

From Data Mesh to Intermesh: A Platform-Driven Approach to Govern Inter-Organizational Data Sharing

19th Int'l Symposium on Service-Oriented Computing

June 17th, Hersonissos, Greece

Arif Wider & Sebastian Werner



Hochschule für Technik
und Wirtschaft Berlin

University of Applied Sciences

Agenda

- What makes Data Mesh successful within organizations?
- Spotlight: Federated Computational Data Governance
- What is different with inter-organizational data sharing?
- How can we apply the principles of Data Mesh to inter-organizational data sharing?



Arif Wider

- Former Head of Data & AI at Thoughtworks Germany
- Many years hands-on consulting, often as a lead engineer in Thoughtworks' client's data teams
- Now tenured professor of software engineering at HTW Berlin, Thoughtworks fellow and independent consultant on the side
- Data Mesh expert, both in terms of research and strategic consulting

/thoughtworks

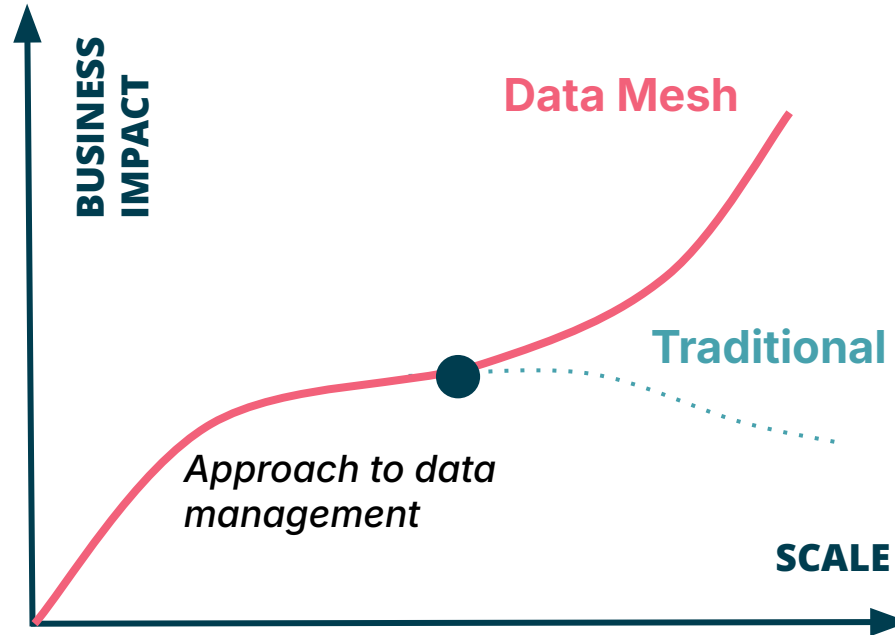
htw

Hochschule für Technik
und Wirtschaft Berlin

University of Applied Sciences

Value from
data Agility,
Time to market
Resilience to
change

What problem is Data Mesh solving?



Business complexity
Data source expansion
Data use case proliferation



Continuous Delivery for Machine Learning

Automating the end-to-end lifecycle of Machine Learning applications

Machine Learning applications are becoming popular in our industry, however the process for developing, deploying, and continuously improving them is more complex compared to more traditional software, such as a web service or a mobile application. They are subject to change in three axis: the code itself, the model, and the data. Their behaviour is often complex and hard to predict, making them harder to test, harder to explain, and harder to improve. Continuous Delivery for Machine Learning (CD4ML) is the discipline of bringing Continuous Delivery principles and practices to Machine Learning applications.

