

When Table meets Al: Build Flink Al Ecosystem on Table API

Jiangjie (Becket) Qin / 秦江杰 Staff Engineer at Alibaba

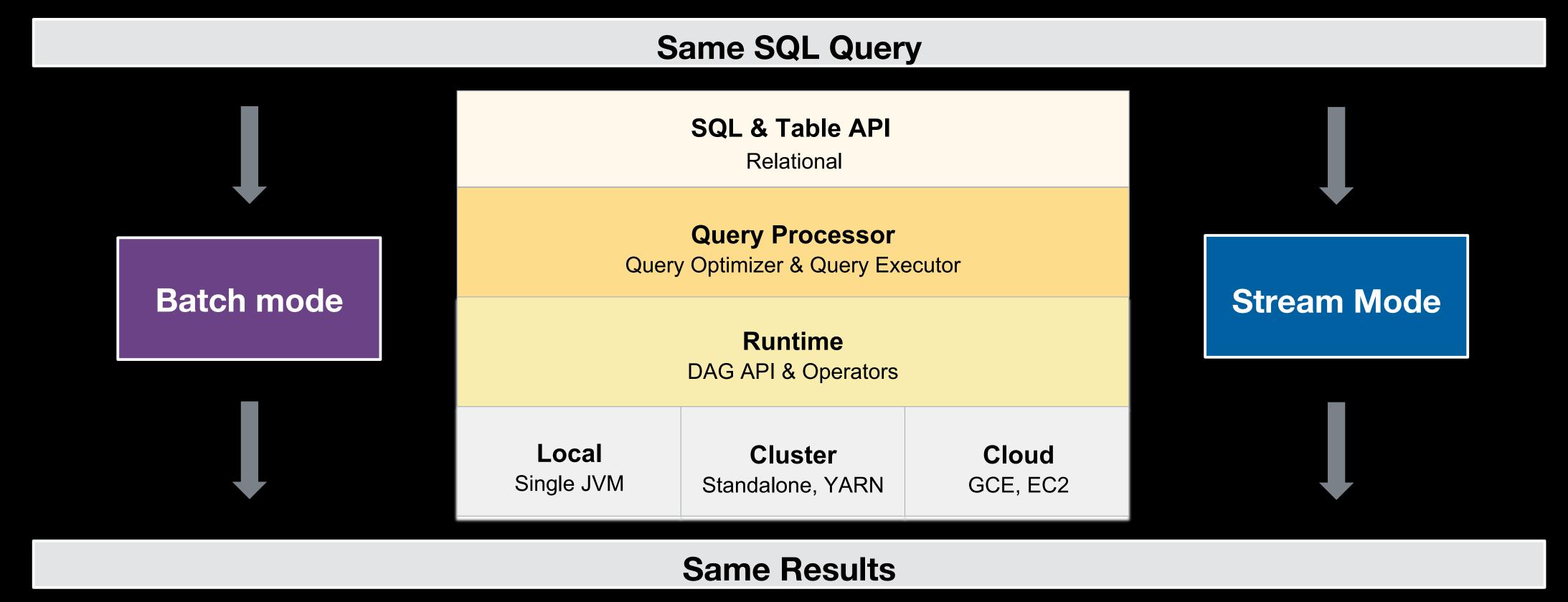
2019/6/28, Apache Flink Meetup Beijing



- Why TableAPI + AI?
- Build an Al Ecosystem on TableAPI
 - TableAPI enhancement
 - Iteration
 - Machine Learning Pipeline & ML Libs
 - Deep Learning on Flink (TensorFlow, PyTorch)

TableAPI: Declarative API with Optimization



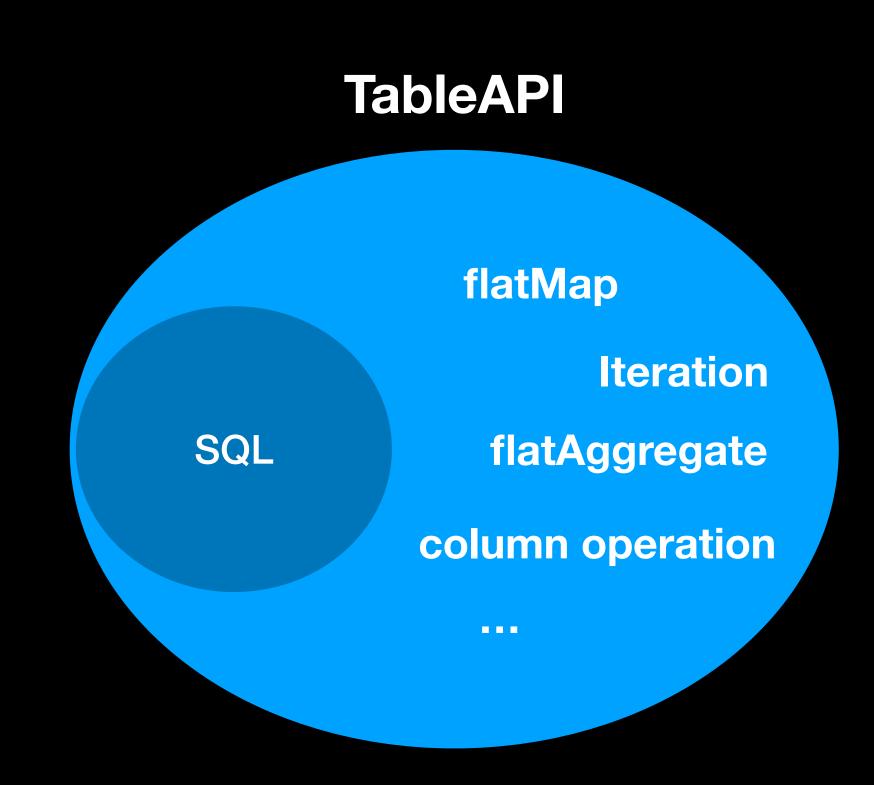


similar as SQL, batch&stream unified, declarative API with nature optimization framework

