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**Database Integration** 

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# **ETL**



## **Extract**



## **Source Systems**

On-Premises ERPs, cloud systems like Salesforce, or raw data sources like CSV files and SQL databases.



## **Read Data from Source and Write into Staging**

Avoid impacting performance on source system. Write into staging area that can be used for next step in the pipeline.



### **Change Data Tracking**

Although it's possible to pull the entire source data set each time, it's more efficient to only pull changes since the last batch.

## **Transform**



## **Data Cleansing**

Cleansing the source data so that bad data is not loaded into the target system. Common tasks: eliminating bad records, removing duplicates, or fixing formatting problems.



#### **Data Enrichment**

Supplementing the data with additional information that is not present in the source system but necessary to load into the target system.



## **Data Munging**

Data manipulation required to format the data in a way that is ready for loading. Includes selecting certain columns, encoding values, deriving calculated values, aggregating data, or transposing data.

## Load



## **Load into Target Database**

Once the data is loaded and transformed, it's ready for loading into the target database.



### **Performance Impact**

Loading large amounts of data into a database using conventional SQL can be extremely slow. Use bulk data load tools when possible.



#### **Master Data**

Reference information that is used across many tables in a database. Handle foreign key constraints.



## **Slowly Changing Dimensions**

A standard data warehousing practice that stores changes to master data over time. For example, a customer address change.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slowly changing dimension