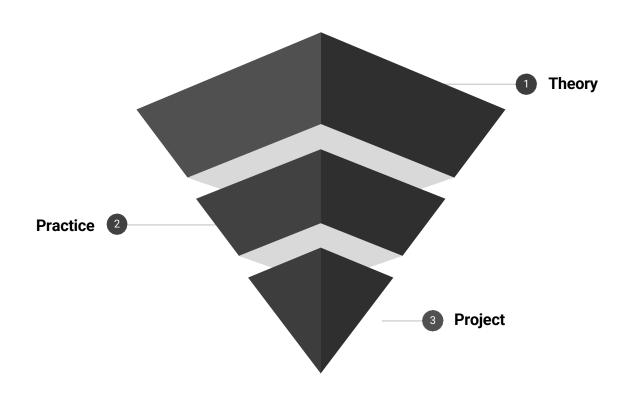
Course Introduction

OBJECTIVES

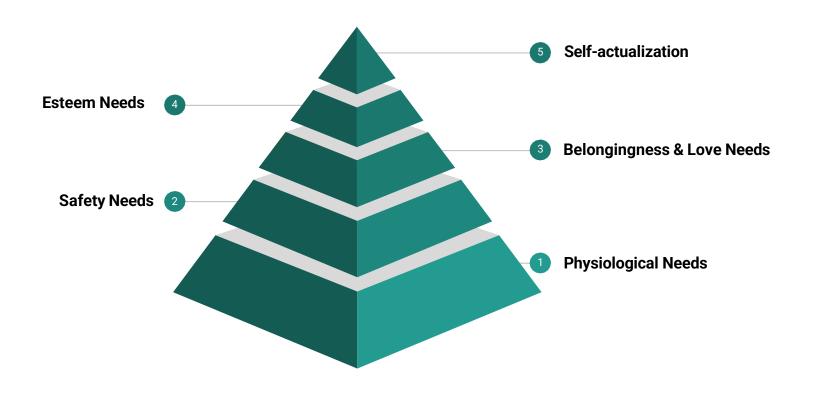
- Data-maturity model
- dbt and data architectures
- Data warehouses, data lakes, and lakehouses
- ETL and ELT procedures
- dbt fundamentals
- Analytics Engineering

TOP-DOWN

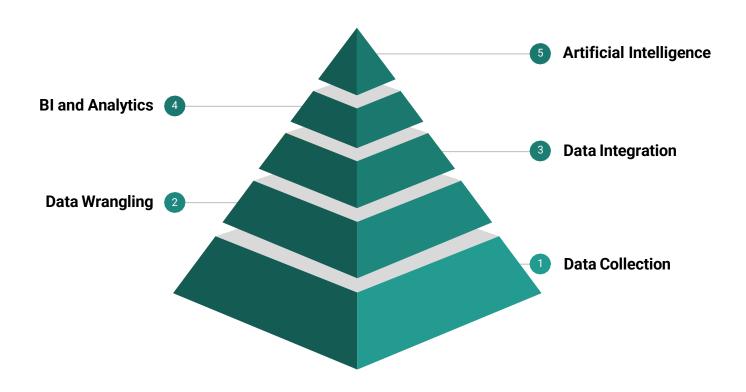


Data Maturity Model

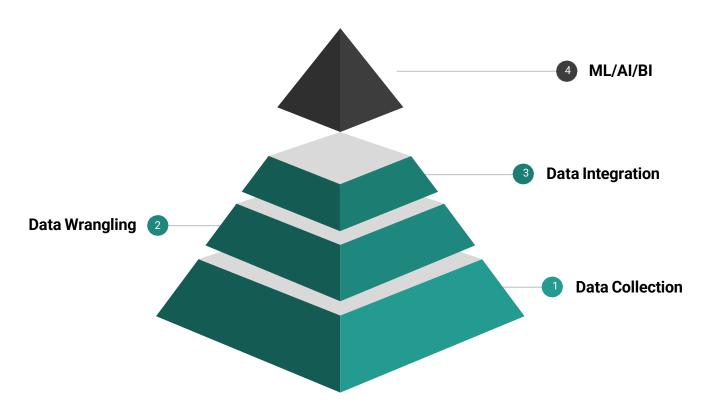
Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs



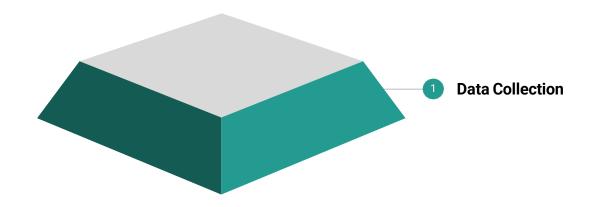
Data-Maturity Model



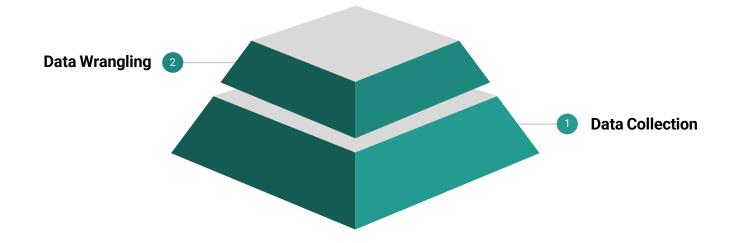
Typical Data Architecture



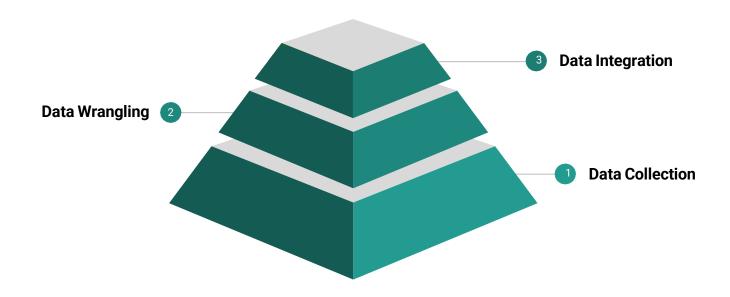
Data Collection



Data Wrangling



Data Integration



ETL - ELH



ETL Extract, Transform, Load





ELT Extract, Load, Transform



Data Warehouse

Data Warehouse

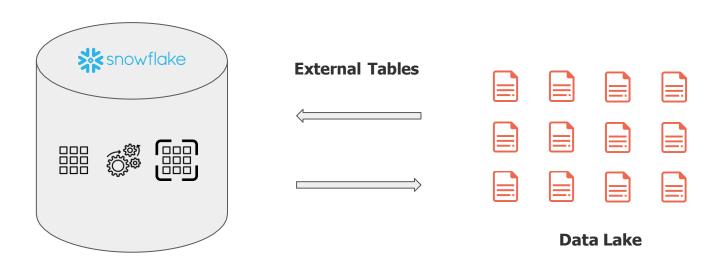






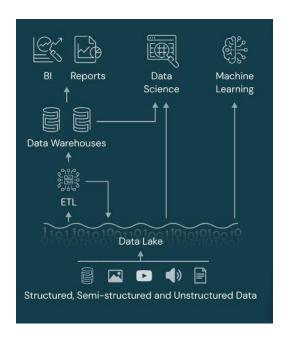
External Tables

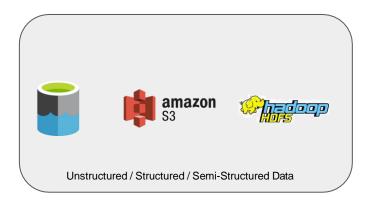
External Tables



Data Lake

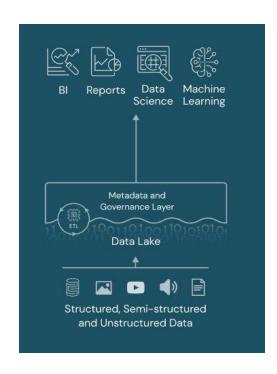
Data Lake





Data Lakehcuse

Data Lakehouse



Slowly Changing Dimensions

Not updating the DWH table when a Dimension changes

ource			DWH		
Host ID	Name	Fax Number	Host ID	Name	Fax Number
#1	John Doe	1-408-999 8888	#1	John Doe	555-123-4567

Updating the DWH table when a Dimension changes, overwriting the original data

No Air-conditioning

Installed Air-conditioning

DWH updated

Host ID #1	Air-conditioning No Air-conditioning		Host ID #1	Air-conditioning No
			#1	No
Host ID	Air-conditioning			
Host ID	Air-conditioning			
	3		Host ID	Air-conditioning
#1	Yes		#1	No
				1
Host ID	Air-conditioning		Host ID	Air-conditioning
#1	Yes		#1	Yes
		_	_	7 iii Containis iiiiig

