

# Stream Processing & Analytics with Flink

Danny Yuan, Engineer @ Uber

@g9yuayon



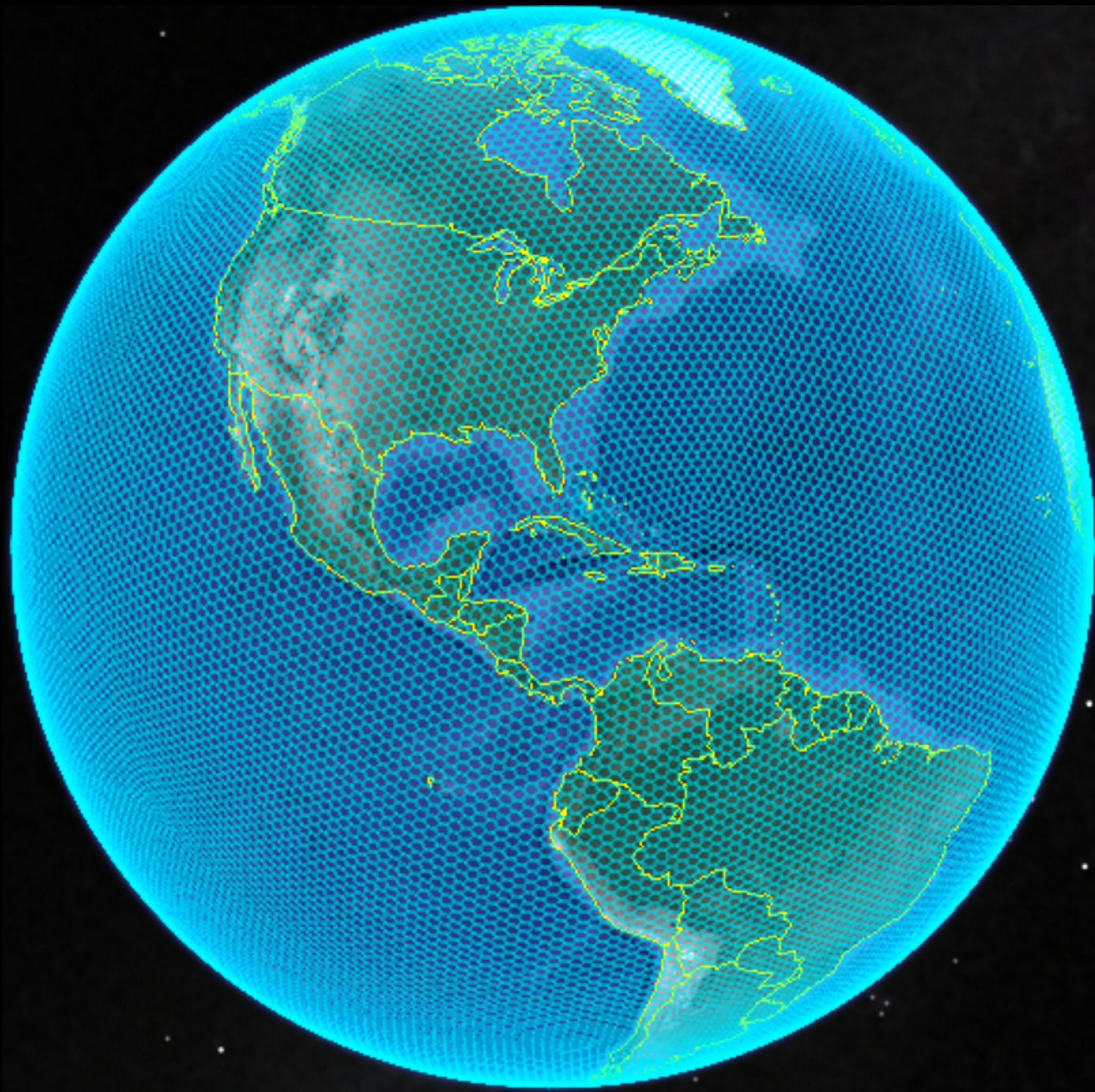
UBER

# Four Kinds of Analytics

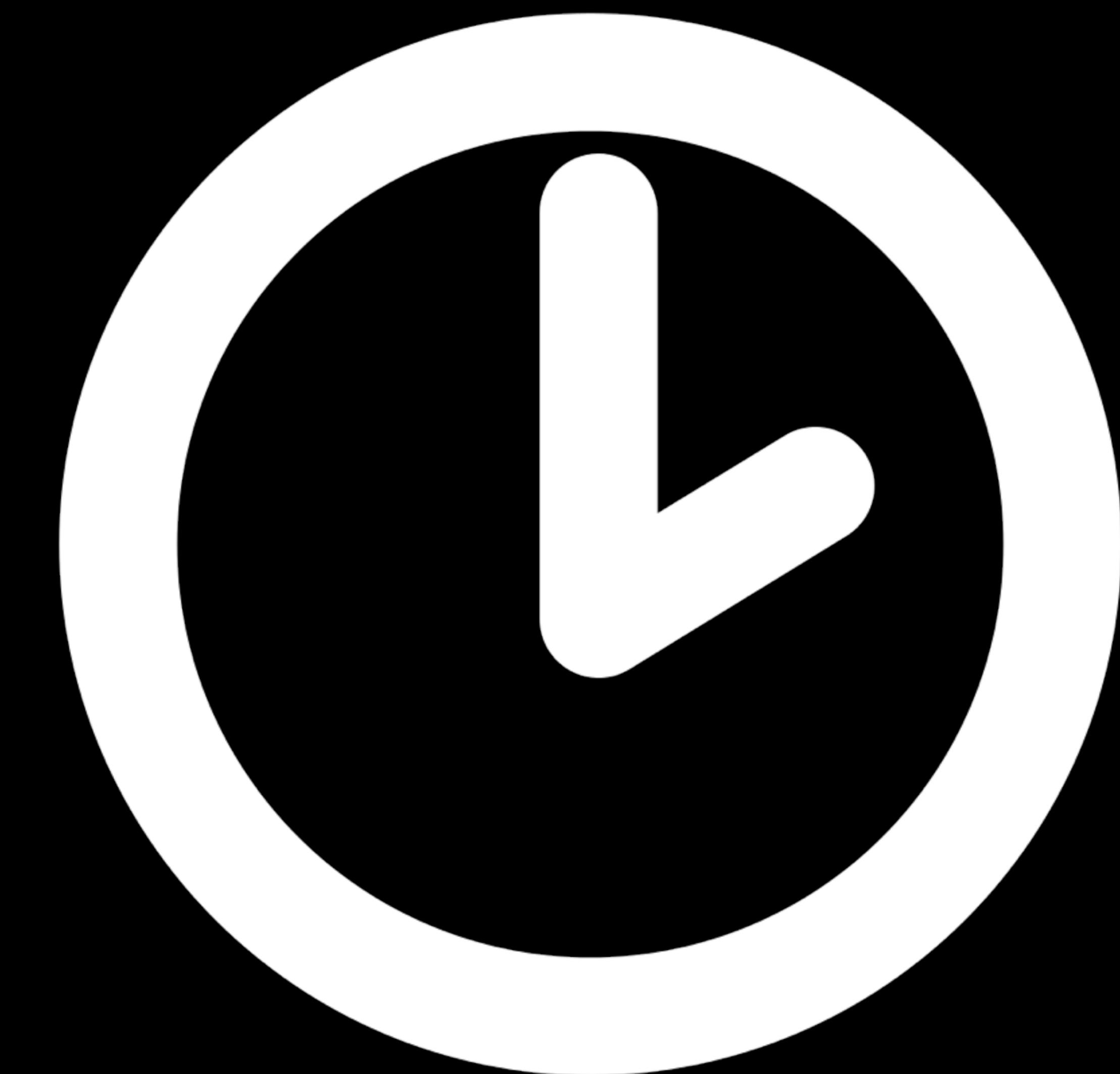
- On demand aggregation and pattern detection
- Clustering
- Forecasting
- Pattern detection on geo-temporal data

# Two Ingredients

Geo/Spatial



Time



# Real-time aggregation and pattern matching

# Complex Event Processing

# Examples

How many cars enter and exit a **user defined area** in past 5 minutes

# CEP with full historical context

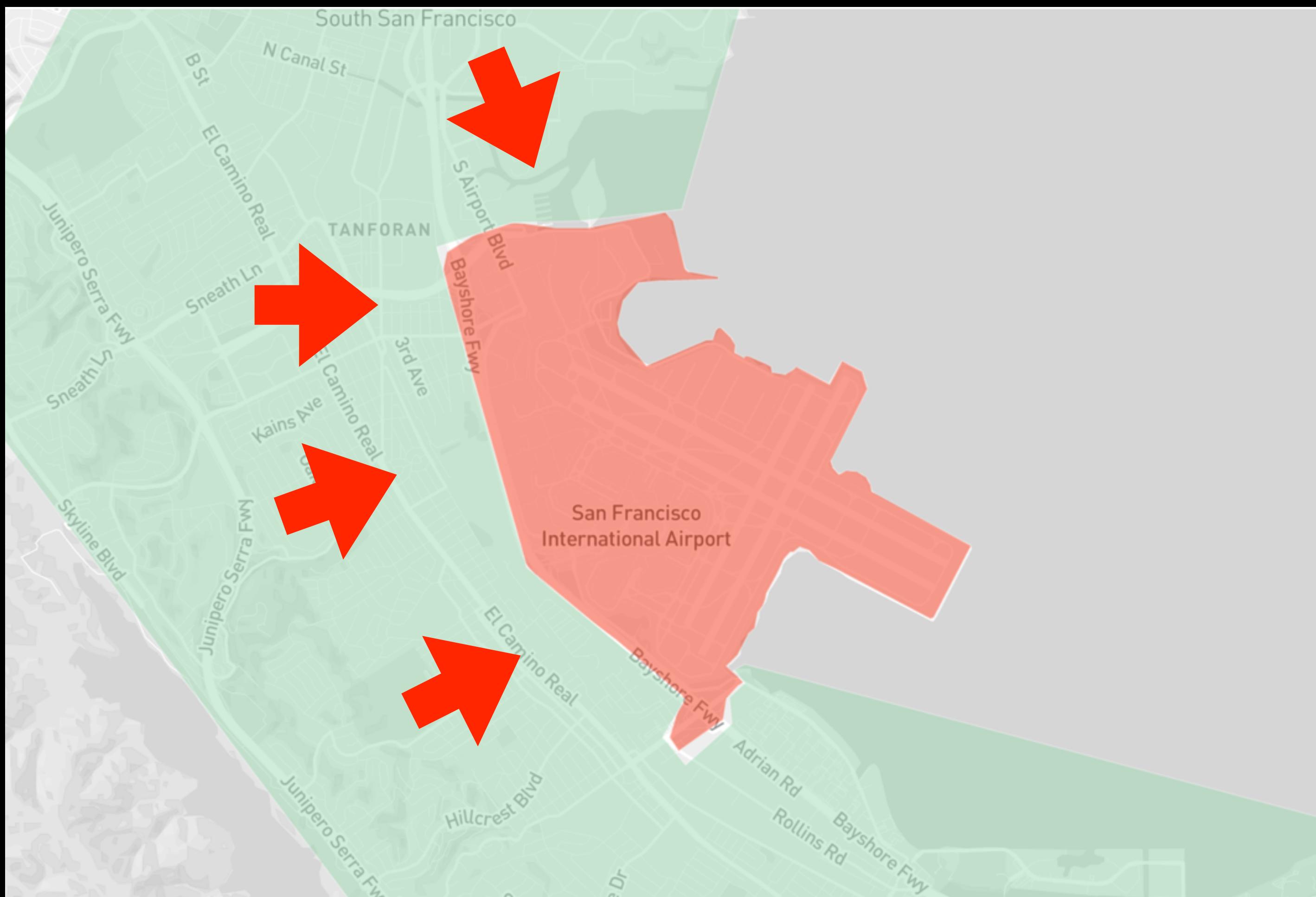
Notify me if a partner completed her **100th trip** in a given area **just now?**

# Patterns in the future

How many **first-time riders** will be **dropped off** in a given area in the **next 5 minutes?**

# Patterns in the future

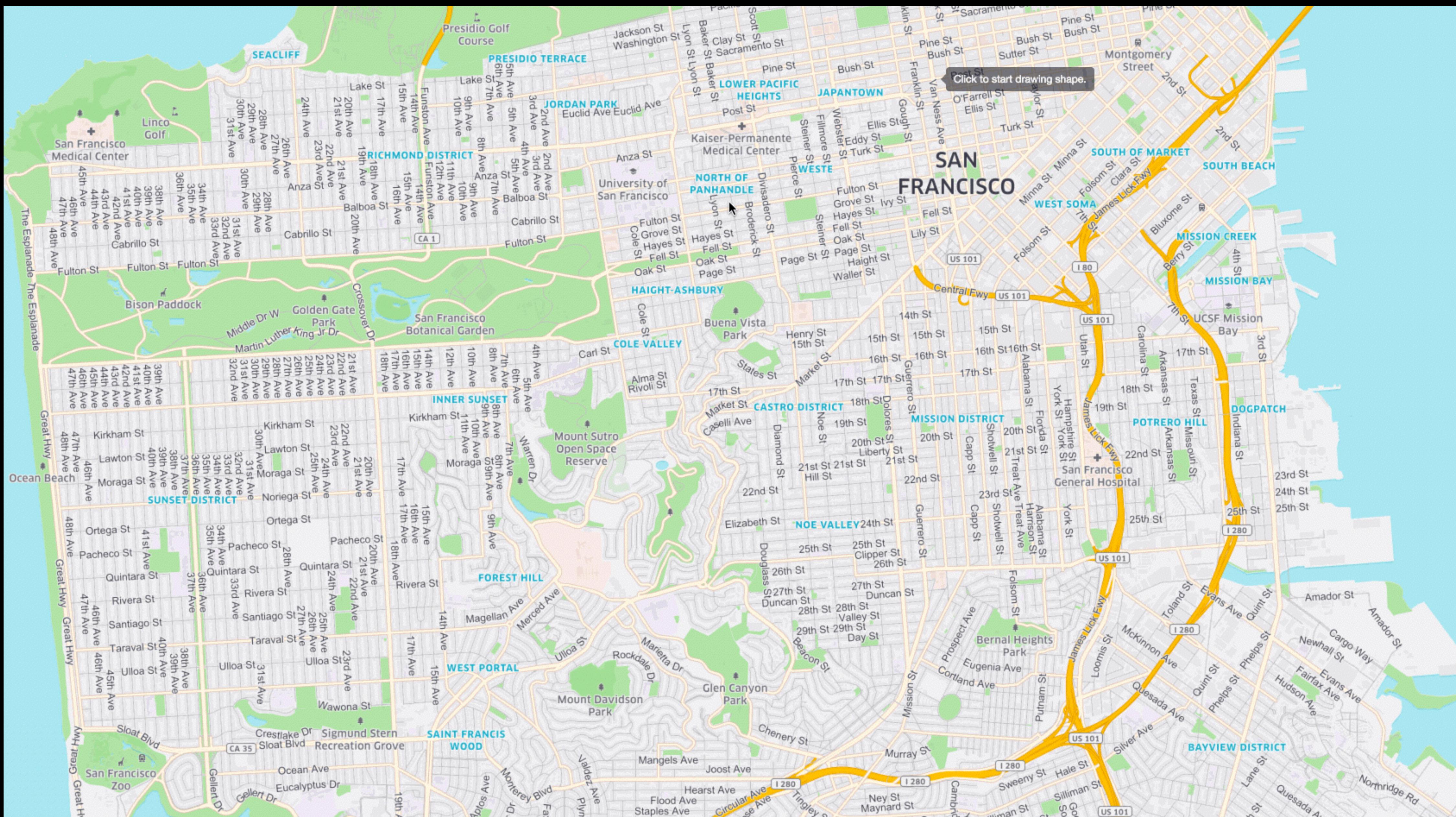
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# Geo: user flexibility is important



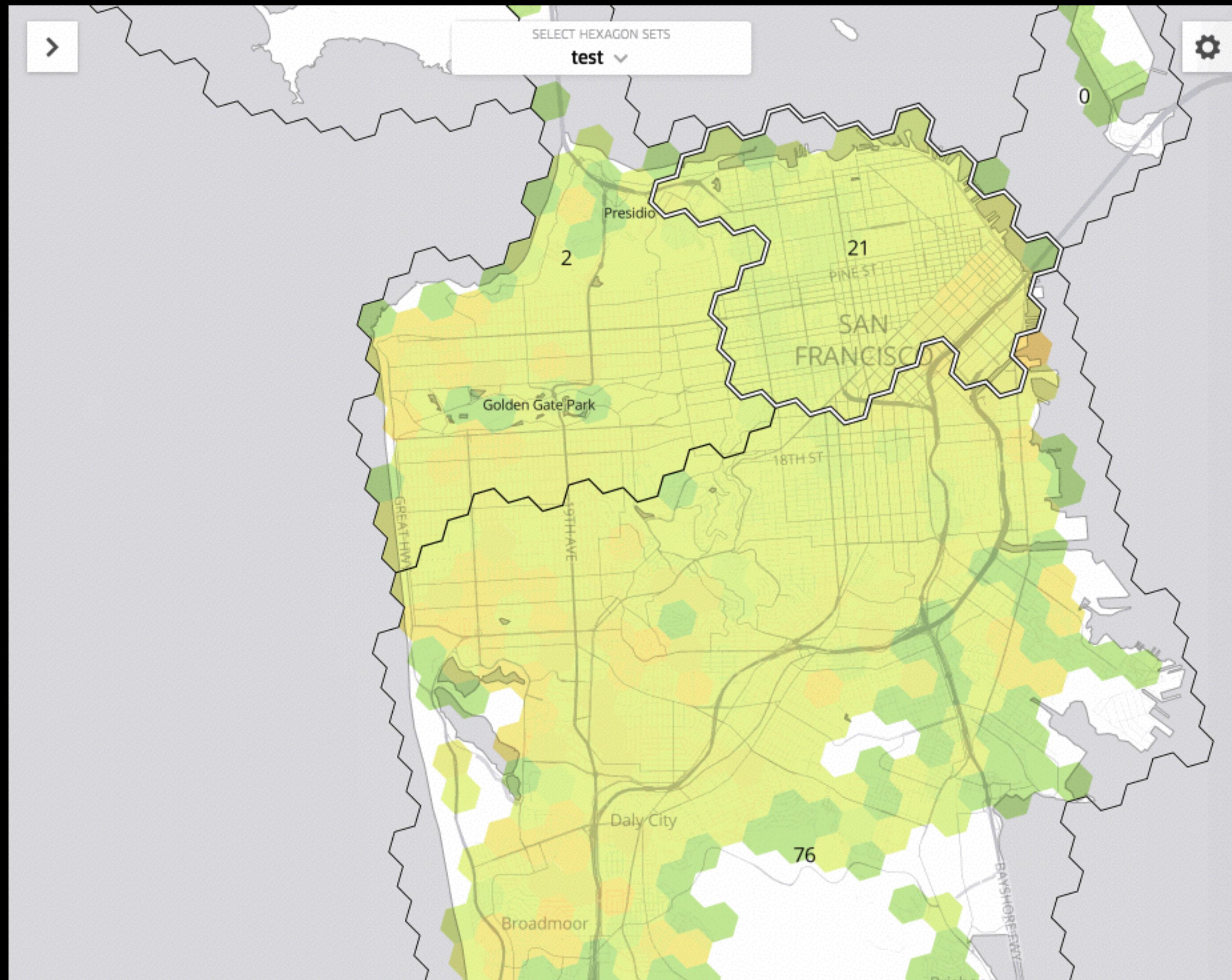
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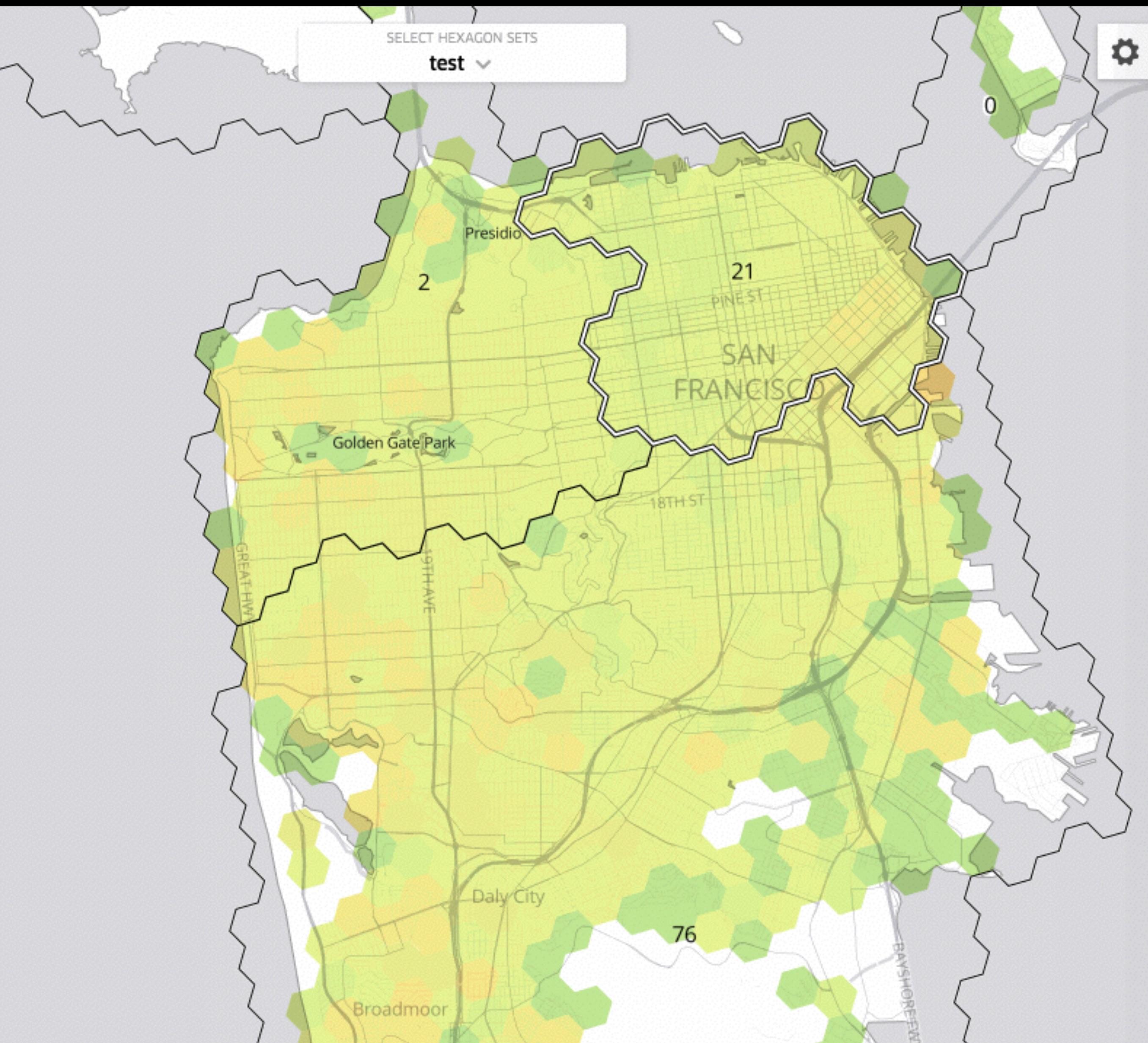
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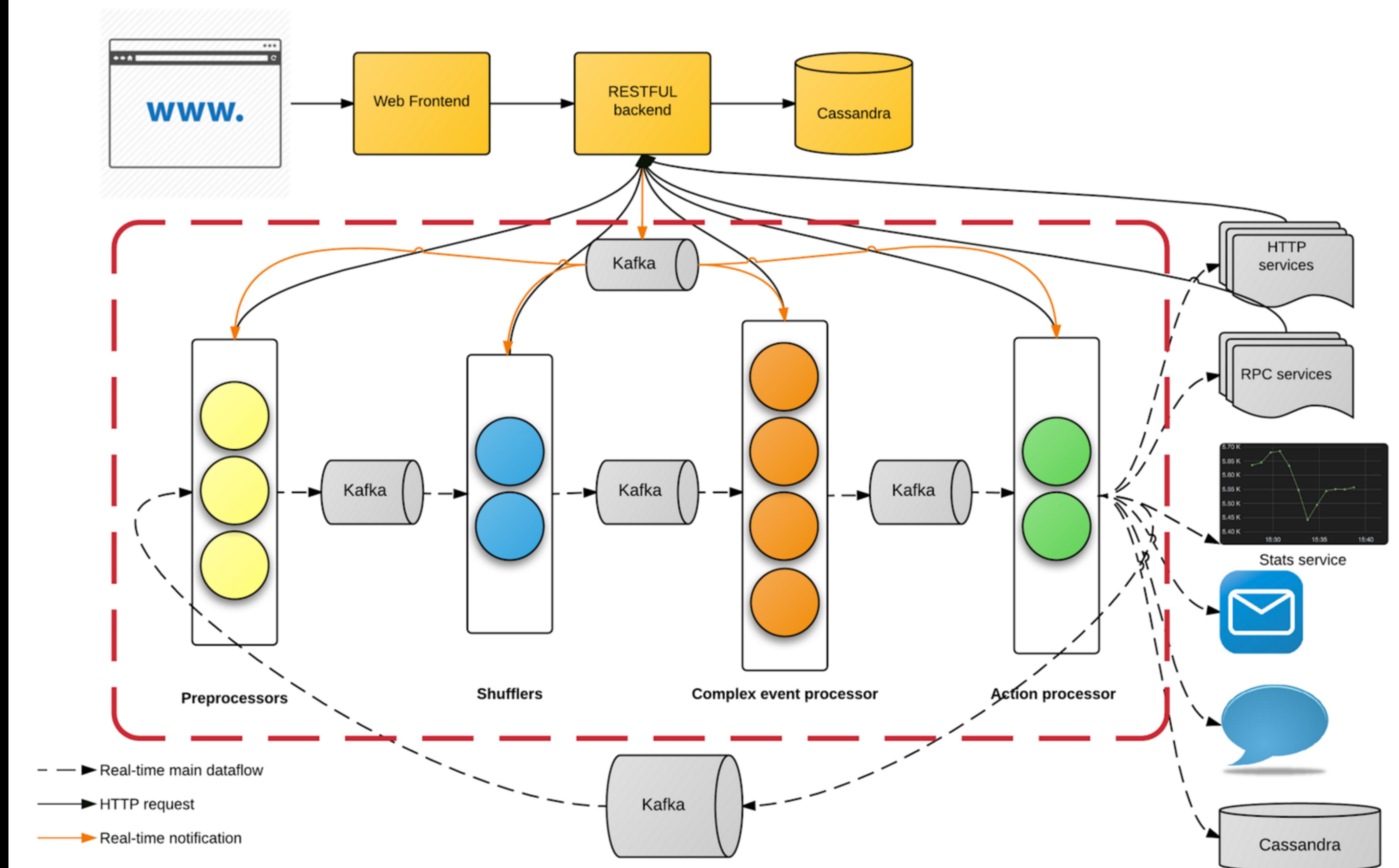
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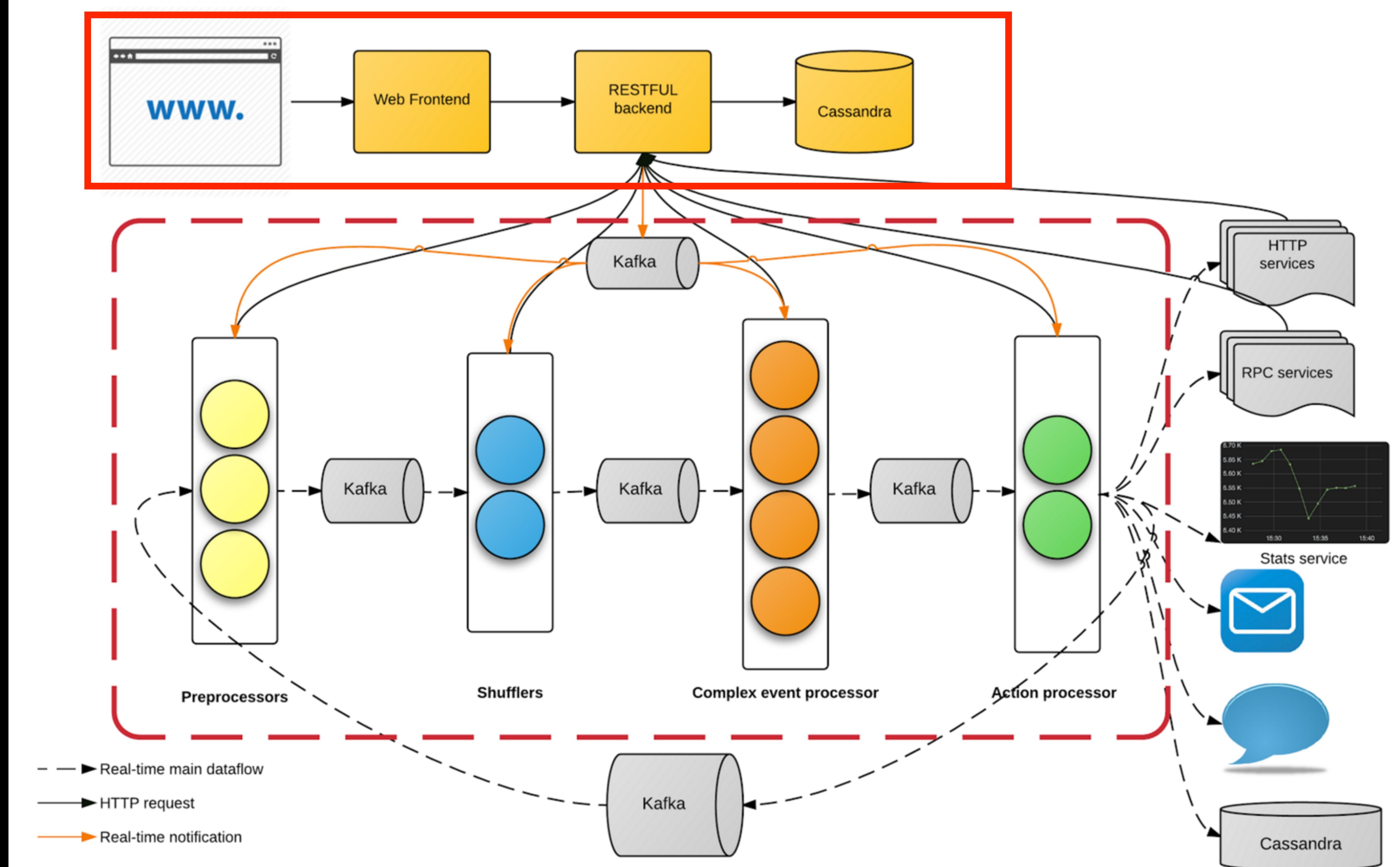


