CSE 544
Principles of Database Management Systems

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Fall 2007

Lecture 18 - Stream Processing

Final Reports & Presentations

- **Final reports**
  - Details for content and presentation are on the class website
- **Presentations**
  - Next Wednesday 9:30am-3pm, divided into three sessions
  - Please attend at least one entire session
  - Grading guidelines are on the class website
  - Schedule is posted on the class website
  - Please email Nodira to get added to the schedule

References

- **Aurora: A New Model and Architecture for Data Stream Management.**

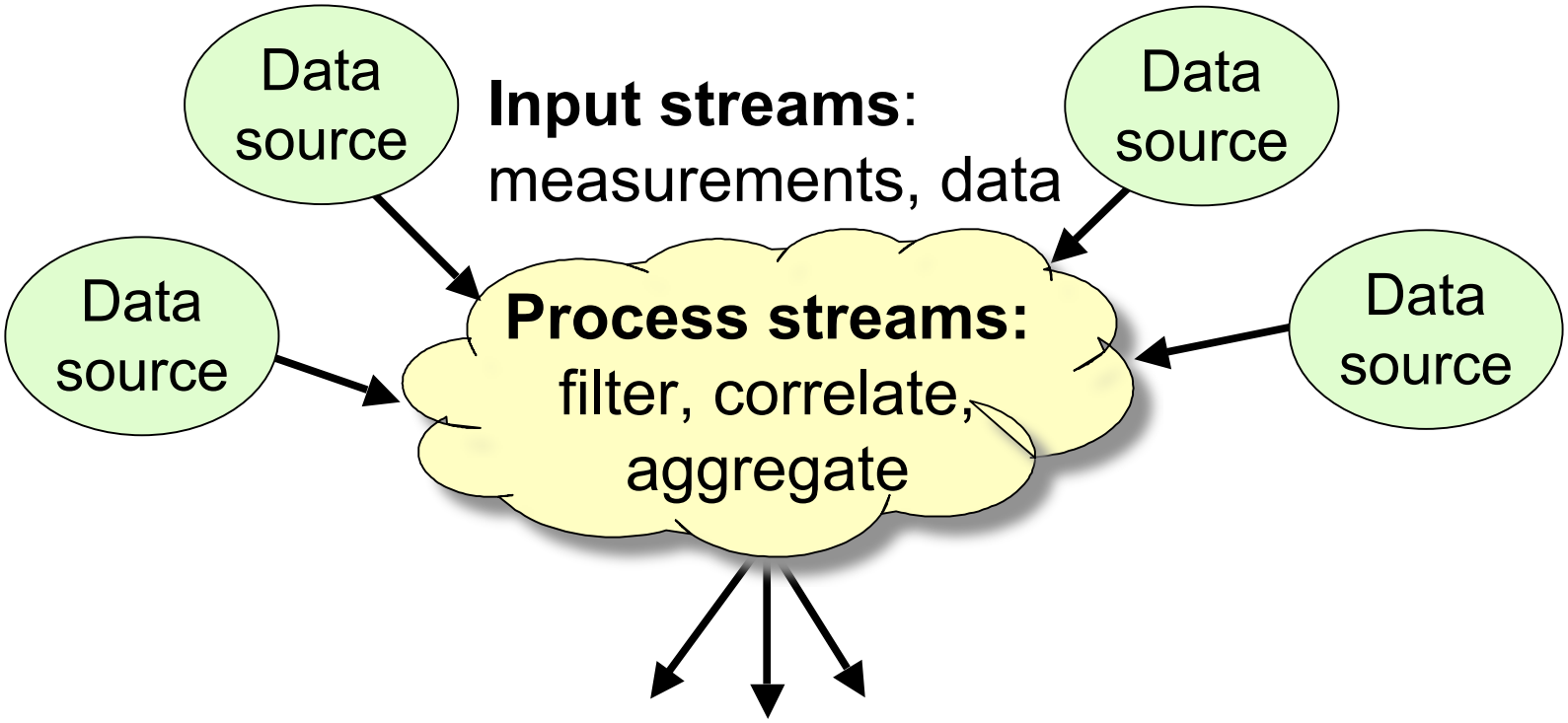
  Daniel Abadi et. al. VLDB Journal. 12(2). 2003

Outline

- **Stream processing applications**
  - Examples
  - Requirements

- **The Aurora stream processing engine**
  - Stream model and query model
  - Processing model
  - Operators
  - Query examples
  - Other features

Stream Processing



Application Domains

- Network monitoring
  - Intrusion, fraud, anomaly detection, click streams
- Financial services
  - Market feed processing, ticker failure detection
- Sensor-based environment monitoring
  - Weather conditions, air quality, car traffic
- Medical applications
  - Patient monitoring, equipment tracking
- Civil engineering, military applications, etc.

