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Integrating Big Data with Oracle Data Integrator

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Oracle Fusion Middleware Integrating Big Data with Oracle Data Integrator, 12c (12.2.1)

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Preface

This manual describes how to develop Big Data integration projects using Oracle Data Integrator.

This preface contains the following topics:.

- Audience
- Documentation Accessibility
- Related Documents
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Audience

This document is intended for anyone interested in using Oracle Data Integrator (ODI) to develop Big Data integration projects. It provides conceptual information about the Big Data related features and functionality of ODI and also explains how to use the ODI graphical user interface to create integration projects.

Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=docacc.

Access to Oracle Support

Oracle customers have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support. For information, visit http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=info or visit http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=trs if you are hearing impaired.

Related Documents

For more information, see the following documents in the *Oracle Data Integrator Library*.

- Release Notes for Oracle Data Integrator
- Understanding Oracle Data Integrator
- Developing Integration Projects with Oracle Data Integrator
- Administering Oracle Data Integrator
- Installing and Configuring Oracle Data Integrator

- Upgrading Oracle Data Integrator

- Application Adapters Guide for Oracle Data Integrator

- Developing Knowledge Modules with Oracle Data Integrator

- Connectivity and Knowledge Modules Guide for Oracle Data Integrator

- Migrating From Oracle Warehouse Builder to Oracle Data Integrator

- Oracle Data Integrator Tool Reference

- Data Services Java API Reference for Oracle Data Integrator

- Open Tools Java API Reference for Oracle Data Integrator

- Getting Started with SAP ABAP BW Adapter for Oracle Data Integrator

- Java API Reference for Oracle Data Integrator

- Getting Started with SAP ABAP ERP Adapter for Oracle Data Integrator

- *Oracle Data Integrator 12c Online Help*, which is available in ODI Studio through the JDeveloper Help Center when you press **F1** or from the main menu by selecting **Help**, and then **Search** or **Table of Contents**.

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
boldface	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.
italic	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
`monospace`	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

1

Big Data Integration with Oracle Data Integrator

This chapter provides an overview of Big Data integration using Oracle Data Integrator. It also provides a compatibility matrix of the supported Big Data technologies.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- Section 1.1, "Overview of Hadoop Data Integration"
- Section 1.2, "Big Data Knowledge Modules Matrix"

1.1 Overview of Hadoop Data Integration

Apache Hadoop is designed to handle and process data that is typically from data sources that are non-relational and data volumes that are beyond what is handled by relational databases.

Oracle Data Integrator can be used to design the 'what' of an integration flow and assign knowledge modules to define the 'how' of the flow in an extensible range of mechanisms. The 'how' is whether it is Oracle, Teradata, Hive, Spark, Pig, etc.

Employing familiar and easy-to-use tools and pre-configured knowledge modules (KMs), Oracle Data Integrator lets you to do the following:

- Load data into Hadoop directly from Files or SQL databases.

  For more information, see Section 4.1, "Integrating Hadoop Data".

- Validate and transform data within Hadoop with the ability to make the data available in various forms such as Hive, HBase, or HDFS.

  For more information, see Section 4.15, "Validating and Transforming Data Within Hive".

- Load the processed data from Hadoop into Oracle database, SQL database, or Files.

  For more information, see Section 4.1, "Integrating Hadoop Data".

- Execute integration projects as Oozie workflows on Hadoop.

  For more information, see Section 5.1, "Executing Oozie Workflows with Oracle Data Integrator".

- Audit Oozie workflow execution logs from within Oracle Data Integrator.

  For more information, see Section 5.5, "Auditing Hadoop Logs".

- Generate code in different languages for Hadoop, such as HiveQL, Pig Latin, or Spark Python.

For more information, see Section 6.8, "Generating Code in Different Languages"

1.2 Big Data Knowledge Modules Matrix

Depending on the source and target technologies, you can use the KMs shown in the following table in your integration projects. You can also use a combination of these KMs. For example, to read data from SQL into Spark, you can load the data first in HDFS using `LKM SQL to File Direct`, and then use `LKM File to Spark` to continue.

The following table shows the Big Data KMs that Oracle Data Integrator provides to integrate data between different source and target technologies.

Table 1–1   Big Data Knowledge Modules

Source	Target	Knowledge Module
OS File	**HDFS File**	-
	Hive	LKM File to Hive LOAD DATA Direct
	HBase	-
	Pig	LKM File to Pig
	Spark	LKM File to Spark
Generic SQL	**HDFS File**	LKM SQL to File SQOOP Direct
	Hive	LKM SQL to Hive SQOOP
	HBase	LKM SQL to HBase SQOOP Direct
	Pig	-
	Spark	-
HDFS File	**OS File**	-
	Generic SQL	LKM File to SQL SQOOP
	Oracle SQL	LKM File to Oracle OLH-OSCH Direct
	HDFS File	-
	Hive	LKM File to Hive LOAD DATA Direct
	HBase	-
	Pig	LKM File to Pig
	Spark	LKM File to Spark
Hive	**OS File**	LKM Hive to File Direct
	Generic SQL	LKM Hive to SQL SQOOP
	Oracle SQL	LKM Hive to Oracle OLH-OSCH Direct
	HDFS File	LKM Hive to File Direct
	Hive	IKM Hive Append
	HBase	LKM Hive to HBase Incremental Update HBASE-SERDE Direct
	Pig	LKM Hive to Pig
	Spark	LKM Hive to Spark

Table 1–1   (Cont.) Big Data Knowledge Modules

Source	Target	Knowledge Module
HBase	OS File	-
	Generic SQL	LKM HBase to SQL SQOOP
	Oracle SQL	-
	HDFS File	-
	Hive	LKM HBase to Hive HBASE-SERDE
	HBase	-
	Pig	LKM HBase to Pig
	Spark	-
Pig	OS File	LKM Pig to File
	Generic SQL	LKM SQL to Pig SQOOP
	Oracle SQL	-
	HDFS File	LKM Pig to File
	Hive	LKM Pig to Hive
	HBase	LKM Pig to HBase
	Pig	-
	Spark	-
Spark	OS File	LKM Spark to File
	Generic SQL	-
	Oracle SQL	-
	HDFS File	LKM Spark to File
	Hive	LKM Spark to Hive
	HBase	-
	Pig	-
	Spark	-

2

Hadoop Data Integration Concepts

The chapter provides an introduction to the basic concepts of Hadoop Data integration using Oracle Data Integrator.

This chapter includes the following sections:

2.1 Hadoop Data Integration with Oracle Data Integrator

Typical processing in Hadoop includes data validation and transformations that are programmed as MapReduce jobs. Designing and implementing a MapReduce job requires expert programming knowledge. However, when you use Oracle Data Integrator, you do not need to write MapReduce jobs. Oracle Data Integrator uses Apache Hive and the Hive Query Language (HiveQL), a SQL-like language for implementing MapReduce jobs.

When you implement a big data processing scenario, the first step is to load the data into Hadoop. The data source is typically in Files or SQL databases.

After the data is loaded, you can validate and transform it by using HiveQL like you use SQL. You can perform data validation (such as checking for NULLS and primary keys), and transformations (such as filtering, aggregations, set operations, and derived tables). You can also include customized procedural snippets (scripts) for processing the data.

When the data has been aggregated, condensed, or processed into a smaller data set, you can load it into an Oracle database, other relational database, HDFS, HBase, or Hive for further processing and analysis. Oracle Loader for Hadoop is recommended for optimal loading into an Oracle database.

For more information, see Chapter 4, "Integrating Hadoop Data".

2.2 Generate Code in Different Languages with Oracle Data Integrator

By default, Oracle Data Integrator (ODI) uses HiveQL to implement the mappings. However, Oracle Data Integrator also lets you to implement the mappings using Pig Latin and Spark Python. Once your mapping is designed, you can either implement it using the default HiveQL, or choose to implement it using Pig Latin or Spark Python.

Support for Pig Latin and Spark Python in ODI is achieved through a set of component KMs that are specific to these languages. These component KMs are used only when a Pig data server or a Spark data server is used as the staging location for your mapping.

For example, if you use a Pig data server as the staging location, the Pig related KMs are used to implement the mapping and Pig Latin code is generated. Similarly, to generate Spark Python code, you must use a Spark data server as the staging location for your mapping.

For more information about generating code in different languages and the Pig and Spark component KMs, see the following:

- Appendix B, "Pig Knowledge Modules".

- Appendix C, "Spark Knowledge Modules".

- Chapter 6, "Using Query Processing Engines to Generate Code in Different Languages".

2.3 Leveraging Apache Oozie to execute Oracle Data Integrator Projects

Apache Oozie is a workflow scheduler system that helps you orchestrate actions in Hadoop. It is a server-based Workflow Engine specialized in running workflow jobs with actions that run Hadoop MapReduce jobs. Implementing and running Oozie workflow requires in-depth knowledge of Oozie.

However, Oracle Data Integrator does not require you to be an Oozie expert. With Oracle Data Integrator you can easily define and execute Oozie workflows.

Oracle Data Integrator allows you to automatically generate an Oozie workflow definition by executing an integration project (package, procedure, mapping, or scenario) on an Oozie engine. The generated Oozie workflow definition is deployed and executed into an Oozie workflow system. You can also choose to only deploy the Oozie workflow to validate its content or execute it at a later time.

Information from the Oozie logs is captured and stored in the ODI repository along with links to the Oozie UIs. This information is available for viewing within ODI Operator and Console.

For more information, see Chapter 5, "Executing Oozie Workflows".

2.4 Oozie Workflow Execution Modes

ODI provides the following two modes for executing the Oozie workflows:

- **TASK**

  Task mode generates an Oozie action for every ODI task. This is the default mode.

  The task mode cannot handle the following:

  - KMs with scripting code that spans across multiple tasks.

  - KMs with transactions.

  - KMs with file system access that cannot span file access across tasks.

  - ODI packages with looping constructs.

- **SESSION**

  Session mode generates an Oozie action for the entire session.

ODI automatically uses this mode if any of the following conditions is true:

- Any task opens a transactional connection.
- Any task has scripting.
- A package contains loops.

    Note that loops in a package are not supported by Oozie engines and may not function properly in terms of execution and/or session log content retrieval, even when running in SESSION mode.

> **Note:** This mode is recommended for most of the use cases.

By default, the Oozie Runtime Engines use the Task mode, that is, the default value of the `OOZIE_WF_GEN_MAX_DETAIL` property for the Oozie Runtime Engines is **TASK**.

You can configure an Oozie Runtime Engine to use Session mode, irrespective of whether the conditions mentioned above are satisfied or not. To force an Oozie Runtime Engine to generate session level Oozie workflows, set the `OOZIE_WF_GEN_MAX_DETAIL` property for the Oozie Runtime Engine to **SESSION**.

For more information, see Section 5.2.2, "Oozie Runtime Engine Properties".

3

Setting Up the Environment for Integrating Hadoop Data

This chapter provides information steps you need to perform to set up the environment to integrate Hadoop data.

This chapter includes the following sections:

3.1 Creating and Initializing the Hadoop Data Server

To create and initialize the Hadoop data server:

1. Click the Topology tab.

2. In the Physical Architecture tree, under Technologies, right-click Hadoop and then click **New Data Server**.

3. In the Definition tab, specify the details of the Hadoop data server.

   See Section 3.1.1, "Hadoop Data Server Definition" for more information.

4. Click **Test Connection** to test the connection to the Hadoop data server.

5. Click **Initialize** to initialize the Hadoop data server.

   Initializing the Hadoop data server creates the structure of the ODI Master repository and Work repository in HDFS.

3.1.1 Hadoop Data Server Definition

The following table describes the fields that you need to specify on the Definition tab when creating a new Hadoop data server.

Note: Only the fields required or specific for defining a Hadoop data server are described.

Table 3–1   Hadoop Data Server Definition

Field	Description
Name	Name of the data server that appears in Oracle Data Integrator.
Data Server	Physical name of the data server.
User/Password	Hadoop user with its password.
	If password is not provided, only simple authentication is performed using the username on HDFS and Oozie.
HDFS Node Name URI	URI of the HDFS node name.
	`hdfs://localhost:8020`
Resource Manager/Job Tracker URI	URI of the resource manager or the job tracker.
	`localhost:8032`
ODI HDFS Root	Path of the ODI HDFS root directory.
	`/user/<login_username>/odi_home.`
Additional Class Path	Specify additional classpaths.
	Add the following additional classpaths:
	■ `/usr/lib/hadoop/*`
	■ `/usr/lib/hadoop/lib/*`
	■ `/usr/lib/hadoop-hdfs/*`
	■ `/usr/lib/hadoop-mapreduce/*`
	■ `/usr/lib/hadoop-yarn/*`
	■ `/usr/lib/oozie/lib/*`
	■ `/etc/hadoop/conf/`

Section 3.1, "Creating and Initializing the Hadoop Data Server"

3.2 Creating a Hadoop Physical Schema

Create a Hadoop physical schema using the standard procedure, as described in *Creating a Physical Schema* in *Administering Oracle Data Integrator*.

Create for this physical schema a logical schema using the standard procedure, as described in *Creating a Logical Schema* in *Administering Oracle Data Integrator* and associate it in a given context.

3.3 Configuring the Oracle Data Integrator Agent to Execute Hadoop Jobs

You must configure the Oracle Data Integrator agent to execute Hadoop jobs.

To configure the Oracle Data Integrator agent:

1. Install Hadoop on your Oracle Data Integrator agent computer.

   For Oracle Big Data Appliance, see *Oracle Big Data Appliance Software User's Guide* for instructions for setting up a remote Hadoop client.

2. Install Hive on your Oracle Data Integrator agent computer.

3. Install SQOOP on your Oracle Data Integrator agent computer.

4. Set the following base environment variables for Hadoop and Hive on your ODI agent computer.

Table 3–2   Environment variables mandatory for Hadoop and Hive

Environment Variable	Value
HADOOP_HOME	Location of Hadoop dir. For example, `/usr/lib/hadoop`
HADOOP_CONF	Location of Hadoop configuration files such as core-default.xml, core-site.xml, and hdfs-site.xml. For example, `/home/shared/hadoop-conf`
HIVE_HOME	Location of Hive dir. For example, `/usr/lib/hive`
HIVE_CONF	Location of Hive configuration files such as hive-site.xml. For example, `/home/shared/hive-conf`
HADOOP_CLASSPATH	`$HIVE_HOME/lib/hive-metastore-*.jar:$HIVE_HOME/lib/libthrift-*.jar:$HIVE_HOME/lib/libfb*.jar:$HIVE_HOME/lib/hive-exec-*.jar:$HIVE_CONF`
ODI_ADDITIONAL_CLASSPATH	`$HIVE_HOME/lib/'*':$HADOOP_HOME/client/*:$HADOOP_CONF`
ODI_HIVE_SESSION_JARS	`$HIVE_HOME/lib/hive-contrib-*.jar`
	■ Include other JAR files as required, such as custom SerDes JAR files. These JAR files are added to every Hive JDBC session and thus are added to every Hive MapReduce job.
	■ List of JARs is separated by ":", wildcards in file names must not evaluate to more than one file.

5. If you plan to use HBase features, set the following environment variables on your ODI agent computer. Note that you need to set these environment variables in addition to the base Hadoop and Hive environment variables.

Table 3–3   Environment Variables mandatory for HBase (In addition to base Hadoop and Hive environment variables)

Environment Variable	Value
HBASE_HOME	Location of HBase dir. For example, `/usr/lib/hbase`
HADOOP_CLASSPATH	`$HBASE_HOME/lib/hbase-*.jar:$HIVE_HOME/lib/hive-hbase-handler*.jar:$HBASE_HOME/hbase.jar`
ODI_ADDITIONAL_CLASSPATH	`$HBASE_HOME/hbase.jar`
ODI_HIVE_SESSION_JARS	`$HBASE_HOME/hbase.jar:$HBASE_HOME/lib/hbase-sep-api-*.jar:$HBASE_HOME/lib/hbase-sep-impl-*hbase*.jar:/$HBASE_HOME/lib/hbase-sep-impl-common-*.jar:/$HBASE_HOME/lib/hbase-sep-tools-*.jar:$HIVE_HOME/lib/hive-hbase-handler-*.jar`

3.4 Configuring Oracle Loader for Hadoop

If you want to use Oracle Loader for Hadoop, you must install and configure Oracle Loader for Hadoop on your Oracle Data Integrator agent computer.

To install and configure Oracle Loader for Hadoop:

1. Install Oracle Loader for Hadoop on your Oracle Data Integrator agent computer.

See *Installing Oracle Loader for Hadoop* in *Oracle Big Data Connectors User's Guide*.

2. To use Oracle SQL Connector for HDFS (`OLH_OUTPUT_MODE=DP_OSCH` or `OSCH`), you must first install it.

See "*Oracle SQL Connector for Hadoop Distributed File System Setup*" in *Oracle Big Data Connectors User's Guide*.

3. Set the following environment variables for Oracle Loader for Hadoop on your ODI agent computer.

Note that you must set these environment variables in addition to the base Hadoop and Hive environment variables.

Table 3–4   Environment Variables mandatory for Oracle Loader for Hadoop (In addition to base Hadoop and Hive environment variables)

Environment Variable	Value
OLH_HOME	Location of OLH installation. For example, `/u01/connectors/olh`
OSCH_HOME	Location of OSCH installation. For example, `/u01/connectors/osch`
HADOOP_CLASSPATH	`$OLH_HOME/jlib/*:$OSCH_HOME/jlib/*` In order to work with OLH, the Hadoop jars in the `HADOOP_CLASSPATH` have to be manually resolved without wildcards.
ODI_OLH_JARS	Comma-separated list of all JAR files required for custom input formats, Hive, Hive SerDes, and so forth, used by Oracle Loader for Hadoop. All filenames have to be expanded without wildcards. For example: `$HIVE_HOME/lib/hive-metastore-0.10.0-cdh4.5.0.jar,$HIVE_HOME/lib/libthrift-0.9.0-cdh4-1.jar,$HIVE_HOME/lib/libfb303-0.9.0.jar`
ODI_OLH_SHAREDLIBS	`$OLH_HOME/lib/libolh12.so,$OLH_HOME/lib/libclntsh.so.12.1,$OLH_HOME/lib/libnnz12.so,$OLH_HOME/lib/libociei.so,$OLH_HOME/lib/libclntshcore.so.12.1,$OLH_HOME/lib/libons.so`
ODI_ADDITIONAL_CLASSPATH	`$OSCH_HOME/jlib/'*'`

3.5 Configuring Oracle Data Integrator to Connect to a Secure Cluster

To run the Oracle Data Integrator agent on a Hadoop cluster that is protected by Kerberos authentication, you must configure a Kerberos-secured cluster.

To use a Kerberos-secured cluster:

1. Log in to the node04 of the Oracle Big Data Appliance, where the Oracle Data Integrator agent runs.

2. Generate a new Kerberos ticket for the oracle user. Use the following command, replacing realm with the actual Kerberos realm name.

```
$ kinit oracle@realm
```

3. Set the environment variables by using the following commands. Substitute the appropriate values for your appliance:

```
$ export KRB5CCNAME=Kerberos-ticket-cache-directory
```

```
$ export KRB5_CONFIG=Kerberos-configuration-file
```

```
$ export HADOOP_OPTS="$HADOOP_OPTS
-Djavax.xml.parsers.DocumentBuilderFactory=com.sun.org.apache.xerces.in
ternal.
jaxp.DocumentBuilderFactoryImpl-Djava.security.krb5.conf=Kerberos-confi
guration-file"
```

In this example, the configuration files are named krb5* and are located in /tmp/oracle_krb/:

```
$ export KRB5CCNAME=/tmp/oracle_krb/krb5cc_1000
```

```
$ export KRB5_CONFIG=/tmp/oracle_krb/krb5.conf
```

```
$ export HADOOP_OPTS="$HADOOP_OPTS -D
javax.xml.parsers.DocumentBuilderFactory=com.sun.org.apache.xerces.inte
rnal.  jaxp.DocumentBuilderFactoryImpl -D
java.security.krb5.conf=/tmp/oracle_krb/krb5.conf"
```

4. Redefine the JDBC connection URL, using syntax like the following:

```
jdbc:hive2://node1:10000/default;principal=HiveServer2-Kerberos-Princip
al
```

For example:

```
jdbc:hive2://bda1node01.example.com:10000/default;principal=
hive/HiveServer2Host@EXAMPLE.COM
```

See also, "HiveServer2 Security Configuration" in the CDH5 Security Guide at the following URL:

http://www.cloudera.com/content/cloudera-content/cloudera-docs/CDH5/lat est/CDH5-Security-Guide/cdh5sg_hiveserver2_security.html

5. Renew the Kerberos ticket for the Oracle use on a regular basis to prevent disruptions in service.

See *Oracle Big Data Appliance Software User's Guide* for instructions about managing Kerberos on Oracle Big Data Appliance.

