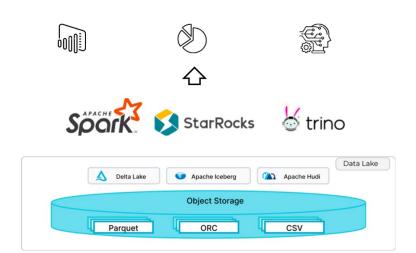


DATA WAREHOUSE PERFORMANCE ON THE DATA LAKEHOUSE

Sida Shen, Product Manager, CelerData

Eric Sun, Head of Data Platform, Coinbase

Data Lakehouse



Application

- Compute
- Open & Standardized table, file format

- ACID transaction properties
- Schema evolution
- Compaction
- Near-real-time analytics
- SQL

- Data warehouse on open & standardized storage
- Unify batch and near-real-time workloads on single source of truth data
- Easy data governance, simple architecture, flexibility, cost-effectiveness

THE REALITY?



THE REALITY

Users are forced to copy data out of the lakehouse

Query engines are not fast enough

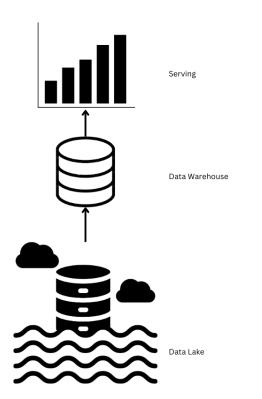
- Not optimized for high concurrency low latency workloads
- Still on older technologies
- Not able to handle demanding analytics workloads such as customer-facing analytics

The users turn to costly workarounds

- Over-engineering or overspending on their existing query engine for barely passable performance. Unsustainable nor future proof.
- Forced to move workloads to a proprietary data warehouse purely for query acceleration

THE COST

Stop moving your workload and data just for better query performance



- Cost of maintaining a proprietary data warehouse
- Cost of data ingestion
- Challenges from matching schema, data type, SQL, etc.
- Data governance challenges from duplicating the data

WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES?



CHALLENGES

From existing query engines

Query engines used for the data lakehouse today are not built for data warehouse workloads, some of them are:

- Optimized for long-running batch workloads, not running lowlatency high-concurrency queries.
- Not optimized for query performance.

CHALLENGES

From querying an external storage system like a data lake

Fetching data/metadata can easily become the bottleneck:

- Network IO overhead
- Slow and unpredictable performance of data lake storage devices
- Data/metadata files can be unoptimized for query performance

ACCELERATING QUERY PERFORMANCE

- A hierarchical caching framework is necessary
 - Overcomes the unstable performance of data lakes
 - Saves IO costs from fetching data from external storage
- MPP in-memory data shuffling
 - Optimized for low latency instead of batch workloads
- System level optimizations
 - Find a C++ query engine to fully utilize SIMD instruction sets

DATA WAREHOUSE PERFORMANCE ON THE DATA LAKEHOUSE IS EASY!



WHAT IS STARROCKS?

Data warehouse performance on the lakehouse

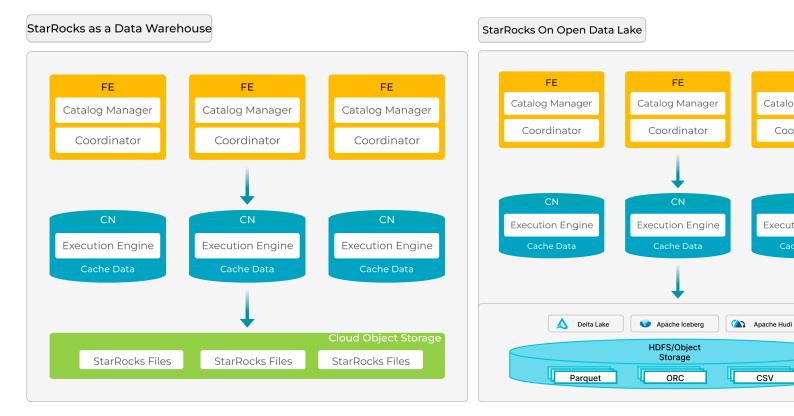
- Linux Foundation open-source Lakehouse query engine
- Newer generation query engine
 - MPP architecture
 - C++ SIMD optimized



- Sub-second query latency with high concurrency
- Run demanding data warehouse workloads on the data lake

