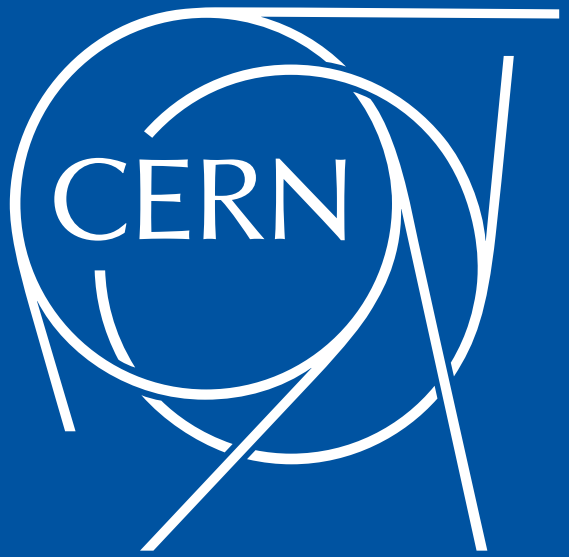
CERN

# Research Analytics at Scale: CERN's Experience with Oracle's Cloud Solutions

Oracle OpenWorld London, 16-17th January, 2019
https://indico.cern.ch/event/789142/

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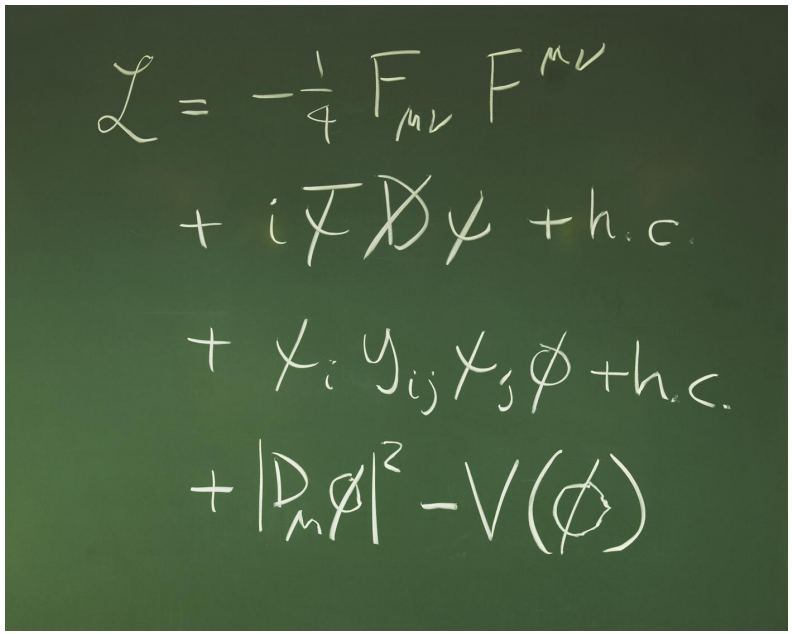
# Outline

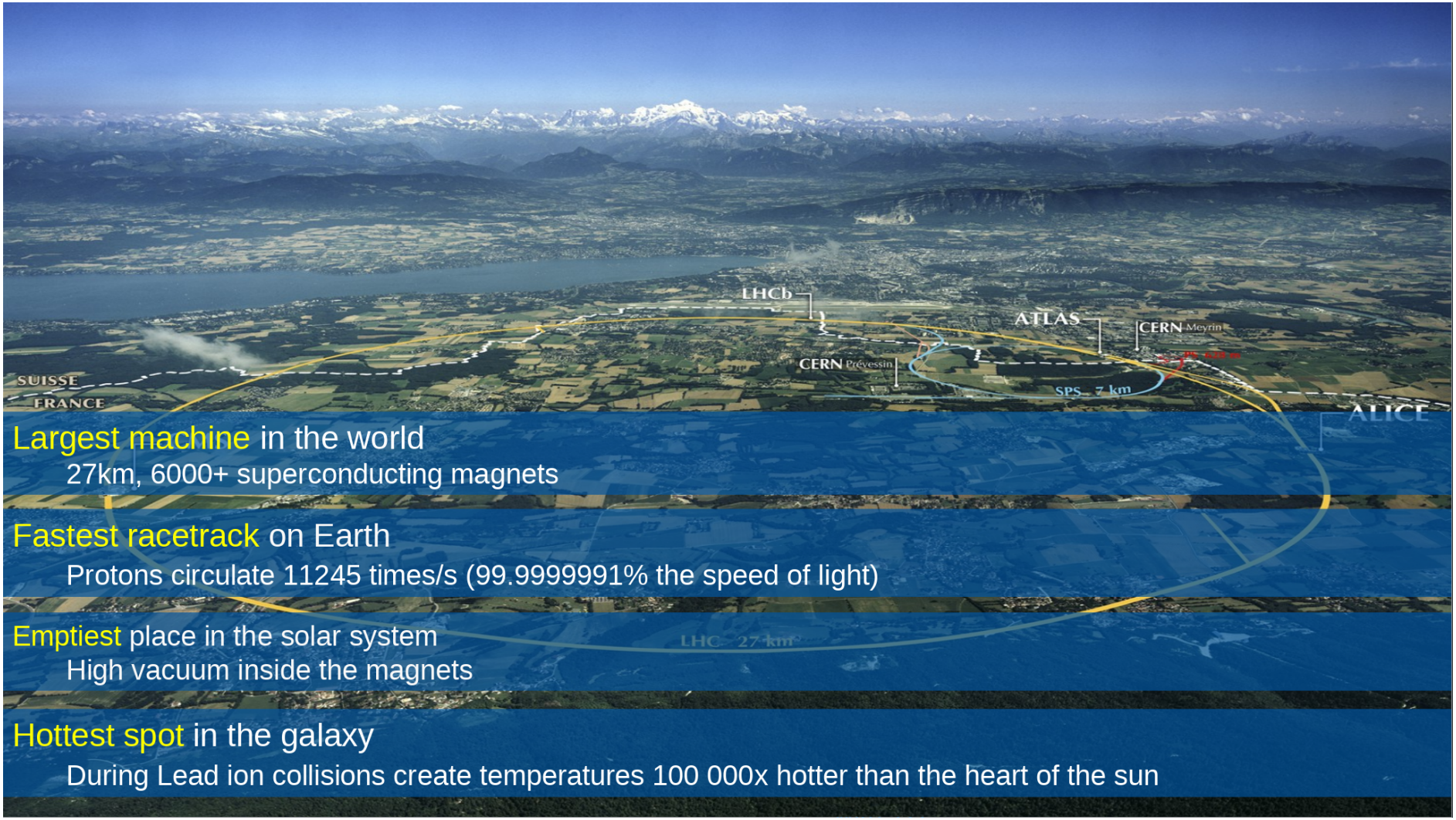
# CERN

- CERN - European Council for Nuclear Research
- Founded in 1954 by 12 countries for fundamental physics research in the post-war Europe
- Today 22 members states (see `https://home.cern/about/member-states`) and world-wide collaborations, 2 300 CERN personnel.
- More information at `https://home.cern/about`
- Can be visited, see `https://visit.cern/` (and 14-15 September 2019 CERN Open Days).

