Real-time Data Pipelines with Structured Streaming in Apache Spark

Tathagata "*TD*" Das
@tathadas

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18th April, San Francisco

databricks

About Me

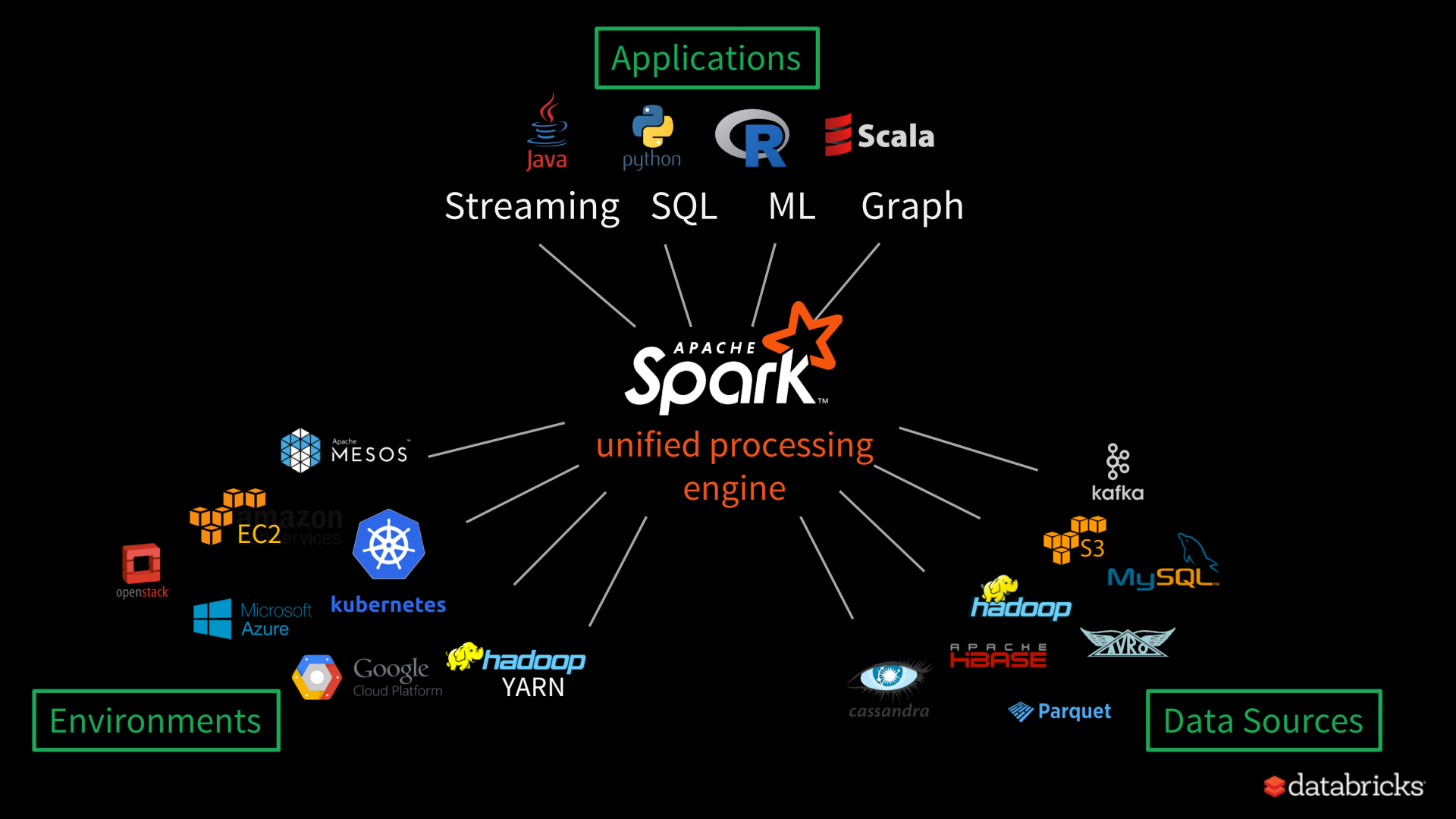
Started Spark Streaming project in AMPLab, UC Berkeley

Currently focused on building Structured Streaming

PMC Member of 

Engineer on the StreamTeam @ 

"we make all your streams come true"


Applications
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python
R
Scala
Streaming
SQL
ML
Graph
APACHE
Spark
unified processing
engine
Apache
MESOS
amazon
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openstack
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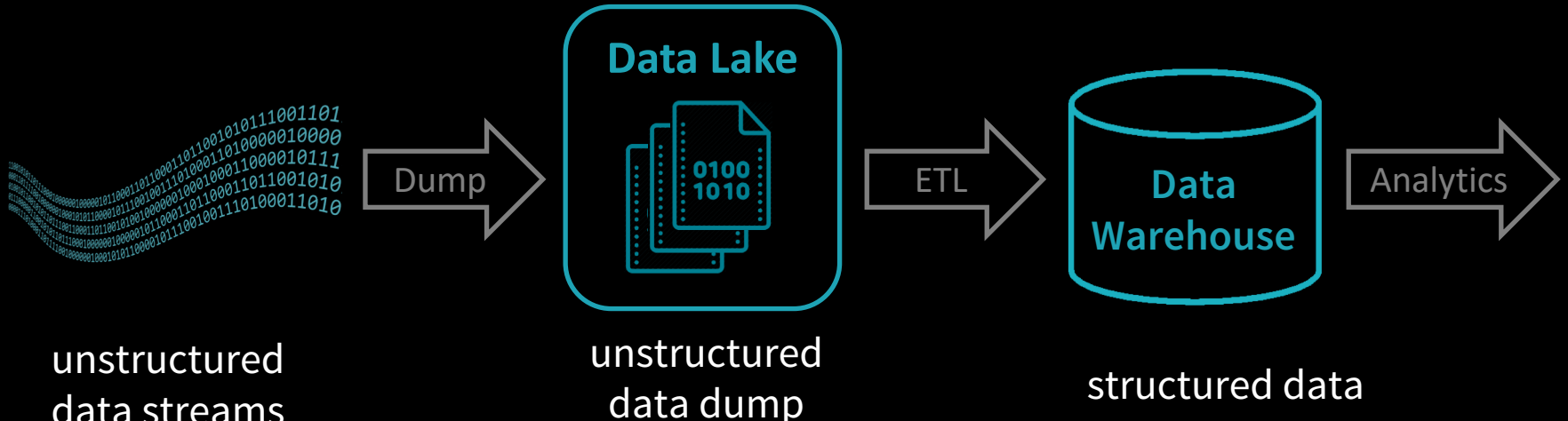
Data Pipelines – 10000ft view



unstructured
data streams

unstructured
data dump

structured data

Data Pipeline @ Fortune 100 Company

Trillions of Records

Security Infra
IDS/IPS, DLP, antivirus, load balancers, proxy servers

Cloud Infra & Apps
AWS, Azure, Google Cloud

Servers Infra
Linux, Unix, Windows

Network Infra
Routers, switches, WAPs, databases, LDAP

Dump

Messy data not ready for analytics

DATALAKE1

DATALAKE2

Complex ETL

Separate warehouses for each type of analytics

DW1 — Incidence Response

DW2 — Alerting

DW3 — Reports

Hours of delay in accessing data

Very expensive to scale

Proprietary formats

No advanced analytics (ML)