Keeping full history - Adding additional (historic data) rows for each dimension change

Current rental price (\$300)

Change in the rental price (\$450)

DWH updated

urce		 DWH				
Apartment ID	Price	Host Key	Apartment ID	Price	Start_Date	End_Date
#1	\$300	1000	#1	\$300	2020-01-01T00:00:0	0 NULL
Apartment ID	Price	Host Key	Apartment ID	Price	Start_Date	End_Date
#1	\$450	1000	#1	\$300	2020-01-01T00:00:00	2021-01-01T00:00:00
Apartment ID	Price	Host Key	Apartment ID	Price	Start_Date	End_Date
#1	\$450	1000	#1	\$300	2020-01-01T00:00:00	2021-01-01T00:00:00
π1	\$400	1001	#1	\$450	2021-01-01T00:00:00	NULL

Keeping full history - Adding additional (historic data) rows for each dimension change

Current rental price (\$300)

Change in the rental price (\$450)

DWH updated

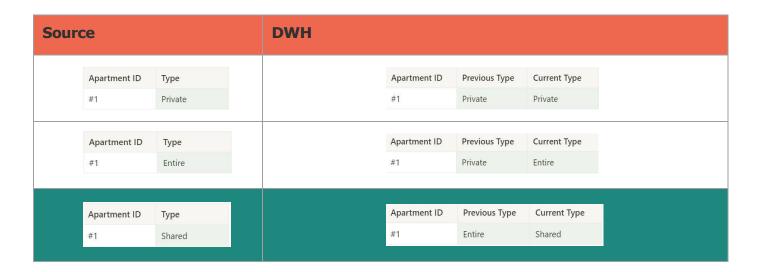
ce		DWH					
Apartment ID	Price	Host Key	Apartment ID	Price	Start_Date	End_Date	ls_Current
#1	\$300	1000	#1	\$300	2020-01-01T00:00:00	9999-12-12T00:00:00	Υ
Apartment ID	Price	Host Key	Apartment ID	Price	Start Date	End Date	Is_Current
#1	\$450	1000	#1	\$300	2020-01-01T00:00:00		N N
		Host Key	Apartment ID	Price	Start_Date	End_Date	ls_Curren
Apartment ID	Price	1000	#1	\$300	2020-01-01T00:00:00	2021-01-01T00:00:00	N
#1	\$450	1001	#1	\$450	2021-01-01T00:00:00	9999-12-12T00:00:00	Υ

Keeping limited data history - adding separate columns for original and current value

Listed as Private

Host changed Private to Entire

Host changed Entire to Shared



dbt Overview

dbt Overview



Analytics Engineering

Common Table Expression (CTE)



Syntax



Example

```
-- STEP 1
WITH raw_listings AS (
-- STEP 2
       SELECT * FROM [source].[listings]
-- STEP 3
SELECT
   id AS listing_id,
  listing_url,
   name AS listing_name,
   room_type,
   minimum_nights,
   host_id,
   price AS price_str,
   created_at,
   updated_at
FROM raw_listings
```

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Analytics Engineering with Airbnb

ANALYTICS ENGINEERING WITH AIRBNB

- Simulating the life of an Analytics Engineer in Airbnb
- Loading, Cleansing, Exposing data
- Writing test, automations and documentation
- Data source: Inside Airbnb: Berlin



TECH STACK



REQUIREMENTS

- Modeling changes are easy to follow and revert
- Explicit dependencies between models
- Explore dependencies between models
- Data quality tests
- Error reporting
- Incremental load of fact tables
- Track history of dimension tables
- Easy-to-access documentation

STEPS - SETUP

- Snowflake registration
- Dataset import
- dbt installation
- dbt setup, snowflake connection
- git synchronization
- Visual Studio code installation

