

# THE DATA SCIENCE LAB

## Introduction to Data Stream Processing

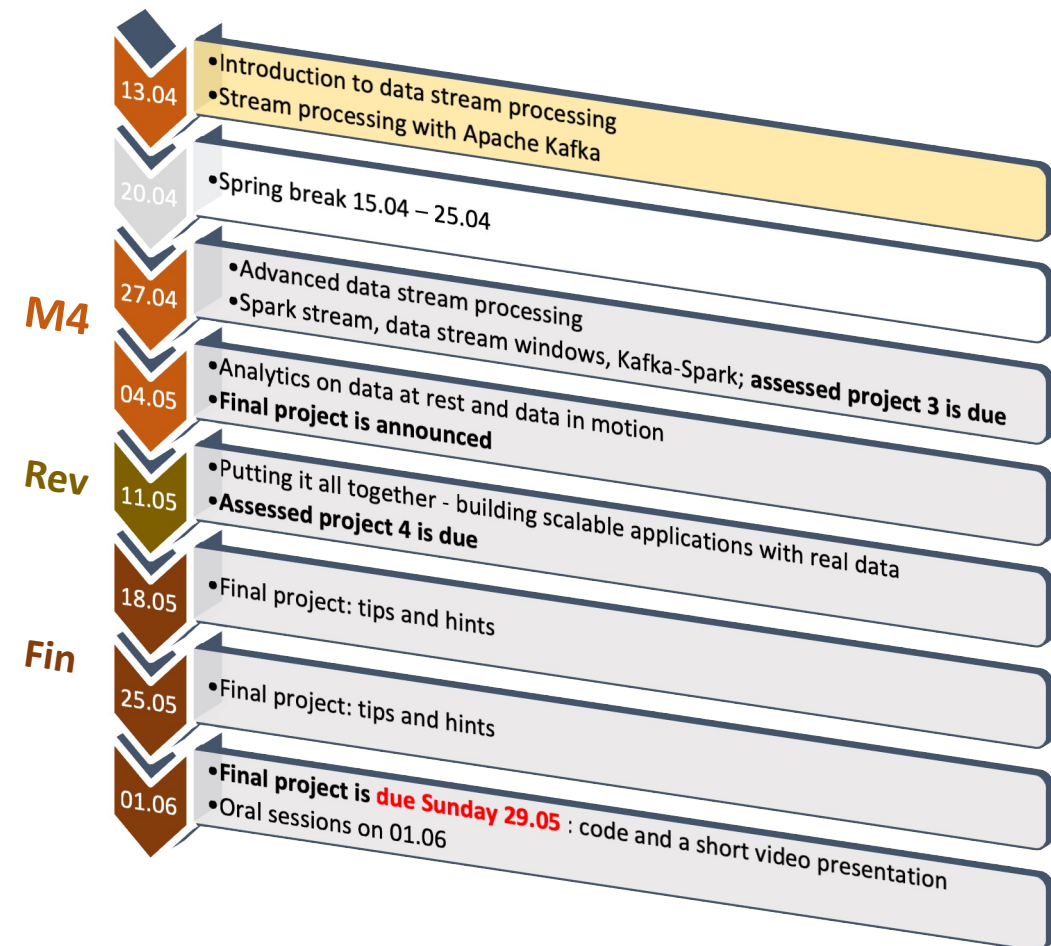
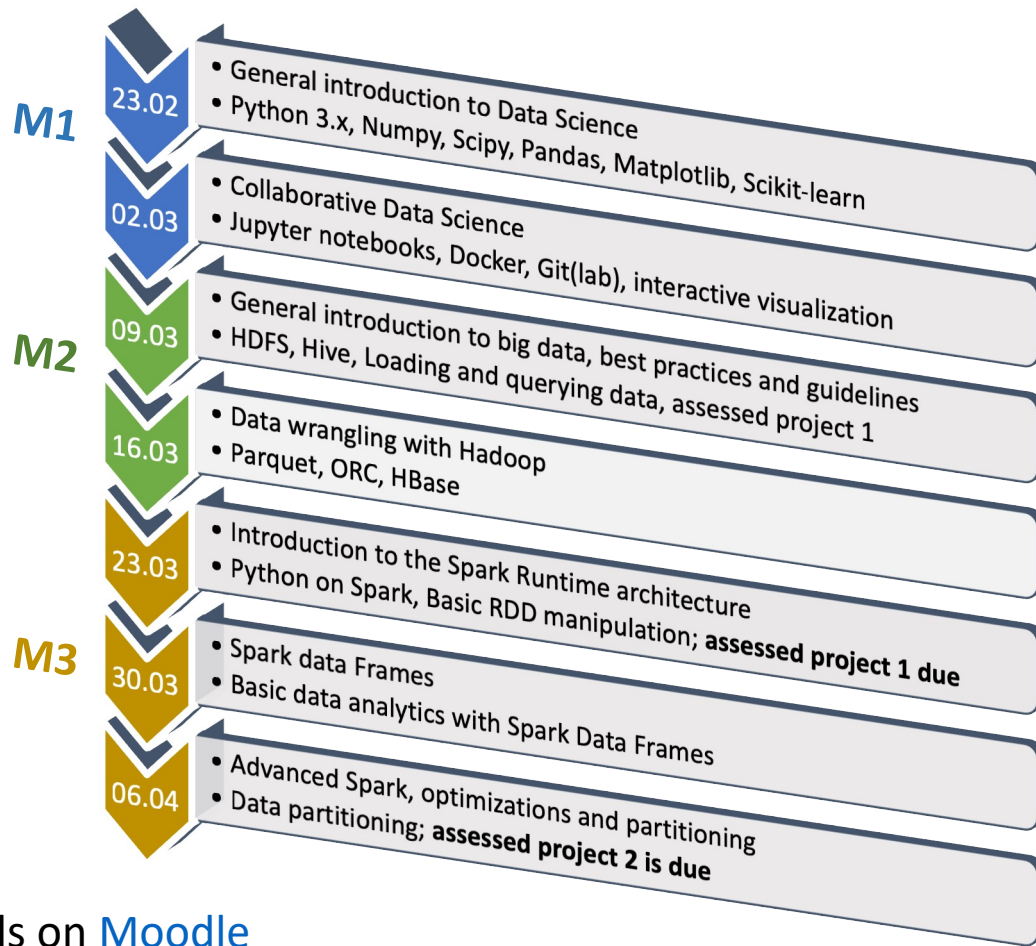
COM 490 – Spring 2022

