

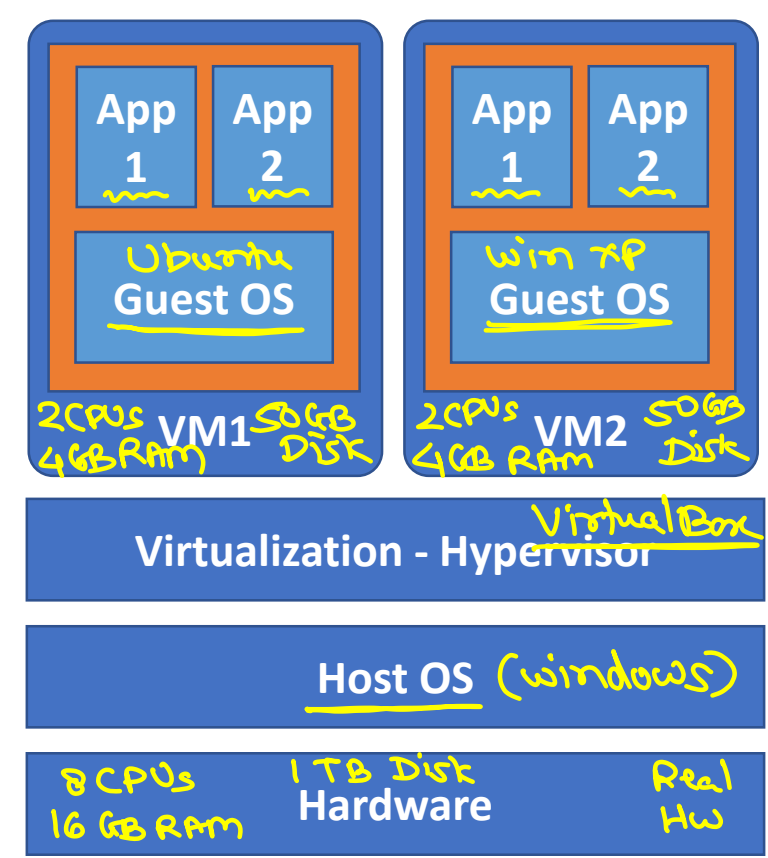


# **Fundamentals of Data Engineering**

**Trainer: Nilesh Ghule**

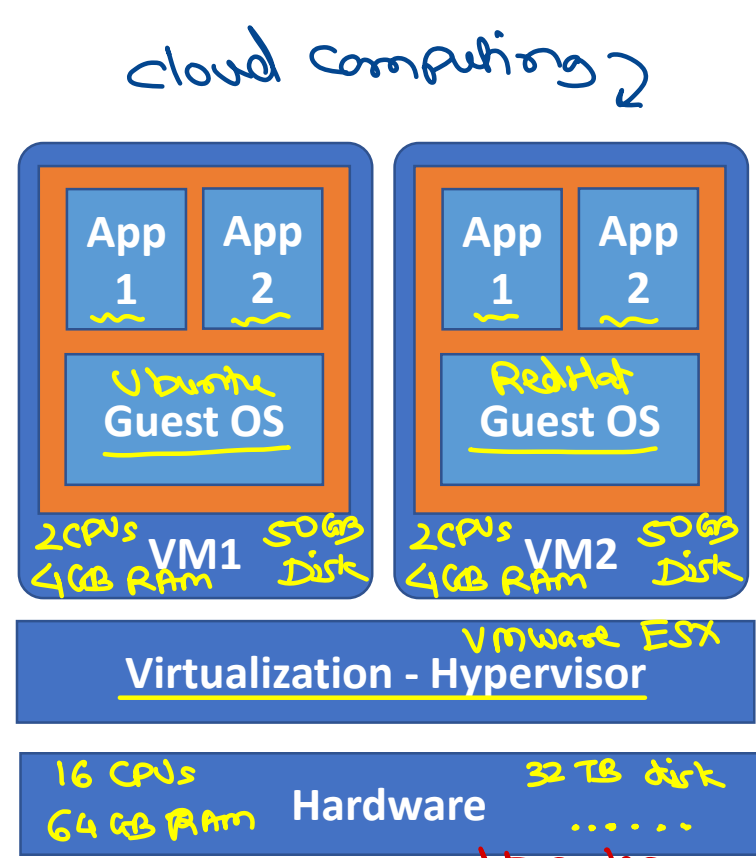


# Virtualization vs Containerization



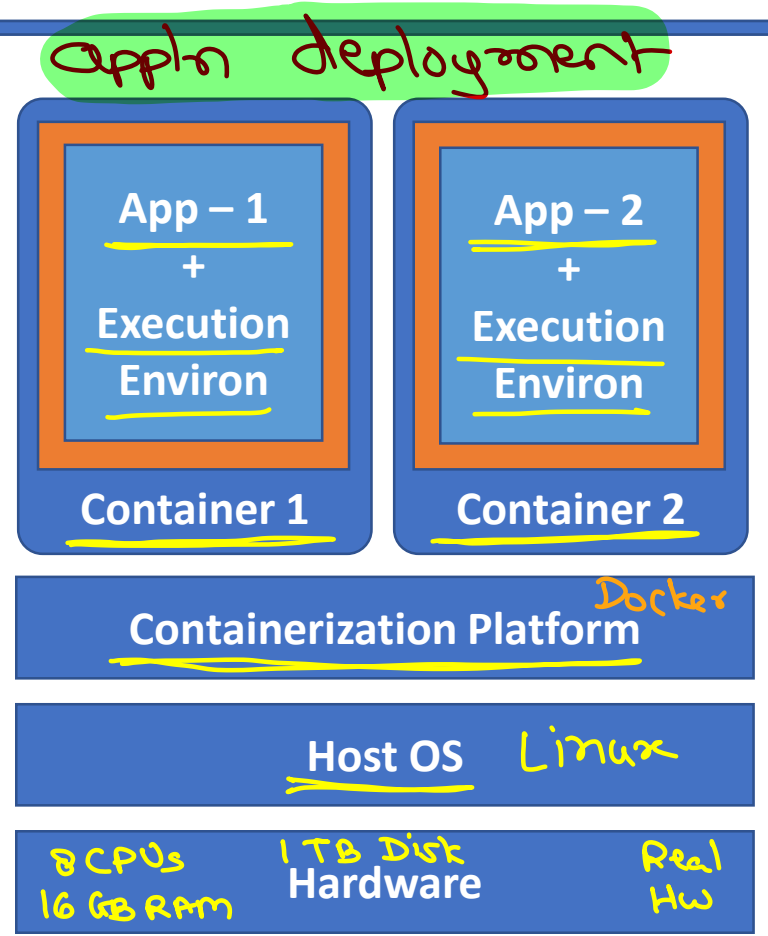
## Type-II Virtualization

VMWare, VirtualBox, KVM, ...



