Devops and Data Pipelines on the Last Frontier

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Axiom Data Science
AK Dev Alliance, November 2019

About Axiom

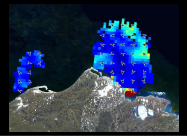
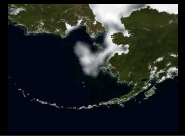
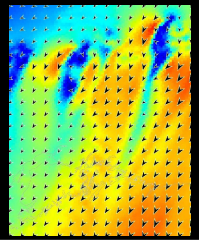
- Founded in 2006
- ~20 people
- Distributed: Anchorage, Fairbanks, Homer, Portland OR, Providence RI
- Mix of software developers, data scientists, actual scientists, librarians, PMs
- Mission-driven: to improve the synthesis and re-use of scientific data
- Broad range of partnerships, but mostly ocean, atmospheric, and arctic sciences
- Major funders: IOOS/NOAA, National Science Foundation (NSF), Office of Naval Research and DARPA

About Axiom

- We are not a consulting company, we are a technology partner
  - Data management: Ingest and standardize data, improve metadata, archive for posterity
  - Data analysis: Generate new data products
  - Data discovery: Build data portals and catalogs, develop data visualizations
- We focus on a set of core products that are useful to multiple groups

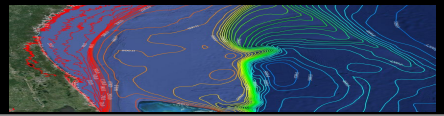
Grids

models, satellite, radar

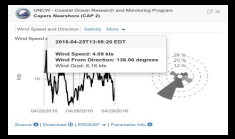
GIS

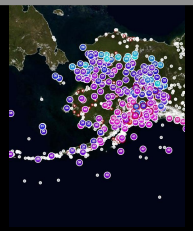
Habitat types, bathymetry, fishing zones, etc.




Fixed Platforms

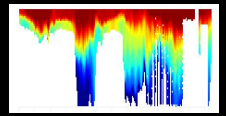
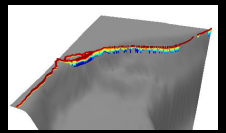
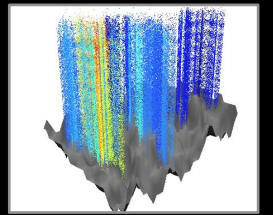
moorings, shore stations



Moving platforms

Gliders, animals, etc

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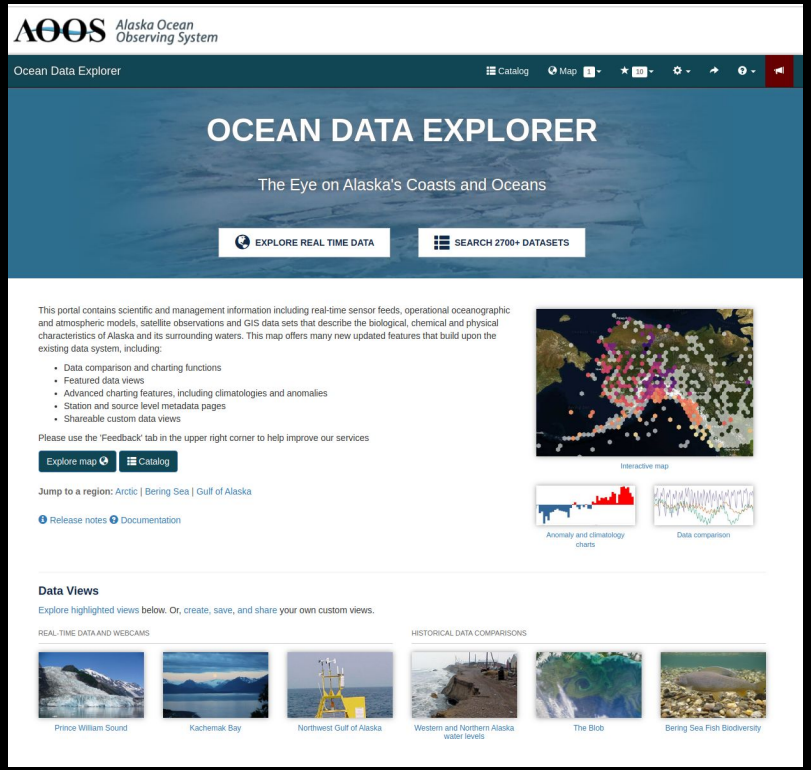
About Axiom

- Example data portal: Alaska Ocean Observing System (AOOS) Ocean Data Explorer
- https://portal.aoos.org/
- NSIDC Sea Ice Concentration
- Real-time sensor catalog



Today’s presentation

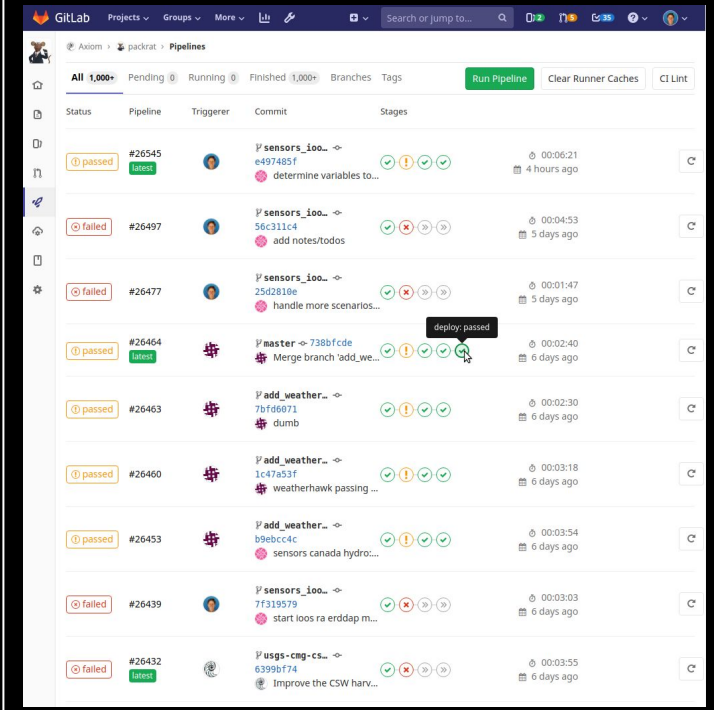
- About me
  - School: MechE, Controls, Robotics
  - Work: ThoughtWorks, Grubhub.com, RDI, Axiom
  - Roles: Software dev, QA, DevOps, Data analysis
- **Feedback loops**
  - In dev: user stories, QA, DevOps, CI
  - In the community: **meetups**, conferences, publishing
- This presentation
  - Overview: Axiom DevOps and data pipeline infrastructure
  - Examples: data ingestion pipelines for weather model and environmental sensors
  - Focus on interesting technologies: Kafka, TimescaleDB, Luigi, Prometheus, Grafana

