

FROM FLAT FILES TO DECONSTRUCTED DATABASE

The evolution and future of the Big Data ecosystem.

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HELLO
MY NAME
IS



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Principal Data Engineer **wework**

- Author of Parquet
- Apache member
- Apache PMCs: Arrow, Kudu, Heron, Incubator, Pig, Parquet, Tez
- Used Hadoop first at Yahoo in 2007
- Formerly Twitter Data platform and Dremio



Agenda

- ❖ At the beginning there was Hadoop (2005)
- ❖ Actually, SQL was invented in the 70s

“MapReduce: A major step backwards”

- ❖ The deconstructed database
- ❖ What next?





At the beginning there was Hadoop

Hadoop

Storage:

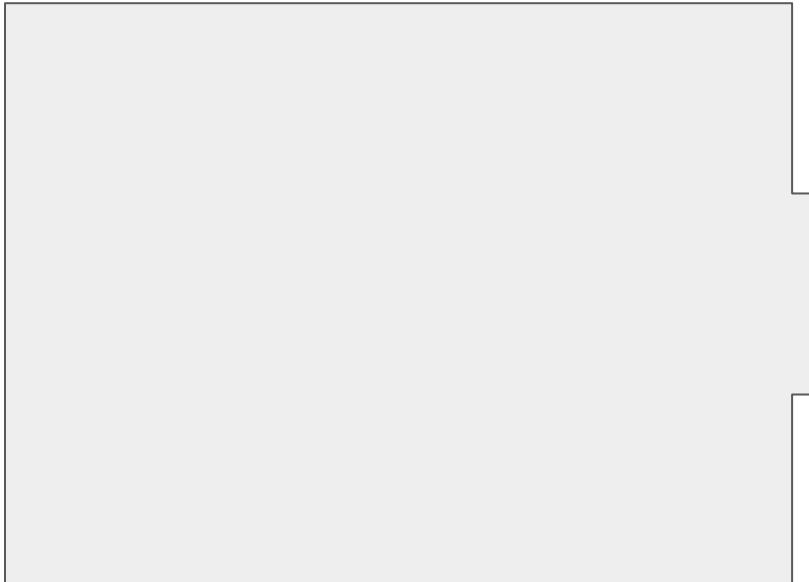
A distributed file system

Execution:

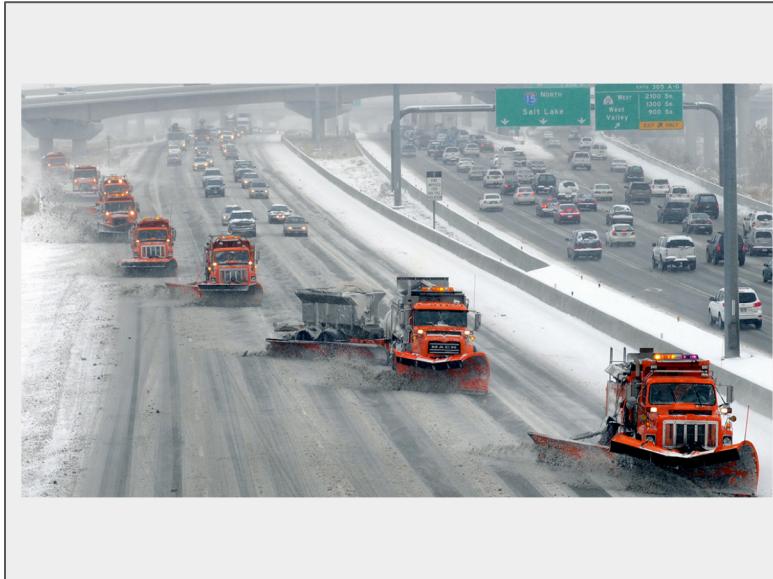
Map Reduce

Based on Google's GFS and MapReduce papers

Great at looking for a needle in a haystack



Great at looking for a needle in a haystack ...



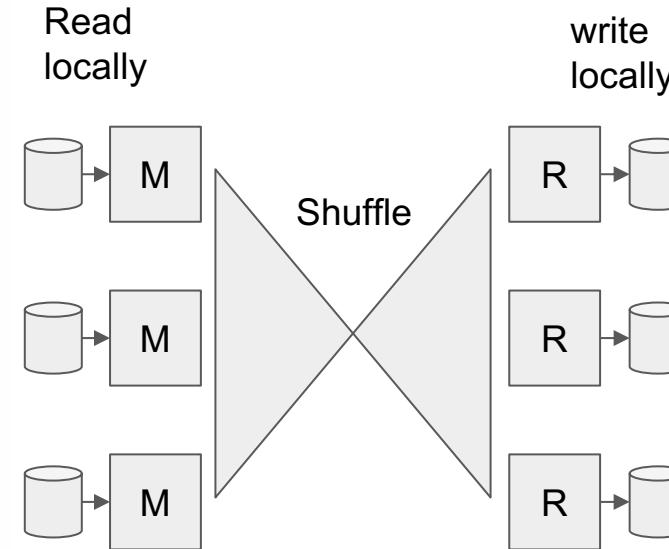
... with snowplows

Original Hadoop abstractions

Execution Map/Reduce

Simple

- Flexible/Composable
- Logic and optimizations tightly coupled
- Ties execution with persistence



Storage File System

Just flat files

- Any binary
- No schema
- No standard
- The job must know how to split the data



“MapReduce: A major step backwards”
(2008)

Databases have been around for a long time



Relational model

- First described in 1969 by Edgar F. Codd



SQL

- Originally SEQUEL developed in the early 70s at IBM
- 1986: first SQL standard
- Updated in 1989, 1992, 1996, 1999, 2003, 2006, 2008, 2011, 2016



Global Standard

- Universal Data access language
- Widely understood

Underlying principles of relational databases

Separation of logic and optimization

Separation of Schema and Application

High level language focusing on logic (SQL)

Indexing

Optimizer

Standard

SQL is understood by many

Integrity

Transactions

Integrity constraints

Referential integrity

Evolution

Views

Schemas

Relational Database abstractions

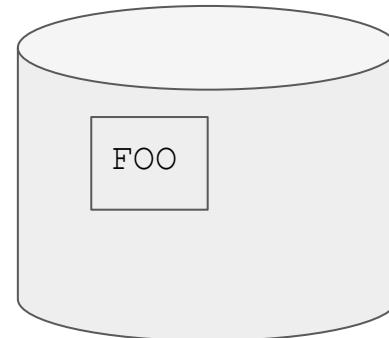
Execution

SQL

SQL

- Decouples logic of query from:
 - Optimizations
 - Data representation
 - Indexing

```
SELECT a, AVG(b)  
FROM FOO GROUP BY a
```



