# M.Tech Program

**Advanced Industry Integrated Programs** 

Jointly offered by University and LTIMindTree

# Data Engineering

Knowledge partner



Implementation partner



## **Course Objective**

- Recognize data types and structures.
- Grasp big data fundamentals and analytics.
- Master data ingestion processes and tools.
- Understand exploratory data analysis techniques.
- Learn storage methods and data flow.





### **Modules**

- Data Types & Formats
- Data Ingestion techniques
- Data Profiling & Visual Representation via various tools (Pandas)
- Storage and retrieval methods
- Data Lineage Analysis





# **Data Ingestion Techniques**





# **Streaming**





# **Streaming**

### **Data Ingestion**

- **Data Ingestion:** Moving and replicating data from various sources to destinations like cloud data lakes or warehouses.
- Data Sources: Databases, files, streaming data, change data capture
   (CDC), applications, IoT devices, machine logs.
- **Destination:** Data is ingested into the landing or raw zone.
- Purpose: Prepares data for business intelligence and downstream transactions.
- Outcome: Enables advanced analytics readiness.





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### **Data Integration**

- Data Integration: Combines data from different sources into a unified view.
- Role in Data Management: Ensures data is consistent, accurate, and accessible across platforms.
- Complexity Comparison: Data integration is more complex than data ingestion.
- Sources for Intégration: APIs, applications, files, etc.
- Objective: Provides a comprehensive and coherent view of data, regardless of source.





### **Key Differences Between Data Integration and Data Ingestion**

Aspect	Data Ingestion	Data Integration
Purpose	Importing or ingesting data for immediate use or storage.	Providing a consistent view of data from multiple sources.
	Collecting raw data and making it available for further processing and analysis.	Integrating data into a single, coherent system for better understanding of operations, customers, and market trends.
Process	Can use batch or streaming methods	Involves ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) procedure
	Batch ingestion collects and processes data at periodic intervals.	Extract: Retrieving data from source systems.
	Streaming ingestion processes data almost instantaneously as it arrives.	Transform: Cleaning and converting data into a suitable format.
		Load: Transferring transformed data into a target data warehouse or database.



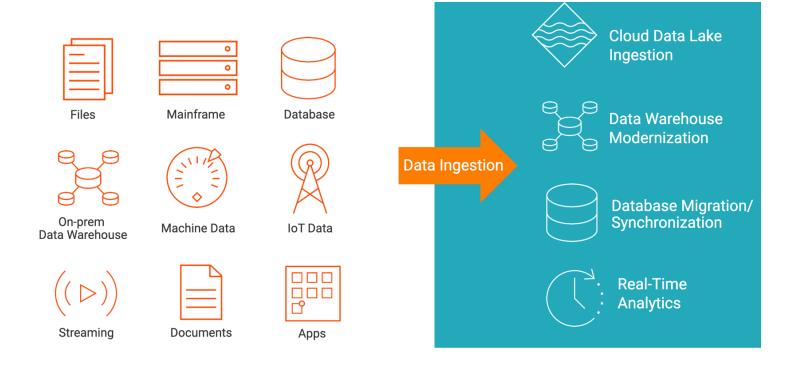
### **Key Differences Between Data Integration and Data Ingestion**

Aspect	Data Ingestion	Data Integration
Scope	Initial stage in the overall data pipeline.	Embraces a broader perspective including ingestion, harmonizing, and consolidating data.
	Focused on collection and immediate processing or storage of incoming data.	Ongoing process ensuring all integrated data stays updated and aligned with source systems.
Common Use Cases	Real-Time Analytics in E-commerce: Personalized recommendations, dynamic pricing.	Customer Relationship Management (CRM): Consolidated view of customer interactions.
	IoT Devices and Sensor Data: Predictive maintenance, monitoring equipment health.	Sales and Marketing Analytics: Comprehensive insights into customer journey and campaign effectiveness.





### **Data Ingestion from Various Sources to Cloud Modernization**







### **Data Ingestion Types**

- Real-Time Ingestion:
  - Processes and stores data as soon as it is generated.
  - Minimizes delay between data generation and processing.
  - Example: Monitoring power grid data for preventive maintenance.

