# Building real-time applications with ClickHouse Materialized Views

Dale McDiarmid, Product@ClickHouse

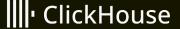


## What do applications powered by real-time analytics need?

- Fast queries
- Support for high concurrency
- Ability to deal with variable filters
- Typically aggregating for visuals e.g. over time
- Even with hundreds of billions of rows....hence ClickHouse
- ...a nice UI



# Now ClickHouse is fast and is built for concurrency...



#### ClickHouse

## But there are always limits...

- Some queries just need to scan and summarise a lot of data
- You can't optimise the ordering key for all access patterns/ filters (projections can help)
- Your first tool in the
   ClickHouse box is materialised
   views

```
SELECT
    formatReadableQuantity(count()) AS c
FROM pypi
GROUP BY project
ORDER BY count() DESC
LIMIT 6
SETTINGS allow_experimental_parallel_reading_from_replicas = 1, max_parallel_replicas = 100
Query id: 14b514cf-6c7a-4679-a9d7-62b1501faa25
 -project
  boto3
               2.14 billion
               1.08 billion
  urllib3
               975.57 million
  botocore
               934.64 million
  requests
               842.87 million
  awscli
               824.49 million
  setuptools
6 rows in set. Elapsed: 22.171 sec. Processed 69.56 billion rows, 1.31 TB (3.14 billion rows/s., 59.26 GB/s.)
Peak memory usage: 766.14 MiB.
clickhouse-cloud :)
```

### What are materialised views?

(In ClickHouse)



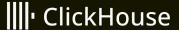
### Just an Insert Trigger!

- A little different than those you might be used to e.g. Postgres
- A query which triggers on inserts to a table
- Query executes on the inserted block of rows
- Results can be sent to another table
- Doesn't store any data itself
- Can be used (amongst other things) to summarise data and massively improve query performance
- Move "work" from insert to query time by pre-calculating result sets



### A real example

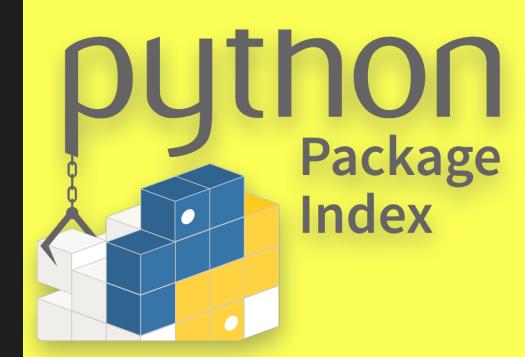
Let's build some simple apps!



#### |||| ClickHouse

### PYPI package downloads

- PYPI = Python Package Index
- Every download of a Python package
- Once row for every package download
- Every pip install!
- 600b rows
- Let's build some analytics!



```
"timestamp": "2023-07-21 03:20:25.000000",
"country_code": "JP",
"url": "VpackagesV2dV61V08076519c80041bc0ffa1a8af0cbd3bf3e2b62af10435d269a9d0f40564dVrequests-2.27.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl",
"project": "requests",
"file": {
  "filename": "requests-2.27.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl",
  "project": "requests",
  "version": "2.27.1",
  "type": "bdist wheel"
"installer": {
  "name": "pip",
  "version": "20.1"
"python": "3.6.13",
"implementation": {
  "name": "CPython",
  "version": "3.6.13"
"distro": {
  "name": "Debian GNU\/Linux",
  "version": "10".
  "id": "buster",
  "libc": {
     "lib": "glibc",
     "version": "2.28"
"system": {
  "name": "Linux",
  "release": "4.14.314-164.539.amzn1.x86 64"
"cpu": "x86 64",
"openssl version": "OpenSSL 1.1.1d 10 Sep 2019",
"setuptools version": "46.1.3",
"rustc version": ""
"tls protocol": "TLSv1.3",
"tls cipher": "TLS AES 256 GCM SHA384"
```

```
CREATE TABLE pypi
(
  timestamp DateTime,
  country_code String,
  project String,
  ...
) ENGINE = MergeTree
ORDER BY (project, timestamp)
2023-03-29 04:28:27 DE
```

boto3

```
CREATE TABLE pypi
(
  timestamp DateTime,
  country_code String,
  project String,
  ...
) ENGINE = MergeTree
ORDER BY (project, timestamp)
```

2023-03-29 04:28:27 DE boto3

pypi

2023-03-29 04:28:27 DE boto3

CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW pypi\_downloads\_mv
TO pypi\_downloads
AS
SELECT project, count()
FROM pypi
GROUP BY project;

```
CREATE TABLE pypi
(
  timestamp DateTime,
  country_code String,
  project String,
  ...
) ENGINE = MergeTree
  ORDER BY (project, timestamp)
```

2023-03-29 04:28:27 DE boto3

pypi

2023-03-29 04:28:27 DE boto3

CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW pypi\_downloads\_mv
TO pypi\_downloads
AS
SELECT project, count()
FROM pypi
GROUP BY project;

CREATE TABLE pypi
(
 timestamp DateTime,
 country\_code String,
 project String,
...
) ENGINE = MergeTree
 ORDER BY (project, timestamp)

