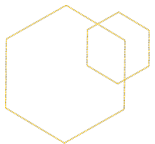


A real-time Lambda Architecture using Hadoop & Storm



NoSQL Matters Cologne 2014 by Nathan Bijmens

Speaker



Nathan Bijns

Big Data Engineer @ Virdata

[@nathan_gs](https://twitter.com/nathan_gs)



Computing Trends

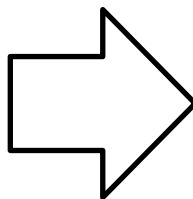
Past

Computation (CPUs)
Expensive

Disk Storage Expensive

DRAM Expensive

Coordination Easy
(Latches Don't Often Hit)



Current

Computation Cheap
(Many Core Computers)

Disk Storage Cheap
(Cheap Commodity Disks)

DRAM / SSD
Getting Cheap

Coordination Hard
(Latches Stall a Lot, etc)

Source: [Immutability Changes Everything](#) - Pat Helland, RICON2012

Credits

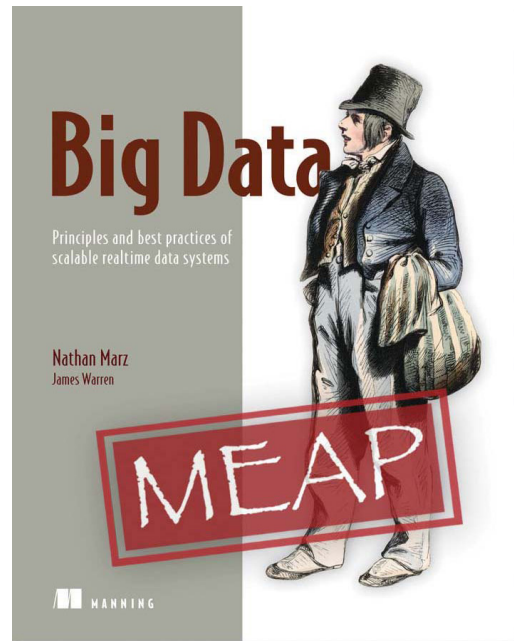
Nathan Marz

- Ex-Backtype & Twitter
- Startup in Stealthmode

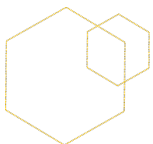
Creator of

- Storm
- Cascalog
- ElephantDB

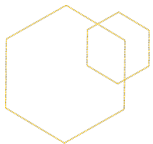
Coined the term Lambda Architecture.



manning.com/marz

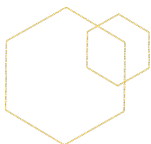


a Data System



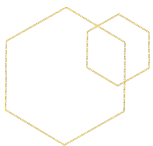
Not all information is equal.

Some information is derived from other pieces of information.

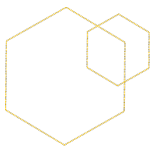


Eventually you will reach the most 'raw' form of information.

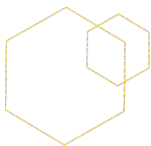
This is the information you hold true, simply because it exists.
Let's call this 'data', very similar to 'event'.



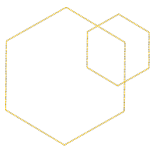
Events used to **manipulate** the master data.



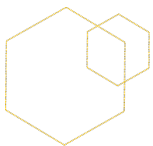
Today, events **are** the master data.



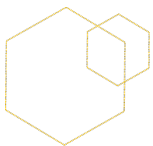
Let's store **everything**.



Data is **Immutable**.

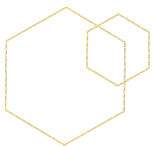


Data is Time Based.



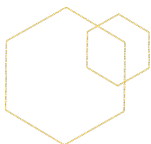
Traditionally

```
INSERT INTO contact (name, city) VALUES ('Nathan', 'Antwerp')  
UPDATE contact SET city = 'Cologne' WHERE name = 'Nathan'
```



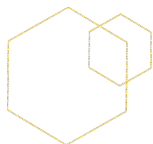
in a Data System

```
INSERT INTO contact (name, city, timestamp) VALUES ('Nathan', 'Antwerp', 2008-10-11 20:00Z)  
INSERT INTO contact (name, city, timestamp) VALUES ('Nathan', 'Cologne', 2014-04-29 10:00Z)
```

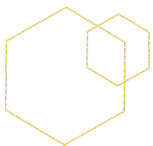


The data you query is often **transformed**, aggregated, ...

Rarely used in it's original form.



Query = function (all data)

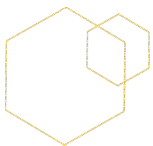


Query: Number of people living in each city

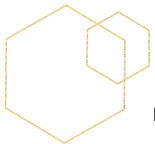
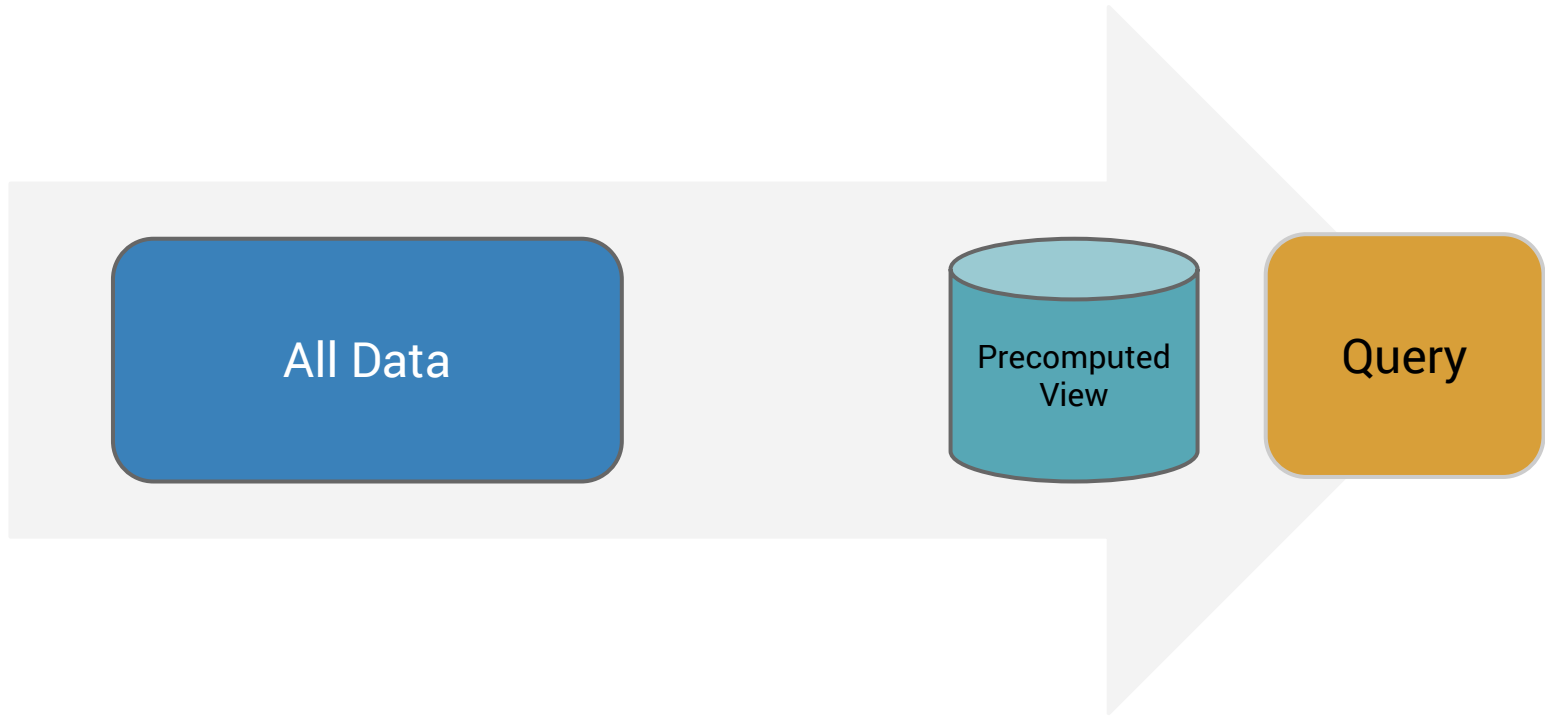
Person	City	Timestamp
Nathan	Antwerp	2008-10-11
John	Cologne	2010-01-23
Dirk	Antwerp	2012-09-12
Nathan	Cologne	2014-04-29



