

# *Mosaics in Big Data*

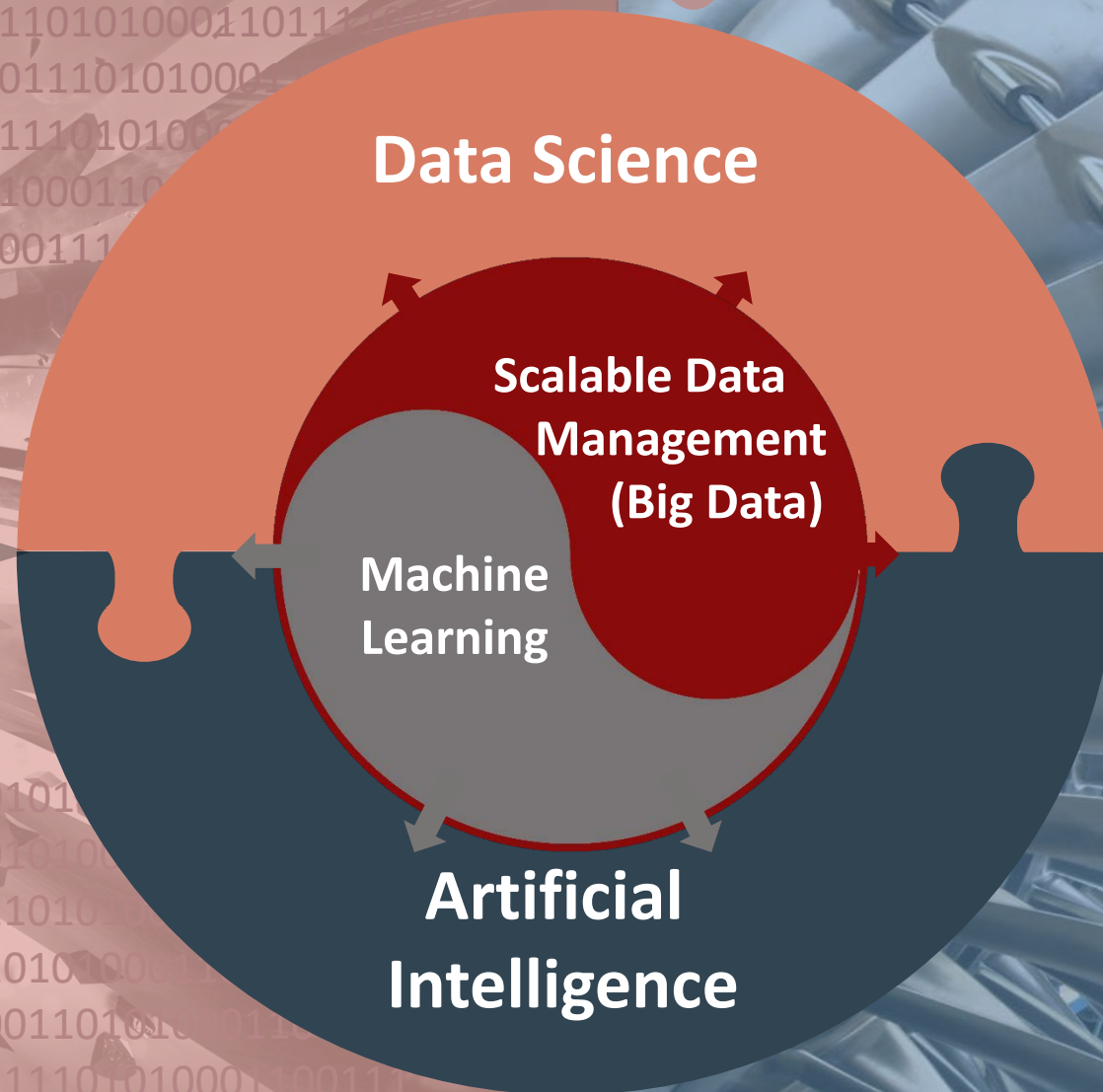
Stratosphere, Apache Flink, and Beyond



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Technische Universität Berlin and the German Research Center for Artificial Intelligence (DFKI)

**SCIENCES  
HUMANITIES**



**INDUSTRY**

© Volker Markl

# The Fourth Paradigm – A New Standard for Research

## ① 1000 Years Ago: **Empirical**

- ✓ Description of Natural Phenomena

## ② The Last 100 Years: **Theoretical**

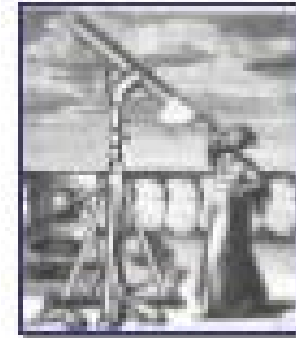
- ✓ Modeling and Generalizations

## ③ The Last Decades: **Computational**

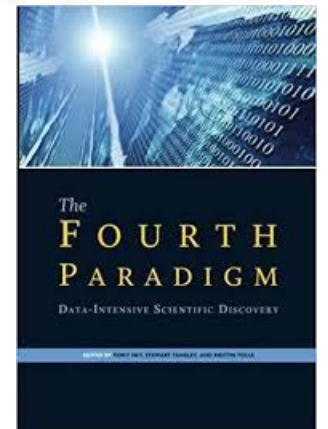
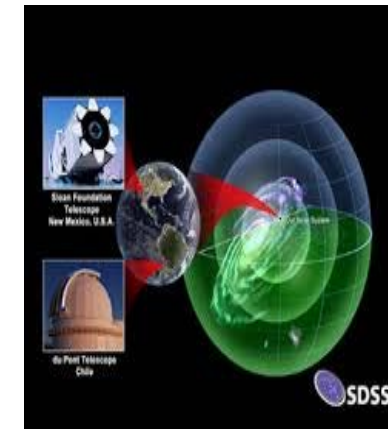
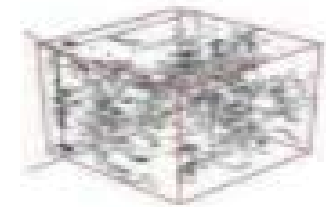
- ✓ Simulation of Complex Phenomena

## ④ Nowadays: **Data Intensive**

- ✓ Massive Data Amounts Generated by Measurements and Simulation
- ✓ Data Exploration Through Software
- ✓ Information and Knowledge Stored On Computers
- ✓ Scientists Employ Databases/Files, Perform Data Management, Conduct Statistical Analysis



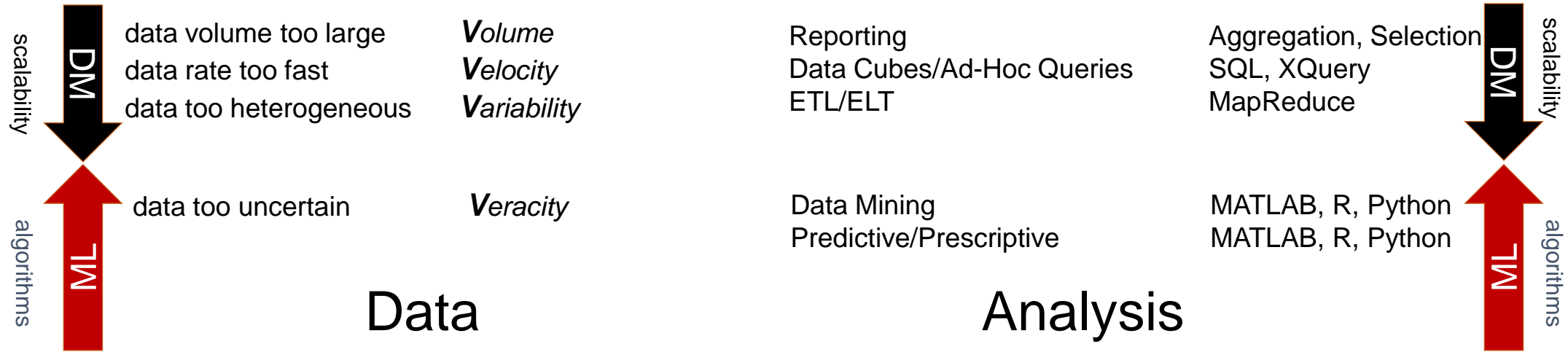
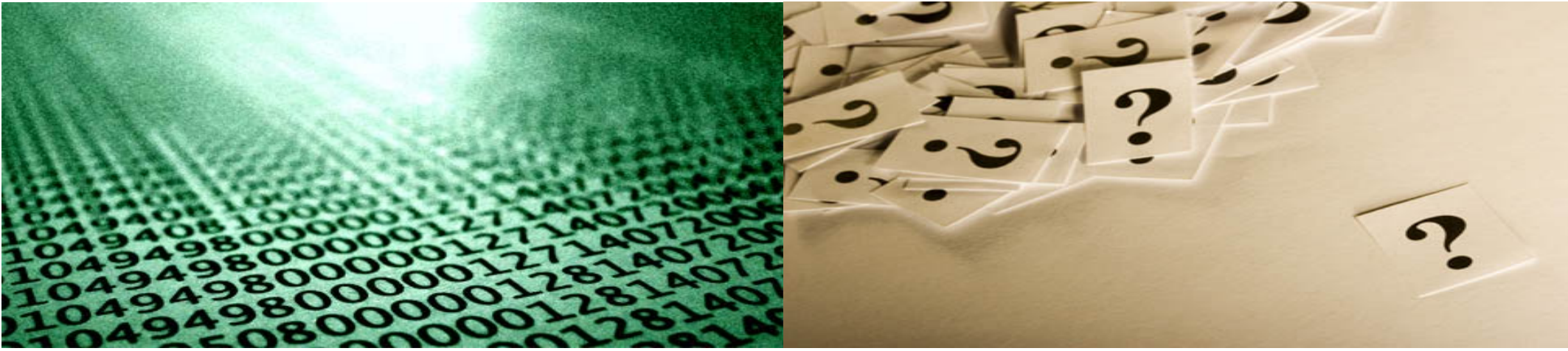
$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} &= \rho \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} &= 0 \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{E} &= -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{H} &= \mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t}\end{aligned}$$



