

THE DATAWAREHOUSE IS DEAD-LONG LIVE THE DATAWAREHOUSE







Rachel Pedreschi Lead Solutions Architect- GridGrain Systems @rachelpedreschi





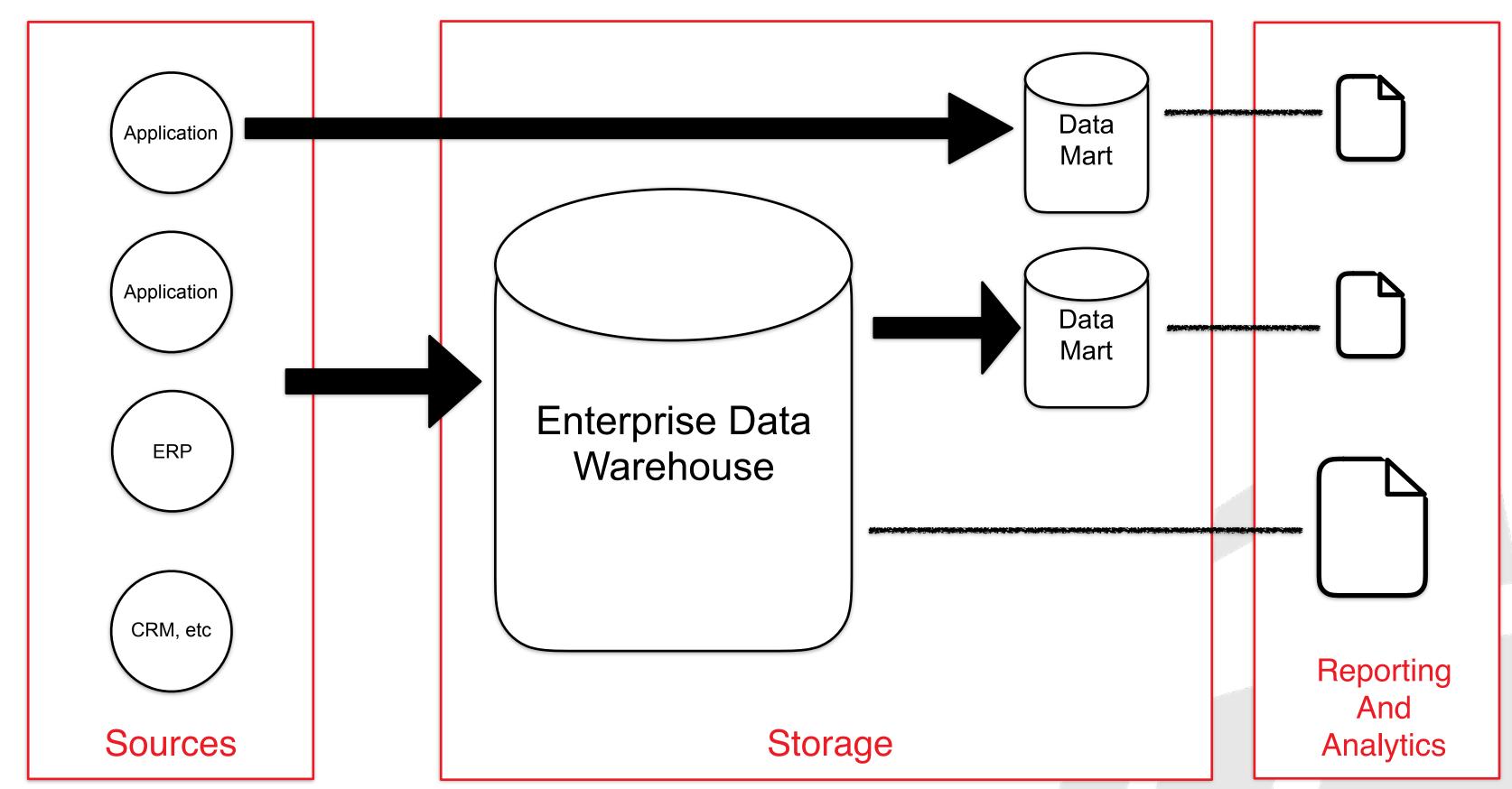


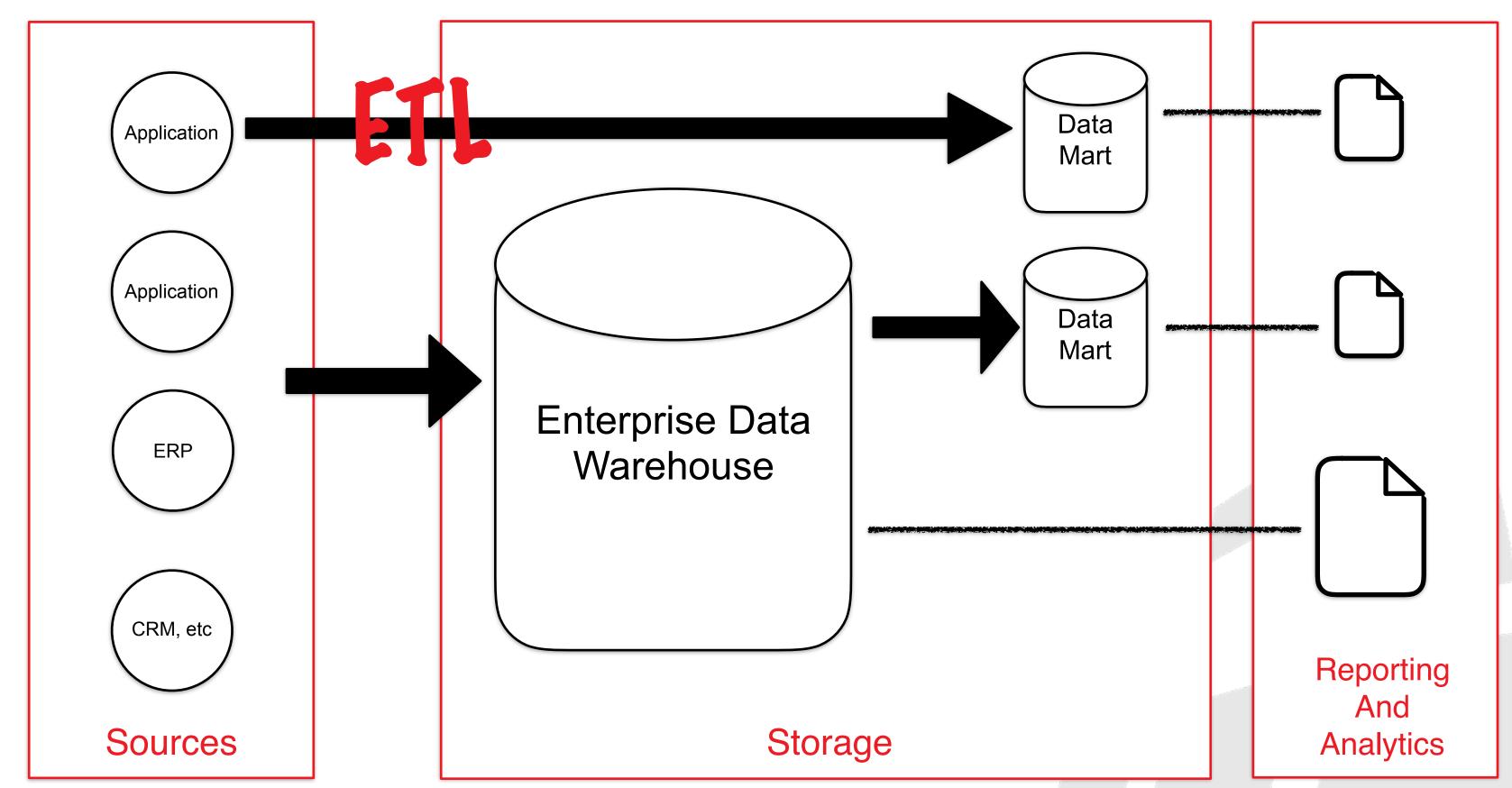


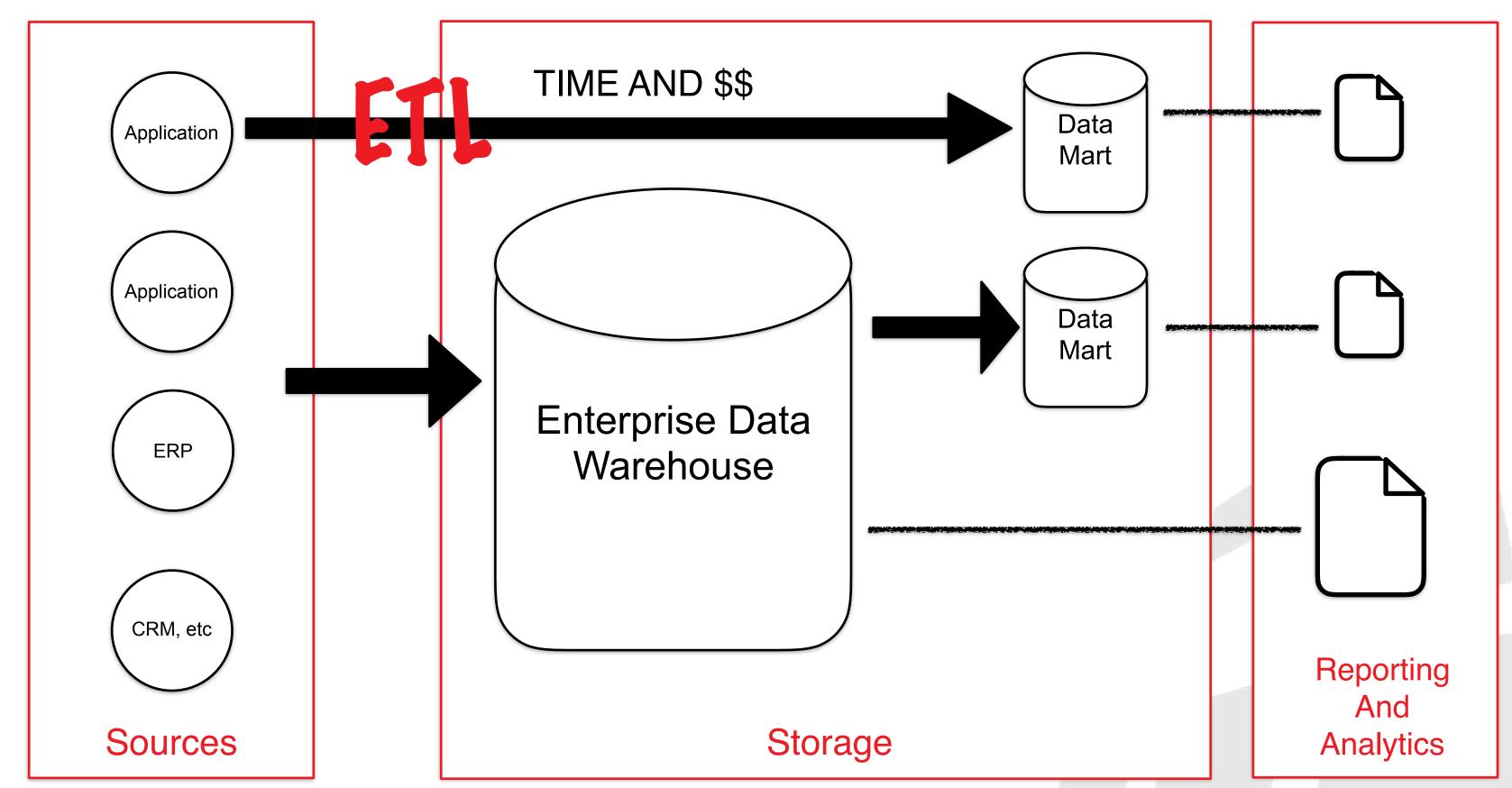
Tell 'em what you're gonna tell 'em

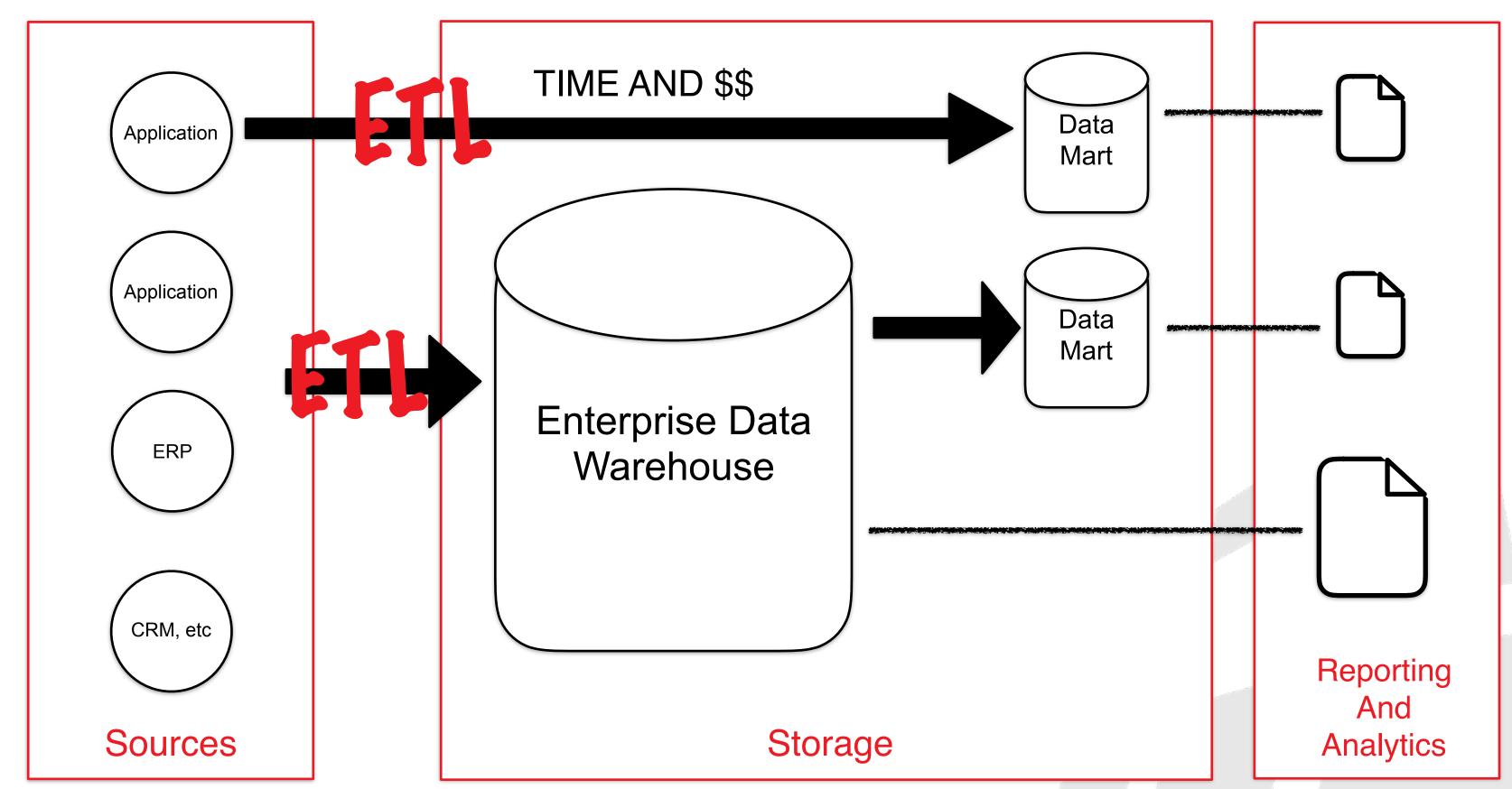
- Review 3 common Data Warehouse architectures
- Why it is time for In-Memory solutions
- •Introduction to Apache Ignite and GridGain
- How Ignite fits into DW architectures
- •What Next?

