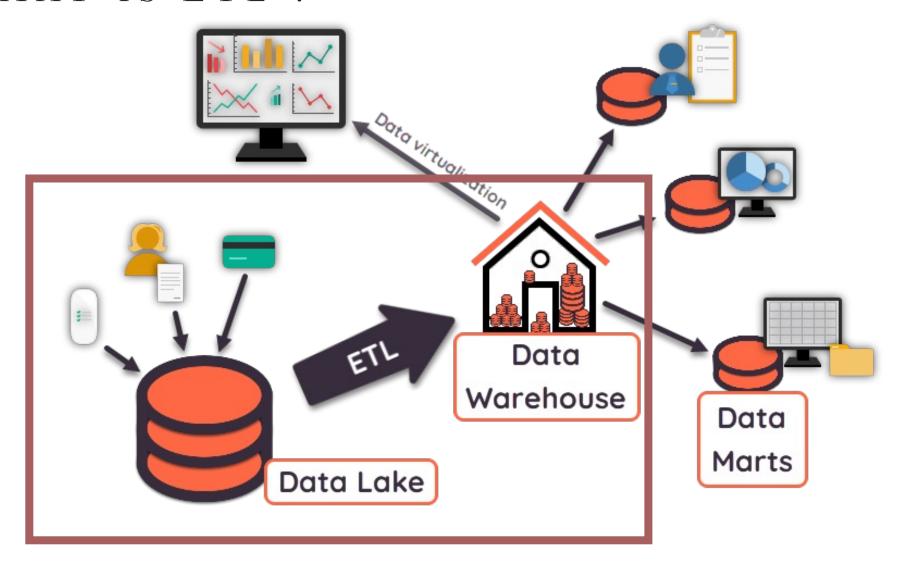
# DATAVAULT

DATA ENGINEERING BOOTCAMP

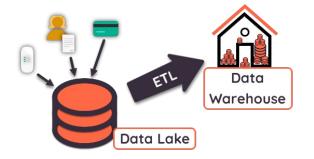


# WHAT IS ETL?



# HOW DO WE TRACK CHANGES OF OUR SOURCE DATA OVER TIME?

### WHAT IS A DATAVAULT ?





## MODEL

#### crops:

id	crop	++   water_consumption   ++
C-1	tomato	•
C-2	cucumber	-

#### fields:

ж.				_
	id	field	crop_id	1
I	F-5	small   +	2	
	F-6	big		
•				•

Tomatos now have a water consumption of 12 liters/day.

How can we communicate our stakeholders that yesterdays analysis contained a different value?

#### SATELITE

```
crops satelite:
crop_hash_key | crop | water_consumption | load_date | end_date | record_source | hash_diff |
| tomate
                       | 2022-05-01 | NULL
                                   l ERP
b519e
             | 10
                                            | 8a3f0
+-----
| 5f763
        | cucumber | 15
                 | 2022-05-01 | NULL | ERP
                                            | c345a
crops:
| id | crop | water consumption |
+----+
```

#### ALTER DATA

#### 

- ✓ Tracking data changes
- ✓ Only import differences

#### ADD COLUMN

### crops height satelite:

+   height_hash_key +	crop_height	load_date	end_date	record_source	hash_diff
	30	2022-05-03 	NULL	ERP	a8c94
	15	2022-05-03	NULL	ERP	ef3a9

#### crops - crops height link:

- ✓ Tracking schema changes
- 🗹 Downstream ETL processes do not need to be adjusted if they don't need the new information

## REMOVE A COLUMN

- All Columns need to be nullable
- Therefore no further changes are needed.

#### PROS & CONS OF A DATAVAULT

#### Pros:

- Long-term storage of data
- Tracking data changes
- Fast import of data
- Changes in data schemas do not necessarily required downstream ETL and analysis processes to be adjusted

#### Cons:

- Not easy to query
- Large overhead

# HOW DO WE TRACK CHANGES OF OUR SOURCE DATA OVER TIME?

# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION