

CSCI E-103

*Data Engineering for Analytics to Solve Business Challenges*

# BI Analytics & Data Visualization

*Lecture 06*

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Harvard Extension, Fall 2025

# Agenda

- History of Data warehouses and why they are still popular for BI use cases
- Business Intelligence(BI) & Business Analytics(BA)
- JDBC connection to retrieve data
- KPIs: Concurrency & Latency Requirements
- Data Visualization
- Using the Lakehouse architecture for facilitating BI
- Lab
  - BI Reporting Dashboard

# Review

- Main differences between Lakes & Warehouses?
- What are some ways of hydrating a Data Lake?
- Data Silo Vs Data Swamp?
- What are the 3 phases of the medallion architecture? What is the significance and why is it important?
- ‘Data as a product’ by decentralized domain centered teams is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ architecture?
- Access data wherever it resides - cloud, on-prem, edge etc is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ architecture?

# Questions that we'll look at tonight

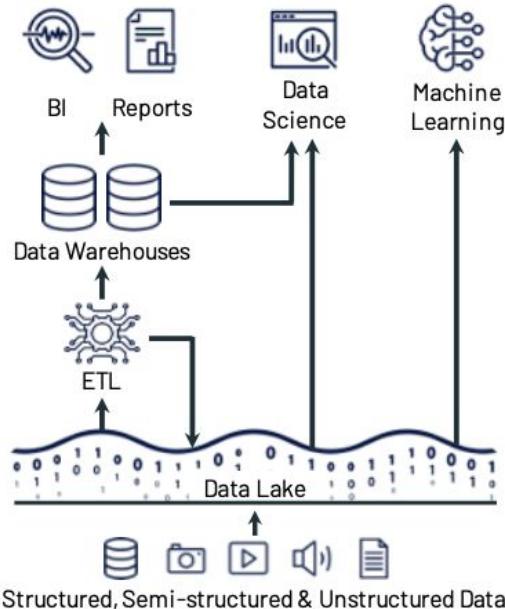
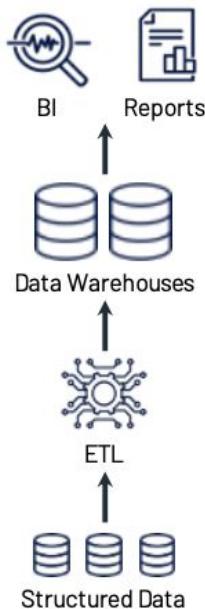
- What is BI?
- Name a few popular Warehouses
- Name a few popular BI Tools
- Who is the primary data persona for consuming BI data?
- What is the primary skill set of a BI persona?
- How is BI different from AI?

# Data Lake Vs Data Warehouse

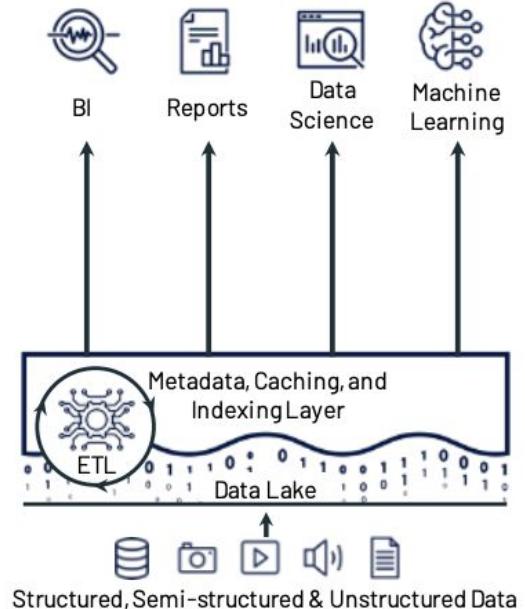
	Data Lake		Data Warehouse	
(Dimension)	Pro	Con	Pro	Con
<b>Storage</b>	Open-format All File Types	Lower quality Coarse file-level access to data	More reliable Fine-grained access control	Mostly structured Proprietary format
<b>Compute</b>	More economical especially for larger datasets	Operational complexity	Easy to Use High concurrency, low latency	Expensive to scale Limiting historical datasets
<b>Consumption</b>	Rich ecosystem of tools/frameworks	BI use cases are not first class	Pro-sql	Limited to no ML & streaming use cases

*Lakehouse gives you the best characteristics of Lakes & Warehouses*  
Performance of a Warehouse with the economics of a Lake  
Leading to the important metric **price-performance**

# Lakehouse architecture



(a) First-generation platforms.



(b) Current two-tier architectures.

(c) Lakehouse platforms.

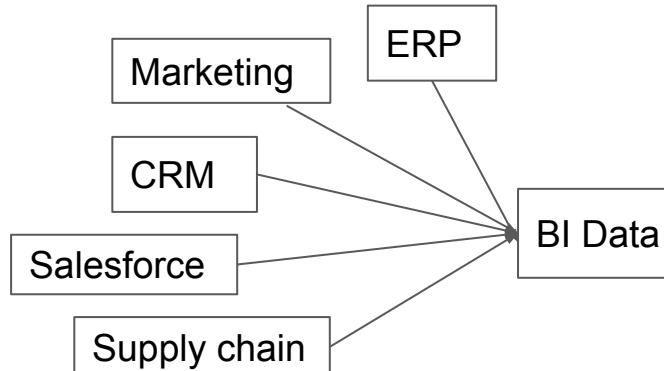
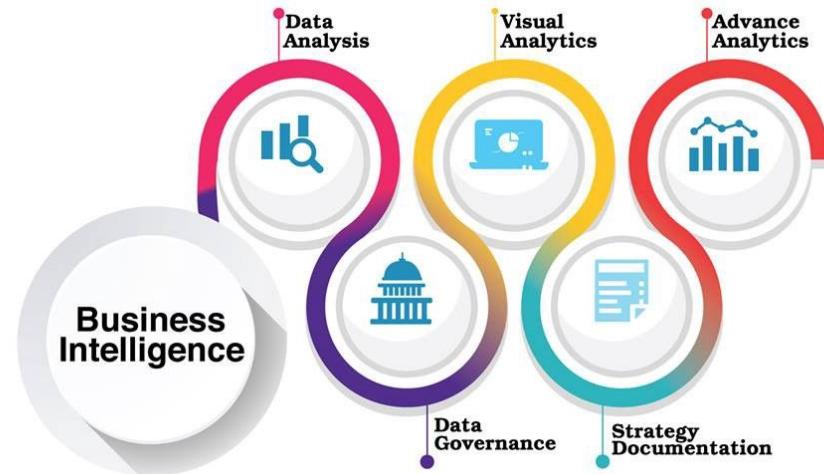
# Business Intelligence (BI)

“Data is what you need to do Analytics.  
Information is what you need to do Business”  
John Owen, a theologian.

