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Webinar

Using the Schema-Agnostic Design Pattern on ClickHouse for Product Analytics at Sumsub

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Product Analytics Lead

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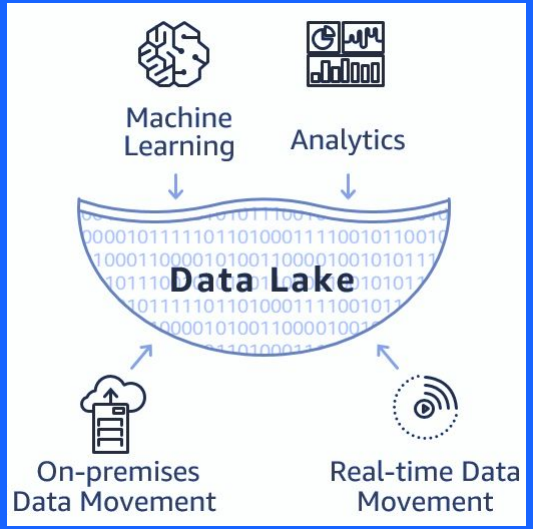
10:00 CET

sumsub

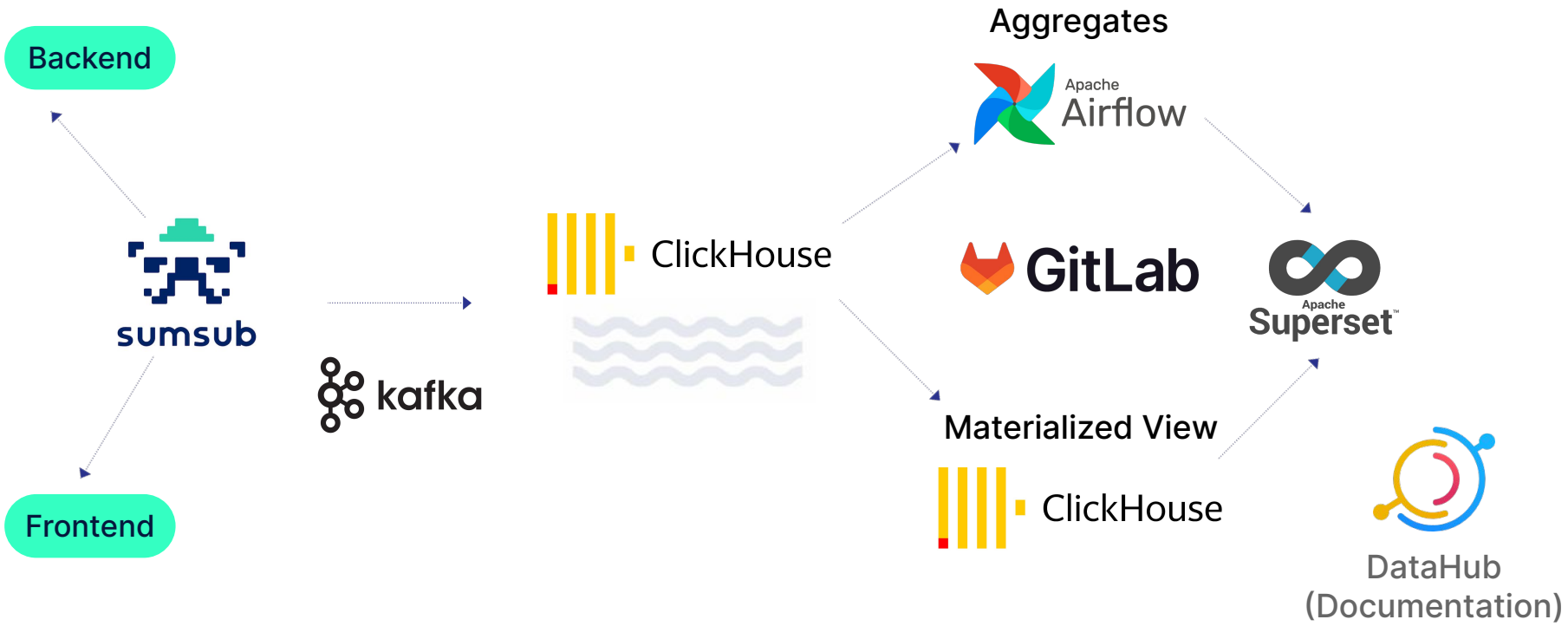
One verification platform to secure the whole user journey

Why use schema-agnostic approach in ClickHouse?

- **Active phase** of feature development without understanding all the needed columns
- **Adding new calculated metrics to the process** (e.g. A/B tests)
- Other technical logs with **no specific requirements**



How do we collect data for product analytics?



Source | Data Lake | Transformation | Product Analytics

Showcase: Frontend logs with Materialized Views

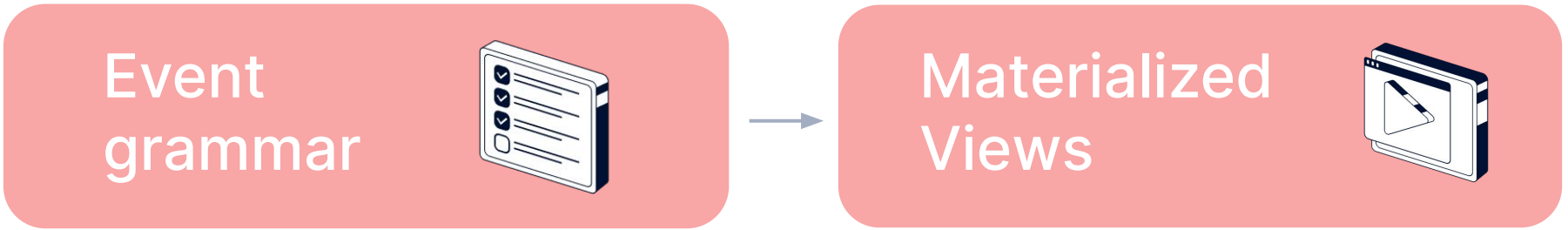
Initial state:

