

Event processing

Genoveva Vargas-Solar

French Council of Scientific Research, LIG & LAFMIA Labs

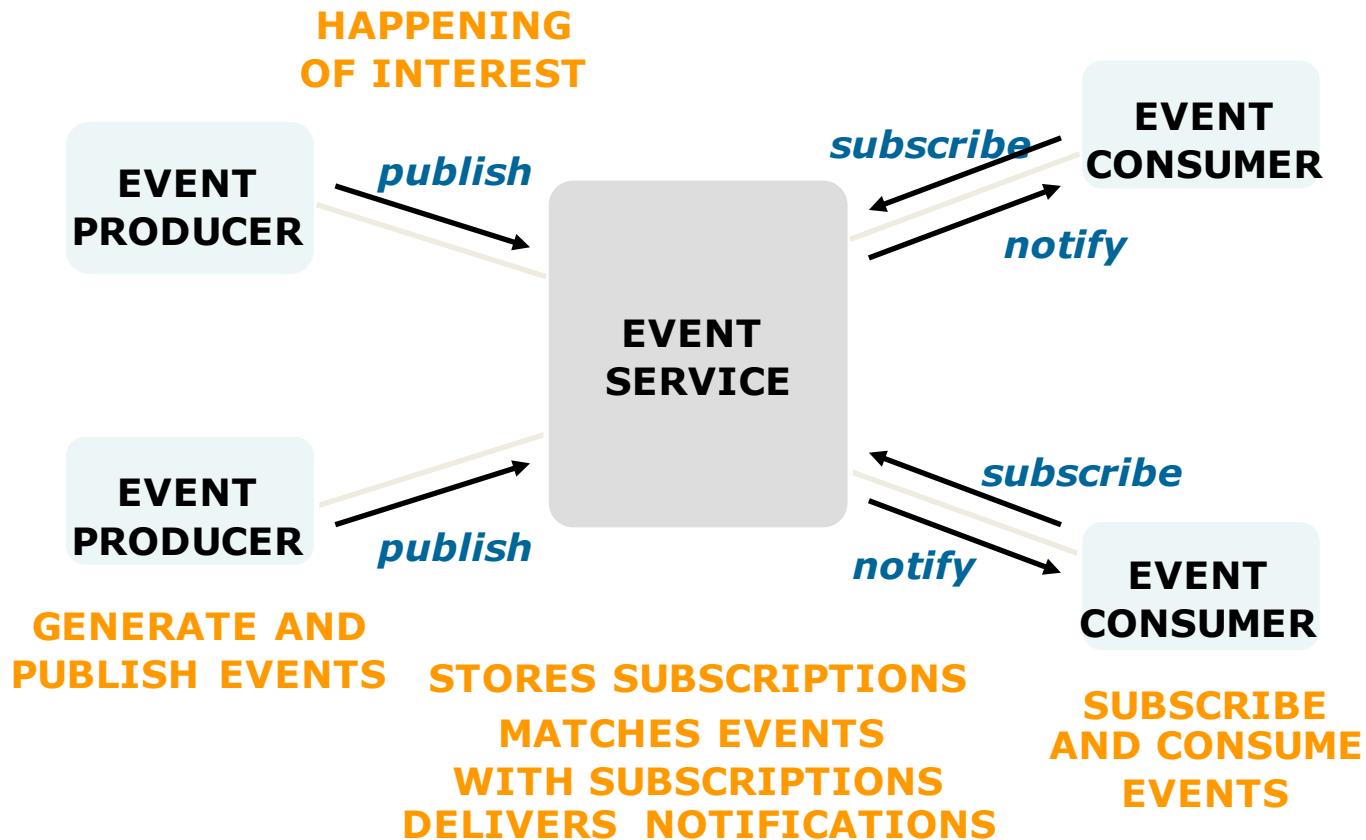
Javier Espinosa

Barcelona Supercomputing Centre & LAFMIA Lab

Montevideo, 22nd November – 4th December, 2015



