

Data Lakes

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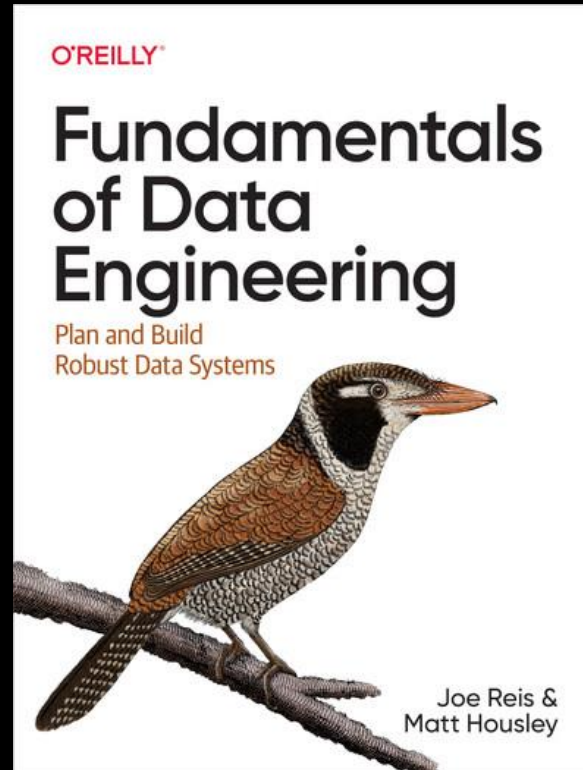
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Agenda

- History of Data Lakes
- Data Lake characteristics
- Quiz session

Reading

- Chapter VI



History of Data Lakes

- What's wrong with a database?
 - Data diversity
 - Mostly only handles structured (table-format) data
 - Flexibility
 - Pre-defined schemas (schema-on-write)
 - (potentially) complex ETL
 - Scalability
 - Complex to handle rapidly growing data volumes
 - Data silos
 - Isolated use, difficult to integrate data

History of Data Lakes

- 2000s

- Internet boom
 - Much more data generated
- Social media
 - All sorts of data generated
- Big data
 - Hadoop, HDFS (Java)

Flexibility

- 2010s

- Cloud storage
 - Object storage – S3, etc
- SQL support
 - Spark SQL
 - Presto (Trino)
- Issues
 - Data governance (+security +quality +...)

Scalability



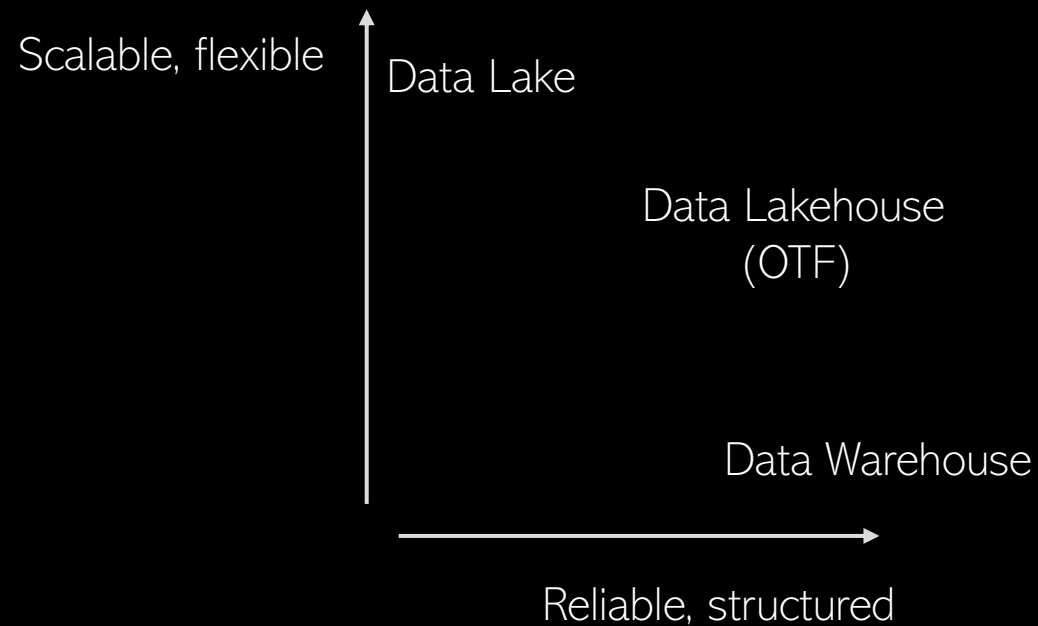
History of Data Lakes

- Data swamps
 - Lack of data governance
 - Security
 - Data lineage
 - Data discoverability
 - Data quality problems
 - Raw data, no validations
 - Corrupted data states
 - No ACID compliance