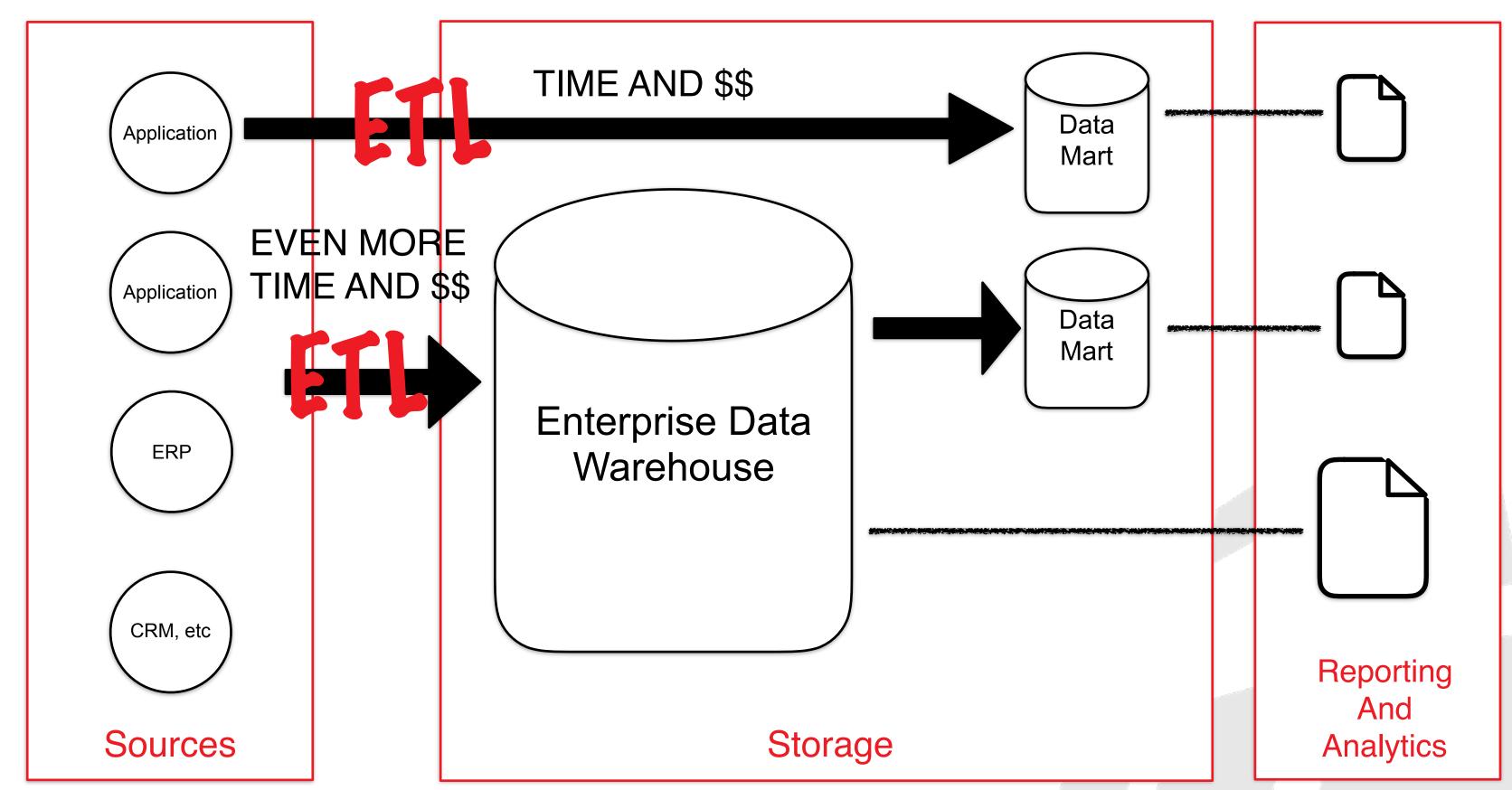












"Analytic" Databases

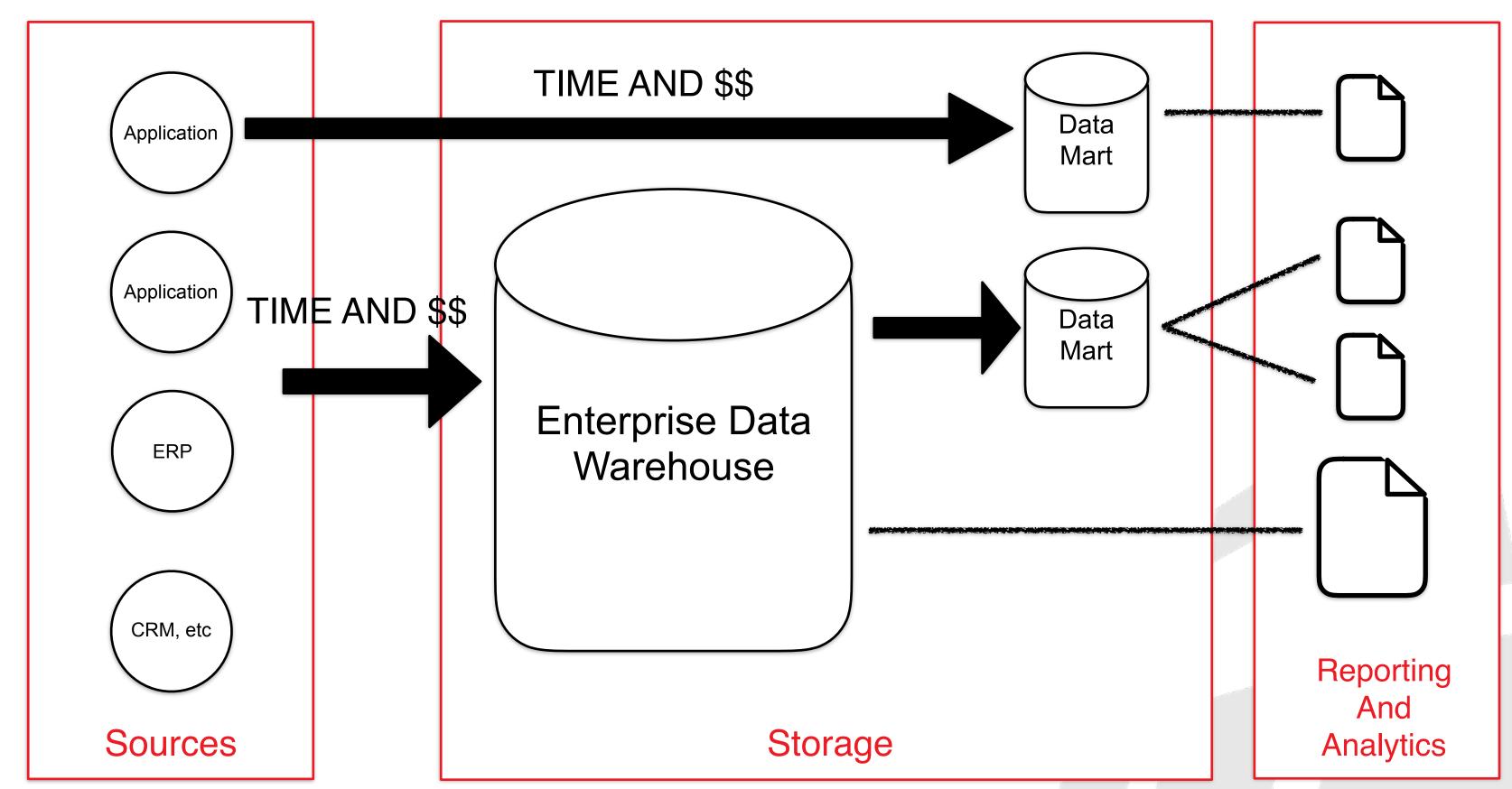


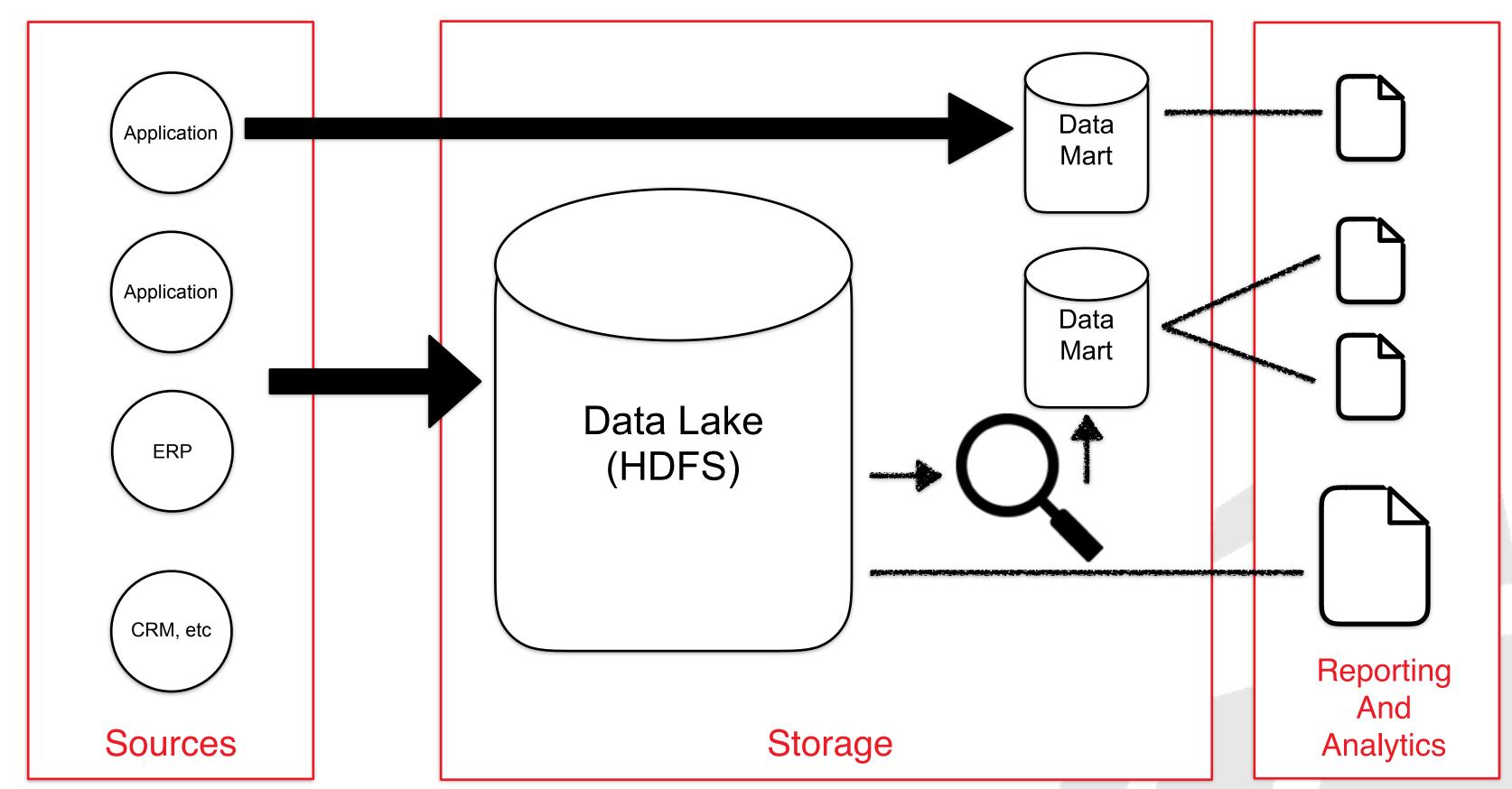
"These aren't the unicorns you were looking for."

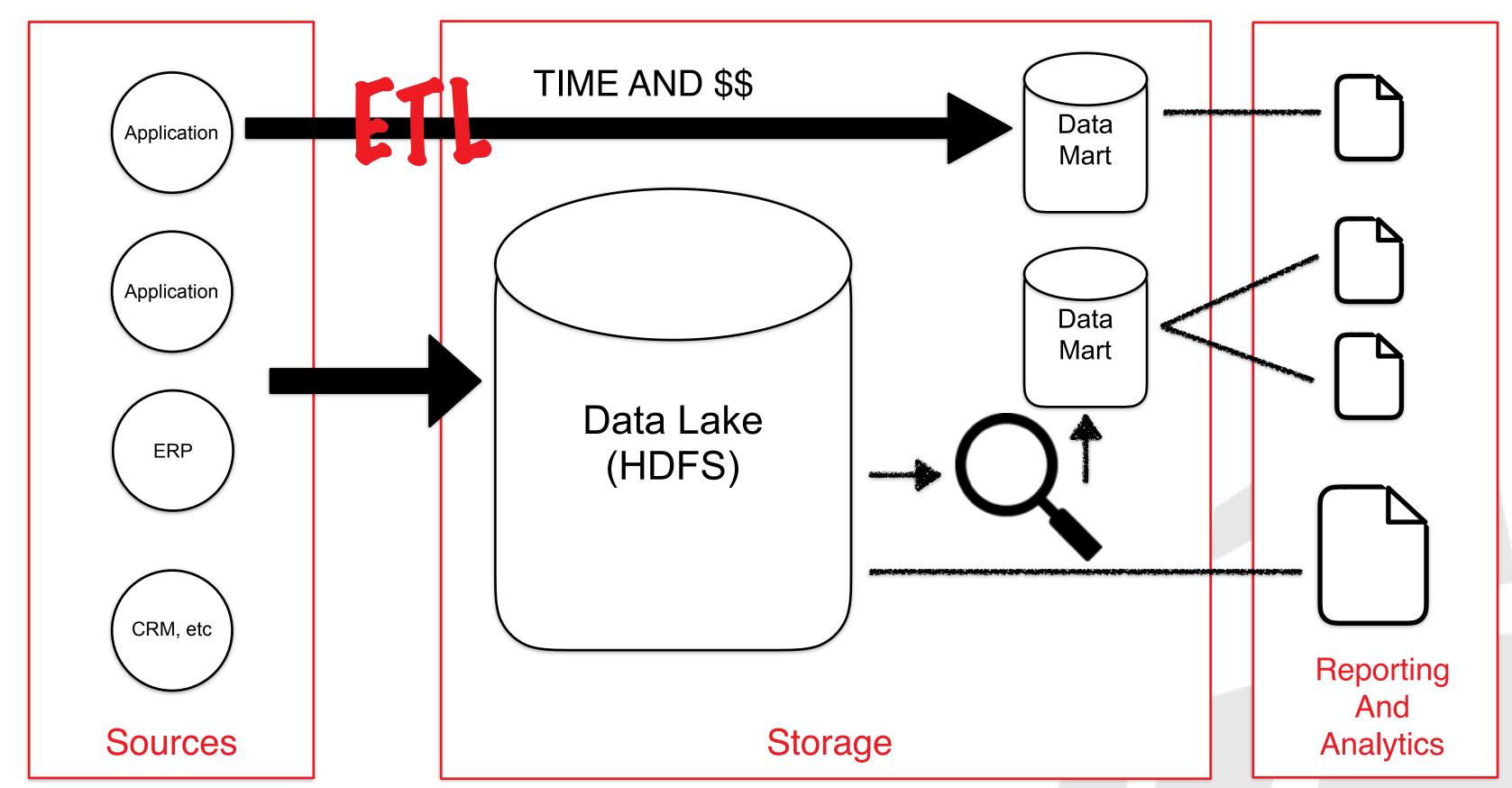


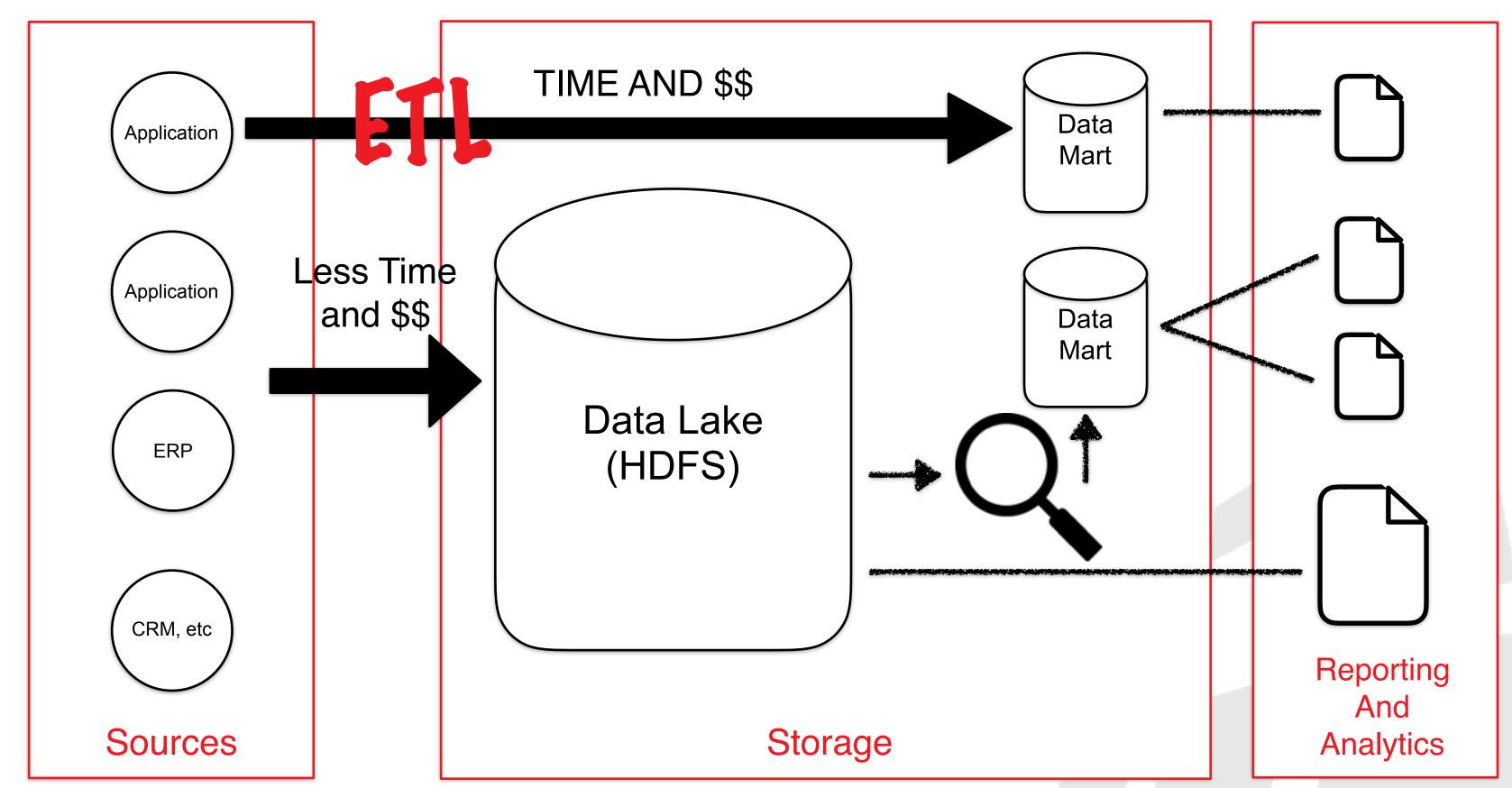


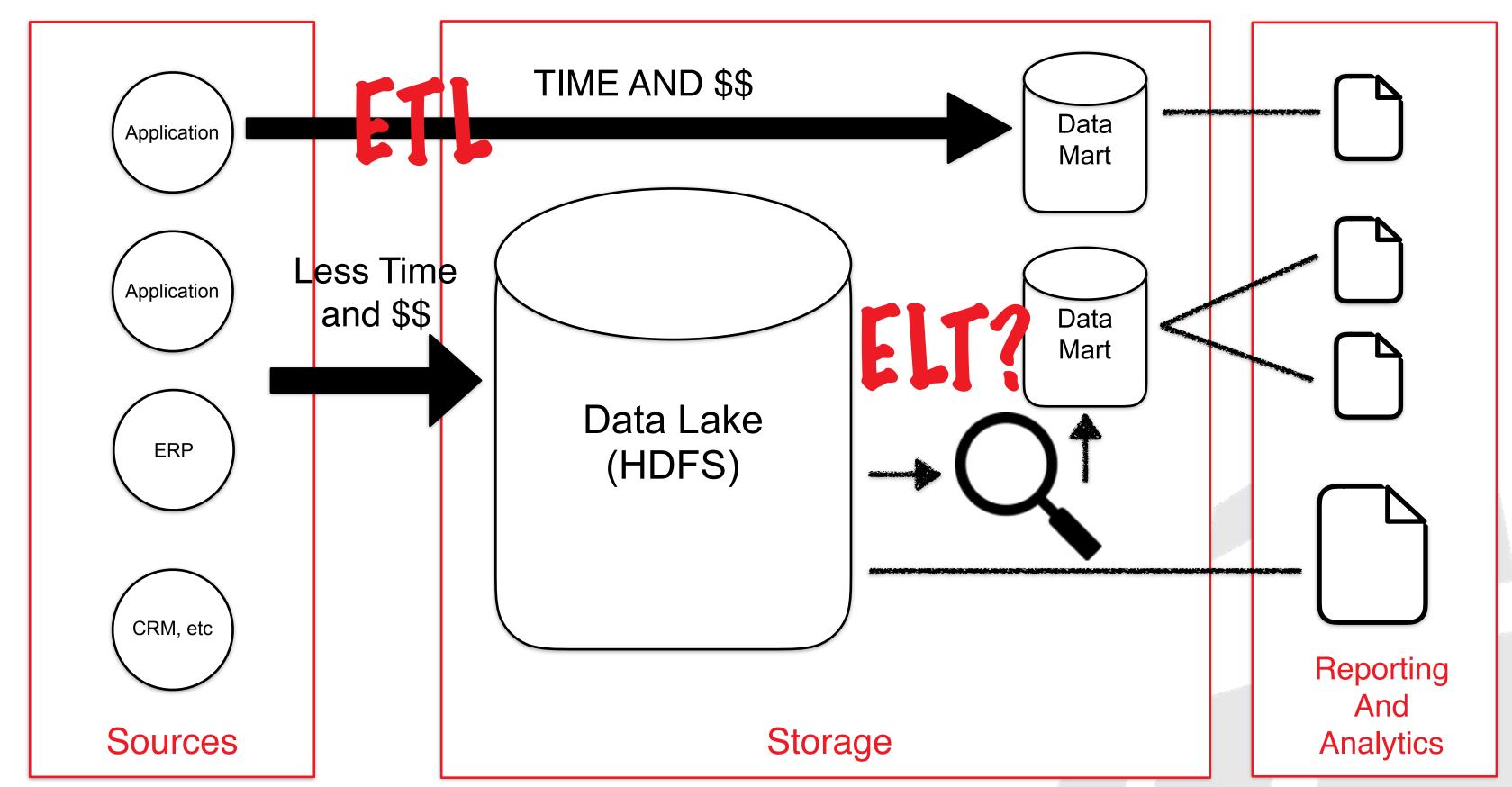


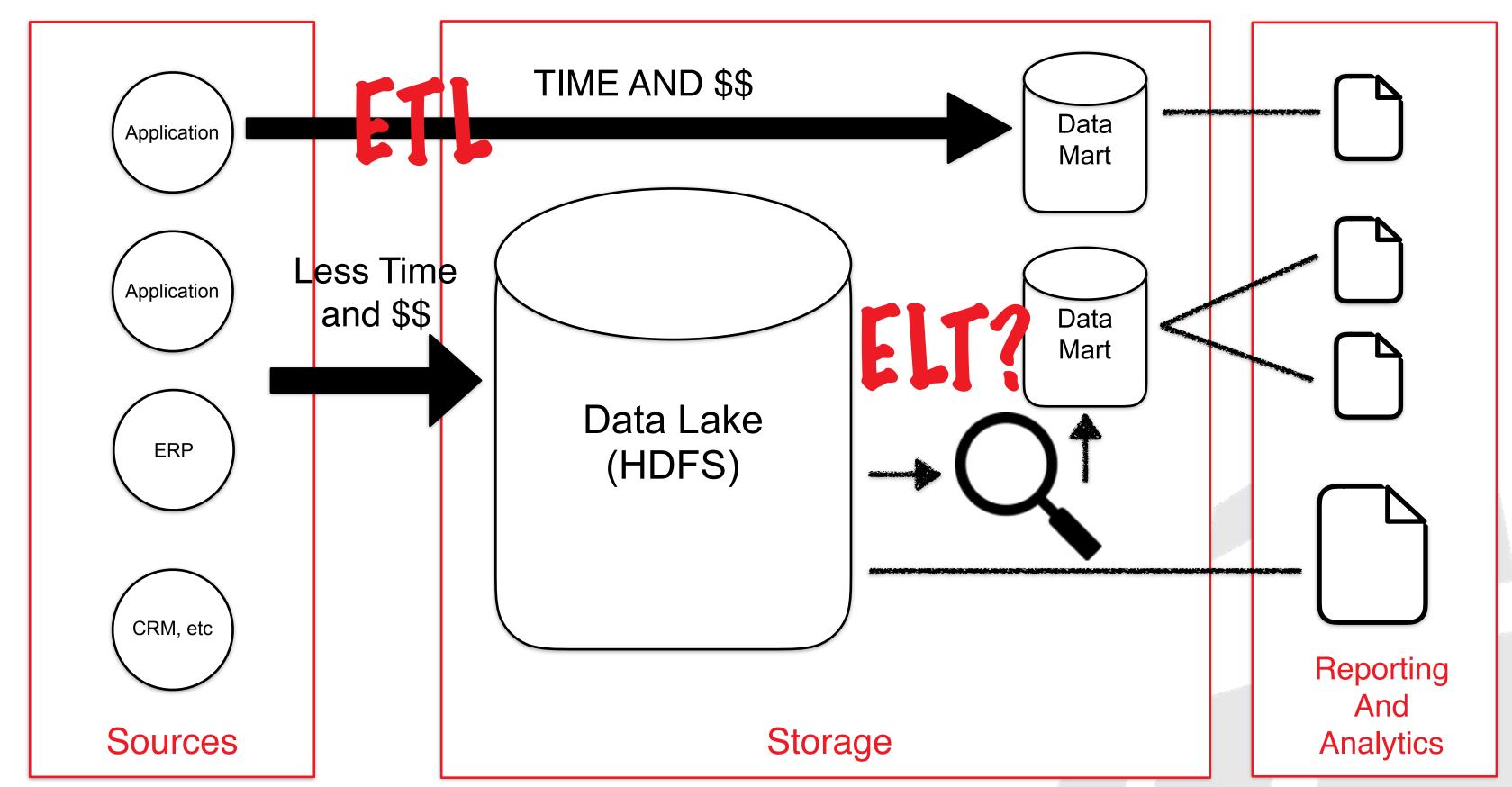










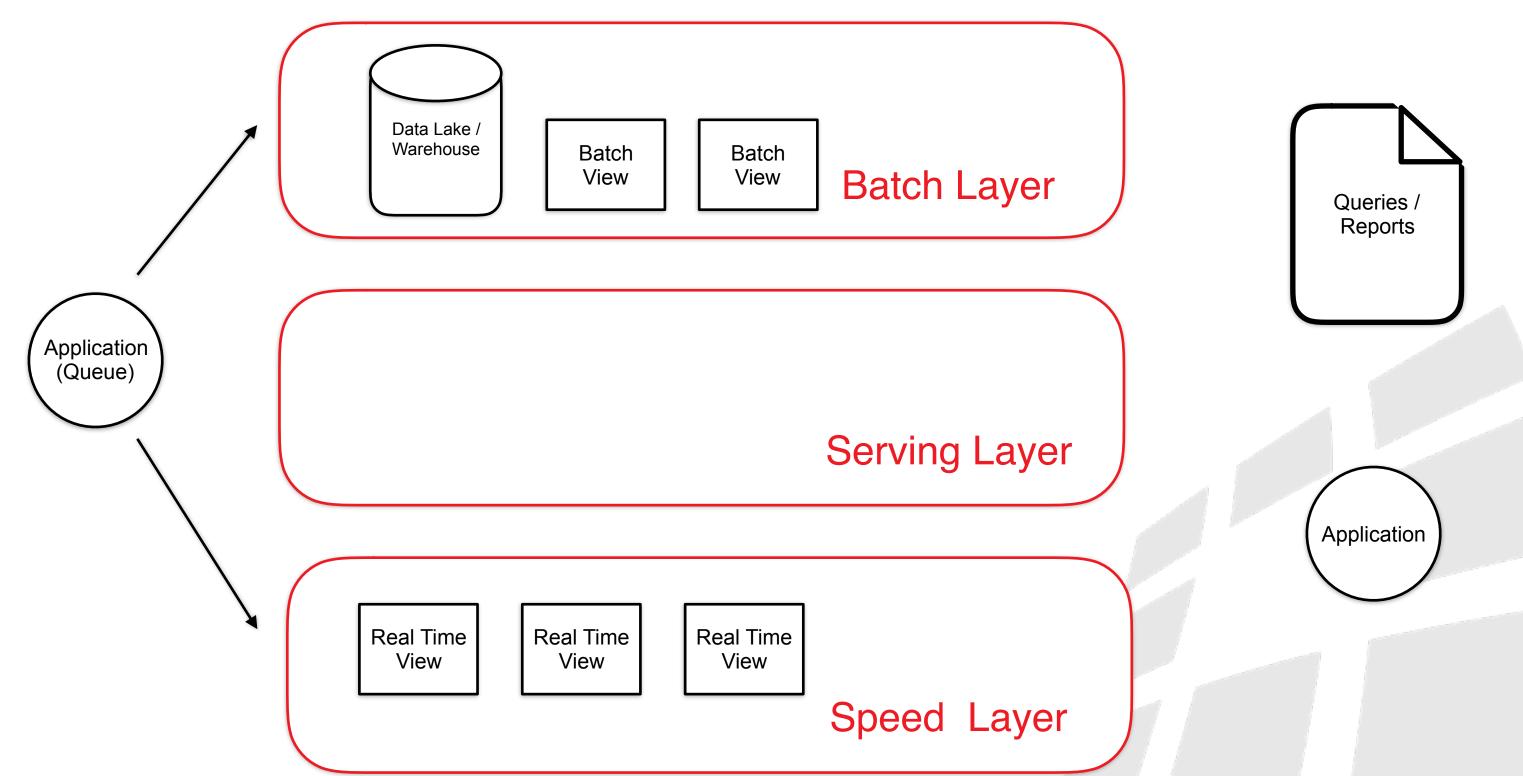


I need fast access to historical data on the fly for predictive modeling

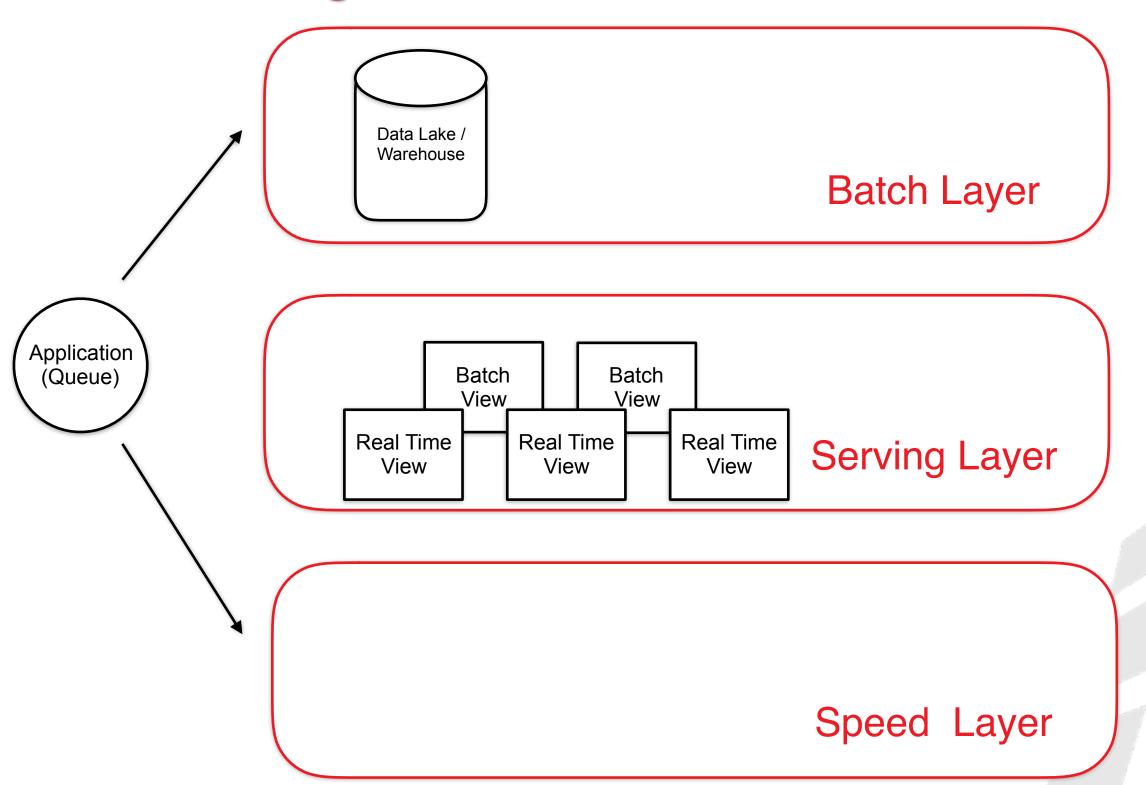
with real time data from the stream



Pushing Data Towards Real Time- Lambda



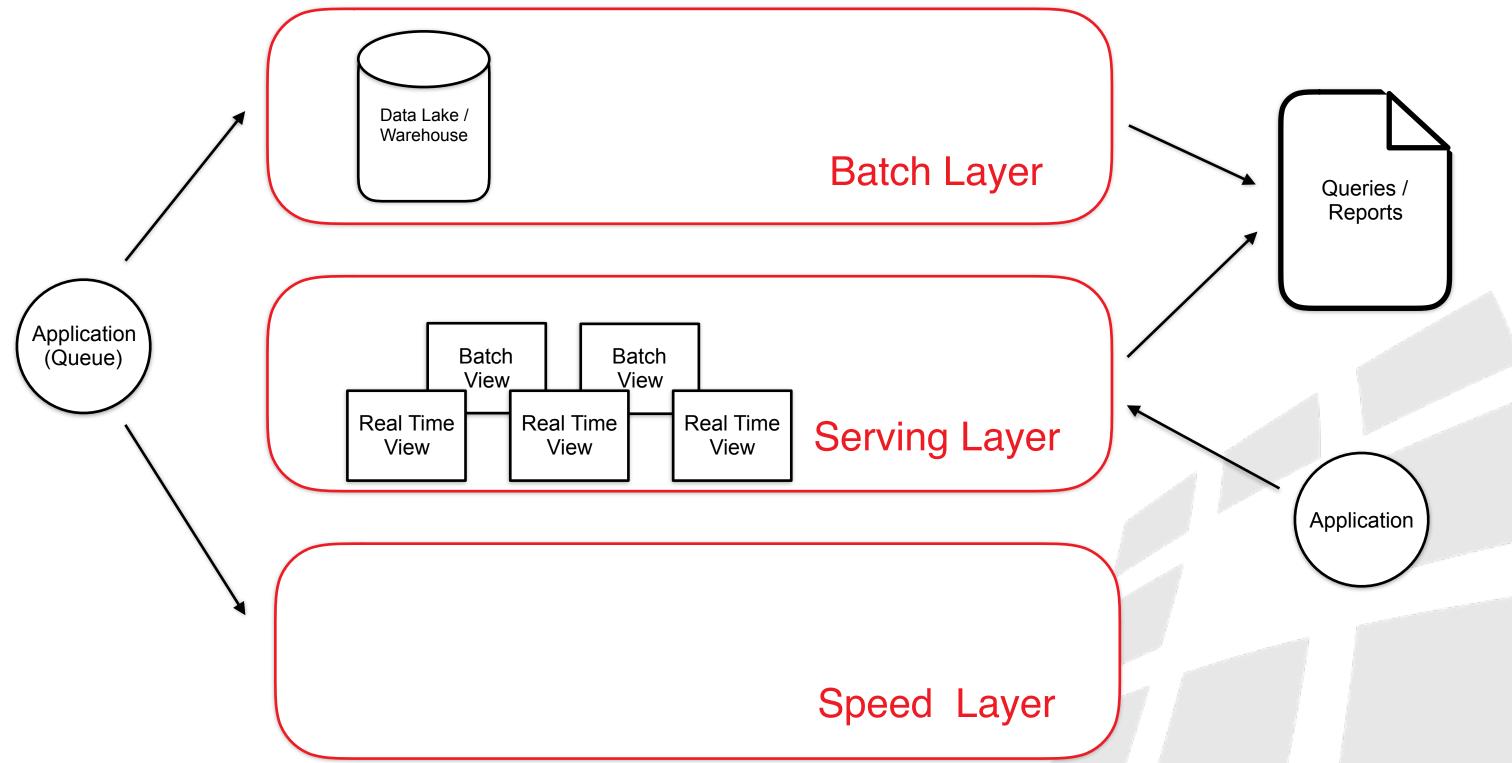
Pushing Data Towards Real Time- Lambda





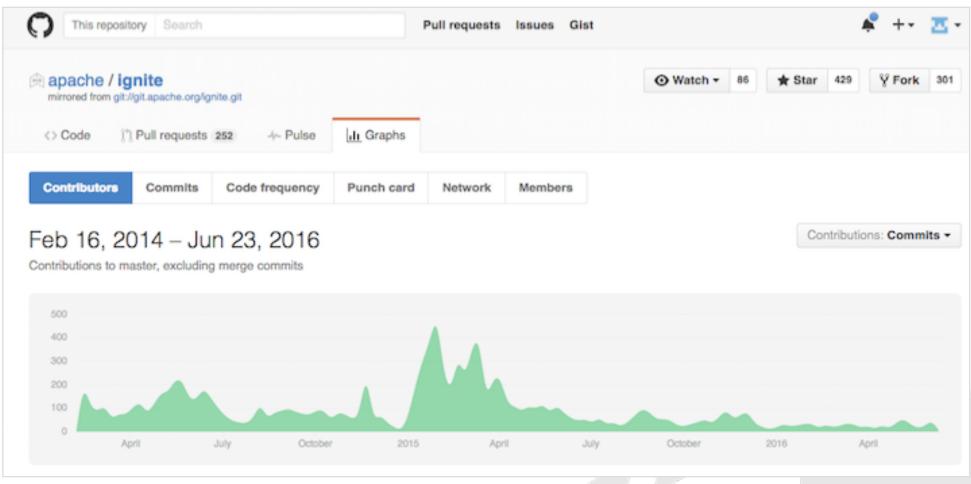


Pushing Data Towards Real Time- Lambda

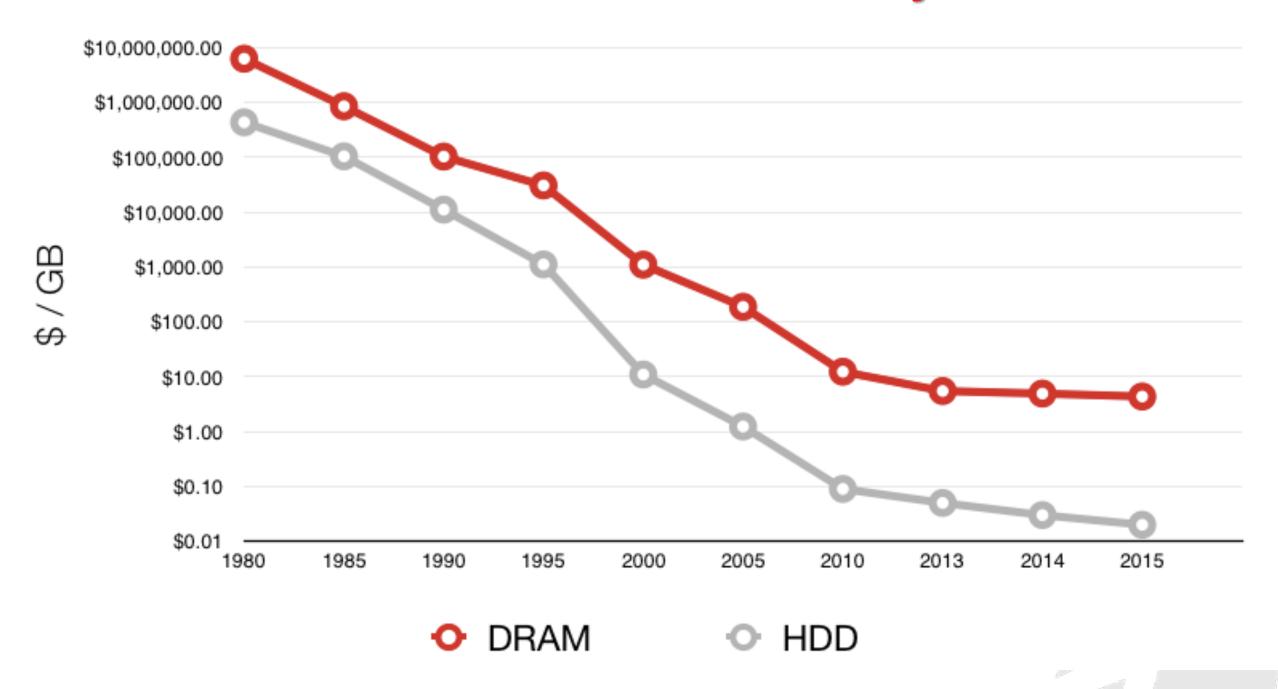


Apache Ignite Project

- 2007: First version of GridGain
- Oct. 2014: GridGain contributes Ignite to ASF