Week 8

**THIS CLASS WILL BE RECORDED**



# Agenda Spring 2022



\*Details on [Moodle](#)

# Stream Processing Module

- Objectives
  - Review concepts of stream processing
  - Experiment with typical tools for
    - Data ingestion and processing
- Week 8
  - Concepts
  - Experiments
- Week 9
  - Advanced topics
    - Operations on streaming data (joins)
    - Time constraints
- Week 10
  - Analytics on data at rest and data in motion

# Why Stream Processing?

- **Reminder from module 2 (Big Data)**

- Batch vs Stream

- Can wait until all information is available for a more accurate answer? **batch**
      - AKA: Data at rest
      - Operates on finite size data sets, and terminate when all data has been processed
    - You want an updated answer as more information becomes available? **streams**
      - AKA: Data in motion, or Fast data
      - Continuous computations that never stop, process “infinite stream” of data on the fly
        - Designed to keep size of in-memory state bounded, regardless of how much data is processed
      - Update the answer as more data becomes available
        - Operate on small time windows



# Why Stream Processing?

- **Relevance (vs batch)**

- Insight more valuable shortly after events happen
  - (Near) real-time: from milliseconds to seconds, or minutes
- It allows faster reaction
  - Detecting patterns, setting alerts
- Some data is naturally unbounded (e.g. sensor data)
- Resource constraints (storage and compute)
  - process large large volumes of data arriving at high velocities
  - Retain only what is useful
- Continuous processing

