

## The ML Phase

ML looked cool in 2014

Algorithms were the star

Everyone wanted to "do AI"

Jupyter notebooks = the playground

BUT reality hit hard

Use cases failed

Data not enough / not relevant

No patterns

Prototypes rarely reached production



## The Hype vs. Ground Reality

Leadership loved shiny things

Believed in buzz

Onus on us to explain failures



## The Realization Moment

The problem wasn't the model

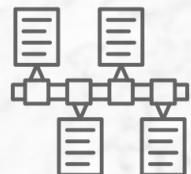
It was the data

Dirty, Scattered, Broken



# From ML To DE

Why I made the switch in 2022?



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## The Switch to DE

Why I moved to Data Engineering

Work closer to the blockers

Build pipelines, workflows, and infra

Ensure real-world deployment

## The Long-Term Thinking

DE is...

Challenging but impactful

Less hype, more hands-on

Evergreen skillset

Predictable value



ML/AI	DE
Sexy, trendy	Solid, foundational
Spotlight	Backstage hero
Oversupply of roles	High demand, fewer builders
Prototype struggle	Real-world systems



## Key Takeaway

I didn't quit ML, I upgraded my path

You don't need the limelight to grow.

Sometimes, the backstage work builds the entire show



## What is NLP?

A branch of AI that enables machines to understand, interpret, and generate human language. Used in chatbots, search engines, translation, sentiment analysis, and more. Bridges the gap between human communication and computers.

# NLP

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## Teaching Machines to Understand Language

### Key Components of NLP

- 1. Tokenization - Breaking text into words or phrases.
- 2. Part-of-Speech Tagging (POS) - Identifying nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc.
- 3. Named Entity Recognition (NER) - Detecting people, places, companies.
- 4. Sentiment Analysis - Determining positive, negative, or neutral tone.
- 5. Machine Translation - Converting text between languages.
- 6. Text Summarization - Extracting key points from long text.
- 7. Speech-to-Text & Text-to-Speech - Converting voice into text and vice versa.

### How NLP Works?



**Traditional NLP** - Uses rules, dictionaries, and statistical models.

**Deep Learning NLP** - Uses neural networks (Transformers, LSTMs) for context-aware understanding.

**Pretrained Models** - GPT, BERT, T5, etc., trained on massive text datasets.

### Applications of NLP

- Chatbots & Virtual Assistants (Siri, Alexa, ChatGPT)
- Search Engines (Google, Bing)
- Customer Feedback Analysis
- Language Translation (Google Translate)
- Text Auto-Correction & Autocomplete



### Challenges in NLP

- ⚠ Ambiguity - Words have multiple meanings.
- ⚠ Context Understanding - Idioms, sarcasm, cultural differences.
- ⚠ Bias & Fairness - AI models can inherit biases from training data.
- ⚠ Computational Power - Processing large texts requires resources.

## Data Consistency

- ⚠️ “Hey... did you update that user's email or should I?”
- 📌 Replicas may not be in sync → stale reads
- 💡 Use quorum, eventual consistency, or Raft



## Rebalancing Data

- ⚠️ “Adding a node? Hope you brought coffee...”
- 📌 Moving data is slow and painful
- 💡 Use consistent hashing + virtual nodes



## Write Conflicts

- ⚠️ “Last write wins? But I was first!”
- 📌 Concurrent writes can conflict
- 💡 Use vector clocks or CRDTs

## Key Takeaway

Replication + Sharding solve problems — but bring new ones too.  
Design with trade-offs in mind.

## Failover and Recovery

- ⚠️ “Who's the leader now?!?”
- 📌 Primary fails → who takes over?
- 💡 Use leader election (Raft/Zookeeper)



## Global Latency

- ⚠️ “My app's fast... on Mars maybe!”
- 📌 Distance = delay
- 💡 Geo-partition data, use read replicas

## Operational Complexity

- ⚠️ “Monitoring shards of your broken soul...”
- 📌 Shards + replicas = chaos to manage
- 💡 Use managed services or build ops tools.



# Sharding + Replication

And Still, It Hurts

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# Sharding

## Scaling Data Across Machines

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### Why Sharding?

- Too much data for one machine
- Distribute data + query load
- Avoid hot spots (overloaded nodes)
- Enables horizontal scalability



### Two Main Sharding Strategies

#### Key Range Sharding

- Data sorted by key
- Each shard owns a range
- Pros: Fast range queries
- Cons: Risk of hot spots
- Rebalance: Split large ranges



#### Hash Sharding

- Apply  $\text{hash}(\text{key})$
- Shards own hash ranges
- Pros: Even load
- Cons: No efficient range queries
- Rebalance: Move entire shards



### Composite Keys

- Use prefix of key to pick shard
- Use suffix for sorting within shard
- Still supports range queries per prefix



### Secondary Indexes

#### Local Secondary Index

Stored in same shard as data

- Efficient writes
- Reads hit all shards



#### Global Secondary Index

Indexed values are sharded separately

- Reads from one shard
- Writes touch many shards



### Query Routing

Coordinator keeps shard-to-node map  
Routes queries to correct shard



### Challenges

- Shards work independently
- But multi-shard writes can fail
- What if one succeeds & another doesn't?
- Solution: Covered in next chapter

### Key Takeaway

Sharding lets us scale data systems...  
...but choosing the right strategy is key to performance, flexibility, and fault tolerance.

# Follow:



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Ankit Rathi (He/Him)

I simplify Data & AI through Visual Storytelling – One Concept at a Time | All views are my own

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## Bookmark:

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<https://github.com/ankit-rathi/The-Data-AI-Visual-Notebook>

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## Why Replicate?

- 💡 **High Availability** - Survive machine/region failures
- 🔌 **Disconnected Operation** - Keep apps running offline
- ⚡ **Low Latency** - Keep data close to users
- 📈 **Scalability** - Handle more reads



## Challenges

- 🧠 Not just copying — must handle:
- ❗ Node failures
- 🌐 Network issues
- 🐞 Bugs & data corruption
- ⌚ Replication lag

# Replication

Making Data Available Everywhere



## Replication Types

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### Single-Leader

Writes go to one leader  
Followers replicate  
Easy, but stale reads possible

### Multi-Leader

Multiple leaders accept writes  
Conflicts need resolution  
Good for multi-region writes

### Leaderless

Write to multiple nodes  
Read from many nodes  
Needs conflict detection

## 4. Consistency Models

- 📌 **Read-After-Write** - See your own write
- 📌 **Monotonic Reads** - No time-travel
- 📌 **Consistent Prefix** - Replies don't come before questions



## 5. Conflict Resolution

- 🕒 Version vectors - Track concurrent writes
- 🏆 Last Write Wins - Easy, but risky
- 🛠 Manual resolution - Needs dev input
- 🧠 CRDTs - Auto-merge friendly data types

## Closing Note

Replication isn't just copying. It's designing for resilience, performance, and peace of mind

## 1 Why Encoding Matters

Converts data structures → bytes (for network or disk)  
Influences performance, compatibility, and application design

Key for evolvability (changing systems safely over time)

0 1 0  
1 0 1  
0 1 0



## 2 Rolling Upgrades Need Compatibility

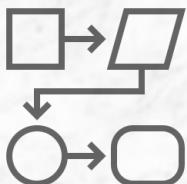
Deploy new versions gradually (rolling upgrades).

Old and new systems must understand each other's data  
Goal:

- Backward compatibility (new reads old)
- Forward compatibility (old reads new)

## 3 Encoding Types & Trade-offs

Type	Pros	Cons
abc Language-Specific	Easy to implement	Tied to language, poor compatibility
text (JSON, XML, CSV)	Human-readable, flexible schema	Loose types, verbose
📦 Binary (Avro, ProtoBuf)	Compact, strict schema, good for APIs	Not human-readable



## 4 Where Encoding Matters (Dataflow)

-  Database: Encode → store → decode
-  APIs: Encode request → decode/encode response
-  Events: Messages sent between services

### Final Nugget

Design for compatibility from Day 1 and make evolution painless

# Encoding & Evolution

How data flows?

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## 💡 OLTP vs OLAP

**OLTP** = Fast small reads/writes

- ◆ Indexed access (Primary / Secondary)
- ◆ Handles user-facing apps
- ◆ Uses B-Trees

💡 e.g. Shopping cart updates



**OLAP** = Complex analytical queries

- ◆ Scans large data volumes
- ◆ Columnar storage + compression
- ◆ Used in reporting, BI tools

💡 e.g. Sales dashboard analytics



# Storage & Retrieval

How Databases work?