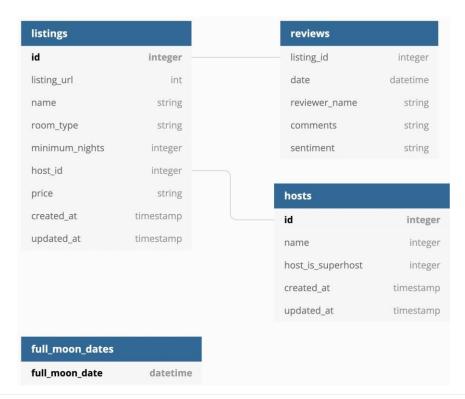
SNOWFLAKE

Registering a Trial account

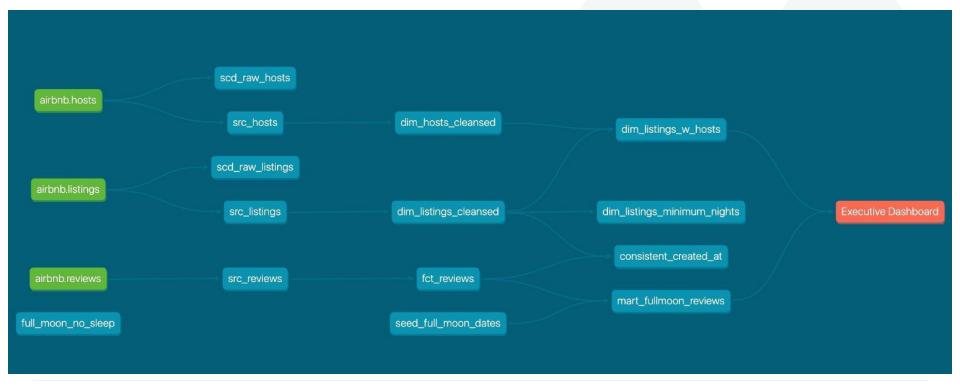
DATA FLOW

Overview

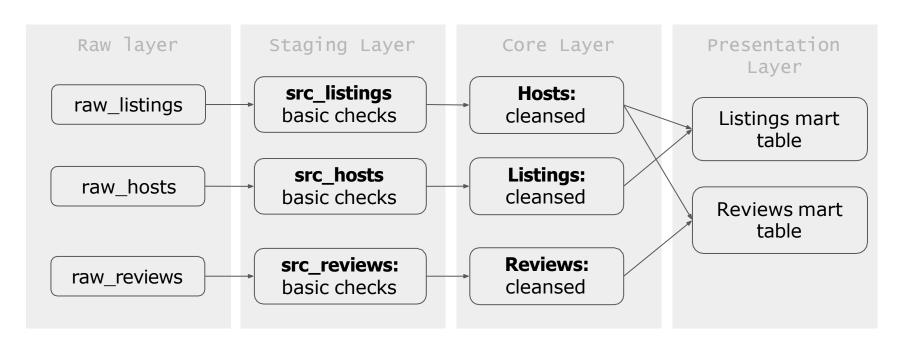
INPUT DATA MODEL



DATA FLOW OVERVIEW



DATA FLOW OVERVIEW



VIRTUALENV SETUP

- Install Python 3.11 and the Python virtualenv package
- Create a virtualenv
- Activate virtualenv

DBT SETUP

Windows

INSTALLING DBT

- Install Python3
- Create a virtualenv
- Activate virtualenv
- Install dbt and the dbt-snowflake connector

VSCODE SETUP

Installing the dbt power user extension

DBT SETUP

dbt init and connecting to Snowflake

MODELS

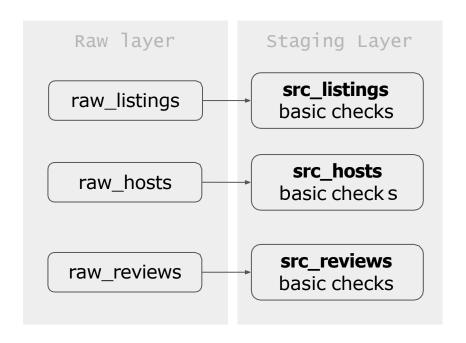
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Understand the data flow of our project
- Understand the concept of Models in dbt
- Create three basic models:
 - o src_listings
 - src_reviews: guided exercises
 - src_hosts: individual lab

MODELS OVERVIEW

- Models are the basic building block of your business logic
- Materialized as tables, views, etc...
- They live in SQL files in the `models` folder
- Models can reference each other and use templates and macros

DATA FLOW PROGRESS



src_reviews.sql

Create a new model in the `models/src/` folder called `src_reviews.sql`.

