



Kudu: Storage for Fast Analytics on Fast Data

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Motivation

- One of the biggest challenges for storing data in HDFS is it's immutability
- Many use-cases require constantly changing fact or dimension tables
- Today: HBase or Cassandra with periodic roll-over to HDFS
 - Complicated workflows
 - Latency / lack of freshness



Fast analytics on fast data.

Kudu

- **(Almost) best of both worlds**
 - Nearly as fast as raw HDFS for scans
 - Nearly as fast as HBase for random access
- **High CPU Performance**
 - Single-column scan rate 10-100x faster than HBase
 - Needed to take advantage of RAM and Flash
- **High IO efficiency**
 - True column store with type-specific encodings
 - Allow efficient analytics when only certain columns are accessed
- Expressive and evolvable data model
- An architecture that supports multi-data center operation



Kudu

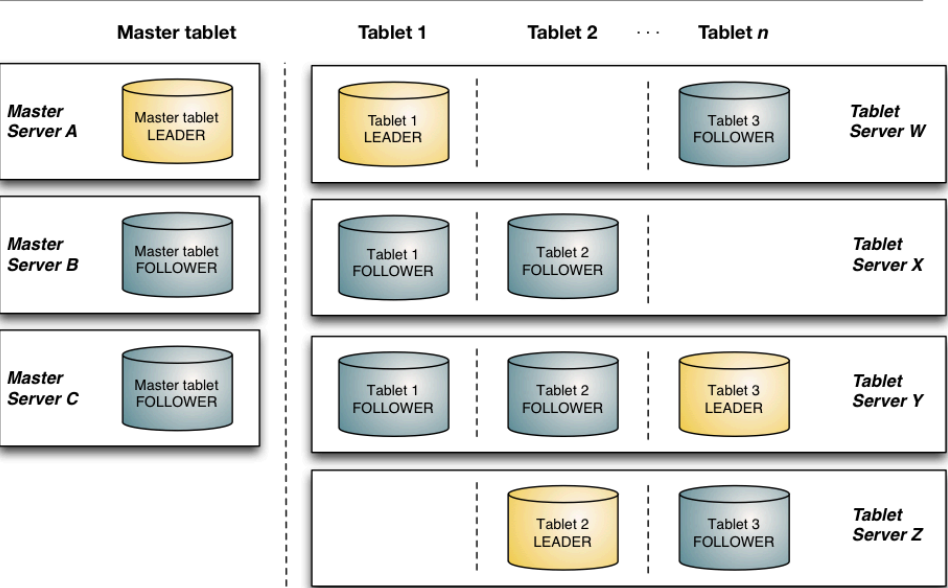
- Announced today at Hadoop World NYC
 - Available as a beta
 - Fully integrated into Cloudera Manager infrastructure
 - Impala integration part of the beta program
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- Written in C++ from scratch
 - APIs C++/Java/Python



