



Getting Started - Apache Iceberg -

Dr. Firas

Author & Conference speaker

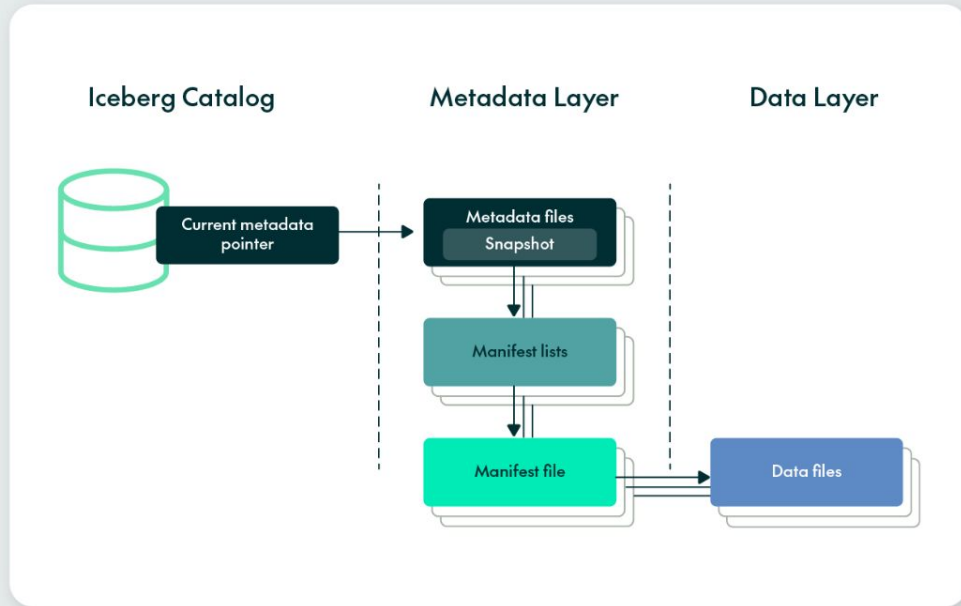
Getting Started - Apache Iceberg

- Combining Strengths

- Key Capabilities

- Benefits and Popularity

- Real-World Applications

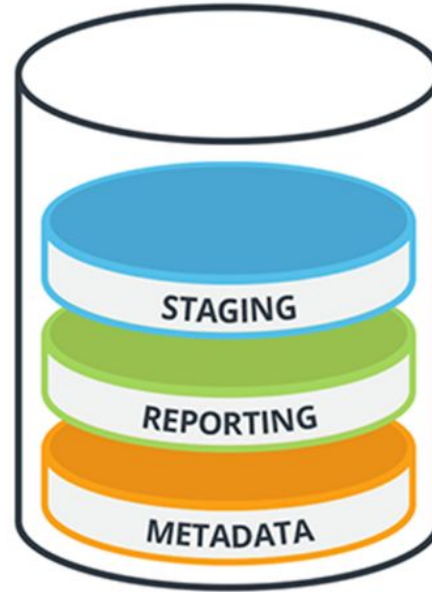


SOURCES



LOGS, FILES & MEDIA

DATA WAREHOUSE



DATA MARTS



SALES



FINANCE



MARKETING

■ **Introduction to Data Warehouses**

Definition and role as a centralized repository optimized for analytics and business intelligence.

■ **Centralization and Organization**

Goal of having a well-maintained, organized, and centralized data warehouse that stores most of an organization's data.

■ **Challenges with Structuring Data**

The complex, messy task of structuring data to fit within a warehouse.

Issues arising from the ETL process: data duplication, delays in data availability, and reduced operational flexibility.

■ **Maintenance Costs and Challenges**

Ongoing, expensive, and labor-intensive efforts required to maintain a data warehouse.

Consequences of inadequate maintenance: reduced data accessibility or a completely ineffective system.