# Fundamental Research

- What is 95% of the Universe made of?
- Why do particles have mass?
- Why is there no antimatter left in the Universe?
- What was the Universe like, just after "Big Bang"?






**Largest machine** in the world

27km, 6000+ superconducting magnets

**Fastest racetrack** on Earth

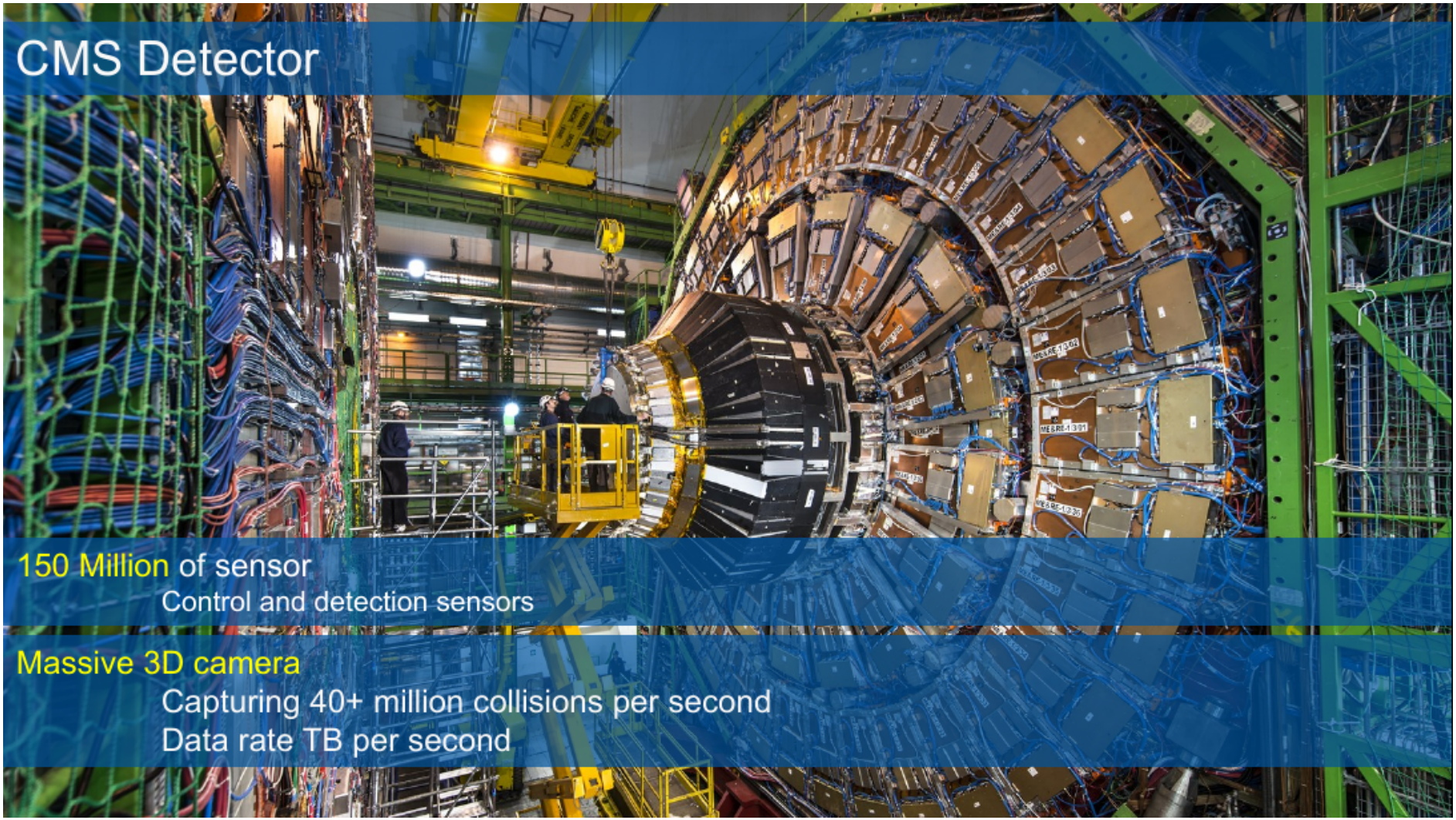
Protons circulate 11245 times/s (99.9999991% the speed of light)

**Emptiest** place in the solar system

High vacuum inside the magnets

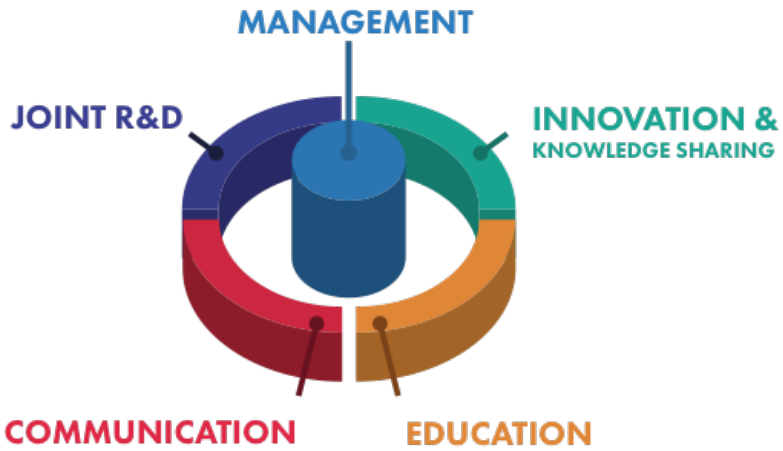
**Hottest spot** in the galaxy

During Lead ion collisions create temperatures 100 000x hotter than the heart of the sun


CMS Detector
150 Million of sensor
Control and detection sensors
Massive 3D camera
Capturing 40+ million collisions per second
Data rate TB per second

# CERN openlab

- Public-private partnership, through which CERN collaborates with leading ICT companies and other research organizations.
  - Evaluate state-of-the-art technologies in a challenging environment and improve them.
  - Train the next generation of engineers/researchers.
  - Promote education and cultural exchanges.
  - Communicate results and reach new audiences.
- Oracle is a member since 2003.

