# Building Data Pipelines



## Pipeline Concepts

#### What I'll Cover Tonight...

Basic intro and history of pipelines

Some examples of pipelines

An overview of big data pipelines

Some AWS technologies for building pipelines

#### **History of pipelines**

Invented by Douglas McIlroy

Pipes added to UNIX in 1973



ps -ef | grep java

Processes chained together by their standard streams

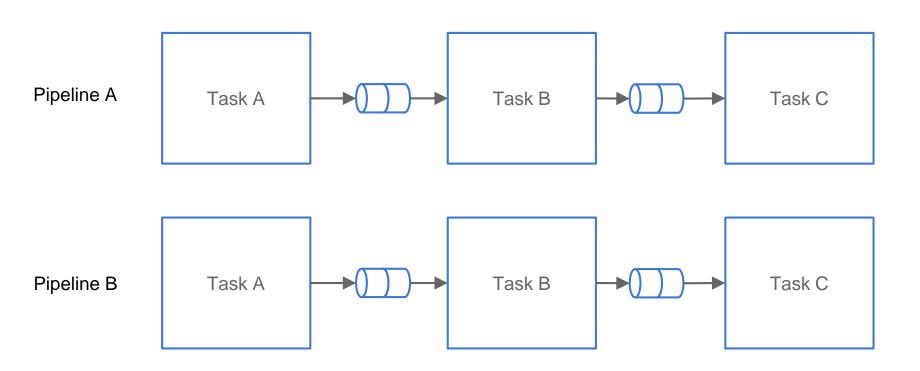
#### Pipes and Filters Architecture

Pipeline concept brought into software development mainstream

First used this for a message extractor, analyser and indexing solution circa 2009

Enterprise integration patterns went further

#### Pipes and Filters Architecture



#### Why? What do we achieve?

Decoupling of tasks

Encapsulation of processing within a task

Reuse of tasks in different workflows possibly

#### **Some Considerations**

How do we specify a task?
How do we feed data between the tasks?
When do they run, how often?
Do they run in serial or parallel?
What happens in terms of a step failure?

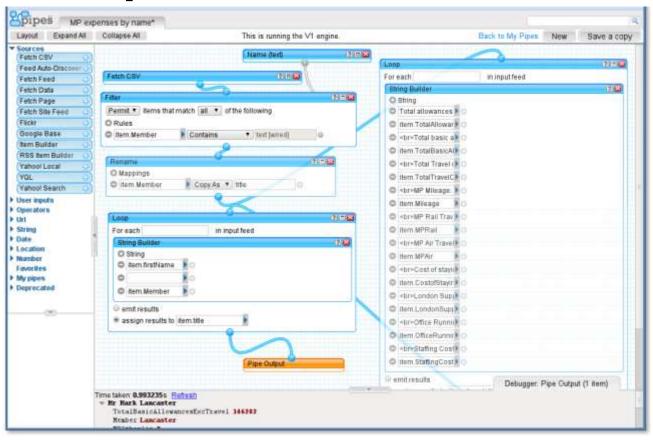
## Pipeline Solutions

#### **Graphical Pipelines**

Your point and click, drag to connect Specify inputs and outputs Quite laborious IMHO

Lets take a look at some...