Event based data space



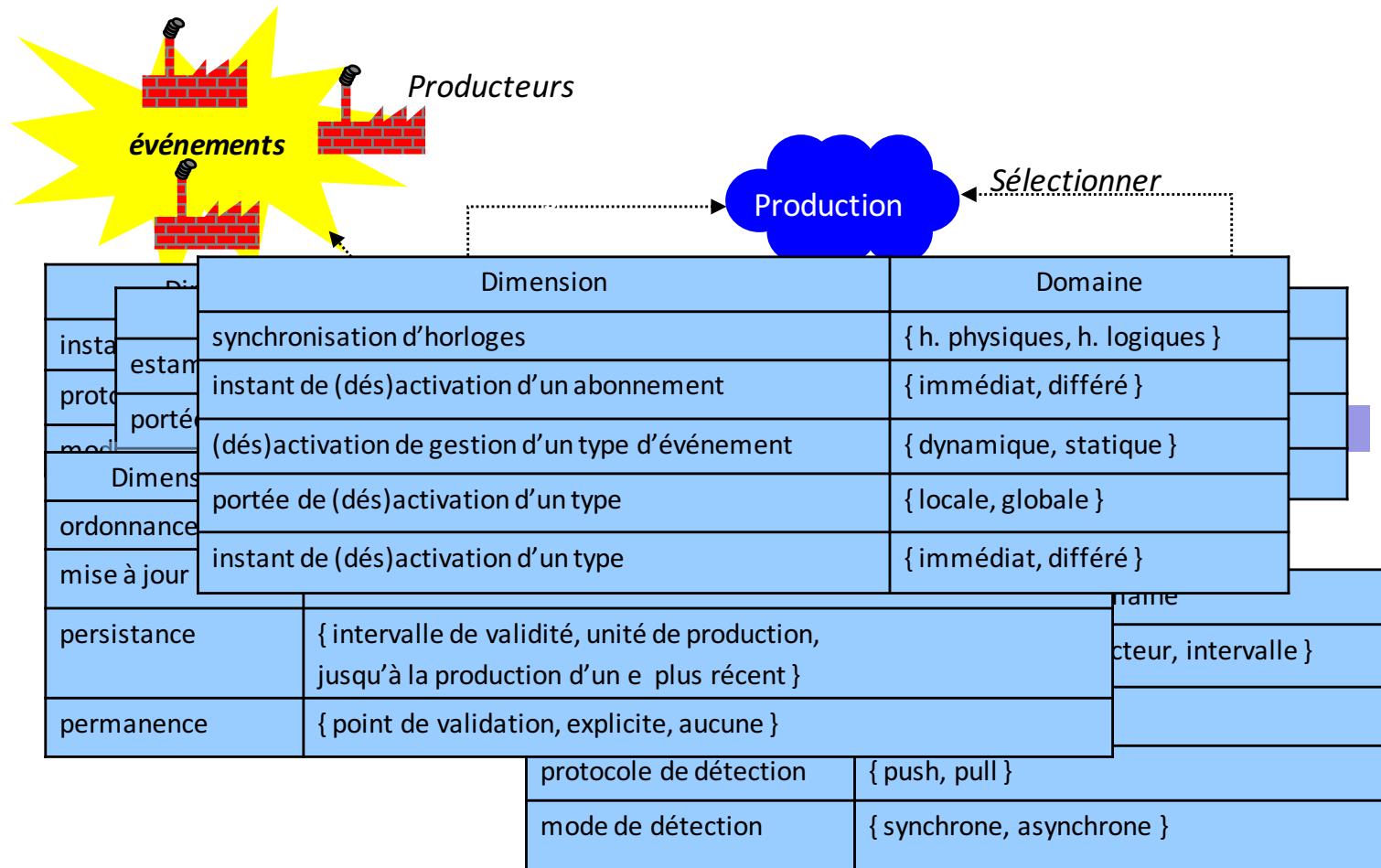
Event definition

The diagram illustrates the definition of events through two tables of dimensions and their domains. A green triangle labeled "Application" is positioned between the two tables.