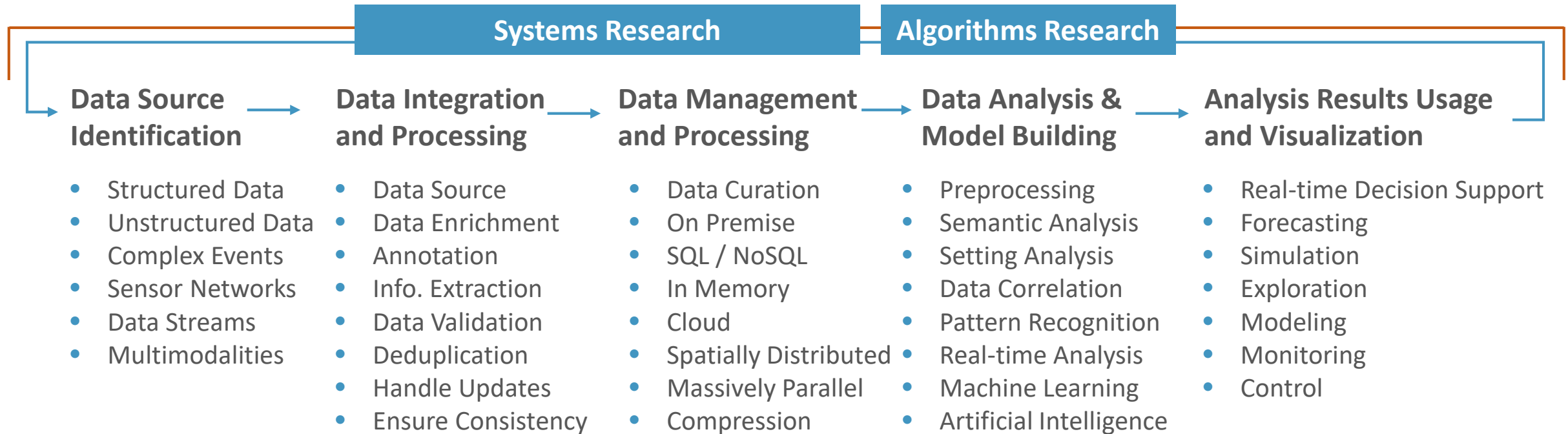
<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/publication/fourth-paradigm-data-intensive-scientific-discovery>  
<https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/dataplatforminsider/2016/03/10/mapping-the-universe-with-sql-server/>



# Data & Analysis: Increasingly Complex!



# Big Data: A New Standard for Data Analytics



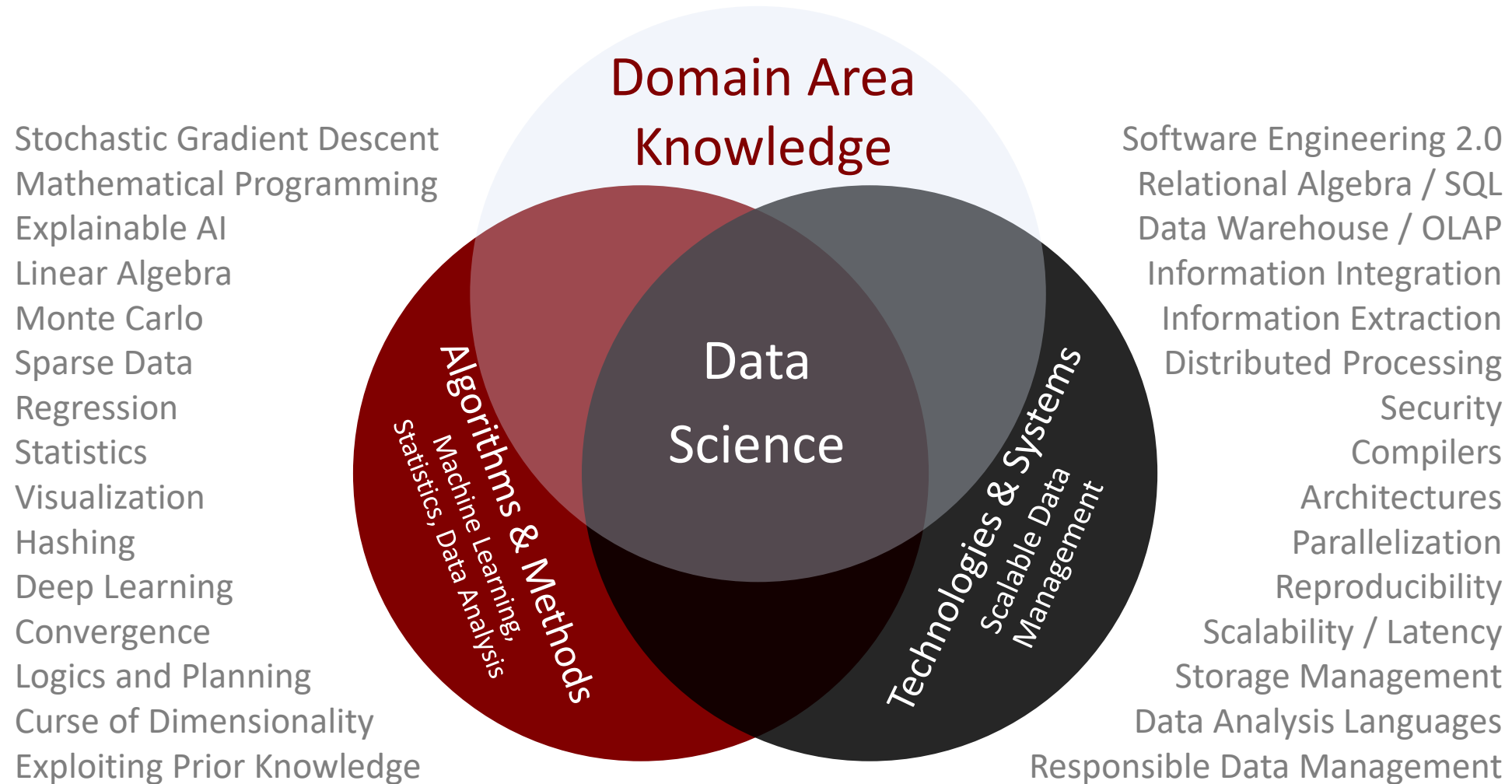
## Applications

**Data Analytics:** Ranging from simple queries on a data source, structured data, or relational data models, to complex analysis of disparate, decentralized data sources and data models, with diverse data types and modalities, high data generation and arrival rates, unsecured data, and incomplete data.

- ▶ Higher complexity can potentially introduce new sources of error and new possibilities for data manipulation!
- ▶ Poor data quality and statistical pitfalls are fundamental problems that persist (even more so at larger scales)!

# Excessive Demands on Data Scientists

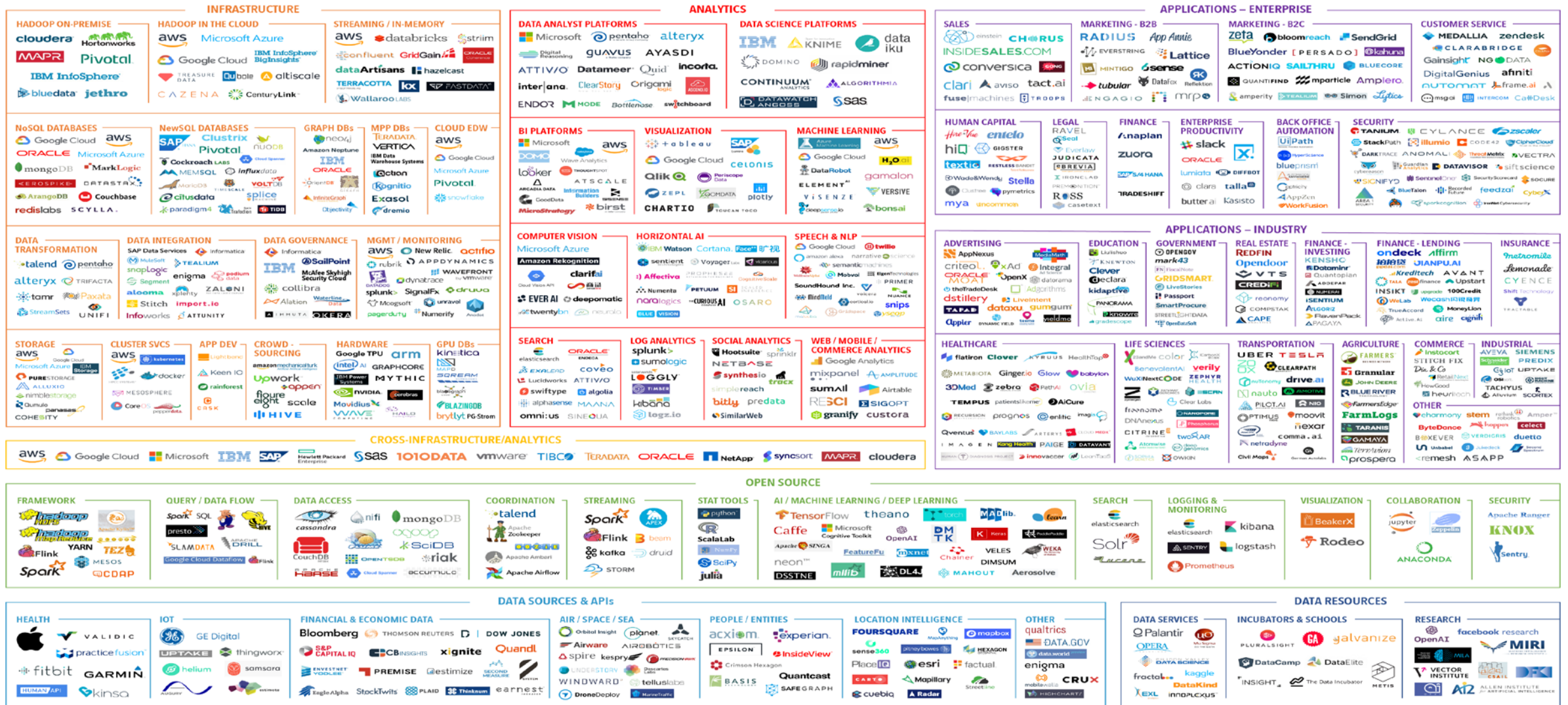
logistics, medicine, physics, mechanical engineering, energy, etc.



Conclusion: Data scientists must be talented all around.