Requirements

- **Input data is pushed continuously**
  - Traditional DBMSs not designed for continuous loading or inserting of individual data items
  - "DBMS-active, human passive" model
- **Users want to execute continuous queries**
  - Traditional DBMSs have no direct support for such queries. Can use triggers, but triggers do not scale
- **Low-latency processing**
  - Need to see results in near real-time
  - Data is possibly high-volume and high-rate

Other Requirements

- Distribution,
- Load management and load shedding
- Approximate processing, approximate answers
- Fault-tolerance and revision processing
- Exploiting data archives

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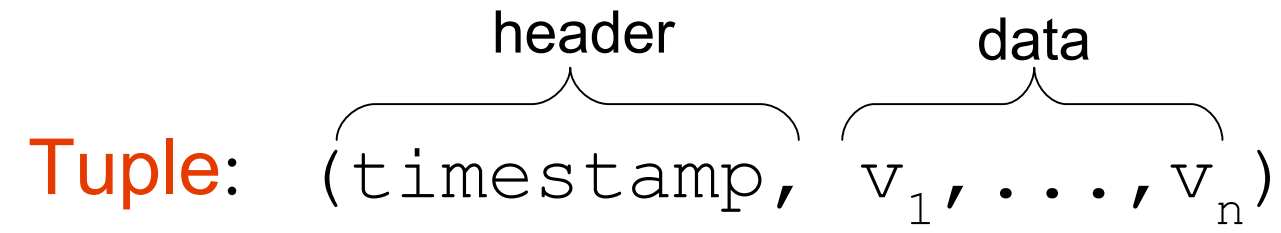
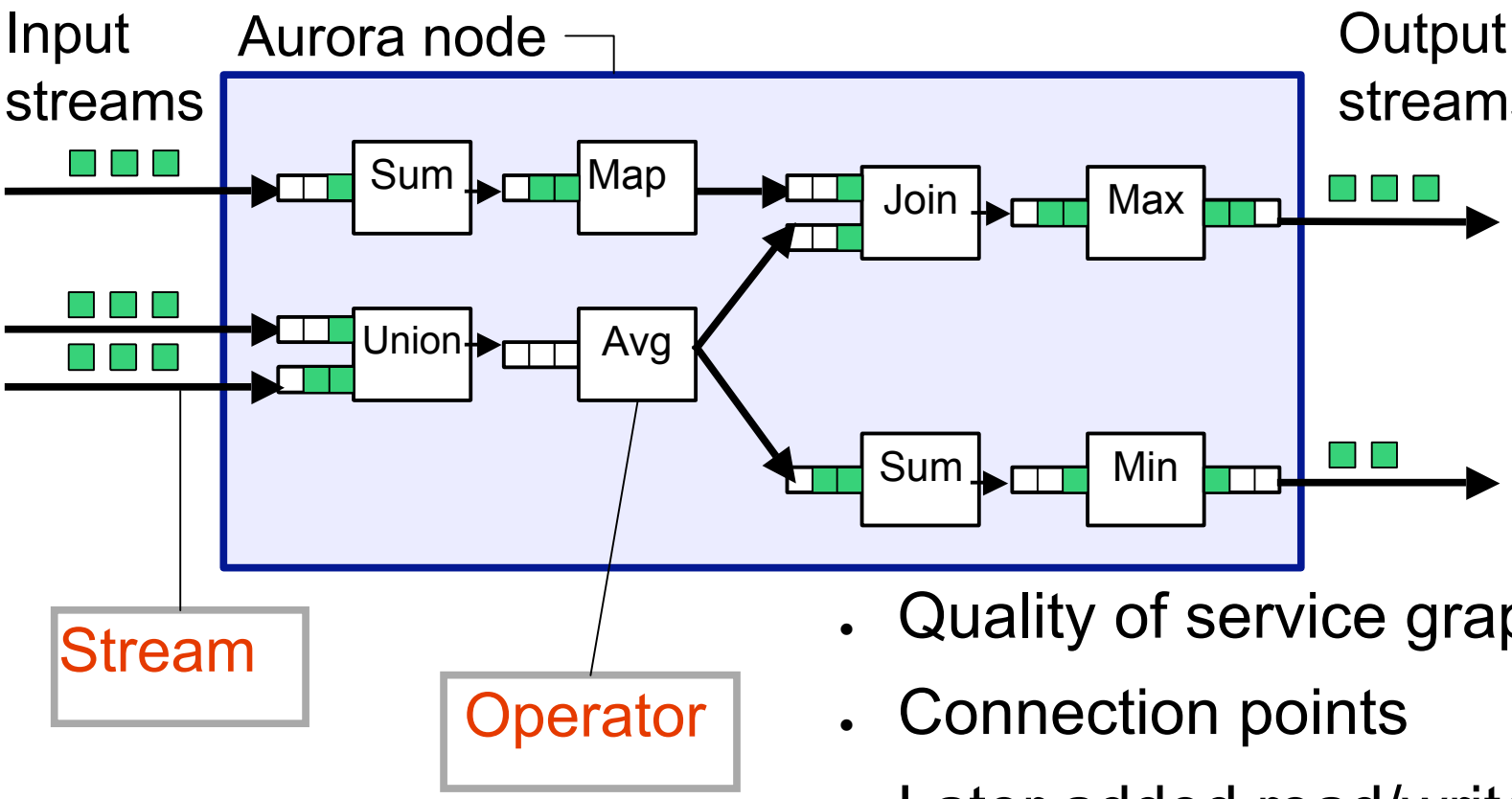
Stream Data Model



