

# Oracle Big Data SQL

## Day with Development

Alexey Filanovskiy - DWGL  
Marty Gubar - Big Data PM

# Agenda

- Introduction + Quick Demo
- Big Data SQL: Technical Overview
- Get Started! Fingers on Keyboards
  - Creating Big Data SQL-enabled Tables
  - Performance Features
  - Security
  - NoSQL Access
- Questions any time

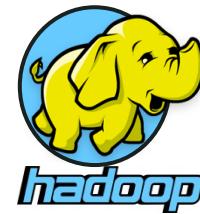
# The New Normal at Oracle Customers



Cassandra



redis



hadoop

Expansion of Data Management Components

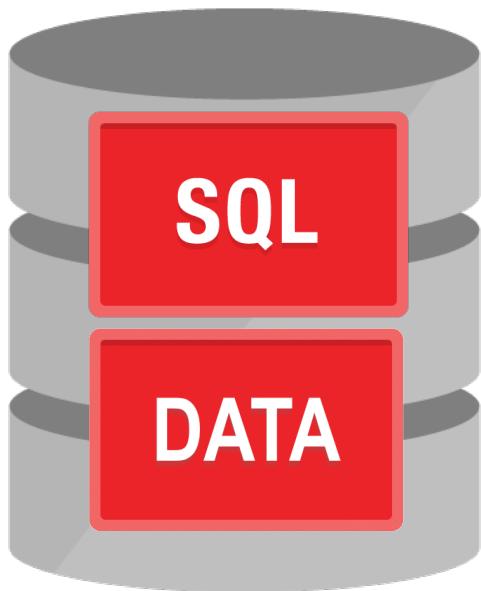


RESTful API  
GET PUT POST DELETE

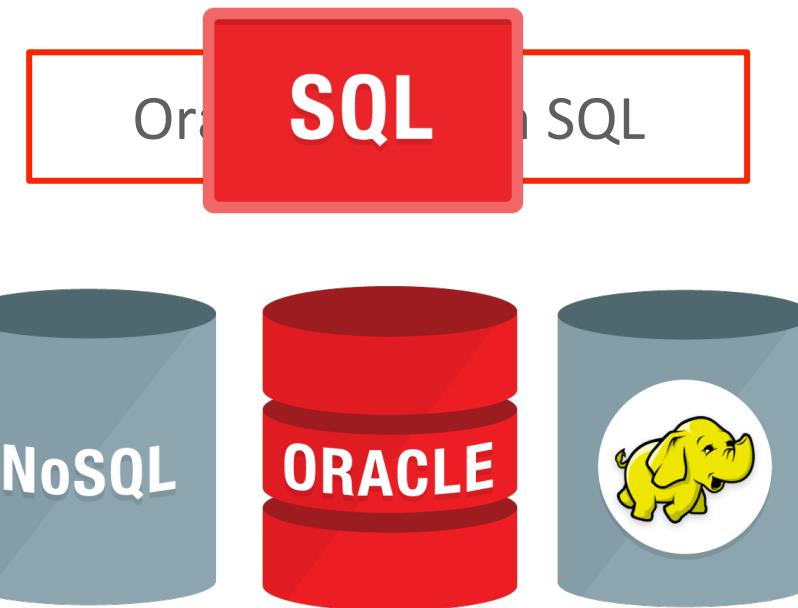
Expansion of Programming Environments

# Database Strategy for Big Data

Conventional view of  
Data Management

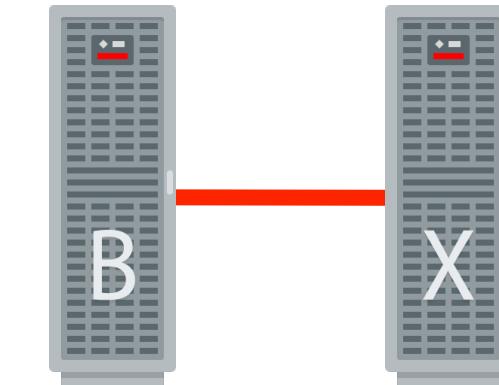


Emerging view of  
Data Management



# Big Data SQL Configurations

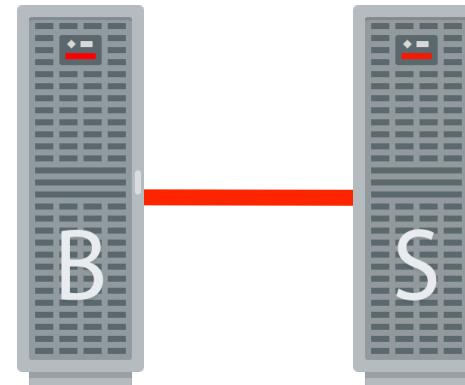
Engineered Systems



cloudera

12<sup>c</sup>

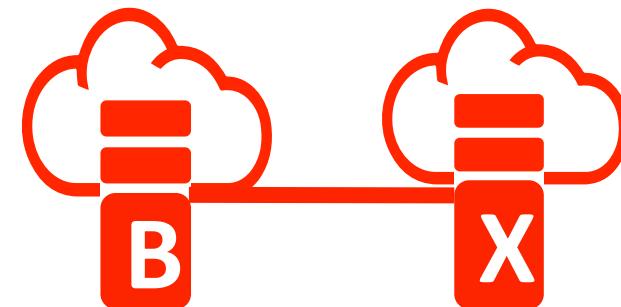
Engineered Systems



cloudera

12<sup>c</sup>

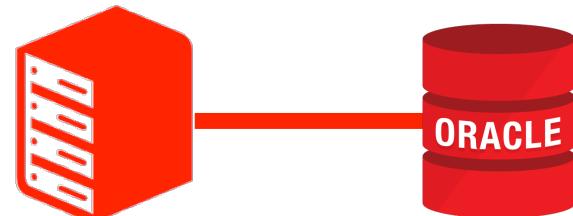
Oracle Cloud\*



cloudera

12<sup>c</sup>

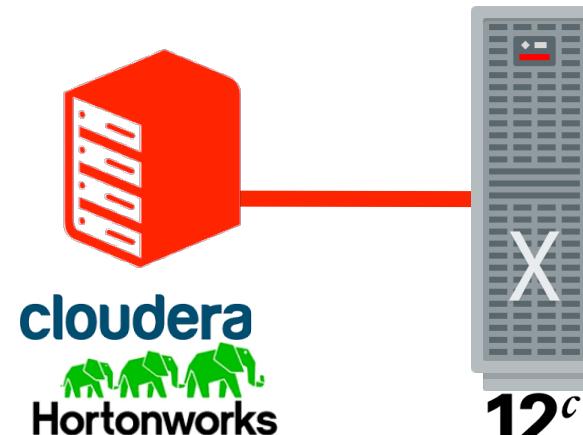
Commodity Servers



cloudera  
Hortonworks

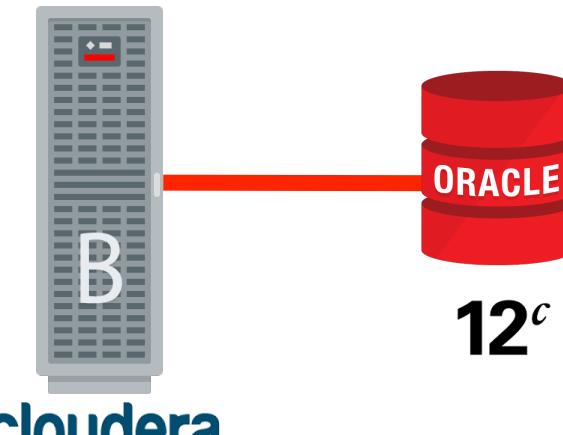
12<sup>c</sup>

Mixed Deployment



12<sup>c</sup>

Mixed Deployment



12<sup>c</sup>

\* Coming Soon!

Access

Secure

Analyze

## Access Any Data



Create Big Data SQL Enabled Tables

Query Complex Sources

Personalized recommendations (NoSQL)

Clicks, ratings & comments (JSON on Hadoop)

Revenue from purchases (Oracle Relational Data Warehouse)

Example: Click data in its raw format.



## File Browser

### ACTIONS

[View as binary](#)[Download](#)[View file location](#)[Refresh](#)

### INFO

**Last modified**Dec. 30, 2014 8:25  
a.m.**User**

oracle

**Group**

oracle

**Size**

31.0 MB

**Mode**

100644

[Home](#)Page  to  of 7949[/ user / oracle / moviework / applog\\_json / movieapp\\_log\\_json.log](#)

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```

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```

Access Hue - File Browser - movie http://denaa246:7070/orc

bigdatalite:8888/filebrowser/view/user/oracle/moviework/applog\_json/movieapp\_log\_json.log

Actions

- View as binary
- Download
- View file location
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```

Access    Hue - File Browser - movie    http://denaa246:7070/orc    Marty

orabda:7777/apex/f?p=106:8:::::

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Secure Analyze



Personalized recommendations (NoSQL)

Clicks, ratings & comments (JSON on Hadoop)

Revenue from purchases (Oracle Relational Data Warehouse)

Example: Click data in its raw format.

• •

- ▶ Create Big Data SQL Enabled Tables
- ▶ Query Complex Sources

release 1.0 [Set Screen Reader Mode On](#)

Access

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## Access Any Data



Create Big Data SQL Enabled Tables

Query Complex Sources

Personalized recommendations (NoSQL)

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Example: Click data in its raw format.



- Access Any Data
- Create Big Data SQL Enabled Tables
- Query Complex Sources

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▶ Access Any Data

▼ Create Big Data SQL Enabled Tables

## Clicks (HDFS)

```
CREATE TABLE movielog_t
  (click VARCHAR2(4000))
  ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL
  (TYPE ORACLE_HDFS
    DEFAULT DIRECTORY default_dir
    LOCATION ('/user/oracle/moviework/applog_json/')
  )
REJECT LIMIT UNLIMITED;
```

## Recommendations (NoSQL DB)

```
CREATE TABLE recommendation_t
  custid NUMBER,
  sno NUMBER,
  genreid NUMBER,
  movieid NUMBER )
  ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL
  (
    TYPE ORACLE_HIVE
    DEFAULT DIRECTORY default_dir
    ACCESS PARAMETERS
    ( com.oracle.bigdata.tablename:moviework.recommendation )
  )
REJECT LIMIT UNLIMITED;
```

▶ Query Complex Sources

- Access Any Data
- Create Big Data SQL Enabled Tables
- Query Complex Sources

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Access

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▶ Access Any Data

▶ Create Big Data SQL Enabled Tables

▼ Query Complex Sources

## Query Clicks (JSON)

```
SELECT
    m.click.custid,
    m.click.movieid,
    m.click.genreid,
    m.click.time
FROM movielog_t m
WHERE rownum < 20;
```

Custid	Movieid	Genreid	Time
1185972	-	-	2012-07-01:00:00:07
1354924	1948	9	2012-07-01:00:00:22
1083711	-	-	2012-07-01:00:00:26
1234182	11547	6	2012-07-01:00:00:32
1010220	11547	6	2012-07-01:00:00:42
1143971	-	-	2012-07-01:00:00:43
1253676	-	-	2012-07-01:00:00:50
1351777	608	6	2012-07-01:00:01:03
1143971	-	-	2012-07-01:00:01:07
1363545	27205	9	2012-07-01:00:01:18
1067283	1124	9	2012-07-01:00:01:26
1126174	16309	46	2012-07-01:00:01:35

## Query Recommendations (NoSQL DB)

```
SELECT *
FROM recommendation_t
WHERE rownum <=20;
```

Custid	Movieid	Genreid	Sno
1024438	121	11	1
1024438	196	11	1
1024438	435	11	1
1024438	488	11	1
1024438	857	11	1
1024438	956	11	1
1024438	1273	11	1
1024438	8367	11	1
1024438	9346	11	1
1024438	9836	11	1
1024438	10539	11	1
1024438	10911	11	1

- Oracle Data Redaction Over Customers Table
- Define Redaction Policy Over Data in HDFS and NoSQL DB
- Query Redacted Data

Access

Secure

Analyze

## Oracle Data Redaction Over Customers Table

```
SELECT cust_id,  
       last_name,  
       first_name  
  FROM customer
```

CUST_ID	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME
9999999	Su****	Otto
9999999	Ro****	Bhadrabuja
9999999	Sr*****	Motilal
9999999	Ka*****	Qing
9999999	Az*****	Lyuba
9999999	Br*****	Cittabhoga
9999999	Er*****	Gracie
9999999	Mc*****	Wiley
9999999	Tr*****	Alisha
9999999	Ti*****	Jason
9999999	Ho****	Claudia
9999999	Pa***	Gregorio
9999999	Ri****	Adolfo
9999999	Al****	Leo
9999999	Ca****	Marci

1 - 15    [Next ▶](#)

Define Redaction Policy Over Data in HDFS and NoSQL DB

- Oracle Data Redaction Over Customers Table
- Define Redaction Policy Over Data in HDFS and NoSQL DB
- Query Redacted Data

▶ Oracle Data Redaction Over Customers Table

▼ Define Redaction Policy Over Data in HDFS and NoSQL DB

```
BEGIN
  -- JSON file in HDFS
  DBMS_REDACT.ADD_POLICY (
    object_schema => 'MOVIEDEMO',
    object_name => 'MOVIELOG_V',
    column_name => 'CUSTID',
    policy_name => 'movielog_v_redaction',
    function_type => DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL,
    function_parameters => '9,1,7',
    expression => '1=1' );

  -- Recommendations data from Oracle NoSQL Database
  DBMS_REDACT.ADD_POLICY(
    object_schema => 'MOVIEDEMO',
    object_name => 'RECOMMENDATION',
    column_name => 'CUSTID',
    policy_name => 'recommendation_redaction',
    function_type => DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL,
    function_parameters => '9,1,7',
    expression => '1=1' );
  END;
/
```

▶ Query Redacted Data

- Oracle Data Redaction Over Customers Table
- Define Redaction Policy Over Data in HDFS and NoSQL DB
- Query Redacted Data

release 1.0 [Set Screen Reader Mode On](#)

Access

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Analyze

▶ Oracle Data Redaction Over Customers Table

▶ Define Redaction Policy Over Data in HDFS and NoSQL DB

▼ Query Redacted Data

## Clicks

Custid	Movieid	Genreid	Time
9999999	-	-	2012-07-01:00:00:07
9999999	1948	9	2012-07-01:00:00:22
9999999	-	-	2012-07-01:00:00:26
9999999	11547	6	2012-07-01:00:00:32
9999999	11547	6	2012-07-01:00:00:42
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9999999	-	-	2012-07-01:00:00:50
9999999	608	6	2012-07-01:00:01:03
9999999	-	-	2012-07-01:00:01:07
9999999	27205	9	2012-07-01:00:01:18
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9999999	16309	46	2012-07-01:00:01:35
9999999	11547	6	2012-07-01:00:01:39
9999999	-	-	2012-07-01:00:01:55
9999999	-	-	2012-07-01:00:01:58

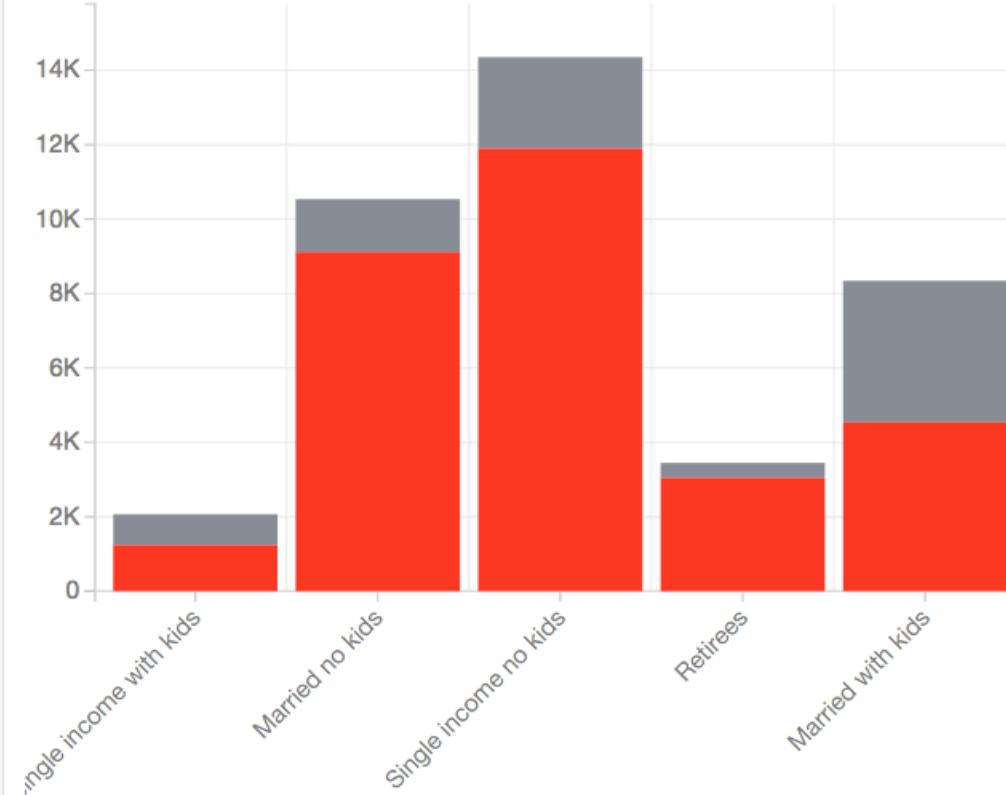
## Recommendations

Custid	Movieid	Genreid	Sno
9999999	121	11	1
9999999	196	11	1
9999999	435	11	1
9999999	488	11	1
9999999	857	11	1
9999999	956	11	1
9999999	1273	11	1
9999999	8367	11	1
9999999	9346	11	1
9999999	9836	11	1
9999999	10539	11	1
9999999	10911	11	1
9999999	11046	11	1
9999999	11866	11	1
9999999	12444	11	1

## Session Conversions

Sessions

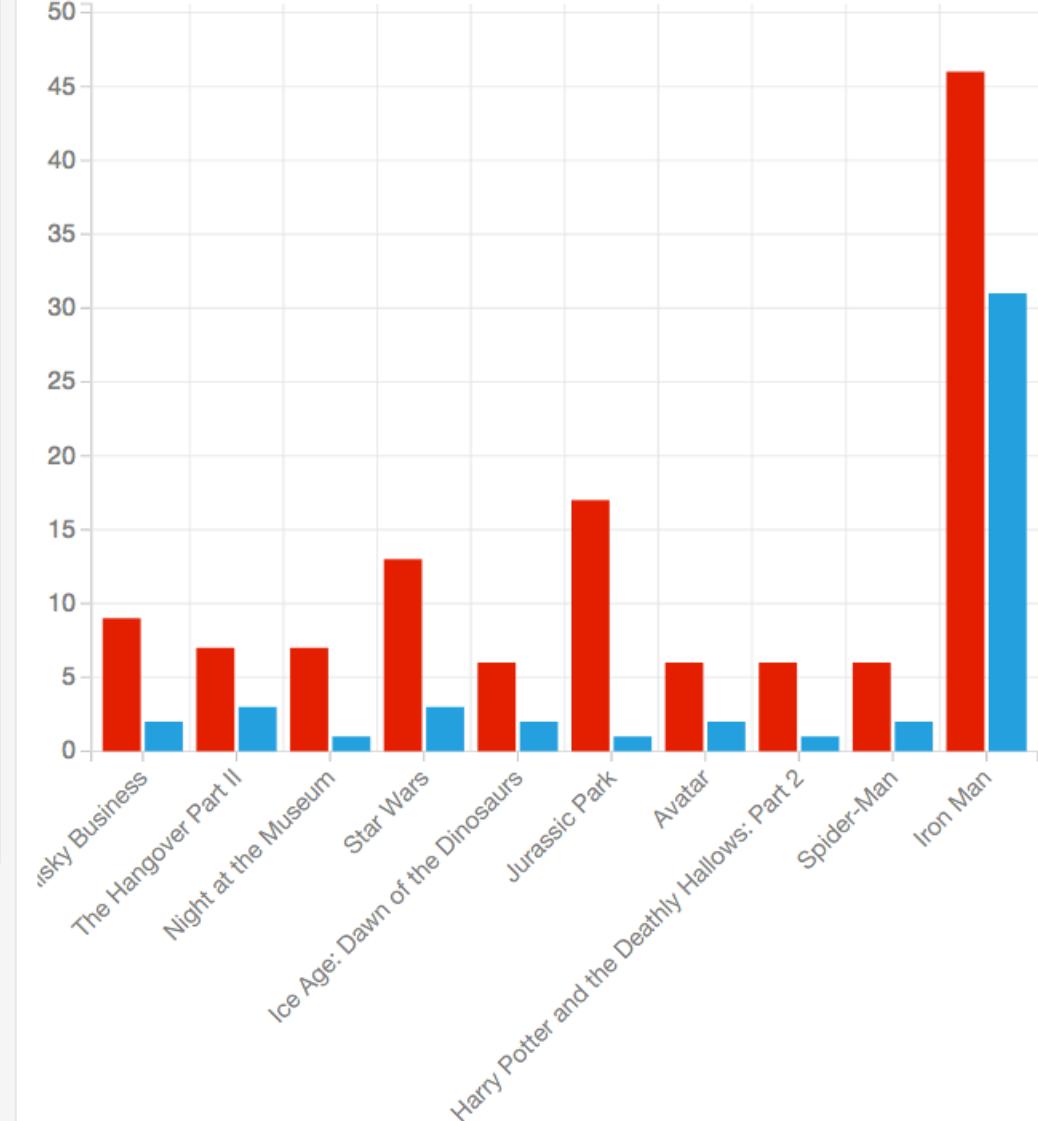
Purchases

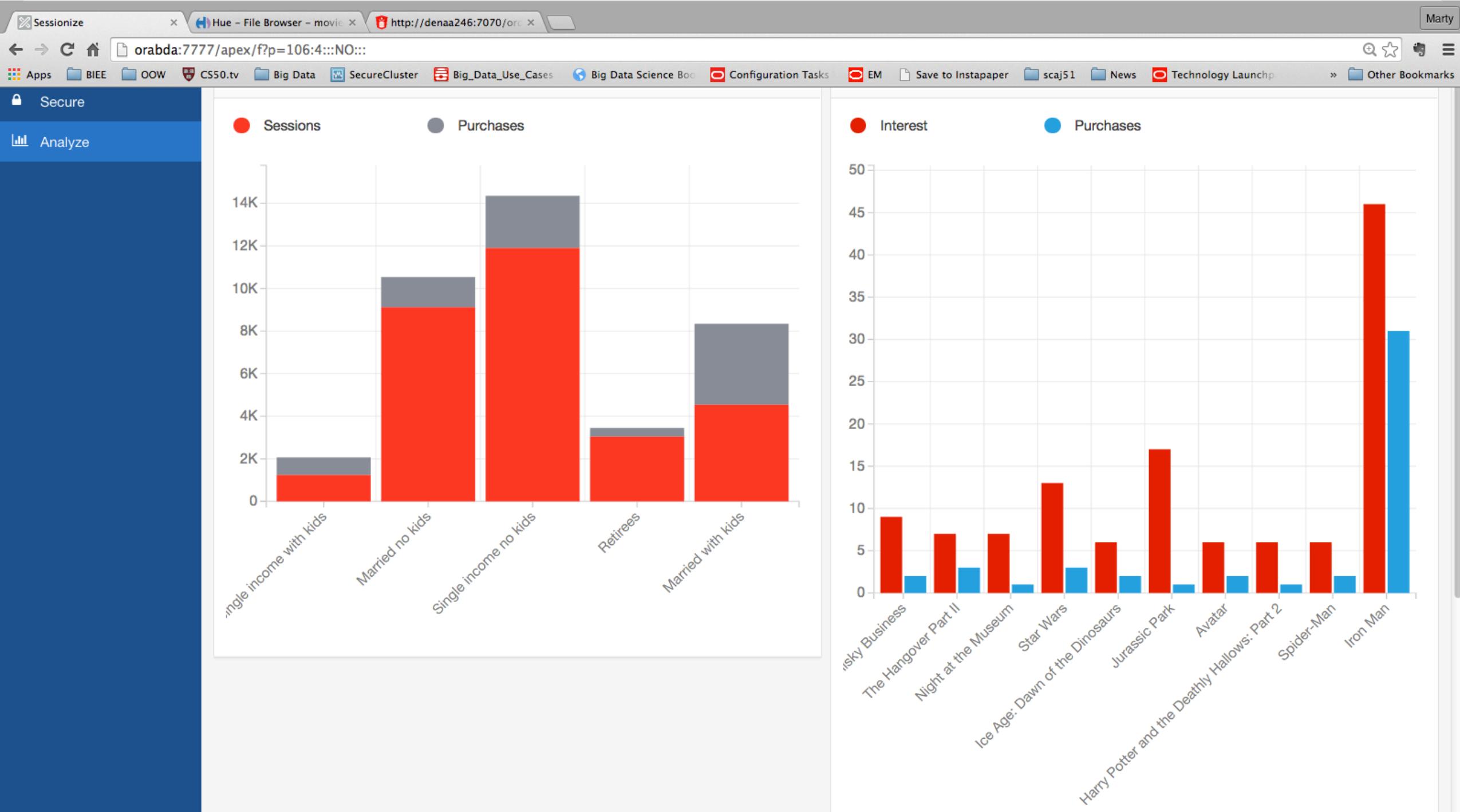


## Recommendation Effectiveness

Interest

Purchases



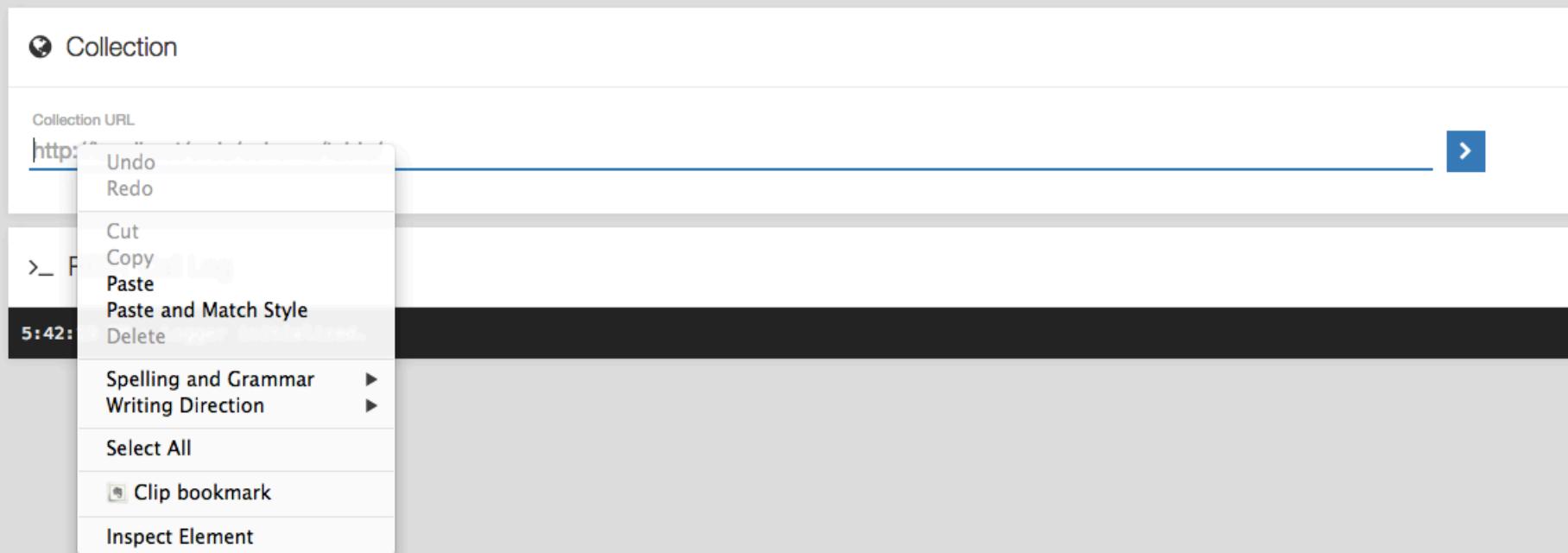


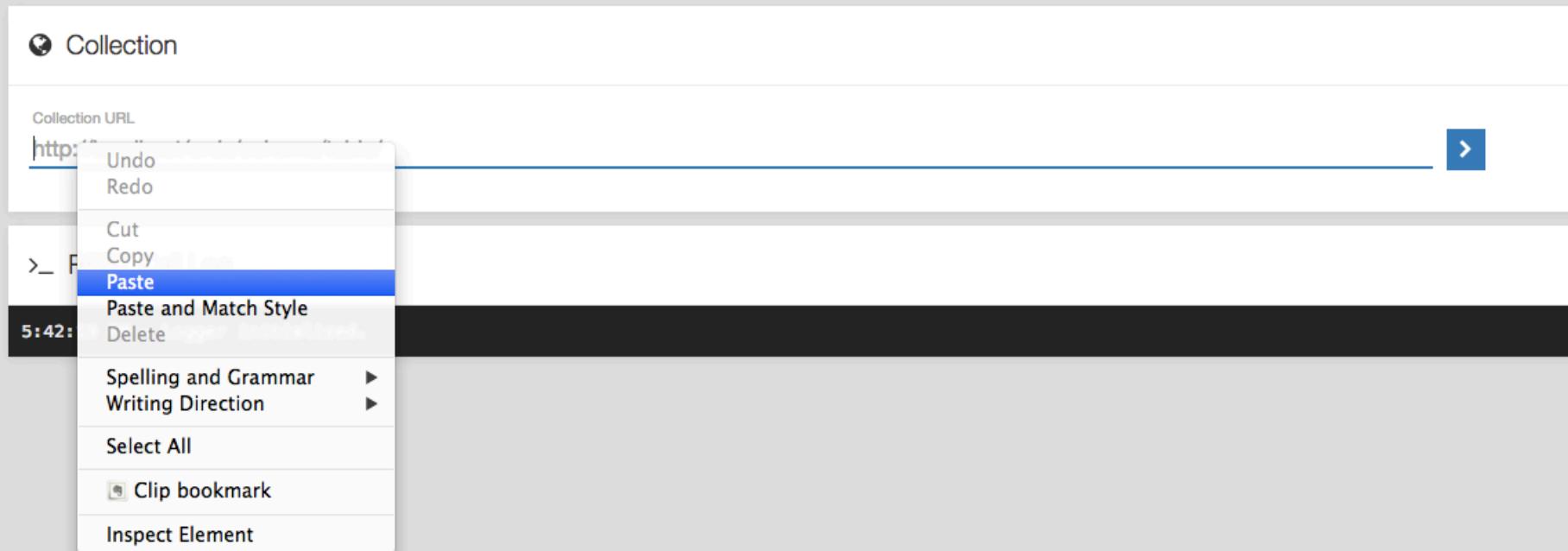
Collection

Collection URL  
<http://localhost/ords/schema/table/> >

> REST Call Log

5:42:19 PM – Logger initialized.





