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Author, of Apache Calcite, Morel, Mondrian, SQLstream



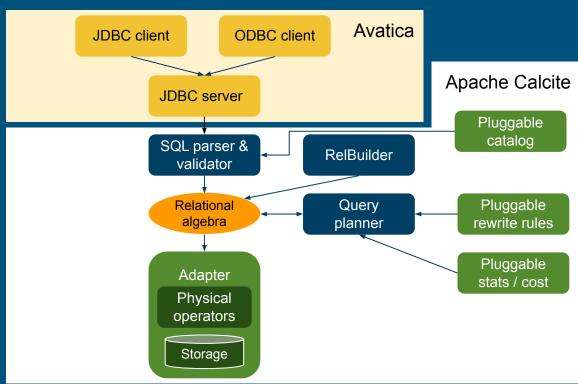






1. What is Calcite?

Apache Calcite



Core – Operator expressions (relational algebra) and planner (based on Cascades)

External – Data storage, algorithms and catalog

Optional – SQL parser, JDBC & ODBC drivers

Extensible – Planner rewrite rules, statistics, cost model, algebra, UDFs

Used by

















































Connects to





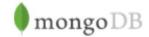




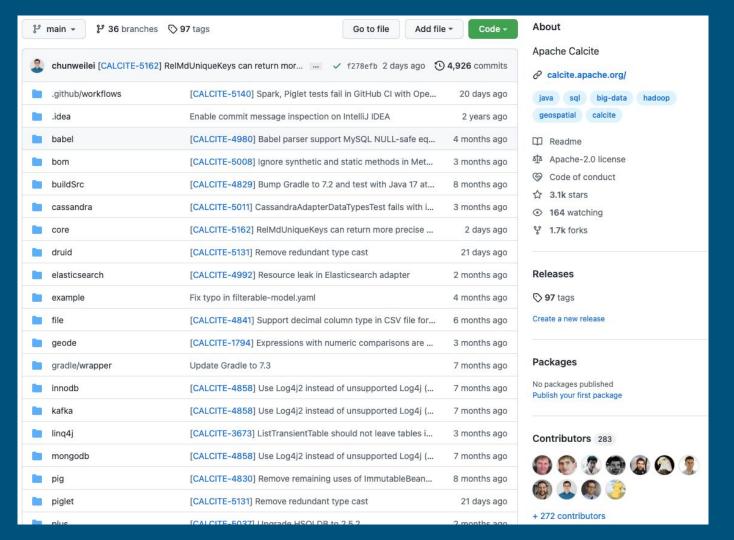
















dev	issues	commits	private				
8	4wei			ontributor permission vant to contribute to calcite, could anyone please give me the contributor permission	12	⊠1	2022-05-31 13:16 -07:00
2	Gavin Ray		577	enting JSON_TABLE, even hackily as a UDF? ested in implementing JSON_TABLE functionality for Calcite This opens up some nea	12	⊠ 3	2022-05-31 12:47 -07:00
2	Yanjing Wang			SS] not equal operator vs less than combining greater than nunity, I have this sql: select * from "emps" where "name" <> '' and "name" <> '3' I th	13	⊠ 8	2022-05-31 04:54 -07:00
1	Ruben Q L		-	SS] Towards Calcite 1.31.0 has been more than two months since our last release [1], and I think we should mak	17	₩7	2022-05-30 10:57 -07:00
2	itxiangk	itxiangkui (Jira)		reated] (CALCITE-5173) ProjectableFilterableTable may provoke DefaultEnumer ii created CALCITE-5173:	11	∞ 0	2022-05-30 01:03 -07:00
2	luws (Jir	luws (Jira)		reated] (CALCITE-5172) calcite-elasticsearch query failed with No applicable co ated CALCITE-5172:	11	∞ 0	2022-05-30 00:47 -07:00
1	Luke Segars			ns for properly handling Postgres system functions n a relatively new Calcite user, and am working on configuring Calcite to handle queri	13	₩2	2022-05-29 20:10 -07:00
2	Julian H	Julian Hyde (Jira)		reated] (CALCITE-5171) NATURAL join and USING should fail if join columns are yde created CALCITE-5171:	11	∞ 0	2022-05-29 11:57 -07:00
2	Roman	Roman Kondakov (reated] (CALCITE-5170) Assertion error on range distribution creation Kondakov created CALCITE-5170:	11	∞0	2022-05-29 02:32 -07:00
2	Benchad	o Li (Jira)	13.5	reated] (CALCITE-5169) 'xx < 1 OR xx > 1' cannot be simplified to 'xx <> 1' Li created CALCITE-5169: Summary: 'xx < 1 OR xx	11	∞ 0	2022-05-29 00:33 -07:00

