



Enhancing Trino's Query Performance and Data Management with Hudi: Innovations and Future

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Speaker Bio



Ethan Guo

- Data Infrastructure Engineer @ Onehouse.ai
- Apache Hudi PMC Member
- Senior Engineer @ Uber

Data ([Near Real-Time Analytics with Hudi Incremental Processing](#)),

Networking ([App Network Performance with QUIC](#))



in/yihua-ethan-guo/



Trino + Hudi: Fast Analytics + Upserts



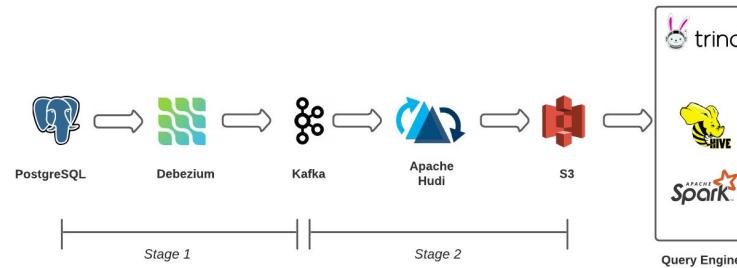
Trino

- ❑ Fast SQL query with massively parallel processing

Hudi

- ❑ Fast upserts with incremental processing in Lakehouse

Fresher data,
reports, and
analytics



Robinhood's architecture and use cases for Trino and Hudi: <https://trino.io/episodes/41.html>





Agenda

- Apache Hudi: The Open Data Lakehouse Platform
- Improving Query Performance with Multi-Modal Index in Hudi
- Enhancing Trino Hudi Connector
- Future of Trino with Hudi



