

Welcome

Taipei dbt Meetup

Host: GDG Taipei + dbt Taipei

Join dbt community Slack

getdbt.com/community

#local-taipei



Join dbt Community Slack

getdbt.com/community

add #local-taipei

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MSD

Data Analyst

“A data analyst working on developing metics and solving business problems with stakeholders. Passionate about data-driven and data modeling”



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Agenda



What is dbt ?

✖ What is transformation

✖ What is dbt

✖ What does dbt provide



Why people love dbt

✖ Why organizations embrace dbt

✖ Why Data engineer love dbt

✖ Why I love dbt



How to get started ?

✖ Prerequisites

✖ Installation and guide

✖ Become a pro

Agenda



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How to get started ?

✖ Prerequisites

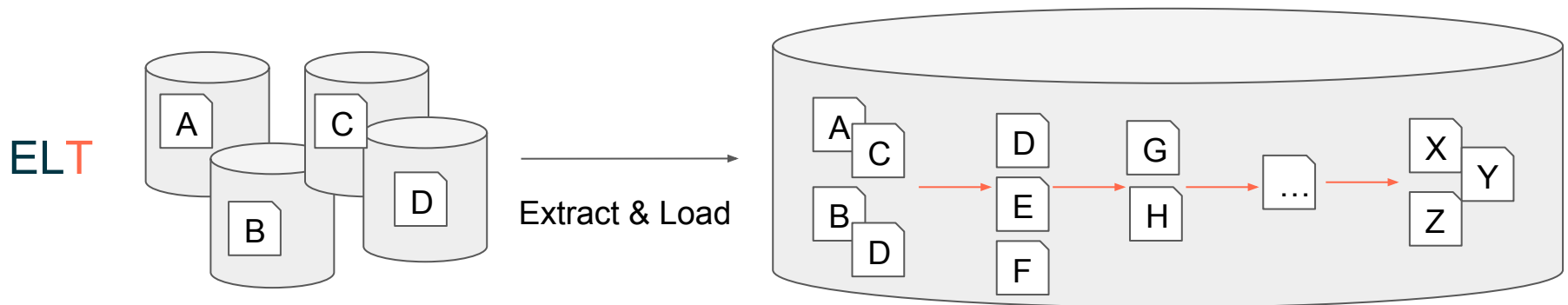
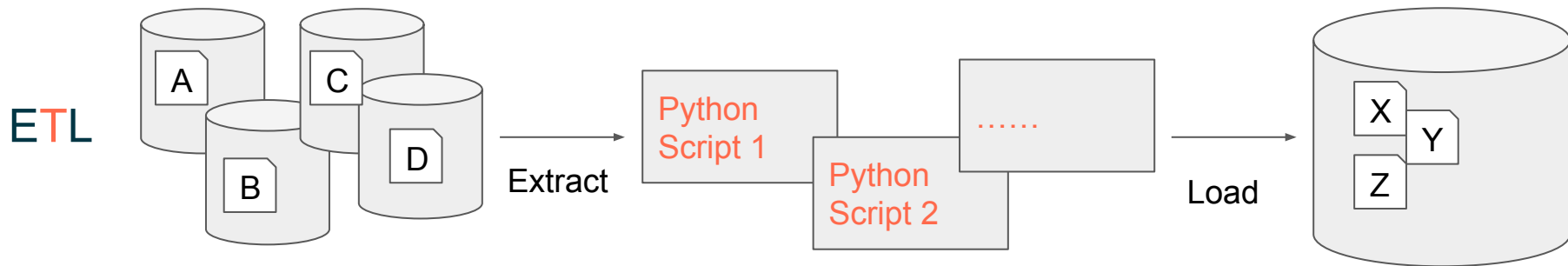
✖ Installation and guide

✖ Become a pro

What is transformation

- Transform the shape of the data in **operational databases** to fit the shape of the data in **data warehouse**
 - Operational databases only record **latest** information
 - Data warehouse stores **historical** information for the purposes of analysis
- Why transformation is complicated
 - Database and datawarehouse serves different purposes → different schema designs → different shape of the data
 - **Multiple sources**, but only **one destination**

