*Advanced KDB Solutions – Kevin Quigley*

*Hello and welcome to my repo generating solutions to the Advanced KDB exam from First Derivatives*

*Q Common libraries taken from* [*https://github.com/BuaBook/kdb-common/tree/master/src*](https://github.com/BuaBook/kdb-common/tree/master/src)

*Q Tick libraries taken from* [*https://github.com/KxSystems/kdb-tick*](https://github.com/KxSystems/kdb-tick)

Initialization

1. *Unzipping. The unzip location for the Advanced kdb folder can be set anywhere. After unzipping, cd to /AdvancedKDB. Most files are located in the /src folder.*
2. *cd to the src file in /AdvancedKDB/src*
3. *Ports are set in the /AdvancedKDB/src/env.sh file, and can be changed there*
4. *The system can be started with bash START.sh in the src folder. Similarly, it can be tested using bash TEST.sh, and stopped using bash STOP.sh*

***Q1 –Tickerplant***

Tickerplant is defined in /src/tick.q. The schema for all other tables is defined in sym.q. During startup, the ports are set via env.sh. The port values are set in /

***Q2 RDB***

The RDBs are defined in src/rdb.q and src/rdb2.q

***Q3 Feed handler***

Feedhandler is defined in fh.q

***Q 4 CEP***

*CEP is defined in src/cep.q*

*For TP logging every minute .logs/data/tp.log*

Now when the CEP receieves an Quote or Trade, the historical Trades are deleted from the table on the CEP, meaning only the most recent trade and quote is pushed as an aggregation. Should it be the case that only the most recent trades for a given sym should be pushed? It’s now programmed to run on a lower tick

***Q5 Logging***

*Location - /kdb-common/log.q*

*Output location - /adv\_kdb/logs/data/PROCESS.log*

*Where the PROCESS is the associated process*

*The logger is loaded into the tickerplant as an example – can be loaded into any component.*

Logging for the instances in my project use log4q. An example of a coded error message which would work is as follows:-

.log4q.INFO("TEST")

Will add the following to the log of the associated instance

INFO [2022.09.26D20:03:09.303421000]:PID=41010:./fh.q: TEST

***Q6 Startup Shutdown scripts***

*Start, stop and test scripts are divided into three separate scripts*

*Upon starting a process, the pid for the process will be stored in /adv\_kdb/logs/pids*

