



Creating an Analytic Data Platform

CAS Spring Meeting 2019

Platform Technology Principles

1. Structured Environment
 - Every person for themselves (i.e. self service) is sub-optimal
2. Microservices and APIs
3. Workloads
 - Loading data
 - Transforming data
 - Reporting data
 - Analyzing data

Workflow 5 Steps

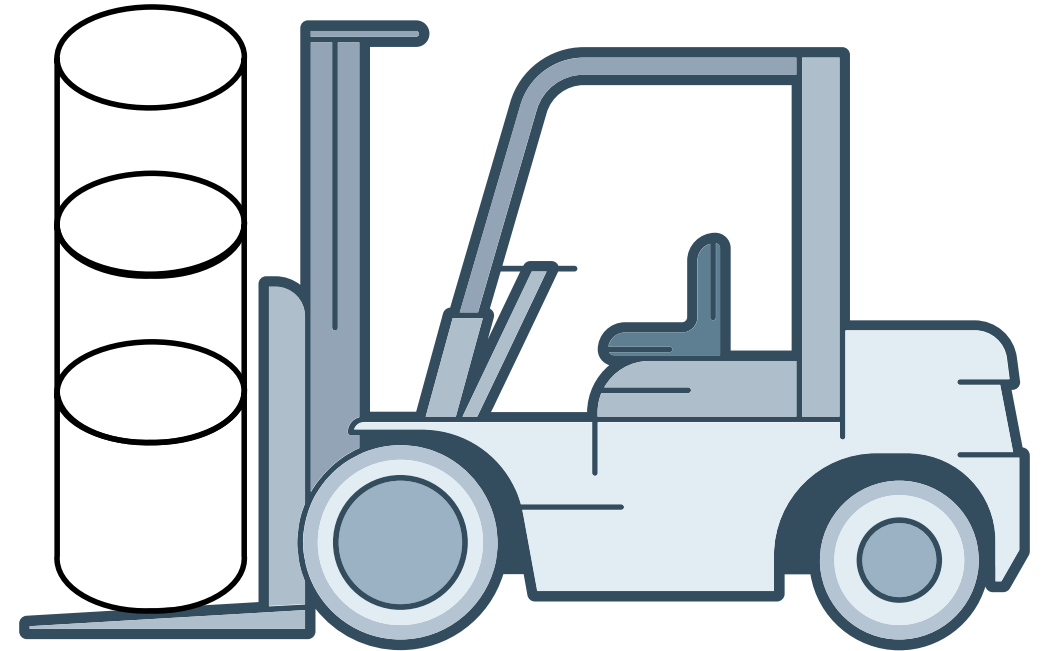


- *Do ELT versus ETL (Extract, Load, Transform)*
- *Use Many Different Tools versus Monolithic Tool*

Step 1 - Get the Data

Data Movement Software

- Scheduled movement of data independent of sources
- What types of sources?
- Open Source versus Commercial Tools
- On-Premises versus Cloud Tools



Step 2 - Load the Data

Where?

- Object Storage
- Hadoop
- Relational Databases
- Document / Graph DBs
- "One Size Fits All": An Idea Whose Time Has Come and Gone (Stonebraker and Cetintemel)



Step 3 - Transform the Data

- Integrate / Standardize as if from the same source
- Apply Data Quality
- Merge / Match data (Customer 360)
- Flexible to add new sources and data elements
- Ability to run both point-in-time and period-in-time queries
- Ability to get the same data when running the same query now or in the future
- Business logic (i.e. mappings) managed through table driven logic
- Organize data by physical entities



Step 4 - Analyze the Data

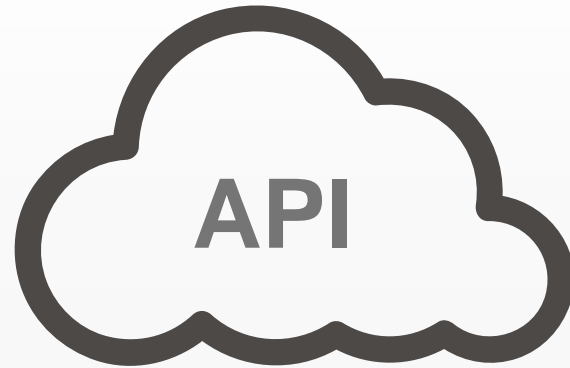
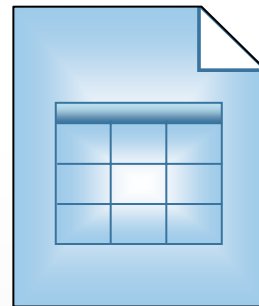
- In database analytics? Table extracts for analysis?
- Embed analytical data with operational data?
- Share analytical results with other users?



Step 5 - Present / Visualize the Data



ANALYTICS



Conclusions

- Need structure and discipline
- ELT versus ETL
- Need many tools, use best tool for task and need
- Cloud provides more options than On-Premises
- Likely need multiple data stores
- Core data store should meet your key requirements, may not be where end-users access the data