

Big Data Architectures

Big Data Management

Knowledge objectives

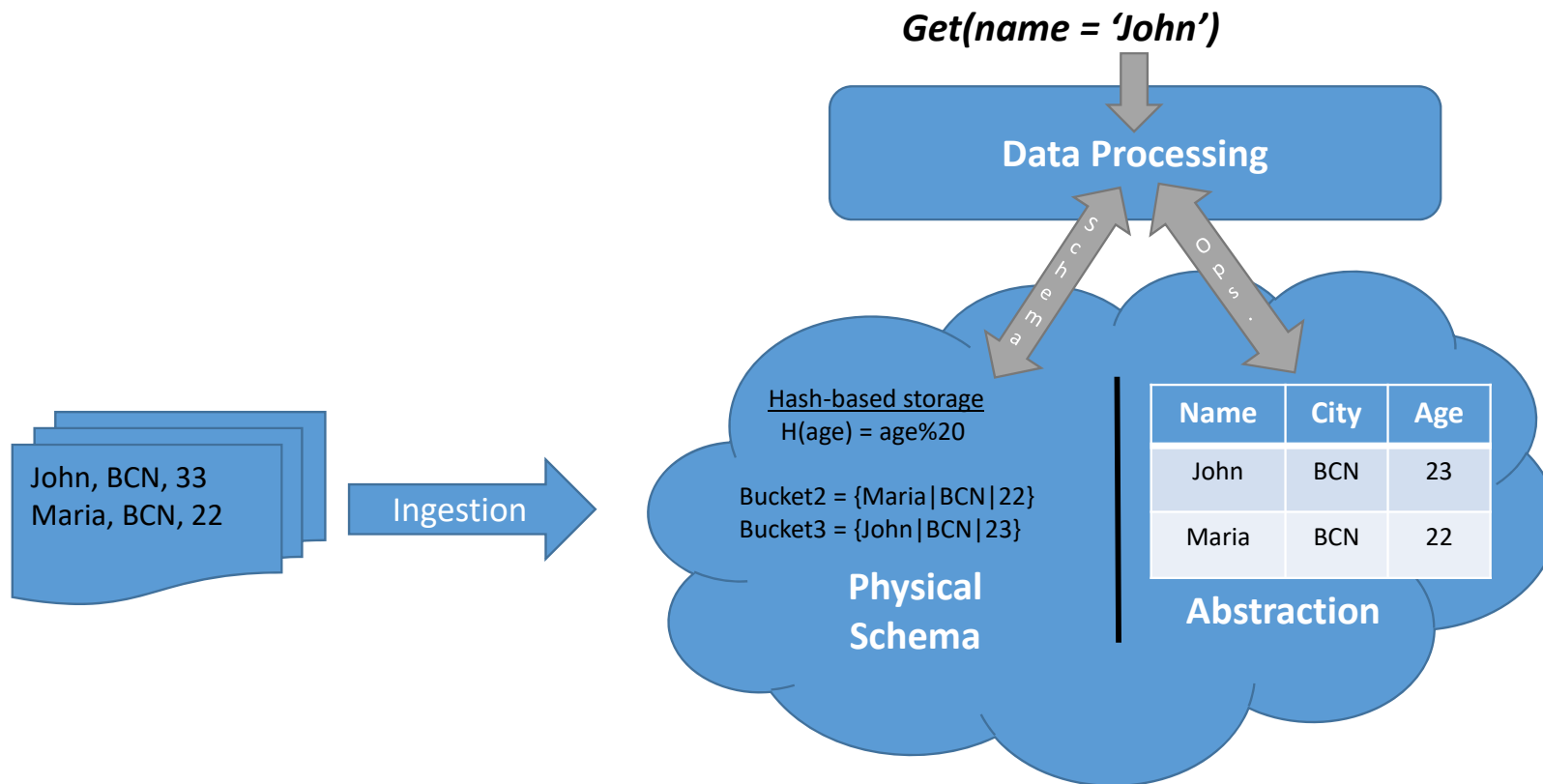
1. Explain the problema of a spaghetti architecture
2. Explain the need of the Lambda architecture
3. Explain the difference between the Kappa and Lambda architectures
4. Justify the need of a Data Lake
5. Identify the difficulties of a Data Lake
6. Explain the need of each component in the Bolster architecture
7. Map the components of Bolster to a RDBMS architecture

Application Objectives

1. Given a use case, define its software architecture

Problem definition

Data Management (I)



Data Management (II)

Data management refers to the features a DBMS must provide:

- **Ingestion**: means provided to insert /upload data
 - E.g., ORACLE SQL*Loader
- **Storage**: format/structures used to persist data
 - E.g., hash, B-tree, heap file
- **Modelling**: arrangement of data within the available structures
 - E.g., normalization, partitioning
- **Processing**: means provided to manipulate data
 - E.g., PL/SQL
- **Querying/fetching**: means provided to allow users to retrieve data
 - E.g., SQL, relational algebra

In **Big Data settings**, they are the **same** concepts but assuming NOSQL underneath

- Typically, a distributed system
- Possibly with an alternative data model to the Relational one
- Implementing ad-hoc architectural solutions

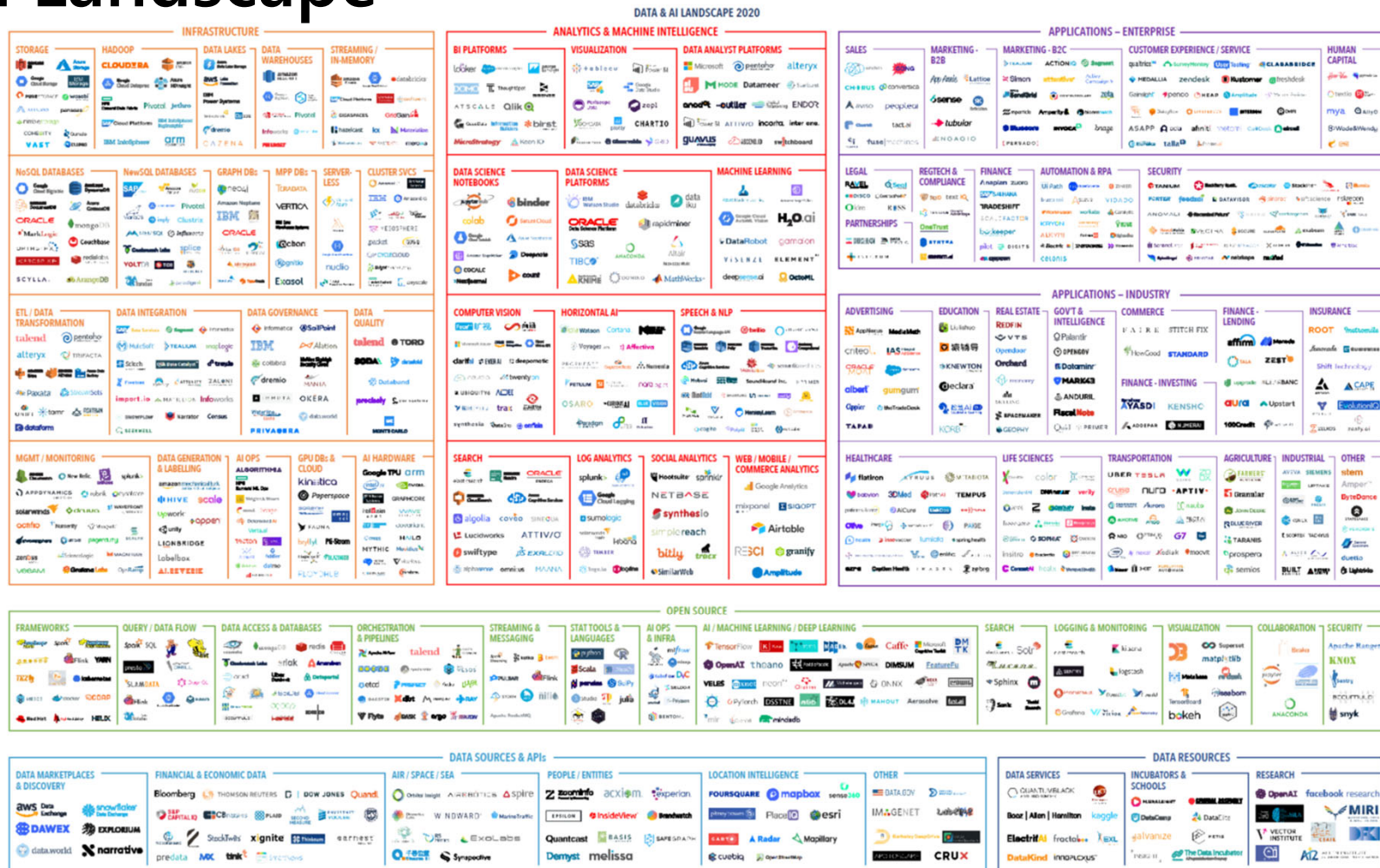
Big Data Architectures

- Question the main principles of traditional DB architectures
- Implement from scratch the whole stack
 - Ingestion, Storage, Modeling, Processing, and Querying
- Use new trendy technological features
 - Primary indexes to implement the global catalog
 - Distributed Tree
 - Dynamic Hashing
 - In-memory processing
 - Columnar block iteration: vertical fragmentation + fixed-size values + RLE compression
 - Heavily exploited by column-oriented databases
 - Good for read-only workloads
 - Sequential reads for large workloads
 - Take the most out of databases by boosting sequential reads
 - Enables pre-fetching
 - Option to maximize the effective read ratio (by a good DB design)
 - Key design

The Multi-Project Approach

- The DBMS tasks can be spread over different systems
 - Independent
 - Heterogeneous
- Hadoop as paradigmatic case:
 - Storage: HDFS + Hbase
 - Modeling: HCatalog
 - Ingestion: Sqoop
 - Processing: Spark
 - Querying: Spark SQL

