

ab initio



# Data Quality Assessment

## Understanding and Generating Data Quality Results with Ab Initio

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# Overview

**Data Quality Assessment can be used to perform assessments of data files or implement data quality systems in enterprise production data flows.**

**DQA provides an environment for:**

- Detecting and correcting data quality issues
- Computing data quality metrics
- Monitoring the data quality of enterprise applications

# Features and Benefits of DQA

Business validation rules can be created, tested, and implemented in the DQA without requiring programming experience.

- Reduces development time to implement data quality tests
- Reduces errors translating rules to code
- Validation rules are easier to maintain and update

Users can load data, test for validation errors, and import reports for other viewers to review.

# Course Objectives

**On successful completion of this course, you will be able to:**

- Locate Dataset Data Quality Results in Metadata Hub
- View Data Quality in context of a dataset
- Understand relationship of Metrics and Issue Codes
- View Data Quality History
- View Rules from Metadata Hub (if available)
- Write Data Quality Configuration
  - Create field level validations
  - Create dataset level validations
  - Create and use a Lookup
  - Run and Import Results from Express>It

# Course Objectives

**Additionally, we may cover additional topics as desired.**

**These require access to a command-line and GDE:**

- Run and Import to Metadata Hub from command-line
- Configuring a new private project for use with Data Quality
- Optional Data Quality Parameters
- Customize Metrics and Issue Codes
- Customize Alerts
- Post-processing results
- Installation of Data Quality Environment

# Overview

Metadata Hub and Express>It

# What is Data Quality?

**Ab Initio defines metric scores for a particular *logical* dataset.**

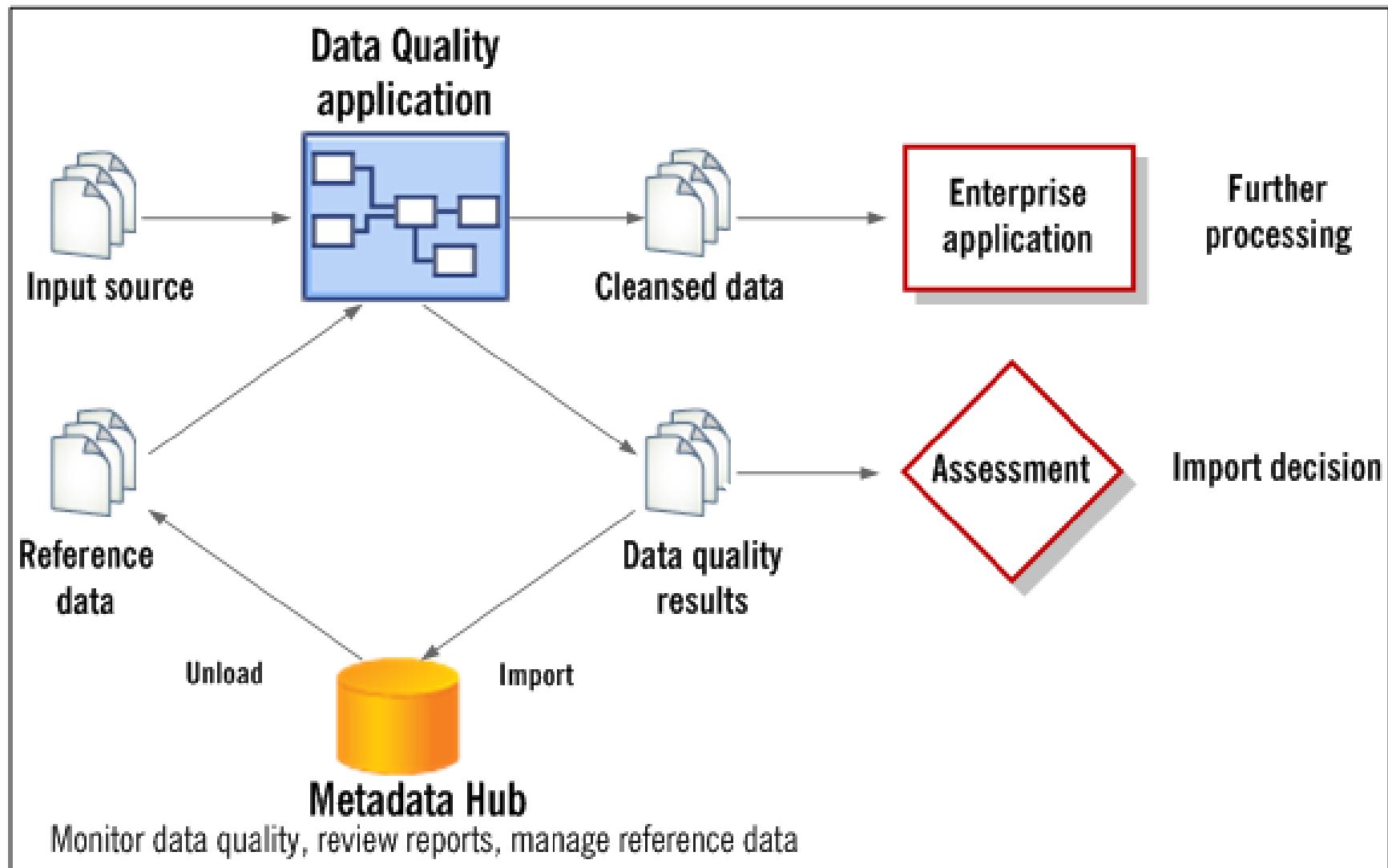
**A *logical* dataset has a single format over time and is processed in the same way. The contents (the *physical* dataset) will change.**

**Each snapshot of a dataset's quality will receive metric scores, which will be stored for a historic view.**

**Each metric score is calculated based on results of individual rules written specifically for each dataset.**

**Rules determine invalidity of individual field value or dataset.**

# Data Quality Assessment



# Which Environment?

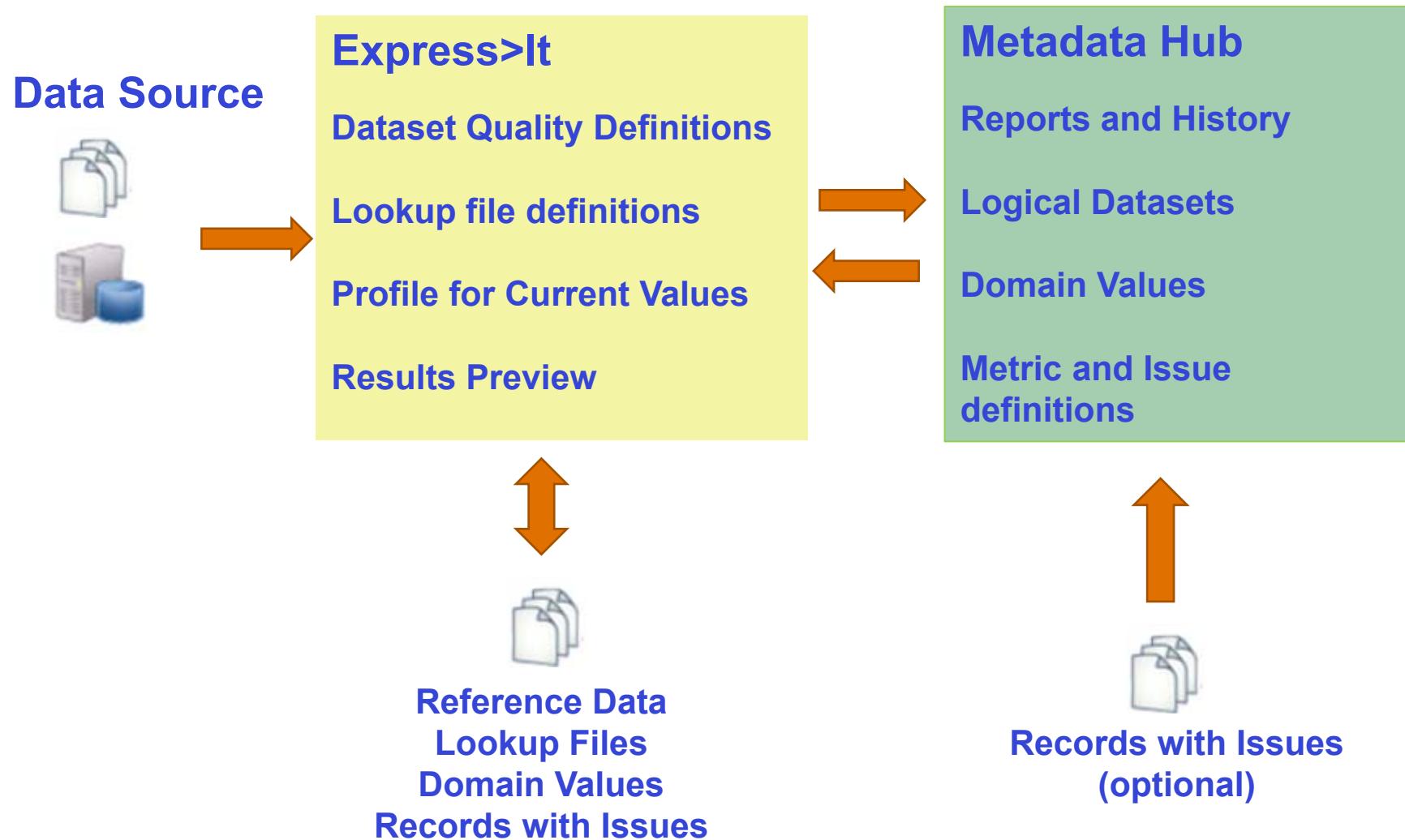
**Express>It** is used to configure rules for particular logical datasets.

- **address1** must have a value; **address2** can be blank
- **customer\_id** must be unique
- **country\_id** must be in the list of approved countries

**Metadata Hub** is used to view results and configure data quality metadata.

- Where was poor quality data detected?
- How frequently were fields invalid due to incomplete data?
- How has Data Quality for a particular dataset changed over time?
- Is score low enough to trigger alert?

# Data Quality Assessment



# Data Quality Issue Codes

**Each validation test will generate an Issue Code, also known as an Error Code.**

**An issue code will be generated for each validation error – there can be none or many for each field or record.**

**Examples of Issue Codes are:**

**AB\_ERR\_IS\_BLANK**

**AB\_ERR\_VALUE\_TOO\_LARGE**

**Each issue code is associated with a metric.**

# Data Quality Metrics

Metrics are calculated from groups of issues.

DQE pre-defines the following metrics:

- **Accuracy** Value must be in a specified list of values
- **Completeness** Value is not NULL or blank
- **Conformity** Value is valid for its data type, and in the correct format or pattern
- **Consistency** Value is consistent when compared to a) another value in the same record; b) another value in a different dataset or c) the previous version of the same dataset
- **Integrity** Foreign key value matches known primary key and other referential integrity tests
- **Stability** Distribution of values is consistent with historic distributions

# Metadata Hub Demonstration

Screenshot of the Metadata Portal interface showing the Configuration view for Metrics.

The left sidebar lists various metadata objects:

- Object Models
- Accountable Party Types
- Classifications
- Business Hierarchies
- Application Hierarchies
- Additional Attributes
- State Machines
- State Machine Assignment
- Workflow Actors
- Permissions
- Business Term Relationships
- Business Assets
- Data Quality**

The main content area shows the Metrics configuration screen. The top navigation bar includes links for Metrics, Business DQ Thresholds, Measurement Units, Issue Codes, Technical DQ Thresholds, Disposition Lookups, Rule Codes, and Proxy Datasets. The Metrics tab is selected.

The Metrics table displays the following data:

Name	Display Name	Is Boolean	Abbreviation	Icon	Style Classes	Description
Accuracy			A		dqc dqc-accuracy	Value must be in a defined Domain Code Set, or in a defined lookup file, or in a derived value
Coherence			Ch			Value is not an outlier
Completeness			Cp		dqc dqc-completeness	Value is not NULL or blank
Conformity			Cf			Value is valid for its data type, and in the correct format or pattern
Consistency			Cs			Value is consistent when compared to a) another value in the same record; b) another record
Dataset Integrity			DI			Indicates that the dataset is well formed, including the correctness of header and footer records
Integrity			I		dqc dqc-integrity	Foreign key value matches known primary key and other referential integrity tests
Stability			S		dqc dqc-stability	Distribution of values is consistent with historic distributions
Timeliness		✓	T		dqc dqc-timeliness	A measure of the degree to which the data is available in a timely fashion
Uniqueness			U			No value occurs more than some configurable value

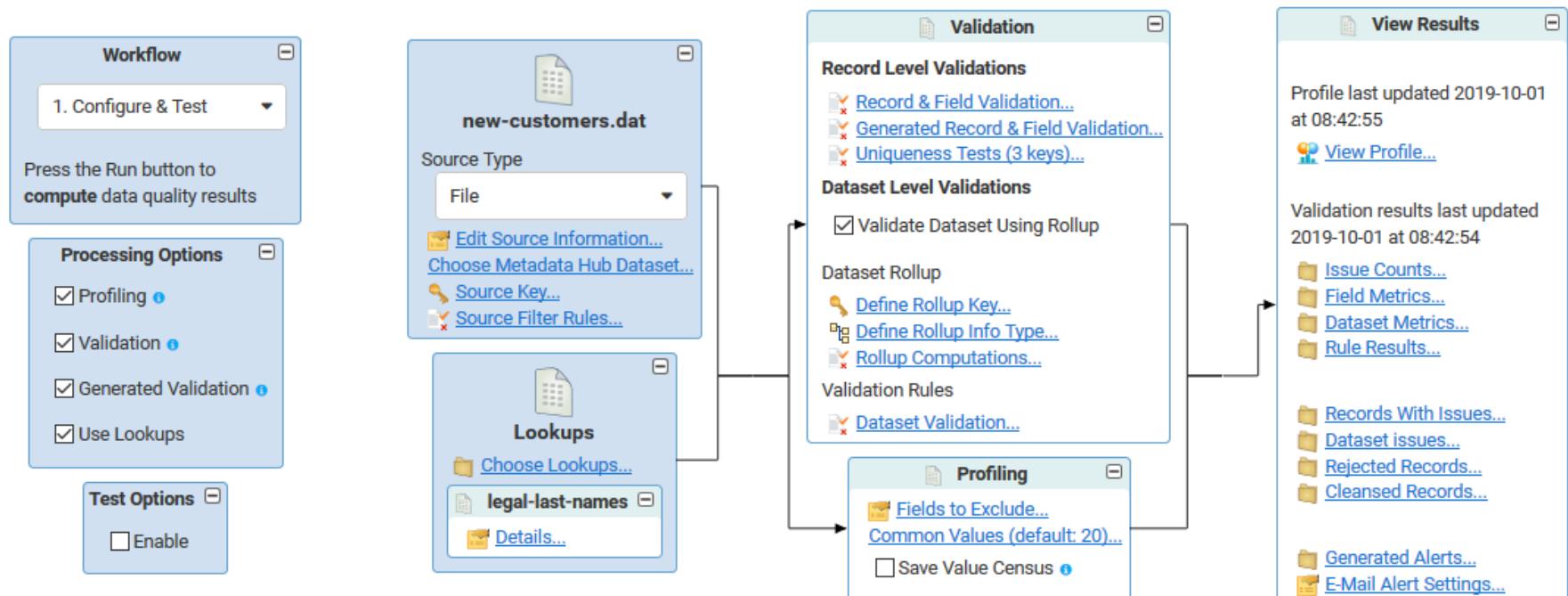
A message at the bottom right of the table says: "Select a metric from the list above."

