

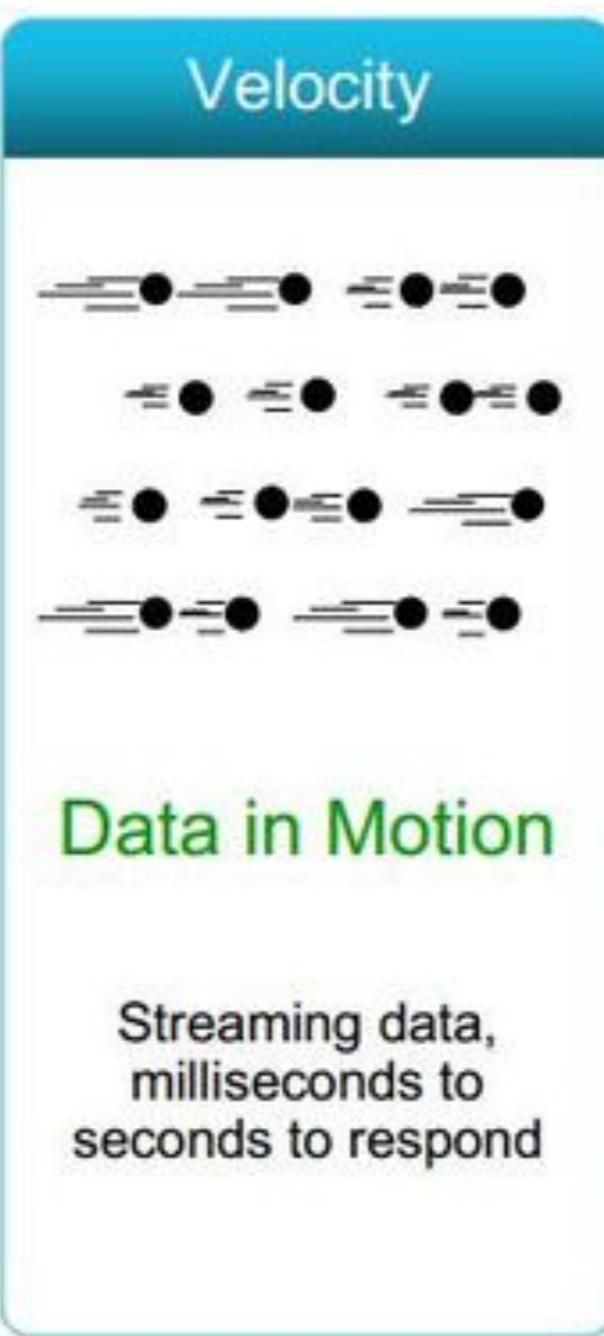


2110446 - Data Science and Data Engineering

Big Data Architecture

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Back to Basic - Data Characteristics - 3V



Source: IBM

4 Types of Data Analytics

Descriptive

“A.Natawut drinks about 1 cup of coffee a day”

Diagnostic

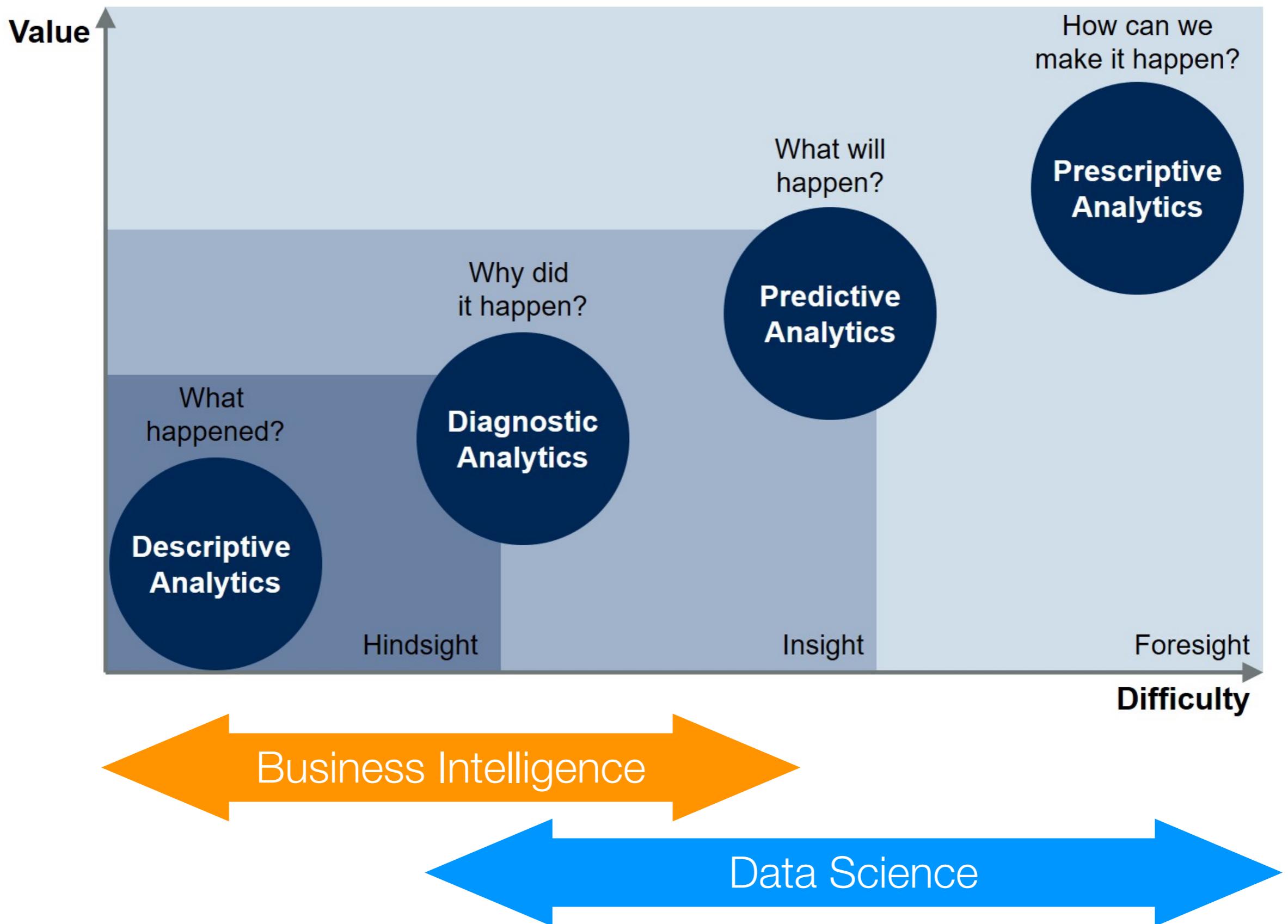
“Number of cups that A.Natawut drinks depends on number of meetings he has each day”

Predictive

“Tomorrow, A.Natawut has 2 meetings. It is very likely that A.Natawut will drink 2 cups.”

