



Lesson 4 : Hadoop Reporting and Visualization using OBIEE 11g

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Oracle Openworld 2014, San Francisco

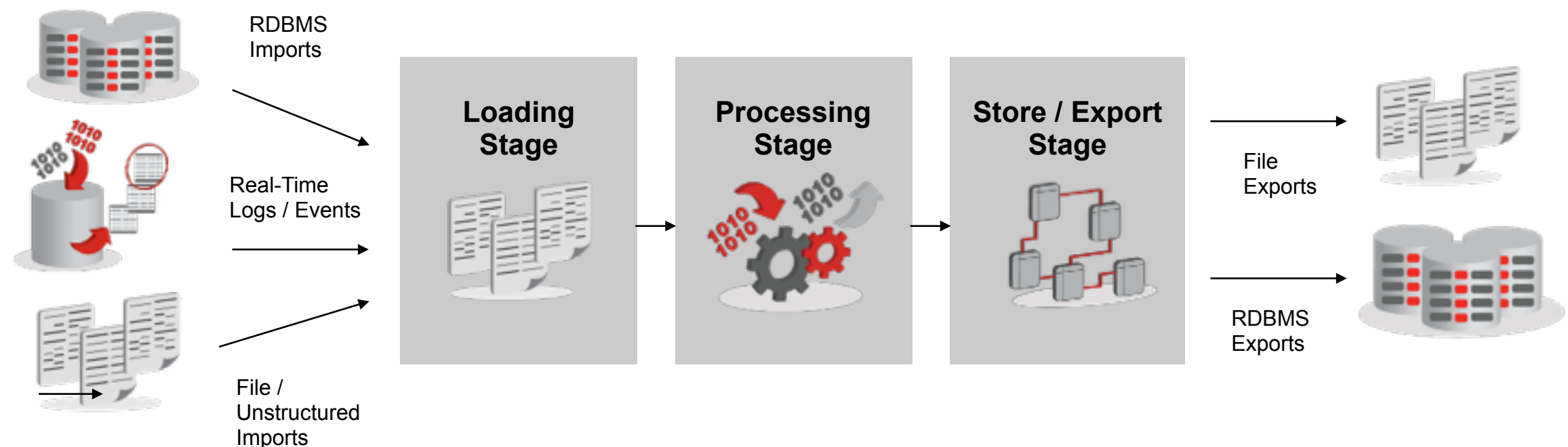
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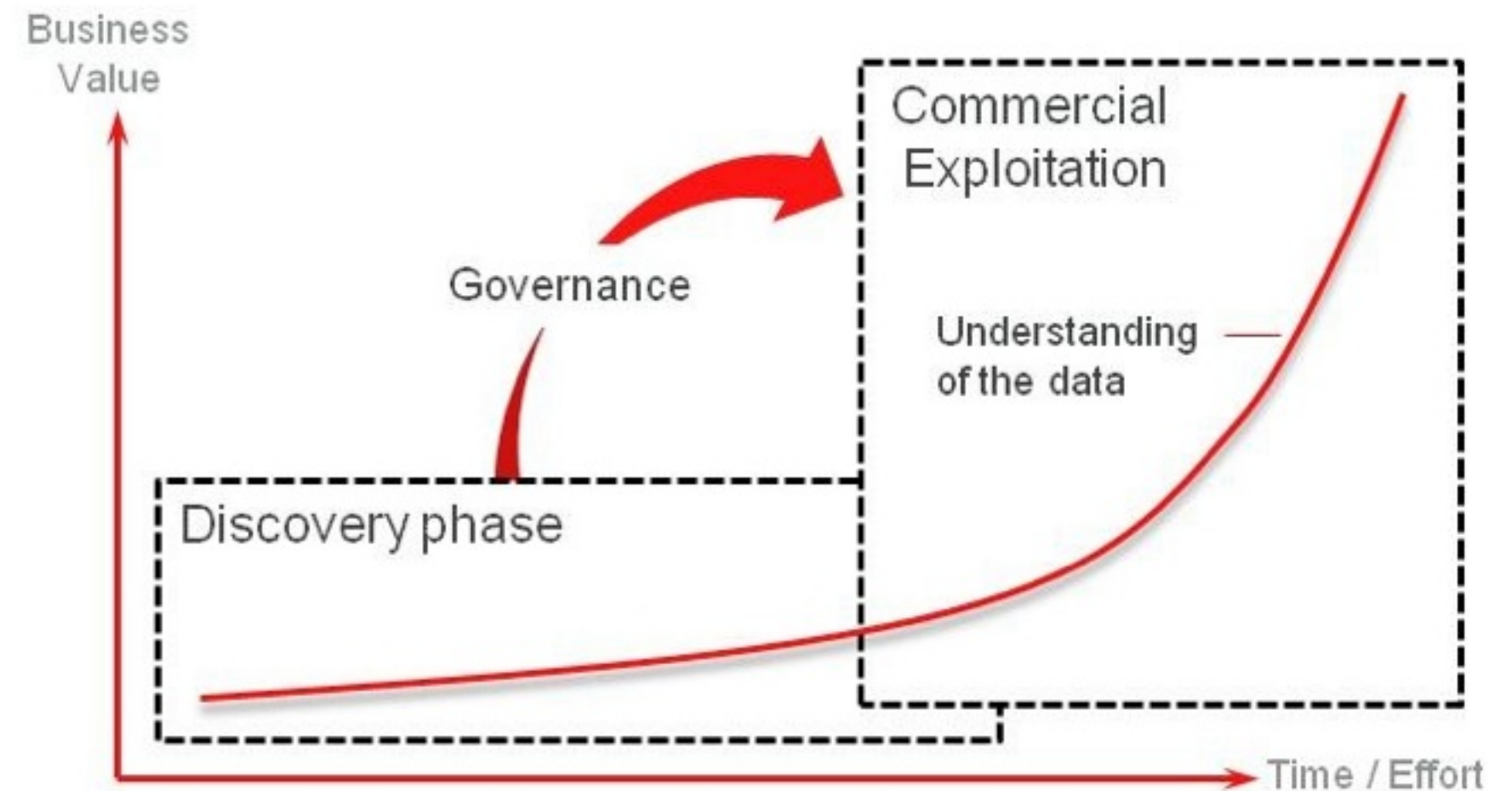
Moving Data In, Around and Out of Hadoop

- Three stages to Hadoop data movement, with dedicated Apache / other tools
 - ▶ **Load** : receive files in batch, or in real-time (logs, events)
 - ▶ **Transform** : process & transform data to answer questions
 - ▶ **Store / Export** : store in structured form, or export to RDBMS using Sqoop

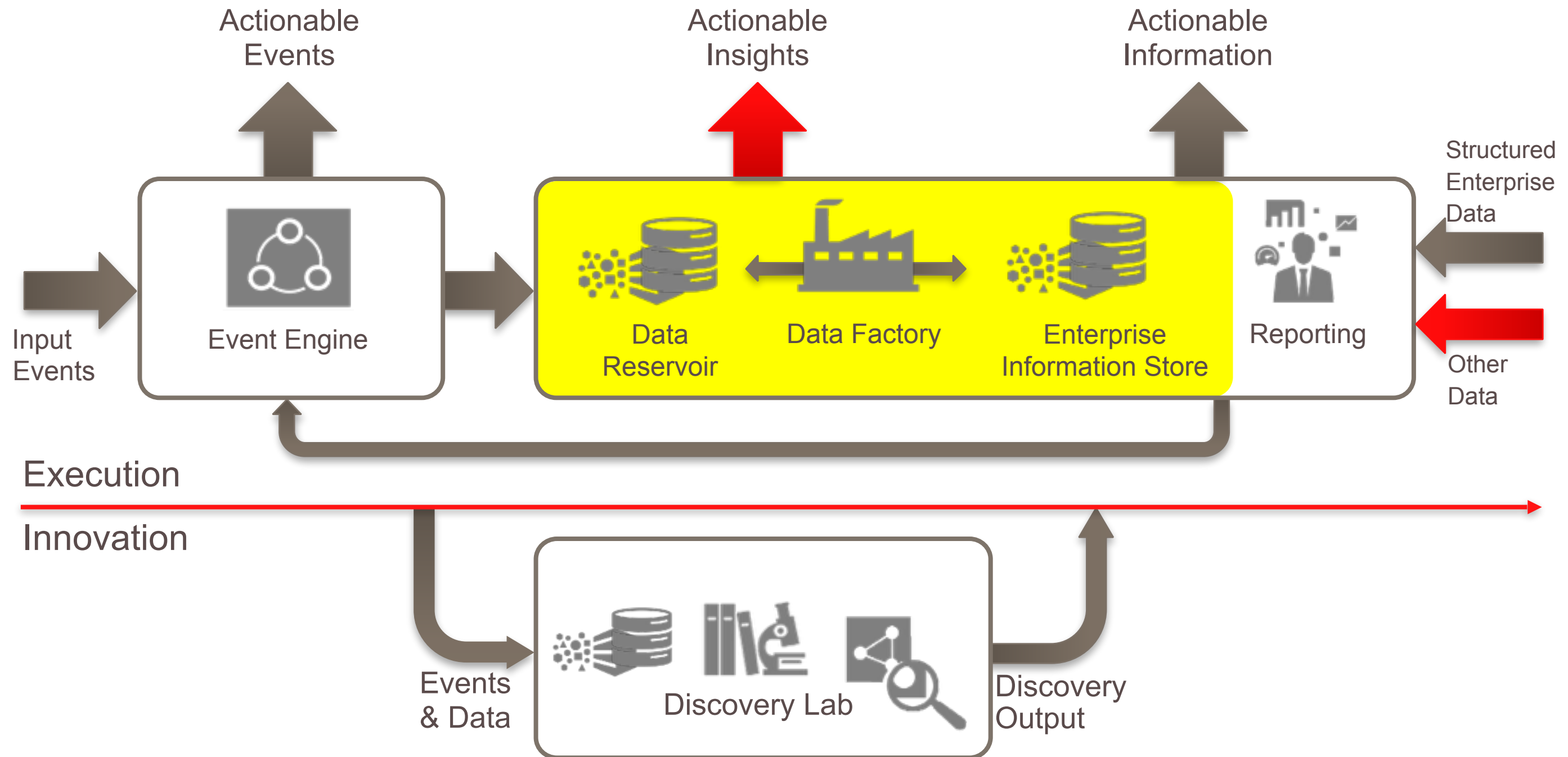


Discovery vs. Exploitation Project Phases

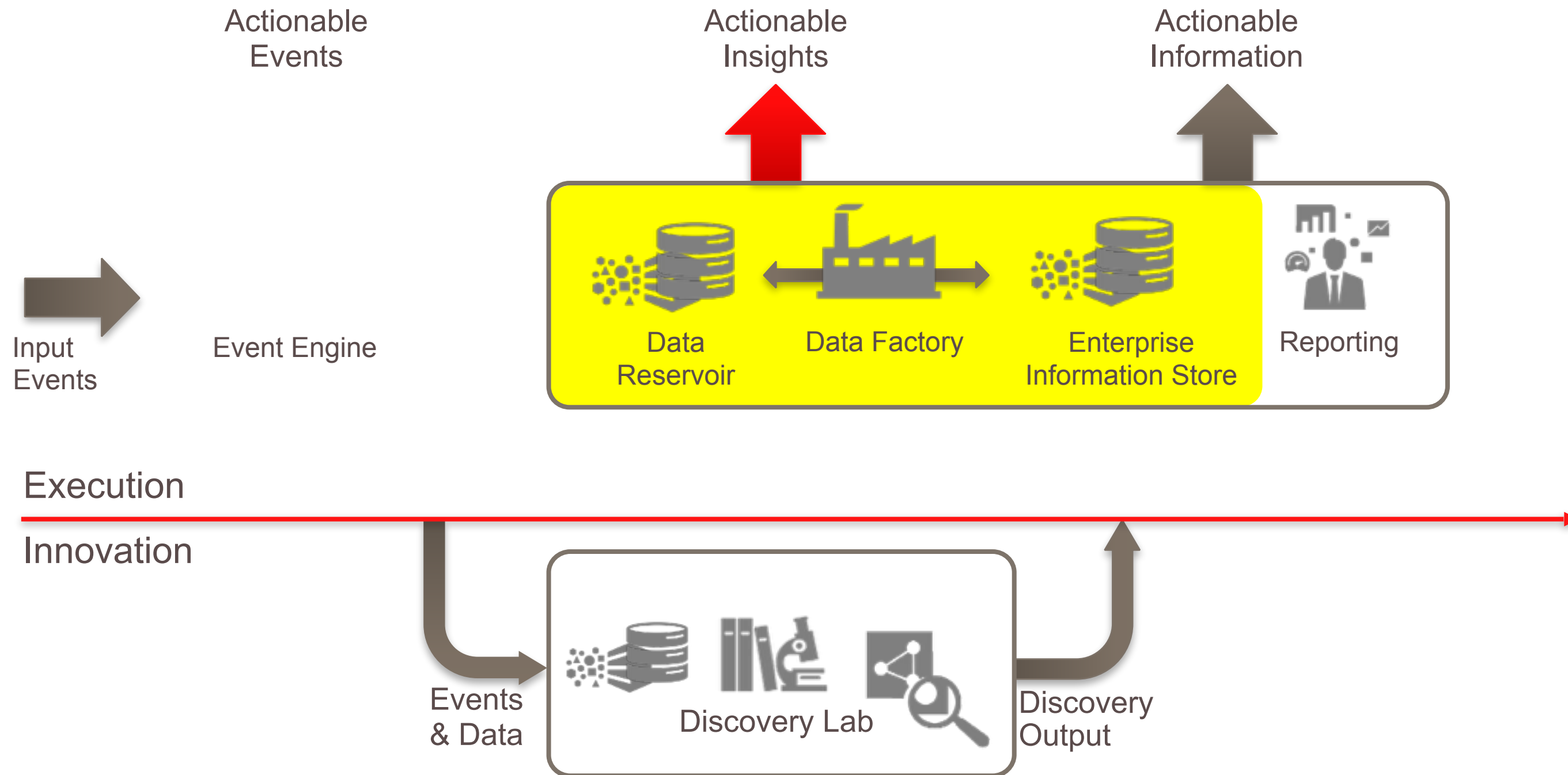
- Discovery and monetising steps in Big Data projects have different requirements
- Discovery phase
 - ▶ Unbounded discovery
 - ▶ Self-Service sandbox
 - ▶ Wide toolset
- Promotion to Exploitation
 - ▶ Commercial exploitation
 - ▶ Narrower toolset
 - ▶ Integration to operations
 - ▶ Non-functional requirements
 - ▶ Code standardisation & gover