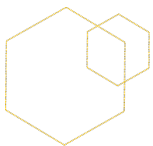
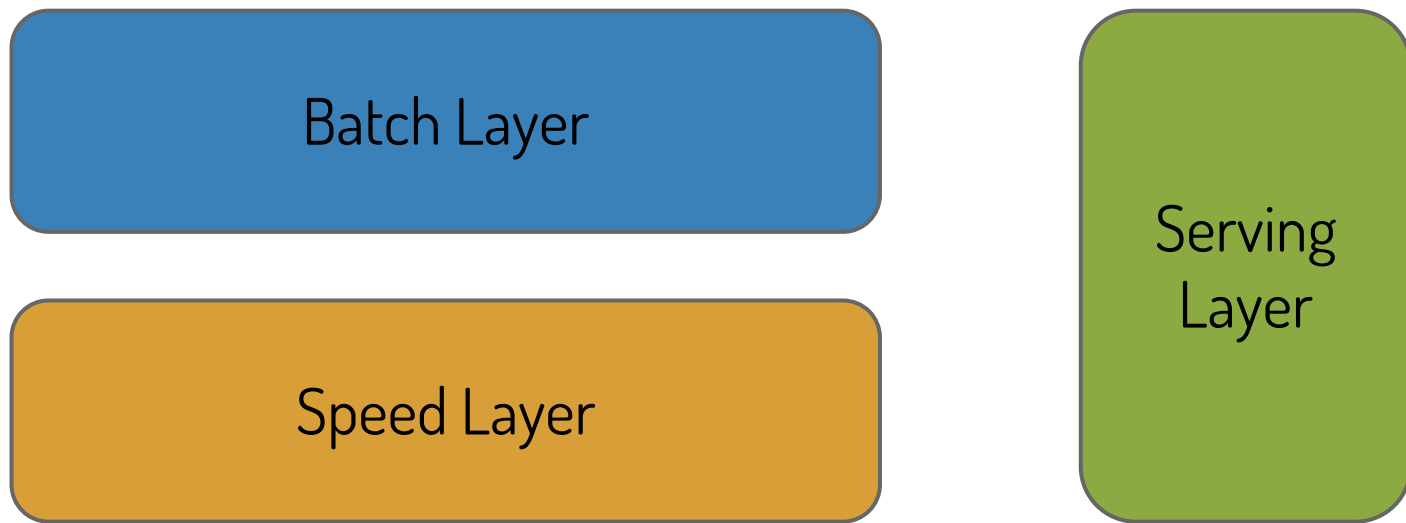
City	Count
Antwerp	1
Cologne	2



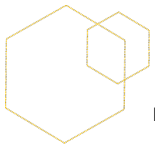
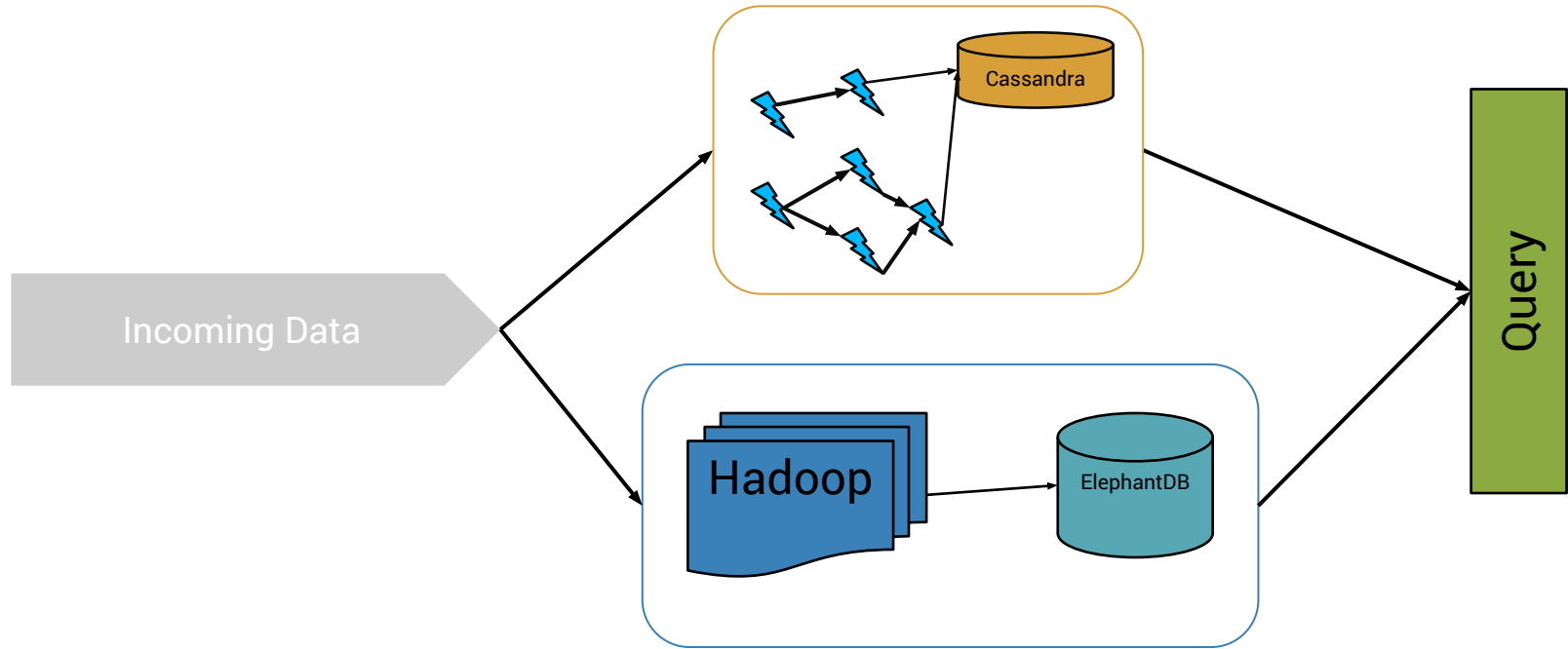
Query



