

15 edycja konferencji SQLDay

8-10 maja 2023, WROCŁAW + ONLINE



partner złoty

Future Processing

— partner srebrny ——









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devart





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Delta Lake Tables 101























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Speaker, blogger, data enthusiast
Group Manager at Avanade UK&I (www.avanade.com)
>20 yrs experience as DEV/BI/(DBA)
Member of the Data Community PL
Founder of blog SQLPlayer (www.AzurePlayer.net)
GitHub: #adftools, SCD Merge Wizard and more...

SQL Server Certificates:
MCITP, MCP, MCTS, MCSA, MCSE Data Platform,
MCSE Data Management & Analytics, DevOps Expert
Moreover: Bicycle, Running, Digital photography
@NowinskiK, @Azure_Player



SQLPlayer is renaming





Blog

Azure Player
Play with data & have fun!

- Technical posts
- Various skill level
- Cheet sheets
- Recommended books
- Many useful other links
- Interviews (Podcast)
- YouTube Channel: www.AzurePlayer.net/YouTube

www.AzurePlayer.net





Slides available:





https://azureplayer.net/slides



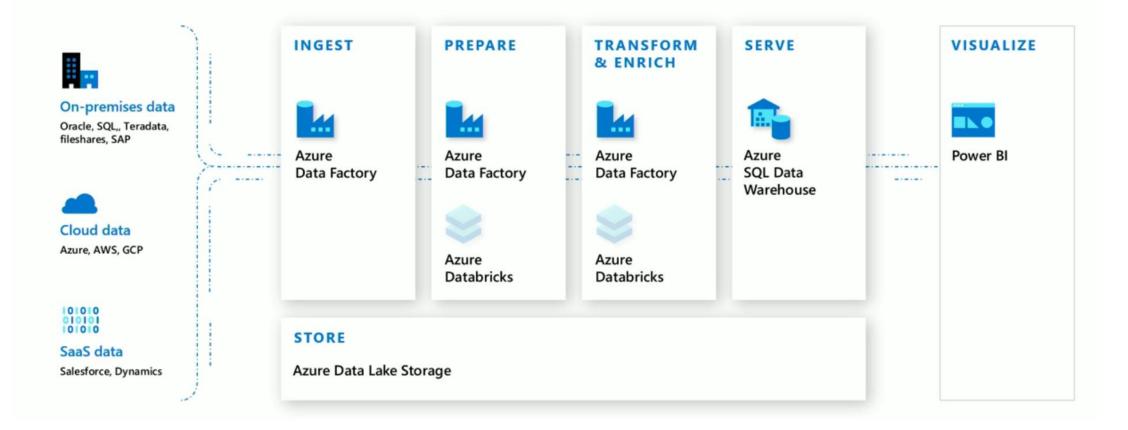
AGENDA



- A bit of theory & history...
- Let's practice: DEMO time
 - Delta Lake Tables in Lake Databases (Synapse)