databricks

New Pipeline @ Fortune 100 Company

Data usable in minutes/seconds

Easy to scale

Open formats

Enables advanced analytics

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STRUCTURED STREAMING

you
should not have to
reason about streaming

you

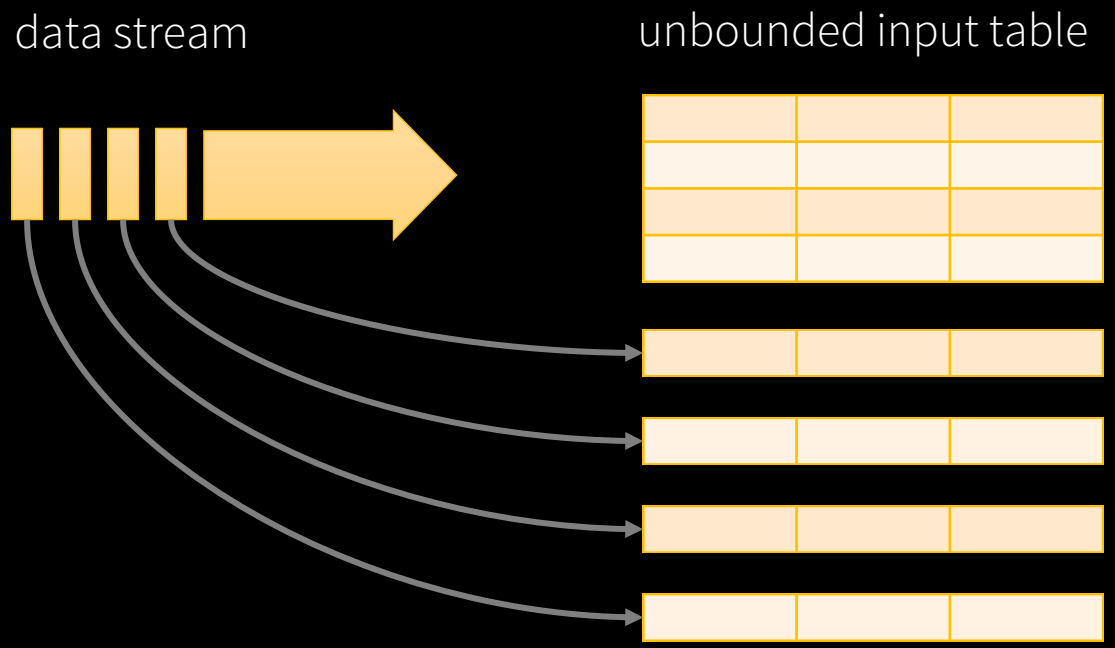
should write simple queries

&

Spark

should continuously update the answer

Treat Streams as Unbounded Tables



new data in the
data stream
=
new rows appended
to a unbounded table

Anatomy of a Streaming Query

Example

Read JSON data from Kafka

Parse nested JSON

Store in structured Parquet table

Get end-to-end failure guarantees

Anatomy of a Streaming Query

```
spark.readStream.format("kafka")
  .option("kafka.boostrap.servers",...)
  .option("subscribe", "topic")
  .load()
```

Source

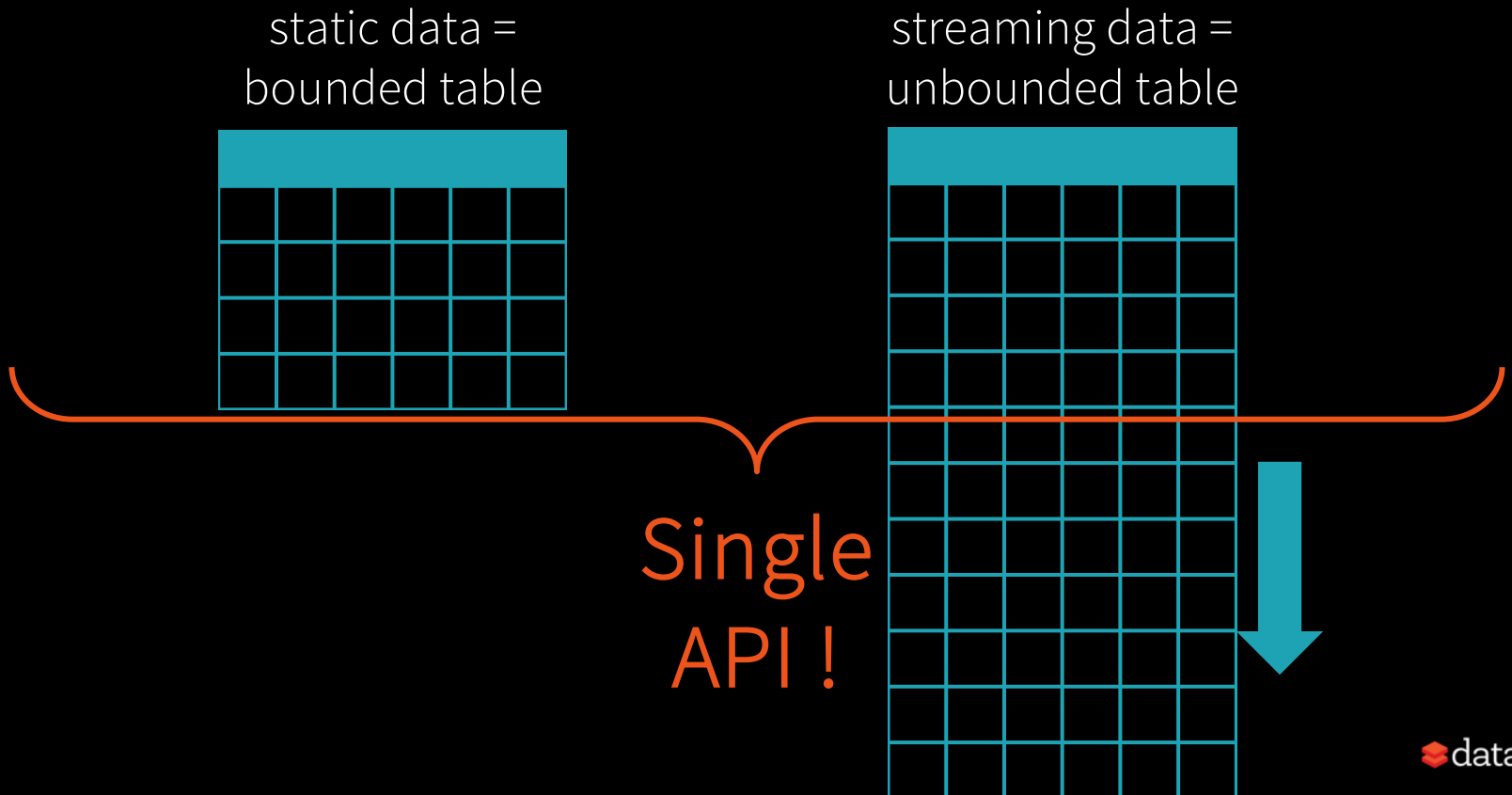
Specify where to read data from

Built-in support for Files / Kafka / Kinesis*

Can include multiple sources of different types using `join()` / `union()`

*Available only on Databricks Runtime

DataFrame ⇔ Table



DataFrame/Dataset

SQL

```
spark.sql("
  SELECT type, sum(signal)
  FROM devices
  GROUP BY type
")
```

Most familiar to BI Analysts

Supports SQL-2003, HiveQL

DataFrame

```
val df: DataFrame =
  spark.table("device-data")
    .groupBy("type")
    .sum("signal"))
```

Great for Data Scientists familiar with Pandas, R Dataframes

Dataset

```
val ds: Dataset[(String, Double)] =
  spark.table("device-data")
    .as[DeviceData]
    .groupByKey(_.type)
    .mapValues(_.signal)
    .reduceGroups(_ + _)
```

Great for Data Engineers who want compile-time type safety

Same semantics, same performance

Choose your hammer for whatever nail you have!