Information Solution

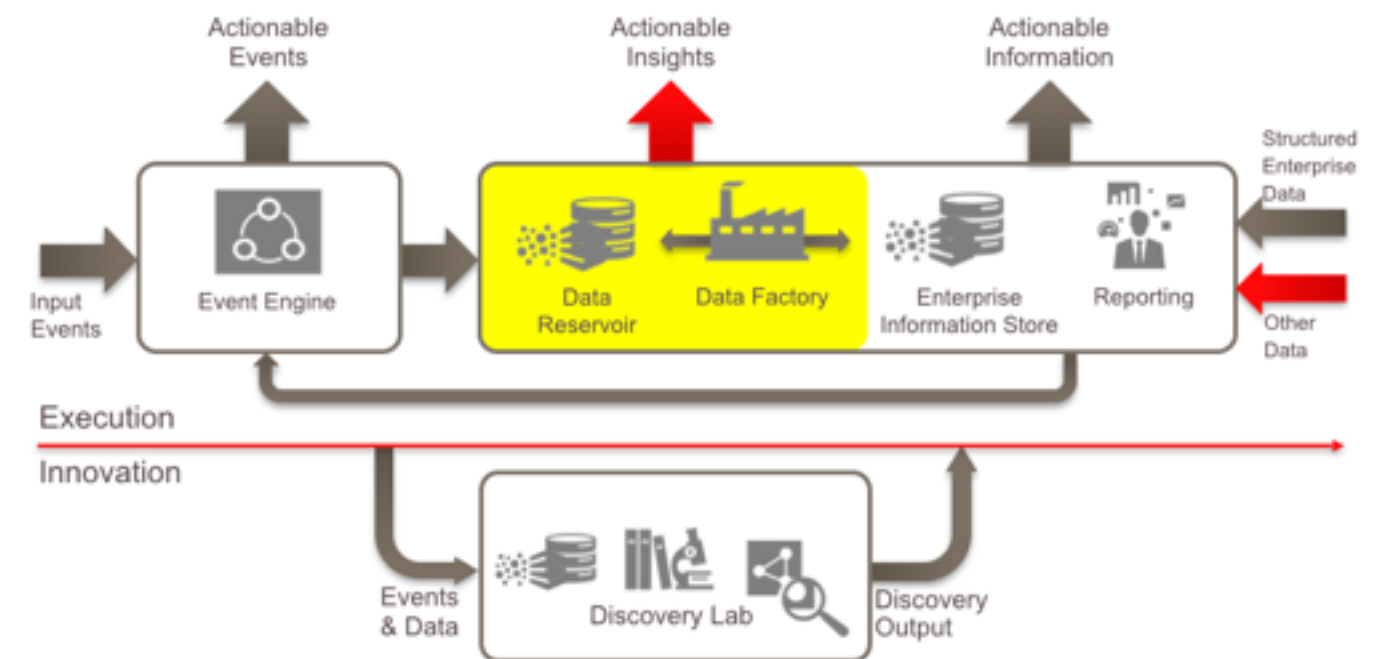


Information Solution



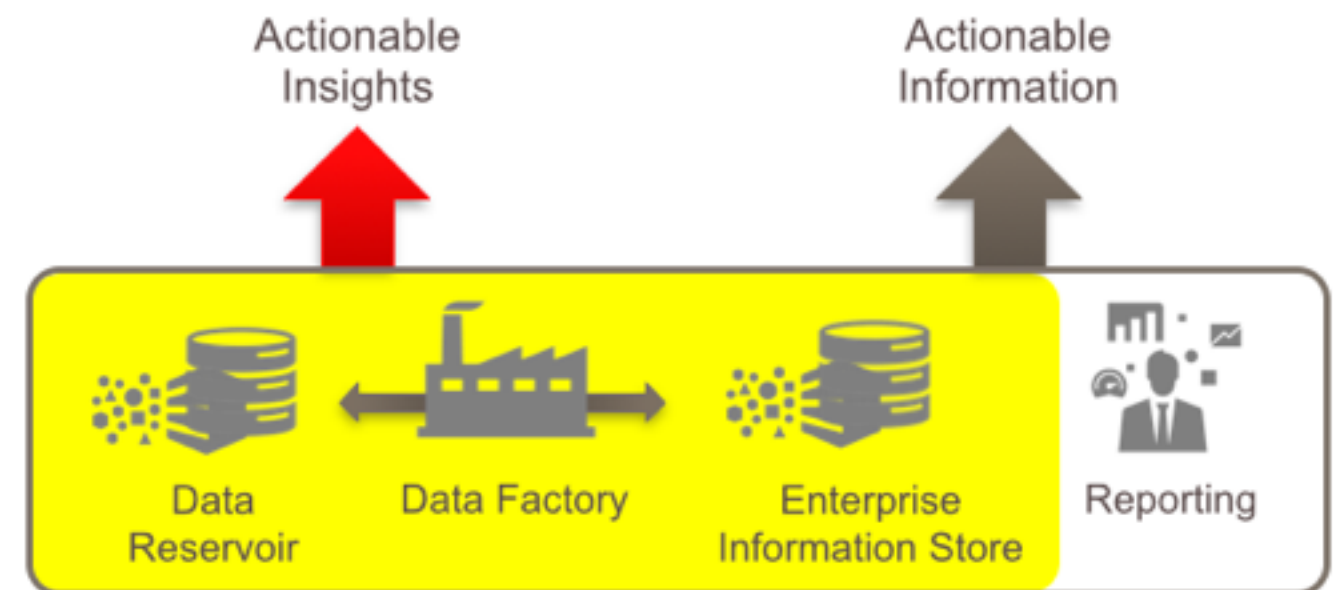
Design Pattern : Information Solution

- Specific solution based on Big Data technologies requiring broader integration to the wider Information Management estate
e.g. ETL pre-processor for the DW or affordably store a lower level of grain
 - Non-functional requirements more critical in this solution
 - Scalable integration to IM estate an important factor for success
 - Analysis may take place in Reservoir or Reservoir only used as an aggregator



Options for Sharing Hadoop Output with Wider Audience

- During the discovery phase of a Hadoop project, audience are likely technical
 - ▶ Most comfortable with data analyst tools, command-line, low-level access to the data
- During the exploitation phase, audience will be less technical
 - ▶ Emphasis on graphical tools, and integration with wider reporting toolset + metadata
- Three main options for visualising and sharing Hadoop data
 1. Coming Soon - Oracle Big Data Discovery (Endeca on Hadoop)
 2. OBIEE reporting against Hadoop direct using Hive/Impala, or Oracle Big Data SQL
 3. OBIEE reporting against an export of the Hadoop data, on Exalytics / RDBMS



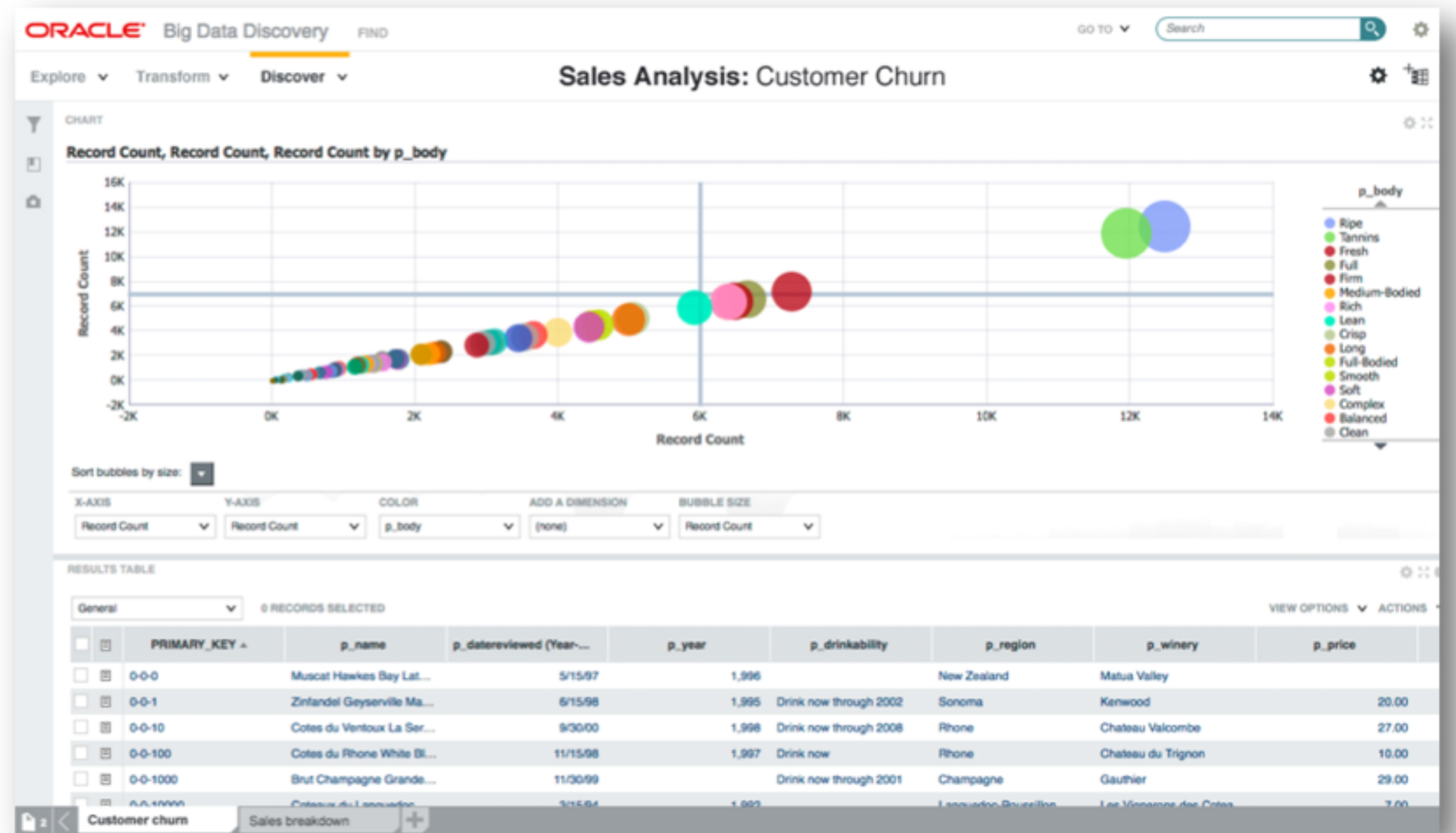
Oracle Big Data Discovery

- Launched at Oracle Openworld 2014 as “The Visual Face of Hadoop”
- Combined Endeca Server search + analytical technology with Spark data transformation

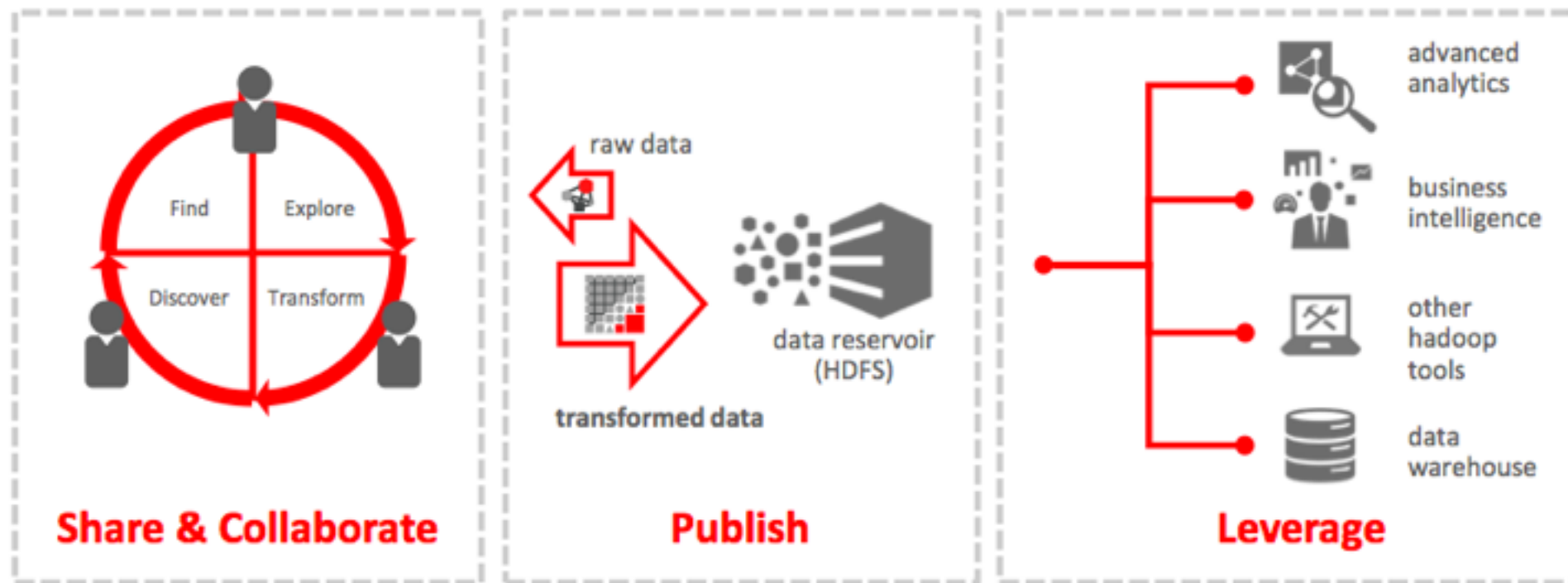


Interactive Analysis & Exploration of Hadoop Data

- **Mash up** different data sets for deeper perspectives
- **Drag and drop** from a rich library of **interactive visualizations** to compose discovery dashboards
- Filter through data with powerful **search** and intuitive **guided navigation**
- **Publish** blended data sets back to Hadoop
- **Share** projects, bookmarks and snapshots with team members for collaboration



Share and Collaborate on Big Data Discovery Projects



- **Share and collaborate** with the team
 - Share projects, bookmarks and snapshots then collaborate and iterate
- **Publish** back to Hadoop
 - Transforms and enrichments may be applied to original data sets in Hadoop
 - Publish blended data sets back to HDFS
- **Leverage** results in other tools
 - Publish data to Hadoop in format optimized for advanced analytic tools (e.g. ORAAH)
 - Hadoop compliant BI tools (e.g. OBIFS) can burst out to the masses
 - Leverage any native Hadoop tooling (e.g. Pig, Hive, Impala, Python, etc)
 - Integrate BDD data sets with DWH to secure, govern and optimize for query performance (e.g. Oracle Big Data SQL)

Oracle Big Data Discovery plays well with the **big data ecosystem**

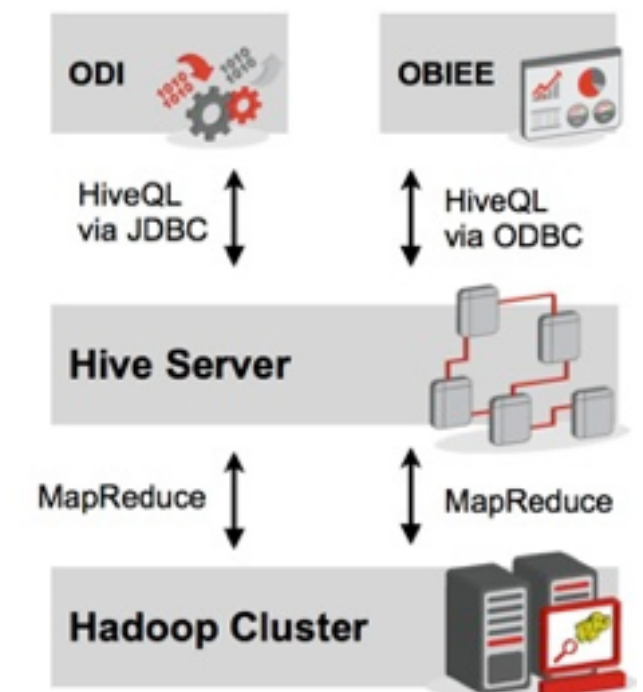
Oracle Business Analytics and Big Data Sources

- OBIEE 11g can also make use of big data sources
 - ▶ OBIEE 11.1.1.7+ supports Hive/Hadoop as a data source
 - ▶ Oracle R Enterprise can expose R models through DB functions, columns
 - ▶ Oracle Exalytics has InfiniBand connectivity to Oracle BDA
- Endeca Information Discovery can analyze unstructured and semi-structured sources
 - ▶ Increasingly tighter-integration between OBIEE and Endeca



