



Software Engineering Conference Russia **2018**

October 12-13  
Moscow

Business Intelligence in microservice  
architecture

**Evgenii Vinogradov**

Yandex.Money







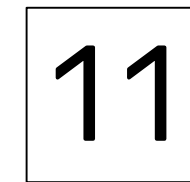


# From Greece to Moscow

› Boat to Athens



› Feet to Taxi



› Athens Taxi to Airport



› Flight



› Moscow Taxi to Digital October

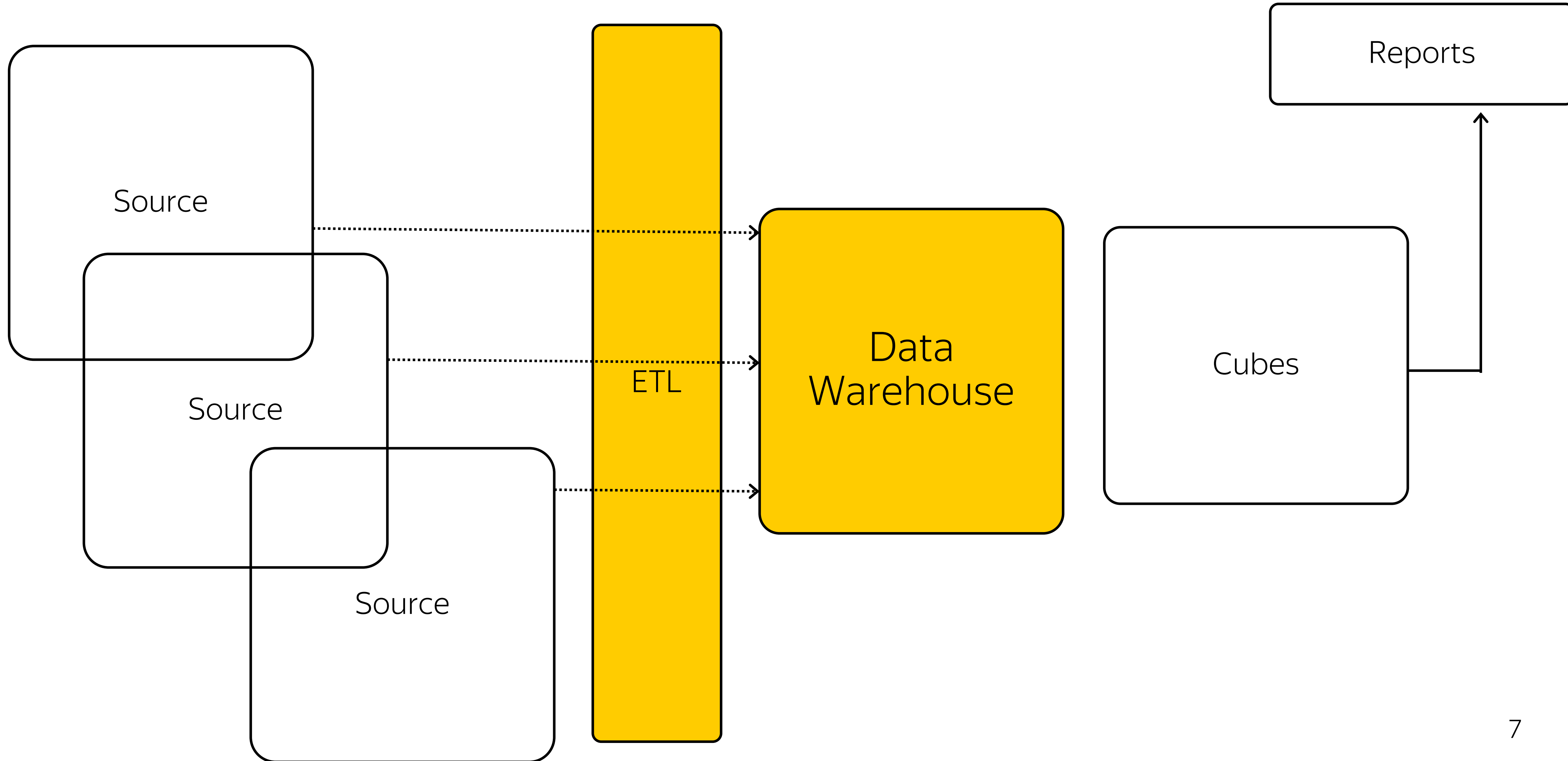


› Profit!

