Observability Platform for KDB+

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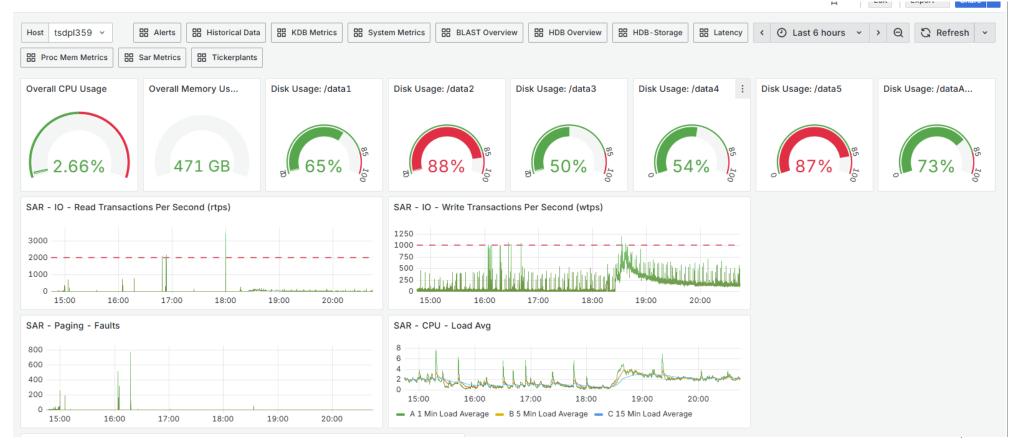




- High-Performance time-series database for real-time/historic market data
- q language: query, transform, analyze data on KDB+

End Goal:

- Building an observability platform for KDB+
- Collect various metrics such as system metrics, market data metrics, historic metrics
- Visualize them real-time via dashboards



Summary

- 1. Project Overview
- 2. Setting up KDB+ Database
- 3. Capturing Metrics
- 4. Visualizing Metrics
- 5. The Product
- 6. Reflections

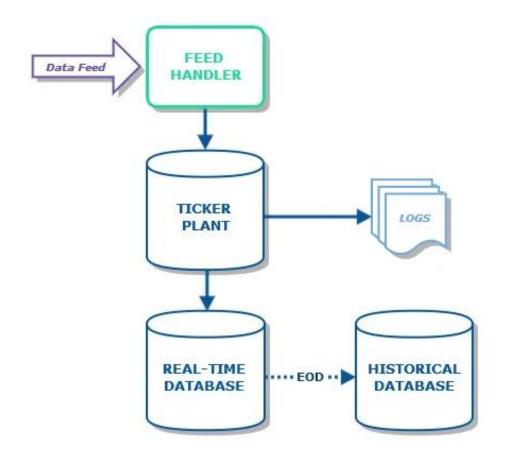
Project Overview



Project Milestones

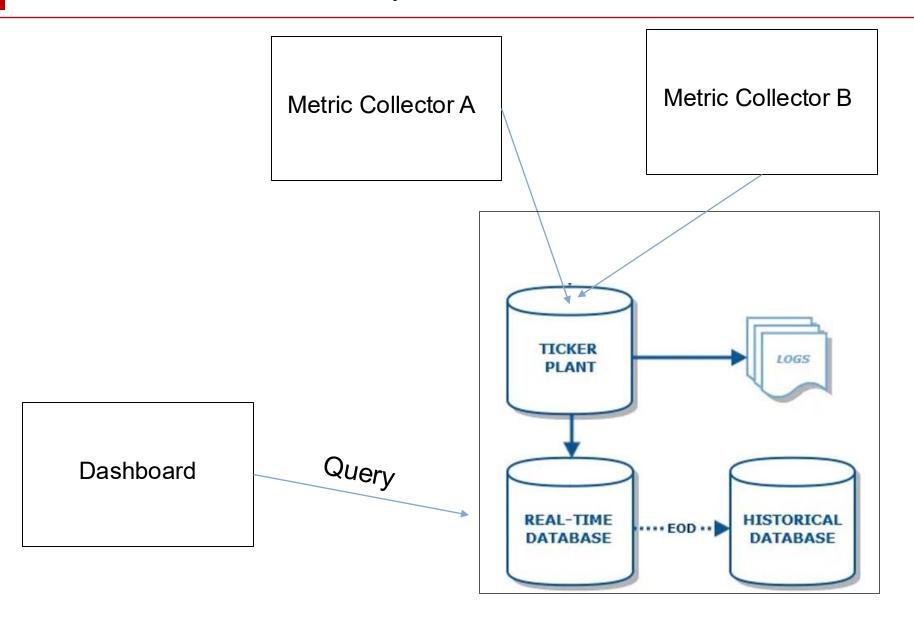
- 1. Set up KDB+ databases to capture metrics
- 2. Collect various metrics and store them into database
 - System metrics, market data metrics, etc.
- 3. Connect metrics database to dashboard for visualization

