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LeanXcale

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- Modern enterprises use
 - Operational databases for OLTP load
 - Key-Value for IoT data
 - Data warehouses for data analytics
 - Datalakes
 - etc ...
- Need polyglot capabilities





Nowadays: Data Federation using Spark





Nowadays: Data Federation using Spark

- BUT:
 - Can be very resource consuming
 - Cannot exploit the specific capabilities of each different datastore





Seamless Analytical Framework – User Story

- Data ingestion in operational datastore (LeanXcale)
- Old data becomes historical, with no modifications
- Data Warehouse to perform analytics on big data volumes
- Distribution of datasets is problematic
 - Data to be retrieved from both stores
 - To be merged in the application level
 - Data consistency considerations when moving datasets





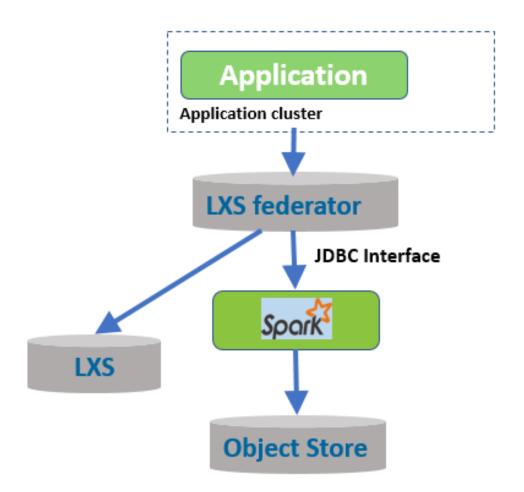
Seamless Analytical Framework - Solution

- Seamless Analytical Framework
 - Federate data coming from two different datastores:
 - HTAP Relational LXS Datastore
 - IBM Object store
 - sharing the SAME dataset
 - Single (black box) component that
 - consists of two datastores
 - exploits unique characteristics of each one
 - transparently from the user
 - does not compromise some requirements for the benefits of others





Query Federation







SELECT vessel_code, datetime, longitude, latitude, wind_speed **FROM** danaos

WHERE wind_speed > 30

LXS Federator at: '2018-01-01'

Seamless Component

Periodic Review Meeting 16.07.2019



SELECT vessel_code, datetime, longitude, latitude, wind_speed **FROM** danaos

WHERE wind_speed > 30

LXS Federator at: '2018-01-01'

LXS DB

WHERE wind_speed > 30 AND date > '2018-01-01'