Apache Hudi: The Open Data Lakehouse Platform



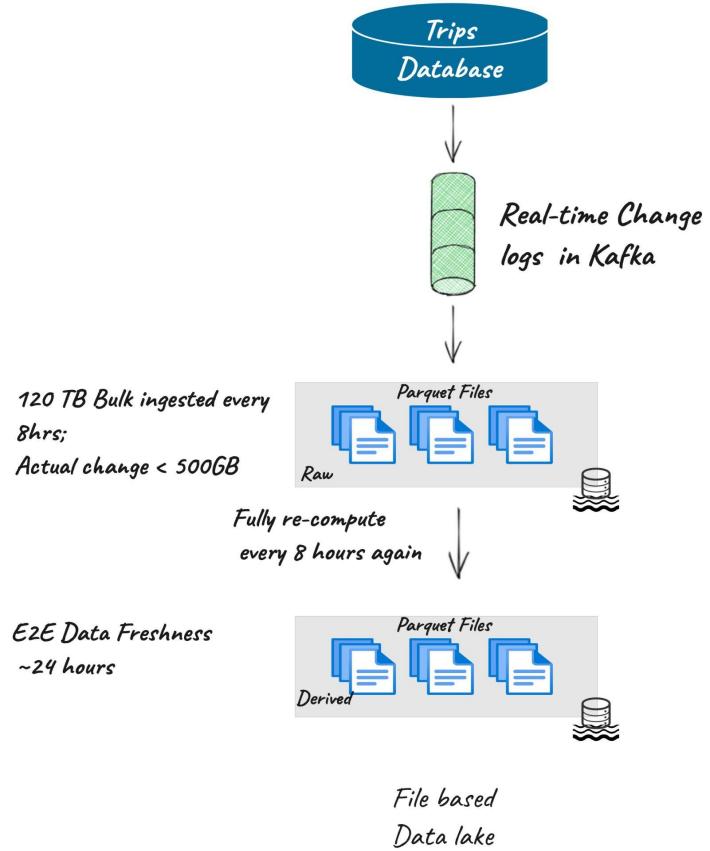
Origins@Uber 2016

Context

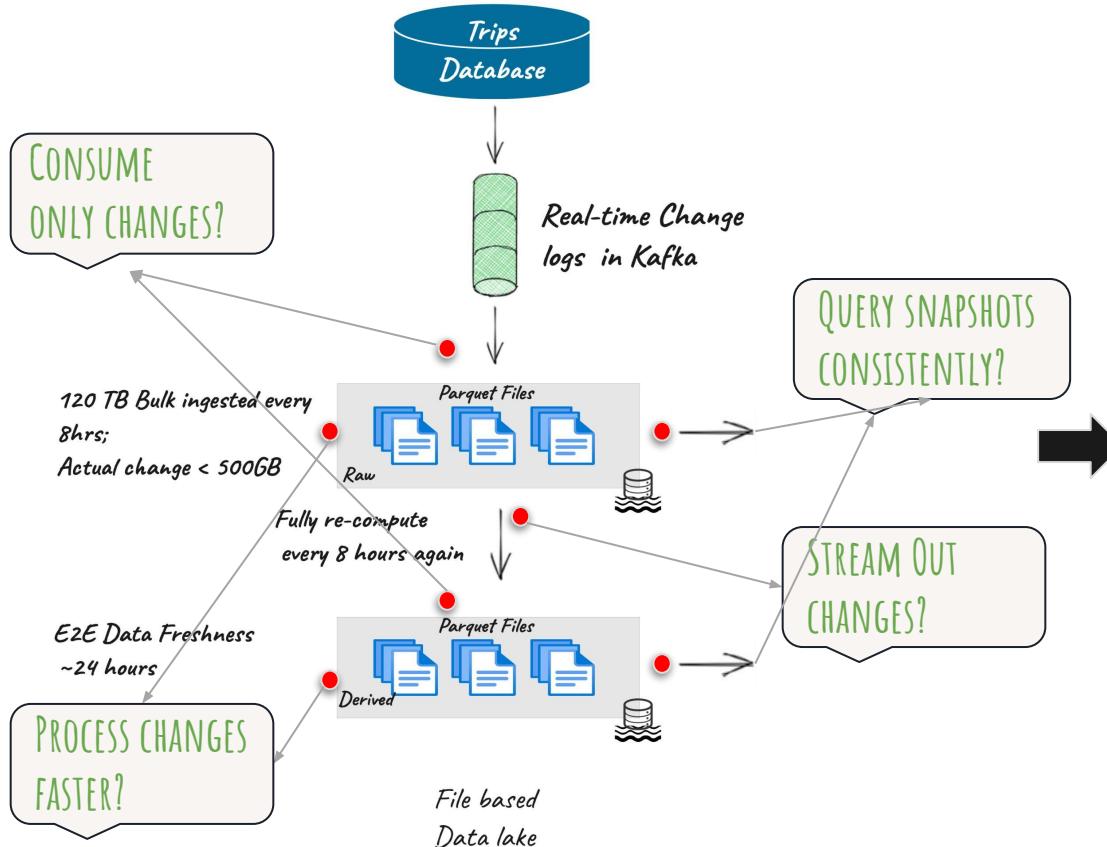
- ❑ Uber in hypergrowth
- ❑ Moving from warehouse to lake
- ❑ HDFS/Cloud storage is immutable

Problems

- ❑ Extremely poor ingest performance
- ❑ Wasteful reading/writing
- ❑ Zero concurrency control or ACID



Missing pieces: Upserts, Deletes & Incrementals



Core Primitives in Hudi

- ❑ **Upserts:** Absorb changes to records and process faster
- ❑ **Incremental Reads:** Obtain records that changed
- ❑ **Snapshot isolation:** Read latest committed state consistently





Apache hudi The Lakehouse Platform





Apache Hudi Proven @ Massive Scale



<https://chowdera.com/2022/184/202207030146453436.html>

<https://hudi.apache.org/blog/2021/09/01/building-eb-level-data-lake-using-hudi-at-bytedance/>

100GB/s

Throughput

> 1Exabyte

Even just 1 Table

70%

CPU Savings
(write+read)

Daily -> Min

Analytics Latency



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZamXiT9ags8>

300GB/d

Throughput

25+TB

Datasets

Hourly

Analytics Latency



<https://www.uber.com/blog/apache-hudi-graduation/>

4000+

Tables

250+PB

Raw + Derived

800B

Records/Day

Daily -> Min

Analytics Latency



GE Aviation

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/big-data/how-ge-aviation-built-cloud-native-data-pipelines-at-enterprise-scale-using-the-aws-platform/>

10,000+

Tables

150+

Source systems

CDC, ETL

Use cases



Improving Query Performance with Multi-Modal Index in Hudi



Improving Query Performance

Key: Reading fewer bytes from Input Tables

Indexes

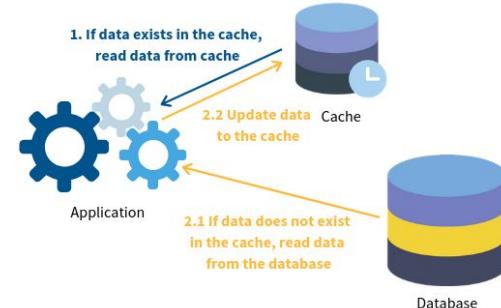
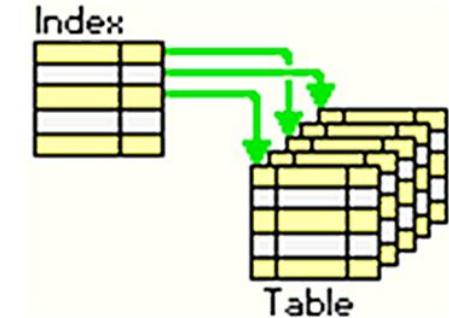
- Helpful for selective queries i.e needles in haystacks
- B-trees, bloom-filters, bit-maps..

Caching

- Eliminate access to storage in the common case
- Read-through, write-through, columnar vs row based

Storage Layout

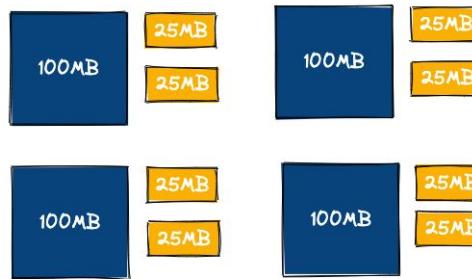
- Control how data is physically organized in storage
- Bucketing, Clustering



Indexes: Locating Records Efficiently

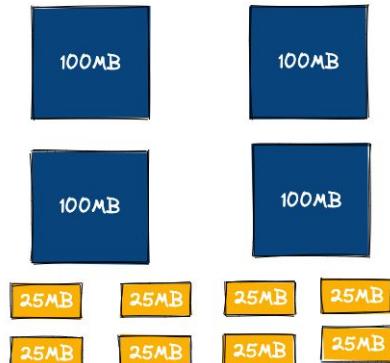
- Widely employed in DB systems
 - Locate information quickly
 - Reduce I/O cost
 - Improve Query efficiency
- Indexing provides fast upserts
 - Locate records for incoming writes
 - Bloom filter based, Simple, Hbase, etc.

With Index
Each file is merged with ONLY updates
for THAT FILE



cost : 600MB

Without Index
Each file is merged against ALL updates
for THAT TABLE



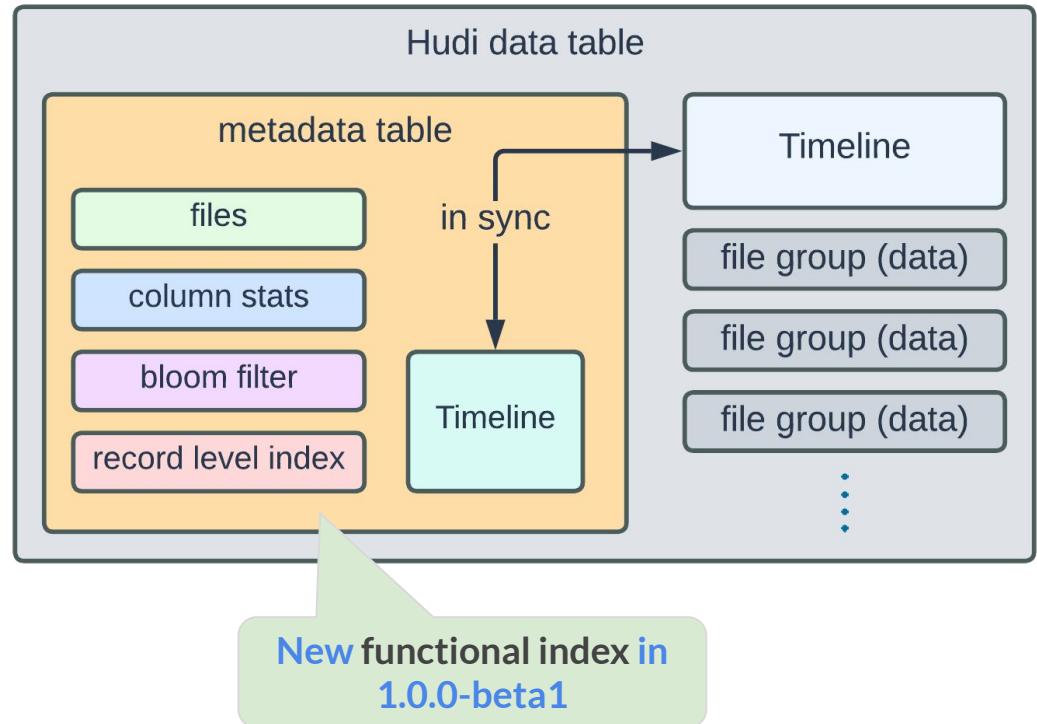
cost : 1200MB

<https://hudi.apache.org/blog/2020/11/11/hudi-indexing-mechanisms/>



Multi-Modal Index with Metadata Table

- Partitioned for extensibility
 - Files
 - Column stats
 - Bloom filter
 - Record index
 - Functional index
- Support CREATE/DROP index
- Support async indexing