What is transformation



What is dbt

- A tool **extremely good** at **transforming data** that's already loaded into your warehouse (ELT)
 - How dbt make it ?
 - **SQL + Jinja + Yaml**
- dbt is designed for **ease of use in data engineering**: for when you need to develop a data pipeline.
— [dbtvault](#)
- Tools that **empower analysts** to own the entire analytics engineering workflow
— dbt's mission statement

What is dbt

SQL script

daily_revenue_by_product.sql

SELECT

product_id, order_date, **SUM**(amount) **as**
ttl_amount

FROM orders

GROUP BY product_id, **date**

- Copy results to **excel**
- Captured by **visualization tools**

What is dbt

SQL script

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dbt SQL script

daily_revenue_by_product.sql

```
SELECT  
product_id, order_date, SUM(amount) as  
ttl_amount  
FROM {{ ref('orders') }}  
GROUP BY product_id, date
```

- Write a table/model into **data warehouse**
- **No DDL / DML**
 - DDL: create, alter, drop, truncate
 - DML: update, insert

What does **dbt** provide ?

- Transformation
- Data quality (unit test)
- Data lineage

models:

- name: **table1**

columns:

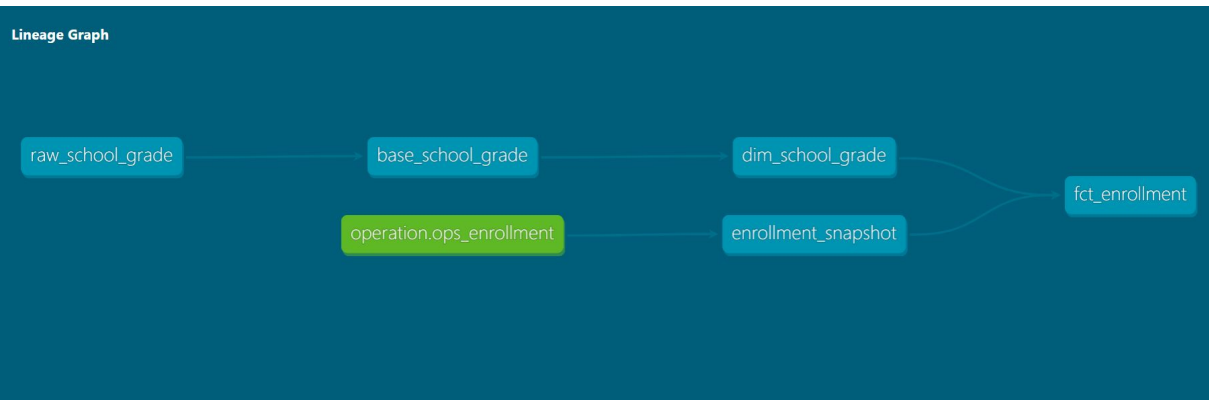
- name: enrollment_id

description: "Primary Key"

tests:

- **unique**

- **not_null**



What does **dbt** provide ?

- Version control and CI/CD
- Macros
- Exposure
- Metrics
- Freshness
- Latest: python-based transformation

dbt does **more** than transformation

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✖ Why organizations embrace dbt

