



John Doe • 2nd

10 ···

Analytics engineer | Author

I write 5x more YAML nowadays than Python 🌝

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Jane Doe

1d •••

Data Platform Engineering

YAML >>> Python

Like Reply

```
models:
 - name: pizzas
    description: "Assortment of 100 pizzas"
    config:
      materialized: table
   meta:
      owner: "John Doe"
    columns:
      - name: id
        data_type: integer
        description: "Pizza ID"
        constraints:
          - type: primary_key
      - name: dough
        data_type: varchar
      - name: base
        data_type: varchar
      - name: cheese
        data_type: varchar
      - name: extra_1
        data_type: varchar
```



Matthieu Caneill

MAMLeugineex

Software / Analytics



Pixel Coding assistant

Picnic
Online supermarket
Groceries supply-chain
Lots of data



The rise of the YAML engineer

Takeaways

- 1. Describe the desired state, don't compute it
- 2. YAML is ubiquitous in data systems
- 3. Track metadata in git and build on top

Outline

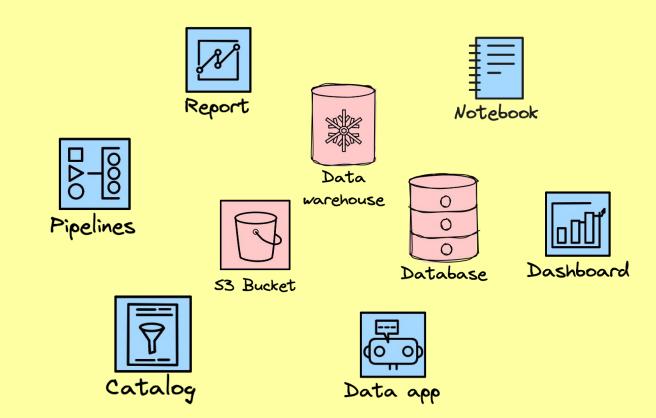
- 1. Data, logic, & state
- 2. The declarative data stack
- 3. GitOps & good practices

Data, Logic, & State

create table pizzas (
id int primary key,
cheese varchar
)

import pandas

def transform(df):
 output = ...



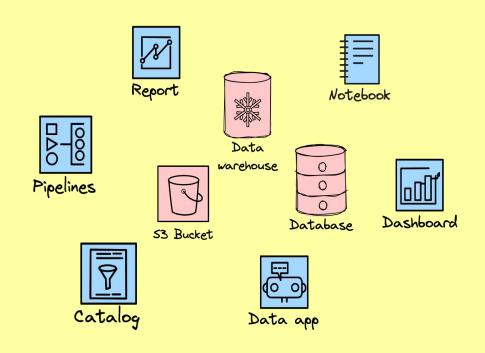
The Code

```
create table pizzas (
id int primary key,
cheese varchar
)
```

```
import pandas

def transform(df):
   output = ...
```

The Cloud



The Code

```
create table pizzas (
id int primary key,
cheese varchar
)
```

```
import pandas

def transform(df):
   output = ...
```

How many pizzas do we have with pepperoni?

Imperative Python

```
counter = 0
for pizza in pizzas:
    if pizza.extra_1 == "pepperoni":
        counter += 1
return counter
```

Declarative SQL

```
select count(*)
from pizzas
where extra_1 = 'pepperoni'
```

```
select count(*)
from pizzas
where extra_1 = 'pepperoni'
```

```
counter = 0

for pizza in pizzas:
   if pizza.extra_1 == "pepperoni":
        counter += 1
```

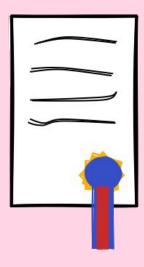
Capture new pizza data from JSON and CSV to the database

```
plugins:
  extractors:
    - name: tap-csv
      config:
        files:
          - file: data/pizzas.csv
            keys:
              - id
    - name: tap-json
      config:
        files:
          - file: other_data/pizzas.json
            keys:
              - id
  loaders:
    - name: target-postgres
      config:
        host: localhost
        port: 5432
        user: postgres
        dbname: pizzas
```

