



Best Practices For Loading Data To Distributed Systems With Change Data Capture

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Agenda

- What is CDC?
- What can I do with CDC?
- What is available in Ignite / GridGain?

What is Change Data Capture?





What is Change Data Capture

- Have a data set or arbitrary size
- Determine what records changed since a given moment
- Many ways to achieve this...



Record Change Markers

- Timestamps
- Versions
- Statuses
- Attached to application data model

Record Change Markers



ID	...	UPDATE_TS
1		2020-01-10 00:01:02.000
2		2020-01-09 11:01:02.000
3		2019-10-09 18:36:13.000
4		2020-02-01 01:02:03.000
...		
10		2020-02-04 11:12:04.000

Record Change Markers



ID	...	UPDATE_TS
1		2020-01-10 00:01:02.000
2		2020-01-09 11:01:02.000
3		2019-10-09 18:36:13.000
4		2020-02-12 23:59:59.000
...		
10		2020-02-12 14:00:00.000

Record Change Markers



ID	...	UPDATE_TS
1		2020-01-10 00:01:02.000
2		2020-01-09 11:01:02.000
3		2019-10-09 18:36:13.000
4		2020-02-12 23:59:59.000 ←
...		
10		2020-02-12 14:00:00.000 ←

SELECT * FROM Table WHERE UPDATE_TS > ' 2020-02-12 00:00:00.000'



Cons

- Detecting changes is tricky
 - Full scan
 - Additional index for change markers
- No previous value (change coalescing)

Record Change Markers



Pros

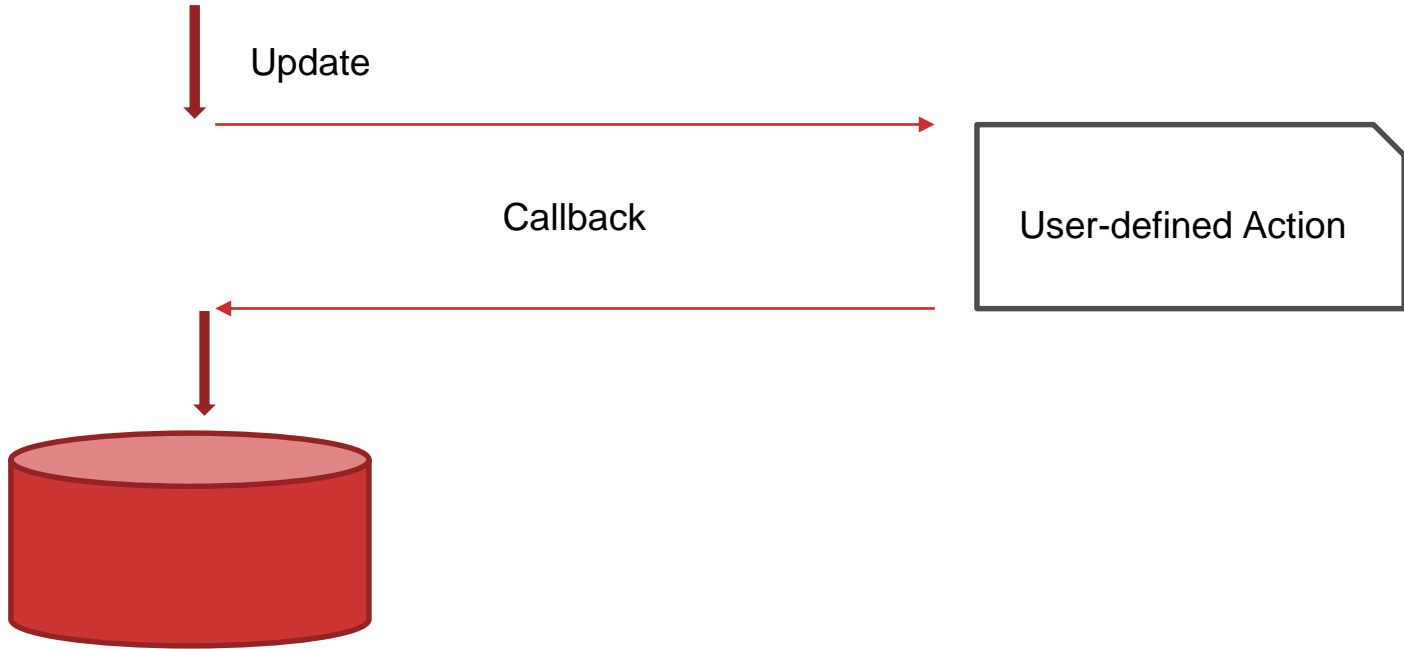
- May be implemented in application layer
- Delayed change consumption
- Negligible storage overhead (when no index is added)



