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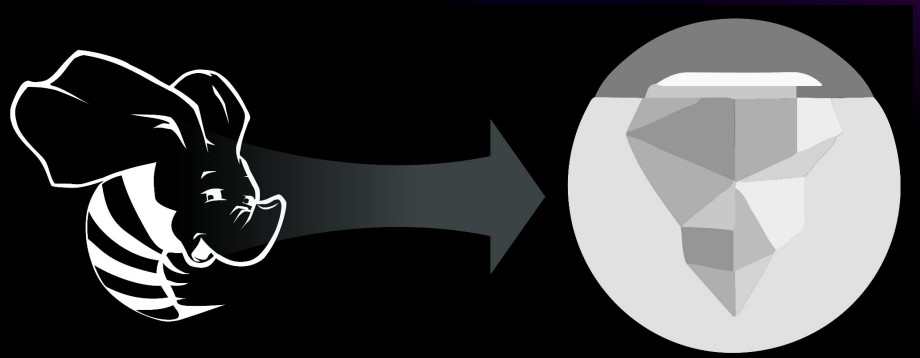
Hive to Iceberg

To Migrate, or Not to Migrate

Starburst Webinar
May 8, 2024



Connection Before Content

Lester Martin - https://about.me/lestermartin

- Educational Engineer @ Starburst
  - Build the content
  - Teach the class
  - Repeat
- 30 years of technology experience
  - Started my journey on a TRS-80 Model III
  - Played most every role, but consider myself a programmer at my core
  - Half of career in transactional systems and the second half in analytical processing
  - A DECADE of “big data” experience to include
    - Trino/Starburst, Hadoop, Hive, Spark
    - NiFi, Kafka, Storm, Flink
    - HBase, MongoDB

Webinar Agenda

Slides, but DEMOs, too!

- Evolution of a data lakehouse (*the 3 min version*)
- Picking your components
- Building a data lakehouse
- When NOT to migrate from Hive
- Migration strategies
- Additional considerations

Scan for a Trino and Iceberg cheat sheet

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Evolution of the data lakehouse

How did we get here?

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Data Architecture Evolution

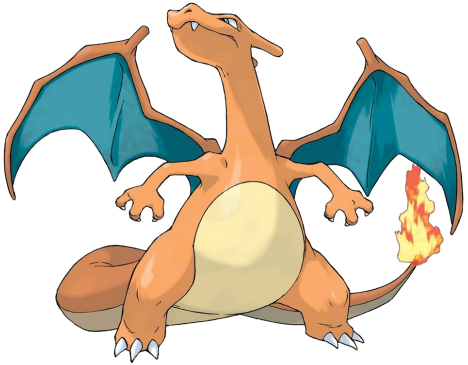
Data Warehouse

Charmander

Data Lake

Charmeleon

Data Lakehouse



Charizard

The Data Warehouse

Popularized in the 90's to provide a 360 degree view

The Good

- Integrates siloed RDBMS's into one "centralized" location
- Simple & reliable analytical querying
- Data audit, governance and lineage
- Great for small amounts of data

The Bad

- Inability to store unstructured data
- Lack scalability and flexibility
- Tightly coupled storage and compute
- Expensive, proprietary hardware and software (*creating vendor lock-in*)

The Data Lake

Born out of the internet age and big data boom

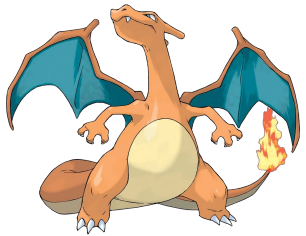
The Good

- In 2006, Apache Hadoop emerges so unstructured data can be processed at a scale previously imaginable
- Shift toward parallel processing
- Capitalize on low cost object storage
- Allows for greater flexibility (schema on read)

The Bad

- Inability to support transactions, updates, or modifications
- Difficult to get top tier performance
- Lack of data quality and inconsistent data formats
- Insufficient data lineage and limited data discoverability

The Data Lakehouse



Applying data warehouse principles to the data lake

- Utilize the ***separation of storage and compute*** to apply the reliability, performance, data quality of the data warehouse to the openness and scalability of the data lake
- ***Increased performance and scalability*** through the use of indexing and caching via your query engine (**Trino**) and modern table formats (ex: **Iceberg**)
- Provide traditional ***data modifications*** (ex: `UPDATE` & `MERGE` commands) with ***ACID transaction*** guarantees over files stored in the data lake
- Tackle ***unstructured, semi-structured, and structured*** analytical data all in a data lakehouse - creating a place for AI/ML & BI use cases alike

Picking your components

Trino is the best query engine ever

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The data accessibility problem

Data practitioners faced the same challenges at Facebook in 2010

- Facebook created Hive to query terabytes of data in Hadoop using SQL
- Data scientists attempted to query massive object stores, but performance was too slow
- Data consumers were limited by the number of queries they could run — often ***fewer than 10*** in one day

Enter Trino (Presto)