✖ Why Data engineer love dbt

✖ Why I love dbt



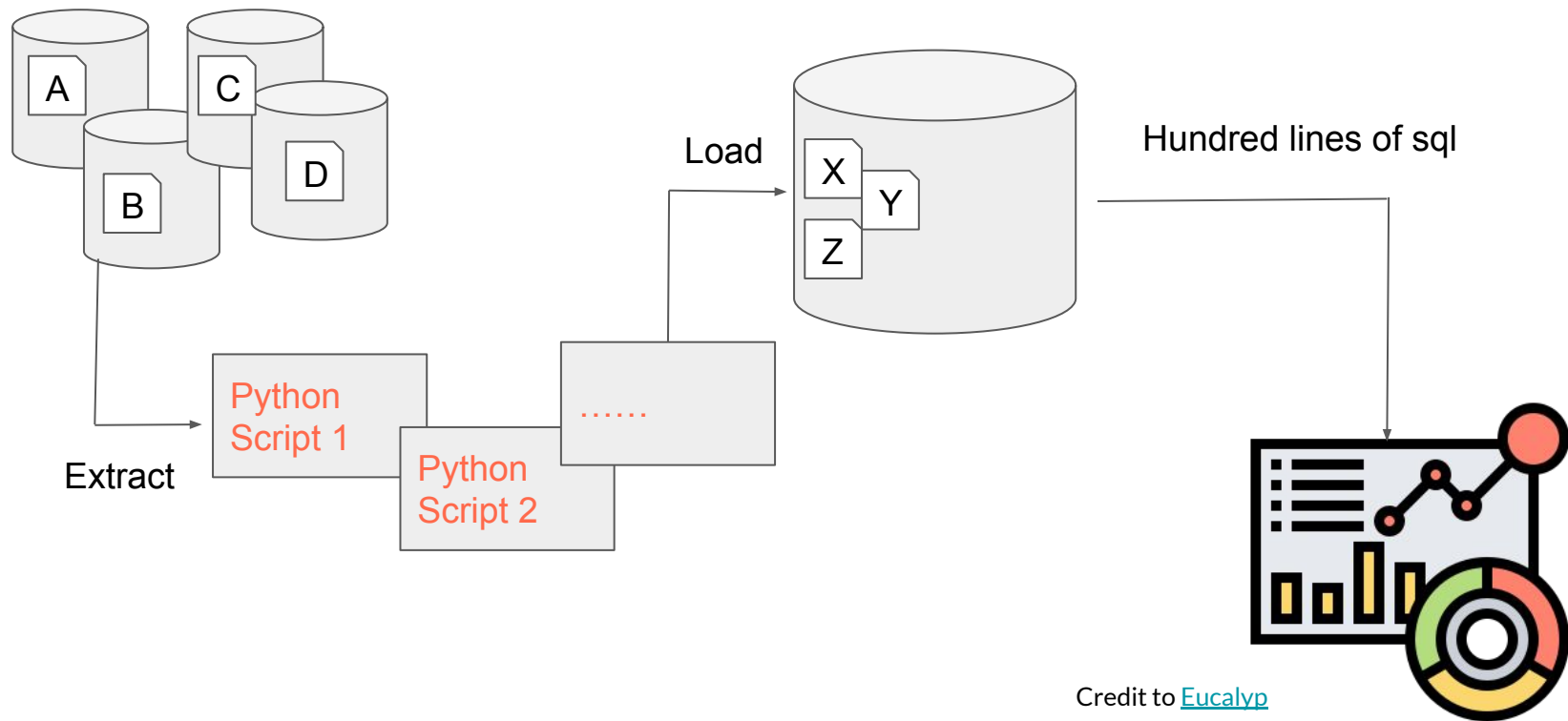
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Before using dbt



