

# Introduction to Data Engineer

By Big Three:



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# What is Data Engineer?

Engineer who have responsible with data infrastructure within an organization



**Data Engineer**

```
graph TD; DE[Data Engineer] --> P((1)); DE --> DS((2)); DE --> A((3)); P --- P_label[Programming]; DS --- DS_label[Distributed System]; A --- A_label[Analysis];
```

The diagram illustrates the core skills of a Data Engineer. At the top, a blue box labeled 'Data Engineer' is connected by a red line to three circular nodes below. The first node, labeled '1', is red and corresponds to 'Programming'. The second node, labeled '2', is orange and corresponds to 'Distributed System'. The third node, labeled '3', is teal and corresponds to 'Analysis'. Each node consists of two concentric circles. The background is light blue with decorative teal lines and dots in the corners.

**1**

**Programming**

**2**

**Distributed System**

**3**

**Analysis**

# Data Team Roles

A Data Engineer's role is at the three bottom level; Collect, Move/Store, and Explore /Transform. A Data Engineer is like the main source in data team who provide data needs for another data role such as Data Analyst and Data Scientist.

## THE DATA SCIENCE HIERARCHY OF NEEDS

LEARN/OPTIMIZE

AGGREGATE/LABEL

EXPLORE/TRANSFORM

MOVE/STORE

COLLECT

AI,  
DEEP  
LEARNING

A/B TESTING,  
EXPERIMENTATION,  
SIMPLE ML ALGORITHMS

ANALYTICS, METRICS,  
SEGMENTS, AGGREGATES,  
FEATURES, TRAINING DATA

CLEANING, ANOMALY DETECTION, PREP