Overview: DevOps

- Private cloud in Portland, OR
  - ~5,000 processor cores
  - ~1.5 petabytes of functional storage
    - 5 petabytes of actual storage (~1,500 hard drives)
  - Level 2 Fat Tree Infiniband Network, 40 Gb/Sec node to node). 240 Gb/Sec cluster to cluster
  - Ansible for config management
- Why:
  - Cost: AWS ~$600k/mo storage+compute. We operate for ~$200k/year + 0.5 FTE
  - Complete control, infiniband network
  - DevOps makes it possible
  - We enjoy it!

Overview: DevOps

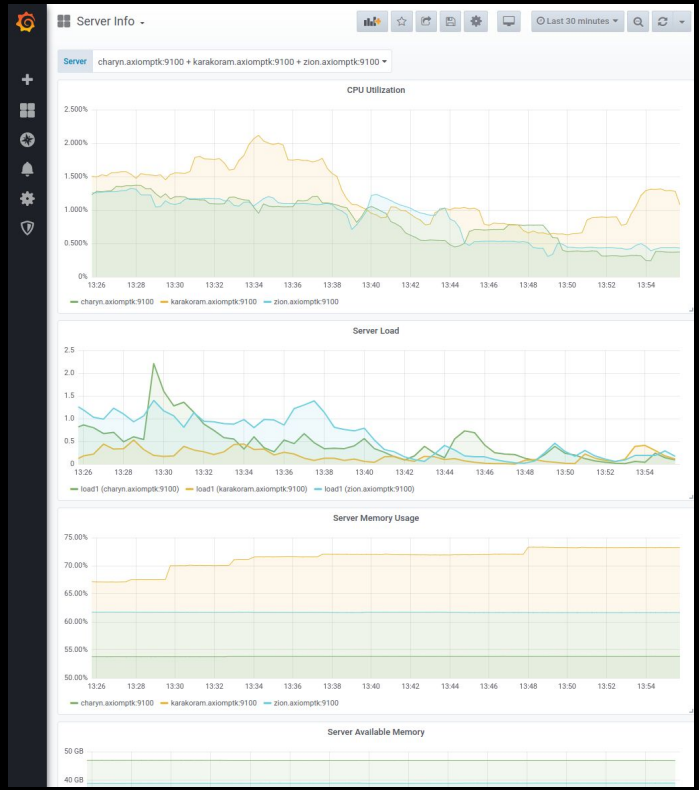
- Gitlab for SCM + CI
  - For OSS: Github + Travis
- Everything running in Docker
  - (other than a few edge cases)
  - Internally-hosted private docker registry
  - Each deployable gitlab project contains a Dockerfile and Gitlab CI definition
- Ansible to define app deployments
  - Can manually trigger but mostly use Gitlab CI Pipelines



Gitlab CI pipelines

Overview: DevOps

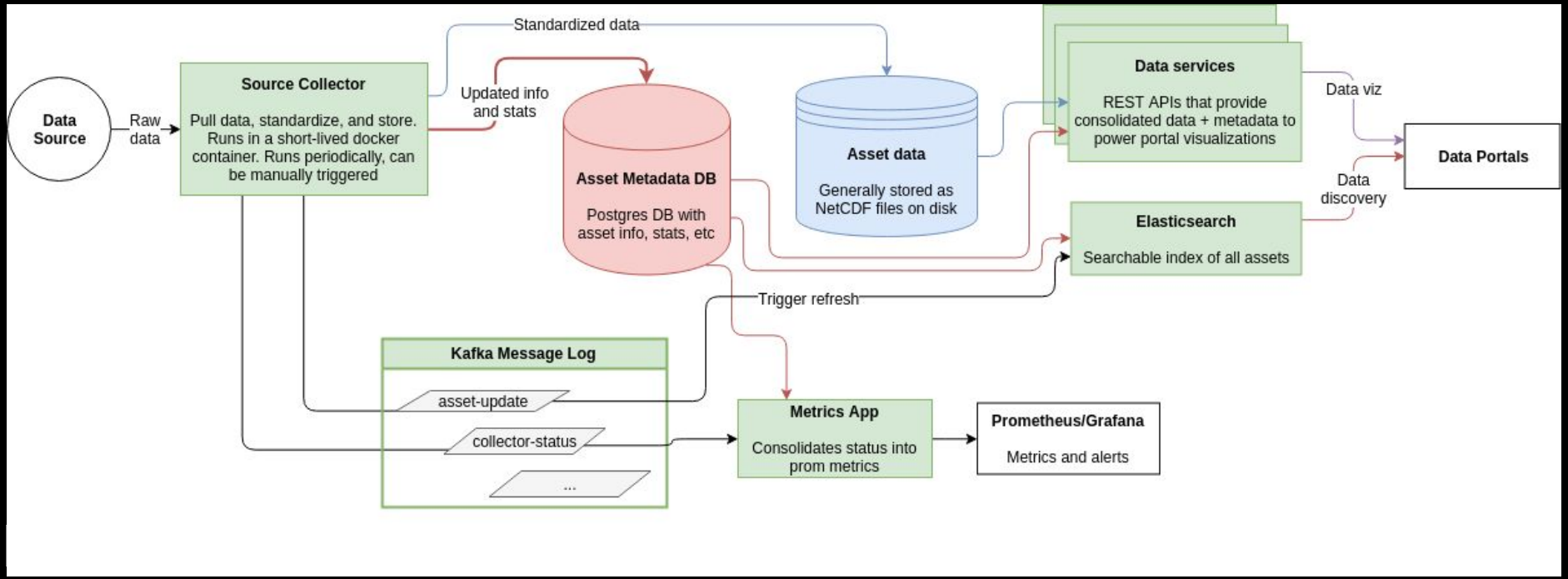
- Prometheus for metrics
  - Timeseries DB with metrics segmented by label
  - Pull model: each client provides metrics endpoint, prom scrapes periodically
  - Robust ecosystem, active development
    - e.g., node_exporter client for hardware/OS metrics
  - All new Axiom apps have prom endpoint
    - Building in to older apps as we go along
- Grafana for plotting and dashboards
- Grafana + Alertmanager + nagios for alerts
  - Nagios for basic server/hardware/network issues
  - Grafana/Alertmanager for metrics-based alerts
- Kibana + Grafana Loki for app logs