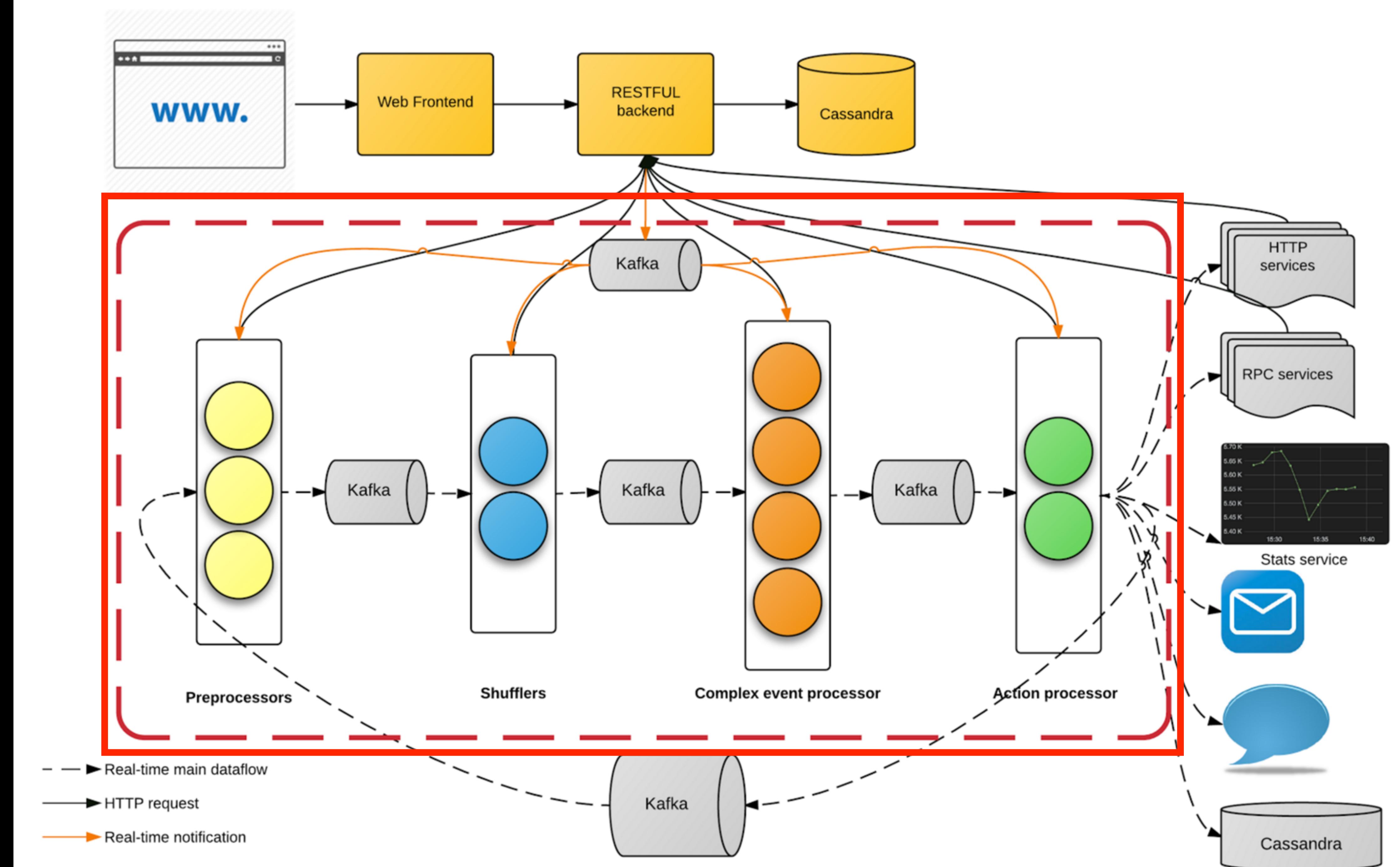
- Every hexagon
- Every driver/rider

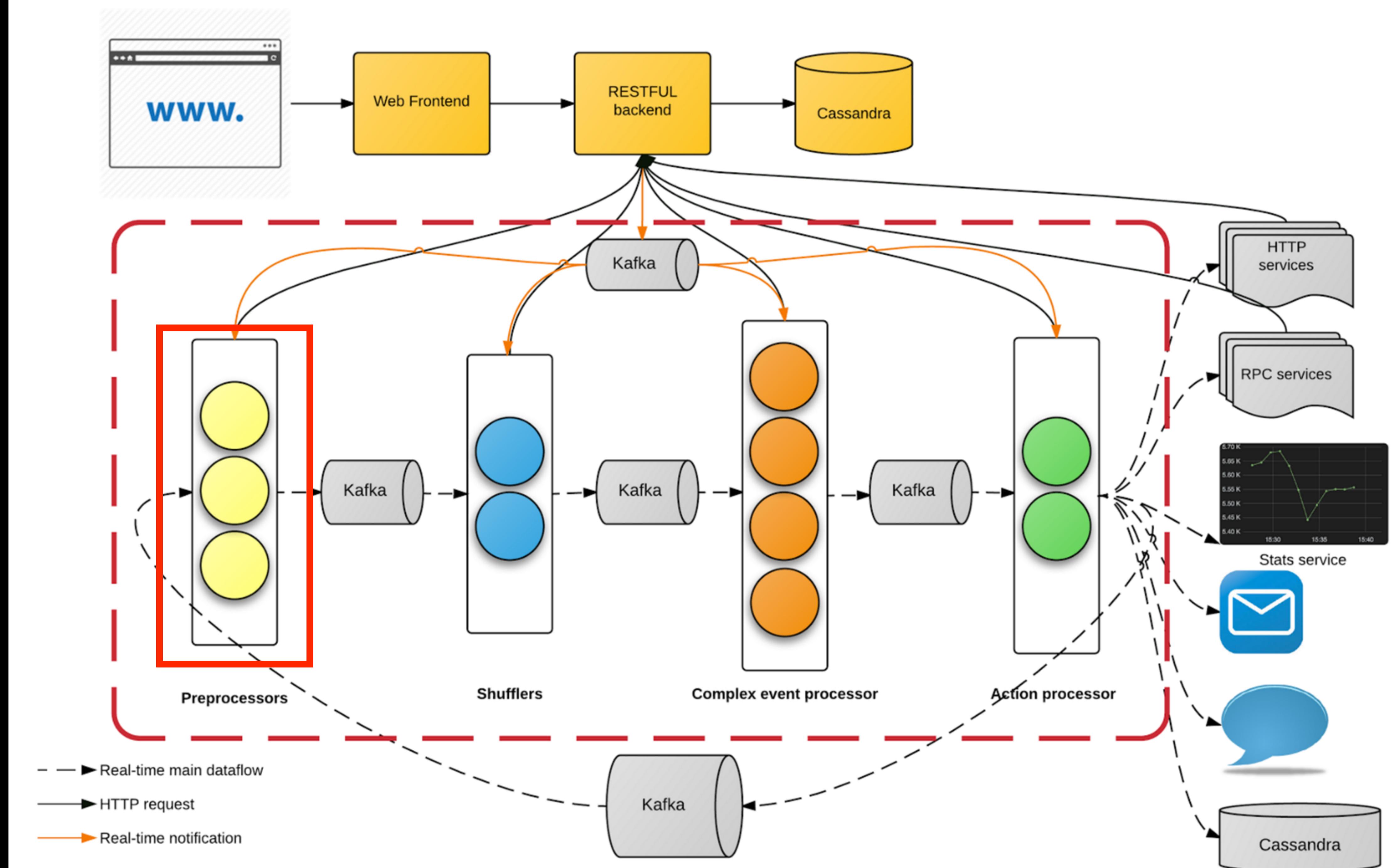
# CEP Pipeline Built on Samza

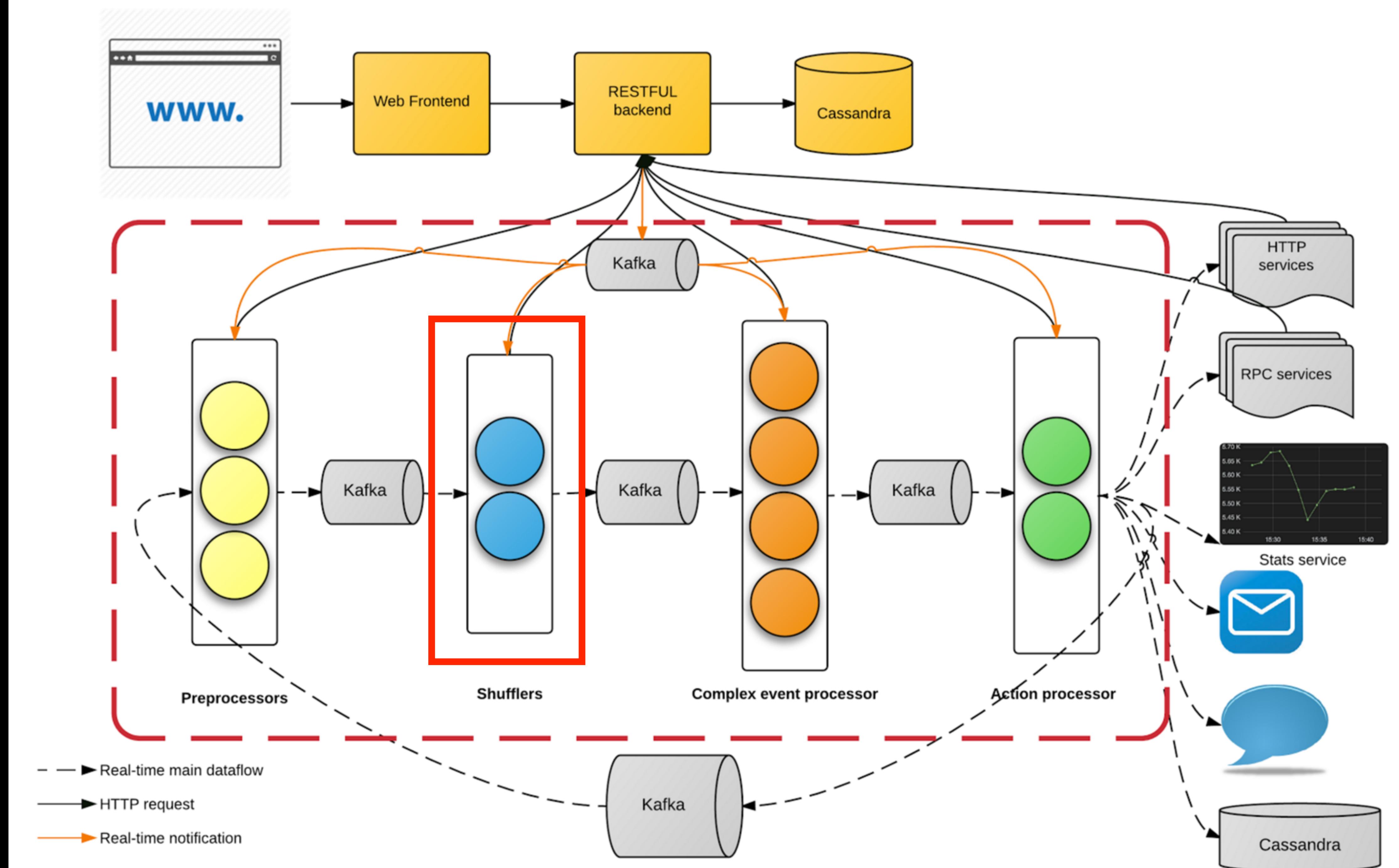
- No hard-coded CEP rules
- Applying CEP rules per individual entity: topic, driver, rider, cohorts, and etc
- Flexible checkpointing and statement management

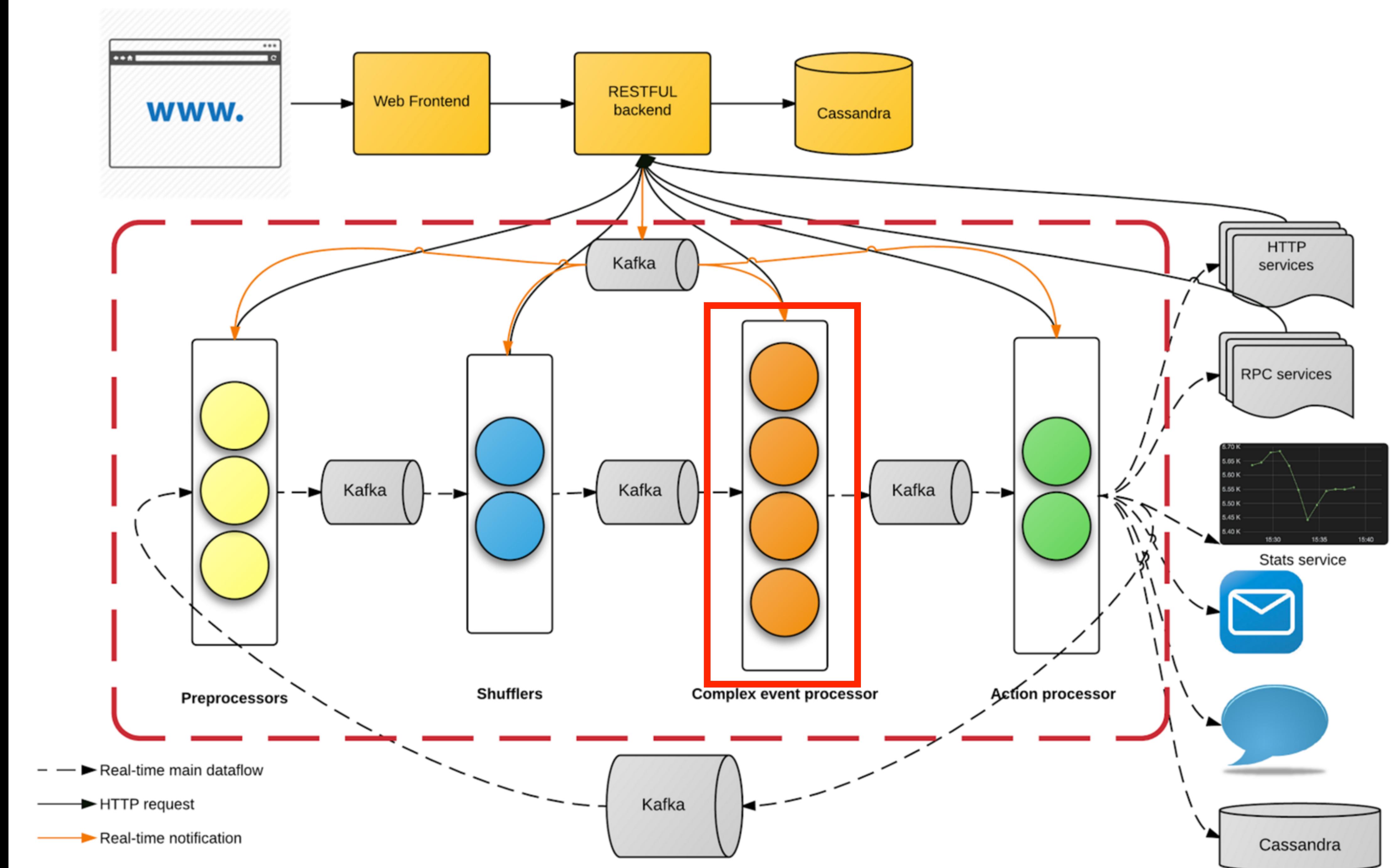


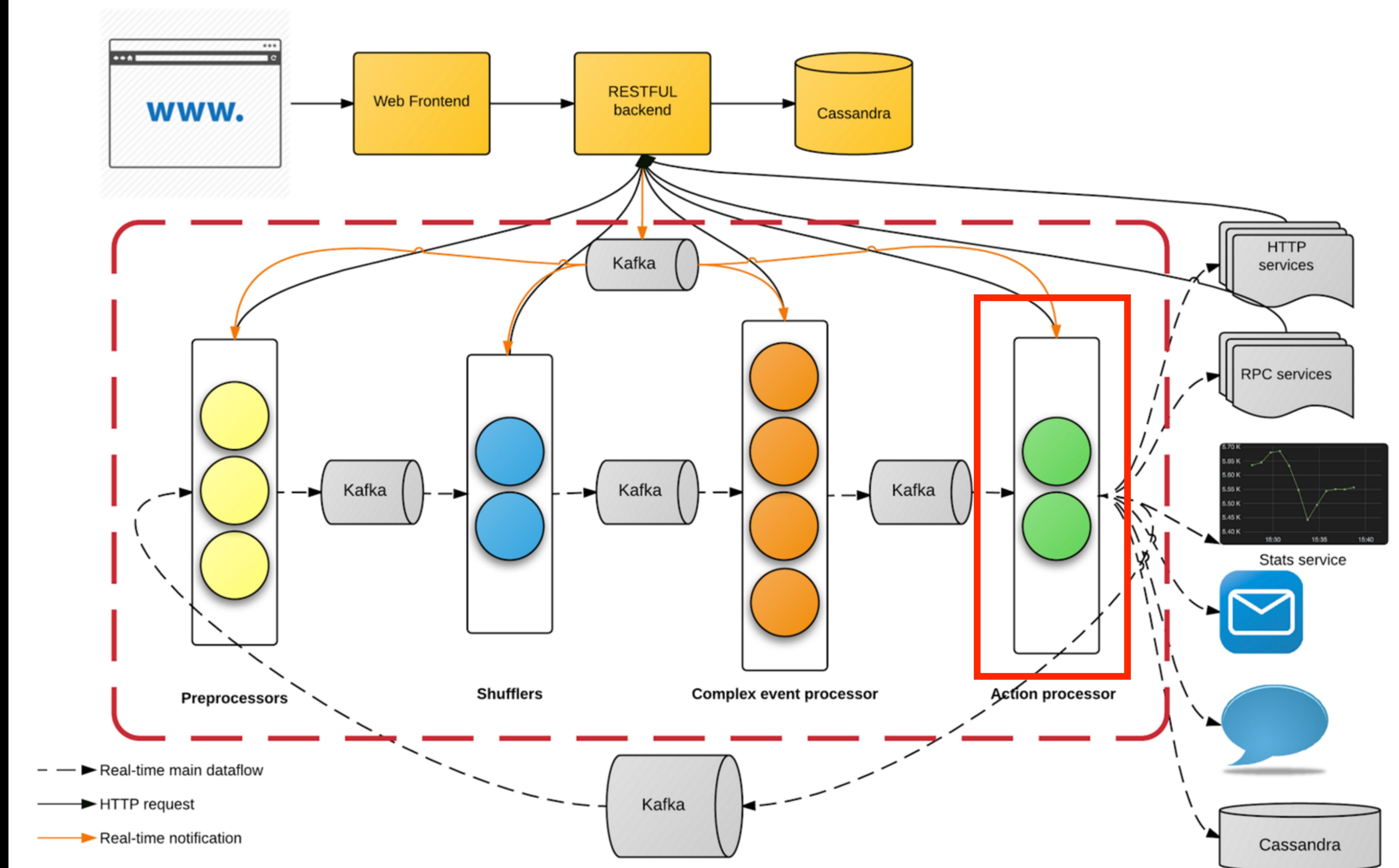


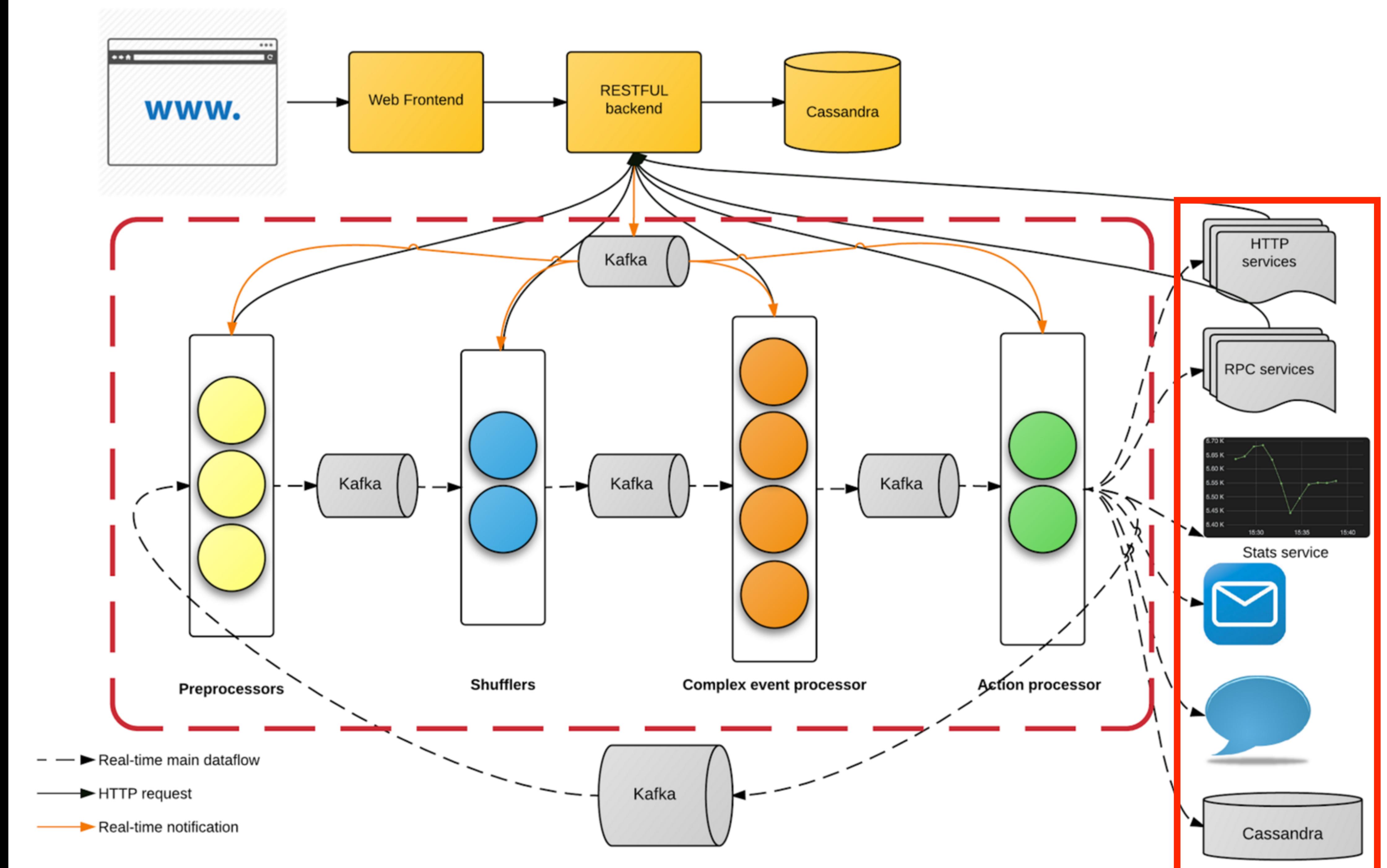








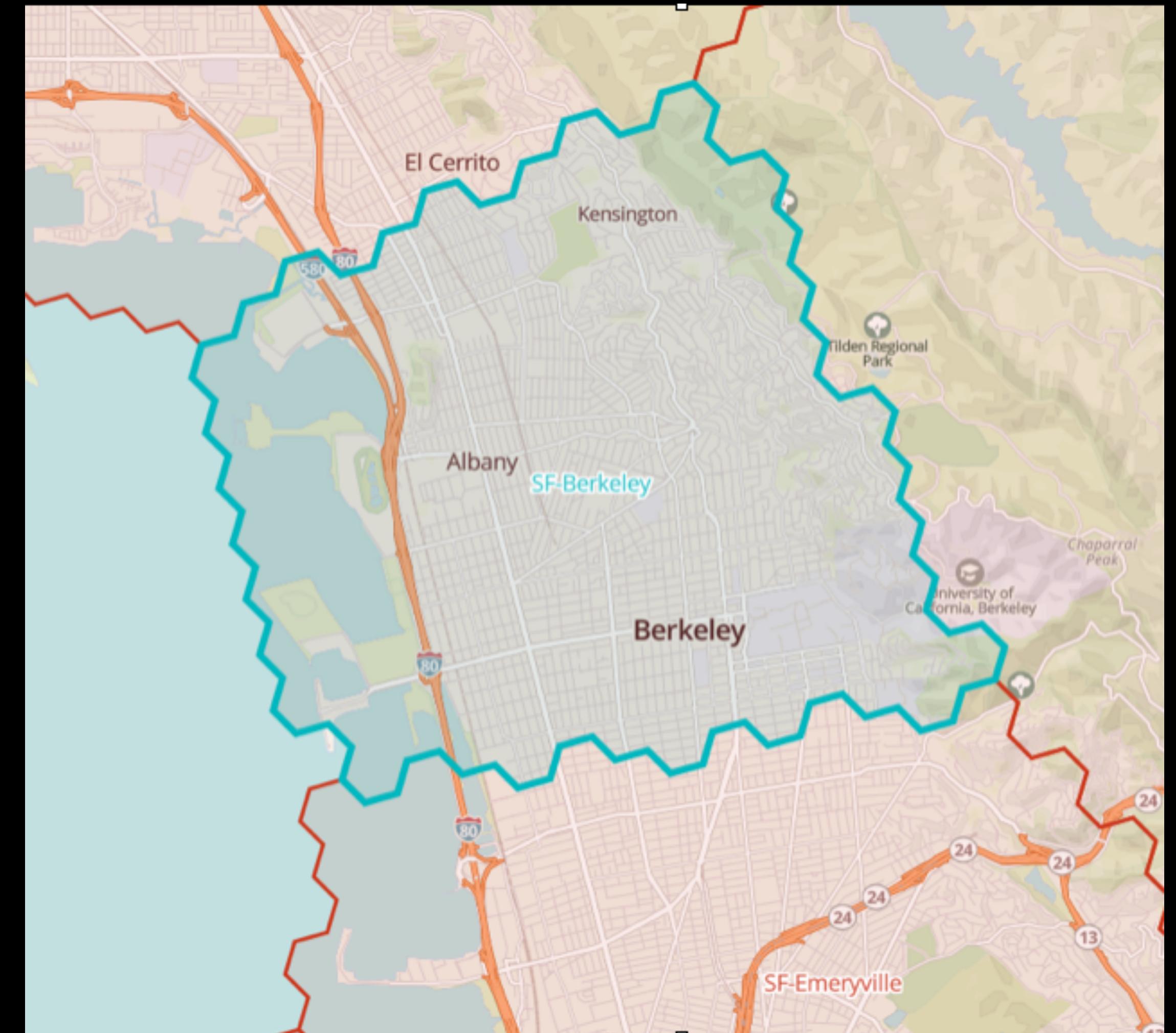
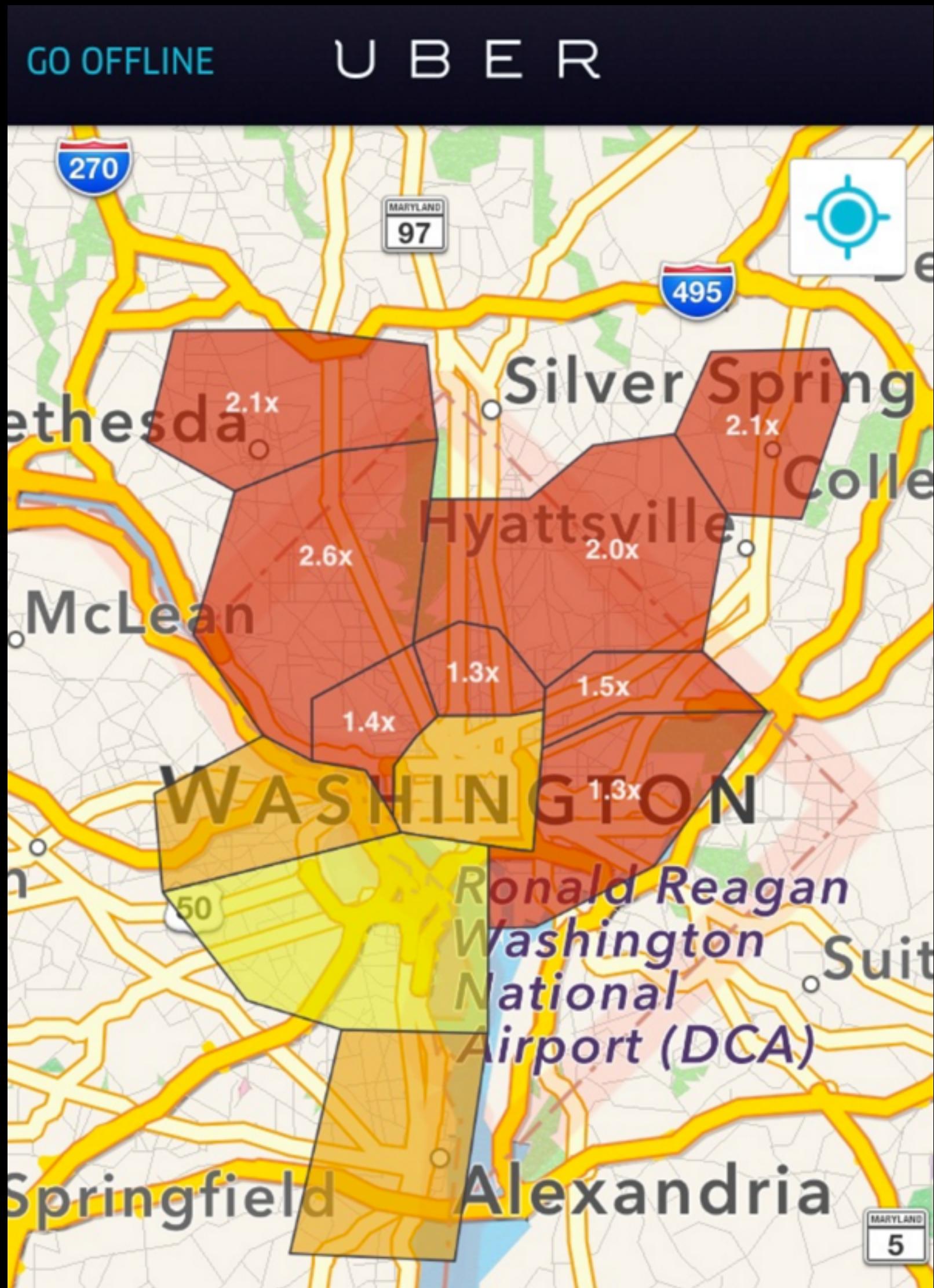




We need to evolve our architecture for other analytics

# Clustering

# Manually Created Cluster

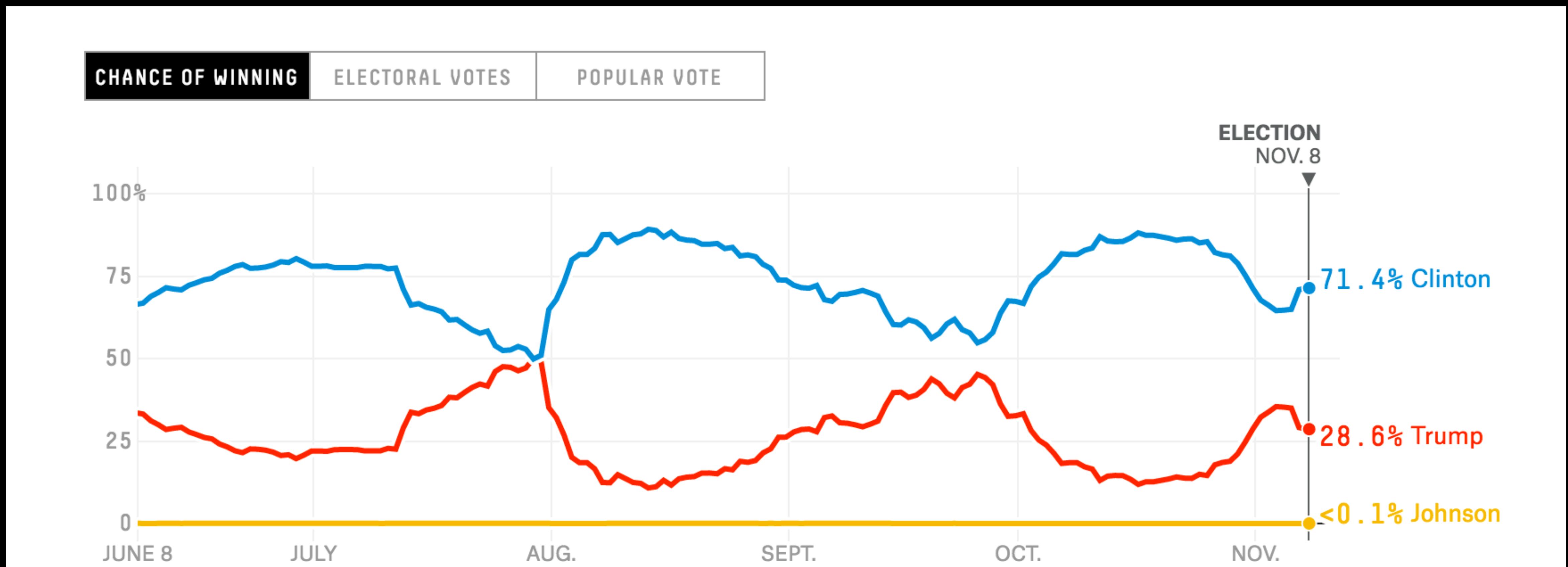


# Call for algorithmically created clusters

- Clustering based on **key performance metrics**

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- Continuously measure the clusters



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- **Different clustering for different business needs**

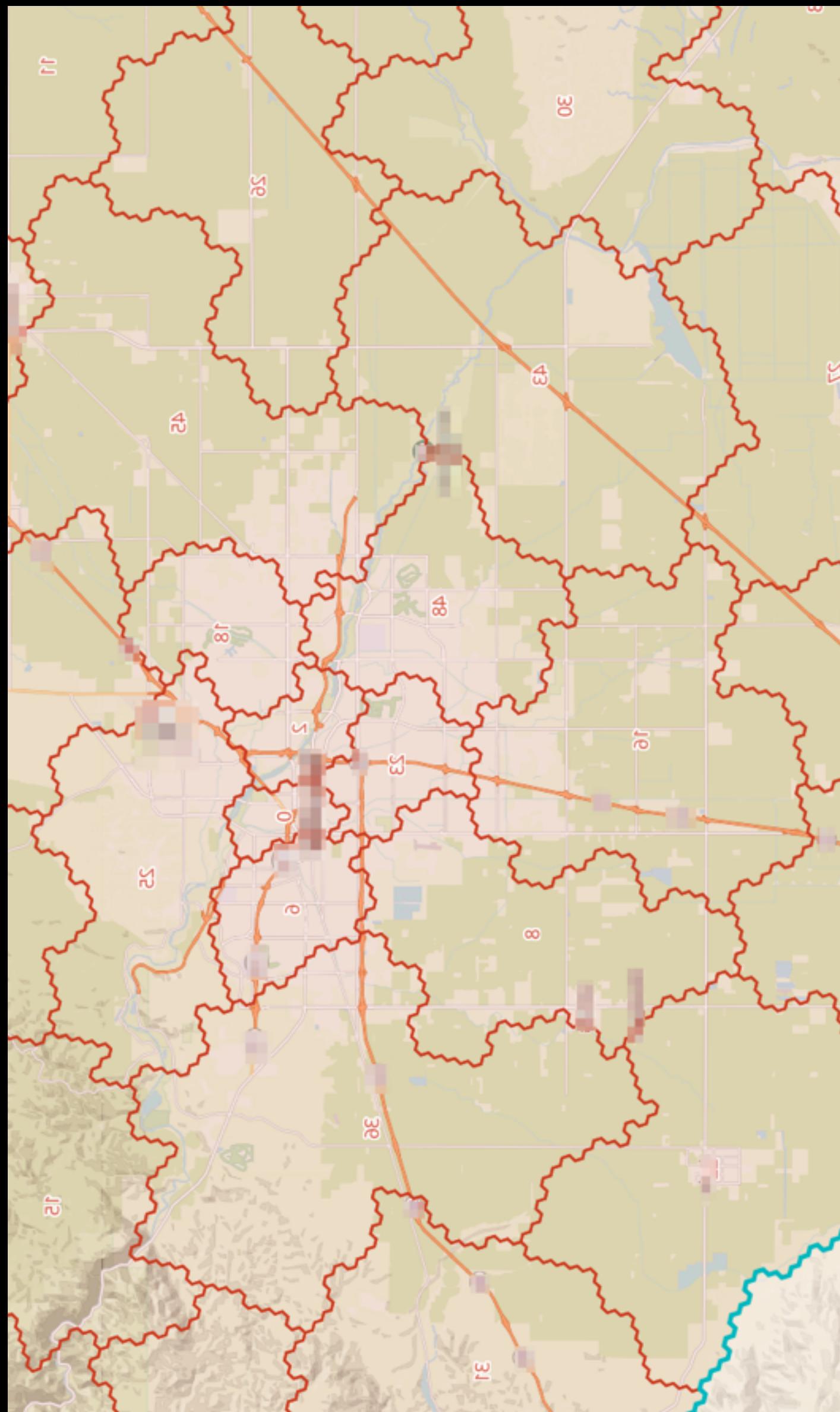
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- Create clusters in minutes for **all cities**