Basic Architecture of KDB+ systems



- Individual processes written in the q language

Architecture of the Observability Platform



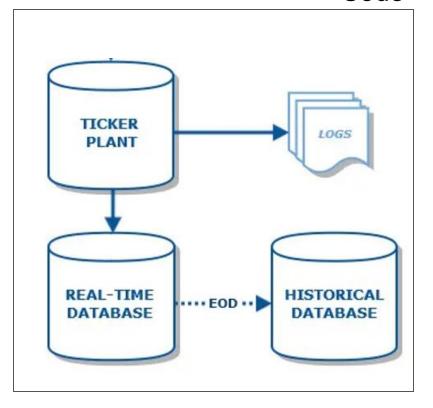
Setting up KDB+ databases



Setting up KDB+ Databases to Store Metrics

- To-Do: Define schema to store metrics

Existing Code



Setting up KDB+ database schema

Defining schema for database:

```
metrics:([]
  time:`timestamp$();
  sym:`g#`$(); //name of the metric
  service:`$();
  hostname:`$();
  val:(); // Value of the metric
  metaData:());
```

Sample Record:

```
2025.08.28D04:41:15.403563633
`sar.cpu.%idle
`sar
`tsdpl359.equity.local
97.87
"meta"
"----"
```

- Allow queries by metric name

Collecting Various Metrics



Different Levels of Metrics

- System metrics
 - CPU usage, mem usage, disk I/O
- Market data metrics
 - Table growth, pipeline latencies
- KDB+ in-process metrics
 - # of queries processed by KDB+ database
- Historic Metrics
 - HDB storage sizes

