Deciphering Data
Architectures: Choosing Between a
Modern Data Warehouse, Data Fabric, Data
Lakehouse, and Data Mesh



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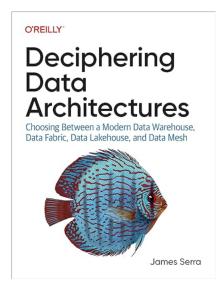


About Me



- Microsoft, Data & Al Solution Architect in Microsoft Federal Civilian
- At Microsoft for most of the last nine years as a Data & Al Architect, with a brief stop at EY
- In IT for 35 years, worked on many BI and DW projects
- Worked as desktop/web/database developer, DBA, BI and DW architect and developer, MDM architect, PDW/APS developer
- Been perm employee, contractor, consultant, business owner
- Presenter at PASS Summit, SQLBits, Enterprise Data World conference, Big Data Conference Europe, SQL Saturdays, Informatica World
- Blog at JamesSerra.com
- Former SQL Server MVP
- Author of the book "Deciphering Data Architectures: Choosing Between a Modern Data Warehouse, Data Fabric, Data Lakehouse, and Data Mesh"

My book



Roll over image to zoom in

Deciphering Data Architectures 1st Edition, Kindle Edition

by James Serra (Author) Format: Kindle Edition

5.0 ★★★★ × 3 ratings

#1 New Release in Data Modeling & Design

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Book description

Editorial reviews

Data fabric, data lakehouse, and data mesh have recently appeared as viable alternatives to the modern data warehouse. These new architectures have solid benefits, but they're also surrounded by a lot of hyperbole and confusion. This practical book provides a guided tour of each architecture to help data professionals understand its pros and cons.

In the process, James Serra, big data and data warehousing solution architect at Microsoft, examines common data architecture concepts, including how data warehouses have had to evolve to work with data lake features. You'll learn what data lakehouses can help you achieve, and how to distinguish data mesh hype from reality. Best of all, you'll be able to determine the most appropriate data architecture for your needs. By reading this book, you'll:

- Gain a working understanding of several data architectures
- Know the pros and cons of each approach
- Distinguish data architecture theory from the reality
- Learn to pick the best architecture for your use case
- Understand the differences between data warehouses and data lakes
- Learn common data architecture concepts to help you build better solutions
- Alleviate confusion by clearly defining each data architecture
- Know what architectures to use for each cloud provider

Read entire book now with an O'Reilly subscription: Deciphering Data Architectures (O'Reilly.com)

Foundation

- 1. Big Data
- 2. Types of Data Architectures
- 3. The Architecture Design Session

Common Data Architecture Concepts

- 4. The Relational Data Warehouse
- 5. Data Lake
- 6. Data Storage Solutions and Processes
- 7. Approaches to Design
- 8. Approaches to Data Modeling
- 9. Approaches to Data Ingestion

Data Architectures

- 10. The Modern Data Warehouse
- 11. Data Fabric
- 12. Data Lakehouse
- 13. Data Mesh Foundation
- 14. Should You Adopt Data Mesh? Myths, Concerns, And The Future

People, Process, and Technology

- 15. People And Processes
- 16. Technologies

More details

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Agenda

- Relational Data Warehouse
- Data Lake
- Modern Data Warehouse
- Data Fabric
- Data Lakehouse
- Data Mesh

Note: These are James Serra's opinions and not that of Microsoft!

I tried understanding all this architecture stuff...

And ended up passed-out drunk in a Bar Mleczny

parking lot



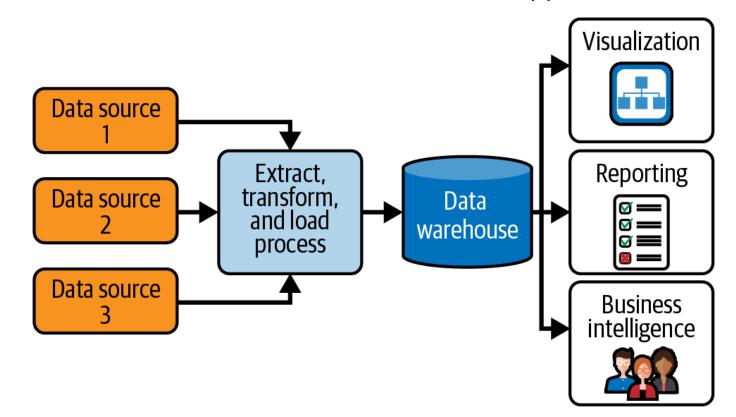
Let's prevent that from happening...

Relational Data Warehouse (RDW)

What is a Relational Data Warehouse?

(or, why do we need a copy of the source data?)

A relational data warehouse is where you store data from multiple data sources to be used for historical and trend analysis reporting **to make better business decisions** by getting greater insights into your company. It acts as a central repository for many subject areas and contains the "single version of truth". It is NOT to be used for OLTP applications.



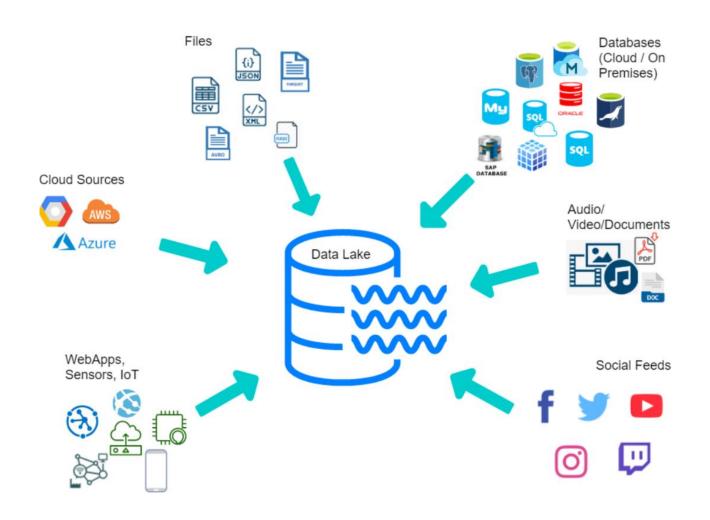
Why use a Relational Data Warehouse?

