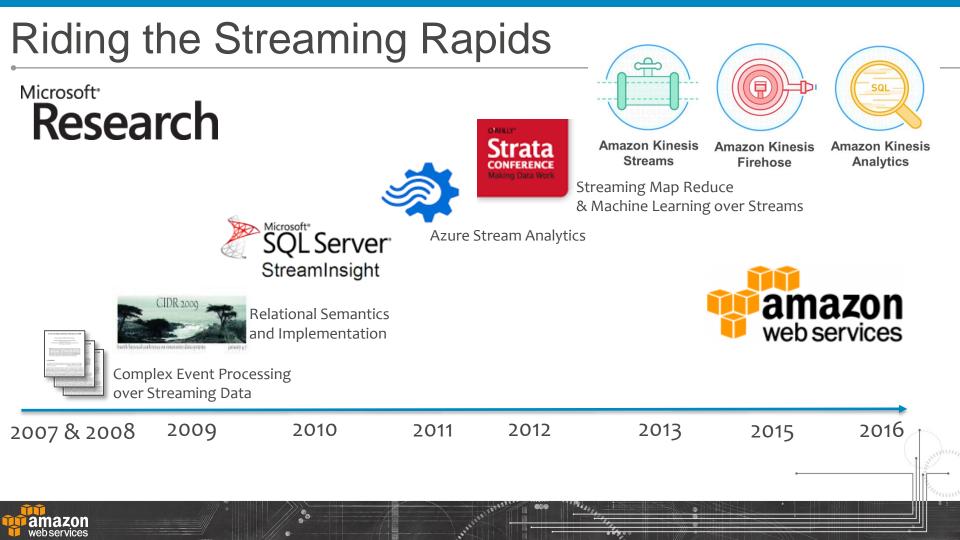
Processing Big Data in Motion Streaming Data Ingestion and Processing

Roger Barga, General Manager, Kinesis Streaming Services, AWS April 7, 2016





Interest in and demand for stream data processing is rapidly increasing*...

* Understatement of the year...



Why? Most data is *produced continuously*

127.0.0.1 user-identifier frank [10/Oct/2000:13:55:36 -0700] "GET /apache_pb.gif HTTP/1.0" 200 2326

Common Log Entry

NASDAQ OMX Record

<R,AMZN,T,G,R1>

"payerId": "Joe", "productCode": "AmazonS3", "clientProductCode": "AmazonS3", "usageType": "Bandwidth", "operation": "PUT", "value": "22490", "timestamp": "1216674828"

Metering Record

"SeattlePublicWater/Kinesis/123/Realtime" – 412309129140 MQTT Record

<165>1 2003-10-11T22:14:15.003Z mymachine.example.com evntslog - ID47 [exampleSDID@32473 iut="3" eventSource="Application" eventID="1011"][examplePriority@32473 class="high"] Syslog Entry



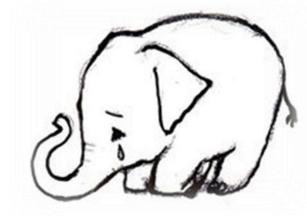
Why? Time is money

- Perishable Insights (Forrester)
- Hourly server logs: how your systems were misbehaving an hour ago
- Weekly / Monthly Bill: What you spent this past billing cycle?
- Daily fraud reports: tells you if there was fraud yesterday

- CloudWatch metrics: what just went wrong now
- Real-time spending alerts/caps: guaranteeing you can't overspend
- Real-time detection: blocks fraudulent use now



Why? Time is money



- Perishable Insights (Forrester)
- A more efficient implementation
- Most 'Big Data' deployments process continuously generated data (batched)



Why? Availability

Variety of stream data processing systems, active ecosystem but still early days...

Why? Disruptive Foundational for business critical workflows Enable new class of applications & services

that process data continuously.



You

Need to begin thinking about applications & services in terms of streams of data and continuous processing.

A change in perspective is worth 80 IQ points...





Agenda

- Scalable & Durable Data Ingest
 - A quick word on our motivation
 - Kinesis Streams, through a simple example
- Continuous Stream Data Processing
 - Kinesis Client Library (KCL)
 - One select design challenge: dynamic resharding
 - How customers are using Kinesis Streams today
- Building on Kinesis Streams
 - Kinesis Firehose
 - AWS Event Driven Computing



Our Motivation for Continuous Processing

AWS Metering service

- 100s of millions of billing records per second
- Terabytes⁺⁺ per hour
- Hundreds of thousands of sources
- For each customer: gather all metering records & compute monthly bill
- Auditors guarantee 100% accuracy at months end

Seem perfectly reasonable to run as a batch, but relentless pressure for realtime...

