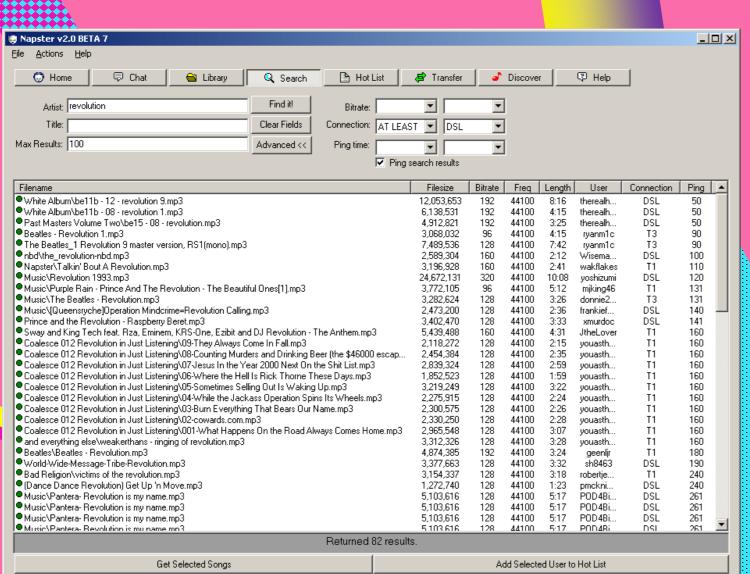
Cross-Server Data Joins on Slow Networks with Python

Bert Wagner
PyCon 2023

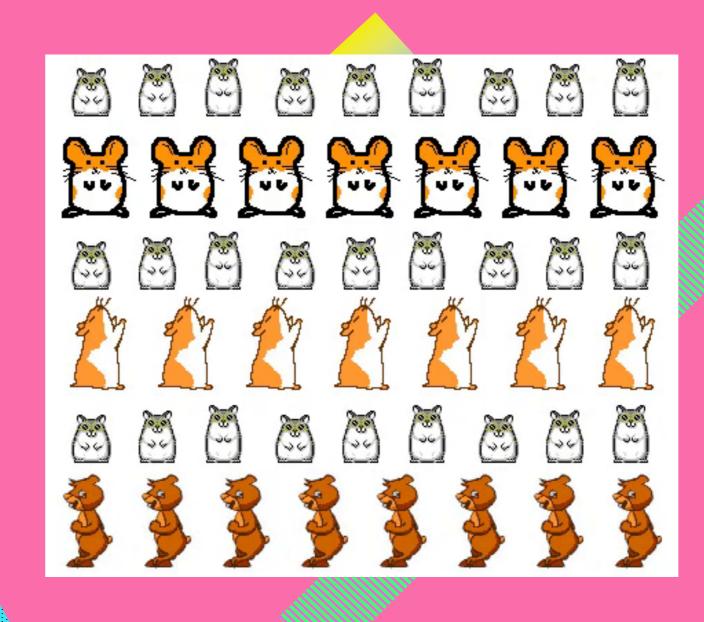
"MOM, DON'T USE THE PHONE"



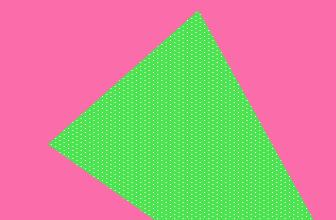


Currently 871,800 files (3,524 gigabytes) available in 7,119 libraries.

Online (dwiner): Sharing 368 files









Google™

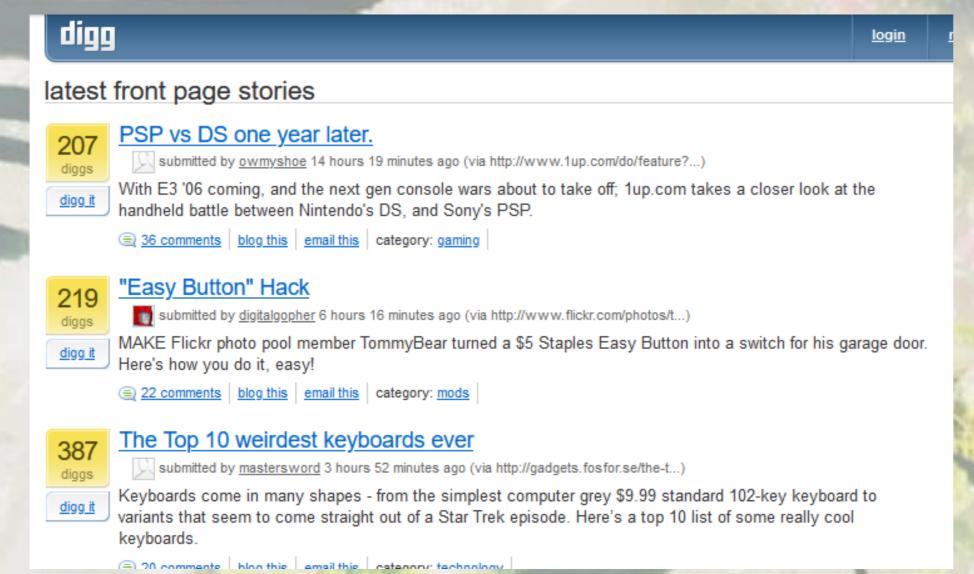
Web Fark.com

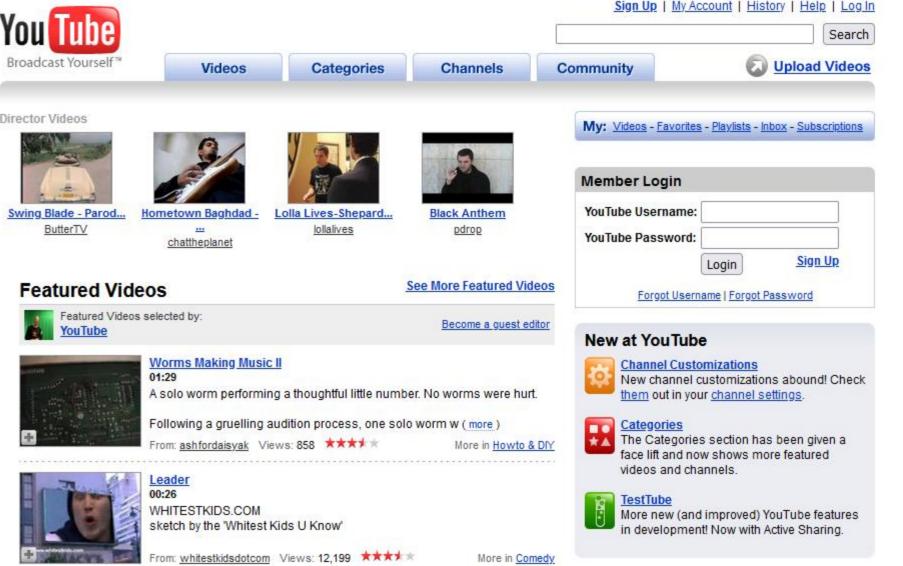
To read articles, click the icon left of the entry. Rinse. Repeat. Wipe hands on pants.

d February 09, 200	5:	SUBMIT A LINK	# of Comments
(Some Guy)	INTERESTING	Instead of making taxpayers foot the bill for prison costs, why not let the prisoners pay for it themselves?	(<u>64</u>)
(<u>Some Demolition</u> <u>Site</u>)	Photoshop	Photoshop this building, or how it got this way	(<u>75</u>)
ABC NEWSONLINE	WEIRD	Plucked chickens are falling from the sky and damaging roofs in New South Wales. "There's something unusual going on," notes area resident Joe Obvious	(<u>15</u>)
Daily News	WEIRD	A record 2,201 cases of "train molestation" were reported in Tokyo last year	(32)
(SILive.com)	OBVIOUS	Homeless man freezes to death after seeking shelter in abandoned ice factory	(24)
ESPN	AMUSING	The 10 most disrespected entities in sports today	(40)
Houston Chronicle houstonchronicle.com	UNLIKELY	Rolling hoop-snake sightings near Rio Grande. Self-propelled hula mushrooms somehow missed. Badgers refuse to comment a seen just wriggling in place	fter (<u>29</u>)
(nbc4.tv)	STRANGE	This week's unknown nail in the body belongs to a man with a pain in the neck	(<u>31</u>)
A →SF Gate	SAD	Doobie Brothers drummer Keith Knudsen dies at 56	(<u>48</u>)
(<u>Gallup</u>)	INTERESTING	Bush's approval rating hits 57 percent. Farkers' heads asplode	(324)









