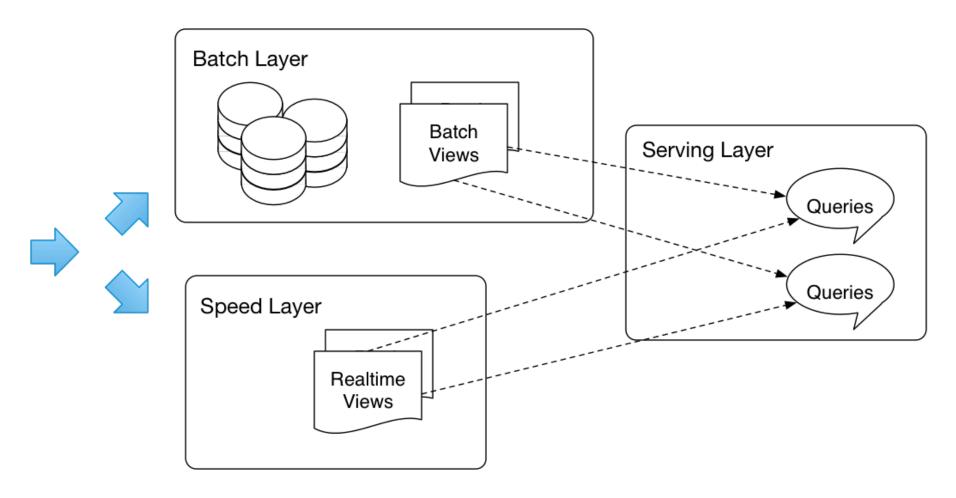
Cloud Computing and Big Data

Realtime Big Data

Oxford University
Software Engineering
Programme
Sep 2016



Recap on the Lambda Architecture





Streaming

- Continuous data flow
 - "Unbounded streams of data"
- Usually uses a message distribution system
 - JMS
 - Apache Kafka
 - MQTT
 - Etc
- An unbounded set of events with time
 - <t1, E1>, <t2, E2>,, <tn, En>,



Stream processing categorization

- Simple event processing
 - Working on an event at a time
 - e.g. filter out all events where the wind speed > 50 mph
- Event stream processing
 - Time-based processing of a single stream of events
 - Average wind speed over the last hour compared to the average over the last day
- Complex Event Processing
 - Correlation of events across different streams
 - Emergency calls correlated with wind speed in real time