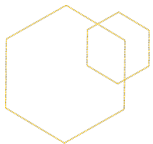
Layered Architecture



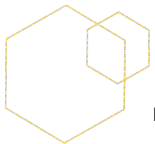
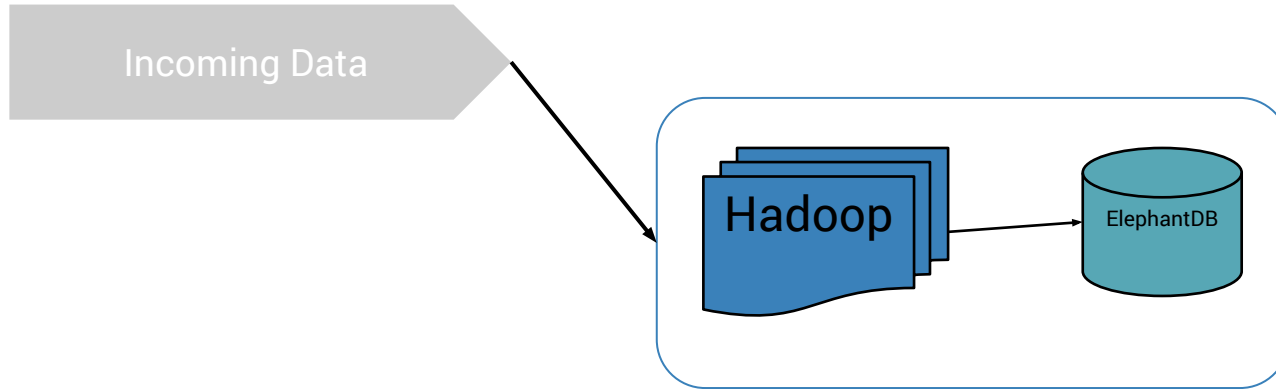
Layered Architecture



Batch Layer

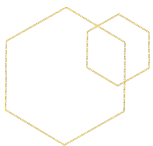


Batch Layer



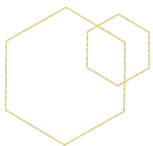
Unrestrained computation.

The batch layer can calculate anything, given enough time...

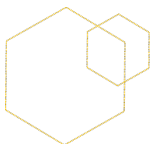


No need to De-Normalize.

The batch layer stores the data normalized, the generated views are often, if not always denormalized.

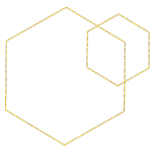


Horizontally scalable.

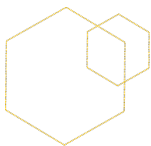


High Latency.

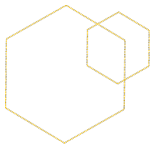
Let's for now pretend the update latency doesn't matter.

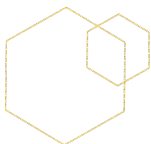


Functional computation, based on immutable inputs, is idempotent.

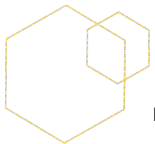
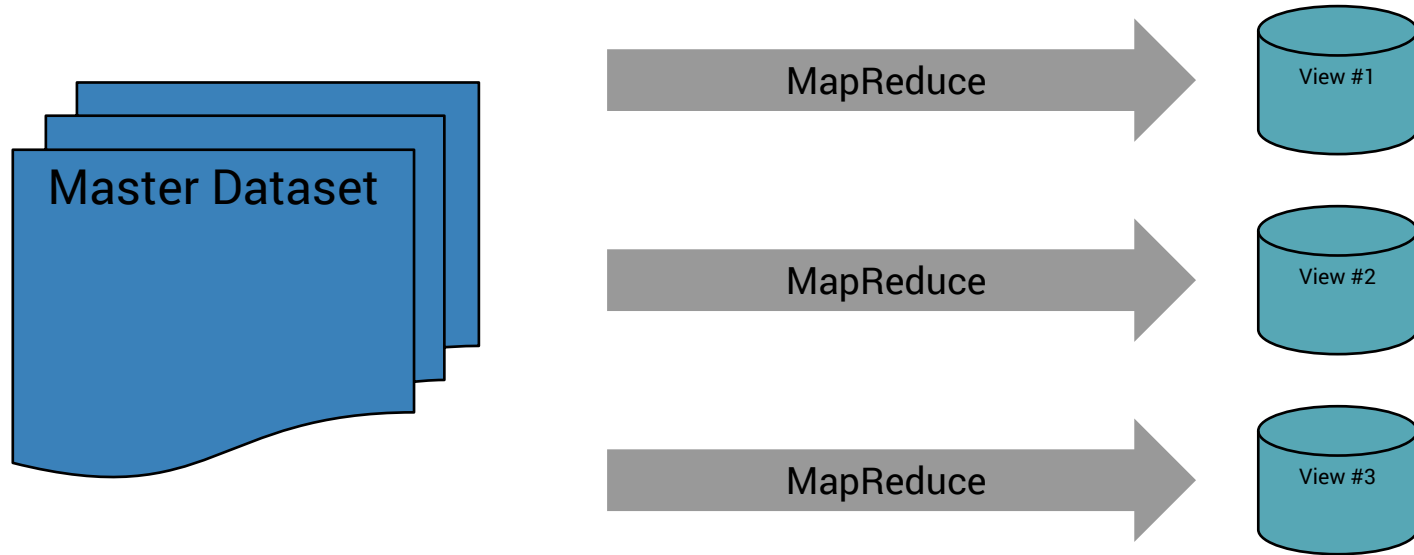


Stores a master copy of the data set
... append only





Batch: view generation



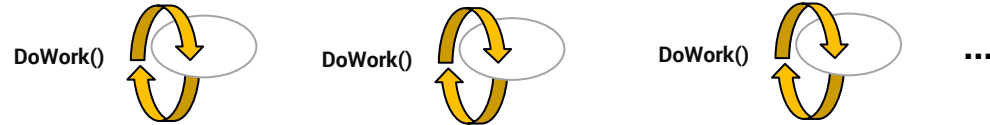
MapReduce

MAP

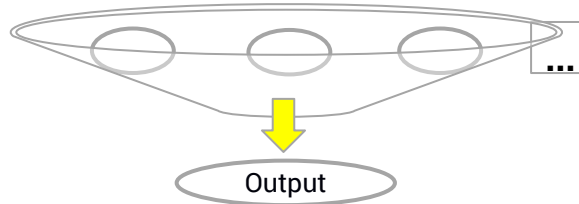
1. Take a large data set and divide it into subsets



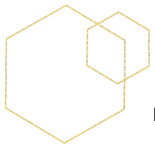
2. Perform the same function on all subsets