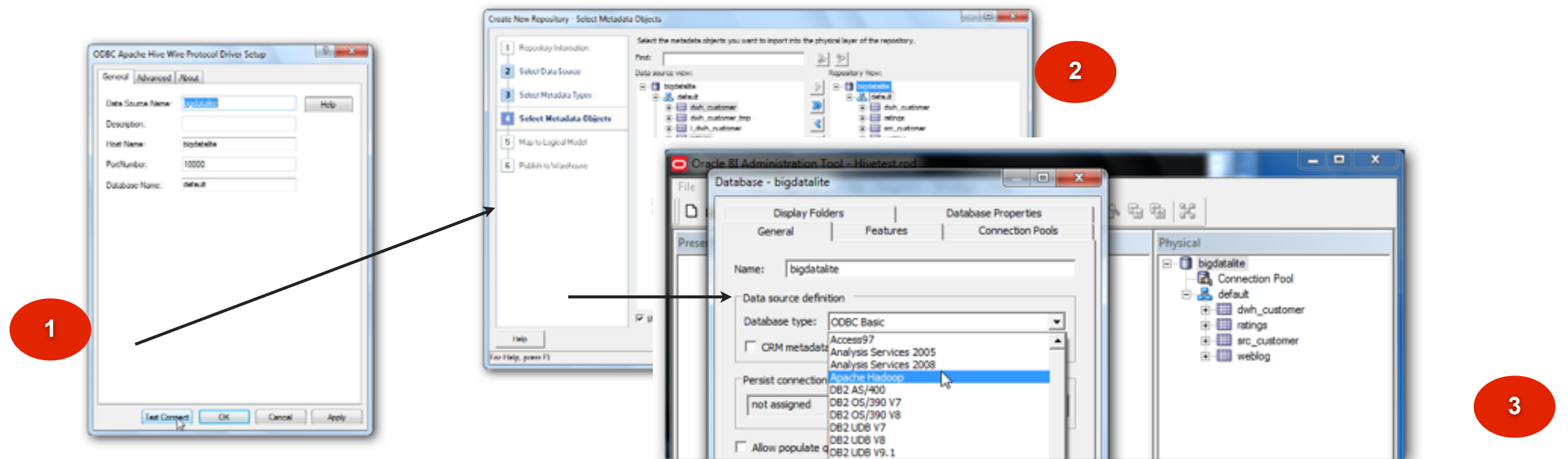
New in OBIEE 11.1.1.7 : Hadoop Connectivity through Hive

- MapReduce jobs are typically written in Java, but Hive can make this simpler
- Hive is a query environment over Hadoop/MapReduce to support SQL-like queries
- Hive server accepts HiveQL queries via HiveODBC or HiveJDBC, automatically creates MapReduce jobs against data previously loaded into the Hive HDFS tables
- Approach used by ODI and OBIEE to gain access to Hadoop data
- Allows Hadoop data to be accessed just like any other data source



Importing Hadoop/Hive Metadata into RPD

- HiveODBC driver has to be installed into Windows environment, so that BI Administration tool can connect to Hive and return table metadata
- Import as ODBC datasource, change physical DB type to Apache Hadoop afterwards
- Note that OBIEE queries cannot span >1 Hive schema (no table prefixes)

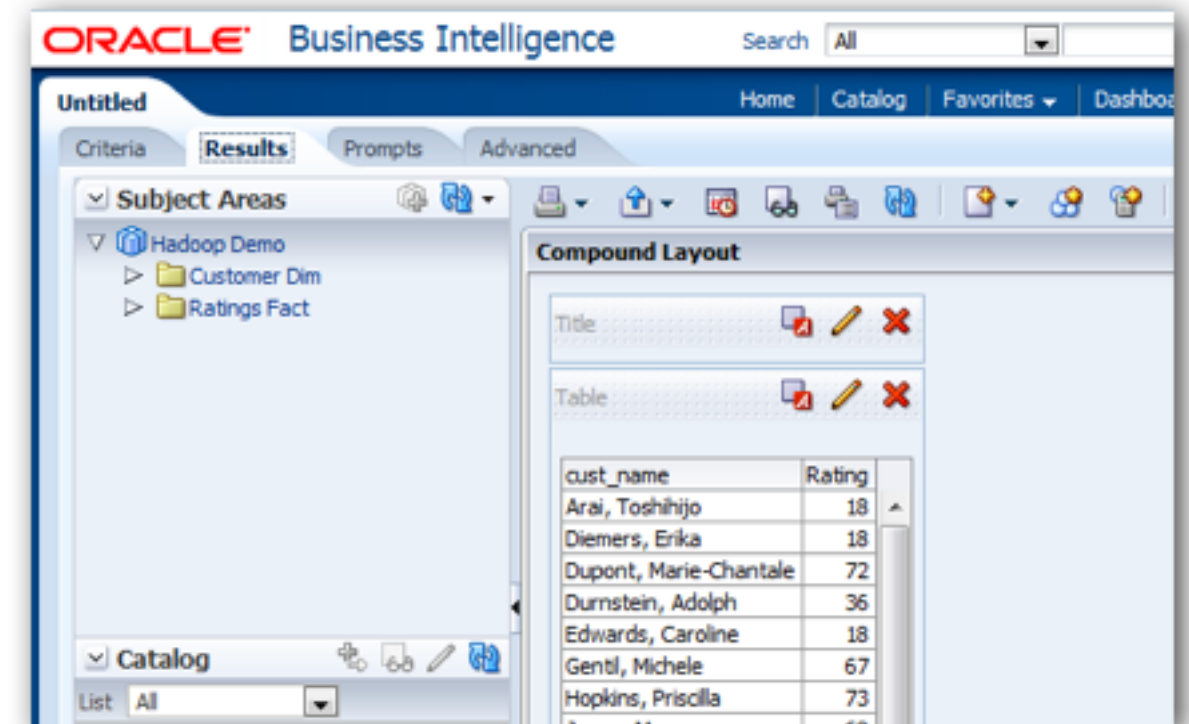


Set up ODBC Connection at the OBIEE Server

- OBIEE 11.1.1.7+ ships with HiveODBC drivers, need to use 7.x versions though (only Linux supported)
- Configure the ODBC connection in odbc.ini, name needs to match RPD ODBC name
- BI Server should then be able to connect to the Hive server, and Hadoop/MapReduce

```
[ODBC Data Sources]
AnalyticsWeb=Oracle BI Server
Cluster=Oracle BI Server
SSL_Sample=Oracle BI Server
bigdatalite=Oracle 7.1 Apache Hive Wire Protocol

[bigdatalite]
Driver=/u01/app/Middleware/Oracle_BI1/common/ODBC/
Merant/7.0.1/lib/ARhive27.so
Description=Oracle 7.1 Apache Hive Wire Protocol
ArraySize=16384
Database=default
DefaultLongDataBuffLen=1024
EnableLongDataBuffLen=1024
EnableDescribeParam=0
Hostname=bigdatalite
LoginTimeout=30
MaxVarcharSize=2000
PortNumber=10000
RemoveColumnQualifiers=0
StringDescribeType=12
TransactionMode=0
UseCurrentSchema=0
```



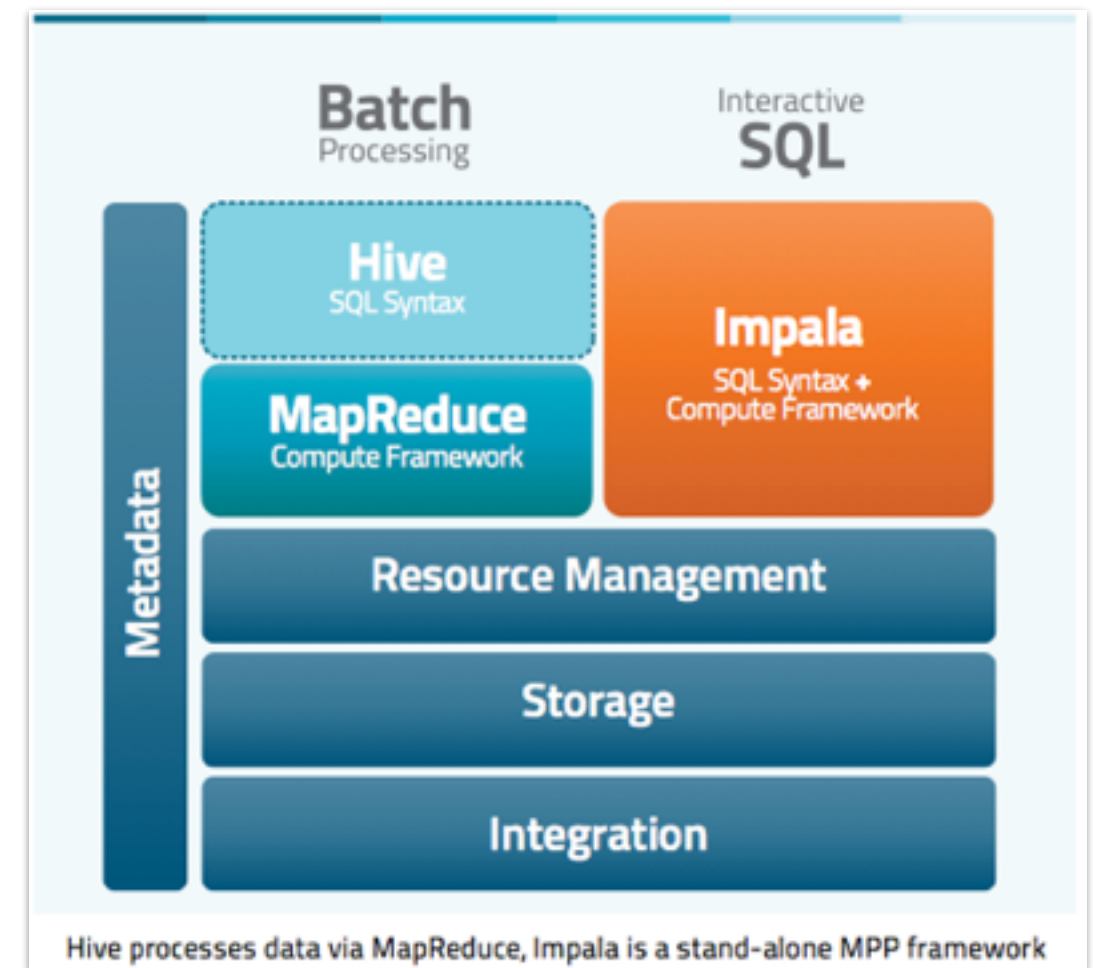
Dealing with Hadoop / Hive Latency Option 1 : Impala

- Hadoop access through Hive can be slow - due to inherent latency in Hive
- Hive queries use MapReduce in the background to query Hadoop
- Spins-up Java VM on each query
- Generates MapReduce job
- Runs and collates the answer
- Great for large, distributed queries ...
- ... but not so good for “speed-of-thought” dashboards



Dealing with Hadoop / Hive Latency Option 1 : Use Impala

- Hive is slow - because it's meant to be used for batch-mode queries
- Many companies / projects are trying to improve Hive - one of which is Cloudera
- Cloudera Impala is an open-source but commercially-sponsored in-memory MPP platform
- Replaces Hive and MapReduce in the Hadoop stack
- Can we use this, instead of Hive, to access Hadoop?
 - ▶ It will need to work with OBIEE
 - ▶ Warning - it won't be a supported data source (yet...)





Demo

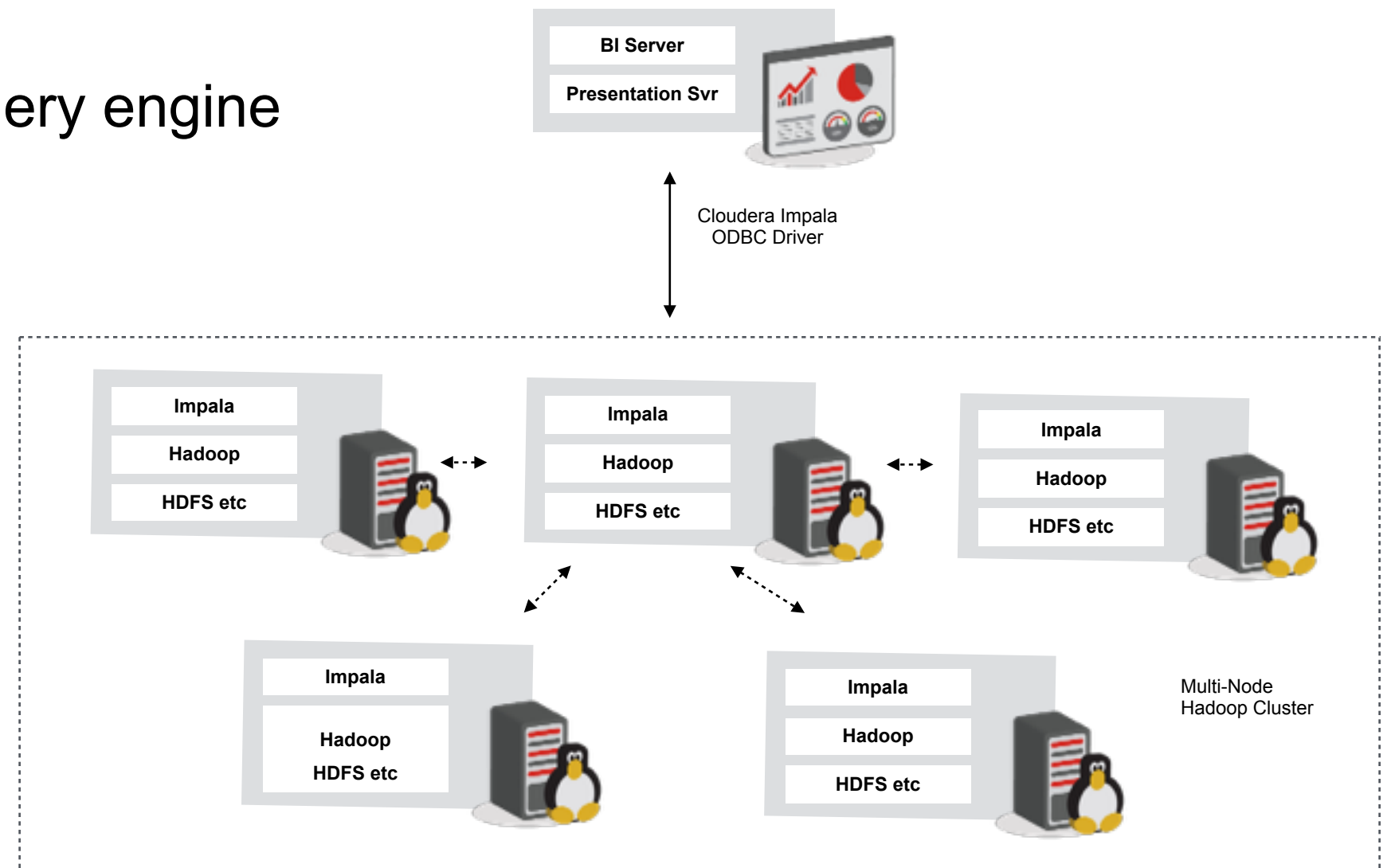
Using Hive to Provide Data for OBIEE11g

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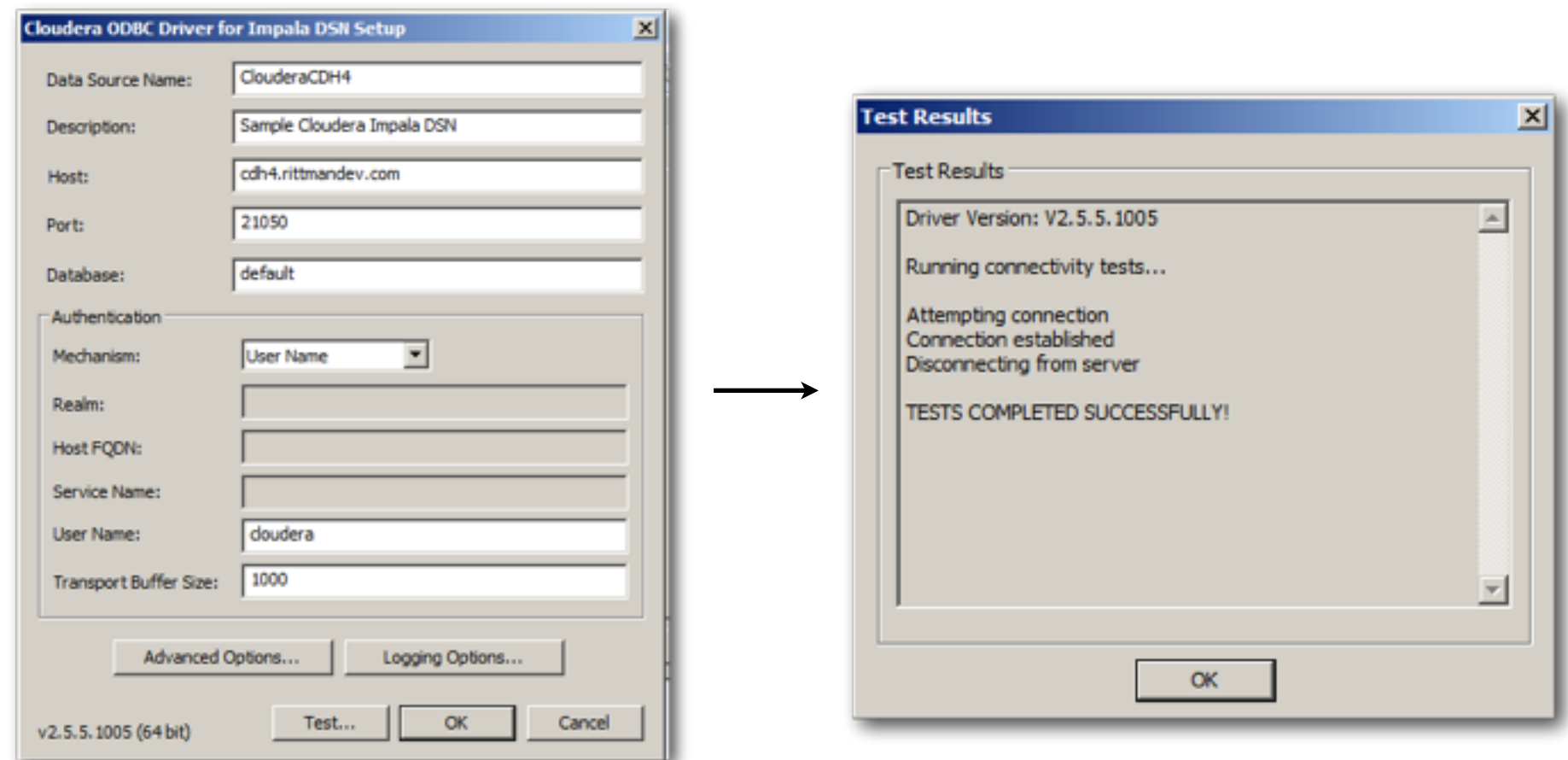
How Impala Works