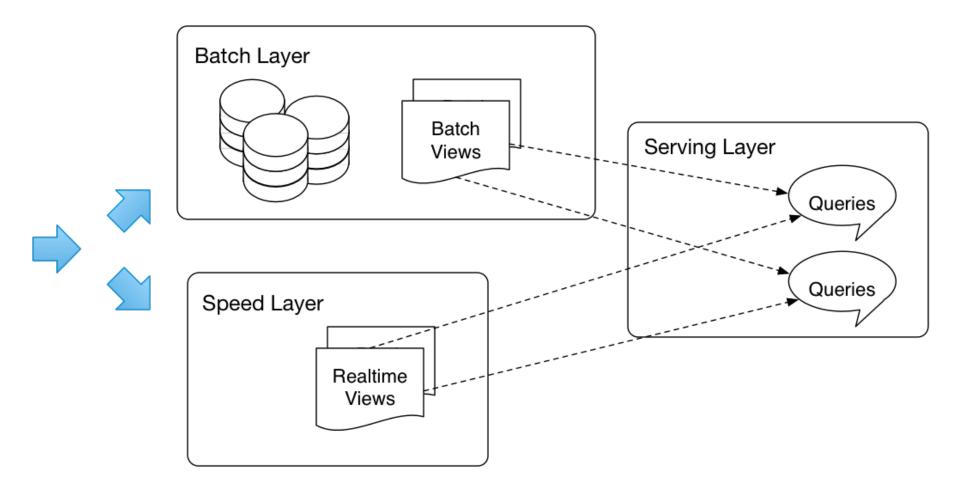


Comparing Databases with Real-Time systems

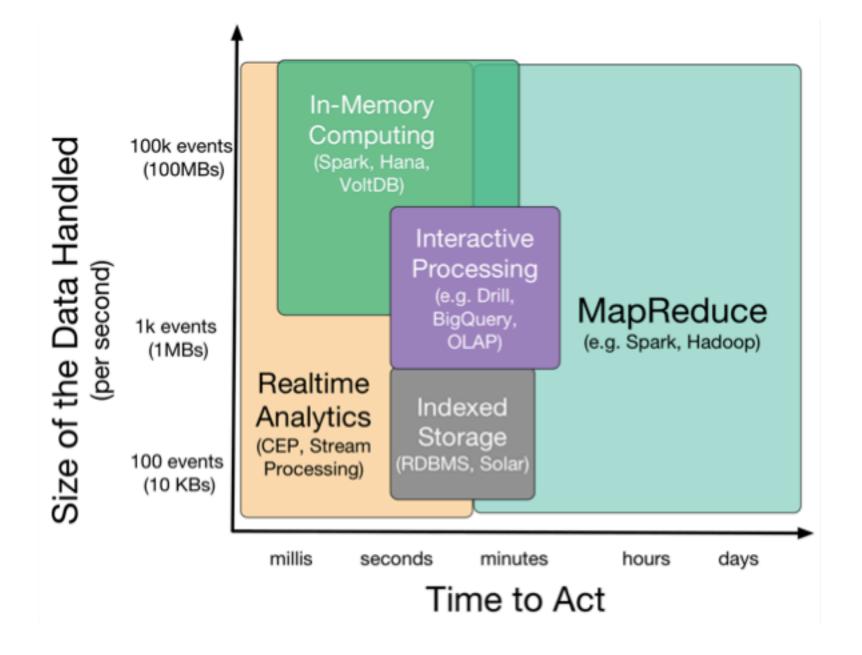
	Database Applications	Event-driven Applications
Query Paradigm	Ad-hoc queries or requests	Continuous standing queries
Latency	Seconds, hours, days	Milliseconds or less
Data Rate	Hundreds of events/sec	Tens of thousands of events/ sec or more
	request	output stream stream



Lambda Architecture









Approaches to Streaming

- Pure streaming
 - Each event is processed as it comes in
- Micro-batch
 - Small batches of events are processed
 - Typically trades flexibility for performance
- Shared nothing
 - You can process events on any system in the cluster
- Stateful / Partitioned
 - The event must be processed on a system that has the correct state in memory



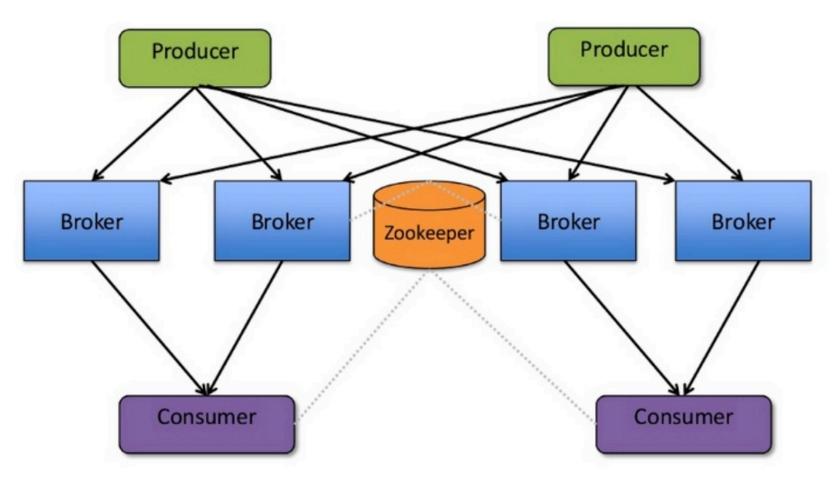
Data distribution

You need to get the events to the processing systems

MQTT

- Very simple, lightweight, fast
- No built in support for clustering / big-data
 - But can make up for it by being very fast
- Used a lot in IoT

Apache Kafka

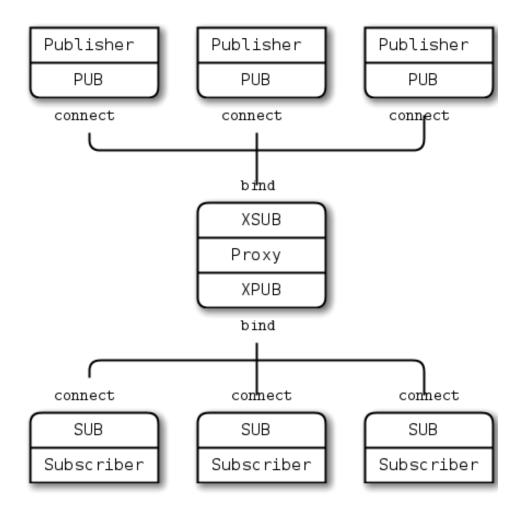




Kafka

- Many of the approaches we've seen:
 - Partitioning
 - Multiple brokers
 - Elastically scalable
 - Supports clusters of co-ordinated consumers
 - Automatic re-election of leaders