- Stream: append-only sequence of tuples
- All tuples on a stream have same schema
- Timestamp is used for QoS

Query Model



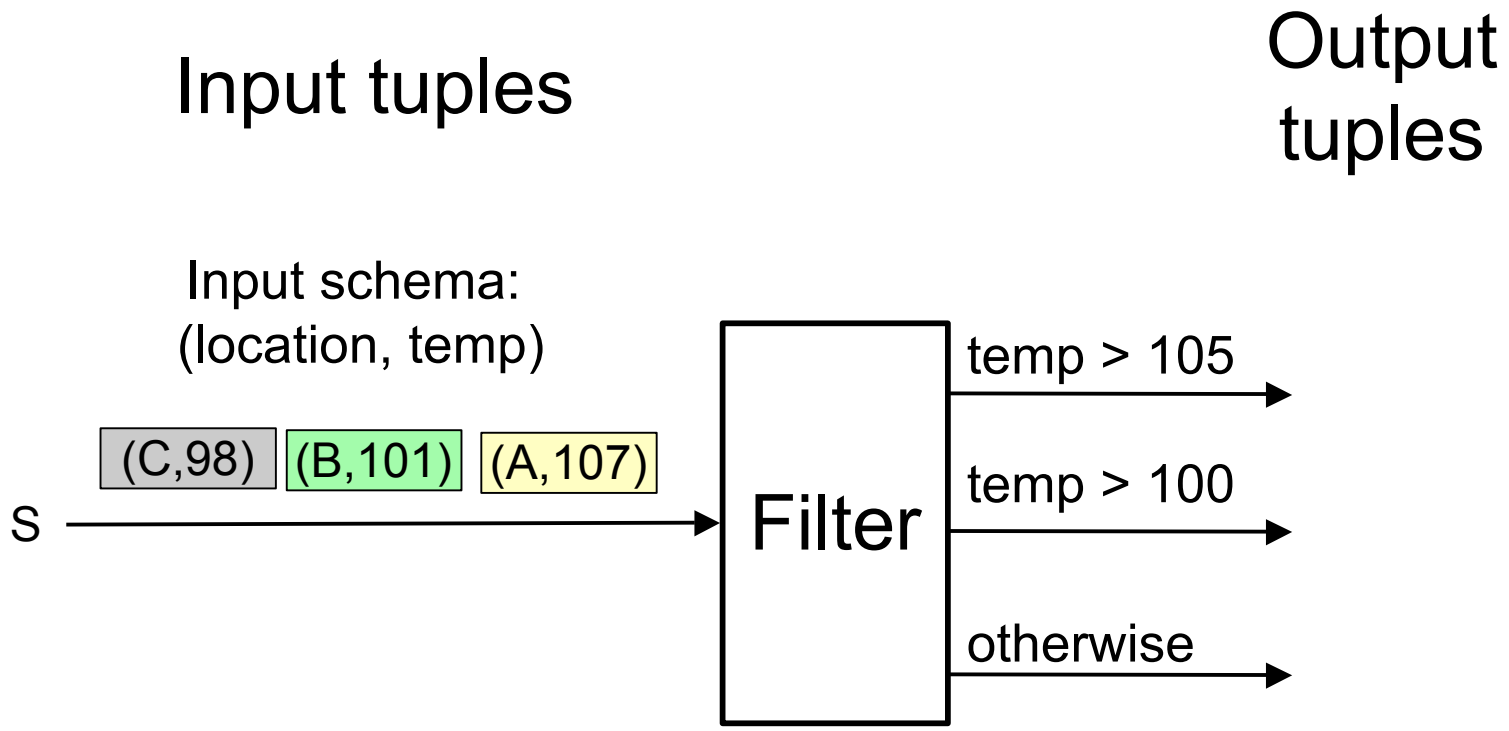
- Quality of service graphs
- Connection points
- Later added read/write ops
- No query language

