

Darach Ennis (darach@streambase.com) @darachennis

StreamBase Systems

Erlang Factory London - June 10th 2011

Complex Er[jl]ang Processing with StreamBase:
A DSL for Low Latency High Frequency Computing



Agenda

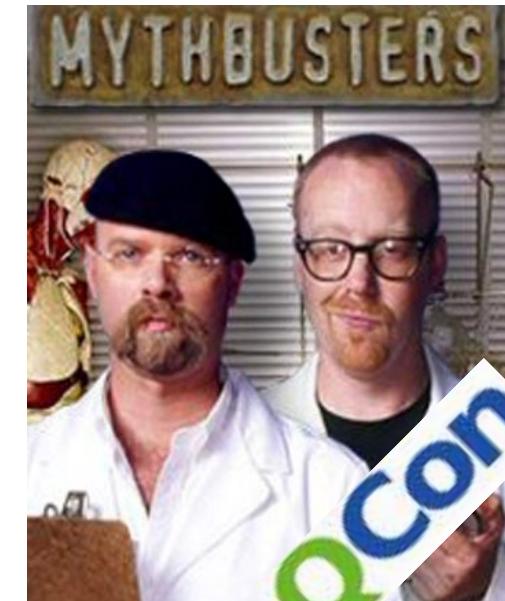
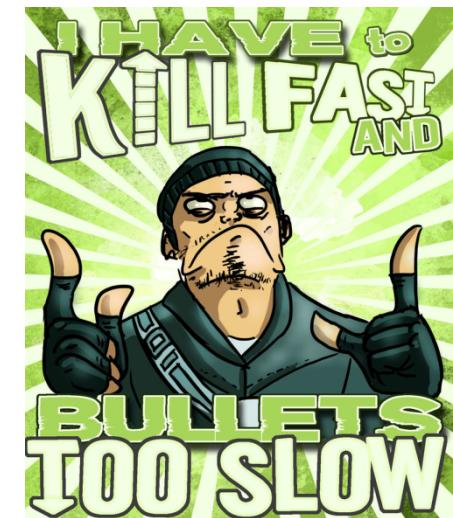
- **What is ‘Complex Event Processing’**
 - Specifically flow oriented event processing (there are others)
 - Streams & Operators. Windowing, Branching, Combining, Extending
- **A day in the life of a flow programmer**
 - Relativity - Data parallelism, concurrency, latency & throughput
 - Continuity - Continuous Streaming Map Reduce
 - Reliability – High availability, the low latency way
 - Flow, meets Function. Embed Erlang in process via Erjang
- **Integration. Erlang – the ecosystem.**
 - Calling Erlang from StreamBase – Simple & windowed functions
 - Client/Server – Pushing events to/from StreamBase
 - RabbitMQ - Messaging
- **Theft. Erlang – the inspiration. Paxos, in StreamBase**



High Level DSLs : Myth Vs Reality

Myth: High level domain specific languages are too slow for HFT.

Reality: High level domain specific languages can deliver better performance than system programming languages when tailored to a specific task.



Complex Event Processing aka Event Processing

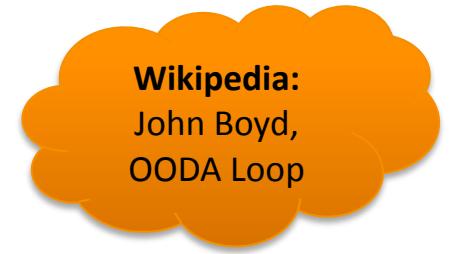
- **Software organized by events (cf: object/function oriented)**
 - What's an event? What's an object?
 - Something that can trigger processing, can include data.
 - Naturally but not usually represents a “real world” events & observations.
- **Complex Event Processing Platforms**
 - Software stack for event based systems, event driven architectures
 - Event Programming Language – SQL-based, Rules-based, or State-based
 - Commercial and open source: StreamBase, Progress, Microsoft, IBM, Oracle, SAP, Esper, Drools and many more
- **Adopted in financial services and other markets**
 - System monitoring, industrial process control, logistics, defense/intelligence
- **Other Event Processing Approaches:**
 - Erlang, Scala/Akka, Actors, node.js, .NET Rx



What does a CEP DSL or Language offer?

- **Continuously Observe, Orient, Decide Act (OODA) on event streams**

- Continuous Incremental Query
- Pattern matching within or across streams
- Branch – Split, Causal Split, Filter.
- Combine - Semi-Join, Union, Gather, Merge, Join, Pattern
- Windows – Process sets of streaming data
 - Sliding or Tumbling, Overlapping or Non-Overlapping, Gaps or No Gaps
 - Finite (1 second, 1000 tuples), Infinite
 - Emission Policies: On Close, Every odd message
 - Predicate based – Roll your own window type
- State Management – In memory, CSV files, CSV sockets, RDBMS, Parallel DBMSs, Column Stores, KV stores, NoSQL, NewSQL...
- Nice to have:
 - Declarative concurrency, Interface Polymorphism, Distribution, Extensible



Wikipedia:
John Boyd,
OODA Loop



Challenges for CEP

■ ‘Über’ Ultra Low Latency?

- Sub-milli is standard, sub-100-micro is desirable. Less is more!

■ Large Data Volumes

- Hundreds of thousands of events, thousands of decisions, per thread.
- Big Data. ~Hundreds of SMP CEP nodes.

■ Demanding Operational Environment

- 24x7, 365 – in critical environments (trading, surveillance, utilities)

■ Sophisticated Data Processing (sometimes)

- Options pricing, yield curves, risk metrics, smart grid capacity planning, fraud detection.

■ How it’s done (QCON London 2011):

- How LMAX did it? <http://bit.ly/fUeSOP>
- How we did it? [<- Our CTO Richard Tibbetts talk](http://bit.ly/hM6NAP)



StreamBase Event Processing Platform

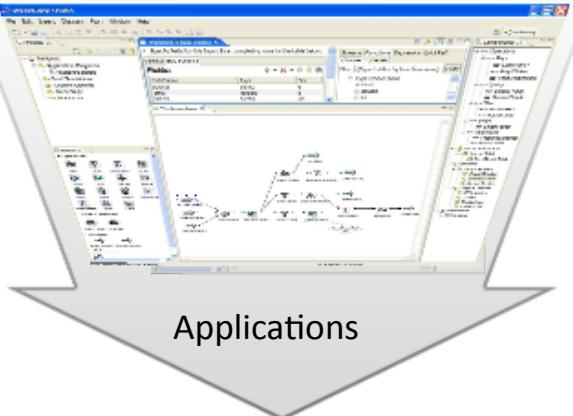
Developer Studio

Graphical StreamSQL for developing, back testing and deploying applications.

StreamBase
Frameworks

StreamBase
Component
Exchange

Studio Integrated Development Environment



Visualization



Input Adapter(s)

Inject streaming (market data) and static (reference data) sources.

Adapters

StreamBase Server

Event Processing Server

High performance optimized engine can process events at market data speeds.

Adapters

Output Adapter(s)

Send results to systems, users, user screens and databases.

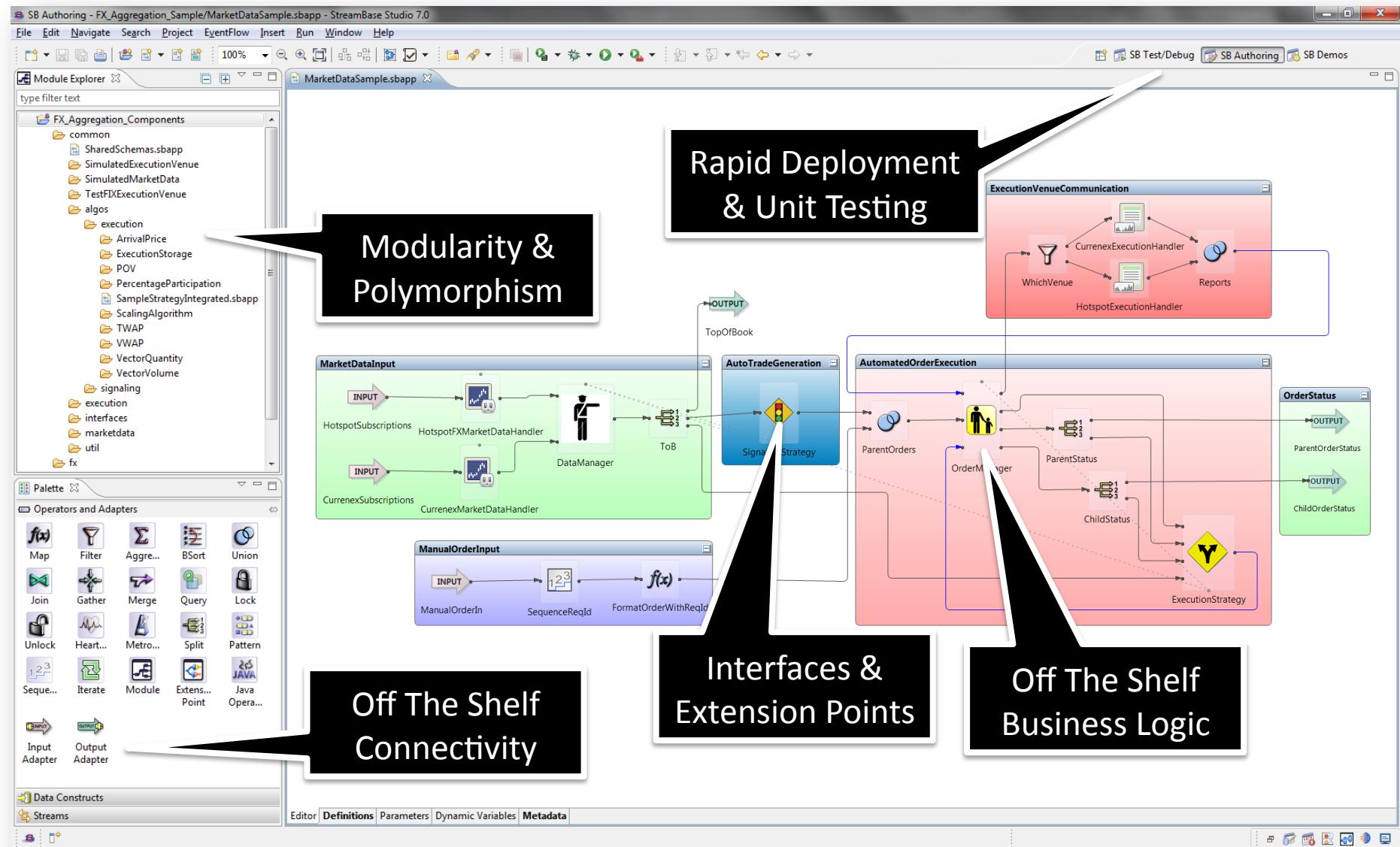


How did we do it?