TableAPI is more than SQL

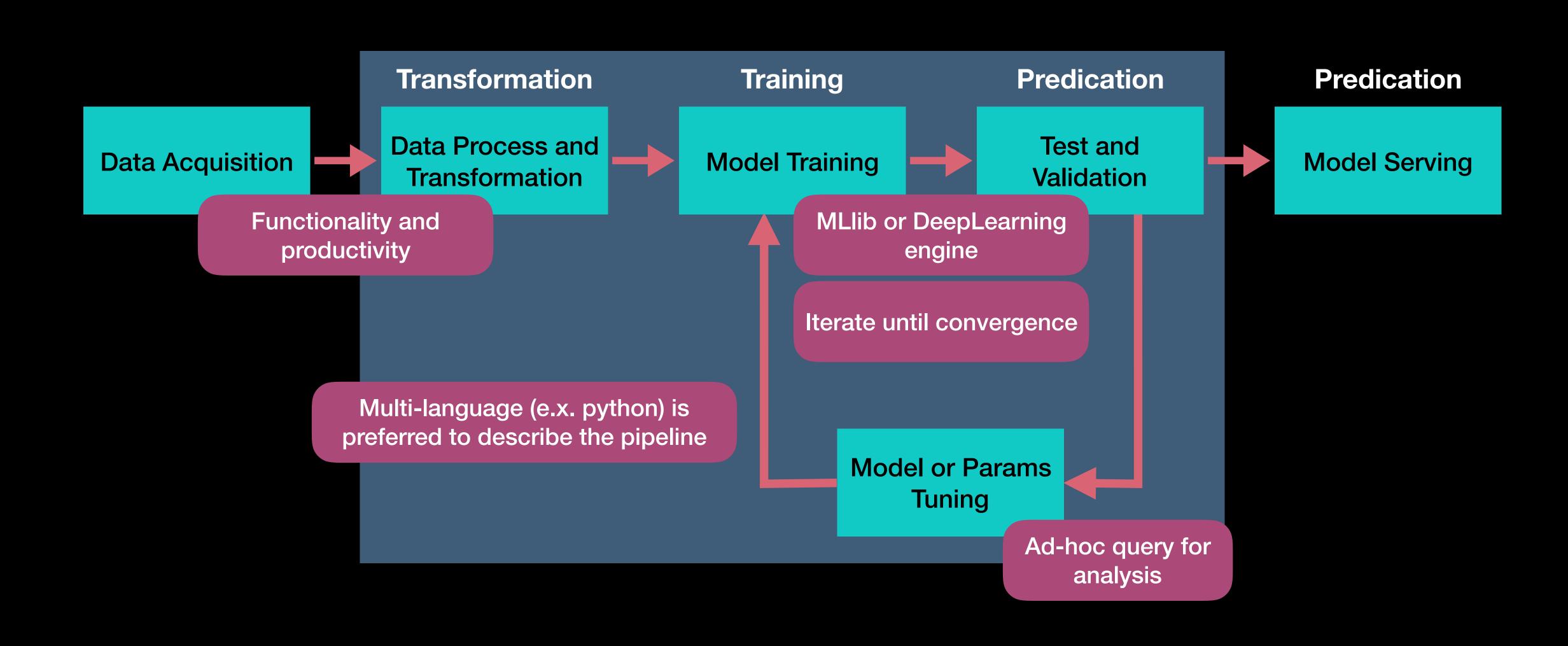


	TableAPI	SQL	e.g.
Stream and batch unified	Y	Y	SELECT/AGG/ WINDOW etc.
Functional scalability	Y	N	flatAgg/ Column operations etc.
Rich expressive	Y	N	map/flatMap/ intersect etc.
Compile check	Y	N	Java/Scala IDE



Al Computing Pipeline



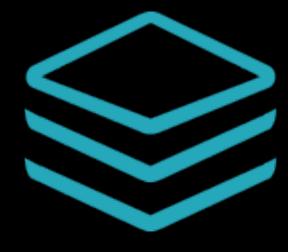


Al Requirements

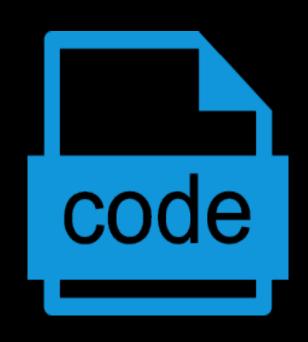




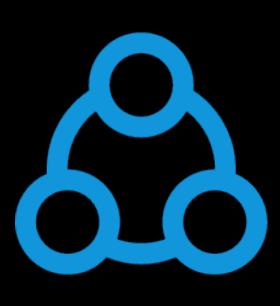




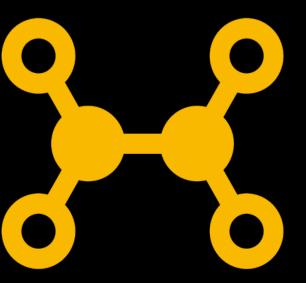
Interactive programming



Multi-language



Iteration



Execute MLliband DL engine



- Why Table API + AI
- Build an Al Ecosystem
 - TableAPI enhancement
 - Iteration
 - Machine Learning Pipeline & ML Libs
 - Deep Learning on Flink (TensorFlow, PyTorch)

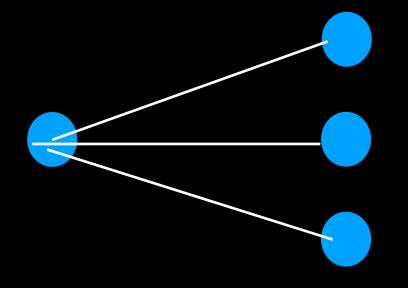
Introducing Row-based processing APIs



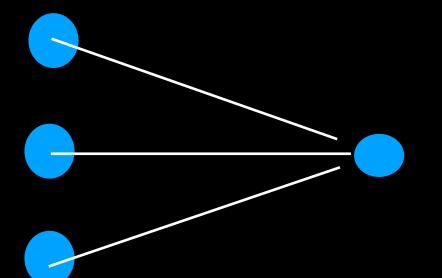
	Single Row Input	Multiple Row Input
Single Row Output	ScalarFunction (select/map)	AggregateFunction (select/aggregate)
Multiple Row Output	TableFunction (cross join/flatmap)	TableAggregateFunction (flatAggregate)



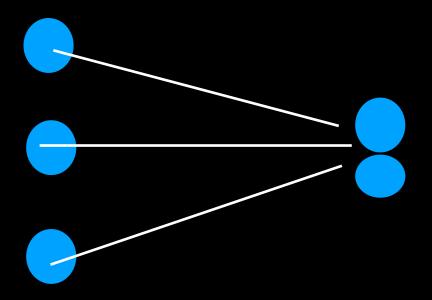




TableFunction (cross join/flatmap)

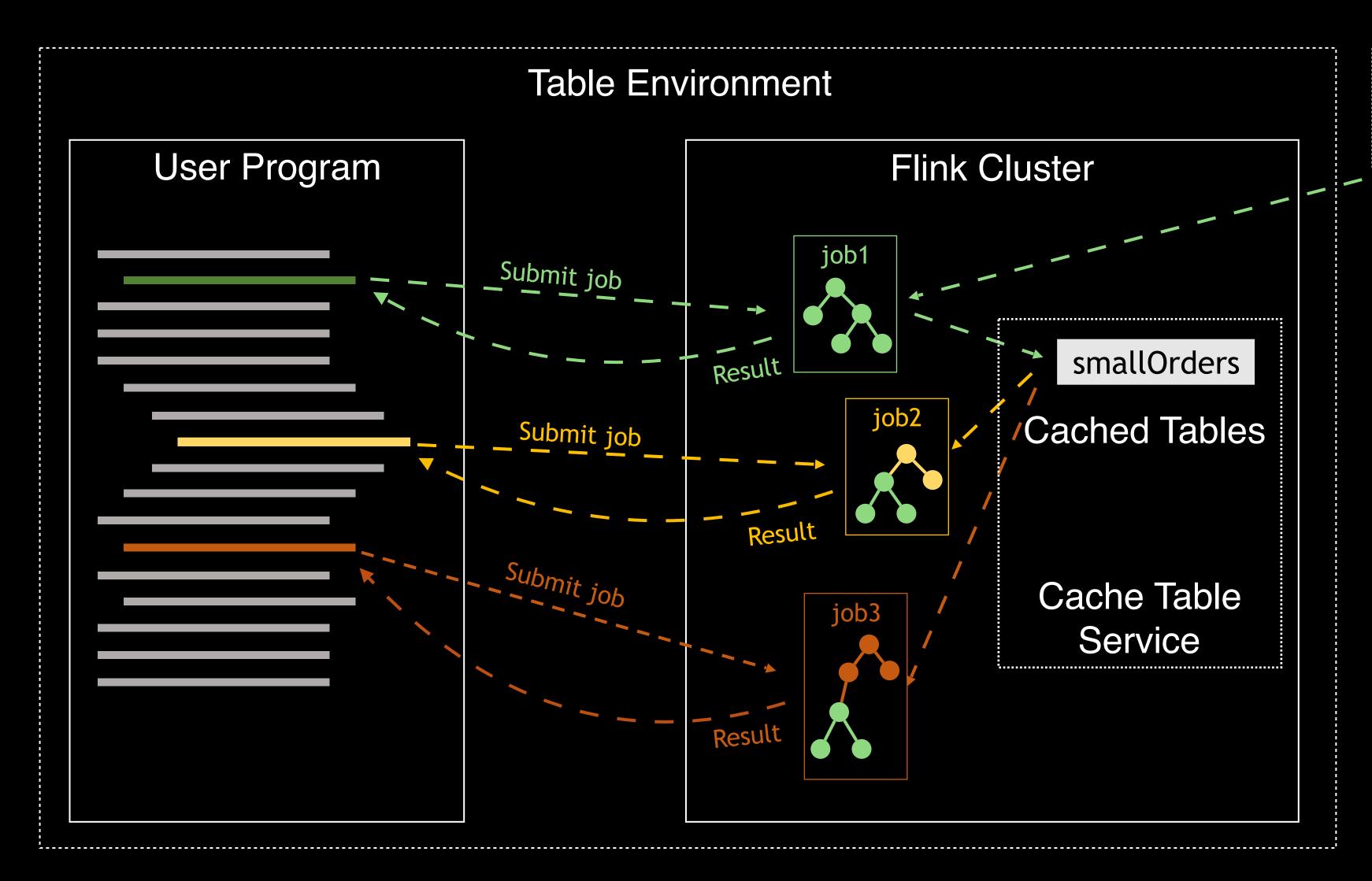


AggregateFunction (select/aggregate)



