# EVOLUTION OF DATA LAKEHOUSES



# ANALYTICS





Gold Data Analytics Gold Data Platform Silver Cloud Platform

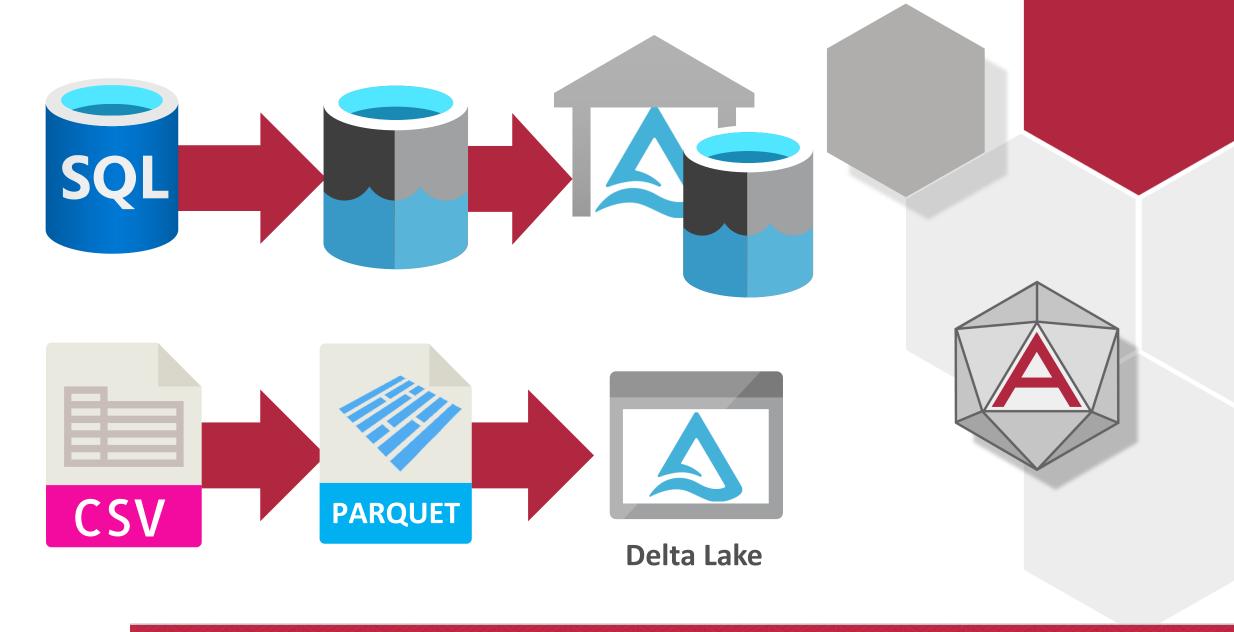




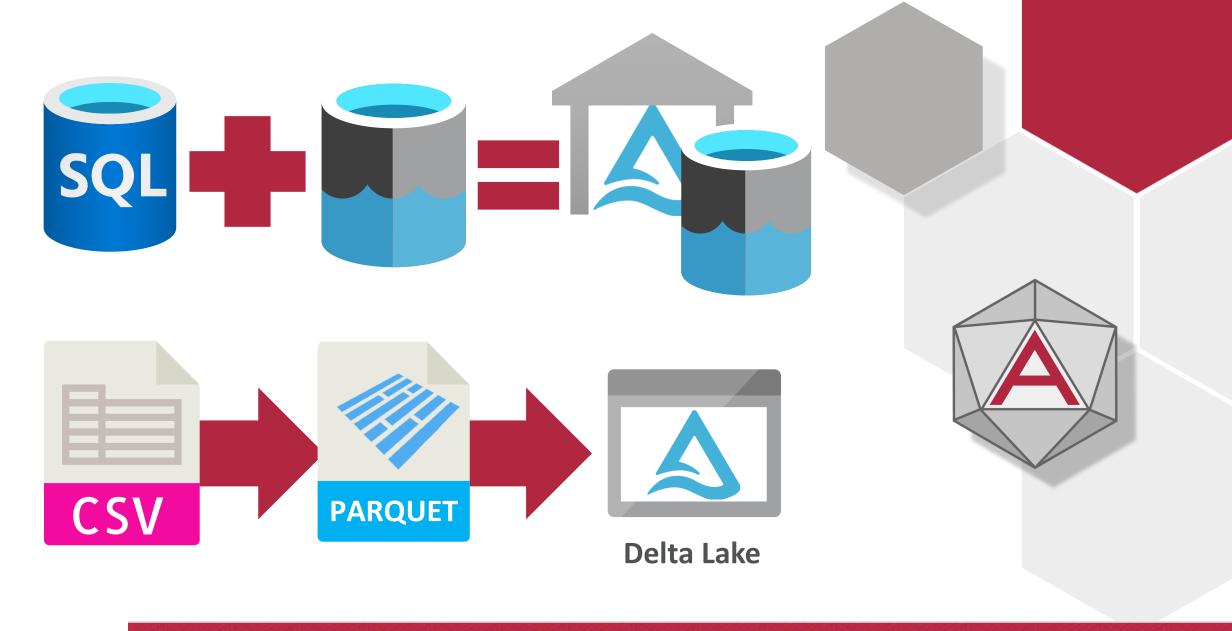








ADVANCING ANALYTICS



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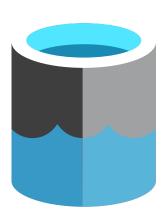
### THE DATA LAKEHOUSE



- Structured
- Governed
- Familiar
- Fast (for specific jobs)



- Flexible
- Cheap
- Scalable
- Fast (for specific jobs)





### THE DATA LAKEHOUSE



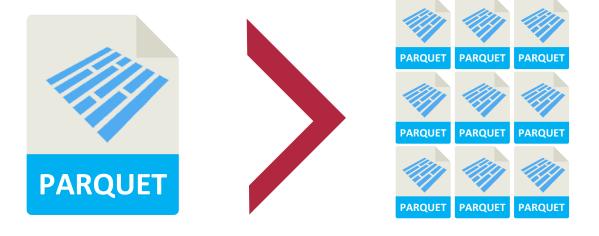