- **Compilation and Static Analysis**
 - Design the language for it
- **Modular abstraction, interfaces**
 - Quants and Developers Collaborate, share code
- **Bytecode generation and the Janino compiler**
 - Optimized bytecodes, in-memory generation
- **Garbage optimization**
 - Pooling, data class, invasive collections
- **Integrations, C++ and Java plugins**
 - Efficient native interfaces, Hardware acceleration
- **Adapter API, FIX Messaging**
 - Threading and API structure for ultra low latency
- **Parallelism, Clustering, Lanes and Tiers**
 - Scalability, with a latency bias.
- **Modularity through Named Data Formats, Schemas**
 - Sharing data and semantics between apps

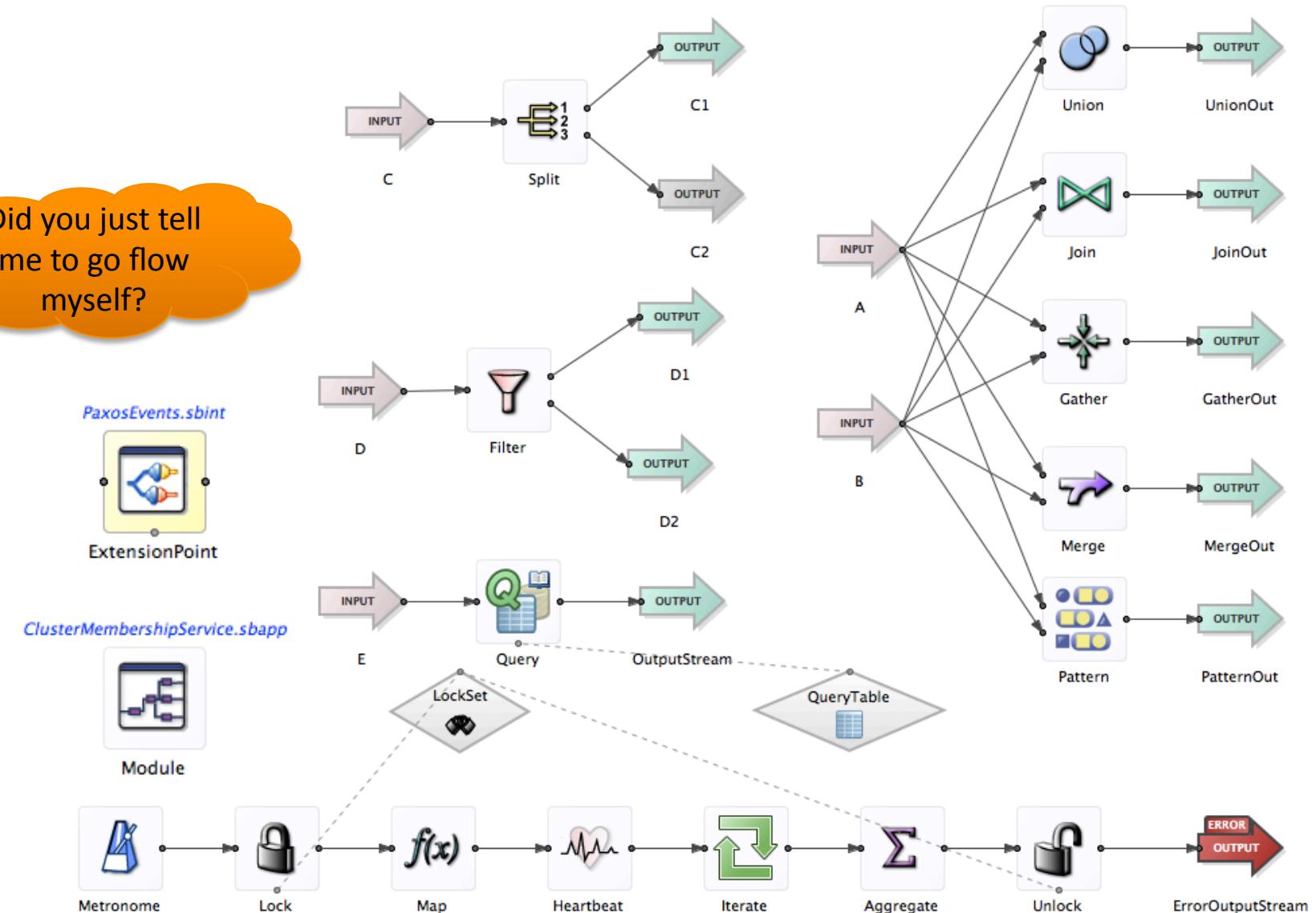


StreamBase StreamSQL EventFlow



Operators – Hi Erlang. Hello StreamBase

Did you just tell
me to go flow
myself?



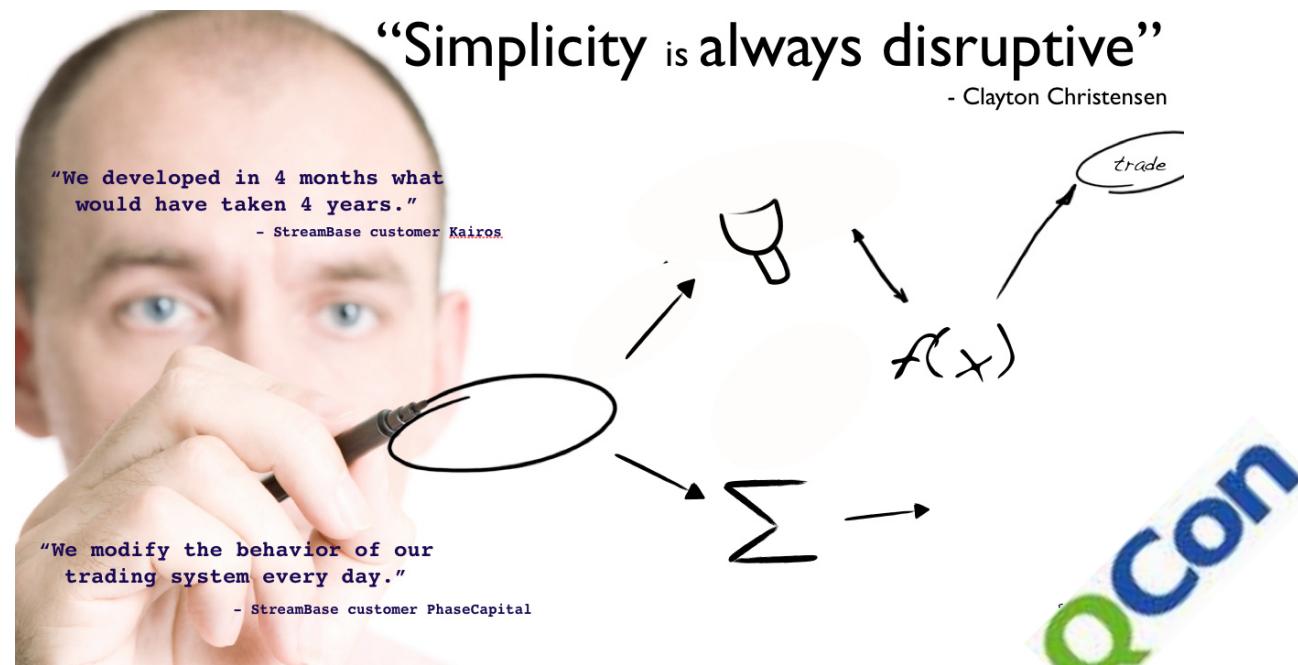
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A day in the life... Why a DSL?

- **High level – Windowing, Combination & Pattern Matching Streams**
- **Graphical – ‘See’ the flow, dependencies, pathways**
- **Fast, Flexible SDLC – Deploy new algorithms, continuously**
- **Understandable – Rise to the abstraction**
- **Flexible**



A day in the life.. More is more!



Ultra Low Latency

Capital Markets

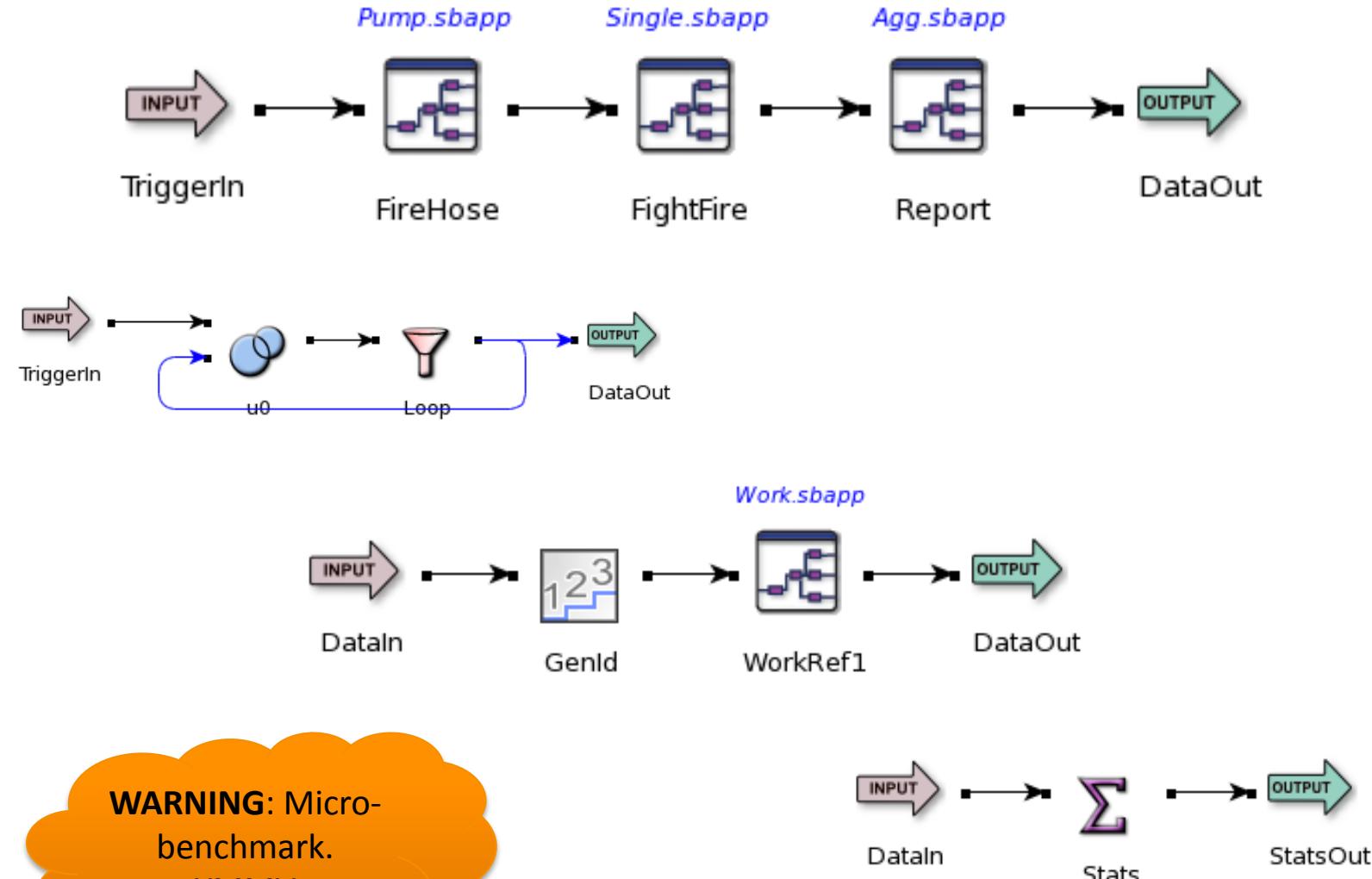


High Throughput

Big Data



Make it work. Measure it. - Baseline 'Noop' Performance



Concurrency – Baseline - Results

OPERATOR NAME	IN	OUT	w-us/T	ETIME	SIZE
default.Report.Stats	1104001	1	0.9	99.72	1
default.FightFire.f0	1104004	1104004	0.0	0.07	N/A
default.FightFire.GenId	1104004	1104004	0.0	0.00	N/A
default.FireHose.u0	1104003	1104004	0.0	0.00	N/A
default.FireHose.Loop	1104004	1104004	0.0	0.00	N/A
default.FightFire.WorkRef1.Work	1104001	1104001	0.0	0.00	N/A

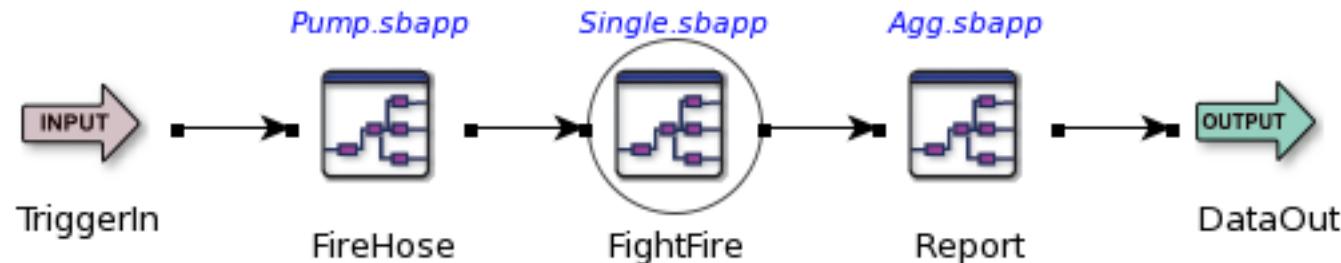
THREAD NAME	%CPU	%USER	%SYS
ThreadPool-1	100.0	100.0	0.0
system: Queue handler	1.0	1.0	0.0
Profiler thread	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistics manager	0.0	0.0	0.0
TaskRunner	0.0	0.0	0.0
ThreadPool-2	0.0	0.0	0.0
ThreadPool-3	0.0	0.0	0.0