- Single version of the truth
- Reduce stress on the production system
- Optimized for read access
- Integrate multiple sources of data
- Run accurate historical reports (no need to save hardcopy reports)
- Restructure and rename tables and fields
- Protection against application upgrades
- Reduced security concerns
- Keep historical data
- Use Master Data Management, including hierarchies
- Improve data quality by plugging holes in source systems
- No IT involvement needed to create reports

Data Lake

What is a Data Lake?

A schema-on-read storage repository that holds a vast amount of raw data in its native format until it is needed.

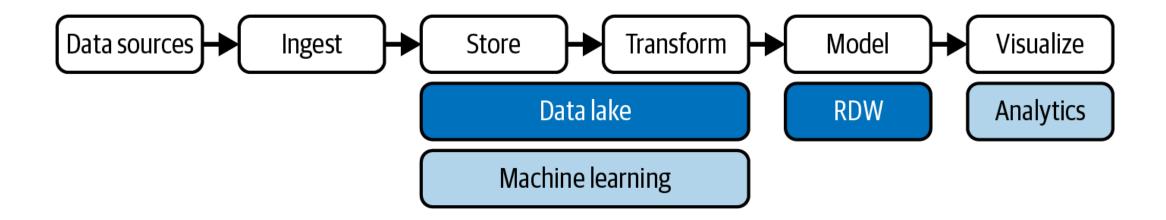


Why use a data lake?

- Store data with no modeling: Schema-on-read (RDW is schema-on-write)
 - Allows for quick user access to data for power users/data scientists (allowing for faster ROI)
 - Provides for data exploration to see if data valuable before writing ETL and schema for relational database, or use for one-time report/query
- Frees up expensive enterprise data warehouse (EDW) resources for queries instead of using EDW resources for transformations. Removes need for EDW maintenance window
- Extreme performance for transformations by having multiple compute options each accessing different folders containing data
- Stockpiling data cheaply
- Keep all history of data

Modern Data Warehouse (MDW)

MDW high-level architecture



Data Lake with Data warehouse use cases

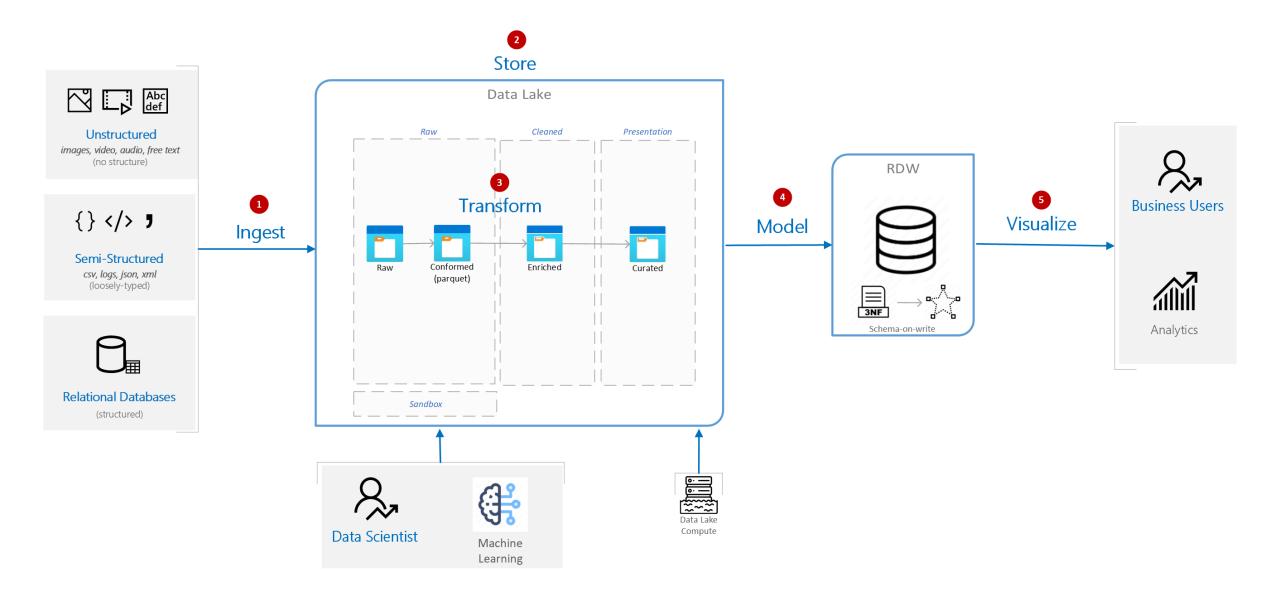
Data Lake Staging & preparation

- Data scientists/Power users
- Batch processing
- Data refinement/cleaning
- ETL workloads
- Store older/backup data
- Sandbox for data exploration
- One-time reports
- Quick access to data
- Don't know questions

Relational Data Warehouse Serving, Security & Compliance

- Business people
- Low latency
- Complex joins
- Interactive ad-hoc query
- High number of users
- Additional security
- Large support for tools
- Dashboards
- Easily create reports (Self-service BI)
- Know questions

Modern Data Warehouse architecture



Data Fabric

What is Data Fabric?

