Data Contracts in the Modern Data Stack



What is Whatnot?



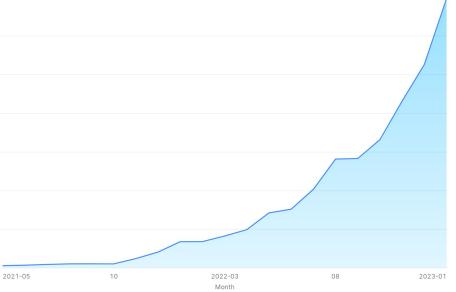
- Livestream & async e-commerce platform
- Collectibles and
 community-driven markets
- Fastest growing marketplace in the United States.



Our data stack

		Events sent from Whatnot Systems
•	We write a lot – check out our <u>blog</u>	
•	Data stack v3 – Snowflake, AWS, Dagster,	
	DBT, Segment, Kafka.	
•	Started ~2 years ago when the company	
	was ~20 employees. Now we are ~400!	
•	Today we'll be talking about data	
	contracts in our events system.	
•	Over the past ~2 years, the number of	

events we've sent per month has increased **over 100x**, with an average MoM increase of **~30%**





The problems

- Major problems:
 - Wild west inconsistent/huge number of tables, fields, etc.
 - Starting from scratch each time we wanted to make new events.
 - No ownership/accountability difficult and slow to fix issues.
- Whatnot is super data-driven we saw this as a big risk, and decided to invest heavily to improve it.

ACTIVITIES_TAB_TAP APPLICATION BACKGROUNDED APPLICATION_INSTALLED APPLICATION OPENED APPLICATION UPDATED APP OPEN APP STORE UPSELL SHOWN CALENDAR_ADD_TAP CALENDAR PERMISSION DENIED CARET_TAP CATEGORY EXPAND TAP CATEGORY_FOLLOW_TAP CATEGORY TAP CATEGORY_UNFOLLOW_ALERT_CANCEL_TAP CATEGORY UNFOLLOW ALERT IMPRESSION CATEGORY_UNFOLLOW_GOT_IT_TAP CHAT TAGGING SETTING TAP CHAT TAGGING SET SETTING TAP CLIENT SYSTEM MEASUREMENT EVENT CLIP SHARE TAP

DROPS_TAB_TAP DROP_SHARE_TAP EXPLORE_FEED_CLOSED EXPLORE_FEED_OPENED GO_LIVE_TAP GRADING_DESCRIPTION_ADDED GRADING DESCRIPTION UPDATED GRADING_SUBMITTED GRADING TOGGLE HOME_TAB_CATEGORIES_TAP HOME TAB COUNTRY TAP HOME TAB FOR YOU TAP HOME TAB TAP ☐ IDENTIFIES IMPRESSION ☐ INSTALL_ATTRIBUTED ☐ INVITE_FROM_CONTACTS_TAP □ LIFECYCLE V2 LISTING_SAVE_TAP

☐ LIVE ITEM LIST AUCTION TAP LIVE_ITEM_LIST_AVAILABLE_TAP □ LIVE_ITEM_LIST_BUY_NOW_CONFIRM_TAP LIVE_ITEM_LIST_BUY_NOW_TAP □ LIVE_ITEM_LIST_CANCEL_TAP LIVE_ITEM_LIST_GIVEAWAY_TAP LIVE_ITEM_LIST_PURCHASED_TAP LIVE ITEM LIST SEARCH TAP LIVE_ITEM_LIST_SOLD_TAP LIVE_ITEM_LIST_TAP LIVE_PAYMENT_ADDRESS_CANCEL_TAP LIVE_PAYMENT_ADDRESS_SAVE_TAP LIVE_PAYMENT_ADDRESS_TAP LIVE_PAYMENT_PAYMENT_SELECT_TAP LIVE_PAYMENT_TAP □ LIVE_PINNED_BUY_NOW_CONFIRM_TAP LIVE_PINNED_BUY_NOW_TAP LIVE_QUICK_ADD_CATEGORY_TAP