- A replacement for Hive, but uses Hive concepts and data dictionary (metastore)
- MPP (Massively Parallel Processing) query engine that runs within Hadoop
 - ▶ Uses same file formats, security, resource management as Hadoop
- Processes queries in-memory
- Accesses standard HDFS file data
- Option to use Apache AVRO, RCFile, LZO or Parquet (column-store)
- Designed for interactive, real-time SQL-like access to Hadoop



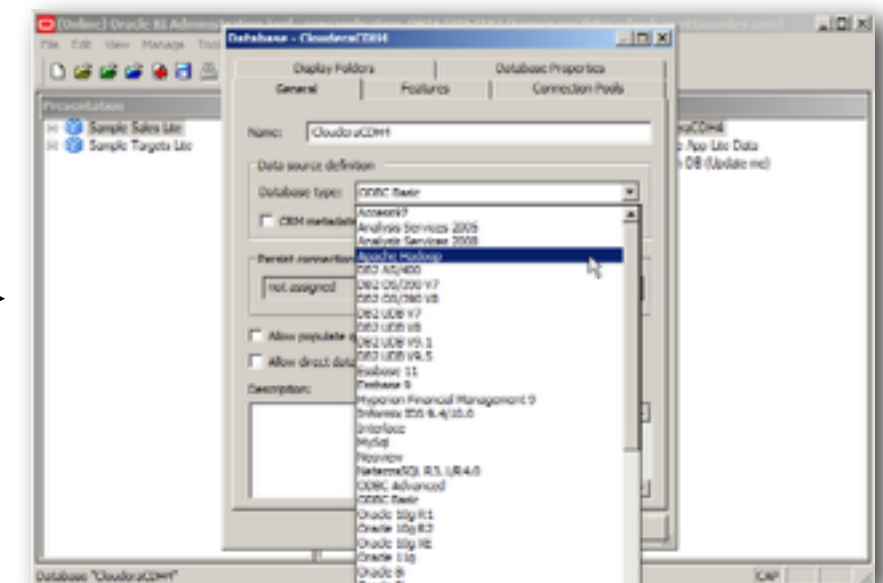
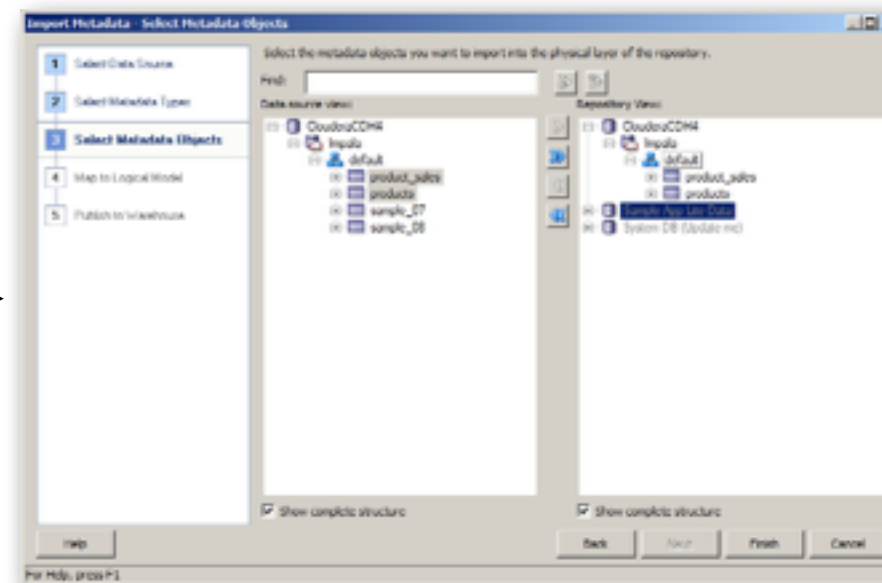
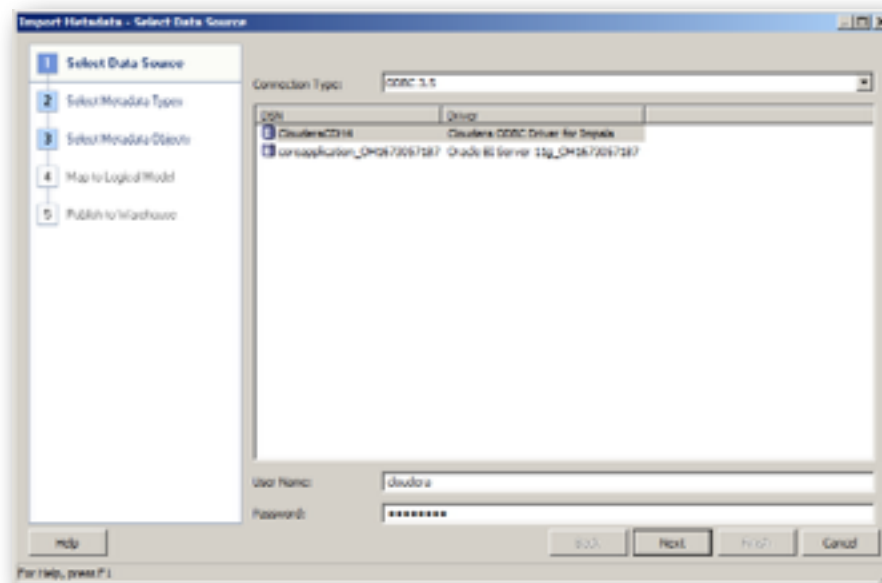
Connecting OBIEE 11.1.1.7 to Cloudera Impala

- Warning - unsupported source - limited testing and no support from MOS
- Requires Cloudera Impala ODBC drivers - Windows or Linux (RHEL etc/SLES) - 32/64 bit
- ODBC Driver / DSN connection steps similar to Hive



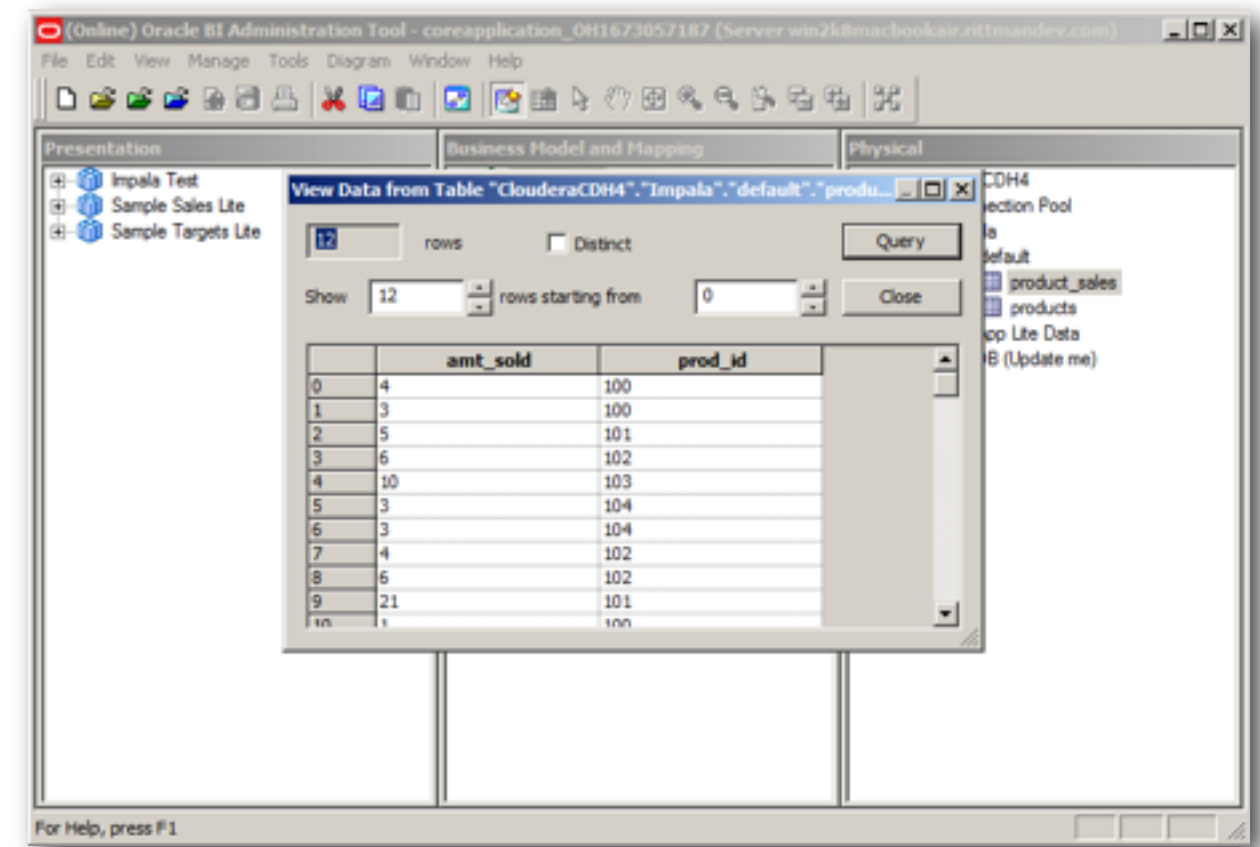
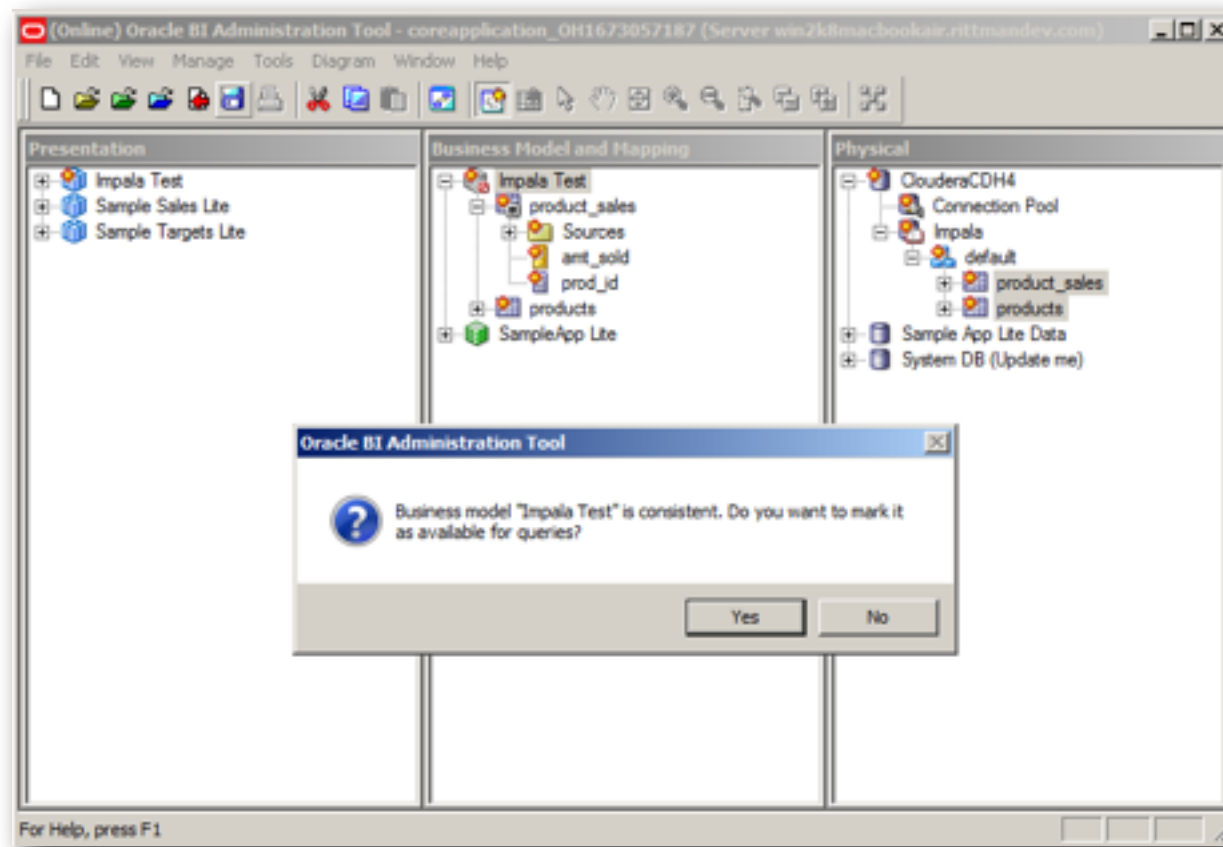
Importing Impala Metadata

- Import Impala tables (via the Hive metastore) into RPD
- Set database type to “Apache Hadoop”
 - ▶ Warning - don't set ODBC type to Hadoop- leave at ODBC 2.0
 - ▶ Create physical layer keys, joins etc as normal



