

From Kafka to Analytics hands-on workshop

90 minutes to help you start building on top of your Kafka streams

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Workshop goals

- Explore and Understand the fundamentals.
- Gain familiarity with core Tinybird objects: Data Sources, Pipes, Nodes,
 Materialized Views, and API Endpoints.
- Hands on experience with Tinybird.

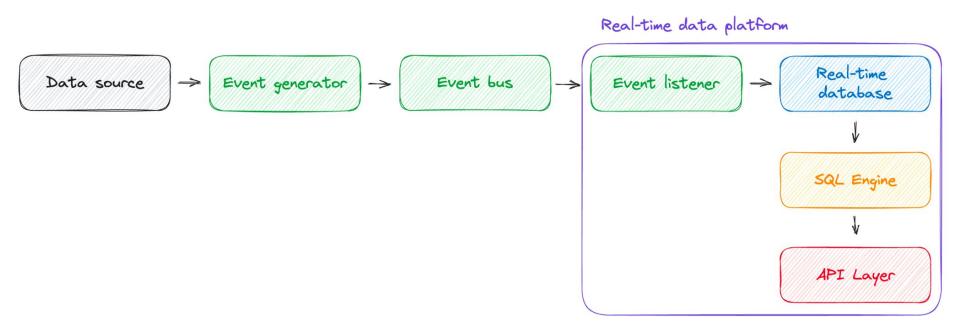
Topics

- Creating Data Sources
- Building data analysis pipelines
- Introduction to Materialized Views
- Introduction to the Tinybird CLI

What is Tinybird?

- An OLAP database designed to manage high data volumes and velocities. Tinybird integrates ClickHouse as its data engine
- A data platform for unifying data sources. Blending batch and real-time data. Enriching data streams with related metadata.
- Data analysis platform: Filtering, aggregating, joining, and transforming that data with SQL
- A place to design and deploy API-based data products.

Tinybird is a real-time data platform



What will we build with today?

- A 'dimensional' table containing company metadata
- Kafka stream of company stock price data
- A Python script generating mock data
- Confluent Cloud
- Tinybird
- API data consumers

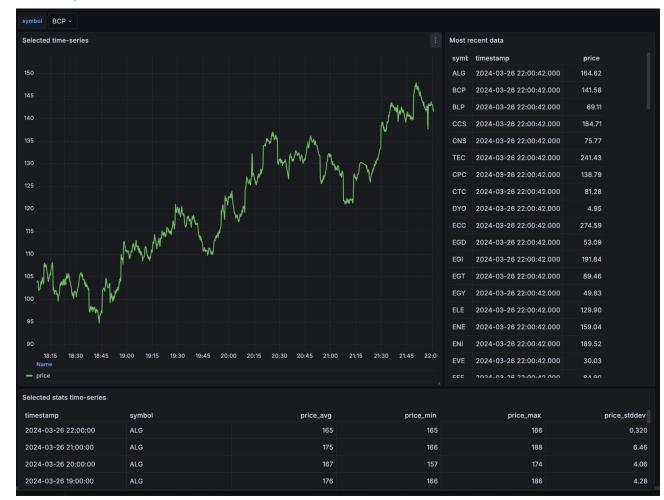
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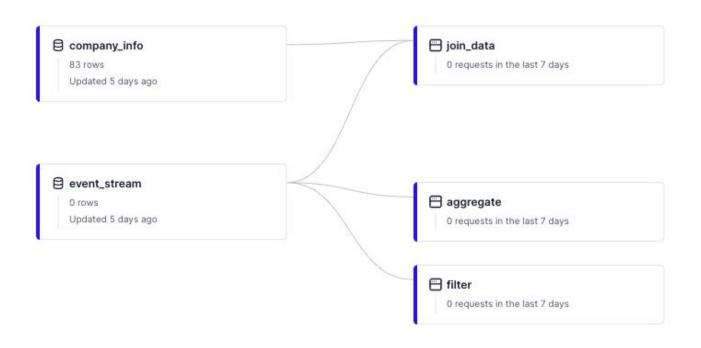
What will we build today?

- Endpoints to return stock price data
- Provide endpoint query parameters for selecting companies and time periods of interest
- Build an endpoint that serves hourly stats

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What will we build today?



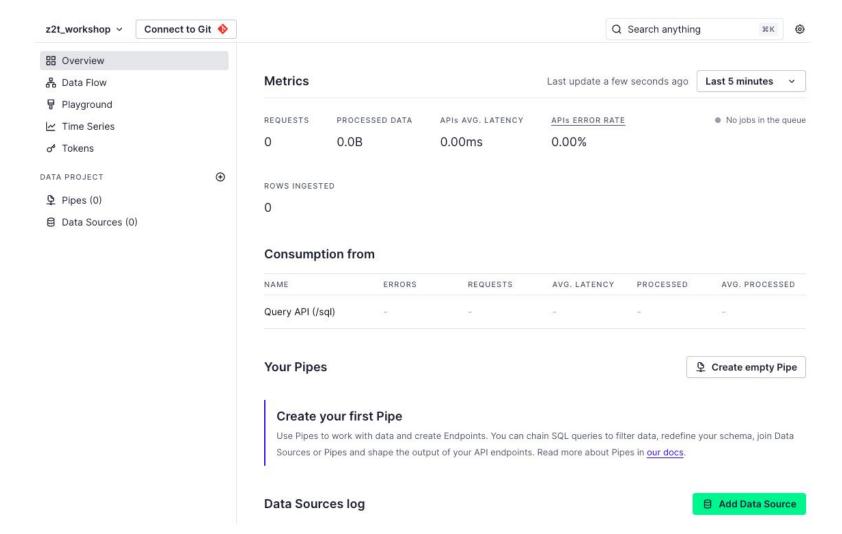
Workshop resources

- Getting started document
- Main GitHub Repository
 <u>GitHub tinybirdco/zero-to-tinybird</u>
- Reference project GitHub Repository
 <u>GitHub jimmoffitt/workshop-reference</u>

