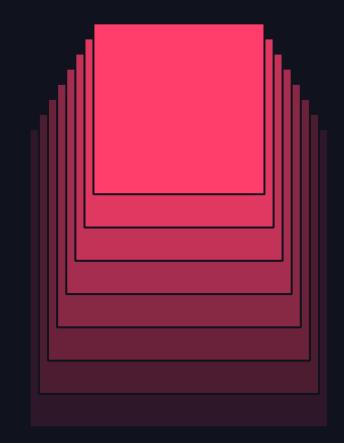


# UC Heart of democratization for CNH



Antonio Nuzzo Mauro Cavallott 06-10-2024



# CNH

GREAT IRON

GREAT TECHNOLOGY

# A strong family of brands for greater customer focus





Three segments with distinct features

CNH is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE: CNHI)



#### Construction

- A global player in construction equipment
- Extensive synergies with Agriculture segment
- Co-investment in digital / electrification



#### **Agriculture**

- World's second largest manufacturer of agricultural machinery
- Leader in machine automation
- and precision technologies

Pioneer in alternative propulsion



#### Financial Services

- Global financier supporting the brands, customers, importers
- and dealers
- Enhanced customer experience to offer a competitive edge to our brands





Key figures 1

Company

10
Brands

**23.6**<sub>B</sub>

Consolidated Revenues

40,000+

Full-time Employees

**43** 

**Plants** 

**4**0

**R&D Centers** 

at the end of 2022 as per Company's 10-K Report.

# A focused agriculture and construction business

Agriculture 6% Construction



\$23.6в

Financial Services 9%



### **Business Needs**

02 - data consistency and accuracy:

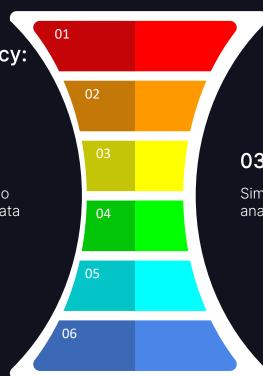
Ensuring the accuracy and consistency of data across over six regions

#### 04 - empowering users:

Enabling self-service data access to empower employees to leverage data insights independently.

#### 06 - Scalability

Implementing a scalable solution that can grow with the enterprise's expanding data needs and user base.



#### 01 - Centralized Data governance

Need for a unified platform to enforce data governance policies consistently across all regions and departments.

#### 03 - Enhanced Data Accessibility:

Simplifying data access to support efficient data analysis and decision-making.

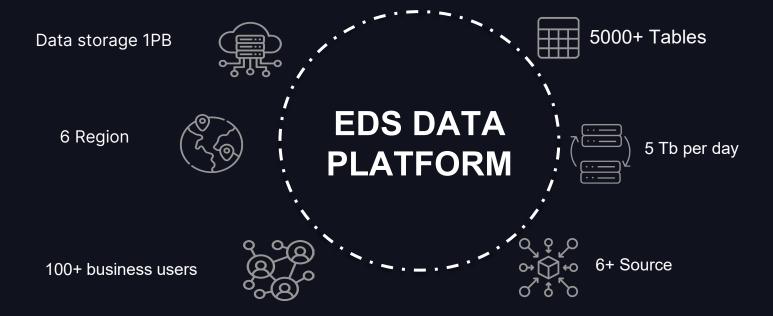
#### 05 - Data Insights Utilization:

Maximizing the utilization of data insights for strategic decision-making and competitive advantage.