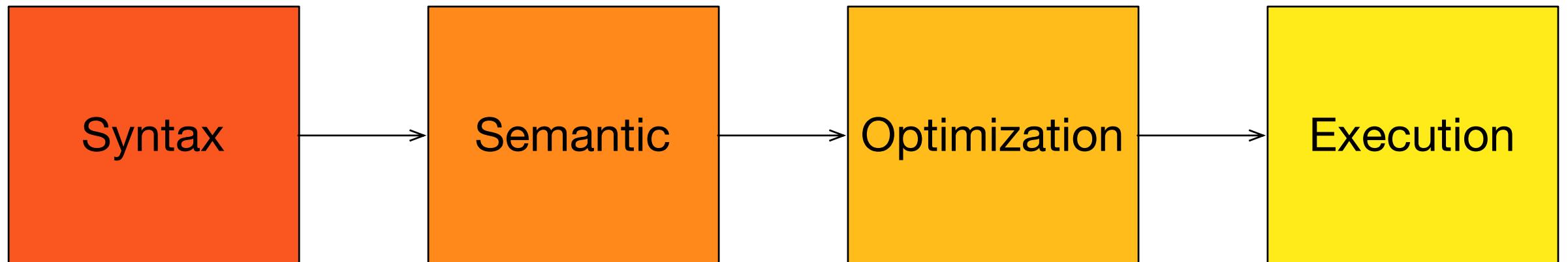
Storage

Tables

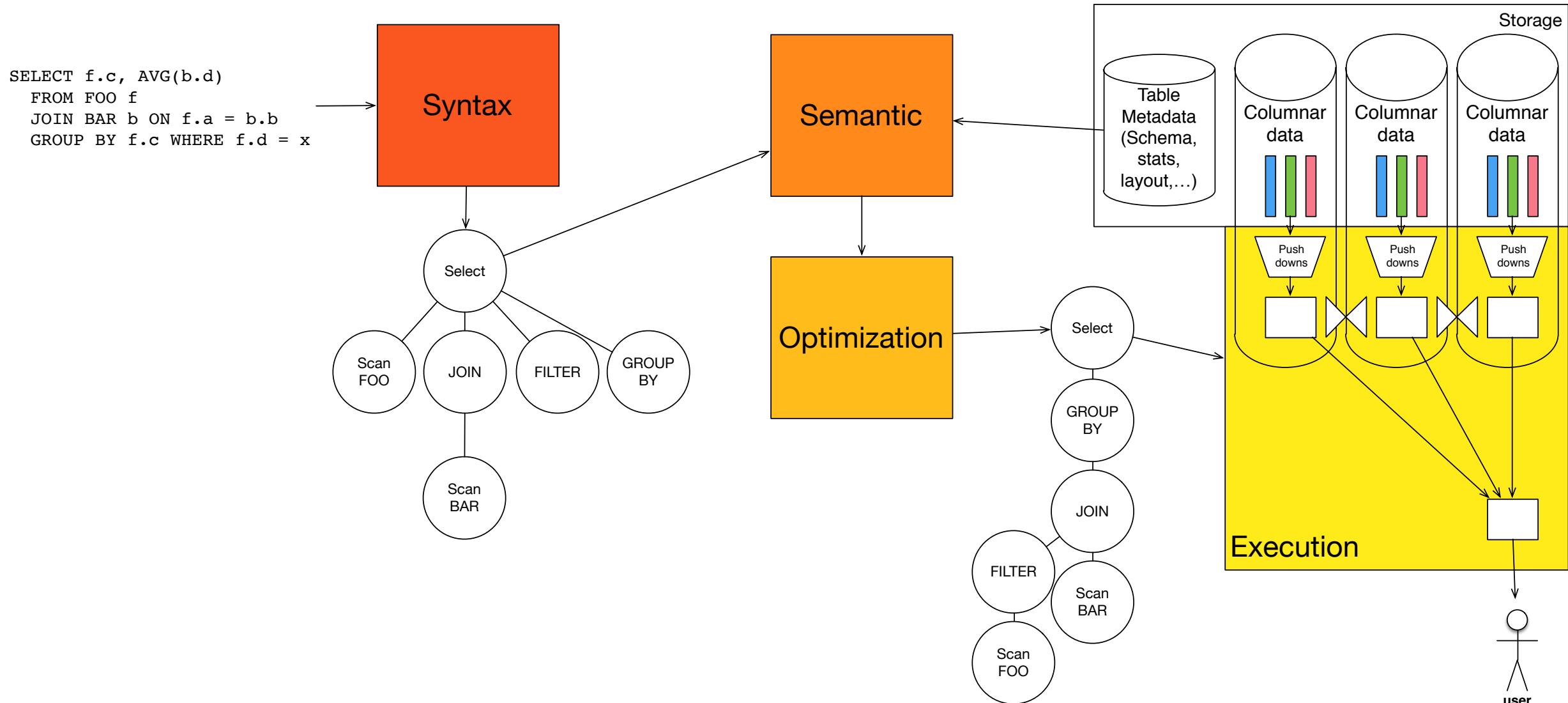
Abstracted notion of data

- Defines a Schema
- Format/layout decoupled from queries
- Has statistics/indexing
- Can evolve over time

Query evaluation



A well integrated system



So why? Why Hadoop?
Why Snowplows?



The relational model was constrained

Constraints are good

They allow optimizations

- Statistics
- Pick the best join algorithm
- Change the data layout
- Reusable optimization logic

We need the right Constraints

Need the right abstractions

Traditional SQL implementations:

- Flat schema
- Inflexible schema evolution
- History rewrite required
- No lower level abstractions
- Not scalable

Hadoop is flexible and scalable



No Data shape constraint

- Nested data structures
- Unstructured text with semantic annotations
- Graphs
- Non-uniform schemas



It's just code

- Room to scale algorithms that are not part of the standard
- Machine learning
- Your imagination is the limit