Project goals

Make it easier to write a simple DBMS

Advance the state of the art for complex DBMS by pooling resources

Bring database approaches to new areas (e.g. streaming)

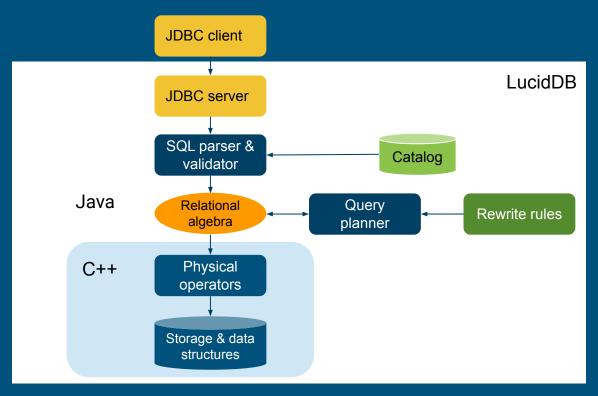
Allow create a DBMS by composing pieces (federation, etc.)

Customize by plugging into framework, evolving framework when necessary

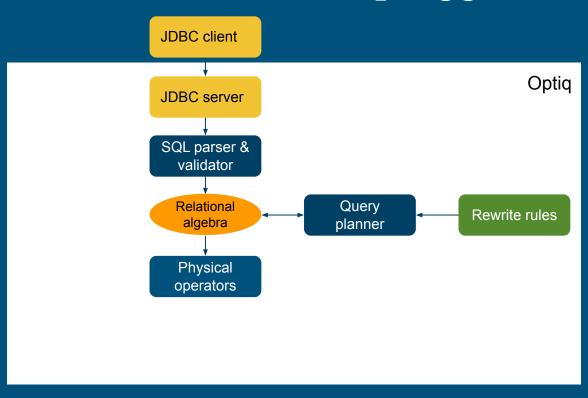
Apache license & governance

2. Evolution

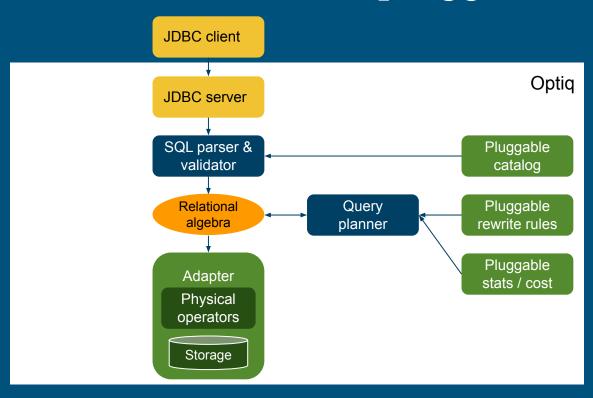
Calcite evolution - origins as an SMP DB



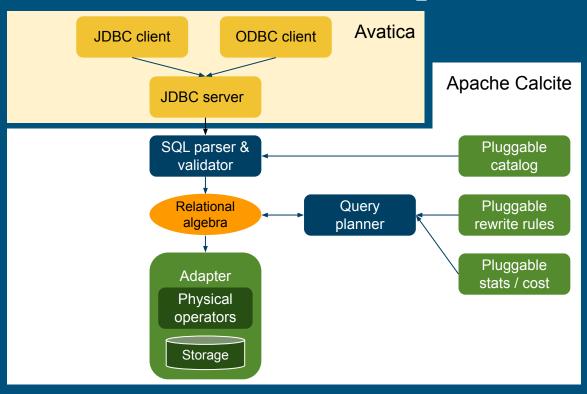
Calcite evolution - pluggable components