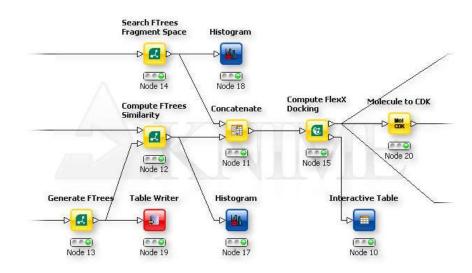
#### **Yahoo Pipes**



#### **Scientific Pipelines**

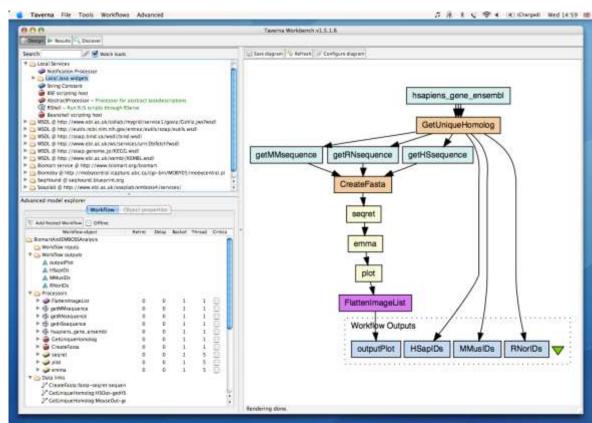
Saw graphical pipelines applied quite a lot in scientific workflows previously...

Bioinformatics Geonomics



#### **Graphical Pipeline Solutions**

Knime
Taverna
Galaxy
Pipeline Pilot
Kepler



#### **Graphical Pipeline Summary**

Nice, but generally found that:

People don't like/want to work graphically with pipelines, especially programmers

Still suitable for non-programmers who just want to reuse past work though

#### **Lightweight Pipeline Solutions**

There's some great lightweight solutions for building pipelines in various languages:

Luigi (Python)

Piecepipe (Ruby)

Spring Integration and Batch (Java)

#### **Java Data Pipelines**

Seeing as this is Bristol Java Meetup... there's a number of (non hadoop) Java data pipeline frameworks including:

NorthConcepts Data Pipeline

Java Data Processing Framework

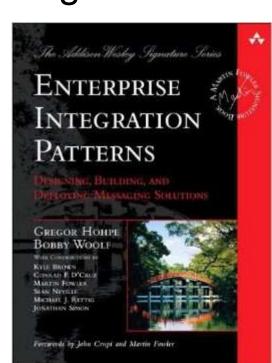
Spring Batch (and Spring Integration)

#### **Enterprise Integration Patterns**

Set of patterns describing generic integration patterns

**Book By Gregor Hophe** 

Generally configure using XML or a DSL of sorts



#### **EIP Implementations**

Implementations exist:

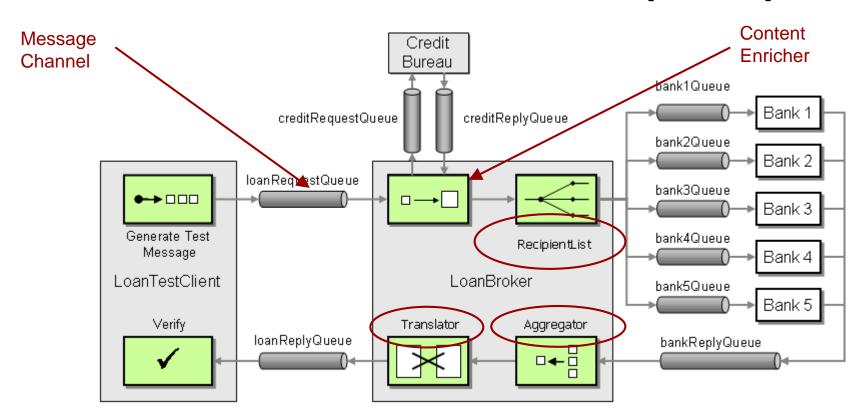
**Spring Integration** 

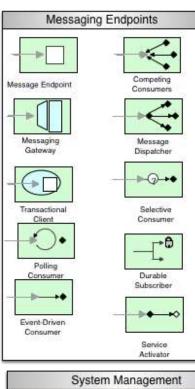
Camel

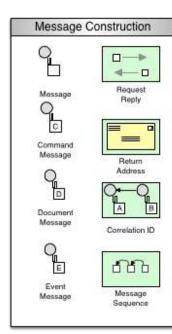
Nice way of abstracting out components

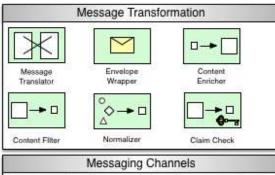
Somewhat leaky... control of fine grained threading can be problematic