2023-03-29 04:28:27 DE boto3

CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW
pypi\_downloads\_mv
T0 pypi\_downloads
AS
SELECT project, count()

2023-03-29 04:28:27 DE boto3
GRUUP BY project;

pypi

2023-03-29 04:28:27 DE boto3

```
CREATE TABLE pypi
(
  timestamp DateTime,
  country_code String,
  project String,
...
) ENGINE = MergeTree
  ORDER BY (project, timestamp)
2023-03-29 04:28:27 DE boto3
```

pypi pypi\_downloads 2023-03-29 04:28:27 DE boto3 boto3

```
CREATE TABLE pypi
(
  timestamp DateTime,
  country_code String,
  project String,
...
) ENGINE = MergeTree
  ORDER BY (project, timestamp)
2023-03-29 04:28:27 DE boto3
```

pypi pypi\_downloads 2023-03-29 04:28:27 DE boto3 boto3

pypi pypi\_downloads
2023-03-29 04:28:27 DE boto3 boto3

```
CREATE TABLE pypi_downloads
(
  project String,
  count UInt64
) ENGINE = SummingMergeTree
  ORDER BY project
```

pypi pypi\_downloads
2023-03-29 04:28:27 DE boto3 boto3

```
CREATE TABLE pypi_downloads
(
  project String,
  count UInt64
) ENGINE = SummingMergeTree
  ORDER BY project
```

```
CREATE TABLE pypi
(
  timestamp DateTime,
  country_code String,
  project String,
...
) ENGINE = MergeTree
  ORDER BY (project, timestamp)
```

```
2023-03-29 04:30:07 US urllib3
```

#### pypi

2023-03-29 04:28:27	DE	boto3	
2023-03-29 04:30:07	US	urllib3	

#### pypi\_downloads

boto3 1

```
CREATE TABLE pypi_downloads
(
  project String,
  count UInt64
) ENGINE = SummingMergeTree
  ORDER BY project
```

```
CREATE TABLE pypi
(
  timestamp DateTime,
  country_code String,
  project String,
  ...
) ENGINE = MergeTree
  ORDER BY (project, timestamp)
```

```
2023-03-29 04:30:07 US urllib3
```

CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW pypi\_downloads\_mv
T0 pypi\_downloads
AS
SELECT project, count()

2023-C urllib3 1 b3
GRUUP BY project;

pypi

2023-03-29 04:28:27 DE boto3 2023-03-29 04:30:07 US urllib3 pypi\_downloads

boto3 1

```
CREATE TABLE pypi_downloads
(
  project String,
  count UInt64
) ENGINE = SummingMergeTree
  ORDER BY project
```

```
CREATE TABLE pypi
(
  timestamp DateTime,
  country_code String,
  project String,
...
) ENGINE = MergeTree
  ORDER BY (project, timestamp)
```

```
2023-03-29 04:30:07 US urllib3
```

#### pypi

2023-03-29 04:28:27	DE	boto3
2023-03-29 04:30:07	US	urllib3

#### $\verb"pypi_downloads"$

boto3	1
urllib3	1

```
CREATE TABLE pypi_downloads
(
  project String,
  count UInt64
) ENGINE = SummingMergeTree
  ORDER BY project
```

```
CREATE TABLE pypi
(
  timestamp DateTime,
  country_code String,
  project String,
...
) ENGINE = MergeTree
  ORDER BY (project, timestamp)
```

```
2023-03-29 04:30:07 US urllib3
```

#### pypi

2023-03-29 04:28:27	DE	boto3	
2023-03-29 04:30:07	US	urllib3	

boto3	1
urllib3	1

```
CREATE TABLE pypi_downloads
(
  project String,
  count UInt64
) ENGINE = SummingMergeTree
  ORDER BY project
```

```
CREATE TABLE pypi
(
  timestamp DateTime,
  country_code String,
  project String,
  ...
) ENGINE = MergeTree
  ORDER BY (project, timestamp)
```

2023-03-29 04:32:45	NL	boto3
2023-03-29 04:35:16	FR	boto3
2023-03-29 04:31:12	IT	urllib3
2023-03-29 04:31:23	JP	urllib3
2023-03-29 04:34:42	US	requests
2023-03-29 04:36:14	US	requests
2023-03-29 04:35:21	GB	requests

#### pypi

2023-03-29 04:28:27	DE	boto3
2023-03-29 04:30:07	US	urllib3

boto3	1
urllib3	1

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CREATE TABLE pypi_downloads
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2023-03-29 04:32:45	NL	boto3
2023-03-29 04:35:16	FR	boto3
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2023-03-29 04:30:07	US	urllib3

boto3	1
urllib3	1

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2023-03-29 04:32:45	NL	boto3
2023-03-29 04:35:16	FR	boto3
2023-03-29 04:31:12	ΙΤ	urllib3
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#### pypi

