ETL Pipeline

Coded Using Python & SQL on a MySQL Database

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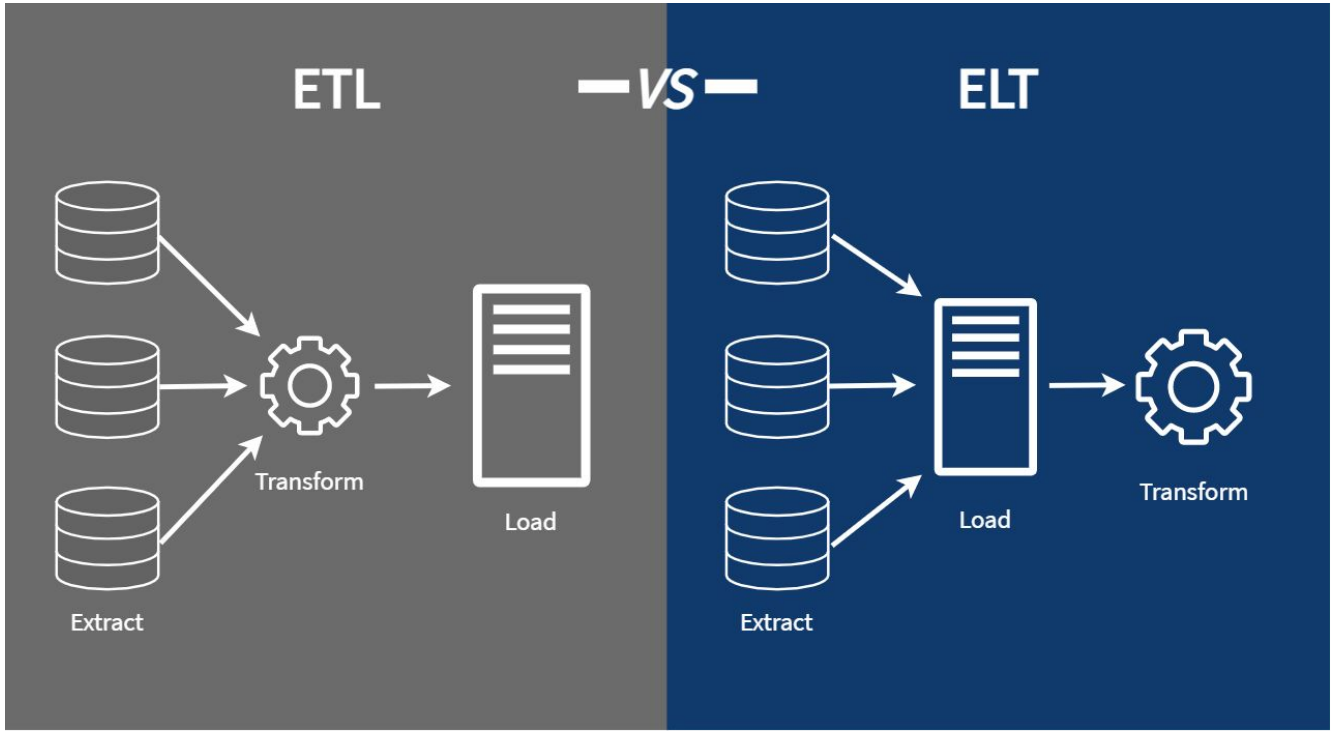
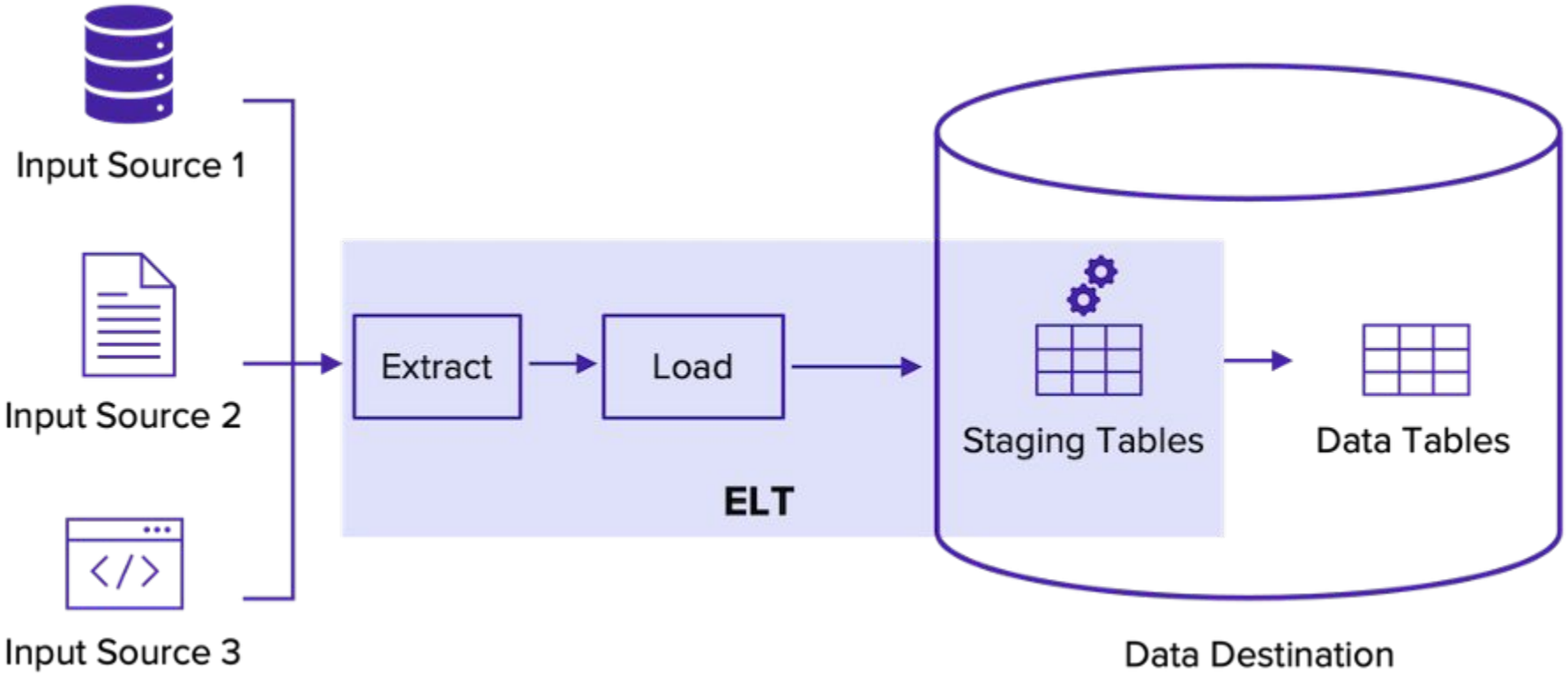
Overview