With a Data Warehouse to load

- 1000s extract-transform-load (ETL) jobs every day
- Hundreds of thousands of files per load cycle
- Thousands of daily users, hundreds of queries per hour



Our Motivation for Continuous Processing

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Other Service Teams, Similar Requirements

- CloudWatch Logs and CloudWatch Metrics
- CloudFront API logging
- Snitch' internal datacenter hardware metrics



Right Tool for the Job

Enable Streaming Data Ingestion and Processing

Real-time Ingest

- Highly Scalable
- Durable
- Replayable Reads



Continuous Processing



- Support multiple simultaneous data processing applications
- Load-balancing incoming streams, scale out processing
- Fault-tolerance, Checkpoint / Replay

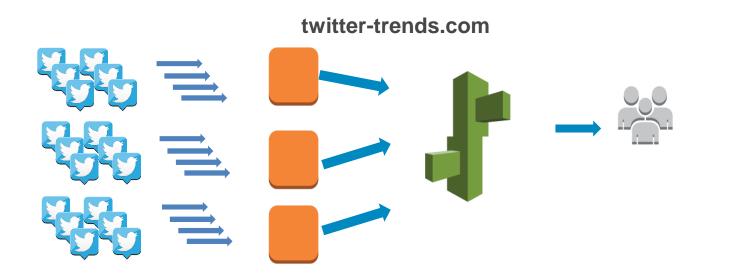


Example application twitter-trends.com website



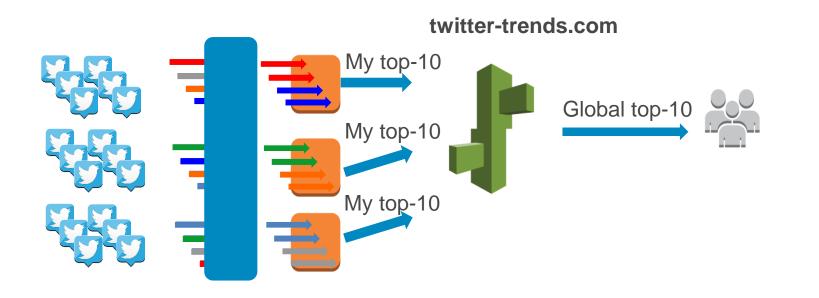


Too big to handle on one box



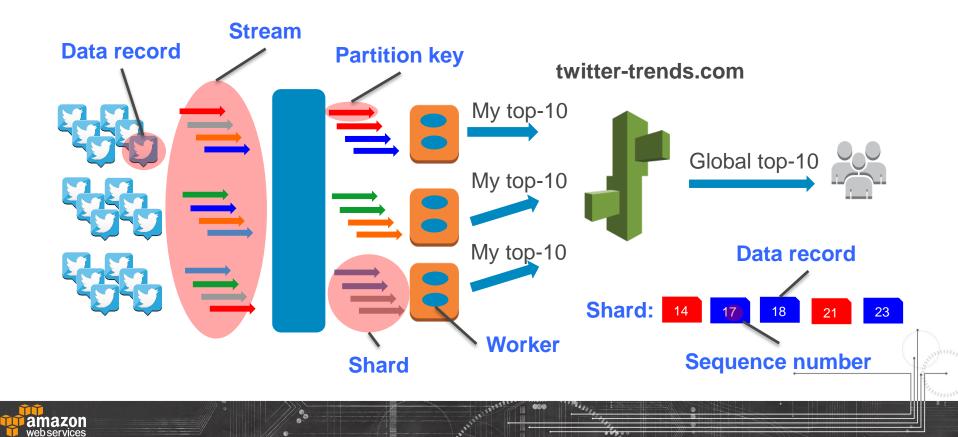


The solution: streaming map/reduce

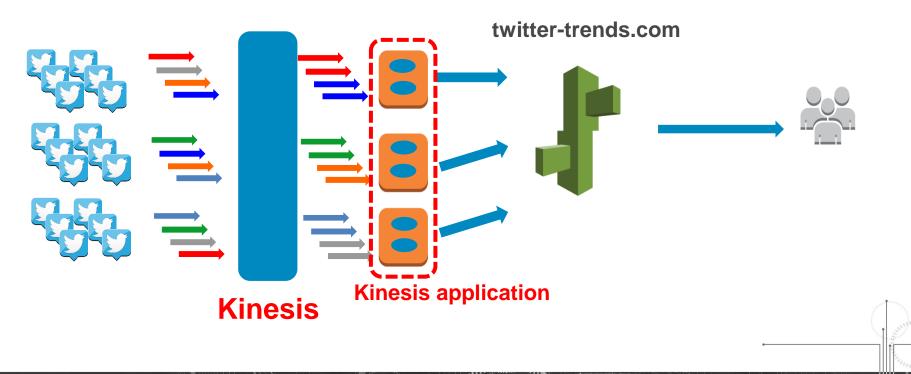