- Every engineer create their **own event logic**
- **One end-point table** for all logs
- Analysts need **lots of context** to calculate simple metrics

```
SELECT dayTs,
      JSONExtractString(metadata,
'customField') AS customField,
      JSONExtractString(metadata, 'statCol')
AS statCol,
      JSONExtractRaw(metadata, 'newCol')
AS newCol,
…
FROM actions
WHERE dayTs >= today() - 30
 AND action = 'random:event:with:diffSize'*
```

* Example of the select request to the event with JSON “metadata” column and action grammar before changes

Materialized View for frontend logs



Event grammar

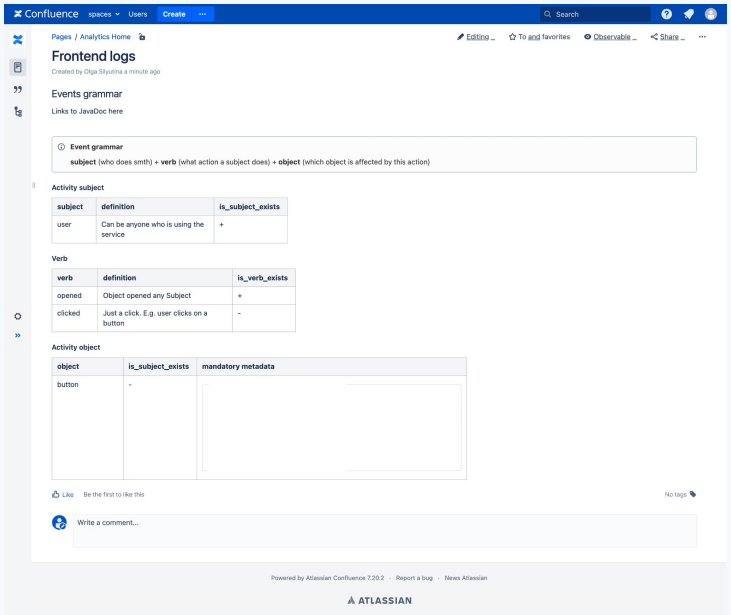
Starting from the documented log structure

- Setting the unified events grammar subject:verb:object
- Documenting the required structure of the JSON (e.g. Confluence)

subject (who does something) +
verb (what action a subject does) +
object (which object is affected by this action)