## Type-I Virtualization

VMWare ESX, XEN, Hyper-V, ...

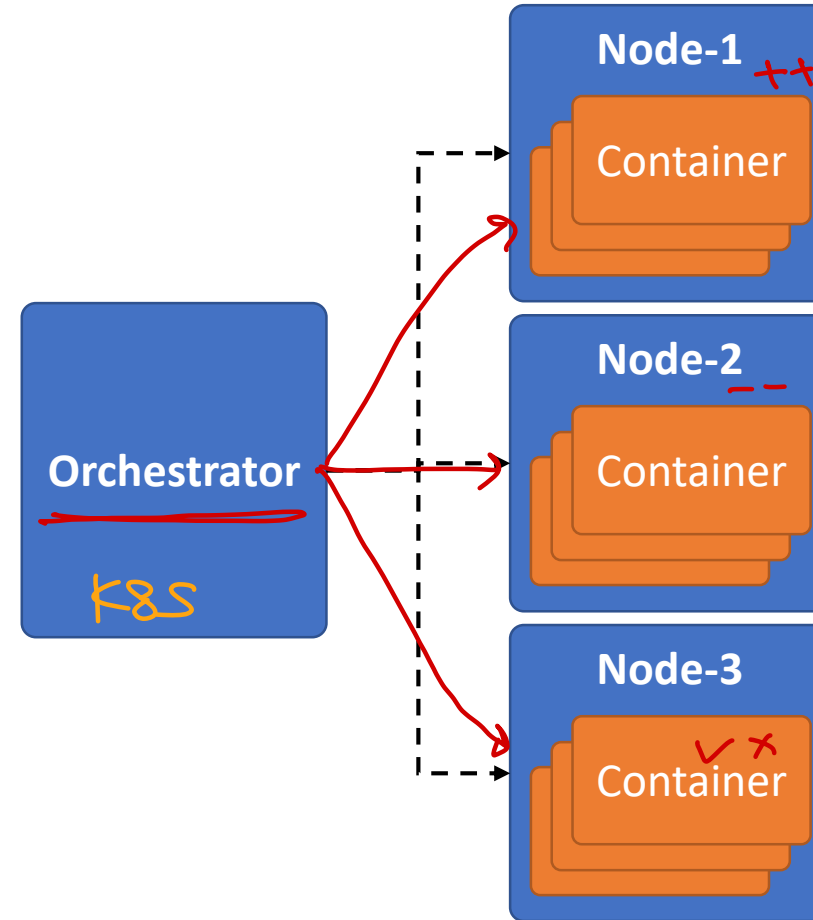


## Containerization

Docker, Podman, rkt, ...

# Orchestration

- Container Orchestration auto increase or decrease containers to handle change in workloads/demands. It also handles container failure (re-start).
- Ex: Docker swarm, Kubernetes, ...