Aurora Operators

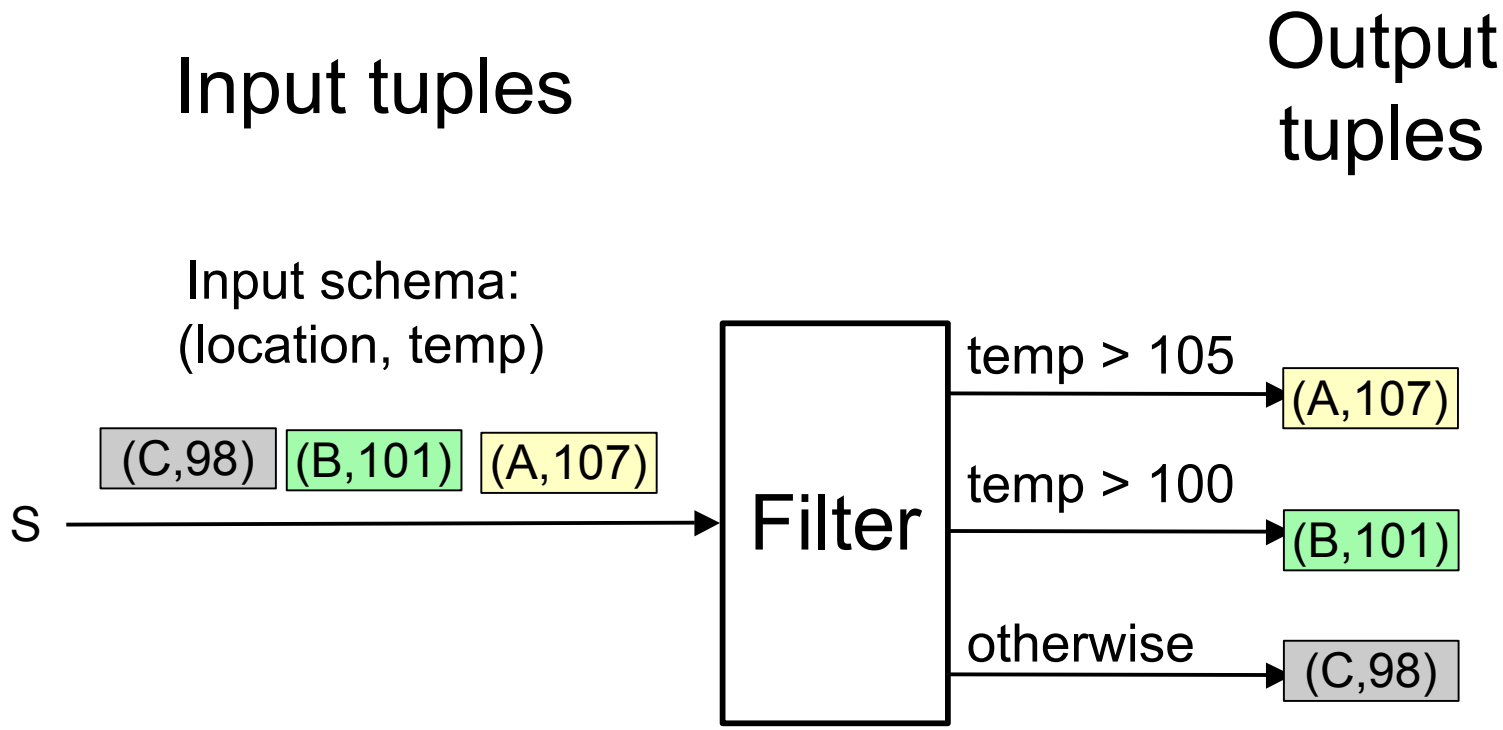
- Order-agnostic
  - Filter
  - Map
  - Union
- Order-sensitive
  - Aggregate
  - Join
  - BSort, Resample

- **Why do we need new operators?**
  - Ops cannot block & cannot accumulate state that grows with input

Filter Example



Filter Example



Map Example

new.location = old.location
new.temp_celcius = 5/9*(old.temp - 32)