Refers to technologies, applications and practices for the collection, integration, analysis, and presentation of business information to support better business decision making.

## Examples

- Contact and Interaction Analytics
- Closed Deal Analysis
- Website Traffic



real time reporting,  
dashboards, and  
analysis.

# Data Store Evolution

1



2



3



4



Data As a Service  
Data As a Product

6

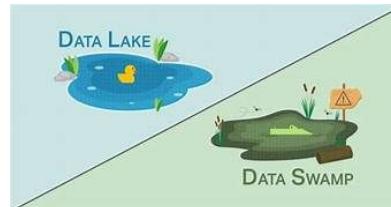


**Bill Inmon:** Father of DW  
uses ER model in enterprise  
data warehouse and  
dimensional model for data  
marts only



**Ralph Kimball:** Father of DW  
Proposed dimensional model such  
as star schemas or snowflakes to  
organize the data

5



**Data Mesh/Fabric:** Distributed  
data architecture, under  
centralized governance and  
standardization



Doug Cutting and Mike Cafarella  
Creators of Hadoop

# The Evolving Landscape of Business intelligence

1999

Data remains controlled by IT departments; reports need to be requested. QlikView reaches version 5.0, strengthening its Memory Associative approach, but the necessary hardware support limits the scope of the applications.

1999

2003

The introduction of the 64-bit computer brings the power of QlikView to the forefront of modern BI post OLAP technologies

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2020



2004

Tableau 1.0 is released, joining QlikView among pioneering self-service BI tools

2006  
Amazon creates Amazon Web Services, the start of cloud computing

2007  
Apple introduces the iPhone, opening up the possibility of mobile BI

IBM buys Cognos, SAP purchases Business Objects and Oracle acquires Hyperion

2020

Vendors expand low-code/no-code, mobile BI and multi-cloud capabilities

2019

Salesforce acquires Tableau, Google purchases Looker and Sisense buys Periscope.

2018

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2016

Augmented analytics features start a new era of BI aided by machine learning

2015

Microsoft launches Power BI, further cementing self-service software's lead role

2012  
Led by Tableau and Qlik, data visualizations help open up BI to self-service users

# BI Process for primarily descriptive analysis, trend towards prescriptive

Analyze data & present actionable insights to business stakeholders for decision making

- Self-Service Capabilities,
- Usage monitoring,
- Performance optimization,
- Security controls

Data storytelling features show data in an easy-to-grasp way



# Business Intelligence (BI) vs Business Analytics (BA)

BI uses past+current data to address the what & how

BA uses past data to explain present and predict future addressing the why & what next

## Answers the questions:

- ➔ **What happened?**
- ➔ **When?**
- ➔ **Who?**
- ➔ **How many?**

- ➔ **Why did it happen?**
- ➔ **Will it happen again?**
- ➔ **What will happen if we change X?**
- ➔ **What else does the data tell us that we never thought to ask?**

## Includes:

- ➔ **Reporting (KPIs, metrics)**
- ➔ **Automated monitoring and alerting (thresholds)**
- ➔ **Dashboards**
- ➔ **Scorecards**
- ➔ **OLAP\* (cubes, slice and dice, drilling)**
- ➔ **Ad hoc query**
- ➔ **Operational and-real time BI**

- ➔ **Statistical or quantitative analysis**
- ➔ **Data mining**
- ➔ **Predictive modeling**
- ➔ **Multivariate testing**
- ➔ **Big data analytics**
- ➔ **Text analytics**

# Where is the BI data?

- **BI Analyst** is a different persona as compared to Data Engineer & Data Scientist
  - Primarily skilled in sql
- BI data is **curated**
- BI data is typically stored in enterprise Data Warehouses or in specialized Data marts
- In recent years, Data Lakes have also been added to that list
  - Initial curation of data before it is pushed to a Warehouse
  - BI tools can now directly tap into all the data in the Data Lake (Lakehouse)
- Improvement in data democratization efforts is allowing for better
  - Self-service BI
  - Data Discovery
  - Data Mining for better what-if predictive scenarios