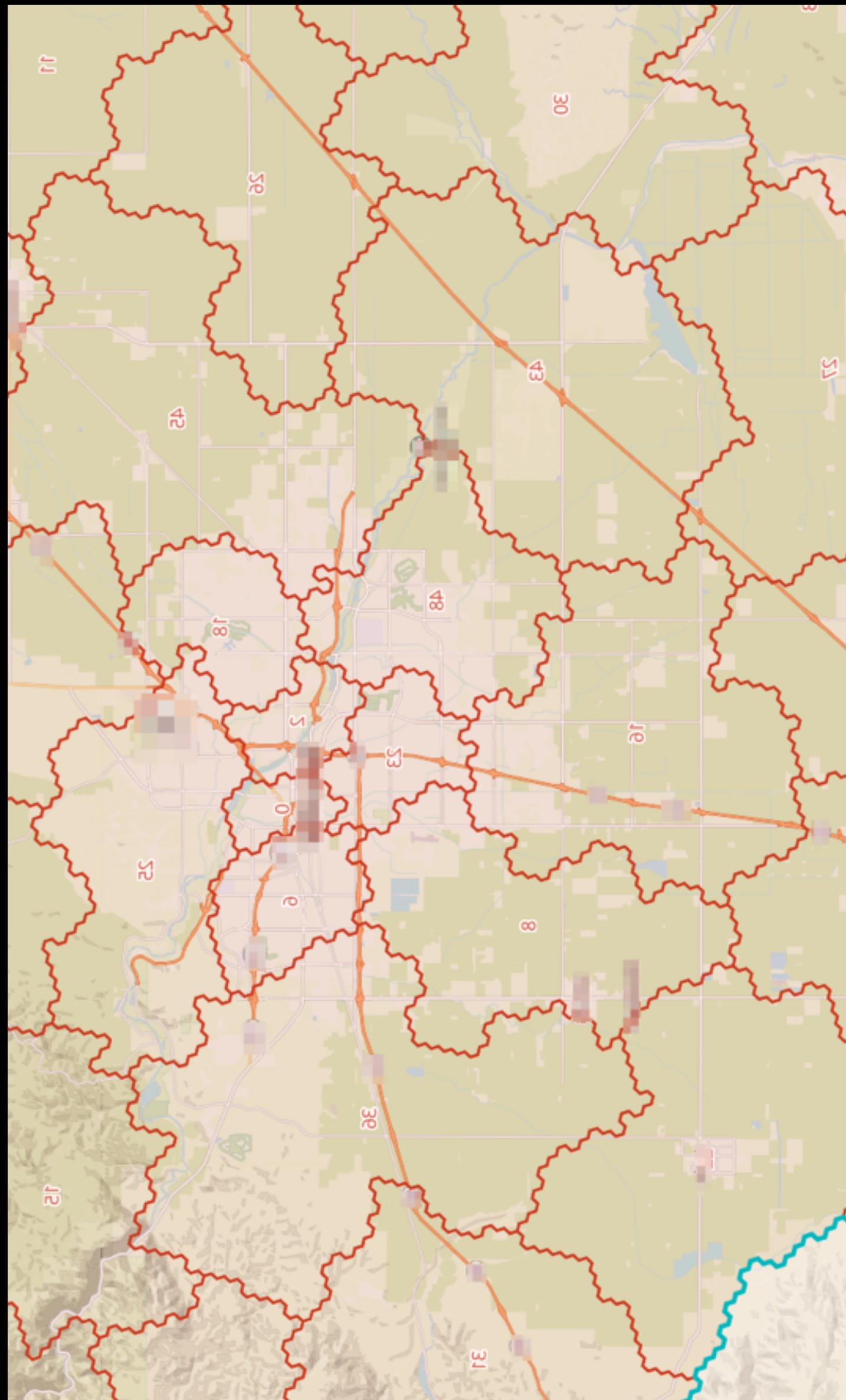
# Call for algorithmically created clusters

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- Continuously measure the clusters
- Different clustering for different business needs
- Create clusters in minutes for all cities
- **Foundation** for other stream analytics

# Home-grown Clustering Service

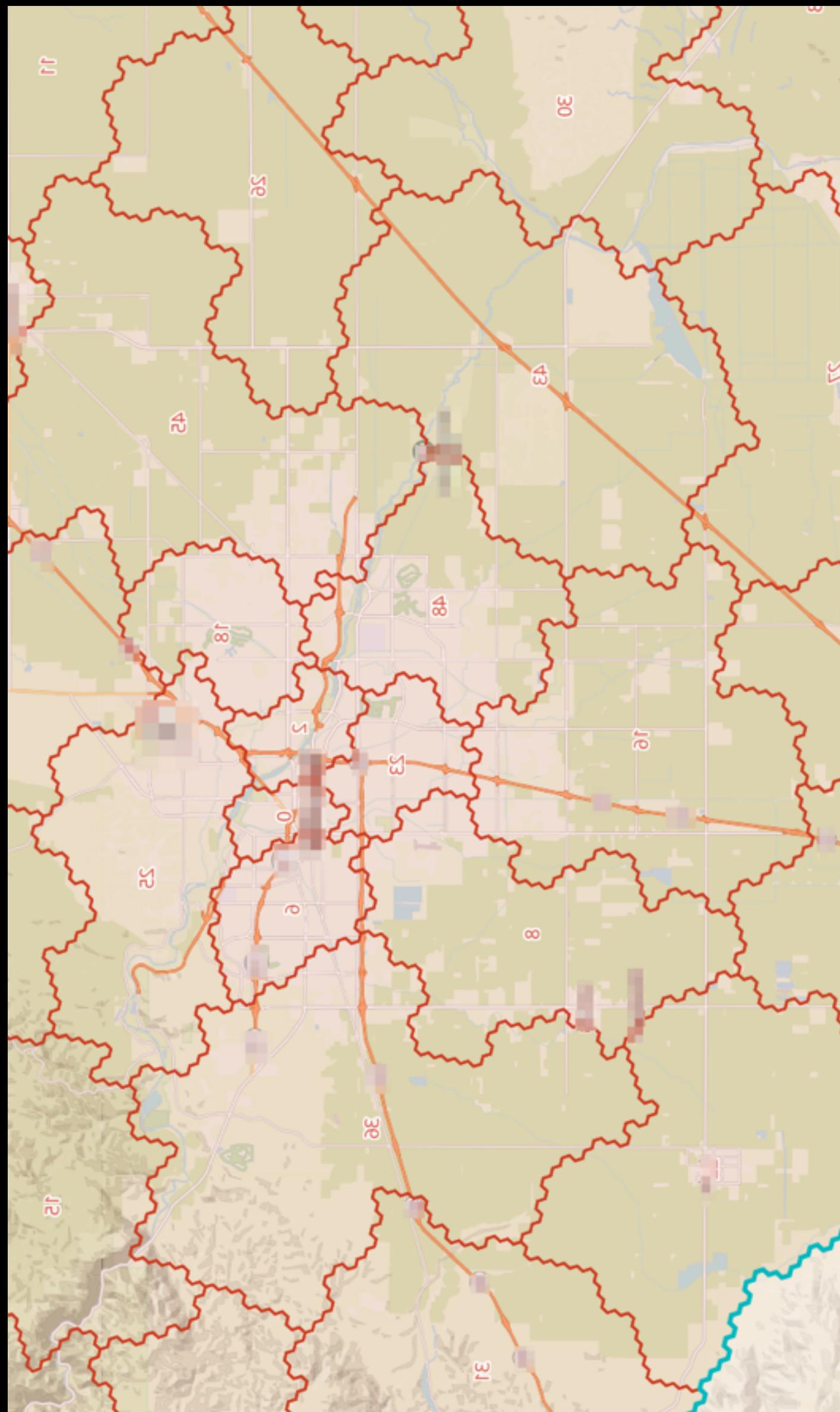


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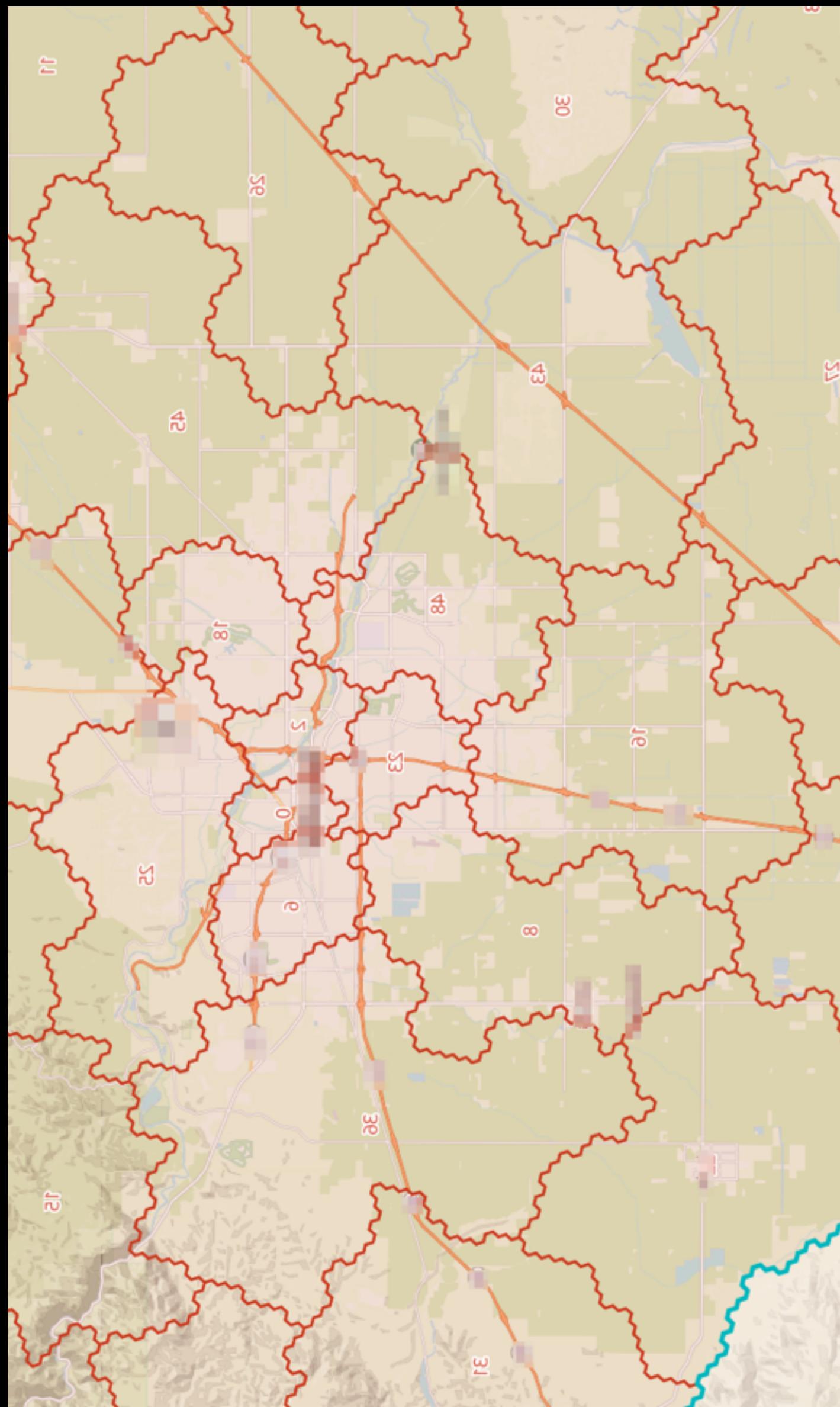
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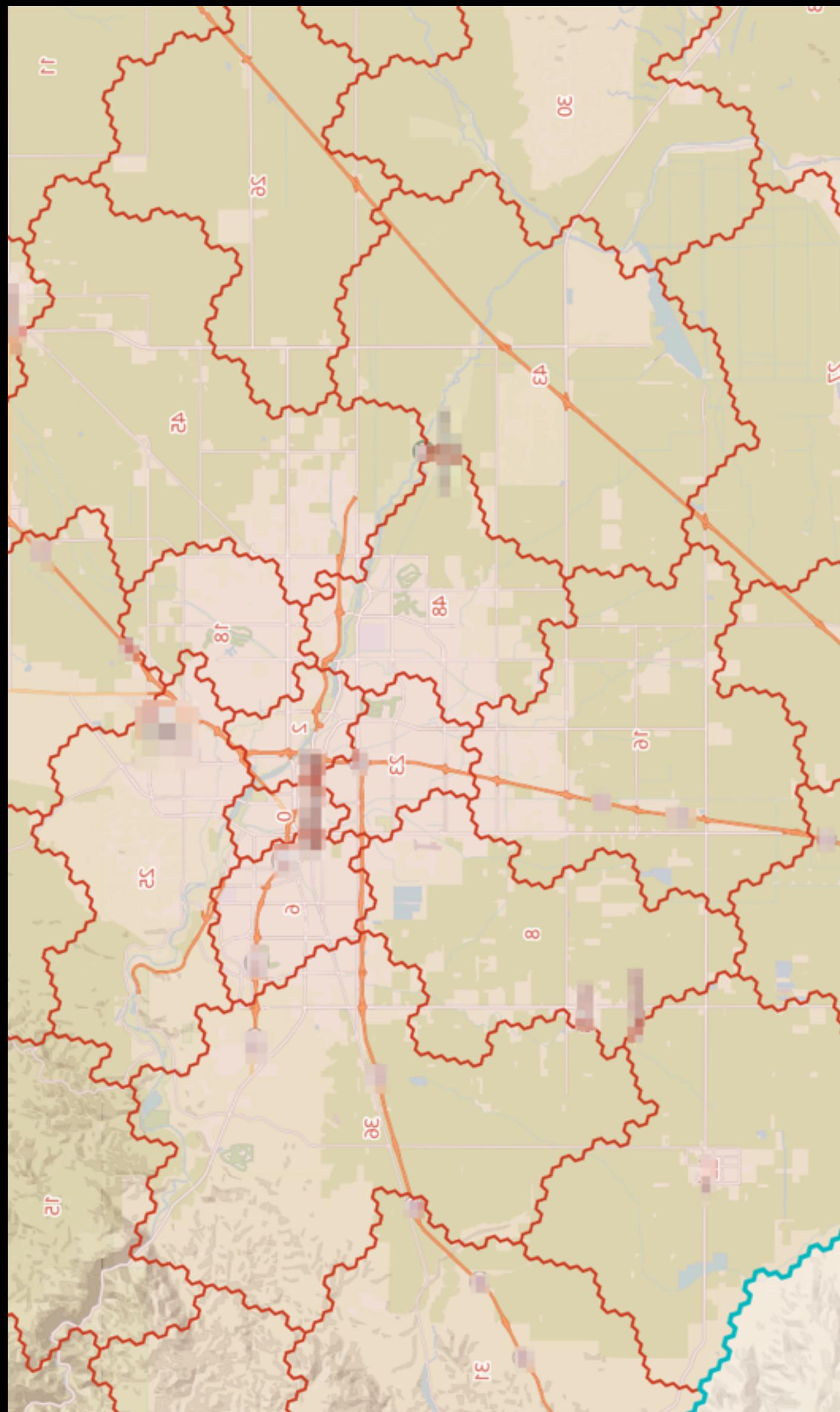
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- **Pluggable** algorithms and measurements

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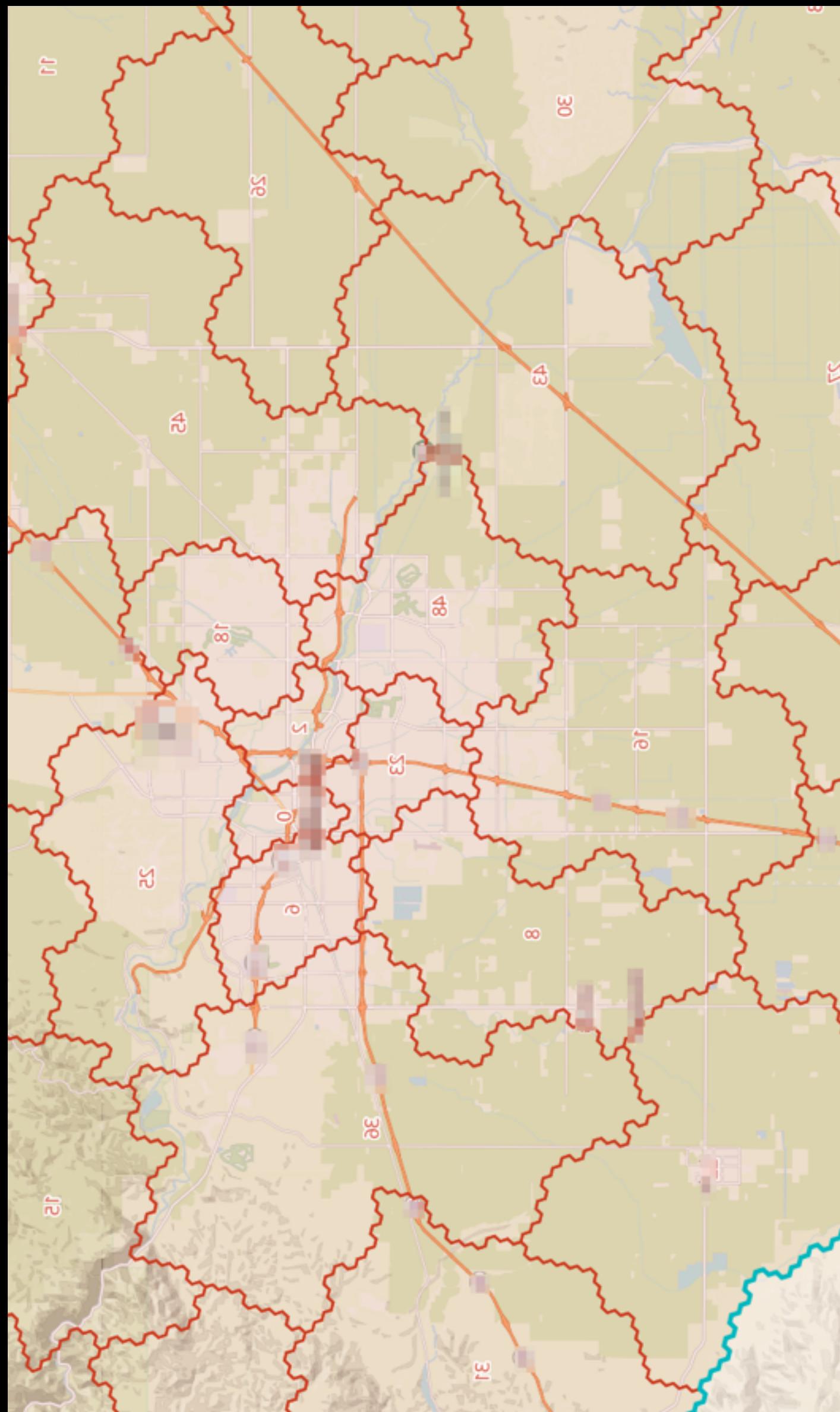
- All cities under 3 minutes
- Easily pluggable algorithms and measurements
- **Historical geo-temporal data for clustering**

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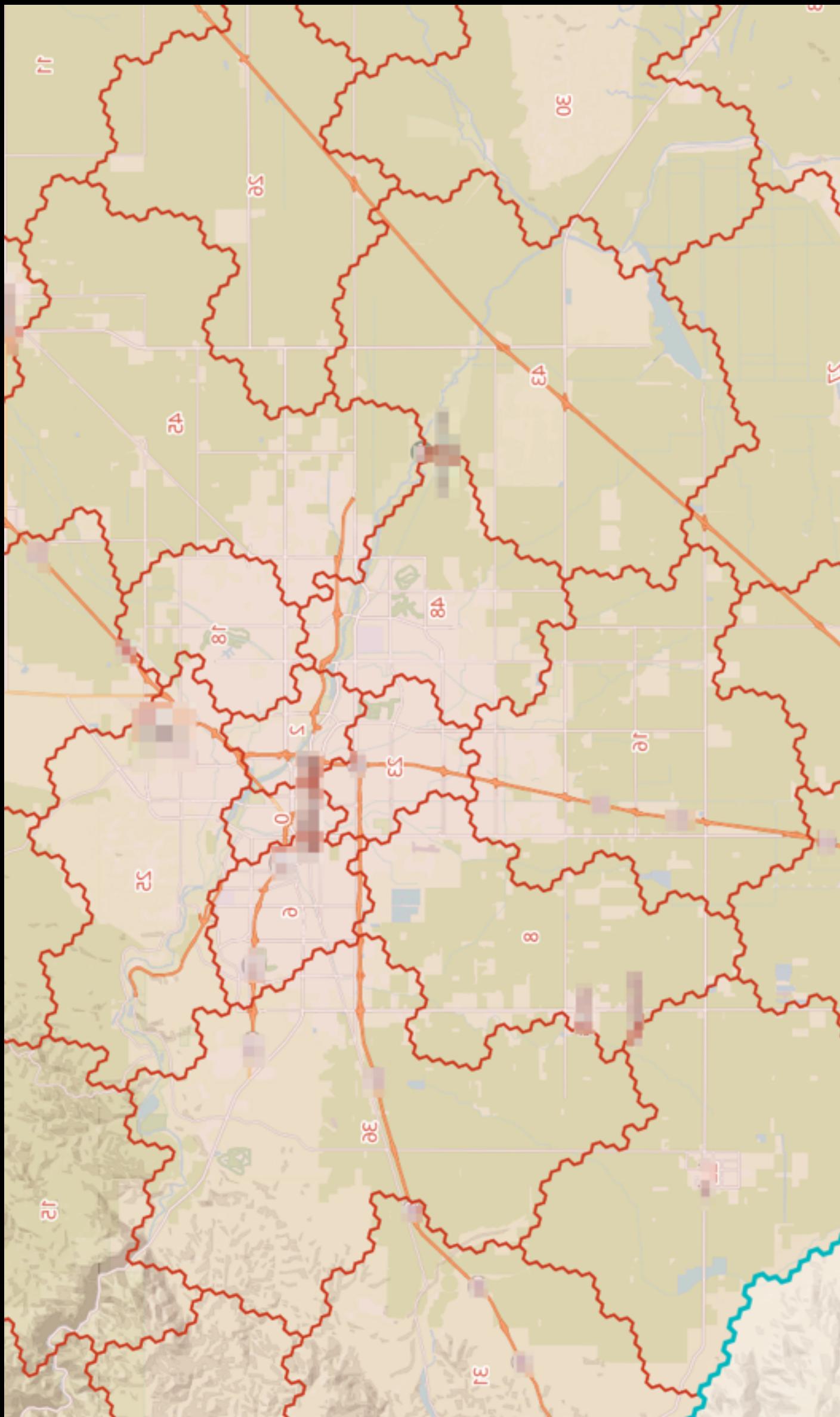
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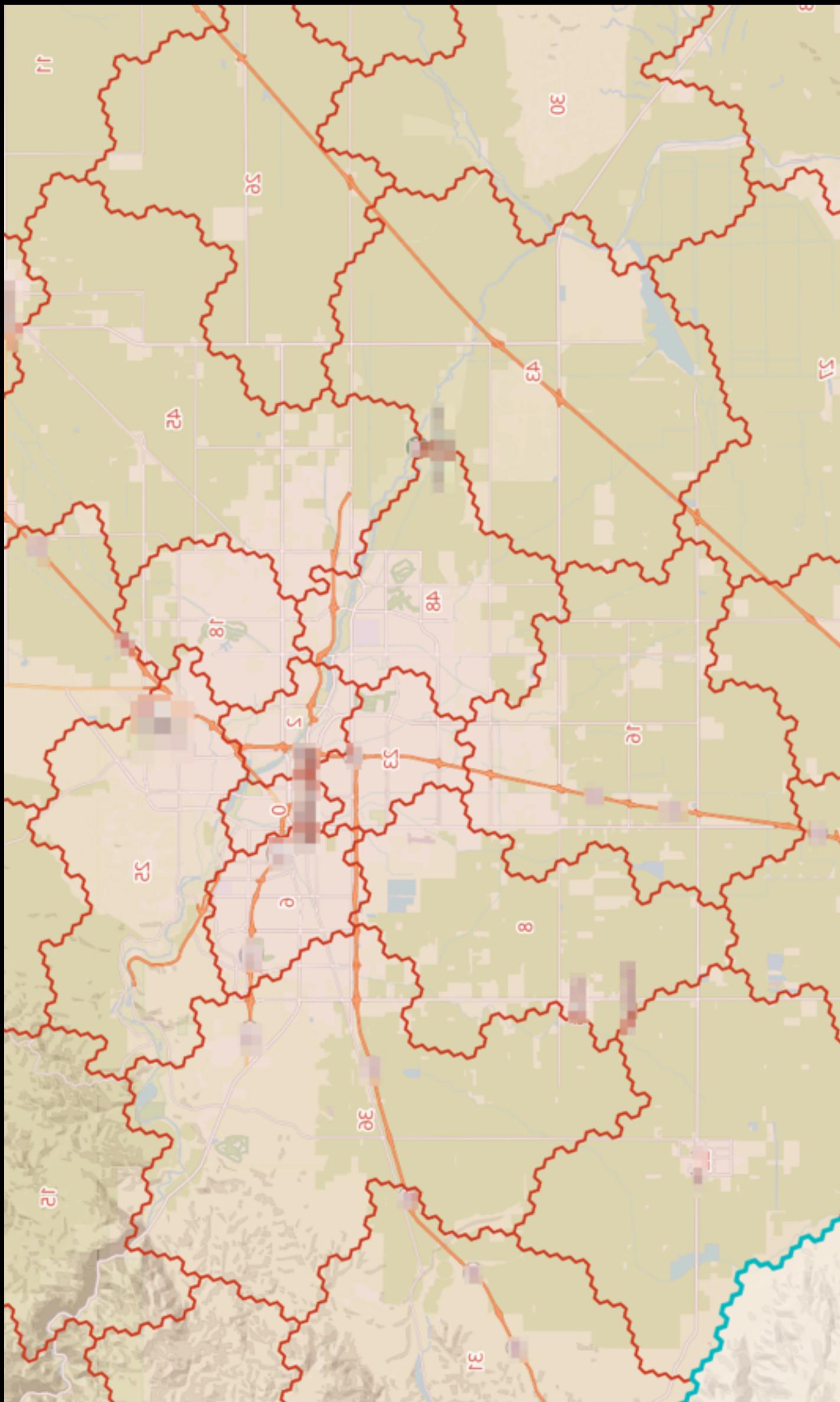
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- Easily pluggable algorithms and measurements
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- **Shared optimizations**

# Home-grown Clustering Service



- All cities under 3 minutes
- Easily pluggable algorithms and measurements
- Historical geo-temporal data for clustering
- Real-time geo-temporal data for measurement
- Shared optimizations. To put things in perspective:
  - 70,000 hexagons in SF
  - Naive distance function requires at least  $70,000 \times 70,000 = 4.9 \text{ billion pairs!}$

# Home-grown Clustering Service



- All cities under 3 minutes
- Easily pluggable algorithms and measurements
- Historical geo-temporal data for clustering
- Real-time geo-temporal data for measurement
- Shared optimizations
  - Incremental updates
  - Compact data representation
  - Memoization
  - Avoid anything more complex than  $O(n \log(n))$

# Forecasting

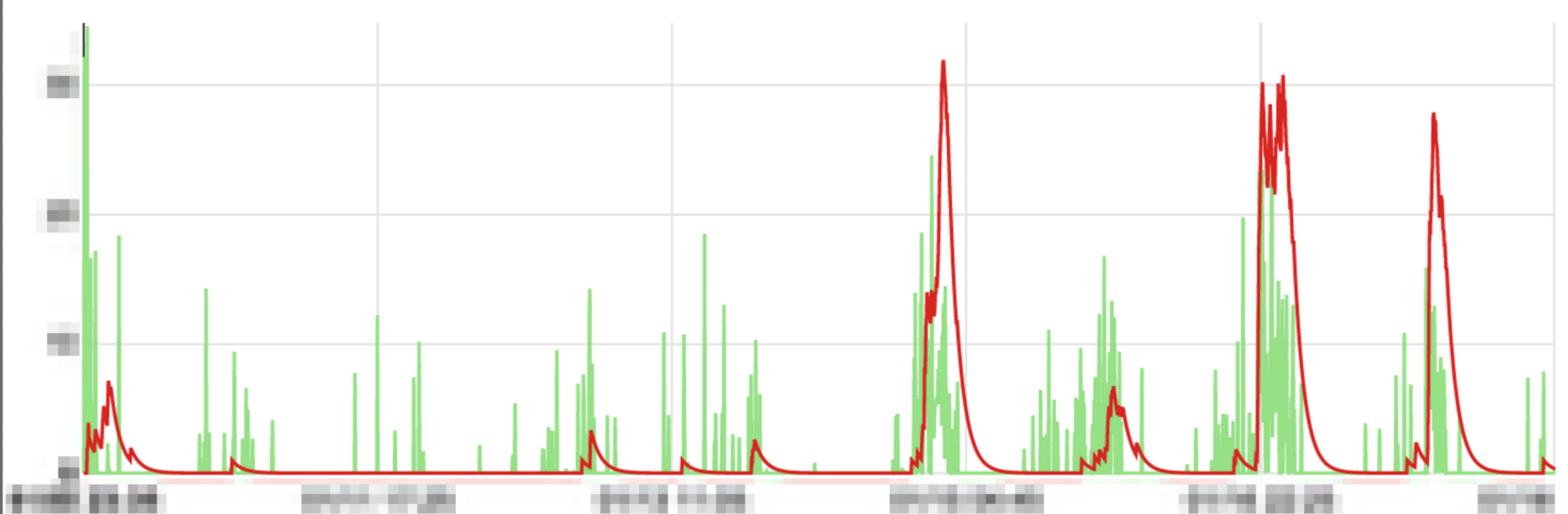
- Every decision is based on forecasting

