

University of Stuttgart Institute for Parallel and Distributed Systems (IPVS) **Applications of Parallel and Distributed Systems**

Motivation:

- Digital transformation and AI have arrived \rightarrow holistic view on value chains to enable cross-phase optimizations
- Enterprises need to collect, organize, process and analyze huge amounts of data
- Different types of data platforms have emerged \rightarrow large, diverse landscape

Data Warehouse [2]:

- Subject-oriented, integrated, non-volatile and timevariant collection of data for analytical purposes
- Used for Business Intelligence, Reporting/OLAP
- Use-case specific model design upfront \rightarrow inflexible
- Proprietary, mgtm. features, ACID, high performance

Data Lake [3]:

- Scalable and flexible management of all kinds of data in their raw format for analytical purposes
- Basis for Advanced Analytics (Data Science, ML, AI, ...)
- No upfront model design \rightarrow "schema on read"
- Open data formats, direct access, lower performance
- All types of data and related metadata



[1] Gröger, C. (2022). Industrial analytics–An overview. it-Information Technology. [2] Inmon, W. H. (2005). Building the data warehouse. John Wiley & sons. [3] Giebler, C. et al. (2019). Leveraging the data lake: Current state and challenges. In DaWak 2019. [4] Zaidi, E. et al. (2017). Data catalogs are the new black in data management and analytics. Gartner Report. [5] Gröger, C. (2021). There is no AI without data. Communications of the ACM, 64(11), 98-108. [6] Eichler, R. et al. (2021). Enterprise-wide metadata management. In Business Information Systems.

Data Platforms [1]:

- Store and manage data as well as related metadata from all sources for analytical purposes
- Use-case independent and re-usable
- Include: Data extraction from sources, ingestion, storage, processing and provisioning

advanced analytics. In Proceedings of CIDR

Data Lakehouse [9]:

- Open formats and direct data access
- Concurrent batch and stream processing from and to data collections \rightarrow enables Delta Architecture

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 Integrated platform combining the benefits of DWs and DLs \rightarrow Streaming, Reporting and Adv. Analytics • Low-cost data storage with metadata layer on top

- Metadata enable ACID transactions, high
- performance, time travel and management features

Data Catalog [4]:

- Metadata-based inventory of the available data
- "Search engine for data"
- Acquisition, storage, integration, search and provisioning of metadata
- Goals: Data transparency, discovery, understanding, revealing the interconnection of sources and processes

Enterprise Data Marketplace [5,6]:

- producers and consumers to match supply and demand compliance \rightarrow covering the entire data lifecycle
- Metadata based self service platform connecting data Goals: Data democratization, incentivisation, enforcing Producer self-services: publishing, curation
- Consumer self-services: discovery, preparation

- Processing reads from/writes to storage concurrently

- [7] Warren, J. et al. (2015). Big Data: Principles and best practices of scalable realtime data systems. Manning. [8] Kreps, J. (2014). Questioning the lambda architecture. Online article, oreilly.com.
- [9] Armbrust, M. et al. (2021). Lakehouse: a new generation of open platforms that unify data warehousing and
- [10] Leano, H. (2020). Delta vs. Lambda: Why Simplicity Trumps Complexity for Data Pipelines. Online article.

The Data Platforms Landscape: An Overview

Poster Session

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• Processing engine uses same code for batch and streaming (e.g. Spark, Flink) • Intermediate results are materialized in shared storage