3.6 Configuring Oracle Data Integrator Studio for Executing Hadoop Jobs on the Local Agent

For executing Hadoop jobs on the local agent of an Oracle Data Integrator Studio installation, follow the configuration steps in the previous section with the following change: Copy JAR files into the Oracle Data Integrator userlib directory instead of the drivers directory. For example:

Linux: $USER_HOME/.odi/oracledi/userlib directory.

Windows: C:\Users\<USERNAME>\AppData\Roaming\odi\oracledi\userlib directory

4

Integrating Hadoop Data

This chapter provides information about the steps you need to perform to integrate Hadoop data.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- Section 4.1, "Integrating Hadoop Data"
- Section 4.2, "Setting Up File Data Sources"
- Section 4.3, "Setting Up Hive Data Sources"
- Section 4.4, "Setting Up HBase Data Sources"
- Section 4.5, "Importing Hadoop Knowledge Modules"
- Section 4.6, "Creating a Oracle Data Integrator Model from a Reverse-Engineered Hive, HBase, and HDFS Models"
- Section 4.7, "Loading Data from Files into Hive"
- Section 4.8, "Loading Data from Hive to Files"
- Section 4.9, "Loading Data from HBase into Hive"
- Section 4.10, "Loading Data from Hive into Hbase"
- Section 4.11, "Loading Data from an SQL Database into Hive, HBase, and File using SQOOP"
- Section 4.12, "Loading Data from an SQL Database into Hive using SQOOP"
- Section 4.13, "Loading Data from an SQL Database into File using SQOOP"
- Section 4.14, "Loading Data from an SQL Database into HBase using SQOOP"
- Section 4.15, "Validating and Transforming Data Within Hive"
- Section 4.16, "Loading Data into an Oracle Database from Hive and File"
- Section 4.17, "Loading Data into an SQL Database from Hbase, Hive and File using SQOOP"

4.1 Integrating Hadoop Data

The following table summarizes the steps for integrating Hadoop data.

Table 4–1   Integrating Hadoop Data

Step	Description
Set Up Data Sources	Set up the data sources to create the data source models. You must set up File, Hive, and HBase data sources.
	See Section 4.2, "Setting Up File Data Sources"
	See Section 4.3, "Setting Up Hive Data Sources"
	See Section 4.4, "Setting Up HBase Data Sources"
Import Hadoop Knowledge Modules	Import the Hadoop KMs into Global Objects or a project.
	See Section 4.5, "Importing Hadoop Knowledge Modules"
Create Oracle Data Integrator Models	Reverse-engineer the Hive and HBase models to create Oracle Data Integrator models.
	See Section 4.6, "Creating a Oracle Data Integrator Model from a Reverse-Engineered Hive, HBase, and HDFS Models"
Integrate Hadoop Data	Design mappings to load, validate, and transform Hadoop data.
	See Section 4.7, "Loading Data from Files into Hive"
	See Section 4.9, "Loading Data from HBase into Hive"
	See Section 4.10, "Loading Data from Hive into Hbase"
	See Section 4.11, "Loading Data from an SQL Database into Hive, HBase, and File using SQOOP"
	See Section 4.15, "Validating and Transforming Data Within Hive"
	See Section 4.16, "Loading Data into an Oracle Database from Hive and File"
	See Section 4.17, "Loading Data into an SQL Database from Hbase, Hive and File using SQOOP"

4.2 Setting Up File Data Sources

In the Hadoop context, there is a distinction between files in Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) and local files (outside of HDFS).

To define a data source:

1. Create a Data Server object under File technology.

2. Create a Physical Schema object for every directory to be accessed.

3. Create a Logical Schema object for every directory to be accessed.

4. Create a Model for every Logical Schema.

5. Create one or more data stores for each different type of file and wildcard name pattern.

6. For HDFS files, create a Data Server object under File technology by entering the HDFS name node in the field JDBC URL and leave the JDBC Driver name empty. For example:

```
hdfs://bda1node01.example.com:8020
```

Test Connection is not supported for this Data Server configuration.

> **Note:** No dedicated technology is defined for HDFS files.

Section 4.1, "Integrating Hadoop Data"

4.3 Setting Up Hive Data Sources

The following steps in Oracle Data Integrator are required for connecting to a Hive system. Oracle Data Integrator connects to Hive by using JDBC.

Prerequisites

The Hive technology must be included in the standard Oracle Data Integrator technologies. If it is not, then import the technology in `INSERT_UPDATE` mode from the `xml-reference` directory.

You must add all Hive-specific flex fields.

To set up a Hive data source:

1. Create a Data Server object under Hive technology.

2. Set the following locations under JDBC:

    JDBC Driver: `weblogic.jdbc.hive.HiveDriver`

    JDBC URL: for example, `jdbc:weblogic:hive://localhost:10000;db=default`

3. Set the following under Flexfields:

    Hive Metastore URIs: for example, `thrift://BDA:10000`

4. Ensure that the Hive server is up and running.

5. Test the connection to the Data Server.

6. Create a Physical Schema. Enter the name of the Hive schema in both schema fields of the Physical Schema definition.

7. Create a Logical Schema object.

8. Import RKM Hive into Global Objects or a project.

9. Create a new model for Hive Technology pointing to the logical schema.

10. Perform a custom reverse-engineering operation using RKM Hive.

At the end of this process, the Hive Data Model contains all Hive tables with their columns, partitioning, and clustering details stored as flex field values.

Section 4.1, "Integrating Hadoop Data"

4.4 Setting Up HBase Data Sources

The following steps in Oracle Data Integrator are required for connecting to a HBase system.

Prerequisites

The HBase technology must be included in the standard Oracle Data Integrator technologies. If it is not, then import the technology in `INSERT_UPDATE` mode from the xml-reference directory.

You must add all HBase-specific flex fields.

To set up a HBase data source:

1. Create a Data Server object under HBase technology.

JDBC Driver and URL are not available for data servers of this technology.

2. Set the following under Flexfields:

   HBase Quorum: Quorum of the HBase installation. For example, `localhost:2181`

3. Ensure that the HBase server is up and running.

   > **Note:** You cannot test the connection to the HBase Data Server.

4. Create a Physical Schema.

5. Create a Logical Schema object.

6. Import RKM HBase into Global Objects or a project.

7. Create a new model for HBase Technology pointing to the logical schema.

8. Perform a custom reverse-engineering operation using RKM HBase.

At the end of this process, the HBase Data Model contains all the HBase tables with their columns and data types.

Section 4.1, "Integrating Hadoop Data"

4.5 Importing Hadoop Knowledge Modules

You need to import the KMs that you want to use in your integration projects.

Import the following KMs into Global Objects or a project:

- IKM Hive Control Append
- CKM Hive
- RKM Hive
- RKM HBase
- IKM Hive Transform
- IKM File-Hive to Oracle (OLH-OSCH)
- IKM File-Hive to SQL (SQOOP)
- IKM SQL to Hive-HBase-File (SQOOP)

Section 4.1, "Integrating Hadoop Data"

4.6 Creating a Oracle Data Integrator Model from a Reverse-Engineered Hive, HBase, and HDFS Models

You must create a ODI Model from a reverse-engineered Hive, HBase, and HDFS Models. The reverse engineering process creates Hive and HBase creates data stores for the corresponding Hive and HBase tables. You can use these data stores as source or target in your mappings.

This section contains the following topics:

- Creating a Model
- Reverse Engineering Hive Tables
- Reverse Engineering HBase Tables

- Reverse Engineering HDFS Files

4.6.1 Creating a Model

To create a model that is based on the technology hosting Hive, HBase, or HDFS and on the logical schema created when you configured the Hive, HBase, or HDFS connection, follow the standard procedure described in *Developing Integration Projects with Oracle Data Integrator*.

Section 4.6, "Creating a Oracle Data Integrator Model from a Reverse-Engineered Hive, HBase, and HDFS Models"

4.6.2 Reverse Engineering Hive Tables

RKM Hive is used to reverse engineer Hive tables and views. To perform a customized reverse-engineering of Hive tables with RKM Hive, follow the usual procedures, as described in *Developing Integration Projects with Oracle Data Integrator*. This topic details information specific to Hive tables.

The reverse-engineering process creates the data stores for the corresponding Hive table or views. You can use the data stores as either a source or a target in a mapping.

For more information about RKM Hive, see Section A.18, "RKM Hive".

Table 4–2 describes the created flex fields.

Table 4–2   Flex Fields for Reverse-Engineered Hive Tables and Views

Object	Flex Field Name	Flex Field Code	Flex Field Type	Description
DataStore	Hive Buckets	HIVE_BUCKETS	String	Number of buckets to be used for clustering
Column	Hive Partition Column	HIVE_PARTITION_COLUMN	Numeric	All partitioning columns are marked as "1". Partition information can come from the following: - Mapped source column - Constant value specified in the target column - File name fragment
Column	Hive Cluster Column	HIVE_CLUSTER_COLUMN	Numeric	All cluster columns are marked as "1".
Column	Hive Sort Column	HIVE_SORT_COLUMN	Numeric	All sort columns are marked as "1".

Section 4.6, "Creating a Oracle Data Integrator Model from a Reverse-Engineered Hive, HBase, and HDFS Models"

4.6.3 Reverse Engineering HBase Tables

RKM HBase is used to reverse engineer HBase tables. To perform a customized reverse-engineering of HBase tables with RKM HBase, follow the usual procedures, as described in *Developing Integration Projects with Oracle Data Integrator*. This topic details information specific to HBase tables.

The reverse-engineering process creates the data stores for the corresponding HBase table. You can use the data stores as either a source or a target in a mapping.

For more information about RKM HBase, see Section A.19, "RKM HBase".

Table 4–3 describes the created flex fields.

Table 4–3   Flex Fields for Reverse-Engineered HBase Tables

Object	Flex Field Name	Flex Field Code	Flex Field Type	Description
DataStore	HBase Quorum	HBASE_QUORUM	String	Comma separated list of Zookeeper nodes. It is used by the HBase client to locate the HBase Master server and HBase Region servers.
Column	HBase storage type	HBASE_STORAGE_TYPE	String	Defines how a data type is physically stored in HBase. Permitted values are Binary and String (default).

Section 4.6, "Creating a Oracle Data Integrator Model from a Reverse-Engineered Hive, HBase, and HDFS Models"

4.6.4 Reverse Engineering HDFS Files

HDFS files can be reverse engineered like regular files. To reverse-engineer HDFS files, you must follow the same process as that to reverse-engineer regular files.

Refer to *Reverse-engineer a File Model* in *Connectivity and Knowledge Modules Guide for Oracle Data Integrator* for more information.

Section 4.6, "Creating a Oracle Data Integrator Model from a Reverse-Engineered Hive, HBase, and HDFS Models"

4.7 Loading Data from Files into Hive

To load data from the local file system or the HDFS file system into Hive tables:

1. Create the data stores for local files and HDFS files.

   Refer to *Connectivity and Knowledge Modules Guide for Oracle Data Integrator* for information about reverse engineering and configuring local file data sources.

2. Create a mapping using the file data store as the source and the corresponding Hive table as the target.

3. Use the LKM File to Hive LOAD DATA or the LKM File to Hive LOAD DATA Direct knowledge module specified in the physical diagram of the mapping.

   These integration knowledge modules load data from flat files into Hive, replacing or appending any existing data.

For more information about the KMs, see the following sections:

- Section A.8, "LKM File to Hive LOAD DATA"

- Section A.9, "LKM File to Hive LOAD DATA Direct"

4.8 Loading Data from Hive to Files

To load data from Hive tables to a local file system or a HDFS file:

1. Create a data store for the Hive tables that you want to load in flat files.

   Refer to "Setting Up Hive Data Sources" for information about reverse engineering and configuring Hive data sources.

2. Create a mapping using the Hive data store as the source and the corresponding File data source as the target.

3. Use the LKM Hive to File Direct knowledge module, specified in the physical diagram of the mapping.

   This integration knowledge module loads data from Hive into flat Files.

   For more information about LKM Hive to File Direct, see Section A.12, "LKM Hive to File Direct".

4.9 Loading Data from HBase into Hive

To load data from an HBase table into Hive:

1. Create a data store for the HBase table that you want to load in Hive.

   Refer to "Setting Up HBase Data Sources" for information about reverse engineering and configuring HBase data sources.

2. Create a mapping using the HBase data store as the source and the corresponding Hive table as the target.

3. Use the LKM HBase to Hive HBASE-SERDE knowledge module, specified in the physical diagram of the mapping.

   This knowledge module provides read access to an HBase table from Hive.

For more information about LKM HBase to Hive HBASE-SERDE, see Section A.10, "LKM HBase to Hive HBASE-SERDE".

4.10 Loading Data from Hive into Hbase

To load data from a Hive table into HBase:

1. Create a data store for the Hive tables that you want to load in HBase.

   Refer to "Setting Up Hive Data Sources" for information about reverse engineering and configuring Hive data sources.

2. Create a mapping using the Hive data store as the source and the corresponding HBase table as the target.

3. Use the LKM Hive to HBase Incremental Update HBASE-SERDE Direct knowledge module, specified in the physical diagram of the mapping.

   This integration knowledge module loads data from Hive into HBase and supports inserting new rows as well as updating existing data.

For more information about LKM Hive to HBase Incremental Update HBASE-SERDE Direct, see Section A.11, "LKM Hive to HBase Incremental Update HBASE-SERDE Direct".

4.11 Loading Data from an SQL Database into Hive, HBase, and File using SQOOP

To load data from an SQL Database into a Hive, HBase, and File target:

1. Create a data store for the SQL source that you want to load into Hive, HBase, or File target.

Refer to *Connectivity and Knowledge Modules Guide for Oracle Data Integrator* for information about reverse engineering and configuring SQL data sources.

2. Create a mapping using the SQL source data store as the source and the corresponding HBase table, Hive table, or HDFS files as the target.

3. Use the IKM SQL to Hive-HBase-File (SQOOP) knowledge module, specified in the physical diagram of the mapping.

   This integration knowledge module loads data from a SQL source into Hive, HBase, or Files target. It uses SQOOP to load the data into Hive, HBase, and File targets. SQOOP uses parallel JDBC connections to load the data.

   For more information about IKM SQL to Hive-HBase-File (SQOOP), see Section A.23, "IKM SQL to Hive-HBase-File (SQOOP) [Deprecated]".

4.12 Loading Data from an SQL Database into Hive using SQOOP

To load data from an SQL Database into a Hive target:

1. Create a data store for the SQL source that you want to load into Hive target.

   Refer to *Connectivity and Knowledge Modules Guide for Oracle Data Integrator* for information about reverse engineering and configuring SQL data sources.

2. Create a mapping using the SQL source data store as the source and the corresponding Hive table as the target.

3. Use the LKM SQL to Hive SQOOP knowledge module, specified in the physical diagram of the mapping.

   This KM loads data from a SQL source into Hive. It uses SQOOP to load the data into Hive. SQOOP uses parallel JDBC connections to load the data.

   For more information about LKM SQL to Hive SQOOP, see Section A.1, "LKM SQL to Hive SQOOP".

4.13 Loading Data from an SQL Database into File using SQOOP

To load data from an SQL Database into a File target:

1. Create a data store for the SQL source that you want to load into File target.

   Refer to *Connectivity and Knowledge Modules Guide for Oracle Data Integrator* for information about reverse engineering and configuring SQL data sources.

2. Create a mapping using the SQL source data store as the source and the corresponding HDFS files as the target.

3. Use the LKM SQL to File SQOOP Direct knowledge module, specified in the physical diagram of the mapping.

   This integration knowledge module loads data from a SQL source into Files target. It uses SQOOP to load the data into File targets. SQOOP uses parallel JDBC connections to load the data.

   For more information about IKM SQL to Hive-HBase-File (SQOOP), see Section A.23, "IKM SQL to Hive-HBase-File (SQOOP) [Deprecated]".

4.14 Loading Data from an SQL Database into HBase using SQOOP

To load data from an SQL Database into a HBase target:

1. Create a data store for the SQL source that you want to load into HBase target.

   Refer to *Connectivity and Knowledge Modules Guide for Oracle Data Integrator* for information about reverse engineering and configuring SQL data sources.

2. Create a mapping using the SQL source data store as the source and the corresponding HBase table as the target.

3. Use the LKM SQL to HBase SQOOP Direct knowledge module, specified in the physical diagram of the mapping.

   This integration knowledge module loads data from a SQL source into HBase target. It uses SQOOP to load the data into HBase targets. SQOOP uses parallel JDBC connections to load the data.

For more information about LKM SQL to HBase SQOOP Direct, see Section A.3, "LKM SQL to HBase SQOOP Direct".

4.15 Validating and Transforming Data Within Hive

After loading data into Hive, you can validate and transform the data using the following knowledge modules.

- IKM Hive Control Append

  For more information, see Section A.7, "IKM Hive Append".

- IKM Hive Append

  For more information, see Section A.7, "IKM Hive Append".

- CKM Hive

  For more information, see Section A.25, "CKM Hive (Deprecated)".

- IKM Hive Transform

  For more information, see Section A.26, "IKM Hive Transform (Deprecated)".

4.16 Loading Data into an Oracle Database from Hive and File

Use the knowledge modules listed in the following table to load data from an HDFS file or Hive source into an Oracle database target using Oracle Loader for Hadoop.

Table 4–4   Knowledge Modules to load data into Oracle Database

Knowledge Module	Use To...
IKM File-Hive to Oracle (OLH-OSCH)	Load data from an HDFS file or Hive source into an Oracle database target using Oracle Loader for Hadoop.
	For more information, see Section A.27, "IKM File-Hive to Oracle (OLH-OSCH) [Deprecated]".
LKM File to Oracle OLH-OSCH	Load data from an HDFS file into an Oracle staging table using Oracle Loader for Hadoop.
	For more information, see Section A.14, "LKM File to Oracle OLH-OSCH".
LKM File to Oracle OLH-OSCH Direct	Load data from an HDFS file into an Oracle database target using Oracle Loader for Hadoop.
	For more information, see Section A.15, "LKM File to Oracle OLH-OSCH Direct".

Table 4–4   (Cont.) Knowledge Modules to load data into Oracle Database

Knowledge Module	Use To...
LKM Hive to Oracle OLH-OSCH	Load data from a Hive source into an Oracle staging table using Oracle Loader for Hadoop.
	For more information, see Section A.16, "LKM Hive to Oracle OLH-OSCH".
LKM Hive to Oracle OLH-OSCH Direct	Load data from a Hive source into an Oracle database target using Oracle Loader for Hadoop.
	For more information, see Section A.17, "LKM Hive to Oracle OLH-OSCH Direct".

4.17 Loading Data into an SQL Database from Hbase, Hive and File using SQOOP

Use the knowledge modules listed in the following table to load data from a HDFS file, HBase source, or Hive source into an SQL database target using SQOOP.

Table 4–5   Knowledge Modules to load data into SQL Database

Knowledge Module	Use To...
IKM File-Hive to SQL (SQOOP)	Load data from an HDFS file or Hive source into an SQL database target using SQOOP.
	For more information, see Section A.28, "IKM File-Hive to SQL (SQOOP) [Deprecated]".
LKM HBase to SQL SQOOP	Load data from an HBase source into an SQL database target using SQOOP.
	For more information, see Section A.6, "LKM HBase to SQL SQOOP".
LKM File to SQL SQOOP	Load data from an HDFS file into an SQL database target using SQOOP.
	For more information, see Section A.4, "LKM File to SQL SQOOP".
LKM Hive to SQL SQOOP	Load data from a Hive source into an SQL database target using SQOOP.
	For more information, see Section A.5, "LKM Hive to SQL SQOOP".