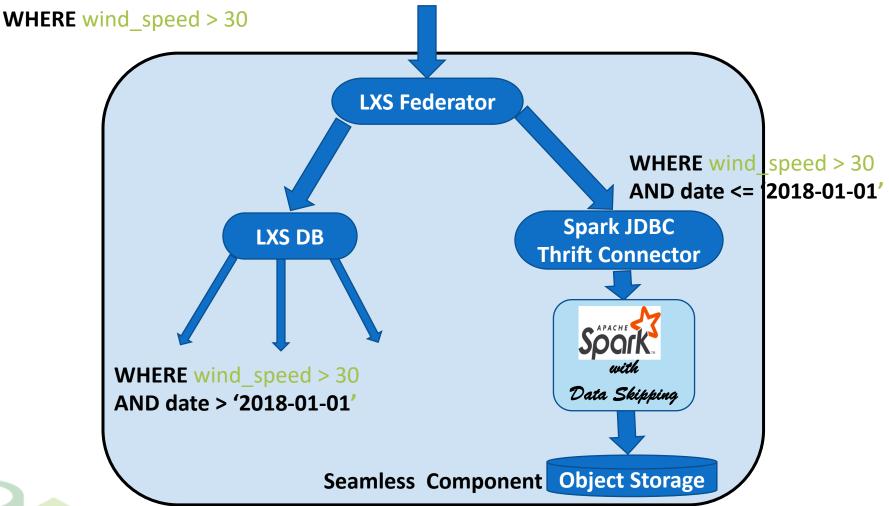
Seamless Component

Periodic Review Meeting 16.07.2019



Query path

SELECT vessel_code, datetime, longitude, latitude, wind_speed **FROM** danaos





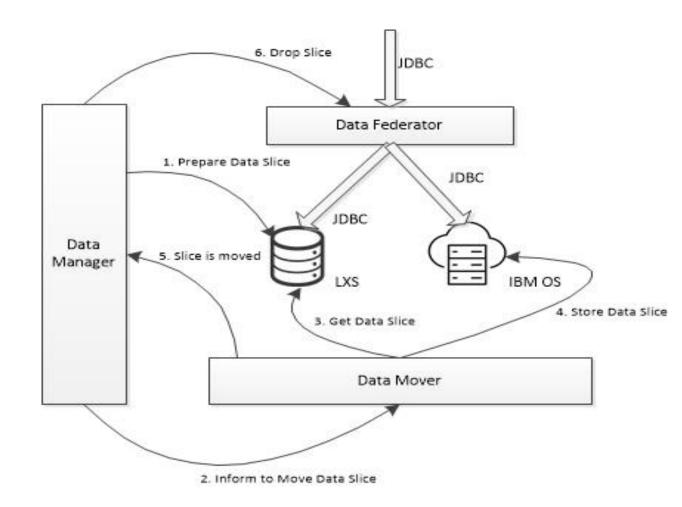
Supported Operations

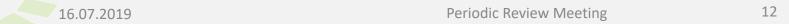
- Currently supports
 - Full Scan
 - Ordered Scan
 - LIMIT
 - Aggregations
 - Group By Aggregations
 - Ordered Group By Aggregations

- Does not yet support
 - JOIN on fragmented data tables



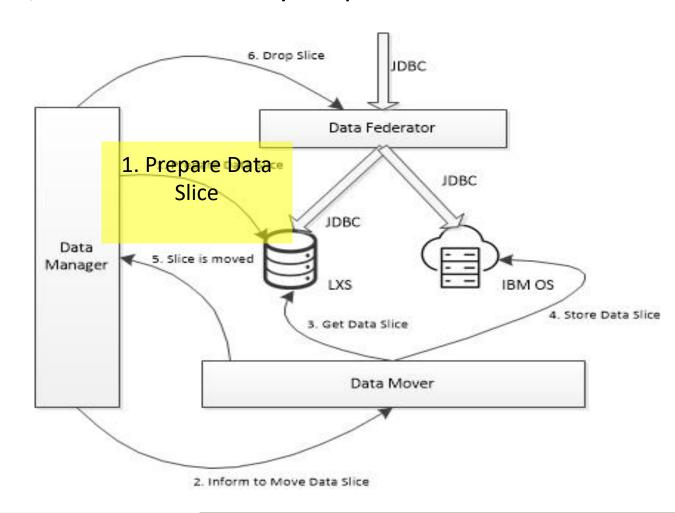






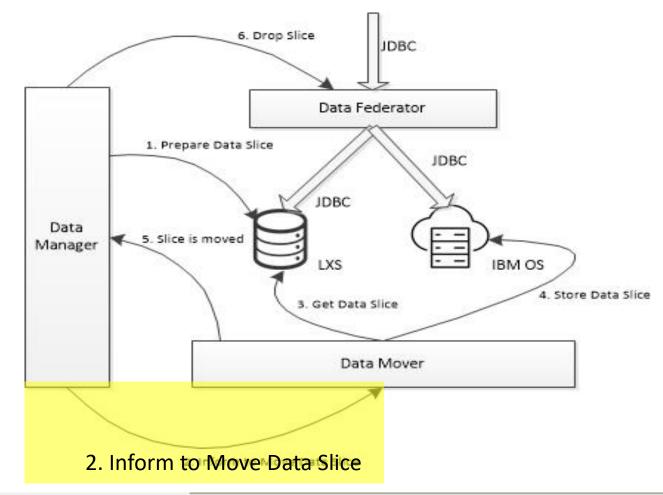


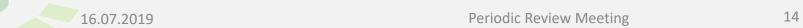
■ Prepare Data Slice — Data Manager informs LXS to move data slice to a new data region, so that it can easily drop it later