Big Data Landscape

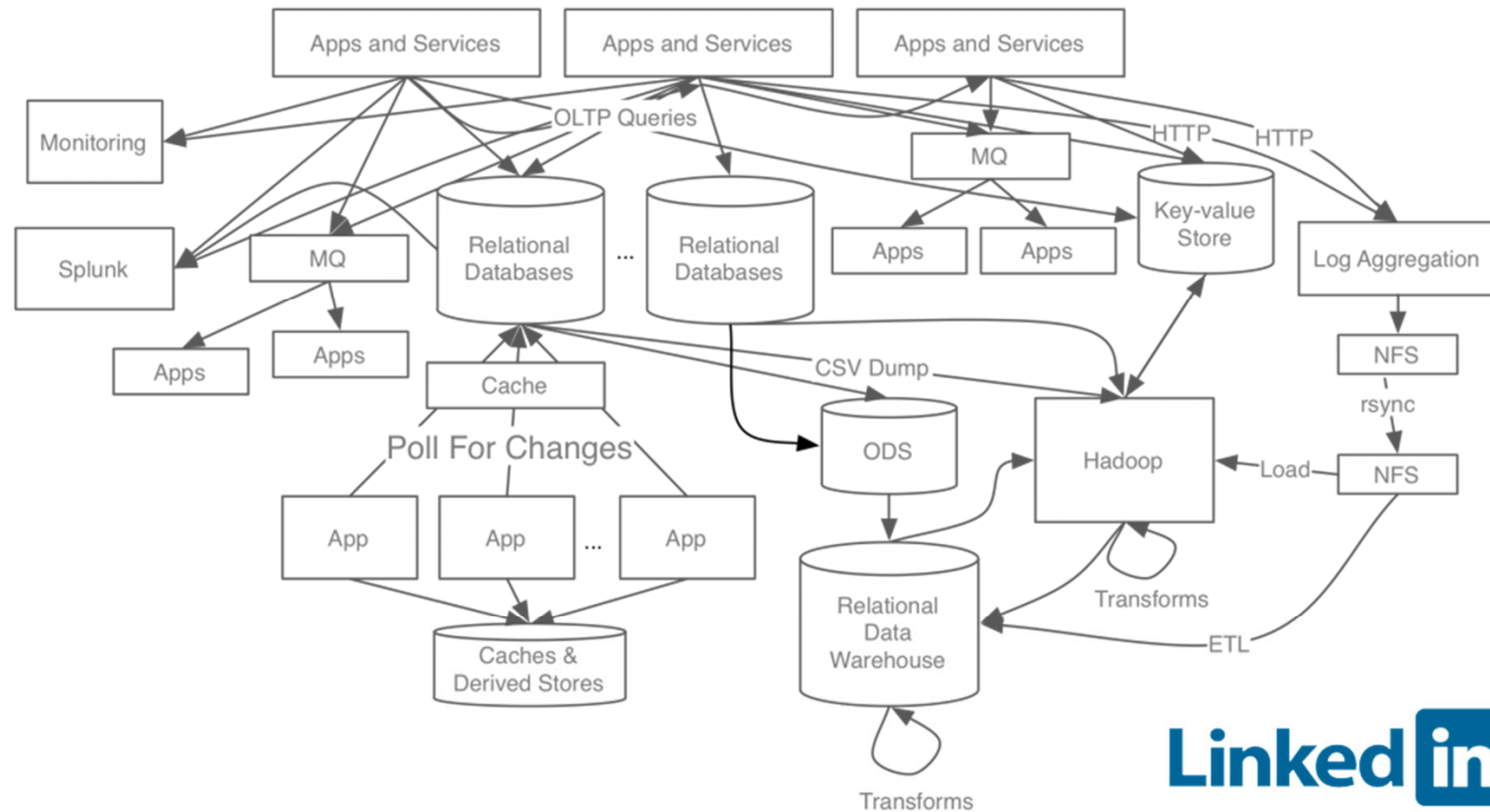


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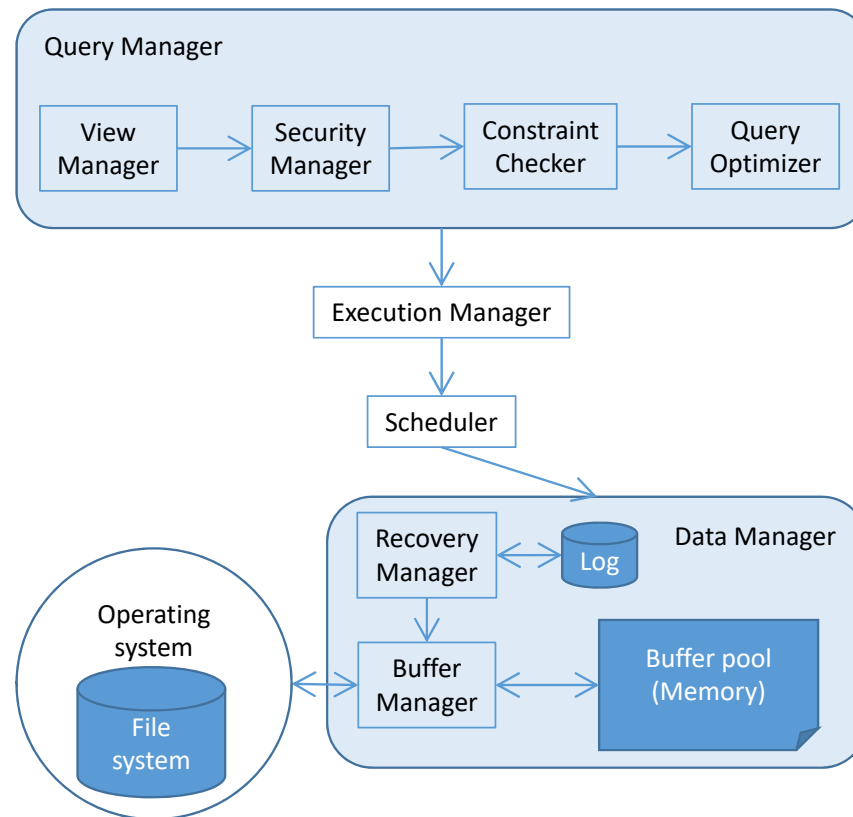
Spaghetti architecture



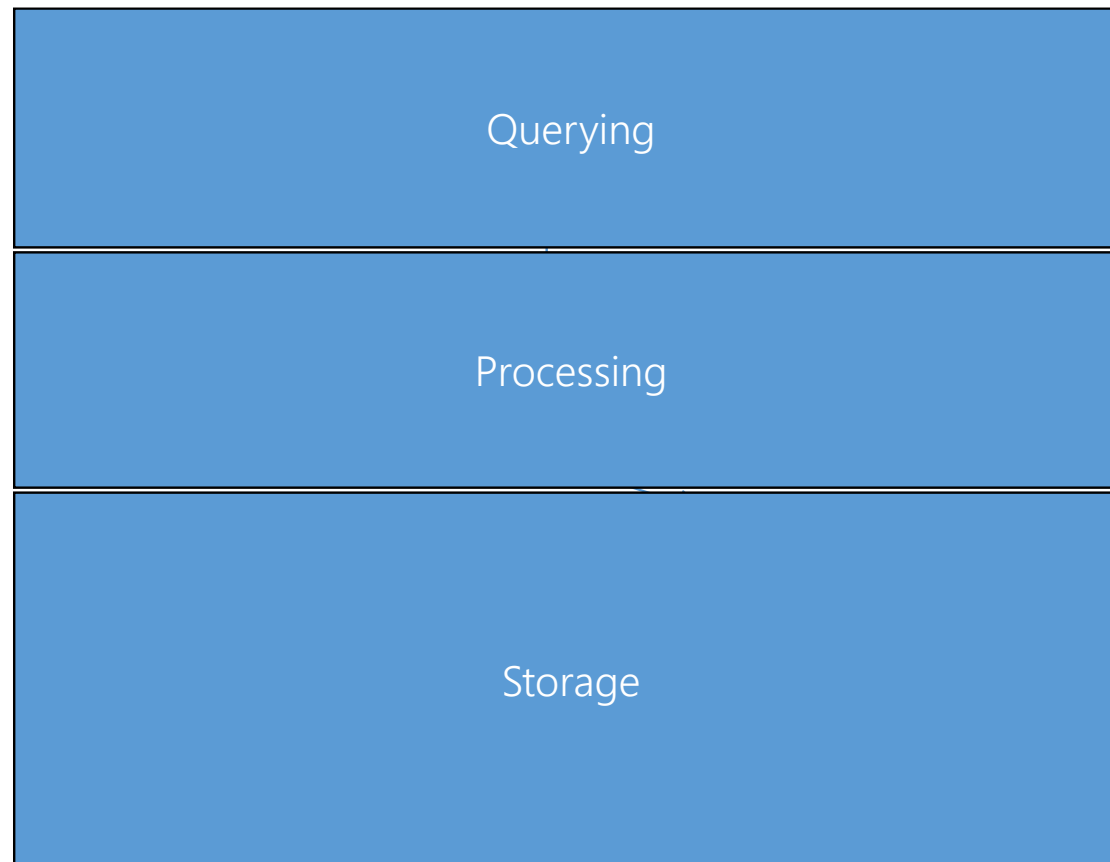
<https://www.confluent.io/blog/event-streaming-platform-1>

Database Management System view

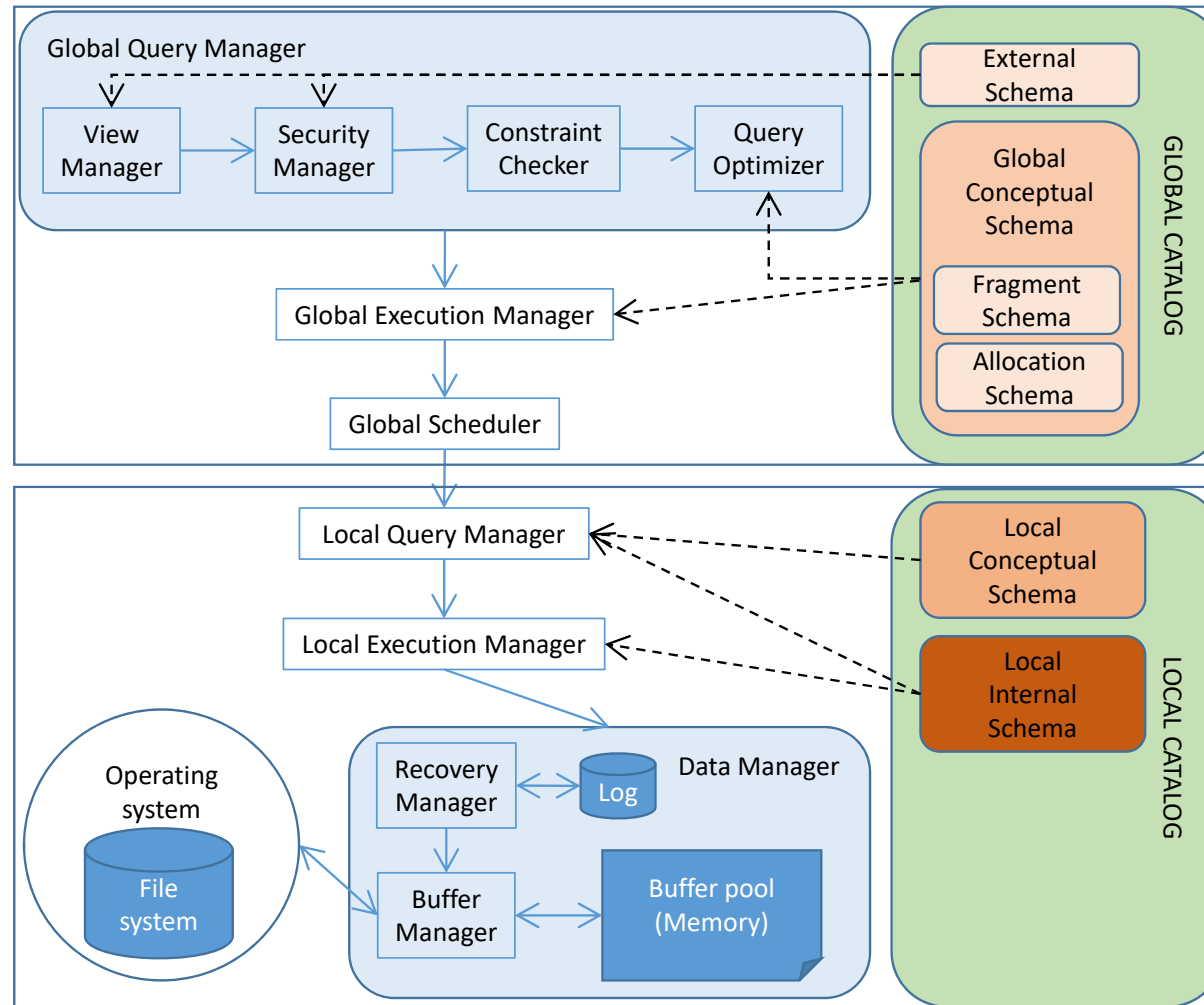
Centralized DBMS Architecture



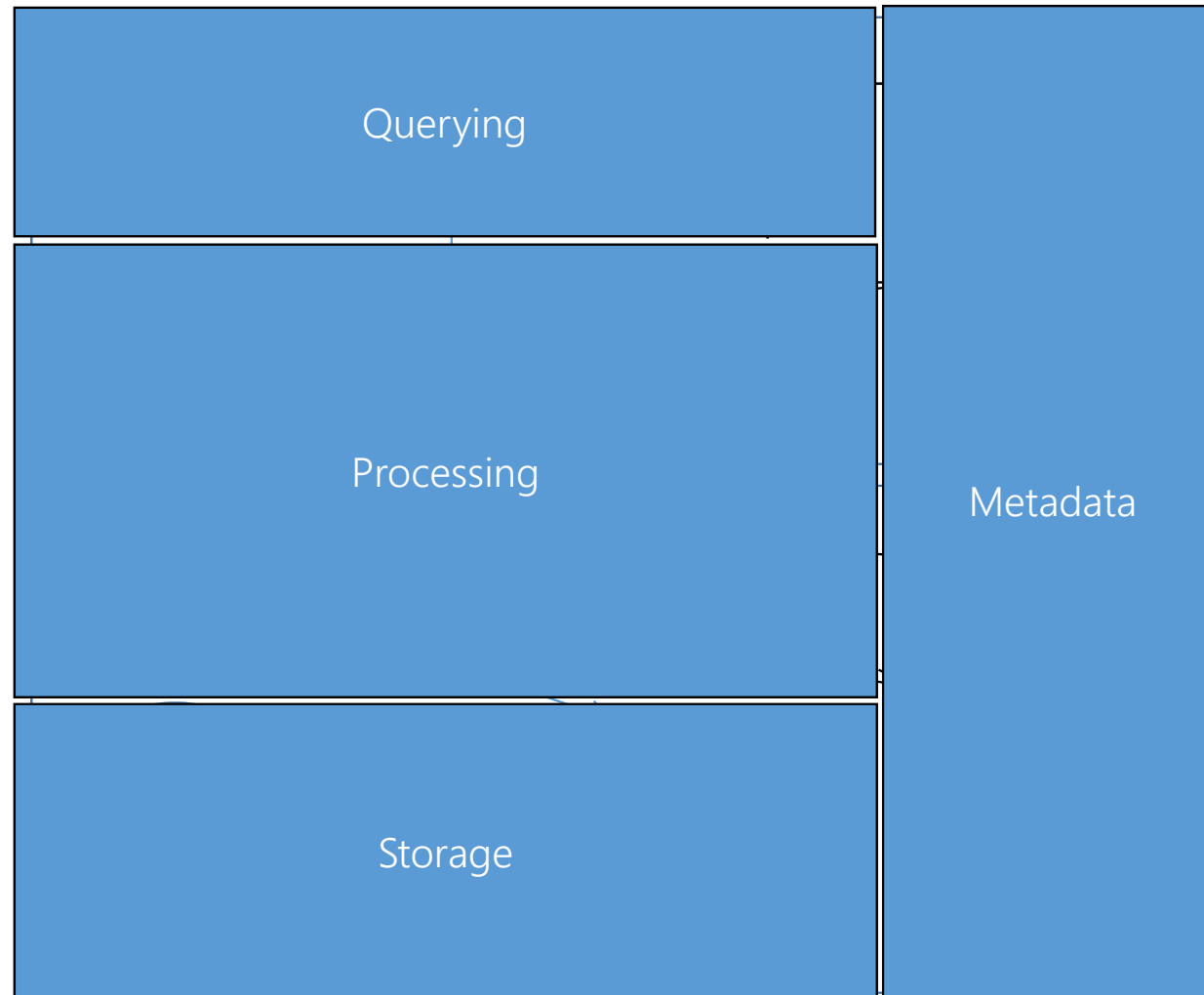
Centralized DBMS Architecture



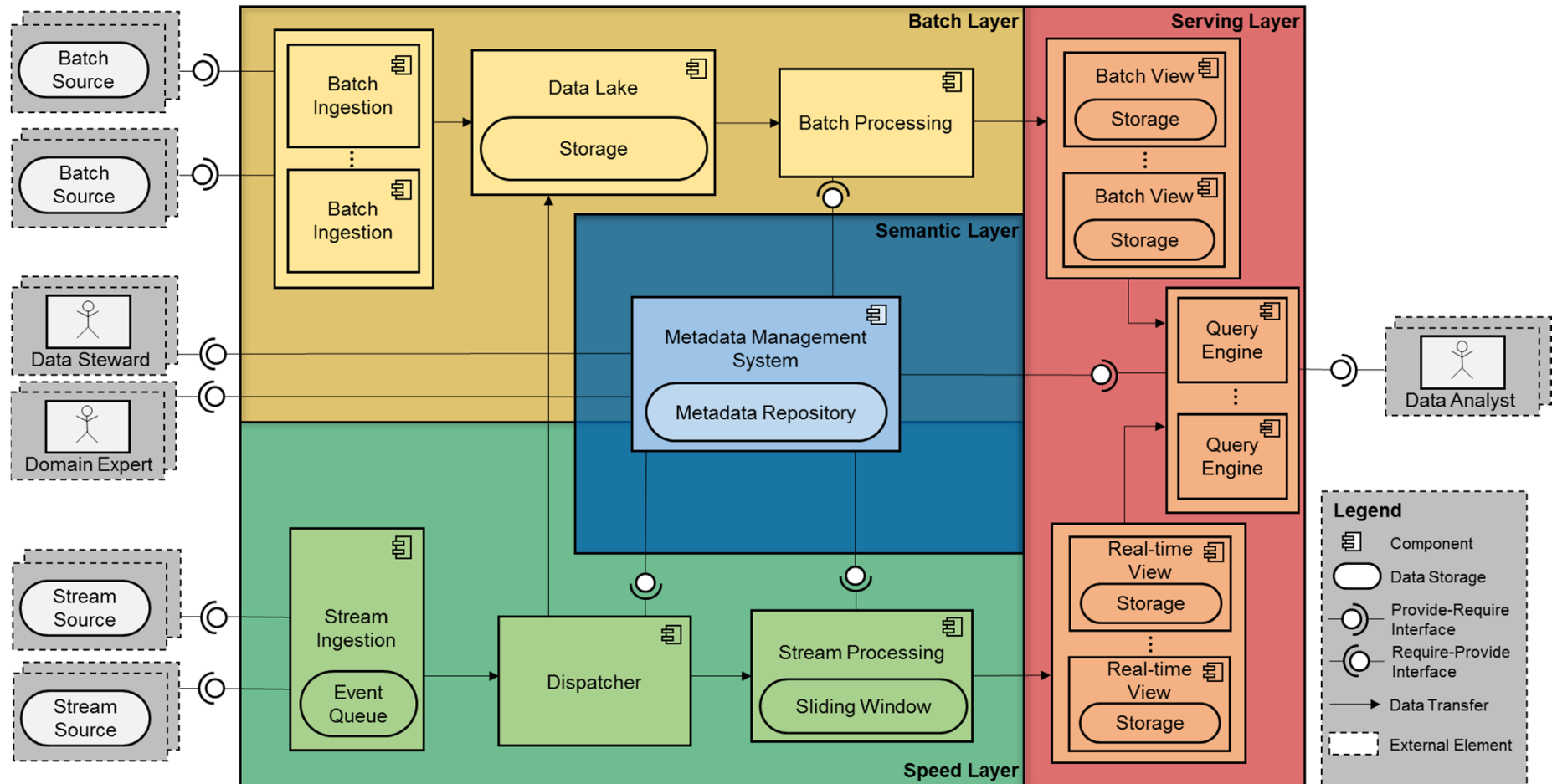
Distributed DBMS Architecture



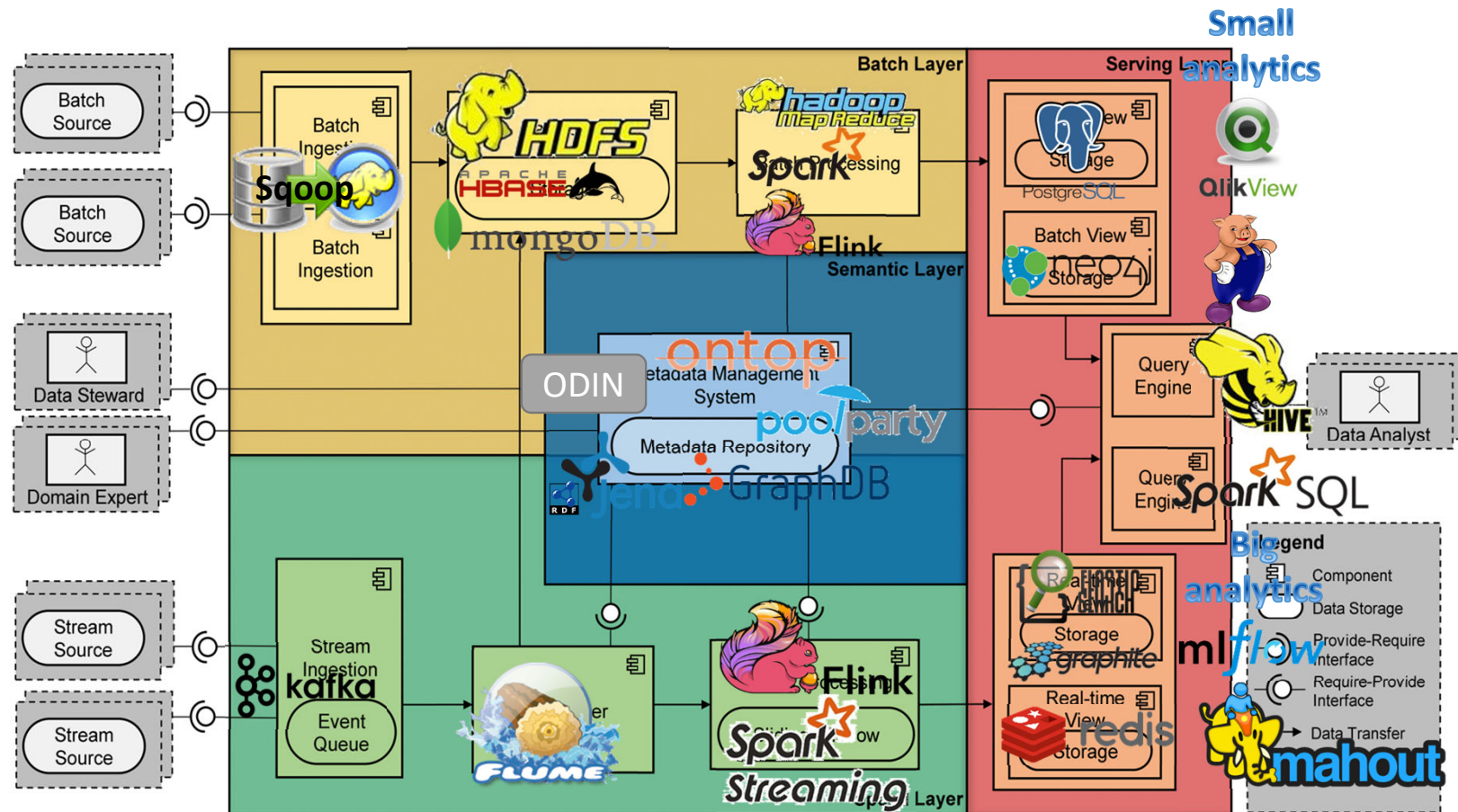
Distributed DBMS Architecture



Bolster

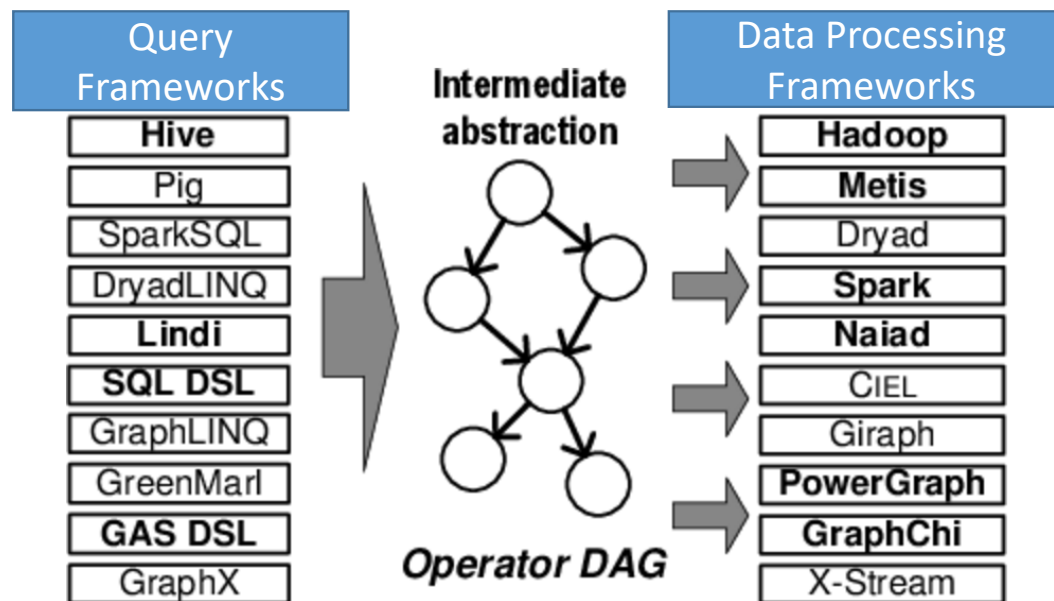


Bolster Instantiation



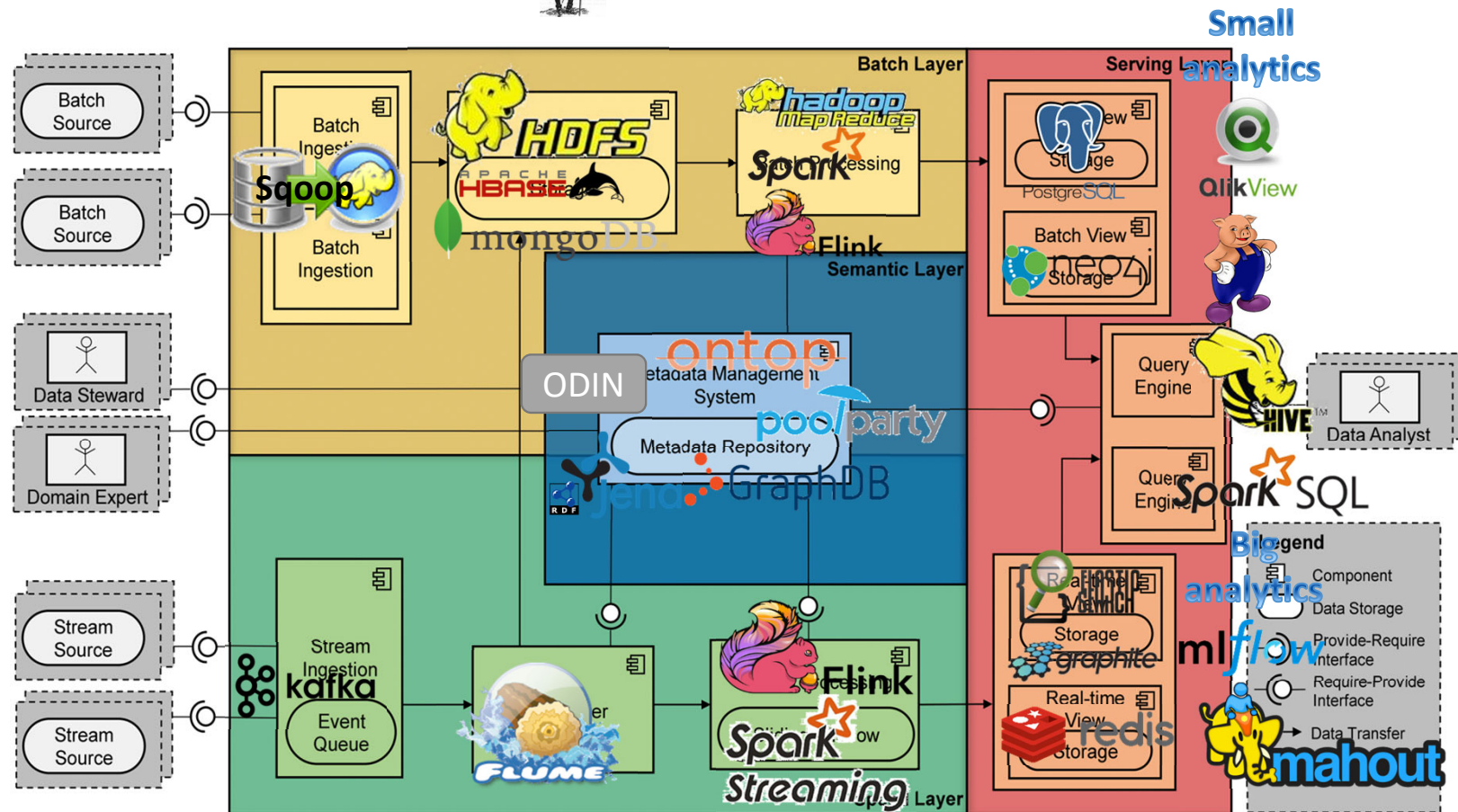
Workflow Orchestrators

- Current workflow orchestrators are rather poor: Oozie
- But there are attempts for smarter approaches: the ideas behind **Musketeer** deserves special attention

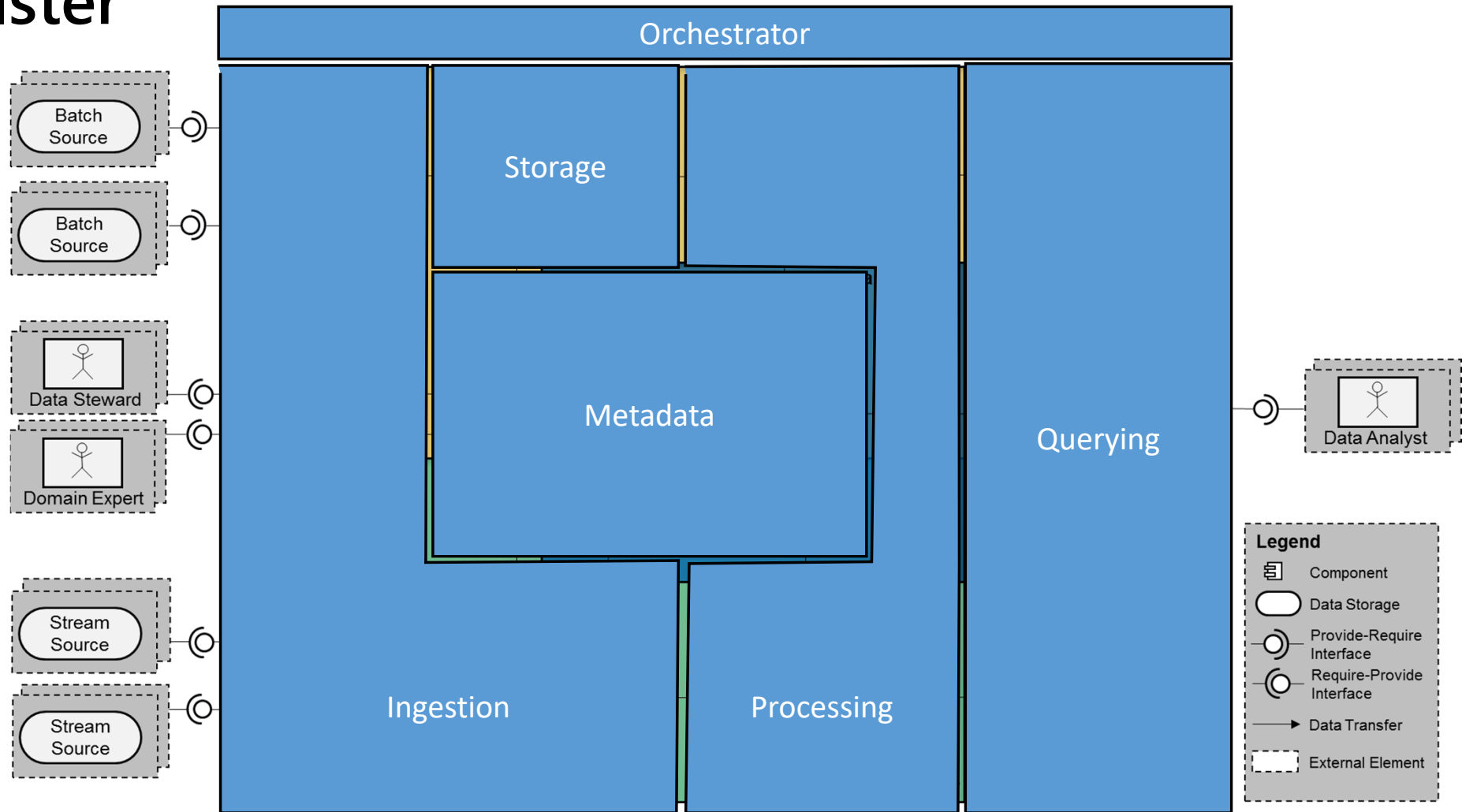


Shortly, does a similar job to global query optimizers of traditional distributed RDBMS

Bolster Instantiation



Bolster

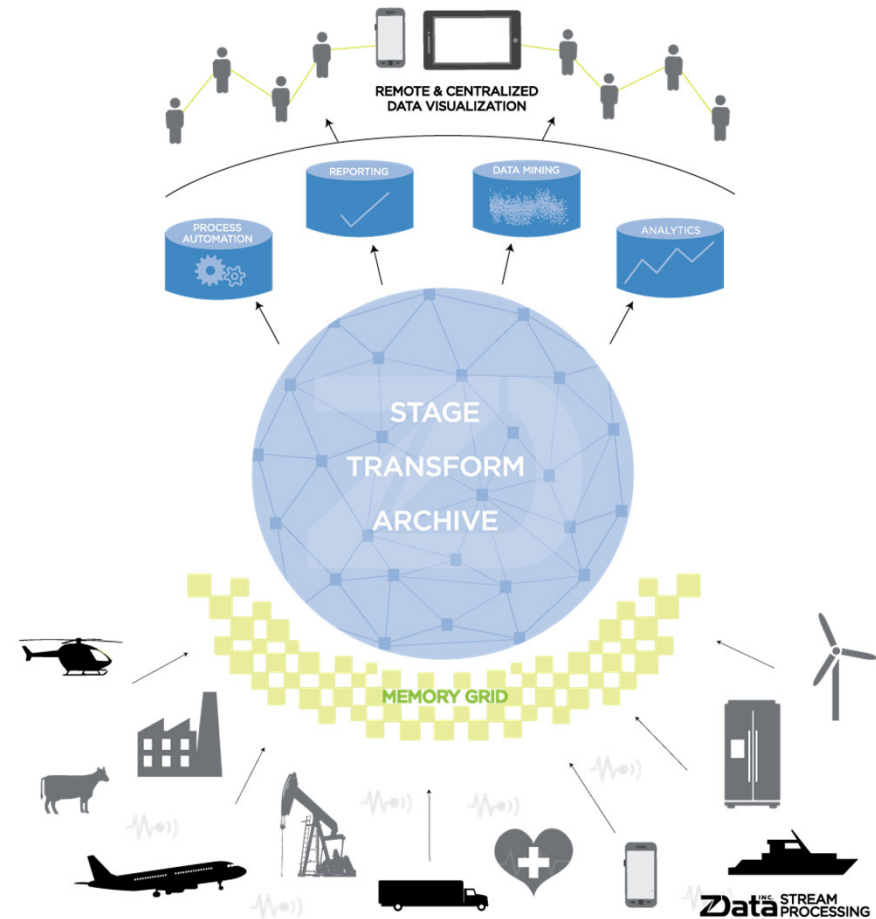


New Storage Architectural Pattern

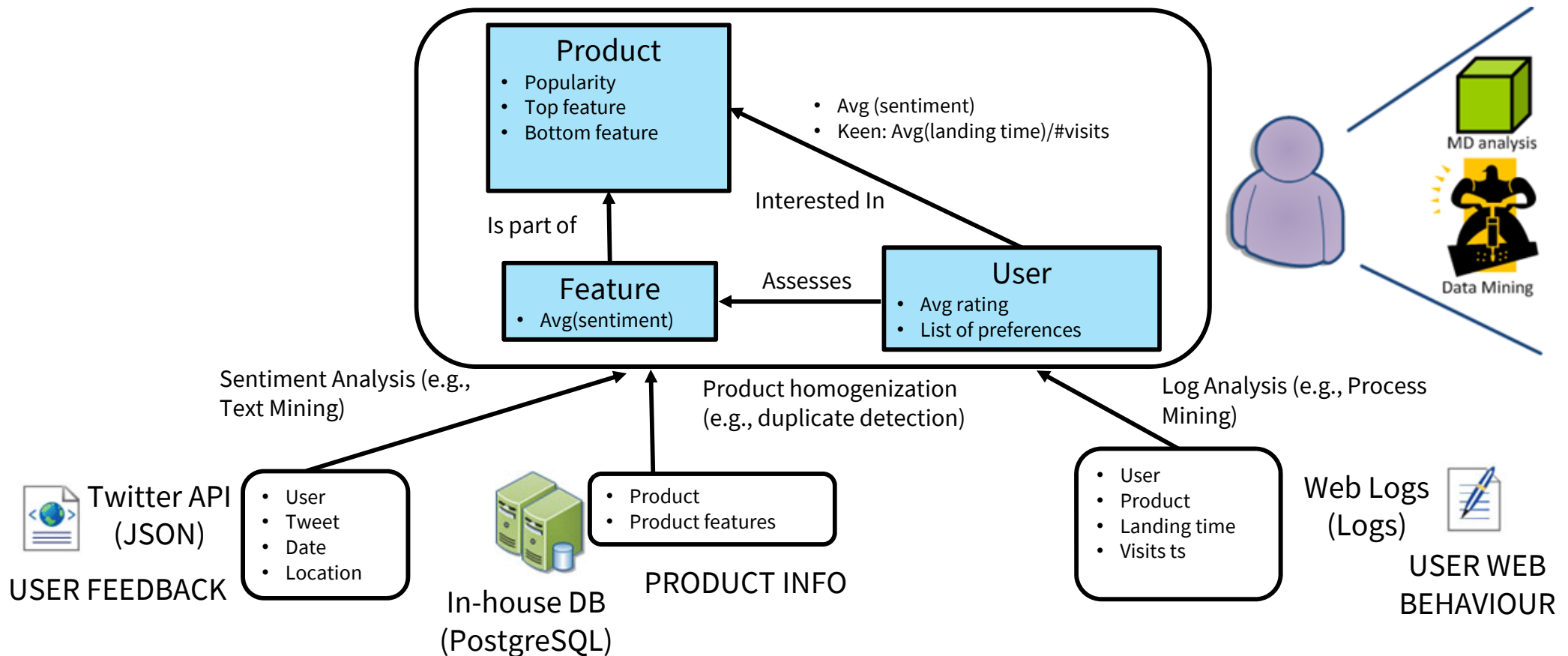
From data warehousing to data lakes

The Data Lake

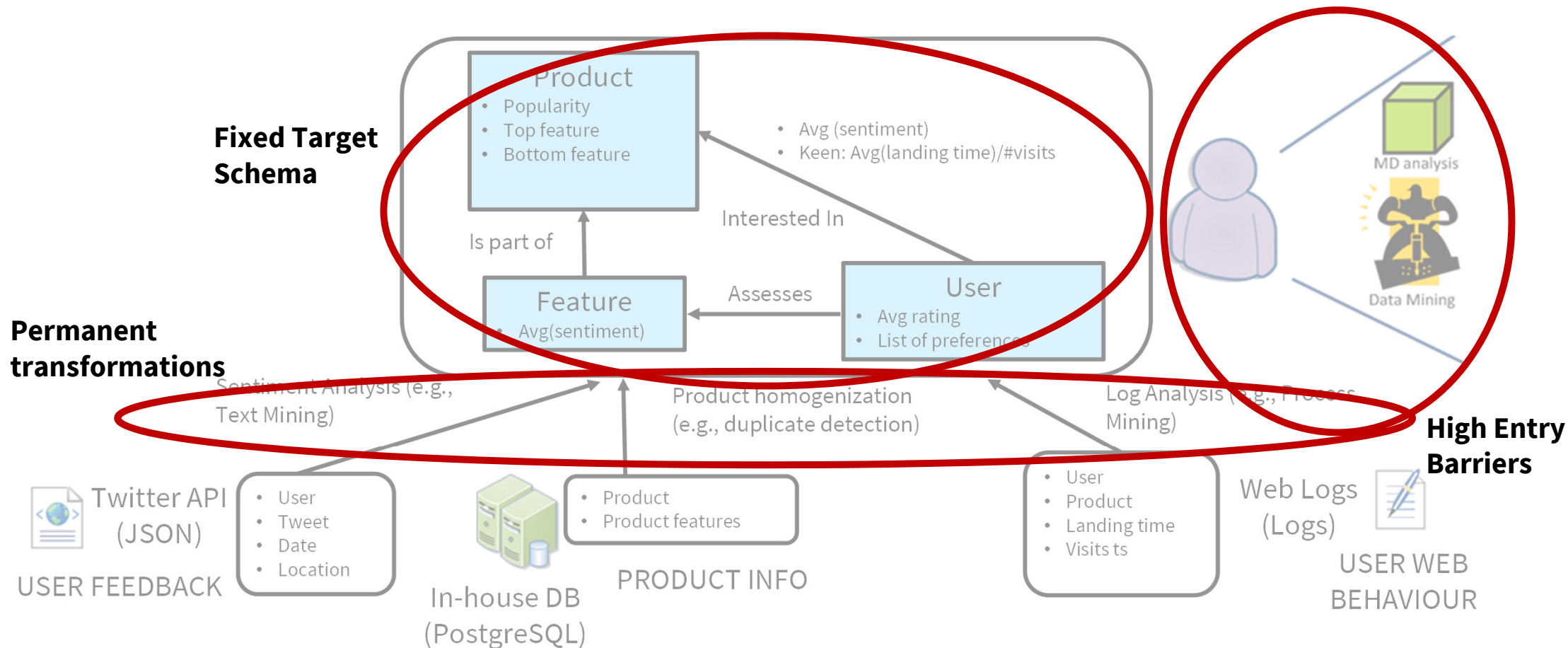
- IDEA: Load-first, Model-Later
- Modeling at load time restricts the potential analysis that can be done later (Big Analytics)
- Store raw data and create on-demand views to handle with precise analysis needs



