

Morel: A language for data

Julian Hyde

South Bay Systems meetup · Mountain View, CA · November 19, 2025

South Bay Systems: Morel / Query Optimization as a Service

Wednesday, November 19 6:00 PM - 8:00 PM

StarTree Inc. Mountain View, California

About Event

Welcome to another edition of South Bay Systems! This time we bring you two wonderful talks: Julian Hyde will be speaking about Morel, a new functional database query language in development, and Yuanyuan Tian will be presenting the CIDR'25 paper on Query Optimization as a Service.

Agenda

6:00 PM: Doors open, food and socializing

6:30 PM — 6:50 PM: Morel Talk

6:50 PM — 7:30 PM: QOaaS Talk

7:30 PM onward : Community socializing!

Food and beverages will be provided, courtesy of our hosts, StarTree.

Morel: A language for data

SQL excels at queries but struggles with streaming, incremental computation, version control, refactoring, and modern development workflows. Can we build a language that keeps SQL's strengths while addressing these limitations?

Morel combines functional programming with relational algebra to create a language as powerful as SQL but capable of solving a wider class of problems. This session introduces Morel and demonstrates how it addresses challenges like query federation, SQL dialect translation, streaming, and data engineering.

Speaker Bio

Julian Hyde is the author of Morel and creator of Apache Calcite, a widely-used open source query planning engine. He has pioneered SQL extensions for streaming and BI, and held senior engineering positions at Google and Hortonworks.

1. Databases & programming languages

Data access (CRUD)

Create order 934

Retrieve order 934

Update order 934

Delete order 934

Database

```
graph TD; A[Create order 934] --> B[Retrieve order 934]; B --> C[Update order 934]; C --> D[Delete order 934]; A --> E[(Database)]; B --> E; C --> E; D --> E;
```

The diagram illustrates a sequence of CRUD operations for a specific order (934). It starts with 'Create order 934', followed by 'Retrieve order 934', 'Update order 934', and 'Delete order 934'. Each operation is represented by a yellow box. Arrows show the flow from 'Create' to 'Retrieve', 'Retrieve' to 'Update', and 'Update' to 'Delete'. Additionally, arrows from each of the four operation boxes point to a red cylinder labeled 'Database', indicating that each operation interacts with the database.

Query language

SQL

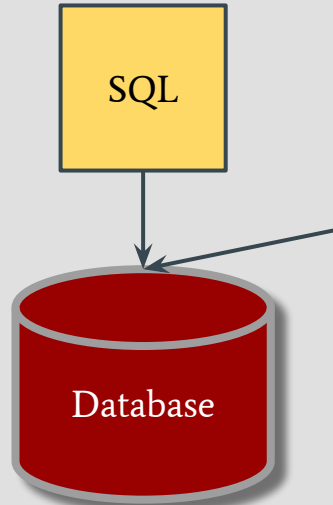
Database



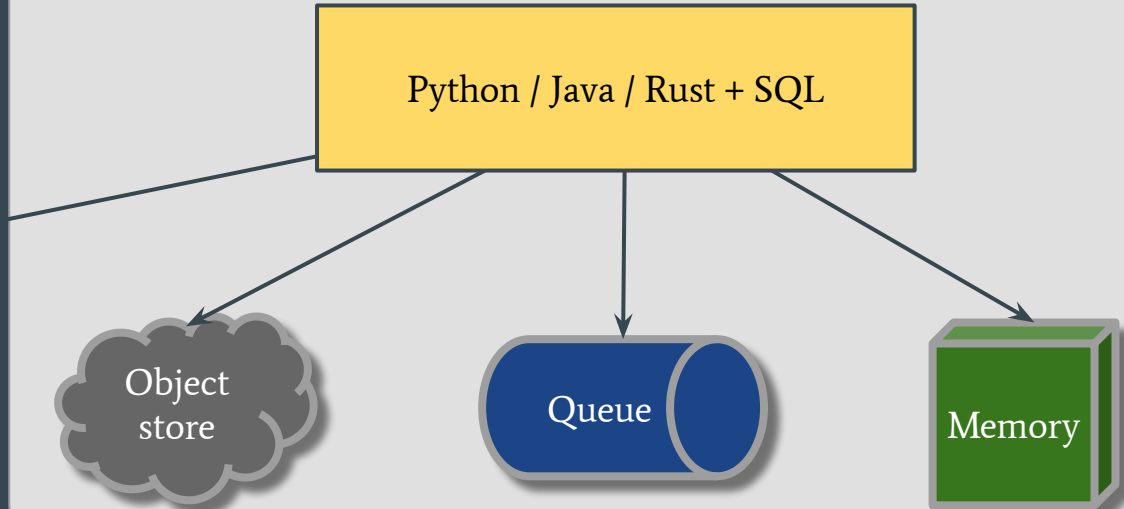
```
graph TD; SQL[SQL] --> Database[(Database)];
```

