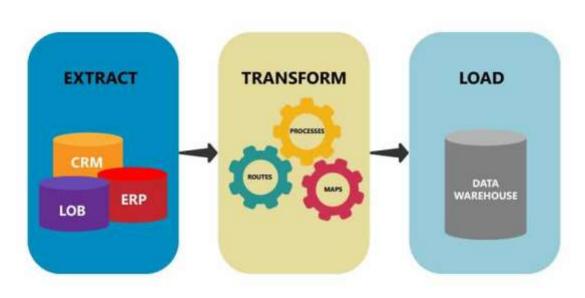
Data Analytics Lifecycle and Demonstration of the process of Extract Transform and Load using Excel and SSIS



ETL - Extract, Transform, Load

Made By
Dhawal Arora
MBA Business Analytics

Data Analytics lifecycle



Phase 1 – Discovery

- 1. Learning the business domain
- 2. Resources Technology, tools, system, data & people.
- 3. Framing the problem Identifying main objective of the project.
- 4. Identifying the key Stakeholders.
- 5. Interviewing the Analytics Sponsor.
- 6. Developing initial hypothesis.
- 7. Identifying potential Data sources.
 - Identifying data sources
 - Capture aggregate data sources
 - Review the raw data
 - Evaluate the data structure & tools needed.
 - Scope the sort of data infrastructure needed for this type of problem.

Phase 2 – Data Preparation

It includes steps to explore, per-process & condition data prior to modelling & analysis.

- 1. Preparing the analytics sandbox / workspace sand box should 5-10 times the size of original dataset.
- Preforming ETLT (Extract Transform Load Transform) Analytics sandbox / workspace should have reliable network connections & bandwidth to underlying data sources for uninterrupted read & write.

For Big ETL Hadoop or MapReduce is used advisable to make on inventory.

3. Learning about the data – Making relationship / understand the data some outputs could be surprising.

Some Points -

- Clarifying the data that team has before starting.
- Highlight gaps by identifying datasets which could be inaccessible but is useful in an organisation or data owner.
- Identifying dataset outtrade the organisation that may be useful to obtain through API's, data sharing or purchasing data to supplementing already existing datasets.

4. Data Conditioning

Refers to the process of cleaning data normalizing datasets and performing transformation on the data, it is also known as pre-processing.

5. Survey & Visualize

After collecting the dataset, it needs a subsequent analysis, a useful step to leverage data visualisation tools to gain an overview of the data. Seeing high level patterns in the data enables one to understand characteristics about data very quickly.

6. Common tools for data preparation phase preparation phase.

Hadoop – Can perform massively parallel ingest and custom analysis for web traffic parasing, GPS location analytics, genomic analysis & combining massive unstructured data feeds from multiple source.

Alpine Miner – Provides graphical user interface for creating analytics workflows, including data manipulation & a series of analytics event such as staged data mining technique on Postgres SQL and other Big Data Sources.

Open Refine – A free open source, powerful tool for working with messy data. 'IT is a popular GUI based tool for performing data transformation and it's one of the most robust free tools.

Data Wrangler- Tool for cleaning & transferring subset of the data can be manipulated in wrangler via its GUI and then same operations can be written in Java & Python code to be executed offline.

Phase 3 - Model Planning

In this phase data science team identifies candidate model to apply to the data for clustering, classifying or finding relationship. It is during this phase that the team refers to the hypothesis developed in Phase 1.

Research and model planning in Industry Verticals

Consumer Packaged Goods- Multiple linear regression automatic relevance determination (ARD) and decision tree.

Retail Banking - Multiple Regression

Retail Business – Logistic Regression, ARD, decision tree

Wireless Telecom – Neural Network, Decision Tree, Hierarchical neuro fuzzy system, rule evolver, logistic regression.

- 1) Data Exploration Objective is to understand the relationship among the variable and method to understand the problem domain.
- 2) Model Selection Choose an analytical technique. Big data involves determining If the team will be using technique best suited for structured data or a hybrid approach. Create the initial models using a statistical software package such as R, SAS or Matlab.
- 3) Common tools for Planning Phase
- R has complete set of modelling capabilities and provides a good environment for building interpretive models with high quality code. R contains nearly 5000 packages for data analysis and graphical representation. It has ability to interface with database via OBDC (open Database connectivity) connection and execute statistical test & analysis against Big Data via open source connection.

- SQL Analysis service Can perform in database analytics of common data mining functions, involved aggregation and basic predictive modelling.
- SAS/ACCESS Provide integration between SAS and the analytics sandbox via multiple data connection such as OBDC, JDBC and OLE DB.

Phase 4 - Model Building

Data Scientist team needs to develop datasets for training, testing and production purpose. These data sets enable the data scientist to develop the analytics model and train it & use other side for testing model.

1) Common tools for the model Building Phase. There are many tools available.

SAS Enterprise Miner – Allows to run predictive and descriptive models based on large volumes of data.

Gretl and SPSS – Offers method to explore & analyze data through a GUI and Command-line interface.

Matlab – Provide high language for performing a variety of data analytics, algorithm and data exploration.

Alpine Miner – Provide GUI front end for users to develop analytics workflow and interact with Big Data tools and performs on the back end.

STATISTICA and **Mathematica** are also popular and well regarded mining and analytics tools.

R & PL (Procedural Language) – Procedural language for Post Gre SQL.

Octave – A free software programming language for computational modelling has some feature of matlab used in major university for teaching machine learning.

WEKA – Free data mining software package with analytics work bench, functions can be also be executed within JAVA code.

SQL – In database impletation such a s MATLAB alternative to in-memory desktop analytical tools. MATLAB provides on open source machine learninglibrary of algorithm that can be executed in database for Postgre SQL or Greenplum.

Python – PL that provides toolkits for Machine Learning and analysis, such as Scikit – Learn, numpy, scipy, pandas and related data visualization using matplotlib.

Phase 5 – Communicate Results

The team needs to determine if it succeeded or failed in its objective. The team must be rigorous with the data to determine whether it will prove or disprove the hypothesis out lined in phase 1 discovery.

Before deploying models on large scale on production environment team can manage risk more effectively and the team can learn by undertaking a small scope pilot deployment before a wide scale roll out.