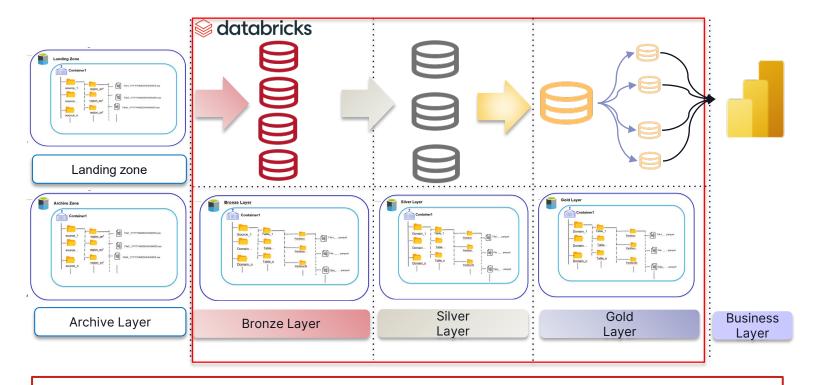
# Metric Mastery: CNH Platform





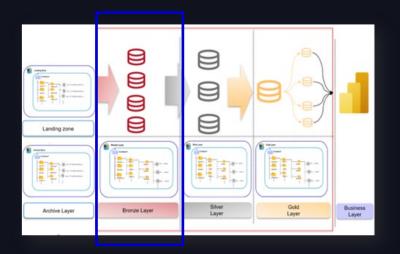


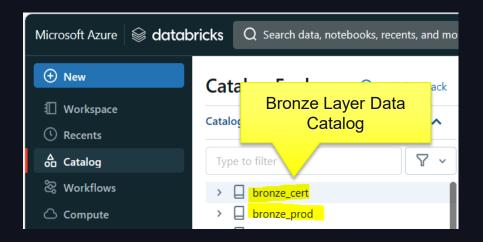
#### Architecture



The EDS Lakehouse is logically organizing data in a Medallion Architecture with the goal of incrementally and progressively improving the structure and quality of data as it flows through each layer of the architecture (from Bronze  $\Rightarrow$  Silver  $\Rightarrow$  Gold layer tables)

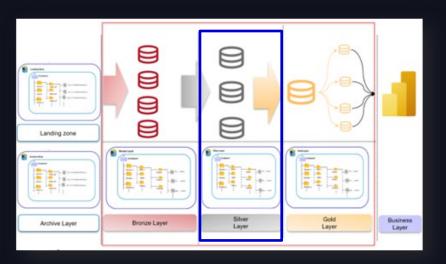
#### EDS - Bronze Layer

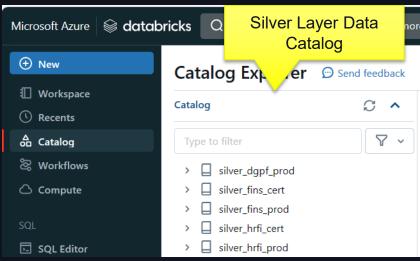




**Bronze Layer** is the initial stage of EDS. Bronze data maintains a 1:1 relationship with Source System: data types, column names and entities are untransformed and unchanged from whatever sources produced it. Only accepted exceptions are the ones change during Data Quality process.

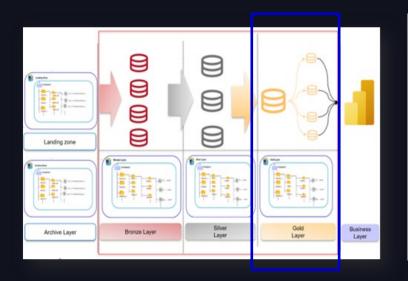
#### EDS - Silver Layer

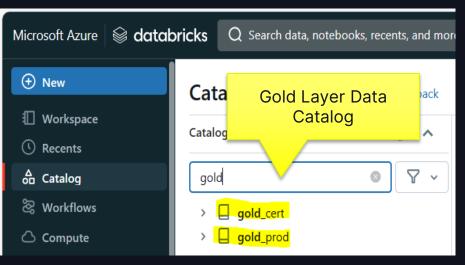




**Silver Layer** are data that are considered cleansed and processed to make them more accessible and valuable.

#### EDS - Gold Layer





**Gold Layer** data reach at this stage major transformation, data should be summarized or prepared in table that has a de-normalized structures to simplify data usage, Star Schema modeling

Let's play detective: what's the missing link on the last slides?

