

Building an Agile Data Lake



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SCALEFREE 
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AGENDA

Overview

The Agile Data Lake

ADL Implementation

Data Governance

Workflow Automation

Patterns & Practices

Metadata Driven Frameworks

Plug-n-Play Business Rules

Datapoint Repository



OVERVIEW

- *Terminology*
- *What is a Data Lake?*
- *Reference Architecture*
- *Methodology*
- *Data Modeling*

Terminology

- **DaaS:** *Data-as-a-Service / Data-as-a-Solution*
- **Data Lake:** *vs Data Warehouse vs Data-Mesh vs Data-??*
- **Data Lineage:** *Schematic, Semantic, Data, Process*
- **Metadata:** *Management & Automation*
- **Business Rules:** *Hard & Soft*
- **Agile Data Lake:** *Coupled (embedded) vs Decoupled (plug-n-play)*

What is a Data Lake?

First, let's discuss what it is NOT!

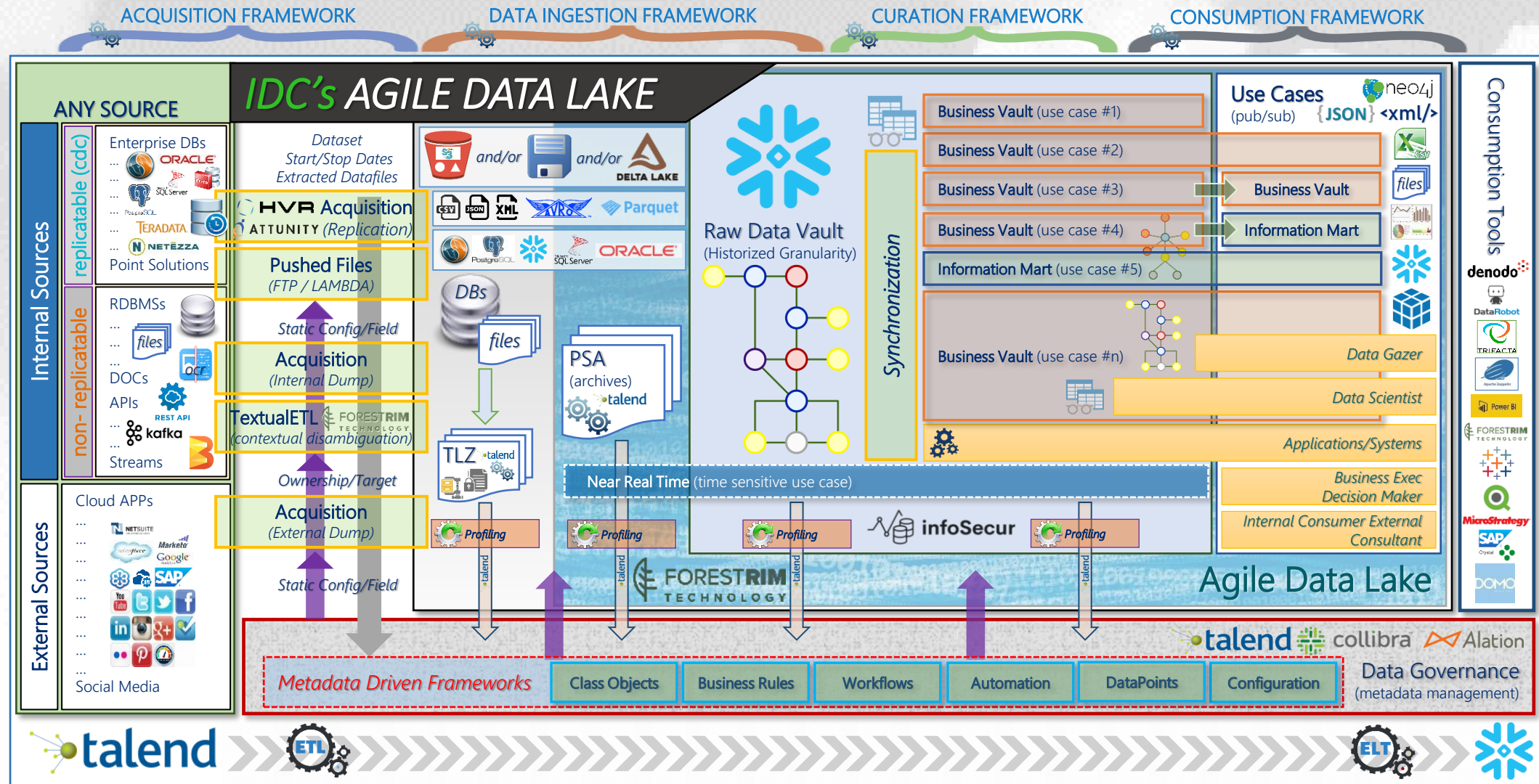
- Is NOT a new term for 'Enterprise Data Warehouse' (EDW)
- Is NOT necessarily Hadoop or NoSQL based
- Is NOT another Data Silo with fast, easy access
- Is NOT able to eliminate data integration or data processing
- Is NOT just for IoT, Analytics, & AI capabilities
- Is NOT a file store in the Cloud

What is a Data Lake?

What it IS!

- A Modernized Data Warehouse for the Enterprise
- An Architectural Strategy & Data Store for ALL business information
- A co-location of ALL Enterprise data in one virtual place
- A fusion of disparate source data with adaptable data modeling
- A well-managed, well-defined, centralized modern data warehouse
- A granular, historized, & correlated dataset for Business use
- A governed lineage data store that can be trusted

Reference Architecture



Methodology



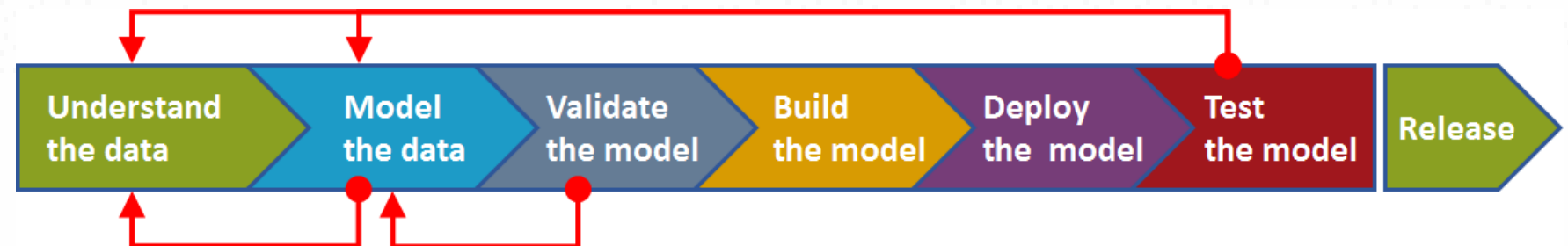
“Any successful methodology is one that is adopted and put into practice”

SDLC – Software Development Life Cycle

A principled, pragmatic practice for the implementation of software applications; *establishes the foundation for software quality and incremental version release management*

DDLC – Database Development Life Cycle

A managed, prescribed practice for the design and deployment of database structures; *establishes durable, yet pliable schematic lineages for fresh installations, upgrades, and migrations*



Data Modeling

Holistic Layer

An abstract landscape of data silos across an Enterprise; establishes the foundation for data governance

