Using Data Transformations for Low-latency Time Series Analysis

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Time Series Data Analytics

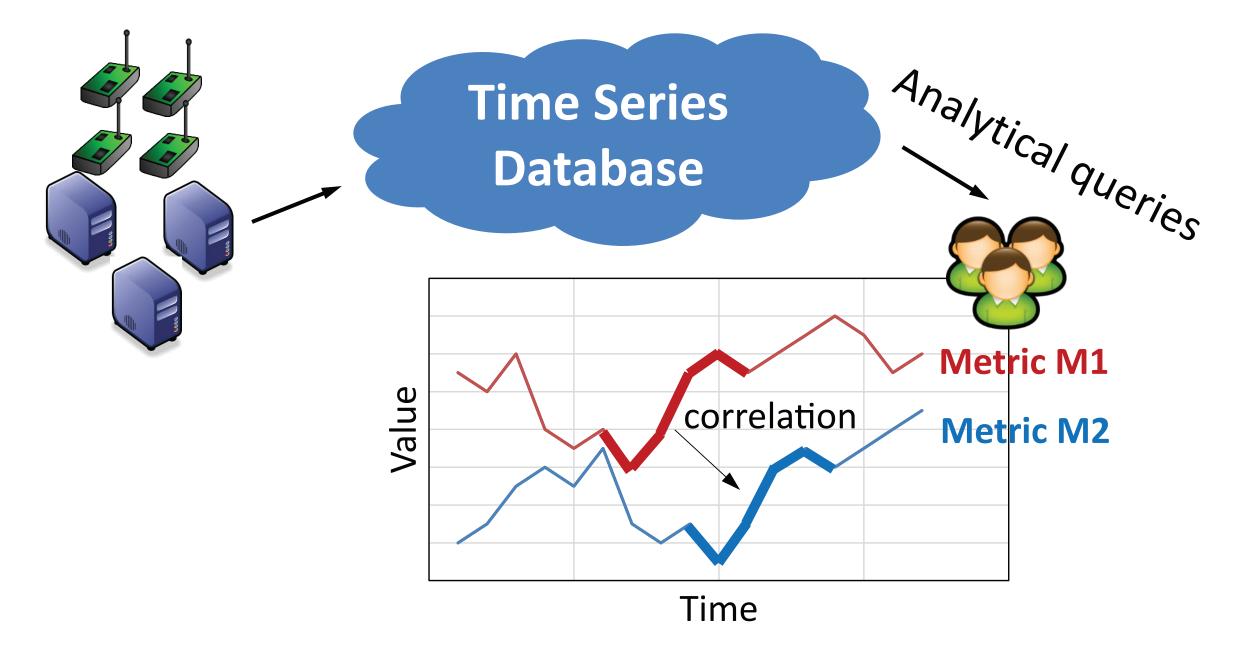
- Time series data
 - Sensors, cluster performance counters, etc. >
- Analytical queries
 - > E.g., find data correlated to another range of data of data
- Our goals
- > Interactive queries: need sub-second latency

Approach: Data Transformations

- User-defined transformations on ingested data
 - > Transformed data and raw data both kept
- Each query uses most efficient option

