# Correctness and Performance of Apache Spark SQL

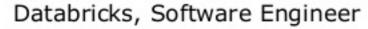
Spark + Al Summit, London



# About us



### **BOGDAN GHIT**



SQL performance optimizations

### IBM T.J. Watson, Research Intern

Bid advisor for cloud spot markets

Delft University of Technology, PhD in Computer Science

- Resource management in datacenters
- Performance of Spark, Hadoop



### NICOLAS POGGI

Databricks, Performance Engineer

Spark benchmarking



Barcelona Supercomputing - Microsoft Research Centre

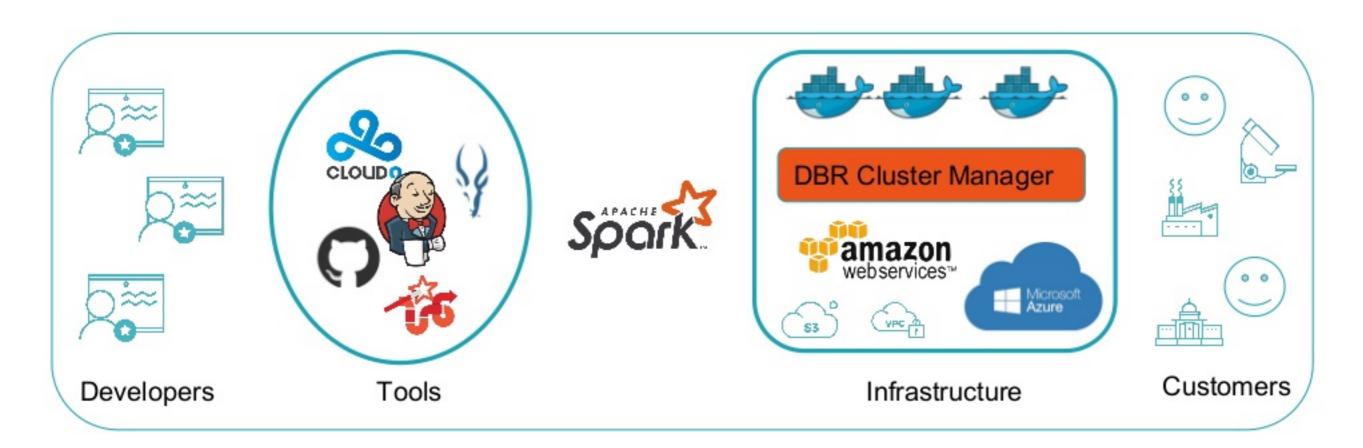
- Lead researcher ALOJA project
- New architectures for Big Data