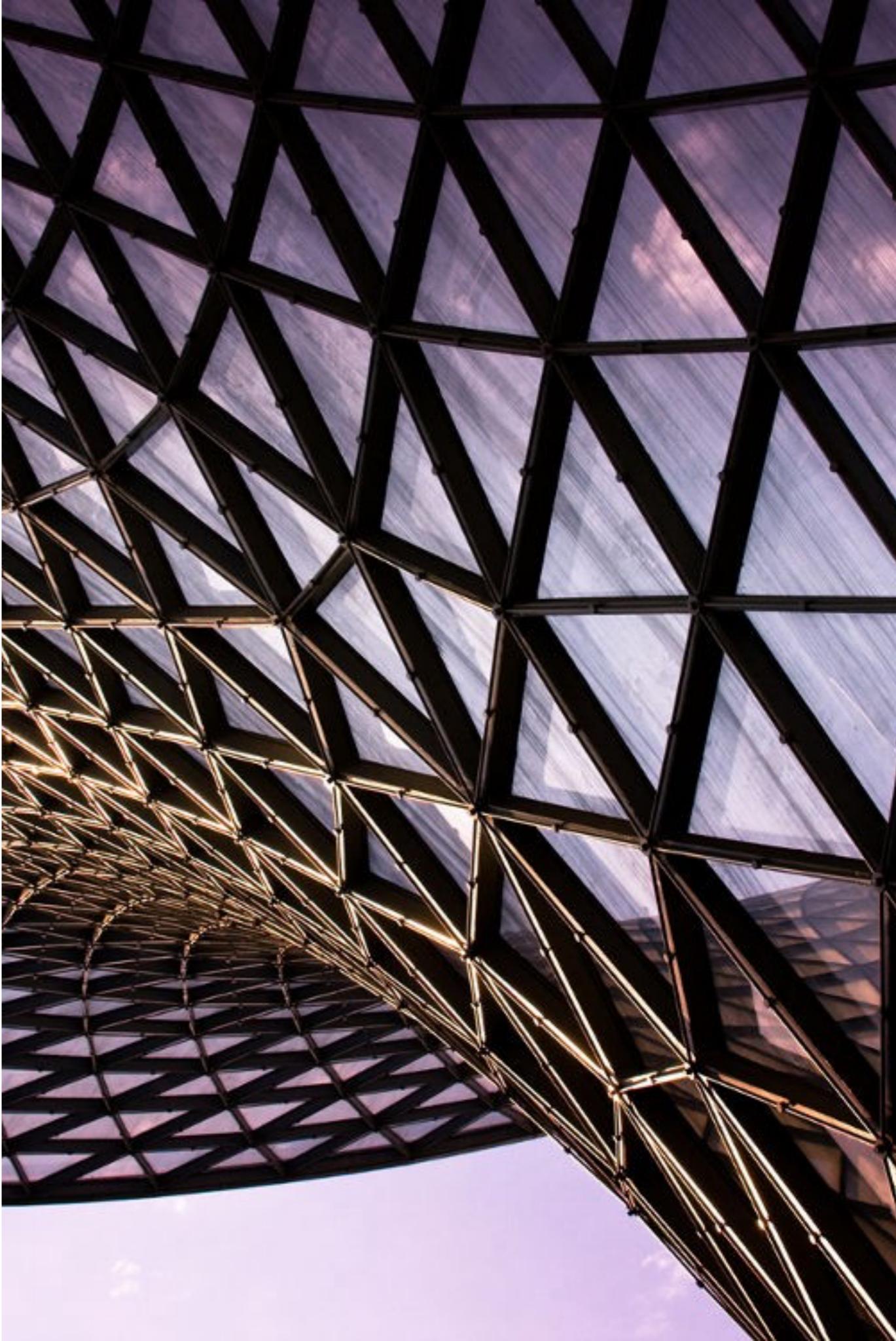
Prescriptive

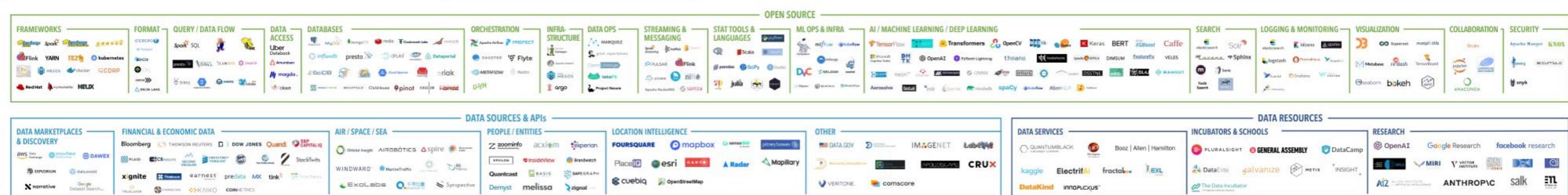
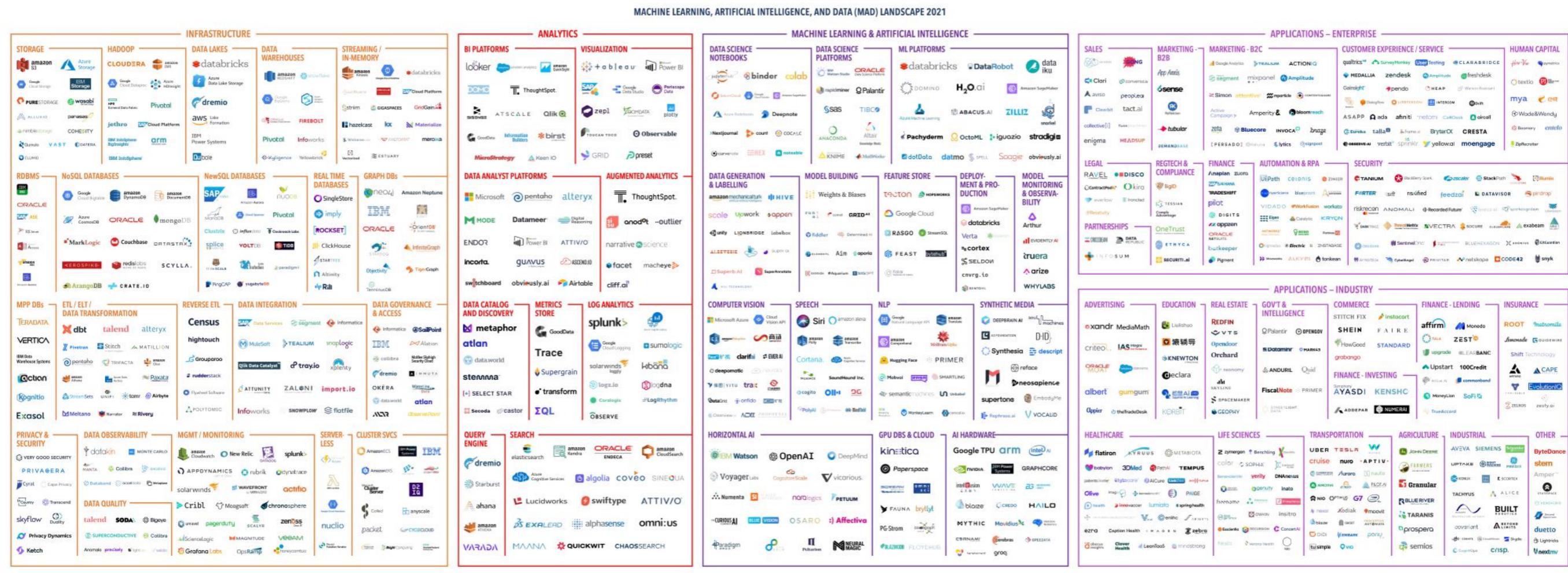
“Inform secretary to prepare one cup in the morning and one in the afternoon for A.Natawut”



