

# The state of big data reference architectures: a systematic literature review

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## Abstract

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*Keywords:* `elsarticle.cls`, L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, Elsevier, template

*2010 MSC:* 00-01, 99-00 s

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## 1. Introduction

The rapid development of software technologies, the proliferation of digital devices and networking infrastructure of today, have by and large, augmented user's capability to generate data [1]. In the age of information, users are  
5 unceasing generators of structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data that if collected and crunched correctly, may reveal game-changing patterns [2].

The unprecedented proliferation of data have emerged a new ecosystem of technologies; one of these ecosystems is big data (BD)[3]. BD is a term emerged to describe large amount of data that comes in various forms from different  
10 channels. Within the years, BD has attained a lot of attention from academia and industry, and many strive to benefit from this new material. Howbeit, adopting BD requires the absorption of great deal of complexity and many traditional systems cannot cope with characteristics of this domain.

A recent survey published by Databricks in partnership with MIT Technol-  
15 ogy Review Insights, stated that only 13% of companies excel at delivering on their data strategy [4]. In the same vein, Vintage Partners highlighted that only 24% of companies have successfully adopted BD [5]. Sigma computing report presented that 1 in 4 business experts have given up on getting insights they needed because the data processing took too long [6]. Moreover, Gartner

20 approximated that only 20% of companies have successfully adopted BD.

Some of the most highlighted challenges of BD is 'lack of business context', 'organizational challenges', 'BD architecture', 'data engineering', 'rapid technology change', and 'lack of talent' [7]. Whereas similar issues may exist in other domains, it is exacerbated when it comes to BD systems. This is due the  
25 inherent complexity of BD engineering, the need for real-time processing, the scalability requirement of these systems, and the sensitivities around data.

Today, majority of BD systems are designed underlying ad-hoc and complicated architectural solutions [8], that do not seem to adhere to similar patterns. This will challenge software architects to design a suitable solution for any given  
30 context, creates a foundation for an immature architectural decision, and does not promote the growth and development of BD systems as a whole.

Therefore, since the approach of ad-hoc design to BD systems is undesirable and leaves many engineers in the dark, there is a need for more software engineering research for BD systems. To this end, this study presents a systematic  
35 literature review (SLR) on BD (BD) reference architectures (RAs).

## 2. Why reference architectures?

Conceptualization of the system as an RA, helps with understanding of the system's key components, behavior, composition and evolution of it, which in turn affect quality attributes such as maintainability, scalability and performance [9]. Therefore RAs can be a good standardization artefact and a commu-  
40 nication medium that not only results in concrete architectures for BD systems, but also provide stakeholders with unified elements and symbols to discuss and progress BD projects.

This approach to system development is not new to practitioners of complex  
45 system. In software product line (SPL) development, RAs are utilized as generic artifacts that are instantiated and configured for a particular domain of systems [10]. In software engineering, IT giants like IBM have referred to RAs as the 'best of best practices' to address complex and unique system design challenges

[9]. In other international standardization, RAs have been repeatedly used to  
50 standardize an emerging domain, a good example of this is BS ISO/IEC 18384-1  
RA for service oriented architectures [11].

### 3. State of the art

Despite the undeniable benefits of RAs, and their potential to solve some of  
the complex issues of BD systems, we think that this area is underdeveloped and  
55 needs more attention from both academia and practice. This insight is derived  
from our preliminary systematic review in academia, and a search for available  
big data RAs ([2]).

To the best of our knowledge, one of the most comprehensive BD RA pub-  
lished, is the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) BD RA.  
60 This RA is published by Big Data Public Working Group (NBD-PWG) with  
large set of contributors from academia, industry, non-profit organizations,  
agents, and government representatives. This was announced as an initiative  
from White house in March 2012, and the the RA was published under the title  
'NIST Big Data Interoperability Framework: Volume 6, Reference Architecture'  
65 in October 2019.

Given the substantial investment on BD RAs, one might infer the value of  
these artifacts, and this can in turn highlights the necessity for more research  
in this domain. Another factor that worths mentioning is how vaguely the  
phrase 'reference architecture' is defined and institutionalized. For instance,  
70 the difference between a 'concrete architecture' and an RA is hardly discussed,  
and different domains seem to have defined the artifact slightly differently. For  
instance, Cloutier et al ([9]) defined RAs as 'Reference Architectures capture the  
essence of existing architectures, and the vision of future needs and evolution  
to provide guidance to assist in developing new system architectures'. This  
75 definition is derived from the system engineering domain and by the means of  
collaborative forum from Steven's institute of technology.

In another effort, Muller et al ([12]) defines RA as 'artifacts that captures

the essence of architecture of a collection of systems. This definition is driven from the product line engineering domain'. Moreover, the difference between  
80 RAs and concrete architectures is rarely discussed. Another definition by Bass et al ([13]) stated that 'A reference architecture is a reference model mapped onto software elements (that cooperatively implement the functionality defined in the reference model) and the data flows between them'.

Angelov et al ([14]) defined RAs proposed that 'A reference architecture is a  
85 generic architecture for a class of information systems that is used as a foundation for the design of concrete architectures from this class'. Although different authors may have defined RAs with different syntax, the essence remains the same: to reuse the software engineering knowledge for a class of systems, particularly in relation to architecture.

90 Given the failure rate of BD projects, we posit RAs as potential solution to facilitate system development and BD architecture, and aim to explore this area through a systematic literature review. Up to date, there's only one SLR that explored this area ([2]), which is outdated, suffers from methodological clarity, and is published as a conference paper, which implies lack of detail.