BarcelonaTech (UPC), PhD in Computer Architecture

- Autonomic resource manager for the cloud
- Web customer modeling



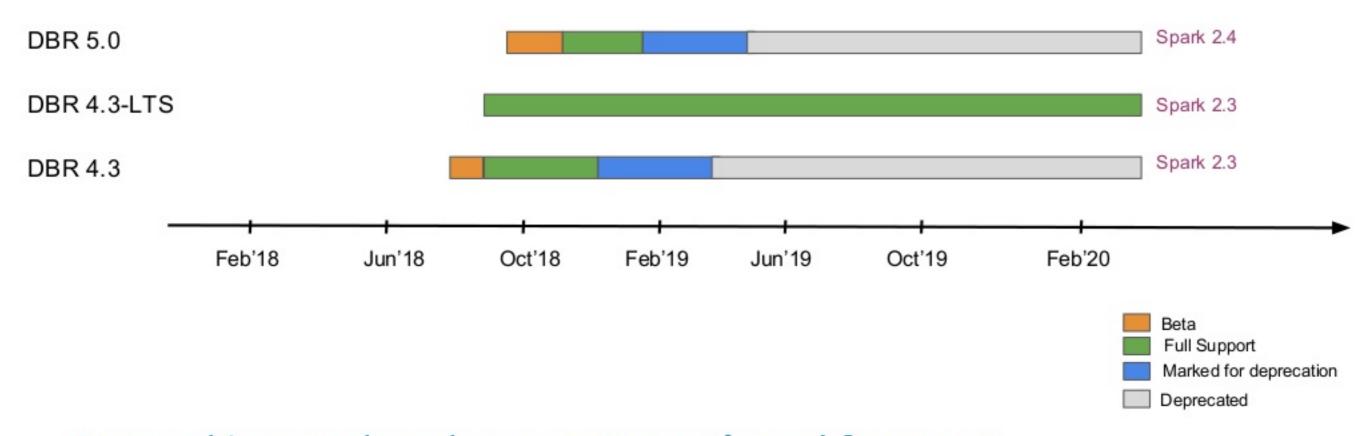
# Databricks ecosystem







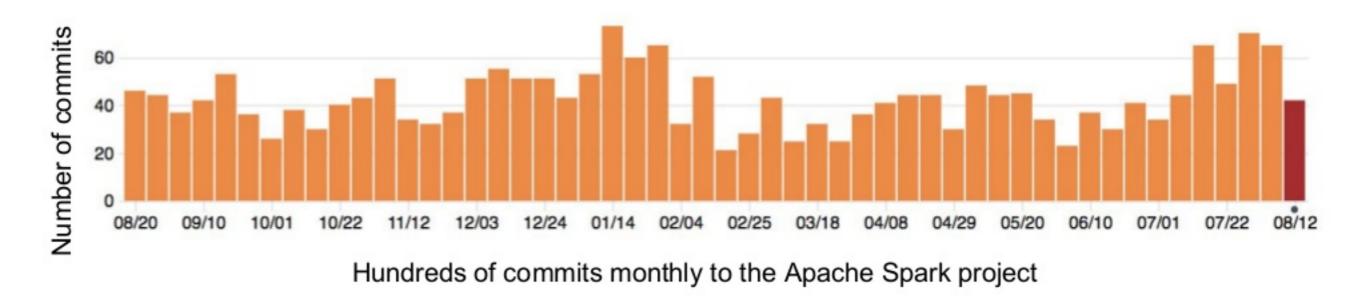
# Databricks runtime (DBR) releases



Our goal is to make releases automatic and frequent



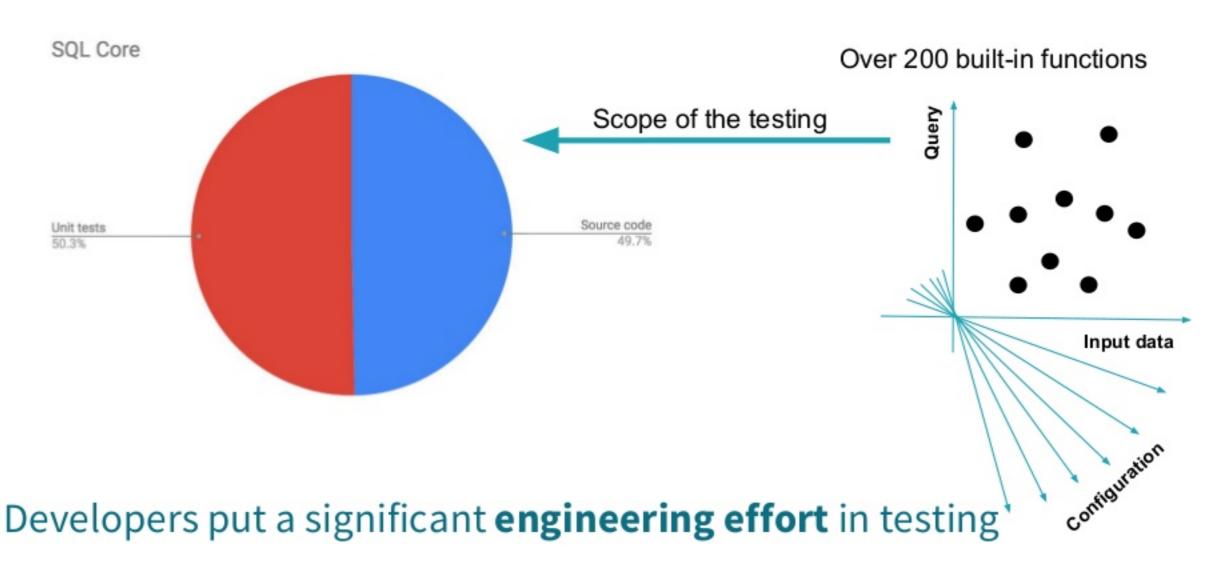
# Apache Spark contributions



At this pace of development, **mistakes** are bound to happen

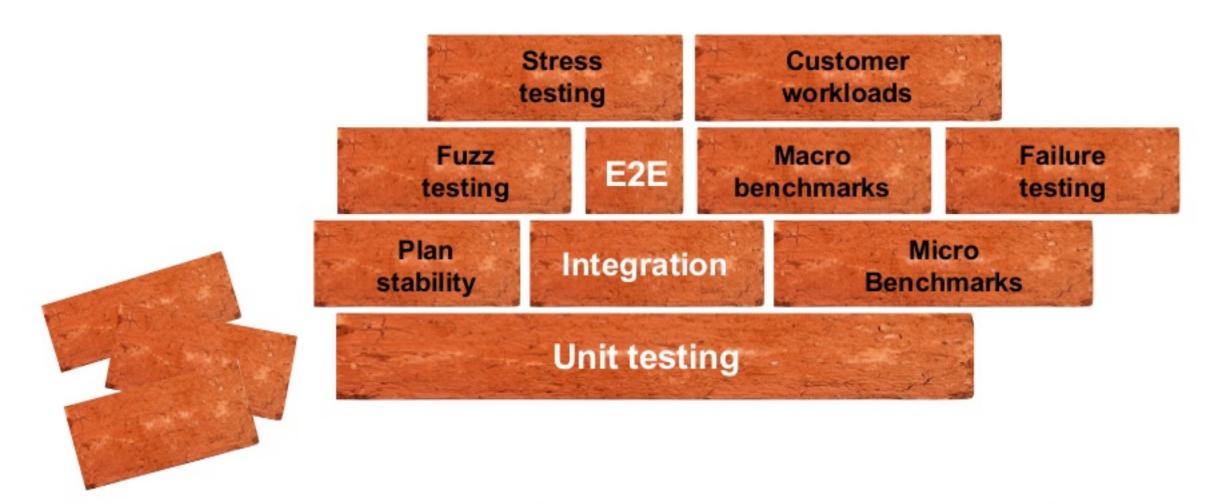


# Where do these contributions go?





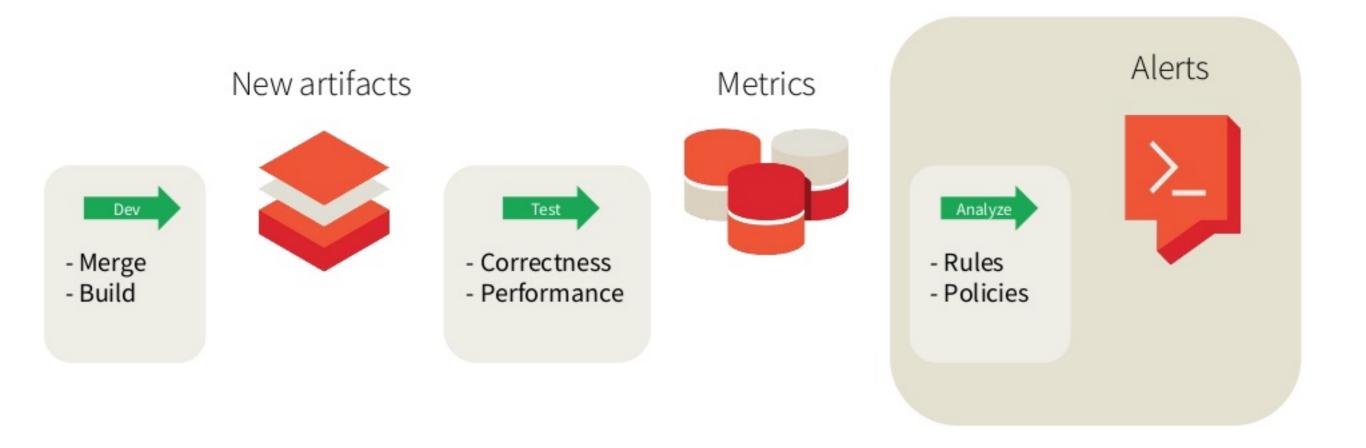
# Yet another brick in the wall



Unit testing *is not enough* to guarantee correctness and performance

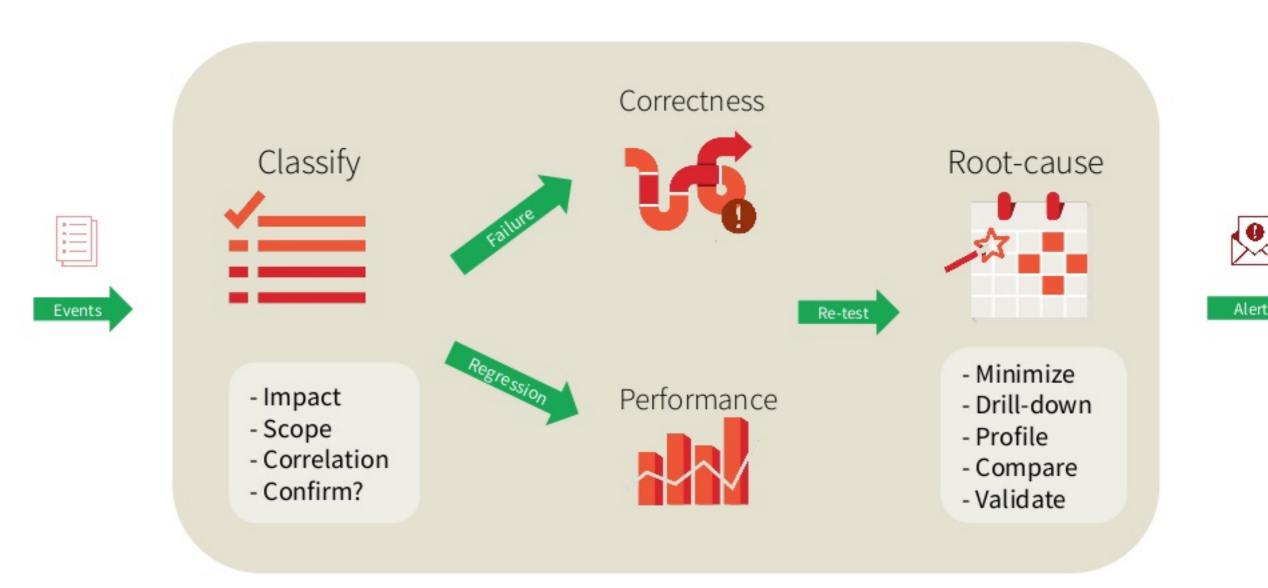


# Continuous Integration pipeline



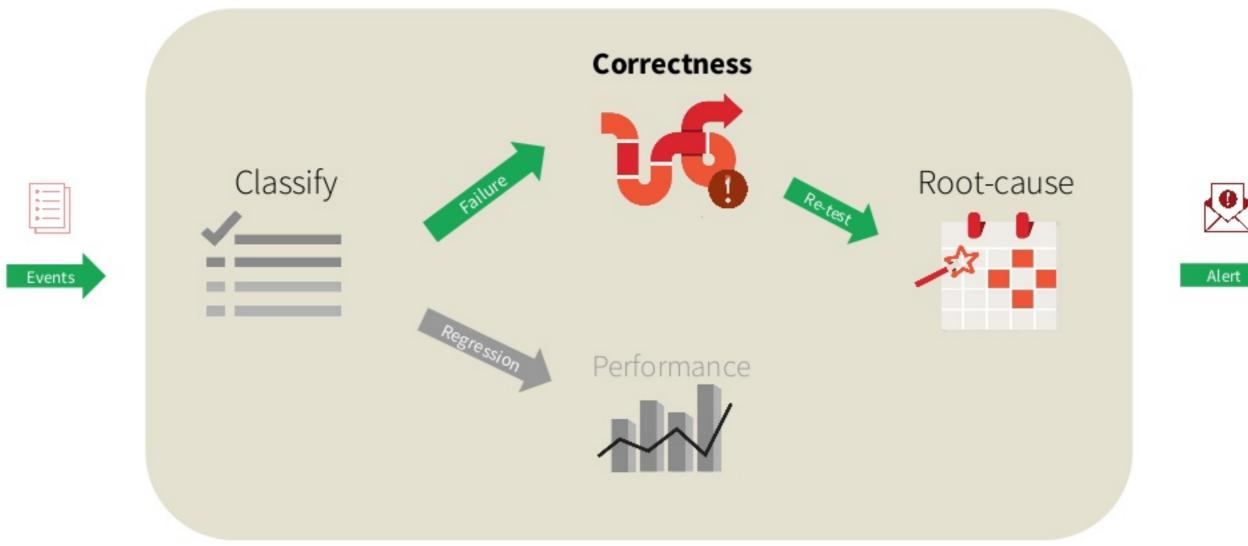


# Classification and alerting

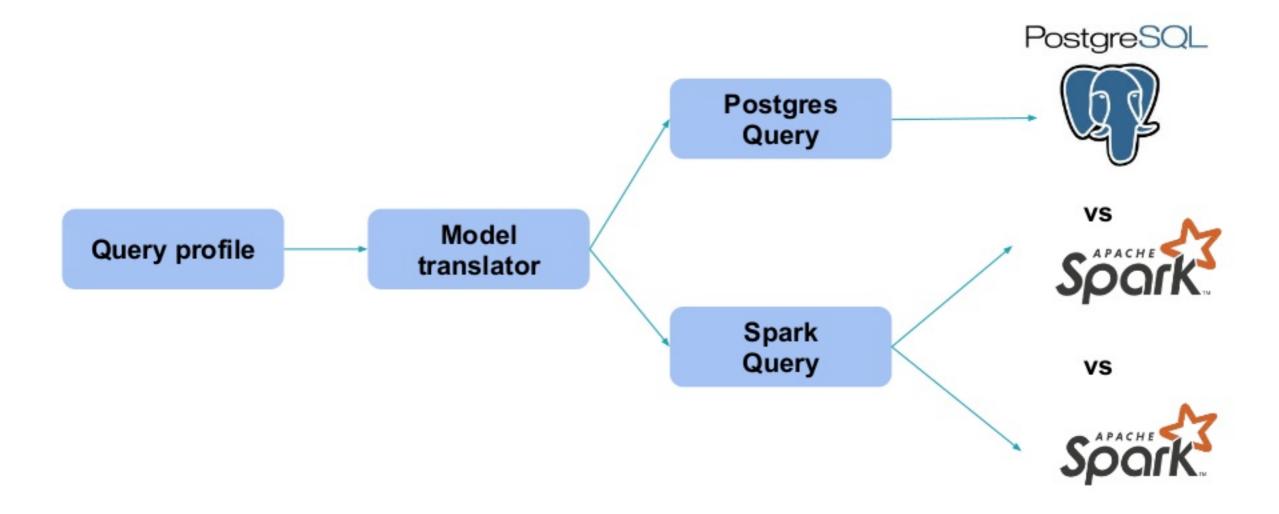




# Correctness



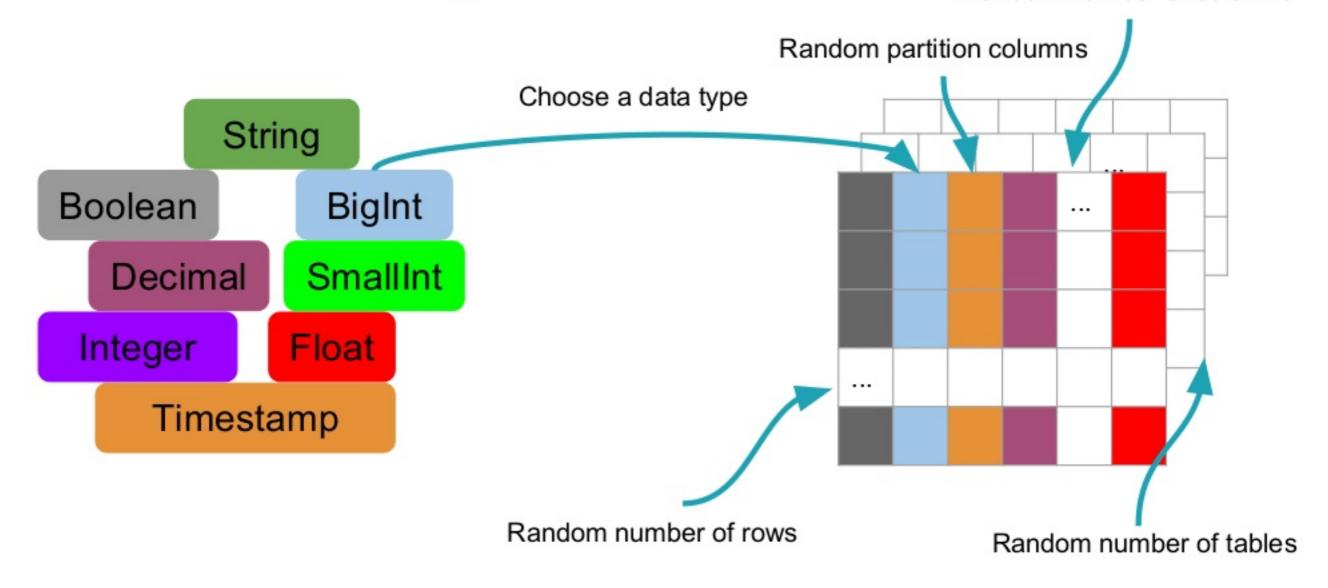
