

# (Deep Dive into Modern Data Engineering Landscape)

by (Bangun Sasongko)

(date of delivery)

(Section 2)

# Trainer Profile

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## Occupation

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# About this Course

It's time to discuss data storage, a key duty for data engineers. In this section, you will understand how data engineers handle diverse data structures, operate in SQL—the preferred programming language for querying and storing data, and deploy suitable data storage solutions utilizing data lakes and data warehouses.

Data Structure

SQL Database

Data Warehouses and Data Lakes



# The Objectives

By the end of this course, you will be able to:

1. You will understand how data engineers handle diverse data structures
1. You will operate in SQL—the preferred programming language for querying and storing data
1. You will deploy suitable data storage solutions utilizing data lakes and data warehouses



# Data Structures

# Structured data

- Easy to search and organize
- Consistent model, rows and columns
- Defined types
- Can be grouped to form relations
- Stored in relational databases
- About 20% of the data is structured
- Created and queried using SQL

# Customer Data

index	last_name	first_name	role	team	full_time	office
0	Thien	Vivian	Data Engineer	Data Science	1	Belgium
1	Huong	Julian	Data Scientist	Data Science	1	Belgium
2	Duplantier	Norbert	Software Developer	Infrastructure	1	United Kingdom
3	McColgan	Jeff	Business Developer	Sales	1	United States
4	Sanchez	Rick	Support Agent	Customer Service	0	United States



# Relational Database

office	address	number	city	zipcode
Belgium	Martelarenlaan	38	Leuven	3010
UK	Old Street	207	London	EC1V 9NR
USA	5th Ave	350	New York	10118

# Relational Database

index	last_name	first_name	office	address	number	city	zipcode
0	Thien	Vivian	Belgium	Martelarenlaan	38	Leuven	3010
1	Huong	Julian	Belgium	Martelarenlaan	38	Leuven	3010
2	Duplantier	Norbert	UK	Old Street	207	London	EC1V 9NR
3	McColgan	Jeff	USA	5th Ave	350	New York	10118
4	Sanchez	Rick	USA	5th Ave	350	New York	10118

## Semi-structured data

- Relatively easy to search and organize
- Consistent model, less-rigid implementation: different observations have different sizes
- Different types
- Can be grouped, but needs more work
- NoSQL databases: JSON, XML, YAML

## Example of Json File

```
{
  {"user_1645156":
    "last_name": "Lacroix",
    "first_name": "Hadrien",
    "favorite_artists": ["Fools in Deed", "Gojira", "Pain", "Nanowar of Steel"]},
  {"user_5913764":
    "last_name": "Billen",
    "first_name": "Sara",
    "favorite_artists": ["Tamino", "Taylor Swift"]},
  {"user_8436791":
    "last_name": "Sulmont",
    "first_name": "Lis",
    "favorite_artists": ["Arctic Monkeys", "Rihanna", "Nina Simone"]},
  ...
}
```

# Unstructured data

- Does not follow a model, can't be contained in rows and columns
- Difficult to search and organize
- Usually text, sound, pictures or videos
- Usually stored in data lakes, can appear in data warehouses or databases
- Most of the data is unstructured
- Can be extremely valuable

# Example of unstructured data

Una mattina mi son alzato  
O bella ciao, bella ciao, bella ciao, ciao, ciao  
Una mattina mi son alzato  
E ho trovato l'invasor

O partigiano, portami via  
O bella ciao, bella ciao, bella ciao, ciao, ciao  
O partigiano, portami via  
Ché mi sento di morir

E se io muoio da partigiano  
O bella ciao, bella ciao, bella ciao, ciao, ciao  
E se io muoio da partigiano  
Tu mi devi seppellir

E seppellire lassù in montagna  
O bella ciao, bella ciao, bella ciao, ciao, ciao  
E seppellire lassù in montagna  
Sotto l'ombra di un bel fior

E le genti che passeranno  
O bella ciao, bella ciao, bella ciao ciao ciao  
E le genti che passeranno  
Mi diranno «che bel fior.»