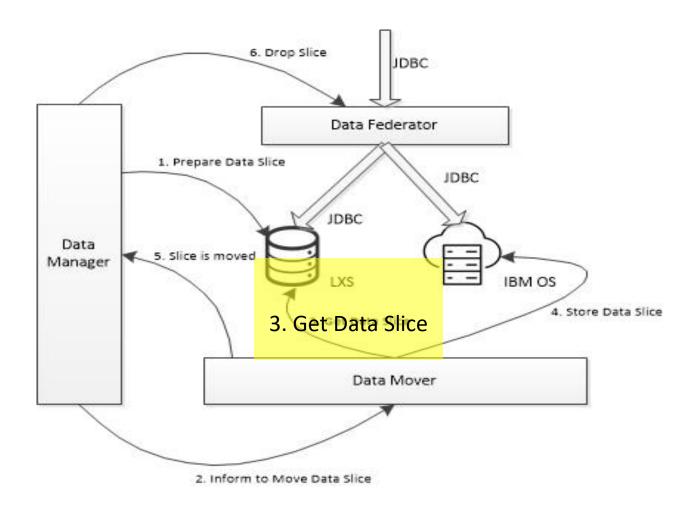
 Inform to Move Data Slice – Data Manager informs the Data Mover that it can start the movement process, sending the SQL statement to grab the data slice from LXS





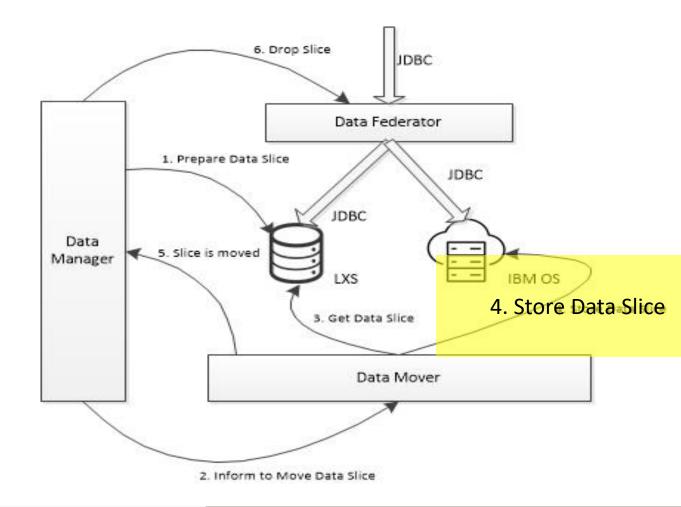


Get Data Slice – Upon receiving a message from the RabbitMQ the data mover fetches the data slice from LXS via JDBC



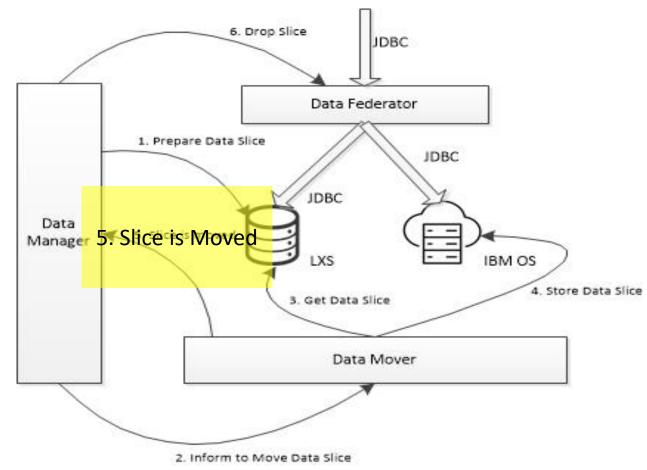


Store Data Slice – Data Mover layout the data, build data skipping indexes and stores the data to Object Storage