Callbacks

- Triggers / interceptors / etc...
- User code is supplied to the storage system

Callbacks





Cons

- Invoked synchronously
- Tricky failover in distributed systems



Pros

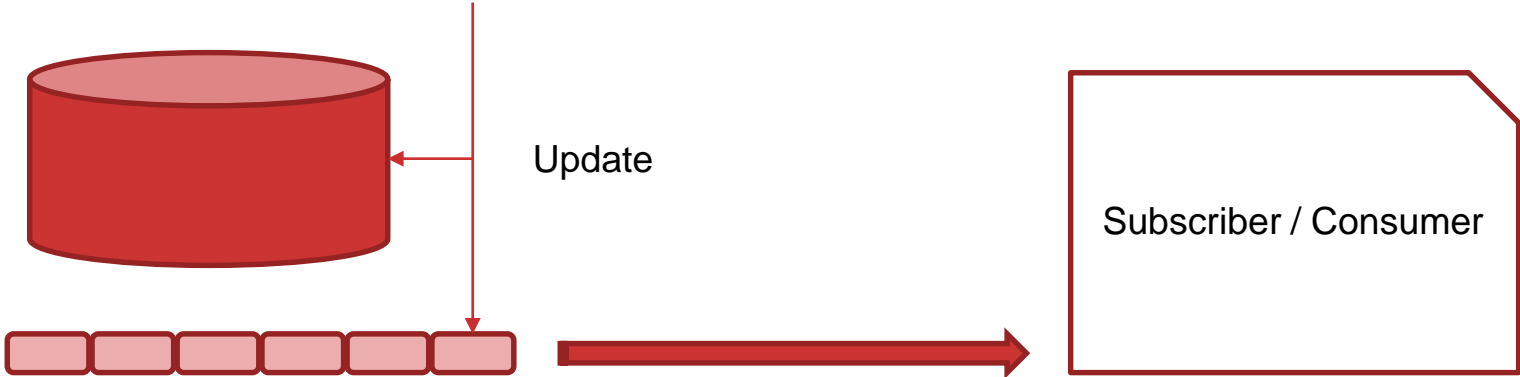
- No system storage/insert overhead
- Previous value is usually available
- May have an ability to modify updated value



Change Feed

- Changes are stored as events (Event Sourcing)
- Or changes produce events
- Consumers subscribe to a change feed
- Database WAL is an events source!

Change Feed





Cons

- Need additional storage to keep changes



Pros

- Previous values are usually available
- Full change history is preserved
- Possibly an ability to re-read the history

CDC Applications

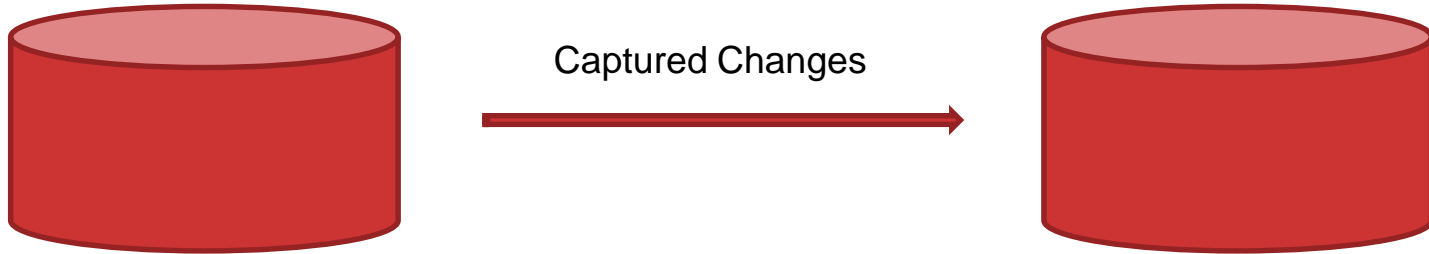




Continuous Data Integration

- “Active” database produces changes
- The changes are applied to a secondary system

Continuous Data Integration





Continuous Data Integration

- Reads offload
- Audit Changelog
- Cross-system Replication
- High Availability



Running function calculation

- Computationally expensive function over a large set of items?
- Calculate once, then apply deltas



Running function calculation

- $AVG (ITEMS) = SUM (ITEMS) / COUNT (ITEMS)$
 - $O(N)$ Complexity
- On insert $\Rightarrow SUM += \text{New Value}, COUNT += 1$
- On delete $\Rightarrow SUM -= \text{Deleted Value}, COUNT -= 1$
- On update $\Rightarrow SUM = SUM - \text{Old Value} + \text{New Value}$
- Average is a $O(1)$ operation



Cross-System Active-Active Replication

- Updates feed is going both ways
- Need to resolve conflicts
- Conflict-free Replicated Data Types (CRDTs) for help

Basic CRDTs



- Grow-only counter
- Positive-negative counter
- Grow-only set
- Two-phase set
- Last-write-wins
- ...