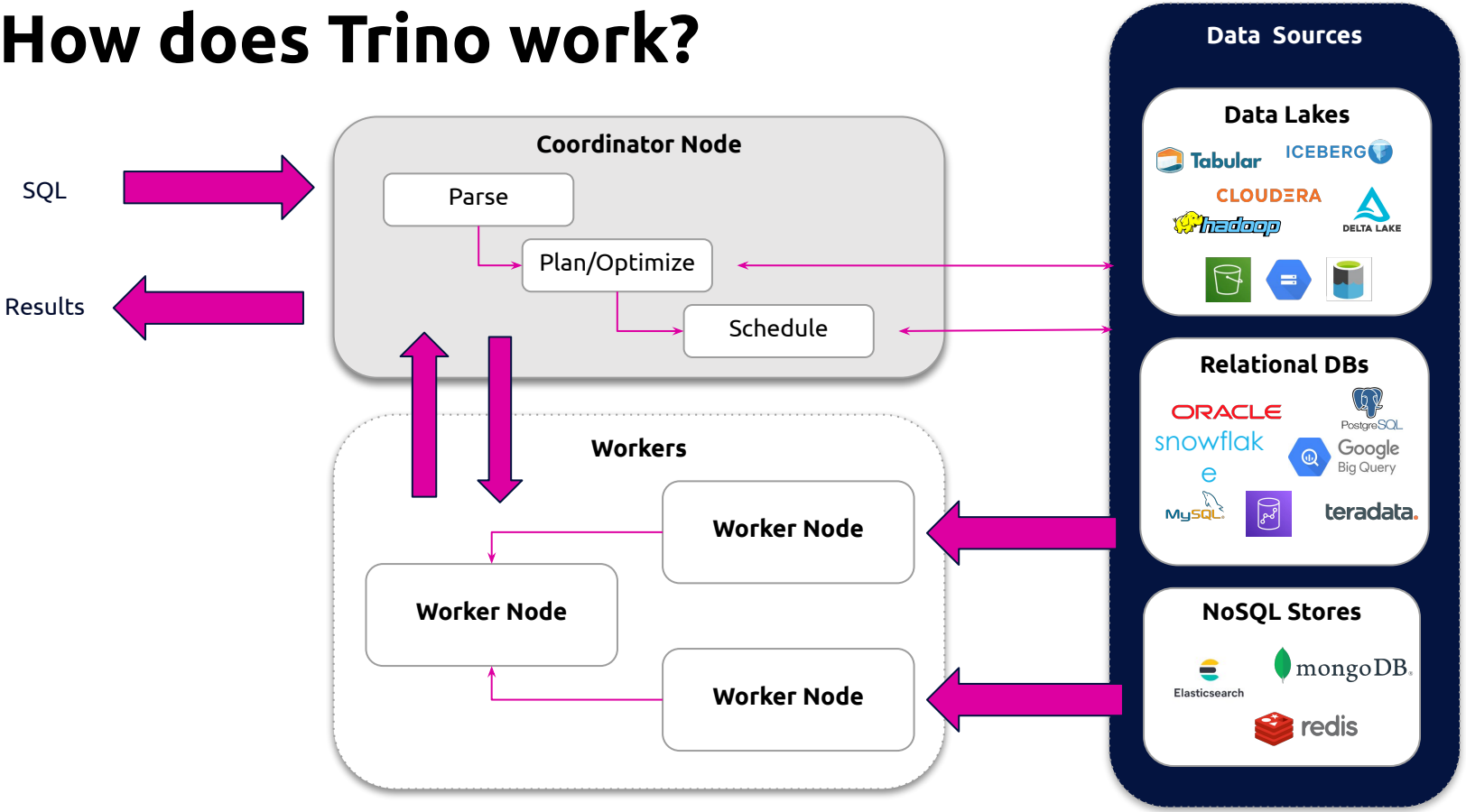
A new open source query engine designed for speed

Trino (*formerly known as Presto*) is a fast distributed SQL query engine designed to query large data sets distributed over one or more heterogeneous data sources.

- Harnesses the power of distributed computing
- Separates compute from storage
- ANSI SQL compliant

https://trino.io

How does Trino work?



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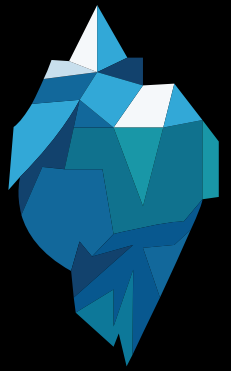

Picking your components

Iceberg is the industry standard table format

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The Challenges of the invisible Hive “spec”

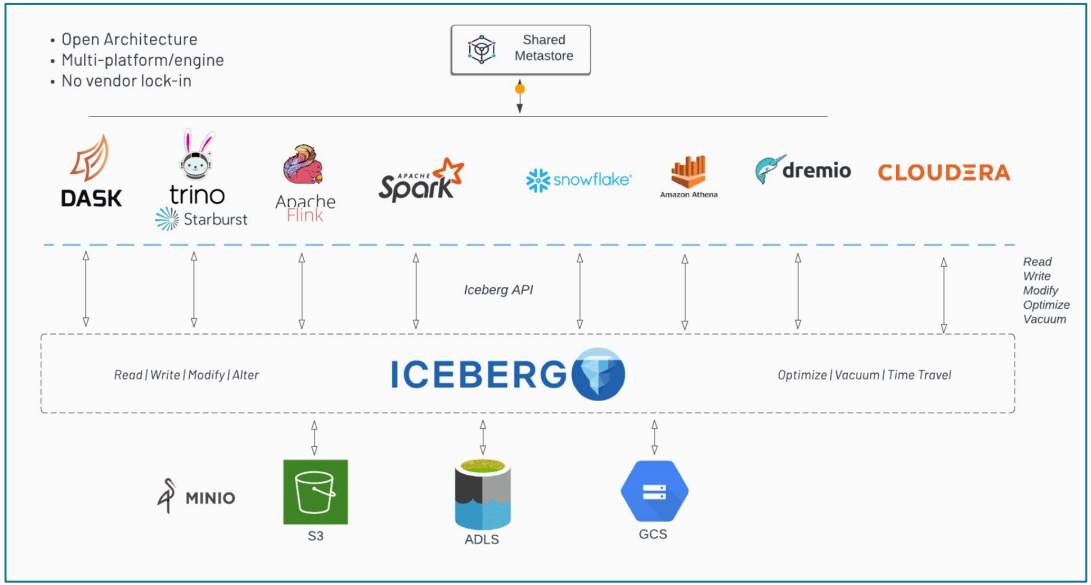
Hive has been critical for the evolution of SQL querying in distributed systems