# Forecasting

- Forecasting based on both **historical** data and **stream** input

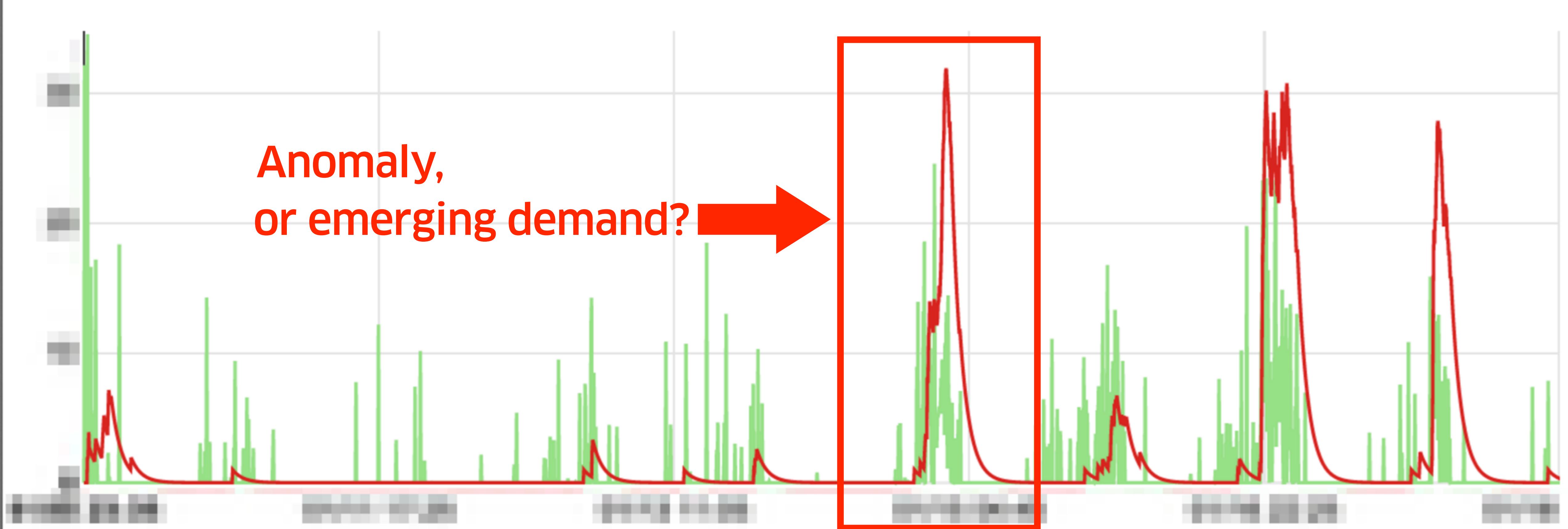
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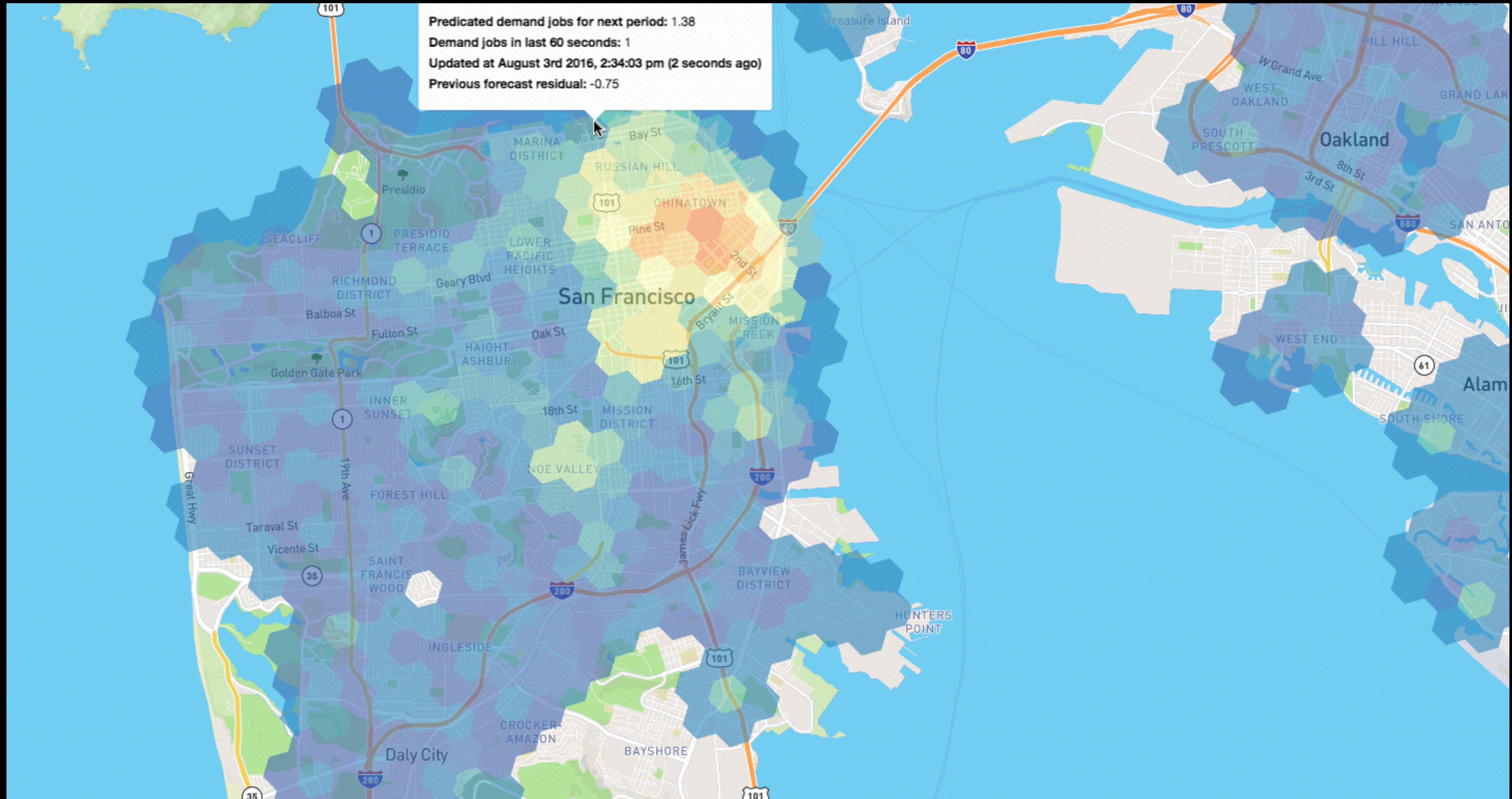


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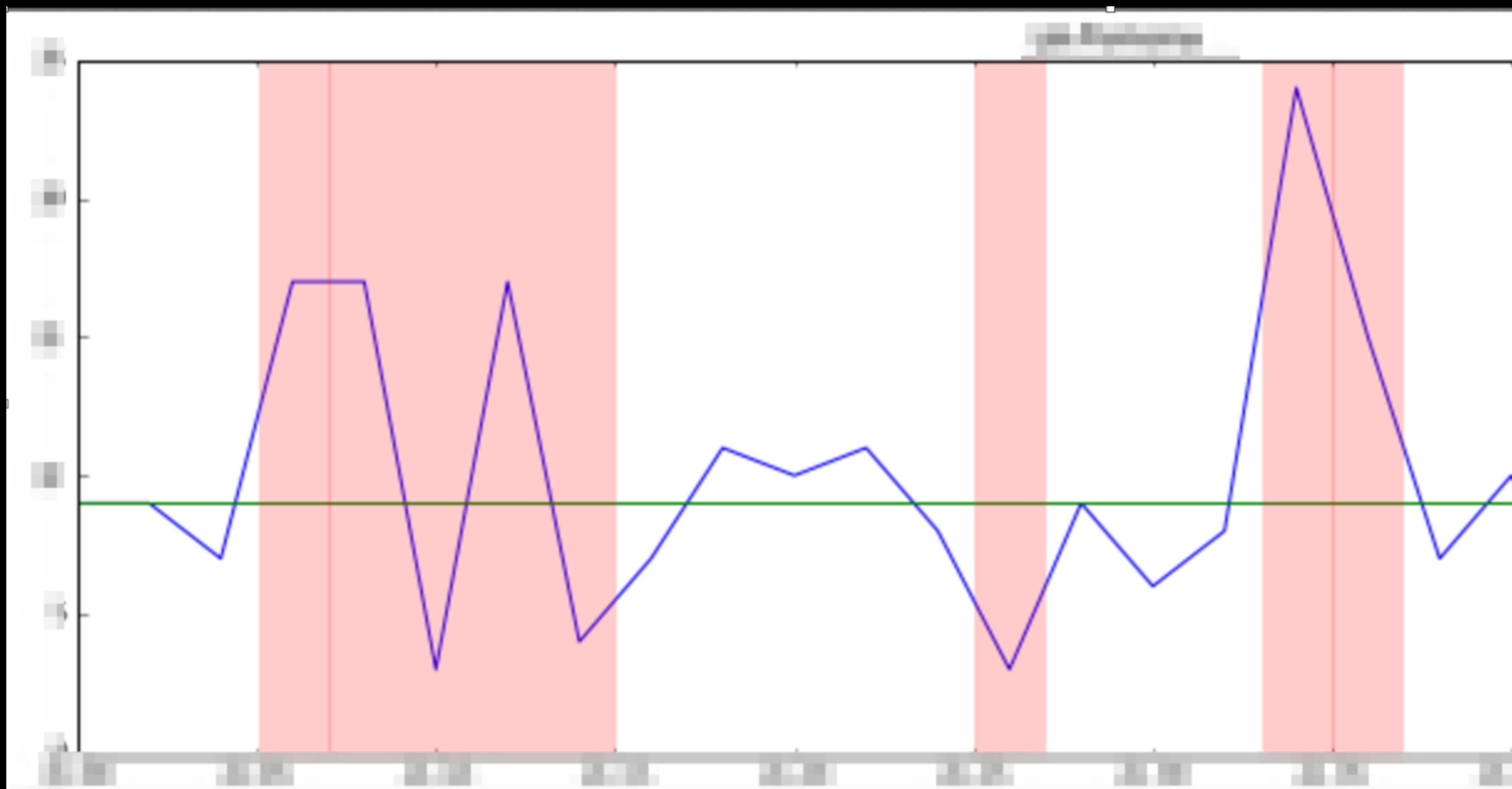
# Pattern Detection

- Similarity of different metrics across geolocation and time
- Metric outliers across geolocations and time
- Frequent occurrences of certain patterns
- Clustered behavior
- Anomalies

# Common Requirements in Pattern Detection

- Not just traditional time series analysis
- Incorporating insights on marketplace data
- Required both historical data and real-time input
- Spatially granular patterns - down to every hexagon
- Temporally granular patterns - down to every minute

# Example: Anomaly Detection



- Simple time series analysis
- For a single geo area
- Can be noisy

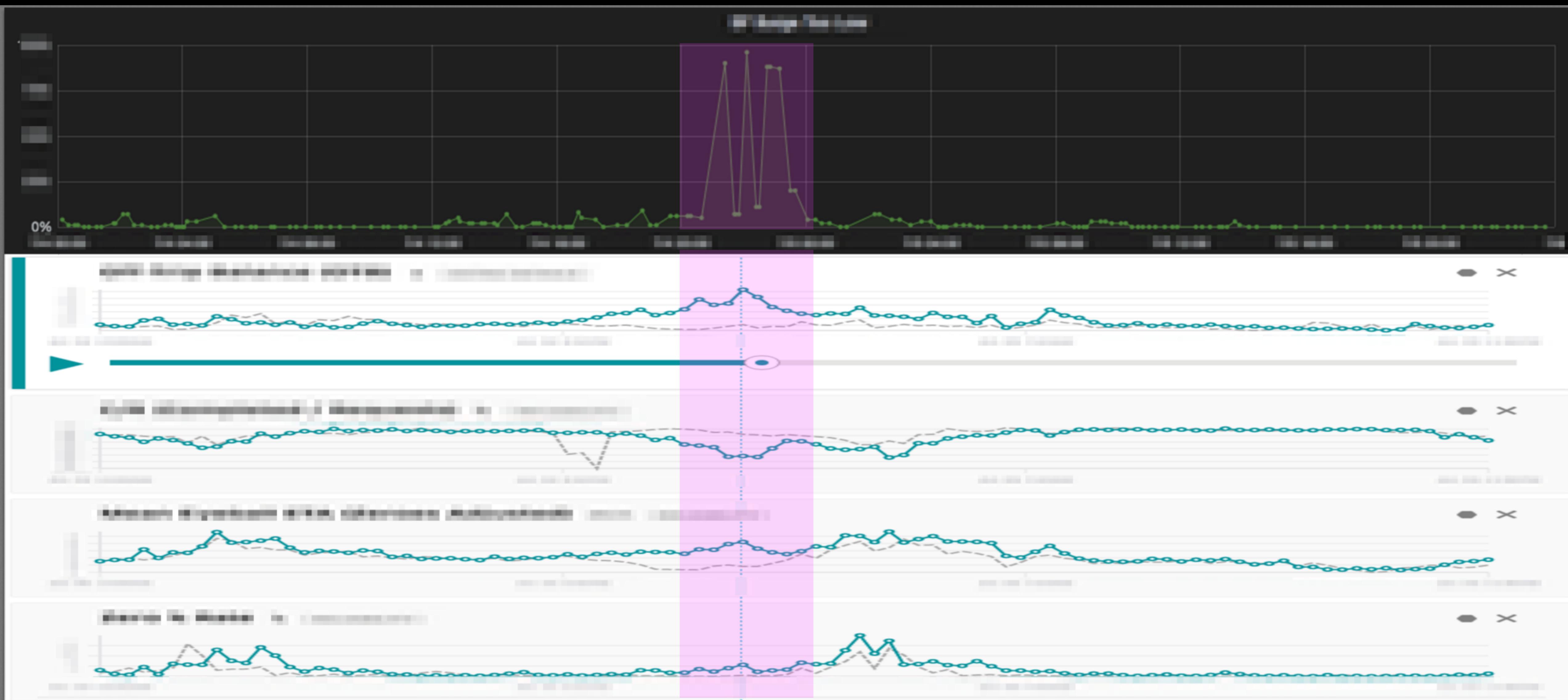
# A More Realistic Anomaly Detection



# Example: Anomaly Detection



# Example: Anomaly Detection



# What's the right architecture to support the analytics use cases?

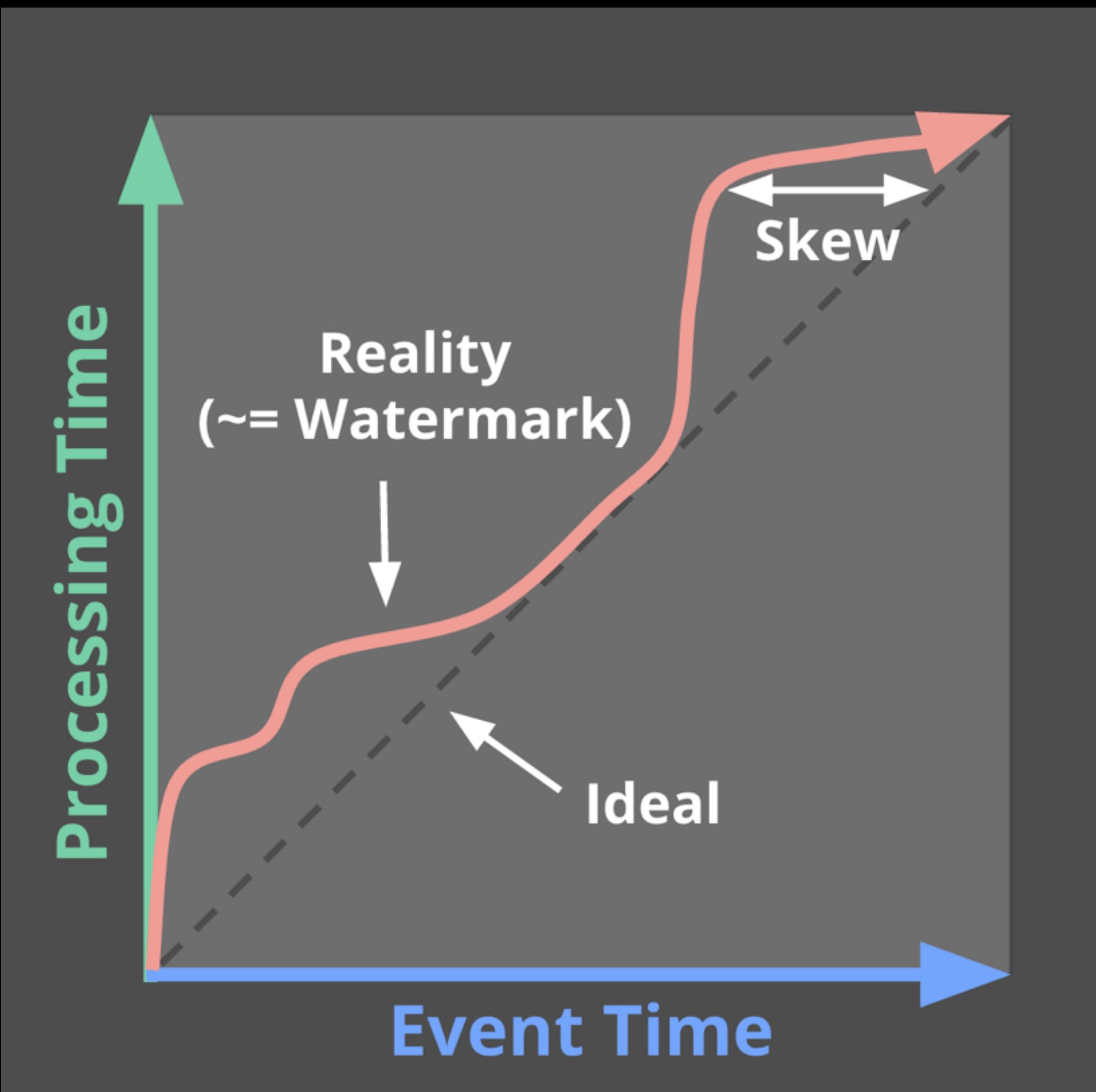
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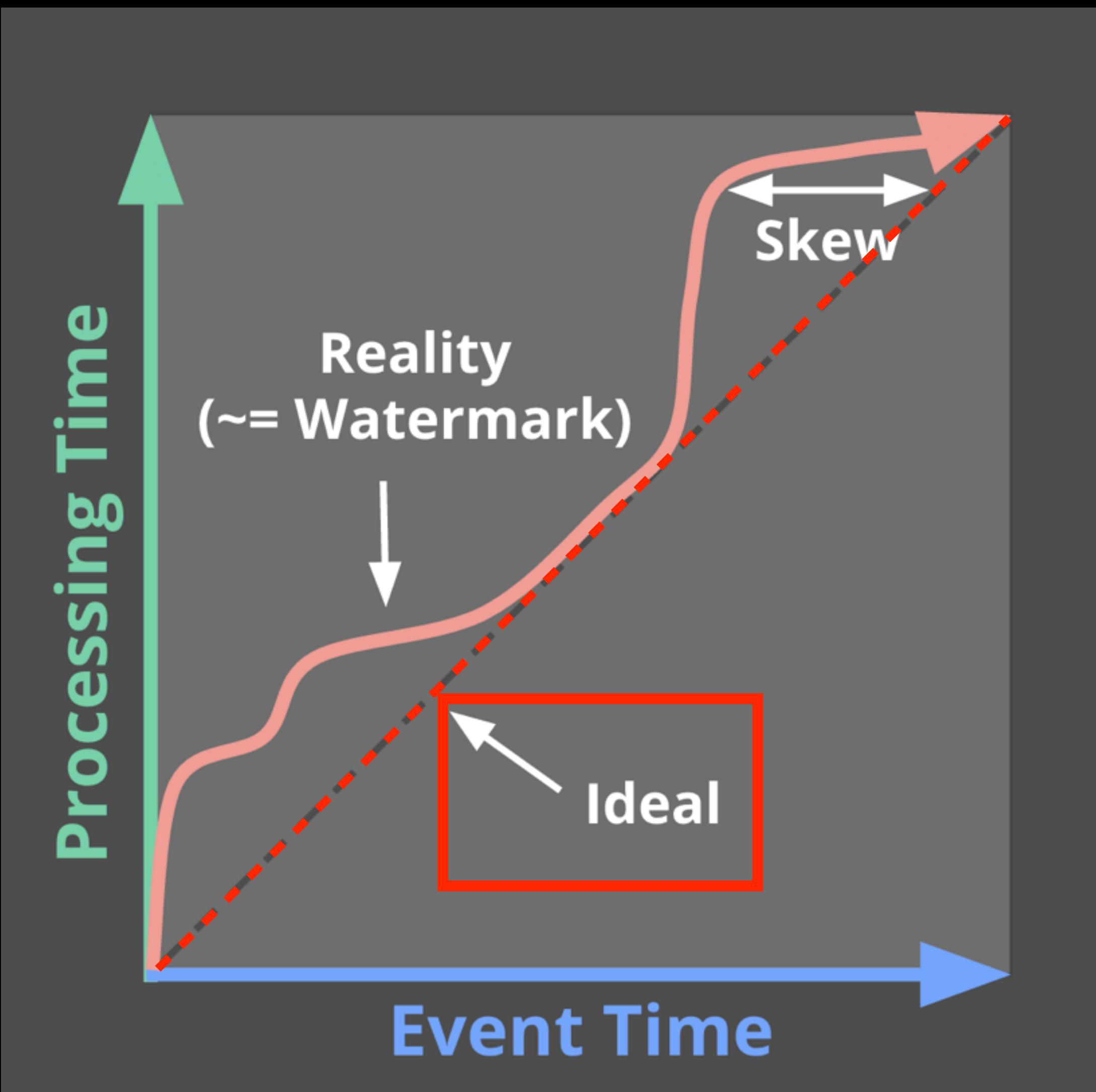
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<https://www.oreilly.com/ideas/the-world-beyond-batch-streaming-101>

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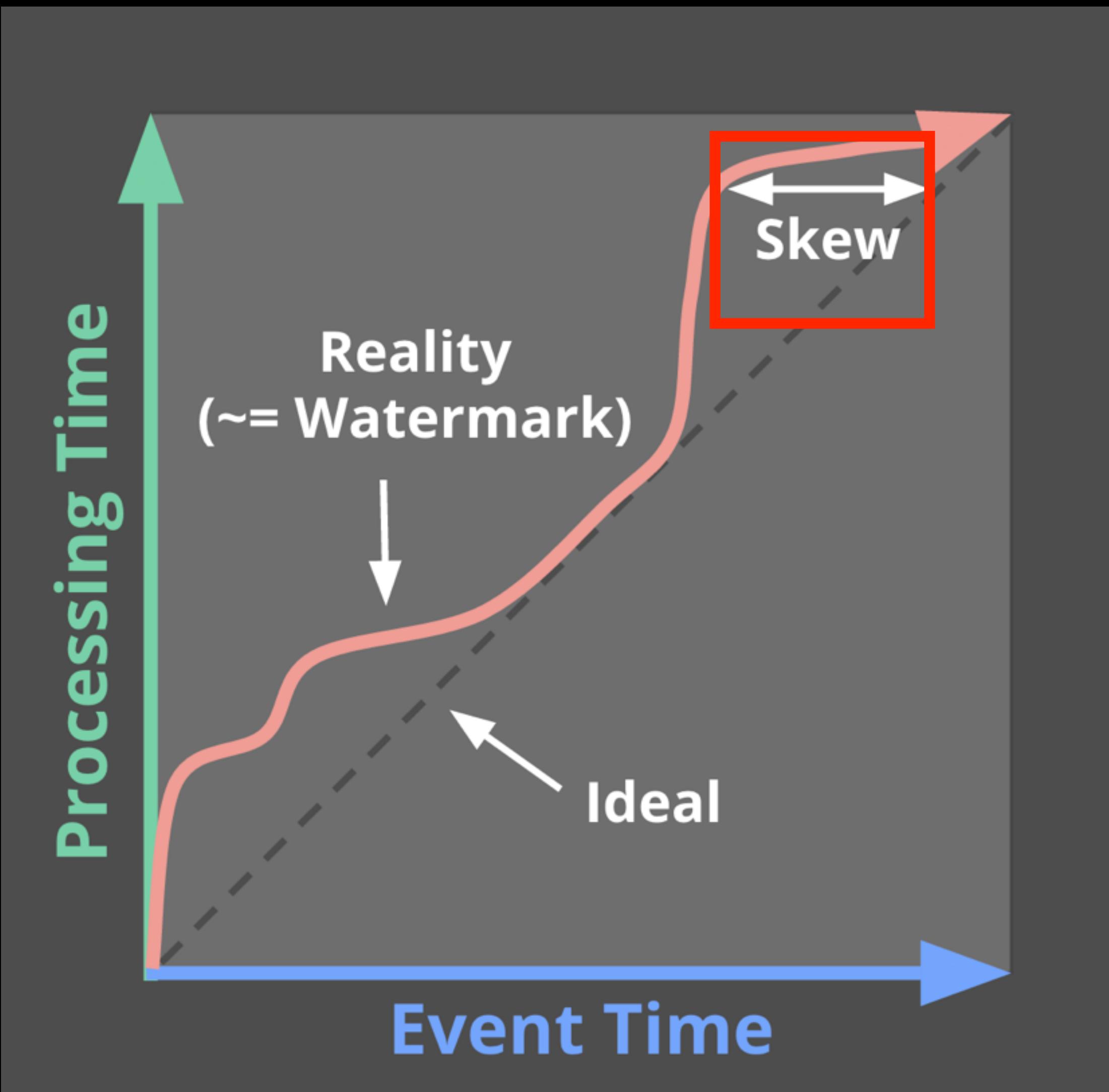
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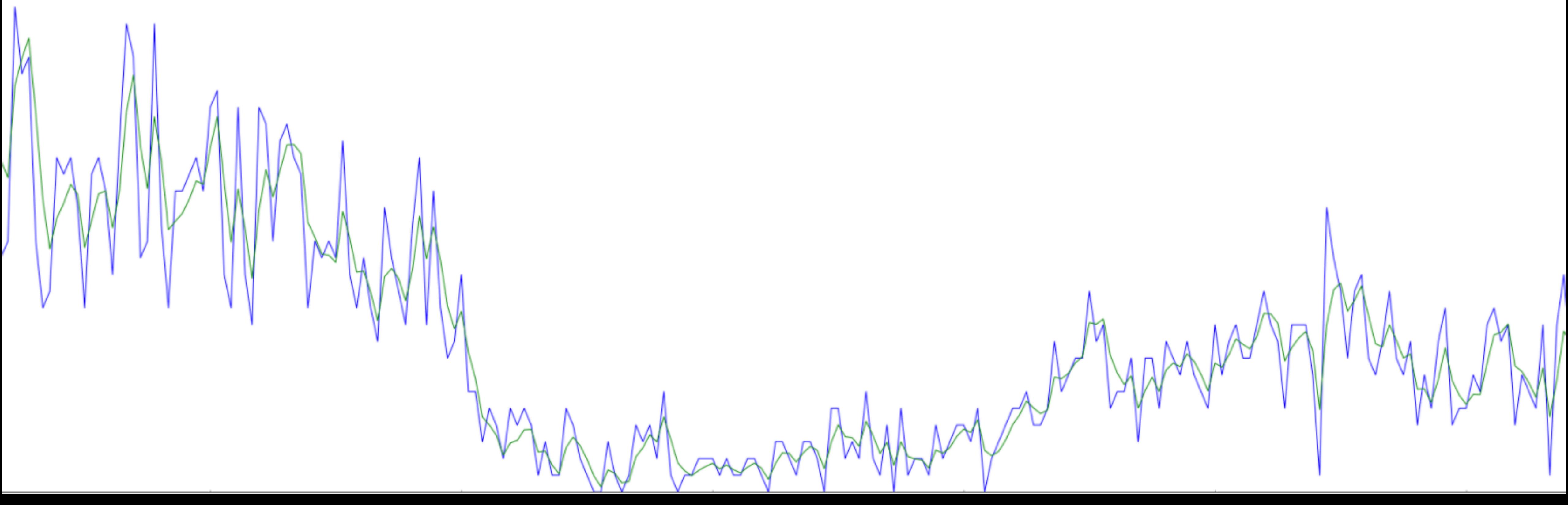
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  - e.g., triggers of computation results

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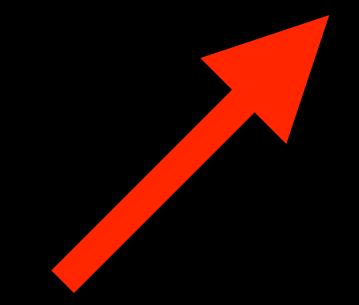
State



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State per key

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  - Real-time streams: **unbounded streams**
  - Batch: **bounded streams**

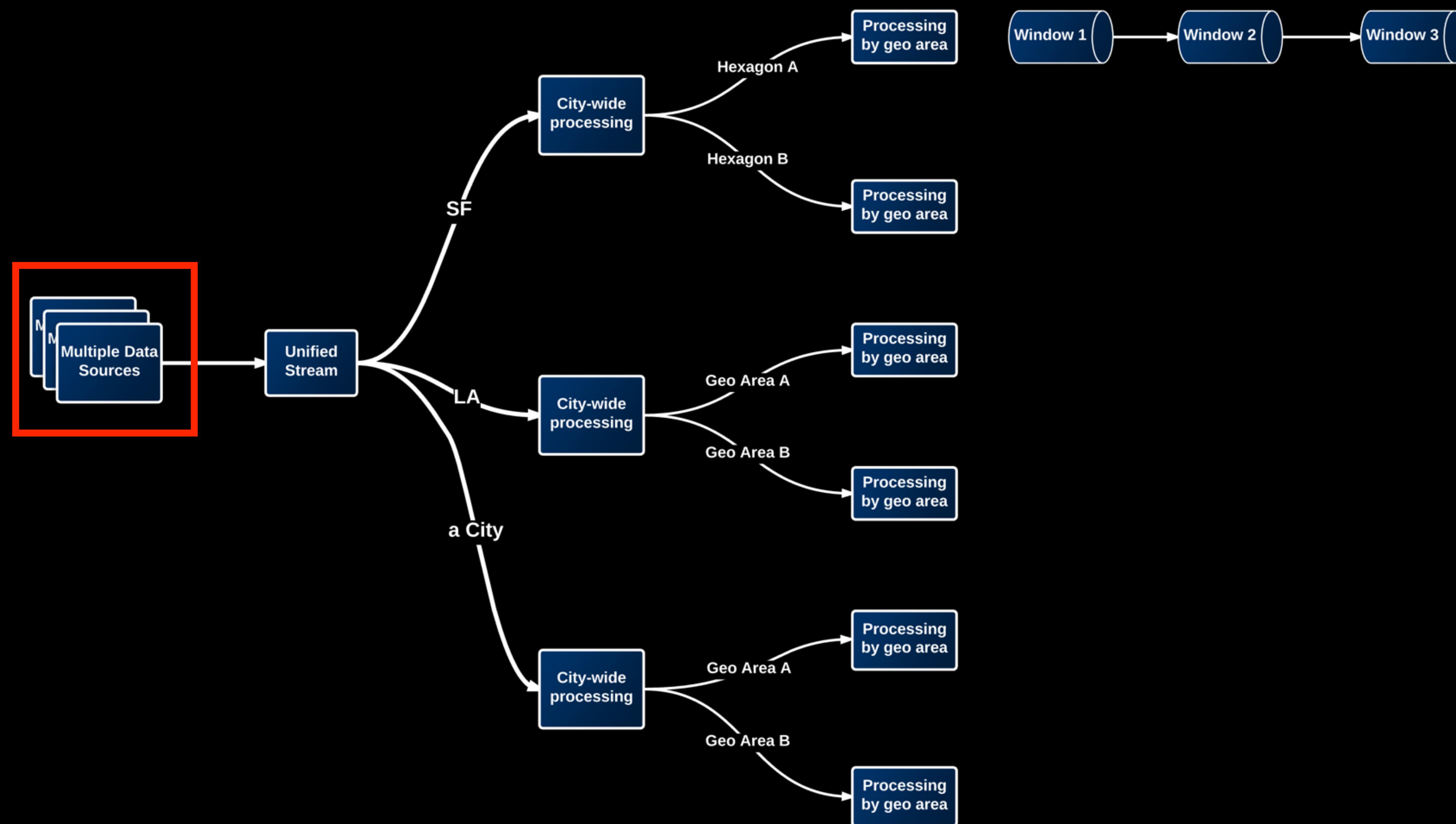
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- **Unified stream**
  - Real-time streams: **unbounded streams**
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  - s/lambda/kappa

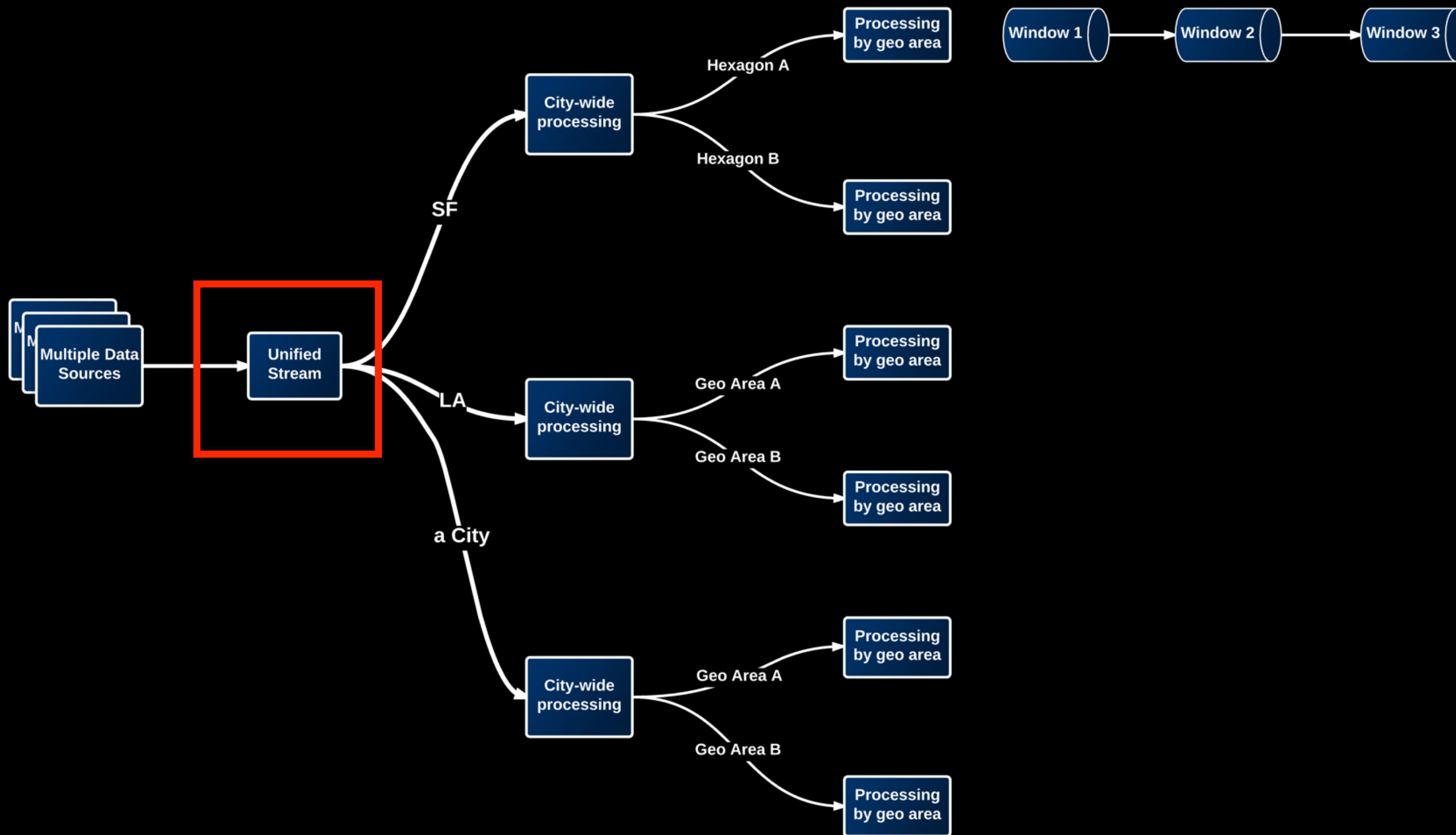
# Apache Flink

- Ordering by event time
- Flexible windowing with watermark and triggers
- Exactly-once semantics
- Built-in state management and checkpointing
- Nice data flow APIs