95 Based on this, the objective of this review is to find and collate the BD RAs available from the body of evidence, highlight their architectural commonality and point out the limitations. This study can be considered a useful primer for practitioners or academics who are interested in partaking in a BD project.

The research questions are formulated as the following;

- 100
1. **RQ1:** What are current BD RAs available in academia and industry?
  2. **RQ2:** What are major architectural components of these BD RAs?
  3. **RQ3:** What are the limitations of current BD RAs?

#### 4. Review Methodology:

This research follows the guidelines of PRISMA ([15]). In addition, we  
105 adopted PRISMA-S ([16]) to improve our search strategy and lastly we have used Barbara et al's guidelines for evidence based software engineering and

systematic reviews [17]. Although PRISMA is a comprehensive guidelines on conducting a systematic literature review, it is derived from the healthcare community and sometimes makes assumptions that may not be relevant to software engineering and information system researchers. Barbara et al [17] has translated many of these assumptions to the domain of software engineering and included many guidelines for lone researchers and projects with small number of researchers.

We have therefore utilized PRISMA as the underpinning of our research design, with complementary studies to reduce bias, improve transparency and systematicity. SLR has been chosen because it is a qualitative research methodology that is aimed at driving knowledge and understanding about the subject matter and the elements surrounding it. Besides, SLR provides a transparent and reproducible procedure that elicits patterns, relationships, trends, and delineates the overall picture of the subject [18].

The main objective of this study is to assess the current state of BD RAs, identify their major architectural components, point out fundamental concepts and discuss their limitations. This objective is achieved in four phases. In first phase, research questions are stated, literature are identified and pooled, exclusion and inclusion criteria are defined, and the quality framework is developed. In second phase, the title of the studies are assessed based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria. After that, the filtered studies are once more assessed based on their title, abstract, introduction and conclusion. After this, full analysis of the studies took place by running each study against the criteria defined in the quality framework. Thirdly, selected pool of literature is coded based on research questions. Lastly, findings are synthesized by the means of thematic synthesis, and themes realized are depicted.

This study builds on the SLR conducted by Ataei et al [2] and aims to improve it by covering the years 2020 to 2022. Unlike Ataei's work, this paper aims to employ thematic synthesis, and provide a more detailed view of BD RAs and their properties.

#### 4.1. Identification

The first phase of the SLR began, by adoption of PRISMA-S ([16]) to develop a robust multi-database search strategy. This extension of PRISMA provided us with a framework of 12 items to increase transparency, systematicity, and reduce bias. For the purposes of this study, following electronic databases were search: ScienceDirect, IEEE Explore, SpringerLink, AISEL, JSTOR and ACM library. To pursue to goal of finding all literature available on the topic, and to avoid overlooking valuable research, abstract and citation databases and search engines such as Google Scholar, and Research Gate was used.

We also searched the grey literature on the topic, using the search string "big data" AND "reference architecture\*" on Google ( in June 2022 ). The first 40 results were selected for screening. This was done in 'incognito mode' to avoid any personal customization of the google search pages. Reference lists of included studies were manually screened to identify additional studies. This is to achieve the critical component of 'completeness' as suggested by Kitchenham et al [17].

The platform search capabilities varied, but our search strategy remained uniform for most parts. For instance, if a platform did not support wildcards ( like asterisk ), we just searched twice for the singular and plural version of the word. The only exception that made the selection process longer was Springer-Link, because it did not support bulk download of references in BibTex format. The reproducible search for the chosen databases is as follows:

- ("Document Title":big data) AND ("Document Title":reference architecture) OR ("Document Title":big data architecture)

The reason we included architecture is due to the fact that terms *reference architecture* and *architecture* may have been used interchangeably, and an architecture that is at the abstraction level of an RA, might have been called just an architecture. Therefore it was critical for us to firmly define these terms and then categorize studies based on these definitions. These definitions and our findings are depicted in the findings section.

Our initial search was set to year 2020 to year 2022, as the work of Ataei et al [2] covered the years 2010-2020. Nevertheless, we still included the years 2010 to 2020 to make sure no research is left out or overlooked. These years are chosen  
170 firstly because more contemporary researches are focused on the facilitation of big data system development, and secondly there's no SLR that has covered those.

It is worth mentioning that what we refer to by *limit* here should, not be confused with *filters* or inclusion criteria. To achieve these limits, we have  
175 utilized databases features. All databases supported the selection of year range, and the language limit was automatically applied by doing an advanced search with the aforementioned keywords.

Our approach to systematic collection of evidence was to search databases using the keywords aforementioned and then bulk download the BibTex files.  
180 Majority of the databases supported bulk downloading of BibTex files except for SpringerLink, Google Scholar, and Research Gate. For SpringerLink we downloaded the studies in CSV format and then converted them to a BibTex using a custom script. For Google Scholar and ResearchGate, unfortunately, we had to take the manual path of creating a bib file for the studies.

185 Once all the bib files have been created, we merged them into one large bib file and imported it to a software called JabRef ([19]) for deduplication. 172 studies are pooled initially, out of which 6 duplicates have been identified. We removed the SLR that this study is based on, and also another paper that we could not find the citation for. In the other hand, we found 5 white papers and  
190 4 website blogs and added them to the selection pool. At the end of this phase, 173 studies have been pooled.

