



Introduction to Apache Tajo

Bay Area Hadoop User Group

November, 5th, 2013

About Me

- Hyunsik Choi (pronounced: "Hyeon-shick Cheh")
- PhD (Computer Science & Engineering, 2013)
- Director of Research, Gruter Corp, Seoul, South Korea

Open-source Involvements

- Full-time contributor to Apache Tajo (2013.6 ~)
- Apache Tajo (incubating) PPMC member and committer (2013.3 ~)
- Apache Giraph PMC member and committer (2011. 8 ~)

Contacts

- Email: <u>hyunsik@apache.org</u>
- Linkedin: http://linkedin.com/in/hyunsikchoi/

□ Gruter

- Big Data infrastructure startup
- Hadoop platforms; Hadoop ecosystem consulting; big data analytics layers
- Teheran Rd. tech district, Seoul, South Korea



Presentation

Apache Tajo

- Project overview
- System architecture
- Distributed processing model
- Query optimization approach
- Project status
- Project roadmap
- Q&A

Introduction to Tajo

Tajo

- Big Data Warehouse System on Hadoop
- Developed since 2010
- Apache incubation project (entered the ASF in March 2013)

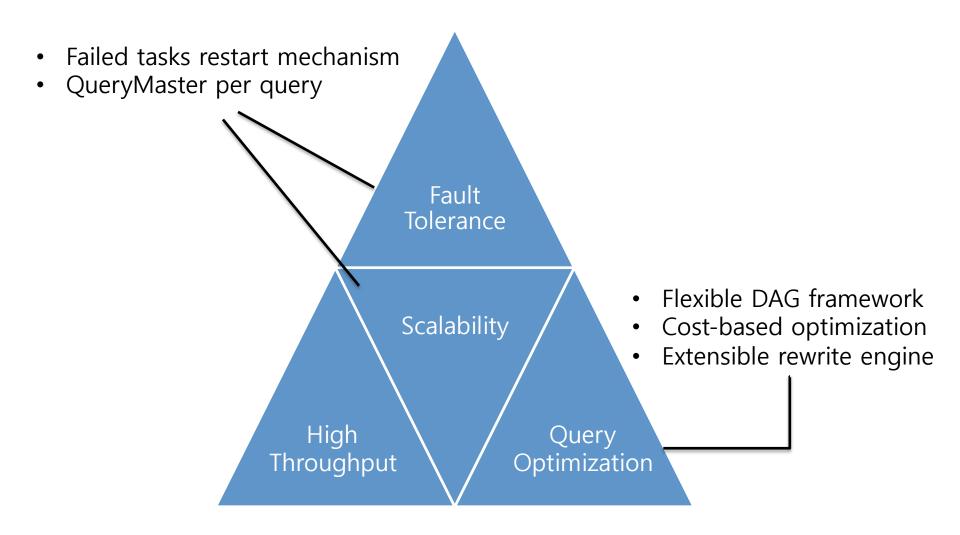
Features

- SQL standard compliance
- Fully distributed SQL query processing
- HDFS as a primary storage
- Relational model (will be extended to nested model in the future)
- ETL as well as low-latency relational query processing (100 ms ~)
- UDF support

News

- 0.2-incubating: released November 2013
- 0.8-incubating: to be released December 2013

