



Managing one of the World's largest IoT Systems

Oracle Global Leaders Program - Customer Meeting – EMEA

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Industrial IoT... archiver

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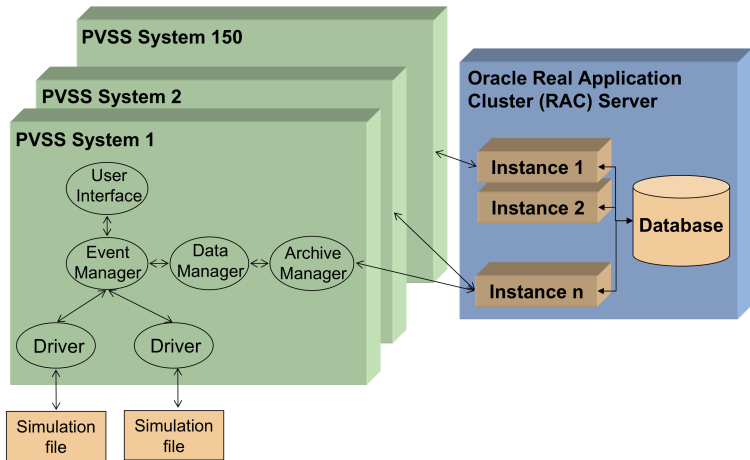
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- Reduce inefficiencies (capable API, temporary tables, bulk-load, direct-path insert, etc.).
- Parallelize (6 nodes RAC, partitions, 25 clients / db server, asynchronous datafile management, etc.).

Industrial IoT... archiver



Credit: Manuel Gonzales Berges

Outline

Introduction

ADWC Setup

Moving Data to ADWC

Insights

Conclusion

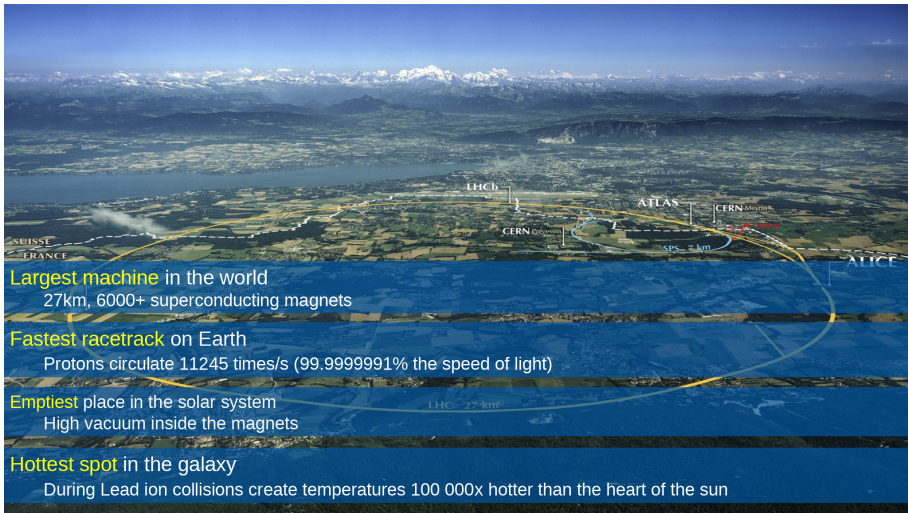
CERN

- 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"?

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



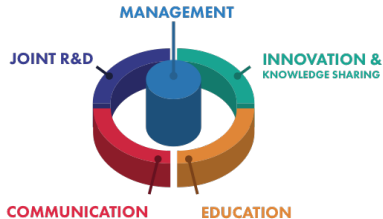
CMS Detector

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.



CERN's control system

- In addition of physics data, CERN's produces a lot of data for its SCADA (Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition) systems. (monitor and control)
- SCADA scope is very wide:
 - **Accelerator systems:** cryogenics, vacuum, machine Protection, radiations...
 - **Detector Control System:** ATLAS, CMS, ALICE and LHCb
 - **Technical Infrastructure:** electrical network, cooling and ventilation systems

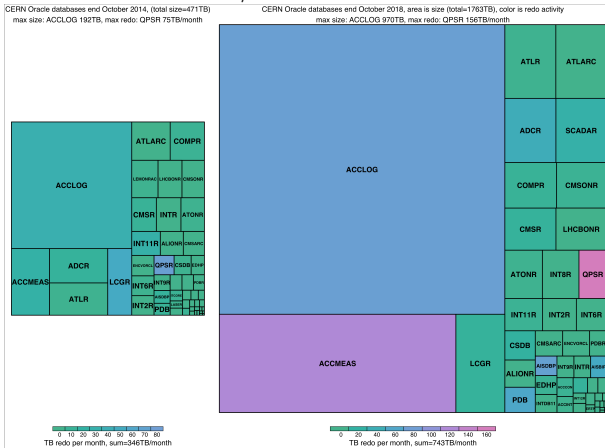
CERN Accelerator Logging System 1

- 2 057 960 signals produce more than 2.5TB data per day.
- Signals range from scalars to arrays of up-to 4 million elements.
- Data diverse in nature: accelerator running modes, equipment statuses, magnet currents, cryogenics temperatures, particle beam positions, intensities, losses etc.
- More than 1000 individuals and 130 expert applications
- The system is highly tuned in terms of making use of Oracle database features (range partitioned, compressed IOTs and optimised PL/SQL) and Oracle-specific JDBC configurations.
- Credit: Chris Roderick

CERN Accelerator Logging System 2

ACCLOG now 1.1PB (compressed IOT).