- Rigid partitions – *requires user involvement*
- DIY schema evolution
- Not optimized for object storage – *need to scan all files in a “folder”*
- Bolt-on ACID transactions have always been squirrelly – *inconsistency, correctness issue*
- Performance & scalability concerns with the metastore
- No inherent table content versioning

Apache Iceberg

- Created by Ryan Blue & Daniel Weeks at Netflix in 2017
- Solve the challenges of performance, data modification and schema evolution in the lake + offer benefits of versioning
- Uses open data concepts (orc, parquet, avro) and architecture

Multi-Engine Platform



Iceberg: lake choice + warehouse behavior

SQL behavior

- Schema and partition evolution
- Hidden partitioning

Modern warehouse SQL

- UPDATE / DELETE / MERGE
- Time travel & rollback (via versioning)

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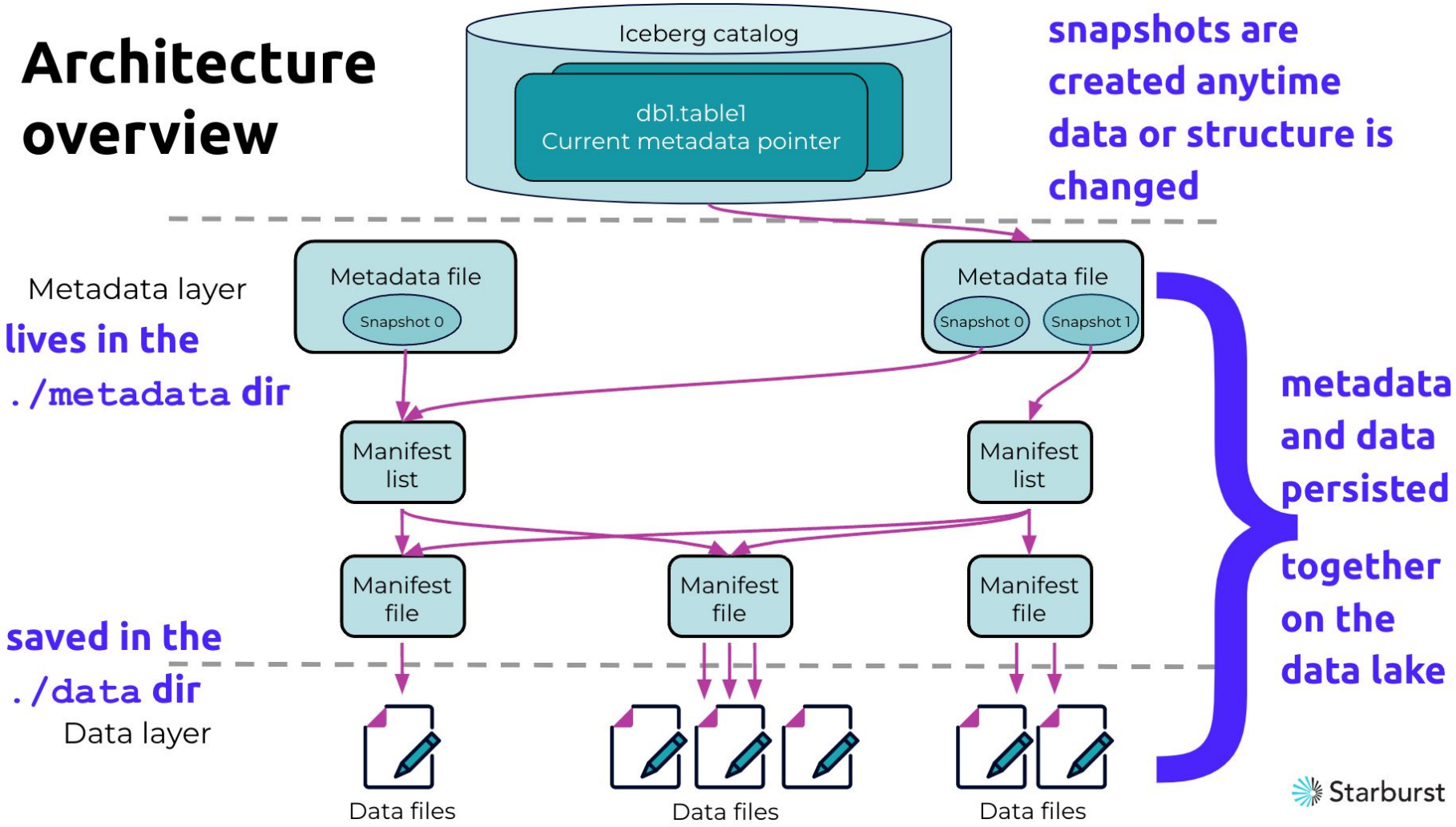
Architecture overview