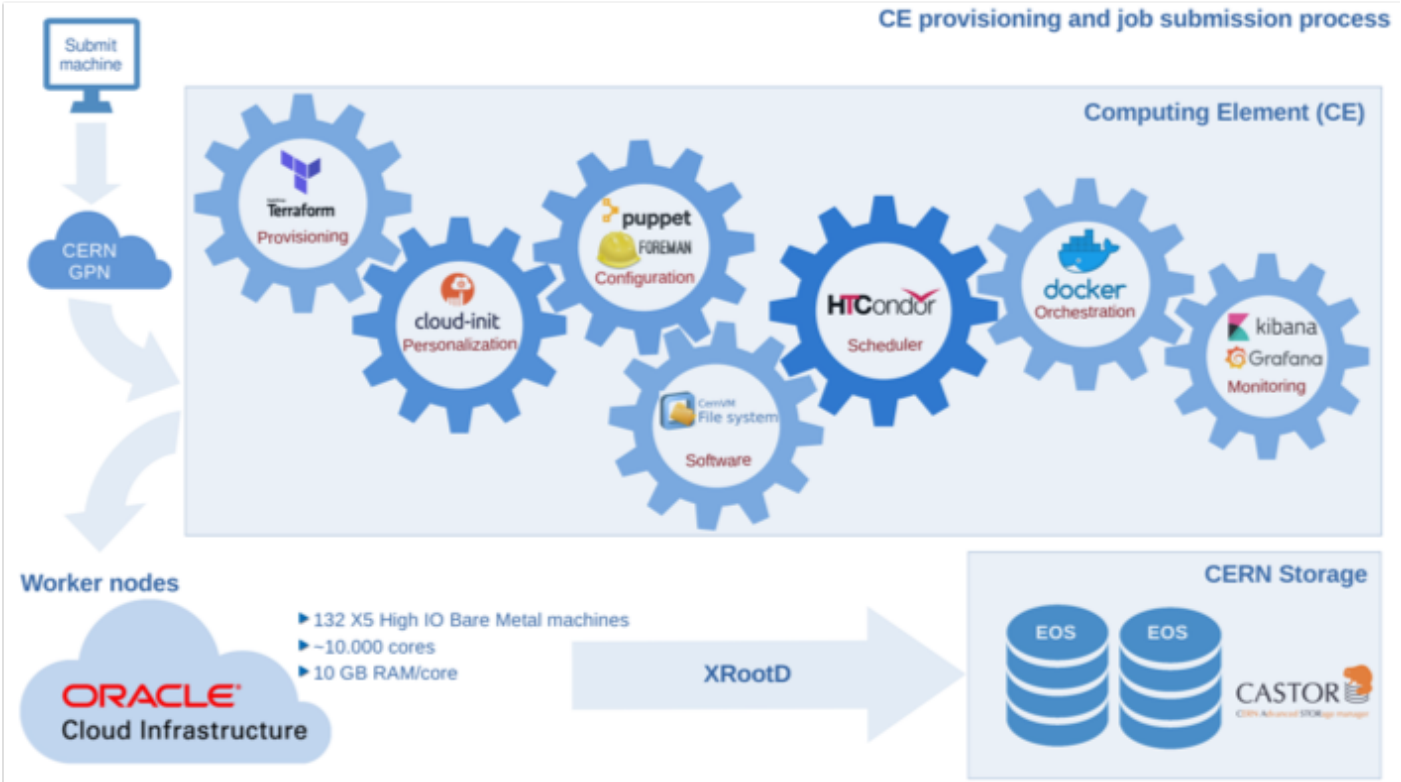


# Oracle Managed Cloud Service

- Previously "online-DBA".
- Manages CERN's E–Business Suite HR system.
- "At customer", in our computer center in Meyrin (CH).

# Oracle Cloud Infrastructure - WLCG

- Proof of concept, 2017Q3, integration of OCI inside WLCG.
- 132 X5 High IO Bare Metal Machines. Around 10 000 cores. 10GB RAM per core.