- ELT Pipeline Design
- Application Design & Architecture
- Database Design
- Application Sequence Diagram
- Limitations & Scalability
- Next Steps & Future Development Features

ETL Design Paradigm



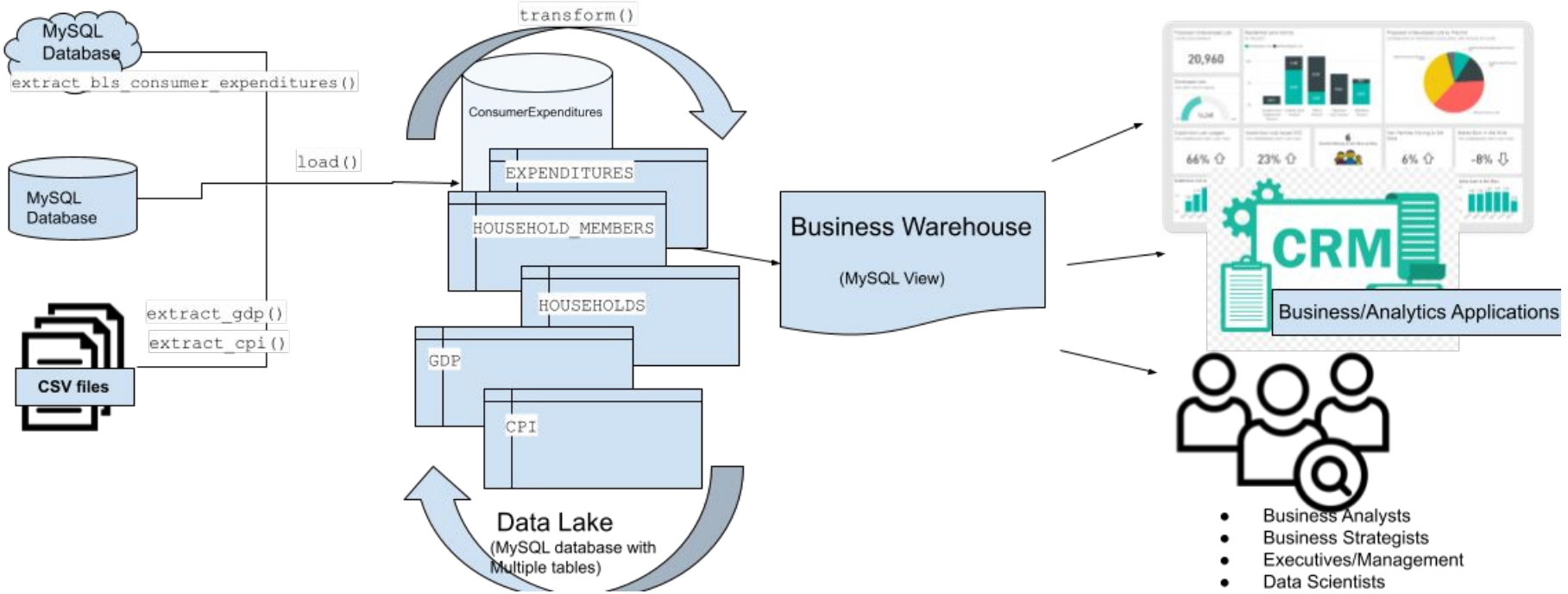
High Level Design & Architecture



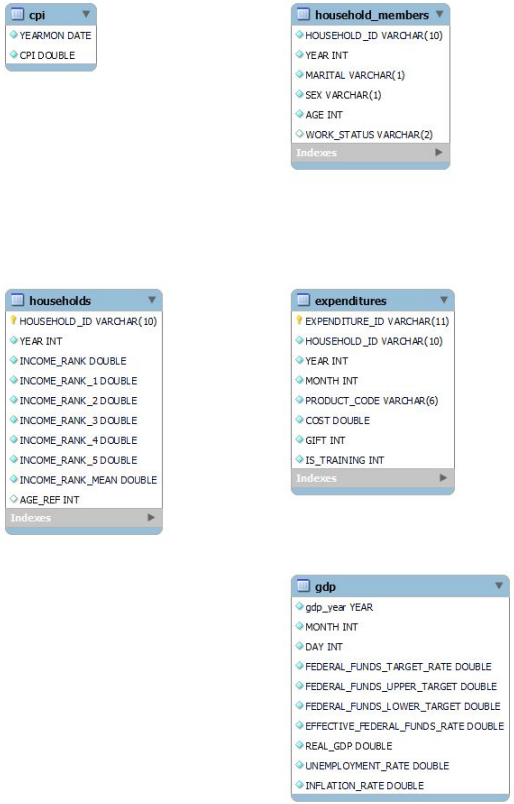
Data Sources

	Size	Row Count	Number of Columns
Consumer Expenditures	337.6 MB	2,047,961	10
Household Members		137,355	6
Households		56,812	11
GDP	26.5 KB	904	10
CPI	22.7 KB	1,303	2

