

**ALLGEIER**

# Creating a Modern Data Lakehouse with Azure Synapse Analytics

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# 1 Workshop Preparations

The following prerequisites and setup must be done for successful completion of the course.

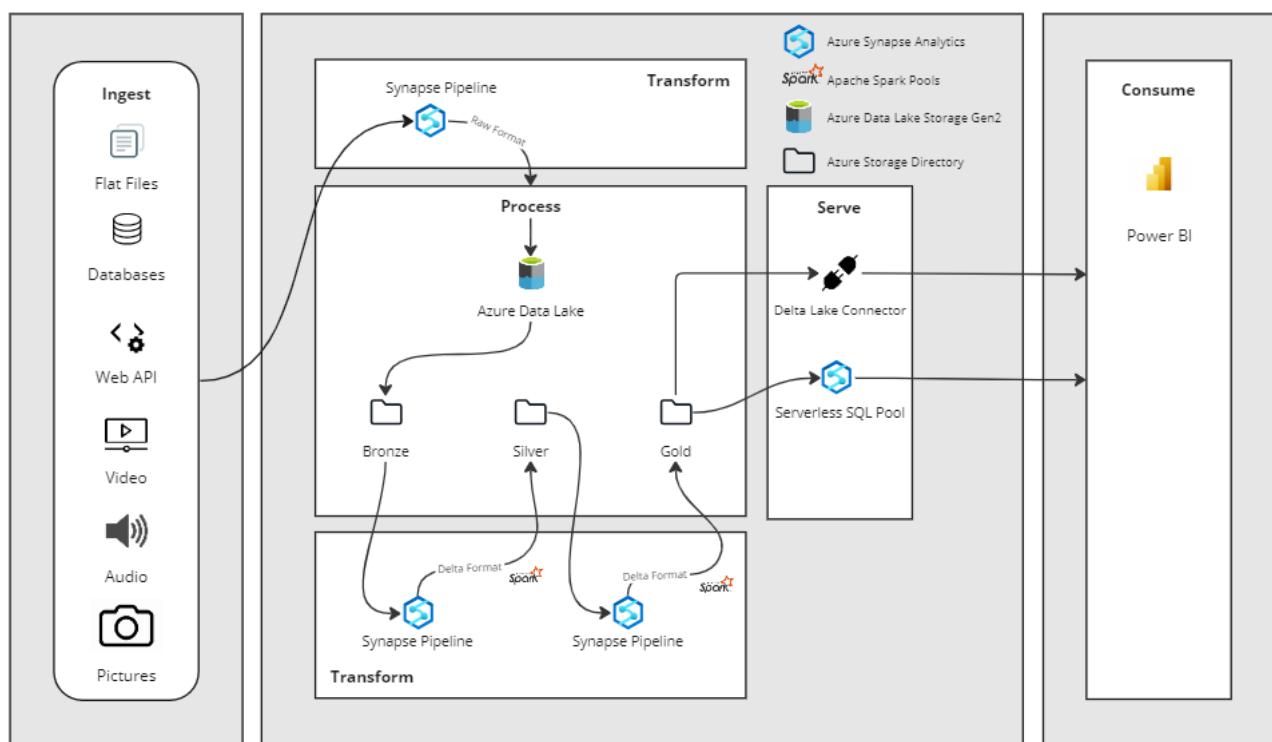
- You must be connected to the internet.
- You will need to have Microsoft Edge, or any other reliable browser installed.
- You must have started a [free Azure account](#).
  - In this workshop we will provide you with an Azure account.
- You may have [Power BI Desktop](#) installed (**OPTIONAL**).

# 2 Architecture

The Data Lakehouse is a data management architecture that combines the key features of data lakes and data warehouses to overcome their own drawbacks and offers low storage costs, ACID transactions, broad data access, data structures and governance features. These features enable business intelligence (BI) and machine learning (ML) on all data.

The architecture can be created using several cloud service providers such as: **Microsoft Azure**, **Databricks**, **Amazon Webservices**, **Google Cloud Platform** and **Snowflake**, to name a few.

In this workshop, we will be using **Microsoft Azure**. The architecture setup will follow the workflow of the diagram below:



## 2.1 Components

The architecture will be composed of the following Azure resources:

- Azure Synapse Analytics
  - Apache Spark Pool (Apache Spark Version 3.3.1, Delta Lake Version 2.2.0)
- Azure Storage Account (Azure Data Lake Gen2)

Additionally, a BI tool will be used to import and visualize the data:

- Power BI (**OPTIONAL**)

## 3 Provisioning Resources

We will be creating the above Azure components using an Azure Resource Management (ARM) template. Additionally, the data being used comes from the [AdventureWorks](#) sample datasets made available by Microsoft.

All files, including the ARM template, can be found in the Git repository located [here](#).

### 3.1 Azure Account & Subscription

The Azure Account you are using today has already been set up for you and the credentials can be found on the handout you have received. You can log into the Azure Portal using this account by clicking [here](#).

The Azure Subscription you will be using today has already been provisioned for you and is named **Visual Studio Enterprise Subscription – MPN**.

The screenshot shows the Azure Portal's main dashboard. At the top, there's a row of icons for various services: Create a resource, Subscriptions, Quickstart Center, Virtual machines, App Services, Storage accounts, SQL databases, Azure Cosmos DB, Kubernetes services, and More services. Below this is a section titled 'Resources' with tabs for 'Recent' (which is underlined) and 'Favorite'. A table lists recent resources: Name (Visual Studio Enterprise Subscription – MPN), Type (Subscription), and Last Viewed (a few seconds ago). A red box highlights the first row in the table.

After this workshop, you may create your own free Azure Account with CHF 200 worth of credits by following this [link](#).

**NOTE: You will be brought to your azure environment in chapter [Create Azure Resource Group and Resources](#) when provisioning the resources. Use the username and password supplied to you on the handout.**

### 3.1.1 Resource Provider

Once the subscription is created, we need to register the resource provider **Microsoft.Synapse**, **Microsoft.Sql** and **Microsoft.Network** to the subscription.

**NOTE:** The resource provider might already be registered, if this is the case, you may skip these steps and continue with chapter [Create Azure Resource Group and Resources](#)

For additional information regarding what a resource provider is and the different types, see [Azure resource providers and types](#).

The **Microsoft.Sql** resource provider is required to create an Azure Synapse Analytics workspace.

1. Go to your subscription and select **Resource providers**. Search for *Microsoft.Sql* in the search bar and highlight the row with **Microsoft.Sql** from the list below. Once highlighted, select **register**.

The screenshot shows the Azure portal's 'Resource providers' page. On the left, there's a sidebar with various navigation links like Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Security, Events, Cost Management, Billing, and Settings. Under Settings, the 'Resource providers' link is highlighted with a red box and a number '1'. In the main content area, there's a search bar with 'sql' typed in, highlighted with a red box and a number '2'. Below the search bar, a table lists resource providers: Microsoft.DBforMySQL, Microsoft.DBforPostgreSQL, Microsoft.Sql (highlighted with a red box and a number '3'), and Microsoft.SqlVirtualMachine. At the top of the page, there's a 'Register' button, which is also highlighted with a red box and a number '4'.

2. Once registered, the Status will change from **NotRegistered** to **Registered**.

A screenshot of the Azure portal interface. At the top, there are navigation links: Register, Unregister, Refresh, and Feedback. Below this is a search bar with the text "sql". The main area displays a table with two columns: "Provider" and "Status". The "Provider" column lists "Microsoft.Sql", "Microsoft.DBforMySQL", "Microsoft.DBforPostgreSQL", and "Microsoft.SqlVirtualMachine". The "Status" column shows "Registered" for Microsoft.Sql, and "NotRegistered" for the other three, each preceded by a red-bordered checkmark icon.

Provider	Status
Microsoft.Sql	Registered
Microsoft.DBforMySQL	NotRegistered
Microsoft.DBforPostgreSQL	NotRegistered
Microsoft.SqlVirtualMachine	NotRegistered

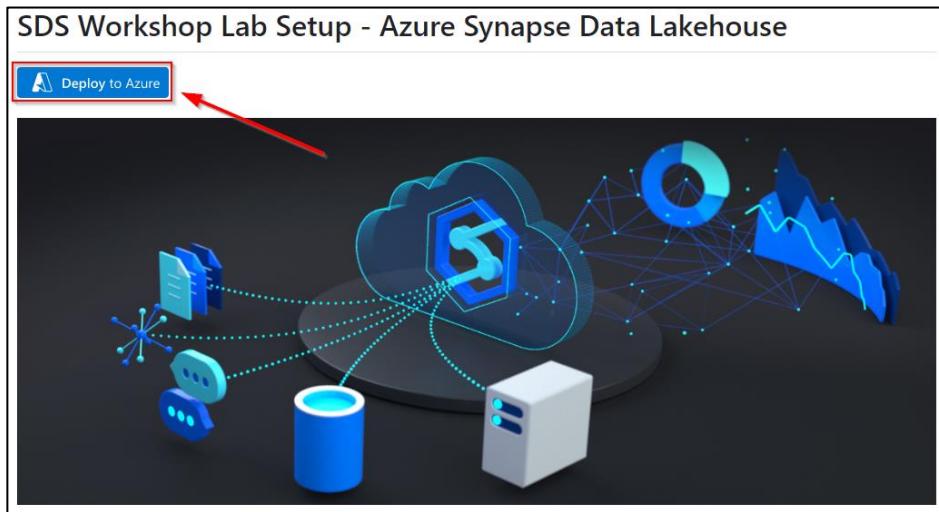
### 3. Repeat these same steps to register **Microsoft.Network & Microsoft.Synapse**

You are now ready to provision your Azure resources.

## 3.2 Create Azure Resource Group and Resources

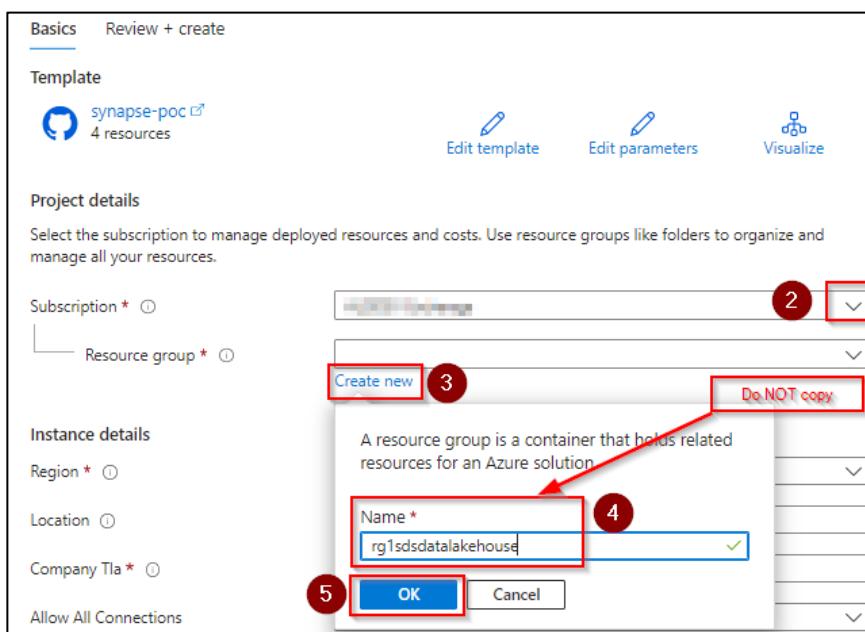
You will now create the Azure Resources required to set up our Data Lakehouse. We will use an Azure Resource Management (ARM) template to help provision the required Azure resources more efficiently.

1. Open this [link](#) and select **Deploy to Azure**. This will call the *azure.portal.com* website and start the ARM template provided by the Azure Synapse Proof-of-Concept.



Once the template opens, there will be several entries that need to be manually input and / or changed.

2. Select the **Subscription Visual Studio Enterprise Subscription – MPN**.
3. Create a new **Resource Group** by selecting the **Create New** button by the Resource Group entry.
4. Add a new **Resource Group** name with the following make up:
  - a. **rg1 <sdsYOUR NUMBER ON THE HANDOUT> datalakehouse** (If your number is 12, the full name becomes: rg1sds12datalakehouse).
5. Select **OK**



6. Set the **Region** to *the region assigned to you at the beginning of the workshop. (THE REGION YOU SHOULD USE CAN BE FOUND ON THE HANDOUT GIVEN TO YOU)*.
7. Leave the **Location** as *[resourceGroup().location]*.
8. Set the **Company Tla** to <sds>YOUR NUMBER ON THE HANDOUT>. (If your number is 12, the full name becomes: sds12).
9. Leave the **Allow All Connections** as *true*.
10. Leave the **Spark Deployment** as *true*.
11. Set the **Spark Node Size** as *Large*.
12. Leave / Set the **Deployment type** as *poc*.
13. Define the **Sql Administrator Login** in the template as *sqladmin*
14. Define the **Sql Administrator Login Password** in the template as *5Xb%3Ns+b{bH\$7BC#\$D*

**Basics** Review + create

**Template**

**synapse-poc** 4 resources

Edit template Edit parameters Visualize

**Project details**

Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

**Subscription \*** [Subscription dropdown]

**Resource group \*** (New) rg1sdsdatalakehouse *(Do NOT copy)*

**Instance details**

6. Region \* Switzerland North
7. Location [resourceGroup().location]
8. Company Tla \* sds
9. Allow All Connections true
10. Spark Deployment true
11. Spark Node Size Large
12. Deployment Type poc
13. Sql Administrator Login \* sqladmin
14. Sql Administrator Login Password \* .....\*

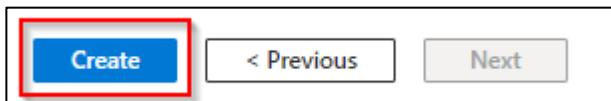
15. Select **Review + create** to start provisioning the Azure resources.

Review + create < Previous Next : Review + create >

16. You will get a **Validation Passed** if all your template inputs are correct.



17. Select **Create** to start the provisioning process.



18. Once the provisioning of the resources has started, you will be brought to a page where **deployment is in progress** can be seen.

Deployment is in progress

Deployment name: [REDACTED] Start time: [REDACTED]  
Subscription: [REDACTED] Correlation ID: [REDACTED] [\[REDACTED\]](#)

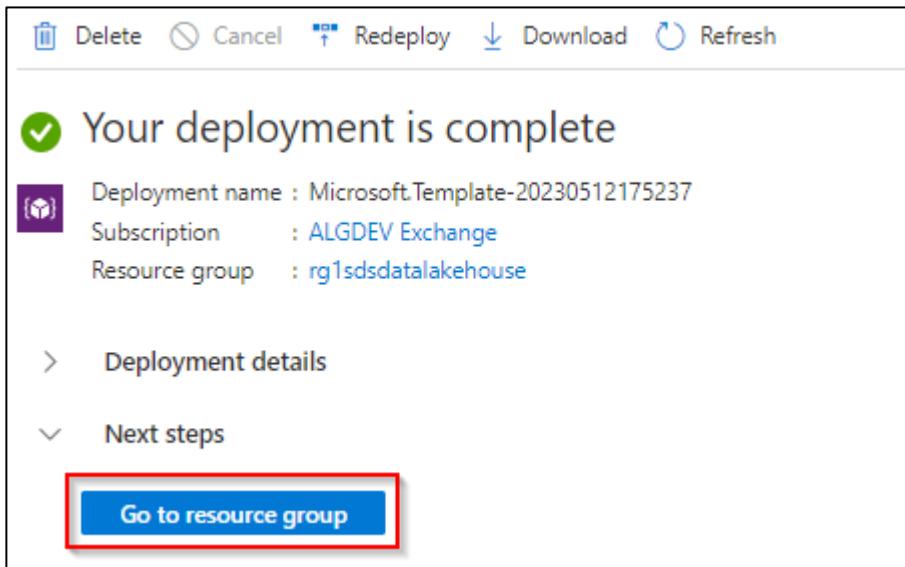
Resource group: rg1sdsdatalakehouse

Deployment details

Resource	Type	Status
sdspocws1	Microsoft.Synapse/workspaces	Created
dlssdpoc/default/dlssdpocfs1	Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/blobServices/contain...	Created
dlssdpoc	Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts	OK

**NOTE: It may take up to 10 minutes for the deployment to finalize.**

19. Once the deployment is completed, select Go to **resource group** to go to the provisioned resources.



Once selected, you will be brought to the resource group where you will see the resources you created using the template.

The screenshot shows the 'rg1sdssdatalakehouse' resource group in the Azure portal. The left sidebar includes options like Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Resource visualizer, Events, Deployments, Security, Policies, Properties, and Locks. The main area shows 'Essentials' information: Subscription (move), Subscription ID, and Tags (edit). Below that is a 'Resources' section with a table of provisioned resources:

Name	Type	Location
dlssdpoc	Storage account	Switzerland North
sdspocws1	Synapse workspace	Switzerland North
synasp1 (sdspocws1/synasp1)	Apache Spark pool	Switzerland North

## 3.3 Post Deployment

### 3.3.1 Role Assignment

To run queries using the Serverless SQL pool in Azure Synapse, you first need to grant yourself access to the storage account by assigning the **Storage Blob Data Contributor** role to your user ([trouble shooting](#)).

1. Within your newly created **Resource group**, select the resource type **Storage account**.

Name ↑↓	Type ↑↓	Location ↑↓
dlssdspoc	Storage account	Switzerland North
sdspscws1	Synapse workspace	Switzerland North
synasp1 (sdspscws1/synasp1)	Apache Spark pool	Switzerland North

2. On the left panel select the **Access Control (IAM)** and add a new role assignment by selecting the **+ Add** button.

The screenshot shows the 'Access Control (IAM)' blade for a storage account named 'dlssdspoc'. The left sidebar has a tree view with 'Access Control (IAM)' selected (marked with a red circle 1). The main area shows a search bar and a list of roles: 'Add role assignment' (marked with a red circle 2), 'Add co-administrator', and 'My access'. A tooltip for 'Add role assignment' points to a '3' (marked with a red circle 3). Below these are sections for 'Check access' and 'Grant access to this resource'. The 'Grant access to this resource' section contains a 'Learn more' link and a large blue 'Add role assignment' button.