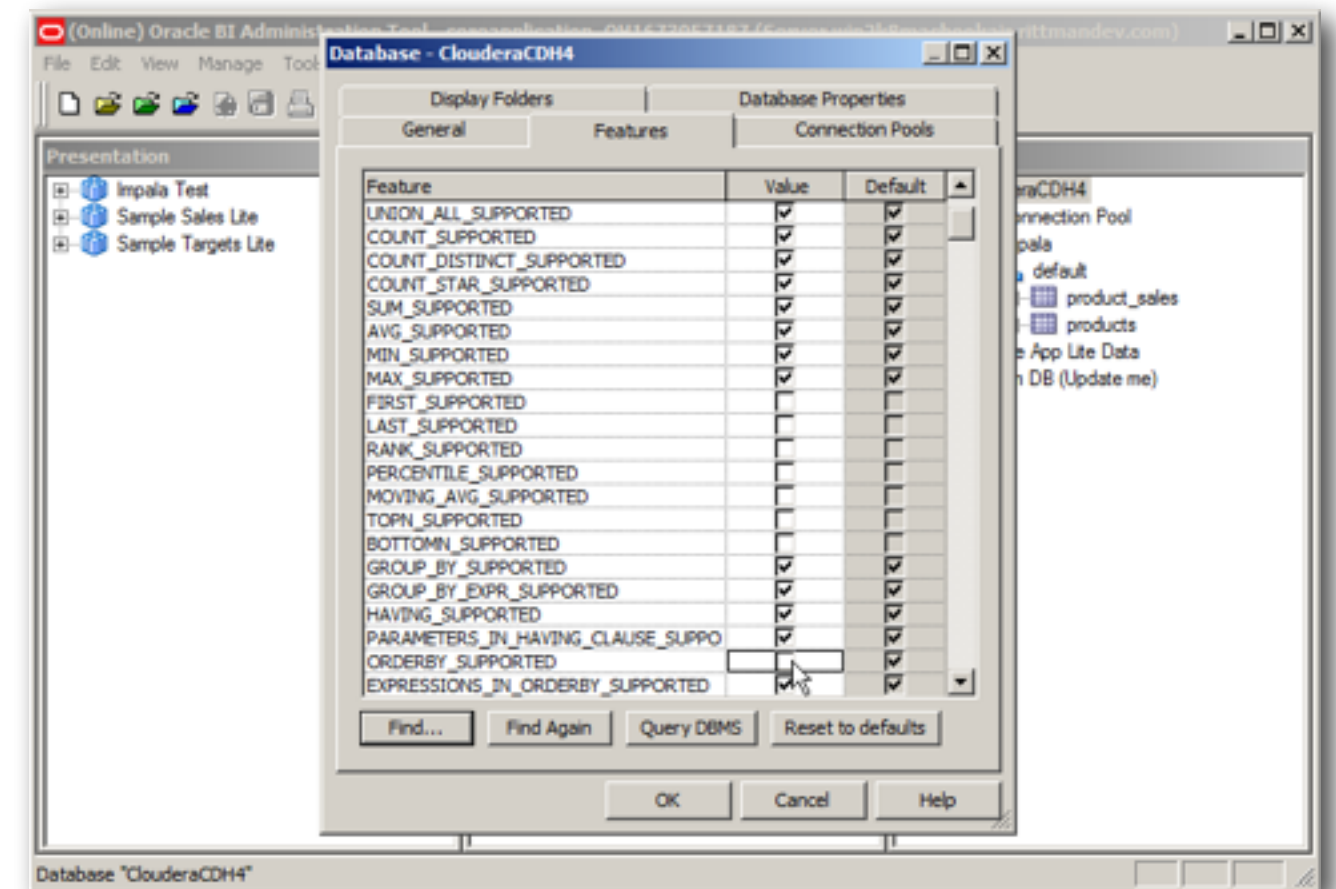
Importing RPD using Impala Metadata

- Create BMM layer, Presentation layer as normal
- Use “View Rows” feature to check connectivity back to Impala / Hadoop



Impala / OBIEE Issue with ORDER BY Clause

- Although checking rows in the BI Administration tool worked, any query that aggregates data in the dashboard will fail
- Issue is that Impala requires LIMIT with all ORDER BY clauses
 - ▶ OBIEE could use LIMIT, but doesn't for Impala at the moment (because not supported)
- Workaround - disable ORDER BY in Database Features, have the BI Server do sorting
 - ▶ Not ideal - but it works, until Impala supported





Demo

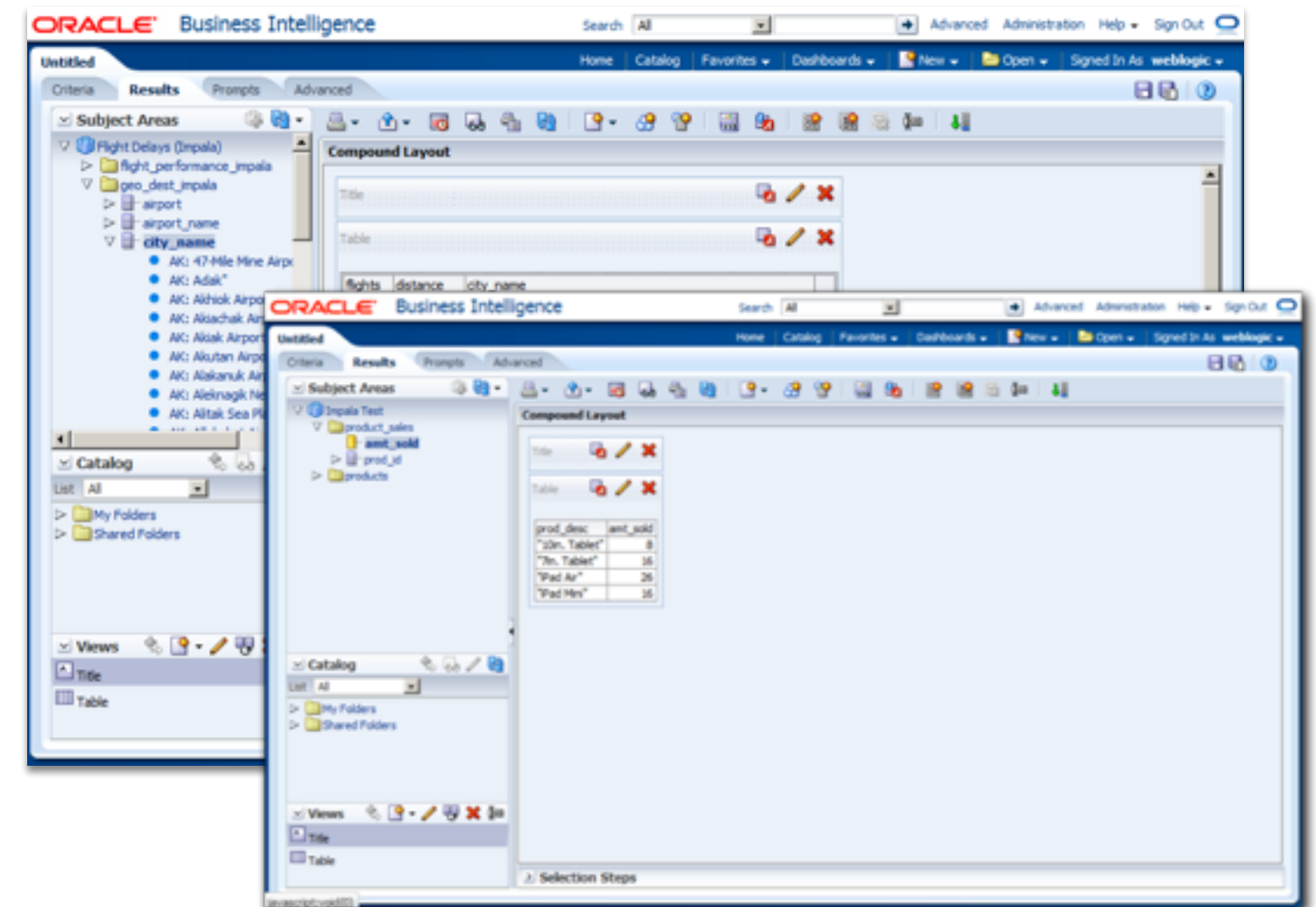
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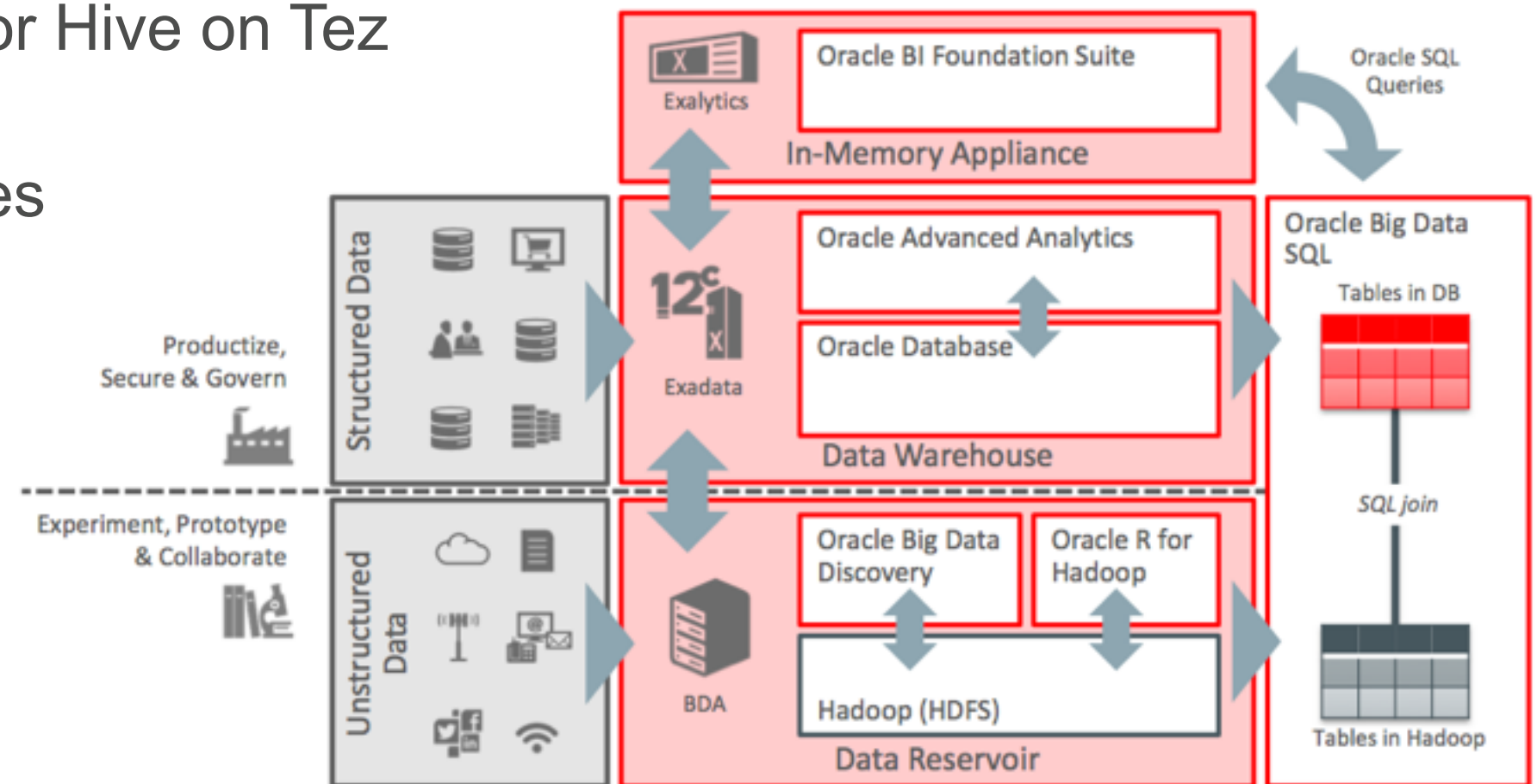
So Does Impala Work, as a Hive Substitute?

- With ORDER BY disabled in DB features, it appears to
- But not extensively tested by me, or Oracle
- But it's certainly interesting
- Reduces 30s, 180s queries down to 1s, 10s etc
- Impala, or one of the competitor projects (Drill, Dremel etc) assumed to be the real-time query replacement for Hive, in time
 - ▶ Oracle announced planned support for Impala at OOW2013 - watch this space



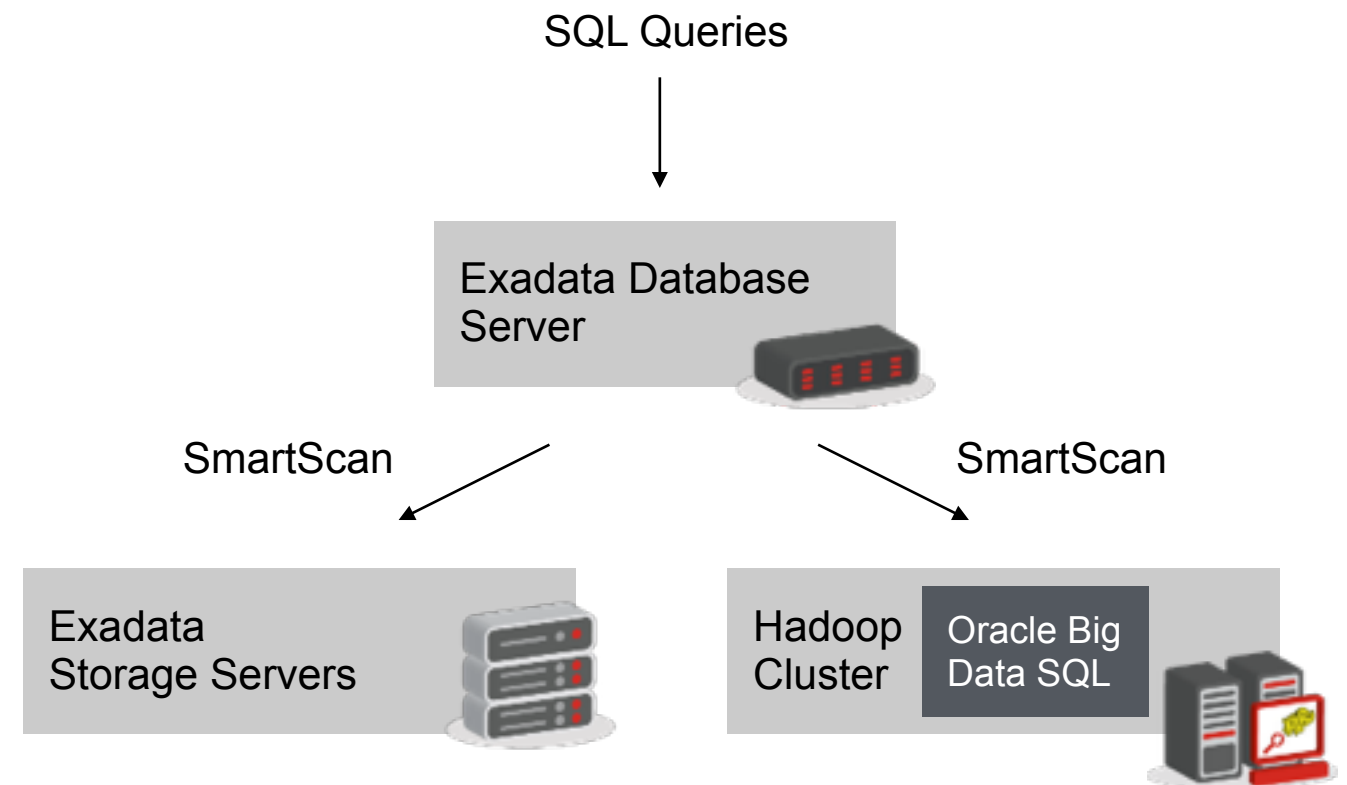
Dealing with Hadoop / Hive Latency Option 2 : Big Data SQL

- Preferred solution for customers with Oracle Big Data Appliance is Big Data SQL
- Oracle SQL Access to both relational, and Hive/NoSQL data sources
- Exadata-type SmartScan against Hadoop datasets
 - Response-time equivalent to Impala or Hive on Tez
 - No issues around HiveQL limitations
 - Insulates end-users around differences between Oracle and Hive datasets