2023-03-29	04:28:27	DE	boto3
2023-03-29	04:32:45	NL	boto3
2023-03-29	04:35:16	FR	boto3
2023-03-29	04:34:42	US	requests
2023-03-29	04:36:14	US	requests
2023-03-29	04:35:21	GB	requests
2023-03-29	04:30:07	US	urllib3
2023-03-29	04:31:12	IT	urllib3
2023-03-29	04:31:23	JP	urllib3

boto3	1
urllib3	1

```
CREATE TABLE pypi_downloads
(
  project String,
  count UInt64
) ENGINE = SummingMergeTree
  ORDER BY project
```

# CREATE TABLE pypi ( timestamp DateTime, country\_code String, project String, ... ) ENGINE = MergeTree ORDER BY (project, timestamp)

2023-03-29 04:32:45	NL	boto3
2023-03-29 04:35:16	FR	boto3
2023-03-29 04:31:12	IT	urllib3
2023-03-29 04:31:23	JP	urllib3
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2023-03-29 04:36:14	US	requests
2023-03-29 04:35:21	GB	requests

#### CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW

2023-03-29 04:32:45	NL	boto3
2023-03-29 04:35:16	FR	boto3
2023-03-29 04:31:12	ΙΤ	urllib3
2023-03-29 04:31:23	JP	urllib3
2023-03-29 04:34:42	US	requests
2023-03-29 04:36:14	US	requests
2023-03-29 04:35:21	GB	requests

#### pypi

2023-03-29	04:28:27	DE	boto3
2023-03-29	04:32:45	NL	boto3
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2023-03-29	04:31:23	JP	urllib3

#### pypi\_downloads

boto3	1
urllib3	1

```
CREATE TABLE pypi
(
  timestamp DateTime,
  country_code String,
  project String,
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) ENGINE = MergeTree
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2023-03-29 04:32:45	NL	boto3
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2023-03-29 04:31:12	IT	urllib3
2023-03-29 04:31:23	JP	urllib3

#### pypi\_downloads

boto3	1	boto3	2
urllib3	1	requests	3
		urllib3	2

```
CREATE TABLE pypi
(
  timestamp DateTime,
  country_code String,
  project String,
  ...
) ENGINE = MergeTree
  ORDER BY (project, timestamp)
```

2023-03-29 04:32:45	NL	boto3
2023-03-29 04:35:16	FR	boto3
2023-03-29 04:31:12	IT	urllib3
2023-03-29 04:31:23	JP	urllib3
2023-03-29 04:34:42	US	requests
2023-03-29 04:36:14	US	requests
2023-03-29 04:35:21	GB	requests

#### pypi

2023-03-29	04:28:27	DE	boto3
2023-03-29	04:32:45	NL	boto3
2023-03-29	04:35:16	FR	boto3
2023-03-29	04:34:42	US	requests
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2023-03-29	04:35:21	GB	requests
2023-03-29	04:30:07	US	urllib3
2023-03-29	04:31:12	IT	urllib3
2023-03-29	04:31:23	JP	urllib3

boto3	3
requests	3
urllib3	3

```
CREATE TABLE pypi_downloads
(
  project String,
  count UInt64
) ENGINE = SummingMergeTree
  ORDER BY project
```

```
CREATE TABLE pypi
(
  timestamp DateTime,
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  project String,
...
) ENGINE = MergeTree
  ORDER BY (project, timestamp)
```

2023-03-29 04:32:45	NL	boto3
2023-03-29 04:35:16	FR	boto3
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2023-03-29 04:31:23	JP	urllib3
2023-03-29 04:34:42	US	requests
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#### pypi

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2023-03-29 04:32:45	NL	boto3
2023-03-29 04:35:16	FR	boto3
2023-03-29 04:34:42	. US	requests
2023-03-29 04:36:14	· US	requests
2023-03-29 04:35:21	GB	requests
2023-03-29 04:30:07	' US	urllib3
2023-03-29 04:31:12	: IT	urllib3
2023-03-29 04:31:23	JP	urllib3

#### pypi\_downloads

boto3	3
requests	3
urllib3	3

```
CREATE TABLE pypi
(
  timestamp DateTime,
  country_code String,
  project String,
  ...
) ENGINE = MergeTree
  ORDER BY (project, timestamp)
```

2023-03-29 04:3	37:06	US	boto3
2023-03-29 04:3	37:16	DE	boto3
2023-03-29 04:3	88:24	IN	requests
2023-03-29 04:3	37:52	FR	requests
2023-03-29 04:3	36:11	AU	btocore
2023-03-29 04:3	36:23	CA	btocore
2023-03-29 04:3	88:52	US	setuptools
2023-03-29 04:3	36:35	GB	idna
2023-03-29 04:3	35:58	BR	idna

#### pypi

2023-03-29	04:28:27	DE	boto3
2023-03-29	04:32:45	NL	boto3
2023-03-29	04:35:16	FR	boto3
2023-03-29	04:34:42	US	requests
2023-03-29	04:36:14	US	requests
2023-03-29	04:35:21	GB	requests
2023-03-29	04:30:07	US	urllib3
2023-03-29	04:31:12	IT	urllib3
2023-03-29	04:31:23	JP	urllib3

#### pypi\_downloads

boto3	3
requests	3
urllib3	3

