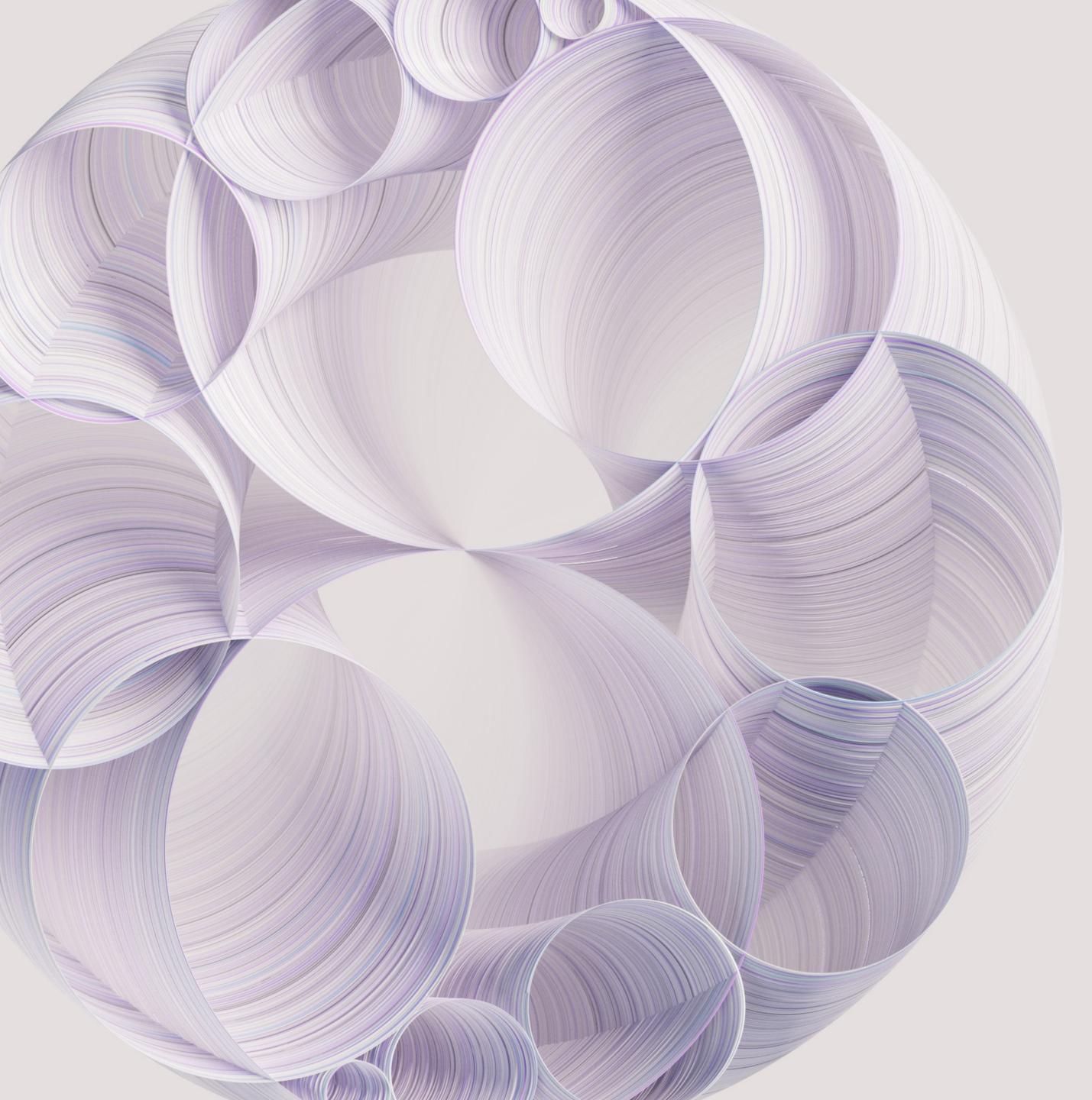
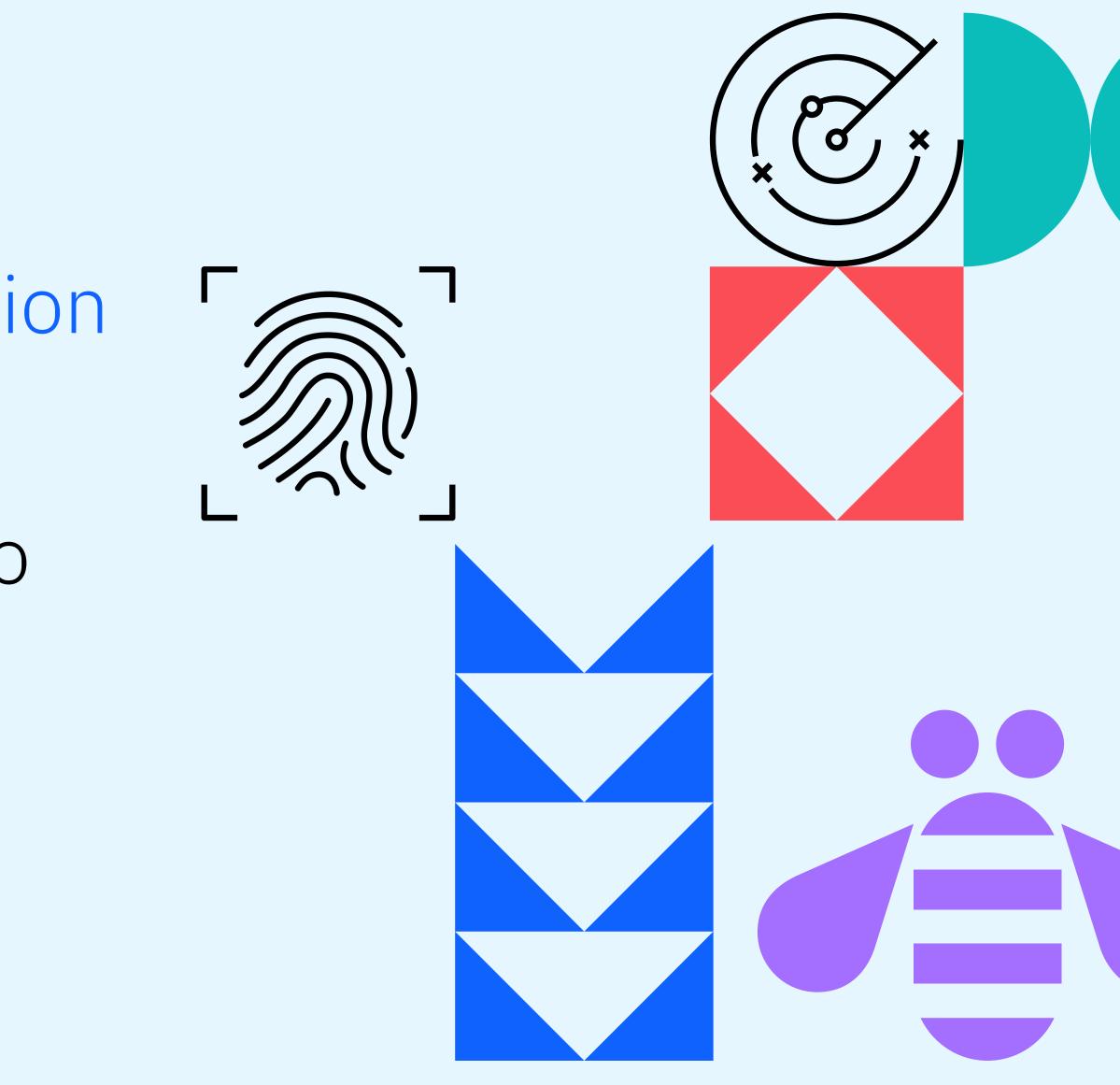
Bridging to the Lakehouse Connecting Db2 to watsonx.data