# A Zoo of Technologies

BIG DATA & AI LANDSCAPE 2018



[http://mattturck.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Matt\\_Turck\\_FirstMark\\_Big\\_Data\\_Landscape\\_2018\\_Final.png](http://mattturck.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Matt_Turck_FirstMark_Big_Data_Landscape_2018_Final.png)



# Pitfalls of Big Data Analytics

## Errors



- confirmation bias
- sampling bias
- outliers
- Simpson's paradox
- overfitting
- spurious correlations
- non-normal distributed data
- erroneous assumptions
- wrong conclusions

- ▶ **Data Fundamentalism?**
- ▶ **Accountability?**

## Manipulation



- result oriented data trimming
- "bias" in algorithm training
- business influence
- algorithm bias by design
- visual distortion of the results

- ▶ **Increased influence on consumption, politics, the public**
- ▶ **Trust?**

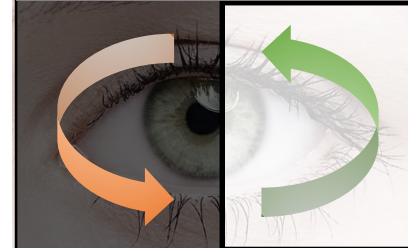
## Attacks



- data leaks
- data breaches
- reliability
- software errors
- security/safety
- cyber attacks

- ▶ **Vulnerability of companies, people, society?**

## Dual Use/Misuse



- unlawful
- appropriate use
- discrimination
- monitoring/surveillance
- data protection
- personal rights violations
- espionage
- terrorism

- ▶ **Enforceable ethical principles?**
- ▶ **How should hazards be assessed?**

## Data Monopolies



- self-reinforcing feedback loop of superior services and data collections
- controlling data usage is hard
- lack of access / fairness
- some companies may become more powerful than governments

- ▶ **Preventable via regulations?**



# Example: Wrong Conclusions in Machine Learning

- Learning success depends on many parameters (e.g., learning method, features, configuration)
- Role of the parameters is not always directly apparent
- Validation and explanation are difficult

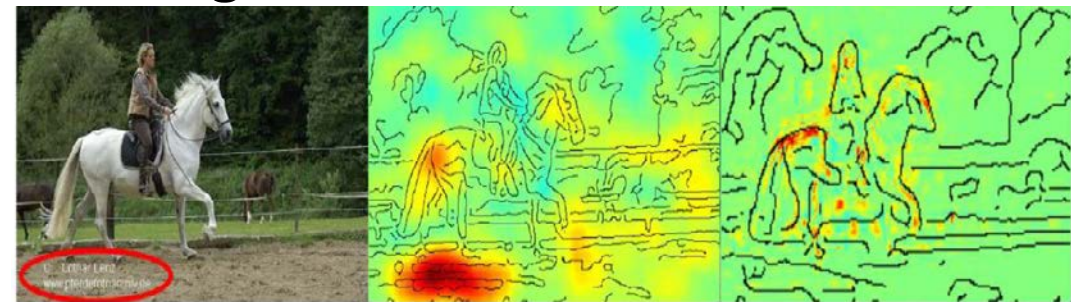
Test error for various classes:

	aeroplane	bicycle	bird	boat	bottle	bus	car
Fisher	79.08%	66.44%	45.90%	70.88%	27.64%	69.67%	80.96%
DeepNet	88.08%	79.69%	80.77%	77.20%	35.48%	72.71%	86.30%
	cat	chair	cow	diningtable	dog	horse	motorbike
Fisher	59.92%	51.92%	47.60%	58.06%	42.28%	80.45%	69.34%
DeepNet	81.10%	51.04%	61.10%	64.62%	76.17%	81.60%	79.33%
	person	pottedplant	sheep	sofa	train	tvmonitor	mAP
Fisher	85.10%	28.62%	49.58%	49.31%	82.71%	54.33%	59.99%
DeepNet	92.43%	49.99%	74.04%	49.48%	87.07%	67.08%	72.12%

Image

FV

DNN



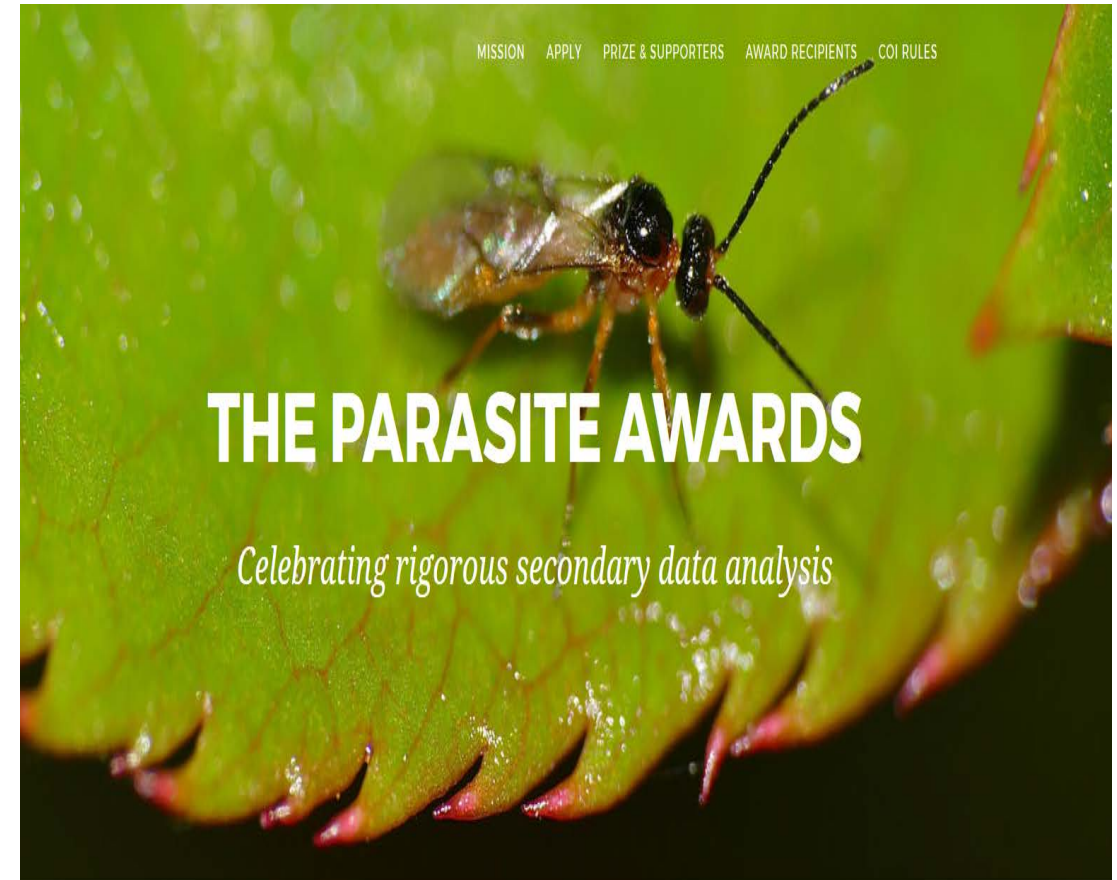
**Conclusion:** Learning methods may not learn and capture the intended behavior!

Lapuschkin, S., Binder, A., Montavon, G., Muller, K. R., & Samek, W. (2016). *Analyzing classifiers: Fisher vectors and deep neural networks*. Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision & Pattern Recognition - CVPR (pp. 2912-2920)

# Example: Data Monopolies

- Generation and storage of big data is expensive
- Incentives to share information are not always given
- Can lead to data monopolies or oligopolies and lead to conflicts of interest

**Conclusion:** Equal opportunities and scientific progress can be inhibited by information monopolies!



The Research Parasite Awards: <http://researchparasite.com/>

# Big Data Infrastructures





# A Big Data Analytics Infrastructure for the 4<sup>th</sup> Paradigm

## ➡ ... is **not the same** as **open data silos**.

- Open data does not explicitly provide a means to analyze and correlate massive datasets or data streams.
- Open data neither includes a scalable processing infrastructure, nor access to private/restricted data.

## ➡ ... is **very different** from **HPC infrastructures**.

- It requires SW/HW co-design and must employ database systems principles for access and management.
- It requires efficient I/O handling and must store the data efficiently to minimize data transfer.

## ➡ ... is **distinct** from **relational DBMS**.

- It must handle data of different modalities and offer a programming model beyond relational algebra.

## ➡ ... is **logically central**.

- ... comprised of a large-scale physical architecture and federated drill-through.
- ... enabling data and code availability to communities via web-based interfaces.
- ... supporting declarative languages, query optimizers, data caching, indexing, and data management.

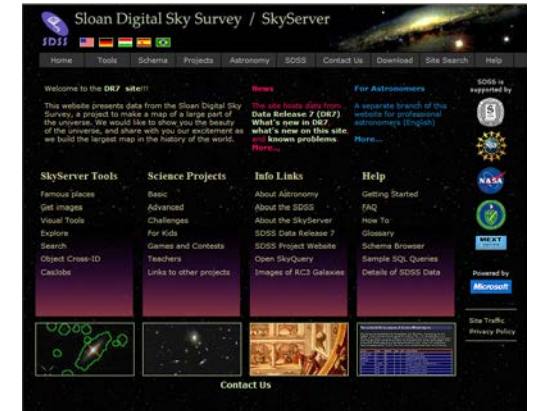
## ➡ ... **must cover the entire data value chain**.

- ... from source selection, over information extraction and integration, analysis and model building, to model application and visualization.

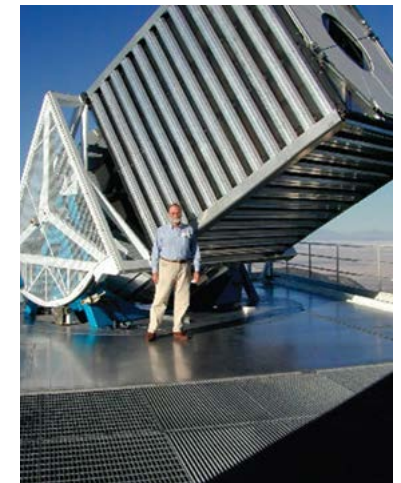
# Sloan Digital Sky Survey / SkyServer

- “The Cosmic Genome Project” – multi-spectral imaging and spectroscopic redshift survey using a dedicated 2.5m wide-angle optical telescope at Apache Point Observatory in New Mexico, USA
- The SDSS made its entire data set available through **SkyServer** database – an online portal for public use, and invited volunteer contributions to scientific research.
- 150+ TB data – over 220 million galaxies and 260 million stars
- 2.9B web hits over a 17 year period
- 425M external SQL queries
- 7,000 refereed papers and 450K citations
- 4,000,000 distinct users vs. 15,000 astronomers
- Emergence of the “Internet Scientist”
- World’s most used astronomy facility today
- Collaborative server-side analysis done by 9,000 astronomers
- Serves as a model for other scientific communities
- Demonstrated that databases can be very powerful tools for science