5

Executing Oozie Workflows

This chapter provides information about how to set up the Oozie Engine and explains how to execute Oozie Workflows using Oracle Data Integrator. It also tells you how to audit Hadoop logs.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- Section 5.1, "Executing Oozie Workflows with Oracle Data Integrator"
- Section 5.2, "Setting Up and Initializing the Oozie Runtime Engine"
- Section 5.3, "Creating a Logical Oozie Engine"
- Section 5.4, "Executing or Deploying an Oozie Workflow"
- Section 5.4, "Executing or Deploying an Oozie Workflow"
- Section 5.5, "Auditing Hadoop Logs"
- Section 5.6, "Userlib jars support for running ODI Oozie workflows"

5.1 Executing Oozie Workflows with Oracle Data Integrator

The following table summarizes the steps you need to perform to execute Oozie Workflows with Oracle Data Integrator.

Table 5–1 Executing Oozie Workflows

Step	Description
Set up the Oozie runtime engine	Set up the Oozie runtime engine to configure the connection to the Hadoop data server where the Oozie engine is installed. This Oozie runtime engine is used to execute ODI Design Objects or Scenarios on the Oozie engine as Oozie workflows.
	See Section 5.2, "Setting Up and Initializing the Oozie Runtime Engine".
Execute or deploy an Oozie workflow	Run the ODI Design Objects or Scenarios using the Oozie runtime engine created in the previous step to execute or deploy an Oozie workflow.
	See Section 5.4, "Executing or Deploying an Oozie Workflow".
Audit Hadoop Logs	Audit the Hadoop Logs to monitor the execution of the Oozie workflows from within Oracle Data Integrator.
	See Section 5.5, "Auditing Hadoop Logs".

5.2 Setting Up and Initializing the Oozie Runtime Engine

Before you set up the Oozie runtime engine, ensure that the Hadoop data server where the Oozie engine is deployed is available in the topology. The Oozie engine needs to be associated to this Hadoop data server.

To set up the Oozie runtime engine:

1. In the Topology Navigator, right-click the **Oozie Runtime Engine** node in the Physical Architecture navigation tree and click **New**.

2. In the Definition tab, specify the values in the fields for the defining the Oozie runtime engine.

   See Section 5.2.1, "Oozie Runtime Engine Definition" for the description of the fields.

3. In the Properties tab, specify the properties for the Oozie Runtime Engine.

   See Section 5.2.2, "Oozie Runtime Engine Properties" for the description of the properties.

4. Click **Test** to test the connections and configurations of the actual Oozie server and the associated Hadoop data server.

5. Click **Initialize** to initialize the Oozie runtime engine.

   Initializing the Oozie runtime engine deploys the log retrieval workflows and coordinator workflows to the HDFS file system and starts the log retrieval coordinator and workflow jobs on the actual Oozie server. The log retrieval flow and coordinator for a repository and oozie engine will have the names `OdiRetrieveLog_<EngineName>_<ReposId>_F` and `OdiLogRetriever_<EngineName>_<ReposId>_C` respectively.

   It also deploys the ODI libraries and classes.

6. Click **Save**.

   Section 5.1, "Executing Oozie Workflows with Oracle Data Integrator"

5.2.1 Oozie Runtime Engine Definition

The following table describes the fields that you need to specify on the Definition tab when defining a new Oozie runtime engine. An Oozie runtime engine models an actual Oozie server in a Hadoop environment.

Table 5–2   Oozie Runtime Engine Definition

Field	Values
Name	Name of the Oozie runtime engine that appears in Oracle Data Integrator.
Host	Name or IP address of the machine on which the Oozie runtime agent has been launched.
Port	Listening port used by the Oozie runtime engine. Default Oozie port value is 11000.
Web application context	Name of the web application context. Type `oozie` as the value of this field, as required by the Oozie service process running in an Hadoop environment.
Protocol	Protocol used for the connection. Possible values are `http` or `https`. Default is `http`.

Table 5–2   (Cont.) Oozie Runtime Engine Definition

Field	Values
Hadoop Server	Name of the Hadoop server where the oozie engine is installed. This Hadoop server is associated with the oozie runtime engine.
Poll Frequency	Frequency at which the Hadoop audit logs are retrieved and stored in ODI repository as session logs.
	The poll frequency can be specified in seconds (s), minutes (m), hours (h), days (d), and years (d). For example, 5m or 4h.
Lifespan	Time period for which the Hadoop audit logs retrieval coordinator stays enabled to schedule audit logs retrieval workflows.
	Lifespan can be specified in minutes (m), hours (h), days (d), and years (d). For example, 4h or 2d.
Schedule Frequency	Frequency at which the Hadoop audit logs retrieval workflow is scheduled as an Oozie Coordinator Job.
	Schedule workflow can be specified in minutes (m), hours (h), days (d), and years (d). For example, 20m or 5h.

Section 5.2, "Setting Up and Initializing the Oozie Runtime Engine"

5.2.2 Oozie Runtime Engine Properties

The following table describes the properties that you can configure on the Properties tab when defining a new Oozie runtime engine.

Table 5–3   Oozie Runtime Engine Properties

Field	Values
OOZIE_WF_GEN_MAX_DETAIL	Limits the maximum detail (session level or fine-grained task level) allowed when generating ODI Oozie workflows for an Oozie engine.
	Set the value of this property to TASK to generate an Oozie action for every ODI task or to SESSION to generate an Oozie action for the entire session.

Section 5.2, "Setting Up and Initializing the Oozie Runtime Engine"

5.3 Creating a Logical Oozie Engine

To create a logical oozie agent:

1. In Topology Navigator right-click the **Oozie Runtime Engine** node in the Logical Architecture navigation tree.

2. Select **New Logical Agent.**

3. Fill in the **Agent Name**.

4. For each Context in the left column, select an existing Physical Agent in the right column. This Physical Agent is automatically associated to the logical agent in this context.

5. From the **File** menu, click **Save**.

Section 5.2, "Setting Up and Initializing the Oozie Runtime Engine"

5.4 Executing or Deploying an Oozie Workflow

You can run an ODI design object or scenario using the Oozie runtime engine to execute an Oozie Workflow on the Oozie engine. When running the ODI design object or scenario, you can choose to only deploy the Oozie workflow without executing it.

To deploy or execute an ODI Oozie workflow:

1. From the Projects menu of the Designer navigator, right-click the mapping that you want to execute as an Oozie workflow and click **Run**.

2. From the **Run Using** drop-down list, select the Oozie runtime engine.

3. Select **Deploy Only** check box to only deploy the Oozie workflow without executing it.

4. Click **OK**.

   The Information dialog appears.

5. Check if the session started and click **OK** on the Information dialog.

Section 5.1, "Executing Oozie Workflows with Oracle Data Integrator"

5.5 Auditing Hadoop Logs

When the ODI Oozie workflows are executed, log information is retrieved and captured according to the frequency properties on the Oozie runtime engine. This information relates to the state, progress, and performance of the Oozie job.

You can retrieve the log data of an active Oozie session by clicking the **Retrieve Log Data** in the Operator menu. Also, you can view information regarding the oozie session in the oozie webconsole or the MapReduce webconsole by clicking the URL available in the Definition tab of the Session Editor.

The Details tab in the Session Editor, Session Step Editor, and Session Task Editor provides a summary of the oozie and MapReduce job.

Section 5.1, "Executing Oozie Workflows with Oracle Data Integrator"

5.6 Userlib jars support for running ODI Oozie workflows

Support of userlib jars for ODI Oozie workflows allows a user to copy jar files into a userlib HDFS directory, which is referenced by ODI Oozie workflows that are generated and submitted with the `oozie.libpath` property.

This avoids replicating the `libs/jars` in each of the workflow app's lib HDFS directory. The userlib directory is located in HDFS in the following location:

```
<ODI HDFS Root>/odi_<version>/userlib
```

Section 5.1, "Executing Oozie Workflows with Oracle Data Integrator"

6

Using Query Processing Engines to Generate Code in Different Languages

This chapter describes how to set up the query processing engines that are supported by Oracle Data Integrator to generate code in different languages.

This chapter includes the following sections:

6.1 Query Processing Engines Supported by Oracle Data Integrator

Hadoop provides a framework for parallel data processing in a cluster. There are different languages that provide a user front-end. Oracle Data Integrator supports the following query processing engines to generate code in different languages:

- **Hive**

  The Apache Hive warehouse software facilitates querying and managing large datasets residing in distributed storage. Hive provides a mechanism to project structure onto this data and query the data using a SQL-like language called HiveQL.

- **Pig**

  Pig is a high-level platform for creating MapReduce programs used with Hadoop. The language for this platform is called Pig Latin.

- **Spark**

  Spark is a fast and general processing engine compatible with Hadoop data. It can run in Hadoop clusters through YARN or Spark's standalone mode, and it can process data in HDFS, HBase, Cassandra, Hive, and any Hadoop Input Format.

To generate code in these languages, you need to set up Hive, Pig, and Spark data servers in Oracle Data Integrator. These data servers are to be used as the staging area in your mappings to generate HiveQL, Pig Latin, or Spark code.

Section 2.2, "Generate Code in Different Languages with Oracle Data Integrator"

6.2 Setting Up Hive Data Server

To set up the Hive data server:

1. Click the Topology tab.

2. In the Physical Architecture tree, under Technologies, right-click Hive and then click **New Data Server**.

3. In the Definition tab, specify the details of the Hive data server.

   See Section 6.2.1, "Hive Data Server Definition" for more information.

4. In the JDBC tab, specify the Hive data server connection details.

   See Section 6.2.2, "Hive Data Server Connection Details" for more information.

5. Click **Test Connection** to test the connection to the Hive data server.

6.2.1 Hive Data Server Definition

The following table describes the fields that you need to specify on the Definition tab when creating a new Hive data server.

Note: Only the fields required or specific for defining a Hive data server are described.

Table 6–1   Hive Data Server Definition

Field	Description
Name	Name of the data server that appears in Oracle Data Integrator.
Data Server	Physical name of the data server.
User/Password	Hive user with its password.
Metastore URI	Hive Metastore URIs: for example, `thrift://BDA:10000`.
Hadoop Data Server	Hadoop data server that you want to associate with the Hive data server.
Additional Classpath	Additional classpaths.

Section 6.2, "Setting Up Hive Data Server"

6.2.2 Hive Data Server Connection Details

The following table describes the fields that you need to specify on the JDBC tab when creating a new Hive data server.

Note: Only the fields required or specific for defining a Hive data server are described.

Table 6–2   Hive Data Server Connection Details

Field	Description
JDBC Driver	`DataDirect Apache Hive JDBC Driver`
	Use this JDBC driver to connect to the Hive Data Server. The driver documentation is available at the following URL:
	http://media.datadirect.com/download/docs/jdbc/alljdbc/help.html#page/userguide/rfi1369069225784.html#
JDBC URL	`jdbc:weblogic:hive://<host>:<port>[; property=value[;...]]`
	For example, `jdbc:weblogic:hive://localhost:10000;DatabaseName=default;User=default;Password=default`

Section 6.2, "Setting Up Hive Data Server"

6.3 Creating a Hive Physical Schema

Create a Hive physical schema using the standard procedure, as described in *Creating a Physical Schema* in *Administering Oracle Data Integrator*.

Create for this physical schema a logical schema using the standard procedure, as described in *Creating a Logical Schema* in *Administering Oracle Data Integrator* and associate it in a given context.

Section 6.2, "Setting Up Hive Data Server"

6.4 Setting Up Pig Data Server

To set up the Pig data server:

1. Click the Topology tab.

2. In the Physical Architecture tree, under Technologies, right-click Pig and then click **New Data Server**.

3. In the Definition tab, specify the details of the Pig data server.

    See Section 6.4.1, "Pig Data Server Definition" for more information.

4. In the Properties tab, add the Pig data server properties.

    See Section 6.4.2, "Pig Data Server Properties" for more information.

5. Click **Test Connection** to test the connection to the Pig data server.

6.4.1 Pig Data Server Definition

The following table describes the fields that you need to specify on the Definition tab when creating a new Pig data server.

Note: Only the fields required or specific for defining a Pig data server are described.

Table 6–3   Pig Data Server Definition

Field	Description
Name	Name of the data server that will appear in Oracle Data Integrator.

Table 6–3 (Cont.) Pig Data Server Definition

Field	Description
Data Server	Physical name of the data server.
Process Type	Choose one of the following: ■ **Local Mode** Select to run the job in local mode. In this mode, pig scripts located in the local file system are executed. MapReduce jobs are not created. ■ **MapReduce Mode** Select to run the job in MapReduce mode. In this mode, pig scripts located in the HDFS are executed. MapReduce jobs are created. **Note:** If this option is selected, the Pig data server must be associated with a Hadoop data server.
Hadoop Data Server	Hadoop data sever that you want to associate with the Pig data server. **Note:** This field is displayed only when the **MapReduce Mode** option is set to Process Type.
Additional Classpath	Specify additional classpaths. Add the following additional classpaths: ■ `/usr/lib/pig/lib` ■ `/usr/lib/pig/pig-0.12.0-cdh<version>.jar` Replace <version> with the Cloudera version you have. For example, `/usr/lib/pig/pig-0.12.0-cdh5.3.0.jar`. ■ `/usr/lib/hive/lib` ■ `/usr/lib/hive/conf` For pig-hcatalog-hive, add the following classpath in addition to the ones mentioned above: `/usr/lib/hive-hcatalaog/share/hcatalog`
User/Password	Pig user with its password.

Section 6.4, "Setting Up Pig Data Server"

6.4.2 Pig Data Server Properties

The following table describes the Pig data server properties that you need to add on the Properties tab when creating a new Pig data server.

Table 6–4 Pig Data Server Properties

Key	Value
hive.metastore.uris	`thrift://bigdatalite.localdomain:9083`
pig.additional.jars	`/usr/lib/hive-hcatalog/share/hcatalog/*.jar:/usr/lib/hive/`

Section 6.4, "Setting Up Pig Data Server"

6.5 Creating a Pig Physical Schema

Create a Pig physical schema using the standard procedure, as described in *Creating a Physical Schema* in *Administering Oracle Data Integrator*.

Create for this physical schema a logical schema using the standard procedure, as described in *Creating a Logical Schema* in *Administering Oracle Data Integrator* and associate it in a given context.

Section 6.4, "Setting Up Pig Data Server"

6.6 Setting Up Spark Data Server

To set up the Spark data server:

1. Click the Topology tab.

2. In the Physical Architecture tree, under Technologies, right-click Spark Python and then click **New Data Server**.

3. In the Definition tab, specify the details of the Spark data server.

    See Section 6.6.1, "Spark Data Server Definition" for more information.

4. Click **Test Connection** to test the connection to the Spark data server.

6.6.1 Spark Data Server Definition

The following table describes the fields that you need to specify on the Definition tab when creating a new Spark Python data server.

Note: Only the fields required or specific for defining a Spark Python data server are described.

Table 6–5   Spark Data Server Definition

Field	Description
Name	Name of the data server that will appear in Oracle Data Integrator.
Master Cluster (Data Server)	Physical name of the master cluster or the data server.
User/Password	Spark data server or master cluster user with its password.

Section 6.6, "Setting Up Spark Data Server"

6.7 Creating a Spark Physical Schema

Create a Spark physical schema using the standard procedure, as described in *Creating a Physical Schema* in *Administering Oracle Data Integrator*.

Create for this physical schema a logical schema using the standard procedure, as described in *Creating a Logical Schema* in *Administering Oracle Data Integrator* and associate it in a given context.

Section 6.6, "Setting Up Spark Data Server"

6.8 Generating Code in Different Languages

By default, Oracle Data Integrator generates HiveQL code. To generate Pig Latin or Spark code, you must use the Pig data server or the Spark data server as the staging location for your mapping.

Before you generate code in these languages, ensure that the Hive, Pig, and Spark data servers are set up.

For more information see the following sections:

Section 6.2, "Setting Up Hive Data Server"

Section 6.4, "Setting Up Pig Data Server"

Section 6.6, "Setting Up Spark Data Server"

To generate code in different languages:

1. Open your mapping.

2. To generate HiveQL code, run the mapping with the default staging location (Hive).

3. To generate Pig Latin or Spark code, go to the Physical diagram and do one of the following:

    a. To generate Pig Latin code, set the **Execute On Hint** option to use the Pig data server as the staging location for your mapping.

    b. To generate Spark code, set the **Execute On Hint** option to use the Spark data server as the staging location for your mapping.

4. Execute the mapping.

Section 6.1, "Query Processing Engines Supported by Oracle Data Integrator"

Section 2.2, "Generate Code in Different Languages with Oracle Data Integrator"

7

Working with Unstructured Data and Complex Data

This chapters provides an overview of the Jagged component and the Flatten component. These components help you to process unstructured and complex data.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- Section 7.1, "Working with Unstructured Data"
- Section 7.2, "Working with Complex Data"

7.1 Working with Unstructured Data

Oracle Data Integrator provides a Jagged component that can process unstructured data. Source data from sources such as social media or e-commerce businesses is represented in a key-value free format. Using the jagged component, this data can be transformed into structured entities that can be loaded into database tables.

For more information using the Jagged component and KMs associated with it, see the following sections:

- *Creating Jagged Components* in *Developing Integration Projects with Oracle Data Integrator*
- Section D.3, "XKM Jagged".

7.2 Working with Complex Data

Oracle Data Integrator provides a Flatten component that can process input data with complex structure and produce flatten representation of the same data using standard data types. The input data may be in a database, in an XML, or any other source.

For more information using the Flatten component and the KMs associated with it, see the following sections:

- *Creating Flatten Components* in *Developing Integration Projects with Oracle Data Integrator*
- Section D.1, "XKM Oracle Flatten".
- Section D.3, "XKM Jagged".

A

Hive Knowledge Modules

This appendix provides information about the Hive knowledge modules.

This chapter includes the following sections:

A.1 LKM SQL to Hive SQOOP

This KM integrates data from a JDBC data source into Hive.

1. Create a Hive staging table.

2. Create a SQOOP configuration file, which contains the upstream query.

3. Execute SQOOP to extract the source data and import into Hive

4. Drop the Hive staging table.

This is a direct load LKM and will ignore any of the target IKM.

The following table descriptions the options for LKM SQL to Hive SQOOP.

Table A–1 LKM SQL to Hive SQOOP

Option	Description
DELETE_TEMPORARY_ OBJECTS	Delete temporary objects at end of mapping.
	Set this option to NO, if you wish to retain temporary objects (tables, files and scripts) after integration. Useful for debugging. Default: true.
SQOOP_PARALLELISM	Number of SQOOP parallel mappers
	Specifies the degree of parallelism. More precisely the number of mappers.
	Number of mapper processes used for extraction.
	When SQOOP_PARALLELISM > 1, SPLIT_BY must be defined.
SPLIT_BY	Target column name for splitting the source data.
	Specifies the unqualified target column name to be used for splitting the source data into n chunks for parallel extraction, where n is SQOOP_PARALLELISM.
	To achieve equally sized data chunks the split column should contain homogeneously distributed values.
	For calculating the data chunk boundaries a query similar to SELECT MIN(EMPNO), MAX(EMPNO) from EMPLOYEE EMP is used. To avoid an extra full table scan the split column should be backed by an index.

Table A–1   (Cont.) LKM SQL to Hive SQOOP

Option	Description
BOUNDARY_QUERY	Query to retrieve min/max value for calculating data chunks using SPLIT_BY column.
	For splitting the source data into chunks for parallel extraction the minimum and maximum value of the split column is retrieved (KM option SPLIT-BY). In certain situations this may not be the best boundaries or not the most performant way to retrieve the boundaries. In such cases this KM option can be set to a SQL query returning one row with two columns, lowest value and highest value to be used for split-column. This range will be divided into SQOOP_PARALLELISM chunks for parallel extraction.
	Example for hard-coded ranges for an Oracle source:
	SELECT 1000, 2000 FROM DUAL
	For preserving context independence regular table names should be inserted through odiRef.getObjectName calls.
	For example:
	SELECT MIN(EMPNO), MAX(EMPNO) FROM <%=odiRef.getObjectName(EMP")%>"
TEMP_DIR	Local directory for temporary files.
	Directory used for storing temporary files like squoop script, stdout and stderr redirects.
	Leave blank to use system's default temp dir (<?=System.getProperty(java.io.tmp")?>)".
MAPRED_OUTPUT_BASE_DIR	MapReduce Output Directory.
	This option specifies an hdfs directory, where SQOOP will create subdirectories for temporary files. A subdirectory called like the work table will be created here to hold the temporary data.
USE_GENERIC_JDBC_CONNECTOR	Use SQOOP's generic JDBC connector?
	For certain technologies SQOOP provides specific connectors. These connectors take care of SQL-dialects and optimize performance. When there is a connector for the respective target technology, this connector should be used. If not, the generic JDBC connector may provide a solution.
EXTRA_HADOOP_CONF_PROPERTIES	Optional generic Hadoop properties.
	Extra optional properties for SQOOP file: section Hadoop properties.
EXTRA_SQOOP_CONF_PROPERTIES	Optional SQOOP properties.
	Extra optional properties for SQOOP file: section SQOOP properties.
EXTRA_SQOOP_CONNECTOR_CONF_PROPERTIES	Optional SQOOP connector properties.
	Extra optional properties for SQOOP file: section SQOOP connector properties.