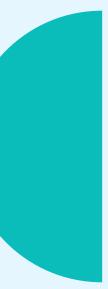
Francis Wong Program Director – Db2 Development | IBM fdewong@ca.ibm.com



Agenda

- 1. watsonx.data, an Introduction
- 2. watsonx.data Use Cases
- Connecting watsonx.data to Db2





The speed, scope, and scale of generative AI impact is unprecedented

Massive early adoption

80%

of enterprises are working with or planning to leverage foundation models and adopt generative AI

Sources: Statista; Reuters; Goldman Sachs; IBM Institute for Business Value; Gartner. Scale Zeitgeist: AI Readiness Report, a survey of more than 1,600 executives and ML practitioners

Broad-reaching & deep impact

Generative AI could raise global GDP by

7% within 10 years Critical focus of AI activity & investment

Generative AI expected to represent

30%

of overall market by 2025



However, leaders are faced with unprecedented data challenges to scale AI

This environment leads to more cost and complexity for those who seek to govern data for AI.



There's more data

Exploding data growth

The aggregate volume of data stored is set to grow over 250% in the next 5 years.



In more locations

Multiple locations, clouds, applications and silos

82% of enterprises are inhibited by data silos.



In more formats

Documents, images, video

80% of time is spent on data cleaning, integration and preparation.



With less quality

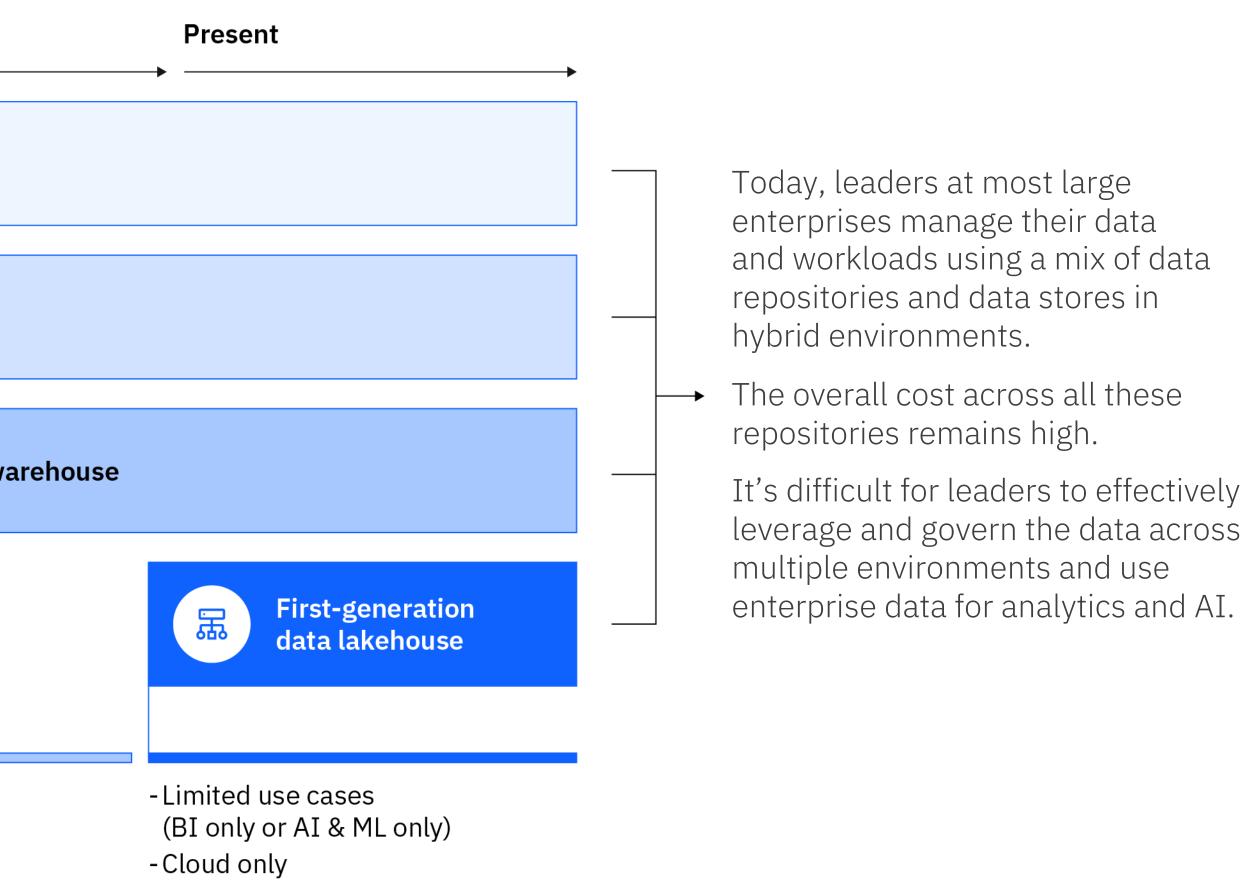
Stale and inconsistent

82% of enterprises say data quality is a barrier on their data integration projects.



Traditional approaches to addressing these challenges have created more overall complexity and cost, which has led to the emergence of data lakehouse architectures

Late 90s	Early 2000s	
Data warehouse		
	Data lake	
		Cloud data warel
- High up-front costs - Structured data only - ETL required	- High complexity - Poor data quality - Limited performance	- Data migration - Vendor lock-in - High costs
- Vendor lock-in - Limited scalability	-Expensive to maintain	- Limited AI & ML use cases



-Limited governance

Enterprise leaders require a data architecture that can provide quick access to data, centralized governance and fit-for-purpose use.



