# (Big) Data Engineering In Depth From Beginner to Professional

Mostafa Alaa Mohamed Senior Big Data Engineer

🗘 MoustafaAlaa in Moustafa Alaa 💆 @Moustafa\_alaa22

mustafa.alaa.mohamed@gmail.com

<sup>1</sup>Big Data & Analytics Department, Epam Systems

The Definitive Guide to Big Data Engineering Tasks

#### Videos classification

Watching Method / Audience	Computer	Mobile/Tablet	Just listening
Developer	•		
DevOps	•		
Business	•		

Table: Video classification

The green circle • means short video.

The blue circle • means medium video.

The red circle • means long video

Dimensions Types: Slowly changing Dimensions

- It the dimension which changes over time. So, for a specific date we have different value.
- It has different types as following
  - Type 0 (Fixed Dimension): We don't change the current even the source changes.
  - Type 1 (No History): No history is maintained only the latest replace the current.
  - Type 2 (History): Series of history of records are maintained.
  - Type 3 (Hybrid): Only the last Change and the Current new change is stored
  - Type 4: We split the data into two tables, first the current record and second is the historical (most common usage).

#### Note

There are some other types which is a combination between the above similar than type 3 combined between 1 & 2.

You can check the chapter resources for more information about the other types.

• Type 0.

CustomerID	Name	City
123456789	Ronaldo	Madrid

CustomerID	Name	City
123456789	Ronaldo	Turin

Table: Source System Old vs New

ID	CustomerID	Name	City
1	123456789	Ronaldo	Madrid

• Type 1.

CustomerID	Name	City
123456789	Ronaldo	Madrid

CustomerID	Name	City	
123456789	Ronaldo	Turin	

Table: Source System Old vs New

ID	CustomerID	Name	City
1	123456789	Ronaldo	Turin

#### • Type 2.

CustomerID	Name	City	UpdatedDt
123456789	Ronaldo	Madrid	2018-12-12
123456789	Ronaldo	Turin	2019-06-12
123456789	Ronaldo	London	2019-08-12
123456789	Ronaldo	Porto	2019-12-12
	Ronaldo	Porto	

Table: Source System Old vs New

ID	CustomerID	Name	City	effectiveDt	TerminationDt	isCurrent
1	123456789	Ronaldo	Madrid	2018-12-12	2019-06-12	false
2	123456789	Ronaldo	Madrid	2019-06-12	2019-08-12	false
3	123456789	Ronaldo	London	2019-08-12	2019-12-12	false
4	123456789	Ronaldo	Porto	2019-12-12	null	true

Table: Customer Profile Dimension We can replace null with a finite date (9999-12-31)

but it needs to be consistent

• Type 3.

CustomerID	Name	City	UpdatedDt
123456789	Ronaldo	Madrid	2018-12-12
123456789	Ronaldo	Turin	2019-06-12
123456789	Ronaldo	London	2019-08-12
123456789	Ronaldo	Porto	2019-12-12

Table: Source System Old vs New

ID	CustomerID	Name	City	${\sf UpdatedDate}$	previousCity
1	123456789	Ronaldo	Porto	2019-12-12	London

• Type 4 (Split current and Historical).

ID	CustomerID	Name	City	effectiveDt	TerminationDt
1	123456789	Ronaldo	Madrid	2018-12-12	2019-06-12
2	123456789	Ronaldo	Madrid	2019-06-12	2019-08-12
3	123456789	Ronaldo	London	2019-08-12	2019-12-12
4	123456789	Ronaldo	Porto	2019-12-12	null

Table: Customer Profile Dimension Hist

ID	CustomerID	Name	City	UpdatedDate
1	123456789	Ronaldo	Porto	2019-12-12

- How does the Facts join SCD? We have two scenarios as following:
  - Getting the current customer information (Join with the latest).
  - Getting the historical customer information (Join with the historical table based on *cust id & date*).

ID	CustomerID	TotalCalls	CallDate
1	123456789	30	2018-12-12
2	123456789	30	2019-12-12

Table: Customer Usage

```
--Get latest customer details from customer profile snapshot
select * from cust_usage_dly a
inner join cust_profl b
on a.CustomerID = b.CustomerID;

--Get historical customer details from customer profile hist
select * from cust_usage_dly a
inner join cust_profl_hist b
on a.CustomerID = b.CustomerID
and CallDate between effectiveDt and TerminationDt
```

Listing 1: Example to show how to use SCD