Dimension	Domaine
temps	{ discret, continu }
granularité	{ jour, mois, année, heure, minute, seconde }
fonction de conversion	{ oui, non }
types temporels	{ instant, intervalle, durée }

opérateurs temporels	Dimension	Domaine
événement	{ typé, non typé }	
type événement	{ chaîne de caractères, expression, objet }	
environnement de production	{ oui, non }	
type d'opérateurs	{ sélecteur, algébrique, temporel }	
intervalle de validité	{ intervalle, période }	
filtrage	{ expressions régulières, prédictats }	
effet net	{ événements inverses, algèbre d'environnements de production, non }	

Event management



Existing approaches

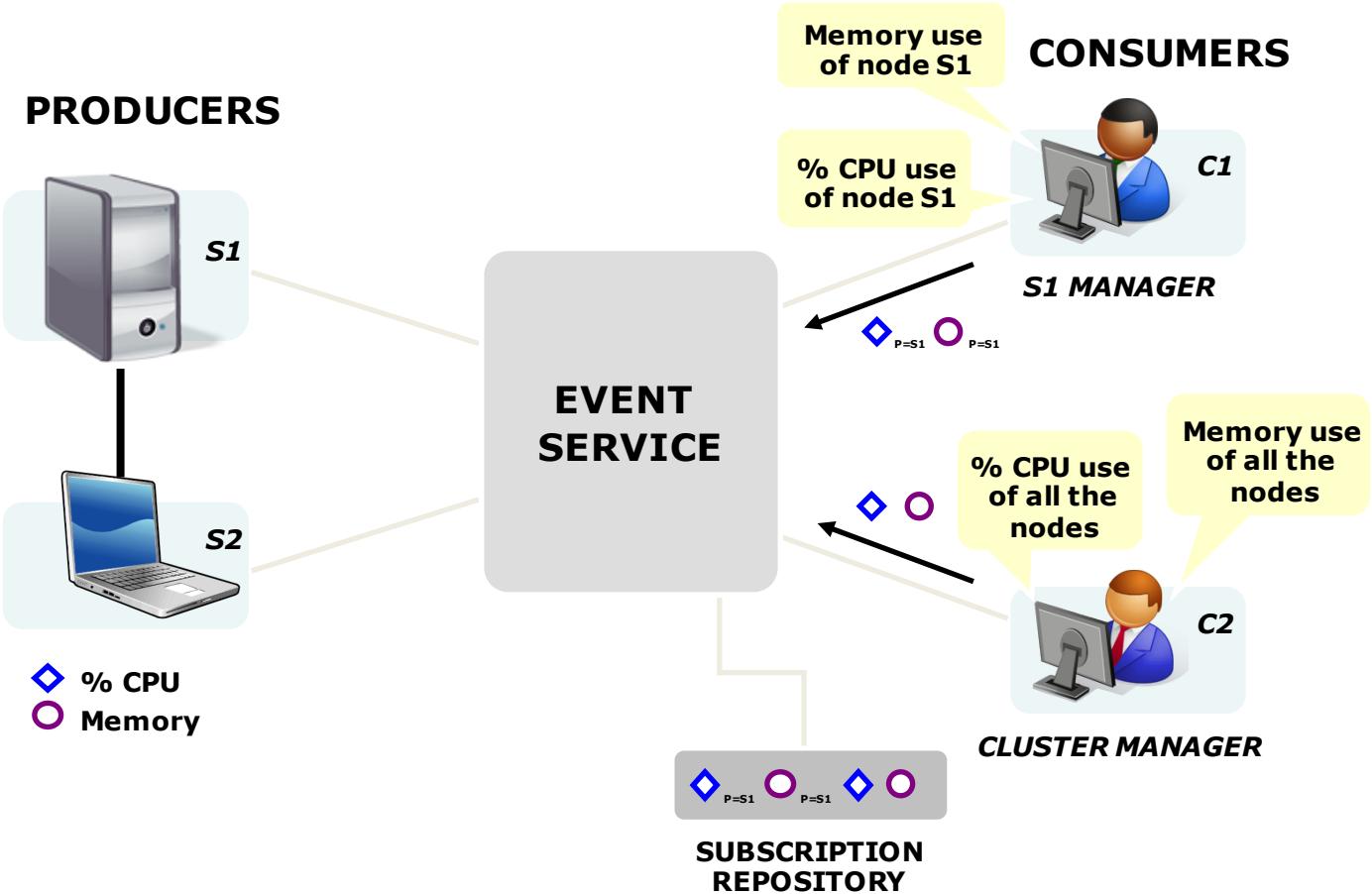


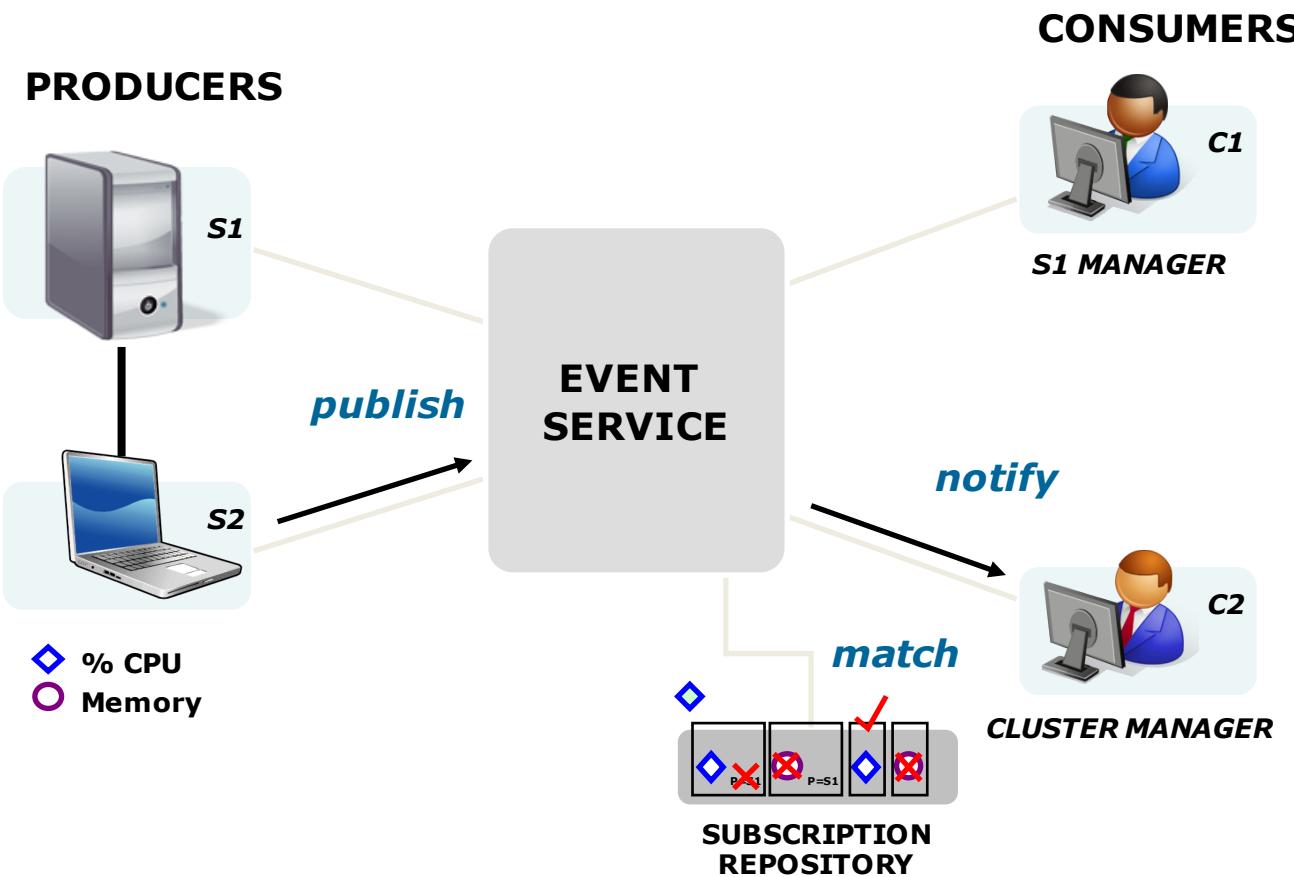
- **Complex event processing:** derive patterns of low level events
 - (Distributed) Complex event processing systems: Next, Cayuga, SASE, DistCED, RACED