RELIABLE DATA FLOW, INFRASTRUCTURE,  
PIPELINES, ETL, STRUCTURED AND  
UNSTRUCTURED DATA STORAGE

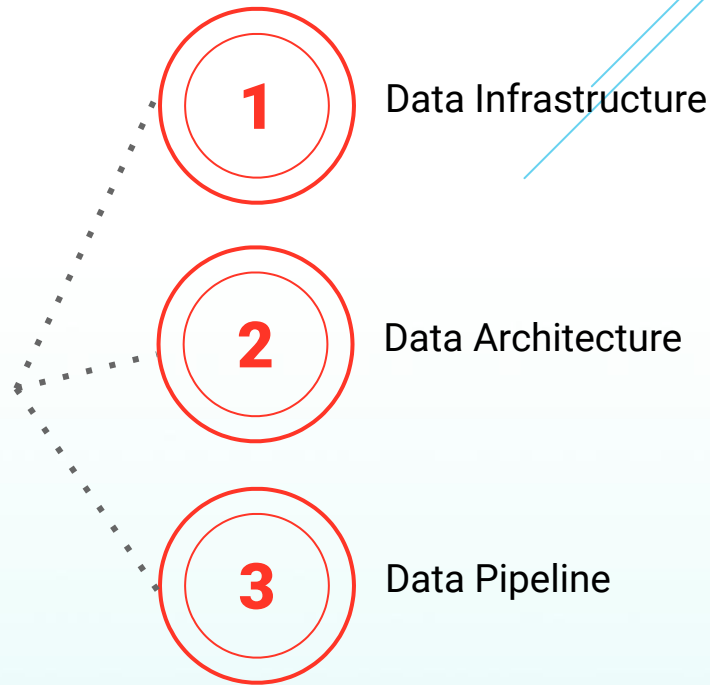
INSTRUMENTATION, LOGGING, SENSORS,  
EXTERNAL DATA, USER GENERATED CONTENT

COLLECT

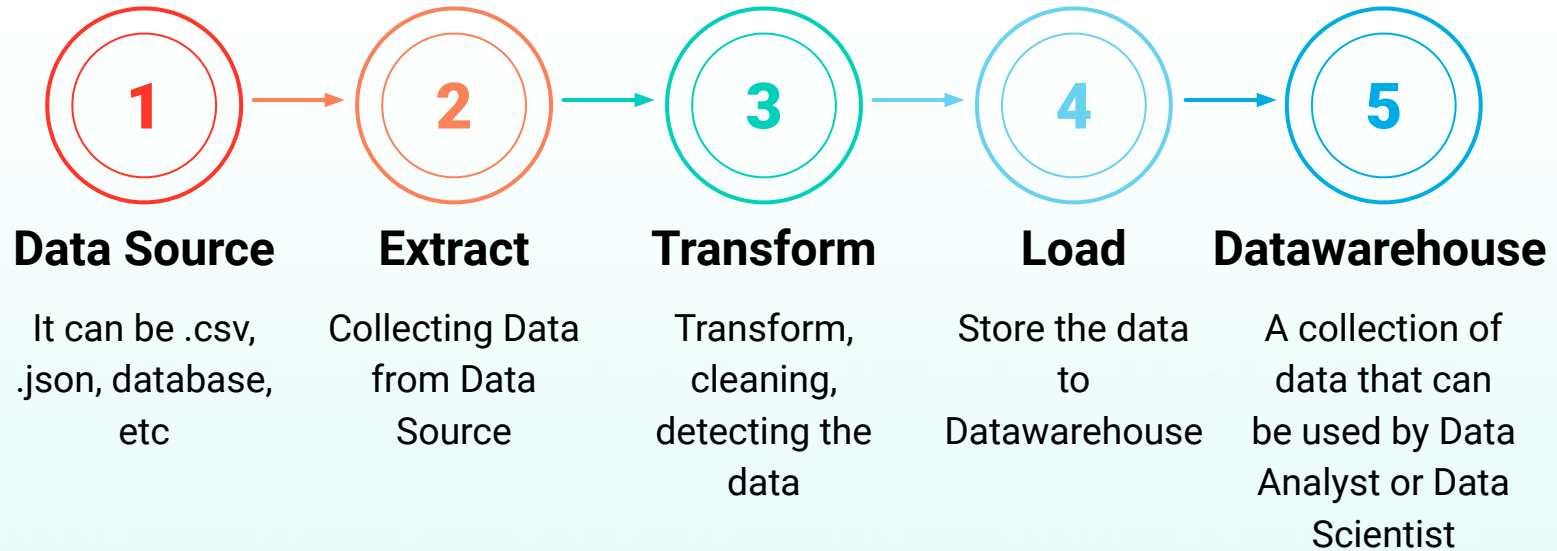
EXTERNAL DATA, USER GENERATED CONTENT,  
INSTRUMENTATION, LOGGING, SENSORS

# Data Engineer Responsibility

Besides these, a data engineer need to make sure the data flow is running smoothly.



# Workflow



# "Automation is **Our** Savior".



In large organization, the needs of data is keep growing up. With automation the data can keep flowing anytime for the needs of Data Analyst or Scientist.



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# Big Data:

Data engineer & big data, and big data tools  
for data engineer



# Data Engineer & Big Data

Big data is still data, it requires a different engineering approach and not just because of its size. Big data is tons of mixed, unstructured information that keeps piling up at high speed.

That's why traditional data transportation methods can't efficiently manage the big data flow. Big data fosters the development of new tools for transporting, storing, and analyzing vast amounts of unstructured data.



# Data Engineer Big Data Tools



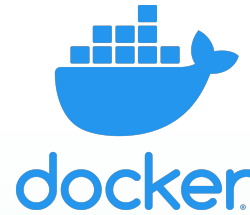
**Apache Airflow**

Apache Airflow for programmatically author, schedule, and monitor workflow.



**Apache Spark**

Apache Spark is a unified analytics engine for large-scale data processing.