# Autonomous database - Industrial IoT

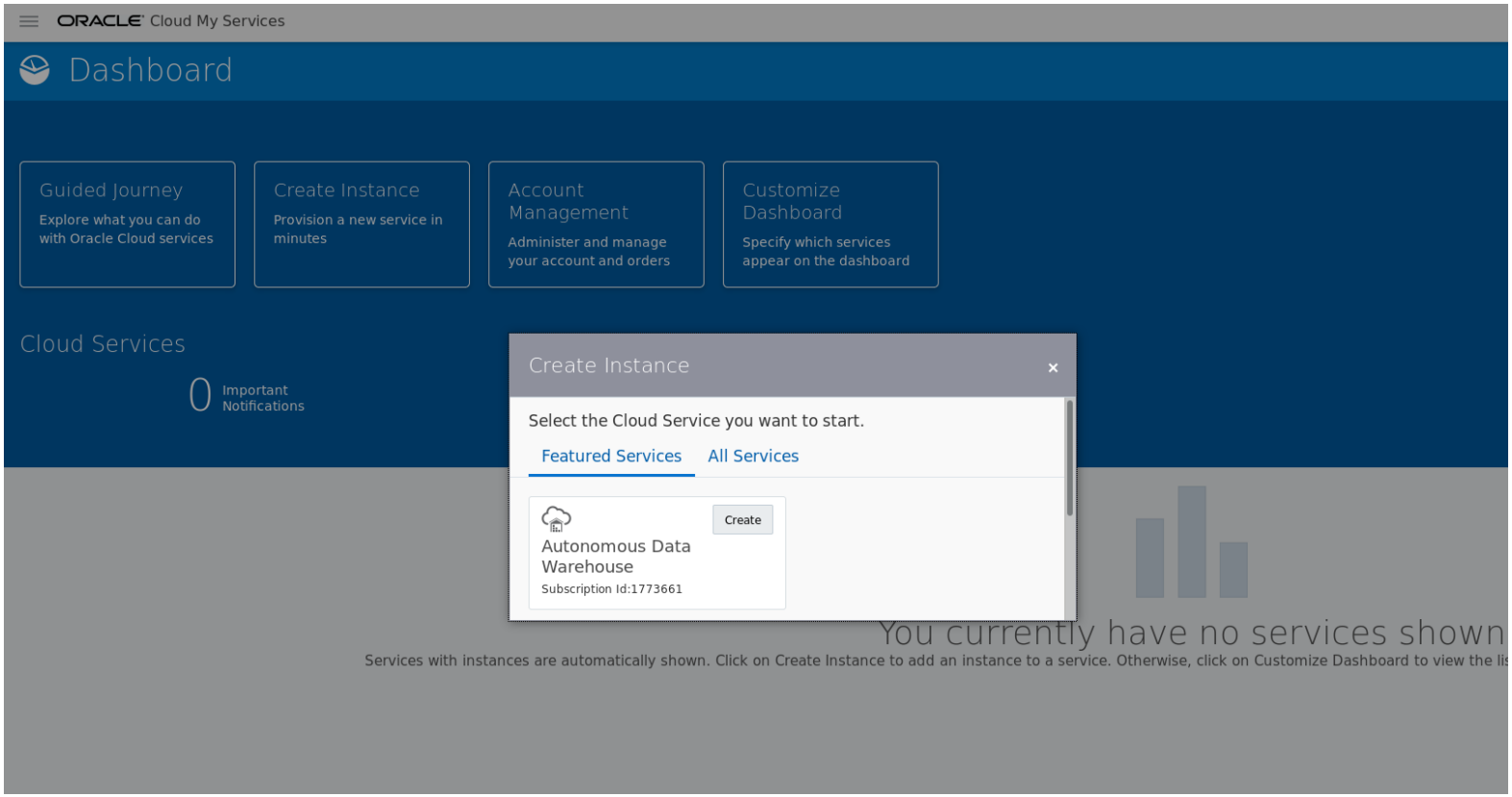
- In addition to the vast amount of physics data created at CERN, the control systems serving the accelerator complex and the supporting technical infrastructure generate very large amounts of data themselves.

# PSEN schema - the first step

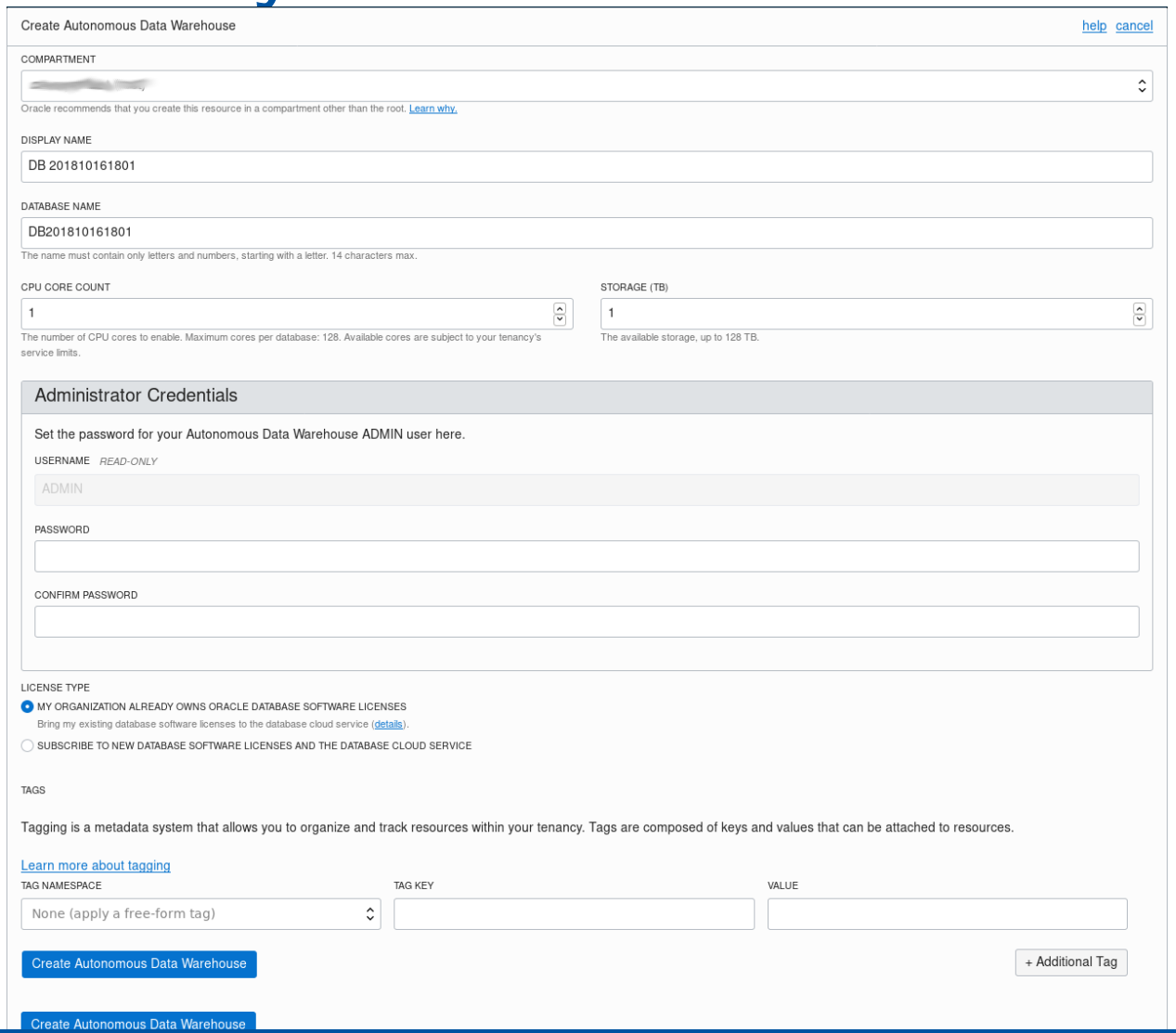
- 750GB of SCADA data about Electrical Network
- Contains IOT partitioned tables
- One big IOT partitioned table of 620G

