Performance Test Hive/Spark (Parquet) vs. Azure Databricks Delta

Compare performance of Hive/Spark tables
(with underlying Parquet file format)
with
Azure Databricks Delta tables

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What is Databricks Delta?

Delta is an optimized Spark table that brings data reliability and performance optimizations to cloud data lakes. Making your data lake faster and more reliable - accelerating innovation.

Databricks Runtime is the most optimized version of...



A Delta Table

is the most optimized version of... A Spark/Hive Table

https://docs.azuredatabricks.net/delta/delta-intro.html

Databricks Delta - Unified Data Management

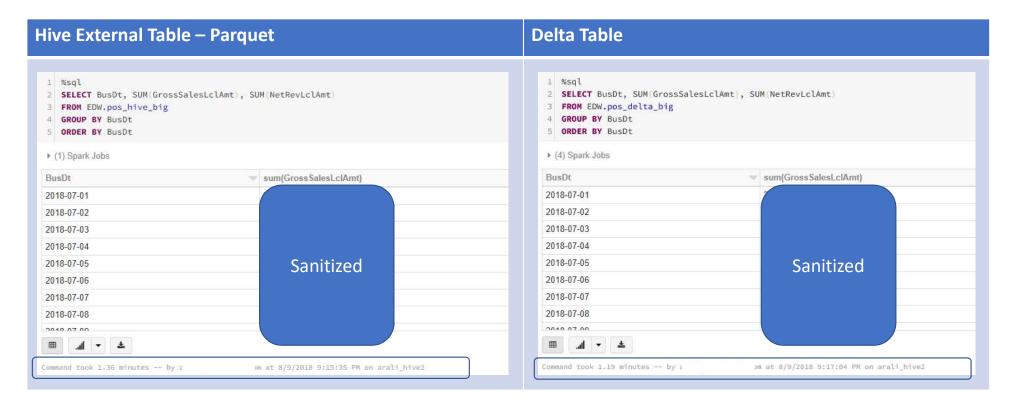
Delta is an optimized Spark table, **unifying both streaming and batch data**, that stores data in the open-source Parquet format in blob storage.

- Improves performance by managing metadata about your table
 - Automated file management to make engineering simple (compaction)
 - Creates and maintains indexes to speed up queries 10x – 100x

- Improves data reliability & simplifies
 pipelines by adding data management
 capabilities
 - Transactional guarantees (ACID)
 - Schema enforcement ensures data integrity
 - UPSERTs/Deletes allow for changing data

- Cluster Size 8 Nodes
 - Each node is Standard_DS3_v2 with 4 cores, 14 GB
 - No autoscaling for the cluster
- Size of parquet files ~32 GB (uncompressed ~340 GB)
- Statistics Rows: 635,586,654 Columns: 84
- Databricks Runtime 4.3 beta (includes Apache Spark 2.3.1, Scala 2.11)

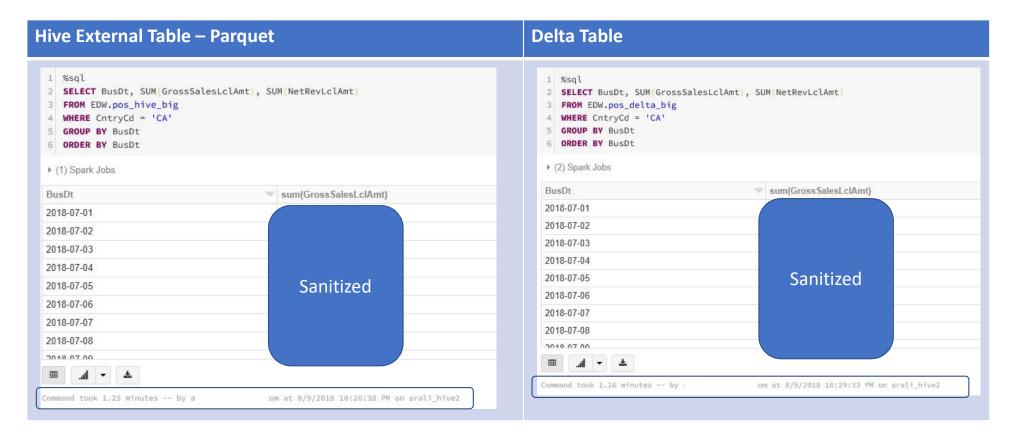
Please note, although this data volume is not huge enough to represent the big data scenario however it will give an idea of the performance differences and how you can carry out this exercise in your environment with your big data.