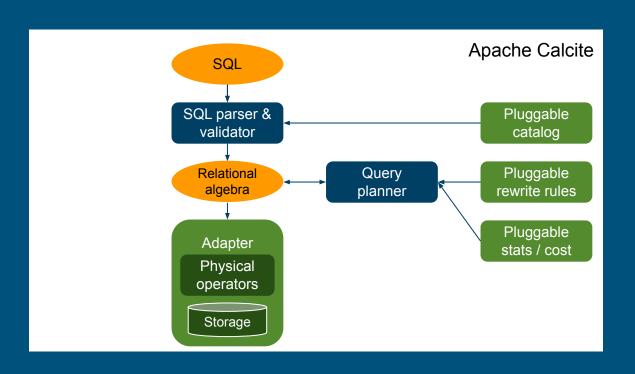


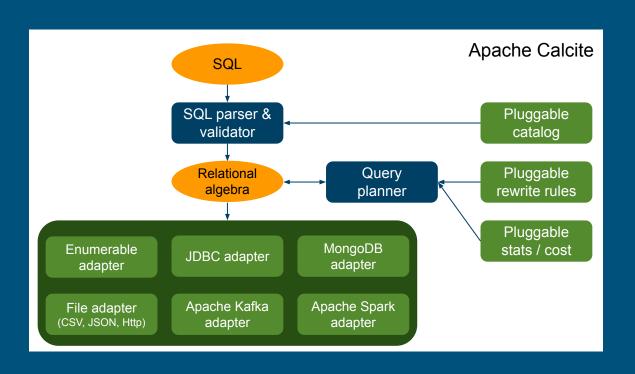
Calcite evolution - pluggable components