# How we built realtime BI

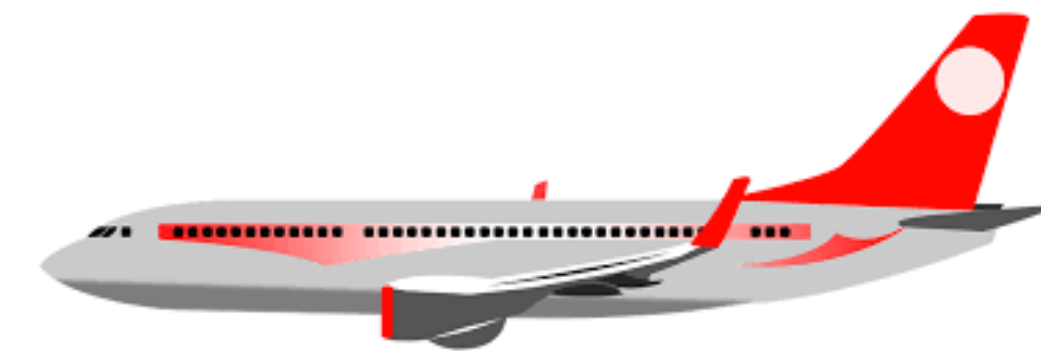
- › High load
- › Time to Show
- › Request time
- › Support architecture

# We start with ETL

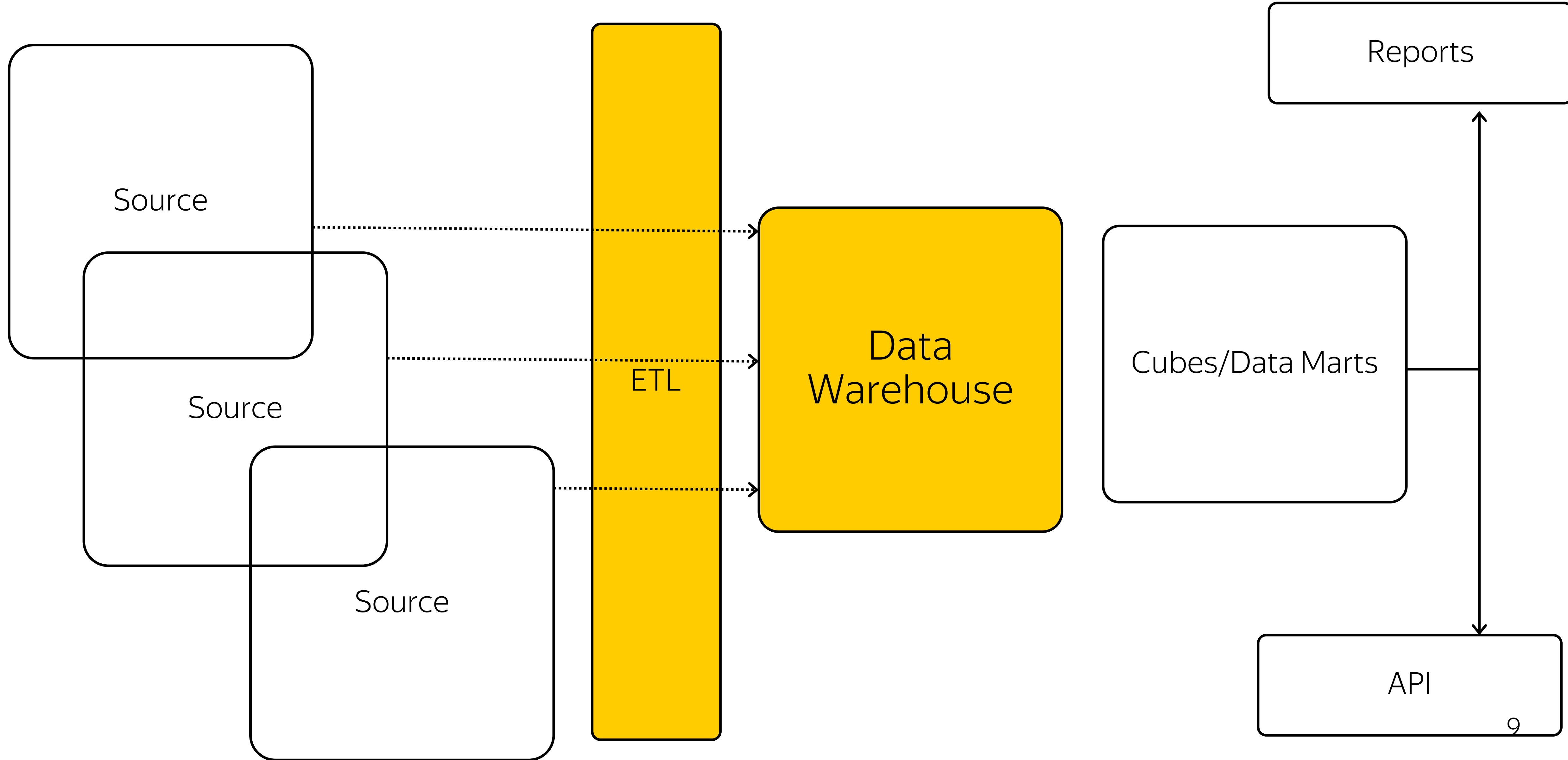


# We start with ETL

- › Not so much sources
- › Data is highly aggregated
- › Gaps are rare and noticable