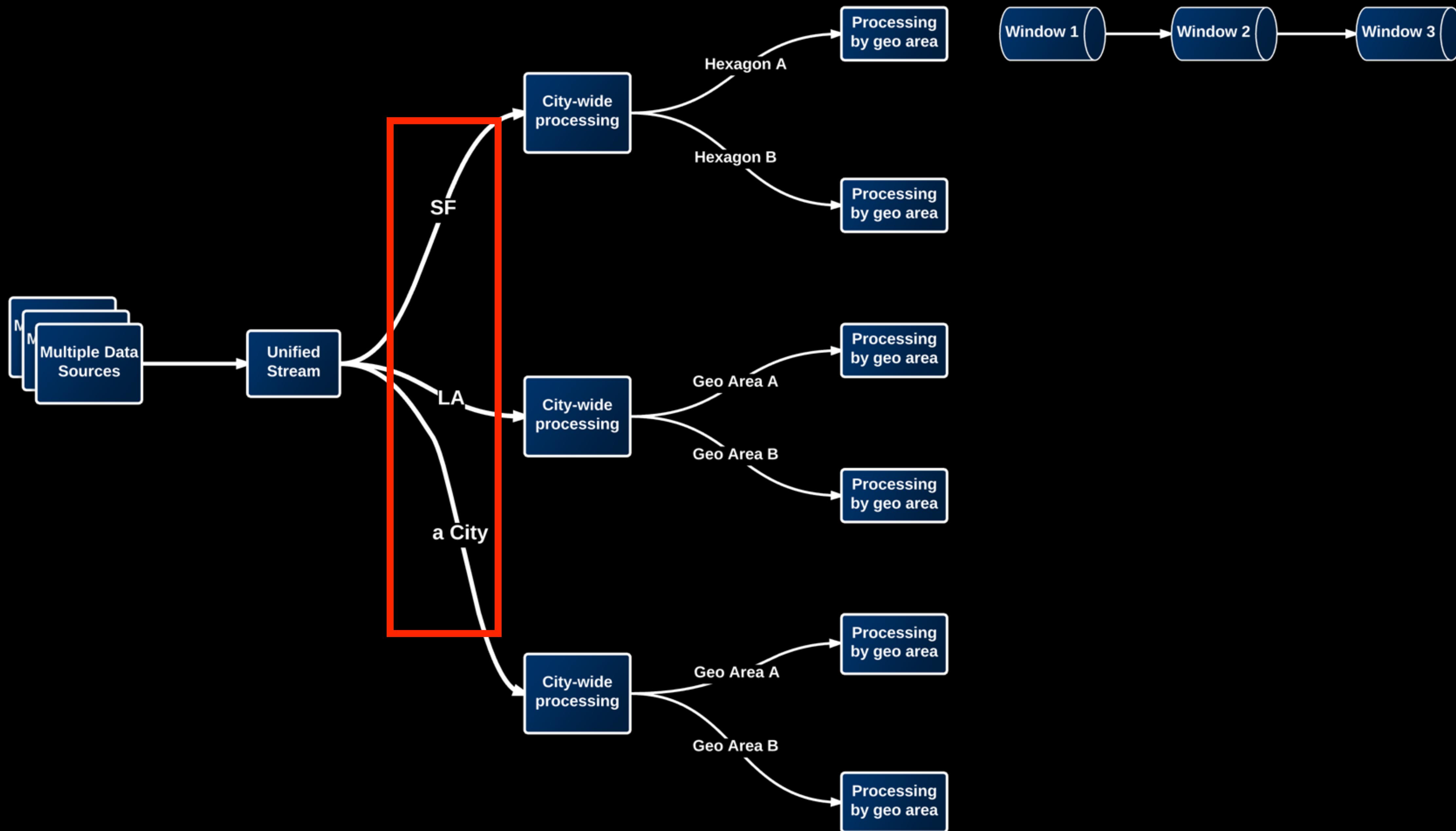
# Mental Picture for Processing Geo-temporal Data



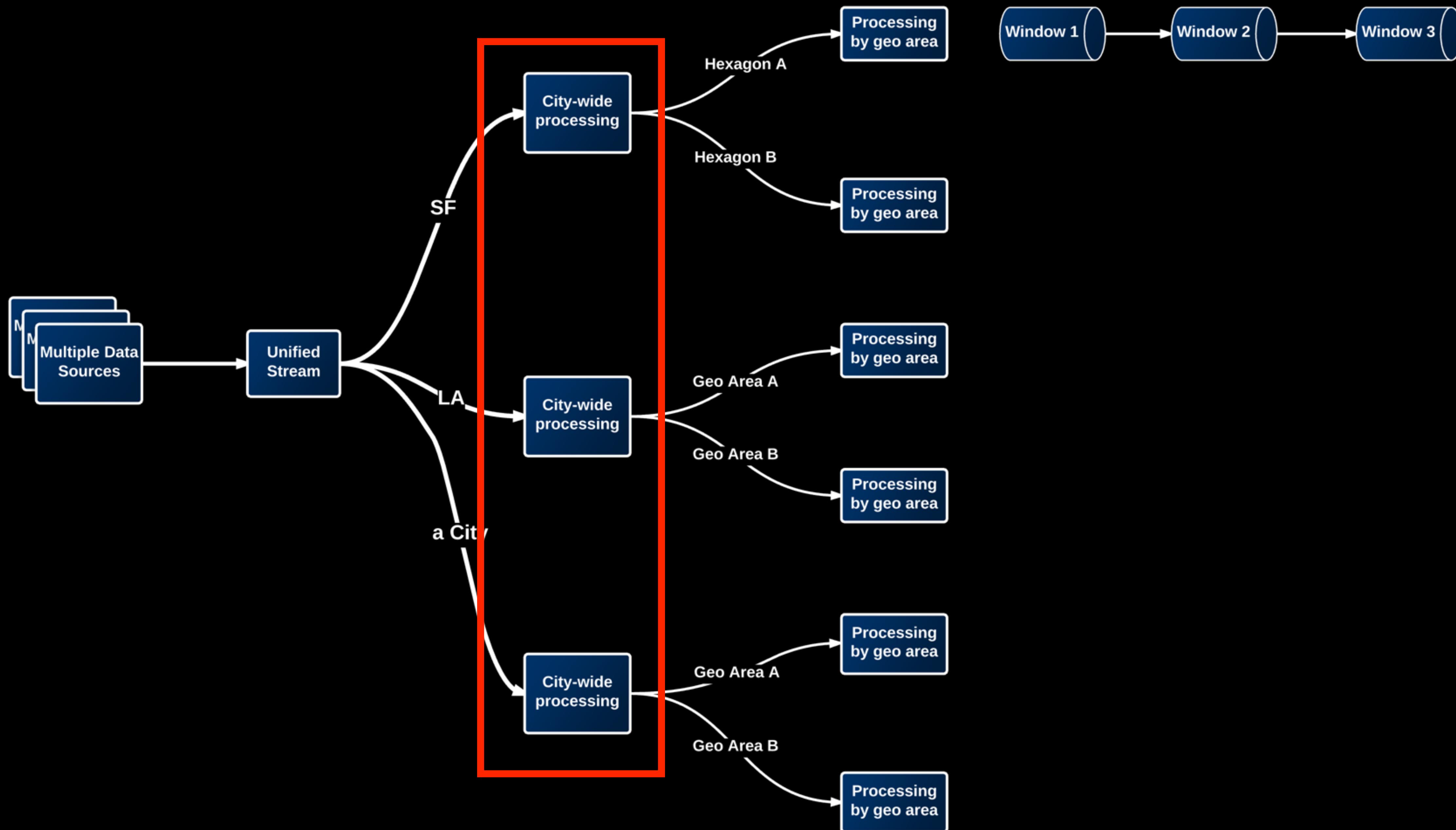
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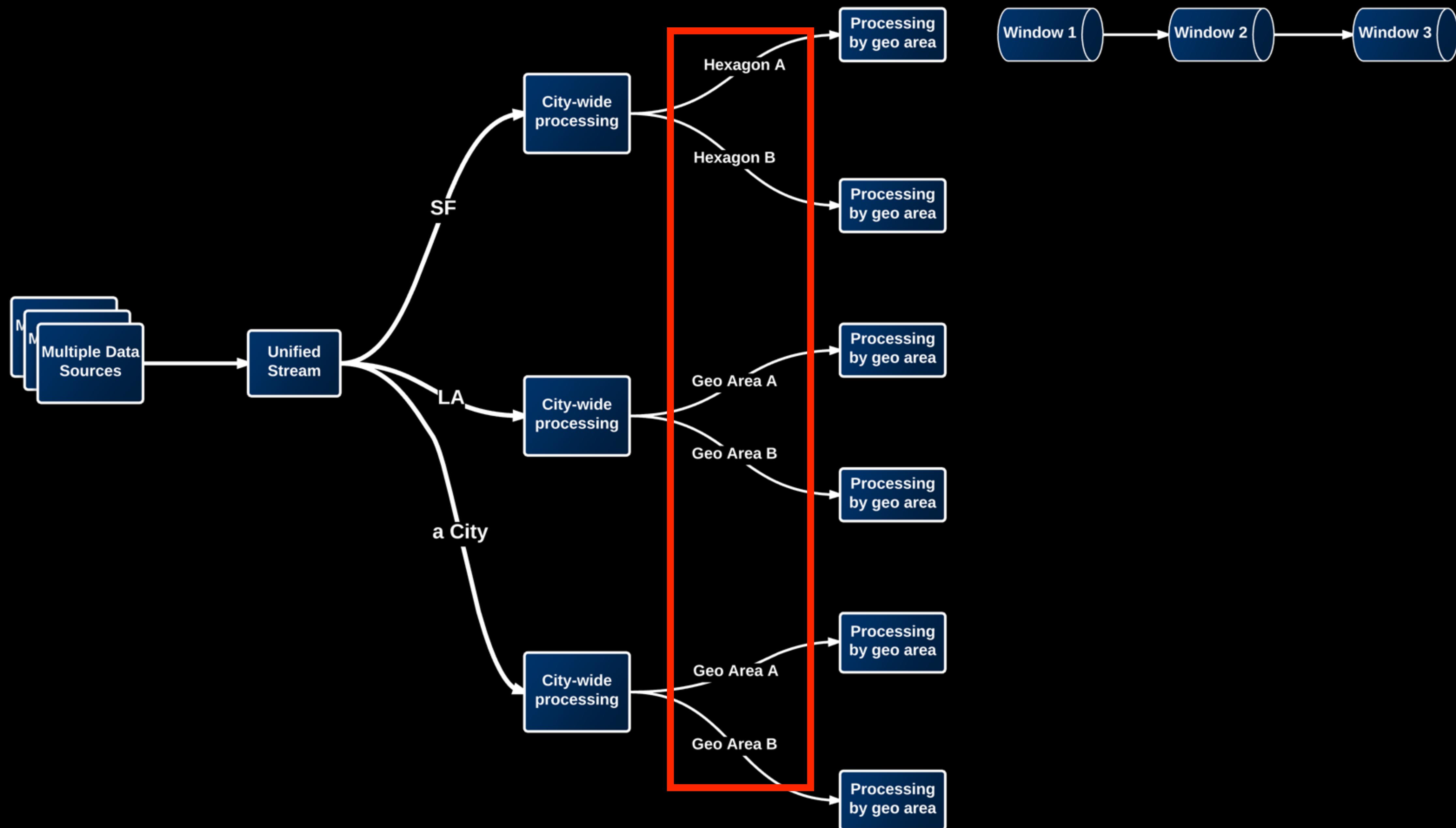
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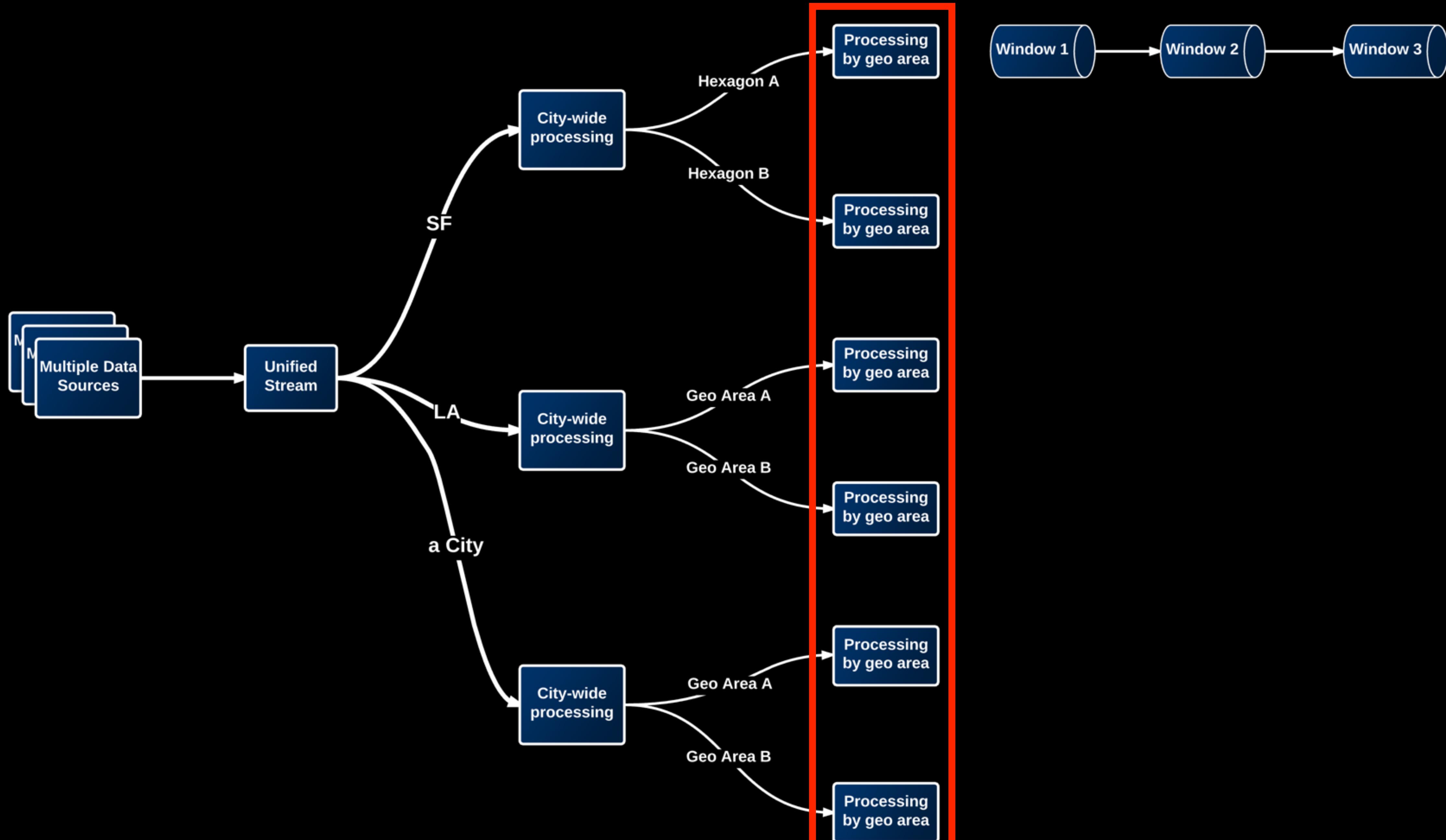
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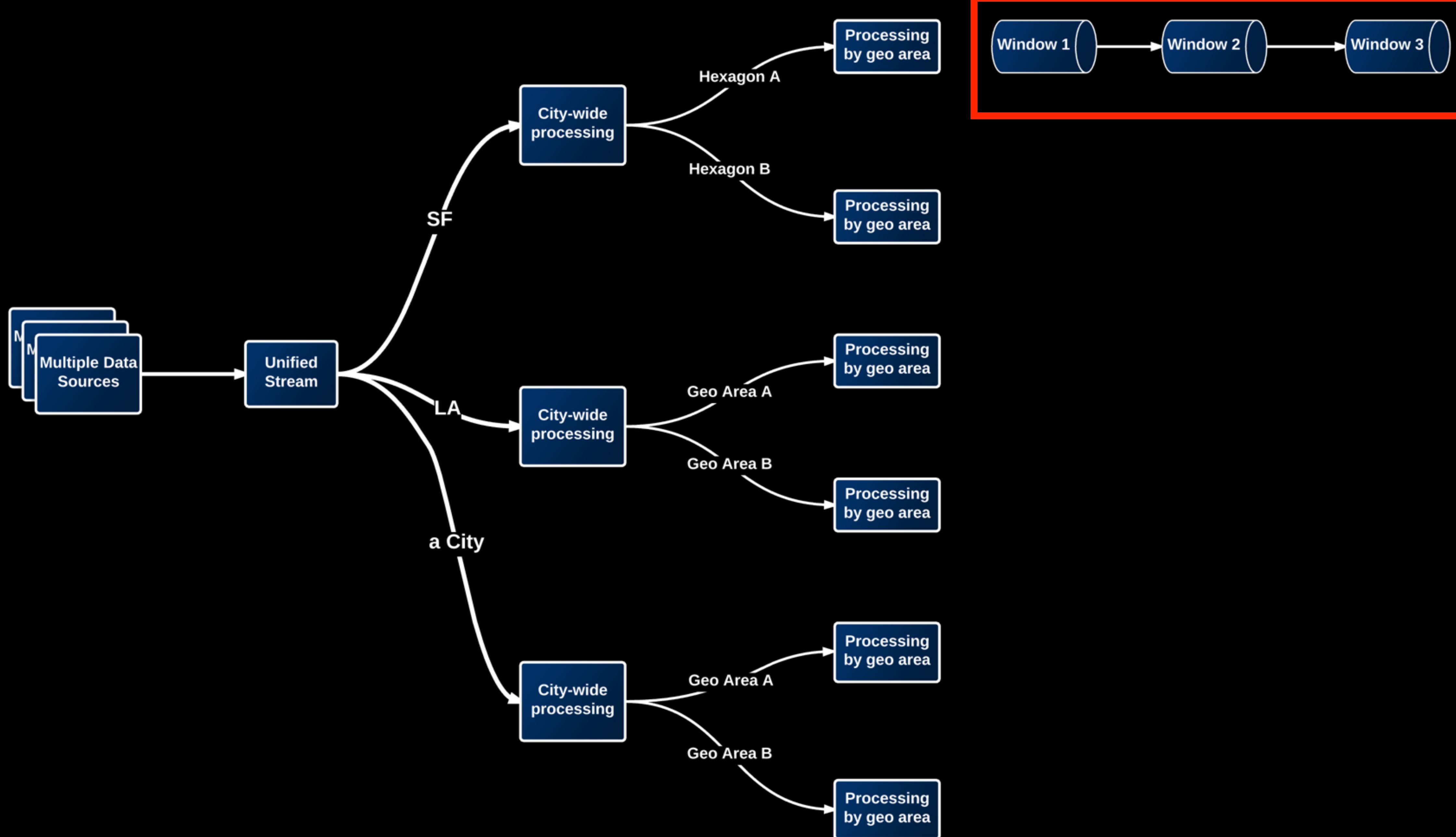
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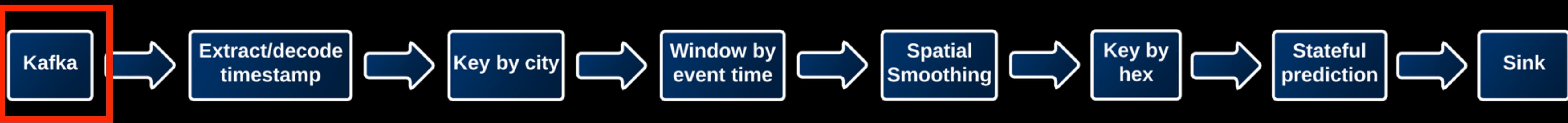
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# A Simple Example: simple prediction



## Sources

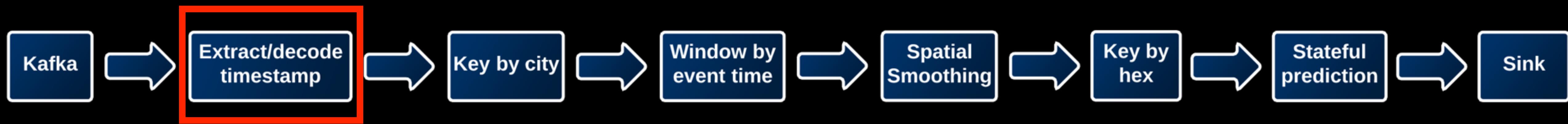
`.fromKafka()`

`.config(config)`

`.cluster(aCluster)`

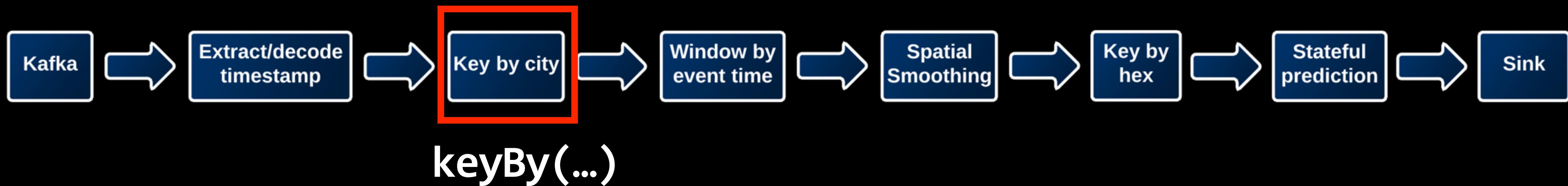
`.topics(topicList)`

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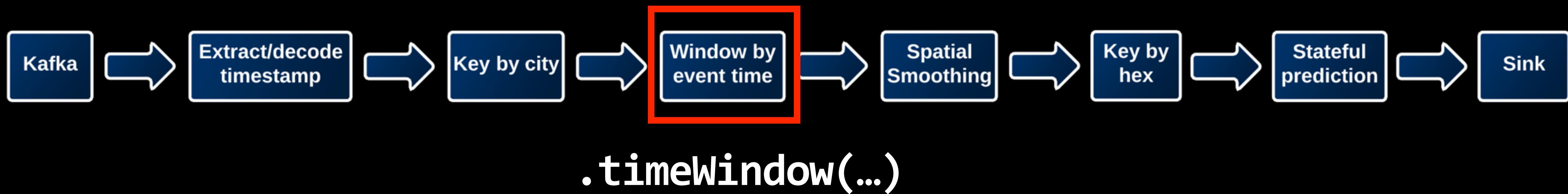


`assignTimestampsAndWatermarks`

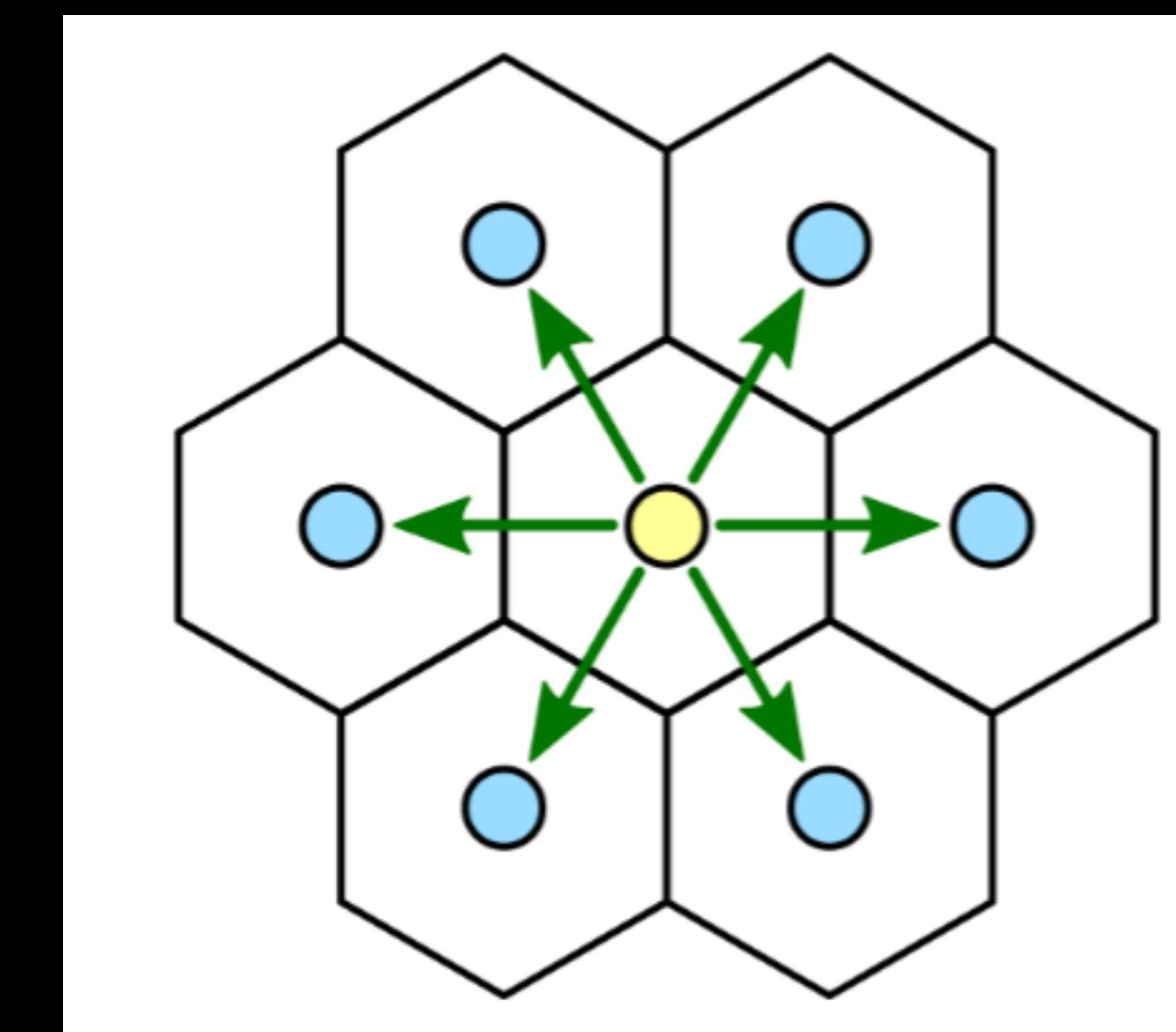
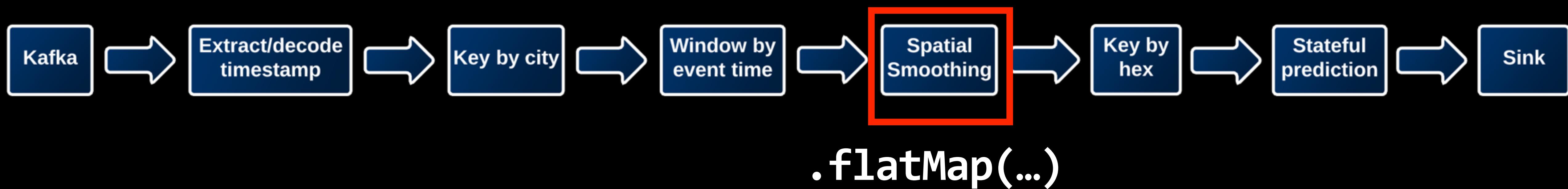
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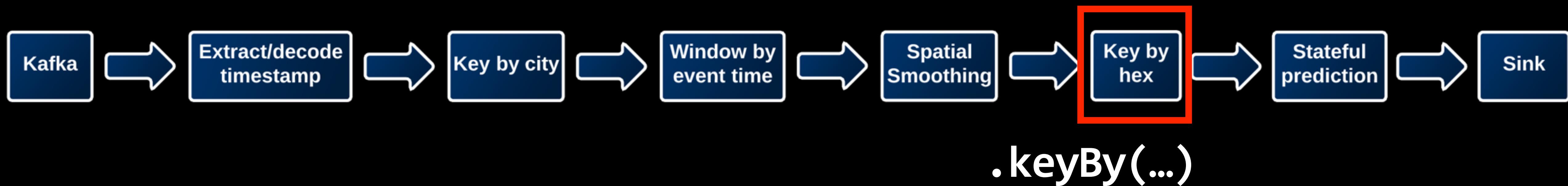
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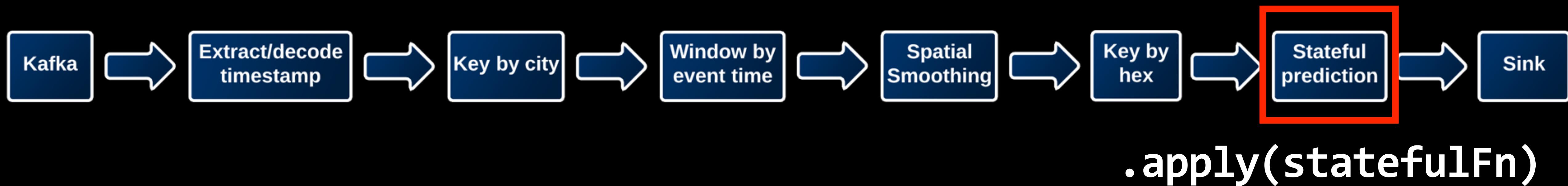
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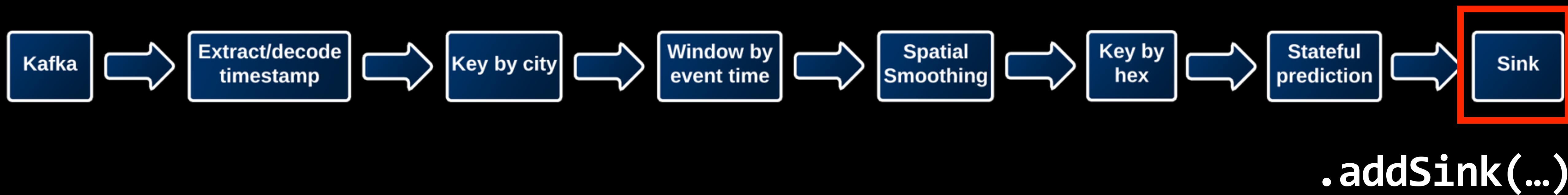
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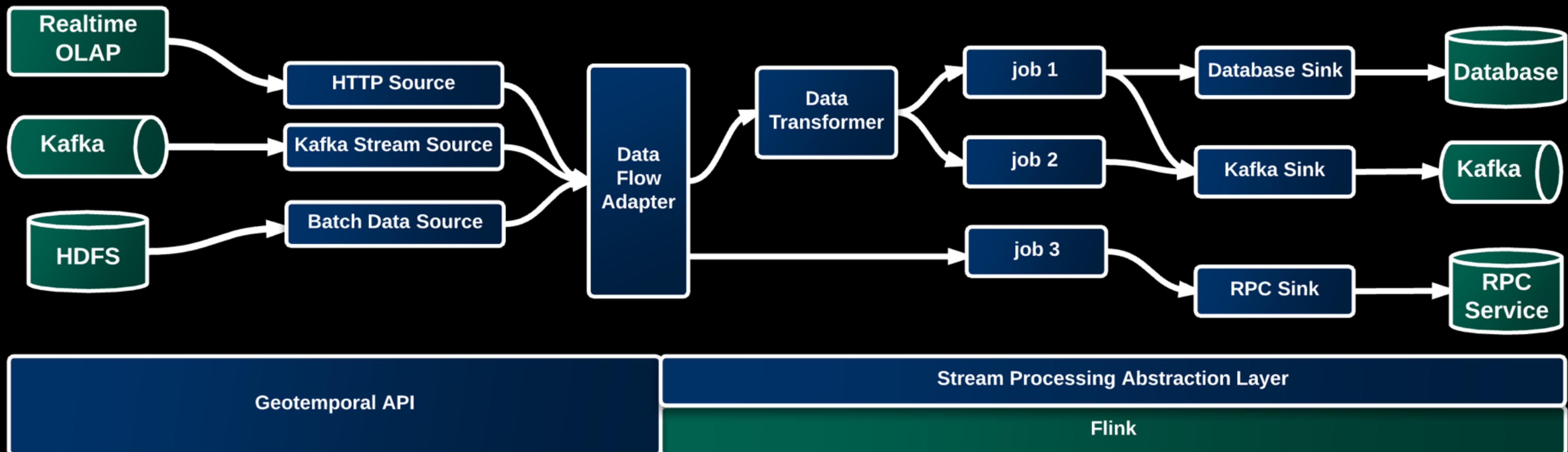
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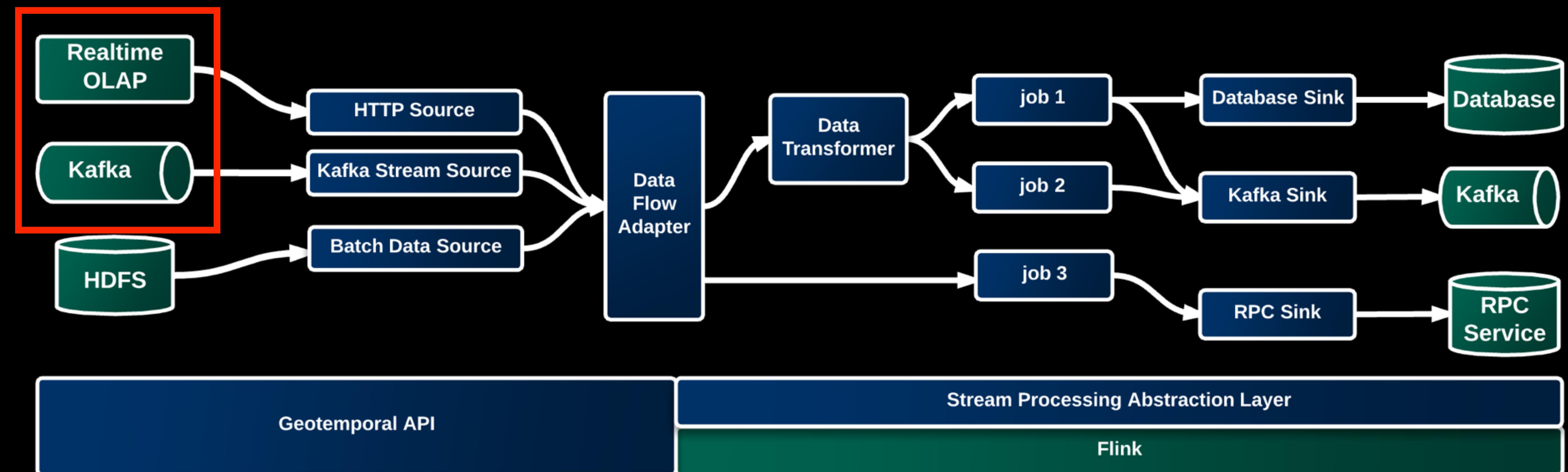
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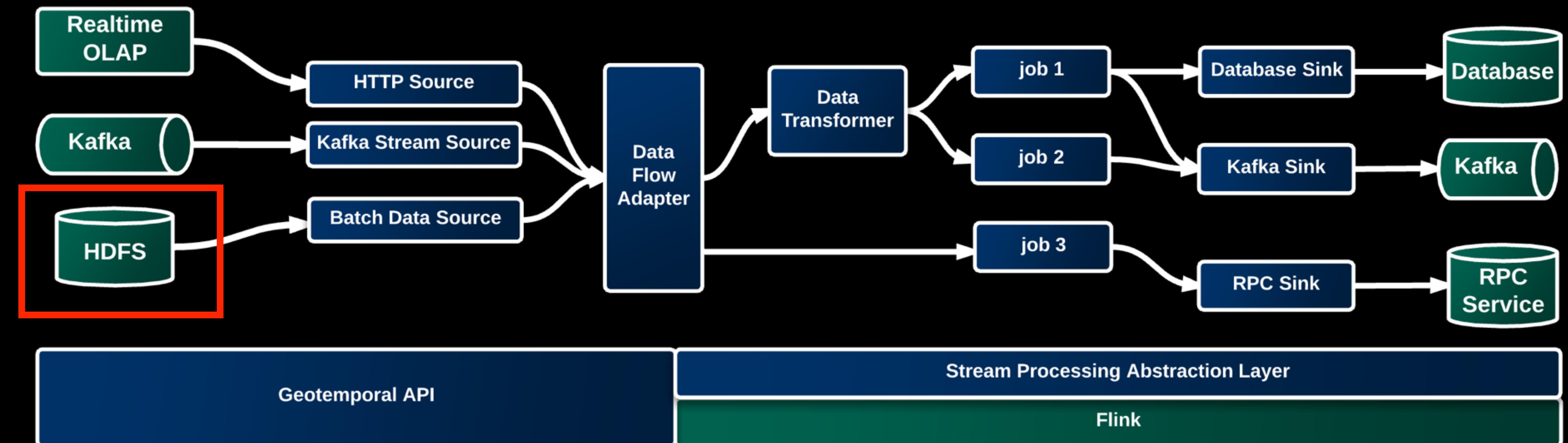
# High Level Data Flow