#### SHARING



- Can't shareeasily table acrossworkspacesGrant full access
- to production data





#### SHARING



- Can't share easily table across workspaces
- Grant full access to production data

#### **AUDITING**



- No chance to verify access to the data
- no possibility to limit access resource and allocate costs



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#### USER MANAGEMENT



- no rules based on roles for data access
- Difficulty to manage access to workspace

17

#### SHARING



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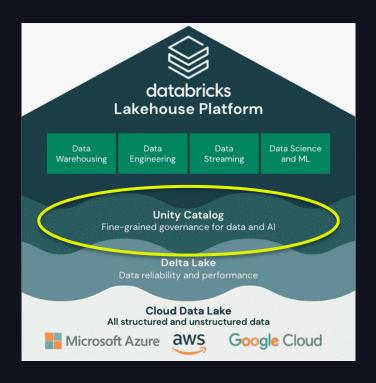
#### LINEAGE



- no possibility to handle data lineage easilyimpossibility to
- impossibility to identify all item related to a table



## Enhancing Data Governance with Unity Catalog



- Centralized Data Management
- Granular Access Control
- Enhanced Data Lineage
- Improved Data Discovery
- Automated Data Quality Checks

## Centralized Data management

Without unity catalog

Workspace prod

User Managment

Metastore

SQL warehouse & Cluster

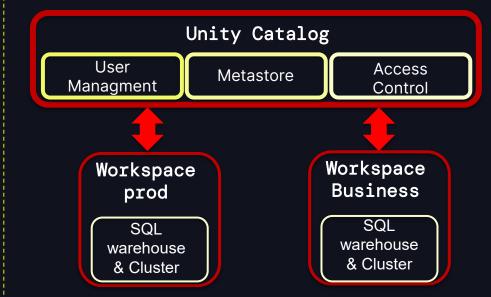
Workspace
Business

User
Managment

Metastore

SQL warehouse
& Cluster

With unity catalog





### Implementing Robust Data Governance Policies

## Implement Data Auditing Mechanisms

Implement robust auditing mechanisms to track data access, modifications, and usage, facilitating compliance and detecting potential breaches

#### Conduct Regular Data Audits

Conduct regular data audits to identify and address data quality issues, security concerns, and compliance violations.



Implement Data Quality
Standards

Establish data quality standards to ensure the accuracy, completeness, and consistency of data assets

#### Data Ownership and Stewardship

Assign clear ownership for data assets to ensure accountability and responsibility for data quality and security

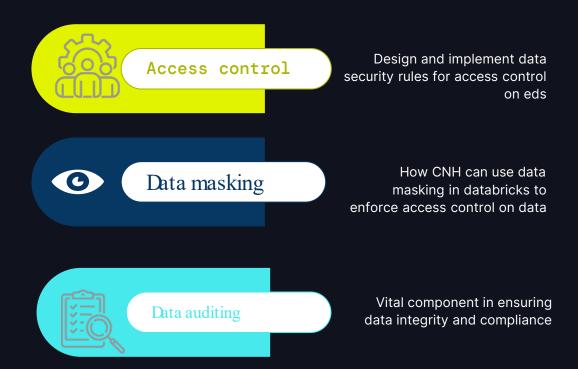
#### Define Data Usage Policies

Clearly outline acceptable data usage practices, including data sharing, access permissions, and data modification procedures