Collection

Collection URL  
[http://denaa246:7070/ords/moviedemo/customer\\_rfm/?q={"rfm\\_monetary":5,"rfm\\_recency":1}](http://denaa246:7070/ords/moviedemo/customer_rfm/?q={)

> REST Call Log

5:42:19 PM – Logger initialized.

Collection

Collection URL

[http://denaa246:7070/ords/moviedemo/customer\\_rfm/?q={"rfm\\_monetary":5,"rfm\\_recency":1}](http://denaa246:7070/ords/moviedemo/customer_rfm/?q={)

> REST Call Log

5:42:19 PM – Logger initialized.

### Collection

Collection URL  
[http://denaa246:7070/ords/moviedemo/customer\\_rfm/?q={"rfm\\_monetary":5,"rfm\\_recency":1}](http://denaa246:7070/ords/moviedemo/customer_rfm/?q={)

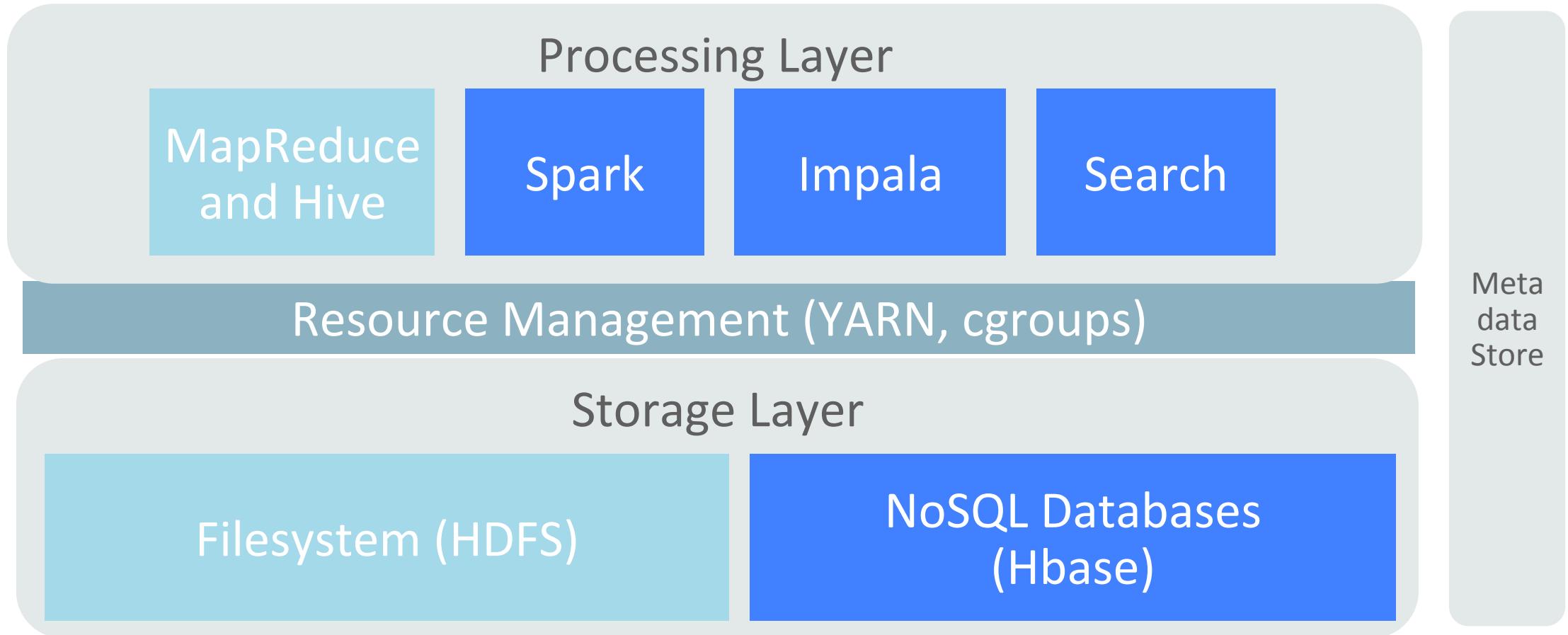
>

### Data

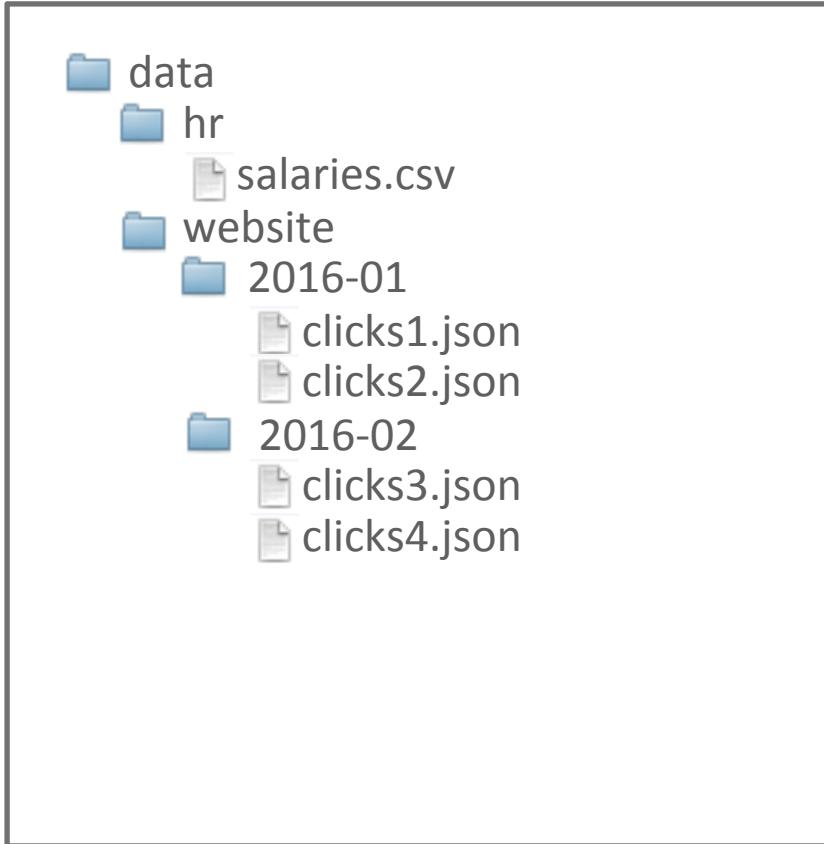
Column	Operation	Filter				
cust_id	equals	Value	<span style="color: #0070C0; font-size: 2em;">+</span>			
cust_id	last_name	first_name	rfm_recency	rfm_frequency	rfm_monetary	rfm_combined
9999999	Ma***	Souta	1	3	5	135
9999999	De*****	Jerry	1	3	5	135
9999999	Wi***	Jayashankar	1	4	5	145
9999999	Pi****	Otis	1	4	5	145
9999999	Va*****	Vladik	1	4	5	145
9999999	En**	Haruna	1	3	5	135
9999999	Ju	Huan	1	3	5	135
9999999	No****	Collin	1	3	5	135
9999999	Ko***	Wei-Kang	1	4	5	145
9999999	Ta***	Khandut	1	3	5	135
9999999	Sa**	Abdelwahab	1	3	5	135

# Technical Details: A Primer on Hadoop and Hive

# Hadoop Architecture

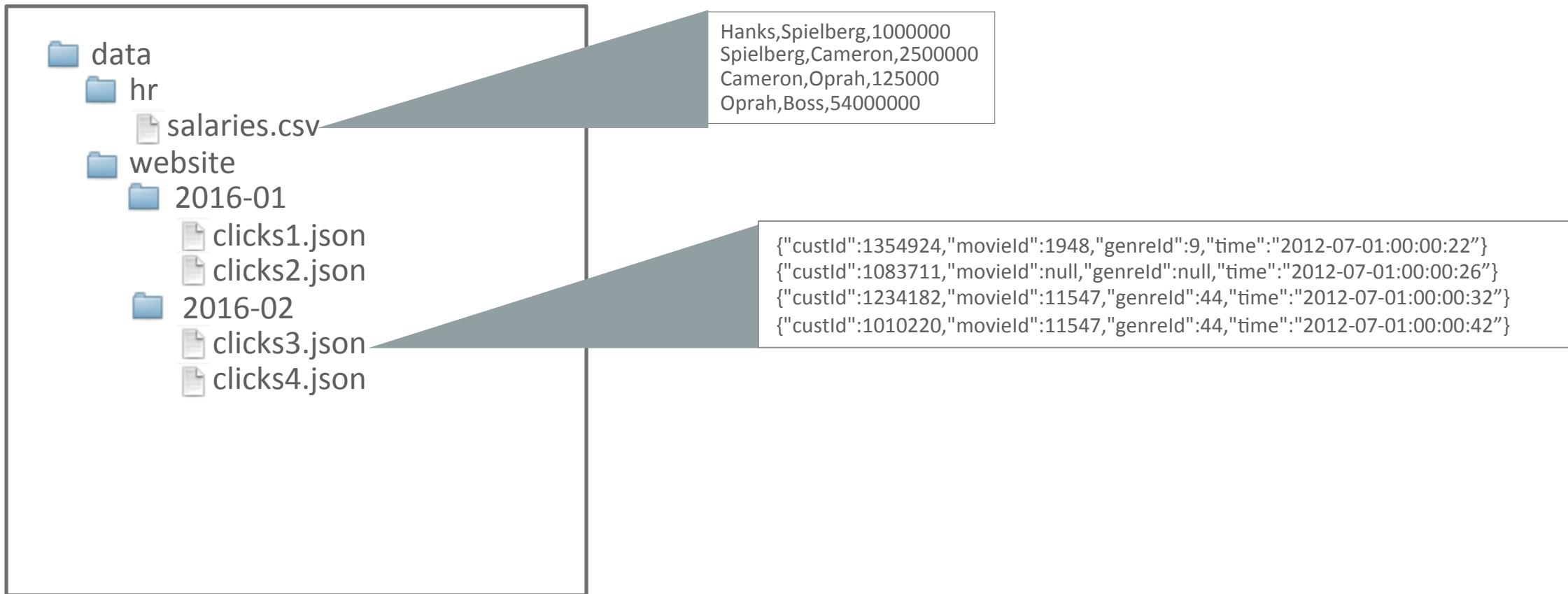


# How Data is Stored in HDFS



- Data stored in files and organized into folders
  - Can be any file type
  - Replicated 3x across cluster
- Schema on Read
  - The tool reading the data interprets the data as it sees fit

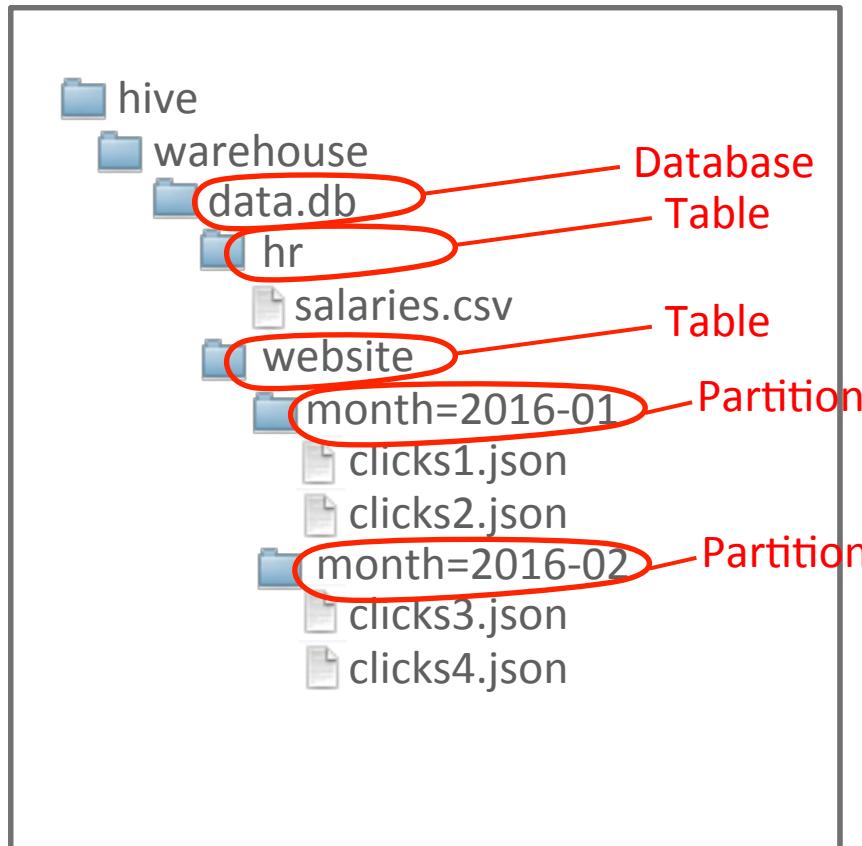
# How Data is Stored in HDFS



Hanks,Spielberg,1000000  
Spielberg,Cameron,2500000  
Cameron,Oprah,125000  
Oprah,Boss,54000000

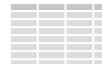
{"custId":1354924,"moviedb":1948,"genreId":9,"time":"2012-07-01:00:00:22"}  
{"custId":1083711,"moviedb":null,"genreId":null,"time":"2012-07-01:00:00:26"}  
{"custId":1234182,"moviedb":11547,"genreId":44,"time":"2012-07-01:00:00:32"}  
{"custId":1010220,"moviedb":11547,"genreId":44,"time":"2012-07-01:00:00:42"}

# Organize and Describe Data with Hive



- Information is captured in **Hive Metastore**
- HDFS Folders become:
  - Databases
  - Tables
  - Partitions
- **Table** includes metadata for parsing files using Java classes
  - **InputFormat** defines chunks called splits based on file type
  - **RecordReader** creates rows out of splits
  - **SerDe** creates columns

# How does Hive read ANY data?



Hive Metastore Defines:

InputFormat



RecordReader

```
011011101011011011101011011011101  
101011011011101011011011101011011  
011011101011011011101011011011101  
011011101011011011101011011011101  
011011101011011011101011011011101  
101011011011101011011011101011011  
011011101011011011101011011011101  
011011101011011011101011011011101  
101011011011101011011011101011011  
011011101011011011101011011011101
```

SerDe

1	0	1	0	1	0	1	/n
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	/n
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	/n
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	/n

SQL Execution


Any File Type

Create Splits

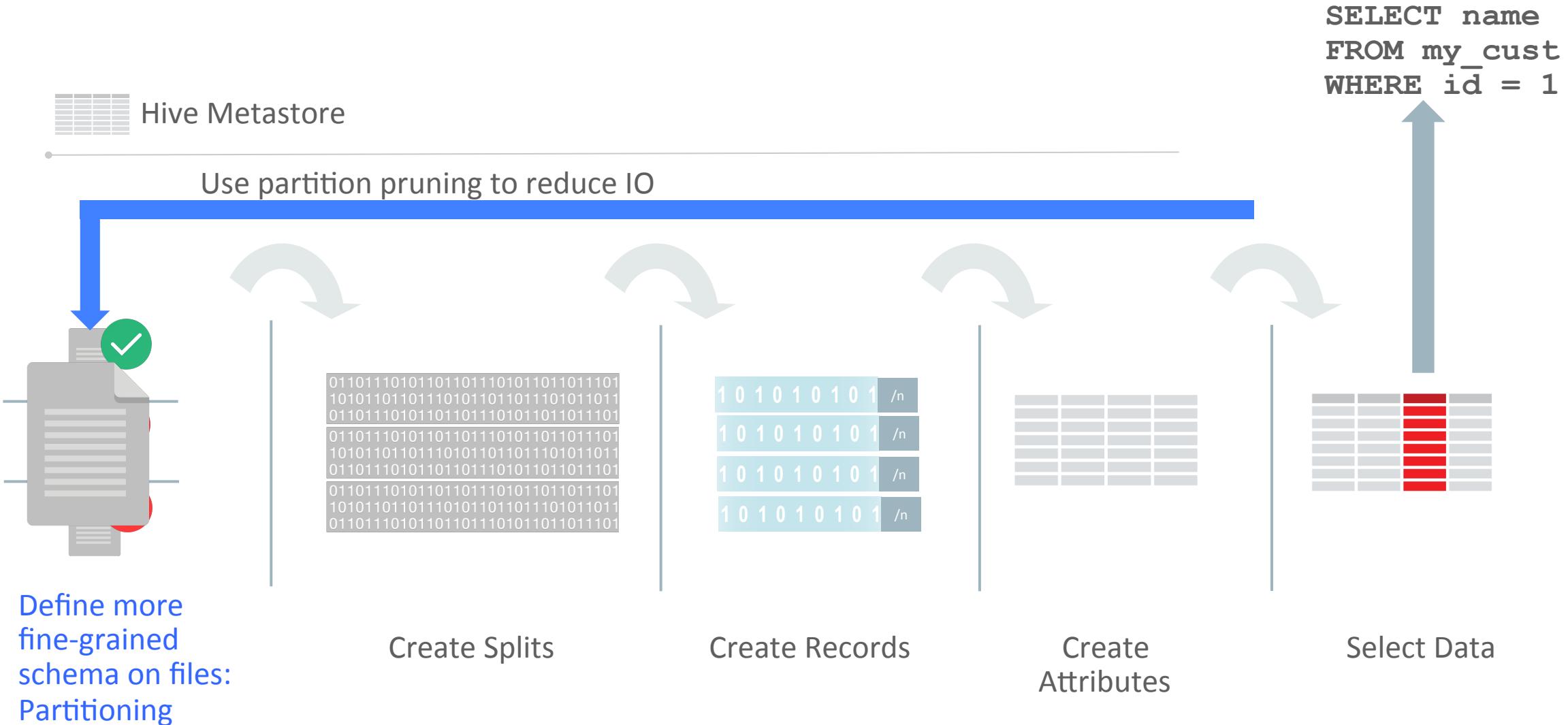
Create Records

Create Attributes

Select Data

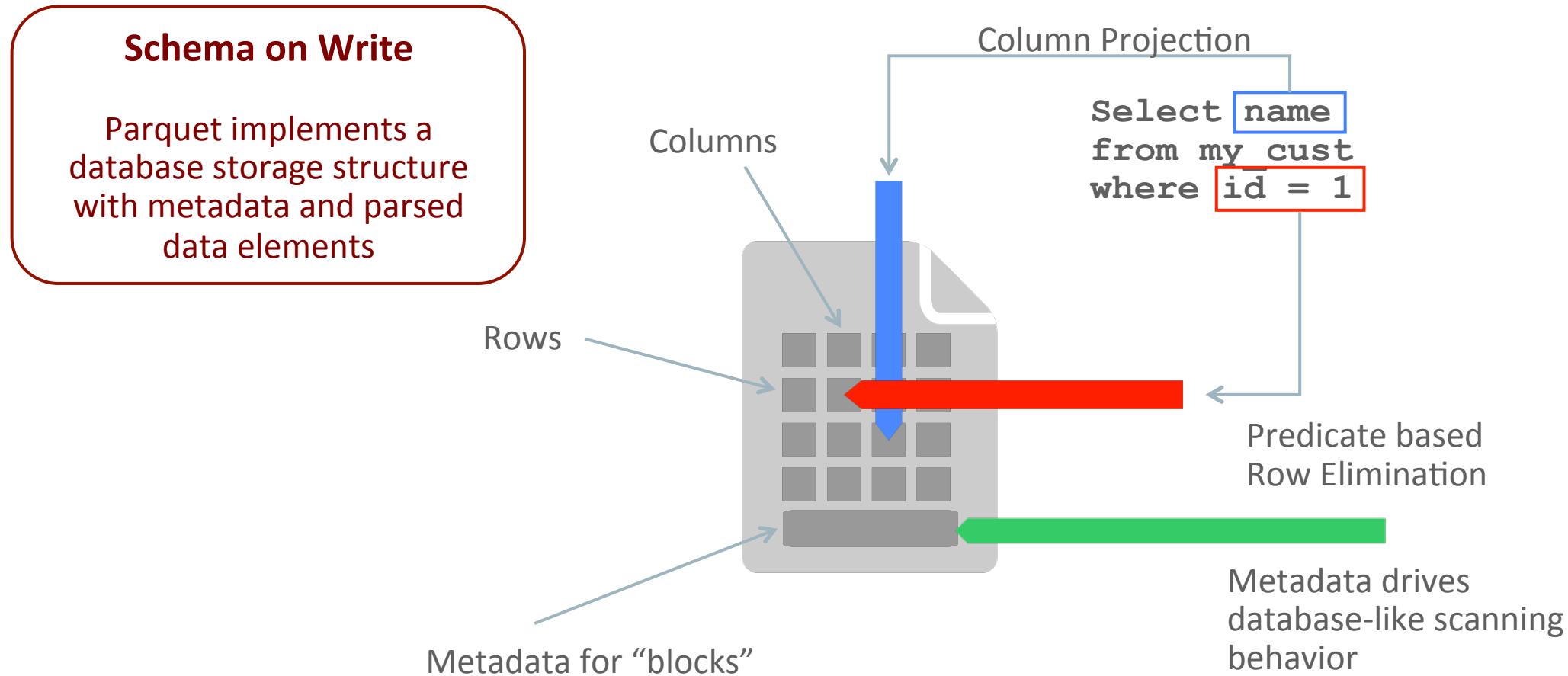
```
SELECT name  
FROM my_cust  
WHERE id = 1
```

# How does Hive read data FASTER?



# How does Parquet Work?

## Create and Query Parquet Files

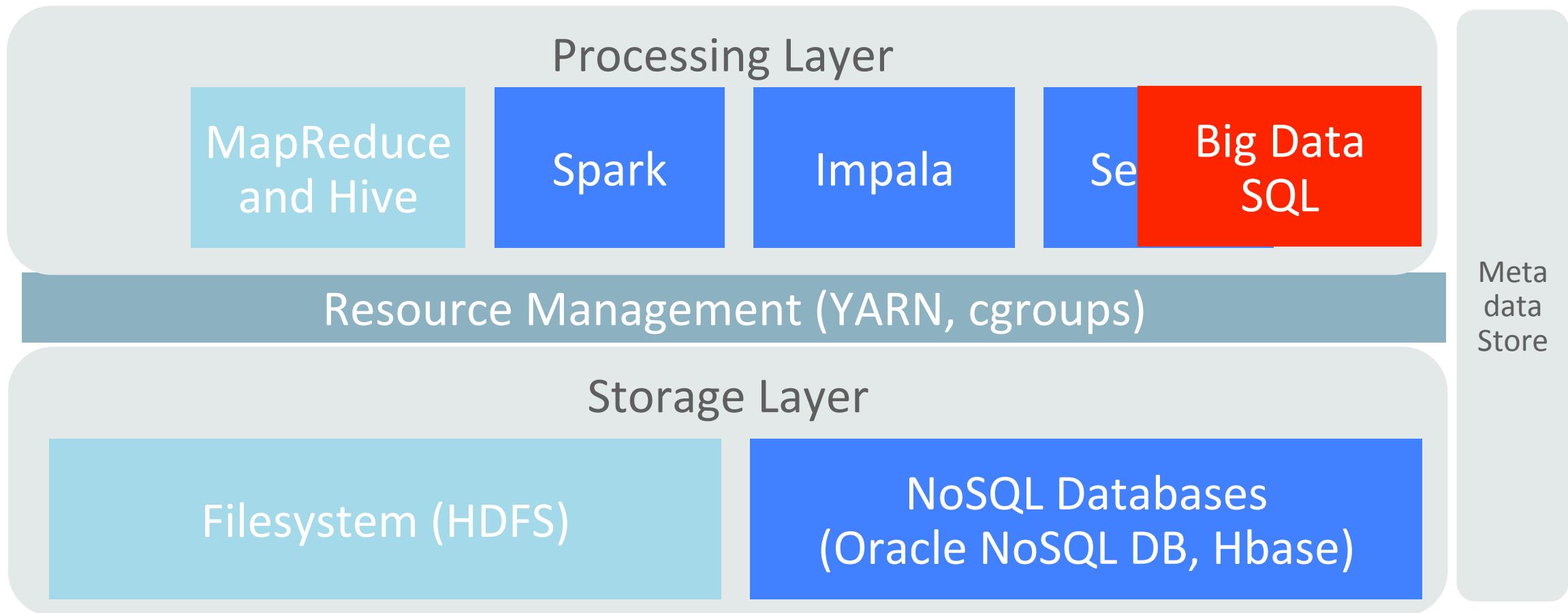


# Metadata: Extend Oracle External Tables

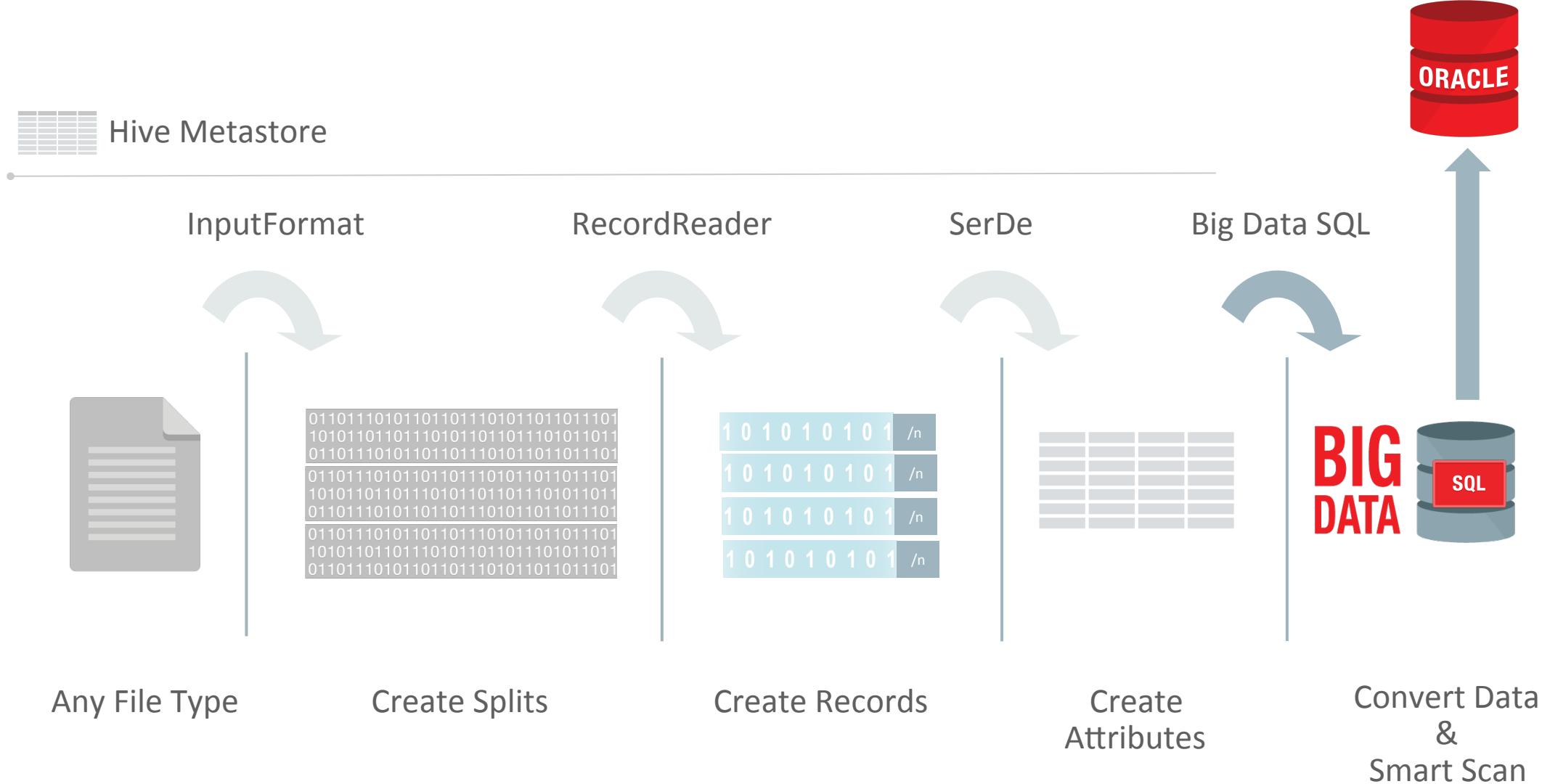
```
CREATE TABLE movielog (
    click VARCHAR2(4000))
ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL (
    TYPE ORACLE_HIVE ←
    DEFAULT DIRECTORY DEFAULT_DIR
    ACCESS PARAMETERS
    (
        com.oracle.bigdata.tablename logs
        com.oracle.bigdata.cluster mycluster
    )
REJECT LIMIT UNLIMITED;
```