Architectural Patterns

Common design patterns being used in data science

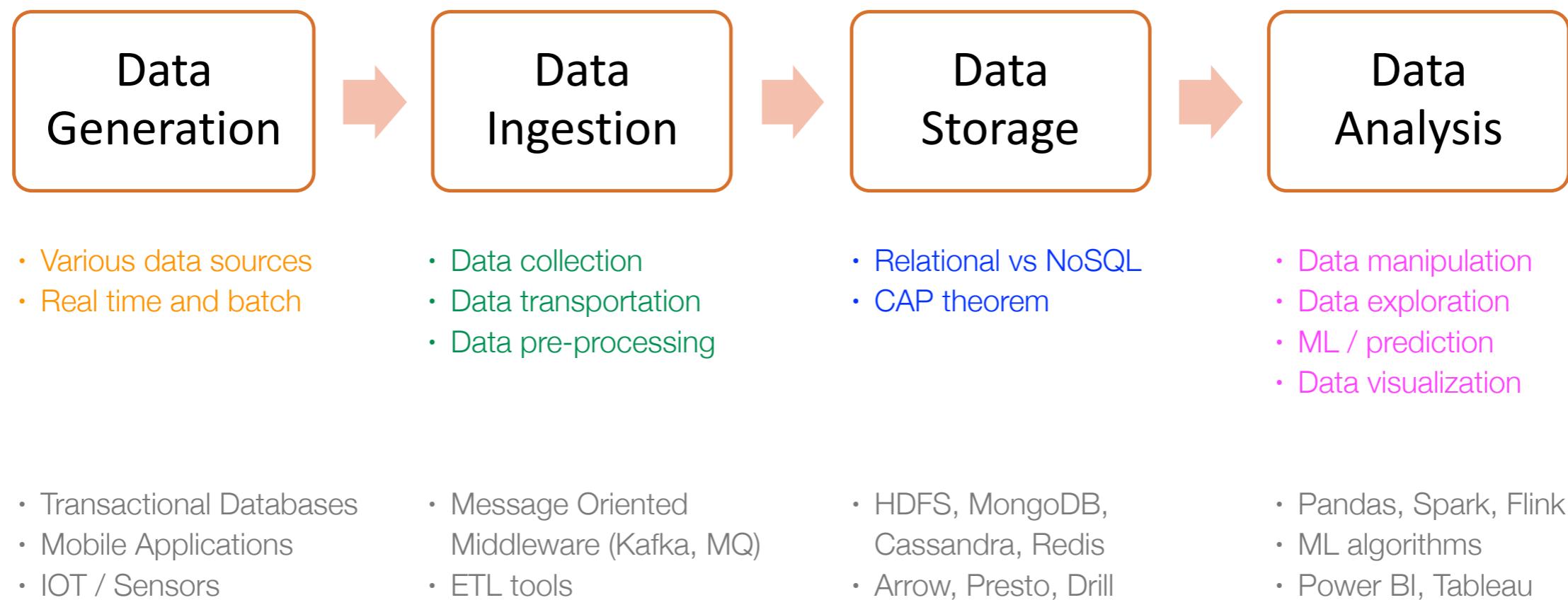




- INFRASTRUCTURE

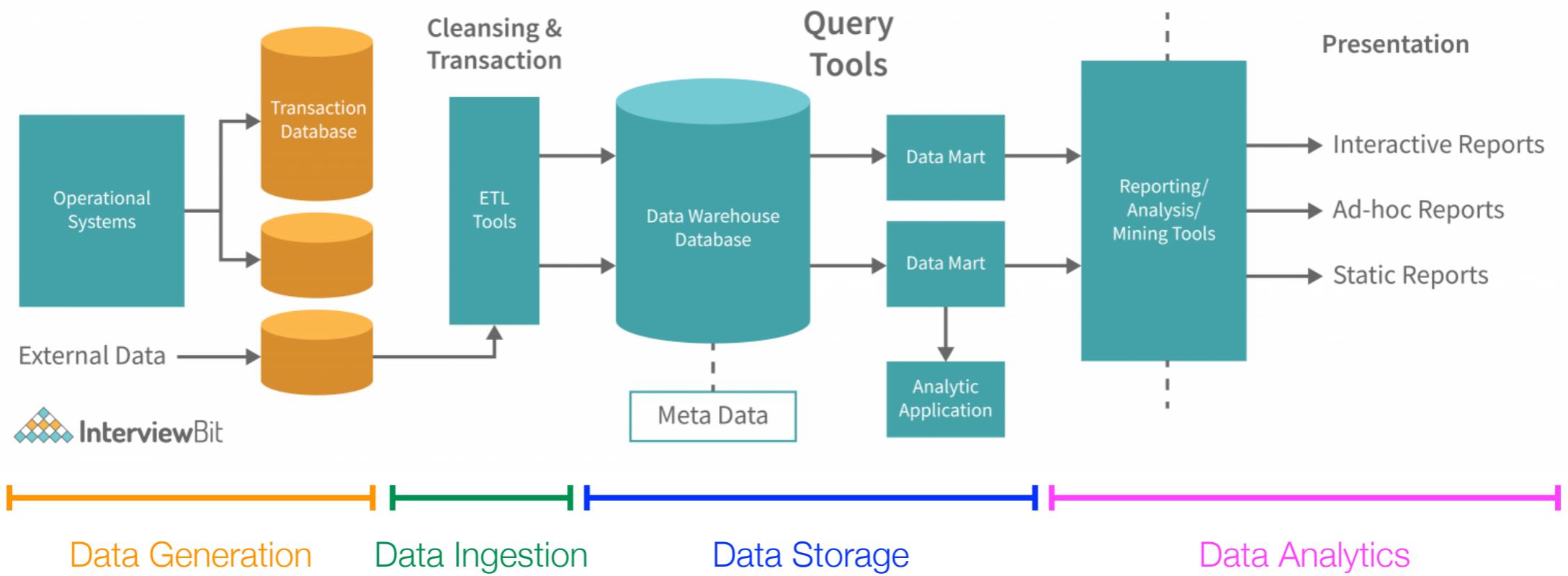


Data Science Lifecycle

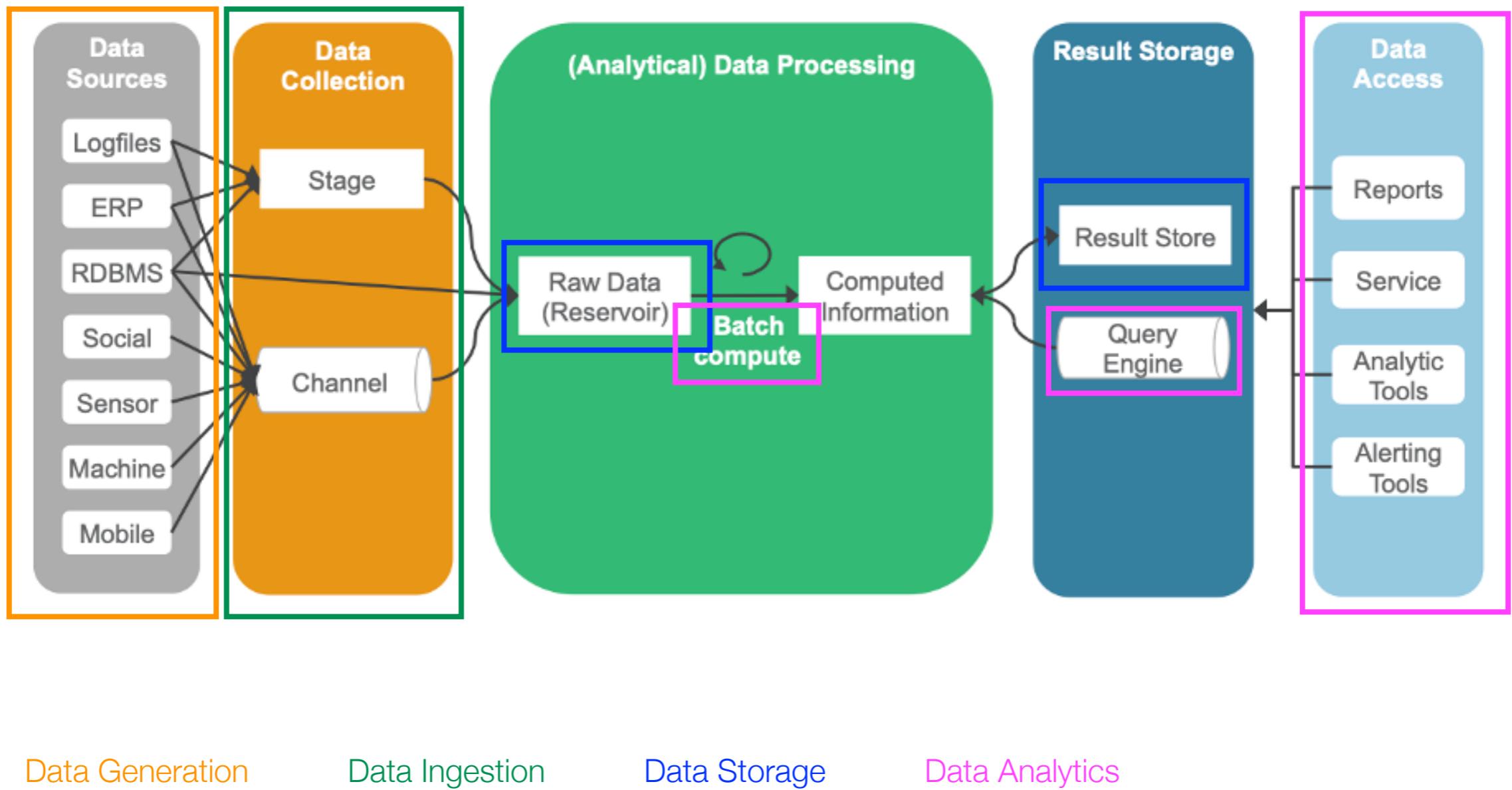


