streaming: Unbounded PCollections

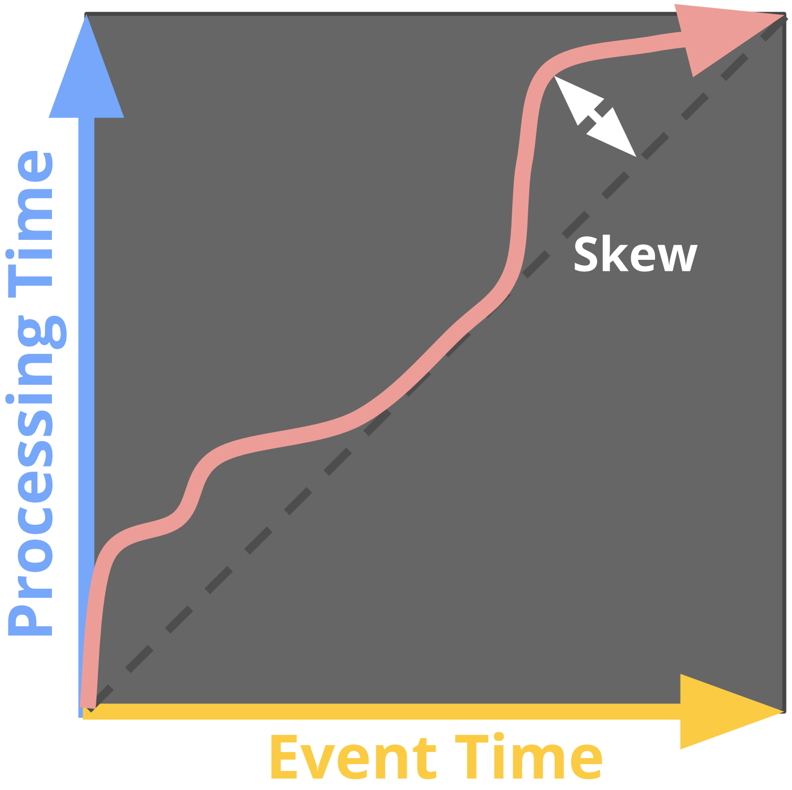


Windowing specifies what events get aggregated...



When do these aggregates get produced?

Streaming: Time and Skew



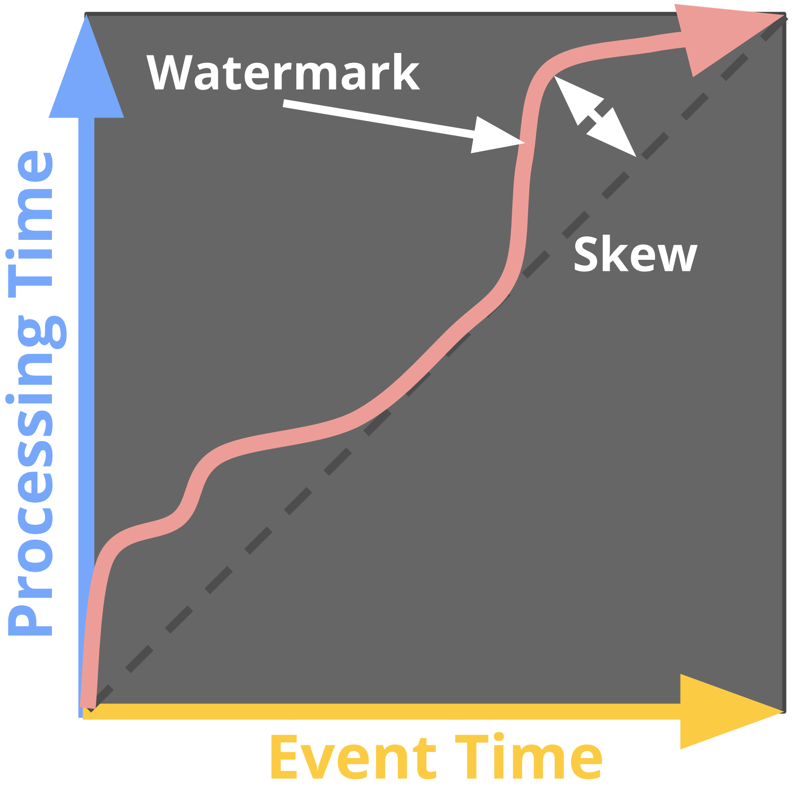
Processing time is current wall time

Event time comes from timestamps of each element (event)