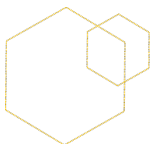
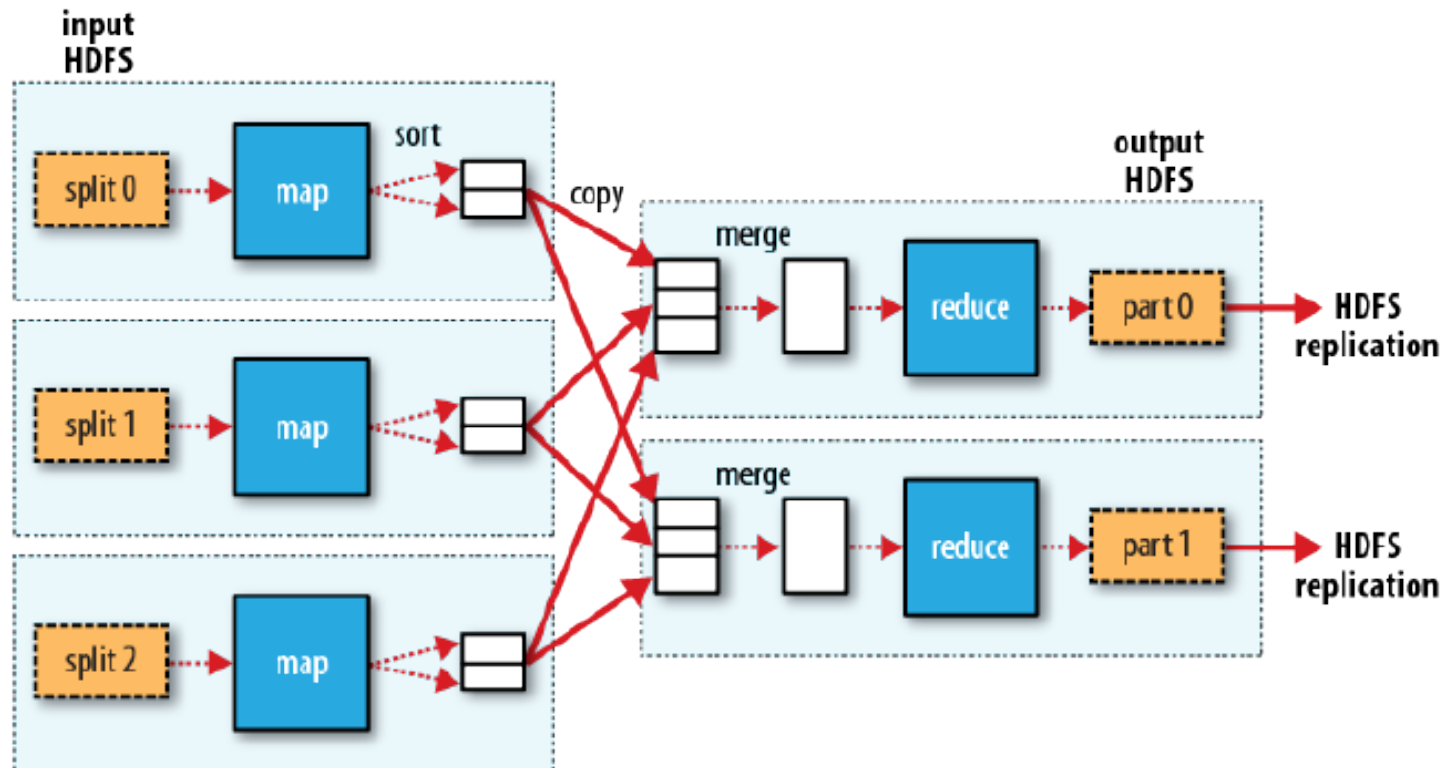
3. Combine the output from all subsets



REDUCE

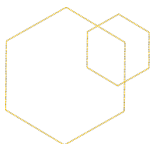


MapReduce

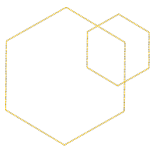


Catch errors as quickly as they happen.
Validate on write vs on read.

Catch errors as quickly as they happen.
Validate on write vs on read.



CSV is actually a serialization language that is just poorly defined.

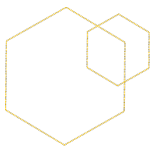


Use a format with a schema

- Thrift
- Avro
- Protocolbuffers

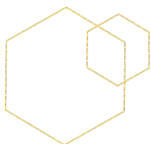
Could be combined with Parquet.

Added bonus: it's faster and uses less space.

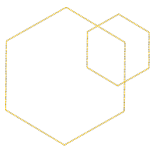


Read Only database

No **random** writes required.



Every iteration produces the views from scratch.



Batch View Databases

Pure Lambda databases

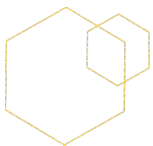
- ElephantDB
- SploutSQL

Databases with a batch load & read only views

- Voldemort

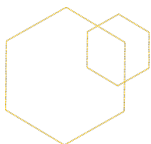
Other databases that could be used

- ElasticSearch/Solr: generate the lucene indexes using MapReduce
- Cassandra: generate sstables
- ...

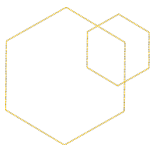
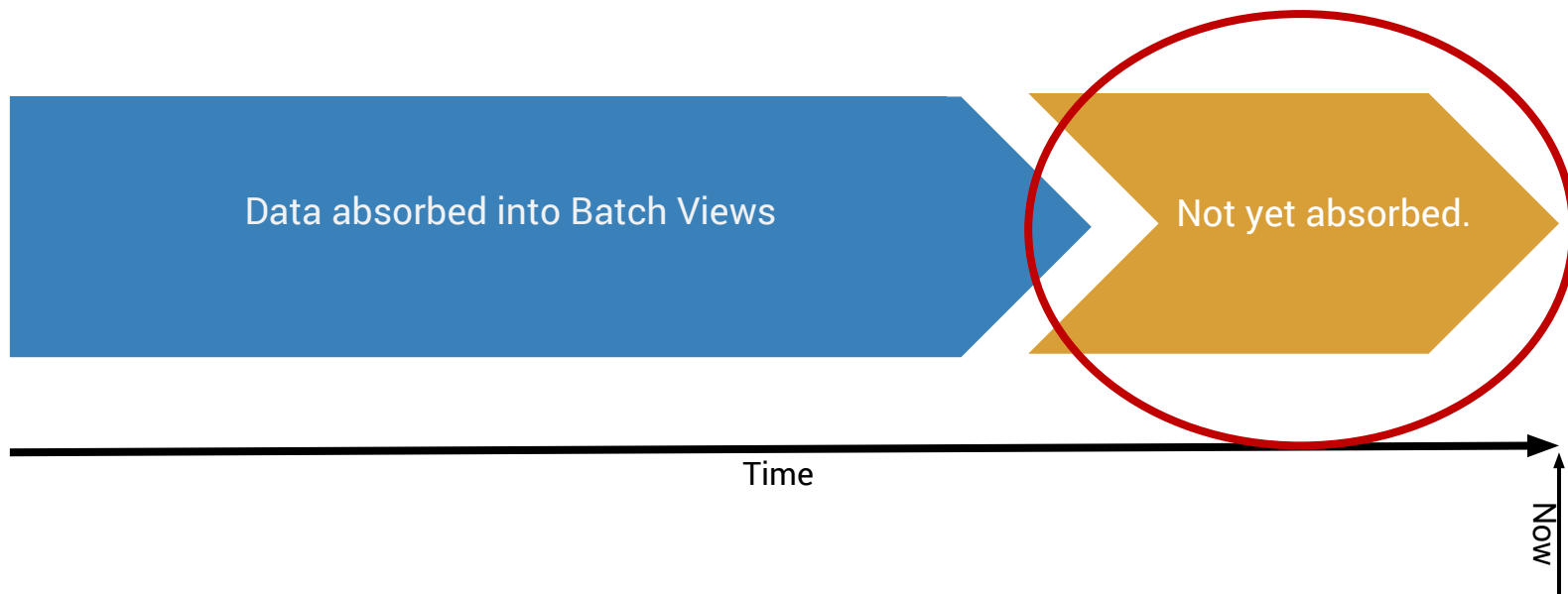


