Diagram

KP1
PK ID
- interval_start_timestamp
- interval_end_timestamp
- service_id
- total_bytes
- interval

KP2
PK ID
- interval_start_timestamp
- interval_end_timestamp
- cell_id
- number_of_unique_users
- interval

External system → Files

DB ← API ← Web Application ← User

ETL (contains):
Data Reader → Data Processor → Repository → Log Files

Files ← Data Reader
Repository → DB

Client → ETL: *Triggers with configuration (time interval, day)*

System Overview:

The diagram represents a system for data processing and integration. Key components and their relationships include:

1. Data Flow:
   Data originates from a "Data Reader," suggesting an input source of raw data.

   The data then flows to a "Data Processor" responsible for processing and transforming it.

2. Storage and Processing:
   Processed data is stored in a "Repository," indicating a central storage component.

   There is a connection from the "Data Processor" to a "Database" (DB), suggesting storage or retrieval of processed data.

3. External System Interaction:
   An "External System" interacts with the main system, implying external data sources or destinations.

4. Client Interaction:
   A "Client" interacts with the system, possibly indicating user interfaces or user-triggered actions.

5. ETL Operation:
   The "ETL" component in the diagram implies Extract, Transform, and Load operations, typical in data processing pipelines.

6. Log Files:
   The presence of "Log Files" suggests the system logs activities, errors, or events for monitoring and debugging.

Detailed Component Descriptions:

1. Data Reader:
   Responsible for reading raw data, possibly from external sources or files.

2. Data Processor:
   Performs data processing and transformation tasks on the incoming data.

3. Repository:
   Serves as a central storage location for processed data.

4. Database (DB):
   Represents a database component, possibly for persistent storage or retrieval of processed data.

5. Triggers with Configuration:
   Represents triggers with configurable settings, such as time intervals and days, possibly influencing data processing.

6. Client:
   Represents a user interface or external system interacting with the main system.

7. Files:
   Represents files, which could be input or output data files.

8. External System:
   Represents an external system that interacts with the main system, exchanging data.

9. ETL (Extract, Transform, Load):
   Indicates a component involved in ETL operations for data processing.

10. Log Files:
   Signifies the logging of system activities, errors, or events.