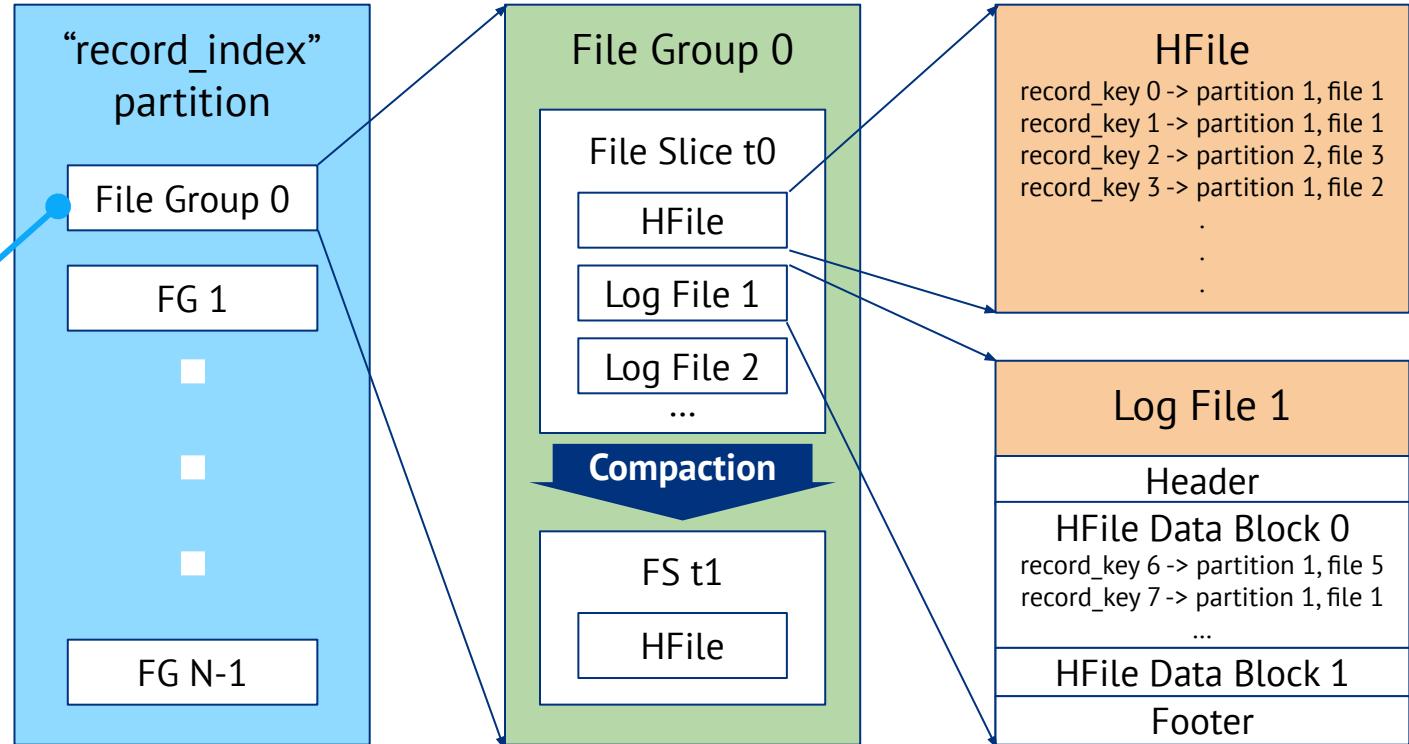
Record-Level Index (RLI) - New in Hudi 0.14

- Challenges
 - Reading data and metadata per file is expensive
 - HBase index requires cluster maintenance which is operationally difficult
- Design
 - Key-to-location mapping in table-level metadata
 - A new partition, “record_index”, in the metadata table
 - Stored in a few file groups instead of all data files
 - Fast index update and lookup
 - MDT, an internal Hudi MOR table, enables uniformed fast updates
 - HFile format enables fast point lookup