#### 4.2. Screening and Eligibility

Stage 1 of screening started with assessing the title, abstract, and keywords of the pooled studies. For grey literatures simply the title. This was achieved  
195 based on our inclusion and exclusion criteria;

- Primary and secondary studies (including grey literature) between Jan 1st 2010 and June 1st 2022 on the topics of BD RAs, BD models, and BD architectural components were included.
- Research that Indicates the current state of RAs in the field of BD and demonstrates possible outcomes
- Studies that are scholarly publications, book, book chapter, thesis, dissertation, or conference proceedings
- Grey literature such as white paper that includes extensive information on BD RAs

And the studies with the following topics were excluded:

- Informal literature surveys without any clearly defined research questions or research process
- Duplicate reports of the same study (a conference and journal version of the same paper)
- Short papers (less than 5 pages)
- Studies that are not written in English

Disagreement among researchers were resolved using Krippendorff's alpha ([20]). Our aim was not to get involved in a very complicated statistics model, so we've done most of the computations using SPSS, specifically with Hayes' Macro. We made sure that a separate file is created for each variable, and inserted coders as variables and not a constant value. Our

$$\alpha \tag{1}$$

value was within the acceptable range (above 80), and any disagreement was solved by inviting a third person or a moderator. When

$$\alpha \tag{2}$$



value was very low (indicating a low reliability), we stopped the process, and  
220 tried to clarify fundamental concepts and categories. The final computed

$$\alpha \tag{3}$$

value was 89.9%.

In stage 2, After excluding papers based on inclusion and exclusion criteria, and as suggested by Kitchenham et al [17], we assessed studies based on their quality. Quality of the evidence collected as a result of this SLR has direct  
225 impact on the quality of the findings, making quality assessment an important undertaking. Therefore it is imperative for us to realize how much confidence we can place in the conclusions and findings arising from the evidence collected to form a great whole, that is themes and models in this case.

However, this process comes with some well-known complexities. The most  
230 fundamental ones are perhaps firstly defining the term 'quality', and secondly trying to appraise the quality of conference papers that rarely provide enough detail on research methodology and evaluation. Generally, a quality of a study is tightly associated to its research method and the validity of its findings. From this perspective, and inspired by the works of Noblit and Hare on meta-ethnography ([21]), and Dyba et al ([22]), quality of studies is assessed by the  
235 extent to which the conduct, design and analysis of a research is susceptible to systematic errors or bias ([23]). That is, the more bias in the selected literature, the more chance to create miss-leading conclusions.

Considering the rather heterogeneous nature of software engineering and  
240 information systems (IS) papers, and difficulty of defining quality in studies with varying nature, we first analyzed a few well-established checklists such as Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP [24]), and JBI's critical appraisal tool ([25]). Whereas these checklists could potentially account for the requirements of this study, we opted for something that is more specific to software engineering  
245 and IS. We realized for example that, Runeson et al ([26]) provided a checklist designated to help researchers reading and undertaking software engineering case studies. In the same vein, Dyba et al ([22]) proposed a quality criteria based

on CASP checklist for qualitative studies in software engineering systematic reviews.

250 Nevertheless, the challenge is that our study includes a large number of different study types that needs to go through a single checklist. To address this, we developed a criteria made up of 11 elements. These criteria are informed by those proposed by CASP for assessing the quality of qualitative research ([24]) and by guidelines provided by Kitchenham ([27]) on empirical research in  
255 software engineering. The 7 criteria tested literature on 4 major areas that can critically affect the quality of the studies. These categories and the corresponding criteria are as following;

1. *Minimum quality threshold:*

- (a) Does the study report empirical research or is it merely a 'lesson  
260 learnt' report based on expert opinion ?
- (b) The objectives and aims of the study is clearly communicated, including the reasoning for why the study was undertaken ?
- (c) Does the study provide with adequate information regarding the context in which the research was carried out ?

265 2. *Rigour:*

- (a) Is the research design appropriate to address the objectives of the research ?
- (b) Is there any data collection method used and is it appropriate ?

3. *Credibility:*

- 270 (a) Does the study report findings in a clear and unbiased manner ?

4. *Relevance:*

- (a) Does the study provides value for practice or research

Taken all together, these 7 criteria gave us a measure of the extent to which a particular study's findings could make a valuable contribution to the review.  
275 These criteria was disseminated as a checklist among researchers with value for each property being dichotomous, that is 'yes' or 'no' in two phases. In the first phase, researchers only assess the quality based on the first major area

( minimum quality threshold ). If the study passed the first phase, it would then go into the second phase, where it was assessed for credibility, rigour and relevance. The quality is agreed if 75% of the responses are positive for any given study with at least 75% inter-rater reliability.

Disagreements regarding the quality was usually resolved through a meeting. While, the meeting could not address the disagreements, a moderator has been invited to the process. Lastly, it is worth mentioning that this quality framework was not used for grey literature. Grey literature were only assessed through inclusion and exclusion criteria.

In the first phase (identification) of this SLR, a total of 138 literature has been pooled from academia, and 24 from grey literature. Some of this literature has been added to the pool by the process of forward and backward searching. For instance, by reading NIST RA, we found out about Oracle, Facebook, and Amazon RAs and included those in the pool of the literature as well.

In the screening phase, the literature that were not in-line with our inclusion and exclusion criteria have been eliminated. For example, if the paper was very short and was not on the topic of BD RA, or its ecosystem or limitations, it was excluded. As a result of this phase, 50 papers excluded. In the next phase, by assessing studies against the quality framework, 21 studies from academia, and 12 studies from grey literature pool has been eliminated.

At the end of the selection and screening process, 79 papers have been pooled. The detail of this process is depicted in 1.