~2018

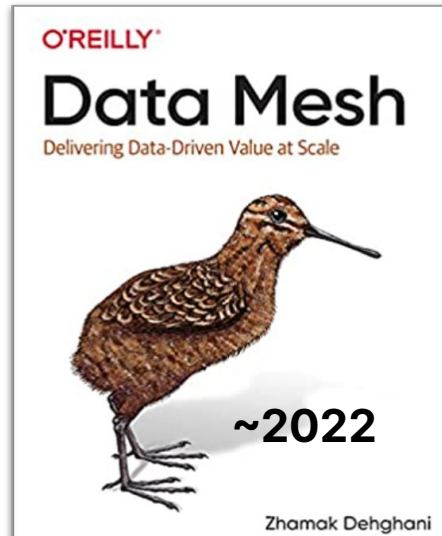
martinFowler.com

Refactoring Agile Architecture About Thoughtworks

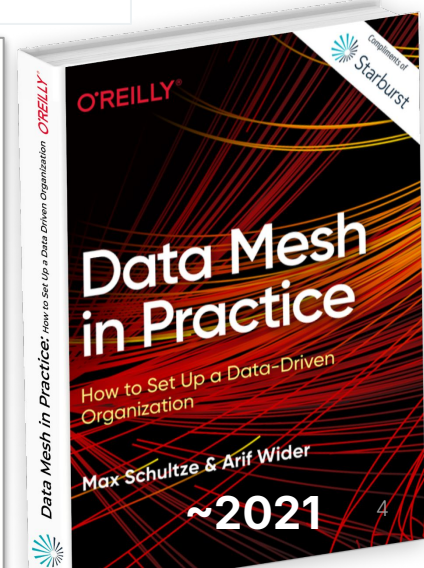
Data Mesh Principles and Logical Architecture

Our aspiration to augment and improve every aspect of business and life with data, demands a paradigm shift in how we manage data at scale. While the technology advances of the past decade have addressed the scale of volume of data and data processing compute, they have failed to address other dimensions: changes in the data landscape, proliferation of data use cases and users, and speed of response to change. Data mesh addresses these dimensions, founded in four principles: domain-oriented decentralized data ownership and architecture, data as a product, self-serve data infrastructure as a platform, and federated computational governance. Each principle drives a new logical view of the technical architecture and organizational structure.

~2019



~2022



~2021

What makes Data Mesh successful in organizations?

- Bottlenecks and inefficiencies are reduced by moving ownership to where the expertise is.
 - Domain experts who understand the data take care of shape and quality of the data.
 - Data engineers focus on building domain-agnostic self-service tools that enable the domain experts.
- ➔ Responsible decentralization by a “Shift Left” of responsibility aided by platform-provided automation

Shift Left on Data Governance

Move Responsibilities Upstream

A large part of the bottleneck in centralized paradigms is that responsibility is removed from source teams. In the data mesh concept, quality, catalog integration, access control, testing, etc. are shifted left.

We achieve the leftward shift through automation and federation, hence **Federated Computational Governance**.



Platform fitness functions for global functions are used to create an Evolutionary Architecture to ensure that data teams don't create a "Data Mess"



Implement, monitor, and enforce SLOs for data products with sensible and common definitions, e.g for availability, accuracy, latency, etc.



Data and metadata modeling follows standards defined by the governance team, implemented by the producing teams using platform tools



Domain Data Product Owners assume responsibility for the data

Federated computational governance

Pre data mesh

Centralized team

Responsible for data
quality

Responsible for data
security



Data mesh

Federated team

Responsible for defining how to
model what constitutes quality

Responsible for defining aspects
of data security *i.e. data
sensitivity levels for the platform
to build in and monitor
automatically*

...