# ADWC Setup

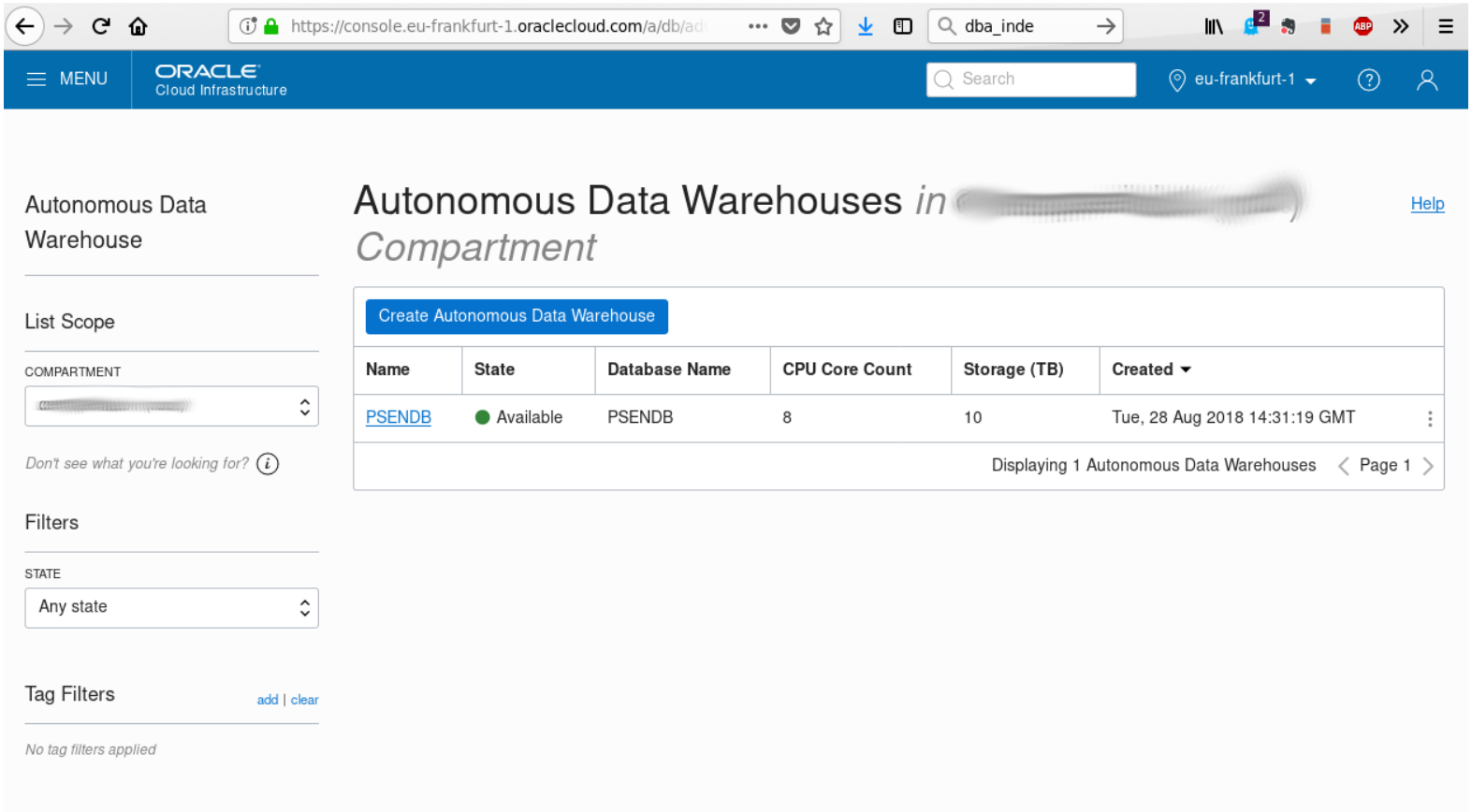
# Creation of your ADWC instance: GUI



# Creation of your ADWC instance: GUI



# Creation of your ADWC instance: GUI



# Creation of your ADWC instance: OCI

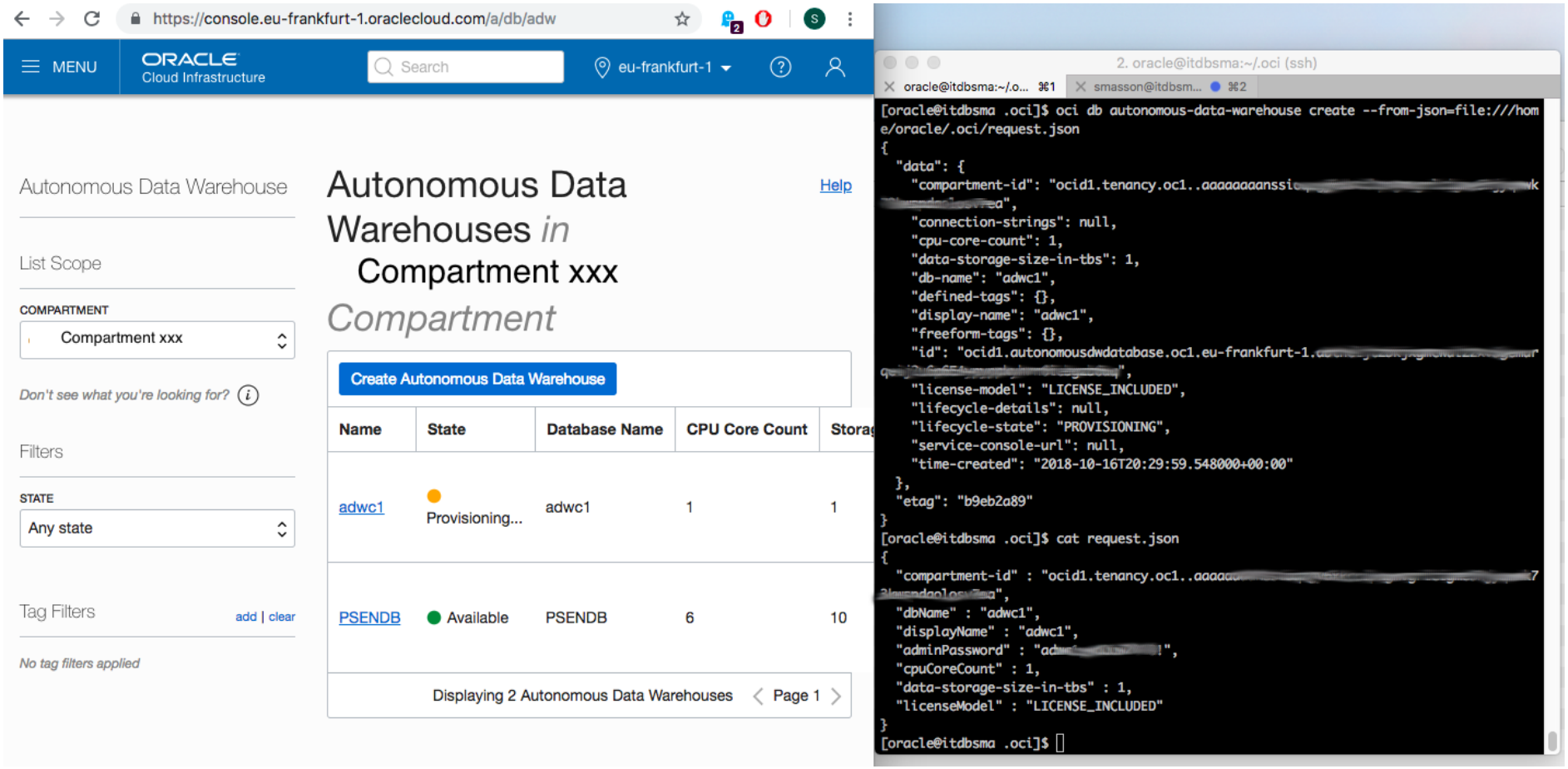
- You can also use Oracle Cloud Infrastructure CLI or OCI CLI command-line to perform this kind of operation.
- OCI REST APIs.

```
Commands:
  audit     Audit
  bv        Block Volume Service
  ce        Container Engine for Kubernetes
  compute   Compute Service
  db        Database Service
  dns       Public DNS Service
  email     Email Delivery Service
  fs        File Storage Service
  iam       Identity and Access Management Service
  kms       Key Management Service
  lb        Load Balancing Service
  network   Networking Service
  os        Object Storage Service
  search    Search Service
  setup     Setup commands for CLI
```