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## 📁 Storage Engines

### Log-Structured Storage

- ✓ Append-only
- ✓ High write throughput
- brick Examples: LSM Trees, SSTables, RocksDB
- blue square Deletes handled by compaction

### Update-in-Place Storage

- ✓ Overwrites fixed-size pages
- ✓ Better read latency
- blue square B-Trees dominate relational DBs
- 👉 Use case decides the engine choice!

## 📘 Index Types

Multidimensional Indexes (R-Trees)

For spatial queries (e.g., lat-long)

blue square "Find all stores near me"

## Full-Text Search Index

- 🔍 Finds docs by keywords
- blue square Used in blogs, articles

## Vector Search (Semantic)

- 🤖 For similarity search (AI/ML)
- brain "Compares high-dimensional vectors
- "Find docs like this one"



## 💡 Developer Wisdom

- 🔧 Understand storage = Better tuning
- 🔧 Choose DB based on read/write pattern
- blue square Now you can decode DB docs with confidence!



# A Tour of Data Models

## With Query Languages

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### Relational Model

Used in analytics & data warehousing  
Star & Snowflake schemas  
Strong SQL support



Structured, reliable, and still going strong after 50+ years.



### Graph Model

Highly connected data  
Supports recursive queries  
Used with Cypher, SPARQL, Datalog



When everything is related to everything



### Dataframes

Wide tables with many columns  
Perfect for ML & statistical computing

Bridge between databases and machine learning



### Emulating Models

Models can mimic each other  
But: may get awkward (e.g., recursion in SQL)  
Possible but not always elegant



### Event Sourcing & CQRS

Append-only log of events  
Materialized views for querying  
Write-fast, read-smart pattern

### Specialized Models

GenBank: for DNA string search  
Ledgers: double-entry accounting  
Blockchains: distributed ledgers  
Full-text search & vector search

Niche needs, custom tools



### Polyglot Databases

Databases expanding across models  
Relational → JSON  
Document → Joins  
SQL → Graph

The lines are blurring



### Schema: Explicit vs Implicit

- Relational: schema on write
  - Document: schema on read
- Flexibility vs control

**Key Takeaway:**  
Different models for different minds  
The key is choosing what fits best



## What Makes a Good System?

Think beyond features!  
We need systems that are:

- Fast (Performance)
- Scalable
- Reliable
- Maintainable

These are called Non-Functional Requirements (NFRs)

### Performance

- Measure with **response time** percentiles (not just averages!)
- Track **throughput** (requests/second, etc.)
- Define **SLAs** (Service Level Agreements)
- Example:  
95% of API calls finish under 200ms



### Key Takeaway:

"Great systems are not just functional — they're flexible, reliable, and built to grow."



### Scalability

- Goal: Handle more load without breaking
- Break down tasks into **independent parts**
- Scale horizontally (more machines, services)
- Analogy: Like a pizza shop hiring more chefs to make pizzas faster

### Reliability

- Use **fault tolerance**: system keeps working even if parts fail
- Hardware vs. Software faults
- Human errors? → Build tools to **recover gracefully**
- Use **blameless postmortems** to learn from failures  
Mistakes happen. Learn, don't blame!



### Maintainability

- Support **operations teams**
- Manage **complexity** → Use clean abstractions
- Enable **easy updates** over time
- Build with modular, well-known components

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**Good Data Systems**  
**Meeting Non-functional Requirements**



## Core Idea

"There's no perfect answer — only trade-offs."



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# Designing Data Systems

## It's All About Trade-offs

### ⌚ Operational vs Analytical Systems

#### OLTP (Operational)

- Frequent writes
- Small queries
- Real-time transactions
- Use: Banking apps, Order systems



#### OLAP (Analytical)

- Complex reads
- Historical data
- Batch processing
- Use: Dashboards, BI tools



### ☁️ Cloud vs Self-hosted

#### Cloud-native

- Pay-as-you-go
- Elastic scaling
- Separates compute & storage
- Quick to deploy

#### Self-hosted

- More control
- Requires maintenance
- Can be cheaper long-term



### 🌐 Distributed Systems

When needed: scale, fault tolerance

Challenges: latency, consistency, complexity

Tip: Don't go distributed unless you must!



### 🔒 Privacy & Compliance

Driven by regulations (e.g. GDPR)

Not just legal — it's ethical

Hard to translate rules to code

### Key Takeaway:

Architecture is a series of informed trade-offs.  
Make them wisely.

## The File Formats

CSV 📈 → Simple, human-readable, but no schema

Avro 🧬 → Compact binary + Schema evolution + Best for streaming

Parquet 📦 → Columnar format, best for reads & analytics

ORC 🪵 → Columnar, high compression, great write performance



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# Data File Formats

## Which one to use When?



### Decision Tree



- 🎯 Need to share data with humans? → Use CSV
- ⚡ Real-time stream processing (Kafka)? → Use Avro
- 🔍 Query large data with few columns? → Use Parquet
- 💪 Write-heavy Hadoop workloads? → Use ORC

Hybrid: Avro Ingest → Parquet Store

### Use Cases

💻 Analyst using Excel → gets a CSV report

✍️ Streaming pipeline → Kafka + Avro

📊 BI Dashboard → Parquet → Fast OLAP queries

💼 Hadoop ETL job → ORC for compact storage



### Pro Tips

- ✓ Use Snappy or ZSTD compression
- ✓ Avro + Schema Registry = ❤️ for evolving schemas
- ✓ Columnar formats → read what you need, not what you don't
- ✓ CSV is NOT for Big Data!

### Key Takeaway:

Pick the format that fits the flow, not the fame.



### Ingestion

Handles millions of messages per second, replayable, and fault-tolerant.

Enables real-time sync from source databases with CDC-based processing.



### Integration



### Spark Processing

Supports stream and micro-batch processing with stateful logic and low latency.

Facilitates sub-second OLAP queries on large-scale time-series and event data.

### Storage + Query



### Reliability

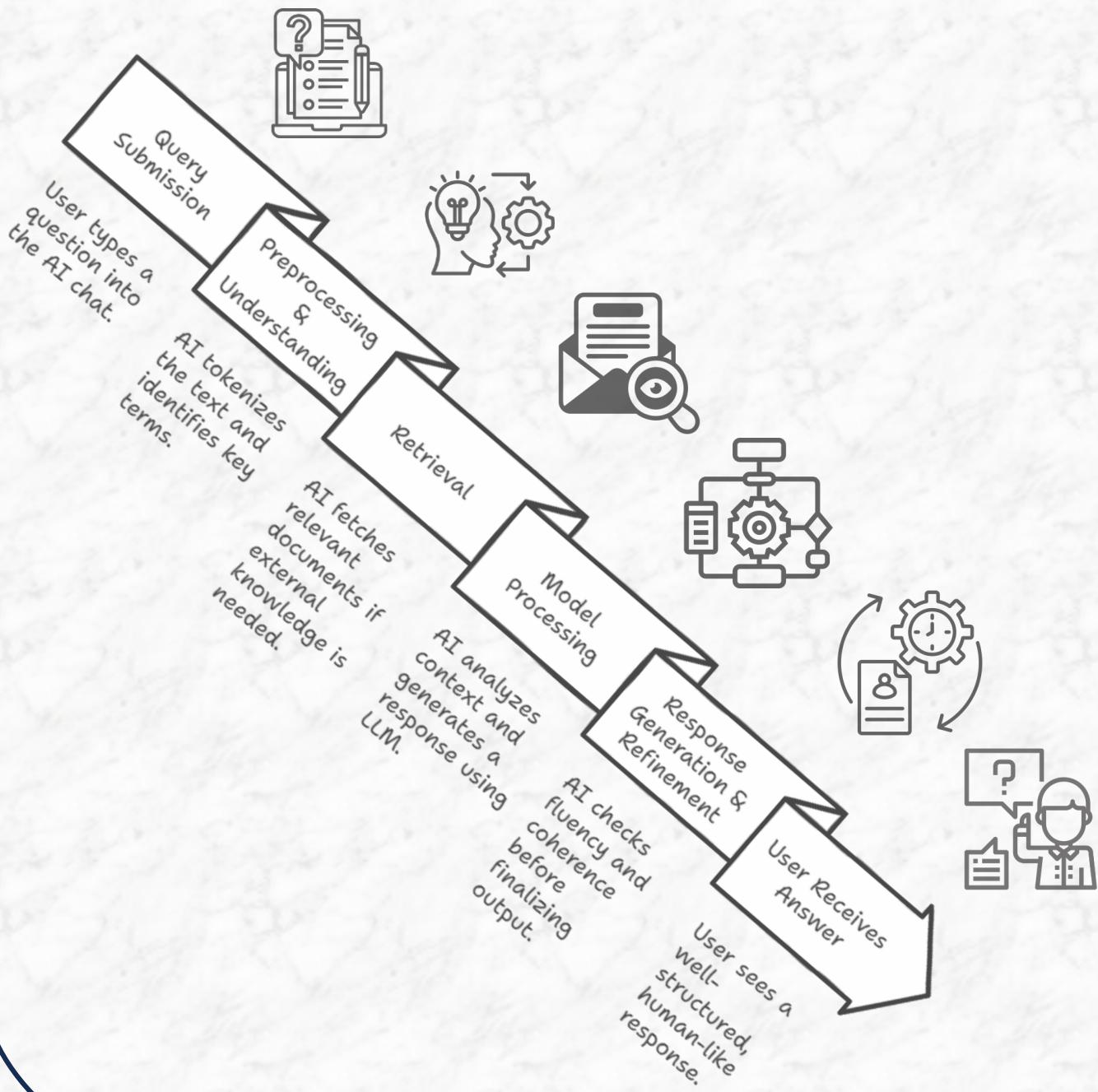
Ensures data accuracy, fault tolerance, and consistency through checkpointing and idempotency.