Federated computational governance

Decentralized Data Governance as Part of a Data Mesh Platform: Concepts and Approaches

Arif Wider^{1,2}, Sumedha Verma¹, and Atif Akhtar¹

¹Thoughtworks Germany
Caffamacherreihe 7, 20355 Hamburg, Germany

AI-Assisted Data Governance with Data Mesh Manager

Arif Wider

Hochschule für Technik und Wirtschaft
Berlin, Germany
wider@htw-berlin.de

Simon Harrer

innoQ Deutschland GmbH
Monheim am Rhein, Germany
simon.harrer@innoq.com

Linus W. Dietz

King's College London
London, United Kingdom
linus.dietz@kcl.ac.uk

Towards Automating Federated Data Governance

Arif Wider^{1,2}, Katharine Jarmul^{1,3}, and Atif Akhtar¹

¹Thoughtworks Germany
Caffamacherreihe 7, 20355 Hamburg, Germany
{awider,kjarmul,syedatifi}@thoughtworks.com

²Hochschule für Technik und Wirtschaft Berlin
Treskowallee 8, 10318 Berlin, Germany
wider@htw-berlin.de

³Probably Private, Berlin, Germany
katharine@probablyprivate.com

et—The exchange of data across systems, both within and between organizations, is governed by company policies and external regulations. As policies and data flows evolve over time, ensuring continuous compliance of data exchange remains a challenge. In federated data architectures, the validation of data exchange is a challenge and requires automation.

mesh is the *data product*. A data product is not merely a dataset managed with a product-focused mindset; it is also a data service designed for composability. Data products interact through output ports, which are clearly defined interfaces that specify the schema of the shared data. Any terms associated

From Data Mesh to Intermesh: A Platform-Driven Approach to Govern Inter-Organizational Data Sharing

Arif Wider^{1,2}[0009-0006-4327-7626] and Sebastian Werner²[0000-0003-2789-1926]

¹ Hochschule für Technik und Wirtschaft Berlin, Treskowallee 8, 10318 Berlin, Germany
wider@htw-berlin.de

² Thoughtworks Germany, Caffamacherreihe 7, 20355 Hamburg, Germany
{awider,swerner}@thoughtworks.com

Abstract. Analytical data is becoming an increasingly important asset for all kinds of organizations, which comes with a growing demand for efficient solutions to also share such data between organizations. Initiatives such as GAIA-X address this by promoting infrastructure standardization and have

Abstract—Data mesh is a decentralized approach to data governance. It is provided by a self-sufficient aspect of this platform. Because of the lack of coherence in the industry, and also the lack of governance, key data mesh concepts drive governance. The presented approach is drawn from a fully-functional data mesh reference on how to

Keywords—data mesh, infrastructure, data governance

Data mesh is a management that is global IT consultant 2019 [1]. It has a book on the topic specifically addressing that try to create bus

Abstract—Recently several approaches to federated data governance and decentralized data operations have been proposed. Data mesh, one of the most prominent of these approaches, specifically targets how to automate and scale governance at large organizations. Governance tasks, such as ensuring data protection compliance, are notoriously challenging to automate. This paper proposes new ways to verify data declassification via contract-based methods. The design benefits from compositional characteristics of data mesh and builds upon existing contract-testing solutions from the microservices domain.

Keywords—federated governance, data protection, data mesh, data governance, decentralized data architecture, contract testing