```
CREATE TABLE pypi
(
  timestamp DateTime,
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) ENGINE = MergeTree
  ORDER BY (project, timestamp)
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2023-03-29 04:3	37:06	US	boto3
2023-03-29 04:3	37:16	DE	boto3
2023-03-29 04:3	88:24	IN	requests
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2023-03-29 04:3	36:11	AU	btocore
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2023-03-29 04:3	36:35	GB	idna
2023-03-29 04:3	35:58	BR	idna

#### pypi

2023-03-29	04:28:27	DE	boto3
2023-03-29	04:32:45	NL	boto3
2023-03-29	04:35:16	FR	boto3
2023-03-29	04:34:42	US	requests
2023-03-29	04:36:14	US	requests
2023-03-29	04:35:21	GB	requests
2023-03-29	04:30:07	US	urllib3
2023-03-29	04:31:12	IT	urllib3
2023-03-29	04:31:23	JP	urllib3

#### pypi\_downloads

boto3	3
requests	3
urllib3	3

```
CREATE TABLE pypi
(
  timestamp DateTime,
  country_code String,
  project String,
...
) ENGINE = MergeTree
  ORDER BY (project, timestamp)
```

```
        2023-03-29 04:37:16
        DE
        boto3

        2023-03-29 04:38:24
        IN
        requests

        2023-03-29 04:37:52
        FR
        requests

        2023-03-29 04:36:11
        AU
        btocore

        2023-03-29 04:36:23
        CA
        btocore

        2023-03-29 04:38:52
        US
        setuptool

        2023-03-29 04:36:35
        GB
        idna

        2023-03-29 04:35:58
        BR
        idna
```

US

boto3

2023-03-29 04:37:06

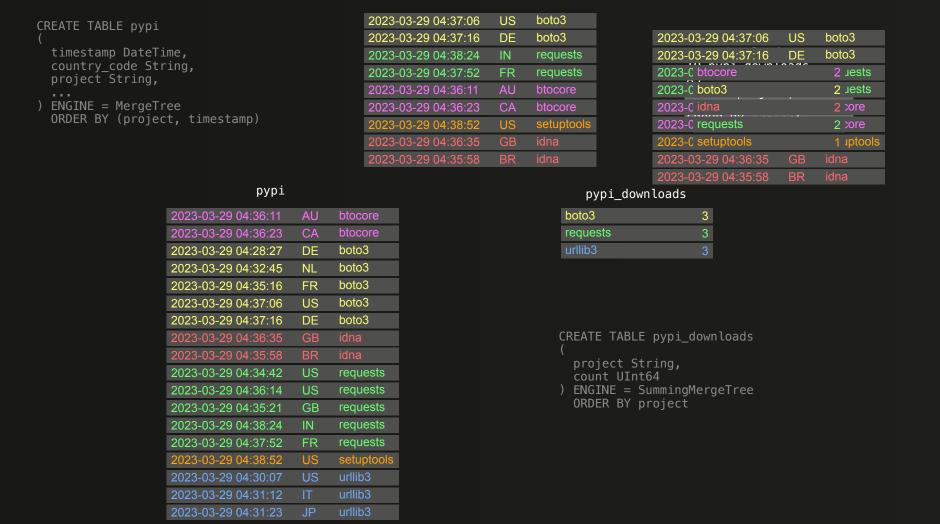
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW pypi\_downloads\_mv TO pypi\_downloads AS SELECT project, count() FROM pypi GROUP BY project;

#### pypi

2023-03-29	04:36:11	AU	btocore
2023-03-29	04:36:23	CA	btocore
2023-03-29	04:28:27	DE	boto3
2023-03-29	04:32:45	NL	boto3
2023-03-29	04:35:16	FR	boto3
2023-03-29	04:37:06	US	boto3
2023-03-29	04:37:16	DE	boto3
2023-03-29	04:36:35	GB	idna
2023-03-29	04:35:58	BR	idna
2023-03-29	04:34:42	US	requests
2023-03-29	04:36:14	US	requests
2023-03-29	04:35:21	GB	requests
2023-03-29	04:38:24	IN	requests
2023-03-29	04:37:52	FR	requests
2023-03-29	04:38:52	US	setuptools
2023-03-29	04:30:07	US	urllib3
2023-03-29	04:31:12	IT	urllib3
2023-03-29	04:31:23	JP	urllib3

#### pypi\_downloads

boto3	3
requests	3
urllib3	3



```
CREATE TABLE pypi
(
  timestamp DateTime,
  country_code String,
  project String,
...
) ENGINE = MergeTree
  ORDER BY (project, timestamp)
```

```
        2023-03-29 04:37:06
        US
        boto3

        2023-03-29 04:37:16
        DE
        boto3

        2023-03-29 04:38:24
        IN
        requests

        2023-03-29 04:37:52
        FR
        requests

        2023-03-29 04:36:11
        AU
        btocore

        2023-03-29 04:36:23
        CA
        btocore

        2023-03-29 04:38:52
        US
        setuptoo

        2023-03-29 04:36:35
        GB
        idna

        2023-03-29 04:35:58
        BR
        idna
```