The diagram illustrates the relationship between a query language and a database. It is contained within a light gray rounded rectangle. At the top, the text 'Query language' is centered. Below it, a yellow square labeled 'SQL' has a downward-pointing arrow leading to a red cylinder labeled 'Database'.

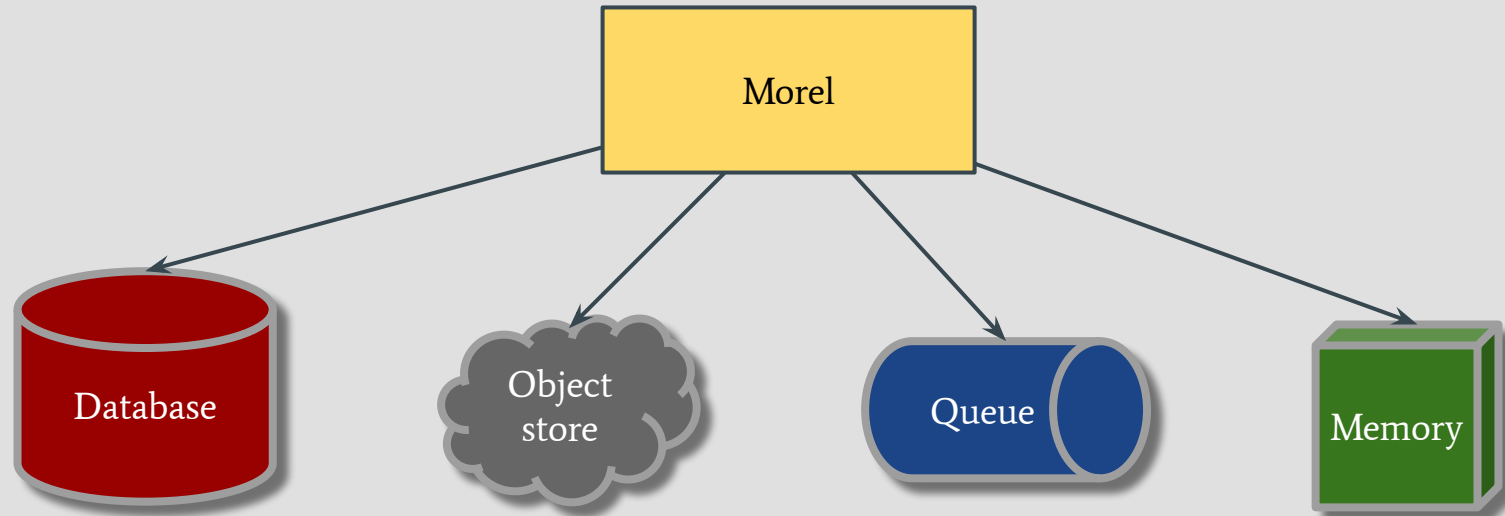
Query language



Programming language



Data language



About me



Agenda

1. Databases & programming languages
2. Data language
3. Functional + relational
4. A high-level language
5. Best of both

2. Data language

What do we want from a data language?