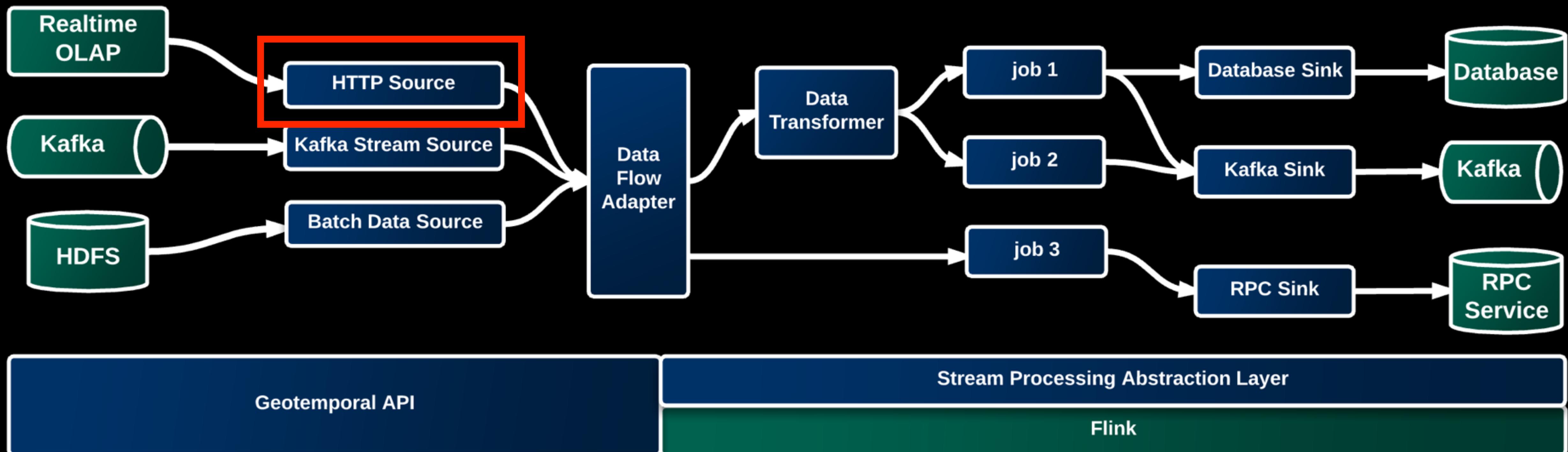
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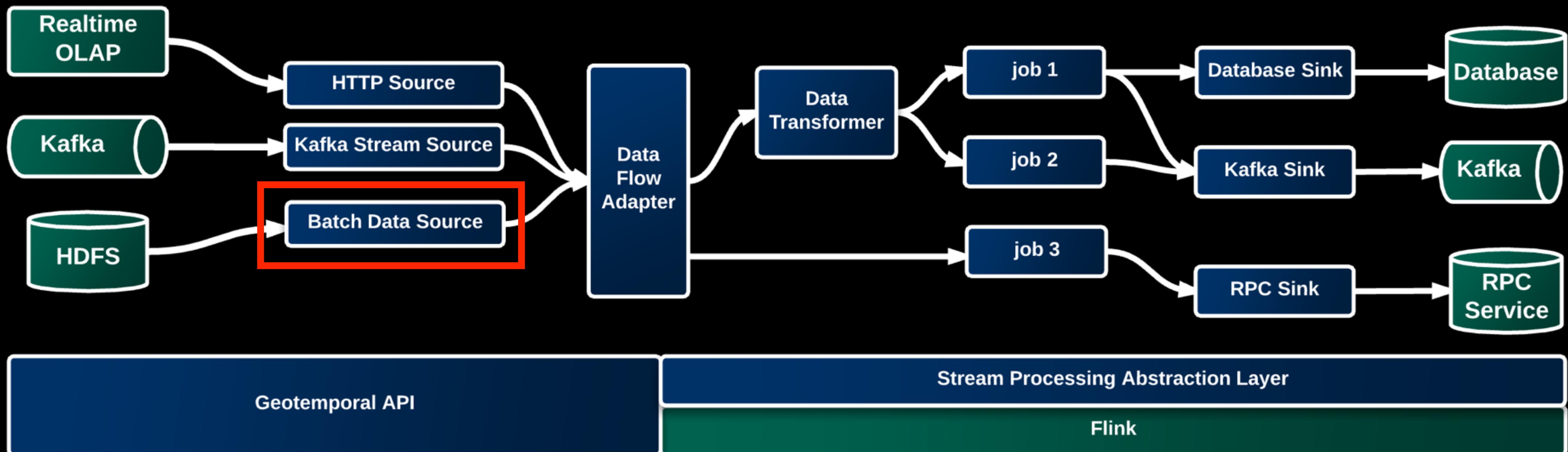
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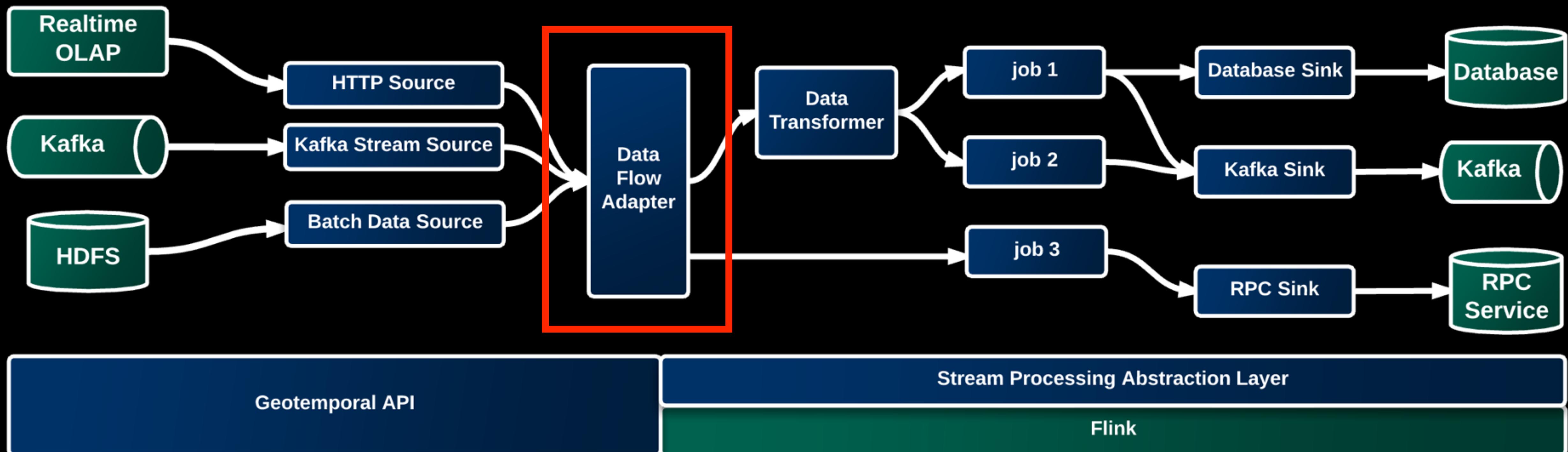
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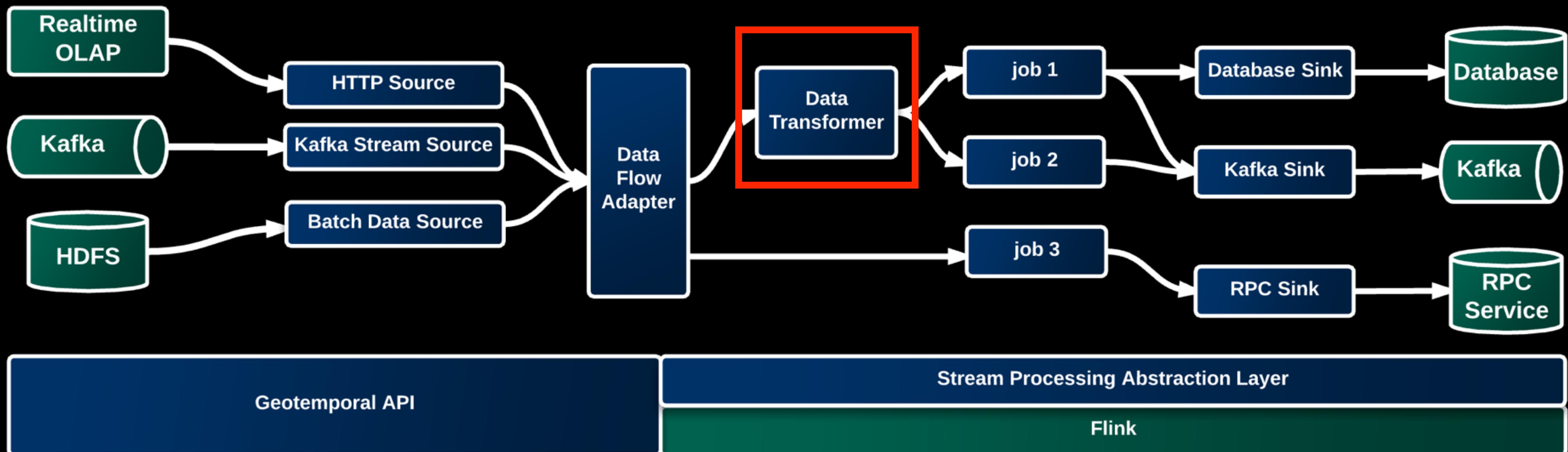
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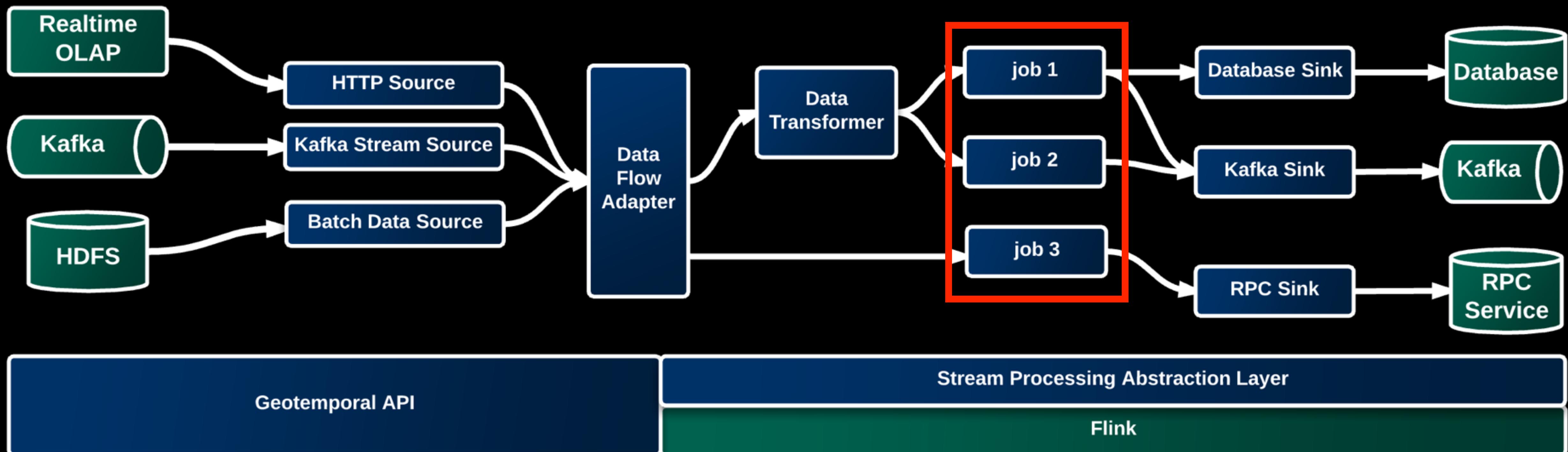
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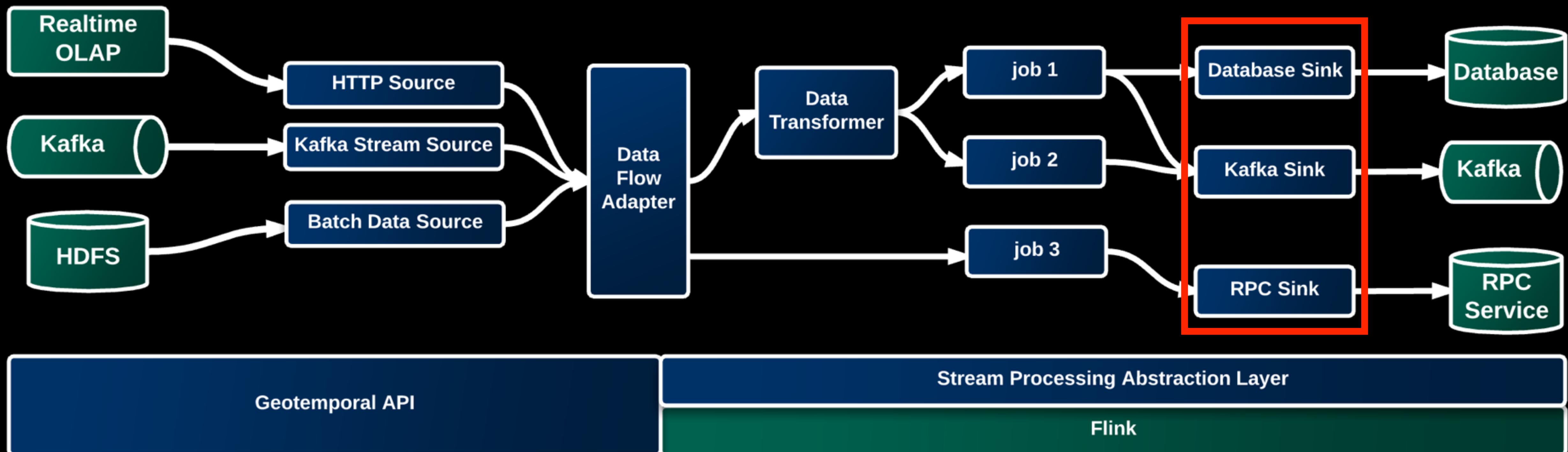
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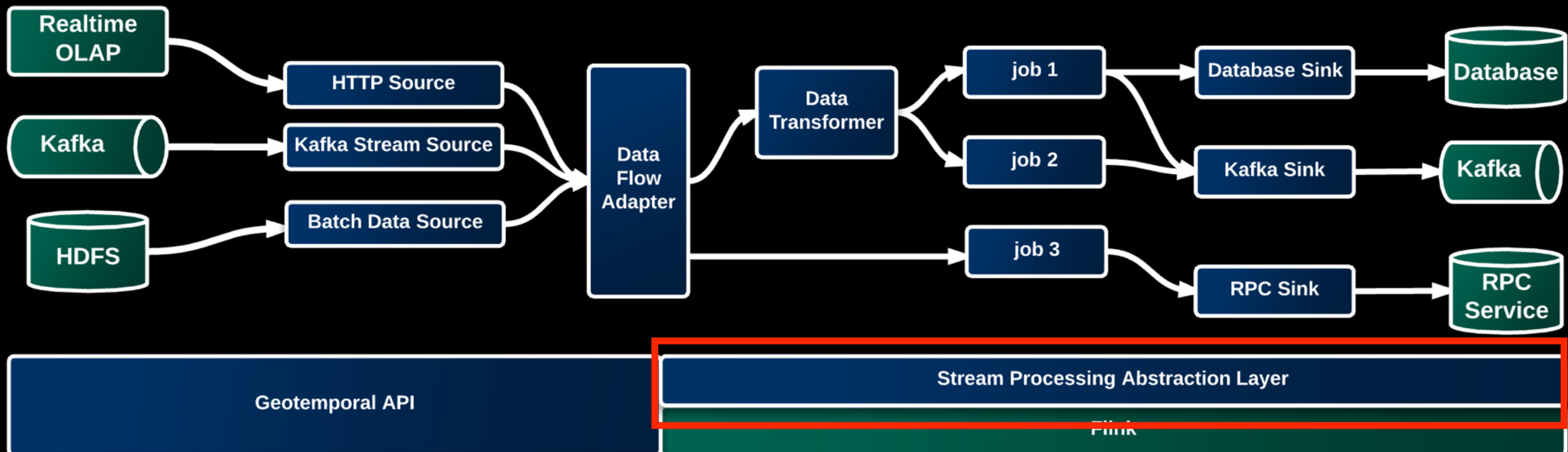
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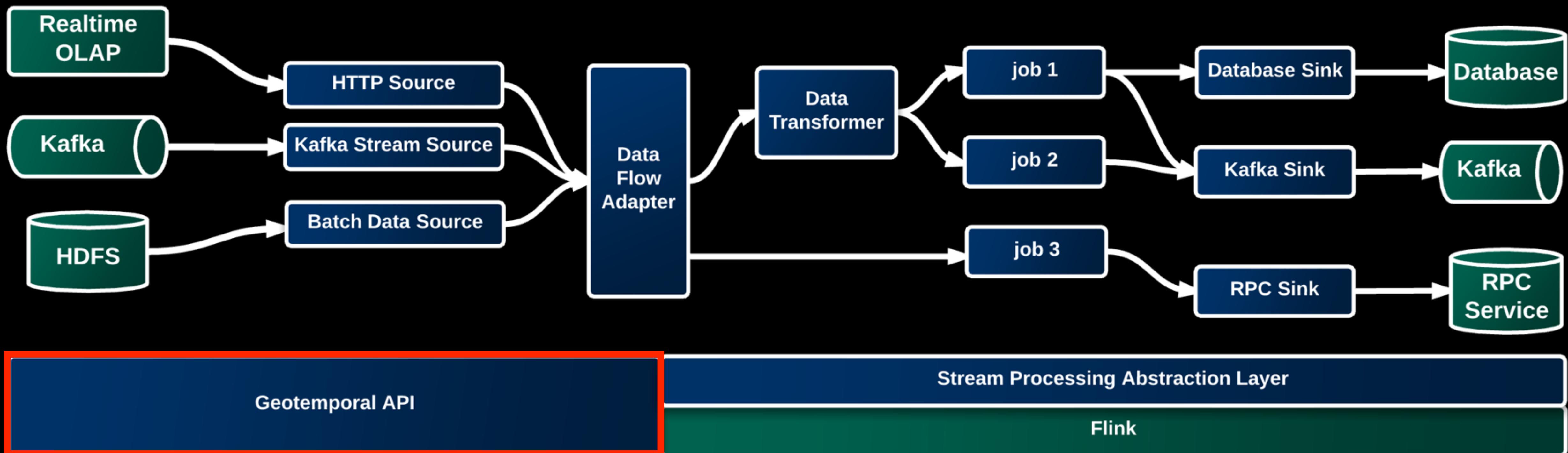
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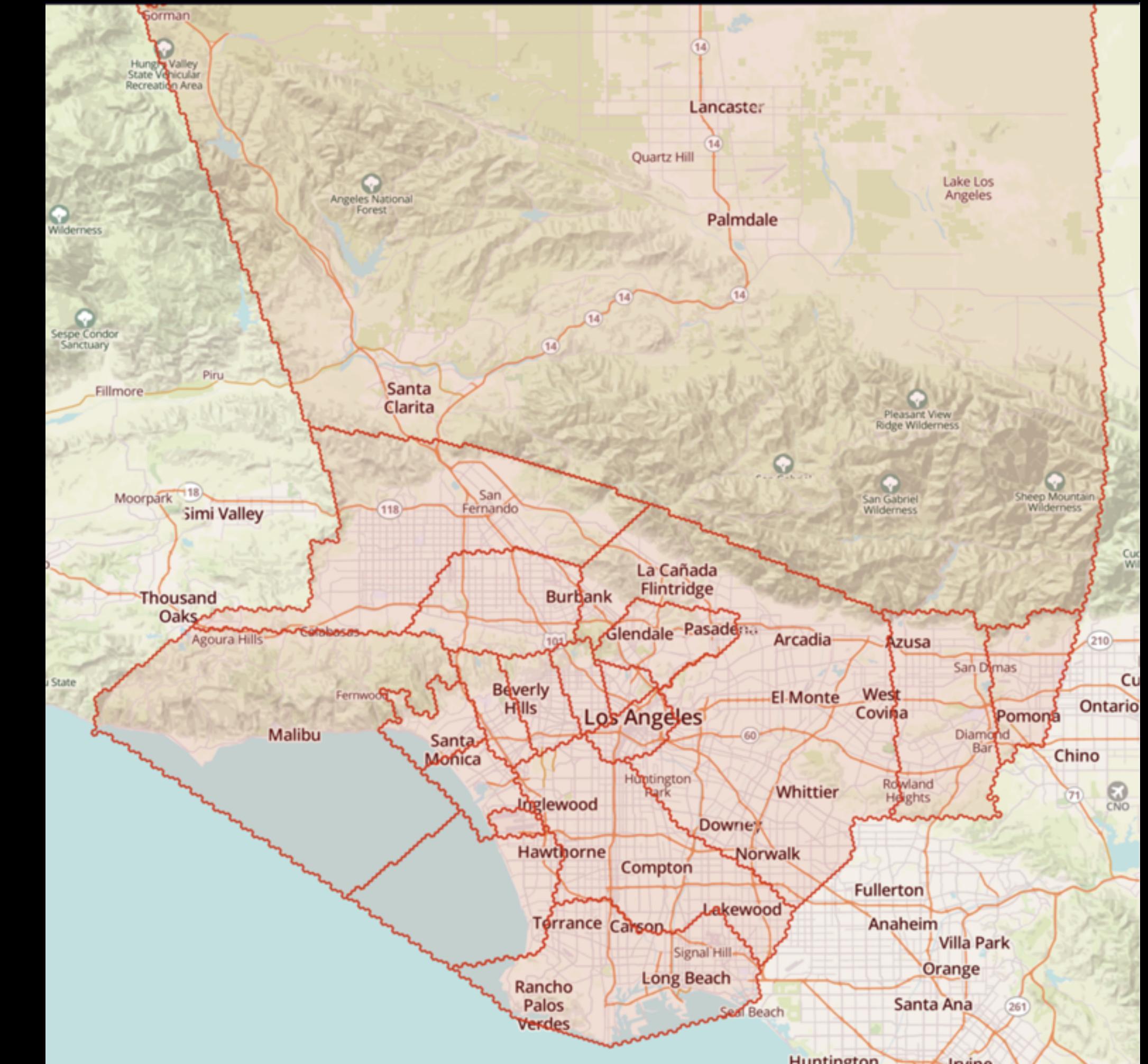
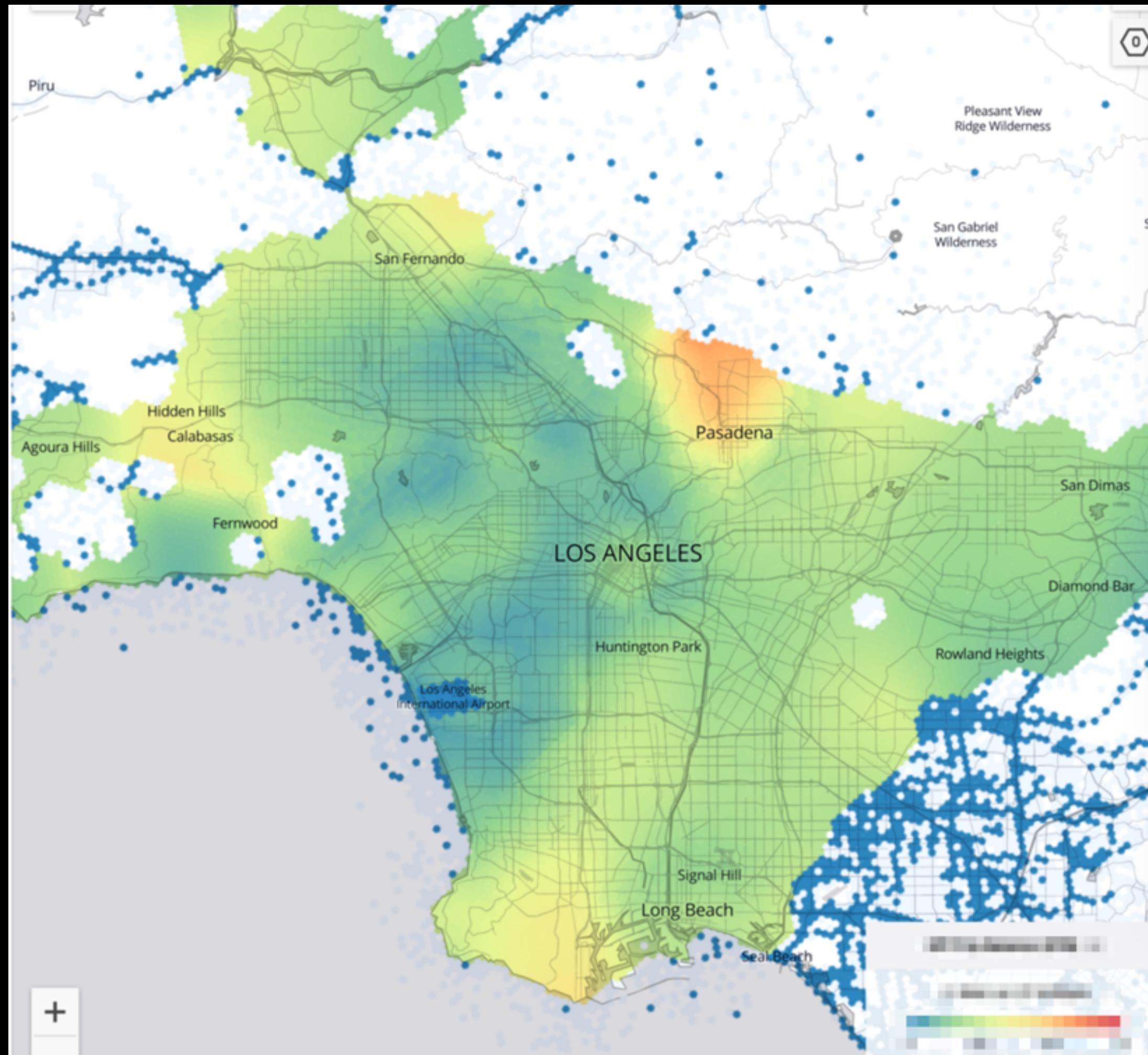
# High Level Data Flow