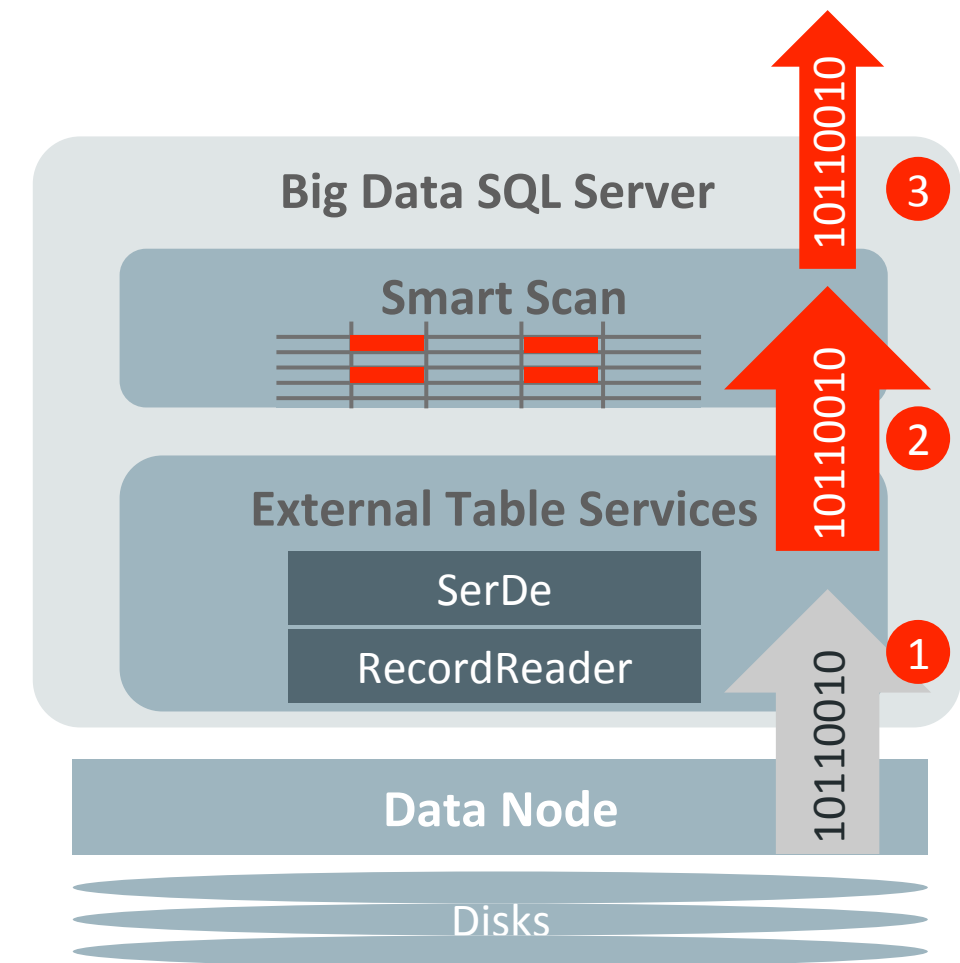
Oracle Big Data SQL

- Part of Oracle Big Data 4.0 (BDA-only)
 - ▶ Also requires Oracle Database 12c, Oracle Exadata Database Machine
- Extends Oracle Data Dictionary to cover Hive
- Extends Oracle SQL and SmartScan to Hadoop
- Extends Oracle Security Model over Hadoop
 - ▶ Fine-grained access control
 - ▶ Data redaction, data masking
- ▶ Uses fast c-based readers where possible (vs. Hive MapReduce generation)
- ▶ Map Hadoop parallelism to Oracle PQ
- ▶ Big Data SQL engine works on top of YARN
 - ▶ Like Spark, Tez, MR2



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
- 2** • Translate bytes to Oracle
- 3** • Apply SmartScan to Oracle bytes
 - ▶ Apply filters
 - ▶ Project columns
 - ▶ Parse JSON/XML
 - ▶ Score models

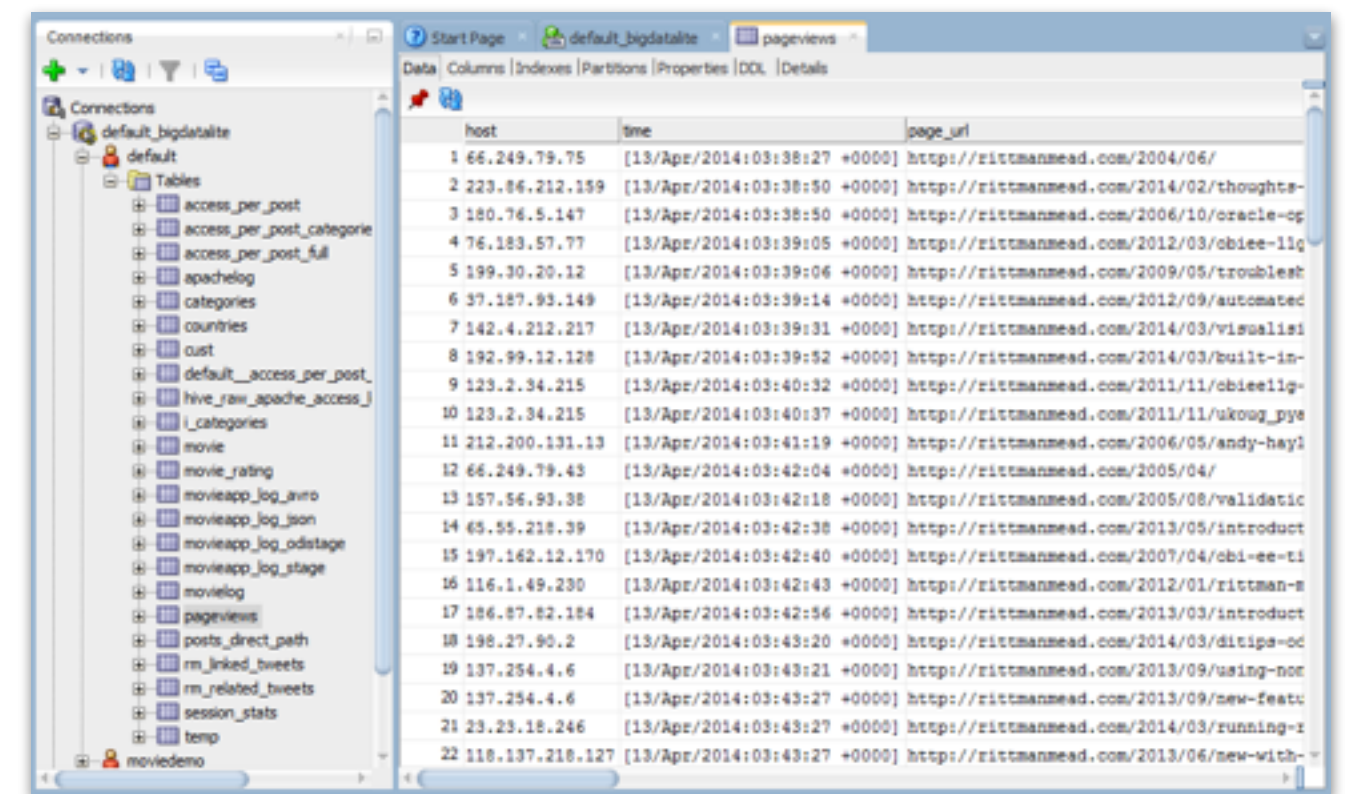


View Hive Table Metadata in the Oracle Data Dictionary

- Oracle Database 12c 12.1.0.2.0 with Big Data SQL option can view Hive table metadata
 - ▶ Linked by Exadata configuration steps to one or more BDA clusters
- DBA_HIVE_TABLES and USER_HIVE_TABLES exposes Hive metadata
- Oracle SQL*Developer 4.0.3, with Cloudera Hive drivers, can connect to Hive metastore

```
SQL> col database_name for a30
SQL> col table_name for a30
SQL> select database_name, table_name
       2 from dba_hive_tables;
```

DATABASE_NAME	TABLE_NAME
default	access_per_post
default	access_per_post_categories
default	access_per_post_full
default	apachelog
default	categories
default	countries
default	cust
default	hive_raw_apache_access_log



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. On the left, the 'Connections' pane shows a connection to 'default_bigdataite' with a 'default' schema. The 'Tables' folder is expanded, showing a list of tables including 'access_per_post', 'access_per_post_categories', 'access_per_post_full', 'apachelog', 'categories', 'countries', 'cust', 'default_access_per_post', 'hive_raw_apache_access_log', 'i_categories', 'movie', 'movie_rating', 'movieapp_log_avro', 'movieapp_log_json', 'movieapp_log_odstage', 'movieapp_log_stage', 'movielog', 'pageviews', 'posts_direct_path', 'rm_linked_tweets', 'rm_related_tweets', 'session_stats', and 'temp'. The 'pageviews' table is selected, and the main window displays its data. The data table has three columns: 'host', 'time', and 'page_url'. The data rows show various host IP addresses, timestamps, and URLs.

host	time	page_url
1 66.249.79.75	[13/Apr/2014:03:38:27 +0000]	http://rittmanmead.com/2004/06/
2 223.86.212.159	[13/Apr/2014:03:38:50 +0000]	http://rittmanmead.com/2014/02/thoughts-
3 180.76.5.147	[13/Apr/2014:03:38:50 +0000]	http://rittmanmead.com/2006/10/oracle-cg
4 76.183.57.77	[13/Apr/2014:03:39:05 +0000]	http://rittmanmead.com/2012/03/obiec-11g
5 199.30.20.12	[13/Apr/2014:03:39:06 +0000]	http://rittmanmead.com/2009/05/troublesh
6 37.187.93.149	[13/Apr/2014:03:39:14 +0000]	http://rittmanmead.com/2012/09/automated
7 142.4.212.217	[13/Apr/2014:03:39:31 +0000]	http://rittmanmead.com/2014/03/visualisi
8 192.99.12.128	[13/Apr/2014:03:39:52 +0000]	http://rittmanmead.com/2014/03/built-in-
9 123.2.34.215	[13/Apr/2014:03:40:32 +0000]	http://rittmanmead.com/2011/11/obiec11g-
10 123.2.34.215	[13/Apr/2014:03:40:37 +0000]	http://rittmanmead.com/2011/11/ukroog_pye
11 212.200.131.13	[13/Apr/2014:03:41:19 +0000]	http://rittmanmead.com/2006/05/andy-hayl
12 66.249.79.43	[13/Apr/2014:03:42:04 +0000]	http://rittmanmead.com/2005/04/
13 157.56.93.38	[13/Apr/2014:03:42:18 +0000]	http://rittmanmead.com/2005/08/validatic
14 65.55.218.39	[13/Apr/2014:03:42:38 +0000]	http://rittmanmead.com/2013/05/introduct
15 197.162.12.170	[13/Apr/2014:03:42:40 +0000]	http://rittmanmead.com/2007/04/obi-ee-ti
16 116.1.49.230	[13/Apr/2014:03:42:43 +0000]	http://rittmanmead.com/2012/01/rittman-s
17 186.87.82.184	[13/Apr/2014:03:42:56 +0000]	http://rittmanmead.com/2013/03/introduct
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19 137.254.4.6	[13/Apr/2014:03:43:21 +0000]	http://rittmanmead.com/2013/09/using-ncr
20 137.254.4.6	[13/Apr/2014:03:43:27 +0000]	http://rittmanmead.com/2013/09/new-featu
21 23.23.18.246	[13/Apr/2014:03:43:27 +0000]	http://rittmanmead.com/2014/03/running-r
22 118.137.218.127	[13/Apr/2014:03:43:27 +0000]	http://rittmanmead.com/2013/06/new-with-

Hive Access through Oracle External Tables + Hive Driver

- Big Data SQL accesses Hive tables through external table mechanism
 - ▶ **ORACLE_HIVE** external table type imports Hive metastore metadata
 - ▶ **ORACLE_HDFS** requires metadata to be specified
- Access parameters **cluster** and **tablename** specify Hive table source and BDA cluster

```
CREATE TABLE access_per_post_categories (  
  hostname varchar2(100),  
  request_date varchar2(100),  
  post_id varchar2(10),  
  title varchar2(200),  
  author varchar2(100),  
  category varchar2(100),  
  ip_integer number)  
organization external  
(type oracle_hive  
  default directory default_dir  
  access parameters(com.oracle.bigdata.tablename=default.access_per_post_categories));
```



Demo

Using Big Data SQL to Provide Data for OBIEE11g

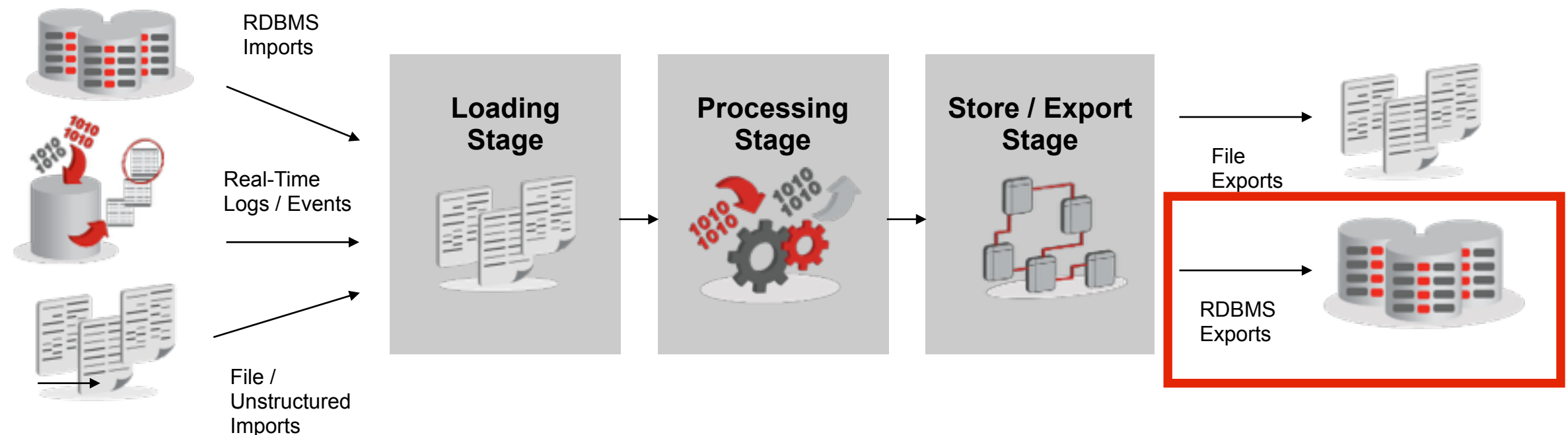
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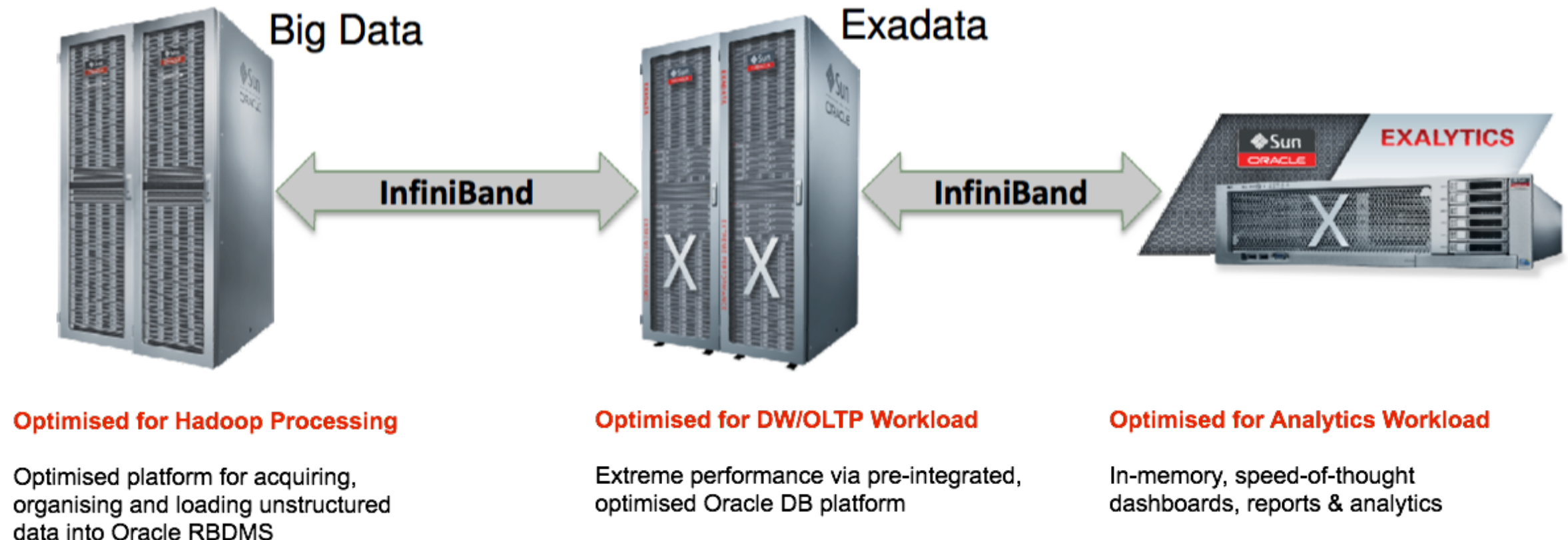
Alternative to Direct Against Hadoop : Export to Data Mart

