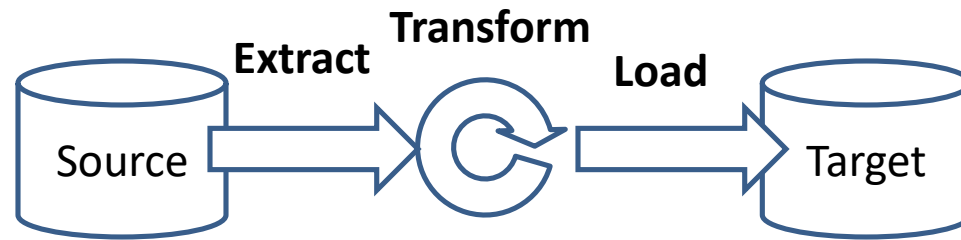


## Extract, Transform, Load (ETL) Process



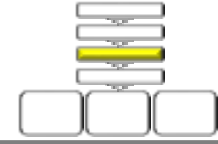
### Disk Drive

- Slower
- Less expensive



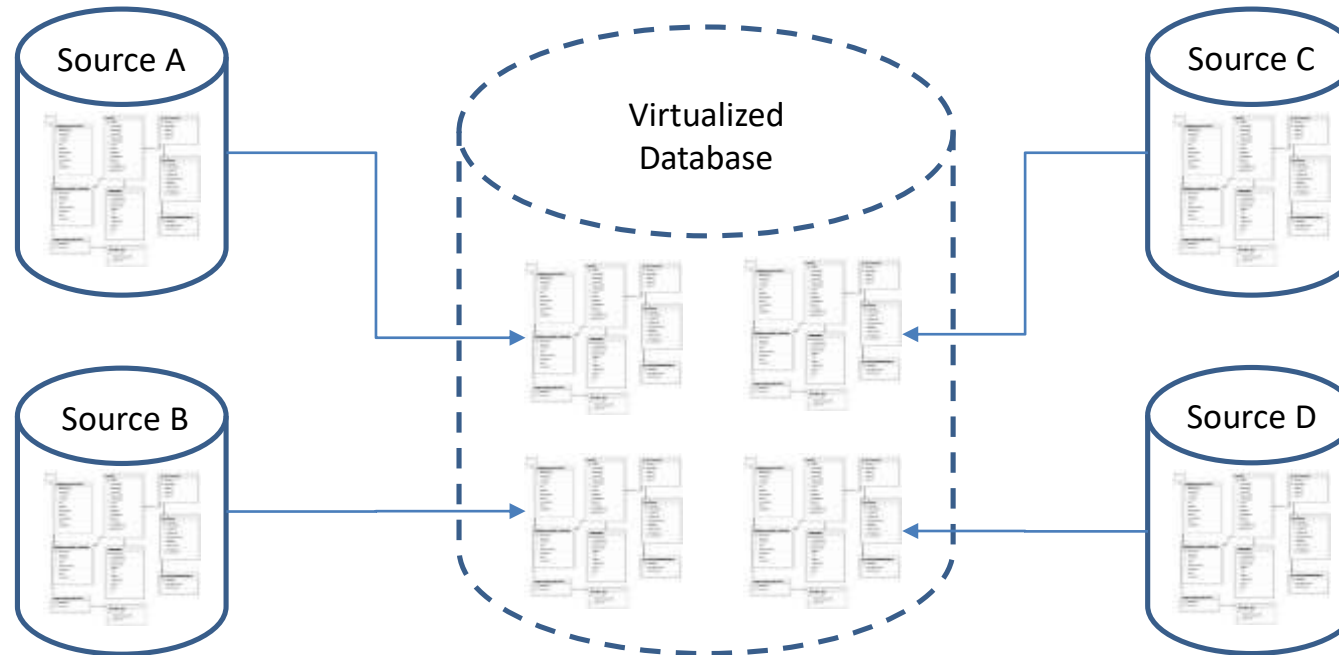
### Memory

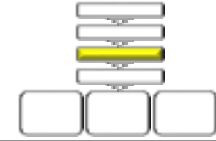
- Faster
- More expensive



## Data Virtualization

- Data stored at each source, but looks like it's in one place





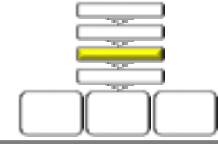
## Data Virtualization: Advantages

- Reduces duplication & storage needs
- Changes reflected immediately
- Assess layer easier to change