By the result of this work, 79 articles have been selected comprising of proceedings, journal articles, book chapters, and white papers. Out of the pool of articles, 33.3% are from IEEE Explore, 5.2% from ScienceDirect, 24.5% from SpringerLink, 15.7% from ACM, and 21% from other sources such as Google Scholar and Research Gate. 30 journal articles, 29 conference proceedings, 12 book chapters, 6 white papers, 1 Master's Thesis and 1 PhD thesis were selected. 55% of the articles were selected from the years 2016- 2022, 33% belonged to years 2013-2016, and the rest to years 2010-2013. These stats are portrayed in

2

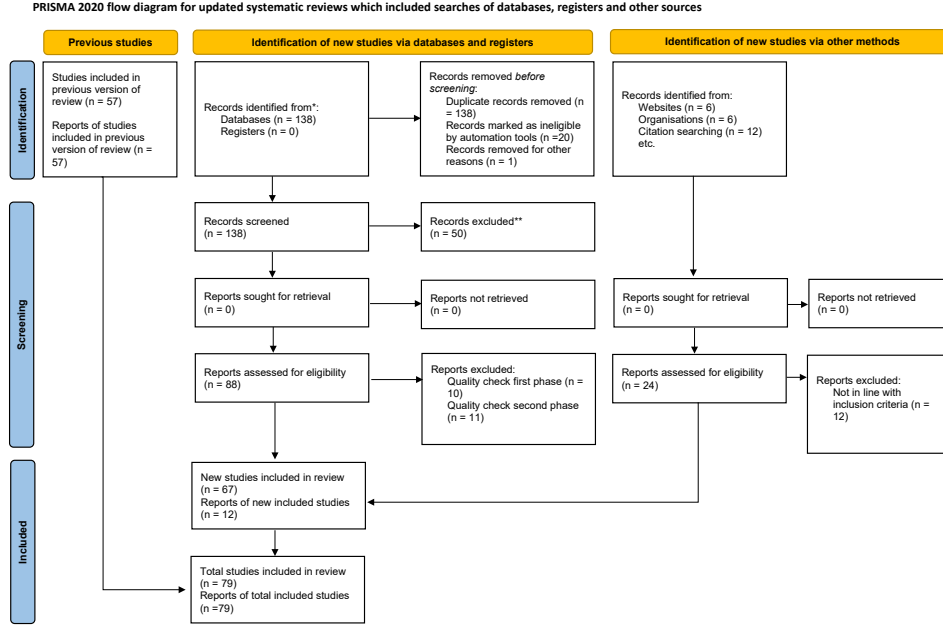


Figure 1: PRISMA flowchart

#### 4.3. Data Extraction and Synthesis

By this stage, research questions have been set, inclusion and exclusion criteria are defined and applied, the quality assessment framework is developed and applied to the pool of studies, and the research embarked on actual synthesis of data. An integral element of this phase is data extraction, in which the essence of the studies are obtained in an explicit and consistent manner.

Precursor to synthesis of the actual data, we first followed the guidelines proposed by [28] for data extraction. Data extraction firstly began by reading the entire pool of literature in order to get immersed with the data [29]. From there on, we followed a structured reading approach and extracted three kind of data; 1) Publication Details (author, title, year, etc), 2) Contextual descriptions ( industry, settings, technologies ), and 3) Findings ( results, the actual RA, events, etc ..)



Figure 2: SLR Statistics

Through process was a bit challenging, as some studies did not describe the method adequately, contextual information were not detailed often, and evaluation methods varied. To overcome this challenge, majority of this process took place in a consensus meeting [30].

After data extraction, we began the coding process. For this step, we've had several approaches ahead of us. Either we could adopt a deductive or a prior approach ([31]) or an inductive or Grounded Theory approach ([32]). Neither of which could be as rigorous as we desired, thus we opted for an integrated approach ([33]). We used the software Nvivo to organize our files and created an initial set of a priori codes based on research questions. These codes are as followings;

1. BD RAs (RQ1)
2. BD RAs Architectural components (RQ2)
3. BD RAs limitations (RQ3)

As the coding progressed, we realized that there is a need to define some of the fundamental areas that seem to not have been well established in academia and practice. For instance, we've been looking for a comprehensive data to discuss the fundamental concepts of RA to further support our initiative, but  
340 this was not standardized, and while there was mention of these concepts, they were usually lacking or very short. Furthermore, not many studies discussed the benefits and relevance of RAs for BD systems. We also could not find a study that thoroughly discusses common approaches to developing BD RAs, and the challenges of developing a BD RA.

345 Based on these, therefore, we added the following extra four codes;

1. Fundamental concepts of RAs
2. How can RAs help BD system development
3. Common approaches to creating BD RAs
4. Challenges of creating BD RAs

350 After having coded all the literature pooled, we began the process of turning them into themes. Themes helped us pull together segregated data into one meaningful whole that is above the sum of its constituents. This was not a single step process, and as we started to analyze codes, we have subsumed some first-cycle codes into other codes, and vice versa. This also led to rearrangements  
355 and reclassification of the codes. The end of this process was marked, when the emerging themes saturated, and we could not derive a new theme. Many of the themes emerged have been then categorized into higher-order themes.

The last step of data synthesis, was creation of a model based on the higher-order themes to explain relationships and to answer original research questions.  
360 The final product of this phase, is a theory, connection with prior theories, and indication of relationships.

Of particular challenge we faced in this phase was the influence of heterogeneity, specifically given the inclusion of grey literature and cardinality of research methodologies in software engineering researches. Thus, to ensure the robustness  
365 of the higher-order themes we identified the main sources of variability as;

1) variability of outcomes ( some RAs well evaluated in practice, while some other are just compared against other RAs ), 2) variability in study designs ( methodological diversity that exists in software engineering and specifically creation of RAs ), and 3) variability in study settings ( contextual factors are often not well reported ). Despite the challenges, we created a model that can portray what's available in academia and practice, with relationships clarified.