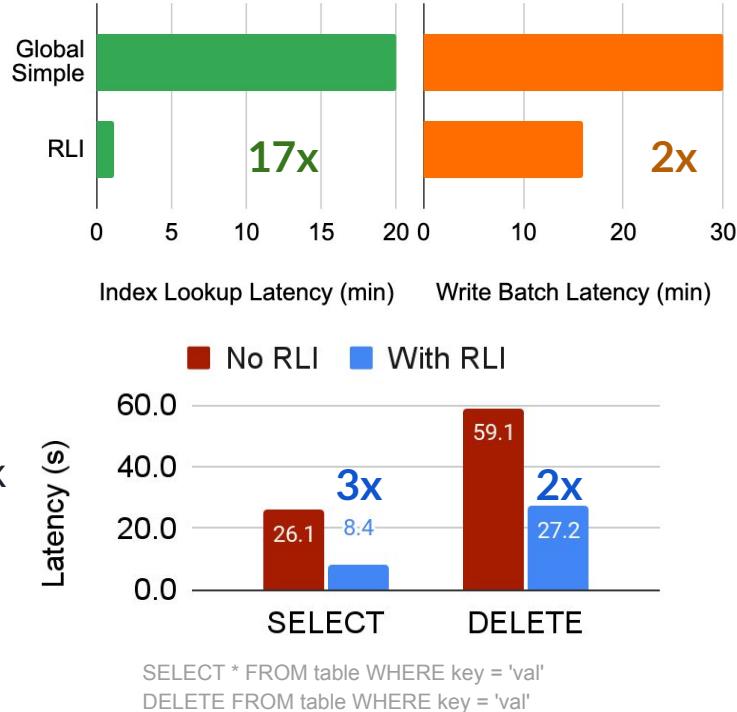
Record-Level Index on Storage

File Group ID
by the hash



Performance Benefit from RLI

- Improves index lookup and write latency
 - 1TB dataset, 200MB batch, random updates, Spark datasource
 - **17x** speedup on index lookup, **2x** on write
- Reduces SQL latency with point lookups
 - TPC-DS 10TB datasets, store_sales table, Spark
 - **2-3x** improvement compared to no RLI



[RLI blog: Hudi's blazing fast indexing for large-scale datasets](#)



Enhancing Trino Hudi Connector





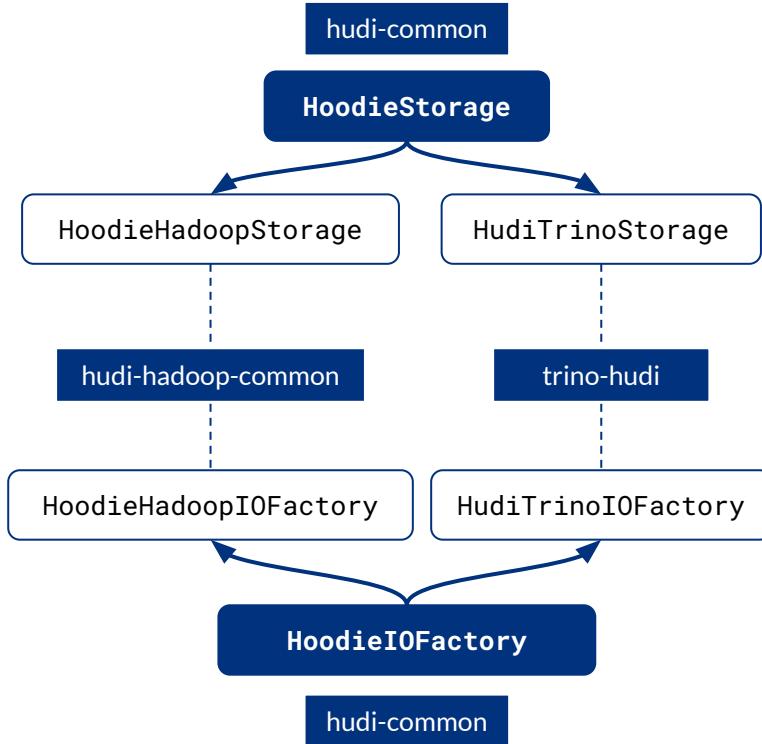
Hudi Support in Trino

- Hive connector
 - Hudi integration through InputFormat implementation
 - COW, MOR read-optimized, snapshot, and bootstrap queries (deprecated in v411, redirects to Hudi connector)
- Hudi connector
 - COW, MOR read-optimized queries only since v398; no support of metadata-based (MDT) file listing since v419
 - Due to removal of Hudi dependencies as part of Trino dehadooping
 - **RO, snapshot, bootstrap query support with MDT in upcoming Trino releases**



Hudi Storage Abstraction - New in Hudi 0.15

- HoodieStorage abstraction
 - Hadoop-independent file system and storage APIs
 - Extendable with Hadoop FileSystem and TrinoFileSystem
- HoodieIOFactory abstraction
 - Creates readers and writers for I/O (e.g., HFile)
- Hadoop-independent hudi-common module for reader integration
 - Plugs in storage and factory implementations



New HFile Reader - New in Hudi 0.15

- **HFile Format Spec**
 - Defines the HFile Format required by Hudi to enable fast point lookups in MDT
 - Custom HFile implementation (e.g., in C++ or Rust) possible by following the Spec
- **New HFile Reader implementation in Java**
 - Independent of HBase or Hadoop dependencies
 - Backwards compatible with existing Hudi releases and storage format

HFile Format

[HFile format](#) is based on SSTable file format optimized for range scans/point lookups, originally designed and implemented by [HBase](#). We use HFile version 3 as the base file format of the internal metadata table (MDT). Here we describe the HFile format that are relevant to Hudi, as not all features of HFile are used.