■ **Evolving Needs and Limitations**

Persistent challenges with cost, scalability, and maintenance that prompt the need for innovative solutions like Iceberg.

DATA LAKE

VS

DATA WAREHOUSE

Data



unstructured

Users



Data Scientists,
Data Analysts

Use cases



Stream Processing,
Machine Learning,
Real time analysis

Raw

Data Lakes contain unstructured, semi structured and structured data with minimal processing. It can be used to contain unconventional data such as log and sensor data

Large

Data Lakes contain vast amounts of data in the order of petabytes. Since the data can be in any form or size, large amounts of unstructured data can be stored indefinitely and can be transformed when in use only

Undefined

Data in data lakes can be used for a wide variety of applications, such as Machine Learning, Streaming analytics, and AI

Data



Structured

Users



Business Analysts

Use cases



Batch Processing,
BI, Reporting

Refined

Data Warehouses contain highly structured data that is cleaned, pre-processed and refined. This data is stored for very specific use cases such as BI.

Smaller

Data Warehouses contain less data in the order of terabytes. In order to maintain data cleanliness and health of the warehouse, Data must be processed before ingestion and periodic purging of data is necessary

Relational

Data Warehouses contain historic and relational data, such as transaction systems, operations etc



■ **The Concept of a Data Lake**

Explanation of data lakes storing data in its native format, avoiding rigorous structuring and massive ETL workloads.

Highlight the cost reduction and simplification of the data management stack.

■ **Advantages and Simplification**

Discussion of the operational streamlining promised by data lakes.

Transition: While appealing, this simplicity introduces significant challenges.

■ **Challenges of Data Lakes**

Detailed look at the complexities of extracting information from unstructured data.

Impact on data scientists and analysts due to advanced requirements for data querying and management.

The evolution of data management challenges over time, leading to potential inefficiencies and data bogs.

■ **A Thoughtful Consideration**

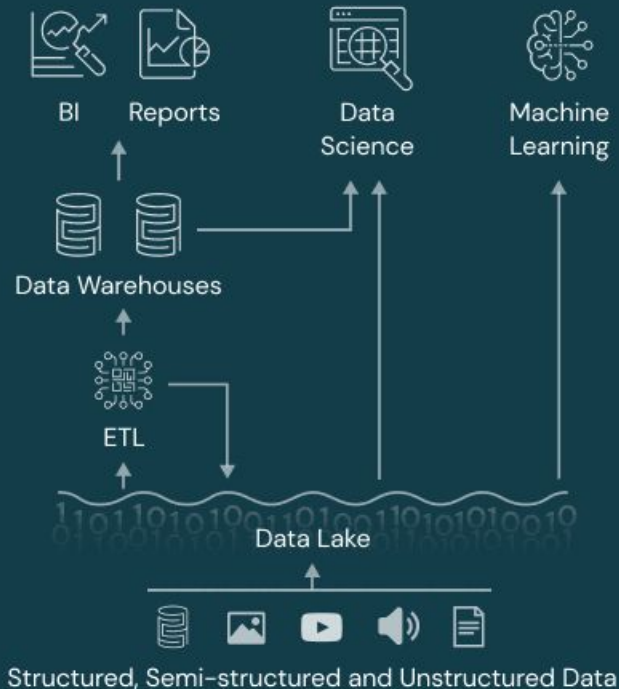
Introduction to the idea of hybrid solutions like data lakehouses.

A proposed solution that blends the flexibility of data lakes with the structured benefits of data warehouses.