TableAggregateFunction (flatAggregate)

Introducing Table.cache() for Interactive Programmic Apache Flink

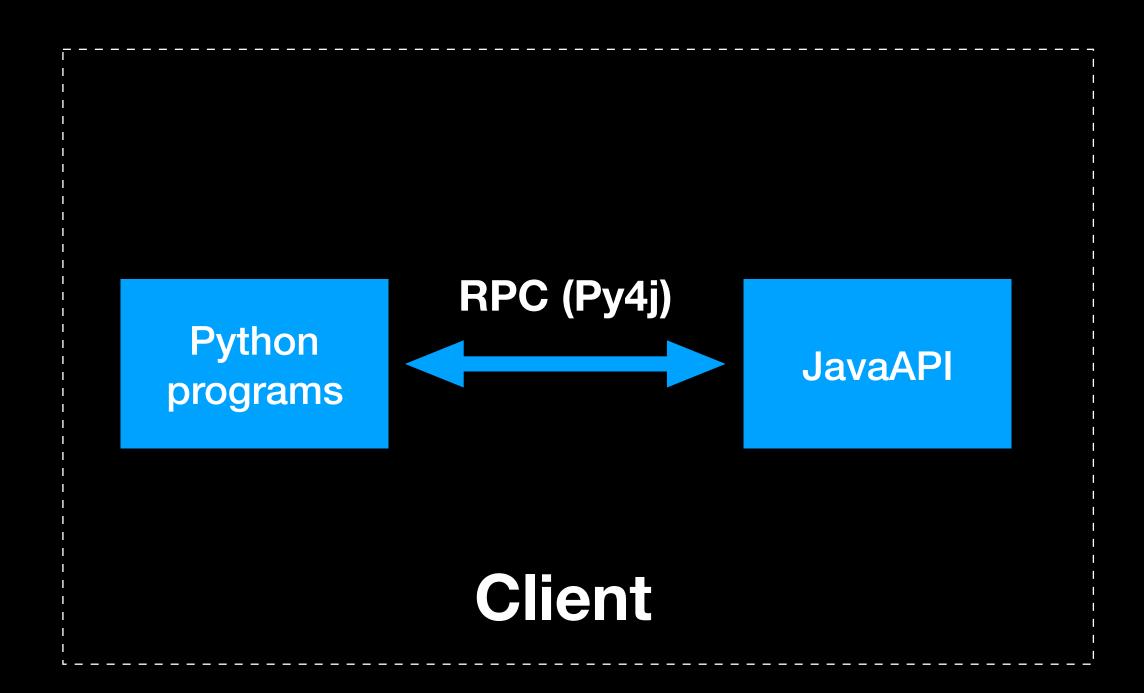


Source orders

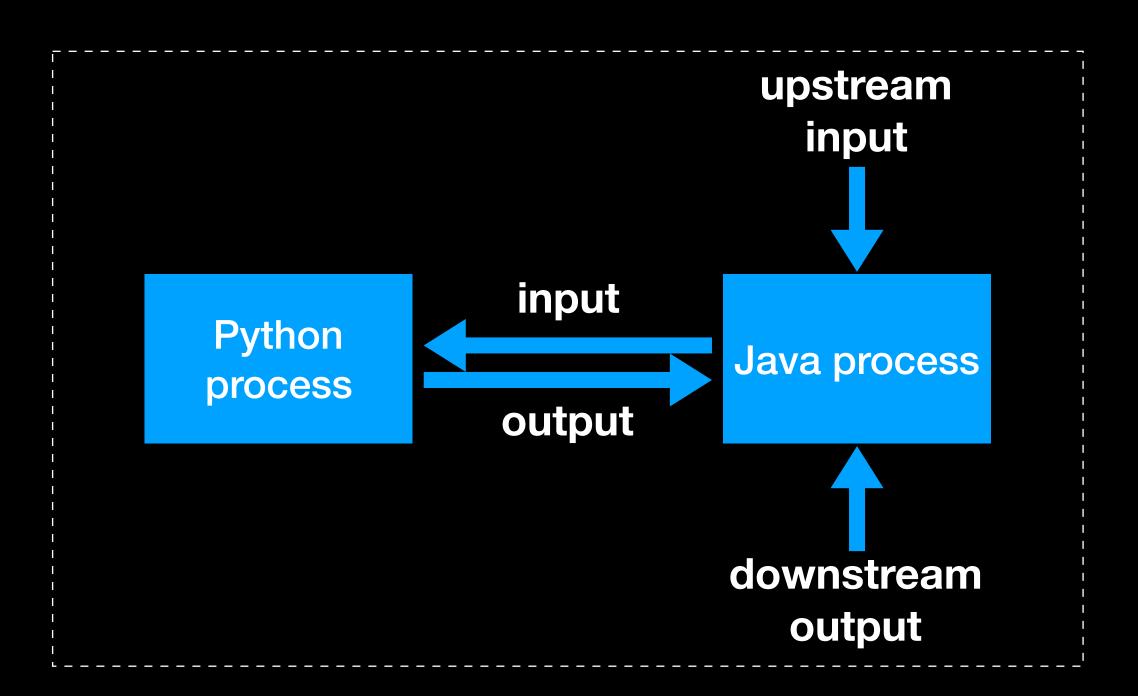
- Avoid redundant computation
- No external storage needed
- Better performance



Python TableAPI



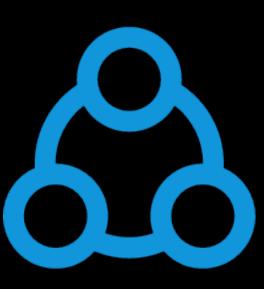
Python UDF



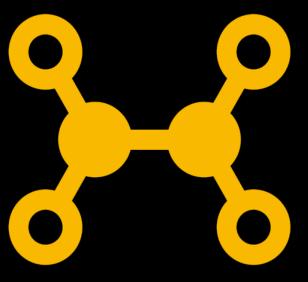
Agenda



- Why Table API + AI
- Build an Al Ecosystem
 - TableAPI enhancement
 - Iteration
 - Machine Learning Pipeline & ML Libs
 - Deep Learning on Flink (TensorFlow, PyTorch)







Execute MLlib and DL engine



- Execute same processing logic repeatedly
- Input of each round is the output of the previous round

```
for (i <- 1 until 100)-{- - - - Terminate condition
    seq.foreach(_ + 1)
}</pre>
Step function
(update input variables)
```



Without any new API:

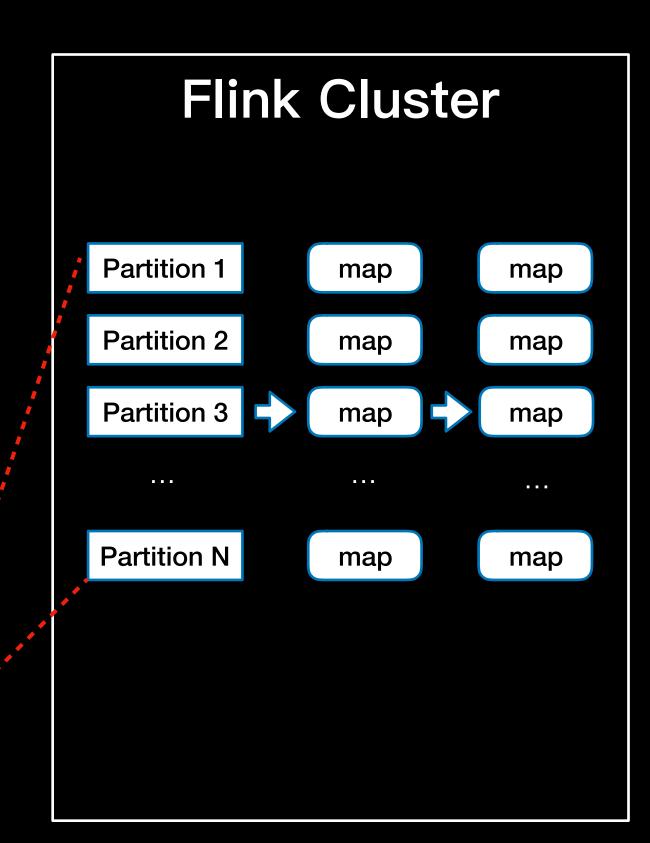
Leveraging interactive programming

With a new tableAPI:

Introducing table.iterate()



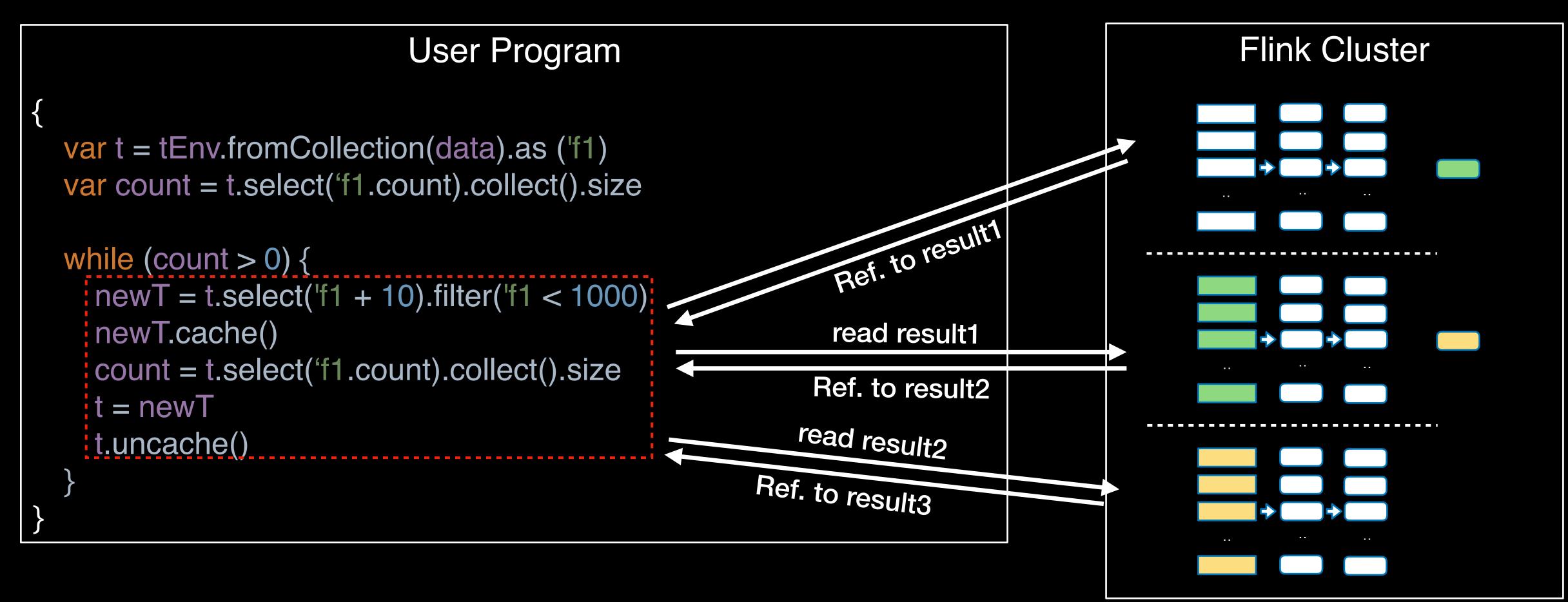
```
User Program
val NUM_ITERATIONS = 100
var parameters = ...
val samples = ...
for (i <- 1 until NUM_ITERATIONS) {
  val gradients = samples.map(sample => computeGradients(sample))
  parameters = gradients.map(grad => updateParameters(grad)).collect()
```





```
Flink Cluster
                             User Program
   val NUM_ITERATIONS = 100
   var parameters = ...
   val samples = ...
   for (i <- 1 until NUM_ITERATIONS) {</pre>
     val gradients = samples.map(sample => computeGradients(sample))
     parameters = gradients.map(grad => updateParameters(grad)).collect()
Parameters are updated through repeated serialization
```





Variables updated with cached result from last round



- logic of iteration is implemented by the users
- have to submit a job for each round of iteration
- have to manage the lifecycle of the cached tables

Pros

Simple and intuitive

Good flexibility in code logic

Cons

Overhead of job submission

Synchronization after each round

Approach 2: Introducing Iterate on TableAPI



- Native iteration implemented by the processing engine
- Feedback edge on the processing DAG
- Improve the caveats in DataSet and DataStream iterations
 - Support multi-variable iteration
 - Support nested iteration

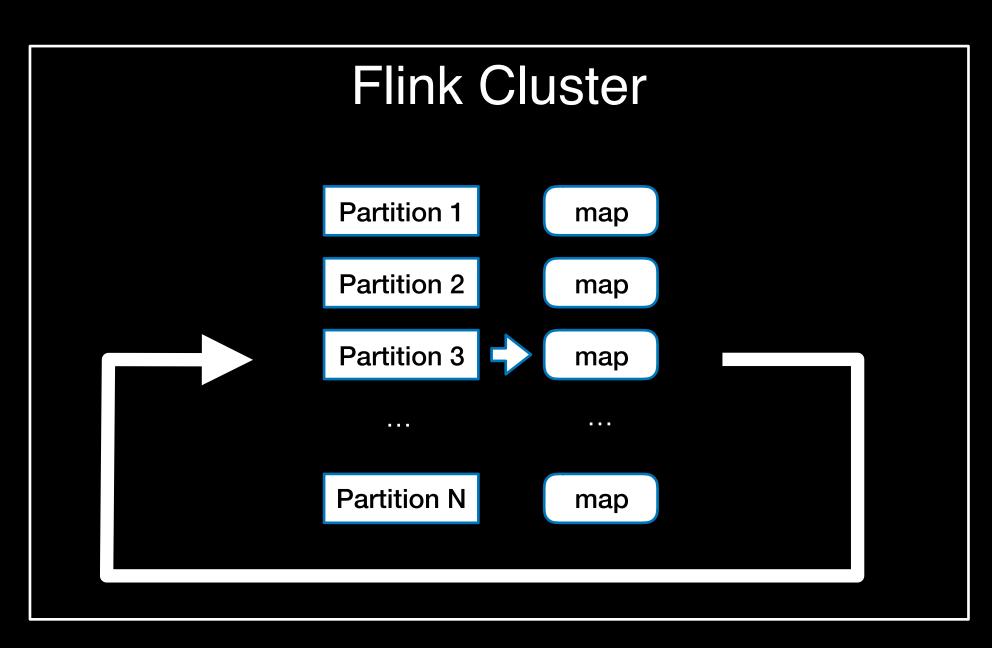


Table.iterate



```
val a: Table = ...
val b: Table = ...
                                                      Iteration variables
val resultSeq = Table.iterate(a, b).-{
 val next_a = b.select('v_b + 1 as 'v_a)
  val next_b = next_a.select('v_a * 2 as 'v_b)
                                                        Step function
 Seq(next_a, next_b)
}:times(10)
```