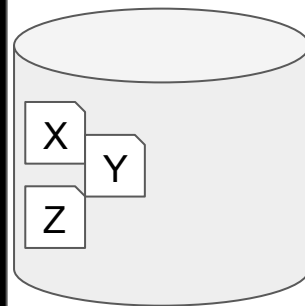
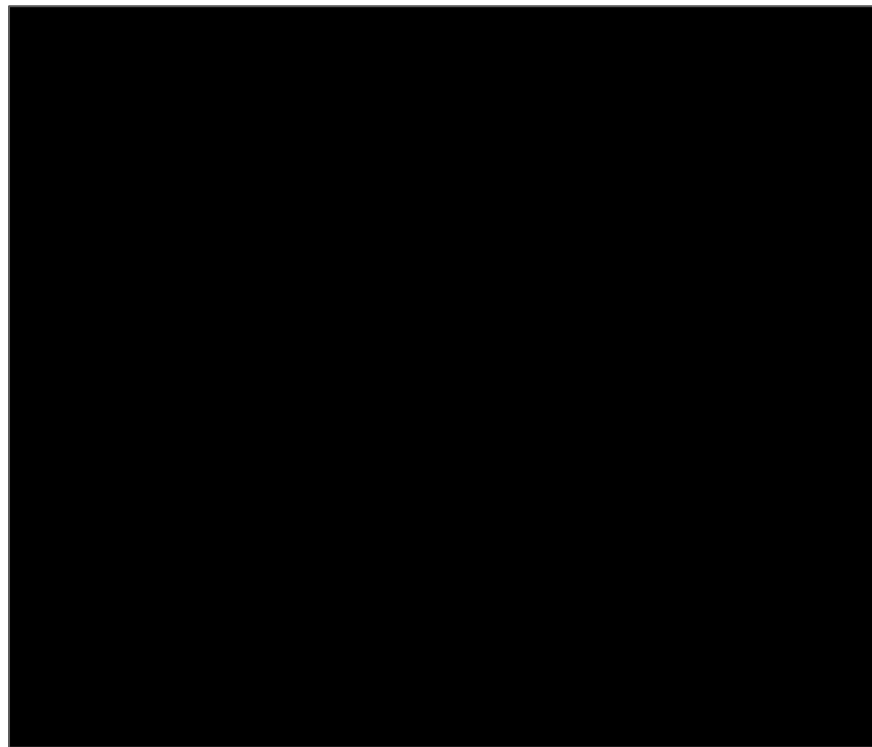
Before using dbt

```
breakdown a
  inner JOIN tsaitung-
bigquery.supply_dataset.package
_info b
    on a.supply_item_mongo_id
= b.package_id AND a.date
between date(b.start_date) and
date(b.end_date)
UNION ALL
/*非蔬果箱*/
SELECT date, order_id,
is_b2c, unit_type,
supply_item_mongo_id,
supply_name as supply_item,
quantity, actual_weight,
round(total_price) AS total_price
FROM tsaitung-
bigquery.operation_data.revenue_
breakdown
WHERE
supply_item_mongo_id not in
( SELECT package_id FROM
`tsaitung-
bigquery.supply_dataset.package
_info` )
) a
LEFT JOIN `tsaitung-
bigquery.supply_dataset.custom_
material_map` b
    on a.supply_item_mongo_id
= b.itemID
), enter as (
/* 找出入庫相關資料 */
SELECT time_entered,
site_name,
IF(source_serial IS NULL, serial,
source_serial) AS sourceID,
supplier, supply_item,
supply_item_mongo_id,
stock_type,
weight_in_kg AS entry_weight,
amount AS entry_amount,
/* 同一天，同一供應商，同一供
應品項就是一起賣的*/
SUM(weight_in_kg) OVER
(PARTITION BY time_entered,
supplier, supply_item_mongo_id)
AS purchase_weight,
SUM(amount) OVER
(PARTITION BY time_entered,
supplier, supply_item_mongo_id)
AS purchase_amount
FROM
`tsaitung-
bigquery.operation_data.inventory_
_history`
WHERE entry_type = "stock_in"
and stock_type != "transfer"
ORDER BY time_entered,
supplier, supply_item
), stock_out as (
/*找出庫相關資料，並
spread*/
SELECT time_entered,
sourceID, SUM(dispose_kg) AS
dispose_kg,
```