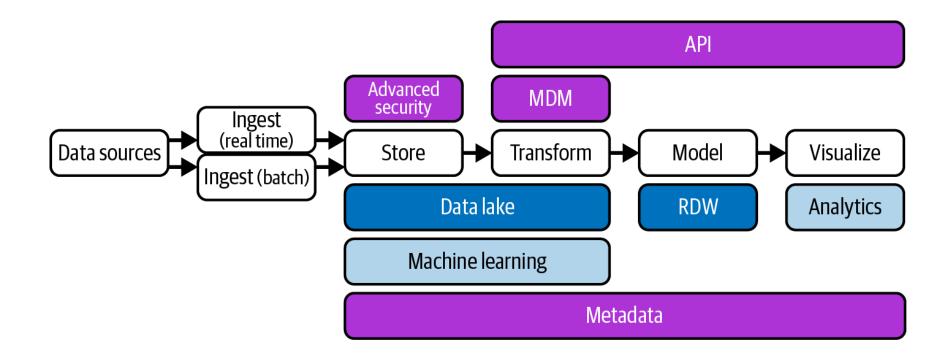
A data fabric is a term used to describe the architecture of taking disparate systems and weaving them together, like fabric, to create a consistent layer on top of an organization's data.

Data Fabric adds to a modern data warehouse:

- Data access policies
- Metadata catalog
- Master Data Management (MDM)
- Data virtualization
- Real-time processing
- APIs
- Building blocks/Services
- Products

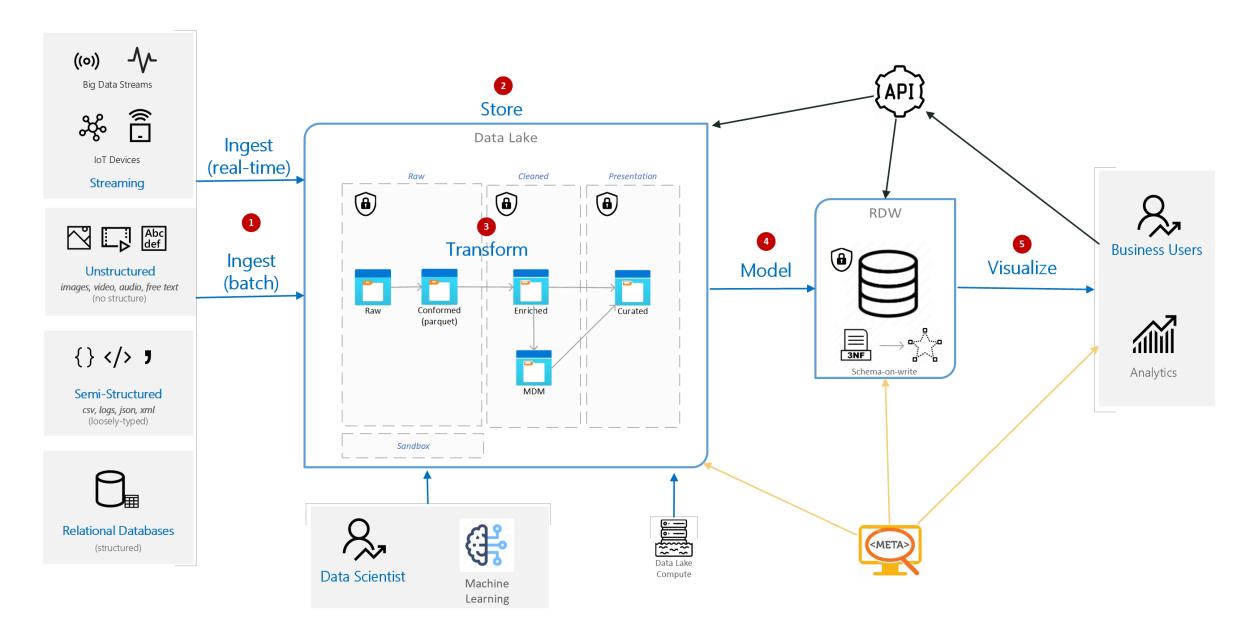
Bottom line: Data fabric provides additional technology to source more data, secure it, and make it available. Think of it as an evolution of the MDW

Data Fabric high-level architecture



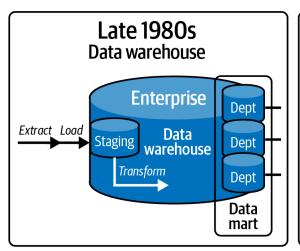
In purple are the data fabric features

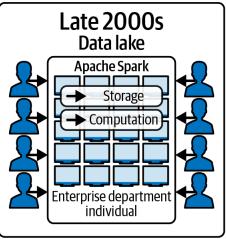
Data Fabric architecture

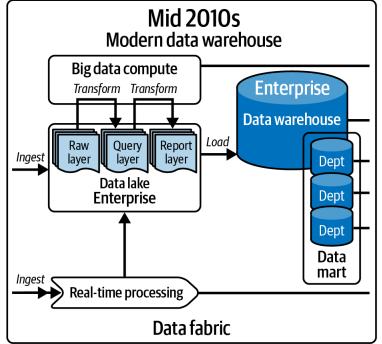


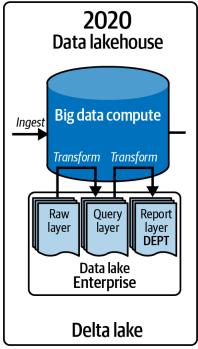
Data Lakehouse

Data Lakehouse historical timeline









Delta Lake

A transactional storage software layer that runs on top of an existing data lake, adding RDW-like features.