Anatomy of a Streaming Query

```
spark.readStream.format("kafka")
  .option("kafka.boostrap.servers",...)
  .option("subscribe", "topic")
  .load()
```

Kafka DataFrame

key	value	topic	partition	offset	timestamp
[binary]	*[binary]*	"topic"	0	345	1486087873
[binary]	*[binary]*	"topic"	3	2890	1486086721

Anatomy of a Streaming Query

```
spark.readStream.format("kafka")
  .option("kafka.boostrap.servers",...)
  .option("subscribe", "topic")
  .load()
  .selectExpr("cast (value as string) as json")
  .select(from_json("json", schema).as("data"))
```

Transformations

Cast bytes from Kafka records to a string, parse it as a json, and generate nested columns

100s of built-in, optimized SQL functions like `from_json`

user-defined functions, lambdas, function literals with map, flatMap…

Anatomy of a Streaming Query

```
spark.readStream.format("kafka")
  .option("kafka.boostrap.servers",...)
  .option("subscribe", "topic")
  .load()
  .selectExpr("cast (value as string) as json")
  .select(from_json("json", schema).as("data"))
  .writeStream
  .format("parquet")
  .option("path", "/parquetTable/")
```

Sink

Write transformed output to external storage systems

Built-in support for Files / Kafka

Use `foreach` to execute arbitrary code with the output data

Some sinks are transactional and exactly once (e.g. files)

Anatomy of a Streaming Query

```
spark.readStream.format("kafka")
  .option("kafka.boostrap.servers",...)
  .option("subscribe", "topic")
  .load()
  .selectExpr("cast (value as string) as json")
  .select(from_json("json", schema).as("data"))
  .writeStream
  .format("parquet")
  .option("path", "/parquetTable/")
  .trigger("1 minute")
  .option("checkpointLocation", "…")
  .start()
```

Processing Details

Trigger: when to process data

- Fixed interval micro-batches
- As fast as possible micro-batches
- Continuously (new in Spark 2.3)

Checkpoint location: for tracking the progress of the query

Spark automatically streamifies!

```
spark.readStream.format("kafka")
  .option("kafka.boostrap.servers",...)
  .option("subscribe", "topic")
  .load()
  .selectExpr("cast (value as string) as json")
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  .writeStream
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  .trigger("1 minute")
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  .start()
```
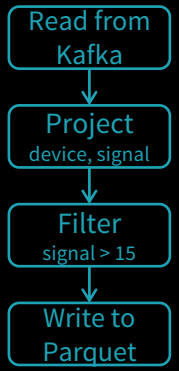
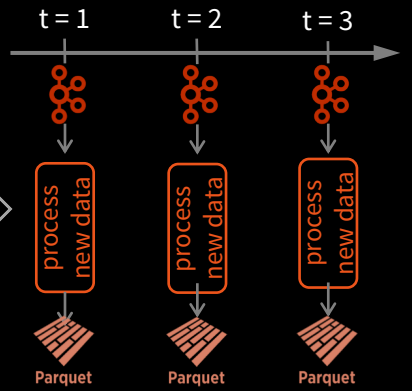

DataFrames, Datasets, SQL



Logical Plan

Optimized Plan



Series of Incremental Execution Plans

Spark SQL converts batch-like query to a series of incremental execution plans operating on new batches of data

Fault-tolerance with Checkpointing

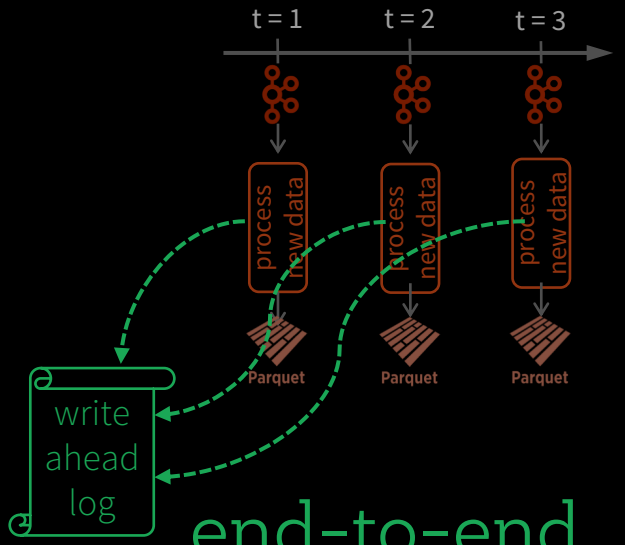
Checkpointing

Saves processed offset info to stable storage

- Saved as JSON for forward-compatibility

Allows recovery from any failure

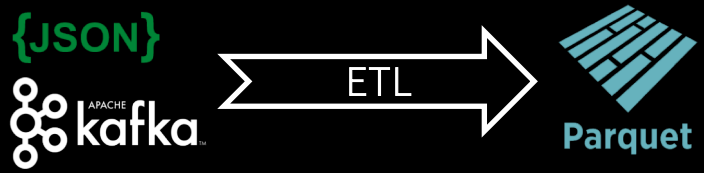
- Can resume after limited changes to your streaming transformations (e.g. adding new filters to drop corrupted data, etc.)



end-to-end exactly-once guarantees

Anatomy of a Streaming Query

```
spark.readStream.format("kafka")
  .option("kafka.boostrap.servers",...)
  .option("subscribe", "topic")
  .load()
  .selectExpr("cast (value as string) as json")
  .select(from_json("json", schema).as("data"))
  .writeStream
  .format("parquet")
  .option("path", "/parquetTable/")
  .trigger("1 minute")
  .option("checkpointLocation", "…")
  .start()
```

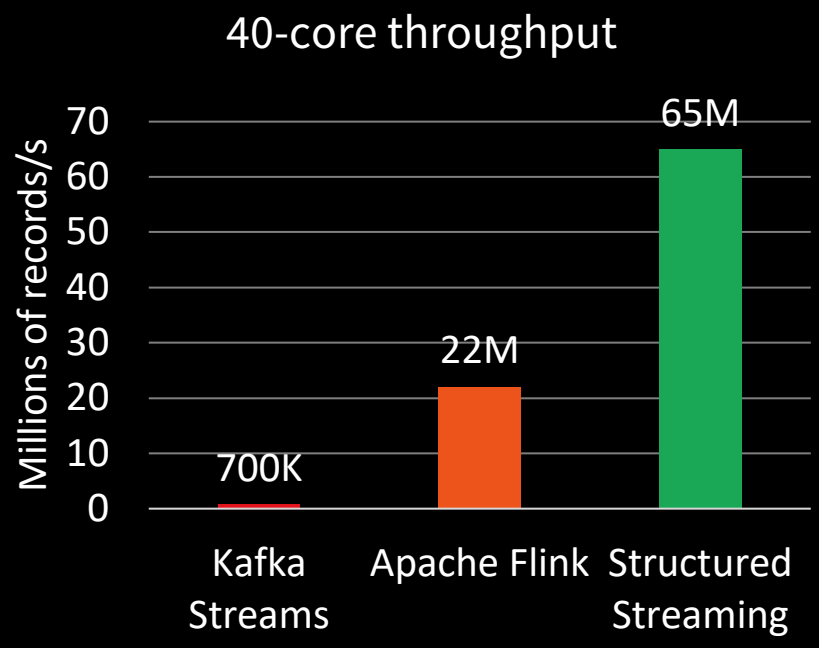


Raw data from Kafka available as structured data in seconds, ready for querying

Performance: YAHOO! Benchmark

Structured Streaming reuses the **Spark SQL Optimizer** and **Tungsten Engine**

3x cheaper



More details in our blog post

Business Logic independent of Execution Mode

```
spark.readStream.format("kafka")
  .option("kafka.boostrap.servers",...)
  .option("subscribe", "topic")
  .load()
  .selectExpr("cast (value as string) as json")
  .select(from_json("json", schema).as("data"))
  .writeStream
  .format("parquet")
  .option("path", "/parquetTable/")
  .trigger("1 minute")
  .option("checkpointLocation", "…")
  .start()
```

Business logic

Business Logic independent of Execution Mode

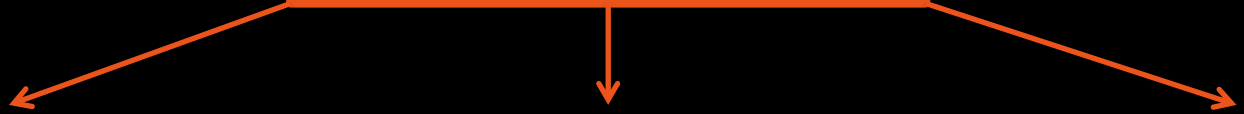
```
spark.read.format("kafka")
  .option("kafka.boostrap.servers",...)
  .option("subscribe", "topic")
  .load()
  .selectExpr("cast (value as string) as json")
  .select(from_json("json", schema).as("data"))
  .write
  .format("parquet")
  .option("path", "/parquetTable/")
  .load()
```

Business logic remains unchanged

Peripheral code decides whether it's a batch or a streaming query

Business Logic independent of Execution Mode

```
.selectExpr("cast (value as string) as json")
.select(from_json("json", schema).as("data"))
```



Batch

high latency
(hours/minutes)

execute on-demand

high throughput

Micro-batch

Streaming

low latency
(seconds)

efficient resource allocation

high throughput

Continuous**

Streaming

ultra-low latency
(milliseconds)

static resource allocation

**experimental release in Spark 2.3, read our blog

Event time Aggregations

Windowing is just another type of grouping in Struct. Streaming

number of records every hour

```
parsedData
      .groupBy(window("timestamp","1 hour"))
      .count()
```

avg signal strength of each device every 10 mins

```
parsedData
      .groupBy(
            "device",
            window("timestamp","10 mins"))
      .avg("signal")
```

Support UDAFs!