# Random query generation



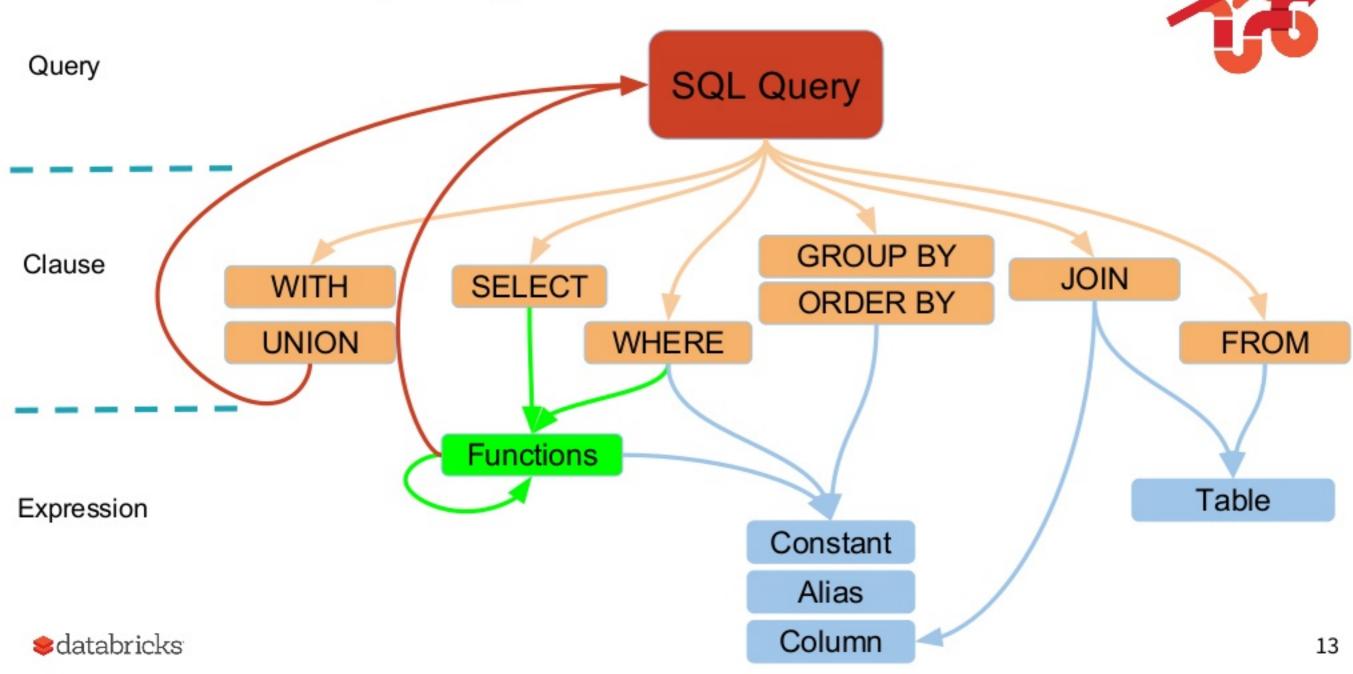


# DDL and datagen

Random number of columns



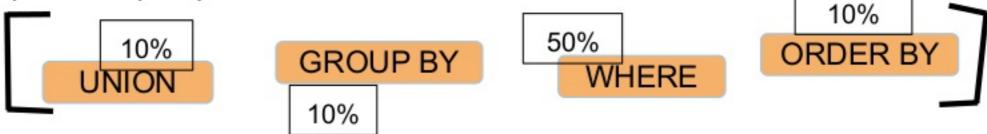
# Recursive query model



# Probabilistic query profile

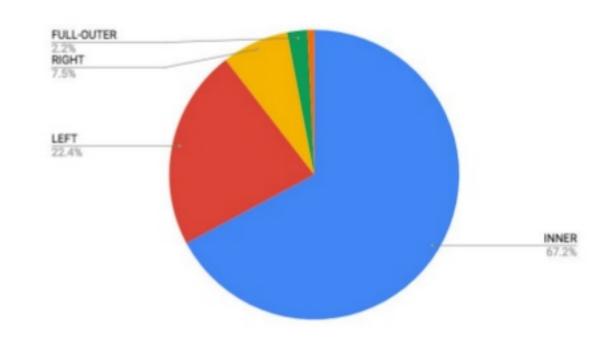
### Independent weights

Optional query clauses



### Inter-dependent weights

- Join types
- Select functions





# Coalesce flattening (1/4)

```
SELECT COALESCE (t2.smallint_col_3, t1.smallint_col_3, t2.smallint_col_3) AS int_col,
    IF (NULL, VARIANCE (COALESCE (t2.smallint_col_3, t1.smallint_col_3, t2.smallint_col_3)),
    COALESCE (t2.smallint_col_3, t1.smallint_col_3, t2.smallint_col_3)) AS int_col_1,
    STDDEV (t2.double_col_2) AS float_col,
    COALESCE (MIN((t1.smallint_col_3) - (COALESCE (t2.smallint_col_3, t1.smallint_col_3, t2.smallint_col_3, t2.smallint_col_3, t2.smallint_col_3, t2.smallint_col_3, t2.smallint_col_3),
    COALESCE (t2.smallint_col_3, t1.smallint_col_3, t2.smallint_col_3)) AS int_col_2