ZeroMQ



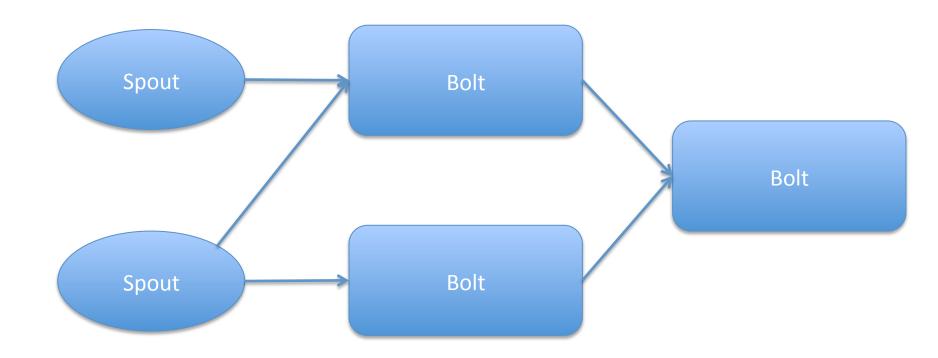


Processing the data



Apache Storm





Note: another DAG

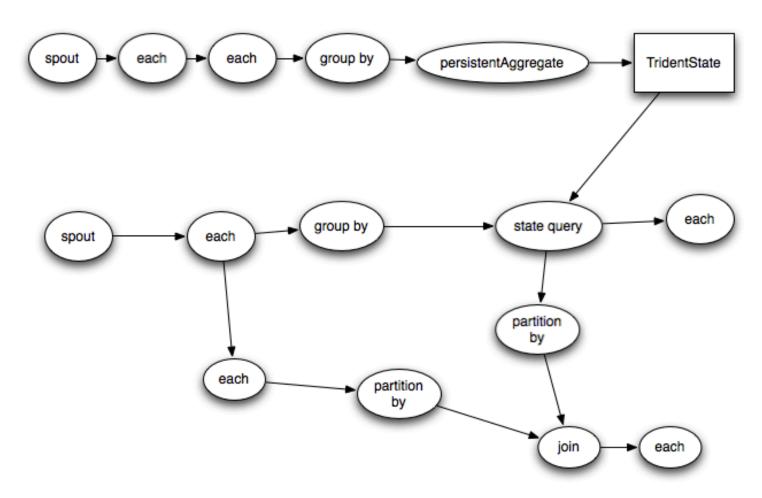


Apache Storm

- Originally developed by BackType
 - Nathan Marz
- Acquired by Twitter
- Open Sourced and then donated to Apache
- Became a top level project in 2014
 - http://storm.apache.org



Apache Storm Trident (micro-batch)





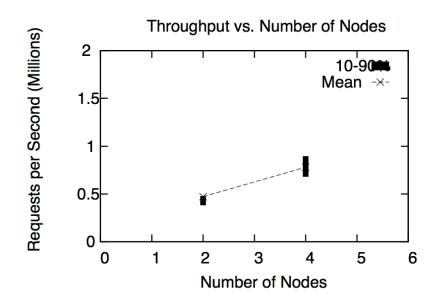
Siddhi

- A stateful query model
- SQL-like language for querying streams of data
 - Extended with windows
 - Time, Event count, batches
 - Partitioned
 - Based on data in the events
 - Pattern matching
 - A then B then C within window