# Data Quality Template

Adding a Dataset, Profiling, Validation Rule with  
Sheet View, Issue Codes, Testing & Importing

# Data Quality in Express>It

The Data Quality Assessment uses Express>it to configure validation tests. It may live side-by-side with other Express>It applications.



# Express>It Terminology

**Templates** define an interface for configuring a particular application. They are provided as part of solutions or written by technical developers.

**Configurations** are used to run an application using a particular set of values. You provide a name, template and project location when creating a new configuration.

**Save and Publish** saves a copy of the configuration to the EME, where others can retrieve and view it. This should only be done when the configuration is in a runnable state.

*Configurations can exist in any number of projects that include the shipped Data Quality project.*

# Data Quality Templates

The Data Quality Environment provides five templates.

**Data Quality** Creates a dataset-specific data quality application.

**Unload Metadata Hub** Creates local copy of reference data maintained in Metadata Hub.

**Create Lookup** Create lookups for use in a Data Quality Configuration

**Create Dataset** Modify or join physical data sources to correspond to a logical dataset in the Metadata Hub.

**Data Quality Group** Create a collection of multiple configurations that are run as a batch process.

*Join Analysis and Create Database Configuration templates are included for backwards compatibility.*

# Data Quality Template

**Performs data quality analysis of a single dataset.**

**Each configuration describes:**

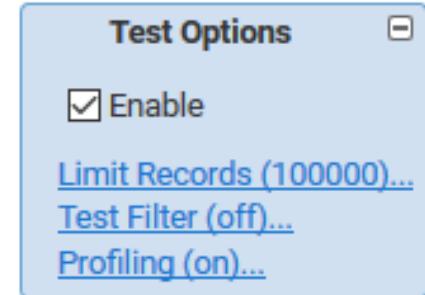
- **Data Source**
- **Format of Data**
- **Validation Tests**

# Limit Number of Records

**Test Options** are used to limit the number of records processed during testing.

At least one full test must be performed before you can generate a final report.

Make sure you use these during the class.



**Filter...** is used if certain records, such as headers and footers, should be excluded from the final report.

# Data Sources

**File** — source data file that you can select in the filesystem

**Database** — database table or an SQL SELECT statement

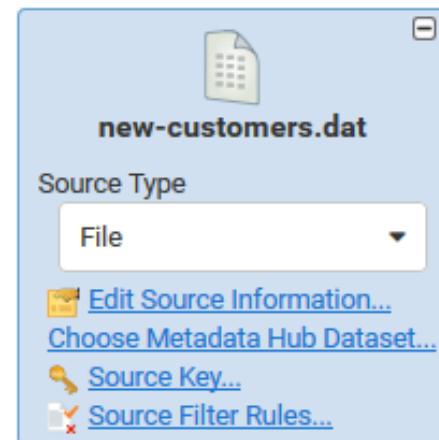
**EME dataset** — previously created EME dataset

**Excel** — Excel spreadsheet

**Graph** — input pset for a graph that creates the data source

**Hadoop** — a Hadoop file or Hive table

***Different data sources require different information to fully describe data***



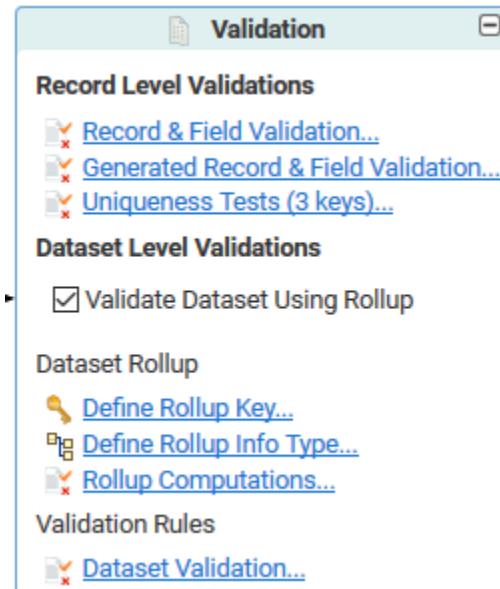
**You will usually have existing files to describe your data sources.**

- Linked will always read from the current file and will incorporate any changes made outside the DQE to describe format changes.
- Embedded will save a copy of the current format. You will need to update the format, if there is a change in the file.

**Validations are performed separately at the Record & Field level and at the dataset level.**

**Record and Field Validations are most common.**

**Dataset Validations must be explicitly enabled.**



**Clicking on these links will open the Ruleset Editor**

# Specify Validations in the Ruleset Editor

In sheet view, each test is on a single field.

Double-click on a test in “Validations” to add a test and configure for each field.

- ▼ Keywords and Functions
- ▶ DML Functions
- ▶ List Functions
- ▶ Keywords
- ▼ Validations
  - ✓ Invalid Values
  - ✓ Maximum Length
  - ✓ Maximum
  - ✓ Integer
  - ✓ Valid Values
  - ✓ Minimum
  - ✓ Max Precision
  - ✓ Pattern
  - ✓ Not Blank
  - ✓ Not Null
  - ✓ Valid for Type
- ▶ User Functions & Constants

The screenshot shows a software interface titled "Validation Rules". At the top, there are several icons and a "Rules Grid View" button. Below is a table with four rows, each representing a validation rule:

	Business Name	Not Blank	Minimum	Maximum
1	custid (1000023)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1000000	1400000
2	first (PARTHENIA)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
3	middle (G)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4	last (GEOFFROY)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Check or provide values per field and test.

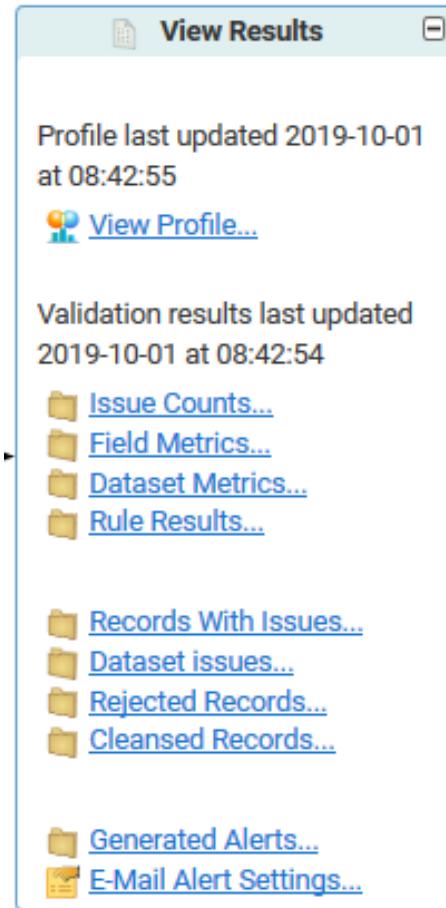
An empty cell will not trigger a test.

# Running a Test

To view complete results, you need to  the configuration.

The various links allow you to view the results in different ways before loading to Metadata Hub.

*For large datasets, only a sample selection of values may be shown*



# Group Exercise: First Data Quality

For the first exercise, we will walk through the process of creating a simple Data Quality configuration.

- Create a new Data Quality configuration
- Specify the stores.dat file
- Add a sheet view validation to check for any blank values
- Run the configuration and look at the results

# Group Exercise: New Configuration

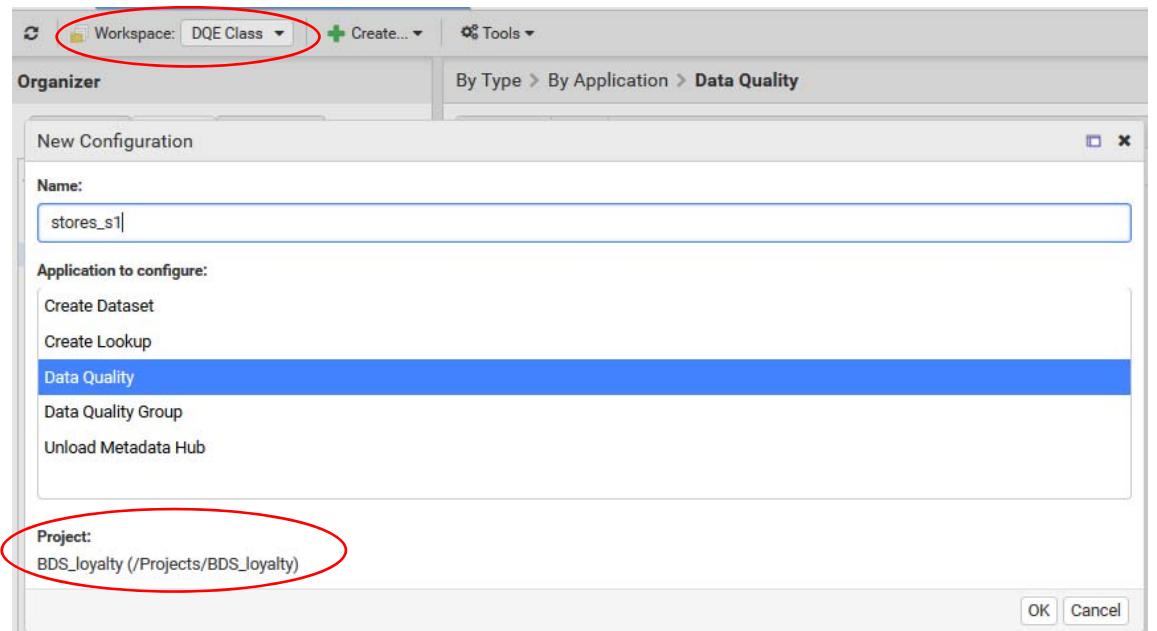
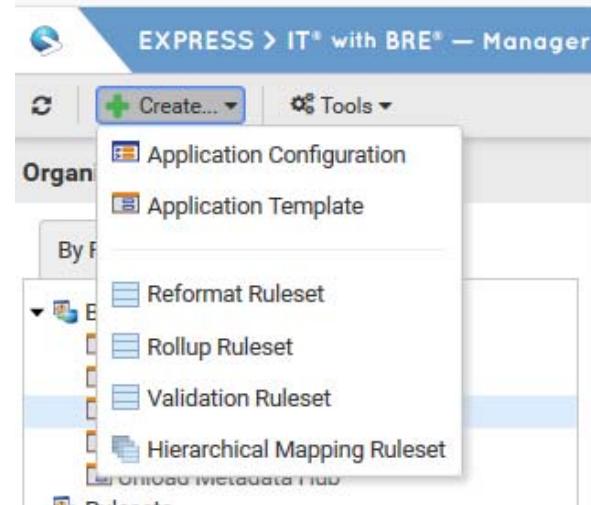
## Create an Application Configuration

Name: *stores\_<your student number>*

Workspace: *DQE Class*

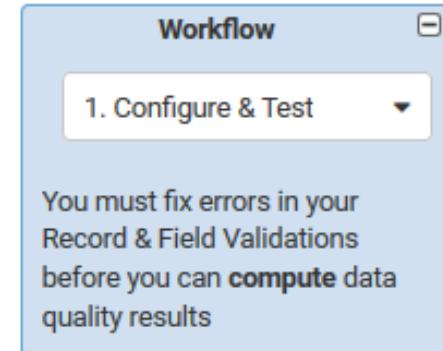
Application: *Data Quality*

Project: *BDS\_loyalty*

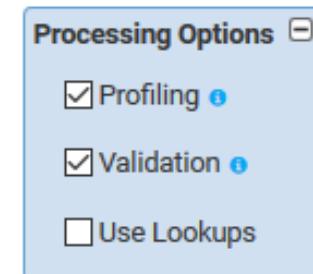


# Group Exercise: Main Workflow

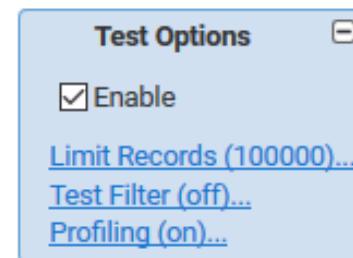
**Workflow should be “Configure and Test”**



**Processing Options should have “Profiling” and “Validation” checked.**



**Test Options should be enabled, with default settings.**



# Group Exercise: First Data Quality

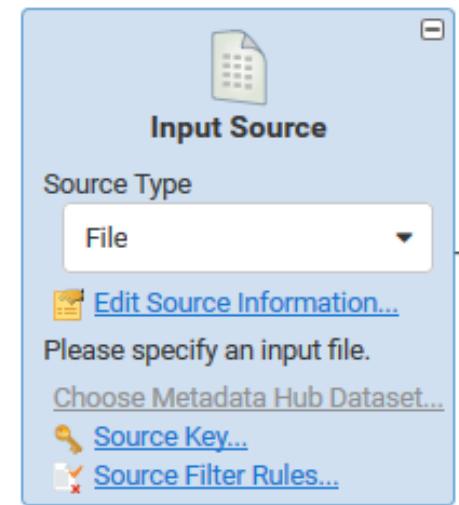
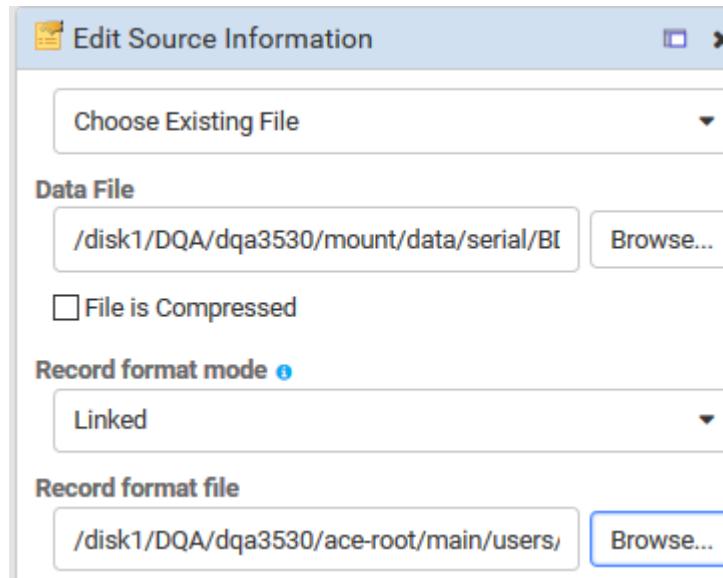
Choose a File and click Edit Source Information

Choose “stores.dat” from lookups

Choose “Linked” for the Record Format mode

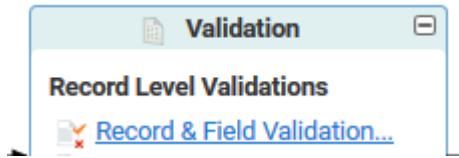
Choose “stores.dml” for the Record Format

Click “View” to see the file.