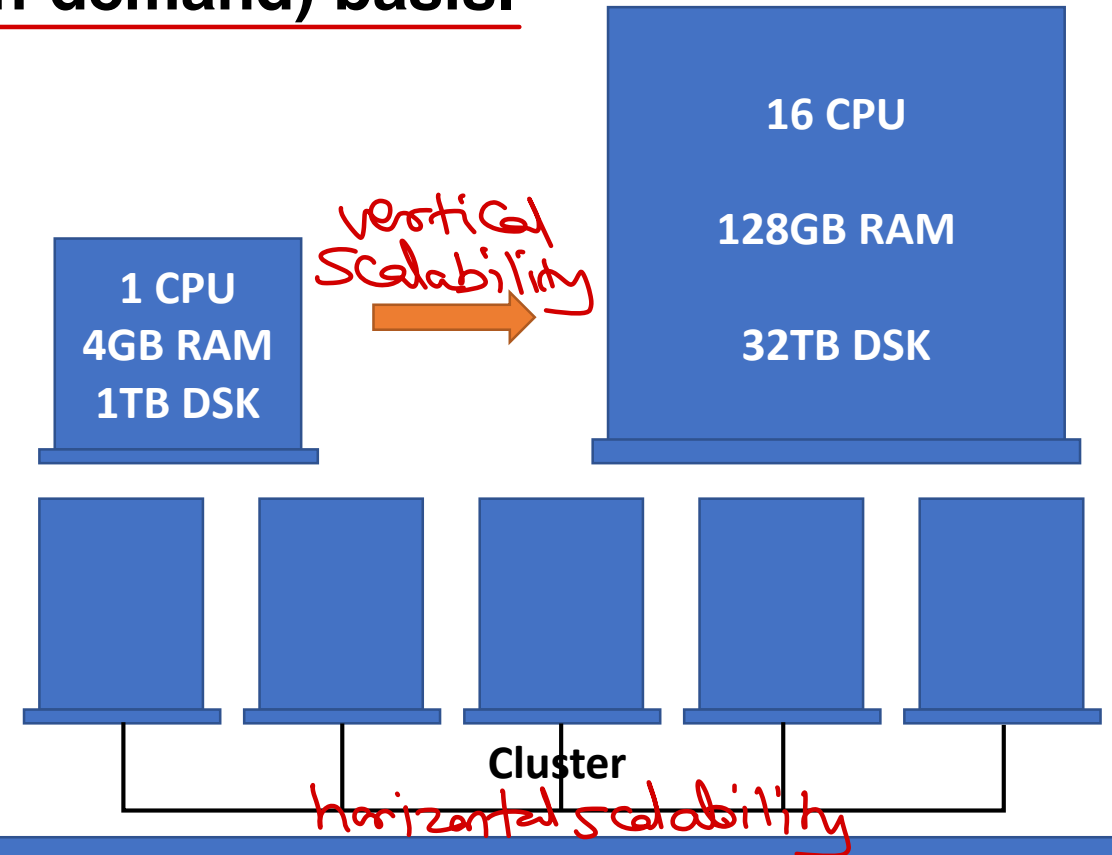
DevOps = Docker + K8S  
+ GIT + Jenkins + ...  
CI/CD pipeline



# Scalability and Elasticity

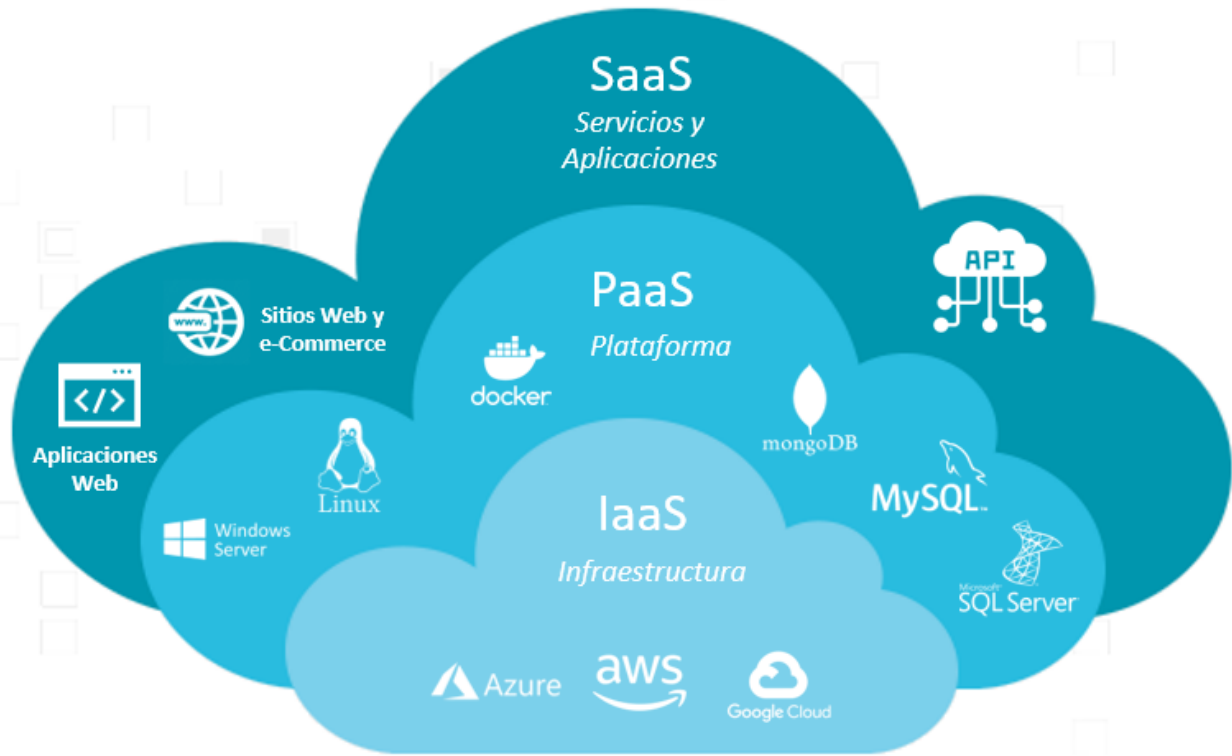
- Scalability is “ability of system / application to perform well under an increased or expanding workload”.
- The resource usage is increased or decreased as per workload.
- Vertical scalability / Up scaling:
  - Increasing single system (hardware) resources in order to handle higher loads.
  - Need to handle **SPOF** (single point of failure) by adding backup system.
- Horizontal scalability / Out scaling:
  - Adding new systems/nodes into the cluster in order to handle higher loads.
  - More economical solution with higher complexity.