History of Data Lakes

- 2017-2019
 - Open Table Formats (OTF)
 - Apache Iceberg, Delta Lake, Apache Hudi



History of Data Lakes

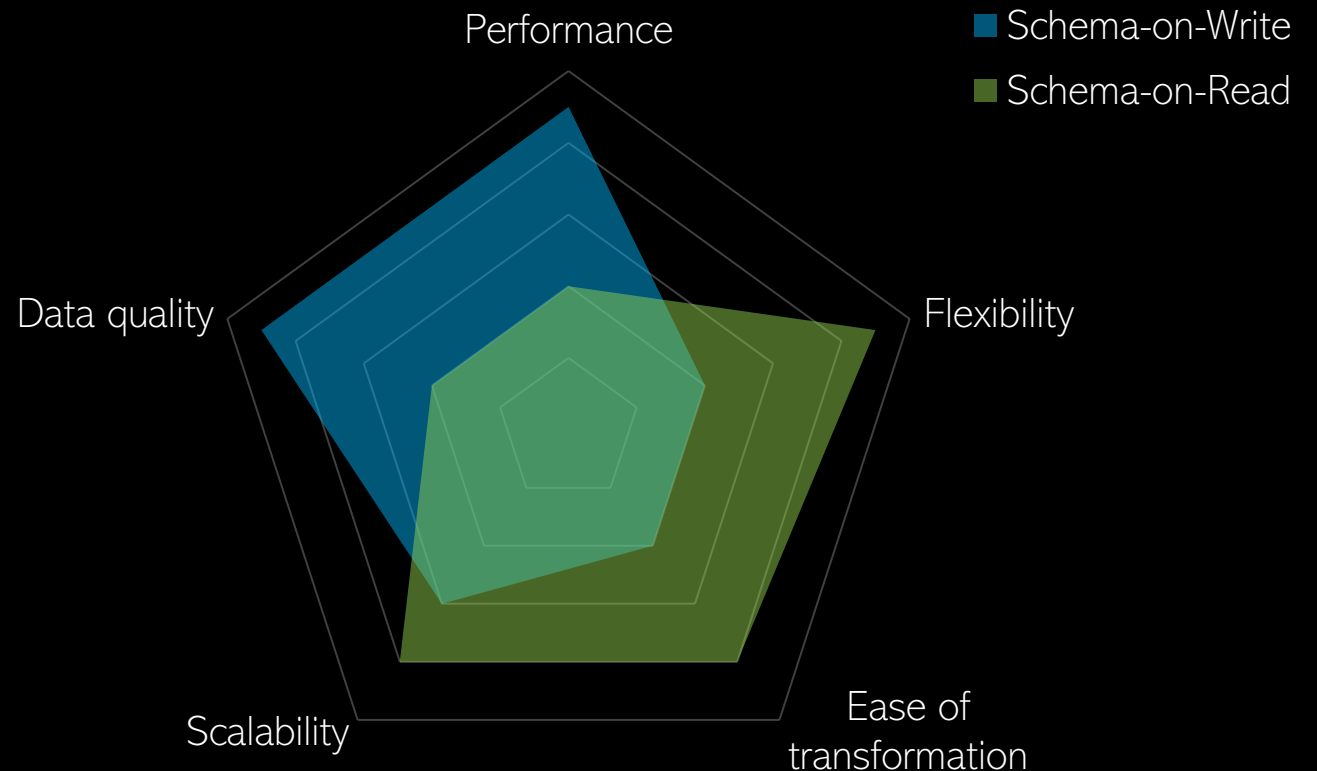
“You should know that the popularity of separating storage from compute means the lines between OLAP databases and data lakes are increasingly blurring. Major cloud data warehouses and data lakes are on a collision course. In the future, the differences between these two may be in name only since they might functionally and technically be very similar under the hood.”

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Data Lake characteristics

- Schema-on-Read vs Schema-on-Write
 - When is schema applied in the data pipeline?
- Data Warehouses
 - Schema-on-Write
- Data Lakes
 - Schema-on-Read
- Data Lakehouses
 - Support both