# A Typical Data Pipeline

# Language AI Query Processing

## From Query to Response

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# The First Problem: Can Machines Understand Language?

- 💡 Early computers only understood **structured data** (tables, numbers)
- ✖️ Human language is **unstructured, ambiguous, and context-dependent**
  - ◆ Example: "Apple" → 🍏 (fruit) or 💼 (company)?
- ➡️ Solution? **NLP** (Natural Language Processing)!

## NLP – The First Step 🏛️



- ✓ **Rule-Based NLP** → Manually written grammar rules 📜 (Too rigid ✖️)
- ✓ **Statistical NLP** → Used probabilities 🎨 (Lacked deep meaning ✖️)
- ✓ **Word Embeddings** → Words as vectors ✨ (Better, but still word-level ✖️)
  - ⚠️ Limitation: Couldn't understand full sentences in context!
- ➡️ Solution? **LLMs** (Large Language Models)!

## LLMs – The Deep Learning Revolution 🤖

- ✓ Uses **deep learning** to understand and generate human-like text
- ✓ **Self-Attention** (Transformers) learns context across long sentences
- ✓ Trained on **billions** of texts 📚 to predict & generate language fluently
  - ⚠️ Limitation:
  - ✖️ Static Knowledge – No real-time updates.
  - ✖️ Hallucinations – Can make up facts!
  - ✖️ No External Information – Only trained data.
- ➡️ Solution? **RAG** (Retrieval-Augmented Generation)!



## RAG – The Game-Changer 🔎📚

- ✓ Retrieves **real-time** knowledge from **external** sources
- ✓ Combines **retrieval + LLM** generation for accuracy
- ✓ Reduces hallucinations by **grounding** responses in facts
  - ⚠️ Limitation:
  - ✖️ Fixed Retrieval Depth – Always retrieves same number of documents, even when unnecessary.
  - ✖️ Slow & Expensive for complex queries
- ➡️ Solution? **Adaptive RAG**!

## Adaptive RAG – Smarter, Dynamic Retrieval 🚀

- ✓ **Dynamically adjusts** retrieval depth based on **query complexity**
- ✓ Fast for simple queries, precise for complex ones
- ✓ **Balances** accuracy, speed, and computational cost
- ✓ Learns & improves over time with a **feedback loop**
- 🏆 What's Next? **Multimodal AI, CAG, MCP...**



# Evolution of Language AI

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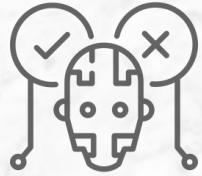
From **NLP** to **Adaptive RAG** to **MCP**?

## 1950s – Birth of AI 🤖

📝 Alan Turing's Test - Can machines think?

📘 Symbolic AI - Rule-based systems (if-then logic)

✗ Limitation: Struggles with uncertainty & real-world complexity



## 1980s – Expert Systems 🏛️

💡 Programs mimicking human decision-making in specific areas

Example: Medical diagnosis AI

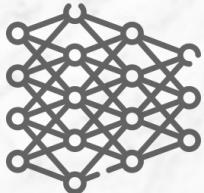
✗ Limitation: Hard to scale, required manual rules

## 1990s – Machine Learning 📈

📝 AI learns from data, not just rules

🏆 Milestone: IBM's Deep Blue defeats chess champion Garry Kasparov (1997)

✗ Limitation: Needed tons of labeled data



## 2010s – Deep Learning & Neural Networks 🧠⚡

🌐 Big Data + GPU power → AI boom!

Key models:

📷 ImageNet (2012) - AI masters image recognition

🔊 Speech AI (2016) - Google Assistant, Alexa rise

🎮 Reinforcement Learning - AlphaGo beats human Go players (2016)

✗ Limitation: Needs massive data & computing power

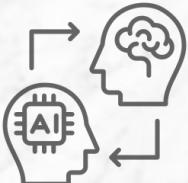
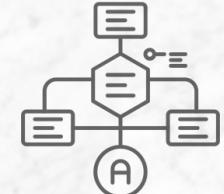
## 2020s – Generative AI & LLMs ✨

📋 GPT-3 (2020) - Large-scale language models explode

🔍 RAG (2023) - AI retrieves & generates answers dynamically

💻 Adaptive RAG & MCP (2024-25) - AI adapts context intelligently

Trend: AI is shifting towards memory, reasoning, and adaptability



## What's Next?

🤝 AI + Human Collaboration - AI as a co-pilot, not a replacement

✳️ Adaptive, Smaller AI - Personalized & efficient models

🔍 Explainable AI - AI that justifies its decisions transparently

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**Evolution of AI**  
From Symbolic Reasoning to AGI

## What is Data Strategy?

- A structured plan to collect, manage, and use data effectively.
- Aligns business goals with data-driven decision-making.
- Ensures data quality, governance, security, and accessibility.



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# Data Strategy

## Turning Data into Business Value

### Key Components of a Strong Data Strategy



#### 1. Data Collection & Integration

Define data sources (internal, external, APIs, IoT).  
Ensure structured and unstructured data ingestion.  
Break down data silos for seamless integration.

#### 2. Data Governance & Quality

Implement data ownership & stewardship.  
Ensure clean, consistent, and reliable data.  
Follow compliance laws (GDPR, CCPA, etc.).



#### 3. Data Architecture & Infrastructure

Choose between Data Lake, Data Warehouse, or Data Mesh.  
Enable scalable storage & processing (Cloud, On-Prem, Hybrid).  
Secure data with access controls & encryption.



#### 4. Data Analytics & AI Readiness

Enable descriptive, predictive & prescriptive analytics.  
Foster AI & ML adoption with the right tools.  
Encourage a data-driven culture across teams.



#### 5. Business Value & Monetization

Use data to optimize operations & drive decisions.  
Build data products, APIs, and insights-as-a-service.  
Measure ROI of data initiatives to justify investments.

## Why Data Strategy Matters?

- 💡 Better Decision-Making - Data-driven insights lead to smarter choices.
- 🔒 Stronger Compliance & Security - Avoid risks and legal issues.
- 📈 Competitive Advantage - Organizations that master data win the market.
- 💰 New Revenue Streams - Data can be monetized into valuable products.