Eventually consistent

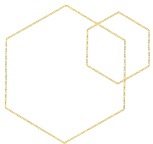
Without the associated complexities.



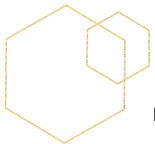
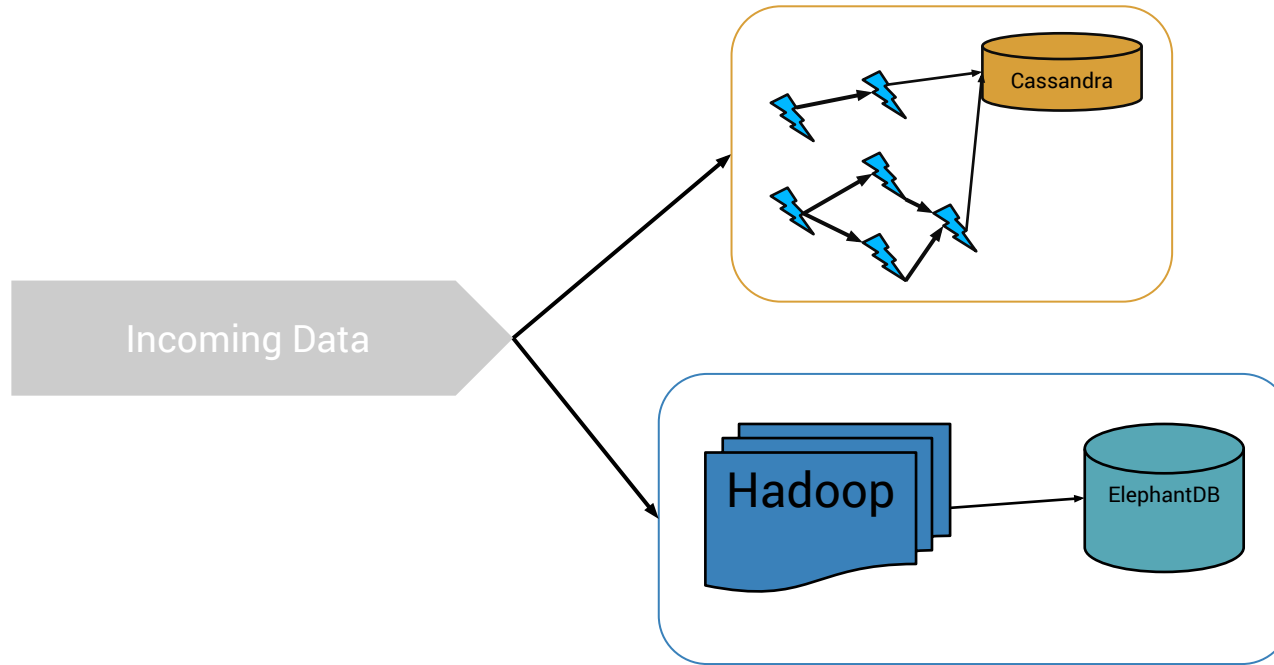
We are not done yet...



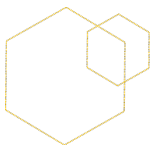
Speed Layer



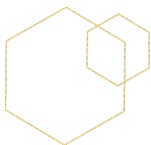
Speed Layer



Stream processing.

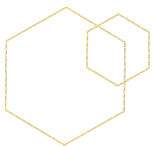


Continuous computation.



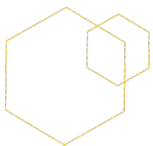
Storing a limited window of data.

Compensating for the last few hours of data.



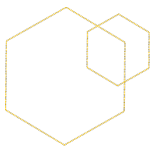
All the complexity is isolated in the Speed Layer.

If anything goes wrong, it's auto-corrected.

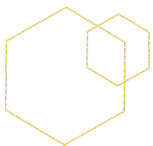


You have a choice between:

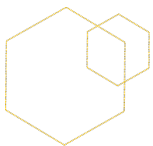
- Availability
 - Queries are eventual consistent
- Consistency
 - Queries are consistent



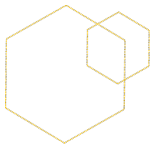
Some algorithms are hard to implement in real-time.
For those cases we could estimate the results.



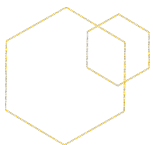
Storm



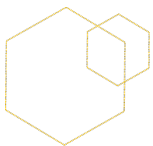
Message passing



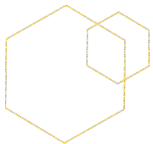
Distributed processing



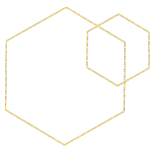
Horizontally scalable.

