



AERODYNAMIC DATA MODELS: FLYING FAST AT SCALE WITH DUCKDB & CLICKHOUSE

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Rill is an operational BI platform



Proven tech: Spun core IP out of Snap (ex-Metamarkets)

Proven scale: Managing 100TB+ of data, 1000s of users, millions of queries

Proven impact: Trusted by leading media, ecommerce, and tech platforms

















Traditional BI is slow & rigid



- Canned reports
- Limited exploration
- Works with slow data warehouses

Rill is fast & flexible





- Ad hoc, exploratory analysis
- High dimensionality & cardinality
- Requires a high performance DB





10X Faster Dashboards

DuckDB & ClickHouse-powered, so queries return instantly

BI-as-Code

Develop locally, deploy globally with benefits of Git workflows

Metrics-first Philosophy

Users declare metrics with SQL expressions, Rill auto-generates dashboards

3-in-1 Architecture: ETL + OLAP + BI







Speed

Profiling 10s of GBs of datasets with sub-second performance

Simplicity

Lightweight, embeddable, low maintenance overhead

Scalability

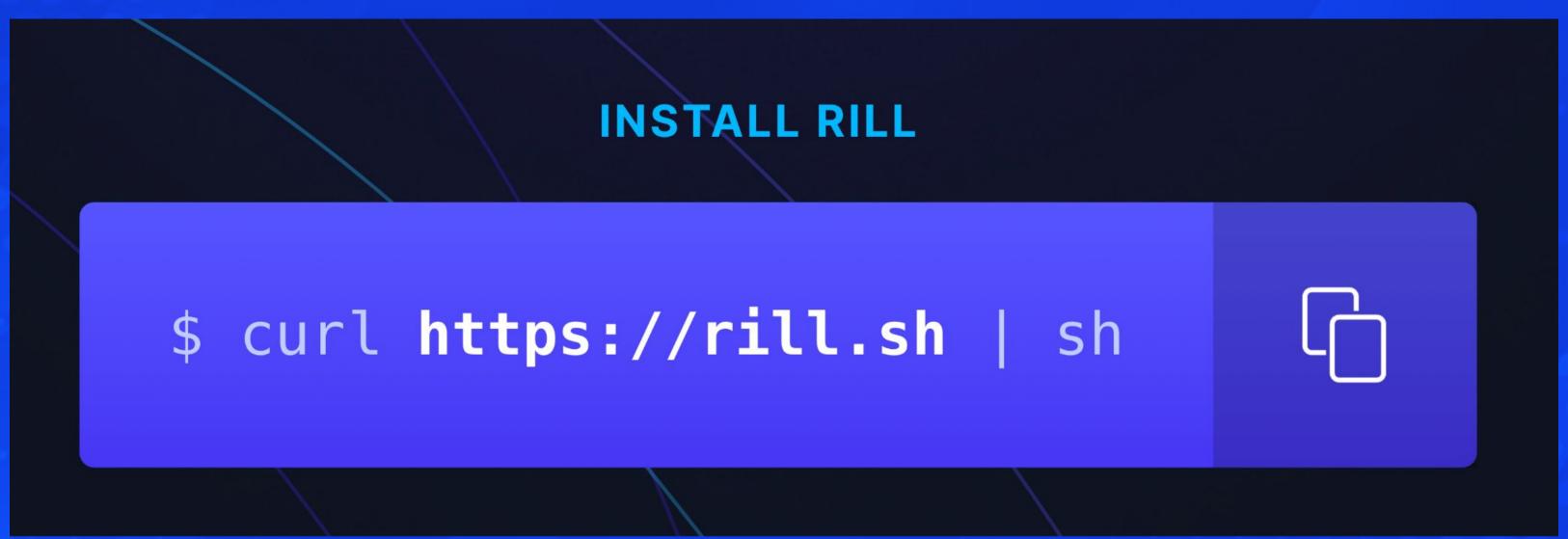
Serve 100s of concurrent queries and scales to 100s of GBs

Open source

• Permissive license with a vibrant developer community

Live Demo with the BlueSky Firehose





Visit <u>www.rilldata.com</u> to copy command



Thank you!