- Search for **Storage Blob Data Contributor**, select / highlight the **Storage Blob Data Contributor** from the list and select **Next**.

The screenshot shows the 'Add role assignment' interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Role', 'Members' (which is selected), 'Conditions (optional)', and 'Review + assign'. Below the tabs, a note states: 'A role definition is a collection of permissions. You can use the built-in roles or you can create your own custom roles. [Learn more](#)'.

The 'Assignment type' section includes 'Job function roles' (selected) and 'Privileged administrator roles'. Under 'Job function roles', it says 'Grant access to Azure resources based on job function, such as the ability to create virtual machines.' A search bar contains 'storage blob data contributor' (marked with red box 1). To the right of the search bar are 'Type: All' and 'Category: All'. Below the search bar, a table lists the role details:

Name ↑	Description ↑	Selected
Storage Blob Data Contributor	Allows for read, write and delete access to Azure Storage blob containers and data	

A red arrow points from the 'Selected' column to the 'Storage Blob Data Contributor' row. Red box 2 highlights the 'Description' column. Red box 3 highlights the 'Next' button at the bottom.

Toggle **User, group, or service principal** and then select the button + **Select members**. A new panel will open to the far right.

The screenshot shows the 'Add role assignment' interface with the 'Members' tab selected. The 'Selected role' is 'Storage Blob Data Contributor'. The 'Assign access to' section has a radio button selected for 'User, group, or service principal' (marked with red box 1). The 'Members' section has a button labeled '+ Select members' (marked with red box 2).

- Within this new panel, search for **your** user E-Mail address
- Select / highlight the row with your E-mail address and click **Select**.

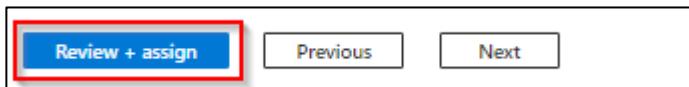
The screenshot shows the 'Select members' dialog. It has a search bar labeled 'Search for E-Mail' (marked with red box 1) and a list of users. One user, 'nrehder@...', is highlighted in blue (marked with red box 2). The user's name, 'Nicolas Rehder', is displayed next to the email address.

### Selected members:

 Nicolas Rehder  
[View profile](#) [Remove](#)

---

6. Once selected, you will **Review + assign** the role assignment.



7. You will get the following banner once successful:



### 3.3.2 Create Directories and Load Data into the Storage Account

1. Go back to the [Azure portal](#) home screen and select the **Resource group** you provisioned.

- Once the resource group is open, select the **Storage account**.

Name ↑↓	Type ↑↓	Location ↑↓
<input type="checkbox"/> dlssdspoc	Storage account	Switzerland North
<input type="checkbox"/> sdspocws1	Synapse workspace	Switzerland North
<input type="checkbox"/> synasp1 (sdspocws1/synasp1)	Apache Spark pool	Switzerland North

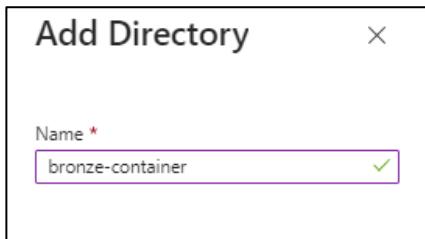
- Select the **Container** tab on the left side and select the named container.

The screenshot shows the 'Containers' blade for the storage account 'dlssdspoc'. The left sidebar includes links for Overview, Activity log, Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Access Control (IAM), Data migration, Events, Storage browser, and Containers. The 'Containers' link is highlighted with a red box and a circled '1'. The main area displays a table with one row for 'dlssdspocfs1'. The 'Name' column contains 'dlssdspocfs1', which is also highlighted with a red box and a circled '2'.

- Within the named container, select **+ Add Directory** to create a new folder.

The screenshot shows the 'dlssdspocfs1' container details page. The left sidebar includes links for Overview, Diagnose and solve problems, Access Control (IAM), Settings (Shared access tokens, Manage ACL, Access policy, Properties, Metadata), and a search bar. The 'Overview' link is highlighted. The main area shows the authentication method as 'Access key' and the location as 'dlssdspocfs1'. It features an 'Upload' button, an '+ Add Directory' button highlighted with a red box, and a 'Refresh' button. Below these are sections for blob search and a table for adding a new directory. The table has a 'Name' column with a row containing 'synapse'.

5. A new panel will open on the right side, where you can define the name of the new Directory. You will create 3 new directories, and label them **bronze-container**, **silver-container**, and **gold-container**.



Your storage container structure should look like this:

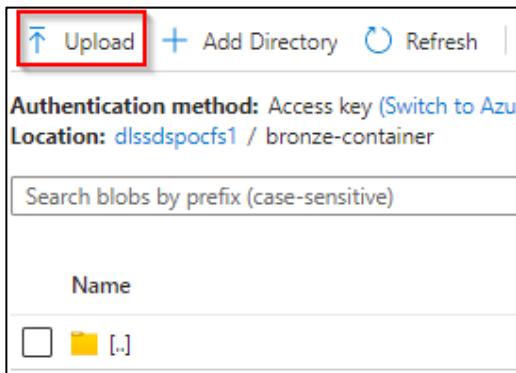
The screenshot shows the Azure Data Lake Storage interface. At the top, there are navigation buttons: Upload, Add Directory, Refresh, Rename, and Delete. Below that, it says 'Authentication method: Access key (Switch to Azure AD User Account)' and 'Location: dlssdspocfs1'. There is a search bar labeled 'Search blobs by prefix (case-sensitive)'. The main area is titled 'Name' and lists four items: 'bronze-container', 'gold-container', 'silver-container', and 'synapse'. The 'bronze-container', 'gold-container', and 'silver-container' items are grouped together and highlighted with a red box.

You will now add two CSV data files manually into the storage bronze-container directory.

6. Within the Data Lake, first select the **bronze-container**.

The screenshot shows the Azure Data Lake Storage interface. At the top, there are navigation buttons: Upload, Add Directory, Refresh, Rename, and Delete. Below that, it says 'Authentication method: Access key (Switch to Azure AD User Account)' and 'Location: dlssdspocfs1'. There is a search bar labeled 'Search blobs by prefix (case-sensitive)'. The main area is titled 'Name' and lists four items: 'bronze-container', 'gold-container', 'silver-container', and 'synapse'. The 'bronze-container' item is selected and highlighted with a red box.

7. Within the bronze-container, select the **Upload** button.



8. A new panel will open to the right. **Drag and Drop** the CSV files **FactProductCategoryPredictions.csv** and **FactProductSales.csv** and select **Upload**.

The image consists of two parts. The top part is a screenshot of the Azure Storage Explorer showing a file list. The 'Data' folder is selected (highlighted with a red box). Inside, there are two CSV files: 'FactProductCategoryPredictions' and 'FactProductSales', both of which are also highlighted with a red box. The bottom part is a screenshot of an 'Upload blob' dialog box. It shows a list with two items: 'FactProductCategoryPredictions.csv' and 'FactProductSales.csv'. Below the list, there is a red arrow pointing from the 'Data' folder in the top screenshot down to the list in the bottom screenshot. At the bottom of the dialog box, there is a blue 'Upload' button, which is highlighted with a red box and has the number '2' next to it. There is also a 'Give feedback' link at the bottom right.

Your bronze-container directory should look like this:

The screenshot shows the Azure Storage Explorer interface. At the top, there are buttons for Upload, Add Directory, Refresh, Rename, and Delete. Below that, it says "Authentication method: Access key (Switch to Azure AD User Account)" and "Location: dlssdspocfs1 / bronze-container". There is a search bar labeled "Search blobs by prefix (case-sensitive)". The main area is titled "Name" and contains two items: "FactProductCategoryPredictions.csv" and "FactProductSales.csv", both highlighted with a red box.

Go back to the root of the container.

9. Select the **silver-container** directory.

The screenshot shows the Azure Storage Explorer interface for the "dlssdspocfs1" container. On the left, there is a sidebar with "Overview", "Diagnose and solve problems", and "Access Control (IAM)". On the right, under "Settings", there are options for "Shared access tokens", "Manage ACL", "Access policy", "Properties", and "Metadata". The "Properties" section shows the "Location: dlssdspocfs1" with a red box around it and a red circle labeled "1". Below that is a search bar "Search blobs by prefix (case-sensitive)". The main area is titled "Name" and lists several directories: "bronze-container", "gold-container", "silver-container" (highlighted with a red box and red circle labeled "2"), and "synapse".

10. Within the **silver-container**, select **+ Add Directory** to create a new folder.

The screenshot shows the Azure Storage Explorer interface for the "dlssdspocfs1" container, specifically within the "silver-container". The "Add Directory" button at the top is highlighted with a red box. The "Properties" section shows the "Location: dlssdspocfs1 / silver-container" with a red box around it. The main area is titled "Name" and lists the existing "silver-container" directory.

11. A new panel will open on the right side, where you can define the name of the new Directory. You will create 1 new directory called **ProductSales**.



Your storage container structure should look like this:

Name
bronze-container
gold-container
silver-container
synapse

Go back to the root of the container.

12. Select the **gold-container** directory.

Name
bronze-container
gold-container
silver-container
synapse

13. Within **the gold-container**, select **+ Add Directory** to create a new folder.

The screenshot shows the Azure Storage Explorer interface for a container named 'dlssdspocfs1'. At the top, there's a search bar, an 'Upload' button, and a red-bordered 'Add Directory' button. Below the search bar, there are links for 'Overview', 'Diagnose and solve problems', and 'Access Control (IAM)'. The main area displays the location 'dlssdspocfs1 / gold-container'. A red box highlights the 'Add Directory' button.

14. A new panel will open on the right side, where you can define the name of the new Directory. You will create 1 new directory called **ProductSales**.

The screenshot shows a modal dialog titled 'Add Directory'. Inside, there is a single input field labeled 'Name \*' containing the text 'ProductSales', which is followed by a green checkmark icon indicating validation.

Your storage container structure should look like this:

The screenshot shows the 'dlssdspocfs1' container in the Azure Storage Explorer. It lists a single item named 'ProductSales' under the 'Name' column. A red box highlights the 'ProductSales' folder entry.

## 4 Starting Azure Synapse Analytics

1. Go back to the [Azure portal](#) home screen and select the **Resource group** you provisioned.

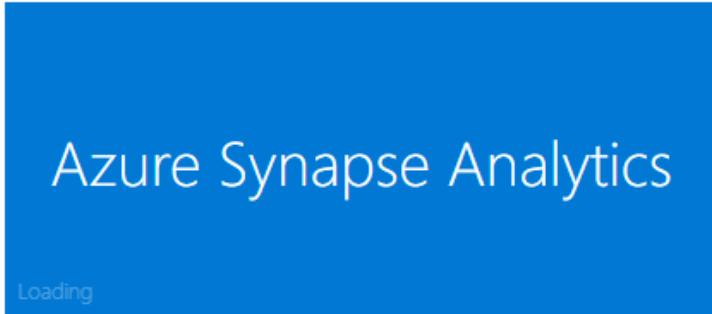
- Once the resource group is open, select the resource type **Synapse workspace**.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name ↑↓	Type ↑↓	Location ↑↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	 dlssdpoc	Storage account	Switzerland North
<input type="checkbox"/>	 sdspocws1	Synapse workspace	Switzerland North
<input type="checkbox"/>	 synasp1 (sdspocws1/synasp1)	Apache Spark pool	Switzerland North

3. A new page will appear. Launch **Azure Synapse Studio** by selecting **Open Synapse Studio** located in the **overview** section of the Synapse workspace.

The screenshot shows the Azure Synapse Analytics workspace overview page. The 'Overview' tab is selected (marked with a red box and number 1). On the right, under the 'Getting started' section, there is a banner for 'Open Synapse Studio'. The banner contains the text: 'Start building your fully-integrated analytics solution and unlock new insights.' and a 'Open' button (marked with a red box and number 2).

Once selected, you will open a new webpage, launching Azure Synapse Studio. You will see the following banner:



# 5 Create Azure Synapse Pipelines

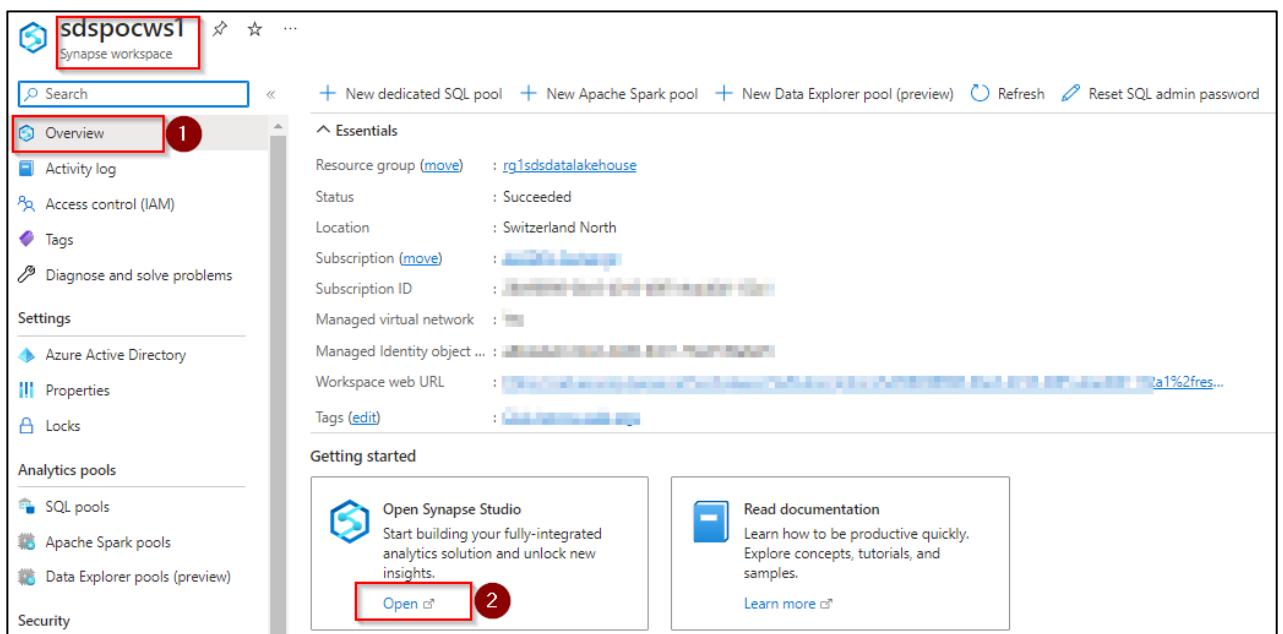
You will create two data flows using Synapse pipelines. These dataflows will move the data in the bronze container into the silver container and from the silver container into the gold containers. Each data flow will transform the data before copying it into each container in the Delta Format.

## 5.1 Transform Data into Delta Format

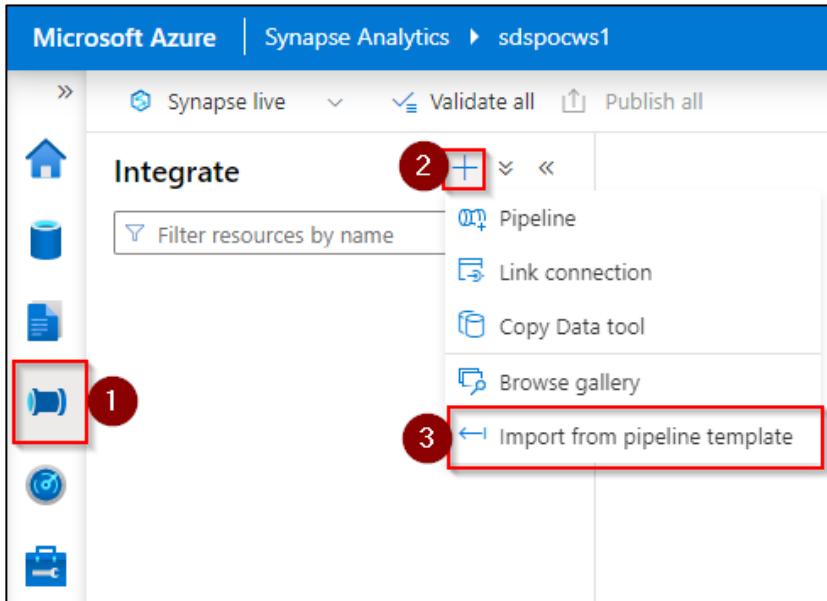
The Delta format is an open format storage layer that brings ACID (atomicity, consistency, isolation, and durability) transactions, time travelling capabilities, DML operations and many [more features](#) to Apache Spark. The Delta format stores the data in a parquet file format while also maintaining transaction logs and statistics to provide features and performance improvement over standard parquet.

### 5.1.1 Data Flows

1. If you haven't already, launch **Azure Synapse Studio** by selecting **Open Synapse Studio** located in the overview section of the Synapse workspace.

