



Crafting the Ultimate Outdoor Adventure Forecast Using MySQL HeatWave

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Oracle Conference Center, Redwood City, California USA



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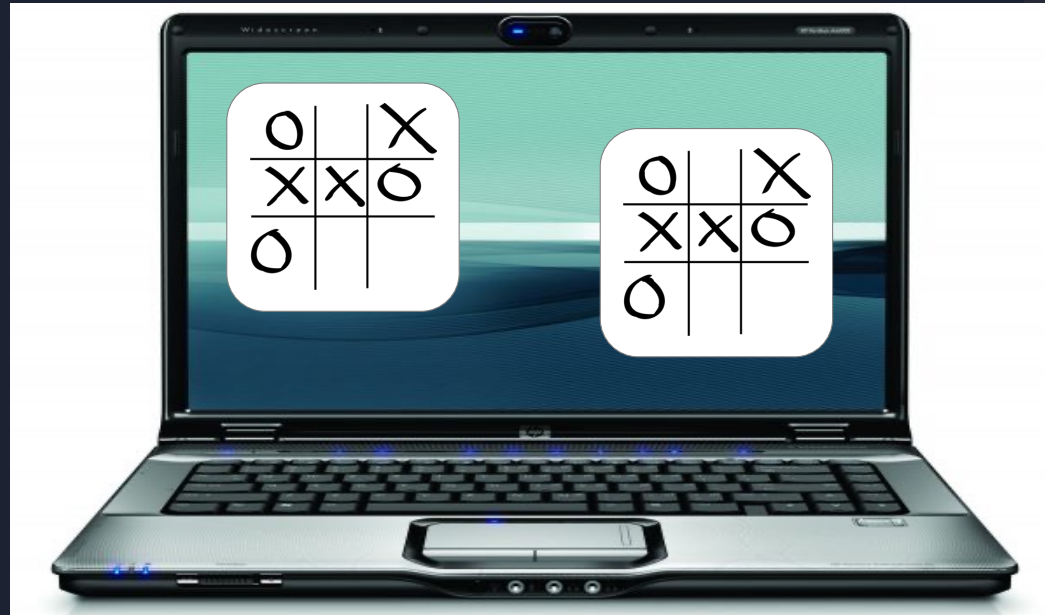
 craig.shallahamer@viscosityna.com

Having worked with **Oracle technology since 1989**, Craig Shallahamer is a leader in the fields of machine learning, artificial intelligence and Oracle database performance tuning.

Craig has extensive experience in **constructing and teaching predictive modeling** methods, notably developing a Reinforcement Machine Learning bot in 1990. He has launched several **specialized generative AI conversational assistants**, each with distinct personalities and capabilities. As an Applied AI Scientist at Viscosity and the founder of OraPub, Craig is also the **author** of two acclaimed books: "Oracle Performance Firefighting" and "Forecasting Oracle Performance".

He has received recognition as an **Oracle ACE Director** for his valuable contributions to the Oracle community through his technical expertise and leadership. Craig is an active participant in Oracle user groups, **frequently presenting** at conferences and serving as a **board member and volunteer**.

1990



I created a program where I could play the game tic-tac-toe with a computer, but also enabled the computer to play itself... and learning through that process.

Oracle Performance Firefighting

CRAIG SHALLAHAMER

raPub

THE EXPERT'S VOICE® IN ORACLE

Forecasting Oracle Performance

Craig Shallahamer

Apress®

THE EXPERT'S VOICE® IN ORACLE

Forecasting Oracle Performance

Craig Shallahamer

Apress®

MACHINE LEARNING 2
Performance Prediction



ORAPUB

MACHINE LEARNING 1
Anomaly Detection



ORAPUB

From a more business perspective...

- Internet marketing, focusing on identifying "hot leads" for very specific promotions.
- IT Operations when many Oracle systems must be monitored and Operations possibly alerted; both anomaly detection and performance prediction.
- Domain specific generative Q&A Bots and Conversational Assistants With Personality in multiple business domains. For example, Oracle Performance Tuning, Biblical Texts, Real estate investing platform.