# Warehouse Terminology

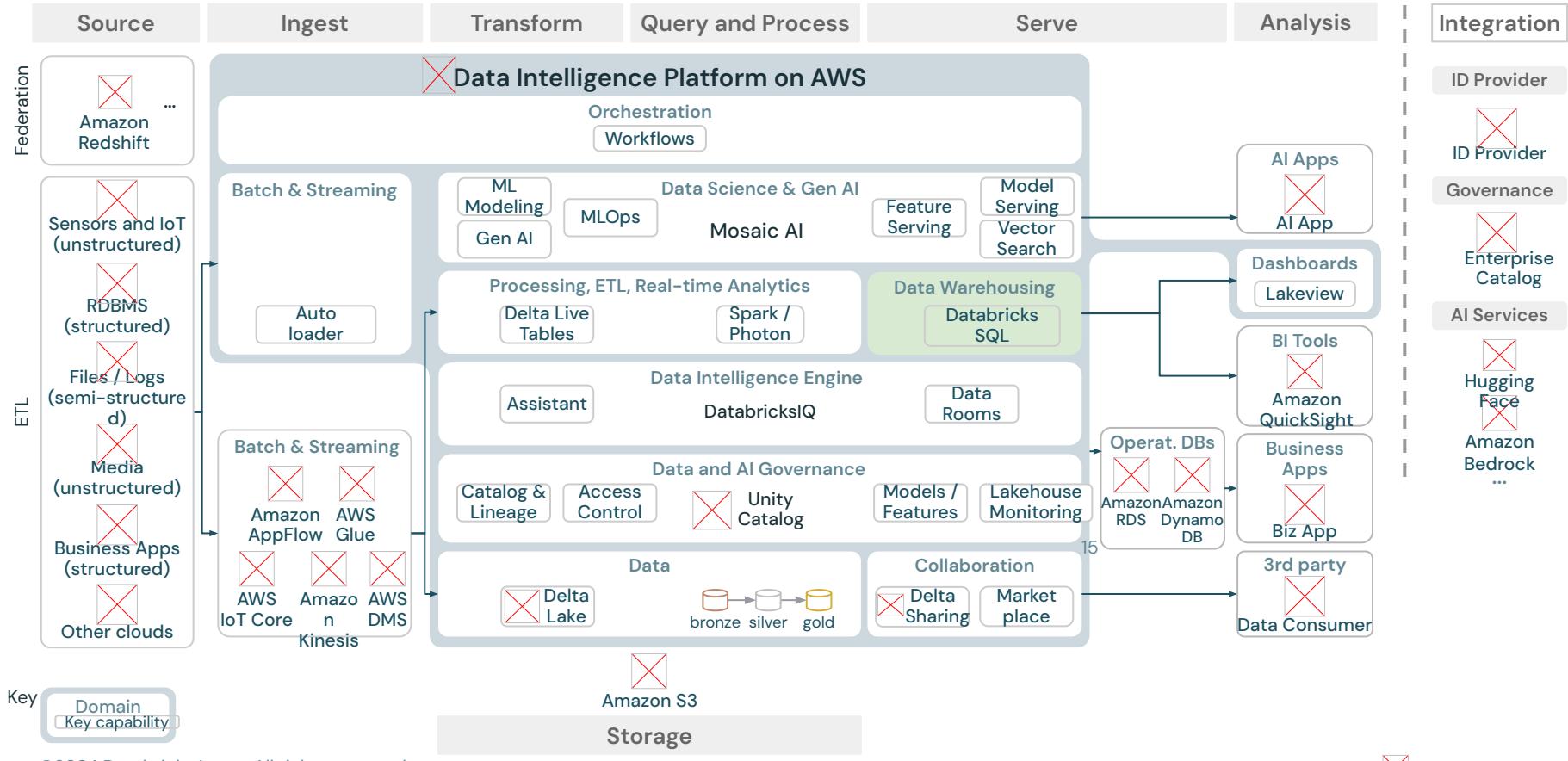
<b>Catalog</b>	Stores Metadata
<b>Database/Schema</b>	Namespace
<b>Table</b>	Data with storage <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Managed</li><li>● UnManaged/External</li></ul>
<b>Keys/Indexes/Constraints</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● PK, FK (not enforced, just for relationship understanding)</li><li>● Identity columns</li><li>● Surrogate Keys Vs natural keys</li><li>● Constraints for data quality</li></ul>
<b>View</b>	Virtual table (hydrated by a query)
<b>Federated Query</b>	Cross Data-Store Boundaries Push down predicates
<b>Materialized View</b>	Pre-computed to facilitate faster access (more frequent access)
<b>Stored Procedure/UDF</b>	Logic Encapsulation
<b>Semantic Data Model</b>	Relationships captured using business terminology Vs referential constraints

# Components of good BI

<b>Data Collection</b>	<p><u>Business data</u> of any nature, that lies scattered across flat files, feeds, databases, cloud storage and business applications is <u>gathered</u> for further analysis and reporting.</p>
<b>Data Preparation</b>	<p>Data collected from different sources goes through a sequence of steps : integration, modelling, cleansing, preparation and enrichment, before organizing it into an analytics-ready format.</p>
<b>Intelligent Analytics</b>	<p>Derive maximum value out of the available data, by doing analysis to uncover insights about - 1.what had happened 2. why and how did it happen and even go ahead to predict 3. What might happen.</p>
<b>Data Visualisation</b>	<p>Analytical insights can be made <u>easily consumable through dashboards and reports</u>, that shall be built with an easy-to-use drag-and-drop interface.</p>
<b>Sharing and Collaboration</b>	<p>The insightful reports and dashboards can be <u>shared</u> with each other, for collaborative analytics and informed decision-making.</p>
<b>Data Governance</b>	<p>Who has access to what information</p>
<b>Strategy Documentation</b>	<p>Centralized Data Catalogs</p>
<b>Ease of Use, Implementation &amp; Integration</b>	<p>Data democratization; How long to implement a BI solution; Integration with existing technology stack</p>