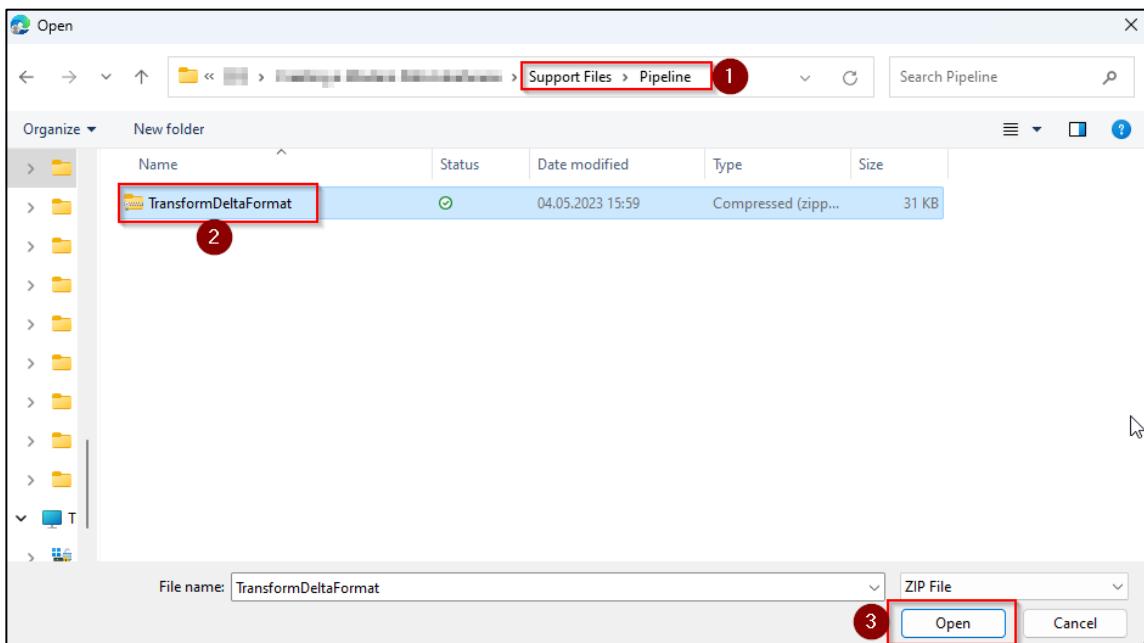


- Once **Synapse Studio** opens, on the left side, select the **Integrate** tab, the **plus sign (+)** at the top of the new panel and **Import from Pipeline Template** in the drop down, to create a new pipeline.



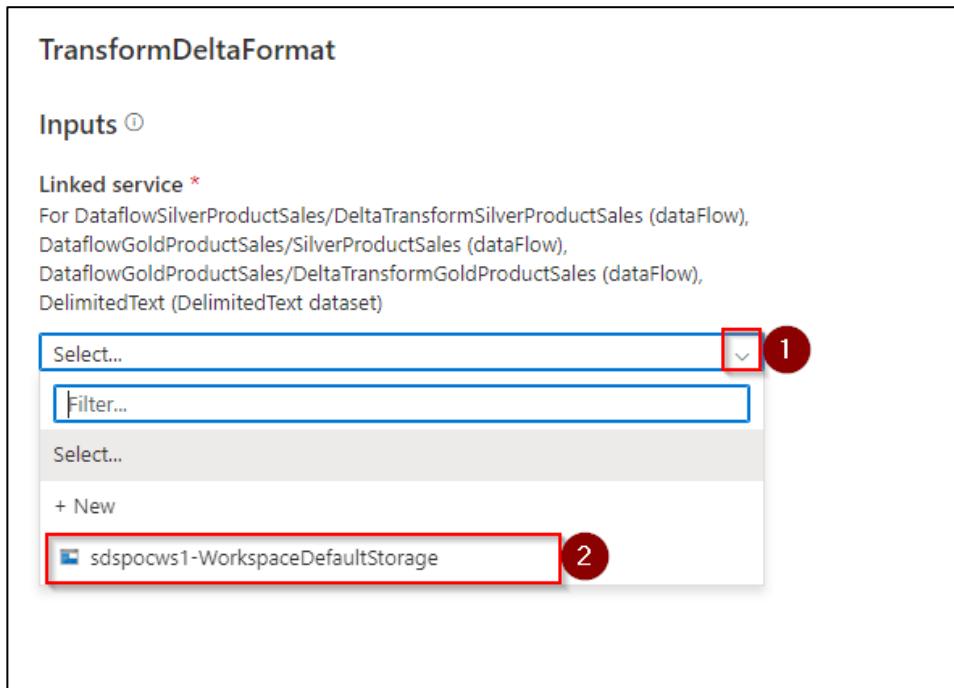
- Once **Import from Pipeline Template** is selected, a new window to browse to a ZIP file will open.
- Browse to the Folder **Support Files** and then **Pipeline**.
- Select the ZIP file **TransformDeltaFormat** and click **Open**.

**NOTE:** The Support Files can be found in the Git repository in this [link](#). Download these files onto your local computer.

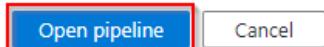


A new window will open to configure the Linked Service.

6. Within the drop box under Linked Service, select the provisioned storage account.

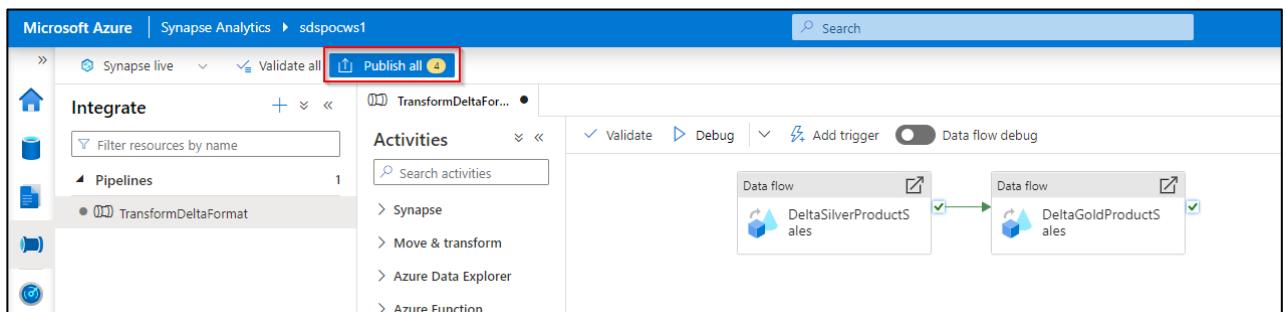


7. Once selected, click **Open pipeline** at the bottom of the page.

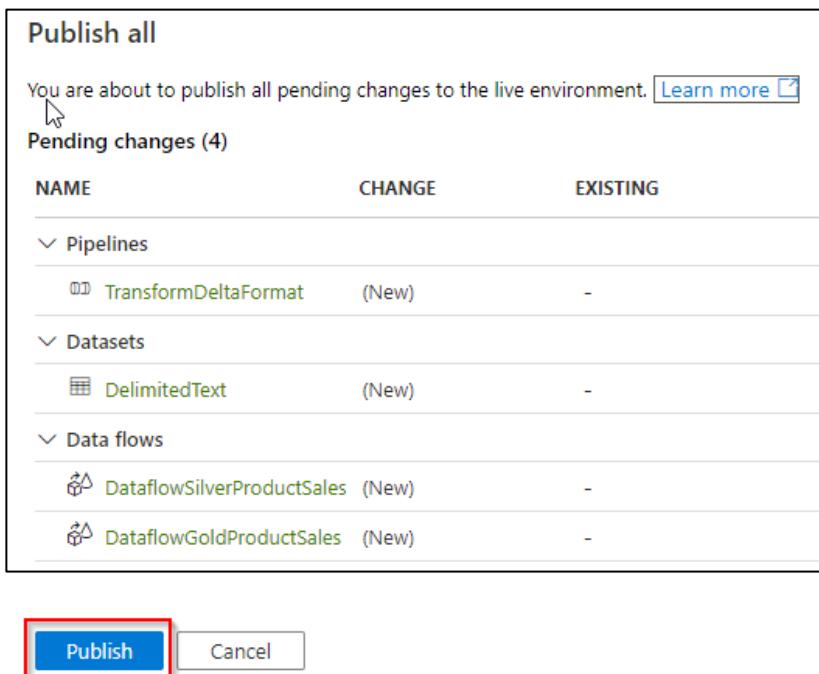


The pipeline will be imported, and you should see two data flows called **DeltaSilverProductSales** and **DeltaGoldProductSales**.

8. Select the **Publish all** button to save the work you have done so far.



9. A new panel should open to the right. Select the **Publish** button.

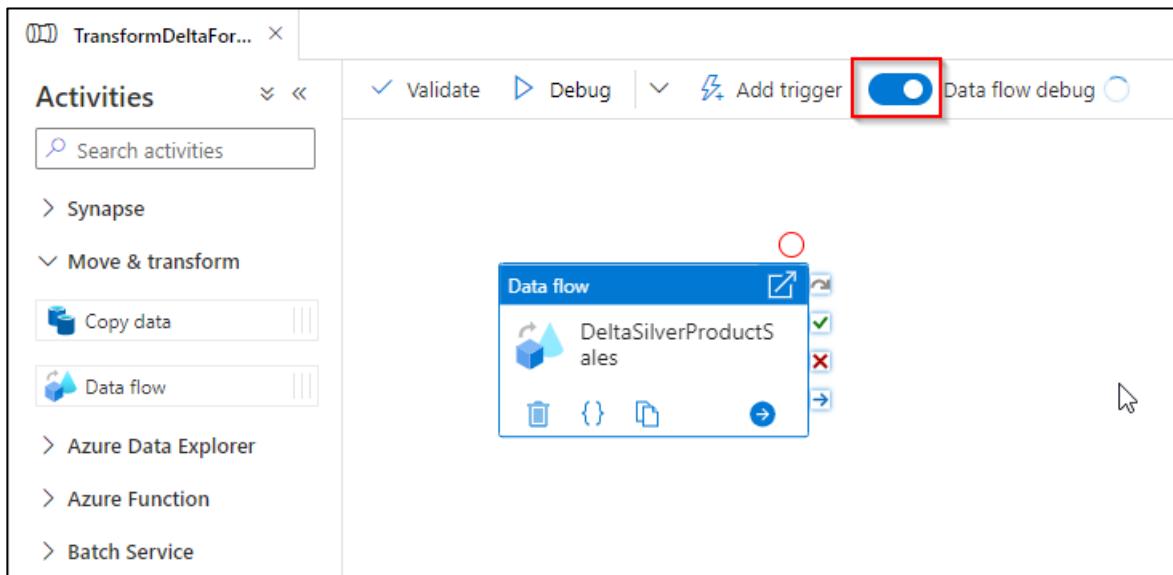


A banner should appear confirming that the content was published.

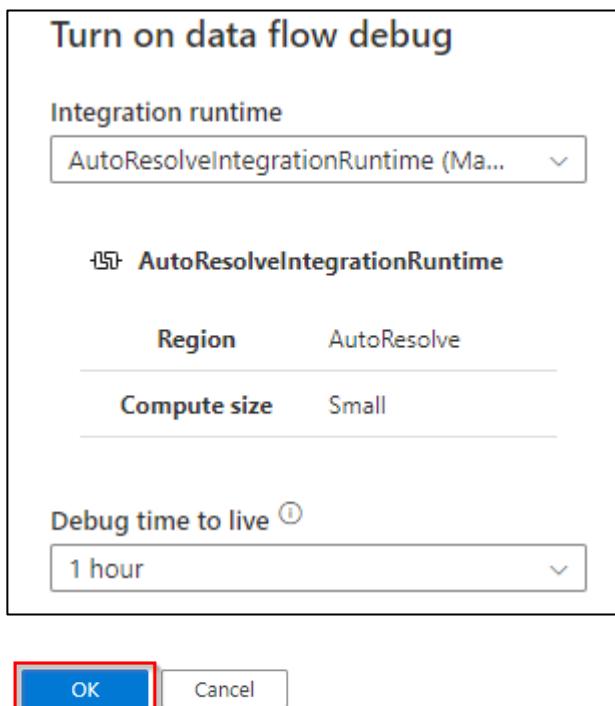


10. In the top bar of the pipeline canvas, slide the **Data flow debug** slider on.

Debug mode allows for interactive testing of transformation logic against a live Spark cluster. Data Flow clusters take 5 - 7 minutes to warm up and users are recommended to turn on debug first if they plan to do Data Flow development.



11. Once toggled, a new panel will open to the right, with the debug setting. Leave the default settings and select **OK**.



**Note: The debug initialization might take 3 – 5 minutes. Please be patient!**

12. You will get a green check once the debug has initialized:

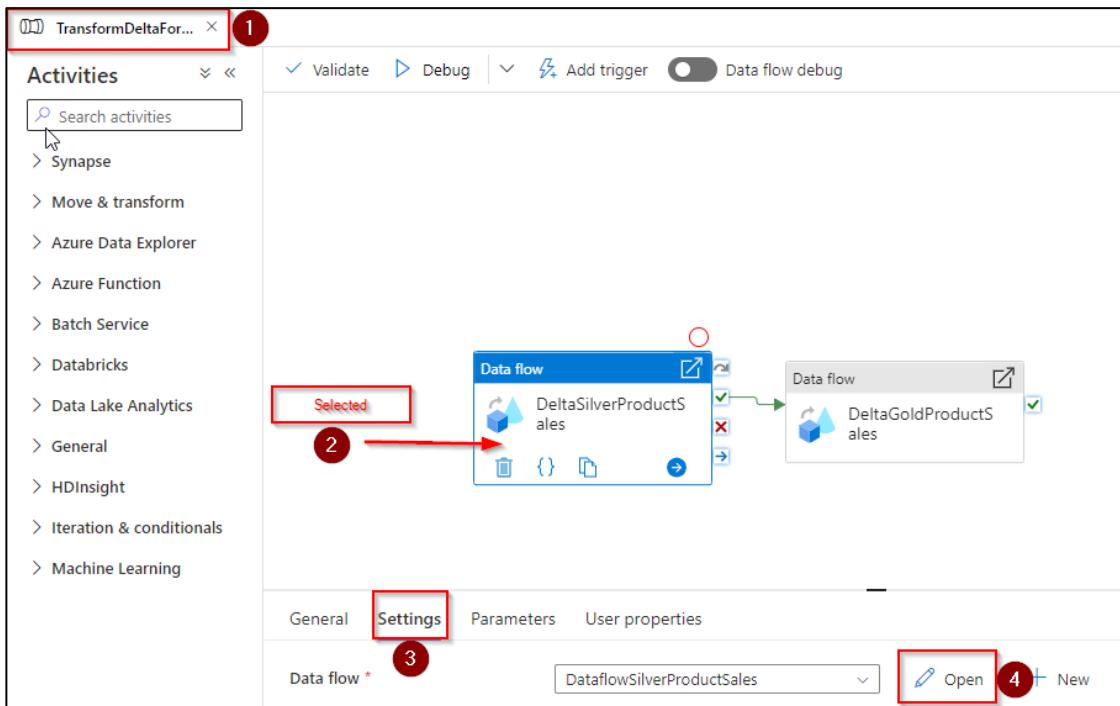


The **Debug time to live** is the amount of time that the integration runtime will wait after your last data preview before automatically shutting down your debug cluster. To avoid billing for the entire TTL, you can shut down the debug session when you are finished working.

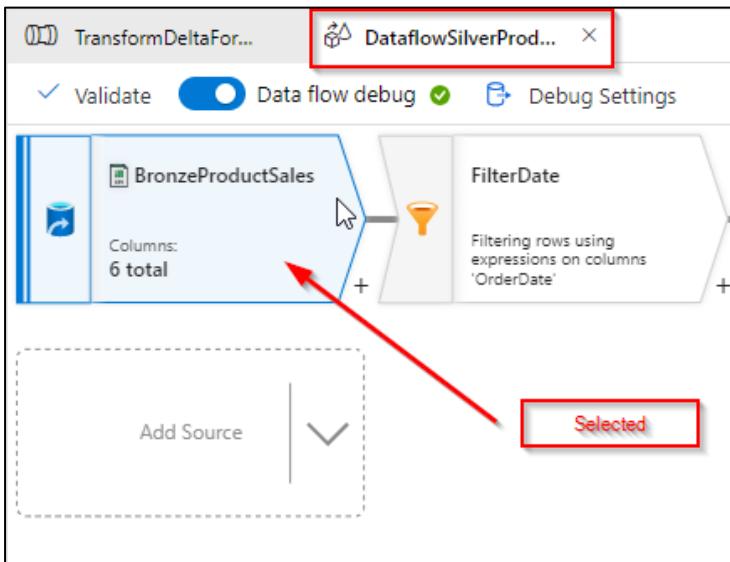
#### 5.1.1.1 DeltaSilverProductSales

Before the data flows can be triggered, we need to make sure that the data sources i.e., the CSV files being imported into the dataflows are being found and that the sink sources are correctly mapped. This requires us to adjust parameters and change file paths.

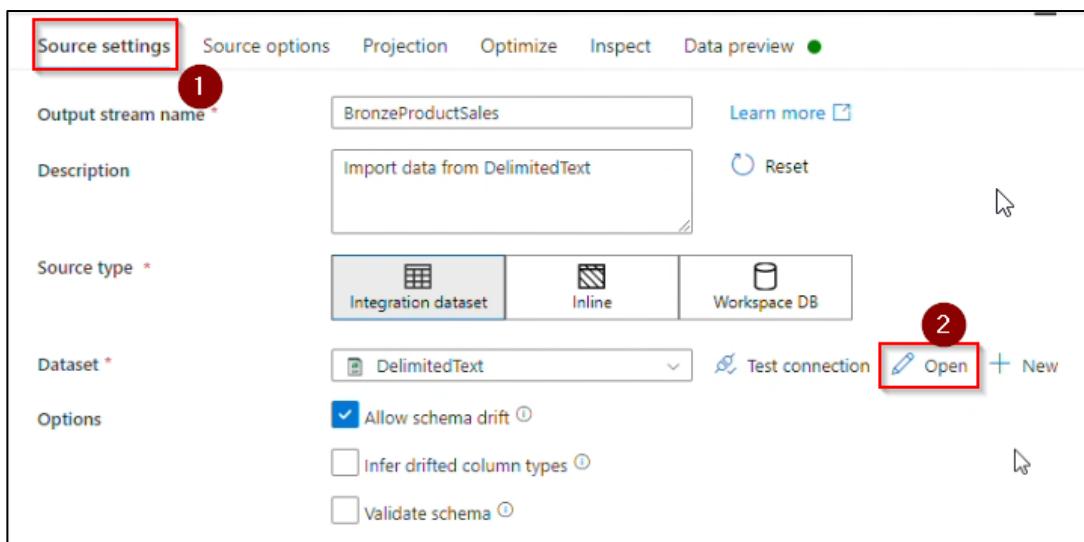
1. Within the imported **TransformDeltaFormat** pipeline, select the Data flow **DeltaSilverProductSales**.
2. In the **Settings** tab select the **Open** button next to the Data flow **DeltaSilverProductSales**.



