What are we going to build?



Our Silver & Gold Tables

We're going to build 2 tables, test them, and document them:

 Note: Our Bronze (raw data) has been loaded by Fivetran

Silver:

 dim_customers: a dimension table holding attributes about our customer, plus a unique_id we will generate

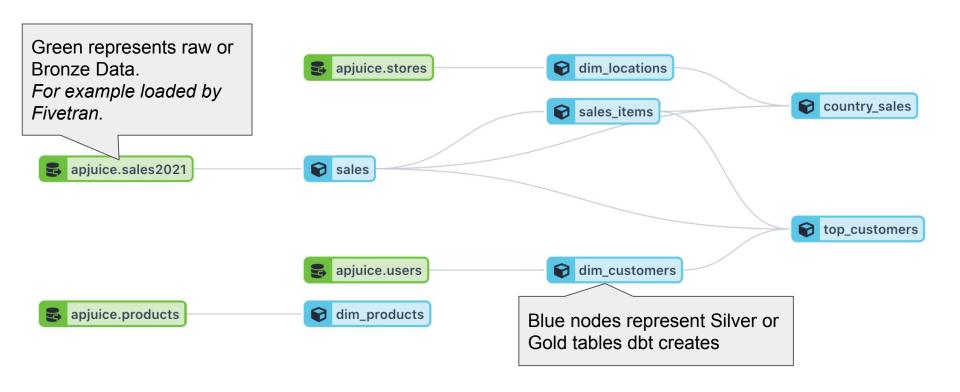
■ Gold:

 top_customers: a summary table of our top 100 customers by spend for this business

```
dim customers.sal
select
    store_id || "-" || cast(id as string) as unique_id,
    id,
    store_id,
    name.
    email
from {{ source('apjuice', 'users') }}
     top customers.sal
   select
     s.store_id,
     ss.unique_customer_id,
    sum(product cost) total spend
   from
    {{ ref('sales items') }} s
    join {{ ref('sales') }} ss
                                     on s.sale_id = ss.id
    ioin {{ ref('dim customers') }} c on ss.unique customer id = c.unique id
    ss.unique customer id is not null
   group by s.store_id, ss.unique_customer_id, c.name
   order by total spend
  limit 100
```



Our final data lineage:





Optional: Starter SQL code for exercises

Link here:

https://gist.github.com/adinsmoor/60f33ebd8537c06fdd7edb1880e38f8e



Exercise 1: creating our Silver model

The Ask: "we need a single source of truth for customer details. Can you create a dim_customers model?"

- Include: id, store_id, name, email
- You'll need to add a new unique_key field that concatenates store_id and users id, since user id may not be unique across stores
- Define a source
- Execute *dbt run* once complete

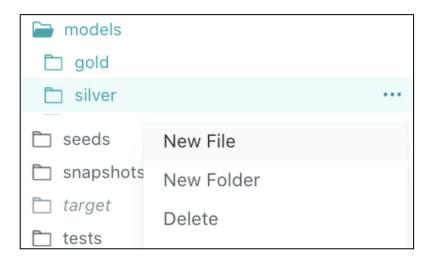
Cheat code: use dbt Cloud shortcuts! Type "_s", select *source*, and tab.

Bonus: optionally, try adding a custom configuration at the top of the model file to define this model as a *view* (instead of the *table* default we have set for the project).



Exercise 1: Solution

1. Select **New File** from the dropdown



2. Give the file a **name** with a **.sql extension**

| New File | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| FILE NAME | models/silver/dim_customers.sq |
| Create | |
| | |

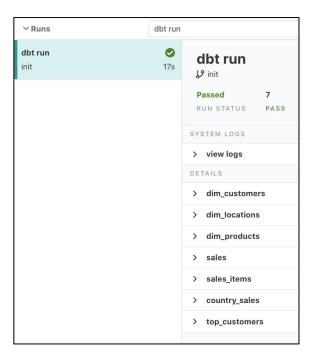


Exercise 1: Solution (cont.)

3. Add your **SQL and Save**

```
select
  store_id || "-" || cast(id as string) as unique_id,
  id,
  store_id,
  name,
  email
from {{ source('apjuice', 'users') }}
```

4. Execute the model with **dbt run**





Exercise 2: Testing & Documenting Our Models

The Ask: "We want to share context about the data with users and verify that the source data conforms to our expectations over time. Can you set that up?"

- 1. **Open silver_docs.yml** and add **docs & a not_null** for your dim_customers model, follow the example for locations
- 2. Execute the test with **dbt test**

Bonus: optionally, try adding a custom singular test (in the *tests* folder) that checks for any records in sales_items with a *product_cost* < 0.