Conceptual Layer

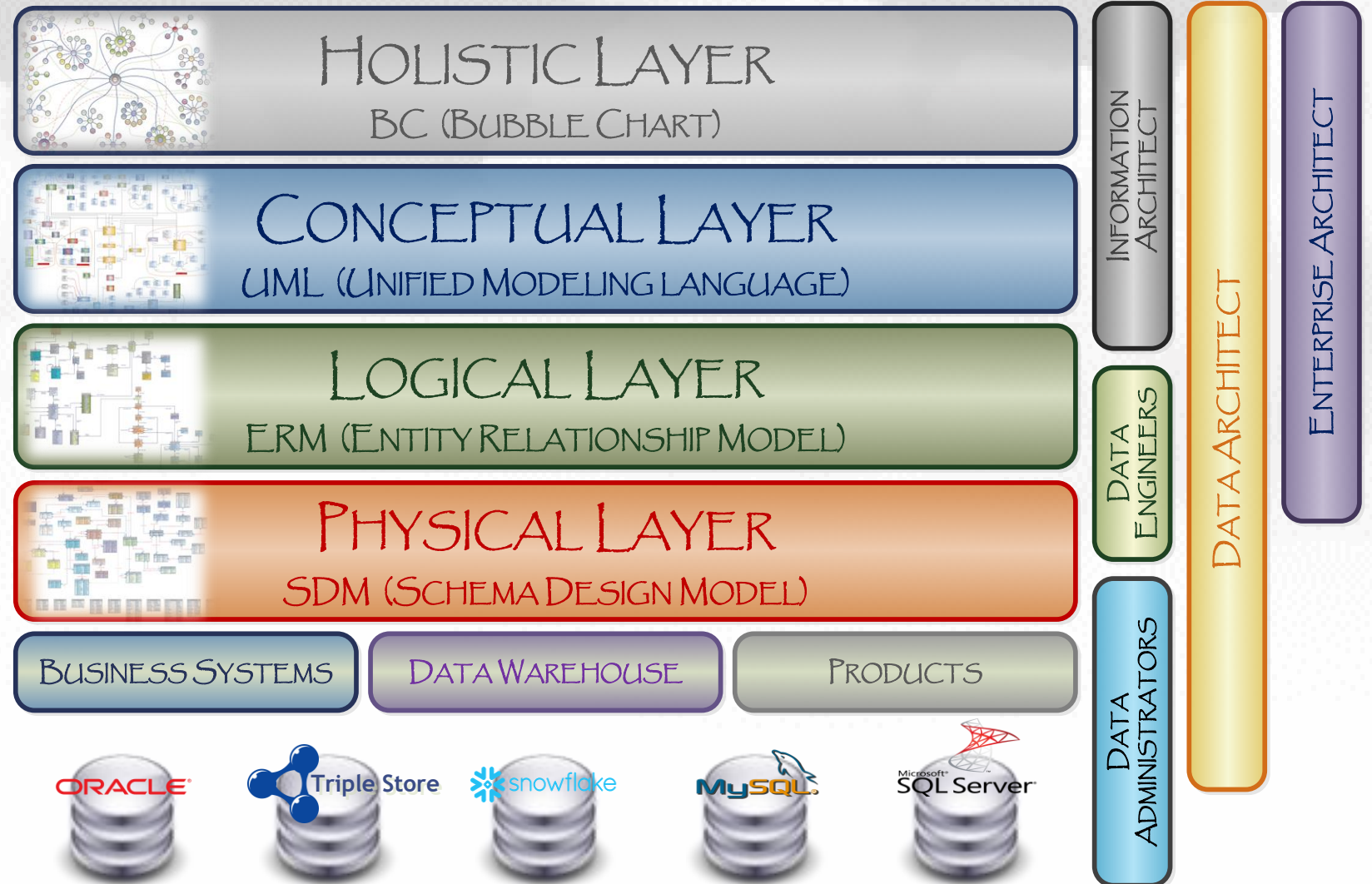
An abstract definition of business data elements and their generalized relationships; defines the semantics of the enterprise data landscape

Logical Layer

An abstract structure of semantic information organized as domain entities, attributes, and specific relationships; classifies entities, keys, attributes, and cardinality

Physical Layer

An alignment of physical artifacts with storage configurations and computing requirements; incorporates all data objects



AGILE DATA LAKES

- *Data Lake vs Data Warehouse*
- *Why Data Vault?*
- *Agile Data Lake Process Workflows*
- *Life Cycle of an Agile Data Lake*
- *Agile Data Lake Architecture*

“Data Lakes are a ***solution*** for Business Intelligence & Analytics – they are ***not*** a platform, they are ***not a tool***, they are ***not a file store in the cloud!***”

Dan Linstedt

Why Data Vault?

"The DATA VAULT is the optimal choice for modeling the EDW in the DW 2.0 framework"

Bill Inmon



Business Alignment

- Delivers timely, accurate business value
- Reduced design, implementation, & operational costs
- Provides auditable, historized, granular information
- Information purposed for the Business



Flexible Solution

- Well defined Architecture & Methodologies
- Incremental design, implementation, & maintenance efforts
- Adaptable Data Model
- Standards based

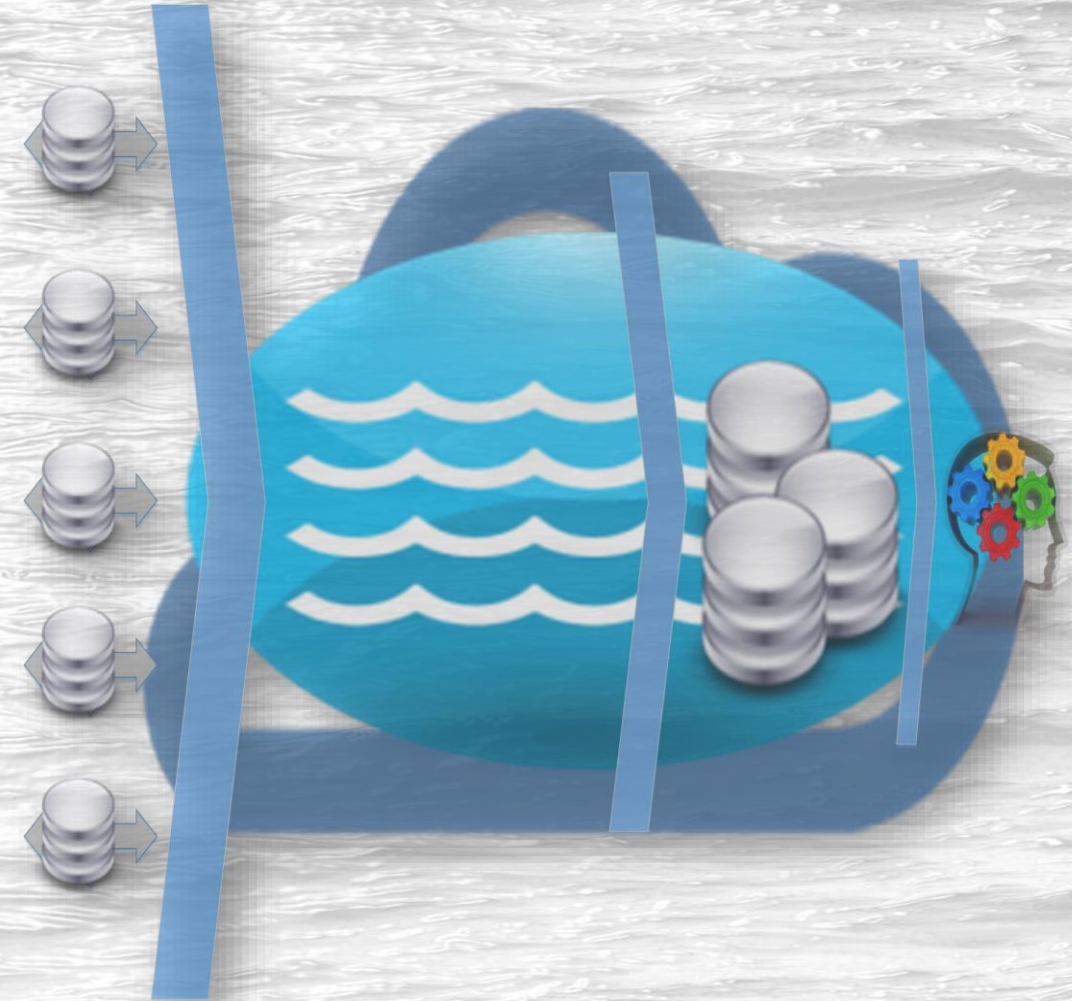
ADL Process Workflows

“Successful Data Lakes follow a prescribed workflow to ensure adaptability, pliability, and consistency, establishing User Trust!”

SOURCE/TARGET – Data Originations & Data Stores

Typically, Database Systems, Data Files, API Result Sets, and/or Data Streams; essentially to understand the size and shape of *SOURCE* data originations is to know what and how data must be processed into *TARGET* data stores

VOLUME, VARIETY, VELOCITY!



Life Cycle of an Agile Data Lake



Data Acquisition Workflow

Extracting raw source data, accumulating in a transient landing zone for downstream processing



Data Ingestion Workflow

Directing landing zone data objects to a persistent staging area & processing further into a raw data store (data vault)



Data Curation Workflow

Transforming raw data vault into usable formats (business vault) for further processing and/or use by business users



Data Consumption Workflow

Data Aggregations, Analytics, Machine Learning, Data Mining, Visualizations, & Reporting (information marts) by business users