Shane 

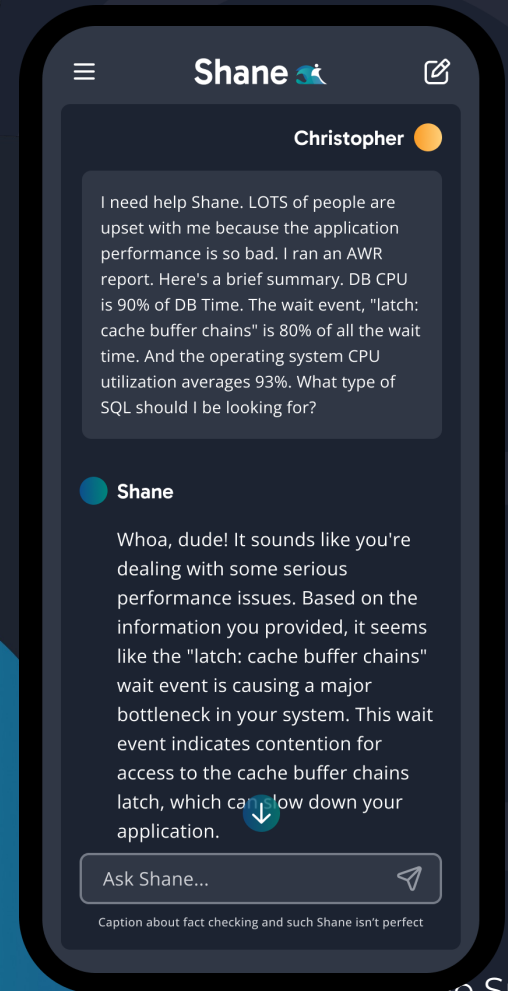
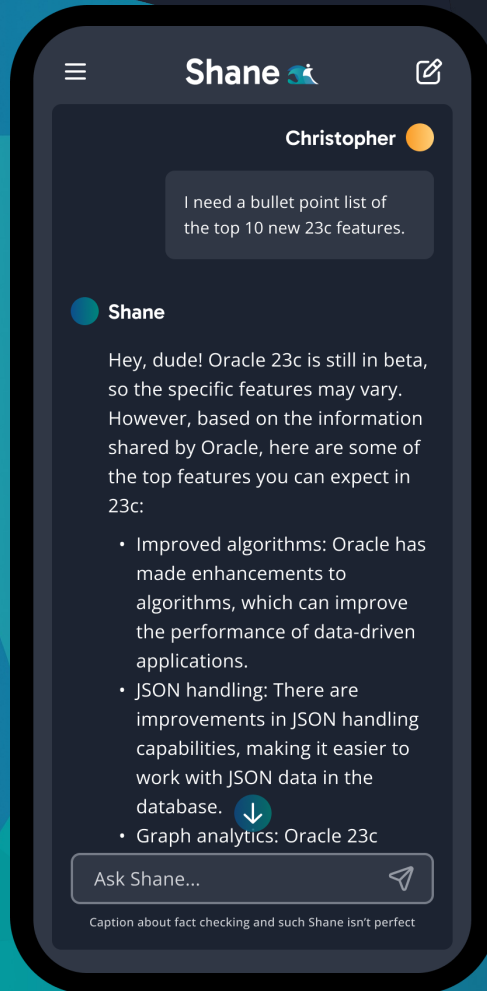
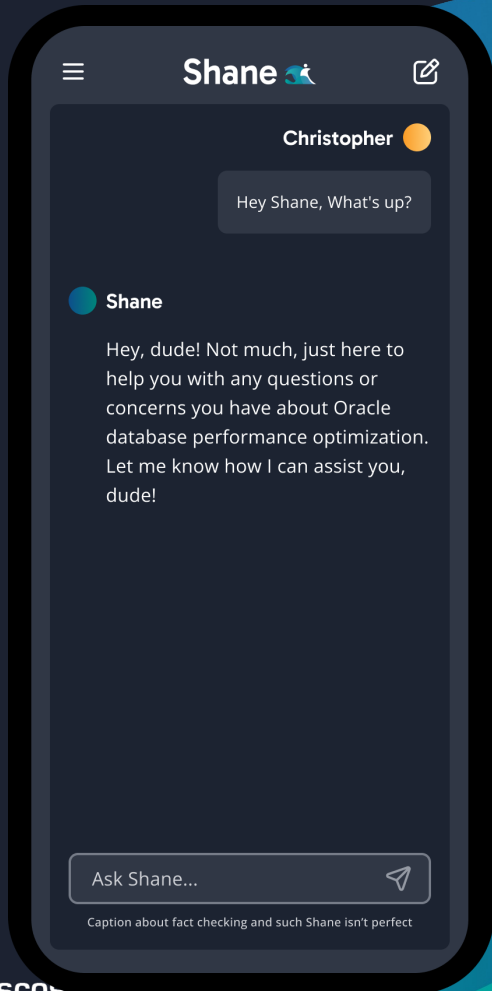
Shane AI: The Oracle Tuning AI Assistant

Leveraging **Oracle Cloud Infrastructure**, AI Shane is a **conversational AI** assistant with a vast curated knowledge base of **all things Oracle performance**. Shane also has a very distinct stereotypic **surfer persona**. His objective is to help anyone **improve** their **Oracle system performance** optimization skills.