Core concepts



How this relates to Kinesis

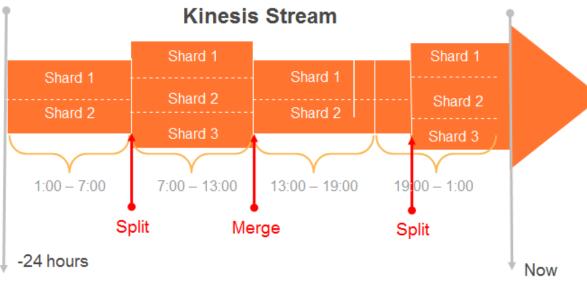


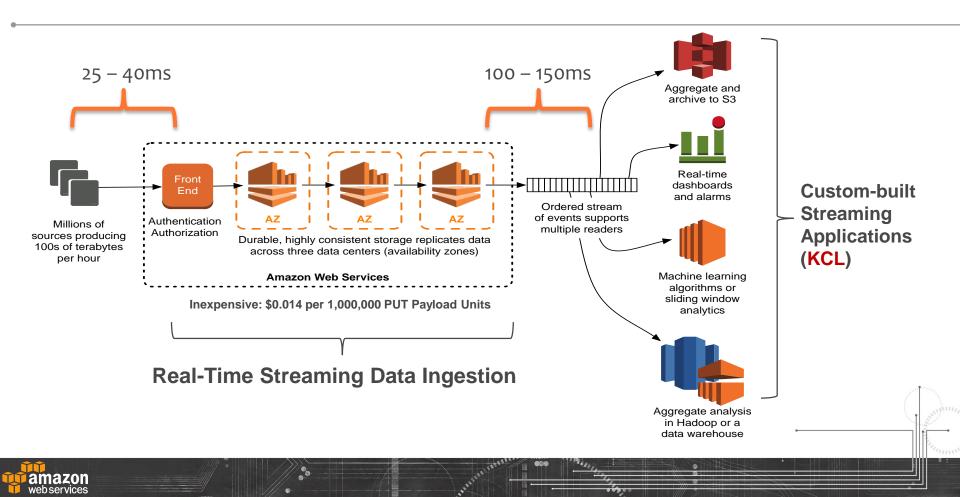


Kinesis Streaming Data Ingestion

- Streams are made of Shards
- Each Shard ingests data up to 1MB/sec, and up to 1000 TPS
- Producers use a PUT call to store data in a Stream: PutRecord {Data, PartitionKey, StreamName}
- Each Shard emits up to 2 MB/sec
- All data is stored for 24 hours, 7 days if extended retention is 'ON'
- Scale Kinesis streams by adding or removing Shards
- Replay data from retention period

webservice

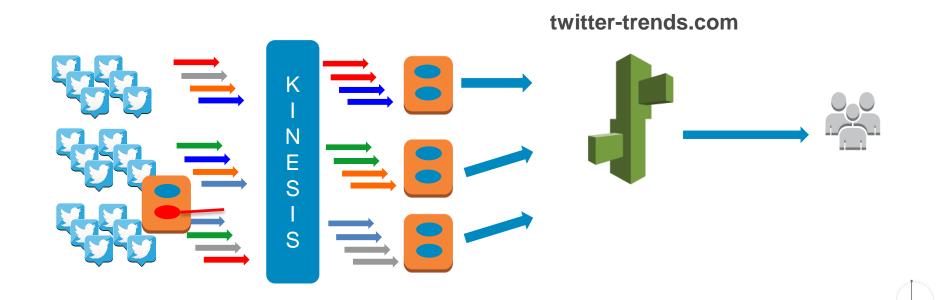




Kinesis Client Library

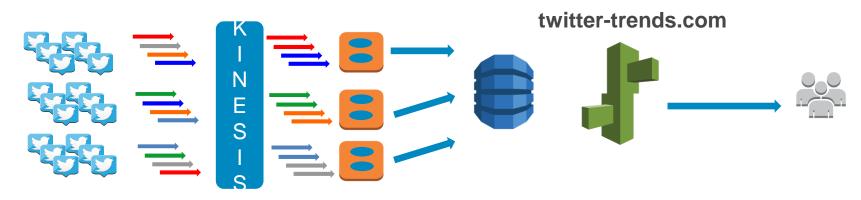


Using the Kinesis API directly





Using the Kinesis API directly



iterator = getShardIterator(shardId, LATEST);
while (true) {

[records, iterator] =

```
getNextRecords(iterator, maxRecsToReturn);
process(records);
```

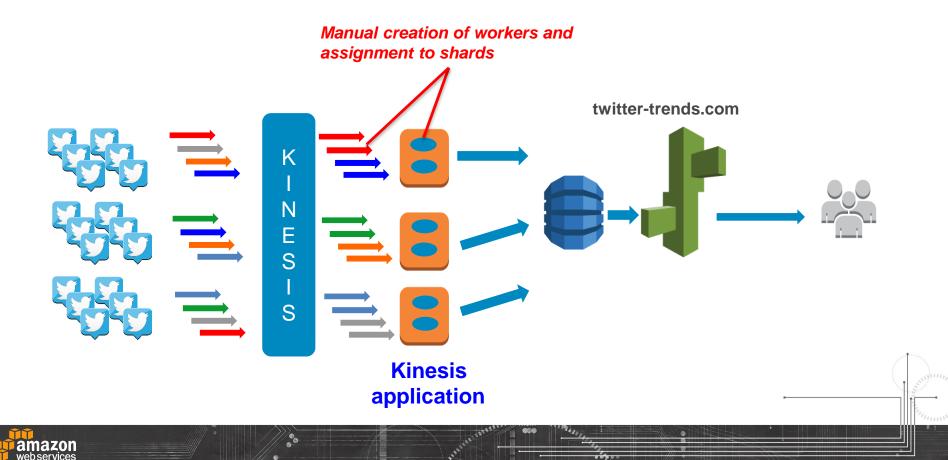
process(records): {
 for (record in records) {
 updateLocalTop10(record);
 }

if (timeToDoOutput()) {
 writeLocalTop10ToDDB();