# Creation of your ADWC instance: OCI

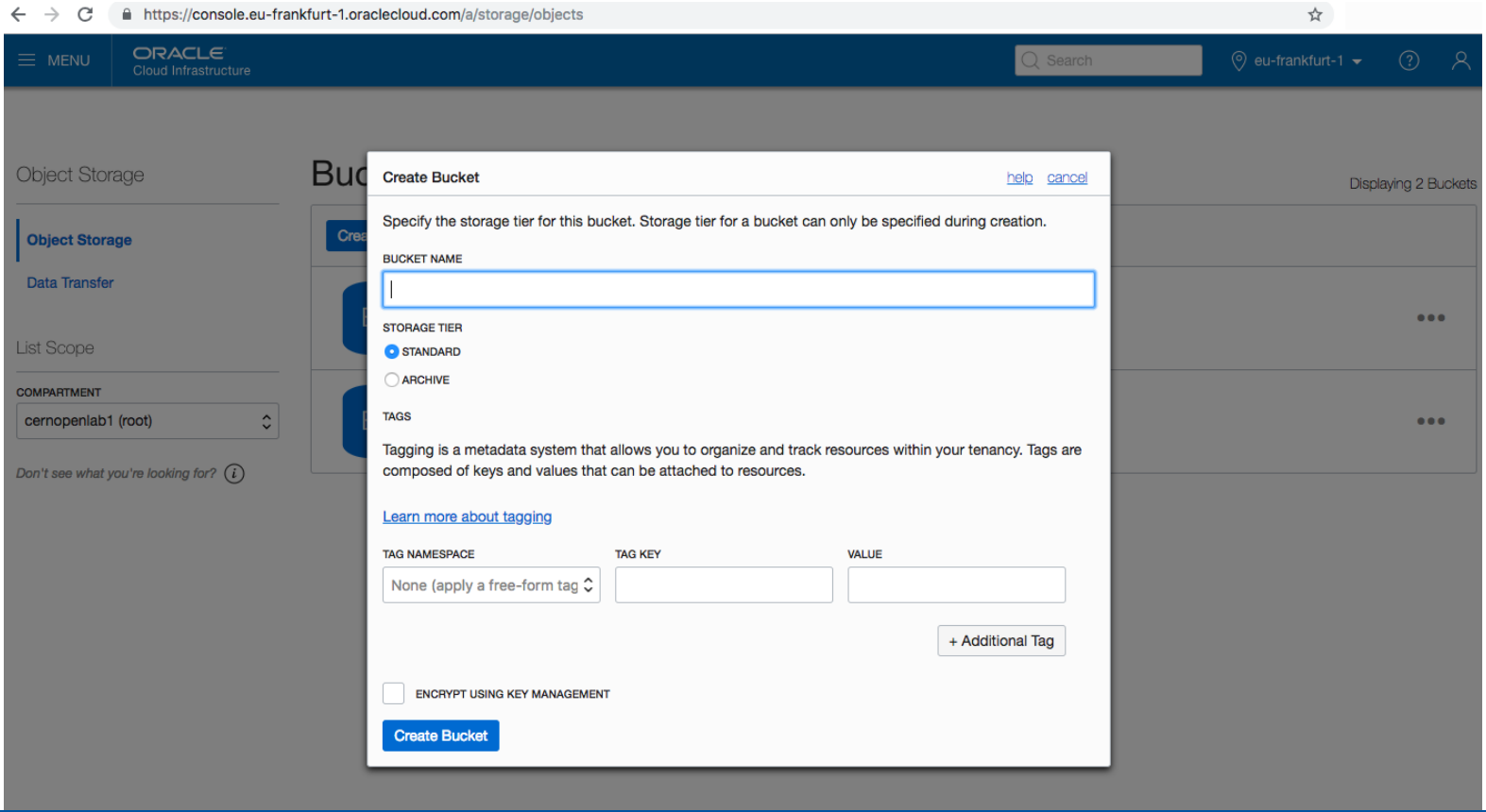
```
[oracle@itdbsma ~]$ oci db autonomous-data-warehouse
Usage: oci db autonomous-data-warehouse [OPTIONS] COMMAND [ARGS]...

  An Oracle Autonomous Data Warehouse.

  **Warning:** Oracle recommends that you avoid using any confidential
  information when you supply string values using the API.

Options:
  -?, -h, --help  Show this message and exit.

Commands:
  create   Creates a new Autonomous Data Warehouse.
  delete   Deletes the specified Autonomous Data...
  get      Gets the details of the specified Autonomous...
  list     Gets a list of Autonomous Data Warehouses.
  restore  Restores an Autonomous Data Warehouse based...
  start    Starts the specified autonomous Data...
  stop     Stops the specified Autonomous Data...
  update   Updates the specified Autonomous Data...
```

# Creation of your ADWC instance: OCI



# Creation of your Object Storage Bucket: GUI

Now, you need to configure cloud object storage to upload your data pump export files.