AI Shane leverages the **Oracle Generative AI** services within **Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)**.

This includes **LLMs, vector** and traditional capabilities within Oracle Databases.

Specifically, AI Shane can use the Oracle Vector Store, Oracle GenAI Services, Oracle Autonomous DB, Oracle MySQL, Oracle MySQL Heatwave and OCI Compute.



Viscosity Pillars and Delivery Models



DATA

Oracle & SQL Server Postgres
Performance Tuning
Data Replication
Data Warehousing Analytics
Data Integration
ERP Blue Prints
Database Upgrades



APPS

APEX
EBS
Web/Mobile Apps
.Net and C#
E-Business Suite
SAAS/PAAS



CLOUD

Azure Gold Partner
Cloud Migrations
Engineered Systems
Oracle Cloud Partner
Google Partner
AWS Partner Hybrid Cloud

Workshops

Assessments

Proof of
Concepts

Training

Turnkey
Projects

Managed
Services

Viscosity's Oracle ACEs

The Oracle ACE Program

The Oracle ACE Program recognizes and rewards individuals for their contributions to the Oracle community.



Charles Kim
CEO | Co-Founder

@racdba
 ACE Director



Rich Niemiec
Chief Innovation Officer

@richniemiec
 ACE Director



Craig Shallahamer
Applied AI Scientist

@orapub
 ACE Director



Sean Scott
Principal Consultant

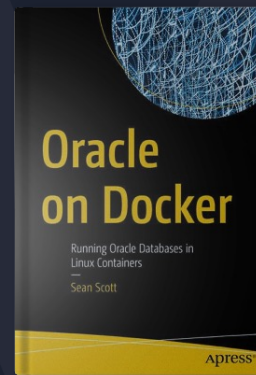
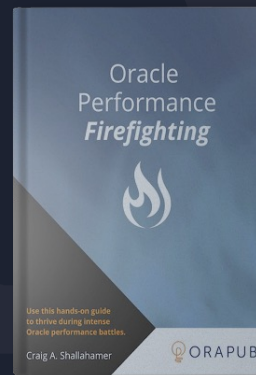
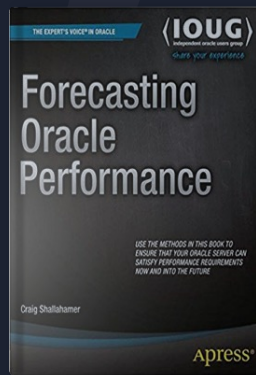
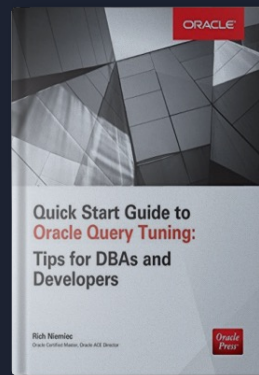
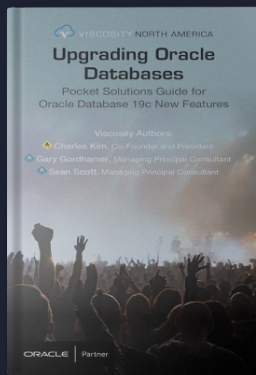
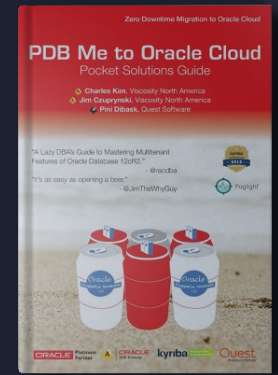
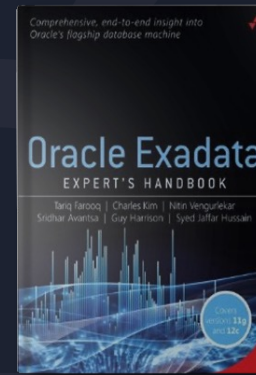
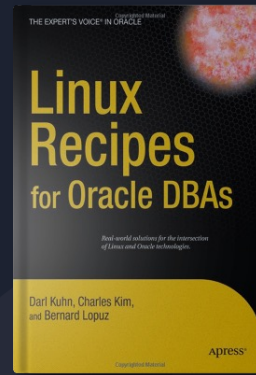
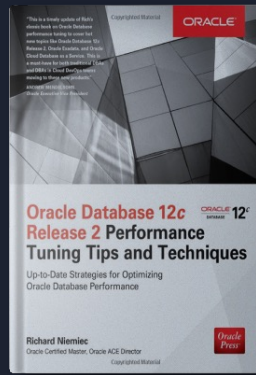
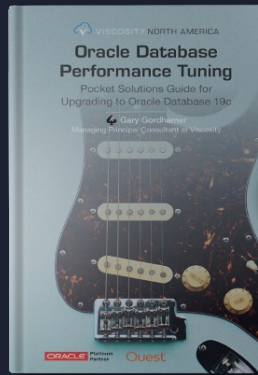
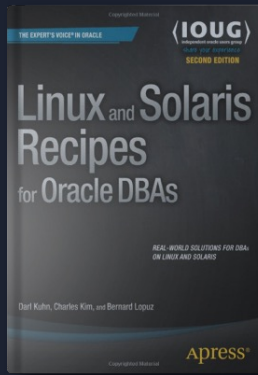
@oraclesean
 ACE Director