More in Comedy

"STOP STREAMING!" I



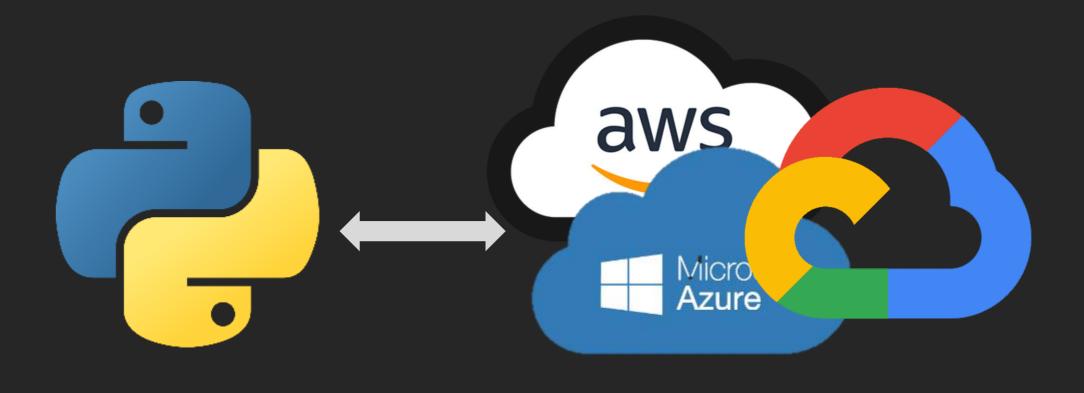












BERT WAGNER

Data Scientist, YouTuber, Blogger

Code and slides: bertwagner.com/crosstream

Contact:
bertwagner.com
bertwagner@bertwagner.com

<u>@bertwagner</u>







AGENDA

Joining datasets across networks efficiently