- Governed
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### THE PROBLEMS OF PARQUET

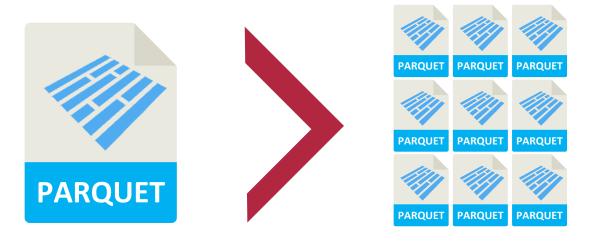


Small files have a heavy performance impact





### THE PROBLEMS OF PARQUET

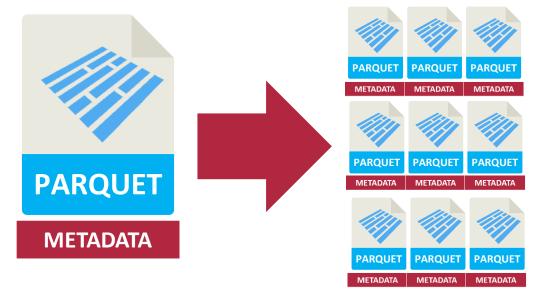


Small files have a heavy performance impact





### METADATA IN DATA FILES



Metadata scan = reading all files

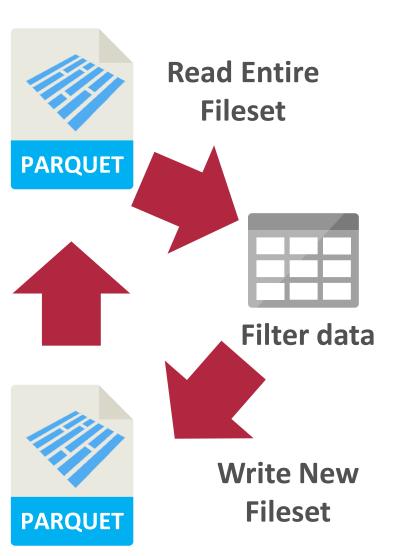




### OPERATIONAL COMPLEXITY



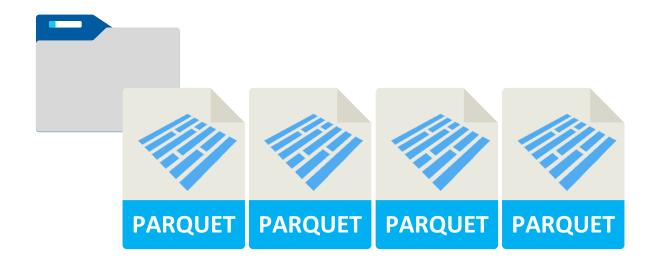
DELETE FROM MyTable WHERE...