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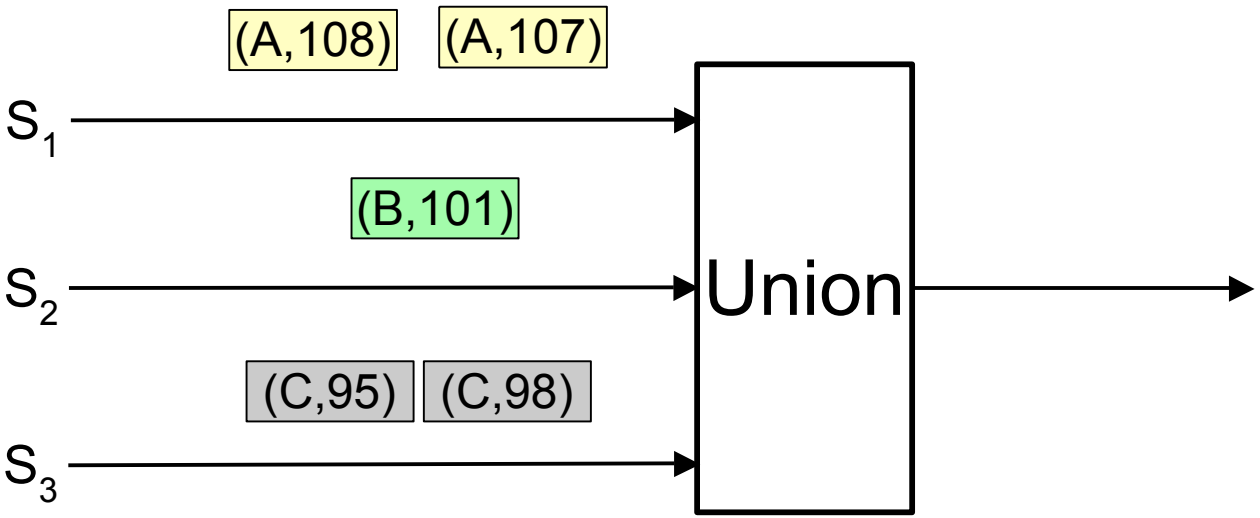