Phase 6 - Operationalize

This approach enables the team to learn about the performance and related constraint on small scale and make some adjustment before deployment.

Main stake holder of project and their expectation.

Business User – Benefits and implications of the finding to the business.

Project Sponsor – Asks questions related to the business impact of the project, the risk and returns on investment and the way project can be evangelized in organization.

Project Manager – Weather project was completed on time and within budget and how will the goods be met.

Business Intelligence Analyst – Reports and dashboard he manages will be impacted and need to change.

Data Engineer and Data Base Administrator – Needs to share their code from the analytics project and create a technical document on how to implement it.

Data Scientist – Needs to share the code and explain the model to her peers, managers and other stakeholders.

Working with Data

In order to draw insights from a raw data, the data has to go through a long journey and this journey has four major steps.



ETL - Extract Transform Load

Data we want to analyse can be stored in number of locations.

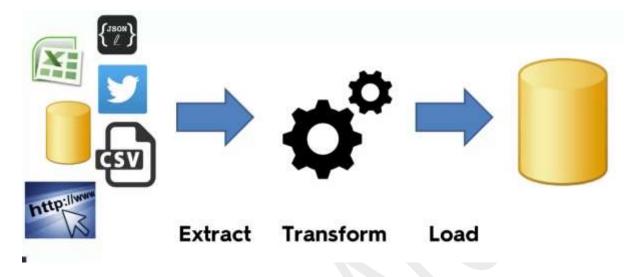
For Instance, A Data Base, Excel Spread Sheet, Website, Twitter, JSON file and CSV file.

Working on data on Source file could be risky, one can modify a row of data and jeopardise the work. In the worst case one can severely impact the critical business process or can crash internal system.



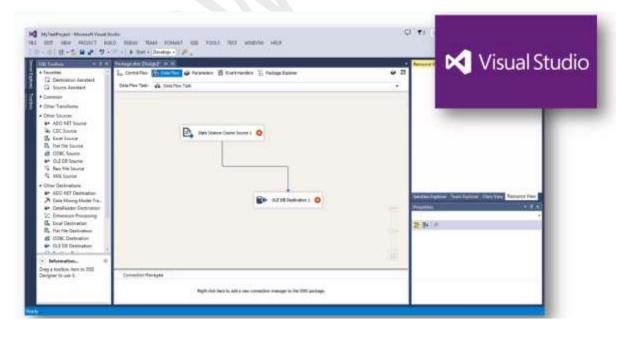
Business Intilligence Tools

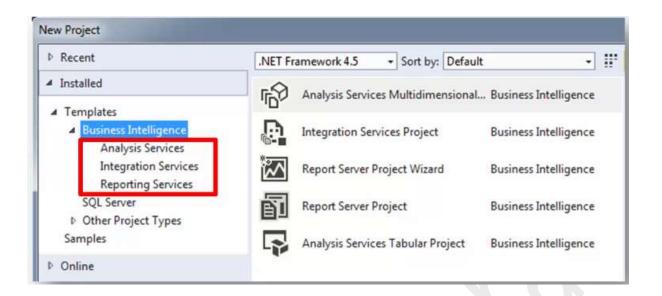
In our process of transformation we are going to use Micrsoft Visual Studio - MSVS



Visual Studio – We can work in C++, C sharp, create apps and Build Software. MSVS will be used to manage our ETL process.

We will be working on SSDT- BI Domain of MS Visual Studio. Previously known as Business Intelligence Development Studio.





SSAS (Analysis Services) = Analyse (We use R/ Python)

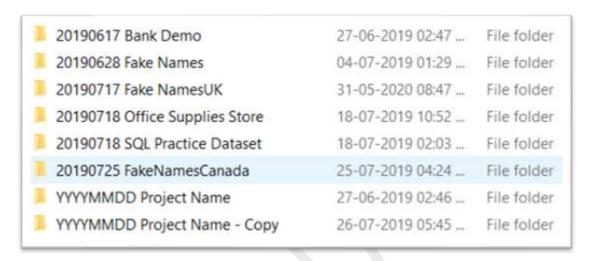
SSIS (Integration Services) = ETL

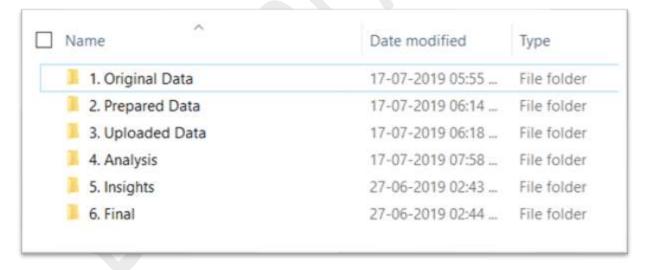
SSRS (Reporting Services) = Visualize (Tableau / etc.)

Performing Phase 1 – Folder Structure

In our overall process we will organise our work into different folders Structure. Using smart folder structure increases efficiency, we can keep track of our work in different phases and able to audit the data errors with ease.

We have added a date which will sort our folders chronologically when we order them by name.





Original Data - We will begin with saving/adding our raw data into Original Data folder which we will not temper with in any circumstances.

Prepared Data - We will save our original data into Prepared Data folder which for any modification done to original data. This include cleaning up of data.

Uploading date folder - It's a temporary stop for data, when we are ready to upload our file we store our data into this folder in a subfolder with a date in YYYYMMDD format and name.

Analysis Folder -It is for storing our script, codes, errors etc that we create in our course of analysis

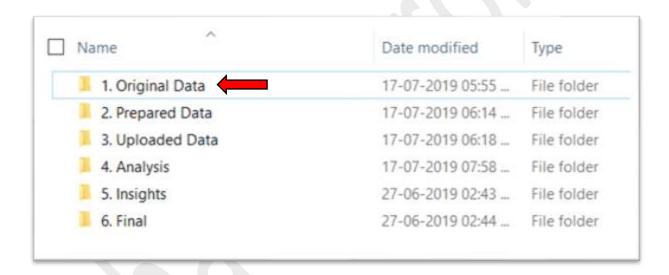
Insight Folder -It is for any preliminary results.