#### pypi

2023-03-29 04:36:	11	AU	btocore
2023-03-29 04:36:2	23	CA	btocore
2023-03-29 04:28:2	27	DE	boto3
2023-03-29 04:32:4	<del>1</del> 5	NL	boto3
2023-03-29 04:35:	16	FR	boto3
2023-03-29 04:37:0	06	US	boto3
2023-03-29 04:37:	16	DE	boto3
2023-03-29 04:36:3	35	GB	idna
2023-03-29 04:35:5	58	BR	idna
2023-03-29 04:34:4	12	US	requests
2023-03-29 04:36:	14	US	requests
2023-03-29 04:35:2	21	GB	requests
2023-03-29 04:38:2	24	IN	requests
2023-03-29 04:37:5	52	FR	requests
2023-03-29 04:38:5	52	US	setuptools
2023-03-29 04:30:0	)7	US	urllib3
2023-03-29 04:31:	12	IT	urllib3
2023-03-29 04:31:2	23	JP	urllib3

#### pypi\_downloads

boto3	3	btocore	2
requests	3	boto3	2
urllib3	3	idna	2
		requests	2
		setuptools	1

```
CREATE TABLE pypi
(
  timestamp DateTime,
  country_code String,
  project String,
...
) ENGINE = MergeTree
  ORDER BY (project, timestamp)
```

```
        2023-03-29 04:37:06
        US
        boto3

        2023-03-29 04:37:16
        DE
        boto3

        2023-03-29 04:38:24
        IN
        requests

        2023-03-29 04:37:52
        FR
        requests

        2023-03-29 04:36:11
        AU
        btocore

        2023-03-29 04:36:23
        CA
        btocore

        2023-03-29 04:38:52
        US
        setuptool

        2023-03-29 04:36:35
        GB
        idna

        2023-03-29 04:35:58
        BR
        idna
```

#### pypi

2023-03-29	04:36:11	AU	btocore
2023-03-29	04:36:23	CA	btocore
2023-03-29	04:28:27	DE	boto3
2023-03-29	04:32:45	NL	boto3
2023-03-29	04:35:16	FR	boto3
2023-03-29	04:37:06	US	boto3
2023-03-29	04:37:16	DE	boto3
2023-03-29	04:36:35	GB	idna
2023-03-29	04:35:58	BR	idna
2023-03-29	04:34:42	US	requests
2023-03-29	04:36:14	US	requests
2023-03-29	04:35:21	GB	requests
2023-03-29	04:38:24	IN	requests
2023-03-29	04:37:52	FR	requests
2023-03-29	04:38:52	US	setuptools
2023-03-29	04:30:07	US	urllib3
2023-03-29	04:31:12	IT	urllib3
2023-03-29	04:31:23	JP	urllib3

#### pypi\_downloads

boto3	ļ
idna	
iuiia	
requests	ļ
setuptools	
urllib3	(

project, count() AS c FROM pypi GROUP BY project ORDER BY c DESC LIMIT 6

#### ~65 billion rows 14 TB (1 TB cmpr.)

2023-03-29 04:36:11	AU	btocore
2023-03-29 04:28:27	DE	boto3
2023-03-29 04:32:45	NL	boto3
2023-03-29 04:35:16	FR	boto3
2023-03-29 04:37:06	US	boto3
2023-03-29 04:36:35	GB	idna
•		
2023-03-29 04:34:42	US	requests
2023-03-29 04:36:14	US	requests
2023-03-29 04:35:21	GB	requests
2023-03-29 04:38:24	IN	requests
2023-03-29 04:38:52	US	setuptools
***		
2023-03-29 04:31:12	IT	urllib3
***		

-

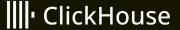
—project————	
	4 00 1 177 1
boto3	1.82 billion
urllib3	1.03 billion
requests	928.54 million
btocore	925.56 million
charset-normalizer	785.69 million
setuptools	775.68 million

#### ~500k rows 10 MB (4 MB cmpr.)

btocore	925.56 million
boto3	1.82 billion
idna	764.01 million
requests	928.54 million
setuptools	775.68 million
urllib3	1.03 billion

## But how much faster are our queries?

Well it depends, but...



# Demo



### A few considerations

- ClickPy is summing counts over time in most cases. A simple SummingMergeTree is sufficient in these cases.
- More complex aggregations e.g. average, percentiles, require an AggregatingMergeTree and more careful configuration. But its supported!
- MV's can also be chained!
- With applications with many filters, you can't have every column in the MV - at some point you just have the original table.
- For ClickPy we have many materialised views, of increasing detail. If every column is added as a filter, we default to the base table.