Sections

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Building data analysis pipelines

- Filtering objects
- Aggregating objects
- Joining objects

Tinybird templating language

- Used to build in dynamic query parameters into Node SQL.
- Used to affect SELECT, WHERE, ORDER BY, GROUP BY, and LIMIT statements.
- In its most basic form:

```
SELECT * FROM event_stream LIMIT {{ Int32(max_results, 100) }}
```

Tinybird templating language

```
{{ Int32(max_results) }}
```

- {{ Int32(max_results, 100) }}
- {{ Int32(max_results, 100, description="A popular option.") }}
- {{ Int32(max_results, 100, description="", required=True) }}

Tinybird templating language

```
SFI FCT *
FROM event stream
WHERE 1 = 1
{% if defined(company) %}
 AND symbol = {{ String(company) }})
{% end %}
```

Sections

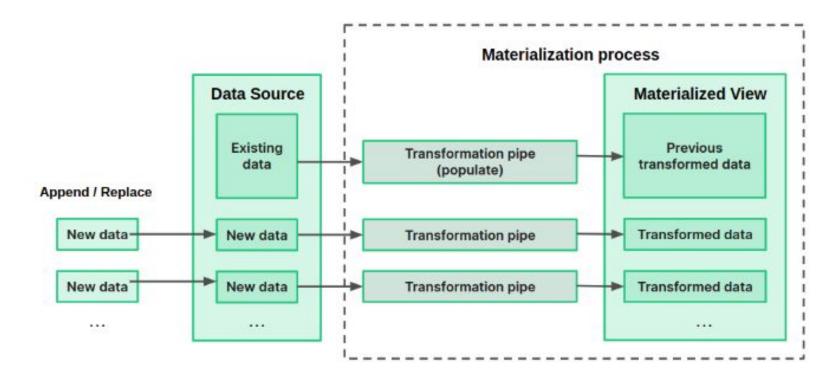
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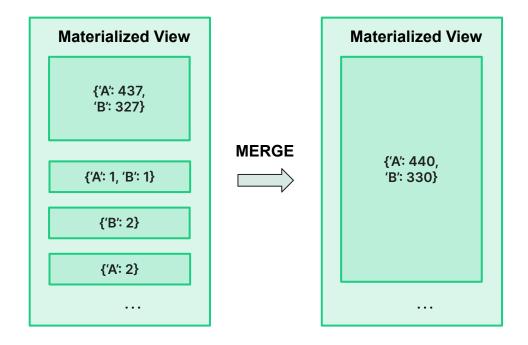
- Processing data as it arrives, not when it is queried.
- Building aggregations, summaries, and views as data comes in.
- As Data Sources grow in size, MVs become more important for performance.

- Materialized Views consist of:
 - Transformation pipe that writes to a new Data Source using -State operations.
 - A Data Source that maintains intermediate states for new data and existing data.

 Consuming Pipe that reads from the Data Source and triggers -Merge operations.

What's an MV?





Sections

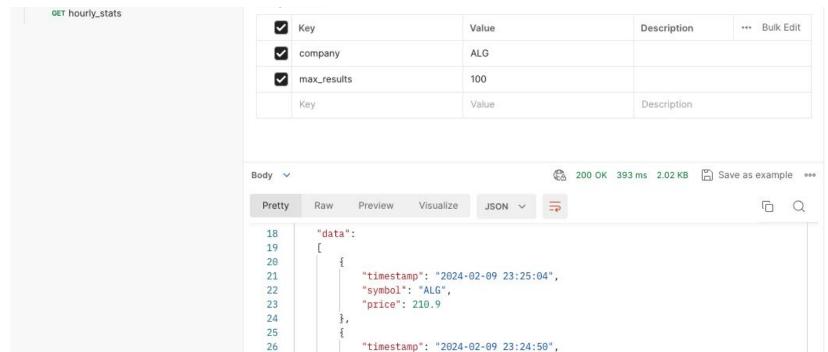
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Installing the CLI

- (Optional) Create a virtual environment:
 - o python3 -m venv .temp-project
 - source .temp-project/bin/activate
- Install Tinybird-CLI:
 - o pip install tinybird-cli
- Authenticate

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Next steps

- Review repository content
 https://github.com/tinybirdco/zero-to-tinybird
- Import your own data
- Join Slack community https://www.tinybird.co/docs/community

Thank you.

Data types: rules of thumb

We should use the least possible space:

- Avoid NULL: coalesce is your friend.
- Strings and arrays are more expensive than fixed size types.
- String columns with less than 2000 different elements → LowCardinality(String)
- Number better than String.
- Integer better than Float.
- The less bits, the better.