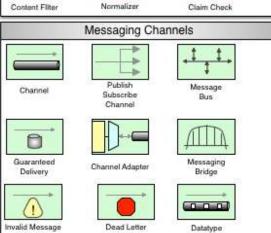
#### Overview of EIP Patterns (Brief)

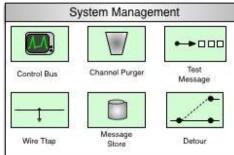


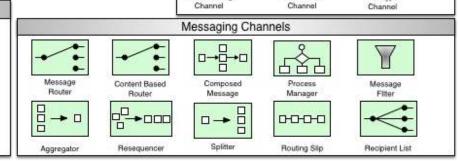












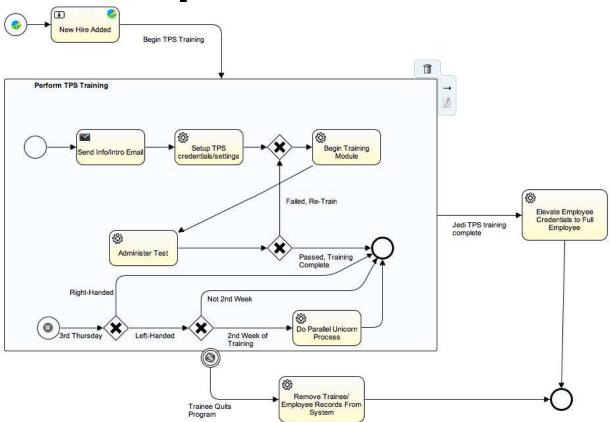
#### **Workflow Engines**

Another way to define a pipeline is as a workflow with several connected steps

Store intermediate state in a database JBPM Activiti

Execute processes written in BPEL or BPMN

#### **Activiti Example**



#### Luigi (Python)

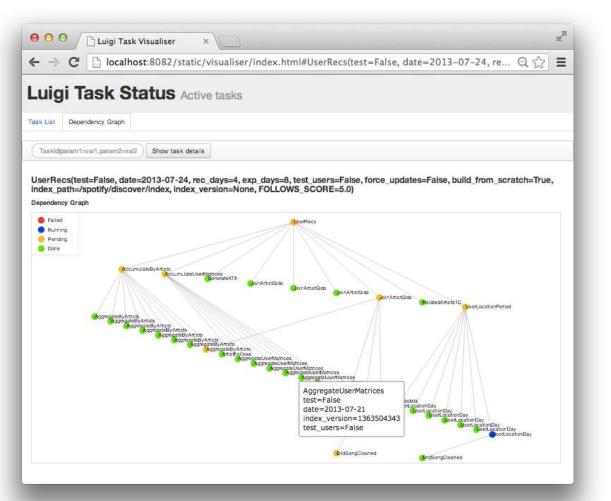
Luigi is used internally at Spotify to build complex data pipelines

Supports Hadoop, Spark for data processing

Supports Hive, HDFS and a range of other data sinks

#### **Programmatic Example**

```
class AggregateArtists(luigi.Task):
      date interval = luigi.DateIntervalParameter()
      def run(self):
          artist count = defaultdict(int)
          for input in self.input():
              with input.open('r') as in_file:
                  for line in in file:
                      timestamp, artist, track = line.strip().split()
                      artist count[artist] += 1
          with self.output().open('w') as out_file:
              for artist, count in artist count.iteritems():
                  print >> out file, artist, count
```



#### Piecepipe (Ruby)

Made up of a set of steps (contractive, iterating, transforming)

Assembly Steps use hashes as their inputs

Can use for partial processing

#### Piecepipe (Ruby)

```
PiecePipe::Pipeline.new.
      source([{region: region}]).
      step(FetchPowerPlantsByRegion).
      step(FindWorstReactor).
      step(DetermineStatusClass).
      step(BuildPlantHealthSummary).
      step(SortByRadiationLevelsDescending).
      collect(:plant health summary).
      to enum
```