Grafana showing prom metrics

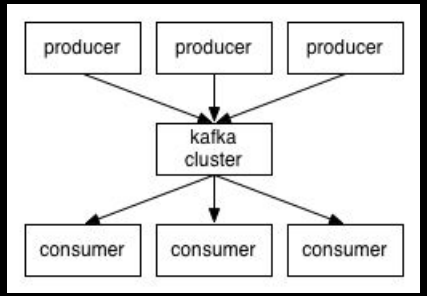
Overview: Data Pipelines

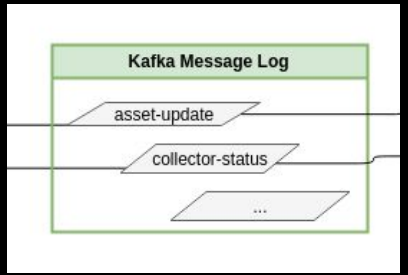
Simple version —>



Apache Kafka in Data Pipelines

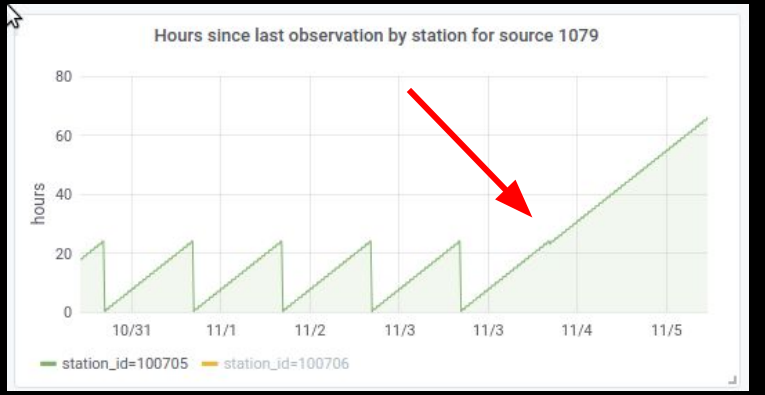
- Kafka is a distributed, publish-and-subscribe messaging system
  - All messages in Kafka are stored on a **topic**
  - Processes that publish messages to topics are called **producers**
  - Processes that subscribe to topics and listen to messages are called **consumers**
  - Each topic has a message **schema** that defines the message structure
  - Consumer pull model; can produce/consume in batches for quick I/O
  - Benefits:
    - Easily decouple processes
      - Producers/consumers don't talk directly
      - Topic is generic, so can push data from anywhere
      - Can scale producers or consumers independently
    - Topic log is history of events (great for debugging)
    - Can handle ridiculous number of messages
  - Downsides:
    - Steep learning curve, complex ecosystem, still in flux
- We use Kafka topics to link together components of our pipelines, and refresh caches that power portal visualizations

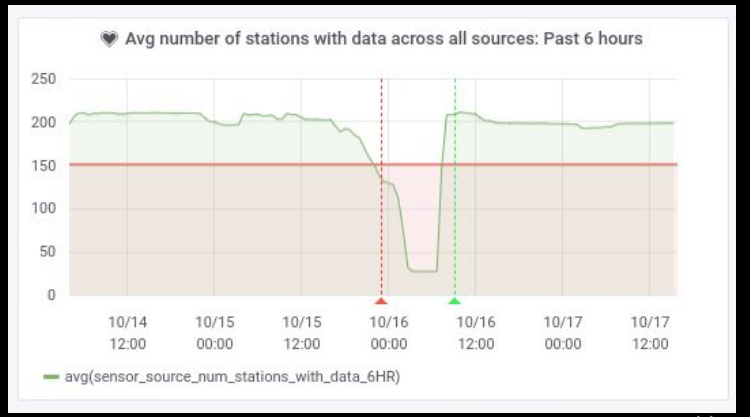




Data Pipeline Metrics with Prometheus and Grafana

- Old school way: alert if there are a bunch of errors
  - but errors happen all the time! (source goes down, etc) and this is ok if it happens intermittently
  - and errors can happen for all sorts of reasons: source is down, bug in our code, problem with one of our services. difficult to instrument all these places
- At the end of the day, you just want to know, "**did data make it all the way through the pipeline?**"
- Metric: "time since last data point".
  - Segment by type, data source, platform ID
  - Rollup alerts for entire type (indicates catastrophic failure, address immediately)
  - Alerts for single source or platform (probably source is down or changed, address during business hours)





