

# **GCP Dataflow Architecture**

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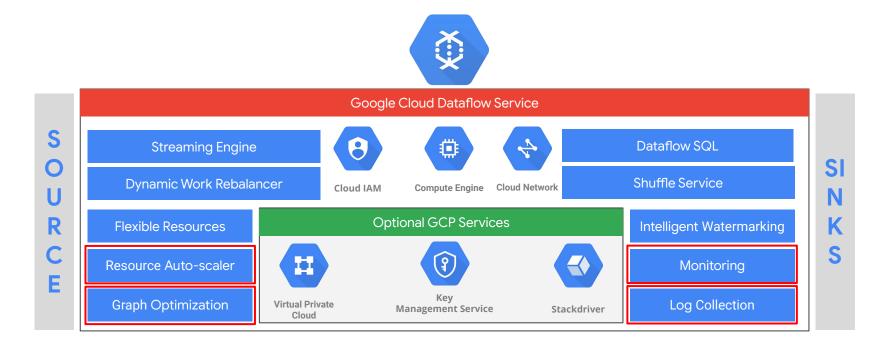
Software Engineer, Google



### Goals

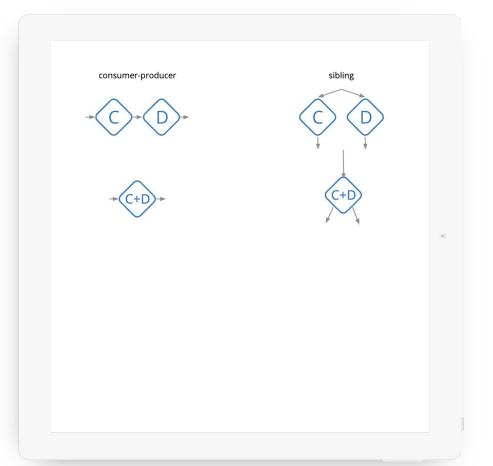
- Overview of Dataflow Runner architecture
- Overview of Dataflow Runner core features
- GCP Horizontal services integrations

### **Google Cloud Dataflow Service**



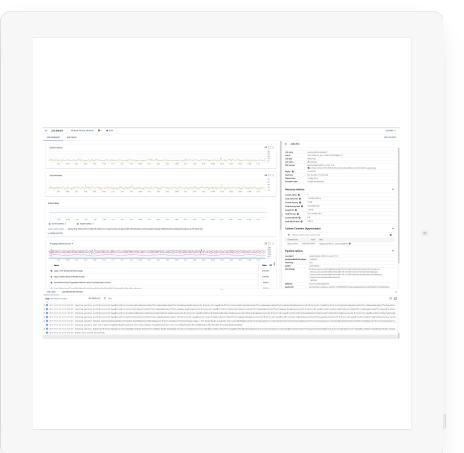
#### **Graph optimization**

- Producer Consumer Fusion
- Sibling Fusion
- Others...