DATA WAREHOUSE VS DATA LAKEHOUSE

The performance difference between data warehouse and data lakehouse



Data Lake

FE

Catalog Manager

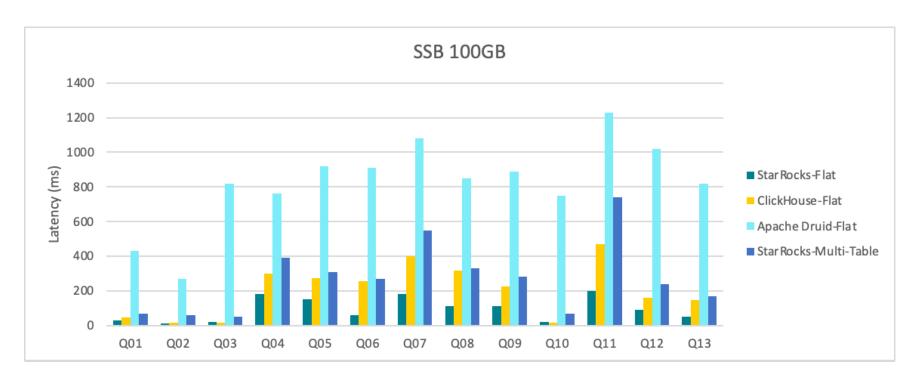
Coordinator

Execution Engine

CSV

SETTING THE BASELINE

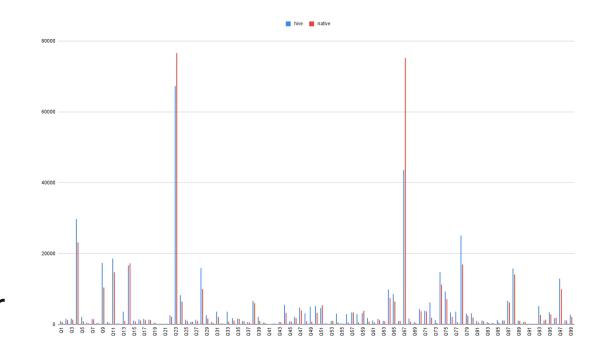
StarRocks is a highly performant data warehouse



DATA WAREHOUSE VS DATA LAKEHOUSE

- Same hardware
- Hot queries
- TPC-DS 1TB Benchmark

The data warehouse solution is only 12% faster



COMPARING TO OTHER QUERY ENGINES

What is Trino?

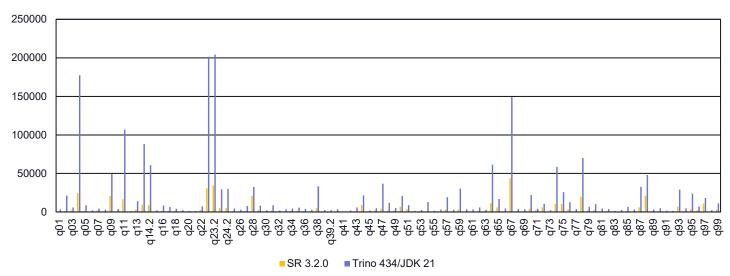
- Open-source distributed SQL query engine designed to query large data sets distributed over heterogeneous data sources
- Written in Java, forked from Presto, great at connecting to different data sources
- Trino was a game changer for data lakes
 - MPP architecture
 - Way faster than Map Reduce
 - Hours -> minutes query latency on massive amounts of data



COMPARING STARROCKS TO TRINO

How fast is a purpose-built query engine for the lakehouse?





StarRocks is 4.62 times faster than Trino on TPC-DS 1TB

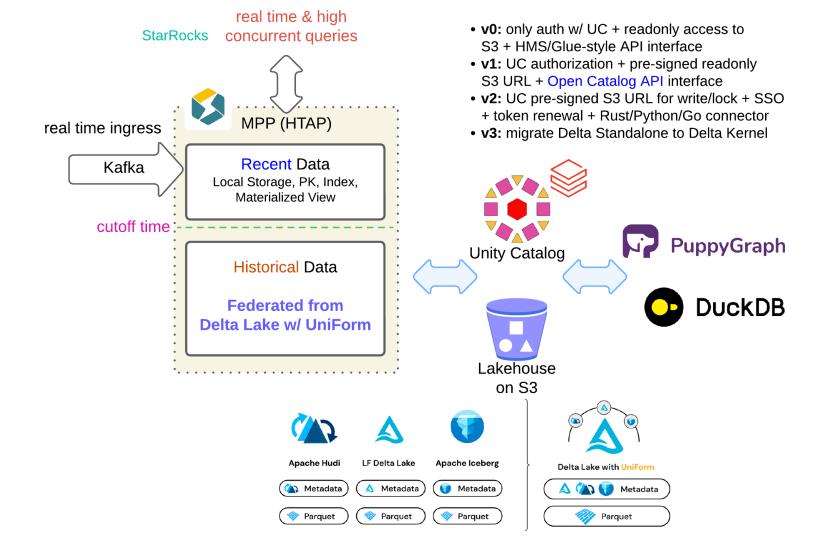
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How can we apply these new technologies today?

DATA LAKE WITH OPEN FORMAT, UNITY CATALOG, AND MULTIPLE QUERY ENGINES

Eric Sun, Head of Data Platform, Coinbase



DATA AI SUMMIT

- Visit CelerData at Booth #75
- Join the StarRocks Slack community
- StarRocks.io
- CelerData.com