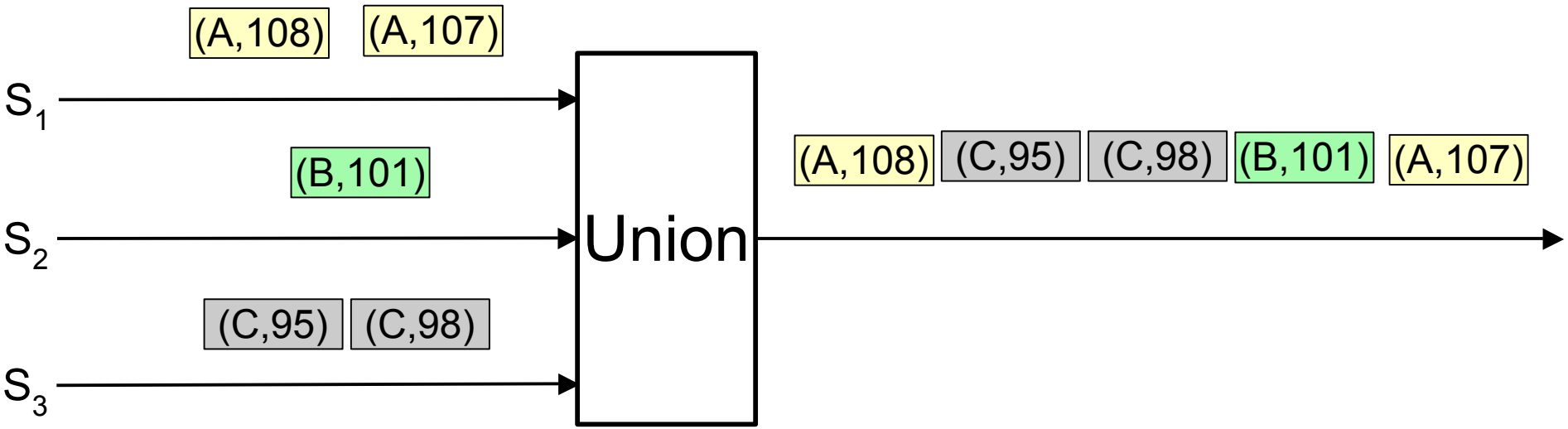
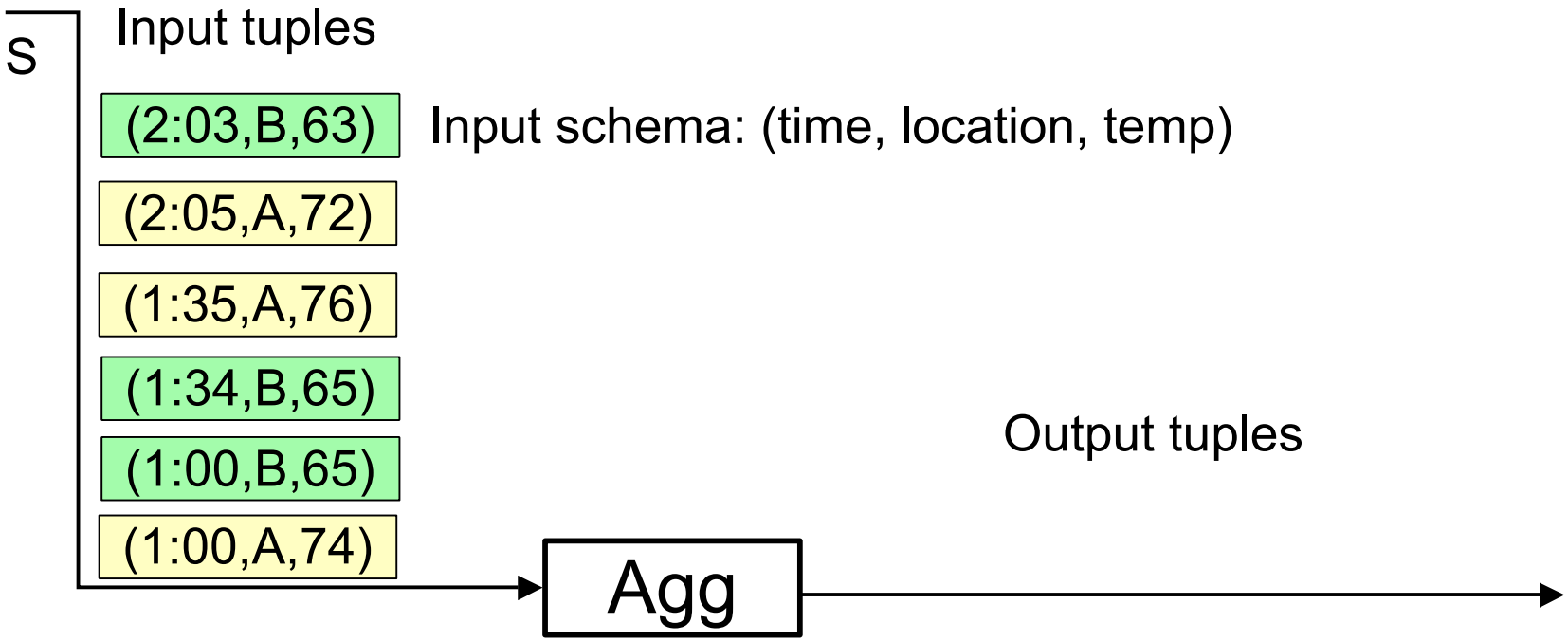
Union Example