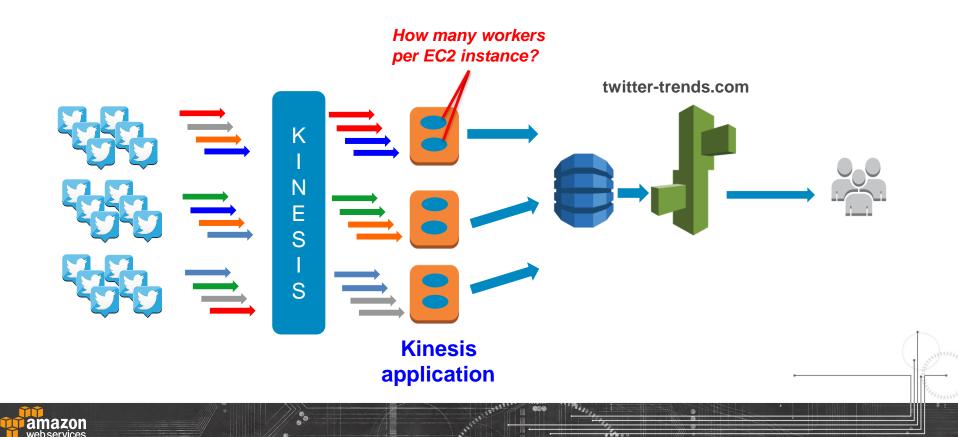
while (true) {
 localTop10Lists =
 scanDDBTable();
 updateGlobalTop10List(
 localTop10Lists);
 sleep(10);



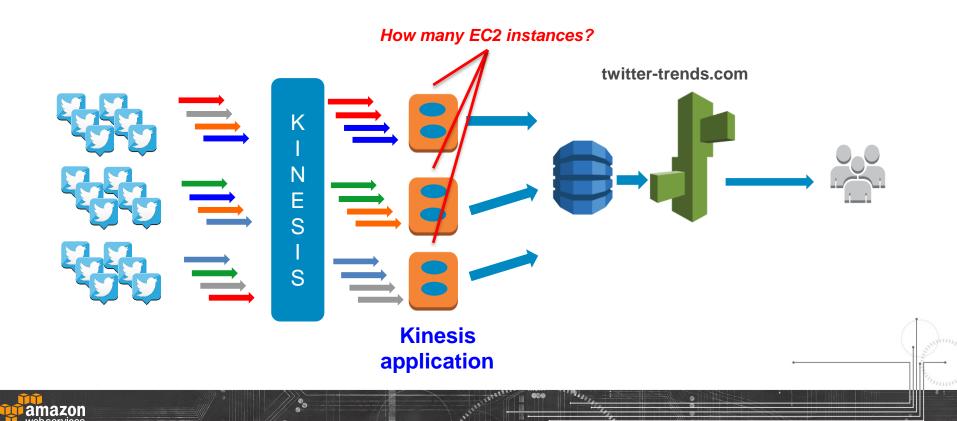
Challenges with using the Kinesis API directly



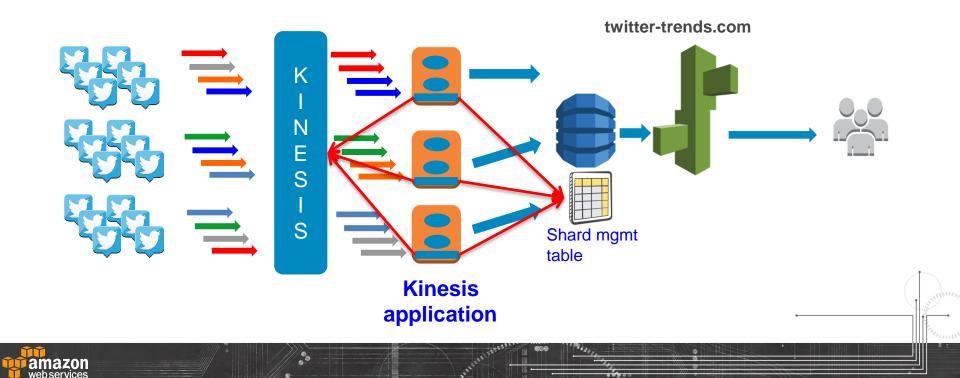
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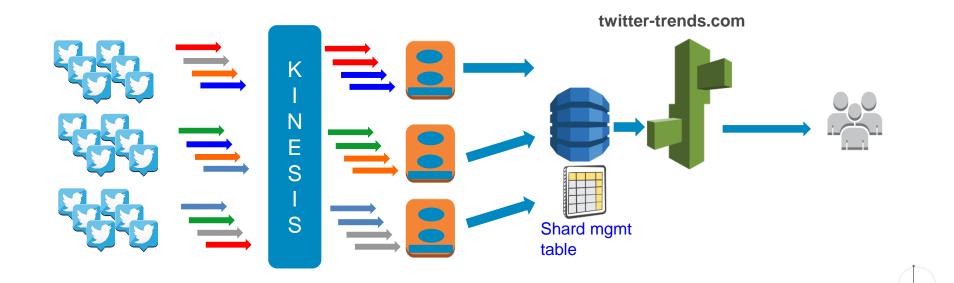