Please note, the given time difference between Hive/Spark table (with underlying Parquet) and Delta table doesn't look huge, however it would be much better with bigger dataset, especially when you leverage delta optimization (discussed later).



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Performance Test – Optimization with Delta

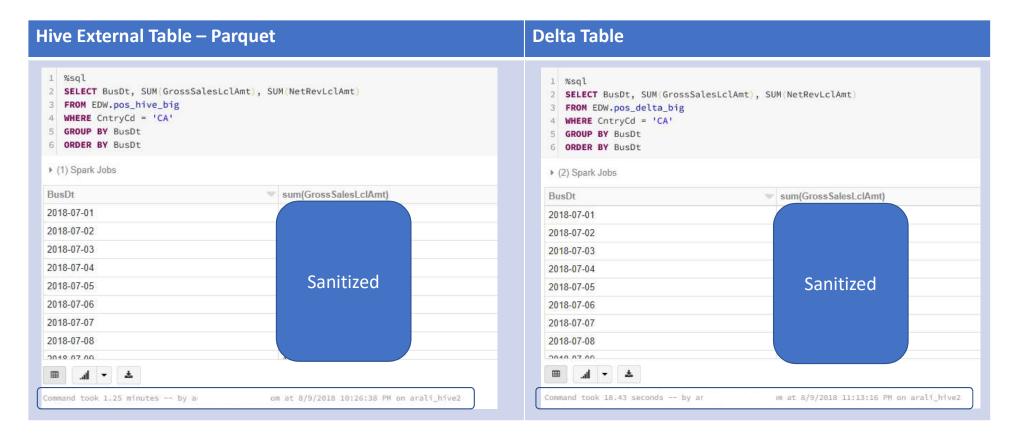
Databricks Delta supports the ability to optimize the layout of data stored in DBFS with these two algorithms:

- Compaction (bin-packing) Improves the speed of read queries from a table by coalescing small files into larger ones from large number of small files to small number of larger files.
- ZOrdering Colocates related information in the same set of files. This co-locality is automatically used by Databricks Delta data-skipping algorithms to dramatically reduce the amount of data that needs to be read.

Best Practice - If you have a large amount of data, we suggest that you limit it to new data for optimization, using partition filters (WHERE clause) when possible for ZOrdering.



https://docs.azuredatabricks.net/delta/optimizations.html



Please note, performance of your query would vary here based on amount of data requested by your query. You can find more information here: https://docs.azuredatabricks.net/delta/optimizations.html