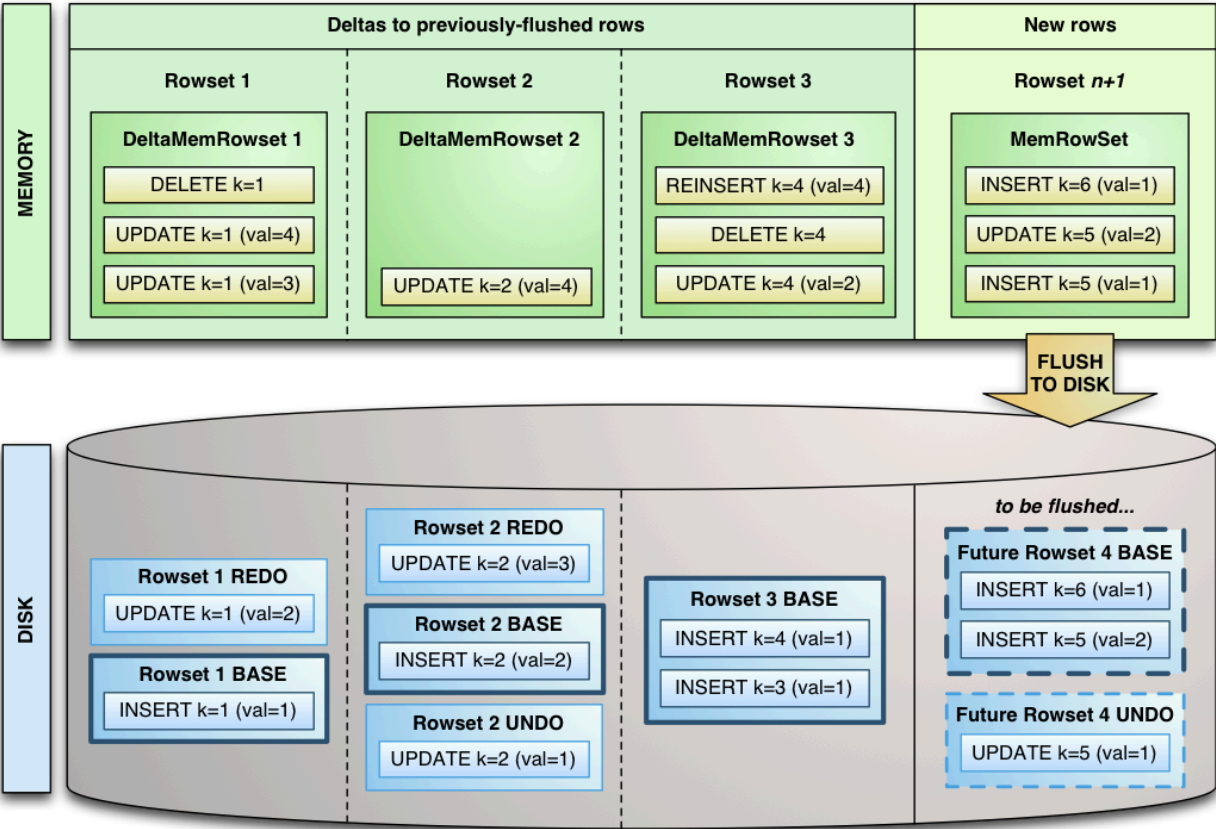
getkudu.io

Architecture

Kudu network architecture



Kudu data model: single-tablet view: flushes and deltas



Deep Integration with Impala

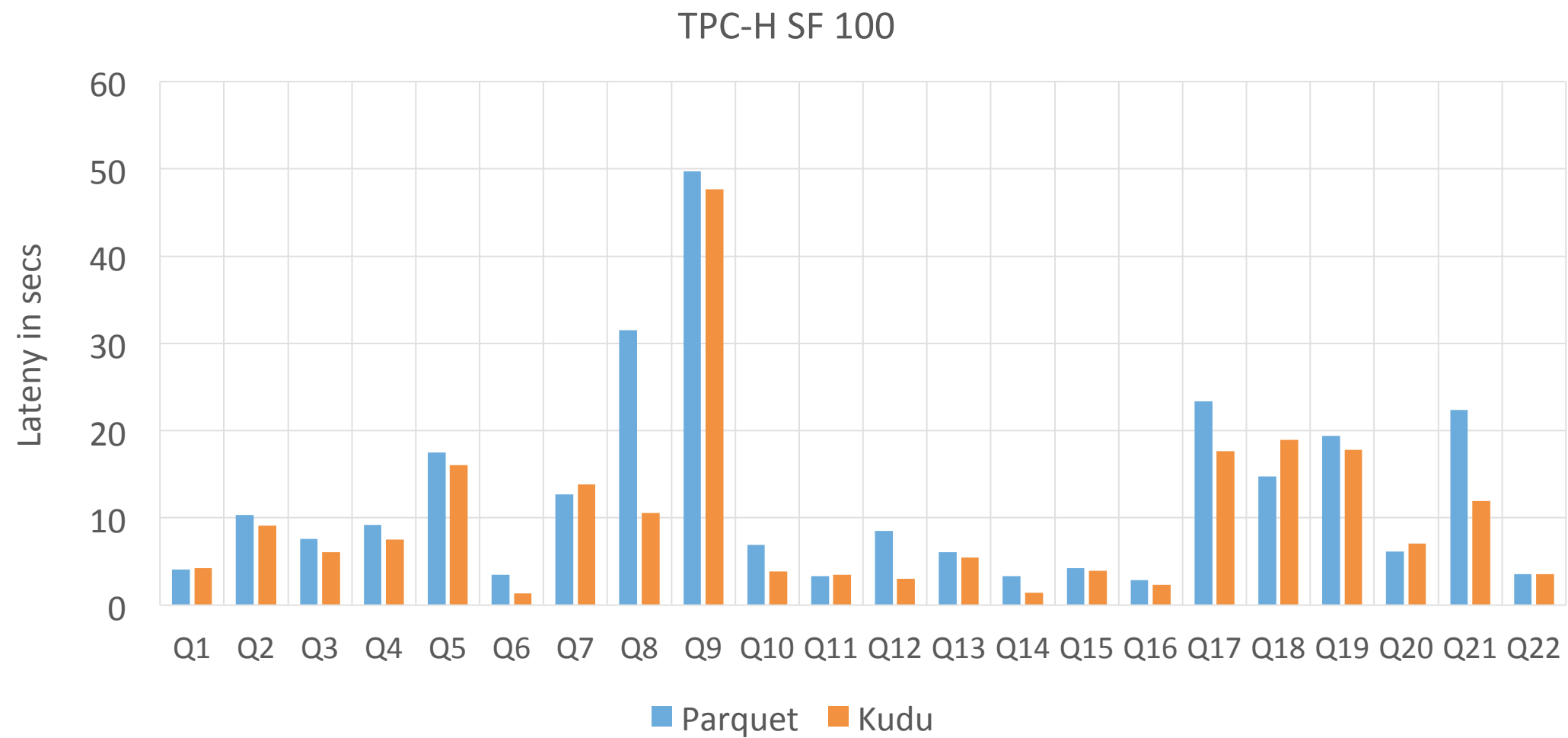
- Can query Kudu- and HDFS-stored data
- Syntax extensions for **UPDATE** and **DELETE**
- **CREATE TABLE** support for KUDU

RANGE and HASH based distribution

```
CREATE TABLE partsupp
DISTRIBUTE BY HASH INTO 75 BUCKETS
TBLPROPERTIES (
  'storage_handler' = 'com.cloudera.kudu.hive.KuduStorageHandler',
  'kudu.table_name' = 'tpch_100_kudu_partsupp',
  'kudu.num_tablet_replicas' = '3',
  'kudu.master_addresses' = 'a1111.halxg.cloudera.com',
  'kudu.key_columns' = 'ps_partkey,ps_suppkey' )
AS SELECT * FROM tpch_100_parquet.partsupp;
```

REPLICAS for performance and fault-tolerance

Performance Evaluation – TPC-H SF 100



Thank you!