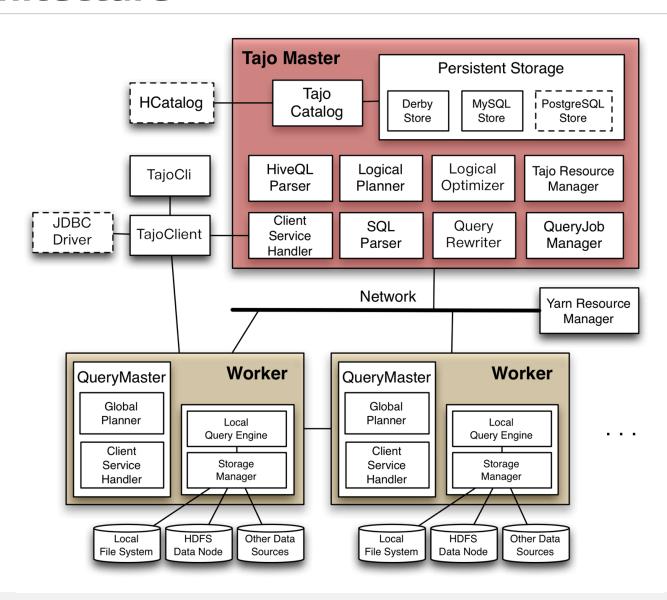
Design Principles



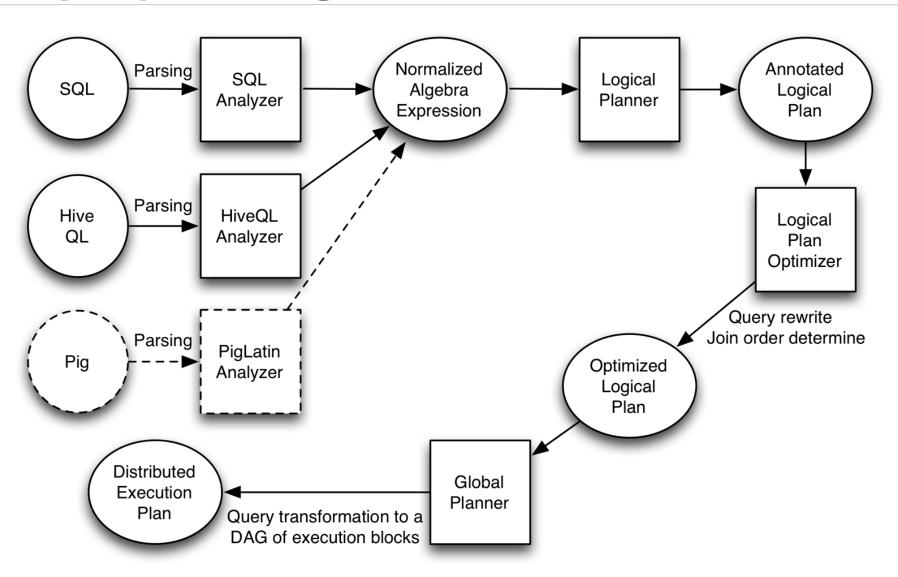
Architecture

- HDFS (Primary Storage)
- Master-Worker Model + QueryMaster per Query
 - RPC Implementation in Java (Protocol Buffer + Netty)
- Tajo Master
 - Always on standby and instant execution of some kinds of queries (DDLs)
 - Responsible for serving remote APIs to Clients
 - Query Parser and Coordination of QueryMasters
 - Embedded CatalogServer (or run independently)
- Query Master (per Query)
 - Logical plan transform to a distributed execution plan.
 - Control execution blocks (steps in a job)
 - Task scheduling
- Tajo Worker
 - Storage Manager
 - Local Query Engine

Architecture



Query Planning Process



Tajo Distributed Processing Model

- A query = a directed acyclic graph
- A vertex is a processing unit and contains:
 - A logical plan (a DAG of logical operators)
 - An enforcer (properties to force physical planning)
- Each edge represents a data flow between vertices and contains:
 - Transmission type (Pull and Push)
 - Shuffle type (range, hash, and ..)
 - The number of partitions

Data Shuffle (Edge)

Shuffle Methods

- Hash
 - Hash repartitioning (intermediate data repartitioning via hash keys)
- Range
 - Range repartitioning (intermediate data repartitioning to corresponding d isjoint-range-assigned nodes)

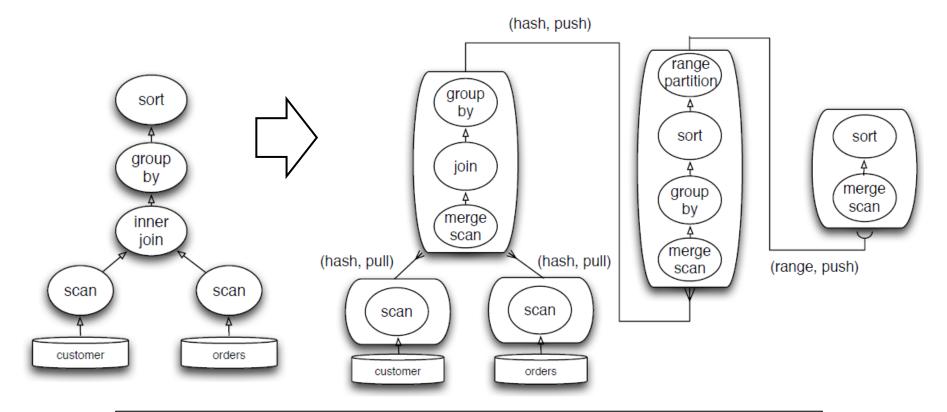
Transmission Methods

- Pull
 - Step 1: Intermediate data local disk materialization
 - Step 2: Materialized intermediate data pull
- Push (will be supported in 0.8)
 - Intermediate data transmission (no materialization)
 - >> inter-operator pipelining enabled