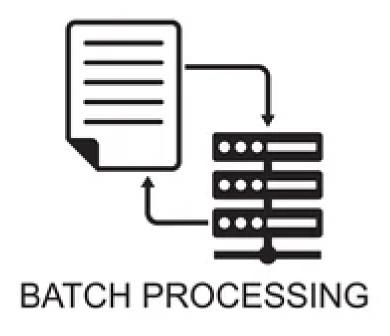






### **Data Ingestion Types**

- Batch Ingestion:
  - Collects and moves data in scheduled batches or triggered by events.
  - Suitable for large data volumes.
  - Techniques include file-based ingestion (e.g., CSV, JSON, XML).







#### **Data Ingestion Types**

#### Lambda Architecture:

- Combines batch and real-time processing layers.
- Batch Layer: Processes large volumes of data using frameworks like Apache Hadoop.
- Speed Layer: Handles real-time data processing with low-latency results using technologies like Apache Storm or Spark Streaming.
- Serving Layer: Provides a unified view of data from both batch and speed layers.





### **Data Ingestion Types**

- Micro-Batching:
  - Processes data in small, fixed-size batches at regular intervals (milliseconds to seconds).
  - Bridges the gap between traditional batch processing and real-time streaming.





#### **Data Ingestion Framework**

• System/platform for collecting, importing, and processing large volumes of data from various sources into centralized storage or processing environment.





#### **Data Ingestion Framework**

#### **Key Components:**

- Data Sources: Databases, files, streams, APIs, sensors, etc.
- Data Connectors: Adapters to interface with different data sources.
- Data Transport: Supports batch processing, real-time streaming, or both.
- Error Handling and Monitoring: Mechanisms for handling errors and ensuring data integrity.
- Scalability and Performance: Can handle large data volumes and scale horizontally.
- Security: Features for authentication, authorization, encryption, and compliance with data protection regulations.





### **Data Ingestion by Platform**

#### Snowflake:

- Ingest and replicate large volumes of data at scale.
- Sources: Application data, mainframes, databases, data warehouses, machine data, IoT, streaming data, logs, files.
- Apply simple data transformations during ingestion for analytics readiness.







### **Data Ingestion by Platform**

#### Microsoft Azure:

- Ingest and replicate data at scale from onpremises databases.
- Automatically capture changed data into Azure Synapse for synchronization and replication.

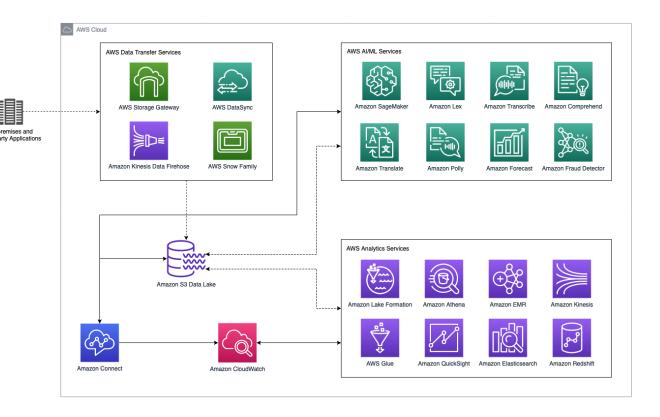






### **Data Ingestion by Platform**

- Amazon Web Services(AWS):
  - Accelerate analytics, AI, and machine learning by moving data from SaaS or on premises sources to Amazon S3 or AWS Redshift.





### **Data Ingestion by Platform**

#### Kafka:

 Ingest streaming and IoT data with low latency for real-time analytics and streaming CDC use cases.







### **Data Ingestion by Platform**

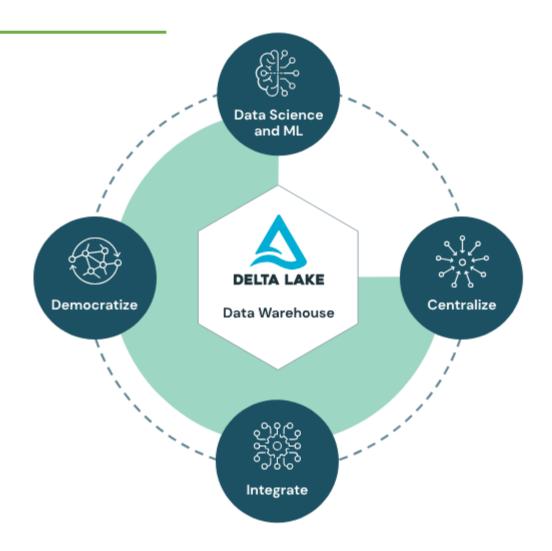
- Google BigQuery:
  - Ingest and replicate large data volumes
     from on-premises sources to Google Cloud
     Storage and BigQuery.
  - Sources: Oracle, SQL Server, MySQL,
     Teradata, Netezza, DB2.
  - Supports schema drift to detect and replicate schema changes.