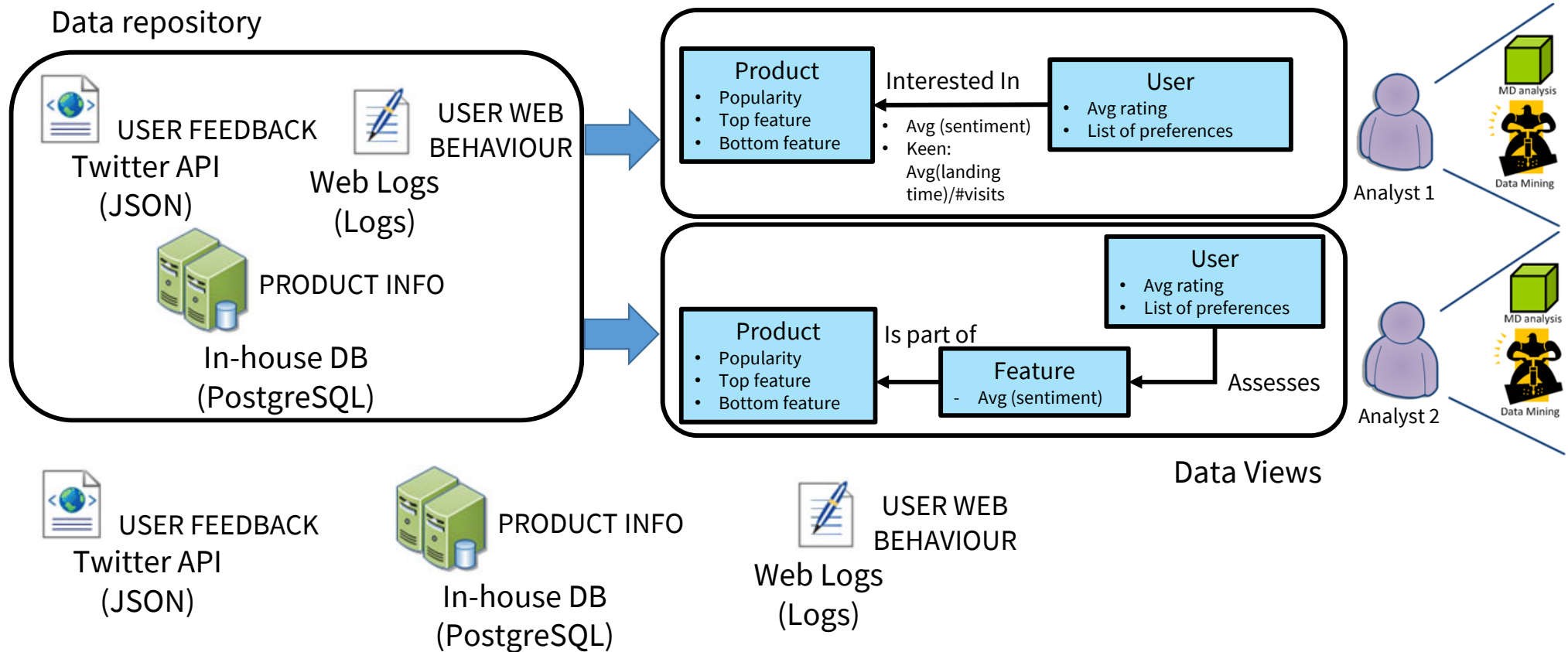
Model-First (Load-Later)



Drawbacks of Model-First (Load-Later)

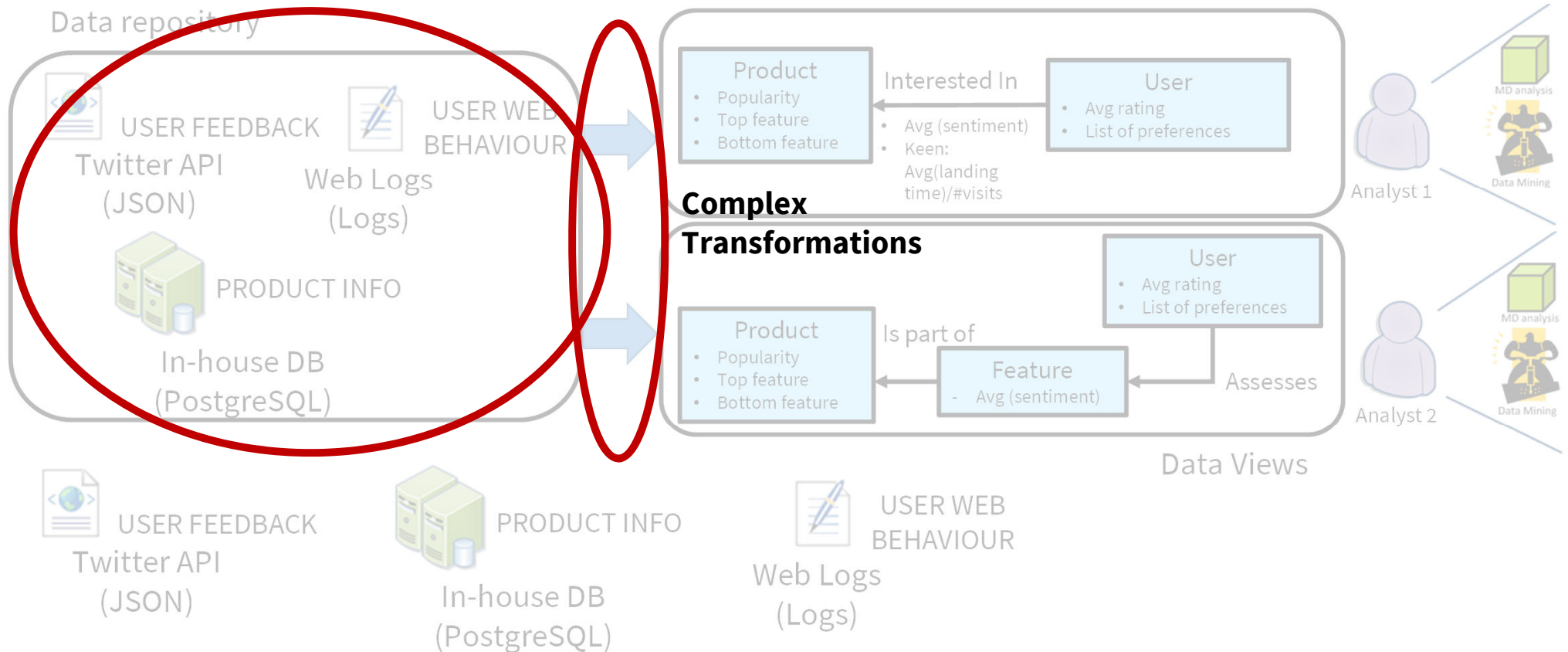


Load-First (Model-Later)



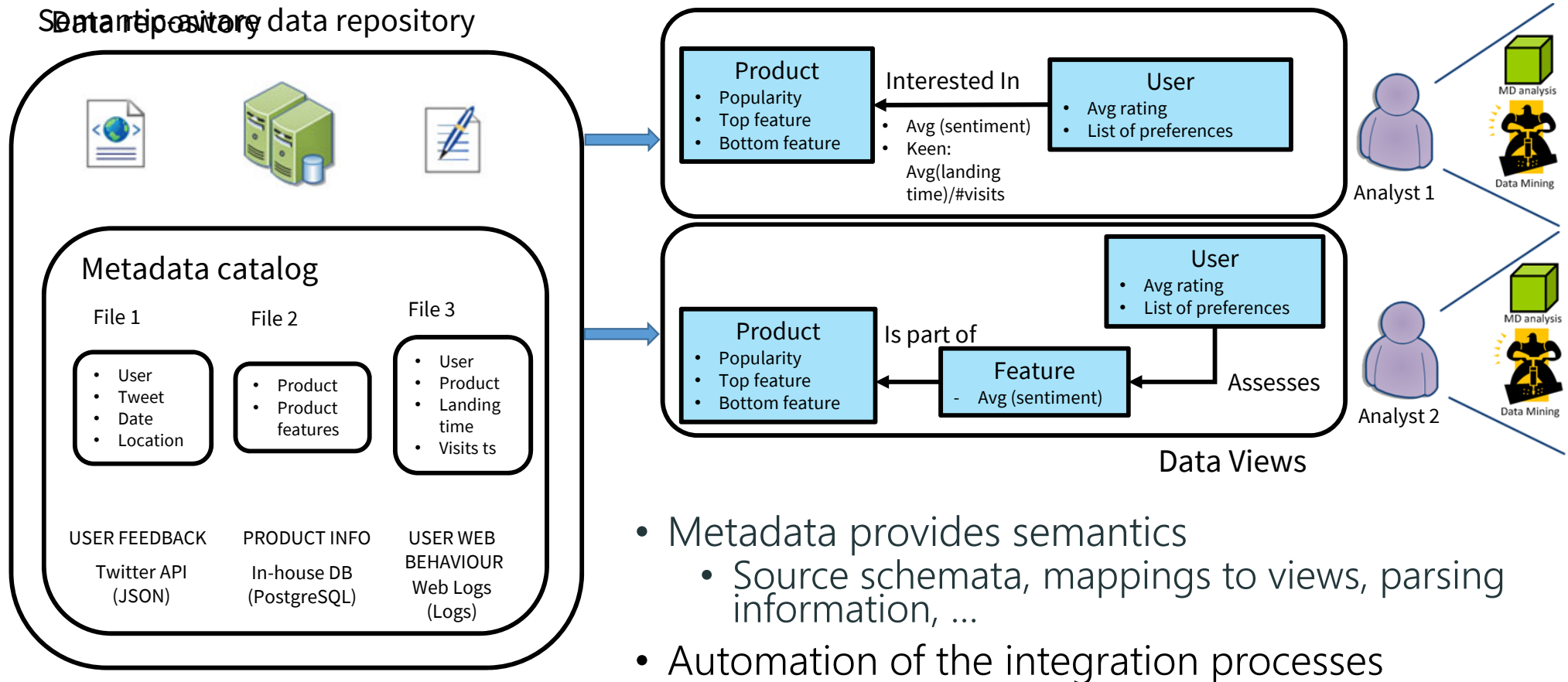
Drawbacks of Load-First (Model-Later)

Data Swamp



Stonebraker (2014)