# **Migration**



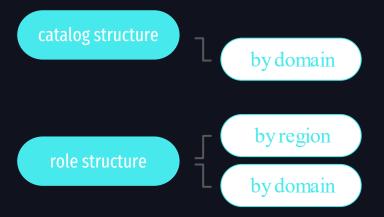
catalog structure

by region

by domain

catalog structure

by domain



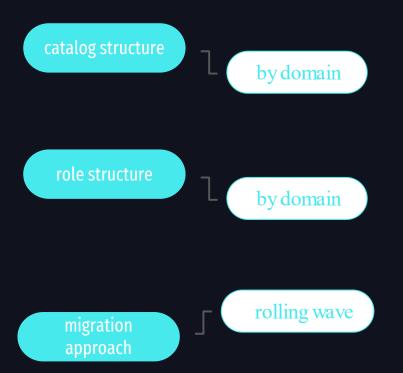
role structure

by domain

by domain









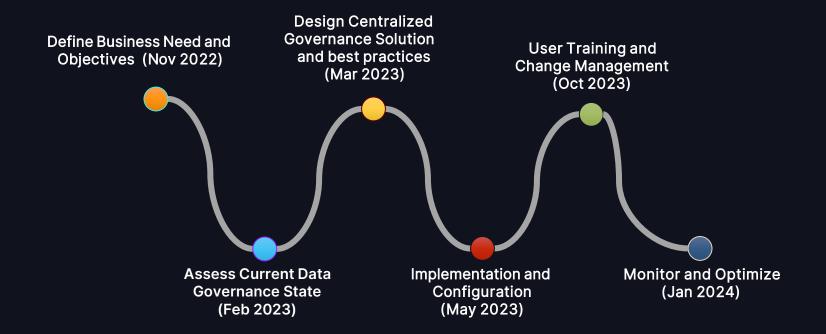


admin definition delegate privilege



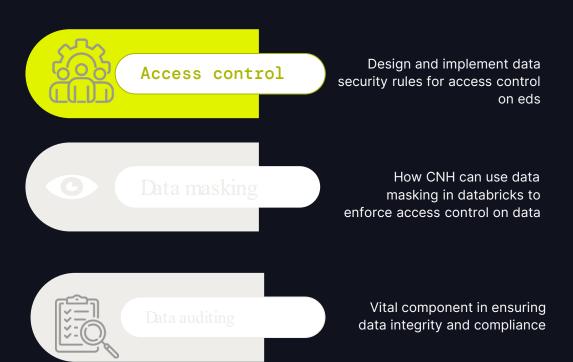


## timelines

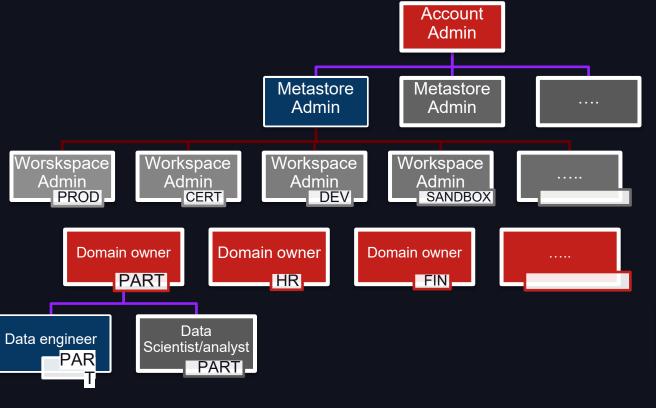




# **Migration**



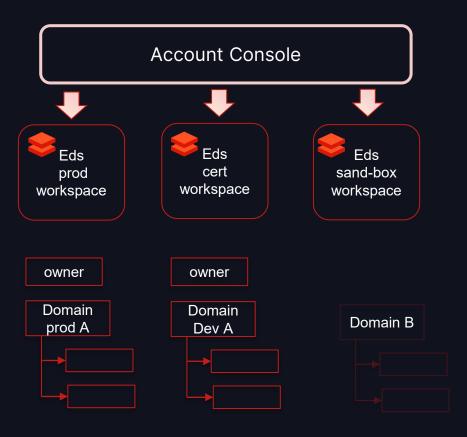
## Access control





## Access control

#### Domain owner

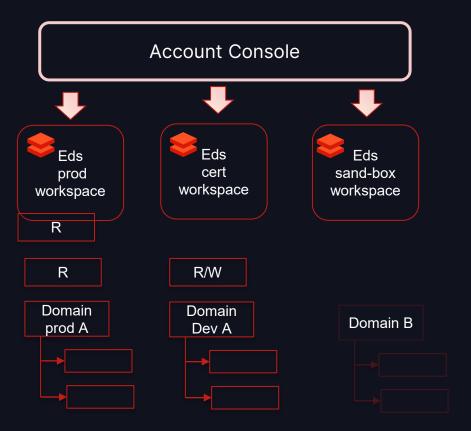


Who	Domain admin, for data access managment.
Workspace access	All Workspaces
Data Access	Domain-specific R/W access, e.g. Finance only. Or multi-domain, e.g. all EDS domains.