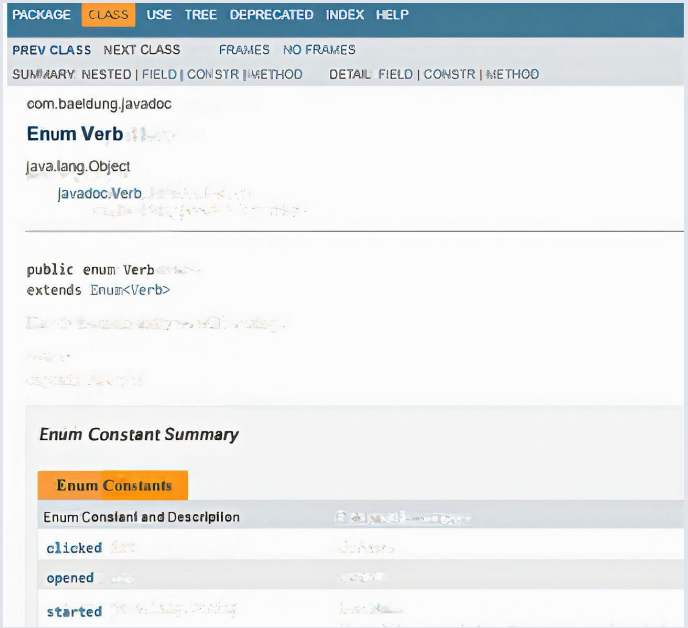
Confluence + Javadoc

Confluence *



* Example of Confluence documentation structure for analysts

JavaDoc (documentation generator) *



* Example of JavaDoc interface from devs

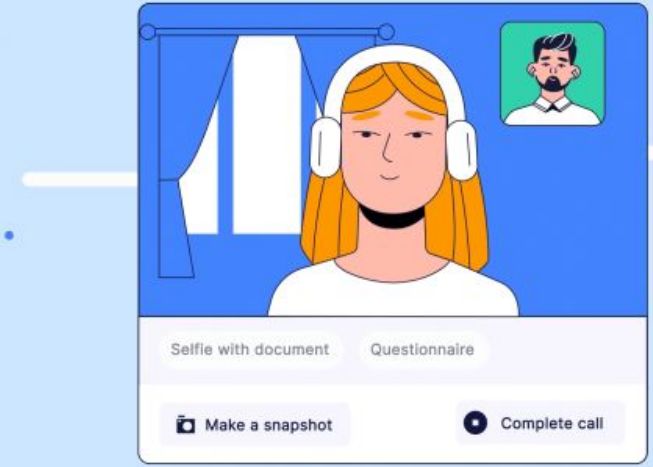
Tools and formats for documentation

Documentation generators	Description formats	Description tools
		
JavaDoc	YAML	
JSDoc	{json}	

More context on user flow

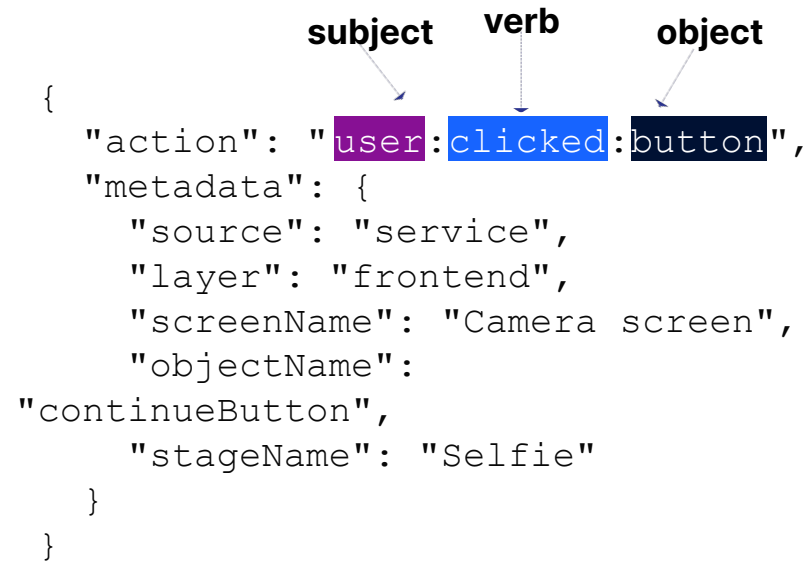
user:started:stage

```
{
  "stageName" : "Selfie",
  "screenName" : "Camera screen",

  ...

  "source" : "service"
}
```



stageName	screenName	source
Selfie	Camera screen	service

JSON structure for metadata of frontend logs



Example events in Data Lake

dayTs	userId	action	metadata

2023-04-01 15:06:07	1234567890	user:started:step	{
			"stageName" : "Selfie",
			"screenName" : "Camera options",
			"objectName" : "Selfie",
			"source" : "service",
			"layer" : "frontend",
			...
			}

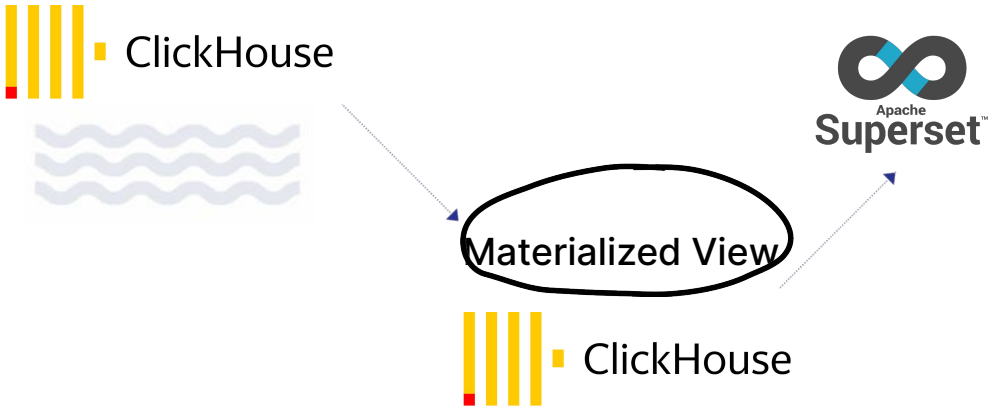
2023-04-01 15:06:12	1234567890	user:clicked:button	{
			"stageName" : "Warning",
			"screenName" : "Warning",
			"objectName" : "Continue button",
			"source" : "service",
			"layer" : "frontend",
			...
			}

Search for clicks by any button

```
SELECT dayTs,
       userId,
       action,
       JSONExtractString(metadata, 'source')          as source,
       JSONExtractString(metadata, 'layer')           as layer,
       JSONExtractString(metadata, 'screenName')      as screenName,
       JSONExtractString(metadata, 'objectName')      as objectName,
       JSONExtractString(metadata, 'stageName')       as stageName
FROM actions
WHERE source = 'service'
 AND layer = 'frontend'
 AND action = 'user:clicked:button';
```

Materialized View

A materialized view is a special trigger that stores the result of a SELECT query on data, as it is inserted, into a target table



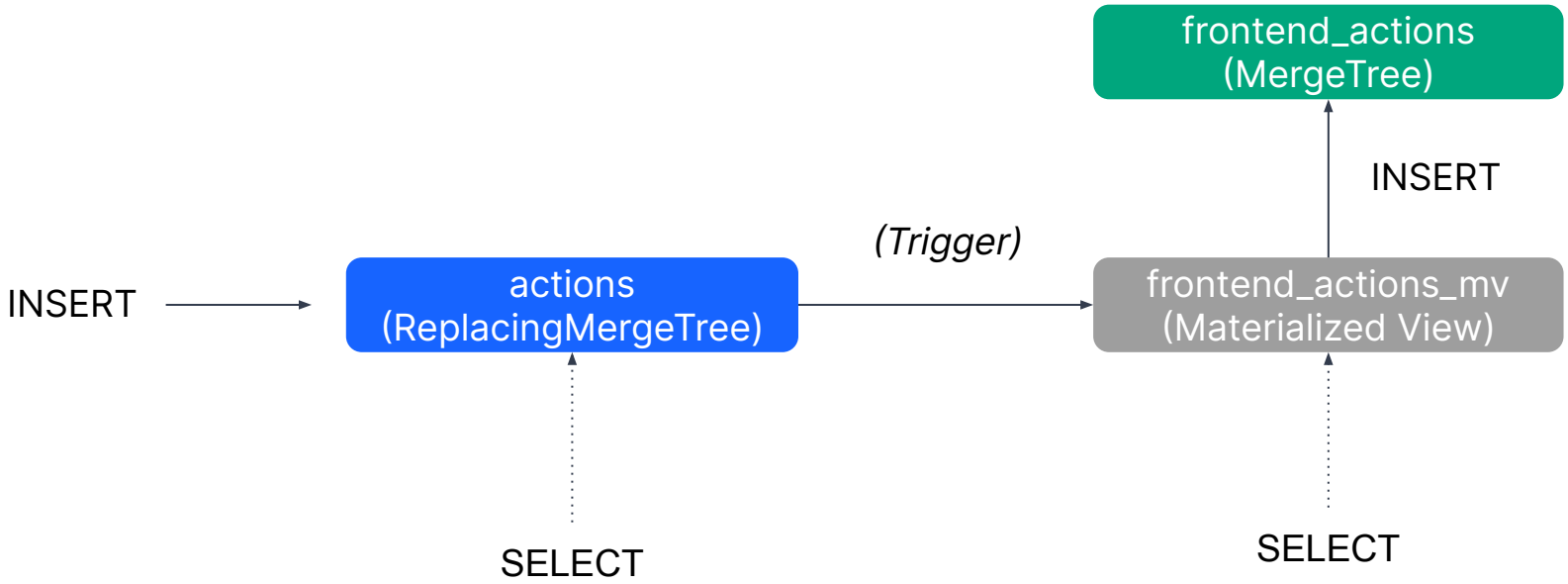
Why use Materialized View?