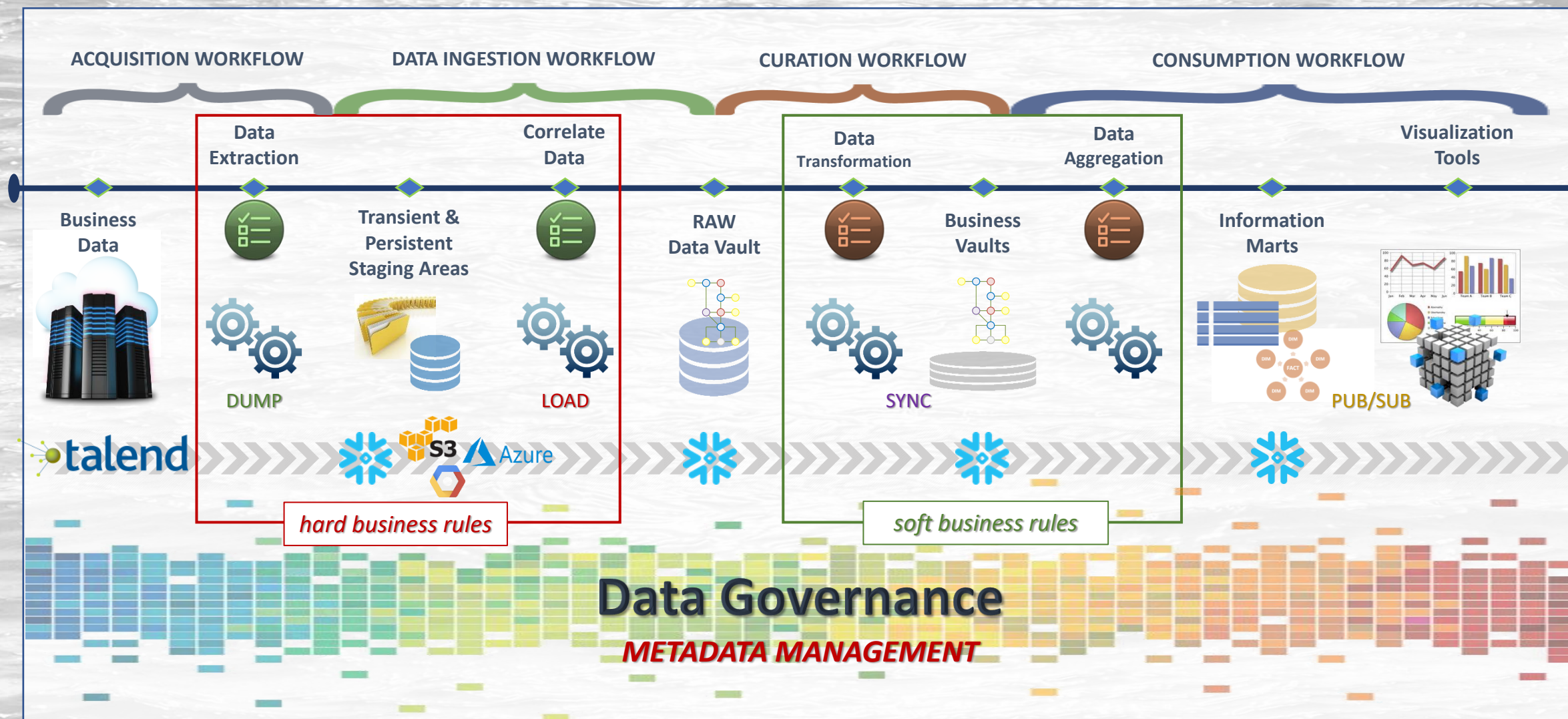


Discretionary Workflows

*Reference Data Management Synchronization
Directional Master Data Integration*



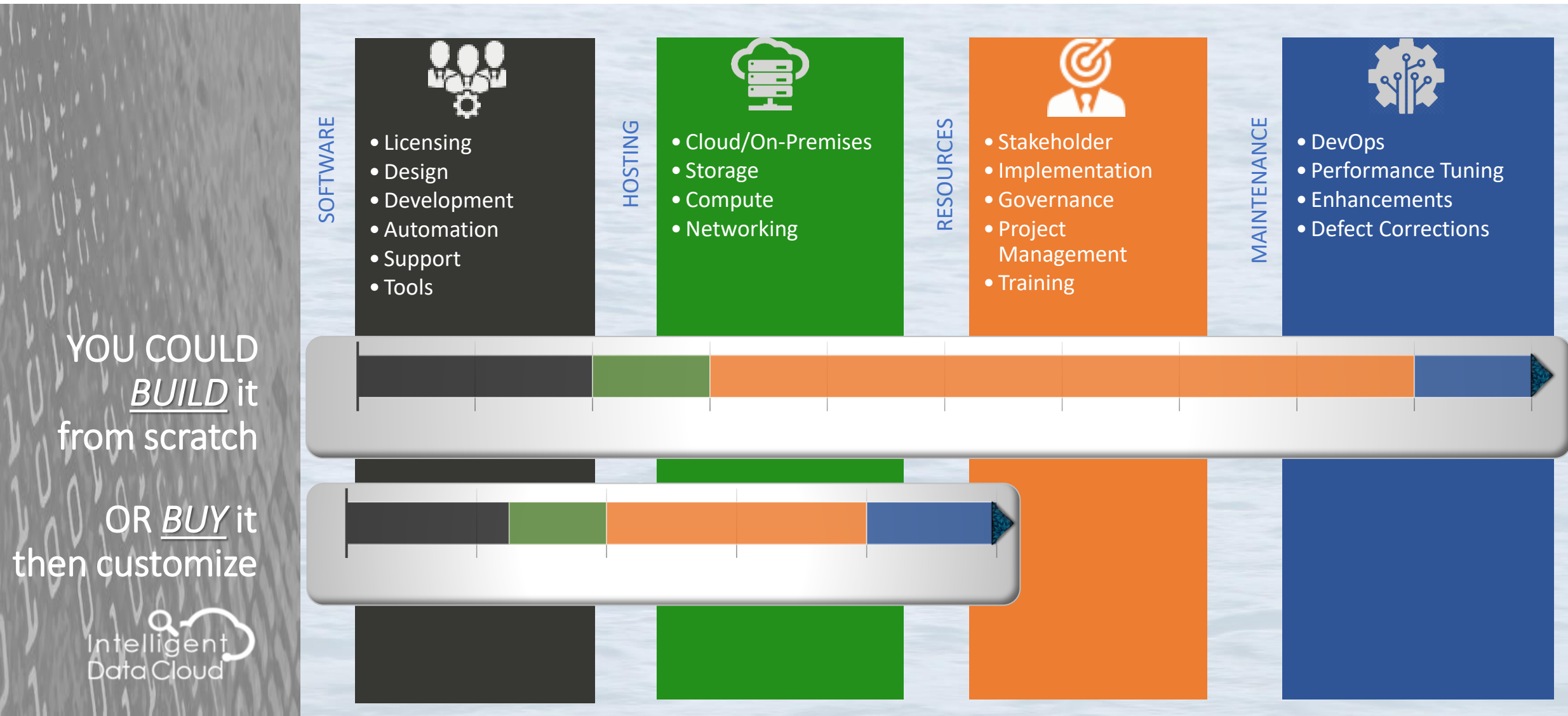
ADL Architecture



ADL IMPLEMENTATION

- *Delivering Intelligent Data*
- *Technology Integration*
- *Project Management*

Delivering Intelligent Data



Technology Integration

Ecosystem

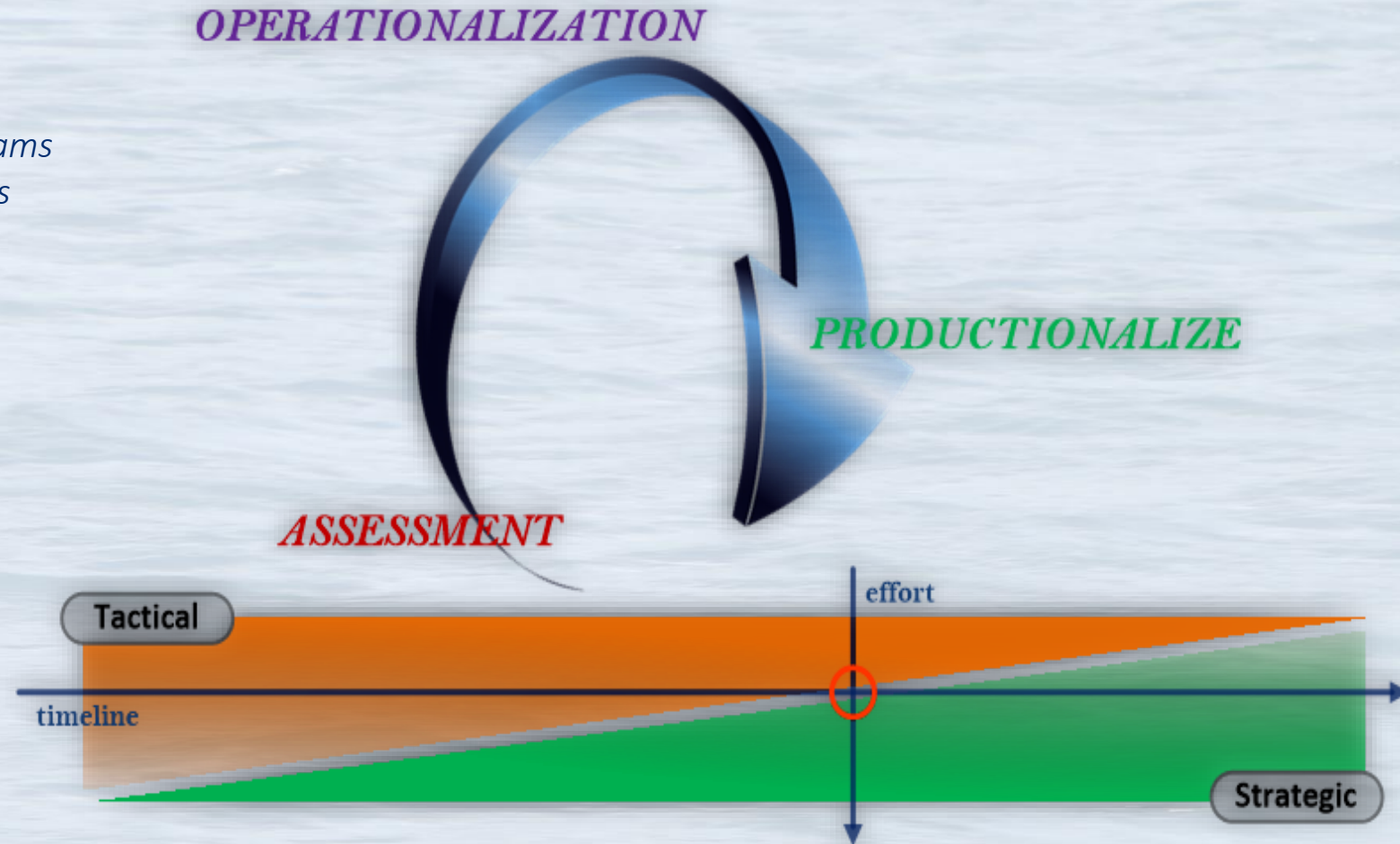
Environment: DEV/TEST/PROD
Platform: On-Premises / Cloud
Software: Tools / Engines / Systems
Data Stores: Database / File Systems / APIs / Streams
Network: Virtual Machine / RDP / Host Systems
Security: Role Based Access Control / MFA