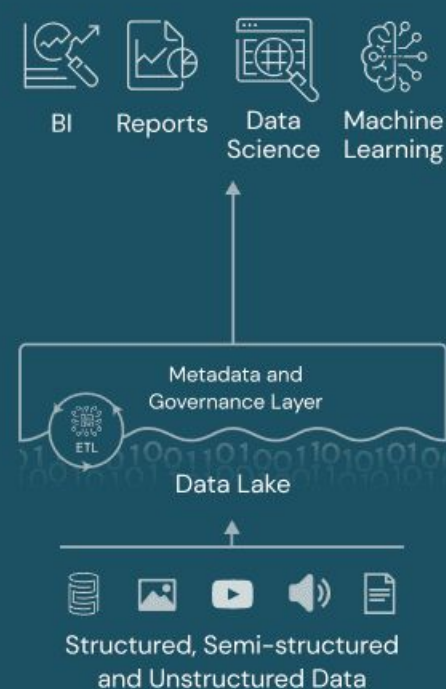
Data Warehouse



Data Lake

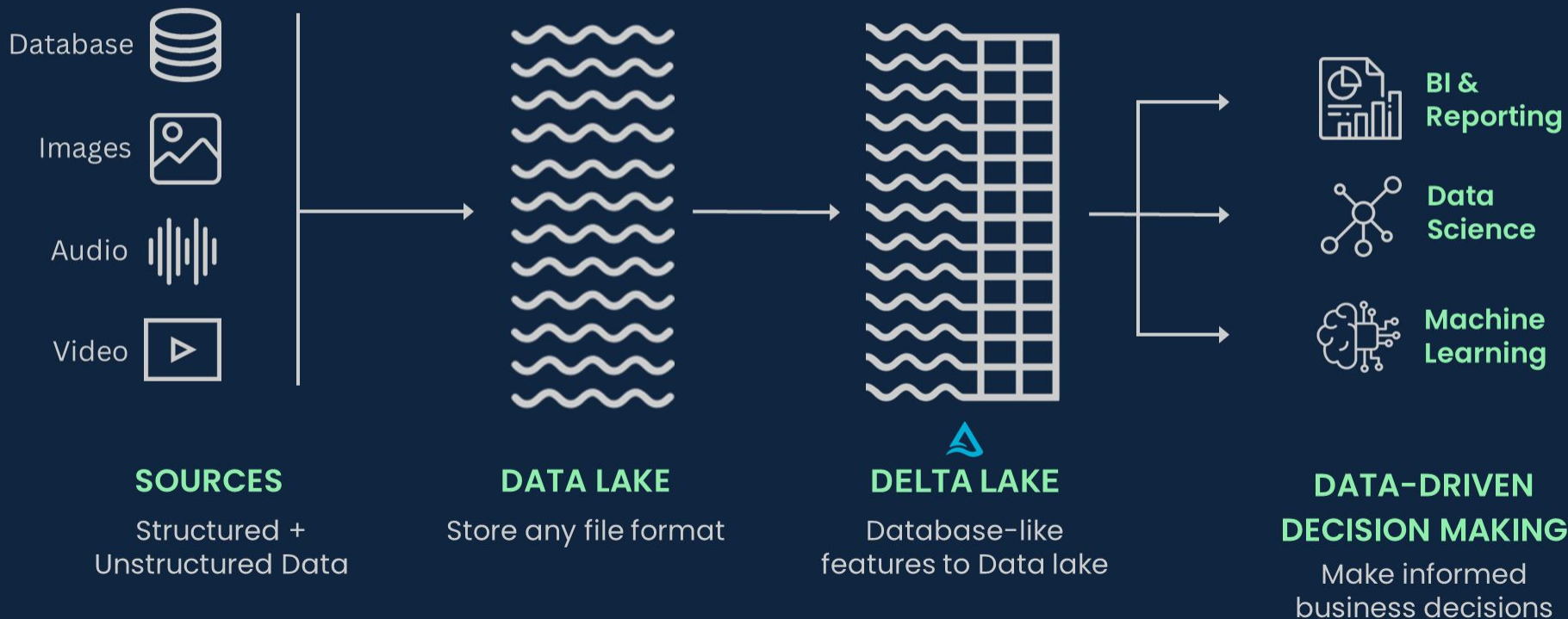


Data Lakehouse



Data Lakehouse

Combining both elements of Data Lakes and Warehouses



- Open Architecture
- Multi-platform/engine
- No vendor lock-in



Iceberg API



*Read
Write
Modify
Optimize
Vacuum*

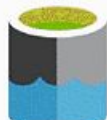