Gary Gordhamer
Principal Consultant

@ggordham
 ACE Pro

We've written over 25 technical books!

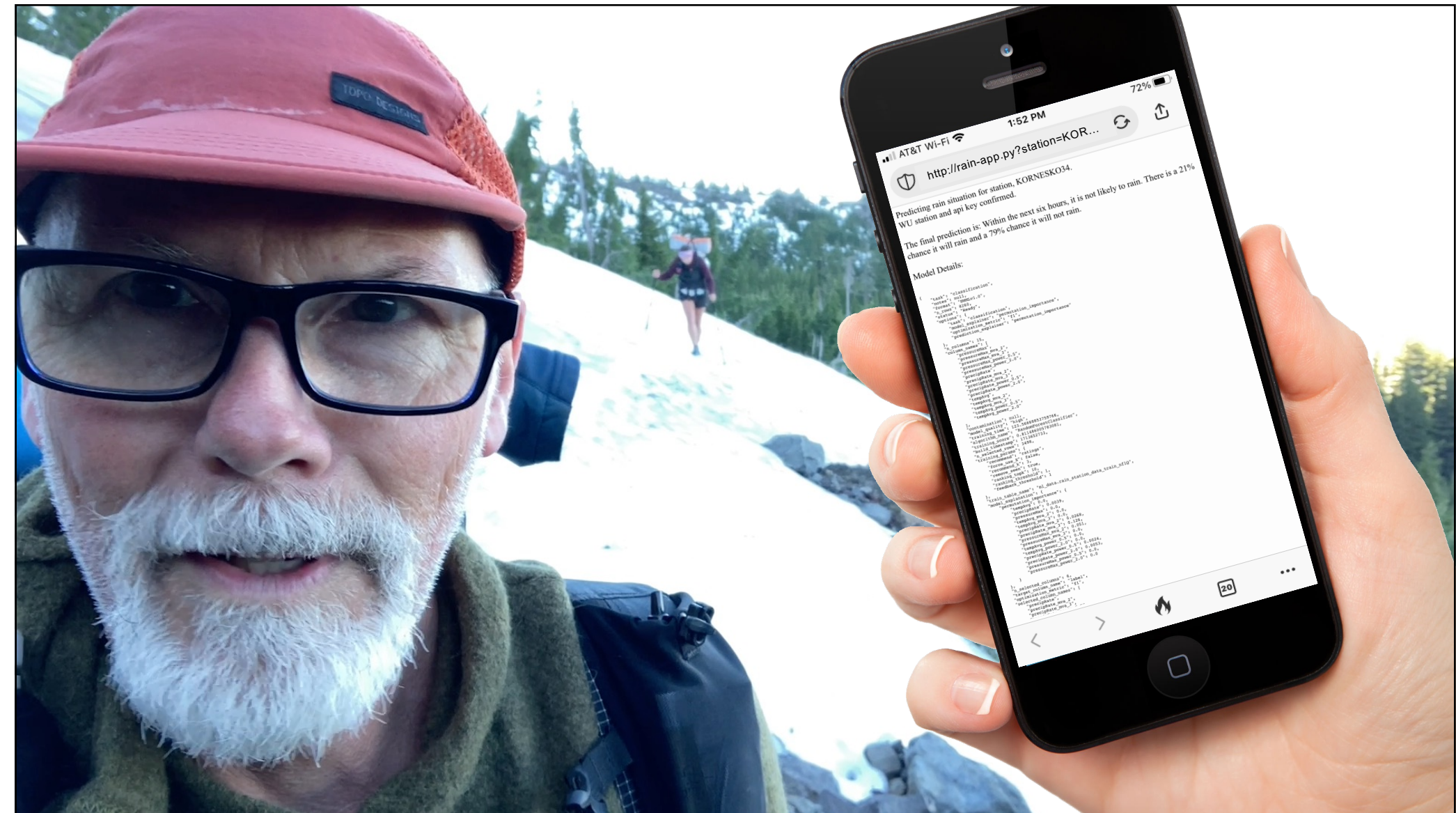


A dramatic sky over the ocean. A large, dark storm cloud dominates the center, with sunbeams breaking through from behind it. The horizon is visible in the distance, and the ocean is dark and calm.

READY?

THE PLAN

- Situation – the pain
- Flow
- Architecture
- MySQL & HeatWave calls
- Surprises



AT&T Wi-Fi 1:52 PM 72%
http://rain-app.py?station=KOR...

Predicting rain situation for station, KORNESK034.
WU station and api key confirmed.
The final prediction is: Within the next six hours, it is not likely to rain. There is a 21% chance it will rain and a 79% chance it will not rain.