An Example of Distributed Execution Plan

Join-groupby-sort query plan

Distributed query execution plan



select col1, sum(col2) as total, avg(col3) as average from r1, r2 where r1.col1 = r2.col2 group by col1 order by average;

Query Optimization

- Cost-based Join Optimization (Greedy Heuristic)
 - Best join order guessing eliminated!
- Extensible Rewrite Rule Engine
 - Enhanced rewrite rule interface with
 - Query block graph for relationships of query blocks in a query
 - Join graph for representing join relations
 - Other utilities for plan and expressions

Query Optimization

Progressive Query Optimization

- Runtime statistics collection
- Ad hoc range and partition determination according to operator type (join, aggregation, and sort)
- Query Reoptimization (planned)
 - Runtime join order determination and distributed join strategy
 - Pull-based or push-based transmission determination

Current Status

- SQL Support
 - Standard: ANSI SQL 2003 compliance
 - Non-standard: Extensive PostgreSQL support
 - Functions (regexp_replace, split_part,…)
 - Scheduled:
 - OuterJoin (0.8), Exists (1.0), In Subquery (1.0)
- Distributed Join, groupby, sort operators available
- Blocking/Asynchronous Java Client API
- Tajo Catalog
 - Derby and MySQL persistent store
 - tajo_dump, an utility for backup and restore

Current Status

Various file format supports

- CSV format
- RowFile (Tajo's own row store file format)
- RawFile (for local disk/network materialization)
- RCFile (Text/Binary (de)serializer and Hive compatible)
- Parquet (the next release)

Scanner/Appender Interface for custom file formats

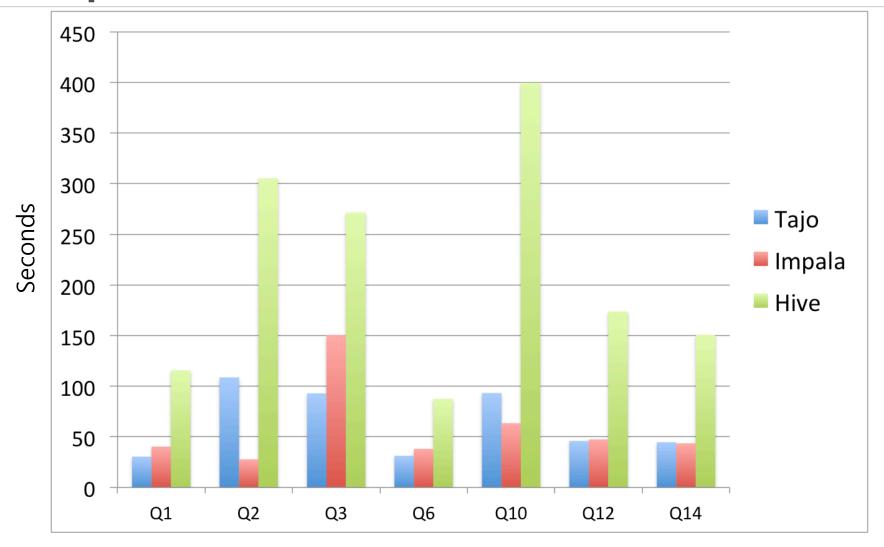
Very fast scan performance

- QueryMaster schedules tasks with balancing disk volume loads for each node
- As a result, disk-bound queries show average scan 60-110 MB /s per disk (SATA2 and SAS)

Experiments

- Tajo (master branch) vs. Impalad_version 1.1.1 vs. Hive 0.10-cdh4
- TPC-H data set 100GB
- Cache dropped for each experiment
- 10G networks
- 6 cluster nodes
- Each machine is equipped with:
 - Intel Xeon CPU E5 2640 2.50GHz x 4
 - 64 GB memory
 - 6 SATA2 disks

Experiments



Some of TPC-H Queries on 100GB

Roadmap

- 0.2 release is being voted on incubator-general@a.o
- December 2013: Apache Tajo 0.8 Release
 - More SQL standard features; more stability
 - Outer join support
 - Hadoop 2.2.0-beta porting
 - Table Partitioning: Hash, Range, List, Column (Hive style)
 - Catalog access to HCatalog
- Q1 2014: Apache Tajo 1.0-alpha release
 - More powerful rewrite rules
 - More fault tolerance
 - Window functions
 - A prototype of JIT query compilation & vectorized engine

Get Involved!

- Getting Started
 - http://wiki.apache.org/tajo/GettingStarted
- Checkout the development branch
 - http://wiki.apache.org/tajo/BuildInstruction
- Jira Issue Tracker
 - https://issues.apache.org/jira/browse/TAJO
- Join the mailing list
 - tajo-dev-subscribe@incubator.apache.org