

# The Data Engineering Lifecycle & Undercurrents

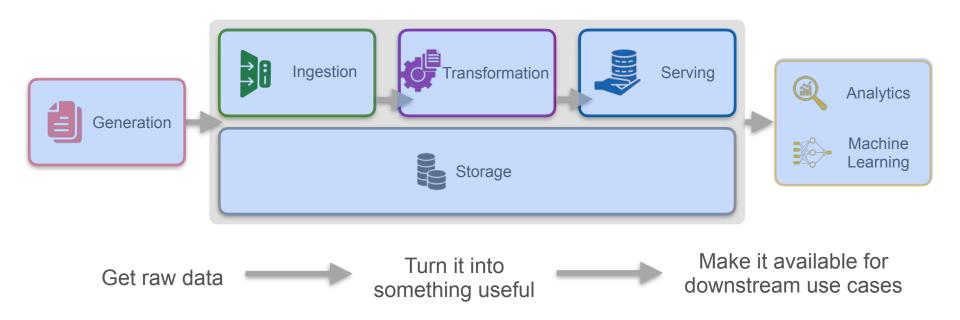
# Week 2



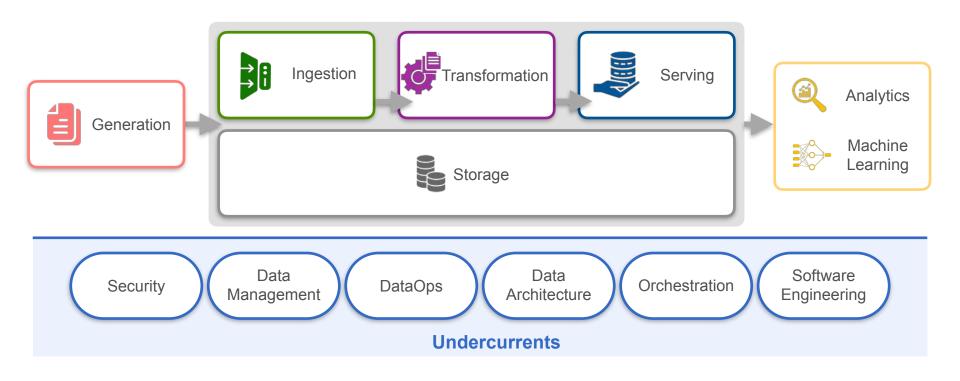
# The Data Engineering Lifecycle & Undercurrents

Week 2 Overview

### The Data Engineering Lifecycle



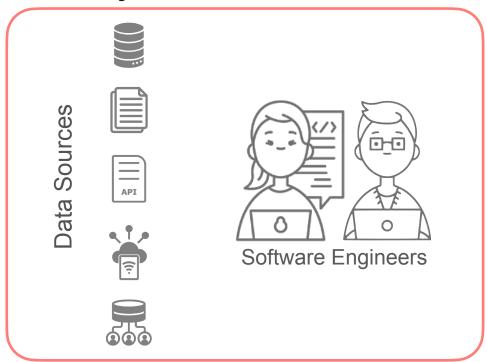
#### The Undercurrents

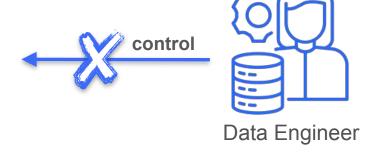




## The Data Engineering Lifecycle

# Data Generation in Source Systems

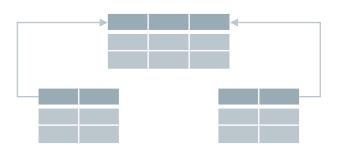




# Source Systems - Databases



Relational Databases



**Databases** NoSQL Databases





# Source Systems - Files



**Files** 



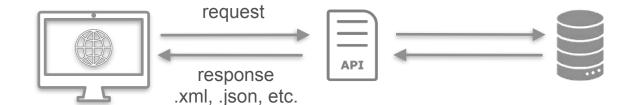




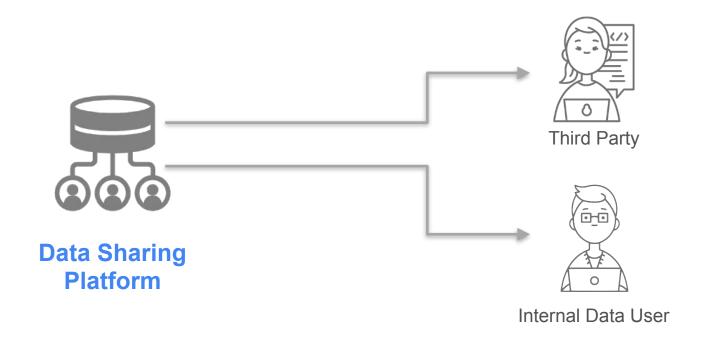
# Source Systems - API



Application
Programming Interface
(API)



# Source Systems - Data Sharing



# Source Systems - IoT

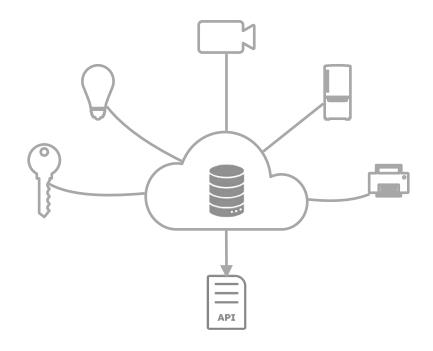




"Swarm" of IoT devices

# Source Systems - IoT







Deliver data

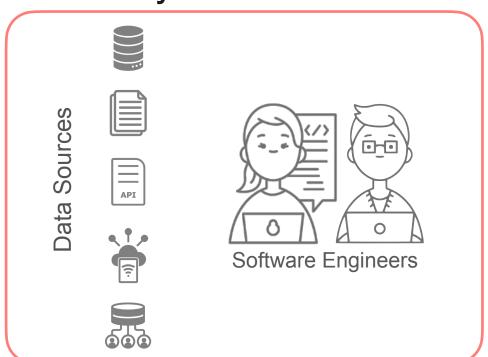
#### **Unpredictable systems**

- Systems go down
- Change in format/schema of data
- Change in data

Downstream Systems



- How are the systems set up?
- What kind of changes are to expect?





#### Understand how source systems work

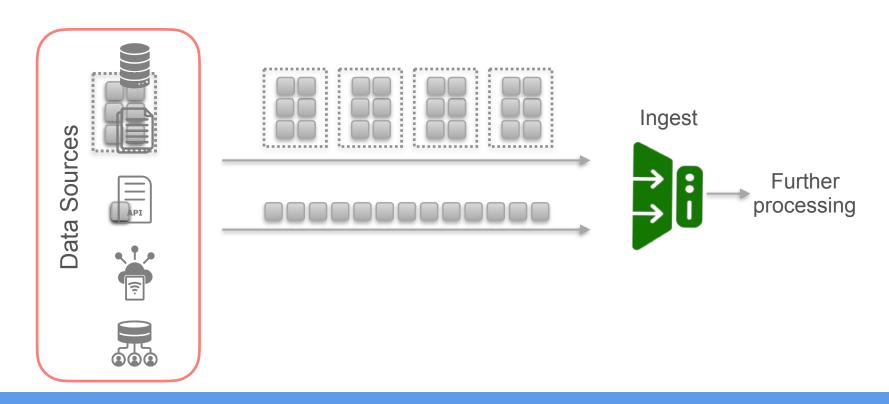
- How they generate data
- How the data may change over time
- How the changes will impact downstream systems



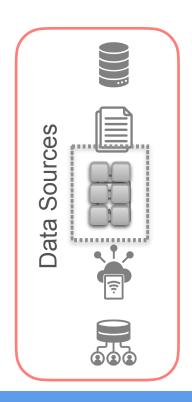
# The Data Engineering Lifecycle

## Ingestion

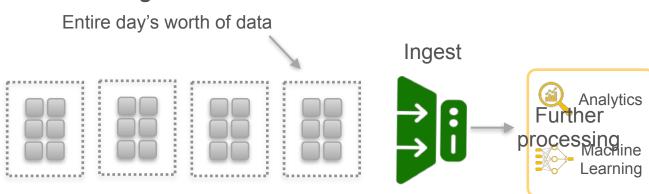
## Frequency of Ingestion



#### **Batch Ingestion**

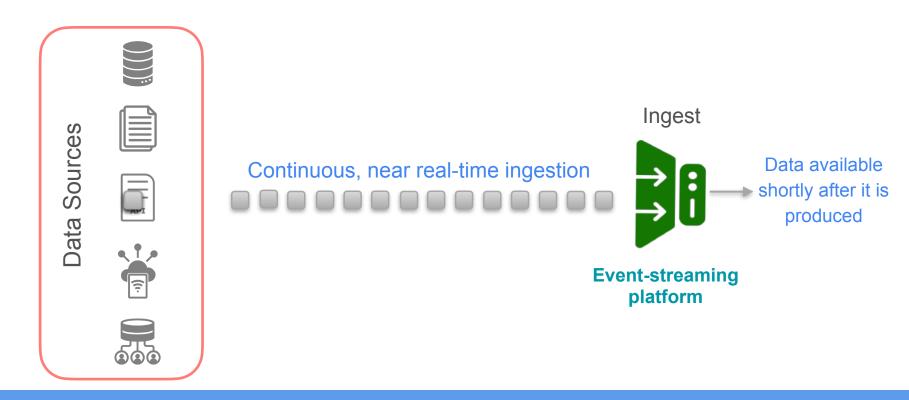


#### Single batch



- Based on predetermined time interval
- Based on preset size threshold

#### **Streaming Ingestion**

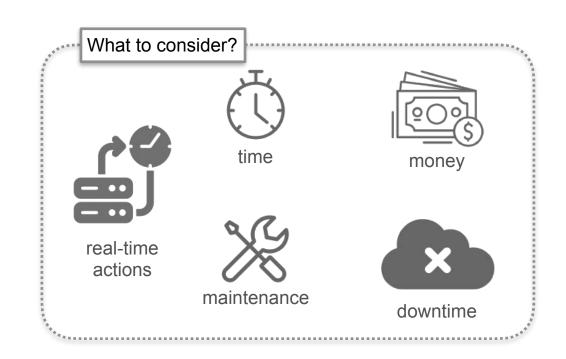


### Ingestion

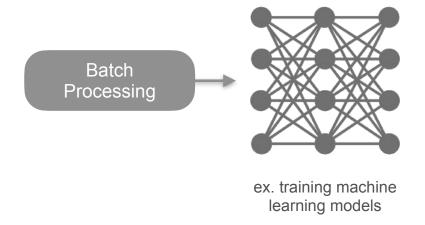
Batch Ingestion

VS.