- Aug. 2015: Ignite is the second fastest project to | graduate after Spark
- Today:
 - 60+ contributors and rapidly growing
 - Huge development momentum Estimated 192 years of effort since the first commit in February, 2014 [Openhub]
 - Mature codebase: 1M+ lines of code



Cost of Memory





"In-memory will have an industry impact comparable to web and cloud."

"RAM is the new disk, and disk is the new tape."







Disk as primary storage, memory for caching

- Access chain: API call <> demarshalling
 OS I/O <> I/O controller <> disk
- Latency: milliseconds



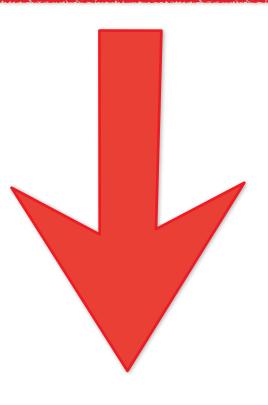
Memory First Architecture

Memory as primary storage, disk as backup

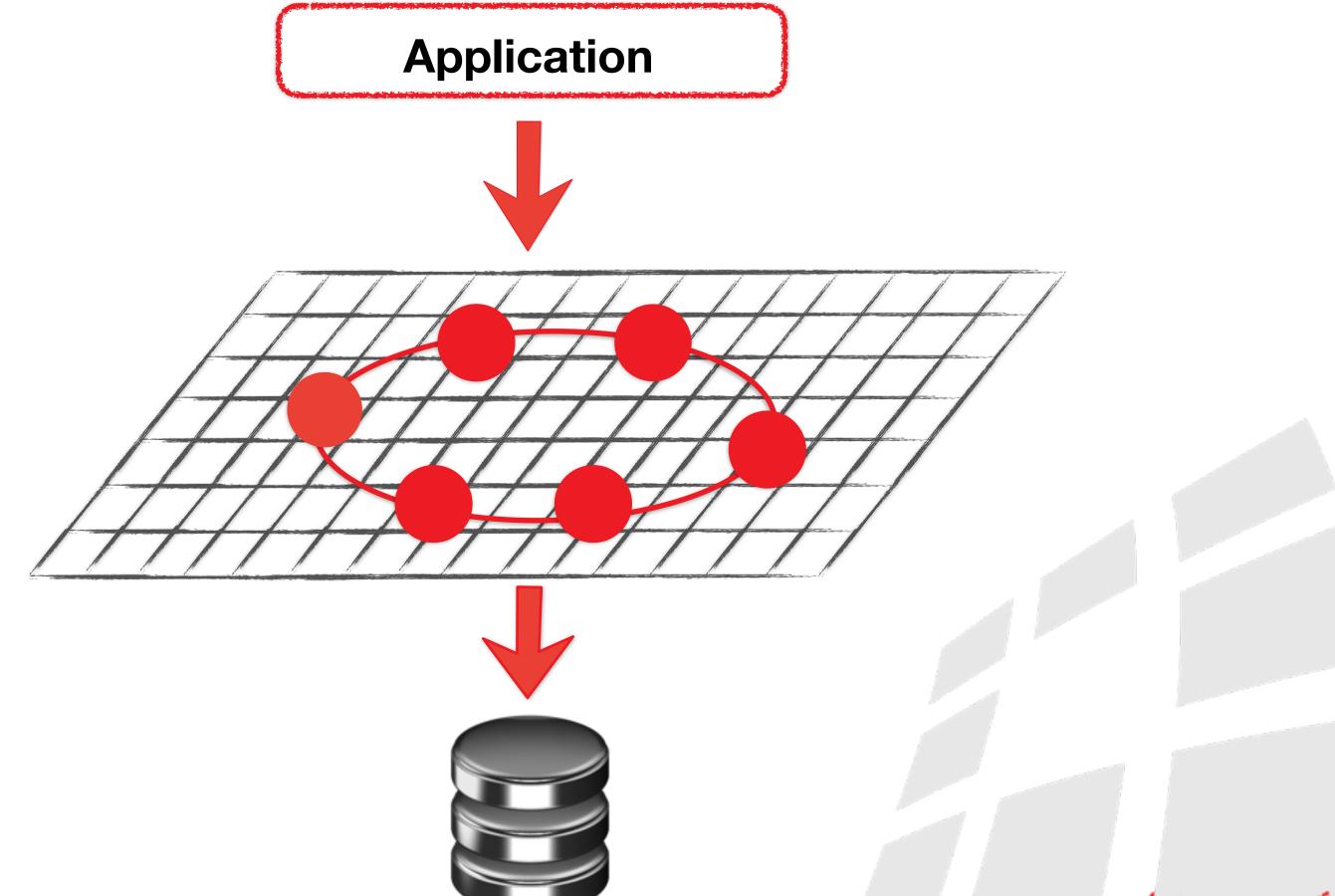
- Access chain: API call <> pointer arithmetic
- Latency: nanoseconds to microseconds