Collecting system metrics

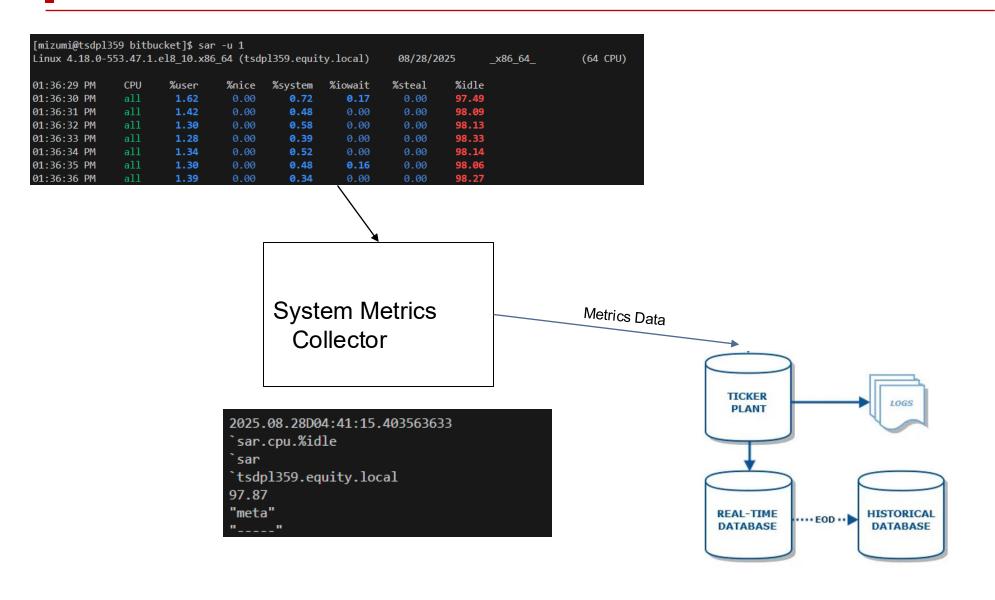


SAR – System Activity Report

```
[mizumi@tsdpl359 bitbucket]$ sar -u 1
Linux 4.18.0-553.47.1.el8_10.x86_64 (tsdpl359.equity.local)
                                                                  08/28/2025
                                                                                                   (64 CPU)
                                                                                  _x86_64_
                                   %nice
                                           %system
                                                     %iowait
                                                                 %steal
                                                                            %idle
01:36:29 PM
                CPU
                         %user
01:36:30 PM
                all
                          1.62
                                    0.00
                                              0.72
                                                         0.17
                                                                   0.00
                                                                            97.49
01:36:31 PM
                all
                          1.42
                                    0.00
                                              0.48
                                                         0.00
                                                                   0.00
                                                                            98.09
                                                                            98.13
01:36:32 PM
                all
                         1.30
                                    0.00
                                              0.58
                                                         0.00
                                                                   0.00
01:36:33 PM
                all
                                                                            98.33
                         1.28
                                    0.00
                                              0.39
                                                         0.00
                                                                   0.00
01:36:34 PM
                all
                         1.34
                                    0.00
                                              0.52
                                                         0.00
                                                                   0.00
                                                                            98.14
01:36:35 PM
                                                                            98.06
                all
                         1.30
                                    0.00
                                              0.48
                                                         0.16
                                                                   0.00
                all
01:36:36 PM
                         1.39
                                                                   0.00
                                                                            98.27
                                    0.00
                                              0.34
                                                         0.00
```

- Command-Line Linux Monitoring Tool
- Reports CPU, mem, disk I/O
- Contains stats over time