# We start with ETL



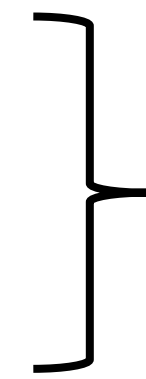


# Then we add Backoffice interface

- › More frequent ETL runs
- › Source should be prepared

# And SLA

- › Data Update time
- › Interface Update time
- › Monitoring



Time To Show

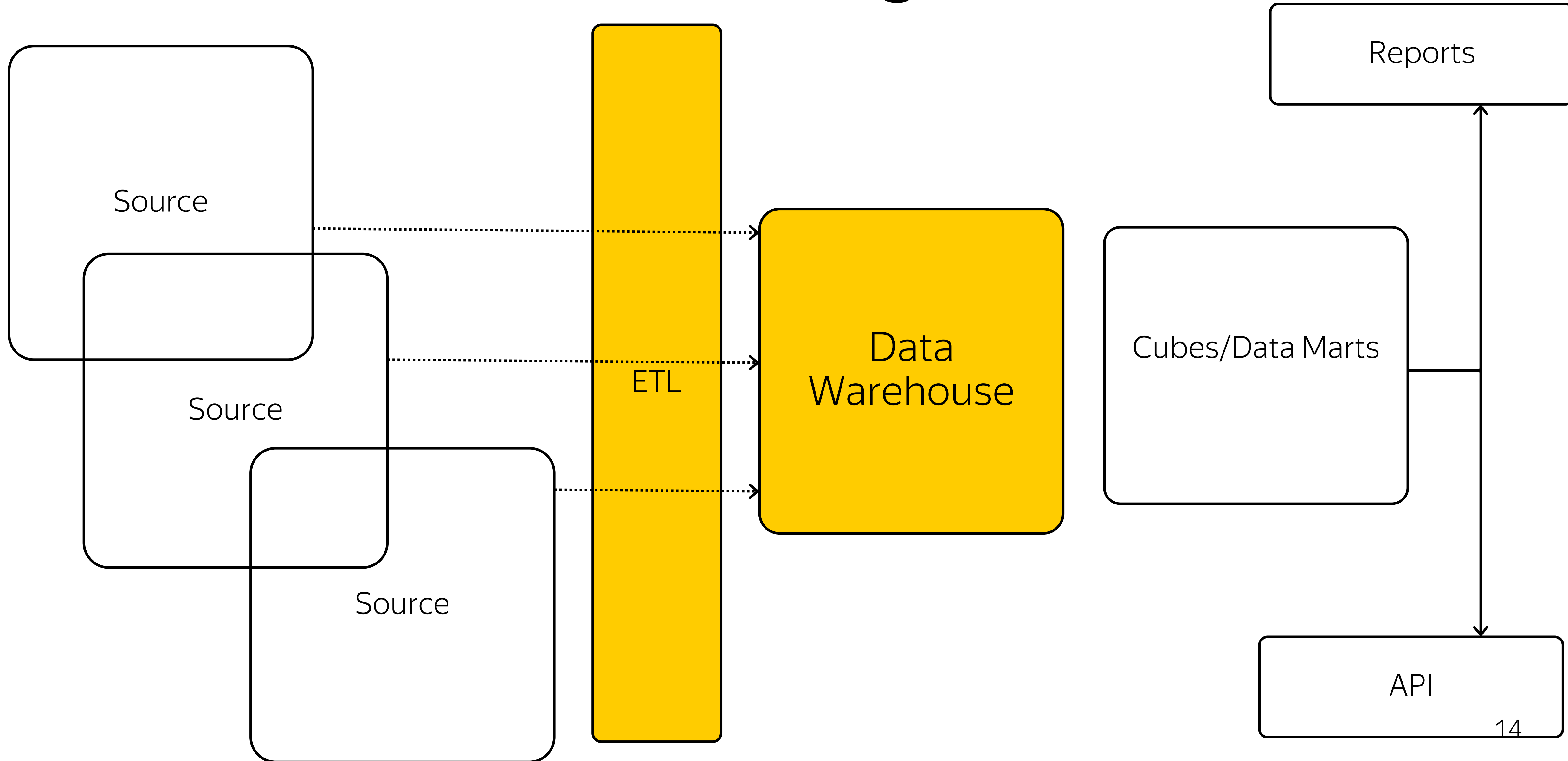
# Testing

- › Load testing – sources
- › Load testing – ETL/API
- › Load Testing – Together
- › ETL – just pause
- › And it is not so hard to create
- › (You can test ETL with just pause)