Most active in redo: 156TB/month.



Industrial IoT at CERN

- No disaster recovery for the largest / most active, strategy is to be able to restart fast with the minimum and then asynchronously reload the rest.
- Restore validation too large to perform in one go, only few tablespaces at a time.
- Use of cyclic buffer when possible / relevant.
- Reduce precision (sampling) to archive in some cases.
- Avoid catch 22 for technical infrastructure (power).
- Use adequate Oracle database features to be efficient, scalable and high-available (compression, RAC, partitioning, bulk-insert, direct-path, RAC online-patching, etc.).

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

The screenshot displays the Oracle Cloud My Services dashboard. At the top, the navigation bar includes the Oracle logo and the text "ORACLE Cloud My Services". Below this is a "Dashboard" header. The main content area features four primary action cards: "Guided Journey" (Explore what you can do with Oracle Cloud services), "Create Instance" (Provision a new service in minutes), "Account Management" (Administer and manage your account and orders), and "Customize Dashboard" (Specify which services appear on the dashboard). A "Cloud Services" section is visible with a notification icon and the text "Important Notifications". A modal dialog box titled "Create Instance" is open, prompting the user to "Select the Cloud Service you want to start." It has two tabs: "Featured Services" (selected) and "All Services". Under "Featured Services", there is a card for "Autonomous Data Warehouse" with a "Create" button and the subscription ID "Subscription ID: 1773661". The background of the dashboard shows a bar chart and the text "You currently have no services shown". Below this, a note states: "Services with instances are automatically shown. Click on Create Instance to add an instance to a service. Otherwise, click on Customize Dashboard to view the list."

Creation of your ADWC instance: GUI

Create Autonomous Data Warehouse [help](#) [cancel](#)

COMPARTMENT
[Redacted]

Oracle recommends that you create the 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 STORAGE (TB): 1

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

CONFIRM PASSWORD
[Redacted]

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 console for the 'eu-frankfurt-1' region. The main heading is 'Autonomous Data Warehouses in [redacted] Compartment'. A 'Create Autonomous Data Warehouse' button is visible. Below it is a table listing the instances:

Name	State	Database Name	CPU Core Count	Storage (TB)	Created
PSENDB	Available	PSENDB	8	10	Tue, 28 Aug 2018 14:31:19 GMT

At the bottom of the table, it says 'Displaying 1 Autonomous Data Warehouses < Page 1 >'. On the left side, there are filters for 'COMPARTMENT' (set to [redacted]), 'STATE' (set to 'Any state'), and 'Tag Filters' (with 'add | clear' and 'No tag filters applied').

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...
```

Environment details and resource OCIDs

Every Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resource has an Oracle-assigned unique ID called an Oracle Cloud Identifier (OCID). It is included as part of the resource's information in both the Console and API.

- tenancy : ocid1.**tenancy**.oc1..aaaaaaaaanssi*****
- user : ocid1.**user**.oc1..aaaaaaaaai3*****
- region : eu-frankfurt-1|us-ashburn-1|uk-london-1|us-phoenix-1

Environment details and resource OCIDs

The screenshot shows the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure console for a tenancy named 'cernopenlab1'. The page is titled 'cernopenlab1' and includes several sections:

- Tenancy Information:** Shows the OCID as '...osv7ea', which is highlighted with a red box. Other details include the Name 'cernopenlab1', Home Region 'eu-frankfurt-1', and Audit Retention Period of 90 Days.
- Object Storage Settings:** Shows the Amazon S3 Compatibility API Designated Compartment as 'cernopenlab1 (root)' and the SWIFT API Designated Compartment as 'cernopenlab1 (root)'. The Object Storage Namespace is 'cernopenlab1'.
- Regions:** Shows the Home Region 'eu-frankfurt-1' with a red 'R' icon.

The console interface includes a navigation menu, a search bar, and a status indicator 'ACTIVE' for the tenancy.

Creation of your ADWC instance: OCI

Once OCI is configured locally, you have to upload your public key in your user configuration:

The screenshot shows the OCI console interface for a user named 'user@example.com'. The user's profile is shown as 'ACTIVE'. In the 'Resources' section on the left, 'API Keys (2)' is highlighted with a red box and a '1'. In the 'API Keys' section on the right, the 'Add Public Key' button is highlighted with a red box and a '2'. Below this, two existing API keys are listed with their fingerprints and creation times.

PK	Fingerprint	Time Created	
PK	b4872c5fa64269c8ad44dc4f1818dcce65e	Mon, 03 Sep 2018 15:08:23 GMT	...
PK	bc8a7e08cc2ca2fc23b3865f0f3332d4	Tue, 16 Oct 2018 16:44:46 GMT	...

Then you can start using OCI

Creation of your ADWC instance: OCI

Autonomous Data Warehouse

List Scope

COMPARTMENT
Compartment xxx

Don't see what you're looking for?

Filters

STATE
Any state

Tag Filters
add | clear

No tag filters applied

Autonomous Data Warehouses in Compartment xxx

[Help](#)

Create Autonomous Data Warehouse

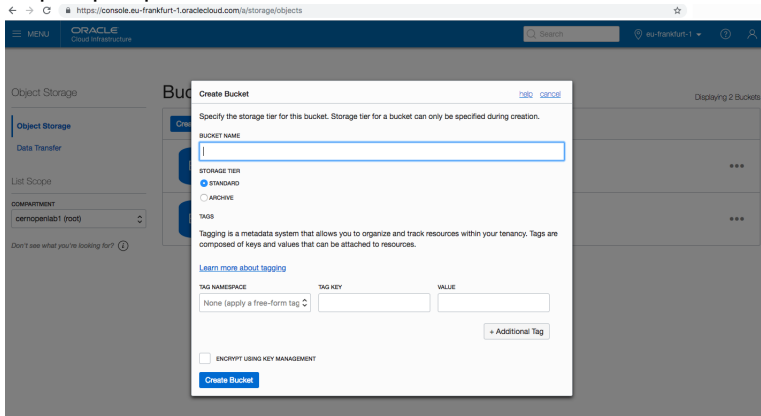
Name	State	Database Name	CPU Core Count	Storage
adwc1	Provisioning...	adwc1	1	1
PSENDB	Available	PSENDB	6	10

Displaying 2 Autonomous Data Warehouses < Page 1 >

