



The Why's and How's of Database Streaming

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Senior Software Engineer @ WePay



Agenda

1. The Beauty of Change Data Capture
2. Real-World Example: Streaming MySQL
3. Future Challenge: Streaming Cassandra

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BigQuery Overview



BigQuery

Google's Serverless DWH

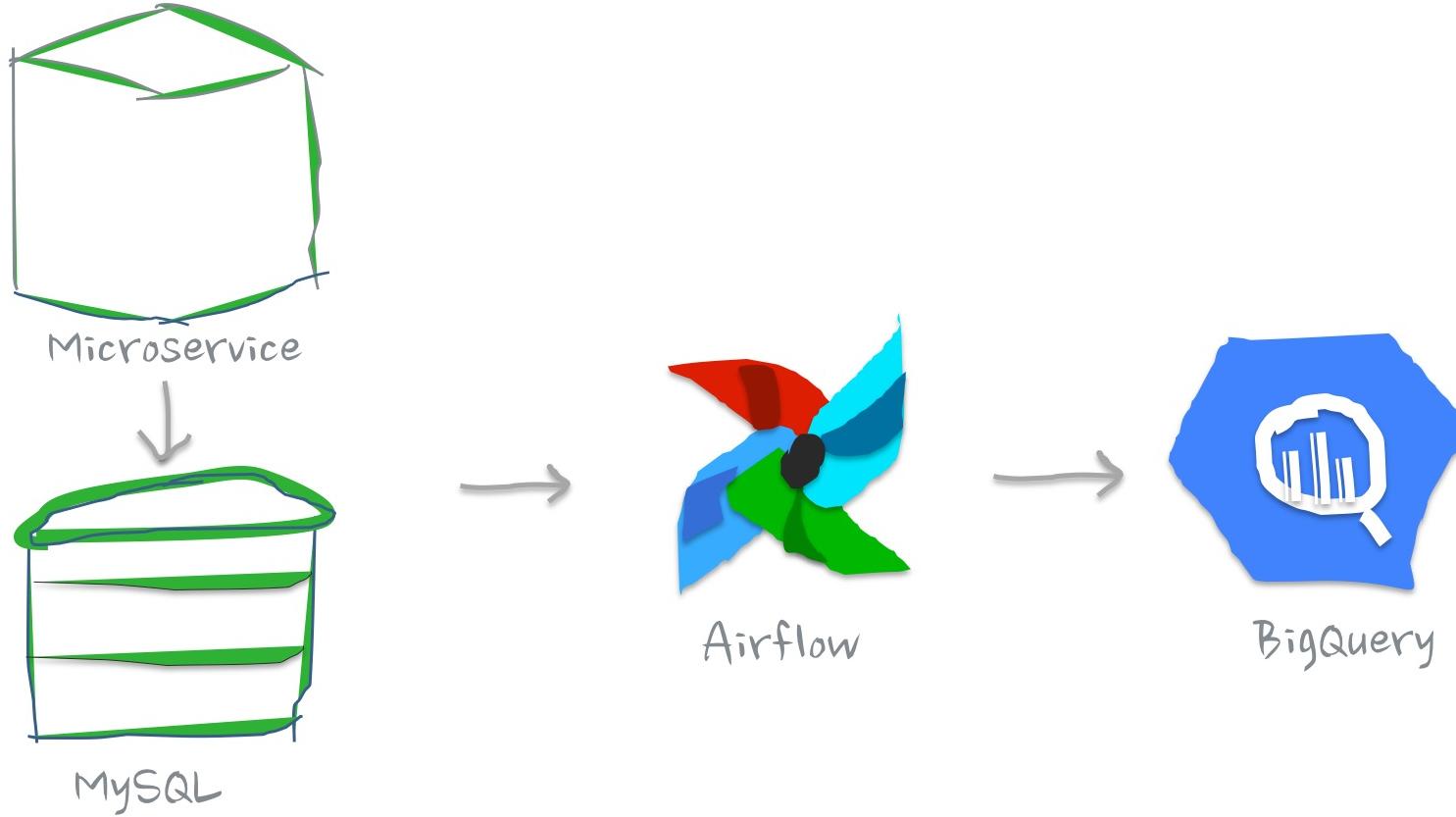
ANSI-Compliant SQL

Nested & Repeated Structures

Virtual Views

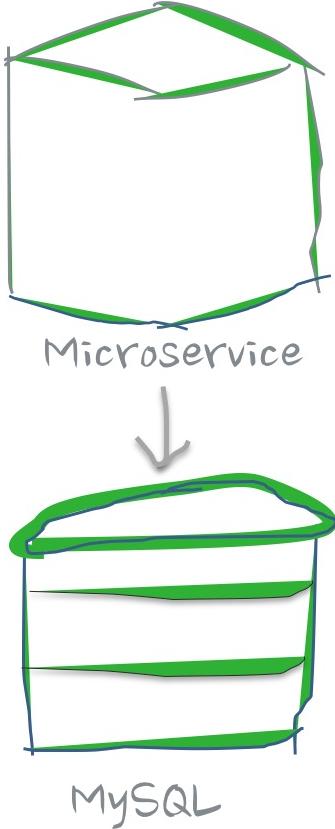
! The Beauty of Change Data Capture

WePay's Traditional Batch ETL Pipeline



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WePay's Traditional Batch ETL Pipeline



High latency

Huge number of jobs

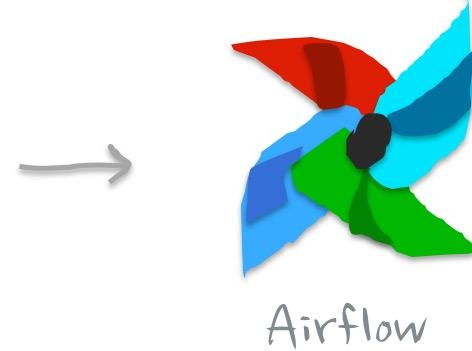
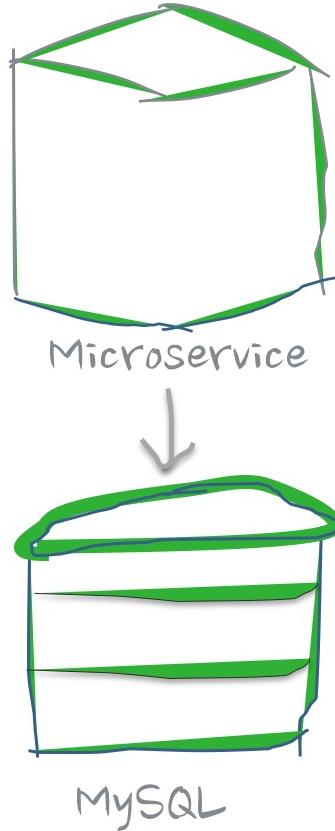
No hard deletes

Error-prone

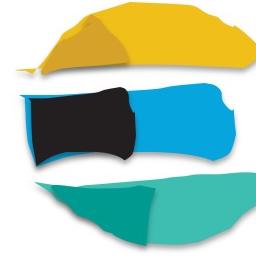
Manual schema update

! The Beauty of Change Data Capture

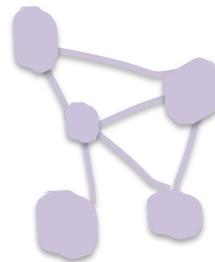
WePay's Data Ecosystem



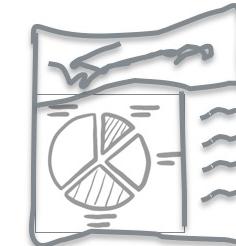
Redis



Elasticsearch

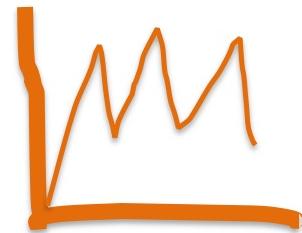


Graph DB



BigQuery

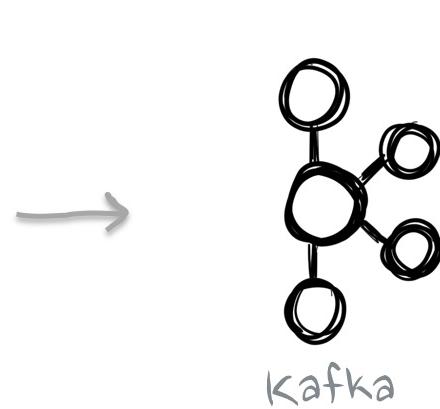
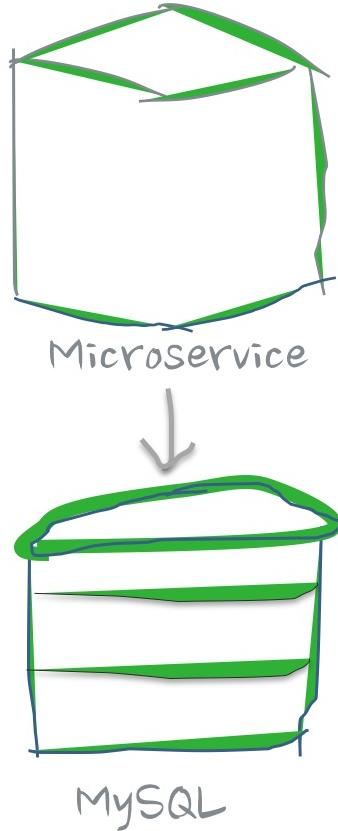
Live Dashboard



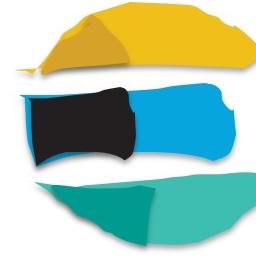
Alerting & Monitoring

! The Beauty of Change Data Capture

Kafka to the Rescue



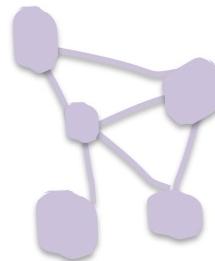
Redis



Elasticsearch



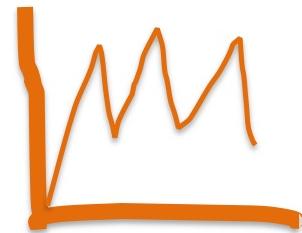
BigQuery



Graph DB

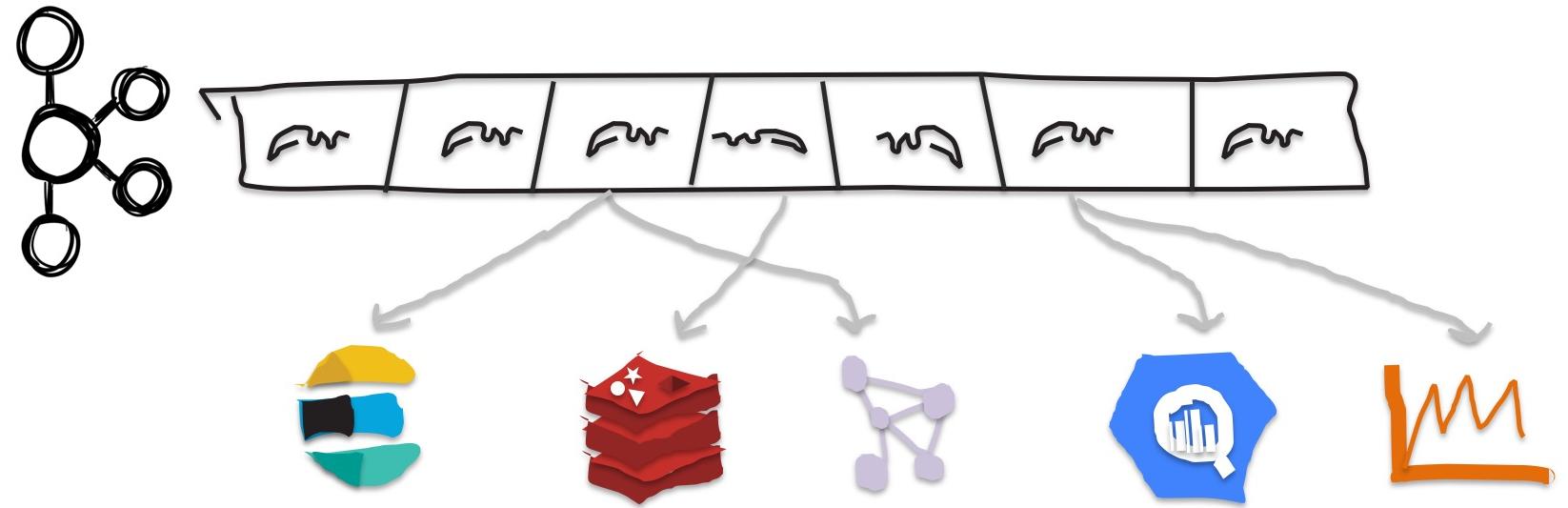
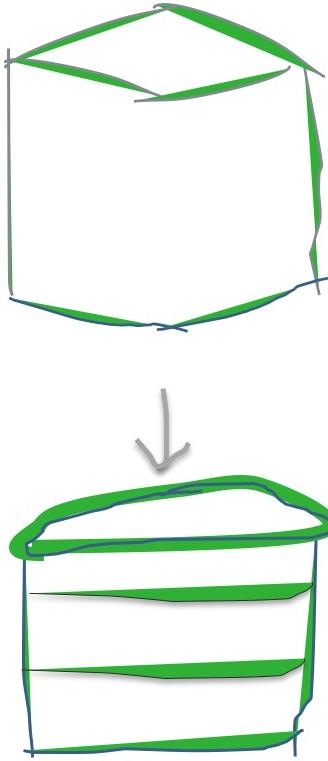