# Group Exercise: Validations

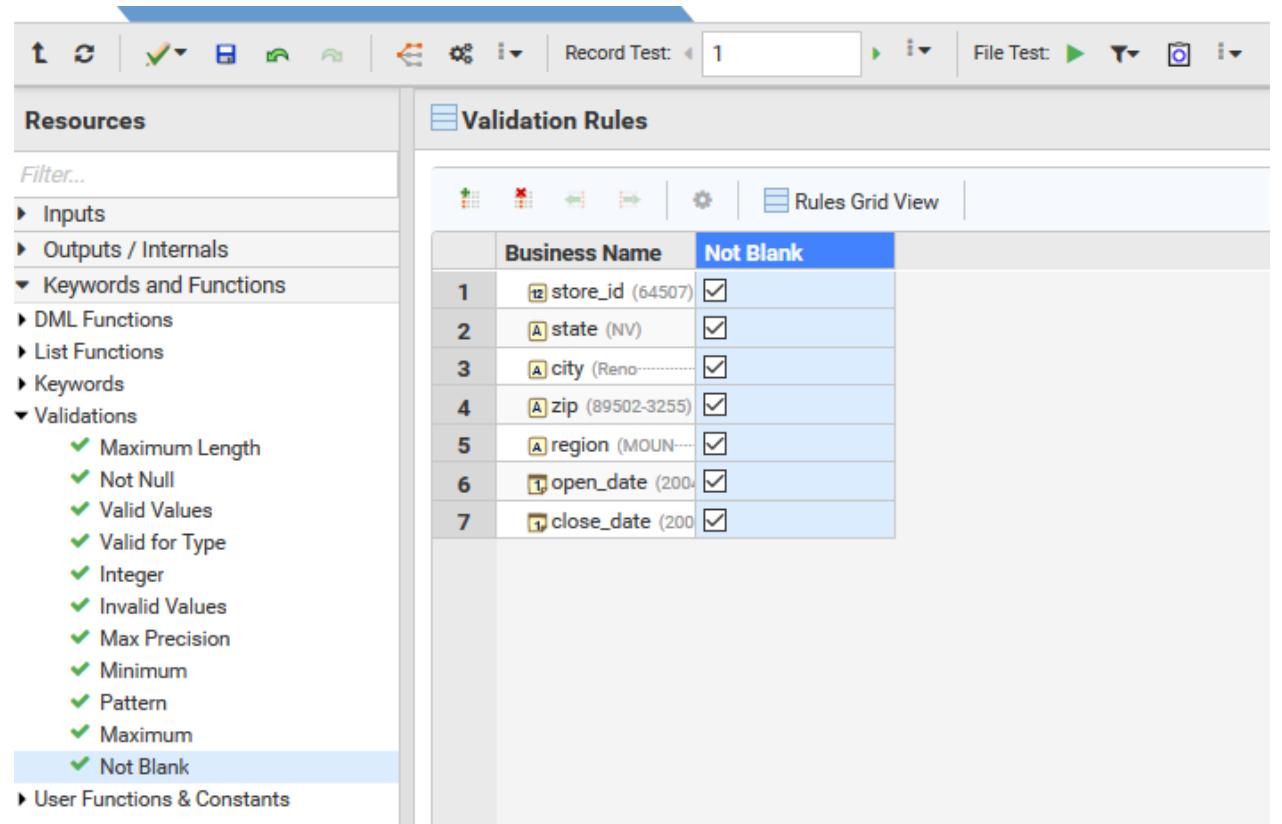
Click on “Record and Field Validations”



Add the “Not Blank” validation

Check all fields

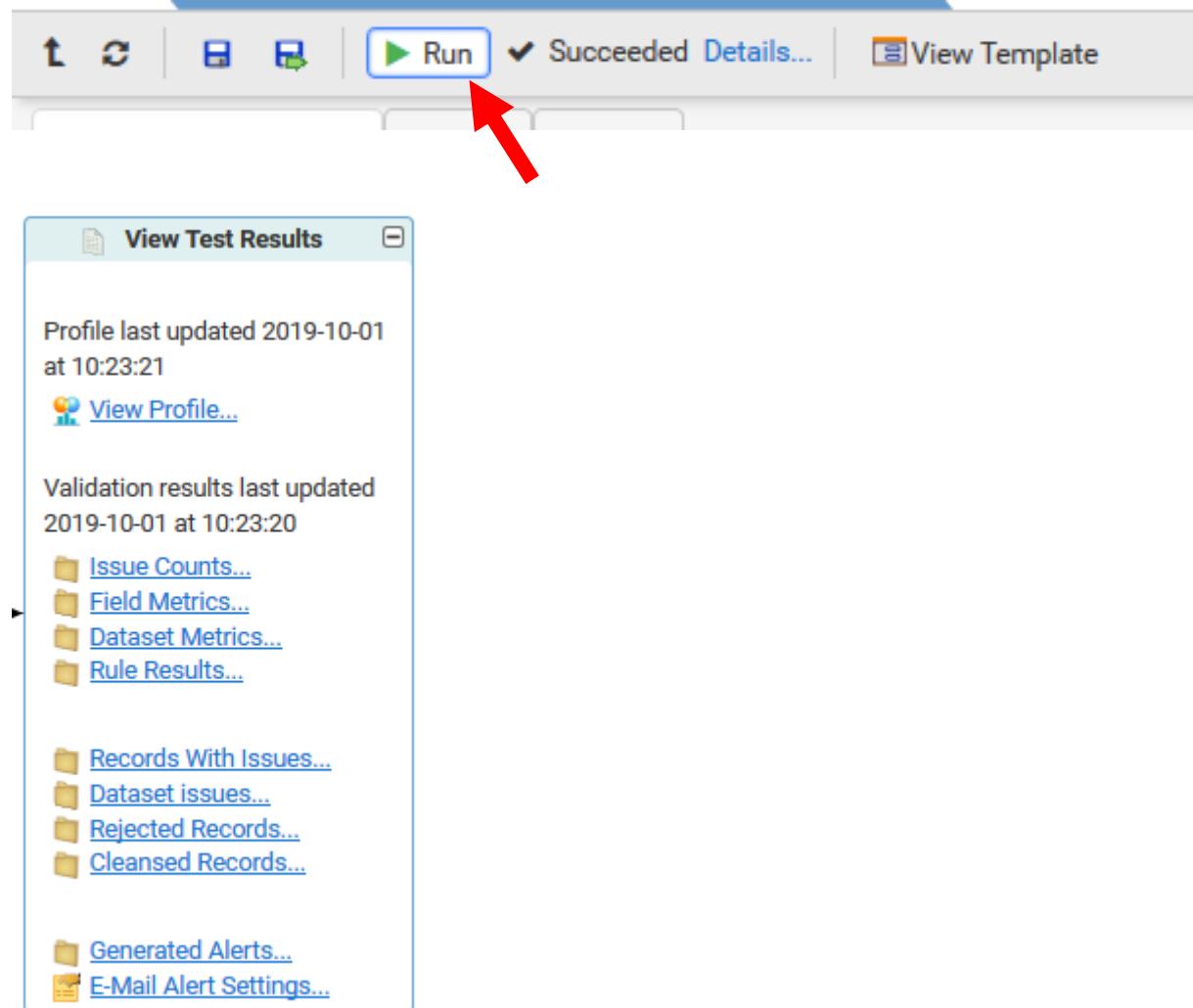
(Ctrl+space)



Business Name	Not Blank
1 store_id (64507)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2 state (NV)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3 city (Reno)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4 zip (89502-3255)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5 region (MOUN...)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6 open_date (200...)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7 close_date (200...)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

# Group Exercise: Run the Configuration

## Run the Configuration



# Group Exercise: Summary

**Create a new Data Quality Application Configuration named ex1\_<your student number> in the BDS\_loyalty project.**

**Enable Test Options with default options**

**Configure an Input Source to be the file lookups/stores.dat**

**Use "Linked" for the Record Format mode and choose "stores.dml"**

**Test the source configuration by clicking "View"**

**Click on "Record and Field Validations"**

**Double-click on the "Not Blank" validation and check all fields**

**Run the Configuration using the "Run" button on the toolbar**

**Click refresh to update the results**

# Group Exercise: Viewing Results

Validation results last updated  
2019-10-01 at 10:23:20

 [Issue Counts...](#)

 [Field Metrics...](#)

 [Dataset Metrics...](#)

 [Rule Results...](#)

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 [Records With Issues...](#)

 [Dataset issues...](#)

 [Rejected Records...](#)

 [Cleansed Records...](#)

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 [Generated Alerts...](#)

 [E-Mail Alert Settings...](#)

**How many fields are empty?**

**How many records have at least one empty field?**

**How many different issue codes are generated?**

**Which metrics will be calculated for the dataset?**

**Is this a meaningful test for all the fields?  
Does it give a good view of overall data quality?**

## Run Entire Configuration

These files are viewable by anyone who opens the configuration and will persist until the next time you run. They contain results that are ultimately loaded to the Metadata Hub.

**Configure and Test** Run Button produces a full set of results

## Rules Only

Each set of rules can be tested independently within the editor. These results are temporary and rerun each time.

**Record Testing** results of running rules on a single record.

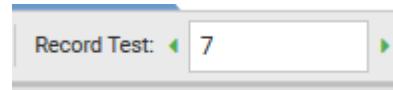
**File Testing** results of running rules across the selected dataset.

# Record Testing

The Reference Data and the Rule Grid display results for the current record.

The “current” record can be changed:

Triggered tests will be highlighted in yellow



	Business Name	Not Blank
1	store_id (64675)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	state (PA)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	city (Avoca)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4	zip (.....)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

You can control when record tests run – by default they run whenever you make a change.

***Why would you want to turn Record Testing off?***

# File Testing

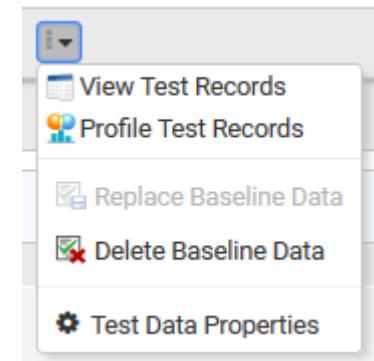
File Testing runs the entire dataset, but only applies the validation logic from the current ruleset.

In order to run, click  from the Rule editor.

You can apply filters for the test 

Once run you can view the results and the summary 

- Results will display the values by input record in the output format.
- You can directly filter by Issue Code or Field Name
- Using the Filter limits testing to records with a particular characteristic.



# Exercise 1: Loyalty Data Quality

**Create a new Data Quality configuration in the DQE.**

**This configuration should be named: loyalty\_<studentnumber>**

**Add a file dataset loyalty.dat and loyalty.dml**

**Make sure the workflow is set to Configure and Test**

**Click on “Record and Field Validations”**

**Check if any fields contain blank or null values**

**Run the Configuration**

## Exercise 2: File Testing

**Use the configuration that you just created.**

**Click Record and Field Validations**

**Run a File Test**

**Is there a 1-to-1 relationship between an output record and input record (that is, exactly 1 output for 1 input record)? Why?**

**Is there a validation you can remove that will change that?**

**Remove the extra tests.**

**Run again, do you see the output records change? Why?**

## Exercise 3: Min & Max Values

**Continue using the same configuration.**

**Set the minimum value for est\_income at 0**

**Set a maximum value for annual\_purchases at 10,000**

**Verify your results using File Testing.**

**What is the first record that fails the test for est\_income?**

**What is the first record that fails the test for total purchases?**

**Run the full configuration**

**How many records fail the test for est\_income?**

**How many fail for annual\_purchases?**

**Which metrics are impacted by the new tests?**

# Understanding the Data

Find statistics and other details about the dataset

# Exploring the Data

Once the Data Quality template is initially configured, it provides an opportunity to explore the underlying data before importing the results to the Metadata Hub.

This gives you the opportunity to:

- Confirm the results of specified tests.
- Explore data for other validations

*To view the records with data quality issues in Metadata Hub, your administrator needs to install Records With Issues in your environment.*

# Understanding the Data

## View Data

- **Displays the actual data, record-by-record**
- **Allows sorting and searching**

## Profile Results

- **Displays field-by-field**
- **Summarizes and highlights interesting values**

# Profile Results

**Data Profiling performs tests automatically that can help to understand the data and write better validations.**

- Range of values
- Unique fields
- Common and Uncommon
- Patterns
- Invalid for type
- Diversity of Data Values

*The Data Profiler report in the Metadata Hub and under View Results will include any explicit validation tests under “Validity Reasons” on each field.*

The Data Profiler validates fields against the provided format.  
This is similar to the “Valid for Type” test.

## Type

- **Text field: string**
- A string representation of a number: **decimal**
- Binary numbers: **real, integer, packed decimal**
- Dates: **date, datetime** with format mask

## Length

## Character Set

## Nullable

# Null Value Validation

If the underlying date type is nullable, values that meet that definition will be categorized as NULL rather than valid or invalid.

*Which of these values are valid for the following types? "", "898", "ABC"*

*not-nullable string?*

*not-nullable decimal?*

*nullable string?*

*nullable decimal?*

# Field Value Diversity

A **unique** value occurs *once and only once*

A **distinct** value is a particular value that occurs *one or more times* within the dataset.

*Consider a list of one million customers:*

- *There will be one million unique Social Security Numbers.*
- *There will be 50 distinct state names.*

*Consider the field n:*

- *What are the distinct values?*
- *What are the unique values?*

n
7
8
1
3
0
1
2
1
0
0

# Patterns in Data Profiler Results

**Patterns provide exact abstractions of the data:**

**Data Profiler reports include common patterns in the data:**

- Digits: 9
- Letters: A (or a for case-sensitive test)
- For any other characters: the character itself

Actual Value	Pattern
\$1,900.00	\$9,999.99
Cf2001-50268	AA9999-99999
John Smith	AAAAA AAAAA
Case-sensitive	Aaaa-aaaaaaaaaa

# Examining Records with View Data

In supported contexts, a magnifying glass will open up a View Data dialog to look at subsets of records.

For example, you can look at the full context for an unusually common or uncommon value.

*Magnifying Glass*

The screenshot shows a Data Profiler view data dialog. At the top, there is a search bar with the text "Pennsylvania" and a magnifying glass icon. To the right of the search bar are four numerical values: 3,751, 4.18%, and two entries under "issue": "AB\_ERR\_NOT\_IN\_DOMAIN (M"StateName")". Below the search bar is a toolbar with icons for Fetch, Filter, and other data operations. The main area is titled "Data profiler view data" and displays a table of 100 records. The columns are labeled: statename, sex, birthday, phonenum, and email. The first few rows show records for "Pennsylvania" with various gender and date values. An orange arrow points from the text "Magnifying Glass" to the search bar in the dialog.

	statename	sex	birthday	phonenum	email
1	Pennsylvania	F	1932-07-05	878-766-3855	parthenia_1@abinitio.com
38	Pennsylvania	M	1930-06-29	717-882-6690	eroque8484@abinitio.com
76	Pennsylvania	F	1929-11-04	610-145-2959	jaymie_kot@abinitio.com
90	Pennsylvania	F	1948-02-26	724-911-7021	glendajohnson@abinitio.com
116	Pennsylvania	M	9999-12-31	835-757-2801	dfortenber@abinitio.com
144	Pennsylvania	F	1972-06-18	717-746-6511	arthur_reed@abinitio.com
157	Pennsylvania	M	1911-07-21	267-863-1475	jstickney@abinitio.com
220	Pennsylvania	F	9999-12-31	835-748-4138	penney_juv@abinitio.com
229	Pennsylvania	F	1977-11-09	814-712-3398	monica_bla@abinitio.com
263	Pennsylvania	F	1943-08-28	570-268-2309	roxie.huck@abinitio.com
280	Pennsylvania	F	1931-10-14	835-646-0277	tdfepon4092@abinitio.com

# Navigating Profile Results

**Profile Results have many views to allow you to find the results you need.**

- **Summary of information by full record type**
- **Highlight of “Interesting” fields based on characteristics**
- **Detailed information about a particular field**

**Each view is useful for different types of information -- you will rarely use all views for all fields in a record.**

## Exercise 4: Understanding the Profile

**Open your existing configuration.**

**Investigate the Profile results and find examples of the following:**

- **A value invalid for type.**
- **A field containing a value in all records.**
- **A field with a small number of values.**
- **A field with a consistent pattern describing the data.**
- **A field invalid based on one of the rules you've written.**

**Are there any issues with state?**

**Is there an obvious key field? Are there any quality issues?**

# More Sheetview Validation Tests

Valid for Pattern, Type, and Length

# Refining tests

Based on the results of the last exercise, we can further refine our understanding of Data Quality.