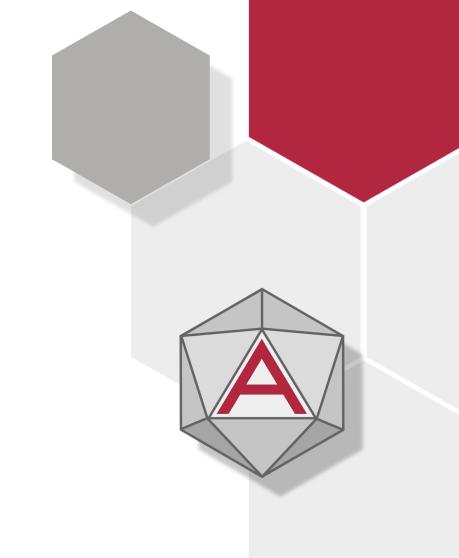




### **AUDITING & RECOVERY**



**DELETE FROM MyTable WHERE ID = 132** 





## NO INDEXES PARQUET **SELECT \* FROM** MyTable WHERE... PARQUET PARQUET PARQUET PARQUET

PARQUET PARQUET PARQUET PARQUET

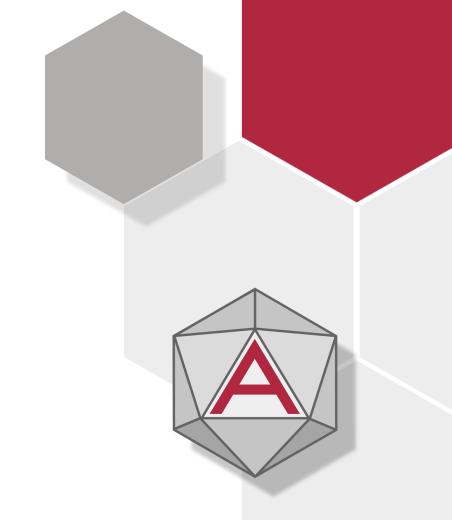




### HENCE WHY WE NEED...



- Structured
- Governed
- Familiar
- Fast (for specific jobs)







### WHAT IS DELTA?

"Databricks Delta is a unified data management system that brings reliability and performance(10-100x faster than Spark on Parquet) to cloud data lakes.



Delta's core abstraction is a Spark table with built-in reliability and performance optimizations."



### WHAT IS DELTA?

Delta Lake is an **optimised**, **managed format** for organising &

working with **Parquet** files

"It's Parquet, but better"

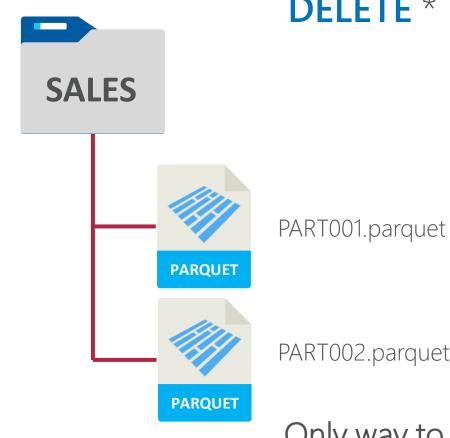




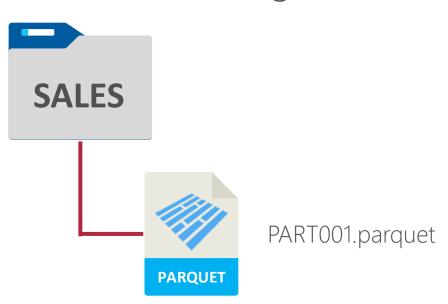


**@ADVANALYTICSUK** 

### **BEFORE DELTA**



### **DELETE** \* **FROM** SALES **WHERE** Segment = 3

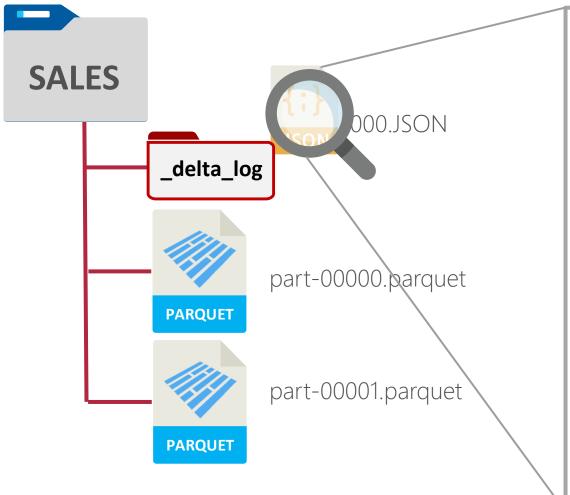


PART002.parquet

Only way to delete is to replace the existing files with a new file containing the non-deleted data



