IBM SPSS Analytic Server Version 2

Administrator's Guide



Note Before using this information and the product it supports, read the information in "Notices" on page 11.					

Product Information

This edition applies to version 2, release 0, modification 0 of IBM SPSS Analytic Server and to all subsequent releases and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions.

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Chapter 1. Overview

IBM® SPSS® Analytic Server is a solution for big data analytics that combines IBM SPSS technology with big data systems and allows you to work with familiar IBM SPSS user interfaces to solve problems on a previously unattainable scale.

Why big data analytics matters

Data volumes collected by organizations are growing exponentially; for example, financial and retail businesses have all customer transactions for a year (or two years, or ten years), telco providers have call data records (CDR) and device sensor readings, and internet companies have the results of web crawls.

Big data analytics is needed where there exists:

- A large volume of data (terabytes, petabytes, exabytes), especially when it is a mixture of structured & unstructured data
- Rapidly changing/accumulating data

Big data analytics also assists when:

- · A large number (thousands) of models are being built
- · Models are frequently built/refreshed

Challenges

The same organizations that collect large volumes of data often have difficulty actually making use of it, for a variety of reasons:

- The architecture of traditional analytic products are not suited to distributed computation, and
- Existing statistical algorithms are not designed to work with big data (these algorithms expect the data to come to them, but big data is too costly to move), thus
- Performing state of the art analytics on big data requires new skills and intimate knowledge of big data systems. Very few analysts have these skills.
- In-memory solutions work for medium-size problems, but do not scale well to truly big data.

Solution

Analytic Server provides:

- A data-centric architecture that leverages big data systems, such as Hadoop Map/Reduce with data in HDFS.
- A defined interface to incorporate new statistical algorithms designed to go to the data.
- Familiar IBM SPSS user interfaces that hide the details of big data environments so that analysts can focus on analyzing the data.
- A solution that is scalable to any size problem.

Architecture

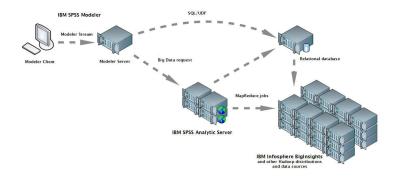


Figure 1. Architecture

Analytic Server sits between a client application and Hadoop cloud. Assuming that the data resides in the cloud, the general outline for working with Analytic Server is to:

- 1. Define Analytic Server data sources over the data in the cloud.
- 2. Define the analysis you want to perform in the client application. For the current release, the client application is IBM SPSS Modeler.
- 3. When you run the analysis, the client application submits an Analytic Server execution request.
- 4. Analytic Server orchestrates the job to run in the Hadoop cloud and reports the results to the client application.
- 5. You can use the results to define further analyses, and the cycle repeats.

What is new for administrators in version 2

Analytic Server console

New layout

The layout has been changed so that the Tenants, Projects, and Data Sources pages are accessed via a home page, rather than accordions.

Tenants

Each tenant can be associated with a different authentication registry.

Chapter 2. Tenant management

Tenants provide a high-level division of users, projects, and data sources so that objects cannot be shared between tenants. Each user accesses the system in the context of a tenant to which they are assigned.

You manage tenants, and assign users to tenants, in the Analytic Server console. The view of the Tenants page depends upon the role of the user that is logged in to the console:

- The "super user" administrator that is set up during installation is the tenant manager. Only this user can create new tenants and edit the properties of any tenant.
- Users with the Administrator role can edit the properties of the tenant they are logged in to.
- Users with the User role cannot edit tenant properties. The Tenants page is hidden from them.

Administrators can access the Projects and Data sources pages and manage any project or data source for cleanup and administration. See the *IBM SPSS Analytic Server User's Guide* for more information.

Tenant listing

The main Tenants page displays the existing tenants in a table. Only the "super user" administrator can make edits on this page.

- Click a tenant's name to display its details and edit its properties.
- Click a tenant's URL to open the console in the context of that tenant.

Note: You will be logged out of the console and will need to log in with valid credentials for the tenant.

- Type in the search area to filter the listing to display only tenants with the search string in their name.
- Click **New** to create a new tenant with the name you specify in the **Add new tenant** dialog. See "Naming rules" on page 4 for restrictions on the names you can give to tenants.
- Click **Delete** to remove the selected tenant(s).
- · Click Refresh to update the listing.

Individual tenant details

The content area is divided into several collapsible sections.

Details

Name An editable text field that displays the name of the tenant.

Description

An editable text field that allows you to provide explanatory text about the tenant.

URL This is the URL to give to users to log in to the tenant through the Analytic Server console, and to use to configure SPSS Modeler server. See *IBM SPSS Analytic Server Installation and Configuration Guide* for details on configuring SPSS Modeler.

Status Active tenants are currently in use. Making a tenant **Inactive** prevents users from logging in to that tenant, but does not delete any of the underlying information.

Principals

Principals are users and groups that are drawn from the security provider that is set up during installation. You can add principals to a tenant as Administrators or Users.

- Typing in the text box filters on users and groups with the search string in their name. Select **Administrator** or **User** from the drop-down list to assign their role within the tenant. Click **Add participant** to add them to the list of authors.
- To remove a participant, select a user or group in the member list and click **Remove** participant.