I. INTRODUCTION

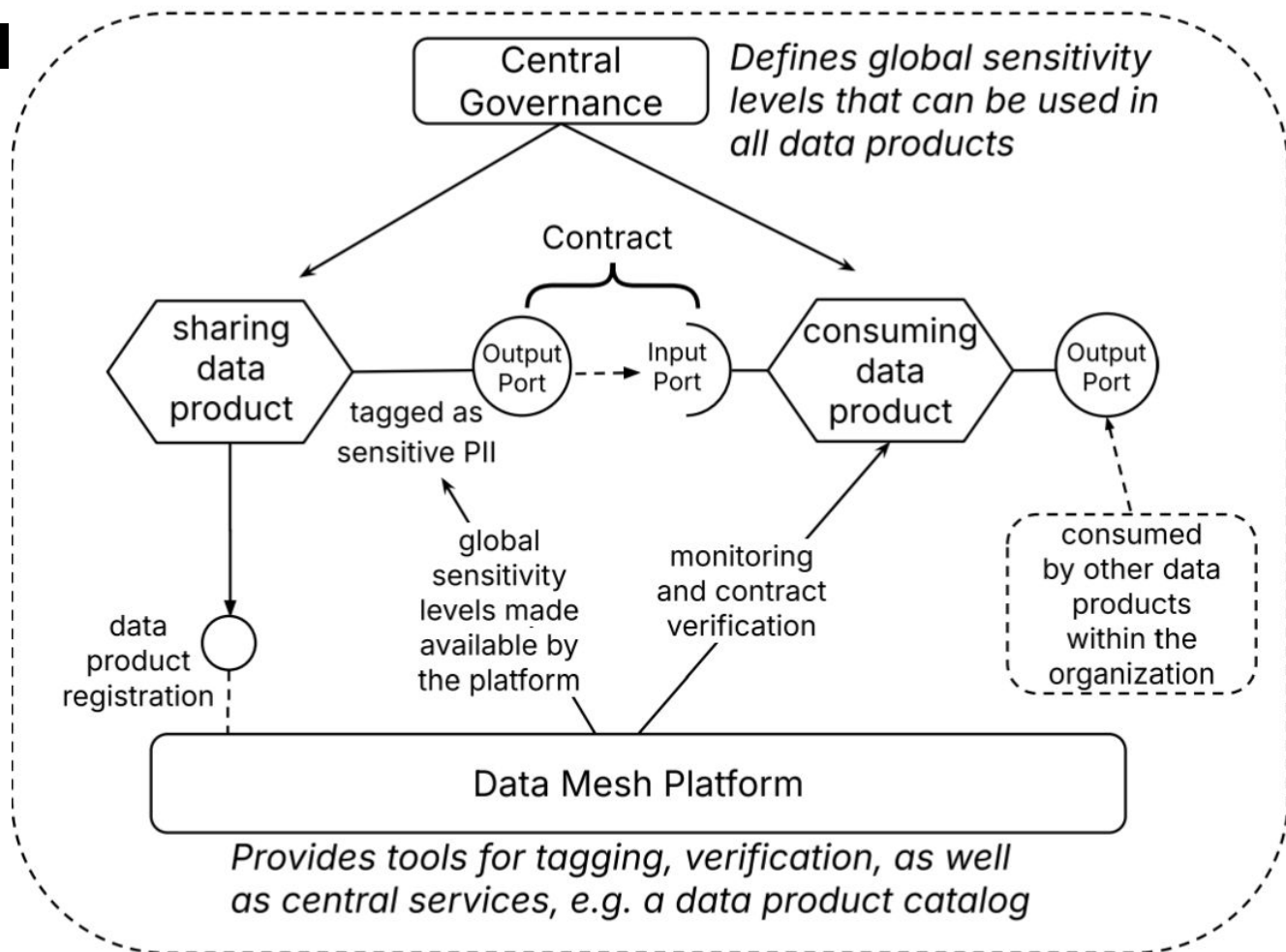
One of the key challenges observed today when dealing with large analytical data systems is applying data protection

cumbersome, sluggish and prone to error. To overcome these challenges several decentralized data architectures have emerged. *Data mesh* [2] is one such approach to decentralized data ownership and federated data governance with advanced automation. This automation is a self-serve data infrastructure platform, specifically designed to meet the scalability demands of large business complex data landscapes [3]. Since data mesh is a new approach, many solutions to governance challenges are to be developed [4].