### BUT WHAT ACTUALLY IS IT? - WITH DELTA:



```
"add": {
    "path": "part-00000.parquet",
    "partitionValues": {},
    "size": 255520,
    "modificationTime": 1572823237000,
    "dataChange": true,
    "stats":[...]},
"add": {
    "path": "part-00001.parquet",
    "partitionValues": {},
    "size": 242520,
    "modificationTime": 1572823237000,
    "dataChange": true,
    "stats": [...]}
```



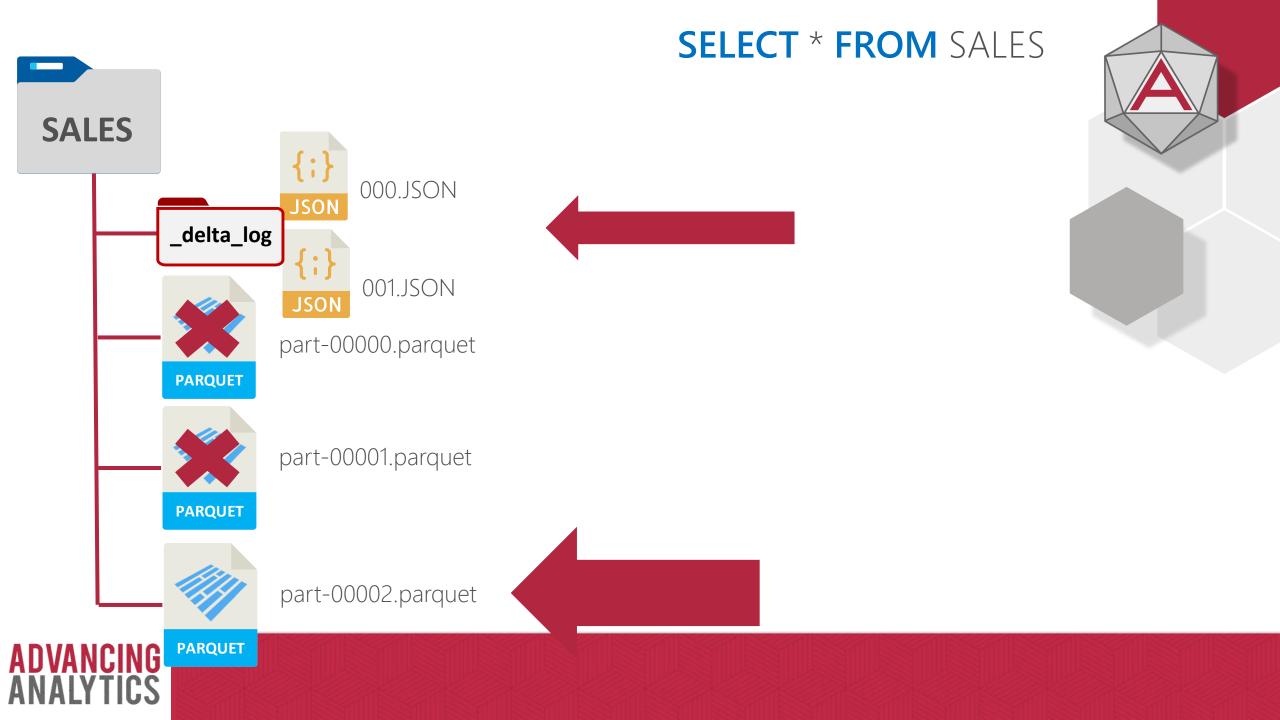
### BUT WHAT ACTUALLY IS IT? - WITH DELTA:

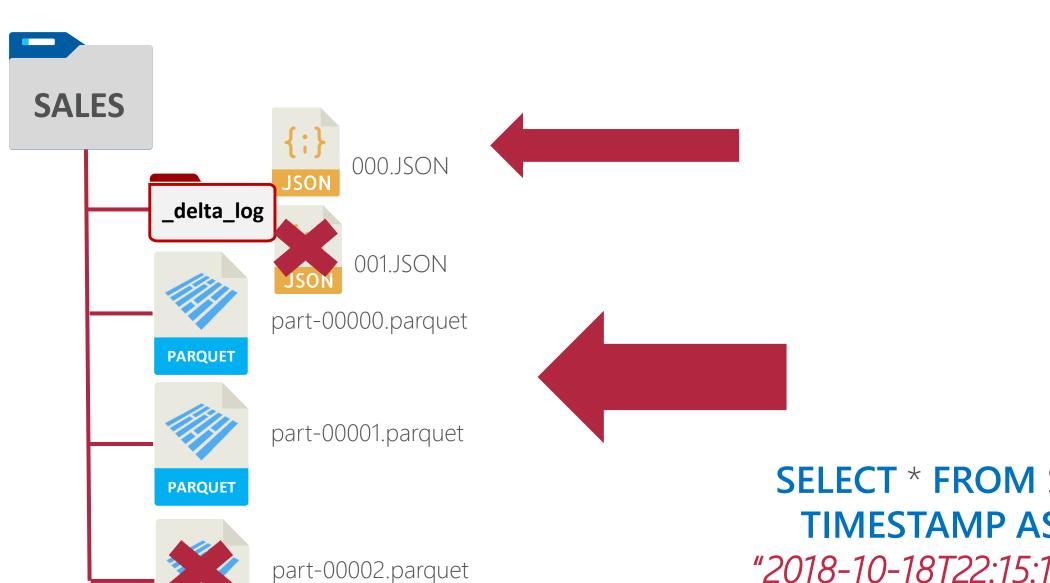
### **DELETE** \* **FROM** SALES **WHERE**

Segment = 3

```
SALES
                              000.JSQ4
                        JSON
            _delta_log
                               001.JSON
                       part-00000.parquet
            PARQUET
                       part-00001.parquet
            PARQUET
                       part-00002.parquet
            PARQUET
```

```
"add": {
   "path": "part-00002.parquet",
   "partitionValues": {},
   "size": 255520,
   "modificationTime": 1572823237000,
   "dataChange": true,
   "stats":[...]},
"delete": {
   "path": "part-00000.parquet",
    "modificationTime": 1572823237000,
   "dataChange": true},
"delete": {
   "path": "part-00001.parquet",
    "modificationTime": 1572823237000,
   "dataChange": true}
```