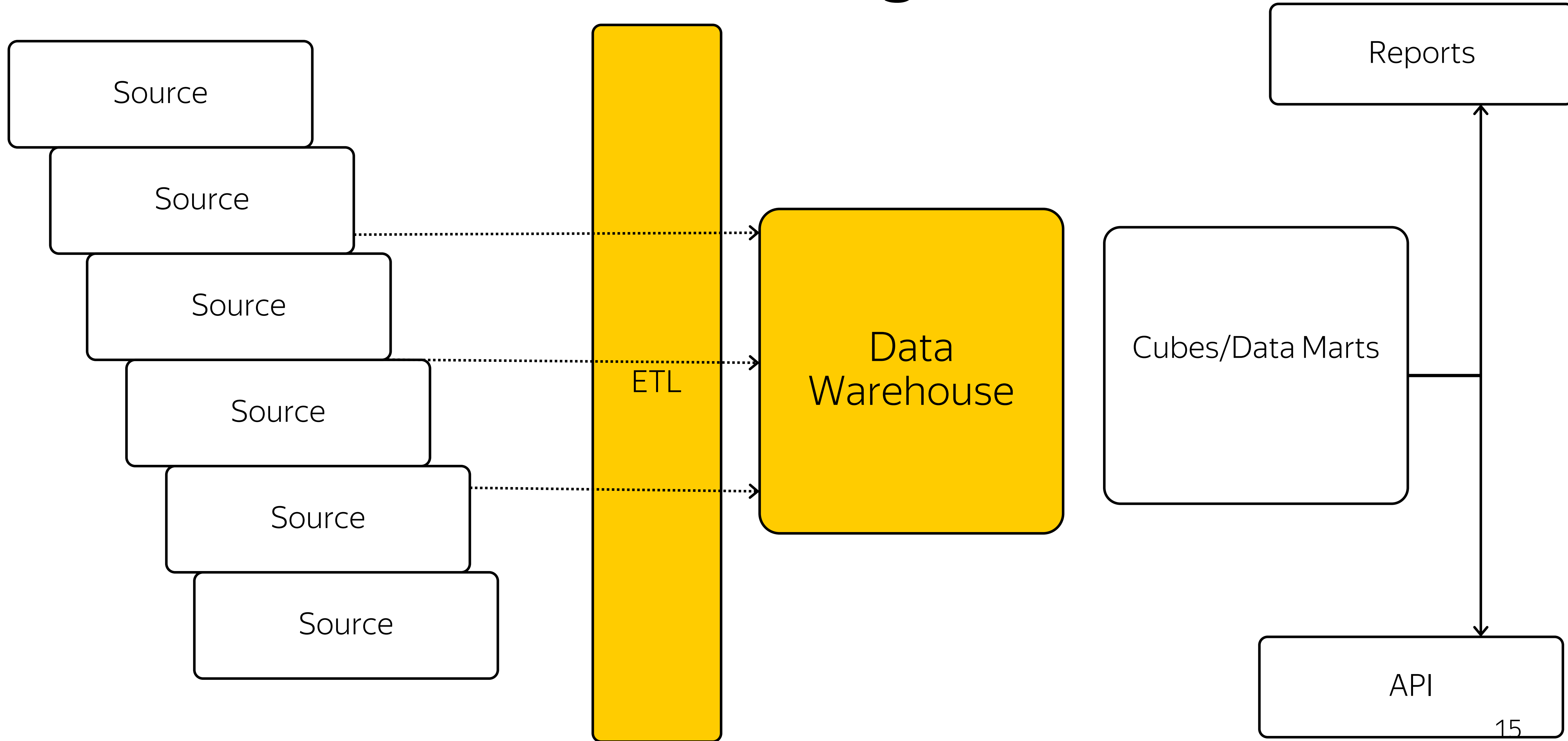


# Then we start microservicing

# Then we start microservicing

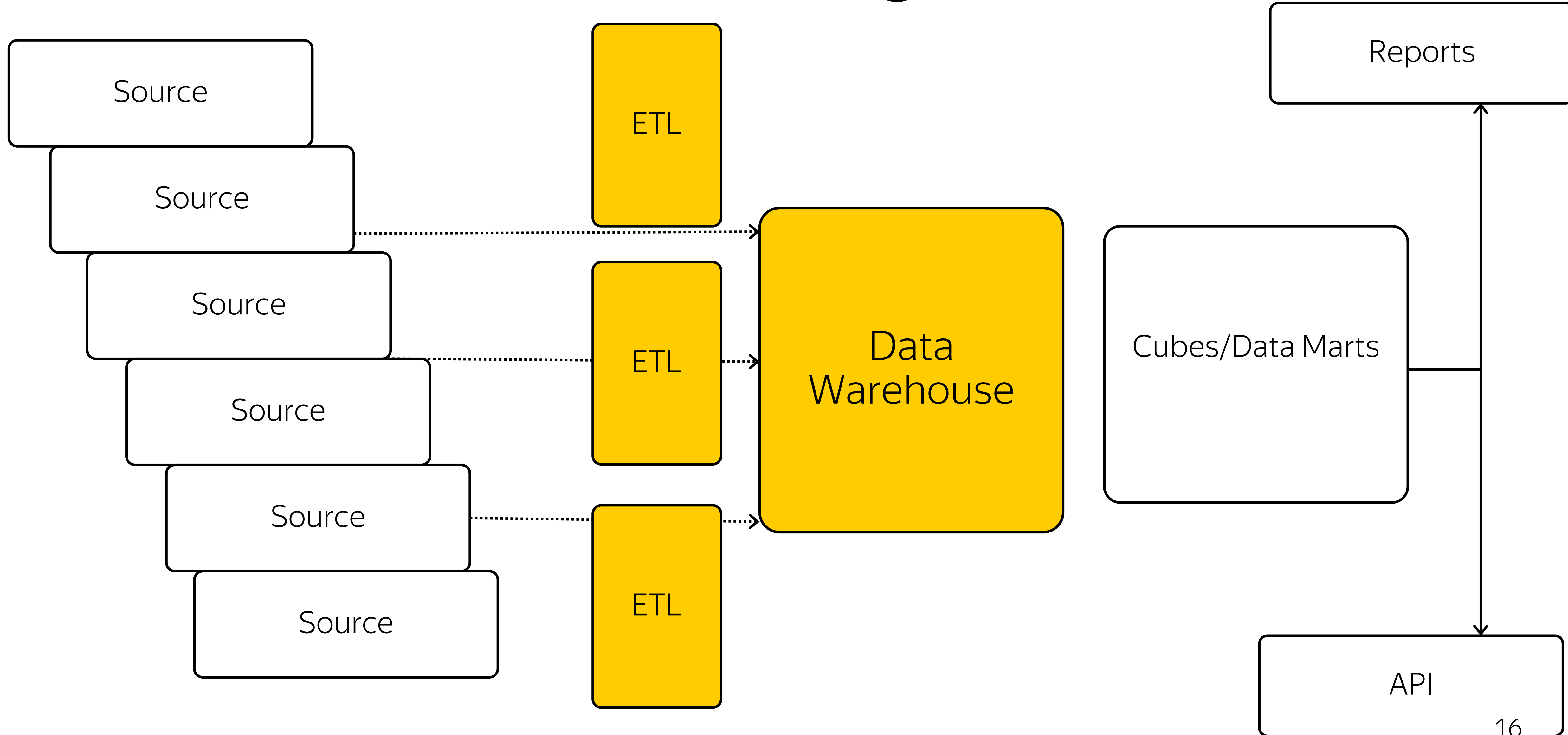


# Then we start microservicing

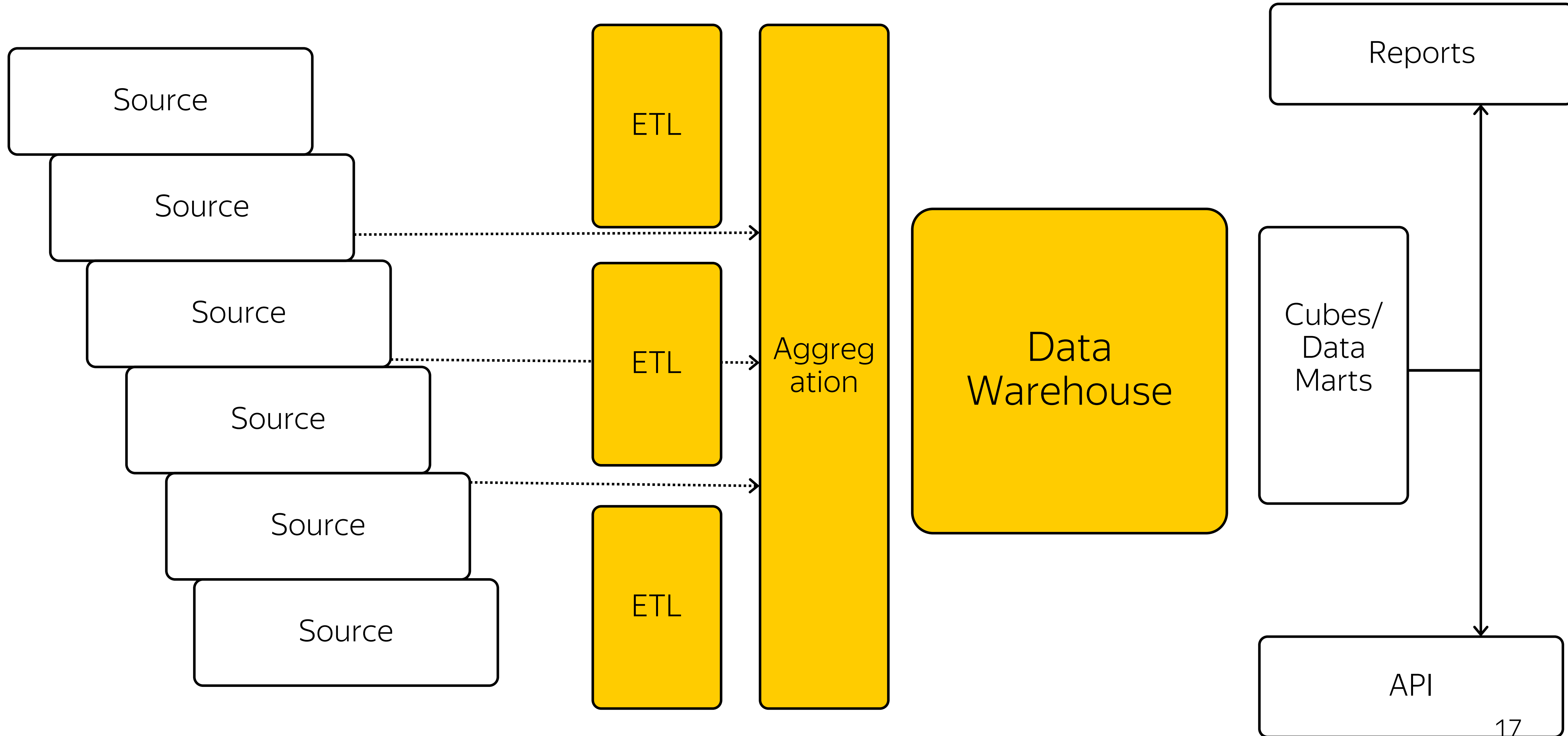




# Then we start microservicing



# We start with ETL



# Then we start microservicing

- › A lot