Ingest-time processing

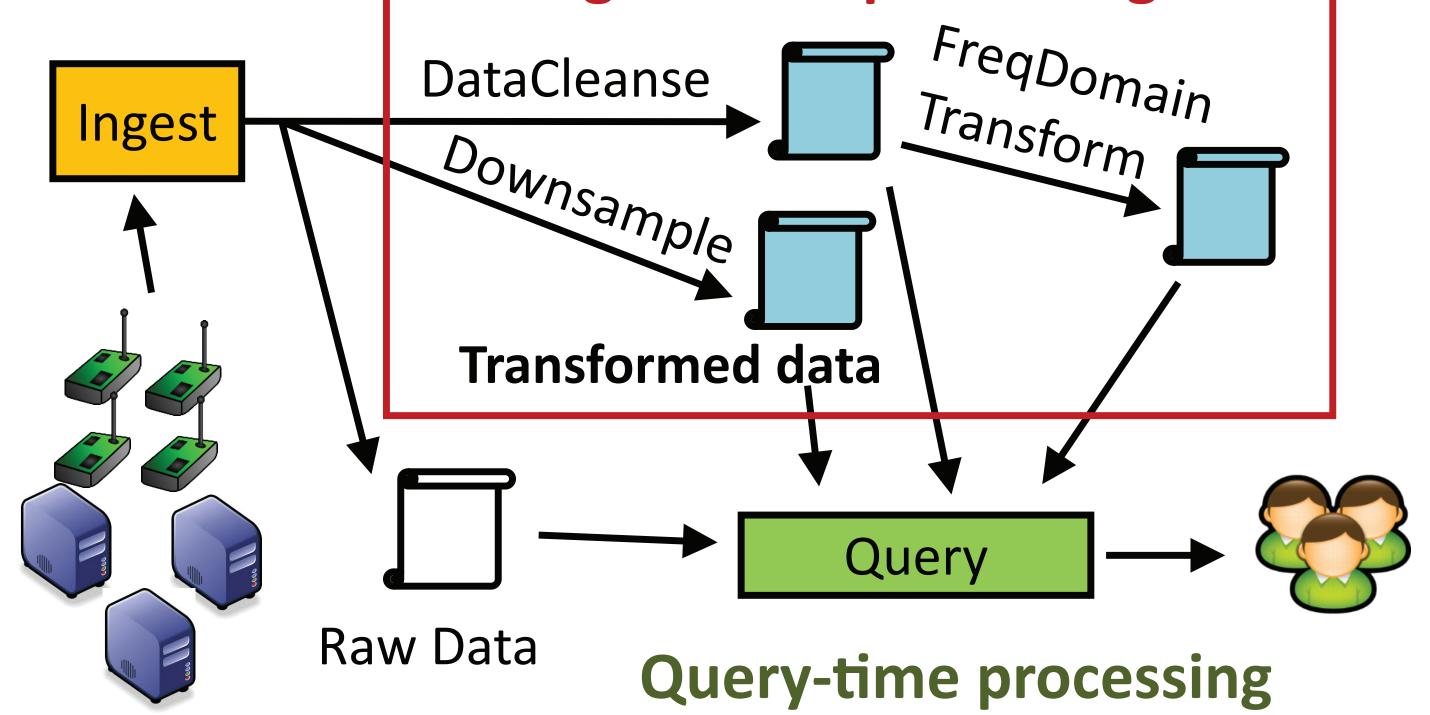
Queries on both recent data and historical data



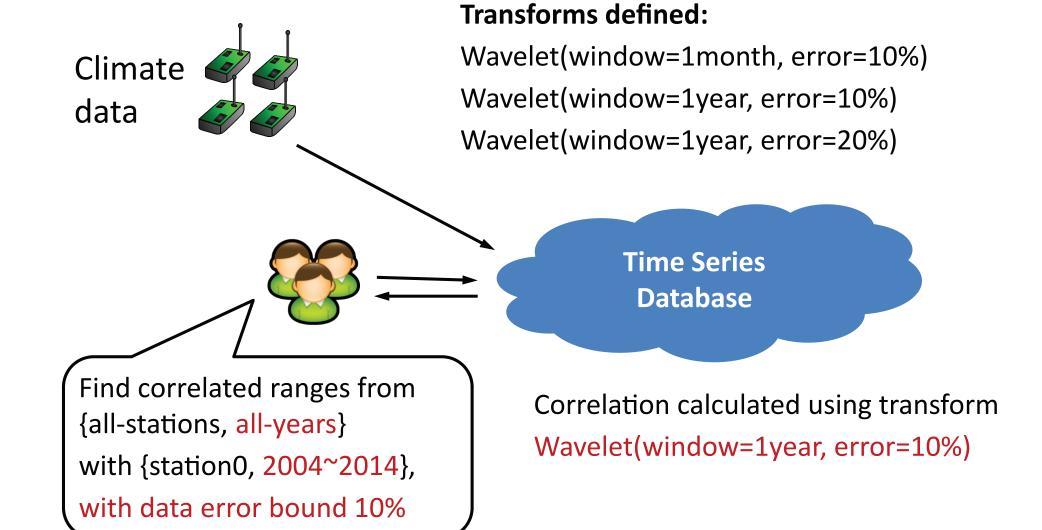
Example Use Case: Correlation Search

- Find data ranges with correlation larger than a threshold
- Can be approximated with frequency domain transformations (e.g., wavelet)
 - **Bounded error and much smaller than raw data**