- New types of external tables
  - ORACLE\_HIVE (leverage hive metadata)
  - ORACLE\_HDFS (specify metadata)
- Access parameters for Big Data
  - Hadoop cluster, Hive database/table, more
- Tooling available to automatically generate tables
  - SQL Developer & DBMS\_HADOOP package

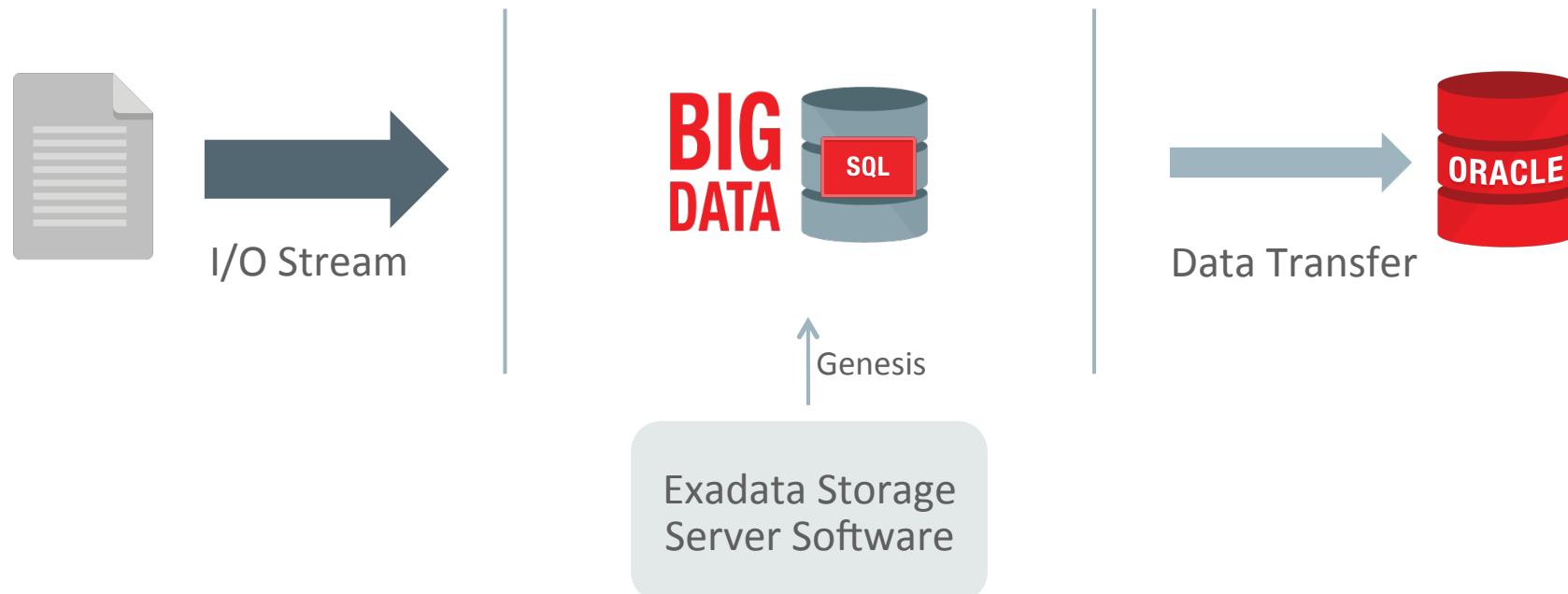
# Big Data SQL: Another Hadoop Processing Engine



# Big Data SQL on top of “Hive” Data

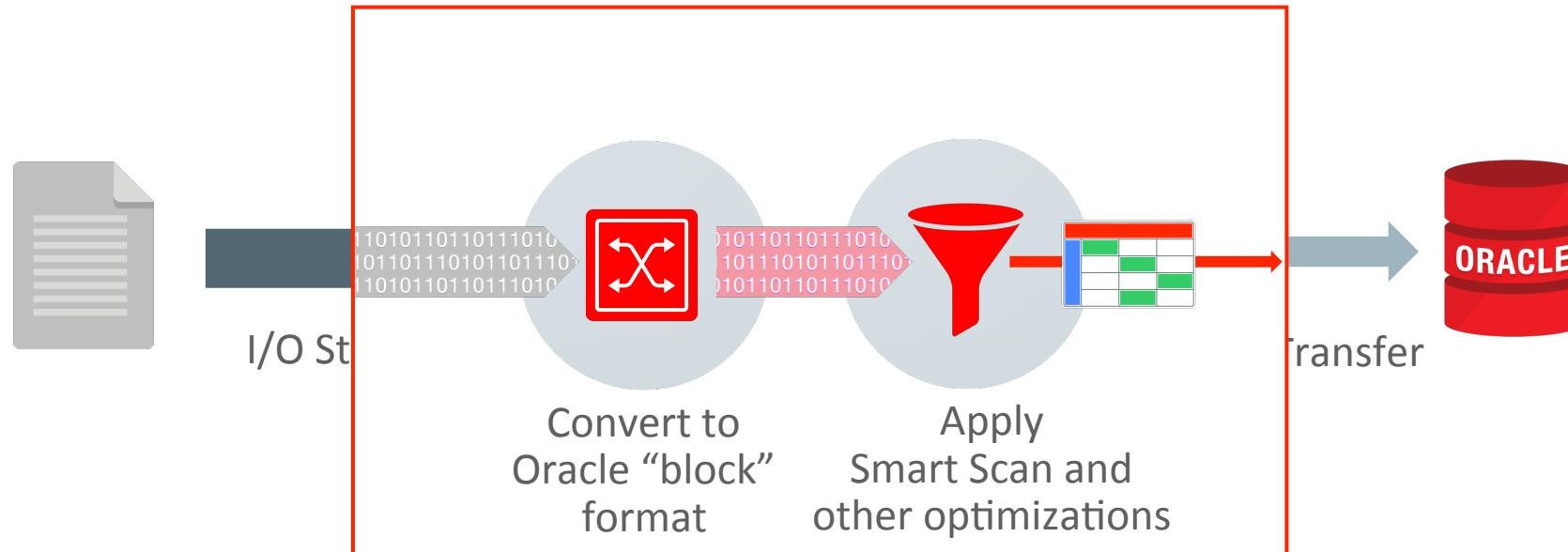


# Anatomy of a Big Data SQL Cell



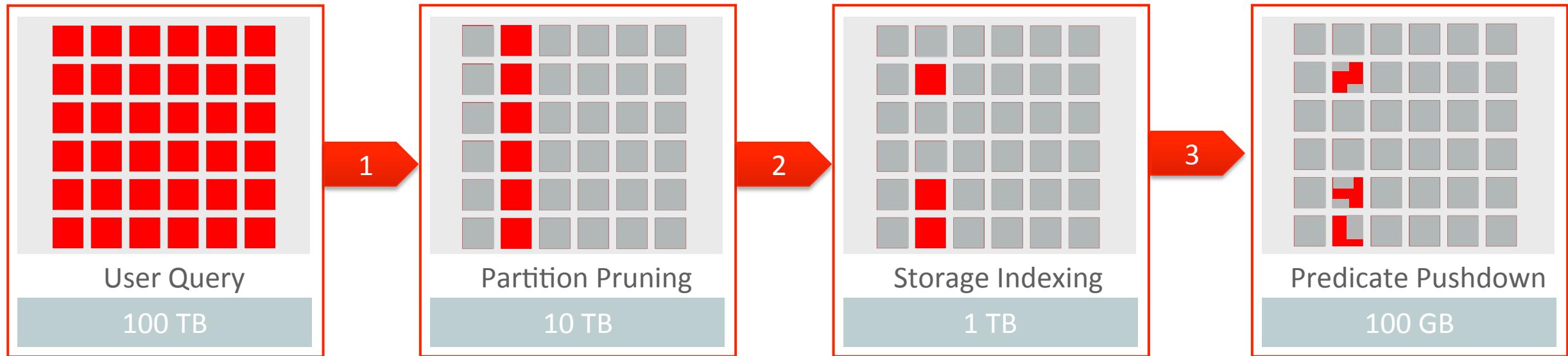
# Anatomy of a Big Data SQL Cell

## Smart Scan



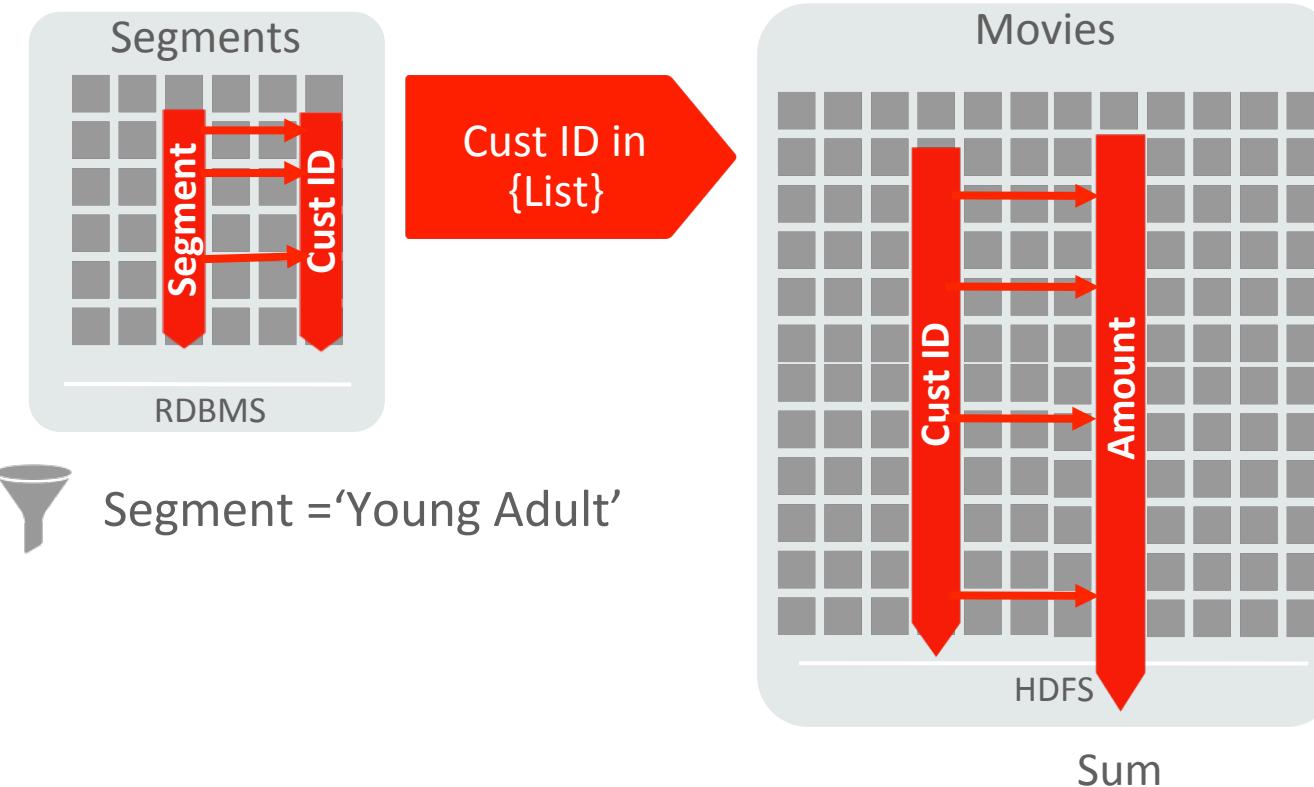
# Big Data SQL Performance Features

## IO Reduction Features Deliver Compound Results



# Join Optimization: Bloom Filter on Hadoop Nodes

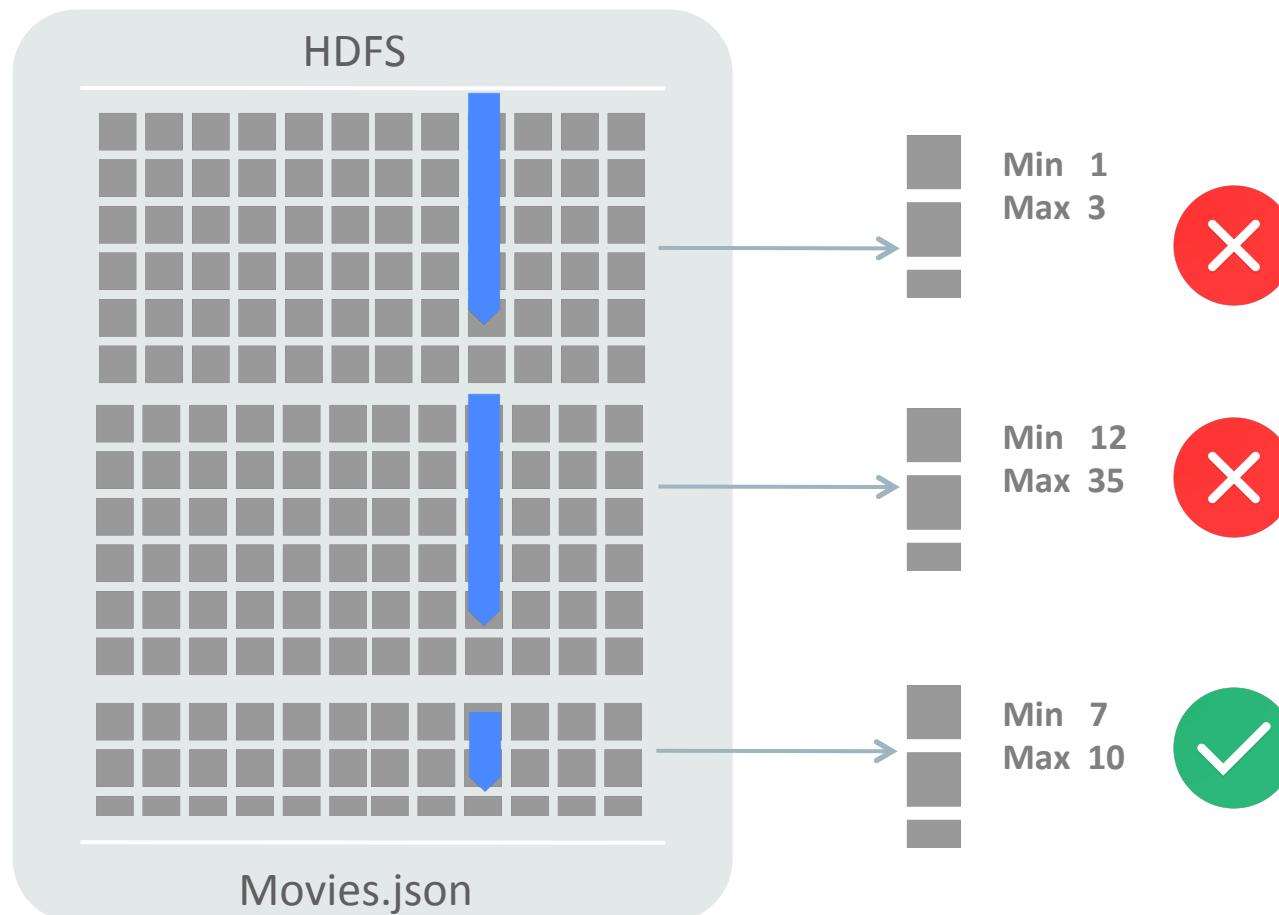
Example: Total movie sales for customer segment



- Converts joins of data in multiple tables into scans
- Result:
  - Scans are pushed down to Hadoop nodes and executed locally
  - No data moved to Database to process joins
  - Massive speed up of query
- Works with data spanning DB and Hadoop as well as data in two Hadoop data sets

# Big Data SQL Storage Index

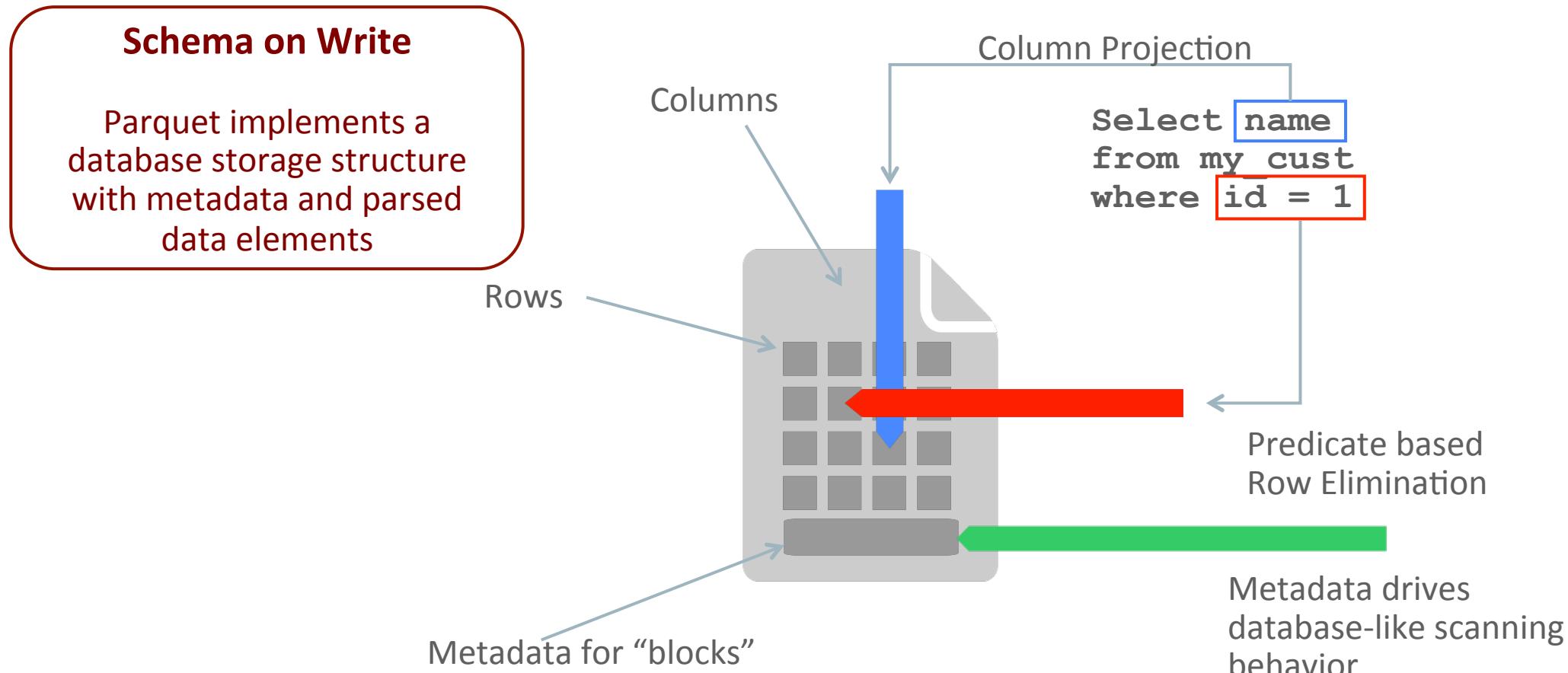
**Example:** Find revenue for movies in a category 9 (Comedy)



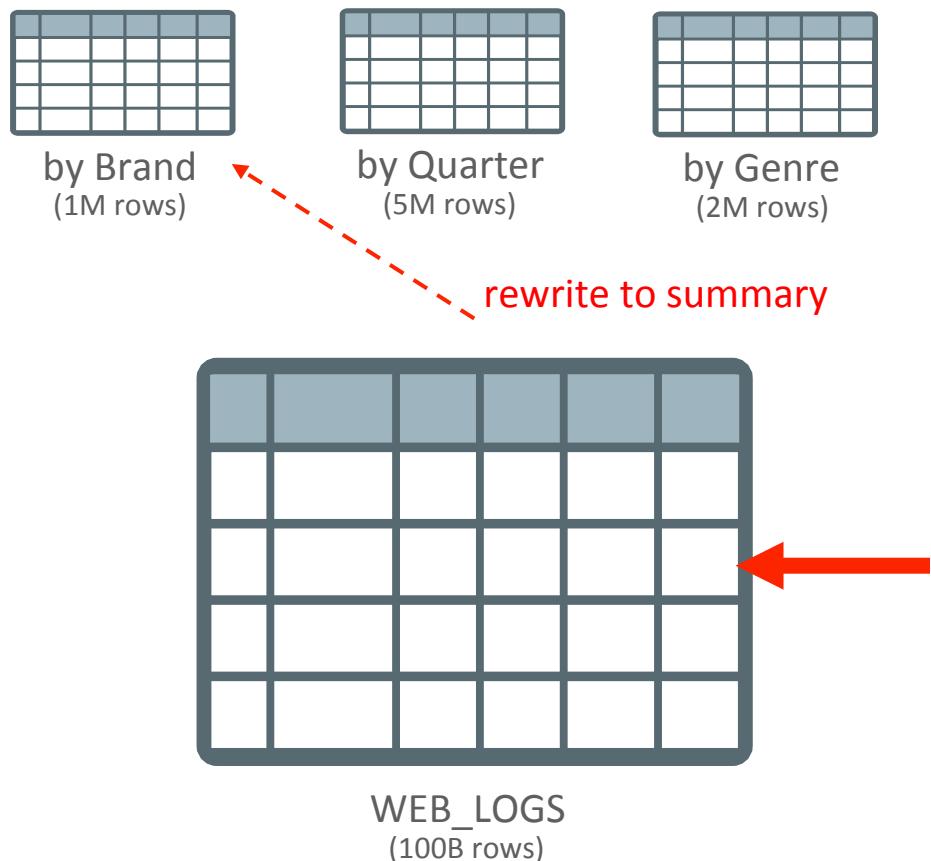
- Big Data SQL Storage Index works on HDFS Chunks and creates an SI for each chunk
- Min / max value is recorded for columns included in a storage index (max # of columns = 32)
- Storage index provides partition pruning like performance for un-modeled data sets

# Predicate Pushdown to Intelligent Sources

## Example: Querying Parquet

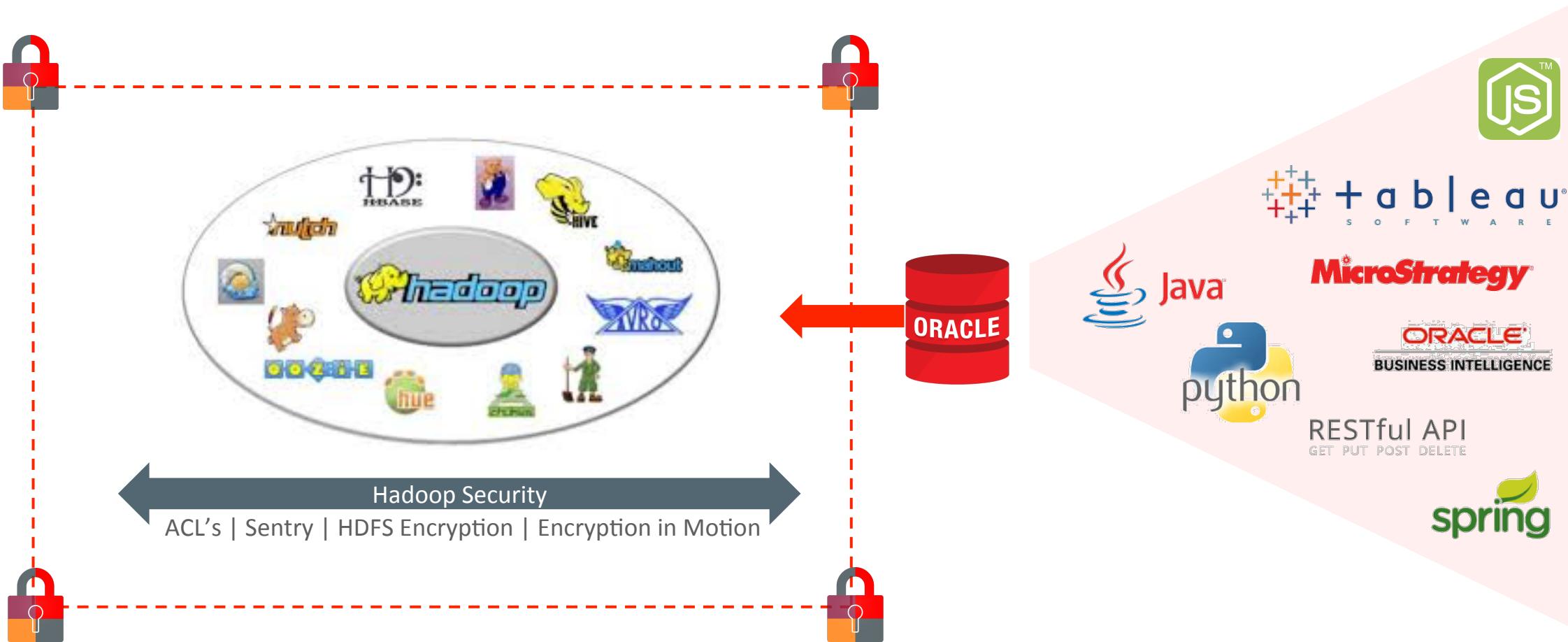


# Automatic Query Rewrite

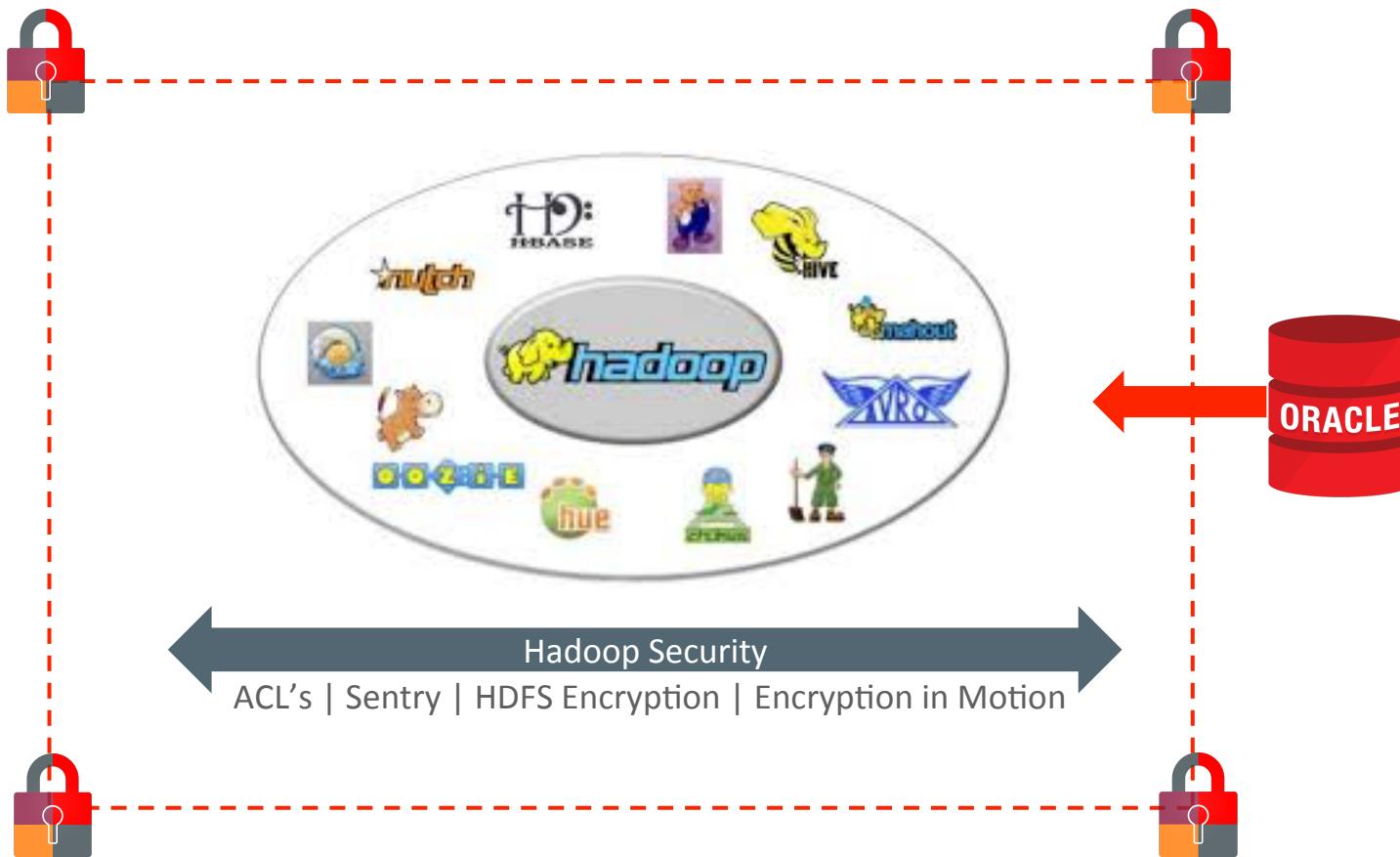


- **Materialized view query rewrite** automatically redirects detail query to appropriate summary data
  - Store summaries in Oracle Database
  - Use existing summaries in HDFS
- No changes to query required
- **Orders of magnitude** performance improvement

