

# Make Your Data FABulouS

**Philipp Krenn**

**@xeraa**



elastic

**Developer Advocate**

# meetup

## ViennaDB

## Papers We Love Vienna

# What is the perfect datastore solution?

# It depends...

# Pick your tradeoffs



# CAP Theorem



# Brewer's Conjecture and the Feasibility of Consistent, Available, Partition-Tolerant Web Services

Seth Gilbert\*

Nancy Lynch\*

## Abstract

When designing distributed web services, there are three properties that are commonly desired: consistency, availability, and partition tolerance. It is impossible to achieve all three. In this note, we prove this conjecture in the asynchronous network model, and then discuss solutions to this dilemma in the partially synchronous model.

# Consistent

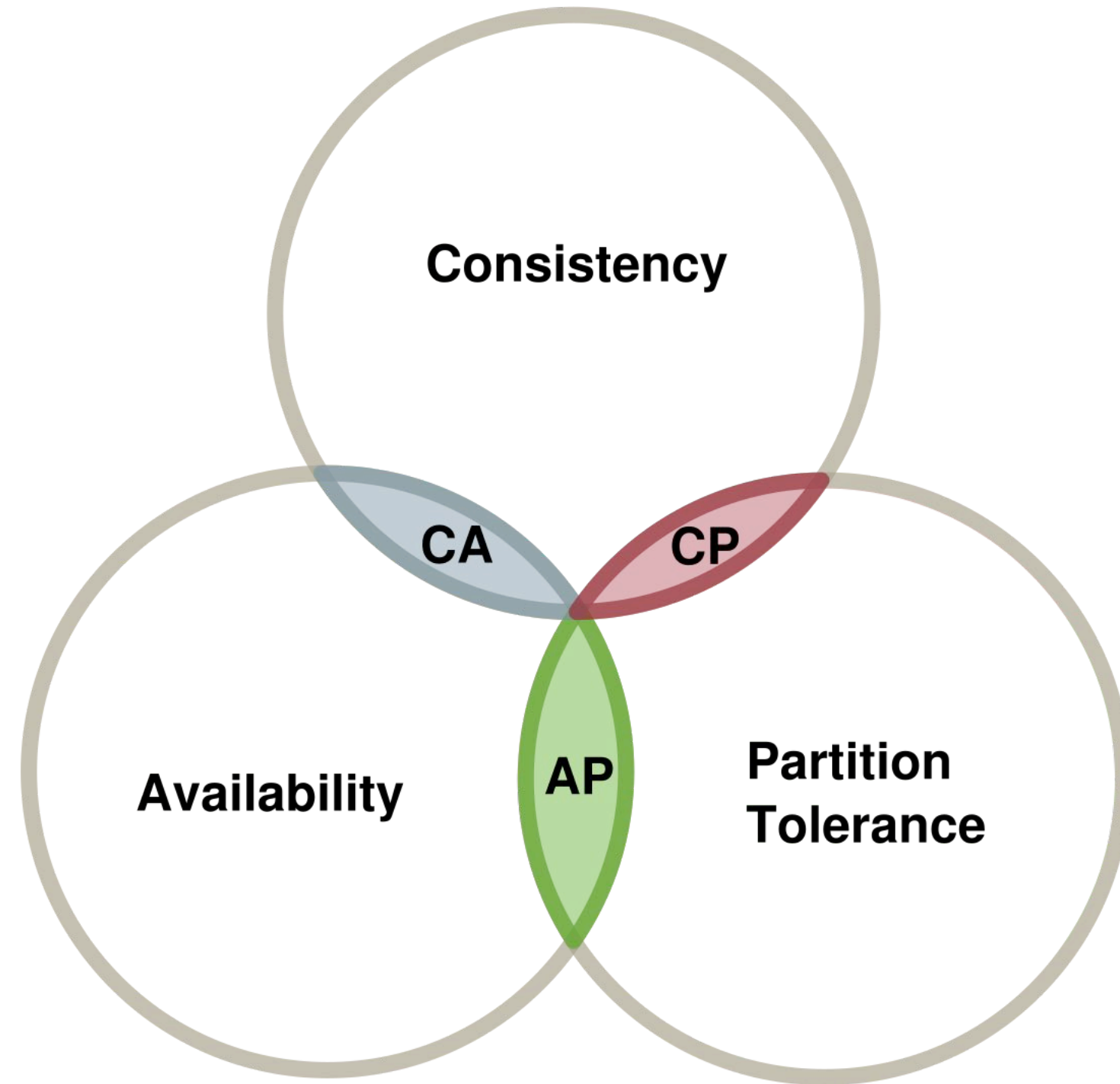
**"[...] a total order on all operations such that each operation looks as if it were completed at a single instant."**