- Use a CTE to reference the AIRBNB.RAW.RAW_REVIEWS table
- SELECT every column and every record, and rename the following columns:
 - date to review_date
 - comments to review_text
 - sentiment to review_sentiment
- Execute `dbt run` and verify that your model has been created

MATERIALIZATIONS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Understand how models can be connected
- Understand the four built-in materializations
- Understand how materializations can be configured on the file and project level
- Use dbt run with extra parameters

MATERIALIZATIONS

MATERIALISATIONS OVERVIEW

View

Use it

- You want a lightweight representation
- You don't reuse data too often

Don't use it

- You read from the same model several times

Table

Use it

- You read from this model repeatedly

Don't use it

- Building single-use models
- Your model is populated incrementally

Incremental (table appends)

Use it

- Fact tables
- Appends to tables

Don't use it

 You want to update historical records

(CTEs)

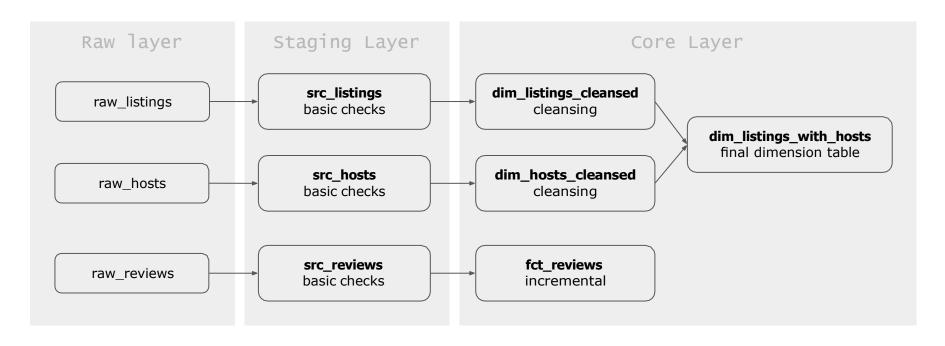
Use it

- You merely want an alias to your date

Don't use it

- You read from the same model several times

DATA FLOW PROGRESS



dim_hosts_cleansed.sql

Create a new model in the `models/dim/` folder called `dim_hosts_cleansed.sql`.

- Use a CTE to reference the `src hosts` model
- SELECT every column and every record, and add a cleansing step to host_name:
 - If host_name is not null, keep the original value
 - If host_name is null, replace it with the value 'Anonymous'
 - Use the NVL(column_name, default_null_value) function
- Execute `dbt run` and verify that your model has been created

SOURCES & SEEDS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Understand the difference between seeds and sources
- Understand source-freshness
- Integrate sources into our project

SOURCES AND SEEDS OVERVIEW

- Seeds are local files that you upload to the data warehouse from dbt
- Sources is an abstraction layer on the top of your input tables
- Source freshness can be checked automatically

SNAPSHOTS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Understand how dbt handles type-2 slowly changing dimensions
- Understand snapshot strategies
- Learn how to create snapshots on top of our *listings* and *hosts* models

SNAPSHOTS

Overview

TYPE-2 SLOWLY CHANGING DIMENSIONS

host_id	host_name	email	
1	Alice	alice.airbnb@gmail.com	
2	Bob	bob.airbnb@gmail.com	

TYPE-2 SLOWLY CHANGING DIMENSIONS

host_id	host_name	email
1	Alice	alice.airbnb@gmail.com
2	Bob	bobs.new.address@gmail.com

TYPE-2 SLOWLY CHANGING DIMENSIONS

host_id	host_name	email	dbt_valid_from	dbt_valid_to
1	Alice	alice.airbnb@gmail.com	2022-01-01 00:00:00	null
2	Bob	bob.airbnb@gmail.com	2022-01-01 00:00:00	2022-03-01 12:53:20
3	Bob	bobs.new.address@gmail.com	2022-03-01 12:53:20	null

CONFIGURATION AND STRATEGIES

- Snapshots live in the snapshots folder
- Strategies:
 - o Timestamp: A unique key and an updated_at field is defined on the source model. These columns are used for determining changes.
 - Check: Any change in a set of columns (or all columns) will be picked up as an update.

scd_raw_hosts.sql

Create a new snapshot in the `snapshots/` folder called `scd_raw_hosts.sql`.