# Big Data SQL Security Features

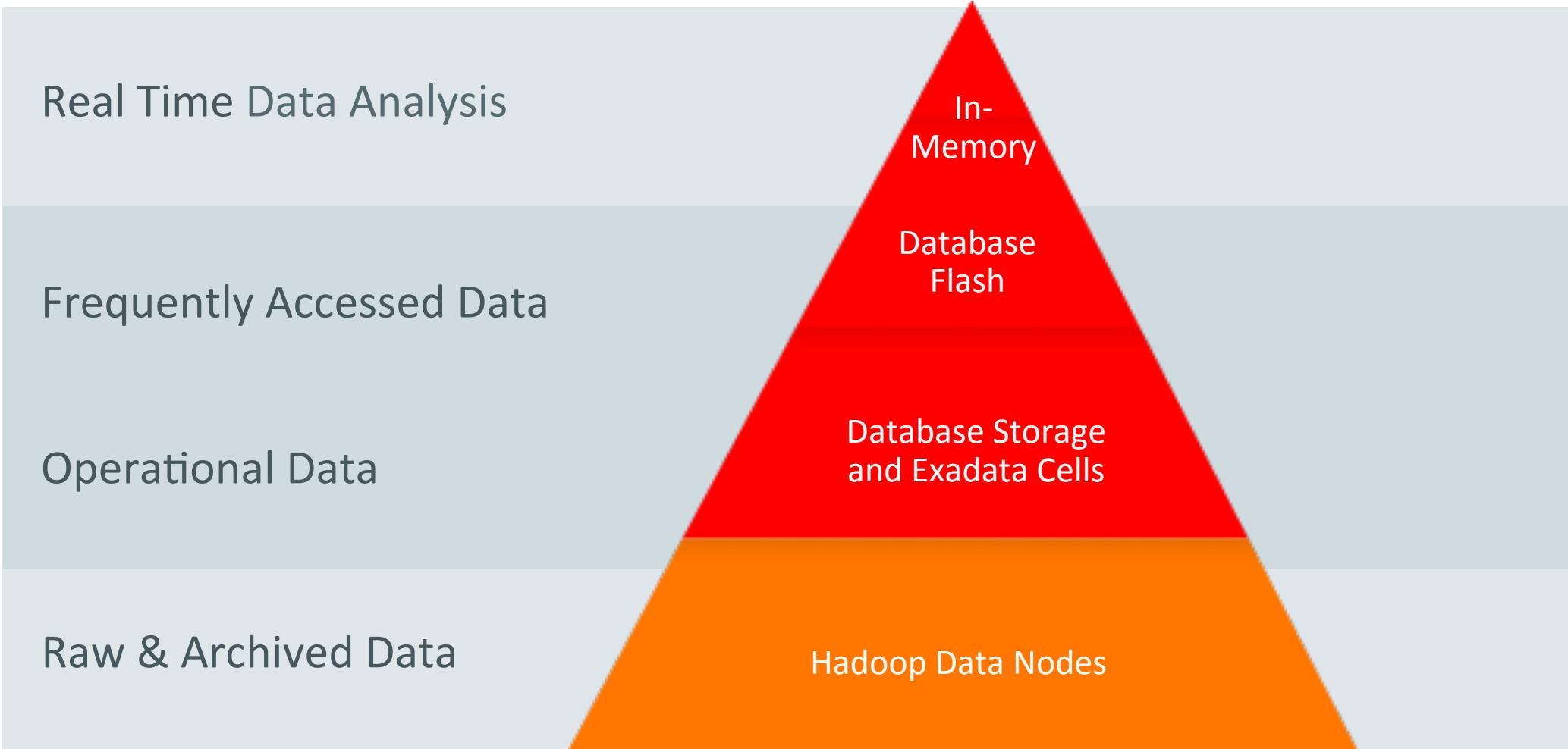


# Big Data SQL Security Features

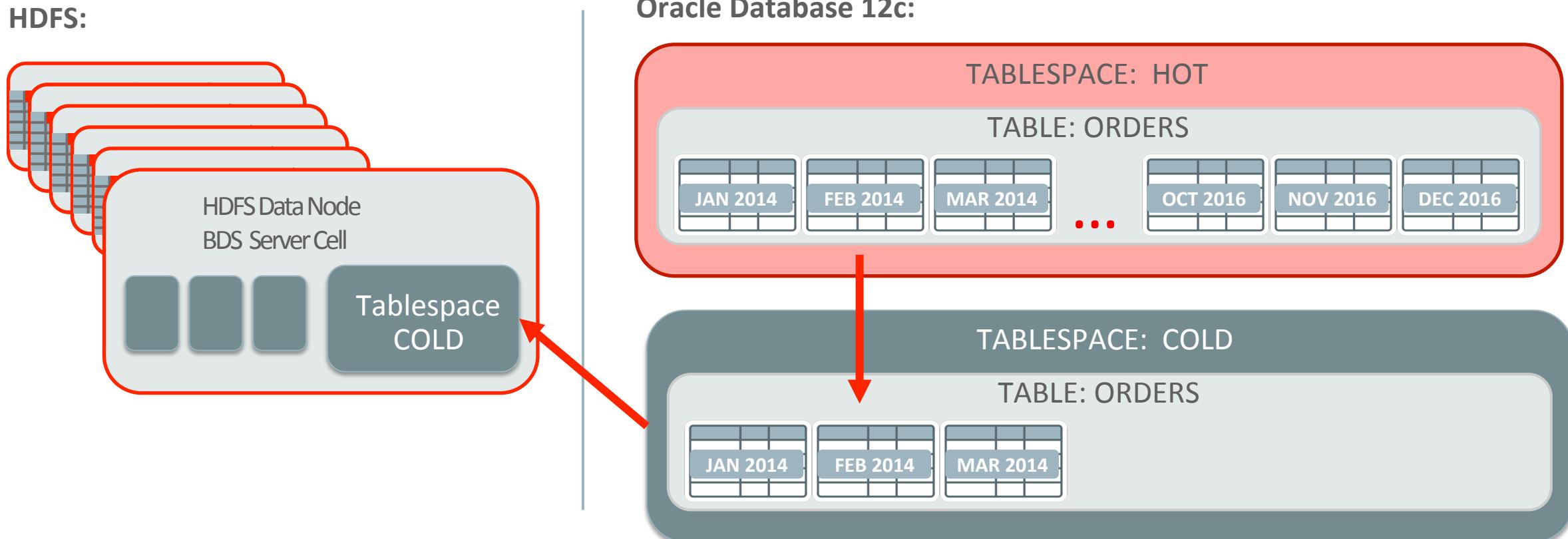


- Same security models apply to a wider range of data stores
- Advanced features such as data redaction can now be applied enabling joins between disparate sources
- Oracle security layers on top of existing Hadoop functionality

# Big Data use case: Data Tiering



# Archive Data to “Cold” Partitions



# Big Data SQL Key Features

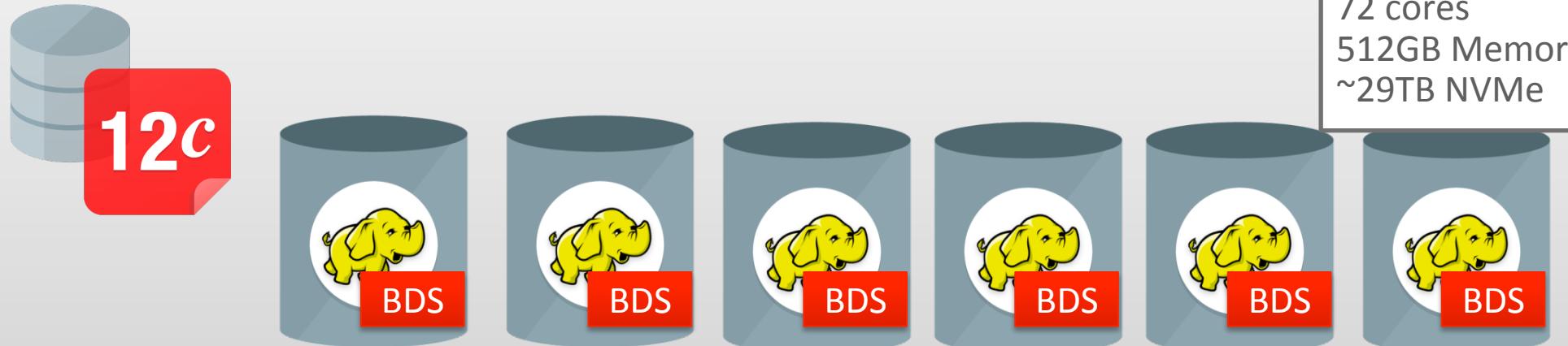
- **(Hive) Partition Pruning**
  - Read Hive catalog and prune partitions before query is run
  - 12.2 – Optimize partition pruning by leveraging Oracle Database metadata
  - Goal: IO Elimination
- **Storage Index**
  - Maintain metadata on elements to mark blocks for IO skipping
  - Goal: IO Elimination
- **Smart Scan**
  - Final filtering pass to ensure only requested elements are sent to Oracle Database
  - Goal: Data Movement Elimination
- **Bloom Filtering**
  - Convert joins into Bloom filter and push down to Hadoop nodes
  - Goal: Join Optimization and Localization
- **Predicate and Column Projection Pushdown**
  - Push down query elements into files like Parquet and ORC
  - Goal: IO Elimination on optimized file formats
- **Security**
  - Apply Oracle Database security policies on non-Oracle data stores
  - Goal: Enable Advanced Security features

# Workshop Environment

# Environment

**ORACLE® Bare Metal Cloud**

## Infrastructure as a Service

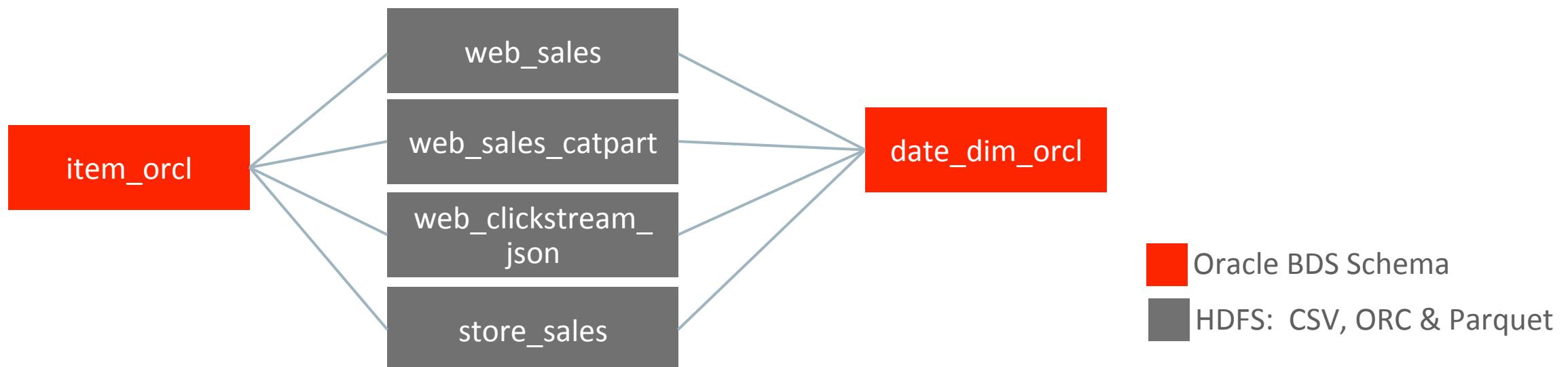


### Fun Facts:

Oracle Database 12.1.0.2  
Big Data SQL 3.1  
CDH 5.8.0 : 6 nodes  
Oracle Linux 6.7  
Dense IO Shape:  
72 cores  
512GB Memory  
~29TB NVMe

# Schema

- TPC-DS Data
  - Over 20 tables in Hive - we will focus on a few:  
`store_sales`, `web_sales`, `date_dim`, `item`, `web_clickstream_json`, `web_sales_catpart`
  - Lookup tables have been created in bds schema:
    - `date_dim_orcl`, `item_orcl`, `customer_orcl`



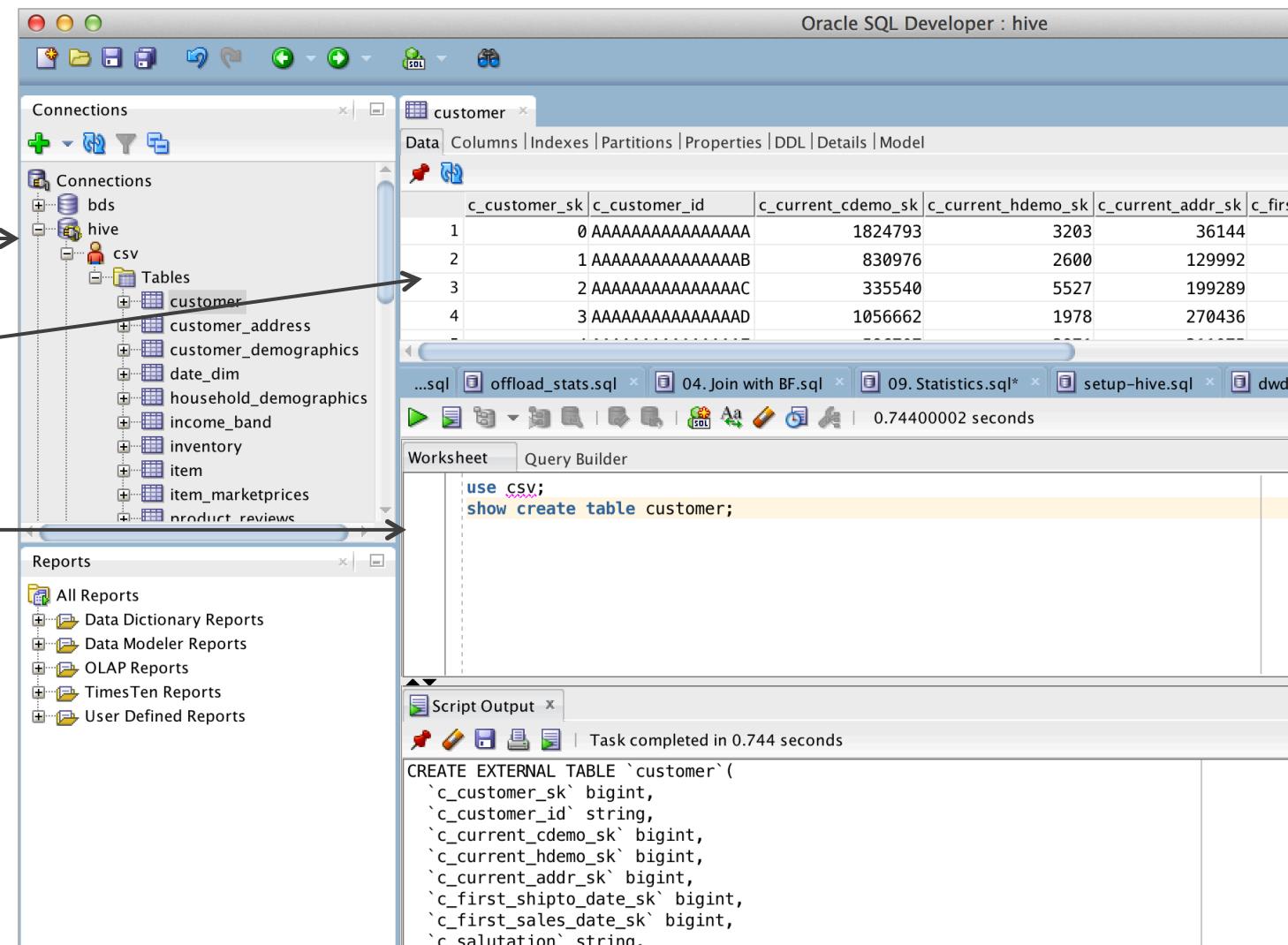
# SQL Developer

## Hive JDBC Support

Hive Connection

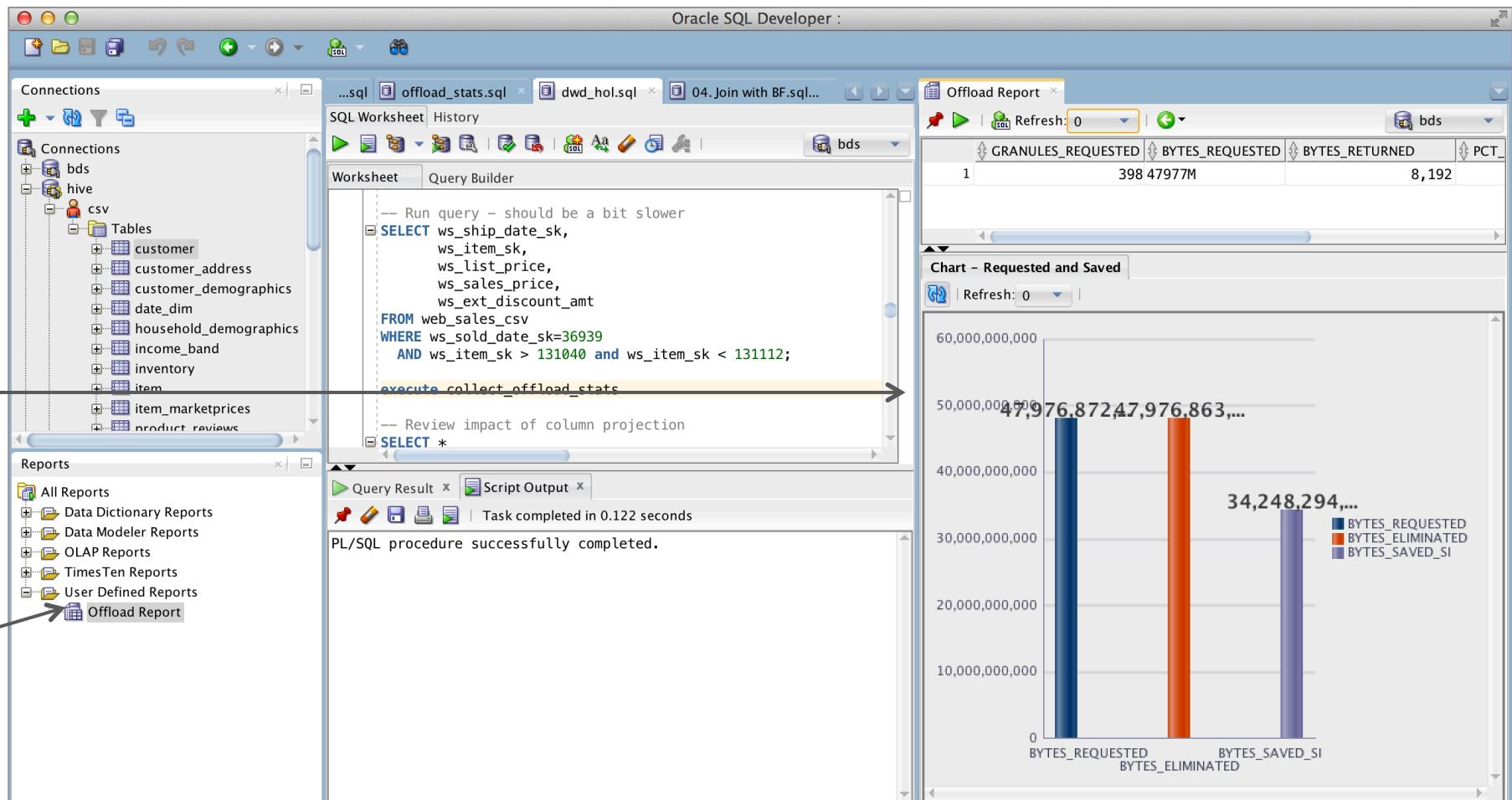
Hive object browser

Hive SQL Worksheet



# SQL Developer Offload Report

- 1 Import offload-report.xml
- 2 Add report to SQL Developer



# Part 1: Creating Tables

# Metadata: Extend Oracle External Tables

```
CREATE TABLE movielog (
    click VARCHAR2(4000))
ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL (
    TYPE ORACLE_HIVE ←
    DEFAULT DIRECTORY DEFAULT_DIR
    ACCESS PARAMETERS
    (
        com.oracle.bigdata.tablename logs
        com.oracle.bigdata.cluster mycluster
    )
REJECT LIMIT UNLIMITED;
```

- New types of external tables
  - ORACLE\_HIVE (leverage hive metadata)
  - ORACLE\_HDFS (specify metadata)
- Access parameters used to describe how to identify sources and process data on the hadoop cluster

# Access Parameters: HDFS Example

```
CREATE TABLE WEB_SALES_CSV
(
  WS SOLD DATE_SK NUMBER
 , WS SOLD TIME_SK NUMBER
 , WS ITEM_SK NUMBER
)
ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL
(
  TYPE ORACLE_HDFS
  DEFAULT DIRECTORY DEFAULT_DIR
  ACCESS PARAMETERS
  (
    com.oracle.bigdata.cluster=orabig
    com.oracle.bigdata.fileformat=TEXTFILE
    com.oracle.bigdata.rowformat: DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY '|'
    com.oracle.bigdata.erroropt: {"action": "replace", "value": "-1"}
  )
  LOCATION ('/data/tpcds/benchmarks/bigbench/data/web_sales')
)
REJECT LIMIT UNLIMITED;
```

- Access Parameters describe source data and processing rules
- Schema-on-Read

# Access Parameters: ORACLE\_HIVE

```
CREATE TABLE WEB_SALES_CSV
(
  WS SOLD DATE_SK NUMBER
 , WS SOLD TIME_SK NUMBER
 , WS ITEM_SK NUMBER
)
ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL
(
  TYPE ORACLE_HIVE
  DEFAULT DIRECTORY DEFAULT_DIR
  ACCESS PARAMETERS
  (
    com.oracle.bigdata.cluster=orabig
    com.oracle.bigdata.tablename: csv.web_sales
    com.oracle.bigdata.erroropt: {"action": "replace", "value": "-1"}
    com.oracle.bigdata.datemode=automatic
  )
  REJECT LIMIT UNLIMITED;
```

- Access Parameters refer to **metadata in Hive**
- Add processing rules

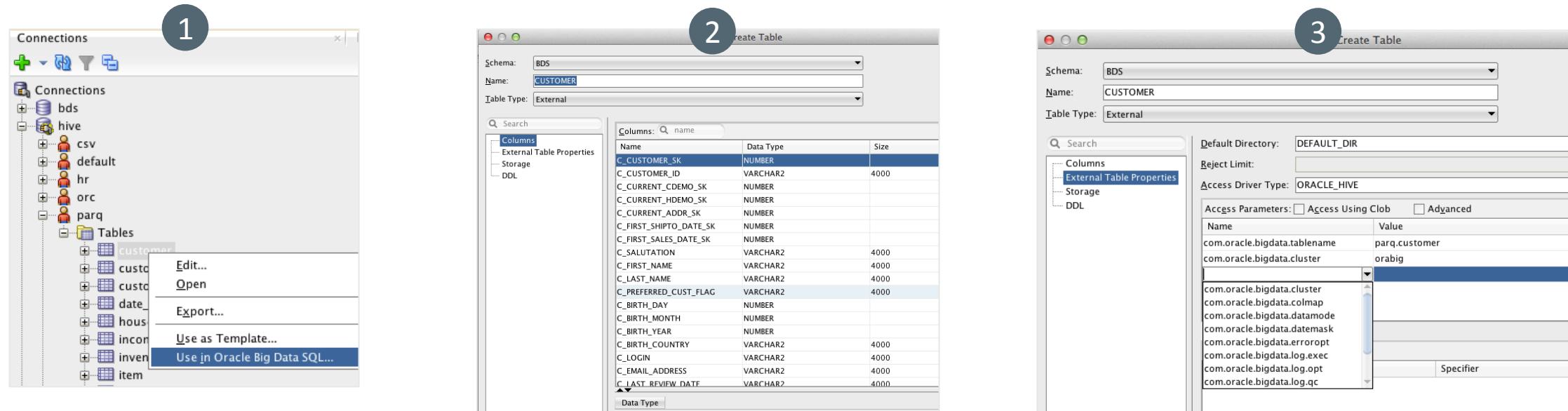
# Recommended Approach

## Use **ORACLE\_HIVE** When Possible

- Oracle Database query execution accesses Hive metadata at describe time
  - Changes to underlying Hive access parameters will not impact Oracle table (one exception... column list)
- Metadata an enabler for performance optimizations
  - Partition pruning and predicate pushdown into intelligent sources
- Utilize tooling for simplified table definitions
  - SQL Developer and DBMS\_HADOOP packages

# Creating Tables

## SQL Developer with Hive JDBC



Right-click on Hive  
Table. **Use in Oracle  
Big Data SQL**

Review generated columns.  
Update as needed - focusing on  
data types and precision

Add optional access parameters.  
Automatically generate table or save  
DDL.