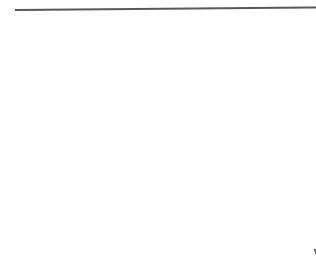
Before using dbt



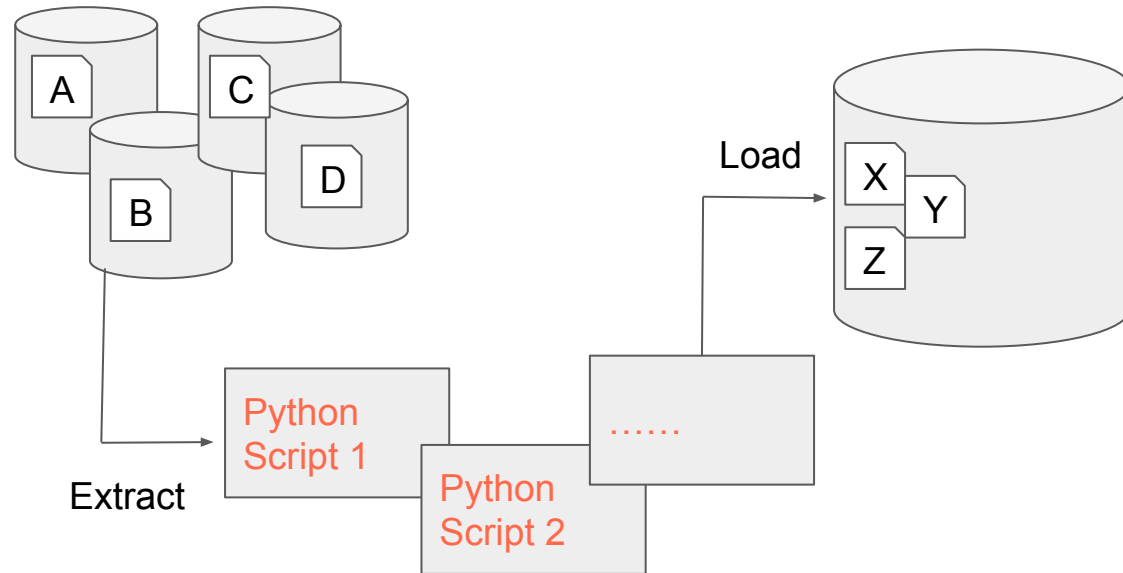
Before using dbt



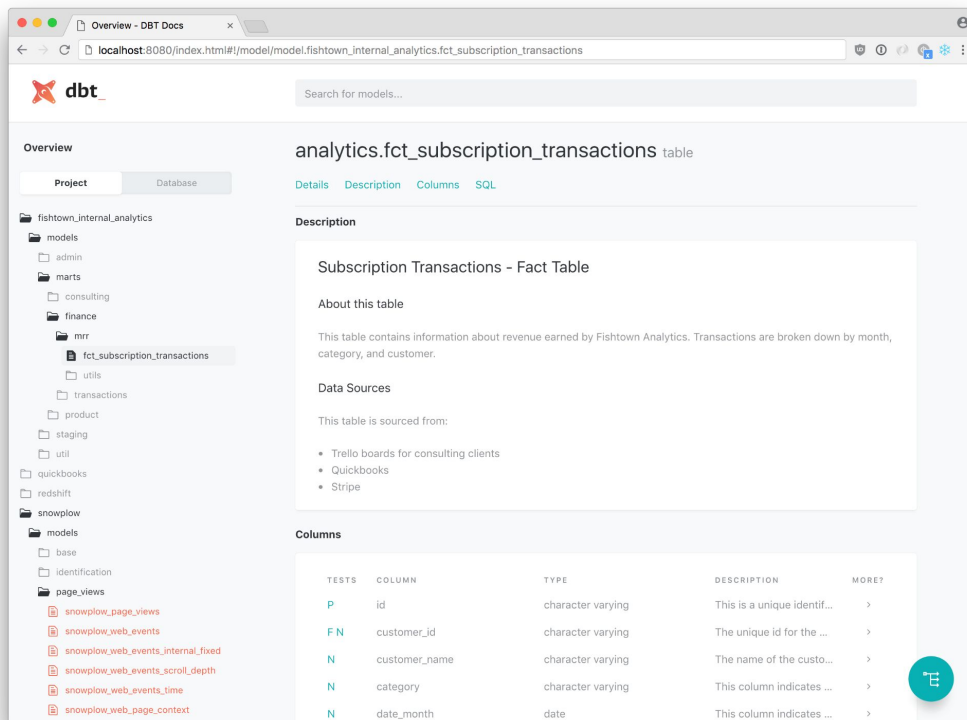
Hundred lines of sql



Before using dbt



After using dbt



The screenshot shows the DBT Docs interface in a web browser. The browser tab is titled 'Overview - DBT Docs' and the address bar shows 'localhost:8080/index.html#model/model.fishtown_internal_analytics.fct_subscription_transactions'. The DBT logo is in the top left, and a search bar is in the top right.