# Available

**"[...] every request received by a non-failing node in the system must result in a response."**

# Partition Tolerant

"[...] the network will be allowed to **lose arbitrarily many messages sent from one node to another.**"



[https://berb.github.io/diploma-thesis/original/061\\_challenge.html](https://berb.github.io/diploma-thesis/original/061_challenge.html)



# Robinson Crusoe

***/dev/null breaks CAP: effect of write are always consistent, it's always available, and all replicas are consistent even during partitions.***

— <https://twitter.com/ashic/status/591511683987701760>

# FAB Theory



# Fast

**Near real-time instead of batch processing**

# Accurate

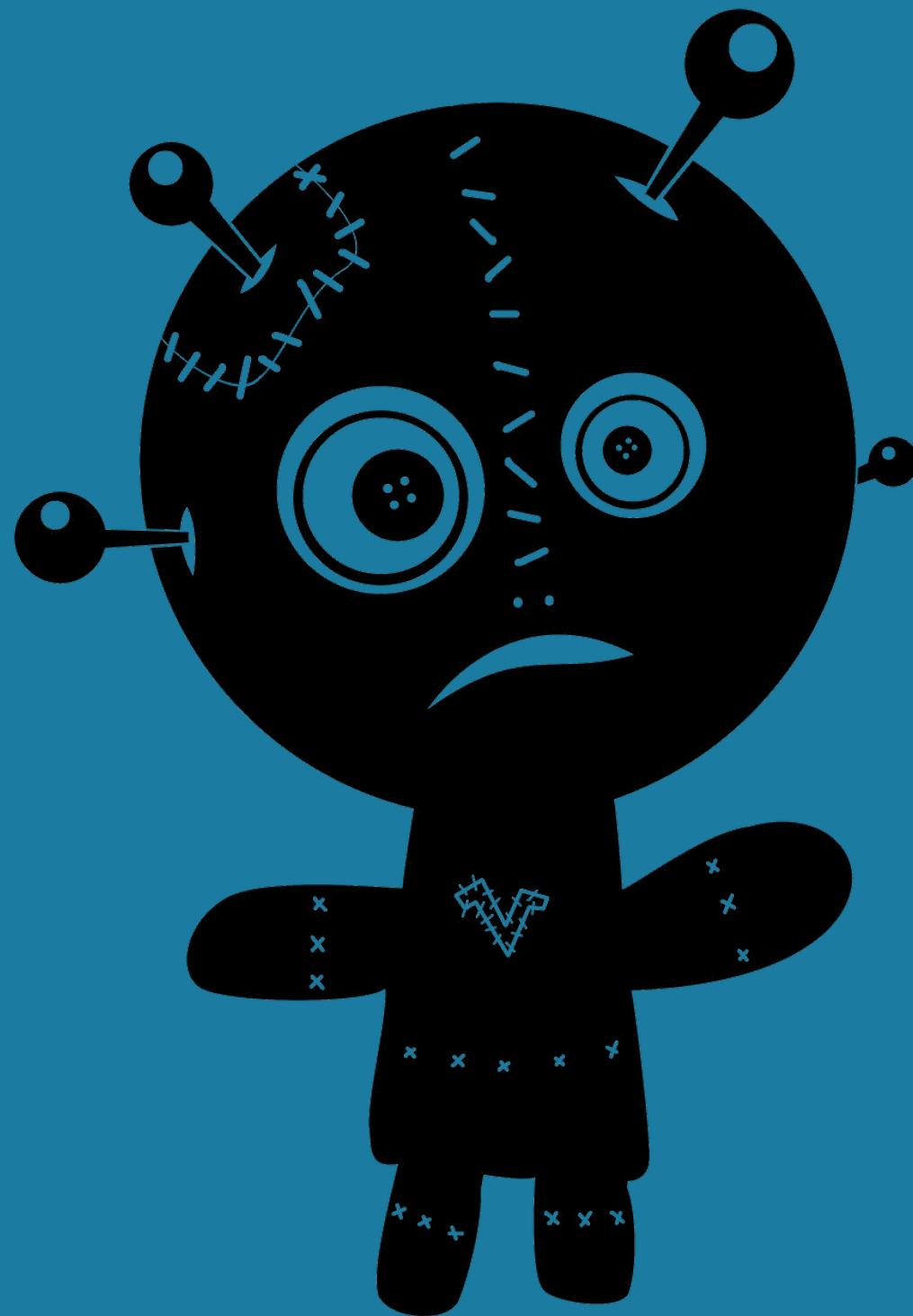
**Exact** instead of approximate results

# Big

**Parallel computing tools are needed to  
handle the data**

# The 42 V's of Big Data and Data Science

<https://www.elderresearch.com/company/blog/42-v-of-big-data>



A meme featuring Samuel L. Jackson from the movie 'Django Unchained'. He is wearing a black suit and a white shirt with a dark tie, pointing a gold-plated revolver directly at the viewer with a serious expression. The background is a dimly lit room with a door and a sconce visible. The text 'SAY BIG DATA ONE MORE TIME' is overlaid in large, bold, white capital letters with a black outline.