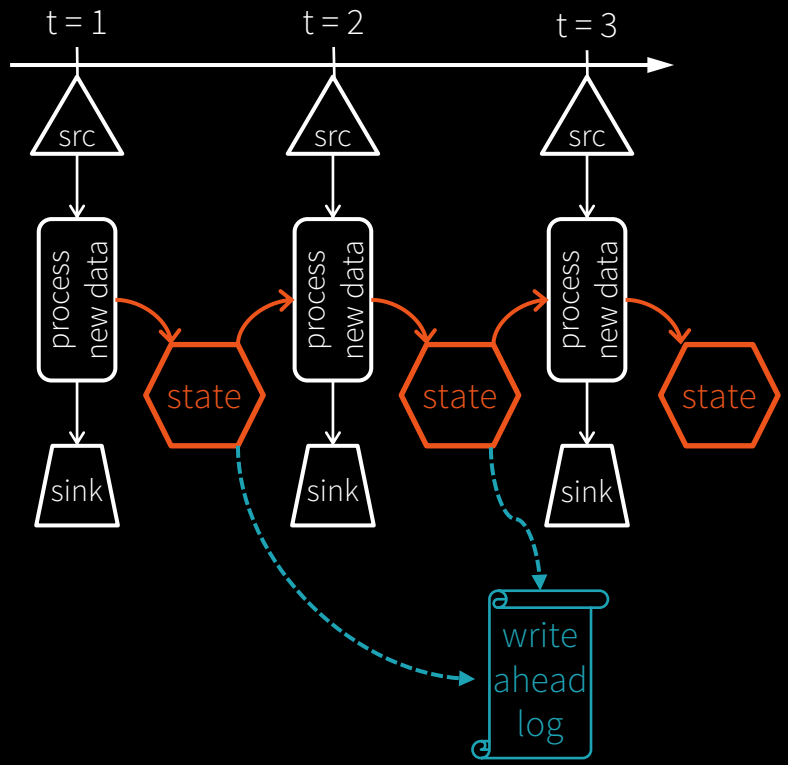
Stateful Processing for Aggregations

Aggregates has to be saved as distributed state between triggers

Each trigger reads previous state and writes updated state

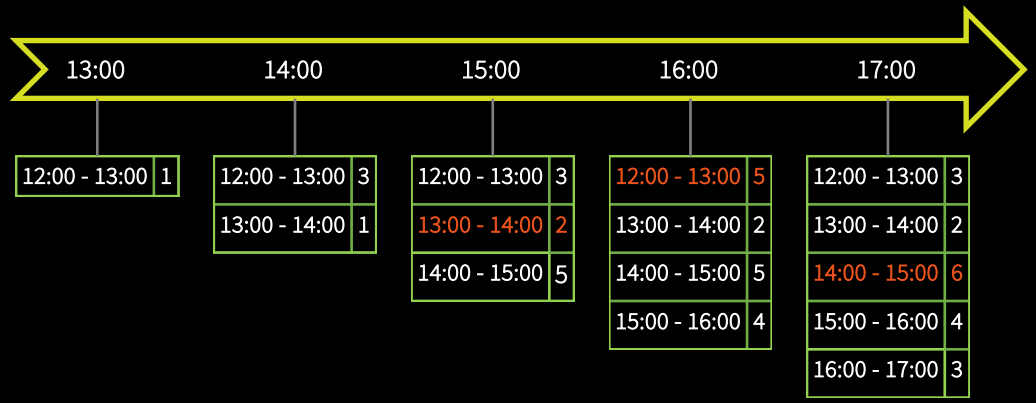
State stored in memory, backed by *write ahead log* in HDFS

Fault-tolerant, exactly-once guarantee!



Automatically handles Late Data

Keeping state allows late data to update counts of old windows



But size of the state increases indefinitely if old windows are not dropped

red = state updated with late data

Watermarking

Watermark - moving threshold of how late data is expected to be and when to drop old state

Trails behind max event time seen by the engine

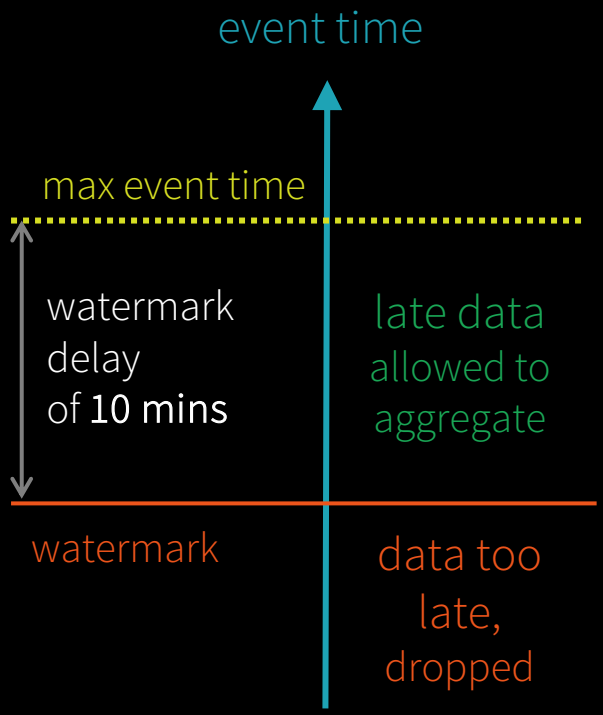
Watermark delay = trailing gap

Watermarking

Data newer than watermark may be late, but allowed to aggregate

Data older than watermark is "too late" and dropped

Windows older than watermark automatically deleted to limit the amount of intermediate state