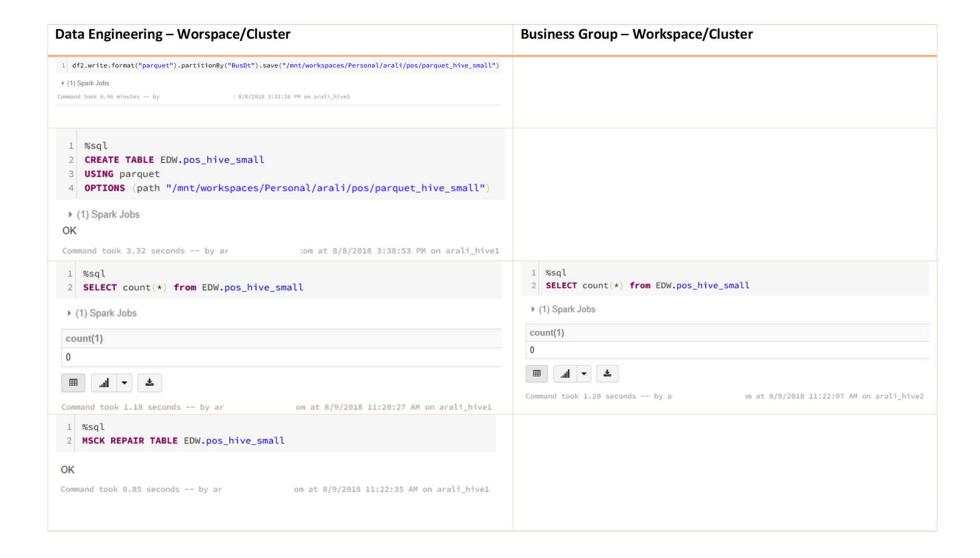
Benefits of using Databricks Delta

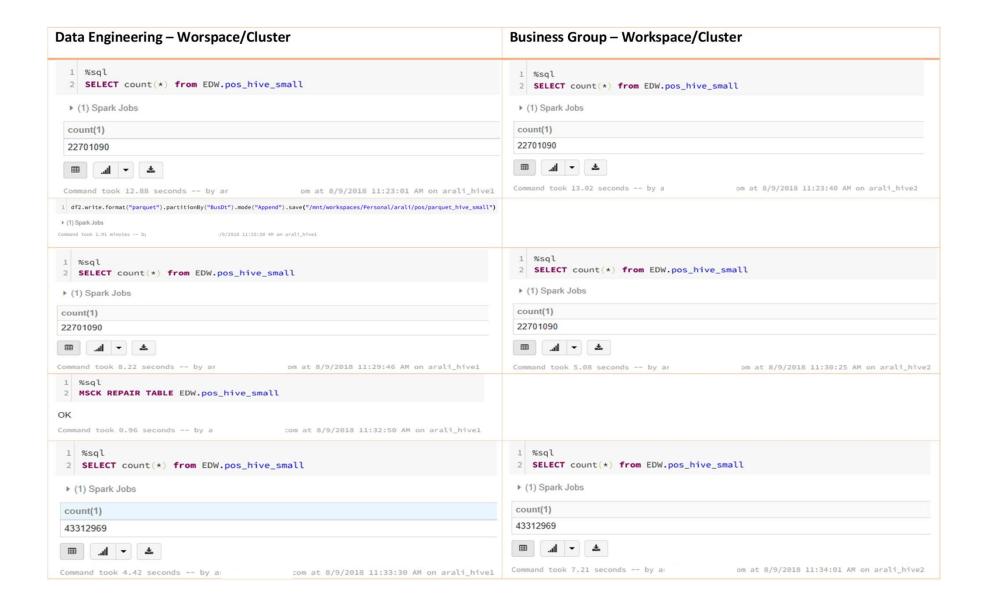
- New data/partition gets reflected automatically to all the clusters no need for repairing table or deleting/adding partitions to the table
- No need to refresh table metadata in local cache with REFRESH table command
- Optimization for performance and cost
- Transactional consistent
 - When rebuilding a partition fails, data remains consistent.
 - Multiple users can modify the dataset simultaneously and see the consistent view
- A single delta table can be target for both batch and stream data ingestion
 - no need to have separate pipelines for streaming and batch

Benefits of using Databricks Delta – Cont'd

- You can write <u>MERGE statement</u> merge (insert/update) data into Databricks Delta table
- Databricks Delta table also simplifies operational overhead in comparison with Hive External table as explained next

Using Hive External tables – connected to external metadata store (Azure SQL Database)





Data Changes – REFRESH TABLE

```
SELECT BusDt, count(*) from EDW.pos_hive_small_wopartition GROUP BY BusDt

*(1) Spark Jobs

#Error in SQL statement: SparkException: Job aborted due to stage failure: Task 0 in stage 35.0 failed 4 times, most recent failure: Lost task 0.3 in stage 35.0 (TID 644, 10.139.64.6, executor 1): java.io.File dbfs:/mnt/workspaces/Personal/arali/pos/parquet hive small_wopartition/part=00049-tid=3570897718831618244-b8ec4699-c44b=45b0-8202-6056a4be89ab-670-c000.snappy.parquet

It is possible the underlying files have been updated. You can explicitly invalidate the cache in Spark by running 'REFRESH TABLE tableName' command in SQL or by recreating the Dataset/DataFrame involved.

at org.apache.spark.sql.execution.datasources.FileScanRDD$$anon$1.org$apache$spark$sql$execution$datasources$FileScanRDD$$anon$$readFile(FileScanRDD.scala:211)

at org.apache.spark.sql.execution.datasources.FileScanRDD$$anon$1.org$apache$spark$sql$execution$datasources$FileScanRDD$$anon$$createNextIterator(FileScanRDD.scala:380)

at org.apache.spark.sql.execution.datasources.FileScanRDD$$anon$1$$anonfun$prepareNextFile$1.apply(FileScanRDD.scala:294)

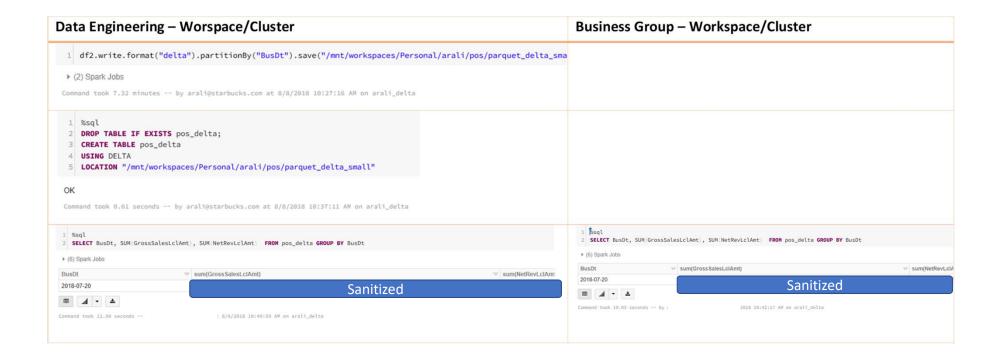
at org.apache.spark.sql.execution.datasources.FileScanRDD$$anon$1$$anonfun$prepareNextFile$1.apply(FileScanRDD.scala:294)
```