- Democratize the access to data
- Make real-time analytics convenient
- Save time of data engineers
- Make small and readable CH queries
- Answer business questions faster

dayTs	userId	action	metadata
Date	String	String	String

dayTs	userId	action	source	layer	screenName	objectName	stageName
Date	String	String	String	String	String	String	String

Materialized View logic



Creating Materialized View

```
CREATE TABLE actions
(
    `dayTs`     Date,
    `userId`    String,
    `action`    String,
    `metadata`  String
) ENGINE = ReplacingMergeTree()
      PARTITION BY toYYYYMM(dayTs)
      ORDER BY (dayTs, action, userId)
      SAMPLE BY cityHash64(userId)
      SETTINGS index_granularity = 8192;
```

Base table schema
(Data Lake)

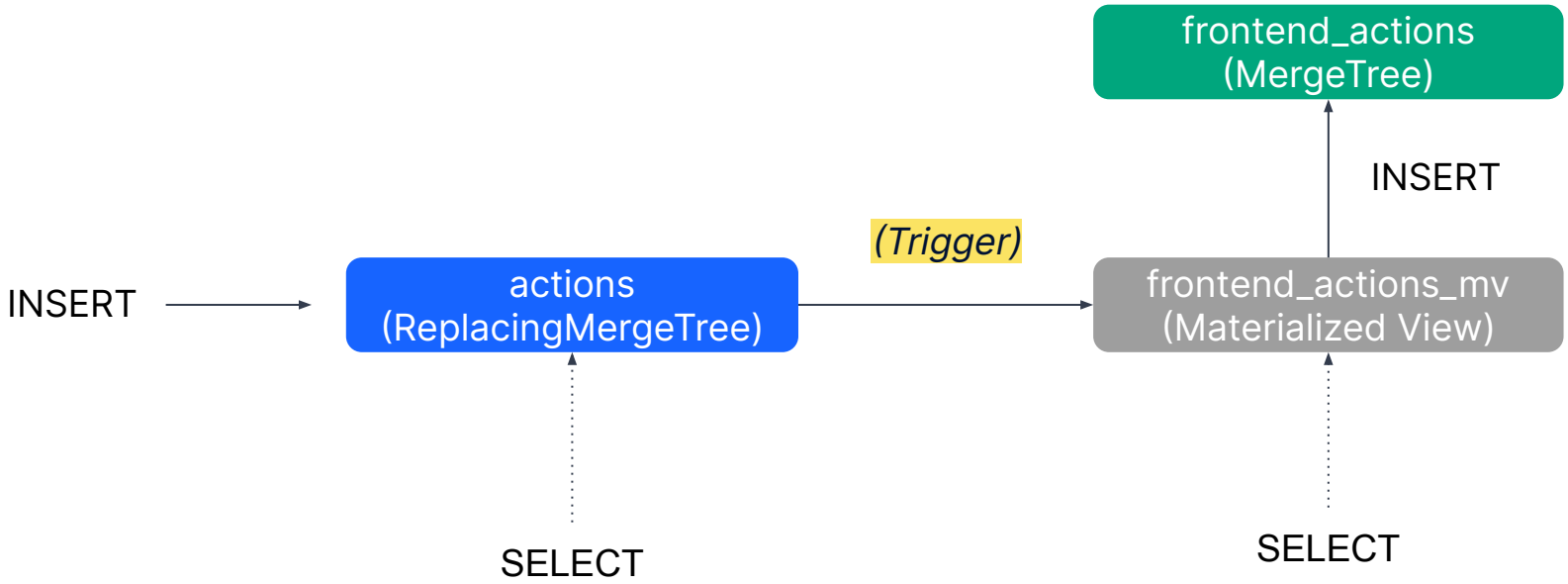
```
CREATE TABLE frontend_actions
(
    `dayTs`       Date,
    `userId`      String,
    `action`      String,
    `source`      String,
    `layer`       String,
    `screenName`  String,
    `objectName`  String,
    `stageName`    String
) ENGINE = ReplicatedMergeTree()
      PARTITION BY toYYYYMM(dayTs)
      ORDER BY (dayTs)
      SETTINGS index_granularity = 8192;
```

Materialized View
schema

Creating Materialized View

```
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW frontend_actions_mv TO frontend_actions
AS
SELECT dayTs,
       userId,
       action,
       JSONExtractString(metadata, 'source')          as source,
       JSONExtractString(metadata, 'layer')           as layer,
       JSONExtractString(metadata, 'screenName')      as screenName,
       JSONExtractString(metadata, 'objectName')      as objectName,
       JSONExtractString(metadata, 'stageName')       as stageName
FROM actions
WHERE source = 'service'
 AND layer = 'frontend';
```