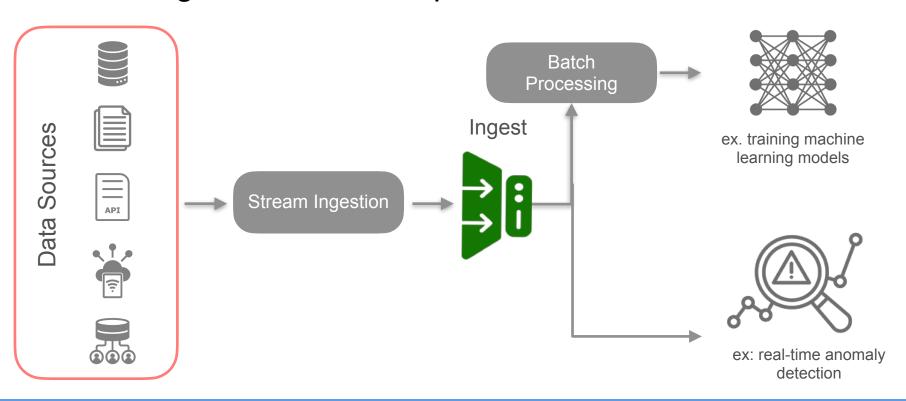
Stream Ingestion



#### **Streaming and Batch Components**



#### **Streaming and Batch Components**





# The Data Engineering Lifecycle

## Storage

### Raw Hardware Ingredients

#### **Solid-state storage**





#### **Magnetic disk**





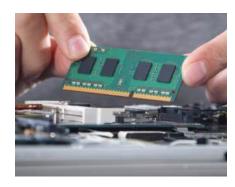
#### Magnetic disk

- Backbone of modern data storage system
- 2-3 times cheaper than solidstate storage

#### Raw Hardware Ingredients

RAM (Random Access Memory)

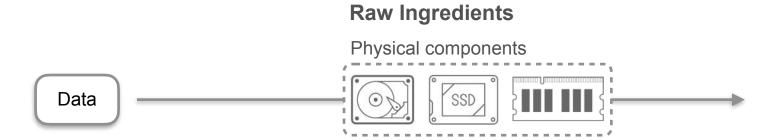




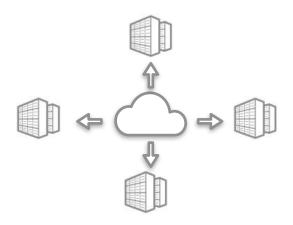
#### **RAM**

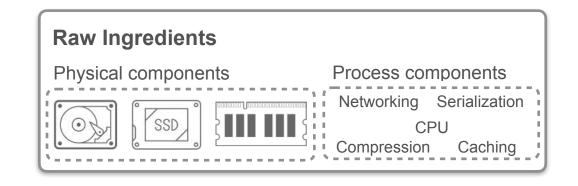
- Faster read and write speeds
- 30 50 times more expensive than solid-state storage
- Volatile

## Storage

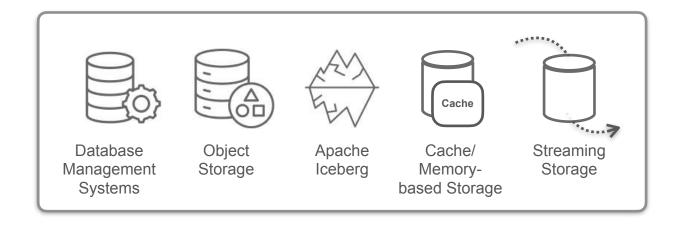


### Storage

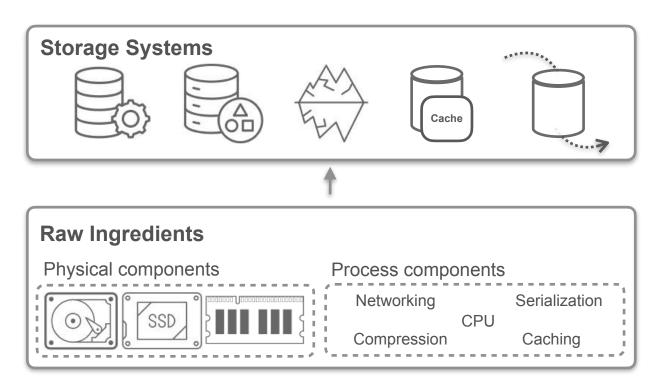




### Storage Systems

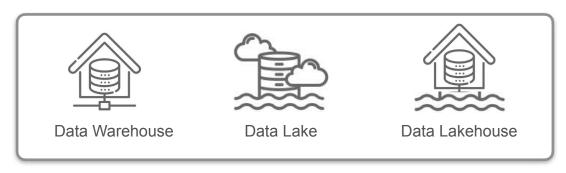


### **Storage Systems**



#### **Storage Abstractions**

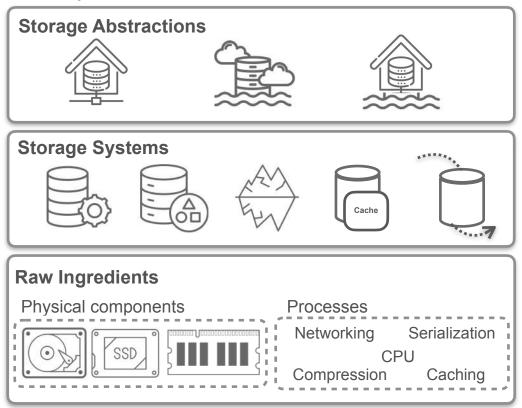
Storage abstractions: combinations of storage systems



Choose configuration parameters:

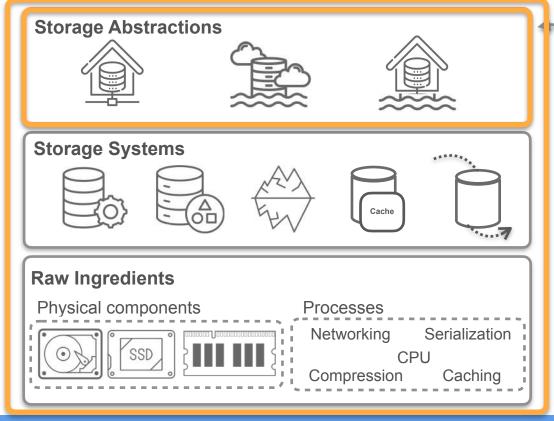
- Latency
- Scalability
- Cost

## **Storage Hierarchy**



Storage Hierarchy

Understand the details of your entire storage solution



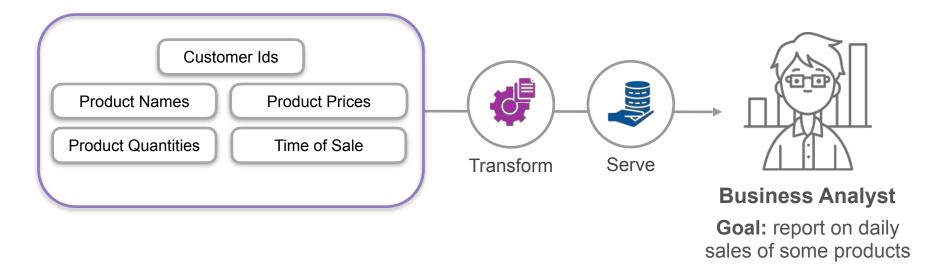
Work near or at the top



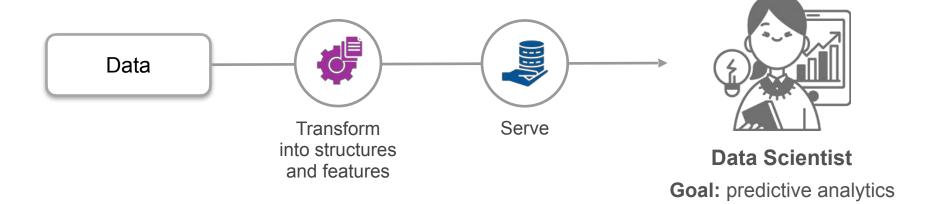
# The Data Engineering Lifecycle

# Queries, Modeling and Transformation

#### **Transformation**

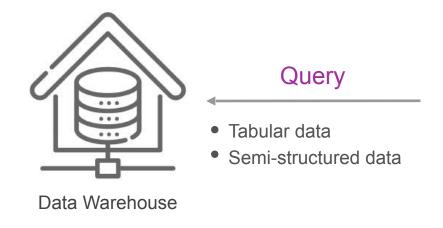


#### **Transformation**



Query

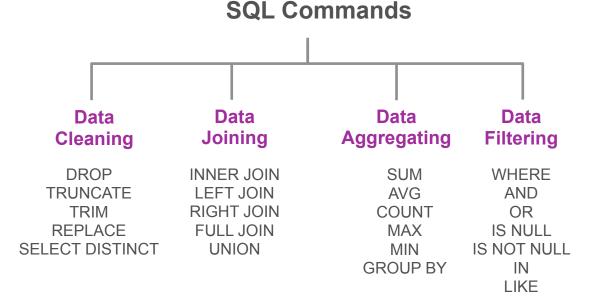
Issuing a request to read records from a database or other storage system.



Issuing a request to read records from a database or other storage system.

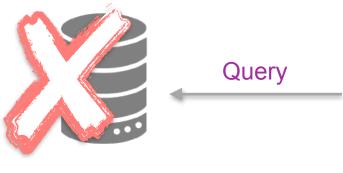
#### **Query Language**





Issuing a request to read records from a database or other storage system.

#### Poor queries: negative impact on the source database



Source Database

Issuing a request to read records from a database or other storage system.

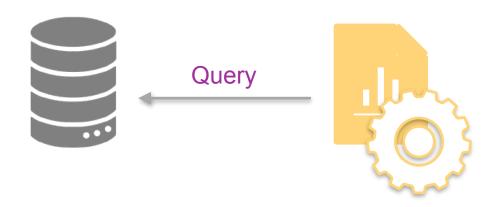
#### Poor queries: cause row explosion in your database



You database

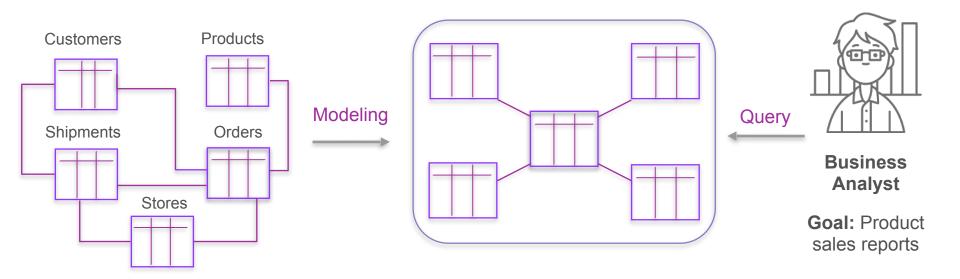
Issuing a request to read records from a database or other storage system.

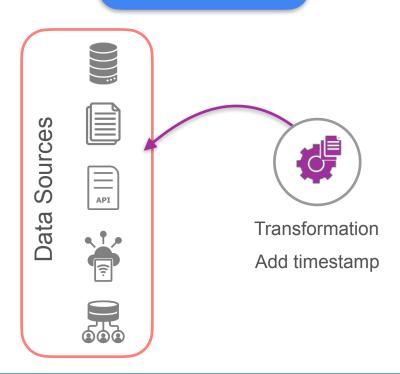
#### Poor queries: cause downstream delays