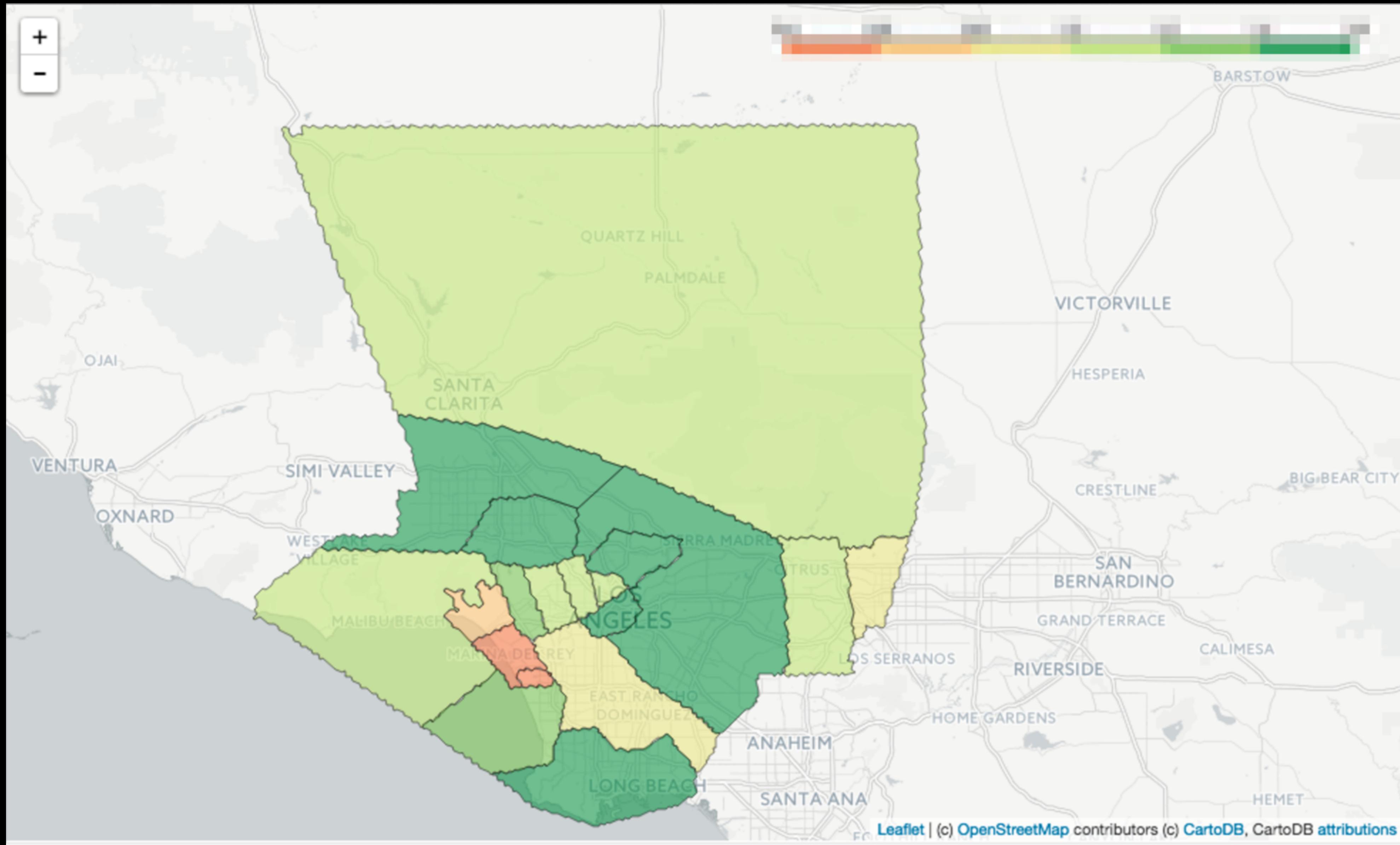
# High Level Data Flow



# Geotemporal API for efficiency



# Geotemporal API for efficiency



# Geotemporal API for productivity

```
private static ForkJoinPool fjPool = new ForkJoinPool();

@Override
public void postProcessResult(QueryResult result) {
    ImmutableMap<HexagonCoord, BucketWrapper> hexagons = HexagonAggregationUtility.buildHexagonMap(result, hexField);

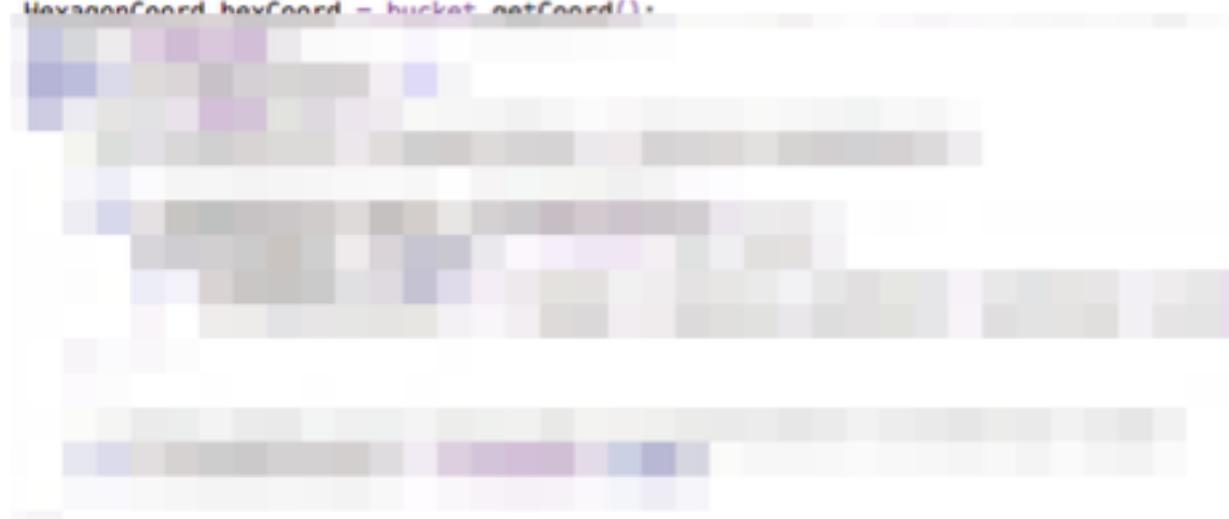
    List<BucketWrapper> buckets = Lists.newArrayList(hexagons.values());
    fjPool.invoke(new KRingProcessor(SEQUENTIAL_THRESHOLD, hexagons, buckets, 0, buckets.size()));
}

private class KRingProcessor extends RecursiveTask<List<BucketWrapper>> {
    private int sequentialThreshold;
    private int low;
    private int high;

    private ImmutableMap<HexagonCoord, BucketWrapper> data;
    private List<BucketWrapper> buckets;

    KRingProcessor(int sequentialThreshold,
                  ImmutableMap<HexagonCoord, BucketWrapper> data,
                  List<BucketWrapper> buckets,
                  int low, int high) {
        this.sequentialThreshold = sequentialThreshold;
        this.data = data;
        this.buckets = buckets;
        this.low = low;
        this.high = high;
    }

    @Override
    protected List<BucketWrapper> compute() {
        if (high - low <= sequentialThreshold) {
            for (int i = low; i < high; ++i) {
                BucketWrapper bucket = buckets.get(i);
                Map<String, Object> values = bucket.getBucket().getValues();
                if (values.containsKey(hexField) && values.containsKey(metric)) {
                    processBucket(data, bucket);
                }
            }
        } else {
            int mid = low + (high - low) / 2;
            KRingProcessor left = new KRingProcessor(sequentialThreshold, data, buckets, low, mid);
            KRingProcessor right = new KRingProcessor(sequentialThreshold, data, buckets, mid, high);
            left.fork();
            right.compute();
            left.join();
        }
        return buckets;
    }

    private void processBucket(Map<HexagonCoord, BucketWrapper> hexagons, BucketWrapper bucket) {
        HexagonCoord hexCoord = bucket.getCoord();
        
        value();
    }
}
```

# Geotemporal API for productivity

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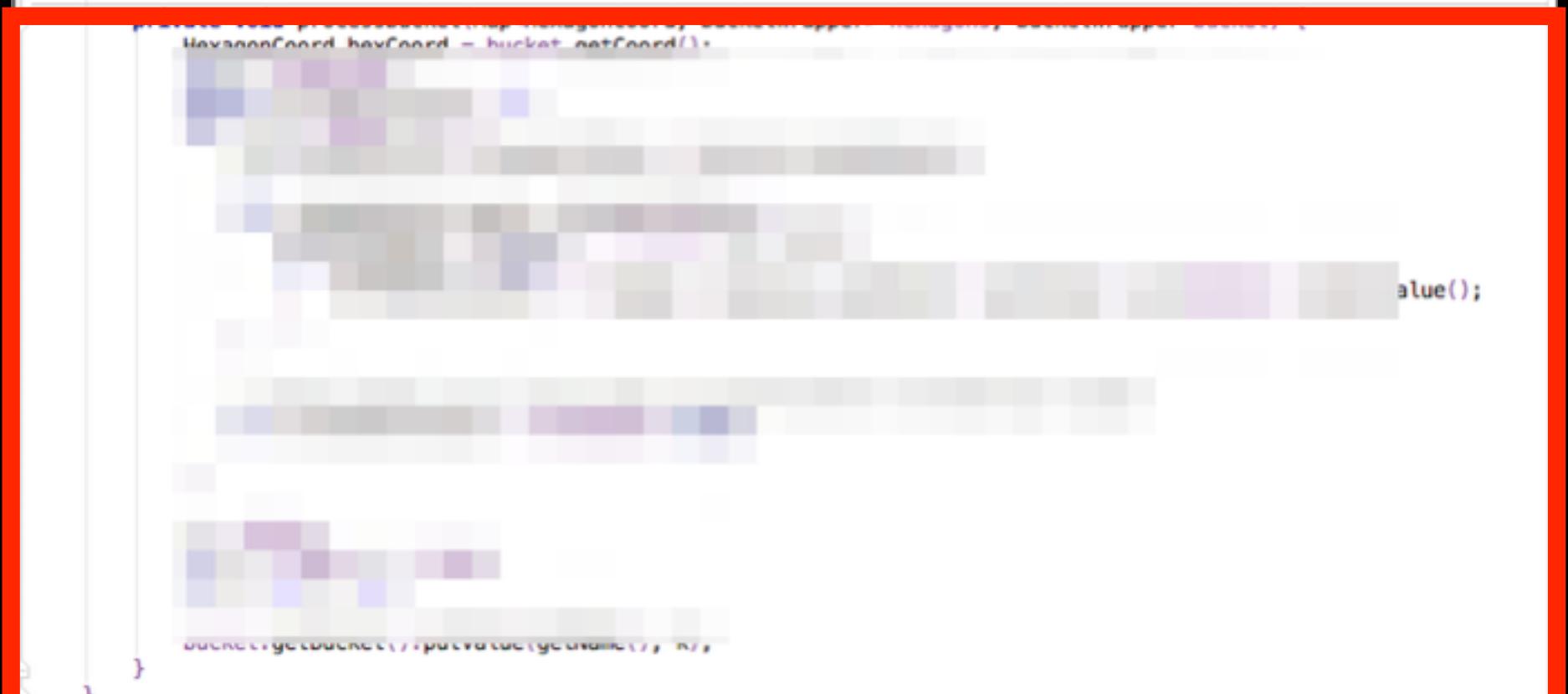
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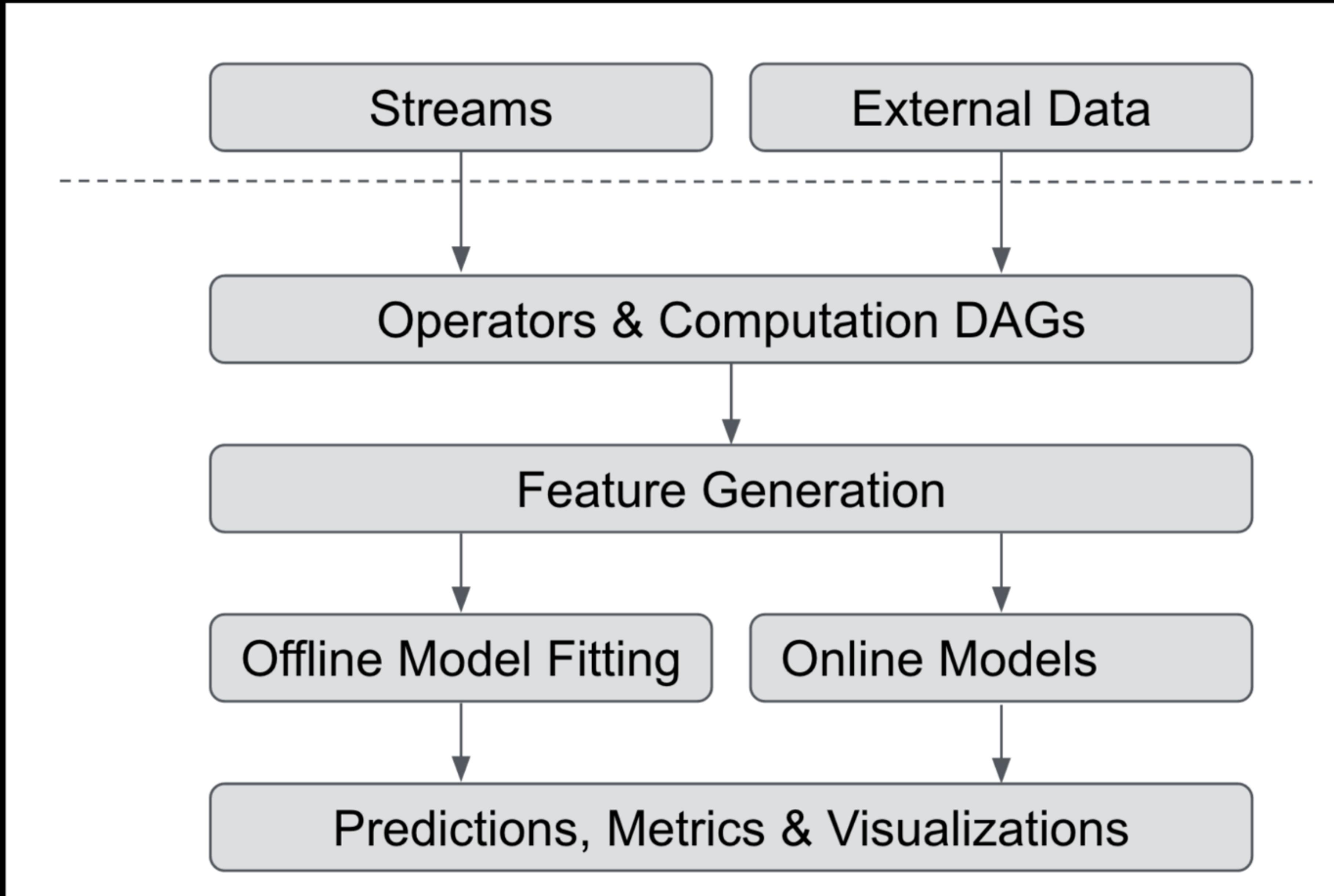
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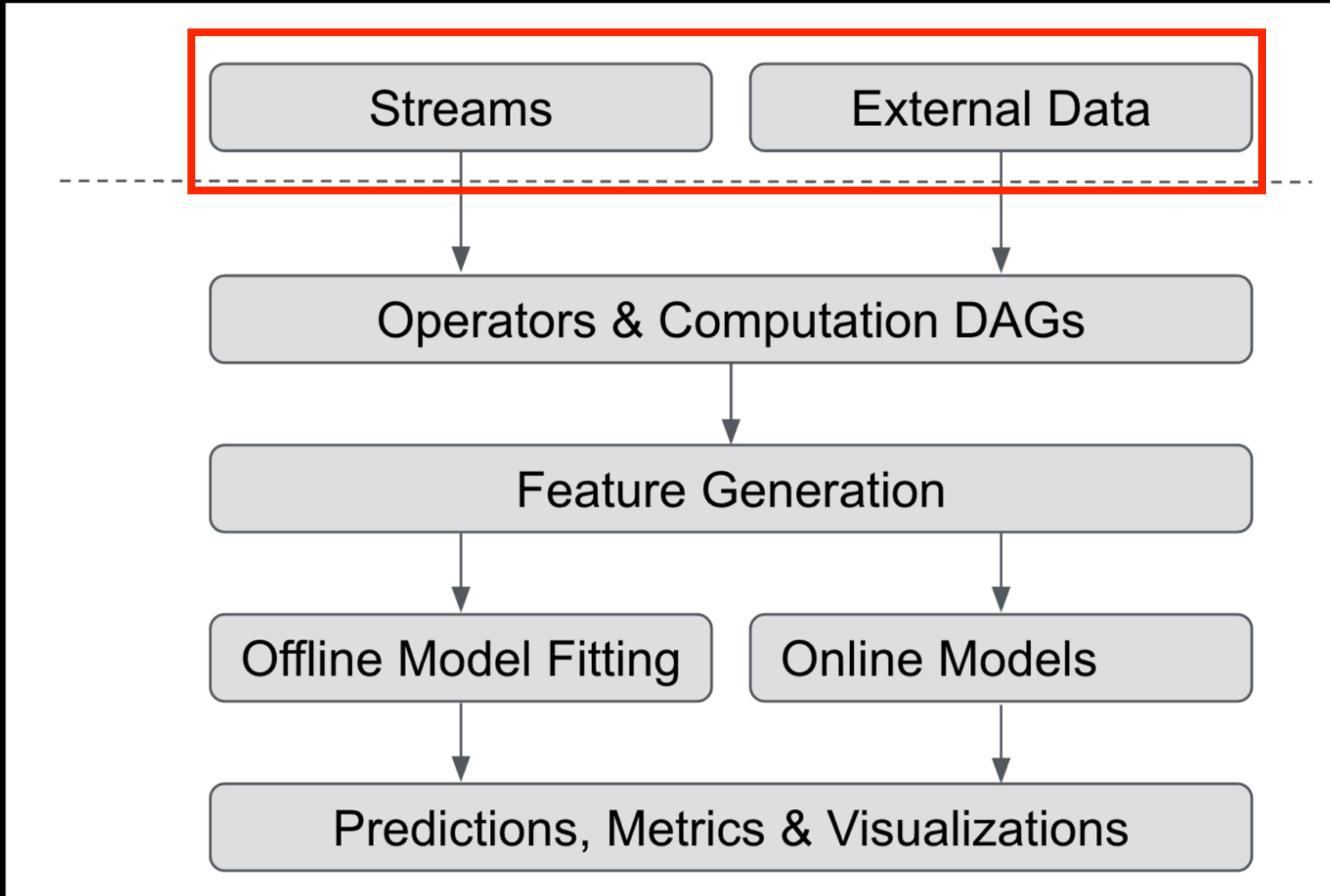
    private void processBucket(Map<HexagonCoord, BucketWrapper> hexagons, BucketWrapper bucket) {
        HexagonCoord hexCoord = bucket.getCoord();
        ...
        value();
    }
}