# Databricks Data Intelligence Platform on AWS



Key

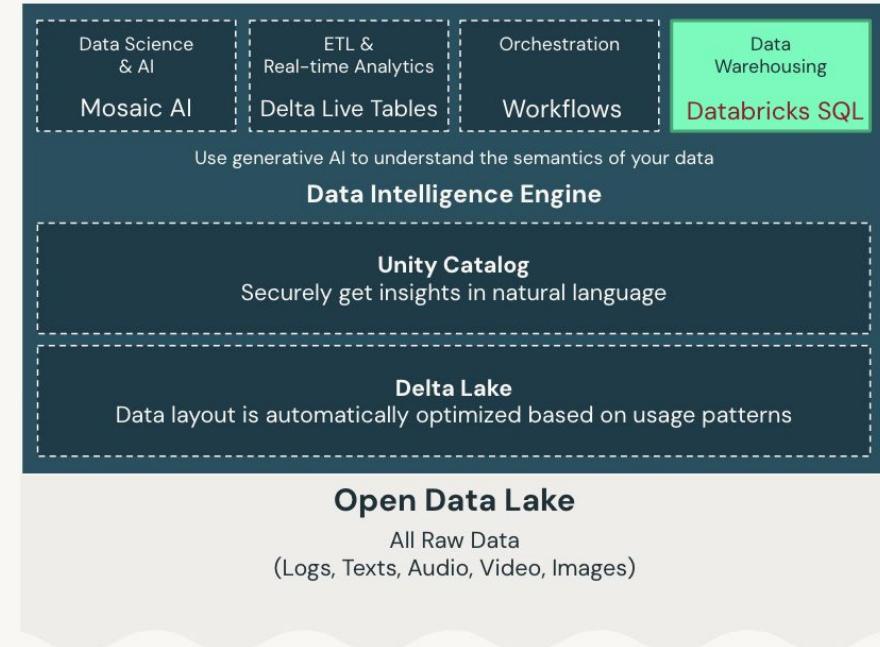
Domain  
Key capability



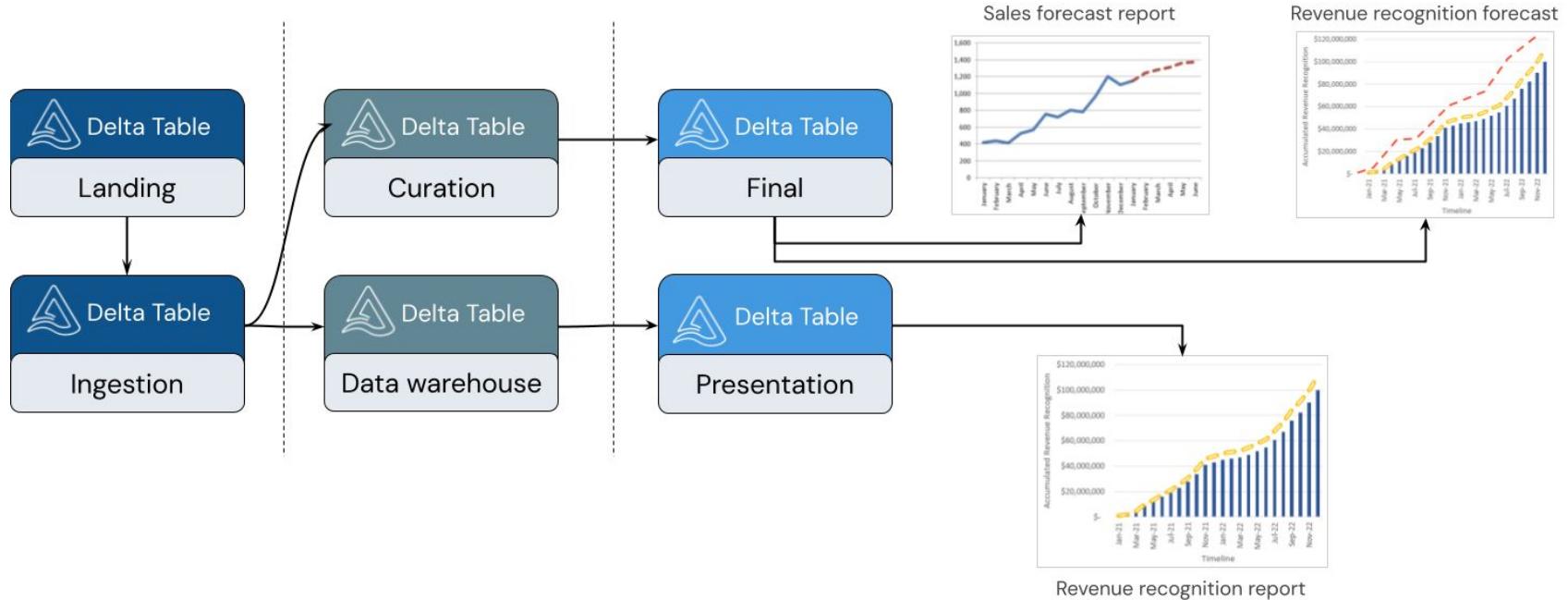
# Databricks SQL

Delivering analytics on the freshest data with data warehouse performance and data lake economics

- Home for data analysts
- Use ANSI SQL to query data
- Built on open foundation
- Broad Integration with other BI tools like Tableau or Power BI
- Partner connect to aid data hydration
- Better price / performance than other cloud data warehouses
- Simplify discovery and sharing of new insights
- Simplified administration and governance – setup catalog, discover data, view lineage
- Lakeview Dashboards
- AI/BI Genie space