See: [https://blogs.oracle.com/datawarehousing/entry/oracle\\_sql\\_developer\\_data\\_modeler](https://blogs.oracle.com/datawarehousing/entry/oracle_sql_developer_data_modeler)

# Viewing Hive Metadata from Oracle Database

- ALL\_HIVE\_DATABASES, ALL\_HIVE\_TABLES, ALL\_HIVE\_COLUMNS

**ALL\_HIVE\_COLUMNS**

CLUSTER_ID	DATABASE_NAME	TABLE_NAME	COLUMN_NAME	HIVE_COLUMN_TYPE	ORACLE_COLUMN_TYPE	LOCATION
orabig	csv	customer	c_customer_sk	bigint	NUMBER	hdfs://
orabig	csv	customer	c_customer_id	string	VARCHAR2(4000)	hdfs://
orabig	csv	customer	c_current_cdemo_sk	bigint	NUMBER	hdfs://
orabig	csv	customer	c_current_hdemo_sk	bigint	NUMBER	hdfs://
orabig	csv	customer	c_current_addr_sk	bigint	NUMBER	hdfs://
orabig	csv	customer	c_first_shipto_date_sk	bigint	NUMBER	hdfs://
orabig	csv	customer	c_first_sales_date_sk	bigint	NUMBER	hdfs://
orabig	csv	customer	c_salutation	string	VARCHAR2(4000)	hdfs://
orabig	csv	customer	c_first_name	string	VARCHAR2(4000)	hdfs://
orabig	csv	customer	c_last_name	string	VARCHAR2(4000)	hdfs://
orabig	csv	customer	c_preferred_cust_flag	string	VARCHAR2(4000)	hdfs://
orabig	csv	customer	c_birth_day	int	NUMBER	hdfs://
orabig	csv	customer	c_birth_month	int	NUMBER	hdfs://
orabig	csv	customer	c_birth_year	int	NUMBER	hdfs://
orabig	csv	customer	c_birth_country	string	VARCHAR2(4000)	hdfs://
orabig	csv	customer	c_login	string	VARCHAR2(4000)	hdfs://
orabig	csv	customer	c_email_address	string	VARCHAR2(4000)	hdfs://
orabig	csv	customer	c_last_review_date	string	VARCHAR2(4000)	hdfs://
orabig	csv	customer_address	ca_address_sk	bigint	NUMBER	hdfs://
orabig	csv	customer_address	ca_address_id	string	VARCHAR2(4000)	hdfs://

# Creating Tables

## DBMS\_HADOOP Package

```
declare
  DDLout VARCHAR2(4000);
begin
  DDLout := null;

  dbms.hadoop.create_extddl_for_hive (
    CLUSTER_ID=> 'orabig',
    DB_NAME=> 'parq',
    HIVE_TABLE_NAME=> 'store_sales',
    HIVE_PARTITION=>FALSE,
    TABLE_NAME=> 'store_sales_orcl',
    PERFORM_DDL=>FALSE,
    TEXT_OF_DDL=>DDLout
  );

  dbms_output.put_line(DDLout);
end;
/
```

- PL/SQL Package used to create table or generate DDL
- Combine with ALL\_HIVE\* dictionary views to automate creation of many tables
- Consider optimizing data type conversions - especially precision – string -> varchar2(?)

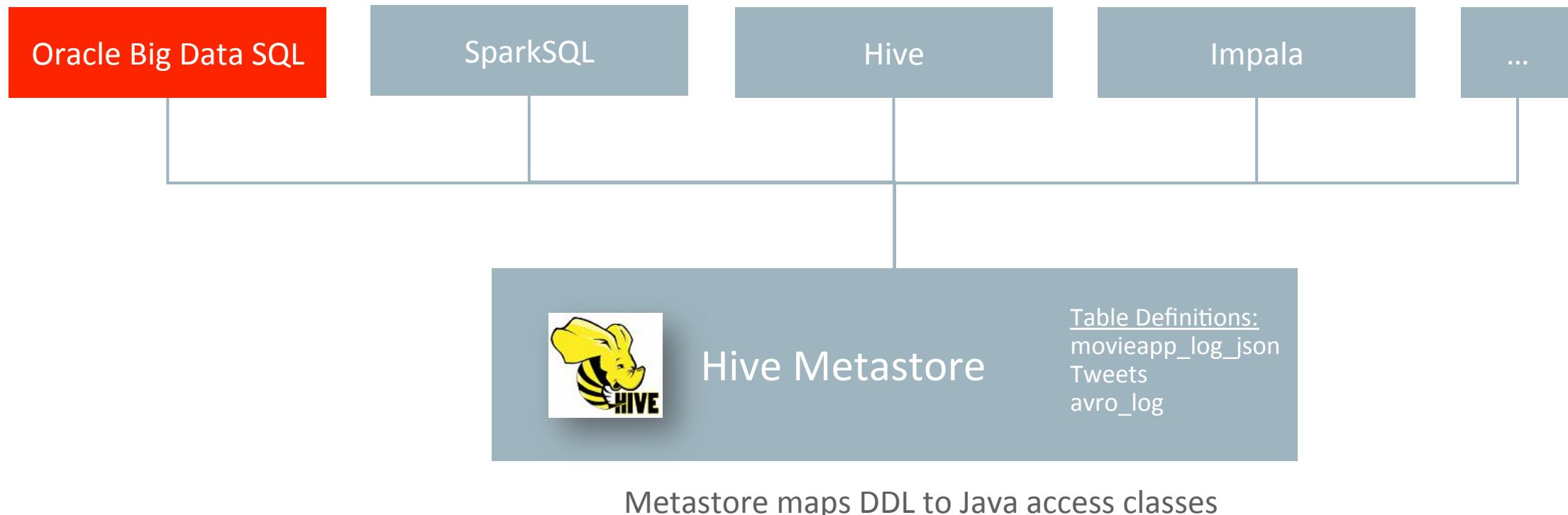
# Part 1: Hands-on

## Creating Tables

# Part 2: Performance Features

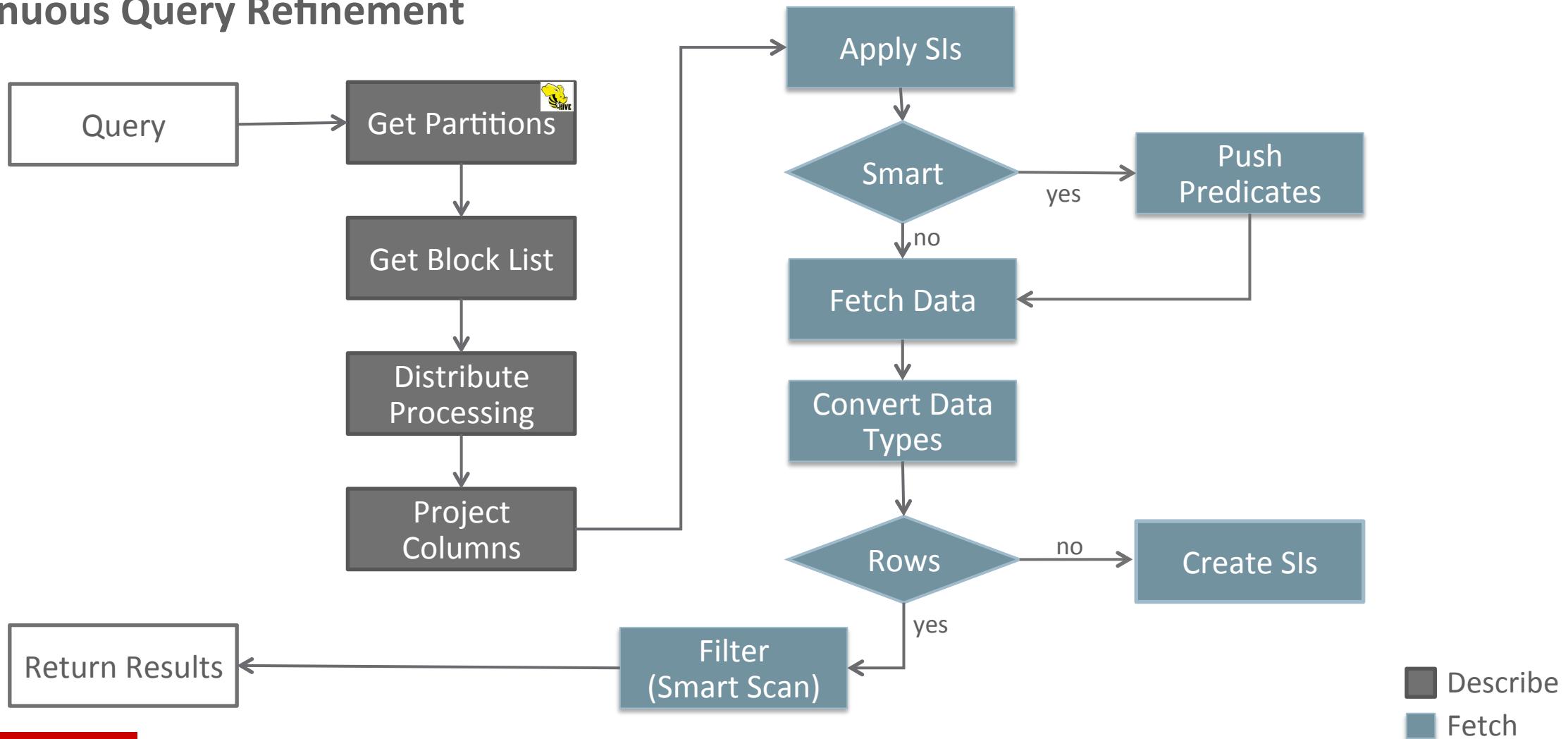
# SQL-on-Hadoop Engines Share Metadata, not MapReduce

## Hive Metastore



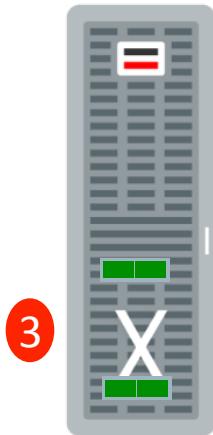
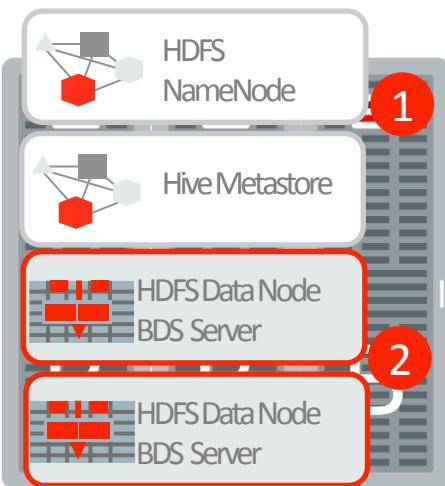
# Big Data SQL Query Processing

## Continuous Query Refinement



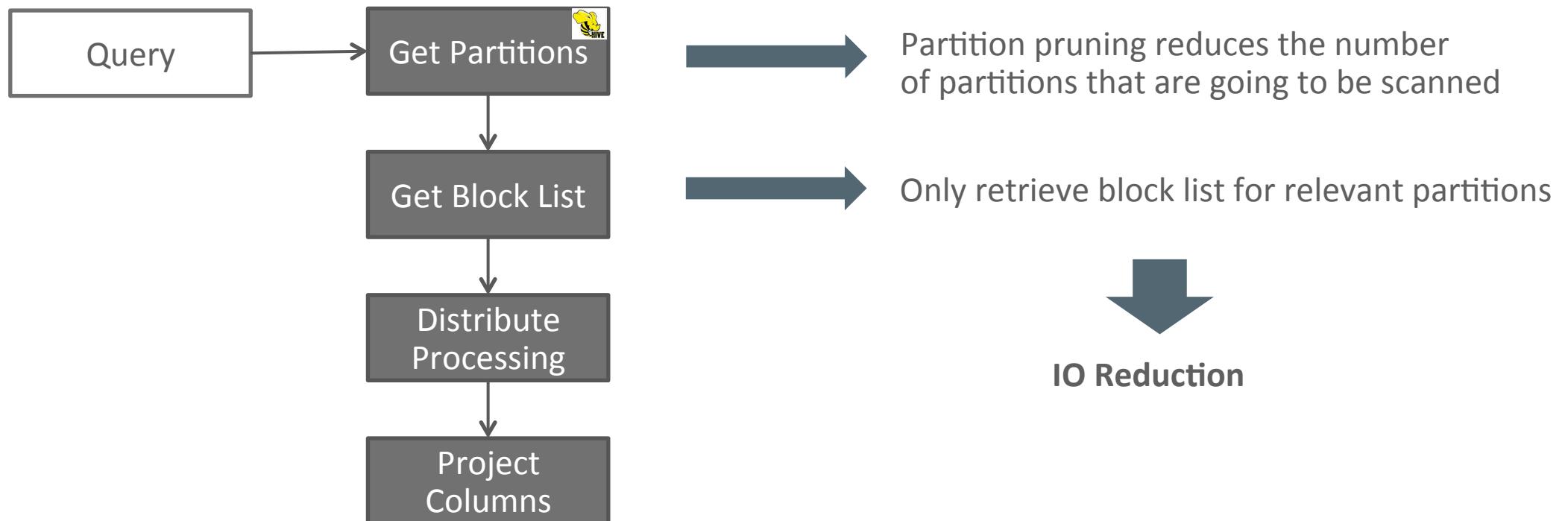
# Big Data SQL Query Execution

## How do we query Hadoop?



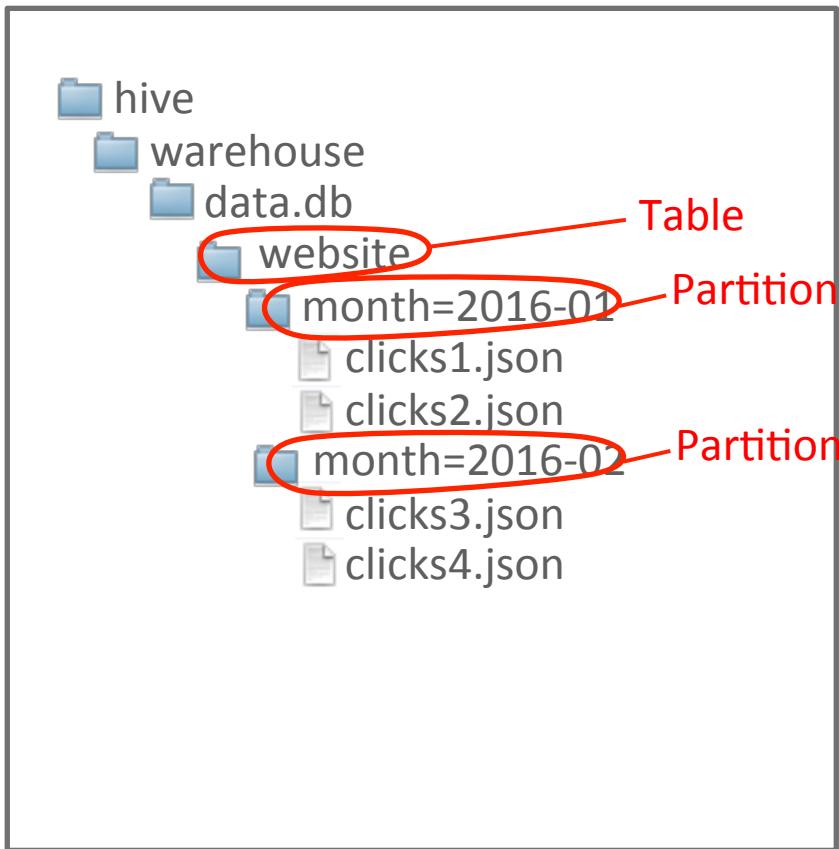
- ① **Describe time determines:**
  - Data locations (partition pruned)
  - Data structure
  - Parallelism
- ② **Fast reads using Big Data SQL Server**
  - Schema-for-read using Hadoop classes
  - Predicate pushdown for intelligent sources
  - Smart Scan selects only relevant data
- ③ **Process filtered result**
  - Move relevant data to database
  - Join with database tables
  - Apply database security policies

# Partition Pruning and a Big Data SQL Query



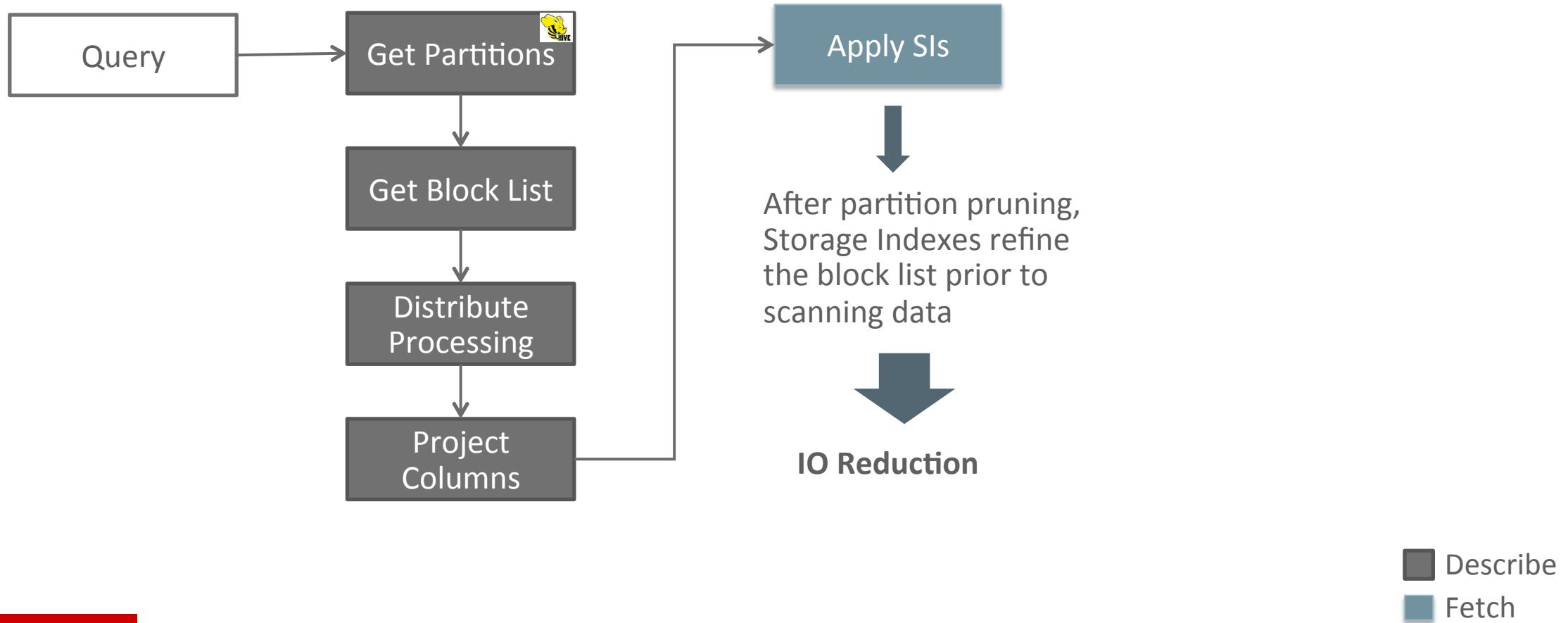
Describe  
Fetch

# Partition Pruning

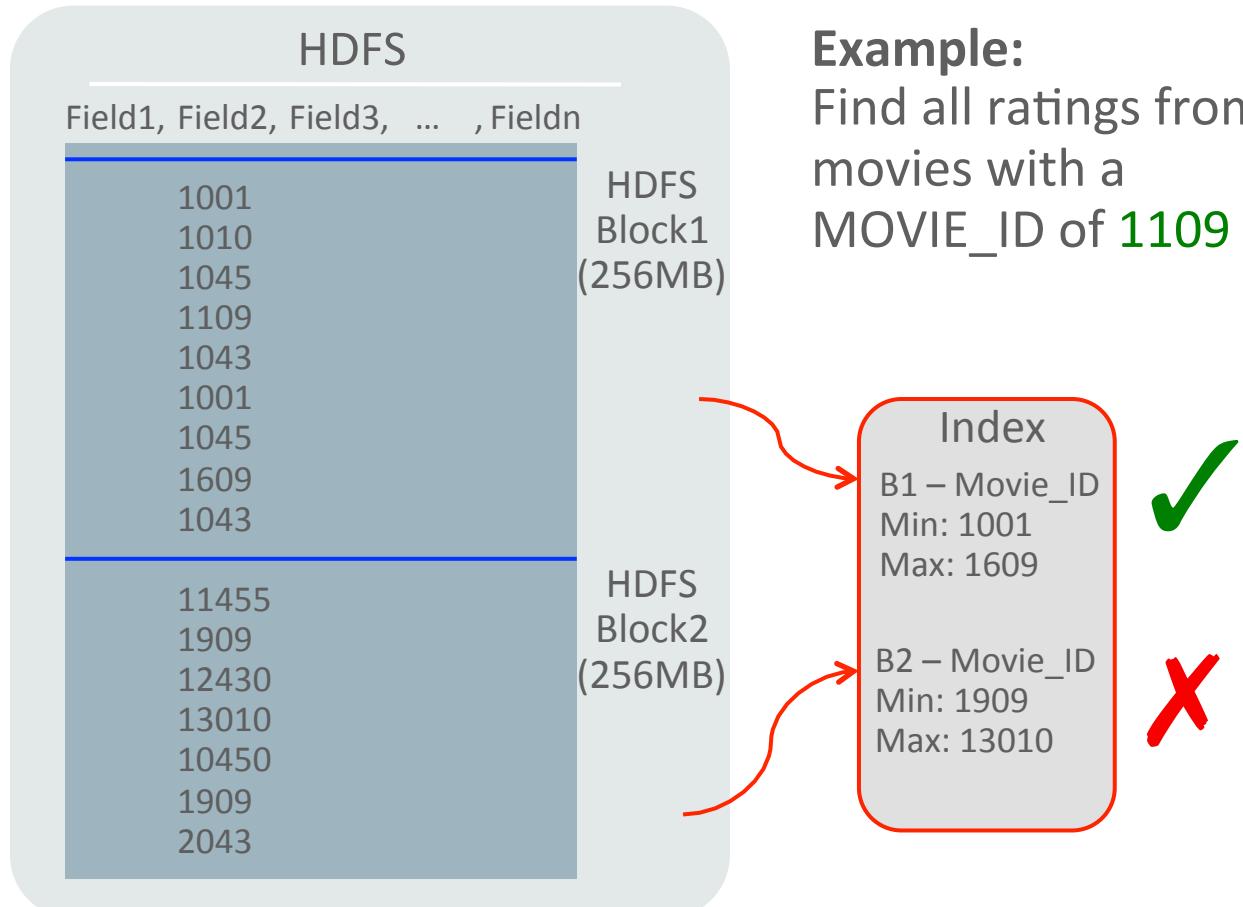


- Optimization only available for Hive
  - HDFS does not have partition concept. Files identified by extab LOCATION clause will be scanned
- Only those partitions (i.e. folders) that meet condition will be scanned
- The following predicates are supported:  
=; !=; <; <=; >; >=, LIKE, AND and OR

# Storage Indexes and a Big Data SQL Query



# Oracle Big Data SQL Storage Index



- Storage index provides query speed-up through transparent IO elimination of HDFS Blocks. It's a *negative index*
- Columns in SQL are mapped to fields in the HDFS file via External Table Definitions
- Min / max value is recorded for each HDFS Block in a storage index

# Big Data SQL Storage Index

## Things to note and know

- Indexes up to 32 columns per external table
- SI on external tables defined with Storage Handlers (HBase, NoSQL Database) is not supported
- If multiple external tables address the same HDFS file, multiple SIs are maintained on a per external table basis
- SI is local to the Hadoop node, if a query runs on a different node, no SI may be available resulting in slower performance until the SI is built on that node
- Invalidation of an SI is automatic, it is based on a check on the underlying files at runtime
- SI works on number, character and date data types
- **If possible, sort data to maximize SI query performance benefit**

# Influencing Storage Index Creation

- SI is generated after a block is queried and no result data is found for that block
- Columns in “where” clause used to prioritize SI target fields
- Warm up SI by running queries
  - Run multiple times to hit all replicas
  - Or, simply let user query workload generate SIs on demand

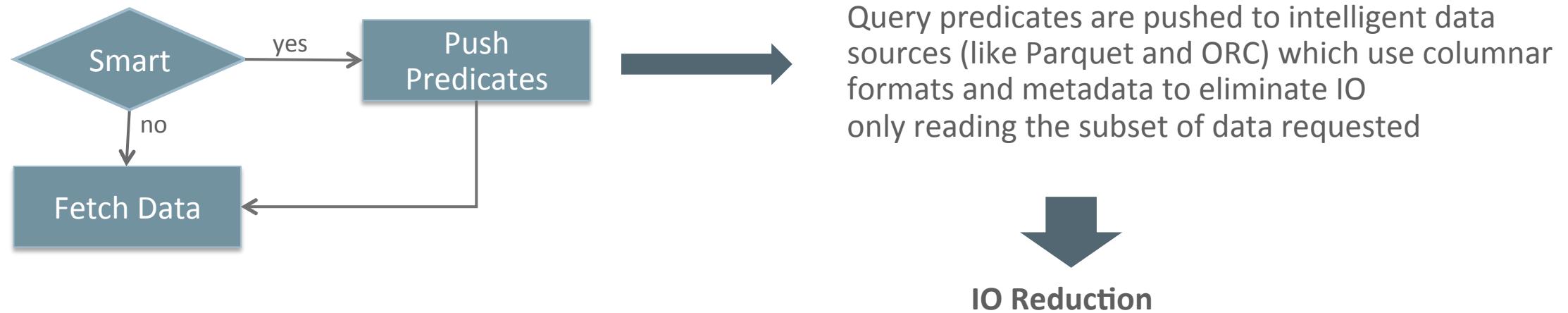
## Example “warm-up” query:

```
SELECT count(*)  
FROM WEB_SALES_CSV  
WHERE  
  WS SOLD DATE_SK = -1  
  AND WS SOLD TIME_SK = -1  
  AND WS SHIP DATE_SK = -1  
  AND WS ITEM_SK = -1  
  AND WS BILL CUSTOMER_SK = -1  
  AND WS SHIP CUSTOMER_SK = -1  
  AND WS WEB PAGE_SK = -1  
  AND WS WEB SITE_SK = -1  
  AND WS SHIP MODE_SK = -1  
  AND WS WAREHOUSE_SK = -1  
  AND WS PROMO_SK = -1  
  AND WS ORDER NUMBER = -1  
  AND WS QUANTITY = -1;
```

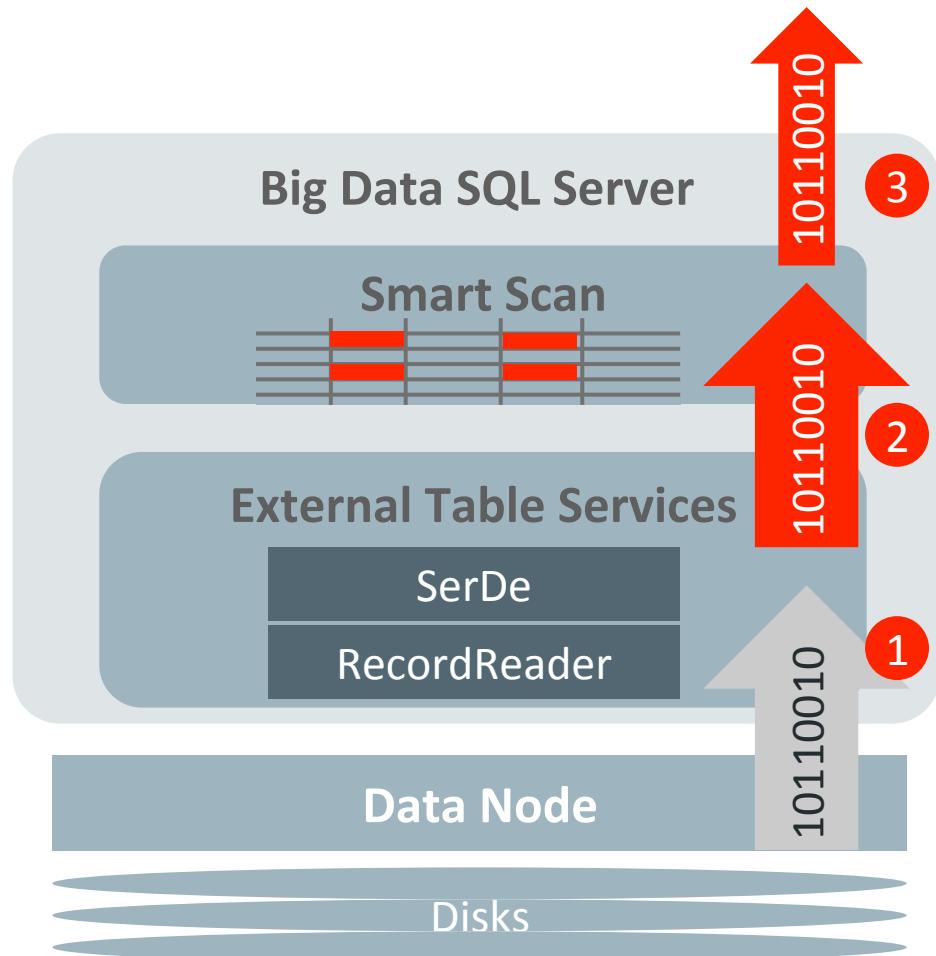
**Blocks:**  
No column has a value with -1; all blocks will be have SIs