#### **Spring Integration - XML Hell**

```
<si:transformer id="t1" input-channel="flow1.inputChannel"
output-channel="sal.inputChannel" expression="'Hello,' +
payload"/>
<si:service-activator id="sa1" input-
channel="sa.inputChannel" expression =
"T(java.lang.System).out.println(payload)"/>
```

#### **Spring Integration - Groovy DSL**

```
messageFlow {
    transform {"hello, $it"}
    handle {println it}
}
```

#### **Spring Batch**

More suited to batch processing (as per the name)

```
Specify the pipeline in XML or a DSL:
Job
Step, tasklets and chunks
Chunks refer to Spring beans
```

#### **Spring Batch**

```
<batch:job id="reportJob">
   <batch:step id="step1">
     <batch:tasklet>
       <batch:chunk reader="cvsFileItemReader"</pre>
   writer="mysqlItemWriter" commit-interval="2">
       </batch:chunk>
     </batch:tasklet>
   </batch:step>
</batch:job>
```

#### **Enterprise Service Bus**

And it goes on and on...

I'm not covering this...

Camel, Mule yada yada

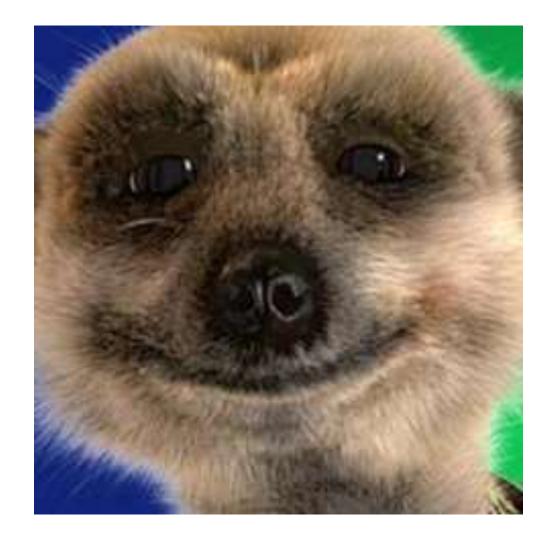
#### Write your Own?

Simplistic set of database tables, abstract Step, Job and Workflow concepts

Link to scripts in Groovy/Clojure/JRuby for dynamic

Store state in the filesystem, database or pass hashmaps between the steps

### **Simples**



## Big Data Pipelines

#### **Big Data Pipelines**

Everybody loves Big Data right?

There he is the smiley bastard...



### Pipelines we've seen so far

Generally serial - no good when we need to shift large amounts of data around.

Better option is to parallelise the processing

In some of the cases before (e.g. Luigi) you can shift processing to Hadoop, Storm etc...

### Parallelising the data

Java works well here with a great concurrency API, executor services, locks etc...

Cumbersome to write, we have to partition the data correctly to begin with

Spring integration/batch helps with abstractions

### Hadoop - map reduce

Hadoop is a good solution for shifting big data

Batch processing though - job startup time can take minutes

Also it's pretty cumbersome to write Hadoop mappers/reducers in Java

# **Pig and Oozie**

Fortunately we have some help

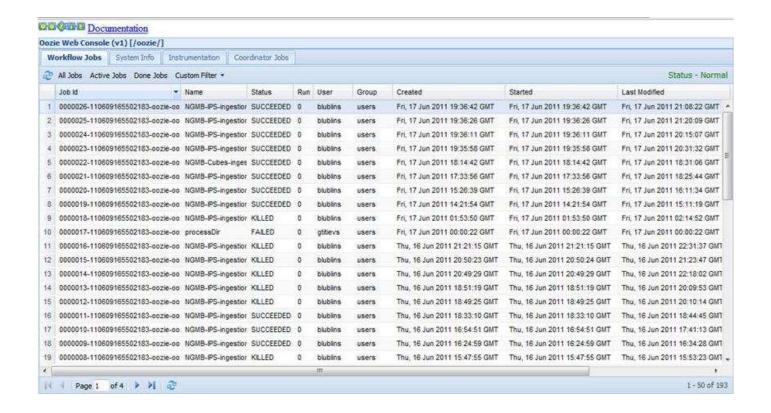
Pig is a SQL like language aimed at making MapReduce jobs easier to write

Oozie provides a way of building graphical pipelines using Hadoop

### Word Count - yada yada

```
a = load 'words.txt';
b = foreach a generate flatten(TOKENIZE((chararray)$0)) as
word;
c = group b by word;
d = foreach c generate COUNT(b), group;
store d into '/user/jon';
```

### **Oozie Workflow**



### **Hadoop Workflow**

There's lots more...