Databricks permission	Create and manage domain-specific objects (catalogs, schema, etc.)  Create or drop, grant privileges on, and change ownership of catalogs and other data objects within a specific domain.



## Access control

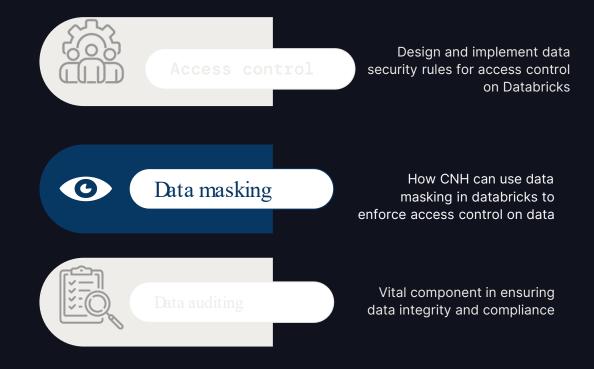
#### Data Engineer



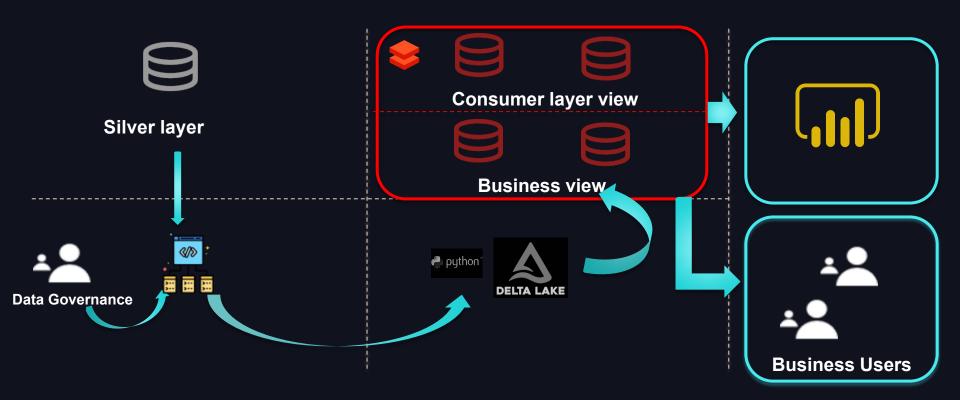
Who	ETL Developers
Workspace access	Only selected domain-specific workspaces
Data Access	Domain-specific access, e.g. Finance only Or multi-domain, e.g. all EDS domains.  R/W access in <b>Dev</b> , read-only in <b>Prod</b> .
Databricks permission	Dev Create clusters and jobs using existing cluster policies (defined by the DE admin). Attach notebooks to clusters.  Create notebooks, SQL queries, dashboards. Prod No permissions to create clusters or jobs. Can attach notebooks to existing clusters.