The HFile is structured as follows:

+-----+	"Scanned Data Block	
block"	+-----+	
section	...	
	Data Block	
+-----+	"Non- Meta Block	
scanned	+-----+	
block"	...	
section	+-----+	Meta Block
+-----+	"Load- Root Data Index Block	
on-open"	+-----+	
section	Meta Index Block	
	+-----+	File Info Block
+-----+	Trailer Trailer, containing	
	fields and	
	Hfile Version	
+-----+		

HFile Format Spec in Hudi:

https://github.com/apache/hudi/blob/master/hudi-io/hfile_format.md





Trino Hudi Connector Integration

- Re-introduce hudi-common dependency
 - Makes Hudi support maintainable
 - Evolves easily with future storage format changes
 - Hadoop-independent with TrinoFileSystem, unlocks optimization like caching
- Support MDT-based file listing
 - Uses new HFile Reader to support MDT read and lookup
 - **38% query latency reduction*** on Trino Hudi connector in TPC-DS 1TB benchmark
- Support MOR snapshot query
 - HudiDirectoryLister determines the file listing
 - New HudiSnapshotDirectoryLister implementation for snapshot queries

* based on [Trino Hudi Connector feature branch](#); we'll upstream the changes.

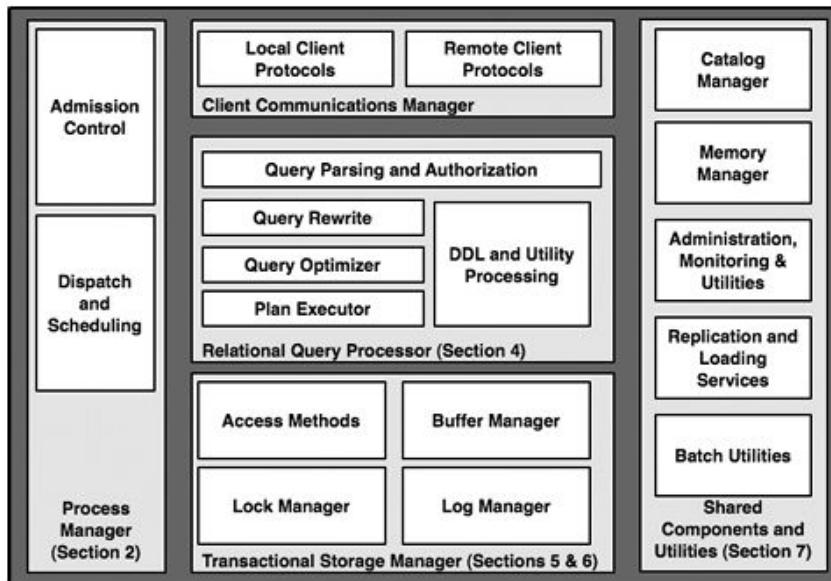


Future of Trino with Hudi



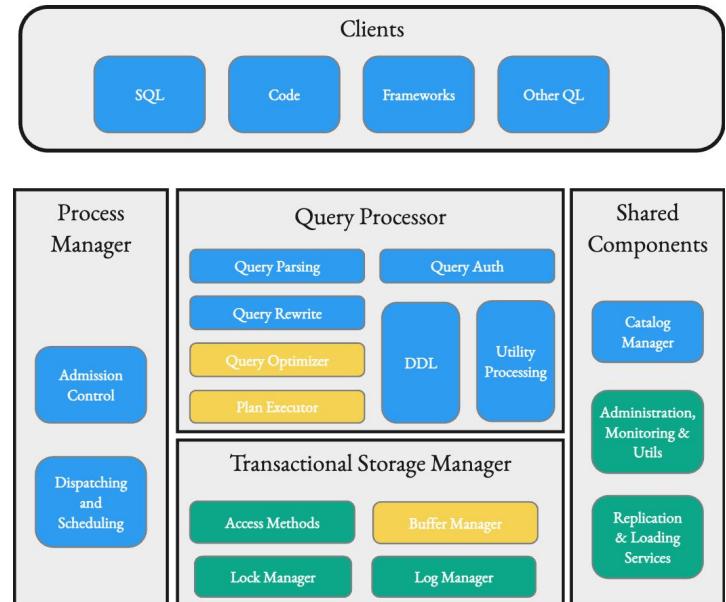
Hudi 1.x - Database for the Lakehouse

“Reimagination of Hudi, as the *transactional database for the lake*, with polyglot persistence”



Main components of a DBMS.

