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1 https://github.com/gunnarmorling/1brc

The original task

- Write a Java program which reads the file, calculates the min, mean, and max temperature value per weather station, and emits the results on stdout like this:
 - sorted alphabetically by station name, and the result values per station
 - in the format <min>/<mean>/<max>, **rounded** to one fractional digit

```
Hamburg;12.0
Bulawayo;8.9
Palembang;38.8
St. John's;15.2
Cracow;12.6
Bridgetown;26.9
```



```
{Abha=-23.0/18.0/59.2,
Abidjan=-16.2/26.0/67.3,
Abéché=-10.0/29.4/69.0,
Accra=-10.1/26.4/66.4, Addis
Ababa=-23.7/16.0/67.0,
Adelaide=-27.8/17.3/58.5, ...}
```

<Station name>;<average temperature>

{<Station name>;<min>/<mean>/<max>, ...}



Generating dataset using Java and Python

The repo has a tool (create_measurements.{sh,py}) to generate one billion random points by sampling a Gaussian distribution with a mean and variance of 10 using a list of (413) distinct stations and their average temperatures

```
Hamburg;12.0
Bulawayo;8.9
Palembang;38.8
St. John's;15.2
Cracow;12.6
Bridgetown;26.9
```

```
<Station name>;
<average
temp.>
```

```
# clone and build generation tool. Output omitted.
git clone git@github.com:gunnarmorling/1brc.git
./mvnw clean verify
./create_measurements.sh 1000000000
Created file with 1,000,000,000 measurements in 435900 ms
```

```
Java - 435900 ms = 435.900 s = 7.27 mins (too slow!)
```

```
> head -n 3 data/measurements.txt
Monatélé;65.2
Glendora;-13.0
Gundumāl;-67.2
> wc -l data/measurements.txt
1000000000 data/measurements.txt
> ls -lh data/measurements.txt |
awk '{print $5, $9}'
15G data/measurements.txt
```

measurements.txt with 1B rows, taking up approx. 15 GB



Generating dataset using ClickHouse

ClickHouse - ~ 1 min (fast!)

```
derek-clickhouse :) INSERT INTO FUNCTION file('measurements.csv', CustomSeparated)
SETTINGS format_custom_field_delimiter = ';', format_custom_escaping_rule = 'Raw', max_threads = 20
WITH (
       SELECT groupArray((station, avg))
       FROM s3('https://datasets-documentation.s3.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com/1brc/stations.csv')
    ) AS averages
SELECT
    (averages[CAST(floor(randUniform(1, length(averages))), 'Int64')]).1 AS city,
    round(((averages[CAST(floor(randUniform(1, length(averages))), 'Int64')]).2) + ((10 * SQRT(-2 *
LOG(randCanonical(1)))) * COS((2 * PI()) * randCanonical(2))), 2) AS temperature
FROM numbers(1000000000)
SETTINGS format_custom_field_delimiter = ';', format_custom_escaping_rule = 'Raw'
Query id: 185b00d6-d815-4384-8ae4-b2703b217b1d
Ok.
0 rows in set. Elapsed: 69.459 sec. Processed 1.00 billion rows, 8.00 GB (14.40 million rows/s., 115.18 MB/s.)
Peak memory usage: 49.44 MiB.
```

Generating dataset using ClickHouse, explained

file table function: writes data into the local (host) filesystem INSERT INTO FUNCTION file('measurements.csv', CustomSeparated) groupArray(): creates an array of (station, avg). e.g. [('Abha',18),('Abidjan',26), ...] **INSERT** SELECT groupArray((station, avg)) **SELECT** FROM s3('https://datasets-documentation.s3.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com/1brc/stations.csv')) AS averages **▼**SELECT averages[floor(randUniform(1, length(averages)))::Int64].1 as city, round(averages[floor(randUniform(1, length(averages)))::Int64].2 + (10 * SQRT(-2 * LOG(randCanonical(1))) * COS(2 * PI() * randCanonical(2))), 2) as temperature FROM numbers(1_000_000_000) SETTINGS format_custom_field_delimiter=';', format_custom_escaping_rule='Raw' numbers table function: randCanonical function: table with the single 'number' returns a random Float64 number column (UInt64) that contains integers from 0 to N-1 p.s. We use the randCanonical function and use this to sample the Guassian distribution using a Muller transform.