- Elastic: Cloud systems are designed to increase/decrease ~~load~~ <sup>resources</sup> as per workload.
- Cloud payments are usually pay-per-use (on-demand) basis.



# Cloud Service Models

AWS (Amazon), GCP (Google), Azure (Microsoft),  
SaaS (IBM), ...



## • IaaS: Infrastructure as-a Service

- AWS EC2, S3, VPC  
*VM storage network*

## • PaaS: Platform as-a Service

- Beanstalk, SageMaker,

## • SaaS: Software as-a Service

- Gmail, Drive, Facebook, LinkedIn, Netflix

## • DaaS: Database as-a Service

- RDS, Aurora, Atlas, DynamoDb

## • FaaS: Function as-a Service

- Lambda, Google functions

Data centers → Huge infrastructure with lots of real computers and network, ...  
Computer/machine  
Network  
Storage



# Big Data & Analytics Spectrum

PG-DBDA course

## • Data storage

- RDBMS & NoSQL databases ✓
- Data warehouse ✓
- S3, DFS, ... ✓



## • Data Analysis & visualizations

- Data Visualizations ✓
- Business reports ✓



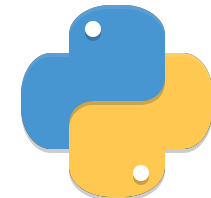
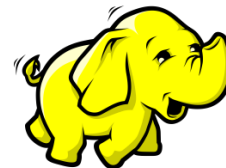
## • Artificial Intelligence, Data Science & Data mining

- Mathematics, Statistics & Computer algorithms ✓
- Machine learning & Deep learning ✓
- R Programming, Python ✓



## • (Big) Data Engineering

- Hadoop, Hive, Spark, Kafka, BigTable, ... ✓
- Java, Scala, Python, SQL ✓



## • Infrastructure

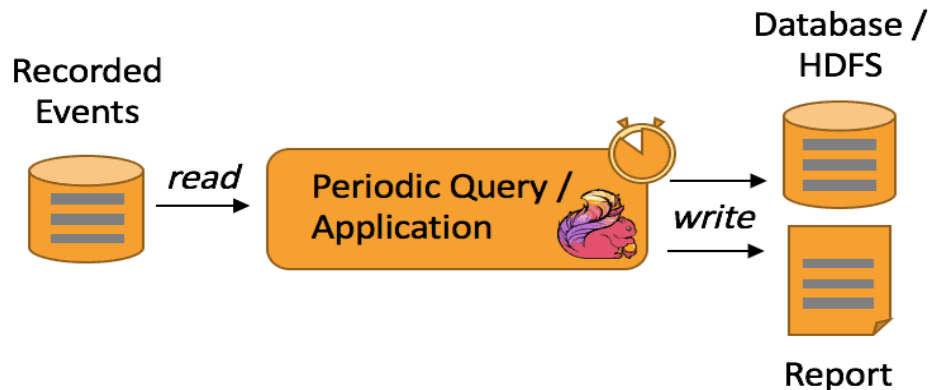
- Linux, Cloud Computing ✓



# Batch processing vs Stream processing

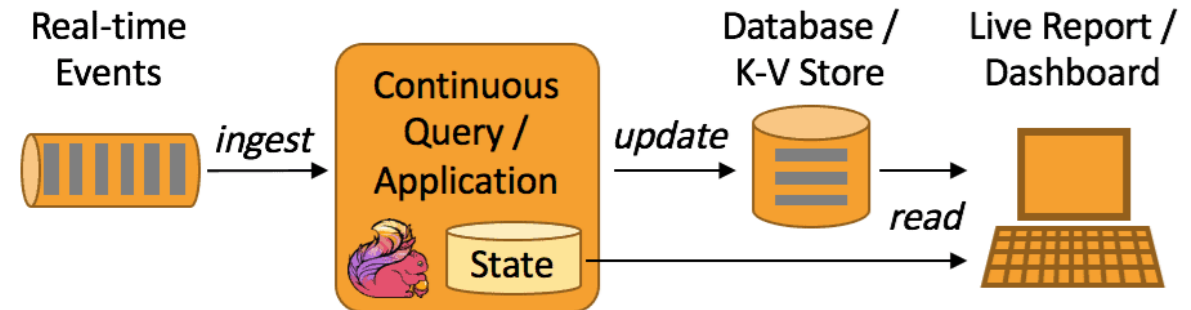
- Processing finite set of data (data at rest).
- Incremental data load is managed by programmer.
- Cluster planned as per data size.  
High throughput.
- Job run once per batch.