**SAY BIG DATA ONE MORE  
TIME**

**Fast** 

**Big** 

**Accurate** ?



elasticsearch



# Shard

## Unit of scale







***The evil wizard Mondain  
had attempted to gain  
control over Sosaria by  
trapping its essence in a  
crystal. When the Stranger  
at the end...***



***...of Ultima I defeated  
Mondain and shattered the  
crystal, the crystal shards  
each held a refracted copy of  
Sosaria.***

— <http://www.raphkoster.com/2009/01/08/database-sharding-came-from-uo/>





docker



```
---
version: '2'
services:
  kibana:
    image: docker.elastic.co/kibana/kibana:6.2.4
    links:
      - elasticsearch
    ports:
      - 5601:5601

  elasticsearch:
    image: docker.elastic.co/elasticsearch/elasticsearch:6.2.4
    volumes:
      - esdata1:/usr/share/elasticsearch/data
    ports:
      - 9200:9200

volumes:
  esdata1:
    driver: local
```

# Terms Aggregation



## Word Count

Luke **64**

R2 **31**

Alderaan **20**

Kenobi **19**

Obi-Wan **18**

Droids **16**

Blast **15**

Imperial **15**

## Word Count

Droid **13**

3PO **13**

Princess **12**

Ben **11**

Vader **11**

Han **10**

Jedi **10**

Sandpeople **10**

```
PUT starwars
{
  "settings": {
    "number_of_shards": 5,
    "number_of_replicas": 0
  }
}
```





Search... (e.g. status:200 AND extension:PHP)