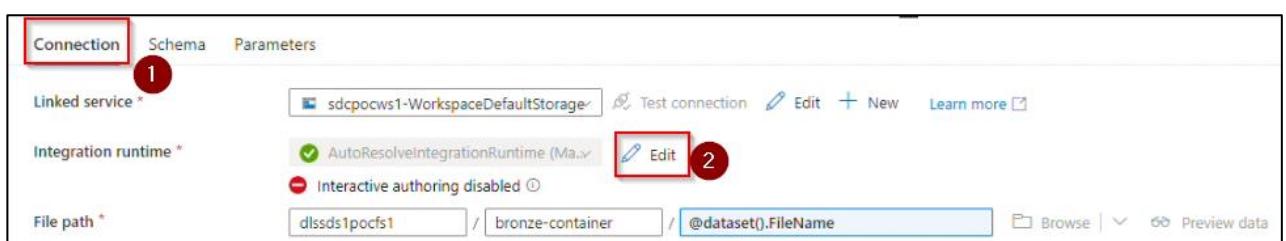
- Within the opened data flow, select the **BronzeProductSales** tile.



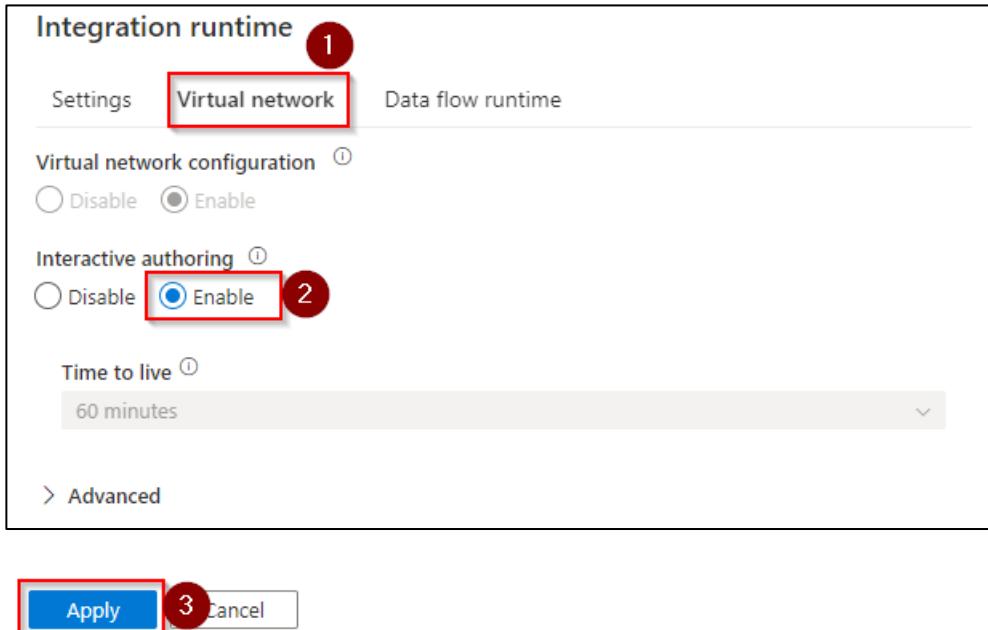
- Under the **Source settings** tab, select the **Open** button next to **Dataset (DelimitedText)**



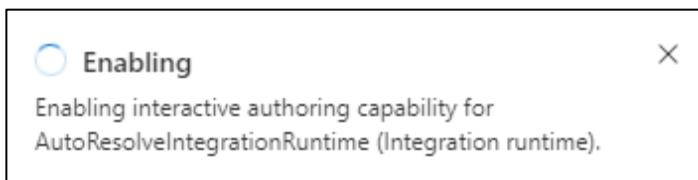
- Once selected a new tab called **DelimitedText** will open.
- Under the **Connection** tab, select the **Edit** button next to **Integration runtime**.



7. A new panel called **Integration runtime** will open. Go to the **Virtual Network** tab and select **Enable** under Interactive authoring. Select **Apply**.

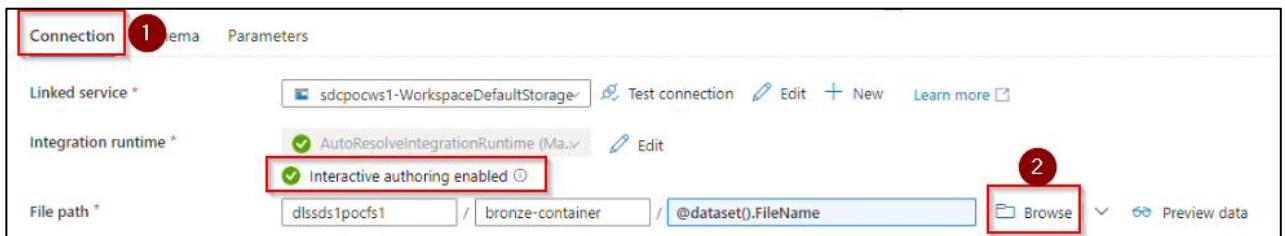


**NOTE:** It may take 1 – 3 minutes for interactive authoring to be enabled. You will see the banner below:



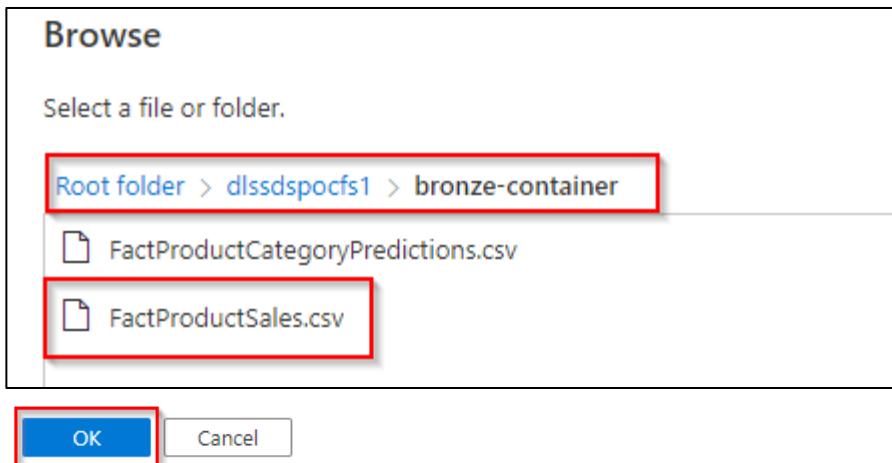
Once enabled, you will be able to Browse the directory folder.

13. Under the **Connection** tab, select the **Browse** button next to **File path**.



14. Browse to the **bronze-container** directory and select the **FactProductSales.csv** file.  
 15. Once the file path has been set, select **OK**.

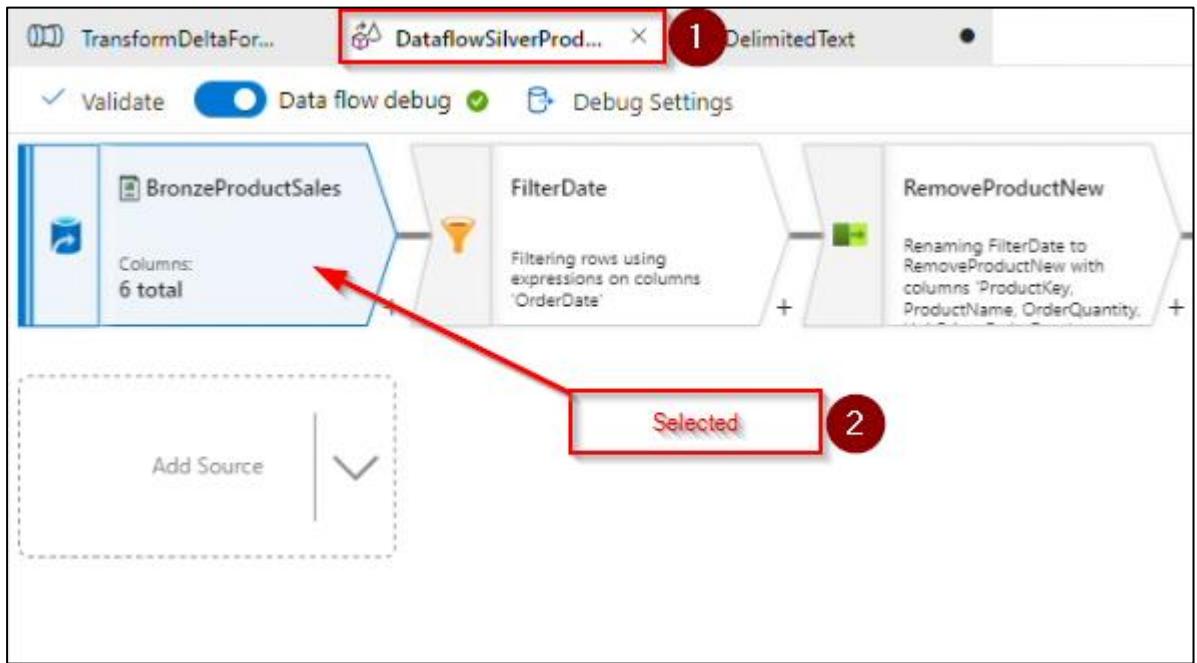
**NOTE:** The path should be similar to the one depicted below. Keep in mind that your storage account (Ex.: **dlssd1pocfs1**) will have a different name.



**NOTE: Even though you selected the FactProductSales.csv file, your file path should retain the parameter @dataset().FileName. The only thing that should change is the storage name.**

The screenshot shows the 'Connection' tab of a dataset configuration. It includes tabs for 'Connection', 'Schema', and 'Parameters'. Under 'File path \*', the path is set to 'dlssdpcfs1 / bronze-container / @dataset().FileName'. The part '@dataset().FileName' is highlighted by a red box. Other visible fields include 'Linked service' (sdcpocws1-WorkspaceDefaultStorage), 'Integration runtime' (AutoResolveIntegrationRuntime), and 'Interactive authoring enabled'.

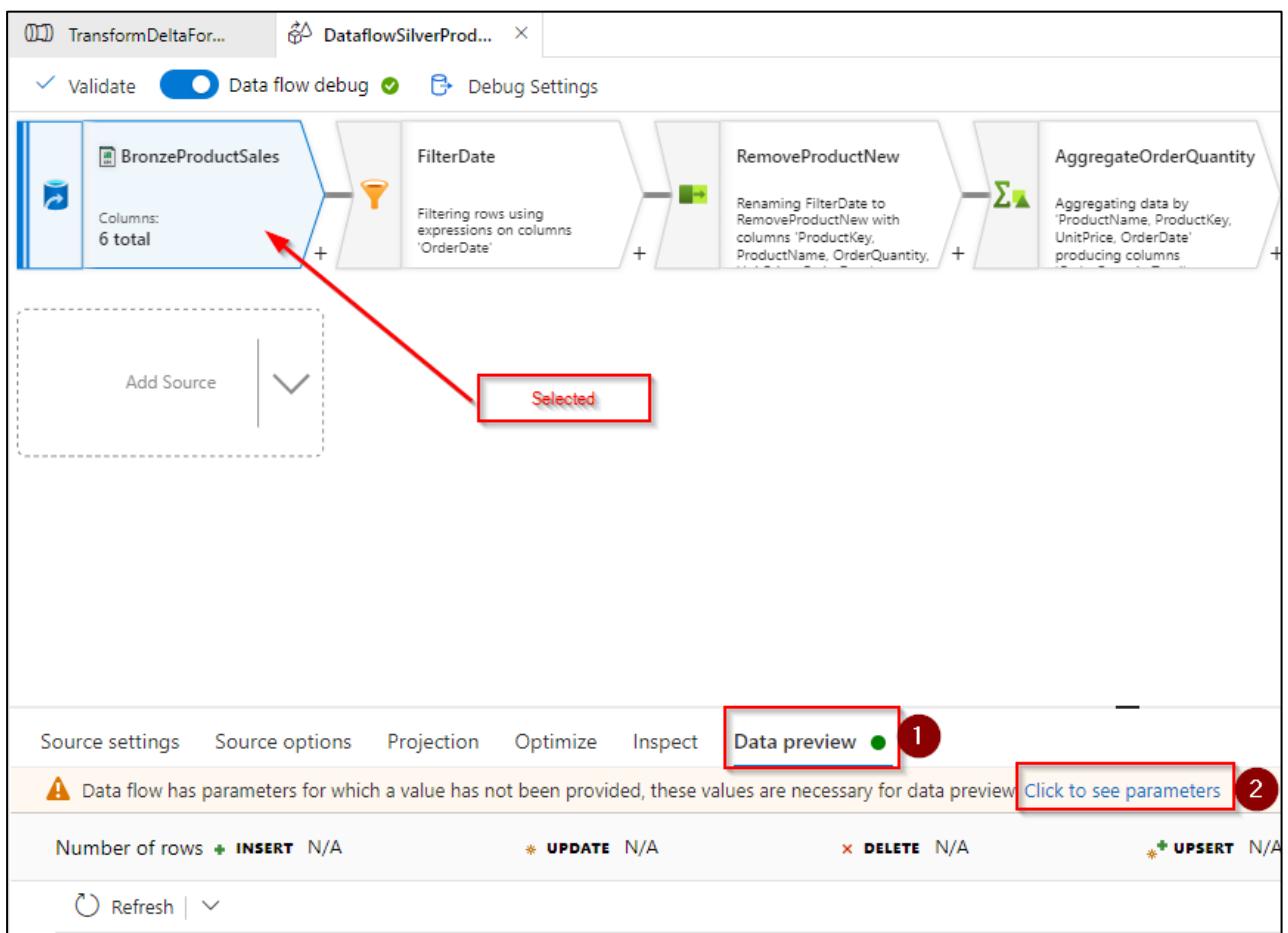
16. Go back to the **DataflowSilverProductSales** tab and select the **BronzeProductSales** tile.



17. Select the **Data Preview** tab.

18. Once selected, there will be a yellow ribbon notifying you of parameters that require values.

Select the field **Click to see parameters**.



A new panel will open to the right. You will now populate these parameters.

19. Select the arrow next to **BronzeProductSales**, add the name of the Sales CSV file **FactProductSales.csv** and select **Save**.

The screenshot shows the 'Debug Settings' panel with the 'Parameters' tab selected. Under 'Dataset parameters', there is a section for 'BronzeProductSales'. A red circle labeled '1' is over the expand arrow for 'BronzeProductSales'. A red box labeled '2' surrounds the 'Value' field, which contains 'FactProductSales.csv'. Below this, a red box surrounds the 'Save' button.

The panel will close, and you will be brought back to the Data preview tab.

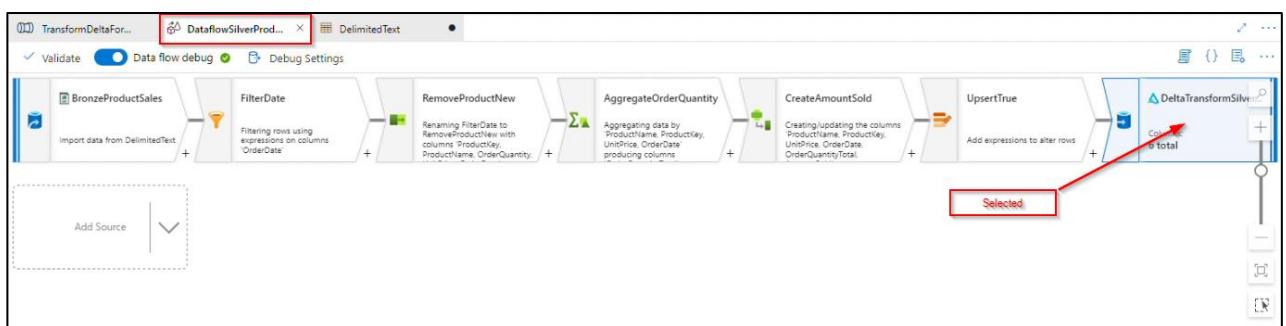
20. Under the Data preview tab, select the **Refresh** button.

The screenshot shows the 'Data preview' tab. At the top, there are tabs for 'Source settings', 'Source options', 'Projection', 'Optimize', 'Inspect', and 'Data preview'. A red box labeled '1' surrounds the 'Data preview' tab. Below it, there are sections for 'Number of rows' (with 'INSERT' and 'N/A'), 'UPDATE' (with 'N/A'), and 'DELETE' (with 'N/A'). A red box labeled '2' surrounds the 'Refresh' button, which has a circular arrow icon.

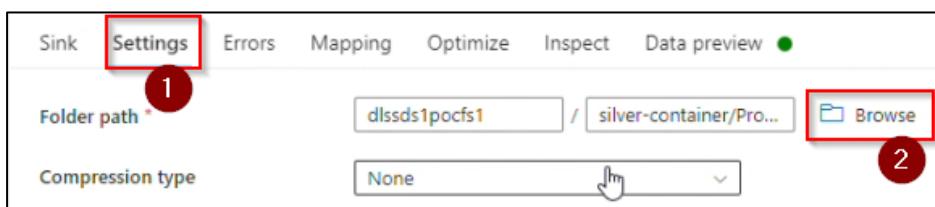
The data will be fetched, and you should see a preview of your table.