Courtesy: The seminal database paper: [Architecture of a Database System](#)



Reference diagram highlighting existing (green) and new (yellow) Hudi components, along with external components (blue). Checkout [RFC-69](#)





New Indexes in Hudi 1.x

- Functional index ([RFC-63](#), in 1.0.0-beta1)
 - Relational databases allow index on functions or expressions
 - Accelerate queries based on results of computations
 - Absorb partitioning into indexes
 - No more hide-and-evolving partitions!
- Secondary index ([RFC-77](#), in 1.0.0-beta2)
 - Index for non-key fields
 - Improves query performance with predicates on the fields with secondary index built

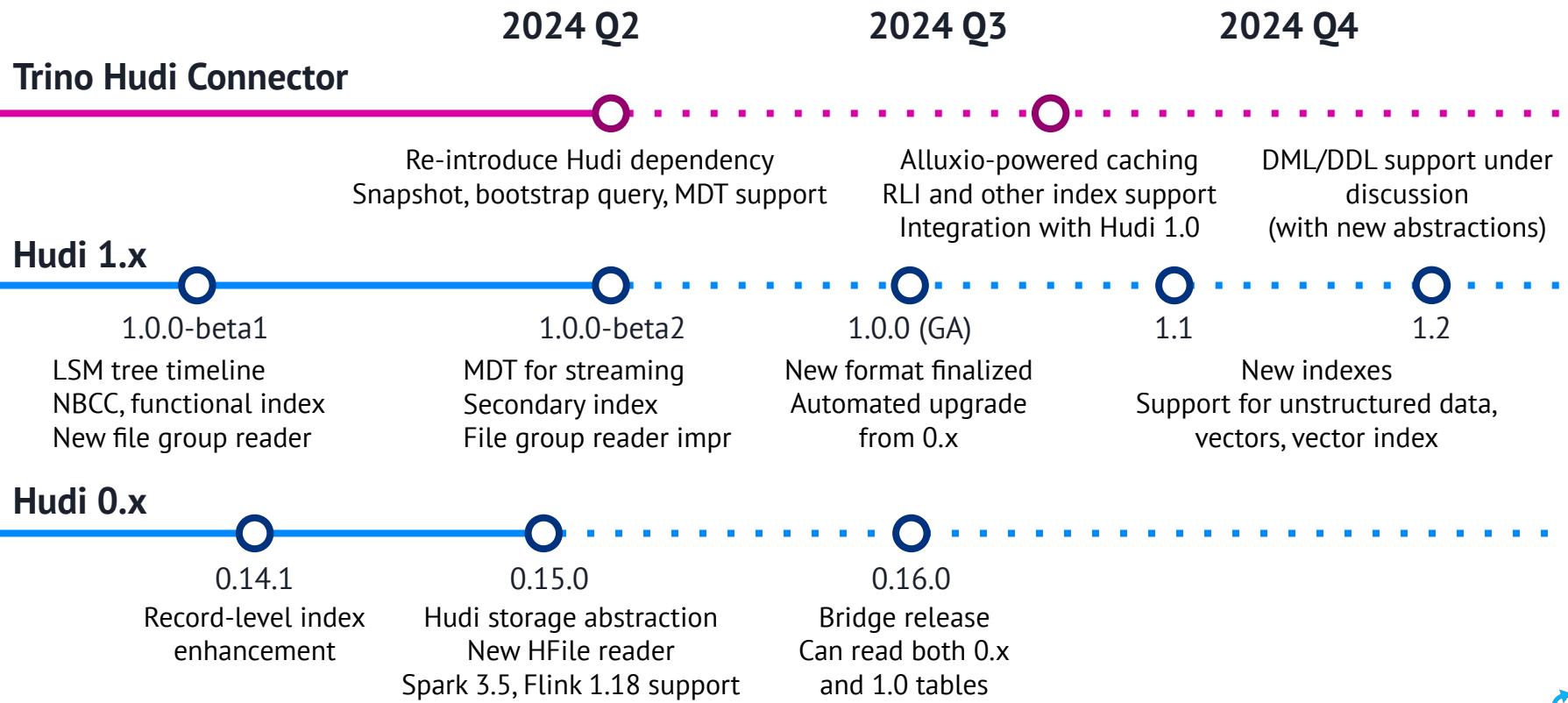
```
CREATE INDEX datestr ON hudi_table USING
column_stats(ts) options(func='from_unixtime',
format='yyyy-MM-dd');
```

