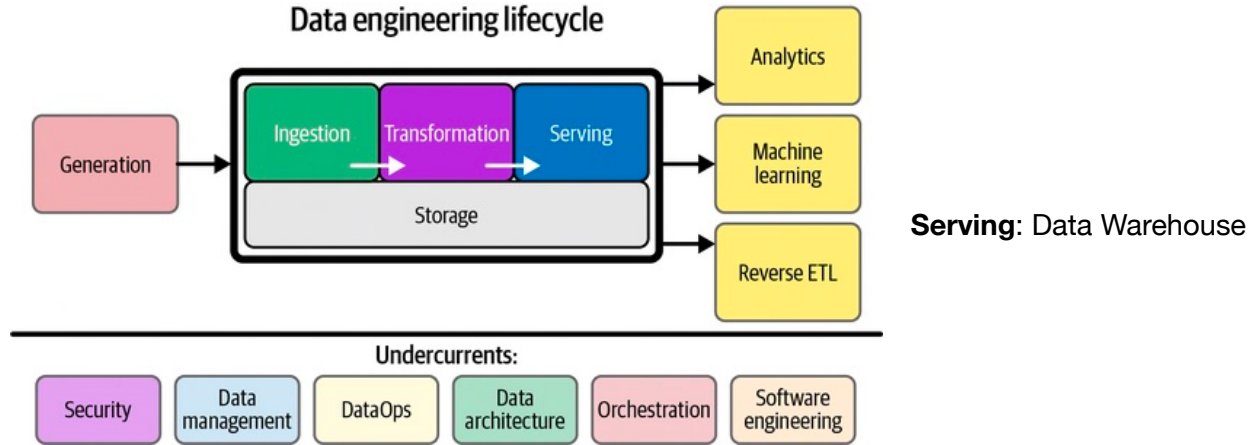


Data Engineering Life Cycle

Generation:

- Web Sites
- Sensors
- Forms/Feedback
- Analytics



Ingestion: Fetching data from multiple sources

Storage: Storing all the data that you fetched from multiple sources

Transformation: Based on business logic or other requirements, doing a transformation

What is Data Warehouse

A data warehouse is a centralized repository that stores data from various sources, such as transactional systems, applications, and external sources.

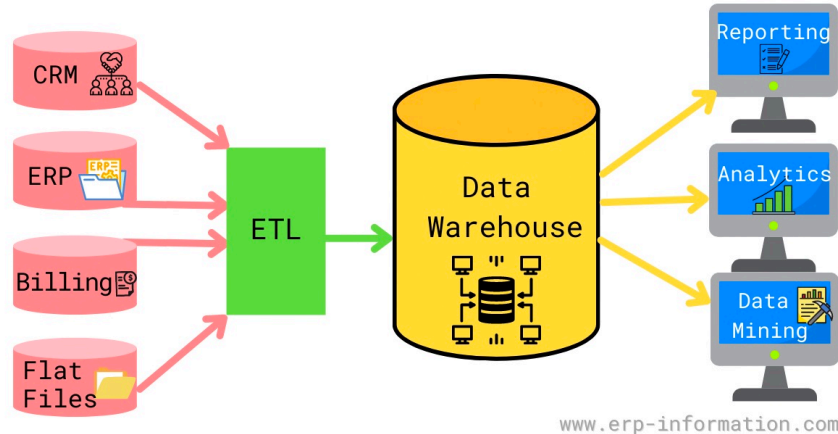
It is designed to support business intelligence activities, such as reporting, analysis, and data mining. Unlike transactional databases, which are designed for day-to-day operations, data warehouses are designed for complex queries and analysis.

Characteristics of Data Warehouse

1. Subject-Oriented
2. Integrated
3. Time-Variant
4. Non-Volatile

Benefits of Data Warehouse

1. Improved Decision Making
2. Increased Efficiency
3. Enhanced Data Quality
4. Competitive Advantage



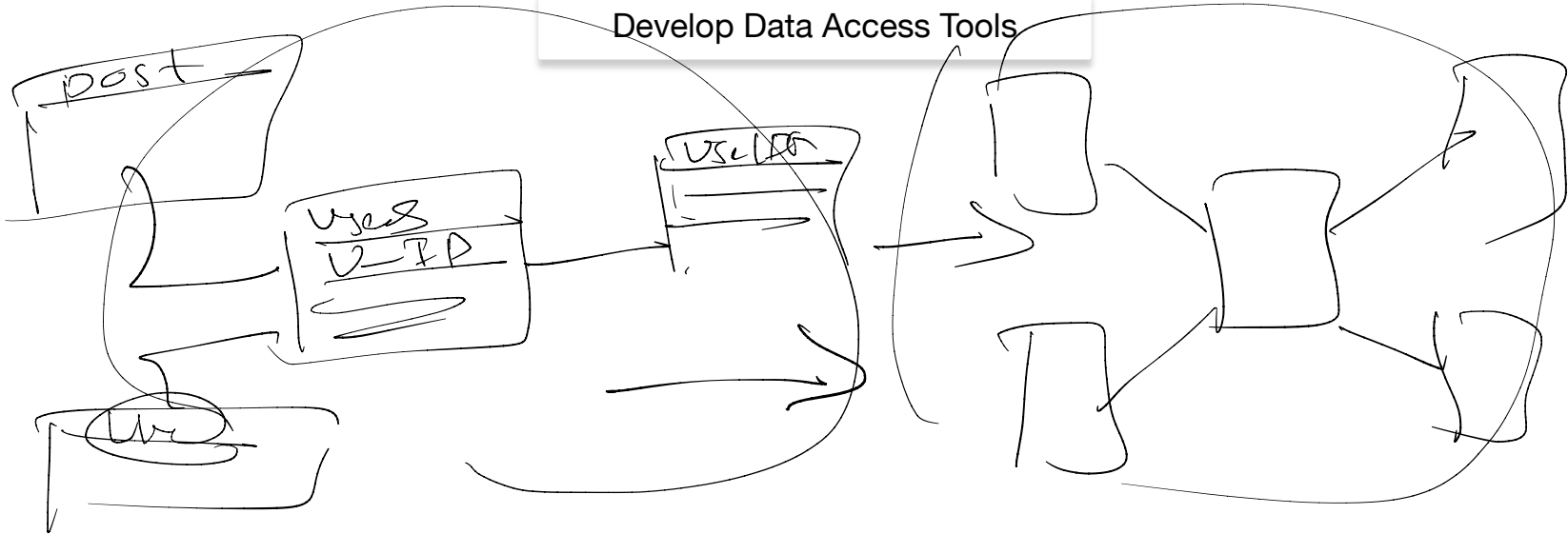
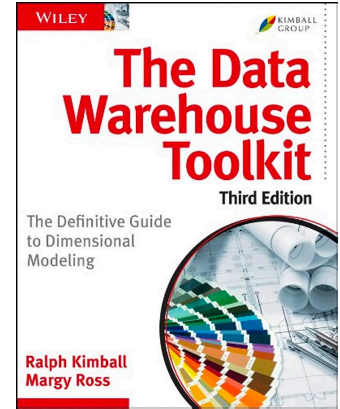
Kimball's Approach to Data Warehousing

