



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

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# Outline

Introduction

Cloud solutions

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# CERN

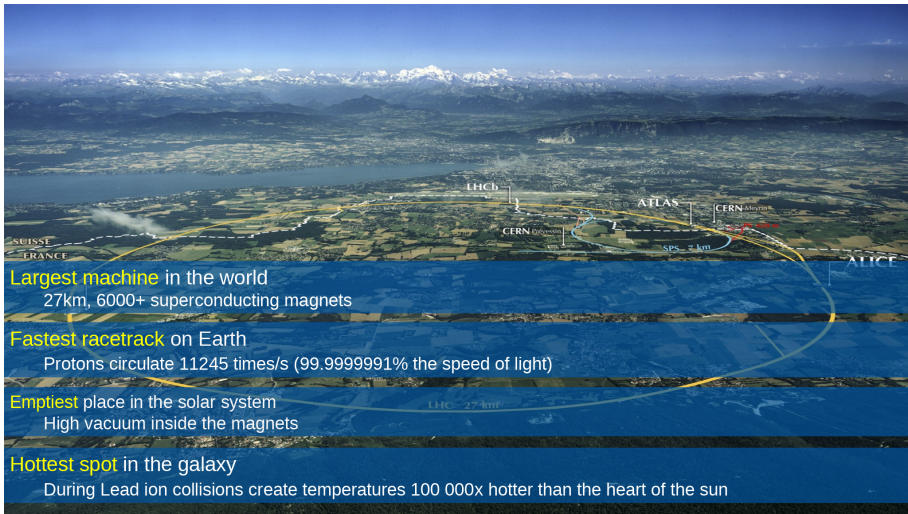
- CERN - European Council for Nuclear Research
- Founded in 1954 by 12 countries for fundamental physics research in the post-war Europe
- Today 22 members states (see <https://home.cern/about/member-states>) and world-wide collaborations, 2 300 CERN personnel.
- More information at <https://home.cern/about>
- 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"?

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L} = & -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \\ & + i\bar{\psi} \not{D} \psi + h.c. \\ & + \chi_i Y_{ij} \chi_j \phi + h.c. \\ & + |D_\mu \phi|^2 - V(\phi)\end{aligned}$$



**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

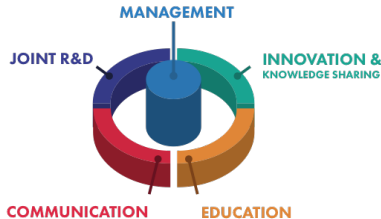
# CMS Detector

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.



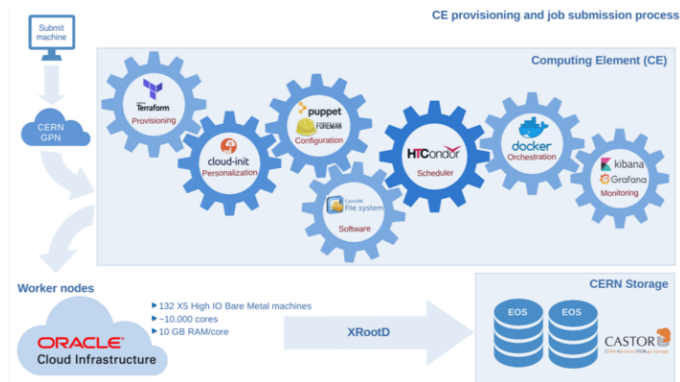


# Oracle Managed Cloud Service

- 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.