FROM table_4 t1

INNER JOIN table_4 t2 ON (t2.timestamp_col_7) = (t1.timestamp_col_7)

WHERE (t1.smallint_col_3) IN (CAST('0.04' AS DECIMAL(10,10)), t1.smallint_col_3)

GROUP BY COALESCE (t2.smallint_col_3, t1.smallint_col_3, t2.smallint_col_3)
```

Small dataset with 2 tables of 5x5 size Within 10 randomly generated queries

Error: Operation is in ERROR\_STATE



# Coalesce flattening (2/3)

databricks

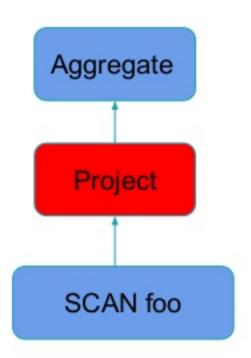
```
Aggregate
              GROUP BY COALESCE (foo.id, foo.val)
      Project
              COALESCE (COALESCE (foo.id, foo.val), 88)
       Join
              foo.ts = bar.ts
                      foo.id IN
SCAN foo
              FILTER
                      (CAST('0.04' AS DECIMAL(10, 10)), foo.id)
             SCAN bar
```

# Coalesce flattening (3/4)

```
Aggregate
               COALESCE (foo.id, foo.val)
      Project
               COALESCE (COALESCE (foo.id, foo.val), 88)