Data Warehouse

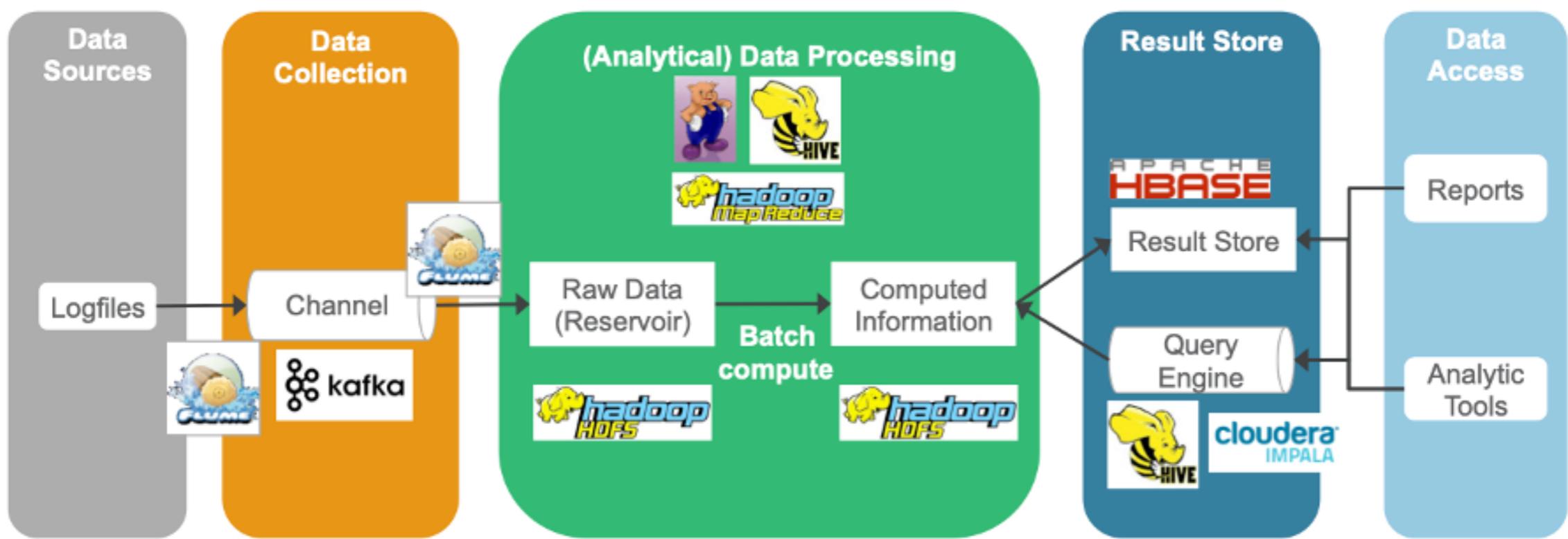
Pre-Big-Data Era Data Analytics



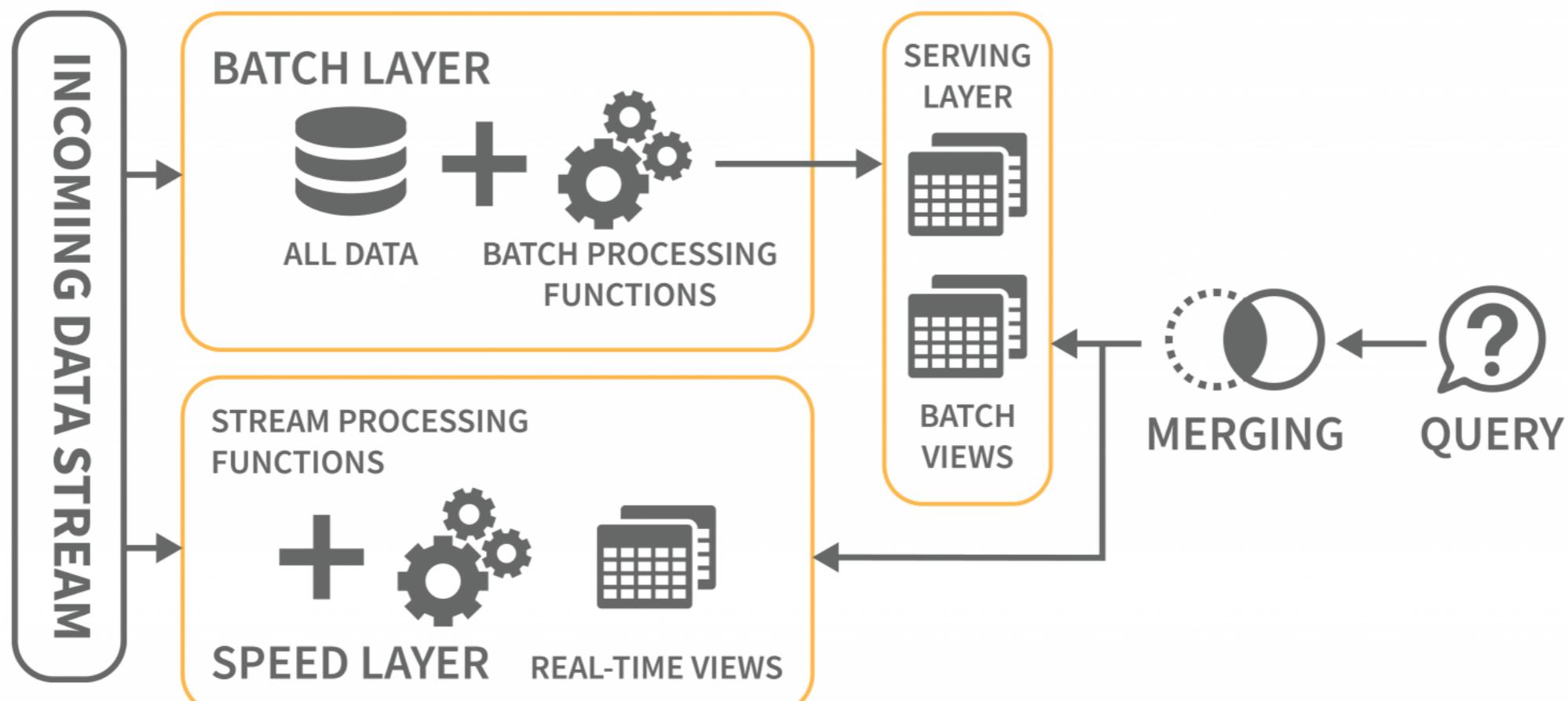
Simple Big Data Analytic Architecture



Example: Facebook Data Pipeline (early days)



Lambda Architecture (Nathan Marz)