Overview

Project | Database

fishtown_internal_analytics

- models
 - admin
 - marts
 - consulting
 - finance
 - mrr
 - fct_subscription_transactions**
 - utils
 - transactions
 - product
 - staging
 - util
 - quickbooks
 - redshift
 - snowplow
 - models
 - base
 - identification
 - page_views
 - snowplow_page_views
 - snowplow_web_events
 - snowplow_web_events_internal_fixed
 - snowplow_web_events_scroll_depth
 - snowplow_web_events_time
 - snowplow_web_page_context

analytics.fct_subscription_transactions table

[Details](#) [Description](#) [Columns](#) [SQL](#)

Description

Subscription Transactions - Fact Table

About this table

This table contains information about revenue earned by Fishtown Analytics. Transactions are broken down by month, category, and customer.

Data Sources

This table is sourced from:

- Trello boards for consulting clients
- Quickbooks
- Stripe

Columns

TESTS	COLUMN	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MORE?
P	id	character varying	This is a unique identif...	>
FN	customer_id	character varying	The unique id for the ...	>
N	customer_name	character varying	The name of the custo...	>
N	category	character varying	This column indicates ...	>
N	date_month	date	This column indicates ...	>

After using dbt

The screenshot displays the dbt_ Overview page in a web browser. The browser's address bar shows the URL: `localhost:8080/index.html#/model/model.fishtown_internal_analytics.fct_subscription_transactions`. The page features a sidebar on the left with a tree view of the project structure, including folders like `models`, `admin`, `mart`, `consulting`, `finance`, `mrr`, `utils`, `transactions`, `product`, `staging`, `util`, `quickbooks`, `redshift`, `snowplow`, and `models`. The main content area is titled `analytics.fct_subscription_transactions` and includes tabs for `Details`, `Description`, `Columns`, and `SQL`. The `Description` tab is active, showing the table's name, a description, and data sources. A `Lineage Graph` panel is open on the right, showing a flow from `subscription_transactions_typed` to `fct_subscription_transactions`.

Overview

Project **Database**

fishtown_internal_analytics

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TESTS	COLUMN	TYPE
P	id	character varying
F N	customer_id	character varying
N	customer_name	character varying
N	category	character varying
N	date_month	date

Lineage Graph

subscription_transactions_typed

fct_subscription_transactions

After using dbt

Lineage Graph



After using dbt

- Transparency
- Consistency
 - Reference from same upstream model
 - Macros
- Ease of use
 - SQL is intuitive

```
{% macro is_weekday_daytime_rental(rental_rule_type, rental_length,  
rental_day, rental_starts) %}  
CASE  
  WHEN rental_rule_type <> monthly  
    AND rental_length BETWEEN 6 AND 24  
    AND rental_day IN (0,1,2,3,4)  
    AND rental_starts IN (5,6,7,8,9,10,11)  
  THEN true  
  ELSE false  
END  
{% endmacro %}
```

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✖ Why organizations embrace dbt

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✖ Why I love dbt



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Why data engineers love dbt

- Data engineers can do all the functions that dbt have.
- However, it's quite bothering, repetitive, and time-consuming if they need to do most the transformation and maintenance themselves
- It can free data engineers' time to do more meaningful things (i.e. develop new tools)

Transformation – when a new table created

Without dbt

```
create target_table (  
  id varchar(10),  
  col2 int,  
  date timestamp  
)  
  
insert into target_table  
select id, col2, date from upstream_table
```

dbt script

```
{{ config( model = 'incremental',  
           unique_key = 'id',  
           on_schema_change =  
             'sync_all_columns')  
}}  
  
select id, col2, date  
from {{ ref('upstream_table') }}  
{{% if is_incremental() %}}  
WHERE date > (select max(date) from {{ this }})  
{{% endif %}}
```