*Slide: Due to Dr. Alex Szalay, Johns Hopkins University*

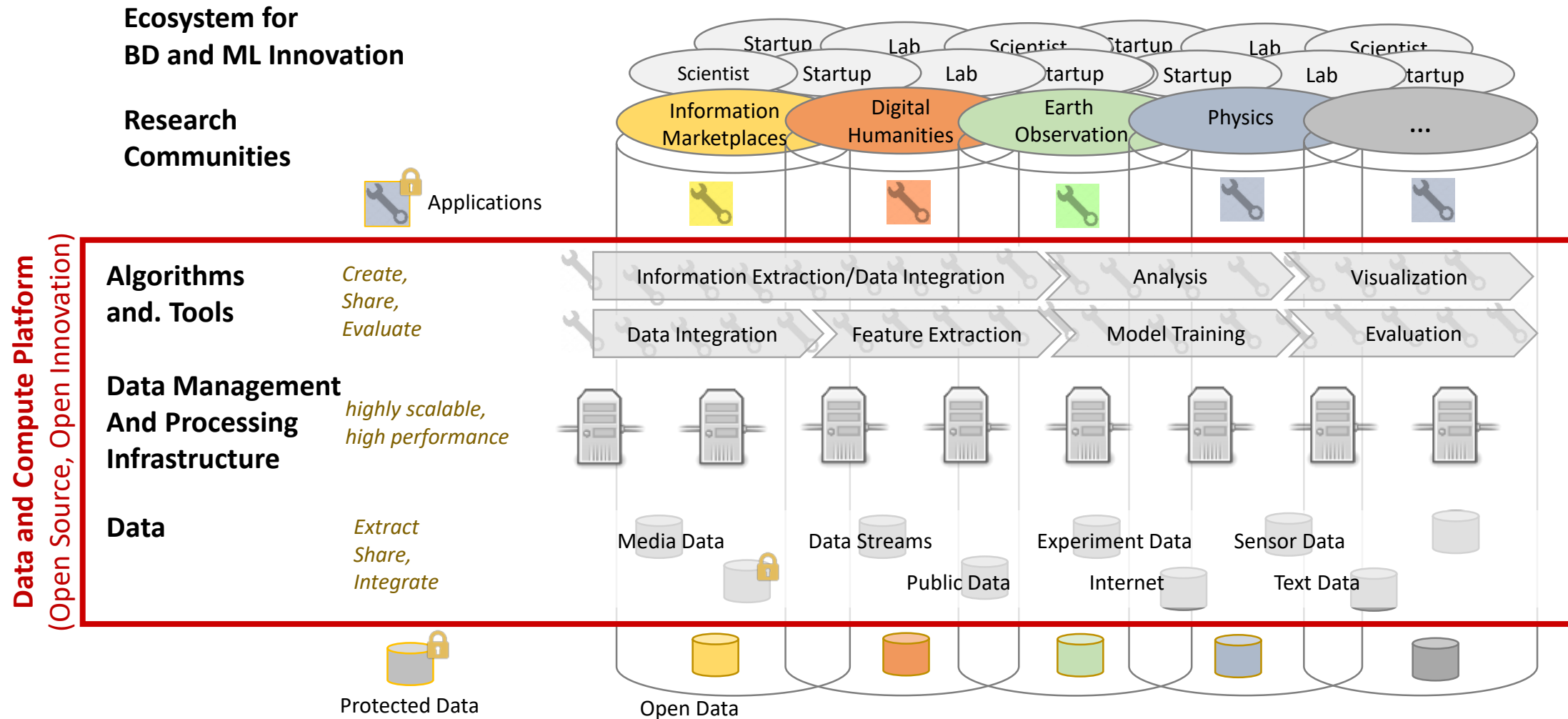


<https://www.sdss.org>



**Photo:** The Late Jim Gray,  
1998 Turing Award Winner

# A Data Analytics Ecosystem





# Responsible Data Management

## Challenges



Fairness



Diversity



Neutrality and Access



Transparency



Privacy Protection

## Technical Solutions

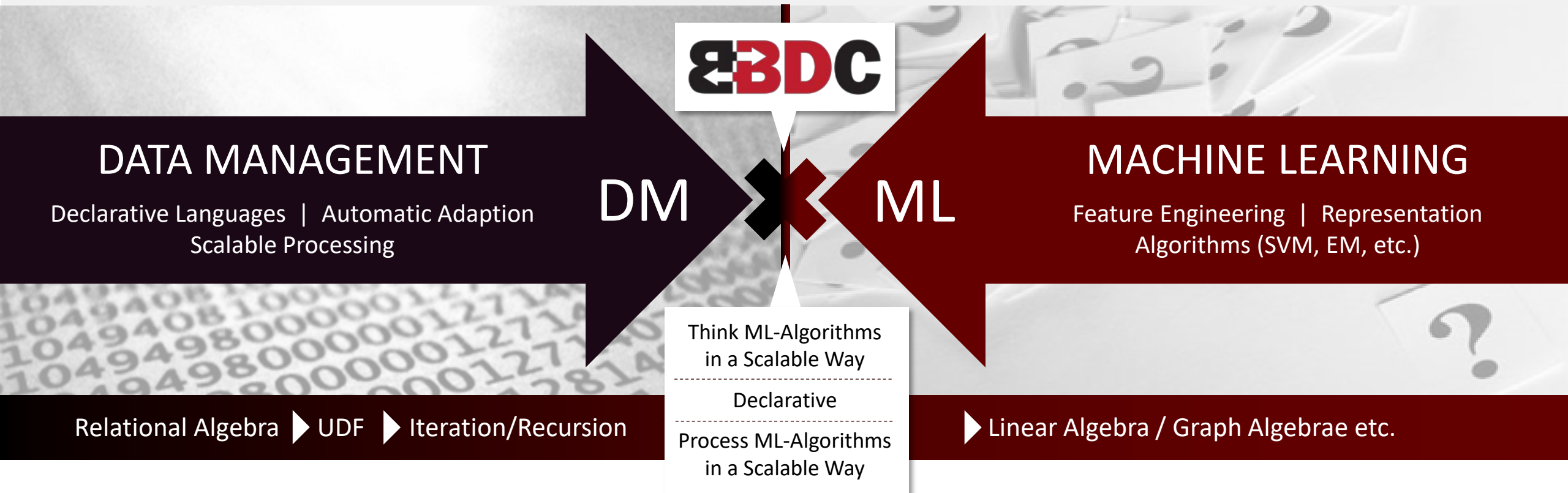
- Testing and Verification
- Ensuring Properties
- Traceability
- Reproducibility
- Open Data and Open Source

<http://dataresponsibly.com/>

# The Berlin Big Data Center (BBDC)



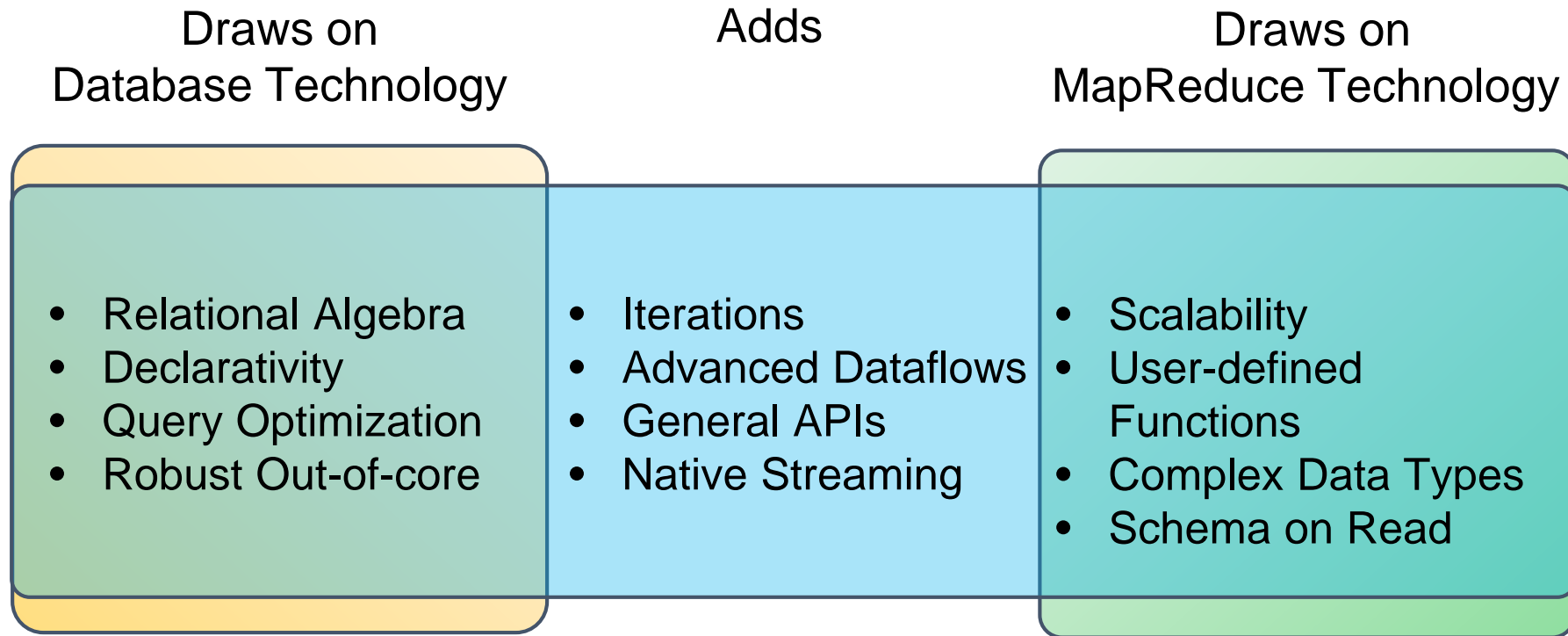
Research and development of methods and technologies for data science  
at the intersection of data management and machine learning





# Stratosphere:

## General Purpose Programming + Database Execution



A. Alexandrov, D. Battré, S. Ewen, M. Heimpl, F. Hueske, O. Kao, V. Markl, E. Nijkamp, D. Warneke: Massively Parallel Data Analysis with PACTs on Nephele. PVLDB 3(2): 1625-1628 (2010)

D. Battré, S. Ewen, F. Hueske, O. Kao, V. Markl, D. Warneke: Nephele/PACTs: a programming model and execution framework for web-scale analytical processing. SoCC 2010: 119-130

A. Alexandrov, R. Bergmann, S. Ewen, et al: The Stratosphere platform for big data analytics. VLDB J. 23(6): 939-964 (2014)

# From Stratosphere to Flink

June 2, 2008



Aug 26, 2014



Apache Flink



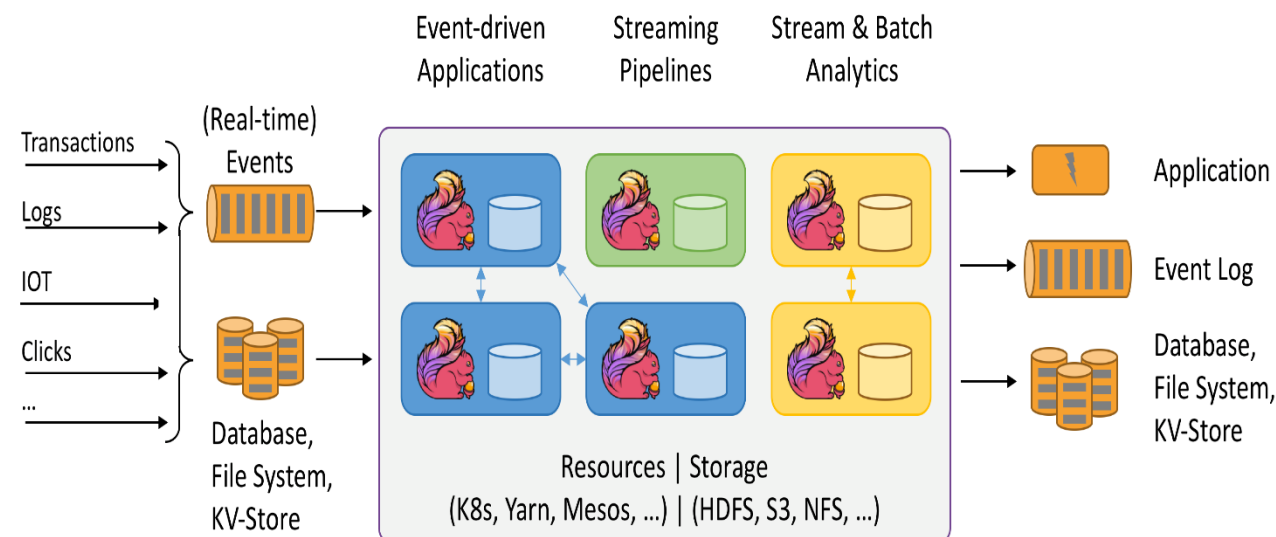
# Flink

<http://flink.apache.org/>

*Apache Flink® is an open-source stream processing framework for distributed, high-performing, always-available, and accurate data streaming applications, originating from the Stratosphere Project at TU Berlin.*