Top features:

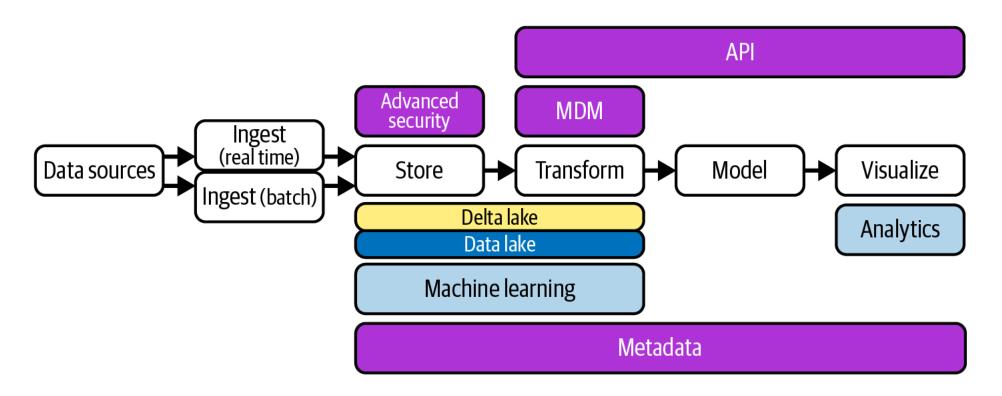
- Supports SQL commands INSERT, DELETE, UPDATE, and MERGE
- ACID transactions for one table
- Time travel (data versioning enables rollbacks, audit trail)
- Streaming and batch unification
- Schema enforcement & schema evolution
- Performance improvements (Data skipping, caching, Z-Order, etc)
- Solve "small files" problem
 via OPTIMIZE command (compact/merge)

Spark:

df.write.format("delta").save(delta_table_path)
instead of

df.write.format("parquet").save(delta_table_path)

Data Lakehouse high-level architecture



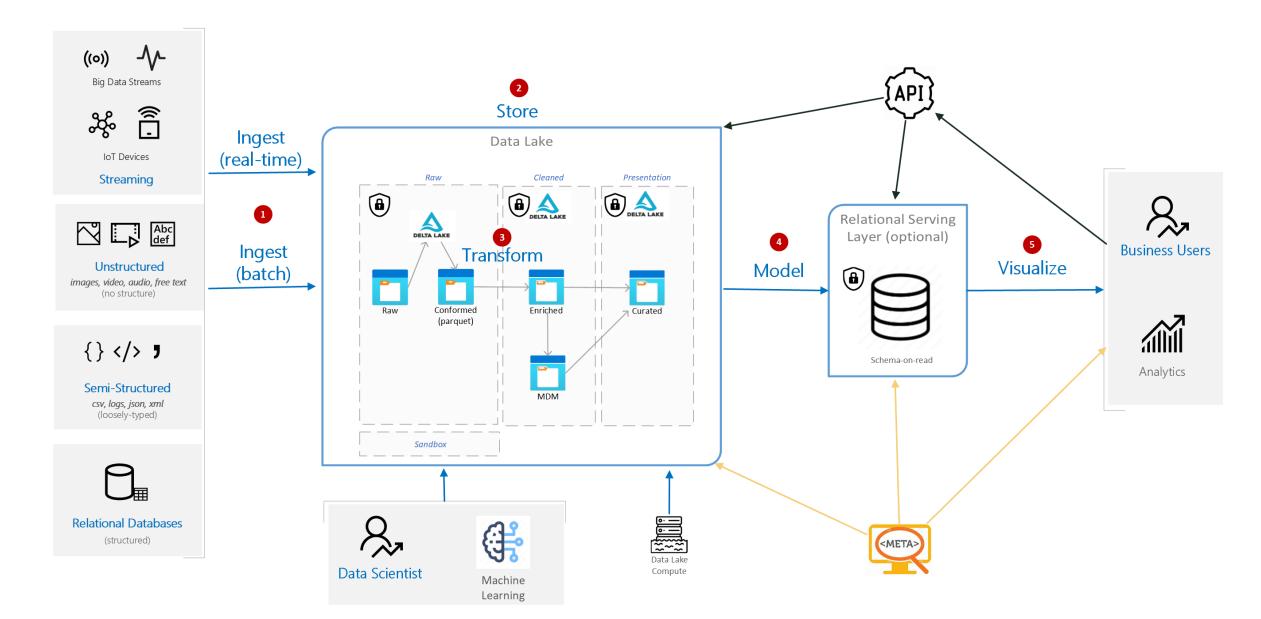
Added Delta lake, removed RDW

Use cases for Data Lakehouse

Today's data architectures commonly suffer from six problems:

- Reliability: Keeping the data lake and warehouse consistent
- Data staleness: Data in warehouse is older
- Limited support for advanced analytics: Data scientists prefer files
- Total cost of ownership: Extra cost for data copied to warehouse
- Data governance: More copies, more risk
- Complexity: More specialized skills needed for both a data lake and RDW

Data Lakehouse architecture



Opening a can of worms



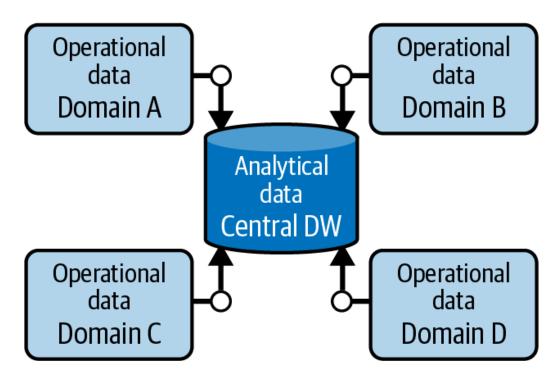
Concerns skipping relational data warehouse