Design & Implementation

Modeling: Process & Data Workflows
Guidelines: Development Best Practices
SDLC/DDLC: Versioning / Branch & Tags
ETL/ELT: Hand Code / Code Generators
Context: Configuration Variables
Exceptions: INFO / WARN / ERROR / FATAL
Logging: Return Codes / Alerts / Notifications

DevOps

Artifacts: Builds / Release Management
Engines: Runtime Execution Servers
Scheduler: Task Operations & Monitoring



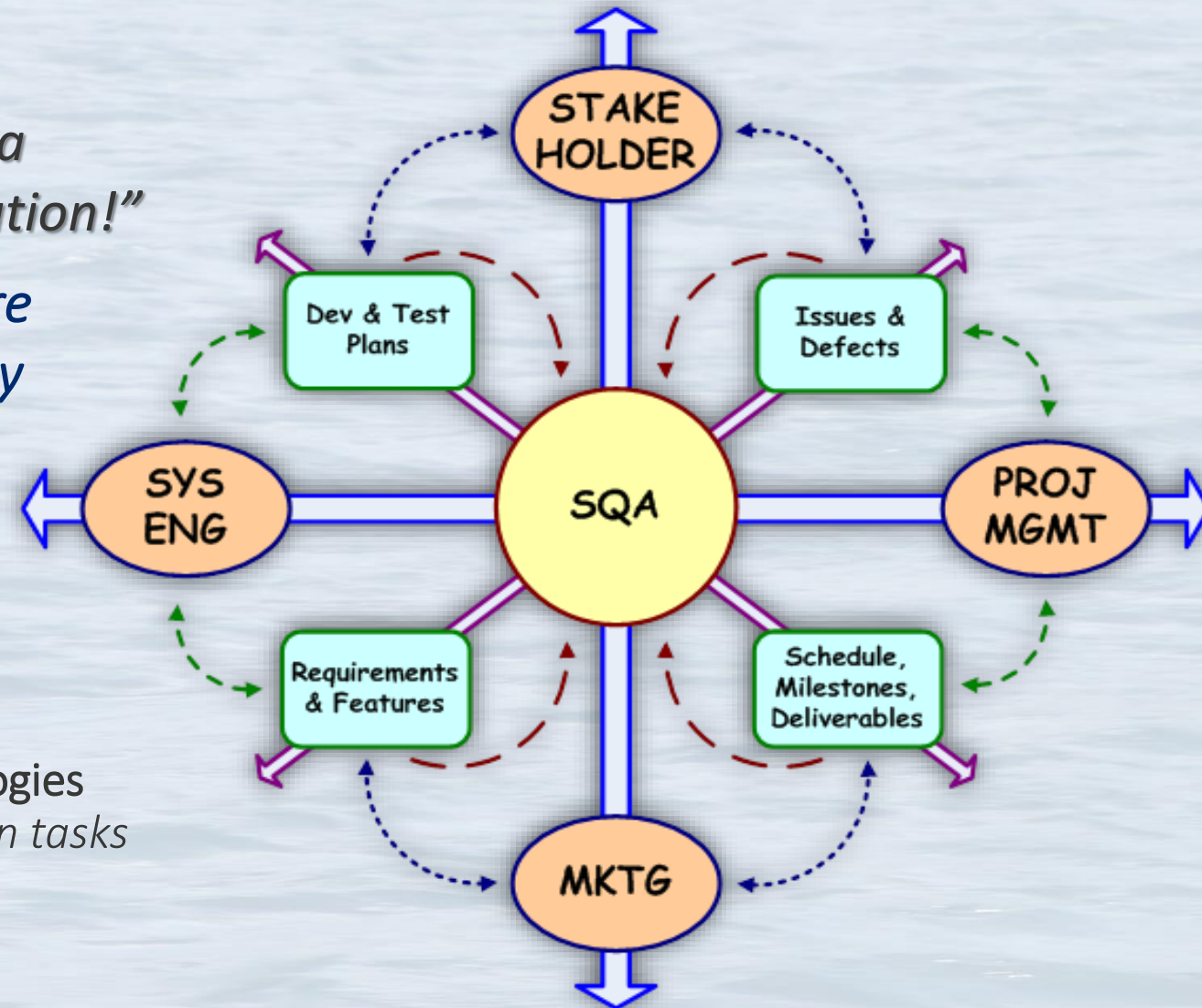
Project Management

“Successful Data Engineering Projects need a well-balanced process and clear communication!”

- *Insufficient communication leads to failure*
- *too much process leads to perpetual delay*

JEP – Just Enough Process

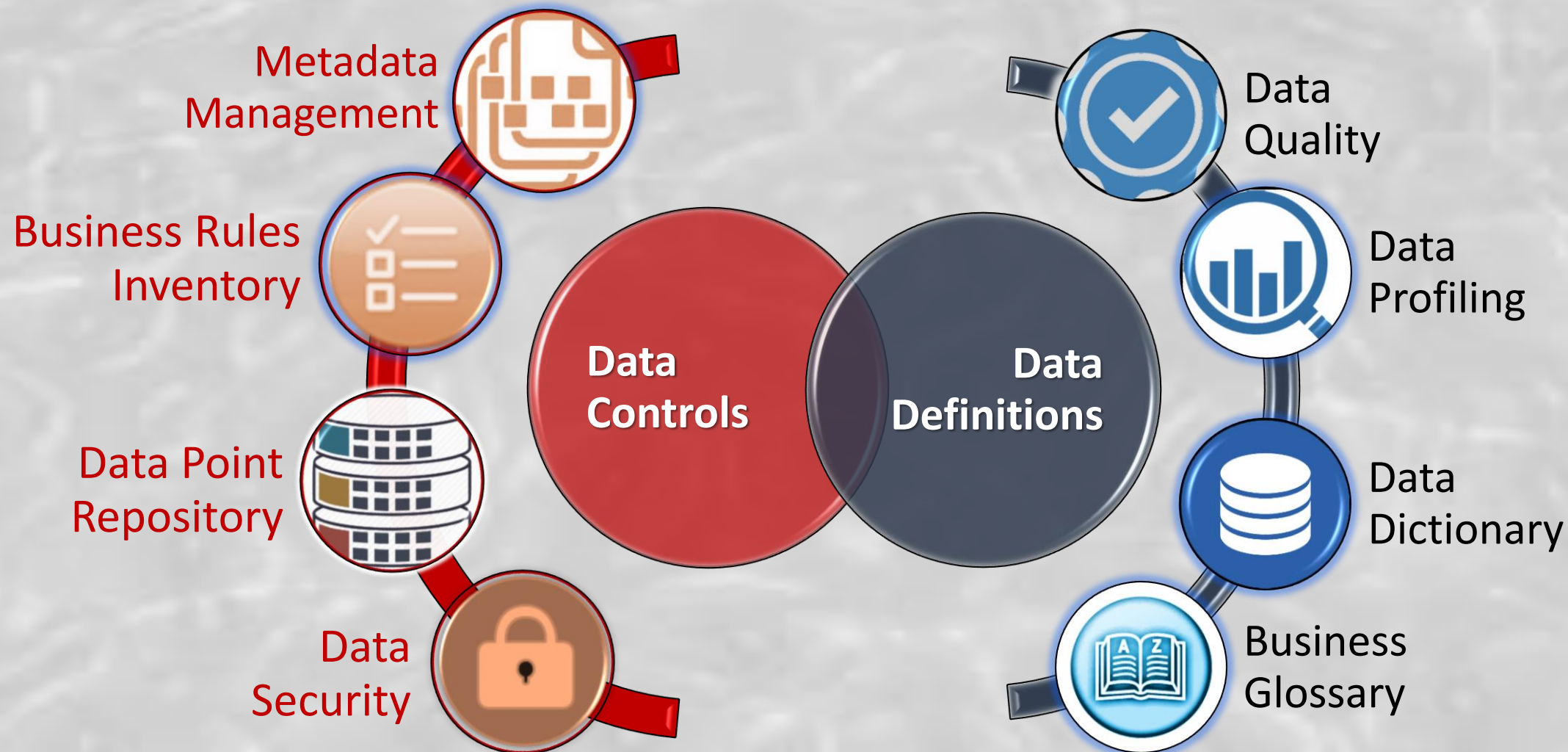
Centered around Quality, JEP codifies Agile methodologies with project disciplines; *focus is on what, how, & when tasks or stories should be performed across sprints*



DATA GOVERNANCE

- *What is Data Governance?*
- *Business Glossary & Data Dictionary*
- *Taxonomy of a Business*
- *Data Quality & Stewardship*
- *Metadata Management*

What is DATA GOVERNANCE?