Model Details:

```
{
  "task": "classification",
  "model": "ml2",
  "dataset": "rain",
  "station": "KORNESK034",
  "prediction": "no_rain",
  "confidence": 0.79,
  "probabilities": {
    "no_rain": 0.79,
    "rain": 0.21
  }
}
```


The Situation

It's helpful if I know it's going to rain.
Most of my hikes are less than six hours.
What I need is a six hour rain forecast.
Ever hear of a 6hr rain forecast? No.
And, local forecast aren't really so local.
Perhaps AI can help?



Objective Summary

Build an AI,

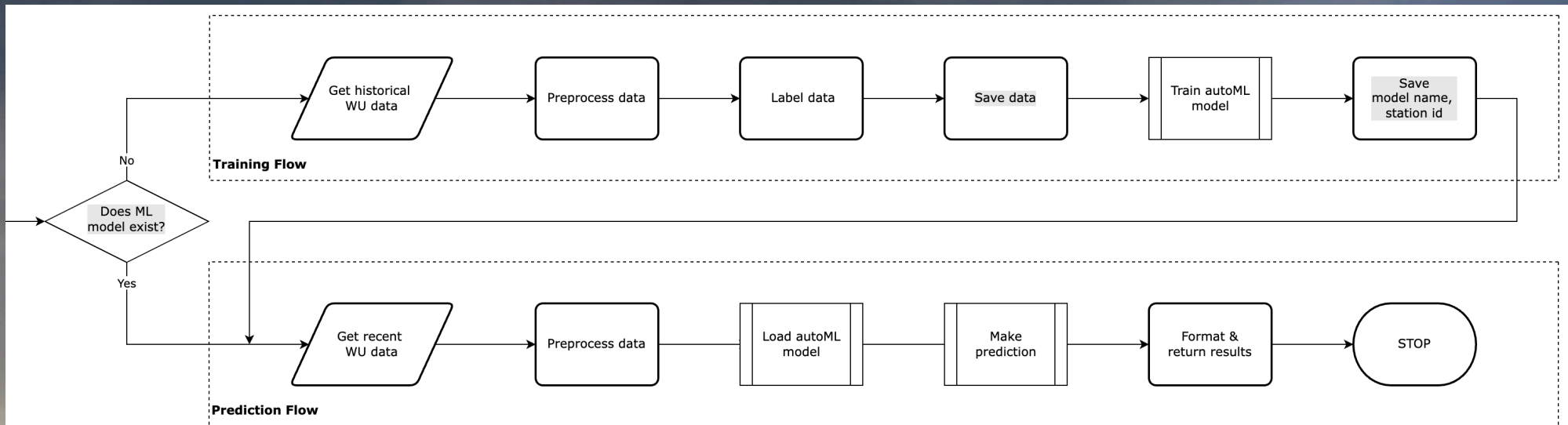
to forecast the likelihood of rain,

from now out to six hours into the future.