of sources give less aggregated and integrated data
- › One (or more) aggregation layer
- › Data Update Time = [delay] \* [sources per aggregation]





# Then we start microservicing

- › Unique Identifier Issue
- › Aggregation rules sync
- › ETL still is pretty good

# Update strategies: trade request time for process time and load

- › Load -> Store -> Show
- › Load -> Aggregate -> Store -> Show
- › Load -> Store -> Aggregate -> Show
- › Load -> Aggregate -> Store -> Update -> Show
- › Load -> Aggregate -> Store -> ~~Update~~ -> Show

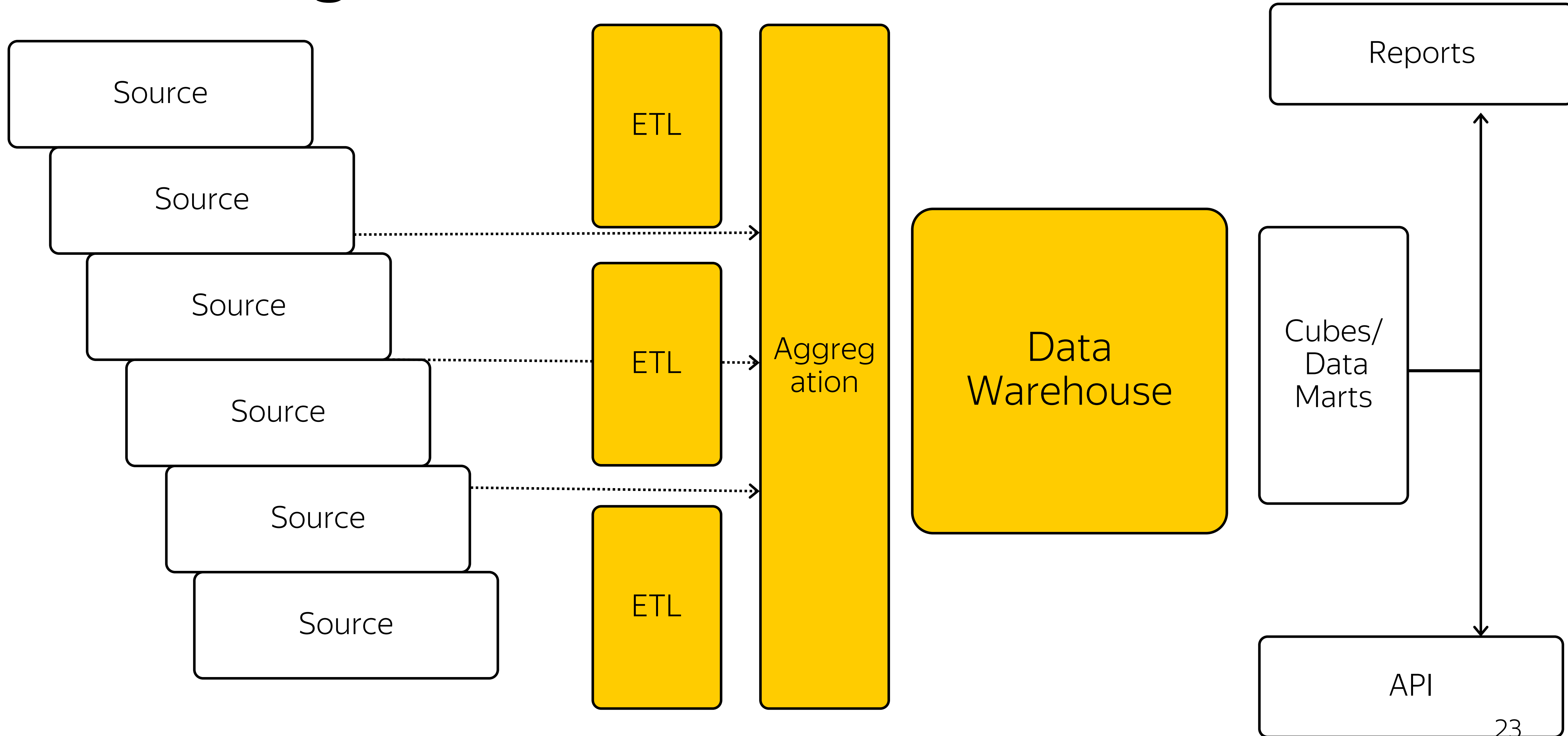
# Update strategies: trade request time for process time and load