Union Example



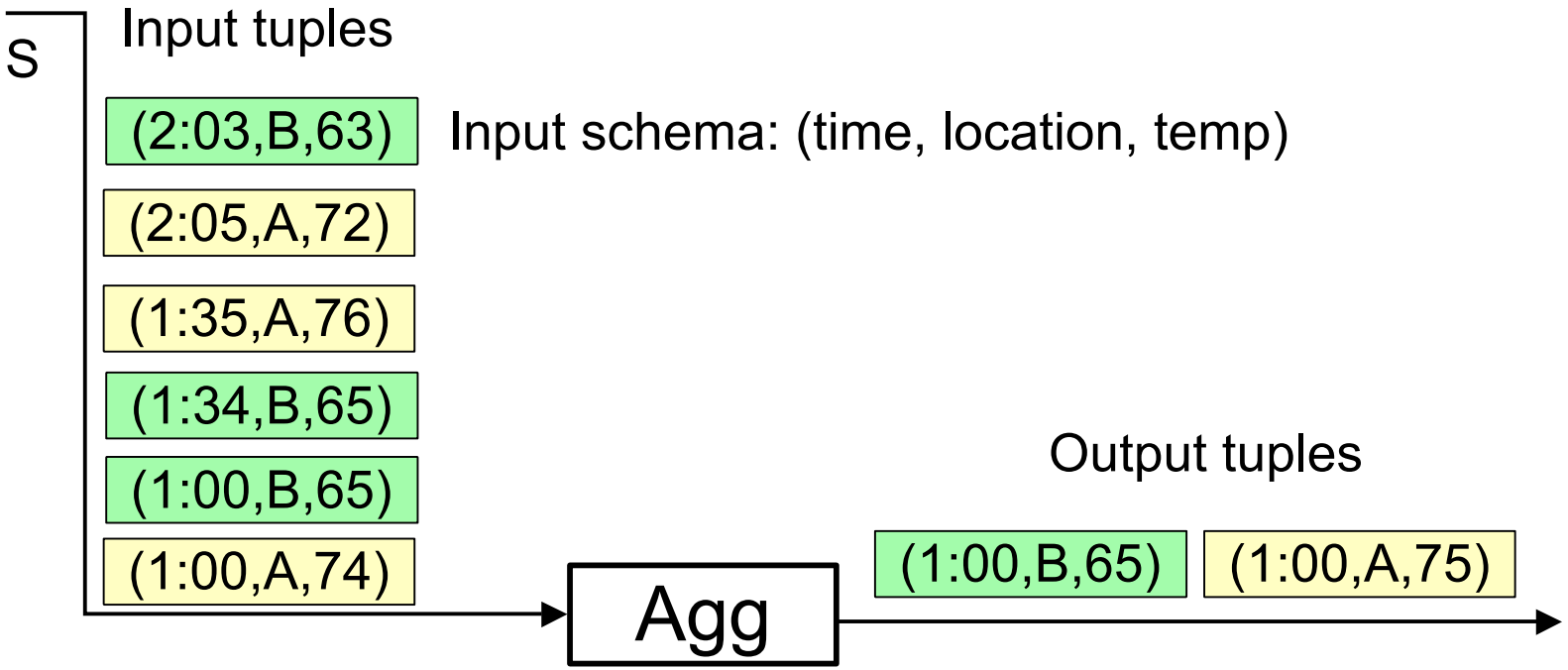
Aggregate Example



Operator parameters:

- group by location
- average temp,
- order on time, window size 1 h, advance 1h

Aggregate Example



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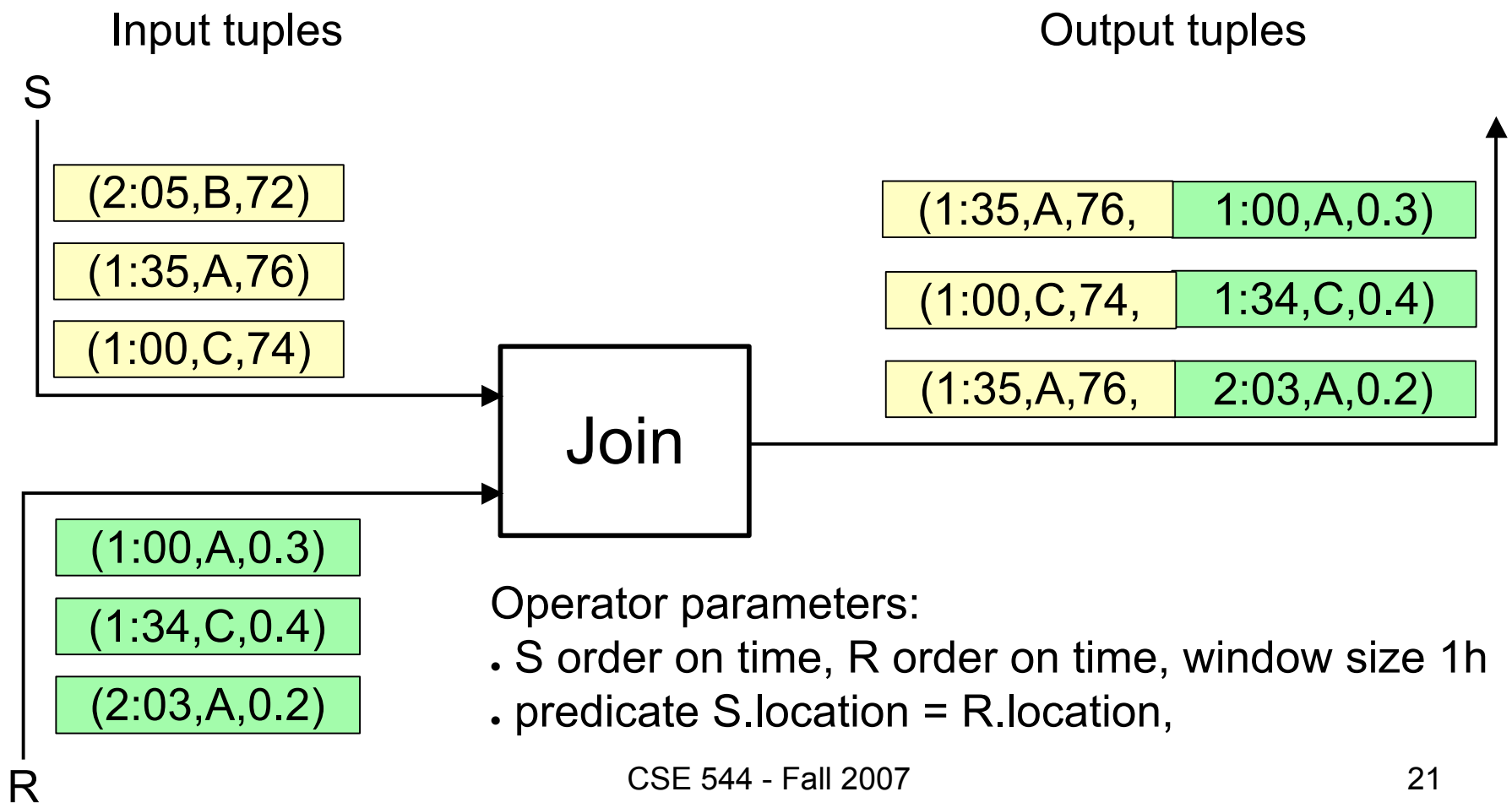
Join Example