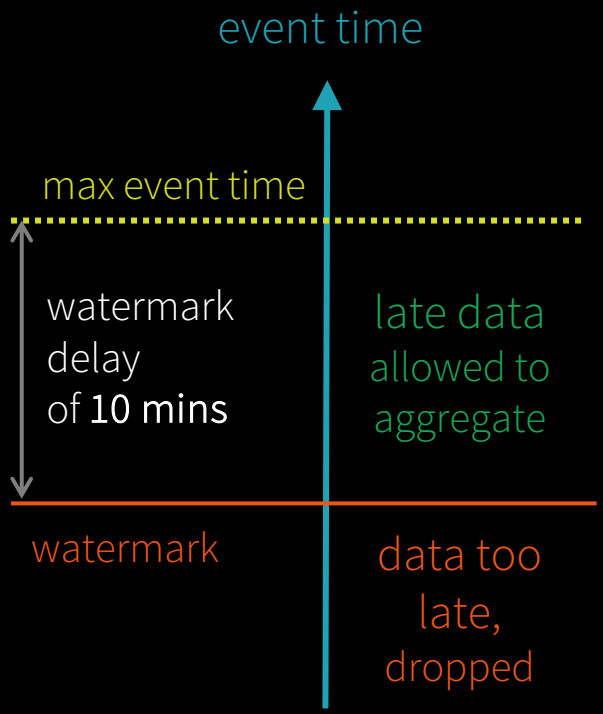


Watermarking

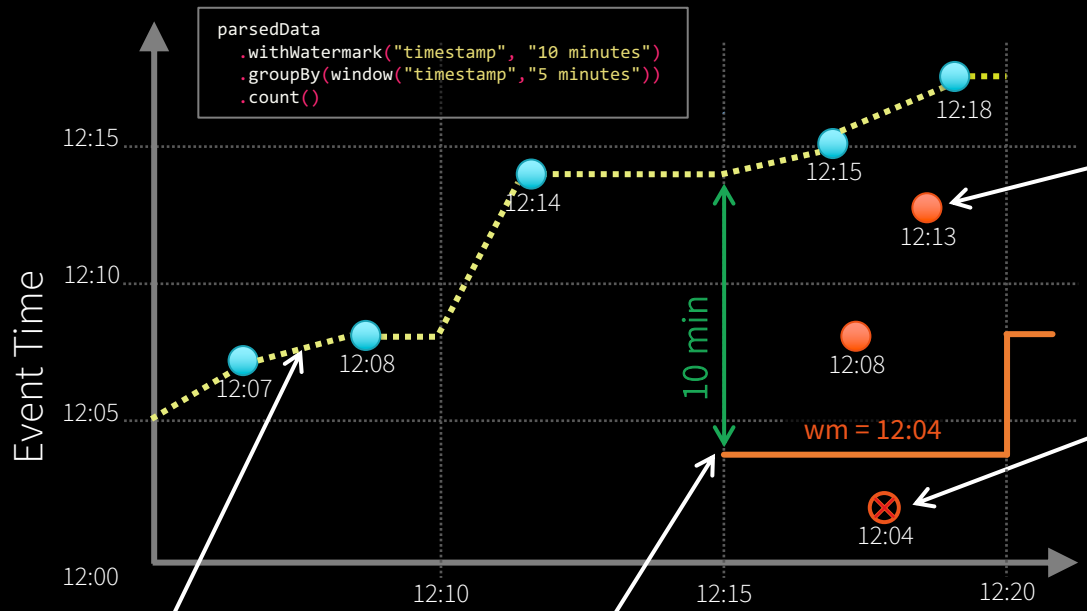
```
parsedData
  .withWatermark("timestamp", "10 minutes")
  .groupBy(window("timestamp","5 minutes"))
  .count()
```

Useful only in stateful operations

Ignored in non-stateful streaming queries and batch queries



Watermarking



data is late, but considered in counts

data too late, ignored in counts, state dropped

system tracks max observed event time

watermark updated to 12:14 - 10m = 12:04 for next trigger, state < 12:04 deleted

More details in my blog post

databricks

Other Interesting Operations

Streaming Deduplication

```
parsedData.dropDuplicates("eventId")
```

Joins

- Stream-batch joins
- Stream-stream joins

```
stream1.join(stream2, "device")
```

Arbitrary Stateful Processing

- [map|flatMap]GroupsWithState

```
ds.groupByKey(_.id)
  .mapGroupsWithState
    (timeoutConf)
    (mappingWithStateFunc)
```

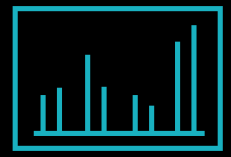
See my previous Spark Summit talk and blog posts (here and here)