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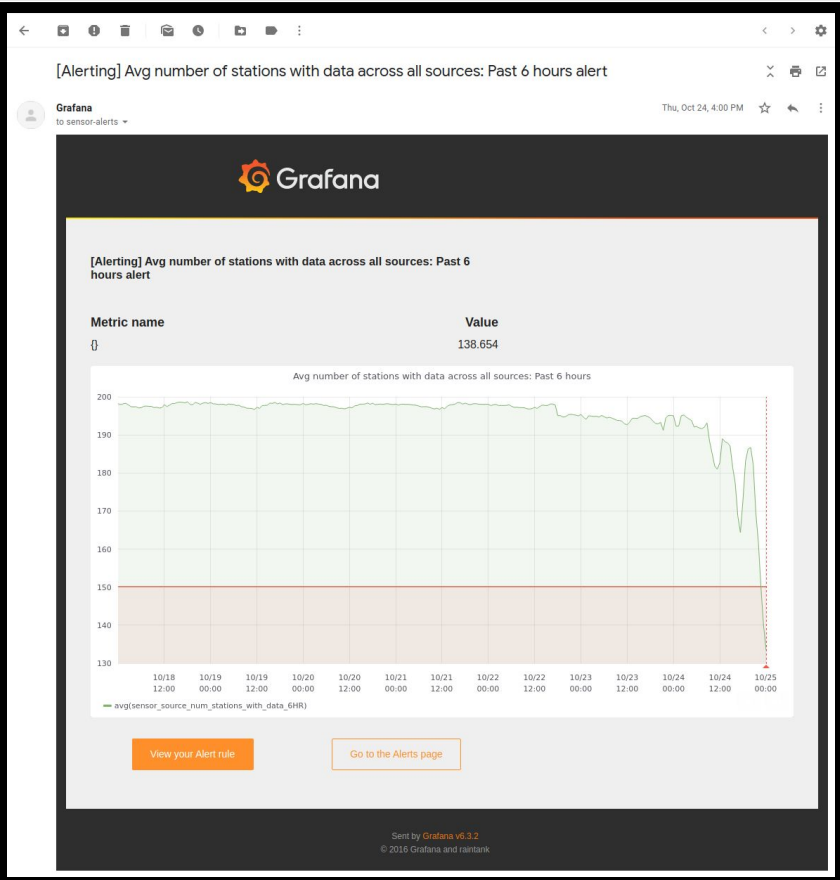
Alerting with Prometheus and Grafana

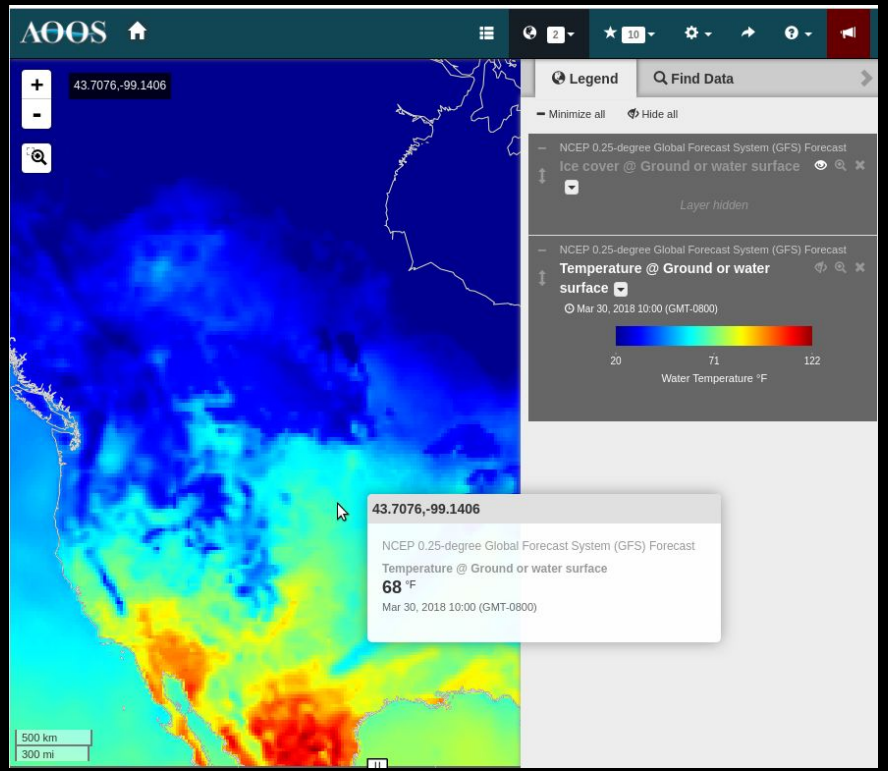
- Prometheus Alertmanager
  - Can define sophisticated rules and behavior
  - But managing rules is only through editing files in SCM so it's PITA to manage (prometheus/alertmanager #552)
- Grafana Alerts
  - Very intuitive to create and view alerts in a dashboard
  - It's not perfect, but in very active dev and always improving (grafana/grafana #6557)



Axiom DATA SCIENCE

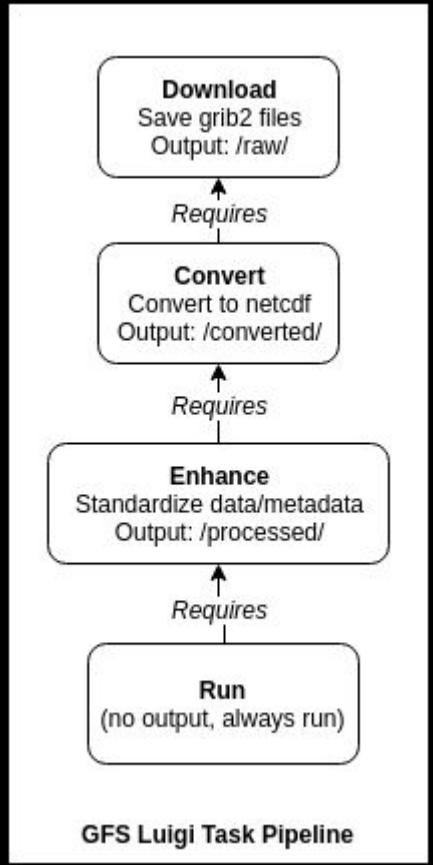
Example: GFS weather model ingest pipeline