Challenges with using the Kinesis API directly

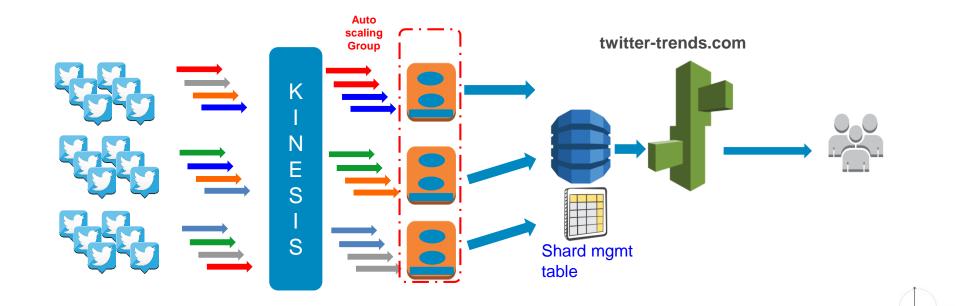


Using the Kinesis Client Library

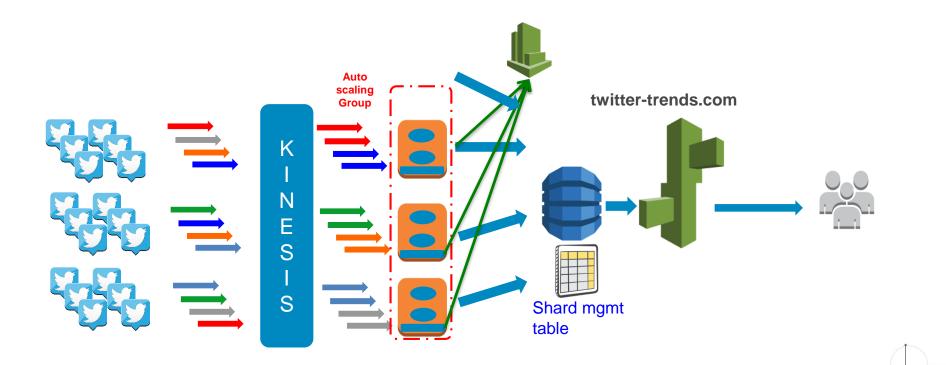




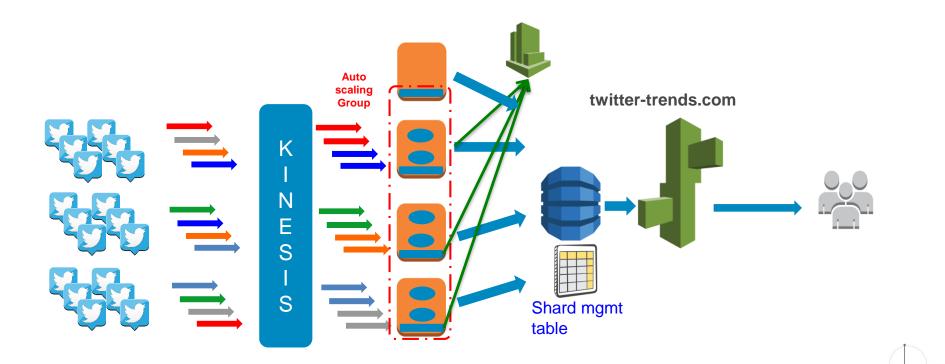




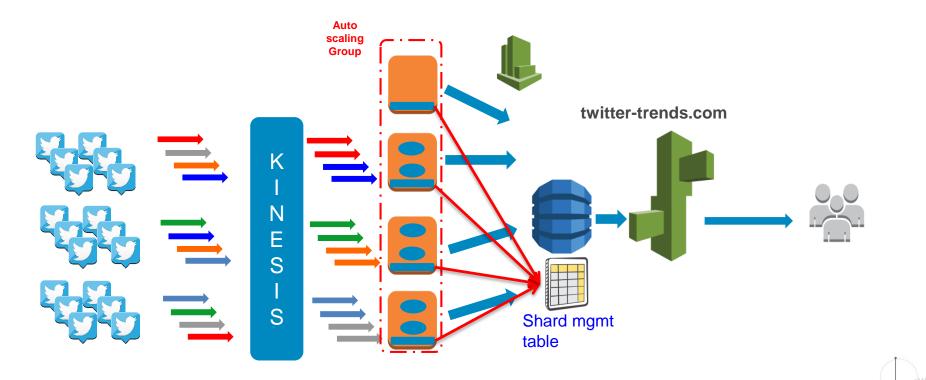




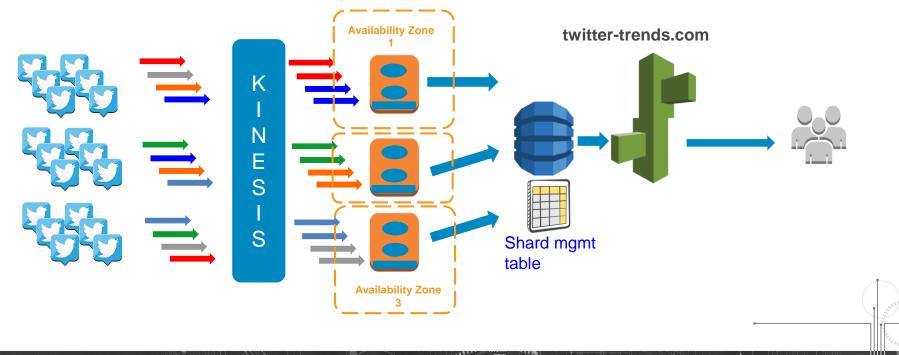




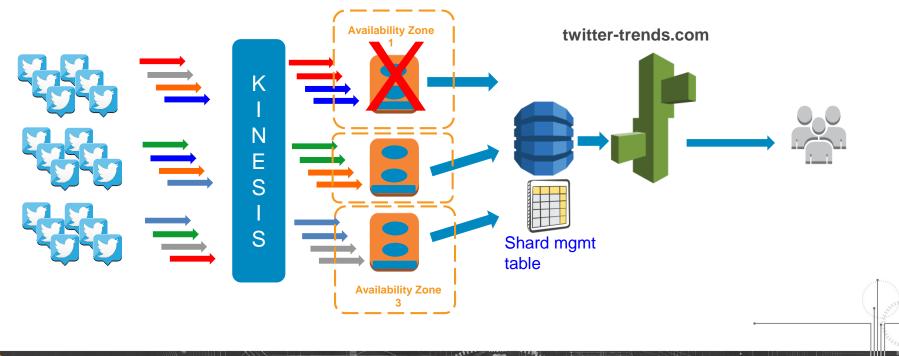




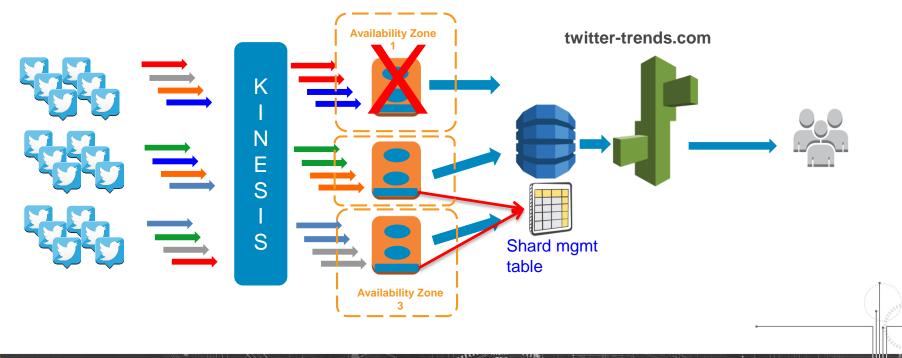






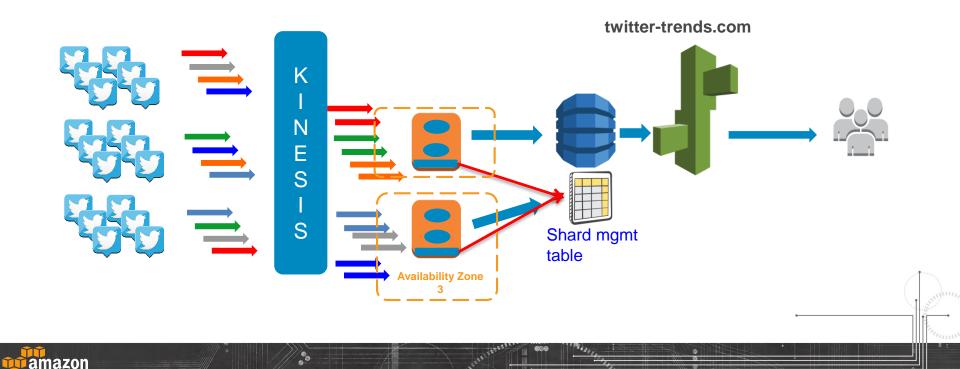


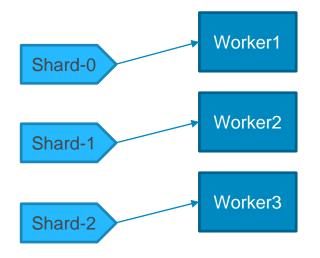






webservices



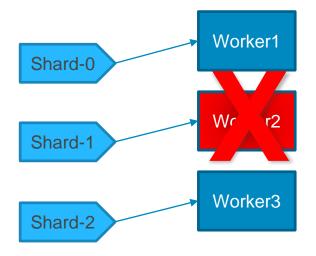


LeaseKey	LeaseOwner	LeaseCounter
Shard-0	Worker1	85
Shard-1	Worker2	94
Shard-2	Worker3	76

.

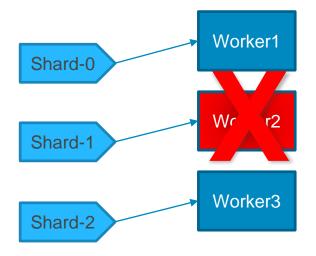