1. Data

```
"Hello, world!";  
> val it = "Hello, world!" : string  
  
[1, 2, 3];  
> val it = [1,2,3] : int list  
  
(3.14, true);  
> val it = (3.14, true) : real * bool  
  
{empno = 100, ename = "SCOTT", job = "MANAGER"};  
> val it : {empno:int,ename:string,job:string}  
  
val depts = [  
  {deptno = 10, dname = "SALES", emps = []},  
  {deptno = 20, dname = "MARKETING", emps = [  
    {empno = 100, ename = "SCOTT", job = "MANAGER"},  
    {empno = 110, ename = "OATES", job = "CLERK"}  
  ]}],  
];  
> val depts  
: {deptno:int,dname:string,  
  emps:{empno:int, ename:string, job:string} list} list
```

What do we want from a data language?

1. Data

2. Expressions

```
substring ("abcde", 1, 2);  
> val it = "bc" : string  
  
t1 [1, 2, 3];  
> val it = [2,3] : int list  
  
from i in [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]  
  where i mod 2 = 1  
  yield i * i;  
> val it = [1,9,25] : int list  
  
fun categorize (x, y) =  
  case (x mod 2, y mod 2) of  
    (0, 0) => "both even"  
  | (1, 1) => "both odd"  
  | (_, _) => "odd and even";  
> val categorize = fn : int * int -> string
```

What do we want from a data language?

1. Data
2. Expressions
3. **Functions**

```
fn x => x * x;  
> val it = fn : int -> int  
  
map (fn x => x * x) [1, 2, 3, 4];  
> val it = [1,4,9,16] : int list  
  
fun factorial 1 = 1  
  | factorial n = n * (factorial (n - 1));  
> val factorial = fn : int -> int
```

What do we want from a data language?

1. Data
2. Expressions
3. Functions
4. **Types**

```
type employee =  
  {empno:int, ename:string, is_mgr:bool,  
    mgrno:int option};  
> type employee  
  
datatype color = BLUE | GREEN | RED;  
> datatype color = BLUE | GREEN | RED  
  
datatype 'a option = NONE | SOME of 'a;  
> datatype option  
  
SOME "abc";  
> val it = SOME "abc" : string option  
  
NONE;  
> val it = NONE : 'a option
```

3. Functional + relational

Relational algebra in a functional programming language

Relational algebra

\cup union
 \setminus minus
 \cap intersect
 σ filter
 Π project
 \bowtie join

Relational operators as functions

```
val union = fn : 'a list * 'a list -> 'a list
val except = fn : 'a list * 'a list -> 'a list
val intersect = fn : 'a list * 'a list -> 'a list
val filter = fn : ('a -> bool) -> 'a list -> 'a list
val map = fn : ('a -> 'b) -> 'a list -> 'b list
val join = fn
  : 'a list * 'b list * ('a * 'b -> bool)
  -> ('a * 'b) list
```


Chaining relational operators

```
from e in emps
  order (e.deptno, DESC)
  yield {e.name, nameLength = size(e.name), e.id, e.deptno}
  where nameLength > 4
  group deptno compute {c = count over (), s = sum over nameLength}
  where s > 10
  yield c + s;

> val it = [14] : int list
```

Chaining relational operators - step 1

```
from e in emps;
```

```
> val it =  
  [{deptno=10,id=100,name="Fred"},  
   {deptno=20,id=101,name="Velma"},  
   {deptno=30,id=102,name="Shaggy"},  
   {deptno=30,id=103,name="Scooby"}]  
: {deptno:int, id:int, name:string} list
```

Chaining relational operators - step 2

```
from e in emps  
  order (e.deptno, DESC);
```

```
> val it =  
  [{deptno=10,id=100,name="Fred"},  
   {deptno=20,id=101,name="Velma"},  
   {deptno=30,id=103,name="Scooby"},  
   {deptno=30,id=102,name="Shaggy"}]  
: {deptno:int, id:int, name:string} list
```