Iceberg should be invisible

Avoid unpleasant surprises

- No zombie data
- Performance is not mysterious
- Reduced metastore reliance

Doesn’t steal attention

- Fast metadata operations
- Automate the boring stuff
- Fix problems without migration

Optimistic Concurrency

- Allows multiple writes simultaneously, checks for conflicts before final commit

Universal open standard

Building a data lakehouse

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Open Data Lakehouse Benefits

Data Warehouse Benefits

- ACID transactions
- Fined grained access control
- Data quality
- High performance and concurrency
- Highly curated data
- *Typically proprietary systems*
- Best for business intelligence use cases

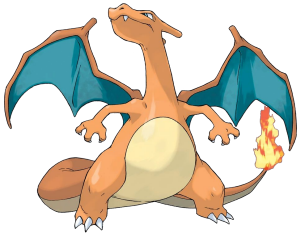
Data Lake Benefits

- Petabyte scale
- Cost efficient
- Open formats
- Separation of storage & compute
- Structured and unstructured data
- Best for data science and data engineering use cases

Lakehouse = the doodle of data architecture

Apply data warehouse principles to the data lake of your choice

The Open Data Lakehouse



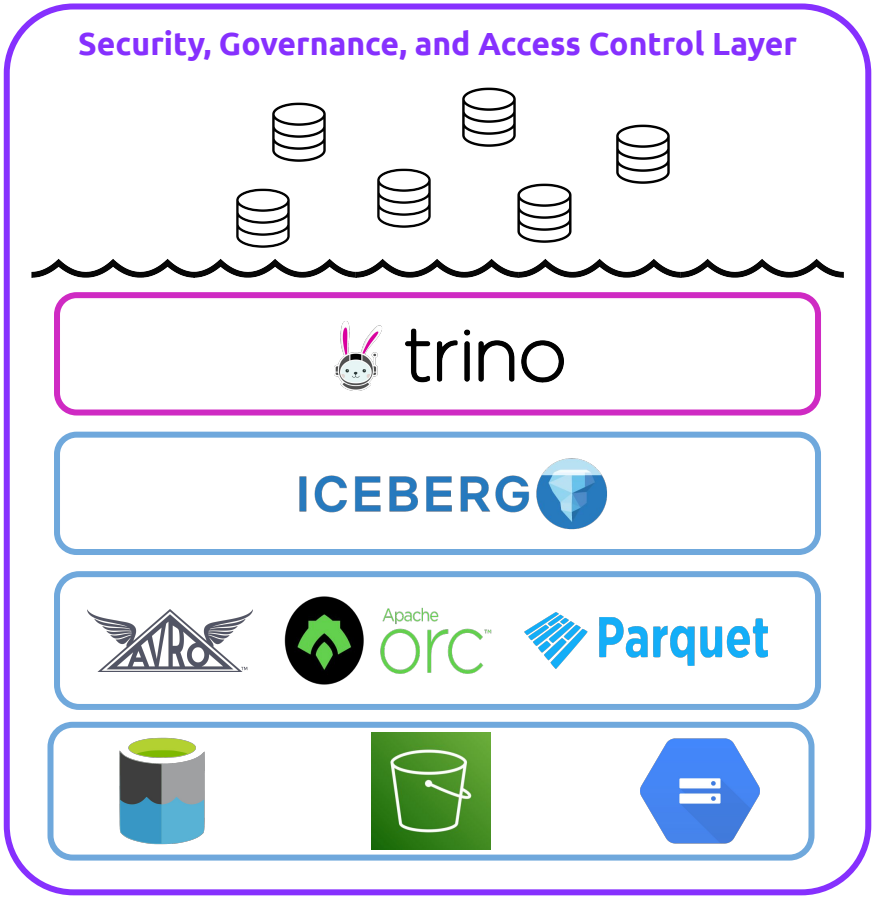
Global federated access to data sources beyond the lake

Compute engine

Table formats

Open file formats

Commodity storage



Access data in the orbit

Powers the data lakehouse

Center of gravity

Enables data lakehouses

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When NOT to migrate from Hive

Reasons to NOT migrate

Time and effort will be required - *make sure the juice is worth the squeeze*

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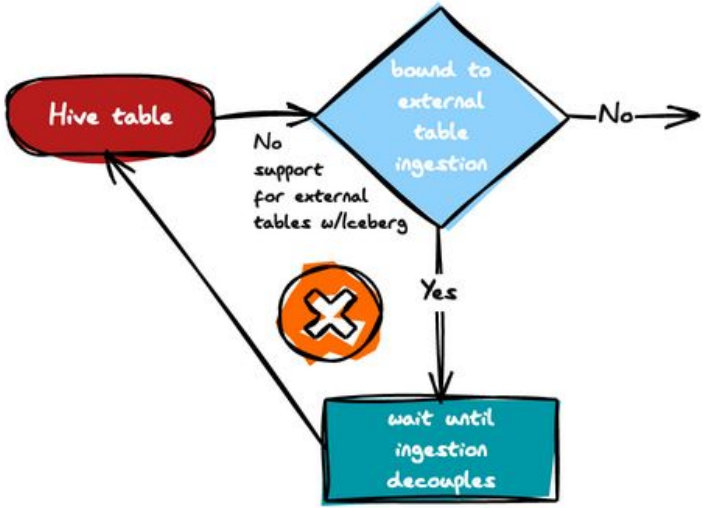