       Join
               foo.ts = bar.ts
                        foo.id IN
               FILTER
SCAN<sub>t1</sub>
                        (CAST('0.04' AS DECIMAL(10, 10)), foo.id)
              SCAN<sub>t2</sub>
```



# Coalesce flattening (4/4)



### Minimized query:

```
SELECT

COALESCE (COALESCE (foo.id, foo.val), 88)

FROM foo

GROUP BY

COALESCE (foo.id, foo.val)
```

### Analyzing the error

- The optimizer flattens the nested coalesce calls
- The SELECT clause doesn't contain the GROUP BY expression
- Possibly a problem with any GROUP BY expression that can be optimized



# Lead function (1/3)

Error: Column 4 in row 10 does not match:

```
[1.0, 696, -871.81, <<-64.98>>, -349] SPARK row [1.0, 696, -871.81, <<None>>, -349] POSTGRESQL row
```



# Lead function (2/3)

```
Project COALESCE (expr) + LEAD (-65, 4) OVER ORDER BY expr

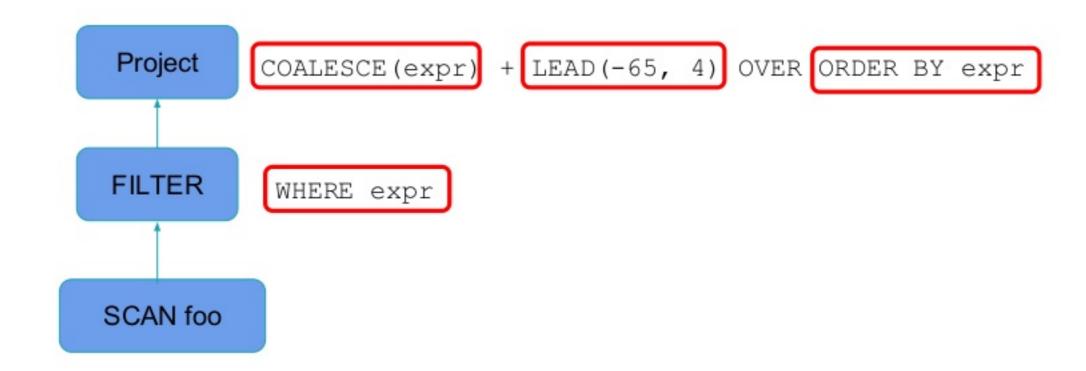
FILTER

WHERE expr

SCAN foo
```