Nice. 1.1 million events/sec

dennis@flip:~/streambase-studio-6.6-workspace/Flood									
top - 15:55:13 up 13 days, 23:43, 3 users, load average: 1.08, 1.03, 1.22									
Tasks: 253 total, 1 running, 252 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie									
Cpu0 : 0.02us, 0.0%sy, 0.0%hi, 100.0%id, 0.0%wa, 0.02hi, 0.0%si, 0.0%st									
Cpu1 : 0.02us, 0.0%sy, 0.02hi, 100.0%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.02si, 0.0%st									
Cpu2 : 0.02us, 0.3%sy, 0.02hi, 99.7%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.02si, 0.0%st									
Cpu3 : 0.02us, 0.0%sy, 0.02hi, 100.0%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.02si, 0.0%st									
Cpu4 : 0.02us, 0.0%sy, 0.02hi, 100.0%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.02si, 0.0%st									
Cpu5 : 0.02us, 0.0%sy, 0.02hi, 100.0%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.02si, 0.0%st									
Cpu6 : 0.02us, 0.0%sy, 0.02hi, 100.0%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.02si, 0.0%st									
Cpu7 : 0.02us, 0.0%sy, 0.02hi, 100.0%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.02si, 0.0%st									
Cpu8 : 0.02us, 0.0%sy, 0.02hi, 100.0%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.02si, 0.0%st									
Cpu9 : 0.02us, 0.0%sy, 0.02hi, 100.0%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.02si, 0.0%st									
Cpu10 : 0.02us, 0.0%sy, 0.02hi, 100.0%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.02si, 0.0%st									
Cpu11 : 100.02us, 0.0%sy, 0.0%hi, 0.0%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.0%si, 0.0%st									
Cpu12 : 0.02us, 0.0%sy, 0.02hi, 100.0%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.02si, 0.0%st									
Cpu13 : 0.02us, 0.0%sy, 0.02hi, 100.0%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.02si, 0.0%st									
Cpu14 : 0.02us, 0.0%sy, 0.02hi, 100.0%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.02si, 0.0%st									
Cpu15 : 0.02us, 0.0%sy, 0.02hi, 100.0%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.02si, 0.0%st									
Mem: 32822012k total, 2402420k used, 30419592k free, 187600k buffers									
Swap: 34996216k total, 0k used, 34996216k free, 1120140k cached									
PID USER PR NI VIRT RES SHR S %CPU %MEM TIME+ COMMAND									
28974	dennis	18	0	1391m	228m	12m	S 6.3	0.7	21:05.43 sdb-java
25882	dennis	15	0	107m	6280	2052	S 0.0	0.0	0:01.49 xterm



Parallelize it – The ‘Convenient, but incorrect’ way



Execution Order & Concurrency:

- Rule 1 – Each event processed to completion left-right
- Rule 2 – Branches processed sequentially
- Rule 3 – Outputs are processed sequentially
- Rule 4 – Module output processed to completion immediately
- Rule 5 – One operator executed at a time



Gah! WTF?!

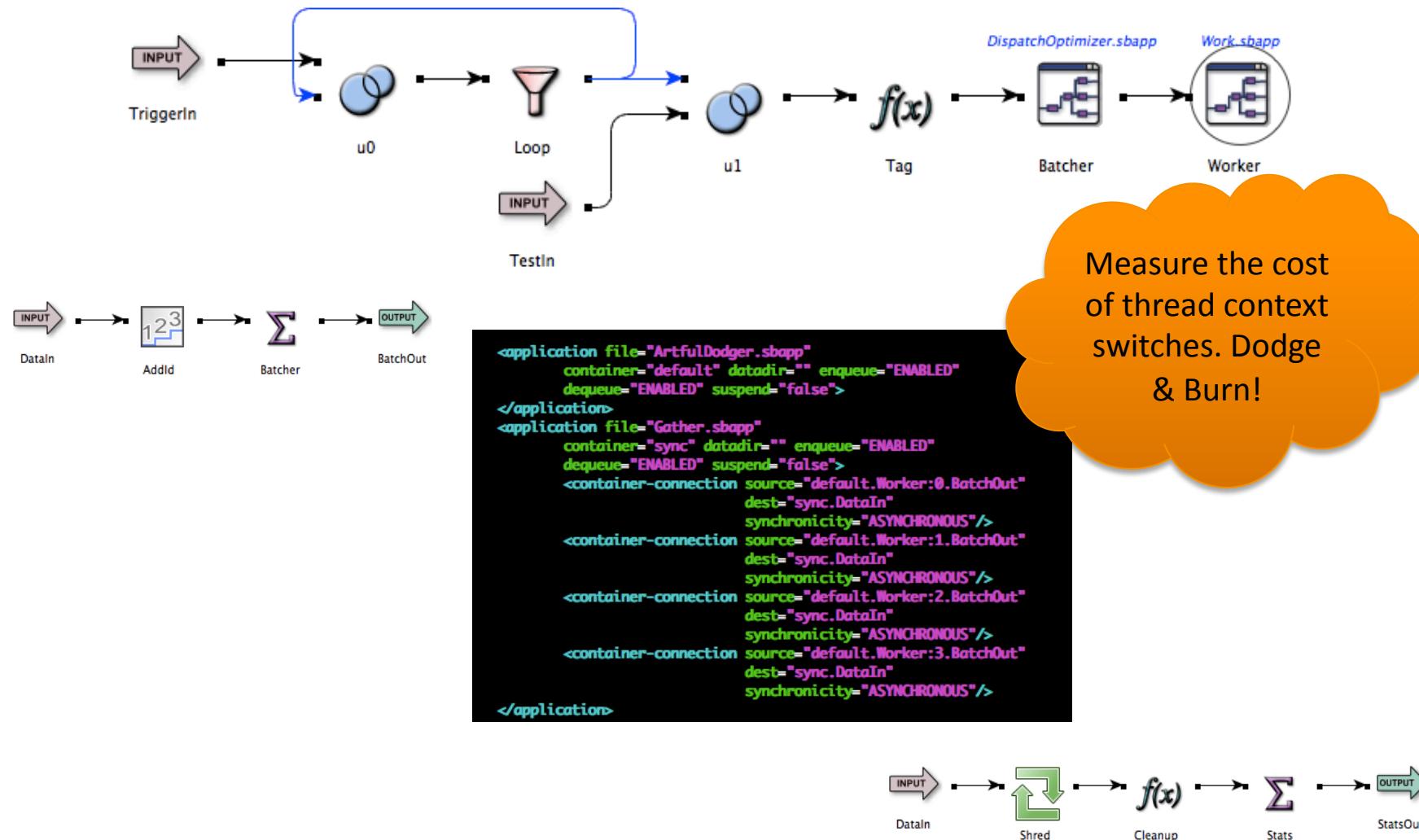
X dennis@flip:~

STREAMBASE MONITOR - T+71 sec - press '?' for help
Mem: 981.4MB tot 136.7MB used 844.7MB free 981.4MB max; Deq: 1 Enq: 1 Thr: 24

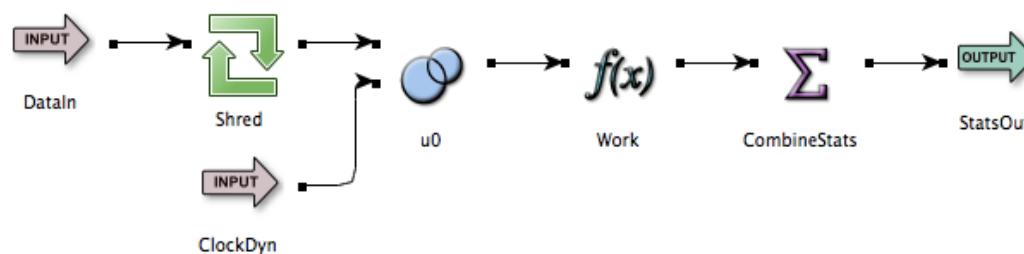
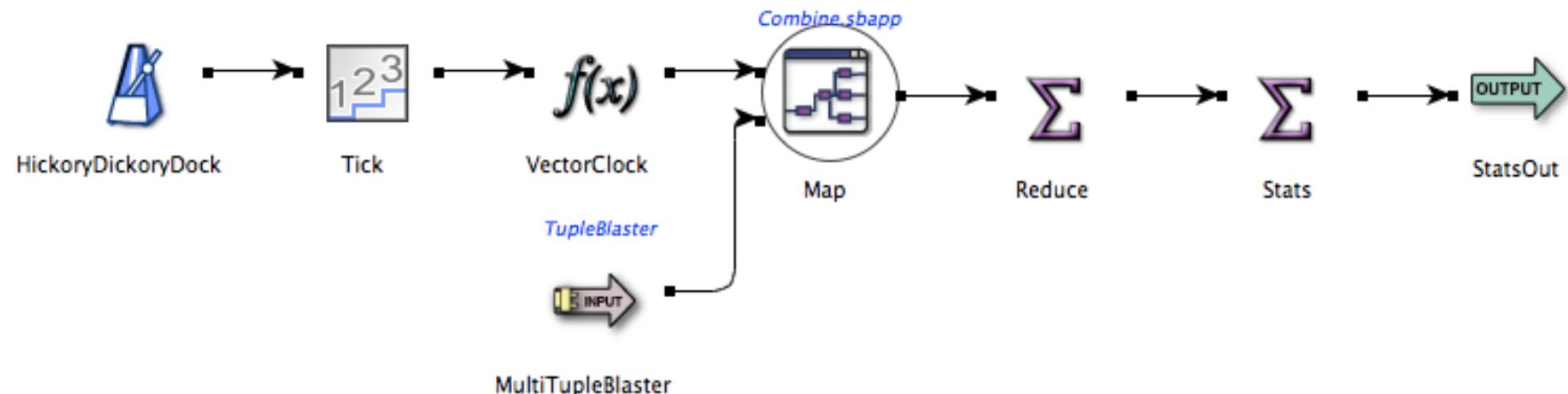
OPERATOR NAME	IN	OUT	w-us/T	ETIME	SIZE
pump,Loop	64888	64888	15.1	99.15	N/A
default,GenId	64886	64886	6.7	43.95	N/A
sync,Stats	64885	8	1.3	8.80	8
default,WorkRef1:3,Work	8111	8111	8.7	7.09	N/A
default,WorkRef1:4,Work	8111	8111	8.2	6.68	N/A
default,f0	64887	64887	0.9	6.01	N/A
default,WorkRef1:2,Work	8111	8111	6.0	4.92	N/A
default,WorkRef1:0,Work	8111	8111	5.7	4.64	N/A
default,WorkRef1:7,Work	8111	8111	5.4	4.45	N/A
default,WorkRef1:6,Work	8111	8111	4.8	3.97	N/A
default,WorkRef1:5,Work	8111	8111	4.1	3.40	N/A
default,WorkRef1:1,Work	8111	8111	3.9	3.17	N/A
THREAD NAME			%CPU	%USER	%SYS
ThreadPool-1			99.0	58.0	41.0
default: Queue handler			96.0	47.0	49.0
WorkRef1:2: Queue handler			21.0	5.0	16.0
WorkRef1:3: Queue handler			21.0	5.0	16.0
WorkRef1:4: Queue handler			21.0	8.0	13.0
WorkRef1:5: Queue handler			21.0	4.0	17.0
WorkRef1:7: Queue handler			20.0	6.0	14.0



Optimize it! Observation #1



Optimize it! Observation #2 – It's Map/Combine/Reduce



CSMR – A ‘pattern’ for low latency high throughput?

Three windows illustrating StreamBase monitoring and application flow:

- Top Left:** Terminal window showing system load and process details.
- Top Right:** StreamBase Monitor showing operator statistics and sync thread counts.
- Bottom:** StreamBase Studio interface displaying a complex application flow diagram and parameters.

