Beyond the distributed monolith

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A more personal BBC



Privacy promise

A more personal BBC for you

A better BBC for *everyone*

https://www.bbc.co.uk/usingthebbc/privacy-promise

The acceptable face of personalisation

• Dr Who

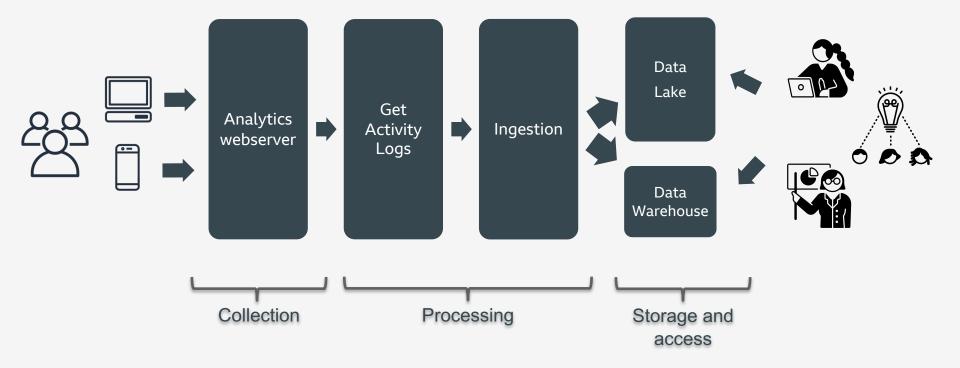




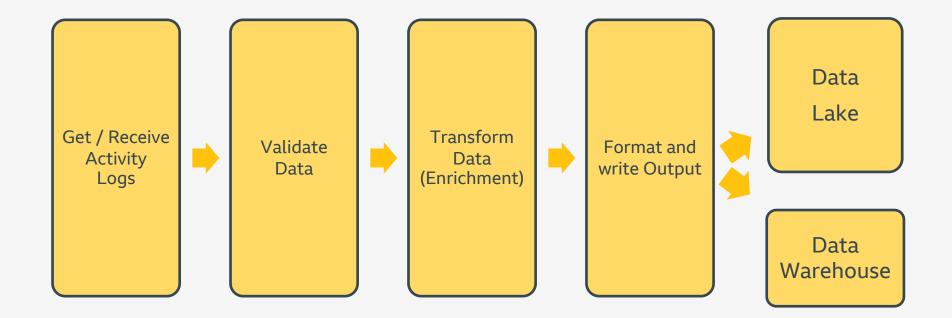


2. How does analytics processing work?

Typical data analytics end to end pipeline

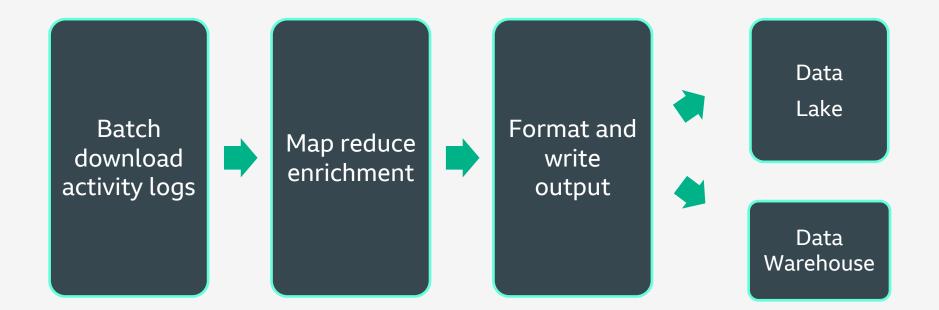


Typical data analytics ingestion flow

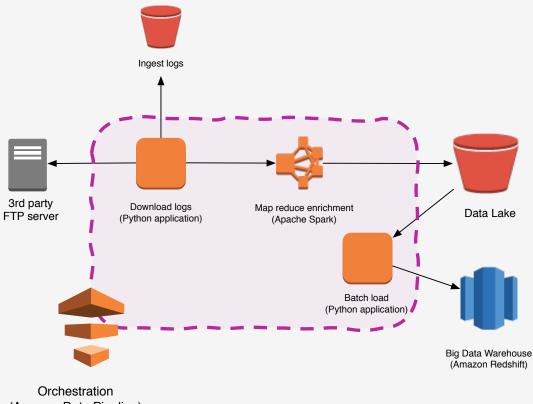


3. The distributed monolith and lessons learnt

How our data analytics pipeline architecture was



How our data analytics pipeline architecture was



(Amazon Data Pipeline)