Questo è il fiore del partigiano  
O bella ciao, bella ciao, bella ciao ciao ciao  
Questo è il fiore del partigiano  
Morto per la libertà

Una mattina mi son alzato  
O bella ciao, bella ciao, bella ciao, ciao, ciao  
Una mattina mi son alzato  
E ho trovato l'invasor

O partigiano, portami via  
O bella ciao, bella ciao, bella ciao  
O partigiano, portami via  
Ché mi sento di morir

E se i

, bella ciao ciao ciao  
seranno  
«Che bel fior.»

Questo è il fiore del partigiano  
O bella ciao, bella ciao, bella ciao ciao ciao  
Questo è il fiore del partigiano  
Morto per la libertà

Una mattina mi son alzato  
O bella ciao, bella ciao, bella ciao, ciao, ciao  
Una mattina mi son alzato  
E ho trovato

O partigiano  
O bella ciao  
O partigiano  
Ché mi

E se

Questo è il fiore del partigiano  
O bella ciao, bella ciao, bella ciao, ciao, ciao  
Questo è il fiore del partigiano  
Morto per la libertà





Una mattina mi son alzato  
O bella ciao, bella ciao, bella ciao, ciao, ciao  
Una mattina mi son alzato  
E ho trovato



Con Fenriz y Darkthrone  
Norwegian Reggaeton!

O bella ciao, bella ciao, bella ciao, ciao, ciao  
Questo è il fiore del partigiano  
Morto per la libertà

## Adding some structure

- Use AI to search and organize unstructured data
- Add information to make it semi-structured

# Data Structure: Summary

- Structured data
- Semi-structured data
- Unstructured data
- Differences between the three
- Give examples

# SQL Databases

# SQL

- Structured Query Language
- Industry standard for Relational Database Management System (RDBMS)
- Allows you to access many records at once, and group, filter or aggregate them
- Close to written English, easy to write and understand
- Data engineers use SQL to create and maintain databases
- Data scientists use SQL to query (request information from) databases

## Remember the employees table

index	last_name	first_name	role	team	full_time	office
0	Thien	Vivian	Data Engineer	Data Science	1	Belgium
1	Huong	Julian	Data Scientist	Data Science	1	Belgium
2	Duplantier	Norbert	Software Developer	Infrastructure	1	United Kingdom
3	McColgan	Jeff	Business Developer	Sales	1	United States
4	Sanchez	Rick	Support Agent	Customer Service	0	United States

# SQL for data engineers

- Data engineers use SQL to create, maintain and update tables.

```
CREATE TABLE employees (  
  employee_id INT,  
  first_name VARCHAR(255),  
  last_name VARCHAR(255),  
  role VARCHAR(255),  
  team VARCHAR(255),  
  full_time BOOLEAN,  
  office VARCHAR(255)  
);
```

# SQL for data scientists

- Data scientist use SQL to query, filter, group and aggregate data in tables.

```
SELECT first_name, last_name  
FROM employees  
WHERE role LIKE '%Data%'
```



# Database schema

- Databases are made of tables
- The database schema governs how tables are related

# Database schema

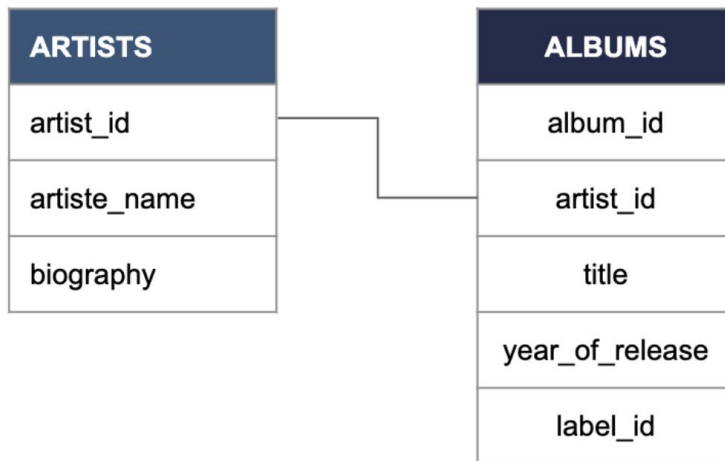
ALBUMS
album_id
artist_id
title
year_of_release
label_id