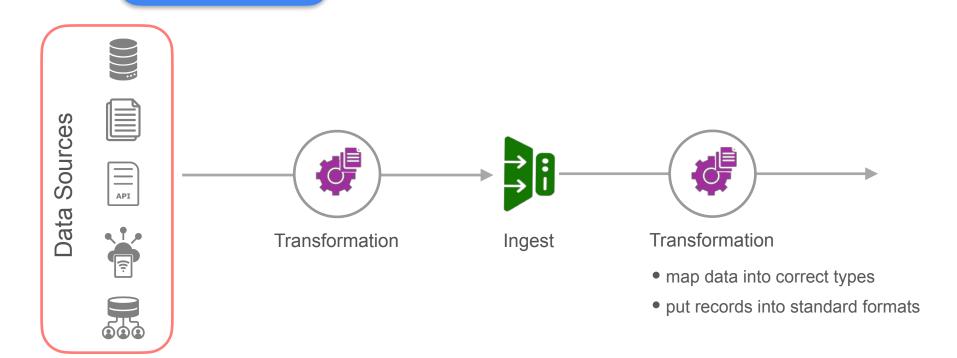


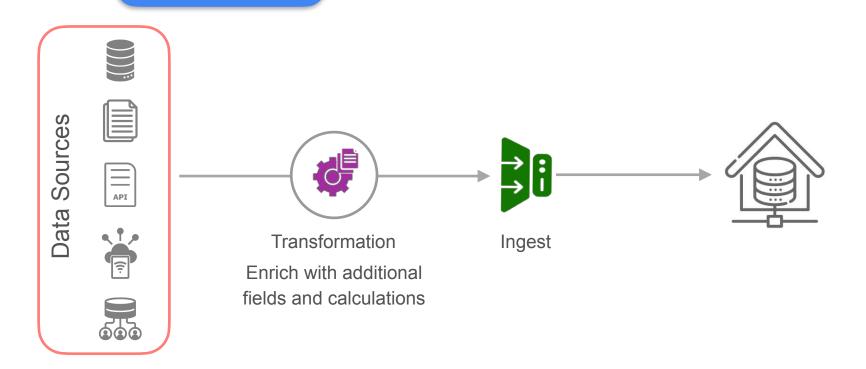
Data modeling

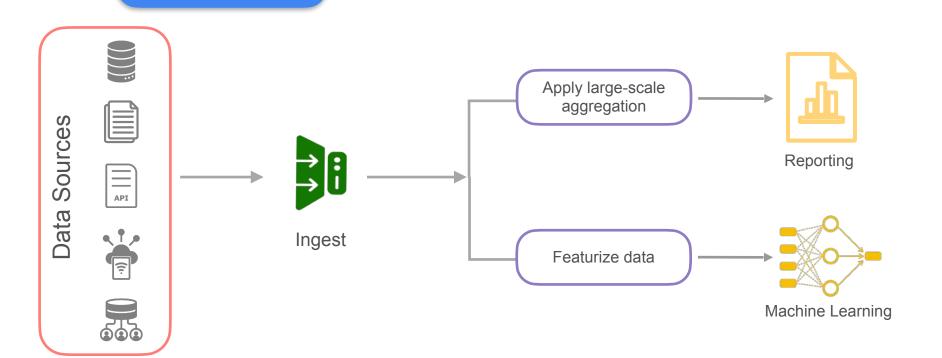
Choosing a coherent structure for your data to make it useful for the business.









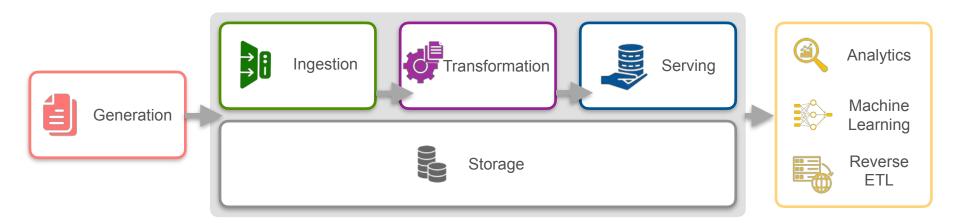




# The Data Engineering Lifecycle

**Serving Data** 

# The Data Engineering Lifecycle



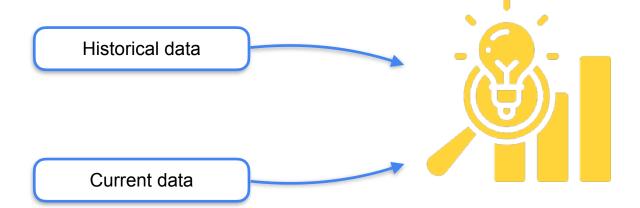
Analytics is the process of identifying key insights and patterns within data.

**Business Intelligence** 

**Operational Analytics** 

**Embedded Analytics** 

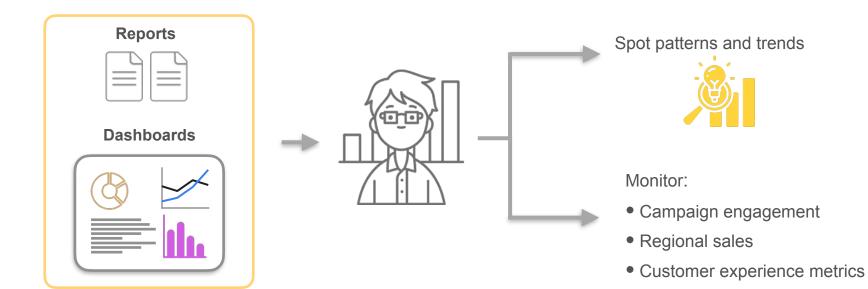
Business Intelligence



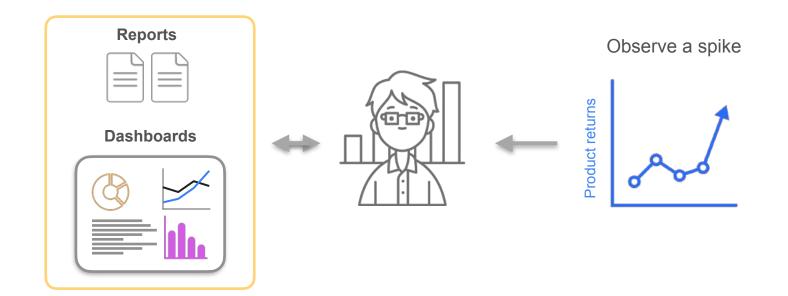
**Business Intelligence** 



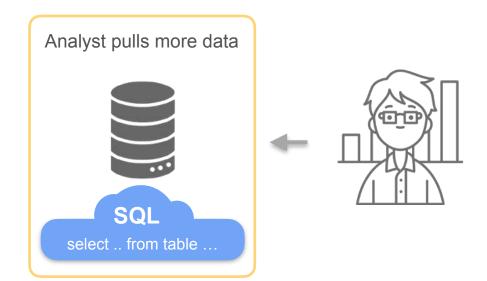
**Business Intelligence** 



Business Intelligence



Business Intelligence



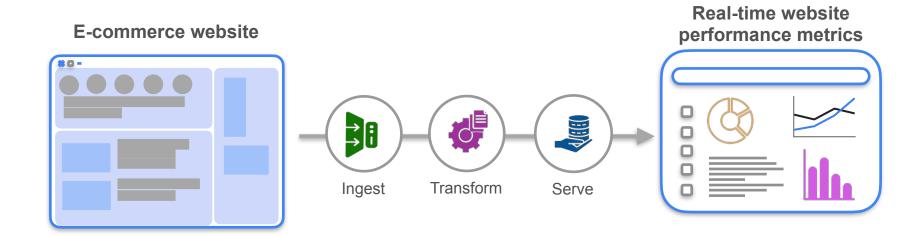
**Operational Analytics** 

Monitoring real-time data for immediate action

# E-commerce website performance metrics

**Operational Analytics** 

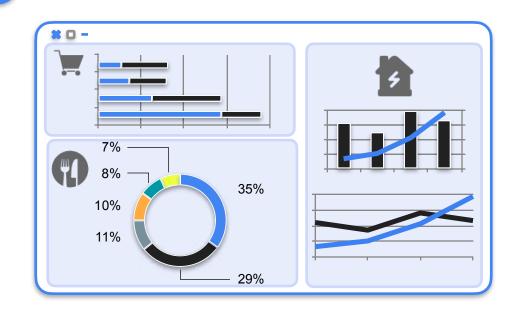
Monitoring real-time data for immediate action