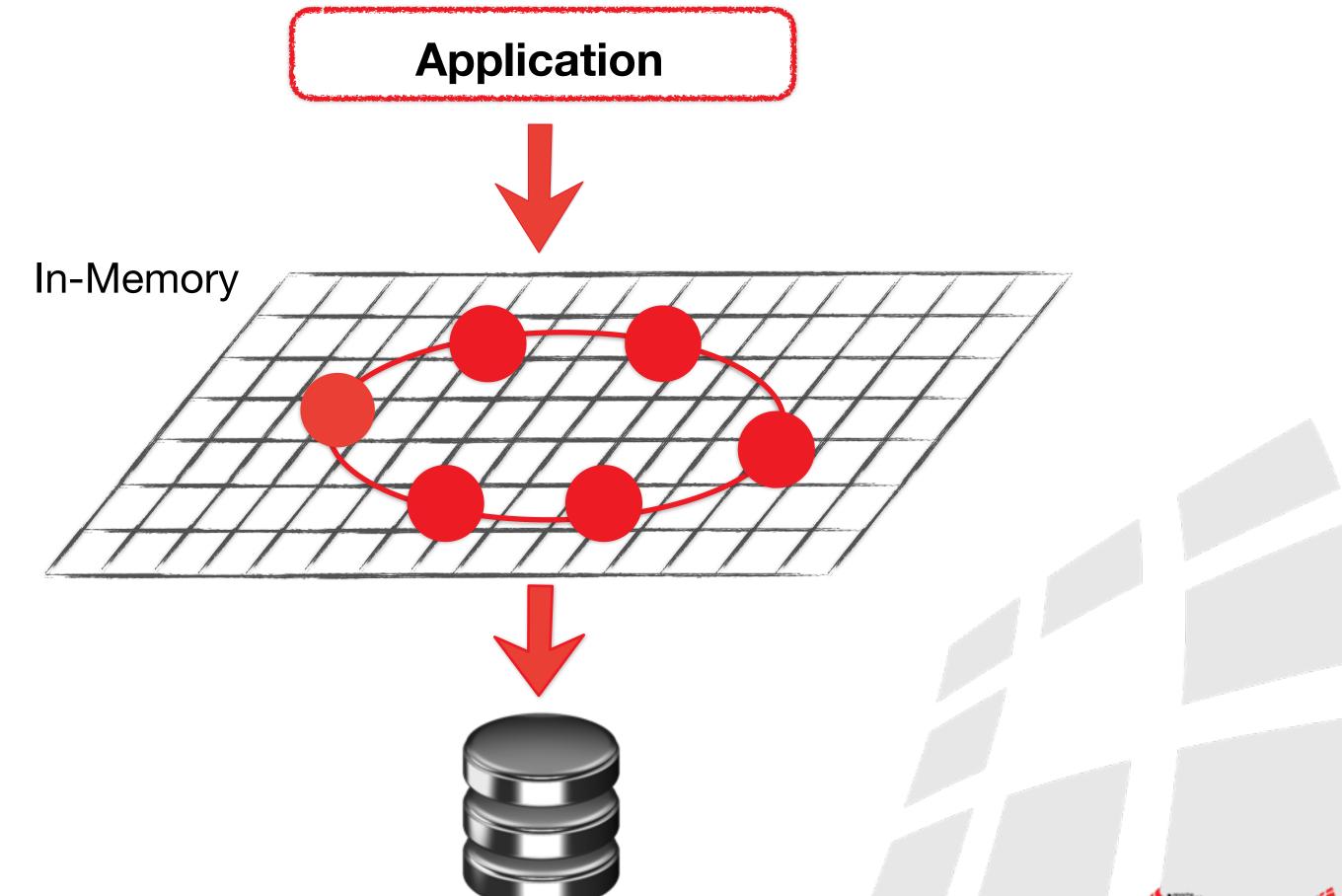


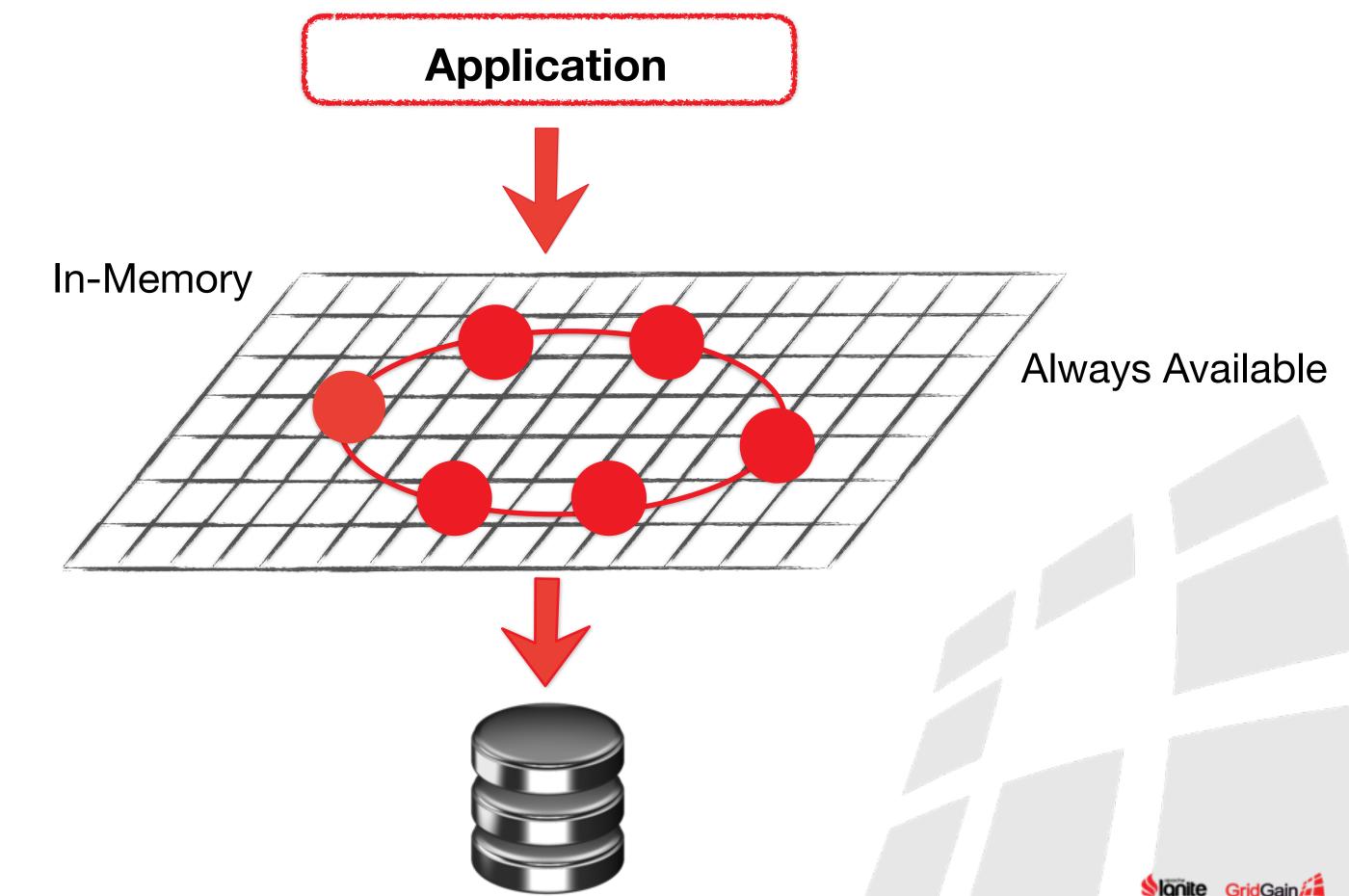
Application

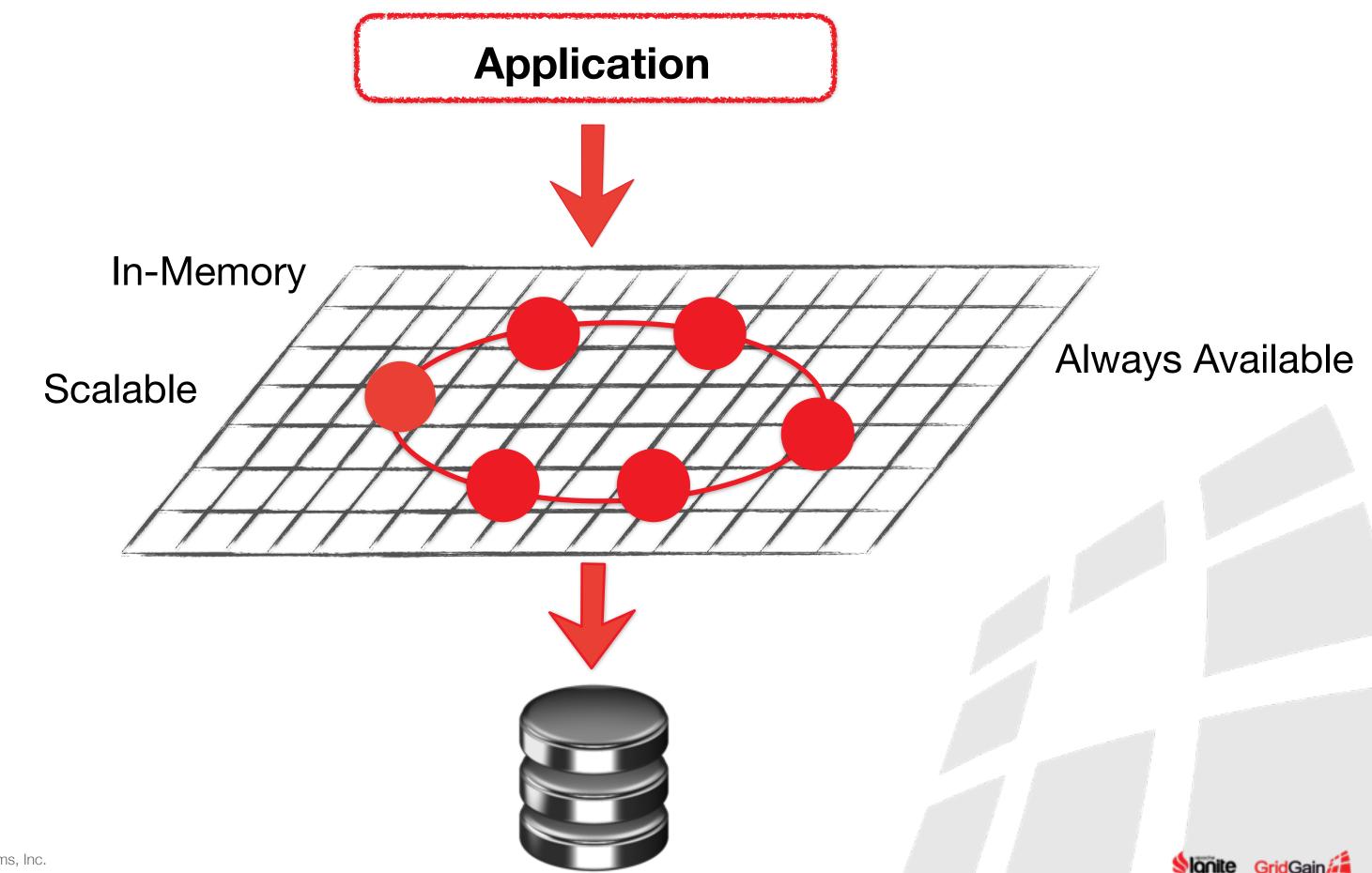


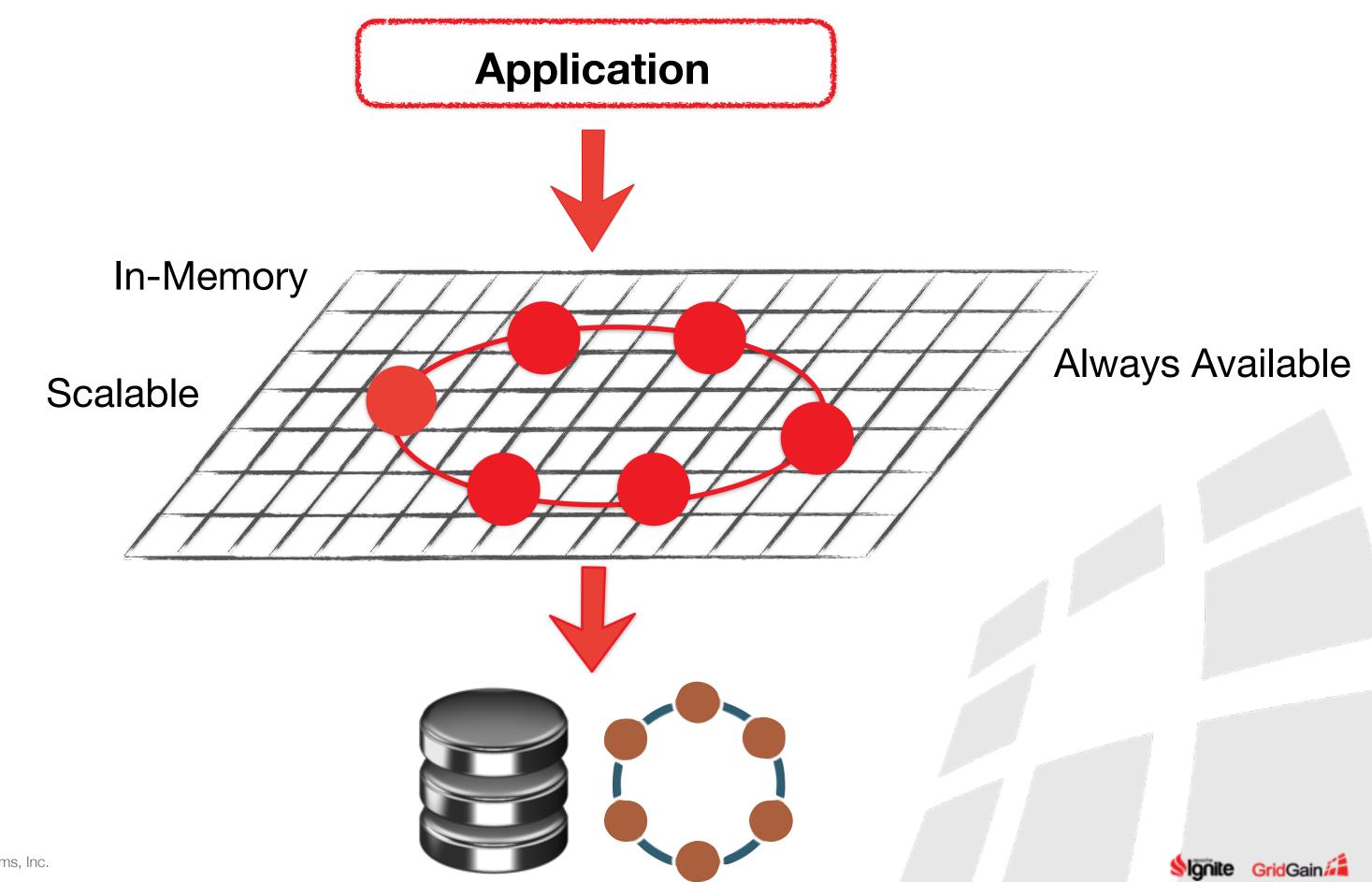


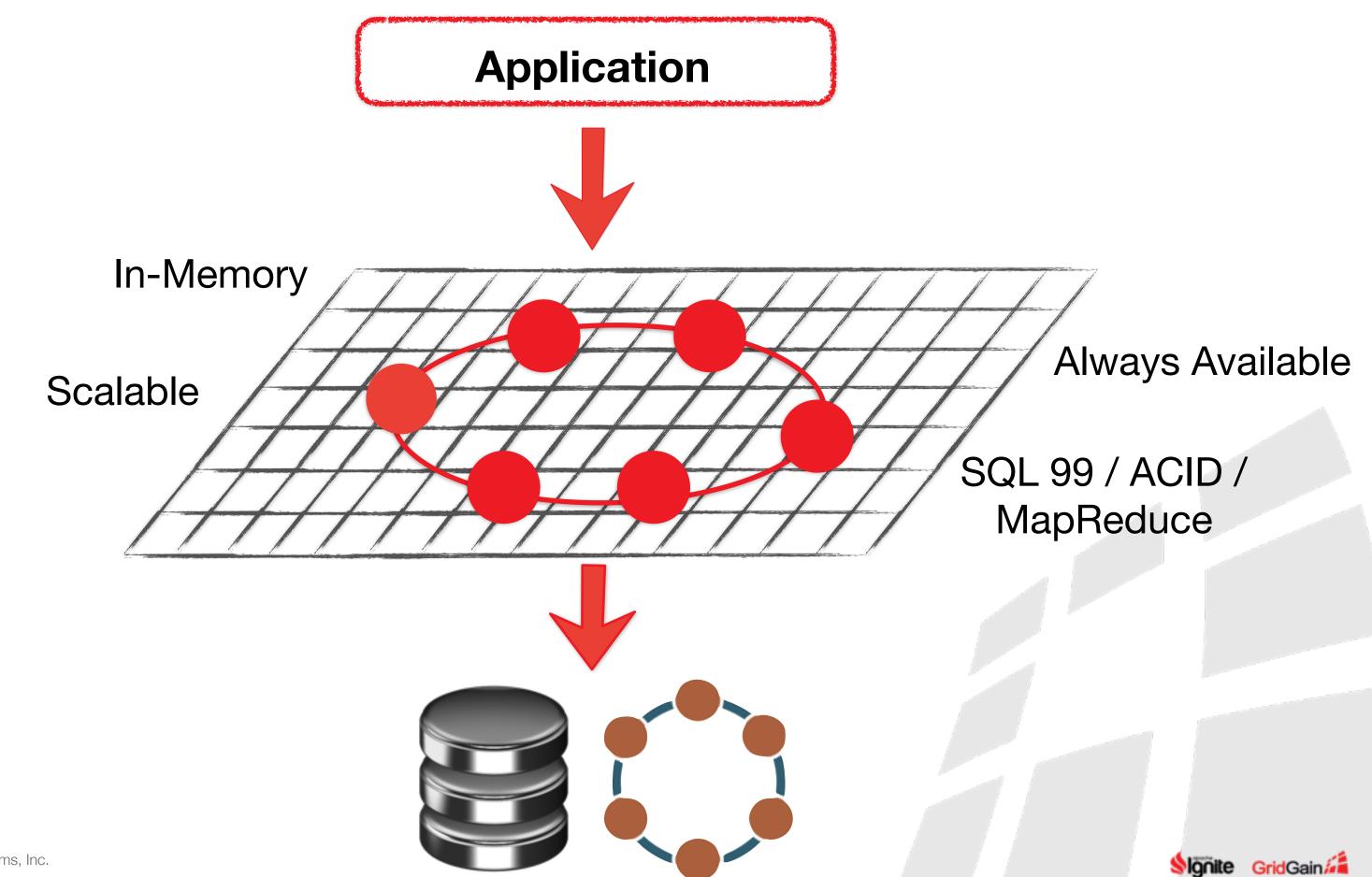


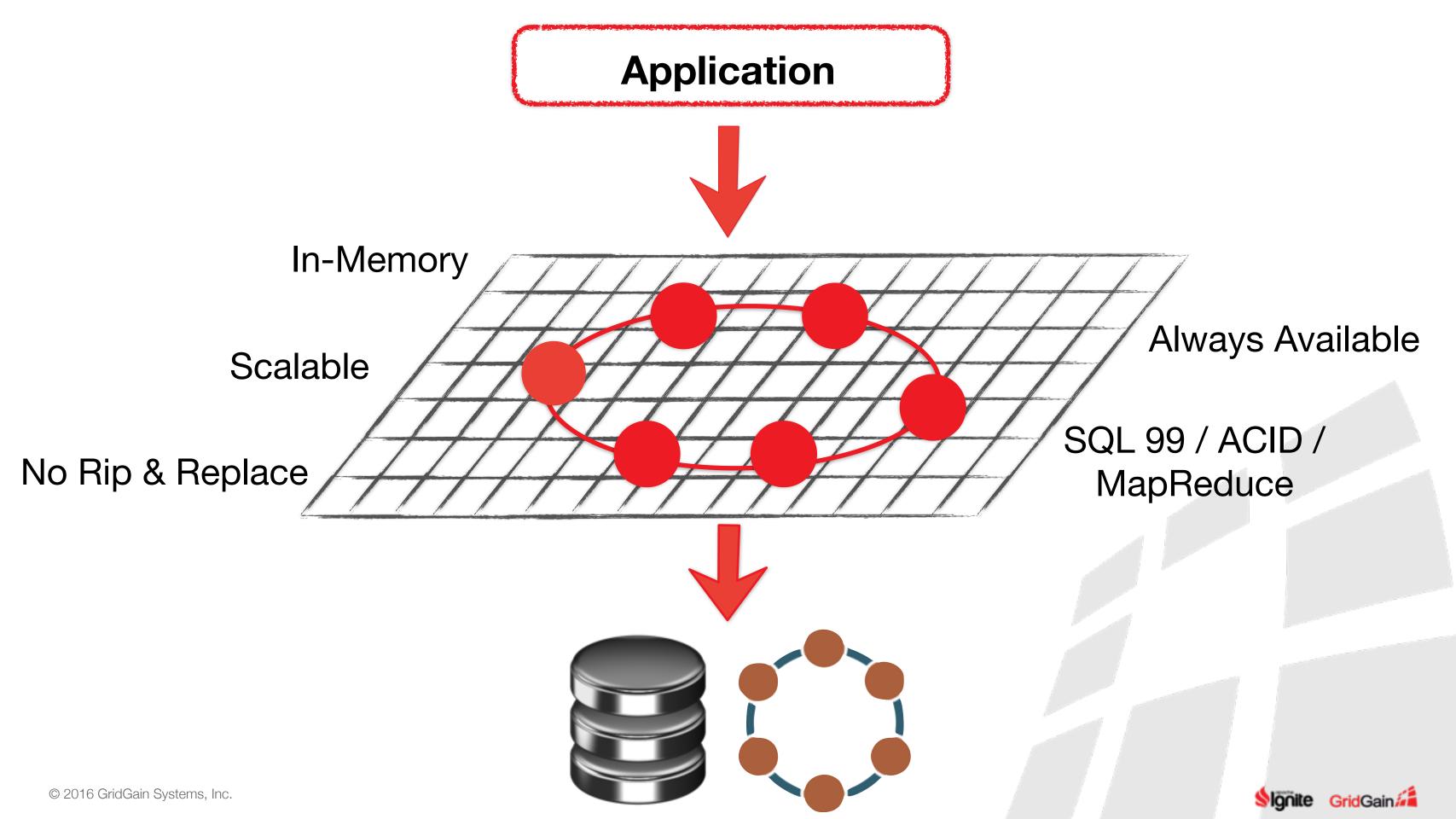


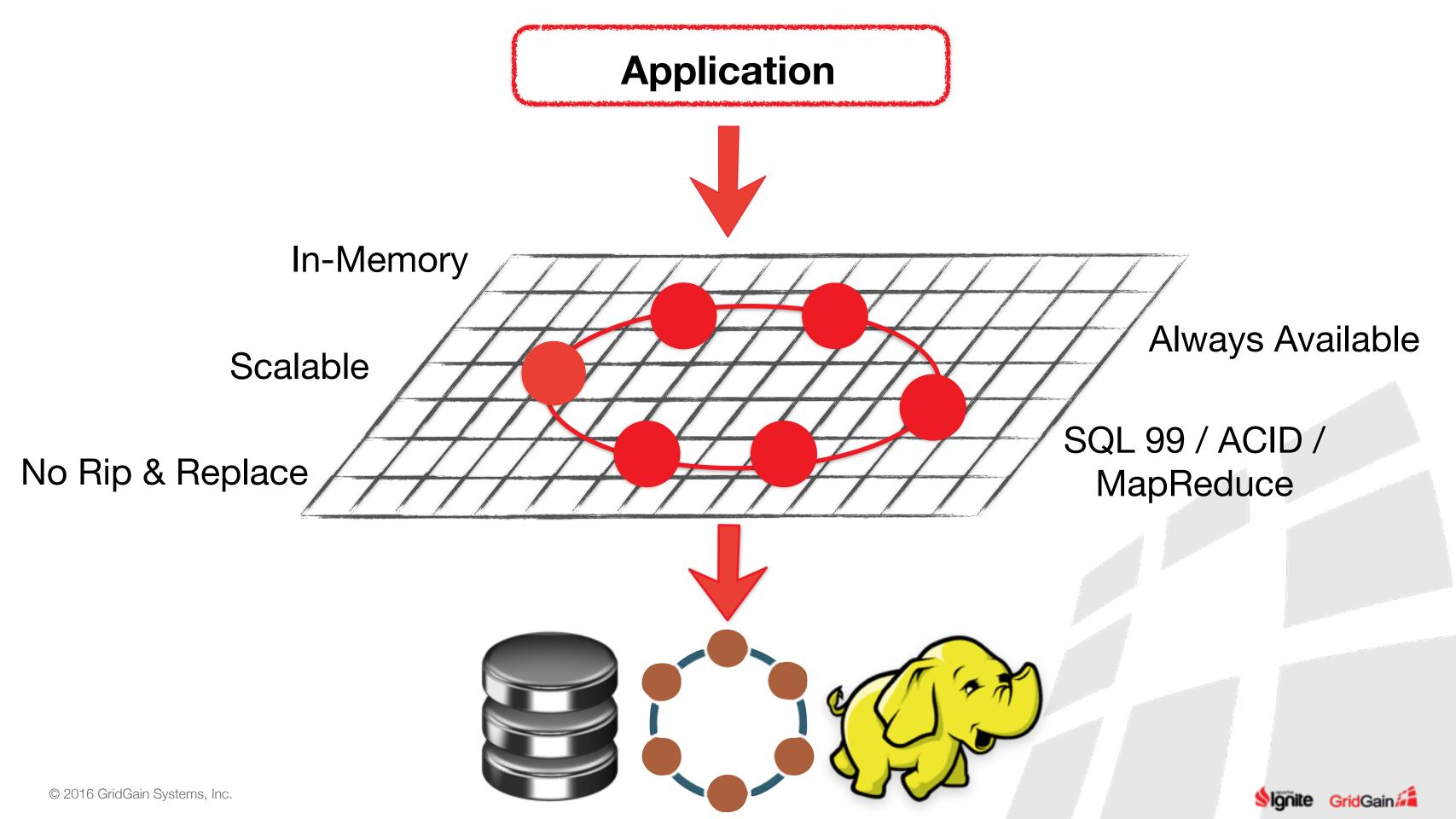


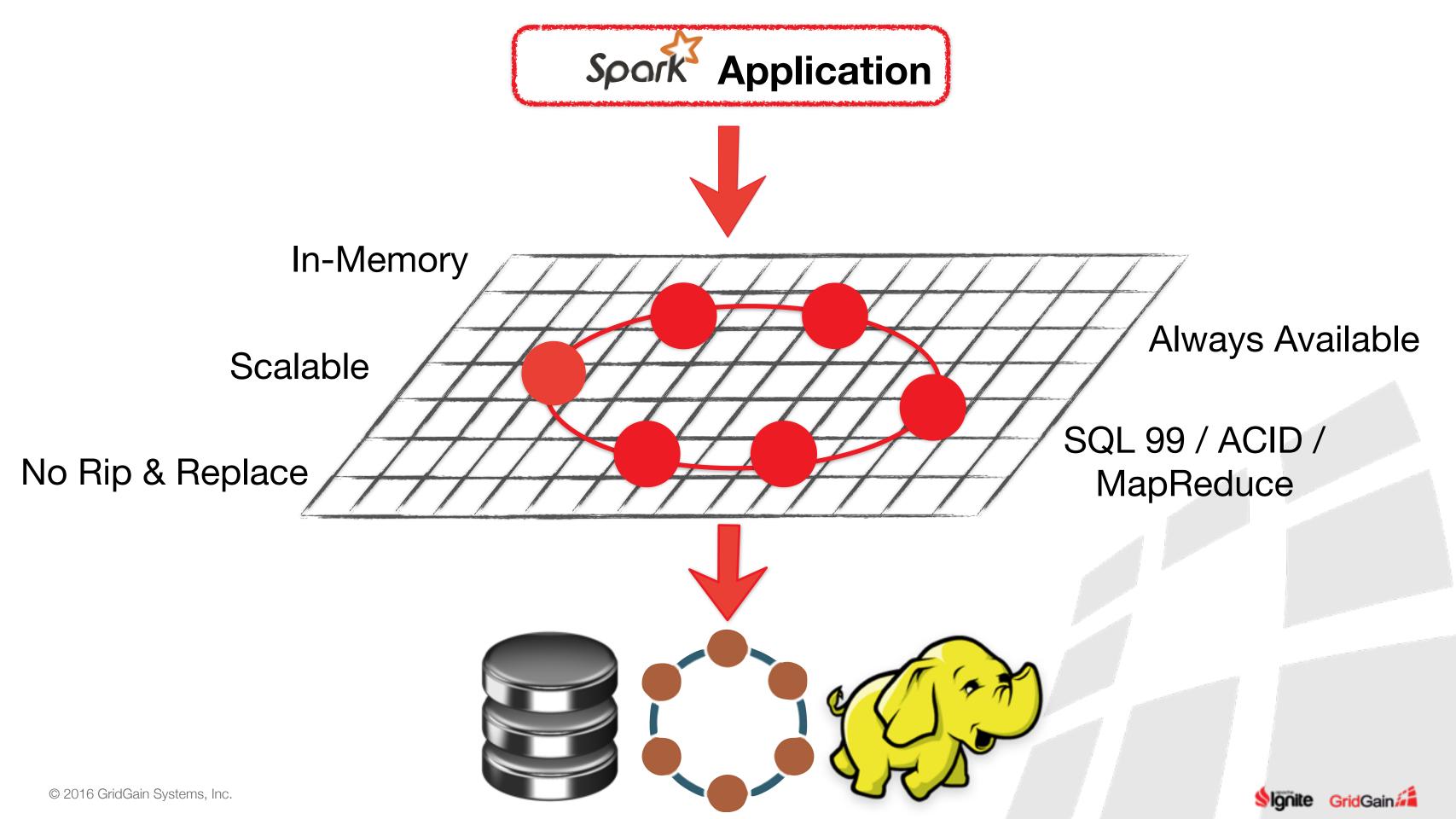




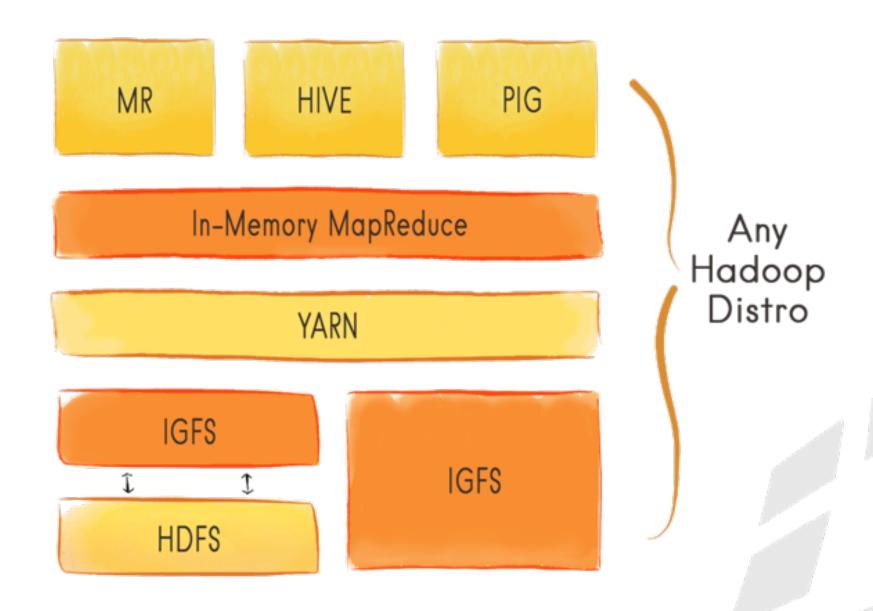




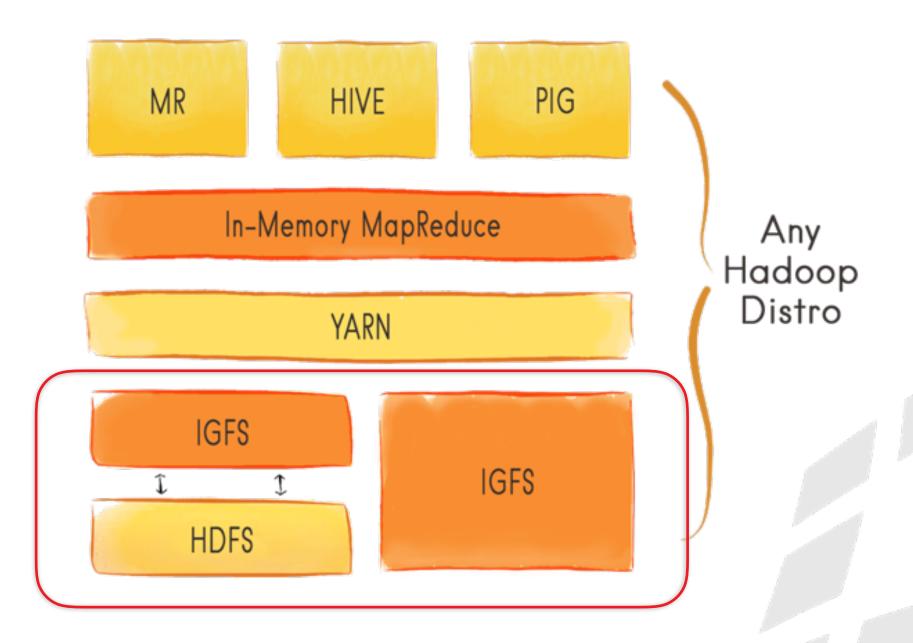