ProductKey	ProductName	ProductNew	OrderQuantity
360	Mountain-200 Black...	NULL	1
360	Mountain-200 Black...	NULL	1
360	Mountain-200 Black...	NULL	1
360	Mountain-200 Black...	NULL	1
360	Mountain-200 Black...	NULL	1
360	Mountain-200 Black...	NULL	1
360	Mountain-200 Black...	NULL	1
360	Mountain-200 Black...	NULL	1
360	Mountain-200 Black...	NULL	1

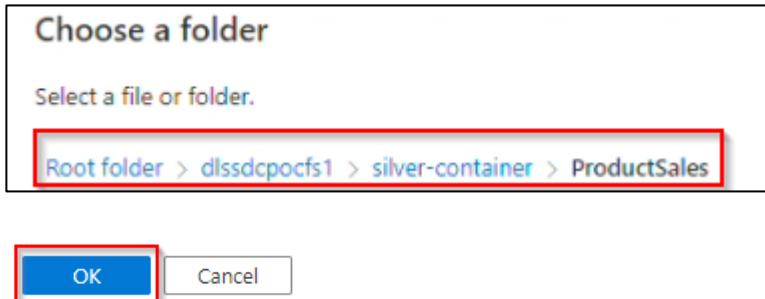
21. Within the **DataflowSilverProductSales** tab, select the **DeltaTransformSilver** tile.



22. Select the **Settings** tab and click the **Browse** button next to **Folder path**.

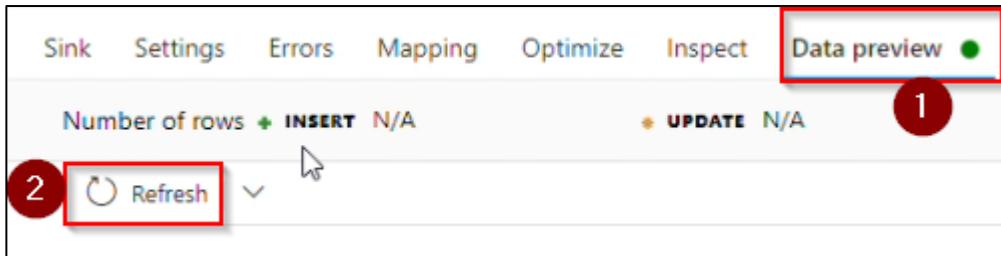


23. Browse to the **bronze-container** directory and select the **ProductSales** folder.
24. Once the file path has been set, select **OK**.



The panel will close, and you will be brought back to the Settings tab.

25. Navigate to the **Data preview** tab and select the **Refresh** button.

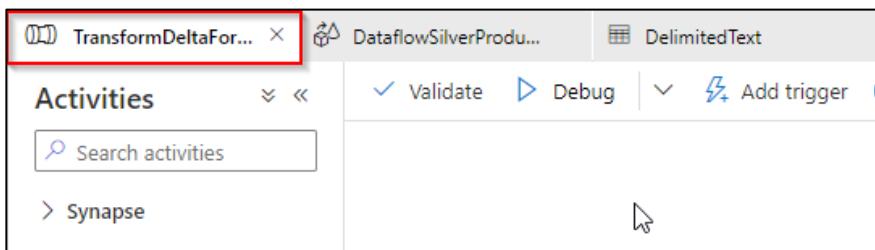


The data will be fetched, and you should see a preview of your table.

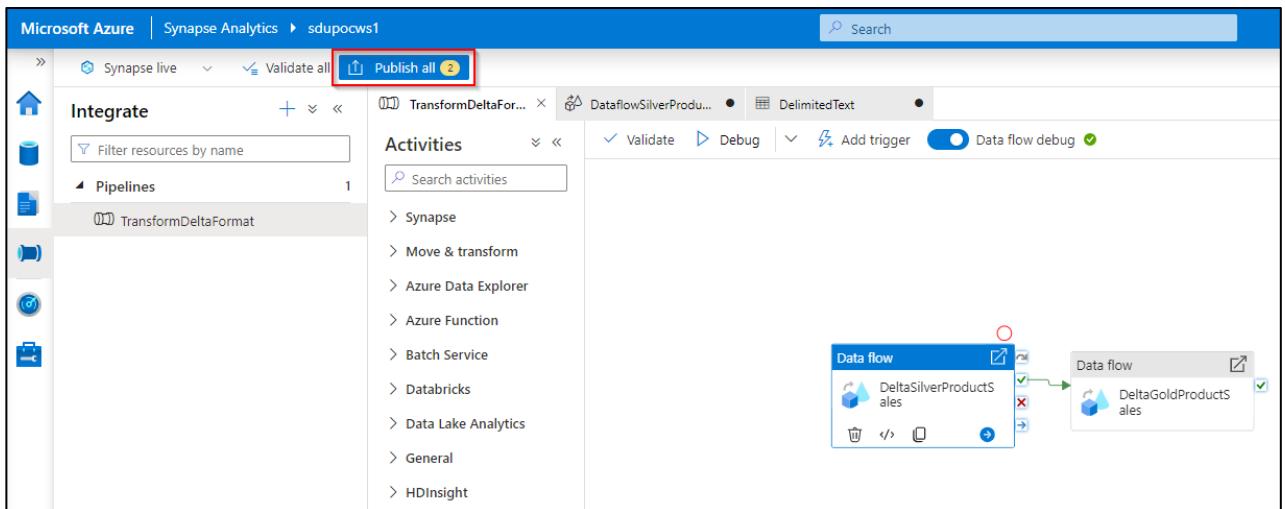
ProductName	abc ↑	ProductKey	12s ↑	UnitPrice	12f ↑	OrderDate	12t ↑	OrderQuantityTotal	12l ↑	AmountSold
Mountain-200 Black...		360		2049.0981		2018-01-02		1		2049.0981
Mountain-200 Black...		360		2049.0981		2018-01-08		1		2049.0981
Mountain-200 Black...		360		2049.0981		2018-01-20		2		4098.1963
Mountain-200 Black...		360		2049.0981		2018-01-21		1		2049.0981
Mountain-200 Black...		360		2049.0981		2018-01-24		2		4098.1963
Mountain-200 Black...		360		2049.0981		2018-01-30		1		2049.0981
Mountain-200 Black...		360		2049.0981		2018-01-31		1		2049.0981

The **DeltaSilverProductSales** dataflow is ready. We now need to configure the second dataflow called **DeltaGoldProductSales** in a similar manner.

26. Go back to the **TransformDeltaFormat** tab.



27. Select the **Publish all** button to save the work you have done so far.



28. A new panel should open to the right. Select the **Publish** button.

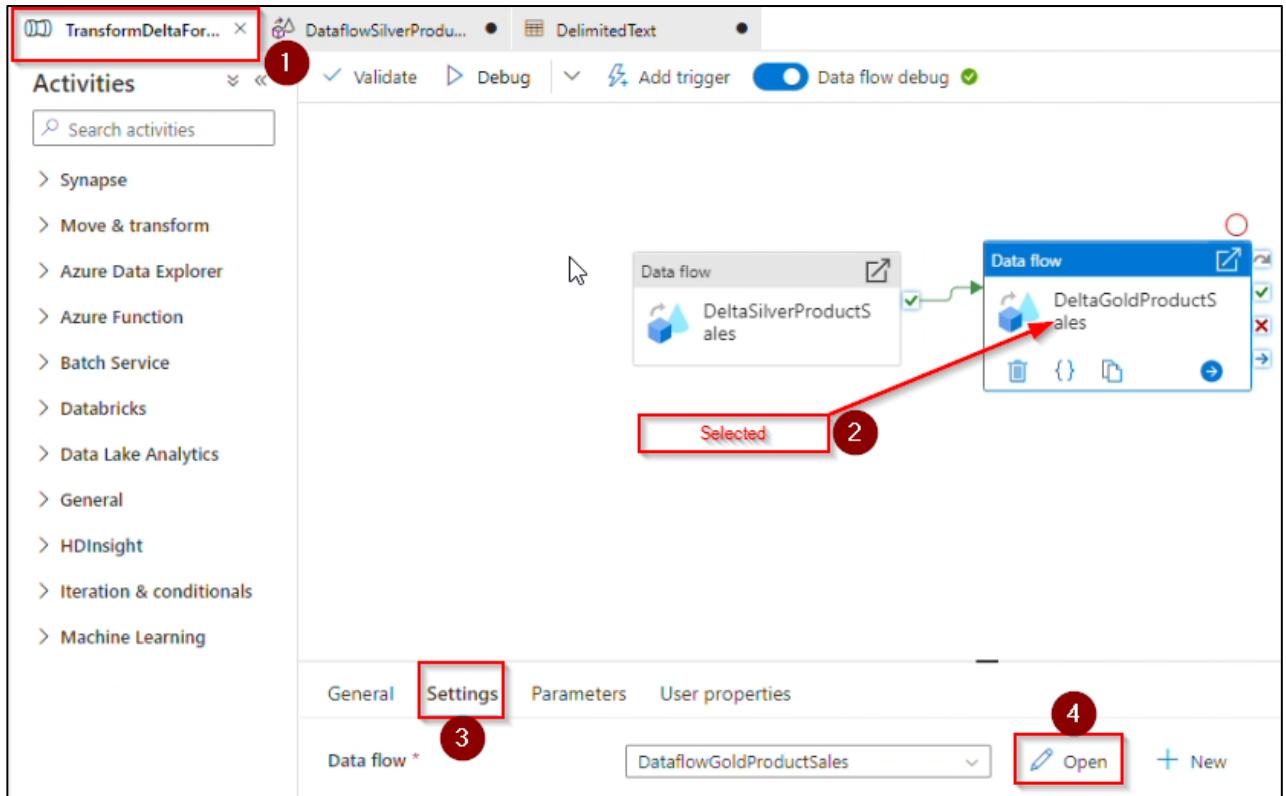
A screenshot of the 'Publish all' dialog box. It starts with a heading 'Publish all' and a note: 'You are about to publish all pending changes to the live environment.' with a 'Learn more' link. Below that is a section titled 'Pending changes (2)'. It has three columns: 'NAME', 'CHANGE', and 'EXISTING'. Under 'Datasets', there's a single entry for 'DelimitedText' with '(Edited)' under 'CHANGE' and 'DelimitedText' under 'EXISTING'. Under 'Data flows', there's an entry for 'DataflowSilverProductSales' with '(Edited)' under 'CHANGE' and 'DataflowSilverProductSales' under 'EXISTING'. At the bottom of the dialog are two buttons: 'Publish' (highlighted with a red box) and 'Cancel'.

A banner should appear confirming that the content was published.

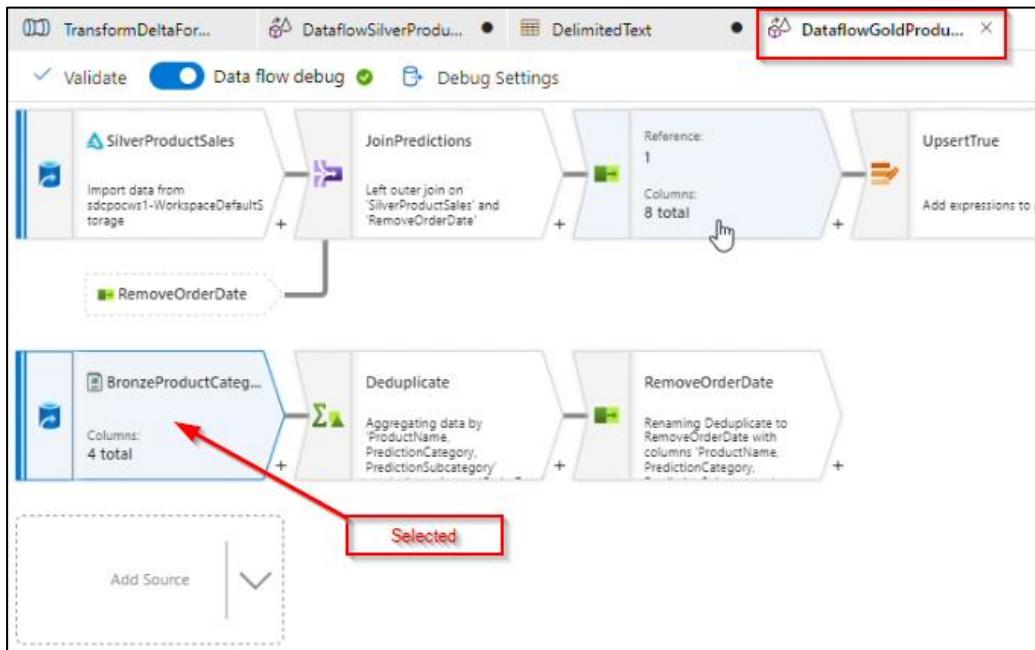


### 5.1.1.2 DeltaGoldProductSales

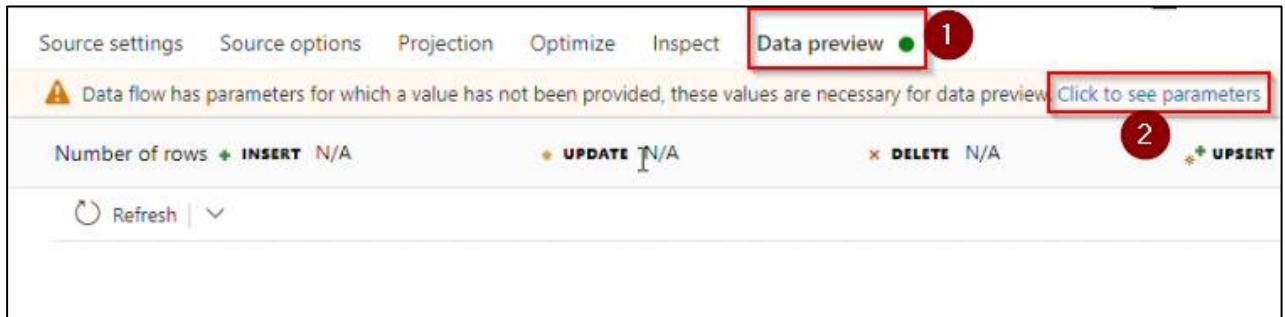
1. Go back to the **TransformDeltaFormat** tab and select the Data flow **DeltaGoldProductSales**.
2. In the **Settings** tab select the **Open** button next to the Data flow **DeltaGoldProductSales**.



- Within the opened data flow, select the **BronzeProductCategoryPredictions** tile.

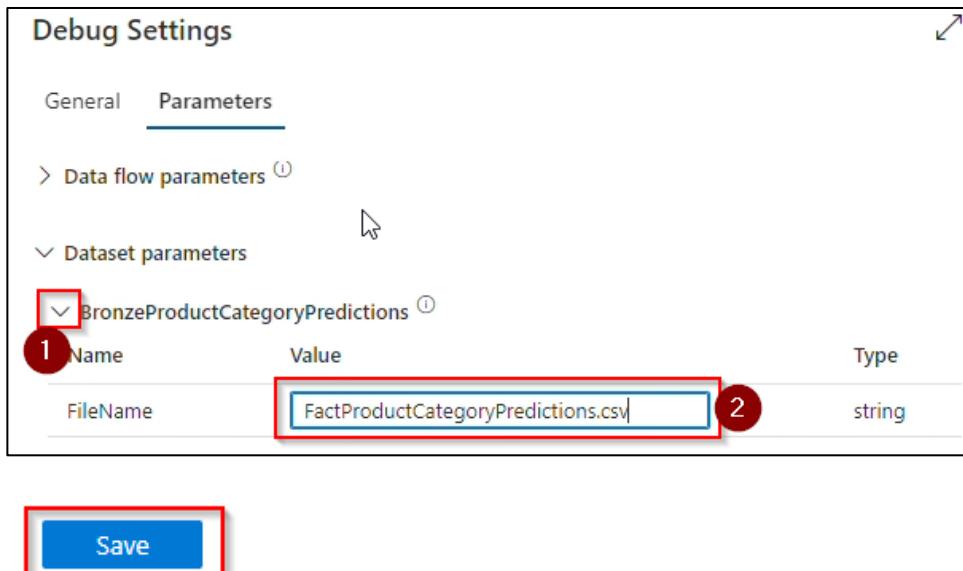


- Select the **Data Preview** tab.
- Once selected, there will be a yellow ribbon notifying you of parameters that require values. Select the field **Click to see parameters**.



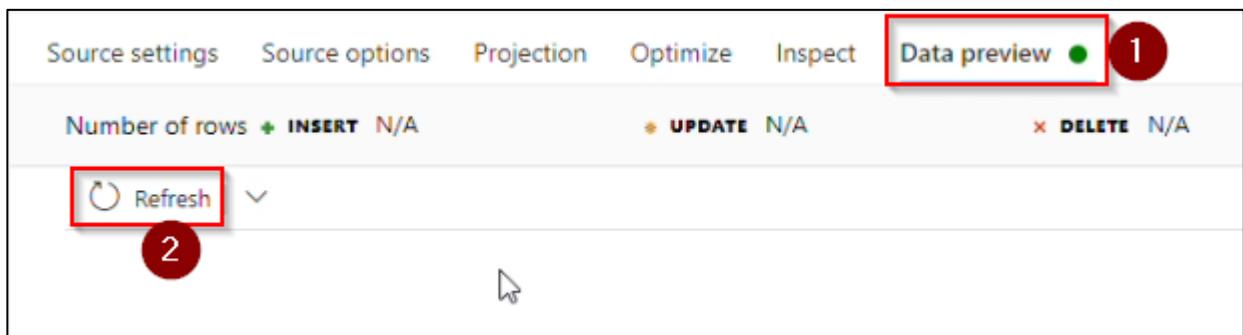
A new panel will open to the right. You will now populate these parameters.

- Select the arrow next to **BronzeProductCategoryPredictions**, add the name of the Prediction CSV file **FactProductCategoryPredictions.csv** and select Save.



The panel will close, and you will be brought back to the Data preview tab.