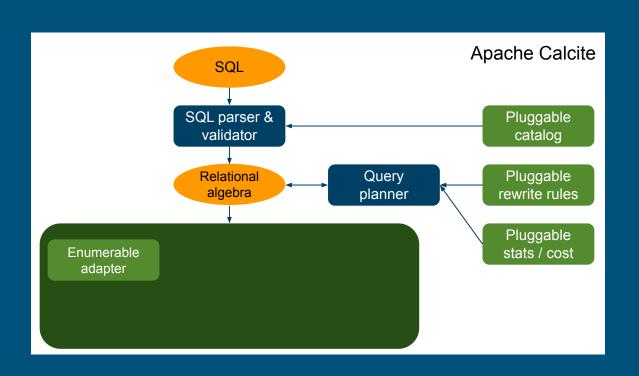


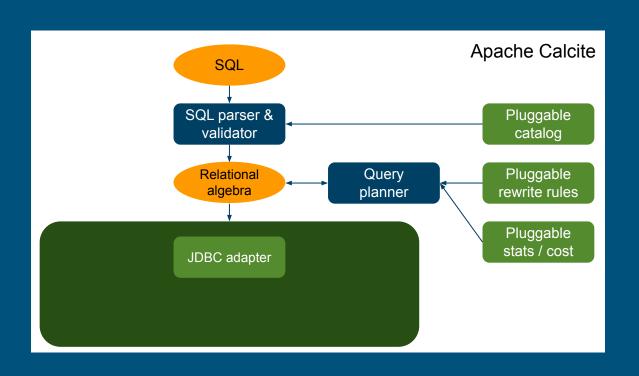
Calcite evolution - separate JDBC stack



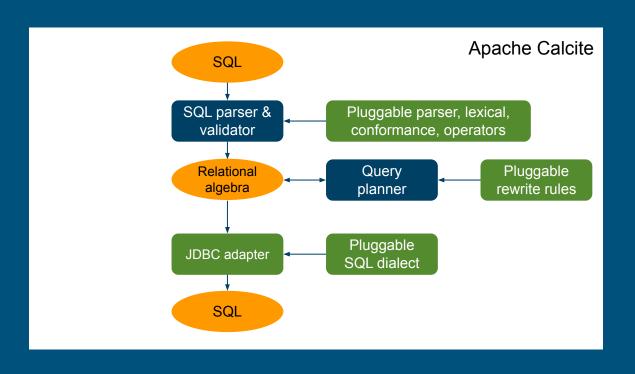




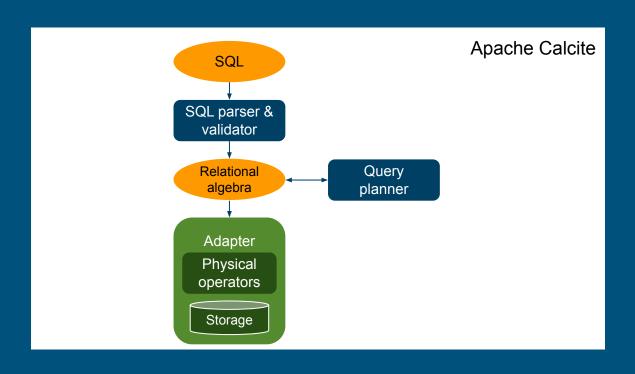




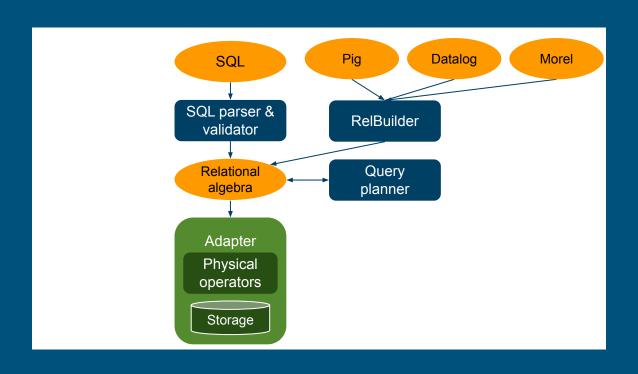
Calcite evolution - SQL dialects



Calcite evolution - other front-end languages



Calcite evolution - other front-end languages



3. Relational algebra

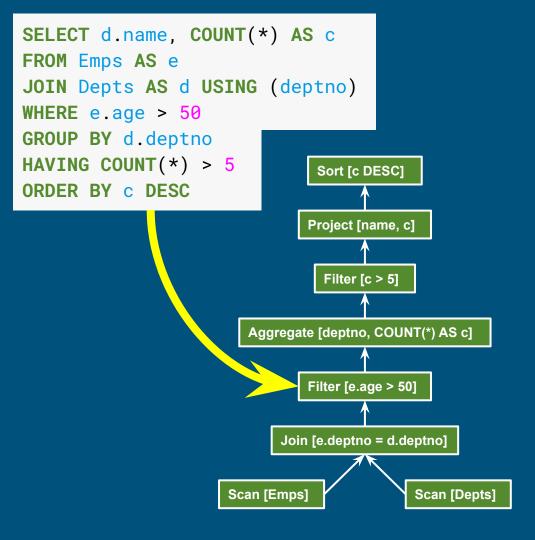
Relational algebra

Based on set theory, plus operators: Project, Filter, Aggregate, Union, Join, Sort

Requires: declarative language (SQL), query planner

Original goal: data independence

Enables: query optimization, new algorithms and data structures



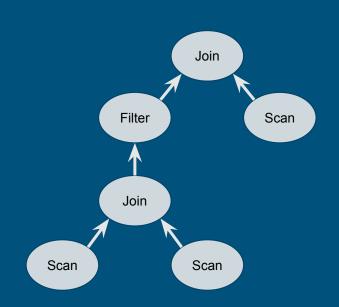
Algebraic rewrite

Optimize by applying rewrite rules that preserve semantics

Hopefully the result is less expensive; but it's OK if it's not (planner keeps "before" and "after")

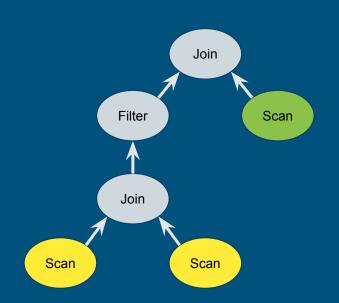
Planner uses dynamic programming, seeking the lowest total cost

```
SELECT d.name, COUNT(*) AS c
FROM (SELECT * FROM Emps
       WHERE e.age > 50) AS e
JOIN Depts AS d USING (deptno)
GROUP BY d.deptno
HAVING COUNT(*) > 5
                                  Sort [c DESC]
ORDER BY C DESC
                                 Project [name, c]
                                  Filter [c > 5]
                          Aggregate [deptno, COUNT(*) AS c]
                             Join [e.deptno = d.deptno]
                      Filter [e.age > 50]
                       Scan [Emps]
                                             Scan [Depts]
```



Initially all nodes belong to "logical" calling convention

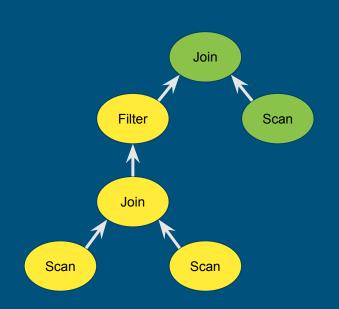
Logical calling convention cannot be implemented, so has infinite cost



Tables can't be moved so there is only one choice of calling convention for each table