Uses lucene query syntax



Add a filter +



starwars



Data Options



Metrics

Tag Size

Count



Buckets

Tags

Aggregation

Terms

Field

word.keyword

Order By

metric: Count

Order

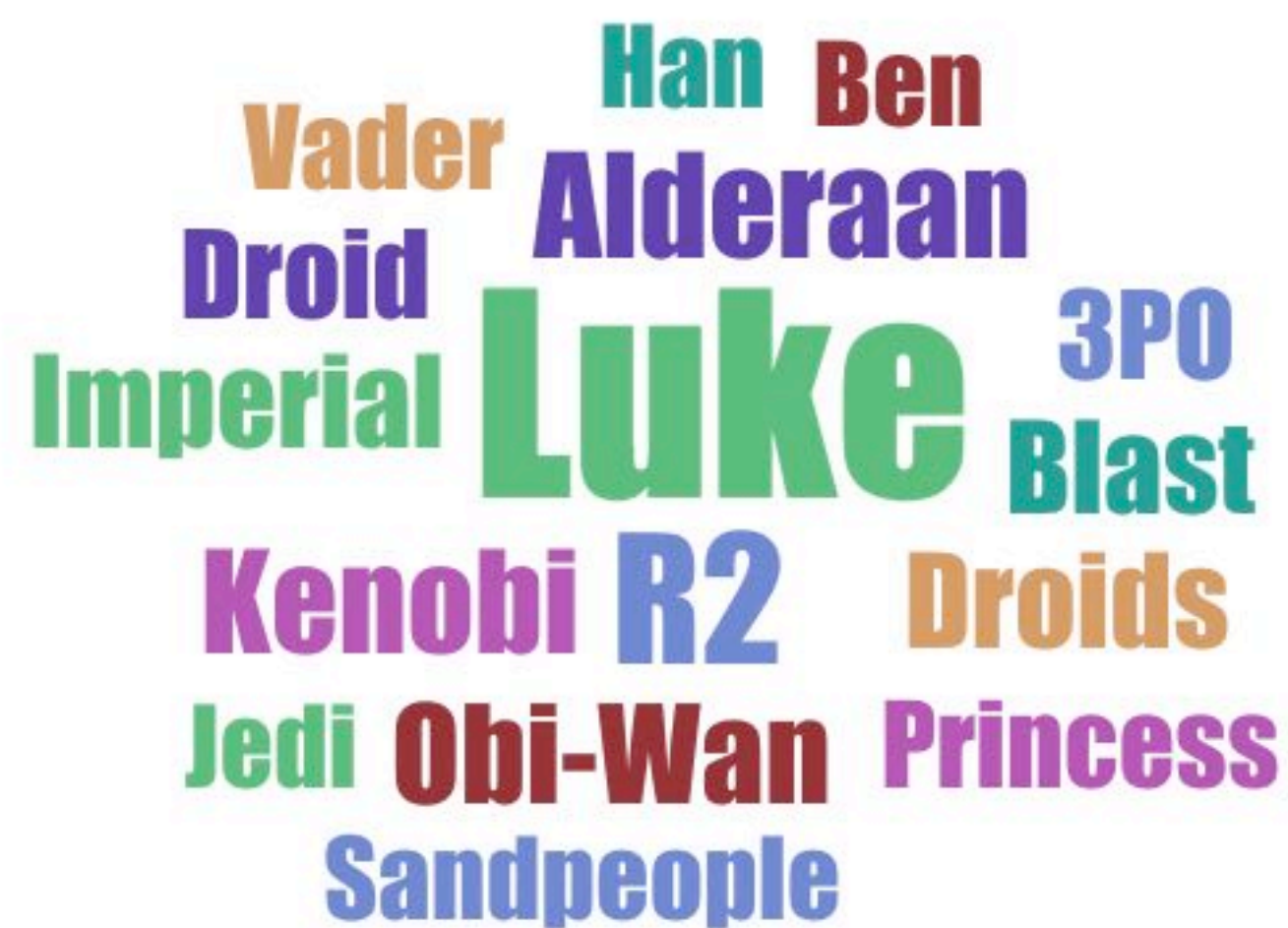
Size

Descending

25

☐ Group other values in separate bucket ☐ Show missing values 

Custom Label



```
GET starwars/_search
{
  "query": {
    "match": {
      "word": "Luke"
    }
  }
}
```



```
GET starwars/_search
{
  "aggs": {
    "most_common": {
      "terms": {
        "field": "word.keyword",
        "size": 1
      }
    }
  },
  "size": 0
}
```









# Routing

```
shard# = hash(_routing) % #primary_shards
```

GET \_cat/shards?index=starwars&v

index	shard	prirep	state	docs	store	ip	node
starwars	3	p	STARTED	58	6.4kb	172.19.0.2	Q88C3v0
starwars	4	p	STARTED	26	5.2kb	172.19.0.2	Q88C3v0
starwars	2	p	STARTED	71	6.9kb	172.19.0.2	Q88C3v0
starwars	1	p	STARTED	63	6.6kb	172.19.0.2	Q88C3v0
starwars	0	p	STARTED	70	6.7kb	172.19.0.2	Q88C3v0

# (Sub) Results Per Shard

```
shard_size = (size * 1.5 + 10)
```

# How Many?

Results per shard

Results for aggregation

"doc\_count\_error\_upper\_bound": 10

"sum\_other\_doc\_count": 232

GET starwars/\_search

```
{
  "aggs": {
    "most_common": {
      "terms": {
        "field": "word.keyword",
        "size": 1,
        "show_term_doc_count_error": true
      }
    }
  },
  "size": 0
}
```





GET starwars/\_search

```
{
  "aggs": {
    "most_common": {
      "terms": {
        "field": "word.keyword",
        "size": 1,
        "shard_size": 20,
        "show_term_doc_count_error": true
      }
    }
  },
  "size": 0
}
```



# Inverse Document Frequency

```
GET starwars/_search
{
  "query": {
    "match": {
      "word": "Luke"
    }
  }
}
```