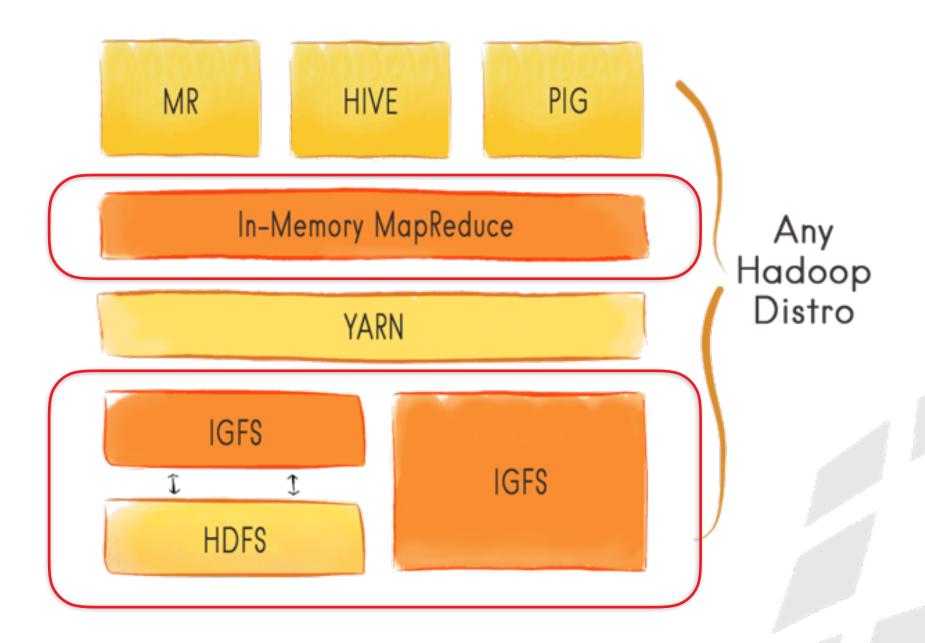
Hadoop Accelerator



Hadoop Accelerator

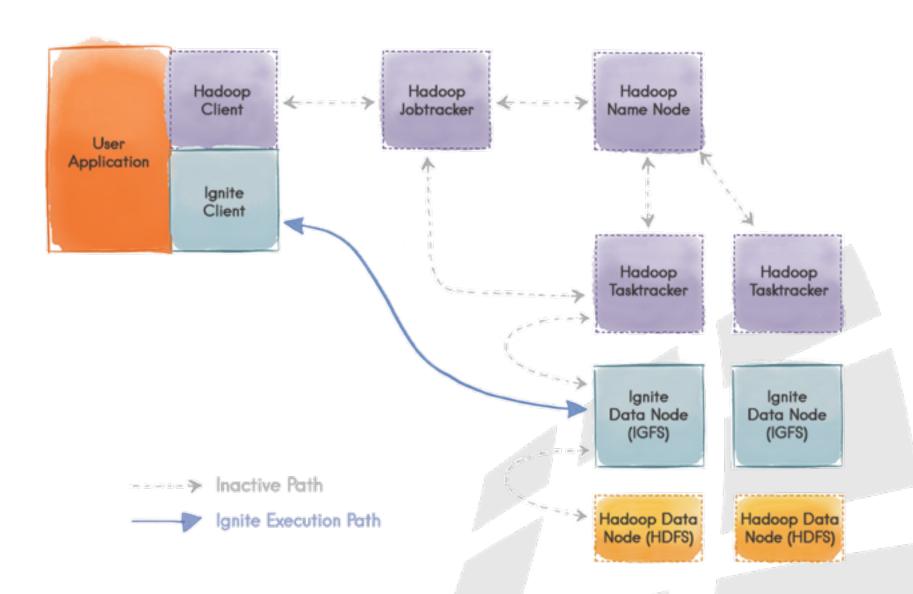


Hadoop Accelerator



In-Memory Map Reduce

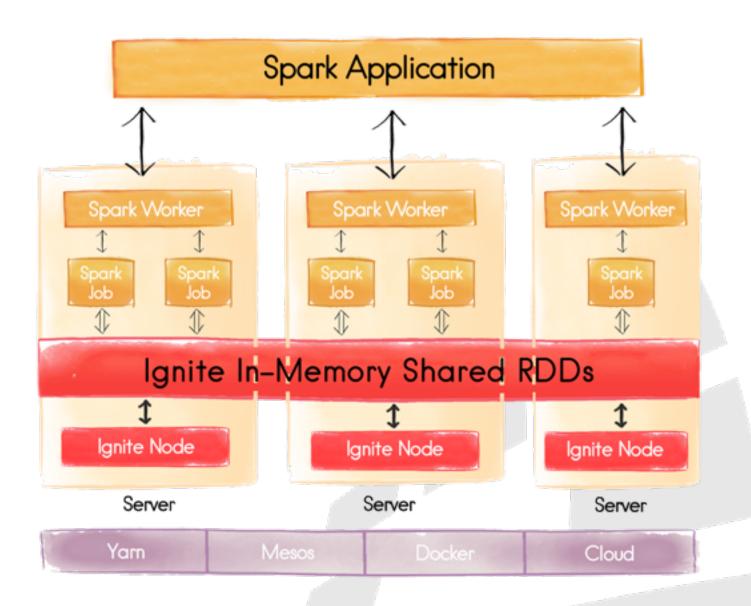
- In-Memory Native
 Performance
- Zero Code Change
- Use existing MR code
- Use existing Hive queries
- No Name Node
- No Network Noise
- In-Process Data Colocation
- Eager Push Scheduling