- Data source: NOAA NWS
- Input: GRIB2 gridded data
- 4 forecasts/day (23GB total per day)
- Output: netcdf files
- Serve with WMS
- Data pipeline:
  - Download, enhance, store
  - Trigger downstream updates
- Requirements:
  - Don't re-download any data
  - Retry if something failed



Example: GFS weather model ingest pipeline

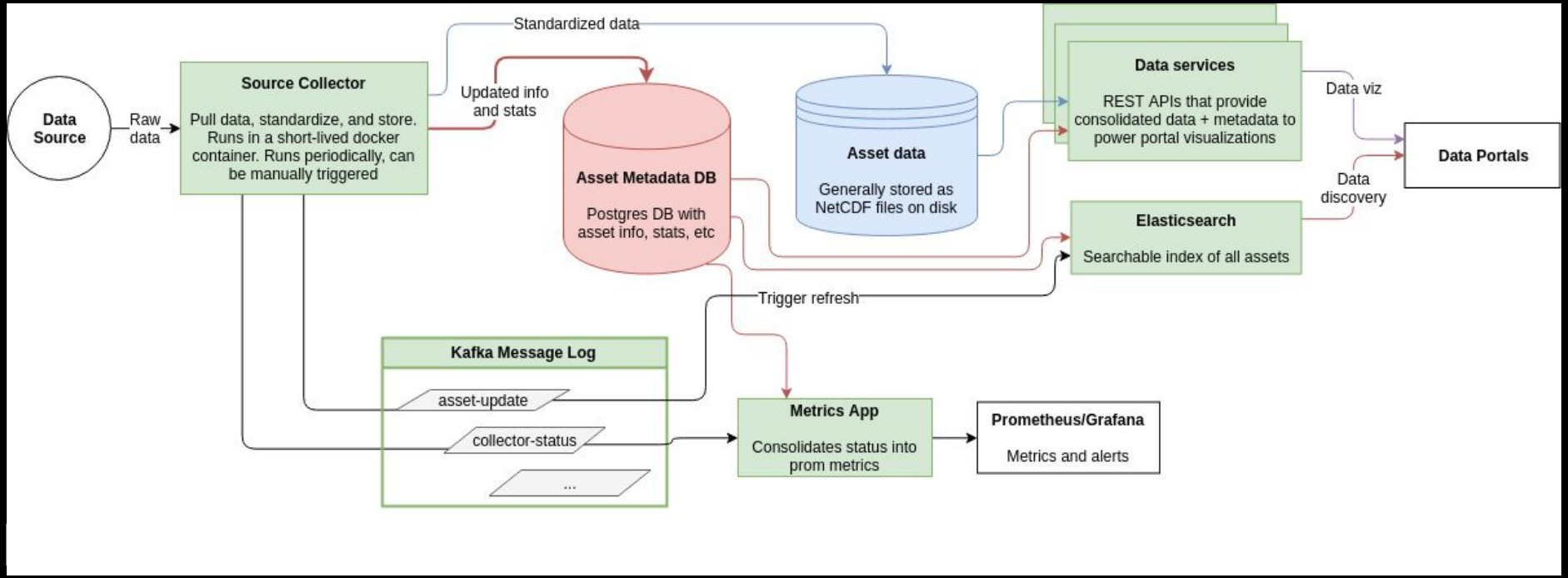
- Pipeline runs using [Spotify's Luigi]
  - Python package, built for large batch jobs
  - Framework for defining Tasks
    - Tasks have outputs
    - Tasks can depend on other Tasks
    - If a Task's output exists, don't re-run it!
  - Provides scheduler for running tasks
    - Allows failure + retry
    - Basic UI + API + notifications
  - Overall thoughts: great for large datasets, mature, robust, moderate learning curve



GFS Luigi Task Pipeline

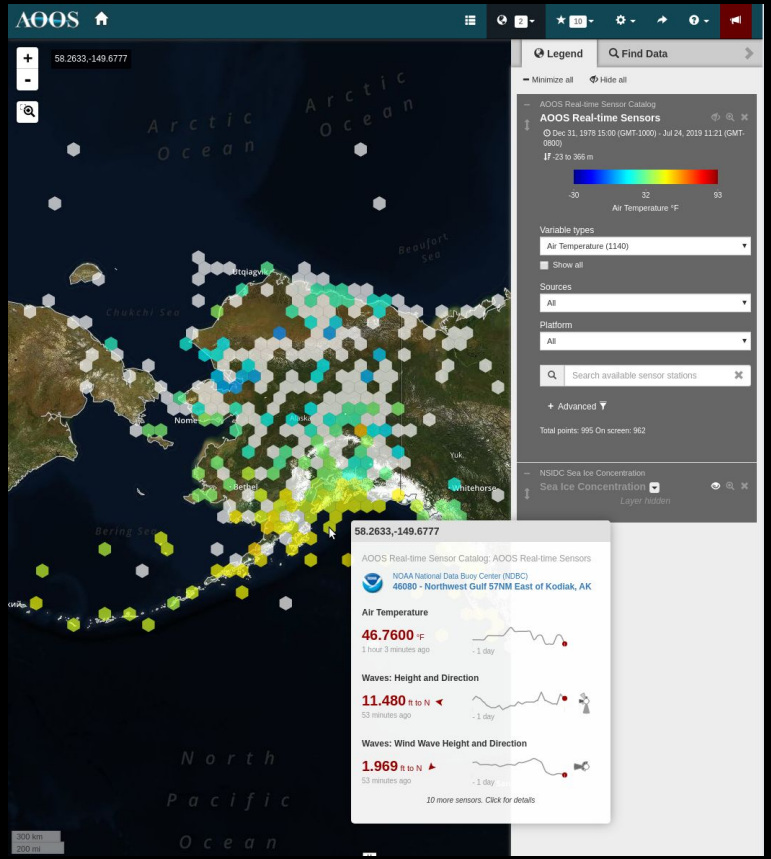
Example: GFS weather model ingest pipeline