- Great Solutions
- Not Bad Solutions
- Ugly Solutions

SCENARIO



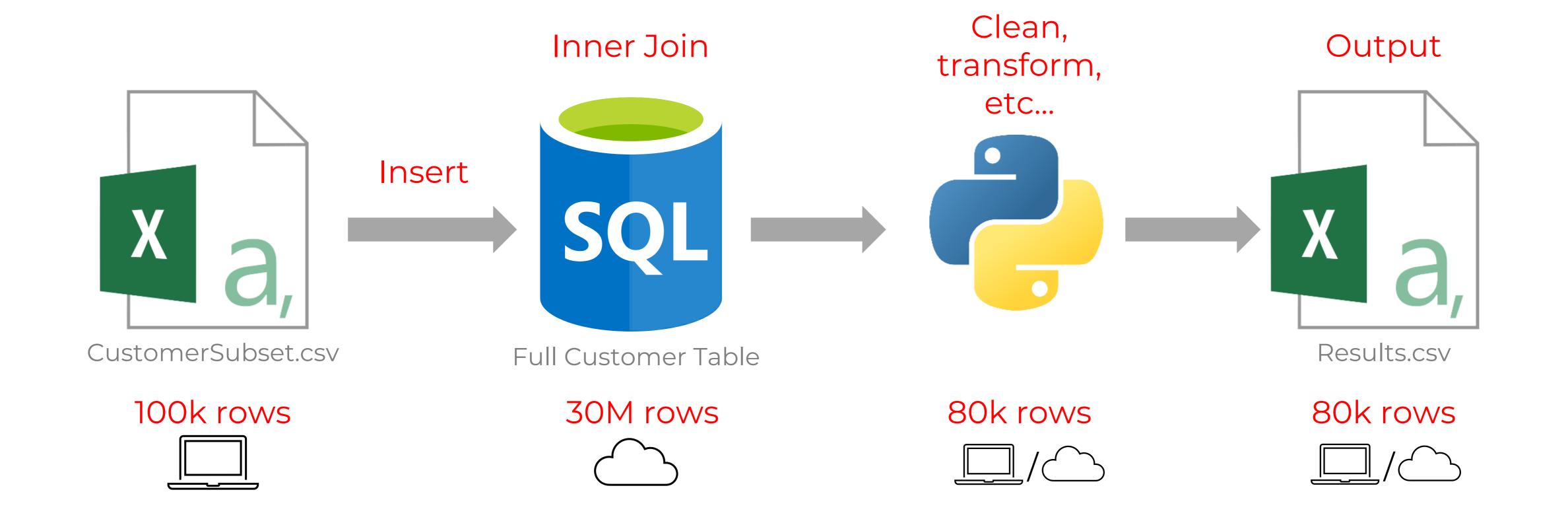
Local



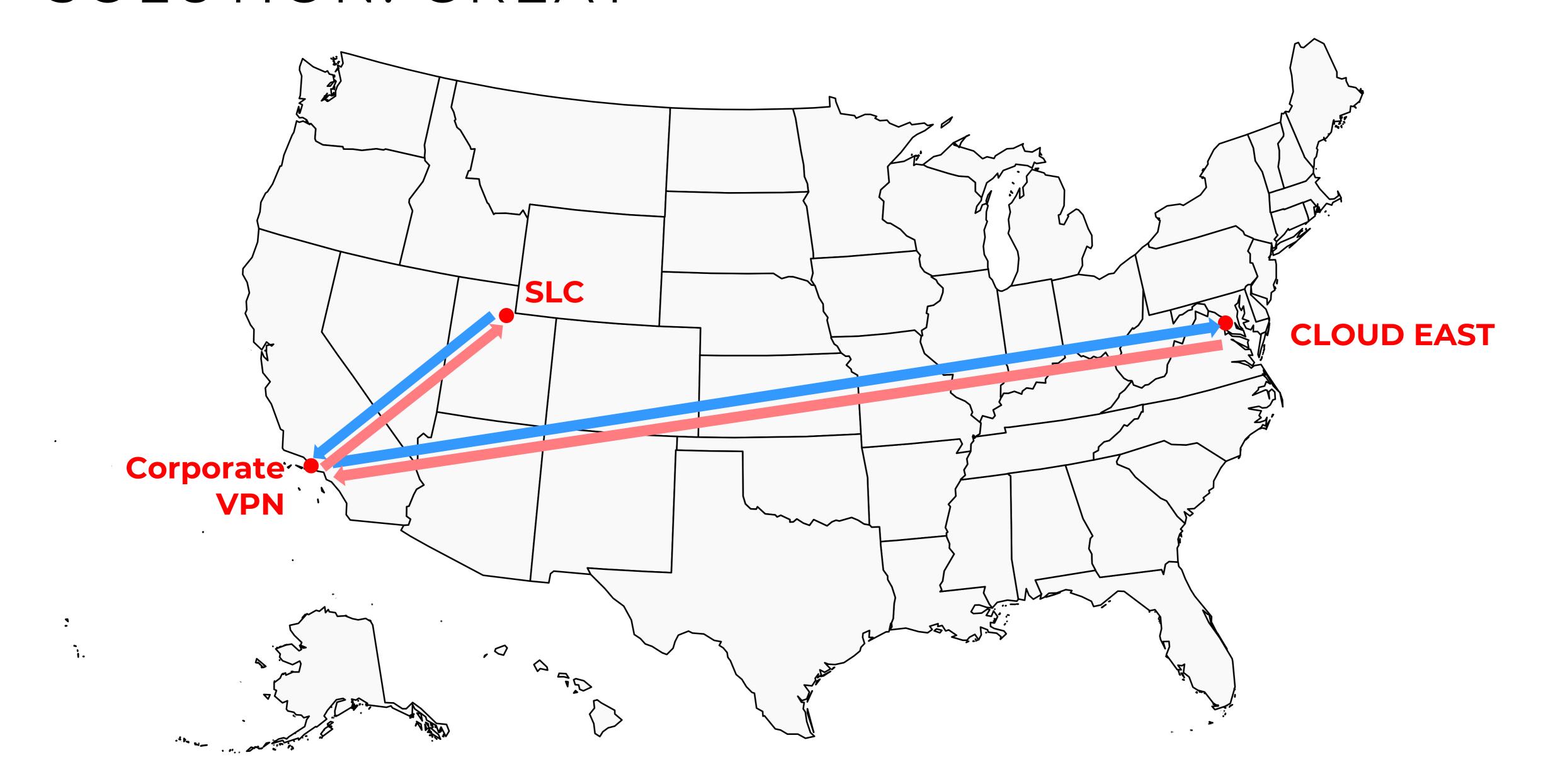
All Customer Data
30M rows
20GB
Remote

How do we join these datasets together?

SOLUTION: GREAT



SOLUTION: GREAT