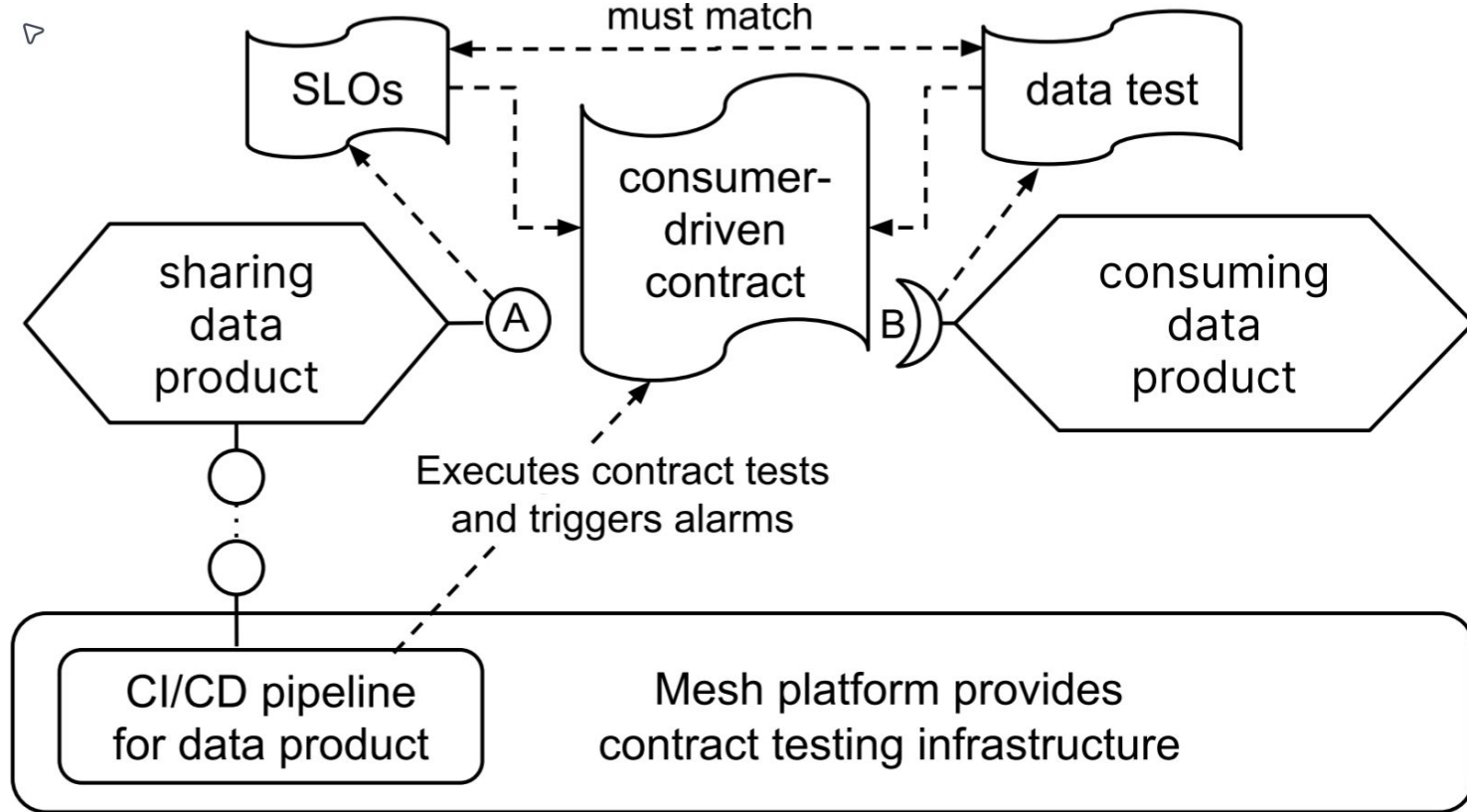
In this paper we focus on a subset of these challenges, namely the automation of data protection policy challenge, we believe that data mesh's characteristics lend itself to a compositional approach to governance automation. Our hypothesis is that