# Lead function (3/3)

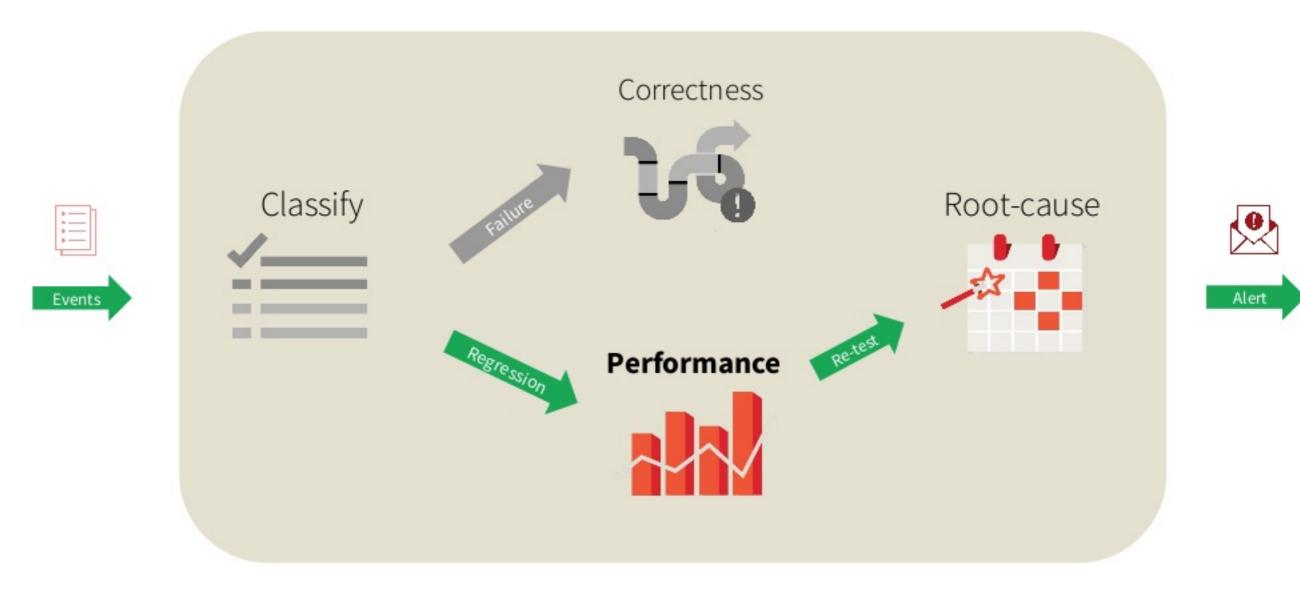


### Analyzing the error

- Using constant input values breaks the behaviour of the LEAD function
- SC-16633: https://github.com/apache/spark/pull/14284



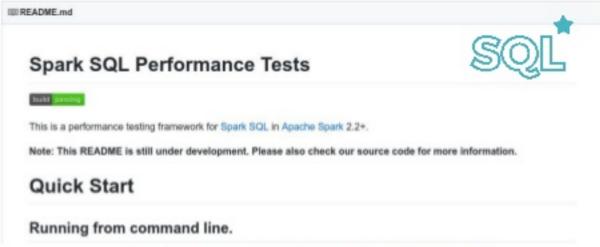
# Performance



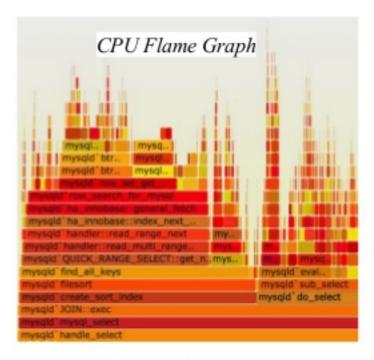


# Benchmarking tools

- We use spark-sql-perf public library for TPC workloads
  - Provides datagen and import scripts
  - local, cluster, S3
  - Dashboards for analyzing results
- The Spark micro benchmarks
- And the async-profiler
  - to produce flamegraphs