A.2 LKM SQL to File SQOOP Direct

This KM extracts data from a JDBC data source into an HDFS file

 It executes the following steps:

1.   Create a SQOOP configuration file, which contains the upstream query.

2. Execute SQOOP to extract the source data and store it as an HDFS file

This is a direct load LKM and must be used without any IKM.

Note: The entire target directory will be removed prior to extraction.

The following table descriptions the options for LKM SQL to File SQOOP Direct.

Table A–2   LKM SQL to File SQOOP Direct

Option	Description
DELETE_TEMPORARY_OBJECTS	Delete temporary objects at end of mapping.
	Set this option to NO, if you wish to retain temporary objects (tables, files and scripts) after integration. Useful for debugging. Default: true.
SQOOP_PARALLELISM	Number of SQOOP parallel mappers
	Specifies the degree of parallelism. More precisely the number of mappers.
	Number of mapper processes used for extraction.
	When SQOOP_PARALLELISM > 1, SPLIT_BY must be defined.
SPLIT_BY	Target column name for splitting the source data.
	Specifies the unqualified target column name to be used for splitting the source data into n chunks for parallel extraction, where n is SQOOP_PARALLELISM.
	To achieve equally sized data chunks the split column should contain homogeneously distributed values.
	For calculating the data chunk boundaries a query similar to SELECT MIN(EMPNO), MAX(EMPNO) from EMPLOYEE EMP is used. To avoid an extra full table scan the split column should be backed by an index.
BOUNDARY_QUERY	Query to retrieve min/max value for calculating data chunks using SPLIT_BY column.
	For splitting the source data into chunks for parallel extraction the minimum and maximum value of the split column is retrieved (KM option SPLIT-BY). In certain situations this may not be the best boundaries or not the most performant way to retrieve the boundaries. In such cases this KM option can be set to a SQL query returning one row with two columns, lowest value and highest value to be used for split-column. This range will be divided into SQOOP_PARALLELISM chunks for parallel extraction.
	Example for hard-coded ranges for an Oracle source:
	SELECT 1000, 2000 FROM DUAL
	For preserving context independence regular table names should be inserted through odiRef.getObjectName calls.
	For example:
	SELECT MIN(EMPNO), MAX(EMPNO) FROM <%=odiRef.getObjectName(EMP")%>"
TEMP_DIR	Local directory for temporary files.
	Directory used for storing temporary files like squoop script, stdout and stderr redirects.
	Leave blank to use system's default temp dir (<?=System.getProperty(java.io.tmp")?>)".

Table A–2   (Cont.) LKM SQL to File SQOOP Direct

Option	Description
MAPRED_OUTPUT_BASE_DIR	MapReduce Output Directory.
	This option specifies an hdfs directory, where SQOOP will create subdirectories for temporary files. A subdirectory called like the work table will be created here to hold the temporary data.
USE_GENERIC_JDBC_CONNECTOR	Use SQOOP's generic JDBC connector?
	For certain technologies SQOOP provides specific connectors. These connectors take care of SQL-dialects and optimize performance. When there is a connector for the respective target technology, this connector should be used. If not, the generic JDBC connector may provide a solution.
EXTRA_HADOOP_CONF_PROPERTIES	Optional generic Hadoop properties.
	Extra optional properties for SQOOP file: section Hadoop properties.
EXTRA_SQOOP_CONF_PROPERTIES	Optional SQOOP properties.
	Extra optional properties for SQOOP file: section SQOOP properties.
EXTRA_SQOOP_CONNECTOR_CONF_PROPERTIES	Optional SQOOP connector properties.
	Extra optional properties for SQOOP file: section SQOOP connector properties.

A.3 LKM SQL to HBase SQOOP Direct

This KM extacts data from a JDBC data source and imports the data into HBase.

It executes the following steps:

1. Create a SQOOP configuration file, which contains the upstream query.

2. Execute SQOOP to extract the source data and import into HBase.

This is a direct load LKM and must be used without any IKM.

The following table descriptions the options for LKM SQL to HBase SQOOP Direct.

Table A–3   LKM SQL to HBase SQOOP Direct

Option	Description
CREATE_TARG_TABLE	Create target table?
	Check this option, if you wish to create the target table.
TRUNCATE	Replace existing target data?
	Set this option to true, if you wish to replace any existing target table content with the new data.
DELETE_TEMPORARY_OBJECTS	Delete temporary objects at end of mapping.
	Set this option to NO, if you wish to retain temporary objects (tables, files and scripts) after integration. Useful for debugging. Default: true.
SQOOP_PARALLELISM	Number of SQOOP parallel mappers
	Specifies the degree of parallelism. More precisely the number of mappers.
	Number of mapper processes used for extraction.
	When SQOOP_PARALLELISM > 1, SPLIT_BY must be defined.

Table A–3   (Cont.) LKM SQL to HBase SQOOP Direct

Option	Description
SPLIT_BY	Target column name for splitting the source data.
	Specifies the unqualified target column name to be used for splitting the source data into n chunks for parallel extraction, where n is SQOOP_PARALLELISM.
	To achieve equally sized data chunks the split column should contain homogeneously distributed values.
	For calculating the data chunk boundaries a query similar to SELECT MIN(EMPNO), MAX(EMPNO) from EMPLOYEE EMP is used. To avoid an extra full table scan the split column should be backed by an index.
BOUNDARY_QUERY	Query to retrieve min/max value for calculating data chunks using SPLIT_BY column.
	For splitting the source data into chunks for parallel extraction the minimum and maximum value of the split column is retrieved (KM option SPLIT-BY). In certain situations this may not be the best boundaries or not the most performant way to retrieve the boundaries. In such cases this KM option can be set to a SQL query returning one row with two columns, lowest value and highest value to be used for split-column. This range will be divided into SQOOP_PARALLELISM chunks for parallel extraction.
	Example for hard-coded ranges for an Oracle source:
	SELECT 1000, 2000 FROM DUAL
	For preserving context independence regular table names should be inserted through odiRef.getObjectName calls.
	For example:
	SELECT MIN(EMPNO), MAX(EMPNO) FROM <%=odiRef.getObjectName(EMP")%>"
TEMP_DIR	Local directory for temporary files.
	Directory used for storing temporary files like squoop script, stdout and stderr redirects.
	Leave blank to use system's default temp dir (<?=System.getProperty(java.io.tmp")?>)".
MAPRED_OUTPUT_BASE_ DIR	MapReduce Output Directory.
	This option specifies an hdfs directory, where SQOOP will create subdirectories for temporary files. A subdirectory called like the work table will be created here to hold the temporary data.
USE_GENERIC_JDBC_ CONNECTOR	Use SQOOP's generic JDBC connector?
	For certain technologies SQOOP provides specific connectors. These connectors take care of SQL-dialects and optimize performance. When there is a connector for the respective target technology, this connector should be used. If not, the generic JDBC connector may provide a solution.
EXTRA_HADOOP_CONF_ PROPERTIES	Optional generic Hadoop properties.
	Extra optional properties for SQOOP file: section Hadoop properties.
EXTRA_SQOOP_CONF_ PROPERTIES	Optional SQOOP properties.
	Extra optional properties for SQOOP file: section SQOOP properties.

Table A–3   (Cont.) LKM SQL to HBase SQOOP Direct

Option	Description
EXTRA_SQOOP_ CONNECTOR_CONF_ PROPERTIES	Optional SQOOP connector properties.
	Extra optional properties for SQOOP file: section SQOOP connector properties.

A.4 LKM File to SQL SQOOP

This KM integrates data from HDFS files into a JDBC target.

It executes the following steps:

1. Create a SQOOP configuration file

2. Load data using SQOOP into a work table on RDBMS

3. Drop the work table.

The following table descriptions the options for LKM File to SQL SQOOP.

Table A–4   LKM File to SQL SQOOP

Option	Description
SQOOP_PARALLELISM	Number of SQOOP parallel mappers.
	Specifies the degree of parallelism. More precisely the number of mappers.
	Number of mapper processes used for extraction.
	When SQOOP_PARALLELISM > 1, SPLIT_BY must be defined.
WORK_TABLE_OPTIONS	Work table options.
	Use this option if you wish to override standard technology specific work table options. When left blank, these options values are used.
	Oracle: NOLOGGING
	DB2 UDB: NOT LOGGED INITIALLY
	Teradata: no fallback, no before journal, no after journal
TERADATA_WORK_ TABLE_TYPE	Teradata work table type.
	Use SET or MULTISET table for work table.
TERADATA_OUTPUT_ METHOD	Teradata Load Method.
	Specifies the way the Teradata Connector will load the data. Valid values are:
	■ batch.insert: multiple JDBC connections using batched prepared statements (simplest to start with)
	■ multiple.fastload: multiple FastLoad connections
	■ internal.fastload: single coordinated FastLoad connections (most performant)
	Please see Cloudera's Teradata Connectors User Guide for more details.
TEMP_DIR	Local directory for temporary files.
	Directory used for storing temporary files like squoop script, stdout and stderr redirects.
	Leave blank to use system's default temp dir (<?=System.getProperty(java.io.tmp")?>)".

Table A–4 (Cont.) LKM File to SQL SQOOP

Option	Description
MAPRED_OUTPUT_BASE_ DIR	MapReduce Output Directory.
	This option specifies an hdfs directory, where SQOOP will create subdirectories for temporary files. A subdirectory called like the work table will be created here to hold the temporary data.
USE_GENERIC_JDBC_ CONNECTOR	Use SQOOP's generic JDBC connector?
	For certain technologies SQOOP provides specific connectors. These connectors take care of SQL-dialects and optimize performance. When there is a connector for the respective target technology, this connector should be used. If not, the generic JDBC connector may provide a solution.
EXTRA_HADOOP_CONF_ PROPERTIES	Optional generic Hadoop properties.
	Extra optional properties for SQOOP file: section Hadoop properties.
EXTRA_SQOOP_CONF_ PROPERTIES	Optional SQOOP properties.
	Extra optional properties for SQOOP file: section SQOOP properties.
EXTRA_SQOOP_ CONNECTOR_CONF_ PROPERTIES	Optional SQOOP connector properties.
	Extra optional properties for SQOOP file: section SQOOP connector properties.

A.5 LKM Hive to SQL SQOOP

This KM integrates data from Hive into a JDBC target.

 It executes the following steps:

1. Unload data into HDFS

2. Create a SQOOP configuration file

3. Load data using SQOOP into a work table on RDBMS

4. Drop the work table

The following table descriptions the options for LKM Hive to SQL SQOOP.

Table A–5   LKM Hive to SQL SQOOP

Option	Description
DELETE_TEMPORARY_ OBJECTS	Delete temporary objects at end of mapping.
	Set this option to NO, if you wish to retain temporary objects (tables, files and scripts) after integration. Useful for debugging.
SQOOP_PARALLELISM	Number of SQOOP parallel mappers.
	Specifies the degree of parallelism. More precisely the number of mappers.
	Number of mapper processes used for extraction.
	When SQOOP_PARALLELISM > 1, SPLIT_BY must be defined.

Table A–5   (Cont.) LKM Hive to SQL SQOOP

Option	Description
WORK_TABLE_OPTIONS	Work table options.
	Use this option if you wish to override standard technology specific work table options. When left blank, these options values are used.
	Oracle: NOLOGGING
	DB2 UDB: NOT LOGGED INITIALLY
	Teradata: no fallback, no before journal, no after journal
TERADATA_WORK_TABLE_TYPE	Teradata work table type.
	Use SET or MULTISET table for work table.
TERADATA_OUTPUT_METHOD	Teradata Load Method.
	Specifies the way the Teradata Connector will load the data. Valid values are:
	■ batch.insert: multiple JDBC connections using batched prepared statements (simplest to start with)
	■ multiple.fastload: multiple FastLoad connections
	■ internal.fastload: single coordinated FastLoad connections (most performant)
	Please see Cloudera's Teradata Connectors User Guide for more details.
TEMP_DIR	Local directory for temporary files.
	Directory used for storing temporary files like squoop script, stdout and stderr redirects.
	Leave blank to use system's default temp dir (<?=System.getProperty(java.io.tmp")?>)".
MAPRED_OUTPUT_BASE_DIR	MapReduce Output Directory.
	This option specifies an hdfs directory, where SQOOP will create subdirectories for temporary files. A subdirectory called like the work table will be created here to hold the temporary data.
USE_GENERIC_JDBC_CONNECTOR	Use SQOOP's generic JDBC connector?
	For certain technologies SQOOP provides specific connectors. These connectors take care of SQL-dialects and optimize performance. When there is a connector for the respective target technology, this connector should be used. If not, the generic JDBC connector may provide a solution.
EXTRA_HADOOP_CONF_PROPERTIES	Optional generic Hadoop properties.
	Extra optional properties for SQOOP file: section Hadoop properties.
EXTRA_SQOOP_CONF_PROPERTIES	Optional SQOOP properties.
	Extra optional properties for SQOOP file: section SQOOP properties.
EXTRA_SQOOP_CONNECTOR_CONF_PROPERTIES	Optional SQOOP connector properties.
	Extra optional properties for SQOOP file: section SQOOP connector properties.

A.6 LKM HBase to SQL SQOOP

This KM integrates data from HBase into a JDBC target.

It executes the following steps:

1. Create a SQOOP configuration file

2. Create a Hive table definition for the HBase table

3. Unload data from Hive (HBase) using SQOOP into a work table on RDBMS

4. Drop the work table.

The following table descriptions the options for LKM HBase to SQL SQOOP.

Table A–6   LKM HBase to SQL SQOOP

Option	Description
DELETE_TEMPORARY_OBJECTS	Delete temporary objects at end of mapping.
	Set this option to NO, if you wish to retain temporary objects (tables, files and scripts) after integration. Useful for debugging. Default: true.
HIVE_STAGING_LSCHEMA	Logical schema name for Hive-HBase-SerDe table.
	The unloading from HBase data is done via Hive. This KM option defines the Hive database, which will be used for creating the Hive HBase-SerDe table for unloading the HBase data.
SQOOP_PARALLELISM	Number of SQOOP parallel mappers.
	Specifies the degree of parallelism. More precisely the number of mappers.
	Number of mapper processes used for extraction.
	When SQOOP_PARALLELISM > 1, SPLIT_BY must be defined.
WORK_TABLE_OPTIONS	Work table options.
	Use this option if you wish to override standard technology specific work table options. When left blank, these options values are used.
	Oracle: NOLOGGING
	DB2 UDB: NOT LOGGED INITIALLY
	Teradata: no fallback, no before journal, no after journal
TERADATA_WORK_TABLE_TYPE	Teradata work table type.
	Use SET or MULTISET table for work table.
TERADATA_OUTPUT_METHOD	Teradata Load Method.
	Specifies the way the Teradata Connector will load the data. Valid values are:
	■ batch.insert: multiple JDBC connections using batched prepared statements (simplest to start with)
	■ multiple.fastload: multiple FastLoad connections
	■ internal.fastload: single coordinated FastLoad connections (most performant)
	Please see Cloudera's Teradata Connectors User Guide for more details.
TEMP_DIR	Local directory for temporary files.
	Directory used for storing temporary files like squoop script, stdout and stderr redirects.
	Leave blank to use system's default temp dir (<?=System.getProperty(java.io.tmp")?>)".

Table A–6 (Cont.) LKM HBase to SQL SQOOP

Option	Description
MAPRED_OUTPUT_BASE_ DIR	MapReduce Output Directory.
	This option specifies an hdfs directory, where SQOOP will create subdirectories for temporary files. A subdirectory called like the work table will be created here to hold the temporary data.
USE_GENERIC_JDBC_ CONNECTOR	Use SQOOP's generic JDBC connector?
	For certain technologies SQOOP provides specific connectors. These connectors take care of SQL-dialects and optimize performance. When there is a connector for the respective target technology, this connector should be used. If not, the generic JDBC connector may provide a solution.
EXTRA_HADOOP_CONF_ PROPERTIES	Optional generic Hadoop properties.
	Extra optional properties for SQOOP file: section Hadoop properties.
EXTRA_SQOOP_CONF_ PROPERTIES	Optional SQOOP properties.
	Extra optional properties for SQOOP file: section SQOOP properties.
EXTRA_SQOOP_ CONNECTOR_CONF_ PROPERTIES	Optional SQOOP connector properties.
	Extra optional properties for SQOOP file: section SQOOP connector properties.

A.7 IKM Hive Append

This KM integrates data into a Hive target table in append or replace (truncate) mode.

The following table descriptions the options for IKM Hive Append.

Table A–7   IKM Hive Append

Option	Description
CREATE_TARG_TABLE	Create target table.
	Check this option if you wish to create the target table.
TRUNCATE	Replace all target table data.
	Set this option to true, if you wish to replace the target table content with the new data.

A.8 LKM File to Hive LOAD DATA

Integration from a flat file staging area to Hive using Hive's LOAD DATA command.

 This KM executes the following steps:

1. Create a flow table in Hive

2. Declare data files to Hive (LOAD DATA command)

3. Load data from Hive staging table into target table

 The KM can handle filename wildcards (*, ?).">

The following table describes the options for LKM File to Hive LOAD DATA.

Table A–8   LKM File to Hive LOAD DATA

Option	Description
DELETE_TEMPORARY_ OBJECTS	Delete temporary objects at end of mapping.
	Set this option to NO, if you wish to retain temporary objects (tables, files and scripts) after integration. Useful for debugging.
EXTERNAL_TABLE	Preserve file in original location?
	Defines whether to declare the target/staging table as externally managed.
	Default: false
	For non-external tables Hive manages all data files. That is, it will *move* any data files into <hive.metastore.warehouse.dir>/<table_name>. For external tables Hive does not move or delete any files. It will load data from the location given by the ODI schema.
	If EXTERNAL_TABLE is set to true:
	All files in the directory given by the physical data schema will be loaded. So any filename or wildcard information from the source DataStore's resource name will be ignored.
	The directory structure and file names must comply with Hives directory organization for tables, e.g. for partitioning and clustering.
	The directory and its files must reside in HDFS.
	No Hive LOAD-DATA-statements are submitted and thus loading of files to a specific partition (using a target-side expression) is not possible.
FILE_IS_LOCAL	Is this a local file?
	Defines whether the source file is to be considered local (= outside of the current Hadoop cluster).
	Default: true
	If FILE_IS_LOCAL is set to true, the data file(s) are copied into the Hadoop cluster first.
	If FILE_IS_LOCAL is set to false, the data file(s) are moved into the Hadoop cluster and therefore will no longer be available at their source location. If the source file is already in HDFS, FILE_ IS_LOCAL=false results in just a file rename and therefore very fast operation. This option only applies, if EXTERNAL_TABLE is set to false.
STOP_ON_FILE_NOT_ FOUND	Stop if no input file was found?
	This checkbox option defines whether the KM should stop, if no input file has been found.
OVERRIDE_ROW_ FORMAT	Custom row format clause.
	This option allows to override the entire Hive row format definition of the staging table (in case USE_STAGE_TABLE is set to true) or the target table (in case USE_STAGE_TABLE is set to false). It contains the text to be used for row format definition.
	Example for reading Apache Combined WebLog files:
	ROW FORMAT SERDE 'org.apache.hadoop.hive.contrib.serde2.RegexSerDe' <EOL>WITH SERDEPROPERTIES (<EOL> input.regex" = "([^]*) ([^]*) ([^]*) (-|\\[[^\\]]*\\]) ([^ \"]*|\"[^\"]*\") (-|[0-9]*) (-|[0-9]*) (\".*?\") (\".*?\") (\".*?\")"

A.9 LKM File to Hive LOAD DATA Direct

Direct integration from a flat file into Hive without any staging using Hive's LOAD DATA command.