Read | Write | Modify | Alter



Optimize | Vacuum | Time Travel



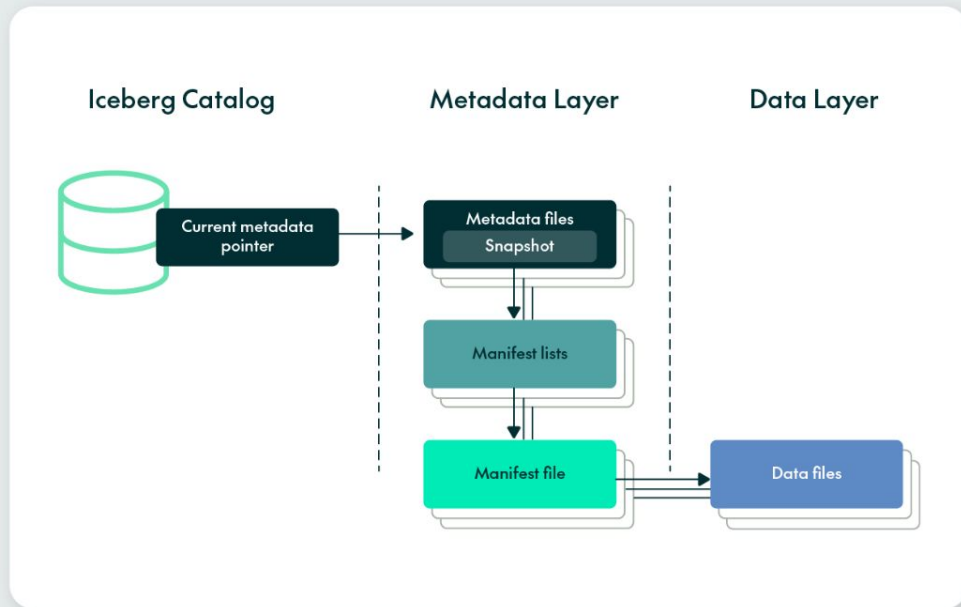
S3



ADLS

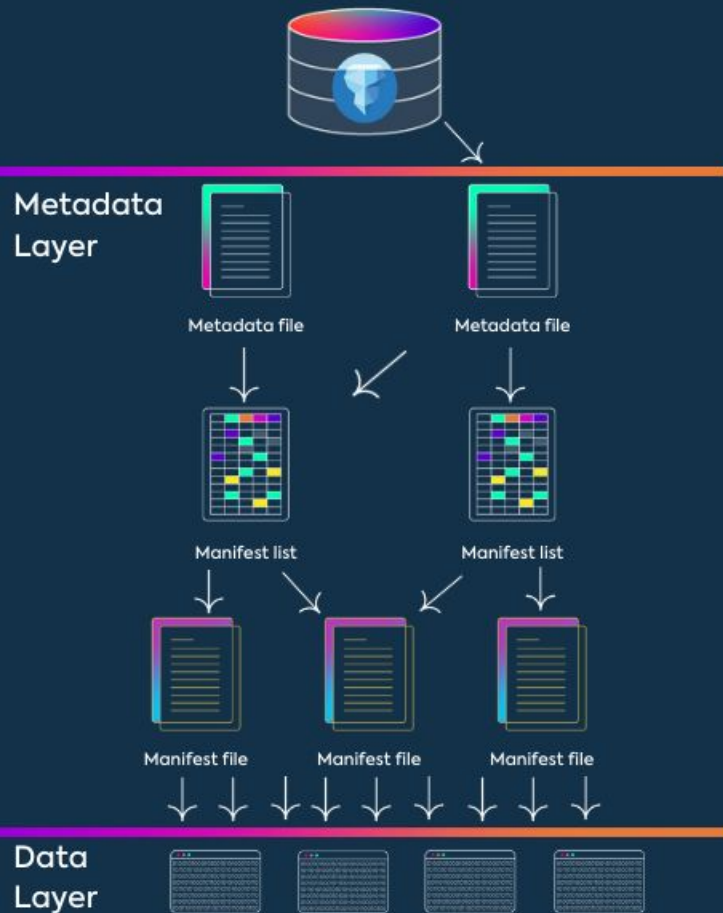


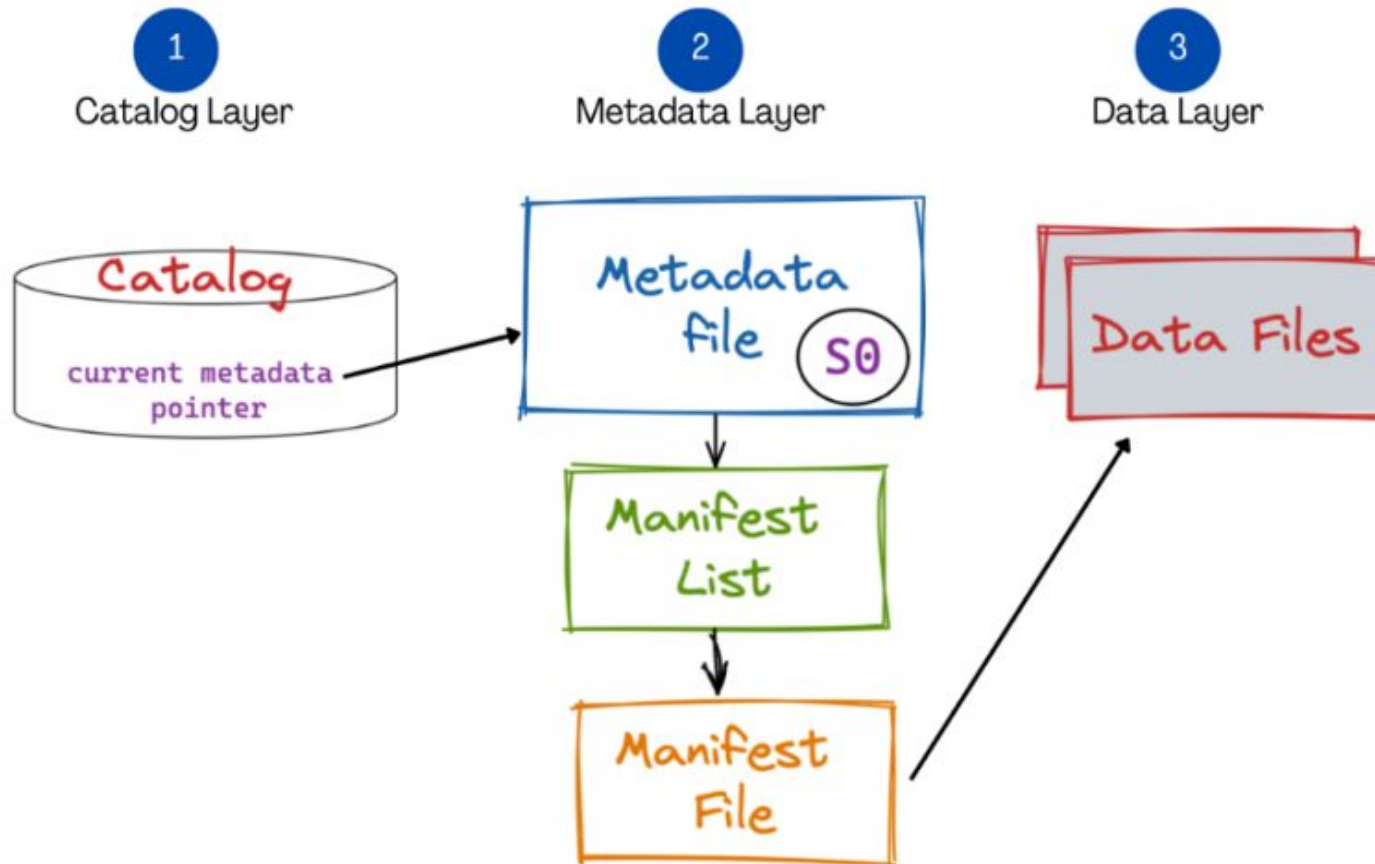
GCS



Apache Iceberg

Explained





■ Introduction to Metadata Management

Overview of Iceberg's metadata layer handling schemas, partitions, and file locations.