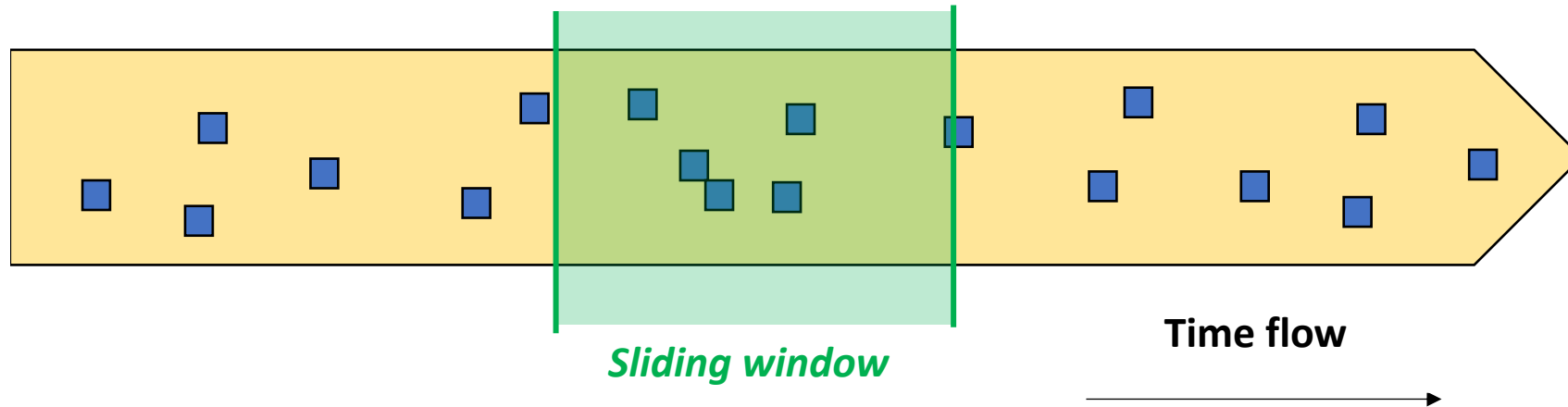
# Applications of Stream Processing

- **Computing**
  - Log analysis,
  - Detection of DoS attacks,
  - Scaling service capacities
- **Real-time monitoring**
  - Fraud detection (credit cards),
  - Intrusion detection (surveillance)
- **Sensor data processing**
  - Weather,
  - Transportation
  - Traffic
  - Patient health
- **Social media**
  - Trend analysis
- **Industry**
  - Process optimization
  - Predictive maintenance
  - Logistics
- **Advertising and promotions**
  - Contextualized to user behavior or geolocation
- **Financial trading**
  - Algorithmic trading
  - Risk analysis
- ...

# Constraints and challenges

- **Inputs**
  - Time constraints
  - Data elements
    - Unbound
    - Unordered
    - Uncomplete
- **Outputs**
  - Approximate answers

