



Common Design
Principles for kdb+
Gateways

Experts in fast data solutions

for demanding environments



- Established in 2011
- Headquarters in Belfast, N.Ireland
- Headcount of 160 staff
- 2016 US Subsidiary launched
- 2018 Singapore subsidiary launch
- 2020 Hong Kong subsidiary launch



#### What do we do?

Technology
Consultancy Services









Altair Panopticon Professional Services



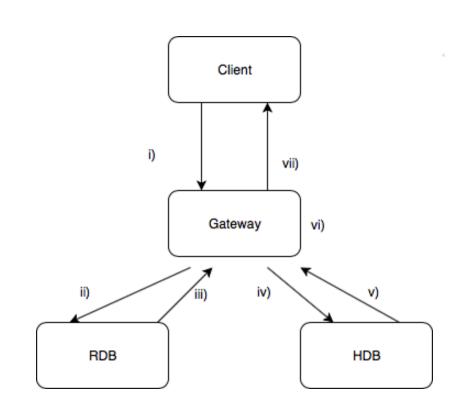
Remote (24/7) Support Centre of Excellence





# What is a gateway?

- Component for controlling process access, performing business logic and stitching datasets
- Normally includes a function to access the data and perform queries in the most efficient manner



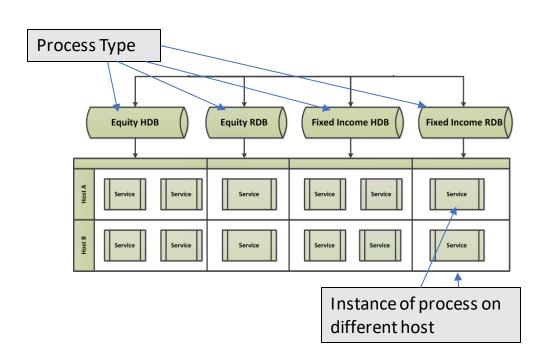
https://kx.com/blog/kdb-q-insights-deferred-response/



# Why are gateways necessary?



## Abstraction

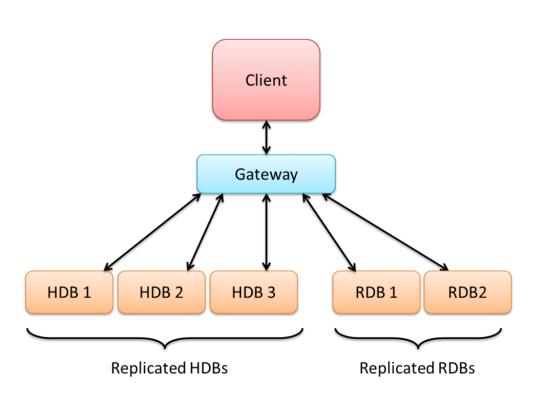


- Often complex process architecture
- Different hosts, different locations
- Mix of historical and real-time
- Potentially cross-asset
- Various methods for storing sameasset data
  - On-disk RDBs
  - Segmented HDBs
  - Streaming services

https://code.kx.com/q/wp/query-routing/#technical-overview



# Simplification



https://www.aquaq.co.uk/q/kdb-gateways/

- Single entry point
  - One function e.g. getData, not one gateway
- Dictionary of arguments describing data to fetch:
  - Data type: `trades or `quotes
  - Date range: `startTime`endTime
  - Symbols: `VOD`AAPL
  - Filters: (>;`qty;100f)
  - GroupBy: `exchange
  - Aggregations: (sum;`notional)
  - •



## What do we need to consider?

- 1. Number of client queries, query types
- 2. Number of processes and sites
- 3. Requirement for data aggregation
- 4. Level of redundancy and failover

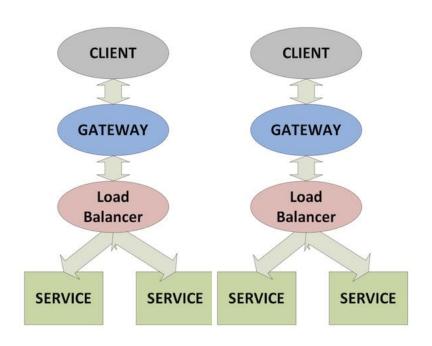


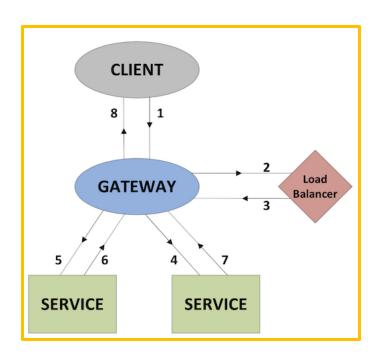
# Tech #1: Load Balancing

- Utilizing resources in the most efficient way possible
- Always send user queries via the "most available" route:
  - Random
  - Round-robin among available resources
  - Routed based on query type/user tiering
- 2 modes of operation:
  - As a pass-through (embedded load-balancer)
  - As a connection manager (separate load-balancer)
- Client queries must be asynchronous (or deferred sync), otherwise all operations beneath the client will also need to be synchronous