Explanation of metadata and manifest files stored in JSON format.

■ Schema Evolution

Definition and significance of schema evolution in adapting to changing data needs.

Example of adding a new column to employee data and how Iceberg updates metadata without affecting existing data.

■ Partitioning Strategies

Introduction to partitioning as a method for dividing data into manageable subsets for faster querying.

Description of different partitioning strategies:

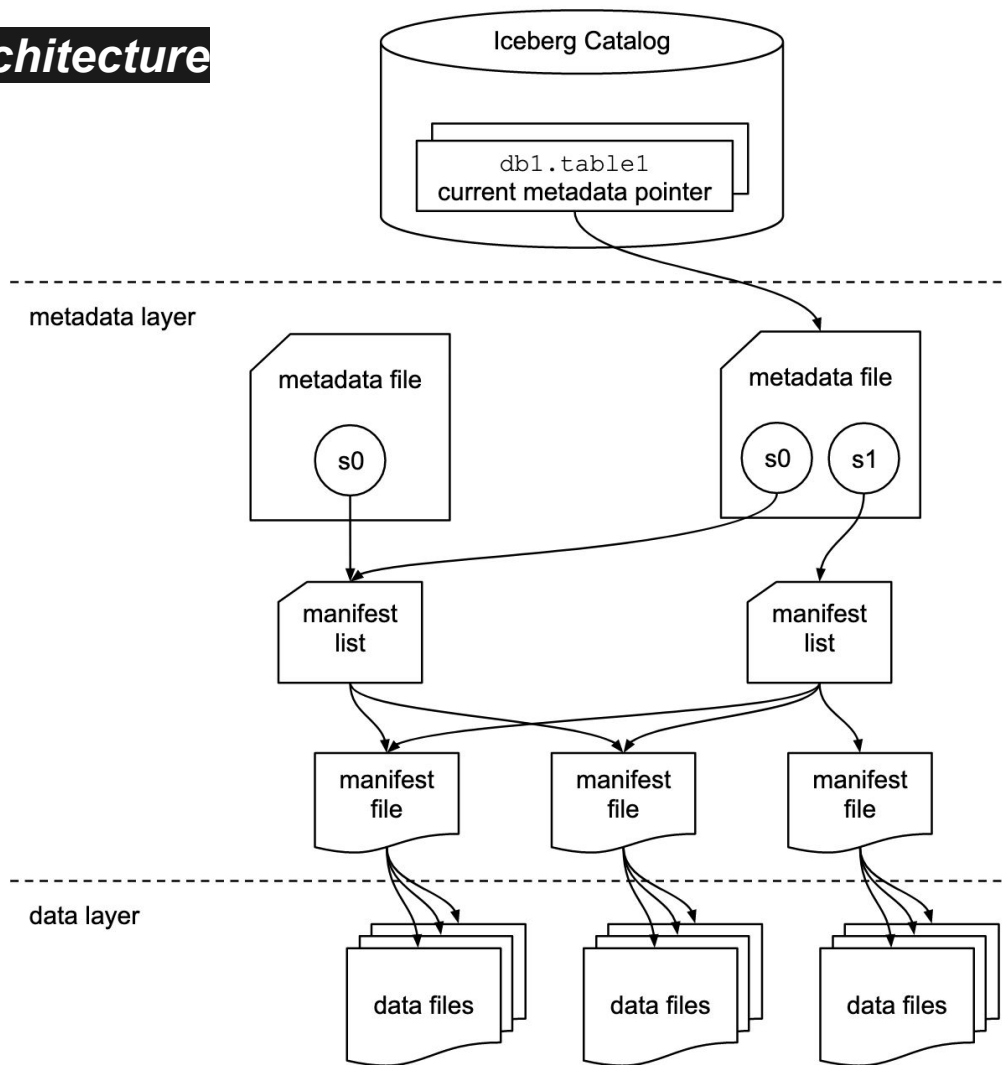
Range partitioning (e.g., dates, numeric values), Hash partitioning (applying a hash function), Truncate partitioning (e.g., truncating zip codes), List partitioning (e.g., categorizing by company names)