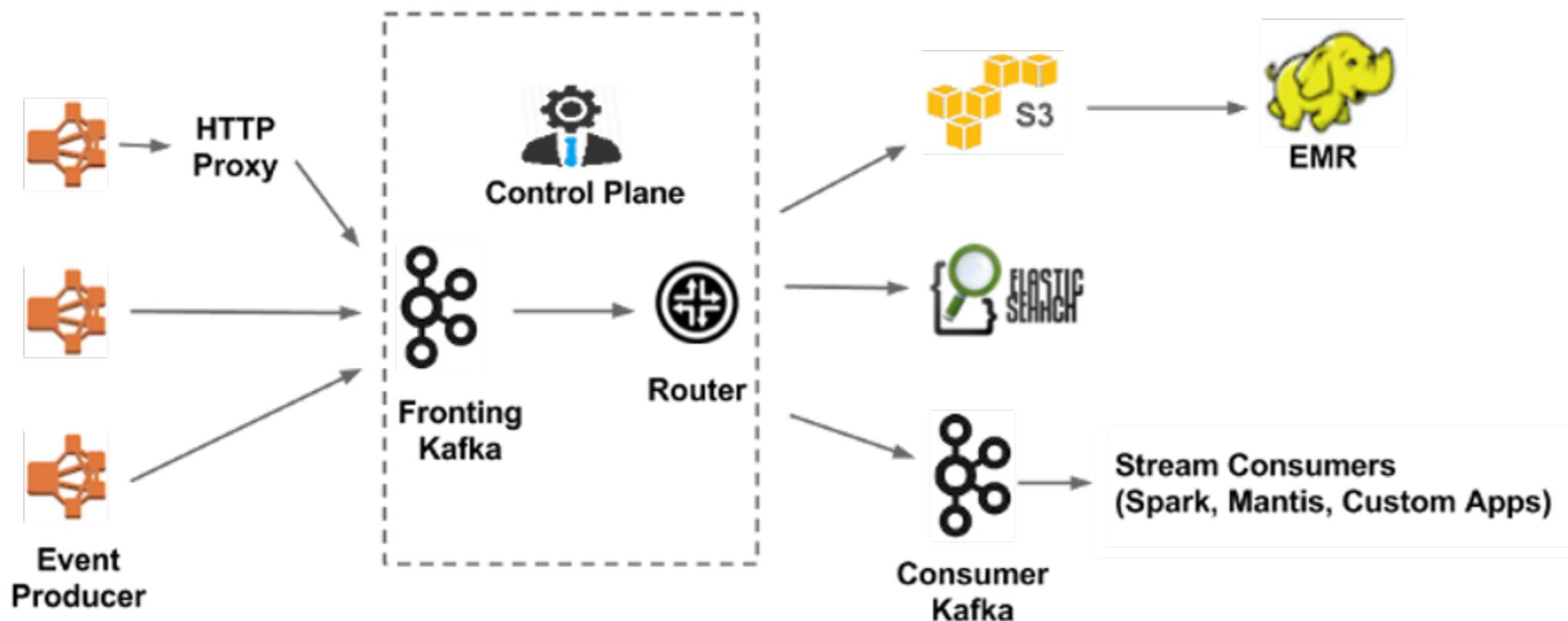


InterviewBit

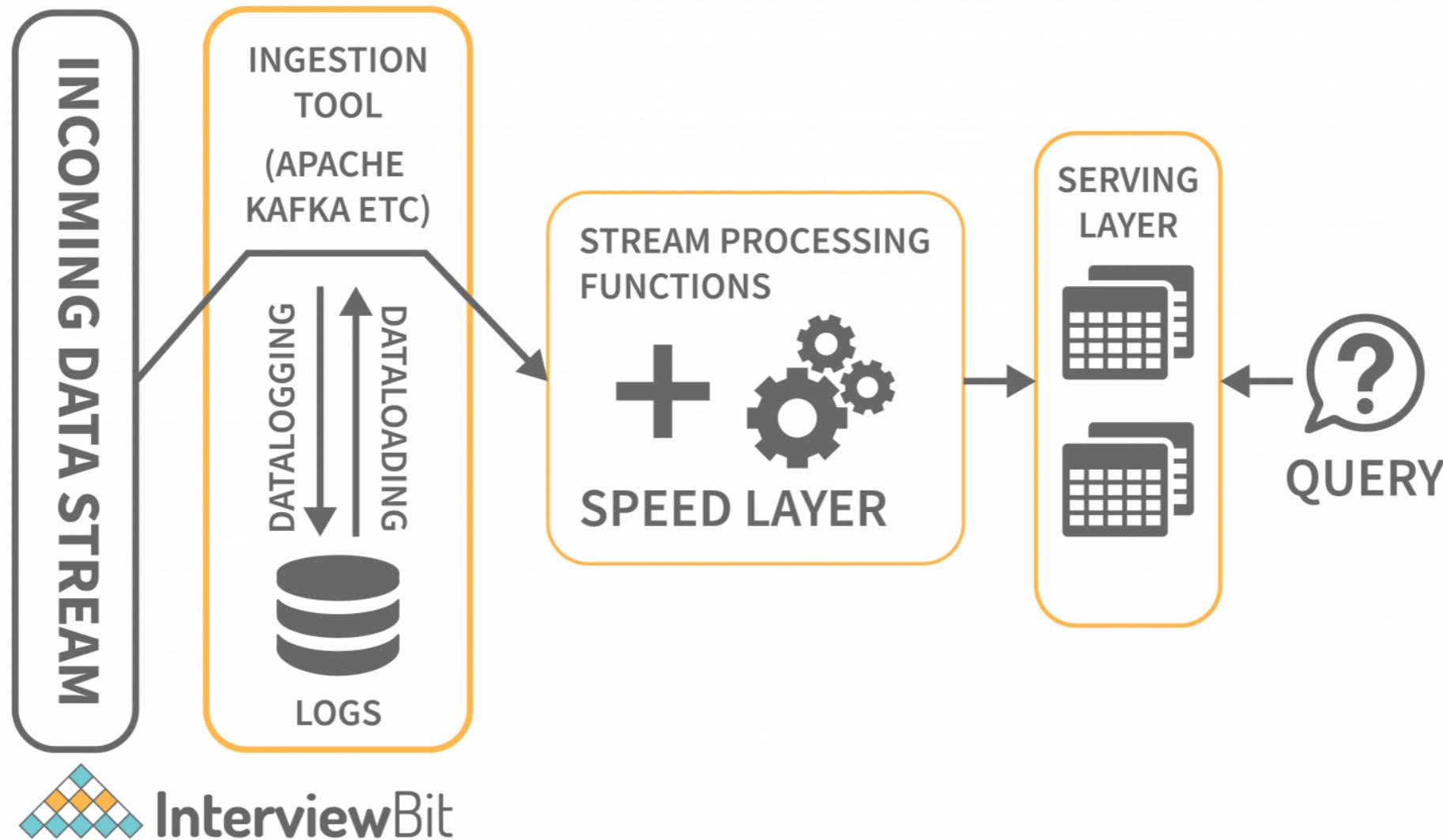
Principles of Lambda Architecture

- Assume on a data model with an append-only, immutable data source that serves as a system of record
- Intended for ingesting and processing timestamped events that are appended to existing events rather than overwriting them