# Migration



## Data Masking





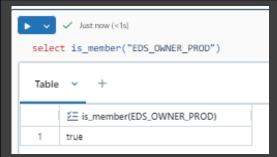


## Demo

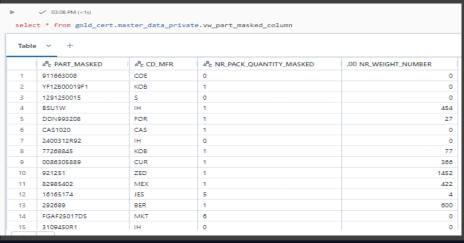
#### role managed table

Table	<u> </u>		
	A <sup>B</sup> C table_name	A <sup>B</sup> C permission	
1	readacted_customer	EDS_OWNER_PROD	
2	vw_part_masked_row	eds_read_only_part_pr	
3	vw_part_masked_colu	EDS_OWNER_PROD	

### function role checking



#### Column masking



seled	<pre>select * from gold_cert.master_data_private.vw_part_masked_column</pre>								
Table	Table v + New result table: ON v								
	A <sup>B</sup> C PART_MASKED	A <sup>B</sup> c CD_MFR	ABC NR_PACK_QUANTITY_MASKED	.00 NR_WEIGHT_NUMBER					
1	*xxxxxx	CAS	x	0					
2	XXXXXXX	STA	x	0					
3	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	F	x	0					
4	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	F	x	0					
5	300000000	BEL	x	0					
6	XXXXXXXXXX	SM	x	80					
7	XXXXXX	BER	x	1200					
8	xxxxxx*x	внв	x	23800					
9	xxxxxx*x	CAS	x	40					
10	XXXXXXXXXXXX	COE	x	0					
11	**XXX***	MKT	xx	0					
12	200000000	LEC	x	0					
13	300000000	HIT	x	100040					
14	3000000000	COE	x	0					
15	**xx*xxxxxxx	KOB	x	7					

## Demo

### Row masking





## **Migration**



## Centralized data auditing

System Tables

- gystem
- ▼ access
  - audit
  - column\_lineage
  - table\_lineage
- → B billing
  - list\_prices
  - Ⅲ usage
- ✓ compute
  - clusters
  - node\_timeline
  - node\_types
- > | information\_schema

Databricks by default provides
different audit tables, that are
stored inside system.access, these
tables are:

- Audit;
- Column\_lineage;
- Table\_lineage;

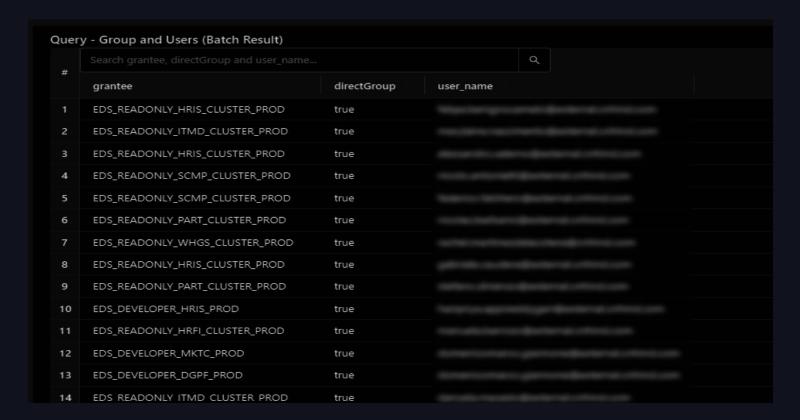


#### Workspace Action

Query - Workspace Access (Actions -> createTable, deleteTable, getTable, updateTables, last 7 days)								
Search event_date, workspace_name, workspace_id and 2 others   Q								
event_date	workspace_name	workspace_id		grantee	action_name			
2024-04-24	EDS-CERT - euedscadb017				getTable			
2024-04-24	EDS-CERT - euedscadb017				createTable			
2024-04-24	SANDBOX - cnh-we-prod.eds.adb-01				getTable			
2024-04-24	SANDBOX - cnh-we-prod.eds.adb-01				getTable			
2024-04-24	EDS-PROD - euedspadb017				getTable			
2024-04-24	EDS-CERT - euedscadb017				getTable			
2024-04-24	SANDBOX - cnh-we-prod.eds.adb-01				getTable			
2024-04-24	SANDBOX - cnh-we-prod.eds.adb-01				getTable			
2024-04-23	EDS-PROD - euedspadb017				getTable			
2024-04-24	EDS-PROD - euedspadb017				getTable			
2024-04-24	SANDBOX - cnh-we-prod.eds.adb-01				updateTables			

