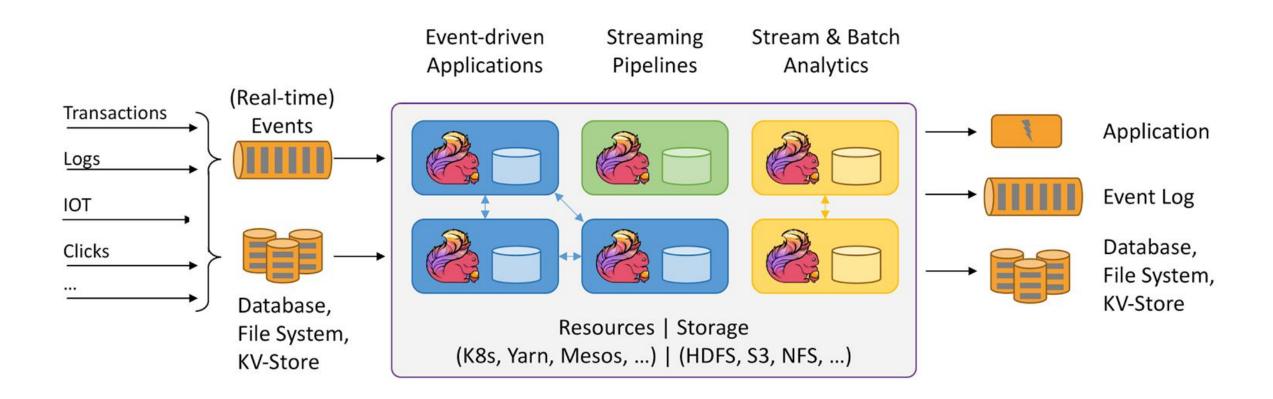
Introduction to SQL on Apache Flink®

Flink SQL Training

https://github.com/ververica/sql-training



Apache Flink is a Distributed Data Processing System





Scalable and Consistent Data Processing

- Flexible and expressive APIs
- Guaranteed correctness
 - Exactly-once state consistency
 - Event-time semantics
- In-memory processing at massive scale
 - o Runs on 10000s of cores
 - Manages 10s TBs of state



Powered By Apache Flink































































Details about their use cases and more users are listed on Flink's website at https://flink.apache.org/poweredby.html
Also check out the Flink Forward YouTube channel with more than 350 recorded talks at https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCY8 IgiZLZErZPF47a2hXMA



Why SQL for Stream Processing?

- Implementing Flink stream processing apps requires special skills
 - Java/Scala experience
 - In-depth knowledge of streaming concepts like time and state
 - Knowledge of distributed data processing
- Everybody knows and uses SQL
- SQL queries are optimized and efficiently executed
- Unified syntax and semantics for batch & streaming data



Flink SQL in a Nutshell

A standard-compliant SQL service

to query static and streaming data alike

that leverages the performance, scalability, and consistency of

Apache Flink.





How is streaming SQL different from traditional SQL?

- Basically all tables that are processed with SQL queries change over time
 - Transactions from applications
 - Bulk inserts from ETL processes
- Traditional processors run SQL queries on static snapshots of the tables
 - The query input is finite
 - The query result is final and finite
- Stream SQL processors run continuous queries on changing (dynamic) tables
 - The query input is unbounded
 - The query result is never final, continuously updated, and potentially unbounded
- The semantics of a query are the same regardless whether it is executed onetime on a table snapshot or continuously on a changing table



Running a One-time Query on a Changing Table

Take a snapshot when the query starts

A final result is produced

user	cTime	url
Mary	12:00:00	https://
Bob	12:00:00	https://
Mary	12:00:02	https://
Liz	12:00:03	https://