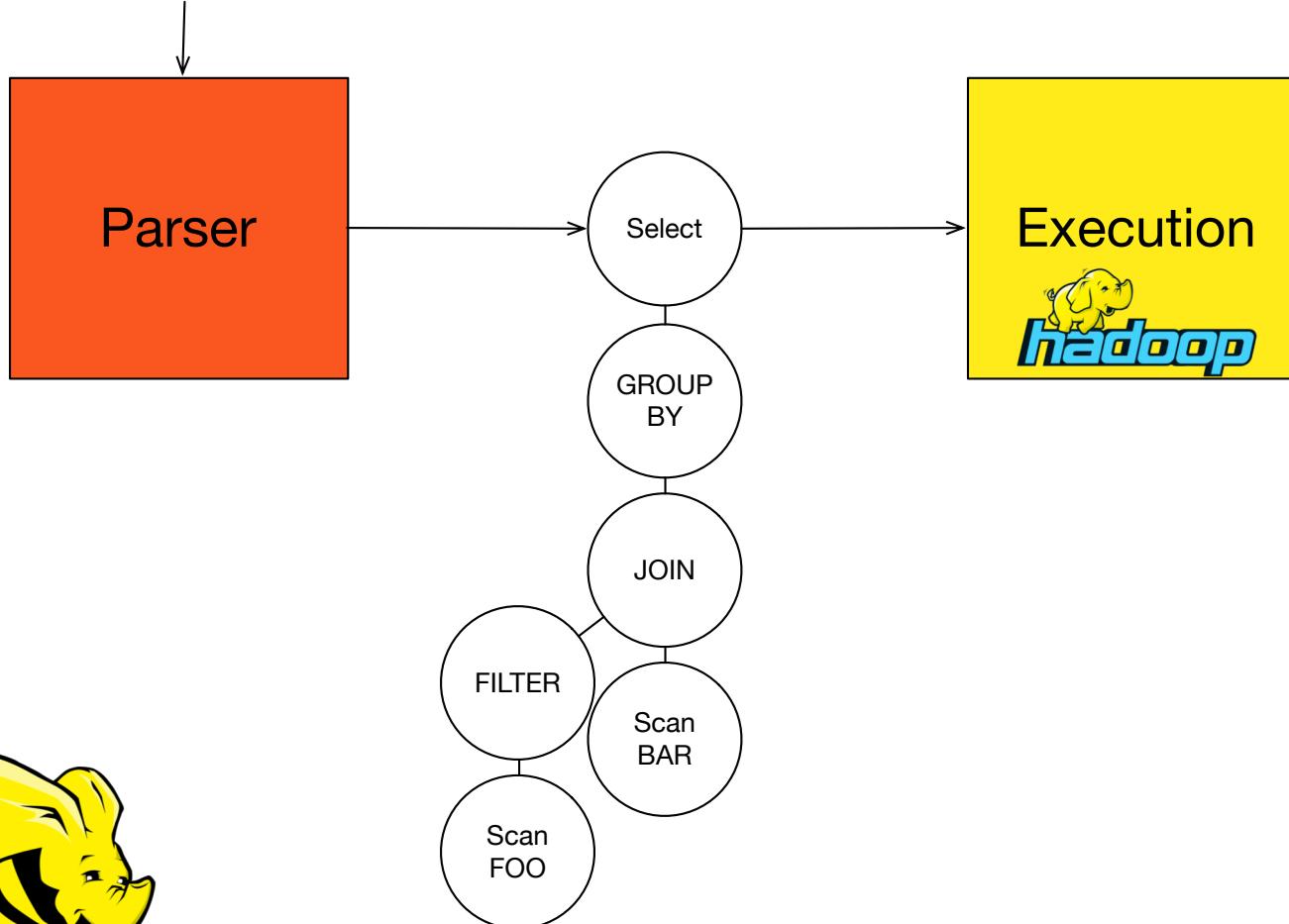
Open source

- You can improve it
- You can expand it
- You can reinvent it

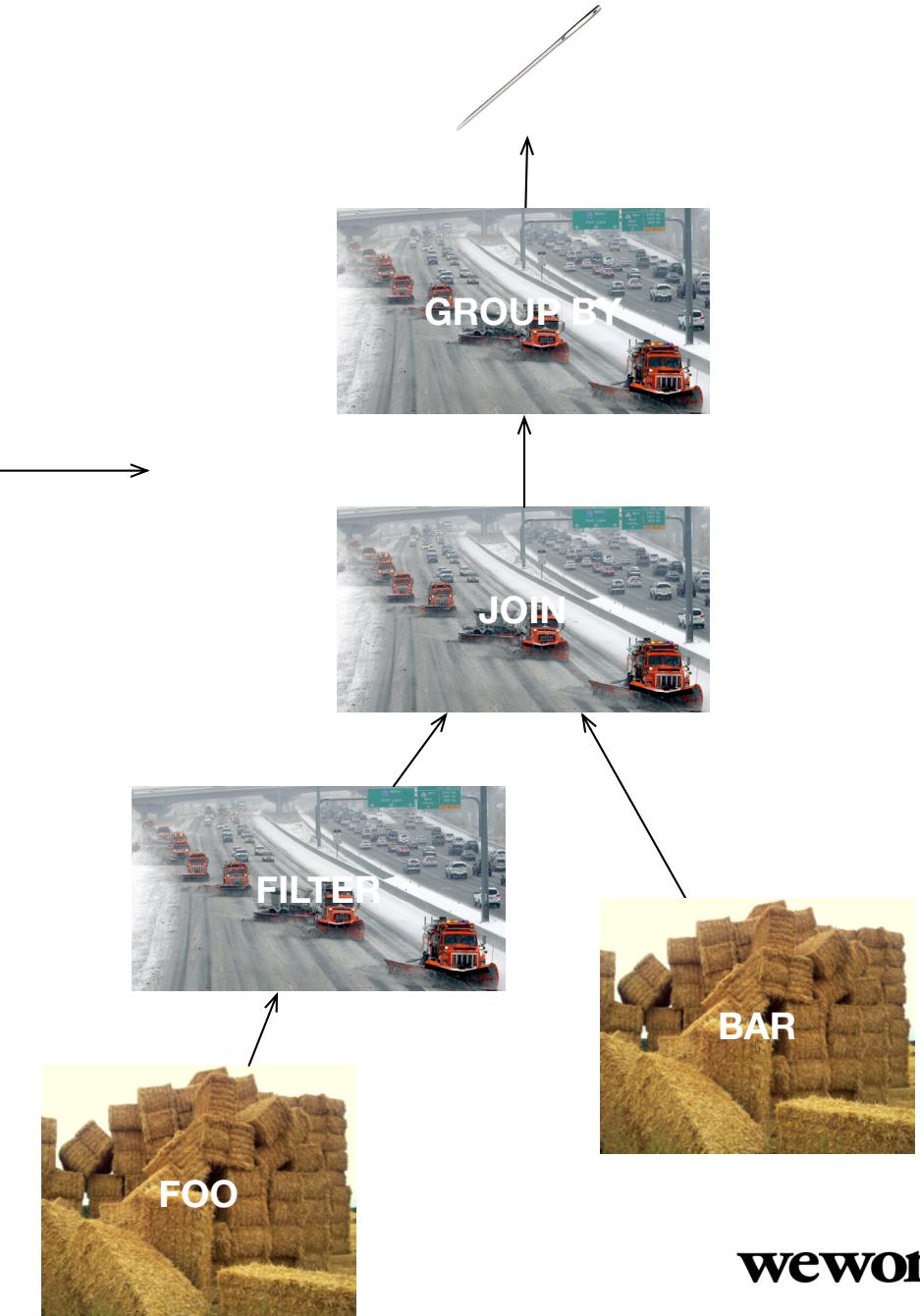
You can actually implement SQL with this