Data Pipeline with Apache Spark

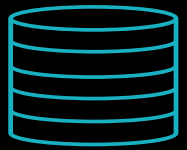
ETL @ databricks

Evolution of a Cutting-Edge Data Pipeline

Events



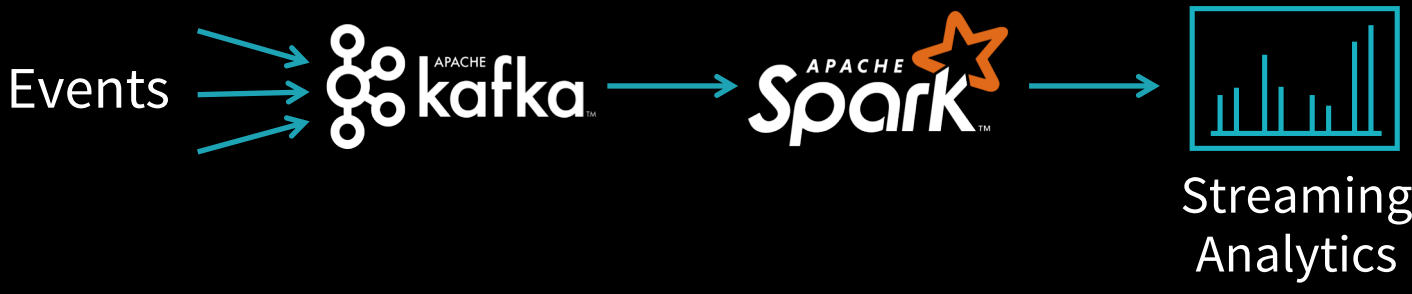
Streaming Analytics



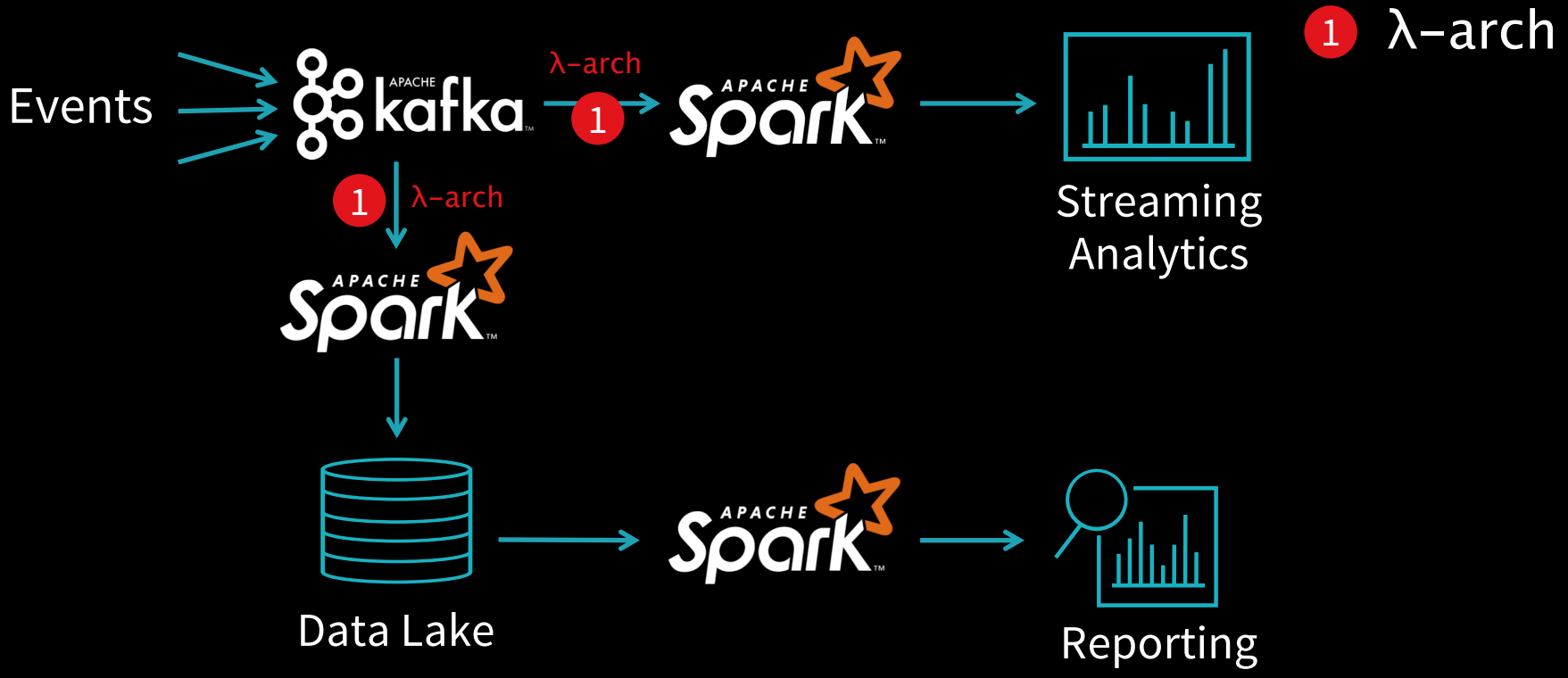
Data Lake

Reporting

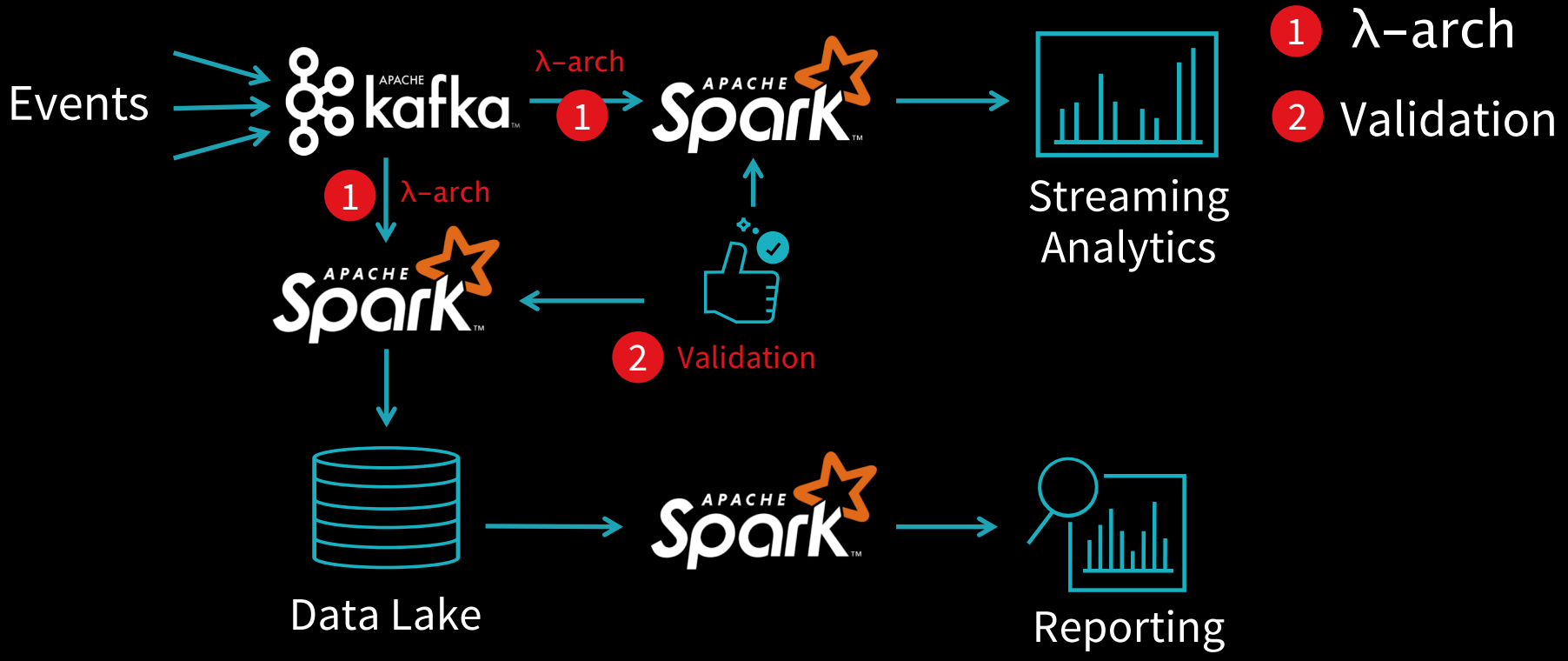
Evolution of a Cutting-Edge Data Pipeline



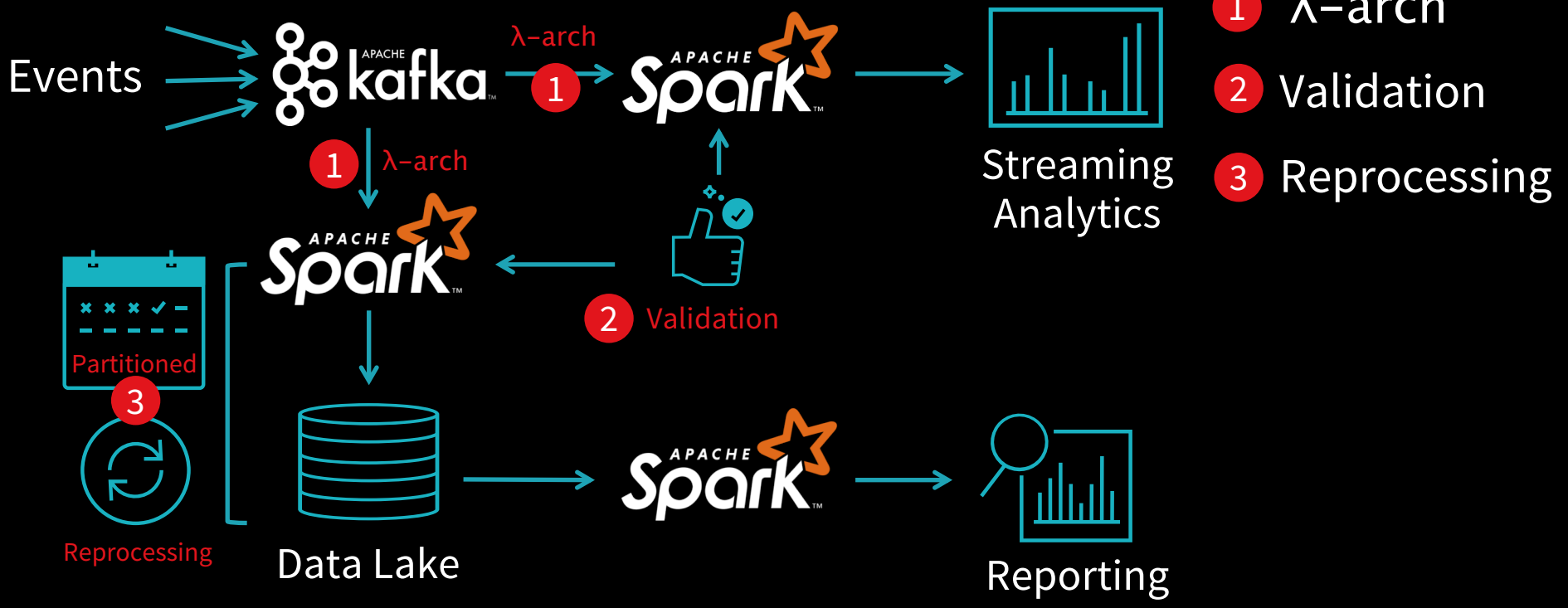
Challenge #1: Historical Queries?