Termination condition

Table.iterate - Nested Iterations



```
val a: Table = ...
val b: Table = ...
val resultSeq = iterate(a, b) {
 val next_a = iterate(a) {
   Seq(a.select('v_a + 1 as 'v_a))
 } times(100) head
 val next_b = next_a.select('v_a * 2 as 'v_b)
 Seq(next_a, next_b)
}.times(10)
```

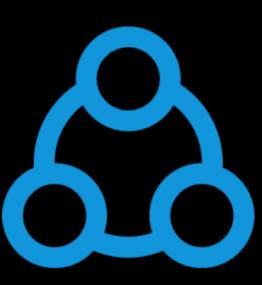
Table.iterate - Future Plan



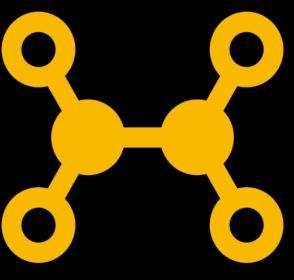
- About to contribute to Apache Flink
- Future Work
 - Native Support for SGD
 - Native Support for Online Learning Scenarios



- Why Table API + AI?
- Build an Al Ecosystem
 - TableAPI enhancement
 - Iteration
 - Machine Learning Pipeline & ML Libs
 - Deep Learning on Flink (TensorFlow, PyTorch)