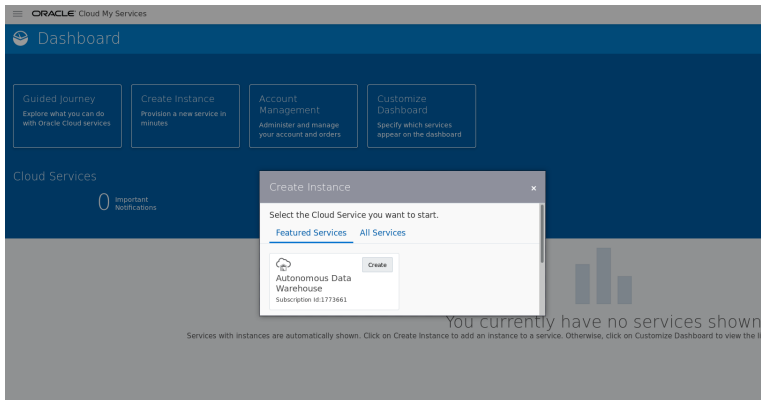


# PSEN schema - the first step

- 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

Create Autonomous Data Warehouse

[help](#) [cancel](#)

COMPARTMENT

Oracle recommends that you create this resource in a compartment other than the root. [Learn why.](#)

DISPLAY NAME

DB 201810161801

DATABASE NAME

DB201810161801

The name must contain only letters and numbers, starting with a letter. 54 characters max.

CPU CORE COUNT

1

The number of CPU cores to enable. Maximum cores per database: 128. Available cores are subject to your tenancy's service limits.

STORAGE (TB)

1

The available storage, up to 128 TB.

Administrator Credentials

Set the password for your Autonomous Data Warehouse ADMIN user here.

USERNAME READ-ONLY

ADMIN

PASSWORD

CONFIRM PASSWORD

LICENSE TYPE

☒ MY ORGANIZATION ALREADY OWNS ORACLE DATABASE SOFTWARE LICENSES  
Bring my existing database software licenses to the database cloud service. [Details](#).

☐ SUBSCRIBE TO NEW DATABASE SOFTWARE LICENSES AND THE DATABASE CLOUD SERVICE

TAGS

Tagging is a metadata system that allows you to organize and track resources within your tenancy. Tags are composed of keys and values that can be attached to resources.

[Learn more about tagging](#)

TAG NAMESPACE

None (apply a free-form tag)

TAG KEY

VALUE

Create Autonomous Data Warehouse

+ Additional Tag

Create Autonomous Data Warehouse

# Creation of your ADWC instance: GUI

The screenshot shows the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) console interface. The top navigation bar includes the Oracle logo, a search bar, and the region 'eu-frankfurt-1'. The main content area is titled 'Autonomous Data Warehouses in [redacted] Compartment'. On the left, there are filters for 'List Scope' (set to 'COMPARTMENT'), 'STATE' (set to 'Any state'), and 'Tag Filters' (showing 'No tag filters applied'). The main table lists the Autonomous Data Warehouse instances. A 'Create Autonomous Data Warehouse' button is visible above the table. The table has columns for Name, State, Database Name, CPU Core Count, Storage (TB), and Created. One instance is listed: 'PSEMDB' with state 'Available', database name 'PSEMDB', 8 CPU core count, 10 TB storage, and created on 'Tue, 28 Aug 2018 14:31:19 GMT'. A pagination bar at the bottom of the table indicates 'Displaying 1 Autonomous Data Warehouses' and 'Page 1'.

Name	State	Database Name	CPU Core Count	Storage (TB)	Created
<a href="#">PSEMDB</a>	Available	PSEMDB	8	10	Tue, 28 Aug 2018 14:31:19 GMT



# 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

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure console screenshot showing the Autonomous Data Warehouse (ADWC) instance creation process.

The console displays the "Autonomous Data Warehouse" section, with a "List Scope" dropdown set to "Compartment xxx". A "Create Autonomous Data Warehouse" button is visible.