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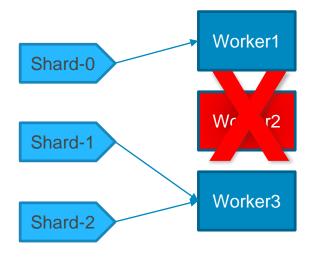
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Shard-0	Worker1	85 86
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LeaseKey	LeaseOwner	LeaseCounter
Shard-0	Worker1	85 86 87
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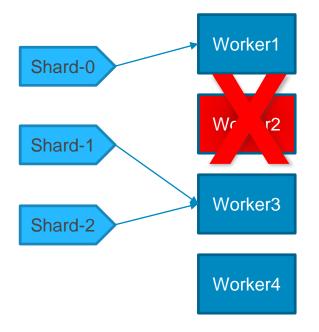




LeaseKey	LeaseOwner	LeaseCounter
Shard-0	Worker1	85 86 87 88
Shard-1	Worker3	94 95
Shard-2	Worker3	76 77 78 79



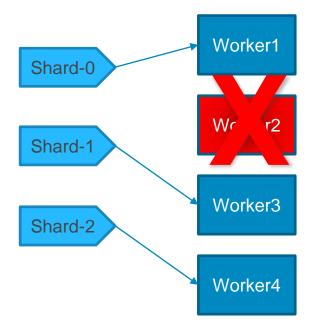
Worker Load Balancing



LeaseKey	LeaseOwner	LeaseCounter
Shard-0	Worker1	88
Shard-1	Worker3	96
Shard-2	Worker3	78