```
2. oracle@itdbsma:~/.oci (ssh)
X oracle@itdbsma:~/.oci 311 X smasson@itdbsm... 312
[oracle@itdbsma .oci]$ ocI db autonomous-data-warehouse create --from-json-file://nom
e/oracle/.oci/request.json
{
  "data": {
    "compartment-id": "ocidl.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": "ocidl.autonomousdwdatabase.oc1.eu-frankfurt-1.aaaaa...",
    "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@itdbsma .oci]$ cat request.json
{
  "compartment-id": "ocidl.tenancy.oc1..aaaa...",
  "dbName": "adwc1",
  "displayName": "adwc1",
  "adminPassword": "ad...",
  "cpuCoreCount": 1,
  "data-storage-size-in-tbs": 1,
  "licenseModel": "LICENSE_INCLUDED"
}
[oracle@itdbsma .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 interface. A 'Create Bucket' dialog box is open, prompting the user to specify the storage tier for the bucket. The dialog includes a 'BUCKET NAME' input field, a 'STORAGE TIER' section with 'STANDARD' selected and 'ARCHIVE' as an alternative, and a 'TAGS' section with a table for defining tags. The 'ENCRYPT USING KEY MANAGEMENT' checkbox is currently unchecked. The background shows the 'Object Storage' page with a list of buckets.

Create Bucket [help](#) [cancel](#)

Specify the storage tier for this bucket. Storage tier for a bucket can only be specified during creation.

BUCKET NAME

STORAGE TIER

STANDARD

ARCHIVE

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	TAG KEY	VALUE
None (apply a free-form tag) <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

ENCRYPT USING KEY MANAGEMENT

[+ Additional Tag](#)

[Create Bucket](#)

Creation of your Object Storage Bucket: OCI

```
[oracle@itdbsma .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...

```
.. 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';
```

<u>COLUMN_NAME</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>DATA_LENGTH</u>	<u>DATA_TYPE</u>

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';
```

<u>COLUMN_NAME</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>DATA_LENGTH</u>	<u>DATA_TYPE</u>

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 but it is useful in some cases:

```
select
  to_char(OFFVALUE_NUMBER),
  to_char(TS, 'YYYY.MM.DD HH24:MI:SS.FF')STIME
from
  VEVENTSCREEN
where
  ELEMENT_ID = 144161345804187410
  and TS between TO_TIMESTAMP('2016.03.09 12:06:17.165000000', 'YYYY.MM.DD HH24:MI:SS.FF')
  and TO_TIMESTAMP('2016.10.09 12:06:17.165000000', 'YYYY.MM.DD HH24:MI:SS.FF')
  and OFFVALUE_NUMBER is not null
order by
  TS;
```

Indexes

In this case:

- HCC helps a lot to reduce the Full Scan workload but Indexes are still more efficient when a high selectivity can be achieved
- Autonomous Intelligent Indexes are work in progress for Oracle Team.

Elastic scaling

- 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

Conclusion

Some takeaways

- This presentation gives a number of tips to successfully create an ADWC IoT, especially for data loading and benefits of ADWC
- Work on significantly large "Industrial Internet of Things"
- Exadata nature of ADWC provides key features (HCC, Smart Scans, fast IO subsystem)
- Automation of ADWC helps create and manage the system including patching, online scale-up or scale-down, etc.
- Evolution of ADWC to be followed!

Thank you!

Questions, suggestions most welcome, now or via email.

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