# Term Frequency / Inverse Document Frequency (TF/IDF)

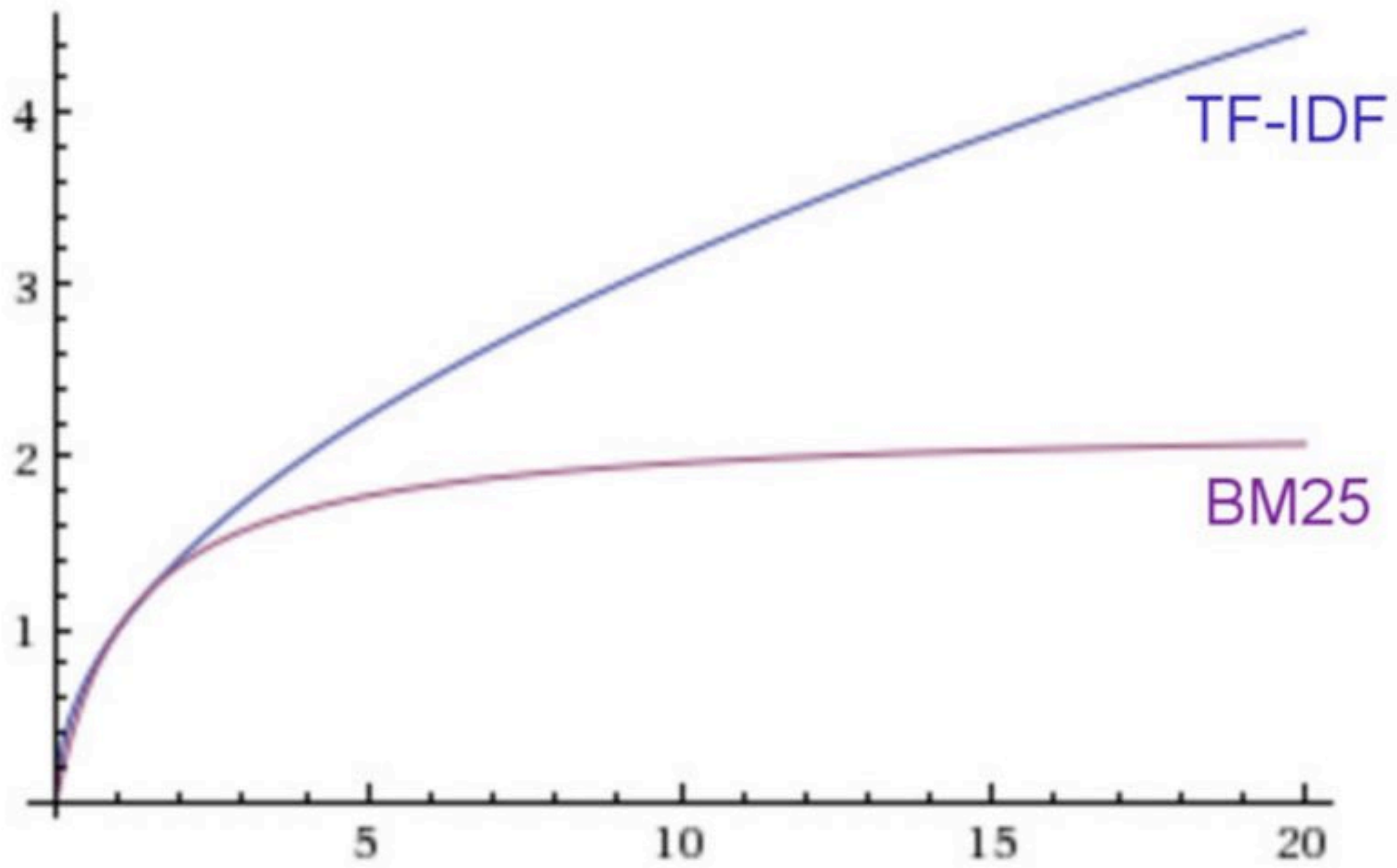


# **BM25**

## **Default in Elasticsearch 5.0**

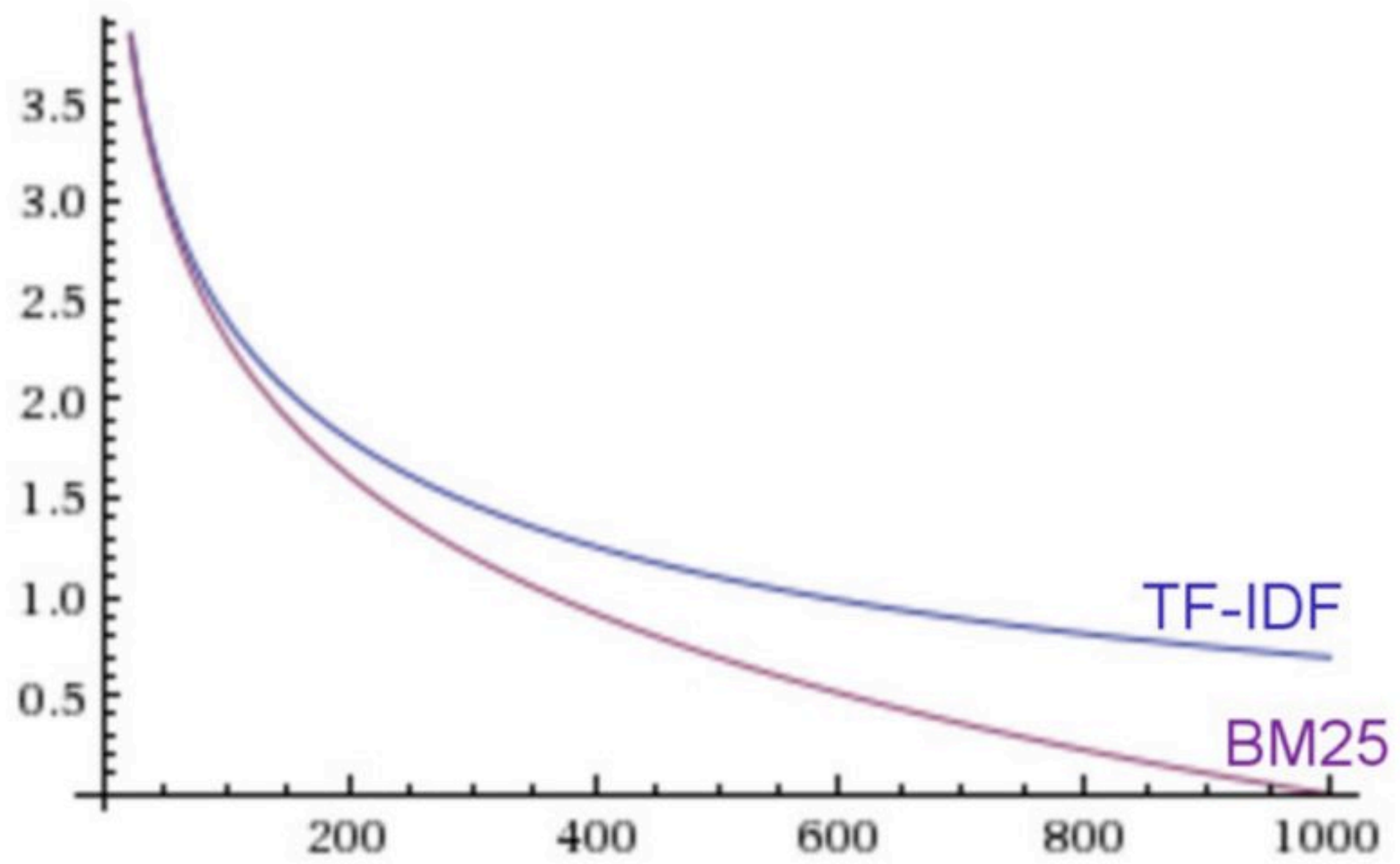