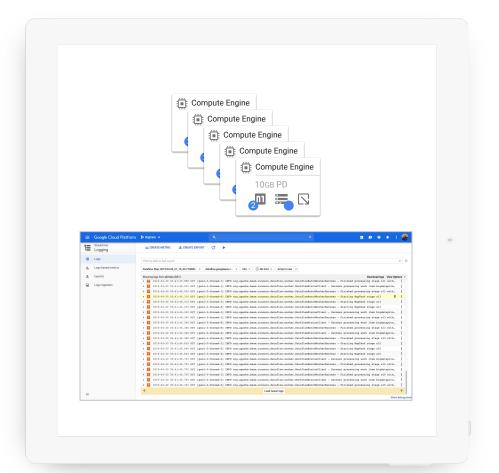
#### Monitoring

- Dataflow job page
  - Enhanced observability features

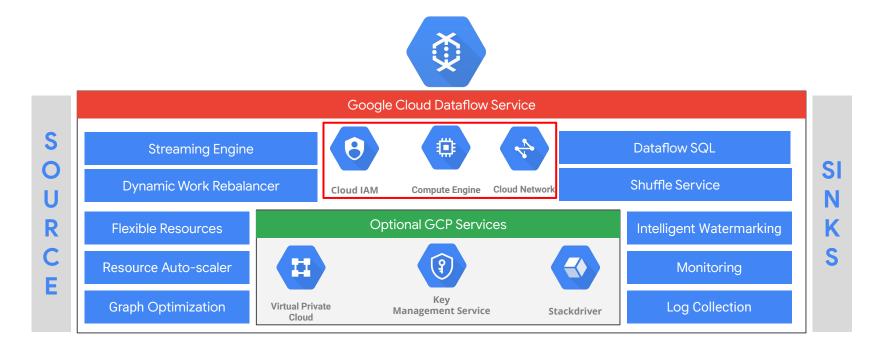


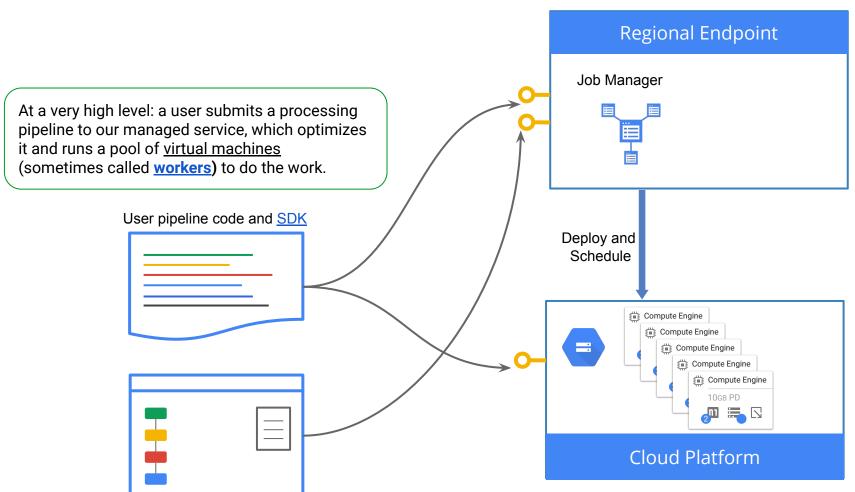
#### **Centralized Logging**

 Single searchable logging via stackdriver



### **Google Cloud Dataflow Service**





### **Dataflow & Compute Engine**

#### **Region endpoint**

- Deploys and controls Dataflow workers and stores Job Metadata
- Region is us-central1 by default, unless explicitly set using the region parameter

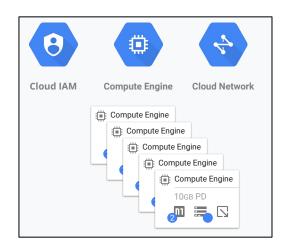
#### Zone

- Defines the locations of the Dataflow workers
- Defaults to a zone in the region selected based on available zone capacity. It can be overridden using the zone parameter.

The zone does not need to be in the same region as the endpoint. Reasons you may want to do this include:

- Security and Compliance
- Data locality
- Resilience and geographic separation

**Caution:** If you override the zone and the zone is in a different region than the regional endpoint, there may be negative impact on performance, network traffic, and network latency.



### **Dataflow & Compute Engine**

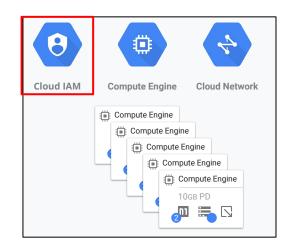
#### **Identity Access Management**

There are a minimum of 2 service accounts used by the Dataflow service

- Dataflow Service Account
  - (service-<project-number>@dataflow-service-producer-prod.iam.gse
    rviceaccount.com)
    - Used for worker creation, monitoring etc...
- Controller Service Account

  - Used by the workers to access resources needed by the pipeline, for example files on a Google Cloud Storage Bucket
  - Can be overridden using --serviceAccount

Third service account could be used to actually submit the pipeline to the service.



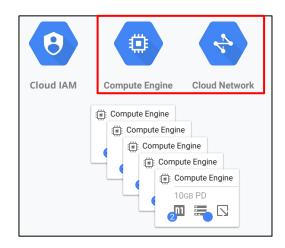
### Compute Quotas - CPU / IP'S

A dataflow worker will always have the following quota requirements:

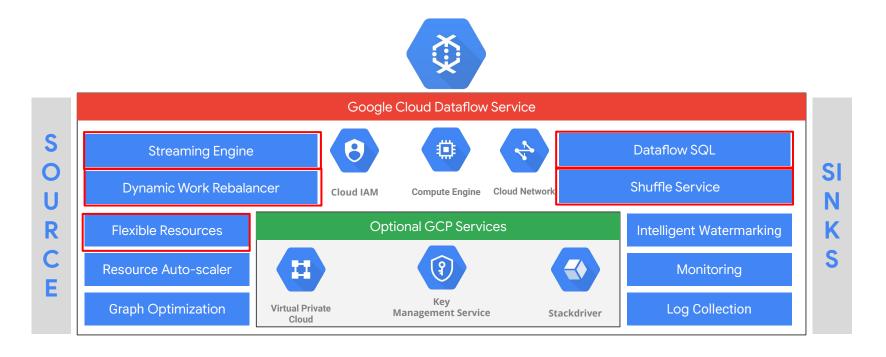
- Regional CPU quota for the type-of-instance \* Maximum Workers
- Public Ip address equal to Maximum Workers, unless usePublicIps is set to false (default is true).

PD disk quota to cover the Max Workers \* disk-per-instance

 SSD disk quota to cover the Max Workers \* disk-per-instance if workerDiskType is set to SSD.