**Columns:**  
“Where” cols will have SIs

# Predicate Pushdown and a Big Data SQL Query

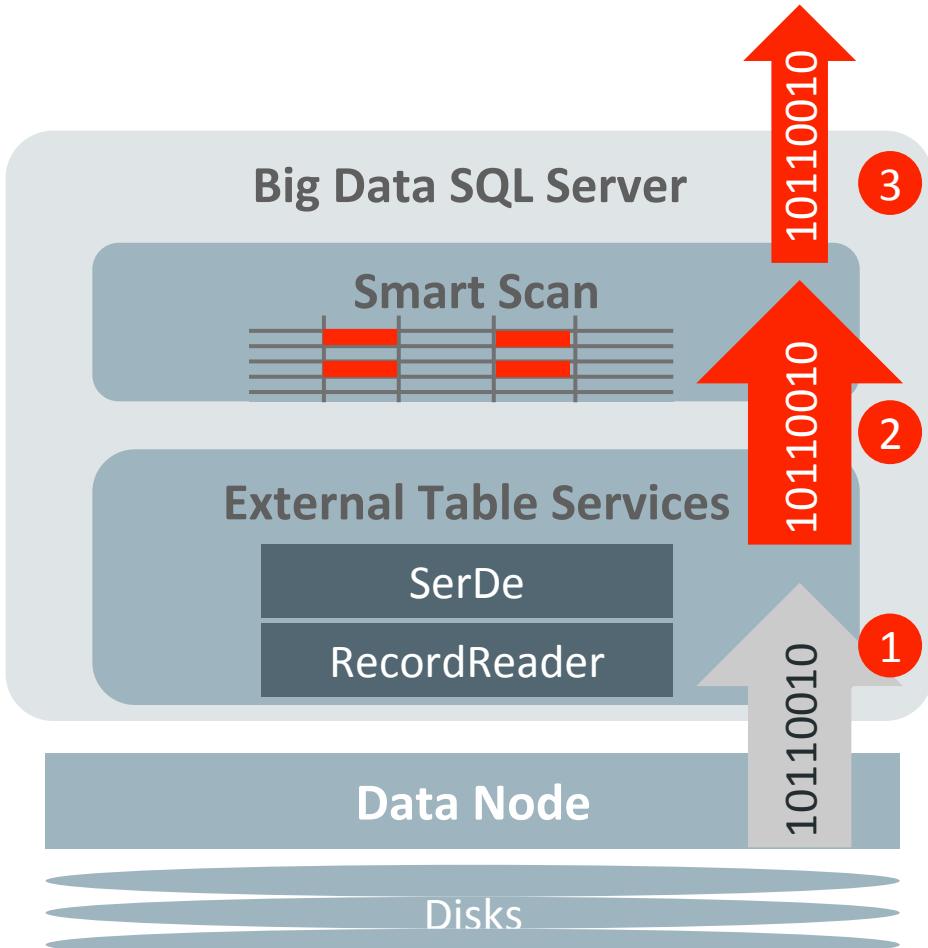


# Big Data SQL Server Dataflow



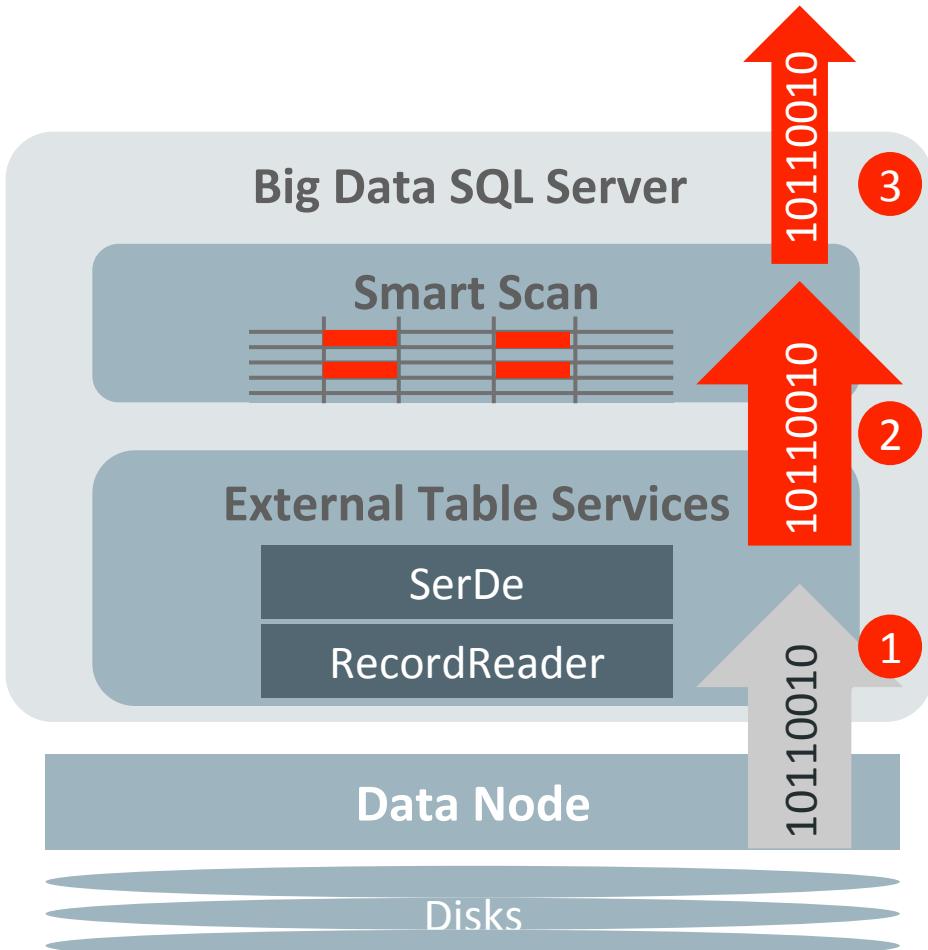
- 1 Read data from HDFS Data Node
  - Direct-path reads
  - C-based readers when possible
  - Use native Hadoop classes otherwise
  - Push predicates to intelligent sources
- 2 Translate bytes to Oracle format
- 3 Apply Smart Scan to Oracle bytes
  - Apply filters
  - Project Columns
  - Parse JSON/XML
  - Score models

# Data Types: Parquet, ORC and AVRO files



- Parquet, ORC and AVRO store data in native types; Oracle Database has its own data types
- Minimize “conversion” by matching data types
  - Matching types enables simple hand-off
  - Example:
    - Map Hive FLOAT to Oracle BINARY\_FLOAT
    - Map Hive DOUBLE to Oracle BINARY\_DOUBLE
- Pay attention to precision - esp. with Strings
- Compatibility matrix between **hive** data types and **Oracle** data types are found:  
<http://docs.oracle.com/bigdata/bda45/BDSUG/concepts.htm#BIGUG21117>

# Data Types: Text file



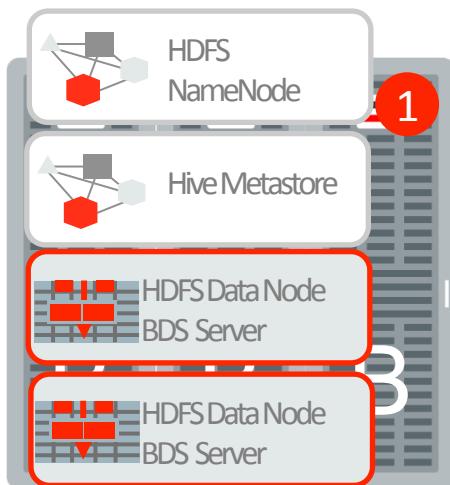
- Every record is a string - conversion must take place for each field
- Whenever possible, use Oracle Database lightweight column types, like NUMBER, instead BINARY\_DOUBLE
- Pay attention to precision - esp. with Strings

# Pay Attention to Data Types

- Data is converted from Java types to Oracle Data types. Want this conversion to be as efficient as possible when converting 100s of columns and billions of rows!
- CSV files in C-Mode
  - Avoid mapping to BINARY\_FLOAT or BINARY\_DOUBLE. It's extremely expensive. Map to Oracle NUMBER if possible.
- Java-Mode - it's the reverse recommendation!
  - File's InputFormat has already converted from the file storage format to Hive data type
  - For Parquet, ORC, AVRO/binary and RCFile (and all the NoSQL DB's), Hive FLOATs and DOUBLEs are stored in binary format, so need to convert from file storage format (binary IEEE FLOATs and DOUBLEs) to Oracle BINARY\_FLOAT and BINARY\_DOUBLE
  - Map Hive FLOAT to Oracle BINARY\_FLOAT and Hive DOUBLE to Oracle BINARY\_DOUBLE

# Big Data SQL Query Execution

## ORACLE\_HDFS



### ① Describe time determines:

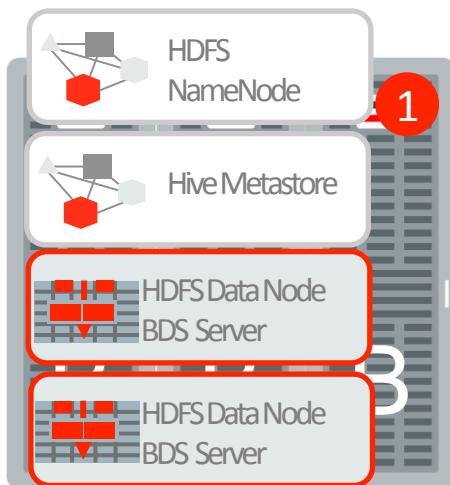
- Data locations

• Data structure

- External Table LOCATION field specifies where data resides
- Get splits/blocks/hosts that contain the data blocks for the associated files
- Database query coordinator distribute work to BDS Cells across the cluster - prioritizing data local scans
- Storage Indexes filter blocks
- Data converted to Oracle format for selected cols
- Smart Scan filters rows and returns selected cols

# Big Data SQL Query Execution

## ORACLE\_HIVE



### ① Describe time determines:

- Data locations

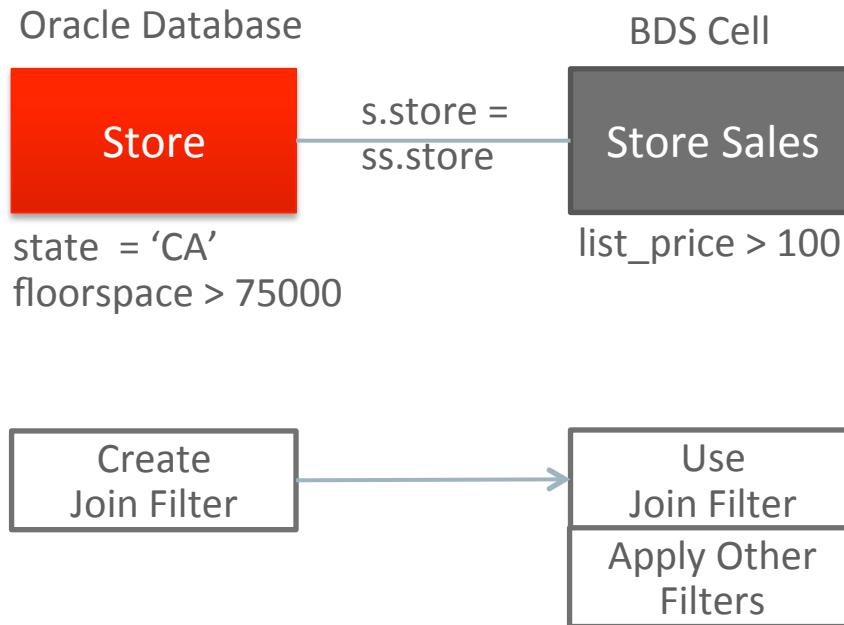
• Delays

- Access parameter identifies hive source
- Retrieve from Hive Metastore:
  - **List of partitions that meet the query condition**
  - **Access methods for underlying data files**
- Get splits/blocks/hosts that contain the data blocks for the associated files
- Database query coordinator distributes work to BDS Cells across the cluster - prioritizing data local scans
- Storage Indexes filter blocks
- **Predicates pushed to “intelligent” sources**
- Data converted to Oracle format for selected cols
- Smart Scan filters rows and returns selected cols

# Join Optimization with Bloom Filters

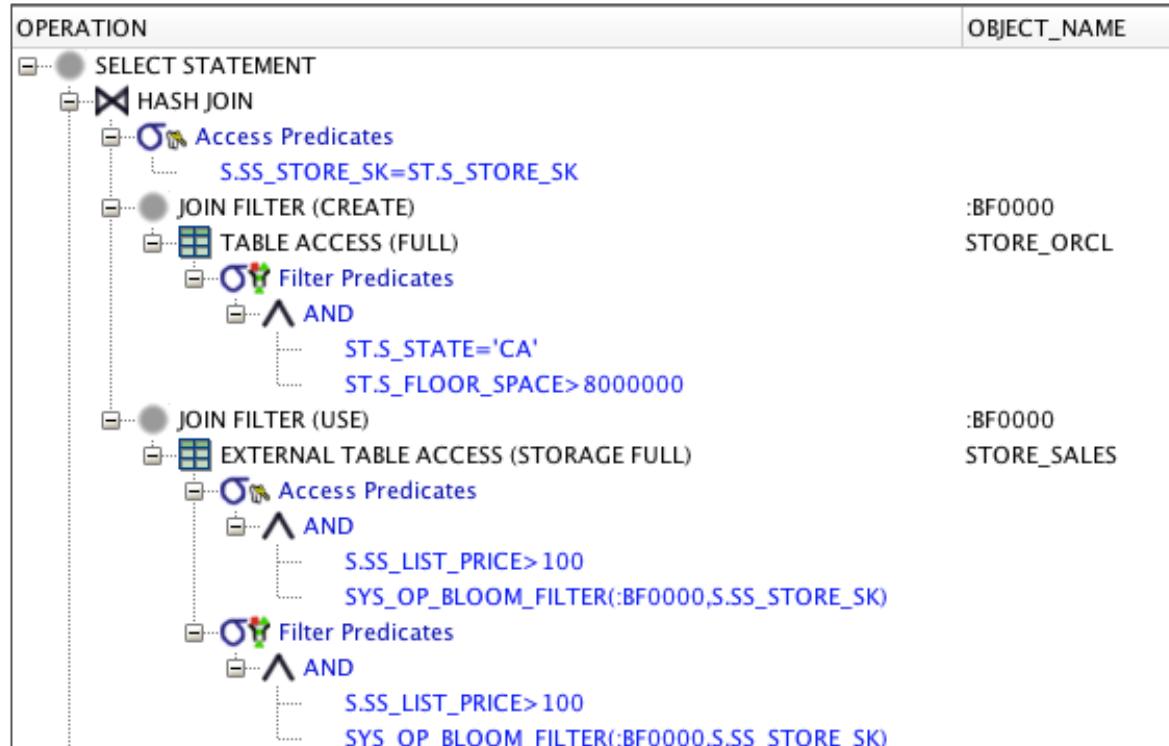
- A Bloom filter...
  - is a low-memory data structure that tests membership in a set
  - correctly indicates when an element is *\*not\** in a set. There could be false positives
  - is used to filter data in BDS cells - especially when joining large facts to small dimension tables
- Optimizer will automatically utilize Bloom filters to improve performance
  - Can be influenced by PX\_JOIN\_FILTER/NO\_PX\_JOIN\_FILTER hints

# Join Optimization with Bloom Filters



- Query joins store and store sales table
- Bloom filter (bit vector) is created based on the join column
- Bloom filter & other filters are applied on the BDS Cell
  - Is this store in the bit vector?
- Potential massive reduction in data returned to database for join

# Join Optimization Example:



GRANULES_REQUESTED	BYTES_REQUESTED	BYTES_RETURNED
306	31985M	1,040,384

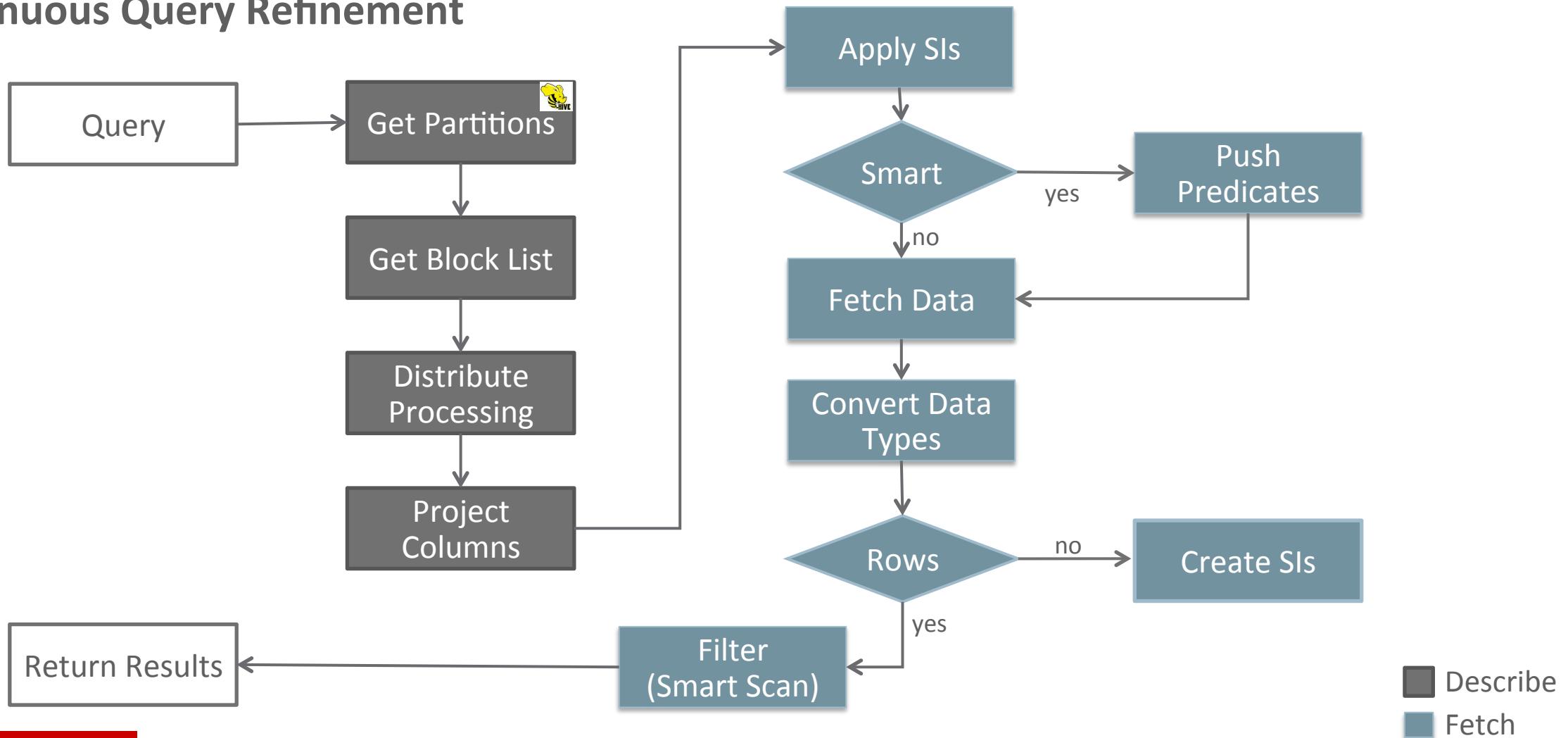
SELECT

```
st.s_manager,  
st.s_hours,  
s.ss_list_price,  
s.ss_sales_price,  
s.ss_ext_discount_amt  
FROM store_sales s, store_orcl st  
WHERE s.ss_store_sk = st.s_store_sk  
AND st.s_state='CA'  
AND st.s_floor_space > 8000000  
AND s.ss_list_price > 100;
```

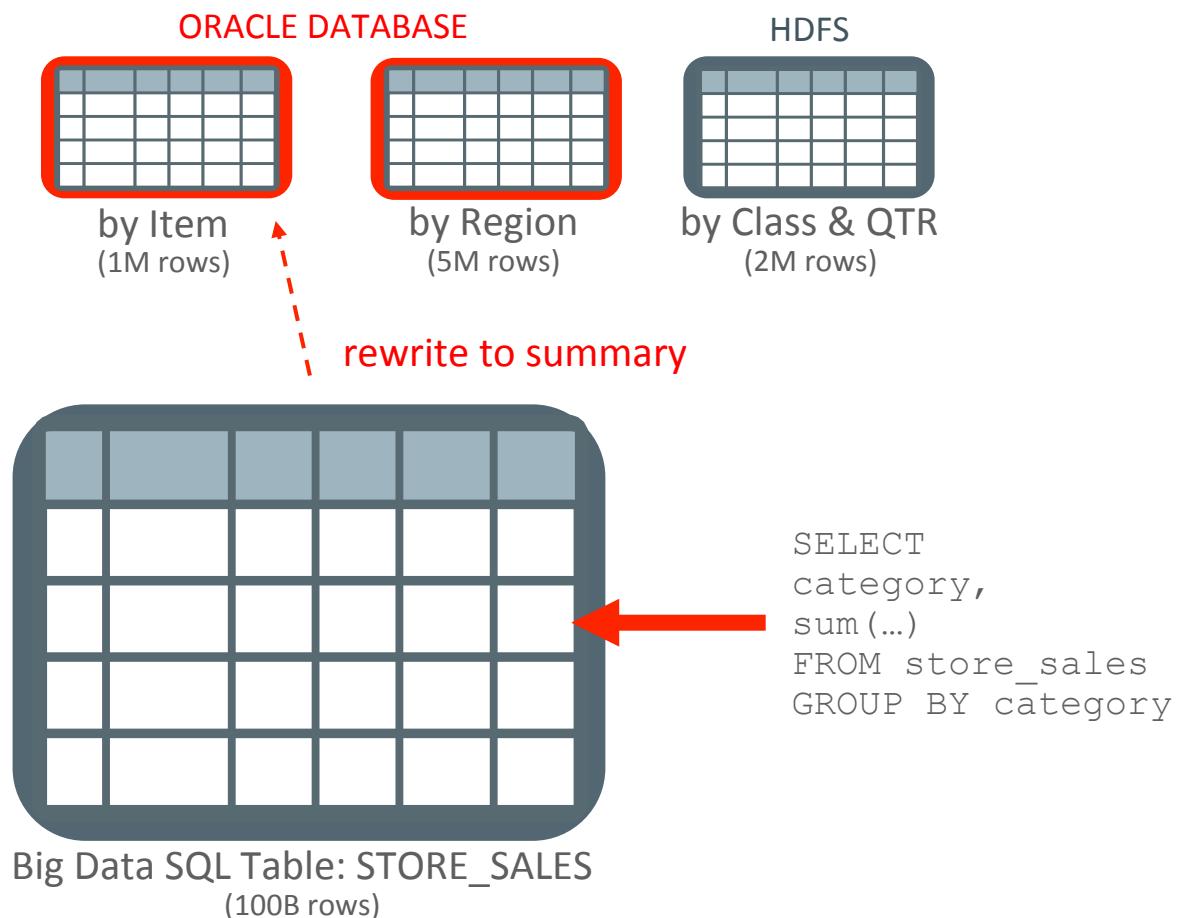
Smart Scan Filter: 99%

# Big Data SQL Query Processing Summary

## Continuous Query Refinement

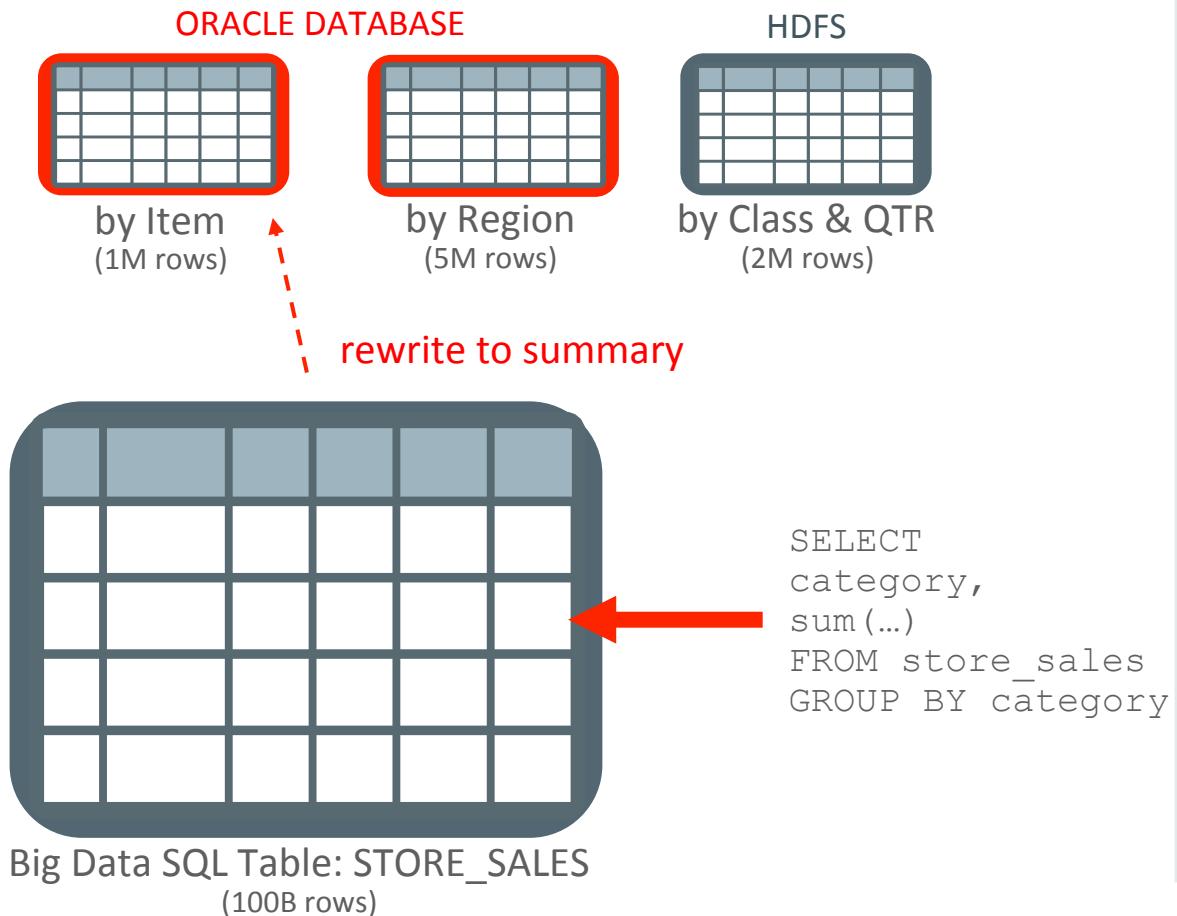


# Enhance Performance with Automatic Query Rewrite



- **Orders of magnitude** performance improvement
- **Materialized view** query rewrite automatically redirects detail query to appropriate summary data
  - Store summaries in Oracle Database
  - If available, use existing summaries in HDFS
- No changes to query required

# Create Materialized View Over BDS External Tables

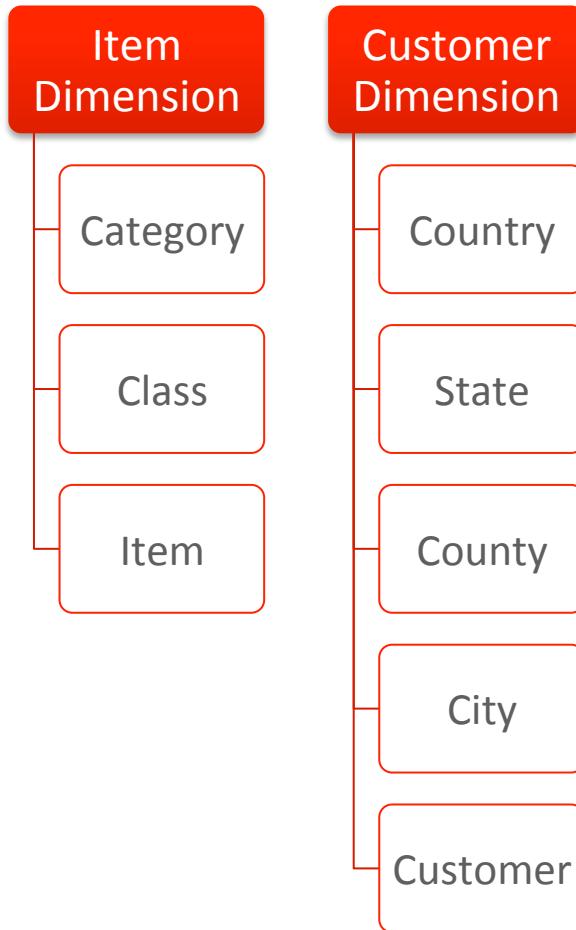


- Optimizer picks best summary to match query
- MV will need to be manually maintained
- Set `query_rewrite_integrity` to `stale_tolerated`
- Remember to collect statistics!