Final Folder – For drafts and final reports

Working with Raw Data

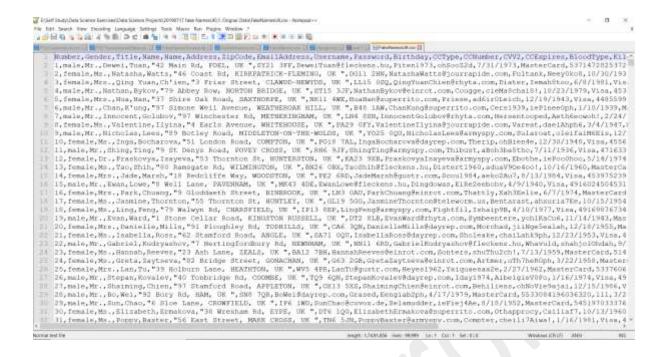
Original Data

We will begin with saving/adding our raw data into Original Data folder.

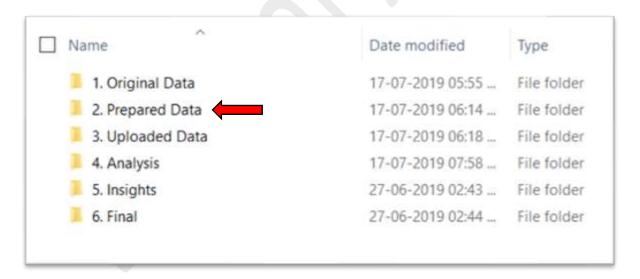


Preparation of Data, Handling Raw Data

Taking an Overview of our raw data before transforming it into excel. We are using Notepad++ here.

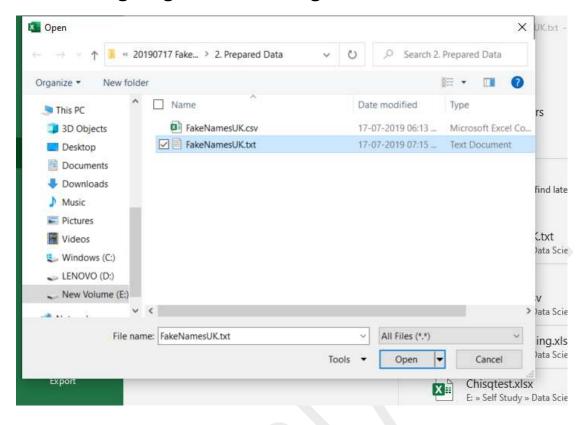


We will save our original data into Prepared Data folder which for any modification done to original data. This include cleaning up of data.

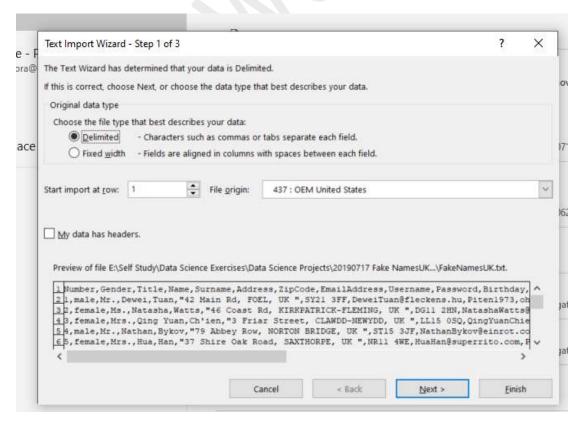


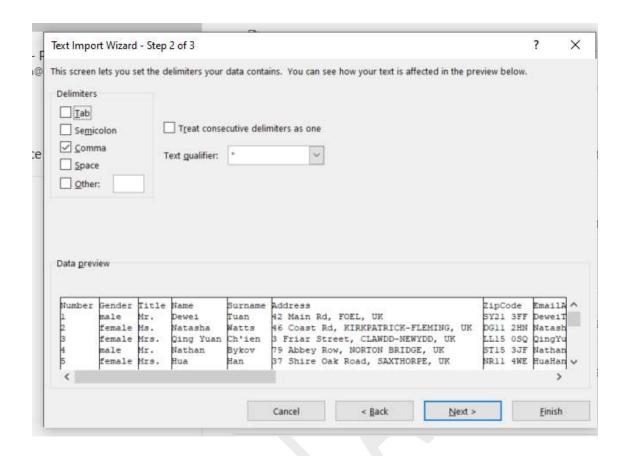
We will prepare it to transform it into excel sheet. We will change the extension of the file with .txt so it can be readable by excel.

Data Wrangeling Phase 1 - Using Exel to transform raw data

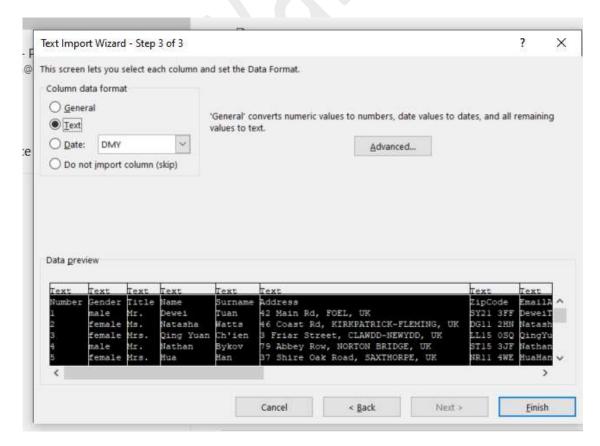


On opening of our file, we get option of Text import wizard where we will Delimit our file using comma ", "separator.