Business Glossary & Data Dictionary

“Defining a business is like trying to explain how an airplane flies; each element of flight can be described in many ways, and often is...”

Business GLOSSARY – The Taxonomy of a Business

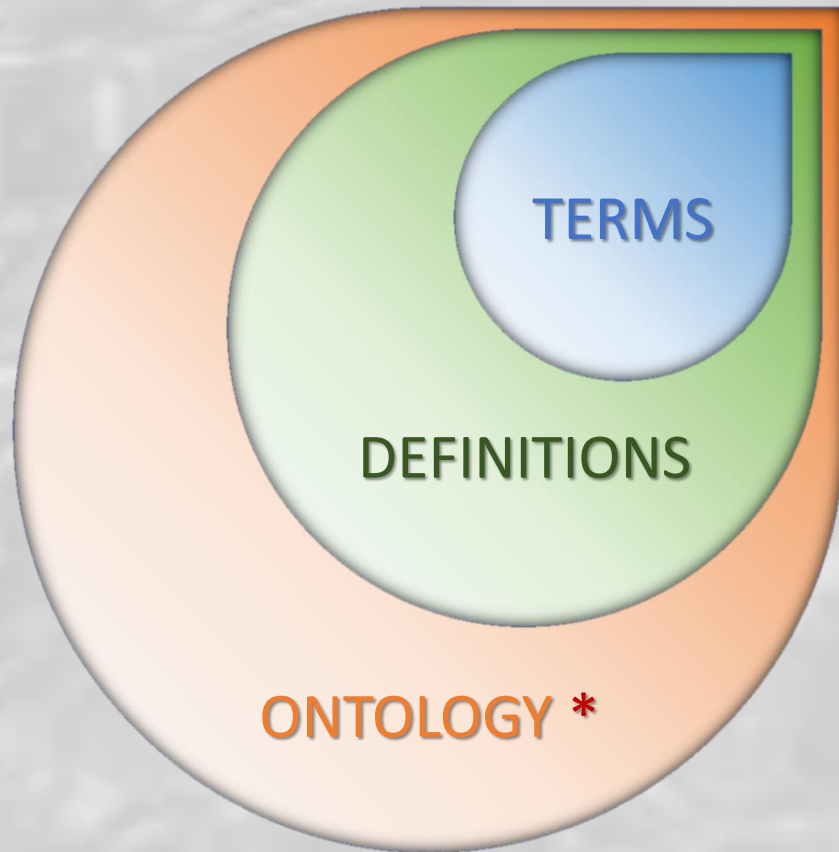
Clear, concise, accepted definitions of business terminology; *essentially to understand the business at its core enables all who participate in its success – semantic lineage*

Data DICTIONARY – The Value of Data Structures

Factual, historical, data structures from business data systems; *essentially to understand the structure of SOURCE & TARGET data and their mappings enables trusted data processing – schematic lineage*



Taxonomy of a Business



Ontology – The Information Model of a Business

Conceptual organization of the Business by Domain; *essentially a hierarchal and/or composite abstraction, grouping concepts with relationships and/or associations*

Terms – The Language of the Business

Terminology used by the Business; *essentially a collection of words, compound words, and/or acronyms that are essential to the corporate vernacular*

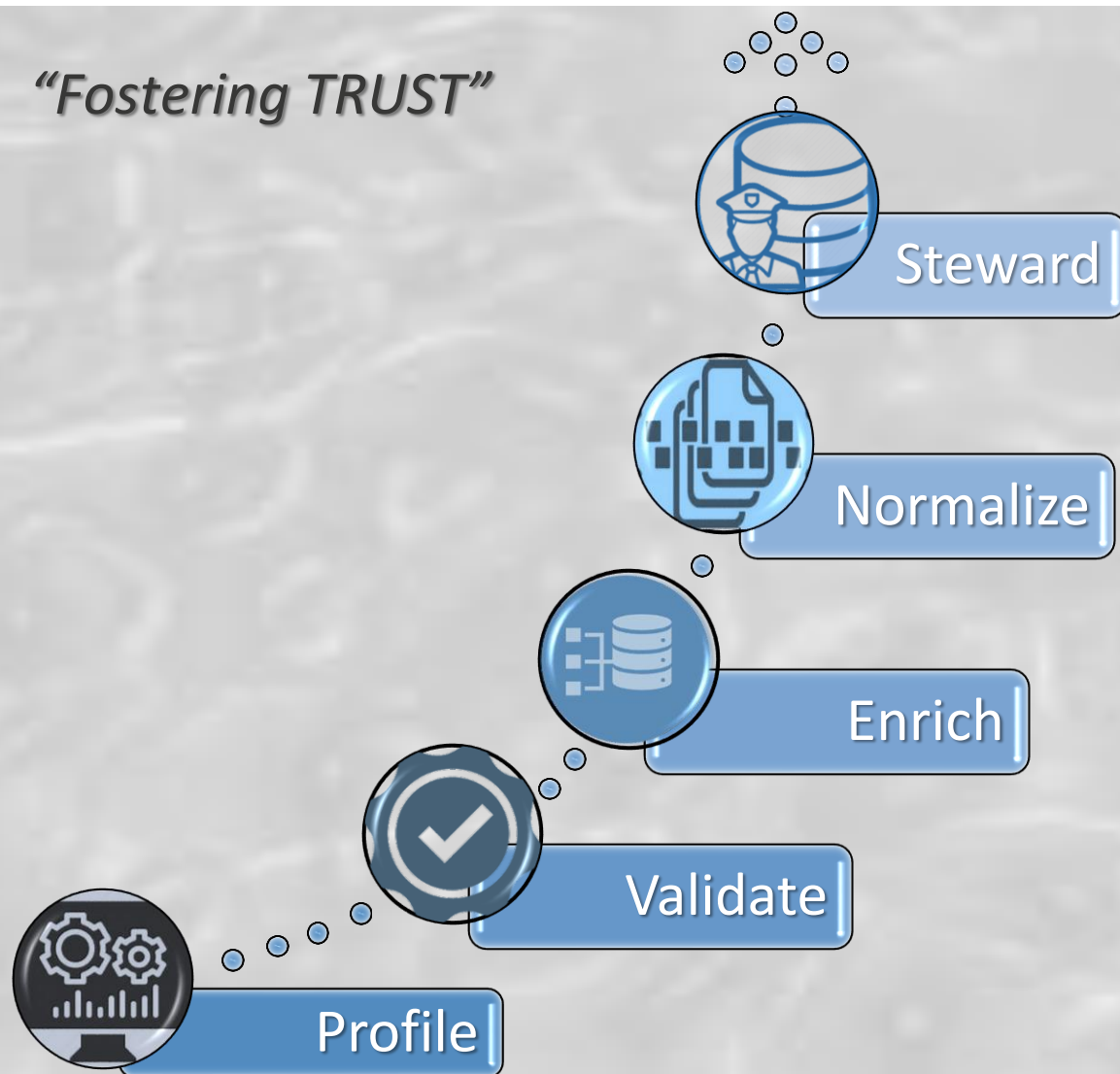
Definitions – The Meaning of Business Terminology

Widely accepted explanation of each Business Term; *essentially each identified term needs a clear description of its meaning that business stakeholders can agree on*

**** a Term may have multiple definitions depending upon the business context***

Data Quality & Stewardship

"Fostering TRUST"



Data STEWARDSHIP – Manual Process

Typically, any rejected data processed by Business Rules; *when automation is not enough manual intervention maybe required*