2

3

Ability to scale AI while supporting compliance with lineage and reproducibility of data

Real-time analytics and BI that can connect to existing data in minutes without expensive duplicating or moving of data

Data sharing and self-service access for more users and more data while strengthening governance and security

The platform for AI and data

watsonx

Scale and accelerate the impact of AI with trusted data.

watsonx.ai

Train, validate, tune and deploy AI models

A next generation enterprise studio for AI builders to train, validate, tune, and deploy both traditional machine learning and new generative AI capabilities powered by foundation models. It enables clients to build AI applications in a fraction of the time with a fraction of the data.

watsonx.data

Scale AI workloads, for all your data, anywhere

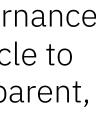
Fit-for-purpose data store, built on an open lakehouse architecture, supported by querying, governance and open data formats to access and share data.

watsonx.governance

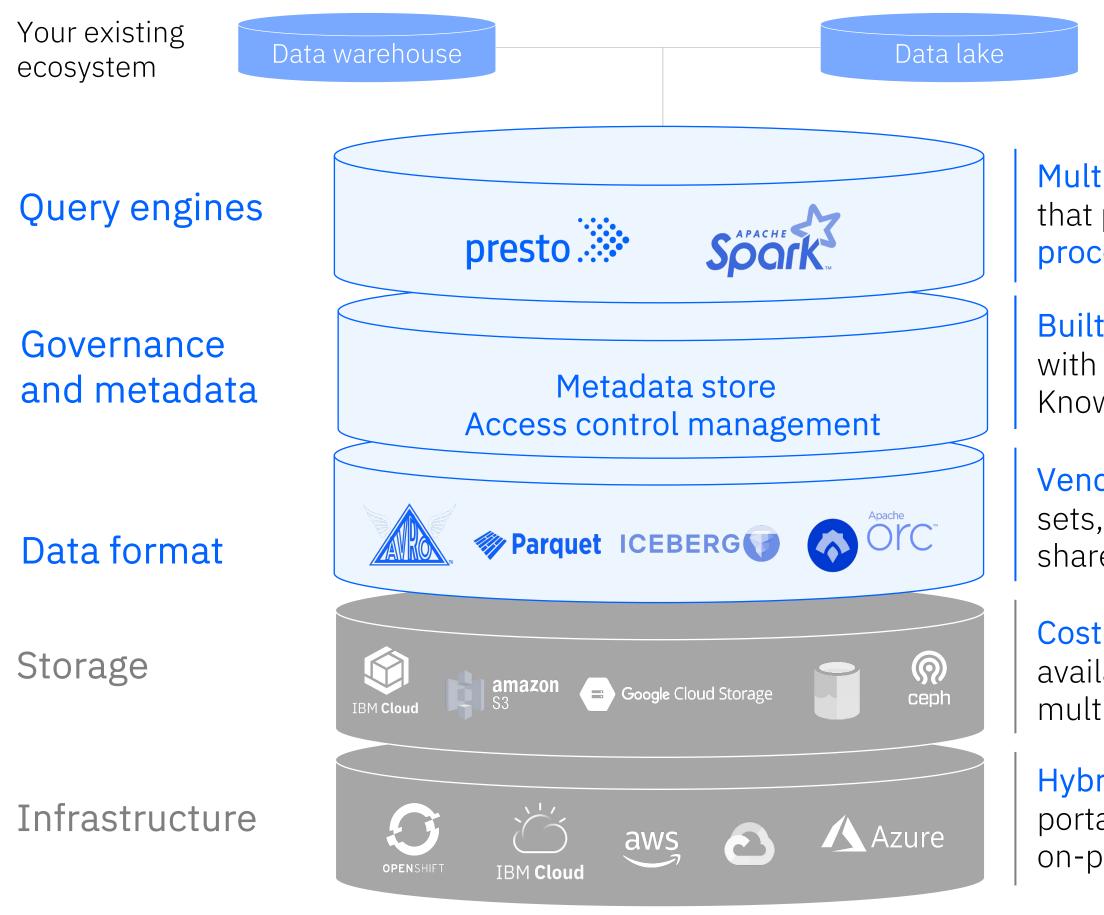
Accelerate responsible, transparent and explainable AI workflows

End-to-end toolkit for AI governance across the entire model lifecycle to accelerate responsible, transparent, and explainable AI workflows.





Overview of the key components of IBM watsonx.data: multiple query engines, open table formats, and built-in enterprise governance



watsonx.data



Core watsonx.data functionality

Ecosystem infrastructure

Multiple engines such as Presto and Spark that provide fast, reliable, and efficient processing of big data at scale

Built-in governance that is compatible with existing solutions such as IBM Knowledge Catalog

Vendor agnostic open formats for analytic data sets, allowing different engines to access and share the same data, at the same time

Cost-effective, simple, object storage available across hybrid cloud and multicloud environments

Hybrid cloud deployments and workload portability across hyperscalers and on-premises with Red Hat OpenShift



Optimize workload costs and performance using multi-engine functionality



Strengthen governance and reduce time to insight with centralized metadata and access management



Access all of your data across databases and data lakes



Reduce storage costs and facilitate data ingest



Deploy on any infrastructure and optimize available resources







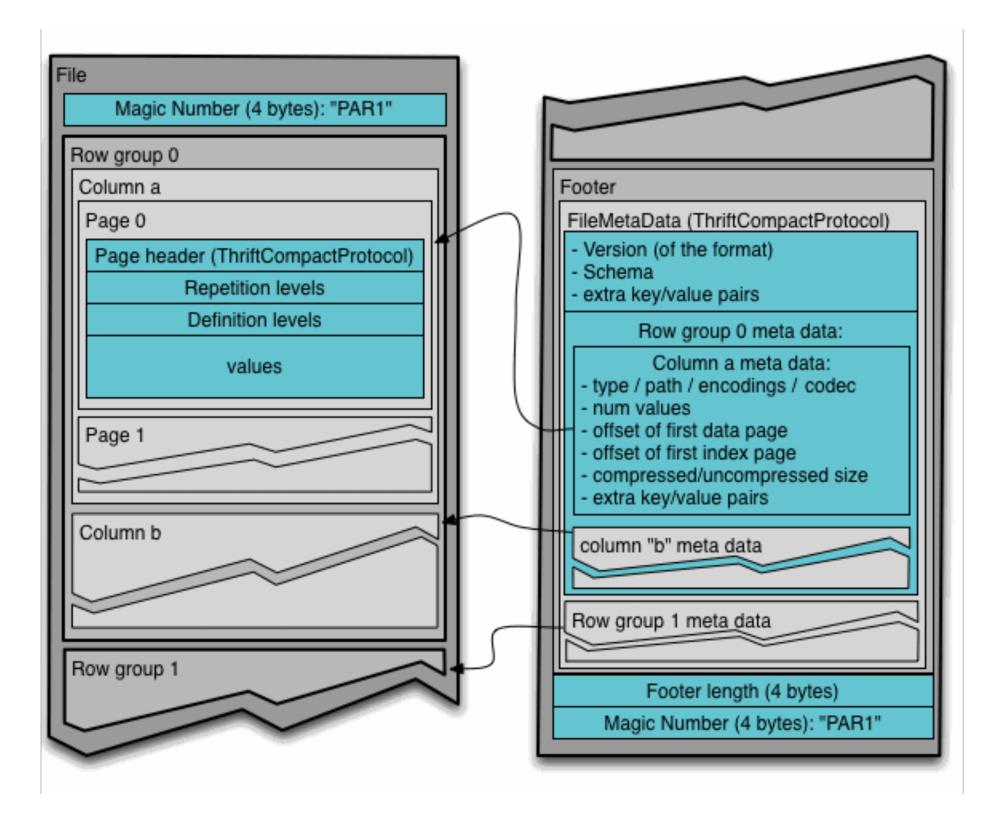


Benefits of Open Data Formats (Parquet)

Open

Open Source. Reference implementation / format specifications publicly available

Support available for multiple tools and multiple programming languages. No vendor lock in.