**Embedded Analytics** 

External or customer-facing analytics

Customer-facing dashboards



**Embedded Analytics** 

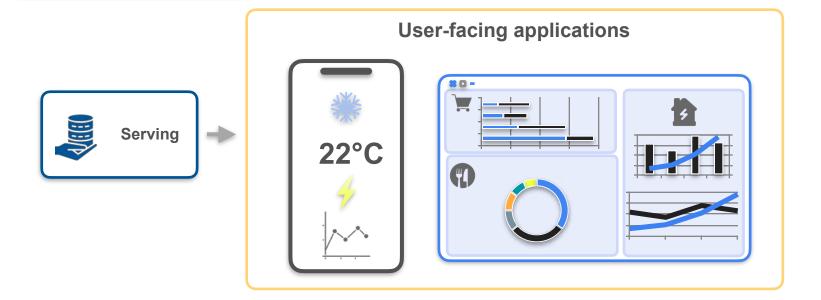
External or customer-facing analytics



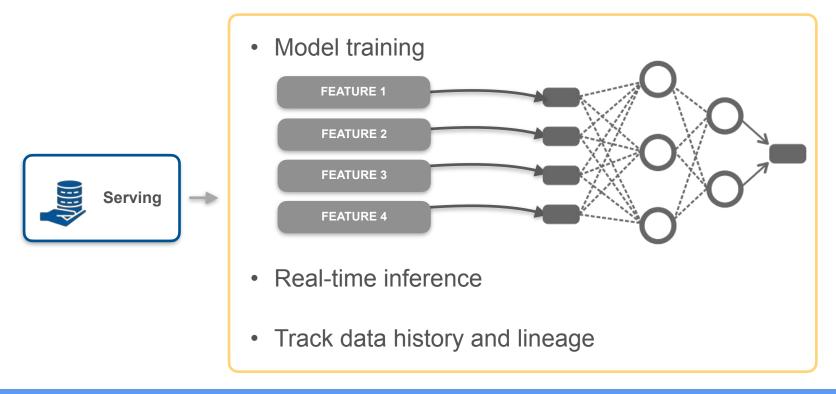


**Embedded Analytics** 

External or customer-facing analytics

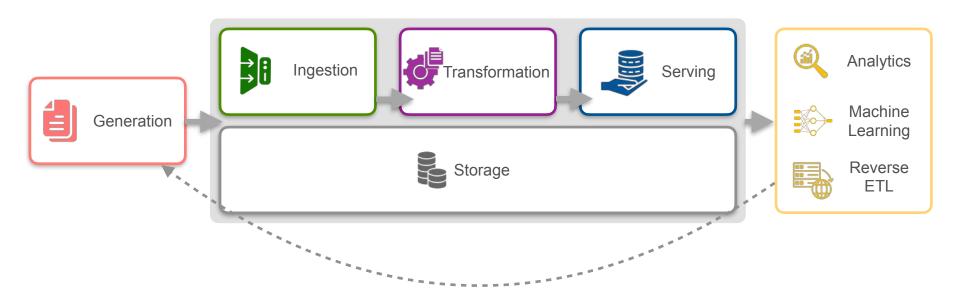


# Machine Learning

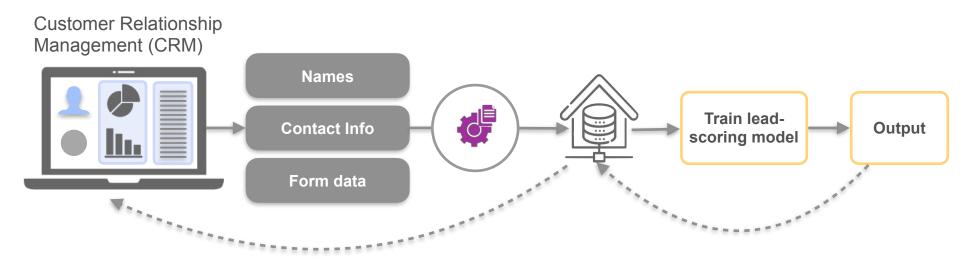




# The Data Engineering Lifecycle



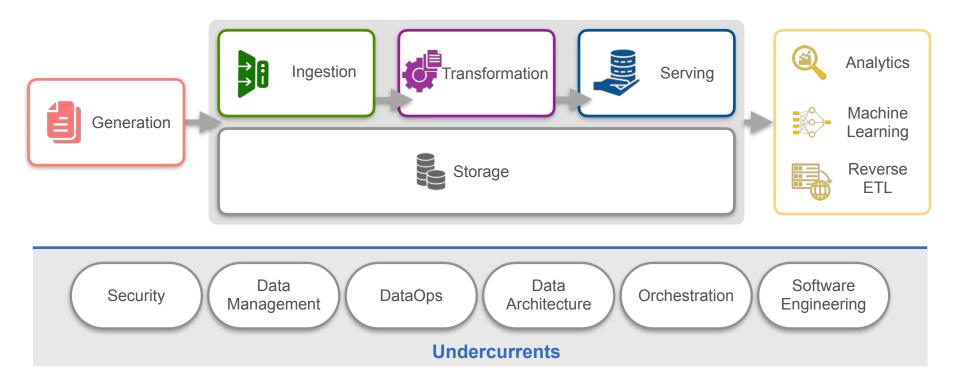
# Reverse ETL

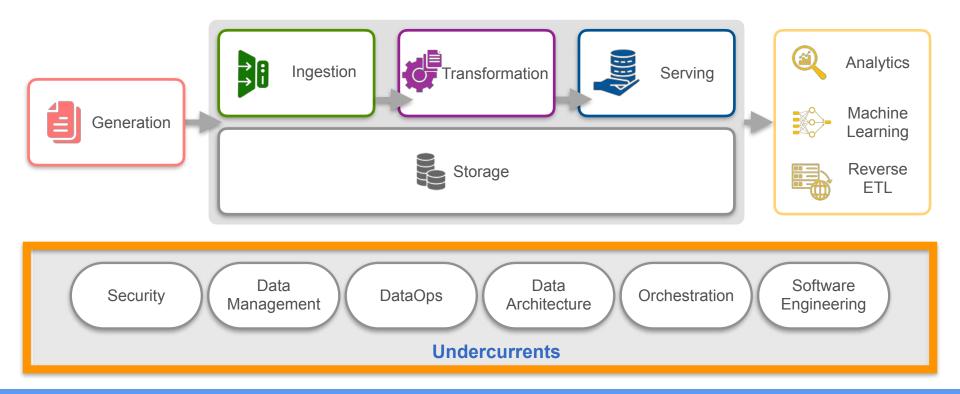


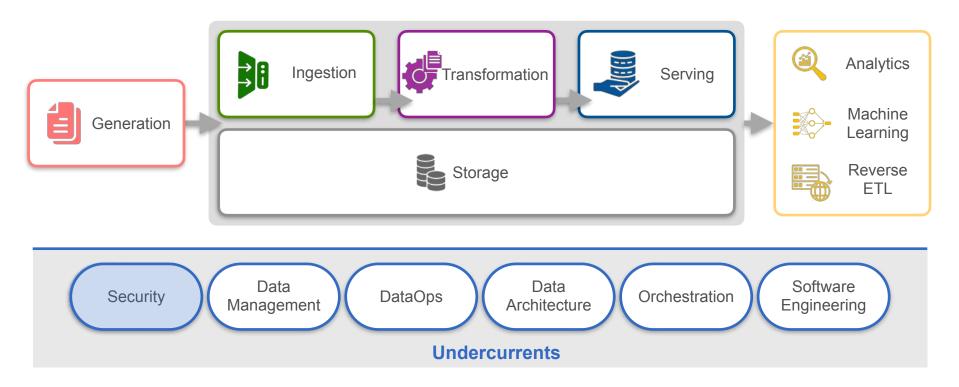


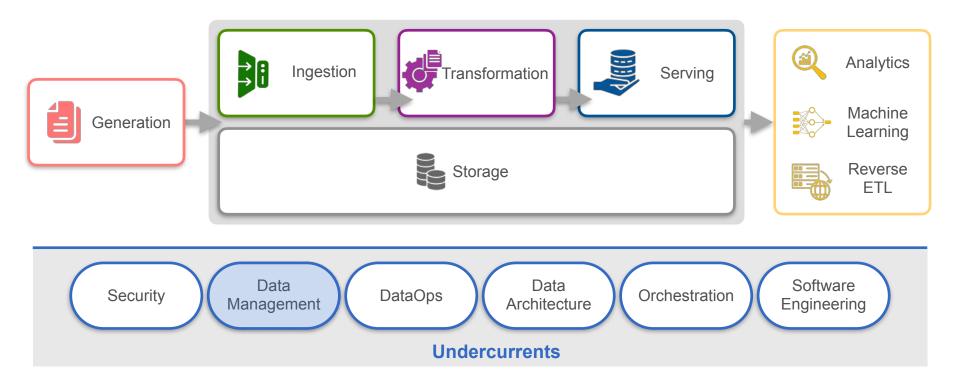
# The Undercurrents of the Data Engineering Lifecycle

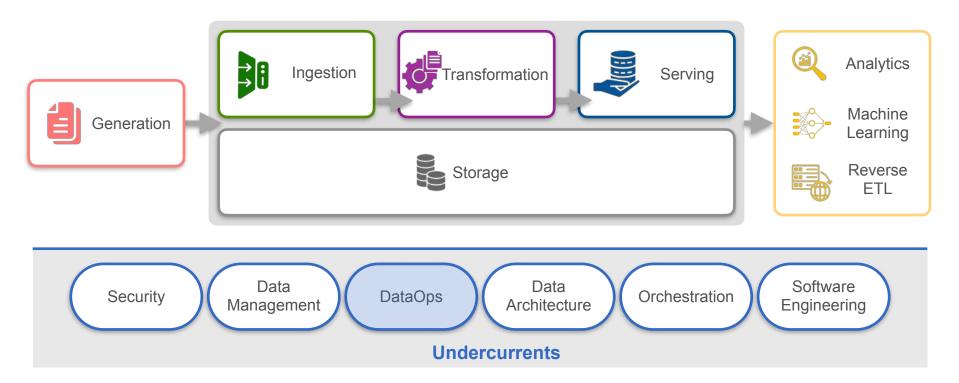
#### Intro to the Undercurrents

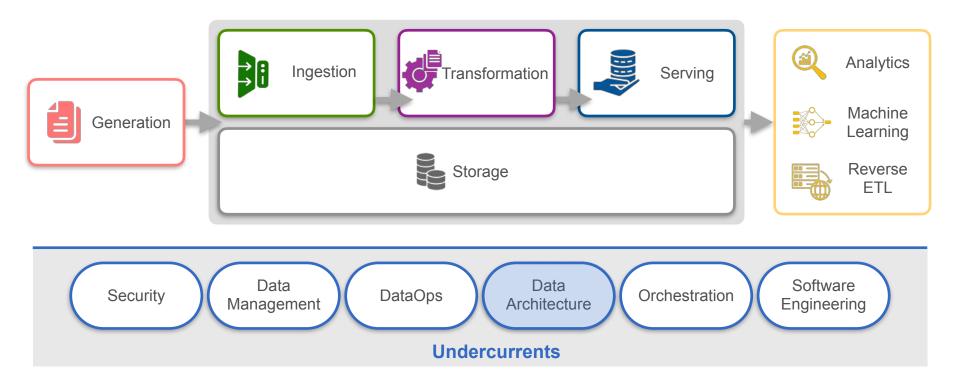


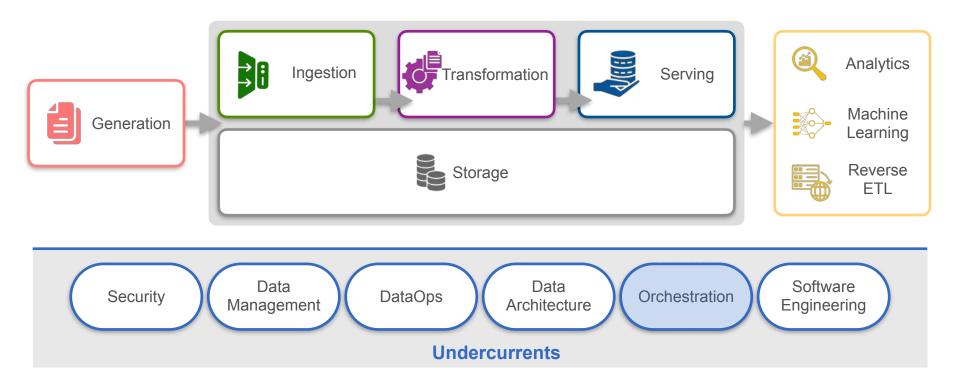


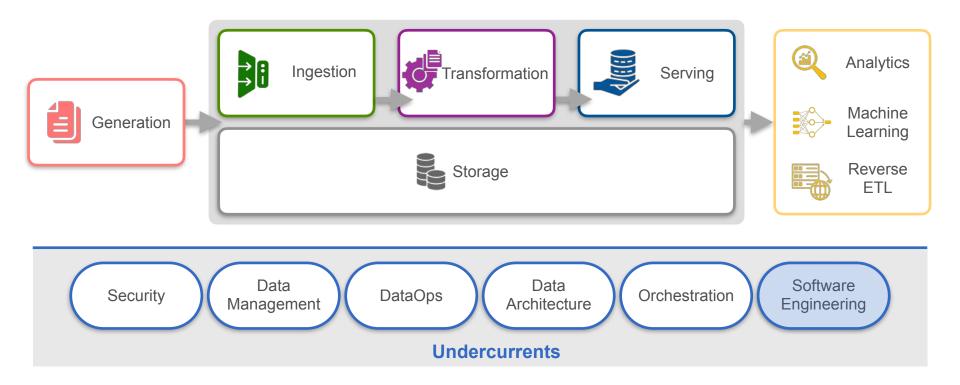










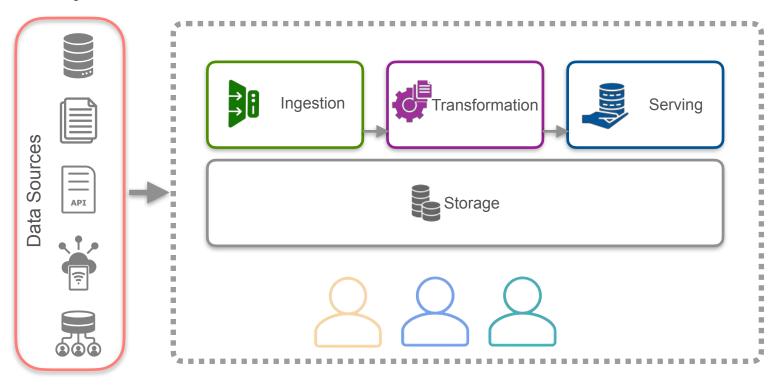




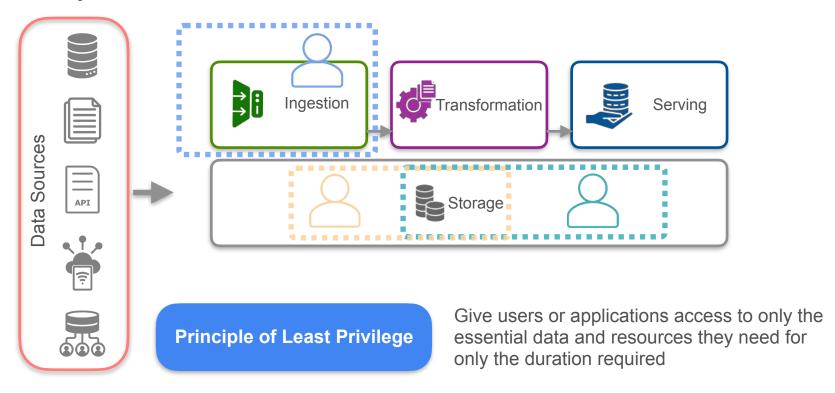
# The Undercurrents of the Data Engineering Lifecycle