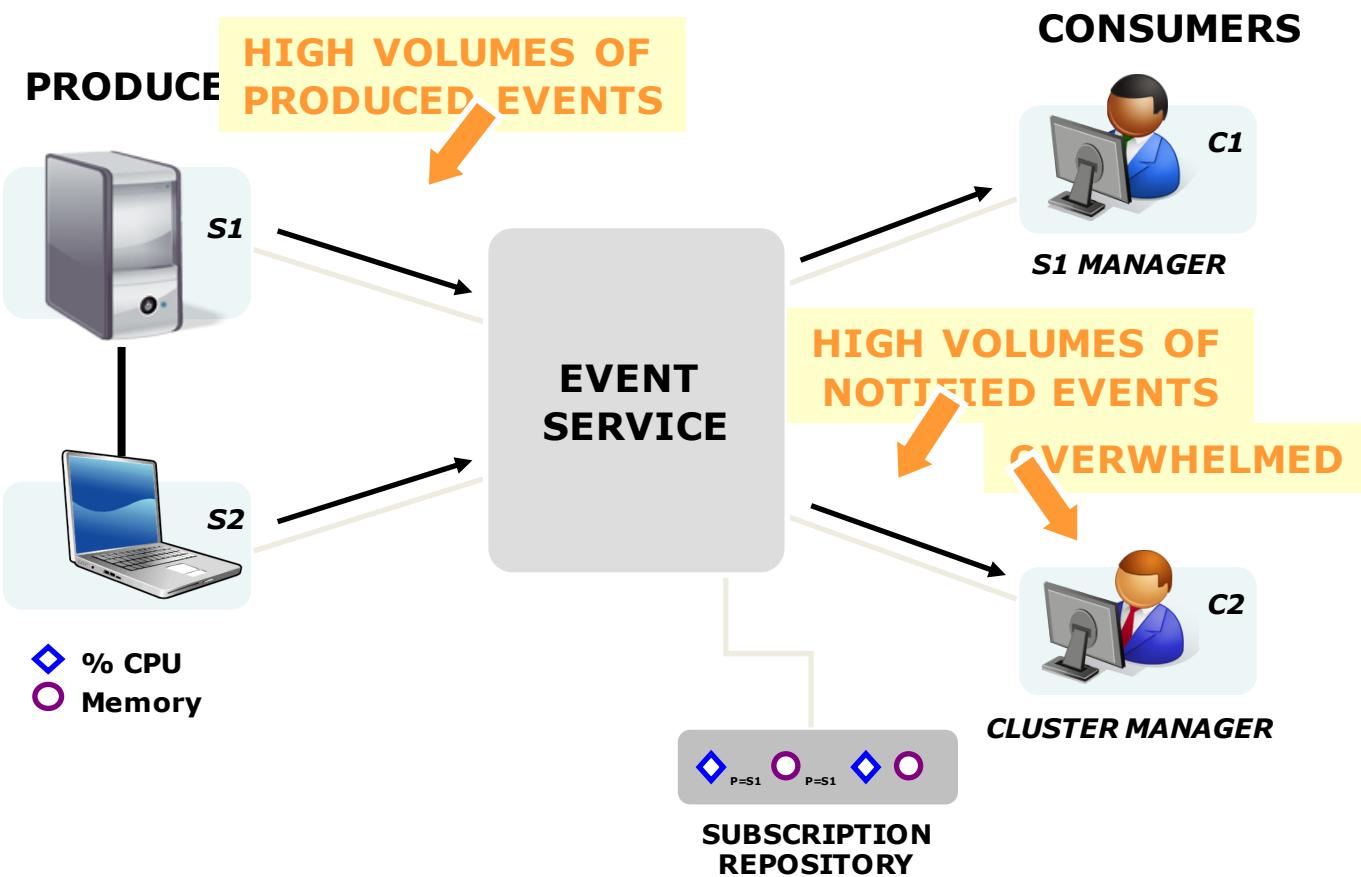
They focus on the detection process, QoS aspects are less studied

- **Data stream management systems:** continuous queries, SQL like language
 - Stream, Niagara, Gigascope, Aurora, Borealis
 - **Aurora and Borealis studied QoS aspects** (response time, tuple drops, accuracy of results) in continuous query processing.