Terminal Output (top left):

```
top - 16:46:01 up 17 days, 33 min, 4 users, load average: 12.68, 11.80, 11.35
Tasks: 254 total, 1 running, 253 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
Cpu0 : 70.12us, 1.7%sy, 0.02hi, 28.2%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.02si, 0.02st
Cpu1 : 52.62us, 3.3%sy, 0.02hi, 44.0%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.02si, 0.02st
Cpu2 : 77.12us, 2.7%sy, 0.02hi, 20.3%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.02si, 0.02st
Cpu3 : 47.52us, 3.0%sy, 0.02hi, 49.5%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.02si, 0.02st
Cpu4 : 63.22us, 3.3%sy, 0.02hi, 33.4%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.02si, 0.02st
Cpu5 : 41.62us, 3.0%sy, 0.02hi, 55.1%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.3%si, 0.02st
Cpu6 : 70.82us, 2.3%sy, 0.02hi, 26.9%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.02si, 0.02st
Cpu7 : 62.52us, 3.0%sy, 0.02hi, 34.6%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.02si, 0.02st
Cpu8 : 66.02us, 2.7%sy, 0.02hi, 31.3%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.02si, 0.02st
Cpu9 : 53.02us, 2.3%sy, 0.02hi, 44.7%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.02si, 0.02st
Cpu10 : 64.82us, 3.7%sy, 0.02hi, 31.6%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.02si, 0.02st
Cpu11 : 66.12us, 3.3%sy, 0.02hi, 30.6%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.02si, 0.02st
Cpu12 : 71.92us, 3.0%sy, 0.02hi, 25.2%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.02si, 0.02st
Cpu13 : 67.42us, 3.0%sy, 0.02hi, 29.6%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.02si, 0.02st
Cpu14 : 76.82us, 2.6%sy, 0.02hi, 20.5%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.02si, 0.02st
Cpu15 : 43.22us, 2.7%sy, 0.02hi, 54.2%id, 0.02wa, 0.02hi, 0.02si, 0.02st
Mem: 505.6MB tot 177.4MB used 328.2MB free 505.6MB maxt; Deq: 2 Enq: 0 Thrt: 47
Swap: 34996216k total, 0k used, 34996216k free, 1421848k cached
```

PID	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	%CPU	%MEM	TIME+	COMMAND
6496	dennis	18	0	1109m	559m	12m	S	64.6	1.7	1508:06	sbd-java
8080	dennis	15	0	233m	8908	5948	S	0.4	0.0	0:19.84	sbmonitor

StreamBase Monitor (top right):

OPERATOR NAME	IN	OUT	w-us/T	%TIME	SIZE
default.VectorClock	10	10	211.2	0.21	N/A
default.Tick	10	10	110.0	0.12	N/A
default.Map;7.Shred	659	659000	0.3	0.02	N/A
default.Map;14.CombineStats	659010	10	0.1	6.85	1
default.Map;2.CombineStats	657010	10	0.1	5.92	1
default.Map;1.Shred	659	659000	0.1	0.01	N/A
default.Map;5.CombineStats	659010	10	0.1	5.45	1
default.Map;11.CombineStats	659010	10	0.1	5.31	1
default.Map;6.CombineStats	659010	10	0.1	5.28	1
default.Map;0.CombineStats	659010	10	0.1	5.24	1
default.Map;1.CombineStats	659010	10	0.1	5.13	1
default.Map;12.CombineStats	659011	11	0.1	4.90	1

SYNCTHREAD NAME	QUEUED JOBS
default	3
default.Map;9	2
default.Map;8	2
default.Map;7	2
default.Map;6	2
default.Map;5	2

StreamBase Studio Application Flow (bottom):

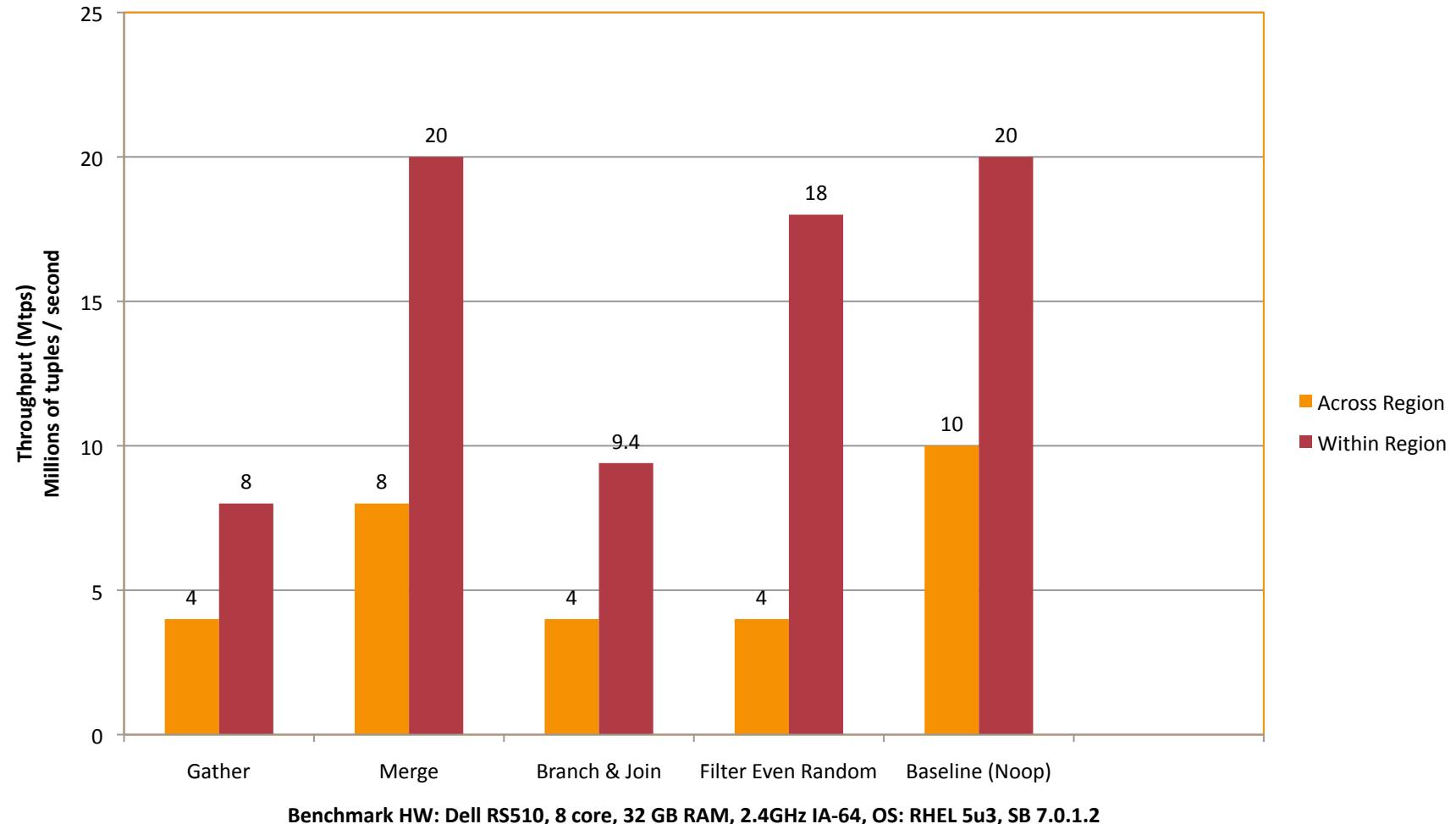
The application flow diagram illustrates a processing pipeline. It starts with a **HickoryDictionaryDock** node, followed by a **Tick** node, a **VectorClock** node, and a **TupleBlaster** node. The flow then splits into two parallel paths. One path goes through a **MultiTupleBlaster** node and then to a **Combine sbapp** node. The other path goes through a **f(x)** node and then to a **Map** node. The outputs from both paths converge at a **Reduce** node, which then feeds into a **Stats** node. Finally, the data is output via a **StatsOut** node.

Parameters Tab (bottom):

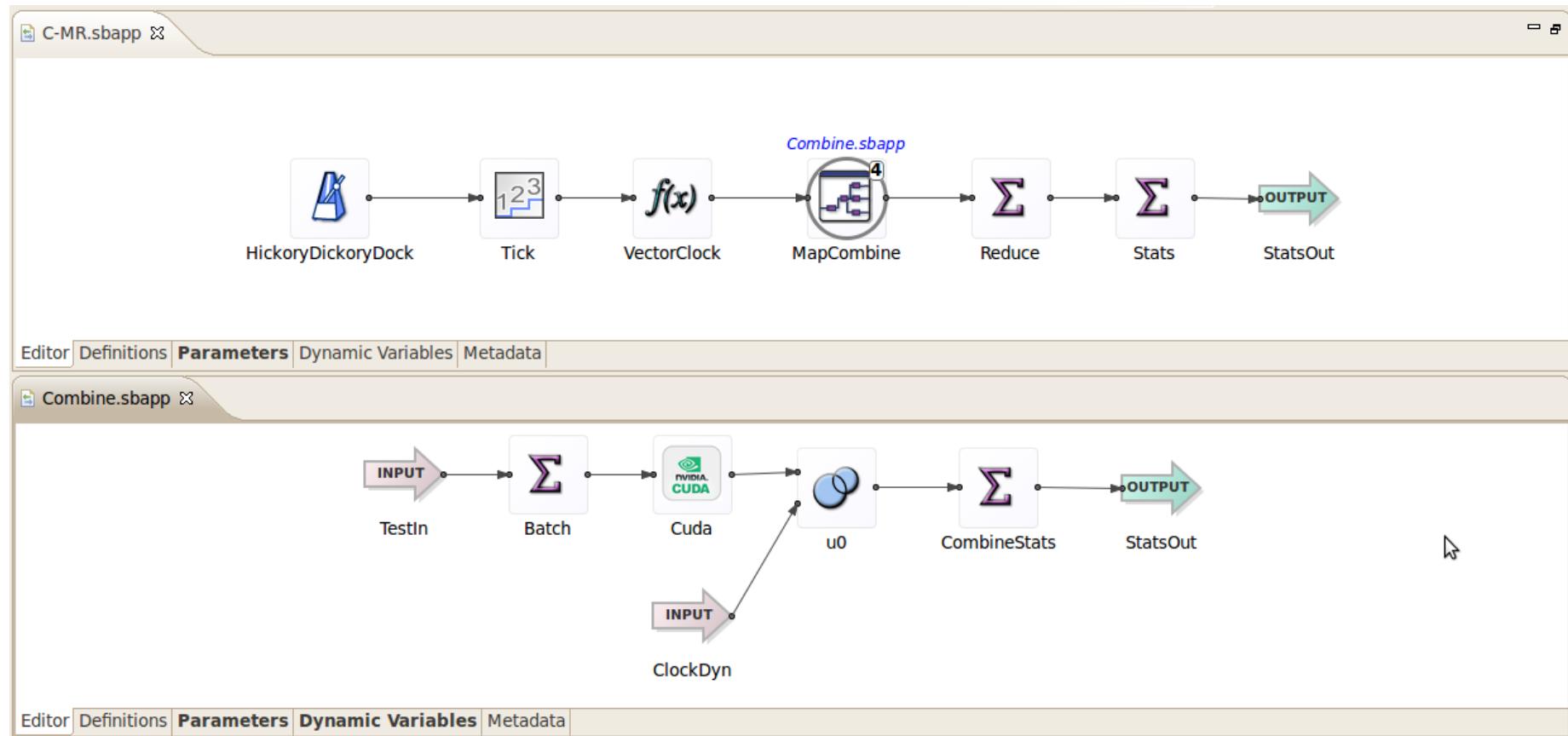
```
[dennis@flip ~]$ sbc -w 1:100
deq --header StatsOut
ThisWindow.Total
10685000,92509532000
11519000,92521051000
9896000,92530947000
9551000,92540498000
10385000,92550883000
11525000,92562408000
9678000,92572086000
11348000,92583434000
10756000,92594190000
9449000,92603639000
11323000,92614962000
10371000,92625333000
9900000,92635233000
11097000,92646330000
10612000,92656942000
10269000,92667211000
10984000,92678195000
10583000,92688778000
10454000,92699232000
```



CSMR – A ‘pattern’ for low latency high throughput? Yup!