# Data modeling for Data Warehouse



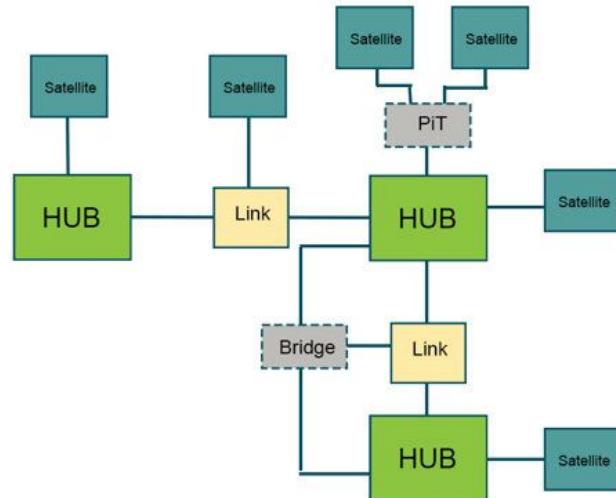
# Modeling for the Warehouse

## Link

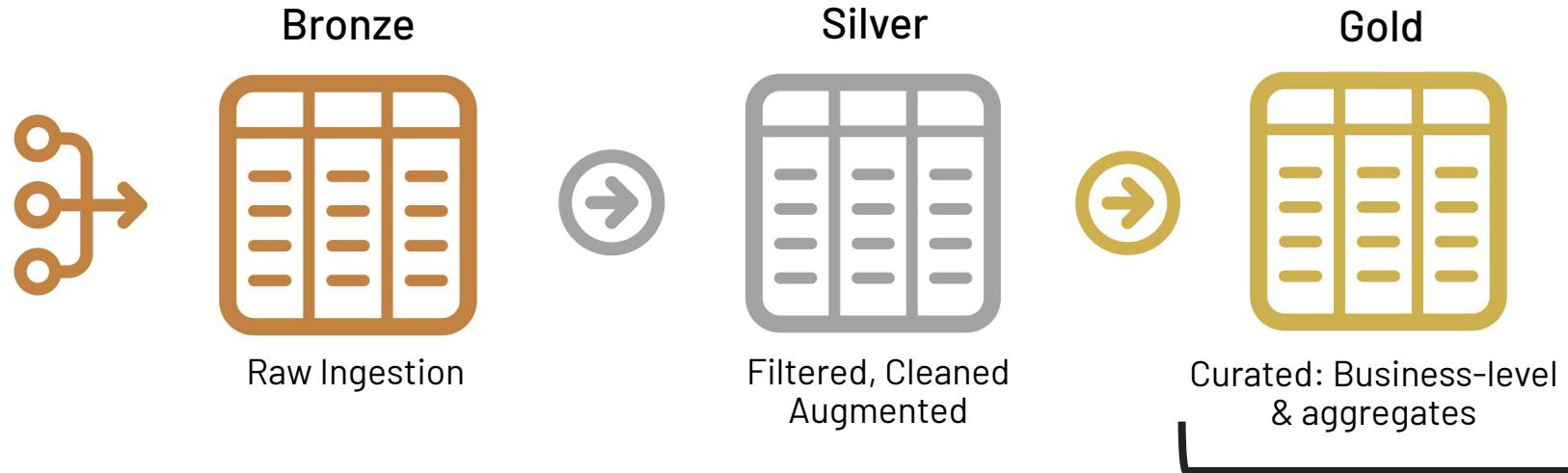
- Approach
  - Understand relations aka OOP - Is a, Has a ... Nouns & Verbs
  - Semantic -> Logical -> Physical
- Patterns
  - 3 NF (normalization)
    - Tight referential integrity
  - Dimensional Modeling Star Schema Snowflake Schema
    - Facts
    - Dimensions
    - *Query-optimized to support BI*
  - Data Vault (more flexible/adaptable)
    - Hub (core business concepts, eg. ids)
    - Links (PK/FK between Hubs)
    - Satellite (descriptive attributes)
    - Dimensional Model on top
    - *Adaptable to change, supports data integration and governance*

A subscription business integrating customer, product, and transaction data from disparate sources. This involves creating **Hub tables** for core entities (e.g., customers, products), **Link tables** for relationships (e.g., customers purchasing products), and **Satellite tables** for detailed, time-varying attributes of those entities.

This model enables rapid integration of new data sources by adding new Satellite tables without disrupting the existing structure and allows for robust historical tracking and an ELT process for greater agility.



# A few different approaches



## Expose & Query Gold Tables

- Data engineering or “analytics engineering” curates & provides access to curated / gold level tables to the rest of the organization.
- Usually follows best-practices with proper modeling. (e.g. Kimball, denormalized reporting or mixed)
- Works well for less-technical users, as well as serving external users (e.g. companies selling data / insights)
- In this model, end-users typically do less self-service / “last-mile” ETL and rather rely on curated assets.

# Persona Handoffs

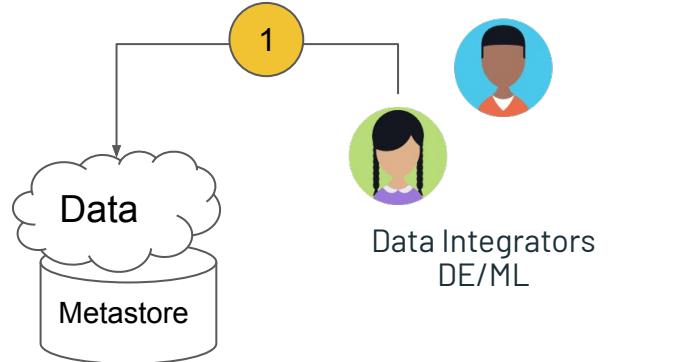
Data Steward  
Setup & Administration



- Central Query Log
- Usage attribution
- Debug & Troubleshoot



BI Analysts



SQL Endpoint  
(Compute)

Concurrency  
and scaling



Performance

- SQL Editor (auto-complete)
- Parameterized Queries
- Built-in Visualizations
- Dashboard
- Data Refresh (Scheduling)
- Alerting (Notification)
- Built-in connectors for BI tools

Data Integrators bring in  
the data

Data Engineers ETL and  
curate it

DS add ML insights

Administrators provide  
compute and data access

BI Analysts work off curated  
data

Executive business users  
consume the reports

# Newer Capabilities of Warehouses

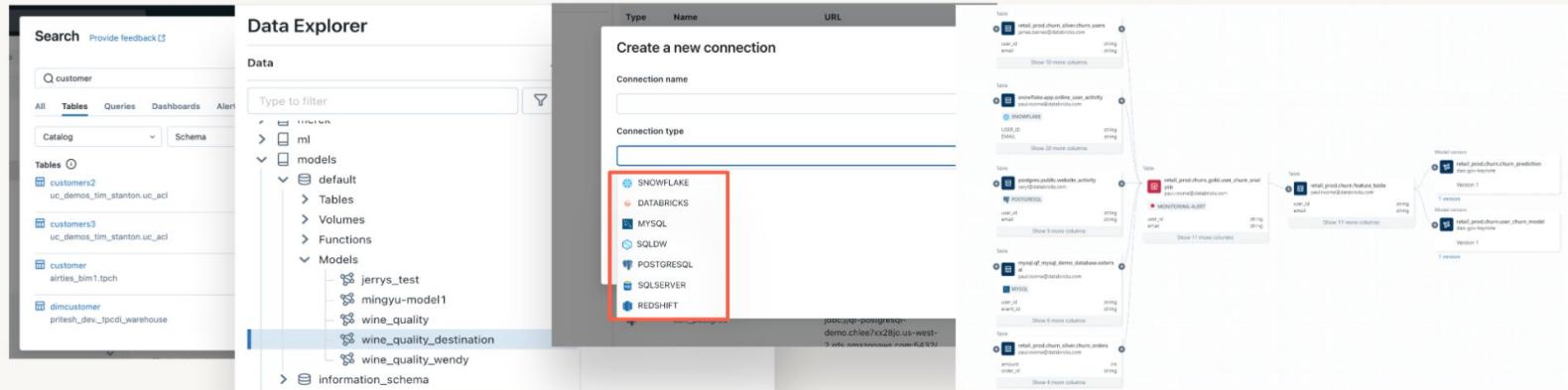
- Federated Data Warehouse
  - Join multiple sources jdbc/odbc or use true federation
- Virtual Data Warehouse
  - Views and materialized views (MV) on the data with ACL and caching
- Realtime Warehouse
  - Caching, Streaming tables, union of hot data and some cached immutable historical data
  - Eg. Create a real-time orders table that combines historical and hot data
- ETL despite support for federate & virtualize
  - Latency, low throughput from source, CDC
- Time series Data Warehouse
  - Create view that uses window function, order by (desc) key to return the first one
- Data Lake
  - Capture as much data, use metastore for definitions(schema, data loc, format, partitions)
- Schema Evolution
- Intelligent data warehousing
  - Access for everyone to ask questions of their data using natural language
  - Intelligent, automated management and tuning
  - Optimal TCO