Materialized View logic



Insert historical data to Materialized View

```
INSERT INTO frontend_actions
SELECT dayTs,
       userId,
       action,
       JSONExtractString(metadata, 'source')          as source,
       JSONExtractString(metadata, 'layer')           as layer,
       JSONExtractString(metadata, 'screenName')      as screenName,
       JSONExtractString(metadata, 'objectName')      as objectName,
       JSONExtractString(metadata, 'stageName')       as stageName
FROM actions
WHERE source = 'service'
 AND layer = 'frontend'
 AND dayTs >= today()-30;
```

Aggregate

- Requires knowledge and access to Airflow
- Not real-time
- Takes more time to set up and often depends on data engineers

Materialized View

- Do not need Airflow or any cron for inserts
- Requires only a query from analyst
- Real-time
- Could be a smaller table which then can become a part of a larger one
- Takes less memory

Impact of the approach

Time spent by analyst	4 hours → <1 hour
Time of query execution	x2 faster 500 rows retrieved starting from 1 in 8 s 383 ms (execution: 7 s 936 ms, fetching: 447 ms) 500 rows retrieved starting from 1 in 3 s 111 ms (execution: 2 s 769 ms, fetching: 342 ms)
Superset dashboards optimisation	• Faster charts • Single datasource

Showcase: A/B testing results with Aggregates

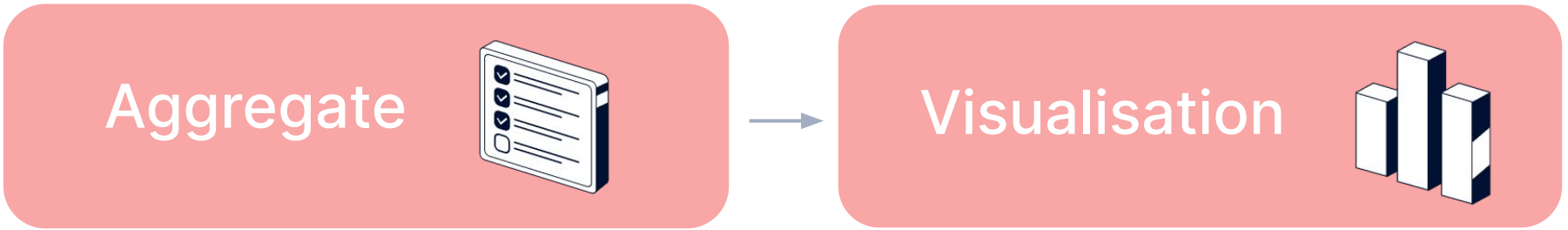
Initial step:

- Analysts aggregate raw data to analyse each experiment
- Calculate same metrics in different ways without synchronization
- Prepare dashboards for each experiment

Product analysts need to:

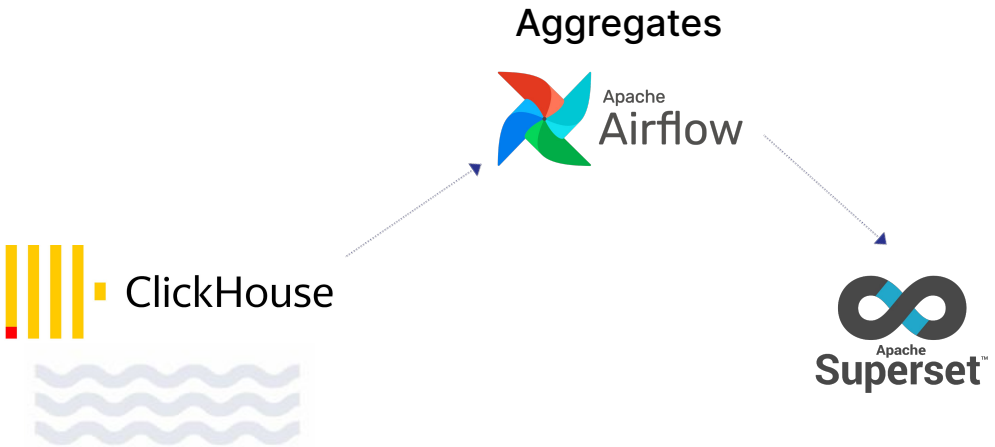
- Calculate results of A/B tests automatically
- Add new metrics without changing schema every time
- See the results and experimental history in one place

A/B testing results with Aggregates: Solution



Aggregate

Summarized tables which can be based on several other tables, aggregate functions and other conditions. Inserted to the schema on schedule.



Creating the aggregate with experiment metrics

```
CREATE TABLE experiment_results
(
    dt                DateTime,
    userId            Int64,
    experimentId      Int32,
    experimentalGroup String,
    metricsNames      Array(String),
    metricsValues     Array(UInt64)
) ENGINE = MergeTree()
      PARTITION BY dt
      ORDER BY (dt, userId, experimentId)
      SAMPLE BY cityHash64(userId)
     SETTINGS index_granularity = 8192;
```

Aggregate schema

Creating the aggregate with experiment metrics

```
select dt,
       userId,
       experimentId,
       experimentalGroup,
       ['clicks', 'views'] as metricsNames,
       [clicks, views]     as metricsValues
from (select dt,
             userId,
             experimentId,
             experimentalGroup,
             countIf(event = 'click') as clicks,
             countIf(event = 'view')  as views
      from events
      where dt >= '2023-02-02'
        and experimentId = 1
      group by userId,
               experimentId,
               experimentalGroup,
               dt);
```

You can add metric like clicksMainPage

Query for the schema

Base table

dt	userId	experimentId	experimentalGroup	event
2023-02-02	1234567890	345	control	click
2023-02-02	1234567891	345	test	view
2023-02-02	1234567892	345	control	view