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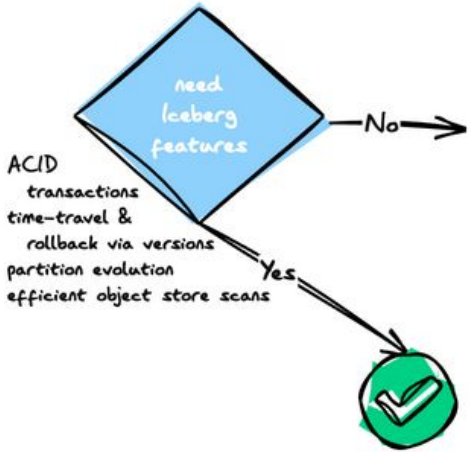

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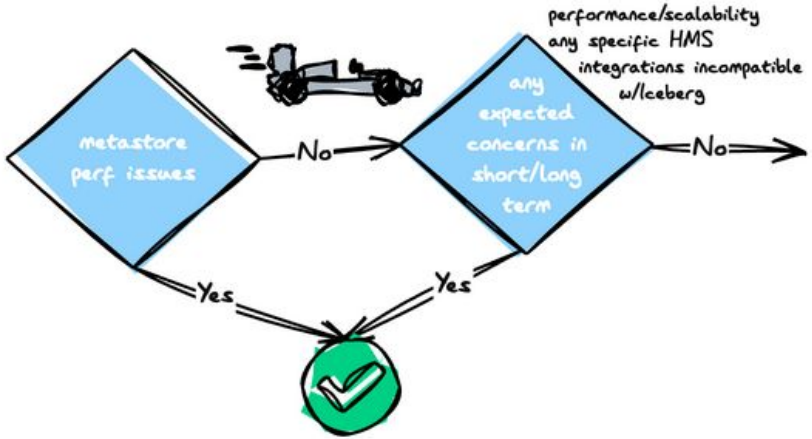

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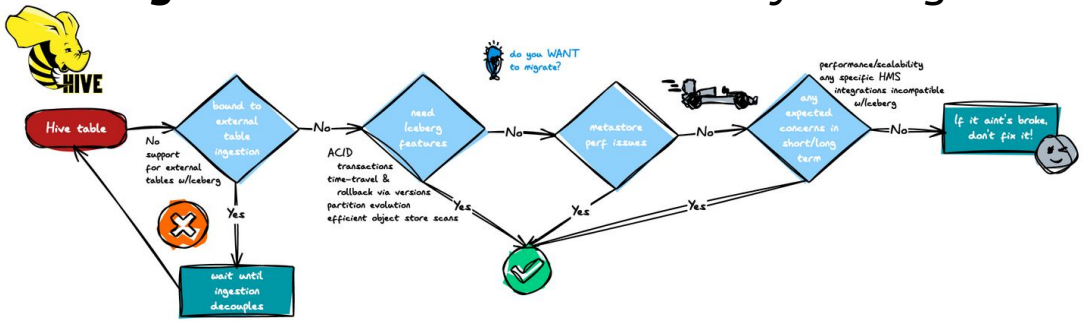

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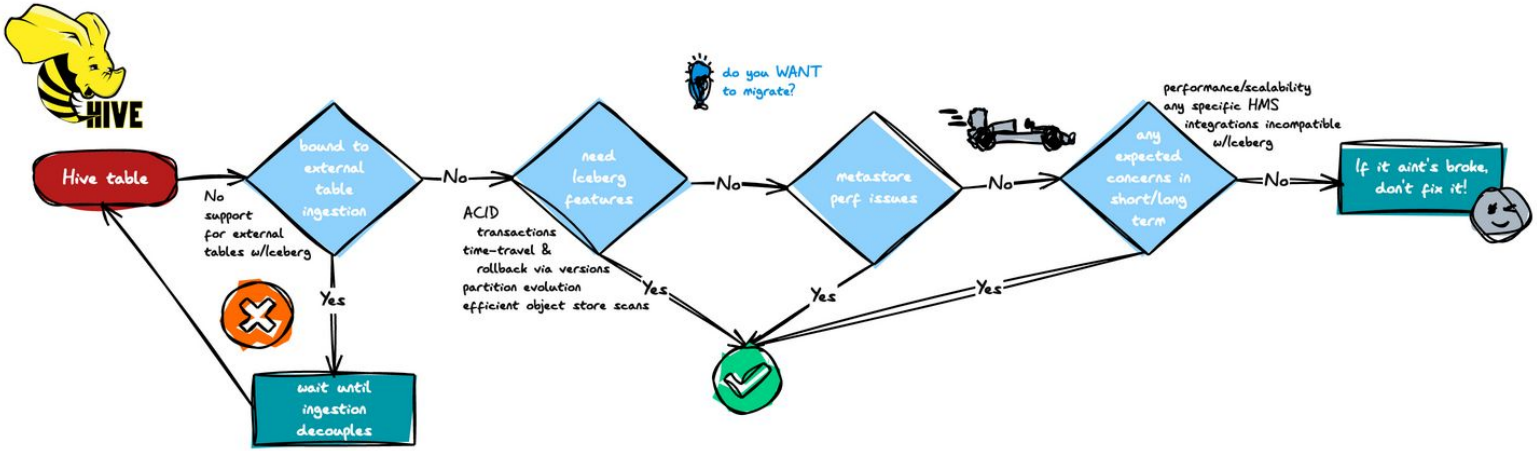