This is a direct load LKM and must be used without any IKM.

The KM can handle filename wildcards (*, ?).

The following table describes the options for LKM File to Hive LOAD DATA Direct.

Table A–9   LKM File to Hive LOAD DATA Direct

Option	Description
CREATE_TARG_TABLE	Create target table.
	Check this option if you wish to create the target table.
TRUNCATE	Replace all target table data.
	Set this option to true, if you wish to replace the target table content with the new data.
DELETE_TEMPORARY_ OBJECTS	Delete temporary objects at end of mapping.
	Set this option to NO, if you wish to retain temporary objects (tables, files and scripts) after integration. Useful for debugging.
EXTERNAL_TABLE	Preserve file in original location?
	Defines whether to declare the target/staging table as externally managed.
	Default: false
	For non-external tables Hive manages all data files. That is, it will *move* any data files into <hive.metastore.warehouse.dir>/<table_name>. For external tables Hive does not move or delete any files. It will load data from the location given by the ODI schema.
	If EXTERNAL_TABLE is set to true:
	All files in the directory given by the physical data schema will be loaded. So any filename or wildcard information from the source DataStore's resource name will be ignored.
	The directory structure and file names must comply with Hives directory organization for tables, e.g. for partitioning and clustering.
	The directory and its files must reside in HDFS.
	No Hive LOAD-DATA-statements are submitted and thus loading of files to a specific partition (using a target-side expression) is not possible.
FILE_IS_LOCAL	Is this a local file?
	Defines whether the source file is to be considered local (= outside of the current Hadoop cluster).
	Default: true
	If FILE_IS_LOCAL is set to true, the data file(s) are copied into the Hadoop cluster first.
	If FILE_IS_LOCAL is set to false, the data file(s) are moved into the Hadoop cluster and therefore will no longer be available at their source location. If the source file is already in HDFS, FILE_ IS_LOCAL=false results in just a file rename and therefore very fast operation. This option only applies, if EXTERNAL_TABLE is set to false.

Table A–9   (Cont.) LKM File to Hive LOAD DATA Direct

Option	Description
STOP_ON_FILE_NOT_FOUND	Stop if no input file was found?
	This checkbox option defines whether the KM should stop, if no input file has been found.
OVERRIDE_ROW_FORMAT	Custom row format clause.
	This option allows to override the entire Hive row format definition of the staging table (in case USE_STAGE_TABLE is set to true) or the target table (in case USE_STAGE_TABLE is set to false). It contains the text to be used for row format definition.
	Example for reading Apache Combined WebLog files:
	ROW FORMAT SERDE 'org.apache.hadoop.hive.contrib.serde2.RegexSerDe' <EOL>WITH SERDEPROPERTIES (<EOL> input.regex" = "([^]*) ([^]*) ([^]*) (-| \\[[^\\]]*\\]) ([^ \"]*| \"[^\"]*\") (-| [0-9]*) (-| [0-9]*) (\".*?\") (\".*?\") (\".*?\")"

A.10 LKM HBase to Hive HBASE-SERDE

This LKM provides read access to a HBase table from the Hive.

This is achieved by defining a temporary load table definition on Hive which represents all relevant columns of the HBase source table.

A.11 LKM Hive to HBase Incremental Update HBASE-SERDE Direct

This LKM loads data from Hive into HBase and supports inserting new rows as well as updating existing data.

This is a direct load LKM and must be used without any IKM.

The following table describes the options for LKM Hive to HBase Incremental Update HBASE-SERDE Direct.

Table A–10   LKM Hive to HBase Incremental Update HBASE-SERDE Direct

Option	Description
CREATE_TARG_TABLE	Create target table.
	Check this option if you wish to create the target table.
TRUNCATE	Replace all target table data.
	Set this option to true, if you wish to replace the target table content with the new data.
HBASE_WAL	Disable Write-Ahead-Log.
	HBase uses a Write-Ahead-Log to protect against data loss. For better performance, WAL can be disabled. Please note that this setting applies to all Hive commands executed later in this session.
DELETE_TEMPORARY_OBJECTS	Delete temporary objects at end of mapping.
	Set this option to NO, if you wish to retain temporary objects (tables, files and scripts) after integration. Useful for debugging.

A.12 LKM Hive to File Direct

This LKM unloads data from Hive into flat files.

This is a direct load LKM and must be used without any IKM.

The following table describes the options for LKM Hive to File Direct.

Table A–11   LKM Hive to File Direct

Option	Description
FILE_IS_LOCAL	Is this a local file?
	Defines whether the target file is to be considered local (outside of the current Hadoop cluster).
STORED_AS	File format.
	Defines whether the target file is to be stored as plain text file (TEXTFILE) or compressed (SEQUENCEFILE).

A.13 XKM Hive Sort

This XKM sorts data using an expression.

The following table describes the options for XKM Hive Sort.

Table A–12   XKM Hive Sort

Option	Description
SORT_MODE	Select the mode the SORT operator will generate code for.

A.14 LKM File to Oracle OLH-OSCH

This KM integrates data from an HDFS file into an Oracle staging table using Oracle Loader for Hadoop (OLH) and/or Oracle SQL Connector for Hadoop (OSCH).

The KM can handle filename wildcards (*, ?).

The following table describes the options for LKM File to Oracle OLH-OSCH.

Table A–13   LKM Hive to Oracle OLH-OSCH

Option	Description
DELETE_TEMPORARY_ OBJECTS	Delete temporary objects at end of mapping.
	Set this option to NO, if you wish to retain temporary objects (tables, files and scripts) after integration. Useful for debugging.

Table A–13   (Cont.) LKM Hive to Oracle OLH-OSCH

Option	Description
OLH_OUTPUT_MODE	How to transfer data into Oracle?
	This option specifies how to load the Hadoop data into Oracle. Permitted values are JDBC, OCI, DP_COPY∣DP_OSCH, and OSCH.
	■ JDBC output mode: The data is inserted using a number of direct insert JDBC connections.
	In very rare cases JDBC mode may result in duplicate records in target table due to Hadoop trying to restart tasks.
	■ OCI output mode: The data is inserted using a number of direct insert OCI connections in direct path mode.
	For direct loading (no C$ table), the target table must be partitioned. For standard loading, FLOW_TABLE_OPTIONS must explicitly specify partitioning: e.g. PARTITION BY HASH(COL1) PARTITIONS 4".
	In very rare cases OCI mode may result in duplicate records in target table due to Hadoop trying to restart tasks.
	■ DP_COPY output mode: OLH creates a number of DataPump export files. These files are transferred by a "Hadoop fs -copyToLocal" command to the local path specified by EXT_TAB_DIR_LOCATION. - Please note that the path must be accessible by the Oracle Database engine. Once the copy job is complete.
REJECT_LIMIT	Max number of errors for OLH/EXTTAB.
	Enter the maximum number of errors allowed in the file. Examples: UNLIMITED to except all errors. Integer value (10 to allow 10 rejections).
	This value is used in OLH job definitions as well as in external table definitions.
EXT_TAB_DIR_LOCATION	Directory for ext tab data files.
	File system path of the external table.
	Note:
	■ Only applicable, if OLH_OUTPUT_MODE = DP_* or OSCH
	■ For OLH_OUTPUT_MODE = DP_*: this path must be accessible both from the ODI agent and from the target database engine.
	■ For OLH_OUTPUT_MODE = DP_*: the name of the external directory object is the I$ table name.
	■ For OLH_OUTPUT_MODE = DP_COPY: ODI agent will use hadoop-fs command to copy dp files into this directory.
	■ For OLH_OUTPUT_MODE = DP_*∣OSCH: this path will contain any external table log/bad/dsc files.
	■ ODI agent will remove any files from this directory during clean up before launching OLH/OSCH.
WORK_TABLE_OPTIONS	Option for Flow table creation.
	Use this option to specify the attributes for the integration table at create time and used for increasing performance.
	This option is set by default to NOLOGGING.
	This option may be left empty.

Table A–13   (Cont.) LKM Hive to Oracle OLH-OSCH

Option	Description
OVERRIDE_ INPUTFORMAT	Class name of InputFormat.
	By default the InputFormat class is derived from the source DataStore/Technology (DelimitedTextInputFormat or HiveToAvroInputFormat). This option allows the user to specify the class name of a custom InputFormat.
	Default: <empty>.
	Cannot be used with OLH_OUTPUT_MODE=OSCH.
	For example, for reading custom file formats like web log files the OLH RegexInputFormat can be used by assigning the value: oracle.hadoop.loader.lib.input.RegexInputFormat
	See KM option EXTRA_OLH_CONF_PROPERTIES for details on how to specify the regular expression.
EXTRA_OLH_CONF_ PROPERTIES	Optional extra OLH properties.
	Allows adding extra parameters to OLH. E.g. for changing the default OLH date format:
	<property>
	<name>oracle.hadoop.loader.defaultDateFormat</name>
	<value>yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss</value>
	</property>
	Particularly when using custom InputFormats (see KM option OVERRIDE_INPUTFORMAT for details) the InputFormat may require additional configuration parameters. These are provided in the OLH configuration file. This KM option allows adding extra properties to the OLH configuration file. Default: <empty>
	Cannot be used with OLH_OUTPUT_MODE=OSCH
	Example (loading apache weblog file format):
	When OLH RegexInputFormat is used for reading custom file formats, this KM option specified the regular expression and other parsing details:
	<property>
	<name>oracle.hadoop.loader.input.regexPattern</name>
	<value>([^]*) ([^]*) ([^]*) (-|\[[^\]]*\]) ([^ \]*|\"[^\"]*\") (-|[0-9]*) (-|[0-9]*) (\".*?\") (\".*?\") (\".*?\")</value>
	<description>RegEx for Apache WebLog format</description>
	</property>"
MAPRED_OUTPUT_BASE_ DIR	MapReduce Output Directory.
	This option specifies an hdfs directory, where SQOOP will create subdirectories for temporary files. A subdirectory called like the work table will be created here to hold the temporary data.
TEMP_DIR	Local directory for temporary files.
	Directory used for storing temporary files like squoop script, stdout, and stderr redirects.
	Leave blank to use system's default temp dir (<?=System.getProperty(java.io.tmp")?>)".

A.15 LKM File to Oracle OLH-OSCH Direct

This KM integrates data from an HDFS file into an Oracle target using Oracle Loader for Hadoop (OLH) and/or Oracle SQL Connector for Hadoop (OSCH)

The KM can handle filename wildcards (*, ?).

This is a direct load LKM (no staging) and must be used without any IKM.

The following table describes the options for LKM File to Oracle OLH-OSCH Direct.

Table A–14   LKM File to Oracle OLH-OSCH Direct

Option	Description
CREATE_TARG_TABLE	Create target table.
	Check this option if you wish to create the target table.
TRUNCATE	Replace all target table data.
	Set this option to true, if you wish to replace the target table content with the new data.
DELETE_ALL	Delete all rows.
	Set this option to true, if you wish to replace the target table content with the new data.
DELETE_TEMPORARY_OBJECTS	Delete temporary objects at end of mapping.
	Set this option to NO, if you wish to retain temporary objects (tables, files and scripts) after integration. Useful for debugging.
OLH_OUTPUT_MODE	How to transfer data into Oracle?
	This option specifies how to load the Hadoop data into Oracle. Permitted values are JDBC, OCI, DP_COPY ∣ DP_OSCH, and OSCH.
	■ JDBC output mode: The data is inserted using a number of direct insert JDBC connections.
	In very rare cases JDBC mode may result in duplicate records in target table due to Hadoop trying to restart tasks.
	■ OCI output mode: The data is inserted using a number of direct insert OCI connections in direct path mode.
	For direct loading (no C$ table), the target table must be partitioned. For standard loading, FLOW_TABLE_OPTIONS must explicitly specify partitioning: e.g. PARTITION BY HASH(COL1) PARTITIONS 4".
	In very rare cases OCI mode may result in duplicate records in target table due to Hadoop trying to restart tasks.
	■ DP_COPY output mode: OLH creates a number of DataPump export files. These files are transferred by a "Hadoop fs -copyToLocal" command to the local path specified by EXT_TAB_DIR_LOCATION. - Please note that the path must be accessible by the Oracle Database engine. Once the copy job is complete.
REJECT_LIMIT	Max number of errors for OLH/EXTTAB.
	Enter the maximum number of errors allowed in the file. Examples: UNLIMITED to except all errors. Integer value (10 to allow 10 rejections).
	This value is used in OLH job definitions as well as in external table definitions.

Table A–14   (Cont.) LKM File to Oracle OLH-OSCH Direct

Option	Description
EXT_TAB_DIR_LOCATION	Directory for ext tab data files.
	File system path of the external table.
	Note:
	▪ Only applicable, if OLH_OUTPUT_MODE = DP_* or OSCH
	▪ For OLH_OUTPUT_MODE = DP_*: this path must be accessible both from the ODI agent and from the target database engine.
	▪ For OLH_OUTPUT_MODE = DP_*: the name of the external directory object is the I$ table name.
	▪ For OLH_OUTPUT_MODE = DP_COPY: ODI agent will use hadoop-fs command to copy dp files into this directory.
	▪ For OLH_OUTPUT_MODE = DP_*|OSCH: this path will contain any external table log/bad/dsc files.
	▪ ODI agent will remove any files from this directory during clean up before launching OLH/OSCH.
WORK_TABLE_OPTIONS	Option for Flow table creation.
	Use this option to specify the attributes for the integration table at create time and used for increasing performance.
	This option is set by default to NOLOGGING.
	This option may be left empty.
OVERRIDE_ INPUTFORMAT	Class name of InputFormat.
	By default the InputFormat class is derived from the source DataStore/Technology (DelimitedTextInputFormat or HiveToAvroInputFormat). This option allows the user to specify the class name of a custom InputFormat.
	Default: <empty>.
	Cannot be used with OLH_OUTPUT_MODE=OSCH.
	For example, for reading custom file formats like web log files the OLH RegexInputFormat can be used by assigning the value: oracle.hadoop.loader.lib.input.RegexInputFormat
	See KM option EXTRA_OLH_CONF_PROPERTIES for details on how to specify the regular expression.

Table A–14   (Cont.) LKM File to Oracle OLH-OSCH Direct

Option	Description
EXTRA_OLH_CONF_ PROPERTIES	Optional extra OLH properties.
	Allows adding extra parameters to OLH. E.g. for changing the default OLH date format:
	<property>
	<name>oracle.hadoop.loader.defaultDateFormat</name>
	<value>yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss</value>
	</property>
	Particularly when using custom InputFormats (see KM option OVERRIDE_INPUTFORMAT for details) the InputFormat may require additional configuration parameters. These are provided in the OLH configuration file. This KM option allows adding extra properties to the OLH configuration file. Default: <empty>
	Cannot be used with OLH_OUTPUT_MODE=OSCH
	Example (loading apache weblog file format):
	When OLH RegexInputFormat is used for reading custom file formats, this KM option specified the regular expression and other parsing details:
	<property>
	<name>oracle.hadoop.loader.input.regexPattern</name>
	<value>([^]*) ([^]*) ([^]*) (-│\[[^\]]*\]) ([^ \]*│\"[^\"]*\") (-│[0-9]*) (-│[0-9]*) (\".*?\") (\".*?\") (\".*?\")</value>
	<description>RegEx for Apache WebLog format</description>
	</property>"
MAPRED_OUTPUT_BASE_ DIR	MapReduce Output Directory.
	This option specifies an hdfs directory, where SQOOP will create subdirectories for temporary files. A subdirectory called like the work table will be created here to hold the temporary data.
TEMP_DIR	Local directory for temporary files.
	Directory used for storing temporary files like squoop script, stdout, and stderr redirects.
	Leave blank to use system's default temp dir (<?=System.getProperty(java.io.tmp")?>)".

A.16 LKM Hive to Oracle OLH-OSCH

This KM integrates data from a Hive query into an Oracle staging table using Oracle Loader for Hadoop (OLH) and/or Oracle SQL Connector for Hadoop (OSCH).

The following table describes the options for LKM Hive to Oracle OLH-OSCH.

Table A–15   LKM Hive to Oracle OLH-OSCH

Option	Description
USE_HIVE_STAGING_ TABLE	Use intermediate Hive staging table?
	By default the Hive source data is getting materialized in a Hive staging table prior to extraction by OLH. If USE_HIVE_ STAGING_TABLE is set to false, OLH directly accesses the Hive source data.
	USE_HIVE_STAGING_TABLE=0 is only possible, if all these conditions are true.
	■ Only a single source table
	■ No transformations, filters, joins.
	■ No datasets
	■ USE_HIVE_STAGING_TABLE=0 provides better performance by avoiding an extra data transfer step.
DELETE_TEMPORARY_ OBJECTS	Delete temporary objects at end of mapping.
	Set this option to NO, if you wish to retain temporary objects (tables, files and scripts) after integration. Useful for debugging.
OLH_OUTPUT_MODE	How to transfer data into Oracle?
	This option specifies how to load the Hadoop data into Oracle. Permitted values are JDBC, OCI, DP_COPY|DP_OSCH, and OSCH.
	■ JDBC output mode: The data is inserted using a number of direct insert JDBC connections.
	In very rare cases JDBC mode may result in duplicate records in target table due to Hadoop trying to restart tasks.
	■ OCI output mode: The data is inserted using a number of direct insert OCI connections in direct path mode.
	For direct loading (no C$ table), the target table must be partitioned. For standard loading, FLOW_TABLE_ OPTIONS must explicitly specify partitioning: e.g. PARTITION BY HASH(COL1) PARTITIONS 4".
	In very rare cases OCI mode may result in duplicate records in target table due to Hadoop trying to restart tasks.
	■ DP_COPY output mode: OLH creates a number of DataPump export files. These files are transferred by a "Hadoop fs -copyToLocal" command to the local path specified by EXT_TAB_DIR_LOCATION. - Please note that the path must be accessible by the Oracle Database engine. Once the copy job is complete.
REJECT_LIMIT	Max number of errors for OLH/EXTTAB.
	Enter the maximum number of errors allowed in the file. Examples: UNLIMITED to except all errors. Integer value (10 to allow 10 rejections).
	This value is used in OLH job definitions as well as in external table definitions.

Table A–15   (Cont.) LKM Hive to Oracle OLH-OSCH

Option	Description
EXT_TAB_DIR_LOCATION	Directory for ext tab data files.
	File system path of the external table.
	Note:
	■ Only applicable, if OLH_OUTPUT_MODE = DP_* or OSCH
	■ For OLH_OUTPUT_MODE = DP_*: this path must be accessible both from the ODI agent and from the target database engine.
	■ For OLH_OUTPUT_MODE = DP_*: the name of the external directory object is the I$ table name.
	■ For OLH_OUTPUT_MODE = DP_COPY: ODI agent will use hadoop-fs command to copy dp files into this directory.
	■ For OLH_OUTPUT_MODE = DP_*|OSCH: this path will contain any external table log/bad/dsc files.
	■ ODI agent will remove any files from this directory during clean up before launching OLH/OSCH.
WORK_TABLE_OPTIONS	Option for Flow table creation.
	Use this option to specify the attributes for the integration table at create time and used for increasing performance.
	This option is set by default to NOLOGGING.
	This option may be left empty.
OVERRIDE_ INPUTFORMAT	Class name of InputFormat.
	By default the InputFormat class is derived from the source DataStore/Technology (DelimitedTextInputFormat or HiveToAvroInputFormat). This option allows the user to specify the class name of a custom InputFormat.
	Default: <empty>.
	Cannot be used with OLH_OUTPUT_MODE=OSCH.
	For example, for reading custom file formats like web log files the OLH RegexInputFormat can be used by assigning the value: oracle.hadoop.loader.lib.input.RegexInputFormat
	See KM option EXTRA_OLH_CONF_PROPERTIES for details on how to specify the regular expression.