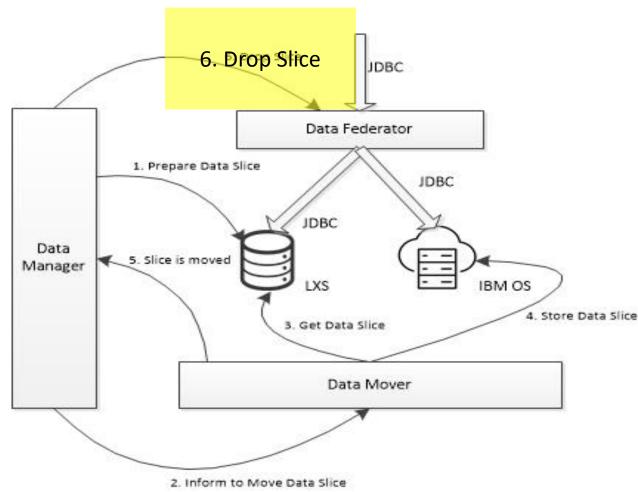


■ Slice is moved — After data is persisted in Object Store, an ACK is sent to the Data Manager which then informs the federator to adjust the split point and drop the slice from LXS





Drop Slice – Federator forwards the split point and requests LXS to drop the slice





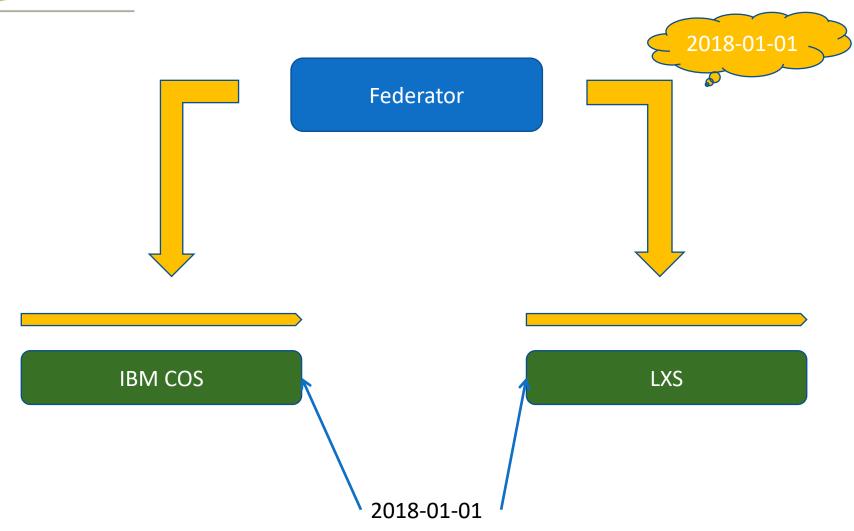


Thank you!!!