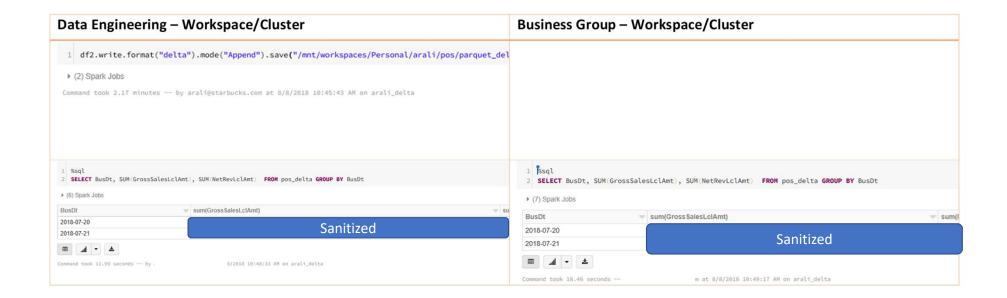
1 %sql
2 REFRESH TABLE EDW.pos_hive_small_wopartition

OK

Command took 0.89 seconds -- by ar ... com at 8/9/2018 11:37:56 AM on arali_hive2

Using Databricks Delta – connected to external metadata store (Azure SQL Database)





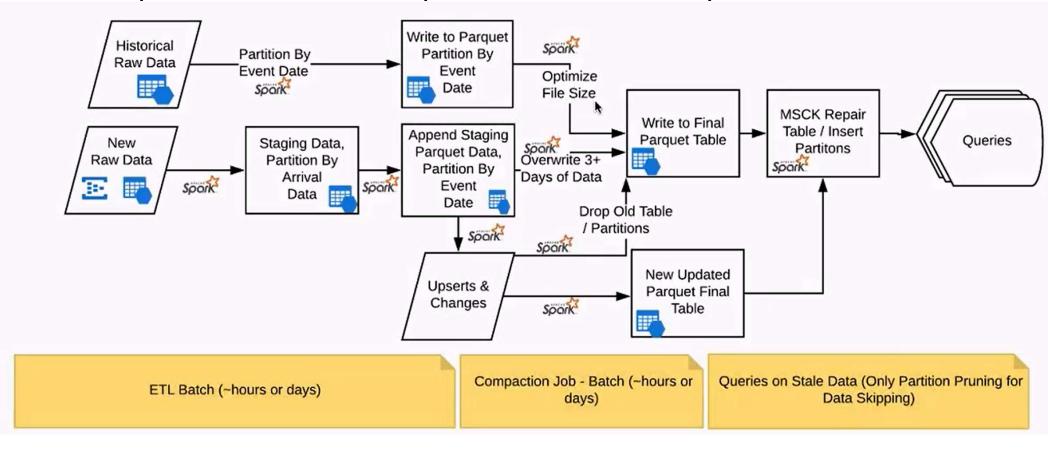
Feedback and suggestions

If you have feedback or suggestions for improving this data migration asset, please contact the Data Migration Jumpstart Team (askdmjfordmtools@microsoft.com). Thanks for your support!

Note: For additional information about migrating various source databases to Azure, see the <u>Azure Database Migration Guide</u>.

Appendix

Data Pipeline – with Spark/Hive/Parquet



Data Pipeline – simplified with Delta