Live Dashboard

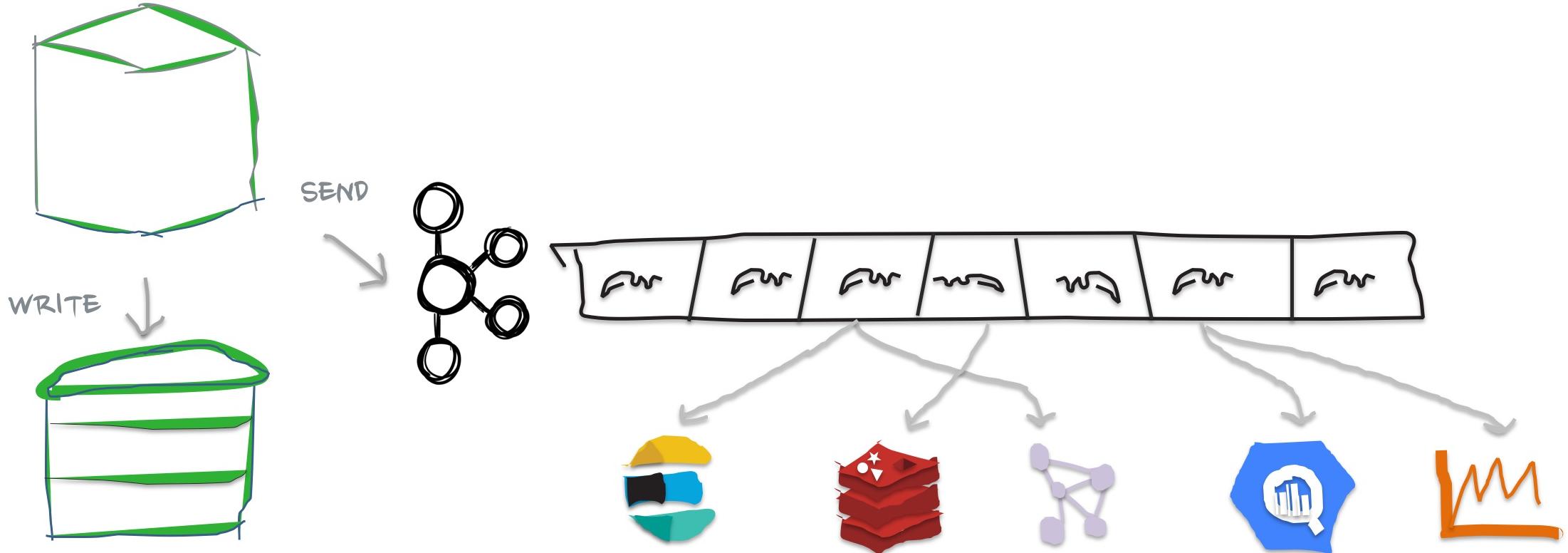


Alerting & Monitoring

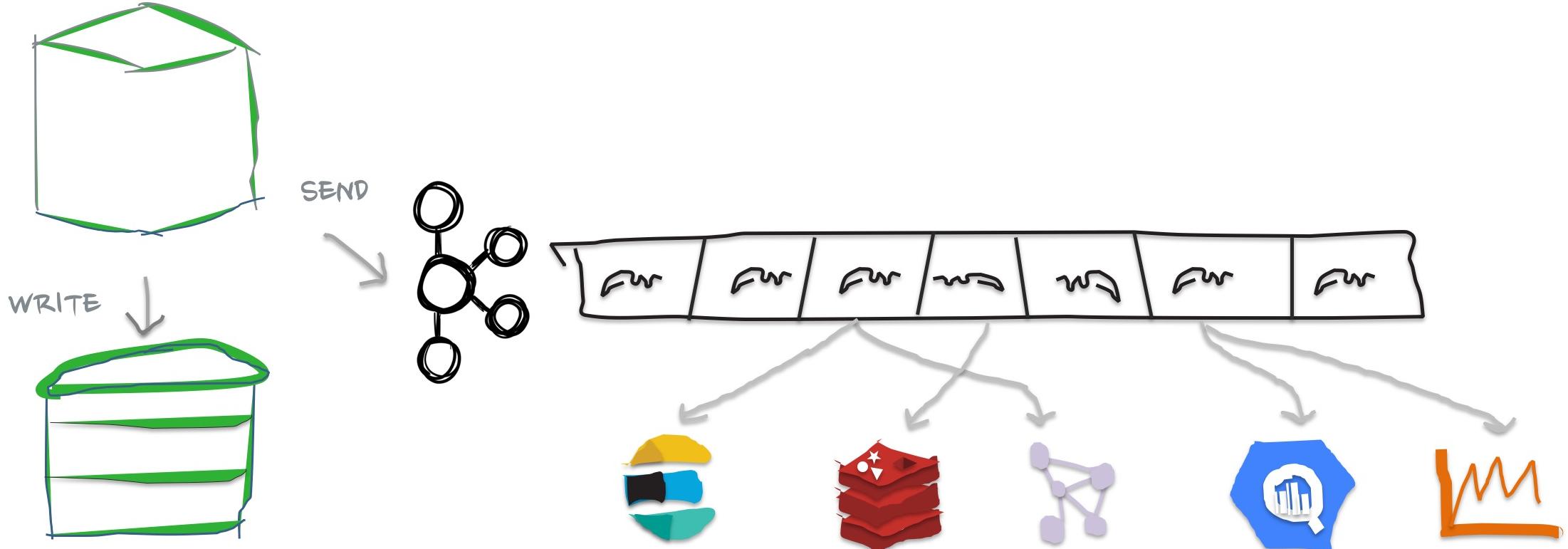
Getting Data to Kafka



Option One: Double-Write

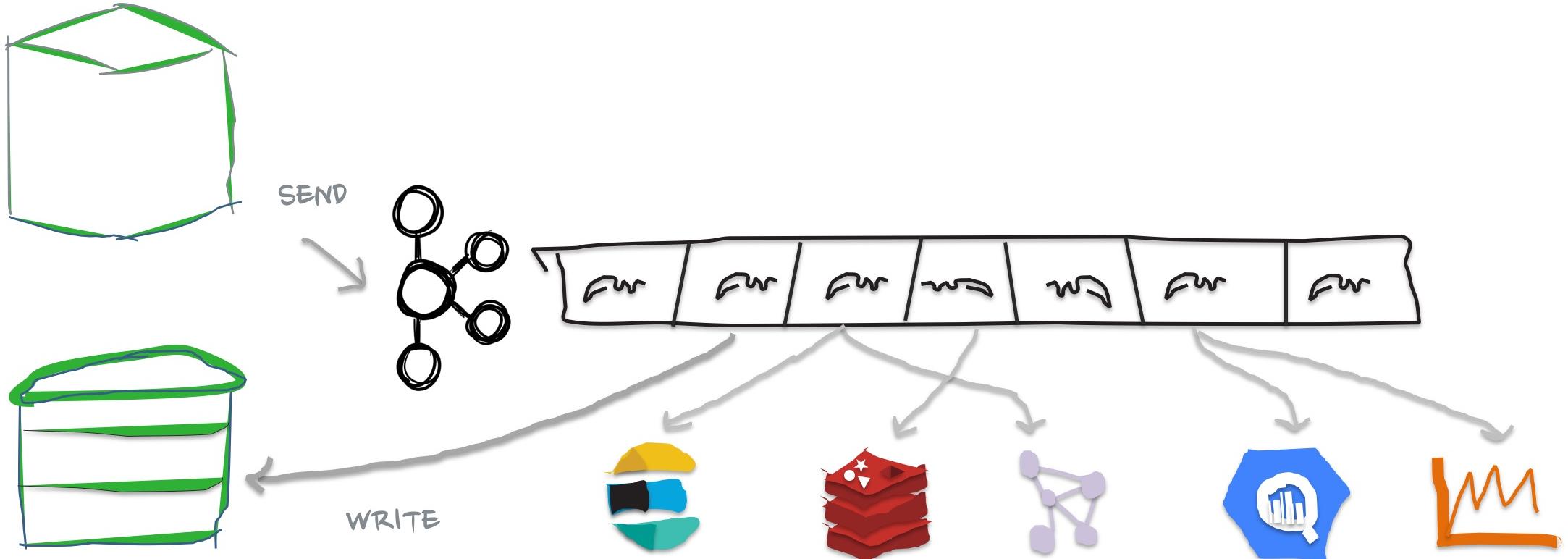


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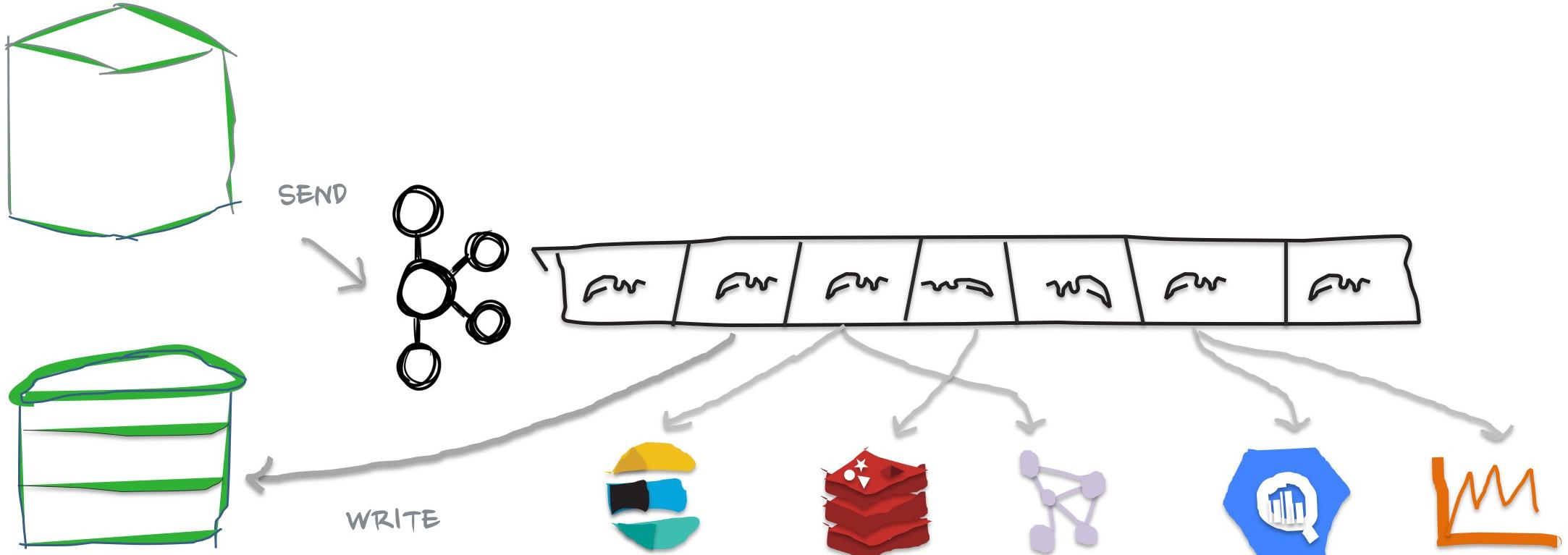


Distributed transaction tho 😞

Option Two: Event-Sourcing

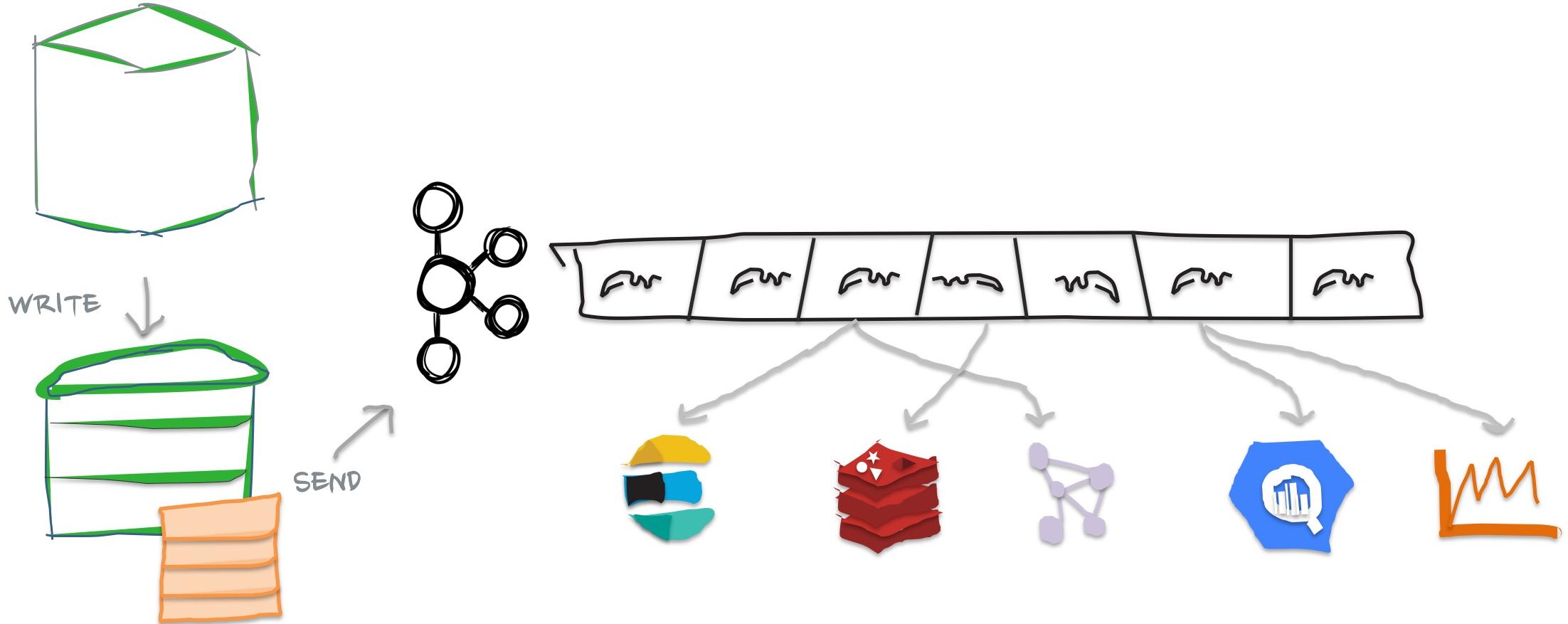


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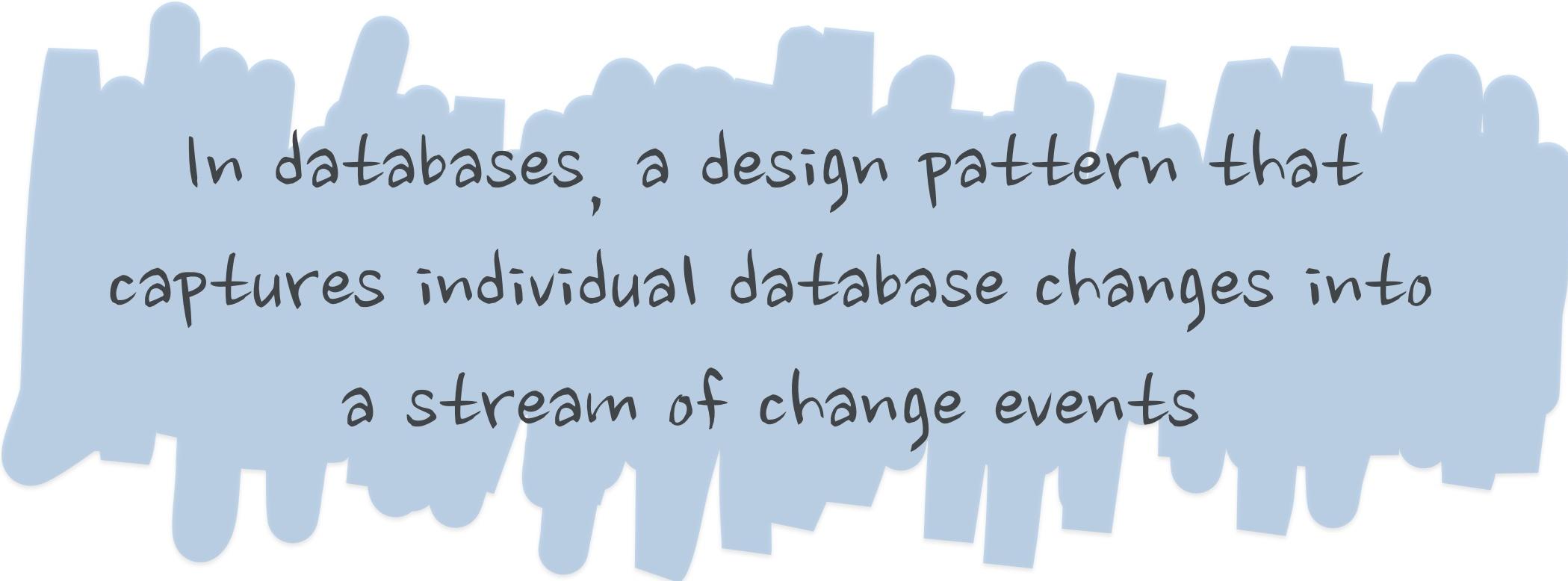


Violates read-your-writes consistency 😞

Option Three: Change Data Capture with WAL

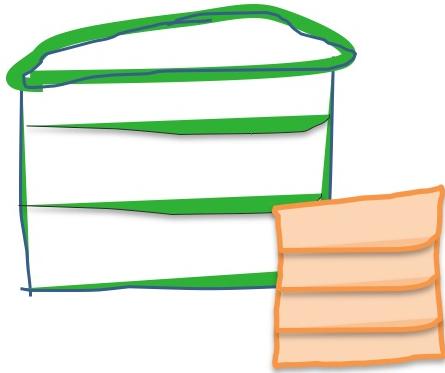


Change Data Capture (CDC)



In databases, a design pattern that captures individual database changes into a stream of change events

Write-Ahead Logging (WAL)



Implemented in almost every database

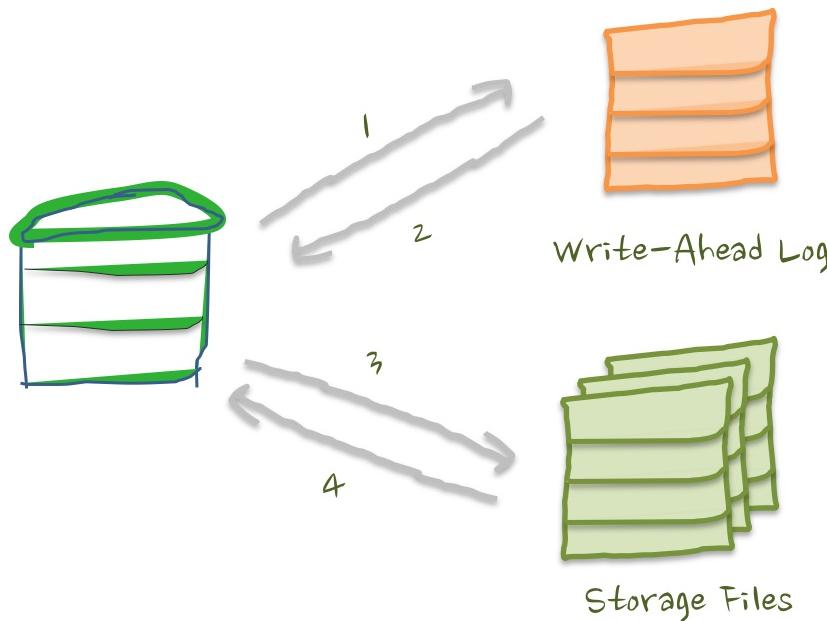
Writes are first recorded to a log file

Used for:

- crash recovery
- write performance
- streaming replication

Statement-based vs Row-Based Logging

Write-Ahead Logging (WAL)



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Used for:

- crash recovery
- write performance
- streaming replication

Statement-based vs Row-Based Logging

Write-Ahead Logging (WAL)

```
UPDATE customers SET name = "Alice"  
WHERE id = 1;
```

```
INSERT INTO customers (name, email)  
VALUES ("Bob", "bob@noreply.org");
```

```
1, "Alice", "alice@noreply.org"  
2, "Bob", "bob@noreply.org"
```

Implemented in almost every database

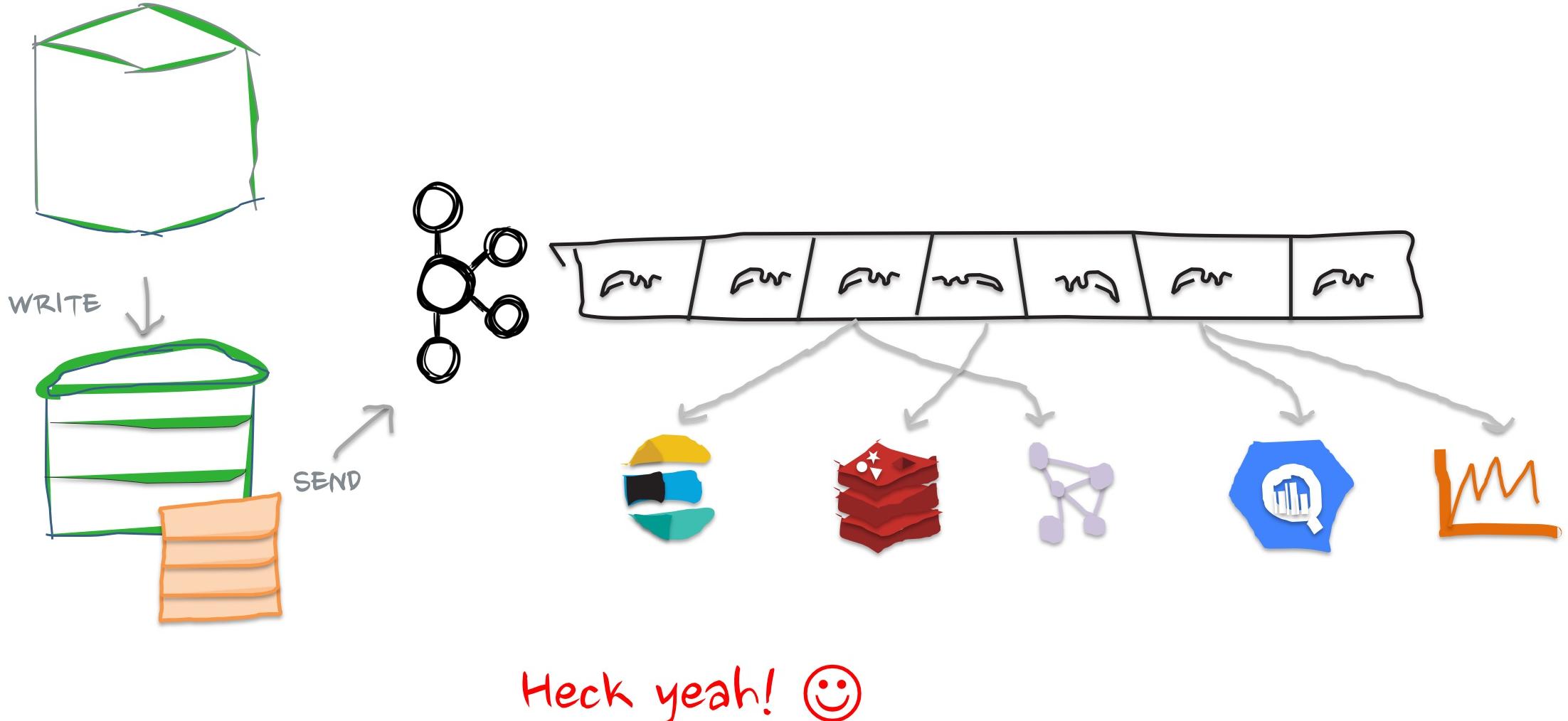
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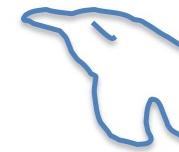
Statement-based vs Row-Based Logging

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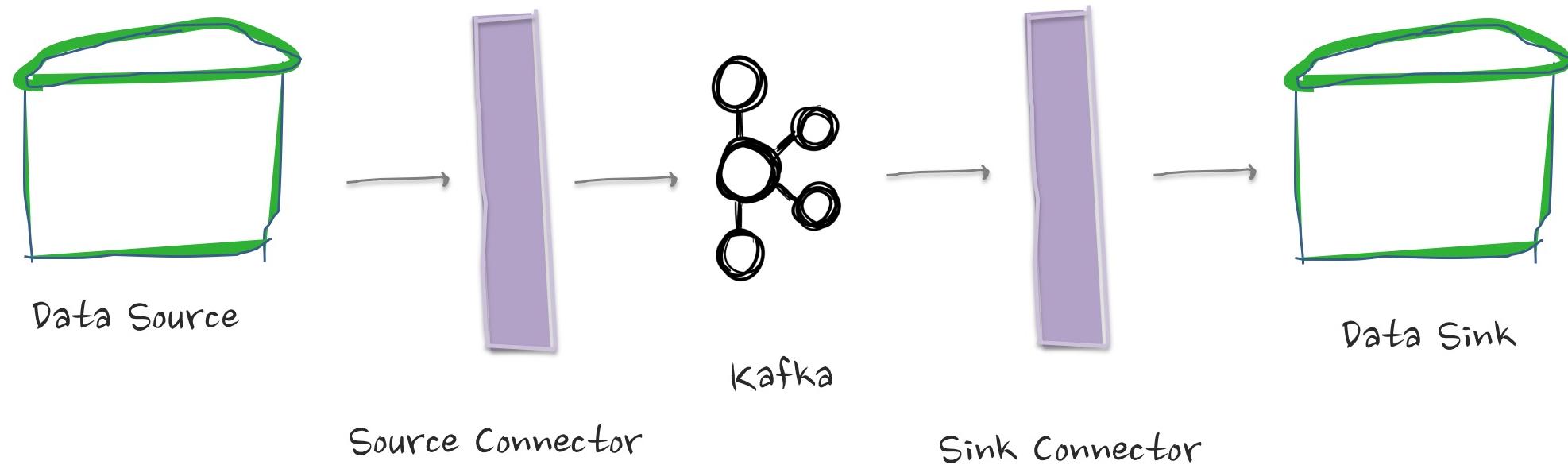