- Set the target table name to scd_raw_hosts
- Set the output schema to *dev*
- Use the timestamp strategy, figure out the unique key and updated_at column to use
- Execute `dbt snapshot` and verify that your snapshot has been created

(You can find the solution among the resources)

TESTS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Understand how tests can be defined
- Configure built-in generic tests
- Create your own singular tests

TESTS OVERVIEW

- There are two types of tests: *singular* and *generic*
- Singular tests are SQL queries stored in tests which are expected to return an empty resultset
- There are four built-in generic tests:
 - o unique
 - o not null
 - accepted_values
 - Relationships
- You can define your own custom generic tests or import tests from dbt packages (will discuss later)

TEST dim_hosts_cleansed

Create a generic tests for the `dim_hosts_cleansed` model.

- host_id: Unique values, no nulls
- host_name shouldn't contain any null values
- Is_superhost should only contain the values t and f.
- Execute `dbt test` to verify that your tests are passing
- Bonus: Figure out which tests to write for `fct_reviews` and implement them

(You can find the solution among the resources)

MACROS, CUSTOM TESTS AND PACKAGES

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Understand how macros are created
- Use macros to implement your own generic tests
- Find and install third-party dbt packages

MACROS, CUSTOM TESTS AND PACKAGES

- Macros are jinja templates created in the macros folder
- There are many built-in macros in DBT
- You can use macros in model definitions and tests
- A special macro, called *test*, can be used for implementing your own generic tests
- dbt packages can be installed easily to get access to a plethora of macros and tests

DOCUMENTATION

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Understand how to document models
- Use the documentation generator and server
- Add assets and markdown to the documentation
- Discuss dev vs. production documentation serving

DOCUMENTATION OVERVIEW

- Documentations can be defined two ways:
 - In yaml files (like schema.yml)
 - In standalone markdown files.
- Dbt ships with a lightweight documentation web server
- For customizing the landing page, a special file, overview.md is used
- You can add your own assets (like images) to a special project folder

ANALYSES, HOOKS AND EXPOSURES

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Understand how to store ad-hoc analytical queries in dbt
- Work with dbt hooks to manage table permissions
- Build a dashboard in Preset
- Create a dbt exposure to document the dashboard

HOOKS

- Hooks are SQLs that are executed at predefined times
- Hooks can be configured on the project, subfolder, or model level
- Hook types:
 - on_run_start: executed at the start of dbt {run, seed, snapshot}
 - on_run_end: executed at the end of *dbt* {*run, seed, snapshot*}
 - pre-hook: executed before a model/seed/snapshot is built
 - post-hook: executed after a model/seed/snapshot is built

HERO

ORCHESTRATION

THE ORCHESTRATION LANDSCAPE



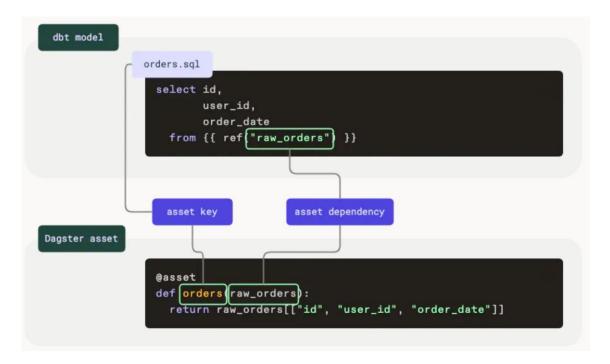






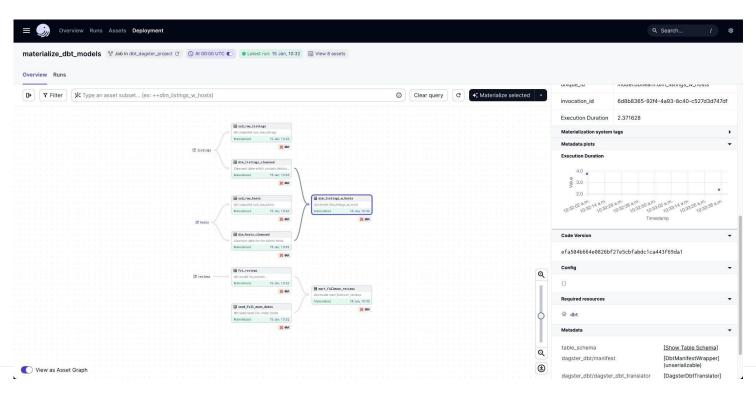


DAGSTER - SIMILAR DATA CONCEPTS



GREAT UI





EASY TO DEBUG