**PARQUET** 



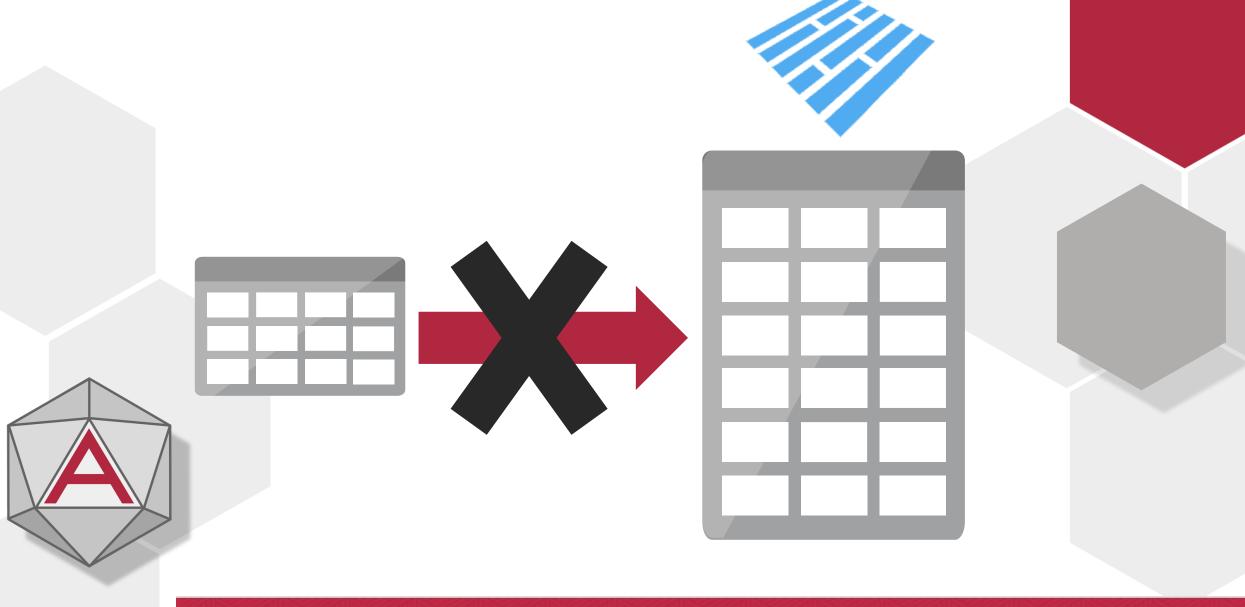
## DEMO: WORKING WITH DELTA

- Creating a Delta Table
- The Delta Transaction Log
- Updating Delta Tables

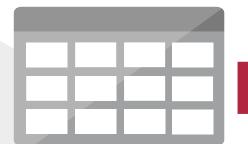








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ADVANCING ANALYTICS



### DELTA MERGE



```
MERGE INTO <target_table>
USING <source_table>
ON <merge_condition>
[ WHEN MATCHED [ AND <condition> ] THEN <matched_action> ]
[ WHEN MATCHED [ AND <condition> ] THEN <matched_action> ]
[ WHEN NOT MATCHED [ AND <condition> ] THEN <not_matched_action> ]
where
<matched_action> =
 DELETE
 UPDATE SET *
 UPDATE SET column1 = value1 [, column2 = value2 ...]
<not_matched_action> =
  INSERT *
  INSERT (column1 [, column2 ...]) VALUES (value1 [, value2 ...])
```



# DEMO: DELTA UPDATES

- Schema Drift
- Merge into a Delta Table
- TIME TRAVEL

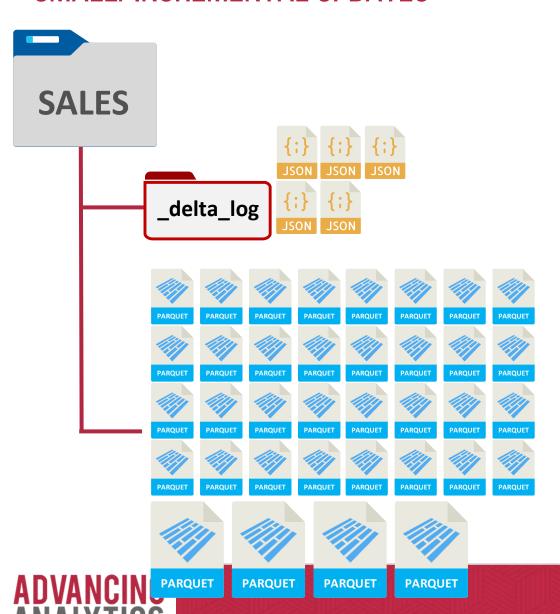








### SMALL/INCREMENTAL UPDATES



The **Optimize** command compacts small files into larger, better compressed files

This is treated like all other updates, files are NOT deleted



### **Z-ORDERING**

Whilst it sounds complicated, we can summarize Z-ordering as:

"Sort the data on specific columns before writing to files, to optimize data skipping"

--Optimize an entire table OPTIMIZE [database].[table] ZORDER BY [ColumnName]

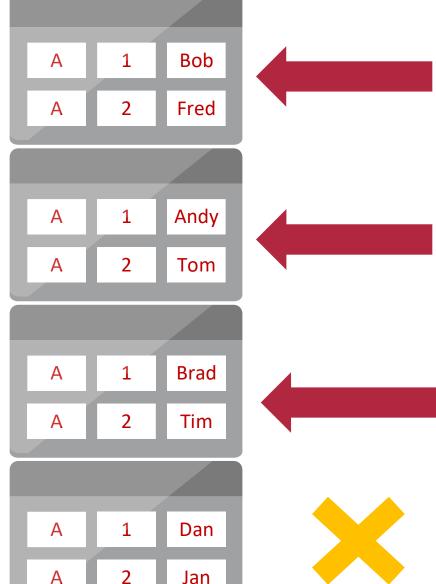




### **Z-ORDERING EXPLAINED**

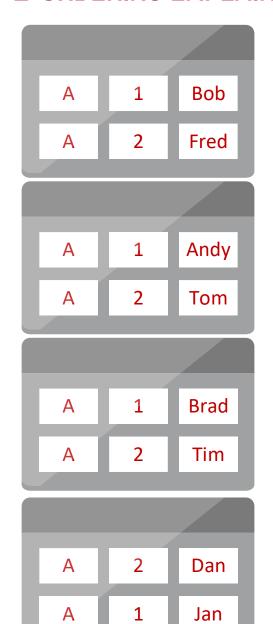
"select count(\*) from Employees where Name = 'Brad'"