#### |||| ClickHouse

# One of several key tools for speeding up queries

- Always optimise you schema first and ordering key
- Re-write queries
- Consider projections
- Dictionaries







# Thank you!



# Content heavy slide



# Content heavy slide (2 columns)



# Content slide - less text heavy



## What is ClickHouse?

Open source	column-oriented	distributed	OLAP database	
Developed since 2009	Best for aggregations	Replication	Analytics use cases	
OSS 2016	Files per column	Sharding	Aggregations	
28k+ Github stars	Sorting and indexing	Multi-master	Visualizations	
1k+ contributors	Background merges	Cross-region	Mostly immutable data	
300+ releases				





Just

# ROKT

Attributor, role, company

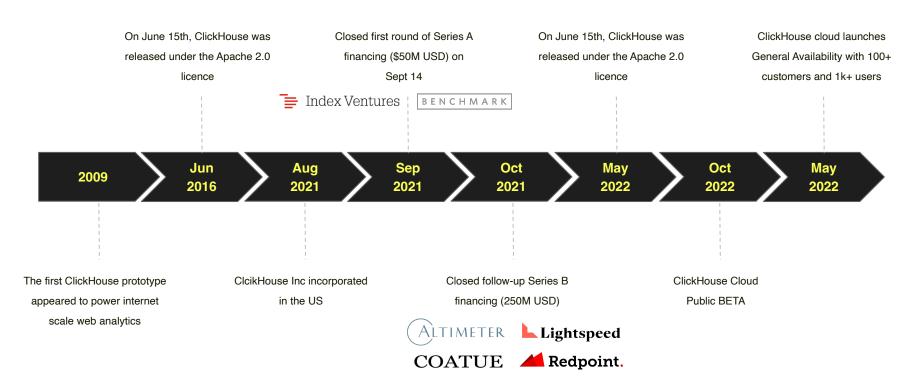


# What is ClickHouse? (highlighted)

Open source	column-oriented	distributed	OLAP database	
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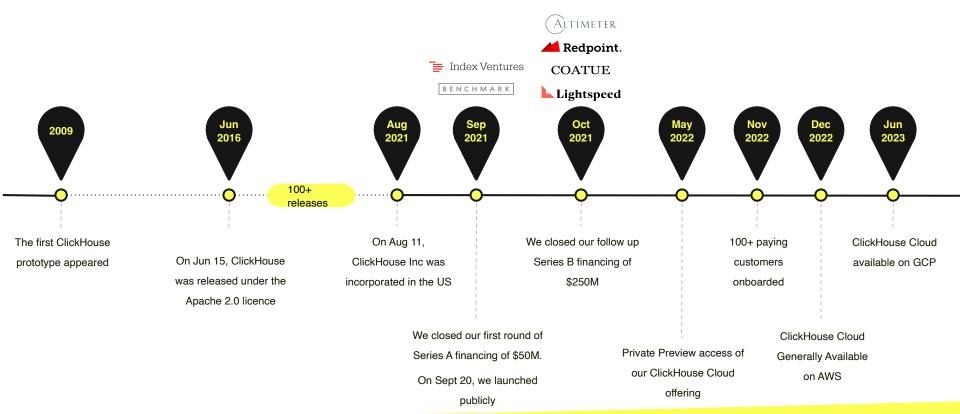


#### ClickHouse Journey





## The ClickHouse Journey

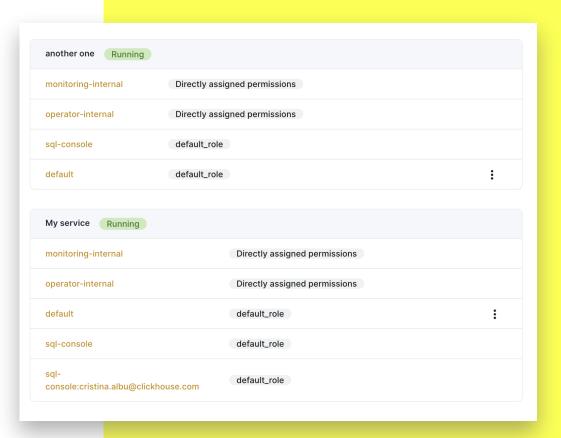




#### |||| ClickHouse

# Feature highlight

- list item 1
- list item 2
- list item 3







# Optimized for row-based operations and transactions

- Hits performance limitations with analytical workloads
- Scales inadequately as data volumes increase
- Inevitably leads to growing operational complexity



# Delivers unparalleled performance for analytical workloads at scale

- ▼ The fastest real-time database for analytics
- ✓ Purpose-built to manage massive volumes of data. Scales both vertically and horizontally
- ✓ With ClickHouse, real-time just works. There is no need for the operational complexity that exists when retrofitting another system for these workloads

# Two cards highlight

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# Three cards highlight

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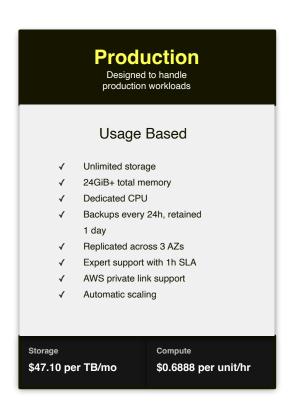
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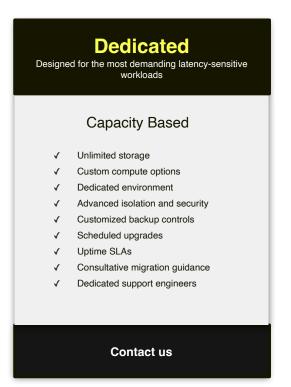
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### **Cloud Pricing**