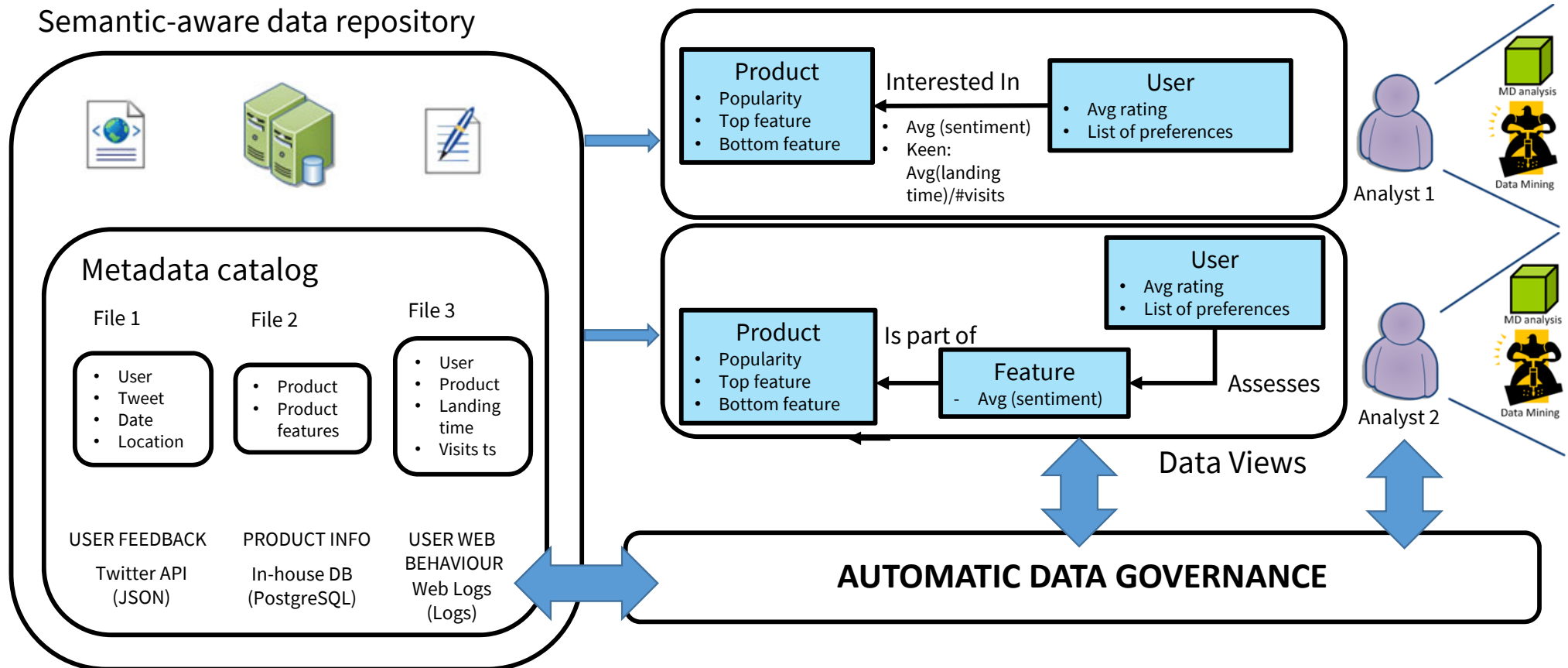
Towards semantic-awareness



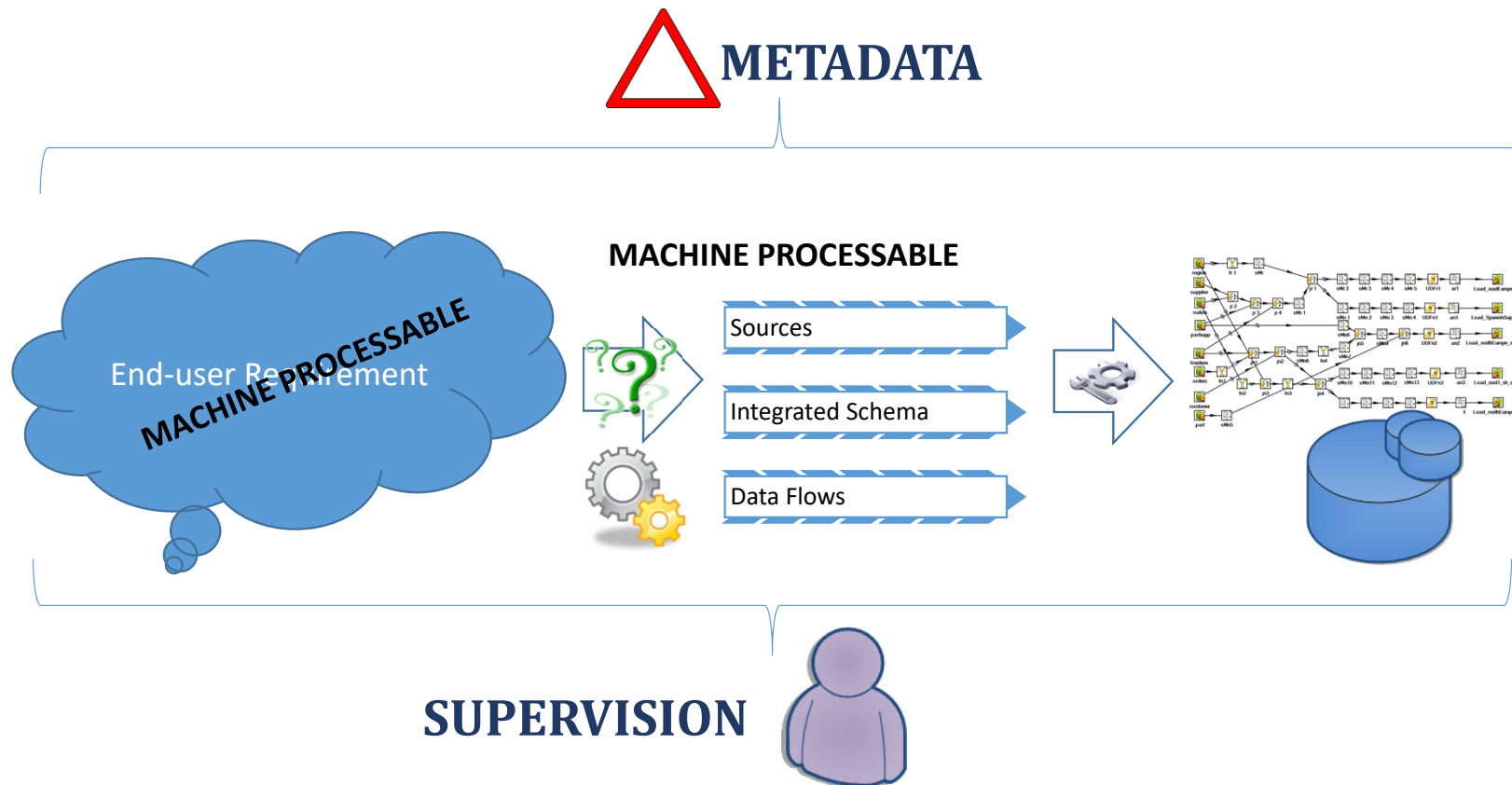
- Metadata provides semantics
 - Source schemata, mappings to views, parsing information, ...
- Automation of the integration processes