**Docker**

Docker is a software platform that allows you to build, test, and deploy applications quickly



**Hadoop**

Hadoop is a framework that allows for the distributed processing of large data sets

# Data Engineer Big Data Tools



**SQL**

SQL is a standard language for storing, manipulating, and retrieving data in database



**NoSQL**

NoSQL is used for big data and real time web apps



**MapReduce**

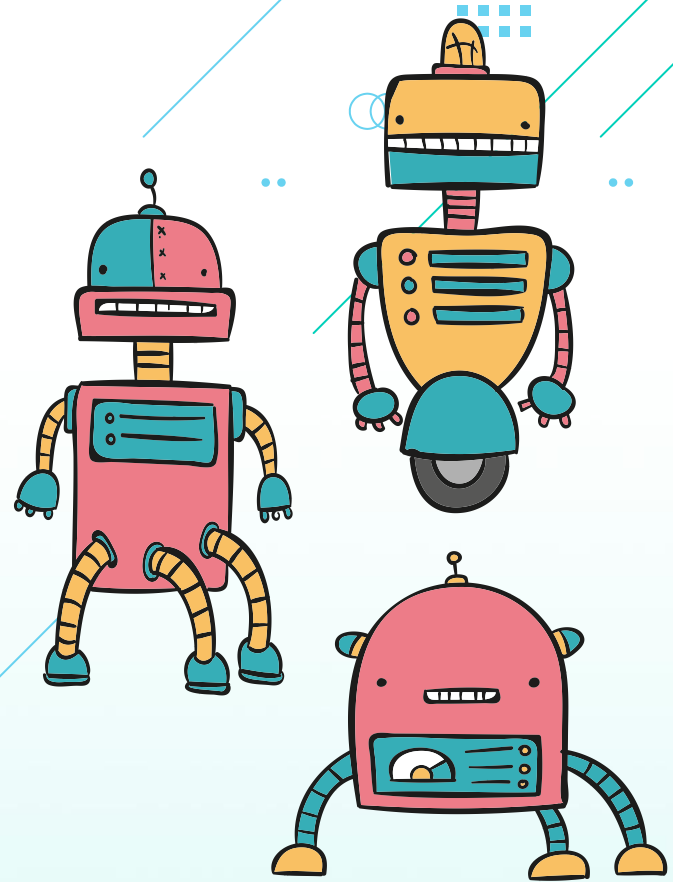
MapReduce is a programming model and an associated implementation for processing and generating big data sets

and many more...

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# Python Introductory:

About Python, Variabel, and Data Type

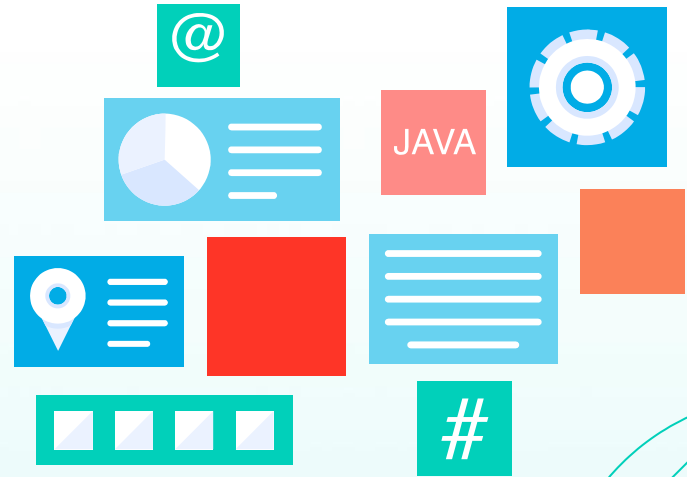


# Why Python?

## Python Usage

- **Web and Internet development**  
*Popular frame work are Django and Pyramid*
- **Scientific and Numeric**  
*The most popular library are numpy, pandas, SciPy*
- **Desktop GUI**  
*Some toolkits that are often used are wxWidgets, Kivy, pyqt*
- **Automated continuous compilation and testing**  
*The most popular frame work are Buildbot and Apache Gump*