And they did...

```
SELECT f.c, AVG(b.d)  
FROM FOO f  
JOIN BAR b ON f.a = b.b  
GROUP BY f.c WHERE f.d = x
```



(open-sourced 2009)



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10 years later

The deconstructed database

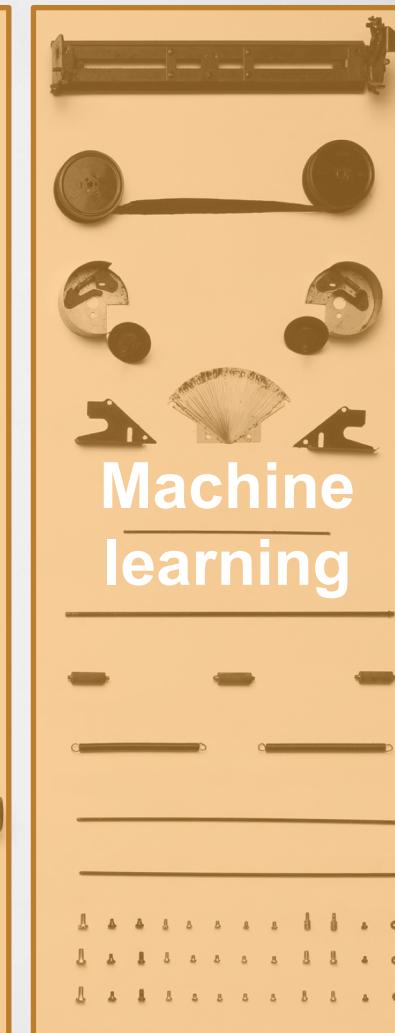
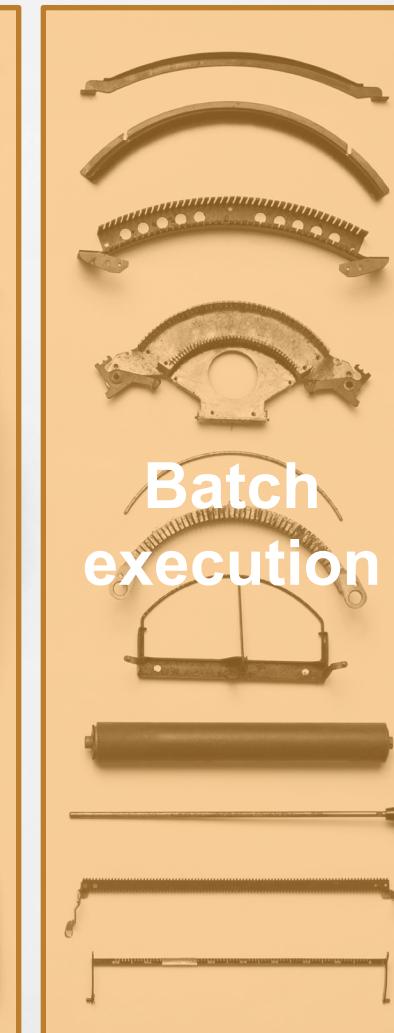
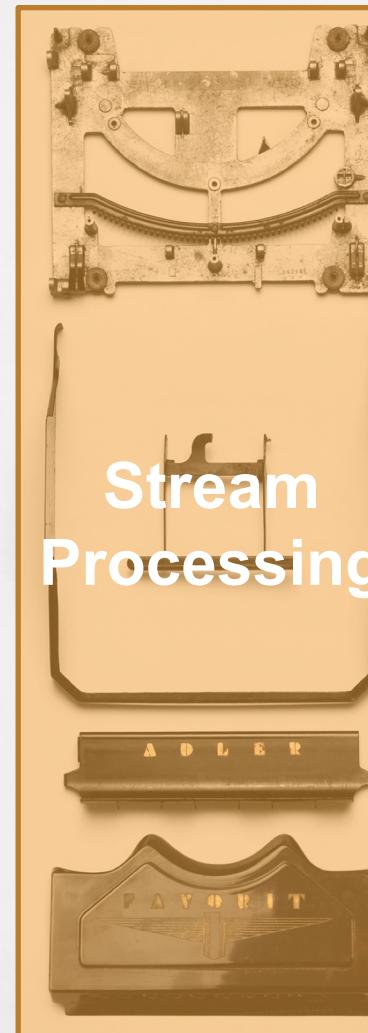
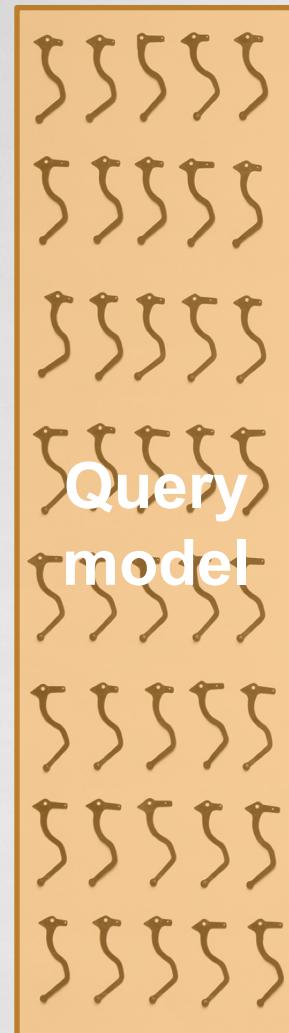


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The deconstructed database



The deconstructed database



We can mix and match individual components

Stream processing



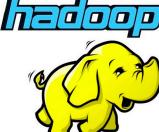
Stream persistance



Storage



Execution



SQL



Resource management



kubernetes



Apache MESOS™

Machine learning



TensorFlow



PYTORCH

Specialized Components



beam

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*not exhaustive!