SUMMARY: GREAT SOLUTION

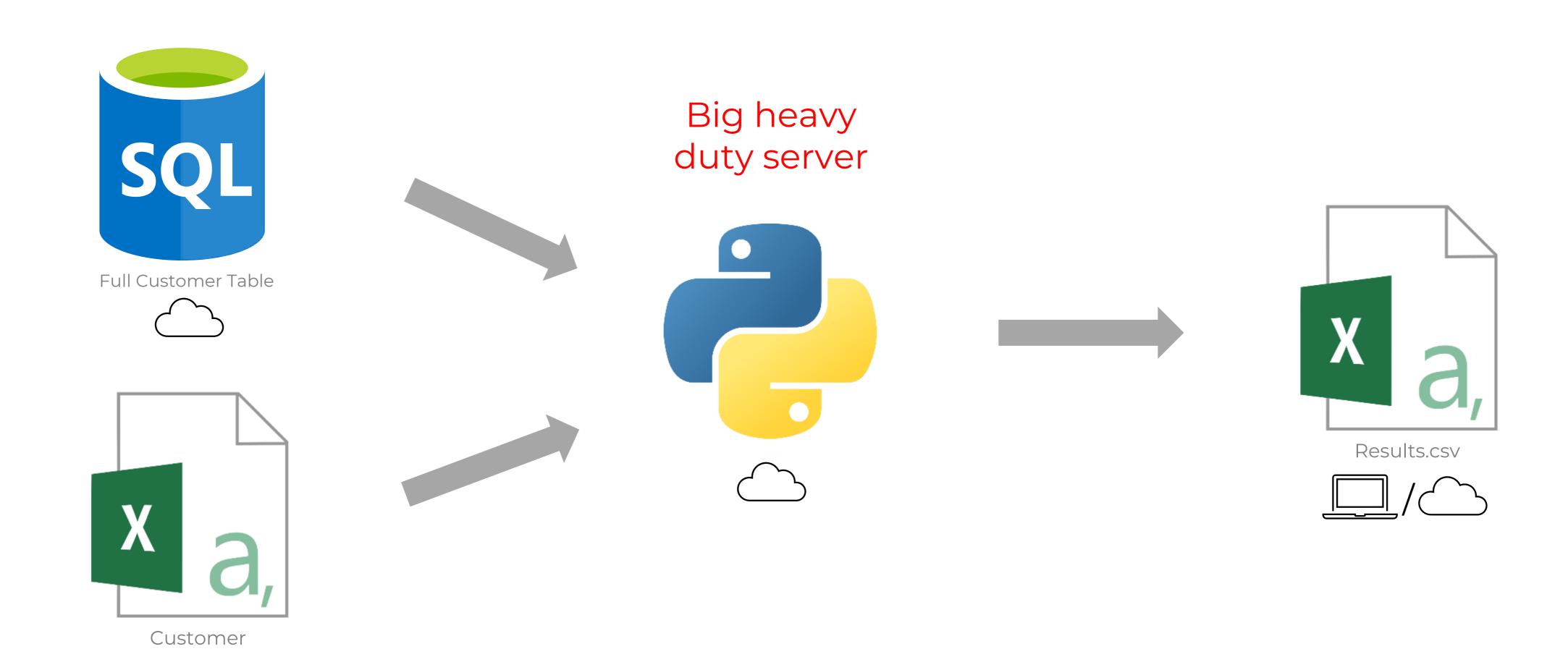
- PRO: Minimizes network movement
- PRO: Maximizes using tools for what they are good at
- CON: Might be paying for expensive cloud compute or licensing
- CON: Not good at doing transformations to data before you join