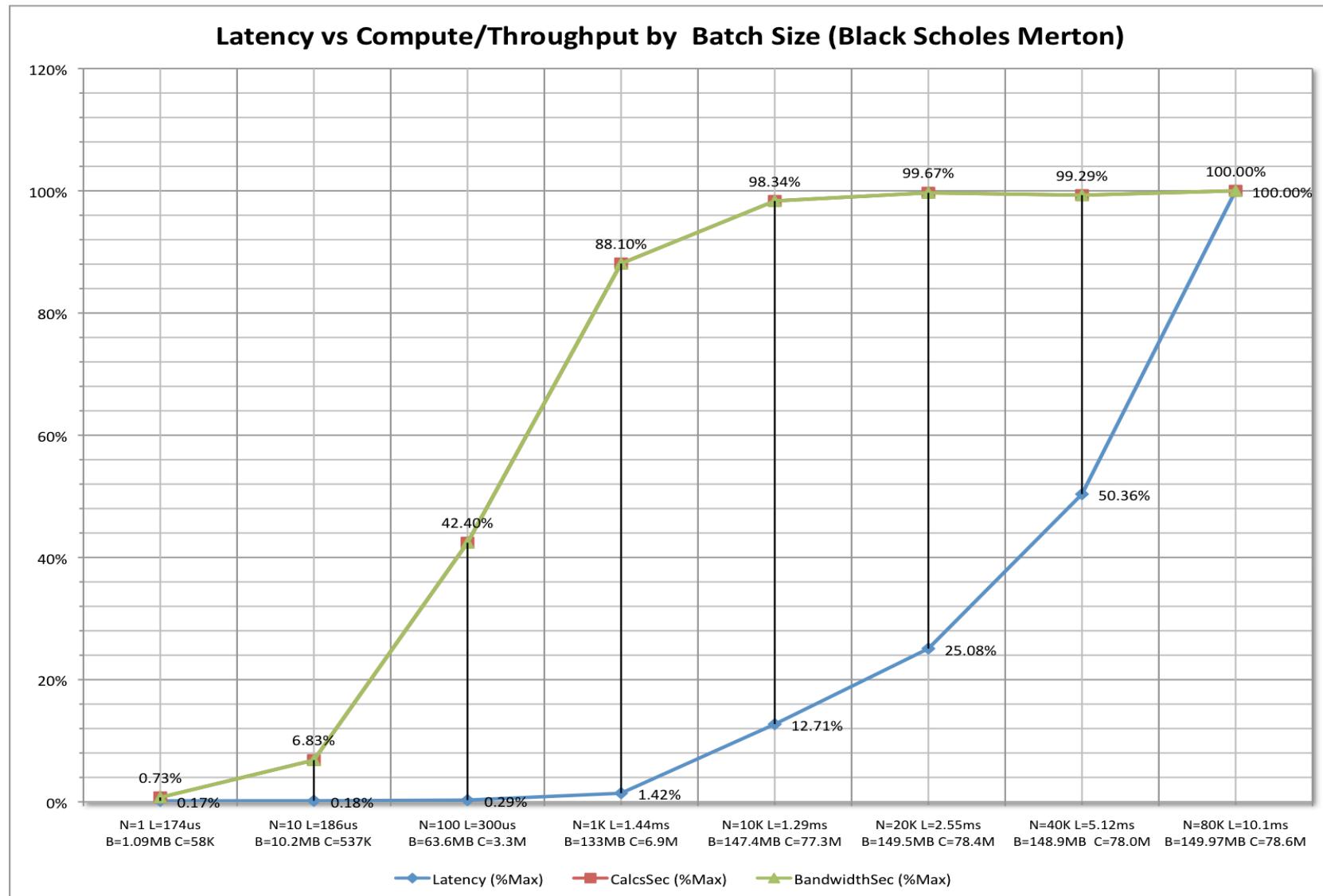
CSMR + GPUs / FPGAs? Sure!



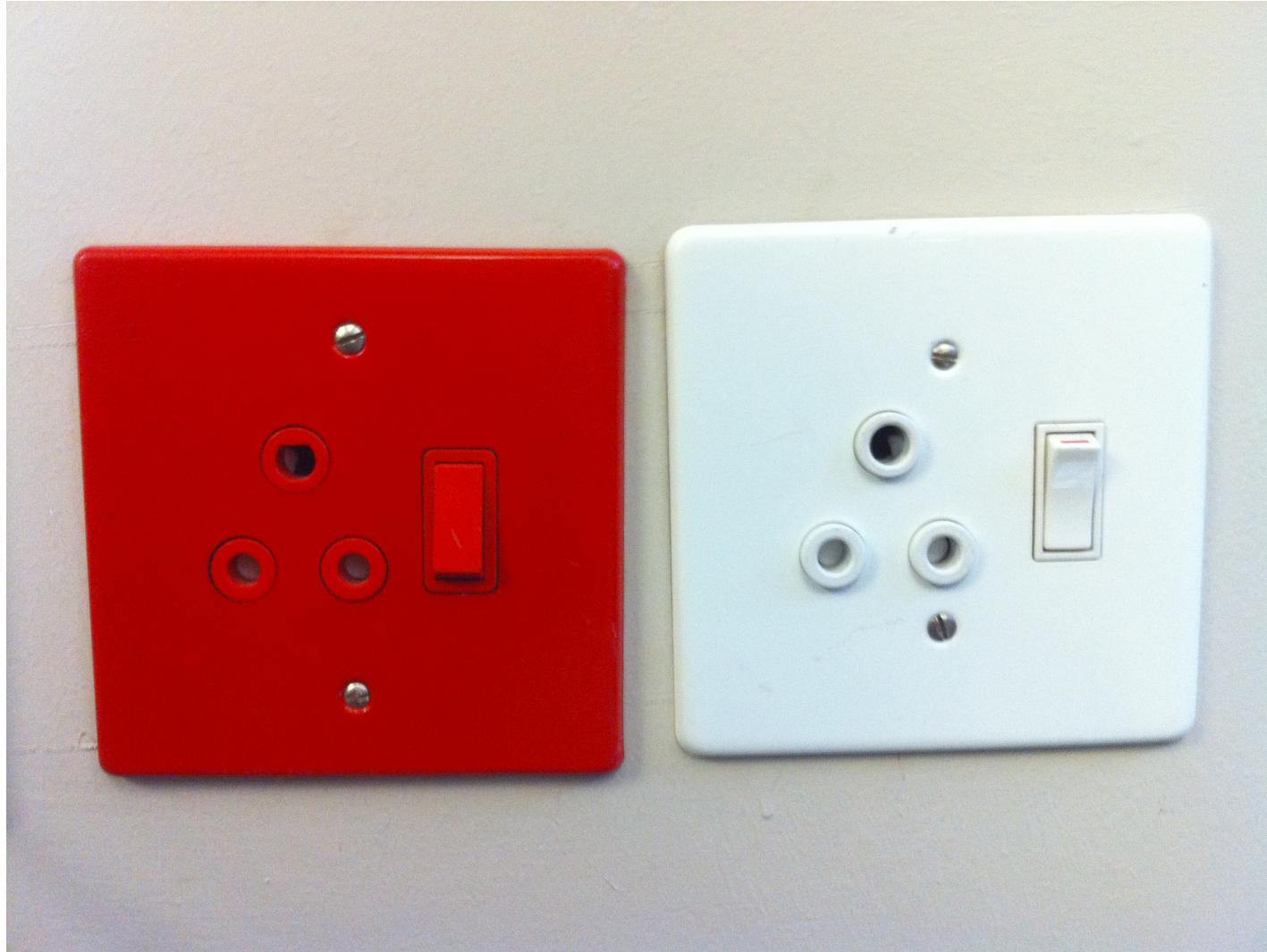
We can build on SMP and cluster wide distribution algorithms to further optimize interactions with accelerated compute technologies. We can exploit accelerated hardware messaging where regular network IO is insufficient for distribution results over 1Ge or regular networking technologies. The pattern above is a continuous streaming variant of Map/Reduce in EventFlow.



Similar Optimization's apply to GPUs too!

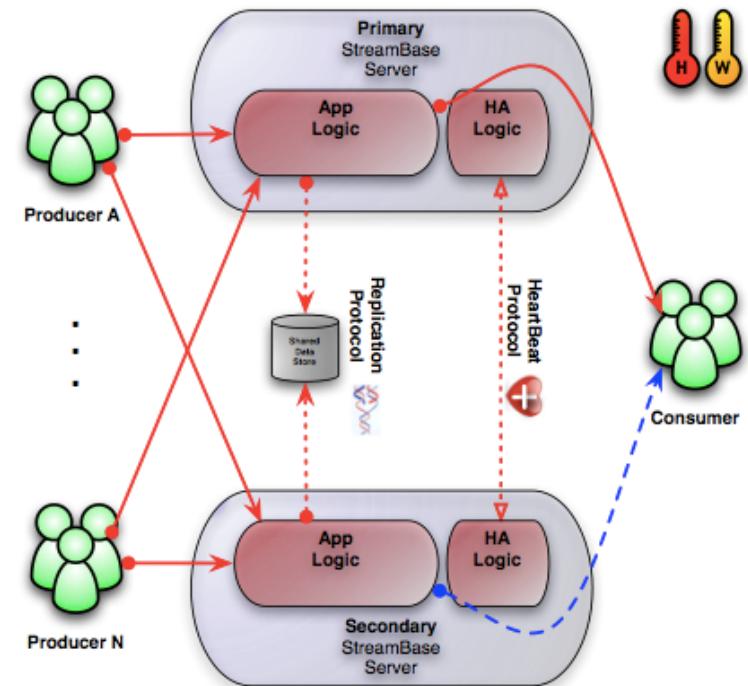
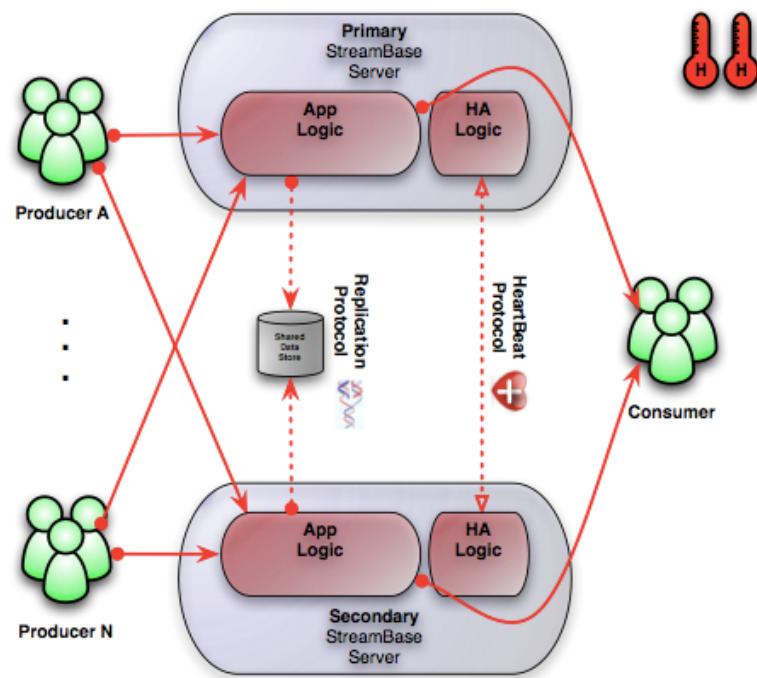


A day in the life.. Reliability



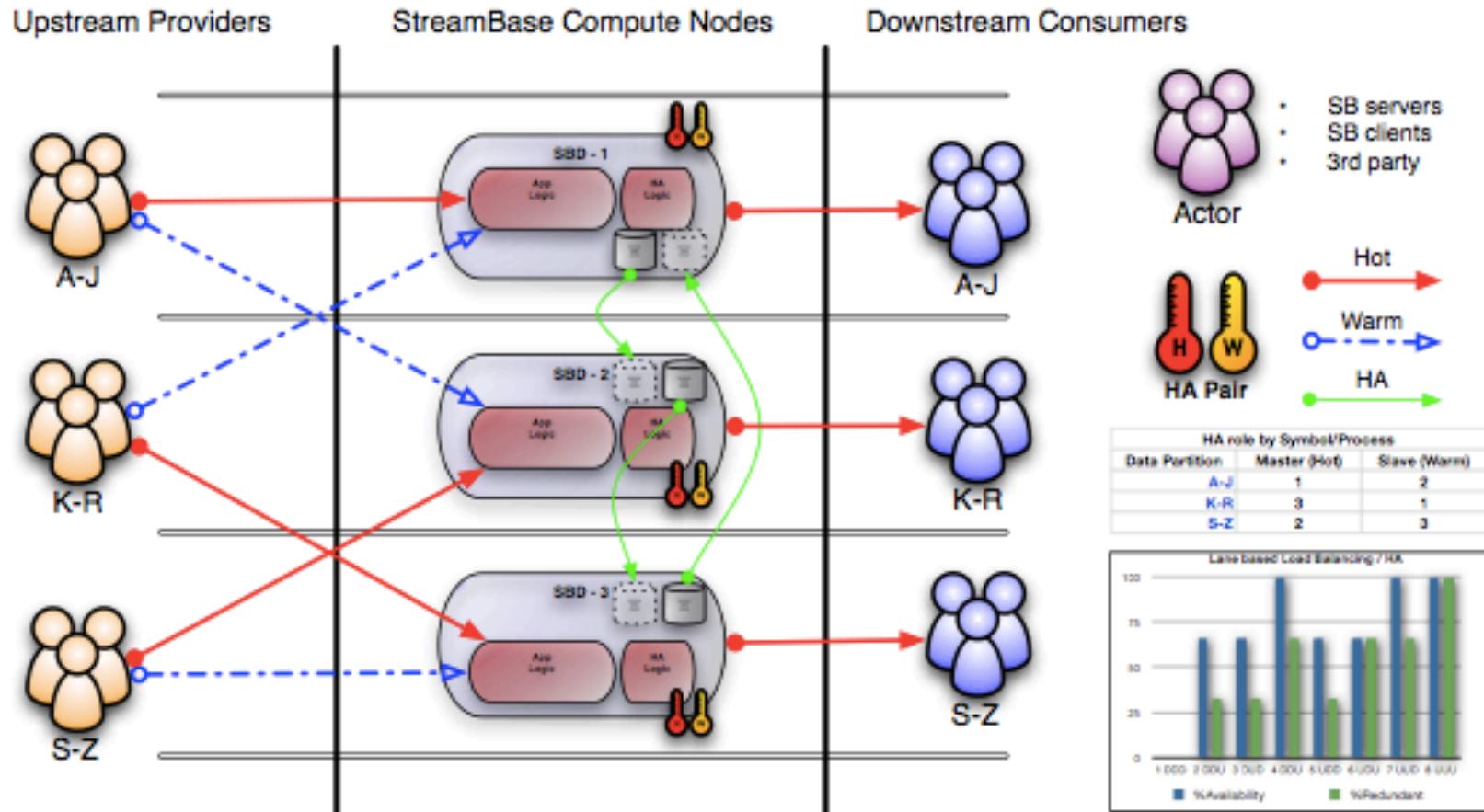
A day in the life.. Reliability

■ Hot/Hot, Hot/Warm, Hot/Cold, None?!