Chaining relational operators - step 3

```
from e in emps
  order (e.deptno, DESC)
  yield {e.name, nameLength = size(e.name), e.id, e.deptno};
```

```
> val it =
  [{deptno=10,id=100,name="Fred",nameLength=4},
   {deptno=20,id=101,name="Velma",nameLength=5},
   {deptno=30,id=103,name="Scooby",nameLength=6},
   {deptno=30,id=102,name="Shaggy",nameLength=6}]
: {deptno:int, id:int, name:string, nameLength:int} list
```

Chaining relational operators - step 4

```
from e in emps
  order (e.deptno, DESC)
  yield {e.name, nameLength = size(e.name), e.id, e.deptno}
  where nameLength > 4;
```

```
> val it =
  [{deptno=20,id=101,name="Velma",nameLength=5},
   {deptno=30,id=103,name="Scooby",nameLength=6},
   {deptno=30,id=102,name="Shaggy",nameLength=6}]
: {deptno:int, id:int, name:string, nameLength:int} list
```

Chaining relational operators - step 5

```
from e in emps
  order (e.deptno, DESC)
  yield {e.name, nameLength = size(e.name), e.id, e.deptno}
  where nameLength > 4
  group deptno compute {c = count over (), s = sum over nameLength};
```

```
> val it =
  [{c=1,deptno=20,s=5},
   {c=2,deptno=30,s=12}]
: {c:int, deptno:int, s:int} list
```

Chaining relational operators - step 6

```
from e in emps
  order (e.deptno, DESC)
  yield {e.name, nameLength = size(e.name), e.id, e.deptno}
  where nameLength > 4
  group deptno compute {c = count over (), s = sum over nameLength}
  where s > 10;
```

```
> val it =
  [{c=2,deptno=30,s=12}]
  : {c:int, deptno:int, s:int} list
```

Chaining relational operators

```
from e in emps
  order (e.deptno, DESC)
  yield {e.name, nameLength = size(e.name), e.id, e.deptno}
  where nameLength > 4
  group deptno compute {c = count over (), s = sum over nameLength}
  where s > 10
  yield c + s;

> val it = [14] : int list
```


Morel implementations

Toolchain

- Morel Java release 0.7
- Morel Rust release 0.2



Morel implementations

Toolchain

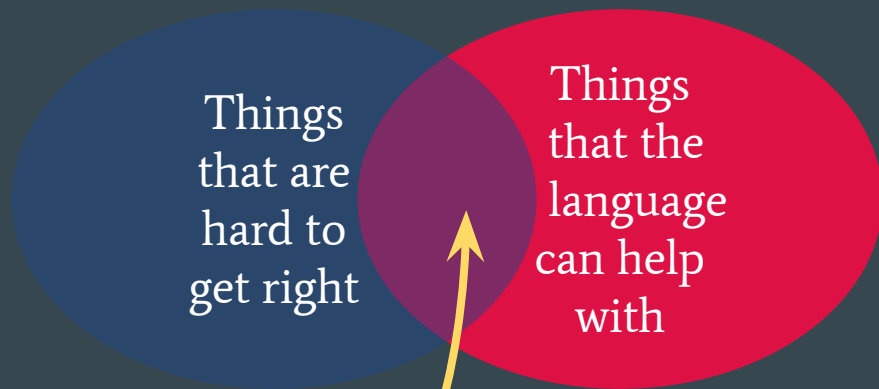
- Morel Java release 0.7
- Morel Rust release 0.2

Runtime

- Java interpreter & shell
- Rust interpreter & shell
- WebAssembly interpreter
- Various SQL dialects (via Apache Calcite)
- Apache Arrow/DataFusion (planned)



4. High-level language



Sweet spot



What's a high-level language?