- Speed: Relational database *queries* are faster, especially with Massively Parallel Processing (MPP) and with advanced indexing, advanced statistics, caching, advanced query plan optimization, materialized views, advanced join optimization
- Security: No row-level security (RLS), column-level security, data-at-rest encryption, column-level encryption, Transparent Data Encryption (TDE), dynamic data masking
- People are used to using a relational database (forced metadata layer)
- Complexity: Metadata separate from data, file-based world
- Concurrency: Multiple reads of a file at the same time can be slow
- Missing features: SQL Views, referential integrity, workload management, advanced auditing and compliance features (such as auditing trails, data retention policies, and compliance certifications), ACID against multiple tables
- Products must add delta lake support in order to use it

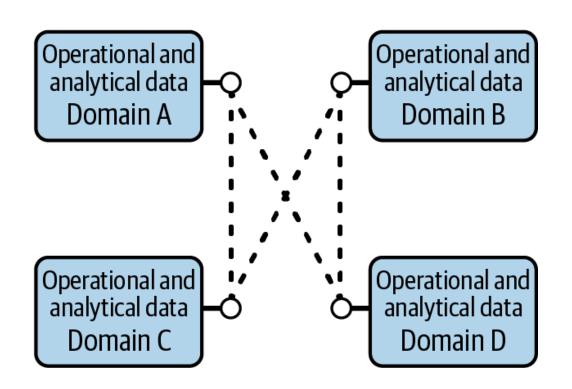
New technology addressing some of these concerns. Just put limited data in RDW that needs it

Data Mesh

Traditional centralized vs Data Mesh decentralized







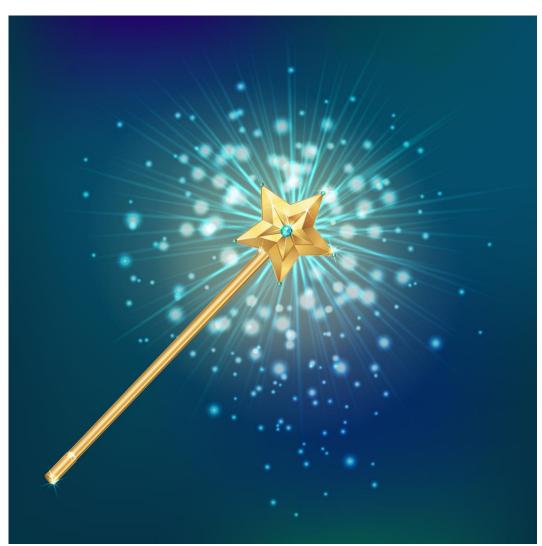
Data Mesh

Data Mesh

Data Mesh is a concept, not technology

It is a **huge** organizational and cultural shift

Data Mesh is not a magic wand that you can buy on ebay



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Data Mesh - Overview

A data mesh is a decentralized approach to managing data, where multiple teams within a company are responsible for their own data, promoting collaboration and flexibility. By implementing data mesh principles, the quality and accuracy of data can be enhanced, resulting in increased trust among businesses to utilize data more extensively for informed decision-making.

Data Mesh Principles

#1) Domain Ownership

Decentralize and distribute responsibility to people who are closest to the data in order to support continuous change and scalability (i.e. manufacturing, sales, supplier)

#2) Data as a product

Analytical data provided by the domains are treated as a product and the consumers of that data are treated as customers (domain teams, API code, data and metadata, infrastructure)

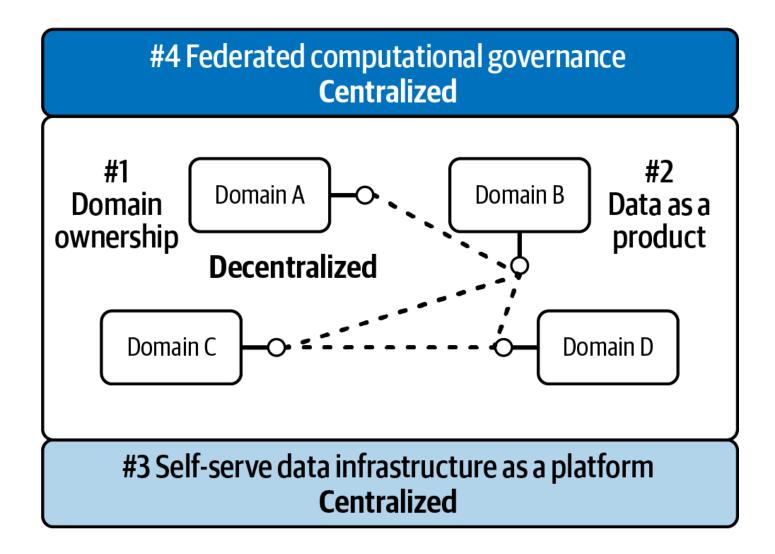
#3) Self-serve data infrastructure as a platform

Simplify data product creation and management by automating infrastructure provisioning (i.e. storage, compute, data pipeline, access control)

#4) Federated computational governance

A collaborative data governance between domains and a central data team to define, implement and monitor global rules (i.e., interoperability, data quality, data security, regulations, data modelling)