- All this runs in short-lived docker container, triggered by fcron project
- After completion, send Kafka message

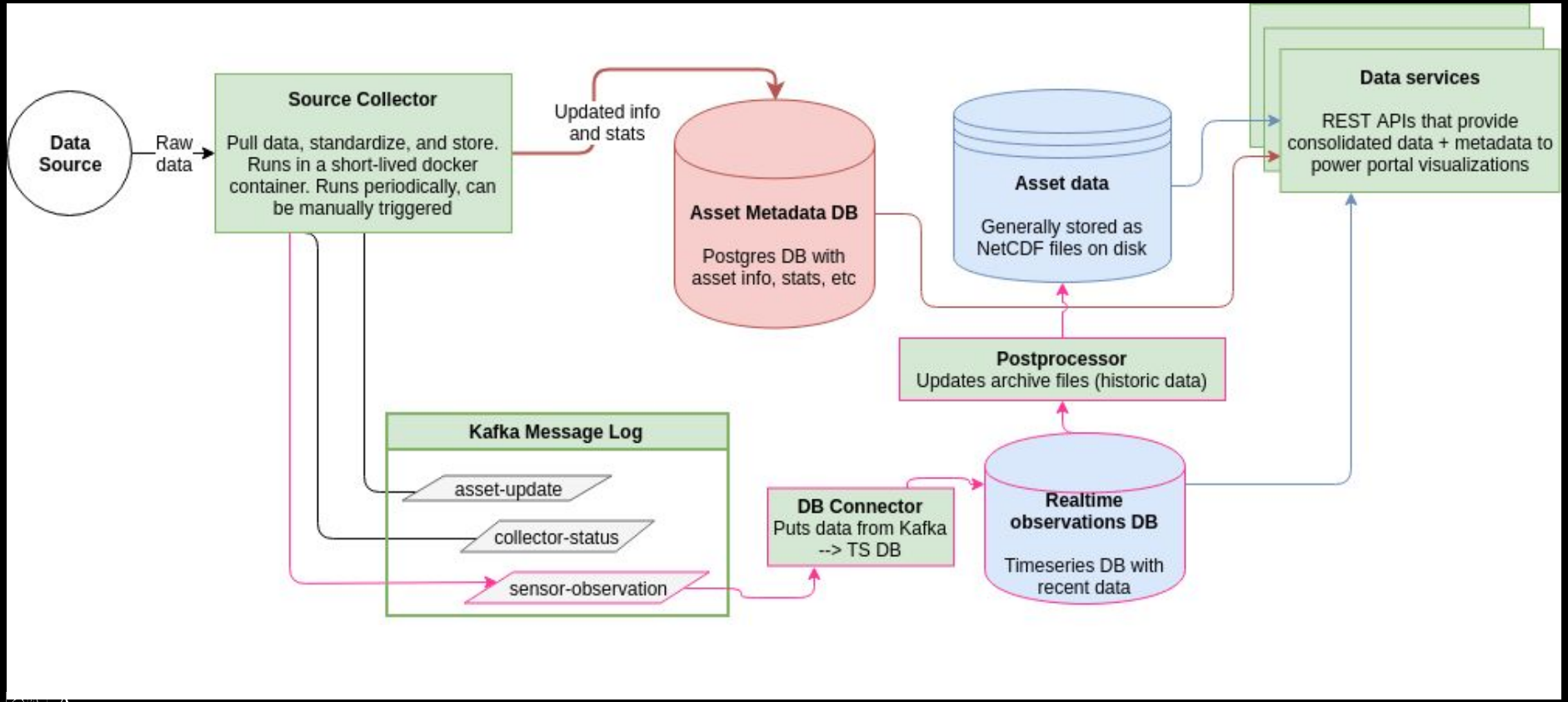


Example: environmental sensor data pipeline

- Environmental sensors
  - Timeseries data
  - Weather data, ocean state, water quality, etc
  - Focus on real-time data
- ~40k stations across 100+ data sources
- ~50,000,000 new observations per week
- We've been redesigning this from the ground up using Kafka, TimescaleDB, and Prometheus