# Sliding Window

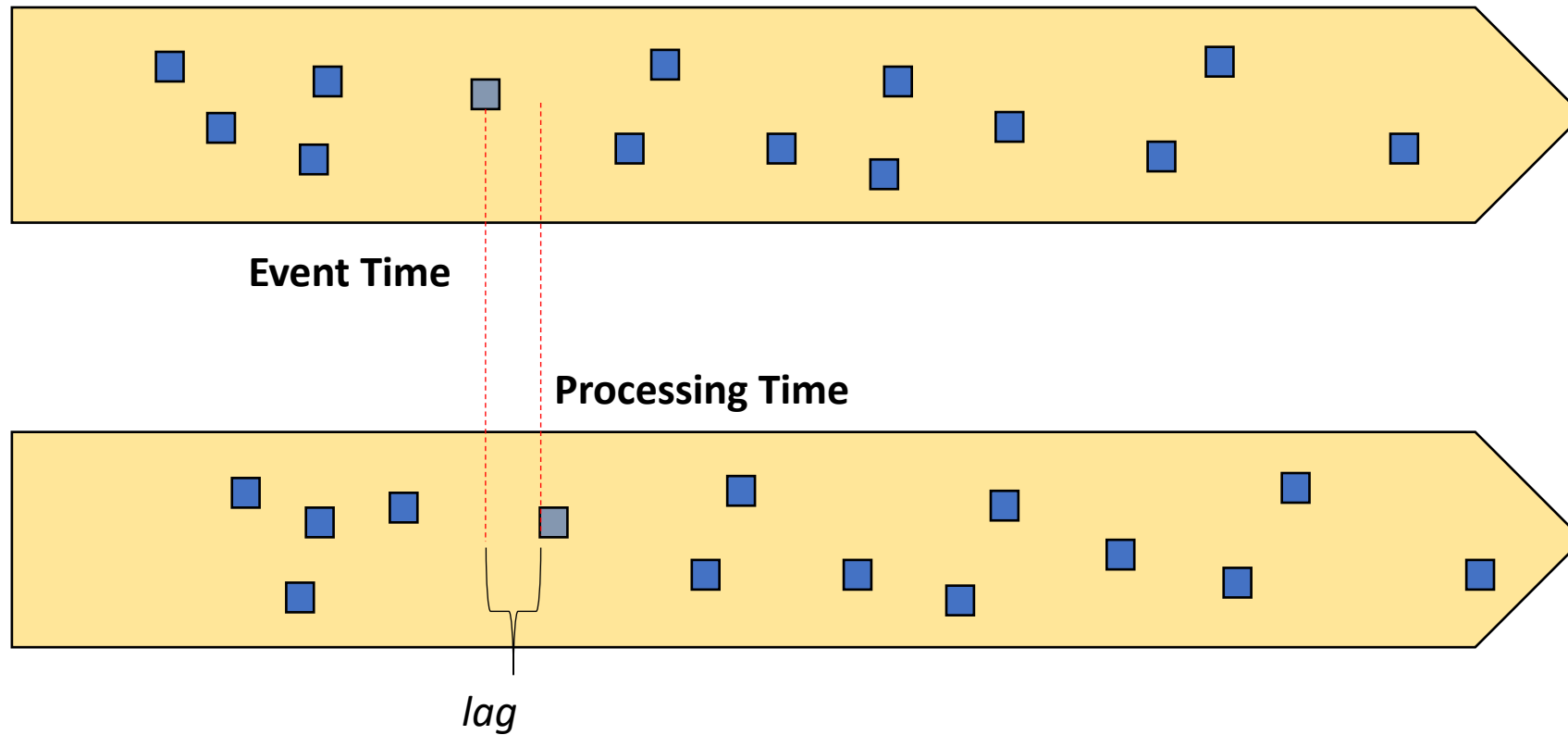




# Related Concepts

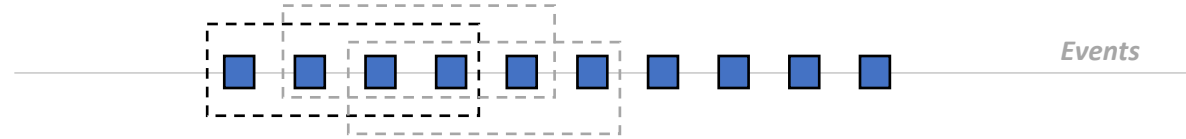
- **Event Time vs Processing Time**
- **Types of Windows**
  - Sliding
  - Tumbling
  - Time-based vs count-based
- **Window Operations (transformations)**
- **Stateful / Stateless Operations (transformations)**