Netflix Linkedin Cascading Luigi









### **Big Data Vendors**

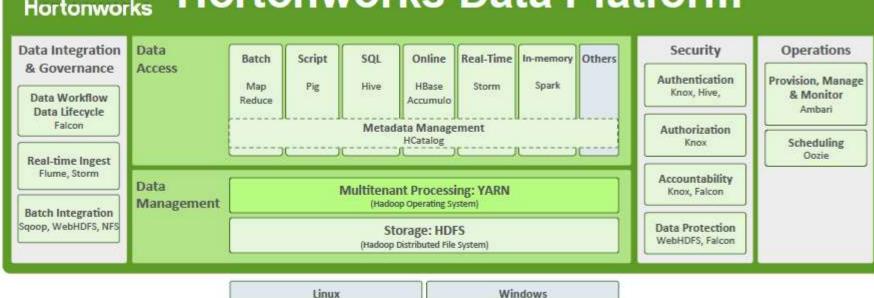
Lots of solutions for generalising data processing into a platform solution

Hadoop - batch processing Storm - real-time interactive processing

Similar to the graphical pipelines we saw earlier on

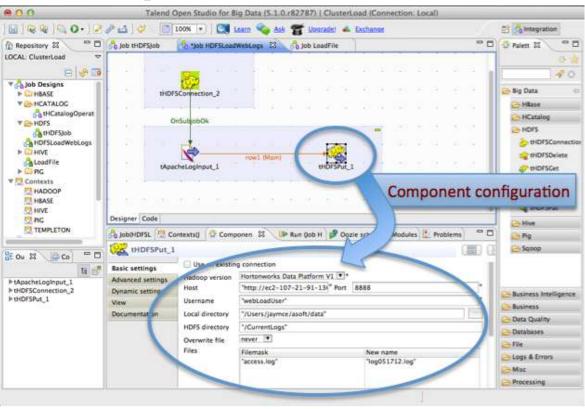


# Hortonworks Data Platform

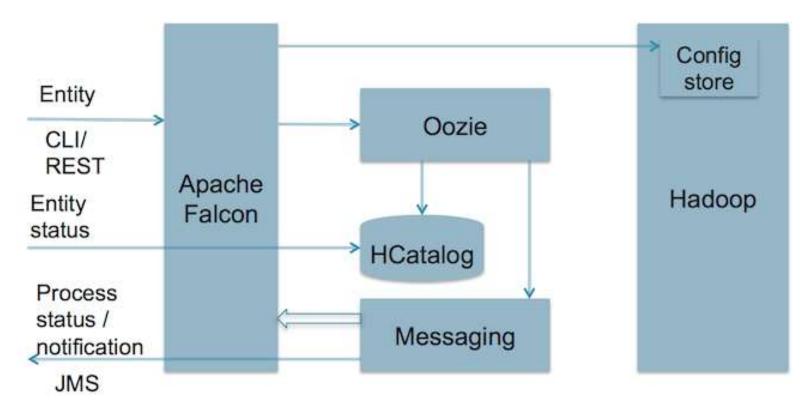




### **Talend Open Studio**



### **Apache Falcon**



# **Apache Falcon - Data Processing**

Apache Incubator project, 0.6 currently

Think of it as an open-source data management platform

Late data handling, retry policies etc...