SELECT
user,
COUNT(url) as cnt
FROM clicks
GROUP BY user

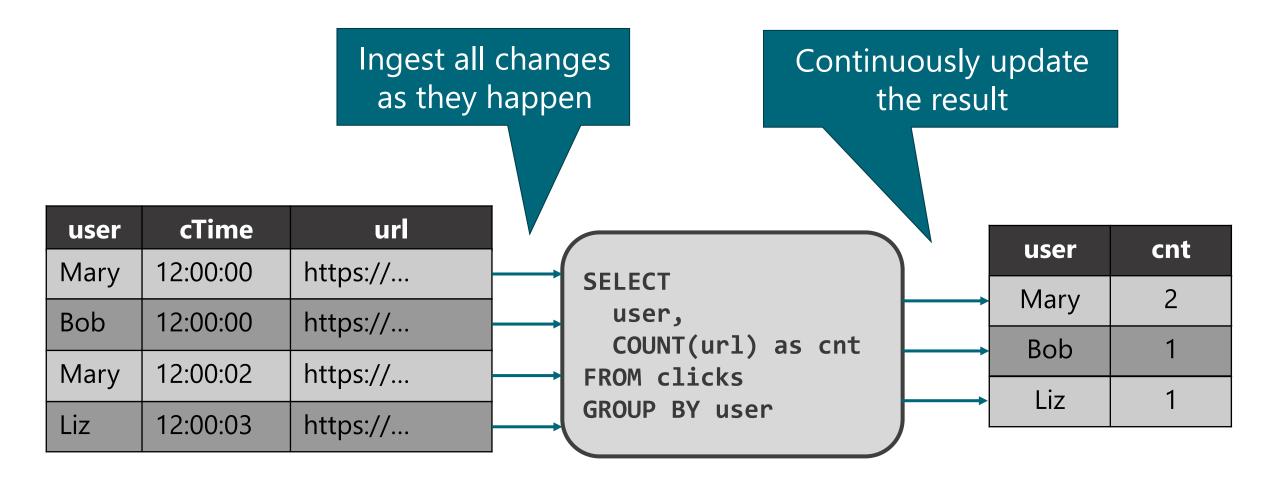
user	cnt
Mary	2
Bob	1

The query terminates

A row that was added after the query was started is not considered



Running a Continuous Query on a Changing Table



The result is identical to the one-time query (at this point)



SQL Feature Set in Flink 1.10

STREAMING & BATCH

- SELECT FROM WHERE
- GROUP BY [HAVING]
 - Non-windowed
 - O TUMBLE, HOP, SESSION windows
- JOIN
 - Time-Windowed INNER + OUTER JOIN
 - O Non-windowed INNER + OUTER JOIN
- User-Defined Functions
 - Scalar
 - Aggregation
 - O Table-valued

STREAMING ONLY

- OVER / WINDOW
 - O UNBOUNDED + BOUNDED PRECEDING
- INNER JOIN with
 - Time-versioned table
 - External lookup table
- MATCH_RECOGNIZE
 - Pattern Matching/CEP (SQL:2016)

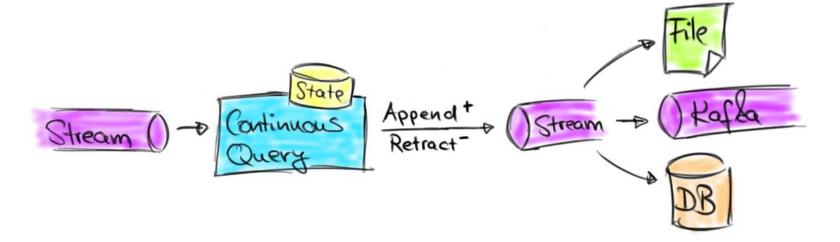
BATCH ONLY

Full TPC-DS support



Data Pipelines

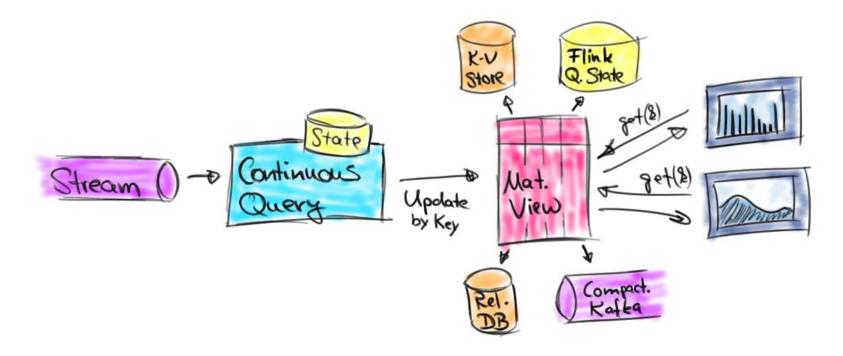
- Transform, aggregate, and move events in real-time
- Low-latency ETL
 - o Convert and write streams to file systems, DBMS, K-V stores, indexes, ...
 - Ingest appearing files to produce streams





Stream & Batch Analytics

- Stream & Batch Analytics
 - Run analytical queries over bounded and unbounded data
 - Query and compare historic and real-time data
 - Compute and update data to visualize in real-time





Training Environment

https://github.com/ververica/sql-training/

What You Will Learn in This Training?