Example code for Airflow DAG

```
from datetime import datetime
from airflow import DAG
from airflow.operators.python_operator import PythonOperator
from clickhouse_driver import Client

default_args = {
    'owner': 'airflow',
    'start_date': datetime(2023, 7, 20),
}

dag = DAG('insert_experiment_results', default_args=default_args, schedule_interval= '0 1 * *
*')

def insert_experiment_results():
    clickhouse_conn = Client( host='your_clickhouse_host', port='your_clickhouse_port' )
    query = '''query on the next slide'''
    clickhouse_conn.execute( query)


insert_data_task = PythonOperator(
    task_id='insert_data_task',
    python_callable=insert_experiment_results,
    dag=dag,
)

insert_data_task
```

Example code for Airflow DAG (query)

```
def insert_experiment_results():
    clickhouse_conn = Client(host='your_clickhouse_host', port='your_clickhouse_port')
    query = '''
        INSERT INTO experiment_results
        (dt, userId, experimentId, experimentalGroup, metricsNames, metricsValues)
        SELECT dt, userId, experimentId, experimentalGroup, ['clicks', 'views'],
[clicks, views]
        FROM (
            SELECT dt, userId, experimentId, experimentalGroup,
                countIf(event = 'click') AS clicks,
                countIf(event = 'view') AS views
            FROM events
            WHERE dt >= '2023-02-02' AND experimentId = 1
            GROUP BY dt, userId, experimentId, experimentalGroup
        )
    '''
    clickhouse_conn.execute(query)
```

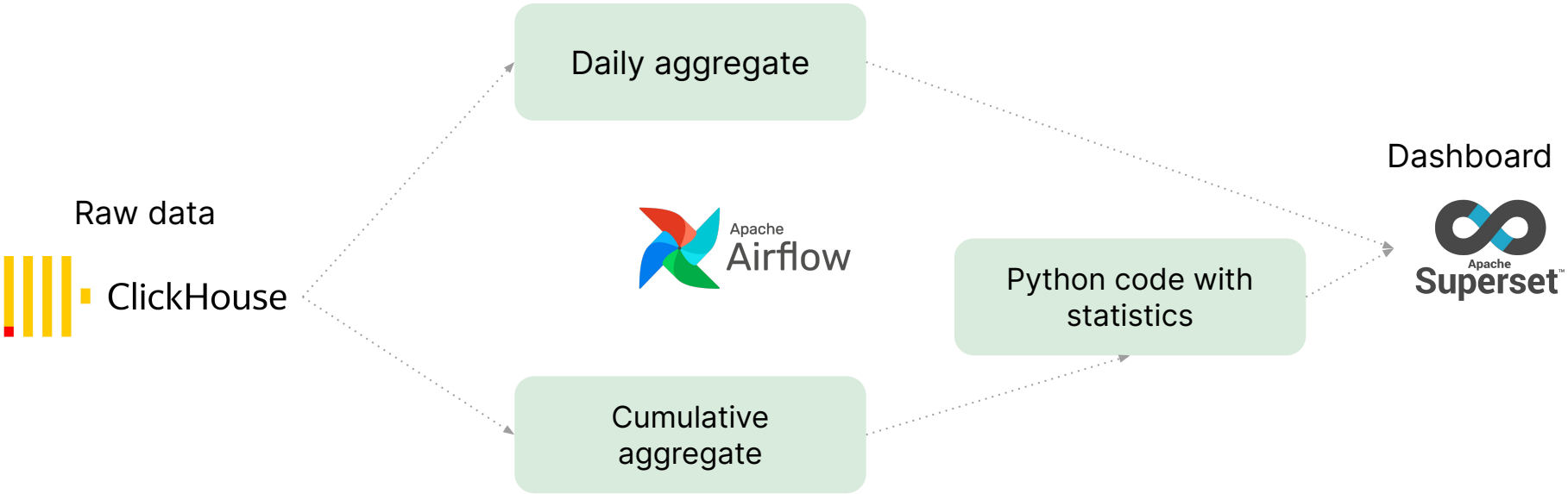
Events in experiment_results

dt	userId	experimentId	experimentalGroup	metricsNames	metricsValues
2023-04-01	1234567890	345	test	[‘clicks’, ‘views’]	[28, 100]
2023-04-01	1234567891	345	control	[‘clicks’, ‘views’]	[10, 90]

```
SELECT dt,
userId,
experimentId,
experimentalGroup,
metricsNames,
metricsValues
FROM experiment_results
WHERE experimentId = ‘345’
ARRAY JOIN  metricsNames,
metricsValues
```