# Databricks SQL Features

EXPLORATORY SQL	SQL Editor with intelligent auto complete, ANSI SQL
MANAGEMENT & GOVERNANCE	Query History & Profile, Data Explorer (Unity Catalog), Managed Data Sharing
CONNECTIVITY	<a href="#">SQL Rest API</a> , <a href="#">Python</a> , <a href="#">Node.js</a> , <a href="#">Go*</a> , <a href="#">Partner Connect</a>
PERFORMANCE	<a href="#">Photon Engine</a> (Massively Parallel Processing) Predictive I/O
SQL ETL/ELT	<a href="#">Query Federation*</a> , <a href="#">Materialized Views*</a> , <a href="#">Workflows Integration*</a>
DATA SCIENCE & ML	<a href="#">Python UDFs*</a> , <a href="#">Notebooks Integration*</a> , <a href="#">Geospatial*</a>
SERVERLESS DATA WAREHOUSE	<a href="#">Instant</a> , <a href="#">Elastic</a> , <a href="#">Fully Managed Compute*</a>
HIGH CONCURRENCY BI	<a href="#">Intelligent Workload Management*</a> Serverless Query Result Caching*

# Governed and secured by Unity Catalog

## Governance for all your data and AI assets



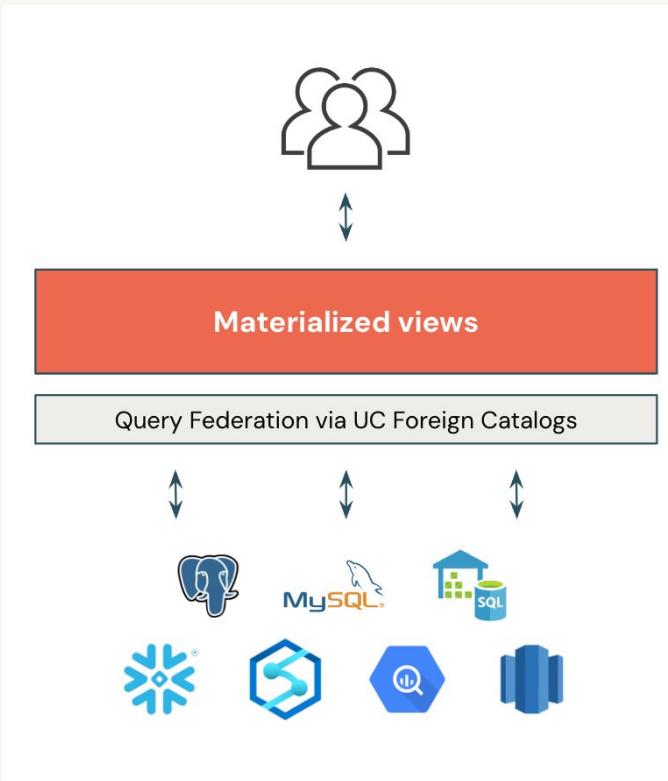
Simplified **data discovery**, **governance**, **federation**, **lineage**, and **compliance** with enhanced **security** and **auditing** with Unity Catalog and Databricks SQL

# Simple and fast performance

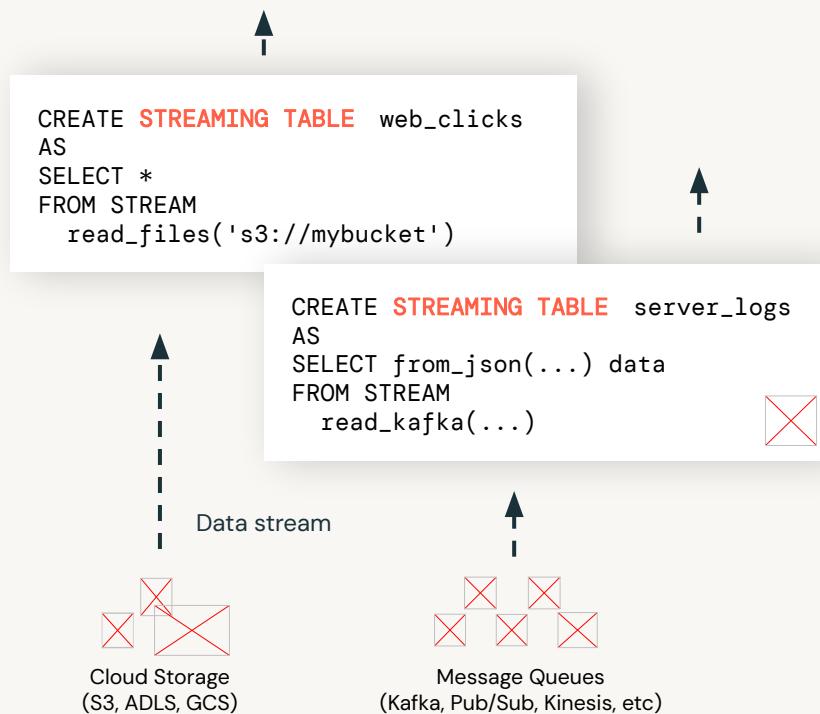
## Accelerating federated workloads

### Federation ❤️ Materialized views:

- Consistent latency & concurrency for data outside of the Lakehouse
- Accelerate cross-source joins and complicated transformation logic
- Offload access to underlying databases via materialized views to avoid high/concurrent loads on operational databases



# Simple streaming with SQL



## Benefits:

1. **Unlock real-time use cases.** Ability to support real-time analytics/BI, machine learning and operational use cases with streaming data.
2. **Better scalability.** More efficiently handle high volumes of data via incremental processing vs. large batches.
3. **Enable more practitioners.** Simple SQL syntax makes data streaming accessible to all data engineers and analysts.