Computational Governance Example

Boundary of an organization's data mesh



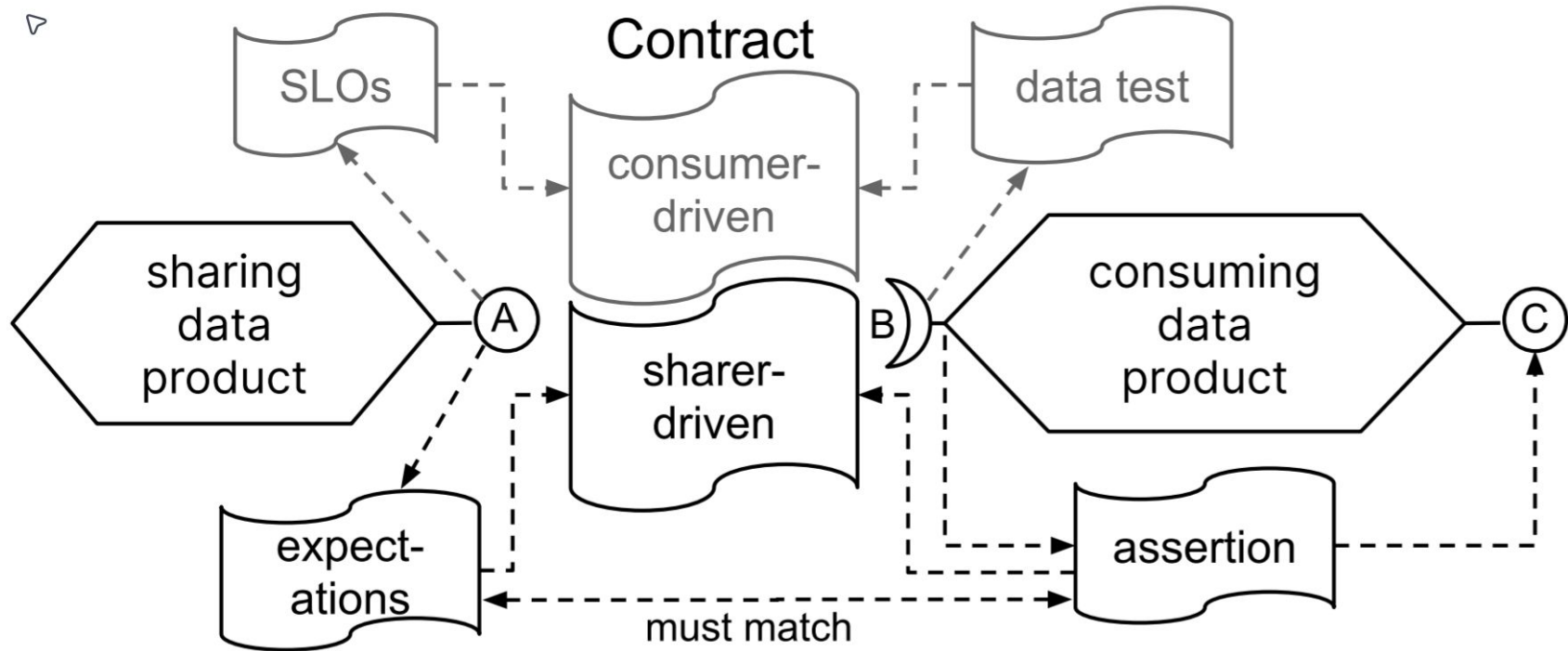