# Security

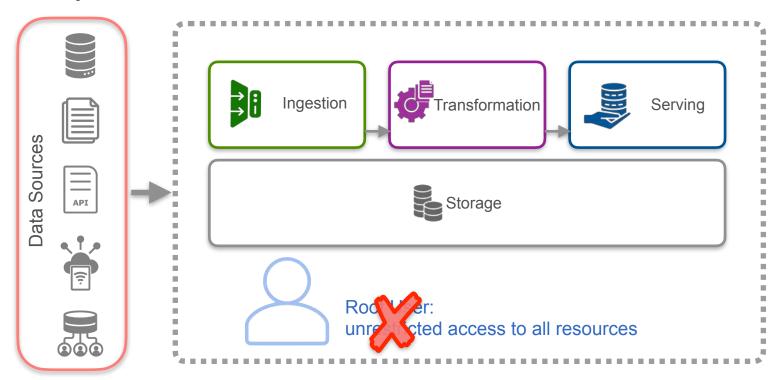
# Security



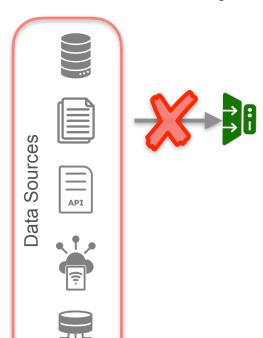
## Security



## Security



## **Data Sensitivity**



ld	First Name	Last Name	Credit Card Number
25	John	Smith	457893
45	Lara	Jones	347891



ld	First Name	Last Name	Credit Card Number
25	J****	S****	****93
45	L****	J****	****91

## Security in the Cloud

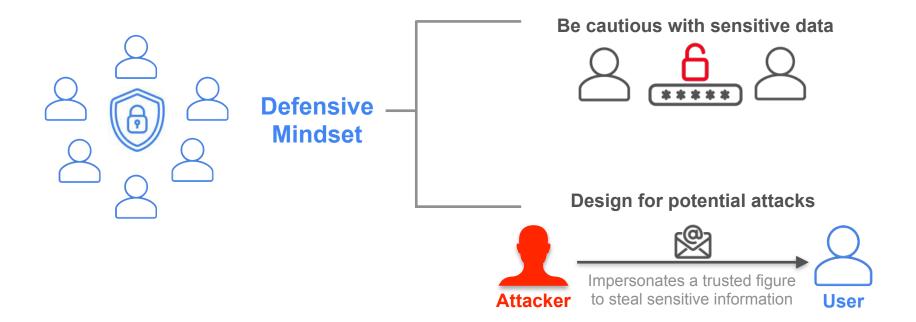


Identity and Access Management (IAM)

**Encryption Methods** 

**Networking Protocols** 

## Security



## Security





**Security Theater** 



# The Undercurrents of the Data Engineering Lifecycle

# **Data Management**

### Data Management

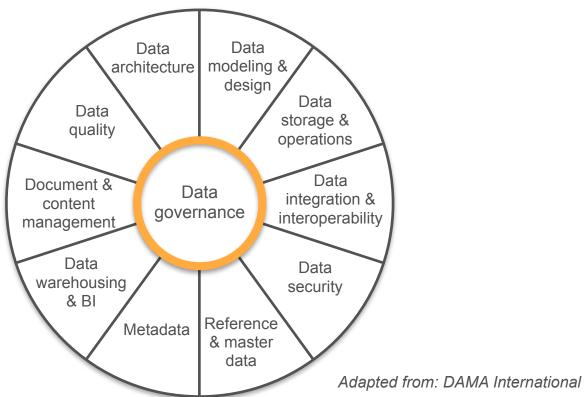
"Data management is the development, execution, and supervision of plans, programs, and practices that deliver, control, protect, and enhance the value of data and information assets throughout their life cycles."

DMBOK's Definition



Data Management

11 Data Knowledge Areas



#### **Data Governance**

"Data governance is, first and foremost, a data management function to ensure the quality, integrity, security, and usability of the data collected by an organization."

Data Governance: The definitive Guide

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## **Data Quality**

#### **High Quality Data**

- Accurate
- Complete
- Discoverable
- Available in a timely manner

**Exactly what stakeholders expect** 

#### **Low Quality Data**

- Inaccurate
- Incomplete
- Hard to find
- Late

**Unusable** 

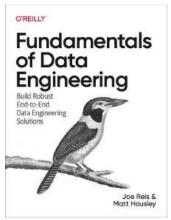




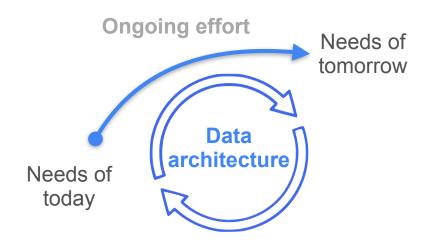
# The Undercurrents of the Data Engineering Lifecycle

#### **Data Architecture**

"Data architecture is the design of systems to support the evolving data needs of an enterprise, achieved by flexible and reversible decisions reached through a careful evaluation of trade-offs"



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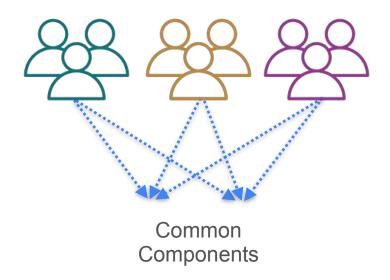
#### **Trade-offs**

- Performance
- Cost
- Scalability
- ...

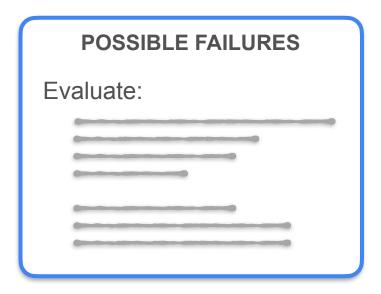




1. Choose common components wisely



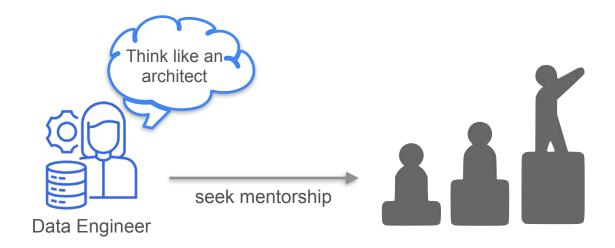
- 1. Choose common components wisely
- 2. Plan for failure!



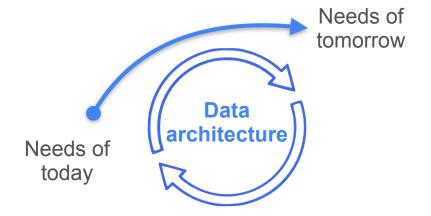
- 1. Choose common components wisely
- 2. Plan for failure!
- 3. Architect for scalability



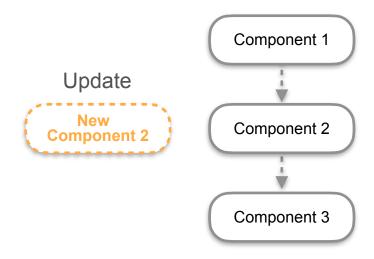
- 1. Choose common components wisely
- 2. Plan for failure!
- 3. Architect for scalability
- 4. Architecture is leadership



- 1. Choose common components wisely
- 2. Plan for failure!
- 3. Architect for scalability
- 4. Architecture is leadership
- 5. Always be architecting



- 1. Choose common components wisely
- 2. Plan for failure!
- 3. Architect for scalability
- 4. Architecture is leadership
- 5. Always be architecting
- 6. Build loosely coupled systems
- 7. Make reversible decisions

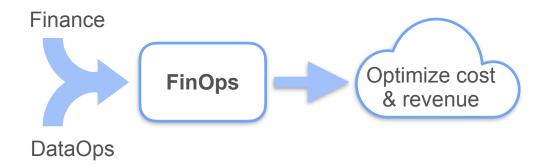


- 1. Choose common components wisely
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- 8. Prioritize security



Zero-trust principle

- 1. Choose common components wisely
- 2. Plan for failure!
- 3. Architect for scalability
- 4. Architecture is leadership
- 5. Always be architecting
- 6. Build loosely coupled systems
- 7. Make reversible decisions
- 8. Prioritize security
- 9. Embrace FinOps

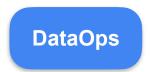




# The Undercurrents of the Data Engineering Lifecycle

## **DataOps**

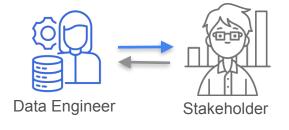
# DataOps



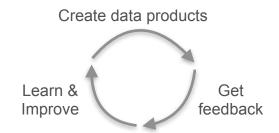
Improves the development process and quality of data products.

It's a set of cultural habits and practices.

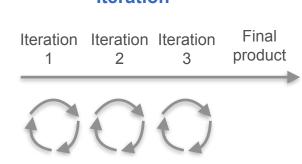
# Communication & Collaboration



#### Continuous Improvement



# Rapid Iteration

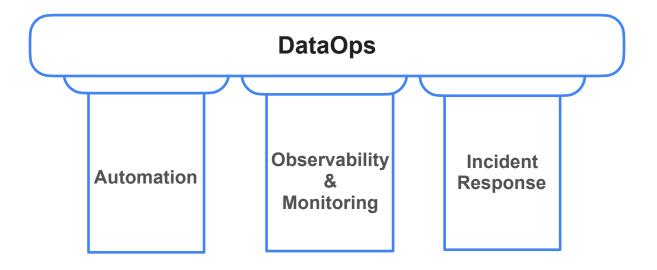


**DevOps practices** 



Agile methodology

# Pillars of DataOps



Goal: Provide high-quality data products

**DevOps** (Applies to software build) **Continuous Integration and Continuous Delivery (CI/CD)** Deploy Integrate Build Test Code committed to CI/CD automation results in: a shared repo faster deployment fewer errors

**DataOps** 

DevOps (Applies to software build)

Continuous Integration and Continuous Delivery (CI/CD)

Build Test Integrate Deploy

CI/CD automation results in:

- faster deployment
- fewer errors

DataOps
(Applies to data processing)

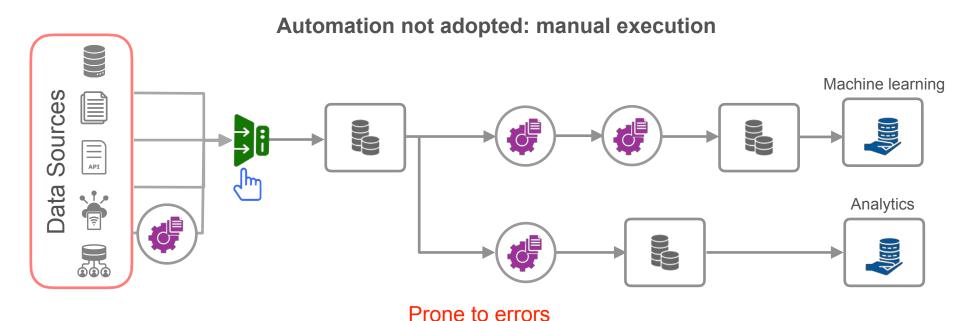
# Automated change management:

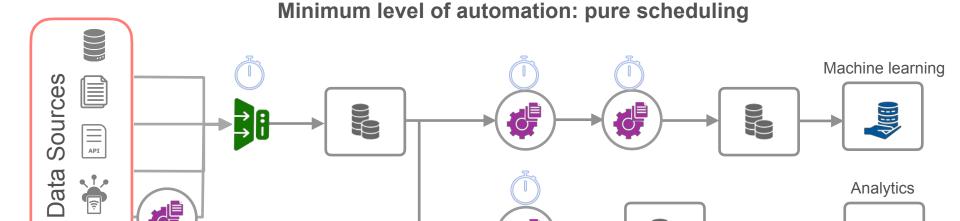


- Code
- Configuration
- Environment
- Data processing pipelines
- Data

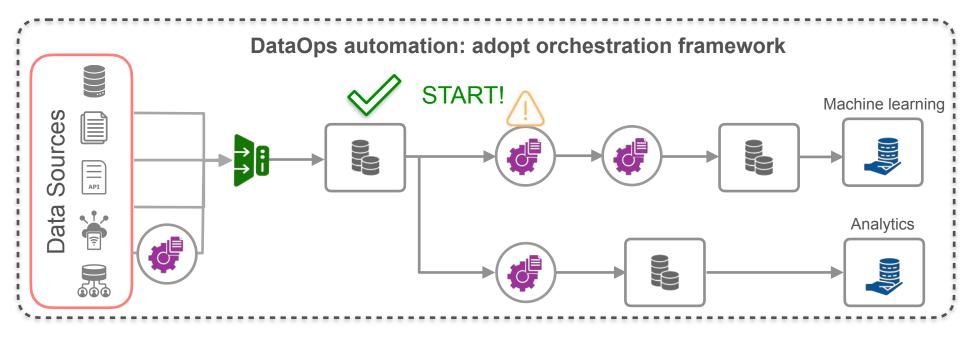
committed to

a shared repo

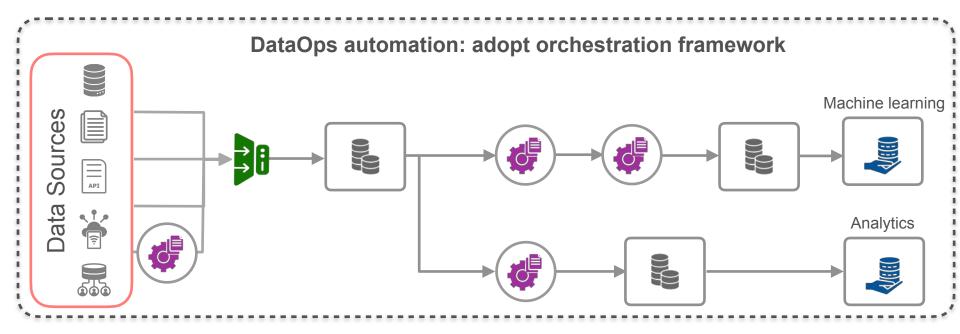




Prone to failure as the number of jobs grows

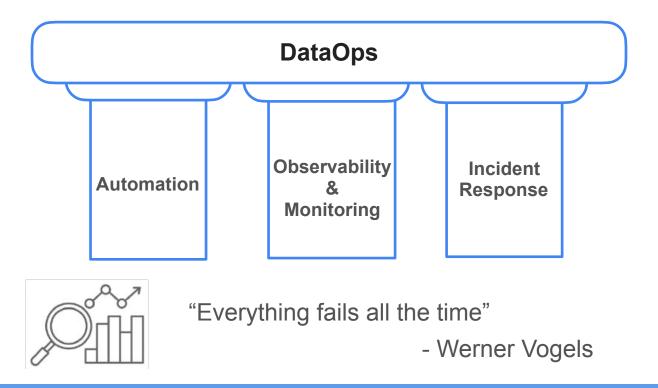


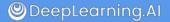
Checks the dependencies between tasks before each task is run



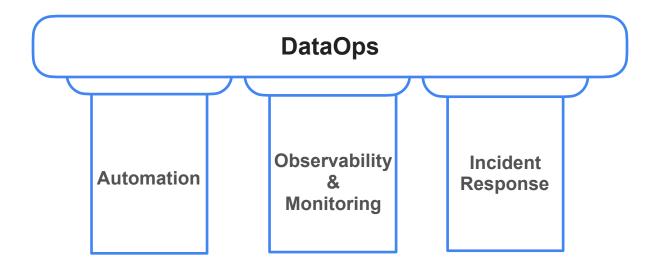
Automatic verification and deployment of new aspects

# Pillar 2: Observability & Monitoring





## Pillar 3: Incident Response



- √ Rapidly identify the incident's root causes
- ✓ Quickly resolve an incident

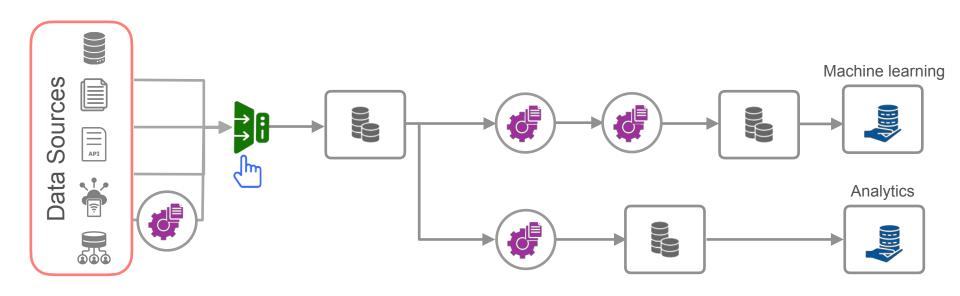
- √ Identify technology and tools
- √ Coordinate the efforts of the data team



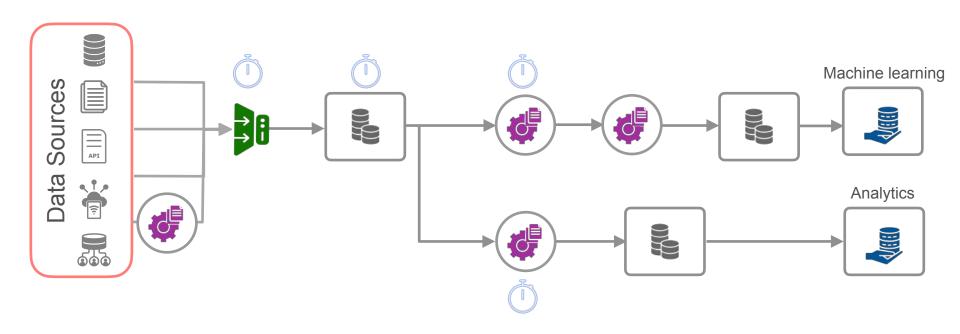
# The Undercurrents of the Data Engineering Lifecycle