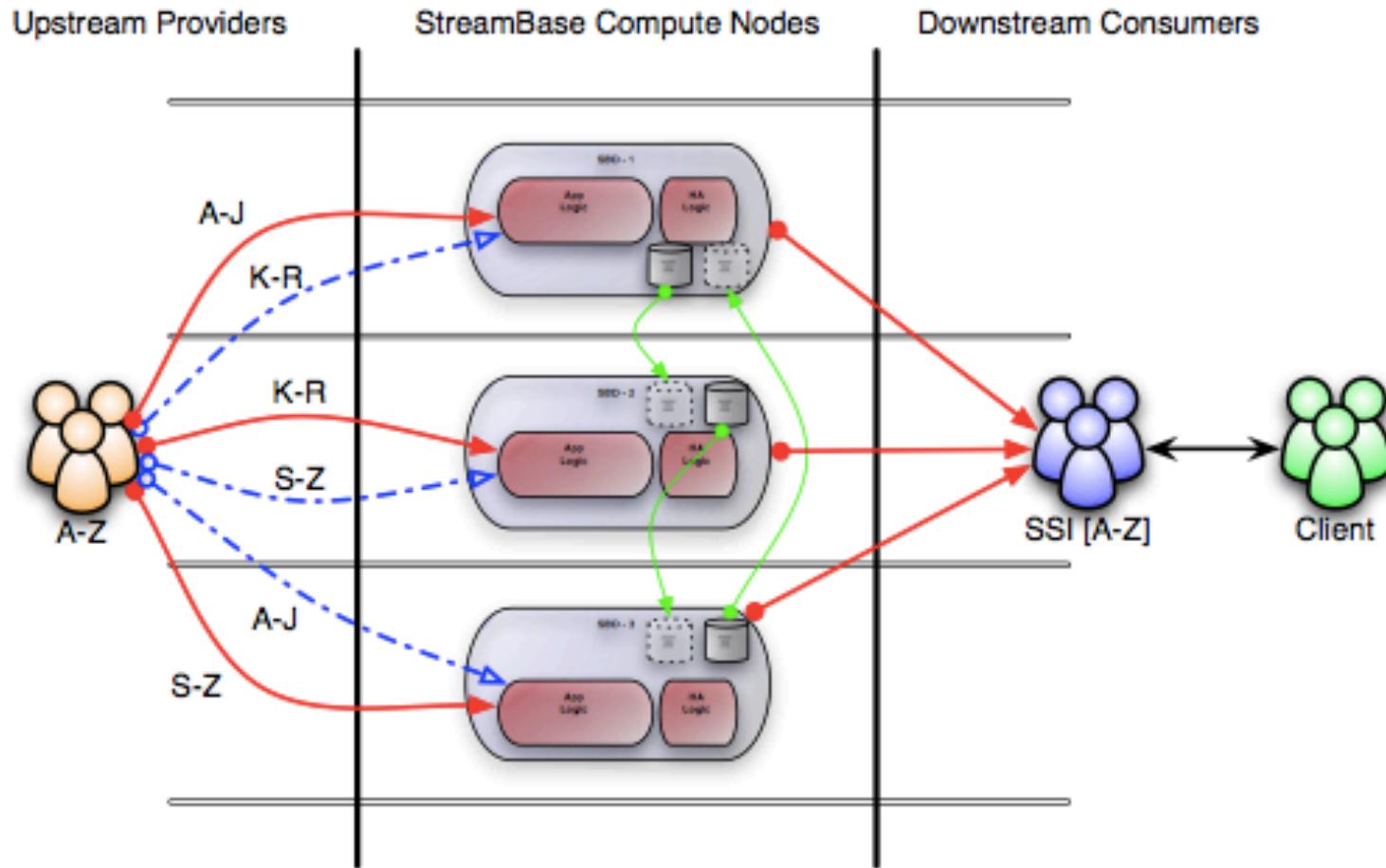
A day in the life.. Reliability

Lane based Load Balancing Overview



A day in the life.. Reliable CSMR

Lane based Load Balancing - Map Reduce



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Operators – Hi Erlang. Hello StreamBase

- **Aggregate – A window of moving data**
 - Time based – eg: the last 10 seconds, .001 seconds, day
 - Field based – eg: historical time (timestamp, ...)
 - Tuple based – eg: the last 1000 tuples
 - Predicate based – expressions determine when to open, close and/or emit interesting results from a window
- **Multi-dimensional**
 - Give me the last seconds worth of events or the last 10000, whichever happens first
- **Grouping**
 - Partition by Symbol implies a window per Symbol ‘concurrently – on the same thread’



Windows in the Wild - #1 Riak

- **Riak Core:** https://github.com/basho/riak_core

- Mixes the ‘when’ window dimension (time) with the what ‘aggregation’

```
%% Sample snarfed from:  
%%   https://github.com/basho/riak_core/blob/master/src/slide.erl  
  
%% Create a new slide with an hourly window  
T0 = slide:fresh(60*60),  
  
%% Update every time an interesting event passes  
T1 = slide:update(T0, Weight, slide:moment())  
  
%% Eventually, emit interesting results  
{NumberOfCars, TotalWeight} = slide:sum(TN, slide:moment()),  
{NumberOfCars, AverageWeight} = slide:mean(TN, slide:moment())  
{NumberOfCars, {MedianWeight,  
    NinetyFivePercentWeight,  
    NinetyNinePercentWeight,  
    HeaviestWeight}} = slide:nines(TN, slide:moment())
```



Windows in the Wild - #2 tlack on BitBucket

■ Thomas Lackner - tlack - EMA:

- <https://bitbucket.org/tlack/erlang-exponential-moving-average/overview>
- Mixes the ‘when’ window dimension (time) with the what ‘aggregation’ and number of occurrences ‘how many’

```
%% Sample snarfed from:  
%%   https://bitbucket.org/tlack/erlang-exponential-moving-average/src/6ba1f3018836/ema.erl  
  
%% start an instance tracking 1 sec, 10 sec, and 60 sec exponential moving avg  
S = ema:start([1, 10, 60]).  
ema:add(S, 5).  
ema:add(S, 10).  
ema:add(S, 8).  
  
%%| wait a few moments and then get current moving avg..  
ema:ema(S).
```



Embedding Erlang (Erjang)

```
// Create an embedded Erjang 'Session'  
// Based on: https://github.com/trifork/erjang/blob/master/src/main/java/erjang/sample/RPCSsample.java  
  
public static class ErjangSession extends Thread {  
    public ErjangSession() {  
        start();  
        RPC.wait_for_erjang_started(60*1000L);  
    }  
  
    public void run() {  
        String[] ARGS = {  
            "--progname", "ej",  
            "--home", System.getProperty("user.home"),  
            "--root", "/home/streambase/otp-R13B04",  
            "--noshell",  
            "--noinput",  
            "-pa", "/home/streambase/wo/erjang/SbErjang/erlang-src",  
            "+A", "2",  
            "+S", "1",  
            "+e", "5.7.5",  
            "-s", "rpc", "erjang_started"  
        };  
  
        try {  
            erjang.Main.main(ARGS);  
        } catch (Exception e) {  
            e.printStackTrace();  
        } finally {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Prepend the dir defining our behaviors to the code path



Define Behavioral Contracts

```
%% Contract between StreamBase and erlang (erjang) embedded
%% Enables StreamBase aggregate plugin/extension functions to be written in erlang
%%

-module (sb_aggregate_fn).
-export ([behaviour_info/1]).

behaviour_info(callbacks) ->
[
  {init,1},
  {accumulate,2},
  {emit,1}
];
behaviour_info(_Other) ->
undefined.
```

Add	*	lastval(*)
Add	Sum	ErjangAggregateFunction('sb_aggregate_fn_sum',tuple(Value as V),tu...)
Add	Avg	ErjangAggregateFunction('sb_aggregate_fn_sma',tuple(Value as V),tu...)
Add	Ema	ErjangAggregateFunction('sb_aggregate_fn_ema',tuple(Value as V, 0.5...)
Add	Ema2	exp_moving_avg(Value,5,0.5)
Add	Ema26	ErjangAggregateFunction('sb_aggregate_fn_ema2',tuple(Value as V, 0....)
Add	Ema12	ErjangAggregateFunction('sb_aggregate_fn_ema2',tuple(Value as V, 0....)
Add	SEma26	exp_moving_avg(Value,26,5)
Add	SEma12	exp_moving_avg(Value,12,5)



```
%% Contract between StreamBase and erlang (erjang) embedded
%% Enables StreamBase simple plugin/extension functions to be written in erlang
%%

-module (sb_simple_fn).

-export ([behaviour_info/1]).

behaviour_info(callbacks) ->
[ {callerl,1} ];
behaviour_info(_Other) ->
undefined.
```

General			Output Settings		Concurrency	
Input Fields <input checked="" type="radio"/> All <input type="radio"/> None			Additional Expressions Scroll to: Input Expressions			
Action	Field Name	Expression	+ - X ↑ ↓			
Add	Result	callerl('sb_simple_fn_add',input1,tuple(double(null) as Result))				



Streams			Functions		
Input			Output		
input1 (2 fields) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◊ A double ◊ B double 			output1 (9 fields) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◊ Value double ◊ Sum tuple ◊ Avg tuple ◊ Ema tuple ◊ Ema2 double ◊ Ema26 tuple 		



Implement & Test in Erlang (or Erjang!)