The table below shows the list of Autonomous Data Warehouses:

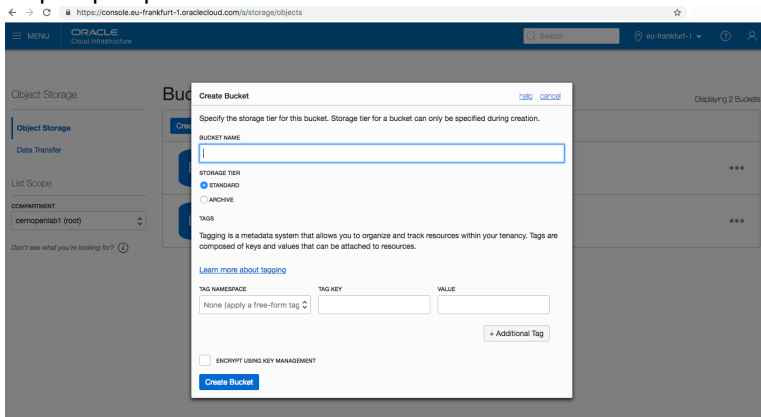
Name	State	Database Name	CPU Core Count	Storage
<a href="#">adwc1</a>	Provisioning...	adwc1	1	1
<a href="#">PSENB</a>	Available	PSENB	6	10

Displaying 2 Autonomous Data Warehouses < Page 1 >

```
2. oracle@itdbmsa:~/oci (ssh)
X oracle@itdbmsa:~/oci$ ocidb db autonomous-data-warehouse create --from-json-file:///home/oracle/.oci/request.json
{
  "data": {
    "compartment-id": "ocid1.tenancy.oc1..aaaaaaaanssi...",
    "connection-strings": null,
    "cpu-core-count": 1,
    "data-storage-size-in-tbs": 1,
    "db-name": "adwc1",
    "defined-tags": {},
    "display-name": "adwc1",
    "freeform-tags": {},
    "id": "ocid1.autonomousdwdatabase.oc1.eu-frankfurt-1...",
    "license-model": "LICENSE_INCLUDED",
    "lifecycle-details": null,
    "lifecycle-state": "PROVISIONING",
    "service-console-url": null,
    "time-created": "2018-10-16T20:29:59.548000+00:00"
  },
  "etag": "b9eb2a89"
}
[oracle@itdbmsa .oci]$ cat request.json
{
  "compartment-id": "ocid1.tenancy.oc1..aaaa...",
  "dbName": "adwc1",
  "displayName": "adwc1",
  "adminPassword": "ad...",
  "cpuCoreCount": 1,
  "data-storage-size-in-tbs": 1,
  "licenseModel": "LICENSE_INCLUDED"
}
[oracle@itdbmsa .oci]$
```

# Creation of your Object Storage Bucket: GUI

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



The screenshot shows the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure console with the 'Create Bucket' dialog box open. The dialog box contains the following fields and options:

- BUCKET NAME:** A text input field.
- STORAGE TIER:** Radio buttons for ☒ STANDARD and ☐ ARCHIVE.
- TAGS:** A section with a description: 'Tagging is a metadata system that allows you to organize and track resources within your tenancy. Tags are composed of keys and values that can be attached to resources.' and a link [Learn more about tagging](#).
- TAG NAMESPACE:** A dropdown menu with 'None (apply a free-form tag)' selected.
- TAG KEY:** A text input field.
- VALUE:** A text input field.
- + Additional Tag:** A button to add more tags.
- ENCRYPT USING KEY MANAGEMENT:** An unchecked checkbox.
- Create Bucket:** A blue button to create the bucket.

The background shows the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure console with the 'Object Storage' section selected. The left sidebar includes 'Object Storage', 'Data Transfer', and 'List Scope'. The main area displays 'Displaying 2 Buckets'.

# Creation of your Object Storage Bucket: OCI

```
[oracle@itdbmsma .oci]$ oci os bucket create --name test_bucket
{
  "data": {
    "compartment-id": "ocid1.tenancy.oc1..aa...ea",
    "created-by": "ocid1.user.oc1..aaaaaaaai...",
    "defined-tags": {},
    "etag": "bf1e0fef-ffe7-4d5e-84d2-39e39e6f018b",
    "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'246473506C6F7446174613A56616C7565206F766572207469'
```

- 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 VsDIAG_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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