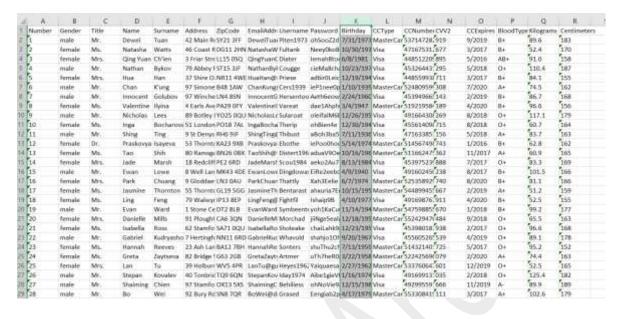


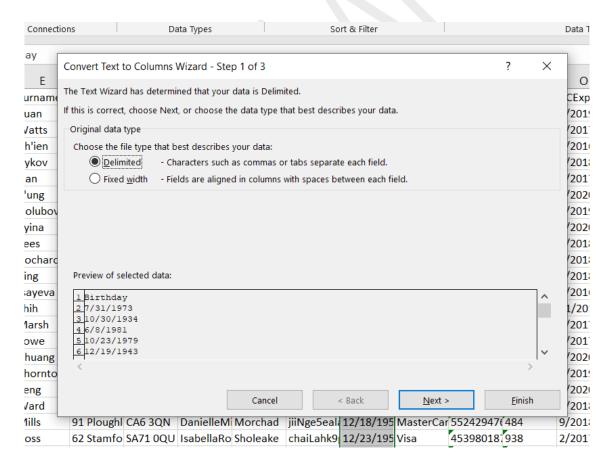


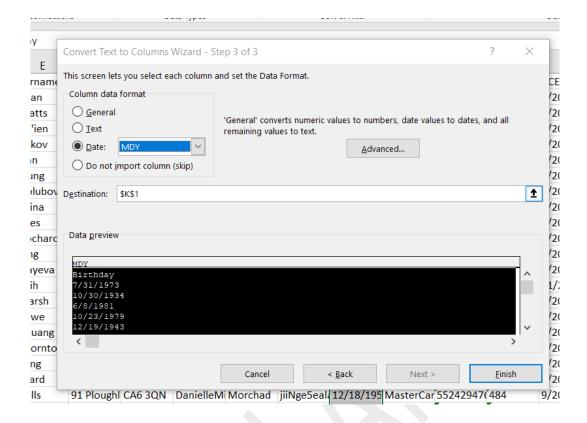
We will select all the columns and format it into Text



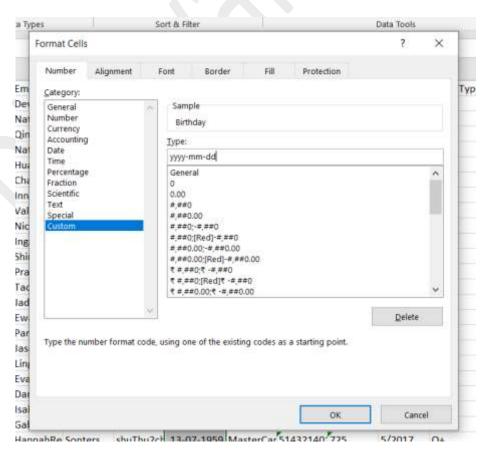
We will change the Birth date column which is in text to **MDY** – **Month Date Year**. Date format using Text to Columns Wizard.







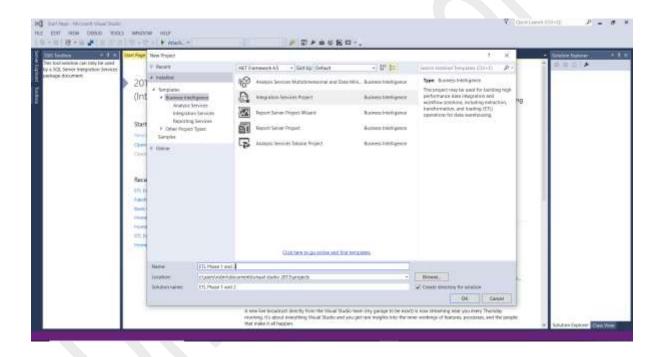
After converting our dates in MYD format, we will change the format of MYD to YYYY-MM-DD as it is international date format.



Similarly we have to change other column such as currency format into Numbers if it is present in our data.

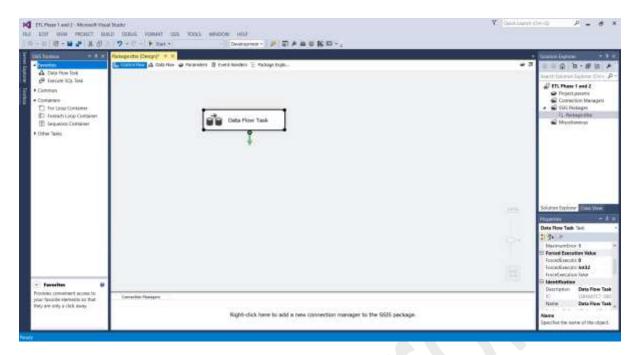
Phase 2 -Working in Microsoft Visual Studio for Transforming and Mapping up of Data using SSIS

After converting our data to a readable format, we will begin with next step of loading our data in Microsoft Visual Studio. We will begin with selecting Integration Service Project and naming our file as shown in the picture below.



MS Visual Studio have drag and drop option, using which we will drag **Data Flow Task** into the **Control Flow** pane. Double clicking it will take us into Data Flow.

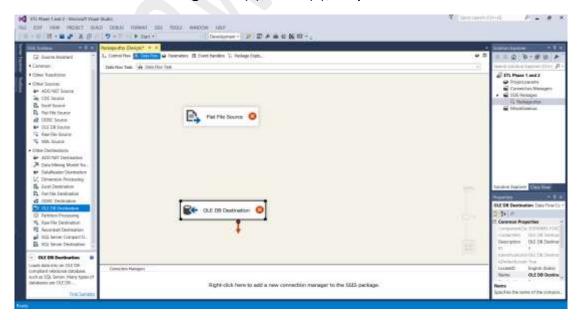
The **Data Flow task** encapsulates the **data flow** engine that moves **data** between sources and destinations, and lets the user transform, clean, and modify **data** as it is moved. Addition of a **Data Flow task** to a package control **flow** makes it possible for the package to extract, transform, and load **data**



Here we will drag **Flat File Source** and **OLE DB Destination** from Source Assistant on the left.

A Flat File Source in SSIS is used to extract or reads data from text files. Flat File Source uses the Flat File Connection Manager to connect with the text files.