## Data Virtualization: Limitations

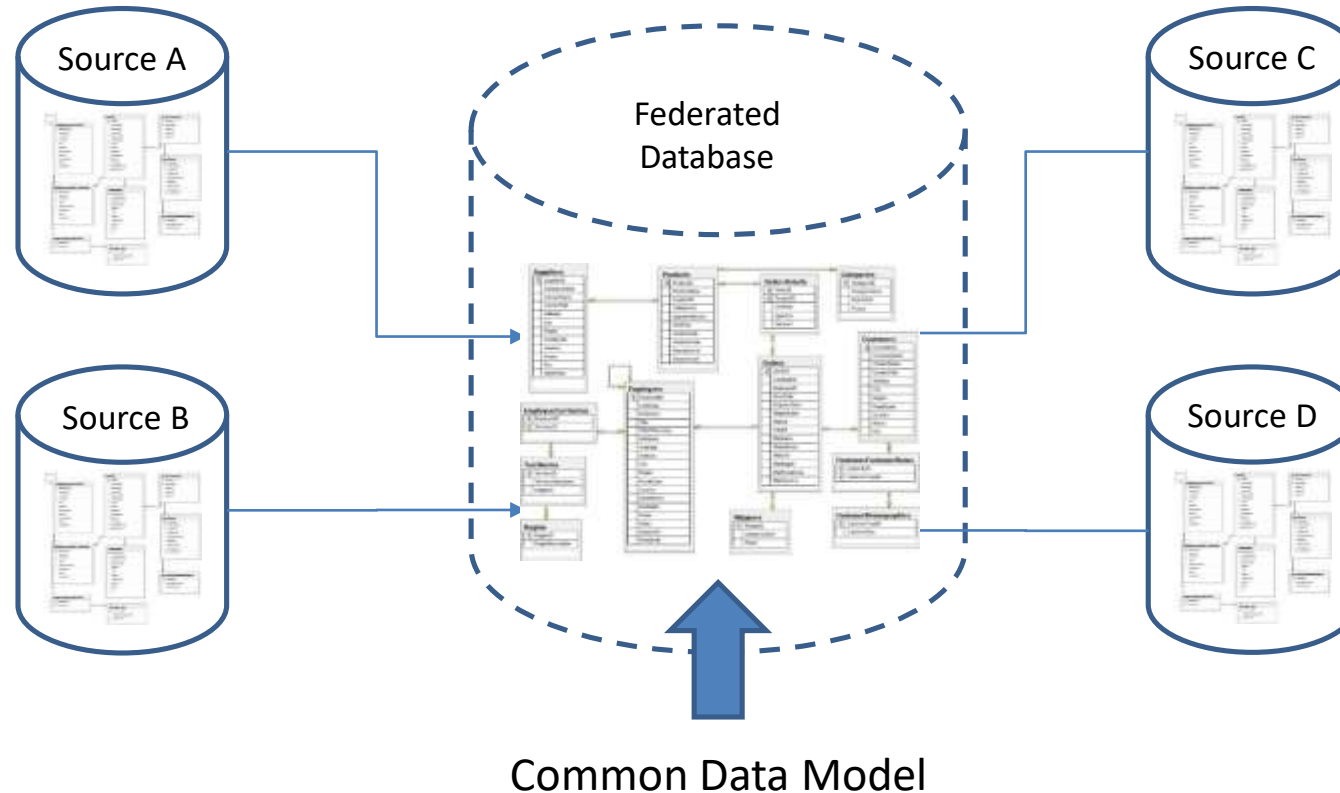
- Adds a processing layer; can slow down extraction
- Doesn't necessarily make sense of how data is related

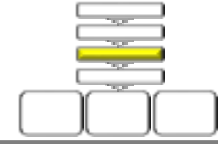
# Data Federation



## Data Federation

- Data stored at each source, but looks like it's in one place
- Also fits data into a common data model
- Additional benefit of a more integrated view, but adds even more processing that can further slow down extraction





## More attractive when:

- Resourced limited
- Velocity of change is rapid
- Little transformation or integration required
- Sources of high quality with lots of history

## Less attractive when:

- Volume or complexity is high
- Historical data needs to be stored outside of source

# In-Memory Computing & In-Database Analytics

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## In-Memory Computing

- Data loaded into RAM
- Enables faster access and more rapid iteration
- Initial load can take some time

## In-Database Analytics

- Moves analytical operations back into the database
- Enables rapid & automated application of analytics
- Ideal in highly time-sensitive environments

# Recap

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- Data Virtualization
- Data Federation
- In-Memory Computing
- In-Database Analytics