Last, but not least, to increase the rigour, we assessed the trustworthiness of the synthesis from three aspects; 1) Credibility: is the focus of the research in-line with research questions, and does the thematic synthesis cover data well ? 2) Conformability: are data extracted and coded in the correct way? do all researchers agree on this? would readers agree with the approach ? 3) Transferability: are the findings generalizable, can the findings be applied in different context?

## 5. Findings

In this section, we map our findings against the research questions in a series of sub-sections. For increased clarity, these sub sections are exact driven by the research questions and models we created in the previous phase. We first begin by explaining fundamental concepts such as RAs and how they help BD system development and then progressively work towards more specific topics such as current BD RAs and their limitations.

### 5.1. *What are the fundamental concepts of RAs?*

As the complexity of man-made systems grow, procedures, principles, and concepts of software architecture are increasingly applied to address those complexity faced by practitioners [2]. A system abstracted and expressed in terms of architectural concepts, facilitates the understanding of system's essence, properties revolving around it, and evolution of it, which in turn affects quality attributes such as performance, maintainability, and scalability.

In recent years, IT architectures played a pivotal role in the progress and evolution of system development and gained acceptance in maintenance, planning,

395 development, and cost reduction of complex systems [34]. To address ambiguity  
about what should be developed to address what needs, an architecture can play  
an overarching role by portraying the fundamental components of the system  
and the means and ways in which these components communicate to achieve  
the overall goal of the system [35]. This in turn creates manageable components  
400 that can be used to address different aspect of the problem and provides stake-  
holders with an abstract artefact to observe, reflect upon, contribute to, and  
communicate with [36]

Many successful IT artefacts today stemmed from an effective RA. A few  
good examples are the Open Systems Interconnection model or OSI [37], Open  
405 Authentication or OATH [38], Common Object Request Broker Architecture or  
CORBA [39], and WMS or workflow management systems [40]. In fact, every  
system goes with an architecture, either known or unknown, and it is in the  
architecture that the overall qualities of the system are defined

Whereas there are various definitions to what constitutes an RA, they all  
410 share the same principle that the concept of patterns plays a significant role.  
Some studies have defined RAs as “a predefined architectural pattern, or set  
of patterns, possible, partially or completely instantiated, designed, and proven  
for use in particular business and technical contexts, together with supporting  
artifacts to enable their use” [9]. In Software Product Line (SPL) development,  
415 RAs are defined as generic schema that can be instantiated and configured for  
a particular class of systems [10].

In software engineering, RAs can be defined as an artefact that transfers  
software engineering knowledge as a family of solutions to a problem domain [41].  
In another terms, RAs are artefacts that embody domain relevant concepts and  
420 qualities, break down solutions and a create a ubiquitous language to facilitate  
effective communication, and inform various stakeholders.

Taking all into consideration, and based on the model created based on our  
thematic synthesis, five major concept of RAs are identified as the following;

1. **RAs are at the highest level of abstraction:** RAs aim to capture the



425 essence of the practice as an abstraction that portrays elements necessary  
for communication, standardization, implementation and maintenance of  
certain class of systems. Hence, RAs aim to inject software engineering  
knowledge as a set of high-level architectural patterns and do not provide  
implementation details such as specific frameworks, vendors or environ-  
430 ments. RAs are at higher level of abstraction than concrete architectures.

2. **RAs emphasize heavily on architectural qualities:** RAs, sitting at  
a higher level of abstractions are artifacts created for a wider audience and  
a bigger context, and are usually used by solution architects to deduce a  
concrete architecture in a specific environment ([42], [43]). As a result,  
435 RAs pay more attention to architectural qualities.

3. **In RAs, stakeholders are not clearly defined:** Stakeholders are usu-  
ally people of the same company involved in the actual design and im-  
plementation of the system and do get involved in the product creation  
in various phases. Different stakeholders have different concerns and are  
440 crucial to the creation of the overall product [44]. A stakeholder can be  
a developer, a designer, a product owner, a data scientist or a business  
analyst. Notwithstanding, due to the generic nature of the RAs, it is not  
feasible to indicate all stakeholders a priori. RAs are at a higher level of  
abstraction and tend to provide a generic solution for a class of problems,  
445 not a specific context. Therefore, defining and introducing stakeholders  
into RAs can potentially decrease their effectiveness ([2], [45]).

4. **RAs promote adherence to common standards:** The design of an  
RA is usually guided by existing architectural patterns based on common  
pitfalls in practice, the body of literature and various models. For this  
450 reason, RAs convey standard approaches and patterns that avoid known  
pitfall, facilitate reuse, and decrease complexity.

5. **5. RAs are effective artefacts for system development and com-  
munication:** RAs are powerful artefacts that can be used by architects  
that design, manage, and utilize complex system. Because RAs are created  
455 as assets that codify the best practice and conventions of the industry and

often include architectural descriptions and standards, they can be deemed effective artefacts for system development and communication.

## 6. How can RAs help BD system development?

Despite the high failure rate of BD projects, IT giants such as Google, Facebook or Amazon have developed exclusive BD systems with complicated data pipelines, data management, procurement and batch and real-time analysis capabilities [36]. Having the resources required, these companies attract the best of talent from around the globe to manage the complexity involved in development of big data systems. Notwithstanding, that's not the reality of majority of organizations that are trying to benefit from big data analytics.