# Simple and fast BI with Materialized Views

```
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW customer_orders  
AS  
SELECT  
    customers.name,  
    sum(orders.amount),  
    orders.orderdate  
FROM orders  
LEFT JOIN customers ON  
    orders.custkey = customers.c_custkey  
GROUP BY  
    name,  
    orderdate;
```



Results are pre-computed and incrementally refreshed

customers  
(Table)



orders  
(Table)

## Benefits:

1. **Accelerate BI dashboards.** Much faster to query data that is pre-computed vs querying base tables.
2. **Reduce data processing costs.** MV results are refreshed incrementally avoiding the need to completely rebuild the view when new data arrives.
3. **Improve data access control.** More tightly govern what data can be seen by consumers by controlling access to base tables.

# Simple orchestration for your SQL and more

## Queries, notebooks dashboards, alerts, and more!

The image displays two screenshots of the Databricks interface. The left screenshot shows the 'Refresh Sales Dashboards' workflow. It consists of three tasks: 'Refresh\_SGTM\_Dashboard', 'Finance\_Alert\_1', and 'Refresh\_Finance\_Dashboard'. The 'Refresh\_SGTM\_Dashboard' task is triggered by 'Data Driven SOTM' and 'Serverless Starter Endpoint'. The 'Finance\_Alert\_1' task has a note: 'Check if Finance and forecasting are up-to-date'. The 'Refresh\_Finance\_Dashboard' task is triggered by 'Shared SQL Endpoint - Cutting Edge'. The right screenshot shows the 'Workflows' dashboard. It includes a summary bar chart for total runs (412), active runs (0), completed runs (412), successful runs (180), skipped runs (0), and failed runs (232). Below the bar chart is a table of recent job runs, showing details like start time, job name, run status, and duration. A legend indicates that red bars represent failed runs, green bars represent succeeded runs, and blue bars represent skipped runs.

Automate and schedule Databricks SQL workloads with advanced workflow orchestration, reliable monitoring and observability



# Simply access any LLMs directly in Databricks SQL

```
SELECT
  sku_id,
  product_name,
  ai_query(
    "my-external-openai-chat",
    "You are a marketing expert for a winter holiday promotion
targeting GenZ. Generate a promotional text in 30 words mentioning a
50% discount for product: " || product_name
  )
FROM
  uc_catalog.schema.retail_products
WHERE
  inventory > 2 * forecasted_sales
```

Integrate any LLMs in SQL to enrich data  
and empower analysts to extract actionable insights



# Simple help from AI in your SQL

Write SQL to get insight from unstructured text data via LLMs

## SQL AI ANALYZE SENTIMENT



```
> SELECT ai_analyze_sentiment('I am happy');
positive

> SELECT ai_analyze_sentiment('I am sad');
negative
```

## AI SQL CLASSIFY



```
SELECT ai_classify("My password is leaked.", ARRAY("urgent", "not urgent"));
urgent

SELECT
    description,
    ai_classify(description, ARRAY('clothing', 'shoes', 'accessories', 'furniture')) AS category
FROM
    products
```

## SQL AI EXTRACT



```
> SELECT ai_extract(
    'John Doe lives in New York and works for Acme Corp.',
    array('person', 'location', 'organization')
);
{"person": "John Doe", "location": "New York", "organization": "Acme Corp."}

> SELECT ai_extract(
    'Send an email to jane.doe@example.com about the meeting at 10am.',
    array('email', 'time')
);
{"email": "jane.doe@example.com", "time": "10am"}
```

## SQL AI FIX GRAMMAR



```
SELECT ai_fix_grammar('this sentence have some mistake');
"This sentence has some mistakes"

SELECT ai_fix_grammar('She dont know what to did.');
"She doesn't know what to do."
```

## SQL AI MASK



```
SELECT ai_mask(
    'John Doe lives in New York. His email is john.doe@example.com.',
    array('person', 'email')
);
[REDACTED] lives in New York. His email is [REDACTED]."

SELECT ai_mask(
    'Contact me at 555-1234 or visit us at 123 Main St.',
    array('phone', 'address')
);
Contact me at [REDACTED] or visit us at [REDACTED]"
```

## SQL AI SIMILARITY



```
SELECT ai_similarity('Apache Spark', 'Apache Spark');
1.0

SELECT
    company_name
FROM
    customers
ORDER BY ai_similarity(company_name, 'Databricks') DESC
LIMIT 1

Databricks Inc.
```

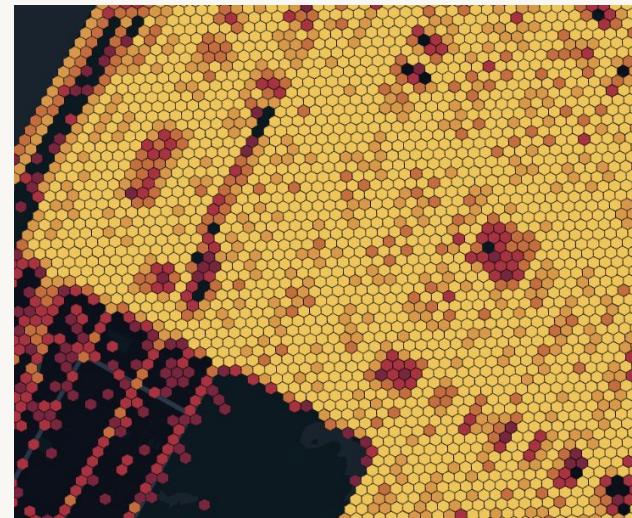
# Geospatial support

Supercharge your geospatial processing

**Efficient storage** for spatial data in both large and small sizes

**Fast SPATIAL JOINs** and binning support

**Easy to visualize and integrate with ML** you don't need to switch between tools to maximize geospatial data value



Rideshare pick-up locations in New York City visualized in a Databricks Notebook using Kepler.gl



# Databricks SQL is a complete data warehouse

## Data engineering, ETL

- Auto-loader
- Materialized views
- Streaming tables
- Data lineage in UC
- Lakehouse federation
- PK/FKs, ERD in Catalog ANSI
- SQL by default
- Rich, Tabbed SQL Editor
- Notebooks on SQL WH
- SQL Execution API
- Python UDFs
- SQL session variables
- Row level security
- Column masking
- Dark mode
- Schema browser