What are the tests we need for the following fields?

- **home\_store**
- **status**
- **Own\_or\_rent**
- **id**
- **zip**

# Syntax for Patterns in Sheet View

## String patterns are simple and efficient

- Use Data Profile output patterns as a base
- Separate multiple patterns with “,”

### Case-insensitive string patterns

**S"AA99",S"AAAAAA-9AA"**

- Type **S** and a quoted pattern

### Case-sensitive string patterns

**s"AAaa"**

- Type **s** and a quoted pattern

# Syntax for Patterns

**Regular Expressions are supported, but are much less efficient.**

- Type **r** and a quoted DML regular expression
- Use only when string expressions are not sufficient

**Field must start with upper-case letter, followed by 1-3 numbers**

**S”A999”, S”A99”, S”A9” NOT r”[A-Z][0-9]{3}”**

**Field must start with upper-case letter and 3 digits, with no other restrictions**

**r”\A\d{3}.\*\***

## Validation by Type

**How can we check that the data in a field matches the defined data type?**

**Checking the box Valid for Type will validate as the type defined in record format.**

**What sorts of values would be problematic? Do we know of any fields that this will cause problems for based on profiling results?**

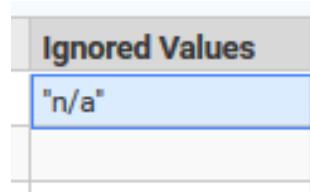
# Special Columns Related to Type



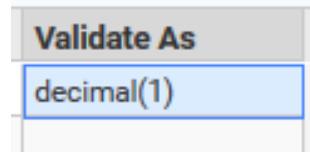
click to add “special” columns

**Ignored Values** Values to be excluded from validation. For example “n/a” in an otherwise numeric field.

These will usually be a “Most Common Value” in the profile results.



**Validate as type** Validation using dml type specified. For example, dml specifies a decimal("|") field, but the field needs to be validated as decimal(1)



## Exercise 5: Valid for Type

Which of the following would produce a validation error if you used Valid for Type? *Hover over fields to see their data type*

- state = New York
- state = D.C.
- id = 007
- since= May 07, 2001
- home\_store = BLANK
- since= 05/07/2001
- since = 2015/02/30
- own\_or\_rent = L

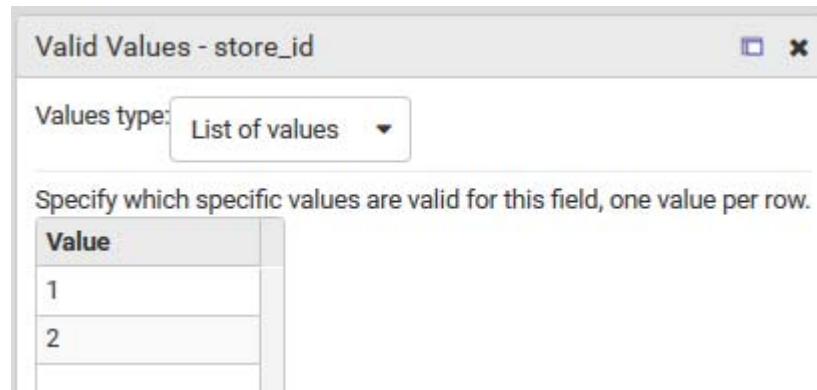
## Valid Values

**What if we want to limit the actual acceptable values in a field beyond patterns and type?**

# Provide a list of valid values

**Double click on the edit pen, when available, to open pop-up editing window.**

**Each value should be entered on a separate line, exactly as it appears in the data.**



# Group Exercise: Planning

**Using the Profile Results, identify two fields that can be validated using valid values.**

**What characteristic are we looking for?**

**Where do we get the list of values to validate against?**

**Based on the profile results, are there other validity tests to perform on these fields?**

## Exercise 6: More Validations

**Look at the profile results and add additional validations**

- Add validation for the two fields that have a list of valid values
- Add validation for two fields using a pattern
- Revise empty value tests to give reasonable results.

**If you validate each field for type, will any generate invalid values?**

- Do any fields need to have a “Special Value” added?

**Test the ruleset to make sure the validations work as expected.**

## Exercise 7: Data Quality Testing

In your configuration, we added validations for the following fields, based on the class discussion and profiling results.

- **status**
- **own\_or\_rent**
- **id**
- **zip**
- **home\_store**

Run the Data Quality configuration and look at the results.  
Where do you see the results of the changes?

# Review Questions

**What are the outputs for your validation test?**

**What has changed as you have added additional tests? Where can you see the changes?**

**What is the easiest place to see a summary of data values?**

**What is the easiest place to see how many times a particular error was found in the data?**

**If your input data are perfect without any data quality problems, what would you expect to see in the file test result?**

# Issue Codes and Metrics

Express>It and Metadata Hub

# Issue Codes and Metrics

**Before we write more complicated rules, we should look more closely at what we are producing.**

**Sheet View provides default values for Issue Codes, but we can specify our own or different values, if we want.**

**Why would we want to?**

**Ultimately, we are producing metrics – the default metrics are:**

- **Accuracy** Value must be in a specified list of values
- **Completeness** Value is not NULL or blank
- **Conformity** Value is valid for its data type, and in the correct format or pattern
- **Consistency** Value is consistent when compared to a) another value in the same record; b) another value in a different dataset or c) the previous version of the same dataset
- **Integrity** Foreign key value matches known primary key and other referential integrity tests
- **Stability** Distribution of values is consistent with historic distributions

# Data Quality Metrics

**Issue Codes from Field Level validations are combined to calculate metrics.**

**Each metric represents a certain aspect of the data quality.**

**These metrics are assigned a score on a scale from 0 – 100.**

- A score of 100 means that 100% of the records processed had no data quality problems (failed to meet any Error code criteria);
- A score of 90 means 90% of the records processed had no data quality problems and implies that 10% of the records have data quality problems.

**Metric scores are calculated at field and dataset level.**

# How Metrics Are Calculated

## Example 1:

## Name Completeness is 40% (2/5)

## Income Completeness is 60% (3/5)

## Dataset Completeness is 20% (1/5)

Details for Data Quality Metric		Conformity																				
	Info	Issue Codes	Dataset Alert Default Thresholds																			
		 Edit     																				
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Issue Code</th> <th>1</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> AB_ERR_INVALID_DATA_TYPE</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> AB_ERR_INVALID_DATA_TYPE_CONVERSION</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> AB_ERR_INVALID_PATTERN</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> AB_ERR_INVALID_PRECISION</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> AB_ERR_IS_NEGATIVE</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> AB_ERR_TOO_FEW_BYTES</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> AB_ERR_TOO_FEW_CHARS</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> AB_ERR_TOO_MANY_BYTES</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> AB_ERR_TOO_MANY_CHARS</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Issue Code	1	 AB_ERR_INVALID_DATA_TYPE		 AB_ERR_INVALID_DATA_TYPE_CONVERSION		 AB_ERR_INVALID_PATTERN		 AB_ERR_INVALID_PRECISION		 AB_ERR_IS_NEGATIVE		 AB_ERR_TOO_FEW_BYTES		 AB_ERR_TOO_FEW_CHARS		 AB_ERR_TOO_MANY_BYTES		 AB_ERR_TOO_MANY_CHARS	
Issue Code	1																					
 AB_ERR_INVALID_DATA_TYPE																						
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 AB_ERR_INVALID_PRECISION																						
 AB_ERR_IS_NEGATIVE																						
 AB_ERR_TOO_FEW_BYTES																						
 AB_ERR_TOO_FEW_CHARS																						
 AB_ERR_TOO_MANY_BYTES																						
 AB_ERR_TOO_MANY_CHARS																						

Name	Income
IS_BLANK	
IS_BLANK	IS_BLANK
	IS_NULL
IS_NULL	

Name	Income
	IS_BLANK
IS_BLANK	IS_BLANK
TOO_MANY_CHARS	TOO_SMALL

**Metrics consist of sets of Issue Codes.**

**Each Validation Rule is associated with an Issue Code.**

**For a rule to be valid, it must be associated with an Issue Code in the Metadata Hub.**

**This information is maintained in the Metadata Hub and unloaded by Express>It.**

# Issue Codes & Metrics in Metadata Hub

Metrics and Issue Codes are found under the Data Quality Topic in the configuration page

Configuration

Configure: **Metrics** Business DQ Thresholds Measurement Units Issue Codes Technical DQ Thresholds Disposition Lookups Rule Codes Proxy Datasets

**Metrics**

+ Add New

10 rows Filter Sort

Name	Display Name	Is Boolean	Abbreviation	Icon	Style Classes	Description
Accuracy			A		dqc dqc-accuracy	Value must be in a defined Domain Code Set, or in a defined lookup file, or in a configuration table
Coherence			Ch			Value is not an outlier
Completeness			Cp		dqc dqc-completeness	Value is not NULL or blank
Conformity			Cf			Value is valid for its data type, and in the correct format or pattern
Consistency			Cs			Value is consistent when compared to a) another value in the same record; b) another record in the same dataset
Dataset Integrity			DI			Indicates that the dataset is well formed, including the correctness of header and footer records
Integrity			I		dqc dqc-integrity	Foreign key value matches known primary key and other referential integrity test
Stability			S		dqc dqc-stability	Distribution of values is consistent with historic distributions
Timeliness		▼	T		dqc dqc-timeliness	A measure of the degree to which the data is available in a timely fashion
Uniqueness			U			No value occurs more than some configurable value

Select a metric from the list above.

# Validation Functions

**Each Sheet View validation function is assigned an Issue Code, documented in the pop-up or in the Help.**

Functions	Issue code
Integer	AB_ERR_INVALID_DATA_TYPE
Invalid Values	AB_ERR_INVALID_DOMAIN
Max Precision	AB_ERR_INVALID_PRECISION
Maximum	AB_ERR_VALUE_TOO_LARGE
Maximum Length	AB_ERR_TOO_MANY_BYTES or AB_ERR_TOO_MANY_CHARS
Minimum	AB_ERR_VALUE_TOO_SMALL
Not Blank	AB_ERR_IS_BLANK
Not Null	AB_ERR_IS_NULL
Pattern	AB_ERR_INVALID_PATTERN
Valid Values	AB_ERR_NOT_IN_DOMAIN
Valid for Type	AB_ERR_INVALID_DATA_TYPE

# Overriding Issue Code

**What if we want to associate negative values in est\_income with AB\_ERR\_IS\_NEGATIVE instead of AB\_ERR\_VALUE\_TOO\_SMALL?**

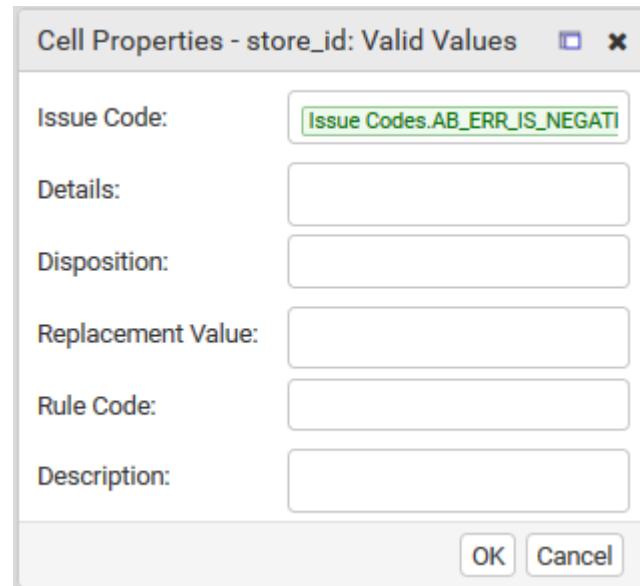
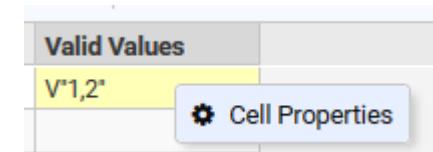
**What will this change? How can we find out?**

# Overriding Validation Rule Results

**Validation Rule Properties** allow you to provide override values for the results of each validation rule. These are the values reported in the results.

**Issue Code must be one of the Issue Codes already in the Metadata Hub.**

**Right click on a cell to get to the Cell Properties**



## Exercise 8: Overriding Issue Code

**Use an override to use AB\_ERR\_IS\_NEGATIVE to describe incomes below 0.**

**How many records will this impact?**

**Rerun the configuration.**

**What changes do you see in the metrics?**

# Importing into the Metadata Hub

Data Quality Reports

# Importing into the Metadata Hub

**Running from Express>It will save the last run of metrics and profile results to disk. But, only the most recent set is saved.**

**The Metadata Hub is used to store historical results and make the results viewable by a wider audience.**

**The “Review and Import” workflow mode is used to do this.**

***What sort of results might we want to see?***

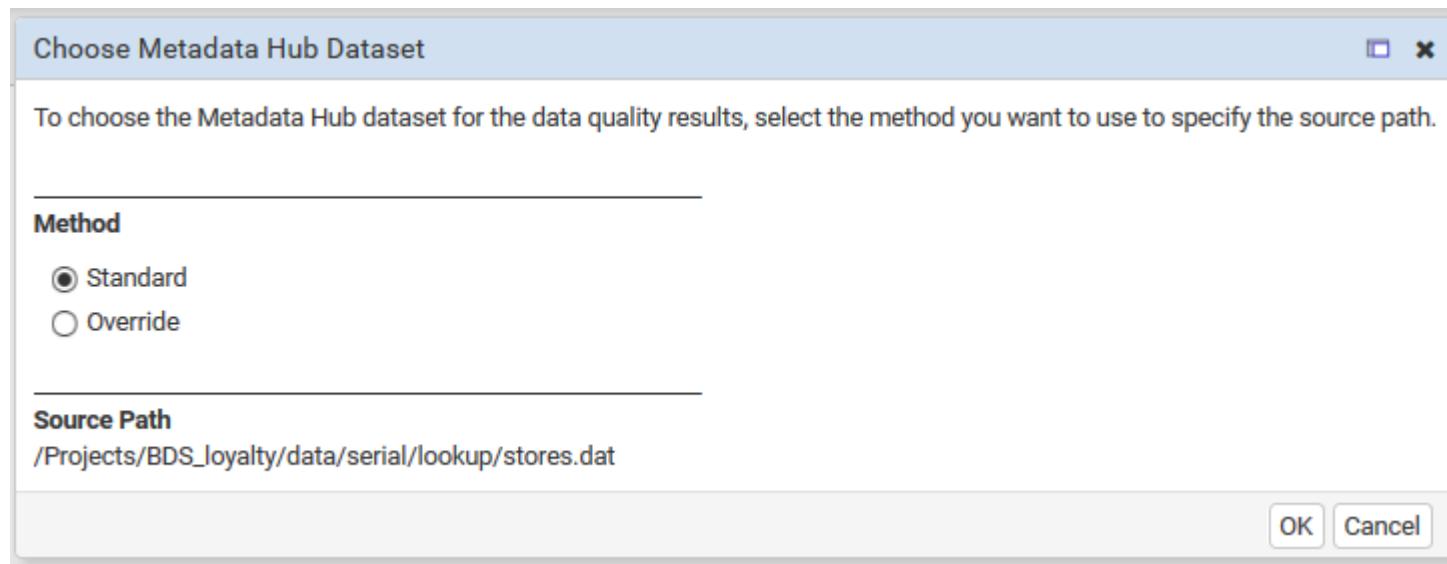
***How have we specified how results should be grouped?***

# Metadata Hub Datasets

**All Data Quality results are associated with a logical dataset.**

**Metadata Hub datasets can be created in a number of ways.**

**The Data Quality template uses the Data Source's technical repository path as the default location, but you can override it.**



**A few choices your administrators may make:**

- **Only allow results to be imported if the dataset already exists in the Metadata Hub**
- **Use a path other than the default path for the datasets**

**We generally recommend requiring that the datasets already exist – this guarantees that the datasets have proper lineage and that accidental datasets are not created.**

Overrides are used to align the Data Quality results with already existing metadata in the Metadata Hub.