Developed techniques can be useful for event processing







Challenges

- Producers generate high volumes of events (primitive events)
 - Thousands of events per second or higher (event streams)
 - Consumers may be overwhelmed by a large number of notifications
- Primitive event notifications are not significant enough for consumers

They require more meaningful information involving

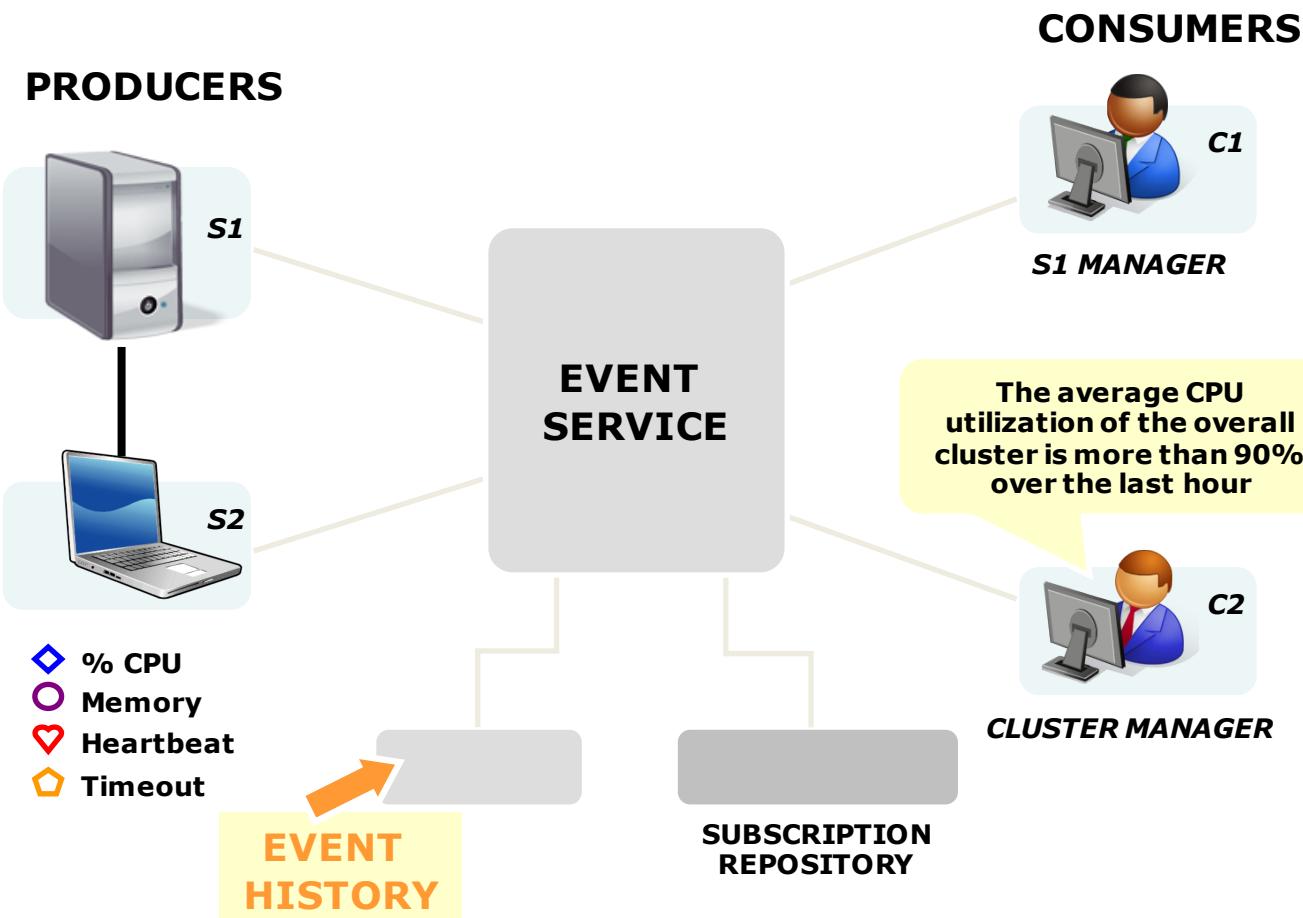
- **filtering**
- **aggregation**
- **correlation**
- **pattern matching**, etc.