CDC In Apache Ignite





Applying Changes To Ignite

- `IgniteDataStreamer` to optimally deliver changes to data nodes
- A user can use custom stream receiver
- Out-of-the-box integrations
 - Kafka
 - MQTT
 - ...



Callbacks

- `CacheInterceptor`
 - Guarantees update order
 - May alter inserted value
 - Synchronous, may affect performance



Callbacks

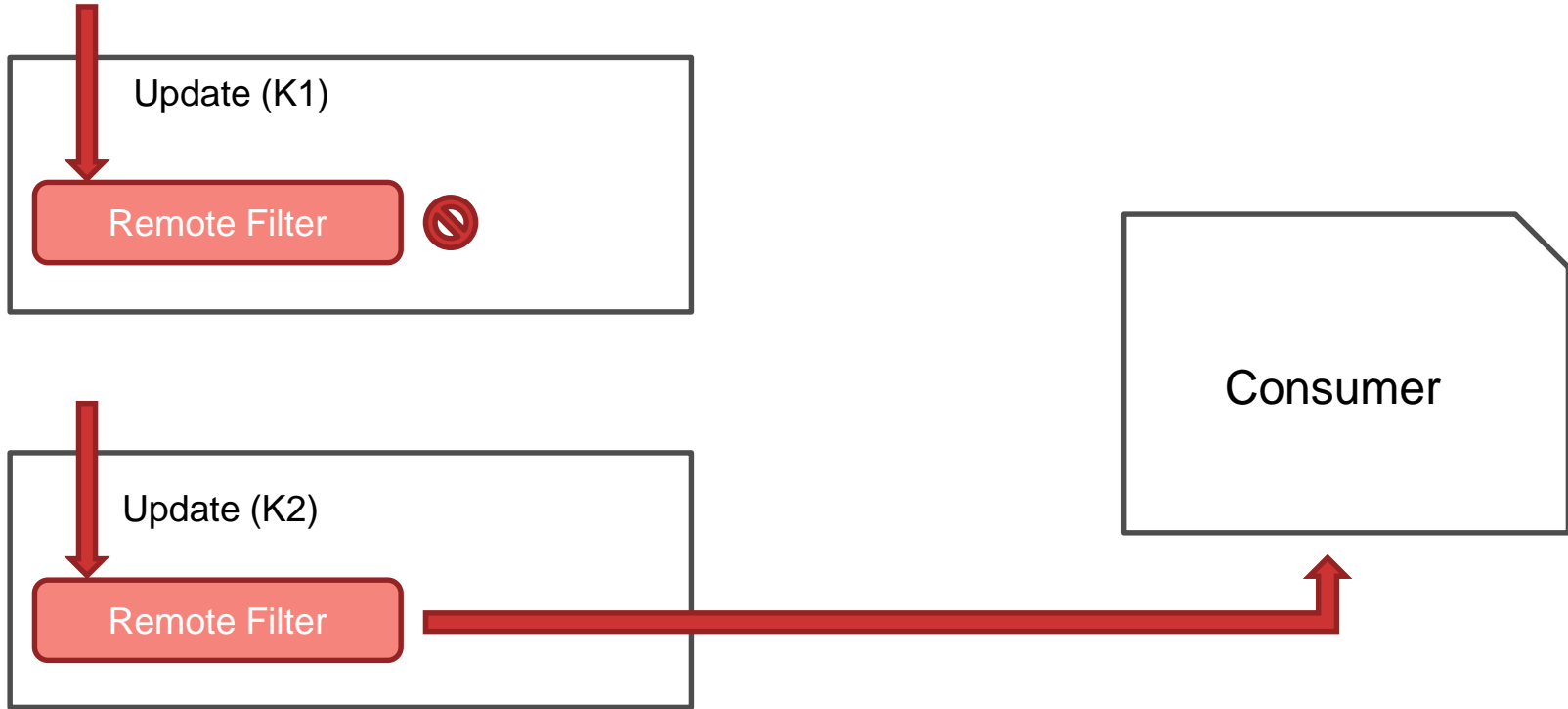
- Cache Events
 - Guarantee update order
 - Asynchronous



Callbacks And Change Feed Combined

- `ContinuousQuery`
 - Client - server subscription
 - Remote filter acts as a synchronous callback
 - Local listener acts as a sink

CDC In Ignite





Callbacks And Change Feed Combined

- Automatic failover in case of primary node crash
- Single-key ordering guarantees



- Ingestion
 - `IgniteDataStreamer`
- Capturing Changes
 - `CacheInterceptor`
 - Events
 - `ContinuousQuery`



Want To Contribute?

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Thank you for your attention!