```
%% Sample: Exponential Moving Average (EMA)

-module (sb_aggregate_fn_ema2).
-behaviour(sb_aggregate_fn).
-export([init/1,accumulate/2,emit/1]).

init(_State) -> {[[],[],100.0]}.

accumulate(State,{A,Weight,Capacity}) ->
    {Values,Weights,W} = State,
    Exp = W * (1.0 - Weight),
    { bounded_list:append(Values,A,Capacity),
      bounded_list:append(Weights,W,Capacity),
      Exp }.

emit(State) ->
    {Values,Weights,_W} = State,
    lists:sum([ V * VW || {V,VW} <- lists:zip(lists:reverse(Values),Weights)])/lists:sum(Weights).
```

The screenshot shows an Erlang shell session with the following interaction:

```
streambase@feck:~/wo/erjang/SbErjang/erlang-src$ erlc -pa . *
streambase@feck:~/wo/erjang/SbErjang/erlang-src$ erl -pa .
Erlang R14B02 (erts-5.8.3) [source] [64-bit] [smp:2:2] [rq:2] [async-threads:0]
[kernel-poll:false]

Eshell V5.8.3 (abort with ^G)
1> l(sb_simple_fn_add).
{module,sb_simple_fn_add}
2> sb_simple_fn_add:callerl({1,2}).
3
3> l(sb_aggregate_fn_sma).
{module,sb_aggregate_fn_sma}
4> S0 = sb_aggregate_fn_sma:init(0).
{0,1}
5> S1 = sb_aggregate_fn_sma:accumulate(S0,{5}).
{5,1}
6> S1 = sb_aggregate_fn_sma:accumulate(S1,{5}).
** exception error: no match of right hand side value {10,2}
7> S2 = sb_aggregate_fn_sma:accumulate(S1,{5}).
{10,2}
8> sb_aggregate_fn_sma:emit(S2).
5.0
9> S3 = sb_aggregate_fn_sma:accumulate(S1,{100}).
{105,2}
10> sb_aggregate_fn_sma:emit(S3).
52.5
11> q().
```

Annotations highlight several errors:

- A yellow circle surrounds the variable `S0` at line 4.
- A yellow circle surrounds the variable `S1` at line 5.
- A yellow circle surrounds the variable `S1` at line 6.
- A red circle with a slash surrounds the variable `S3` at line 9.
- Yellow arrows point from the `SB` icon in the top right of the slide to the `S0`, `S1`, and `S3` annotations.
- A yellow speech bubble containing the text "Duh! Typo!" is positioned to the right of the terminal window.

Expose to StreamBase [Call by Behaviour/Mod] #1

```
public class ErjangAggregateFunction extends AggregateWindow {  
    private EObject state;  
    private String m;  
    private Tuple h;  
  
    // Called before a new window opens  
    public void init() { }  
  
    // Called when a tuple emission policy fires  
    public Tuple calculate() {  
        return SimpleEmbedded.callerl_emit(m, state, h);  
    }  
  
    @CustomFunctionResolver("accumulateCustomFunctionResolver0")  
    public void accumulate(String mod, Tuple args, Tuple hint) {  
        if (state == null) {  
            state = SimpleEmbedded.callerl_init(mod, new EDouble(0));  
            m = mod; h = hint; // Type Hint. Ensure 'free form' erlang tuple conforms with SB tuple's schema  
        }  
        state = SimpleEmbedded.callerl_accumulate(m, state, args, hint);  
    }  
  
    public static CompleteDataType accumulateCustomFunctionResolver0(  
        CompleteDataType mod, CompleteDataType args, CompleteDataType hint) {  
        return hint; // Keep the StreamBase type checking police happy!  
    }  
  
    public void release() {  
        state = null;  
    }  
}
```



Expose To StreamBase [Call by Behaviour/Mod] #2

```
private static final EAtom am_init = EAtom.intern("init");
private static final EAtom am_accumulate = EAtom.intern("accumulate");
private static final EAtom am_emit = EAtom.intern("emit");

public static EObject callerl_init(String mod, EObject state) {
    EAtom m = EAtom.intern(mod);
    ETuple et = (ETuple)RPC.call(m, am_init, state);
    return et.elm(2); // Unwrap Erlang RPC call response
}

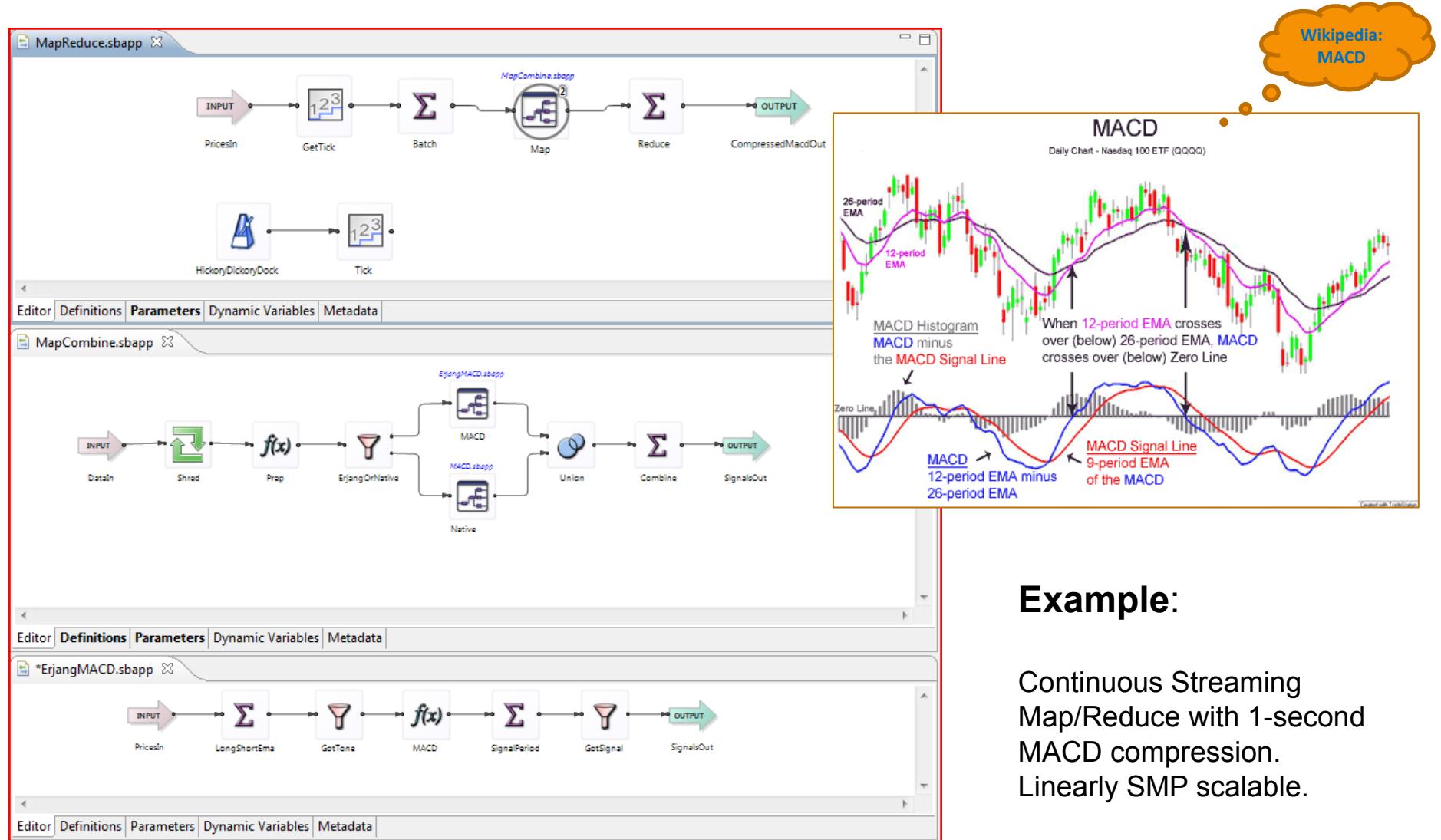
public static EObject callerl_accumulate(String mod, EObject state, Tuple args, Tuple hint) {
    EAtom m = EAtom.intern(mod);
    ETuple et = (ETuple)RPC.call(
        m, am_accumulate, state,
        sbToErjang(args, CompleteDataType.forName(args.getSchema())));
    return et.elm(2);
}

public static Tuple callerl_emit(String mod, EObject state, Tuple hint) {
    EAtom m = EAtom.intern(mod);
    EObject r = RPC.call(m, am_emit, state);
    try {
        ETuple2 t = (ETuple2)r;
        if (!t.elm(1).equals(EAtom.intern("ok"))) {
            // @NOTE: Response could be an error tuple - TBD!
            throw new StreamBaseRuntimeException("Feck");
        }
        BestGuess bg = erjangToCdt(t.elm(2)); // SB and Erlang type systems significantly different