We can mix and match individual components

Storage

Row oriented or columnar

Immutable or mutable

Stream storage vs analytics optimized

Query model

SQL

Functional

...

Machine Learning

Training models

Data Exchange

Row oriented

Columnar

Streaming Execution

Optimized for High Throughput and Low latency processing

Batch Execution

Optimized for high throughput and historical analysis

Emergence of standard components

Emergence of standard components

Columnar Storage

Apache Parquet as columnar representation at rest.

SQL parsing and optimization

Apache Calcite as a versatile query optimizer framework

Schema model

Apache Avro as pipeline friendly schema for the analytics world.

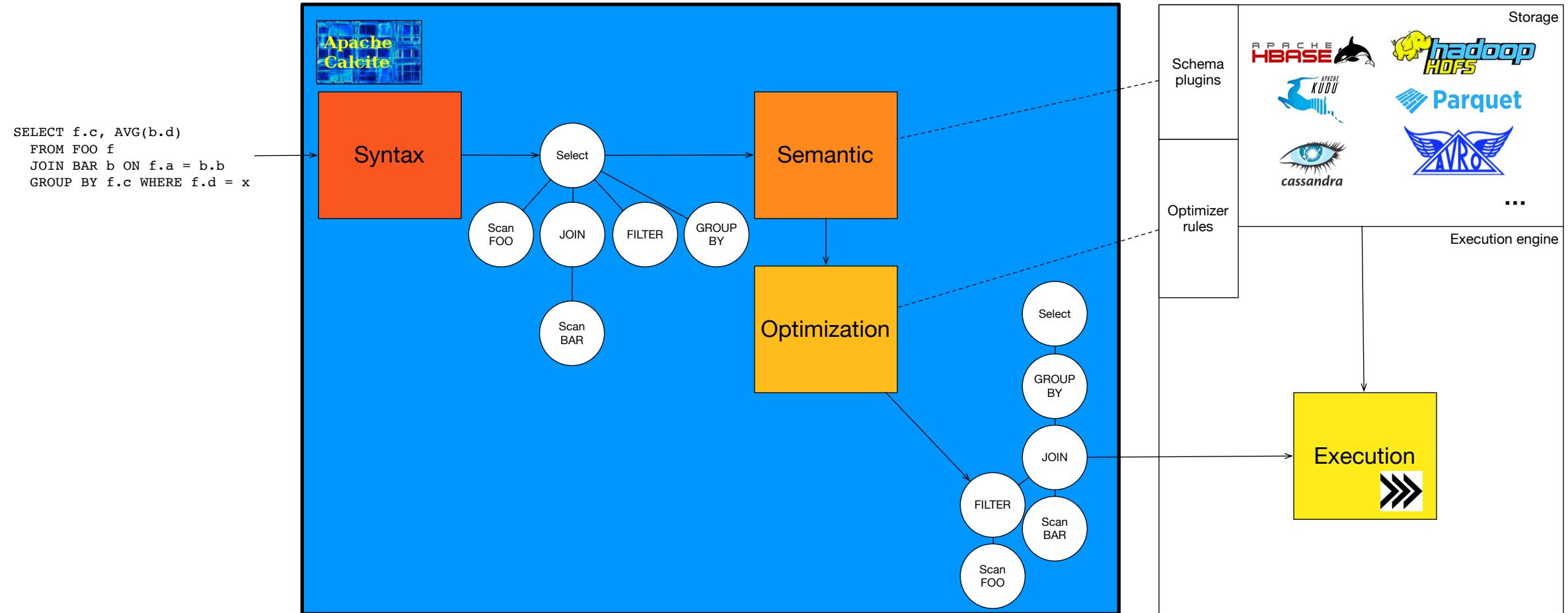
Columnar Exchange

Apache Arrow as the next generation in-memory representation and no-overhead data exchange

Table abstraction

Netflix's Iceberg has a great potential to provide Snapshot isolation and layout abstraction on top of distributed file systems.

The deconstructed database's optimizer: Calcite



Apache Calcite is used in:

Batch SQL

- Apache Hive
- Apache Drill
- Apache Phoenix
- Apache Kilin
- ...

Streaming SQL

- Apache Apex
- Apache Flink
- Apache SamzaSQL
- Apache StormSQL
- ...

The deconstructed database's storage

 Immutable	 Columnar 	Row oriented 
 Mutable	Optimized for analytics 	Optimized for serving 
 Query integration	To be performant a query engine requires deep integration with the storage layer. Implementing push down and a vectorized reader producing data in an efficient representation (for example Apache Arrow).	

Storage: Push downs

PROJECTION

Read only what you need

Read only the columns that are needed:

- Columnar storage makes this efficient.

PREDICATE

Filter

Evaluate filters during scan to:

- Leverage storage properties (min/max stats, partitioning, sort, etc)
- Avoid decoding skipped data.
- Reduce IO.