## Key Features

- Bounded and unbounded data
- Event time semantics
- Stateful and fault-tolerant
- Running on thousands of nodes with very good throughput and latency
- Exactly-once semantics for stateful computations.
- Flexible windowing based on time, count, or sessions in addition to data-driven windows



<http://flink.apache.org>

## Key Publications

**P. Carbone, A. Katsifodimos, S. Ewen, V. Markl, S. Haridi, K. Tzoumas:**

*Apache Flink™: Stream and Batch Processing in a Single Engine. IEEE Data Eng. Bull. 38(4): 28-38 (2015)*

**A. Alexandrov, R. Bergmann, S. Ewen, J.-C. Freytag, F. Hueske, A. Heise, O. Kao, M. Leich, U. Leser, V. Markl, et al:**

*The Stratosphere platform for big data analytics. The VLDB Journal. 23 (6): 939-964 (2014)*

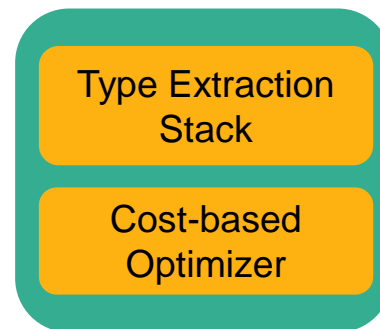




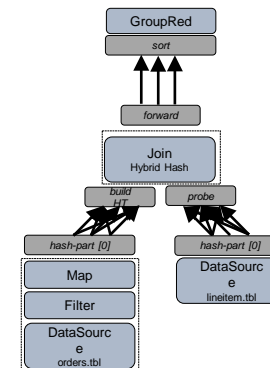
# Technologies in Flink

```
case class Path (from: Long, to:
Long)
val tc = edges.iterate(10) {
  paths: DataSet[Path] =>
    val next = paths
      .join(edges)
      .where("to")
      .equalTo("from") {
        (path, edge) =>
          Path(path.from, edge.to)
      }
      .union(paths)
      .distinct()
    next
}
```

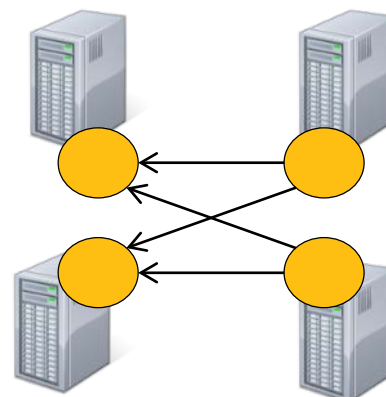
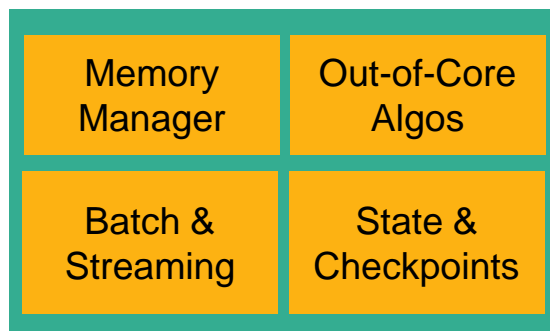
*Program*



Pre-flight (Client)



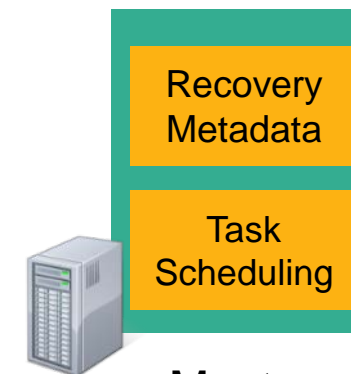
*Dataflow Graph*



Workers

*deploy operators*

*track intermediate results*



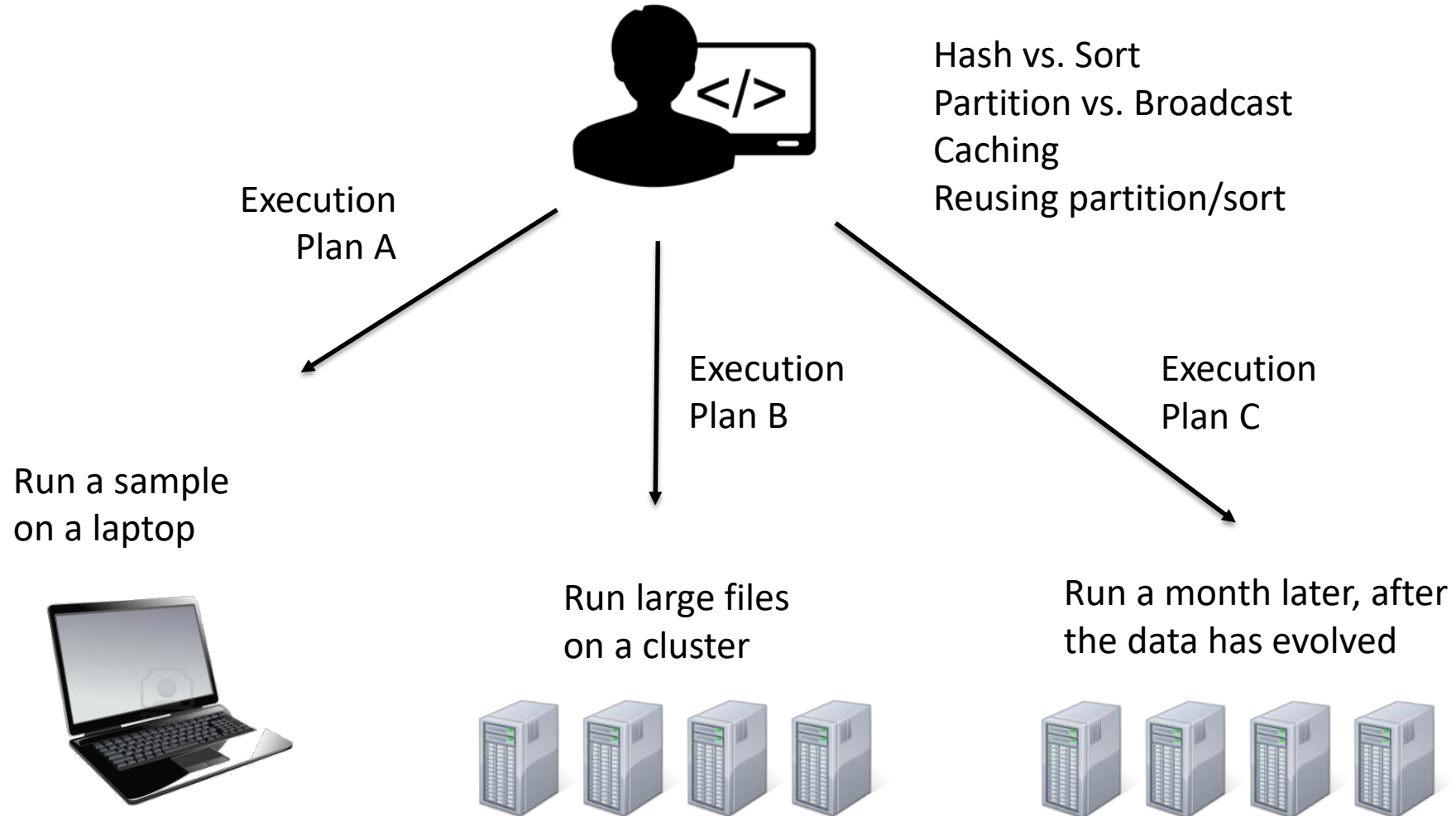
Master

**D. Battré, S. Ewen, F. Hueske, O. Kao, V. Markl, D. Warneke:**

*Nephele/PACTs: a programming model and execution framework for web-scale analytical processing. SoCC 2010: 119-130*

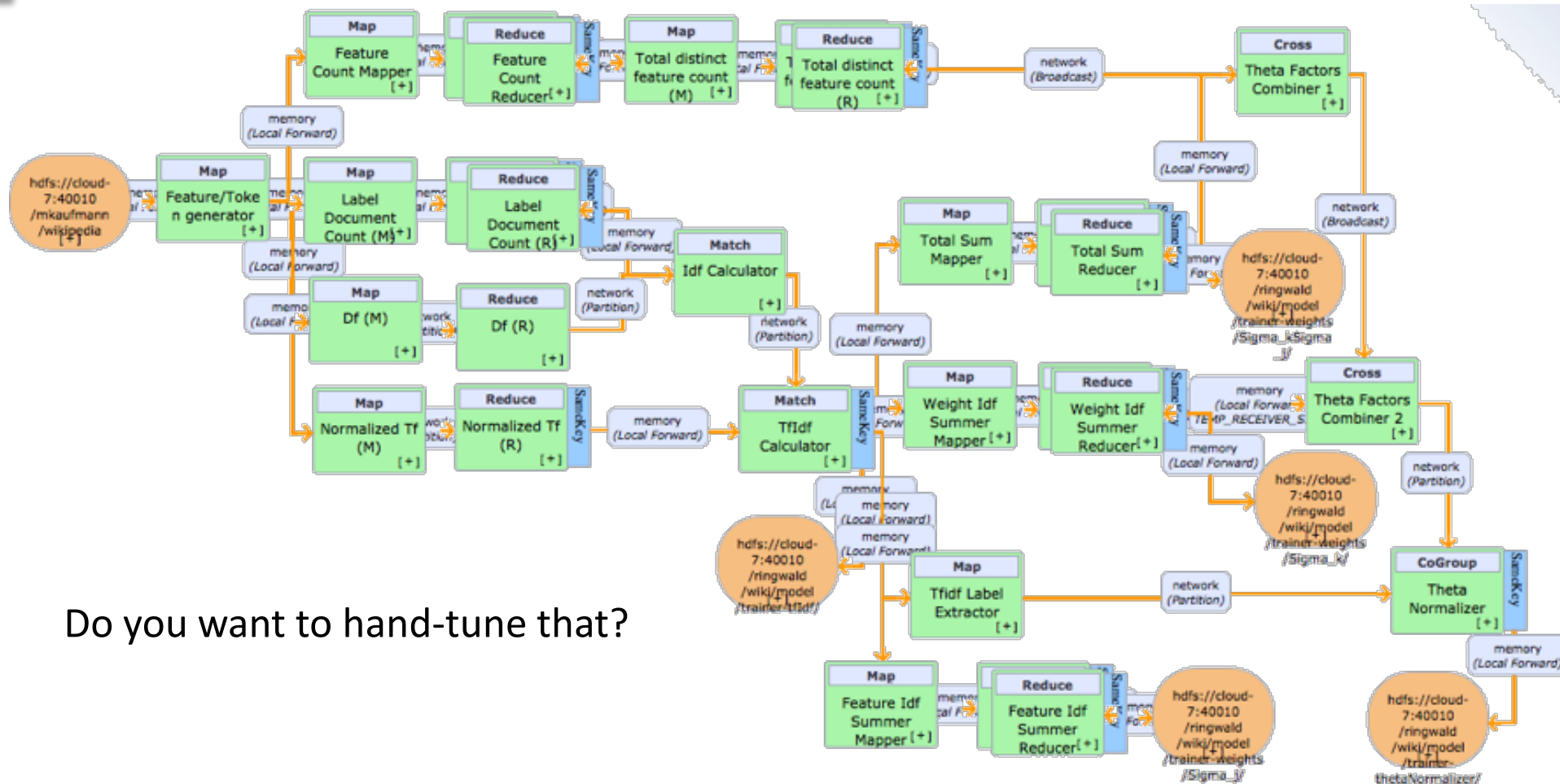


# Effect of Optimization





# Why Optimization?



F. Hueske, M. Peters, A. Krettek, M. Ringwald, K. Tzoumas, V. Markl, J.C. Freytag: Peeking into the optimization of data flow programs with MapReduce-style UDFs. ICDE 2013: 1292-1295