- Querying streaming data with SQL
- Expressing common stream processing operations with SQL
 - Window aggregations, stream joins, and pattern matching
- Piping the results of continuous queries into Kafka
- Materializing the results of continuous queries in MySQL
- Using Flink's SQL CLI client



Training Scenario: Taxi Ride Data

We are working with data about taxi rides in New York

Three tables

Rides
 One start and one end event for each ride

Fares
 One payment event for each ride

DriverChanges
 One event for each driver change of a taxi

- All tables are registered and available in the environment
- Each tables is backed by a Kafka topic



Training Scenario: Taxi Ride Data

Flink SQL> SELECT * FROM Rides;

rideId	taxiId	isStart	lon	lat	rideTime	psgCnt
1	2013000001	true	-73.99078	40.76088	2013-01-01T00:00	1
2	2013000002	true	-73.978325	40.77809	2013-01-01T00:00	5
3	2013000003	true	-73.98962	40.72999	2013-01-01T00:00	1

Flink SQL> SELECT * FROM Fares;

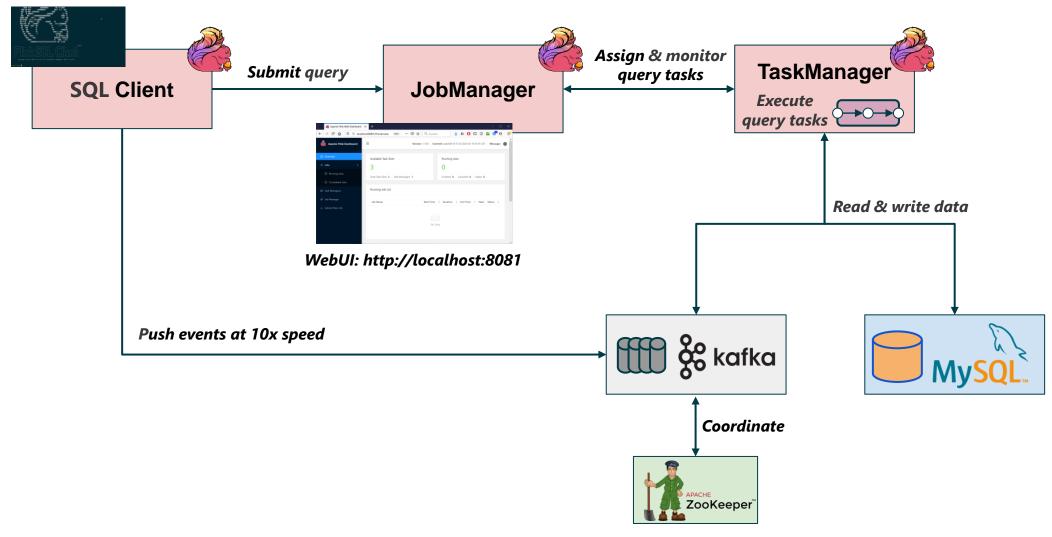
rideId	payTime	payMethod	tip	toll	fare
65	2013-01-01T00:00:36	CSH	0.0	0.0	3.5
137	2013-01-01T00:01	CSH	0.0	0.0	3.5
77	2013-01-01T00:01:22	CSH	0.0	0.0	4.0

Flink SQL> SELECT * FROM DriverChanges;

taxiId	driverId	usageStartTime
2013000061	2013000061	2013-01-01T00:00:02
2013000062	2013000062	2013-01-01T00:00:03
2013000063	2013000063	2013-01-01T00:00:08