### **Data Ingestion by Platform**

- Databricks Delta Lake:
  - Rapidly load data from databases to Databricks Delta Lake.
  - Move massive amounts of data in minutes with a user-friendly interface.







### **Data Ingestion by Platform**

#### • Salesforce:

- Ingest data from Salesforce to multiple
  destinations including Snowflake, AWS
  Redshift, Microsoft Azure Synapse, Google
  BigQuery, AWS S3, ADLS Gen2, Google
  Cloud Storage, Databricks, and Kafka.
- Use Informatica Cloud Mass Ingestion for application synchronization.





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### **Essential Data Ingestion Capabilities**

- Unified Experience for Data Ingestion:
  - Single solution to ingest data from multiple sources.
  - Apply simple transformations (e.g., filtering bad records) before ingestion.
- Handle Unstructured Data and Schema Drift:
  - Parse unstructured data for downstream use.
  - Intelligent handling of schema drift and automatic propagation of changes.





### **Essential Data Ingestion Capabilities**

- Versatile Out-of-the-Box Connectivity:
  - Connect to various sources: files, databases, mainframes, IoT, applications, and streaming sources.
  - Persist enriched data to cloud data lakes, warehouses, and messaging systems.

#### High Performance:

- Ensure continuous data availability with no downtime.
- Real-time ingestion with Kappa architecture or batch processing with Lambda architecture.
- High availability and recovery from ingestion job failures with exactly one delivery



### **Essential Data Ingestion Capabilities**

#### Wizard-Based Data Ingestion:

- Efficient, no-code ingestion with a wizard-based tool.
- Ingest data into a cloud data warehouse with CDC capability for current, consistent data.

#### Real-Time Data Ingestion:

- Accelerate real-time log, CDC, and clickstream data ingestion into Kafka, Azure Event Hub,
   Amazon Kinesis, and Google Cloud Pub/Sub.
- Enable real-time analytics.





### **Essential Data Ingestion Capabilities**

- Cost-Efficient:
  - Save money by automating costly and time-consuming processes.
  - Reduce costs by avoiding infrastructure and skilled technical resource expenses.





#### **Data Ingestion Benefits**

- Efficient Data Collection: Enables efficient collection of raw data from diverse sources.
- Data Centralization: Facilitates centralization into a single repository for easier management and consumption.
- **Real-time Insights:** Supports real-time ingestion for timely insights and faster data-driven decisions.
- Integration with Analytics Tools: Allows seamless integration with analytics and visualization tools for advanced analytics, reporting, and business intelligence.





#### **Data Ingestion Benefits**

• Operational Efficiency: Automates data ingestion, reducing manual effort and improving operational efficiency, freeing resources for strategic tasks.





# Different tools and solutions available for Data Ingestion





# Different tools and solutions available for data ingestion

### **Data Ingestion Challenges**

Sluggish Processes





The Cost Factor

Increased Complexity





The Risk to Data Security



Unreliability





# Different tools and solutions available for data ingestion

### **Data Ingestion Challenges**

#### **Manual Processes**

Traditional methods are inefficient for diverse data.

#### **Need for Automation**

Advanced tools needed for faster ingestion.

#### **Cost Factor**

High costs for infrastructure and skilled team.

#### **Data Security Risk**

Ensuring security during multiple ingestion stages.

#### **Unreliability of Bad Data**

Difficult to maintain clean, accurate data.





# Different tools and solutions available for data ingestion

#### **Types of Data Ingestion Tools**

#### **Hand Coding**

 Offers greatest control but requires coding skills and extensive time for modifications.