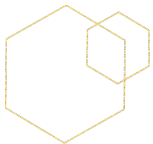
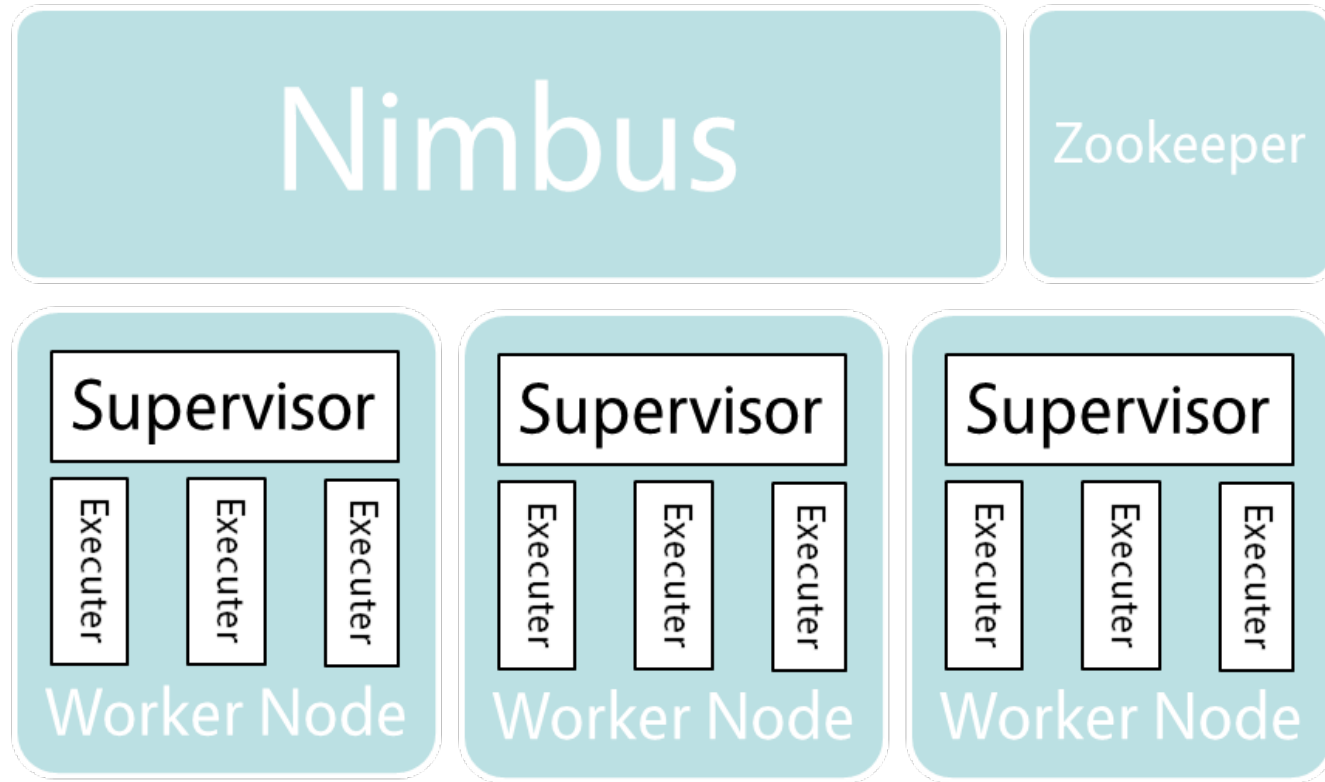


Incremental algorithms



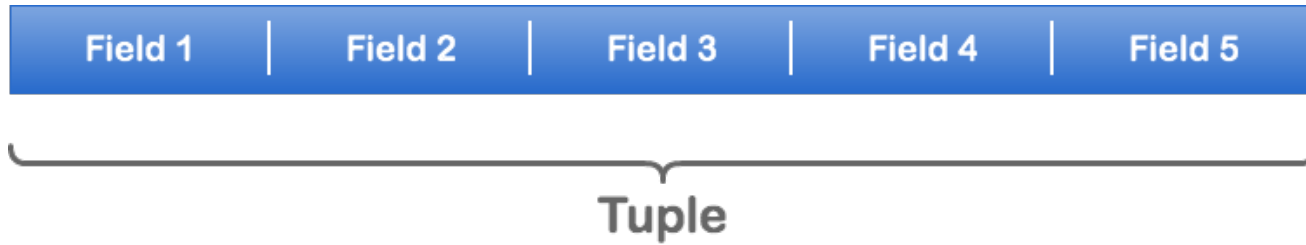
Fast.



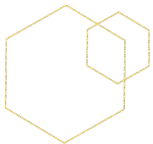
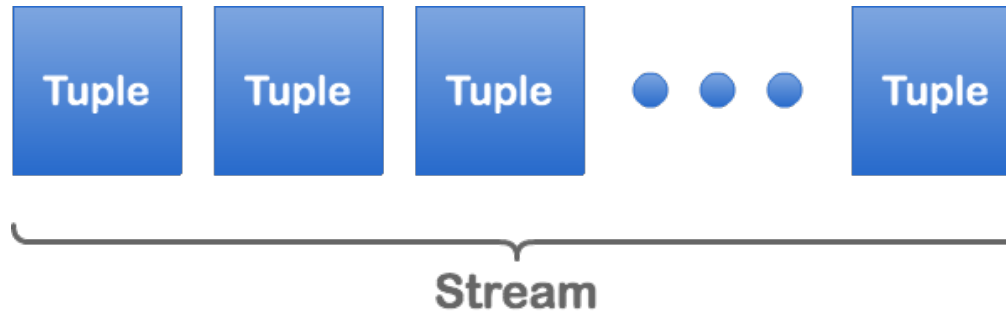


Storm

Tuple



Stream

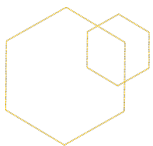
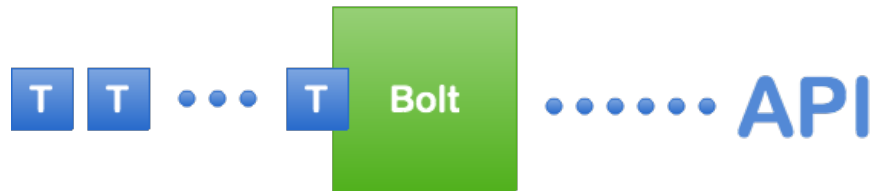


Storm

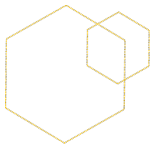
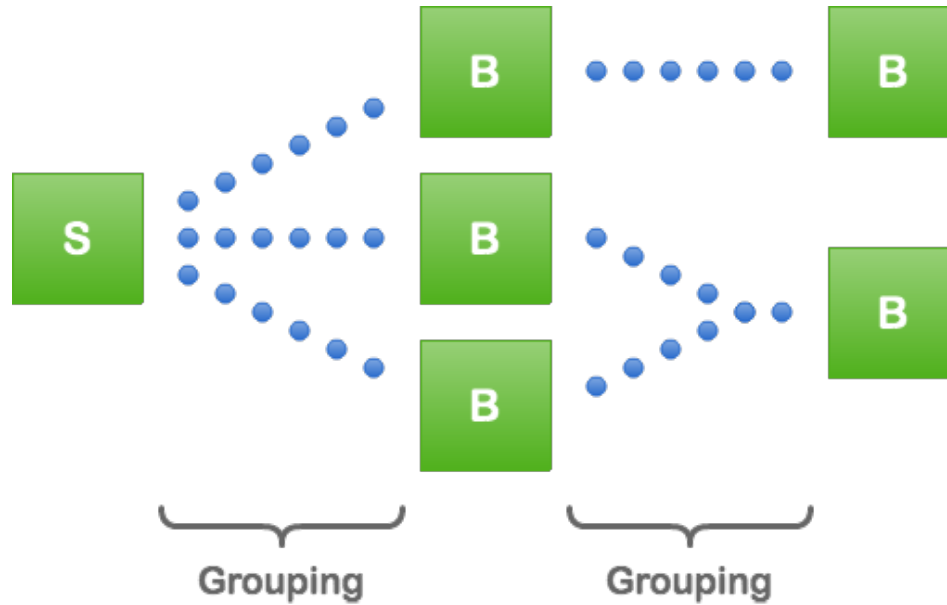
Spout



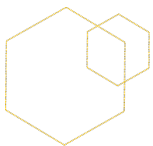
Bolt



Grouping

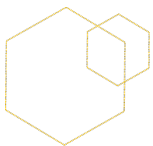


Queues & Pub/Sub models are a natural fit.