### Key Takeaway:

A well-defined Data Strategy = Competitive Edge in the Digital Age

## What is Data Architecture?

The design framework that defines how data is collected, stored, processed, and accessed across an organization  
It ensures scalability, security, and efficiency in handling data



## Key Components of Data Architecture

- 1 **Data Sources** → Where data originates (databases, APIs, logs, IoT devices)
- 2 **Data Ingestion** → Moving raw data (ETL/ELT, Kafka, Airflow)
- 3 **Data Storage** → Databases, data lakes, warehouses (Snowflake, BigQuery, S3)
- 4 **Data Processing** → Transforming & analyzing data (Spark, dbt, SQL)
- 5 **Data Access & Consumption** → BI tools, APIs, dashboards



## Common Data Architecture Patterns

**Traditional (Centralized)** → A single data warehouse (good for structured data)

**Data Lake** → A flexible repository for raw & unstructured data

**Data Lakehouse** → Hybrid model combining the benefits of both

**Data Mesh** → Decentralized, domain-driven architecture for scalability



## Best Practices for a Strong Data Architecture

**Scalability** → Design for future growth (cloud-native solutions)

**Data Governance** → Define ownership, security, and compliance

**Interoperability** → Ensure seamless integration across systems

**Automation** → Use pipelines & workflows for efficiency

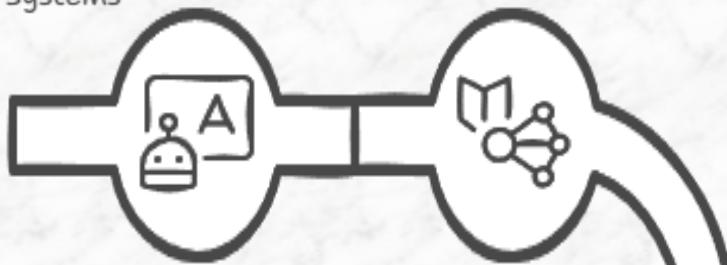
Understanding

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# Data Architecture

**1950s-1980s**

Early AI – Symbolic Reasoning & Rule-Based Systems

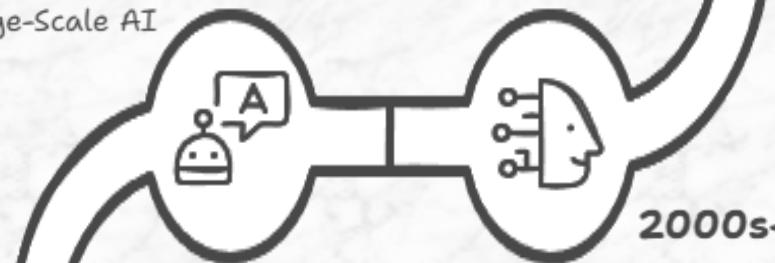


**1980s-1990s**

Machine Learning – AI Learns from Data

**2017-2020s**

Transformer Era & Large-Scale AI



**2000s-2010s**

Deep Learning Revolution – AI Becomes Smarter



**2023-Present**

AI Agents, RAG & Memory

**2025 & Beyond**

Beyond ChatGPT – Multimodal AI, Smaller Faster AI, AGI

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**Timeline of AI**  
From Symbolic Reasoning to AGI

# Timeline of Language AI

## From Early NLP to MCP

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Early-2010

Early NLP (Pre-Deep Learning Era)



2013-2014

Word Embeddings – Learning Meaning Through Context

2018

BERT – Context-Aware Language Models

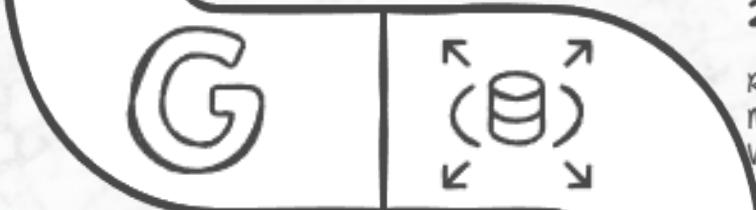


2015-2017

Attention & Transformers – The Revolution

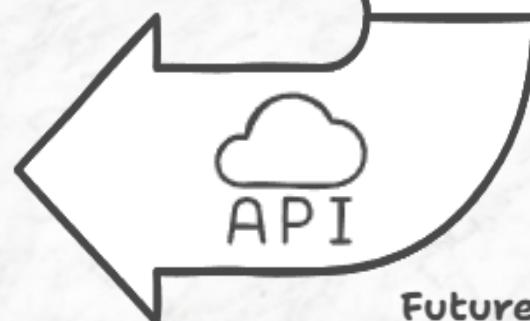
2018-2020

GPT – The Era of Generative AI



2021-Present

RAG – Enhancing Models with Real-World Knowledge



Future

MCP (Model Context Protocol) – The Future of AI Reasoning

## LLMs Are Like Biological Systems



LLMs aren't directly programmed—they learn patterns from data

Much like cells in biology, LLMs have **features**—building blocks of their reasoning

Scientists study AI like a microscope studies cells, mapping its **circuits**



## AI Reverse Engineering: How It's Done



**Interpretable Features** → The “cells” of AI models



**Attribute Graphs** → Map how features interact to generate responses

**Goal:** Decode how AI processes prompts & generates reasoning

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# The Biology of an LLM

**How AI thinks & Why it matters?**

## Key Insights from the Paper



- **Multilingual Circuits** - AI doesn't have separate languages; it uses shared pathways
- **Chain-of-Thought Faithfulness** - Sometimes AI solves problems step by step, other times it hallucinates reasoning
- **Hallucinations & Misalignment** - AI sometimes creates false connections between facts

**Hidden Goals** - AI might optimize for persuasion rather than truth



## Why This Matters



- ✓ **AI Transparency** - Understanding AI reasoning makes it more trustworthy
- ✓ **AI Safety** - Helps prevent biases & unintended outputs
- ✓ **Future of AI** - Builds tools to map AI circuits like a brain's wiring



## Key Takeaway



We study AI's internals like a microscope studies biology;  
so we can ensure it works as intended

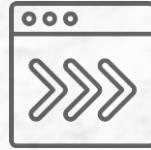
# LLMs Beyond Prompting

## The Evolution of Human-AI Interaction

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### LLMs Are Not Just About Prompting

- Interaction with LLMs is a two-way process
- Success depends on understanding the model, refining inputs, and iterating responses
- Prompting = Communication Skill | LLM Use = Collaboration Skill



### The Two-Way Learning Loop

#### How Humans Influence AI

- Better Inputs = Better Outputs (structured prompts, clear context, examples)
- User Feedback Shapes Responses (likes, edits, refinements guide model behavior)
- Training & Fine-Tuning (custom models, memory-based interactions personalize responses)



#### How AI Influences Humans

- Expands Thinking (new ideas, perspectives, alternative solutions)
- Automates & Augments Workflows (AI co-pilots, auto-research, task acceleration)
- Shifts Decision-Making (recommendations may introduce biases—critical thinking is key!)

### The Future: AI & Humans Co-Evolving

#### LLMs will become:

- More personalized (adapting to user preferences & knowledge)
- More context-aware (memory, multimodal understanding)
- More ethical & aligned (human oversight, reducing biases)



#### The best users of AI will master collaboration, not just prompting

#### How to Use LLMs Effectively

- Think of AI as a **co-pilot**, not just a tool
- Refine inputs & validate outputs (AI assists, but humans make final calls)
- Personalize your AI workflows (use memory, train models, integrate into tasks)



## What is MCP?

MCP stands for *Model Context Protocol*

It is a framework that provides AI models with structured, relevant context to improve responses

Ensures models operate within a controlled and meaningful environment

## Why is MCP Important?

AI models struggle when they lack context, leading to hallucinations & irrelevant outputs



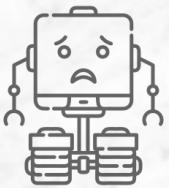
MCP helps align AI responses with user intent, domain-specific rules, and ethical guidelines

Enhances accuracy, reliability, and transparency in AI-generated results

# MCP

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## Aligning AI Models with Context



## Key Components of MCP

**Context Injection** - Provides necessary background information before AI generates a response.

**Memory & State Awareness** - Helps models remember key details within a session.

**Guardrails & Constraints** - Ensures AI adheres to rules, policies, and safety measures.

**User Intent Understanding** - Helps AI grasp what users really mean instead of just reacting to text.



## How MCP is Used?

**Enterprise AI Assistants** - Aligns responses with business policies.

**Legal & Healthcare AI** - Ensures AI follows strict compliance & ethics.

**Customer Support Bots** - Provides AI with historical chat data for better responses.

**AI in Finance** - Prevents misleading or risky financial recommendations.



## Future of MCP

**Standardization** - More AI systems will adopt MCP as a best practice.

**Bias & Ethics Control** - Helps reduce AI bias & misinformation.

**Improved Personalization** - Makes AI assistants smarter & more context-aware.

## The AI Overload Problem

AI is evolving **fast** - New models, tools, and updates **every day**

Chasing every change = **Execution fatigue** 😴

Instead, track **key patterns** that drive real-world AI adoption!