#### **Single-purpose Tools**

• Drag-and-drop with pre-built connectors, limited scalability, and difficult team collaboration.

#### **Data Integration Platforms**

 Comprehensive features for all steps, but slow adaptation and requires specialized developers.

#### **DataOps Approach**

• Uses agile methodologies, automates processes, and lets engineers focus on business data needs.





## **Best Data Ingestion Tools**















Airbyte: Opensource tool with 120+ connectors, providing raw and normalized data for analysis.

Hevo: Fully automated, no-code platform with 150+ integrations across databases, SaaS, and streaming services.

Amazon Kinesis:
Cloud-based
service for
scalable data
ingestion and
processing from
numerous
distributed
sources.

Apache Flume:
Handles large
data volumes,
focuses on
ingestion into
Hadoop
Distributed File
System (HDFS).

Apache Gobblin:
Ingests large
data volumes
into HDFS,
includes ETL,
data quality
management,
and error
correction.

Apache Kafka:
Ideal for highvolume realtime streaming,
known for high
throughput and
low latency.





## **Best Data Ingestion Tools**











Apache NiFi:
Automates data
flow between
systems, providing
high throughput,
low latency, and
robust loss
tolerance.

Drop base:
Transforms offline
data into live
databases,
supports real-time
collaboration on
data projects..

Integrate.io: Dragand-drop tool with 100+ connectors, offering data ingestion and transformation capabilities. Matillion: ETL tool
with 70+
connectors, ideal
for SMBs migrating
data to cloud-based
databases. Apache
Gobblin: Ingests
large data volumes
into HDFS, includes
ETL, data quality
management, and
error correction.

Pentaho Data
Engineering
involves using the
Pentaho platform
for data
integration, data
analysis, and data
visualization tasks.





#### **Pentaho**

- Pentaho Reporting: A collection of tools for creating relational and analytical reports.
- Purpose: Transforms data into meaningful information.
- Output Formats: Can generate reports in: HTML, Excel, PDF, Text, CSV, XML





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#### **Features of Pentaho**

Report Designer

Metadata Editor

Report Designer and Design Studio

Pentaho User Console Web Interface

Ad-Hoc Reporting Interface

Complex Scheduling Sub-System

Mailing

Connectivity

- Used for creating pixel-perfect reports.
- Adds user-friendly metadata domains to a data source.
- Used for fine-tuning reports and ad-hoc reporting.
- Facilitates easy management of reports and analysis views.
- Provides a step-by-step wizard for designing simple reports with output formats such as PDF, RTF, HTML, and XLS.
- Allows users to schedule and execute reports at specified intervals.
- Enables users to email published reports to others.
- Ensures seamless connectivity between reporting tools and the BI server, allowing direct publishing of content to the BI server.





#### **Install of Pentaho**

#### **Step 1: Download Pentaho**

- 1. Visit the Pentaho Website: Go to the official Pentaho website.
- 2. Choose the Version: Select the version of Pentaho that suits your needs.
- 3. Download: Download the installer for your operating system (Windows, macOS, Linux).





#### **Install of Pentaho**

#### **Step 2: Install Java**

- 1. Check Java Installation:
  - 1. Open a terminal or command prompt.
  - 2. Type java -version to check if Java is installed.
- 2. Install Java:
  - 1. If Java is not installed, download and install the latest version of JDK from Oracle's website.





#### **Install of Pentaho**

#### **Step 3: Extract Pentaho Files**

- Locate the Downloaded File:
  - 1. Find the downloaded Pentaho zip file.
- 2. Extract the Files:
  - 1. Right-click the zip file and select "Extract Here" (or use a similar option depending on your OS).





#### **Install of Pentaho**

#### Step 4: Set Up Environment Variables (Optional but Recommended)

- 1. Configure JAVA\_HOME:
  - 1. Set the JAVA\_HOME environment variable to point to your Java installation directory.
- 2. Configure PENTAHO\_HOME:
  - 1. Set the PENTAHO\_HOME environment variable to point to your extracted Pentaho directory.





#### **Install of Pentaho**

#### **Step 5: Start Pentaho Server**

- Navigate to the Pentaho Directory:
  - 1. Open a terminal or command prompt and navigate to the biserver-ce directory within the extracted Pentaho files.
- 2. Start the Server:Run the startup script
  - 1. :On Windows: start-pentaho.batOn macOS/Linux: ./start-pentaho.sh
- 3. Wait for Startup:
  - 1. Wait for the server to start. This may take a few minutes.