Why wouldn't you accept the default?

- datestamped file to be loaded against “generic” value
- SQL Query with multiple tables
- Metadata Hub dataset does not exist and want to create in specific path

# Metadata Hub Datasets

**Data Quality Reports are most often viewed by Metadata Hub dataset.**

**To view available reports, go to ‘Technical Assets’ ‘Explore’ tab and select “Has Data Quality”**

The screenshot shows the 'Explore' tab of the 'Technical Assets' section in the AB INITIO Metadata Hub. The 'Datasets' tab is selected. On the left, a 'Refine' sidebar is open, showing filters for 'Type' (File, Table), 'Repository Type', 'Repositories', 'Technical Hierarchy', 'Application', 'Data Quality' (Has Data Profile, Has Operational History, **Has Data Quality** checked), and 'Lineage'. The main area displays a table of search results with 5 rows, filtered by 'Data Quality: Has Data Quality'. The results list five datasets: 'loyalty.dat' (Type: File), 'new-customers.dat' (Type: File), 'stores\_loyalty\_s4.dat' (Type: File), and 'stores.dat' (Type: File).

General Information
loyalty.dat Type: File
new-customers.dat Type: File
new-customers.dat Type: File
stores_loyalty_s4.dat Type: File
stores.dat Type: File

# Metadata Hub Datasets

Choose the dataset, click Details and choose Data Quality

The screenshot shows the Metadata Hub Datasets interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs like General Information, Details, Quick Look..., Technical Help, and Lineage. Below this, a list of datasets is shown, with 'new-customers.dat' selected. The main area displays the dataset details, including its type (File) and name ('new-customers.dat'). Below this, the 'Metrics' tab is selected in the navigation bar, showing various performance metrics for the dataset. The 'Dependencies' tab is also visible. On the left side, there's a sidebar with options for Info, Dataset Profile, Metrics, Rules, Issues, Dependencies, Data Quality, Versions, Permissions, Lineage, and Tags.

Field Name	Business Term	Accuracy	Completeness	Conformity	Consistency
DATASET		94.51	69	98.29	88.1
credit_card				100	
active_flag		99.998		100	
middle			69	100	
phonenum				99.995	
email				98.83	
state		99.997	100	99.998	
first			99.994	99.998	
monthly_payment		99.52		100	
birthday		99.963	99.998	99.997	
street			100	100	
card_expiration				99.998	99.50

## Exercise 9: Importing Results

We will each import to our own logical dataset for the purposes of the class, e.g. stores\_loyalty\_s<student number>.dat

1. Open the Metadata Hub
2. View the report: Has Data Quality
3. Which datasets currently have reports? Does yours?

## Exercise 9: Importing Results

Override the dataset to have your student number, e.g.

/Projects/BDS\_loyalty/data/serial/main/stores\_loyalty\_s9.dat

Disable Test Options and rerun your configuration.

Verify the results are as you expect.

Change the Workflow to Review and Import.

Run to Import.

*wait until complete – this could take some time.*

Find and verify that your results are loaded. Where and how will you find them?

# Review questions

**What happens when you click on the **Run** button?**

in the “Configure & Test” workflow?

in “Review & Import” workflow?

**What happens when you click on **Save and Publish**?**

**Why do we have to re-run the configuration after disabling the test options?**

**What happened if you forgot to override the dataset name?**

# Rules View

More complex validation logic

# More Complexity

**There is an additional requirement from our retention department.**

We need to ensure that customers are continuing to make enough value in purchases to meet the designated status and that we aren't failing to give benefits to customers who have made recent increases to their purchasing. We also want to flag Bronze customers showing more than 16k in purchases for potential fraud.

Our status chart is:

Status	Purchases
Gold	>5000
Silver	>3000
Bronze	>1000

**What does this look like logically?**

**Can we do this in sheet view?**

# Ruleset Validation vs Sheet View

**Sheet view is quick and easy, but not enough for certain tests.**

**Rulesets provides greater flexibility and ability to customize validation tests:**

- **use values from multiple fields**
- **calculate a value and use it in multiple rules**
- **Implement complex conditional logic**

**Rules require more manual effort and may not be as efficient -- use Sheet view when possible!**

# Rules View

Validation rules always produce the same output record type.

Rule Options ▾										
	Triggers		Multi-fire Rule ⓘ	Outputs						Rule Case Comment
	▷ in.state	▷ in.open_date	▷ Issue Code	▷ Details	▷ Field Value	▷ Disposition	▷ Replacement Value	▷ Rule Code		
(NV)	(2004-09-28)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )		
1	"WA"	<"2002-09-09"	AB_ERR_VALUE_TOO_SMALL	state						

In this example, we are testing two values:  
state, open\_date

We are providing output values ONLY for the required fields.

- Issue Code from the list of available codes
- Field Value *single field to report issue against*

# Creating A New Validation Rule

A ruleset can have one or more rules.

Use “  ” button to add a validation rule.



Validation Rules > Rules Grid View

Rules List

Name	Expression / Rule	Action
1 Issues	null	

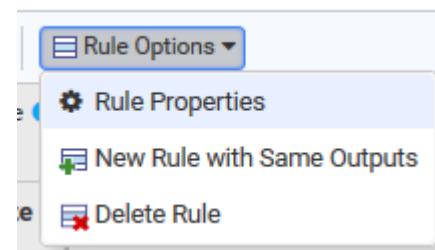
Rules List

Rule

Compute Issues

Subsequent validation rules can be created in the Rule List view

Rule Properties (in Rule Options) inside each rule allows you to provide a name



Data Quality  
Template **Rules**

Rules are written in a tabular format.

Each value to be tested is in its own *trigger* column.

Each output value has its own *output* column.

1	Triggers		Outputs							Rule Case Comment
	Multi-fire Rule <span style="color: blue;">1</span>		Issue Code	Details	Field Value	Disposition	Replacement Value	Rule Code		
1	in.state (INV)	in.open_date (2004-09-28)	AB_ERR_VALUE_TOO_SMALL	state						

Each validation test is considered a *case* and is in a single row.

You can add as many *triggers*, *outputs* and *cases* as you need.

# Conditional Logic in Rules

**Each trigger can have multiple comparison cases.**

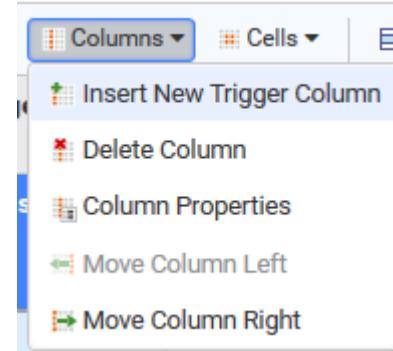
**Each case can have more than one trigger.**

if salary	< 10000	set output	to TOO_LOW
if salary	>5000000	set output	to TOO_HIGH
trigger	comparison	output	expression

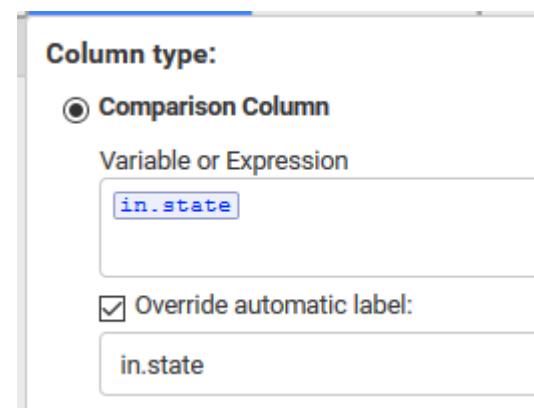
**The trigger and the output are the same in each case – only the comparison test and the output expressions change.**

# Triggers

**Double-click an existing trigger to change an existing value, or add as many as you need.**



**Comparison columns have one value that is used for all cases in the rule.**



**Expression Columns allow you to reformat existing variables.**

# Comparison Cells

Each cell is compared to the trigger column value and determined to be “true” or “false”

- Simple or compound values: 123, “UK” or “US”
- Named constants: Male
- Comparison operators:  $\geq 100$
- Built-in functions: is\_blank
- Complex expressions:  $< (\text{Price} - \text{Discount}) / 2$
- Keywords (choose by right-clicking): any (same) 

For the case to fire and assign output values, all cells must evaluate to true.

Each dml function has a *return type* and *arguments* which are described in the help.

## date\_year

Returns the year of a specified date.

### Syntax

long **date\_year**(date or datetime *in\_date*)

Argument	Description
<i>in_date</i>	A value of type date or datetime.

For more information on calling functions, see "[Function call expressions](#)" and "[Calling a function with named arguments](#)".

### Details

DML represents dates internally as integer values specifying days relative to January 1, 1900. You can use date and integer values interchangeably. By default, the returned value is in 4-digit year (YYYY) format.

The function returns NULL if *in\_date* is NULL.

### Example

The following function call:

```
date_year((date("YYYYMMDD"))"19980518")
```

Returns the year associated with the input value "19980518" (May 18, 1998):

```
1998
```



# User-Defined Functions

**These are viewable in the resource pane alongside the built-in functions.**

**An administrator can create user defined functions that can be made available to DQA users**

**These can be DML functions used within graphs or special functions for use in DQA.**

**It is possible to write custom sheet view functions using a specific markup style.**

# Adding a New Rule

- **Create rule**
- **Decide on trigger columns**
- **Populate comparison cells**
- **Select an Issue Code**
- **Choose which value is the Field Value – if multiple input values are used, choose the one to report the quality issue against.**

# Group Exercise: Suspicious Bronze

We also want to flag Bronze customers showing more than 16k in purchases for potential fraud.

- **What are the trigger columns?**
- **What are the values we are comparing?**
- **Which value should we use for the Field Value?**
- **What issue code should we use?**

# Group Exercise: Suspicious Bronze

We also want to flag Bronze customers showing more than 16k in purchases for potential fraud.

- 1. Create a New Rule, named “Fraud Detection”**
- 2. Add the necessary trigger columns**
- 3. Add the necessary values to the comparison cell**
- 4. Populate the Issue Code, Details and Field Value fields**
- 5. Perform a File Test to see how many records are found**

## Exercise 10: Discussion

We need to ensure that customers are continuing to make enough value in purchases to meet the designated status and that we aren't failing to give benefits to customers who have made recent increases to their purchasing.

Status	Purchases
Gold	>5000
Silver	>3000
Bronze	>1000

**How many trigger columns will we need?**

**How many cases?**

**Which field should go in the field\_value?**

**Anything else we need to know before starting?**

**What issue codes make sense to use?**

# Exercise 10: Status by Purchases

**Add trigger columns for status and annual\_purchases**

**Populate comparison cells appropriately**

**For output, use an appropriate description and issue code.**

**The guidelines for each status are below – be sure to write rules that evaluate to true for unexpected values.**

Status	Purchases
Gold	>5000
Silver	>3000
Bronze	>1000

**Test your rules.**

## Discussion: Additional Criteria

**The business unit wants to do further validation of “loyal” customers and will require that they have valid contact information and aren’t signing up for a one-time discount.**

**They have asked that any status be considered invalid if the customer:**

- Has an empty street\_address or zip**
- Has been a customer for less than 30 days.**

# Date Processing

The current date can be returned with the function: `today()`

We can get the difference between two dates in days by subtracting the earlier date from today:

`today() - since`

*Look at the DML Help for other date processing functions.*

# Using Expressions

- Trigger Column      `today() - since`
  - The result of the expression will be tested.
  - This is easy to read, but doesn't allow easy independent testing

- Expression Cell      `today() - since > 30`
  - A fully formed expression can be tested. This is useful if we need just one value to be compared, but we still can't test it independently

What if we want to use the value, but also test that it itself is valid?

To calculate the value only once, and use multiple times, we can use an **Internal Variable**.

- added in Rules View
- can be any simple type
- do not appear in file testing output
- are assigned an expression or single value once per record.

## Exercise 11: Further Status Validation

**Use an Internal Variable to store Days in Program**

**Add a validation to verify that the status is valid according to the logic:**

- Has a populated street\_address and zip
- Has been a customer for at least 30 days
- Choose a reasonable Issue Code.

**In addition, we want to be sure that the “since” field is not newer than today and not greater than 10 years ago.**

**Test and Import when you are happy with the results.**

# Discussion: Sheet vs. Rules View

Which of these tests cannot be done in sheet view?

- **date\_A and date\_B must be at least one year apart**
- **zipcode can contain only digits**
- **field\_Z must be present in table Z**
- **field\_X must contain unique values**
- **field\_Y must contain digits or “n/a”**

# Enhancement with Multiple Datasets

Using Lookups

# Additional Data Sources

**What if we want to validate the store numbers? The state field? The purchases?**

**Common validity tests using other data sources are:**

- **Values are valid only if they have a corresponding record in another dataset.**
- **Values are valid if they are in a list of approved values**
- **Values are NOT valid if they are in a list of values**
- **Value needed for a calculation in a complex rule**

# Additional Data Sources

**Data Quality Assessment allows the use of data from two different types of external sources – domains and lookups.**

**Domains are lists of values of a common type maintained in the Metadata Hub. All domains are unloaded from the Metadata Hub and made available as reference data.**

**Lookups are a special type of dataset defined within the Data Quality Assessment itself. They are made available using the Create Lookup template or by the administrator.**

# What is a Lookup?

A lookup is a dataset that contains records that can be matched with records in your incoming dataset.

Each lookup has a particular set of fields (a key) that can be used to find the matching record.