# Database schema

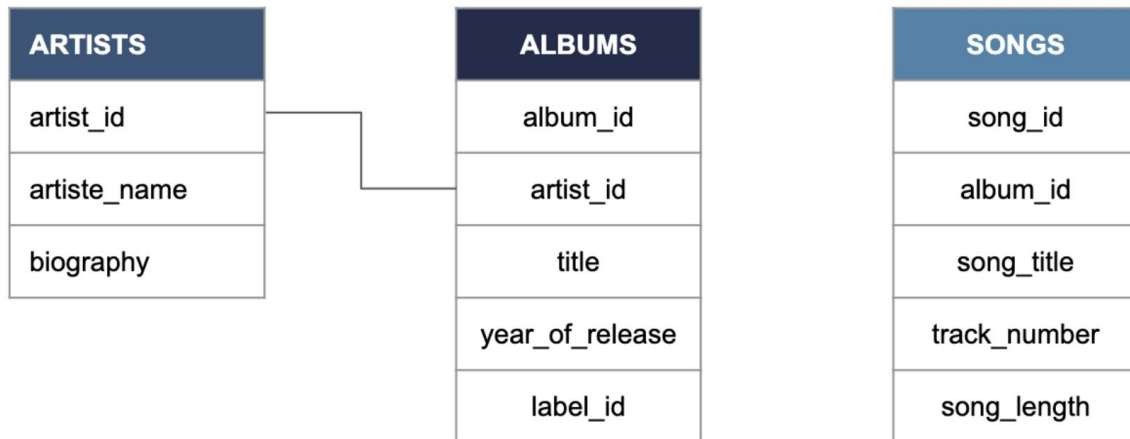
ARTISTS
artist_id
artiste_name
biography