#### **Install of Pentaho**

#### **Step 6: Access Pentaho User Console**

- 1. Open a Web Browser: Open your preferred web browser.
- 2. Enter the URL:Type http://localhost:8080 and press Enter.
- 3. Login: Use the default credentials to log in (usually admin / password).





#### **Install of Pentaho**

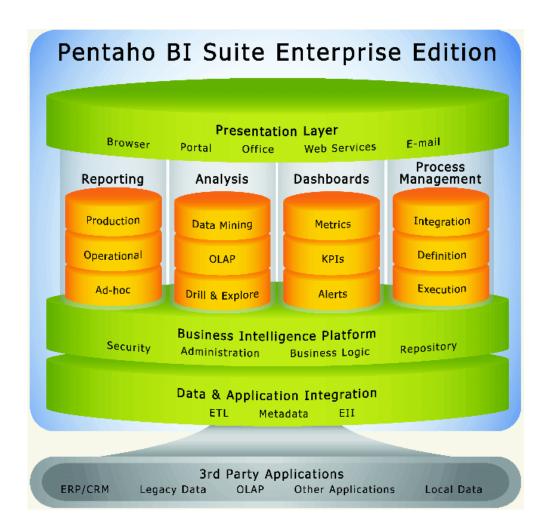
#### **Step 7: Verify Installation**

- Check the Dashboard: Ensure the dashboard and other features are accessible.
- 2. Run a Sample Report: Test the installation by running a sample report.





#### **Pentaho BI suite**







## **Pentaho BI suite Components**

- Pentaho Reporting
- Based on: JFreeReport project.
- Purpose: Meets business reporting needs.
- Features:
  - Scheduled and on-demand report publishing.
  - Supports formats: XLS, PDF, TXT, and HTML.





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## **Pentaho BI suite Components**

#### **Analysis**

- Features:
  - Pivot table view.
  - Enhanced GUI with Flash or SVG.
  - Integrated dashboard widgets.
  - Portal and workflow integration.
- Pentaho Spreadsheet Services: Allows browsing, pivoting, and charting within MS Excel.





## **Pentaho BI suite Components**

#### **Dashboards**

- Content: Includes Reporting and Analysis.
- Self-Service Dashboard Designer:
  - Built-in dashboard templates and layouts.
  - Enables business users to create personalized dashboards with minimal training..





## **Pentaho BI suite Components**

#### **Data Mining**

- Purpose: Discovers hidden patterns and future performance indicators.
- Algorithms: Comprehensive set from the Weka project, including clustering, decision trees, random forests, principal component analysis, neural networks.
- **Features:** Graphical data visualization. Programmatic interaction. Multiple data sources for reports, analysis, and processes.





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## **Advantages of Pentaho**

- Intuitive and User-Friendly: Easy to use with basic concepts, making it accessible for new users.
- Comprehensive BI Capabilities: Includes reporting, dashboards, interactive analysis, data integration, and data mining.
- Versatile Data Retrieval: Provides tools to retrieve data from multiple sources in a single package.
- User Interface: Features a user-friendly interface that enhances the user experience.
- Editions: Available in both Community (with many contributors) and Enterprise editions.
- Hadoop Compatibility: Can run on a Hadoop cluster, supporting big data analytics. Reusable
  JavaScript Code: JavaScript code written in step components can be reused across other
  components, enhancing efficiency.





## **Disadvantages of Pentaho**

- Interface Design: The interface design can be weak, and there is no unified interface for all components.
- Slow Tool Evolution: The tool evolves much slower compared to other BI tools.
- Limited Components: Pentaho Business Analytics offers a limited number of components.
- Poor Community Support: Limited community support means that if a component isn't working, you may need to wait for the next version for a fix.





**Retrieving Data:** Data can be imported into Excel from various sources, including:

Text Files (CSV, TXT)  Use Data > Get External Data > From Text to import.

Follow the Text Import Wizard steps to specify delimiters and data formats.

Databases:

• Use Data > Get External Data > From Database to connect to databases (SQL Server, Access, etc.).