Needs to run from a URL on my phone.



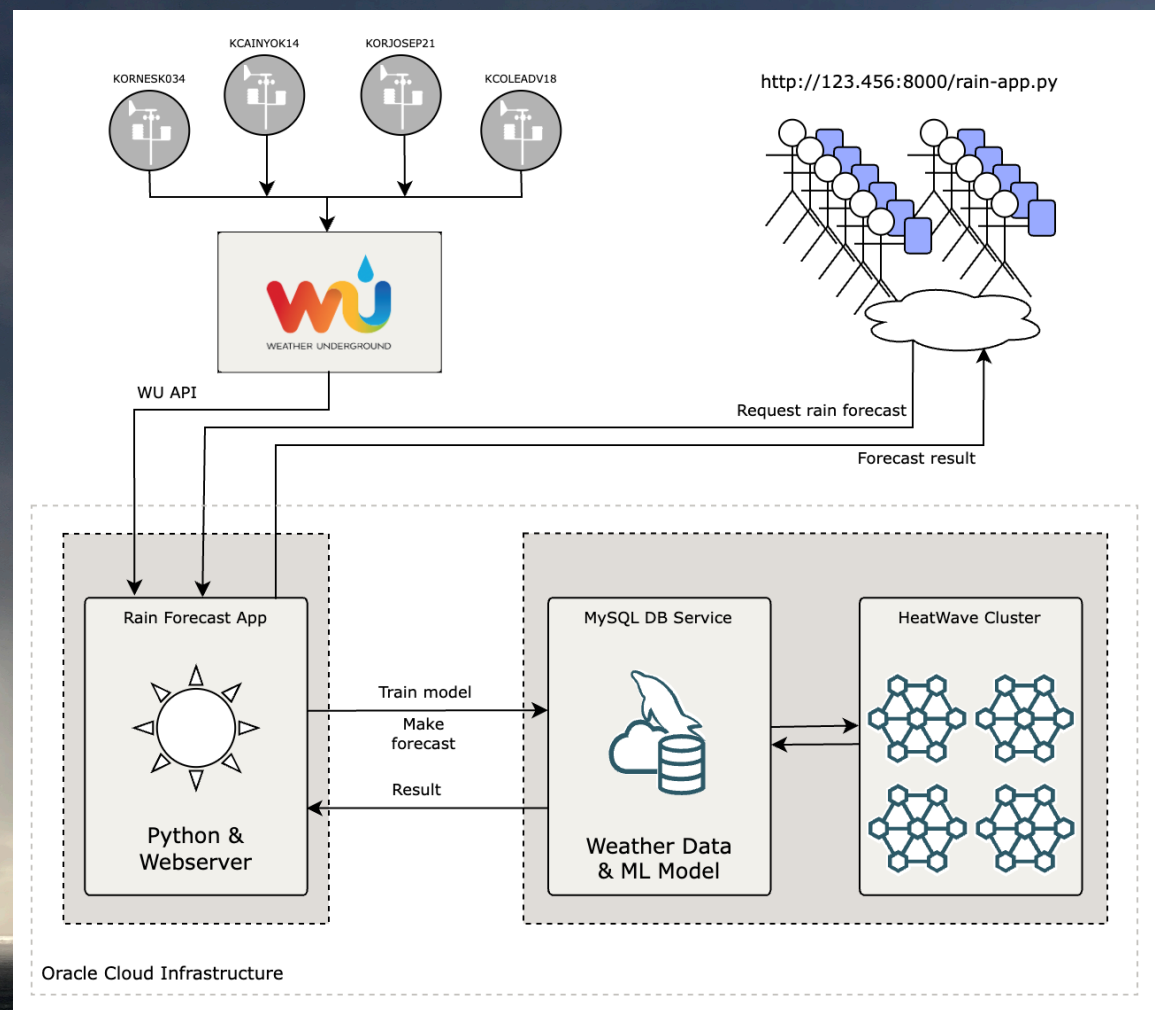
THE FLOW



<http://1234.567:8000/rain-app.py?station=KORNESCO034&key=9304uriuedsu9>

The WU station ID and API key have been validated to ensure weather data can be retrieved.