Modern Data Warehouse





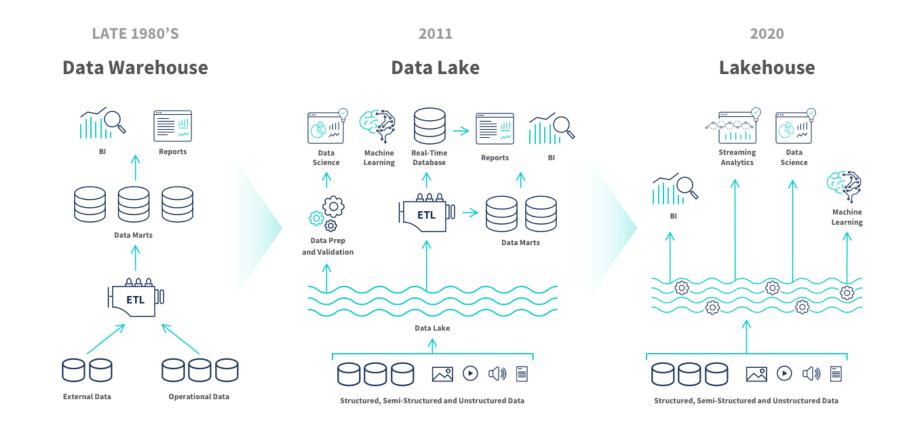
Data Lake + Warehouse = Lakehouse





Data Warehouse evolution







Introduction

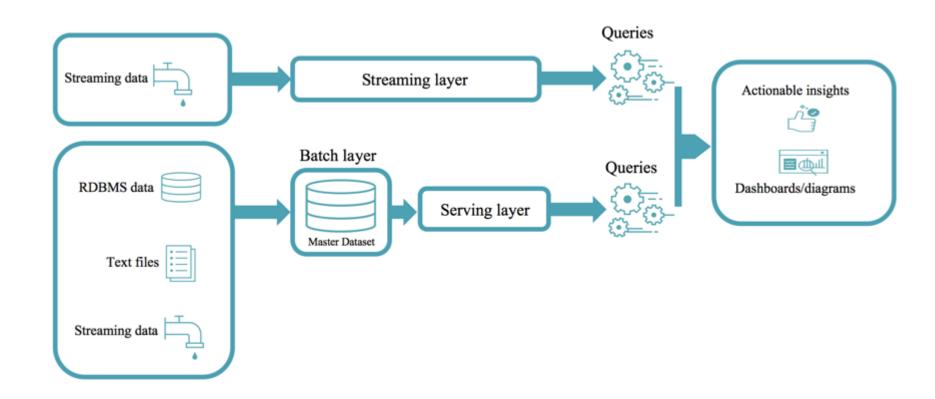


- Lambda Architecture
- Streaming & batch
- Time travel
- Upserts & deletes



Lambda Architecture







Parquet format



What is Parquet?

 Apache Parquet is an open source, column-oriented data file format designed for efficient data storage and retrieval. It provides efficient data compression and encoding schemes with enhanced performance to handle complex data in bulk. Apache Parquet is designed to be a common interchange format for both batch and interactive workloads.

Characteristics of Parquet:

- Free and open source file format.
- Language agnostic.
- Column-based format
- Used for analytics (OLAP) use cases
- Highly efficient data compression and decompression.
- Supports complex data types and advanced nested data structures.

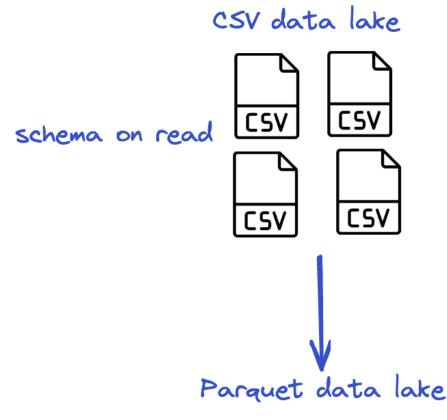


Problems with Parquet format



- No schema enforcement
- Updates rewrite entire file
- Transactions inconsistency
- No interoperability between batch & streaming workloads
- No versioning

Advantages of Delta Lake over CSV



column pruning row group skipping schema in footer better compression





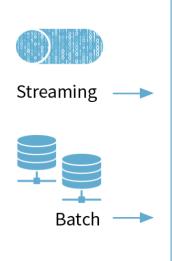


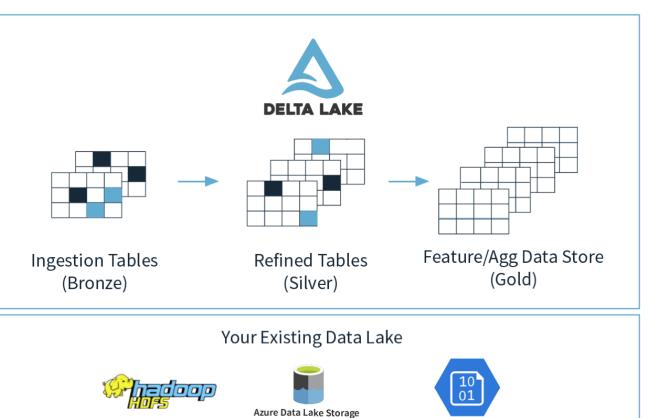




Medal architecture







Analytics

→ and Machine
Learning



Delta - Key Features





ACID Transactions



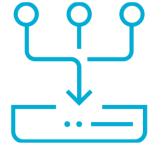
Scalable Metadata



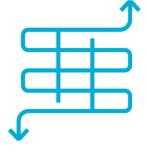
Time Travel



Open Source



Unified Batch/Streaming



Schema Evolution / Enforcement



Audit History



DML Operations





DEMO



Delta Lake Tables support



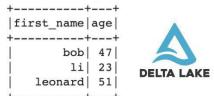
- Databricks (of course!)
- Delta format in Azure Data Factory & Synapse
 - Mapping Data Flow
 - Copy Activity (only with Databricks connector)
- Synapse notebook
- Synapse SQL Serverless (read tables, views)
- Power Bl



Schema Evolution

Delta Lake allows for schema evolution

1: Suppose you have this Delta table





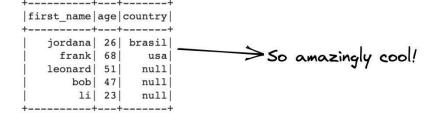
3: Schema enforcement will prevent the mismatched append

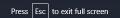
```
df.write.format("delta").mode("append").save("tmp/fun_people")
```



4: Use mergeSchema to enable schema evolution 🥰

```
spark.read.format("delta").load("tmp/fun_people").show()
```







WHAT'S NEW? - RELEASE 2.3.0

pip install delta-spark



-- Clone table definition (metadata)

CREATE TABLE taxi_clone LIKE taxi;

-- Clone table definition & data

CREATE TABLE taxi_clone

SHALLOW CLONE taxi;

RECORD VACUUM OPERATIONS

-- Now recorded in the table history VACUUM default.taxi; DESCRIBE HISTORY default.taxi;