#### **Development** Great for smaller workloads and starter projects \$50 - \$193 / Month Up to 1 TB storage 16 GiB total memory Burstable CPU Backups every 24h, retained 1 day Replicated across 2 AZs Expert support with 24h response time Storage Compute \$35.33 per TB/mo \$0.2160 per unit/hr







#### Use this slide for code (dark)

```
SELECT
   toStartOfMonth(upload_date) AS month,
   sum(view_count) AS `Youtube Views`,
   bar(sum(has_subtitles) / count(), 0.55, 0.7, 100) AS `% Subtitles`
 FROM youtube
 WHERE (month >= '2020-08-01') AND (month <= '2021-08-01')
 GROUP BY month
 ORDER BY month ASC
13 rows in set. Elapsed: 0.823 sec Processed 1.07 billion rows, 11.75 GB (1.30 billion rows/s., 14.27 GB/s.)
```



## ClickHouse Cloud - from 0 to 1 in under a year



# Private preview May -July 2022

Public Beta
Oct 2022

General Availability
Dec 2022



# Serverless hosted ClickHouse for key design partners

- AWS with 3 regions initially
- Limited scalability within predefined limits
- Basic cloud console for ClickHouse service and user management
- Strong security and privacy with SOC 2 Type I compliance

# Serverless hosted ClickHouse for early adopters

- Ecosystem of first-party connectors to onboard and work with data
- Automatic scaling up and down for compute
- Integrated billing using pay as you go pricing model
- Enhanced security features such as Private Link, IP Filtering, Auditing

# Serverless hosted ClickHouse for the broader market

- Enhanced cloud console for analytics and operational controls
- Support for more AWS regions and AWS marketplace billing
- Uptime SLA and additional operations tools
- Advanced security features with SOC 2 Type II compliance



# 66

Rokt has been an eager partner of ClickHouse as we modernize our analytics stack. By offloading operations to the experts our developers are focused on delivering the best experience possible while the business scales. We we are thrilled to see the path ClickHouse is forging.