Data Mesh architecture



Use cases for Data Mesh

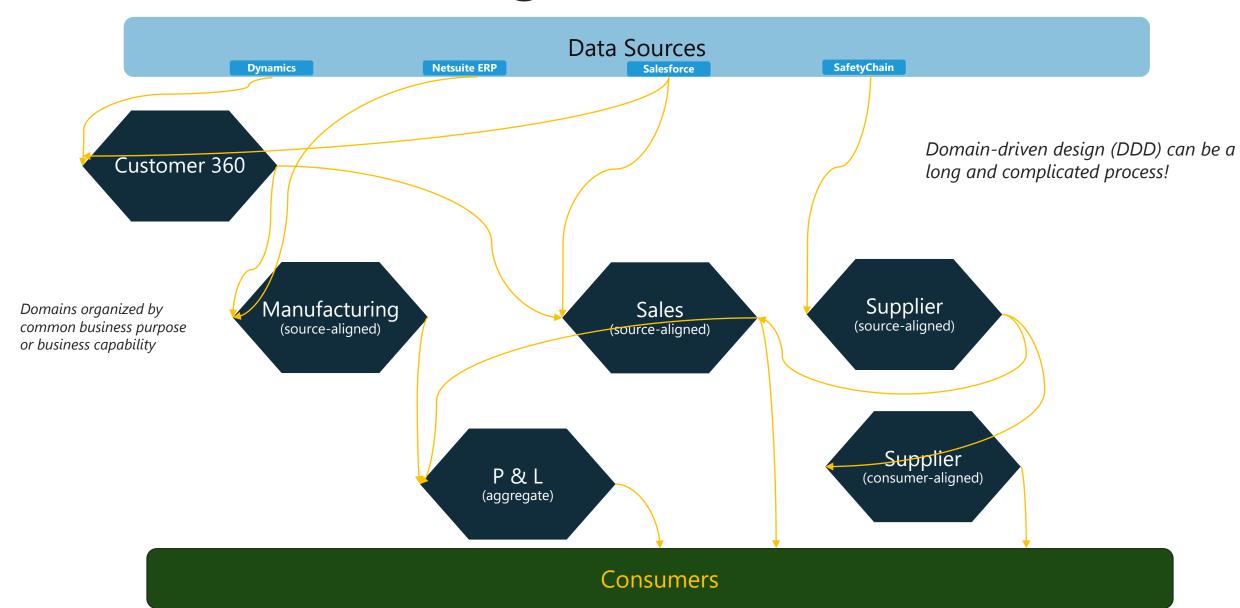
Data mesh tries to solve four challenges with a centralized data lake/warehouse:

- Lack of ownership: who owns the data the data source team or the infrastructure team?
- Lack of quality: the infrastructure team is responsible for quality but does not know the data well
- **Organizational scaling**: the central team becomes the bottleneck, such as with an enterprise data lake/warehouse
- **Technical scaling**: current big data solutions can't keep up with additional data requirements

Example healthcare domains and products within them

Patient data domain Clinical decision **Population Patient Patient Patient Patient Patient data** Clinical support Health matching and satisfaction analytics engagement outcome research systems Management **ID** resolution prediction Clinical data domain Clinical Clinical Clinical **Disease Real-world Clinical trial Clinical trial Imaging** decision research registries analytics evidence matching analysis management support Claims data domain **Patient** Health plan **Fraud Provider** Claims denial **Claims Claims Payment** financial selection detection processing network management analytics management management analysis Public health data domain Chronic disease **Population Environmental Public health** Infectious Health Disease **Health equity** health health tracking behavior research disease management surveillance modeling management change

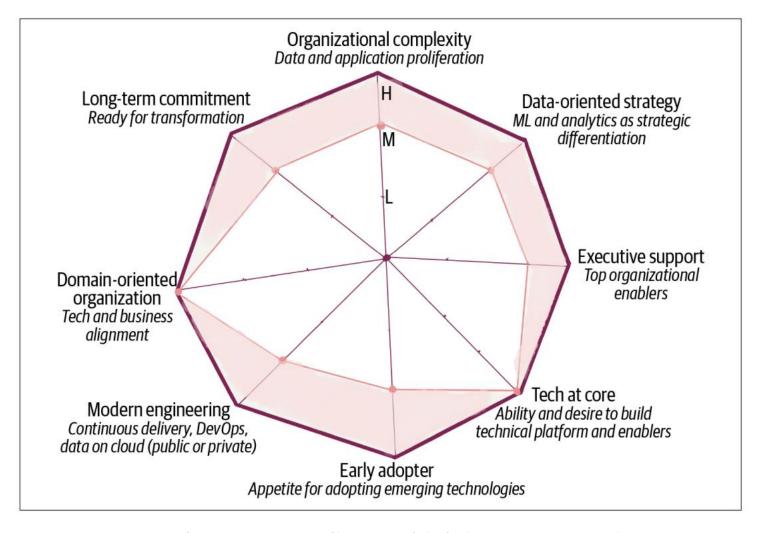
Data Mesh – Logical Architecture



Concerns with Data Mesh

- No standard definition of a data mesh.
- Huge investment in organizational change and technical implementation
- Performance problem of combining data from multiple domains
- Duplication of data for performance reasons
- Getting quality engineering people for each domain
- Inconsistent technical implementations for the domains
- Domains don't want to wait for a data mesh
- Need incentives for each domain to counter extra work
- Self-serve approach of data requests could be challenging
- Duplication of data and ingestion platform
- Creation of data silos for domains not able to join data mesh
- Not seeing the big picture for combing data

Should you adopt data mesh today?