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www.rilldata.com

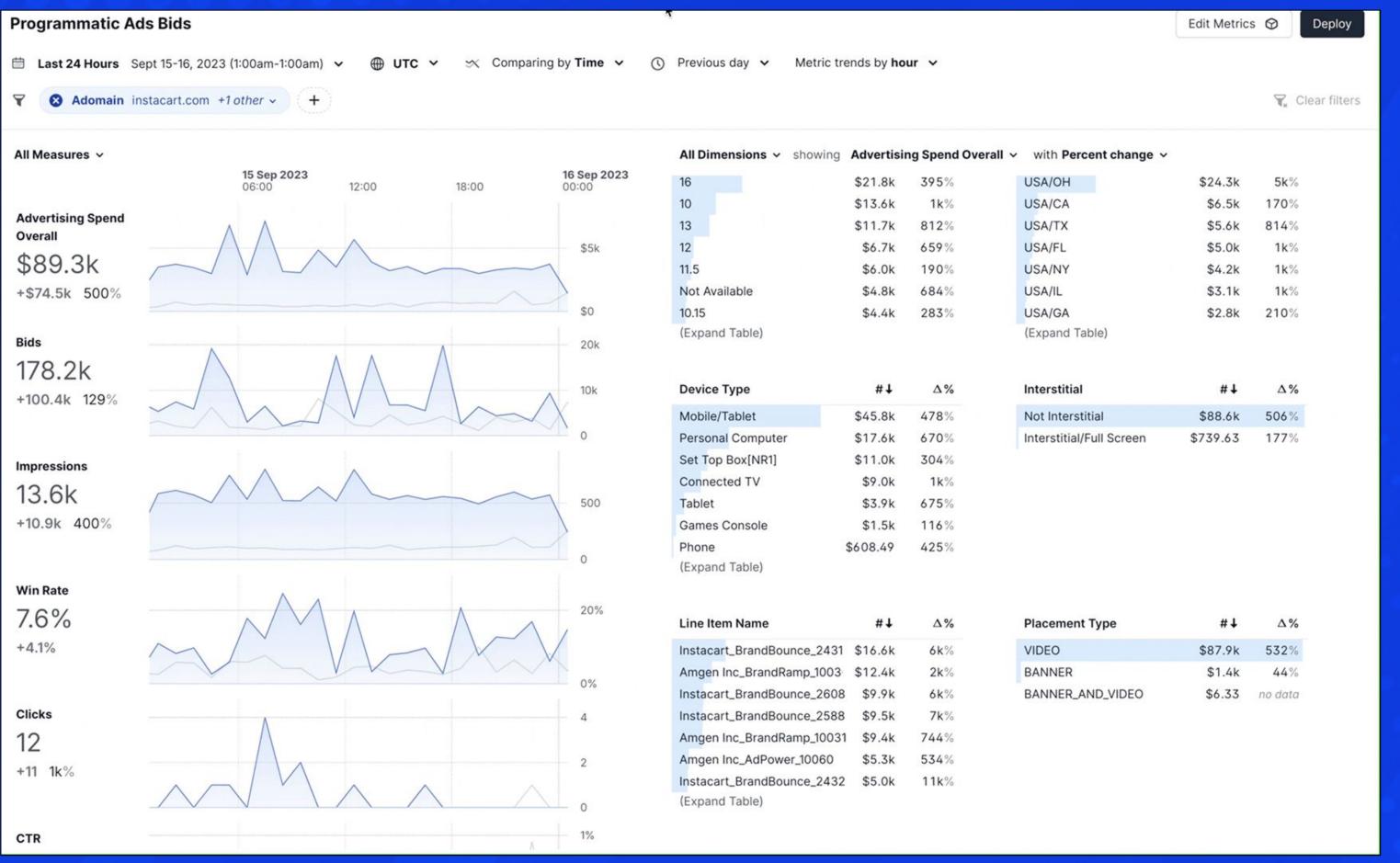
\$ curl https://rill.sh | sh

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Appendix









- Application layer
- Data model
- Data engine (DuckDB)





DuckDB's storage format stores the data in row groups, i.e., horizontal partitions of the data.