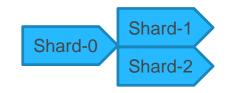


Worker Load Balancing



LeaseKey	LeaseOwner	LeaseCounter
Shard-0	Worker1	88
Shard-1	Worker3	96
Shard-2	Worker4	79

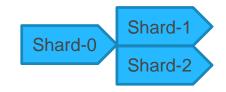




Shard-0	Worker1	LeaseKey	LeaseOwner	LeaseCounter	checkpoint
		Shard-0	Worker1	90	SHARD_END
	Worker2				

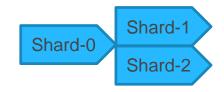
TITT





Shard-0	Worker1	LeaseKey	LeaseOwner	LeaseCounter	checkpoint
Shard-1		Shard-0	Worker1	90	SHARD_END
	Worker2	Shard-1		0	TRIM_HORIZON
Shard-2		Shard-2		0	TRIM_HORIZON

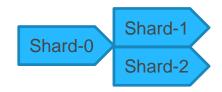




Shard-0 Worker	1 LeaseK	ey LeaseOwner	LeaseCounter	checkpoint
	Shard-0	Worker1	90	SHARD_END
Shard-1 Worker2	2 Shard-1	Worker1	2	TRIM_HORIZON
Shard-2	Shard-2	Worker2	3	TRIM_HORIZON

TITT





V	Vorker1	LeaseKey	LeaseOwner	LeaseCounter	checkpoint
Shard-1		Shard-1	Worker1	2	TRIM_HORIZON
	Vorker2	Shard-2	Worker2	3	TRIM_HORIZON
Shard-2					·

TITT



Putting this into production

500MM tweets/day = \sim 5,800 tweets/sec

```
2k/tweet is ~12MB/sec (~1TB/day)
```

Cost & Scale

\$0.015/hour per shard, \$0.014/million PUTS

Kinesis cost is \$0.47/hour

Redshift cost is \$0.850/hour (for a 2TB node)

Total: \$1.32/hour



Design Challenge(s)

- Dynamic Resharding & Scale Out
- Enforcing Quotas (think proxy fleet with 1Ks servers)
- Distributed Denial of Service Attack (unintentional)
- Dynamic Load Balancing on Storage Servers
- Heterogeneous Workloads (tip of stream vs 7 day)
- Optimizing Fleet Utilization (proxy, control, data planes)
- Avoid Scaling Cliffs



Kinesis Streams: Streaming Data the AWS Way



• Easy to provision, deploy, and manage



• Elastically scalable



• Real-time latencies



• Choose the service, or combination of services, for your specific use cases.



• Pay as you go, no up front costs

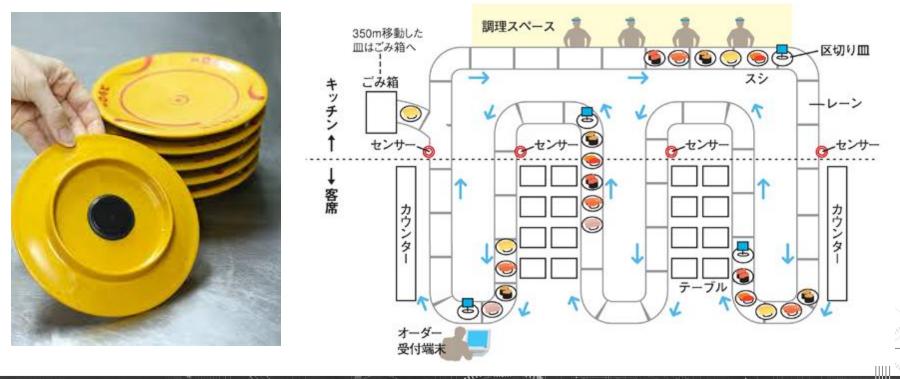




Sushiro: Kaiten Sushi Restaurants



380 stores stream data from sushi plate sensors and stream to Kinesis

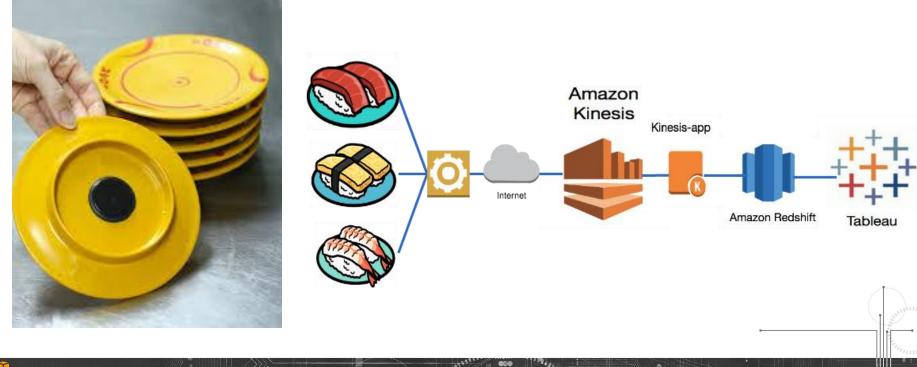




Sushiro: Kaiten Sushi Restaurants



380 stores stream data from sushi plate sensors and stream to Kinesis





Real-Time Streaming Data with Kinesis Streams





Streams provide a foundational abstraction on which to build higher level services