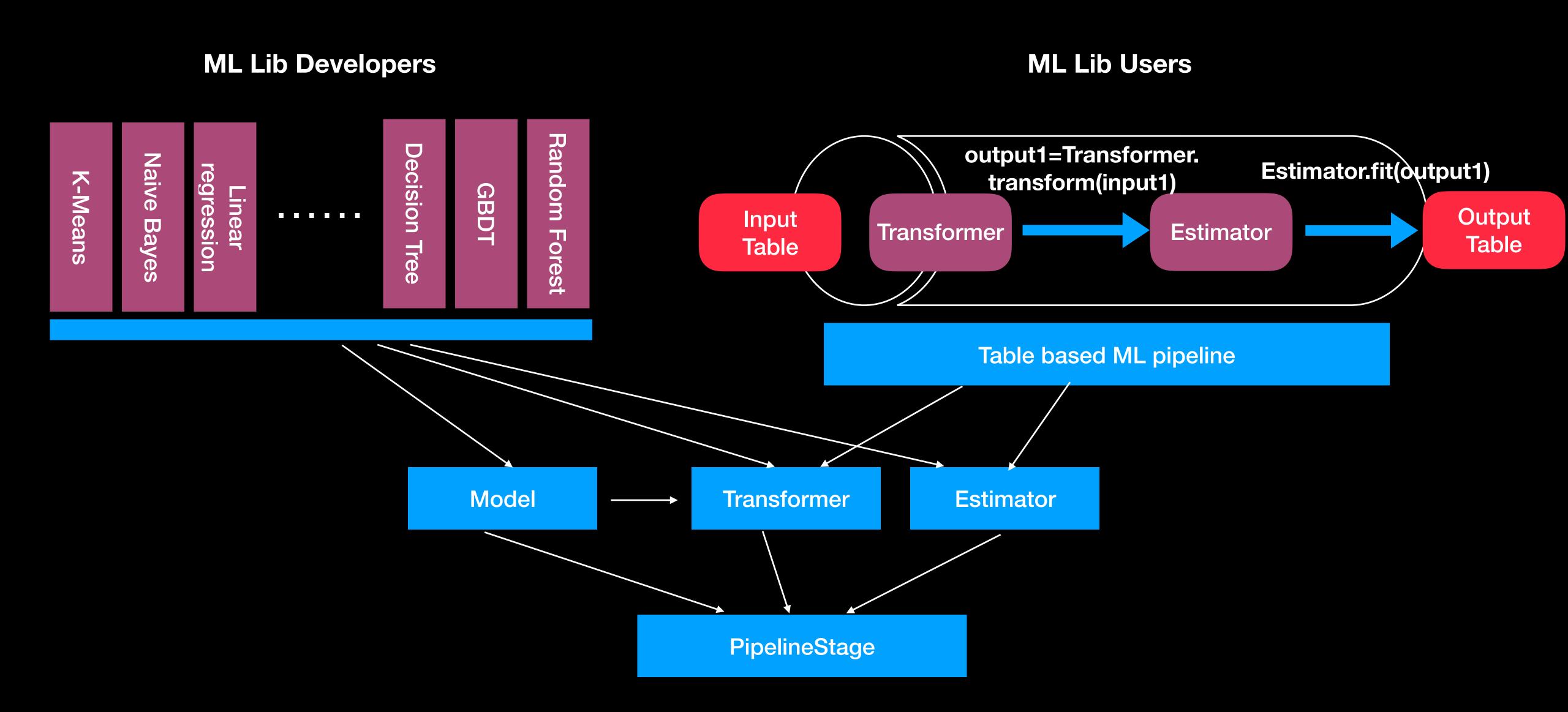




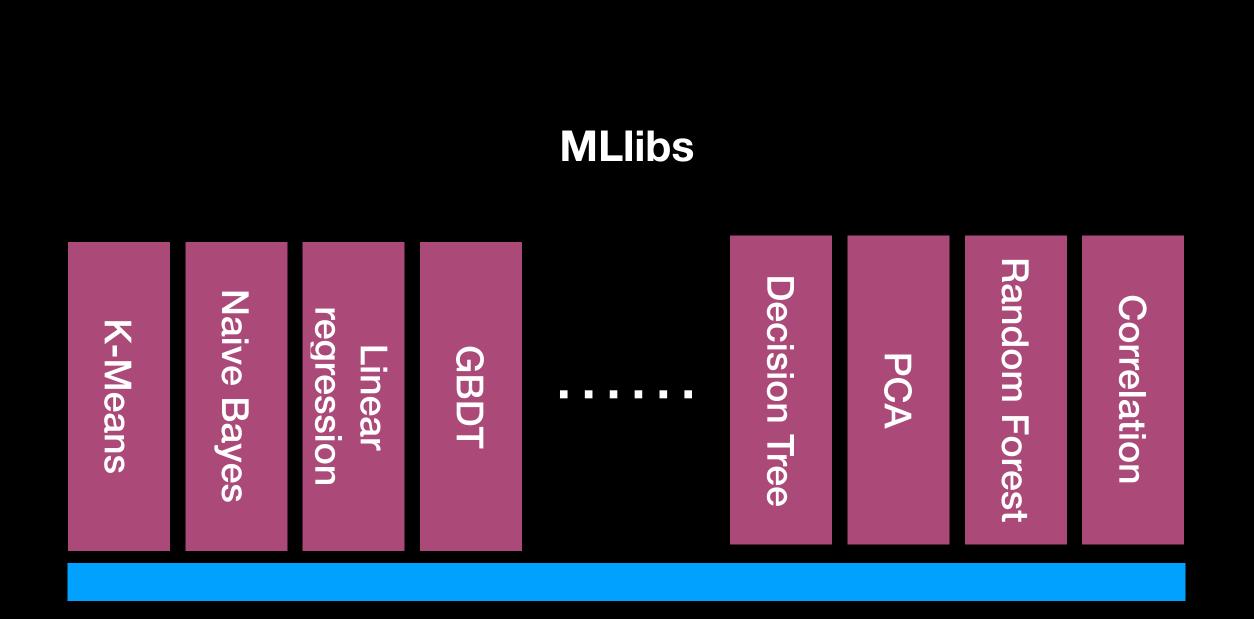
Execute MLlib and DL engine

ML Pipeline - Overview







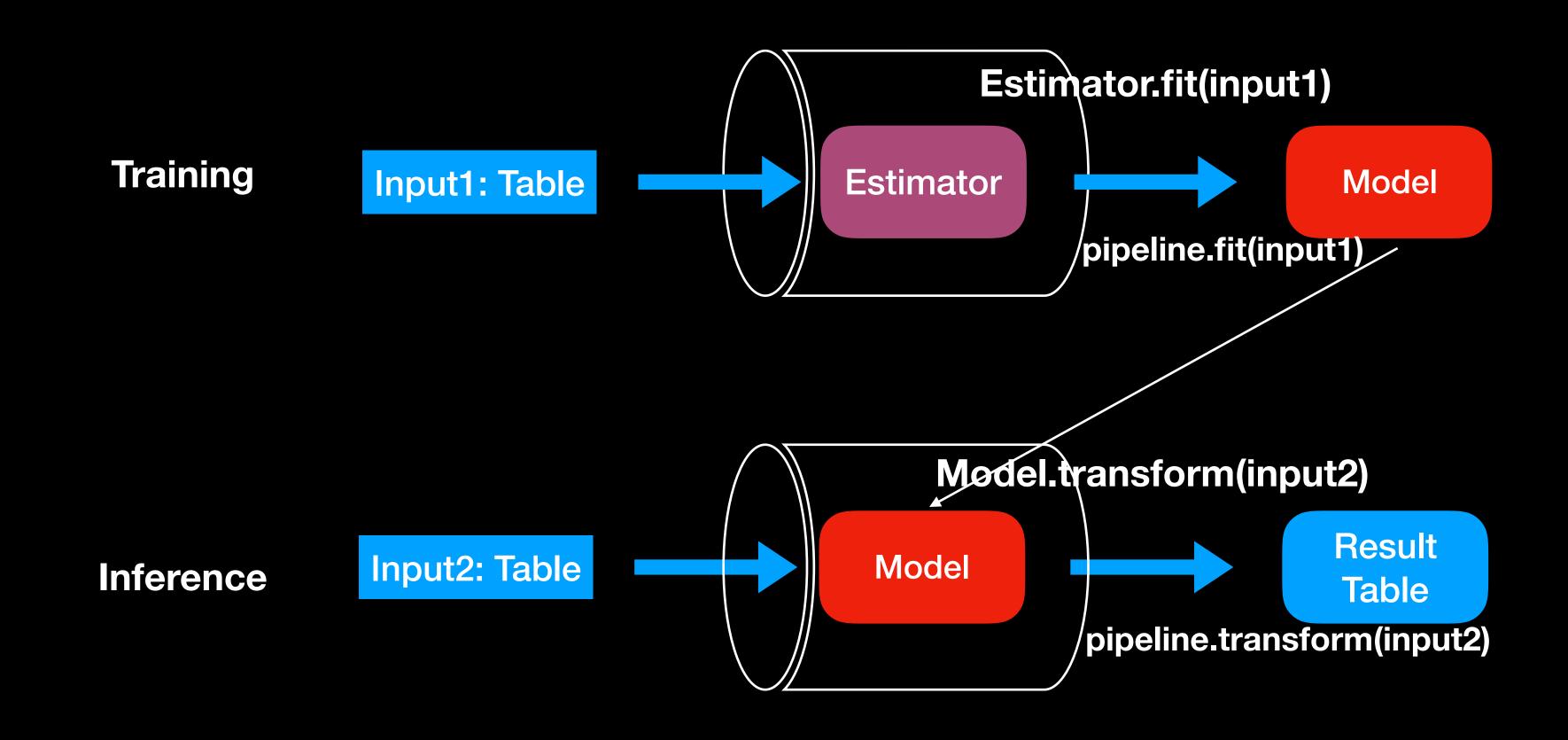


Rewrite Flink ML Libs

- ML pipeline based
- Table API based
- Battle tested algorithm

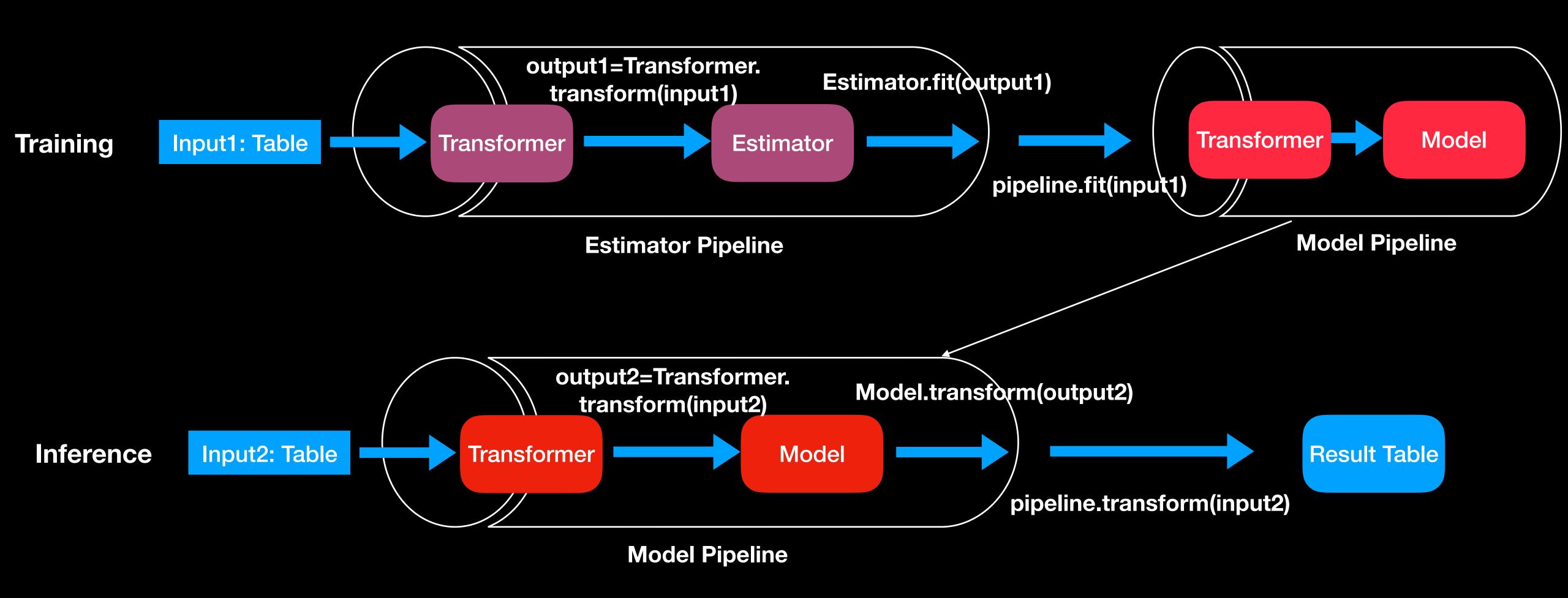
ML Pipeline - Simple Case





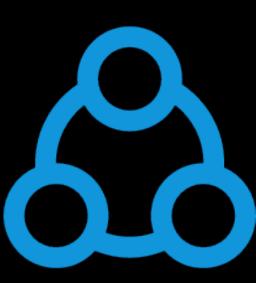
ML Pipeline



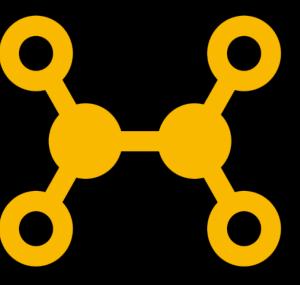




- Why Table API + AI?
- Build an Al Ecosystem
 - TableAPI enhancement
 - Iteration
 - Machine Learning Pipeline & ML Libs
 - Deep Learning on Flink (TensorFlow, PyTorch)