# ROKT

Attributor, role, company



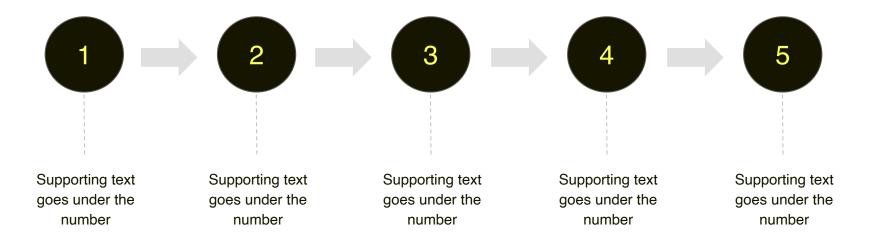
### Use this slide for code (light)

```
SELECT
   toStartOfMonth(upload_date) AS month,
   sum(view_count) AS `Youtube Views`,
   bar(sum(has_subtitles) / count(), 0.55, 0.7, 100) AS `% Subtitles`
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```



# Process diagram, 5 ideas

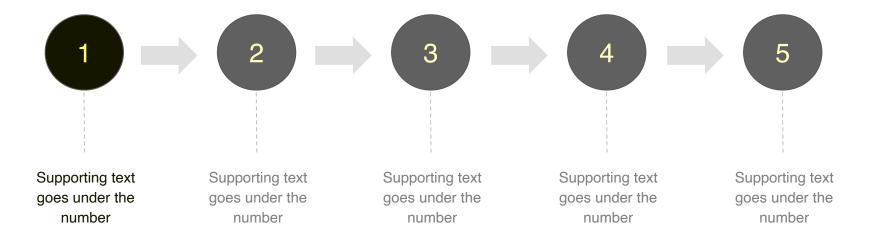
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# Process diagram, 5 ideas

Highlighting one of the steps



### Big number treatment

2.3k

#### **Header here**

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1.2M

#### Header here

Supporting text goes here, under the header

45

#### **Header here**

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#### **Features**



#### Blazing fast

Uses all available hardware to its full potential to process each query as fast as possible. Peak processing performance for a single query stands at more than 2 terabytes per second.



#### Easy to use

ClickHouse is simple and works out-of-the-box. Simplifies data processing by instantly processing structured data using a user-friendly SQL dialect and eliminating non-standard API requirements.



#### Fault tolerant

Supports async replication and can be deployed across multiple datacenters. All nodes are equal, which allows avoiding having single points of failure.



#### Highly reliable

Can be configured as a purely distributed system located on independent nodes, without any single points of failure. It also includes a lot of enterprisegrade security features and fail-safe mechanisms against human errors.

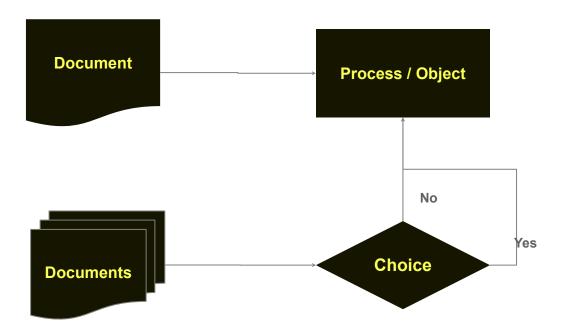


# Table format

Header 1	Header 2	Header 3	Header 4	Header 5

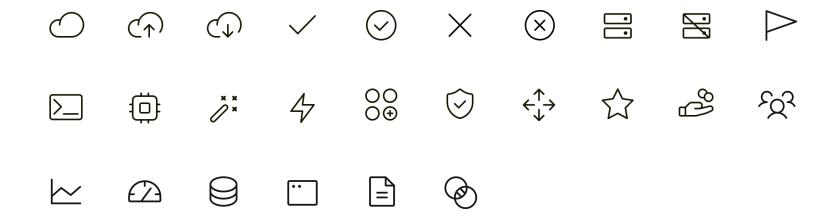


# For architecture/business process drawings





## Icons for light background





# **Speakers (dark mode)**



**Aaron Katz** 

CEO @ ClickHouse



**Alexey Milovidov** 

CTO @ClickHouse



Yury Izrailevsky

President and VP of Engineering



### Table of contents - many topics (dark mode)

Content title
Presenter / brief description

04

**Content title** 

Presenter / brief description

Content title
Presenter / brief description

05

**Content title** 

Presenter / brief description

Content title
Presenter / brief description

06

**Content title** 

Presenter / brief description



# Table of contents - fewer topics(dark mode)

Content title
Presenter / brief content description

O2 Content title

Presenter / brief content description

OS Content title

Presenter / brief content description

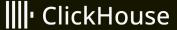
Content title
Presenter / brief content description



# 01

# Section title

Subtitle or description of the section. Remove if not needed



# Content slide - less text heavy



# Two cards highlight

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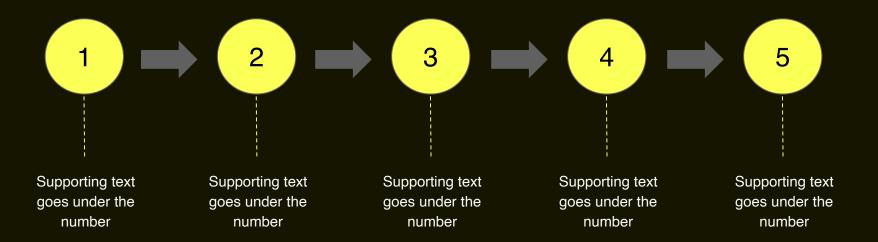
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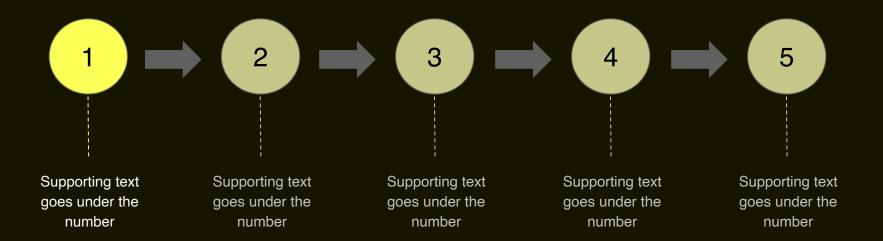
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# Process diagram, 5 ideas

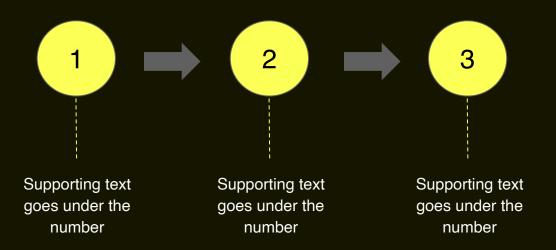
Highlighting one of the steps





# Process diagram, 3 ideas

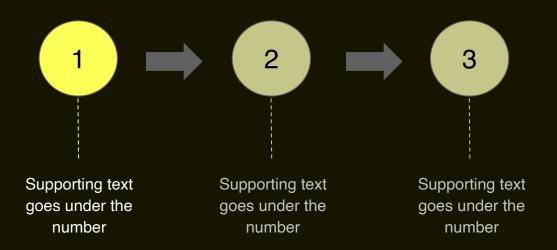
Here you could describe the topic of the section, or not





# Process diagram, 3 ideas

Highlighting one of the ideas





# Big number treatment

1.2k

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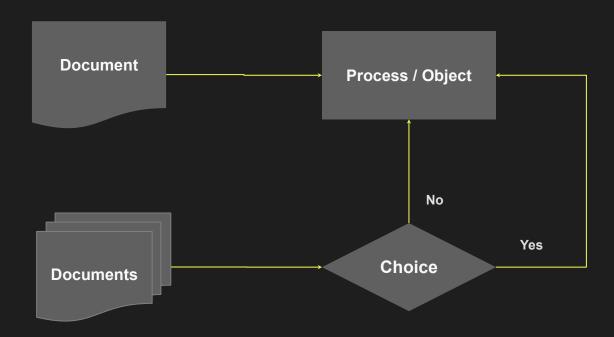
### Use this slide for code

Use template colors to highlight code. Feel free to remove this paragraph.

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SELECT
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# For architecture / business process drawings





# Icons for dark background