THE ARCHITECTURE




Train using MySQL HeatWave AutoML

```
... # rain_station_data_train_000 must be session specific
... training_data_session = f"ml_data.rain_station_data_train_{session_rnd_str}"
... sql_mysql(sql=f"drop table if exists {training_data_session}", session=session, v=V)
... sql = f""
... CREATE table {training_data_session}
... AS
... select label,
...        pressureMax, pressureMax_mva_2, pressureMax_mva_3, `pressureMax_power_0.5`, `pressureMax_power_2.0`,
...        precipRate, precipRate_mva_2, precipRate_mva_3, `precipRate_power_0.5`, `precipRate_power_2.0`,
...        tempAvg, tempAvg_mva_2, tempAvg_mva_3, `tempAvg_power_0.5`, `tempAvg_power_2.0`
... from rain_station_data where station_id = '{station_id}'
... ""
... sql_mysql(sql=sql, session=session, v=V)
...
... sql=f"CALL sys.ML_TRAIN('{training_data_session}', 'label', JSON_OBJECT('task', 'classification', 'optimization_metric', 'f1'), @rain_model)"
... sql_mysql(sql=sql, session=session, v=V)
... result = query_mysql(sql="select @rain_model", engine=engine, v=V)
... model_handel = str(result.values[0,0])
... logit(f"MAIN: TRAIN COMPLETE: model_handel = {model_handel}")
```

It is really this simple. Create a table with your preprocessed data, set the sys.ML_TRAIN parameters and run sys.ML_TRAIN just like any other MySQL procedure.

Predictions using MySQL HeatWave

```
def make_prediction(station_id, wu_api_key, engine, session, v:bool=False):  
    try:  
        if v: logit(f"make_prediction. Entering. station_id:{station_id}")  
        # Check is model exists  
        sql=f"select model_handle from rain_ml_models where station_id='{station_id}'"  
        result = query_mysql(sql=sql, engine=engine, v=v)  
        model_handle = str(result.values[0,0])
```



First, I need to check if the ML model has already been created. So, I make a simple MySQL query to my rain_ml_models table.

Predictions using MySQL HeatWave

```
# Get most recent row of preprocessed data to use as prediction data @row_input
most_recent_data = df.tail(1)

if v: logit(f"make_prediction. Most recent data: {df.tail(1)}\n{df.tail(1)}")

# Used column_names list to ensure I build @row_input correctly
sql=f"select column_names from ML_SCHEMA_admin.MODEL_CATALOG where model_handle = '{model_handle}'"
result = query_mysql(sql=sql, engine=engine, v=v)
column_names = str(result.values[0,0])

if v: logit(f"make_prediction. column_names:{column_names}")
if v: logit(f"make_prediction. most_recent_data['pressureMax'].values[0]:{most_recent_data['pressureM
```

To make a prediction using an existing ML model, the most recent data is given to the ML model to make the prediction.

I have lots of preprocessed columns (most_recent_data) so I need to ensure I give the model only the columns (column_names) it wants.

Predictions using MySQL HeatWave

```
recent_row = f""
SET @row_input = JSON_OBJECT(
'pressureMax', {most_recent_data['pressureMax'].values[0]},
'pressureMax_mva_2', {most_recent_data['pressureMax_mva_2'].values[0]},
'pressureMax_mva_3', {most_recent_data['pressureMax_mva_3'].values[0]},
'pressureMax_power_0.5', {most_recent_data['pressureMax_power_0.5'].values[0]},
'pressureMax_power_2.0', {most_recent_data['pressureMax_power_2.0'].values[0]},
'precipRate', {most_recent_data['precipRate'].values[0]},
'precipRate_mva_2', {most_recent_data['precipRate_mva_2'].values[0]},
'precipRate_mva_3', {most_recent_data['precipRate_mva_3'].values[0]},
'precipRate_power_0.5', {most_recent_data['precipRate_power_0.5'].values[0]},
'precipRate power 2.0', {most_recent_data['precipRate power 2.0'].values[0]},
temp,
tempAvg_mva_3, {most_recent_data['tempAvg_mva_3'].values[0]},
tempAvg_power_0.5', {most_recent_data['tempAvg_power_0.5'].values[0]},
tempAvg_power_2.0', {most_recent_data['tempAvg_power_2.0'].values[0]})
""

```

The most recent weather data is placed into the @row_input session variable. @row_input will be given to the trained ML model to help make the prediction.


```
if v: logit(f"make_prediction. Creating SET @row_input:\n{recent_row}\n")
sql_mysql(sql=recent_row, session=session, v=v)