Transformation– insert new rows into an existing table

Without dbt

```
insert into target_table
select id, col2, date from upstream_table
WHERE date >
(select max(date) from target_table)
```

dbt script

```
{{ config( model = 'incremental',
            unique_key = 'id',
            on_schema_change =
'sync_all_columns')
}}

select id, col2, date
from {{ ref('upstream_table') }}
{{% if is_incremental() %}}
WHERE date > (select max(date) from {{ this }})
{{% endif %}}
```

Transformation– add a column to an existing table

Without dbt

```
alter target_table
add col4 int ;

select id, col2, date, col4
from upstream_table
WHERE date > (select max(date) from target_table)
```

dbt script

```
{{ config( model = 'incremental',
            unique_key = 'id',
            on_schema_change =
'sync_all_columns')
}}

select id, col2, date,col4
from {{ ref('upstream_table') }}
{{% if is_incremental() %}}
WHERE date > (select max(date) from {{ this }})
{{% endif %}}
```

Transformation– other cases

Without dbt

- Update an existing row
→ Another Script / DDL /DML
- Change a table to a view
- Remove a column
- More other cases

dbt script

```
{{ config( model = 'incremental',  
            unique_key = 'id',  
            on_schema_change =  
'sync_all_columns')  
}}  
  
select id, col2, col3  
from {{ ref('upstream_table') }}  
{{% if is_incremental() %}}  
WHERE col3 > (select max(col3) from {{ this }})  
{{% endif %}}
```

Data lineage graph

Without **dbt**

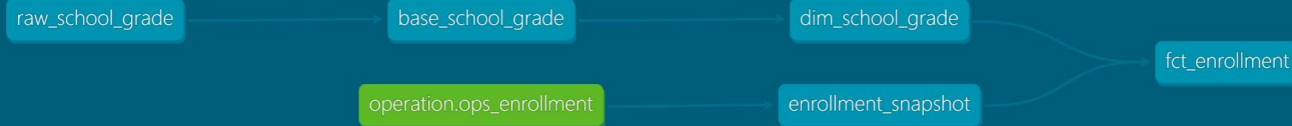
Sorry, I don't
how to create
one on

(but probab

dbt

```
base_school_grade.sql
select * from {{ ref('raw_school_grade') }}
dim_school_grade.sql
select * from {{ ref('base_school_grade') }}
```

Lineage Graph



Data quality

Without dbt

```
select enrollment_id, count(*) as cnt
from table1 group by 1 having cnt > 1 ;

select enrollment_id from table1
WHERE enrollment_id is null ;
```

dbt

```
models:
- name: table1
  columns:
    - name: enrollment_id
      description: "Primary Key"
  tests:
    - unique
    - not_null
```

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Why I love dbt

As a data analyst,

- Transparency
- Consistency
- Ease of use
 - Leverage others' SQL code and model
- Jinja

Jinja – deal with repetitive SQL

For example: **pivot table**

vars:

```
school_grades: ['學前一', '學前二', '學前三', '幼小', '幼中', '幼大', '1年級', '2年級', '3年級', '4年級', '5年級', '6年級']
```

```
{% set gs = var('school_grades') %}
```

```
With pivot_result as (
```

```
    SELECT
```

```
    material_level, material_sequence, subject, first_enrollment_date, first_enrolled_center,
```

```
    concat(material_level, material_sequence, subject, first_enrollment_date, first_enrolled_center) AS uni_key,
```

```
{% for g in gs %}
```

```
    SUM(case when school_grade = '{{ g }}' then 1 else 0 end) as "{{g}}"
```

```
{% if not loop.last %}, {% endif %}
```

```
{% endfor %}
```

```
FROM result
```

```
group by material_level, material_sequence, subject, first_enrollment_date, first_enrolled_center
```

```
)
```

```
SELECT * FROM pivot_result
```

New skill, new knowledge, and new world

Data analyst usually equipped with

- (Solid) **SQL** Skill
- (Advanced) **statistics** knowledge
- (Strong) **Empathy** and **Curiosity**

However, the career seems **limited**.