# Creation of your Object Storage Bucket: OCI

```
[oracle@itdbsma .oci]$ oci os bucket create --name test_bucket
{
  "data": {
    "compartment-id": "ocid1.tenancy.oc1..aa[redacted]ea",
    "created-by": "ocid1.user.oc1..aaaaaaaai[redacted]a",
    "defined-tags": {},
    "etag": "bf1e[redacted]e6f018b",
    "freeform-tags": {},
    "kms-key-id": null,
    "metadata": {},
    "name": "test_bucket",
    "namespace": "cernopenlab1",
    "object-lifecycle-policy-etag": null,
    "public-access-type": "NoPublicAccess",
    "storage-tier": "Standard",
    "time-created": "2018-10-17T09:29:49.567000+00:00"
  },
  "etag": "bf1e0fef-ffe7-4d5e-84d2-39e39e6f018b"
}
```

# Moving Data to ADWC

# Moving Data to ADWC

- ADWC principle: data is imported in its simplest form:
  - No indexes
  - No partitions
  - No IOTs
  - No materialized views
  - ...
- Data pump allows the needed transformations

# Data pump export

- Oracle documentation recommends the following expdp parameters:

exclude=index, cluster, indextype, materialized_view, materialized_view_log, materialized_zonemap, db_link
**data_options=group_partition_table_data**
parallel=n
schemas=schema name
dumpfile=export%u.dmp

# Data pump export

- data_option=group_partition_table_data :
  - Modifies storage parameters for partitions to allow faster import afterwards
  - **Requires 12.2 data pump client and database !** (not available in 11.2.0.4)

# Send data to object storage

- OCI is a very convenient way to send expdp files to object_storage
- OCI can split files and upload them in parallel. Files are automatically merged afterwards.

```
oci os object bulk-upload --bucket-name PSEN_BUCKET_1 --src-dir
/mnt/oci/ --part-size 64 --parallel-upload-count 10
```

# Data pump import: parameters

```
parallel=4
partition_options=merge
transform=segment_attributes:n
transform=dwcs_cvt_iots:y
transform=constraint_use_default_index:y
exclude=index, cluster, indextype, materialized_view, materialized_view_log, materialized_zonemap, db_link
```

- Parallel set to the number of CPUs you have
- Partitioned tables are converted to non-partitioned tables
- All segment attributes are ignored
- IOTs are converted to regular tables
- PK and unique indexes renamed to constraint name
- Same exclusion as during export

# Data pump import

In our case, we could not use data_option=group_partition_table_data so we did not get any parallelism:

| SID | EVENT | MODULE | SQL_TEXT |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4301 | wait for unread message on broa... | udi@dbnile-clie... | BEGIN :1 := sys.kupc$que_int.get_status(:2, :3); END; |
| 6986 | wait for unread message on broa... | Data Pump Master | BEGIN :1 := sys.kupc$que_int.receive(:2); END; |
| 7344 | enq: TM - contention | Data Pump Worker | INSERT /*+ APPEND ENABLE_PARALLEL_DML PARALLEL("EVENTHISTORY_00000008",1)+*/ |
| 7879 | enq: TM - contention | Data Pump Worker | INSERT /*+ APPEND ENABLE_PARALLEL_DML PARALLEL("EVENTHISTORY_00000008",1)+*/ |
| 8419 | Datapump dump file I/O | Data Pump Worker | INSERT /*+ APPEND ENABLE_PARALLEL_DML PARALLEL("EVENTHISTORY_00000008",1)+*/ |
| 8596 | enq: TM - contention | Data Pump Worker | INSERT /*+ APPEND ENABLE_PARALLEL_DML PARALLEL("EVENTHISTORY_00000008",1)+*/ |

# Data pump import

But not there yet...

```
. . imported "PSEN"."EVENTHISTORY_00000008":"EVH_00000008_2017042800" 603.1 MB 9586464 rows
. . imported "PSEN"."EVENTHISTORY_00000008":"EVH_00000008_2015082700" 573.0 MB 9115136 rows
. . imported "PSEN"."EVENTHISTORY_00000008":"EVH_00000008_2015071100" 574.4 MB 9115083 rows
. . imported "PSEN"."EVENTHISTORY_00000008":"EVH_00000008_2016102300" 593.9 MB 9428783 rows
ORA-39014: One or more workers have prematurely exited.
ORA-39029: worker 10 with process name "DW09" prematurely terminated
ORA-31671: Worker process DW09 had an unhandled exception.
ORA-00600: internal error code, arguments: [4832], [0xABB5E23C8], [], [], [], [], [], [], [], [], [], []
ORA-06512: at "SYS.DBMS_STATS", line 1726
ORA-06512: at "SYS.DBMS_STATS", line 14728
ORA-06512: at "SYS.DBMS_STATS", line 31265
ORA-06512: at line 1
ORA-06512: at "SYS.DBMS_SQL", line 1721
ORA-06512: at "SYS.KUPD$DATA", line 1148
ORA-06512: at "SYS.KUPD$DATA", line 1252
ORA-06512: at "SYS.KUPD$DATA", line 3424
ORA-06512: at "SYS.KUPD$DATA", line 4719
ORA-06512: at "SYS.KUPD$DATA", line 6417
ORA-06512: at "SYS.KUPW$WORKER", line 22345
ORA-06512: at "SYS.KUPW$WORKER", line 5628
ORA-06512: at "SYS.KUPW$WORKER", line 13365
ORA-06512: at "SYS.KUPW$WORKER", line 2397
ORA-06512: at line 2
```

# Data pump import

- During this second attempt we got:

```
. . imported "PSEN"."EVENTHISTORYVALUES_00000008":"EVHV_00000008_2015020100"  1.000 MB   11251 rows
KUP-11007: conversion error loading table "PSEN"."EVENTHISTORYVALUES_00000008"
ORA-12899: value too large for column VALUE_DYNSTRING (actual: 4019, maximum: 4000)

KUP-11009: data for row: VALUE_DYNSTRING : 0X'246473506C6F744461746 13A56616C7565206F766572207469'
```