Sorting by time -> efficient use of min-max indexes

```
SELECT product_id, sum(total_sales) FROM sales
WHERE time BETWEEN '2024-01-01' AND '2024-01-07'
ORDER BY 1 DESC LIMIT 10

Without ordering

With ordering by time

Row Group 1
Min/Max: 2024-01-01/2024-01-10

Row Group 2
Min/Max: 2024-01-17
```

Tip: For datasets already partitioned by time, preserving insertion order during ingestion is faster and leads to natural partitioning in row groups as well

Row Group 3

Min/Max: 2024-01-20/2024-01-30

Row Group 3

Min/Max: 2024-01-10/2024-01-30





Converting strings to enum types leads to lower RAM usage, improving speed at scale

```
CREATE TYPE campaign_enum AS ENUM (SELECT DISTINCT campaign_name FROM events);
ALTER TABLE events ALTER COLUMN campaign_name SET TYPE campaign_enum;
```

Trade-offs

- Higher data ingestion time
- Incremental ingestion becomes harder as you need to rewrite column types for new values in enum

More details - https://duckdb.org/2021/11/26/duck-enum.html

Query cancellation sheds unnecessary load



Exploratory dashboards can queue 100s of queries per view

When the user changes a view, pending queries are no longer needed



Drill down









Some application queries ought to be served faster than others:

- Interactive dashboard queries are the highest priority
- Scheduled reports and machine generated queries are lower priority

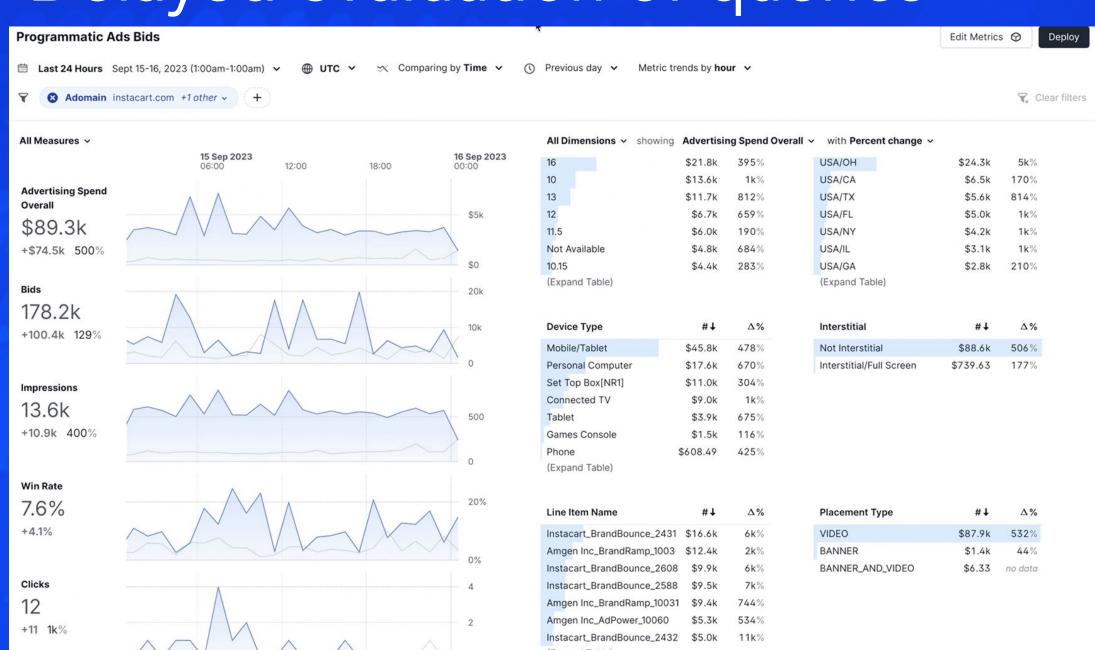
How

- Create a priority queue for database queries

Results

- Improved dashboard interactivity







Data modeling: reduce data, retain insights



```
-> Materialize model output
    -- @materialize: true
   SELECT
                                                          -> Aggregate to reduce data by 10X
    DATE_TRUNC('DAY', event_datetime) AS event_date,
    store_id,
   product_id,
    SUM(sales_amount) as total_sales_amount,
    SUM(quantity_sold) as total_quantity_sold
   FROM sales
    WHERE event_date > current_date() - INTERVAL '1' YEAR
                                                                -> Prune per business needs
    GROUP BY ALL
10
                                     -> Order by time for better use of min-max indexes
    ORDER BY event_date ASC
11
12
```