Due to delays in the system processing time >= event time

processsing time = event time + skew
skew >= 0 and changes over time

Streaming: Time and Skew and the Watermark

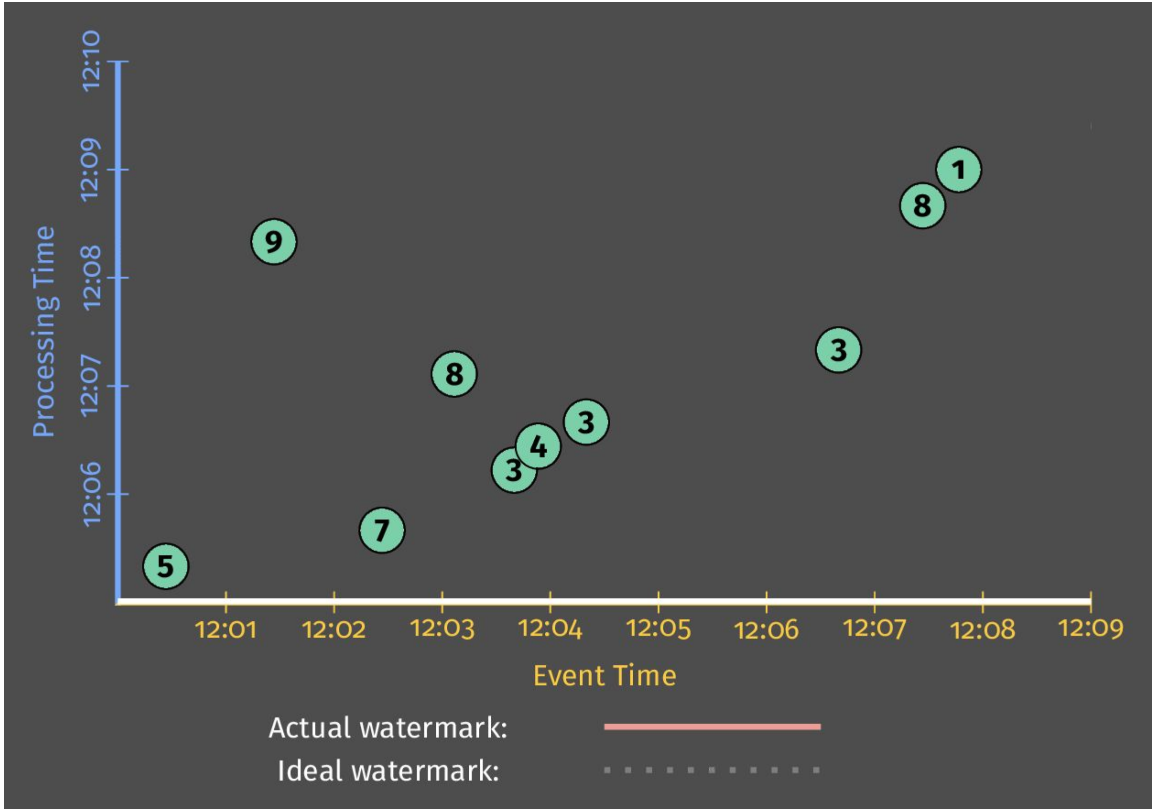


Watermarks are a relation between processing time and event time

"No timestamp earlier than the watermark will be seen"

Often a heuristic estimate of progress

Too Slow? Results are *delayed*
Too Fast? Some data is *late*



Triggers control **when** the aggregation is output

The default is "*when the watermark passes the end of the window*"

This is the same as "*when we estimate the window is complete*"

Example: Triggering at the Watermark

```java
PCollection<KV<String, Integer>> output = input
  .apply(Window
    .into(FixedWindows.of(Duration.standardMinutes(2)))
    .triggering(AfterWatermark.pastEndOfWindow()))
  .apply(Sum.integersPerKey());
```