return hexagonContext.mapGeoArea(
    (context, area) -> {
        double incrementalValue = 0;
        ...
    }
}
```

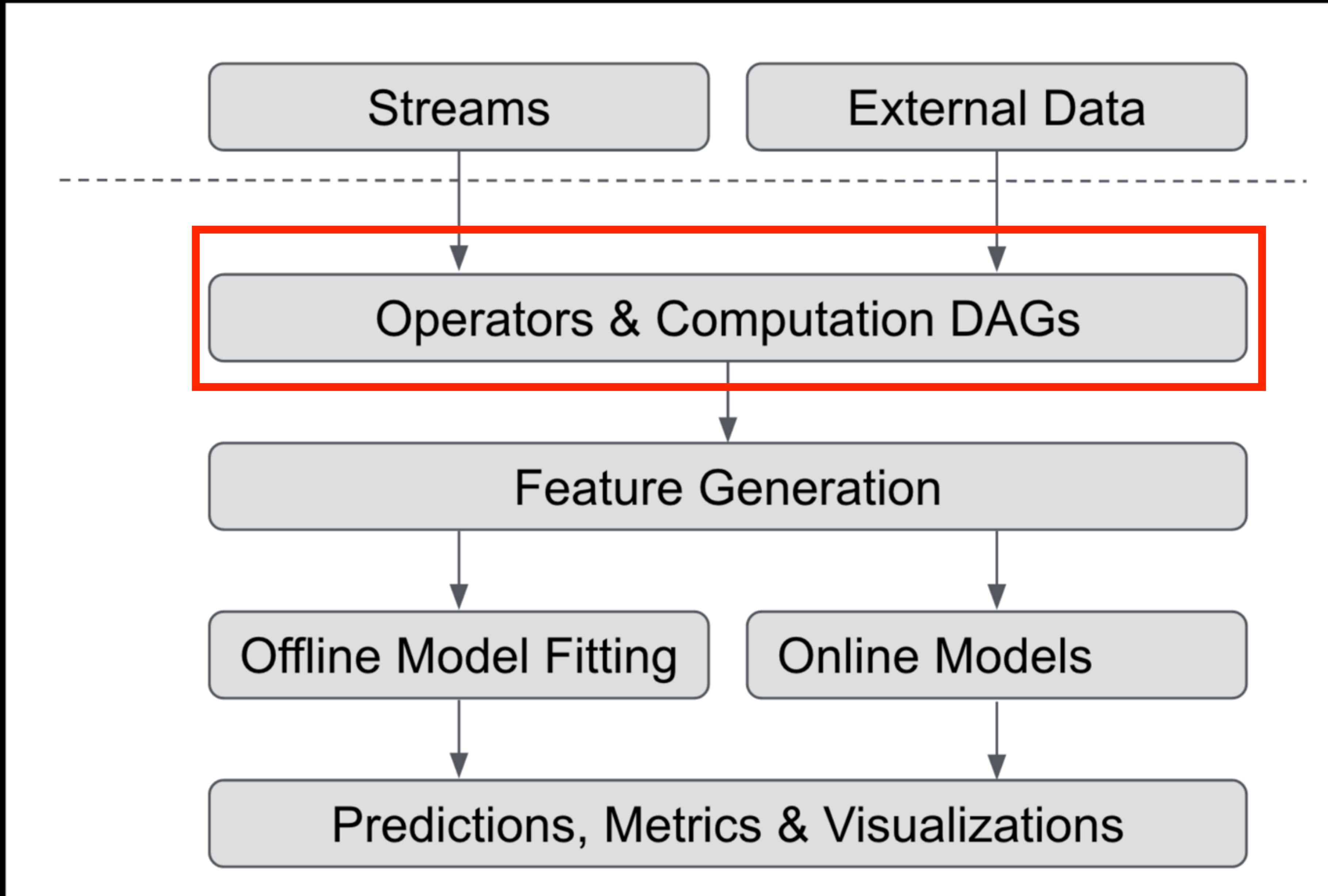
# Forecasting as an example



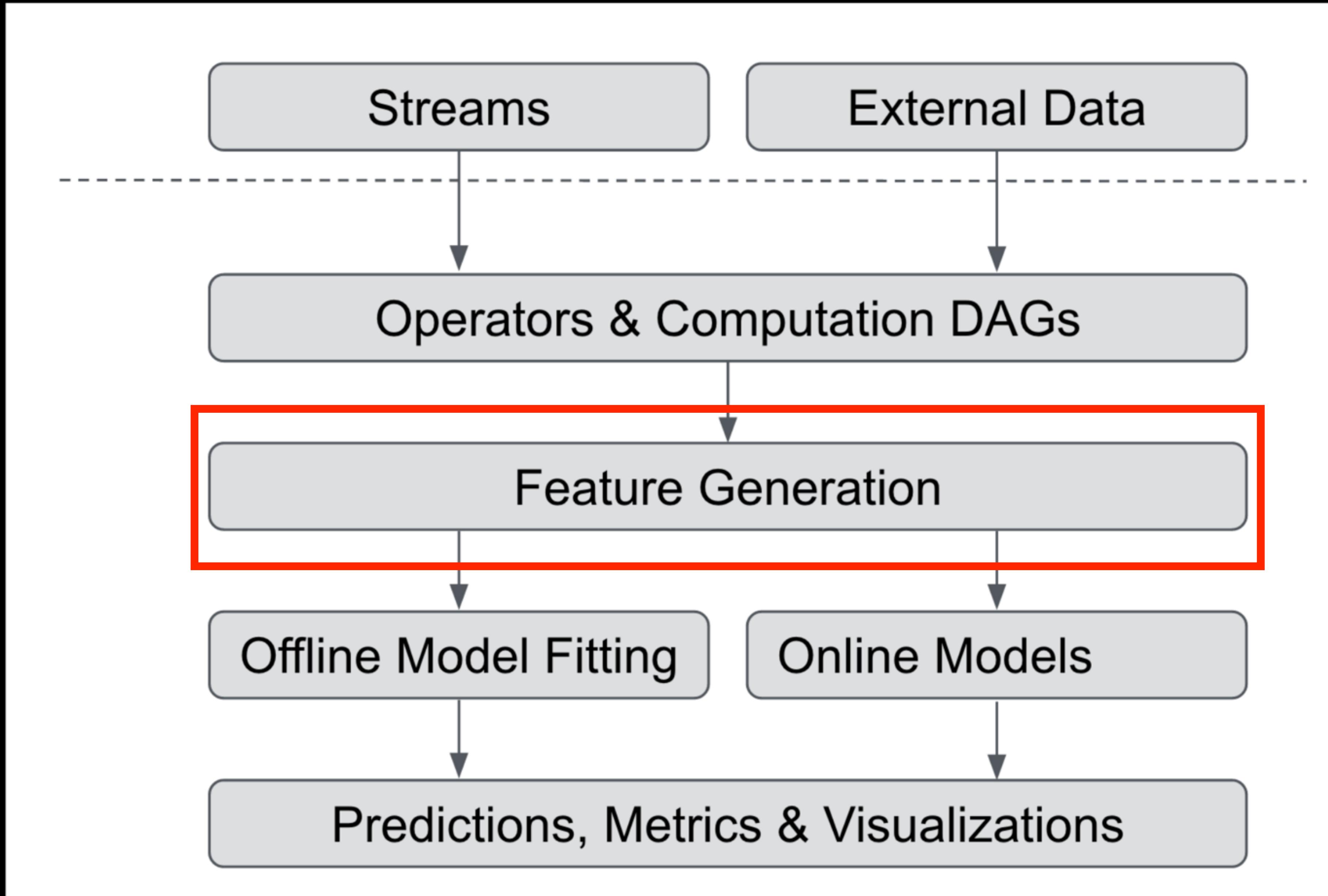
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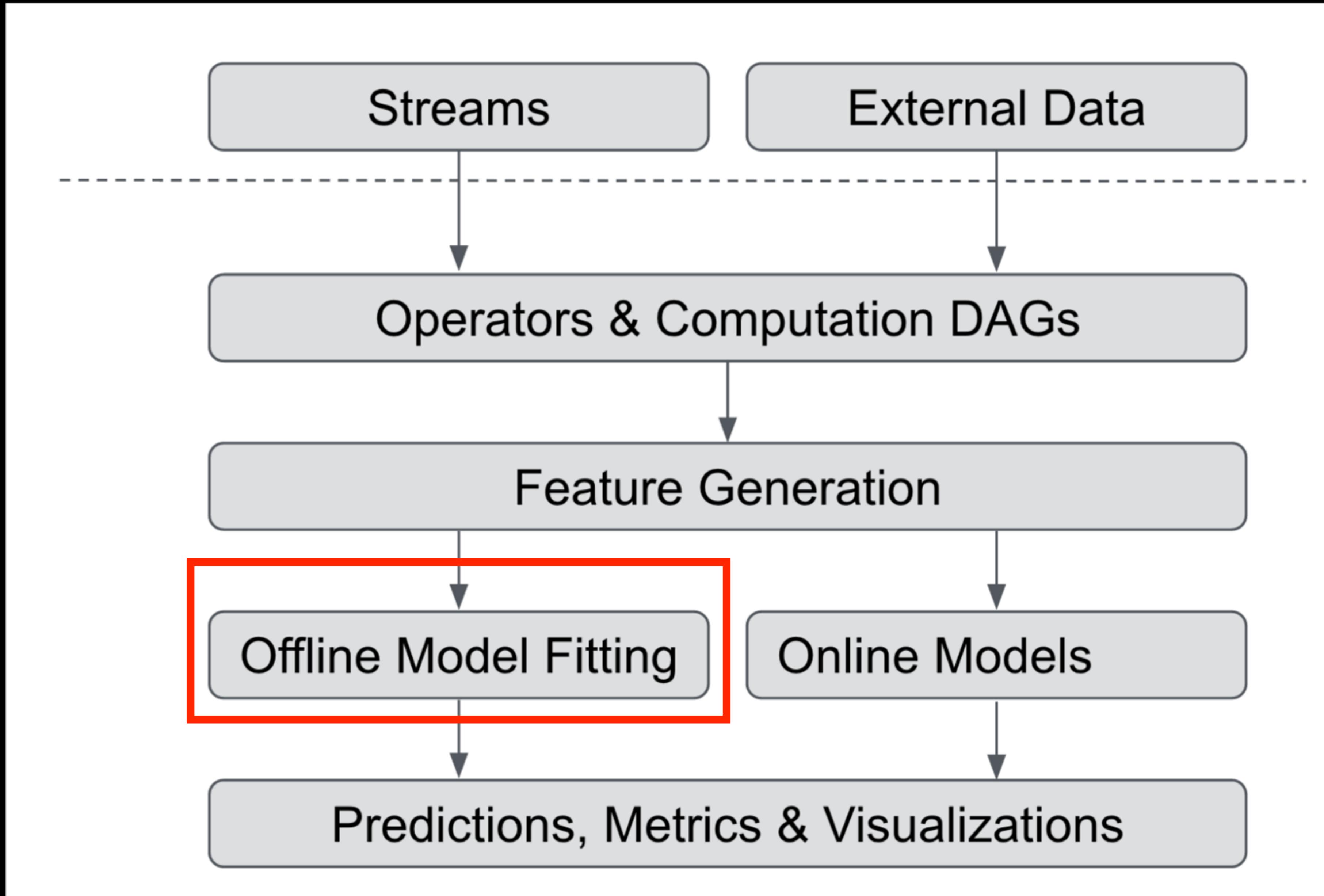
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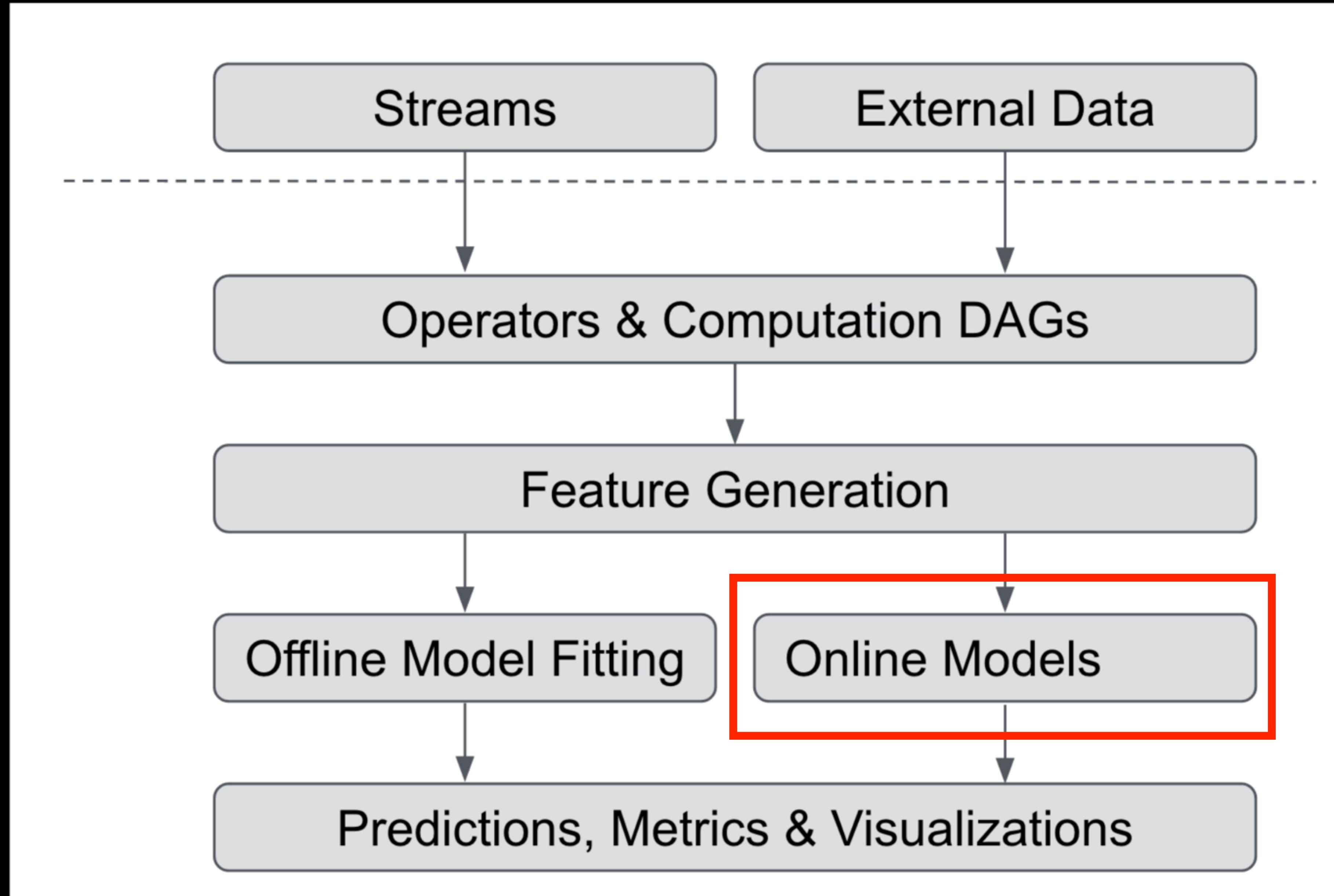
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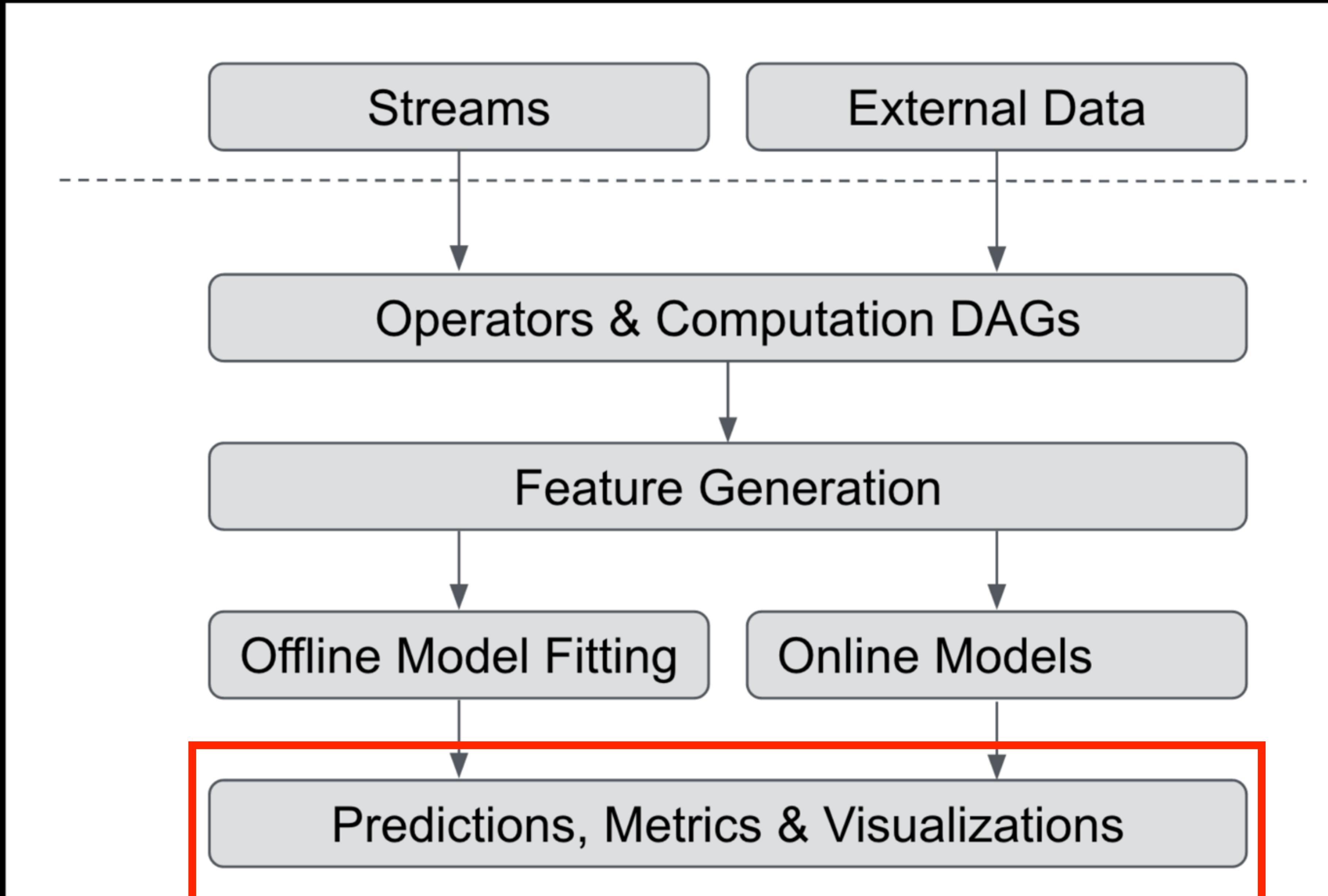
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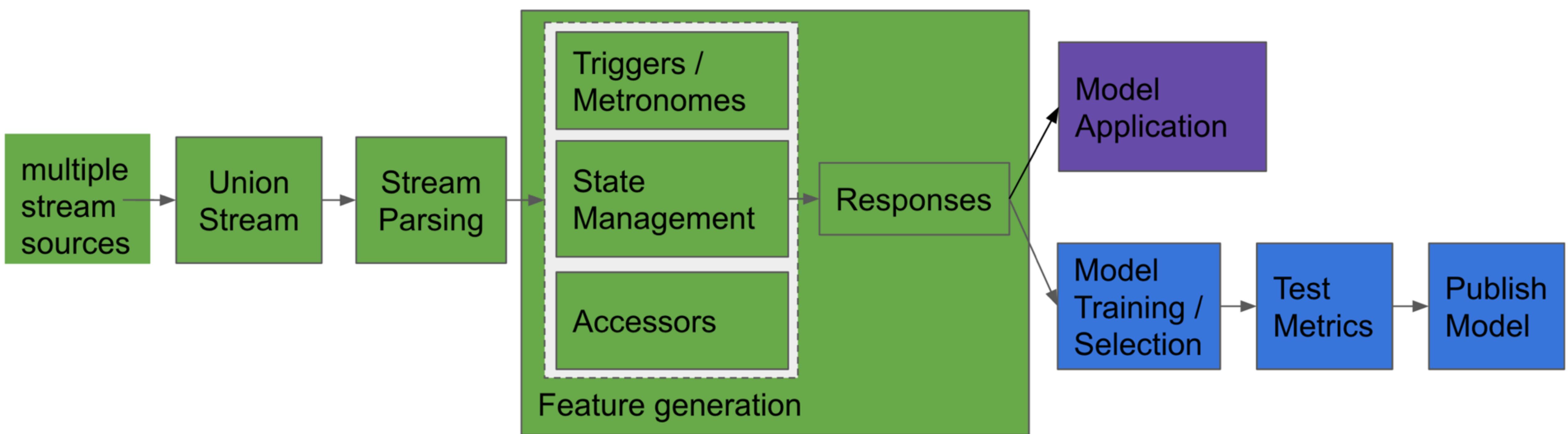
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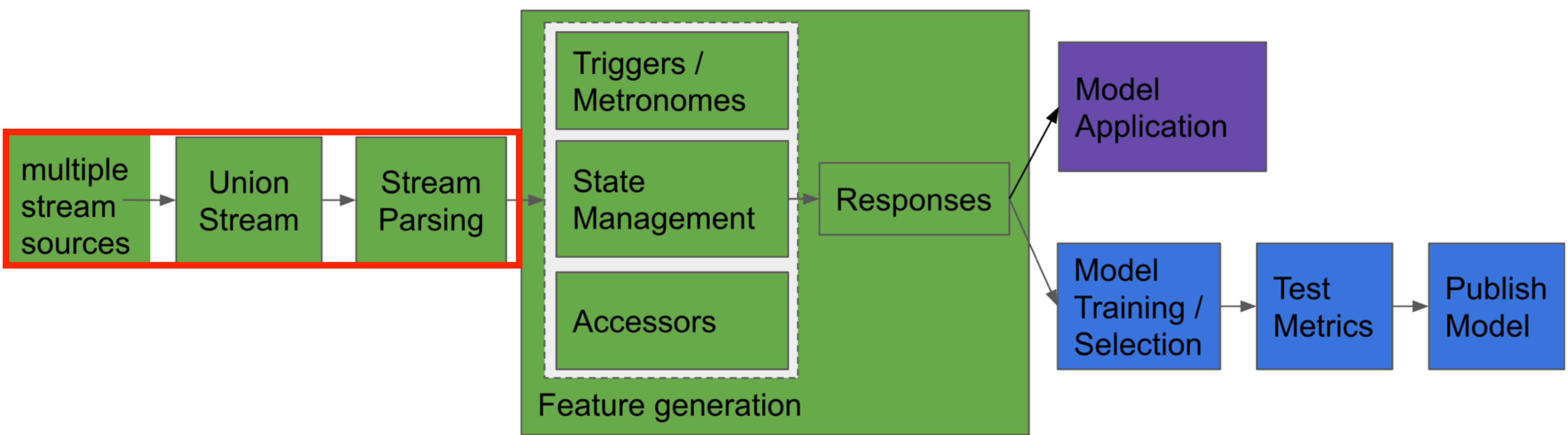
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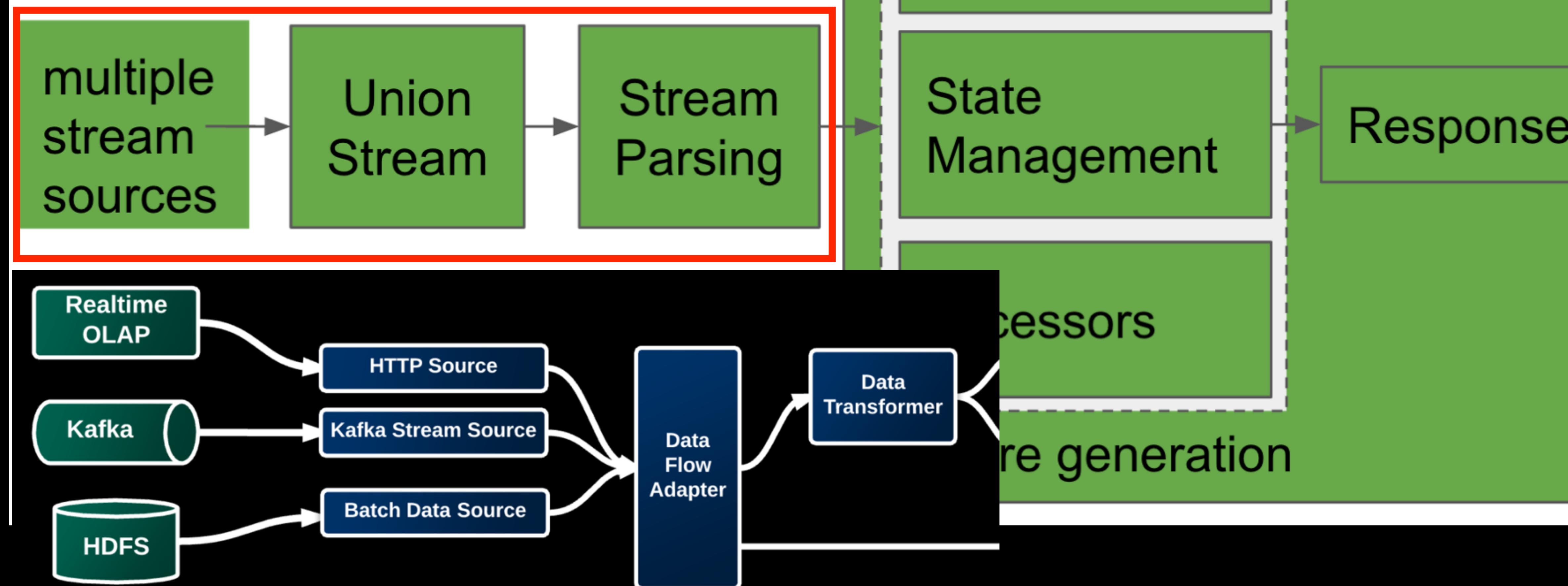
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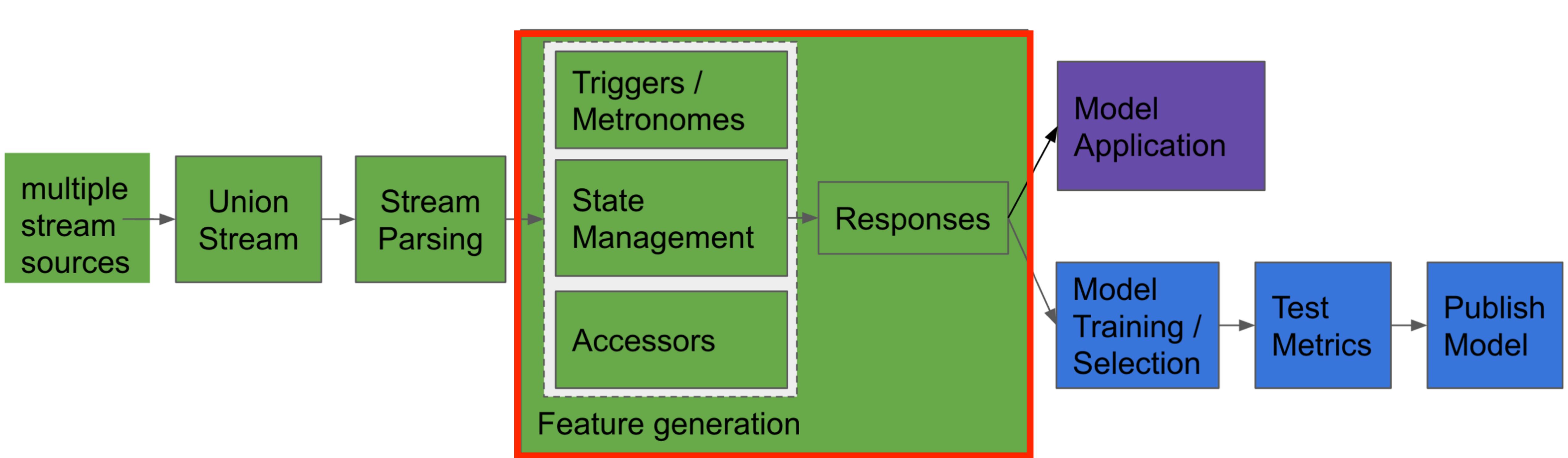
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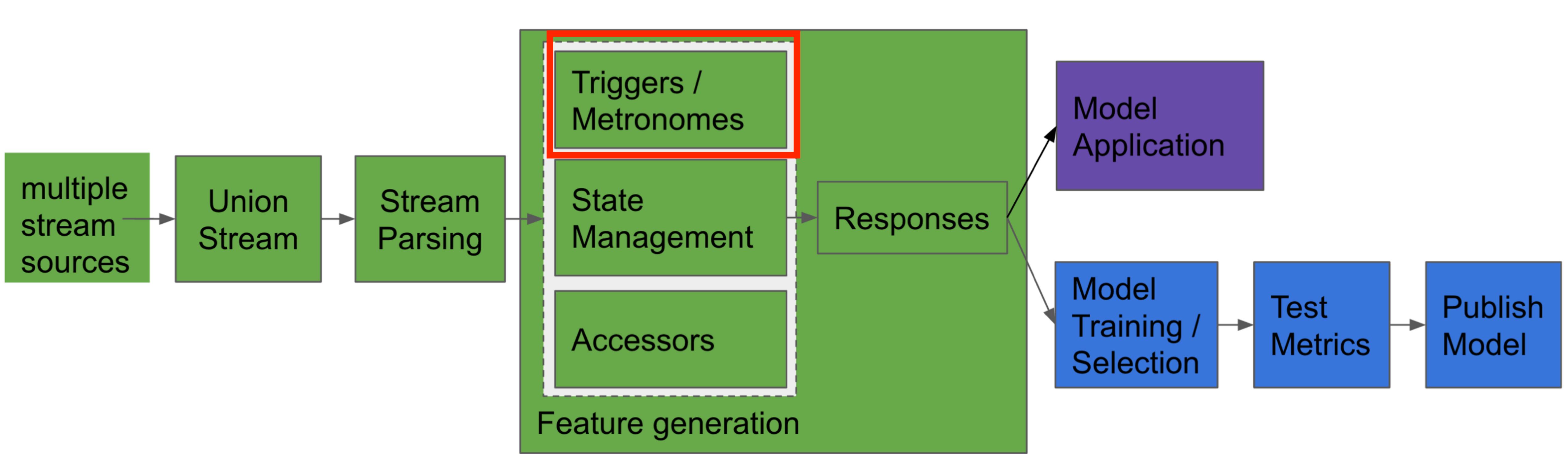
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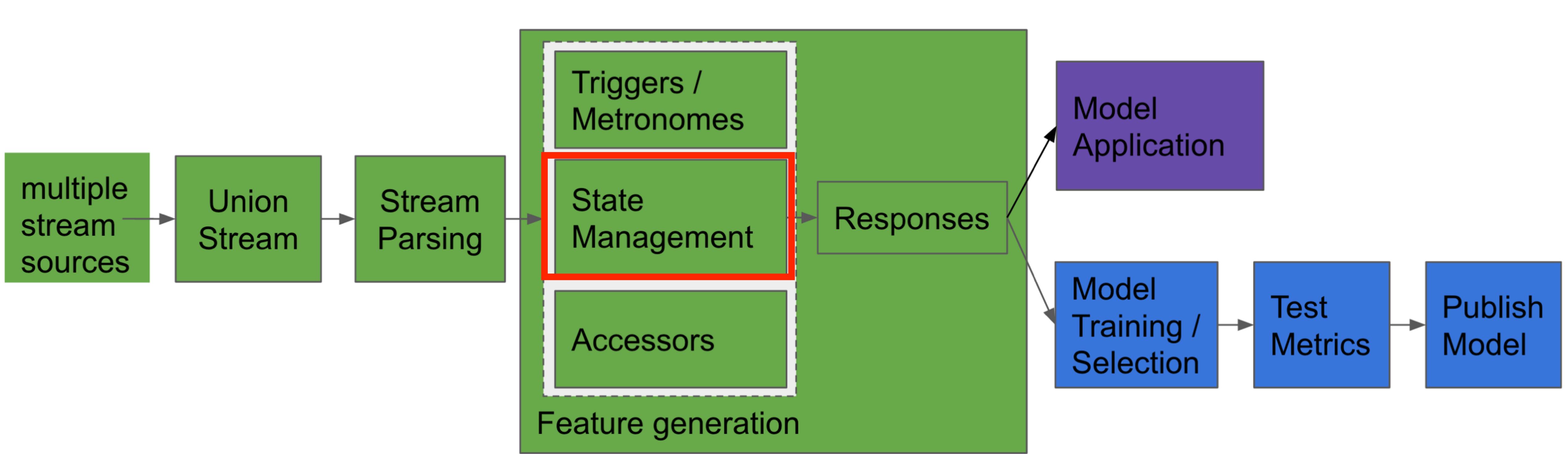
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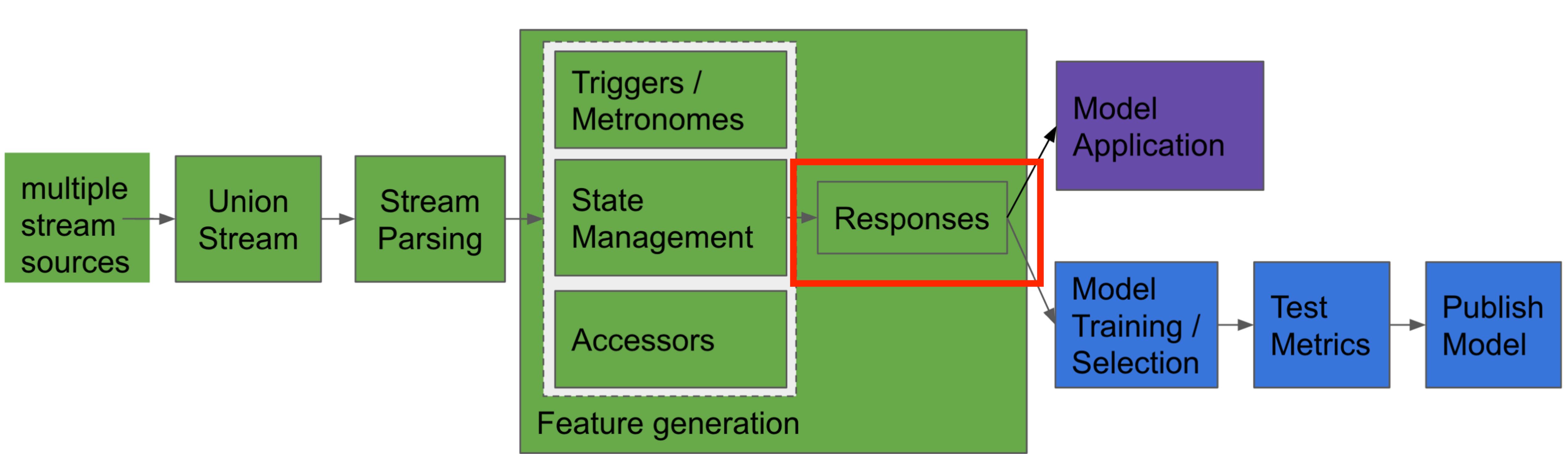
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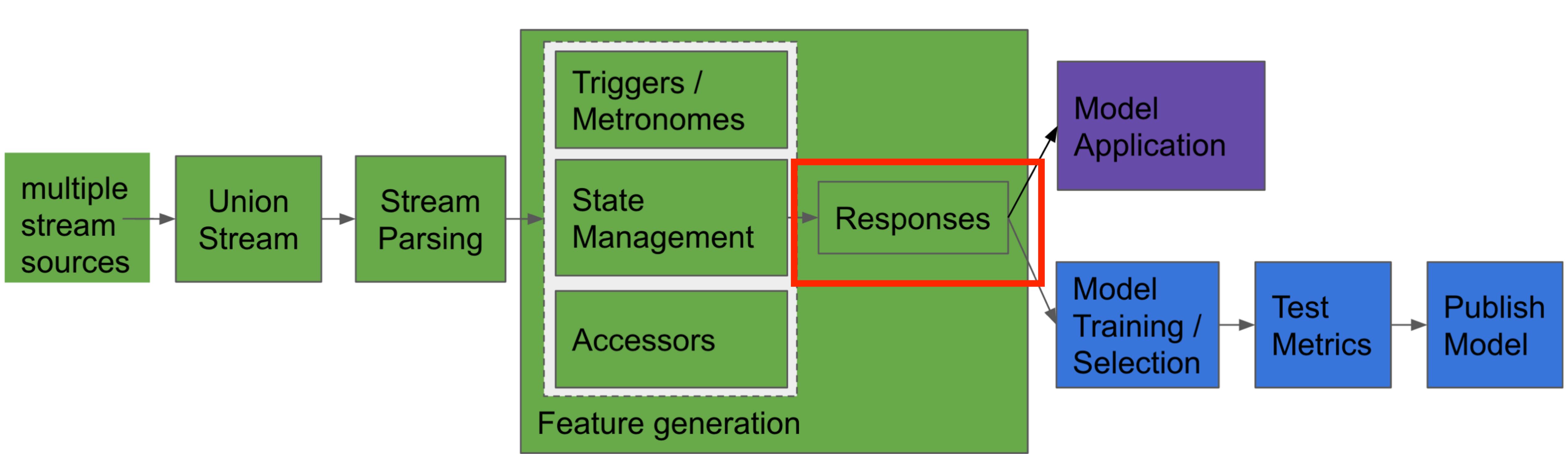
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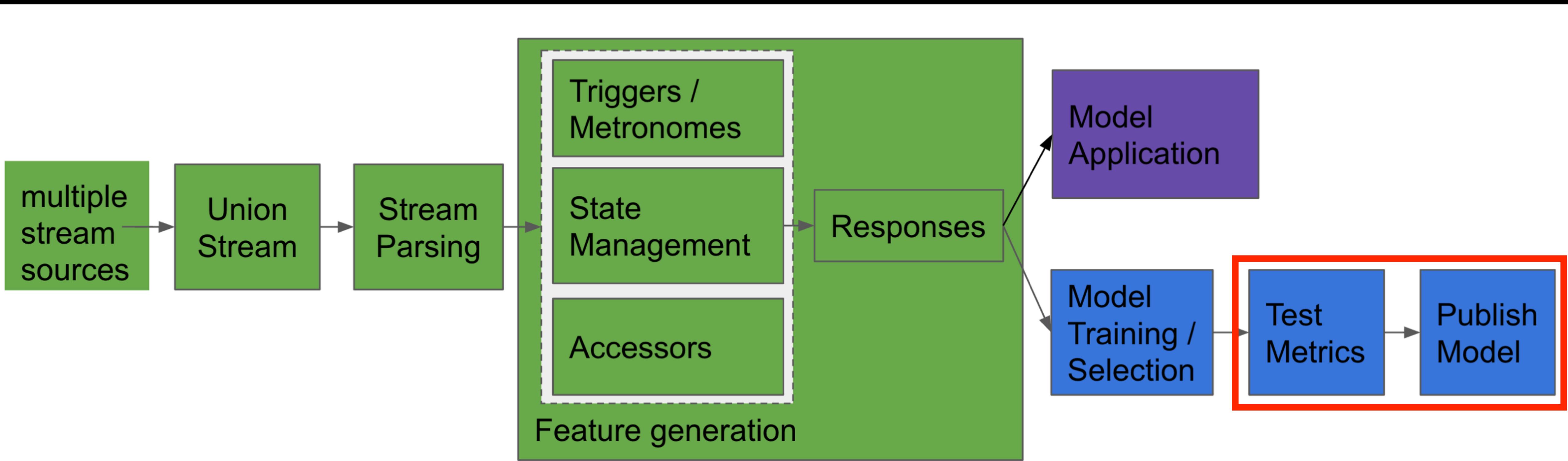
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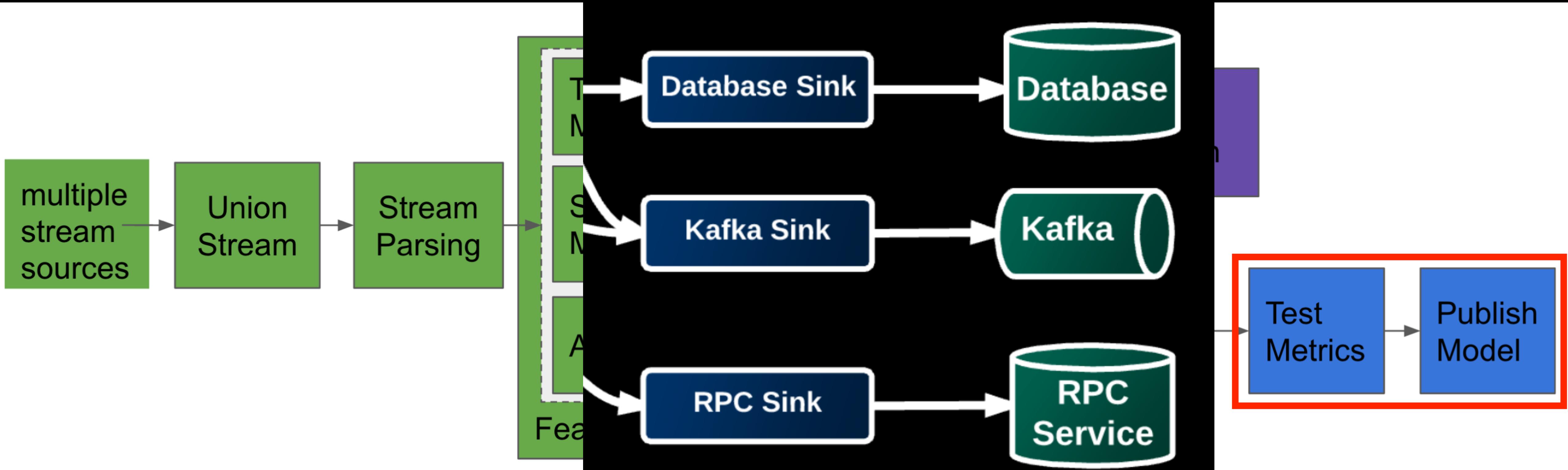
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# Lessons Learned

- Make sure you have robust infrastructure support
- Scaling up, namely single-node optimization matters
- Ensure exactly-once by proper data modeling
- Use external state store to avoid too much snapshotting
- Standardize monitoring and data validation

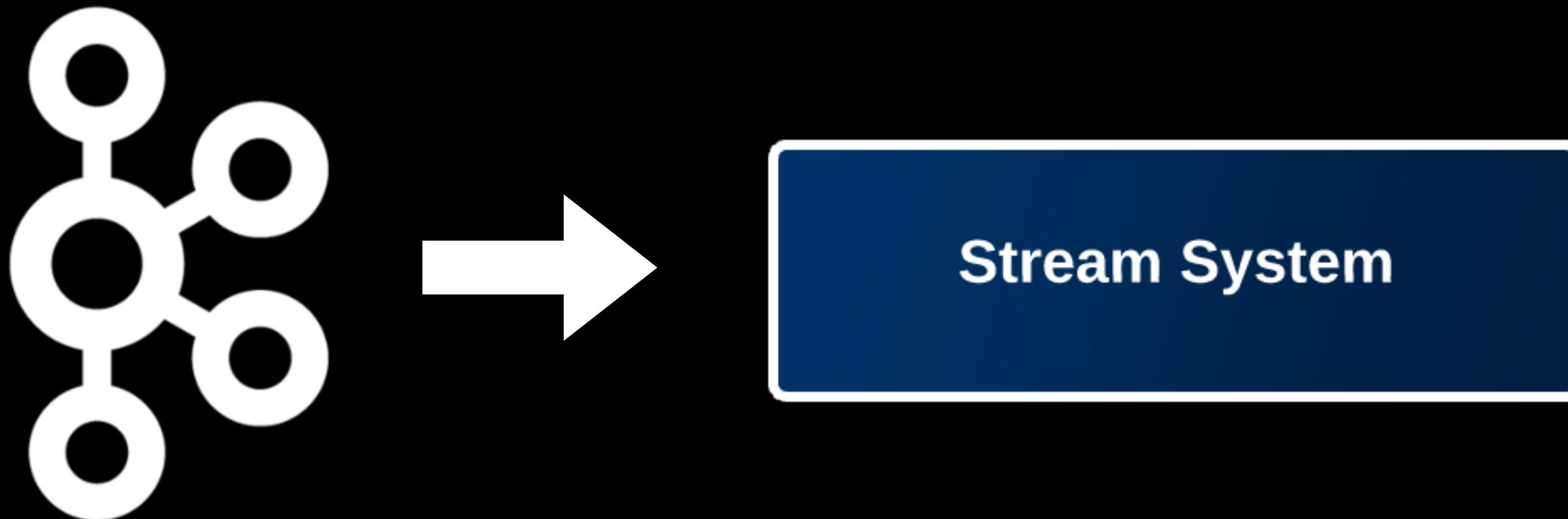
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Stream System

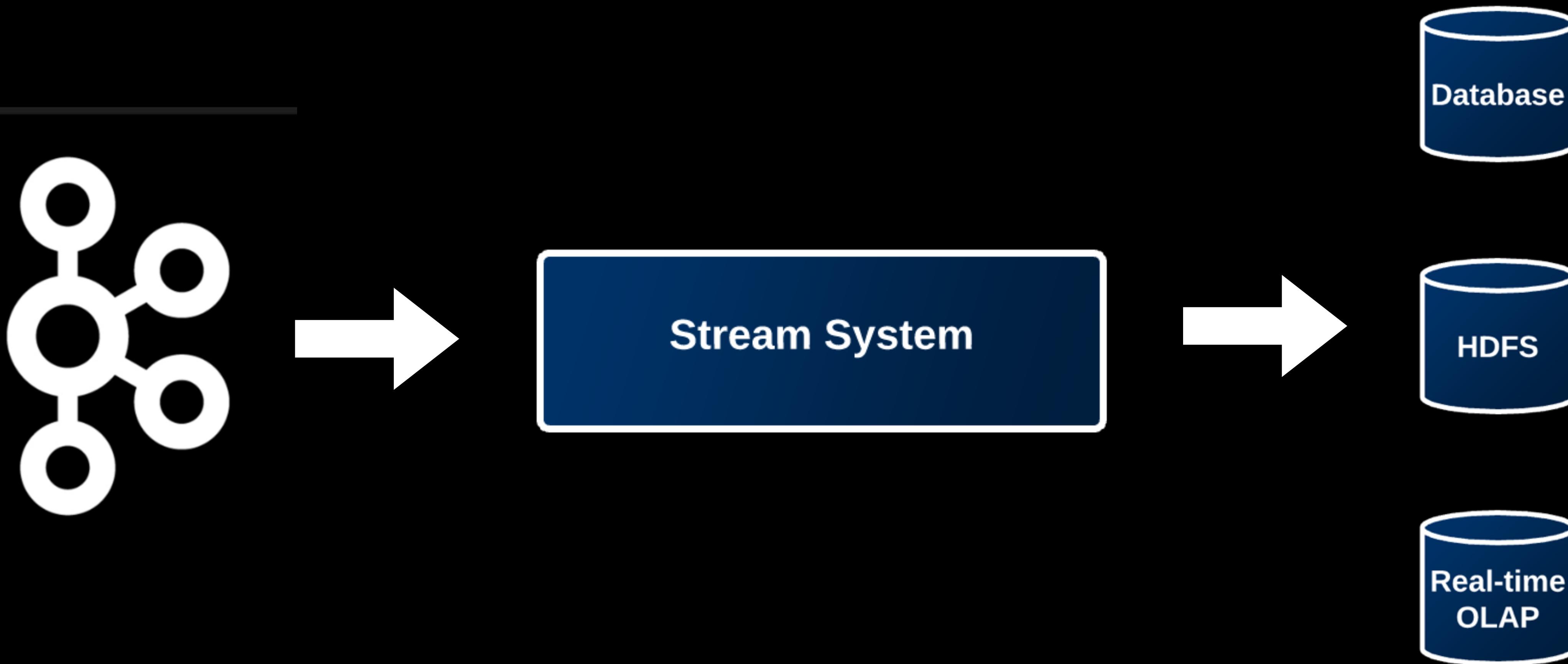
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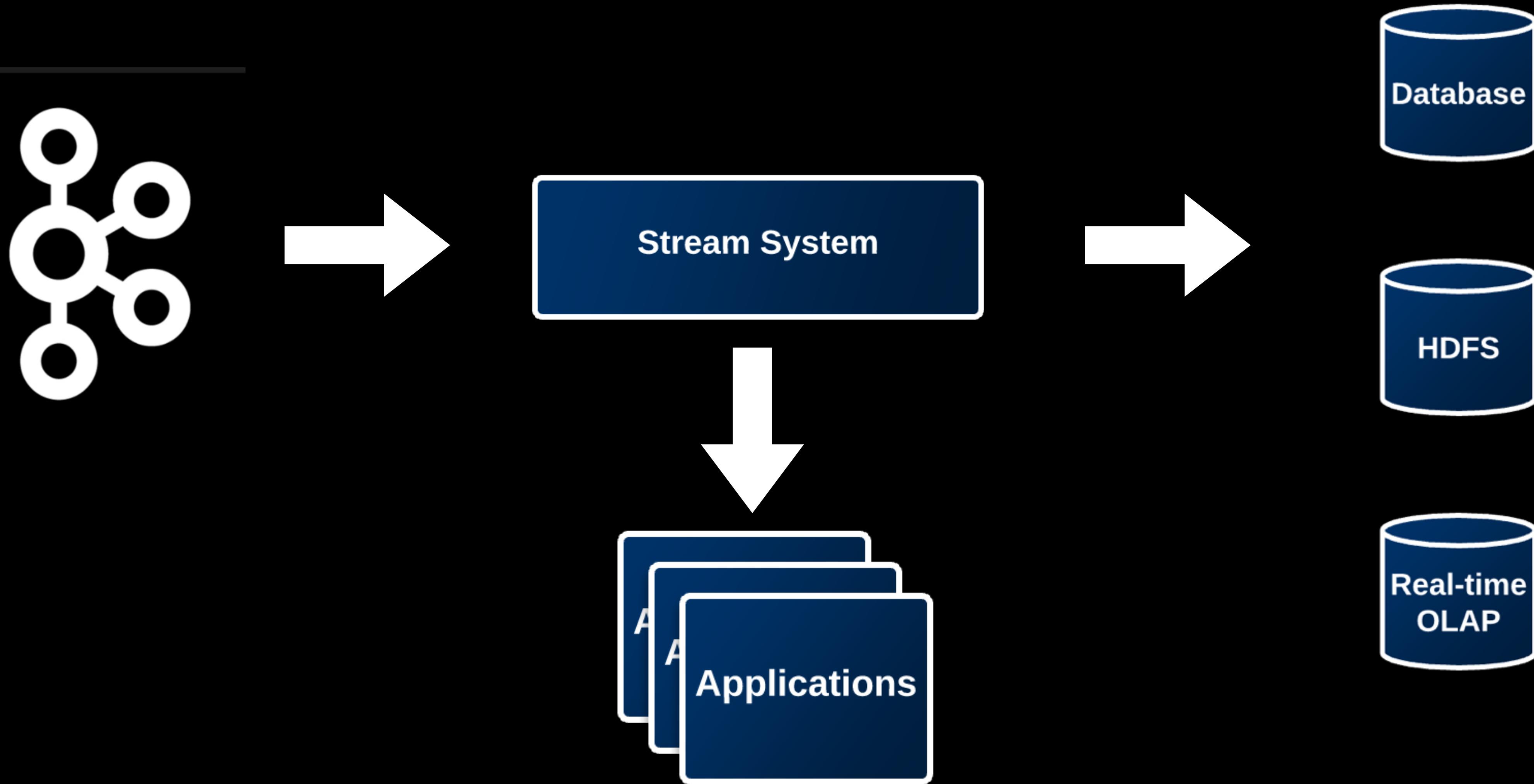
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# Choose a Stream Processing Platform



beam



# Thank You