ALBUMS
album_id
artist_id
title
year_of_release
label_id

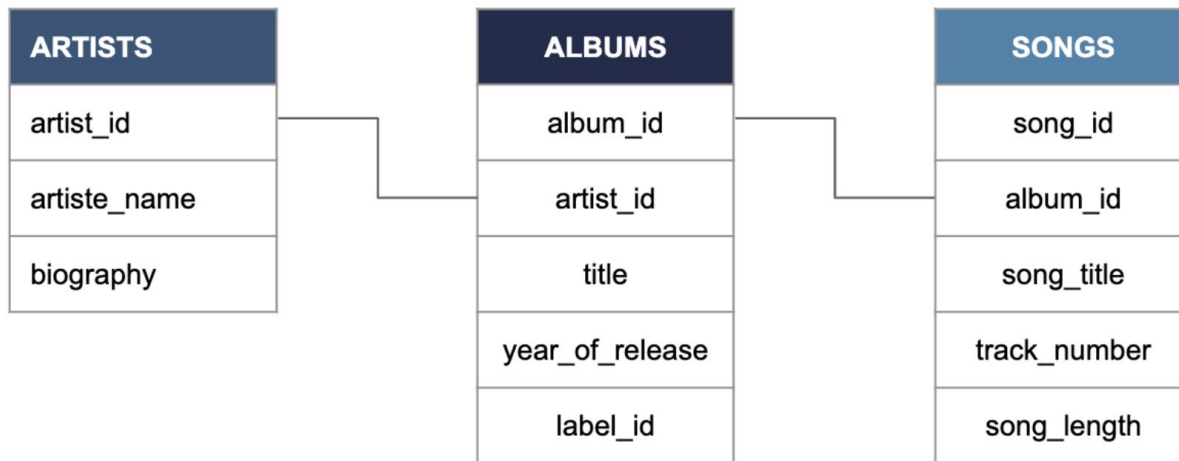
# Database schema



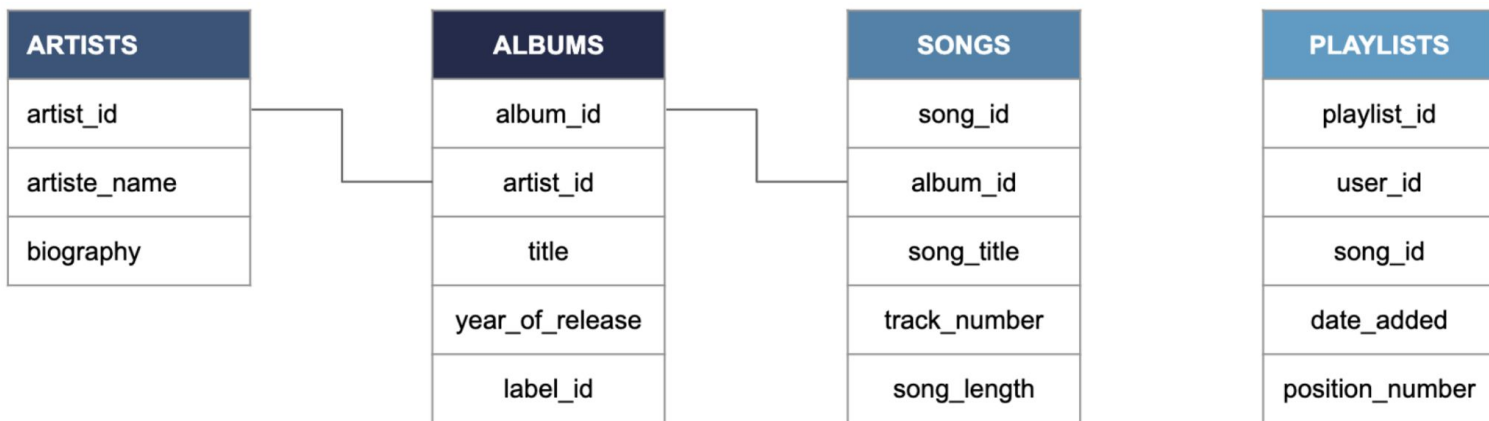
# Database schema



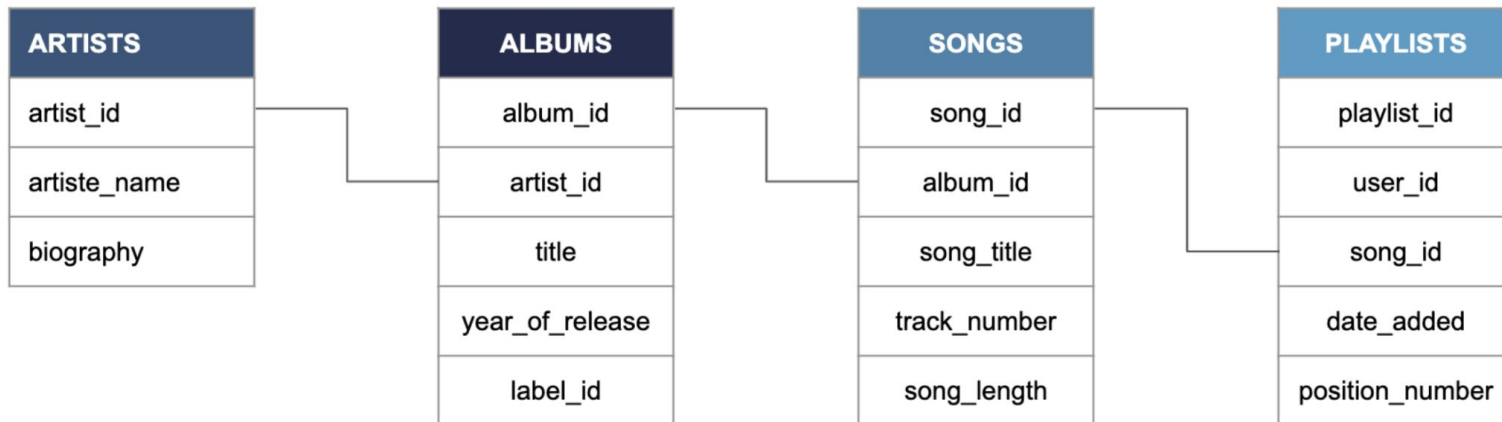
# Database schema



# Database schema



# Database schema





# Several implementations

- SQLite
- MySQL
- PostgreSQL
- Oracle SQL
- SQL Server

# SQL Databases: Summary

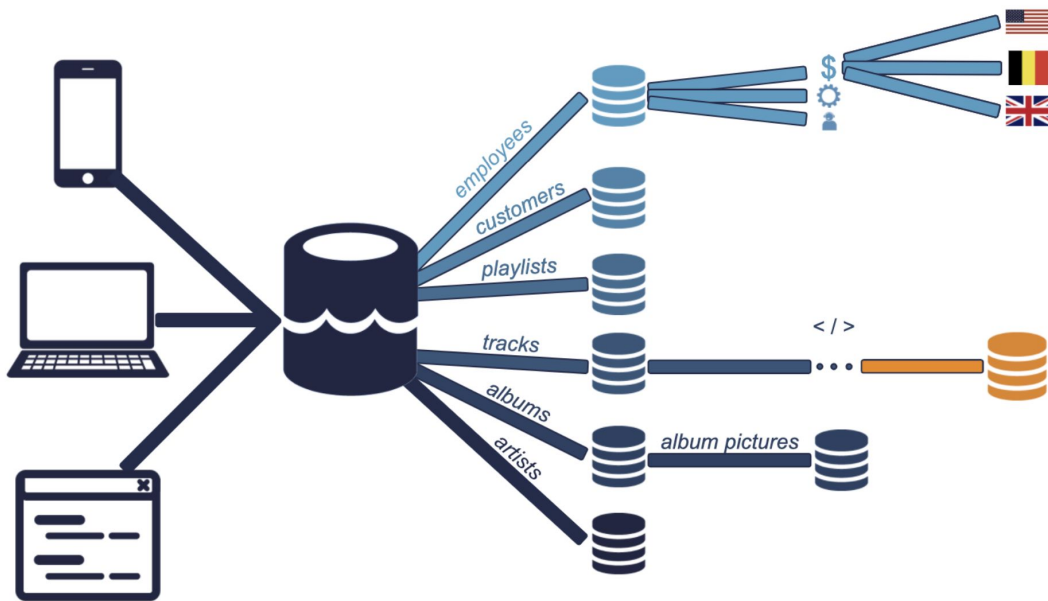
- SQL = industry standard
- Explain how Data engineers and Data scientists use it differently
- Database schema
- SQL implementations

# Data warehouses and data lakes

## Warehouses with stunning view on the lake



## Warehouses with stunning view on the lake



# Data lakes and data warehouses

## Data lake

- Stores all the raw data
- Can be petabytes (1 million GBs) Stores all data structures Cost-effective
- Difficult to analyze
- Requires an up-to-date data catalog Used by data scientists
- Big data, real-time analytics

## Data warehouse

- Specific data for specific use
- Relatively small
- Stores mainly structured data
- More costly to update
- Optimized for data analysis
- Also used by data analysts and business analysts
- Ad-hoc, read-only queries

## Data catalog for data lakes

- What is the source of this data?
- Where is this data used?
- Who is the owner of the data?
- How often is this data updated?

Good practice in terms of data governance Ensures reproducibility

- No catalog --> data swamp
- Good practice for any data storage solution
- Reliability Autonomy Scalability Speed

*\*good is not best practice but best practice is good practice*

# Database vs. data warehouse

Database:

- General term
- Loosely defined as organized data stored and accessed on a computer

Data warehouse is a type of database



## Data pipeline: Summary

- Data lakes
- Data warehouses
- Databases
- Data catalog

# References

Datacamp : understanding data engineering



# Thank you!

**nothin' is impossible until its done**