

Apache Spark* SQL expression evaluation

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- Expression, UDF, UDAF & UDTF
- API definition
- Optimization in planning stage
- Code generation: part of Project Tungsten*
- Hivemall*: ML tools based on Hive UDF/UDAF/UDTF
- Future plan: vectorization



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Expression, UDF, UDAF & UDTF

- Expression(built-in function) represents a part of a structured query
 - Add(+), Coalesce, EqualTo(=), GreaterThan(>), Lower, Factorial, CurrentTimestamp(now)
 - Average, Count, Max (aggregate expression)

```
SELECT average(age) FROM test WHERE company='intel'
```

Explode (generator)

```
SELECT explode(array(10, 20)) ->
10
20
```

• UDF(user defined function): a feature of Spark SQL* to define new column-based functions that extend the vocabulary of Spark SQL

- UDAF(user defined aggregate function)
- UDTF(user defined table function)



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API definition -- Expression

```
abstract class Expression {
    def foldable: Boolean = false
    def nullable: Boolean
    def eval: Any
    def genCode: ExprCode
    ...
}
Add(1,1) Add(col1, col2)

true false

col1.nullable || col2.nullable

multable || col2.nullable
```

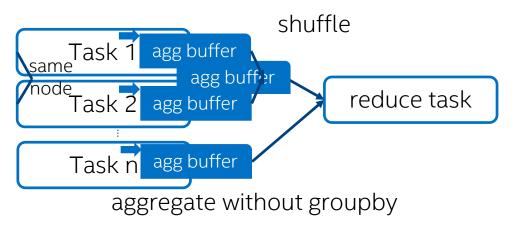
```
case class Add(left: Expression, right: Expression) extends BinaryArithmetic {
    private lazy val numeric = TypeUtils.getNumeric(dataType)
    protected override def nullSafeEval(input1: Any, input2: Any): Any = {
        if (dataType.isInstanceOf[CalendarIntervalType]) {
            input1.asInstanceOf[CalendarInterval].add(input2.asInstanceOf[CalendarInterval])
        } else {
            numeric.plus(input1, input2)
        }
    }
}
```



API definition -- Aggregate Expression



aggregation buffer for average



- Core API:
 - Initialize a new buffer
 - Update the buffer with a row
 - Merge 2 buffers together
 - Evaluate final result with the buffer

```
case class Average(child: Expression) extends DeclarativeAggregate {
    override lazy val initialValues = Seq(
        Literal(0),
        Literal(0)
)

override lazy val updateExpressions = Seq(
        Add(sum, child),
        If(IsNull(child), count, count + 1L)
)

override lazy val mergeExpressions = Seq(
        sum.left + sum.right,
        count.left + count.right

override lazy val evaluateExpression = sum / count
...
}
```



__

API definition – Easier way to write & register UDF & UDAF

Register UDF:

```
sqlContext.udf.register("strLen", (s: String) => s.length())
```

Register UDAF:

```
class MyAggregate extends UserDefinedAggregateFunction {
    ...
}
sqlContext.udf.register("my_aggregate", new MyAggregate )
```

- Pros: easier to implement compared to extending Expressions
- Cons: black box for Spark hence no optimization



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Optimization in planning stage

- Rules in analysis stage: PromoteStrings, ImplicitTypeCasts, DateTimeOperations, ...
- Rules in optimization stage: ConstantFolding, PushDownPredicate, LikeSimplification, ...

```
case class Concat(left: Expression, right: Expression) {
override def inputTypes: Seq[AbstractDataType] = Seq.fill(children.size)(StringType)
                                                                     id framework version
  concat example: SELECT concat("Spark", "SQL") => "SparkSQL"
                                                                        "Spark"
                                                                                  2.1
                                                                        "Flink" 1.2
  SELECT concat(framework, version) from version_statistics
                                                                         "Hadoop" 2.7
def implicitCast(e: Expression, expectedType: AbstractDataType): Option[Expression] = {
    val ret: Expression = (e.datatype, expectedType) match {
        case (any: AtomicType, StringType) if any != StringType => Cast(e, StringType)
```

Software

Optimization in planning stage

Constant Folding in optimization stage

```
abstract class Expression {
  def foldable: Boolean = false
  ...
}
```

```
object ConstantFolding extends Rule[LogicalPlan] {
    def apply(plan: LogicalPlan): LogicalPlan = plan transform {
        case q: LogicalPlan => q transformExpressionsDown {
            case l: Literal => l
            case e if e.foldable => Literal.create(e.eval(EmptyRow), e.dataType)
        }
    }
    ...
}
```

• Add(1,1).foldable = true



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Code generation: part of Project Tungsten*

- Code generation:
 - Collapse multiple expressions into one to eliminate overhead

```
abstract class Expression {
  def genCode: ExprCode
```

Evaluate col1+col2+col3 from leaf to root if without codegen

Add

Attribute(col1)

Add

Attribute(col2)

- Project Tungsten*:
- Hardware offers increasingly large network & disk IO bandwith
- Main focus: better efficiency of memory & CPU
- Also includes memory management & cache-aware computation besides codegen



Attribute(col3)

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Hivemall*: ML tools based on Hive UDF/UDAF/UDTF

- Machine learning on SQL
- Supports Hive, Spark, Pig
- Apache Incubator project

```
CREATE TABLE lr_model AS

SELECT Reducers perform model averaging

feature. in parallel

avg(weight) as weight

FROM (

SELECT logress(features, label,..)

as (feature, weight)

FROM train

) t map-only task to learn a prediction model

GROUP BY feature
```

Image from https://github.com/apache/incubator-hivemall

 Other state-of-the-art machine learning algorithms: Soft Confidence Weighted, Adaptive Regularization of Weight Vectors, Factorization Machines, and AdaDelta

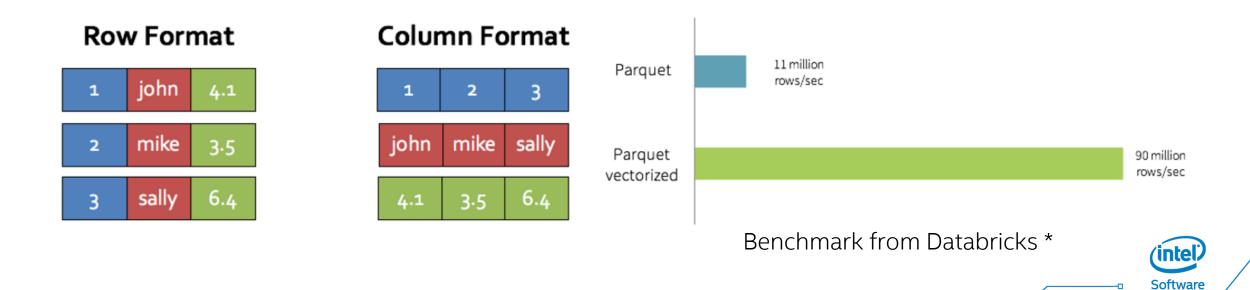


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Future plan: vectorization

- Now: process data one row at a time
- One possible future: batch multiple rows together in a columnar format
- Already implemented: vectorized Parquet reader that does decompression and decoding in column batches



• Q & A



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