TRANSFORMATIONS – Automated Process

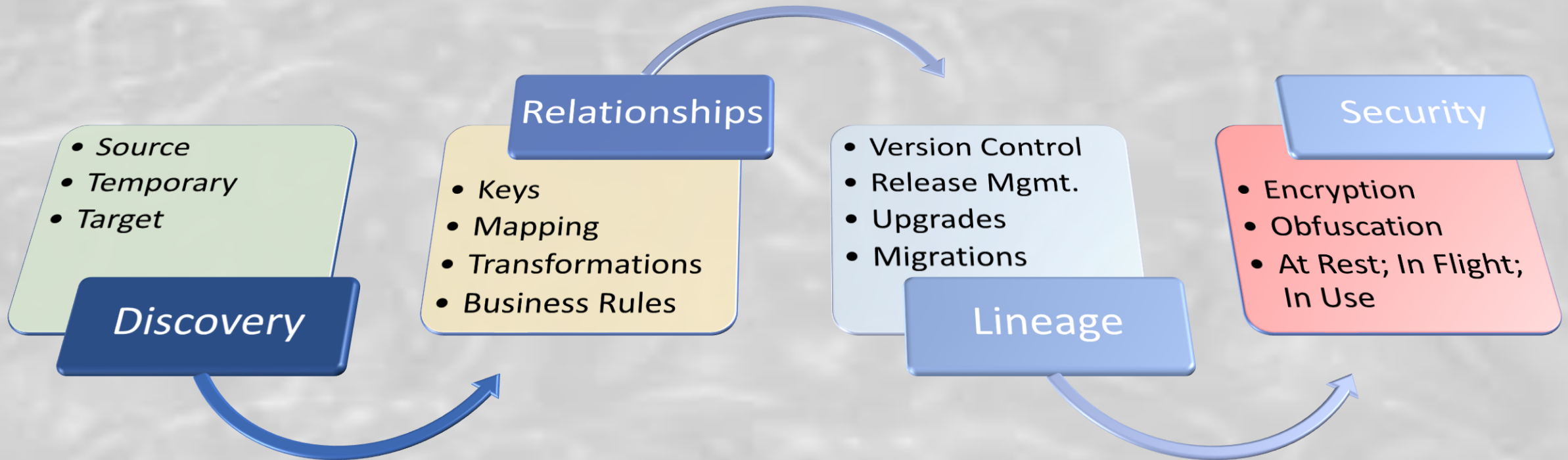
Typically, data accepted and processed by Business Rules; *whenever automation is possible*

Data PROFILING – Automated & Manual

Understand the Data; *size & shape + 3 V's*

Metadata Management

“Harvesting and Maintaining Metadata about Enterprise Systems data”



WORKFLOW AUTOMATION

- *Automation Maturity Model*
- *Modular Code Techniques*
- *Processor Control*

Automation Maturity Model



Modular Code Techniques



Talend Reusable Jobs & Joblets

Encapsulate specific logic as atomic workflow components; *creates orchestration and reusable code modules that can be shared within and across PROJETS and JOBS*

Java Code Routines

Basic to highly complex methods that streamline expression handling and/or data transformation workflows; *creates simplified functions, incorporated where needed*

Snowflake UDF's

Enhances READ/WRITE functionality for dynamic SQL; *adds value to ELT data transformations*

External Executables/Scripts

Command Line processing capabilities; *establishes the ability to execute any independent workflow process*

Processor Control

LEVEL 1 Automation Control Processors

TASK Management

JOB Processing; *establishes the task execution schedule & runs the Control Processor*

Control PROCESSORS

BATCH Processing; *establishes the controlled batch workflow of SOURCE data to process*

Task: by **PARAMETER**

TMC: Task Level Operations

Each process will be assigned a 'Task' execution from the Talend Management Console passing in the parameters

ControlPROCESSOR

JOB: 'Parent' Job Level Workflow

Initializes/Controls process & data flow for pre-processing, validation, parsing, & loading SOURCE data

ControlSUBPROCESSOR

JOB: 'Child' Job Level Workflow

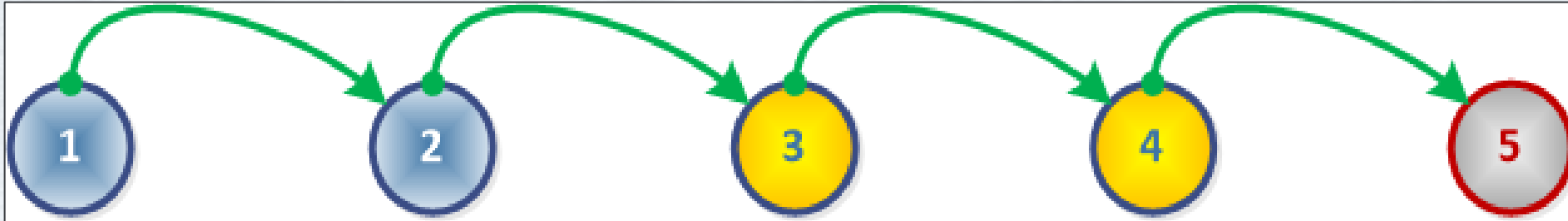
Determines/Controls process to DeCrypt/UnZip Batched SOURCE data & Selects READER

PATTERNS & PRACTICES

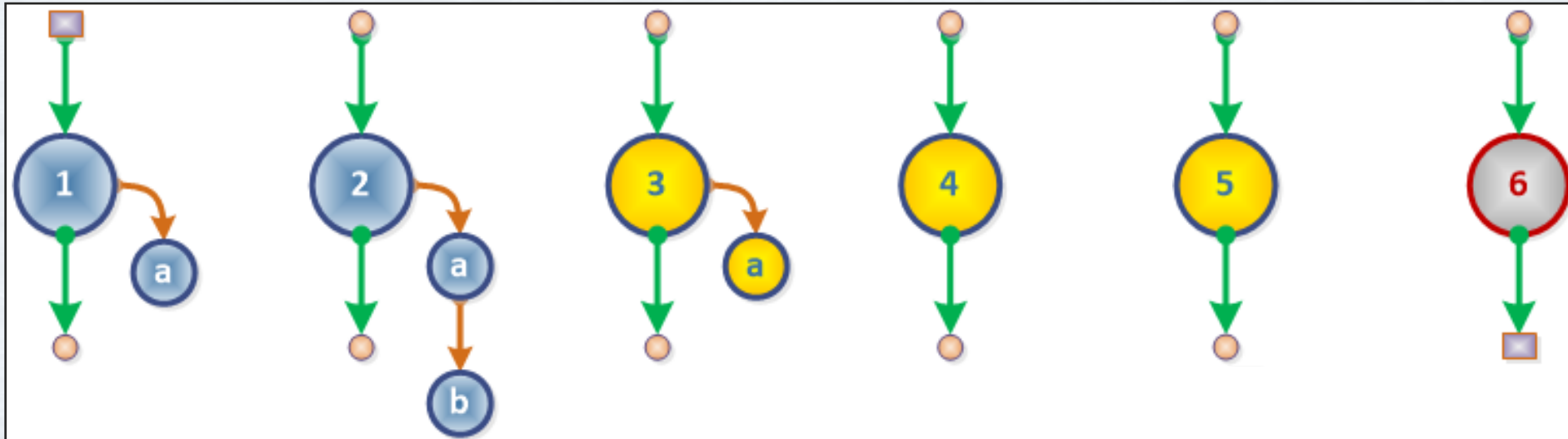
- *Job Design Patterns*
- *Process & Data Workflows*