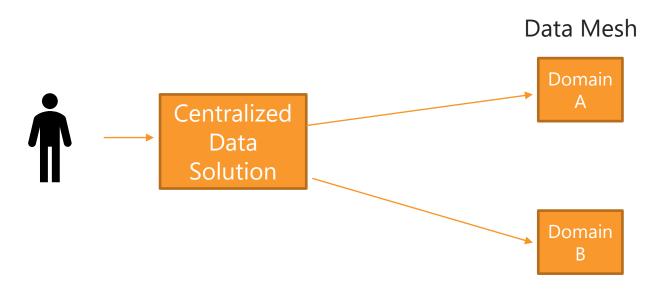
Need to score medium or high in ALL categories

Data Mesh Future

This view is my own and not that of Microsoft!

In the end, I predict data mesh will become an extension to a centralized data solution for a small percentage of solutions via a hub-and-spoke model:

- Start by using new data to create new data mesh domains
- Supplement those domains with your current centralized data solution
- Slowly migrate your centralized data into data mesh domains over time
- Paves the way for a cultural shift over time



Data Mesh principles adoption estimate:

- 1) Domain ownership (90%)
- 2) Data as a product (70%)
- 3) Self-serve data infrastructure as a platform (30%)
- 4) Federated computational governance (50%)

Data Mesh concepts help with a better way of thinking how to get value out of data

When to use each architecture?

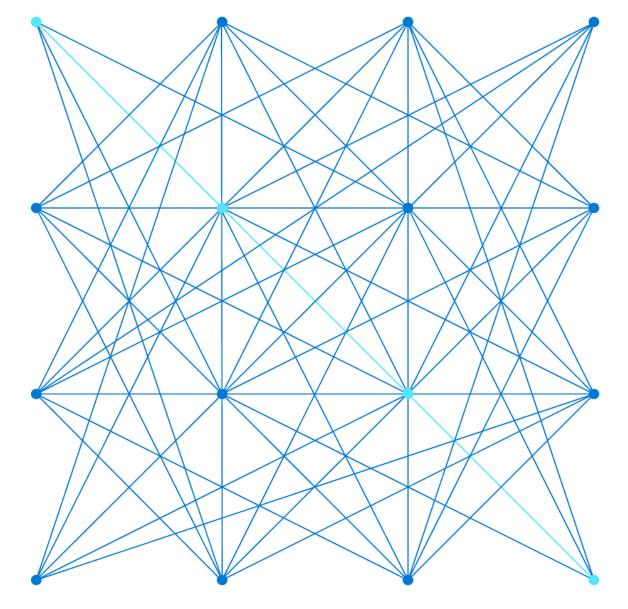
A very high-level use case for each architecture (in ascending cost and complexity):

- Modern data warehouse: Small amount of data; if used to relational data warehouses (RDW);
 can skip data lake if very small amount of data
- Data fabric: Need to ingest many different data sources (size, speed, type). Large migration effort (i.e., many SP's would need to be rewritten if no RDW)
- Data lakehouse: Use it until you can't then copy some data to RDW
- Data mesh: Very large, domain-oriented company, that is having major pain points with scalability and can afford a long timeline. Each domain will use one of the three architectures

Most companies will use pieces of each architecture to build a solution adapted to their specific needs for data (use cases) and their business capabilities.



Data Mesh on Azure



Microsoft Position:



Microsoft focuses on organizations challenges and strategic vision vs landing a framework



Microsoft provides the NorthStar for implementing Modern Analytics Ecosystem (technology) in alignment to people and processes



Supports aspects of Data Mesh and Data Fabric but with the caution that we're not purists of either framework\solution

Modern Analytics and Governance (MAG) at Scale -

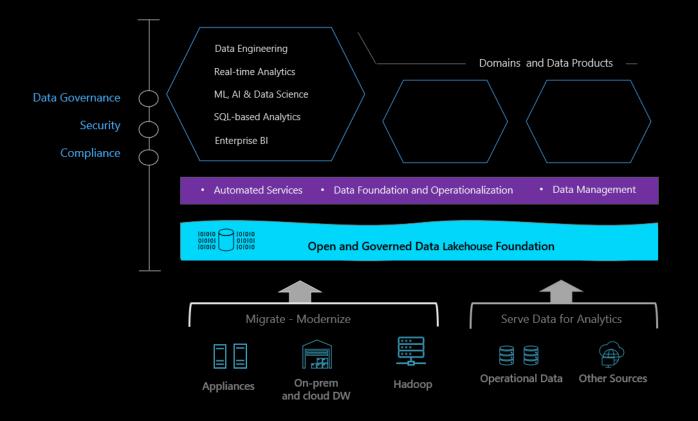
A transformative approach to building a modern, end-to-end analytics ecosystem aligned to data mesh, data fabric, and data hub

Call it MAG at Scale instead of data mesh!



Modern Analytics and Governance at Scale

Microsoft's Hybrid Approach to data mesh, data fabric and data hub



MS Packaged Solution

Enterprise Data Strategy

- Culture Transformation
- Align Process + People + Technology
- Enable Autonomous Lines of Businesses
- Organization Change Management
- Platform and Data Ownership

Composable Solution

- Enterprise Data Governance
- Data Management Foundation
- Domains and Data Products

Technical Architecture

- (Azure Cloud Adoption Framework)
- Azure Landing Zones
- Azure Data Services
- IPs and Accelerators (Microsoft + Partners)