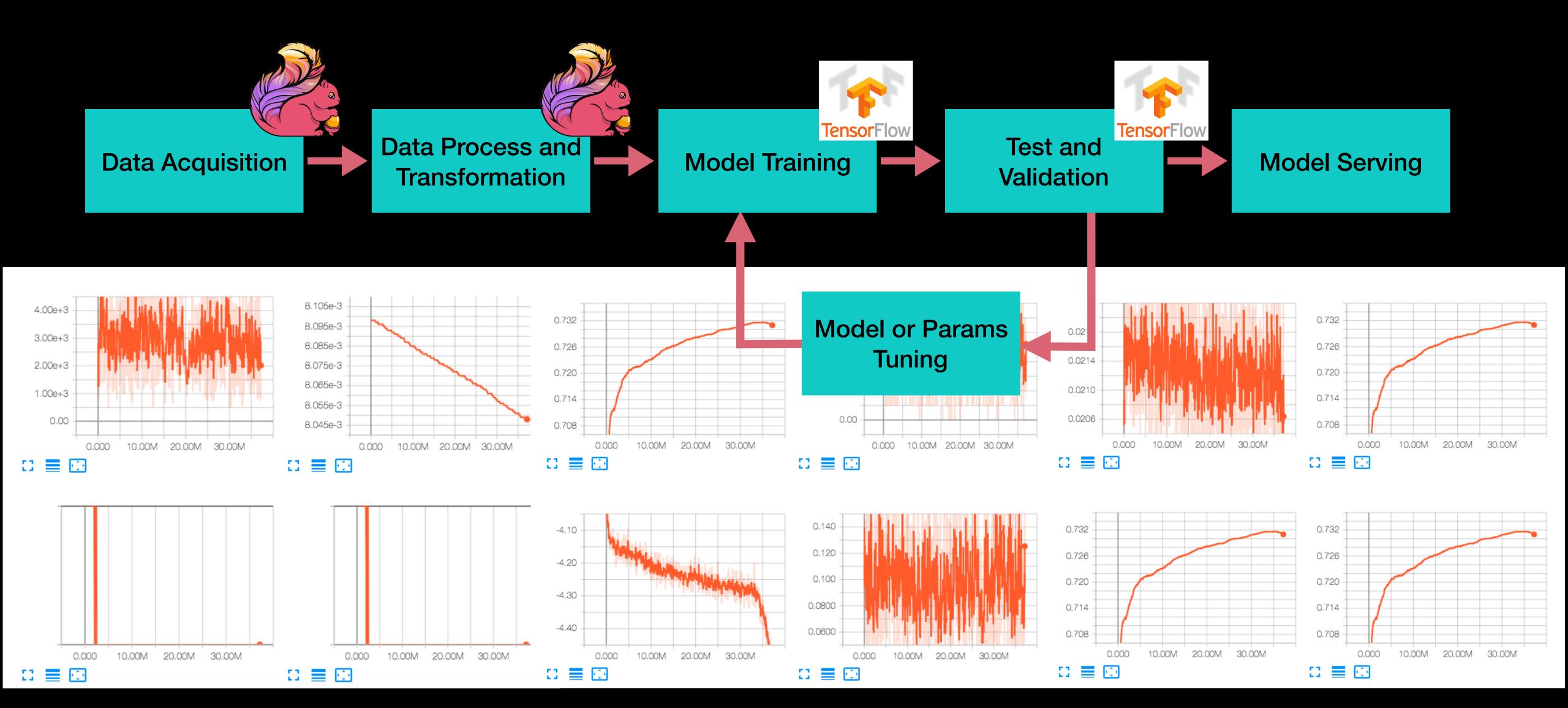




Execute MLlib and DL engine

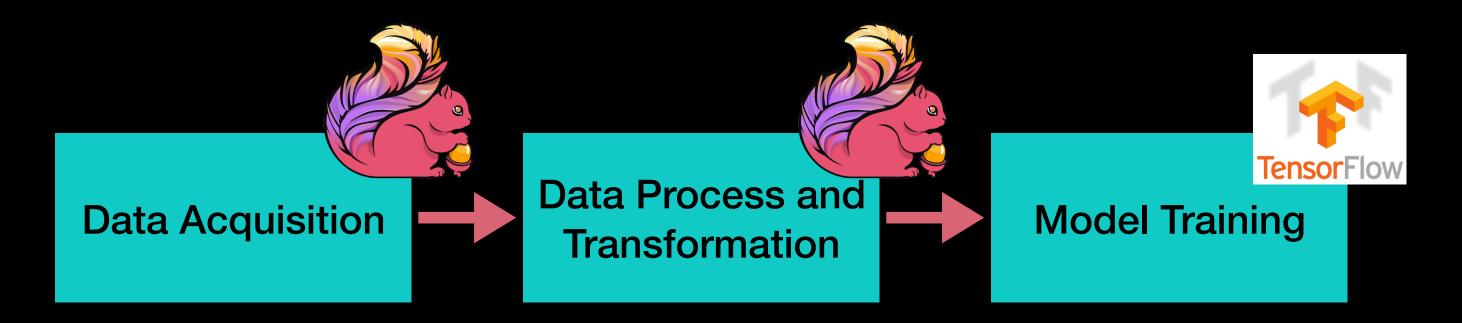
Deep Learning Pipeline

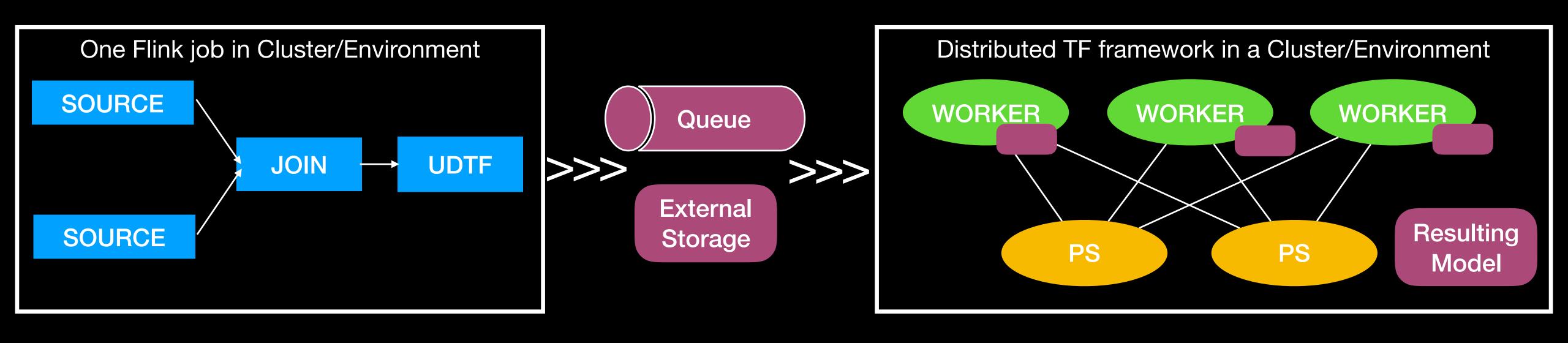




Deep Learning Pipeline

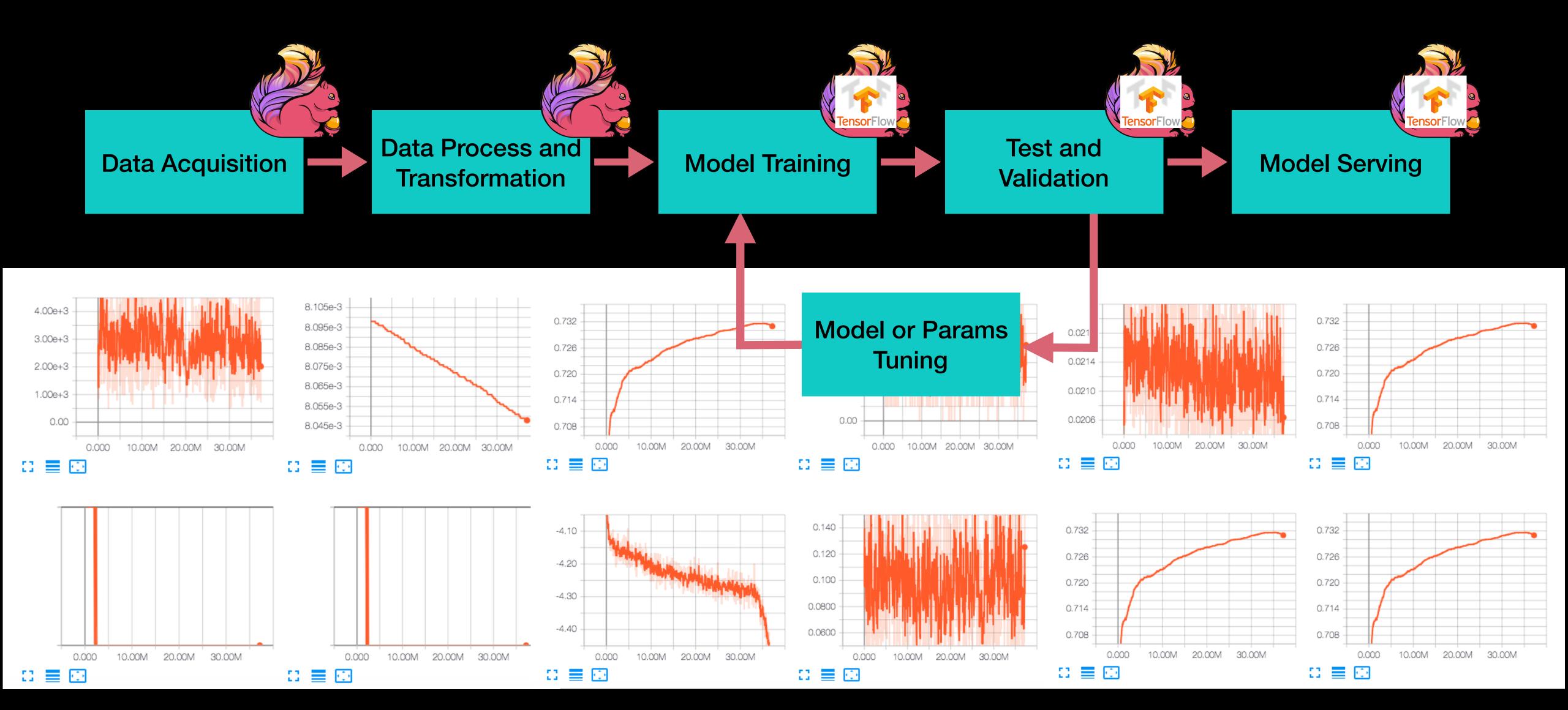






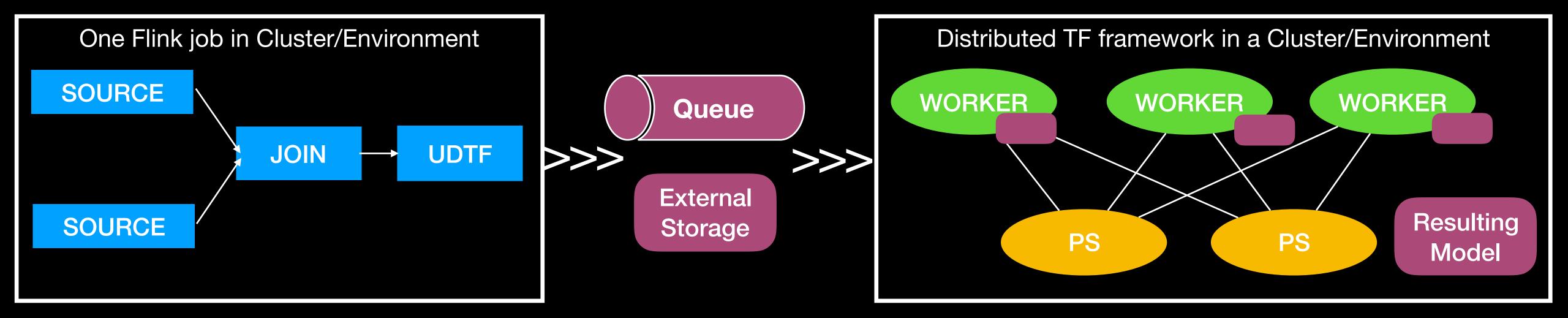
Deep Learning Pipeline