7. Under the Data preview tab, select the Refresh button.

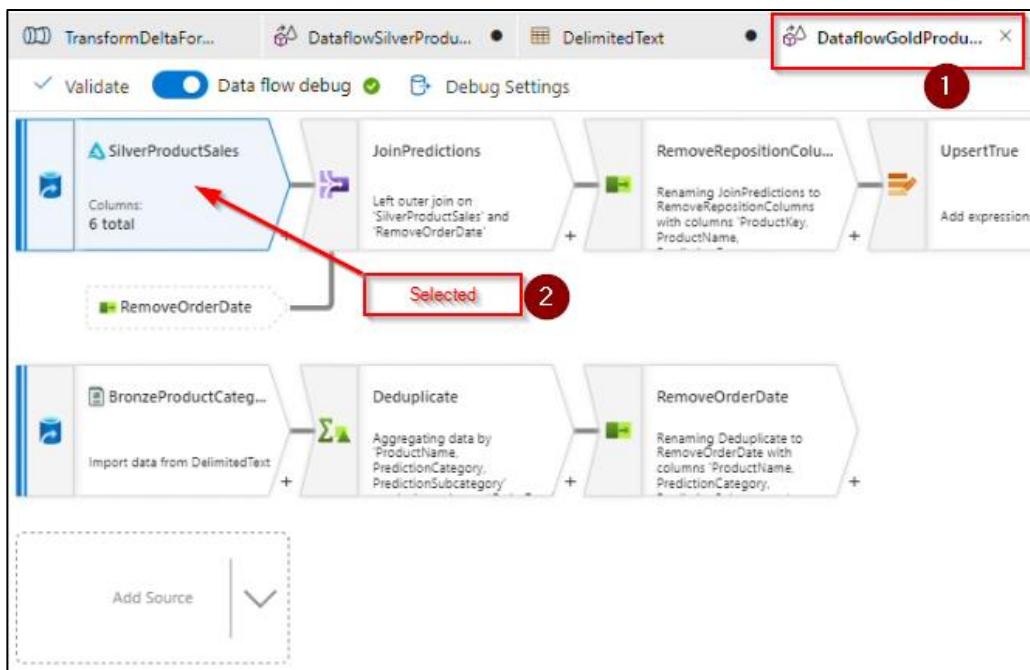


The data will be fetched, and you should see a preview of your table.

A screenshot of the Data preview tab in a data management interface. The table has columns: ProductName, PredictionCategory, PredictionSubcategory, and OrderDate. The data shows multiple rows for 'Mountain-200 Black...' products, all categorized as 'Bikes' under 'Mountain Bikes'. The OrderDate spans from 2018-01-02 to 2018-01-24. A red box highlights the entire table area.

ProductName	PredictionCategory	PredictionSubcategory	OrderDate
Mountain-200 Black...	Bikes	Mountain Bikes	2018-01-02
Mountain-200 Black...	Bikes	Mountain Bikes	2018-01-08
Mountain-200 Black...	Bikes	Mountain Bikes	2018-01-20
Mountain-200 Black...	Bikes	Mountain Bikes	2018-01-20
Mountain-200 Black...	Bikes	Mountain Bikes	2018-01-21
Mountain-200 Black...	Bikes	Mountain Bikes	2018-01-24
Mountain-200 Black...	Bikes	Mountain Bikes	2018-01-24

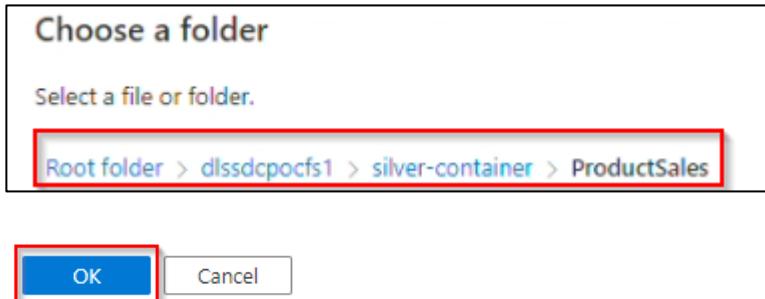
- Within the **DeltaGoldProductSales** tab, select the **SilverProductSales** tile.



- Select the **Source options** tab and click the **Browse** button next to **Folder path**.

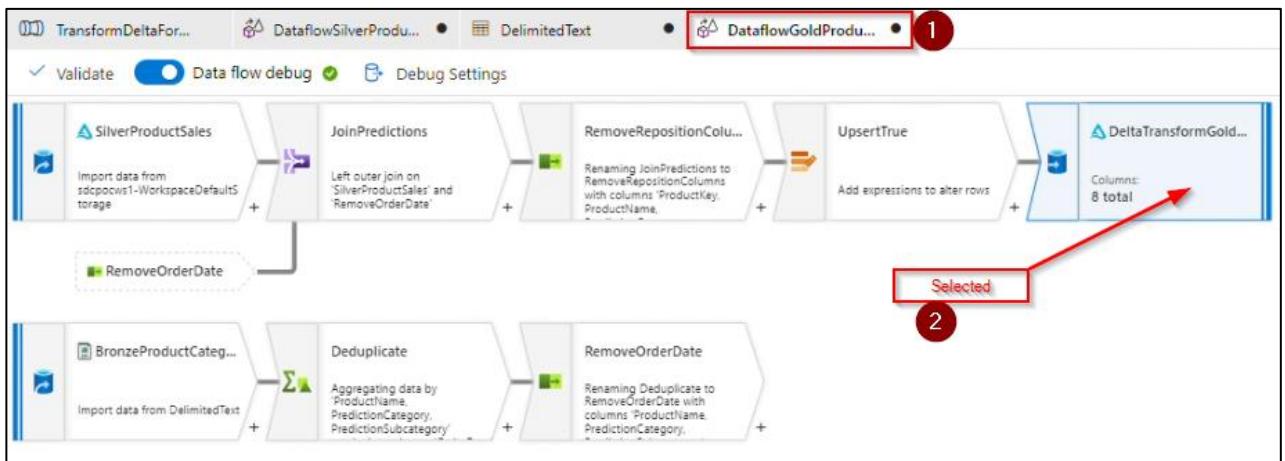
A screenshot of the Source options tab. The 'Folder path' field contains 'dlssds1pocfs1' and is circled in red. A 'Browse' button next to it is also circled in red. A red box highlights the 'Folder path' field. A red circle with the number '1' is on the 'Source options' tab, and another red circle with '2' is on the 'Browse' button.

10. Browse to the **bronze-container** directory and select the **ProductSales** folder.
11. Once the file path has been set, select **OK**.

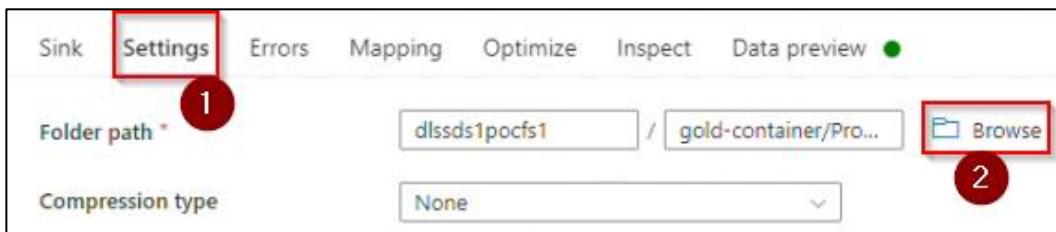


The panel will close, and you will be brought back to the Settings tab.

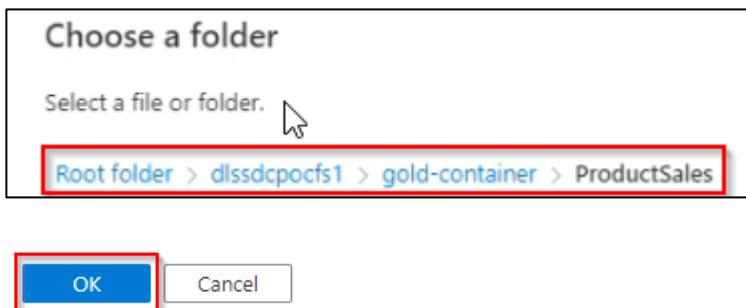
12. Within the **DeltaGoldProductSales** tab, select the **DeltaTransformGoldProductSales** tile.



13. Select the **Settings** tab and click the **Browse** button next to **Folder path**.



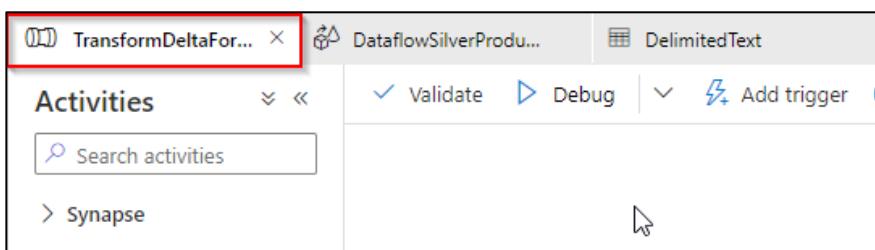
14. Browse to the **gold-container** directory and select the **ProductSales** folder.
15. Once the file path has been set, select **OK**.



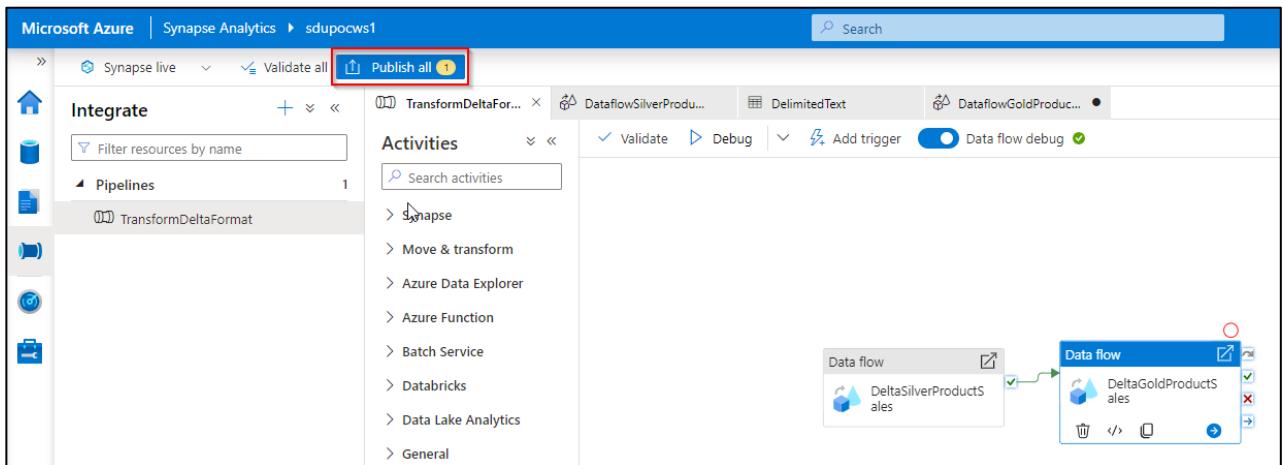
The panel will close, and you will be brought back to the Settings tab.

The **DeltaGoldProductSales** dataflow is now configured and the **TransformDeltaFormat** pipeline is ready to be triggered.

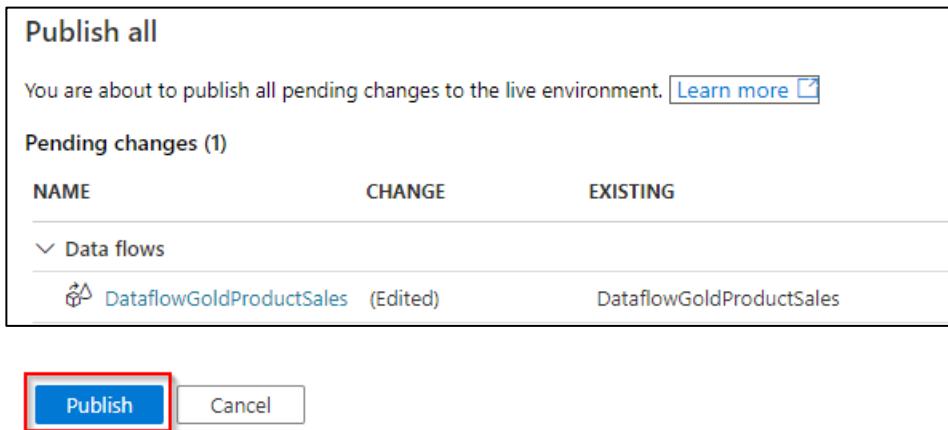
16. Go back to the **TransformDeltaFormat** tab.



17. Select the **Publish all** button to save the work you have done so far.



18. A new panel should open to the right. Select the **Publish** button.



A banner should appear confirming that the content was published.



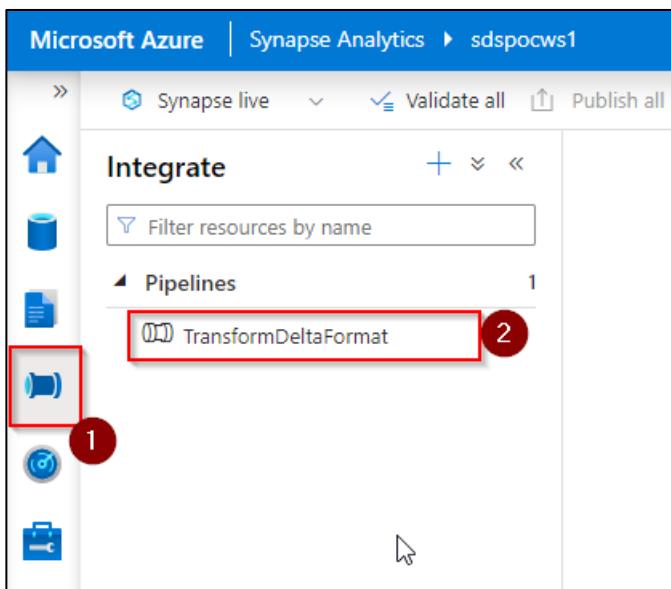
We will now manually trigger the dataflows we configured.

## 5.2 Manually Trigger Pipelines (Before Data Changes)

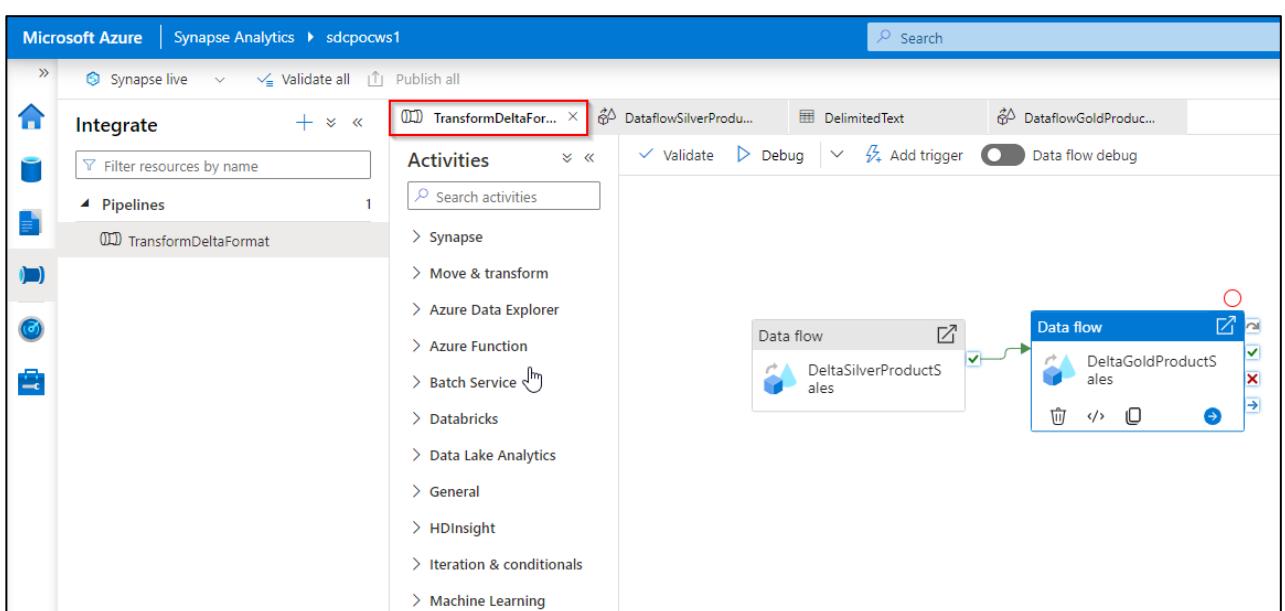
Let's trigger our synapse pipelines to extract, transform and load the raw csv data in our bronze-container as delta formatted data into our silver and gold-containers.

Azure Synapse Pipelines allow for event-based triggers, that start the pipeline when new data is added to the Azure storage. But to keep this example simple, we will be manually triggering the pipelines we have created.

1. Within the Azure Synapse Workspace, select the **Integrate** tab and select the pipeline **TransformDeltaFormat**.

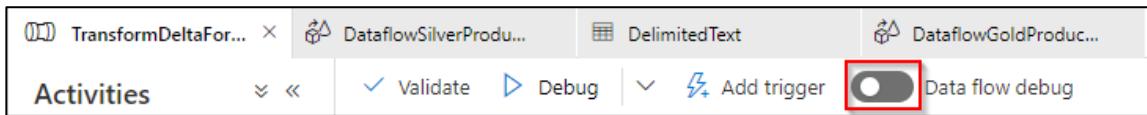


2. Once the pipeline is selected, a new tab with the dataflow activities we configured earlier will appear.

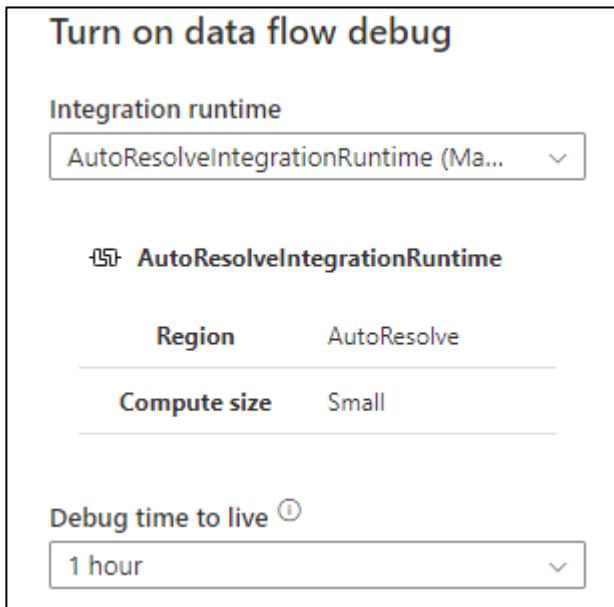


- Select the **Data flow debug** toggle button, to initiate the integration runtime.