# Related Concepts

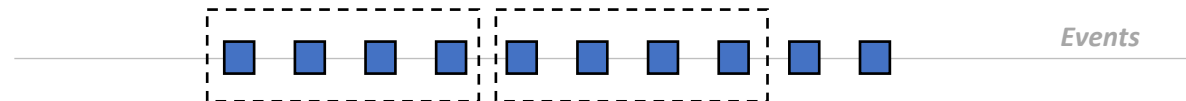


# Related Concepts

## Sliding Windows



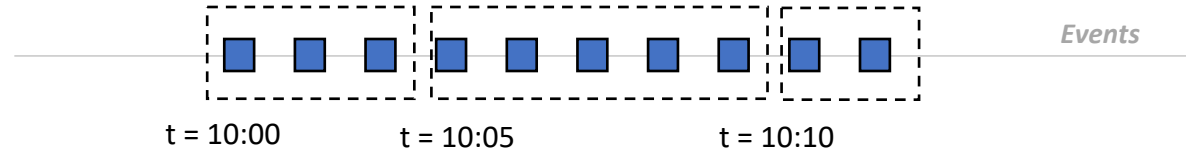
## Tumbling windows



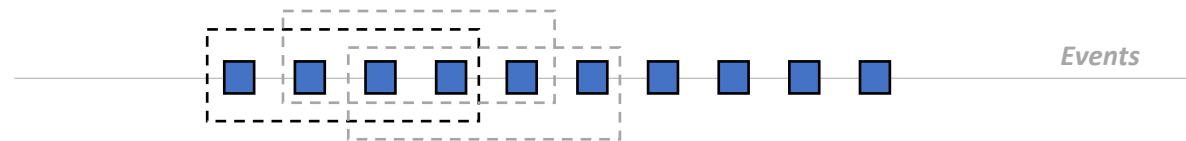


# Related Concepts

## Time-based windows



## Count-based windows



# Related Concepts

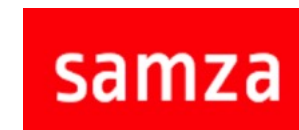
- **Window Operations (transformations)**
  - **Aggregations**
    - Sums, averages, counts, maximum, ...
  - **Filtering**
    - By type, IDs, ...
  - ...

# Related Concepts

- **Stateful vs Stateless Operations (Transformations)**
  - **Stateful:** need to memorize records or partial results
    - e.g. Min, Max and average temperature of a sensor
  - **Stateless:** rely only on information within the window
    - e.g. Average temperature of sensor over last 5 minutes