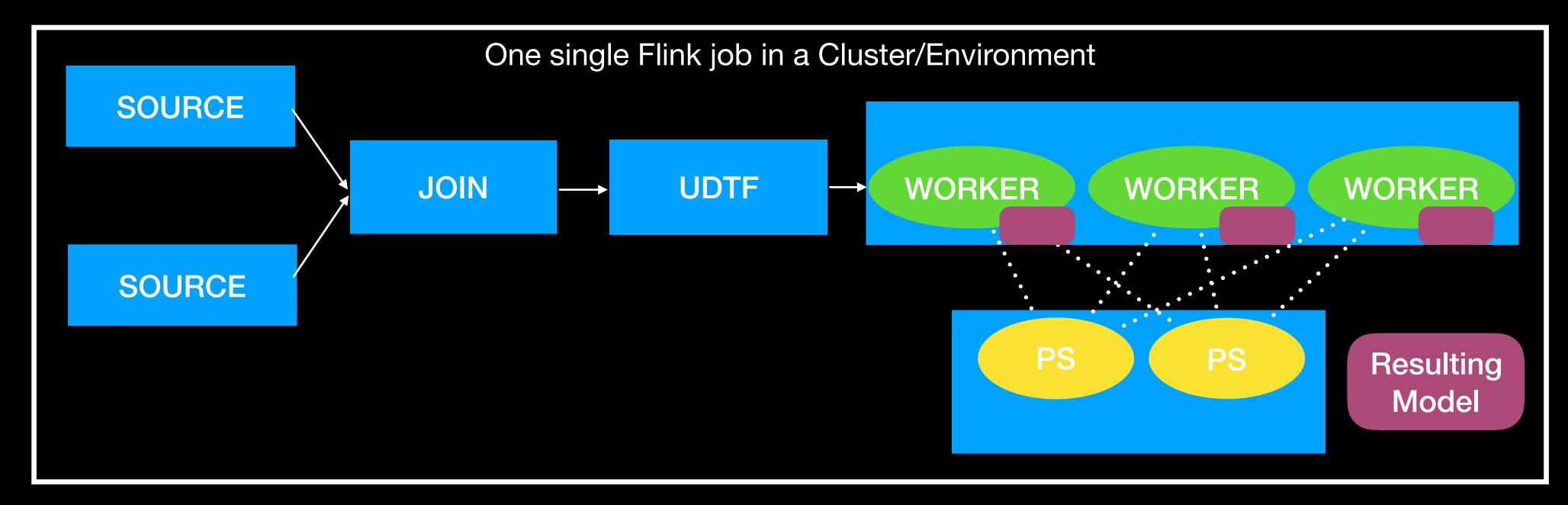




TensorFlow-Flink Integration







Summary



- Why Table API + AI?
- Build an Al Ecosystem
 - TableAPI enhancement (FLIP29 etc.)
 - Iteration (Will contribute to Flink)
 - Machine Learning Pipeline & ML Libs (Flink1.9, FLIP-39)
 - Deep Learning on Flink (TensorFlow, PyTorch) (Will open source soon)



THANKS Q & A