## Batch Processing



- Processing live stream of data (data in motion).
- Data processing is managed by the framework.
- Less throughput.
- Job is running forever.

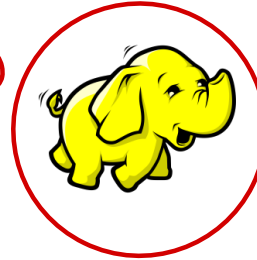
## Stream Processing



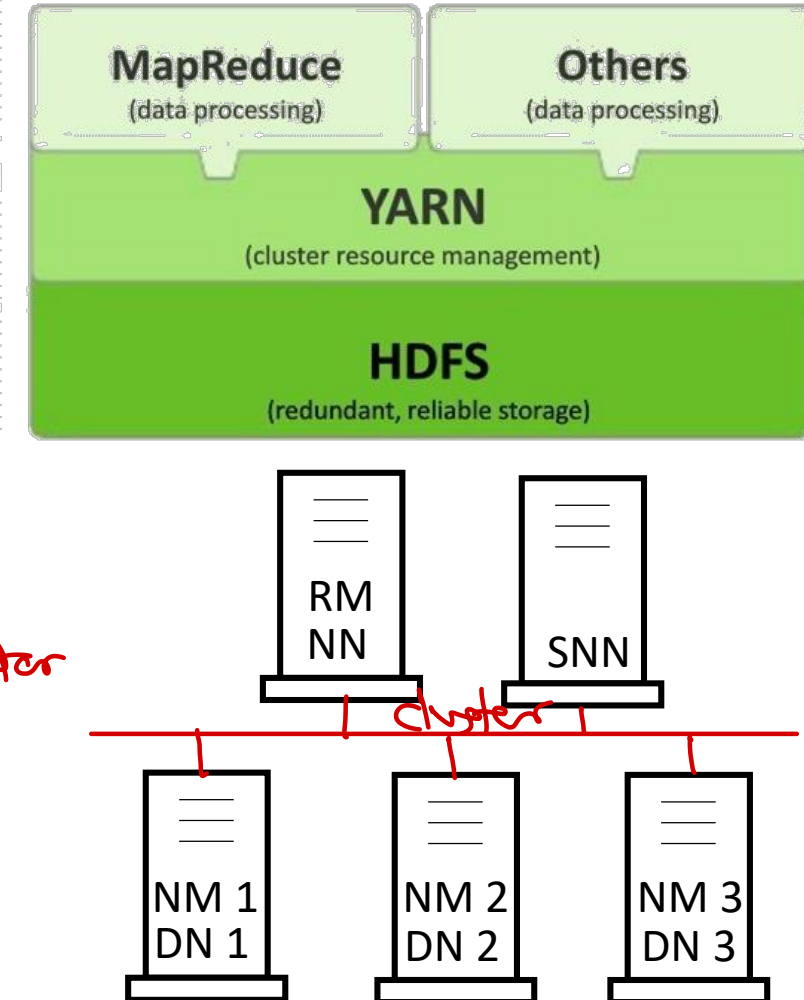
# Apache Hadoop

Google → Distributed Storage = Google File System - 2003  
→ Distributed Computing = Map Reduce - 2004

- Hadoop is developed by Doug cutting.
  - Web crawler – Nutch
  - Distributed computing and storage needed to process huge data produced by the crawler.
  - Joined Yahoo. Developed and open sourced under Apache license. → 2006
- Hadoop
  - Distributed storage: HDFS → Hadoop Distributed File System (like GFS)
  - Distributed computing: Map-reduce
  - Cluster manager: YARN - Yet Another Resource Negotiator
- Hadoop is like a Kernel/Platform on which many different applications are built (eco-systems).