Metrics

Allows you to configure resource limits for a tenant. Reports the disk space currently used by the tenant

- You can set a maximum disk space quota for the tenant; when this limit it reached, no more data can be written to disk on this tenant until enough disk space is cleared to bring the tenant disk space usage below the quota.
- You can set a disk space warning level for the tenant; when the quota is exceeded, no analytic jobs can be submitted by principals on this tenant until enough disk space is cleared to bring the tenant disk space usage below the quota.
- You can set a maximum number of parallel jobs that can be run at a single time on this tenant; when the quota is exceeded, no analytic jobs can be submitted by principals on this tenant until a currently running job completes.
- You can set the maximum number of fields a data source can have. The limit is checked whenever a data source is created or updated.
- You can set the maximum file size in megabytes. The limit is checked when a file is uploaded.

Security provider configuration

Allows you to specify the user authentication provider. **Default** uses the default tenant's provider, which was set up during installation and configuration. **LDAP** allows you to authenticate users with an external LDAP server such as Active Directory or OpenLDAP. Specify the settings for the provider and optionally specify filter settings to control the users and groups available in the Principals section.

Naming rules

For anything that can be given a unique name in Analytic Server, such as data sources and projects, the following rules are applied to those names.

- Within a single tenant, names must be unique within objects of the same type. For example, two data sources cannot both be named insuranceClaims, but a data source and a project could each be named insuranceClaims.
- Names are case-sensitive. For example, insuranceClaims and InsuranceClaims are considered unique names.
- Names ignore leading and trailing white space.
- The following characters are invalid in names.

Chapter 3. Getting users started

Tell users to navigate to http://<host>:<port>/<context-root>/admin/<tenant> and enter their username and password to log on to the Analytic Server console.

<host>

The address of the Analytic Server host.

<port>

The port that Analytic Server is listening on. Bey default this is 8080.

<context-root>

The context root of the Analytic Server. By default this is analyticserver.

<tenant>

In a multi-tenant environment, the tenant you belong to. In a single-tenant environment, the default tenant is **ibm**.

For example, if the host machine has IP address 9.86.44.232, you have created a "mycompany" tenant and added users to it, and the other settings have been left to their defaults, then users should navigate to http://9.30.86.232:8080/analyticserver/admin/mycompany to access the Analytic Server console.

Chapter 4. Analytic Server job names

Analytic Server produces map-reduce jobs, which can be monitored through your Hadoop cluster's jobtracker.

The map-reduce job name has the following structure.

AS/{tenant name}/{user name}/{algorithm name}

{tenant name}

This is the name of the tenant under which the job is run.

{user name}

This is the user who requested the job.

{algorithm name}

This is the primary algorithm in the job. Note that a single stream may generate multiple map-reduce jobs; likewise, several operations within a stream can be contained within a single map-reduce job.

Chapter 5. Troubleshooting

Analytic Server provides several helpful tools for problem determination.

Logging

Analytic Server creates customer log files and trace files that are helpful for diagnosing problems. With the default Liberty installation, you can find the log files in the {AS_ROOT}/ae_wlpserver/usr/servers/aeserver/logs directory.

The default logging configuration produces two log files that roll over on a daily basis.

as.log This file contains the high-level summary of informational warning and error messages. Check this file first when server errors occur that cannot be resolved by using the error message that is displayed in the User interface.

as trace.log

This file contains all the entries from ae.log, but adds more information that is primarily targeted to IBM support and development for debugging purposes.

Analytic Server uses Apache LOG4J as its underlying logging facility. Using LOG4J, the logging can be dynamically adjusted by editing the {AS_SERVER_ROOT}/configuration/log4j.xml configuration file. You may be asked to do this by Support to help diagnose problems, or you may want to modify this to limit the number of log files kept around. Changes to the file are detected automatically within a few seconds so the Analytic Server does not need to be restarted.

For more information about log4j and the configuration file, see documentation at the official Apache website at http://logging.apache.org/log4j/.

Version information

You can determine what version of Analytic Server is installed by checking the {AS_ROOT}/properties/version folder. The following files contain version information.

IBM SPSS Analytic Server-*.swtag

Contains detailed product information.

version.txt

Version and build number for the installed product.

Log collector

When problems cannot be resolved by directly reviewing the log files, you can bundle all the logs and send them to IBM support. There is a utility that is provided to make collecting all the necessary data simpler.

Using a command shell, run the following commands:

```
cd {AS_ROOT}/bin
run >sh ./logcollector.sh
```

These commands create a compressed file under {AS_ROOT}/bin. The compressed file contains all the log files and product version information.

Common issues

This section describes some common administration issues and how you can fix them.

Kerberos authentication fails when trying to access HCatalog data source

If you see errors in the log like the following:

cause:javax.security.sasl.SaslException: Failure to initialize security context

 ${\tt com.spss.analytic framework.api.exceptions.} Component {\tt Exception: Cannot access HCatalog}$

You must ensure that the HDFS user's Kerberos TGT is cached and available on the Analytic Server server host. To do this:

- 1. Stop the Analytic Server process.
- 2. Run kinit -f \$hdfs.user from the Analytic Server host, where \$hdfs.user is as defined in the config.properties file and has write permission to analytic root
- 3. Start Analytic Server.

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