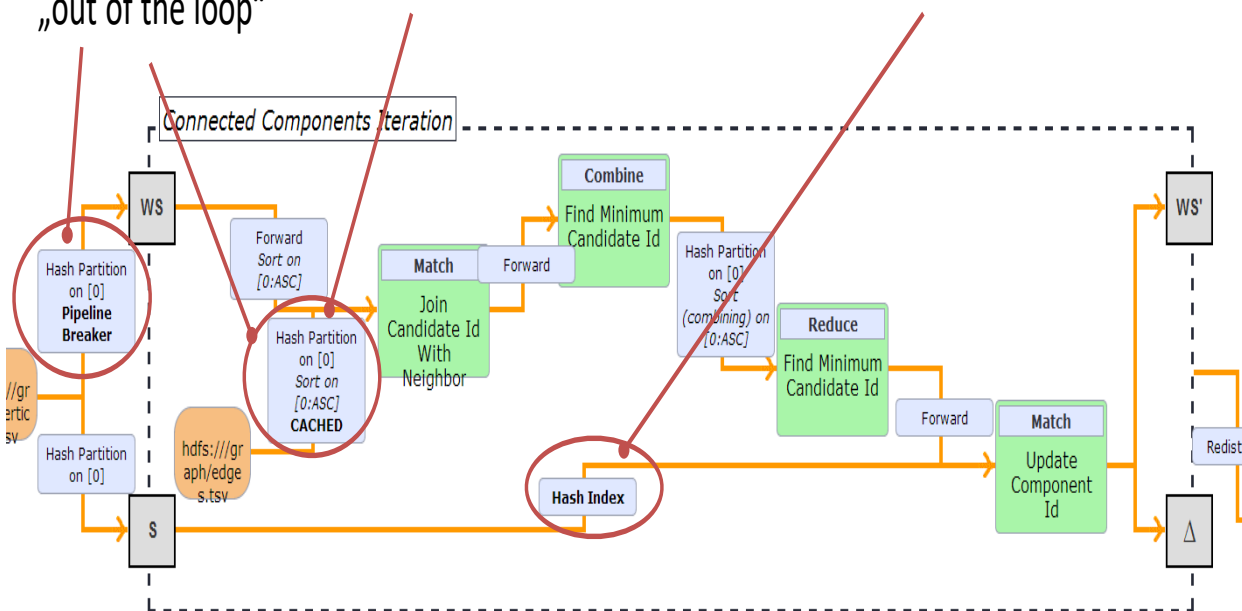


# Processing Iterative Data Analysis Programs

Pushing work  
„out of the loop“

Caching Loop-invariant Data

Maintain state as index



Factorizing a matrix with  
28 billion ratings for  
recommendations

	User	Item			
		W	X	Y	Z
A		4.5	2.0		
B		4.0		3.5	
C			5.0		2.0
D		3.5	4.0	1.0	

Rating Matrix

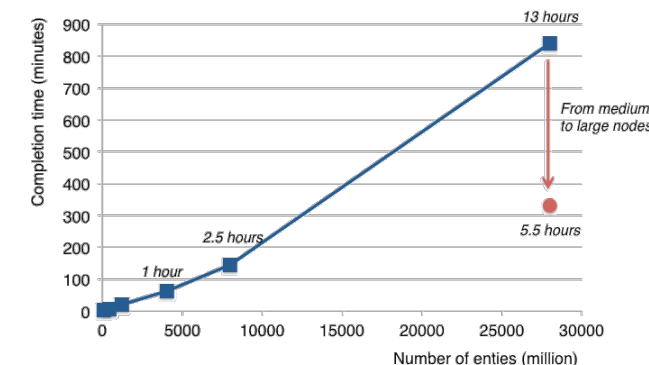
=

	User	User Matrix		Item Matrix			
		W	X	Y	Z		
A		1.2	0.8			1.5	1.2
B		1.4	0.9			1.0	0.8
C		1.5	1.0			0.6	1.1
D		1.2	0.8				0.4

User Matrix

Item Matrix

More at: <http://data-artisans.com/computing-recommendations-with-flink.html>



(Scale of Netflix  
or Spotify)

**S. Ewen, S. Schelter, K. Tzoumas, D. Warneke, V. Markl:**

*Iterative Parallel Data Processing with Stratosphere: an Inside Look. SIGMOD 2013*

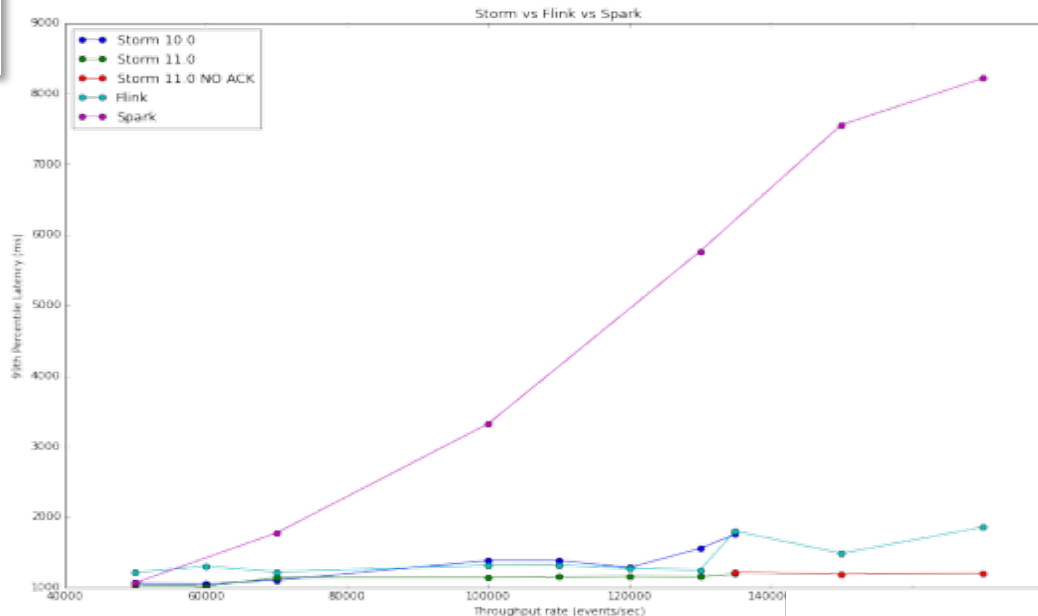
**S. Ewen, K. Tzoumas, M. Kaufmann, V. Markl:**

*Spinning Fast Iterative Data Flows. PVLDB 5(11): 1268-1279 (2012)*



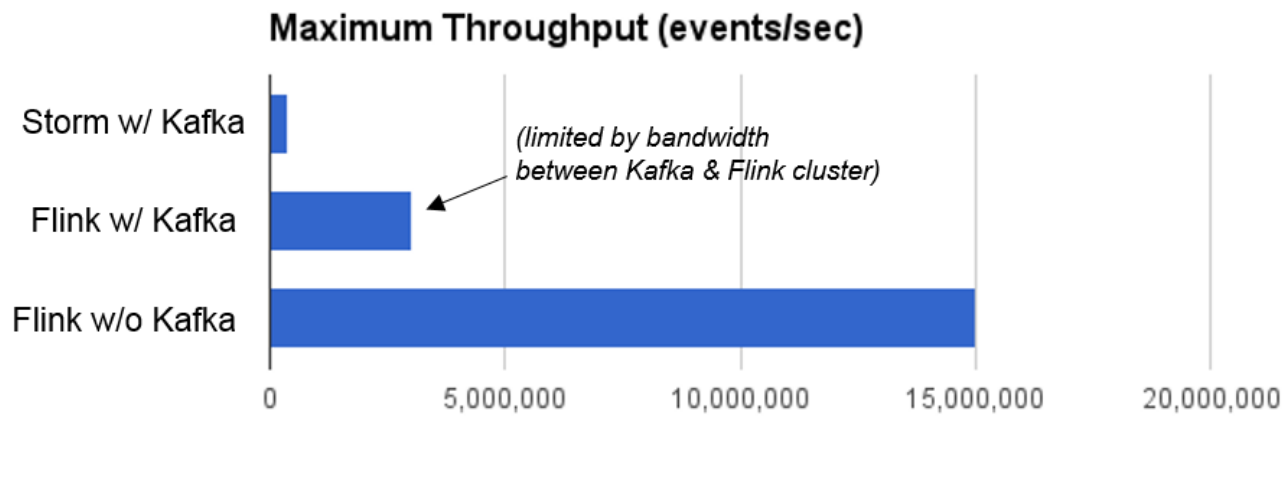
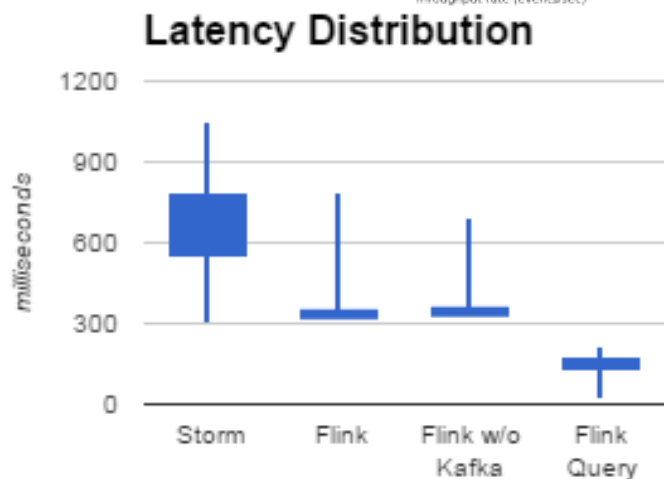


# Streaming: Some Benchmark Results

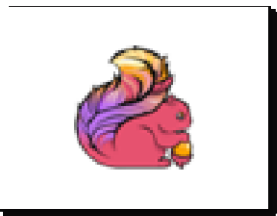


Initially performed by Yahoo!  
Engineering

[..]Storm 0.10.0, 0.11.0-SNAPSHOT and Flink 0.10.1 show sub- second latencies at relatively high throughputs[..]. Spark streaming 1.5.1 supports high throughputs, but at a relatively higher latency.