```

Predictions using MySQL HeatWave

```
·# Load ML model into HeatWave
·if v: logit(f"make_prediction. Loading model_handle:{model_handle}")
·sql_mysql(sql=f"CALL sys.ML_MODEL_LOAD('{model_handle}', NULL)", session=session, v=v)

·# Make prediction
·sql = f"SELECT sys.ML_PREDICT_ROW(@row_input, '{model_handle}', NULL)"
·if v: logit(f"make_prediction. Making Prediction, sql={sql}")
·result = query_mysql(sql=sql, engine=engine, v=v)
·result = str(result.values[0,0])
·if v: logit(f"make_prediction. result={result}\n\ntype(result):{type(result)}")
```



Before I can request a prediction, the trained ML model must be "loaded" into HeatWave cluster.

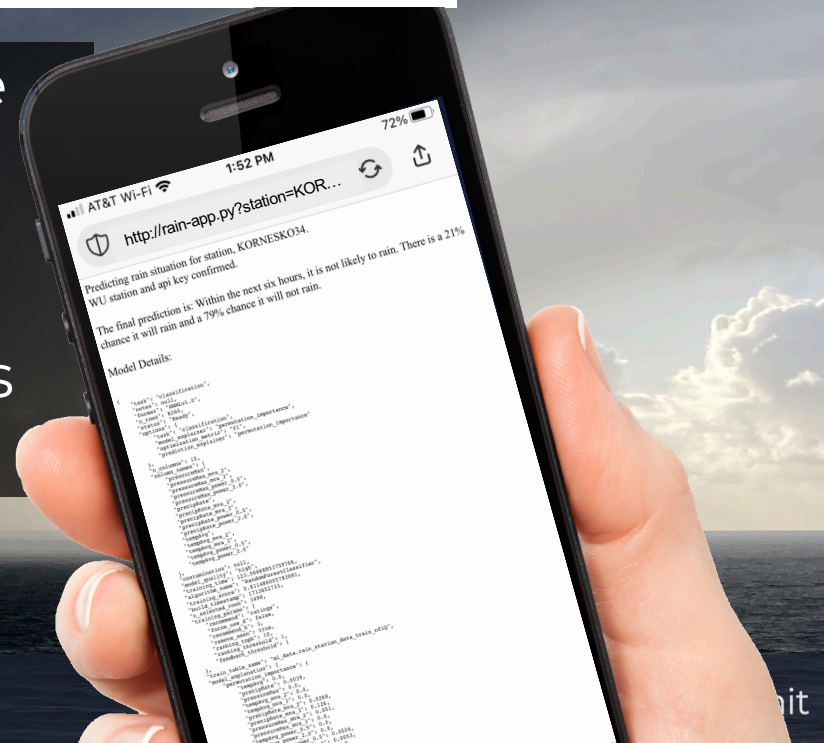
Once loaded, the `model_handle` and the `@row_input` is given to make the prediction... using a simple `SELECT` statement!

Predictions using MySQL HeatWave

```
# Unload ML model from HeatWave
if v: logit(f"make_prediction. UNloading model_handle:{model_handle}")
sql_mysql(sql=f"CALL sys.ML_MODEL_UNLOAD('{model_handle}']", session=session, v=v)
```

After the quick prediction occurs, the trained ML model is "unloaded" from the HeatWave cluster.

Then the results are sent to the user's mobile device!



SURPRISES – IT JUST WORKS

- **AutoML** quality, simplicity, HeatWave speed, usability and especially stability.
- **Documentation** is created to help me use the product.
- **Integration (MySQL, HeatWave)** with Python means APIs anywhere, community everywhere and very straightforward.

A special shout-out to both

Kirk Bohn & Preside Foster

Thank you both for helping
make this presentation
possible!




Now it's your turn!


www.orapub.com for
presentation and code.



*Thank
You!*




 **Shane**  

Christopher 

I need help Shane. LOTS of people are upset with me because the application performance is so bad. I ran an AWR report. Here's a brief summary. DB CPU is 90% of DB Time. The wait event, "latch: cache buffer chains" is 80% of all the wait time. And the operating system CPU utilization averages 93%. What type of SQL should I be looking for?

Shane

Whoa, dude! It sounds like you're dealing with some serious performance issues. Based on the information you provided, it seems like the "latch: cache buffer chains" wait event is causing a major bottleneck in your system. This wait event indicates contention for access to the cache buffer chains latch, which can slow down your application.

Ask Shane... 

Caption about fact checking and such Shane isn't perfect



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