Part 1: Java ArrayList

```
record LogEntry(String timestamp, String message) {}

List<LogEntry> logsList = List.of(
    new LogEntry("2025-10-25T08:15:23", "User login: alice"),
    new LogEntry("2025-10-25T08:16:45", "API call: /users"),
    new LogEntry("2025-10-25T09:23:11", "Error: timeout"),
    new LogEntry("2025-10-25T10:05:33", "User login: bob"),
    new LogEntry("2025-10-25T14:22:01", "API call: /orders")
    // ... millions of log entries
);

List<String> logsInRange(String startTime,
    String endTime, List<LogEntry> logs) {
    var result = new ArrayList<String>();
    for (var entry : logs) {
        if (entry.timestamp.compareTo(startTime) >= 0
            && entry.timestamp.compareTo(endTime) <= 0) {
            result.add(entry.message);
        }
    }
    return result;
}

logsInRange("2025-10-2509:00:00", "2025-10-2511:00:00", logsList);
```

What's a high-level language?

Part 2: Java SortedMap

```
SortedMap<String, String> logsMap =
    new TreeMap<>(
        Map.ofEntries(
            Map.entry("2025-10-25T08:15:23", "User login: alice"),
            Map.entry("2025-10-25T08:16:45", "API call: /users"),
            Map.entry("2025-10-25T09:23:11", "Error: timeout"),
            Map.entry("2025-10-25T10:05:33", "User login: bob"),
            Map.entry("2025-10-25T14:22:01", "API call: /orders")
            // ...
        ));

List<String> logsInRange(String startTime,
    String endTime, SortedMap<String, String> logs) {
    var result = new ArrayList<String>();
    var subMap = logs.subMap(startTime, true, endTime, true);
    for (var message : subMap.values()) {
        result.add(message);
    }
    return result;
}

logsInRange("2025-10-2509:00:00", "2025-10-2511:00:00", logsMap);
```

What's a high-level language?

Part 3: Rust BTreeMap

```
let mut logs_map = BTreeMap::new();
logs_map.insert("2025-10-25T08:15:23", "User login: alice".to_string());
logs_map.insert("2025-10-25T08:16:45", "API call: /users".to_string());
logs_map.insert("2025-10-25T08:23:11", "Error: timeout".to_string());
logs_map.insert("2025-10-25T10:05:33", "User login: bob".to_string());
logs_map.insert("2025-10-25T10:22:01", "API call: /orders".to_string());

fn logs_in_range(start_time: &str, end_time: &str,
logs: &BTreeMap<String, String>) -> Vec<String> {
    let mut result = Vec::new();
    for (_timestamp, message)
in logs.range(start_time.to_string()..=end_time.to_string()) {
        result.push(message.clone());
    }
    result
}

logs_in_range("2025-10-2509:00:00", "2025-10-2511:00:00", logsList);
```

What's a high-level language?