What we did

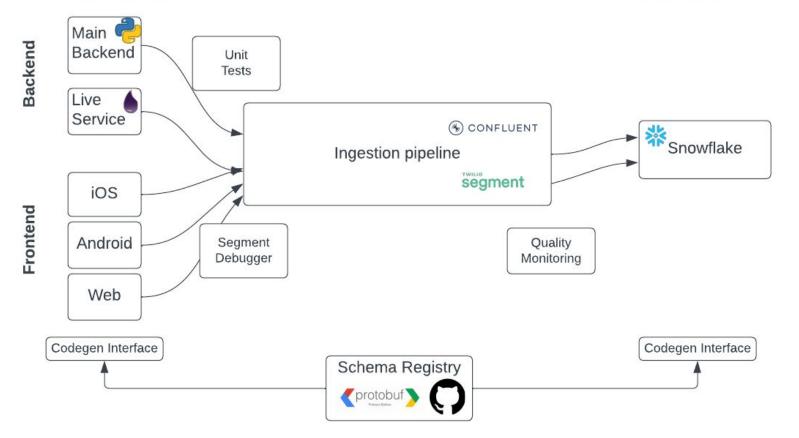
A complete overhaul of the events system

- Significant investment in the unification of our events into one "data highway".
- Conformed all existing events into Actor Action Object model
- We accomplished this by building 4 components:
 - Interface
 - Schema
 - Pipeline
 - Exposure
- Leaned heavily on code generation and PR review process to allow us to move fast with high quality.



Event Producers

Event Consumers





Example: a user follows another user



Step 1: Declare schema

message UserFollowedUserEvent {
 google.protobuf.Int64Value follower_id = 1;
 google.protobuf.Int64Value followee_id = 2;
}

```
UserFollowedUserEvent user_followed_user = 17 [
  (event_metadata).description.value = "Fires when a user starts following other user.",
  (event_metadata).team_owner.value = "Foundations"
];
```



Step 2: Implement producer

def user_followed_user(*, follower_id: int, followee_id: int,): event = UserFollowedUserEvent() set_nullable_value(event.follower_id, follower_id) set_nullable_value(event.followee_id, followee_id)

user_followed_user(follower_id=user_id, followee_id=user_id_to_follow)



Step 3: Query

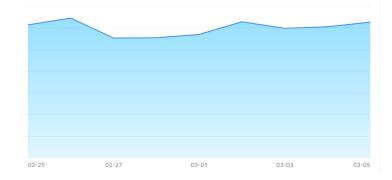
BACKEND_EVENTS

☐ FRONTEND_EVENTS

select *

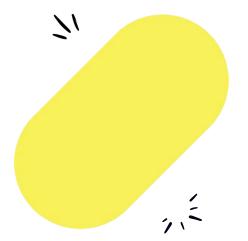
```
from backend__events
where event_name = 'user_followed_user'
limit 10;
```

```
select date_trunc(day, event_timestamp) dt
   , count(*)
from backend__events
where 1=1
and event_name = 'user_followed_user'
and event_timestamp >= '2023-02-25'
and event_timestamp < sysdate()::date
group by 1
order by 1 desc;</pre>
```





Maintaining quality



We catch errors at various stages of development:

- Before anything is implemented
 - Automated checks (using Python unit tests and open source protobuf tooling) on the schema to ensure backwards compatibility, schema validity, naming conventions, etc..
- During development
 - Easy path to write unit tests asserting semantic quality of the data.
- After we've shipped
 - In-flight monitoring using DataDog metrics and alerting on schema issues.
 - QA checks that run in the warehouse using custom observability tooling.



Learnings

- Code generation is A Good Thing.
- The earlier the better.
- The more focus on the users of the system (event producers and the data consumers), the better.