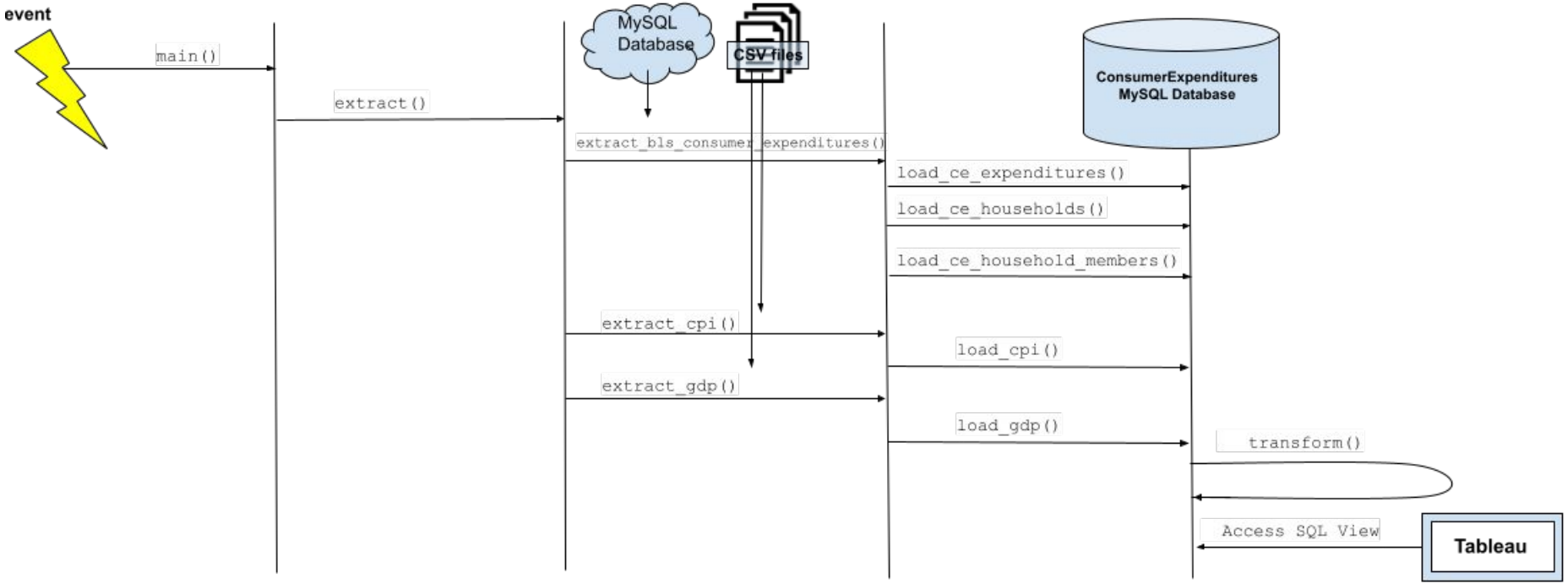
ELT Python Application Design & Architecture



EER Diagram (Database Schema)



ELT Application Sequence Diagram



Limitations

Dynamic Extraction of Tables

Hardcoded Table Names and Column Types

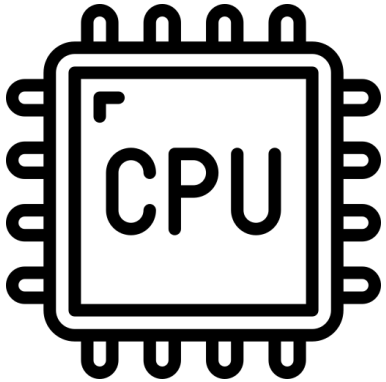
```
start1 = time.time()
sql = "SELECT * FROM HOUSEHOLD_MEMBERS;"
df_household_members = pd.read_sql_table('HOUSEHOLD_MEMBERS', conn
#df_household_members.to_csv('household_members.csv', encoding='ut
end1 = time.time() - start1
```

Limitations

Lacks Scalability For Larger Datasets and Data Processing Capacity

Uses Local MySQL Database

Uses SQLAlchemy libraries which may not be most efficient



Limitations

Maintainability of Code

Needs centralized configuration file

Needs centralized logging options for different users

Future Implementation Items

More robust ELT pipeline that can scale & integrate

- *Automatic scheduled pulls configurable per data source*
- *Dynamic extraction of external data sources*
- *New Pipeline Segment to batch extract and combine data sources before writing to database (Data Lake/Staging Area)*
- *Configurable Log Files Based on User Requirements*
- *Centralized Configuration File for Storing file locations, etc.*