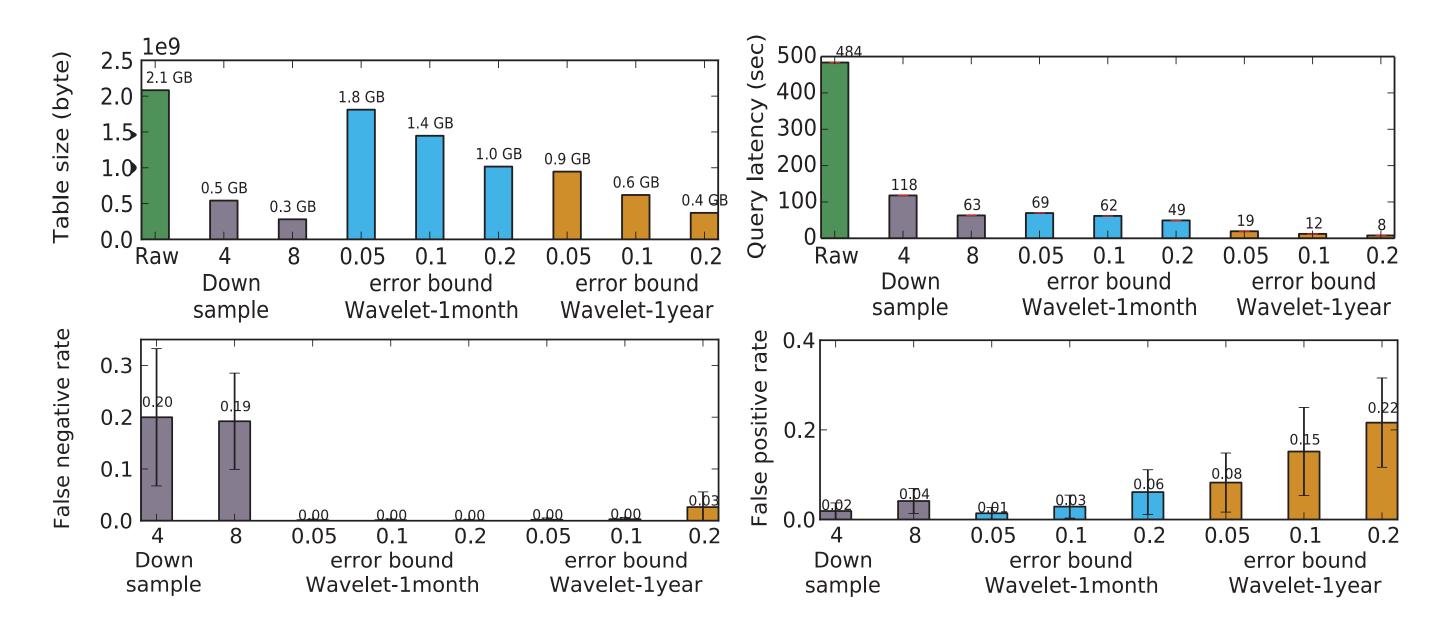




- Ingest-time processing
 - > Transformations based on user-defined windows
 - E.g., every hour of data collected from one sensor
 - **Chained transformations**
 - E.g., data cleansing before others
 - > Keeping multiple versions of transformed data
 - E.g., with different window granularities and error bounds



• Experiment: find correlated timeseries windows Dataset: climatic data with 350 million data points



- **Query-time processing**
 - > Automatic transformed data selection
 - **Based on user-defined utility functions**
 - **Translate queries to use transformed data**

Other Use Cases

- Anomaly detection
 - Calculate and store ARMA residuals at ingest-time
 - > 2.8% of the baseline query latency
- Event occurrence monitoring
 - > Use count-min sketch to summarize count info compactly
 - > 40,000x lower latency with 12% error
- Answering arbitrary queries
 - > Reconstruct original data from wavelet transformed data
 - > Provide data in 1/50th the time with 13% error

Some takeaway observations

- > Only 1.7% of the baseline latency with false negative/positive rates 3%/22%
- > 4% ingestion overhead when doing six wavelet and two downsample transformations