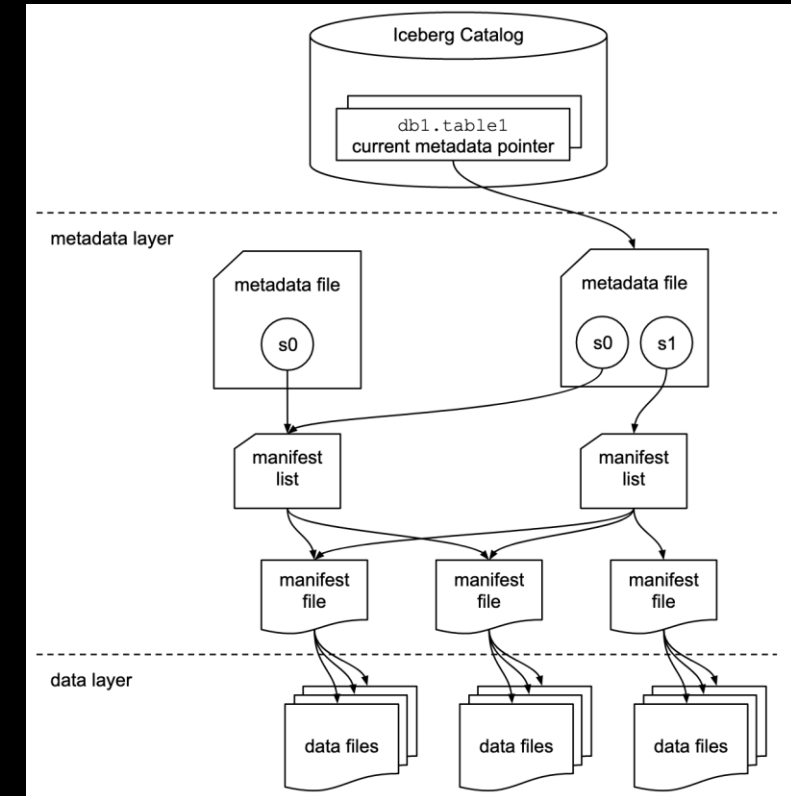


Data Lake characteristics

- DLs usually run on object storage
 - What is a characteristic of object storage?
 - Data immutability
 - → versioned files
- Time travel
 - Return to a previous version of the file(s)

Data Lake characteristics

- DML of data lakes
 - Most typical DML statements?
 - *SELECT*
 - INSERT
 - DELETE
 - UPDATE
 - Update & Delete → won't work on immutable data
 - Track updates & deletes as part of separate files



Data Lake characteristics

- Data catalogs
 - Where's the data?

The screenshot displays the OpenMetadata data catalog interface. At the top, a search bar is labeled "Search for Tables, Topics, Dashboards, Pipelines, ML Models, Glossary and...". Below the search bar, a navigation bar shows counts for various data types: Tables (14386), Topics (10), Dashboards (28), Pipelines (49), Glossaries (74), and Tags (40). A dark blue callout box with white text states: "With OpenMetadata you can discover all your data in a single place".

The main content area lists several tables with their hierarchical paths and details:

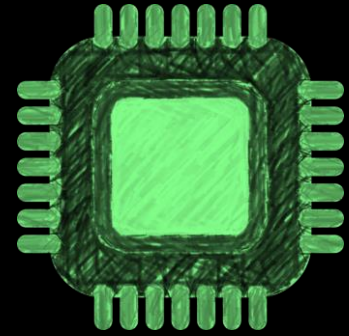
- column_privileges**: local_postgres2 / postgres / information_schema / column_privileges. No description. Owner: Harry Nguyen Tri Hieu. No Tier. Usage: 0th percentile.
- view_table_usage**: redshift_prod / dev / information_schema / view_table_usage. No description. Owner: Christopher Hayes. No Tier. Usage: 0th percentile.
- customers_model**: redshift_dbt / dev / dbt_jaffle / customers_model. No description. Owner: Applications. No Tier. Usage: 0th percentile.
- dim_customer**: sample_data / ecommerce_db / shopify / dim_customer.

On the right side, the details for the **column_privileges** table are shown:

- column_privileges**
- Type: View
- Queries: No Queries
- Columns: 8
- Profiler & Data Quality: Profiler is not enabled for this table.
- Tags: AmundsenTags.duplicate_amundsentag, TestPolicyTag.test_policy_tag (+1 more)
- Schema:
 - grantor** (STRING): No Description, TestPolicyTag.test_policy_tag
 - grantee** (STRING): No Description
 - table_catalog** (STRING)

Data Lake characteristics

- Separation of **storage** and **compute**
 - Colocation = high performance
 - Why separate?
- Scalability
 - Don't need to migrate data
- Cost efficiency
 - VMs not running 24/7
- Fault tolerance
 - Cloud storage (object storage) typically highly available



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Further reading

- Chapter VI
 - Trends in data storage
 - Data catalogs
 - Data sharing
 - ...
- Databricks perspective:
 - <https://www.databricks.com/discover/data-lakes>
- Microsoft perspective (and comparisons):
 - <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/resources/cloud-computing-dictionary/what-is-a-data-lake/>