Creating Real-Time Sar Metrics Collector

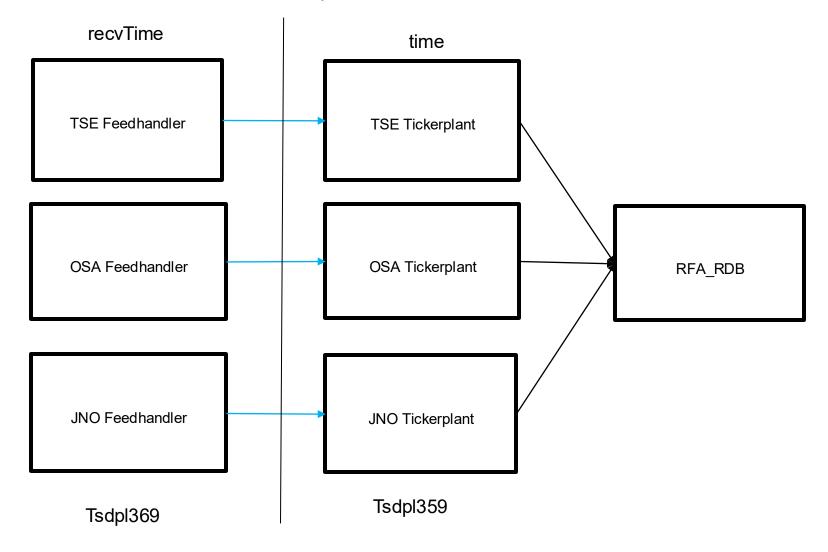


Collecting Market Data Metrics

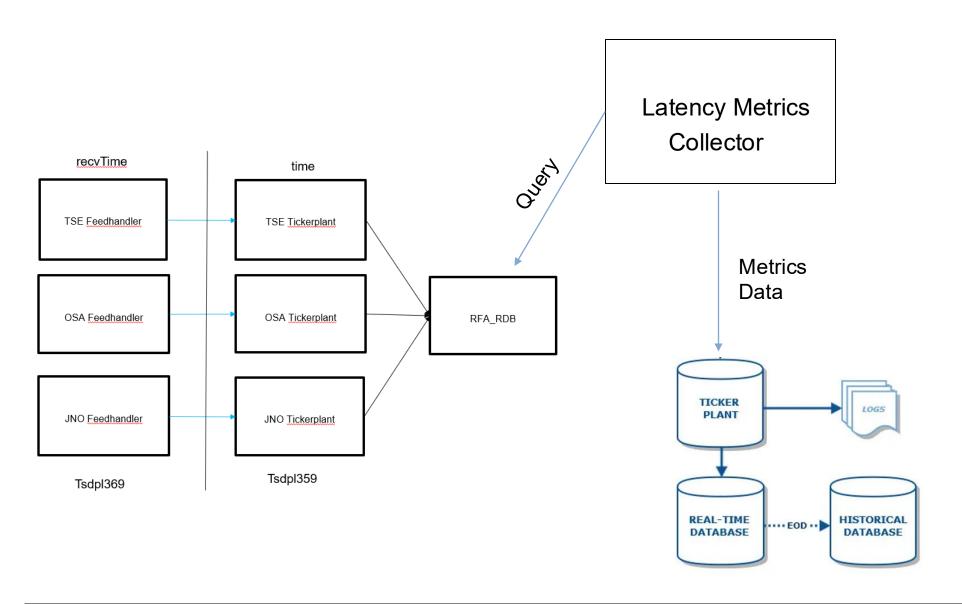


Market Data Metrics: Pipeline Latency

Pipeline Latency: time between feed handler and ticker plant



Market Data Metrics: Pipeline Latency



Resulting Market Data Metrics per Market

Summarizing per market is less expensive than per instrument – less memory allocations

```
bitbucket > observability > core > code > ≡ quote_latency.q
      process: {
          latencies: asc latencies;
          i: (floor len*0.5) - 1;
          p50: latencies[i];
          data: (.z.p;.Q.dd/[`rdbs.rfa.tables.rfaQuote,sym,`latency`p50];`tradeCount;.z.h;p50;"meta");
          send [`metrics;data];
          i: (floor len*0.90) - 1;
          p90: latencies[i];
          data: (.z.p;.Q.dd/[`rdbs.rfa.tables.rfaQuote,sym,`latency`p90];`tradeCount;.z.h;p90;"meta");
          send [`metrics;data];
          i: (floor len*0.95) - 1;
          p95: latencies[i];
          data: (.z.p;.Q.dd/[`rdbs.rfa.tables.rfaQuote,sym,`latency`p95];`tradeCount;.z.h;p95;"meta");
          send [`metrics;data];
          i: (floor len*0.99) - 1;
          p99: latencies[i];
          data: (.z.p;.Q.dd/[`rdbs.rfa.tables.rfaQuote,sym,`latency`p99];`tradeCount;.z.h;p99;"meta");
          send [`metrics;data];
      .z.ts: {
          rows: value each 0!.net.run["rdb_rfa_1_p.1";{select val: `long$ time - recvTime by sym from rfaQuote where time > .z.P - 00:01 }];
 44
          process each rows;
```



Collecting KDB+'s In-Process Metrics



In-process metrics of KDB+ processes

Motivation:

- Collect query info from KDB+ processes
- Monitor load on KDB+ processes realtime
- Ability to cross-reference queries against system metrics in dashboard

