databricks

Delta Lake Features databricks





Open Format Based on Parquet

With Transactions

Apache Spark APIs



Delta Lake ready for Analytics



Reliability

Performance

Data Science & ML



- Recommendation Engines
- Risk, Fraud Detection
- IoT & Predictive Maintenance
- Genomics & DNA Sequencing



Delta Lake ensures data reliability

Batch
Streaming
Updates/Deletes





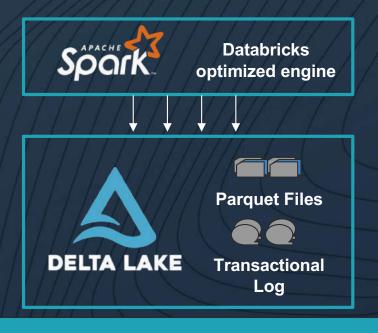
High Quality & Reliable Data always ready for analytics

Key Features

- ACID Transactions
- Schema Enforcement
- Unified Batch & Streaming
- Time Travel/Data Snapshots



Delta Lake optimizes performance



Highly Performant queries at scale

Key Features

- Indexing
- Compaction

- Data skipping
- Caching



Get started with Delta using Spark APIs

Instead of parquet...

```
CREATE TABLE ...
USING parquet
...

dataframe
.write
.format("parquet")
.save("/data")
```

... simply say delta

```
CREATE TABLE ...
USING delta
...

dataframe
.write
.format("delta")
.save("/data")
```



Use Delta with Existing Parquet Tables

Step 1: Convert Parquet to Delta Tables

```
CONVERT TO DELTA parquet.`path/to/table` [NO STATISTICS]
[PARTITIONED BY (col_name1 col_type1, col_name2 col_type2, ...)]
```

Step 2: Optimize Layout for Fast Queries

```
OPTIMIZE events
```

```
WHERE date >= current_timestamp() - INTERVAL 1 day
ZORDER BY (eventType)
```



Upsert/Merge fine-grained Updates

```
MERGE INTO customers -- Delta table

USING updates
ON customers.customerId = source.customerId

WHEN MATCHED THEN

        UPDATE SET address = updates.address

WHEN NOT MATCHED

THEN INSERT (customerId, address) VALUES (updates.customerId, updates.address)
```

Time Travel

Reproduce experiments & reports

```
SELECT count(*) FROM events
```

TIMESTAMP AS OF timestamp

SELECT count(*) **FROM** events

VERSION AS OF version

spark.read.format("delta").option("timestampAsOf",
timestamp_string).load("/events/")

Rollback accidental bad writes

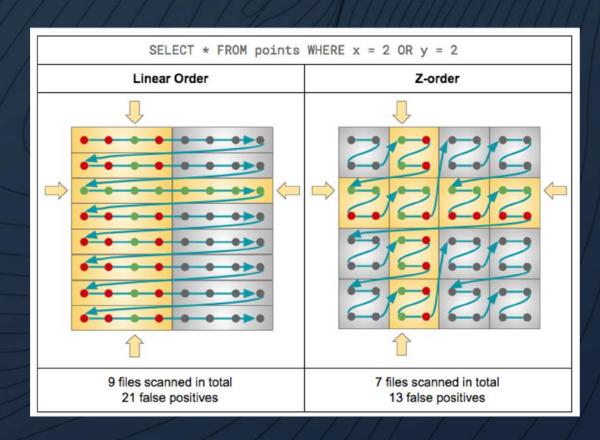
```
INSERT INTO my_table

SELECT * FROM my_table TIMESTAMP AS OF

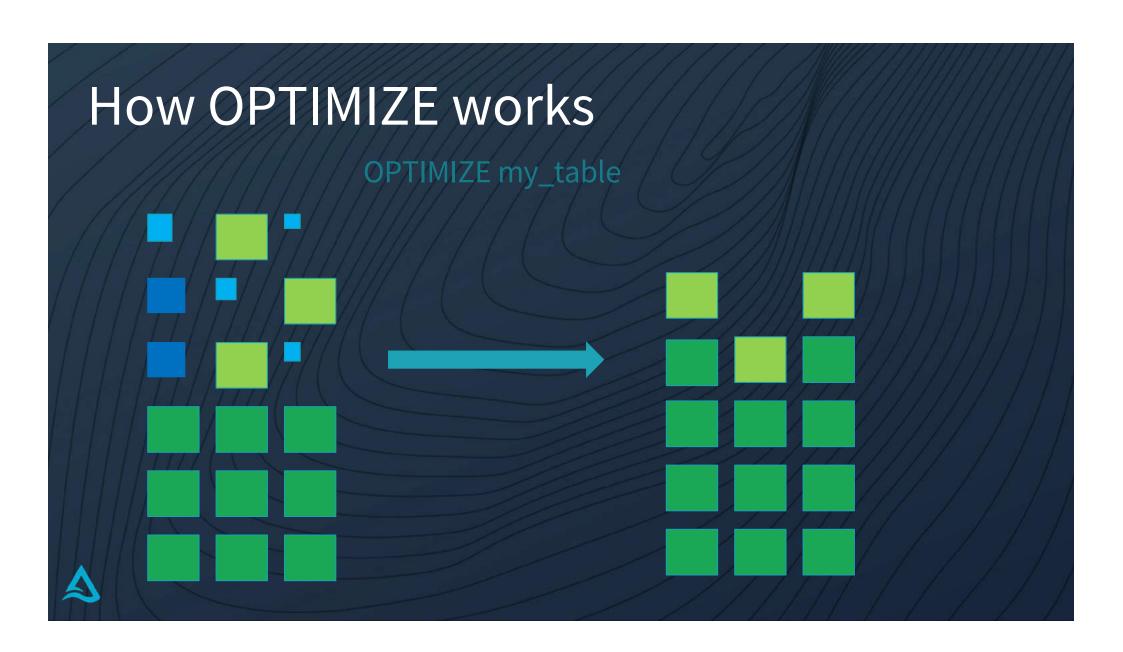
date_sub(current_date(), 1)
```