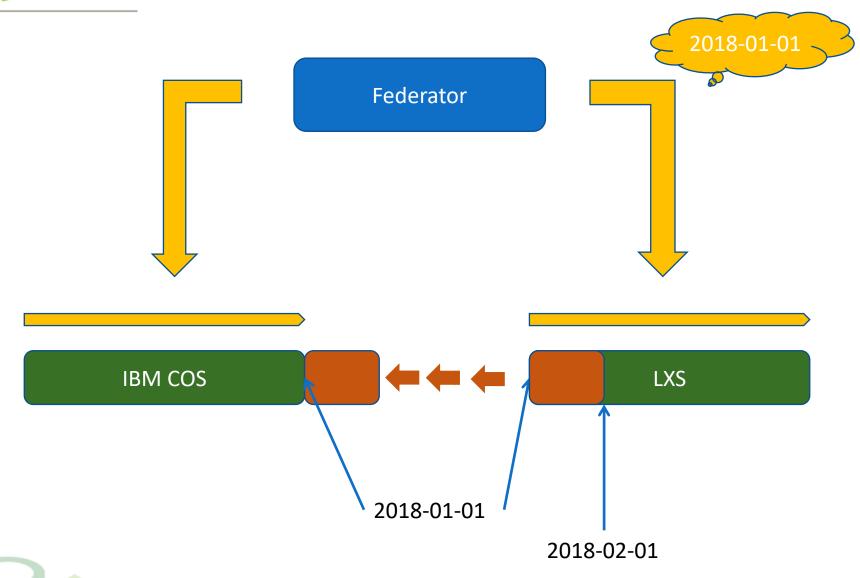
Federator Ensures Data Consistency

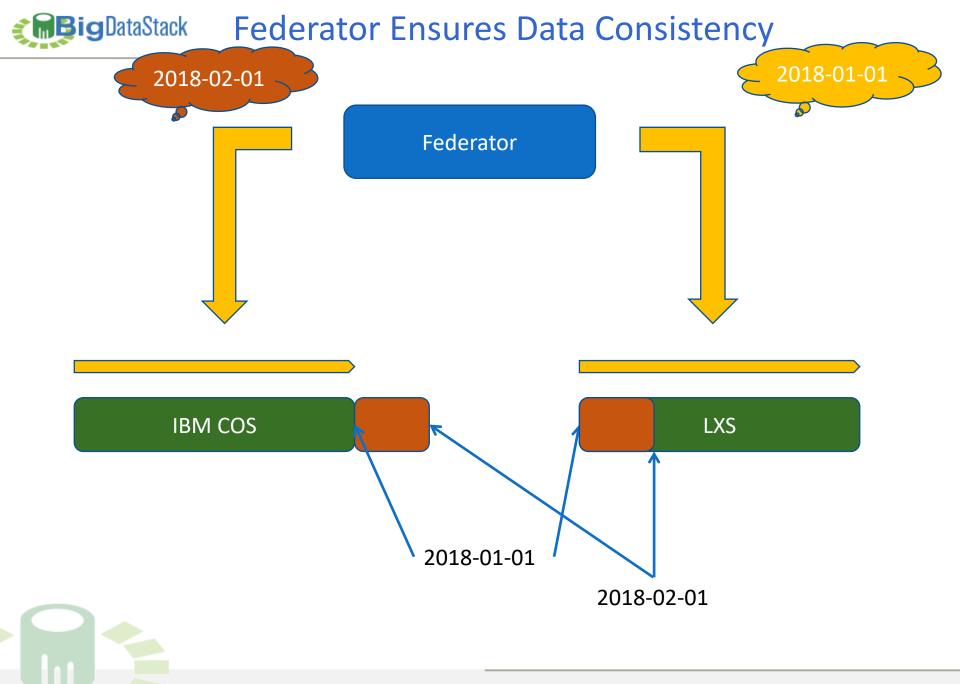


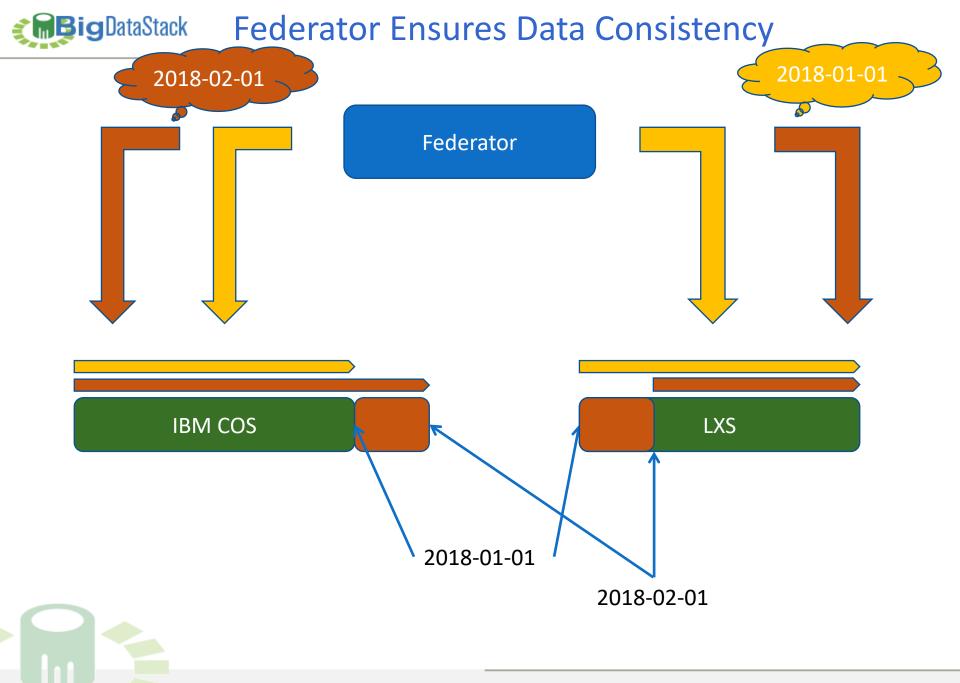


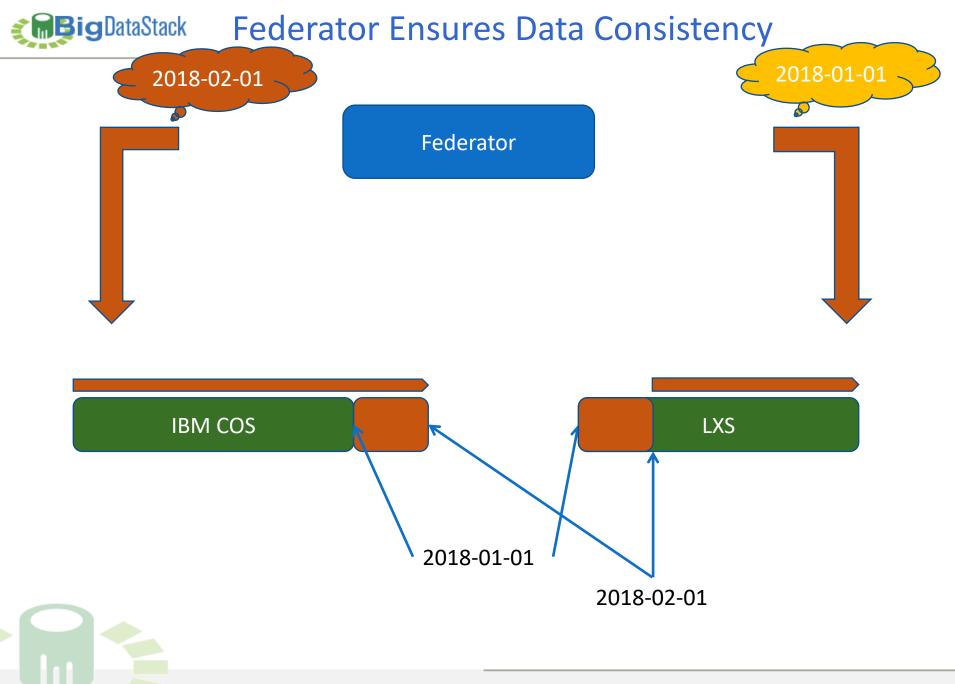


Federator Ensures Data Consistency









Next Steps

- Support of the JOIN operation on split tables between the stores
 - Both Stores natively support JOIN operations
 - Query Federator can push down the operation and merge results
 - Strategies to take into account data locality to reduce amount of data to be sent
 - JOIN can be translated as the union of 4 separate JOINS
 - ■Bind Join can be considered for optimize the execution