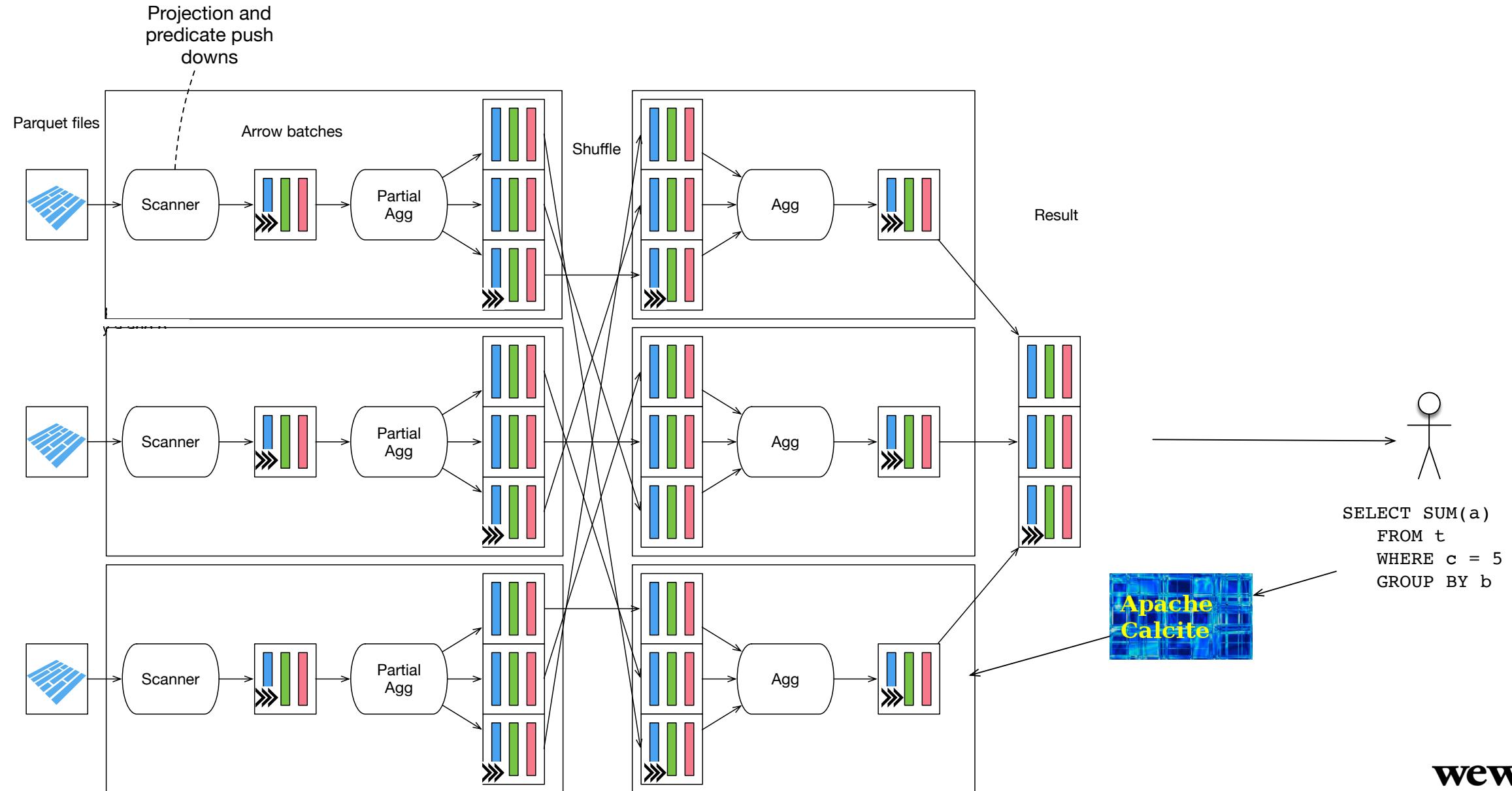
AGGREGATION

Avoid materializing intermediary data

To reduce IO, aggregation can also be implemented during the scan to:

- minimize materialization of intermediary data

The deconstructed database interchange: Apache Arrow



Storage: Stream persistence



Open source projects

Incumbent



Interesting

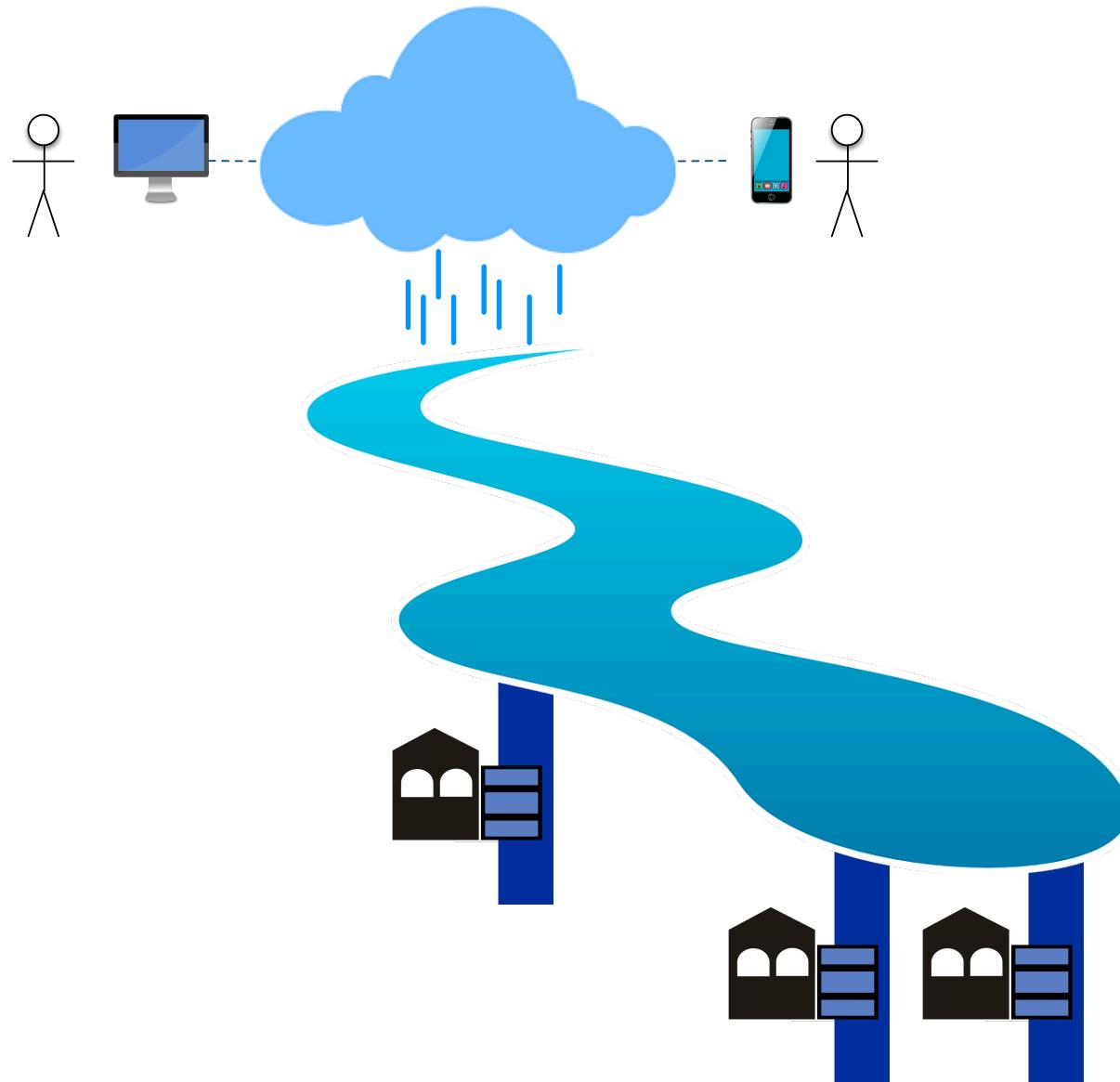


Features

- State of consumer: how do we recover from failure
- Snapshot
- Decoupling reads from writes
- Parallel reads
- Replication
- Data isolation