MERGE INTO COMMAND

```
Support when not
matched by source
clause
*/
MERGE INTO target AS t
USING source AS s
ON t.id = s.id
WHEN MATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET *
WHEN NOT MATCHED BY
SOURCE THEN DELETE;
```

READ TABLE CHANGES (CDF)

```
-- View changes between snapshot interval

SELECT * FROM table_changes('taxi', 3, 7);

-- Not using a Catalog? No problem.

SELECT * FROM table_changes_by_path(
   '/tmp/taxi', '2023-04-09', '2023-04-10');
```

CONVERT ICEBERG TABLES

```
-- Will not copy data (metadata op)
CONVERT TO DELTA
iceberg.`/tmp/iceberg/taxi`;
```



#1 - Zero-copy CONVERT TO DELTA

```
/**
   Generates a Delta table in the same location.
   Will not copy data (metadata operation).
*/
CONVERT TO DELTA iceberg.`/tmp/iceberg/taxi`;
```



#2 - SHALLOW CLONE Command

```
/**
  Clone a Delta, Parquet, or Iceberg table.
  Copies the table definition and data files.
  Note: creates a *new* transaction log.
*/
CREATE TABLE taxi clone SHALLOW CLONE taxi;
```



#3 - Idempotent DML Operations

```
Support idempotent writes for *all* DML operations
  (INSERT/DELETE/UPDATE/MERGE).
  `txnAppId` - a unique string that identifies the app
  `txnVersion` - a monotonically increasing number
*/
SET spark.databricks.delta.write.txnAppId='DeltaLakeDemo';
SET spark.databricks.delta.write.txnVersion=9446;
UPDATE taxi
  SET passenger count=4
WHERE pride id=1098;
```



#4 - WHEN NOT MATCHED BY SOURCE

```
/**
  SQL support coming in Spark 3.4 (17 days)!
*/
MERGE INTO default.taxi AS target
USING new taxi data AS source
 ON source.ride id=target.ride id
WHEN NOT MATCHED BY SOURCE THEN DELETE;
# Use Python API in the meantime
targetDF.merge(sourceDF, "source.ride id=target.ride id") \
 .whenNotMatchedBySourceDelete().execute()
```



#5 - CREATE TABLE LIKE Command

```
/**
   Clone an existing Delta table.
   Note:Copies the metadata only and no data files.
        Will create an empty table.
*/
CREATE TABLE taxi_clone LIKE taxi;
```



#6 - Read Table Changes (CDF)

```
-- Read table changes that between an interval.

SELECT * FROM table_changes('taxi_clone', 3, 5);

-- Timestamps work too! (If you don't prefer versions)

SELECT * FROM table_changes('taxi_clone', '2023-04-09', '2023-04-10);

-- Don't have a Catalog? No problem!

SELECT * FROM table_changes_by_path('tmp/taxi_clone', '2023-04-09');
```



#7 - CDF for Column-mapped Tables

```
/**
 Previously, tables with column-mapping did *not* support
  change data feed reads after this operation.
*/
ALTER TABLE taxi RENAME COLUMN ride id TO id; -- version 3
/**
 This release supports batch CDF reads for tables
  that have used column-mapping to DROP or RENAME a column.
*/
SELECT * FROM table changes('taxi', 1, 3) -- this works now!
```



#8 - Faster S3 Reads & Writes

```
Improves file listing efficiency during snapshot calc.
   Note: this features works on S3A filesystems *only*.
bin/spark-shell \
 --packages io.delta:delta-core 2.12:2.3.0, \
            org.apache.hadoop:hadoop-aws:3.3.1 \
  --conf "spark.hadoop.delta.enableFastS3AListFrom=true"
# Can be set the configuration on the Spark context too
sc.hadoopConfiguration.set(
  'spark.hadoop.delta.enableFastS3AListFrom', 'true')
```



#9 - Record VACUUM operations

```
/**
   VACUUM operations and file metrics will now be recorded
   in a table's history.
*/
VACUUM default.taxi;
-- Start time, end time, and operation metrics will now appear!
DESCRIBE HISTORY default.taxi;
```





Summary



Resources



- https://delta.io/
 - https://docs.delta.io/latest/releases.html
 - https://github.com/delta-io/delta/
 - https://github.com/delta-io/delta/releases/
 - https://github.com/delta-io/delta-examples/
 - Table batch reads and writes
- Lambda Architecture
- Delta Lake Blogs
- What is Delta Lake? (Microsoft)
- Getting Started with Delta Lake (Databricks)





Resources





DELTA LAKE 2.3.0

Support reading Change Data Feed (CDF) in SQL queries

Improved read and write performance on S3

Record VACUUM operations in the transaction log

Support reading Delta tables with deletion vectors



Release Notes: https://github.com/deltaio/delta/releases/tag/v2.3.0



@deltalakeoss



go.delta.io/slack



delta.io



Thank you!





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https://AzurePlayer.net/slides

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