Optimized

Column organized for analytics use case fast reads & compression optimization

Self describing with file footer & pages carrying statistics enabling data skipping / predicate pushdown



A New Class of Open Data Formats Apache Iceberg

Full open-source, Open Data Table format, quickly becoming an industry standard

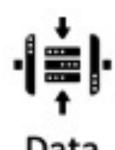
Relies on Open Data File formats for storage, but provides an additional layer of metadata for enhanced capabilities



Native Encryption



Full Schema Evolution



Data Compaction



Partitioning



Integrated Compression



Time-Travel & Rollback

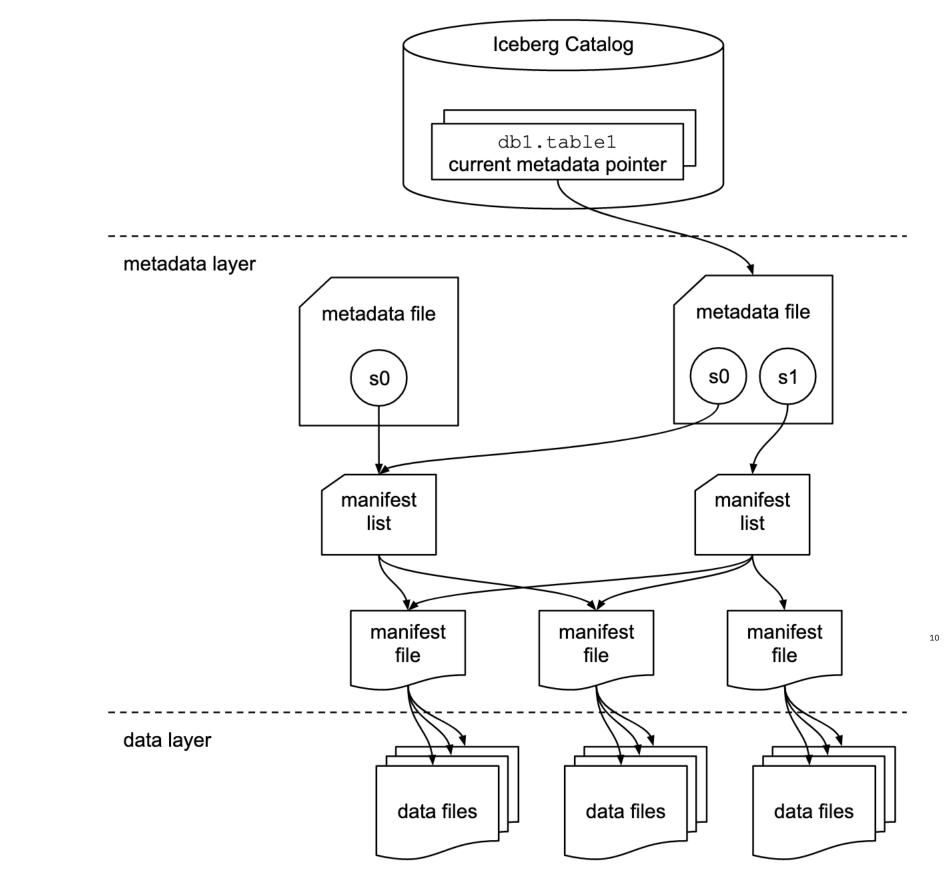


ACID Transactions



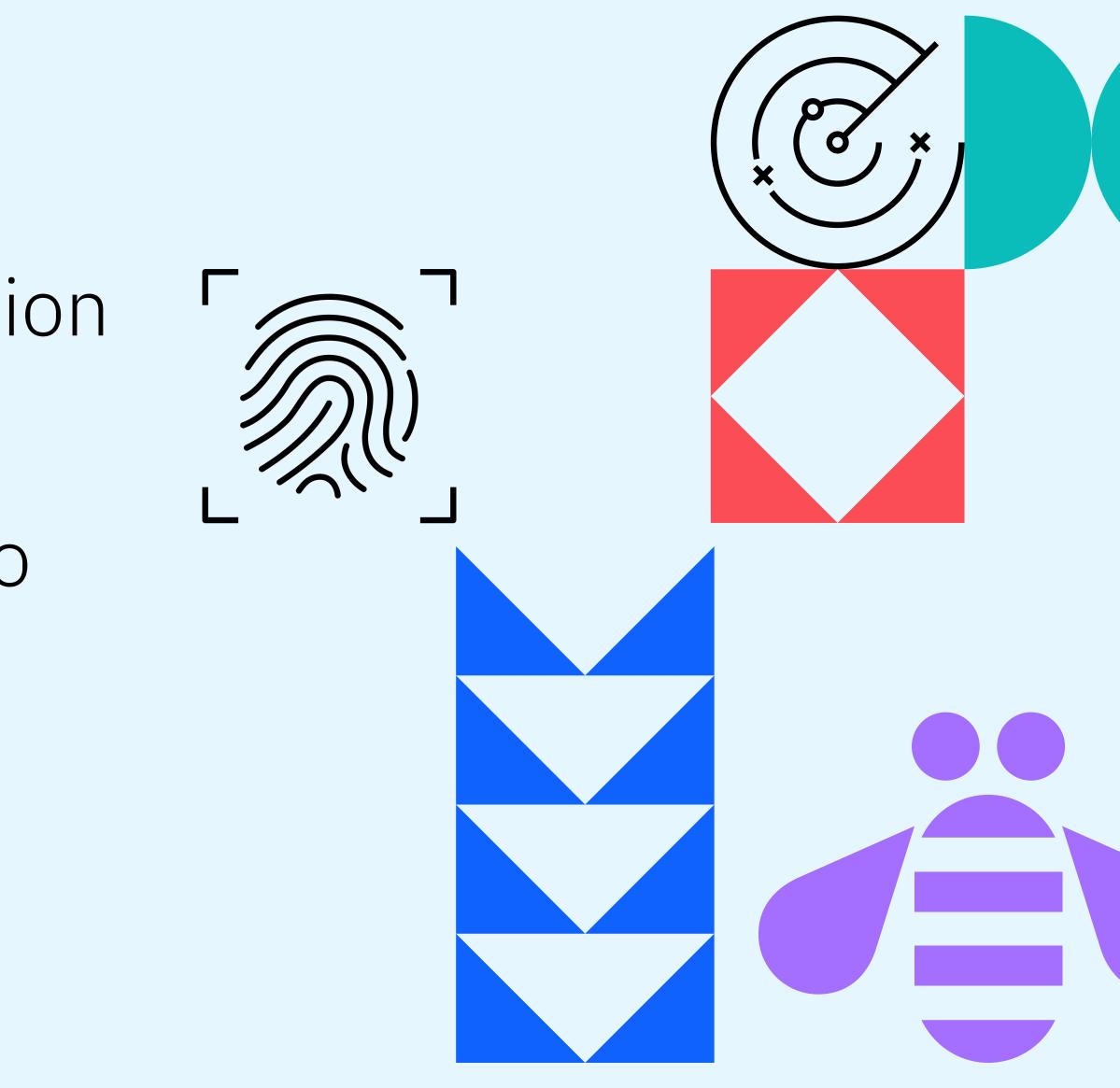