Big Data infrastructure blueprint

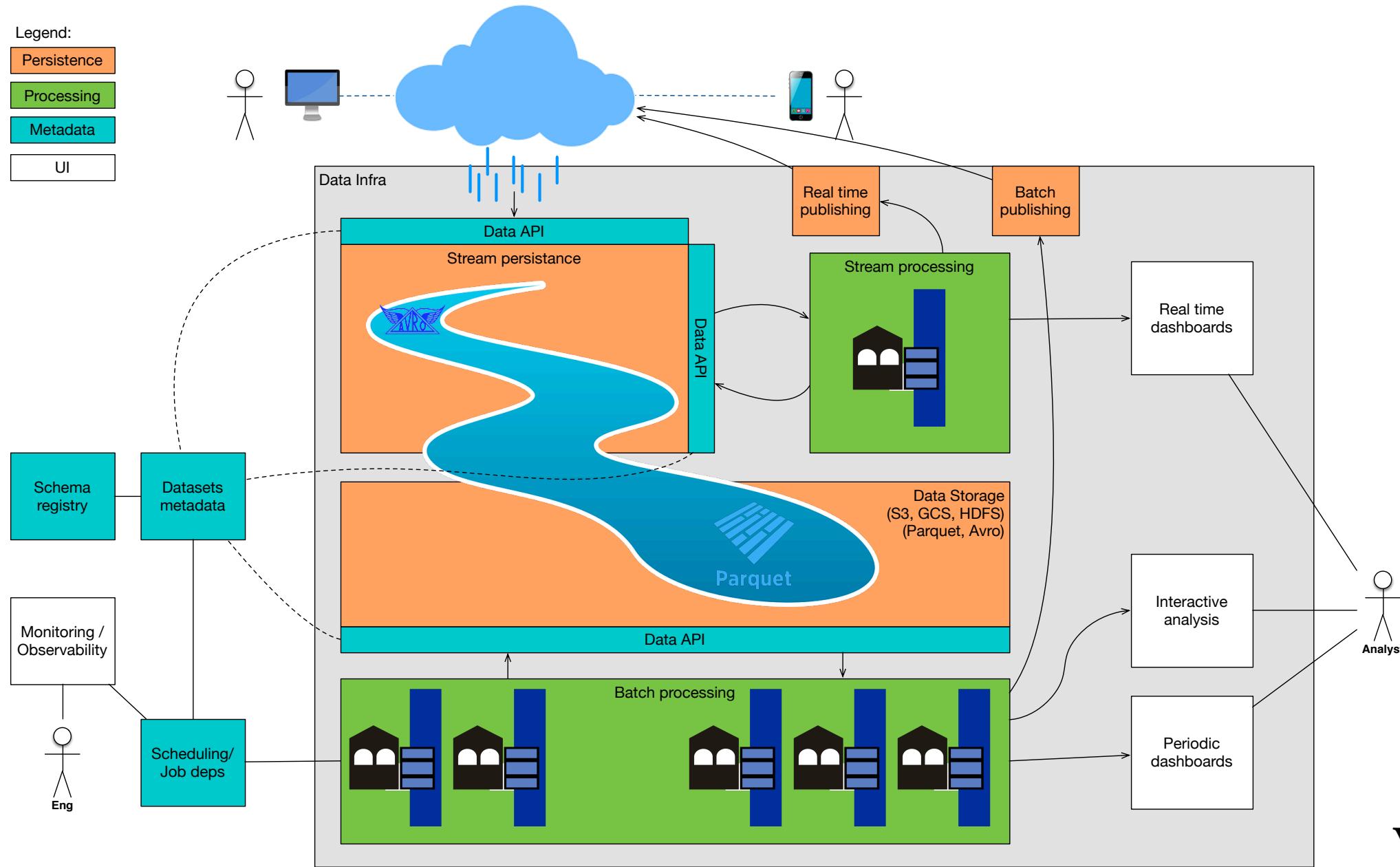
Big Data infrastructure blueprint



Big Data infrastructure blueprint

Legend:

- Persistence
- Processing
- Metadata
- UI



The Future

Still Improving

A better data abstraction

- A better metadata repository
- A better table abstraction:
Netflix/Iceberg
- Common Push down
implementations (filter,
projection, aggregation)