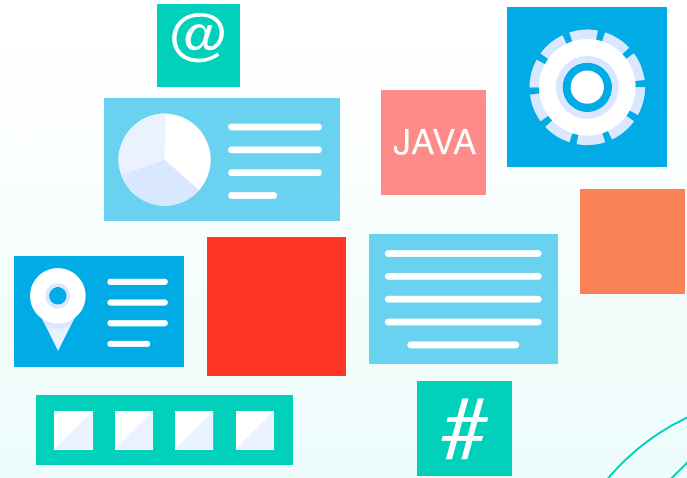
<https://www.python.org/about/apps/>



# Why Python?

## Python Feature

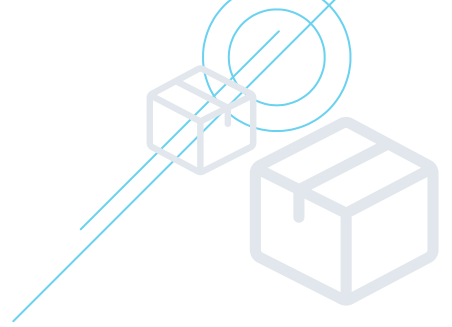
- Easy to code, read, also free and open source
- Interpreted
- Object Oriented and Procedure-Oriented
- High Level language
- Dynamically typed
- Support for GUI



<https://www.simplilearn.com/python-features-article>

# Variable

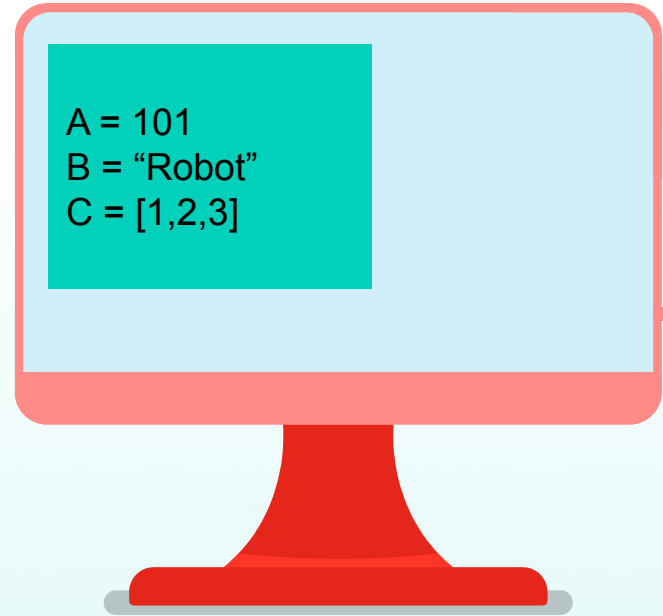
Variables are like a **container** for storing data



## How to make a variable?

Use equals sign “=” to assign data to a variable

```
1  ## Bad way to name variables
2  a = 5
3  b = "peach"
4  e = ["apple", "banana", "strawberry"]
5
6
7  ## Good way to name variables
8  length = 5
9  fruit = "peach"
10 fruits = ["apple", "banana", "strawberry"]
```





# Data Type in Python

| Example  | Data Type |
|--|-----------|
| <code>x = "Hello World"</code>                 | str       |
| <code>x = 20</code>                            | int       |
| <code>x = 20.5</code>                          | float     |
| <code>x = 1j</code>                            | complex   |
| <code>x = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]</code> | list      |
| <code>x = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")</code> | tuple     |
| <code>x = range(6)</code>                      | range     |

# Data Type in Python

| Example   | Data Type  |
|---|------------|
| <code>x = {"name" : "John", "age" : 36}</code>            | dict       |
| <code>x = {"apple", "banana", "cherry"}</code>            | set        |
| <code>x = frozenset({"apple", "banana", "cherry"})</code> | frozenset  |
| <code>x = True</code>                                     | bool       |
| <code>x = b"Hello"</code>                                 | bytes      |
| <code>x = bytearray(5)</code>                             | bytearray  |
| <code>x = memoryview(bytes(5))</code>                     | memoryview |

**THANK YOU!**