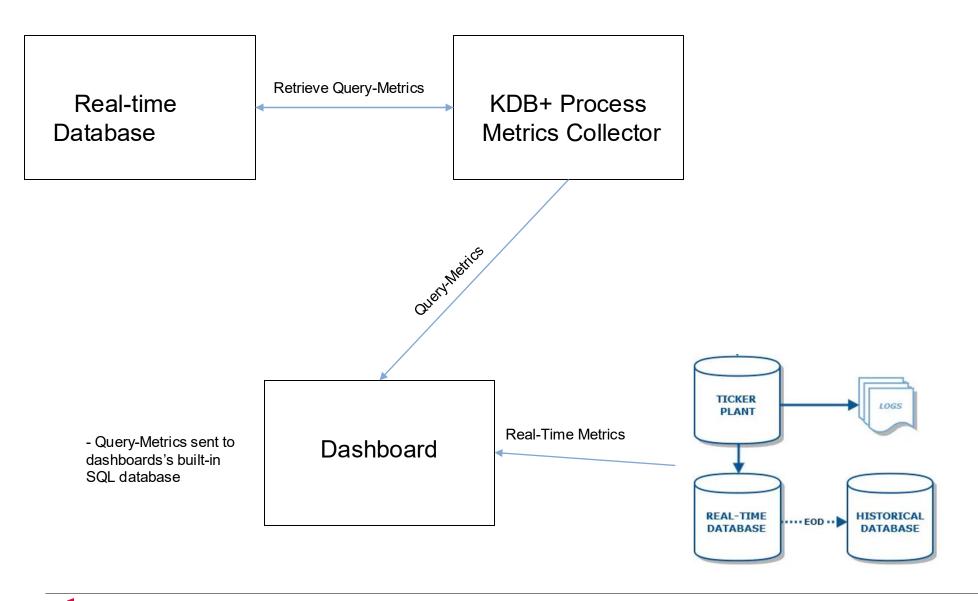


Accessing Query-logs of KDB+ Processes

```
q)query_info: .net.run["rdb_rfa_1_p.1";{first .p.querylog}]
q)query info
           2025.08.26T12:35:17.866
           `deltacomponent
          [ "{[x;h;a;p;pd] if[`updchpid in key `.ch; .[.ch.updchpid;(x;h;a;p;pd);::]];
query
0591i]"
exectime
querytype
            sync
           `0.0.0.0
ip
           `executed
status
           "122564640 201326592 201326592 0 0 1622467604480"
memory
error
handle
           11i
process
```

- KDB+ processes in our system maintain a querylog[]
- Can generate metrics such as query timespans, query size

Accessing Query-logs of KDB+ Processes



Connecting to Dashboard for Visualization



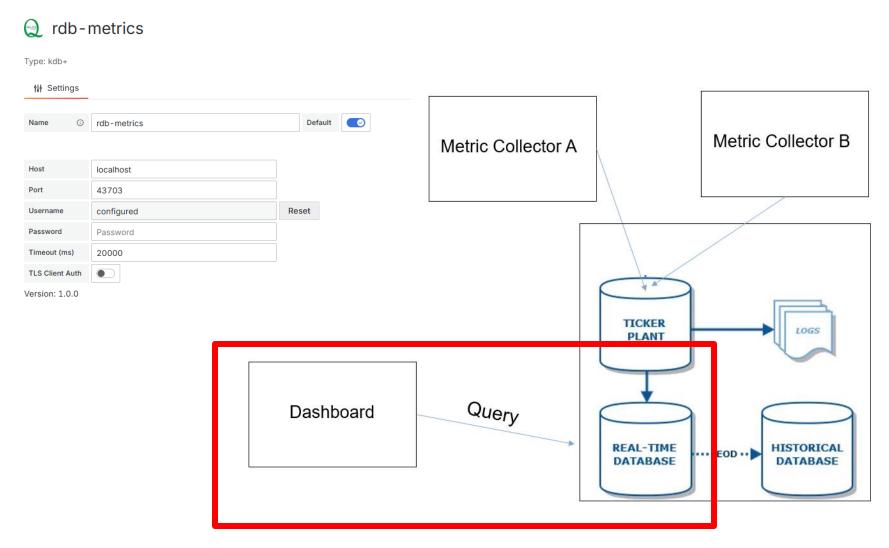
Why Grafana?