Microservices + Big Data

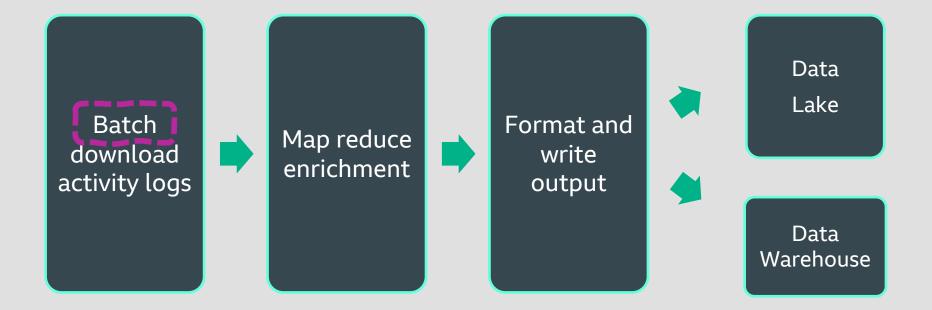
Highest scale data pipeline within our team

Billions of messages per day

Peta byte scale data lake

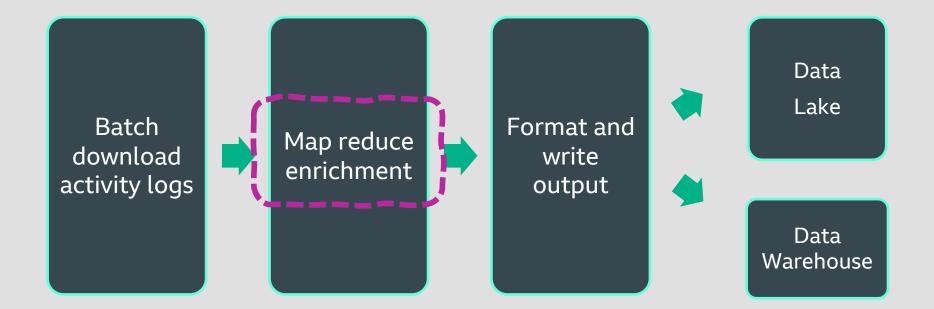
Lessons learnt

Lesson #1: batch processing



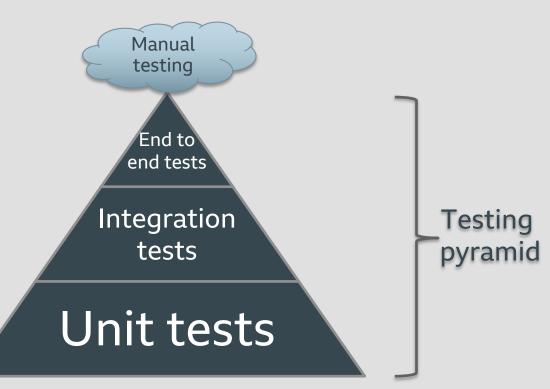


Lesson #2: validating input and testing

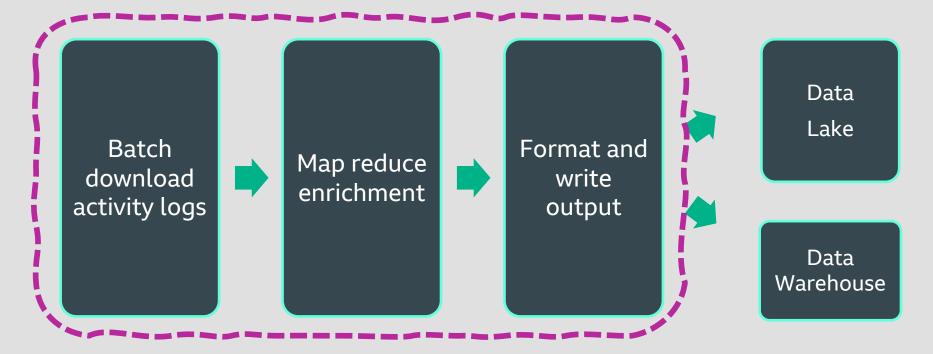


Testing

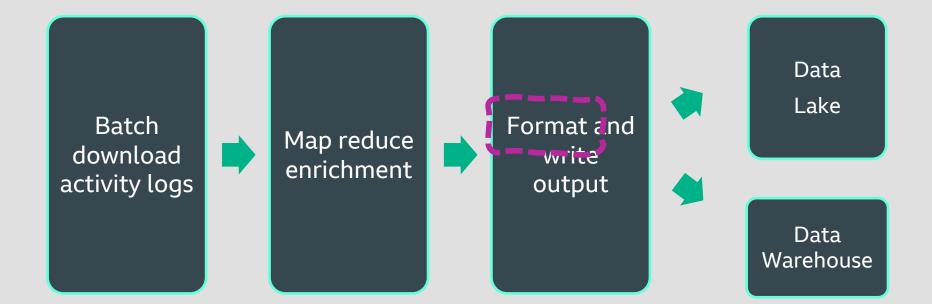
Very few tests made it hard to make changes to the code with confidence



Lesson #3: tight coupling



Lesson #3: tight coupling



Lesson #4: Monitoring