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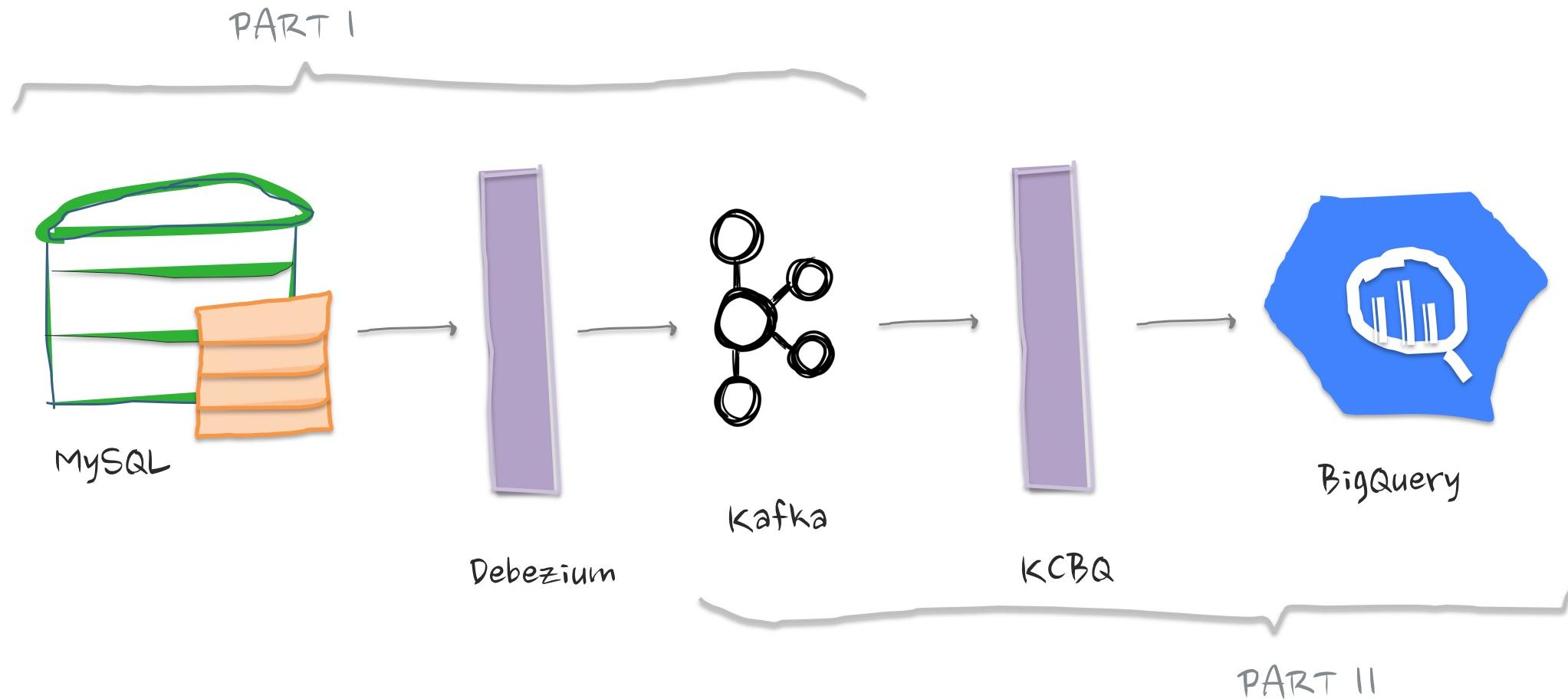


Kafka Connect Framework



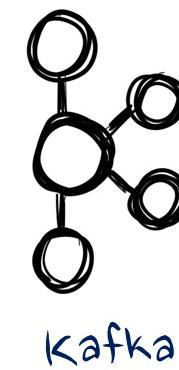
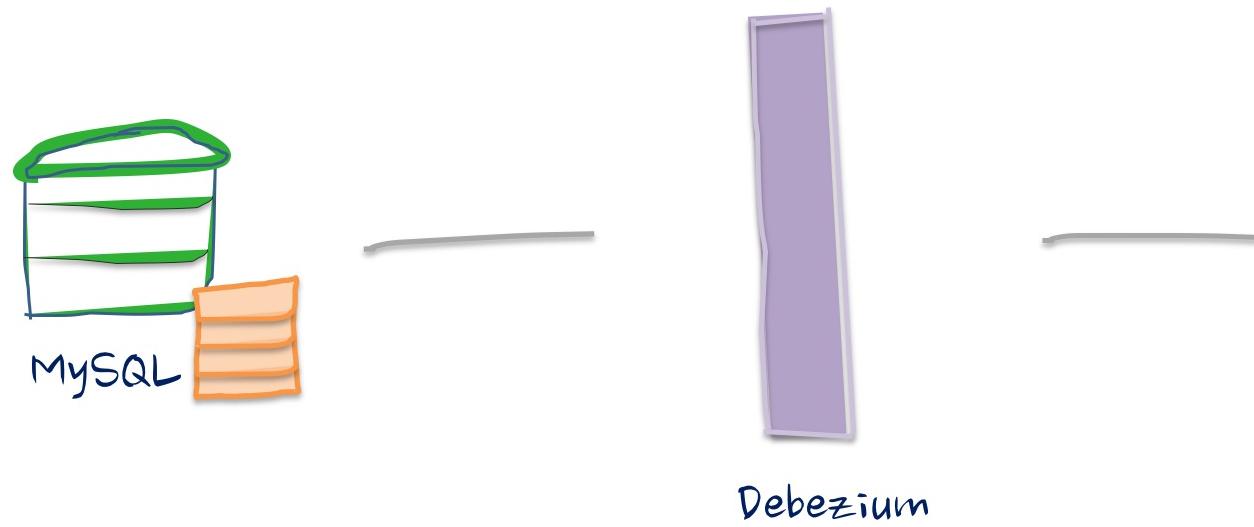
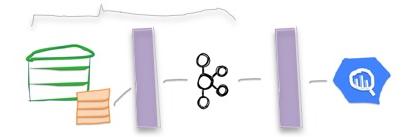
2. Real-World Example: Streaming MySQL

MySQL → BigQuery (Bird's-Eye View)

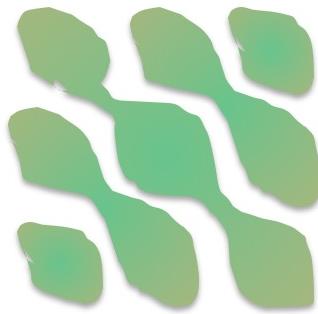
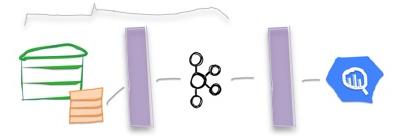


2. Real-World Example: Streaming MySQL

MySQL → Kafka



Debezium Overview



Debezium

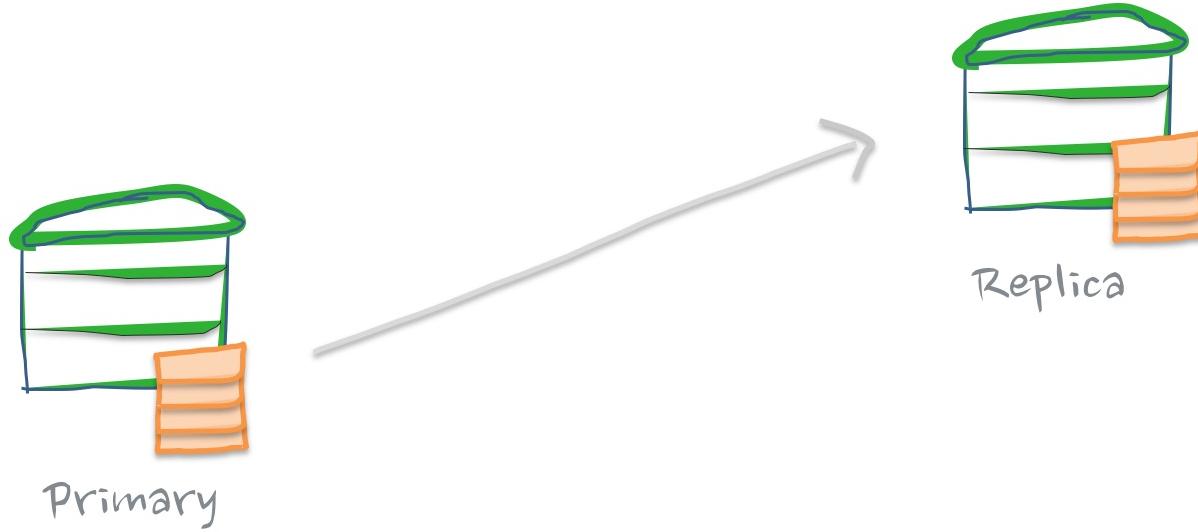
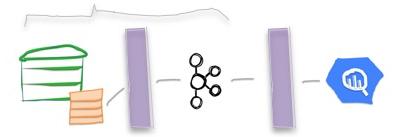
Open-Source distributed platform for CDC

Records row-level changes via WAL

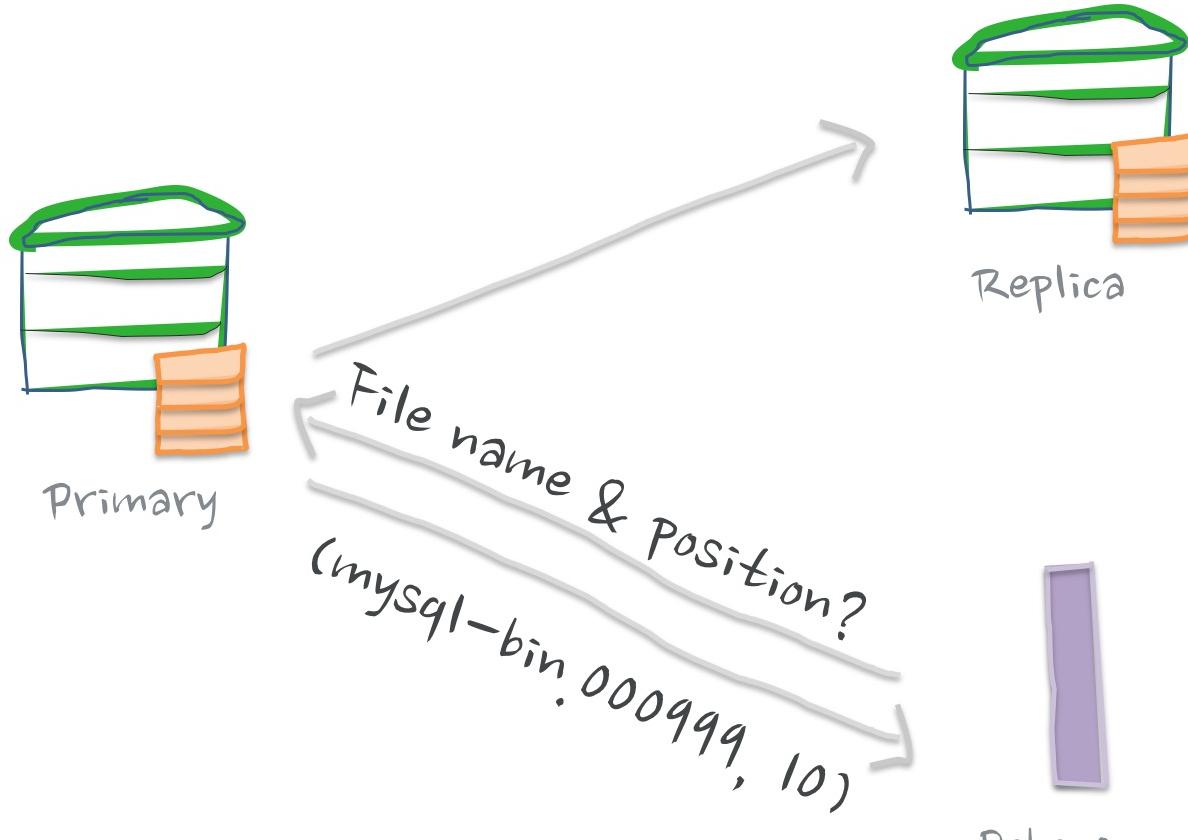
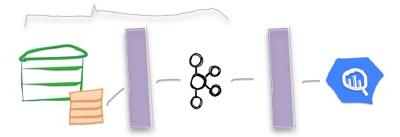
Guarantees at-least-once semantics

Supports MySQL, MongoDB, PostgreSQL,
oracle, SQL Server

Debezium In Action

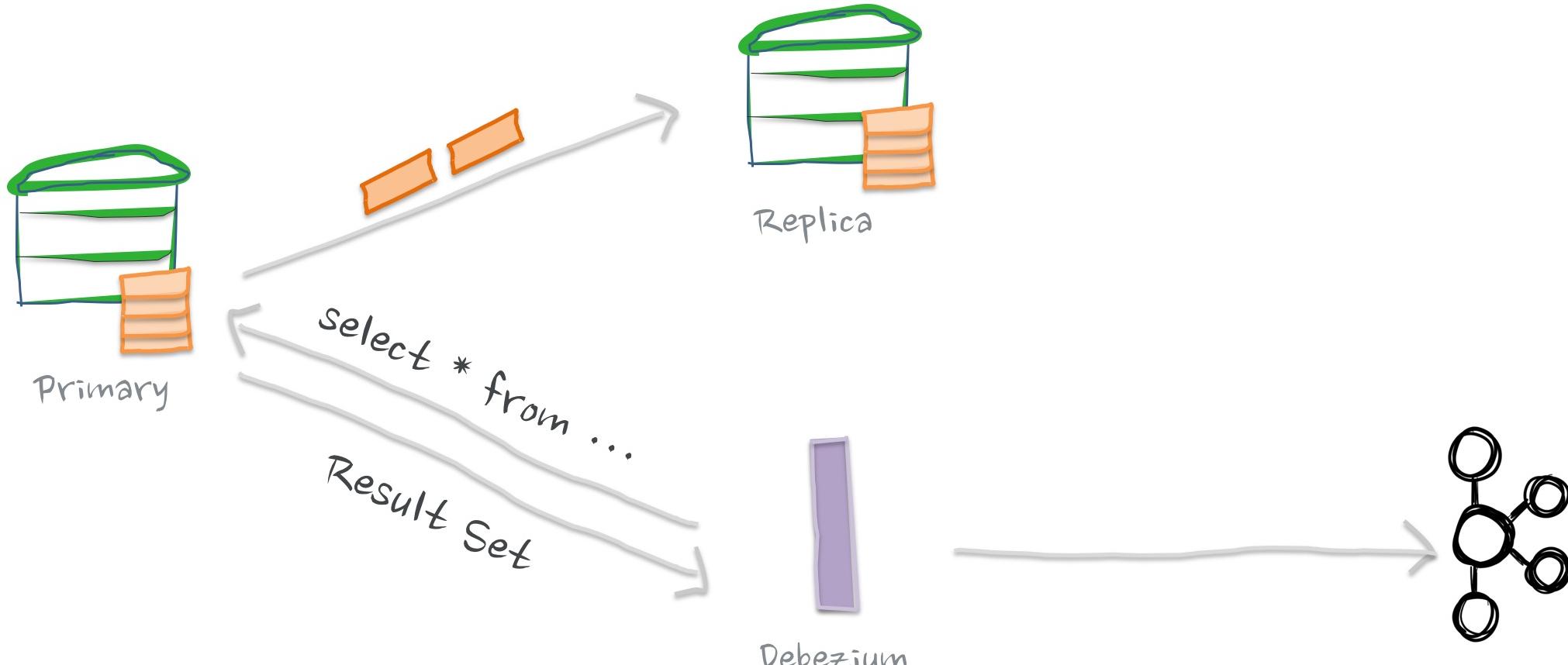
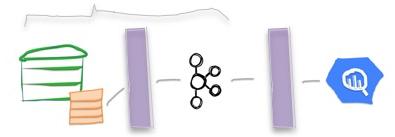


Debezium In Action



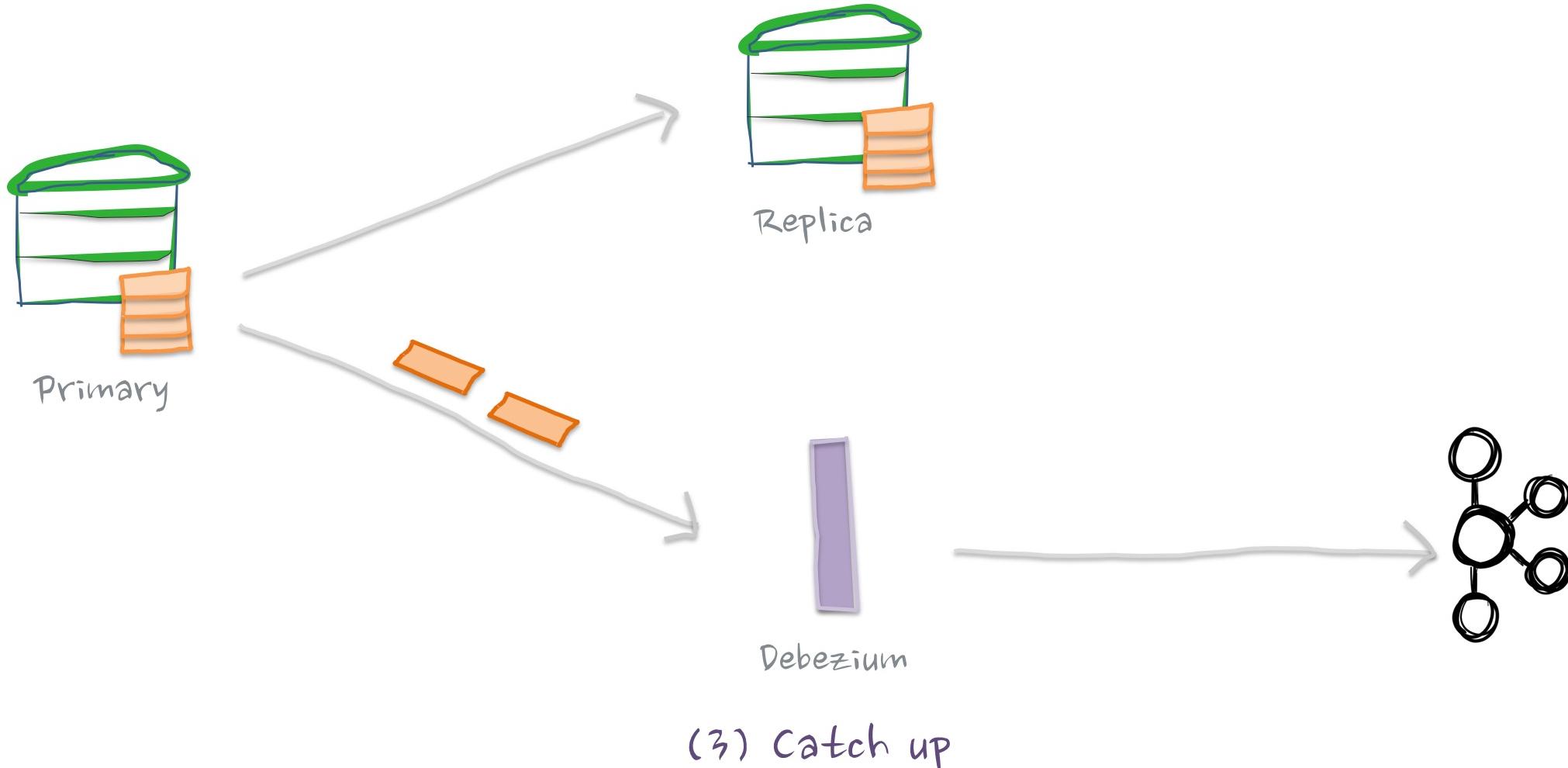
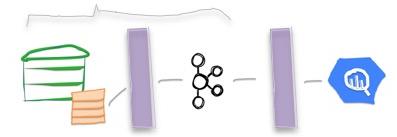
(1) Record latest position