### **Orchestration**

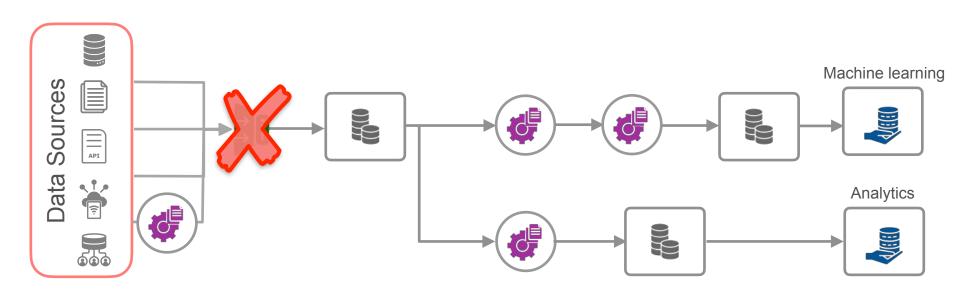
### Manual Execution



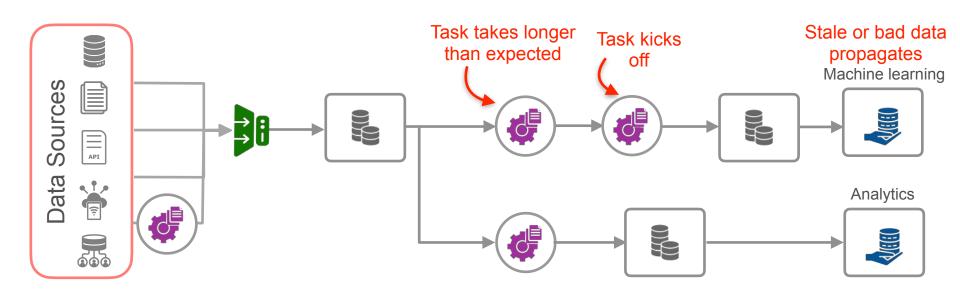
## Pure Scheduling



## Pure Scheduling



## Pure Scheduling



### Orchestration Frameworks

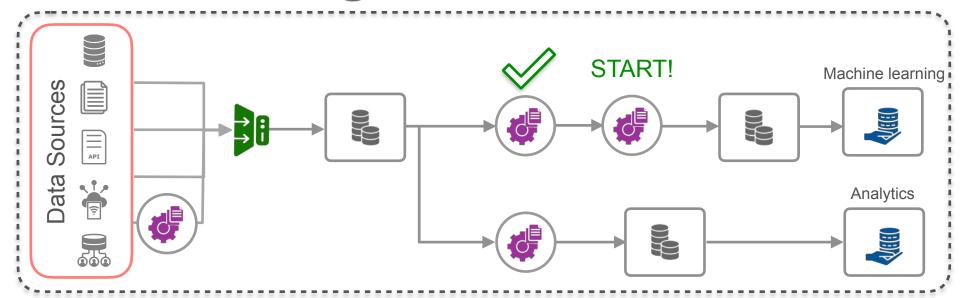








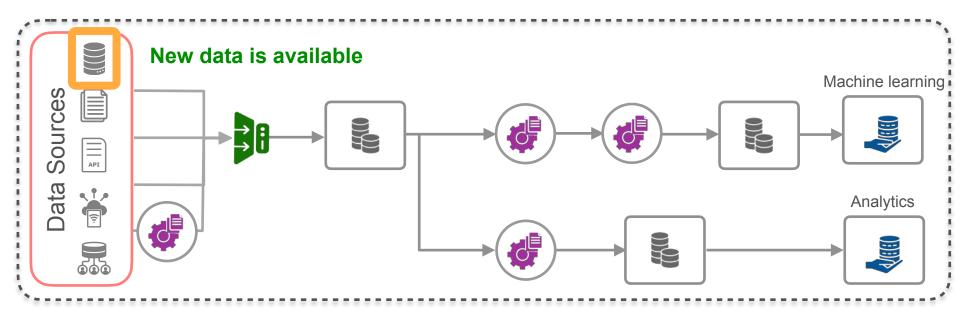
## Time-based scheduling



#### Orchestration frameworks:

- Automate pipeline with complex dependencies
- Monitor pipeline

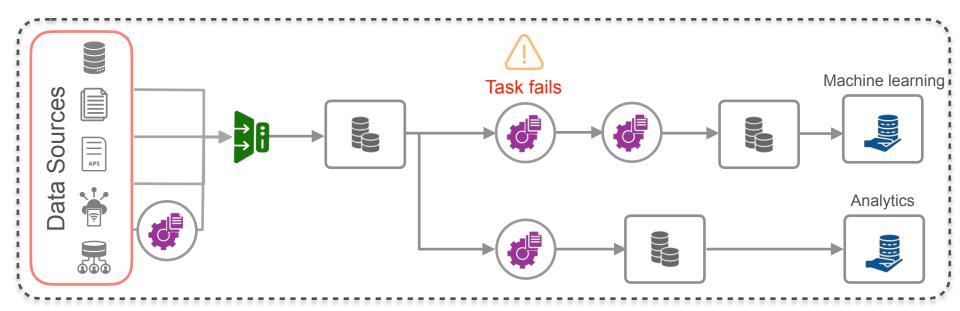
### **Event-based triggers**



#### Orchestration frameworks:

- Automate pipeline with complex dependencies
- Monitor pipeline

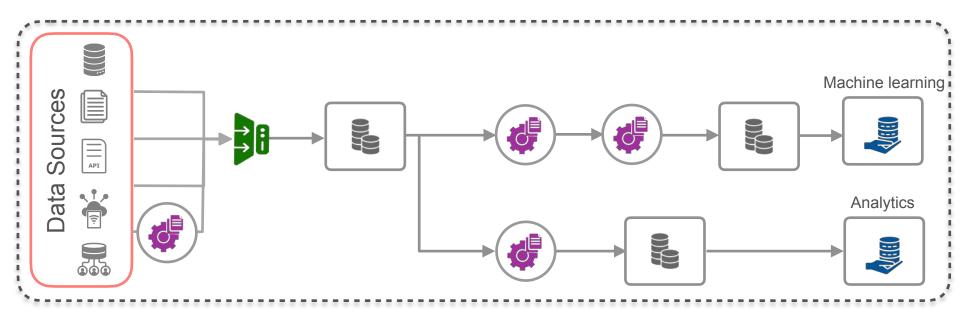
### Set up monitoring & alerts

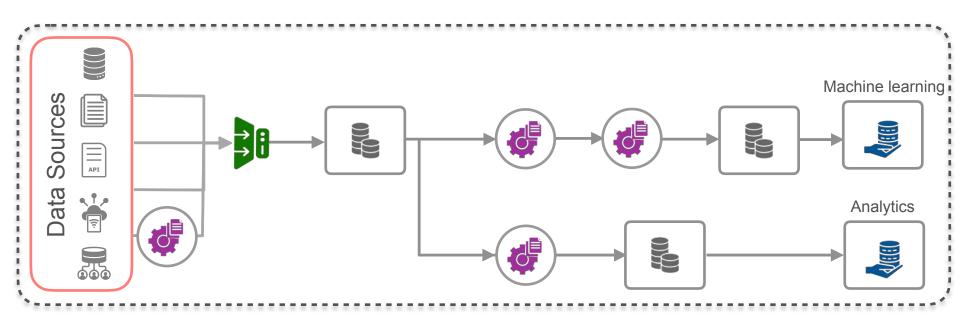


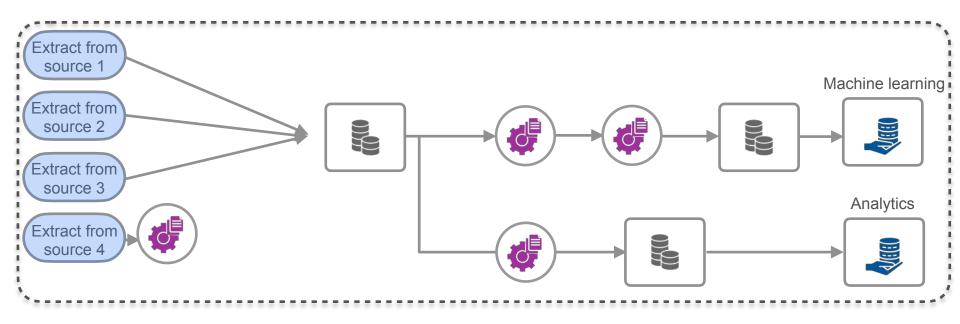
#### Orchestration frameworks:

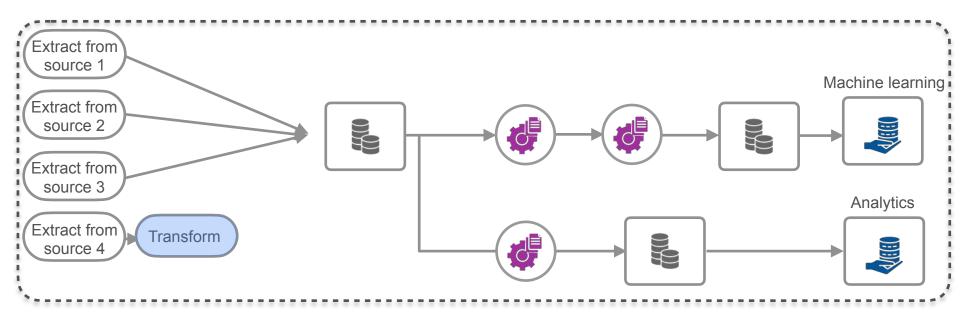
- Automate pipeline with complex dependencies
- Monitor pipeline

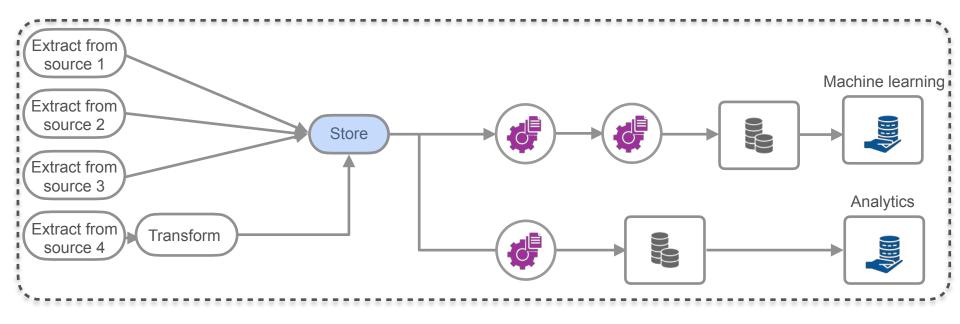
### **Directed Acyclic Graph**

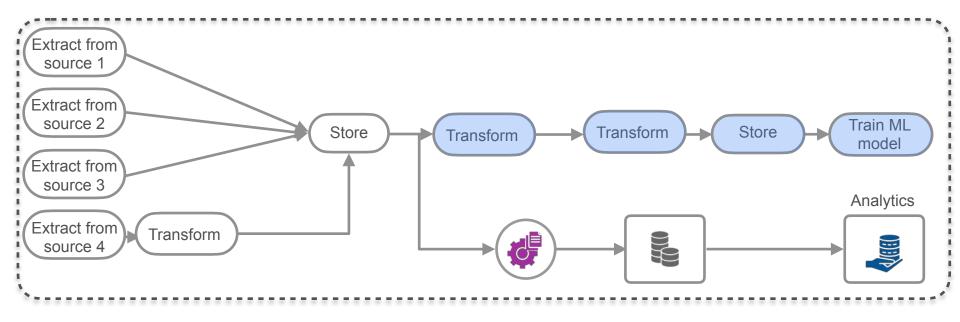


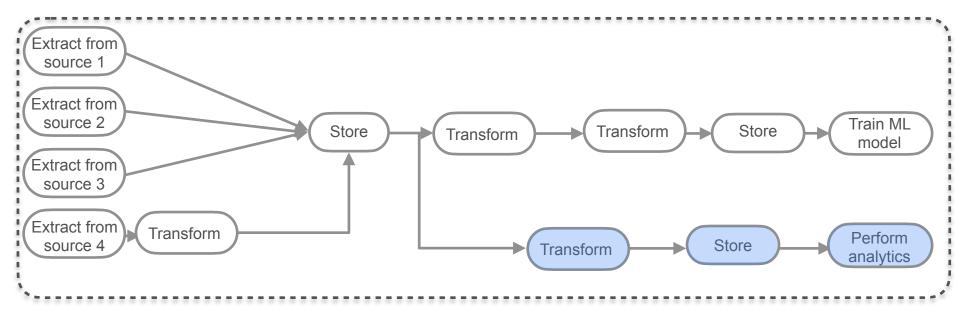


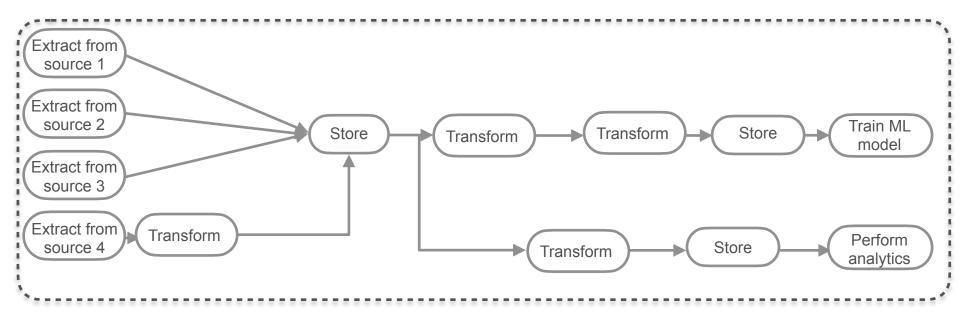




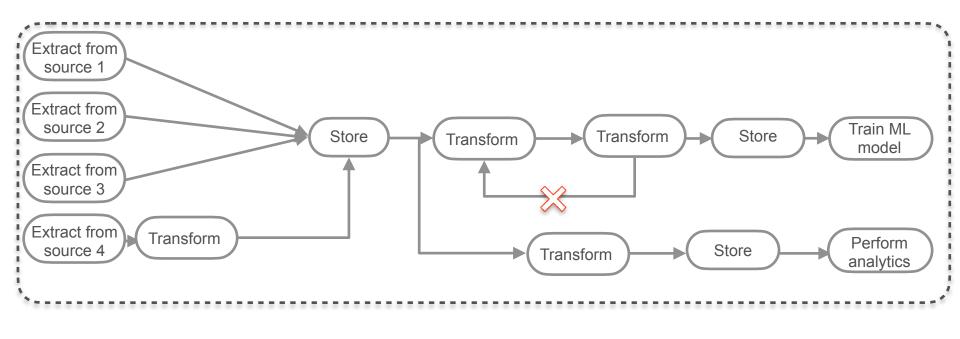








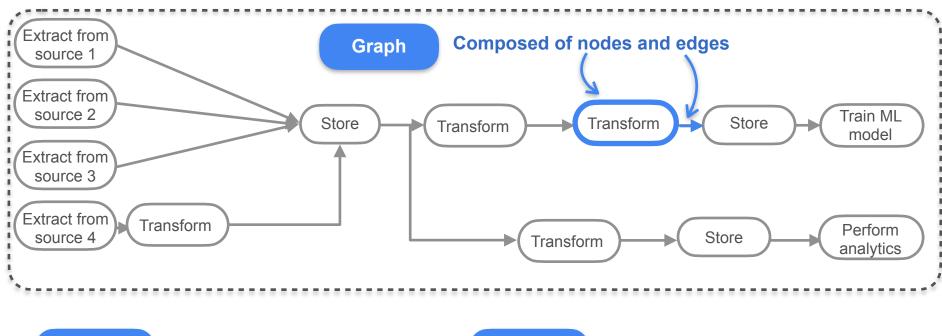
Directed Data flows in one direction



Directed Data flows in one direction

Acyclic

Data doesn't flow backward



Directed Data flows in one direction

Acyclic

Data doesn't flow backward



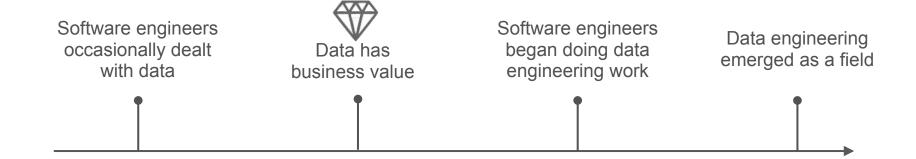
# The Undercurrents of the Data Engineering Lifecycle

## **Software Engineering**

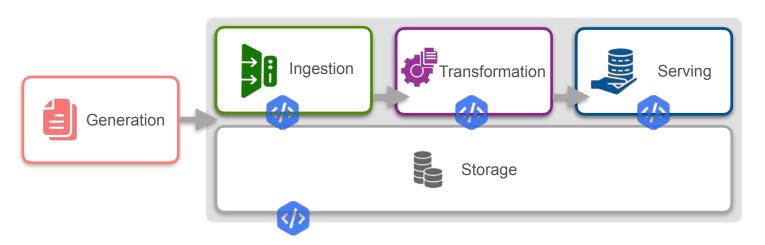
## Software Engineering

**Software engineering** 

The design, development, deployment, and maintenance of software applications.