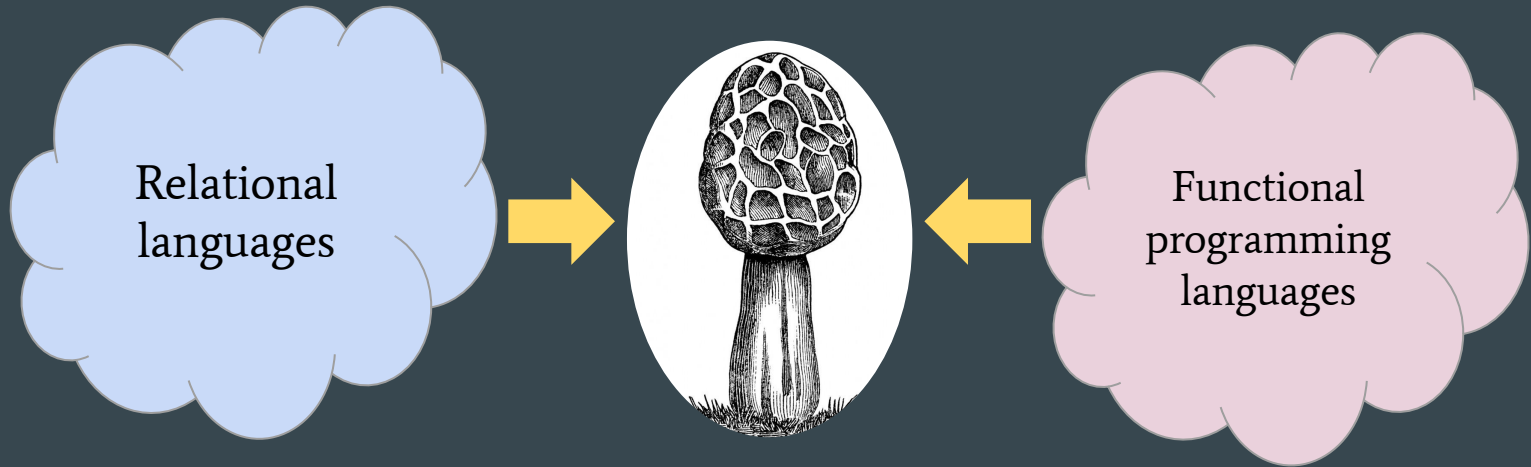
Part 4: Morel list

```
val logsList = [  
    ("2025-10-25T08:15:23", "User login: alice"),  
    ("2025-10-25T08:16:45", "API call: /users"),  
    ("2025-10-25T09:23:11", "Error: timeout"),  
    ("2025-10-25T10:05:33", "User login: bob"),  
    ("2025-10-25T14:22:01", "API call: /orders")  
    (* ... millions of log entries *)  
];  
  
fun logsInRange (startTime, endTime, logs) =  
    from (timestamp, message) in logs  
        where timestamp >= startTime  
            andalso timestamp <= endTime  
        yield message;  
  
logsInRange ("2025-10-2509:00:00", "2025-10-2511:00:00", logsList);
```


high-level programming language n .

A programming language that requires you to specify only the details that matter.