Debezium In Action

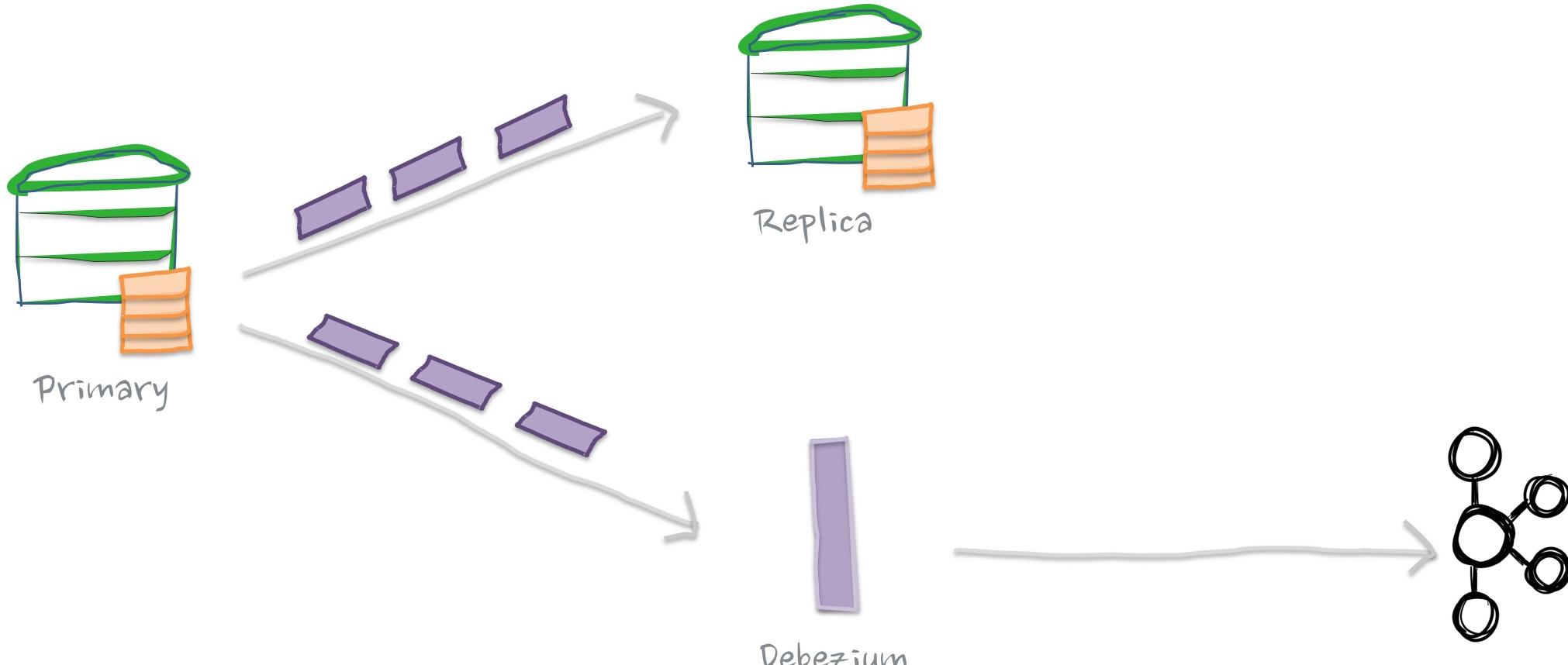
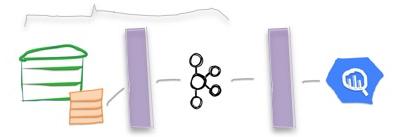


(2) Take a consistent snapshot

Debezium In Action

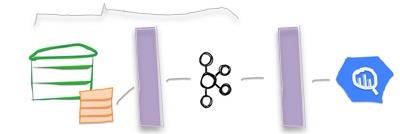


Debezium In Action



(3) Stream changes in real-time

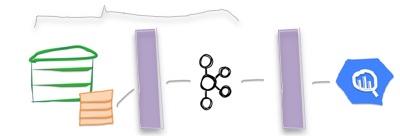
Debezium Event (Update)



```
UPDATE customers SET fname = "Anne Marie" where id = 1004;
```

```
{  
  "before": {  
    "id": 1004,  
    "fname": "Anne",  
    "lname": "Kretchmar",  
    "email": "annek@wepay.com"  
  },  
  "after": {  
    "id": 1004,  
    "fname": "Anne Marie",  
    "lname": "Kretchmar",  
    "email": "annek@wepay.com"  
  },  
  ...  
  "source": {  
    "name": "mysql-server-1",  
    "server_id": 223344,  
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    "gtid": null,  
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    "pos": 484,  
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}
```

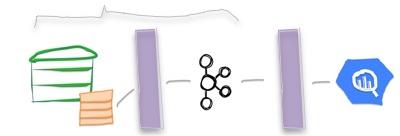
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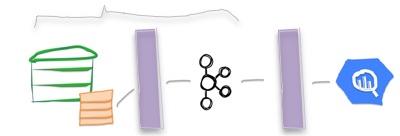
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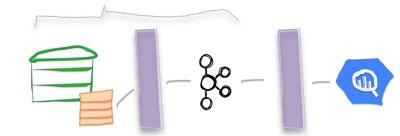
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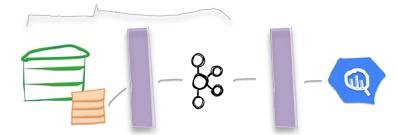
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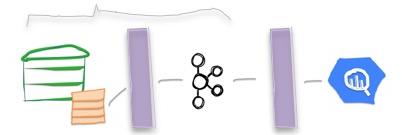
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    "table": "customers"  
  },  
  "op": "u",  
  "ts_ms": 1465581029523  
}
```

Debezium Event (Create)



```
INSERT INTO customers (id, fname, lname, email)
VALUES ( 1004, "Anne", "Kretchmar", "annek@noanswer.org");
{
    ...
    "before": null,
    ...
    "source": {
        "name": "mysql-server-1",
        "server_id": 223344,
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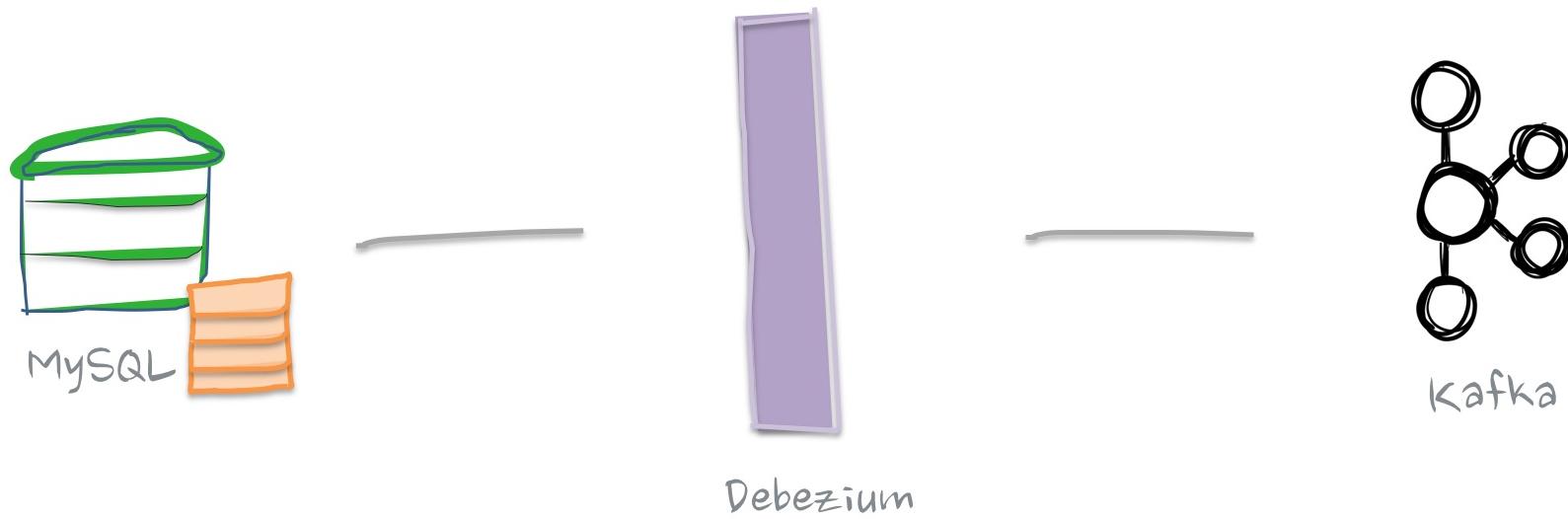
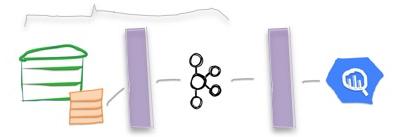
Debezium Event (Delete)