Identify the Business Requirements

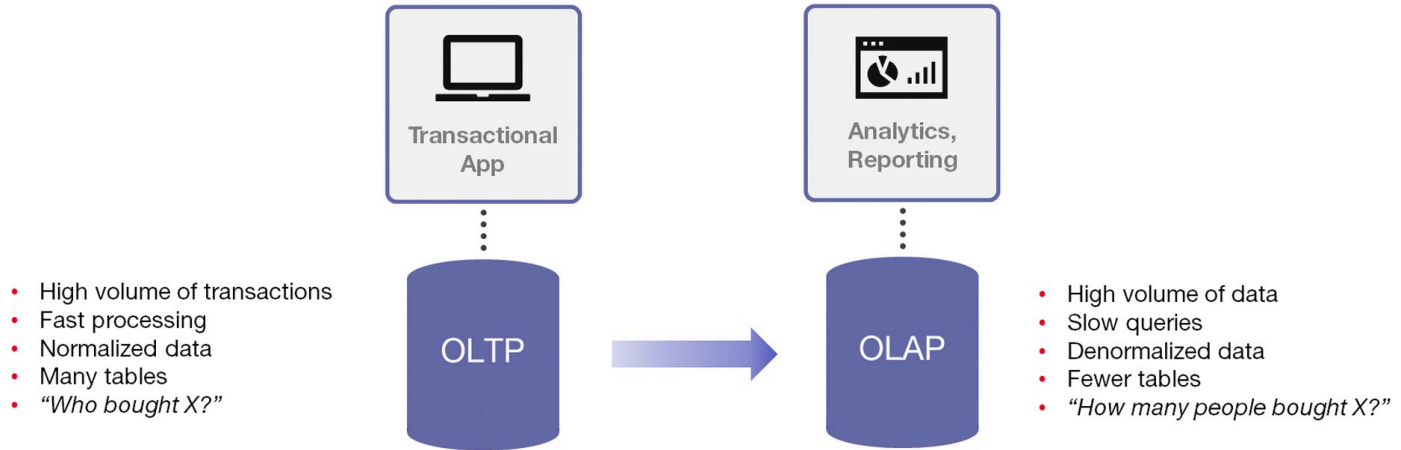
Design the Dimensional Model

Implement the ETL Processes

Develop Data Access Tools



OLTP vs OLAP



DATA WAREHOUSE vs DATA LAKE



→ Data is processed and organized into a single schema before being put into the warehouse



→ The analysis is done on the cleansed data in the warehouse

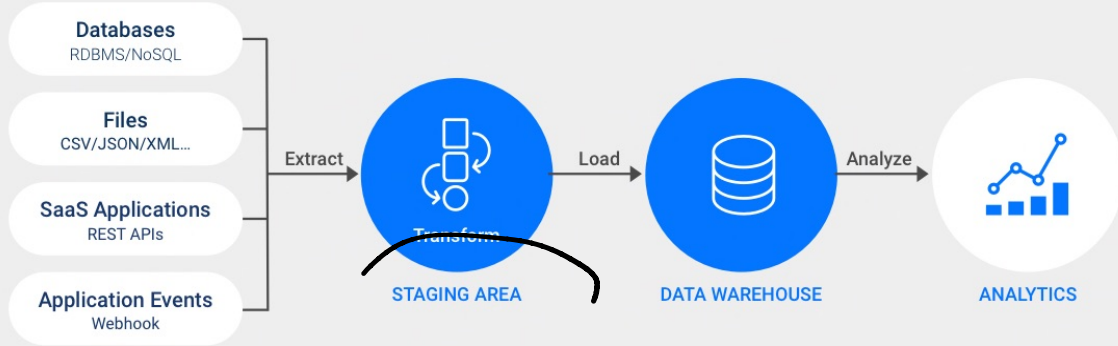


← Raw and unstructured data goes into a data lake



← Data is selected and organized as and when needed

ETL PROCESS



Case Study