*Run commands:*

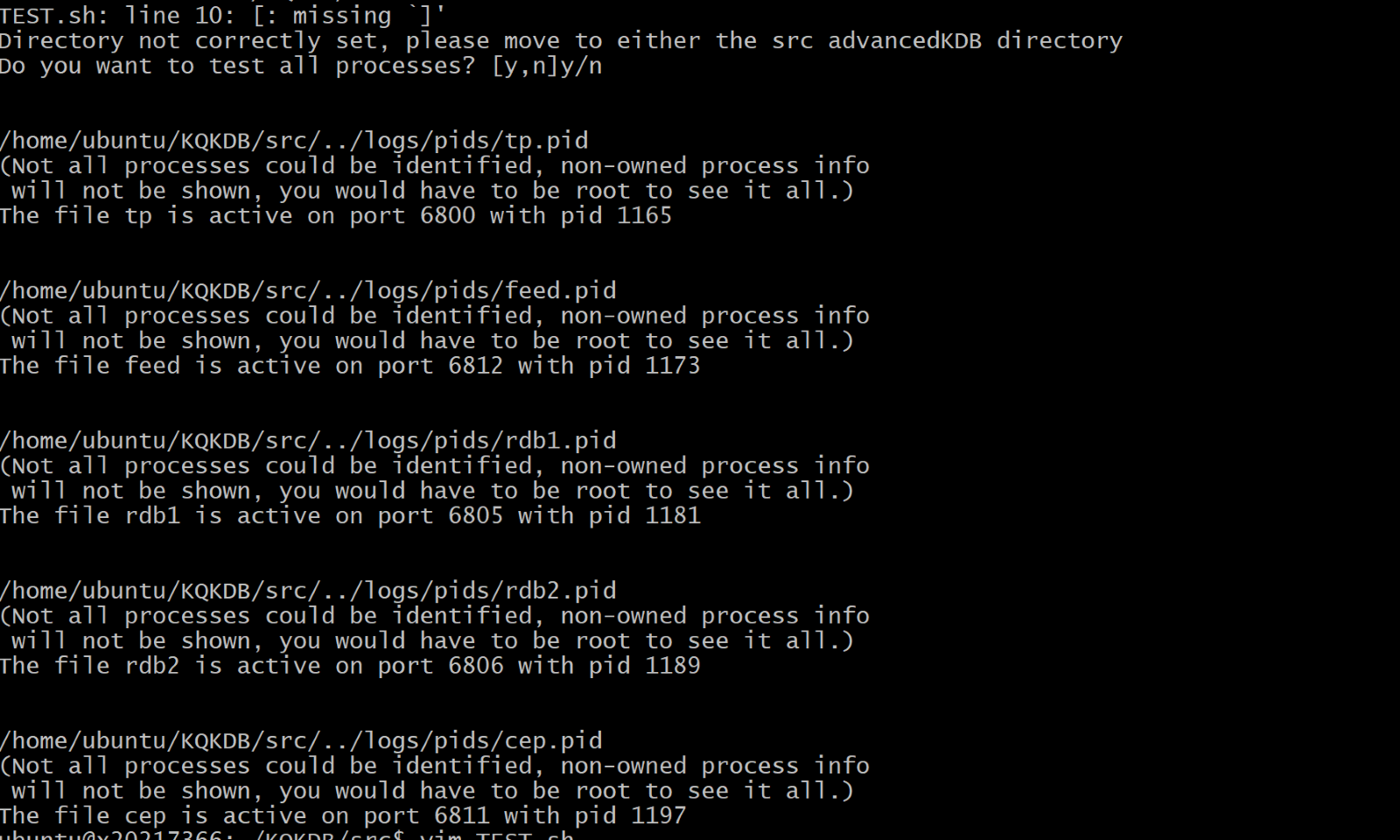
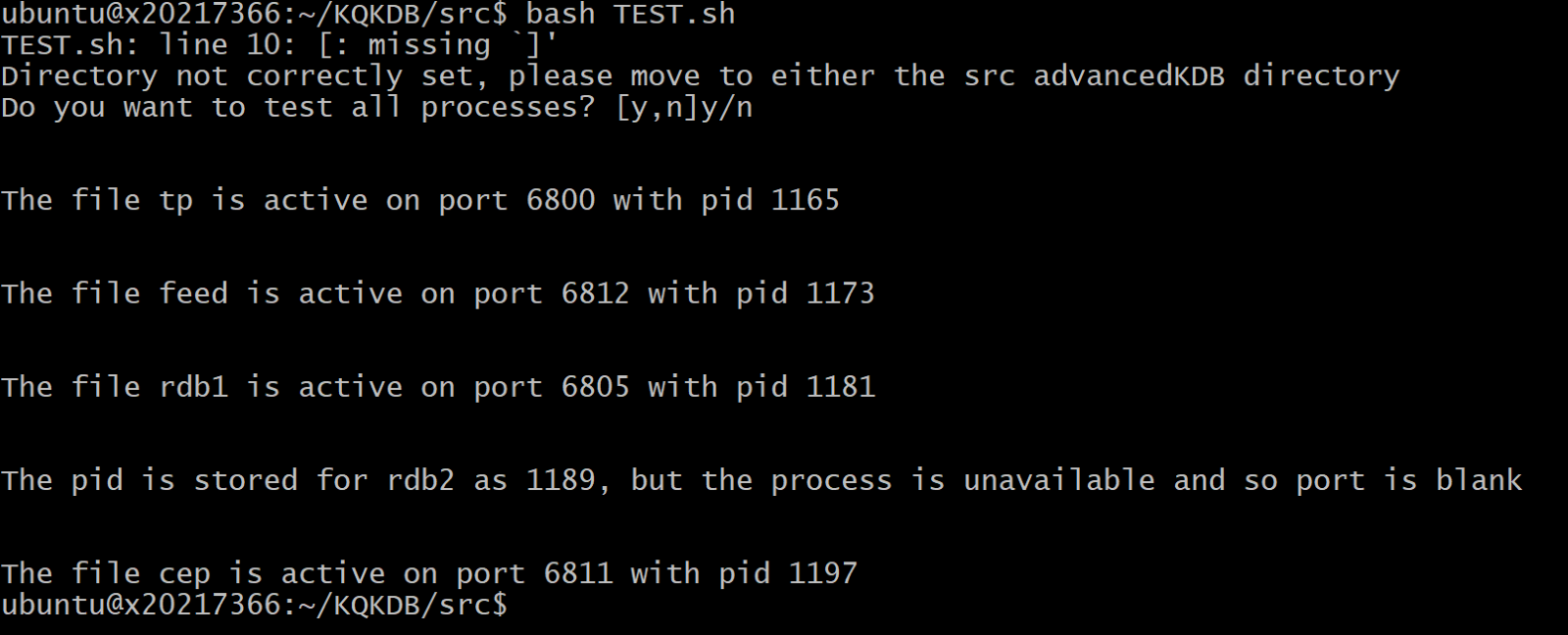
*.cd src/*

*Bash START.sh -> input y to start all process, input n with any combination of two letter prompt to start a different process, ie tp starts the tickerplant. The instructions are mentioned in the prompts*

*Bash STOP.sh -> input y to stop all process, input n with any combination of two letter prompt to stop a different process, ie tp starts the tickerplant. The instructions are mentioned in the prompts*

*Bash TEST.sh -> input n with any combination of two letter prompt to test a different process, ie tp starts the tickerplant. The instructions are mentioned in the prompts*