Automating Data Contract Testing



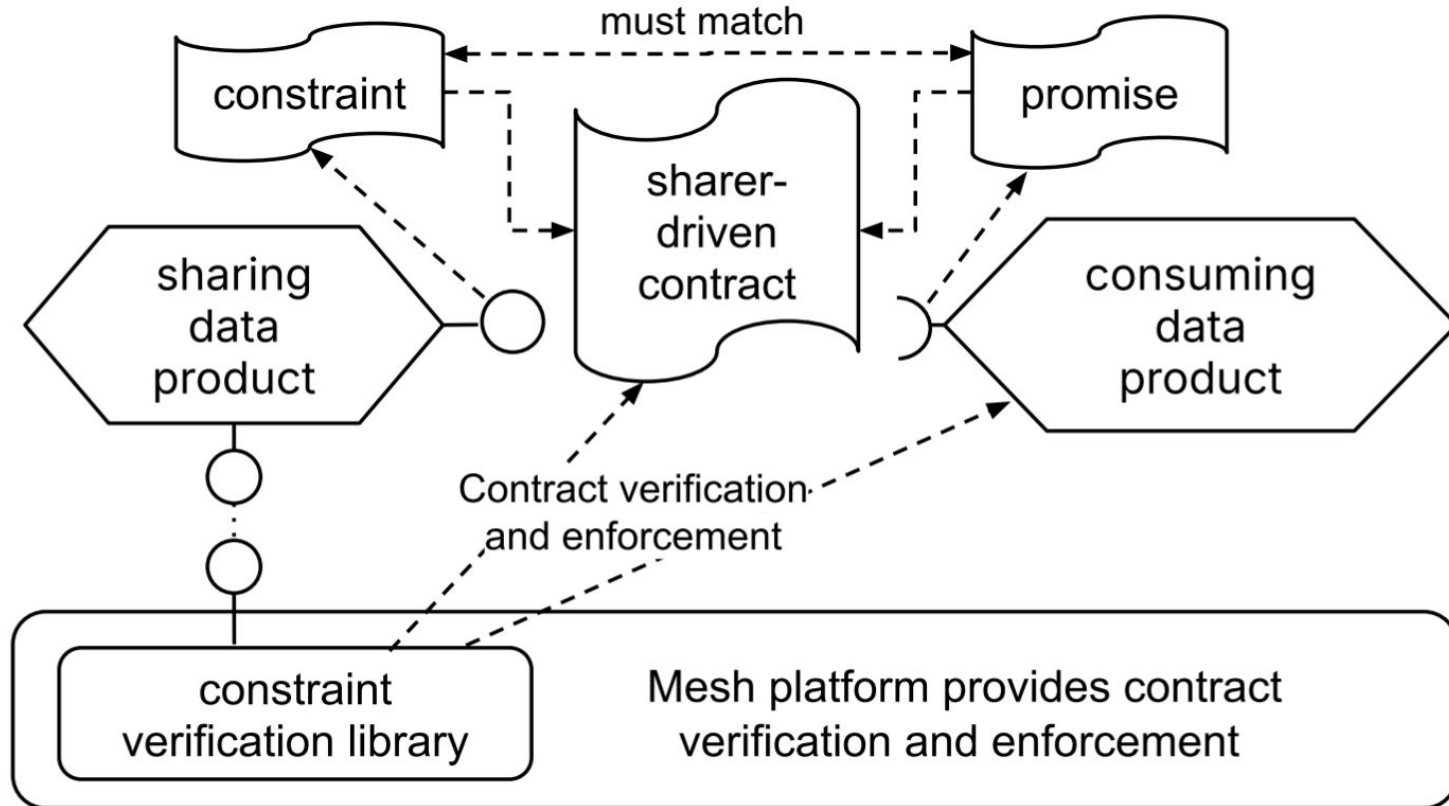
What is different with inter-org data sharing?

