Data Quality as part of a Data Catalogue

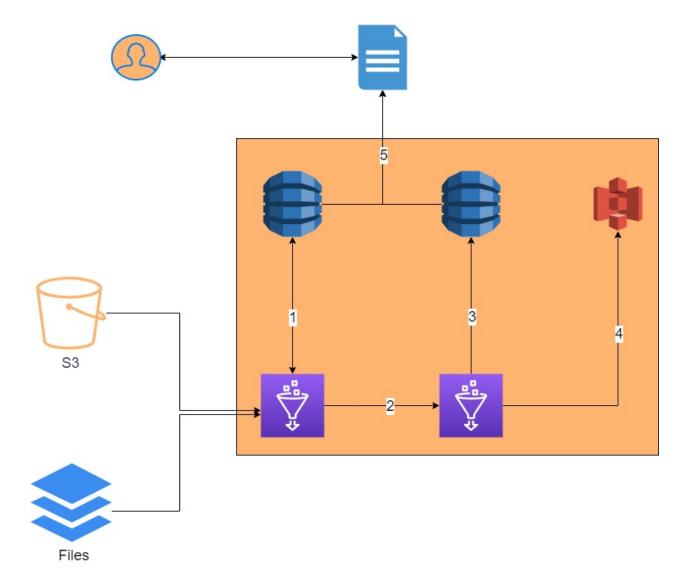
As data grows it is very important for modern organisations to understand what data exists and the data quality in their data stores (such as S3). With this artefact we will demonstrate how you can discover what data exists in your S3 buckets and the data quality in an automated way. This enables the creation of data lakes with trusted data without having to manually check what exists and the integrity of your data.

Solution Architecture

The solution is based on Amazon's Deequ (https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/big-data/test-data-quality-at-scale-with-deequ/). Deequ is implemented on top fo Apache Spark and is designed to scale with large datasets that typically live in a distributed filesystem or a data warehouse. Deequ works on tabular data, e.g., CSV files, database tables, logs, flattened json files, basically anything that you can fit into a Spark dataframe.

This solution is based on the following approach:

- 1) Scan a given bucket and get the names of available files and store it to a DynamoDB table
- 2) A Glue job that grabs the values from step one and runs predefined data quality checks against the available files.
- 3) Results are stored to a DynamoDB table so they can be consumed by a data catalogue or any reporting tool
- 4) Results are also stored on S3 as we will utilize them on later releases as part of lineage report
- 5) Results are displayed into a central portal where users can also define the data quality metrics.



• Pre-requisites

> DynamoDB:

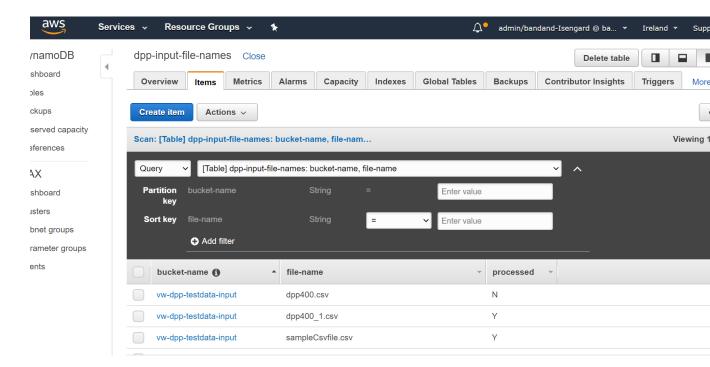
Before creation of the Glue job, we create 2 DynamoDB tables. The idea is after the new files arrive to S3 bucket, the glue job needs to extract the file names and store in a DynamoDB input table (*dpp-input-file-names*) with processing status = N. After the job processed the files the metric result will be stored to another DynamoDB output table table (*dpp-output-metrics-result*) and it will update the file processed status as Y to input table.

The details of keys and sample screen print of these tables are mentioned below.

a) Input table - "dpp-input-file-names" to store the bucket name, file names and processed status. Before processing the file the processed status would be = N. After processing the file, the status would be updated to Y.