Is every alert worth your team being interrupted?

Lesson #5: understanding our traffic patterns

Big News Days



BREAKING NEWS







Data volume is ever increasing



Lesson #6: Cost effective solution



Lesson #7: Getting feedback from our internal users

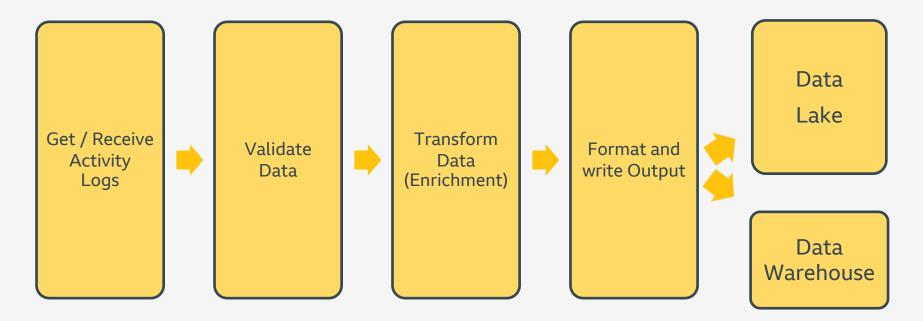


4. Designing a new analytics ingestion architecture

"Small, <u>autonomous</u> services that <u>work together</u>, modelled around a <u>business domain</u>"

> Definition of microservices from "Building microservices" book by Sam Newman

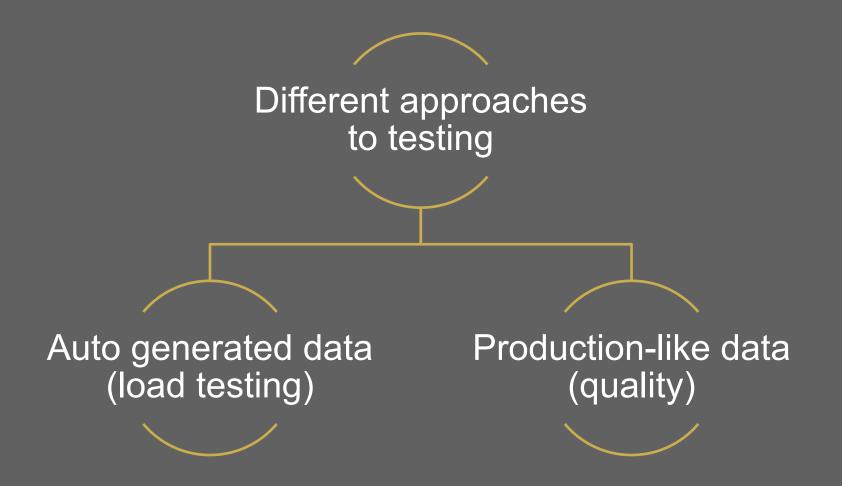
Revisiting the typical data analytics ingestion flow