- Balance latency, throughput, and fault-tolerance
 - Batch processing to provide comprehensive and accurate views of batch data
 - Real-time stream processing to provide views of online data

Example: Netflix's Keystone Architecture



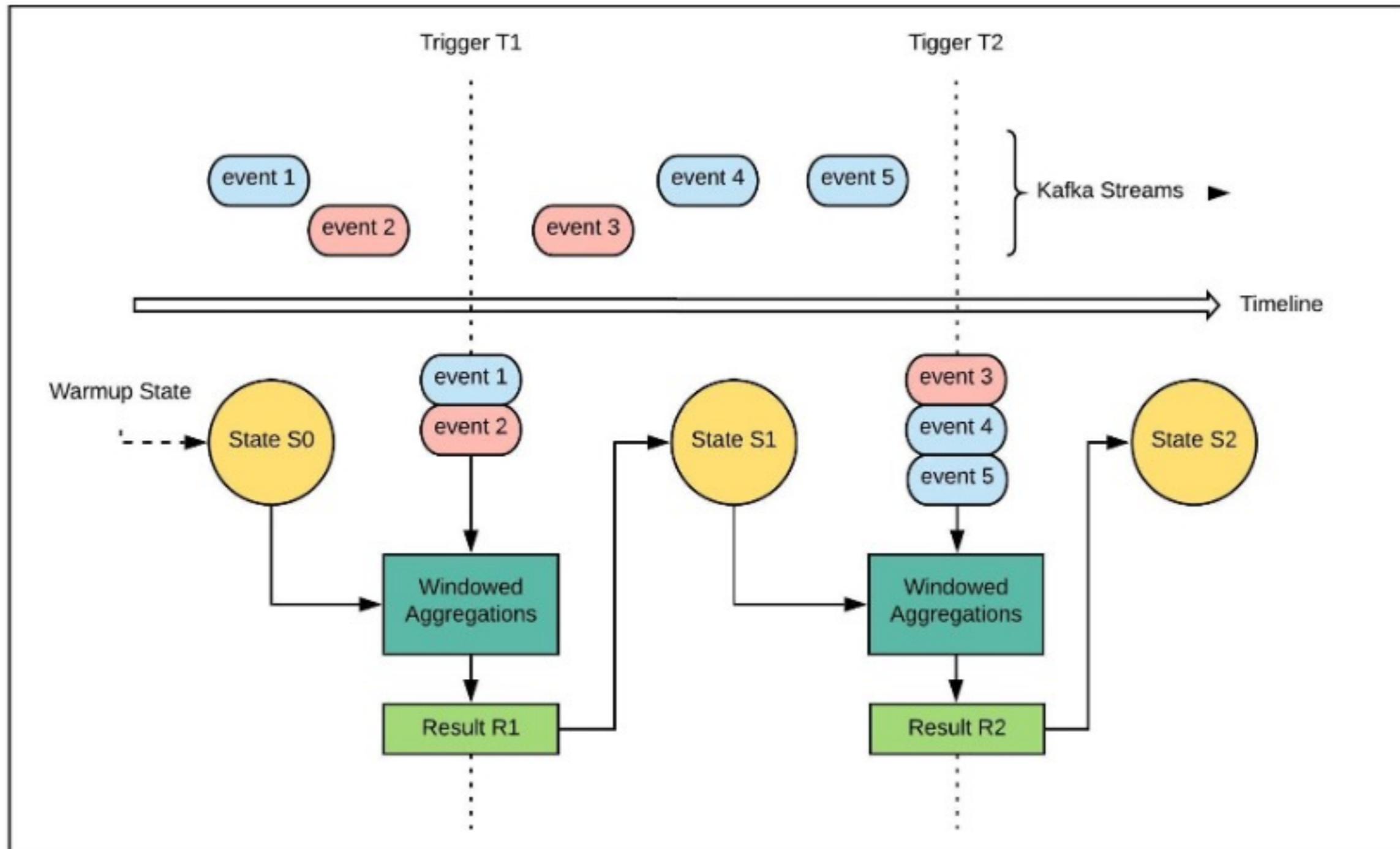
Kappa Architecture (Jay Krepsen)