Physical partition path	File Name	Min of datestr	Max of datestr	Note
org_id=1/datestr=2022-10-01/	base_file_1.parquet	2022-10-01	2022-10-01	Old partitioning scheme
org_id=1/datestr=2022-10-02/	base_file_2.parquet	2022-10-02	2022-10-02	
org_id=2/datestr=2022-10-01/	base_file_3.parquet	2022-10-01	2022-10-01	
org_id=3/datestr=2022-10-01/	base_file_4.parquet	2022-10-01	2022-10-01	
...
org_id=1/	base_file_10.parquet	2022-10-10	2022-10-11	New partitioning scheme
org_id=2/	base_file_11.parquet	2022-10-10	2022-10-15	
...

```
CREATE INDEX idx_city ON hudi_table USING
secondary_index(city);
```



Roadmap



Come Build With The Community!



Docs : <https://hudi.apache.org>



Blogs : <https://hudi.apache.org/blog>



Slack : [Apache Hudi Slack Group](#)



Twitter : <https://twitter.com/apachehudi>



Github: <https://github.com/apache/hudi/> Give us a star ⭐!



Mailing list(s) :

dev-subscribe@hudi.apache.org (send an empty email to subscribe)

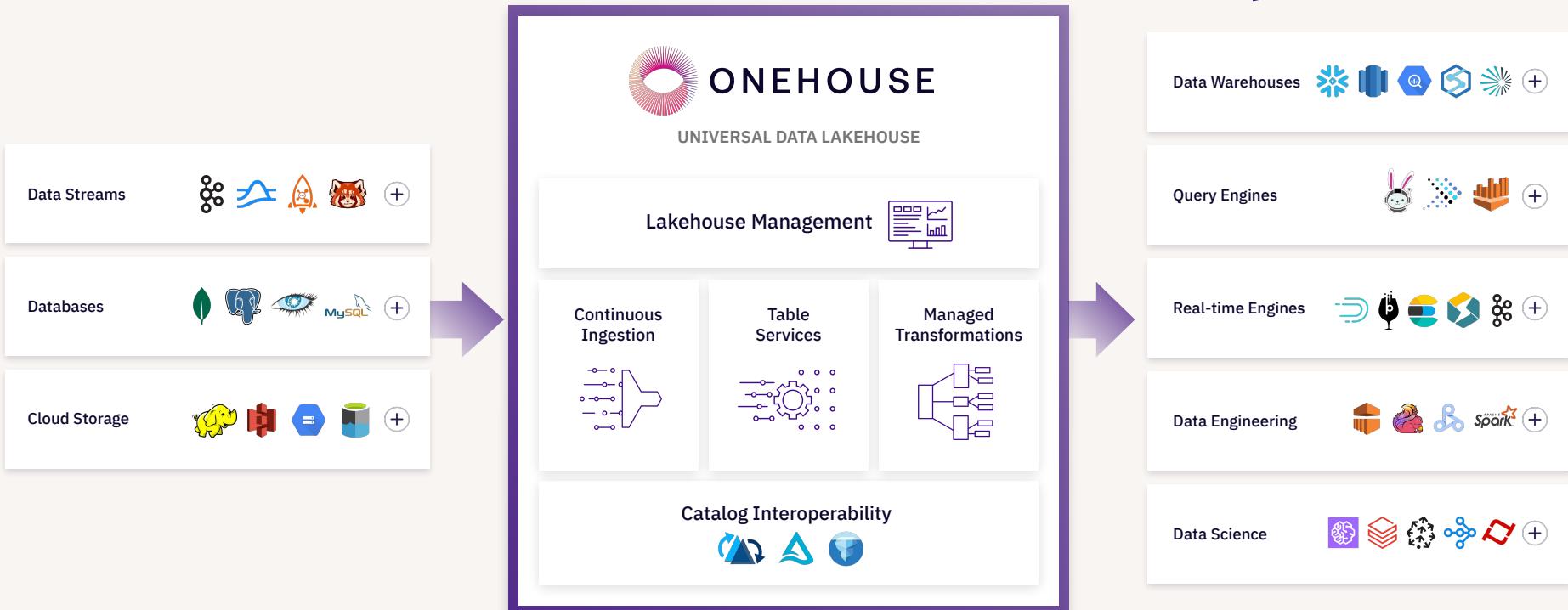
Join Hudi Slack



The Onehouse Universal Data Lakehouse

Delivered as a Fully-Managed Cloud Service

Swing by
Onehouse booth
at Trino Fest 2024



Enhancing Trino's Query Performance and Data Management with Hudi: Innovations and Future

Thanks!

Questions?

Join Hudi Slack