Reasons to NOT migrate (or not yet)

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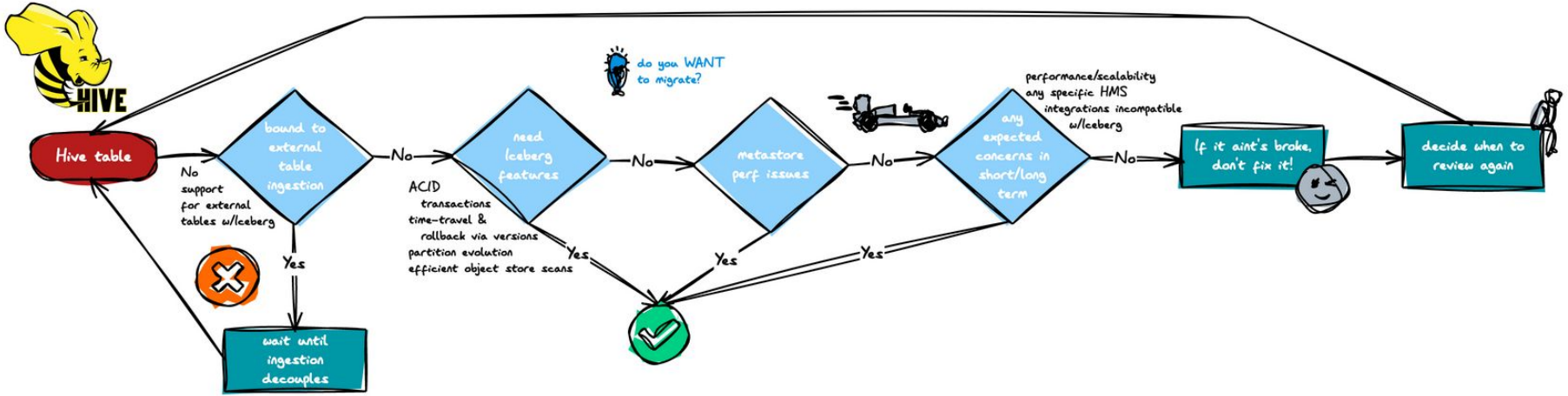

Migration strategies

In-place vs shadow options

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Migration strategies

Two approaches - *let's define them*

Shadow migration process

Creates a new Iceberg table modeled after the original Hive table whose values are then inserted into the new table; the original table can then be dropped

The in-place method

Avoids rewriting the data files by modifying the table format type in the catalog and only building additional Iceberg metadata files

In-place migration requirements

Takes over table's folder & creates Iceberg metadata - *recycles files*

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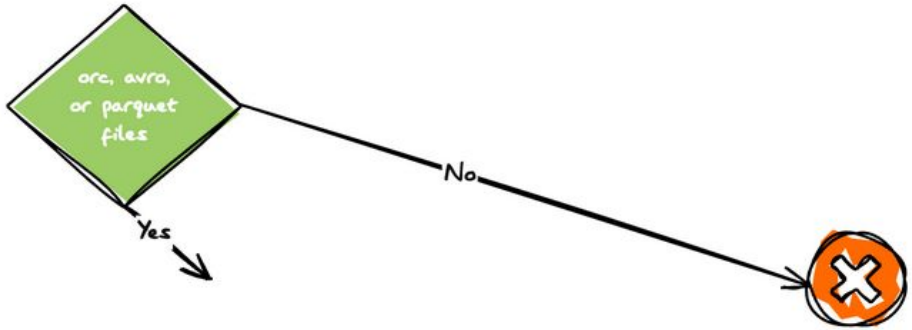

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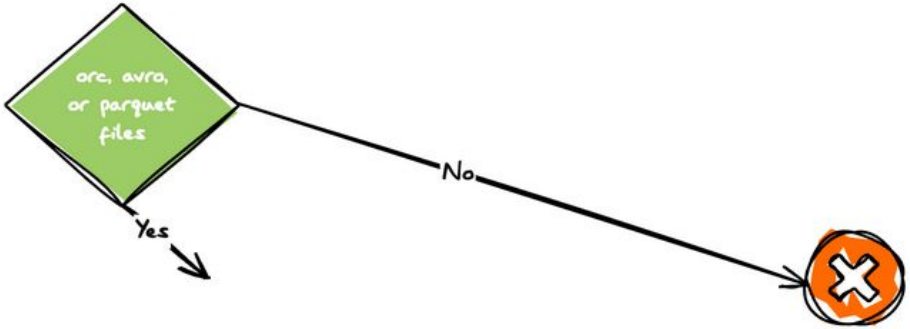

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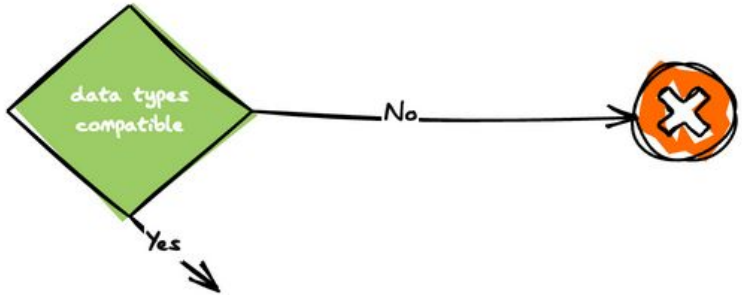