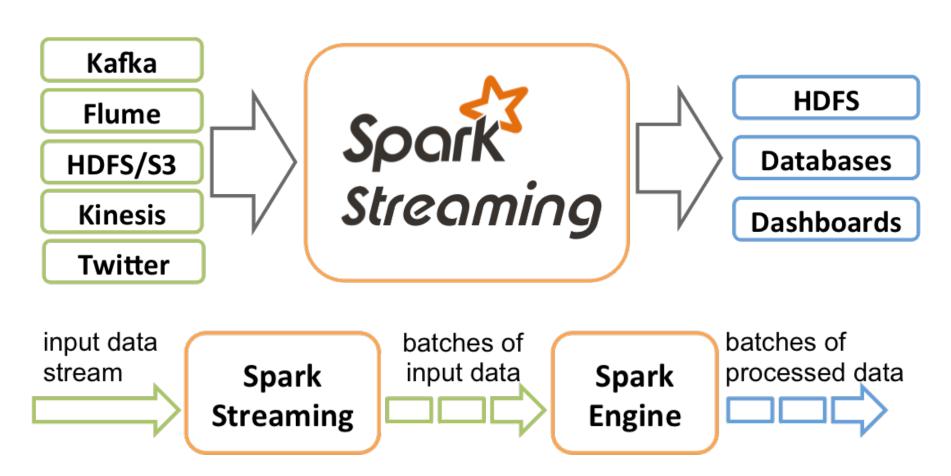


Siddhi

- Apache Licensed Open Source on Github
 - https://github.com/wso2/siddhi/
- Pluggable into Storm and Spark
- Supports millions of events/sec
- http://freo.me/DEBS_Siddhi

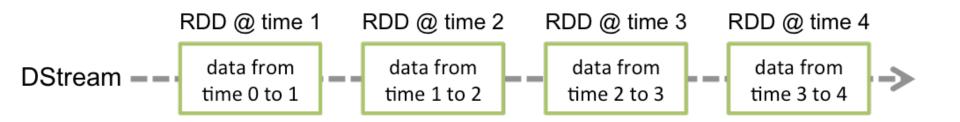


Apache Spark Streaming

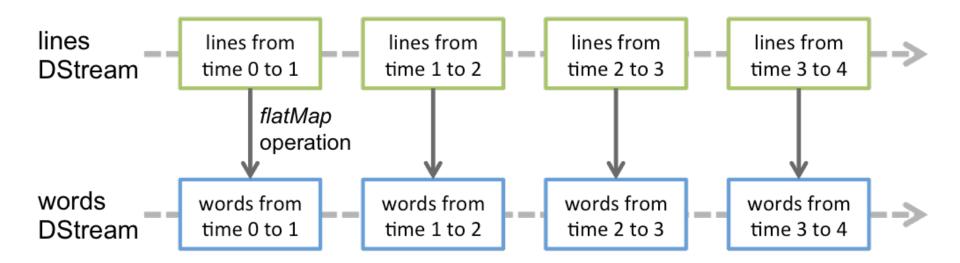




Dstreams Discretized Streams

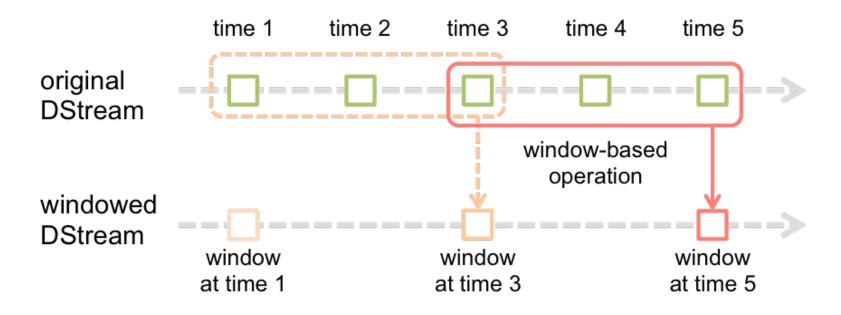


Operations on DStreams



CEP capabilities in Spark Streaming

- DStream "updateStateByKey"
- Joins
- Windows





Storm vs Spark Streaming

- "Classic" Storm has no counterpart in Spark
 - Spouts and Bolts
 - Event by event processing
- Trident and Streaming both offer microbatch models
 - More performant but less flexible
- Storm is more flexible for pure streaming systems
- Spark offers a much more unified programming model for Batch and Streaming



Summary

- Realtime processing is hard
 - Requires large memory and state
 - The lambda architecture splits the problem into batch and realtime challenges
- Multiple approaches:
 - Pure Streaming
 - Micro-batch
 - CEP



Questions?