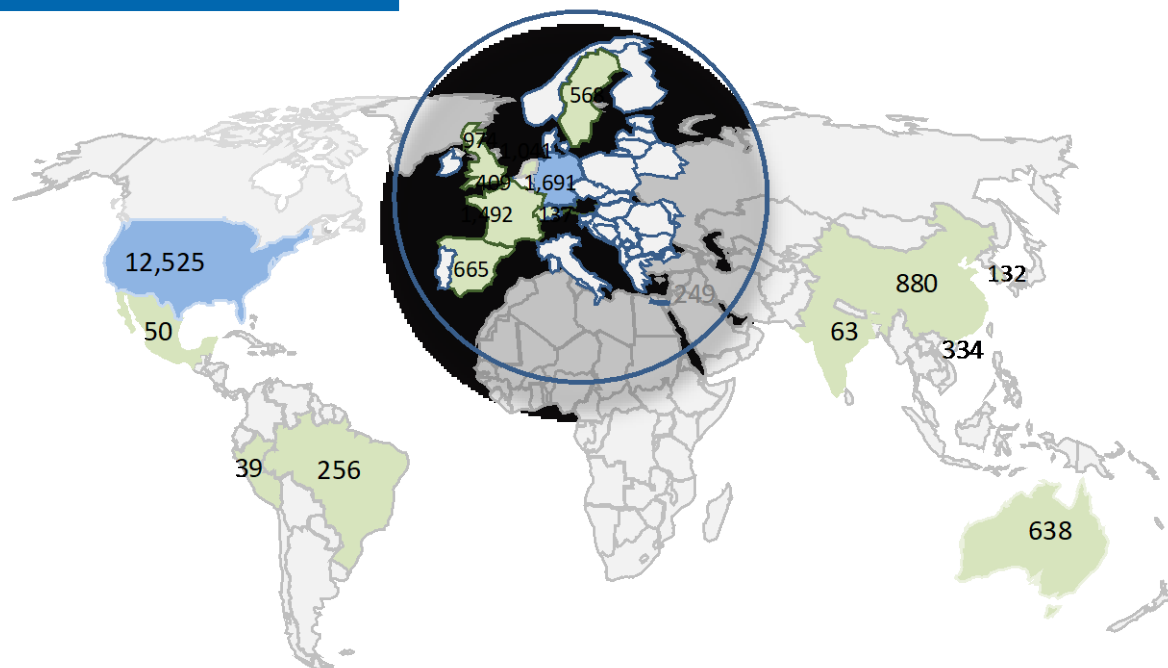
<http://yahooeng.tumblr.com/post/135321837876/benchmarking-streaming-computation-engines-at>  
<https://data-artisans.com/extending-the-yahoo-streaming-benchmark/>



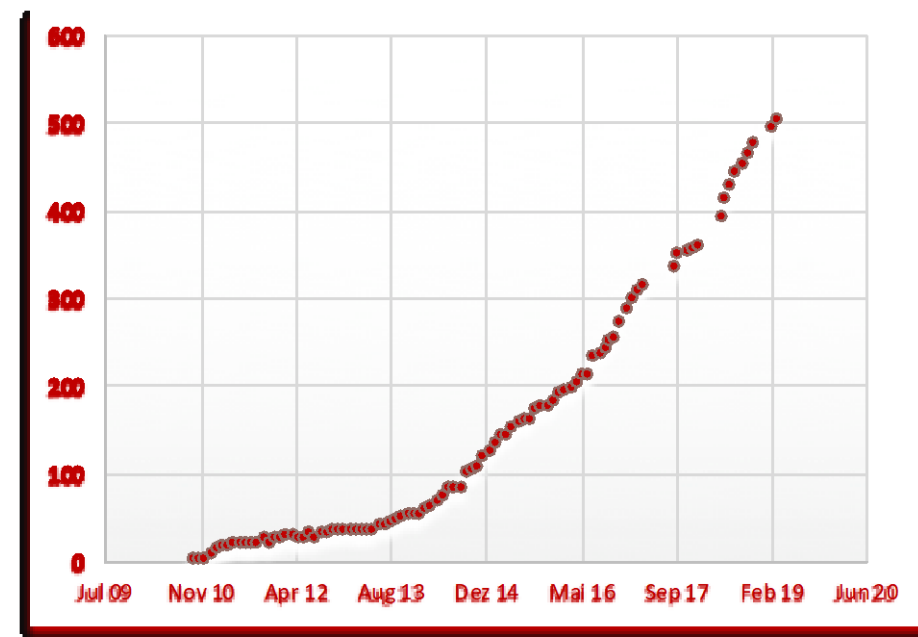
# Apache Flink

<https://www.meetup.com/topics/apache-flink/>  
<https://flink.apache.org/poweredby.html>  
<https://github.com/apache/flink>

## Flink Community



## Flink Contributors



**22,150+** Meetup Members Worldwide  
**500+** Open Source Contributors/Developers  
**41** Meetup Groups Worldwide

**18** Countries that Regularly Hold Meetups  
**48+** Companies using Apache Flink  
Startup **data Artisans**, founded in 2014



# Some Highly Engaged Users



Largest job has > 20 operators, runs on > 5000 vCores in 1000-node cluster, processes millions of events per second



Complex jobs of > 30 operators running 24/7, processing 30 billion events daily, maintaining state of 100s of GB with exactly-once guarantees