Big data systems sail away from traditional small data analytics paradigms and bring various challenges including rapid technology change challenges [46], system development and architecture challenges [47], and organizational challenges [3]. Moreover, big data systems are distributed in nature and need to account for various kind of data processing usually batch and stream processing. This combined with the complexity of maintaining and scaling data quality, metadata, data catalogs, data dimension modeling, and data evolvability, designing an effective big data system can be perceived a daunting task. BD does not only mean 'big' amount of data, or just volume; other characteristics of BD such as velocity, variety, veracity and variability bring significant challenges to the practice. Although these challenges do not only belong to domain of BD systems, BD exacerbates these challenges because of the following reasons;

1. Distributed scaling is required to address batch and stream processing demands
2. There is a need for real near-time performance (stream processing)
3. Complex technology orchestration is required to create effective communication channels between components and data flow
4. Continuous delivery is required to continually disseminate patterns and insights into various business domains

- 485      5. Two different approaches are required for data processing, stream and  
batch processing; or fast and delayed processing
6. Metadata should be managed at scale
7. Dimensional modeling for a rapidly changing schema is challenging

To provide a solution to these challenges, one has to realize the core funda-  
490      mentals of BD systems. Academic and practitioners of BD, describe BD as an  
interplay of methodology (workflow, organization), software engineering (data  
engineering, storage, etc.), and analysis (math, statistics) [48][7]. Therefore,  
one can deduce that technology orchestration is a focal matter in BD system  
development and maintenance.

495      Positioned on top of this rationale, and based on the result of the SLR syn-  
thesis, RAs can be considered an effective artefact that help with component  
delineation, interface definition, technology orchestration, variability manage-  
ment, scalability, and maintenance of BD systems [45][49]. The purpose of RAs  
is to create an integrated environment in which fragmented processes around  
500      the system are optimized, responsiveness to change is assured, and delivery of  
architectural strategies is supported.

Most authors and practitioners agree that issues around BD software engi-  
neering and system development are severe and that this justifies the use of RAs  
for BD systems. Starting with a grounded RA means that the software archi-  
505      tect can refer to an already designed orchestration of components, interfaces,  
inter-communications, and variability points and map them against the organi-  
zation's capability framework, desired quality attributes, and business drivers  
and vision. This also means that the software architecture or the software ar-  
chitecture group is no longer challenged to model a new architecture from an  
510      array of independent components that needs to be assembled through effective  
interfaces, cache mechanisms, storage, etc.

Taking all into consideration, one can deduce that RAs are artefacts that fa-  
cilitates development and homogenization of BD systems. Using RA to address  
complex problems have been successfully applied for Database Management Sys-

515 tems (DBMS) [50] and Distributed Database Management Systems (DDBMS)  
[51].

## 7. What are some common approaches to creating BD RAs?

The findings gained from this study led to the understanding that there are not many frameworks available for design and development of RAs. Nevertheless, to address RQ4, we sought to find the research methodology and approaches chosen to develop RAs. One of the most commonly used approaches for developing RAs is ‘Empirically grounded Reference Architectures’ by Galster and Avgeriou ([52]). The research methodology is well-received because of its emphasis on empirical validity and empirical foundation. This methodology  
520 is comprising of 6 step process which are respectively 1) Selecting the type of the RA, 2) Selection of the design strategy, 3) Empirical acquisition of data, 4) Construction of the RA, 5) Enabling RA with variability, 6) Evaluation of the RA.

Another seminal work in this area is a framework for analysis and design of  
530 software RAs created by Angelov, Grefen, and Greefhorst ([53]). The framework utilizes a multi-dimensional classification space to classify RAs and as a result presents 5 major types. It is developed with the objective of supporting analysis of RAs with regards to their architectural specification/design, goal, and context. This is achieved through three major dimensions, each having  
535 their own corresponding subdimensions of design, goal, and context. These dimensions and sub-dimensions are derived by interrogatives of ‘why’, ‘where’, ‘who’, ‘when’, ‘what’, and ‘how’, which is a well-established practice for problem analysis. The interrogative why addresses the goal of the RA, who, when, where address the context, and how and what address the design dimensions.  
540 This framework categorizes RAs in two major groups: facilitation RAs and standardization RAs.

Volk, Bosse, Bischoff, and Turowski ([54]) utilized Software Architecture Comparison Analysis Method (SCAM) to compare and examine RAs based

on their applicability. This result of this work was a decision-support process  
545 for selection of BD RAs. Two standards that have been observed the most  
were ISO/IEC 25010 for choosing quality software products for RAs ([55]), and  
ISO/IEC 42010 for architecture description ([56]).

Surprisingly, based on the evidence gained from this SLR, most researchers  
and practitioners use informal architectural description methods like boxes and  
550 lines, except for the works of Geerdink ([44]). In this study, the author used  
ArchiMate ([57]) as the modeling language which is a formal and standard  
modeling language that is accepted and recommended in ISO/IEC 42010 as  
well. Informal methods of modeling can introduce inconsistency issues between  
system design and implementation of the system ([58]), do not adhere to a  
555 well-established standard and do not promote the development of modeling  
approaches. Therefore, one can argue that there is a need for more emphasis  
on the modeling language with which different researchers and practitioners  
describe ontologies.

Lastly, Hevner’s information systems research framework ([59]) has been  
560 used for the development of RA presented by Geerdink ([44]), which is a suitable  
research design, since a BD RA is an information system artefact based on  
existing literature and business needs.

## 8. Challenges of creating BD RAs

Among the challenges of developing RAs, perhaps evaluation is the most  
565 significant [60]. According to Galster and Avgeriou ([52]), two fundamental  
pillars of the evaluation is the correctness and the utility of the RA and how  
efficiently it can be adapted and instantiated.

RAs and concrete architectures come with a different level of abstraction  
and have divergent qualities. Whereas there are many well-established evalua-  
570 tion methods for concrete architectures such as Architecture Level Modifiability  
Analysis ([61]), Scenario-based Architecture Analysis Method ([62]), Architec-  
ture Trade-off Analysis Method ([63]), and Performance Assessment of Software

Architecture ([64]), none of these can really be directly applied to RAs.