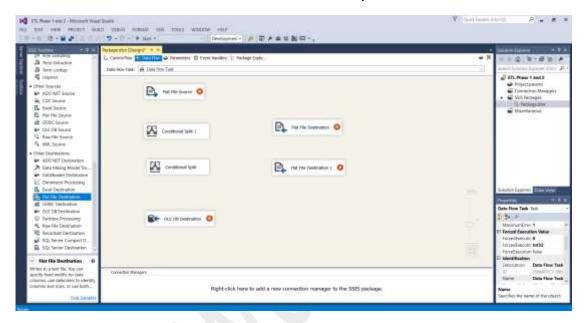
The **SSIS OLE DB Destination** is used to load data into a variety of database tables or views or SQL Commands. **OLE DB destination** editor provides us the choice to select the existing table(s), View(s), or you can create a new table.



In next step we will drag Conditional Split and Flat File Destination twice and arrage in the format shown in the picture.

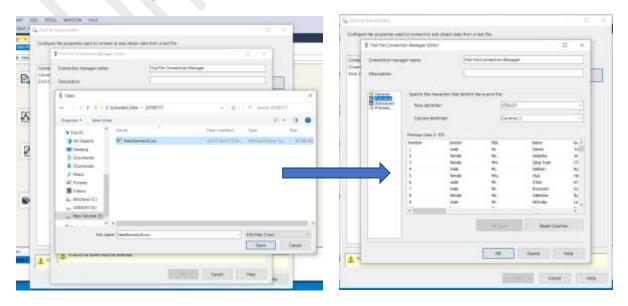
The **Conditional Split** can route data rows to different outputs depending on whatever criteria of the data that you wish. ... The transformation lets you route your data flow to different outputs, based on criteria defined within the transformation's editor

he **Flat File destination** writes data to a text **file**. The text **file** can be in delimited, fixed width, fixed width with row delimiter, or ragged right format. You can configure the **Flat File destination** in the following ways: Provide a block of text that is inserted in the **file** before any data is written.

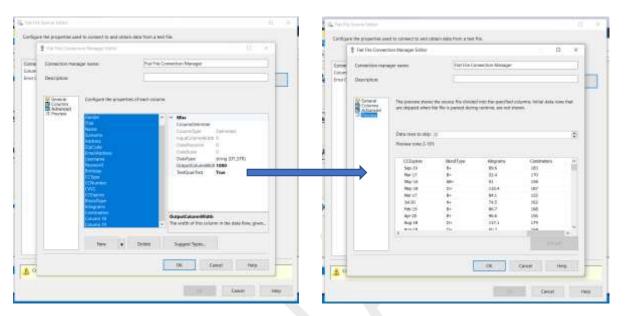


Loading Data into **Flat File Source**, it includes following steps shown in the picture below.

Double Click Flat File Source -> New Connection Manager -> Browse File Destination -> Open



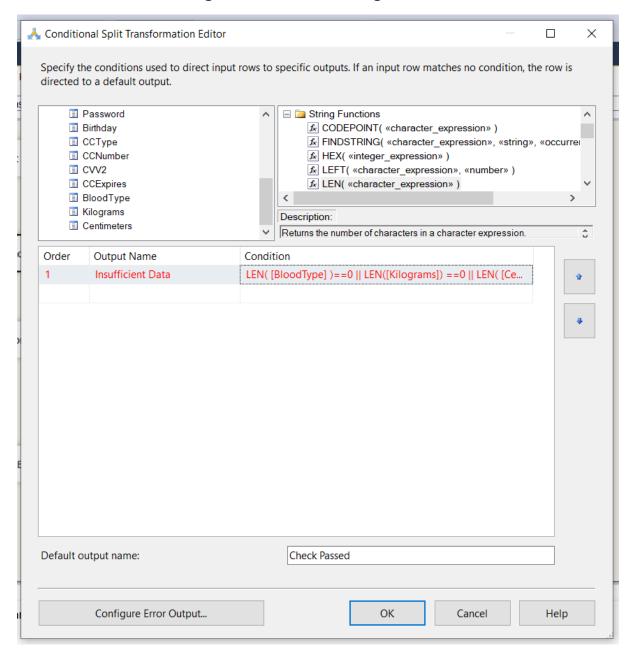
Take over view of data to check if its correct then go to advance column and change the Output Column Width of all column from 50 to 1000. We increase the limit because it increases the character limit to store our data in SQL Database. There are high chance that data may contain character of default 50 word limit.



Click Okay after taking a preview. In preview section.

Double click on **conditional split**, here we will set limitations to filter our data into bad records and insufficient data.

Our data have two extra colums in the end because there is a chance that some our data rows might have shifted to right due to errors.

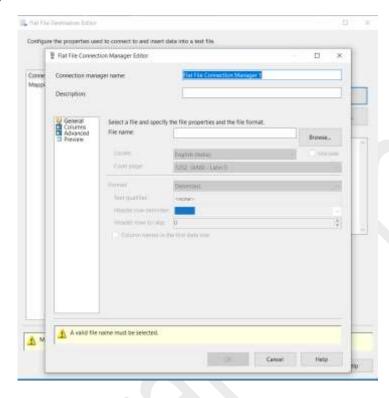


We have given output name as Insufficient Data

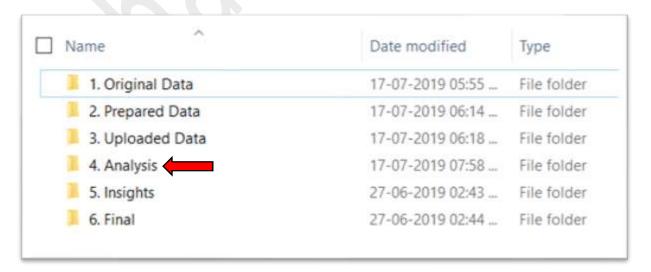
So here we have put a condition that if Blood Type or Kilogram or Height column is equal to Zero then those rows will filter out to insufficient data file in Flat File Destination.