https://github.com/databricks/spark-sql-perf





## DBR 5.0-beta (v2.4) performance tracking - journey

Quantile



q84

q78

q93

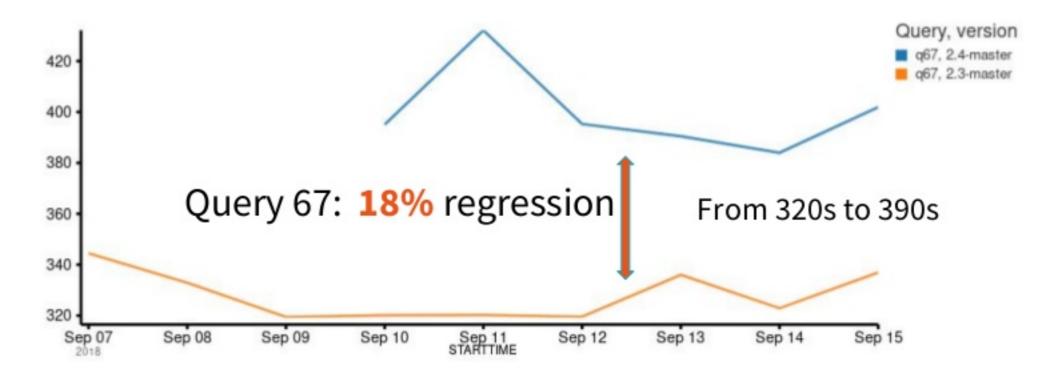
q50

q64

# Per query drill-down: 67

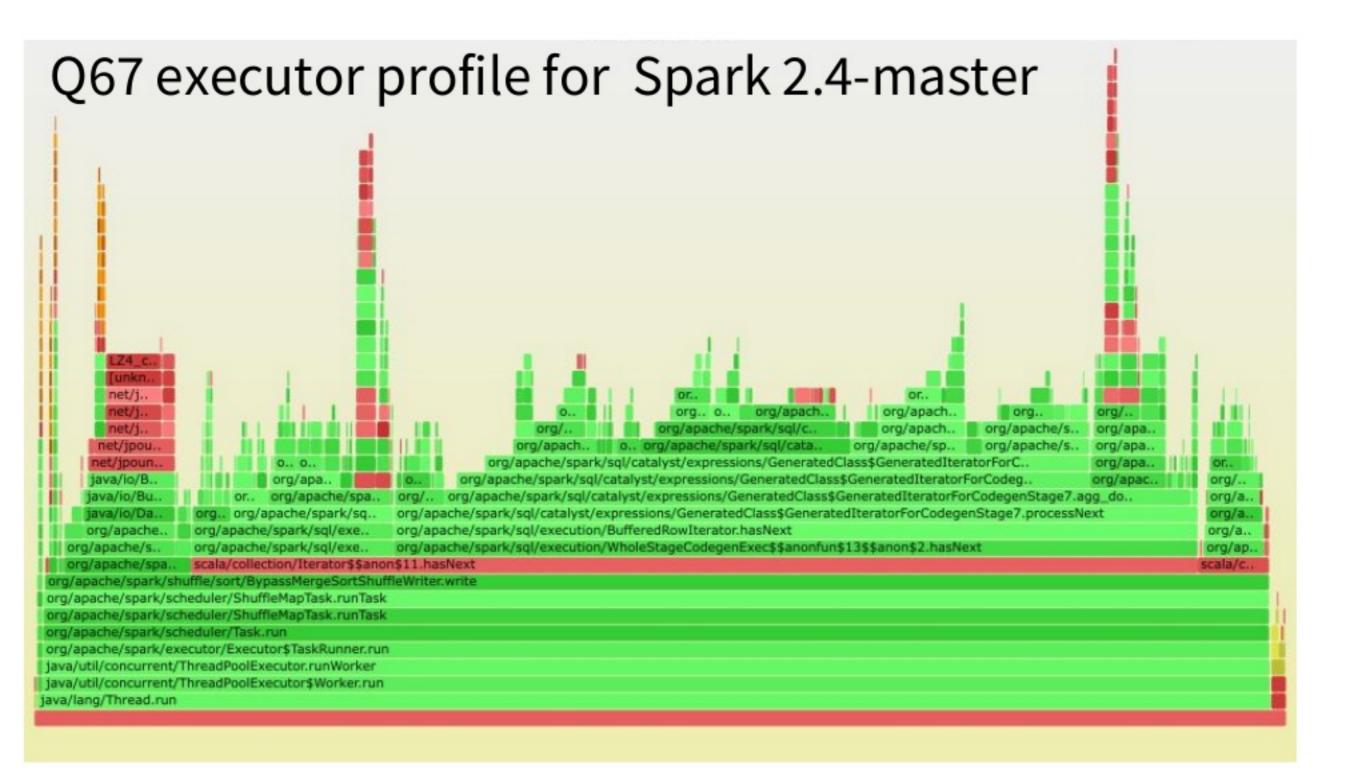


### First, **scope** and **validate**



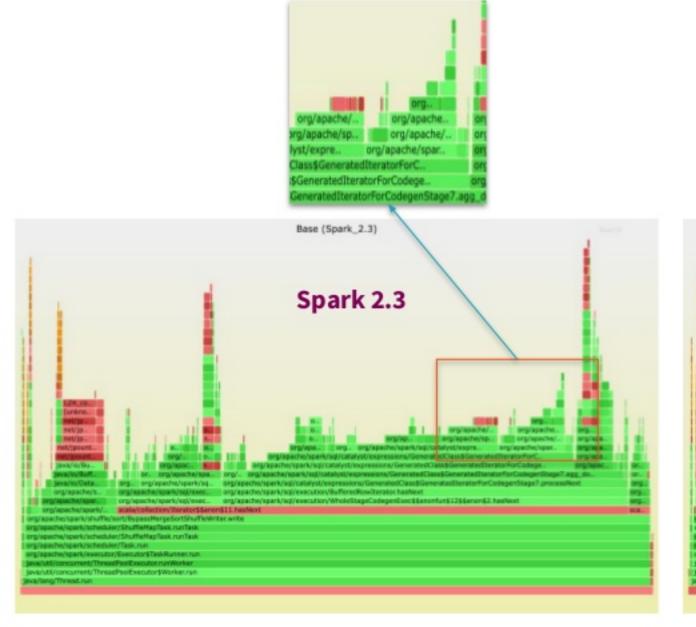
- in 2.4-master (dev) compared
- to 2.3 in DBR 4.3 (prod)