For instance, ATAM is reliant on participation of stakeholders in early stages  
575 for creation of utility tree, and RAs, being highly abstract, do not have a clear  
group of stakeholders at that stage. In addition, many of evaluation method-  
ologies listed make use of scenarios, whereas RAs are highly abstract and are  
potentially adopted for various contexts, therefore making scenario creation dif-  
ficult and sometimes invalid. Either a few general scenarios are developed to  
580 cover all aspects, or a large number of specific scenarios are developed to cover  
various aspects of the RA. Each of which can pose threats to validity.

Based on three problems discussed above, available methods of architecture  
analysis are not sufficient for evaluating RAs. Various researched tried to ad-  
dress this problem. In one Angelov et al ([42]) modified ATAM and extended  
585 it to resonate well with RAs. This process took place by invitation of represen-  
tatives from leading industries for the evaluation process, and the selection of  
various contexts and defined scenarios for these contexts. ATAM was extended  
to evaluate completeness, buildability and applicability. Howbeit the selection  
of the right candidate and involving them in the process is a daunting task and  
590 unfeasible at times.

In Another study by Maier et al. ([60]) as a postgraduate thesis in Eind-  
hoven University of Technology, the evaluation of the RA has been conducted  
by mapping it against existing reference and concrete architectures described in  
industrial whitepapers and reports. Along the lines, Galster and Avgeriou ([52])  
595 suggested reference implementations, prototyping and incremental approach for  
the validation of the RA.

By the virtue of the findings from this SLR, and by studying the approaches  
from Bosch ([65]), Avgeriou ([66]), and Derras et al ([67]), an evaluation frame-  
work for a RA can be done through architectural prototype evaluation, which  
600 means a concrete architecture of the RA is generated and then evaluated through  
a well-grounded method such as ATAM.

## 9. What are current BD RAs available in academia and industry?

As a result of this SLR and to answer RQ3, 36 BD RA has been found, among which 28 RAS are from academia, 8 from practice, and one through the  
605 collaboration of academia and practice. These are described further in Table 1.

ID	Title	Domain	Year
s1	Lambda architecture ([68])	Practice	2011
s2	IBM - Reference architecture for high performance analytics in healthcare and life science ([69])	Practice	2013
s3	Microsoft - Big Data ecosystem reference architecture ([70])	Practice	2013
s4	Oracle - Information Management and Big Data: A Reference Architecture ([71])	Practice	2014
s5	Towards a big Data reference architecture ([60])	Academia	2013
s6	A reference architecture for Big Data solutions introducing a model to perform predictive analytics using Big Data technology ([44])	Academia	2013
s7	A proposal for a reference architecture for long-term archiving, preservation, and retrieval of Big Data ([72])	Academia	2014
s8	Questioning the Lambda architecture; Kappa Architecture ([73])	Academia	2014
s9	Accelerating Secondary Genome Analysis Using Intel Big Data Reference Architecture. ([74])	Practice	2014

s10	Reference architecture and classification of technologies, products and services for big data systems ([75])	Academia	2015
s11	SAP - NEC Reference Architecture for SAP HANA & Hadoop ([76])	Practice	2016
s12	Big data architecture for construction waste analytics (CWA): A conceptual framework ([77])	Academia	2016
s13	A reference architecture for Big Data systems in the national security domain ([41])	Academia	2016
s14	Managing Cloud-Based Big Data Platforms: A Reference Architecture and Cost Perspective ([78])	Academia	2017
s15	A software reference architecture for semantic-aware Big Data systems; Bolster Architecture ([49])	Academia	2017
s16	Simplifying big data analytics systems with a reference architecture ([79])	Academia	2017
s17	NIST Big Data interoperability framework ([45])	Practice	2018
s18	Extending reference architecture of big data systems towards machine learning in edge computing environments ([80])	Academia	2020
s19	A Big Data Reference Architecture for Emergency Management ([81])	Academia	2020
s20	Smart Transportation: A Reference Architecture for Big Data Analytics ([82])	Academia	2020



s21	ISO/IEC 20547-3:2020 BS ISO/IEC 20547 3:2020 Information technology. Big data reference architecture. Reference architecture ([83])	Practice	2020
s22	Phi: A Generic Microservices-Based Big Data Architecture ([84])	Academia	2021
s23	NeoMycelia: A software reference architecture for big data systems ([85])	Academia	2021
s24	Smart teledentistry healthcare architecture for medical big data analysis using IoT-enabled environment ([86])	Academia	2022

Table 1: BD RAs

Within the past years, there has been a considerable attention to the BD domain, and in specific BD system development. For instance, in March 2012, White House announced an initiative for BD research and development [87]. The goal of this initiative was to accelerate the speed of science and engineering  
610 discovery, to improve national security, and to improve the knowledge extraction from large and complicated sets of data [88]. This project has been supported by six federal departments and has been given more than \$200 million USD with the goal of substantial progress in the tools and techniques to handle big data.

615 A year later, in June 2013, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Big Data Public Working Group (NBD-PWG) was launched with considerable participation from across the nation. Practitioners, researchers, agents, government representatives, and none-profit organizations joined in this momentum.

620 One of the results of this project was NIST Big Data Reference Architecture (NBDRA). According to US Department of Defense, one of the main objectives

of NBDRA was to provide with an authoritative source of information on big data that restraint and guides the overall practice. This is arguably one of the most comprehensive and recent RAs available on the fields of big data. NBDRA  
625 is made up of two fabrics encompassing five functional logical components connected by various interfaces, representing intertwined nature of security and privacy and management.