**NOTE: If the debug is still on [green], you may continue directly on step 5**

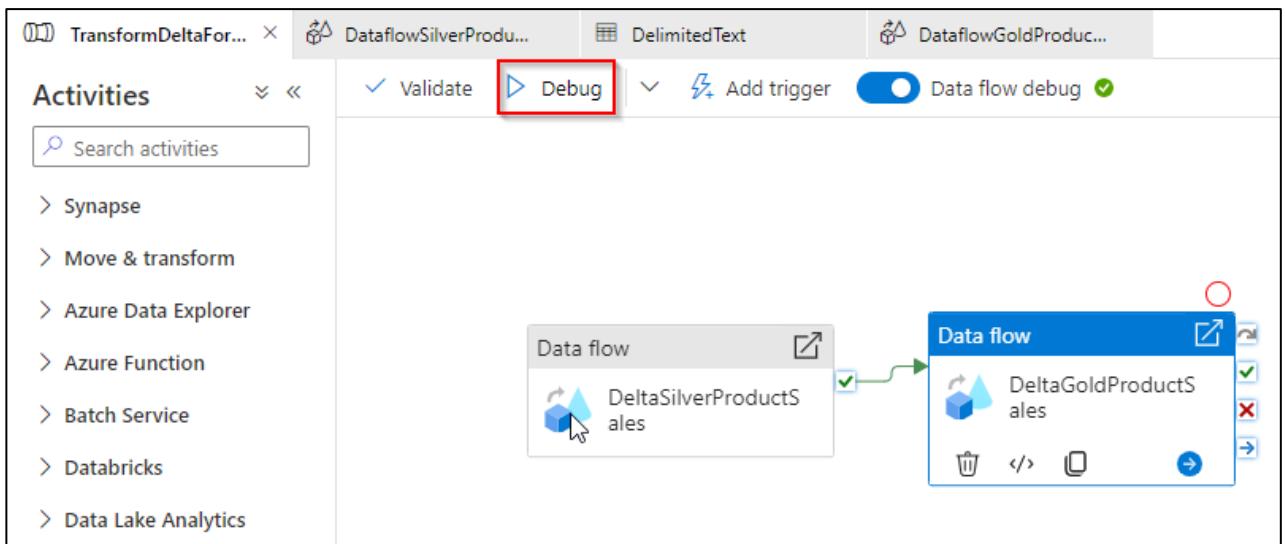


- Once toggled, a new panel will open to the right, with the debug setting. Leave the default settings and select **OK**.

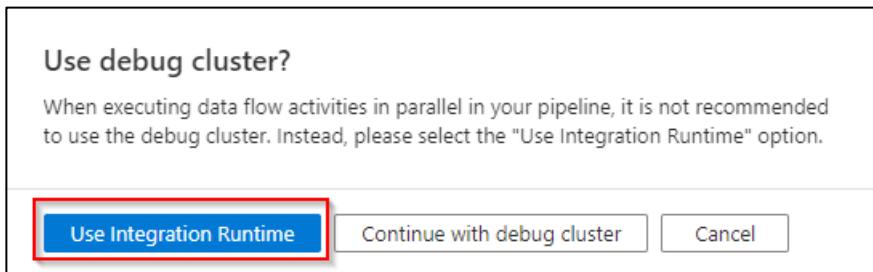


**NOTE: The debug initialization might take 3 – 5 minutes. Please be patient!**

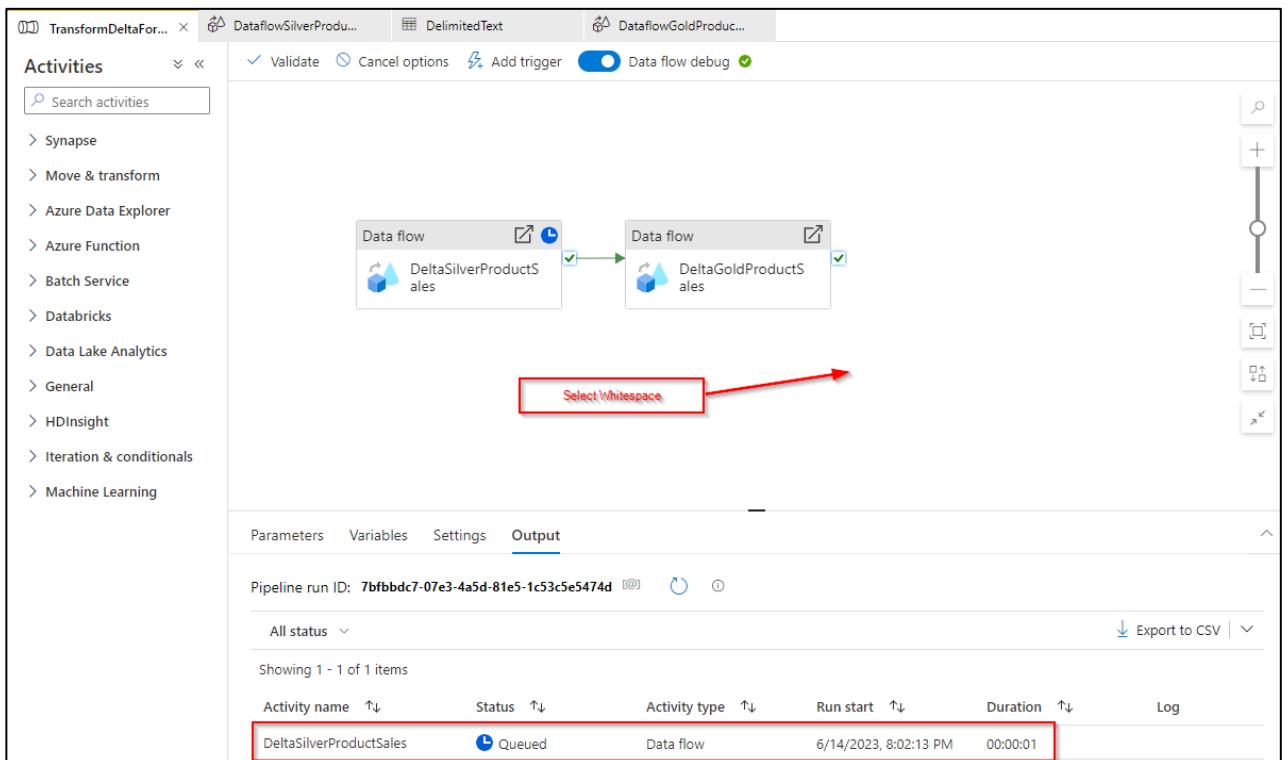
- Select the **Debug** button to run the **TransformDeltaFormat** pipeline we configured and verify that the data flow is working.



6. If prompted by the message **Use debug cluster?** Select **Use Integration Runtime**.



7. Once the Debug is selected, click on the whitespace of the **TransformDeltaFormat** canvas. You should now see the pipelines run.



8. The status of both data flows should change to Succeeded after approximately **3 - 5 minutes**.

Parameters	Variables	Settings	Output			
Pipeline run ID: 564e30ba-4763-48ad-a8c3-6f807dd706ef						
Name	Type	Run start	Duration			
DeltaGoldProductSales	Data flow	5/1/2023, 8:32:23 PM	00:02:21			
DeltaSilverProductSales	Data flow	5/1/2023, 8:29:20 PM	00:03:03			
			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><span style="color: green;">✓</span> Succeeded</td> </tr> <tr> <td><span style="color: green;">✓</span> Succeeded</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Status	<span style="color: green;">✓</span> Succeeded	<span style="color: green;">✓</span> Succeeded
Status						
<span style="color: green;">✓</span> Succeeded						
<span style="color: green;">✓</span> Succeeded						

## 5.3 Data Changes

In real business scenarios, the data you upload will go through changes on a periodic or even aperiodic basis. To reflect those changes, we will make manual changes to our **productsales** data.

The delta format keeps track of these changes and allows us later to view these changes through audit logs and to time travel i.e., view different version of that same data.

For the sake of simplicity, we will create this change manually by overwriting the **FactProductSales.csv** file we uploaded in [Create Directories and Load Data into the Storage Account](#) with a new version containing additional rows.

1. Go back to the [Azure portal](#) home screen and select the **Resource group** you provisioned.

2. Once the resource group is open, select the **Storage account**.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name ↑↓	Type ↑↓	Location ↑↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	 dlsddspoc	Storage account	Switzerland North
<input type="checkbox"/>	 sdspocws1	Synapse workspace	Switzerland North
<input type="checkbox"/>	 synasp1 (sdspocws1/synasp1)	Apache Spark pool	Switzerland North

- Select the **Container** tab on the left side and select the named container.

The screenshot shows the Azure Storage account interface for 'dlssdspoc'. On the left sidebar, the 'Containers' tab is highlighted with a red box and the number '1'. In the main pane, a container named 'dlssdspocfs1' is selected, indicated by a red box and the number '2'. Other tabs like 'Overview', 'Activity log', and 'Data storage' are visible but not selected.

- Within the named container, select the **bronze-container**.

The screenshot shows the blob storage interface for the 'bronze-container'. It displays a list of blobs with their names: 'bronze-container', 'gold-container', 'silver-container', and 'synapse'. The file 'bronze-container' is highlighted with a red box.

- Upload the **FactProductSales.csv** file which can be found in the **Changes** subfolder within the **Data** Folder.

**NOTE:** The Support Files can be found in the Git repository in this [link](#). Download these files onto your local computer.

The screenshot shows a file explorer window with the path 'Data > Changes'. The 'Changes' folder is highlighted with a red box. Inside, there is a single file named 'FactProductSales.csv', which is also highlighted with a red box. The file is a Microsoft Excel file from May 2, 2023, at 20:52, with a size of 2'549 KB.

The changed **FactProductSales.csv** file contains additional rows.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	ProductKey	ProductName	ProductNew	OrderQuantity	UnitPrice	OrderDate
57574	486	All-Purpose Bike Stand		1	159	02.05.2023
57575	486	All-Purpose Bike Stand		1	159	02.05.2023
57576	537	HL Mountain Tire		1	35	02.05.2023
57577	225	AWC Logo Cap		1	8.99	03.05.2023
57578	485	Fender Set - Mountain		1	21.98	03.05.2023
57579	485	Fender Set - Mountain		1	21.98	04.05.2023
57580	360	Mountain-200 Black, 42		1	2049.0982	04.05.2023
57581	360	Mountain-200 Black, 42		1	2049.0982	04.05.2023

6. Within the bronze-container, select the **Upload** button.

Upload Add Directory Refresh Rename

Authentication method: Access key (Switch to Azure AD User Acc)

Location: dlssdspocfs1 / bronze-container

Search blobs by prefix (case-sensitive)

Name

FactProductCategoryPredictions.csv

FactProductSales.csv

7. A new panel will open to the right. Drag and Drop the **FactProductSales.csv** file from the Changes folder, toggle the **Overwrite if files already exist** and select **Upload**.

Upload blob

1 file(s) selected: FactProductSales.csv 1

Drag and drop files here or Browse for files

2

Overwrite if files already exist

3

Upload Give feedback

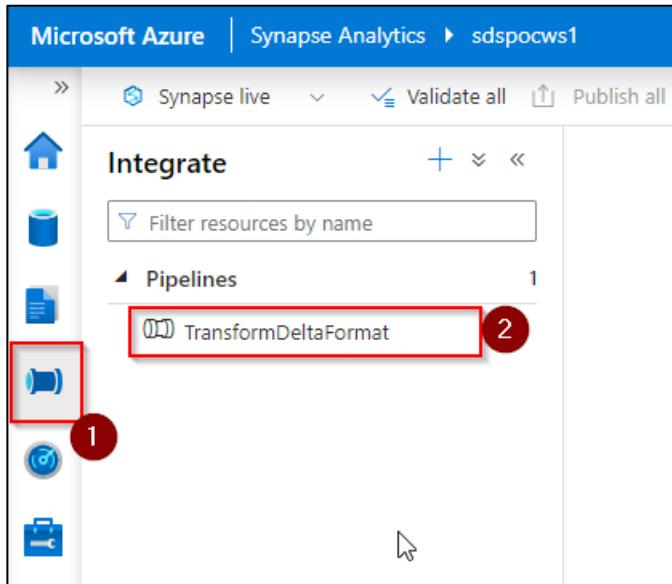
You should get a successfully uploaded banner:



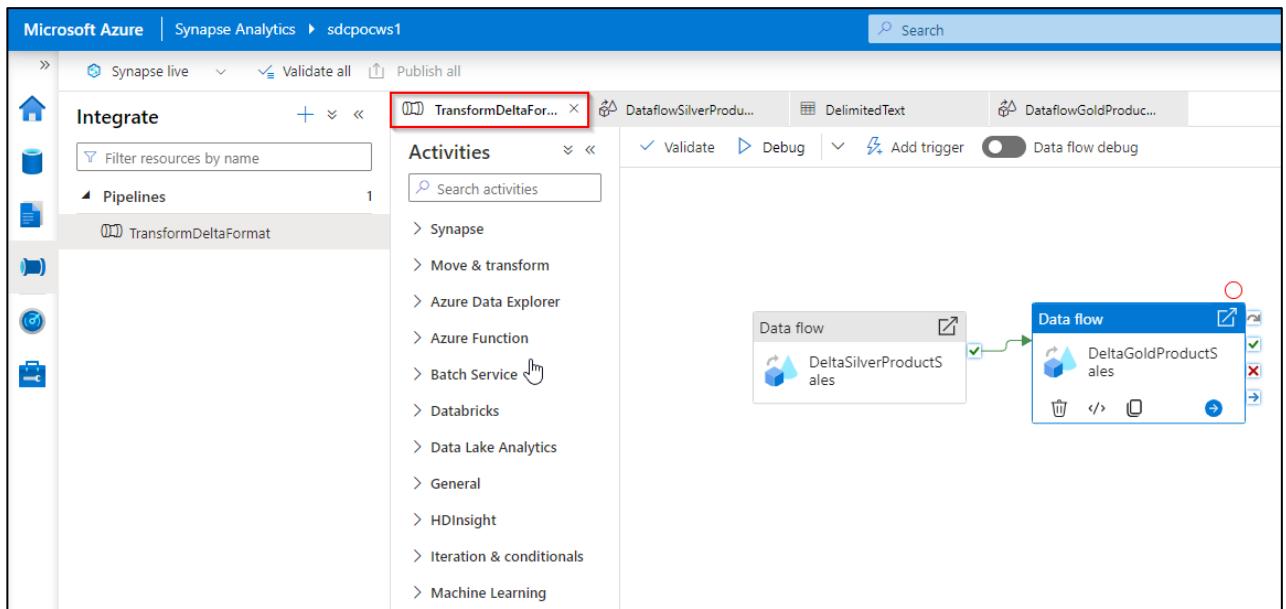
## 5.4 Manually Trigger Pipelines (After Data Changes)

We uploaded our changed data into the storage in chapter [Data Changes](#). Let's trigger our synapse pipelines to extract, transform and load these changes into our silver and gold-containers.

1. Go back to your Azure Synapse Workspace and select the **Integrate** tab and select the pipeline **TransformDeltaFormat**.

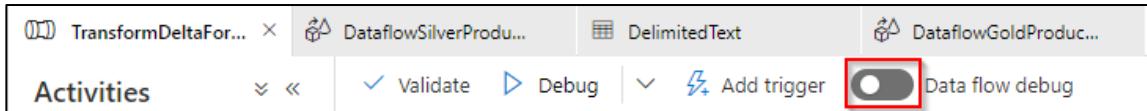


2. Once the pipeline is selected, a new tab with the dataflow activities we created earlier will appear.

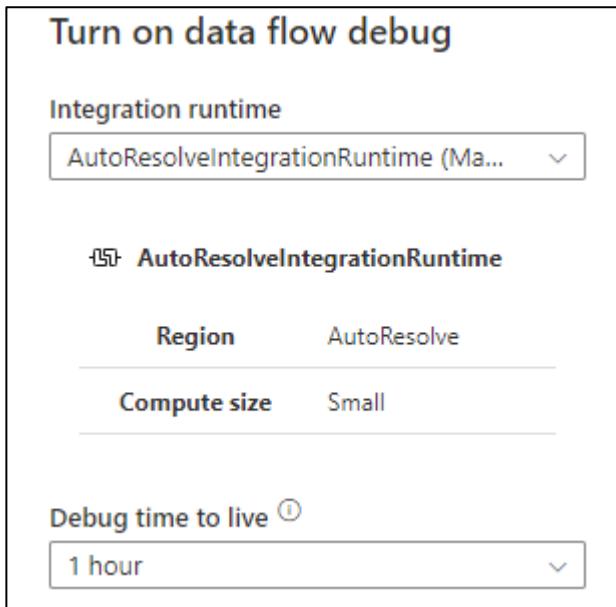


- Select the **Data flow debug** toggle button, to initiate the integration runtime.