- › Load -> Store -> Show
- › Load -> Aggregate -> Store -> Show
- › Load -> Store -> Aggregate -> Show
- › Load -> Aggregate -> Store -> Update -> Show
- › Load -> Aggregate -> Store -> ~~Update~~ -> Show

# Drawbacks

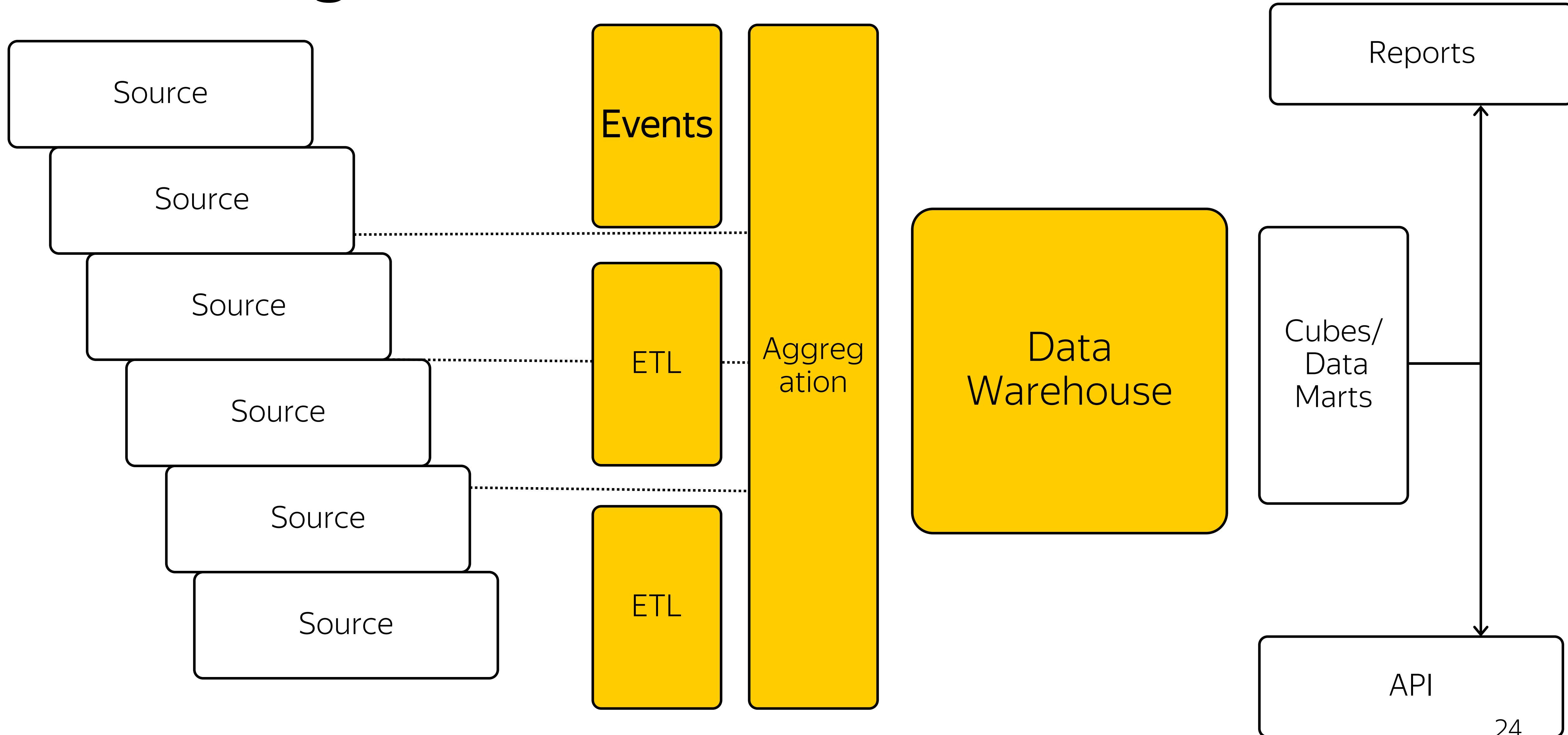
- › Sources still have to store a cache of data
- › Sources have to preserve timeline (replication point)
- › Request portion can be huge