Expressive SQL

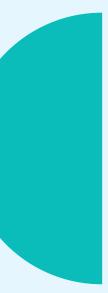




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11

Use Cases

Share data through an open format

Eliminate data silos by sharing Db2 tables with data lakes and lakehouse engines.

Optimize Workloads

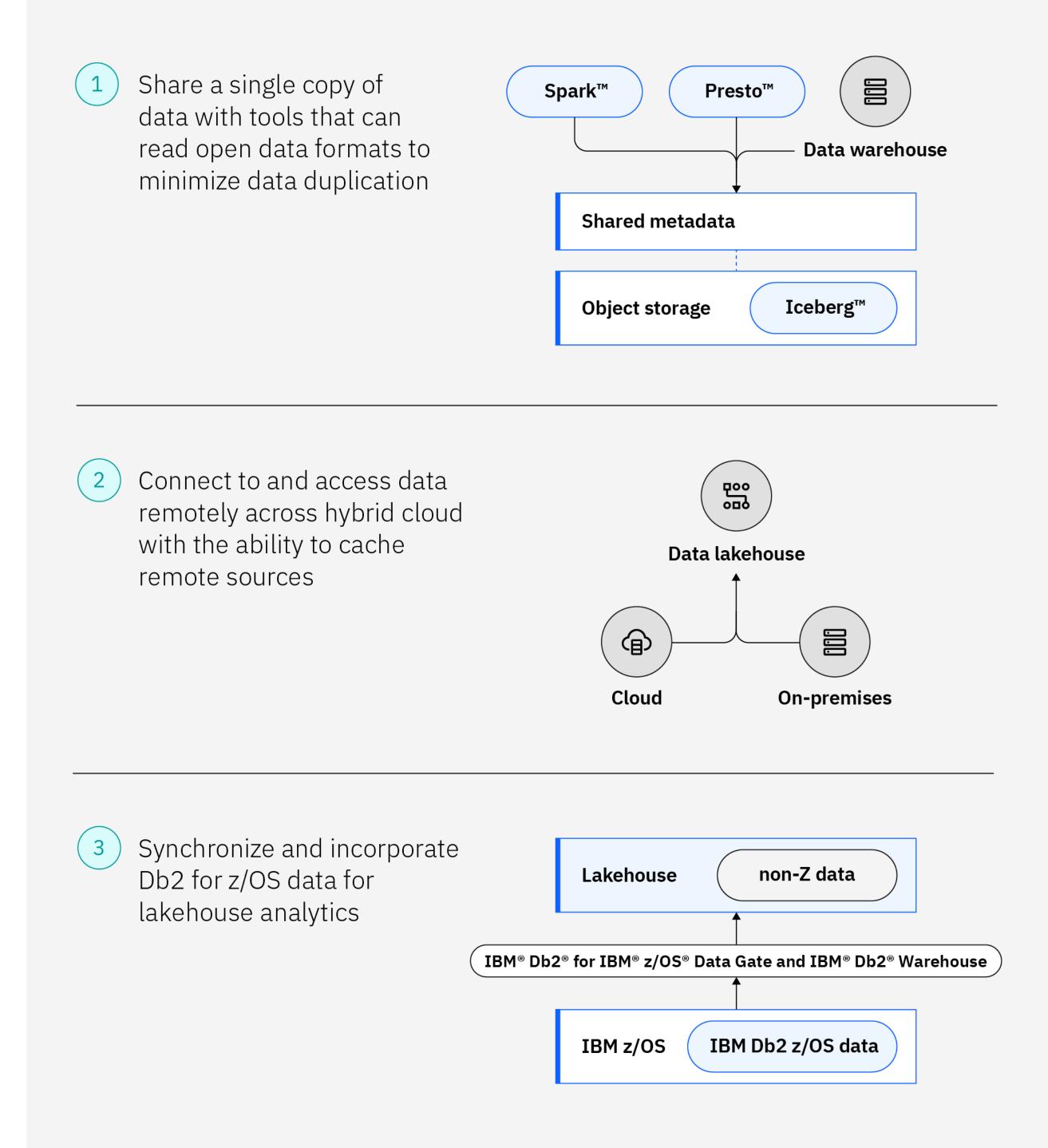
Use the most appropriate tool for the task at hand without having to move or copy the data

Warehouse Augmentation

Gain new insights from your warehouse data by combining Db2 Warehouse and data lakes platform data through open formats engine.

Share Data Through an Open Format

An open data store, based on an open lakehouse architecture built for hybrid deployment of your data, analytics, and AI workloads