## Example: MV by Item

```
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW mv_store_sales_item
ON PREBUILT TABLE
ENABLE QUERY REWRITE AS (
    select ss_item_sk,
           sum(ss_quantity) as ss_quantity,
           sum(ss_ext_wholesale_cost) as
               ss_ext_wholesale_cost,
           sum(ss_net_paid) as ss_net_paid,
           sum(ss_net_profit) as ss_net_profit
    from bds.store_sales
    group by ss_item_sk
);
```

# Add Metadata Describing Hierarchies



- Use dimension objects to enhance rewrite effectiveness
- Hierarchies define column relationships

```
CREATE DIMENSION BDS.ITEM_DIM  
  LEVEL ITEM IS (ITEM_ORCL.I_ITEM_SK)  
  LEVEL CLASS IS (ITEM_ORCL.I_CLASS)  
  LEVEL CATEGORY IS (ITEM_ORCL.I_CATEGORY)  
 HIERARCHY PROD_ROLLUP (  
    ITEM CHILD OF  
    CLASS CHILD OF  
    CATEGORY )  
 ATTRIBUTE ITEM DETERMINES (  
    ITEM_ORCL.I_SIZE, ITEM_ORCL.I_COLOR,  
    ITEM_ORCL.I_UNITS,  
    ITEM_ORCL.I_CURRENT_PRICE, I_WHOLESALE_COST  
  );
```

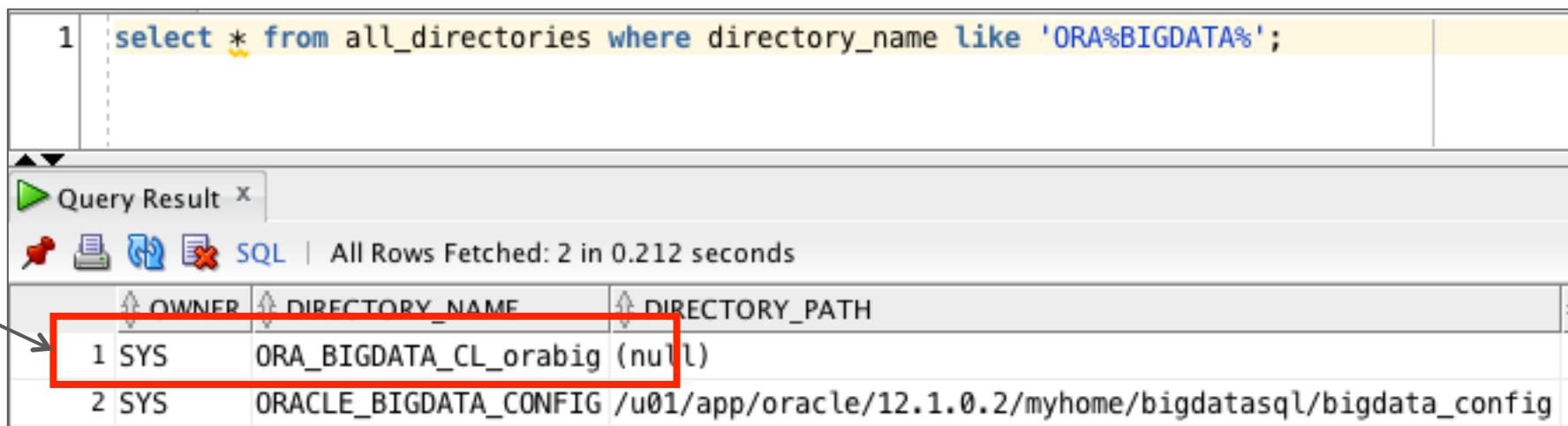
# Security: Overview

- Use Oracle security policies to access data
  - GRANT BDSQL\_USER role to all Big Data SQL users
  - GRANT access to cluster
  - GRANT access to tables
  - Apply fine-grained policies to table data

# Cluster Access

- Oracle directory objects represent cluster
  - ORA\_BIGDATA\_CL\_<cluster>
- GRANT SELECT on cluster directory to users/groups to allow coarse grained access to data in cluster

---



The screenshot shows a SQL developer interface with a query editor and a results grid. The query in the editor is:

```
1 | select * from all_directories where directory_name like 'ORA%BIGDATA%';
```

The results grid is titled "Query Result" and shows the following data:

OWNER	DIRECTORY_NAME	DIRECTORY_PATH
SYS	ORA_BIGDATA_CL_orabig (null)	
SYS	ORACLE_BIGDATA_CONFIG /u01/app/oracle/12.1.0.2/myhome/bigdatasql/bigdata_config	

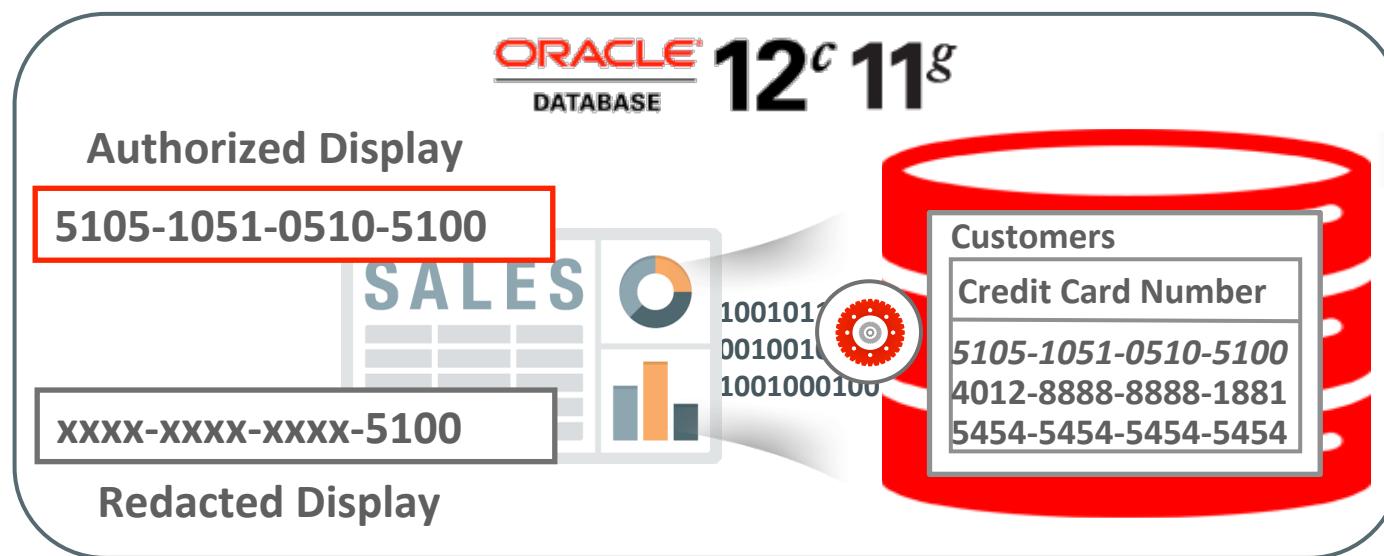
A red box highlights the first row, and a callout arrow points to it from the text "orabig" cluster.

"orabig" cluster

OWNER	DIRECTORY_NAME	DIRECTORY_PATH
SYS	ORA_BIGDATA_CL_orabig (null)	
SYS	ORACLE_BIGDATA_CONFIG /u01/app/oracle/12.1.0.2/myhome/bigdatasql/bigdata_config	

# Oracle Data Redaction (*Dynamic Data Masking*)

## Redacting Sensitive Data for Applications



Real-time and accurate redaction

Comprehensive Transformations

Near zero impact on production \*

No application changes required \*

Flexible GUI and scripting options

Pre-installed in Oracle Database

\* In most cases

# Oracle Data Redaction. Use case

```
BEGIN  
SQL> set wrap off  
SQL> set LINESIZE 150  
SQL>  SELECT c_first_name,  
          c_last_name,  
          c_birth_country,  
          c_email_address  
     FROM bds.customer_csv t  
    WHERE ROWNUM <4;  2   3   4   5   6
```

C_FIRST_NAME	C_LAST_NAME	C_BIRTH_COUNTRY	C_EMAIL_ADDRESS
Michael	Leal	CAMEROON	xxxx@SoftHome.net
Christina	Vaughn	MOZAMBIQUE	xxxx@netdove.net
Marie	Sandoval	ANGOLA	xxxx@gmx.fr

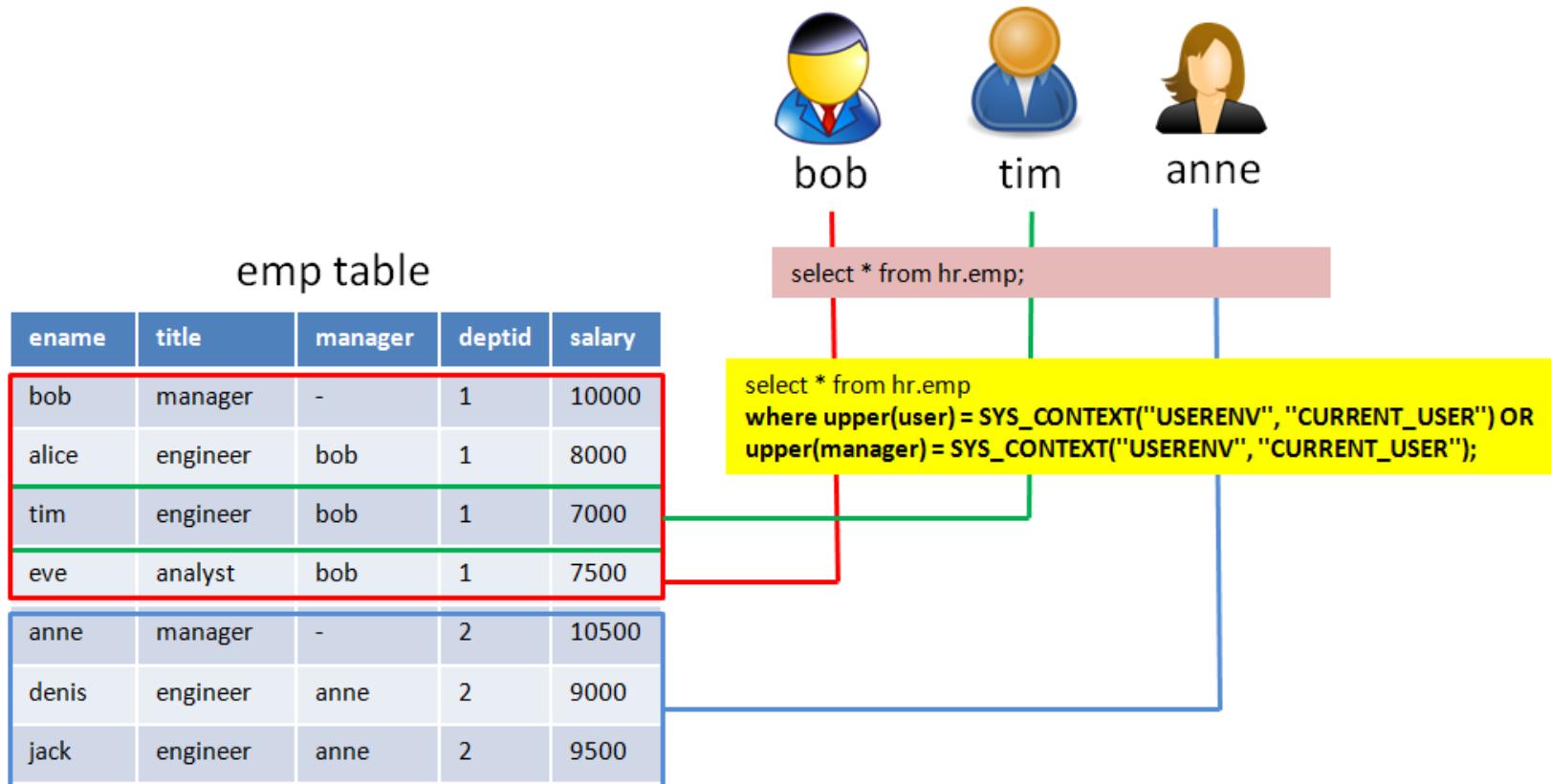
```
SQL> ■  
END;  
/  
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

## Use case:

Hide pre-domain part of the email

- Query data over the table without data masking policy
- Create policy for this table which hides part of the email
- Run query over the table which has Data Redaction policy

# Virtual Private Databases



# Virtual Private Databases



## Use case:

- There is World Wide company which has customers all around the world
- Mark, who works in Sweden, have to see only Swedish customers
- Jose, who works in Mexico, have to see only Mexican customers

# Virtual Private Databases. Creation of the packages

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE pck_vpd AS
    p_country_name employee.country_name%TYPE;
    PROCEDURE set_country(v_country_name
        employee.country_name%TYPE);
    FUNCTION predicate(obj_schema VARCHAR2,
                      obj_name  VARCHAR2) RETURN VARCHAR2;
END pck_vpd;
....
BEGIN
    IF p_country_name IS NOT NULL THEN
        return 'c_birth_country = ' ||""|| p_country_name||"';
    ELSE
        RETURN '1=1';
    END IF;
end predicate;
end pck_vpd;

BEGIN
    dbms_rls.add_policy(object_schema => 'bds',
                         object_name   => 'CUSTOMER_CSV',
                         policy_name   => 'CHOOSE_COUNTRY',
                         function_schema => 'BDS',
                         policy_function => 'pck_vpd.predicate',
                         statement_types => 'select,update,delete');
END;
```

# Virtual Private Databases. Query the data

```
SQL> connect mark/welcome1;  
Connected.  
SQL> set wrap off  
SQL> SELECT c_first_name,  
       c_last_name,  
       c_birth_country,  
       c_email_address  
  FROM bds.customer_csv t  
 WHERE ROWNUM <4;  2   3   4   5   6
```

C_FIRST_NAME	C_LAST_NAME	C_BIRTH_COUNTRY	C_EMAIL
Randy	Peacock	SWEDEN	xxxx@vf
Susie	Sawyer	SWEDEN	xxxx@st
William	Bohn	SWEDEN	xxxx@gm

```
SQL> SELECT COUNT(1) FROM bds.customer_csv t;
```

```
COUNT(1)  
-----  
      33168
```

```
SQL> connect jose/welcome1  
Connected.  
SQL> SELECT c_first_name,  
       c_last_name,  
       c_birth_country,  
       c_email_address  
  FROM bds.customer_csv t  
 WHERE ROWNUM <4;  2   3   4   5   6
```

C_FIRST_NAME	C_LAST_NAME	C_BIRTH_COUNTRY	C_EMAIL
Deborah	Davis	MEXICO	xxxx@ve
Katie	Daugherty	MEXICO	xxxx@ne
Anne	Crist	MEXICO	xxxx@bu

```
SQL> SELECT COUNT(1) FROM bds.customer_csv t;
```

```
COUNT(1)  
-----  
      32939
```

- Whenever Mark connects to the database he is automatically see only Sweden customers

- Jose sees only Mexican customers

# Virtual Private Databases. Creation of the packages

```
SQL> connect bds/bds
Connected.
SQL> SELECT c_first_name,
   c_last_name,
   c_birth_country,
   c_email_address
  FROM bds.customer_csv t
 WHERE ROWNUM <4;  2   3   4   5   6
```

C_FIRST_NAME	C_LAST_NAME	C_BIRTH_COUNTRY	C_EMAIL
Jenifer	Jackson	GREECE	xxxx@hu
Susan	Gavin	COSTA RICA	xxxx@ma
Helen	Sutton	SLOVAKIA	xxxx@eu

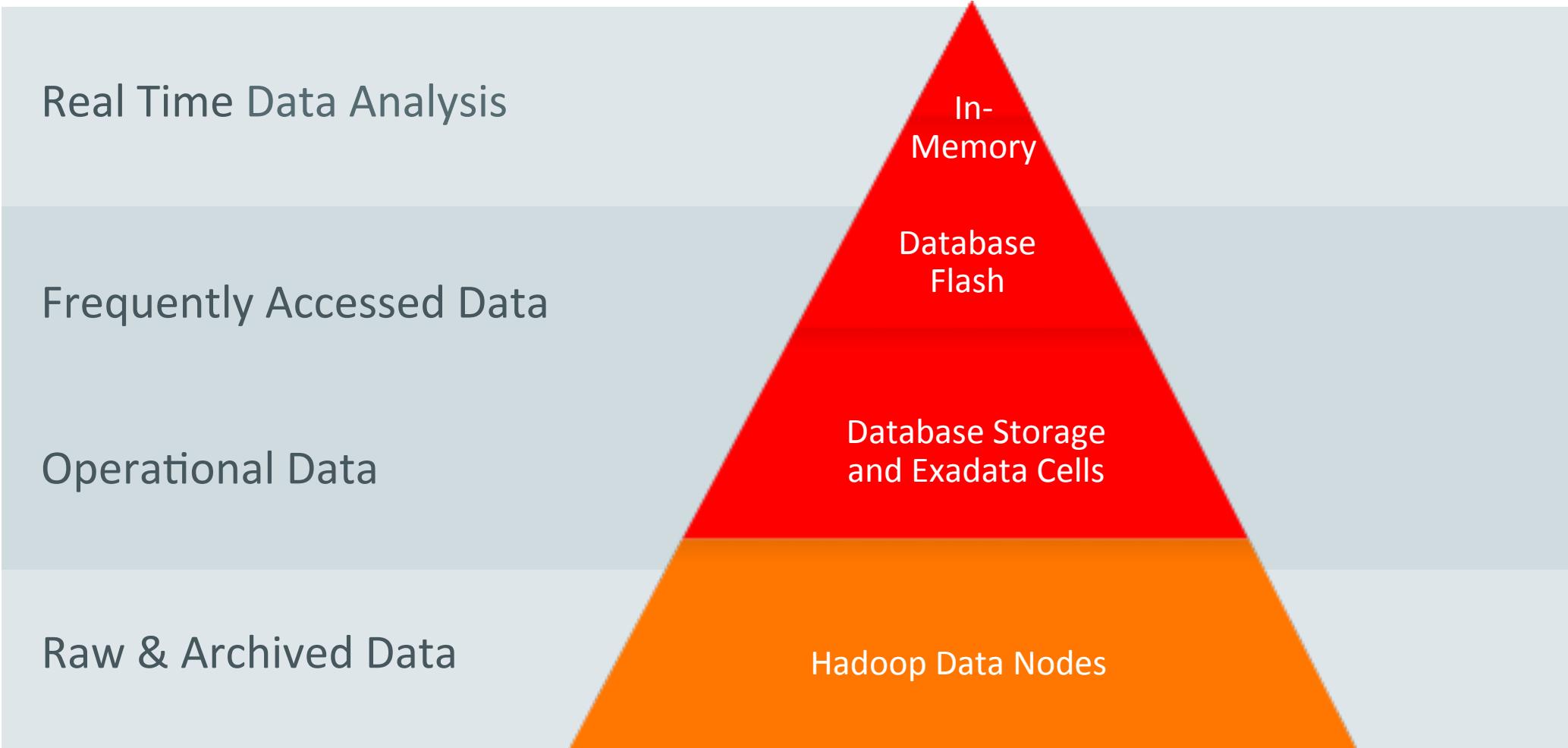
```
SQL> SELECT COUNT(1) FROM bds.customer_csv t;
```

COUNT(1)
7000358

Other users observe  
all the data

# Part 4: ILM

# Big Data use case: Data Tiering

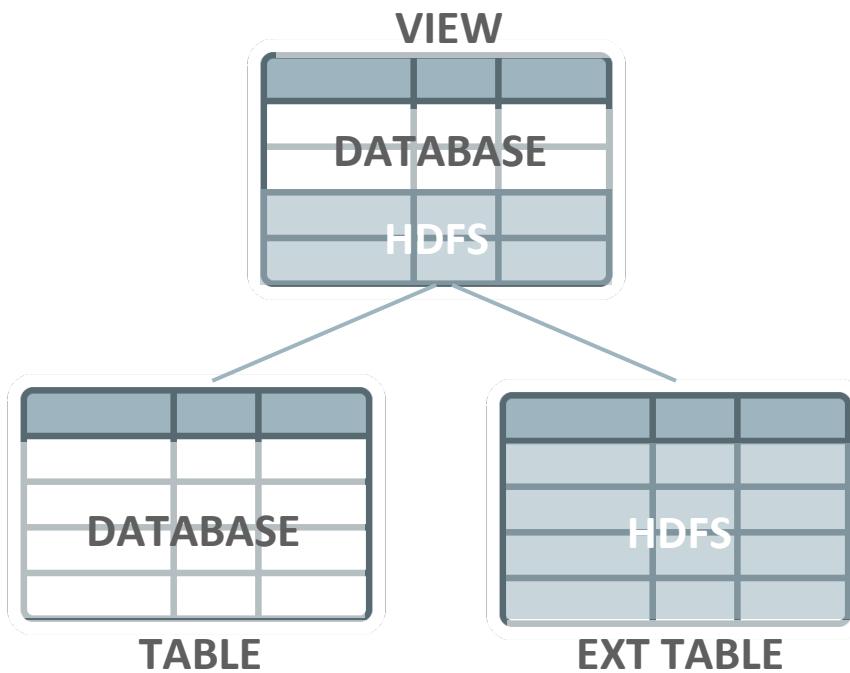


# Review Two Approaches for Supporting ILM

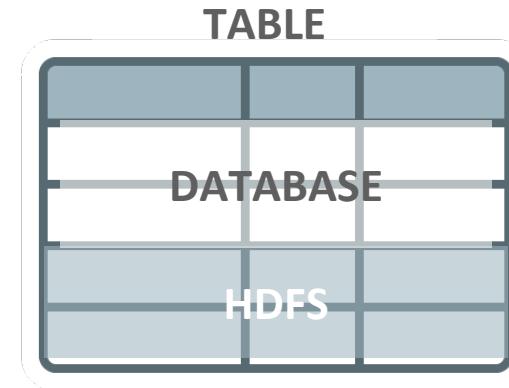
- Move Oracle Tablespace(s) to HDFS
  - Single table access both data sources
- Use Copy To Hadoop to copy Oracle data to HDFS
  - Define external table over data in HDFS
  - Database view used to combine sources

# Archive Data: Big Data SQL Implementation Options

## 1. View Combines Data Sources

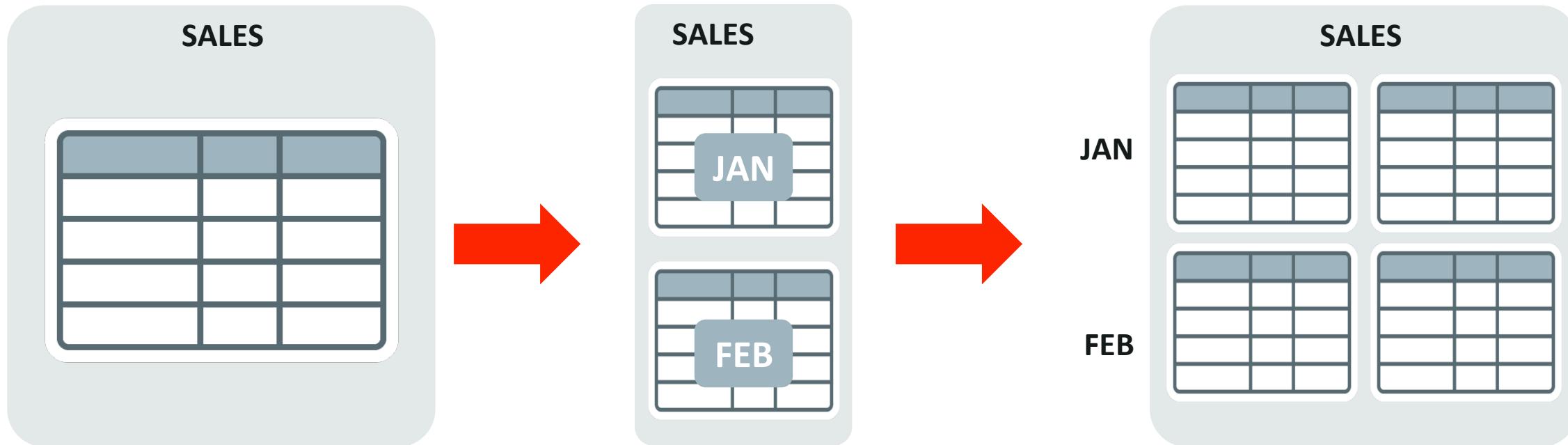


## 2. Table Storage Split Across Tiers



# Oracle Partitioning

Enables large databases and indexes to be split into smaller, more manageable pieces



## Challenges:

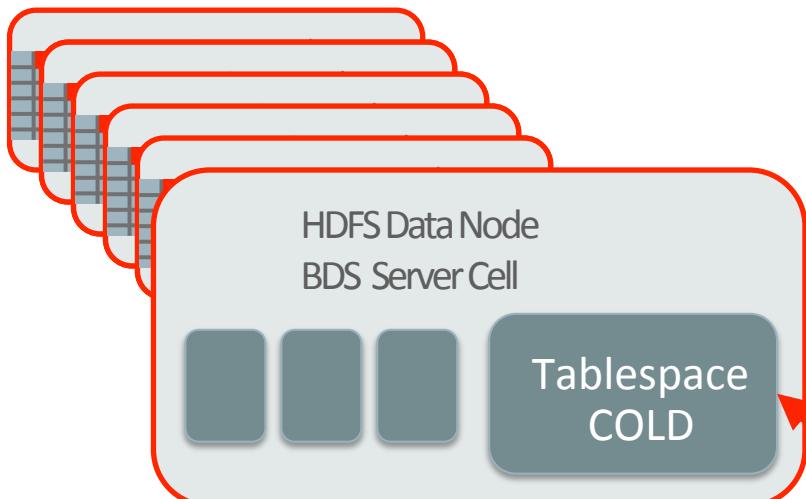
Large tables are difficult to manage

## Solution: Partitioning

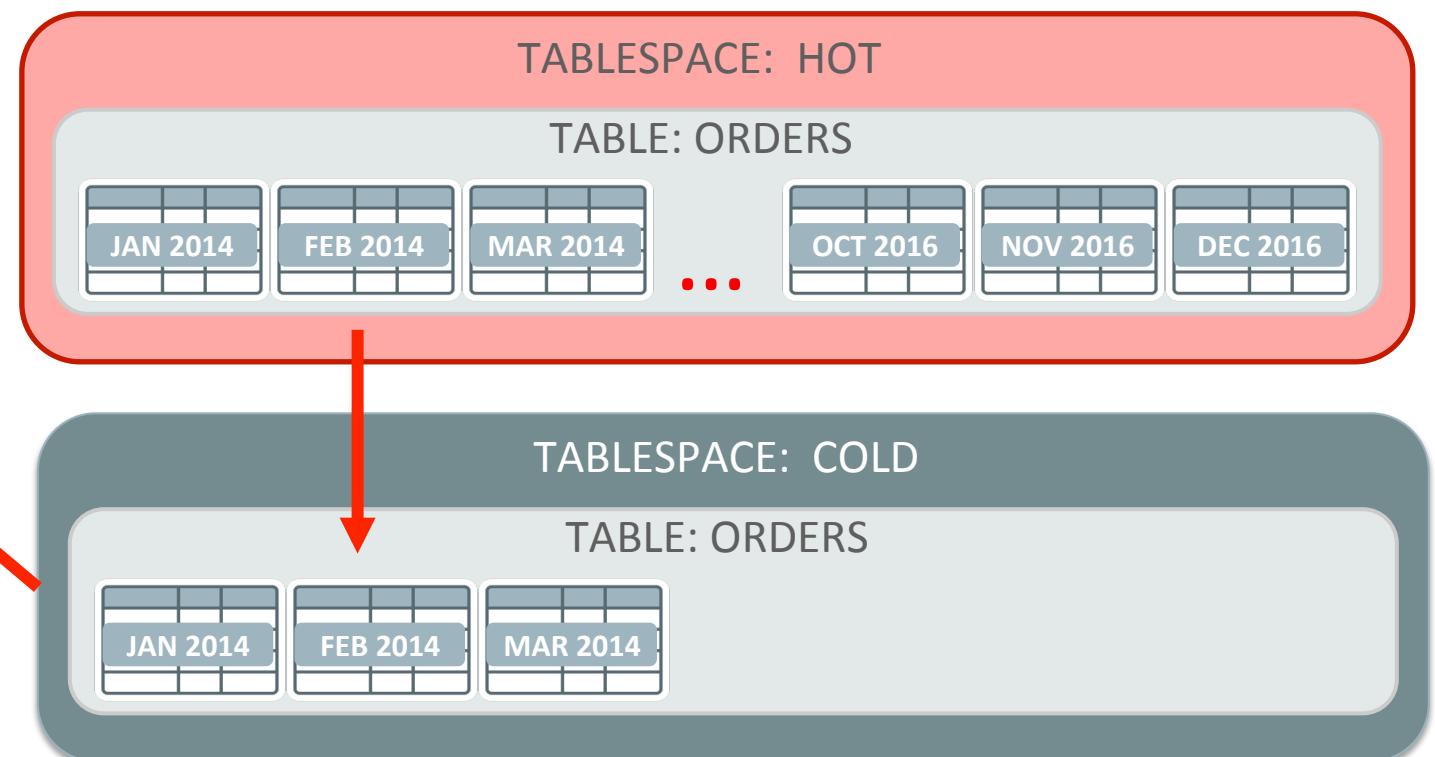
- Divide and conquer
- Easier data management
- Improve performance