■ Snapshots and Their Importance

Explanation of how each data change creates a new snapshot with updated manifest files.

The role of snapshots in enabling historical data access and rollback capabilities.

Benefits of snapshot-based querying for maintaining data integrity and performing audits.





Improved query performance
Efficient metadata management



Support for ACID transactions
Large-scale analytics in modern
cloud environments

```
CREATE TABLE aircraft (  
    tail_number varchar(15),  
    description varchar(150),  
    class varchar(50),  
    year integer  
)  
WITH  
    (type = 'iceberg');
```




metadata layer



data layer

Amazon S3

Buckets

Access Grants

Access Points

Object Lambda Access Points

Multi-Region Access Points

Batch Operations

IAM Access Analyzer for S3

Block Public Access settings for this account

Storage Lens

Dashboards

Storage Lens groups

AWS Organizations settings

Feature spotlight 7

AWS Marketplace for S3

Amazon S3 > Buckets > starburst-tutorials > projects/ > tmp_erin_rosas_02152/

tmp_erin_rosas_02152/

Copy S3 URI

Objects Properties

Objects (3) Info

Copy S3 URI Copy URL Download Open Delete Actions ▾ Create folder

Upload

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. [Learn more](#)

Find objects by prefix

< 1 >

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name ▲	Type ▼	Last modified ▼	Size ▼	Storage class ▼
<input type="checkbox"/>	aircraft-2f1f886045ed4fef9c6b27bf85e0eb6c/	Folder	-	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	my_table-4b524f91e6e542eeb25de3144209babe/	Folder	-	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	phone_provisioning-				

CloudShell Feedback

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Name ▲	Type ▼	Last modified ▼	Size ▼	Storage class ▼
<input type="checkbox"/>	metadata/	Folder	-	-	-

CloudShell Feedback

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Feature spotlight

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AWS Marketplace for S3

metadata/

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Properties

Objects (2)

Info

Refresh

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Delete

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Create folder

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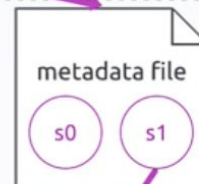
< 1 >

Settings

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
<input type="checkbox"/>	00000-e6b05edc-87c5-44c0-91ed-504767cd1107.metadata.json	json	May 28, 2024, 15:06:23 (UTC-04:00)	2.1 KB	Standard
<input type="checkbox"/>	snap-425416382669527773-1-189af56b-cb7a-40b0-a0d1-6a94c3796ca0.avro	avro	May 28, 2024, 15:06:23 (UTC-04:00)	4.0 KB	Standard

```
INSERT INTO
  aircraft (tail_number, description, class, year)
VALUES
  ('N535NA', 'NASA', 'Helicopter', 1969),
  ('N611TV', 'COOL', 'Jet', 1983);
```





amazon S3

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
<input type="checkbox"/>	data/	Folder	-	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	metadata/	Folder	-	-	-