## HADOOP 2.0

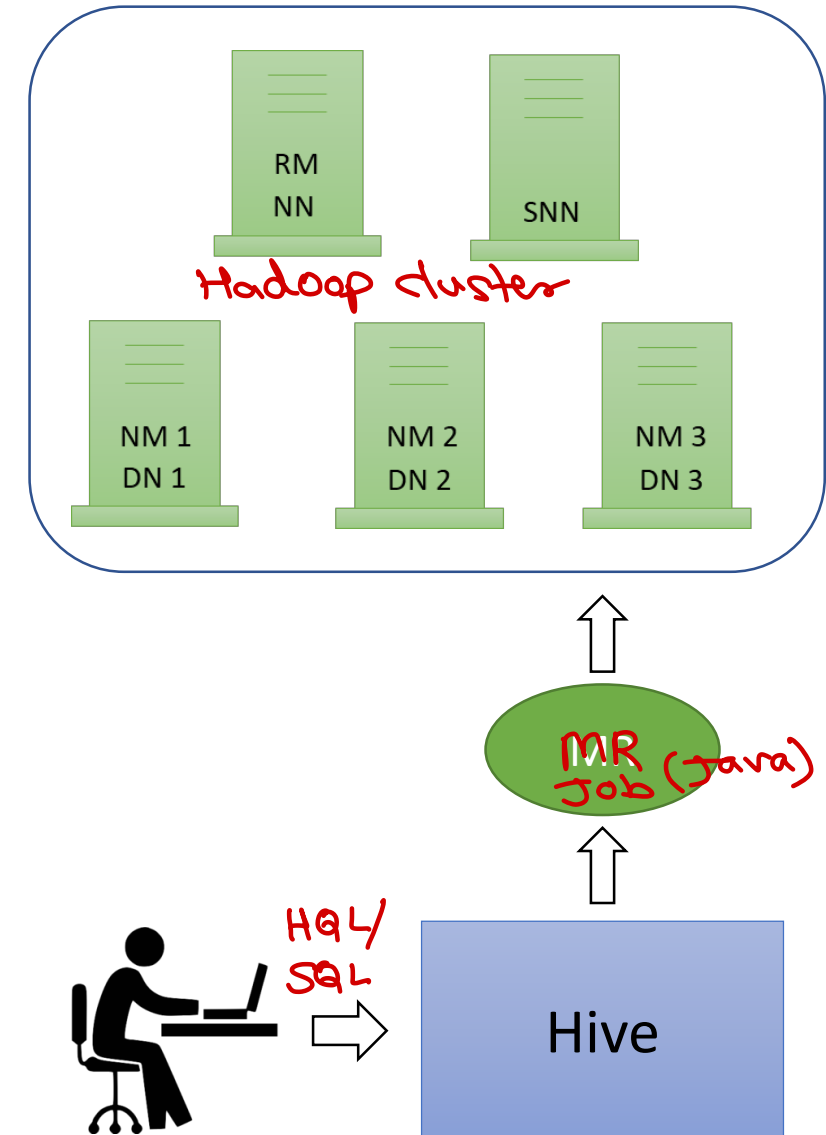




# Apache Hive

- Developed by Facebook (2007)
- Client software that convert Hive QL queries to MapReduce.
- Hive QL is similar to SQL with many extended features.
- Hive manages structured data.
- Hive is data warehouse (OLAP) built for Hadoop.
  - Data storage = HDFS
  - Metadata = RDBMS
  - Data processing = Map-reduce or Spark or Tez.

High Speed  
Execution

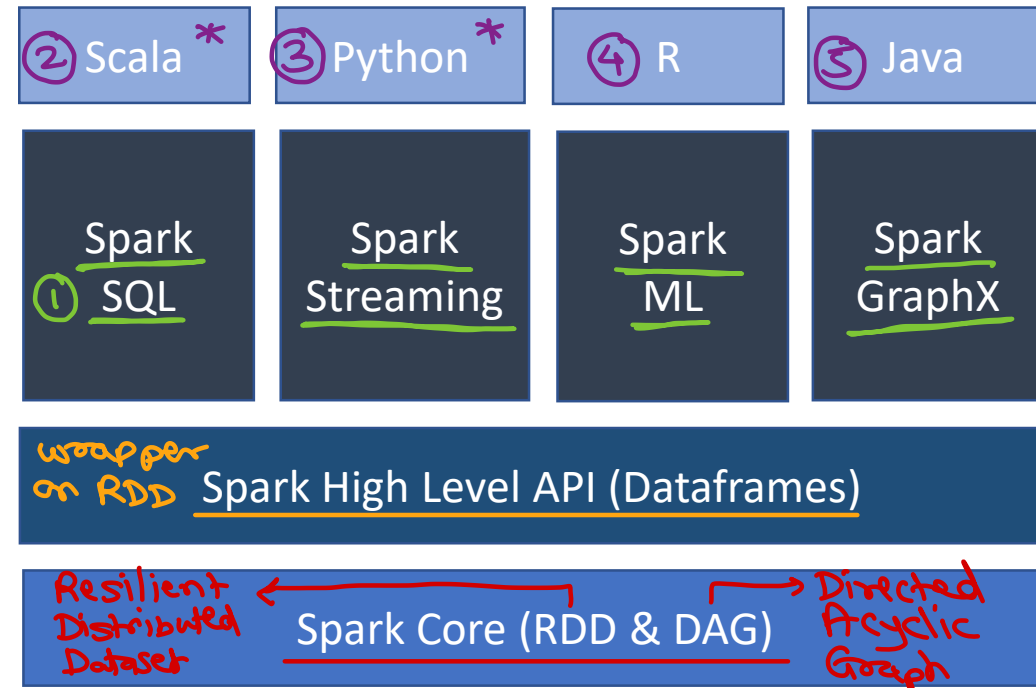
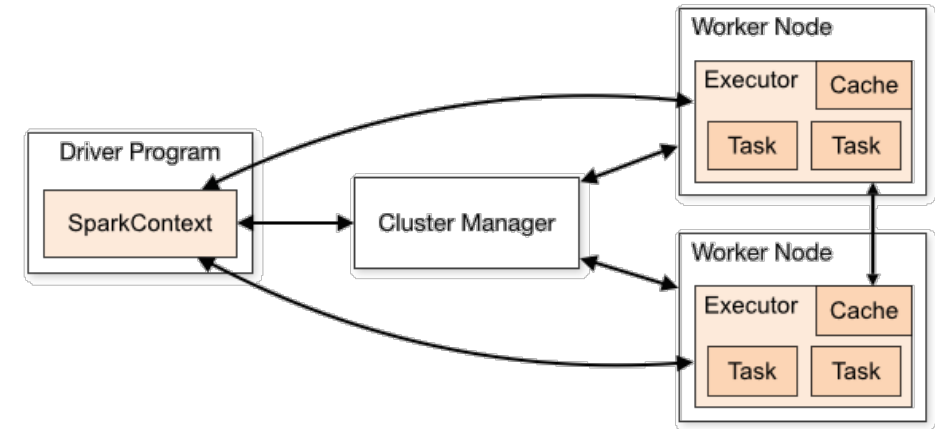