- This is due to the migration from a single-byte character set to a multi-byte one.
- The fix was to recreate the table, change column definition from byte to char and import data again:

```
select column_name, char_used, data_length, data_type  from dba_tab_columns where
table_name='EVENTHISTORYVALUES_00000008' and column_name='VALUE_DYNSTRING';

COLUMN_NAME                    C    DATA_LENGTH DATA_TYPE
------------------------------ - -------------- --------------------
VALUE_DYNSTRING                B           4000 VARCHAR2

alter table psen.EVENTHISTORYVALUES_00000008 modify VALUE_DYNSTRING varchar2(4000 char);

select column_name, char_used, data_length, data_type  from dba_tab_columns where
table_name='EVENTHISTORYVALUES_00000008' and column_name='VALUE_DYNSTRING';

COLUMN_NAME                    C    DATA_LENGTH DATA_TYPE
------------------------------ - -------------- --------------------
VALUE_DYNSTRING                C           4000 VARCHAR2
```

# Where is my alert.log?

Something that is a bit confusing when you start using ADWC.

```
col ORIGINATING_TIMESTAMP format a50
SQL> col MESSAGE_TEXT format a90
SQL> set line 400 pages 2000
SQL> select ORIGINATING_TIMESTAMP, message_text
  2    from V$DIAG_ALERT_EXT
  3  where ORIGINATING_TIMESTAMP between
  4  to_date('13/10/2018 01:00:00','DD/MM/YYYY HH24:MI:SS')
  5  and
  6  to_date('13/10/2018 10:00:00','DD/MM/YYYY HH24:MI:SS')
  7  order by ORIGINATING_TIMESTAMP;

ORIGINATING_TIMESTAMP                             MESSAGE_TEXT
------------------------------------------------- ------------------------------------------------------------------
--------------------------
13-OCT-18 01.11.47.784000000 AM +00:00            Setting Resource Manager plan DWCS_PLAN via parameter
13-OCT-18 01.11.51.906000000 AM +00:00            Resize operation completed for file# 4576, old size 1457520640K,
 new size 1468006400K
```

# Where are my trace files?

```
select PAYLOAD from V$DIAG_TRACE_FILE_CONTENTS where
  2      TRACE_FILENAME='ehs1pod8_ora_115533.trc' order by line_number fetch
  3     first 15 rows only
  4  /

PAYLOAD
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
--------------------------------------------------------
Trace file /u02/app/oracle/diag/rdbms/ehs1pod/ehs1pod8/trace/ehs1pod8_ora_115533.trc
Oracle Database 18c Enterprise Edition Release 12.2.0.1.0 - 64bit Production
Build label:    RDBMS_PT.DWCS_LINUX.X64_181006
ORACLE_HOME:    /u02/app/oracle/product/12.2.0.1/dbhome_1
System name:    Linux
Node name:      xxxxxxxx
Release:        4.1.12-94.7.8.el6uek.x86_64
Version:        #2 SMP Thu Jan 11 20:41:01 PST 2018
Machine:        x86_64
VM name:        Xen Version: 4.4 (HVM)
Storage:        Exadata
Instance name: ehs1pod8
Redo thread mounted by this instance: 8
Oracle process number: 960
```

# And what about my data pump logs?

```
SQL> col object_name for a50
SQL> SELECT * FROM DBMS_CLOUD.LIST_FILES('DATA_PUMP_DIR');

OBJECT_NAME                                                BYTES
---------------------------------------------------------- ----------
dp.log                                                        129
export_PSEN.log                                               170
import.log                                                    336
import_PSEN_03082018.log                                    64547
import_PSEN_12092018.log                                    60235
import_PSEN_EVENTHISTORYVALUES_00000008.log                 15932
```

# And what about my data pump logs?

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON SIZE 1000000
DECLARE
  l_file         UTL_FILE.file_type;
  l_location     VARCHAR2(100) := 'DATA_PUMP_DIR';
  l_filename     VARCHAR2(100) := 'import_PSEN_03082018.log';
  l_text         VARCHAR2(32767);
BEGIN
  -- Open file.
  l_file := UTL_FILE.fopen(l_location, l_filename, 'r', 32767);


  BEGIN
    LOOP
      UTL_FILE.get_line(l_file, l_text, 32767);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line( l_text) ;
    END LOOP;
  EXCEPTION
    WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
      NULL;
  END;

  -- Close the file.
  UTL_FILE.fclose(l_file);
END;
/
```

# Insights

# Direct comparison between on premise and ADWC is difficult...

- ADWC and on premise schemas are very different:
  - Transformations of partitioned, compressed IoTs to partitioned, compressed tables + PK index.
  - Execution plans changed a lot.
  - Our case is perhaps too specific to give a conclusion (But that is real life).

# Statistics

Some statistics were missing after data pump import:

- So we needed to gather them on our schema
- A check to the documentation told us it was expected if you do not use recommended parameters (partition merge related parameters in our case).

# Compression

Interesting case of EVENTHISTORY_00000008 table:

- This table is 620GB Index Organized Table (IOT) partitioned, compressed in our local database
- Transformed as non-IOT (but still partitioned and compressed) + Primary Key index on ADWC
  - Thanks to Hybrid Columnar Compression the table is now 70GB: full scans are smaller!
  - The ratio is the same for most of our tables.

# Indexes

Default scenario is to not use indexes on ADWC:

- HCC reduces the Full Scan workload
- Exadata Smart Scan
- Storage Indexes. Are useful to quickly locate data

# Operations

- CPU and storage can be adjusted online, at anytime in few seconds!

```
oci db autonomous-data-warehouse update –cpu-core-count 8
```

- So you can start with few resources and grow only if needed
- Automatic access to Oracle optimization features.

# Conclusion

# Some takeaways

- CLOUD is a significant change / opportunity in the way to do operations. Will help to focus on what really matters, in our case research.
- Automation frees time from some of the routine tasks (no prior expertise needed on some of the parts).
- Fast and flexible deployments. Minimize the risks and costs.
- Networking is a key element.
- However, you cannot move to the cloud from one day to another – careful planning, data transfers, etc.

# Thank you!

Questions, suggestions most welcome, now or via email.

Thanks for the support of many at Oracle for the ADWC work (Cris Pedregal, Pauline Mahrer, Cemil Alper, Sebastian Solbach, Brian Spendolini and others)

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`https://indico.cern.ch/event/789142/`


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