## Enterprise scale and perf

- Serverless
- Intelligent autoscaling
- Adaptive routing
- Predictive optimization
- Predictive I/O
- Results caching
- Liquid clustering
- 100K+ user support
- Query scheduler
- SQL tasks in workflows
- Statement history
- System tables: WH events
- System tables: Billing
- System tables: Audit log

## Native BI + DW ecosystem

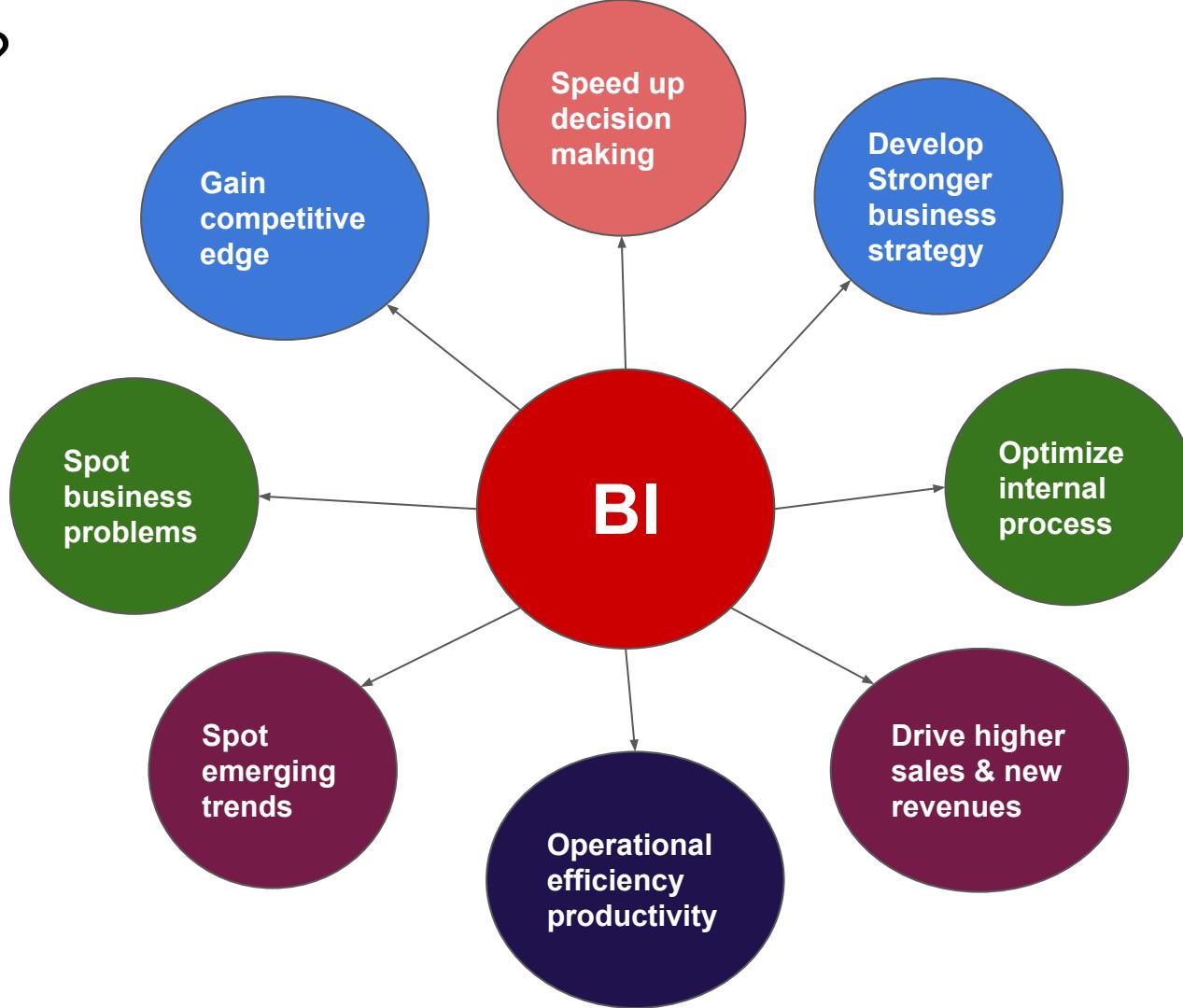
- Lakeview
- Databricks assistant for LV
- Delta sharing
- Data marketplace
- Data rooms
- Clean rooms
- 100+ Integrations
- Partner connect (25+)
- Power BI, Tableau
- Publish to PowerBI Online
- dbt: incremental models
- dbt: materialized views
- Fivetran
- OAuth
- Cloud Fetch fast results

# Lab

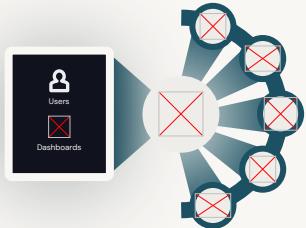
- Use the Databricks UI to create a catalog, schema, table, and view.
- Use the Databricks UI to upload data and create a managed table.
- Use the SQL Editor to complete multiple data analytics tasks.
- Create a data visualization associated with a query.
- Create an interactive dashboard.
- Create a refresh schedule and alert.
- Share data based assets in the Databricks DI Platform with others.

# Appendix

# Why BI?



# Simple migrations at your pace



## CRAWL with Lakehouse Federation

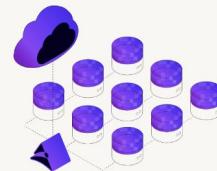
- Get your data in one place, but don't migrate... FEDERATE
- Based on which datasets your teams are moving and where business value is created, THEN migrate those over to Databricks

IN PRODUCTION TODAY



## WALK with Materialized Views

- Set up materialized views on top of the federated source data
- This will create a copy of the meta data in Delta Lake, relieving the pressure and cost on the source data system!



## RUN with Change Data Capture (CDC)

- CDC will only process the pieces of the data that CHANGED, making it SIMPLER and CHEAPER
- This is made possible by the Arcion acquisition and will replace the Materialized Views from WALK stage.

COMING SOON

ALL OF THIS IS POWERED BY UNITY CATALOG