# Apache Spark

Can work with any storage: HDFS, S3, Local, ...

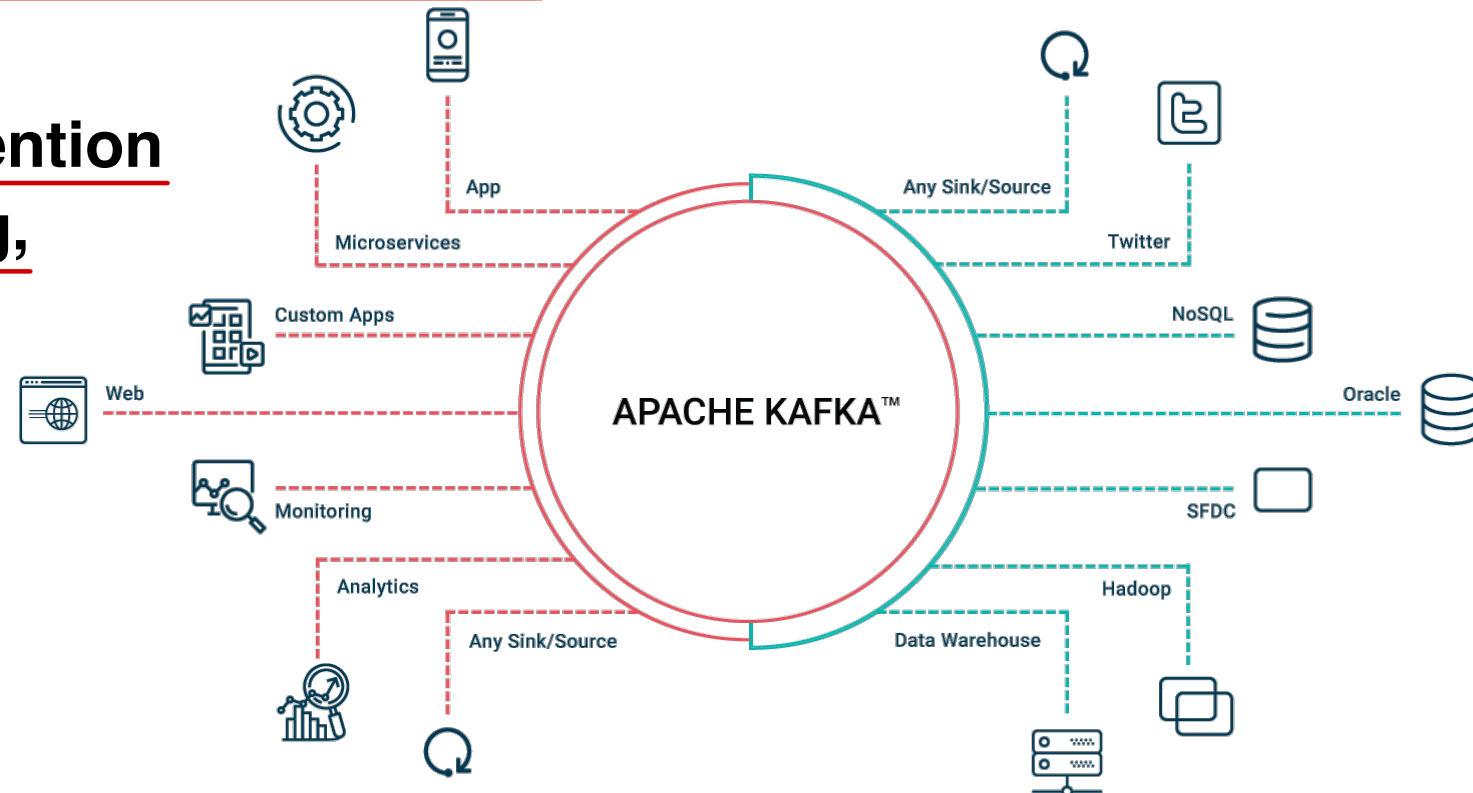
- Spark is Distributed computing framework, that can process huge amount of data.
- Spark can be used as eco-system of Hadoop or can be used as independent distributed computing framework.
- Developed by UCB AMPLabs division.
- Further developed/maintained by DataBricks.
- Popular Spark vendors
  - DataBricks, AWS EMR, Cloudera, MapR
- Spark Toolkit