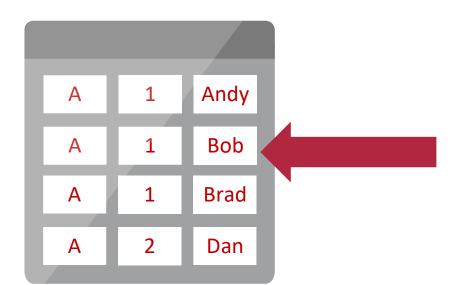


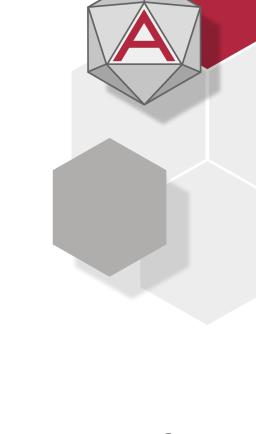


In this example, we have not ordered our small files, so data skipping only hits occasional lucky successes

### **Z-ORDERING EXPLAINED**







ZOrder by Name

**OPTIMIZE** 





"select count(\*) from Employees where Name = 'Brad'"

### **AUTO-OPTIMIZE**



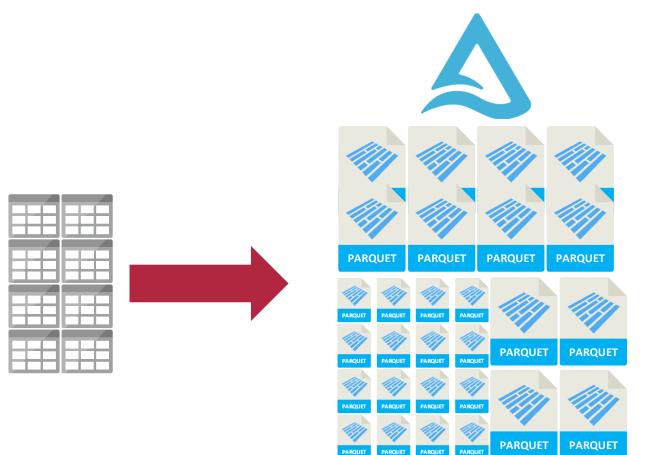
### --Enable AutoOptimize

set spark.databricks.delta.properties.defaults.autoOptimize.optimizeWrite = true; set spark.databricks.delta.properties.defaults.autoOptimize.autoCompact = true;

**Optimized Writes -** Change the query plan to attempt to write out files of at least 128Mb (this is less than the 1Gb default that Optimize uses!)

**Auto Compaction** - Run a lightweight optimize job after the write has finished, looking for further file compaction opportunities, again with 128mb