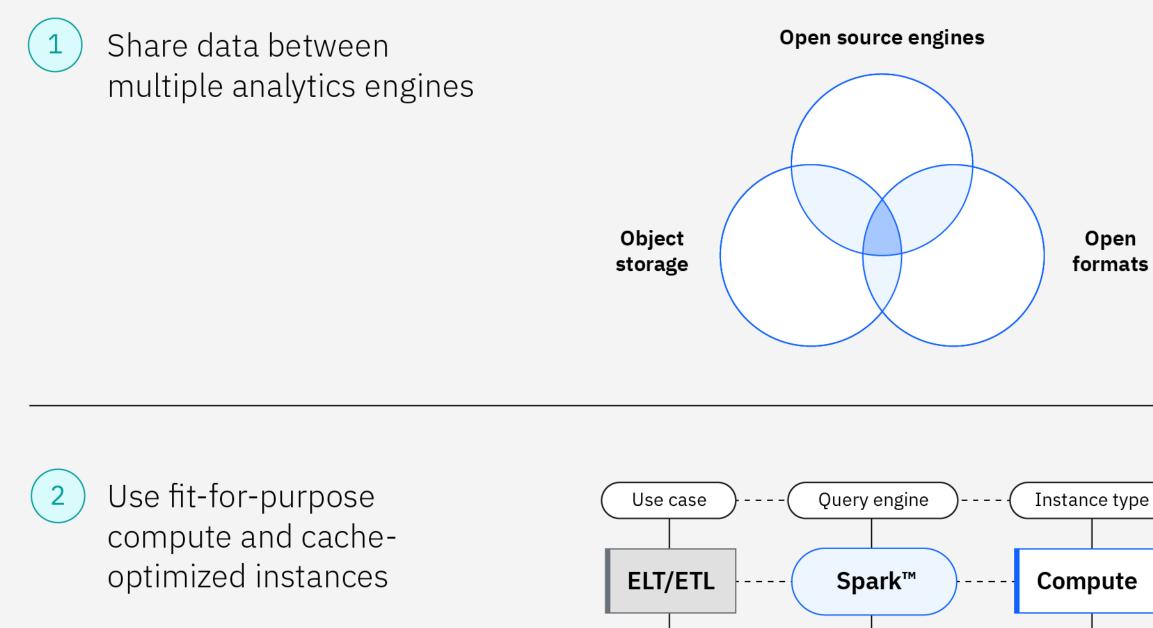


Optimize Workloads

Optimize workloads from your data warehouse when you take advantage of low-cost object storage and fit-for-purpose query engines

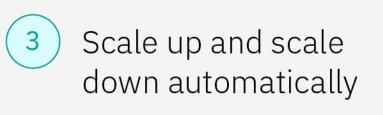
Reduce data warehouse costs by up to 50%* by optimizing workloads

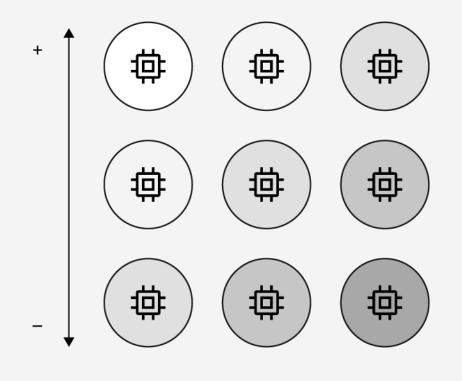
*When comparing published 2023 list prices normalized for VPC hours of IBM watsonx.data to several major cloud data warehouse vendors. Savings may vary depending on configurations, workloads and vendors.



BI

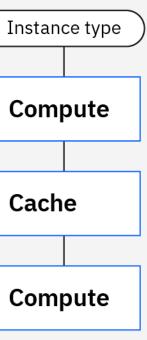
AI/ML





Presto™

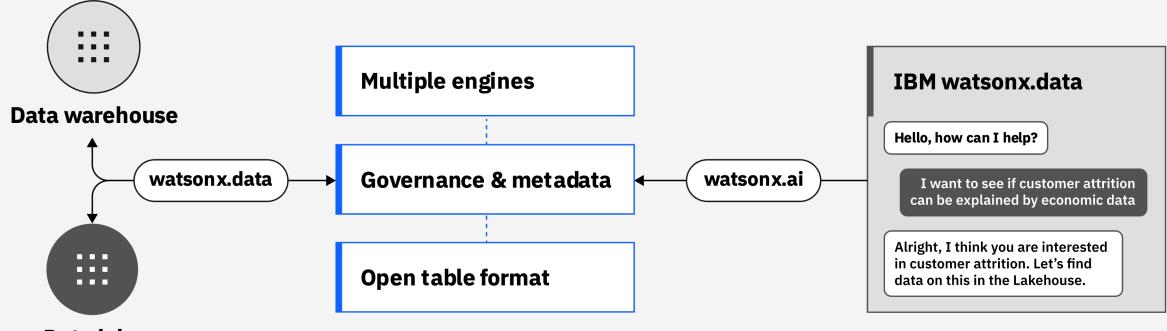
Spark™



Warehouse Augmentation

Accelerate time to trusted analytics and AI

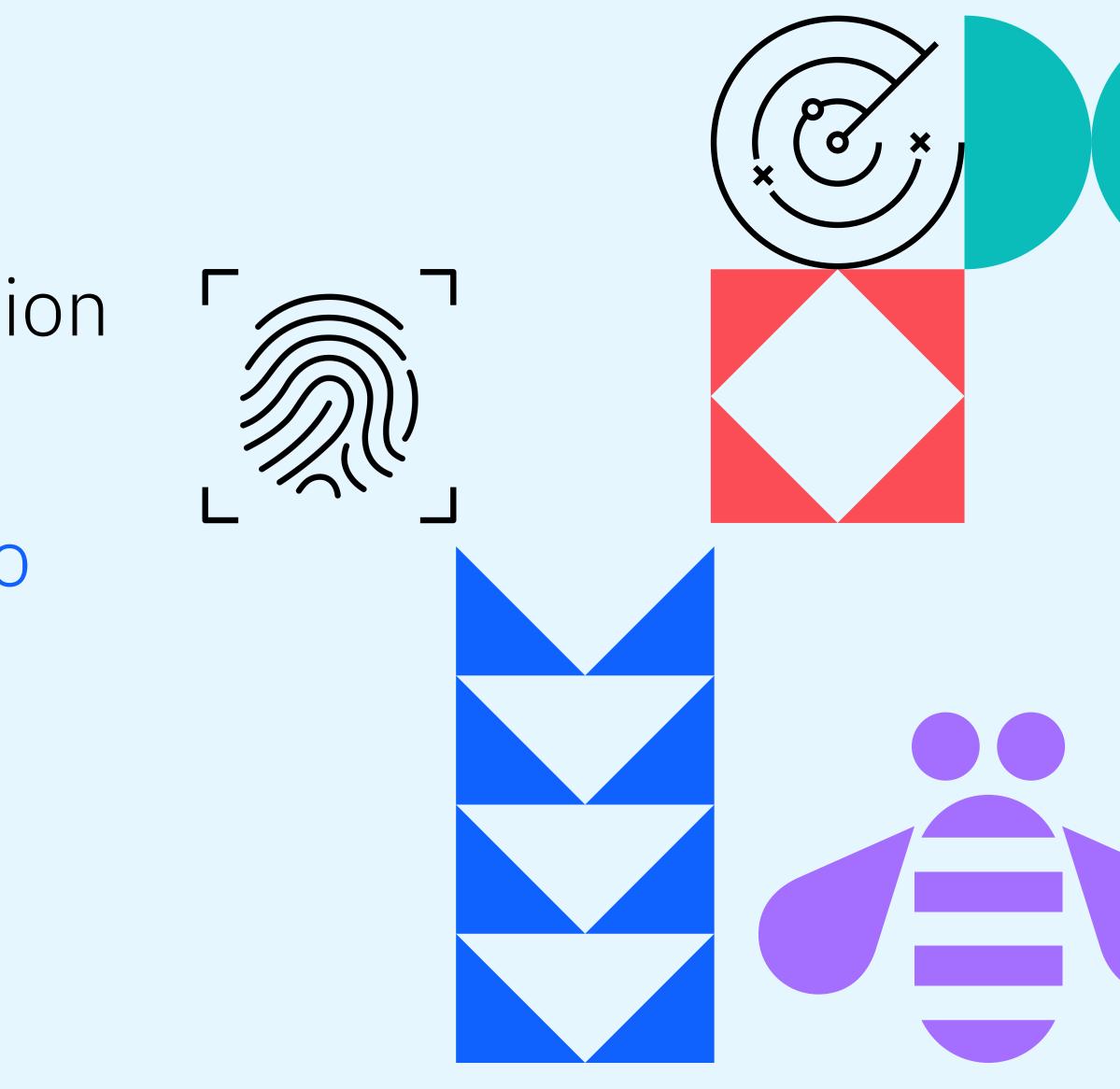
Use foundation models to discover, augment, refine and visualize watsonx.data data and metadata