Amazon Kinesis Firehose

streaming data to Firehose



BI tools

Zero Admin: Capture and deliver streaming data into S3, Redshift, and other destinations without writing an application or managing infrastructure

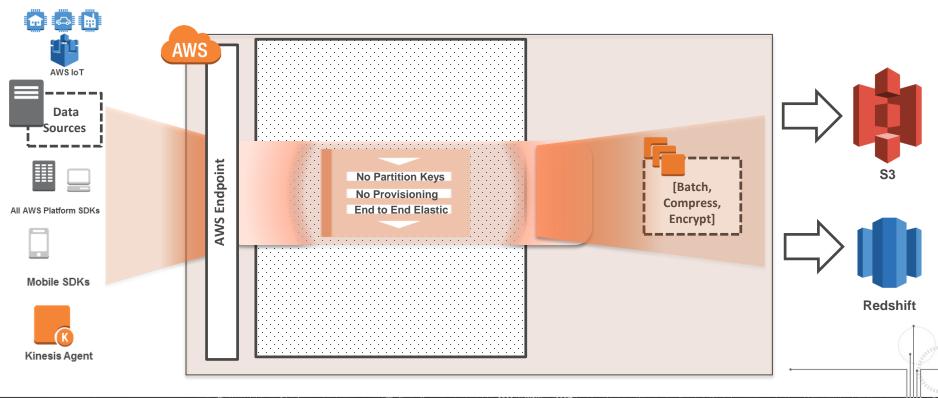
- **Direct-to-data store integration:** Batch, compress, and encrypt streaming data for delivery into S3, and other destinations in as little as 60 secs, set up in minutes
- Seamless elasticity: Seamlessly scales to match data throughput

continuously into S3 and Redshift



Amazon Kinesis Firehose

Fully Managed Service for Delivering Data Streams into AWS Destinations





AWS Event-Driven Computing

- Compute in response to recently occurring events
- Newly arrived/changed data
 - Example: generate thumbnail for an image uploaded to S3
- Newly occurring system state changes
 - Example: EC2 instance created
 - Example: DynamoDB table deleted
 - Example: Auto-scaling group membership change
 - Example: RDS-HA primary fail-over occurs

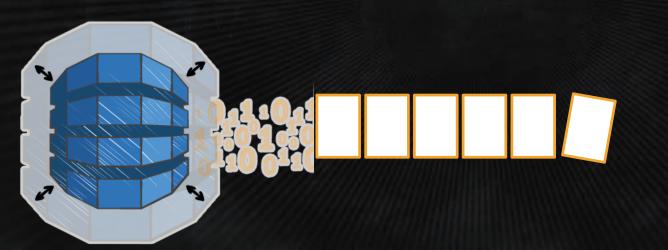
Event Driven Computing in AWS Today

S3 event notification



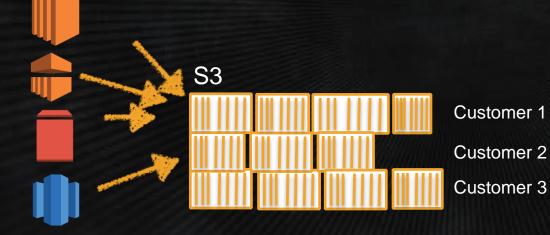
Event Driven Computing in AWS Today

DynamoDB Update Streams



Event Driven Computing in AWS Today

Cloudtrails event log for API calls



Event Driven Computing in AWS Tomorrow

Single Event logs for asynchronous service events



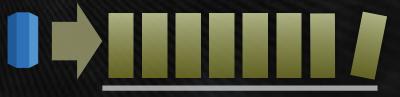
Event Driven Computing in AWS Tomorrow

Event logs for asynchronous service events



Event logs from other data storage services





A Unified Event Log Approach

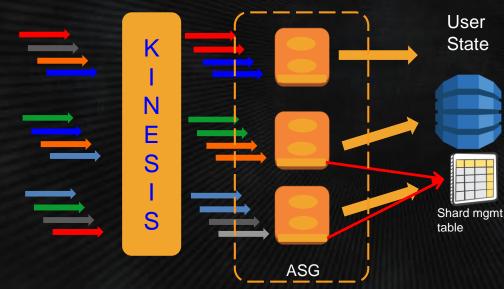
(Unordered Events)

SQS

Kinesis

(Ordered Events)

Ordered Event Log Using Kinesis Streams and the Kinesis Client Library



AWS EDC

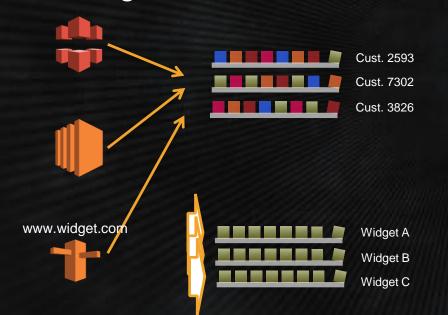
Use of the KCL Mostly writing business logic

EDC Rules Language

Simple CloudWatch actions in response to matching rules.

Event Logs for Customers' Services

Vision: customers' services and applications leverage the AWS event log infrastructure



Per-customer control plane events sent to customer's unified control plane log

Per-entity data plane event logs

- Streaming data is highly prevalent and relevant;
- Stream data processing is on the rise;
- A key part of business critical workflows today, a powerful abstraction for building a new class of applications & data intensive services tomorrow.
- A rich area for distributed systems, programming model, IoT, and new service(s) research.



Questions