30 Flink applications in production for more than one year. 10 billion events (2TB) processed daily

Courtesy of Kostas Tzoumas



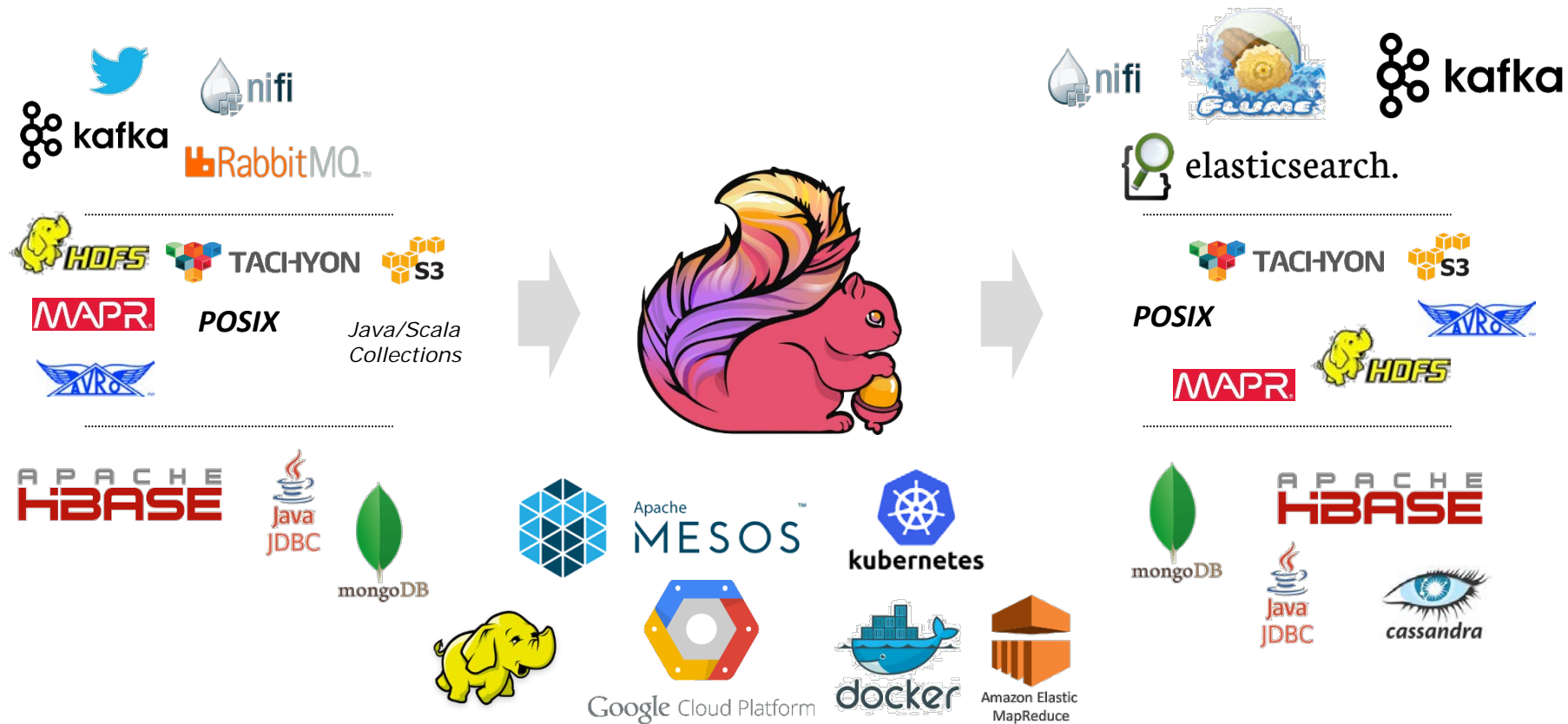
# Apache Flink Users





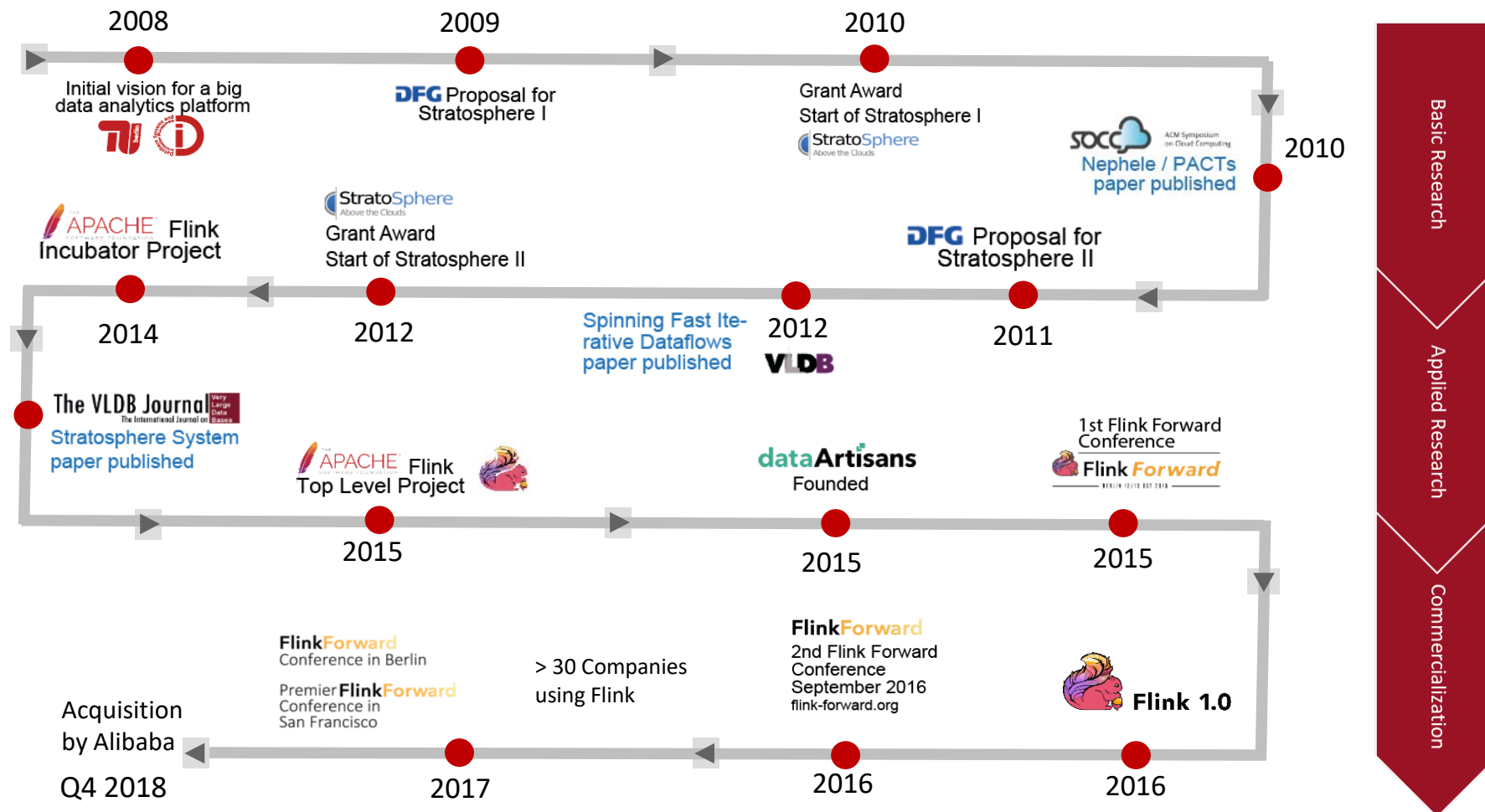


# Flink in the Ecosystem

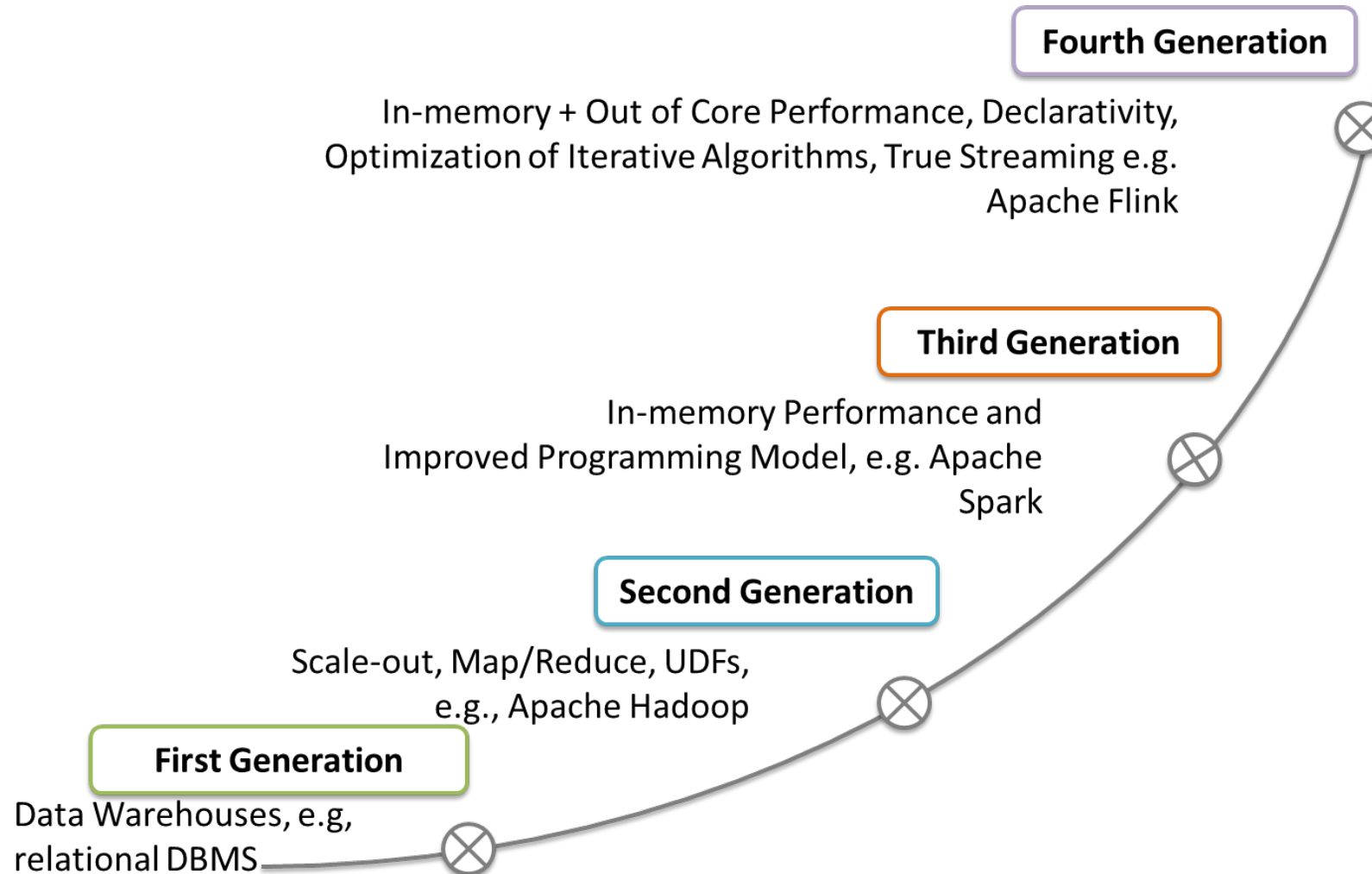


By courtesy of Kostas Tzoumas

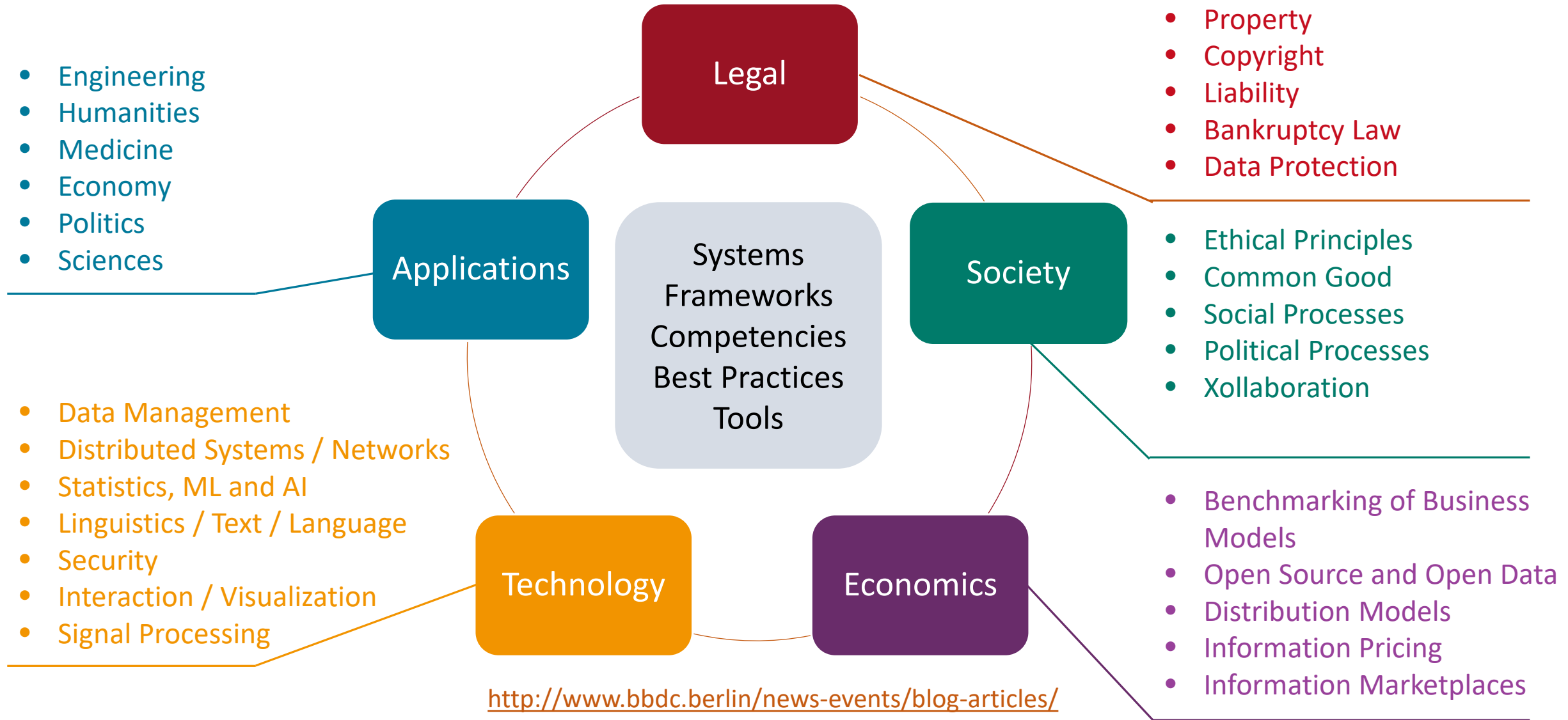
# The Innovation Pipeline from Stratosphere to Flink



# Evolution of Big Data Platforms



# The Five Dimensions of Big Data and Data Science







# Join us!

Berlin, the (digital) capital of Germany, is a **young, cosmopolitan, international city** in the heart of Europe, with a very large research and science industry as well as a dynamic and **thriving startup scene**, in particular in the creative and information technology space.

Pursue a DATA MANAGEMENT, DATA SCIENCE, AND DATA ENGINEERING career within

✓ Doctoral and postdoctoral positions

Questions and application submissions (including cover letter, CV, transcripts, and copies of your academic degrees) should sent to: [jobs@dima.tu-berlin.de](mailto:jobs@dima.tu-berlin.de).

## Reference Pages

The DIMA Research Group, <http://www.dima.tu-berlin.de>

The Berlin Big Data Center, <http://big-data-berlin.dima.tu-berlin.de/home/>

Prof. Volker Markl, <http://www.user.tu-berlin.de/marklv>