5. Best of both



Best of functional programming languages

General-purpose

If it compiles, it probably works

Refactoring & autocompletion

Git

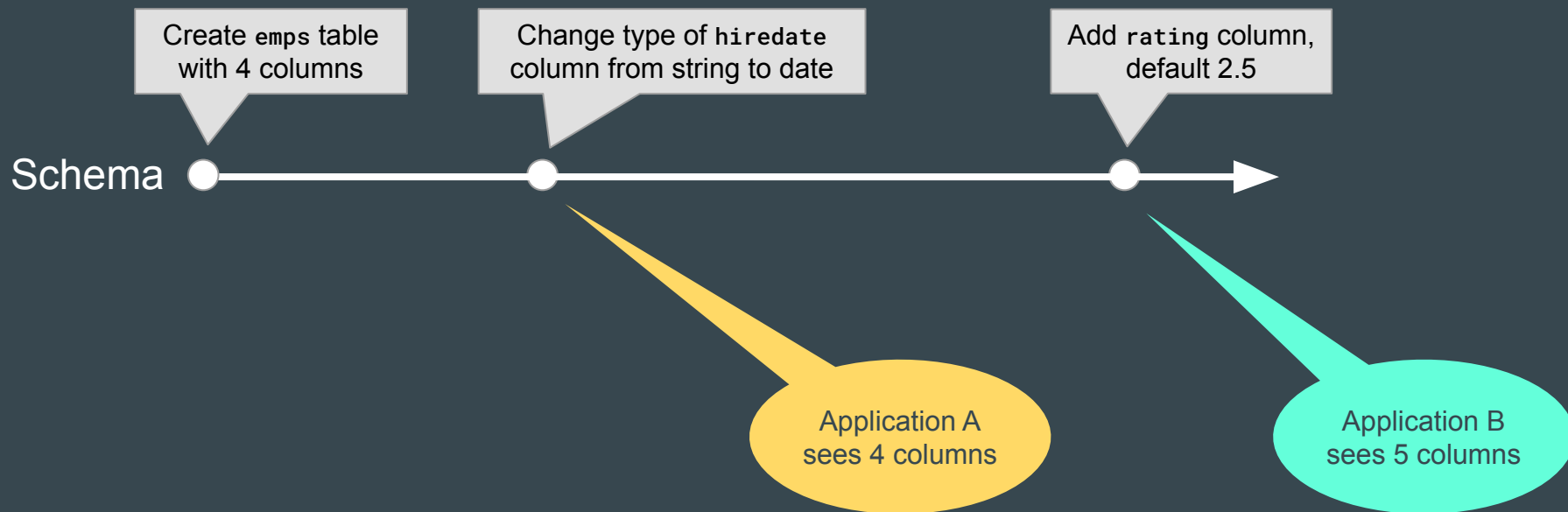
Documentation in the code

Unit tests in the same language

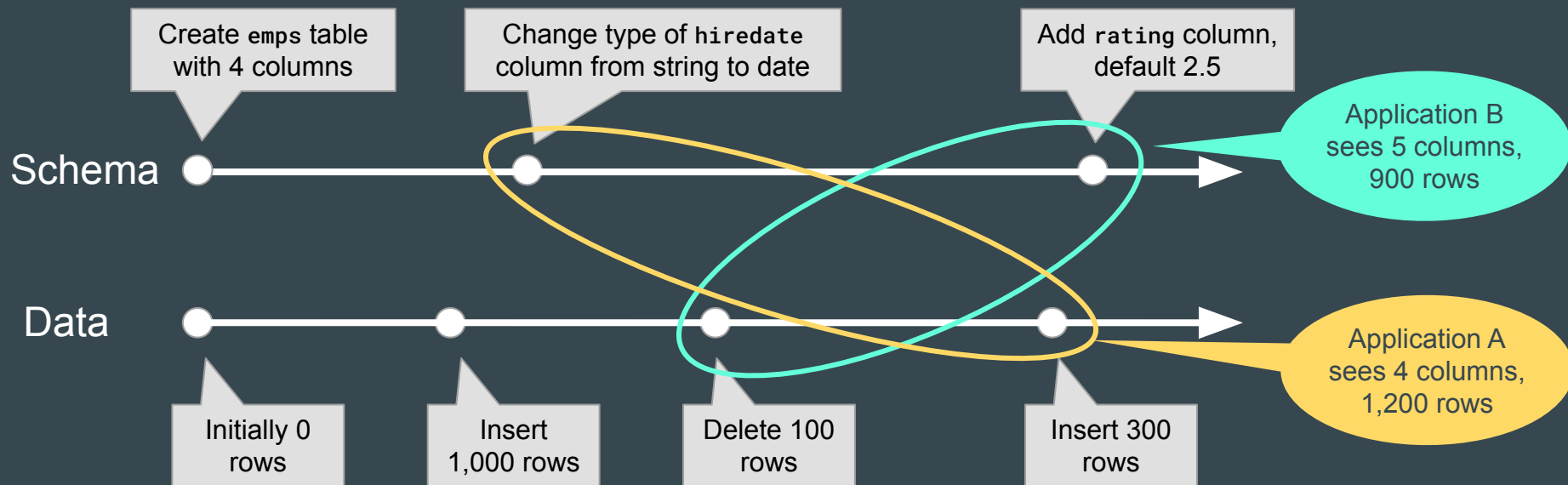
Modules & versioning

Abstraction

Schema evolution



Types and data evolve independently



Best of relational

Parallel/distributed execution

Algebraic optimization

Optimize data structures

Incremental computation

Constraints

Derived data

Views

Domain

**Primary
key**

Foreign key

```
type nat = int check (fn v => v >= 0);
> type nat

type empno = nat;
> type empno

type hr = {
  emps: employee bag check (fn emps =>
    not (exists e in emps
      group e.empno compute count
      where count > 1),
  depts: department bag check (fn depts =>
    not (exists d in depts
      group d.deptno compute count
      where count > 1)
} check (fn hr =>
  not (exists e in hr.emps yield e.deptno
    except distinct
    (from d in hr.depts yield d.deptno)));
> type hr
```