Table A–15   (Cont.) LKM Hive to Oracle OLH-OSCH

Option	Description
EXTRA_OLH_CONF_PROPERTIES	Optional extra OLH properties.
	Allows adding extra parameters to OLH. E.g. for changing the default OLH date format:
	<property>
	<name>oracle.hadoop.loader.defaultDateFormat</name>
	<value>yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss</value>
	</property>
	Particularly when using custom InputFormats (see KM option OVERRIDE_INPUTFORMAT for details) the InputFormat may require additional configuration parameters. These are provided in the OLH configuration file. This KM option allows adding extra properties to the OLH configuration file. Default: <empty>
	Cannot be used with OLH_OUTPUT_MODE=OSCH
	Example (loading apache weblog file format):
	When OLH RegexInputFormat is used for reading custom file formats, this KM option specified the regular expression and other parsing details:
	<property>
	<name>oracle.hadoop.loader.input.regexPattern</name>
	<value>([^]*) ([^]*) ([^]*) (-|\[[^\]]*\]) ([^ \]*|\"[^\"]*\") (-|[0-9]*) (-|[0-9]*) (\".*?\") (\".*?\") (\".*?\")</value>
	<description>RegEx for Apache WebLog format</description>
	</property>"
MAPRED_OUTPUT_BASE_DIR	MapReduce Output Directory.
	This option specifies an hdfs directory, where SQOOP will create subdirectories for temporary files. A subdirectory called like the work table will be created here to hold the temporary data.
TEMP_DIR	Local directory for temporary files.
	Directory used for storing temporary files like squoop script, stdout, and stderr redirects.
	Leave blank to use system's default temp dir (<?=System.getProperty(java.io.tmp")?>)".

A.17 LKM Hive to Oracle OLH-OSCH Direct

This KM integrates data from a Hive query into an Oracle target using Oracle Loader for Hadoop (OLH) and/or Oracle SQL Connector for Hadoop (OSCH)

This is a direct load LKM and must be used without any IKM.

The following table describes the options for LKM Hive to Oracle OLH-OSCH.

Table A–16   LKM Hive to Oracle OLH-OSCH

Option	Description
CREATE_TARG_TABLE	Create target table.
	Check this option if you wish to create the target table.

Table A–16   (Cont.) LKM Hive to Oracle OLH-OSCH

Option	Description
TRUNCATE	Replace all target table data.
	Set this option to true, if you wish to replace the target table content with the new data.
DELETE_ALL	Delete all rows.
	Set this option to true, if you wish to replace the target table content with the new data.
USE_HIVE_STAGING_ TABLE	Use intermediate Hive staging table?
	By default the Hive source data is getting materialized in a Hive staging table prior to extraction by OLH. If USE_HIVE_ STAGING_TABLE is set to false, OLH directly accesses the Hive source data.
	USE_HIVE_STAGING_TABLE=0 is only possible, if all these conditions are true.
	■ Only a single source table
	■ No transformations, filters, joins.
	■ No datasets
	■ USE_HIVE_STAGING_TABLE=0 provides better performance by avoiding an extra data transfer step.
DELETE_TEMPORARY_ OBJECTS	Delete temporary objects at end of mapping.
	Set this option to NO, if you wish to retain temporary objects (tables, files and scripts) after integration. Useful for debugging.
OLH_OUTPUT_MODE	How to transfer data into Oracle?
	This option specifies how to load the Hadoop data into Oracle. Permitted values are JDBC, OCI, DP_COPY | DP_OSCH, and OSCH.
	■ JDBC output mode: The data is inserted using a number of direct insert JDBC connections.
	In very rare cases JDBC mode may result in duplicate records in target table due to Hadoop trying to restart tasks.
	■ OCI output mode: The data is inserted using a number of direct insert OCI connections in direct path mode.
	For direct loading (no C$ table), the target table must be partitioned. For standard loading, FLOW_TABLE_ OPTIONS must explicitly specify partitioning: e.g. PARTITION BY HASH(COL1) PARTITIONS 4".
	In very rare cases OCI mode may result in duplicate records in target table due to Hadoop trying to restart tasks.
	■ DP_COPY output mode: OLH creates a number of DataPump export files. These files are transferred by a "Hadoop fs -copyToLocal" command to the local path specified by EXT_TAB_DIR_LOCATION. - Please note that the path must be accessible by the Oracle Database engine. Once the copy job is complete.
REJECT_LIMIT	Max number of errors for OLH/EXTTAB.
	Enter the maximum number of errors allowed in the file. Examples: UNLIMITED to except all errors. Integer value (10 to allow 10 rejections).
	This value is used in OLH job definitions as well as in external table definitions.

Table A–16   (Cont.) LKM Hive to Oracle OLH-OSCH

Option	Description
EXT_TAB_DIR_LOCATION	Directory for ext tab data files.
	File system path of the external table.
	Note:
	▪ Only applicable, if OLH_OUTPUT_MODE = DP_* or OSCH
	▪ For OLH_OUTPUT_MODE = DP_*: this path must be accessible both from the ODI agent and from the target database engine.
	▪ For OLH_OUTPUT_MODE = DP_*: the name of the external directory object is the I$ table name.
	▪ For OLH_OUTPUT_MODE = DP_COPY: ODI agent will use hadoop-fs command to copy dp files into this directory.
	▪ For OLH_OUTPUT_MODE = DP_*|OSCH: this path will contain any external table log/bad/dsc files.
	▪ ODI agent will remove any files from this directory during clean up before launching OLH/OSCH.
WORK_TABLE_OPTIONS	Option for Flow table creation.
	Use this option to specify the attributes for the integration table at create time and used for increasing performance.
	This option is set by default to NOLOGGING.
	This option may be left empty.
OVERRIDE_ INPUTFORMAT	Class name of InputFormat.
	By default the InputFormat class is derived from the source DataStore/Technology (DelimitedTextInputFormat or HiveToAvroInputFormat). This option allows the user to specify the class name of a custom InputFormat.
	Default: <empty>.
	Cannot be used with OLH_OUTPUT_MODE=OSCH.
	For example, for reading custom file formats like web log files the OLH RegexInputFormat can be used by assigning the value: oracle.hadoop.loader.lib.input.RegexInputFormat
	See KM option EXTRA_OLH_CONF_PROPERTIES for details on how to specify the regular expression.

Table A–16 (Cont.) LKM Hive to Oracle OLH-OSCH

Option	Description
EXTRA_OLH_CONF_ PROPERTIES	Optional extra OLH properties.
	Allows adding extra parameters to OLH. E.g. for changing the default OLH date format:
	\<property\>
	\<name\>oracle.hadoop.loader.defaultDateFormat\</name\>
	\<value\>yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss\</value\>
	\</property\>
	Particularly when using custom InputFormats (see KM option OVERRIDE_INPUTFORMAT for details) the InputFormat may require additional configuration parameters. These are provided in the OLH configuration file. This KM option allows adding extra properties to the OLH configuration file. Default: \<empty\>
	Cannot be used with OLH_OUTPUT_MODE=OSCH
	Example (loading apache weblog file format):
	When OLH RegexInputFormat is used for reading custom file formats, this KM option specified the regular expression and other parsing details:
	\<property\>
	\<name\>oracle.hadoop.loader.input.regexPattern\</name\>
	\<value\>([^]*) ([^]*) ([^]*) (-|\\[[^\\]]*\\]) ([^ \\]*|\"[^\\"]*\") (-|[0-9]*) (-|[0-9]*) (\".*?\") (\".*?\") (\".*?\")\</value\>
	\<description\>RegEx for Apache WebLog format\</description\>
	\</property\>"
MAPRED_OUTPUT_BASE_ DIR	MapReduce Output Directory.
	This option specifies an hdfs directory, where SQOOP will create subdirectories for temporary files. A subdirectory called like the work table will be created here to hold the temporary data.
TEMP_DIR	Local directory for temporary files.
	Directory used for storing temporary files like squoop script, stdout, and stderr redirects.
	Leave blank to use system's default temp dir (\<?=System.getProperty(java.io.tmp")?>)".

A.18 RKM Hive

RKM Hive reverses these metadata elements:

- Hive tables and views as Oracle Data Integrator data stores.

  Specify the reverse mask in the Mask field, and then select the tables and views to reverse. The Mask field in the Reverse Engineer tab filters reverse-engineered objects based on their names. The Mask field cannot be empty and must contain at least the percent sign (%).

- Hive columns as Oracle Data Integrator attributes with their data types.

- Information about buckets, partitioning, clusters, and sort columns are set in the respective flex fields in the Oracle Data Integrator data store or column metadata.

A.19 RKM HBase

RKM HBase reverses these metadata elements:

- HBase tables as Oracle Data Integrator data stores.

    Specify the reverse mask in the Mask field, and then select the tables to reverse. The Mask field in the Reverse Engineer tab filters reverse-engineered objects based on their names. The Mask field cannot be empty and must contain at least the percent sign (%).

- HBase columns as Oracle Data Integrator attributes with their data types.

- HBase unique row key as Oracle Data Integrator attribute called key.

The following table describes the options for RKM HBase.

Table A–17   RKM HBase Options

Option	Description
SCAN_MAX_ROWS	Specifies the maximum number of rows to be scanned during reversing of a table. The default value is 10000.
SCAN_START_ROW	Specifies the key of the row to start the scan on. By default the scan will start on the first row. The row key is specified as a Java expressions returning an instance of org.apache.hadoop.hbase.util.Bytes. Example: Bytes.toBytes(?EMP000001?).
SCAN_STOP_ROW	Specifies the key of the row to stop the scan on? By default the scan will run to the last row of the table or up to SCAN_MAX_ROWS is reached. The row key is specified as a Java expressions returning an instance of org.apache.hadoop.hbase.util.Bytes. Example: Bytes.toBytes(?EMP000999?). Only applies if SCAN_START_ROW is specified.
SCAN_ONLY_FAMILY	Restricts the scan to column families, whose name match this pattern. SQL-LIKE wildcards percentage (%) and underscore (_) can be used. By default all column families are scanned.
LOG_FILE_NAME	Specifies the path and file name of the log file. Default path is the user home and the default file name is reverse.log.

A.20 IKM File to Hive (Deprecated)

Note: This KM is deprecated and only used for backward compatibility.

IKM File to Hive (Load Data) supports:

- One or more input files. To load multiple source files, enter an asterisk or a question mark as a wildcard character in the resource name of the file DataStore (for example, webshop_*.log).

- File formats:
    - Fixed length
    - Delimited
    - Customized format

- Loading options:
    - Immediate or deferred loading
    - Overwrite or append

– Hive external tables

The following table describes the options for IKM File to Hive (Load Data). See the knowledge module for additional details.

Table A–18   IKM File to Hive Options

Option	Description
CREATE_TARG_TABLE	Check this option, if you wish to create the target table. In case USE_STAGING_TABLE is set to false, please note that data will only be read correctly, if the target table definition, particularly the row format and file format details, are correct.
TRUNCATE	Set this option to true, if you wish to replace the target table/partition content with the new data. Otherwise the new data will be appended to the target table. If TRUNCATE and USE_STAGING_TABLE are set to false, all source file names must be unique and must not collide with any data files already loaded into the target table.
FILE_IS_LOCAL	Defines whether the source file is to be considered local (outside of the current Hadoop cluster). If this option is set to true, the data file(s) are copied into the Hadoop cluster first. The file has to be accessible by the Hive server through the local or shared file system. If this option is set to false, the data file(s) are moved into the Hadoop cluster and therefore will no longer be available at their source location. If the source file is already in HDFS, setting this option is set to false results in just a file rename, and therefore the operation is very fast. This option only applies, if EXTERNAL_TABLE is set to false.
EXTERNAL_TABLE	Defines whether to declare the target/staging table as externally managed. For non-external tables Hive manages all data files. That is, it will move any data files into <hive.metastore.warehouse.dir>/<table_name>. For external tables Hive does not move or delete any files. It will load data from the location given by the ODI schema. If this option is set to true: - All files in the directory given by the physical data schema will be loaded. So any filename or wildcard information from the source DataStore's resource name will be ignored. - The directory structure and file names must comply with Hives directory organization for tables, for example, for partitioning and clustering. - The directory and its files must reside in HDFS. - No Hive LOAD-DATA-statements are submitted and thus loading of files to a specific partition (using a target-side expression) is not possible.

Table A–18   (Cont.) IKM File to Hive Options

Option	Description
USE_STAGING_TABLE	Defines whether an intermediate staging table will be created.
	A Hive staging table is required if:
	■ Target table is partitioned, but data spreads across partitions
	■ Target table is clustered
	■ Target table (partition) is sorted, but input file is not
	■ Target table is already defined and target table definition does not match the definition required by the KM
	■ Target column order does not match source file column order
	■ There are any unmapped source columns
	■ There are any unmapped non-partition target columns
	■ The source is a fixed length file and the target has non-string columns
	In case none of the above is true, this option can be turned off for better performance.
DELETE_TEMPORARY_OBJECTS	Removes temporary objects, such as tables, files, and scripts after integration. Set this option to No if you want to retain the temporary files, which might be useful for debugging.
DEFER_TARGET_LOAD	Defines whether the file(s), which have been declared to the staging table should be loaded into the target table now or during a later execution. Permitted values are START, NEXT, END or <empty>.
	This option only applies if USE_STAGE_TABLE is set to true.
	The typical use case for this option is when there are multiple files and each of them requires data redistribution/sorting and the files are gathered by calling the interface several times. For example, the interface is used in a package, which retrieves (many small) files from different locations and the location, stored in an Oracle Data Integrator variable, is to be used in a target partition column. In this case the first interface execution will have DEFER_TARGET_LOAD set to START, the next interface executions will have DEFER_TARGET_LOAD set to NEXT and set to END for the last interface. The interfaces having DEFER_ TARGET _ LOAD set to START/NEXT will just load the data file into HDFS (but not yet into the target table) and can be executed in parallel to accelerate file upload to cluster.

Table A–18 (Cont.) IKM File to Hive Options

Option	Description
OVERRIDE_ROW_FORMAT	Allows to override the entire Hive row format definition of the staging table (in case USE_STAGE_TABLE is set to true) or the target table (in case USE_STAGE_TABLE is set to false). It contains the text to be used for row format definition.
	Example for reading Apache Combined WebLog files:
	ROW FORMAT SERDE 'org.apache.hadoop.hive.contrib.serde2.RegexSerDe' WITH SERDEPROPERTIES ("input.regex" = "([^]*) ([^]*) ([^]*) (-|\\[[^\\]]*\\]) ([^ \"]*|\"[^\"]*\") (-|[0-9]*) (-|[0-9]*) (\".*?\") (\".*?\") (\".*?\")", "output.format.string" = "%1$s %2$s %3$s %4$s %5$s %6$s %7$s %8$s %9$s %10$s") STORED AS TEXTFILE
	The list of columns in the source DataStore must match the list of input groups in the regular expression (same number of columns and appropriate data types). If USE_STAGE_TABLE is set to false, the number of target columns must match the number of columns returned by the SerDe, in the above example, the number of groups in the regular expression. The number of source columns is ignored (At least one column must be mapped to the target.). All source data is mapped into the target table structure according to the column order, the SerDe's first column is mapped to the first target column, the SerDe's second column is mapped to the second target column, and so on. If USE_STAGE_TABLE is set to true, the source DataStore must have as many columns as the SerDe returns columns. Only data of mapped columns will be transferred.
STOP_ON_FILE_NOT_FOUND	Defines whether the KM should stop, if input file is not found.
HIVE_COMPATIBILE	Specifies the Hive version compatibility. The values permitted for this option are 0.7 and 0.8.
	■ 0.7: Simulates the append behavior. Must be used for Hive 0.7 (CDH3).
	■ 0.8: Uses Hive's append feature, which provides better performance. Requires Hive 0.8 (CDH4) or later.

A.21 LKM HBase to Hive (HBase-SerDe) [Deprecated]

Note: This KM is deprecated and only used for backward compatibility.

LKM HBase to Hive (HBase-SerDe) supports:

■ A single source HBase table.

The following table describes the options for LKM HBase to Hive (HBase-SerDe). See the knowledge module for additional details.

Table A–19 LKM HBase to Hive (HBase-SerDe) Options

Option	Description
DELETE_TEMPORARY_OBJECTS	Deletes temporary objects such as tables, files, and scripts post data integration. Set this option to NO if you want to retain the temporary objects, which might be useful for debugging.

A.22 IKM Hive to HBase Incremental Update (HBase-SerDe) [Deprecated]

Note: This KM is deprecated and only used for backward compatibility.

IKM Hive to HBase Incremental Update (HBase-SerDe) supports:

- Filters, Joins, Datasets, Transformations and Aggregations in Hive
- Inline views generated by IKM Hive Transform
- Inline views generated by IKM Hive Control Append

The following table describes the options for IKM Hive to HBase Incremental Update (HBase-SerDe). See the knowledge module for additional details.

Table A–20   IKM Hive to HBase Incremental Update (HBase-SerDe) Options

Option	Description
CREATE_TARG_TABLE	Creates the HBase target table.
TRUNCATE	Replaces the target table content with the new data. If this option is set to `false`, the new data is appended to the target table.
DELETE_TEMPORARY_OBJECTS	Deletes temporary objects such as tables, files, and scripts post data integration. Set this option to `NO` if you want to retain the temporary objects, which might be useful for debugging.
HBASE_WAL	Enables or disables the Write-Ahead-Log (WAL) that HBase uses to protect against data loss. For better performance, WAL can be disabled.

A.23 IKM SQL to Hive-HBase-File (SQOOP) [Deprecated]

Note: This KM is deprecated and only used for backward compatibility.

IKM SQL to Hive-HBase-File (SQOOP) supports:

- Mappings on staging
- Joins on staging
- Filter expressions on staging
- Datasets
- Lookups
- Derived tables

The following table describes the options for IKM SQL to Hive-HBase-File (SQOOP). See the knowledge module for additional details.

Table A–21   IKM SQL to Hive-HBase-File (SQOOP) Options

Option	Description
CREATE_TARG_TABLE	Creates the target table. This option is applicable only if the target is Hive or HBase.
TRUNCATE	Replaces any existing target table content with the new data. For Hive and HBase targets, the target data is truncated. For File targets, the target directory is removed. For File targets, this option must be set to `true`.
SQOOP_PARALLELISM	Specifies the degree of parallelism. More precisely the number of mapper processes used for extraction.
	If `SQOOP_PARALLELISM` option is set to greater than 1, `SPLIT_BY` option must be defined.

Table A–21   (Cont.) IKM SQL to Hive-HBase-File (SQOOP) Options

Option	Description
SPLIT_BY	Specifies the target column to be used for splitting the source data into n chunks for parallel extraction, where n is SQOOP_ PARALLELISM. To achieve equally sized data chunks the split column should contain homogeneously distributed values. For calculating the data chunk boundaries a query similar to SELECT MIN(EMP.EMPNO), MAX(EMP.EMPNO) from EMPLOYEE EMP is used. To avoid an extra full table scan the split column should be backed by an index.
BOUNDARY_QUERY	For splitting the source data into chunks for parallel extraction the minimum and maximum value of the split column is retrieved (KM option SPLIT-BY). In certain situations this may not be the best boundaries or not the most optimized way to retrieve the boundaries. In such cases this KM option can be set to a SQL query returning one row with two columns, lowest value and highest value to be used for split-column. This range will be divided into SQOOP_PARALLELISM chunks for parallel extraction. Example for hard-coded ranges for an Oracle source: `SELECT 1000, 2000 FROM DUAL` For preserving context independence, regular table names should be inserted through odiRef.getObjectName calls. For example: `SELECT MIN(EMPNO), MAX(EMPNO) FROM <%=odiRef.getObjectName("EMP")%>`
TEMP_DIR	Specifies the directory used for storing temporary files, such as sqoop script, stdout and stderr redirects. Leave this option blank to use system's default temp directory: `<?=System.getProperty("java.io.tmp")?>`
MAPRED_OUTPUT_BASE_DIR	Specifies an hdfs directory, where SQOOP creates subdirectories for temporary files. A subdirectory called like the work table will be created here to hold the temporary data.
DELETE_TEMPORARY_OBJECTS	Deletes temporary objects such as tables, files, and scripts after data integration. Set this option to NO if you want to retain the temporary objects, which might be useful for debugging.
USE_HIVE_STAGING_TABLE	Loads data into the Hive work table before loading into the Hive target table. Set this option to false to load data directly into the target table. Setting this option to false is only possible, if all these conditions are true: ■ All target columns are mapped ■ Existing Hive table uses standard hive row separators (\n) and column delimiter (\01) Setting this option to false provides better performance by avoiding an extra data transfer step. This option is applicable only if the target technology is Hive.
USE_GENERIC_JDBC_ CONNECTOR	Specifies whether to use the generic JDBC connector if a connector for the target technology is not available. For certain technologies SQOOP provides specific connectors. These connectors take care of SQL-dialects and optimize performance. When there is a connector for the respective target technology, this connector should be used. If not, the generic JDBC connector can be used.
EXTRA_HADOOP_CONF_ PROPERTIES	Optional generic Hadoop properties.