Optimizing data layout - Z-Ordering

OPTIMIZE events
WHERE date >=
 current_timestamp() INTERVAL 1 day
ZORDER BY (eventType)







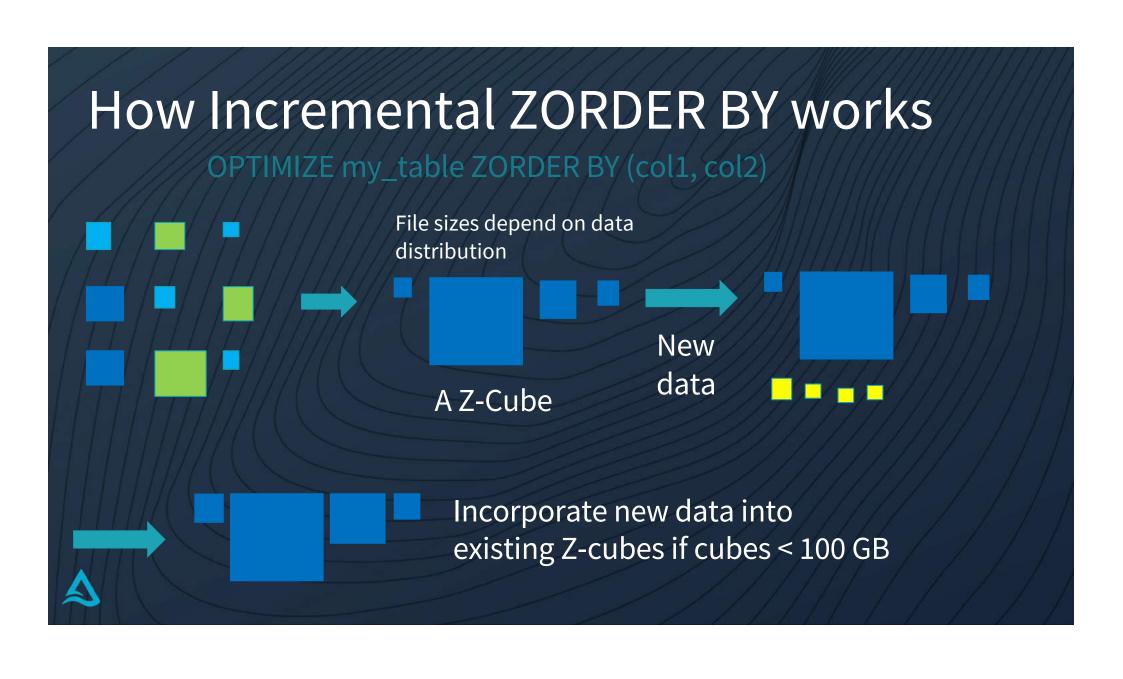
How ZORDER BY works

OPTIMIZE my_table ZORDER BY (col1, col2)

- Range partitions data
- Each box is a separate file

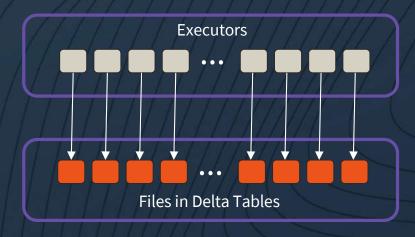
1		x: 0 000	1 001	2 010	_	100		6 110	7 111
y: 0	0	000000	000001	000100	000101	010000	01 0 0 0 1	01 01 00	01 01 01
14.5	1 001	000010	000011	000110		1		010110	010111
_	2)10	001000	001001	001100		011000		011100	011101
	3)11	001010	001011	001110		011010	011011	011110	011111
	4	100000	100001	100100		I	110001	110100	110101
	5 01	100010	100011	100110	100111	110010	110011	110110	110111
	6	101000	101001	101100	101101	111000	111001	111100	111101
	7 11	101010	101011	101110	101111	111010	111011	111110	111111



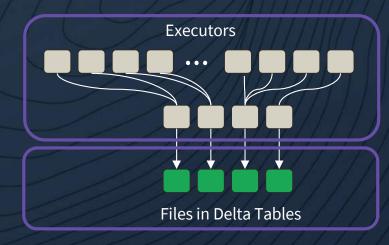


Auto Optimize of Delta Tables

Today



Tomorrow







Efficient Writes
(Avoid IO failures due to many file writes)



Fast Reads