# Archive Data to “Cold” Partitions

HDFS:



Oracle Database 12c:



# Optimized Data Storage and Access

- Data in HDFS stored in Oracle Database format
- Queries utilize Oracle Database access structures and performance features
  - Indexes, Hybrid Columnar Compression, Partition Pruning, etc.
  - Use In-Memory option for speed of thought queries
- Big Data SQL Smart Scan offloads scans/filters to Hadoop Cluster

# Archiving Data: Comparison

	External Tables	External Tablespaces
Access Data in Any Format	Yes	No
Use Advanced Access Methods (indexes, In-Memory, etc.)	No	Yes
Usage of Data in HDFS	Oracle DB + Any Hadoop Process	Oracle DB
Data Management	View	Table Partition
Big Data SQL Smart Scan	Yes	Yes
Storage Indexes	Yes	Yes
Bloom Filters	Yes	Yes
Partition Pruning	Hive	Oracle
Predicate Pushdown	Yes	Yes

# Steps: Detailed

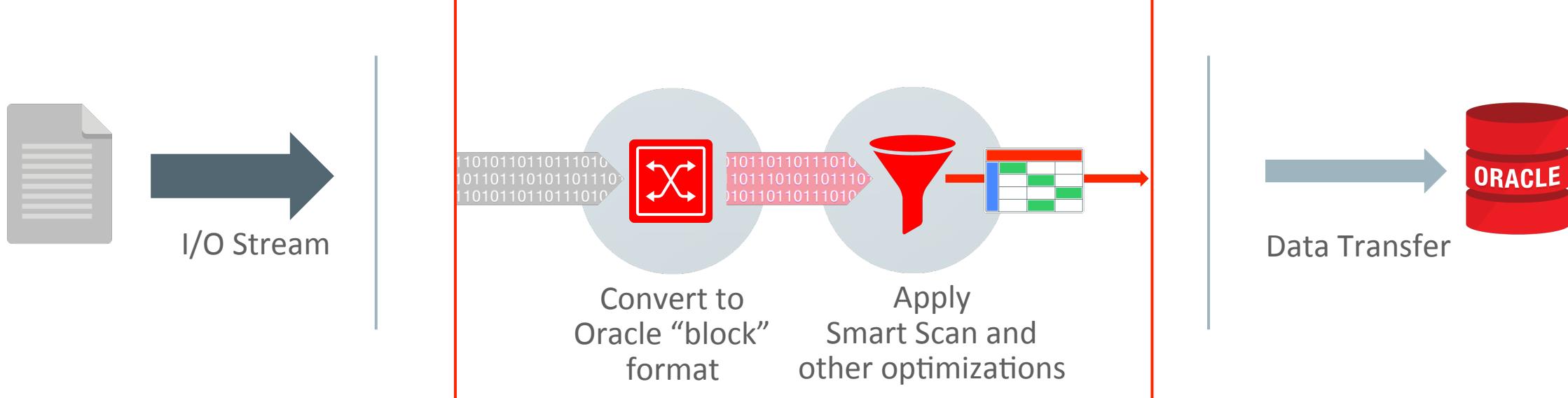
- Set up NFS Gateway or fuse-dfs
- Create a “cold tablespace”
- Move partitions (or tables, or whatever) to that tablespace
- Take the tablespace offline
- Copy the tablespace’s data files to hdfs
  - There is a specific directory where they should go
- Rename the tablespace’s data file to point to the hdfs location (NFS or fuse)
- Bring the tablespace online

# Steps: Simplified

- Use **bds-copy-tbs-to-hdfs.sh** script to automate the process
  - Script will optionally install fuse-dfs
- Create a “cold tablespace”
- Move partitions (or tables, or whatever) to that tablespace
- Run single **bds-copy-tbs-to-hdfs.sh** command to do the rest. It will:
  - Take the tablespace offline
  - Copy the tablespace’s data files to hdfs
  - Rename the tablespace’s data file to point to the hdfs location (NFS or fuse)
  - Bring the tablespace online

# Anatomy of a Big Data SQL Cell

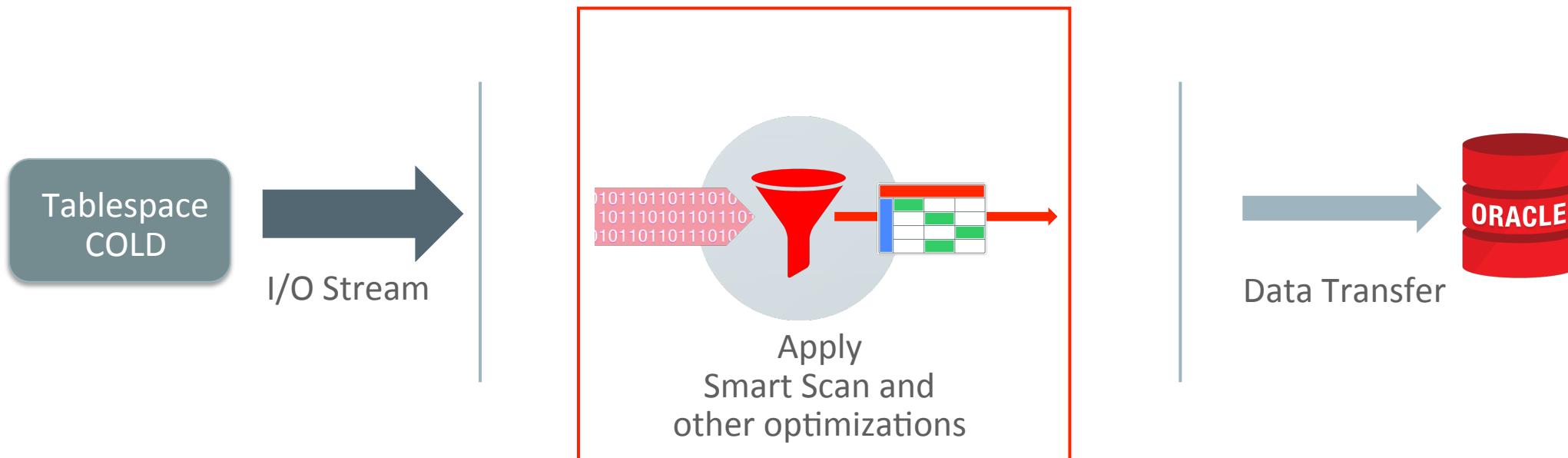
## Smart Scan



# Anatomy of a Big Data SQL Cell

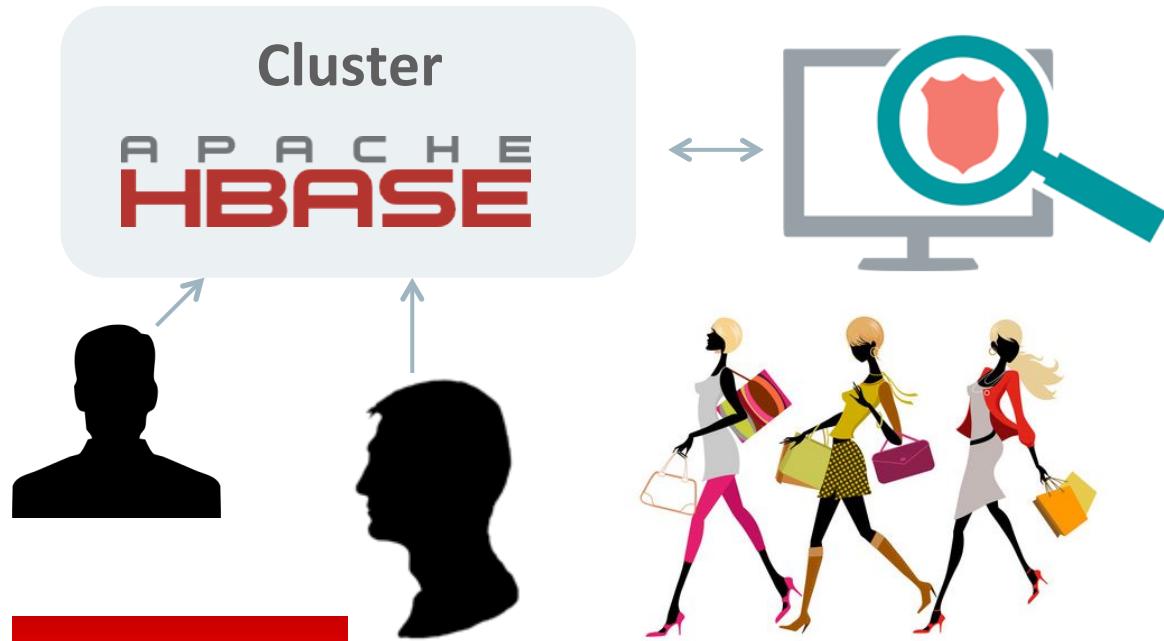
## Smart Scan on Oracle Tablespace in HDFS

No conversion to Oracle block format required



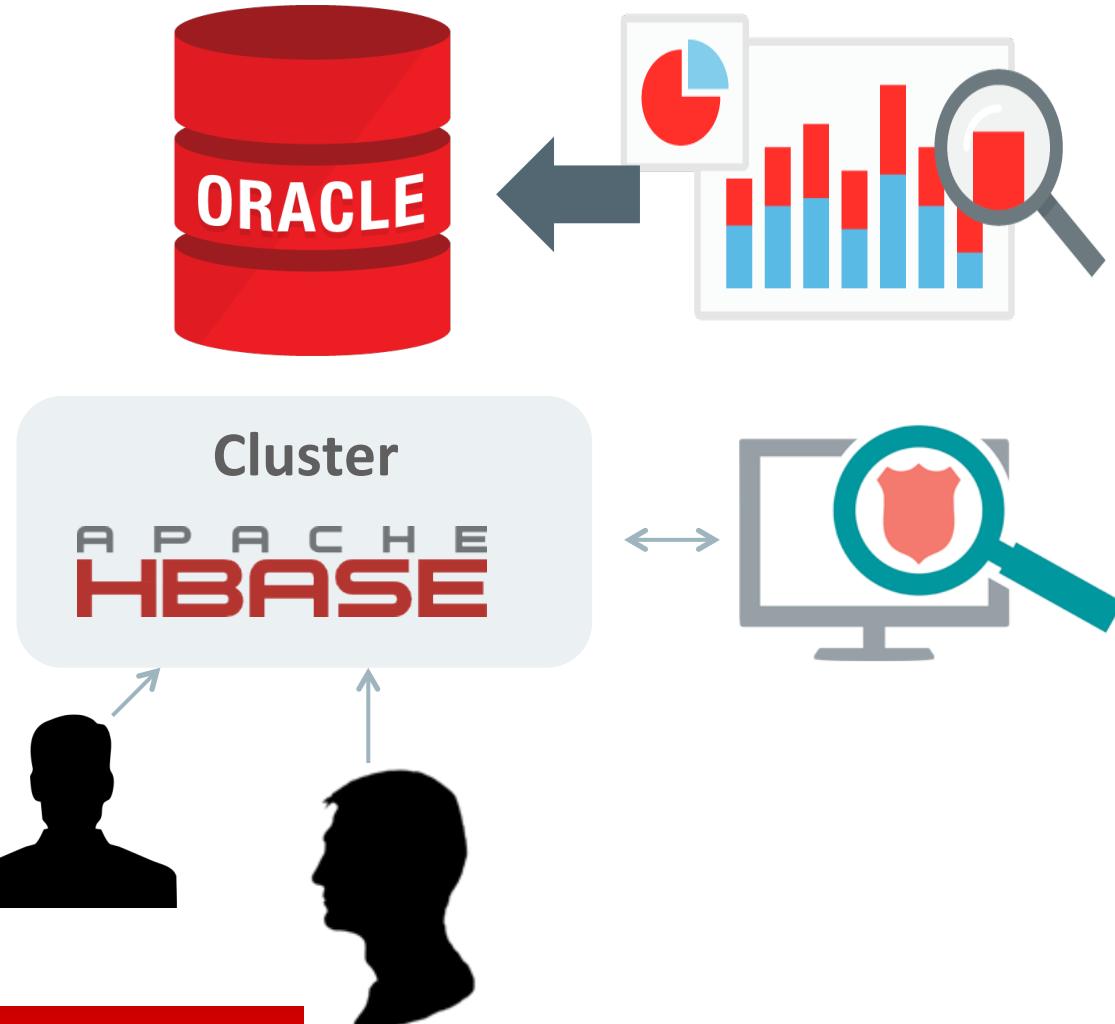
# Part 5: NoSQL Databases

# Big Data SQL and NoSQL databases. Use Case Example



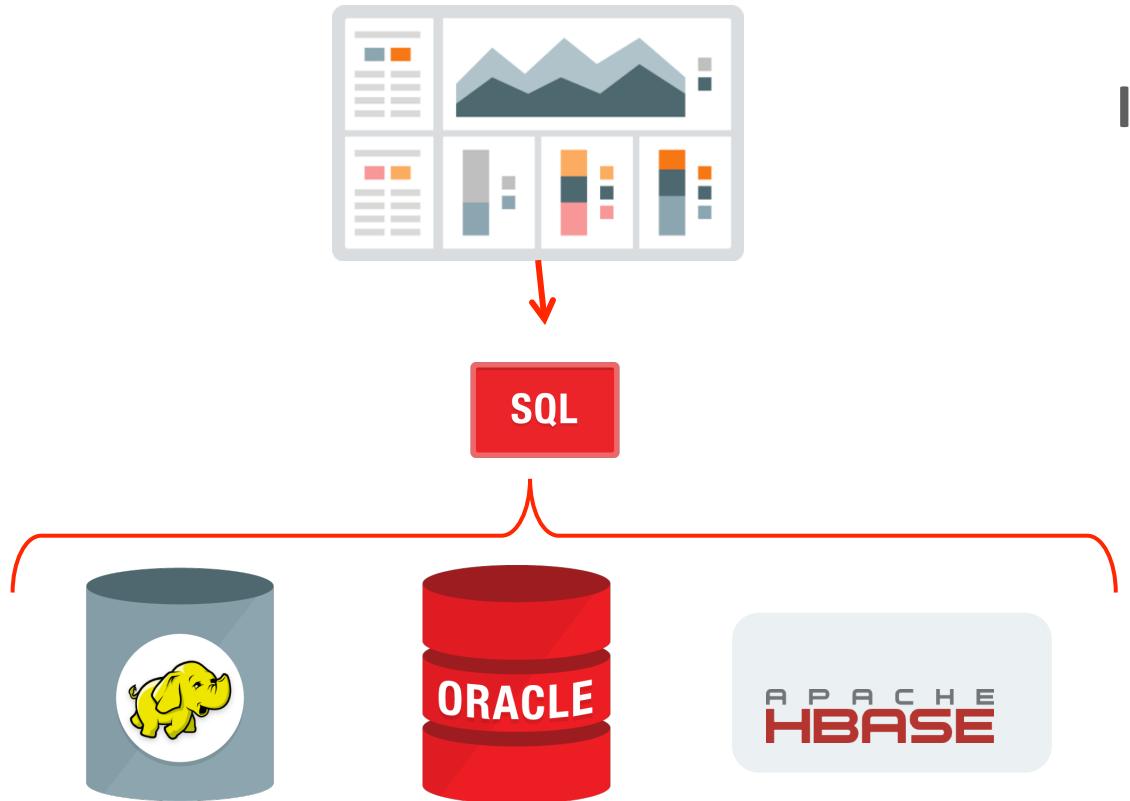
- I have huge company with tens of millions customers
- I do store customers profiles in HBase database, because:
  - Amount of customers (10s of millions)
  - All need low latency read response:
    - People (when use online services)
    - Applications (like anti-fraud apps)
  - Profile tags (metrics) could vary (data is pretty sparse)
  - Application developers want to have more flexibility and want easily add new columns
  - It's just fashion ☺

# Big Data SQL and NoSQL databases. Use Case Example



- I also do have Oracle Database like analytical platform
- I do have existing BI application, which has zero idea what HBase is
- I just need to use data from those profiles (stored in HBase) in my reporting

# Big Data SQL and NoSQL databases. Use Case Example



I want to have SQL interface over all those sources

Example of implementation

# Hbase DDL

```
hbase(main):001:0> create 'emp', 'personal data', 'professional data';
hbase(main):001:0> put 'emp','6179995','personal data:name','raj'
hbase(main):001:0> put 'emp','6179995','personal data:city','palo alto'
hbase(main):001:0> put 'emp','6179995','professional data:position','developer'
hbase(main):001:0> put 'emp','6179995','professional data:salary','50000'
hbase(main):001:0> put 'emp','6274234','personal data:name','alex'
hbase(main):001:0> put 'emp','6274234','personal data:city','belmont'
hbase(main):001:0> put 'emp','6274234','professional data:position','pm'
hbase(main):001:0> put 'emp','6274234','professional data:salary','60000'
```



Create table in Hbase and put data there

# Hive DDL

```
hive> CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE IF NOT EXISTS emp_hbase
(rowkey STRING,
ename STRING,
city STRING,
position STRING,
salary STRING)
STORED BY
'org.apache.hadoop.hive.hbase.HBaseStorageHandler'
WITH SERDEPROPERTIES ('hbase.columns.mapping' =
':key#binary,personal data:name, personal data:city,
professional data:position, professional data:salary')
TBLPROPERTIES ('hbase.table.name' = 'emp');
```



In **hive** define external table, that linked with Hbase table

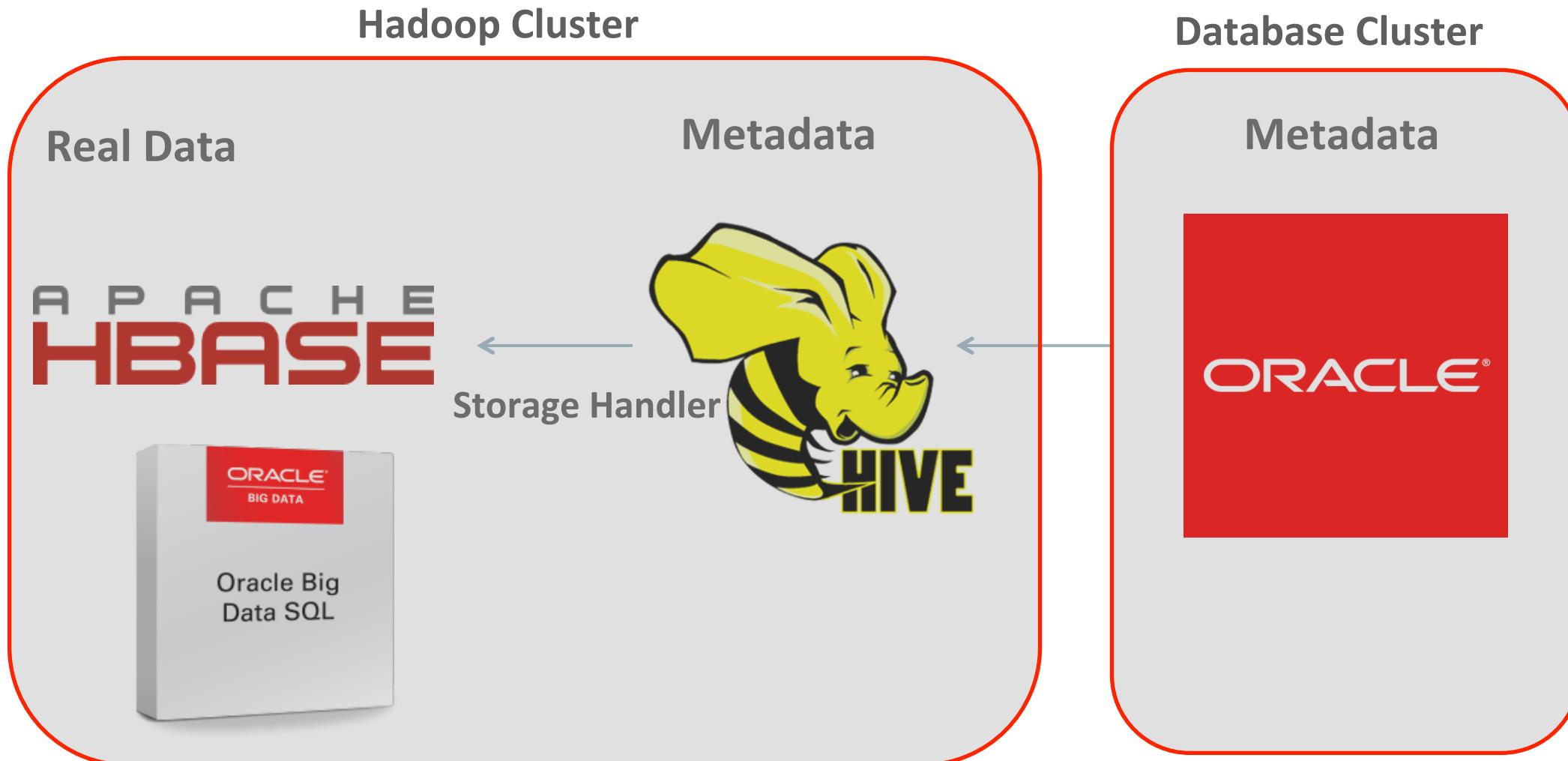
# Oracle DDL

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE emp_hbase
(
    rowkey number, ename VARCHAR2(4000), city
    VARCHAR2(4000), position VARCHAR2(4000), salary number
)
ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL
( TYPE ORACLE_HIVE
  DEFAULT DIRECTORY "DEFAULT_DIR"
  ACCESS PARAMETERS
  ( com.oracle.bigdata.cluster=bds30
    com.oracle.bigdata.tablename=emp_hbase)
)
REJECT LIMIT UNLIMITED
PARALLEL ;
```



**In Oracle RDBMS define external table, that linked with hive table**

# Chain of DDLs



# Report example

**Business question:** I need a report of all sales by years for each position (job role)  
For answer on it I need information from **STORE\_SALES** table (sales), **EMP\_HBASE** (position) and **DATE\_DIM** (year)



# Report example

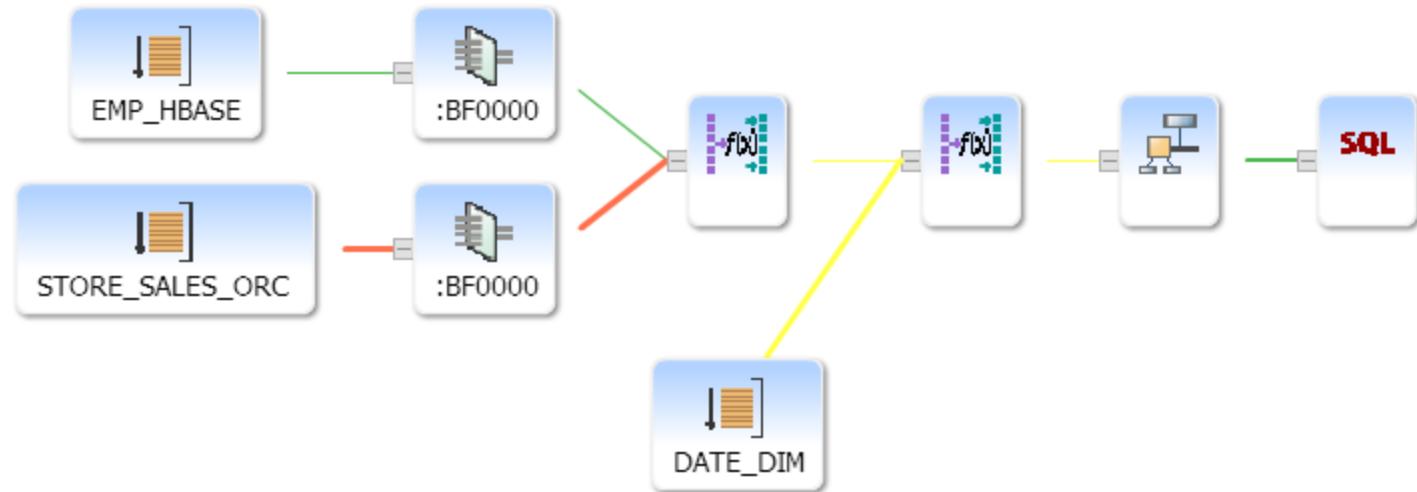
**Business question:** I need a report of all sales by years for each position (job role)  
For answer on it I need information from **STORE\_SALES** table (sales), **EMP\_HBASE** (position) and **DATE\_DIM** (year)



# Report example

**Business question:** I need a report of all sales by years for each position (job role)  
For answer on it I need information from **STORE\_SALES** table (sales), **EMP\_HBASE** (position) and **DATE\_DIM** (year)

```
SQL> SELECT e.position,  
      d.d_year,  
      SUM(s.ss_ext_wholesale_cost),  
FROM store_sales_orc s,  
emp_hbase e, date_dim d  
WHERE e.rowkey = s.ss_customer_sk  
AND s.ss_sold_date_sk = d.d_date_sk  
AND e.rowkey > 0  
GROUP BY e.position, d.d_year
```



# Report example

**Business question:** I need a report of all sales by years for each position (job role)  
For answer on it I need information (sales) from **STORE\_SALES** table (fact table),  
**EMP\_HBASE** (position) and **DATE\_DIM(year)**

Operation	Name	Line ID	Estimated Rows	Cost	Timeline(1...)	Actual Rows
└─SELECT STATEMENT		0				10
└─HASH GROUP BY		1	42	32M		10
└─HASH JOIN		2	1,867	32M		478K
└─HASH JOIN		3	1,867	32M		478K
└─JOIN FILTER CREATE	:BF0000	4	2	2		2
└─EXTERNAL TABLE ACCESS STORAGE FULL	EMP_HBASE	5	2	2		2
└─JOIN FILTER USE	:BF0000	6	6,385M	32M		944K
└─EXTERNAL TABLE ACCESS STORAGE FULL	STORE_SALES_ORC	7	6,385M	32M		944K
TABLE ACCESS FULL	DATE_DIM	8	110K	298		110K

Activity %

100

User I/O: cell external table smart scan: 156 samples  
(98%)

98% of the Job was done on the cell side

2% of the Job was done on the db side

EMP\_HBASE

rowkey (PK)

APACHE  
**HBASE**

STORE\_SALES

ss\_sold\_date\_sk (FK)  
ss\_customer\_sk (FK)



DATE\_DIM

d\_date\_sk (PK)



Hadoop Cluster

Database Cluster

# Useful links

Blogpost:

[https://blogs.oracle.com/datawarehousing/tags/bds\\_start](https://blogs.oracle.com/datawarehousing/tags/bds_start)

Youtube video:

[https://www.youtube.com/playlist?  
list=PLkGIRYRzedXbjekBpGsMf2p5thMYajrOt](https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLkGIRYRzedXbjekBpGsMf2p5thMYajrOt)