Example: Triggering at the End of the Window

Streaming - Other kinds of Triggers

Element Count
Output after at least N elements

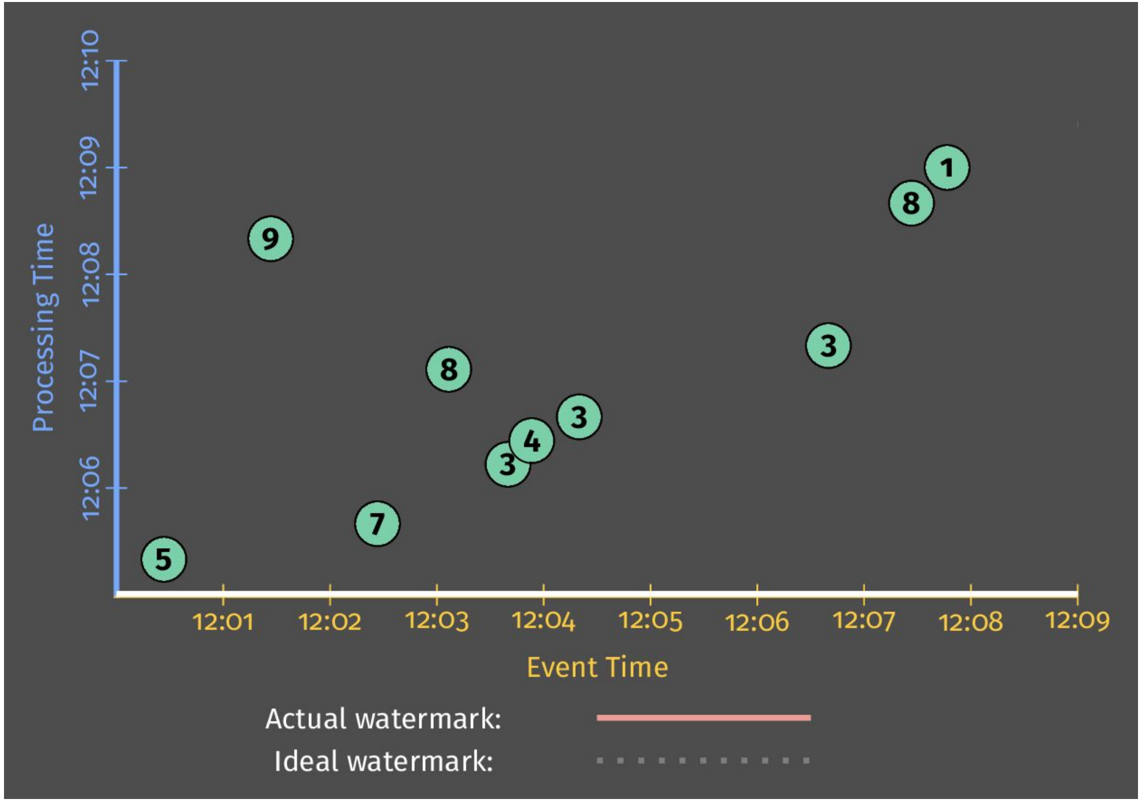
Processing Time
Output after at least N minutes

Combinators
After all of these
After any of these
After each of these in order
etc.

Together these can be used for fine-grained control of output

For example:

- Speculative: every minute
- On-Time: when watermark predicts the window is complete
- Late: after every element



Speculative: every minute

On-Time: when watermark predicts the window is complete

Late: after every element

Example: Multiple outputs

Google

```java
PCollection<KV<String, Integer>> output = input
  .apply(Window
    .into(
        FixedWindows.of(Duration.standardMinutes(1)))
    .triggering(AfterWatermark.pastEndOfWindow()
      .withEarlyFirings(AfterProcessingTime
          .pastFirstElementInPane()
          .plusDelayOf(Duration.standardMinutes(1))
          .alignedTo(Duration.standardMinutes(1)))
      .withLateFirings(AfterPane
          .elementCountAtLeast(1)))
    .withAllowedLateness(Duration.standardDays(1)))
  .apply(Sum.integersPerKey());
```