After making it simpler:-

  
After executing ” kill -9 1189”, and stopping the RDB2 process  


***Q7 TP Replay***

*Location - /src/*tpLogReplay.q

*Execute q new\_sym\_file.q symYYYY.MM.DD*

*Output Location - /logs/raw/symYYYY.MM.DD\_IBM*

*Example*

q ./tpLogReplay.q sym2022.09.26

***Q8 CSV Loader***

*Location: ./src/ csvFileLoad.q*

*Run Command: q csvFileLoad.q*

*Output Location – look at quote table on port 6806.*

*TP must be started before running the loader and the table is pusblished to the rdb following this. To view the table, execute q -> h:hopen 6805 -> h”Quote”*

***Q9 HDB Compression***

*Location: ./src/compress\_hdb.q*

*Run command: hdbCompress.q 2022.09.27*

*Output Location: ./hdb/*

***Q10 Effect of schema change***

1. The symfile (src/sym.q) would have to updated
2. Changing the names of the columns could result in issues in compression, if the date or symbol column is changed.
3. Re-ordering the columns could cause issues with functions dependend on specific columns
4. the old hdb would need to backfilled with the new order/ new column. This will involve modifying the file on each partition to account for the new column
5. The TP would need to be taken offline, after EOD. This would be the best time to execute such a change, as opposed to during a release.
6. If the table is changed during the day, all subscriber which hold data will need to be updated in memory.

***PART 2:- Debugging***

***Q1. TP\_log***

Running the line ([]logResult: (get `:tplog) ; columnTypes: ( { type each first ( get `:tplog ) [ x ] [ 2 ] } each til 10))

Yields the following issues:-

* The log entry is missing rows between 6-8
* The type of the size column is inconsistant between rows
* Some of the types in the sym columns are inconsistant

Due to the very small size of the log file, my solution is to read the old broken log into memory, modify fields where required and the save down a new log file ‘new\_log’. This can be renamed to tplog if required.

**Steps:**

* Assign the old log table

oldLog: get `:tplog

* Correcct the corrupted line which was split across multiple lines

newLog:oldLog[0+til 6],(enlist fixedRecord:oldLog[6],oldLog[7],oldLog[8]), enlist oldLog[9]

* Update datatypes on sym column

newLog: {(`upd;`trade;@[x;exec c from meta x where t ="c",c=`sym; {`$x } each ]) } each last each newLog

* Ensure that the types of the numerical column are the cast to float

newLog:{(`upd;`trade;@[ x; exec c from meta x where t = "f",c=`size;{"j"$x} each])} each last each newLog

* Resave the table

`:newLog set ()

h:hopen `:newLog

h newLog

Trade:([] sym:`$();price:"f"$();size:"j"$())

upd:insert

-11!`:newLog

Following above the trade table can be queried. The steps above are saved a q file, logDebugger.q.

**Part 2 – located in db folder- tableDebugger.q - Splay Table problem**

//Moving the .d file in table number 1

system"cp ./t2/.d ./t1/.d"

//Fixing the price columns in table 2

priceCol:get hsym `$"./t2/price

priceCol:(priceCol,0.0)

(hsym `$"./t2/price") set priceCol

//Fixing table 3 enumeration

\l t3

.Q.en[`:t3;t3]

**Debugging Part 3:- Blocking calls**

If multiple users are connecting to a single kdb process each query may be ran an inefficient manner, or it could be the case that slowness is being caused by having each query executed one after another

The most obvious solution is to have two or more hdb’s located in the same directory. Having a single gateway process which routes traffic and balances it between each hdb would help to minimize slowness.

Another advantage to routing queries through a gateway is that by setting the api calls, you can make sure that there are limits being applied to the calls, ie no query that calls to a splayed table without having the date as the first paramater, or setting date limits on queries on very large tables.

**Debugging Part 4:- Query Performance**

StringtoDate:{@[x;where (type each x) = 10h;`date$]} raze 500000#enlist("2010.01.01";2010.01.02)

***API***

**API Part 1**

Completed using python3

Run cmd: **python2 csvPublisher.py** located in /advancedKDB/src/

TP is on port 6800.

This publishes the table Quote.csv, which is located in the same folder, to the TP

**API Part 2**

The C-API is located in the advancedKDB/src/CAPI folder, it needs to be build with the locally build c-libaray for kdb (k.h, will error unless this is build correctly).

File is built using

gcc -o publish publish.c c.o -lpthread

Executed using the following in the CAPI folder

./publish

**API Part 3**

The html is located in the folder /advancedKDB/src/html/.

First the q query process is launched using

q queryTrades.q

On a remote machine, the html service can be run with the line:-

python3 -m http.server 1234

To query from a remote machine, enitialize port forwarding:-

ssh -i .sshkeys/id\_rsa\_server -N -L localhost:8787:localhost:1234 ubuntu@87.44.4.70

ssh -i .sshkeys/id\_rsa\_server -N -L localhost:6700:localhost:6700 ubuntu@87.44.4.70

On your local machine, open localhost:8787 in browser and kdb commands can be run. Note that the permissions between the python process and the html process must be be set to allow traffic

<http://localhost:8787/>