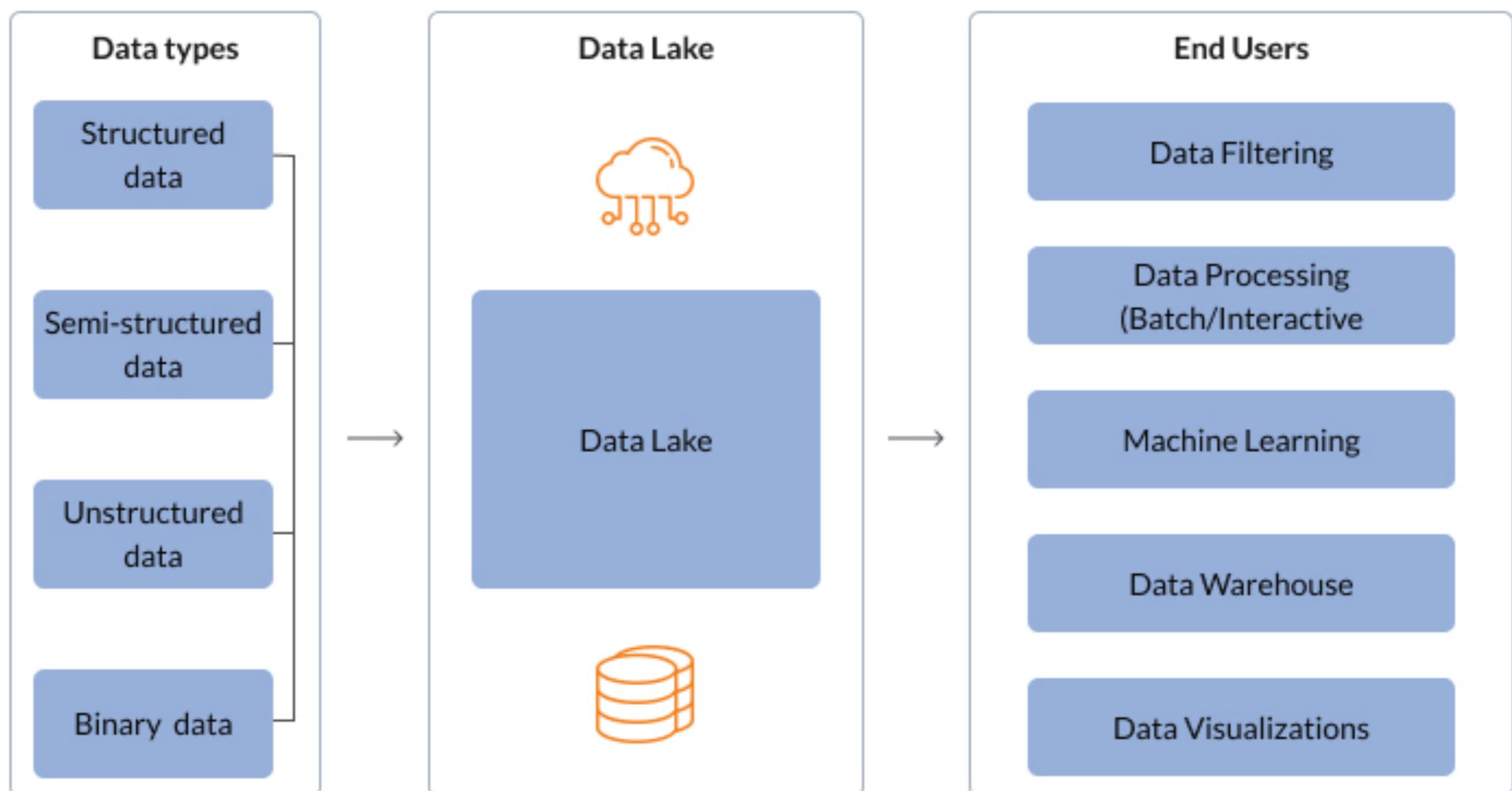
Principles of Kappa Architecture

- Real-time data or “stream” is everything, batch is just a subset of stream
- Raw data is never changed
- Multiple views can be defined on one raw data stream
- Single and unified data processing framework (for both real-time and batch)
- Handle late data arrival and failure recovery can be done by reprocessing or “replaying” historical data (because raw data is never changed)