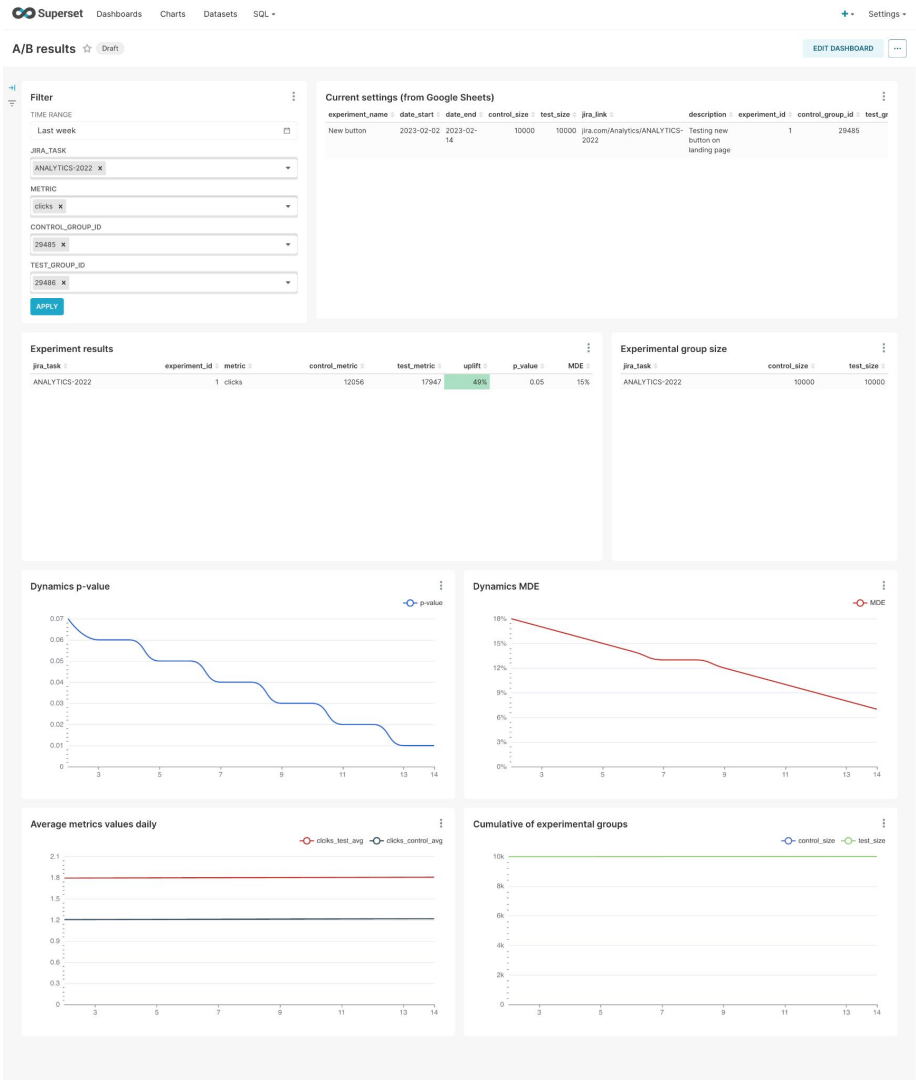
dt	userId	experimentId	experimentalGroup	metricsNames	metricsValues
2023-04-01	1234567890	345	test	clicks	28
2023-04-01	1234567890	345	test	views	100