Constraints, derived data, and views

Constraint

```
check (from e in products unordered)  
      = (from e in products_by_mfr unordered)
```

Derived data

```
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW products_by_mfr AS  
SELECT *  
FROM products  
ORDER BY mfr
```

View

```
fun products_by_mfr () =  
  from p in products  
  order p.mfr
```

Differences

- What happens when I try to insert a row into one data set but not the other?
- Can I define a lossy view? (e.g. orders group by week, zip code)
- Can I define a denormalized view? (e.g. orders with nested order-items)

Best of both

Relational

Efficient parallel/distributed execution

Algebraic optimization

Optimize data structures

Incremental computation

Constraints

Derived data

Views

Functional

General-purpose

If it compiles, it probably works

Refactoring & autocompletion

Git

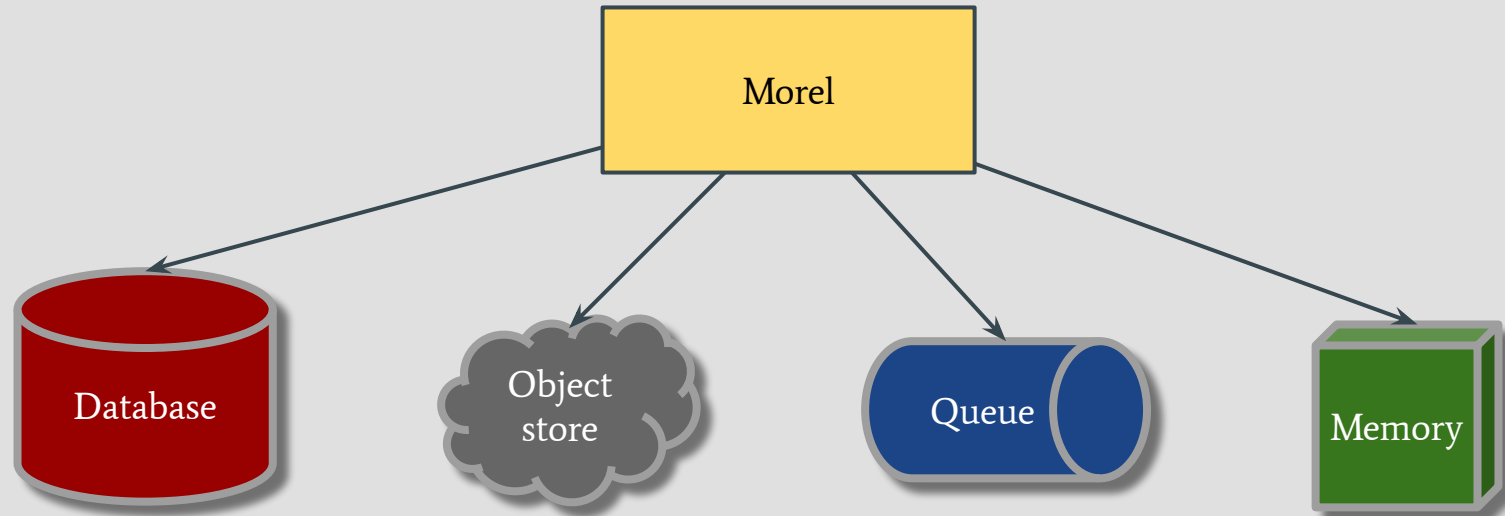
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Data language



Morel: A language for data

@julianhyde · @morel_lang

<https://github.com/julianhyde> · <https://github.com/hydromatic/morel> · <https://github.com/hydromatic/morel-rust>