Example: Uber Real-Time Dynamic Pricing

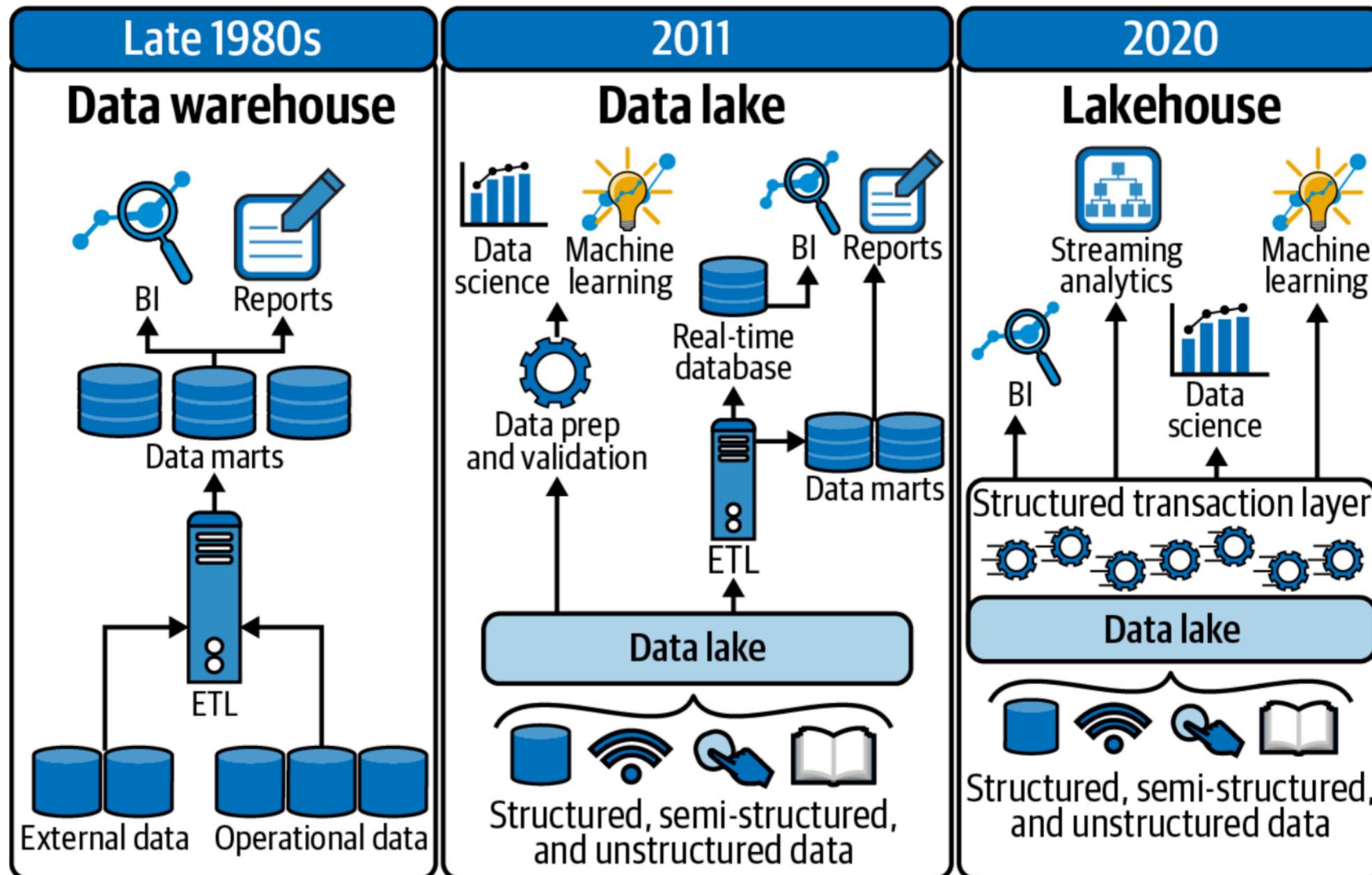


Data Lake Architecture



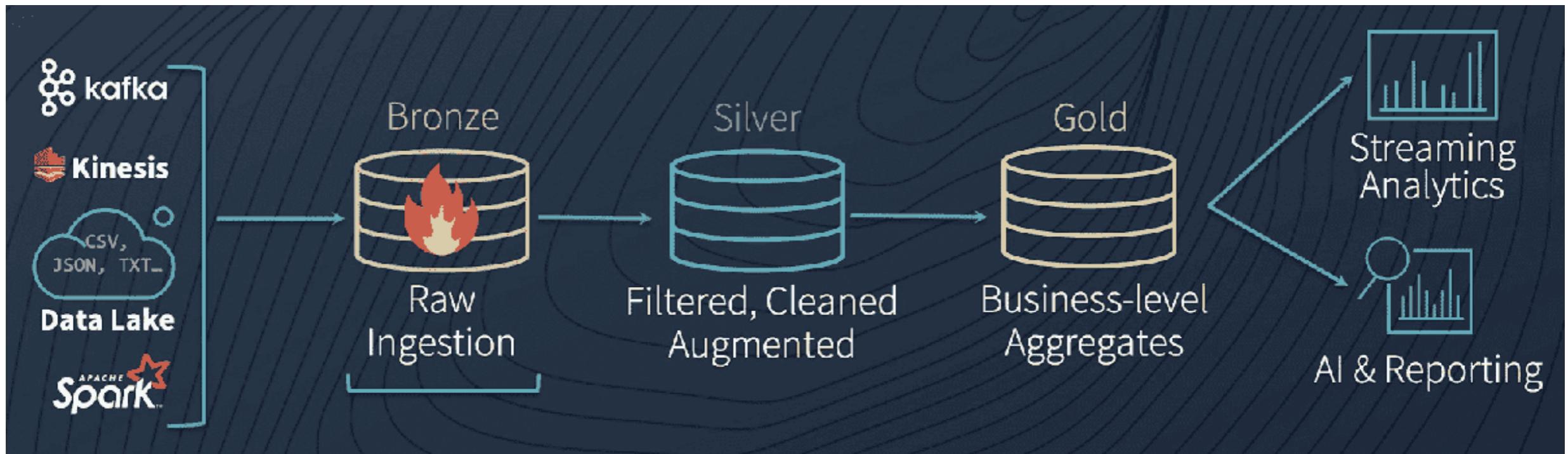
Source: <https://www.n-ix.com/data-lake-vs-data-warehouse/>

Data Lakehouse Architecture



Source: Alice LaPlante, “The Modern Cloud Data Platform”

Delta Architecture



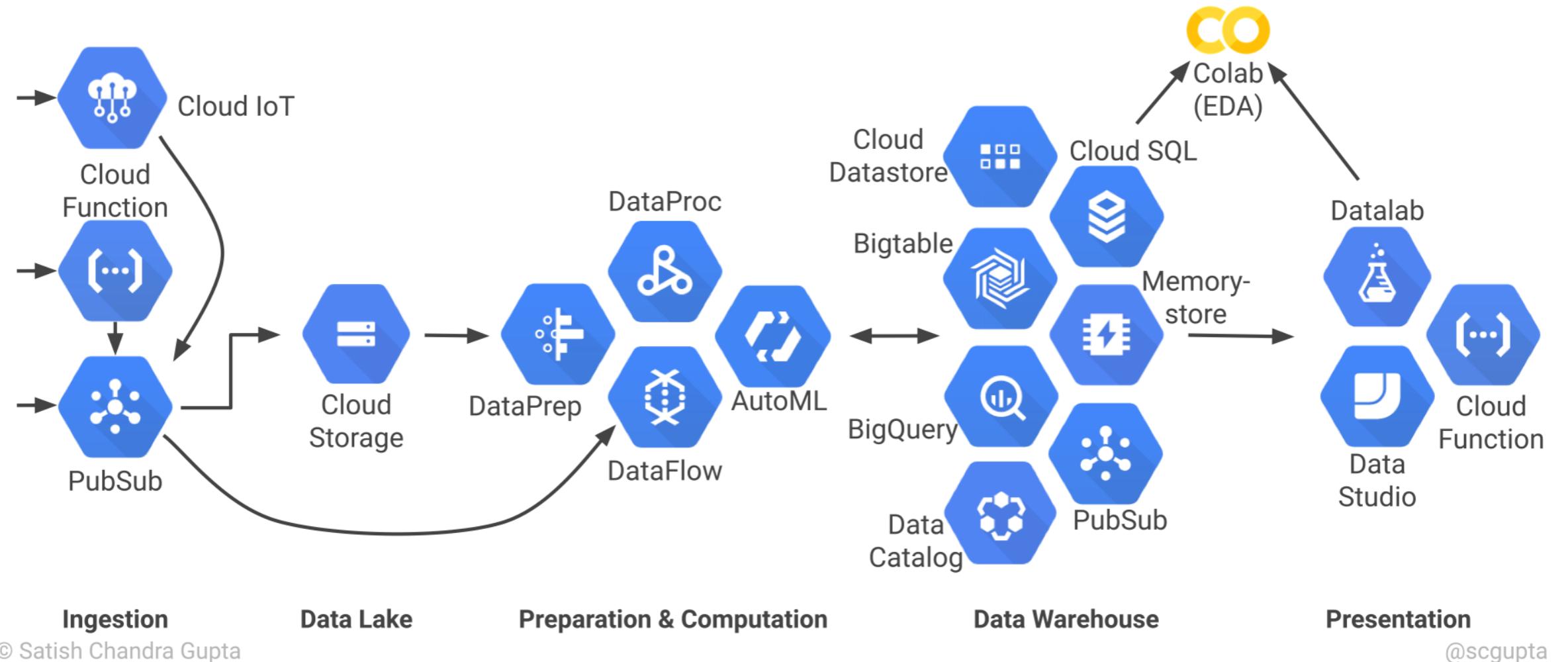
Source: <https://www.databricks.com/blog/2020/11/20/delta-vs-lambda-why-simplicity-trumps-complexity-for-data-pipelines.html>

- All the processing and enrichment of data from Bronze (raw data) to Silver (filtered) to Gold (fully ready to be used by analytics, reporting, and data science) happens within Delta Lake

Principles of Delta Architecture

- Lambda architecture is complex and requires data validation between real-time and batch processing paths
- Kappa architecture does not perform well when large amount of historical data playback is required
- Delta architecture focuses on simplicity by processing data in the data store from bronze to silver to gold
- Single source of truth as there is only one path

Cloud Serverless Architecture



Key Takeaways

- Big Data is just a foundation for data processing; data analytics is also important as it creates business values
- Architectural design patterns can provide templates or guidelines to big data pipeline solutions
- Lambda Architecture is one of the most popular architecture as it can support both batch and real-time data processing
- Data Lakehouse is an emerging architecture, combining best features from data lake (flexibility, low-cost) and data warehouse (structured, governance)

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