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
<input type="checkbox"/>	 20240529_152110_2198 2_9r62a-588d9021- 5556-437f-a2f0- d0f00600f748.parquet	parquet	May 29, 2024, 11:22:37 (UTC-04:00)	658.0 B	Standard

amazon S3

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< 1 >

	Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
<input type="checkbox"/>	20240529_152110_2198_2_9r62a-740c70f1-774b-4b49-9067-03e1771f37a8.stats	stats	May 29, 2024, 11:22:38 (UTC-04:00)	1017.0 B	Standard
<input type="checkbox"/>	29fa1a6e-e0aa-4aab-b9c3-58fa79dcfa44-m0.avro	avro	May 29, 2024, 11:22:38 (UTC-04:00)	6.7 KB	Standard
<input type="checkbox"/>	snap-2724582809466504793-1-29fa1a6e-e0aa-4aab-b9c3-58fa79dcfa44.avro	avro	May 29, 2024, 11:22:38 (UTC-04:00)	4.2 KB	Standard
<input type="checkbox"/>	snap-425416382669527773-1-189af56b-cb7a-40b0-a0d1-6a94c3796ca0.avro	avro	May 28, 2024, 15:06:23 (UTC-04:00)	4.0 KB	Standard

- Open Architecture
- Multi-platform/engine
- No vendor lock-in



Iceberg API



*Read
Write
Modify
Optimize
Vacuum*

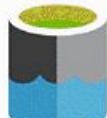
Read | Write | Modify | Alter



Optimize | Vacuum | Time Travel



S3



ADLS



GCS

■ **Integration with Apache Spark**

Capability to use Spark APIs for reading and writing data to Iceberg tables.

Two key catalogs in Spark :

org.apache.iceberg.spark.SparkCatalog: For external catalog services like Hive or Hadoop

org.apache.iceberg.spark.SparkSessionCatalog: Manages both Iceberg and non-Iceberg tables

■ **Apache Flink Integration**

Ideal for streaming data processing

Enables direct data streaming from various sources into Iceberg tables

Simplifies real-time data analytics

■ **Integration with Presto and Trino**

Known for fast data processing capabilities

Suitable for massive data querying and analysis

Dependency on external catalogs like Hive Metastore or AWS Glue for table management

■ **Apache Iceberg and Amazon S3 Integration**

Description of Amazon S3 as a cloud storage service

Role of S3 in data lake architectures

Integration process using AWS Glue as the catalog service

Benefits: Enhanced querying capability and data consistency

■ **Google Cloud Storage Compatibility**

Advantages of Google Cloud for data lakes: Scalability and flexibility

Integration details: Using Iceberg with Google Cloud Storage

Querying options: Google's BigQuery and standard SQL languages

■ **Azure Blob Storage and Iceberg Integration**

Overview of Azure Blob Storage: Designed for massive unstructured data

Benefits of integrating Iceberg with Azure

Outcome: Improved data access speed and reliability

Practical Exercise

■ <https://www.docker.com/>

Terminal : docker version

docker info

clear

docker pull hello-world

docker images

docker +tab

docker run hello-world

docker ps

docker ps -a

Practical Exercise

- <https://iceberg.apache.org/docs/nightly/>

docker-compose up notebook

docker-compose up dremio

docker-compose up minio

docker-compose up nessie

<http://127.0.0.1:8888/tree>

<http://127.0.0.1:9001/>

<http://127.0.0.1:9047/>

Practical Exercise

■ **localhost:9047**

Set the name of the source to “nessie”

Set the endpoint URL to “http://nessie:19120/api/v2”

Set the authentication to “none”

Navigate to the storage tab, by clicking on “storage” on the left

For your access key, set “admin”

For your secret key, set “password”

Set root path to “/warehouse”

Set the following connection properties:

“fs.s3a.path.style.access” to true

“fs.s3a.endpoint” to “minio:9000”

“dremio.s3.compat” to “true”

Uncheck “encrypt connection” (since our local Nessie instance is running on http)



Thank You

Dr. Firas

Author & Conference speaker