Share RDDs Across Spark Jobs

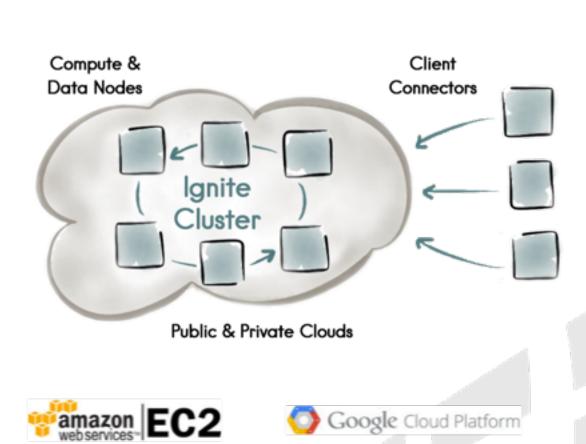
- "Ignite" RDD
 - Share RDD across jobs on the host
 - Share RDD across jobs in the application
 - Share RDD globally
- Faster SQL
 - In-Memory Indexes
 - SQL on top of Shared RDD





Clustering & Deployment

- Any Environment
 - Simple Configuration
 - AWS/Azure/GCE/OpenStack
 - Integration with JClouds
 - Hybrid Cloud
 - Local Laptop
- Zero-Deployment
 - Auto-Deploy Code
- Docker Support
 - Automatically Build and Deploy
- Pluggable Design
- Integration with Yarn and Mesos