Examples:

- Enumerable
- Druid
- Drill
- HBase
- JDBC

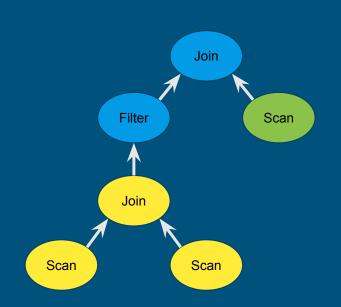


Rules fire to convert nodes to particular calling conventions

The calling convention propagates through the tree

LogicalFilter(YellowJoin) → YellowFilter(YellowJoin)

Because this is Volcano, each node can have multiple conventions



We also consider "engines" -- calling conventions that do not have a storage format.

Examples are Drill, Spark, Presto.

To implement, we generate program that calls out to query1 and query2.

Adapter

Implement SchemaFactory interface

Connect to a data source using parameters

Extract schema - return a list of tables

Push down processing to the data source:

- A set of planner rules
- Calling convention (optional)
- Query model & query generator (optional)

```
"schemas": [
  "name": "HR";
  "type": "custom",
  "factory":
"org.apache.calcite.adapter.file.FileSchemaFactory",
  "operand": {
   "directory": "hr-csv"
$ Is -I hr-csv
-rw-r--r-- 1 jhyde staff 62 Mar 29 12:57 DEPTS.csv
-rw-r--r-- 1 jhyde staff 262 Mar 29 12:57 EMPS.csv.gz
$ ./sqlline -u jdbc:calcite:model=hr.json -n scott -p tiger
sqlline> select count(*) as c from emp;
'5'
1 row selected (0.135 seconds)
```

Algebra builder

```
SELECT deptno,

COUNT(*) AS c,

SUM(sal) AS s

FROM Emps

HAVING COUNT(*) > 10
```

```
LogicalFilter(condition=[>($1, 10)])
LogicalAggregate(group=[{7}], C=[COUNT()], S=[SUM($5)])
LogicalTableScan(table=[[EMPS]])
```

Views

```
SELECT deptno, MIN(salary)
FROM Managers
WHERE age > 50
GROUP BY deptno
```

```
Aggregate [deptno, MIN(salary)]

Filter [age > 50]

Scan [Managers]
```

```
CREATE VIEW Managers AS

SELECT *

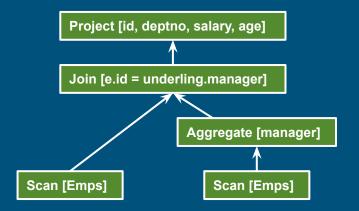
FROM Emps AS e

WHERE EXISTS (

SELECT *

FROM Emps AS underling

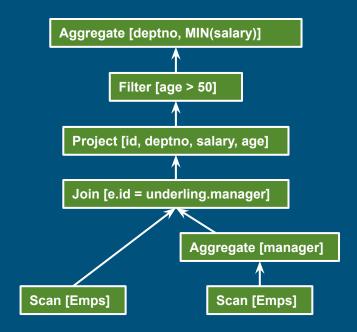
WHERE underling.manager = e.id)
```



View query (after expansion)

```
SELECT deptno, MIN(salary)
FROM Managers
WHERE age > 50
GROUP BY deptno
```

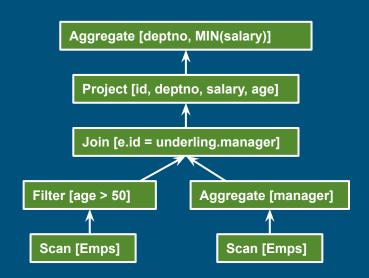
```
CREATE VIEW Managers AS
SELECT *
FROM Emps AS e
WHERE EXISTS (
SELECT *
FROM Emps AS underling
WHERE underling.manager = e.id)
```



View query (after pushing down filter)

```
SELECT deptno, MIN(salary)
FROM Managers
WHERE age > 50
GROUP BY deptno
```

```
CREATE VIEW Managers AS
SELECT *
FROM Emps AS e
WHERE EXISTS (
SELECT *
FROM Emps AS underling
WHERE underling.manager = e.id)
```