From IT-Centered to User-Centered

Semantic-aware data repository

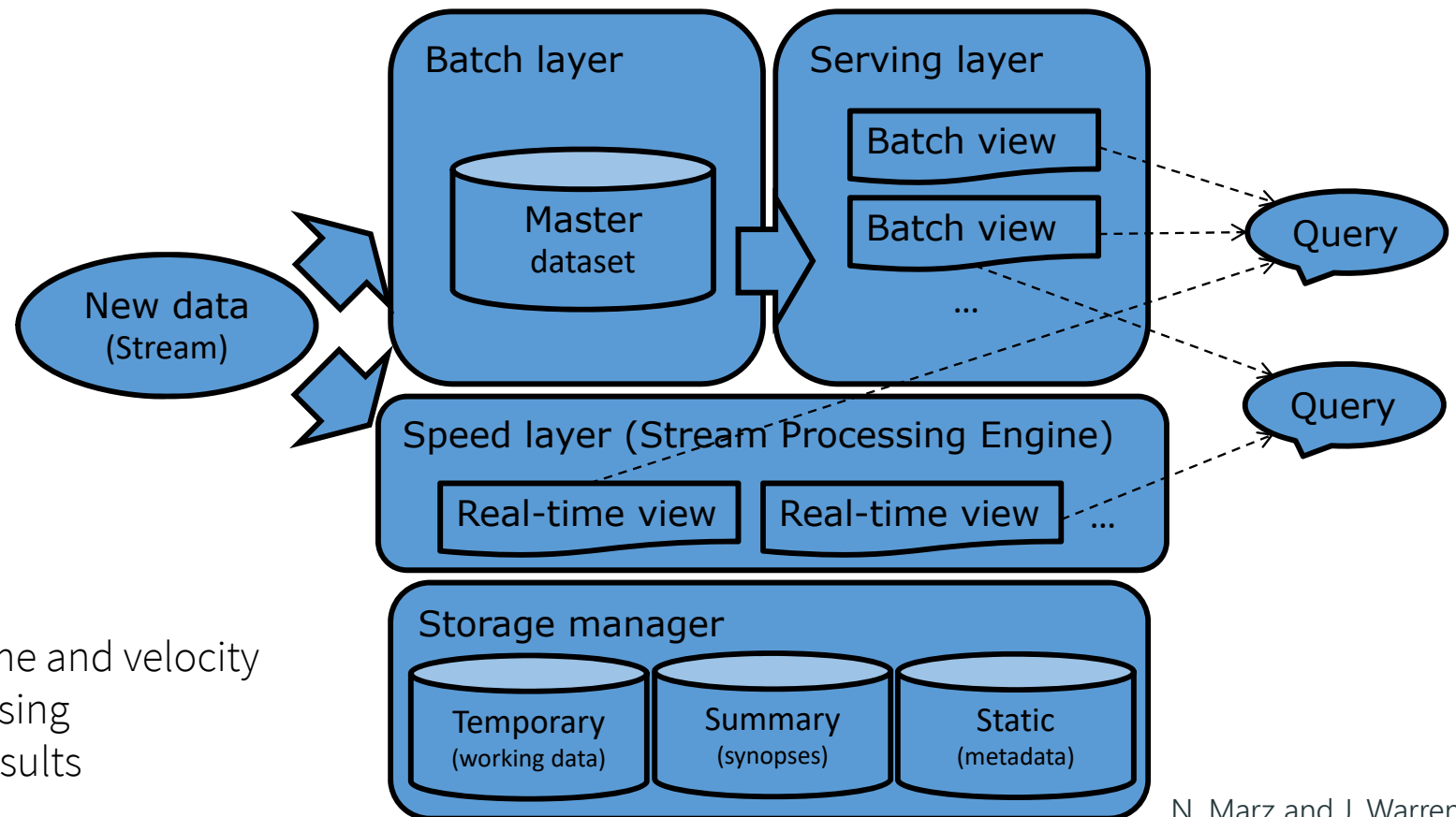


The Missing Link: Metadata



New Processing Architectural Patterns

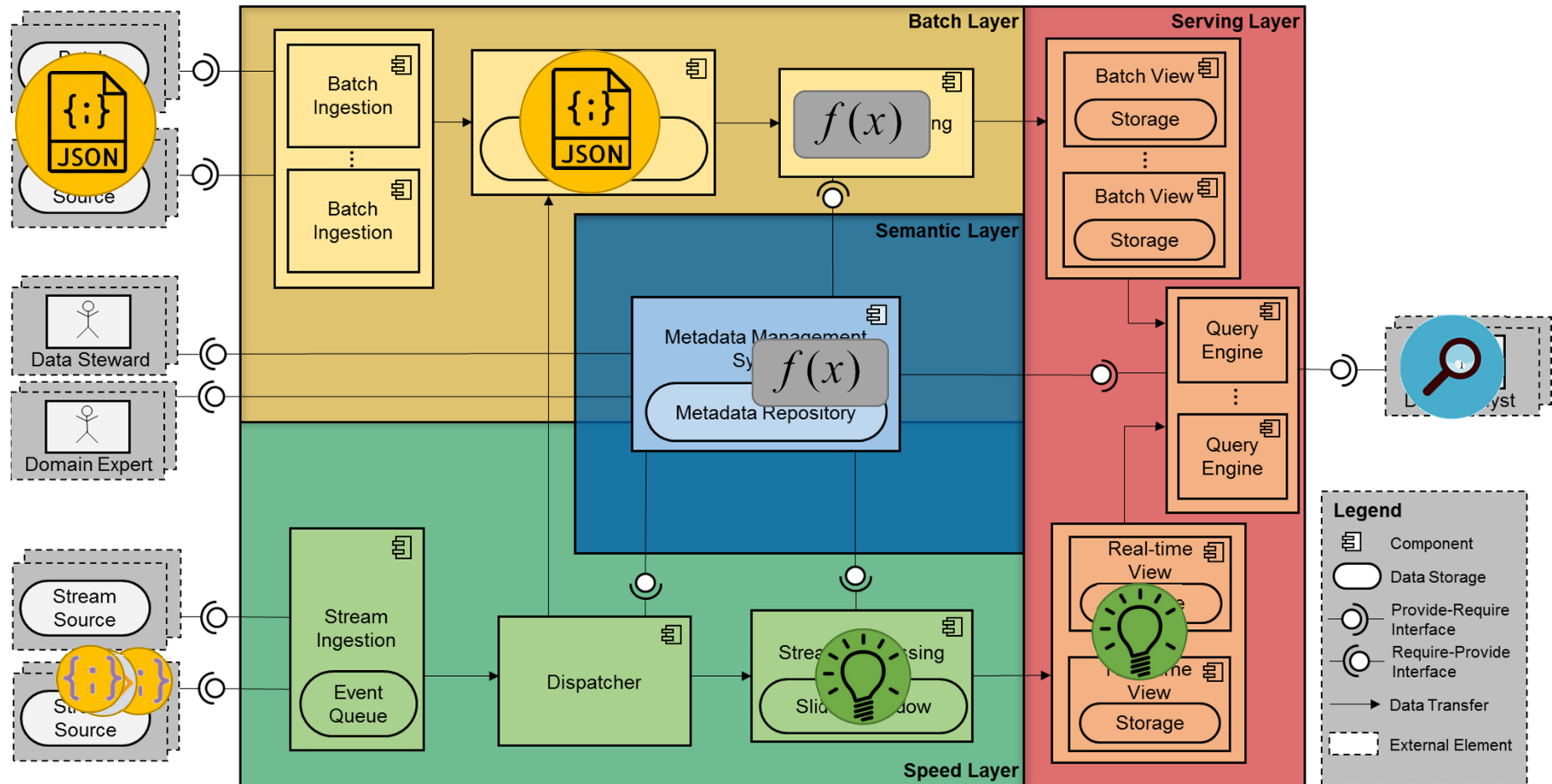
λ-Architecture



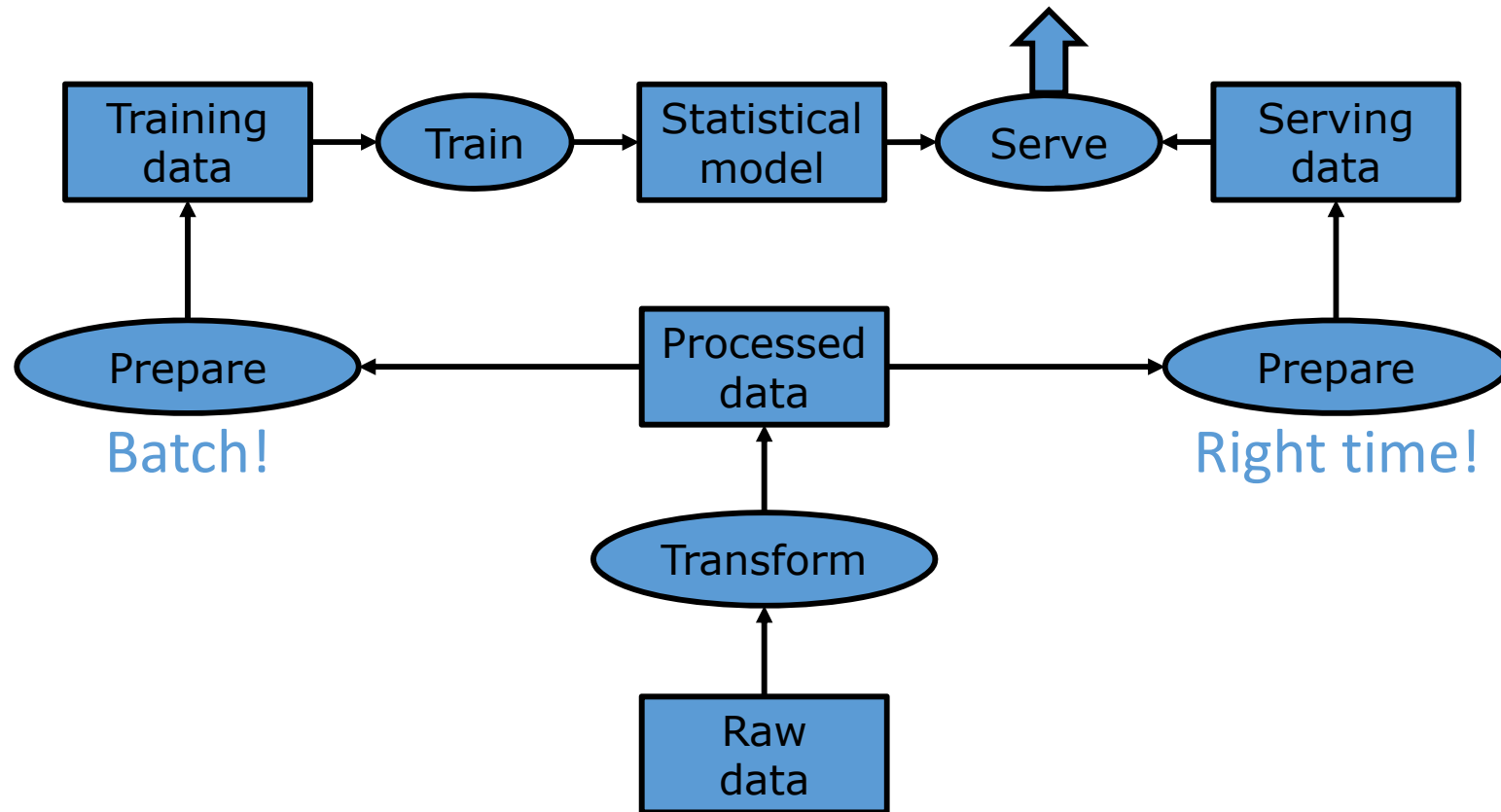
IDEA: Accommodate volume and velocity
Real time Vs. Batch processing
Precise Vs. Approximate results

N. Marz and J. Warren

Bolster

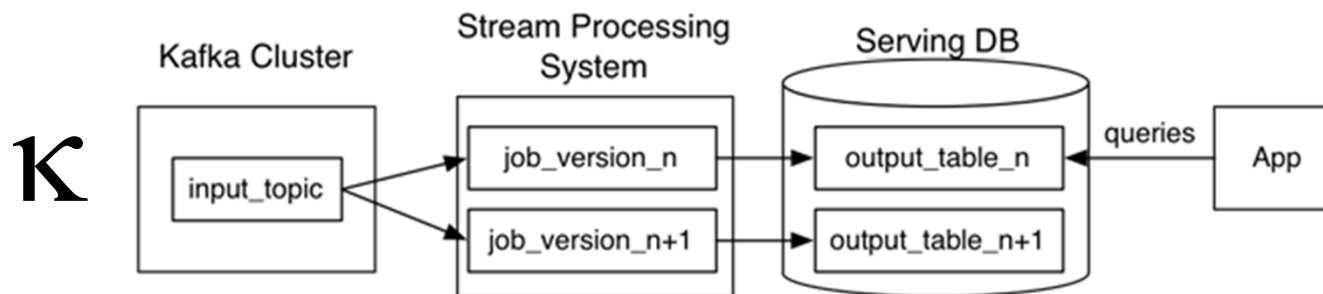
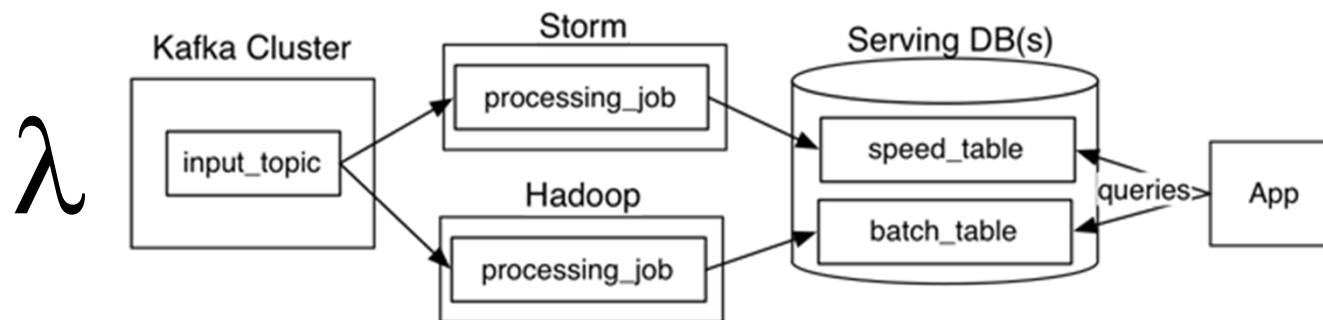


Data-centered architecture



κ-architecture

- Data is considered to be a never-ending stream



Closing

Summary

- New architectural solutions
 - Lambda
 - Kappa
 - Polyglot systems
- Data Lakes
 - The need of metadata
- Reference architectures
 - Bolster
 - Quarry

References

- D. McCreary and A. Kelly. *Making Sense of NoSQL*. Manning, 2014
- M. Grover et al. *Hadoop Application Architectures*. O'Reilly, 2015
- N. Marz and J. Warren. *Big Data: Principles and best practices of scalable realtime data systems*. Manning Publications Co., 2015
- S. Nadal et al. *A Software Reference Architecture for Semantic-Aware Big Data Systems*. Information and Software Technology 90. Elsevier, 2017
- S. Nadal et al. *ODIN: A Dataspace Management System*. International Semantic Web Conference 2019
- S. Nadal. *Metadata-Driven Data Integration (PhD Thesis)*. 2019
- P. Jovanovic et al. *Quarry: A User-centered Big Data Integration Platform*. Information Systems Frontier, 2021

Resources

- <http://hadoop.apache.org>
- <http://www.cloudera.com>
- <http://hortonworks.com>