Is there a way to set the test up to error if > 10 records have negative amounts, but only warn otherwise?



Exercise 2: Bonus Solution

3. Add your *product_with_negative_amount.sql* to the tests folder



4. Define your SQL-based test. Save. Execute your test with *dbt test -select sales_items*

```
products_with_negative_amount.sq
     {{
         config(
             error if = '>10'
             , warn_if = '>0'
 6
     }}
     select *
     from {{ ref('sales_items') }}
     where product_cost < 0
```



Exercise 3: creating our Gold model

The Ask: "the marketing team runs special promotions for the top 100 customers. Can you add this to our Gold layer?"

- Include: store_id, unique_customer_id, name, total spend
- Hint: start with sales_items and join in sales and dim_customers
- Remember to use the *ref* command!
- Execute *dbt run* once complete

Advanced Bonus: optionally, create a dbt *snapshot* (in the snapshots directory) on dim_customers to preserve a history of how customers have changed over time. Config you'll need: *unique_key = 'unique_id*, *strategy='check'*, *check_cols='all'*

Cheat code: use dbt Cloud shortcuts! Type "__r", select *ref*, and tab. For the bonus: type "__s", select *snapshot*, and tab.



Exercise 3: Solution

1. Select **New File** from the dropdown



2. Give the file a **name** with a **.sql extension**



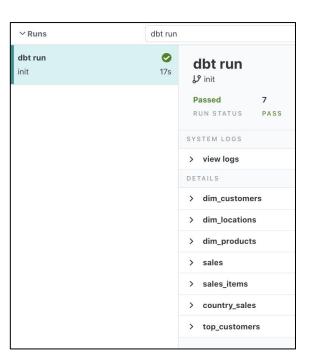


Exercise 3: Solution (cont.)

3. Add your **SQL and Save**

4. Execute the model with **dbt run**

```
top_customers.sql
    select
      s.store_id,
      ss.unique_customer_id,
      c.name,
      sum(product_cost) total_spend
6
    from
      {{ ref('sales_items') }} s
      join {{ ref('dim_customers') }} c on ss.unique_customer_id = c.unique_id
9
10
    where
      ss.unique_customer_id is not null
11
    group by s.store_id, ss.unique_customer_id, c.name
    order by total_spend
    limit 100
```



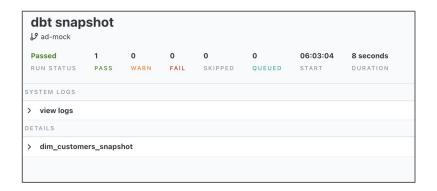


Exercise 3: Bonus Solution

5. Add a dim_customer_snapshot.sql file with the appropriate logic to the snapshots directory.

```
dim_customer_snapshot.sql
     {% snapshot dim_customers_snapshot %}
             config(
4
                 unique_key='unique_id',
                 strategy='check',
 6
                 check_cols='all'
 8
         }}
9
10
11
         select * from {{ ref('dim_customers') }}
12
13
      {% endsnapshot %}
14
```

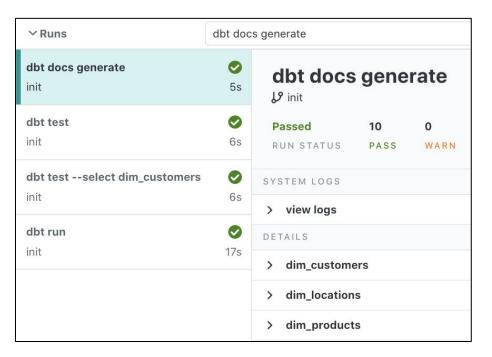
6. Execute the snapshot with **dbt snapshot**



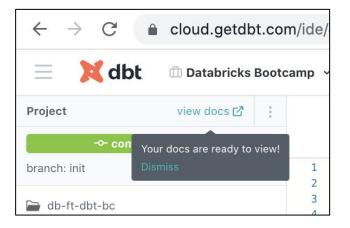


Wrap up: building our docs

1. Run dbt Docs



2. Click on the View Docs Link to view dbt Docs





Solution code (including bonuses!)

Link here:

https://gist.github.com/adinsmoor/93cd64264307b005bbe896b1f7804519

Wrapping Up

- What have we built?
- How do we deploy to Production?
- Can we test our changes prior to deployment (CI Testing)
- How do we share documentation with stakeholders?
- Open Q&A