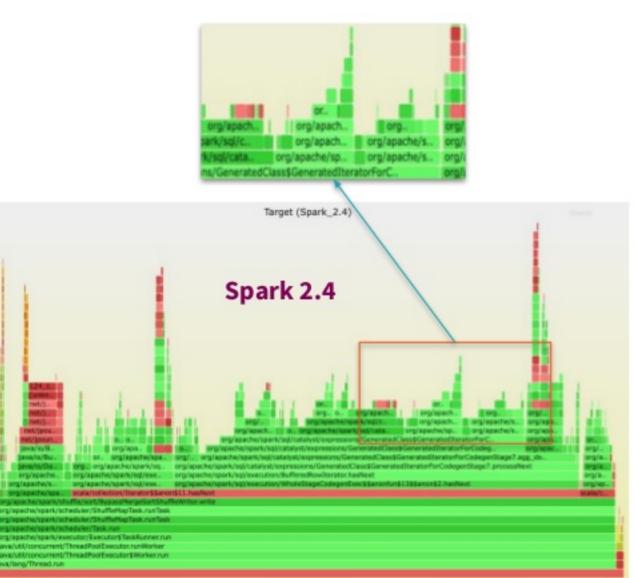




# Side-by-side 2.3 vs 2.4: find the differences





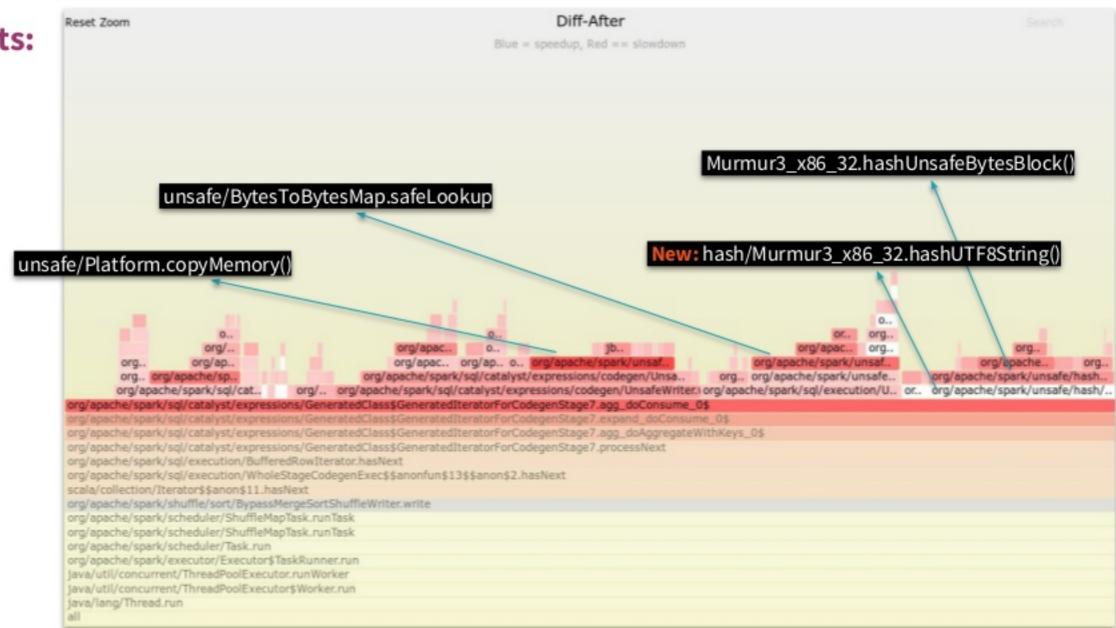


# Framegraph diff zoom



### Look for hints:

- Mem mgmt
- Hashing
- unsafe





# Root-causing

### Microbenchmark for UTF8String

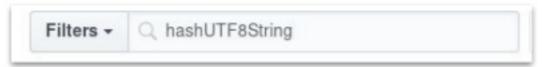
```
test("hashing") {
   import org.apache.spark.unsafe.hash.Murmur3_x86_32
   import org.apache.spark.unsafe.types.UTF8String
   val hasher = new Murmur3_x86_32(0)
   val str = UTF8String.fromString("b" * 10001)
   val numIter = 100000
   val start = System.nanoTime
   for(i <- 0 until numIter) {
      Murmur3_x86_32.hashUTF8String(str, 0)</pre>
```

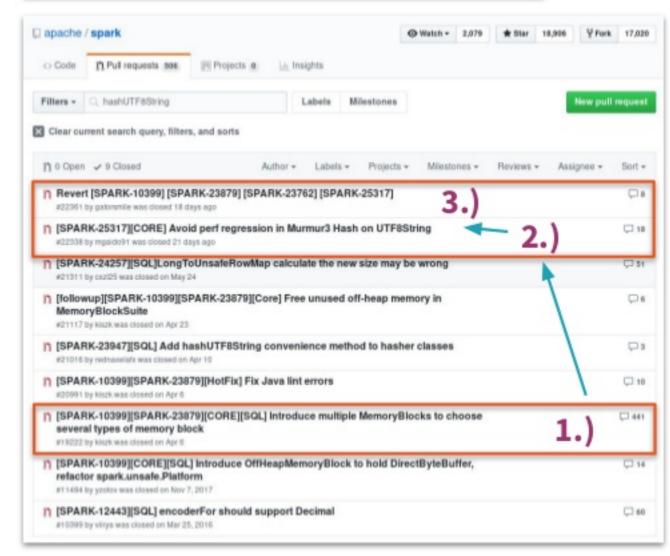
### **Results:**

- Spark 2.3: hashUnsafeBytes() -> 40μs
- Spark 2.4 hashUnsafeBytesBlock() -> 140μs
- also slower UTF8String.getBytes()

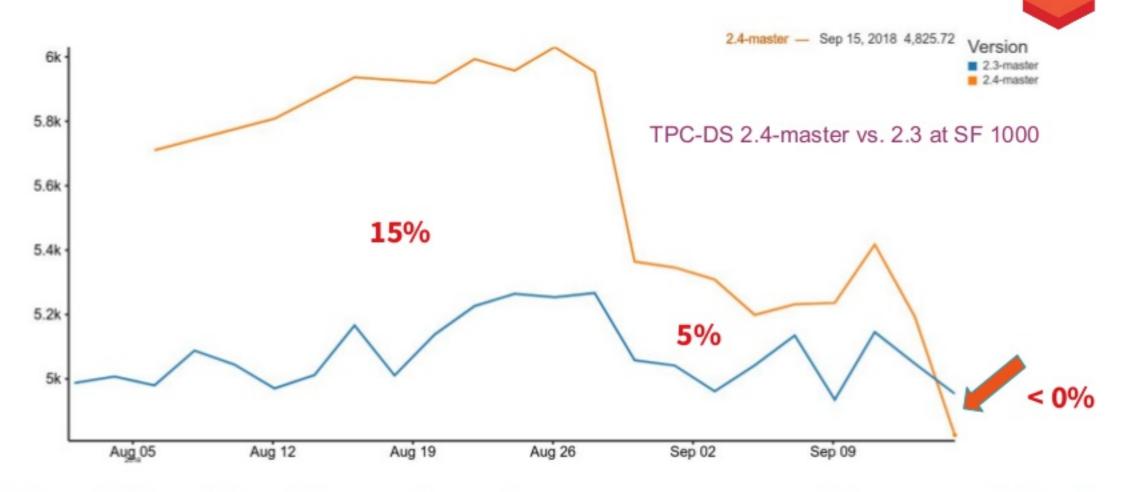


### **GIT BISECT**





# It is a journey to get a release out



DBR and Spark testing and performance are a continuous effort

Over a month effort to bring performance to improving states

# Conclusion

Spark in production is *not just the framework*Unit and integration testing are not enough

We need Spark specific tools to automate the process to ensure both correctness and performance



# Thanks!

Correctness and Performance of Apache Spark SQL