Materialized view

```
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW

EmpSummary AS

SELECT deptno, gender,

COUNT(*) AS c, SUM(sal) AS s

FROM Emps

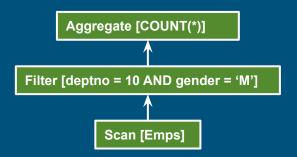
GROUP BY deptno, gender
```

```
Scan
[EmpSummary]

Aggregate [deptno, gender, COUNT(*), SUM(salary)]

Scan [Emps]
```

SELECT COUNT(*) AS c FROM Emps WHERE deptno = 10 AND gender = 'M'



Materialized view: rewrite query to match

```
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW

EmpSummary AS

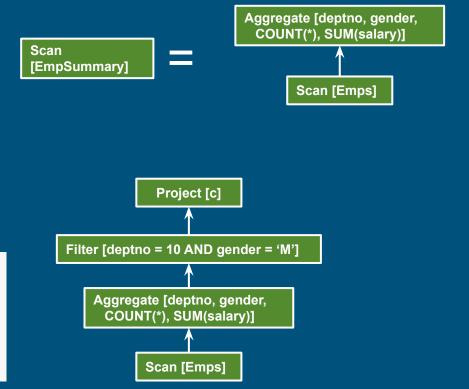
SELECT deptno, gender,

COUNT(*) AS c, SUM(sal) AS s

FROM Emps

GROUP BY deptno, gender
```

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS c
FROM Emps
WHERE deptno = 10
AND gender = 'M'
```



Materialized view: rewrite query to match

```
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW

EmpSummary AS

SELECT deptno, gender,

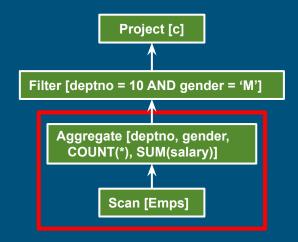
COUNT(*) AS c, SUM(sal) AS s

FROM Emps

GROUP BY deptno, gender
```

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS c
FROM Emps
WHERE deptno = 10
AND gender = 'M'
```





Materialized view: substitute table scan

```
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW

EmpSummary AS

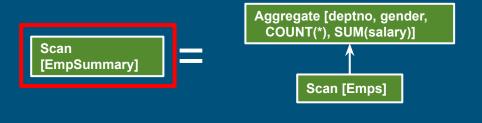
SELECT deptno, gender,

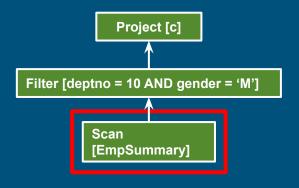
COUNT(*) AS c, SUM(sal) AS s

FROM Emps

GROUP BY deptno, gender
```

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS c
FROM Emps
WHERE deptno = 10
AND gender = 'M'
```





Materialized view: substitute table scan

```
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW

EmpSummary AS

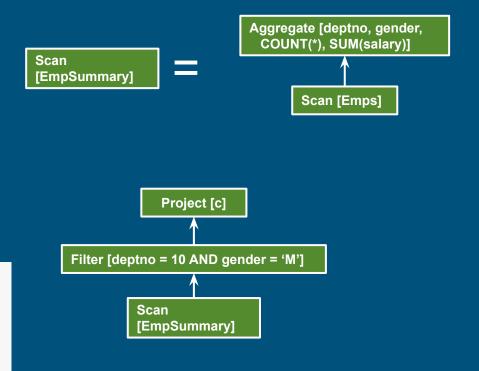
SELECT deptno, gender,

COUNT(*) AS c, SUM(sal) AS s

FROM Emps

GROUP BY deptno, gender
```

```
SELECT c
FROM EmpSummary
WHERE deptno = 10
AND gender = 'M'
```



Summary

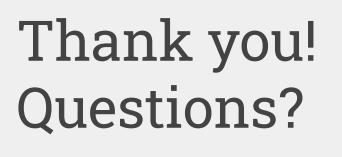
Apache Calcite is a toolkit for constructing your own DBMS

Core is **Relational Algebra**

Optimize queries by applying **transformation rules** and choosing the best based upon **statistics**

Calling conventions allow you to represent hybrid queries

Materialized views allow you optimize your data by providing sorted, aggregate copies



https://calcite.apache.org @ApacheCalcite

@julianhyde









Custom dialects

Parser lexical config (e.g. identifier quoting, casing, literal quoting)

Desugaring (e.g. NVL \rightarrow CASE, USING \rightarrow ON)

Dialect-specific relational transformations (e.g. order by x nulls last-order by x is null, x)

Dialect (e.g. SqlDialect.
unparserIdentifier(id))