Colo and global aggregations



# **Cloud Pipelines**

### **Amazon Web Service Components**

We're big users of AWS and components:

AWS RDS - main datastore

AWS Datapipe - basic ETL processes (log processing)

AWS DynamoDB - dead code analysis

AWS S3 - Log file source

Also use BigQuery to store large amounts of parsed access logs

### **Amazon Web Service Components**

AWS provides a number of tools for building data pipelines

Some are packaged open-source tools

Useful when you don't want to <u>setup your own</u> infrastructure.

Not necessarily cheaper though

### **Google Pipeline Components**

Google also has a set of components for building data pipelines:

Cloud Dataflow - (AWS Data Pipeline)

Google Cloud Storage (AWS S3)

BigQuery - (AWS Redshift)

App Engine Pipeline API

### **Data Sources**

# S3 RDS Redshift

### **Data Processing**

### **Elastic Map Reduce**

Parallel Data Processing

### **Data Pipeline**

Extract, Transform, Load Data

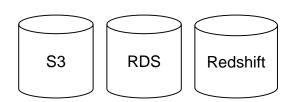
### **Kinesis**

Realtime Data Stream Processing

### Lambda

Trigger actions based on events

### Data Sinks



Elastic
Beanstalk
Dashboards

Elastic
Beanstalk
Dashboards



Hadoopken...

Hadoop distro is Amazon's own

Allows you to create a cluster with n nodes

Logs directly to S3

Security/Access through standard IAM

Choice of applications to install in addition:
Various databases (Hive, HBase or Impala)
Pig - SQL like data processing
Hunk - Splunk analytics for Hadoop
Ganglia - for monitoring the cluster

Bootstrap actions before Hadoop starts

Submit unit of work to the cluster:

Streaming program

Hive

Pig - can do streaming with this as well...

Impala

**Custom JAR** 



# **AWS Data Pipeline**

### **Data Pipeline**

Data Node - the source of our data

Amazon S3 Filesystem

MySQL, Redshift, Dynamo, SQL Data Node

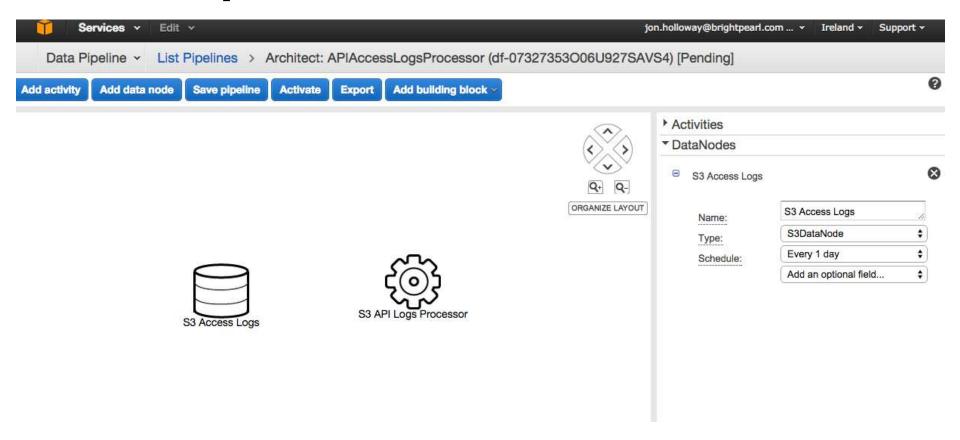
Activity - processor

**Shell Commands** 

Copy Command

EMR, Pig, Hive

### **Data Pipeline**



### **Data Pipeline - Source**

Define a datasource - S3 Logs

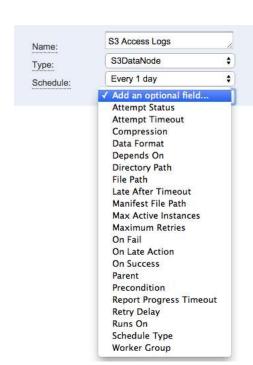
Runs every day

Can specify:

**Attempts** 

**Failure Actions** 

Success Actions/Follow up jobs



### **Data Pipeline - Source**

Define a datasource - S3 Logs

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Can specify:

Attempts

Failure Actions

Success Actions/Follow up jobs

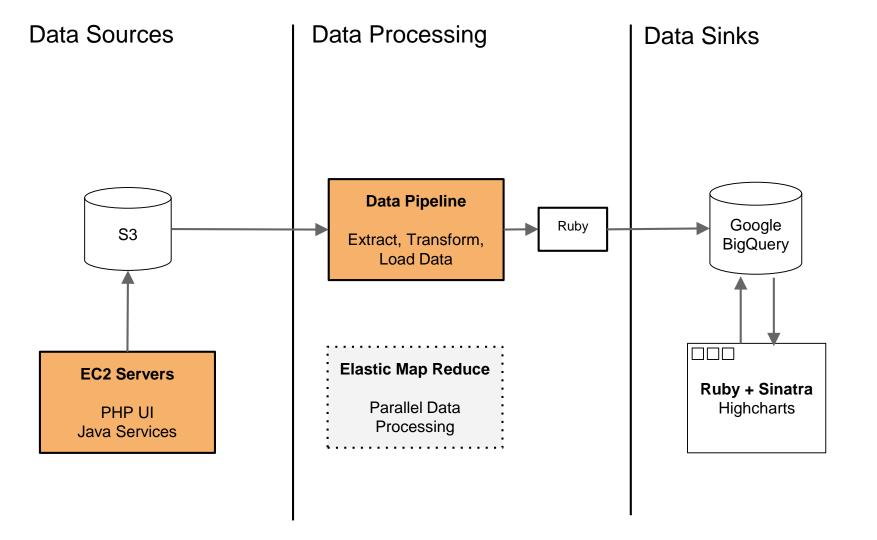
### **Data Pipeline - Processor**

Simple processor that specifies a Ruby script to run to:

Read in files from S3

Parse the access log lines with universal-access-log-parser (awesome)

Insert the results into a BigQuery table





# **AWS Kinesis**

### **AWS Kinesis (Real Time Streaming)**

Simple set of steps:

Ingestion of data (Producer)
Durable storage of data
Consumers do parallel processing
Only keeps 24 hours of data

### Sending Data (PutRecordsRequest)

```
PutRecordsRequest req = new PutRecordsRequest();
req.setStreamName(myStreamName);
List<PutRecordsRequestEntry> entryList = new ArrayList<>();

for (int j = 0; j < 100; j++) {
    PutRecordsRequestEntry entry = new PutRecordsRequestEntry();
    entry.setData(ByteBuffer.wrap(String.valueOf(i).getBytes()));
    entryList.add(entry);
}

PutRecordsResult res = kinesis.putRecords(req);</pre>
```

# **Consuming Data (GetRecords)**

Need to use the Kinesis Client Library

Implement IRecordProcessor class and implement init, processRecords and shutdown

Call checkpoint when done

# Scaling this out

### Number of ways:

Assign more shards to a stream Increase the EC2 instance size Increase EC2 instances up to max no. shards

Shards are stored in DynamoDB

Can also use auto scaling to modify the number of shards

# **Utilising Kinesis**

Alternative to parsing your logs for various metrics - these might be a day old

# Real-time metrics information from various sources:

Rate of orders being processed Web application click stream data

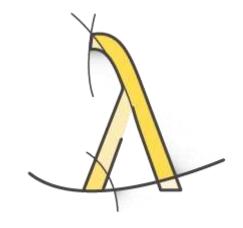
### **AWS Lambda (Preview currently)**

Runs code in response to events

**Data Events** 

Scheduled Events

External Events (sensors, alarms etc...)



Provision EC2 instances or AWS Containers Auto scaling

### Questions? Btw... we're recruiting

### Sysadmin/Devops

AWS (S3, EC2, Dynamo, Data Pipeline) Ruby and Chef hackery

### Senior/Mid Java Developers

Elasticsearch, RabbitMQ, Hazelcast, Spring

### Solutions Architect

eCommerce experience

www.brightpearl.com/careers