Table A–21 (Cont.) IKM SQL to Hive-HBase-File (SQOOP) Options

Option	Description
EXTRA_SQOOP_CONF_ PROPERTIES	Optional SQOOP properties.
EXTRA_SQOOP_CONNECTOR_ CONF_PROPERTIES	Optional SQOOP connector properties.

A.24 IKM Hive Control Append (Deprecated)

Note: This KM is deprecated and only used for backward compatibility.

This knowledge module validates and controls the data, and integrates it into a Hive target table in truncate/insert (append) mode. Invalid data is isolated in an error table and can be recycled. IKM Hive Control Append supports inline view mappings that use either this knowledge module or IKM Hive Transform.

The following table describes the options for IKM Hive Control Append.

Table A–22   IKM Hive Control Append Options

Option	Description
FLOW_CONTROL	Activates flow control.
RECYCLE_ERRORS	Recycles data rejected from a previous control.
STATIC_CONTROL	Controls the target table after having inserted or updated target data.
CREATE_TARG_TABLE	Creates the target table.
TRUNCATE	Replaces the target table content with the new data. Setting this option to true provides better performance.
DELETE_TEMPORARY_OBJECTS	Removes the temporary objects, such as tables, files, and scripts after data integration. Set this option to NO if you want to retain the temporary objects, which might be useful for debugging.
HIVE_COMPATIBILE	Specifies the Hive version compatibility. The values permitted for this option are 0.7 and 0.8. ■ 0.7: Simulates the append behavior. Must be used for Hive 0.7 (CDH3). ■ 0.8: Uses Hive's append feature, which provides better performance. Requires Hive 0.8 (CDH4) or later.

A.25 CKM Hive (Deprecated)

Note: This KM is deprecated and only used for backward compatibility.

This knowledge module checks data integrity for Hive tables. It verifies the validity of the constraints of a Hive data store and diverts the invalid records to an error table. You can use CKM Hive for static control and flow control. You must also define these constraints on the stored data.

The following table describes the options for this check knowledge module.

Table A–23   CKM Hive Options

Option	Description
DROP_ERROR_TABLE	Drops error table before execution. When this option is set to YES, the error table will be dropped each time a control is performed on the target table. This means that any rejected records, identified and stored during previous control operations, will be lost. Otherwise previous rejects will be preserved. In addition to the error table, any table called <error table>_tmp will also be dropped.
HIVE_COMPATIBILE	Specifies the Hive version compatibility. The values permitted for this option are 0.7 and 0.8. ■ 0.7: Simulates the append behavior. Must be used for Hive 0.7 (CDH3). ■ 0.8: Uses Hive's append feature, which provides better performance. Requires Hive 0.8 (CDH4) or later.

A.26 IKM Hive Transform (Deprecated)

Note: This KM is deprecated and only used for backward compatibility.

This knowledge module performs transformations. It uses a shell script to transform the data, and then integrates it into a Hive target table using replace mode. The knowledge module supports inline view mappings and can be used as an inline-view for IKM Hive Control Append.

The transformation script must read the input columns in the order defined by the source data store. Only mapped source columns are streamed into the transformations. The transformation script must provide the output columns in the order defined by the target data store.

The following table describes the options for this integration knowledge module.

Table A–24   IKM Hive Transform Options

Option	Description
CREATE_TARG_TABLE	Creates the target table.
DELETE_TEMPORARY_OBJECTS	Removes the temporary objects, such as tables, files, and scripts post data integration. Set this option to NO if you want to retain the temporary objects, which might be useful for debugging.

Table A–24   (Cont.) IKM Hive Transform Options

Option	Description
TRANSFORM_SCRIPT_NAME	Defines the file name of the transformation script. This transformation script is used to transform the input data into the output structure. Both local and HDFS paths are supported, for example:
	Local script location: `file:///tmp/odi/script1.pl`
	HDFS script location: `hdfs://namenode:nnPort/tmp/odi/script1.pl`
	Ensure that the following requirements are met:
	■ The path/file must be accessible by both the ODI agent and the Hive server. Read access for the Hive server is required as it is the Hive server, which executes the resulting MR job invoking the script.
	■ If `TRANSFORM_SCRIPT` is set (ODI creates the script file during mapping execution), the path/file must be writable for the ODI agent, as it is the ODI agent, which writes the script file using the HDFS Java API.
	When the KM option `TRANSFORM_SCRIPT` is set, the following paragraphs provide some configuration help:
	■ **For HDFS script locations:**
	The script file created is owned by the ODI agent user and receives the group of the owning directory. See *Hadoop Hdfs Permissions Guide* for more details. The standard configuration to cover the above two requirements for HDFS scripts is to ensure that the group of the HDFS script directory includes the ODI agent user (let's assume oracle) as well as the Hive server user (let's assume hive). Assuming that the group hadoop includes oracle and hive, the sample command below adjusts the ownership of the HDFS script directory:
	`logon as hdfs user hdfs dfs -chown oracle:hadoop /tmp/odi/myscriptdir`
	■ **For local script locations:**
	The script file created is owned by the ODI agent user and receives the ODI agent user's default group, unless SGID has been set on the script directory. If the sticky group bit has been set, the file will be owned by the group of the script directory instead. The standard configuration to cover the above two requirements for local scripts is similar to the HDFS configuration by using the SGID:
	`chown oracle:hadoop /tmp/odi/myscriptdir chmod g+s /tmp/odi/myscriptdir`
TRANSFORM_SCRIPT	Defines the transformation script content. This transformation script is then used to transform the input data into the output structure. If left blank, the file given in `TRANSFORM_SCRIPT_NAME` must already exist. If not blank, the script file is created.
	Script example (1-to-1 transformation): `#! /usr/bin/csh -f cat`
	All mapped source columns are spooled as tab separated data into this script via stdin. This unix script then transforms the data and writes out the data as tab separated data on stdout. The script must provide as many output columns as there are target columns.

Table A–24   (Cont.) IKM Hive Transform Options

Option	Description
TRANSFORM_SCRIPT_MODE	Unix/HDFS file permissions for script file in octal notation with leading zero. For example, full permissions for owner and group: 0770.
	Warning: Using wider permissions like 0777 poses a security risk.
	See also KM option description for TRANSFORM_SCRIPT_NAME for details on directory permissions.
PRE_TRANSFORM_DISTRIBUTE	Provides an optional, comma-separated list of source column names, which enables the knowledge module to distribute the data before the transformation script is applied.
PRE_TRANSFORM_SORT	Provide an optional, comma-separated list of source column names, which enables the knowledge module to sort the data before the transformation script is applied.
POST_TRANSFORM_ DISTRIBUTE	Provides an optional, comma-separated list of target column names, which enables the knowledge module to distribute the data after the transformation script is applied.
POST_TRANSFORM_SORT	Provides an optional, comma-separated list of target column names, which enables the knowledge module to sort the data after the transformation script is applied.

A.27 IKM File-Hive to Oracle (OLH-OSCH) [Deprecated]

Note: This KM is deprecated and only used for backward compatibility.

IKM File-Hive to Oracle (OLH-OSCH) integrates data from an HDFS file or Hive source into an Oracle database target using Oracle Loader for Hadoop. Using the mapping configuration and the selected options, the knowledge module generates an appropriate Oracle Database target instance. Hive and Hadoop versions must follow the Oracle Loader for Hadoop requirements.

> **See Also:**
>
> ■ "*Oracle Loader for Hadoop Setup*" in *Oracle Big Data Connectors User's Guide* for the required versions of Hadoop and Hive
>
> ■ "Configuring the Oracle Data Integrator Agent to Execute Hadoop Jobs" on page 3-2 for required environment variable settings

The following table describes the options for this integration knowledge module.

Table A–25   IKM File - Hive to Oracle (OLH-OSCH)

Option	Description
OLH_OUTPUT_MODE	Specifies how to load the Hadoop data into Oracle. Permitted values are JDBC, OCI, DP_COPY, DP_OSCH, and OSCH.
	■ **JDBC output mode:** The data is inserted using a number of direct insert JDBC connections. In very rare cases JDBC mode may result in duplicate records in target table due to Hadoop trying to restart tasks.
	■ **OCI output mode:** The data is inserted using a number of direct insert OCI connections in direct path mode. If USE_ORACLE_STAGING is set to false, target table must be partitioned. If USE_ORACLE_STAGING is set to true, FLOW_TABLE_OPTIONS must explicitly specify partitioning, for example, "PARTITION BY HASH(COL1) PARTITIONS 4". In very rare cases OCI mode may result in duplicate records in target table due to Hadoop trying to restart tasks.
	■ **DP_COPY output mode:** OLH creates a number of DataPump export files. These files are transferred by a "Hadoop fs -copyToLocal" command to the local path specified by EXT_TAB_DIR_LOCATION. Please note that the path must be accessible by the Oracle Database engine. Once the copy job is complete, an external table is defined in the target database, which accesses the files from EXT_TAB_DIR_LOCATION.
	■ **DP_OSCH output mode:** OLH creates a number of DataPump export files. After the export phase an external table is created on the target database, which accesses these output files directly via OSCH. Please note that the path must be accessible by the Oracle Database engine. Once the copy job is complete, an external table is defined in the target database, which accesses the files from EXT_TAB_DIR_LOCATION.
	■ **OSCH output mode:** In OSCH mode loading, OLH is bypassed. ODI creates an external table on the target database, which accesses the input files through OSCH. Please note that only delimited and fixed length files can be read. No support for loading from Hive or custom Input Formats such as RegexInputFormat, as there is no OLH pre-processing.
REJECT_LIMIT	Specifies the maximum number of errors for Oracle Loader for Hadoop and external table. Examples: UNLIMITED to except all errors. Integer value (10 to allow 10 rejections) This value is used in Oracle Loader for Hadoop job definitions as well as in external table definitions.
CREATE_TARG_TABLE	Creates the target table.
TRUNCATE	Replaces the target table content with the new data.
DELETE_ALL	Deletes all the data in target table.

Table A–25   (Cont.) IKM File - Hive to Oracle (OLH-OSCH)

Option	Description
USE_HIVE_STAGING_TABLE	Materializes Hive source data before extraction by Oracle Loader for Hadoop. If this option is set to false, Oracle Loader for Hadoop directly accesses the Hive source data. Setting this option to false is only possible, if all these conditions are true:
	■　Only a single source table
	■　No transformations, filters, joins
	■　No datasets
	Setting this option to false provides better performance by avoiding an extra data transfer step.
	This option is applicable only if the source technology is Hive.
USE_ORACLE_STAGING_TABLE	Uses an intermediate Oracle database staging table.
	The extracted data is made available to Oracle by an external table. If USE_ORACLE_STAGING_TABLE is set to true (default), the external table is created as a temporary (I$) table. This I$ table data is then inserted into the target table. Setting this option to false is only possible, if all these conditions are true:
	■　OLH_OUTPUT_MODE is set to JDBC or OCI
	■　All source columns are mapped
	■　All target columns are mapped
	■　No target-side mapping expressions
	Setting this option to false provides better performance by avoiding an extra data transfer step, but may lead to partial data being loaded into the target table, as Oracle Loader for Hadoop loads data in multiple transactions.
EXT_TAB_DIR_LOCATION	Specifies the file system path of the external table. Please note the following:
	■　Only applicable, if OLH_OUTPUT_MODE = DP_*|OSCH
	■　For OLH_OUTPUT_MODE = DP_*: this path must be accessible both from the ODI agent and from the target database engine.
	■　For OLH_OUTPUT_MODE = DP_*: the name of the external directory object is the I$ table name.
	■　For OLH_OUTPUT_MODE = DP_COPY: ODI agent will use hadoop-fs command to copy dp files into this directory.
	■　For OLH_OUTPUT_MODE = DP_*|OSCH: this path will contain any external table log/bad/dsc files.
	■　ODI agent will remove any files from this directory during clean up before launching OLH/OSCH.
TEMP_DIR	Specifies the directory used for storing temporary files, such as sqoop script, stdout and stderr redirects. Leave this option blank to use system's default temp directory:
	<?=System.getProperty("java.io.tmp")?>
MAPRED_OUTPUT_BASE_DIR	Specifies an HDFS directory, where the Oracle Loader for Hadoop job will create subdirectories for temporary files/datapump output files.
FLOW_TABLE_OPTIONS	Specifies the attributes for the integration table at create time and used for increasing performance. This option is set by default to NOLOGGING. This option may be left empty.

Table A–25   (Cont.) IKM File - Hive to Oracle (OLH-OSCH)

Option	Description
DELETE_TEMPORARY_OBJECTS	Removes temporary objects, such as tables, files, and scripts post data integration. Set this option to NO if you want to retain the temporary objects, which might be useful for debugging.
OVERRIDE_INPUTFORMAT	By default the InputFormat class is derived from the source DataStore/Technology (DelimitedTextInputFormat or HiveToAvroInputFormat). This option allows the user to specify the class name of a custom InputFormat. Cannot be used with OLH_OUTPUT_MODE=OSCH. Example, for reading custom file formats like web log files the OLH RegexInputFormat can be used by assigning the value: oracle.hadoop.loader.lib.input.RegexInputFormat See KM option EXTRA_OLH_CONF_PROPERTIES for details on how to specify the regular expression.

EXTRA_OLH_CONF_ PROPERTIES	Particularly when using custom InputFormats (see KM option OVERRIDE_INPUTFORMAT for details) the InputFormat may require additional configuration parameters. These are provided in the OLH configuration file. This KM option allows adding extra properties to the OLH configuration file. Cannot be used with OLH_OUTPUT_MODE=OSCH.
	
	Example, (loading apache weblog file format): When OLH RegexInputFormat is used for reading custom file formats, this KM option specifies the regular expression and other parsing details:
	
	`<property>`
	`<name>oracle.hadoop.loader.input.regexPattern</name>`
	`<value>([^ ]*) ([^ ]*) ([^ ]*) (-|\[[^\]]*\]) ([^`
	`\"]*|\"[^\"]*\") (-|[0-9]*) (-|[0-9]*) (\".*?\")`
	`(\".*?\") (\".*?\")</value>         <description>RegEx`
	`for Apache WebLog format</description>     </property>`

A.28 IKM File-Hive to SQL (SQOOP) [Deprecated]

Note: This KM is deprecated and only used for backward compatibility.

IKM File-Hive to SQL (SQOOP) supports:

- Filters, Joins, Datasets, Transformations and Aggregations in Hive

- Inline views generated by IKM Hive Control Append

- Inline views generated by IKM Hive Transform

- Hive-HBase source tables using LKM HBase to Hive (HBase SerDe)

- File source data (delimited file format only)

The following table describes the options for this integration knowledge module.

Table A–26   IKM File-Hive to SQL (SQOOP)

Option	Description
CREATE_TARG_TABLE	Creates the target table.
TRUNCATE	Replaces the target datastore content with new data. If this option is set to false, the new data is appended to the target datastore.
DELETE_ALL	Deletes all the rows in the target datastore.

Table A–26   (Cont.) IKM File-Hive to SQL (SQOOP)

Option	Description
SQOOP_PARALLELISM	Specifies the degree of parallelism. More precisely the number of mappers used during SQOOP export and therefore the number of parallel JDBC connections.
USE_TARGET_STAGING_TABLE	By default the source data is staged into a target-side staging table, before it is moved into the target table. If this option is set to false, SQOOP loads the source data directly into the target table, which provides better performance and less need for tablespace in target RDBMS by avoiding an extra data transfer step.
	For File sources setting this option to false is only possible, if all these conditions are met:
	■ All source columns must be mapped
	■ Source and target columns have same order
	■ First file column must map to first target column
	■ no mapping gaps
	■ only 1-to-1 mappings (no expressions)
	Please note the following:
	■ SQOOP uses multiple writers, each having their own JDBC connection to the target. Every writer uses multiple transactions for inserting the data. This means that in case USE_TARGET_STAGING_TABLE is set to false, changes to the target table are no longer atomic and writer failures can lead to partially updated target tables.
	■ The Teradata Connector for SQOOP always creates an extra staging table during load. This connector staging table is independent of the KM option.
USE_GENERIC_JDBC_ CONNECTOR	Specifies whether to use the generic JDBC connector if a connector for the target technology is not available.
	For certain technologies SQOOP provides specific connectors. These connectors take care of SQL-dialects and optimize performance. When there is a connector for the respective target technology, this connector should be used. If not, the generic JDBC connector can be used.
FLOW_TABLE_OPTIONS	When creating the target-side work table, RDBMS-specific table options can improve performance. By default this option is empty and the knowledge module will use the following table options:
	■ For Oracle: NOLOGGING
	■ For DB2: NOT LOGGED INITIALLY
	■ For Teradata: no fallback, no before journal, no after journal
	Any explicit value overrides these defaults.
TEMP_DIR	Specifies the directory used for storing temporary files, such as sqoop script, stdout and stderr redirects. Leave this option blank to use system's default temp directory:
	`<?=System.getProperty("java.io.tmp")?>`
MAPRED_OUTPUT_BASE_DIR	Specifies an HDFS directory, where SQOOP creates subdirectories for temporary files. A subdirectory called like the work table will be created here to hold the temporary data.

Table A–26   (Cont.) IKM File-Hive to SQL (SQOOP)

Option	Description
DELETE_TEMPORARY_OBJECTS	Deletes temporary objects such as tables, files, and scripts after data integration. Set this option to NO if you want to retain the temporary objects, which might be useful for debugging.
TERADATA_PRIMARY_INDEX	Primary index for the target table. Teradata uses the primary index to spread data across AMPs. It is important that the chosen primary index has a high cardinality (many distinct values) to ensure evenly spread data to allow maximum processing performance. Please follow Teradata's recommendation on choosing a primary index. This option is applicable only to Teradata targets.
TERADATA_FLOW_TABLE_TYPE	Type of the Teradata flow table, either SET or MULTISET. This option is applicable only to Teradata targets.
TERADATA_OUTPUT_METHOD	Specifies the way the Teradata Connector will load the data. Valid values are: ■ batch.insert: multiple JDBC connections using batched prepared statements (simplest to start with) ■ multiple.fastload: multiple FastLoad connections ■ internal.fastload: single coordinated FastLoad connections (most performant) This option is applicable only to Teradata targets.
EXTRA_HADOOP_CONF_ PROPERTIES	Optional generic Hadoop properties.
EXTRA_SQOOP_CONF_ PROPERTIES	Optional SQOOP properties.
EXTRA_SQOOP_CONNECTOR_ CONF_PROPERTIES	Optional SQOOP connector properties.

B

Pig Knowledge Modules

This appendix provides information about the Pig knowledge modules.

This chapter includes the following sections:

B.1 LKM File to Pig

This KM loads data from a file into Pig.

 The supported data formats are:

- Delimited

- JSON

- Pig Binary

- Text

- Avro

- Trevni

- Custom

Data can be loaded and written to local file system or HDFS.

The following table describes the options for LKM File to Pig.

Table B–1   LKM File to Pig

Option	Description
Storage Function	The storage function to be used to load data.
	Select the storage function to be used to load data.
Schema for Complex Fields	The pig schema for simple/complex fields separated by comma (,).
	Redefine the datatypes of the fields in pig schema format. This option primarily allows to overwrite the default datatypes conversion for data store attributes, for example: PO_NO:int,PO_TOTAL:long MOVIE_RATING:{(RATING:double,INFO:chararray)}, where the names of the fields defined here should match with the attributes names of the datastore.
Function Class	Fully qualified name of the class to be used as storage function to load data.
	Specify the fully qualified name of the class to be used as storage function to load data.
Function Parameters	The parameters required for the custom function.
	Specify the parameters that the loader function expects.
	For example, the XMLLoader function may look like XMLLoader('MusicStore', 'movie', 'id:double, name:chararray, director:chararry', options)
	Here the first three arguments are parameters, which can be specified as -rootElement MovieStore -tableName movie -schema
	where,
	MusicStore - the root element of the xml
	movie - The element that wraps the child elements such as id, name, etc.
	Third Argument is the representation of data in pig schema.
	The names of the parameters are arbitrary and there can be any number of parameters.
Options	Additional options required for the storage function
	Specify additional options required for the storage function.
	For example, the XMLLoader function may look like XMLLoader('MusicStore', 'movie', 'id:double, name:chararray, director:chararry', options)
	The last argument options can be specified as -namespace com.imdb -encoding utf8

Table B–1   (Cont.) LKM File to Pig

Option	Description
Jars	The jar containing the storage function class and dependant libraries separated by colon (:).
	Specify the jar containing the storage function class and dependant libraries separated by colon (:).
Storage Convertor	The converter that provides functions to cast from bytearray to each of Pig's internal types.
	Specify the converter that provides functions to cast from bytearray to each of Pig's internal types.
	The supported converter is Utf8StorageConverter.

