







HIVE IN KIXEYE ANALYTICS

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About KIXEYE

- An online gaming company focused on mid-core and hard-core games
 - Founded in 2007
 - Over 400 employees by Feb 2013
 - 5 times longer retention and 20 times higher ARPU
- Analytics Engineering Team
 - Part of the Business Intelligence team
 - 12 team members



2 Requirements

A fault-tolerant and scalable system

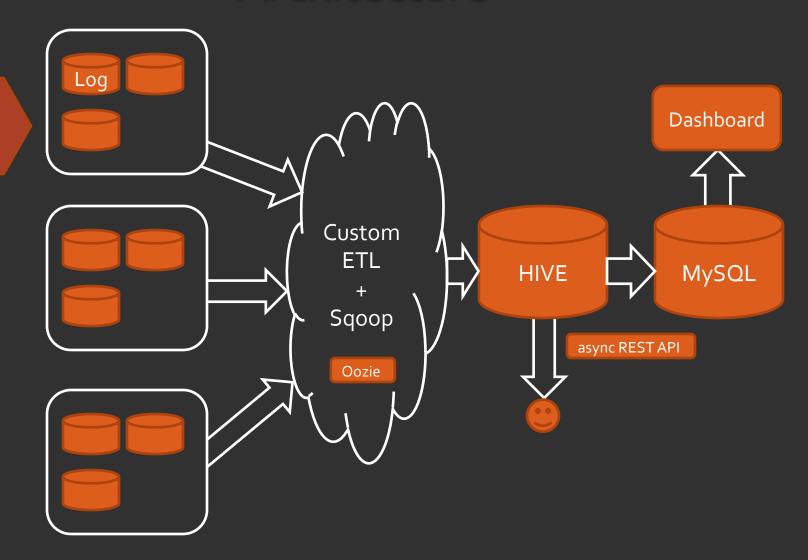
- Support standard reports
- Support ad-hoc, exploratory data queries

Requirements

- Easy to use and manage
- Real-time is nice-to-have, but not necessary

Architecture

Architecture



3 Architecture

Log Collection and Processing



- 4 ~ 6 GB uncompressed logs (player clicks) / hour
- Logs collected by Apache Chukwa
 - Choose over Flume and Scribe for Chukwa's easy configuration
- Log data cleaned and parsed as Snappy compressed JSON (staging)
 - Choose over Protocol Buffer and Avro for JSON's simplicity

3 Architecture

ETL Component



- Hadoop cluster size
 - 12-core node * 20
 - 240 mappers and 180 reducers
- Run ETL every 30 min
 - Populate RCFile into Hive tables
- Sqoop is used to for collecting data from legacy ETL system
- All ETL tasks are managed by Oozie

HIVE

HIVE Tables

• 70+ click types (e.g. "install", "attack") are loaded into corresponding tables

- Insertion is done by enabling dynamic partitions
 - "FROM SELECT *** INSERT INTO" is very useful
- Tables are usually partitioned by game and day
 - Some are further partitioned by hour

HIVE

HIVE Tables (Cont'd 1)

- RCFile with Snappy compression is the data format
 - Excellent performance but expensive "alter table"
 - Evaluated jsonserde and protobuf format with custom serde, slow in querying
- "Clustered by" and "Tablesample"
 - A useful feature for analysts

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3 Architecture

HIVE

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HIVE Tables (Cont'd 2)

- Small files from hourly loading
 - Weekly merge operations alter table TBL partition (PART) concatenate;
- Evaluated Hive index on certain fields (e.g. level)
 - Improvement is not significant

Data Access – Pull

- Two data access patterns
- Pull RESTful service built on top of Beeswax
 - Asynchronous and concurrent requests compared to HiveServer1
 - query/status/fetch
 - 100+ queries from the analysts every day
- Fixing bugs and adding features:
 - To support multi-hivedb
 - To support caching, load-balancing, and fail-over

Data Access – Push

- A wrapper library for "hive –f" command
 - Data load
 - Data merge
 - Data migration
 - Metric generation

Used by ETL engineers

Using Hive UDTF to Generate Session Stats

- Session definition
 - Two consecutive user activities are separated as different sessions if the time interval between them exceeds a time-out threshold (e.g. 30 min)

Requirements:

- Compute incrementally
- Provide as a Hive function

Hourly Partition o1

Hourly Partition 02

Hourly Partition 03

Hourly Partition 04

Redis Intermediate data

```
view: collect_set(ts) group by uid

001        [ts1, ts2, ts3, ...]

002        [ts1, ts2, ts3, ...]

...

999        [ts1, ts2, ts3, ...]
```

UDTF

3C331011_1abc1	
session_1	ts1
session_1	ts2
session_2	ts3
	session_1

session label

Lessons Learned

- Analysts are greedy
 - Scan full set of data and ignore partitions
 - Non-optimized joins
- RCFile is a double-edged sword
 - Sqoop does not support RCFile
 - Inflexible schema
- Automate, automate, and automate
 - Constantly-changing ETL requirements
 - New metrics on new features

Future Work

- Visualization layer
- Integration with Hbase
- Richer UDFs

We are hiring!

- Our audacious goals:
 - Build a world-class data and analytics team
 - Deliver high-quality, real-time player behavior intelligence

- Join us to build the "game-changing" analytics system
 - http://www.kixeye.com/#/en/jobs

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