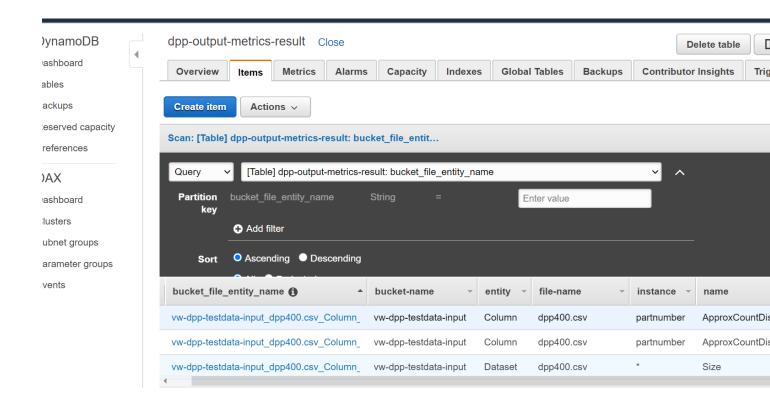
Table name	dpp-input-file-names
Primary partition key	bucket-name (String)

Primary sort key file-name (String)



b) Output table - "dpp-output-metrics-result" to store the metric result for each of the file. Here the primary key has been created by combination of the business keys to make it unique - bucketName and FileName and entity and name of the attribute that we are measuring.

Table name	dpp-output-metrics-result
Primary partition key	bucket file entity name (String)



> S3 Buckets:

S3 bucket names are globally unique and these buckets are already created. So you may need to create your own buckets in your accounts with different names. Accordingly you need to replace the bucket name (with your bucket name) in the scala scripts. You need to create the following buckets:

1) Input bucket: here you will store the data that you will use to run your DQ against. You can also store your dependent jars here (1.04 is the latest version – in this solution we use version 1.01 https://mvnrepository.com/artifact/com.amazon.deequ/deequ/1.0.1)

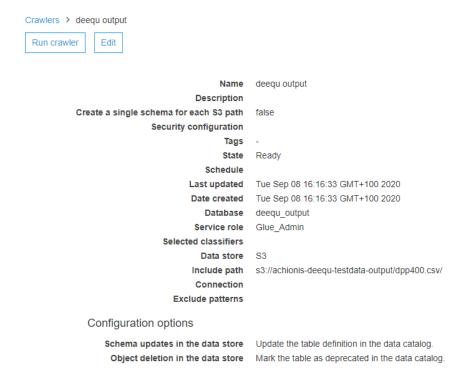
```
50
51  // read the file names from s3 bucket and store in a dataframe
52
53
54  val bucket = "achionis-deequ-testdata-input"
54  // val prefix = "input1" // In case prefix is required
55  val s3Client = new AmazonS3Client()
```

2) Output bucket: this is used to store the output data of the report. This is not necessary but we want to have this option as those outputs can be later used for lineage reports between files that have been scanned by this DQ solution.

```
212
213  // Additinally write metrics result on s3 as well ( to be seen via //
214
215  var opS3Path = "s3n://" + "achionis-deequ-testdata-output" + "/" +
216
```

➢ Glue Crawler

Create a crawler pointing at the output files on the output bucket as per below:



Glue Job

Configuration of Glue Job

- Use Spark 2.4 , Scala 2 (glue 1.0)
- The role chosen while creation of Glue job should have access to S3 and DynamoDB for this job AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess, AmazonS3FullAccess and AWSGlueServiceRole access were chosen for the IAM role.



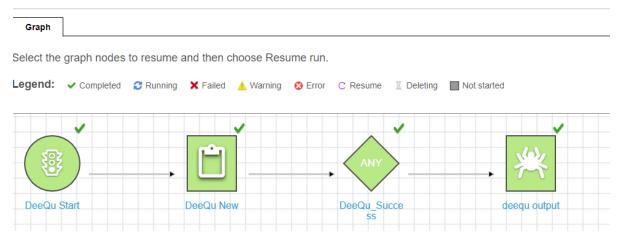
Enable Glue Catalog for Hive Metastore
 Job parameters



Scala class name as - GlueApp



- Scala script changes as follows per this script:
 https://github.com/angeloschionis/Ingestion-Pipeline-Deequ/blob/master/DeeQuAnalysis.scala
- Then you can create a workflow that will run the Glue Job and Crawler that will populate an Athena table to allow any reporting need using this approach



You can see the results both in Athena and DynamoDB