More resources:

- SQL Anti-Patterns for Analysts
- Database Indexing for Beginners

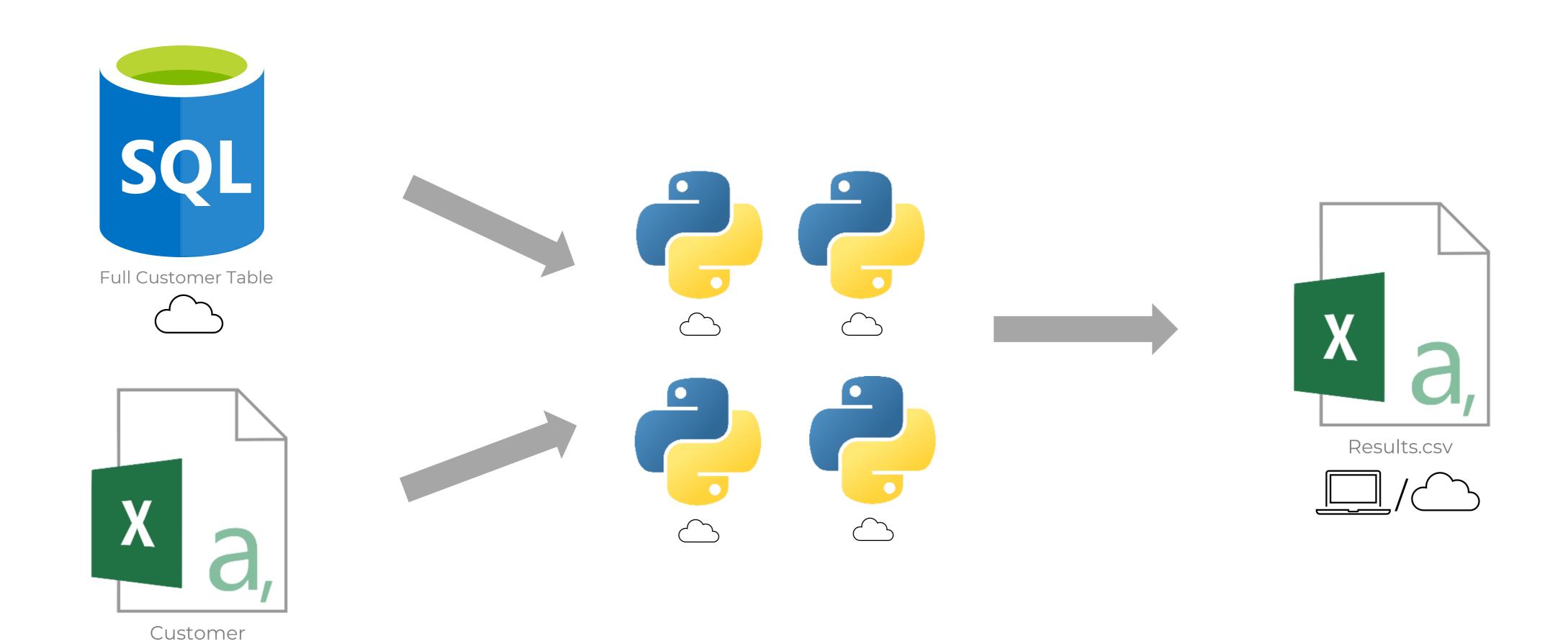
SOLUTION: NOT BAD

Subset.csv



SOLUTION: NOT BAD

Subset.csv



SUMMARY: NOT BAD SOLUTION

- PRO: If large data on same network as servers, performance is good
- PRO: If you have a pool of machines, might be able to parallelize
- PRO: Powerful server will allow you to transform data for your join keys
- CON: You need a big high performance server \$\$\$
- CON: Your server needs to be on the same network as your large dataset