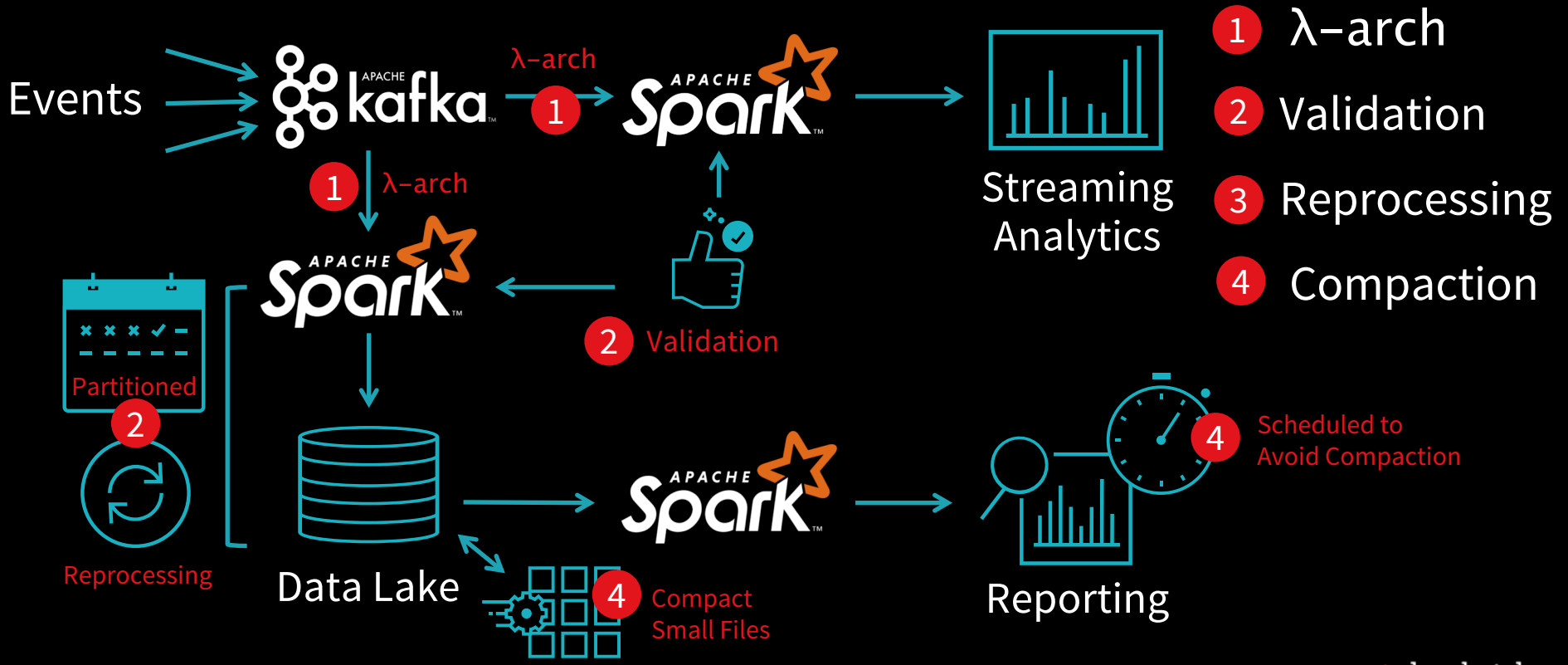
Challenge #2: Messy Data?



Challenge #3: Mistakes and Failures?

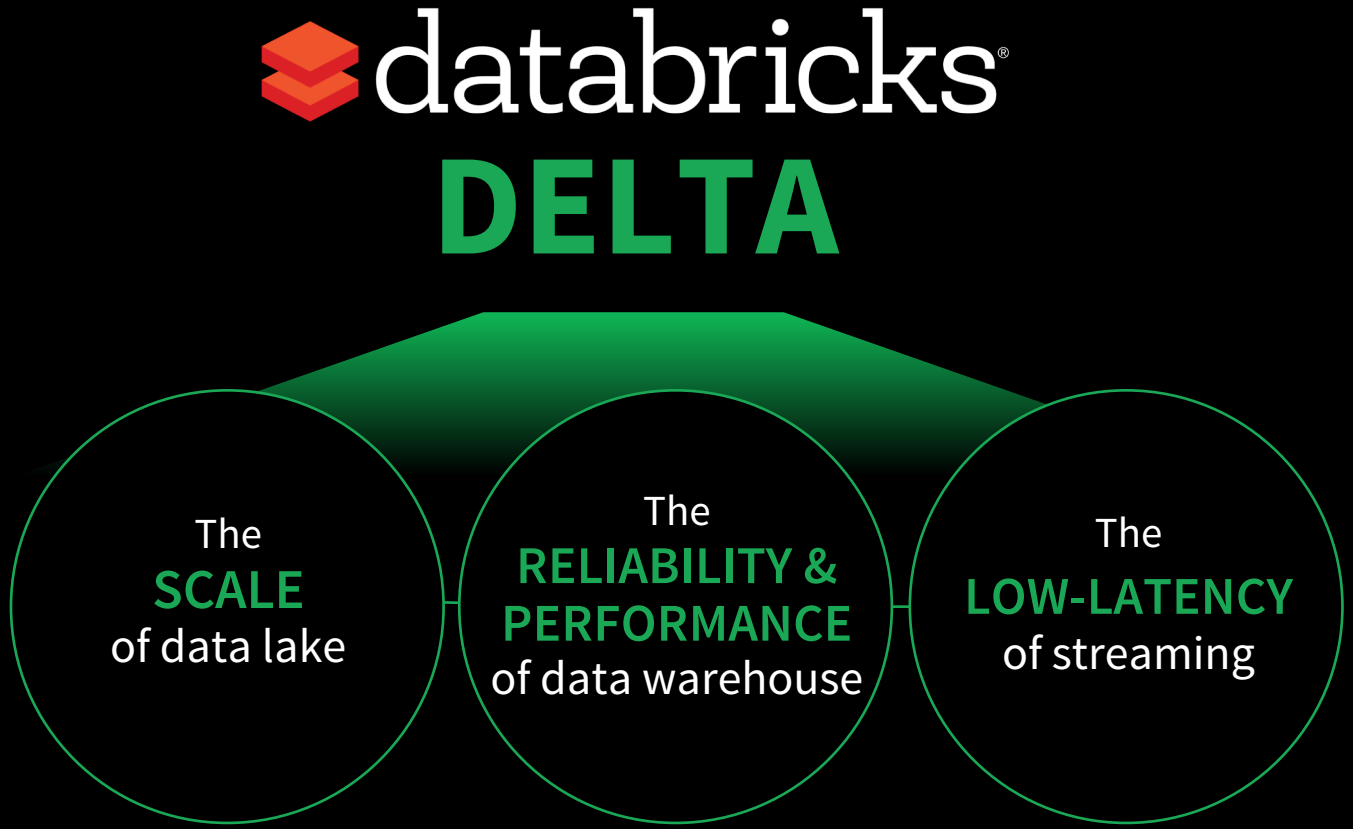


Challenge #4: Query Performance?



Let’s try it instead with

DELTA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DELTA
The
SCALE
of data lake
The
RELIABILITY &
PERFORMANCE
of data warehouse
The
LOW-LATENCY
of streaming
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THE GOOD OF DATA WAREHOUSES

- Pristine Data
- Transactional Reliability
- Fast Queries

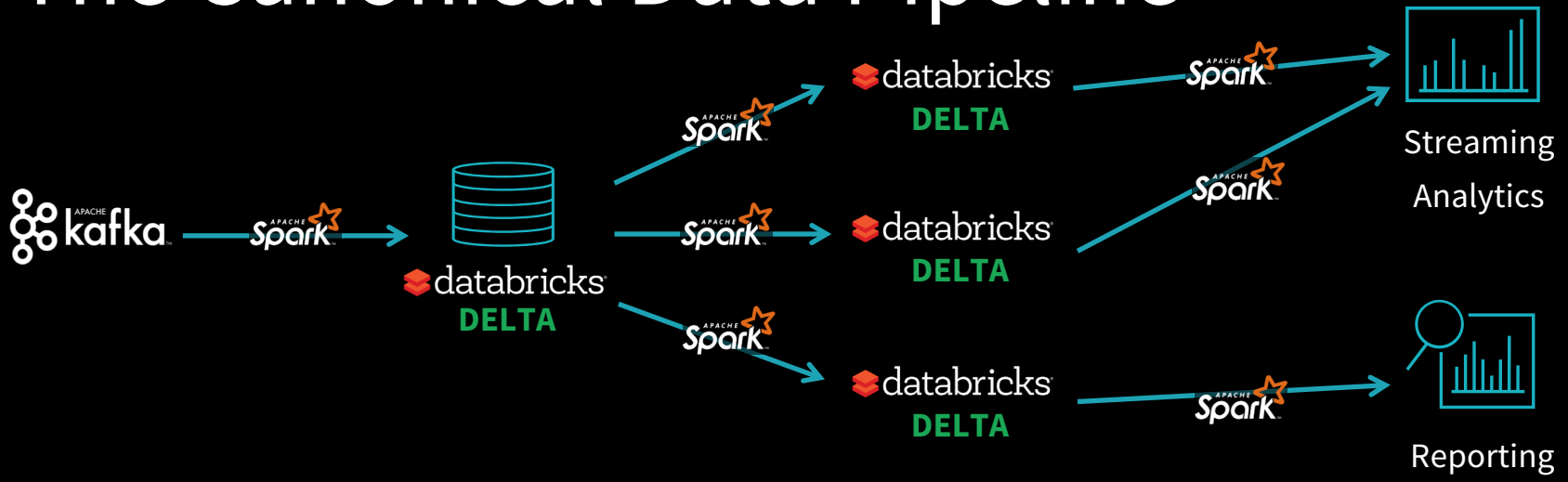
THE GOOD OF DATA LAKES

- Massive scale on cloud storage
- Open Formats (Parquet, ORC)
- Predictions (ML) & Streaming