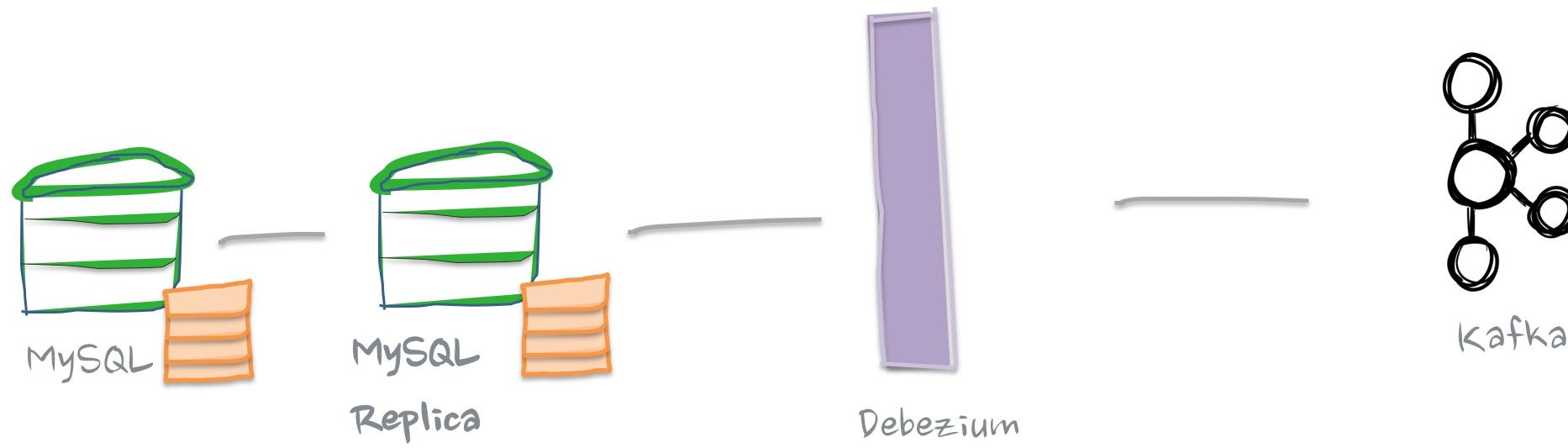
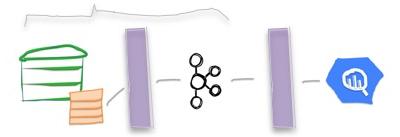
```
DELETE FROM customers WHERE id = 1004;
```

```
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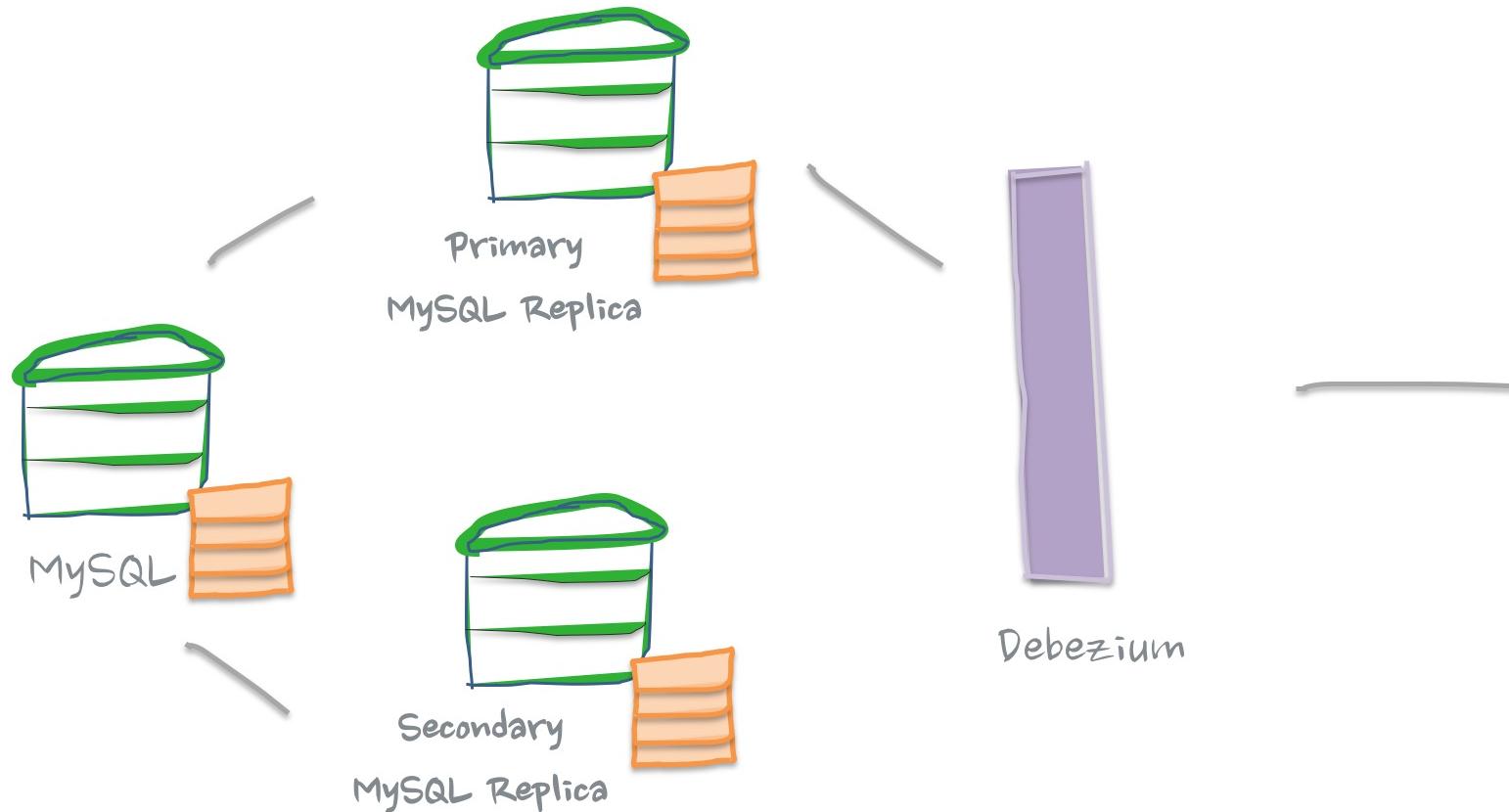
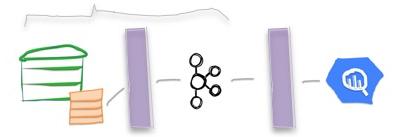
Resilient Debezium Pipeline



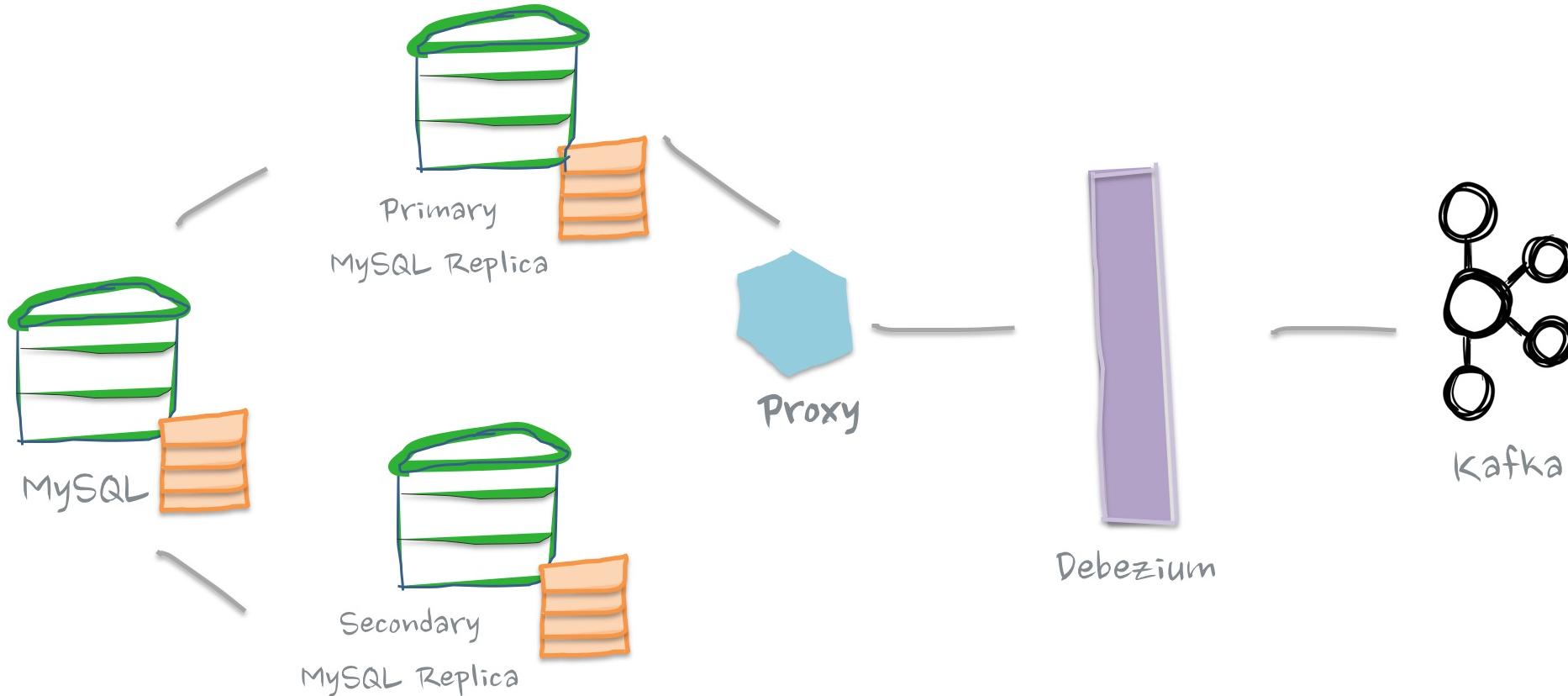
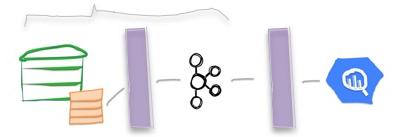
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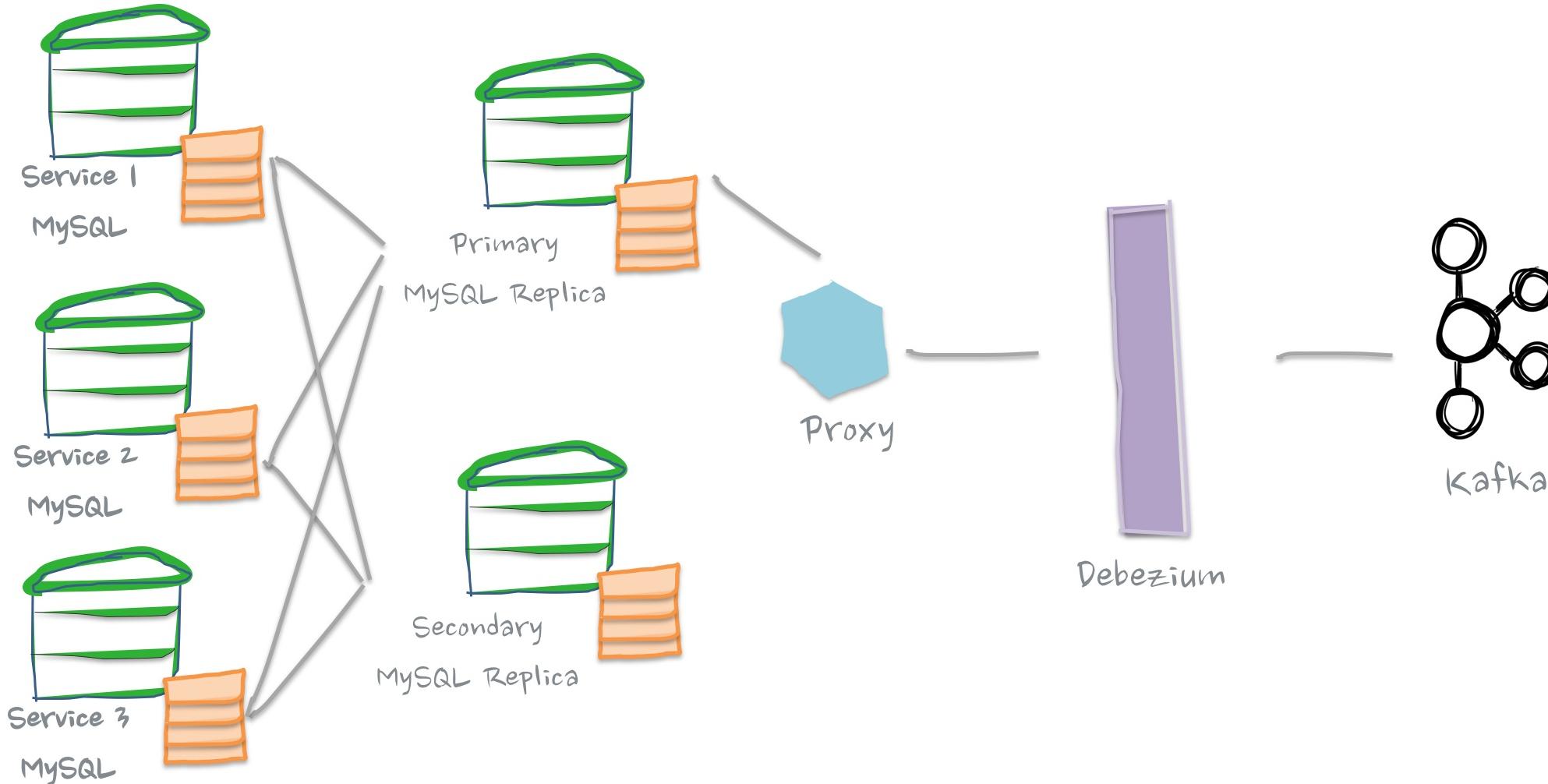
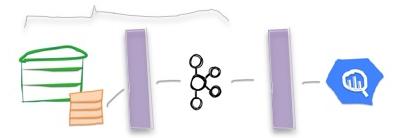
Resilient Debezium Pipeline



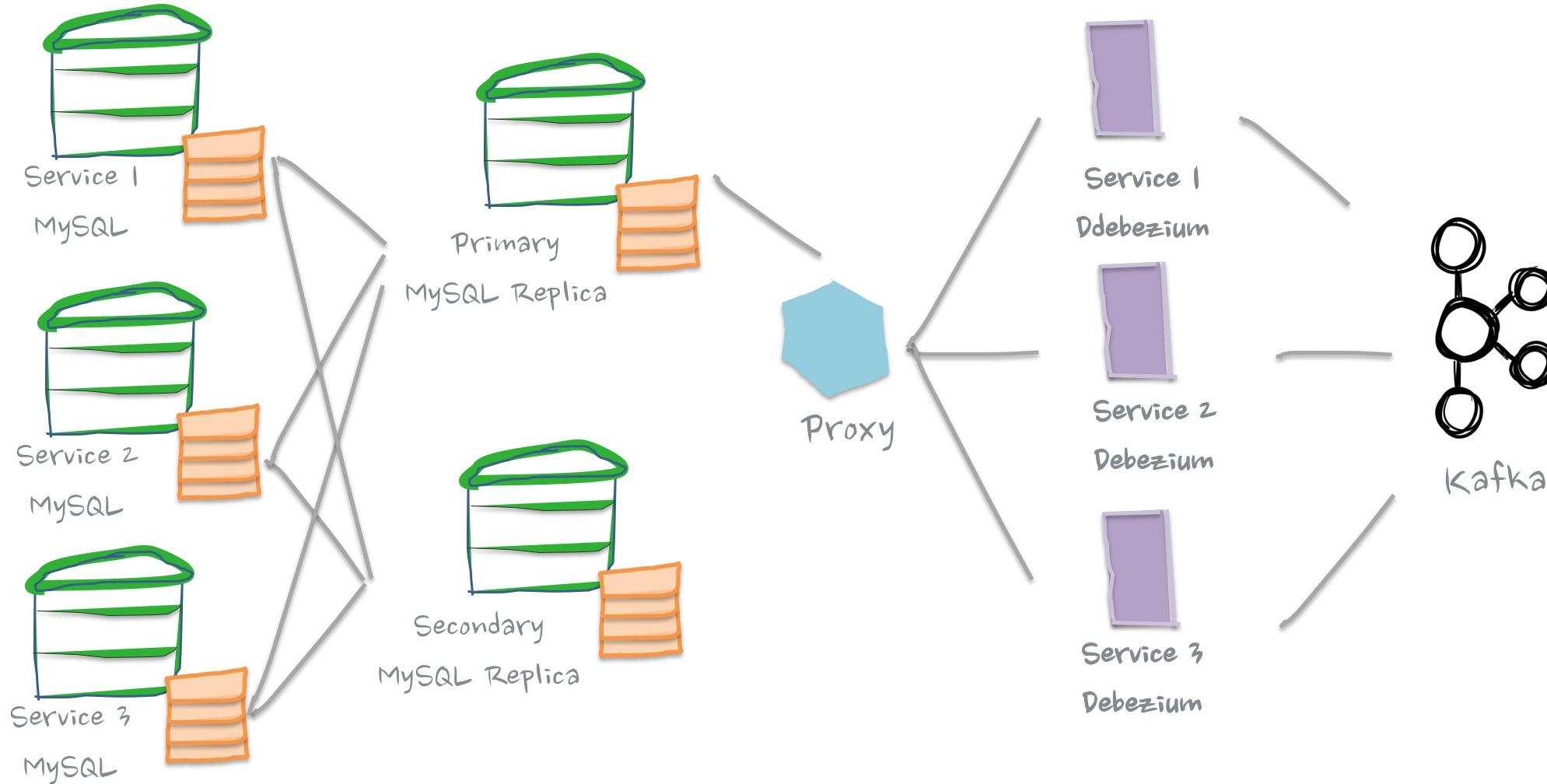
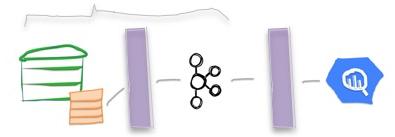
Resilient Debezium Pipeline



Resilient Debezium Pipeline

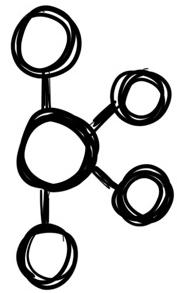
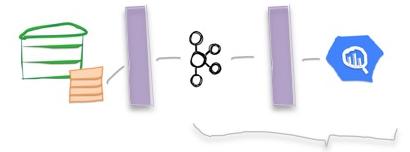


Resilient Debezium Pipeline



2. Real-World Example: Streaming MySQL

Kafka → BigQuery



Kafka



KCBQ



BigQuery

KCBQ Overview



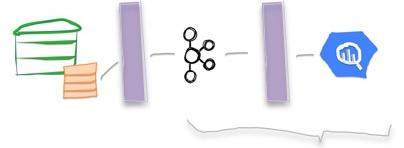
KCBQ

Open-sourced

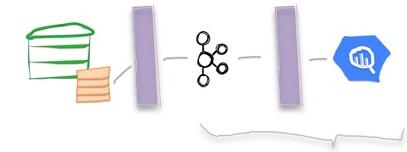
Configurable retry logic

Lazily update BigQuery schema

Batch & streaming inserts



KCBQ Event

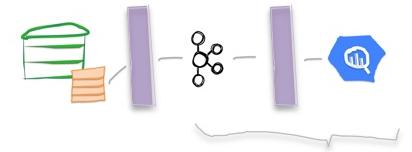


```
UPDATE customers SET fname = "Anne Marie" where id = 1004;
```

```
{  
  "before": {  
    "id": 1004,  
    "fname": "Anne",  
    "lname": "Kretchmar",  
    "email": "annek@wepay.com"  
  },  
  "after": {  
    "id": 1004,  
    "fname": "Anne Marie",  
    "lname": "Kretchmar",  
    "email": "annek@wepay.com"  
  },  
  "kafka": {  
    "offset" : 12345  
  },  
  ...  
  "source": {  
    "name": "mysql-server-1",  
    "server_id": 223344,  
    "ts_sec": 1465581,  
    "gtid": null,  
    "file": "mysql-bin.000003",  
    "pos": 484,  
    "row": 0,  
    "snapshot": false,  
    "db": "inventory",  
    "table": "customers"  
  },  
  "op": "u",  
  "ts_ms": 1465581029523  
}
```

wepay
a CHASE company

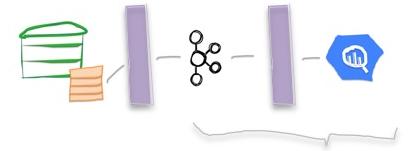
BigQuery View Deduplication & Compression



```
$ SELECT after.id, after.fname, after.lname, after.email, kafka.offset  
FROM customers WHERE after.id = 1004;
```

after.id	after.fname	after.lname	after.email	kafka.offset
1004	Anne	Kretchmar	annek@wepay.com	12300
1004	Anne Marie	Kretchmar	annek@wepay.com	12345

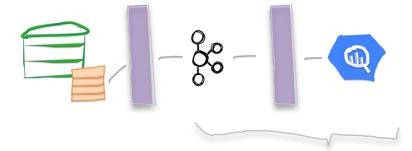
BigQuery View Deduplication & Compression



```
$ SELECT after.id, after.fname, after.lname, after.email, kafka.offset  
FROM customers WHERE after.id = 1004;
```

after.id	after.fname	after.lname	after.email	kafka.offset
1004	Anne	Kretchmar	annek@wepay.com	12300
1004	Anne Marie	Kretchmar	annek@wepay.com	12345

BigQuery View Deduplication & Compression



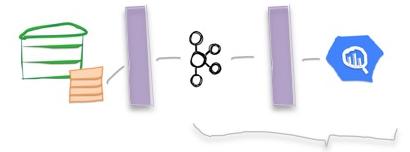
```
$ SELECT after.id, after.fname, after.lname, after.email, kafka.offset
FROM customers WHERE after.id = 1004;
```

after.id	after.fname	after.lname	after.email	kafka.offset
1004	Anne	Kretchmar	annek@wepay.com	12300
1004	Anne Marie	Kretchmar	annek@wepay.com	12345

```
$ SELECT * FROM customers__full_view WHERE id = 1004;
```

id	fname	lname	email
1004	Anne Marie	Kretchmar	annek@wepay.com

BigQuery View Masking



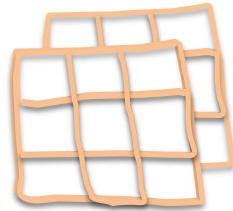
```
$ SELECT after.id, after.fname, after.lname, after.email, kafka.offset
  FROM customers WHERE after.id = 1004;
```

after.id	after.fname	after.lname	after.email	kafka.offset
1004	Anne	Kretchmar	annek@wepay.com	12300
1004	Anne Marie	Kretchmar	annek@wepay.com	12345