B.2 LKM Pig to File

This KM unloads data to file from pig.

 The supported data formats are:

- Delimited
- JSON
- Pig Binary
- Text
- Avro
- Trevni
- Custom

Data can be stored in local file system or in HDFS.

The following table describes the options for LKM Pig to File.

Table B–2   LKM Pig to File

Option	Description
Storage Function	The storage function to be used to load data.
	Select the storage function to be used to load data.
Store Schema	If selected, stores the schema of the relation using a hidden JSON file.
Record Name	The Avro record name to be assigned to the bag of tuples being stored.
	Specify a name to be assigned to the bag of tuples being stored.
Namespace	The namespace to be assigned to Avro/Trevni records, while storing data.
	Specify a namespace for the bag of tuples being stored.
Delete Target File	Delete target file before Pig writes to the file.
	If selected, the target file is deleted before storing data. This option effectively enables the target file to be overwritten.
Function Class	Fully qualified name of the class to be used as storage function to load data.
	Specify the fully qualified name of the class to be used as storage function to load data.

Table B–2 (Cont.) LKM Pig to File

Option	Description
Function Parameters	The parameters required for the custom function.
	Specify the parameters that the loader function expects.
	For example, the XMLLoader function may look like XMLLoader('MusicStore', 'movie', 'id:double, name:chararray, director:chararry', options)
	Here the first three arguments are parameters, which can be specified as -rootElement MovieStore -tableName movie -schema
	where,
	MusicStore - the root element of the xml
	movie - The element that wraps the child elements such as id, name, etc.
	Third Argument is the representation of data in pig schema.
	The names of the parameters are arbitrary and there can be any number of parameters.
Options	Additional options required for the storage function
	Specify additional options required for the storage function.
	For example, the XMLLoader function may look like XMLLoader('MusicStore', 'movie', 'id:double, name:chararray, director:chararry', options)
	The last argument options can be specified as -namespace com.imdb -encoding utf8
Jars	The jar containing the storage function class and dependant libraries separated by colon (:).
	Specify the jar containing the storage function class and dependant libraries separated by colon (:).
Storage Convertor	The converter that provides functions to cast from bytearray to each of Pig's internal types.
	Specify the converter that provides functions to cast from bytearray to each of Pig's internal types.
	The supported converter is Utf8StorageConverter.

B.3 LKM HBase to Pig

This KM loads data from a hbase table into Pig using HBaseStorage function.

The following table describes the options for LKM HBase to Pig.

Table B–3 LKM HBase to Pig

Option	Description
Storage Function	The storage function to be used to load data.
	HBaseStorage is used to load from a hbase table into pig.
Load Row Key	Load the row key as the first value in every tuple returned from HBase.
	If selected, Loads the row key as the first value in every tuple returned from HBase. The row key is mapped to the 'key' column of the HBase data store in ODI.

Table B–3   (Cont.) LKM HBase to Pig

Option	Description
Greater Than Min Key	Loads rows with key greater than the key specified for this option.
	Specify the key value to load rows with key greater than the specified key value.
Less Than Min Key	Loads rows with row key less than the value specified for this option.
	Specify the key value to load rows with key less than the specified key value.
Greater Than Or Equal Min Key	Loads rows with key greater than or equal to the key specified for this option.
	Specify the key value to load rows with key greater than or equal to the specified key value.
Less Than Or Equal Min Key	Loads rows with row key less than or equal to the value specified for this option.
	Specify the key value to load rows with key less than or equal to the specified key value.
Limit Rows	Maximum number of row to retrieve per region
	Specify the maximum number of rows to retrieve per region.
Cached Rows	Number of rows to cache.
	Specify the number of rows to cache.
Storage Convertor	The name of Caster to use to convert values.
	Specify the class name of Caster to use to convert values. The supported values are HBaseBinaryConverter and Utf8StorageConverter. If unspecified, the default value is Utf8StorageConverter.
Column Delimiter	The delimiter to be used to separate columns in the columns list of HBaseStorage function.
	Specify the delimiter to be used to separate columns in the columns list of HBaseStorage function. If unspecified, the default is whitespace.
Timestamp	Return cell values that have a creation timestamp equal to this value.
	Specify a timestamp to return cell values that have a creation timestamp equal to the specified value.
Min Timestamp	Return cell values that have a creation timestamp less than to this value.
	Specify a timestamp to return cell values that have a creation timestamp less than to the specified value.
Max Timestamp	Return cell values that have a creation timestamp less than this value.
	Specify a timestamp to return cell values that have a creation timestamp greater than or equal to the specified value.

B.4 LKM Pig to HBase

This KM stores data into a hbase table using HBaseStorage function.

The following table describes the options for LKM Pig to HBase.

Table B–4   LKM Pig to HBase

Option	Description
Storage Function	The storage function to be used to store data. This is a read-only option, which can not be changed.
	HBaseStore function is used to load data into hbase table.
Storage Convertor	The name of Caster to use to convert values.
	Specify the class name of Caster to use to convert values. The supported values are HBaseBinaryConverter and Utf8StorageConverter. If unspecified, the default value is Utf8StorageConverter.
Column Delimiter	The delimiter to be used to separate columns in the columns list of HBaseStorage function.
	Specify the delimiter to be used to separate columns in the columns list of HBaseStorage function. If unspecified, the default is whitespace.
Disable Write Ahead Log	If it is true, write ahead log is set to false for faster loading into HBase.
	If selected, write ahead log is set to false for faster loading into HBase. This must be used in extreme caution, since this could result in data loss. Default value is false.

B.5 LKM Hive to Pig

This KM loads data from a hive table into Pig using HCatalog.

The following table describes the options for LKM Hive to Pig.

Table B–5   LKM Hive to Pig

Option	Description
Storage Function	The storage function to be used to load data. This is a read-only option, which can not be changed.
	HCatLoader is used to load data from a hive table.

B.6 LKM Pig to Hive

This KM stores data into a hive table using HCatalog.

The following table describes the options for LKM Pig to Hive.

Table B–6   LKM Pig to Hive

Option	Description
Storage Function	The storage function to be used to load data. This is a read-only option, which can not be changed.
	HCatStorer is used to store data into a hive table.
Partition	The new partition to be created.
	Represents key/value pairs for partition. This is a mandatory argument when you are writing to a partitioned table and the partition column is not in the output column. The values for partition keys should NOT be quoted.

B.7 LKM SQL to Pig SQOOP

This KM integrates data from a JDBC data source into Pig.

It executes the following steps:

1. Create a SQOOP configuration file, which contains the upstream query.

2. Execute SQOOP to extract the source data and import into Staging file in csv format.

3. Runs LKM File To Pig KM to load the Staging file into PIG.

4. Drop the Staging file.

The following table describes the options for LKM SQL to Pig SQOOP.

Table B–7   LKM File to Pig

Option	Description
STAGING_FILE_DELIMITER	Sqoop uses this delimiter to create the temporary file. If not specified, \\t will be used.
Storage Function	The storage function to be used to load data.
	Select the storage function to be used to load data.
Schema for Complex Fields	The pig schema for simple/complex fields separated by comma (,).
	Redefine the datatypes of the fields in pig schema format. This option primarily allows to overwrite the default datatypes conversion for data store attributes, for example: PO_NO:int,PO_TOTAL:long MOVIE_RATING:{(RATING:double,INFO:chararray)}, where the names of the fields defined here should match with the attributes names of the datastore.
Function Class	Fully qualified name of the class to be used as storage function to load data.
	Specify the fully qualified name of the class to be used as storage function to load data.
Function Parameters	The parameters required for the custom function.
	Specify the parameters that the loader function expects.
	For example, the XMLLoader function may look like XMLLoader('MusicStore', 'movie', 'id:double, name:chararray, director:chararry', options)
	Here the first three arguments are parameters, which can be specified as -rootElement MovieStore -tableName movie -schema
	where,
	MusicStore - the root element of the xml
	movie - The element that wraps the child elements such as id, name, etc.
	Third Argument is the representation of data in pig schema.
	The names of the parameters are arbitrary and there can be any number of parameters.

Table B–7 (Cont.) LKM File to Pig

Option	Description
Options	Additional options required for the storage function.
	Specify additional options required for the storage function.
	For example, the XMLLoader function may look like XMLLoader('MusicStore', 'movie', 'id:double, name:chararray, director:chararry', options)
	The last argument options can be specified as -namespace com.imdb -encoding utf8
Jars	The jar containing the storage function class and dependant libraries separated by colon (:).
	Specify the jar containing the storage function class and dependant libraries separated by colon (:).
Storage Convertor	The converter that provides functions to cast from bytearray to each of Pig's internal types.
	Specify the converter that provides functions to cast from bytearray to each of Pig's internal types.
	The supported converter is Utf8StorageConverter.

B.8 XKM Pig Aggregate

Summarize rows, for example using SUM and GROUP BY.

The following table describes the options for XKM Pig Aggregate.

Table B–8   XKM Pig Aggregate

Option	Description
USING_ALGORITHM	Aggregation type; collected or merge.
PARTITION_BY	Specify the Hadoop partitioner.
PARTITIONER_JAR	Increase the parallelism of this job.
PARALLEL_NUMBER	Increase the parallelism of this job.

B.9 XKM Pig Distinct

Eliminates duplicates in data.

B.10 XKM Pig Expression

Define expressions to be reused across a single mapping.

B.11 XKM Pig Filter

Produce a subset of data by a filter condition.

B.12 XKM Pig Flatten

Un-nest the complex data according to the given options.

The following table describes the options for XKM Pig Flatten.

Table B–9   XKM Pig Flatten

Option	Description
Default Expression	Default expression for null nested table objects, e.g. rating_table(obj_rating('-1', 'Unknown')).
	This is used to return a row with default values for each null nested table object.

B.13 XKM Pig Join

Joins more than one input sources based on the join condition.

The following table describes the options for XKM Pig Join.

Table B–10   XKM Pig Join

Option	Description
USING_ALGORITHM	Join type; replicated or skewed or merge.
PARTITION_BY	Specify the Hadoop partitioner.
PARTITIONER_JAR	Increase the parallelism of this job.
PARALLEL_NUMBER	Increase the parallelism of this job.

B.14 XKM Pig Lookup

Lookup data for a driving data source.

The following table describes the options for XKM Pig Lookup.

Table B–11   XKM Pig Lookup

Option	Description
Jars	The jar containing the Used Defined Function classes and dependant libraries separated by colon (:).

B.15 XKM Pig Pivot

Takes data in separate rows, aggregates it, and converts it into columns.

B.16 XKM Pig Set

Perform UNION, MINUS or other set operations.

B.17 XKM Pig Sort

Sort data using an expression.

B.18 XKM Pig Split

Split data into multiple paths with multiple conditions.

B.19 XKM Pig Subquery Filter

Filter rows based on the results of a subquery.

B.20 XKM Pig Table Function

Pig table function access.

The following table descriptions the options for XKM Pig Table Function.

Table B–12   XKM Pig Table Function

Option	Description
PIG_SCRIPT_CONTENT	User specified pig script content.

B.21 XKM Pig Unpivot

Transform a single row of attributes into multiple rows in an efficient manner.

C

Spark Knowledge Modules

This appendix provides information about the Spark knowledge modules.

This chapter includes the following sections:

C.1 LKM File to Spark

This KM will load data from a file into a Spark Python variable and can be defined on the AP between the execution units, source technology File, target technology Spark Python.

The following tables describes the options for LKM File to Spark.

Table C–1   LKM File to Spark

Option	Description
Storage Function	The storage function to be used to load/store data.
CACHE_DATA	Persist the data with the default storage level.
InputFormatClass	Classname of Hadoop InputFormat.
	For example, org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.input.TextInputFormat.
KeyClass	Fully qualified classname of key Writable class.
	For example, org.apache.hadoop.io.Text.
ValueClass	Fully qualified classname of value Writable class.
	For example, org.apache.hadoop.io.LongWritable.
KeyConverter	Fully qualified classname of key converter class.
ValueConverter	Fully qualified classname of value converter class.
Job Configuration	Hadoop configuration.
	For example, {'hbase.zookeeper.quorum': 'HOST', 'hbase.mapreduce.inputtable': 'TAB'}

C.2 LKM Spark to File

This KM will store data into a file from a Spark Python variable and can be defined on the AP between the execution units, source technology Spark Python, target technology File.

The following tables describes the options for LKM Spark to File.

Table C–2   LKM Spark to File

Option	Description
Storage Function	The storage function to be used to load/store data.
InputFormatClass	Classname of Hadoop InputFormat.
	For example, org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.input.TextInputFormat.
KeyClass	Fully qualified classname of key Writable class.
	For example, org.apache.hadoop.io.Text.
ValueClass	Fully qualified classname of value Writable class.
	For example, org.apache.hadoop.io.LongWritable.
KeyConverter	Fully qualified classname of key converter class.
ValueConverter	Fully qualified classname of value converter class.
Job Configuration	Hadoop configuration.
	For example, {'hbase.zookeeper.quorum': 'HOST', 'hbase.mapreduce.inputtable': 'TAB'}

C.3 LKM Hive to Spark

This KM will load data from a Hive table into a Spark Python variable and can be defined on the AP between the execution units, source technology Hive, target technology Spark Python.

C.4 LKM Spark to Hive

This KM will store data into a Hive table from a Spark Python variable and can be defined on the AP between the execution units, source technology Spark, target technology Hive.

The following tables describes the options for LKM Spark to Hive.

Table C–3   LKM Spark to Hive

Option	Description
CREATE_TARGET_TABLE	Create the target table.
OVERWRITE_TARGET_ TABLE	Overwrite the target table.

C.5 XKM Spark Aggregate

Summarize rows, for example, using SUM and GROUP BY.

The following tables describes the options for XKM Spark Aggregate.

Table C–4   XKM Spark Aggregate

Option	Description
CACHE_DATA	Persist the data with the default storage level.
NUMBER_OF_TASKS	Task number.

C.6 XKM Spark Distinct

Eliminates duplicates in data.

The following tables describes the options for XKM Spark Distinct.

Table C–5   XKM Spark Distinct

Option	Description
CACHE_DATA	Persist the data with the default storage level.

C.7 XKM Spark Expression

Define expressions to be reused across a single mapping.

C.8 XKM Spark Filter

Produce a subset of data by a filter condition.

The following tables describes the options for XKM Spark Filter.

Table C–6   XKM Spark Filter

Option	Description
CACHE_DATA	Persist the data with the default storage level.

C.9 XKM Spark Flatten

Un-nest the complex data according to the given options.

The following tables describes the options for XKM Spark Flatten.

Table C–7   XKM Spark Flatten

Option	Description
Default Expression	Default expression for null nested table objects. For example, rating_table(obj_rating('-1', 'Unknown')).
	This is used to return a row with default values for each null nested table object.
CACHE_DATA	When set to TRUE, persist the results with Spark default storage level.
	Default is FALSE.

C.10 XKM Spark Join

Joins more than one input sources based on the join condition.

The following tables describes the options for XKM Spark Join.

Table C–8   XKM Spark Join

Option	Description
CACHE_DATA	Persist the data with the default storage level.
NUMBER_OF_TASKS	Task number.

C.11 XKM Spark Lookup

Lookup data for a driving data source.

The following tables describes the options for XKM Spark Lookup.

Table C–9   XKM Spark Join

Option	Description
CACHE_DATA	Persist the data with the default storage level.
NUMBER_OF_TASKS	Task number.

C.12 XKM Spark Pivot

Take data in separate rows, aggregates it and converts it into columns.

The following tables describes the options for XKM Spark Pivot.

Table C–10   XKM Spark Pivot

Option	Description
CACHE_DATA	Persist the data with the default storage level.

C.13 XKM Spark Set

Perform UNION, MINUS or other set operations.

C.14 XKM Spark Sort

Sort data using an expression.

The following tables describes the options for XKM Spark Sort.

Table C–11   XKM Spark Sort

Option	Description
CACHE_DATA	Persist the data with the default storage level.
NUMBER_OF_TASKS	Task number.

C.15 XKM Spark Split

Split data into multiple paths with multiple conditions.

The following tables describes the options for XKM Spark Split.

Table C–12   XKM Spark Split

Option	Description
CACHE_DATA	Persist the data with the default storage level.

C.16 XKM Spark Table Function

Spark table function access.

The following tables describes the options for XKM Spark Table Function.

Table C–13   XKM Spark Table Function

Option	Description
SPARK_SCRIPT_FILE	User specifies the path of spark script file.
CACHE_DATA	Persist the data with the default storage level.

C.17 IKM Spark Table Function

Spark table function as target.

The following tables describes the options for IKM Spark Table Function.

Table C–14   IKM Spark Table Function

Option	Description
SPARK_SCRIPT_FILE	User specifies the path of spark script file.
CACHE_DATA	Persist the data with the default storage level.

C.18 XKM Spark Unpivot

Transform a single row of attributes into multiple rows in an efficient manner.

The following tables describes the options for XKM Spark Pivot.

Table C–15   XKM Spark Unpivot

Option	Description
CACHE_DATA	Persist the data with the default storage level.

D

Components Knowledge Modules

This appendix provides information about the knowledge modules for the Flatten and the Jagged component.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- Section D.1, "XKM Oracle Flatten"
- Section D.2, "XKM Oracle Flatten XML"
- Section D.3, "XKM Jagged"

D.1 XKM Oracle Flatten

Un-nest the complex data according to the given options.

The following tables describes the options for XKM Oracle Flatten.

Table D–1   XKM Oracle Flatten

Option	Description
NESTED_TABLE_ALIAS	Alias used for nested table expression. Default is NST.
DEFAULT_EXPRESSION	Default expression for null nested table objects. For example, rating_table(obj_rating('-1', 'Unknown')).

D.2 XKM Oracle Flatten XML

Un-nest the complex data in an XML file according to the given options.

The following tables describes the options for XKM Oracle Flatten XML.

Table D–2   XKM Oracle Flatten XML

Option	Description
XML_XPATH	Specify XML path for XMLTABLE function. For example, '/ratings/rating'.
XML_IS_ATTRIBUTE	Set to True when data is stored as attribute values of record tag. For example, <row attribute1=..." /> "
XML_TABLE_ALIAS	Alias used for XMLTABLE expression. Default is XMLT.

Table D–2   (Cont.) XKM Oracle Flatten XML

Option	Description
DEFAULT_EXPRESSION	Default expression for null XMLTYPE objects. For example, <row> < attribute1/><row/>
	This is used to return a row with default values for each null XMLTYPE object.

D.3 XKM Jagged

Jagged component KMs process unstructured data using meta pivoting. Source data, represented as key-value free format, will be transformed into more structured entities in order to be loaded into database tables or file structures. Jagged component has one input group and one or multiple output groups based on the configuration of the component. Input group is connected to a source component, which has e key-value or id-key-value structure. Output groups are connected to the target components where data is stored in more structured way, i.e. keys become column names and values are stored as table rows. Jagged KM is parsing the source data and is looking for key data matching the output group attributes. Once the relevant keys are identified the corresponding data is stored into a row. In case of key-value source each incoming record is delimited by a key marked as End of Data Indicator. In case of id-key-value source incoming records are delimited by a new value of the sequence defined as id. Target records can be consolidated by removing duplicates based on Unique Index attribute property. Some attributes can be labelled as required, meaning no new record is stored if any of the required keys is missing. Default values can be defined for some missing keys.

The following tables describes the options for XKM Jagged.

Table D–3   XKM Jagged

Option	Description
TMP_DIR	Directory for temporary files.
FIELD_DELIMITER	Field delimiter for temporary files.
DELETE_TEMPORARY_ OBJECTS	Delete temporary objects at end of mapping.