## Writing Code as a Data Engineer



















## Writing Code as a Data Engineer



## Writing Code as a Data Engineer

### Other coding use cases:

- Open source frameworks
- Infrastructure as code
- Pipeline as code
- Everyday general-purpose problem solving





## Practical Examples on AWS

## The Data Engineering Lifecycle on AWS

### **Databases**





- Provisions database instances with the relational database engine of your choice
- Simplifies the operational overhead involved with provisioning and hosting a relational database



- A serverless NoSQL database option
- Create stand-alone tables that are virtually unlimited in their total size
- Has a flexible schema
- Best suited for applications that require low-latency access to large volumes of data

### **Streaming Sources**





 Set up as a source system streaming real-time user activities from a sales platform log



 Handle messages when building your own data pipelines outside of these courses.



 Makes it easier to run Kafka workloads on AWS because the underlying infrastructure is managed for you

### From a Database





 Can migrate and replicate data from a source to a target in an automated way



• Offers features that support data integration processes

### From a Streaming Source



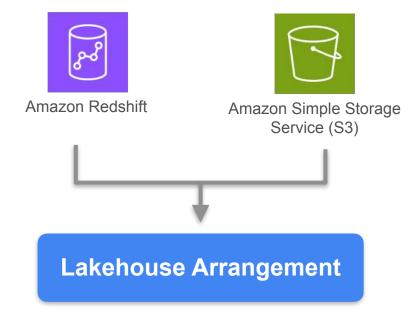






### **Traditional Data Warehouse**





Access structured data in your data warehouse and unstructured data in an object storage data lake.

### **Data Processing Tools**











### **Business Intelligence or Analytics**





For querying structured and unstructured data







Dashboarding tools

**Al or Machine Learning** 

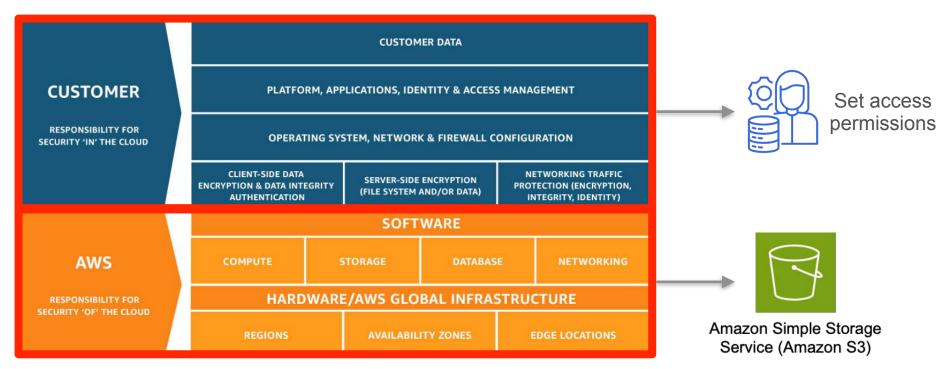
 Serve batch data for model training, and work with some vector database



## Practical Examples on AWS

### The Undercurrents on AWS

## Security

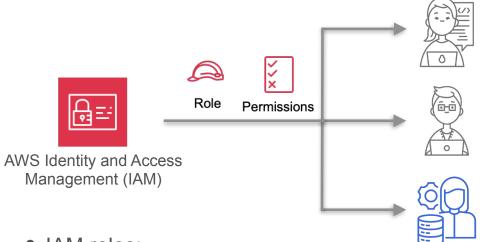


**Shared Responsibility Model** 



### Security

**Identity and Access Management (IAM)** 



- IAM roles:
  - Give users/applications access to temporary credentials
  - Provide appropriate AWS API permissions to various tools or data storage areas





Instance level firewalls

### Data Management







 Discover, create, and manage metadata for data stored in Amazon S3 or other storage and database systems



Centrally manage and scale fine-grained data access permissions

### **DataOps**



 Collects metrics and provides monitoring features for cloud resources, applications, and on-premises resources



Store and analyze operational logs

Amazon CloudWatch Logs



 Sets up notifications between applications or via text/email that are triggered by events within your system





### Orchestration









### Architecture



**Operational Excellence** 

**Performance Efficiency** 

**Security** 

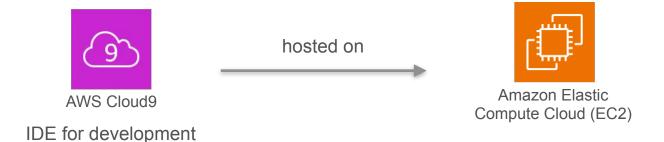
**Cost Optimization** 

Reliability

Sustainability



### Software Engineering











## Lab Walkthrough

Introduction to the Lab

## Lab Walkthrough Videos

#### Video 1

Introduction to the lab

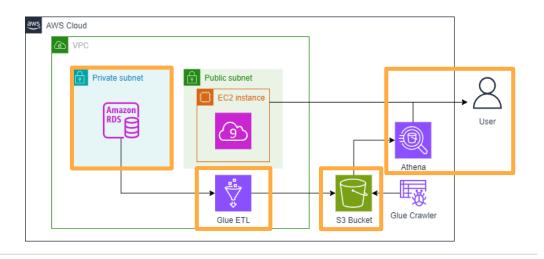
#### Video 2

Setting up the lab

#### Video 3

Preview of the lab content

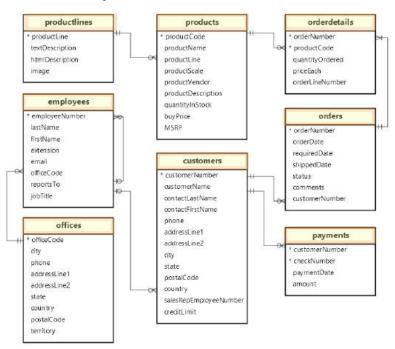
You will learn more about all the tools in the upcoming courses.





# Pipeline Scenario

#### Historical purchases & Customers' Info





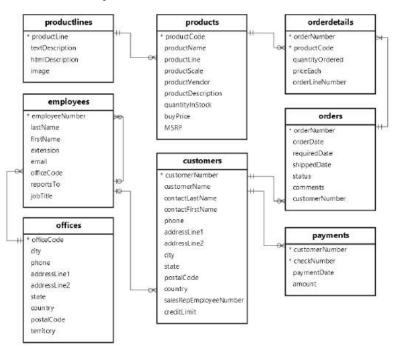
You work at a retailer for scale models of classic cars and other vehicles.

Transform and serve the data

- Which product lines are more successful?
- How are the sales distributed across different countries?

# Pipeline Scenario

#### **Historical purchases & Customers' Info**





• Extract the data the analyst needs

#### **Data Modeling** (course 4)

 Transform the data into a structure that is easier to understand and faster to query

Transformation script +
Structure of the data are given to you

• Store the data in a separate storage system

# Structure of Transformed Data

fact orders orderLineNumber orderNumber int customerNumber int postalCode int productCode date orderDate date requiredDate shippedDate date varchai status comments varchai

quantityOrdered

priceEach

buyPrice

MSRP

orderAmount

int

float

float

float

float

#### **Fact Table**

Measurements related to a sales order that the data analyst is interested in aggregating

- total number of sales
- average price

dim locations

city

state

country

postalCode PK

int

varchar

varchar

varchar

#### Star schema



dim\_products

int productCode PK

varchar productName

varchar productLine

varchar productScale

varchar productVendor

varchar productDescription

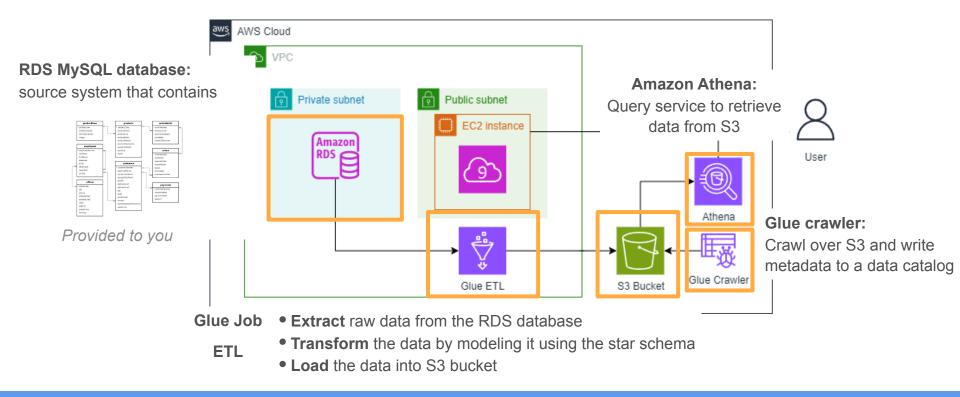
varchar productLineDescription

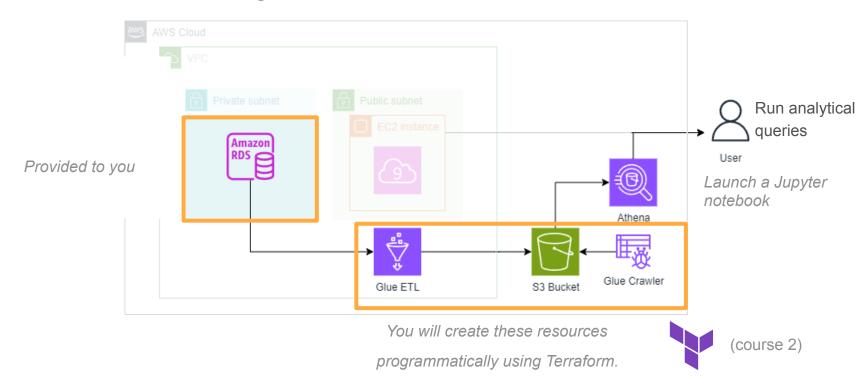
#### **Dimension Tables**

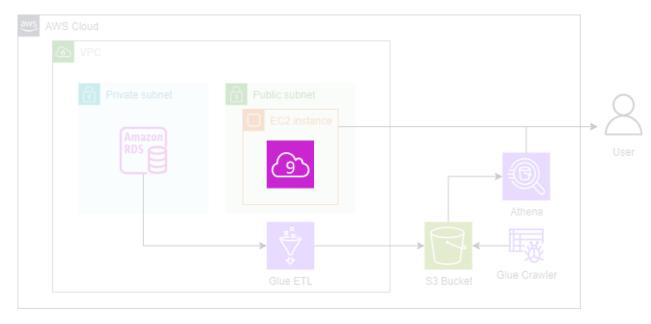
More context (customer locations, order details)

- total number of sales by country
- maximum quantities ordered for each product line









**AWS Cloud9** 

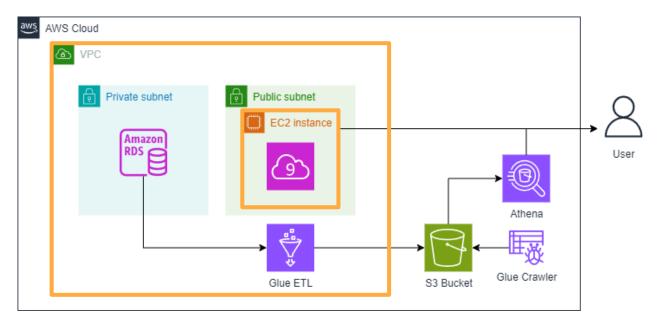
Integrated Development Environment (IDE)



#### Video 2

#### Setting up the lab

- AWS Cloud9
- Jupyter Notebook



#### **AWS Cloud9**

Integrated Development Environment (IDE)



# The Data Engineering Lifecycle & Undercurrents

Week 2 Summary