        return wrapTuple(bg);
    } catch (TupleException e) {
        throw new StreamBaseRuntimeException(e);
    }
}
```



Use, Deploy & Run



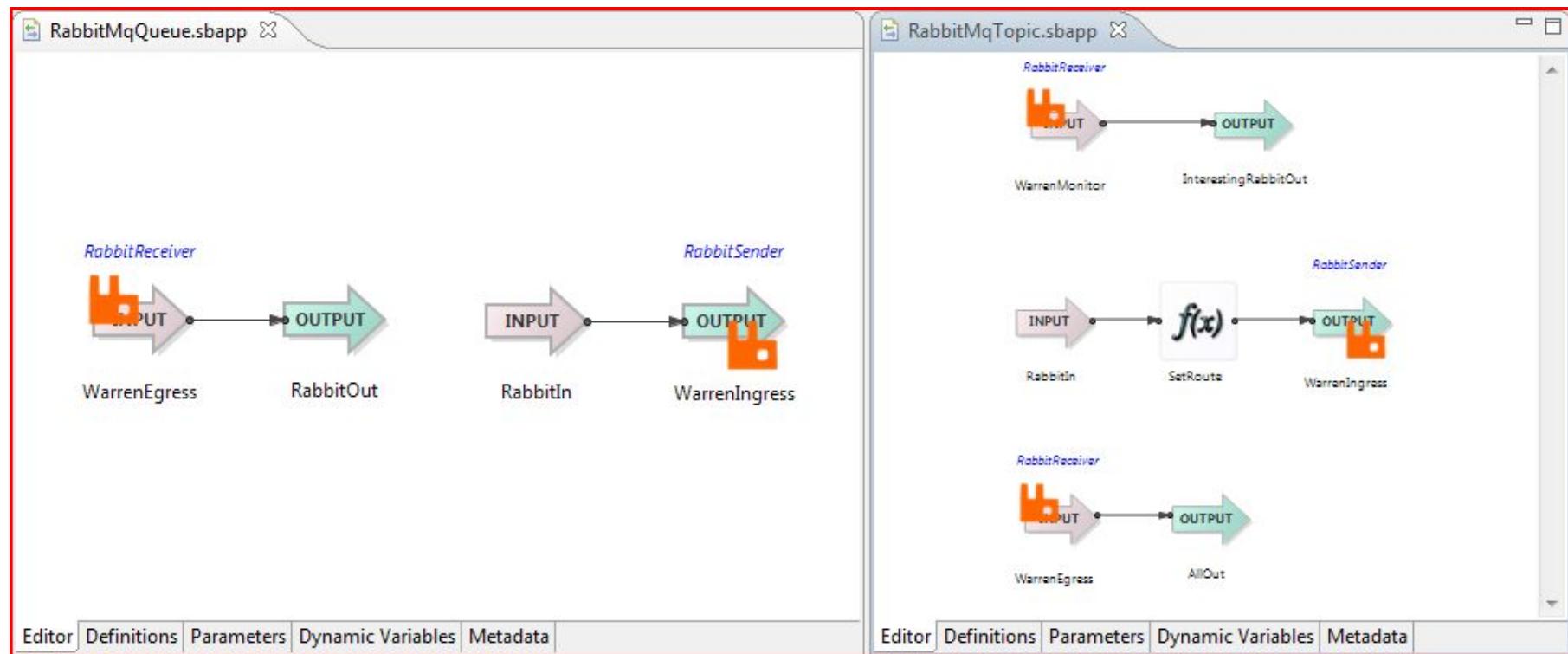
Example:

Continuous Streaming
Map/Reduce with 1-second
MACD compression.
Linearly SMP scalable.

Just add boxes to scale!



Run, Rabbit, Run, Rabbit, ...

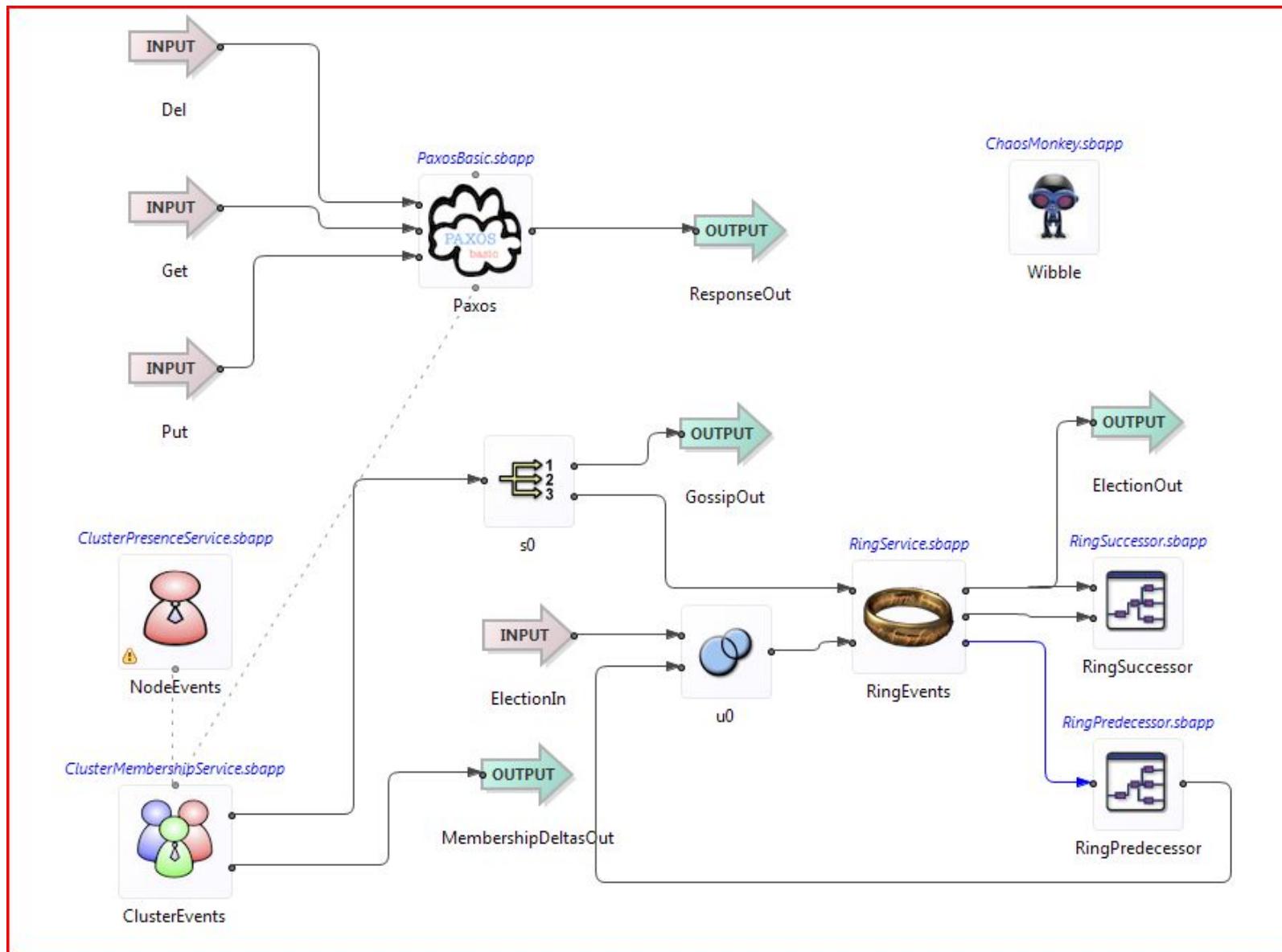


Agenda

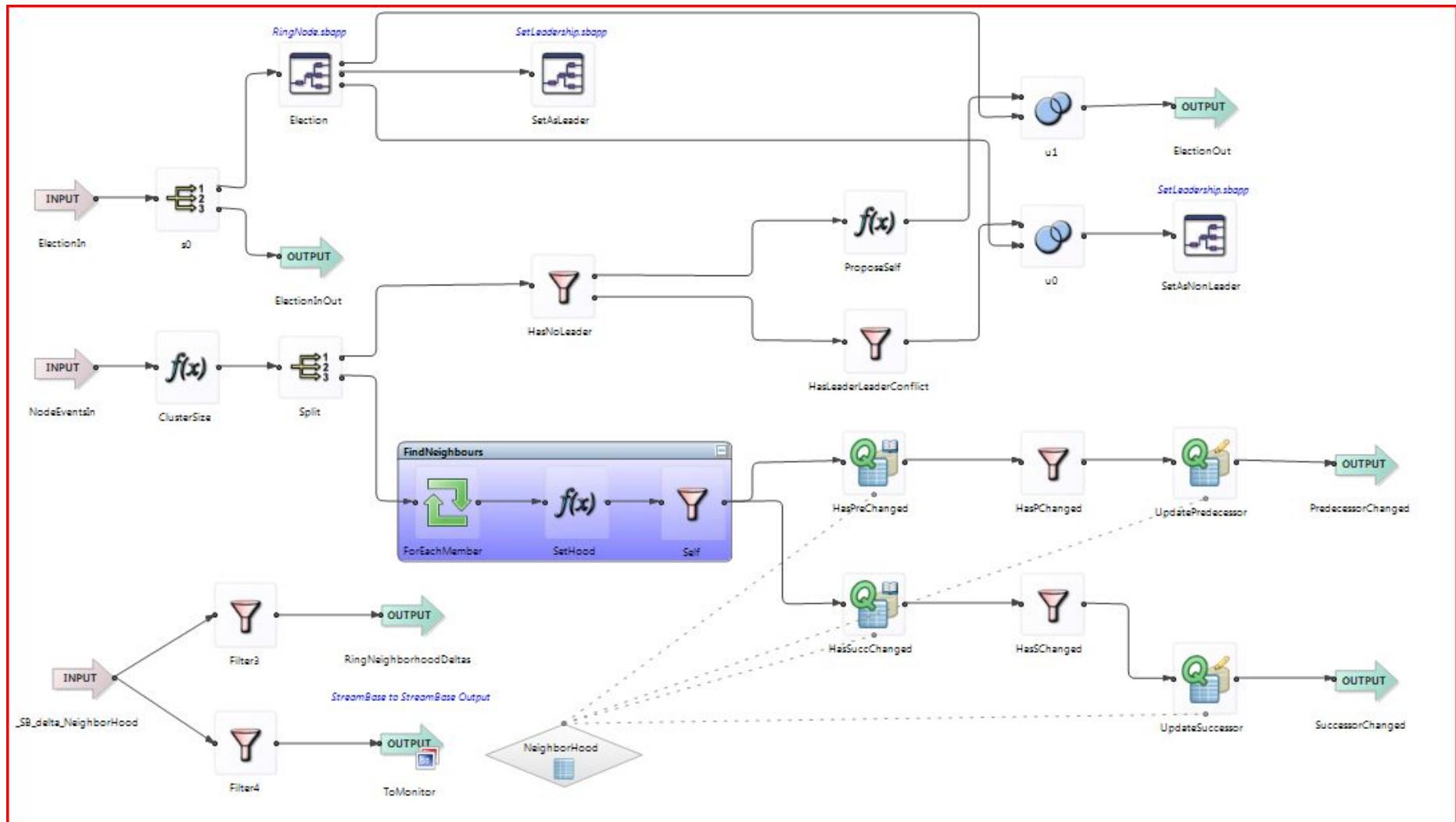
- ~~What is ‘Complex Event Processing’~~
 - Specifically flow oriented event processing (there are others)
 - Streams & Operators. Windowing, Branching, Combining, Extending
- ~~A day in the life of a flow programmer~~
 - Relativity - Data parallelism, concurrency, latency & throughput
 - Continuity - Continuous Streaming Map Reduce
 - Reliability - High availability, the low latency way
- ~~Integration. Erlang – the ecosystem.~~
 - Calling Erlang from StreamBase – Simple & windowed functions
 - Client/Server – Pushing events to/from StreamBase
 - RabbitMQ – Messaging
- ~~Theft. Erlang – the inspiration. Paxos, in StreamBase~~



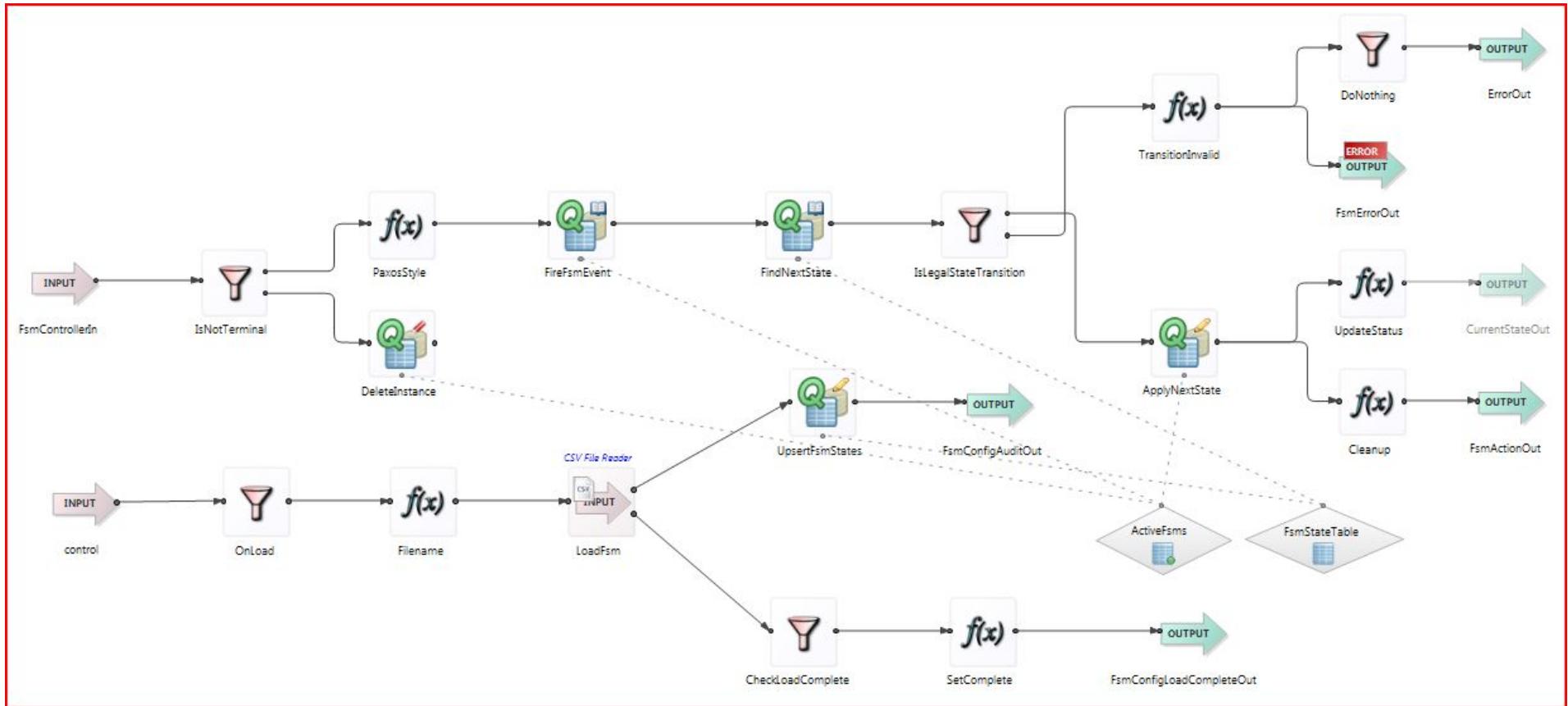
SB Paxos – Entrypoint (cc @kevsmith!)



SB Paxos – Autonomic, Self Healing Ring



SB Paxos – Generic FSM ‘Behaviour’



SB Paxos – Generic FSM ‘Behaviour’ – Paxos FSM

StateMap, State, Transition, NextState, Action, Description,
BasicPaxosMap, Initial, Bootstrap, Proposer, Prepare, "..."
BasicPaxosMap, Initial, PromiseOk, Acceptor, PromiseOk, "..."
BasicPaxosMap, Initial, PromiseNotOk, Done, PromiseNotOk, "..."
BasicPaxosMap, Initial, Accepted, Learner, Response, "When ..."
BasicPaxosMap, Proposer, Accept, Proposer, Accept, "..."
BasicPaxosMap, Proposer, PromiseNotOk, Proposer, DoNothing, "..."
BasicPaxosMap, Proposer, Response, Done, Gone, DoStop, "..."
BasicPaxosMap, Acceptor, Accept, Learner, Accept, "..."
BasicPaxosMap, Acceptor, Accepted, Learner, Response, "..."
BasicPaxosMap, Learner, Accepted, Done, Response, "..."
BasicPaxosMap, Learner, Done, Gone, DoStop, "..."



Shameless Plugs

■ StreamBase

- You could build one of these yourself, or use ours...
- Download and test out the full product <http://www.streambase.com>
- Build something and submit to the StreamBase Component Exchange
<http://sbx.streambase.com>
- Contact us to buy or to an OEM partner, offices London, Boston, New York
- We're hiring
- We're training
 - <http://www.streambase.com/developers-training-events.htm>

■ DEBS – Distributed Event Based Systems

- Academic (ACM) Conference outside NYC in July

■ EPTS – Event Processing Technology Society

- <http://ep-ts.org> industry consortium



Questions?
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Acknowledgements

- **Erlang, Erlang Solutions, Erlang UG London, & Erlang Factory**
 - <http://www.erlang.org/>
 - <http://www.erlang-solutions.com/>
 - <http://www.erlang-solutions.com/etc/usergroup/london>
 - <http://www.erlang-factory.com/>
- **Erjang – The Java based Erlang Virtual Machine**
 - <https://github.com/trifork/erjang/wiki/>
- **erlIDE**
 - <http://erlide.sourceforge.net/>
- **@tibbetts – I ~~stole~~ borrowed some of his QCon slides!**
- **Download StreamBase and tell us what you think:**
 - <http://www.streambase.com>



Download StreamBase and More Information

<http://www.streambase.com>

Questions?