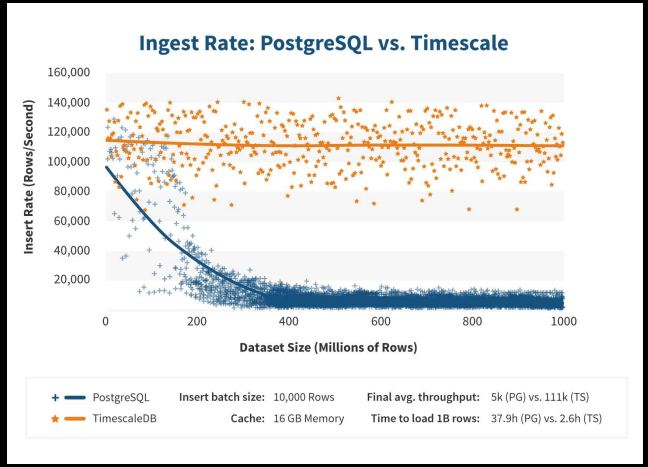


Example: environmental sensor data pipeline



TimescaleDB for real-time data

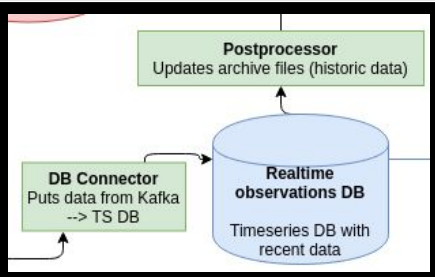
- **TimescaleDB** is a time-series database built on top of Postgres (it's an extension)
  - Exposes what look like singular tables, called **hypertables**, that are actually an abstraction of many individual tables holding the data, called **chunks**
  - Chunks are created by partitioning the hypertable's data into one or multiple dimensions (e.g., time and device ID)
- Higher data ingest rate
- Better performance for typical timeseries queries
- Time-specific functions

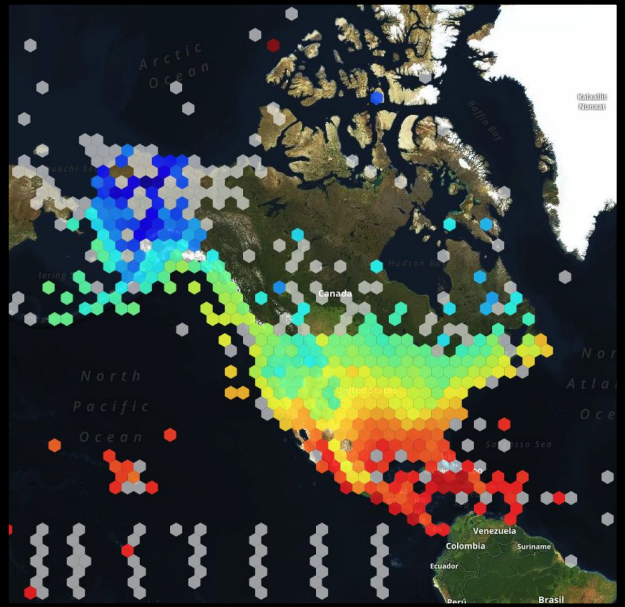


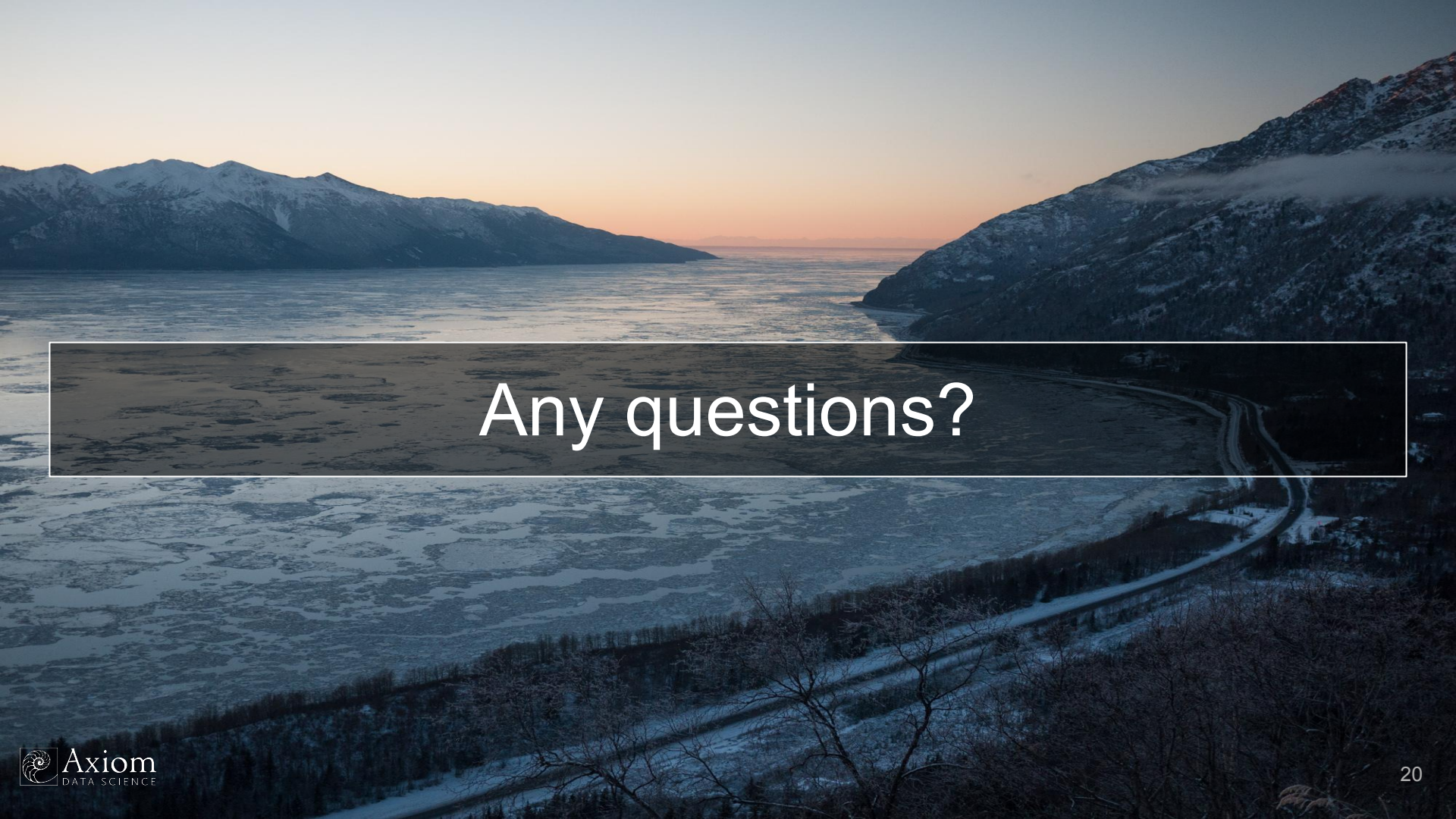

```sql
-- Get daily stats per sensor data feed
SELECT fid as feed_id,
       time_bucket('1 day', time) AS time_bin_start,
       avg(value)                 AS avg_value,
       min(value)                 AS min_value,
       max(value)                 AS max_value,
       count(value)               AS value_count
FROM feed_obs
WHERE time >= '2019-10-01' AND time <= '2019-11-01'
GROUP BY time_bin_start, fid
order by fid, time_bin_start;
```