Better interoperability

- More efficient interoperability:
Continued Apache Arrow adoption

Better data governance

- Global Data Lineage
- Access control
- Protect privacy
- Record User consent

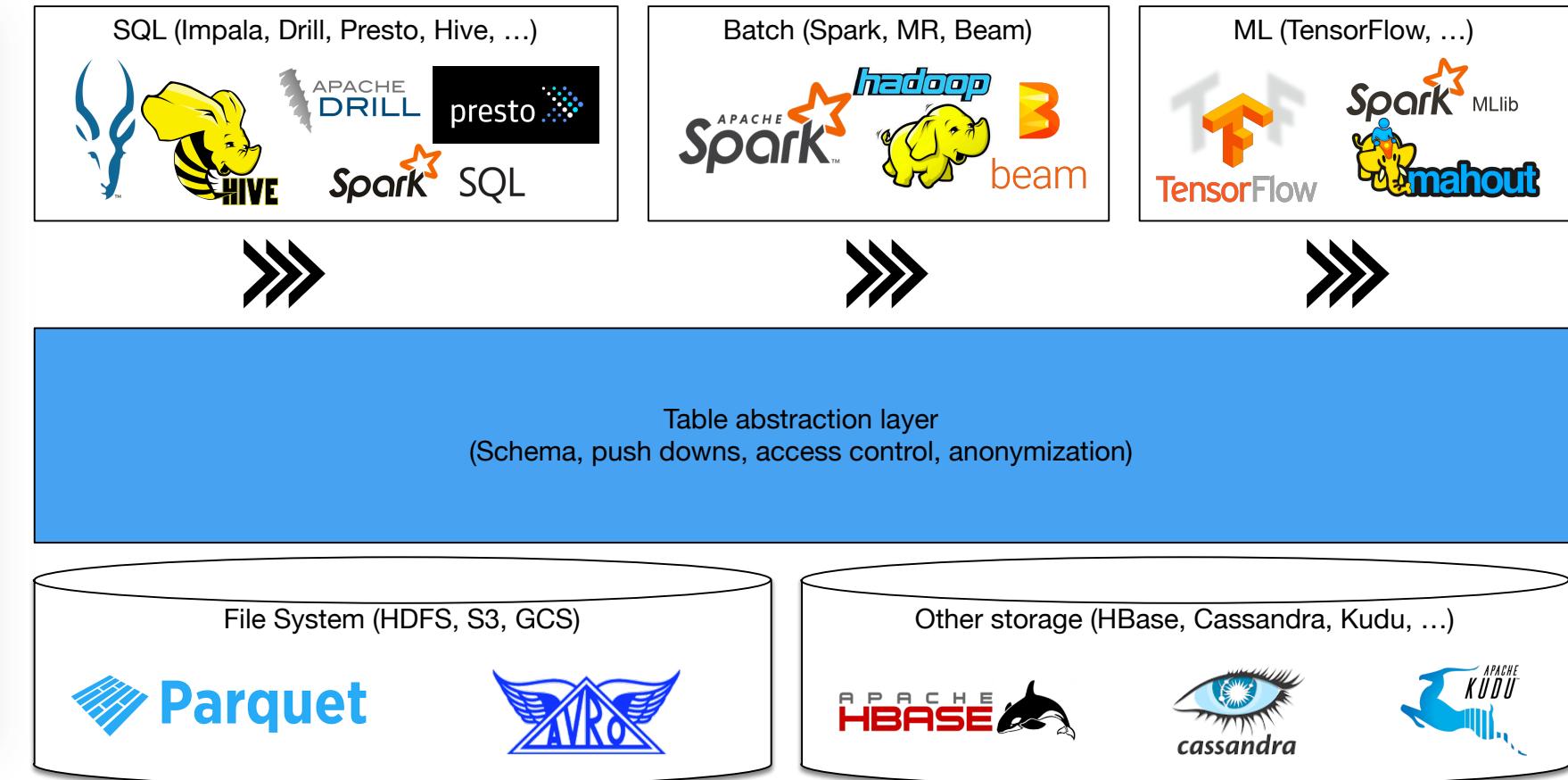
Some predictions

A common access layer

Distributed access service

Centralizes:

- Schema evolution
- Access control/anonymization
- Efficient push downs
- Efficient interoperability

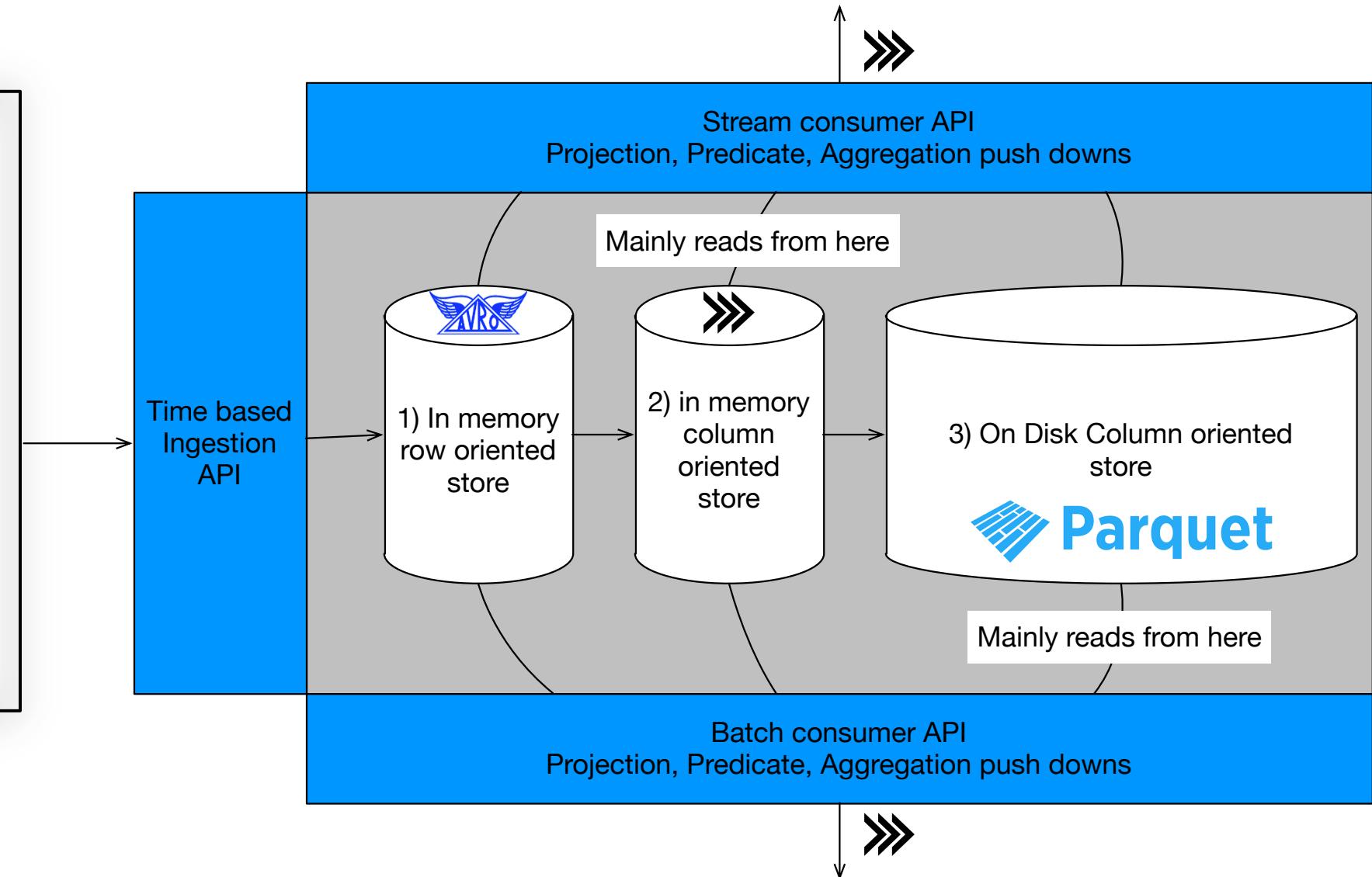


A multi tiered streaming batch storage system

Batch-Stream storage integration

Convergence of Kafka and Kudu

- Schema evolution
- Access control/anonymization
- Efficient push downs
- Efficient interoperability



THANK YOU!

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April 2018

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We're hiring!

Contact: julien.ledem@wework.com



We're hiring!



WeWork in numbers

- WeWork has 242 locations, in 72 cities internationally
- Over 210,000 members worldwide
- More than 20,000 member companies



We're growing

- WeWork doubled in size last year and the year before
- We expect to double in size this year as well
- Broadened scope: WeWork Labs, Powered by We, Flatiron School, Meetup, WeLive, ...



Technology jobs Locations

- San Francisco: Platform teams
- New York
- Tel Aviv
- Montevideo
- Singapore

Contact: julien.ledem@wework.com

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Questions?

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