Along the lines, other giant IT vendors published their own RAs for big data. In this SLR, 5 BD RA has been collected from the practice, and mostly  
630 through white papers. These white papers are from IBM, Microsoft, Oracle, SAP, and a conference in which Lambda was discussed. Among these RAs, arguably Lambda architecture is the most commonly discussed and studied. It is also worth mentioning that there has been other BD RAs found in practice, but they were rather too short or did not reflect the contemporary state of BD  
635 analytics and has been eliminated as described in the research methodology section.

In the realm of academia, there has been numerous efforts including a post-graduate master's dissertation ([60]) and PhD thesis ([89]) for creating big data RAs. In addition, few universities have published their own RA. For instance,  
640 university of Amsterdam published the BD architecture framework [90].

Last but not least, there has been numerous reference architectures developed recently for specific domains. These studies have been usually published as short journal papers, and many have promised future publication of the full reference architecture as a book. For instance, Klein et al. ([41]) developed a  
645 BD Ra in the national security domain, and Weyrich and Ebert ([91]) worked on a BD RA in the domain of internet of things (IOT).

Through the process of literature review for this SLR, scarcity of big data reference architectures has been witnessed. The studies listed above are prominent research, with great potential to induce concrete architectures. But with  
650 all, they are mostly published as short journals and provide with little information about architectural qualities, metadata management, and security, privacy concerns. In another terms, they are notion or brief discussions on reference

architectures in very particular domains.

## 10. What are major architectural components of BD RAs?

655 To address RQ5, RAs listed in 1 was reviewed and compared to deduce  
common architectural components of BD RAs. Some of the RAs collected were  
in in the form of a short paper and provided with not much detail, whereas  
some of the other such as NIST were quite comprehensive.

Majority of RAs have been inspired or based on other RAs, and this signified  
660 the notion that “RAs can be perceived more effective when they are created out  
of available knowledge, studied domain, and existing RAs rather than from  
scratch”.

To answer this question in a systematic manner, and as a result of our data  
extraction, we listed all the components from all the BD RAs listed in the  
665 previous section. These components are described in 2.

RA	Components
S1	Streaming layer, batch layer, serving layer
S2	Applicatons, Frameworks and platforms, Software defined infras- tructure, Compute and storage servers
S3	Data sources, Data transformation, Data usage
S4	Data sources, Data Integration, Information Management, Infor- mation Access
S5	Data sources, Data Acquisition and Recording, Information Ex- traction and Cleaning, Data Integration, Aggregation and Repre- sentation, Query Processing, Data Modeling and Analysis, Inter- pretation
S6	Import Engine, Processing Engine, Management Engine, Analyt- ics Engine, Visualisation Engine
S7	Big Data Layer, Archive Layer, Storage Layer, Presentation Layer
S8	Data Source, Real-Time Layer, Serving Layer

S9	Access Manager, Intel Big Data Analysis Platform, Data Ingestion, Data Sources
S10	Data Sources, Data Extraction, Data Loading and Pre-Loading, Data Processing, Data Storage, Data Analysis, Data Loading and Transformation, Interfacing and Visualization
S11	Data Input sources, Data Processing Platform, Processed Data for Client
S12	Application Layer, Analytics Layer, Storage Layer, Data Sources
S13	Data Providers, Big Data Application Layer, Big Data Framework Provider, Data Consumers
S14	Data Generation, Data Streams, Data Storage, Stream Processing, Data Warehouse, Hadoop Cluster, Machine Learning, Presentation
S15	Batch Layer, Speed Layer, Semantic Layer, Serving Layer
S16	Data Source, Data Integration, Data Analysis and Aggregation, Interface/Visualization
S17	Data Provider, System Orchestrator, Big Data Application Provider, Big Data Framework Provider, Security and Privacy Fabric, Management Fabric, Data Consumer
S18	Data Sources, Data Extraction, Data Loading and Preprocessing, Data Processing, Data Storage, Model Development and Interface, Data Transformation and Serving, Interfacing and Visualization
S18	Data Sources, Data Extraction, Data Loading and Preprocessing, Data Processing, Data Storage, Model Development and Interface, Data Transformation and Serving, Interfacing and Visualization

S19	Data Provider, Big Data Application Provider, Big Data Framework Provider, System Orchestrator, Management Fabric, Security and Privacy Fabric, Data Consumer
S20	Big Data Application Provider, Big Data Processing Layer, Big Data Platform Layer, Big Data Infrastructure Layer, Integration, Security and Privacy, System Management, Big Data Provider, Big Data Consumer
S21	Big Data Application Provider, Big Data Processing Layer, Big Data Platform Layer, Big Data Infrastructure Layer, Integration, Security and Privacy, System Management, Big Data Provider, Big Data Consumer
S22	Acquisition Layer, Refinement Layer, Scrutiny Layer, Training Layer, Insight Layer
S23	Gateway, Stream Processing Service Mesh, Stream Processing Controller, Monitoring, Service Discovery, Query Controller, Batch Processing Controller, Batch Processing Service Mesh, Event Backbone, Data Lake, Query Engine, Event Archive, Semantic Layer, Control Tower, MicroService, Sidecar, Event Queue

Table 2: BD RAs Components

Different studies have chosen different phrases to describe their architectural components, and there seems to be no standard way of modeling BD RAs. The usage of architectural definition languages such as Archimate is scarce, and most studies have used boxes and lines with specifically defined ontologies. This made understanding and comparison of these RAs a difficult task that requires constant translation from one ontology to another.

Initially we’ve done an automated text analysis on these components’ names to try to highlight commonalities and word usage. The word cloud of these components are portrated in ??



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