Our Training Environment



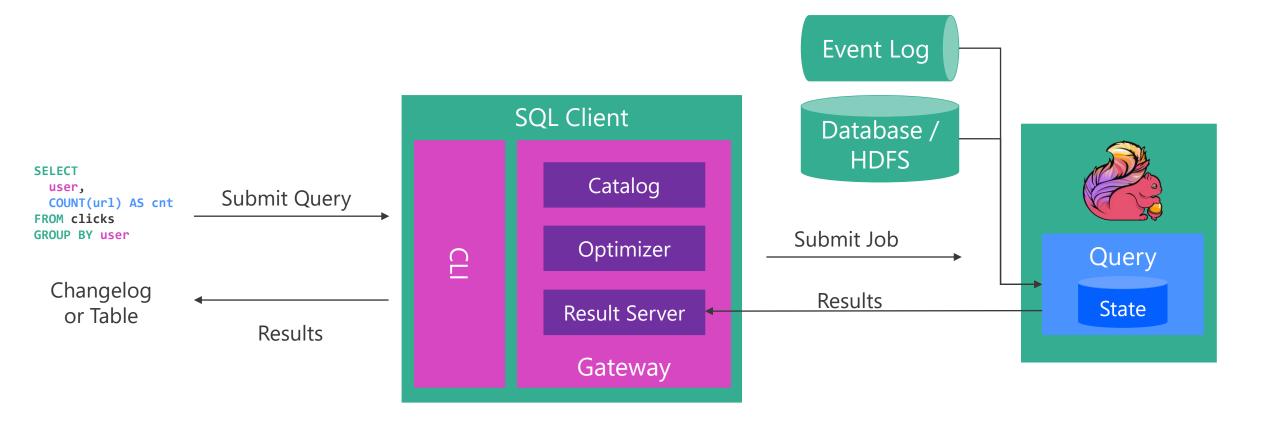


Introduction to SQL Client



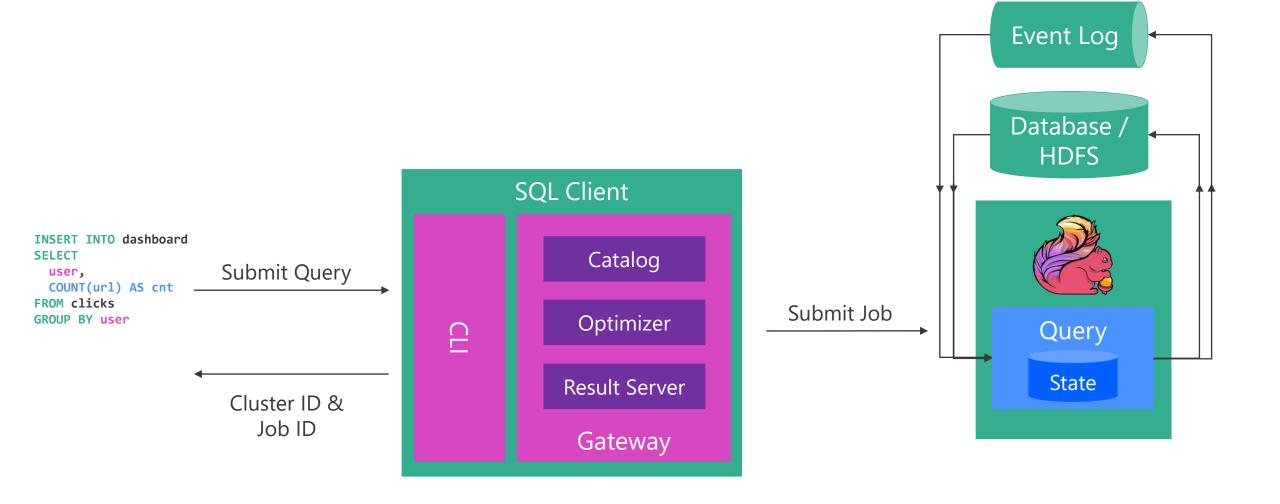


Interactive Query Submission via SQL Client





Detached Query Submission via SQL Client





Hands On Exercises

Introduction to SQL on Flink

Continue with the "Introduction to the Training Environment" in "Introduction to SQL on Flink"

https://github.com/ververica/sql-training/wiki/Introduction-to-SQL-on-Flink

We are here to help!





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