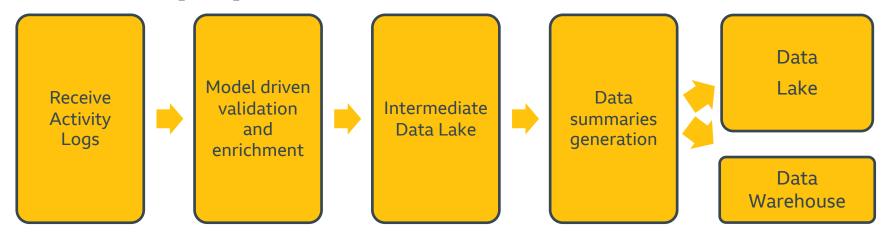
Smaller problems to solve

Squads to focus on each bounded context:

- 1. Receiving activity logs and keeping track of the data received
- 2. Model driven validation, enrichment and transformation to columnar format
- 3. Data aggregations (summaries) based on users' needs to make easier getting value from the data



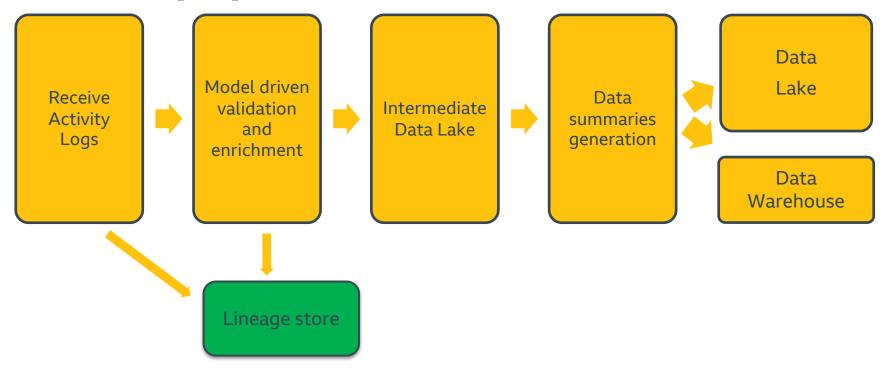
New pipeline architecture



Keeping track of the data

Introduced a lineage store

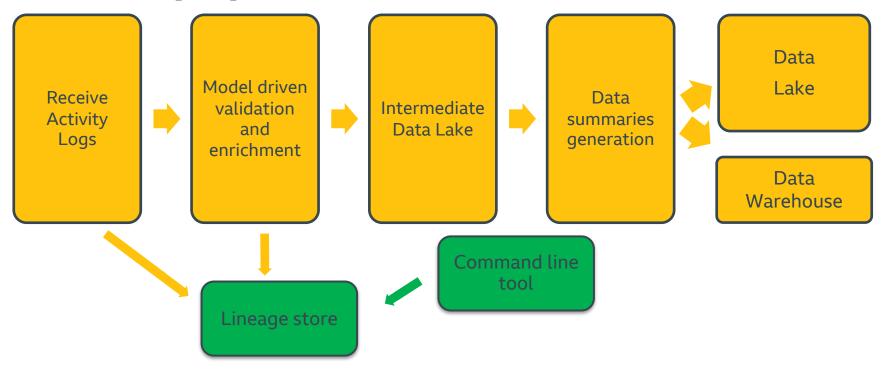
New pipeline architecture



Operating the new architecture

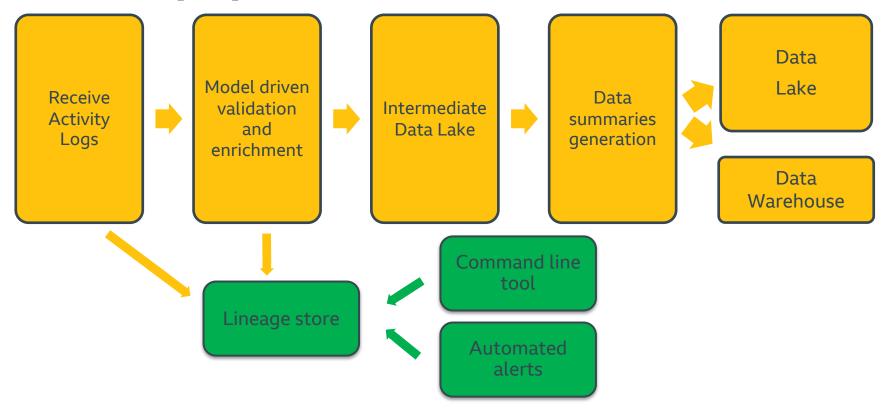
Minimize the knowledge needed to be able to share the operational load within the team