Web

• Use Data > Get External Data > From Web to fetch data from web pages.

Other Excel Files

• Use Data > Get External Data > From Other Sources > From Excel.





## **Cleaning Data**

- Removing Duplicates :
  - Select the data range.
  - Go to Data > Remove Duplicates.
  - Select columns to check for duplicates and confirm.
- Handling Missing Data :
  - Removing Missing Data:
    - Use Filter to identify and delete rows with missing values.
  - Filling Missing Data:
    - Use =IF(ISBLANK(A1), "Value", A1) to fill in blanks with a specific value.
  - Imputing Missing Data:
    - Use statistical methods (mean, median, mode) to fill gaps. Example: =IF(ISBLANK(A1), AVERAGE(A:A), A1).





## **Cleaning Data**

- Managing Irrelevant Data :
  - Filtering:
    - Use Data > Filter to display only relevant rows..
  - Deleting Columns/Rows:
    - Select columns/rows and right-click to delete irrelevant data.





# **Summary**





**Data Ingestion** 

The process of importing, transferring, loading, and processing data for later use or storage in a database.

**Data Integration** 

Combining data from different sources to provide a unified view, ensuring consistency and accessibility.

Data Ingestion Challenges

Include handling diverse data formats, ensuring data quality, dealing with high data velocity, and managing large volumes.

Types of Data Ingestion Tools

Tools include batch processing tools (e.g., Apache Nifi) and real-time processing tools (e.g., Apache Kafka).





Benefits of Data Ingestion

Facilitates real-time analytics, improves data accessibility, enhances decision-making, and supports seamless integration with data warehouses and lakes.

Data Ingestion Framework

A set of tools and methodologies designed to streamline the process of ingesting data from various sources into a central repository.

**Batch Data Ingestion** 

Involves collecting and processing data in chunks or batches at scheduled intervals, suitable for non-time-sensitive data.

Real-Time Data Ingestion

Captures and processes data immediately as it is created or received, enabling timely analytics and responses.

Data Quality Management

Ensures that ingested data is accurate, consistent, and reliable, which is crucial for effective data analysis and decision-making.





# **Knowledge Check**





## **Data Ingestion: Data Integration**

Q1: Which of the following best describes data ingestion in the context of data integration?

- a) The process of cleaning and transforming data for analysis
- b) The process of combining data from different sources into a single, unified view
- c) The process of capturing and importing data for immediate use or storage in a database
- d) The process of analyzing data to extract meaningful insights





## **Data Ingestion: Data Integration**

#### Q2: What is the primary objective of data integration?

- a) To improve data quality by cleaning and preprocessing raw data
- b) To store large volumes of data in a centralized location
- c) To combine data from multiple sources into a cohesive and unified view
- d) To ensure the security and privacy of data





## **Data Ingestion Challenges**

- Q3: Which of the following is a common challenge in the data ingestion process?
- a) Ensuring data is stored in a centralized location
- b) Maintaining data quality and consistency across different sources
- c) To combine data from multiple sources into a cohesive and unified view
- d) To ensure the security and privacy of data





## **Data Ingestion Challenges**

Q4: Which of the following is a technical challenge associated with real-time data ingestion?

- a) Ensuring data privacy and compliance with regulations
- b) Handling high velocity and volume of data streams
- c) Merging data from relational databases
- d) Creating data visualizations for business users





## **Types of Data Ingestion Tools**

Q5: Which data ingestion tool is best suited for real-time data ingestion?

- a) Apache Spark
- b) Apache Flume
- c) Talend
- d) IBM InfoSphere DataStage





## **Benefits of Data Ingestion**

Q6: How does real-time data ingestion benefit organizations?

- a) It delays the processing of data to ensure thorough analysis.
- b) It allows immediate processing and analysis of data as it is generated.
- c) It reduces the overall volume of data collected.
- d) It makes data less accessible to stakeholders.





## **Benefits of Data Ingestion**

Q7: Which of the following is a primary benefit of data ingestion in an organization?

- a) It reduces the need for data storage solutions.
- b) It ensures data from various sources is available in a centralized repository for analysis.
- c) It eliminates the need for data validation and cleansing.
- d) It replaces the need for real-time data processing.











# Thank Non III