# Embedded vs. Separate Load Balancing

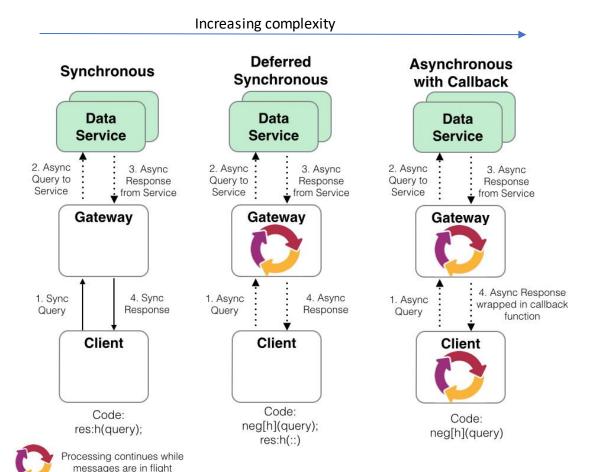




https://code.kx.com/q/wp/gateway-design/#gateway-design



## Tech #2: Interprocess Communication



- Synchronous client calls
  - Gateway, services are blocked
- Asynchronous client calls
  - Allows concurrent requests
  - More complex architecture
  - Callback on client side
- Deferred Synchronous
  - Client sends async and blocks
- Deferred response (v3.6):
  - Result explicitly returned to the user
  - Include -30!x in .z.pg handler
  - Includes error term in signature



## Tech #3: Transport and Aggregation

- AIM: minimize the amount of data travelling over IPC
  - Aggregate at the process level where possible
  - For complex aggs across > 1 process, we need to pass data back to the gateway level
  - Location plays a part, larger overhead passing data from EMEA processes to a gateway sitting in Asia or North America
- Summary stats processes
  - Pre-aggregating metrics, grouped by the most (feasible) granular level
  - Example: sum notional by symbol, country, exchange allows us to "roll-up" by any subset of that grouping

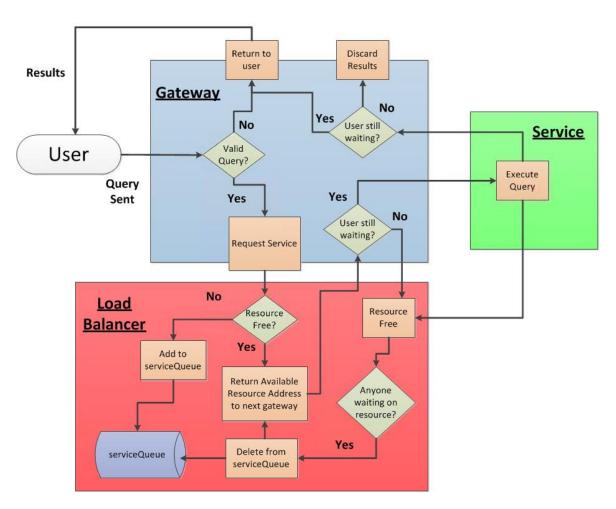


# Tech #4: Resilience + Availability

- Hot-hot setup vs. hot-cold
- Process replication
- Connection management
  - Dropped connections, dead processes
  - Handlers
  - Timeouts
- User prioritization
- Query categorization



# Example Implementation



https://code.kx.com/q/wp/query-routing/



### Additional Features

- Socket sharding of processes like HDBs (kdb+ v3.5)
  - Multiple processes running on the same port (the TCP socket is "sharded" or split)
  - Simple set-up, more direct access to processes, static load balancing
- Introduce a query manager to handle entitlements, basic checks
  - Allows us to have > 1 gateway, increasing scalability
  - Handles deferred response conversion
  - Replicate this query manager as necessary (one per region)
- Increase scalability of process layer
- Streaming gateways
- Parallelization + slaves



#### Thanks!

Q+A

14<sup>th</sup> May: Grafana and kdb+

21st May: kdb+ 4.0

28<sup>th</sup> May: kdb+ in Containers