The Declarative Pizza Stack



```
plugins:
 extractors:
    - name: tap-csv
      config:
        files:
          - file: data/pizzas.csv
            keys:
              - id
    - name: tap-json
      config:
        files:
          - file: other_data/pizzas.json
            keys:
              - id
  loaders:
    - name: target-postgres
      config:
        host: localhost
        port: 5432
        user: postgres
        dbname: pizzas
```



data contract

```
dataContractSpecification: 0.9.3
id: urn:datacontract:checkout:orders-latest
info:
  title: Raw pizza data
  version: 1.0.0
  description: Raw data about pizzas
  owner: Pizza production team
tags:

    uncooked

servers:
  production:
    type: s3
    environment: prod
    location: s3://raw-pizza-data/data/{date}/pizzas.json
    format: json
models:
  pizzas:
    type: file
    fields:
      pizza id:
        $ref: '#/definitions/pizza_id'
        required: true
        unique: true
        primary: true
. . .
```



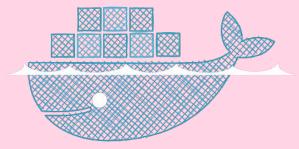
```
kind: Workflow
spec:
 entrypoint: etl
 templates:
 - name: etl
    dag:
     tasks:
      - name: extract_ingredients
        template: extract
        arguments:
          parameters: [{name: cheese, value: mozzarella}]
      - name: cook
        template: transform
        depends: extract
        arguments:
          parameters: [{name: temperature, value: 240}]
      - name: serve
        template: load
        depends: cook
        arguments:
          parameters: [{name: cuts, value: 8}]
```



```
models:
 - name: pizzas
    description: "Assortment of 100 pizzas"
    config:
      schema: analytics
      materialized: table
      grants:
        select: ["pizza_analyst"]
      tags: ["food"]
    meta:
      owner: "John Doe"
    columns:
      - name: id
        data_type: integer
        description: "Pizza ID"
        constraints:
          - type: primary_key
        data tests:
          unique
          - not_null
      - name: dough
        . . .
```



```
models:
  - name: pizzas
    columns:
      - name: extra_1
        data_type: varchar
        meta:
          dimension:
            colors:
              pepperoni: "green"
              artichoke: "red"
              mushroom: "brown"
              olives: "yellow"
```



docker compose

```
services:
 db:
    image: postgres:13
   environment:
      POSTGRES_USER: pizzaiolo
      POSTGRES_PASSWORD: hawaii
      POSTGRES_DB: pizzas
   volumes:
      - data:/var/lib/postgresql/data
 extract:
   image: meltano:3.5
   volumes:
      - ./meltano.yml:/opt/meltano/
 transform:
    image: dbt-labs/dbt-postgres:1.8
   volumes:
      - ./dbt:/usr/app
 viz:
   image: lightdash/lightdash:latest
   ports:
      - "8080:8080"
```

GitOps & good practices & existential questions

Is this a good idea?

git

pizzas.yml

pizzas:

- id
- extra_1
- + extra_2

dashboard_pizzas.yml

pizza_chart:

- pizzas.id
- pizzas.cheese
- + groups:
- (+ pizzas.cheese

CI/CD

- 1. Compute delta
- 2. Apply commands to reconcile state

alter tables pizzas add column extra_2; update pizzas...

POST

/api/dashboards/pizzas
-d "{type: pizza_chart, labels: Lid, cheese], group_by: cheese}"

data platforms



Why am I paying you to write YAML?

Credits

- Maxime Beauchemin
 The Rise of the Data
 Engineer
- Picnic
 We're hiring YAML
 engineers!
 https://jobs.picnic.app

We love declarativeness https://dbt-score.picnic.tech



Matthieu Caneill https://matthieu.io