# Then we go to events

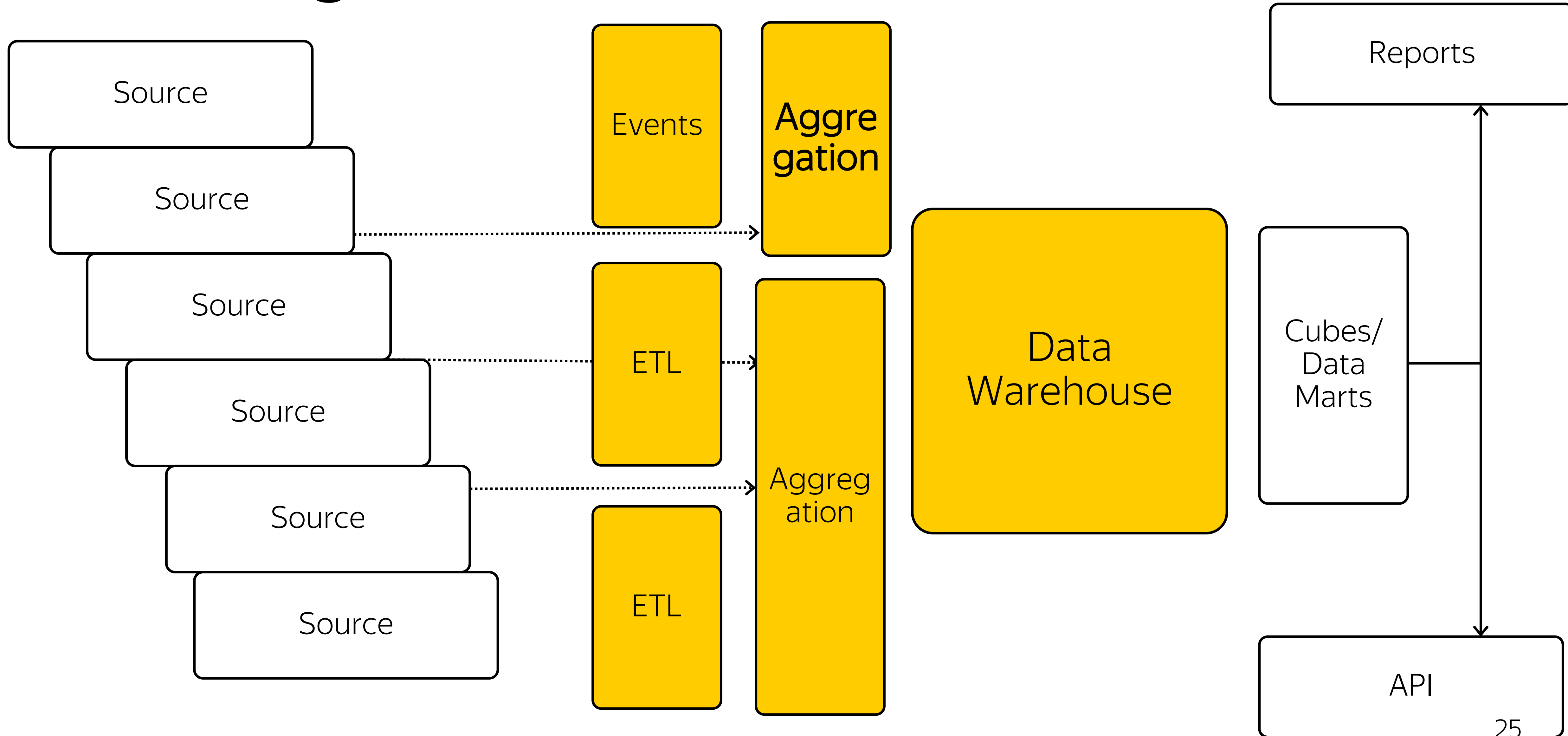




# Then we go to events



# Then we go to events



# Update strategies: trade request time for process time and load

- › Load -> Store -> Show
- › Load -> Aggregate -> Store -> Show
- › Load -> Store -> Aggregate -> Show
- › Load -> Aggregate -> Store -> Update -> Show
- › Load -> Aggregate -> Store -> ~~Update~~ -> Show
- › Load -> Construct -> Aggregate -> Store -> Show

11

# Now

- › We still have ETL for aggregations
- › Time To Show: 10 sec / source
- › Source type count: close to 100

# Starring

- › Data Warehouse: MS SQL Server
- › ETL: SSIS
- › Events queue: Kafka
- › Events reader: C#
- › Other Sources: API/Java/etc
- › Out of scope: sharding, downtime, processing, etc

# Key takeaways

- › ETL works fine with Events
- › Find sufficient unique identifier among data sources
- › Metrics: Time to Show and others



# Questions?

Evgenii Vnogradov

Head of BI development

 jonny@yamoney.ru

 dm\_jonny