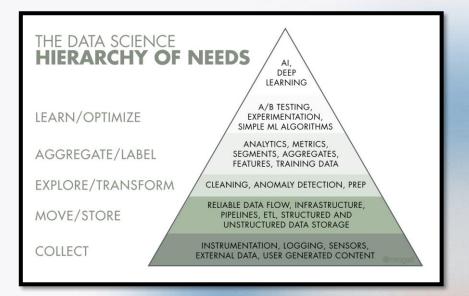


eXtreme Data Engineering

Kurtis Seebaldt, Director of Engineering Artium (builds your products, internal capabilities, tech teams, & leadership skills)

Why Data Engineering?

The increasing complexity of data and data infrastructure requires software engineering discipline to support the needs of data science.



Source: Monica Rogati https://hackernoon.com/the-ai-hierarchy-of-needs-18f111fcc007

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The Data Swamp

Data requests start small, but soon grow out of control.

- One off data imports
- Ad hoc ETL scripts
- Manual, repetitive, time-consuming
- Data in various locations and formats
- No clear canonical source
- Not up-to-date



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Challenges

Principles and practices need to be adapted to the complex data environment.

- Data infrastructure is complex
- Code deployment is not straightforward
- Few established patterns in the data environment
- Deploying code is not straightforward



eXtreme Data Engineering

Manage data and infrastructure by implementing best practices and methodologies.

1 Test Driven Development

- Write code in a local development environment
- Test first data transformations
- Commit to source control



- 02 Continuous Delivery
 - Run tests on every commit
 - Package code into libraries and/or containers
 - Automated deploys to staging and production environments



03 Infrastructure as Code

- Automate provisioning of infrastructure
- Document configuration
- Replicate environments

Data for energy and gas: a 2-year journey

Initial Landscape

- 1. Data in many locations
- 2. One off data loads
- 3. Ad hoc scripts or ETL jobs

Issues

- 1. Takes too much time to ingest a new data source
- 2. Hard to know what is running
- 3. Failed jobs are hard to track
- 4. Making changes is difficult and error prone

Goals

- 1. Build initial data lake infrastructure
- 2. Build individual pipelines (new+old, in priority order) based on need
- 3. Test driven development
- 4. Continuous Integration
- 5. Automated deployments to a demo environment
- 6. Automated provisioning of data infrastructure
- 7. Repeatable production releases

Test Driven Development

- Code can by developed and run on local development machine
- Unit test transformation functions for fast feedback
- Integration tests for pipeline job



```
def test_converts_dates(spark):
```

```
input = spark.read.format("csv").load("fixtures/austin_traffic/raw")
output = transform_traffic_csv(spark, input)
expected = spark.createDataFrame(
            "C163BCD1CF90C984E9EDA4DBA311BCA369A7D1A1_1528871759",
            isoparse("2018-06-13T06:35:59.000Z"),
            isoparse("2018-06-13T09:00:03.000Z"),
        ),
    ],
    ["traffic_report_id", "published_date", "traffic_report_status_date_time"],
assert_df_equality(
    output.select(
        "traffic_report_id", "published_date", "traffic_report_status_date_time"
    ),
    expected,
```

CI / CD

- Run all tests on every check in
- Package code into libraries
- Deploy to demo/staging environment
- Libraries

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- Containers
- Other configuration (Airflow DAGs, etc.)
- Tag commits to trigger production deploys



Infrastructure as Code

Use IaC tools such as Terraform to automate provisioning:

- Networking (VPC)
- Blob Storage (S3)
- Orchestrator (Airflow)
- Compute (Databricks, EMR)
- Credential Storage (AWS Secrets Manager)

Release Early, Release Often

Spending the time and effort to build good engineering practices:

- Enables ingesting and sharing new data sources quickly
- Produces fewer defects and data quality issues
- Eases ramp up new team members
- Allows team to focus on more complex, interesting, high-value data needs



Example using AWS Glue



https://github.com/kseebaldt/samplegluepipelines



Thank You

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Our mission is to empower every organization with the software development capabilities to achieve their vision of the future.