#### Small, Smaller, Smallest: ResultSet Compression in Apache Hive

Simba Technologies

#### HIVE-10438

- We filed this JIRA today!
- This talk will discuss what HIVE-10438 is about
- ResultSet Compression, plugin architecture
- Results
- Challenges

#### HiveServer2 (HS2)



# Client query example



How can we compress ResultSets and improve performance?

# Compression - wishlist

- A compression library should
  - Compress more, Consume less
    - High compression ratios
    - High performance
  - · Just Plug it!
    - Allow extensibility
    - Make compression run-time option







- Make compression a runtime option
- Allow everyone to write their own compressors
- Multiple plugins should be simultaneously usable
- Allow activation/deactivation of compression and compressors
- Allow client to choose which ones to use



- They all implement an interface, present in Hive
- Each compression technique in it's own class
- Anyone can implement the interface and plug their own

## ColumnCompressor



#### Integer Compression data Encoded Data $\begin{cases} 19, 2 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{fold}()} \{37, 3\} \xrightarrow{\text{binary}()} \{1100101\} \checkmark$ Packed Lengths lengths() $\{6, 2\} \longrightarrow \{4, 0\} \xrightarrow{\text{binary}()} \{0100\}$ -min len Send encoded data tightly packed Send packed length data to help decode

size(encoded Data) + size(packed Lengths) < size(data)

#### Evaluation Dataset

- Lineitem table from TPC-H
- Scale factors {2, 3, 4, 5, 6} (GB)
- Query is "select \* from lineitem"
- Using an AWS cluster (10 nodes)
- Tested with integer, double and string compressors
- **Objective**: compare performance {TBinary, TCompact, Simba compression} protocol

# Setup

- ODBC client running in the same EC2 zone
- For each scale factor, query is run 3 times
- tcpdump used to measure amount of data transfer
- Internal tool used to validate tcpdump results
- Average of tcpdump measurements reported

## Integer Results

Scale	TBin	TCom	Plug
2G	193	126	99
3G	289	193	152
4G	383	259	207
5G	480	325	262
6G	578	397	318



TBinary

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• TCompact

Scale factor (in GB)

#### Double Results

#### ◆ TBinary/TCompact ◆ Plugin

Scale	TBin/TComp	Plugin
2G	385	286
3G	577	429
4G	769	572
5G	962	715
6G	1.1G	858



# String Results

Scale	TBin	TComp	Plugin
2G	1.1G	995	831
3G	1.92G	1.5G	1.24G
4G	2.55G	1.99G	1.66G
5G	3.2G	2.5G	2.0G
6G	3.8G	2.9G	2.5G



#### Plugin Configuration - Client

{"INT\_TYPE":{"vendor": "Connector1", "compressorSet": "cSet", "entryClass": "com.connector1.cset.compressorClass"},
"DOUBLE\_TYPE":{"vendor": "Connector2", "compressorSet":"mSet", "entryClass": "com.connector2.mset.compression"}}

- Client can use a JSON string to inform server which client to use
- Key by data type
- Can choose different compressor Sets for different types

#### Plugin configuration - server

- hive.resultSet.compression.enabled -> activate ResultSet compression
- hive.resultSet.compressors.disable -> commaseparated list of compressors which will \*not\* be used for compression
- Allows activating/deactivating both compression and compressors

## Query Execution



#### Writing your own Compressors

- For everyone to write their own compressors, they would need a client with a decoder
- To make it easier to observe the end-to-end functionality and write their own compressors, we are also releasing a C++ query submitter
- It has minimal dependencies and can be run on any platform

#### Status

- We are proposing a plugin architecture for Hive ResultSet Compression as part of **HIVE-10438**
- Code changes: it proposes one new interface and one new class and two configuration options as part of hive-site.xml
- A query submitter that helps for writing and testing new compressors

# What about latency?

- We have observed that at scale factors 6 and above, latency numbers reported by tcpdump have high variability
- Although we observed 10 to 15% less round trip time, it was variable
- Reason could be congestion control on AWS
- And/or the default ports on m1.large machines
- We are working on resolving this
- Ideas?

#### Questions?