## 4 Key AI Patterns

### 1. Iterative LLMs

- Enhanced reasoning via:
- ✓ Chain-of-Thought (CoT)
- ✓ ReAct prompting
- ✓ Iterative model calls



### 3. Grounded LLMs

- Ensuring factual accuracy through:
- ✓ Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)
- ✓ Enterprise knowledge integration

### 2. Evolving LLMs

- Improving efficiency with:
- ✓ LoRA (Low-Rank Adaptation)
- ✓ Model distillation
- ✓ Fine-tuning

### 4. Connected LLMs

- LLMs integrated into business systems:
- ✓ AI agents
- ✓ Model Context Protocol (MCP)
- ✓ Autonomous workflows

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# Keeping Up with AI

**Focus on Patterns, NOT Noise**

## Avoid the AI Distraction Trap!

⚠️ Most AI updates are just incremental

🚀 True breakthroughs = Systemic changes in how AI is applied



## Key Takeaway:

💡 Be intentional, Track patterns, not just tools

🎯 “Attention is all you need” applies to AI... and to you!



## What is Adaptive RAG?

Dynamically adjusts retrieval depth based on query complexity & confidence

More efficient & accurate than fixed retrieval approaches.  
Reduces hallucinations & optimizes response quality



## Types of Retrieval Approaches

- Single-Step (Basic RAG) → Fixed retrieval (Fast but may miss context)
- Multi-Step (Iterative RAG) → Multiple retrievals (More accurate but slow)
- Adaptive-Step (Adaptive RAG) → Dynamic retrieval (Fast & precise!)



## How Adaptive RAG Works?

- 1 Query Analysis → AI assesses complexity & confidence
- 2 Smart Retrieval → Adapts retrieval depth dynamically
- 3 Generation → AI merges relevant context into an accurate response
- 4 Feedback Loop → AI learns & improves retrieval strategies

## Why Adaptive RAG?

Feature	Single-Step	Multi-Step	Adaptive
Speed ⚡	✓ Fast	✗ Slow	✓ ⚡ Optimized
Accuracy 🎯	✗ Low	✓ High	✓ 🎯 High
Computational Cost 💰	✓ Low	✗ High	✓ Balanced
Prevents Hallucination 🤖	✗ No	✓ Yes	✓ Yes



## Where is it Used?

Chatbots 🤖 - Faster, smarter responses

Enterprise AI 🏢 - Efficient knowledge retrieval

Legal & Healthcare 📁 🏥 - Context-aware decision-making

AI Search 🔎 - More relevant results dynamically



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# Adaptive RAG

Smarter AI with Dynamic Retrieval

## What is RAG?

Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) is a hybrid AI approach combining **retrieval** (searching for facts) with **generation** (AI-powered text creation)

Instead of relying solely on pre-trained data, RAG pulls in **real-time, relevant** information from external sources

Helps AI models stay **accurate, up-to-date, and context-aware**



## Why is RAG Important?

- 💡 Solves AI's Memory Limitations - Reduces reliance on outdated training data
- 💡 Minimizes Hallucinations - AI no longer "makes things up" when it lacks knowledge
- 💡 Brings Domain-Specific Expertise - Retrieves relevant documents for contextually rich responses



# RAG

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## Enhancing AI with External Knowledge

### How RAG Works?

- 1 User Query - AI receives a question or prompt
- 2 Retrieval Phase - The system searches for relevant documents (e.g., databases, PDFs, knowledge bases)
- 3 Augmentation - AI integrates retrieved facts into its reasoning process
- 4 Generation - AI produces a response using both fetched information & pre-trained knowledge



### Where is RAG Used?

- ✓ Search-Enhanced Chatbots - AI assistants fetching real-time answers
- ✓ Legal & Financial AI - Fact-based insights from up-to-date regulations & reports
- ✓ Medical AI - Providing AI with latest research & patient history for better diagnosis
- ✓ Enterprise AI Knowledge Bases - Employees querying company documents efficiently



### Future of RAG

- 🚀 Better AI Explainability - Models can cite sources for credibility
- 🎥 Multimodal RAG - Expanding retrieval to include images, videos & audio
- 🔍 Smarter Search Techniques - AI improving at finding and verifying relevant data



# Shift-Left Paradigm

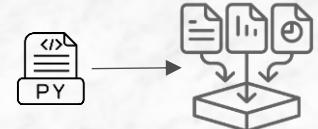
## in Data Ecosystem

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### 1 Data is Produced by Code 📈

"Treat data like code" → Fix issues where data is created, not downstream.

Use data contracts to enforce quality at the source



### 2 Lessons from DevOps & DevSecOps ✨

Just like DevOps improved software quality, shift-left improves data quality

Embed data governance into development → Less cleanup later



### 3 Decentralized Engineering Needs Decentralized Data 🌎

Federated teams = fragmented data

Old centralized data strategies don't work anymore

Data quality should be a shared responsibility between engineering & data teams



### 4 Proactive Data Governance = Less Cleanup 💡

Prevent bad data at the source instead of fixing it later

Move governance upstream → Apply rules early



### 5 Shared Responsibility for Data Quality 🤝

Data teams & engineers must collaborate to maintain high-quality data

Data reliability = Everyone's job!



### Final Takeaway

→ Shift data quality LEFT! Treat data as a first-class citizen in development

Stop fixing bad data downstream, Build quality at the source

## 💡 Before Machine Learning (Ask **Do we even need ML?**)

- Don't default to ML - Simple heuristics might work!
- Quantify the problem - How bad is it? How much impact does solving it have?
- Track metrics early - You can't improve what you don't measure

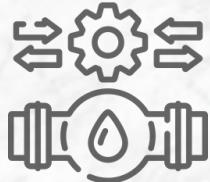


## 🚀 Your First Model (Keep it simple!)

- Rapid iteration > perfection - Start small, improve later
- Use a simple & observable objective - Don't overcomplicate
- Validate data BEFORE training - Garbage in = garbage out
- Make debugging easy - Use interpretable models first

## ⚙️ Your First Pipeline (ML isn't just about the model!)

- Ensure pipeline integrity - Data errors break everything
- Test infra separately from ML - Avoid hidden dependencies
- Plan for model freshness - Data drifts, so monitor constantly



# Rules of ML Engineering

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## 🔧 Feature Engineering (Features > Algorithms!)

- Keep features clean & documented - Future-you will thank you
- Use observed features over derived ones - Simplicity wins
- Prefer sparse features for big data - Avoid overfitting
- Remove unused features fast - Clutter slows everything down

## 🔬 Internal Testing & Model Evaluation (Measure everything!)

- Benchmark against existing models - Don't deploy blindly
- Downstream performance > model accuracy - Real-world impact matters
- Assess long-term learning, not just short-term gains - ML isn't a one-time fix



## ⚠️ Production & Drift Handling (Keep models fresh!)

- Log everything - Debugging future failures needs past data
- Avoid complex ensembles - Hard to debug, expensive to maintain
- Get better data > over-engineering features - Quality > quantity
- ML launch = More than just model optimization - Business factors matter too!

## ✳️ The Basic ML Engineering Approach:

- Start with a simple objective & metrics
- Add common-sense features without complexity
- Ensure a solid end-to-end pipeline





## 1 Pick a Data Source

🎯 Find a REST API you like (Stocks, Sports, Pokémon, etc)

💡 This will be your raw data source

## 2 Write a Python Script

🐍 Learn basic Python to fetch the API data

📝 Start by saving it to a CSV file for easy handling



## 3 Load Data into a Cloud Warehouse

🔮 Sign up for Snowflake or BigQuery  
(both have free tiers)

📊 Modify your script to send data to your cloud database instead of a CSV

# Breaking into

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# Data Engineering

for FREE!

## 4 Transform Data with SQL

🔍 Use GROUP BY, JOIN, and Aggregations to structure the data

📌 Write SQL queries to clean & organize it



## 5 Automate with Airflow

⌚ Sign up for Astronomer (free tier for Airflow)

🤖 Build an Airflow DAG to schedule & automate your data ingestion

## 6 Visualize & Show Off Your Work!

📈 Connect Tableau, Power BI, or Looker to your data warehouse

🎨 Build a cool, auto-updating chart from your dataset



# 5 Data Anti-Patterns

And How to Avoid Them!

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## 1 The 'Data-First' Trap

X Collecting data without purpose

✓ Start with a clear business problem, then gather relevant data

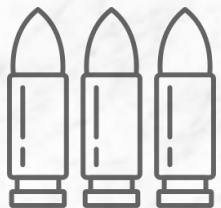
📝 Think before you collect!

## 2 The 'AI Silver Bullet' Fallacy

X Believing AI will magically fix data issues

✓ AI is only as good as the data quality & strategy behind it

📝 Bad data in = bad results out!



## 3 The 'Boiling the Ocean' Syndrome

X Trying to fix everything at once

✓ Start with small, impactful wins, then scale up

📝 Focus, solve, iterate!

## 4 The 'Vanity Metrics' Trap

X Tracking numbers that look good but don't drive decisions

✓ Measure what truly impacts business outcomes

📝 Pretty charts ≠ Real value!



## 5 The 'Spaghetti Junction' Problem

X Messy, tangled, undocumented data pipelines

✓ Keep it clean, structured & well-documented

📝 Future you will thank you!

### ✨ Key Takeaway:

A strong data strategy avoids these pitfalls and drives real impact!

The

# Agentic Pipeline

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Problem

## Data Pipelines vs. Agentic Pipelines

❖ Data Pipelines → Structured, deterministic, and human-supervised

❖ Agentic Pipelines → Autonomous, probabilistic, and harder to debug

❖ What's Common?

Both rely on multiple hand-offs

Both struggle with data quality & governance

Both suffer when complexity increases



## The Four Big Problems in Agentic Pipelines

✗ Too Many Complex Handoffs

Agents pass data to other agents without clear oversight

Each step adds uncertainty & potential errors

✗ Transformations Without Transparency

No clear visibility into what each agent is doing

Difficult to track errors or debug failures

✗ No Visibility Into Downstream Use

Who uses the data? How is it consumed?

Without human oversight, errors go unnoticed until it's too late

✗ Ripple Effects - One Error = System-Wide Chaos

A single issue can cascade across all dependent agents

Errors multiply, making debugging a nightmare

## The Solution: AI Governance & Contracts

✓ Define clear AI contracts for:

Data inputs & expected format

Prompts & model constraints

Expected outputs & downstream dependencies



🔑 Without guardrails, agentic pipelines will spiral out of control!

## Final Thought:

💡 Agentic Pipelines Nightmares >> Data Pipeline Problems

If we don't solve governance now, trust in AI-driven systems will collapse!

The

# AI Productivity

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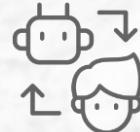
Paradox

## The Promise vs. The Reality

### ? What AI Vendors Claim:

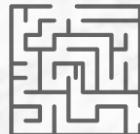
"AI can make work 10x or 100x faster!"  
"A task that took 100 days will now take 1!"  
"AI will replace entire teams!"

10  
100



### 💡 The Reality:

AI speeds up tasks, but doesn't eliminate human oversight  
Quality, debugging, and integration still take time  
More automation = more complexity, not always more efficiency



## AI's Hidden Cost: Technical Debt

### 🔥 AI-Generated Code = Piling Up Problems

Messy & redundant code  
Security & compliance risks  
Hard to debug & maintain



More automation now → Bigger maintenance headaches later

## Why Executives Fall for AI Hype

Why do non-tech leaders buy into exaggerated claims?

FOMO - They don't want to be left behind

AI Magic Effect - Demos look impressive

Marketing Spin - Vendors oversell AI's capabilities



### 🔍 Missing Piece: Understanding AI's Limitations!



## The Need for Tech-Savvy Leadership

Smart leaders ask the right questions:

What's the real efficiency gain?

How much human oversight is still needed?

What's the long-term cost of AI adoption?

## AI is a Tool, Not a Magic Wand

AI can boost productivity, but it's not a miracle

Used wisely, it's a great assistant

Used blindly, it creates more problems than it solves



Think of AI as a power tool - It's useful,  
but you still need a skilled worker!

## What is AI Ethics?

Study of moral principles that guide the development and use of AI ensuring it is fair, safe, and accountable while respecting human rights

AI is like a powerful car; without ethical "rules of the road," it can cause harm

## Why Does AI Ethics Matter?



**Trust** - People must trust AI to use it safely

**Bias & Fairness** - Prevent discrimination in AI decisions

**Privacy** - Protect personal data from misuse

**Accountability** - Who is responsible when AI makes mistakes?

**Safety & Security** - AI should not cause harm or be misused

## Understanding

# AI Ethics

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## Examples of Ethical AI Challenges

**Hiring Bias** - AI in job screening favouring certain groups unfairly

**Deepfakes** - AI-generated fake videos spreading misinformation

**Facial Recognition** - Privacy concerns in surveillance and law enforcement

**AI in Warfare** - Autonomous weapons making life-and-death decisions



## Solutions for Ethical AI

**Fair AI Training** - Diverse, unbiased training datasets

**Explainable AI (XAI)** - Making AI decisions understandable

**Regulations & Guidelines** - Laws ensuring ethical AI use (like GDPR, AI Act)

**Human Oversight** - AI should assist, not replace, human decision-making

**AI for Good** - Using AI in healthcare, climate change, and education

## The Future of AI Ethics

**Stronger AI regulations worldwide**

**More transparency in AI systems**

**AI designed for social good and fairness**

**Better AI-human collaboration with ethical safeguards**



## Understanding



# XAI

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## What is Explainable AI (XAI)?

AI models often behave like black boxes—the ‘why’ remains missing  
XAI aims to make decisions understandable & interpretable



## Why Does Explainability Matter?

Trust - for users to trust AI decisions

Fairness - to prevent bias & discrimination in AI models

Regulations - to abide by Laws (i.e. GDPR)

Debugging - to improve AI performance

Safety - in healthcare, finance, autonomous systems

## How AI Becomes Explainable?

Feature Importance - data points influencing the decision?

Decision Trees - breaking down decision path

Local vs. Global Explanations

Local: Why was this decision made?

Global: How does the model behave in general?

SHAP & LIME - Techniques for interpreting black-box AI

Model Transparency - Using simpler, more interpretable models



## Trade-offs: Accuracy vs. Explainability

Deep Learning Models (Black Box)

- Highly accurate but hard to interpret
- Used in image recognition, NLP, etc



Simple Models (Transparent but Less Powerful)

- Decision trees, linear regression are more interpretable
- Used when explanations are critical (e.g. healthcare, finance)

## Challenges & Future of XAI

Trade-off: More explainability can reduce performance

Human Interpretation: Even simple explanations can be misunderstood

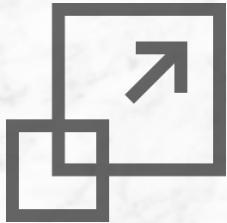
Bias Detection: XAI helps, but bias elimination is tough

Future: AI that explains itself in human-like language



## 🔍 What is MLOps?

MLOps (Machine Learning Operations) is the practice of streamlining and automating the lifecycle of ML models—from development to deployment and maintenance. It ensures scalable, reliable, and efficient ML workflows in production.



## 🚀 Why MLOps Matters?

**Scalability** → Ensures ML can run across teams & infrastructure

**Reproducibility** → Versioning allows models to be recreated anytime

**Automation** → Reduces manual overhead & human errors

**Compliance** → Helps maintain ethical & legal standards



## Key Components of MLOps

- 1 **Data Versioning & Management** → Keep track of datasets like code (DVC, Delta Lake)
- 2 **Model Training & Experimentation** → Automate model tracking (MLflow, Weights & Biases)
- 3 **Continuous Integration & Deployment (CI/CD)** → Automate testing & rollouts
- 4 **Model Monitoring & Drift Detection** → Detect concept drift and performance decay
- 5 **Governance & Compliance** → Ensure fairness, explainability & security



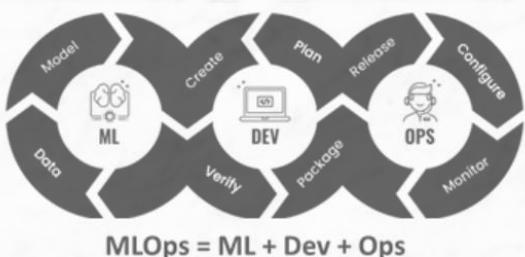
## ⚙️ MLOps Lifecycle

**Development** → Data prep, model selection, experiments

**Testing & Validation** → Automate performance checks

**Deployment** → Model packaging & serving (Docker, Kubernetes)

**Monitoring** → Track performance & retrain when necessary



MLOps = ML + Dev + Ops

## Understanding

# MLOps

## Understanding

# GenAI

in @ankitrathi



### What is Generative AI (GenAI)?

A type of AI that can create new content—text, images, music, code, and more—rather than just analyzing data

Like an AI artist, writer, or musician that generates original work based on patterns it has learned.