```
$ SELECT * FROM customers_clean_view WHERE id = 1004;
```

id	fname	lname
1004	Anne Marie	Kretchmar

Schema Registry Overview



Schema Registry

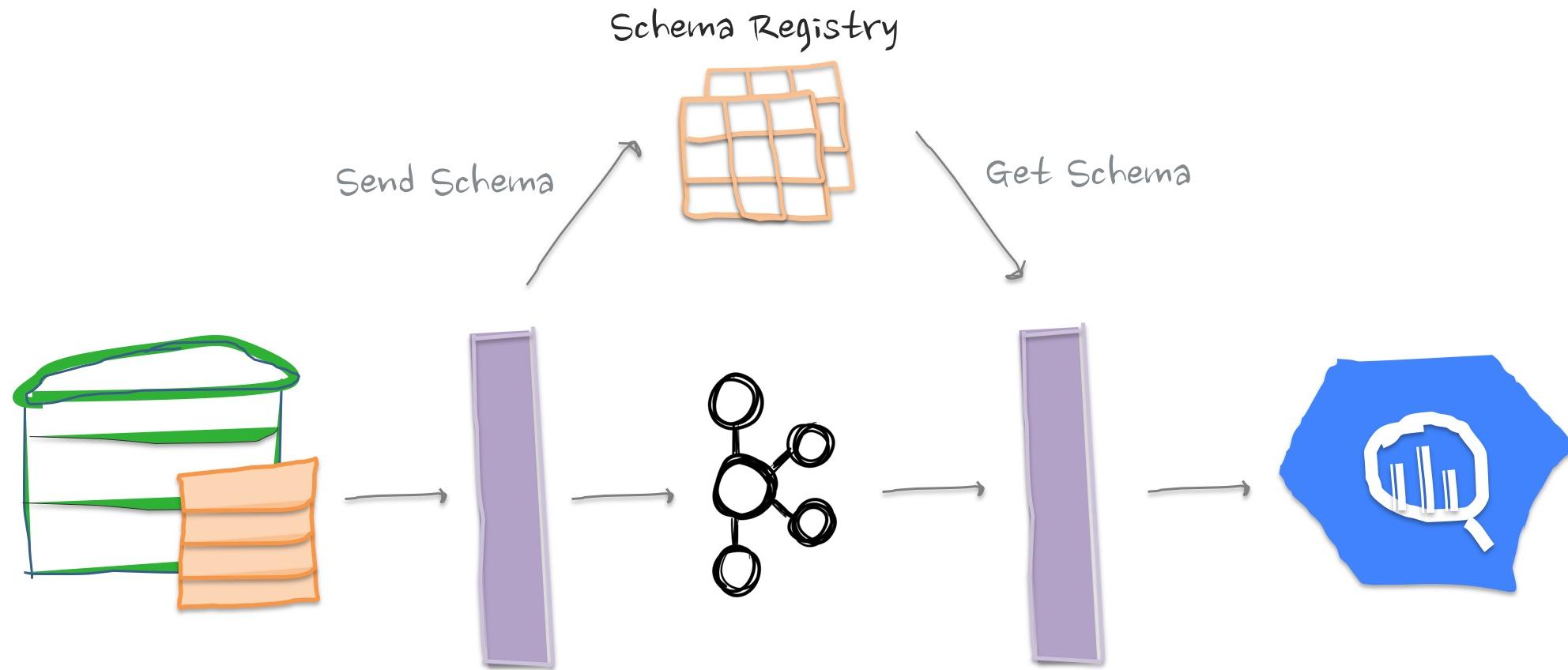
Registry of data schemas

Kafka as the underlying storage layer

Apache Avro as data serialization format

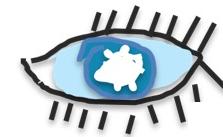
Distributed, single-master architecture

Schema Evolution

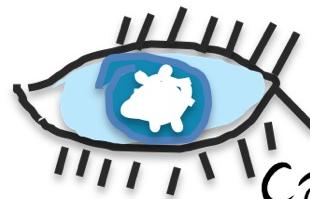


Agenda

1. The Beauty of Change Data Capture
2. Real-World Example: Streaming MySQL
3. Future Challenge: Streaming Cassandra



Cassandra Overview



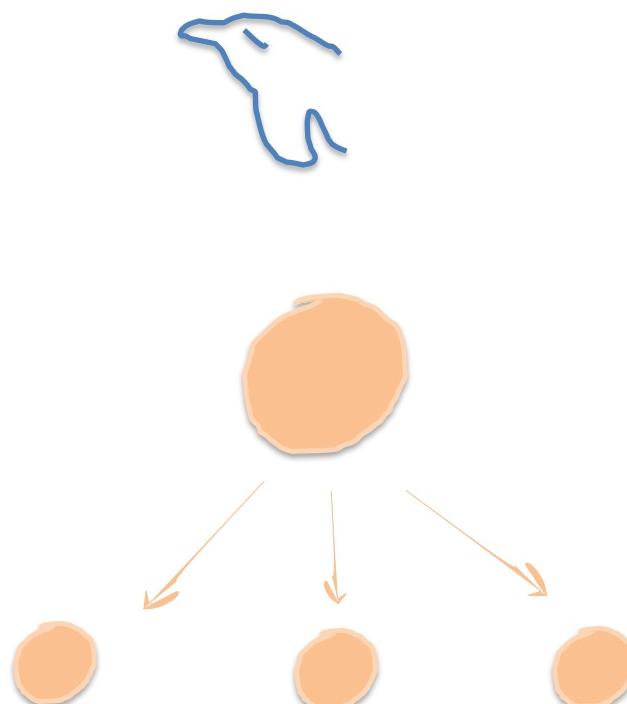
Cassandra

High write throughput

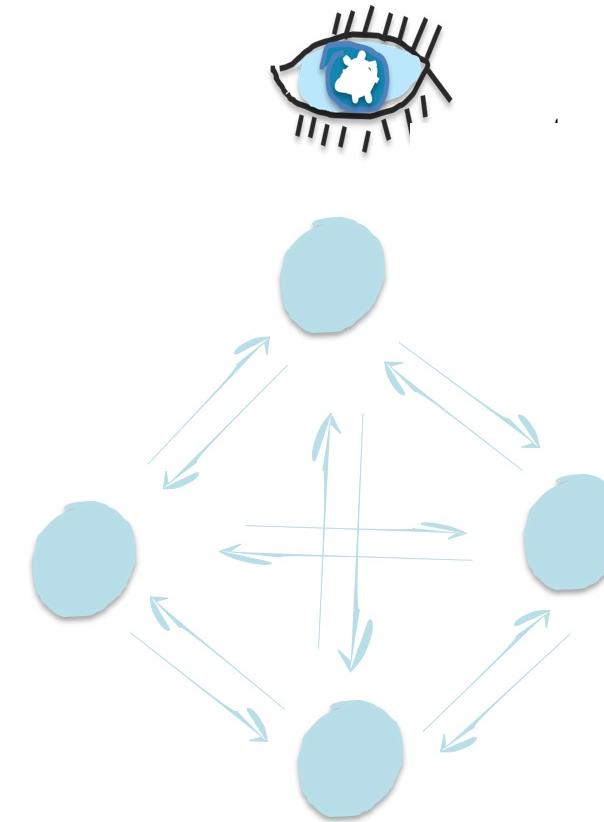
Horizontally scalable

Highly available