Configuting Flat File Destination

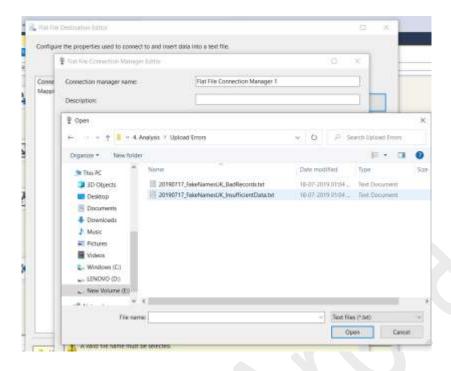
Double click Flat File Destination -> Browse -> Go to File Destination Folder which is Analysis



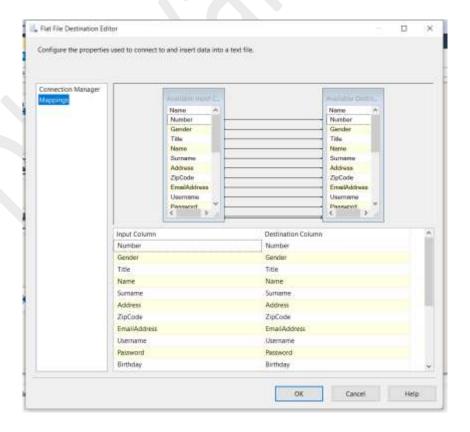
Analysis Folder -It is for storing our script, codes etc that we create in our course of analysis



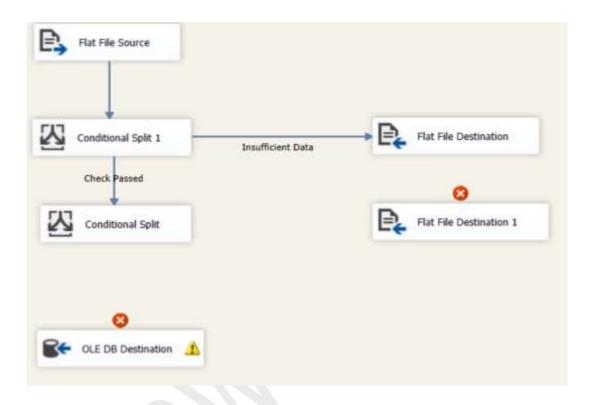
We will create an empty text files in international date format + File name + InsufficientData and Open it.



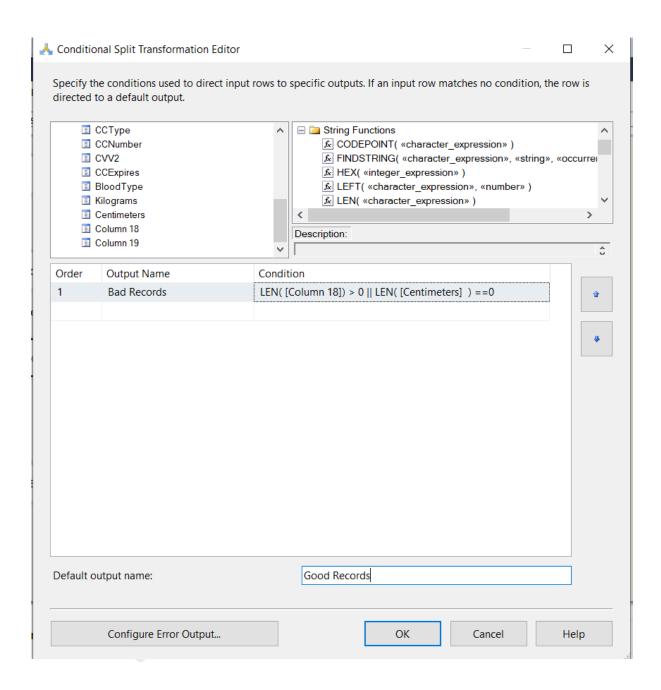
We will check the mapping so see if it matches to the columns of our original Flat File Source File. Click Okay



Two arrows extend below the component. These are called **data paths**. In this case, there is one blue and one red. The blue data path marks the flow of data that has no errors. The red data path redirects row whose values are truncated or that generate an error. Together these data paths enable the developer to specifically control the flow of data, even if errors are present.



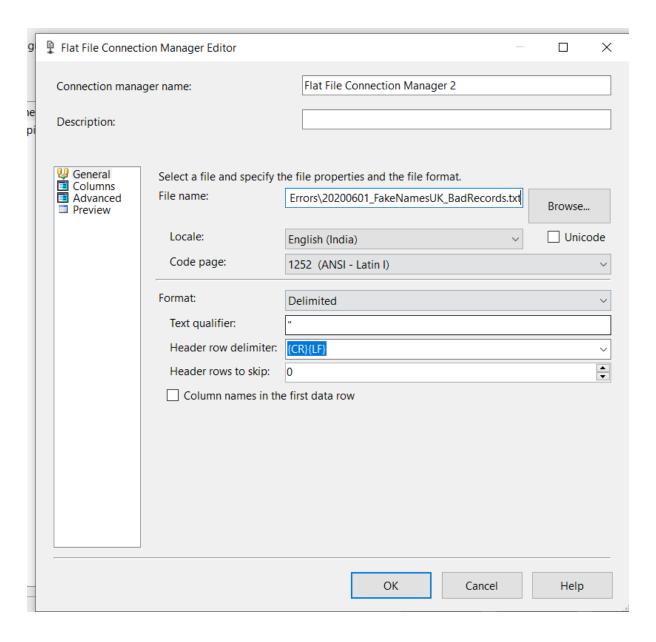
We will follow same steps with our other **Conditional Split** and then drag blue arrows to Flat File Destination 1 and OLE DB Destination.