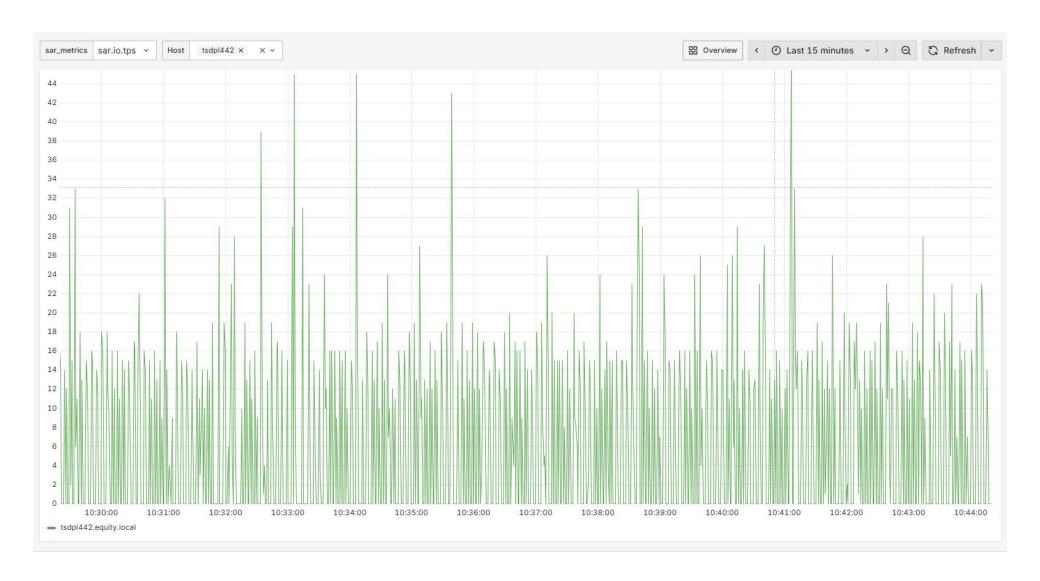
- Rich visualizations heatmaps, gauges
- Alert rules through a Symphony integration

Connecting Metrics to Dashboard:

Using KDB+ plug-ins on Grafana...

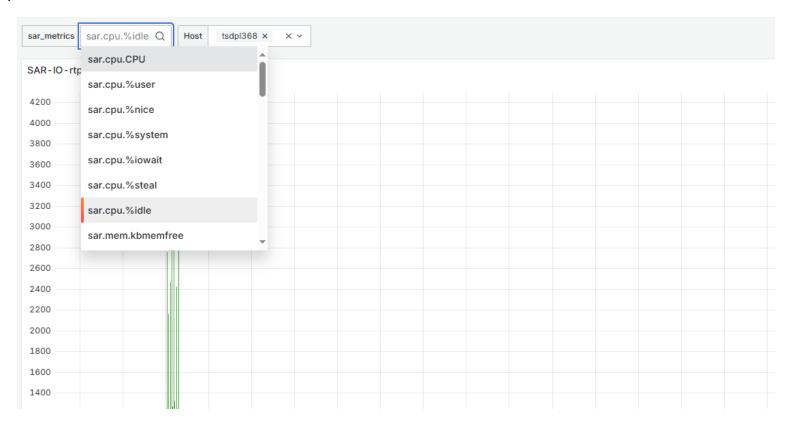


Time-series Visualization!