- In most cases, for general reporting access, exporting into RDBMS makes sense
- Export Hive data from Hadoop into Oracle Data Mart or Data Warehouse
- Use Oracle RDBMS for high-value data analysis, full access to RDBMS optimisations
- Potentially use Exalytics for in-memory RDBMS access



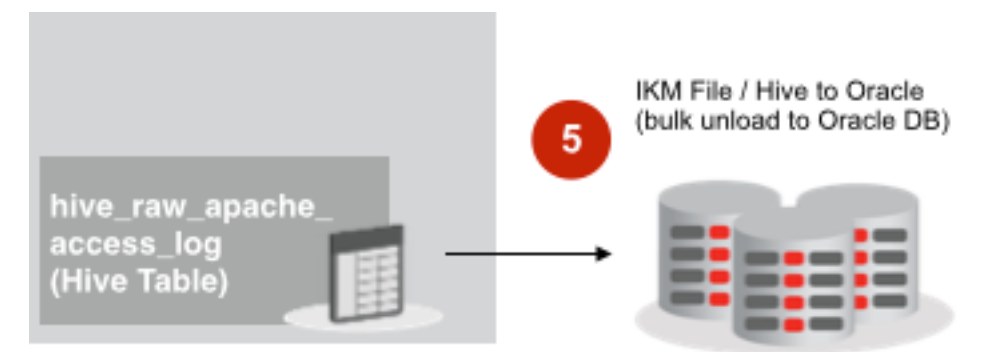
Using the Right Server for the Right Job

- Hadoop for large scale, high-speed data ingestion and processing
- Oracle RDBMS and Exadata for long-term storage of high-value data
- Oracle Exalytics for speed-of-thought analytics in TimesTen and Oracle Essbase



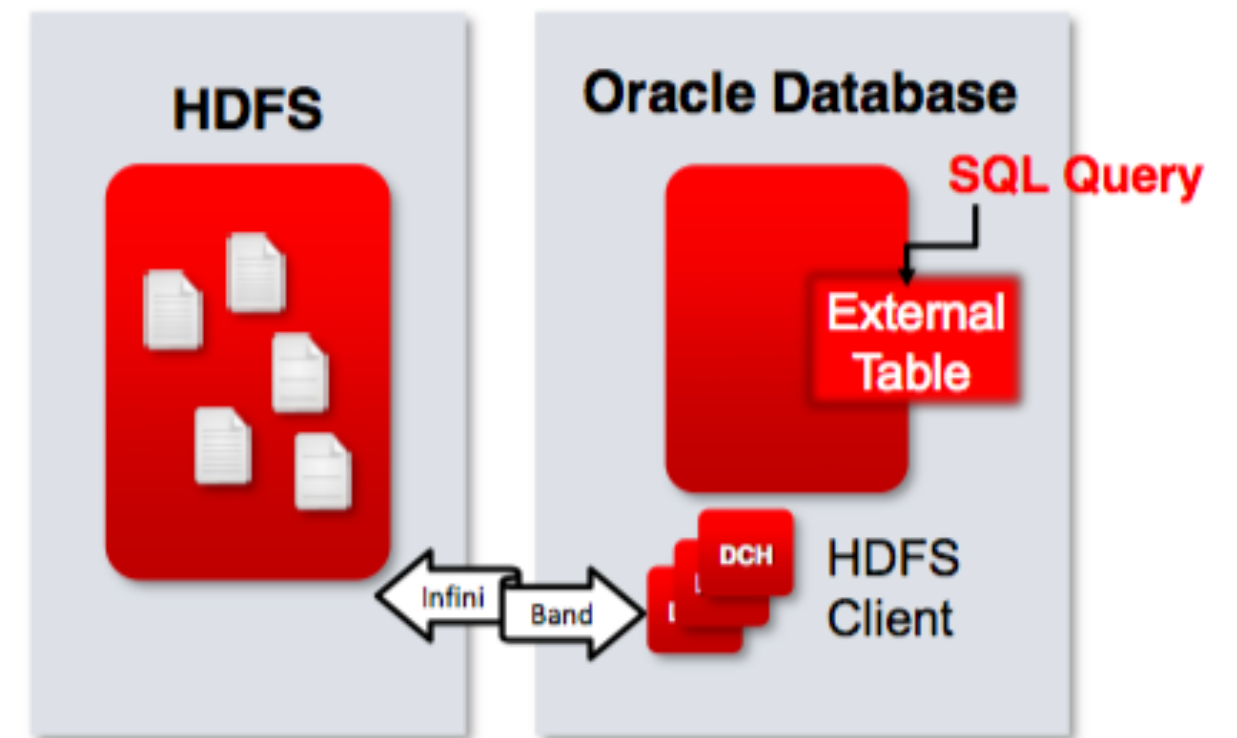
5 Bulk Unload Summary Data to Oracle Database

- Final requirement is to unload final Hive table contents to Oracle Database
- Several use-cases for this:
 - Use Hadoop / BDA for ETL offloading
 - Use analysis capabilities of BDA, but then output results to RDBMS data mart or DW
 - Permit use of more advanced SQL query tools
 - Share results with other applications
- Can use Sqoop for this, or use Oracle Big Data Connectors
 - Fast bulk unload, or transparent Oracle access to Hive



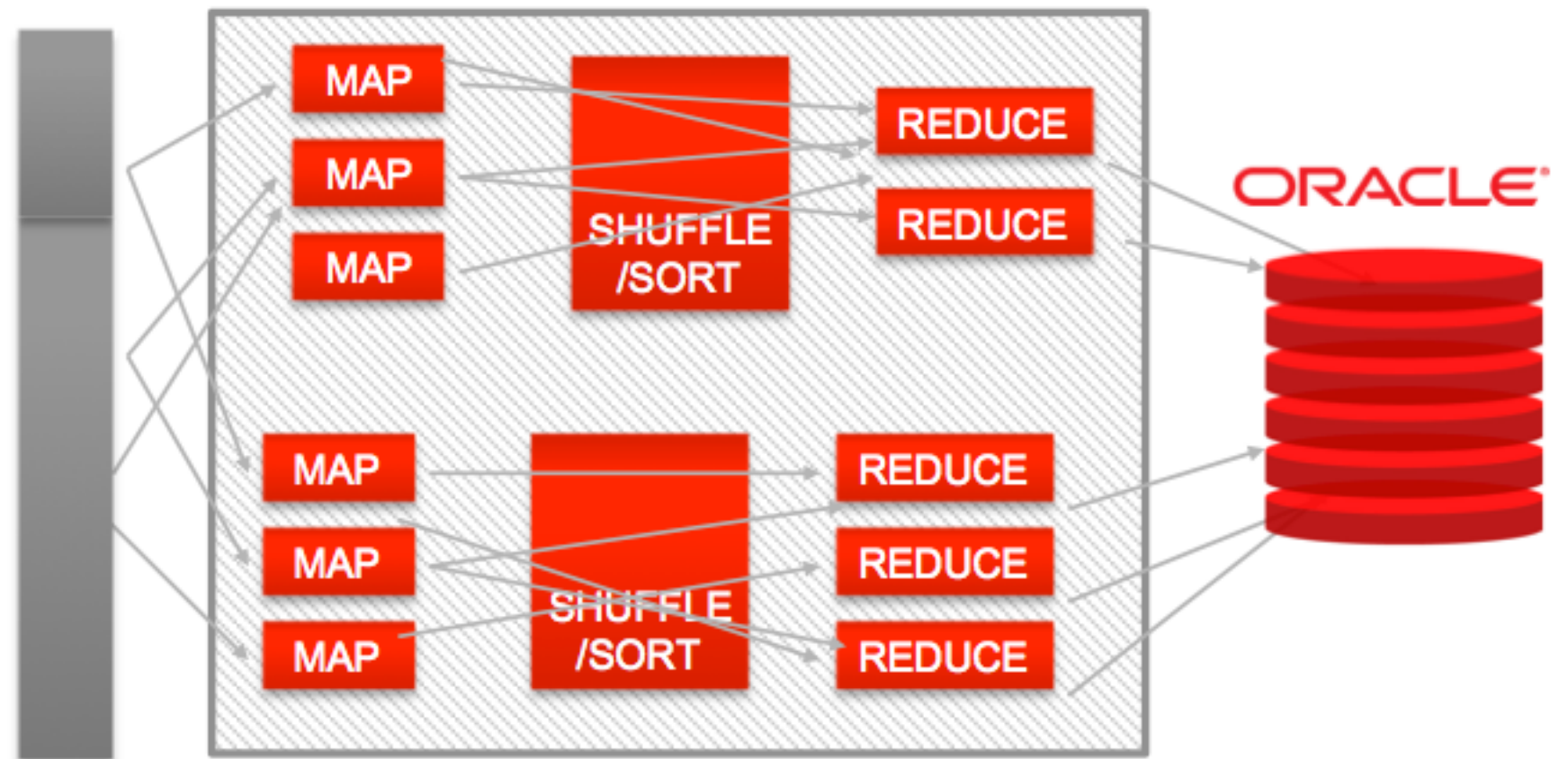
Oracle Direct Connector for HDFS

- Enables HDFS as a data-source for Oracle Database external tables
- Effectively provides Oracle SQL access over HDFS
- Supports data query, or import into Oracle DB
- Treat HDFS-stored files in the same way as regular files
- But with HDFS's low-cost
- ... and fault-tolerance



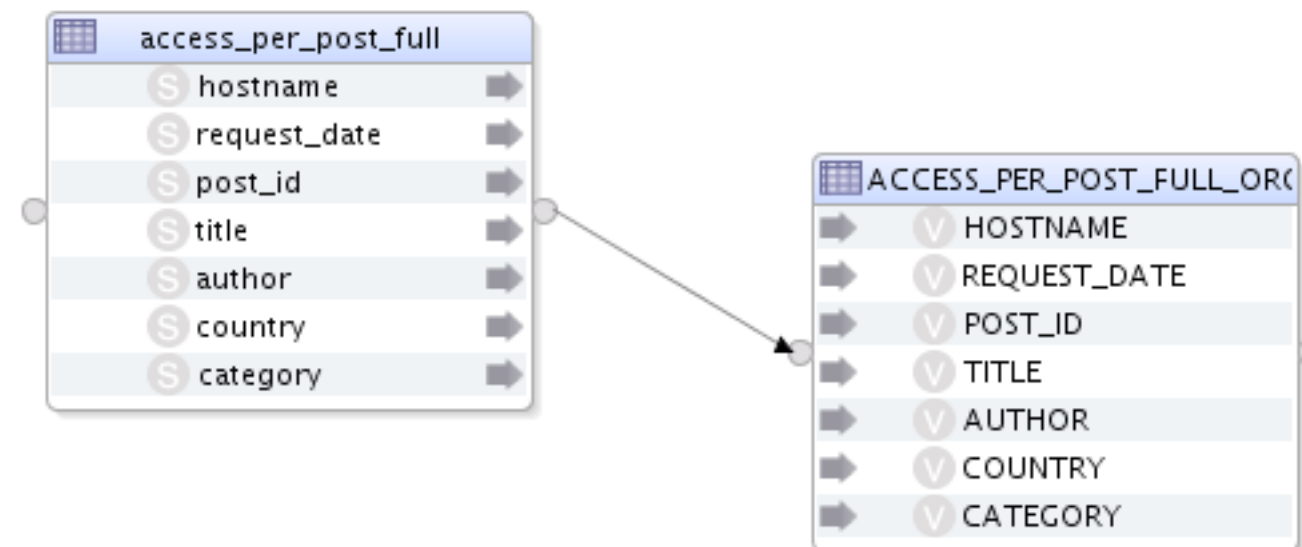
Oracle Loader for Hadoop (OLH)

- Oracle technology for accessing Hadoop data, and loading it into an Oracle database
- Pushes data transformation, “heavy lifting” to the Hadoop cluster, using MapReduce
- Direct-path loads into Oracle Database, partitioned and non-partitioned
- Online and offline loads
- Load from HDFS or Hive tables
- Key technology for fast load of Hadoop results into Oracle DB



IKM File/Hive to Oracle (OLH/ODCH)

- IKM for accessing HDFS/Hive data from Oracle
- Either sets up ODCH connectivity, or bulk-unloads via OLH
- Map from HDFS or Hive source to Oracle tables (via Oracle technology in Topology)



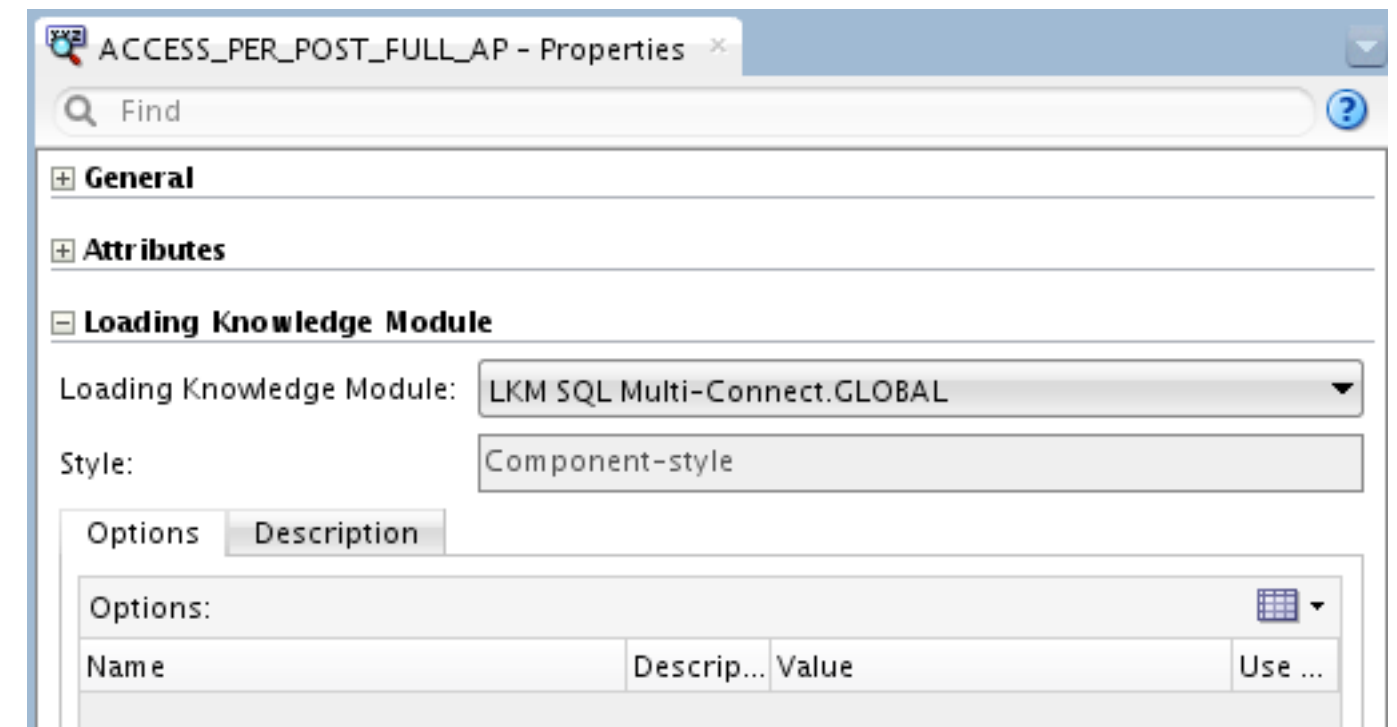
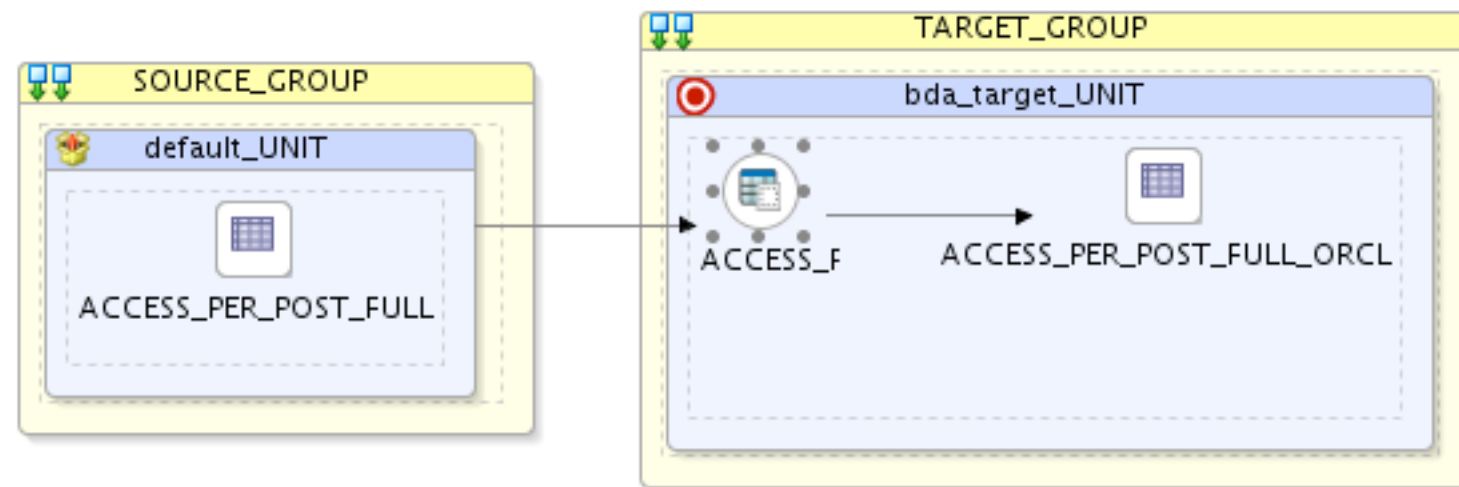
Environment Variable Requirements