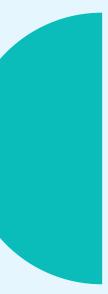


Data lake

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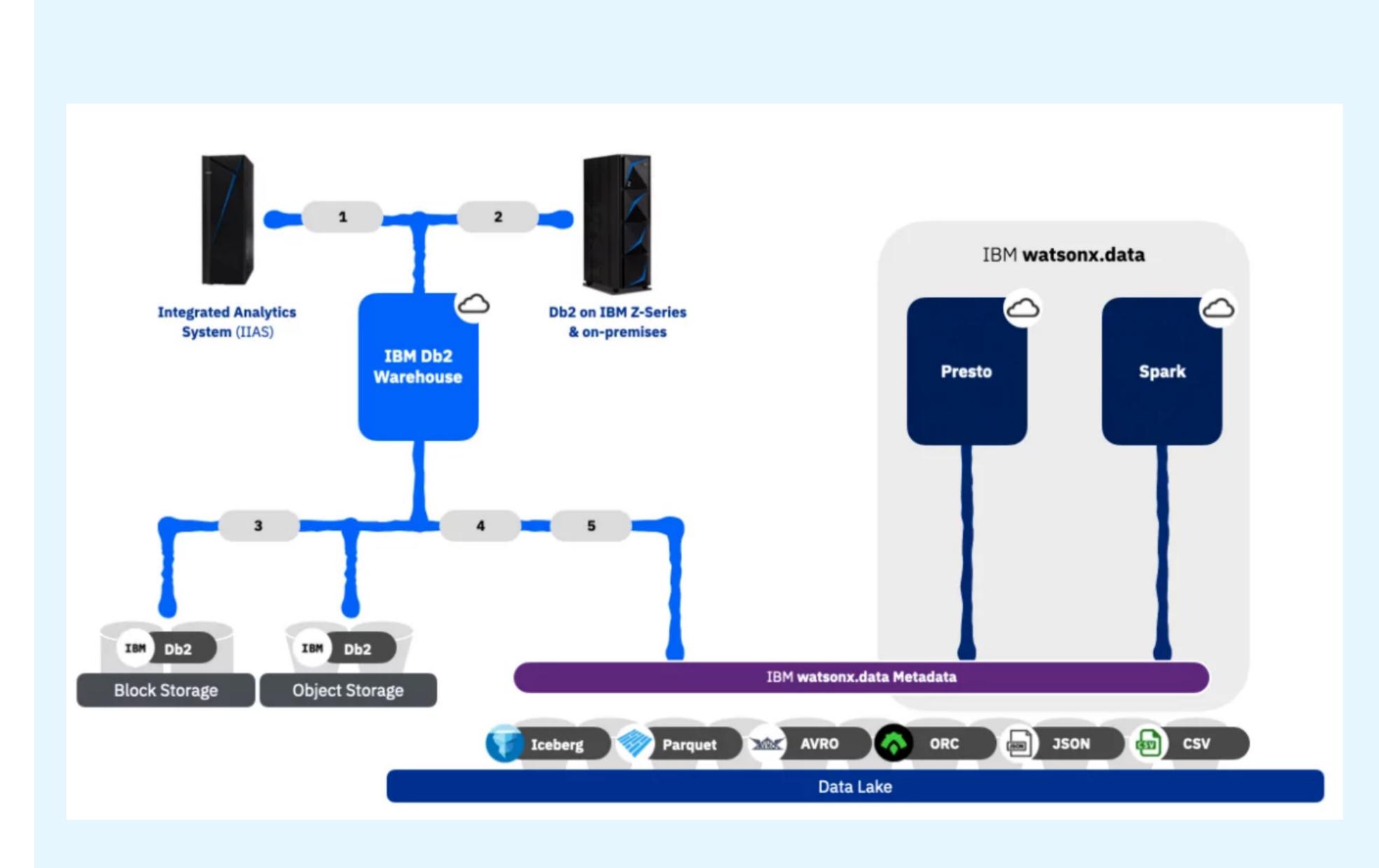


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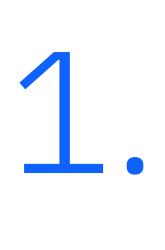
Watsonx.data and Db2

Sharing data & tables across the 2 systems.

Using the **best tool** for the workload at hand.



Connecting Db2 with watsonx.data



Set up a STORAGE ACCESS ALIAS to connect to the Object Storage service

CALL SYSIBMADM.STORAGE_ACCESS_ALIAS.CATALOG('myalias', S3', 's3.eu-south-2.amazonaws.com', '****', '****', 'mybucket', 'some/path', 'R', 'datalake-user-role')

$\mathbf{\cap}$	Register the W
۷.	CALL REGISTE 'type=watsonx
	CALL SET_EX ⁻ ?,?)

You can now share tables between Db2 & watsonx.data (See next slides)

Vatsonx.data metastore

ER_EXT_METASTORE('watsonxdata', x.data,uri=thrift://hmsauth1.fyre.ibm.com:9083', ?, ?)

F_METASTORE_PROPERTY('watsonxdata', 'use.SSL', 'true',



Importing a Table from Watsonx.data

CALL EXTERNAL_CATALOG_SYNC('metastore-name', 'schema-name', 'tablename', 'exist-action', 'error-action', 'options')

- up the connection.
- Working on improving that.

– Brings the table definition into the Db2 catalog. The data is shared between the 2 systems. Need to re-synch if the schema of the table changes.

– Multiple tables & schemas can be specified using regular expression.