--> **Event composition**

Event composition

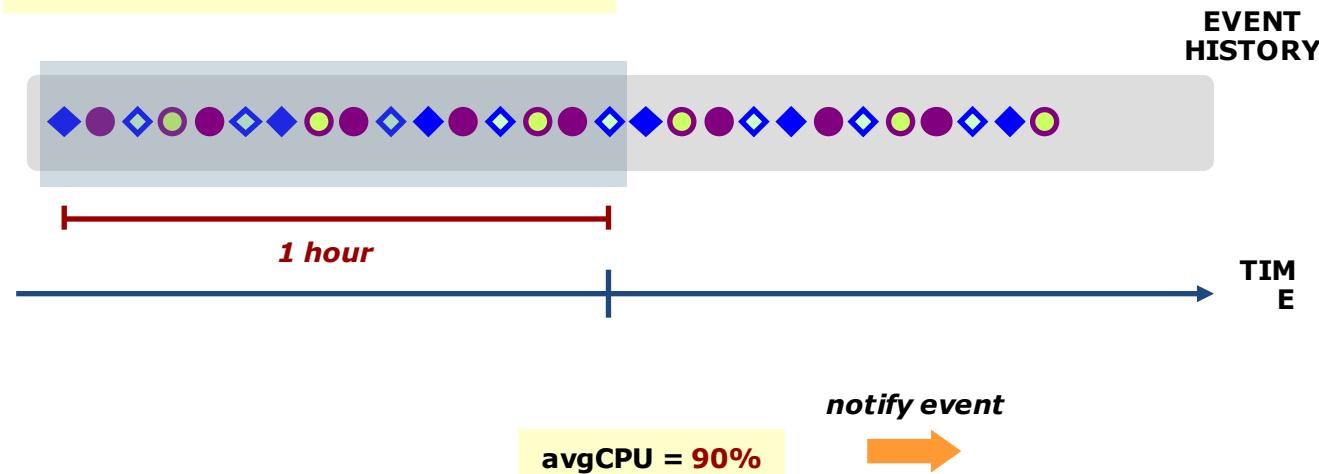
10

- Process of detecting composite events from the occurrence of multiple events
- A composite event is detected whenever a certain pattern of events is observed
- An event pattern represents:
 - a set of related events (logical, temporal, causal)
 - a recurring set of events repeated in a predictable fashion



Event history

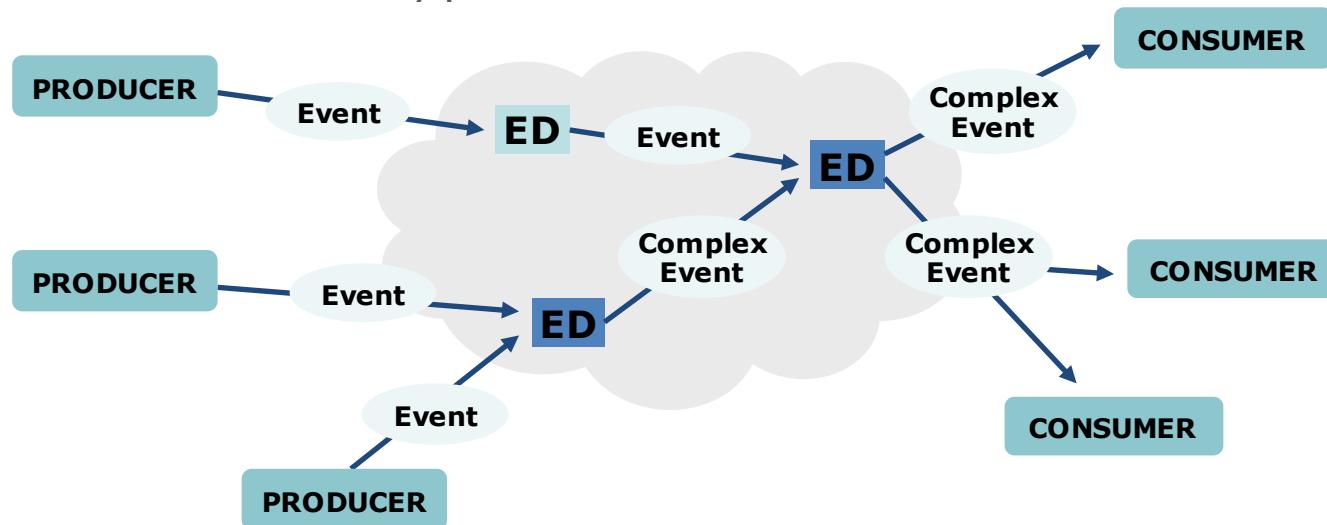
The average CPU utilization of the overall cluster is more than 90% over the last hour



Persistent and non persistent

Event composition service

- Event Detectors (EDs) are connected forming an event composition network:
- Events can be incrementally processed at each ED with different techniques



What about analytics ?