## Car Value

model   
make  
year  
value

## Reverse Lookup

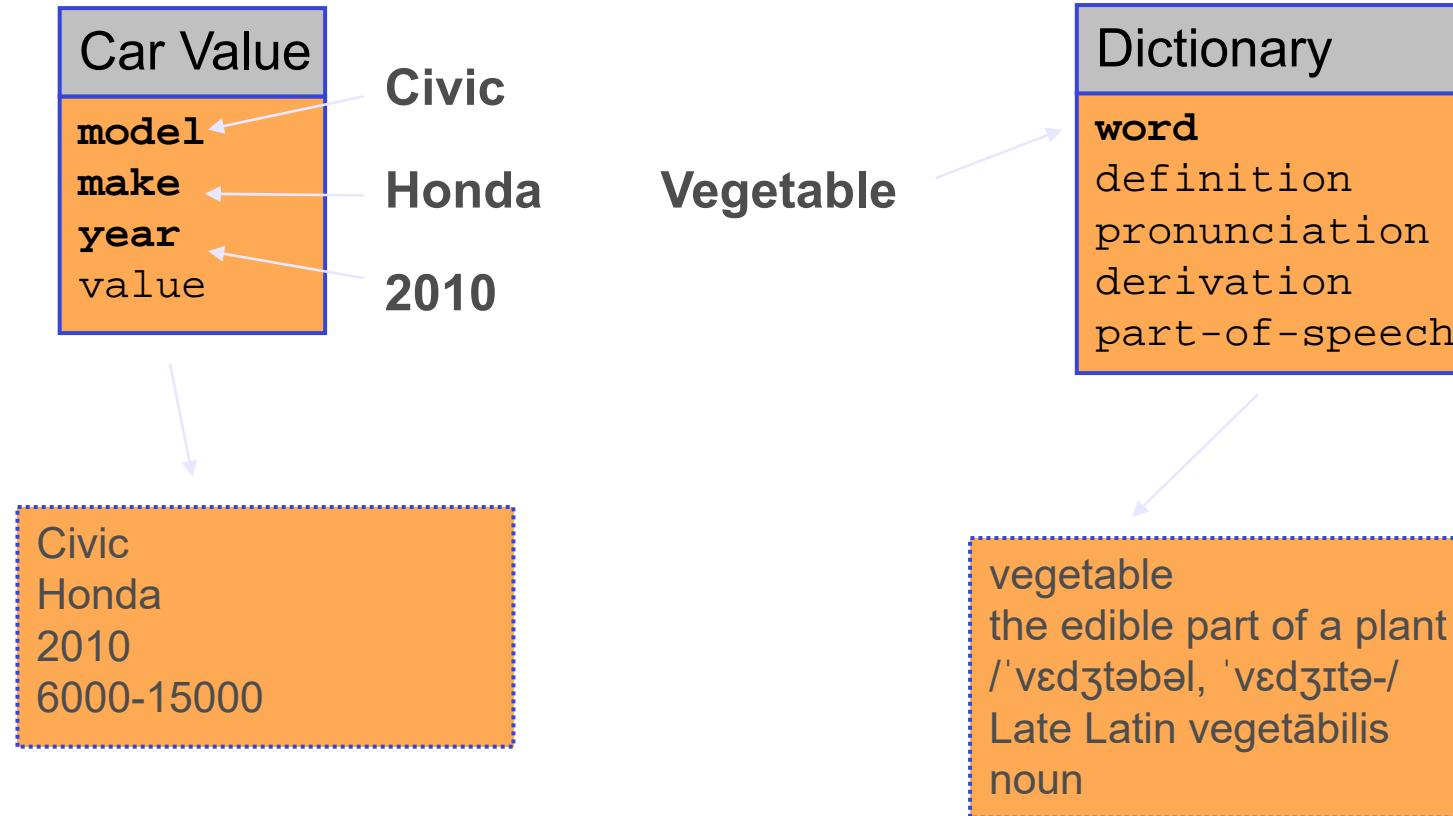
phone number   
name  
address

## Dictionary

word   
definition  
pronunciation  
derivation  
part-of-speech

When you use a lookup, you must provide a value for each field making up the key – the matching record will be returned.

# Using a Lookup



To define a lookup, you need the name of the lookup, the data source and the field to match (the key).

# Create Lookup Template

**All Data Quality configurations in the same project have access to all the lookups.**

**Each configuration creates one lookup in the same project the configuration belongs to.**

**The template allows you to make changes to an existing dataset to make it suitable for use as a lookup.**

# Configure a Create Lookup Application

The name of the configuration will be used to identify and specify the lookup in a Data Quality configuration.

You are required to provide:

- **Source Type and Source Information**
- **Lookup Key**

Optionally, you can:

- **Provide a different format for the lookup with fewer or more fields**
- **Provide mapping rules for new fields, or changes to existing ones**
- **Remove duplicate records as defined by a key**
- **Filter the source records to contain only a subset of records**

## Exercise 12: Create a Lookup

We want to verify that each `home_store` specified in the loyalty dataset matches an existing store.

To do this we will need to create a lookup containing information about the stores that can be used in our Data Quality configuration.

## Exercise 12: Create a Lookup

Create a new configuration using the Create Lookup template.

Make sure to select the “BDS\_loyalty” project.

Name the configuration stores\_lookup\_sN

Choose “File” for the Input Source.

In Source Information, use *stores.dat* with the embedded Record Format from *stores.dml*

## Exercise 12: Create a Lookup

For the lookup record format, create a new record format with an **8 character string** field called **store\_id**.

Click on Lookup Record Format

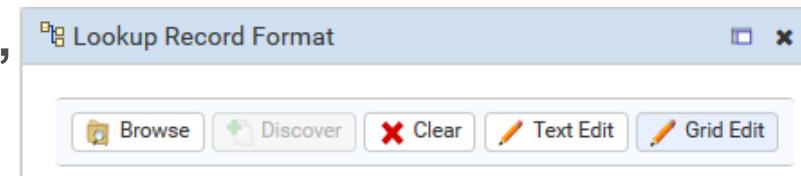
Click on ‘Clear’ and then ‘Grid Edit’

Say OK to Structured type

Click on “+” sign to add new field.

Provide the name and specify a fixed width string of 8 characters

Field	
• Basics	
Field Name:	store_id
Type:	string (Fixed width)
Size:	8
• Options	
Default Value:	none
Nullable:	No
Hidden:	No
Technical Comment:	none



## Exercise 12: Create a Lookup (cont)

Specify the lookup key to be ***store\_id***.

Make a mapping rule to map the correct field in the lookup to ***store\_id***.

Make sure there are no duplicates in the lookup.

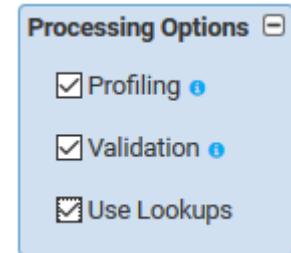
Run and review the results.

Then click on **Save and Publish**

# Using Lookups with Data Quality

Once a Create Lookup is saved, it will be available in any Data Quality configuration in a shared project.

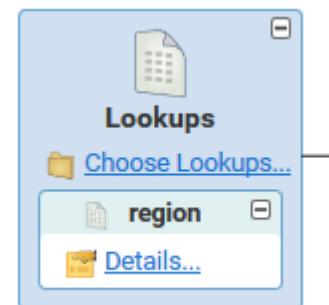
In Data Quality configuration, check the **Use Lookups** processing option.



Choose from the defined lookups

Choosing Multiple lookups is allowed

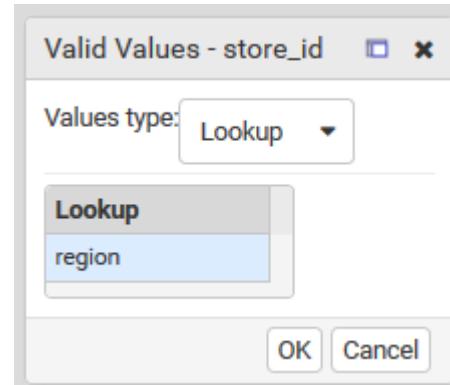
Selected lookup details are listed in the Lookups box.



# Using Lookup in Sheet View

Inside your Validation Ruleset, selected lookups will appear under Reference Data

In Sheet View, lookups are mostly used with the ***Valid Value*** function



## Exercise 13: Use lookup in a Sheet View

Open your existing Data Quality configuration

Configure it to use the created lookup

In validation sheet view, add a new validation to test that the value in **home\_store** field refers to an existing store.

Re-run the configuration and check whether the output contains the error code for the **home\_store** field.

# Lookups with Default Keys

**Often, the key value is the same every time a lookup is used in the ruleset.**

**A Lookup variable can be referenced like any other if a default key is provided.**

**If field names and types are the same, this will be automatic**

# Default Keys in Ruleset Editor

If the field names between the lookup and source file do not match, you can specify a default key – it is most often a single field, but can also be an expression.

click to edit  
default keys

default key expression  
for lookup

	Field	Key Modifier	Expression	Computed Value
1	region		in.region	<null>

If needed, this value can be overridden.

## Exercise 14

**Add a validation to test that the designated home store is still open. The Valid Values test only checks that it exists.**

**What change needs to be made to the Create Lookup?**

**What value needs to be tested?**

**What does it need to be compared against?**

**Should this be added in Sheet View or Rule View?**

**Implement and test the rule.**

**Run the full configuration.**

# Create Dataset Template

**This template is similar to Create Lookup, but allows a dataset to be preprocessed.**

# Review Questions

- 1. When do you use lookups?**
- 2. What is an example of a key field?**
- 3. What is required when you configure a lookup?**

# Reference Data from the Metadata Hub

Create and use Lookups

# Domain Code Set Values

**Domain Code Sets document the range of values for a data element in the Metadata Hub.**

**Looking in the Metadata Hub, you can see that some data elements are associated with a “Domain” – many will not be.**

**They are maintained independently of the Data Quality Environment and can be useful sources for certain types of validation.**

# Domains

Domains are stored and created in the Metadata Hub to associate coded values with their logical definition.

Master Values contain logical names – like the full state name, or the word associated with a particular value.

The screenshot shows the AB INITIO Metadata Hub interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Business Glossary, Business Assets, DQ Rules, Work Queue, Other, and Help. A dropdown menu under 'Other' is open, showing options like Technical Assets, Applications, Reference Data (which is selected and highlighted in grey), Logical Assets, Metadata Reports, Diagrams, Configuration, Import Metadata, Users, Groups, and Roles, and Administration. Below the navigation bar, the title 'Reference Data' is displayed next to a folder icon. There are four tabs: Domains (selected and highlighted in blue), Domain Code Sets, Domain Code Values, and Master Values. On the left, there is a 'Refine' section with a checkbox for 'Show published changes only' and a 'Contains text' search input field. Below that is a 'Creation Date' filter section with checkboxes for 'Last week', 'Last 2 weeks', 'Last 30 days', 'Last 90 days', and 'Last 180 days'. In the center, there is a 'Search Results' section with a 'Save As...' button, showing 1 row and a 'Filters:' button. Below that is a 'General Info' table with a single row for 'US States' with the description 'Name of the US states'. The overall interface is clean and modern, typical of enterprise metadata management tools.

# Domains

## Domain US States

**Info**

**Versions**

**Permissions**

Tags Edit  
No tags assigned

General Information

Name  US States

Description  
Name of the US states

Code Sets and Code Values

Show: Code Values Master Values Code Sets

51 rows Filter Sort Print

Master Value	Code Sets	
	StateName	StateCode
 Alabama	 Alabama	 AL
 Alaska	 Alaska	 AK
 Arizona	 Arizona	 AZ
 Arkansas	 Arkansas	 AR
 California	 California	 CA
 Colorado	 Colorado	 CO
 Connecticut	 Connecticut	 CT
 Delaware	 Delaware	 DE
 District of Columbia		 DC

# Code Set

Each Code Set consists of a single list of Code Values associated with the logical Master Values for a particular domain.

Domain Value	Code Set Alpha	Code Set Numeric
Owner	O	1
Renter	R	2

For Data Quality, we only need the codeset values – those in the actual data. But, it is useful to know that “O” and “1” are equivalent in a logical context.

# Code Set

## Domain Code Set StateCode

**Info**

 Versions

 Permissions

Tags  Edit  
No tags assigned

General Information

Name  StateCode

Description

Domain  US States

Data Type  String

Required

Max Length 2

Decimal Precision

Domain Code Values

51 rows  Edit  Filter      

	Value 	MasterValue 	Active Date 	Expiry Date 	Is Default 	Is Primary 
	 AK	 Alaska	1/1/1801	12/12/2999		
	 AL	 Alabama	1/1/1801	12/12/2999		
	 AR	 Arkansas	1/1/1801	12/12/2999		
	 AZ	 Arizona	1/1/1801	12/12/2999		
	 CA	 California	1/1/1801	12/12/2999		
	 CO	 Colorado	1/1/1801	12/12/2999		
	 CT	 Connecticut	1/1/1801	12/12/2999		
	 DC	 District of Columbia	1/1/1801	12/12/2999		

# Domains in Sheet View

**Domain Code Sets can be used to specify lists of Valid or Invalid values in Sheet View.**

**The Domain Code Set does not need to be associated with the field in the Metadata Hub, although it probably “should” be, that is a separate process.**

The screenshot shows a 'Rules Grid View' window with a table of rules. The columns are 'Business Name', 'Not Blank', and 'Valid Values'. Row 2 has a checked 'Not Blank' box and a blue-highlighted 'Valid Values' cell. A context menu is open over this cell, titled 'Valid Values - state'. The menu includes a dropdown 'Values type:' set to 'Domain Code Set' and a note 'Specify one or more code sets containing values that are valid for this field.' Below the menu, there are two sections: 'Input Items:' and 'Selected items:'. Under 'Input Items:', there is a 'Domains' folder icon with 'Browse' and 'Search' buttons. Under 'Selected items:', there is a 'StateCode' item with an 'Add' button and a 'Remove' button.

	Business Name	Not Blank	Valid Values
1	store_id (64507)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
2	state (NV)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
3	city (Reno)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
4	zip (89502-3255)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
5	region (MOUN)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
6	open_date (200)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
7	close_date (200)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

## Exercise 15: Domain Value Sets

**Open the Metadata Hub**

**Are any of the fields in the Loyalty Dataset associated with a domain?**

**Click on Domains to see which Domain Value Sets exist.**

**Go back to Express>It and use Sheet View to add an appropriate validation using a Domain Value Set.**

**Test and validate the change.**

## Exercise: Domain Review

**Are there any invalid states?**

**Would this work if we wanted to make sure we only had customers in states where we had stores?**

**Are there any other fields that might make sense to validate with Domains?**

**When should we use domains as opposed to Lookups?**

# Dataset Level validation

# Validation at Dataset Level

**How would we validate field values across records?**

- A field must contain unique values
- A field must contain the same value in all records
- The range of dates must be no more than 30 days

**All previous tests have been within the context of a single record.**

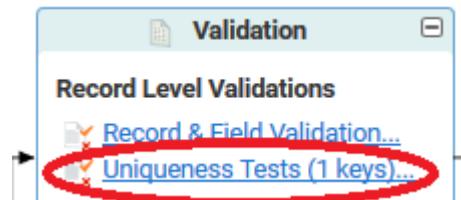
# Uniqueness/Cardinality Test

This looks at the whole dataset, but generates **AB\_ERR\_DUPLICATE** issues for individual fields.

Designate the value to be tested as a key – a single field, or a combination of fields.

By default, “uniqueness” – once and only once – is tested.

The cardinality option allows values to be duplicated a specified number of times – for example, you may want to a value to occur twice.