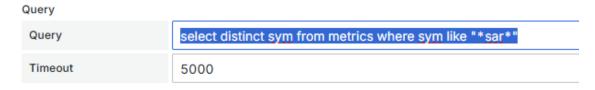


Using Variable Features on Grafana

Drop-down list of interested metrics



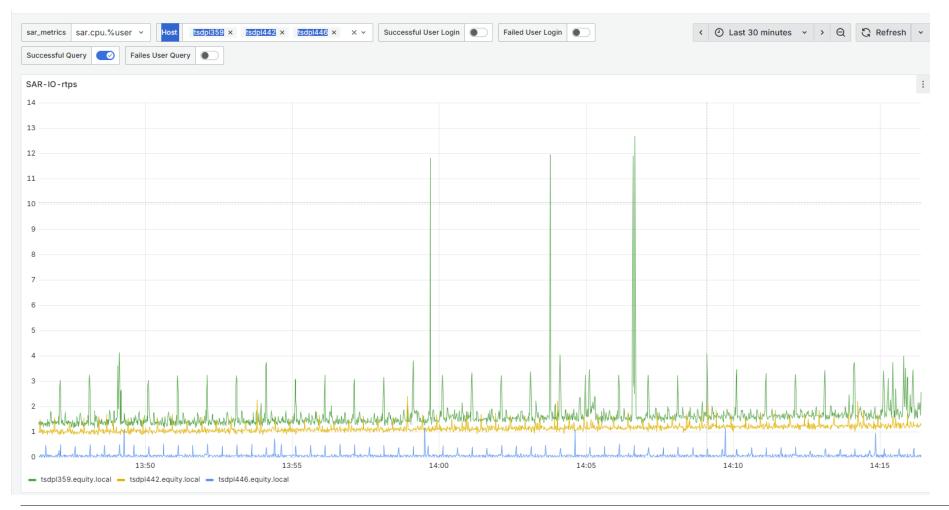
Metrics shown are queried from metrics RDB



Inspecting Different Hosts on Dashboards

Entire stack running on different hosts – each hosts store smaller subset of data; queries will run faster

Grafana can parallelize queries on different host – scalable as we add new hosts – longer term we can extend to prod environment



Example Dashboards

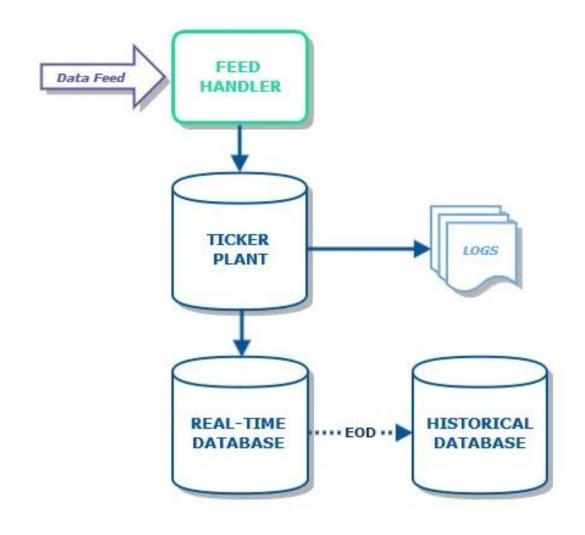


Use Case #1: Inspect Busy Processes by Tickerplant Queue Size

Tickerplant queue size for detecting long queries with real-time database



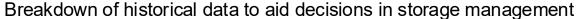
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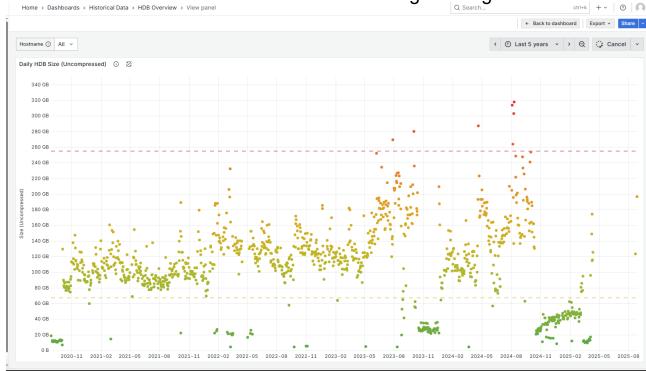