Job Design Patterns

Coupled Process/Data flow: *creates dependencies; hard to maintain*

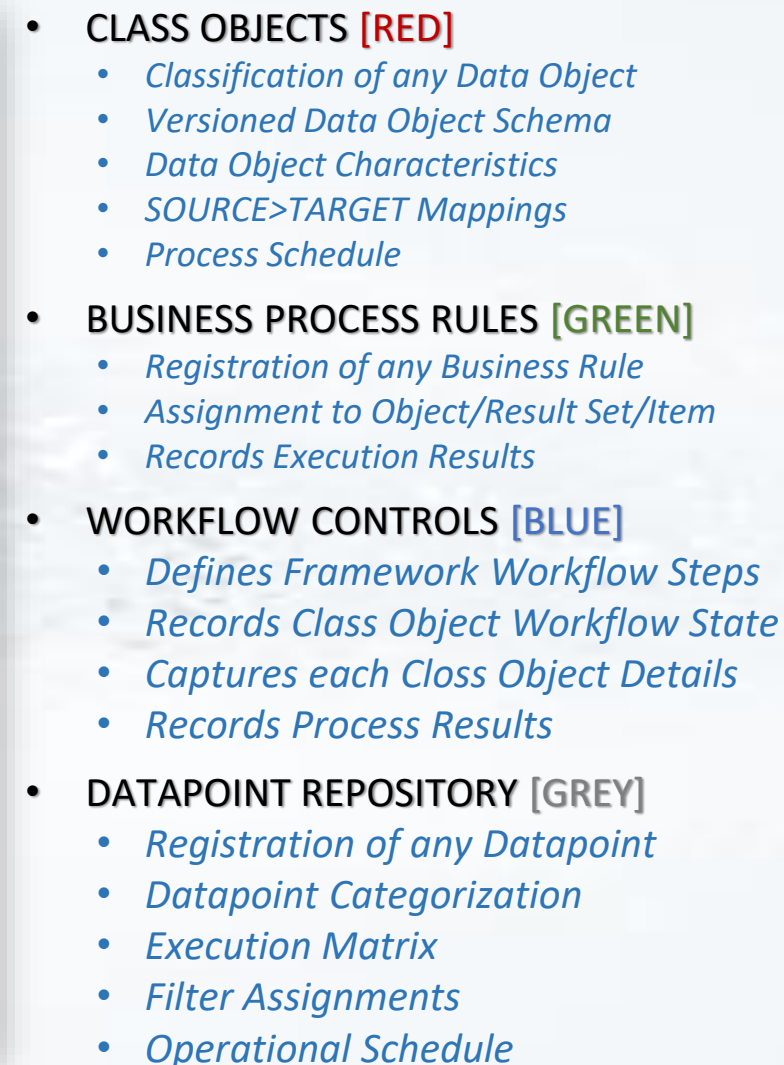


Decoupled Process/Data flow: *creates flexibilities; adaptable to change*

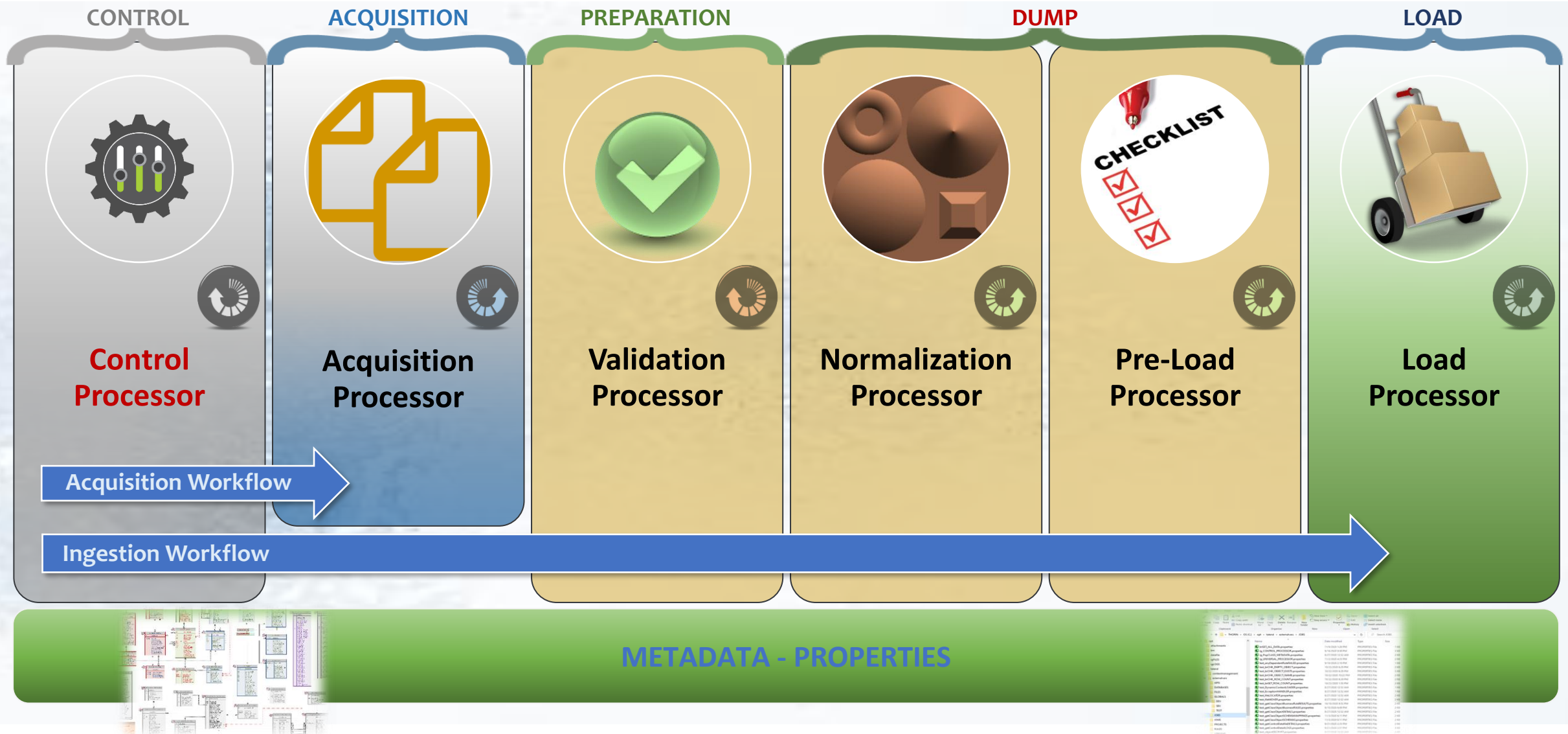


METADATA DRIVEN FRAMEWORKS

- *Metadata Schema*
- *Automation Workflow Processors*



Automation Workflow Processors



PLUG-N-PLAY BUSINESS RULES

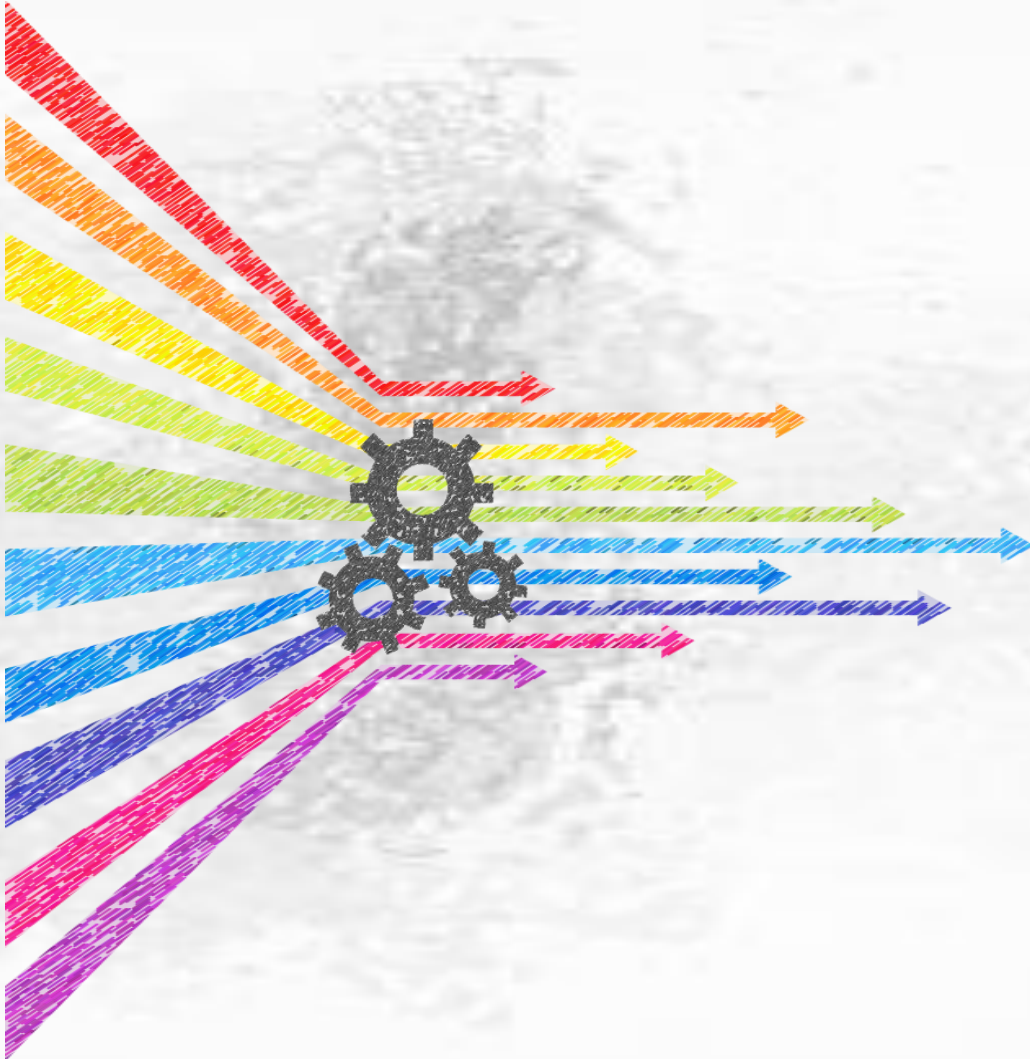
- *Business Rules Catalog*
- *Business Process Rule Engine*

Business Rules Catalog



- Metadata Registration of BUSINESS RULES
 - *class object level can ACCEPT/REJECT object(s)*
 - *schema row level can ACCEPT/REJECT record(s)*
 - *schema column level can TRANSFORM value(s)*
 - *schema cell level can TRANSFORM a value*
- Rule TRANSFORMATIONS
 - *data goes in > transforms as coded > data comes out*
 - *data can be a value, a row, a column (cached), or a dataset*