Databricks Delta Combines the Best

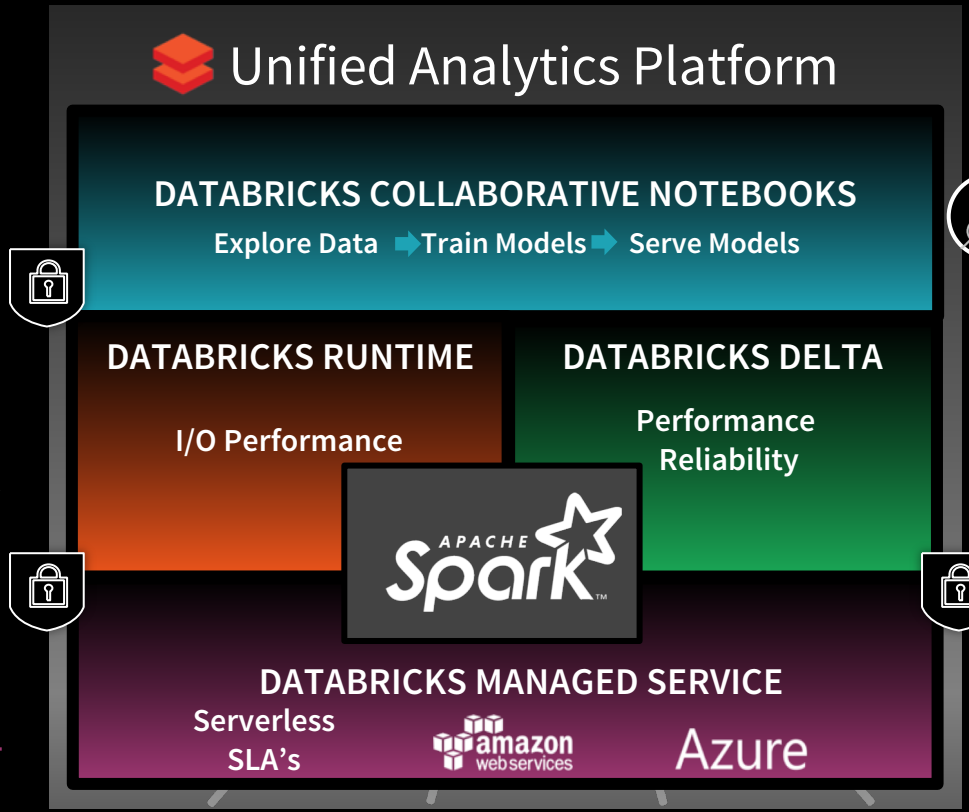
MASSIVE SCALE	Decouple Compute & Storage
RELIABILITY	ACID Transactions & Data Validation
PERFORMANCE	Data Indexing & Caching (10-100x)
OPEN	Data stored as Parquet, ORC, etc.
LOW-LATENCY	Integrated with Structured Streaming

The Canonical Data Pipeline



1. ~~λ arch~~ → Not needed, Delta handles both short and long term data
2. Validation ✓ → Easy as data in short term and long term data in one location
3. Reprocessing ✓ → Easy and seamless with Detla's transactional guarantees
4. Compaction ✓ → Easy and seamless with Detla's transactional guarantees

Accelerate Innovation with Databricks



Increases Data Science Productivity by 5x

Improves Performance by 10-20X over Apache Spark

Removes Devops & Infrastructure Complexity

Open Extensible API's

tableau looker

Higher Performance & Reliability for your Data Lake

Databricks Enterprise Security

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IoT / STREAMING DATA

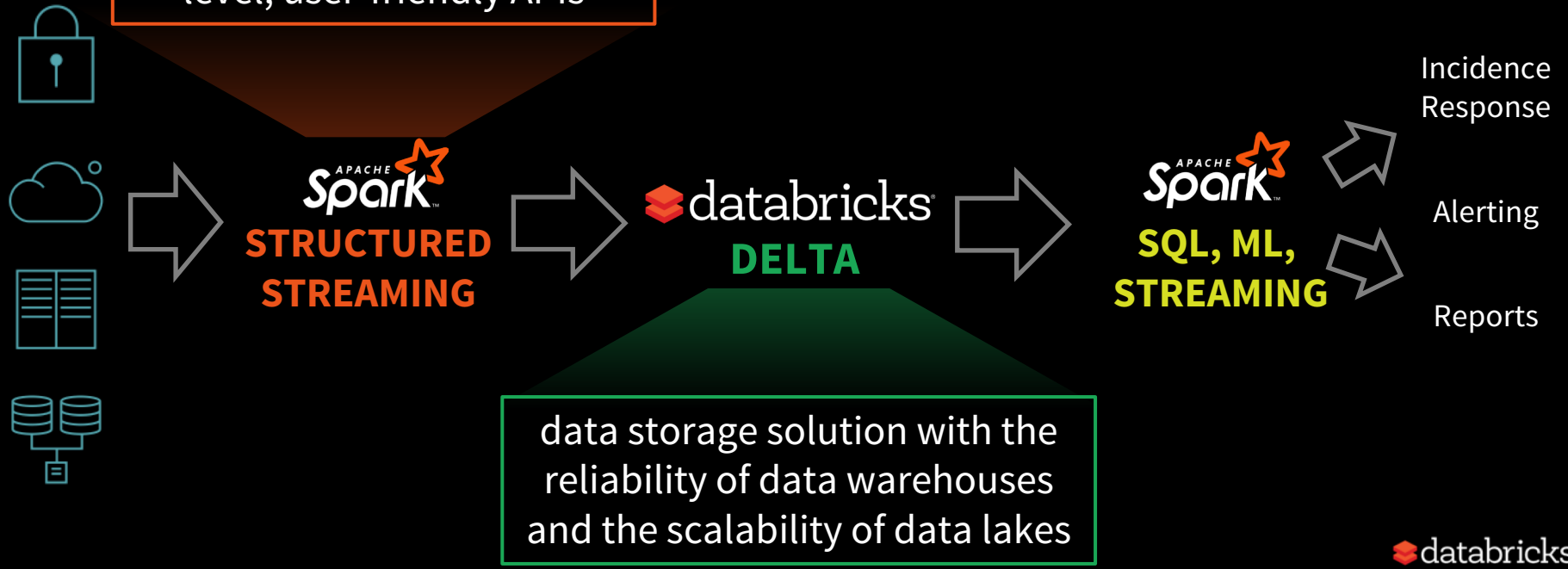
CLOUD STORAGE

DATA

hadoop

HADOOP STORAGE

Data Pipelines with Apache Spark and DELTA



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More Info

Structured Streaming Programming Guide

http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/structured-streaming-programming-guide.html

Databricks blog posts for more focused discussions on streaming

https://databricks.com/blog/category/engineering/streaming

Databricks Delta

https://databricks.com/product/databricks-delta

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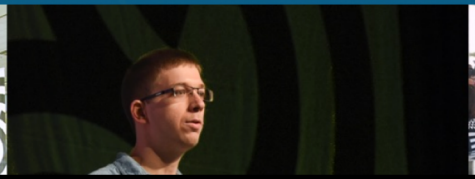

Thank you!

@tathadas

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