Implementation Stages

• Discovery, MVPs, Phases

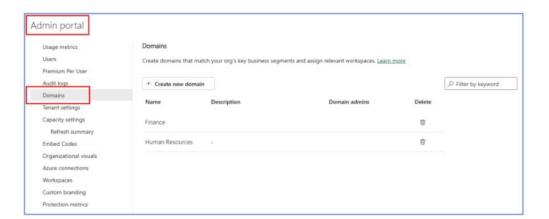
Microsoft Fabric and Data Mesh

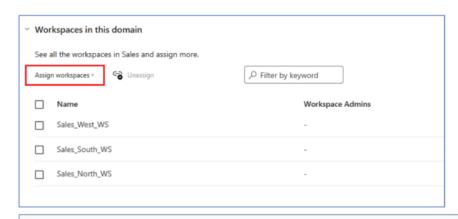
- · Can logically organize data into domains and subdomains: <u>Domains Microsoft Fabric | Microsoft Learn</u>
- · PBI workspaces are associated with domains or subdomains all the items in the workspace become part of the domain (they receive a domain attribute as part of their metadata
- Data consumers can filter and find content by domain
- Future releases will enable federated governance, which means some of the governance currently controlled at the tenant level will move to domain-level control
- · Use low-code to make it easier for domain teams to build solution
- OneLake technology to help

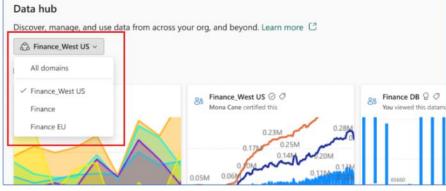
Data Mesh four principles:

Data Mesh with Fabric.docx (sharepoint.com)

- Domain ownership: partial
- 2. Data as a product: very little
- 3. Self-serve data infrastructure as a platform: some
- 4. Federated computational governance: future

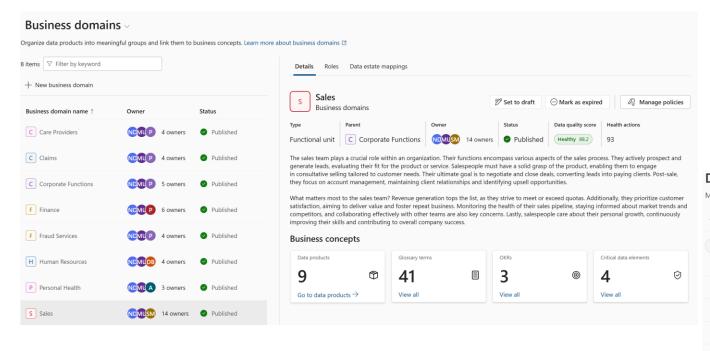


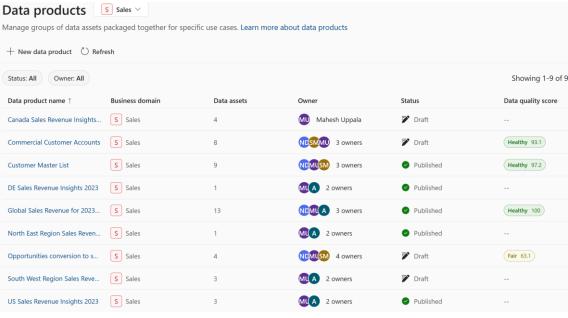




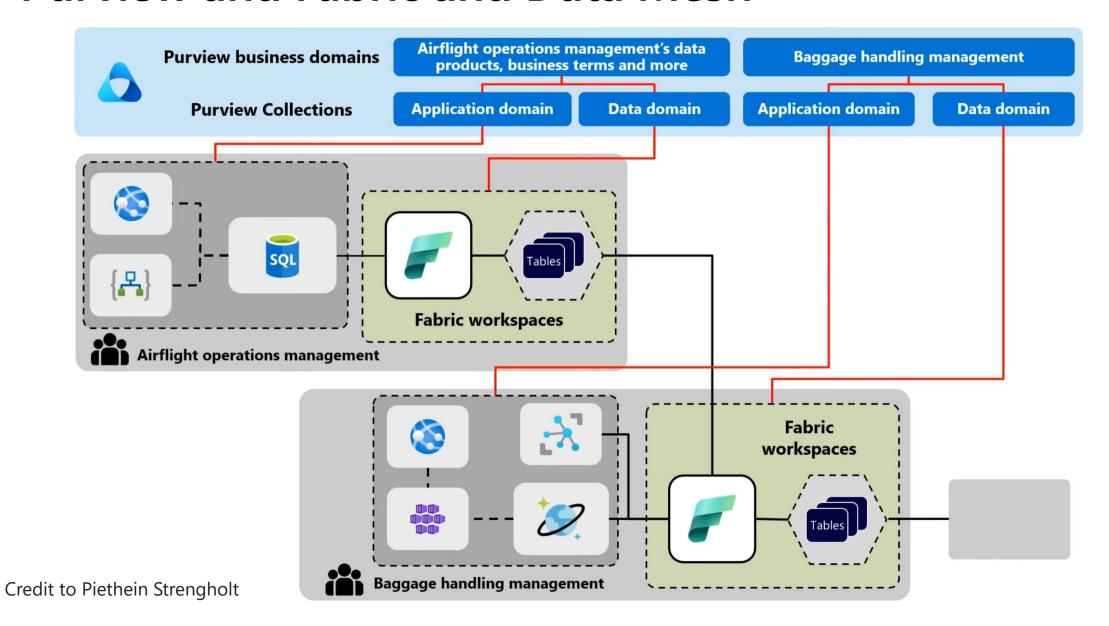
Microsoft Purview and Data Mesh

- · Public preview of the new and fully reimagined Microsoft Purview data governance solution
- Business domains -> Data products -> Assets (i.e. tables, files, Power BI reports)





Purview and Fabric and Data Mesh







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