Business Process Rule Engine



- Embedded in the UNIVERSAL Processor
 - *retrieves list of Business Process Rules (BPR) from metadata*
 - *controls execution of the BPR Engine iteratively*
 - *rule actions determine what happens after execution*
- TEST Rules
 - *typically designed to execute as a single business rule*
 - *an ordered list of business rules in sequence*
- COMMON Rules
 - *widely reusable, configurable with properties*
- OPERATIONAL Rules
 - *often designed to read/write data*
 - *others designed to operation at the class object level*

DATAPOINT REPOSITORY

- *Organized Datapoints*
- *Execution Matrix*
- *Information Marts*

Organized Datapoints



- **Datapoint Dictionary**
 - *unique name & identifier*
 - *atomic aggregation: Metric / KPI / STAT*
 - *defines clear language of datapoint purpose*
 - *defines SQL query template to produce desired values*
- **Datapoint Categories**
 - *unique name & identifier*
 - *specific grouping for datapoints*
- **Datapoint Indicators**
 - *unique name & identifier*
 - *vectorized cross-correlations for datapoints*
 - ENGAGEMENT
 - GROWTH
 - PERFORMANCE
 - PROFITABILITY
 - RETENTION
 - UTILIZATION

Execution Matrix

“Specifies the reporting period for calculation of a datapoint”

Frequency

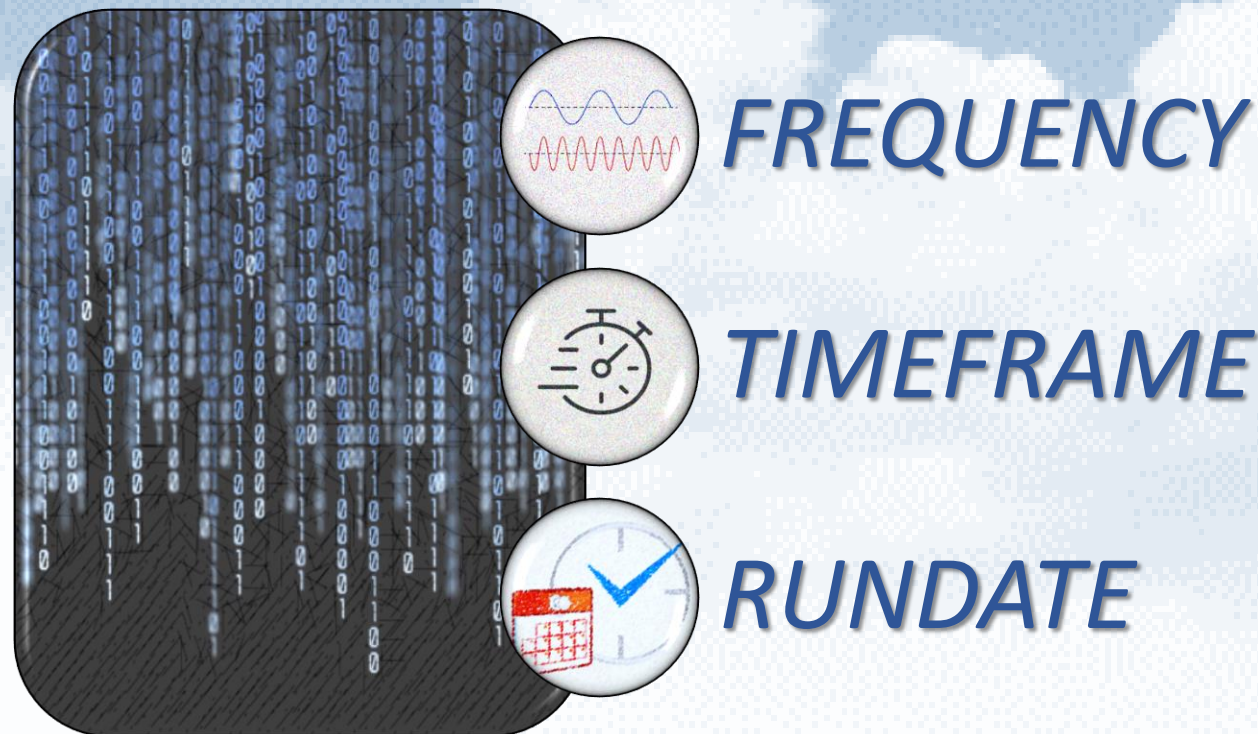
Specifies how often a datapoint is executed; hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, annually

Timeframe

Specifies the date range for an executed datapoint; month-to-date, year-to-date, business-to-date

Run Date

Specifies the date/time when a datapoint is executed; beginning-of-period, end-of-period, in-period



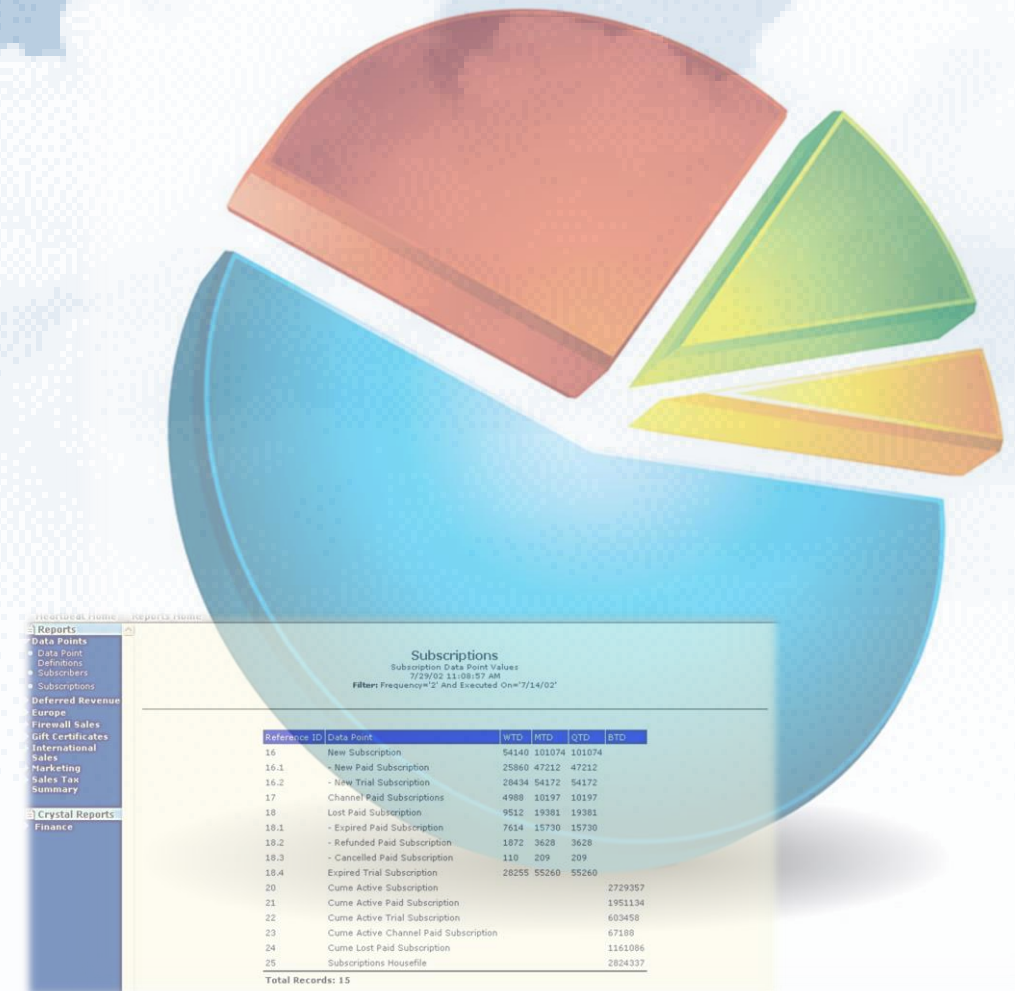
FREQUENCY	TIMEFRAME	RUNDATE
Weekly	Week to Date	Beginning of Period
Monthly	Month to Date	End of Period
Quarterly	Quarter to Date	Prior to Period
Annually	Year to Date	Within Period
	Balance of Month	
	Balance of Year	

Information Marts

“Pre-aggregated Datapoints streamline & simplify self-service reporting & interactive dashboards”

- **Datapoints & Statistics**

- *dynamic SQL generation based upon defined template*
- *each permutation result stored for:*
 - *execution matrix schedule*
 - *all defined filters for each datapoint*
- *datapoint repository stores pre-aggregated results*
- *datapoint dictionary & repository supports:*
 - *self-service reporting*
 - *interactive dashboards*
- *multi-level datapoints delivers inherent quality checks*



SUMMARY

- *An **Agile Data Lake** delivers business value from disparate data sources: **easier, better, faster, & cheaper***
- *While **Data Governance** and **Automation** present challenges, when applied correctly they help deliver a trusted platform for all users*
- *Forging the **future of Data Engineering** projects require a collective of business and technical expertise*



DATA

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QUESTIONS?



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