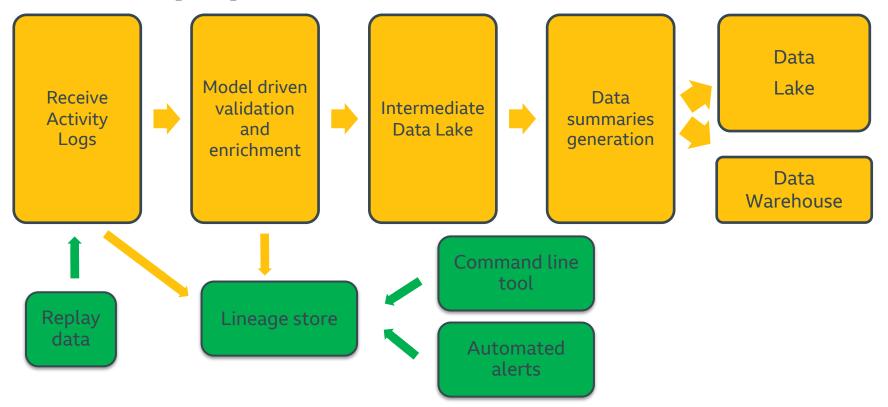
Operating the new architecture

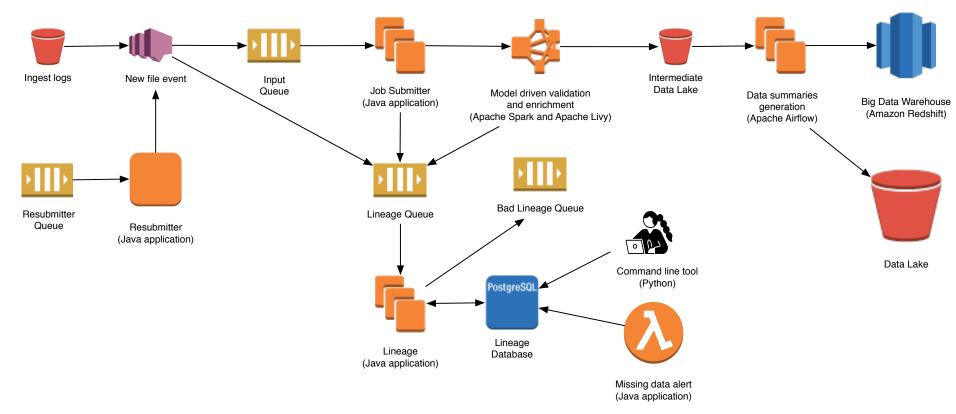
Alerting on missing data



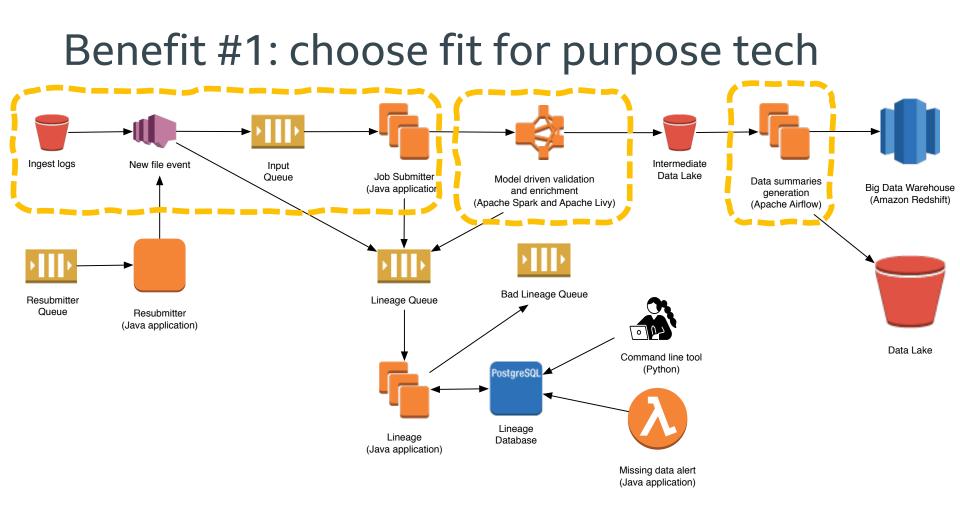
Operating the new architecture

Replaying data without stopping everything else





Enabling team to choose fit for purpose tech and architecture

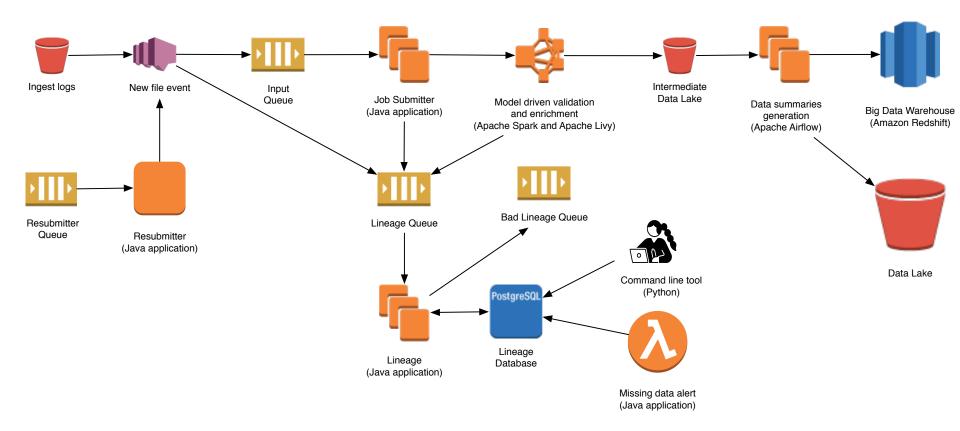


Make it easier to change or replace microservices

Benefit #2: make it easier to change or replace services Intermediate Ingest logs New file event Input Data Lake Job Submitter Queue Model driven validation Data summaries **Big Data Warehouse** (Java application and enrichment generation (Amazon Redshift) (Apache Spark and Apache Livy) (Apache Airflow) Bad Lineage Queue Lineage Queue Resubmitter Queue Resubmitter (Java application) Data Lake Command line tool (Python) PostgreSQL Lineage Lineage Database (Java application) Missing data alert (Java application)