- The *metastore-name* is the name used to register the metastore when setting

– If a table is REPLACEd, it is dropped and re-created.



Exporting a Table to watsonx.data

– Regular tables

CREATE DATALAKE TABLE hiveschema.db2exported(id int, name varchar(32)) STORED AS PARQUET LOCATION 'DB2REMOTE://hivebucket//hiveschema/db2exported' TBLPROPERTIES('bigsql.external.catalog' = 'watsonxdata')

– Iceberg tables

CREATE DATALAKE TABLE iceberg.db2exported(id INT, name VARCHAR(32)) STORED AS PARQUET STORED BY ICEBERG LOCATION 'DB2REMOTE://icebergbucket//iceberg/db2exported' TBLPROPERTIES('iceberg.catalog' = 'watsonxdata')

– The table is created in both the Db2 & watsonx.data catalog and data is shared.

- The value of the property is the name used to register the metastore when setting up the connection.







A few gotchas

Force its refresh with the <u>HCAT_CACHE_SYNC</u> stored procedure when you insert data into a shared from watsonx.data.

Some INSERT statement may implicitly create new partitions. For shared tables, they will not be registered in the other system metastore.

Schema evolution for shared table is disabled in Db2 and must be done from the watsonx.data side.

Db2 has a 20 mins (by default) data cache for DATALAKE tables.

In Db2, run MSCK REPAIR TABLE on the table.

In watsonx.data run <u>system.sync_partition_metadata</u> on the table.



watsonx.data Console

■ IBM watsonx.data

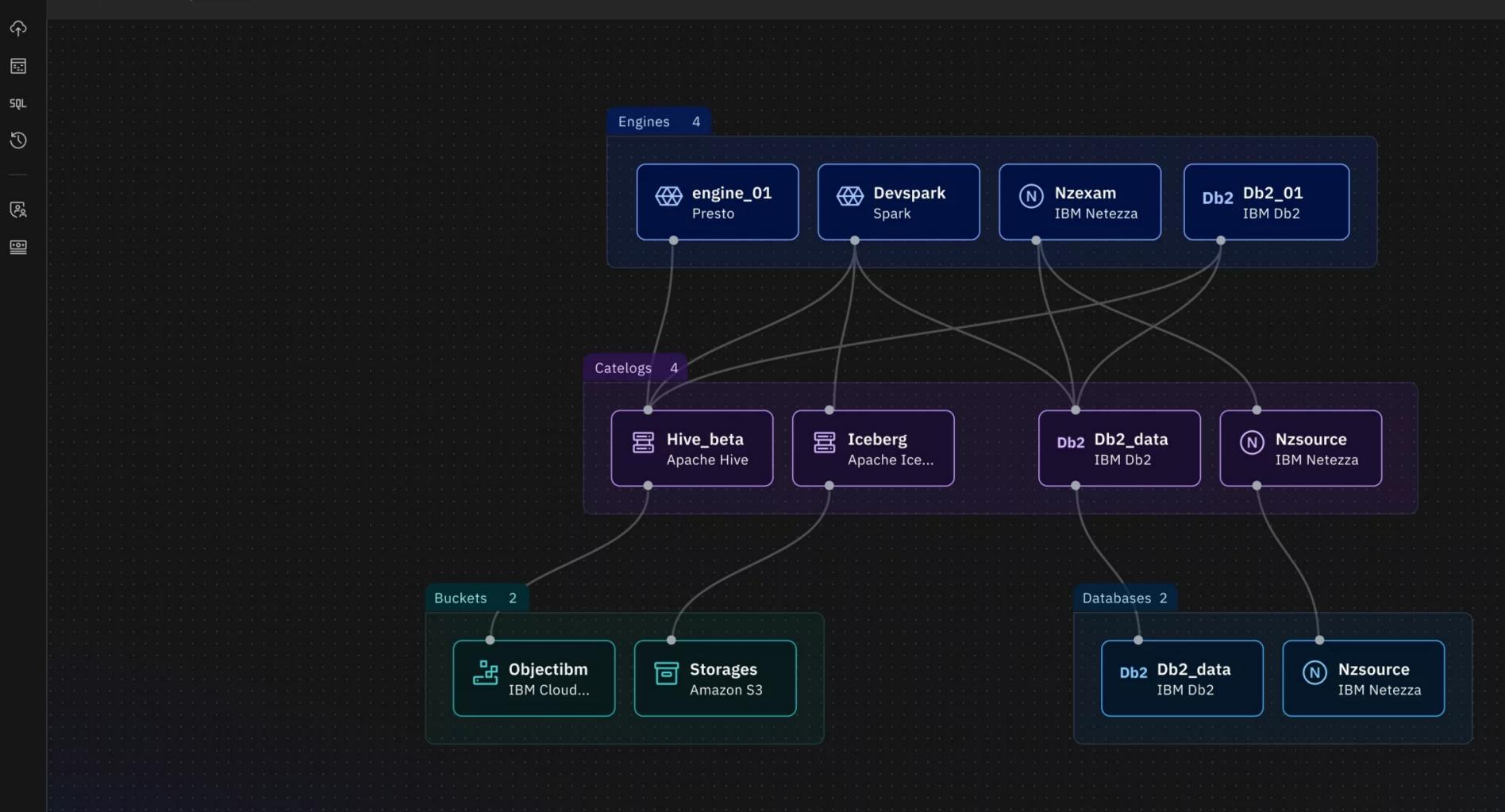
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Infrastructure manager

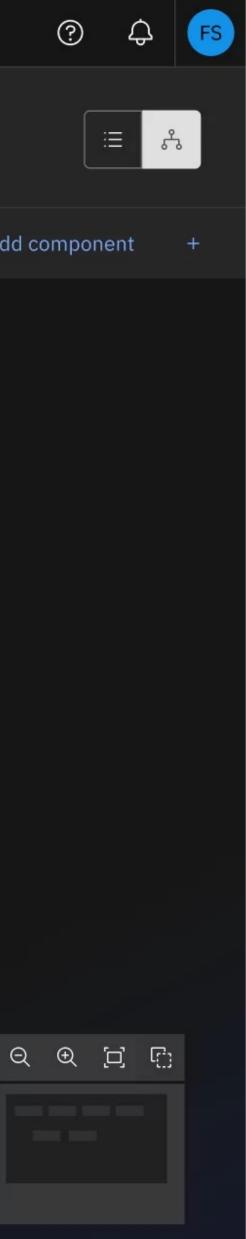
Define and manage your Lakehouse components.

Q Search input text



?

 ∇ G Add component



A few links

Introducing the next generation of Db2 Warehouse on ibm.com

Better together: IBM watsonx.data and IBM Db2 on ibm.com

<u>Accessing watsonx.data</u> on IBM Db2 Warehouse Docs

<u>Accelerating your Datalake tables with a Cache of Db2 Warehouse MQTs idug.org</u>



Thank you

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