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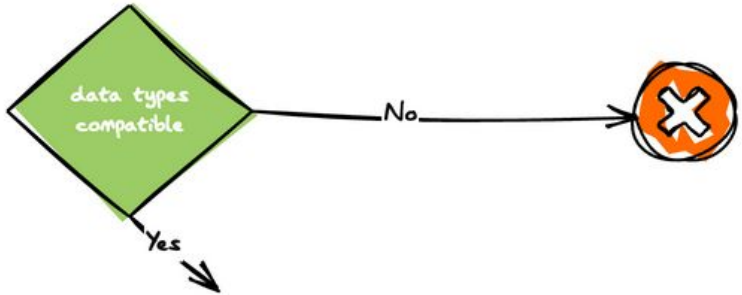

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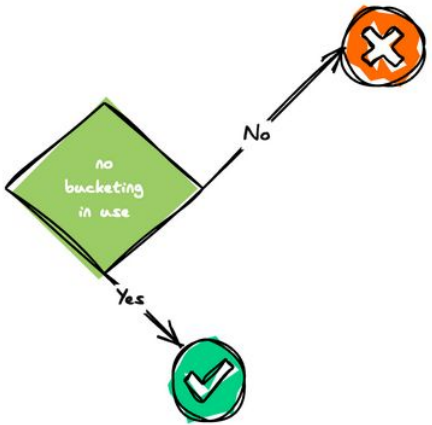

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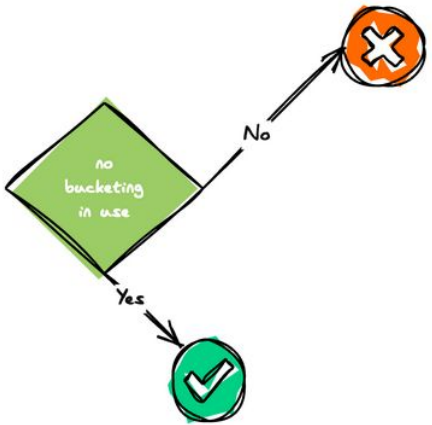

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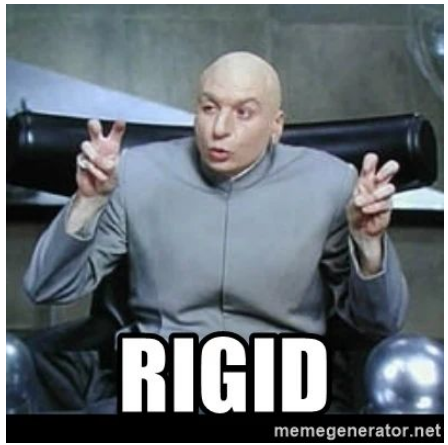

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Put it all together

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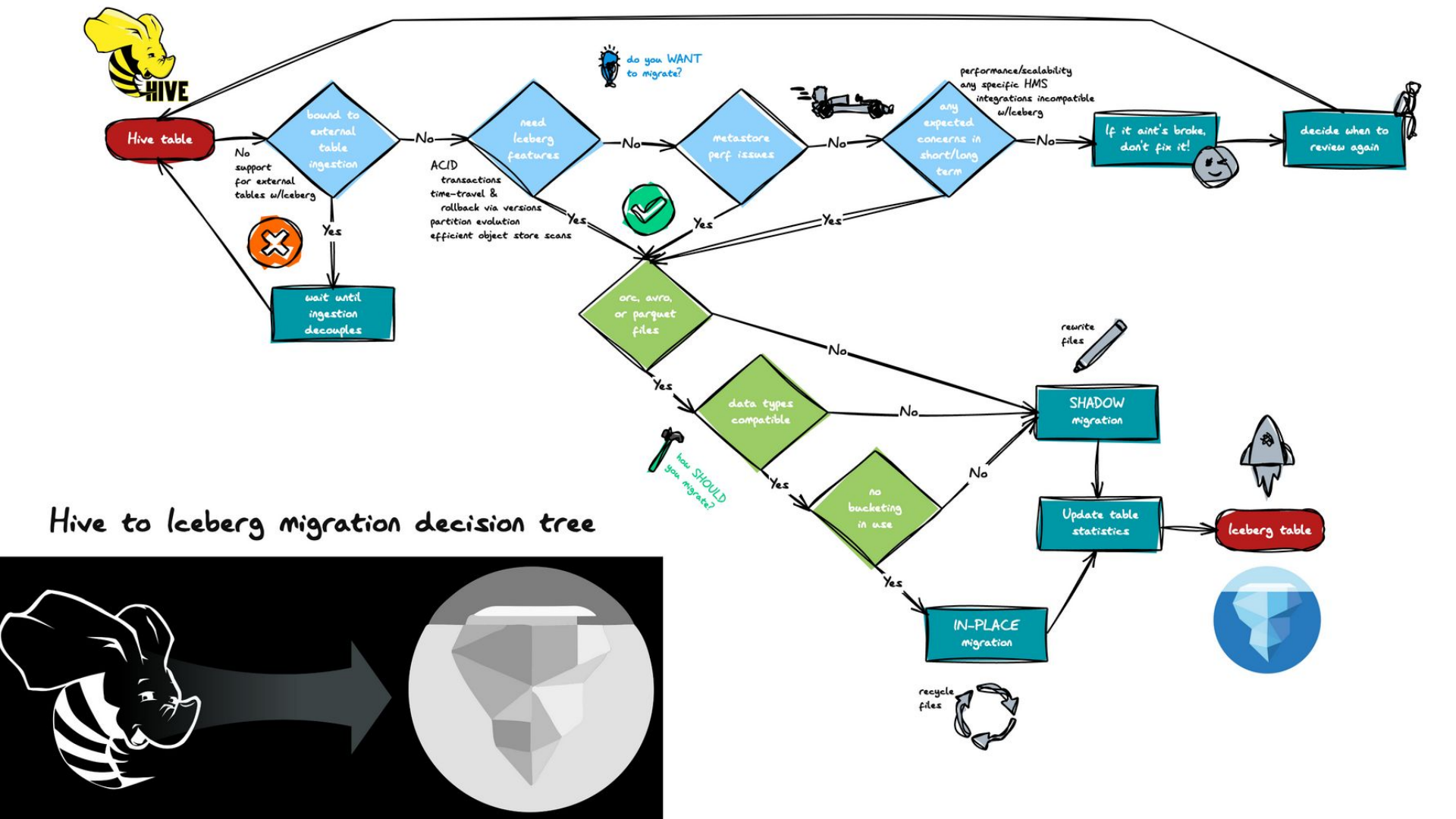