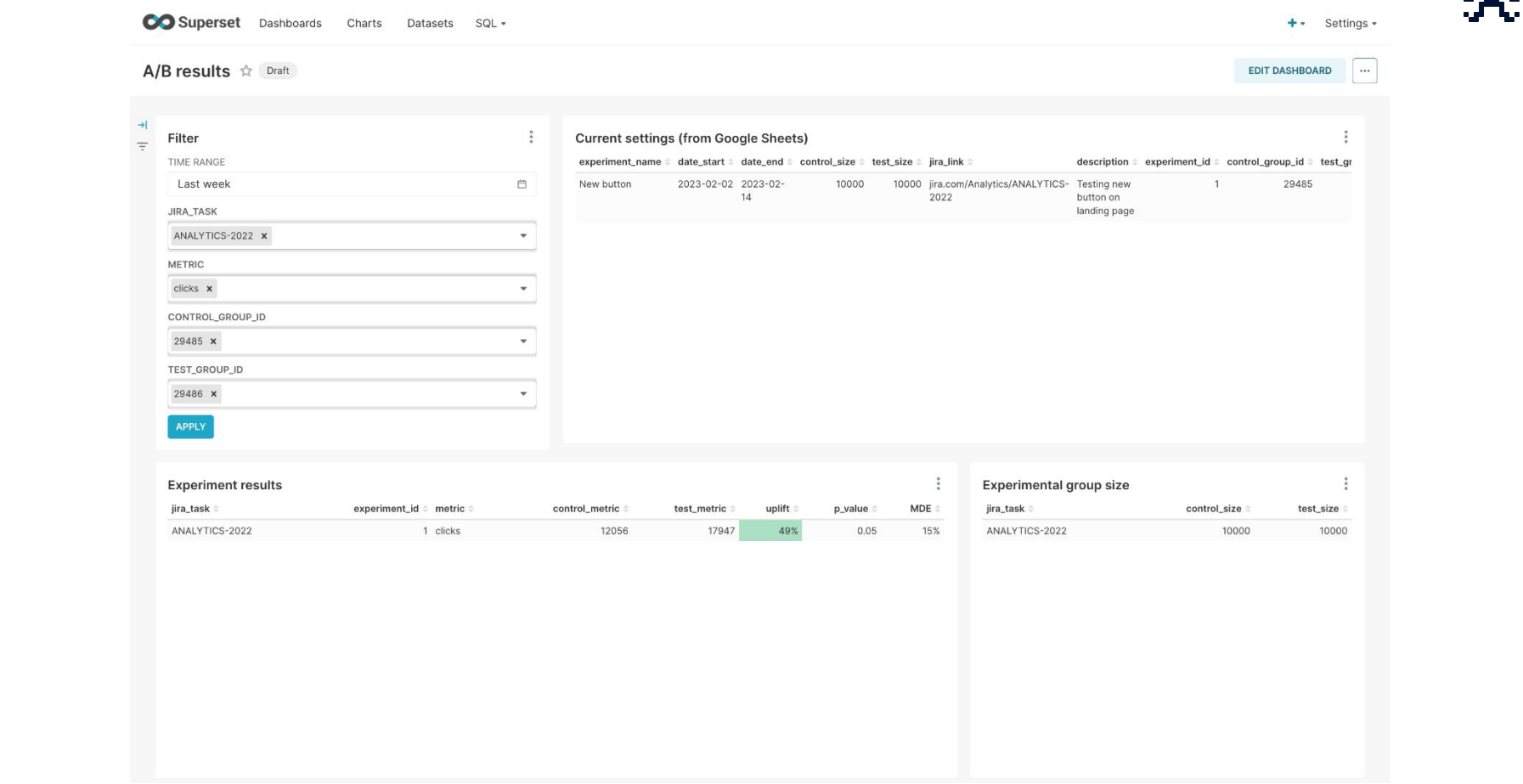
Overall A/B platform system design

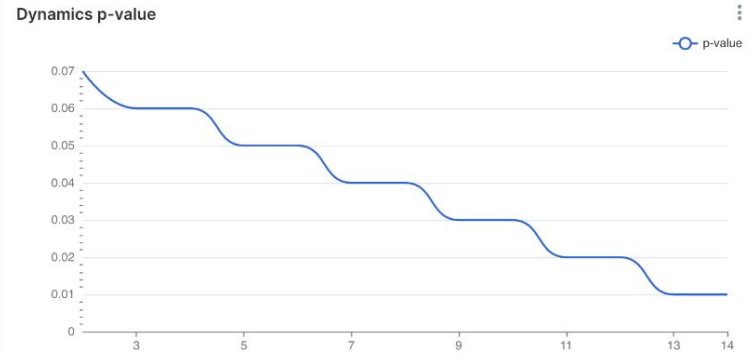


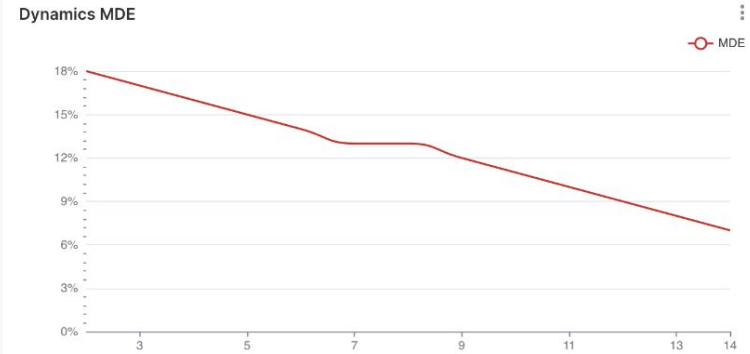
Visualization in Superset

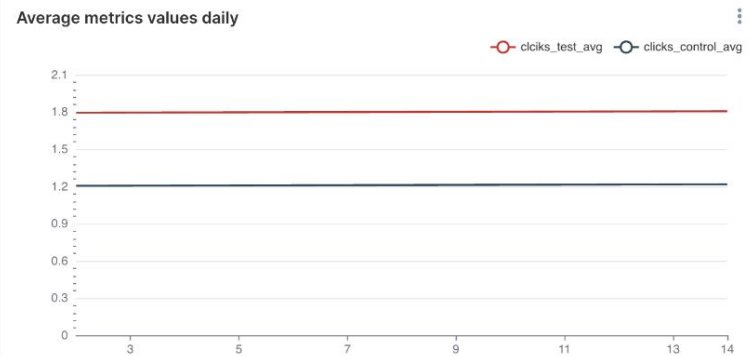
- Description of A/B tests
- Dynamics of metrics and statistics
- Group sizes

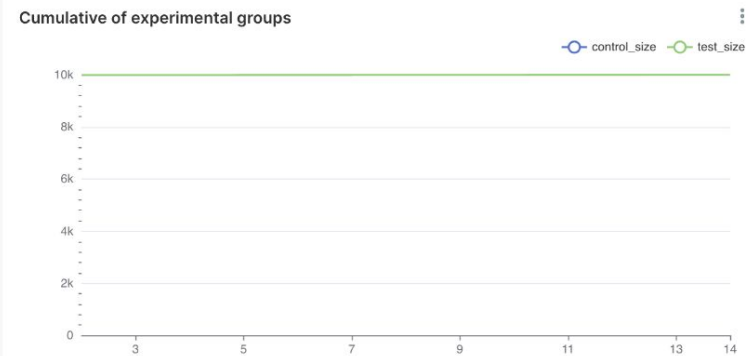



Superset
Dashboards
Charts
Datasets
SQL
Settings
A/B results
Draft
EDIT DASHBOARD
Filter
TIME RANGE
Last week
JIRA_TASK
ANALYTICS-2022
METRIC
clicks
CONTROL_GROUP_ID
29485
TEST_GROUP_ID
29486
APPLY
Current settings (from Google Sheets)
experiment_name date_start date_end control_size test_size jira_link description experiment_id control_group_id test_gr
New button 2023-02-02 2023-02-14 10000 10000 jira.com/Analytics/ANALYTICS-2022 Testing new button on landing page 1 29485
Experiment results
jira_task experiment_id metric control_metric test_metric uplift p_value MDE
ANALYTICS-2022 1 clicks 12056 17947 49% 0.05 15%
Experimental group size
jira_task control_size test_size
ANALYTICS-2022 10000 10000


Dynamics p-value
p-value
0.07
0.06
0.05
0.04
0.03
0.02
0.01
0
3
5
7
9
11
13
14


Dynamics MDE
MDE
18%
15%
12%
9%
6%
3%
0%
3
5
7
9
11
13
14

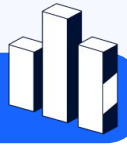

Average metrics values daily
clciks_test_avg
clicks_control_avg
2.1
1.8
1.5
1.2
0.9
0.6
0.3
0
3
5
7
9
11
13
14


Cumulative of experimental groups
control_size
test_size
10k
8k
6k
4k
2k
0
3
5
7
9
11
13
14

Impact of the approach

Historical results of the experiments

Transparency in metrics calculations



Access to unified results for product managers and analysts

Saving time of analytics team

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Thank you!