



DSMS consists of various layer which are dedicated to perform particular operation which are as follows:

1. Data source Layer

The first layer of DSMS is data source layer as its name suggests it comprises of all the data sources which includes sensors, social media feeds, financial market, stock markets etc. In the layer capturing and parsing of data stream happens. Basically it is the collection layer which collects the data.

2. Data Ingestion Layer

You can consider this layer as a bridge between data source layer and processing layer. The main purpose of this layer is to handle the flow of data i.e., data flow control, data buffering and data routing.

3. Processing Layer

This layer is considered as the heart of DSMS architecture; it is the functional layer of DSMS applications. It processes the data streams in real time. To perform processing it uses processing engines like Apache Flink or Apache Storm etc. The main function of this layer is to filter, transform, aggregate and enrich the data stream. This can be done by deriving insights and detecting patterns.

4. Storage Layer

Once data is processed, we need to store the processed data in any storage unit. The storage layer consists of various storage like NoSQL database, distributed database etc. It helps to ensure data durability and availability of data in case of system failure.



5. Querying Layer

As mentioned above it support 2 types of query ad hoc query and standard query. This layer provides the tools which can be used for querying and analyzing the stored data stream. It also have [SQL](#) like query languages or programming API. This queries can be question like how many entries are done? which type of data is inserted? etc.,

6. Visualization and Reporting Layer

This layer provides tools for performing visualization like charts, pie chart, histogram etc., On the basis of this visual representation it also helps to generate the report for analysis.

7. Integration Layer

This layer is responsible for integrating DSMS application with traditional system, business intelligence tools, data warehouses, [ML application](#), [NLP applications](#). It helps to improve already present running applications.

The layers are responsible for working of DSMS applications. It provides scalable and fault tolerance application which can handle huge volume of streaming data. These layers can be changed according to the business requirements.