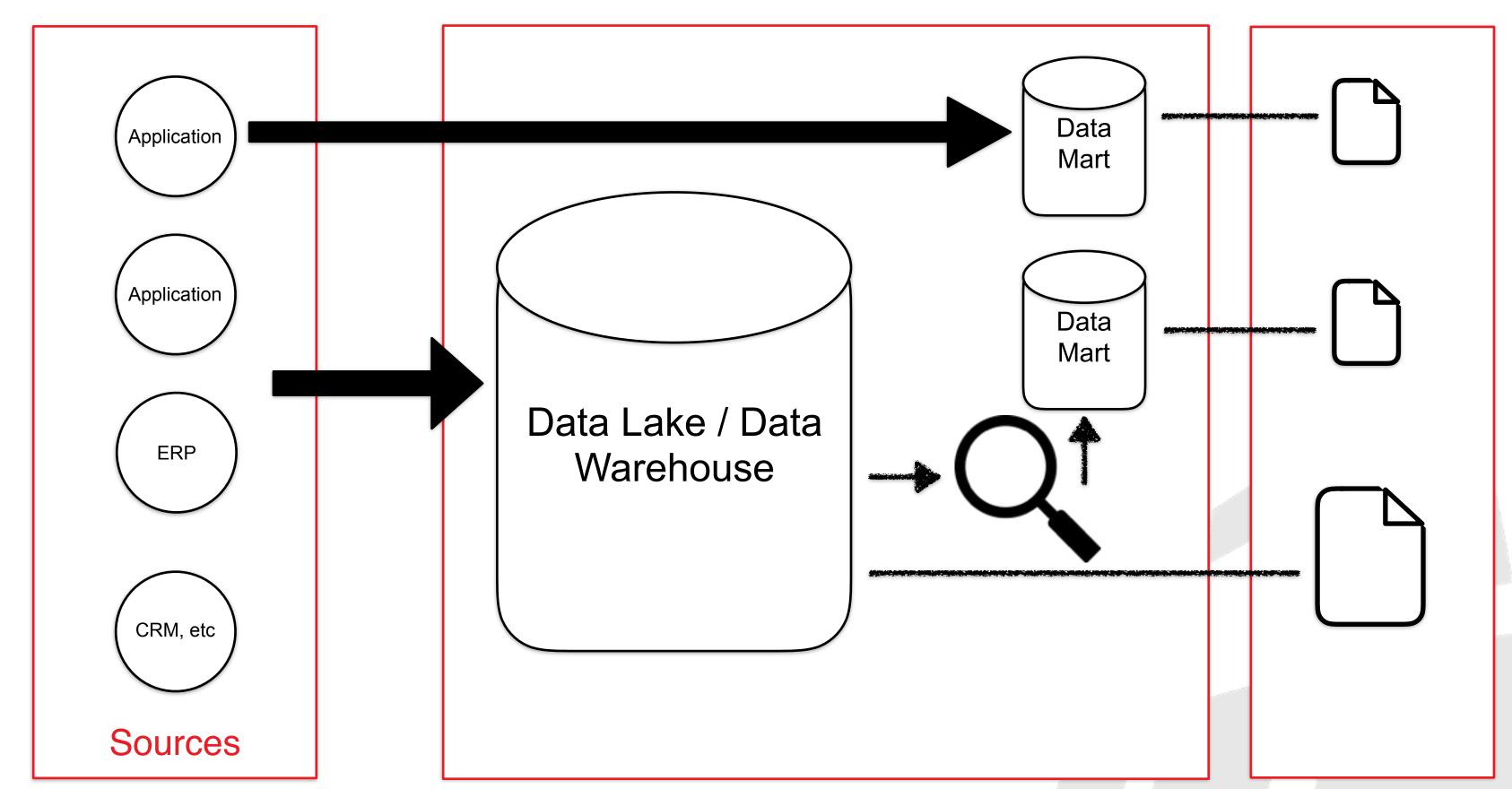


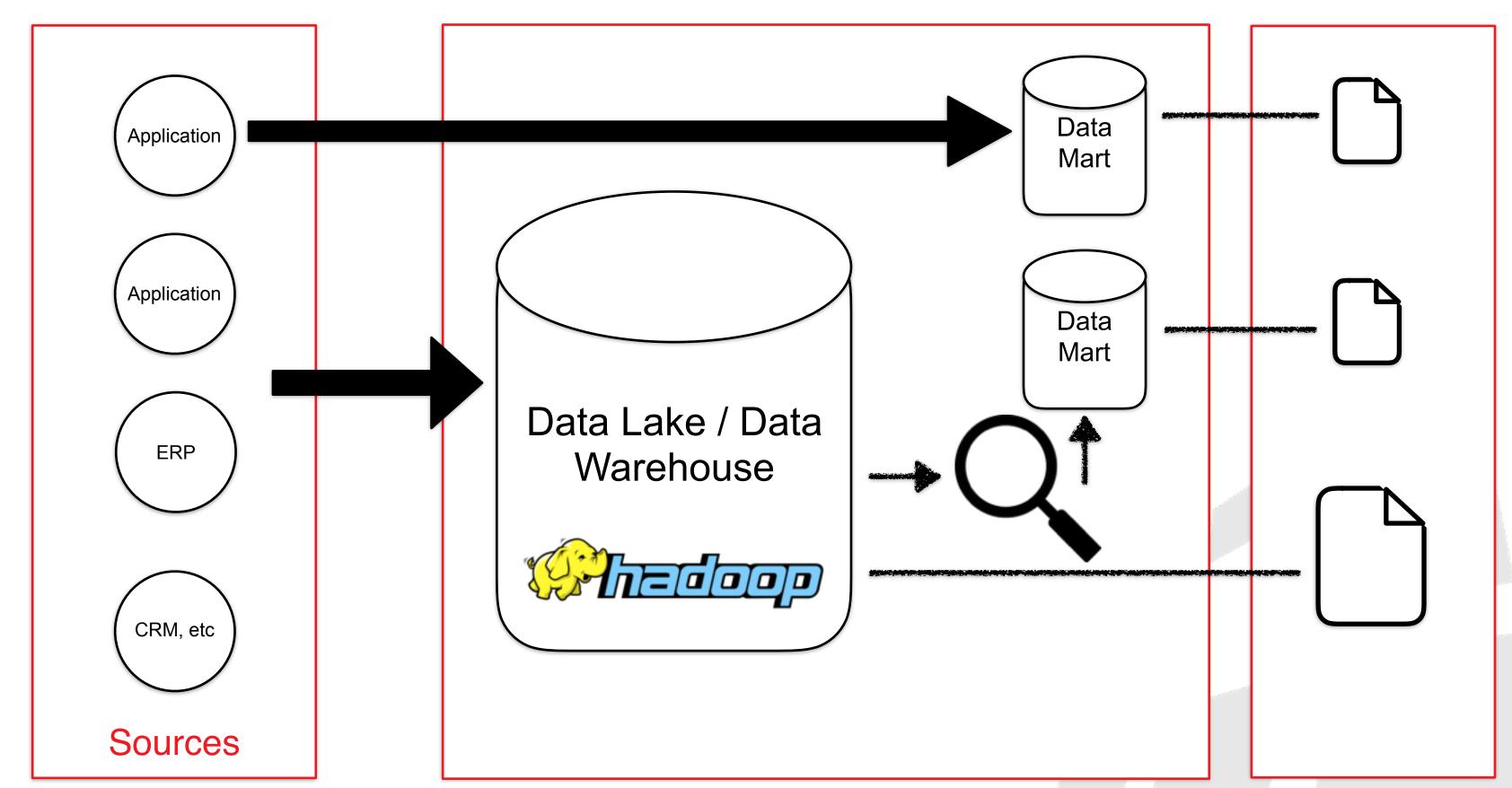


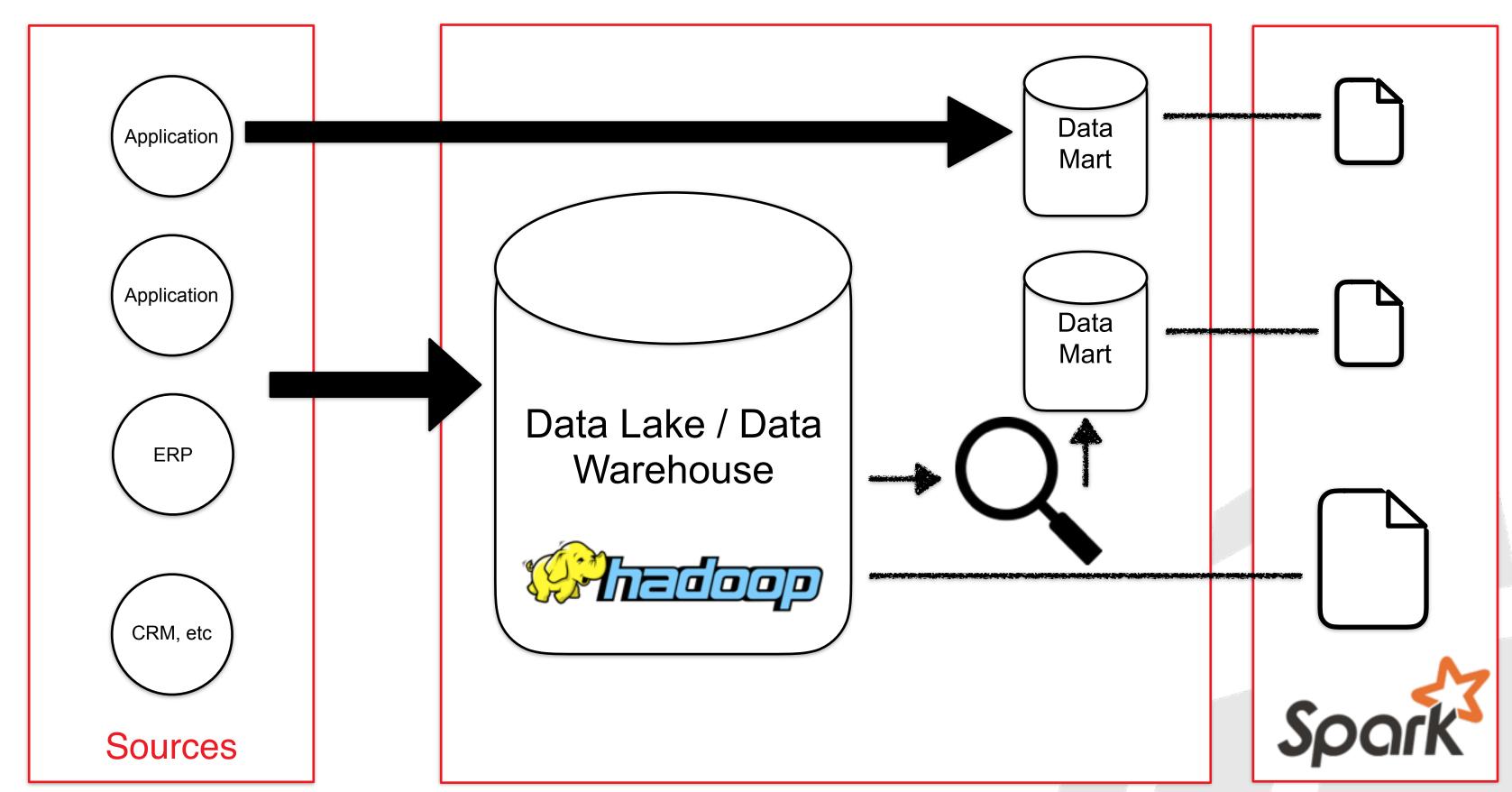


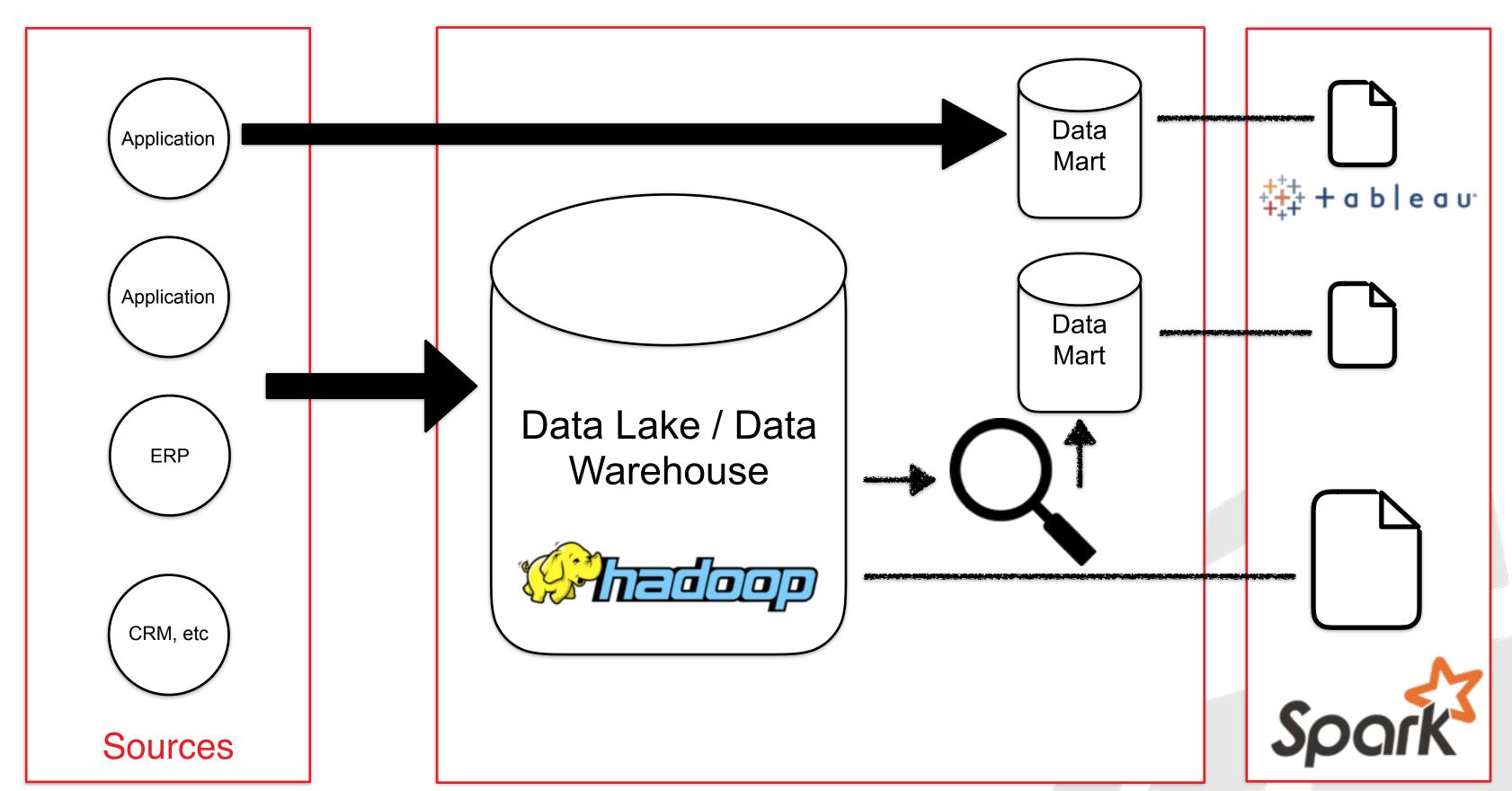


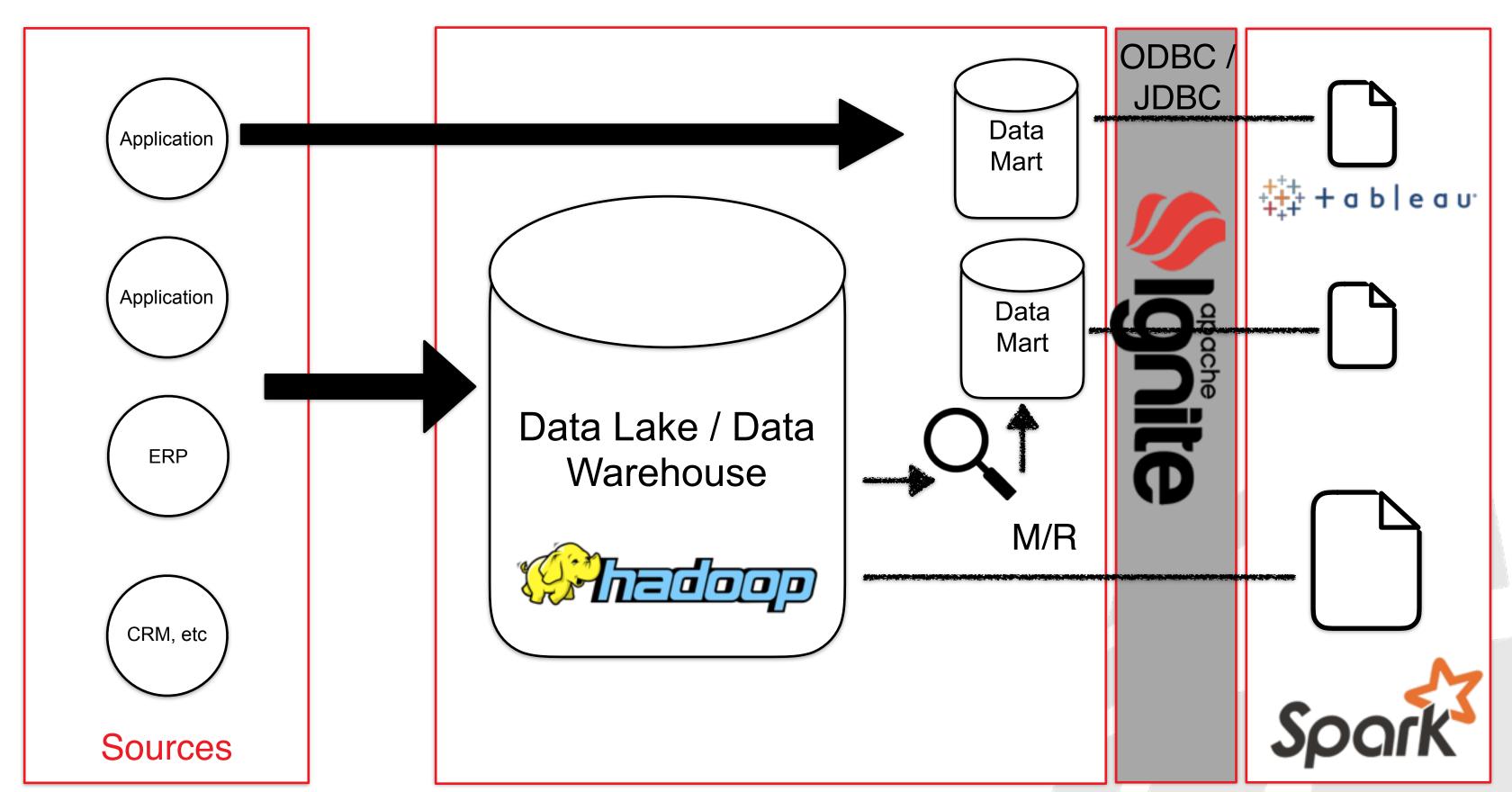




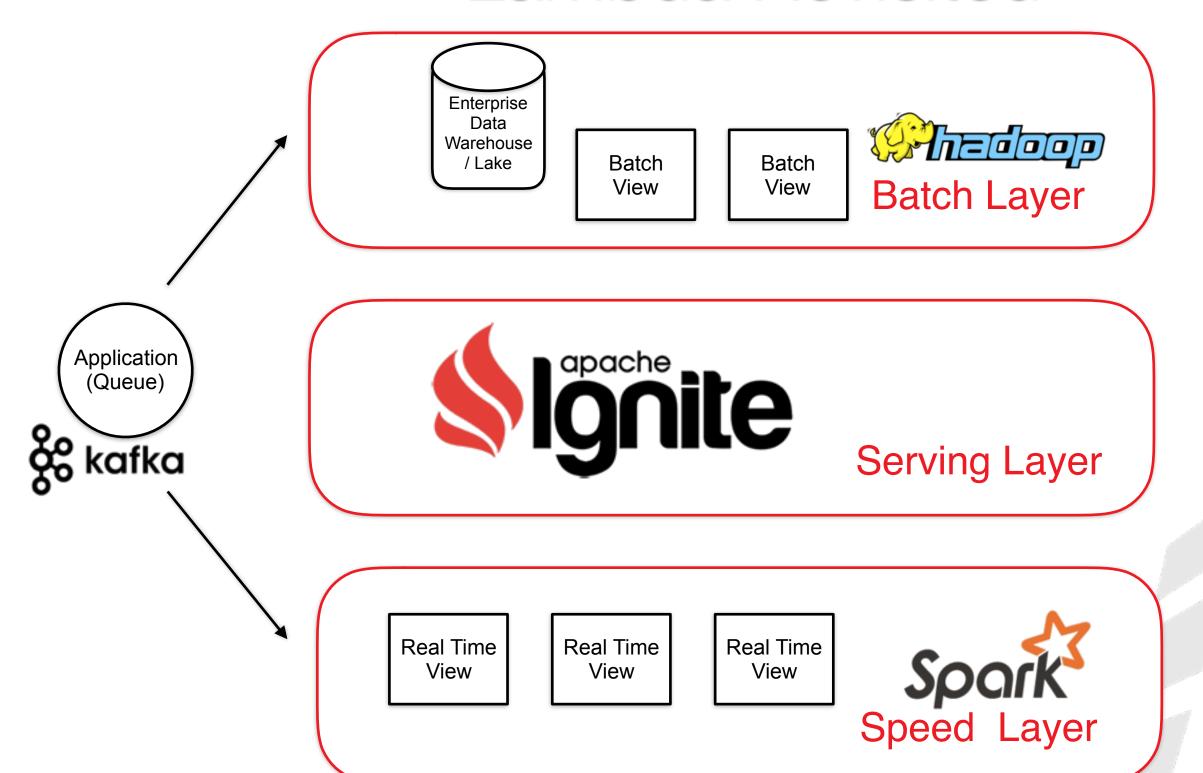




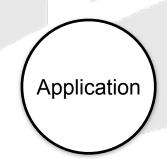




Lambda Revisited

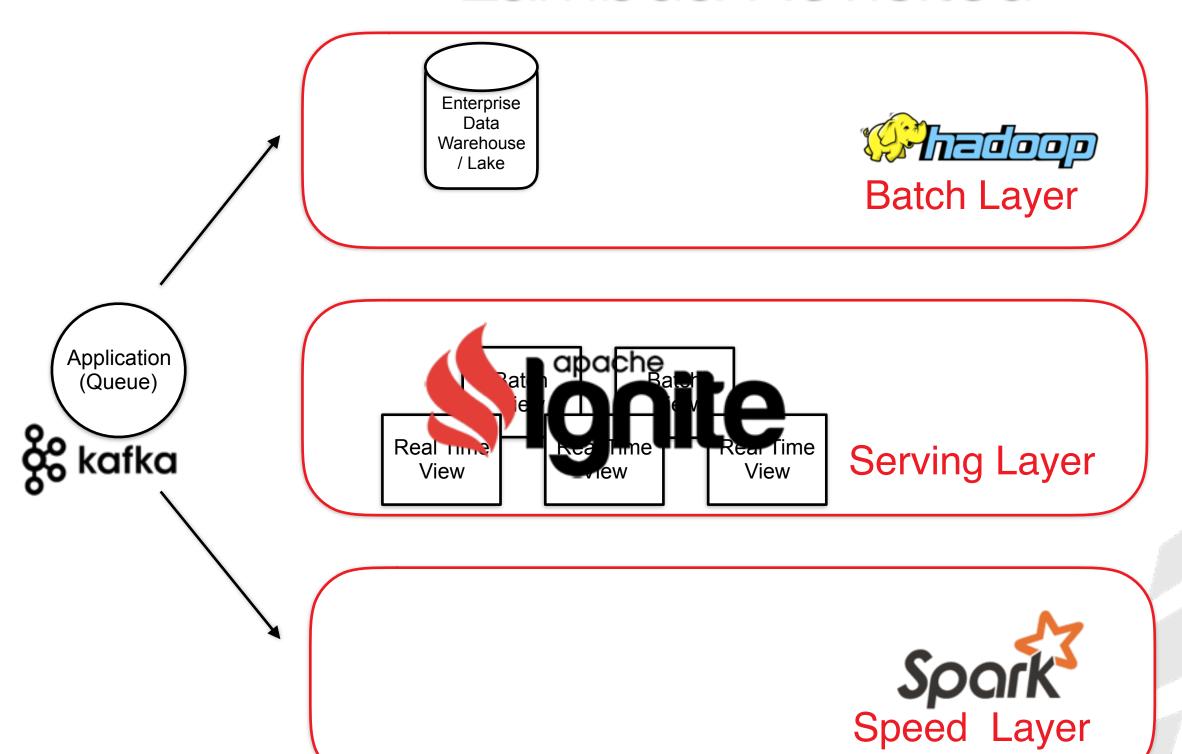


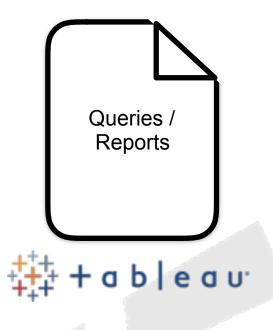






Lambda Revisited

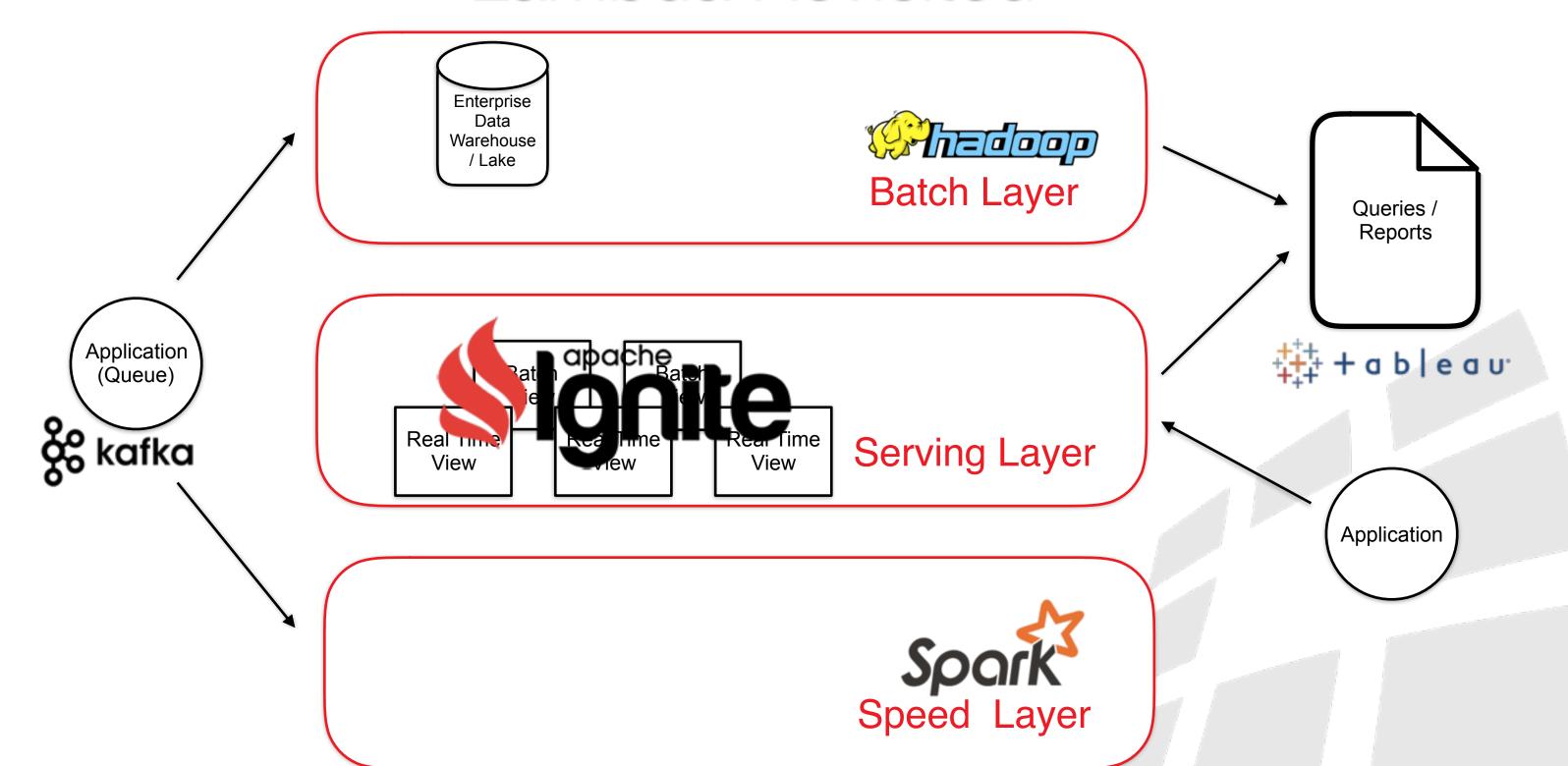








Lambda Revisited



Better Together: Fast Data with Apache Spark™ and Apache Ignite™

Wednesday, September 7, 2016



Nikita Ivanov

Apache Spark[™] and Apache Ignite[™] are two powerful solutions for high-performance Big Data and Fast Data. Using Spark and Ignite together is an easy way to boost performance by orders of magnitude for your next generation real-time applications. With Spark plus Ignite, you can share state across Spark jobs, applications, and workers and your Spark queries will also run much faster.

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ANY QUESTIONS?

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