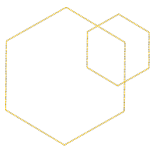


Data Ingestion

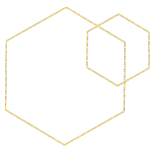
- Kafka
- Flume
- Scribe
- *MQ
- ...



The views need to be stored in a random writable database.



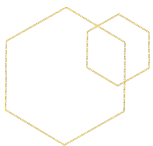
The logic behind a R/W database is much more complex than a read-only view.



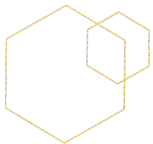
Speed Layer Views

The views are stored in a Read & Write database.

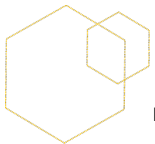
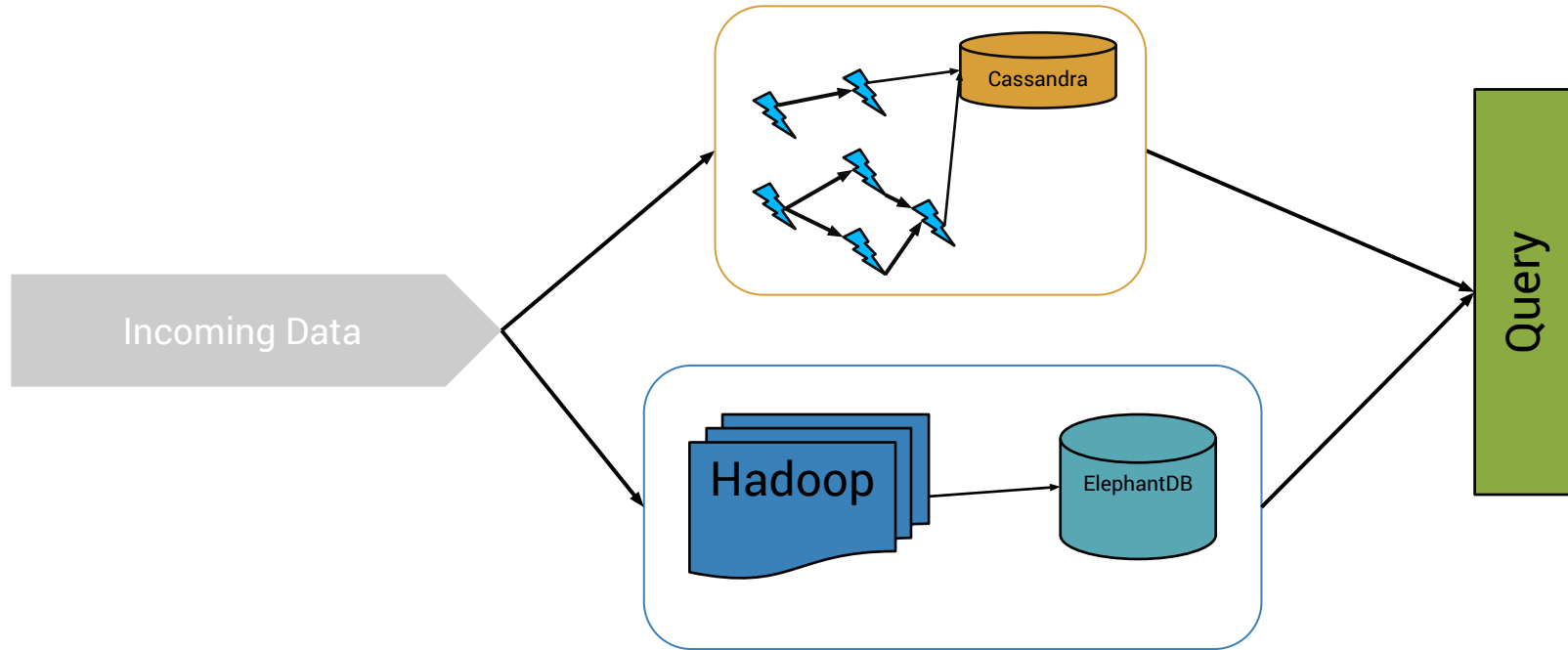
- Cassandra
- Hbase
- Redis
- SQL
- ElasticSearch
- ...



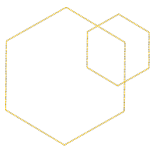
Serving Layer



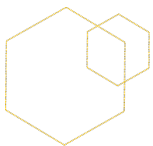
Serving Layer



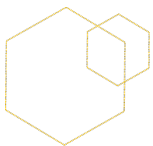
Random reads.



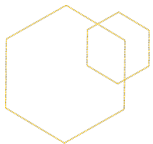
This layer queries the batch & real-time views and merges it.



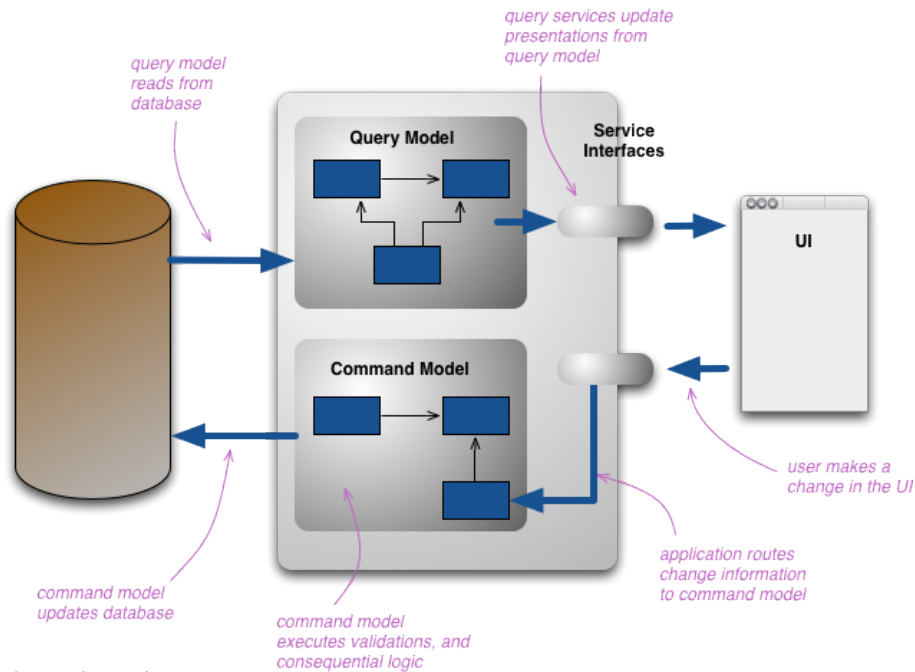
How to query an Average?