Speculative: every minute

On-Time: when watermark predicts the window is complete

Late: after every element

Example: Speculative and Late Outputs

Exercise 4: Streaming Leaderboard

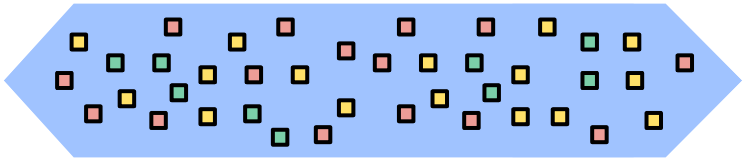
Part 1 - User Leader Board

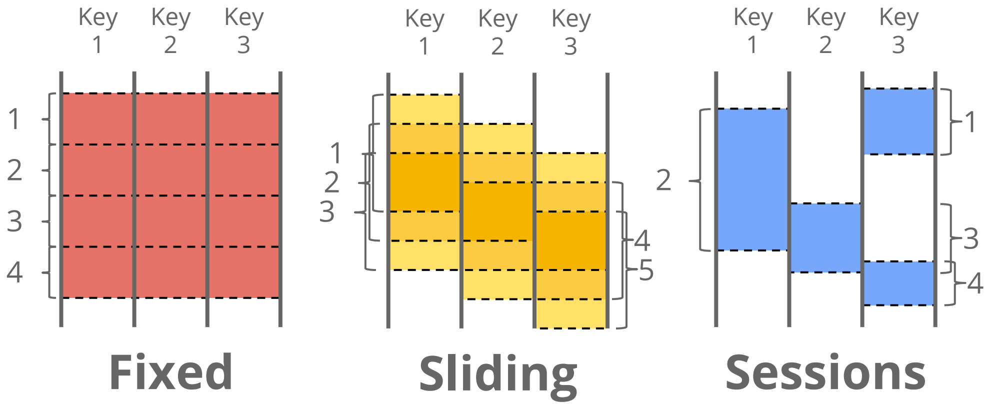
Calculate the **total score** for every user and publish speculative **results every ten minutes**

Part 2 - Team Leader Board

1. Calculate the **team scores** for **each hour** that the pipeline runs
2. For **each team**, identify the **top scoring user**

Streaming Recap





Windowing and triggers enable streaming by dividing data into chunks and specifying when to produce results

Additional Structural Patterns

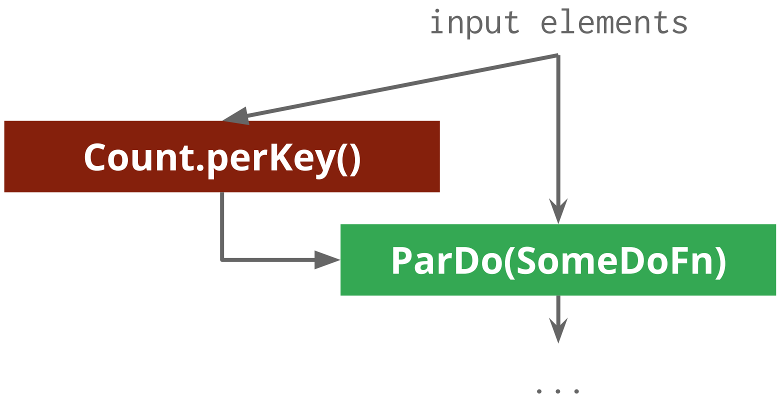
Google

Advanced Topics: Side Inputs

ParDos can receive extra inputs “on the side”

For example broadcast the count of elements to the processing of each element

Side inputs are computed (and accessed) per-window



```
PCollection<String> words = ...; // the input PCollection
PCollection<Integer> wordLengths = ...;

// Create a PCollectionView (singleton in this case).
// See also View.asList, View.asMap, etc.
final PCollectionView<Integer> maxWordLengthCutOffView =
     wordLengths.apply(Combine.globally(new Max.MaxIntFn()).asSingletonView());


// Apply a ParDo that takes maxWordLengthCutOffView as a side input.
PCollection<String> wordsBelowCutOff = words.apply(ParDo
    .withSideInputs(maxWordLengthCutOffView).of(new DoFn<String, String>() {
        public void processElement(ProcessContext c) {
          ...
          int lengthCutOff = c.sideInput(maxWordLengthCutOffView);
          ...
        }}));
```

Example: ParDo with Side Inputs

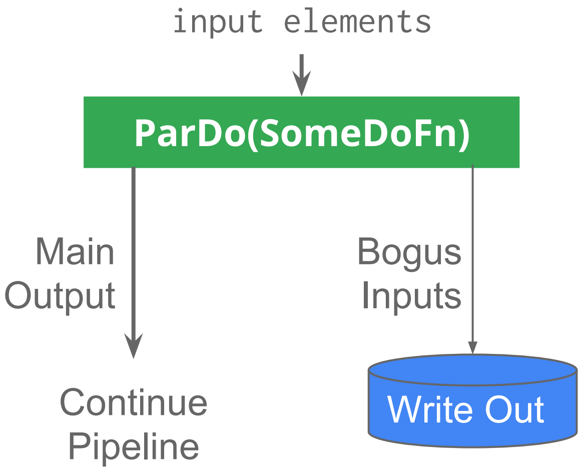
Google

Advanced Topics: Side Outputs

ParDos can produce multiple outputs
For example:

A main output containing all the successfully processed results

A side output containing all the elements that failed to be processed



```
final TupleTag<Output> successTag = new TupleTag<>() {};
final TupleTag<Input> deadLetterTag = new TupleTag<>() {};

PCollection<Input> input = ...;

PCollectionTuple outputTuple = input.apply(ParDo
    .withOutputTags(successTag, TupleTagList.of(deadLetterTag))
    .of(new DoFn<Input, Output>() {
        public void processElement(ProcessContext c) {
          try {
            c.output(... c.element() ...);
          } catch (Exception e) {
            c.sideOutput(deadLetterTag, c.element());
          }
        }}));
PCollection<Output> success = outputTuple.get(successTag);
PCollection<Input> deadLetters = outputTuple.get(deadLetterTag);
```

Example: ParDo With Side Outputs

Google

Exercise 5: Game Stats

Part 1 - Find Spammy Users

Complete the **CalculateSpammyUsers** PTransform to determine users who have a score that is 2.5x the global average in each window.

Part 2 - Remove Spammy Users

Complete the **WindowedNonSpamTeamScore** PTransform to compute the team score in each window ignoring users who were identified as spammy.

Summary

We've seen how to:

- … use the library of operations in the Dataflow SDK to create a data processing pipeline
- ... use windowing to perform aggregation over specific slices of event time
- … use triggers to control when output is produced
- … use additional structural patterns for more powerful pipelines

Drawing your pipelines

Applying Dataflow to your problems!

Google

Tips

1. Draw your pipelines first
2. Introduce composite PTransforms for common functionality
3. Prefer Combine.perKey()/Combine.globally() and their composites when you know your operation is associative and commutative. They are significantly faster than using GroupByKey + ParDo.

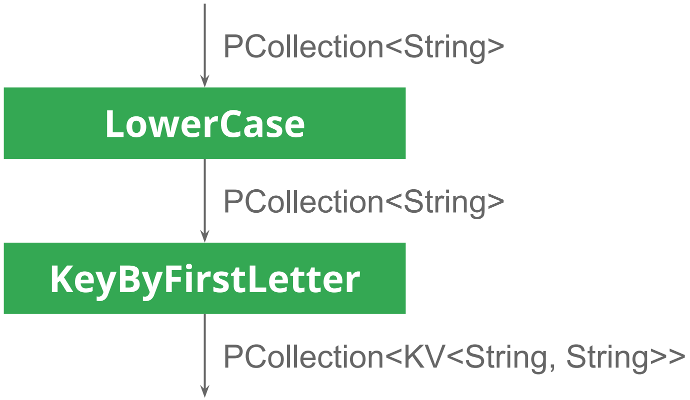
Detour: PCollections and Coders

Each edge in the pipeline is a PCollection<T>
T identifies the types of elements on that edge

A Coder<T> informs the system how to write them to disk and transfer them between machines

Every PCollection<T> needs a valid coder in case the runner decides to transfer those values between machines

Encoded keys are also used for grouping in which case the Coder must be deterministic



Detour: What are Bundles?

When running on the Cloud Dataflow service, your data is divided into bundles and distributed for processing

Each DoFn can define startBundle and finishBundle operations to do initialization/finalization

For example -- assembling elements into batches before producing output

```
class MyBatchingDoFn
  extends DoFn<In, List<In>> {

  List<In> batch = new ArrayList<>();

  public void processElement(...) {
    this.batch.add(c.element());
    if (this.batch.size() > 50) {
      c.output(this.batch);
      this.batch = new ArrayList<>();
    }
  }

  public void finishBundle(...) {
    if (this.batch.size() > 0) {
      c.output(this.batch);
    }
  }
}
```

Draw your pipelines

Building a pipeline

Dataflow starts with designing and drawing a pipeline

To help you get started we're going to help you draw some pipelines for your own problems

Instructions

Think about a data processing problem that interests you

Thanks for Coming

- Don’t forget to tear down your Streaming Jobs!

Extra Slides

Google

Detour: Watermark Propagation

A watermark is a lower bound on future event timestamps that step *should* see

We start at the top (with our PubSub source) with an estimate based on the queued data

Each step has a watermark based on the producing step(s) it consumes and how far behind it is