## Exercise 16: Uniqueness

**Add a uniqueness test for id.**

**Run the test. Did you find any invalid duplicates?**

**Are there any other fields that might be validated this way?  
What do profile results show?**

# Validation at Dataset Level

**The Dataset Integrity metric looks at the quality of the entire dataset processed in a single run. The criteria can be more complex than simply a duplicate value.**

**Rather than looking at values within a single record, you can look at all values for a field across the entire dataset.**

**Dataset metrics will invalidate an entire dataset, rather than being a percentage based on number of valid/invalid records or fields.**

# Dataset Level Metrics

***Dataset level metrics measure whether the distribution of values is consistent with historic distributions.***

- Dataset Integrity
- Stability

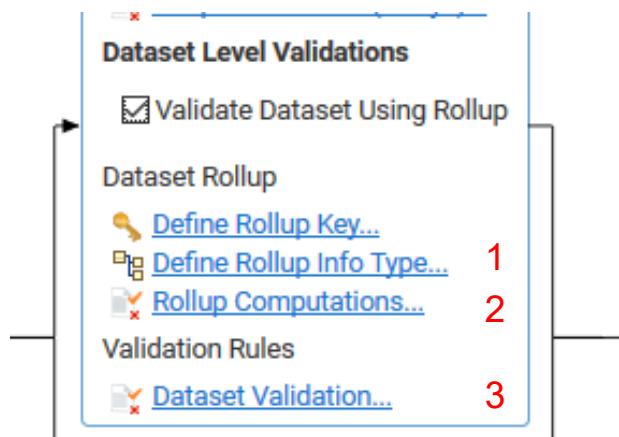
**Its error codes are calculated at the dataset level.**

**Each metric is either 0 or 1 – not the % of field level metrics.**

# Aggregating Values

**Adding a Dataset Level Validation is a 3-step (minimum) process.**

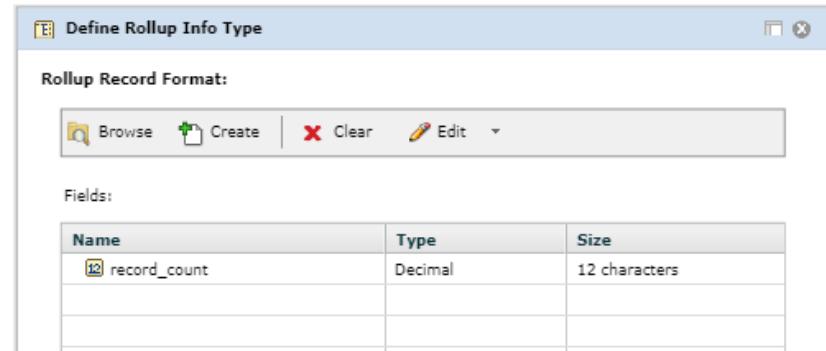
1. Define Rollup Info Type to hold the calculated values
2. Specify the Rollup Computations needed to calculate the values.
3. Use the results to perform the actual Dataset Validation



# Rollup Info Type

Each value to be collected needs to be stored in its own field.

Count is provided, click “Edit” to add additional fields.



In most cases you will use one of the following:

- **Decimal** use for all numeric values unless otherwise known
- **Date/Datetime** provide format mask from pull down
- **String** use for everything else

# Rollup Computations

A ruleset used to populate the Rollup Info Type.

The screenshot shows the 'Rollup Computations\*' window. It has a grid with two columns: 'Output Name' and 'Expression / Rule'. In the first row, the 'Output Name' is 'record\_count' and the 'Expression / Rule' is 'rollup\_count(store\_id, is\_defined(store\_id))'. A 'Function Assistant' dialog box is open over the rule entry field, showing options like 'Cancel' and 'OK'.

Keywords and Functions	
►	DML Functions
►	List Functions
▼	Rollup Functions
fo	rollup_accumulation
fo	rollup_avg
fo	rollup_concatenation
fo	rollup_count
fo	rollup_count_distinct
fo	rollup_distinct_values
fo	rollup_first
fo	rollup_last
fo	rollup_max
fo	rollup_min
fo	rollup_previous
fo	rollup_product
fo	rollup_stdev
fo	rollup_sum

Output must be assigned using Rollup Functions.

Nearly all take two arguments (variable, condition)

- **variable** is the field whose value is examined
- **condition** is optional, and allows you to include only some values in the calculation.

# Rollup Computations

Rollup functions are easiest to explain with a simple example.

Type	Value	Name
fruit	1	apple
fruit	1	pear
veg	2	lettuce
veg	4	kale

`rollup_count_distinct(Type)` will return 2

`rollup_count_distinct(Name, Type=="fruit")` will return 2

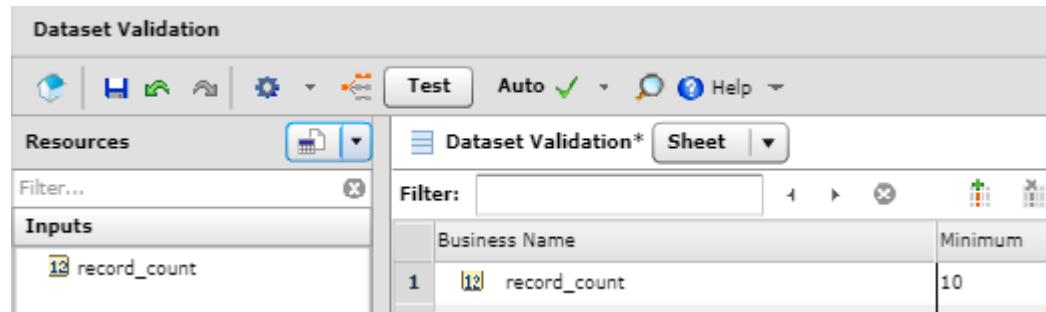
`rollup_count_distinct(Name)` will return 4

You might have both of these tests in a single record. You just need to have one Rollup Info Type field for each result

# Dataset Validation

**Dataset Validations work just like Record/Field Validations except you only have access to the values in Rollup Info Type.**

**You can use either Sheet or Rules View.**



**You will need to think carefully about which fields you need to test – or go back and forth between the various computations.**

## Group Exercise: Dataset level validation

**What if we wanted to declare the dataset invalid if it contains more than 3 values (O,U,R) in own\_or\_rent?**

**What values need to be in the Rollup Info Type?**

**How would we calculate those values?**

**What does the validation look like?**

**Does this dataset pass?**

**How could we test it?**

## Exercise 17: Create a Dataset Level Validation

Add a validation such that the oldest date in since should be no earlier than 1990.

*Hint: date\_year() returns the year of any date or datetime field*

- Open the existing configuration
- Check Dataset Level Validations
- Specify the Rollup Info Type to be a date field named `oldest_date`
- Use a rollup calculation to assign it the earliest date. Be sure to check for bad dates using the rollup function condition.
- Configure the dataset level validation as required using `AB_ERR_INVALID_IN_AGGREGATE`
- Run the configuration and review the output
- When you are satisfied, import to the Metadata Hub

## Group Discussion: Dataset Validation

- What is the difference between adding a field level validation for a minimum value and adding a dataset validation? Could you add both?
  
- If a value is tested for uniqueness, but three records have the same value for the field, how many errors are generated? Where will you see them?
  
- What is an example of something that could invalidate an entire dataset? Where would it be reported?

# Data Quality in the Metadata Hub

Data Quality Reports are automatically generated in  
Metadata Hub

# Data Quality Topics

To configure reference data go to the configuration page either under Other>Configuration or by loading the optional Data Quality toolbar

The screenshot shows the Data Quality Configuration interface. The top navigation bar includes links for Technical Assets, Business Assets, Data Quality (selected), Logical Assets, Reference Data, DQ Rules, Work Queue, Other, and Help. Below the navigation is a sub-menu with links for Data Quality, Info, Explore, Scorecard, and Configure. The main content area is titled 'Metrics' and contains a table with 10 rows of data. The columns are: Name, Display Name, Is Boolean, Abbreviation, Icon, Style Classes, and Description. The rows list various data quality metrics:

Name	Display Name	Is Boolean	Abbreviation	Icon	Style Classes	Description
Accuracy			A		dqc dqc-accuracy	Value must be in a defined Domain Code Set, or in a defined lookup file, or in a defined list of values.
Coherence			Ch			Value is not an outlier
Completeness			Cp		dqc dqc-completeness	Value is not NULL or blank
Conformity			Cf			Value is valid for its data type, and in the correct format or pattern
Consistency			Cs			Value is consistent when compared to a) another value in the same record; b) another value in a different record.
Dataset Integrity			DI			Indicates that the dataset is well formed, including the correctness of header and footer records.
Integrity			I		dqc dqc-integrity	Foreign key value matches known primary key and other referential integrity constraints.
Stability			S		dqc dqc-stability	Distribution of values is consistent with historic distributions
Timeliness		✓	T		dqc dqc-timeliness	A measure of the degree to which the data is available in a timely fashion
Uniqueness			U			No value occurs more than some configurable value

# Navigating Metadata Hub

Clicking on link in Metadata Hub will open an *info bubble*

Use info bubble to navigate in Metadata Hub

Use Home button to quickly return to the main page

Details- will open a new tab

Quick Look-will open a bubble

The screenshot shows the AB INITIO Metadata Hub interface. At the top, there is a search bar labeled "Search Results" and a "Save As..." button. Below the search bar, there are filters: "3 rows" (with a delete icon), a grid icon, "Filters:", and a dropdown menu set to "Data Quality: Has Data Quality" with a delete icon. A green "Clear All" button is also present. The main area displays a table with three rows of data. The first row, titled "General Information", contains a thumbnail of a file named "new-customers.dat", the name "new-customers.dat", and the type "File". To the right of this row, an info bubble is displayed for the file "new-customers.dat". The bubble has a close button "x" at the top right. It contains the following information:

- File:** new-customers.dat
- Details**: A link to view detailed information.
- Technical Hierarchy**: A tree diagram showing the file's path: Technical Repository > Projects > abinitio > dq-examples > data > serial > main.
- Lineage**: A link to view the lineage of the file.

The second row in the table shows "new-customers.dat" again with type "File". The third row shows "stores.dat" with type "File".

# What have we already used?

We have already been using the Metadata Hub as we write rules. Which do we already know how to view?

Where can we find?

- Domains?
- Issue Codes?
- Metrics?
- Data Quality Reports?

# Data Quality Legacy reports

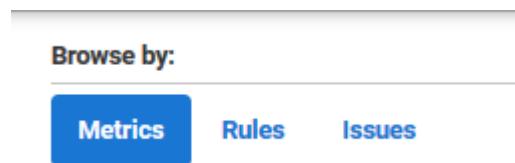
To get to the Data Quality legacy report go to Other > Metadata Reports > Legacy Reports  
Look under Operational Metadata

The screenshot shows a web-based application titled "Metadata Reports". At the top, there are three navigation buttons: "Browse" (highlighted in blue), "Search", and "All Reports". Below the header is a tree view of report categories. The "Public" category is expanded, showing "By Category" which further branches into "Differencing", "Lineage", "Metadata Freshness", "Metadata Quality", and "Migration and Administration". The "Operational Metadata" category is also expanded, showing "Data Profiles", "Data Quality" (which is further expanded to show "Issue Code Thresholds", "Metric Thresholds", "Datasets with Data Quality", "Metric Scores by Application", "Metric Scores by Dataset", "Metric Scores by System", and "Rule Results By Critical Data Elements"), "Import Feed Summaries", "Issue Handling", "Load History" (which is further expanded to show "Load History" and "Load History (Executable Metrics)"), "Operational History", and "Proxy Objects". The "Import Feed Summaries" report is currently selected, indicated by a blue background.

# Dataset Quality Report

You can view results by

- Metrics
- Rules
- Issues



For Metrics you can view historical trends

You can view Profile Results on the “Dataset Profile” page of the Dataset

*Using an optional feature called “Records with Issues” allows you to drill down further and see actual data.*

## Exercise 18: Data Quality Report

**Find your student dataset and view the Data Quality Report.**

**How many different runs are represented?**

**What information is viewable here that you do not see in Express>It?**

**What role does Metadata Hub play in the Data Quality solution? Why can't you just use Express>It?**

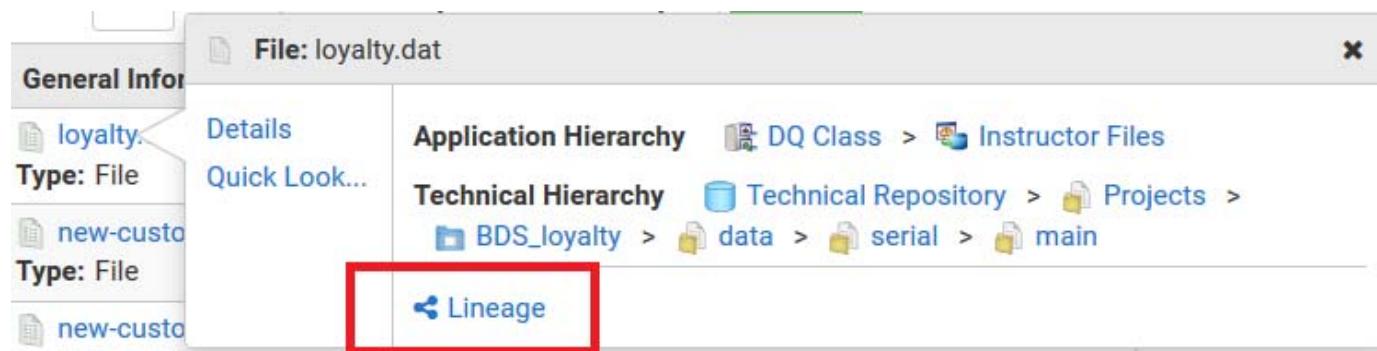
# Dataset Lineage

Lineage is a feature of the Metadata Hub you can use to find information about other datasets that use this dataset.

Why is this useful in the context of Data Quality?

To view lineage, choose “lineage” from a Dataset info-bubble.

*This requires configuration outside the scope of Data Quality, but is available in most Metadata Hub environments*



## Exercise 19: Data Quality Report

In the Metadata Hub, look at the lineage for your stores\_loyalty dataset (e.g. stores\_loyalty\_s1.dat)

- Looking at the history, does this dataset have any issues at the Dataset Level? Do they indicate a systemic problem or a single event?
- Are there any fields whose quality can be improved? What is the source of those field's values?
- Are any other datasets impacted by the “bad” values?

## Exercise 20: Metadata Hub Data Quality

- **Which field(s) are responsible for the low accuracy metric?**
- **Which field(s) are responsible for the low completeness metric?**
- **Which dataset(s) did the fields come from?**
- **Do we know if they came from the same record?**

# Exercise 21: Looking for results

Where would you find...

- how many datasets have Data Quality reports?
- what is the dataset with the lowest Completeness metric?
- what metric is impacted by a particular Issue Code?
- when was the last time a report was loaded for a dataset?
- which domains are available to use?