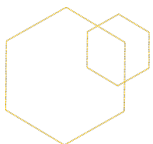
Side note: CQRS



CQRS



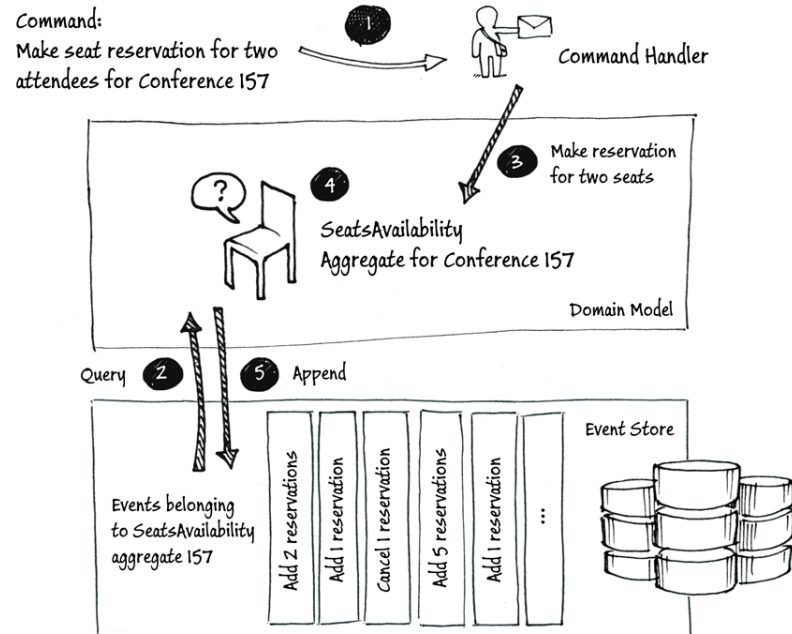
Source: martinfowler.com/bliki/CQRS.html - Martin Fowler



CQRS & Event Sourcing

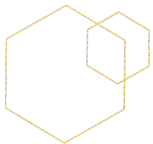
Event Sourcing

- Every command is a new event.
- The event store keeps all events, new events are appended.
- Any query loops through all related events, even to produce an aggregate.

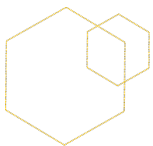


source: [CQRS Journey](#) - Microsoft Patterns & Practices

Lambda Architecture

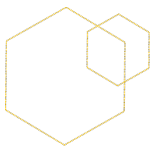


The Lambda Architecture can discard any view, batch and real-time, and just recreate everything from the master data.

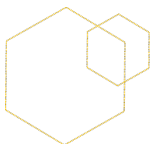


Mistakes are corrected via recomputation.

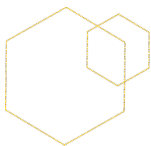
Write bad data? Remove the data & recompute.
Bug in view generation? Just recompute the view.



Data storage is highly optimized.

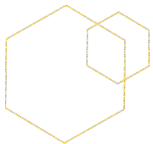


Immutability changes everything.



Questions?

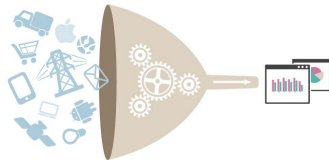
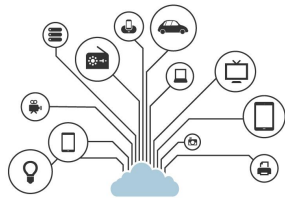
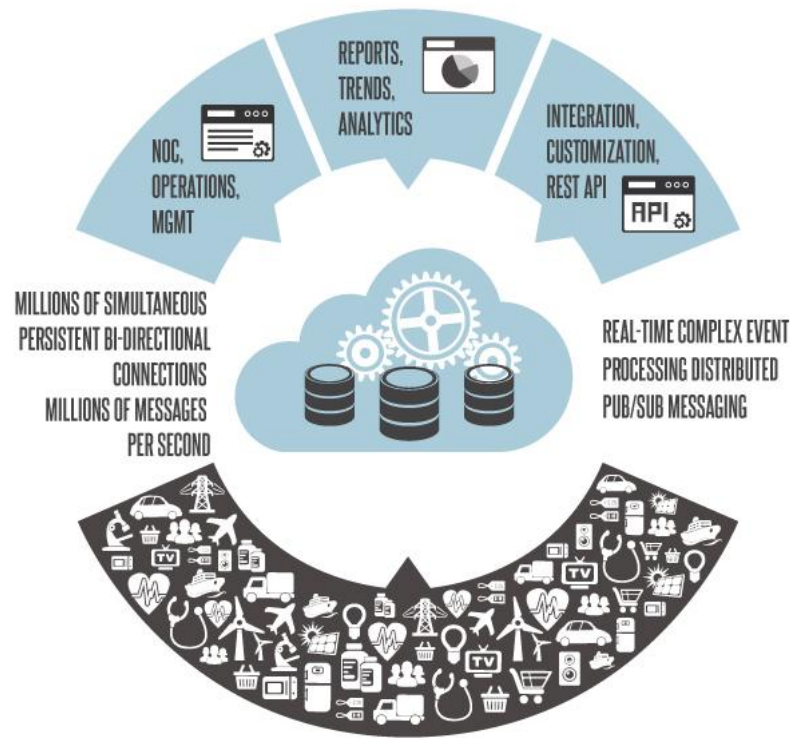
@nathan_gs #nosql14
nathan@nathan.gs / slideshare.net/nathan_gs
lambda-architecture.net / @LambdaArch / #LambdaArch



virdata

Virdata is the cross-industry cloud service/platform for the Internet of Things. Designed to elastically scale to monitor and manage an unprecedented amount of devices and applications using concurrent persistent connections, Virdata opens the door to numerous new business opportunities.

Virdata combines Publish-Subscribe based Distributed Messaging, Complex Event Processing and state-of-the-art Big Data paradigms to enable both historical & real-time monitoring and near real-time analytics with a scale required for the Internet of Things.



Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Nathan Marz for writing a very insightful book, where most of the ideas in this presentation come from.

Parts of this presentation has been created while working for datacrunchers.eu, I thank them for the opportunities to speak about the Lambda Architecture both at clients and at conferences. DataCrunchers is the first Big Data agency in Belgium.

Schema's & Pictures:

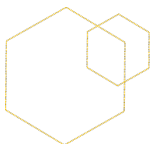
[Computing Trends: Immutability Changes Everything](#) - Pat Helland, RICON2012

[MapReduce #1: PolybasePass2012.pptx](#) - David J. DeWitt, Microsoft Gray Systems Lab

[MapReduce #2: Introduction to MapReduce and Hadoop](#) - Shivnath Babu, Duke

[CQRS: martinowler.com/bliki/CQRS.html](http://martinfowler.com/bliki/CQRS.html) - Martin Fowler

[CQRS & Event Sourcing: CQRS Journey](#) - Adam Dymitruk, Josh Elster & Mark Seemann, Microsoft Patterns & Practices



Thank you

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