Peer-to-Peer Replication Model

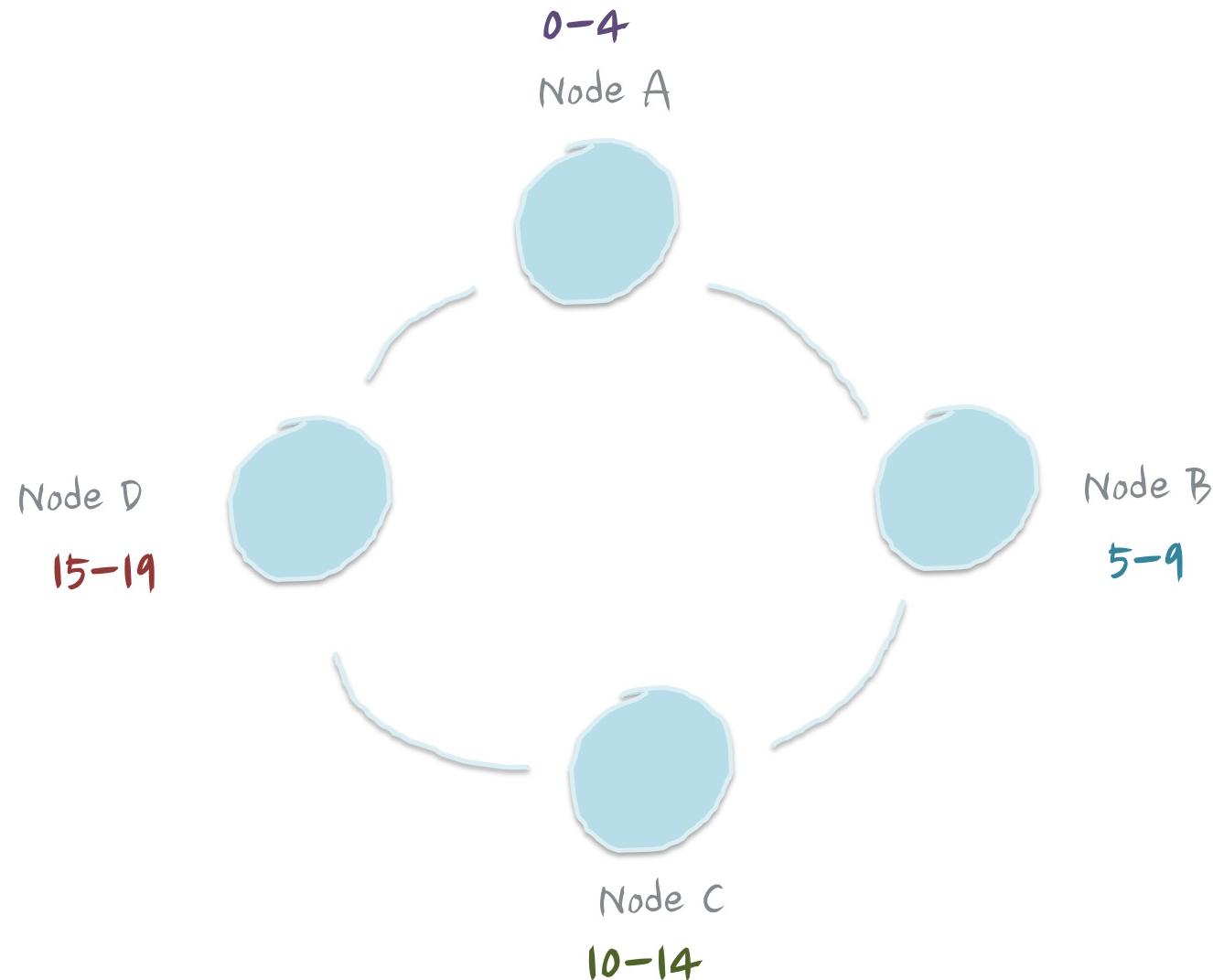


Primary-Replica

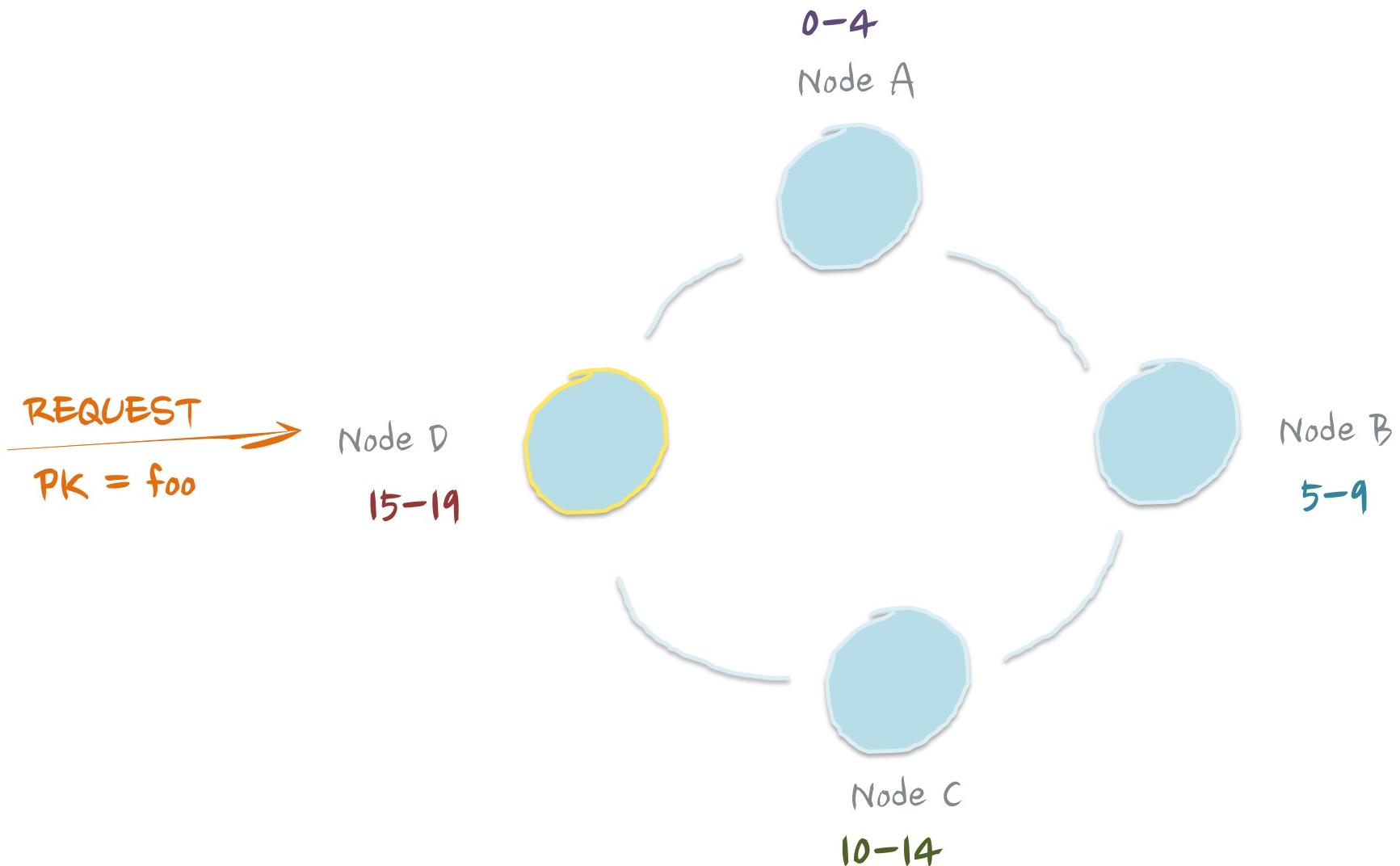


Peer-To-Peer

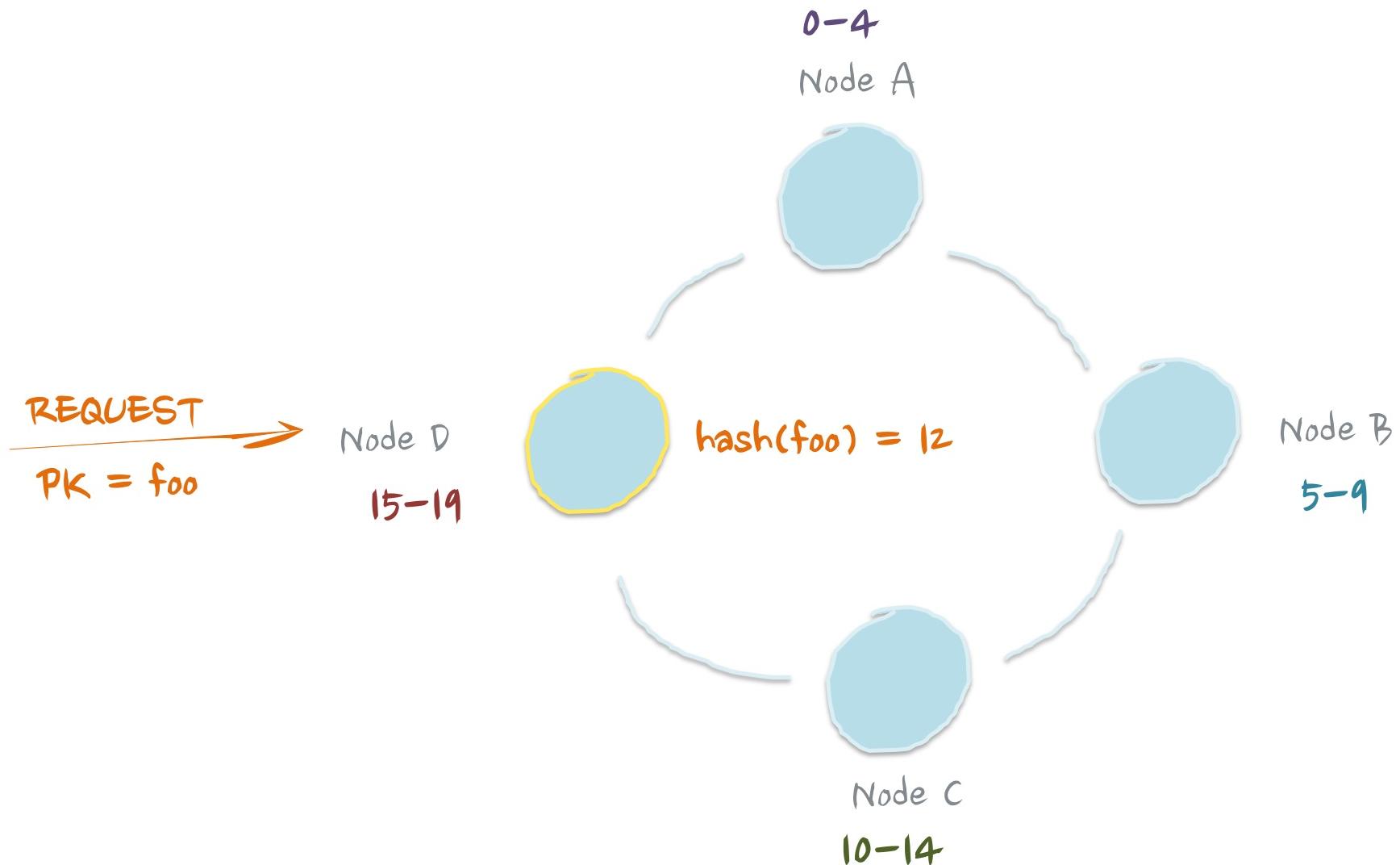
Token Ring (RF = 1)



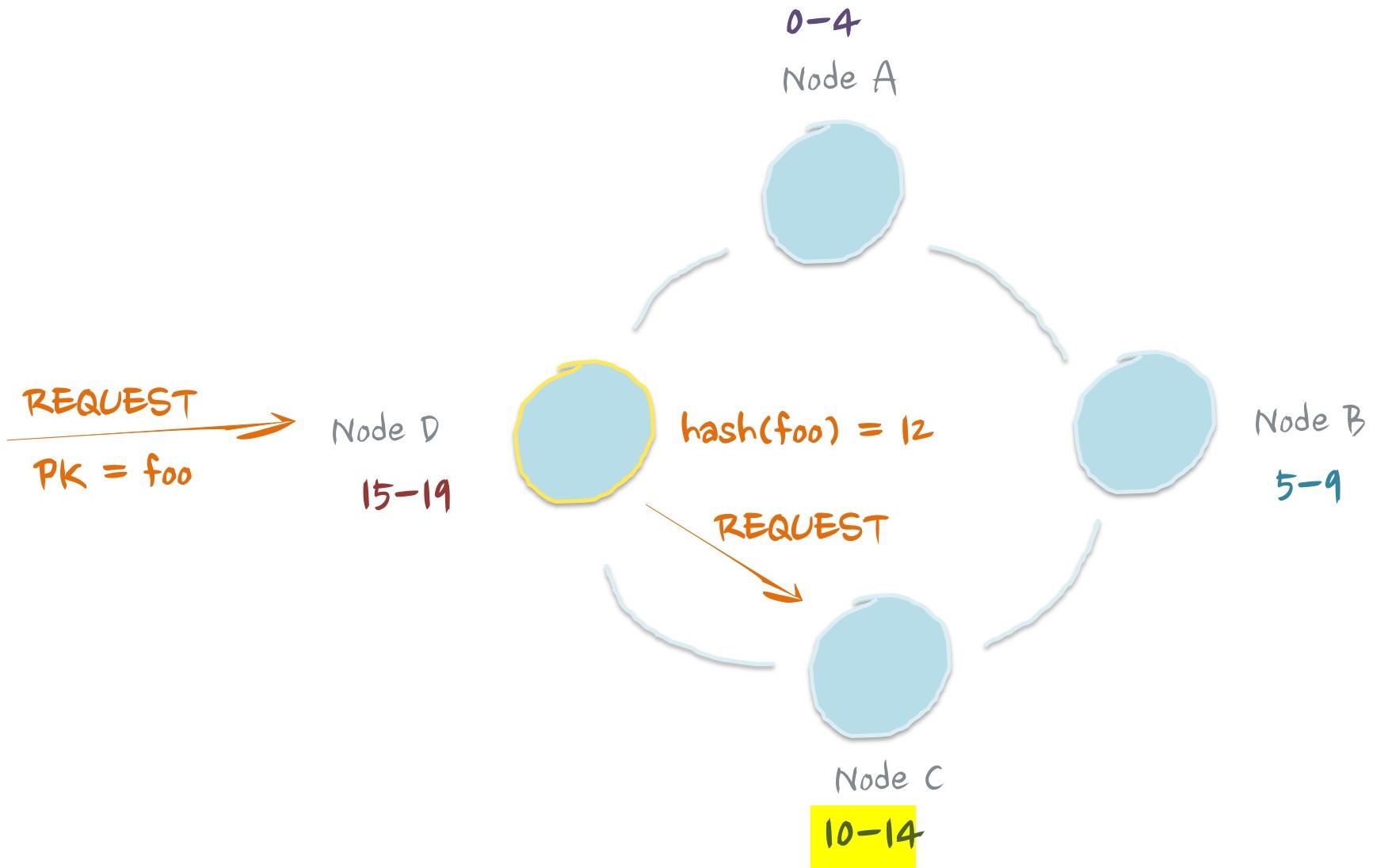
Token Ring (RF = 1)



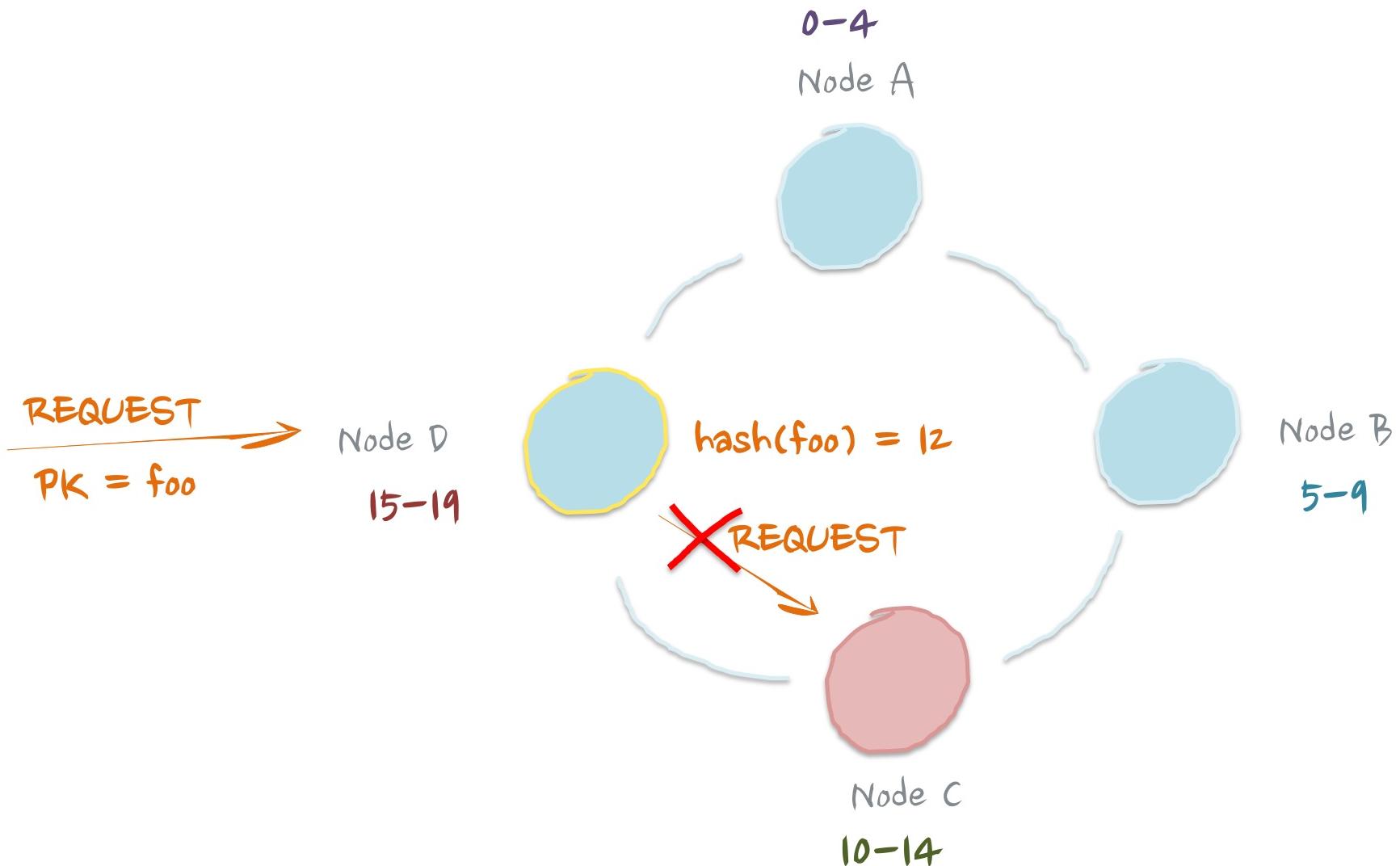
Token Ring (RF = 1)



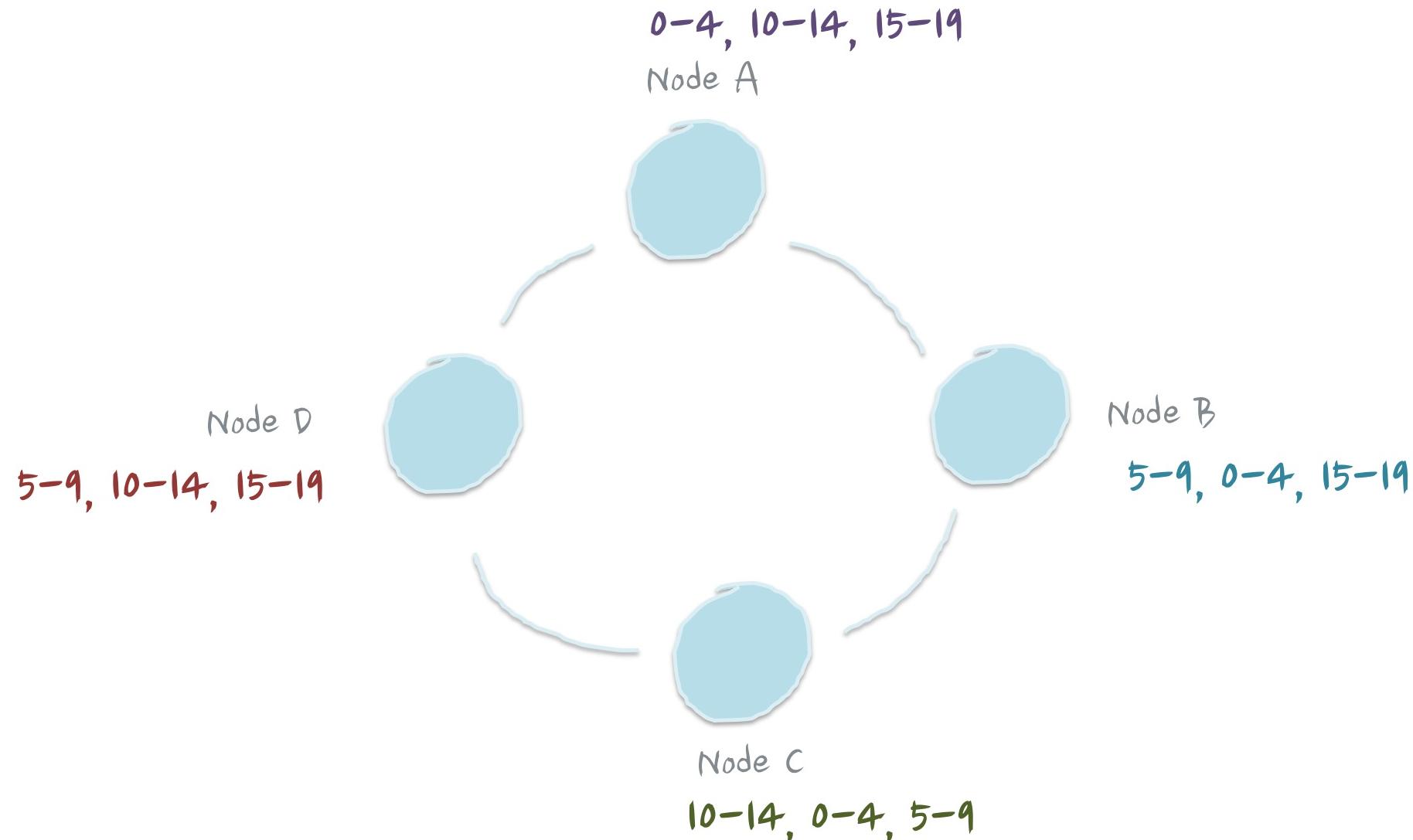
Token Ring (RF = 1)



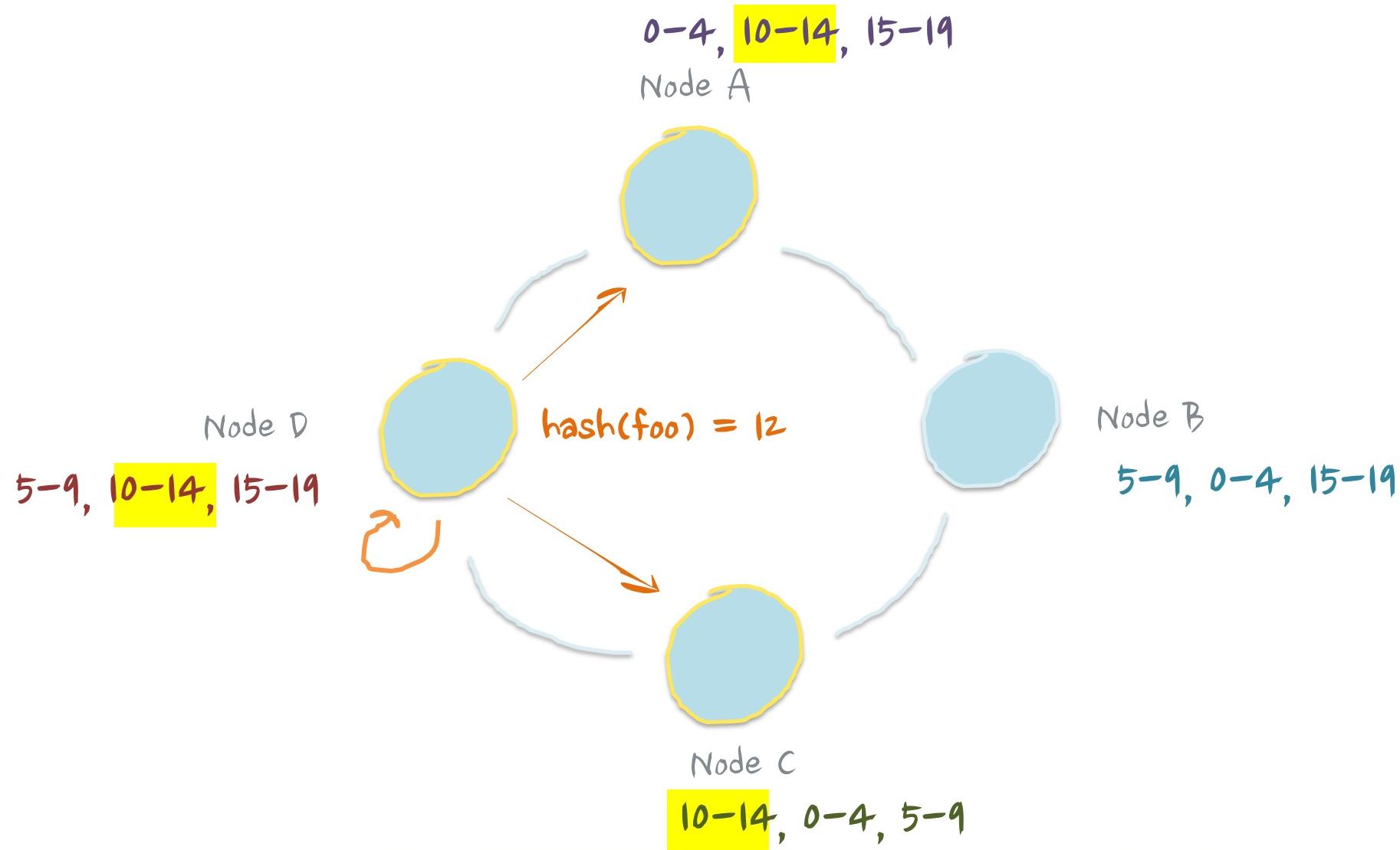
Token Ring (RF = 1)



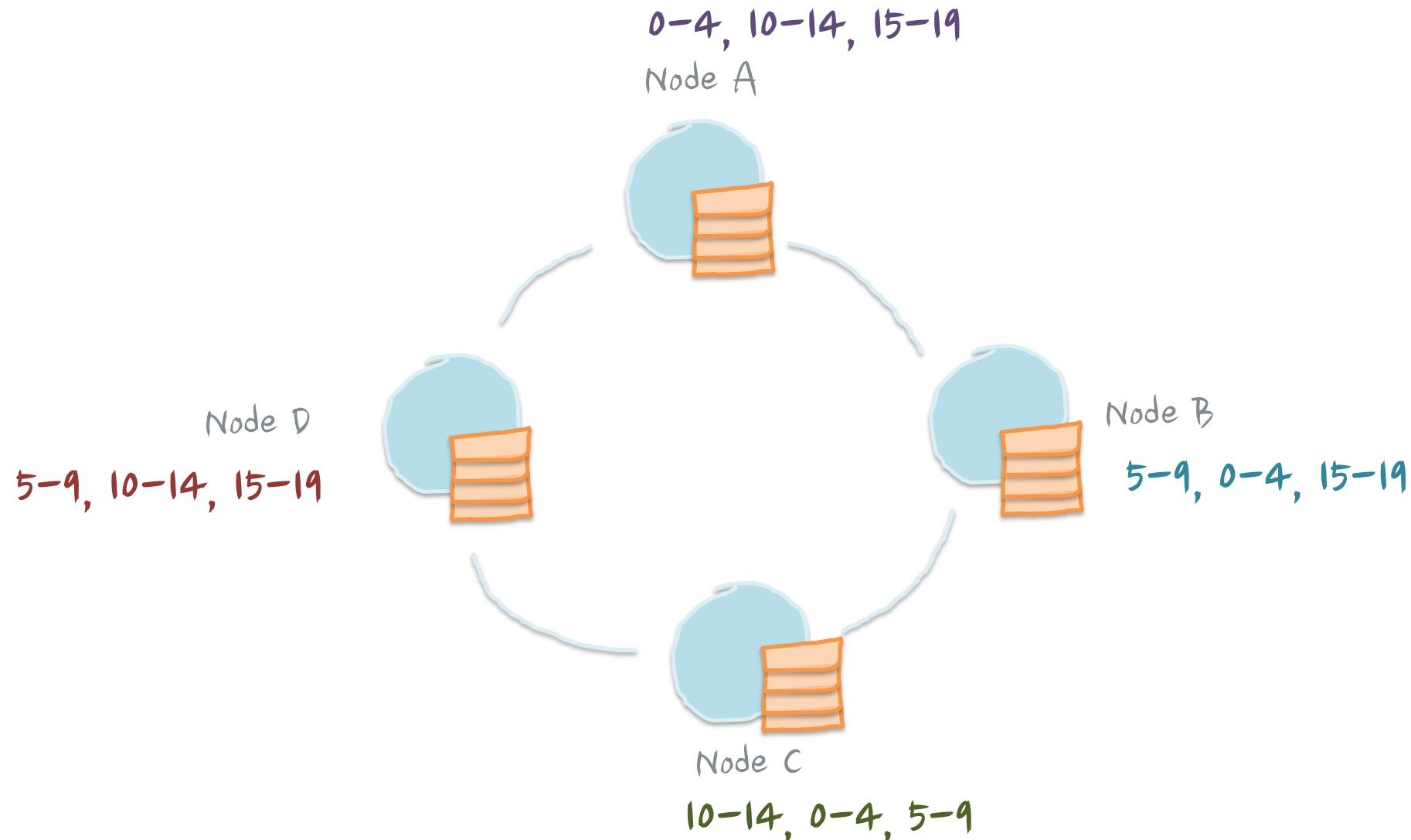
Token Ring (RF = 3)



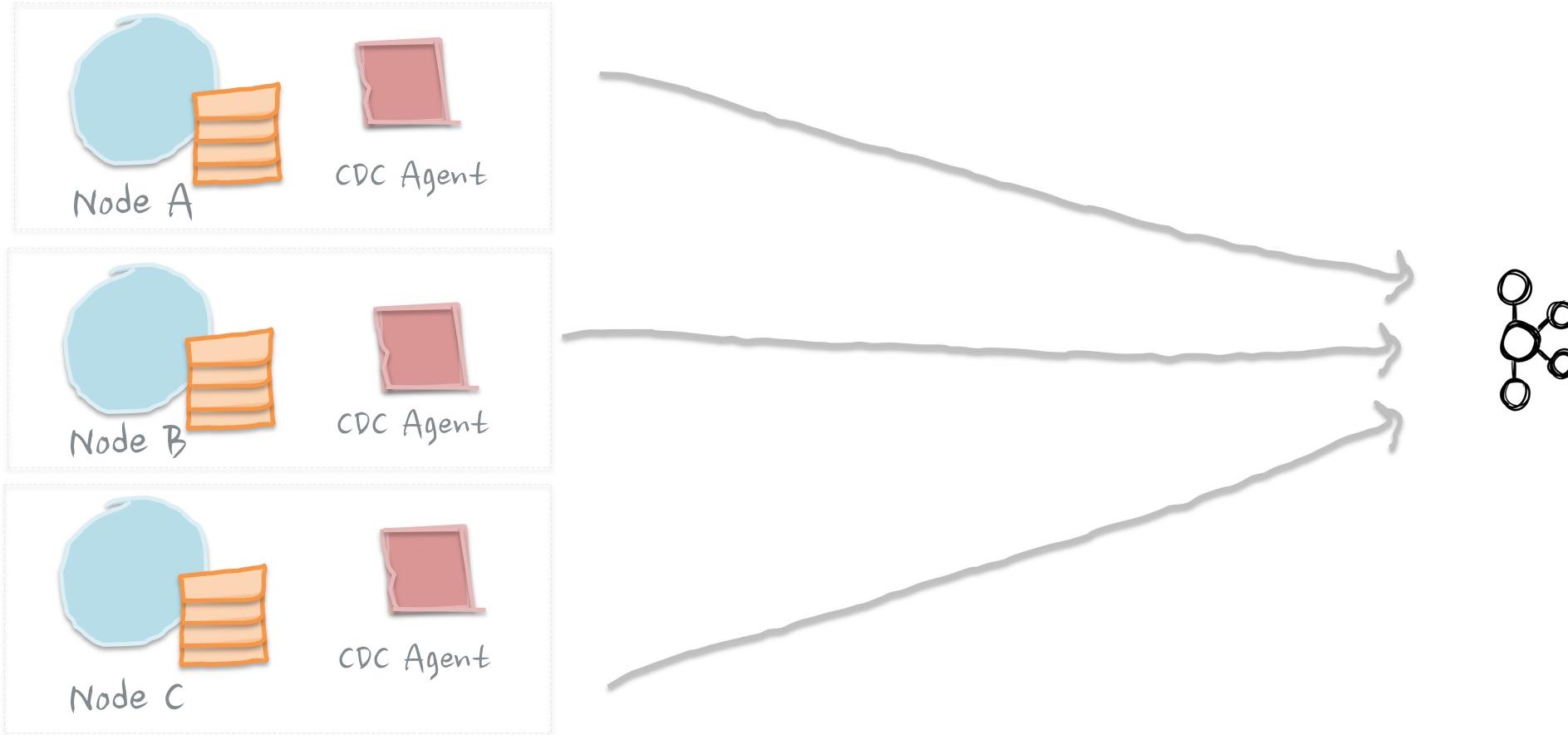
Token Ring (RF = 3)



Token Ring (RF = 3)



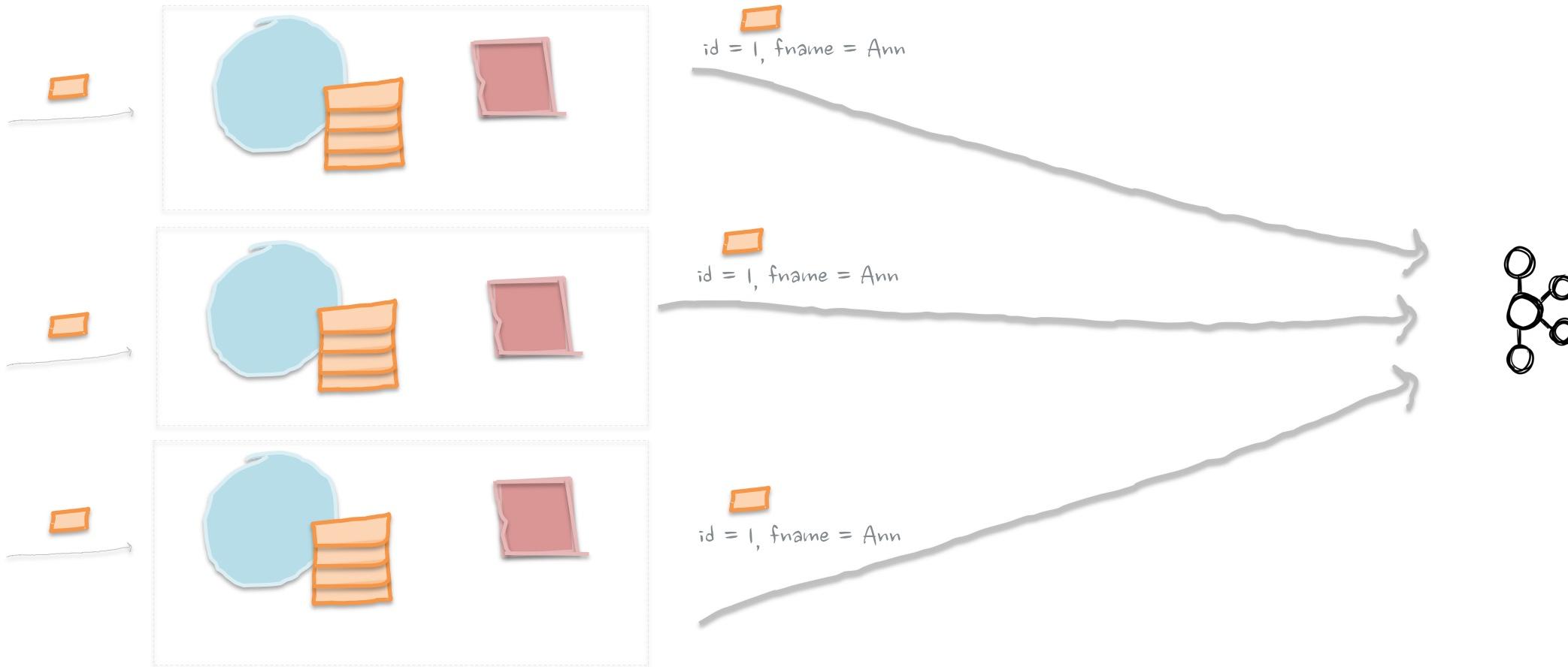
Streaming Cassandra Commit Logs



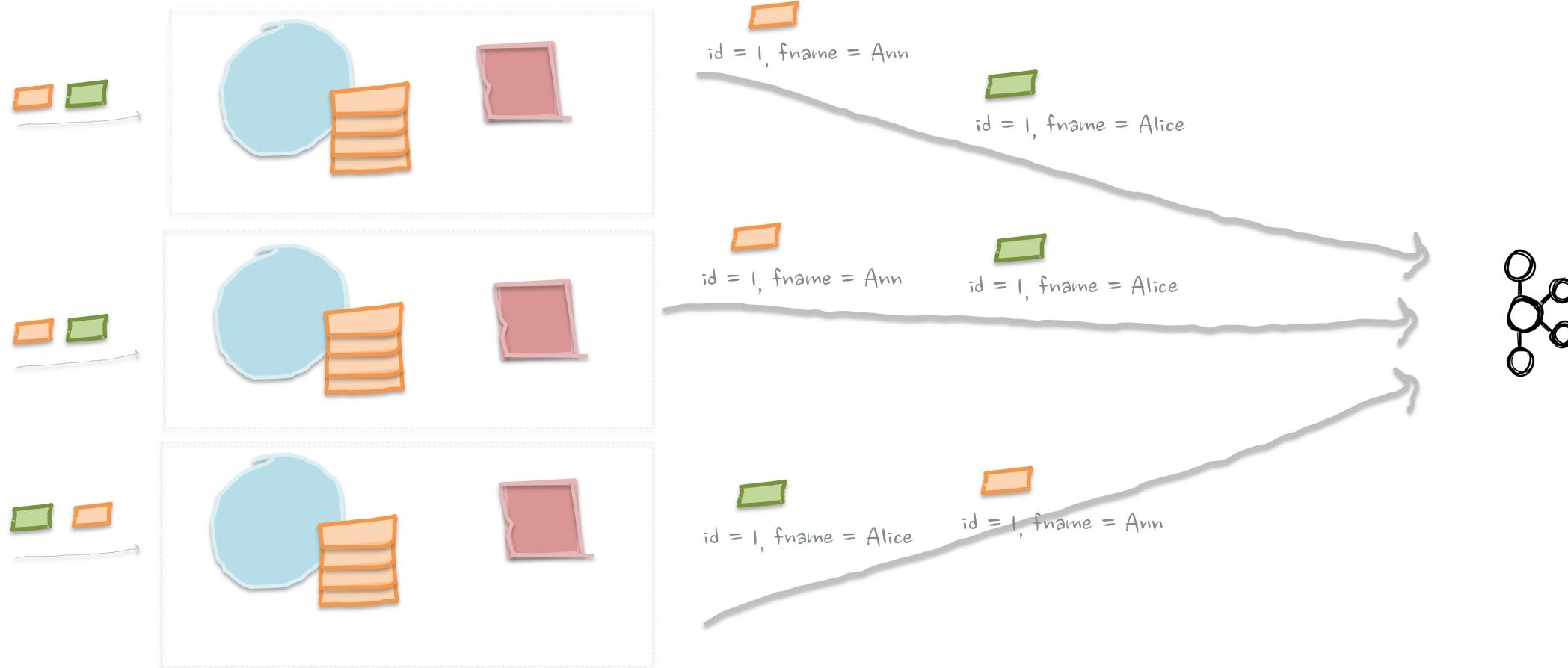
Streaming Cassandra Commit Logs