# Term Frequency

$$tf(t \text{ in } d) = \sqrt{\text{frequency}}$$



# Inverse Document Frequency

$$idf(t) = 1 + \log\left(\frac{numDocs}{docFreq + 1}\right)$$



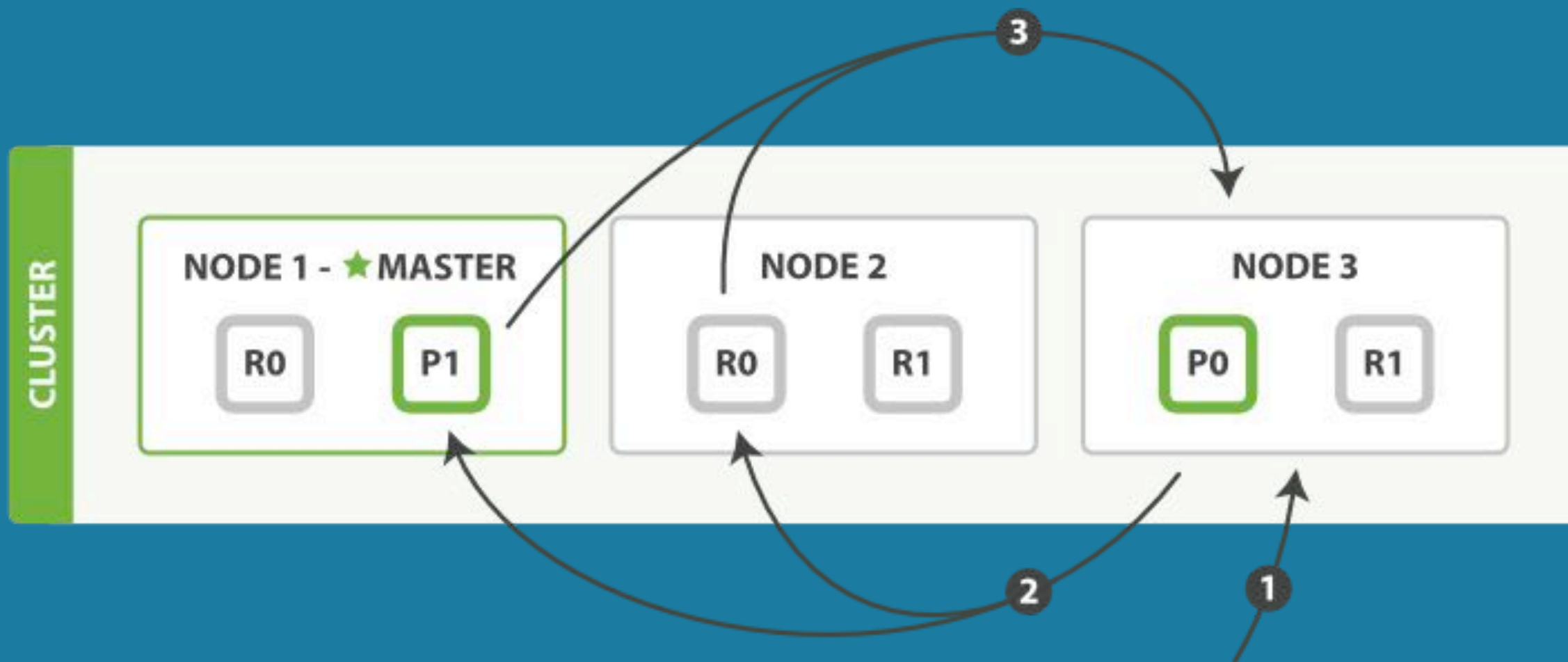


# Field-Length Norm

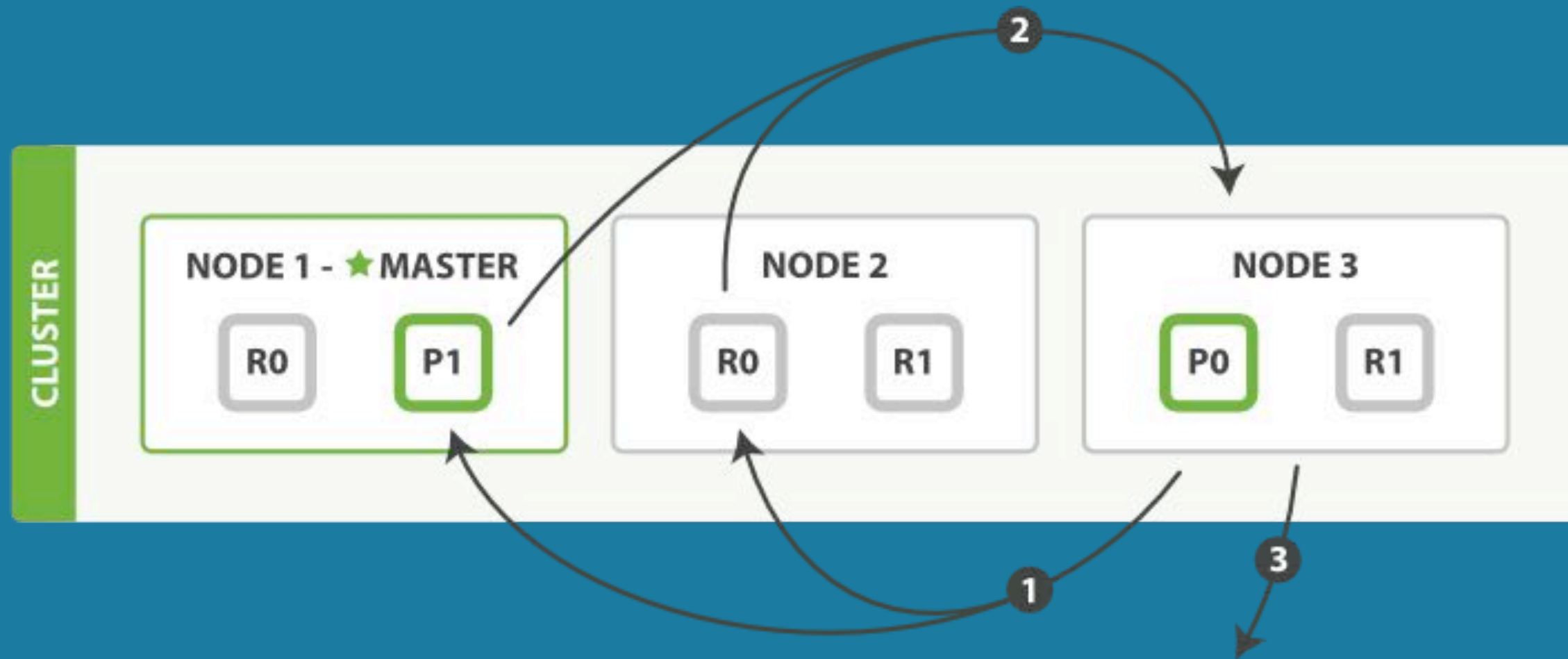
$$\textit{norm}(d) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\textit{numTerms}}}$$