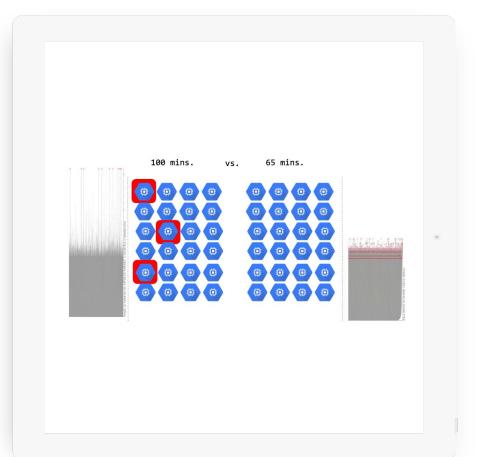


### **Google Cloud Dataflow Service**

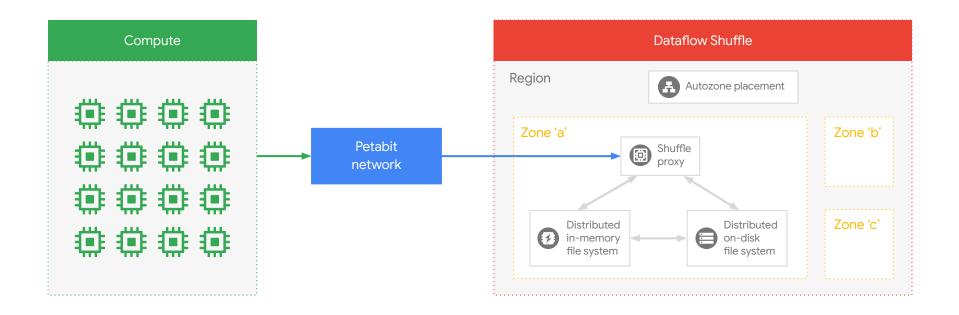


#### **Batch Dynamic Work Redistribution**

- Redistribute hot keys for more even workload distribution.
- Fully automated



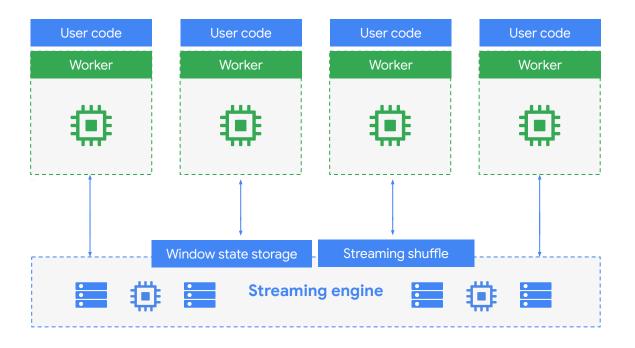
#### **Dataflow Shuffle - Batch**



### **Dataflow Streaming Engine**

#### **Benefits**

- Smoother autoscaling
- Better supportability
- Less worker resources



### **Dataflow SQL UI**

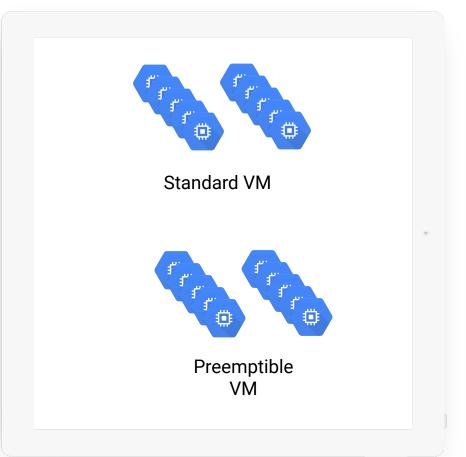
#### No coding required

- Write SQL in BigQuery UI
- Use Schemas form Data Catalog
- Submit Dataflow jobs

```
SELECT payload.userId,
payload.productId
FROM pubsub.topic.project.transactions
WHERE
payload.location.latitude < 40.72
AND
payload.location.latitude > 40.699
AND
payload.location.longitude < -73.969
AND
payload.location.longitude > -74.747
```

#### Flexible Resource Scheduling

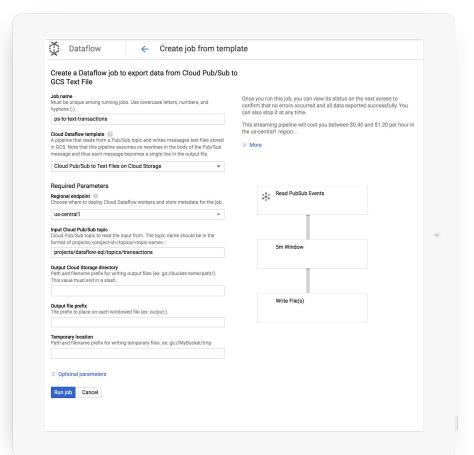
- FlexRS reduces batch processing costs by using advanced scheduling techniques, the Cloud Dataflow Shuffle service, and a combination of preemptible virtual machine (VM) instances and regular VMs.
- Jobs with FlexRS use service-based Cloud Dataflow Shuffle for joining and grouping.



### **Dataflow Templates**

#### No coding required

- Select one of 20+ Google-provided templates or use your own
- Popular ETL sources and sinks
- Streaming and Batch modes
- Launch from GCS or Pub/Sub browsers



## **Summary**

- 1. Architecture
- 2. DAG optimization
- 3. Shuffle Service
- 4. Streaming Engine
- 5. Monitoring / Logging
- 6. Flexible Resource Scheduling
- 7. Out of the box Templates
- 8. SQL UI

# Thank you!

Questions?