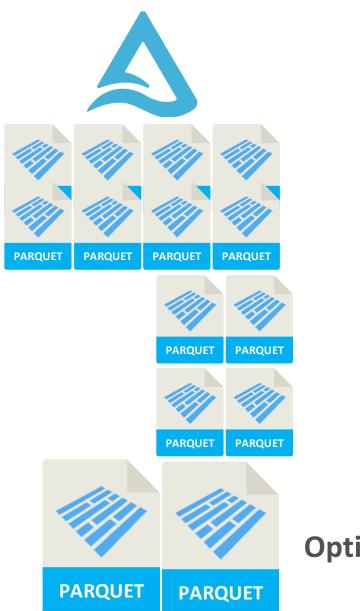


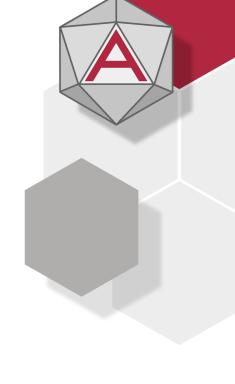


**Auto Compaction** 









**Optimize** 



## DELTA MANAGEMENT

- View Delta Metadata
- Optimize a Delta Table



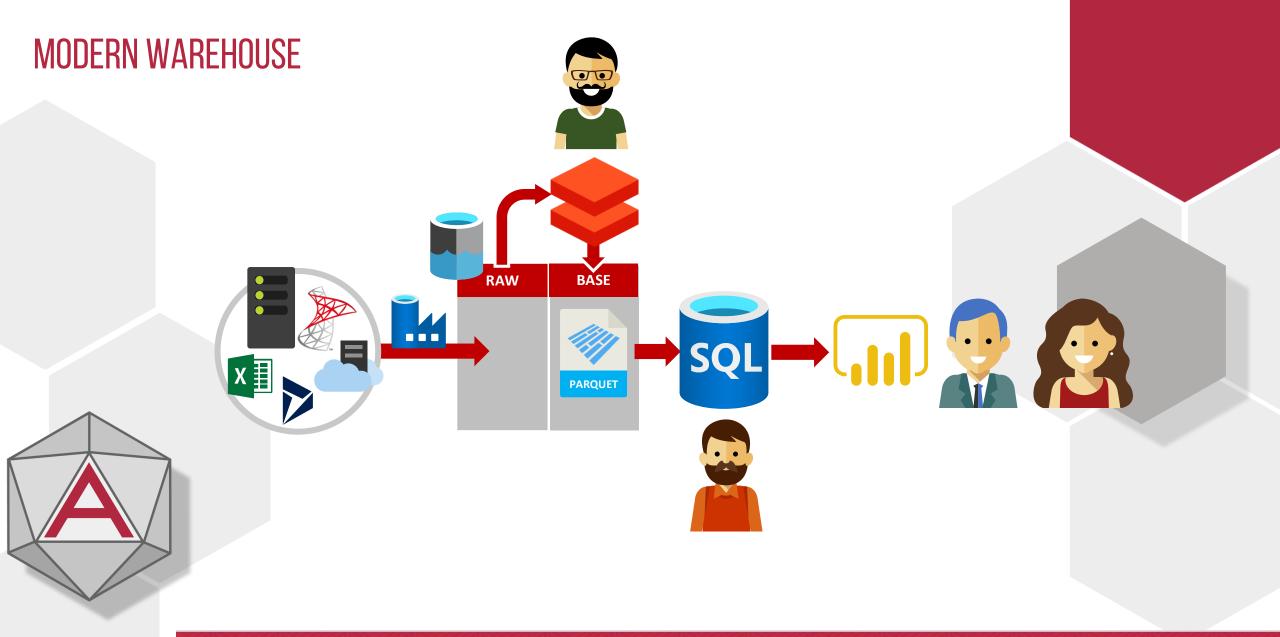
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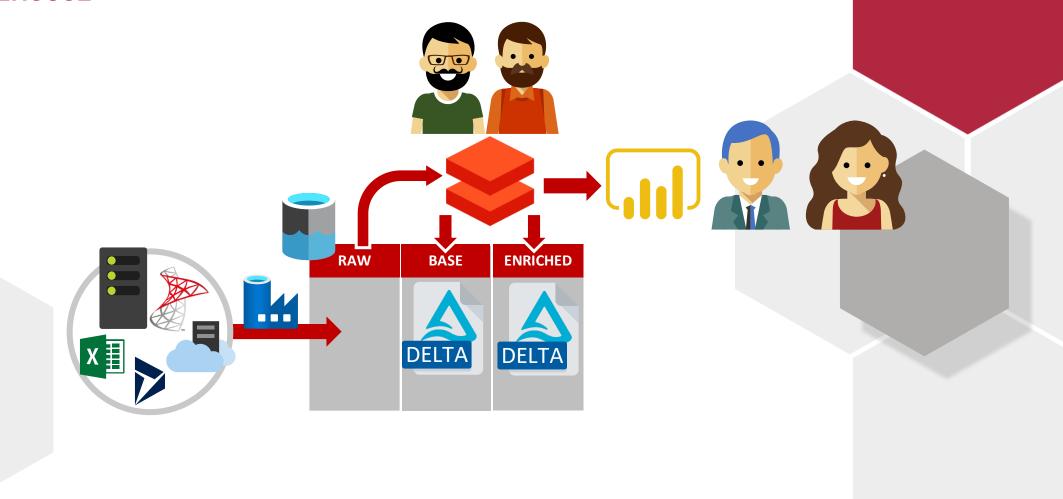






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### THE DATA LAKEHOUSE





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# THANKS FOR LISTENING



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