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# Impala

The best analytic database for Hadoop

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- Impala overview
- Most common use cases
- SQL-on-Hadoop perf update
- Milestones

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# Analytic database for Hadoop requirements

#### **Analytic Databases require...**

Multi-user Perf & Meets user experience expectations at standard load (e.g. 100s **Usability** 

or 1000s of users)

Compatibility Familiar BI tools/SQL interfaces

#### Hadoop requires...

**Flexibility** Use SQL to access any type of data, and access any type of data with more than just SQL **Native Integration** Unified resource management, metadata, security, and

management across frameworks

## Impala: analytic database for Hadoop

#### Impala delivers the best of both worlds.

Multi-user Perf & Usability



10x performance vs. alternatives for BI workloads

**Compatibility** 



Provides both ANSI SQL and vendor-specific extensions

Support for the leading BI tools

**Flexibility** 



Supports the common native Hadoop file formats, e.g. Parquet, Avro, text

Works together with other Hadoop frameworks

**Native Integration** 



Unified with Hadoop metadata, security, governance, and administration

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## Most common use cases

### Operational dashboards

**Example:** Healthcare Insurance Company

#### Goal:

- Visualizations of current hospital spending and comparison to peers and historical data
- Integrate 1000s of client hospital purchasing systems

#### Key benefits of Impala:

- Simplification via unification
- Saved license \$ over traditional DBMS
- Enabled finer-grain details in source data vs. planned summarized extracts
- 3 nodes of Impala outperformed a rack of the traditional RDBMS on their workload

## Data discovery

**Example:** Major Financial Institution

#### Goal:

- Fraud group looking at internal / external fraud
- Captured internal systems and external application/ website logs

#### **Key benefits of Impala:**

- Flexibility to have more data readily available without upfront modeling
- Ability to use existing BI visualization tools
- Better TCO

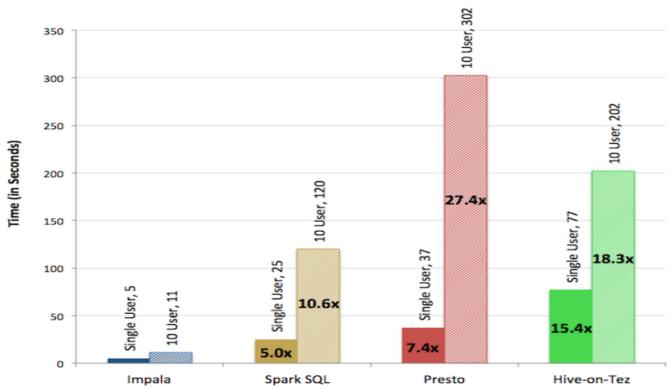
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# September SQL-on-Hadoop benchmark: Impala, Presto, Stinger, Spark SQL

- Benchmarks on latest versions of:
  - Impala (1.4.0)
  - Presto (0.74)
  - Stinger (final) phase 3 => aka Hive 0.13.0
  - Spark SQL (1.1)
- As always, our public benchmarks are:
  - Based on industry standards (TPC)
  - Repeatable (https://github.com/cloudera/impala-tpcds-kit)
  - Methodical testing with multiple runs on same hardware
  - Help competing software put its best foot forward
    - SQL-92 join style for engines without CBO
    - JVM tuning for Presto
    - · Run on optimal file formats for each
- Full blog: <u>http://blog.cloudera.com/blog/2014/09/new-benchmarks-for-sql-on-hadoop-impala-1-4-widens-the-performance-gap/</u>

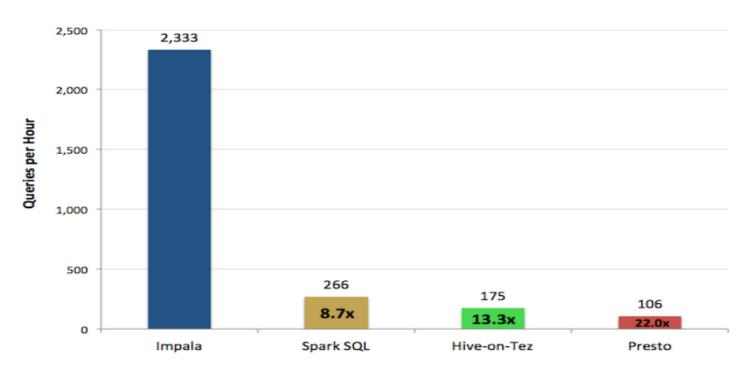
# Impala's Multi-User over 10x faster with just 10 users: Gap widening compared to May's update

### Single User versus 10 Users Response Time/Impala Times Faster Than (Lower bars are better)



## Faster = more work in less time: Impala enables over 8.7x throughput

## Query Throughput/Impala Throughput Times More Than (Higher bars are better)



## **IBM** Research validation

- New VLDB academic paper comparing Impala and Hive-based (both MR and Tez) for SQL-on-Hadoop
  - http://www.vldb.org/pvldb/vol7/p1295-floratou.pdf

#### Impala's significantly more efficient than Hive/Tez or Hive/MR

- "Impala's database-like architecture provides significant performance gains, compared to Hive's MapReduce or Tez based runtime"
- Correctly attributes Impala's lead to it's CPU efficiency, IO manager, and overall architecture that resembles a shared-nothing parallel datahase

#### Parquet more efficient than ORC

- "The Parquet format skips data more efficiently than ORC which tends to prefetch unnecessary data especially when a table contains a large number of columns"
- Note: Paper is single-user only. Multi-user would make the gap even wider
  - Our published results show ~5x single-user Impala lead goes to ~10x with just 10 users in our blog: <a href="http://blog.cloudera.com/blog/2014/05/new-sql-choices-in-the-apache-hadoop-ecosystem-why-impala-continues-to-lead/">http://blog.cloudera.com/blog/2014/05/new-sql-choices-in-the-apache-hadoop-ecosystem-why-impala-continues-to-lead/</a>
  - Same CPU efficiency, IO manager, and overall architectural reasons
- Additional Notes:
  - Impala 2.0 has disk-based joins and aggregations
  - Impala 1.4 is significantly faster on selective joins than Impala 1.2.2 used in the paper



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## Previous milestones

- Impala 1.0 (April 2013)
  - GA availability
- Security: Impala 1.1 (summer 2013)
  - Authentication (already available in 1.0)
  - Authorization via Apache Sentry
  - Auditing
- Usability: Impala 1.2 (fall 2013)
  - Custom language extensibility (UDFs, UDAFs)
  - Cost-based join-order optimization
  - On-par performance compared to traditional MPP query engines while maintaining native Hadoop data flexibility
- Resource management: Impala 1.3 (spring 2014)
  - Resource management
- Compatibility: Impala 1.4 (July 2014)
  - More standard SQL and vendor-specific extensions
  - DECIMAL data type

# Impala 2.0 key updates

Same great multi-user interactive performance

- Removed limits on SQL compatibility
  - SQL:2003 analytic/window functions
  - Subqueries in WHERE clause, EXISTS, and IN
  - Additional data types (CHAR and VARCHAR)
  - GRANT/REVOKE functions via Sentry
  - Additional vendor-specific SQL extensions



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Thank you.