Hive to Iceberg migration decision tree

Additional considerations

Migration considerations

Any migration is an major event and should be planned & tested accordingly

- Test, test, and more test - *don't forget about a backout strategy*
- Automate maintenance activities
- Consider staging rewrites for very large, heavily-partitioned, tables

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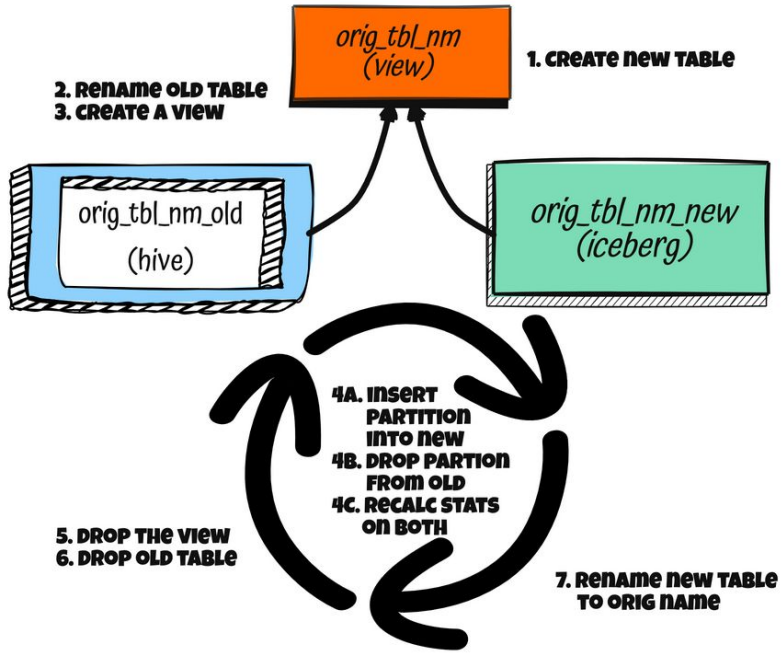

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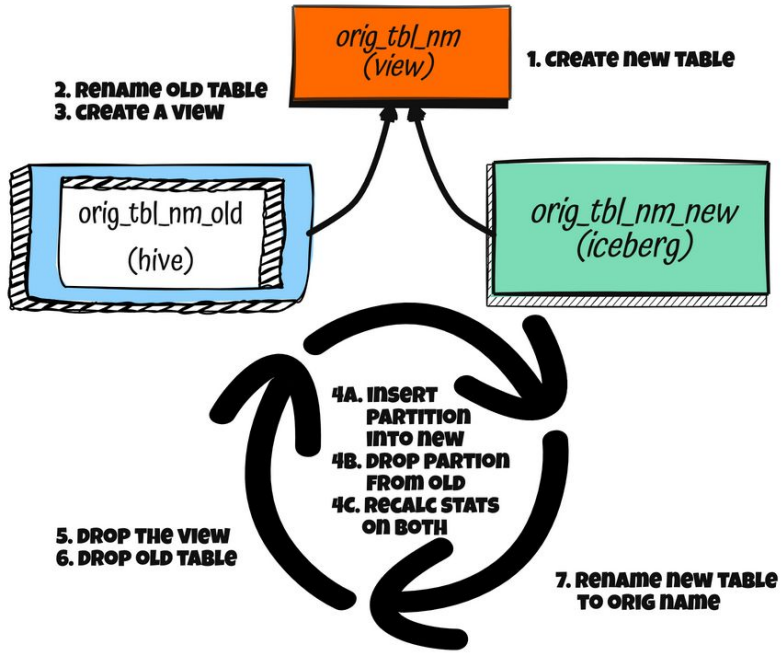
If time permits



Next steps

What are my next steps?

Decide if you are ready to begin & then engage Starburst for help

- Evaluate your existing data lake tables
- Consider tactical focus on largest tables vs comprehensive migration of all
- Visit https://www.starburst.io/solutions/data-migrations/hive-iceberg/ for more information
- Get free guidance on your Hive to Iceberg migration by providing contact info at https://www.starburst.io/info/hive-to-iceberg-migration-guidance/

Demo artifacts at https://github.com/lestermartin/events/tree/main/2024-05-08_Hive2Iceberg

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Thank you!


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