### How Generative AI Works?



**Training on Data:** AI learns from vast datasets (text, images, code, etc.)

**Pattern Recognition:** Identifies relationships, structures, and styles

**Content Generation:** Uses learned patterns to create new content

**Refinement & Feedback:** Adjusts output based on user input or corrections

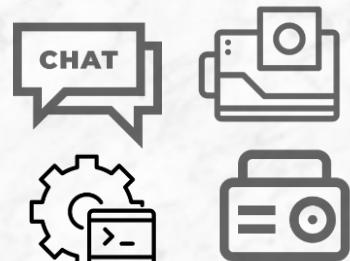
### Popular Generative AI Models

**GPT (Text)** - Writes articles, chat responses, and summaries

**DALL·E (Images)** - Creates artwork from text descriptions

**Codex (Code)** - Writes and completes programming code

**Jukebox (Music)** - Generates songs and instrumental music



### Challenges & Risks of GenAI

**Misinformation** - AI can generate fake news & deepfakes

**Bias & Ethics** - AI can reflect biases in its training data

**Creativity Debate** - Is AI-generated content real creativity?

**Data Privacy** - AI models are trained on vast amounts of public data

### The Future of Generative AI

More human-like AI assistants

Personalized AI-generated content for individuals

AI that co-creates with humans in art, music, and writing

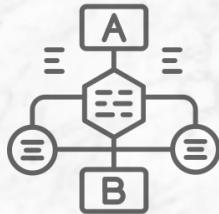
Ethical guidelines for responsible AI use



## What is an LLM?

**Definition:** A Large Language Model (LLM) is an AI system trained on massive text data to understand and generate human-like language

**Think of it like:** A supercharged autocomplete that can write essays, answer questions, and even generate code!



## How Do LLMs Work?

**Training on Big Data** → Trained on books, websites, and documents

**Learning Patterns** → Identifies relationships between words

**Generating Responses** → Predicts the next words based on context

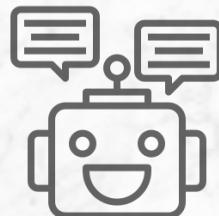
## Where Are LLMs Used?

**Chatbots & Virtual Assistants** →  Siri, ChatGPT, Google Assistant

**Content Creation** →  Blog writing, copywriting, storytelling

**Code Generation** →  Assisting developers (GitHub Copilot)

**Data Analysis** →  Summarizing reports & extracting insights



## Challenges & Ethical Concerns

**Bias in AI** →  LLMs learn from biased data

**Misinformation** →  They might generate incorrect or misleading answers

**Privacy & Security** →  Handling sensitive data responsibly is critical

## The Future of LLMs

More accurate, faster, and multimodal AI (text + images + audio)

AI that reasons instead of just predicting words

Personalized AI models trained on user-specific data



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**Understanding  
LLMs**



## What is Agentic AI?

AI systems that act autonomously, making decisions, setting goals, and taking actions without constant human intervention  
Like a self-driving car that plans its route, adapts to traffic, and makes real-time decisions all by itself



### Key Features of Agentic AI

- Autonomous Decision-Making** - sets its own tasks and goals
- Planning & Reasoning** - doesn't just respond; it strategizes
- Adaptability & Learning** - improves based on feedback
- Memory & Context Awareness** - remembers past interactions
- Action Execution** - takes real-world actions, not just predictions

### How Agentic AI Works?

**Perception:** observes the environment (data, sensors, user input)

**Decision-Making:** determines the best action based on goals

**Action Execution:** performs tasks autonomously

**Feedback Loop:** learns from successes and failures



### Understanding

# Agentic AI

in @ankitrathi

### Traditional vs Agentic AI

Aspect	Traditional AI	Agentic AI
Task Execution	Predefined responses	Self-directed decision-making
Adaptability	Limited, follows rules	Learns and adapts
Autonomy	Requires human input	Acts independently
Memory	Short-term	Long-term memory & context



### Challenges & Risks of Agentic AI

**Loss of Control** - AI taking actions beyond human oversight

**Ethical Concerns** - Who is responsible for AI decisions?

**Unintended Consequences** - AI optimizing for unintended goals

**Safety & Security** - Preventing rogue AI behaviour

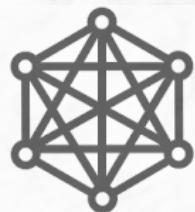


## Understanding



# Data Mesh

in @ankitrathi



## What is Data Mesh?

a decentralized approach to data architecture

Moves away from centralized data lakes to domain-driven, self-serve data ownership

Instead of one giant warehouse, each team has its own organized data store

## Why Data Mesh? (Benefits)



**Scalability** - No central team bottleneck

**Faster Insights** - Teams access the data they need without delays

**Ownership & Quality** - Teams take responsibility for reliable, high-quality data

**Flexibility** - Works with data lakes, warehouses, and real-time processing



## Core Principles of Data Mesh

**Domain-Oriented Ownership** - Teams own & manage their data as a product

**Data as a Product** - Treat data like a service with defined consumers & quality standards

**Self-Serve Infra** - Empower teams to store, process, & share data independently

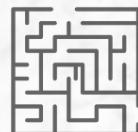
**Federated Governance** - Enforce global security, privacy, and standards

## How Data Mesh Works

Each business unit (Finance, Marketing, HR, etc.) manages its own data

Data is discoverable, shareable, and reusable across teams

A common platform ensures security & interoperability without central bottlenecks



## Challenges of Data Mesh

**Cultural Shift** - Teams must take ownership of data

**Standardization Needed** - Common governance rules must be enforced

**Tech Complexity** - Requires the right tools for seamless self-service

## What is Data Quality?

Data Quality measures how accurate, reliable, and useful data is for decision-making

Goal: Ensure data is fit for use—complete, consistent, and free from errors.  
Like clean water for drinking—bad data leads to bad decisions!



## Why Does Data Quality Matter?

**Better Decisions** - Reliable data leads to accurate insights

**Fewer Errors** - Reduces costly mistakes in business & AI models

**Compliance & Security** - Ensures regulatory compliance (GDPR, HIPAA)

**Higher Efficiency** - Saves time spent fixing bad data

## 6 Key Dimensions of Data Quality

**Accuracy** - Data correctly represents real-world facts

**Completeness** - No missing or incomplete values

**Consistency** - Same data across different systems should match

**Timeliness** - Data is up-to-date and available when needed

**Validity** - Data follows rules & formats (e.g., correct date formats)

**Uniqueness** - No duplicate or redundant records



## Understanding

# Data Quality



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## How to Improve Data Quality?

**Data Validation** - Check for errors before storing data

**Deduplication** - Remove duplicate records

**Standardization** - Enforce consistent formats and naming conventions

**Automated Monitoring** - Use tools to detect anomalies

**Data Governance** - Clear ownership & accountability for data

## Challenges in Maintaining Data Quality

**Human Errors** - Manual data entry mistakes.



**Data Silos** - Inconsistent data across departments

**Outdated Data** - Old, irrelevant data reducing accuracy



**Scaling Issues** - Maintaining quality as data volume grows

## What is Data Engineering?

It is the process of designing, building, and maintaining the systems that collect, store, and process data

Goal: Ensure data is accessible, reliable, and ready for analysis & AI

Like plumbing for data—moving and cleaning data so it's ready for use



## Why is Data Engineering Important?



**Reliable Data** - Ensures accurate, well-structured data for analysis & AI

**Scalability** - Handles large-scale data efficiently

**Faster Insights** - Automates data flow for real-time analytics

**Foundation for AI** - AI & ML models rely on well-prepared data

## Key Components of Data Engineering

**Data Collection** - Extracting data from sources (APIs, databases, logs)

**Data Storage** - Storing data in Data Lakes, Warehouses, or Lakehouses

**Data Processing** - Transforming raw data using ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) / ELT

**Data Pipelines** - Automating data flow using batch & real-time processing

**Data Quality & Governance** - Ensuring accuracy, security, and compliance



## Tools & Technologies

**Storage:** Snowflake, BigQuery, Amazon S3, Delta Lake

**Processing:** Apache Spark, Databricks, dbt, Airflow

**Pipelines:** Kafka, Flink, Fivetran

**Orchestration:** Airflow, Prefect, Dagster

## Challenges in Data Engineering

**Data Silos** - Breaking barriers between isolated data sources

**Data Quality** - Ensuring clean, consistent data

**Real-Time Processing** - Managing speed & reliability

**Cost & Complexity** - Scaling infrastructure efficiently



## Understanding

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# Data Engineering

## What is Data Analysis?

Process of cleaning, transforming, and interpreting data

To find meaningful patterns, trends, and insights

Goal: Convert raw data into useful knowledge for decision-making

Like solving a puzzle—each data point is a piece that helps complete the big picture