The challenge, baseline using Java and ClickHouse

```
time ./calculate_average_baseline.sh
real 4m41.360s
user 4m38.427s
sys 0m4.728s
```

Java: 4m 41.360s (slow!)

```
SELECT format('{}={}/{}/{}', city, min(temperature), round(avg(temperature), 2), max(temperature))
FROM file('measurements.csv', CSV, 'city String, temperature DECIMAL(8,1)')
GROUP BY city
                                                                                       Reading from CSV performs complete
ORDER BY city ASC
                                                                                        linear scan of the file. This is inefficient
FORMAT CustomSeparated
SETTINGS
  format_custom_result_before_delimiter = '{',
  format_custom_result_after_delimiter = '}',
  format_custom_row_between_delimiter = ', ',
  format_custom_row_after_delimiter = ''.
 format_csv_delimiter = ';';
412 rows in set. Elapsed: 23.827 sec. Processed 1.00 billion rows, 14.68 GB (41.97 million rows/s.,
616.08 MB/s.)
Peak memory usage: 183.29 MiB.
```

ClickHouse local: 23.827s (faster, but can be better)



The challenge, optimizing ClickHouse

- Using Materialized View, which acts as an insert trigger, we can compute the statistics during INSERT time
- This means that we shift the computation from SELECT time to INSERT time

1

```
CREATE TABLE weather (
    `city` String,
    `temperature` Decimal(8, 1)
)
ENGINE = Null;

CREATE TABLE weather_results (
    city String,
    max AggregateFunction(max, Decimal(8, 1)),
    min AggregateFunction(min, Decimal(8, 1)),
    avg AggregateFunction(avg, Decimal(8, 1))
)
ENGINE = AggregatingMergeTree
ORDER BY tuple();
```

2

```
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW weather_mv TO weather_results
AS SELECT
    city,
    maxState(temperature) as max,
    minState(temperature) as min,
    avgState(temperature) as avg
FROM weather GROUP BY city;
```

FROM file('measurements.csv', LineAsString)):

CAST(vals[2], 'Decimal(8, 1)') AS temperature

```
0 rows in set. Elapsed: 24.398 sec. Processed 2.00 billion rows, 35.64 GB (81.97 million rows/s., 1.46 GB/s.)
Peak memory usage: 242.30 MiB.
```



The challenge, optimizing ClickHouse

How fast would it be?

```
SELECT
format('{}={}/{}/{}', city, minMerge(min), round(avgMerge(avg), 2), maxMerge(max))

FROM weather_results
GROUP BY city
ORDER BY city ASC
FORMAT CustomSeparated
SETTINGS
format_custom_result_before_delimiter = '{',
format_custom_result_after_delimiter = '}',
format_custom_row_between_delimiter = ', ',
format_custom_row_after_delimiter = '',
format_custom_row_after_delimiter = '',
format_csv_delimiter = ';';
```



The challenge, optimizing ClickHouse

Using Materialized View, query duration lowered from 23s to 0.014s (~1600 times speedup)

```
SELECT
format('{}={}/{}/{}', city, minMerge(min), round(avgMerge(avg), 2), maxMerge(max))

FROM weather_results
GROUP BY city
ORDER BY city ASC
FORMAT CustomSeparated
SETTINGS
format_custom_result_before_delimiter = '{',
format_custom_result_after_delimiter = '}',
format_custom_row_between_delimiter = ', ',
format_custom_row_after_delimiter = '',
format_custom_row_after_delimiter = '',
format_csv_delimiter = ';';

412 rows in set. Elapsed: 0.014 sec.
```



Thank you!

Keep in touch!



clickhouse.com/slack



#clickhouseDB @clickhouseinc



clickhouse