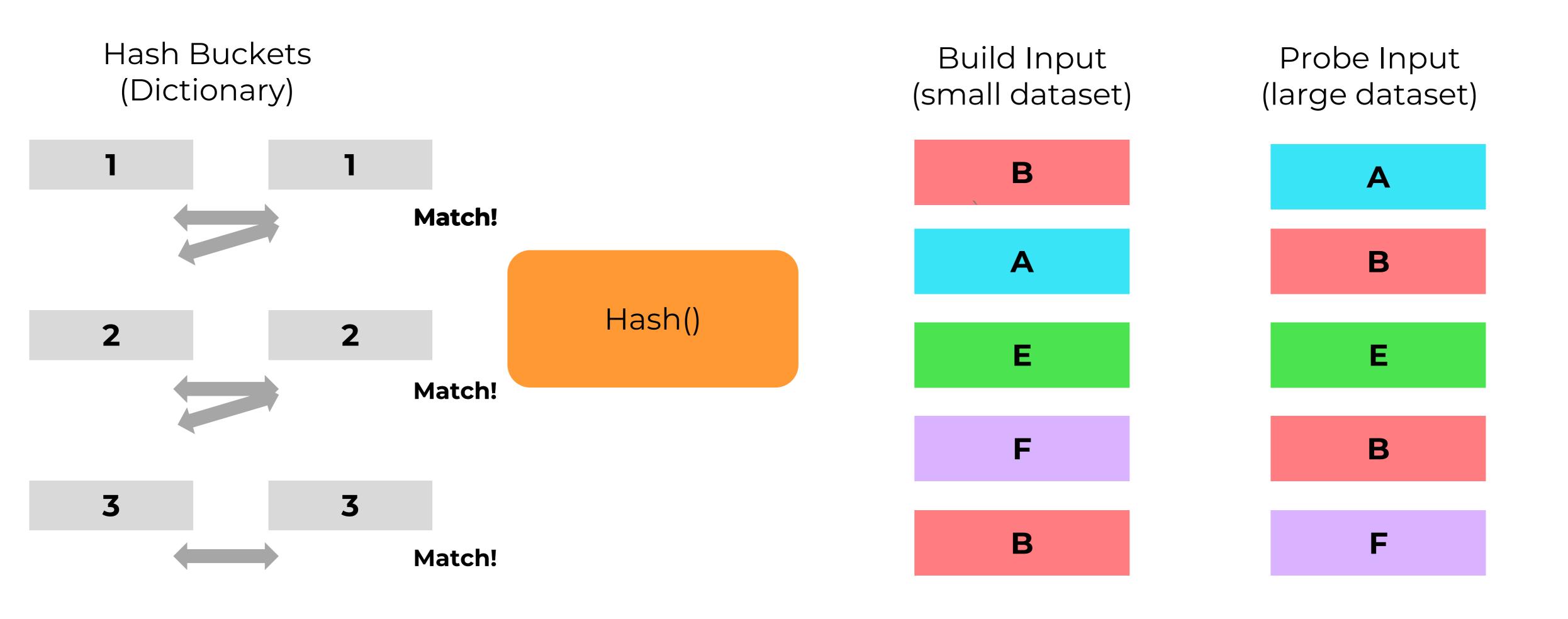
More resources:

• Pandas: Scaling to large datasets

SOLUTION: UGLY

Let's write our own hash join!