# Modifying Reference Data In Metadata Hub

Data Quality Reports, Datasets, Domain Value Sets,  
Issue Codes

# System of Record

**The Metadata Hub serves as the system of record for a variety of information related to Data Quality.**

- **Datasets (metadata only -- no data is stored)**
- **Data Quality Reports**
- **Issue Codes**
- **Domain Value Sets**
- **Metrics**

**To make changes, you need more privileges than to simply view the reports.**

# Changeset/Approval Process

**As a system of record, there is a three-step process when changes are made.**

1. Make the changes.
2. Submit a changeset for approval
3. Approve the changeset to make the changes viewable by all

**The DQE automatically submits and approves changesets for the Data Quality Reports.**

**The ability to make changes and the ability to approve changes are given to users separately by assigning roles.**

**Issue Codes are maintained in the Metadata Hub and unloaded into the Express>It environment before use.**

**To add an Issue Code, you need to know:**

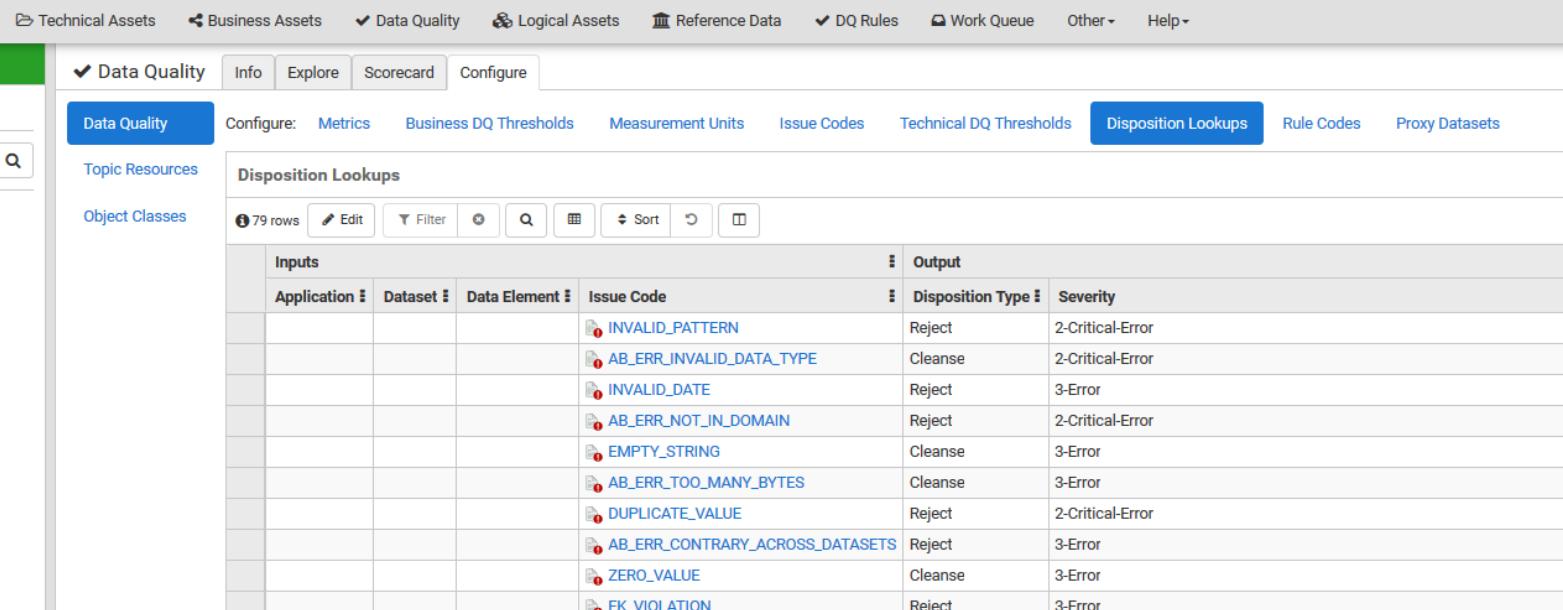
- **Name of issue code (all caps, no spaces)**
- **Display Name (usually the same as Name)**
- **Description (long text)**
- **Error Class (the type of error)**
- **Disposition Type**

# Dispositions and Severity

**When we use an Issue Code, we always have the opportunity to override Disposition and Severity.**

**These are optional.**

**The default values are found on the “Disposition Lookups” tab.**



The screenshot shows the Data Quality configuration interface. The top navigation bar includes links for Technical Assets, Business Assets, Data Quality (which is selected), Logical Assets, Reference Data, DQ Rules, Work Queue, Other, and Help. Below the navigation is a secondary menu with tabs: Data Quality (selected), Info, Explore, Scorecard, and Configure. Under the Data Quality tab, there are sub-links for Metrics, Business DQ Thresholds, Measurement Units, Issue Codes, Technical DQ Thresholds, Disposition Lookups (selected), Rule Codes, and Proxy Datasets. On the left, there are filters for Topic Resources and Object Classes, along with a search icon. The main content area is titled "Disposition Lookups" and displays a table with 79 rows. The table has two sections: "Inputs" and "Output". The "Inputs" section includes columns for Application, Dataset, Data Element, and Issue Code. The "Output" section includes columns for Disposition Type and Severity. The table lists various issue codes with their corresponding disposition types and severities. For example, "INVALID\_PATTERN" is mapped to "Reject" with a "2-Critical-Error" severity, while "ZERO\_VALUE" is mapped to "Cleanse" with a "3-Error" severity.

Inputs				Output		
Application	Dataset	Data Element	Issue Code	Disposition Type	Severity	
			INVALID_PATTERN	Reject	2-Critical-Error	
			AB_ERR_INVALID_DATA_TYPE	Cleanse	2-Critical-Error	
			INVALID_DATE	Reject	3-Error	
			AB_ERR_NOT_IN_DOMAIN	Reject	2-Critical-Error	
			EMPTY_STRING	Cleanse	3-Error	
			AB_ERR_TOO_MANY_BYTES	Cleanse	3-Error	
			DUPLICATE_VALUE	Reject	2-Critical-Error	
			AB_ERR_CONTRARY_ACROSS_DATABASES	Reject	3-Error	
			ZERO_VALUE	Cleanse	3-Error	
			FK_VIOLATION	Reject	3-Error	

# Disposition

**Disposition is used to keep track of how a particular type of error might need to be taken care of when data with that type of error is processed.**

**This is not used to perform any action on the data itself – but is used when reports are produced.**

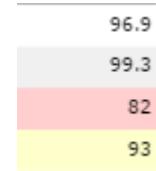
**The standard dispositions are:**

- **Cleanse**
- **Log**
- **Reject**
- **Flag**
- **Abort**

# Alert and Alert Thresholds

Each alert has a separate min and max threshold for Error and Warning.

Displayed on the report using different colors.



Each alert can be associated with metrics and/or error codes.

The thresholds can be overridden at the dataset or field level.

The screenshot shows the AB INITIO Data Quality interface under the 'Technical DQ Thresholds' tab. The left sidebar includes 'Data Quality', 'Info', 'Explore', 'Scorecard', 'Configure', 'Topic Resources', and 'Object Classes'. The main area displays a table of 'Issue Code Thresholds' with the following data:

Dataset	Alert Level	Issue Code	Min Threshold	Max Threshold
	Warning	AB_ERR_CONTRARY_ACROSS_DATASETS	10	1000
	Error	AB_ERR_CONTRARY_ACROSS_DATASETS	1000	999999999
	Warning	AB_ERR_CONTRARY_HISTORY	10	1000
	Error	AB_ERR_CONTRARY_HISTORY	1000	999999999
	Warning	AB_ERR_CONTRARY_IN_DATASET	10	1000
	Error	AB_ERR_CONTRARY_IN_DATASET	1000	999999999
	Warning	AB_ERR_CONTRARY_IN_RECORD	10	1000
	Error	AB_ERR_CONTRARY_IN_RECORD	1000	999999999
	Warning	AB_ERR_DQ_PROCESS_ERROR	10	1000
	Error	AB_ERR_DQ_PROCESS_ERROR	1000	999999999

# Domains

**Domains are part of the general Metadata associated with a dataset.**

**They may be maintained and used outside of the Data Quality Environment, so be sure to understand YOUR environment before making changes.**

**Domains can be added in two different ways.**

- **Manually**
- **Using an Importer**

# Class Discussion: Domains

## When to use domains vs. regular lookups vs. manual coding?

### Reusability

Use domains and lookups when code list is used in more than one place

### Volatility

Domains are mostly for slow changing data since the updating it in DQA requires a separate import and unload process. Data changes frequently should be in regular lookups.

### Natural of the data:

Domain code sets are typically metadata, while regular lookups mostly contain data.

### Size of the data:

Domains are mostly for small to midsized data. Regular lookup can be quite large.

# Final Exercise

Putting it all together

# Transactions

**There is a new requirement to perform Data Quality analysis on the individual transactions received from the stores.**

**The data file to use is transactions.dat.**

**It is described by transactions.dml.**

**The known requirements for Data Quality are on the next page, but you may need to use the data itself to understand the full implementation details.**

## Final Exercise

1. Every field, except for loyalty\_no, must be populated
2. payment\_method should be one of the known types
3. store\_no should be a valid store
4. loyalty\_no must match an existing customer
5. The combination of store\_no, register\_no, timestamp and loyalty\_no should be unique.
6. Total price, discount and quantity must be greater than 0
7. Credit card (CD) payment should not be used if the total price is below \$1.5
8. No transaction should be from a closed store (at the day of transaction)
9. Total number of records in the file should be between 200-500K

Implement and test these measures of Data Quality.

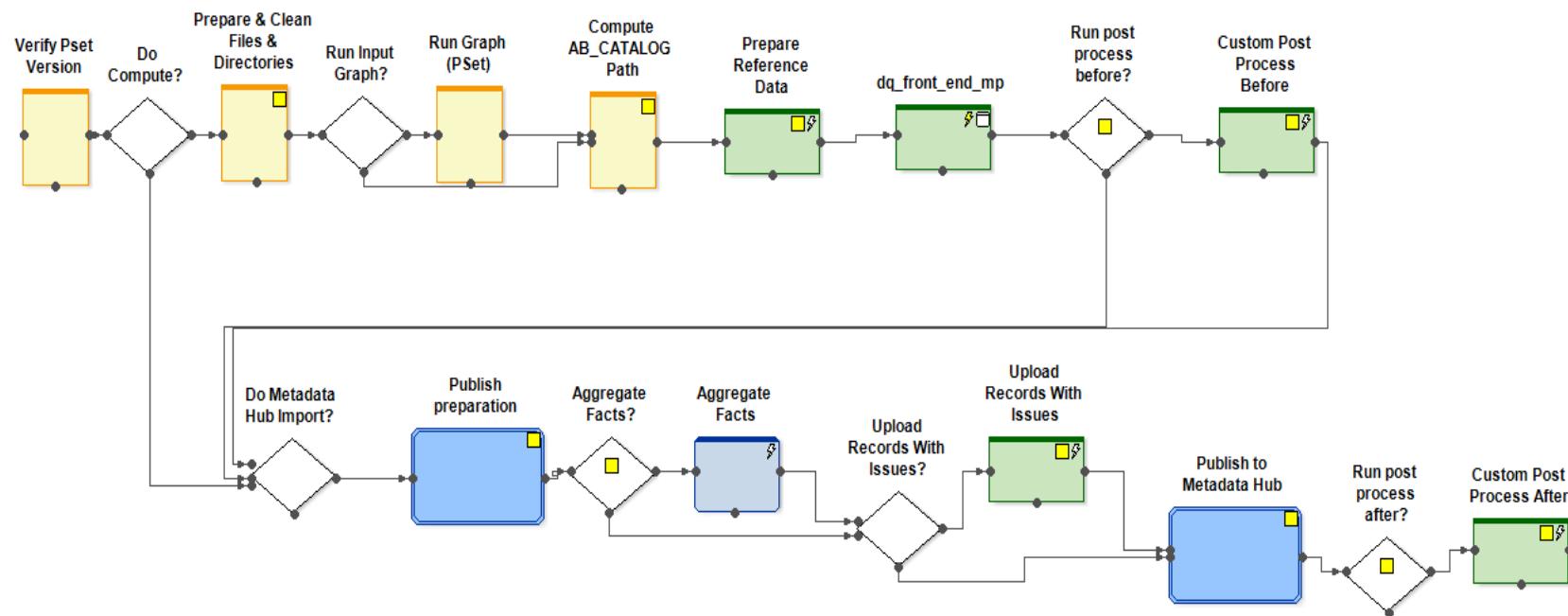
# Administrivia

Running on the command-line, Data Quality Project

# Compute and Import Plan

Each Data Quality run is executed by an Ab Initio plan. A Data Quality Configuration creates psets to drive this plan and some of the plan tasks.

During Compute and Test, only the top-row of tasks are run.



# Running Data Quality in Production

The Express>It interface is used for testing and configuring jobs. This is usually done in a Development environment.

Once configured, these jobs need to be run automatically against Production data.

```
air sandbox run compute_and_import_config_name.pset
```

When run on the command-line, it will automatically compute results and load them into the Metadata Hub.

You can provide additional parameters to control the behavior.

# Running Data Quality in Production

ALLOW\_DS\_CREATION

(true) allow creation of a Metadata Hub dataset.

ALLOW\_DS\_UPDATE

(true) allow update of Metadata Hub dataset

AUTO\_UPDATE\_RULESET\_DML\_CONSTANTS

(true) updates of constants for issue codes, rule codes, and dispositions in validation rulesets.

COLLECTION\_TIME

timestamp of data quality test results and profiles.

CUSTOM\_POST\_PROCESS

custom graph for post-processing.

CUSTOM\_POST\_PROCESS\_WHEN\_TO\_RUN

order of the execution of a custom post-processing graph (before or after the import of results to the Metadata Hub).

repository path for an EME input dataset.

DATASET\_RPATH

source path of the associated Metadata Hub dataset

DO\_COMPUTE

(true) compute data quality results.

DO\_MHUB\_IMPORT

(true) import of results to the Metadata Hub.

DO\_PROFILER

(true) profile data

DO\_TR\_DATASET\_IMPORT

(true) update create dataset to the technical repository.

FILE\_IS\_COMPRESSED

(false) compression of input dataset

INPUT\_FILE\_PATH

input file path

INPUT\_RECORDS\_LIMIT

number of records used for computations to the value you specify.

LOGGED\_RECORDS\_LIMIT

number of log records.

OUTPUT\_SERIAL\_DIRECTORY

output directory for the files produced by while running the configuration.

WRITE\_CLEAN\_RECORDS

create an output file that contains only clean records.

# Data Quality Project Configuration

The Data Quality Project is a standard Public Project which contains all of the underlying graphs and plans needed to process and generate Data Quality results.

- Each environment should have a single copy of this project
- Any project containing datasets to be analyzed should include this project.
- The values of the Data Quality project parameters should never be changed in the project parameters – but should be overridden. Why?

# Profile Results and PII

Data Quality Reports and Profiles never include full context records, but they do contain values.

Certain types of PII need more protection than the Metadata Hub can provide.

You can

- Configure a filter to remove or mask values from certain fields and provide the value in AIDQ\_CONFIG\_PROFILE\_FILTER\_PATH
- Set DO\_PROFILER to 0 and avoid profiling altogether

# Purging Results

```
mh-admin datastore purge datastore-name  
  [-do-purge]  
  [-sourcepath sourcepath]  
  [-start-time datetime -end-time datetime]  
  [-dq] [-dp] [-opds] [-opexe] [-all]  
  [-purge-metrics-with-proxies-only]  
  [-verbose]
```

# Postprocessing Graphs

You can specify custom processing to happen before or after results are loaded to the Metadata Hub.

These are used to send email, generate particular reports or make changes to the report before results are imported.

Graphs are run as part of the plan and have access to runtime parameters that provide details of a particular run.

# Promotion

**The standard lifecycle is used for promoting Data Quality projects.  
The DQE Express>It interface is used only for Development.**

## Development

- **Validate and write rules against samples of real data**
- **Tag and Promote**

## QA

- **Run psets on pre-production datasets**
- **Inspect results in Metadata Hub**

## Production

- **Scheduled runs of compute\_and\_import psets**
- **Full data volumes; results imported to Metadata Hub**

# Maintaining Metadata

**All of the Metadata objects: Issue Codes, Metrics, Domains, etc. can be edited by hand in the Metadata Hub.**

**They can also be imported from external sources such as a spreadsheet.**

**Before starting to customize these objects, it is worth understanding where your system of record will be and how you will make sure the values stay synchronized.**

# Contacting Ab Initio Support

**Problems, Questions,  
Feedback or Concerns?**

**[support@abinitio.com](mailto:support@abinitio.com)**

**+1 781 301 2100**

**+44 0 870 850 8700**