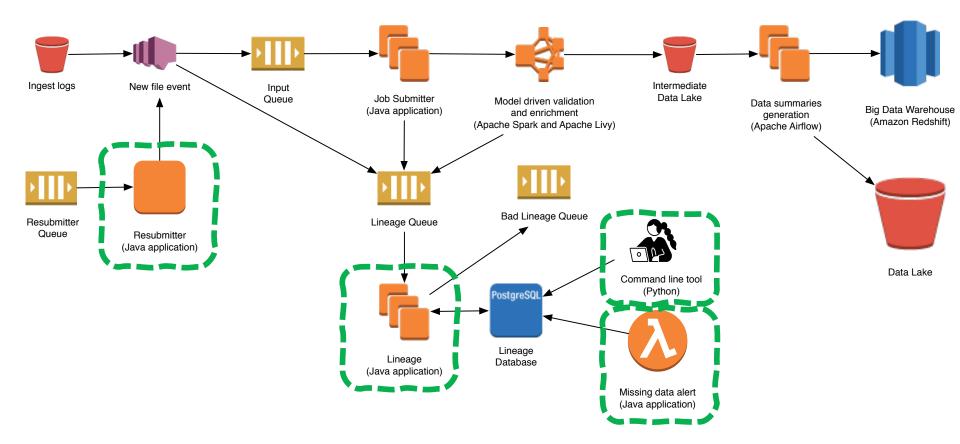
Isolate failure

Benefit #3: isolate failure

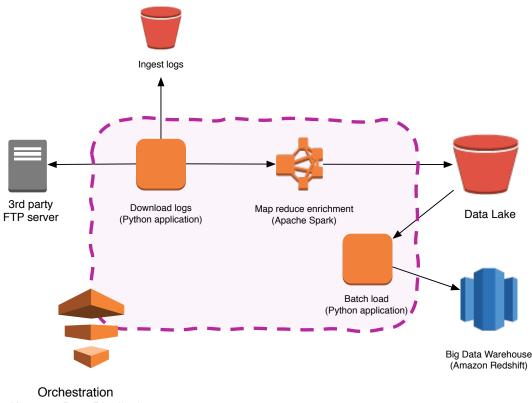


Organic system growth as we operate it and learn

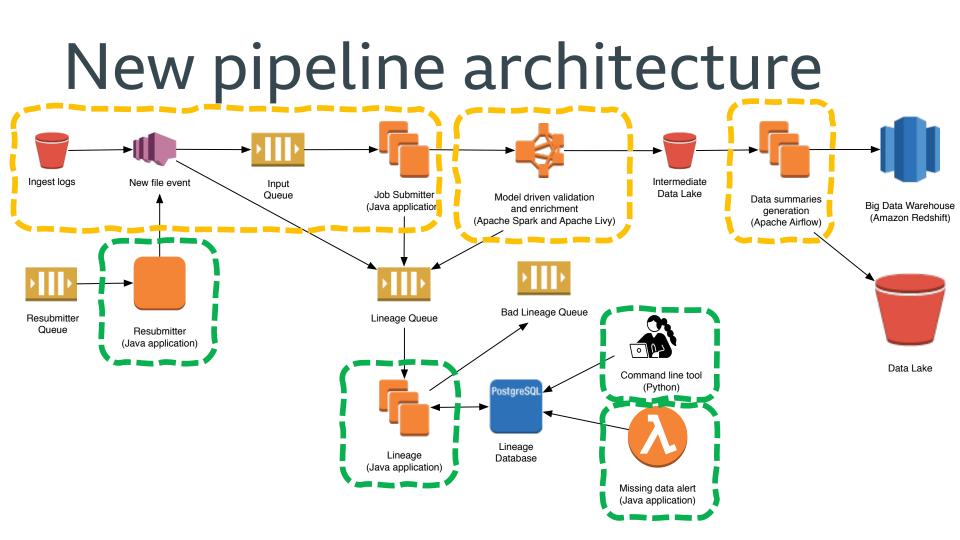
Benefit #4: organic system growth



How our data analytics pipeline architecture was



(Amazon Data Pipeline)



Main takeaways

Design with change in mind, you can't predict how your traffic will evolve over time

Make sure everyone in the team can triage live issues

Choosing languages and tools which the whole team owns

5. The future of the Data Platform

Challenges as we look into the future

1. How will this architecture evolve as our data load increases?

Challenges as we look into the future

2. What are the future usage requirements for our data platform?

Challenges as we look into the future

3. How can we make it easier for our users to self serve while keeping the data secure?