HASH JOIN THEORY



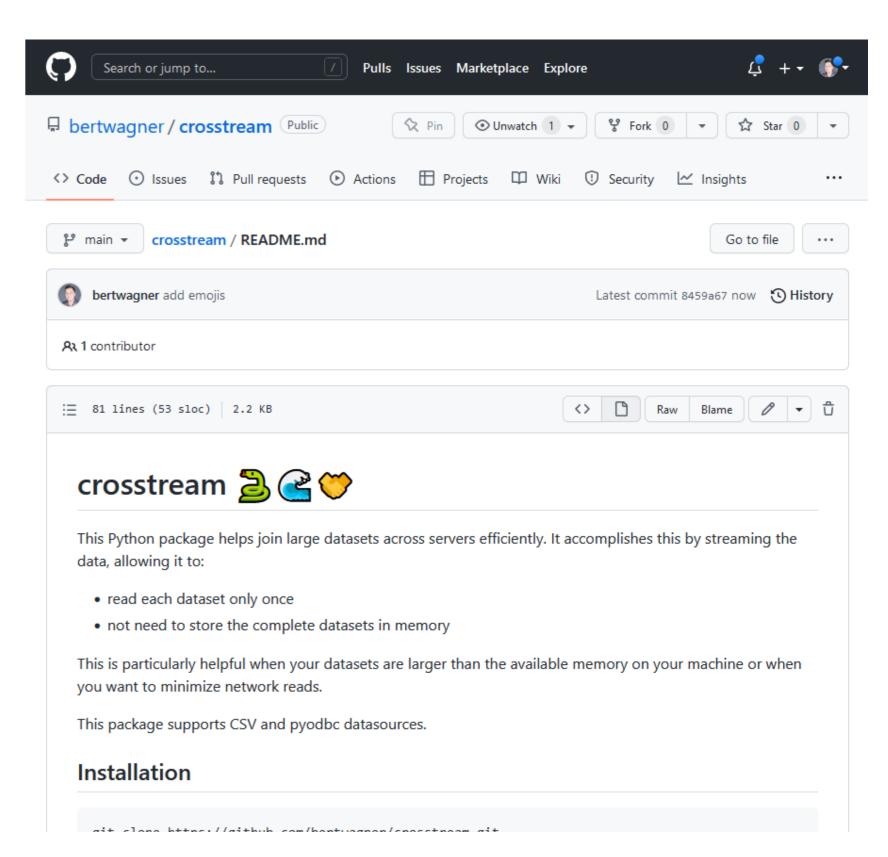
CROSSTREAM

Install from PyPI:

```
pip install crosstream
```

Or from source:

```
git clone https://github.com/bertwagner/crosstream.git
cd crosstream
pip install .
```



github.com/bertwagner/crosstream

DEMO:

BASIC USAGE

```
import crosstream as cs
import csv
file1 = 'small dataset.csv'
file2 = 'large dataset.csv'
# join using column indexes or column names
c1 = cs.read_csv(file1,True,[0,1])
c2 = cs.read_csv(file2, True, ['col1','col2'])
# specify the output file
with open('joined_output.csv', 'w') as f:
    w = csv.writer(f)
    # write header column names
    w.writerow(c1.column_names + c2.column_names)
    for row_left,row_right in cs.inner_hash_join(c1,c2):
        # write matched results to our joined output.csv
       w.writerow(row_left + row_right)
```

DEMO:

CUSTOM JOIN KEYS

```
# define a function for joining on criteria that is modified before
# inserting into the hash table
def custom_join_key(row,indices):
    # calculate the hash of join values
    join_values = []
    join_key_values = []
    for col index in indices:
        # here we transform our join key, removing any spaces from
        # our values
        col_value = str(row[col_index]).replace(' ','')
        join_values.append(str(hash(col_value)))
        join_key_values.append(col_value)
    join_key = ''.join(join_values)
    return join_key, join_key_values
for row_left,row_right in cs.inner_hash_join(c1,c2,
              override_build_join_key=custom_join_key):
    # write matched results to our joined_output.csv
    w.writerow(row_left + row_right)
```

DEMO:

CUSTOM
MATCH
PROCESSING

```
# define a function for performing additional transformations or
adding additional outputs before the columns are returned
def custom_process_matched_hashes(bucket_row,probe_row,
       bucket join column indexes, probe join column indexes):
    # adding a new column indicating the weights of these matches
    # are equal to 1
    weight=1.0
    return tuple(bucket_row),tuple(probe_row),(weight,)
for row_left,row_right in cs.inner_hash_join(c1,c2,
    override_process_matched_hashes=custom_process_matched_hashes):
    # write matched results to our joined_output.csv
    w.writerow(row_left + row_right)
```

SUMMARY: UGLY SOLUTION

- Last resort option
- Slow but reliable
- Can be programmed to restart on network failures
- Allows for heavy data transformations before and after joining
- Reads each dataset only once
- Works on CSV and ODBC
- Assuming you can't fit data in memory or on your laptop's disk
 - If only memory constrained, can use <u>Dask to swap dataframes from disk</u>

THANK YOU!

- bertwagner.com
- youtube.com/DataWithBert
- <u>bertwagner@bertwagner.com</u>