- Hardest part in setting up OLH / IKM File/Hive to Oracle is getting environment variables correct - OLH needs to be able to see correct JARs, configuration files
- Set in /home/oracle/.bashrc - see example below

```
export HIVE_HOME=/usr/lib/hive
export HADOOP_CLASSPATH=/home/oracle/oracle/product/oraloder-3.0.0-h2/jlib/*:/etc/hive/conf:$HIVE_HOME/lib/
hive-metastore-0.12.0-cdh5.0.1.jar:$HIVE_HOME/lib/libthrift.jar:$HIVE_HOME/lib/libfb303-0.9.0.jar:$HIVE_HOME/
lib/hive-common-0.12.0-cdh5.0.1.jar:$HIVE_HOME/lib/hive-exec-0.12.0-cdh5.0.1.jar
export OLH_HOME=/home/oracle/oracle/product/oraloder-3.0.0-h2
export HADOOP_HOME=/usr/lib/hadoop
export JAVA_HOME=/usr/java/jdk1.7.0_60
export ODI_HIVE_SESSION_JARS=/usr/lib/hive/lib/hive-contrib.jar
export ODI_OLH_JARS=/home/oracle/oracle/product/oraloder-3.0.0-h2/jlib/ojdbc6.jar,/home/oracle/oracle/
product/oraloder-3.0.0-h2/jlib/orai18n.jar,/home/oracle/oracle/product/oraloder-3.0.0-h2/jlib/orai18n-
utility.jar,/home/oracle/oracle/product/oraloder-3.0.0-h2/jlib/orai18n-mapping.jar,/home/oracle/oracle/
product/oraloder-3.0.0-h2/jlib/orai18n-collation.jar,/home/oracle/oracle/product/oraloder-3.0.0-h2/jlib/
oraclepki.jar,/home/oracle/oracle/product/oraloder-3.0.0-h2/jlib/osdt_cert.jar,/home/oracle/oracle/product/
oraloder-3.0.0-h2/jlib/osdt_core.jar,/home/oracle/oracle/product/oraloder-3.0.0-h2/jlib/commons-
math-2.2.jar,/home/oracle/oracle/product/oraloder-3.0.0-h2/jlib/jackson-core-asl-1.8.8.jar,/home/oracle/
oracle/product/oraloder-3.0.0-h2/jlib/jackson-mapper-asl-1.8.8.jar,/home/oracle/oracle/product/
oraloder-3.0.0-h2/jlib/avro-1.7.3.jar,/home/oracle/oracle/product/oraloder-3.0.0-h2/jlib/avro-mapred-1.7.3-
hadoop2.jar,/home/oracle/oracle/product/oraloder-3.0.0-h2/jlib/oraloder.jar,/usr/lib/hive/lib/hive-
metastore.jar,/usr/lib/hive/lib/libthrift-0.9.0.cloudera.2.jar,/usr/lib/hive/lib/libfb303-0.9.0.jar,/usr/lib/
hive/lib/hive-common-0.12.0-cdh5.0.1.jar,/usr/lib/hive/lib/hive-exec.jar
```

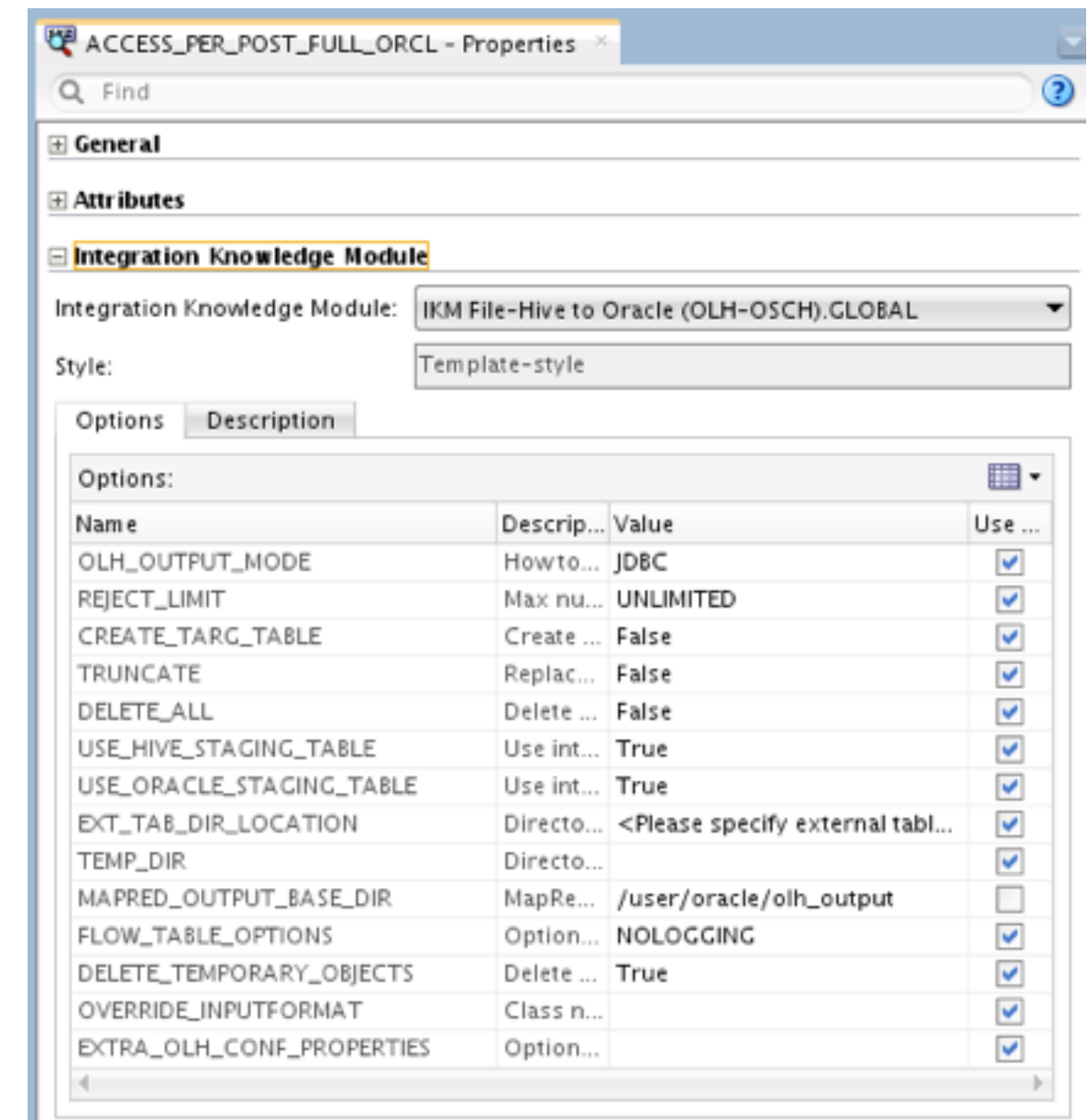
Configuring the KM Physical Settings

- For the access table in Physical view, change LKM to LKM SQL Multi-Connect
 - Delegates the multi-connect capabilities to the downstream node, so you can use a multi-connect IKM such as IKM File/Hive to Oracle



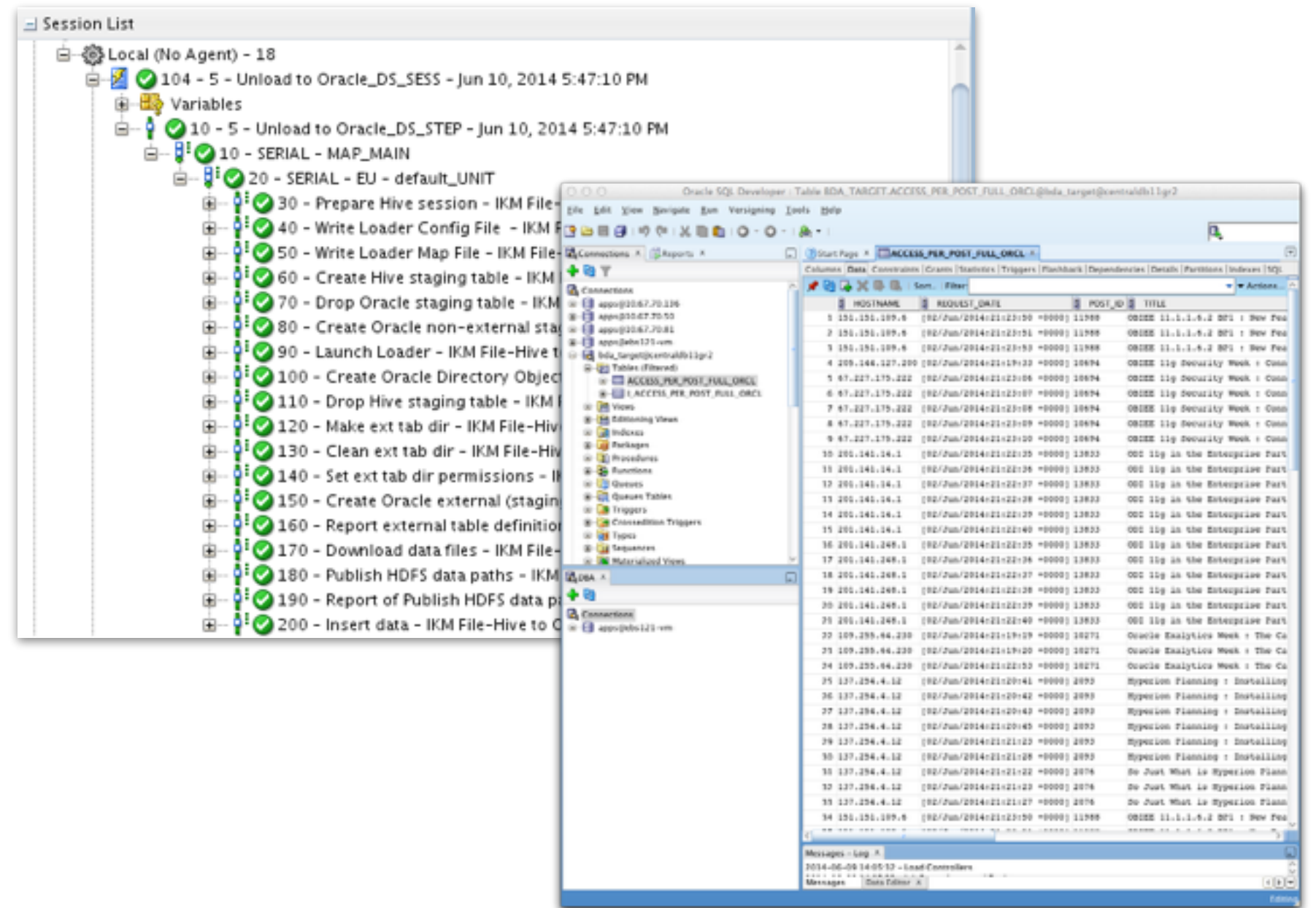
Configuring the KM Physical Settings

- For the target table, select IKM File/Hive to Oracle
 - Only becomes available to select once LKM SQL Multi-Connect selected for access table
- Key option values to set are:
 - OLH_OUTPUT_MODE (use JDBC initially, OCI if Oracle Client installed on Hadoop client node)
 - MAPRED_OUTPUT_BASE_DIR (set to directory on HFDS that OS user running ODI can access)



Executing the Mapping

- Executing the mapping will invoke OLH from the OS command line
- Hive table (or HDFS file) contents copied to Oracle table





Demo

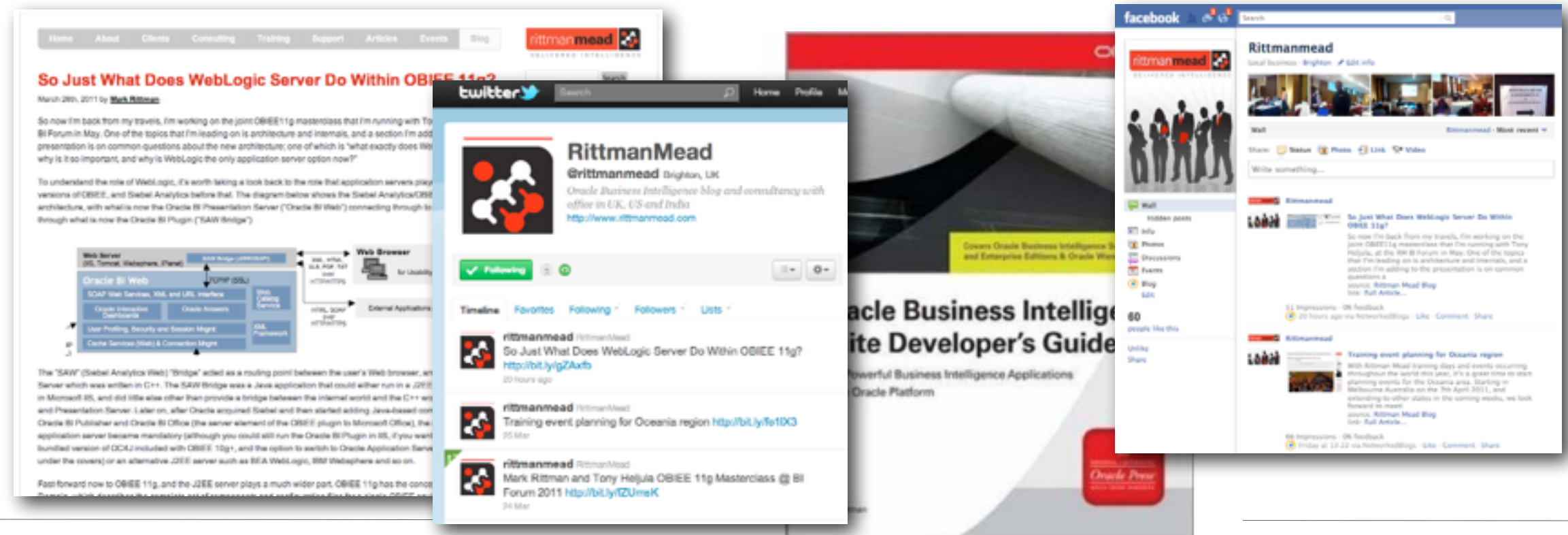
Unloading Hive Data to Oracle using OLH / ODI12c

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Thank You for Attending!

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Lesson 4 : Hadoop Reporting and Visualization using OBIEE 11g

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