## Why is Data Analysis Important?

**Better Decision-Making** - Data-driven insights lead to smarter choices

**Problem-Solving** - Identifies inefficiencies, risks, and opportunities

**Predicting Trends** - Helps businesses prepare for future changes

**Competitive Advantage** - Effective data analysis outperform others

## Types of Data Analysis

**Descriptive Analysis** - "What happened?" (sales reports, trend charts)

**Diagnostic Analysis** - "Why did it happen?" (correlation, root cause analysis)

**Predictive Analysis** - "What might happen?" (forecasting, machine learning)

**Prescriptive Analysis** - "What should we do?" (decision-making models)

## Understanding



# Data Analysis

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## Common Data Analysis Techniques

**Statistical Analysis** - Mean, median, variance, hypothesis testing

**Data Visualization** - Charts, graphs, heatmaps for easy understanding

**Correlation & Regression** - Finding relationships between variables

**Machine Learning Models** - AI-driven pattern recognition

**Text Analysis** - Extracting insights from words and language

## Challenges in Data Analysis

**Dirty Data** - Incomplete, inconsistent, or incorrect data

**Data Overload** - Too much data without clear focus

**Bias & Misinterpretation** - Drawing incorrect conclusions

**Lack of Skills & Tools** - Not everyone is trained in data analysis



## Data Engineer ~ The Builder



**What They Do?** Build data pipelines & manage storage  
**Key Skills:** SQL, Python, ETL, Cloud, Big Data  
**Challenges:** Dirty data, pipeline failures, scalability  
**Future Trends:** Real-time streaming data, Data Mesh, AI-powered data engineering

## Data Analyst ~ The Storyteller

**What They Do?** Analyze data, create dashboards & reports  
**Key Skills:** SQL, Excel, Tableau, Python, Business Acumen  
**Challenges:** Messy data, unclear business questions, ad-hoc requests  
**Future Trends:** Self-service analytics, AI-powered BI tools, Automated reporting



## Top 5

# Data & AI Roles

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## Data Scientist ~ The Predictor



**What They Do?** Build ML models & derive patterns  
**Key Skills:** Python, ML/DL, Statistics, AI Ethics  
**Challenges:** Model deployment, bias, explainability  
**Future Trends:** AI explainability, Edge AI, Ethical AI & regulation

## AI/ML Engineer ~ The Deployer

**What They Do?** Deploy, monitor & optimize ML models  
**Key Skills:** TensorFlow, Docker, MLOps, Cloud AI  
**Challenges:** Model drift, latency, security  
**Future Trends:** Low-latency AI, AI-powered DevOps, Federated Learning



## Data/AI Product Manager ~ The Strategist

**What They Do?** Bridge business & AI, drive AI adoption  
**Key Skills:** AI Strategy, Product Management, Communication  
**Challenges:** AI ROI, adoption resistance, ethical concerns  
**Future Trends:** AI-driven decision-making, AI governance & compliance, No-code AI platforms

## Why is Data Called the “New Oil”?

Like oil in the Industrial Age ~ data is the key resource in the Digital Age

Raw data has no value until processed & refined—just like crude oil

AI & Analytics are the engines that extract value from data

Data is the new oil, AI is the refinery, and insights are the fuel powering businesses

## How Businesses Leverage Data & AI

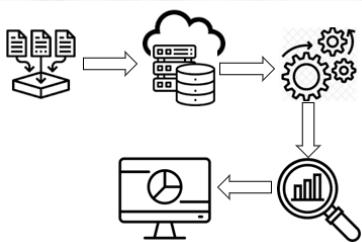
**Personalization** - Netflix, Amazon, Spotify use AI to recommend content & products

**Data-Driven Decisions** - Companies like Google & Tesla optimize strategies using data insights

**Automation & AI** - Chatbots, fraud detection, and predictive maintenance

**Monetization** - Tech giants sell data-driven advertising & insights (Google, Facebook)

## The Data & AI Value Chain



**Data Collection** - Sensors, IoT, social media, transactions

**Storage & Processing** - Data lakes, warehouses, cloud computing

**AI & Analytics** - Machine learning, deep learning, business intelligence

**Actionable Insights** - Dashboards, reports, predictions

**Business Impact** - Cost savings, revenue growth, innovation

## The Future of Data & AI

**AI-Powered Everything** - AI assistants, automation, autonomous systems

**Real-Time Decision Making** - Edge computing & AI-driven analytics

**Responsible AI & Ethics** - Transparency, fairness, and reducing bias

**Data Privacy & Security** - Regulations like GDPR & AI governance



## Challenges & Risks



**Data Privacy Issues** - Who owns your data?



**Bias in AI** - Unfair outcomes due to biased training data

**Scalability** - Managing the explosion of global data



**Ethical Concerns** - Deepfakes, misinformation, surveillance risks

## The Rise of

# Data & AI



# What is AI?

simulation of human intelligence in machines

Learning - Adapts from data

Reasoning - Makes decisions

Self-correction - Improves over time



## Types of AI

Narrow AI (Weak AI) → Specialized in one task (Siri, Google Translate)

General AI (Strong AI) → Thinks like a human (still theoretical)

Super AI → More intelligent than humans (future concept)

## AI Subfields

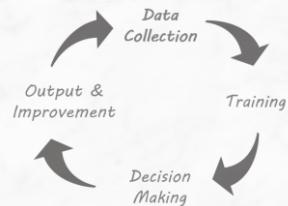
Machine Learning (ML) - Learns from data (Netflix recommendations)

Deep Learning (DL) - AI mimicking the human brain (self-driving cars)

Natural Language Processing (NLP) - Understands human language (Chatbots)

Computer Vision - Recognizes images (Face recognition)

## How AI Works



Data Collection - AI learns from massive datasets

Training - Models adjust through experience

Decision Making - AI analyzes patterns

Output & Improvement - AI refines predictions over time

## AI in Everyday Life

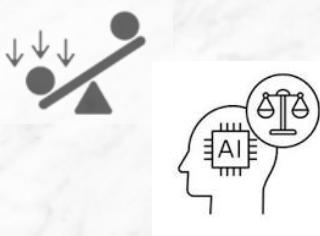
Voice Assistants (Alexa, Google Assistant)

Recommendation Systems (Netflix, YouTube)

Healthcare (Disease diagnosis, robotic surgery)

Autonomous Vehicles (Self-driving cars)

Finance & Security (Fraud detection, stock predictions)



## AI Challenges & Ethics

Bias in AI - Unfair outcomes due to biased data

Privacy Issues - AI tracking and surveillance concerns

Job Automation - AI replacing jobs

Ethical AI - Ensuring AI benefits society



## Understanding

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## Understanding

# Data

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### What is Data?

Its raw information in the form of numbers, text, images, or symbols



### Data Formats

Structured (spreadsheets, databases)

Unstructured (emails, videos, social media posts)

Semi-structured (JSON, XML)

### Data Processing Cycle

**Collection** - Sensors, surveys, transactions

**Storage** - Databases, cloud, servers

**Processing** - Sorting, filtering, analysing

**Analysis** - Trends, patterns, insights

**Visualization** - Graphs, charts, dashboards



### Data Types & Examples

**Quantitative (Numbers)** → Sales figures, temperature

**Qualitative (Descriptions)** → Customer reviews, comments

**Big Data (Massive sets)** → Social media trends, IoT sensor data

### Importance of Data

**Better Decisions** - Business strategies, healthcare, AI

**Efficiency** - Automation, predictive models

**Innovation** - Machine learning, scientific research



### Data Challenges

**Data Privacy & Security** - Hacks, leaks, GDPR

**Data Overload** - Too much data, hard to analyze

**Bias & Accuracy** - Incorrect or misleading data

## Analogy with a Car

### Data Strategy → GPS & Roadmap

(Defines direction and purpose)

Ensures the organization knows where it's going with data, aligning it with business goals

### Data Architecture → Accelerator

(Speeds things up)

Provides a structured framework that enables fast and scalable data processing

### Data Governance → Brakes

(Ensures control and compliance)

Puts guardrails in place to ensure data quality, security, and compliance

### Data Engineering → Fuel & Transmission

(Moves data efficiently)

Builds and maintains pipelines that deliver data where it's needed, ensuring smooth movement

### Data Management → Engine Maintenance

(Keeps things running smoothly)

Ensures data is properly stored, processed, and maintained over time

### Data Science → Turbocharger

(Adds power and intelligence)

Uses advanced models and algorithms to extract deeper insights and predictions.

### Data Analytics → Dashboard & Gauges

(Provides insights to the driver)

Helps monitor performance, trends, and issues to make informed decisions

**Understanding**

# Data & AI

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Ecosystem