Operator parameters:

- S order on time, R order on time, window size 1h
- predicate S.location = R.location,

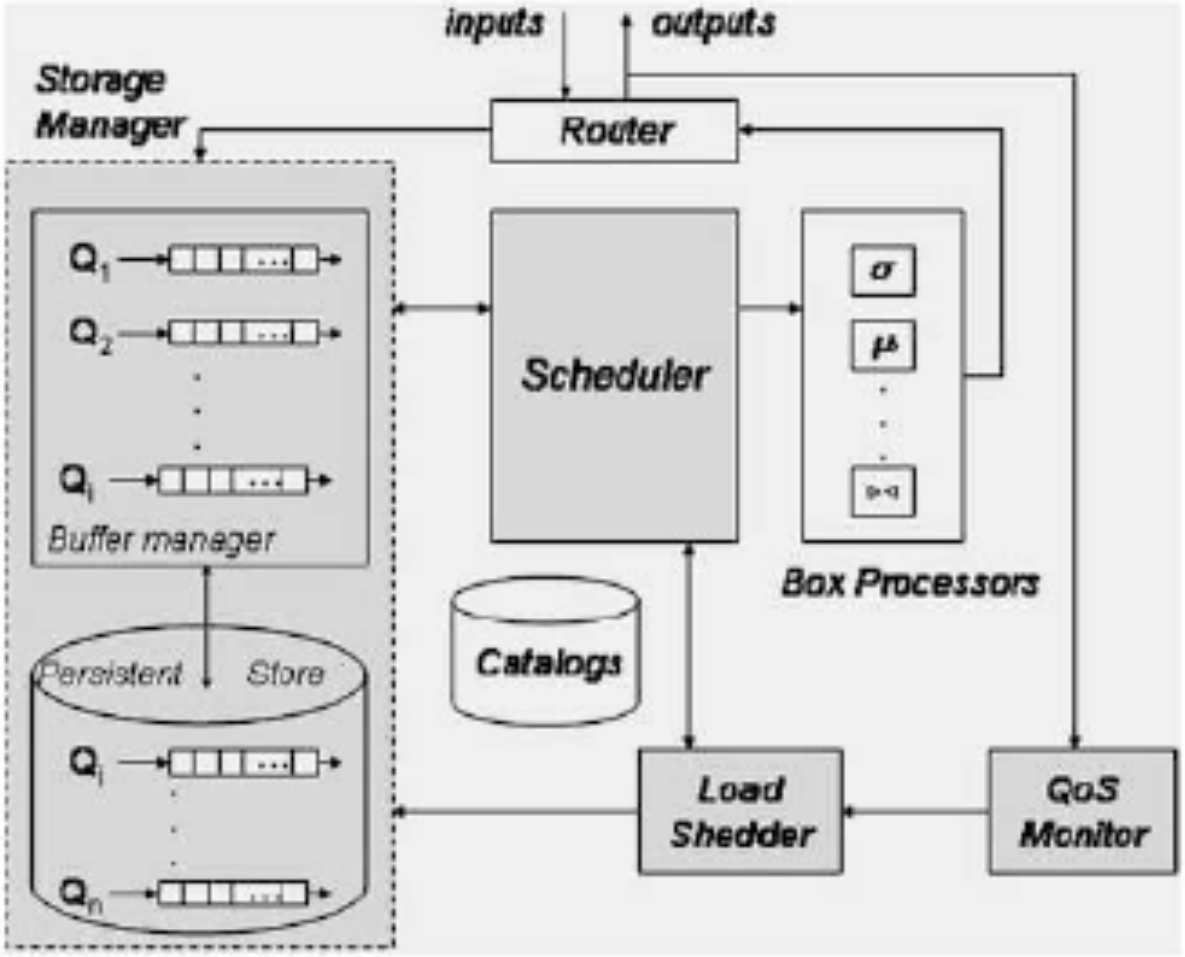
Sample Query

- Application: network intrusion detection
- Schema of input stream

  `(src_ip,src_port,dst_ip,dst_port,time)`

- **Query**
  - Alert me if an IP address establishes more than 100 connections per minute
  - and within 30 seconds of that event
  - the IP tries to connect to more than 10 distinct ports within a minute

Processing Model



[Figure 3 from Abadi:03]

Additional Features

- **Load management**
  - What happens when system is overloaded?
- **Fault-tolerance**
  - What happens if a node fails?
  - What happens if the network fails?
  - What happens if input data is wrong?
- **Exploiting data archives**
  - Historical queries, ad-hoc queries
  - Integrating push-based processing with pull-based
- ...