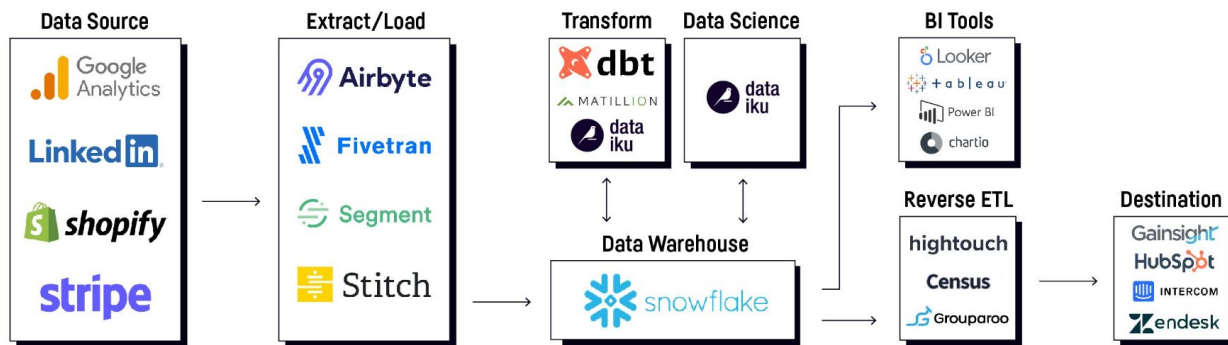
After knowing dbt, I learnt about

- How to do transformation
- Batch processing and scheduling
- SWE best practice

And more importantly, I start to have a **big picture** of a data team / data stack

New skill, new knowledge, and new world

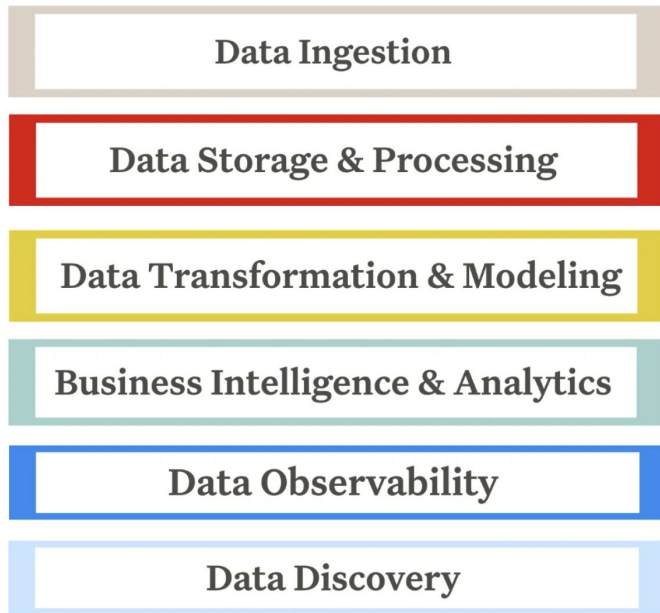
The Modern Data Stack in the AI Era



Source: [Dataiku](#)

New skill, new knowledge, and new world

The 6 Must-Have Layers of Your Data Platform



Source: [MonteCarlo](#)

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Prerequisites

- Python
 - Because dbt is **python-based**
- A data warehouse
 - Of course, BigQuery here
- Know SQL
 - All you need to know is **SELECT**
- **Ubuntu** Environment
 - Optional, but nice to have
 - **Windows works too** (but don't ask me how to install database on windows)

How to get started

- Follow dbt's [installation guide](#)
- Watch dbt's [tutorial video](#)
 - After watching, just start to write your first model (.sql script)
- Navigate through dbt's website
 - [Best practice](#)
 - [Discourse](#)
 - Join [dbt slack community](#) and **local-taipei channel**

Become a pro

- Think carefully, instead of just jumping in and writing a model.
 - When pipelines become complicated, **maintainability** and **scalability** is important.
 - What should the target schema/table should look like ?
 - One big table ?
 - Star schema ?
- Read books about data modeling
 - [The data warehouse toolkit](#)
- Follow data experts to get the latest news of modern data stack
 - [Chad Anderson](#)
 - [Christian Kaul](#)

Thank you!

11/19 Sat,

Reverse ETL and Morden Data Stack

Taipei dbt Meetup Group
#local-taipei Slack Channel



RSVP