# Query Then Fetch

# Query



# Fetch



# DFS Query Then Fetch

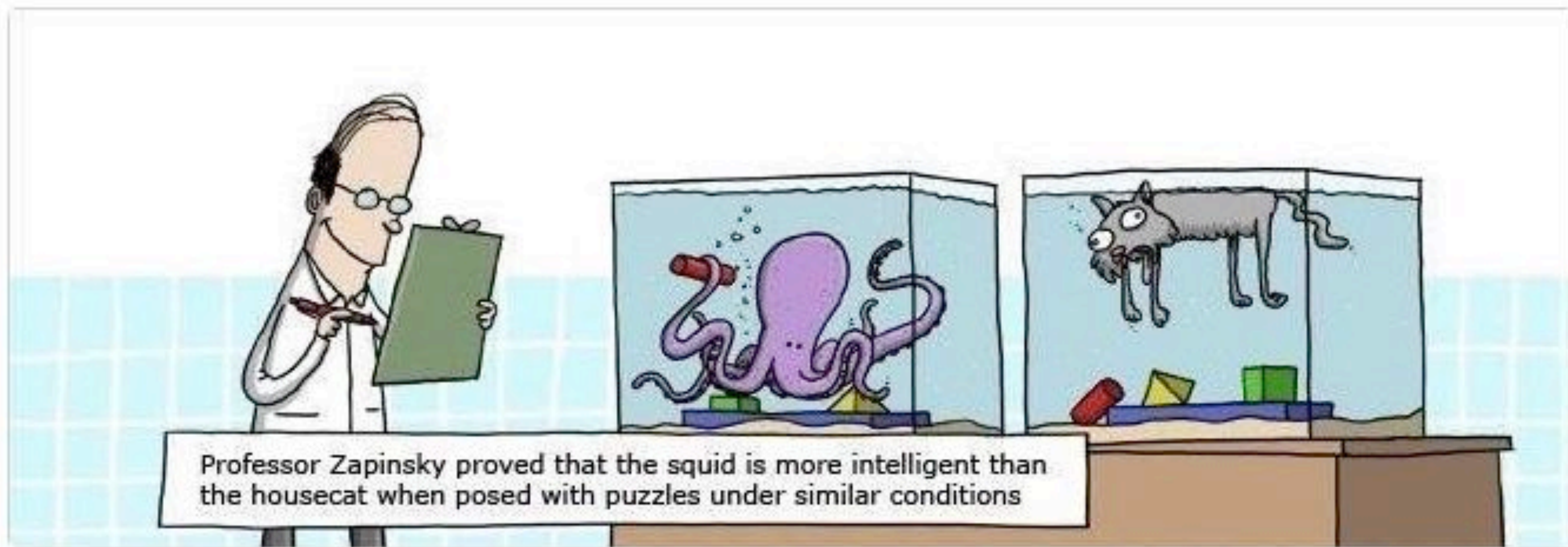
**Distributed Frequency Search**



```
GET starwars/_search?search_type=dfs_query_then_fetch
{
  "query": {
    "match": {
      "word": "Luke"
    }
  }
}
```







# **Often Non or Minor Issue**

**Lots of documents**

**Even distribution**



***Don't use  
dfs\_query\_then\_fetch **in**  
production. It really isn't  
required.***

— <https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/elasticsearch/guide/current/relevance-is-broken.html>

# Single Shard

## Default in 7.0

# Simon Says

**Use a single shard until it blows up**



```
PUT starwars/_settings
{
  "settings": {
    "index.blocks.write": true
  }
}
```

```
POST starwars/_shrink/starwars_single
{
  "settings": {
    "number_of_shards": 1,
    "number_of_replicas": 0
  }
}
```

```
GET starwars_single/_search
{
  "query": {
    "match": {
      "word": "Luke"
    }
  },
  "_source": false
}
```





```
GET starwars_single/_search
{
  "aggs": {
    "most_common": {
      "terms": {
        "field": "word.keyword",
        "size": 1
      }
    }
  },
  "size": 0
}
```





# Conclusion

# Tradeoffs...



**Consistent**   **Available**  
**Partition Tolerant**  
**Fast**   **Accurate**   **Big**

# Questions?

**Philipp Krenn**

**@xeraa**

**PS: Stickers**