We have put a condition that if length of the characters of **column 18** is more than 0 or **centimetres** = 0, those rows will filter out as a Bad Records in **Flat File Destination 1**

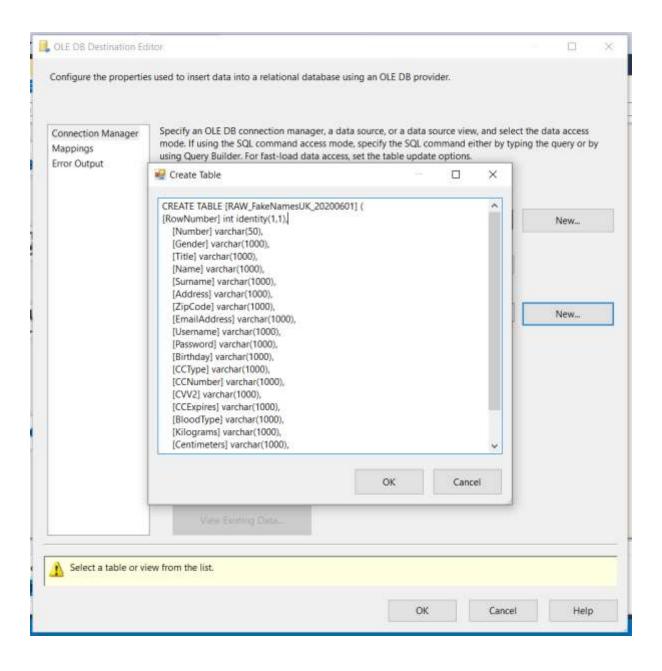
We will repeat same procedure with Flat File Destination 1 of Creating an empty text file in a Analysis Folder\Upload Errors and Name that file in YYYYMMDD+File Name+ BadRecords.txt

In this case for instance we named it as 20190717_FakeNamesUK_BadRecords

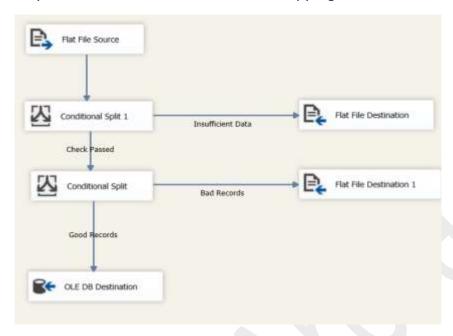


The next step is to work with OLE DB Destination

The **SSIS OLE DB Destination** is used to load data into a variety of database tables or views or SQL Commands. **OLE DB destination** editor provides us the choice to select the existing table(s), View(s), or you can create a new table.



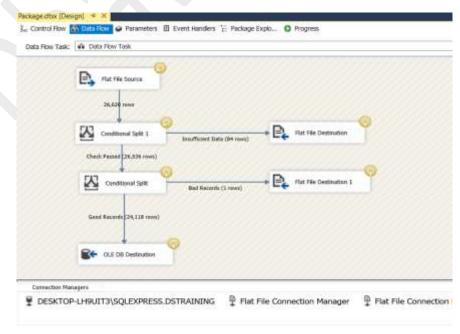
This is how our pane should look in the end after mapping.



Now all we need to do is execute the package and see if it works. To do this, click the **Execute** button. It's the green arrow on the toolbar.

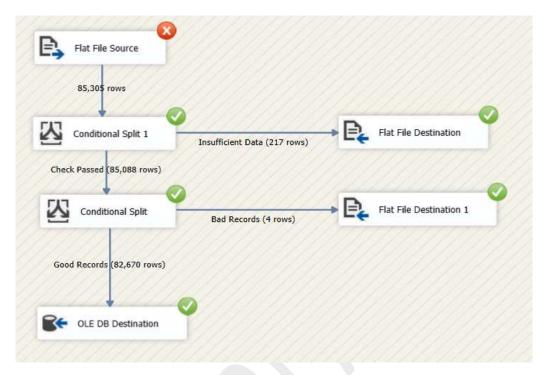


As the package progresses through the data flow components, each one will change color. The component will turn yellow while it is running, then turn green or red on completion. If it turns green, it has run successfully, and if it turns red, it has failed.



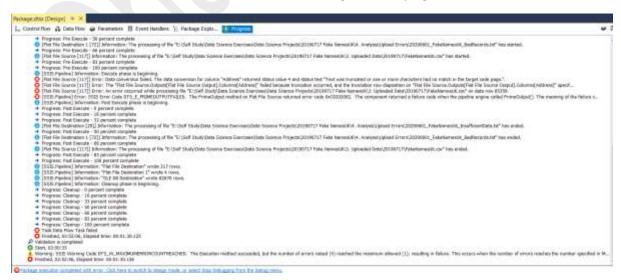
Handling Errors

We have encountered an error while running our package this is how process stops, to look into it we will check the execution result section.





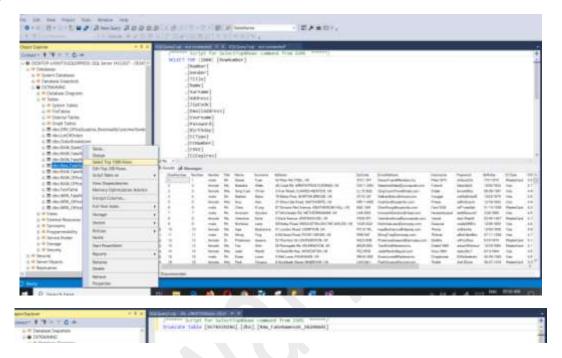
In execution result red circles with white cross is the step where we have faced error. Here it says from **Flat File Source** Data conversion has failed as Address column have one or more character had no match in the target code page.



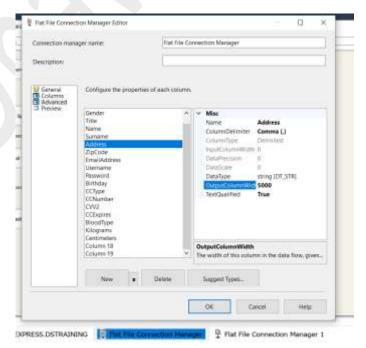
Second step after encountering error in our package, we have to delete this data form data base i.e. **Mircosoft SQL Server Management Studio** as we will reupload our data after removing error, to do this go to data base, find this file in data base.

Right Click on it -> Select top 1000 rows -> Remove all the text leaving the last row which will be "FROM [DSTRAINING].[dbo].[Raw_FakeNamesUK_20190717]".

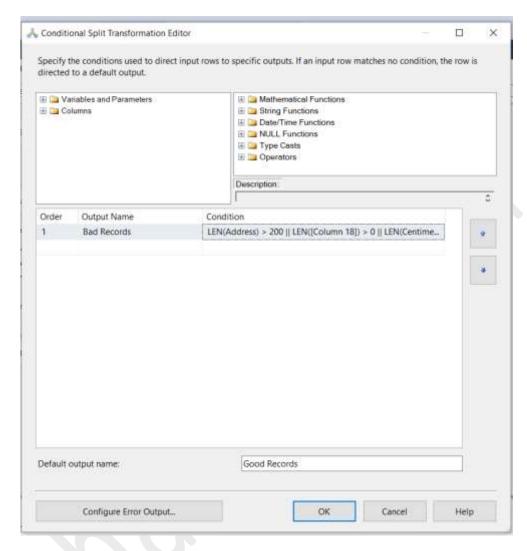
Replace FROM with truncate table then execute the command.