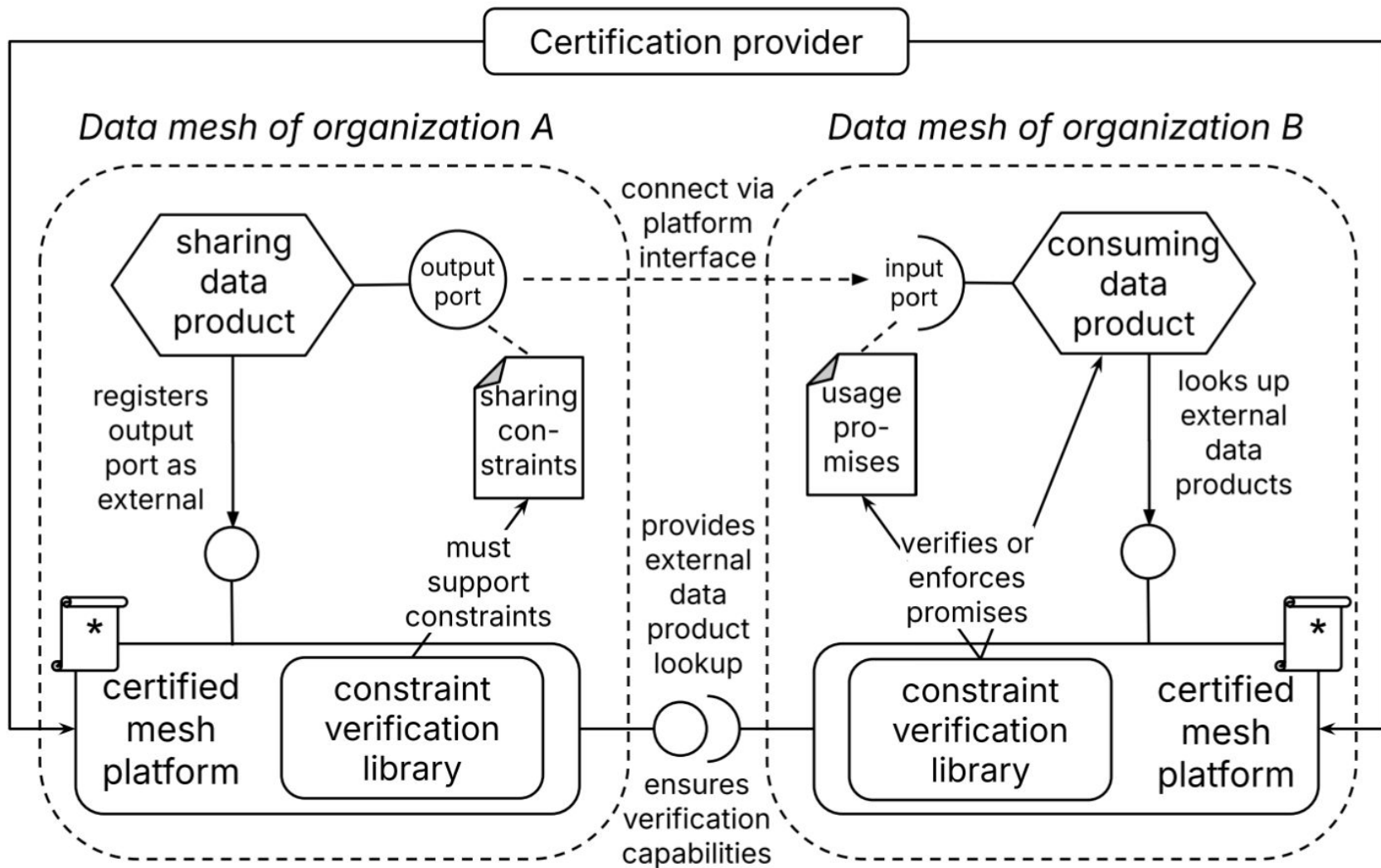
- Different data product implementations
 - External data products must be shared in a standardized way
- No implicit trust
 - Consumer-driven contracts are not enough
- No shared data infrastructure platform
 - How to check guarantees across platforms?

From consumer- to sharer-driven expectations



From consumer- to sharer-driven expectations





Summary

- Within organizations, Data Mesh improves efficiency through decentralization and automation
- When applying Data Mesh's approach to inter-organizational data sharing, the lack of trust and shared infrastructure calls for cross-organizational standardization.
- However, instead of focusing on data product standardization, we propose to focus on standardizing data mesh platform capabilities

Thank you!

wider@htw-berlin.de

awider@thoughtworks.com

mail@arifwider.com



Hochschule für Technik
und Wirtschaft Berlin

University of Applied Sciences