# **Azure Databricks**

## **Notes**

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**Date:** 27-11-2024

#### **Azure Databricks Overview:**

- Distributed computing platform built on Apache Spark.
- Unified engine for SQL, streaming, machine learning (ML), and graph processing.
- Optimized Spark (5x faster) with tools like **Delta Lake** and **MLFlow**.
- Integrated with Azure services (e.g., Power BI, Azure Data Lake, Azure ML).

### **Apache Spark Core Concepts:**

- In-memory processing engine for fast data processing.
- Unified engine: handles SQL, streaming, ML, and graph workloads.
- **Open source** under Apache License.

## **Apache Spark Architecture:**

- 1. **Spark Core**: Manages basic I/O, task scheduling, and fault tolerance.
- 2. **RDD (Resilient Distributed Dataset)**: Immutable, distributed data structure.
- 3. **DataFrame / Dataset APIs**: Schema-based data processing (DataFrame for untyped, Dataset for strongly typed).
- 4. Spark SQL Engine:
  - Catalyst Optimizer: Query optimization.
  - Tungsten Execution Engine: Efficient memory and CPU usage.

#### **Databricks Features:**

- Optimized Spark (5x faster).
- **Delta Lake**: ACID transactions for data lakes.
- **MLFlow**: Manage ML lifecycle.

### **Azure Databricks Integration:**

- Integrated with Azure Active Directory, Azure Storage (Blob, Data Lake), Azure SQL,
  Power BI, and Azure ML.
- Unified Azure Portal for management.

#### **Azure Databricks Architecture:**

- Control Plane: Manages Databricks workspace, jobs, and clusters.
- Data Plane: Customer's Azure resources (e.g., storage, VMs).
- Azure Resource Manager: Manages Azure resource deployment.

## **Databricks Workspace Components:**

- **Notebooks**: Code, visualizations, and narrative text.
- Clusters: VMs for running Databricks jobs.
- **Jobs**: Automated workflows for code execution.
- Data/Models: Input/output data and ML models.

#### **Databricks Clusters:**

- Cluster Types:
  - 1. All-Purpose Cluster: Persistent, shared, expensive.
  - 2. **Job Cluster**: Created for specific jobs, cheaper, ephemeral.
- Cluster Configuration:
  - Multi-Node: Distributed, scalable.
  - o **Single-Node**: Single VM, smaller workloads.
- Cluster Pools: Reuse clusters to reduce startup time.

## **Cost and Administration:**

- Cluster Policies: Control cluster usage and cost.
- **Cost Control**: Auto-scaling and resource optimization.