```
public interface CommitLogReadHandler {  
  
    // Process a deserialized mutation  
    void handleMutation(Mutation m,  
                        int size,  
                        int entryLocation,  
                        CommitLogDescriptor desc);  
  
}
```

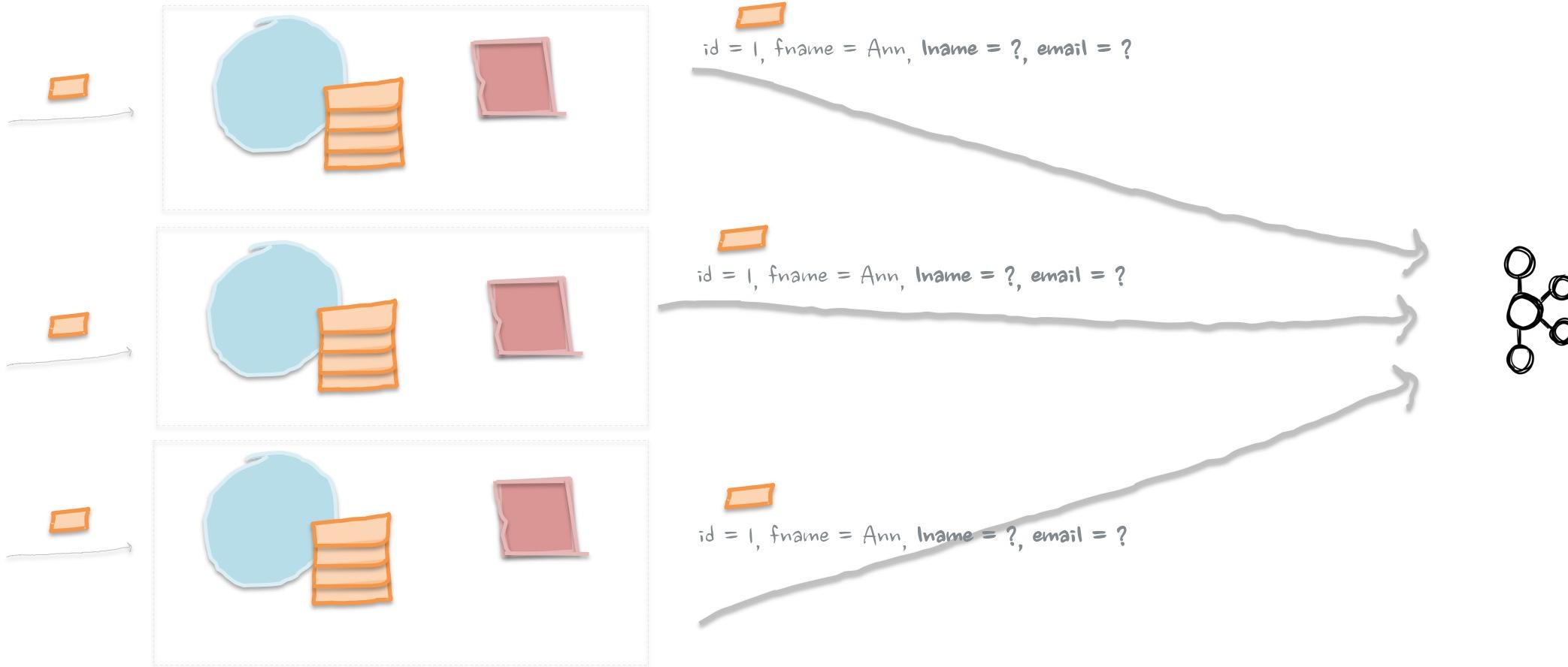
Challenge 1: Duplicated Change Events



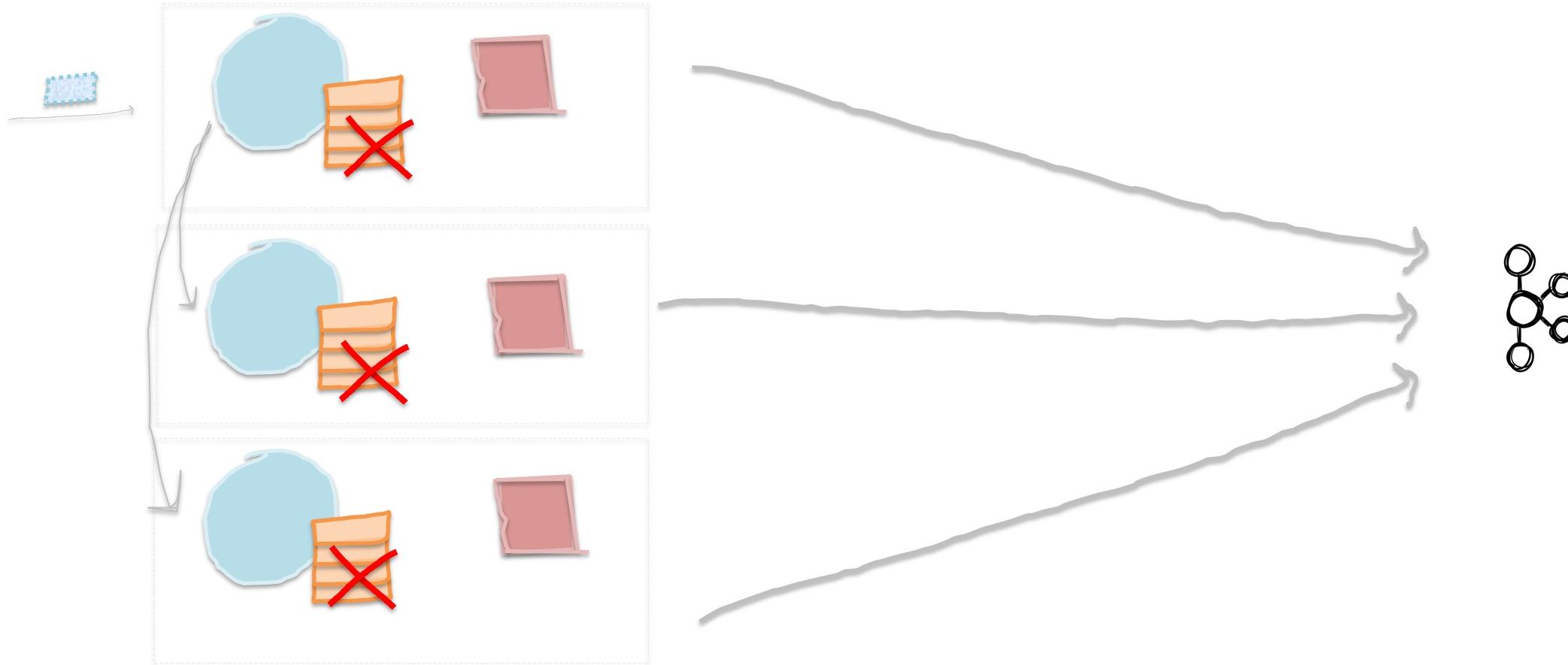
Challenge 2: out-of-order Change Events



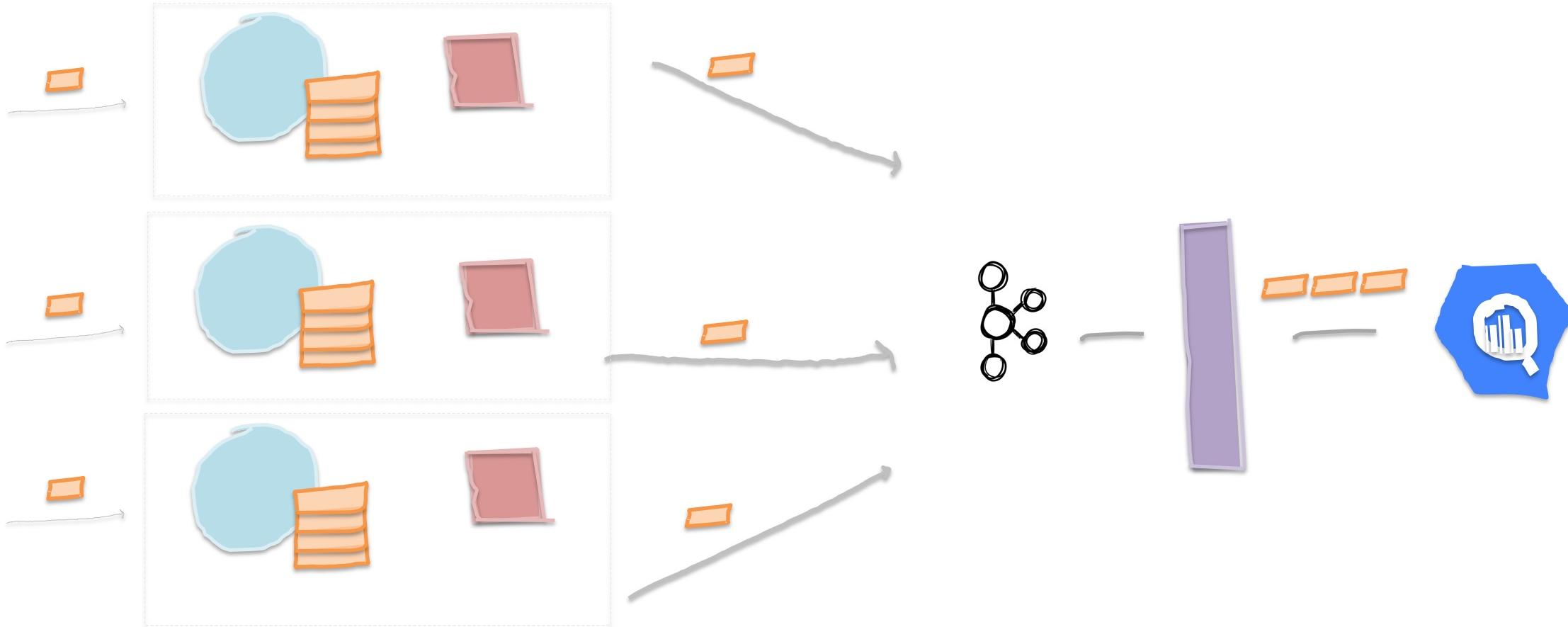
Challenge 3: Incomplete Change Events



Challenge 4: Unlogged Schema Change



Current Bridging-The-Gap Solution



A Much More Comprehensive Change Event

```
...
  "after": {
    "id": {
      "value": 1004,
      "timestamp": 1541230518081,
      "deletion_timestamp": -1,
      "is_primary": true
    },
    "fname": {
      "value": "Anne Marie",
      "timestamp": 1541230518081,
      "deletion_timestamp": -1,
      "is_primary": false
    },
  }
...
}
```

BigQuery View Deduplication & Compression

```
$ SELECT after.fname.value, after.fname.ts, after.fname.deletion_ts, after.fname.is_primary  
FROM customers WHERE after.id.value = 1004;
```

after.fname.value	after.fname.ts	after.fname.deletion_ts	after.fname.is_primary
Anne	1541230518080	-1	false
Anne Marie	1541230518081	-1	false

BigQuery View Deduplication & Compression

```
$ SELECT after.fname.value, after.fname.ts, after.fname.deletion_ts, after.fname.is_primary  
FROM customers WHERE after.id.value = 1004;
```

after.fname.value	after.fname.ts	after.fname.deletion_ts	after.fname.is_primary
Anne	1541230518080	-1	false
Anne Marie	1541230518081	-1	false

```
$ SELECT after.lname.value, after.lname.ts, after.lname.deletion_ts, after.lname.is_primary  
FROM customers WHERE after.id.value = 1004;
```

after.lname.value	after.lname.ts	after.lname.deletion_ts	after.lname.is_primary
Kretchmar	1541230518080	-1	false
null	null	null	null

BigQuery View Deduplication & Compression

```
$ SELECT after.fname.value, after.fname.ts, after.fname.deletion_ts, after.fname.is_primary
FROM customers WHERE after.id.value = 1004;
```

after.fname.value	after.fname.ts	after.fname.deletion_ts	after.fname.is_primary
Anne	1541230518080	-1	false
Anne Marie	1541230518081	-1	false

```
$ SELECT after.lname.value, after.lname.ts, after.lname.deletion_ts, after.lname.is_primary
FROM customers WHERE after.id.value = 1004;
```

after.lname.value	after.lname.ts	after.lname.deletion_ts	after.lname.is_primary
Kretchmar	1541230518080	-1	false
null	null	null	null

BigQuery View Deduplication & Compression

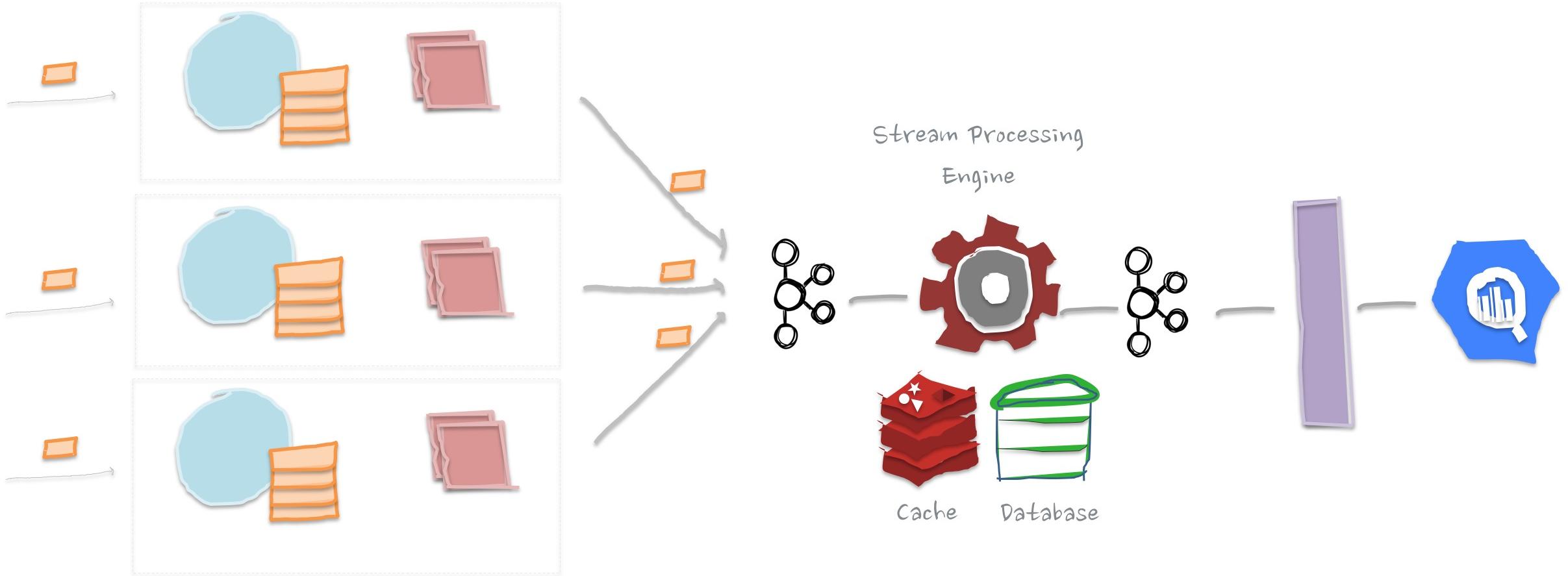
```
$ SELECT * from customers_full_view WHERE after.id.value = 1004;
```

id	fname	lname	email
1004	Anne Marie	Kretchmar	annek@wepay.com

Advantages & Disadvantages

- + Quick iteration
- + Few operational overhead
- + Doesn't impact production
- Expensive computation on every read
- Regular compaction required
- Custom pipeline for BigQuery

Potential Future Solution



Summary

Database as a stream of events (CDC) is a natural & useful concept

Log-centric architecture is at the heart of streaming data pipelines

CDC for peer-to-peer distributed database is not trivial

Additional Info

Streaming databases in real-time with MySQL, Debezium, and Kafka
-> <http://bit.ly/streaming-databases-in-real-time>

KCBQ Github

-> <http://bit.ly/kafka-connect-bigquery>

Q&A



@joygao



/joygao