

# Generating Reproducible Out-of-Order Data Streams

Philipp M. Grulich

grulich@tu-berlin.de

Tilmann Rabl

tilmann.rabl@hpi.de

Jonas Traub

jonas.traub@tu-berlin.de

Sebastian Breß

sebastian.bress@dfki.de

Asterios Katsifodimos

a.katsifodimos@tudelft.nl

Volker Markl

volker.markl@tu-berlin.de

## Experiments with Out-of-Order Streams

We provide a **scalable** data stream generator, which introduces **configurable** out-of-orderness in real-world data streams. This enables **reproducible** and **realistic** experiments.

- Handling out-of-order data streams is a key feature of modern stream processing systems [1].
- Research on the support of out-of-order stream processing requires **reproducible**, **scalable**, and **configurable** experiments on out-of-order data streams. For example, research on efficient window aggregation [2,3,4].



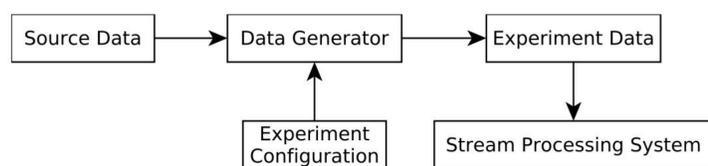
Apache Flink



The evaluation of out-of-order capabilities is hard:

- Public real-world datasets do not reflect all aspects of out-of-order streams (e.g., different delays and fractions of out-of-order tuples).
- Experiments without real-world data can lead to unrealistic results.

## Architecture Overview



A general out-of-order experiment data generator:

- Introduce out-of-order data to real-world input data sets.
- Generic configuration of out-of-orderness to enable full parameter exploration.
- Reproducible generation of experimental data with configurable out-of-orderness.

## Generator Configuration

```

1 "dataSource": {
2   "file": $path$,
3   "separator": " " | ";" | "\t",
4   "time": {
5     "timeIndex": $field$,
6     "sourceTimeUnit": "ps" | "ns" | "ms" | "s"
7   }
8 },
9 "experimentDataConfigurations": [
10  {
11    "targetOutOfOrderFactor": [0-100],
12    "minDelay": 0,
13    "maxDelay": 2000,
14    "delaySeed": $seed$
15  }
16 ]
  
```

• **Configurable aspects of out-of-order streams:**

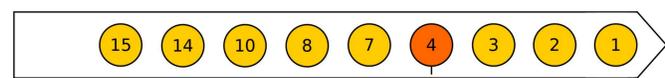
- Fraction of out-of-order tuples (How many tuples are out-of-order?).
- Minimal/maximal event delay (How late are out-of-order tuples?).
- Out-of-order delay distribution (How are delays distributed?).

## References

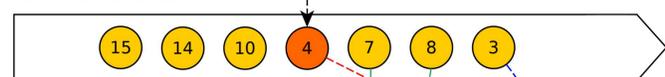
- [1] Tyler Akidau, Robert Bradshaw, et al. VLDB 2015. *The dataflow model: a practical approach to balancing correctness, latency, and cost in massive-scale, unbounded, out-of-order data processing.*
- [2] Jonas Traub, Philipp M. Grulich, Alejandro R. Cuéllar, Sebastian Breß, Asterios Katsifodimos, Tilmann Rabl, and Volker Markl. EDBT 2019. *Efficient Window Aggregation with General Stream Slicing.*
- [3] Jonas Traub, Philipp M. Grulich, Alejandro R. Cuéllar, Sebastian Breß, Asterios Katsifodimos, Tilmann Rabl, and Volker Markl. ICDE 2018. *Scotty: Efficient Window Aggregation for Out-of-Order Stream Processing.*
- [4] Kanat Tangwongsan, Martin Hirzel, and Scott Schneider. arXiv preprint 2018. *Sub-O (log n) Out-of-Order Sliding-Window Aggregation.*

## Adding out-of-orderness to Data Streams

Source Data Stream:



Out-of-Order Stream:



Assigned Windows



**Goal:**

- The generation of out-of-order tuples has to be deterministic and must not change query results.

**Naive Solution:**

- Generating out-of-order data by adding a random delay to the event time of certain tuples → changes temporal data distribution.

**Our Approach:**

- Shift ingestion times of source tuples and keep original event times.

## Generator Algorithm

**Step 1. Preprocessing:**

- Analyze the out-of-orderness of the source data stream to take this knowledge into account for data generation.

```

maxTs ← 0;
for record in sourceFile do
  if record.ts < maxTs then
    RegisterDelayedRecord(record);
  end
  maxTs ← record.ts;
end
  
```

**Step 2. Generation of out-of-order ingestion time:**

- If an in-order tuple becomes an out-of-order tuple, we add a random delay to its ingestion time (based on the configured distribution).
- Finally, we sort the data set by ingestion time.

```

for record in recordBuffer do
  if record.ts < maxTs then
    record.ingestionTime ← record.ts;
  else
    delay ← createDelay();
    record.ingestionTime ← record.ts + delay;
  end
end
sort(recordBuffer, r → r.ingestionTime);
  
```

**Step 3. Ingestion to the stream processing system:**

- Only ingest records if ingestion time is reached.

```

for record in recordBuffer do
  if record.ingestionTime > now then
    wait(record.ingestionTime - now);
  end
  emit(record)
end
  
```