TimescaleDB for real-time data

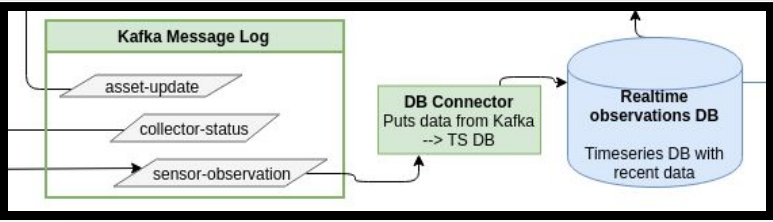
- We're using TimescaleDB as the "real-time" sensor cache (last 30 days of data)
  - Quickly generate "global" heatmaps with latest data per sensor type
  - Buffer for frequent data updates
    - Every 15 mins: get new data
    - Every day: more advanced processing
- Overall impressions
  - Very simple to set up and use (compared to influxdb, etc)
  - In very active dev, lots of investment
  - Single machine right now, clustering in private beta

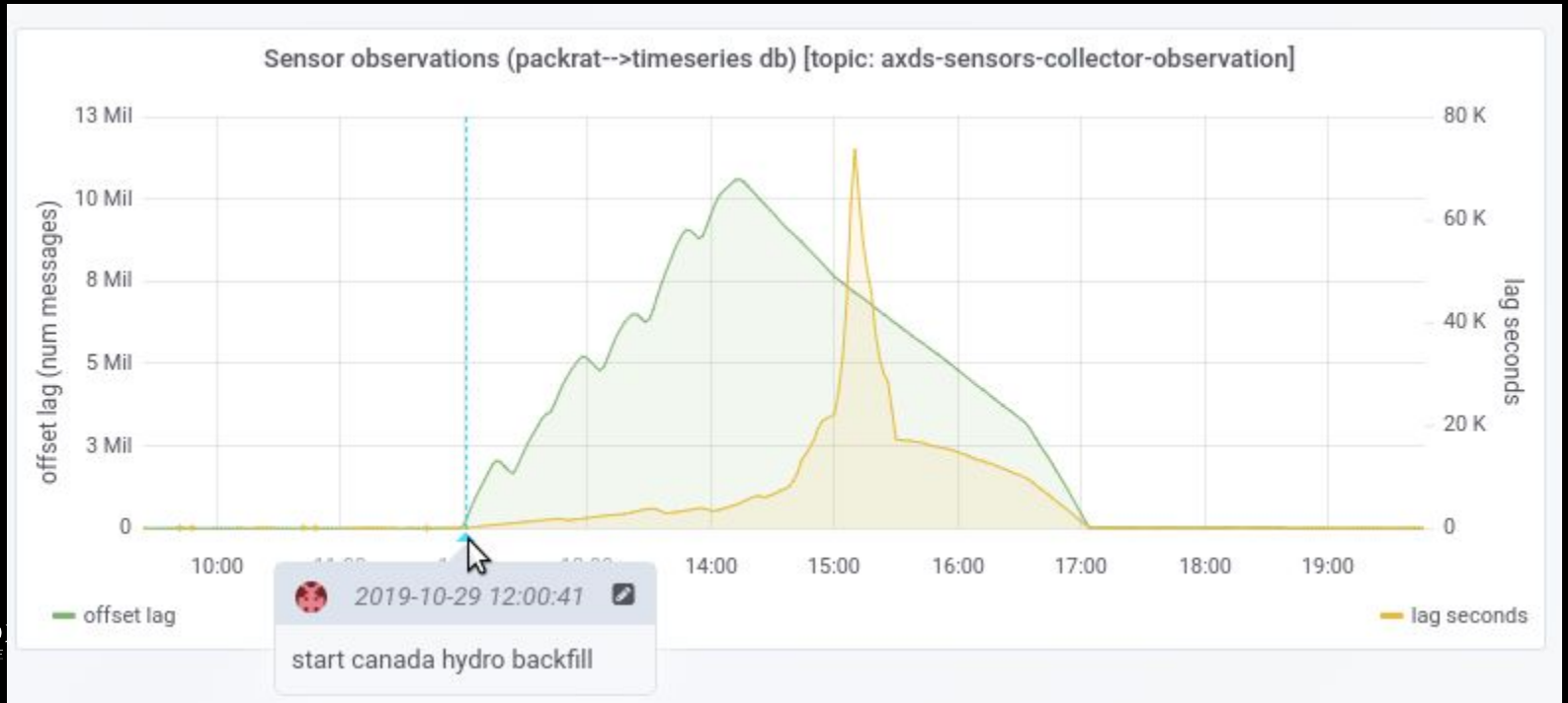





Any questions?

Kafka as a buffer for large data ingestions





Elasticsearch for data discovery

- lots of little pieces -- how to consolidate?
  - elasticsearch with shared document structure ("asset")
    - id, type, label, start, end, geospatial extent, variable names, etc
- Include some examples here – screenshot of catalog, maybe screenshot of JSON
- Mention that we have an “asset metadata update” and “asset data update” topic, and include some examples
  - Both automated processes and humans would trigger messages on this topic
  - This topic is great as a history of updates
-