# Stream Processing - Tools



# Stream Processing - Tools



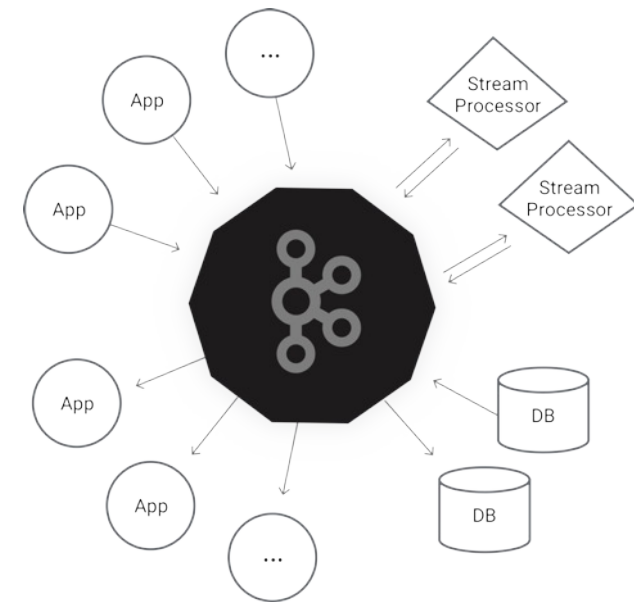
# Stream Processing - Tools





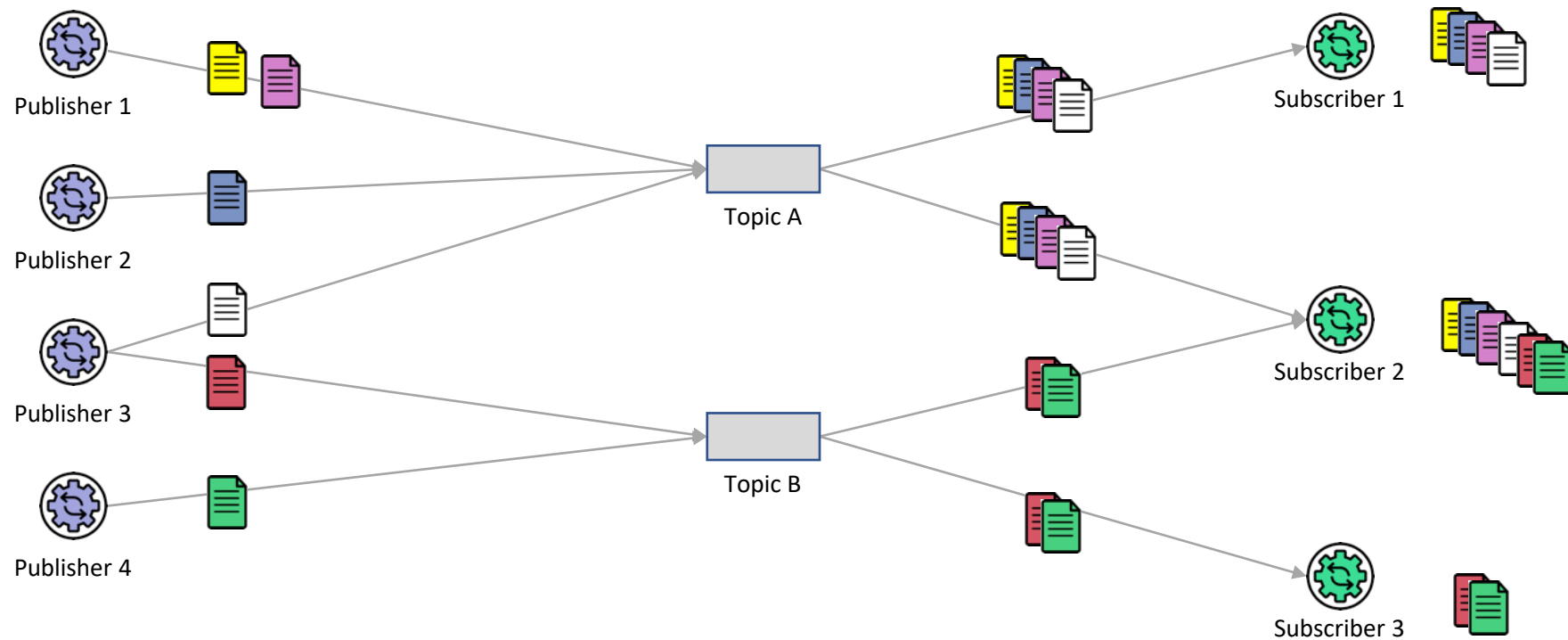
# Kafka

- Messaging system
  - Publish & Subscribe
- Distributed
- Fault tolerant
- Scalable (large data volumes)
- Real-time
- Low latency



# Kafka

- Concept of Publish/Subscribe messaging



# Spark Streaming

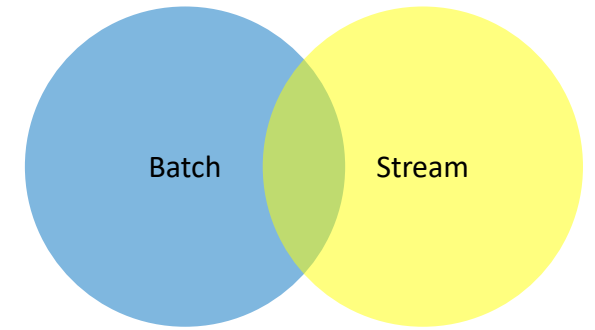
- Extension to Spark
  - Integrated with Spark API
- Scalable, fault tolerant
- Can read from multiple sources
- Apply ML algorithms to data streams





# Spark Streaming

- How it works
  - Micro-batches processing



Micro-batch

- DStream: continuous stream of data
  - Created from inputs (e.g. Kafka) or derived from other Dstreams
  - Continuous series of RDDs
  - Supports (many) transformations similar to RDDs
    - (map, count, join, etc)

# Exercises

- Documentation and Resources
  - Spark Streaming Programming Guide [1]
  - Kafka Documentation [2]
- Practical Exercise
  - <https://dslab2022-renku.epfl.ch/projects/com490/lab-course>

[1] <https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/streaming-programming-guide.html>

[2] <https://kafka.apache.org/documentation/>

# Exercises

## 1. Message queue

- Introduction to Apache Kafka
- Topics
  - Creation
  - Publish
  - Subscribe
- Synthetic example

# Exercises

## 2. Next week

### **Stream Processing with Spark Streaming and Kafka**

- How to properly setup Spark Streaming
- Resume synthetic exercise
- Connect to Kafka and consume stream
- Window operations
- Use actual live public stream



# Start your engines

<https://dslab2022-renku.epfl.ch/projects/com490/lab-course> - week 9

# Useful references

- [1] <https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/streaming-programming-guide.html>
- [2] <https://kafka.apache.org/documentation/>