Third step is to remove the error we were facing, we will open **Flat File Connection Manager 1,** open **Advanced,** select Address column then change its Output Column Width to 5000. Click OK



We know that address can't be of 5000 characters, not even of 100 characters. So we will add a new condition in **Conditional Split** that any address which is too long will also be considered as bad records which we want to exclude it.



Update the Source and Connection Manager – Double click Flat File Source -> Click Yes -> Re open Flat File Source -> Review columns -> Click OK

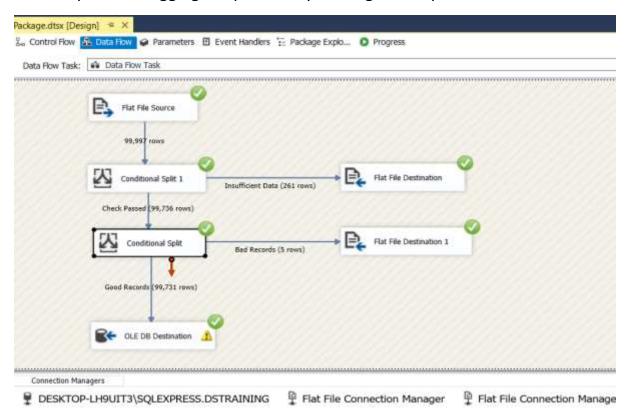
Now we are ready to run our package again, save the file before running, now the error we where facing will be filtered out in Bad Record text File.

We can also filer that file into some other text file by adding another conditional split and Flat File Destination which is optional.

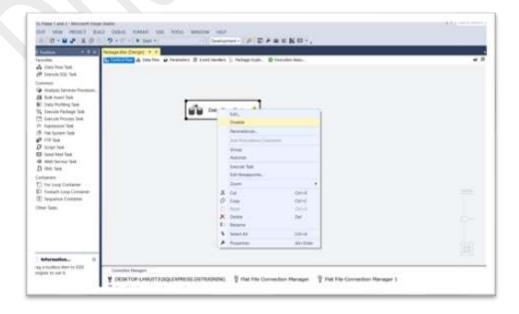
Click the start button, Processing of package will take some time, after completion of our package we will get Green arrows as shown in the figure.

We can see that 99,731 Rows has been uploaded to Data Base as Good Records.

Now stop the debugging the process by clicking the stop or Ctrl + F5.

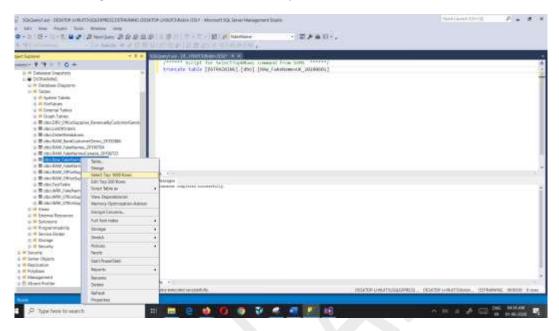


Go to **Control Flow** and Disable the **Data Flow** before exiting MS Visual Studio Program.

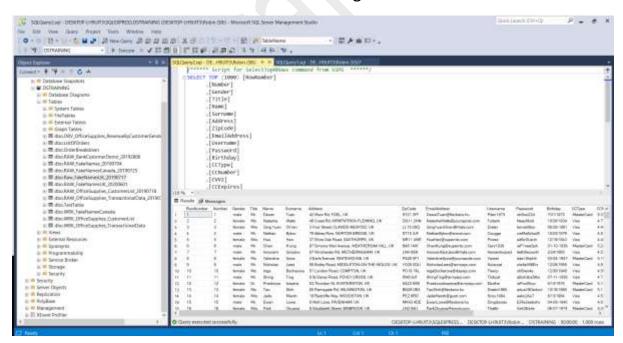


Now to Data Base in MS SQL Server Management Studio, refresh tables.

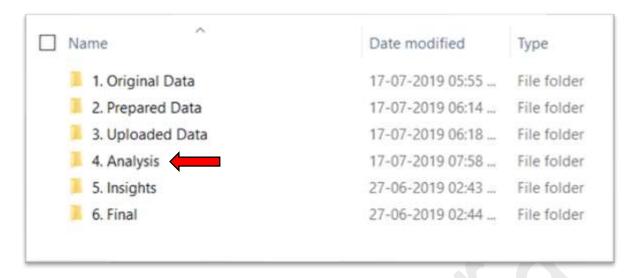
Select our file, Right click and click Select Top 1000 rows.



This is our data in our Data Base which looks good.



We will review our other two text files Bad Records and Insufficient Data, which are in our Analysis folder - > Upload Errors.



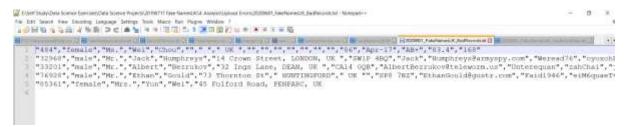
Analysis Folder -It is for storing our script, codes, errors etc that we create in our course of analysis



In our insufficient Data File, we have lots of rows which are blank, data is corrupted records shifted to the left and some rows doesn't have numbers. Which can be investigated further.



In Bad Records file there are few rows which shifted toward right and have lots of blank spaces.



The row which stopped our processing of package have a space of character count 1119 which was more then Address Output Column Width.



Summary

In this article, I have shown you the 6 different phases of the Data Analytics Life cycle and its associated processes and tools. Along with it demonstrated the process of Extract Transform and Load, beginning with Data Wrangling where we worked on raw data, transforming it into accurate format using excel, then loading it into MS Visual Studio and Mapping it to get data into MS SQL Data Base without errors along with data anomality in separate text file.