Algorithms,  
machines,  
People

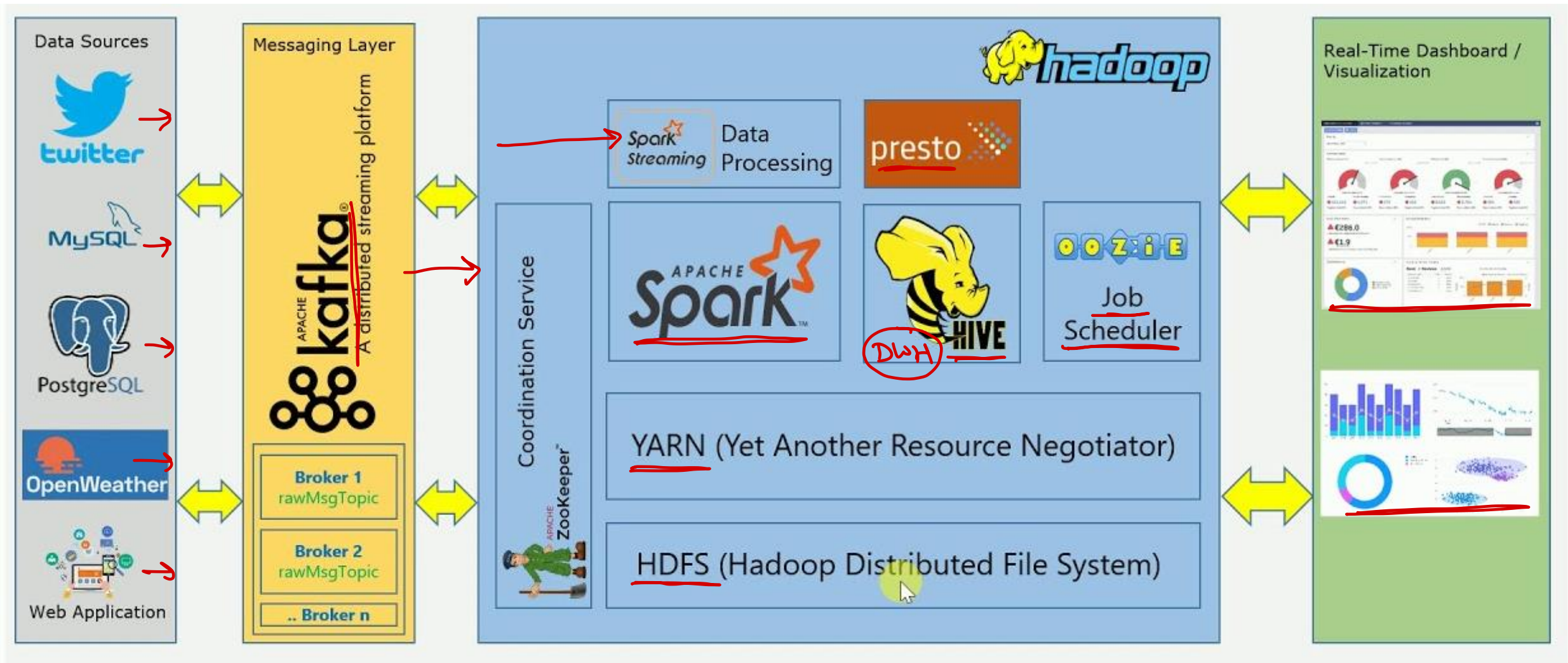


# Apache Kafka

- Kafka is a distributed messaging system.
- Developed at LinkedIn and open sourced in 2011.
- Used by LinkedIn, Twitter, Uber, airbnb, ...
- **Advantages**
  - Scalable, Durable, Finite retention
  - Low latency, Strong ordering,
  - Exact once delivery
- **Applications**
  - Stream processing
  - Notifications.



# Real time dashboard reference architecture



# Big Data domains & opportunities

- Domains: Health-care, Retails, Trading/Share market, Finance, Security, Fraud, Search engines, Log Analysis, Telecom, Traffic Control, Manufacturing and lot more.
- Big Data is all about :- Think, Collect, Manage, Analyze, Summarize, Visualize, Discover Knowledge and Take Decisions.
- Job profiles:
  - Business Analyst/Intelligence
  - Database engineer / DWH
  - Big Data engineer
  - Data operations
  - Big Data Architect
- The sexiest job in the 21st century require a mixture of multidisciplinary abilities and suitable candidates must be prepared to learn & develop constantly.



-Ronald Van Loon



<https://www.youtube.com/live/BxwpqnQ6BgQ?si=55cmOUDfilGDAsLY>

SunBeam  
Big Data  
Webinar

Important.



# Thank you!

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