Use Case #1: Inspect Busy Processes by Tickerplant Queue Size



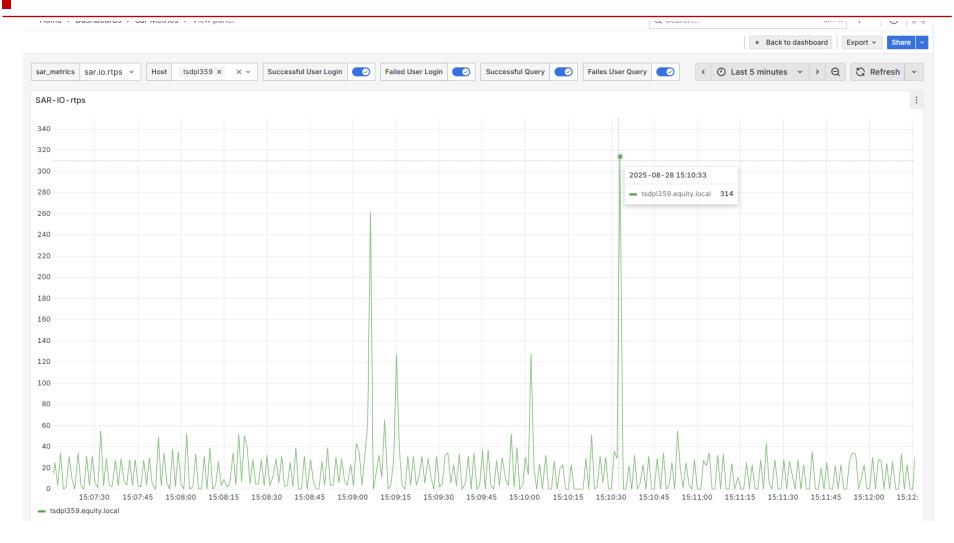
Use Case #2: Visualizing growth of HDB





- Keep track of market data and growth overtime
- Which market data is taking up the most space
- Predict trends of how much storage will be needed

System Performance Dashboard



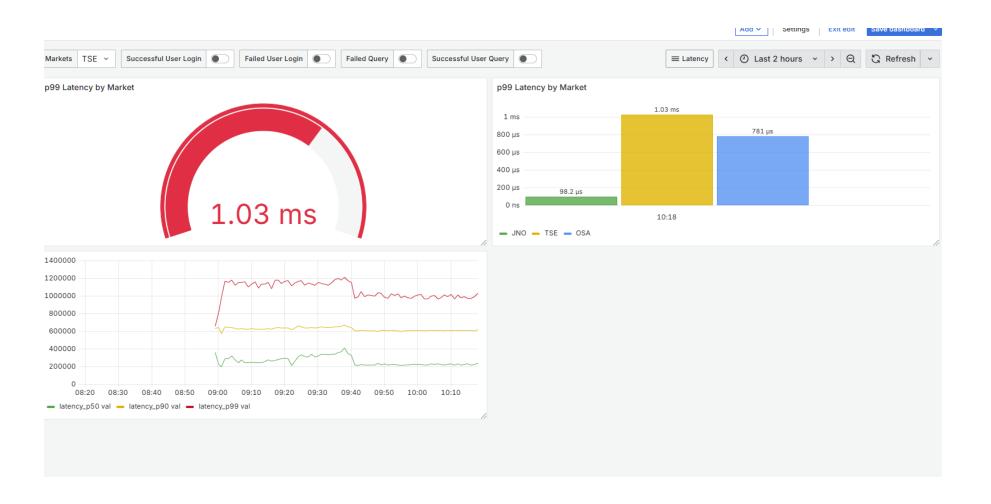
This is a Slow Query

```
q)
q).net.run["hdb_rfa_1_p.1";{select from rfaQuote where sym like "*a*", date > 2024.01.01}]
```

This is much faster:

```
q)
q)
q).net.run["hdb_rfa_1_p.1";{select from rfaQuote where date > 2024.01.01, sym like "*a*"}]
```

Latency Dashboards



Reflections

What I achieved:

- Built an observability stack on KDB+ architecture
- Metrics collector in q
- Interactive dashboard for real-time visualization

What I learned:

- Debugging through linux processes
- kdb+, q
 - Learned q, database maintenances (backfilling databases)
- Observability concepts
- debugging skills!!!
 - Very different experience from TypeScript

Thank You for Listening!



Questions?