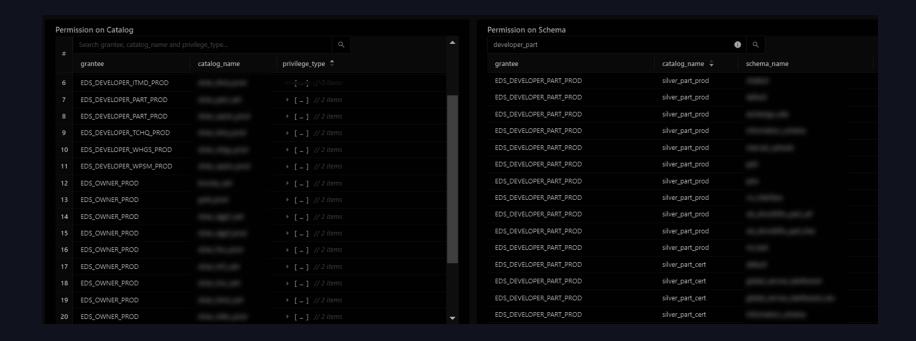


#### Group monitoring





#### Permission overview





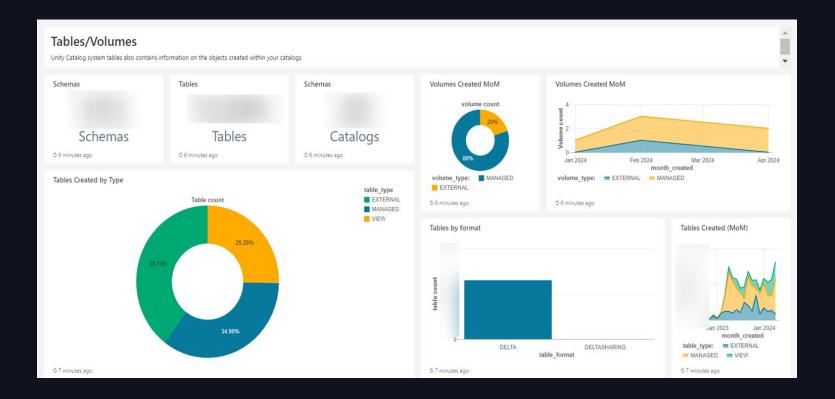


#### consumption analysis















## Rewind & Rethink

#### First setup

- define a migration strategy
- design and develop technical role
- define what and who should be monitored
- define cluster policies

#### after migration

- implement audit dashboards
- revoke hive\_metastores data
- revoke account user privileges
- train business users



#### Per Domain

- perform usage data analysis
- create catalog and volumes
- create domain roles
- create clusters
- migrate tables inside unity





## Progress and Lessons Learned

#### Acceleration

- data democratization
- data sharing
- security access





## Progress and Lessons Learned

#### Acceleration

- data democratization
- data sharing
- security access



#### Benefit

- lineage capability
- cost control
- user orientation





## Progress and Lessons Learned

#### Acceleration

- data democratization
- data sharing
- security access



### Benefit

- lineage capability
- cost control
- data catalog
- user orientation

#### Unlock Potentials

- self service analysis
- comprehensive governance
- usage monitoring







## Acknowledgment



- Liang Sun
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- Eddy Amarouche







# DATA SUMMIT

# Thanks for the attention