**NOTE:** If the debug is still on [green], you may continue directly on step 5.

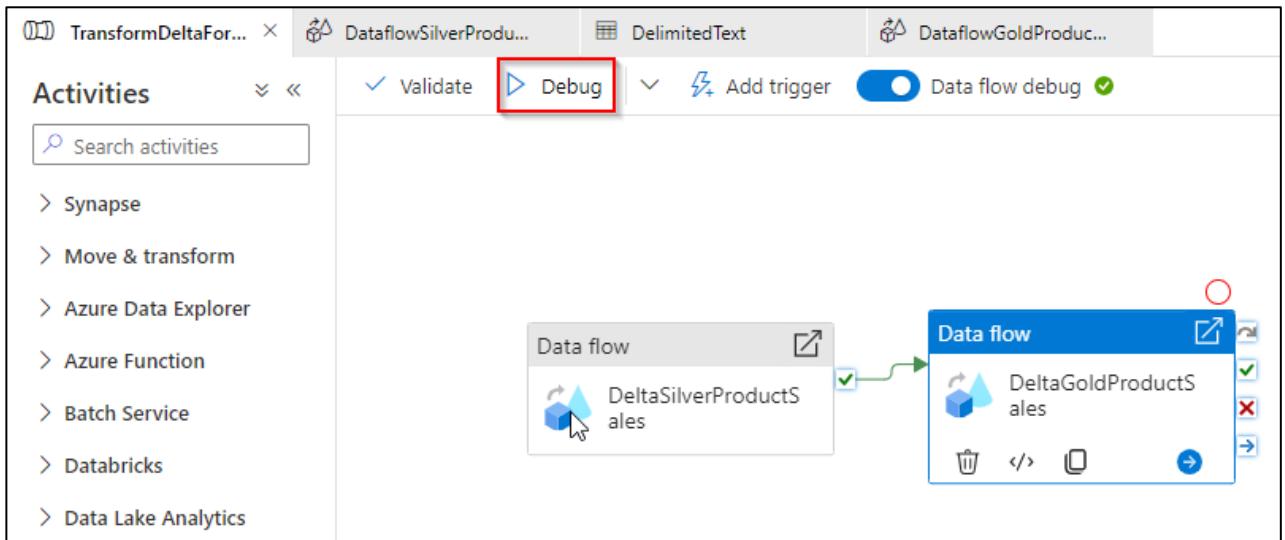


- Once toggled, a new panel will open to the right, with the debug setting. Leave the default settings and select **OK**.

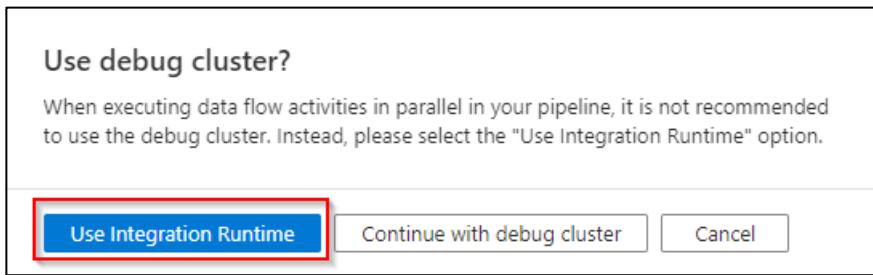


**NOTE:** The debug initialization might take 3 – 5 minutes. Please be patient!

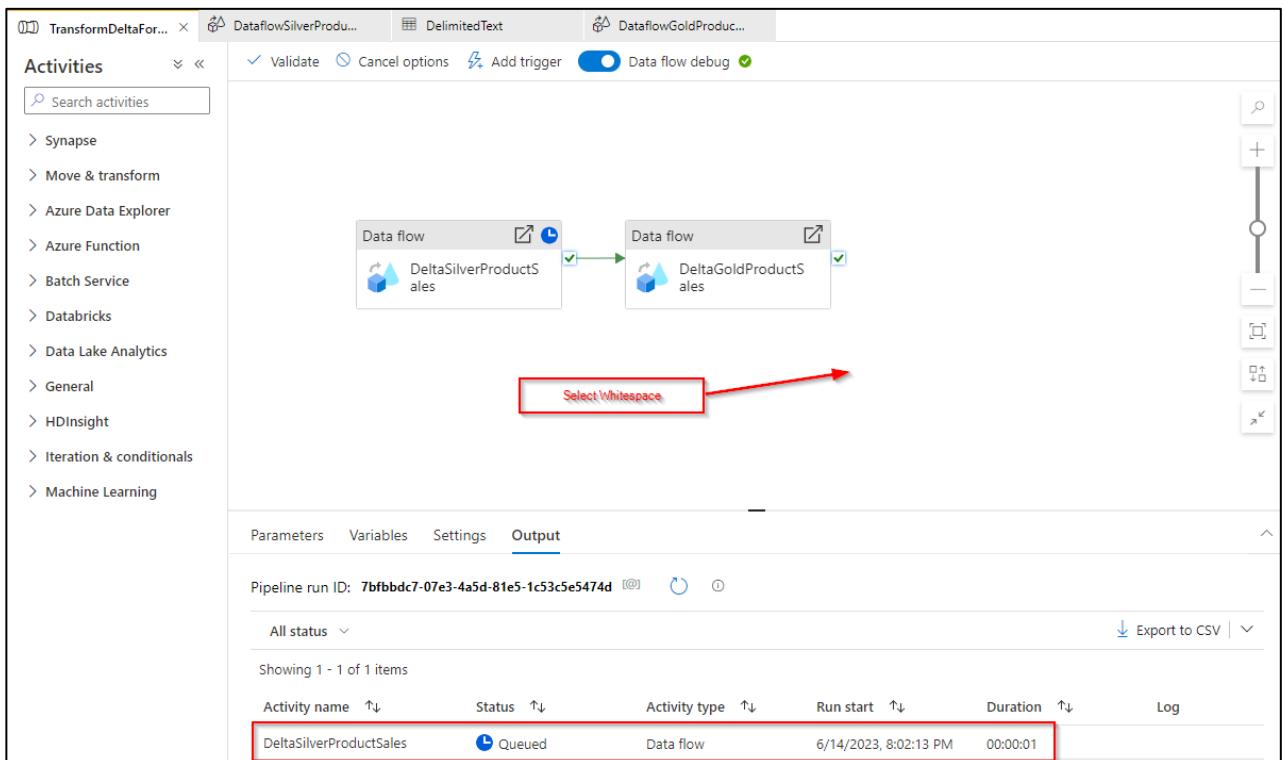
- Select the **Debug** button to run the pipeline we created and verify that the data flow is working.



6. If prompted by the message **Use debug cluster?** Select **Use Integration Runtime**.



7. Once the Debug is selected, click on the whitespace of the **TransformDeltaFormat** canvas. You should now see the pipelines run.



8. The status of both data flows should change to Succeeded after approximately **3 - 7 minutes**.

Parameters	Variables	Settings	Output
Pipeline run ID: 564e30ba-4763-48ad-a8c3-6f807dd706ef			
Name	Type	Run start	Duration
DeltaGoldProductSales	Data flow	5/1/2023, 8:32:23 PM	00:02:21
DeltaSilverProductSales	Data flow	5/1/2023, 8:29:20 PM	00:03:03
			Status
			<span style="color: green;">✓</span> Succeeded
			<span style="color: green;">✓</span> Succeeded

## 6 Create Azure Synapse SQL Database (OPTIONAL)

This chapter is **optional**. We advise you to do this chapter after the workshop and continue the workshop on chapter [Create Azure Synapse Lake Database](#).

The serverless SQL databases are like that of a traditional Azure SQL Database/Dedicated Pool (formerly SQL DW). The primary difference is that the serverless SQL database queries over data stored in a data lake, rather than stored on disk on the SQL Server machine. This is also the primary feature that makes the data lakehouse architecture possible.

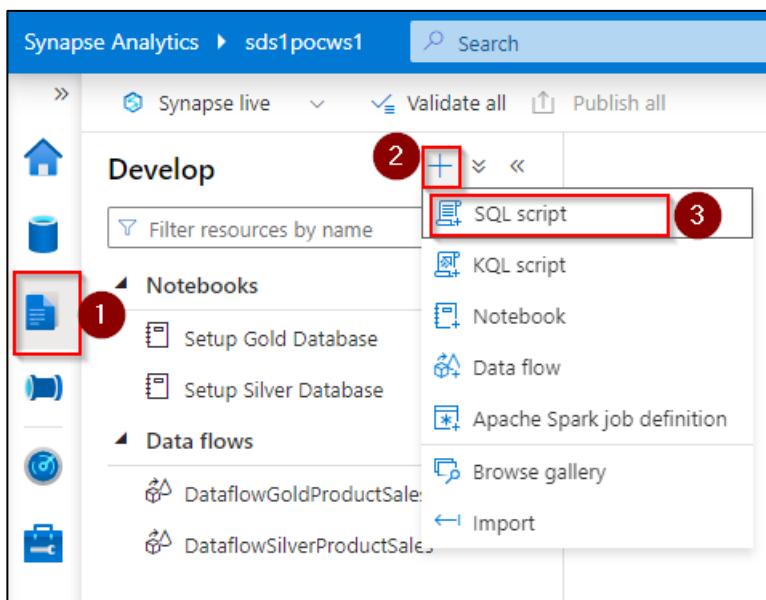
### 6.1 Create a SQL Script

Before we create the delta tables based off the delta formatted data in the silver-container and the gold-container, we can also create a SQL Database to query the raw CSV data in the bronze-container using a view with the serverless SQL pool.

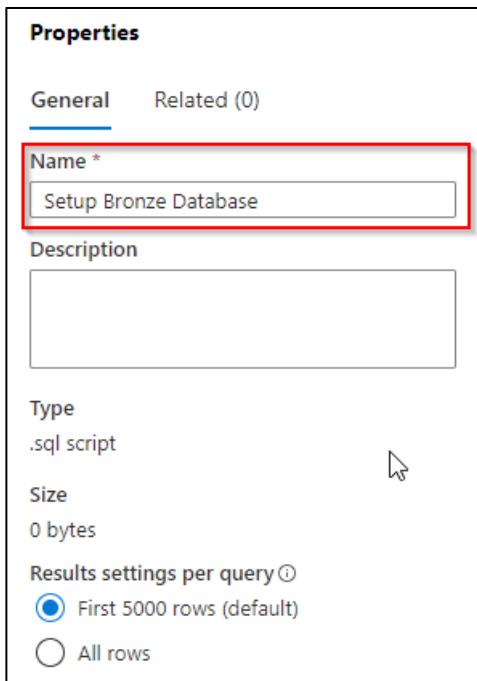
**NOTE:** Creating views or external tables from the raw data is usually not necessary, since they can be queried directly from the Azure storage using Serverless SQL pools as described in chapter [Query Delta Formatted Data with Serverless SQL Pool \(OPTIONAL\)](#).

#### 6.1.1 Bronze Database

1. Select the **Develop** tab to the left, select the + button and create a new SQL script.



2. Rename the newly created SQL script to **Setup Bronze Database**.



You will start by creating a bronze database using SQL.

3. Within the SQL Script **Setup Bronze Database** field, add the following SQL code to create the database:

```
USE MASTER  
GO  
  
CREATE DATABASE bronze COLLATE Latin1_General_100_BIN2_UTF8
```

4. Select the Run button to run the script.



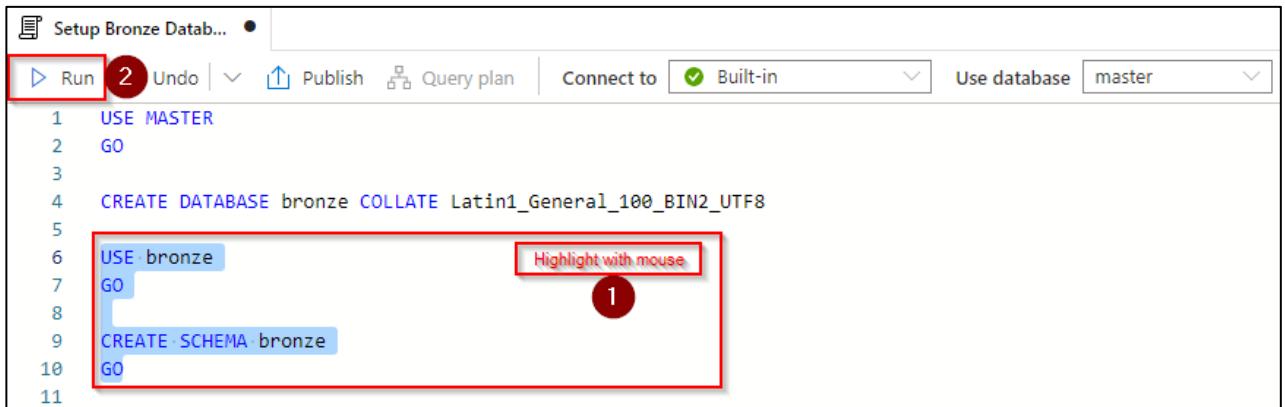
You will get a notification on the bottom that the **Query executed successfully**.

✓ 00:00:02 Query executed successfully.

5. Below the SQL code you added in step 3, add the following SQL code to create a schema for your bronze database:

```
USE bronze  
GO  
  
CREATE SCHEMA bronze  
GO
```

6. Highlight this new portion of SQL code and select the run statement.



You will get a notification on the bottom that the **Query executed successfully**.

✓ 00:00:02 Query executed successfully.

7. Below the SQL code you added in step 5 add the following SQL code to create a view of your raw data:

**NOTE: The BULK command below needs to be adjusted. See Step 8 to find the correct file path.**

```
CREATE OR ALTER VIEW bronze.productsales AS  
SELECT *  
FROM  
OPENROWSET(  
    BULK 'see step 8 to find correct path,  
    FORMAT = 'CSV',  
    PARSER_VERSION = '2.0',  
    FIELDTERMINATOR = ';',  
    FIRSTROW = 1,  
    HEADER_ROW = TRUE  
) AS [result]
```

Before running the SQL code, we need to make sure the **BULK** command looks at the correct file path.

8. Select the **Data** tab to the left, select **Linked** and open your **primary data storage** i.e., the storage provisioned in chapter [Create Resource Group and Resources](#).
9. Select the **named container** of this storage.
10. Select the **bronze-container**.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure Synapse Analytics Data blade. On the left, there's a sidebar with icons for Home, Data, Datasets, and Integration datasets. The 'Data' icon is highlighted with a red box and a circled '1'. The main area shows a 'Workspace' dropdown set to 'Linked' (circled '2'). Below it is a search bar 'Filter resources by name'. Under 'Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2' (circled '3'), there's a list item 'sds1pocws1 (Primary - dlssds1pocfs1)' (circled '4'). Inside this item, under 'dlssds1pocfs1 (Primary)' (circled '5'), is a folder named 'bronze-container' (circled '6'). To the right, there are buttons for 'Setup Bronze Database...', 'New SQL script', 'New data flow', and 'New integration dataset'.

11. Within the **bronze-container**, right click the **FactproductSales.csv** file, select **New SQL Script** and select **Select TOP 100 rows**.

The screenshot shows the context menu for a file named 'FactProductSales.csv' within the 'bronze-container'. The menu items are: 'New SQL script' (circled '3'), 'New notebook', 'New data flow', 'New integration dataset', 'Manage access...', 'Rename...', 'Download', 'Delete', and 'Properties...'. A callout from 'New SQL script' points to 'Select TOP 100 rows' (circled '4'). A red box labeled 'Right Click' (circled '2') points to the 'FactProductSales.csv' file in the list.

This will create a SQL statement for you, with the required OPENROWSET command to call the file.

12. Copy the **BULK** statement.

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Management Studio interface. The top tab bar has 'Setup Bronze Database...' and 'dlssds1pocfs1' selected. The bottom tab bar has 'SQL script 1' selected. The main pane contains the following SQL code:

```
1 -- This is auto-generated code
2 SELECT
3     TOP 100 *
4 FROM
5     OPENROWSET(
6         BULK 'https://dlssds1poc.dfs.core.windows.net/dlssds1pocfs1/bronze-container/FactProductSales.csv',
7         FORMAT = 'CSV',
8         PARSE_VERSION = '2.0'
9     ) AS [result]
10
```

A red box highlights the BULK statement, and a red arrow points from it to a red box labeled 'Copy' in the top right corner of the code area.

13. Go back to the **Setup Bronze Database** SQL Script by selecting the **Setup Bronze Database** tab.

14. Paste the copied BULK statement into the SQL code from step 7.

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Management Studio interface. The top tab bar has 'Setup Bronze Database' and 'dlssds1pocfs1' selected. The bottom tab bar has 'SQL script 1' selected. The main pane contains the following SQL code:

```
3
4 -- Create Database
5 CREATE DATABASE bronze COLLATE Latin1_General_100_BIN2_UTF8
6
7 USE bronze
8 GO
9
10 CREATE SCHEMA bronze
11 GO
12
13 CREATE OR ALTER VIEW bronze.productsales AS
14 SELECT *
15 FROM
16     OPENROWSET(
17         BULK 'https://dlssds1poc.dfs.core.windows.net/dlssds1pocfs1/bronze-container/FactProductSales.csv',
18         FORMAT = 'CSV',
19         PARSE_VERSION = '2.0',
20         FIELDTERMINATOR = ';',
21         FIRSTROW = 1,
22         HEADER_ROW = TRUE
23     ) AS [result]
24
```

A red box highlights the BULK statement, and a red arrow points from it to a red box labeled 'Paste' in the top right corner of the code area. A red circle with the number '2' is located in the bottom right corner of the code area.

15. Make sure that the **Use database** is set to **bronze** (this should happen automatically when you run the script in step 6)
16. Highlight this new portion of SQL code you added in step 7 and select **Run**.

```

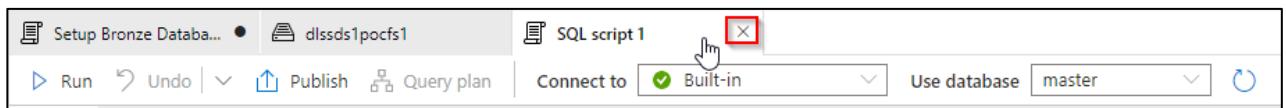
1 USE MASTER
2 GO
3
4 CREATE DATABASE bronze COLLATE Latin1_General_100_BIN2_UTF8
5
6 USE bronze
7 GO
8
9 CREATE SCHEMA bronze
10 GO
11
12 CREATE OR ALTER VIEW bronze.productsales AS
13 SELECT *
14 FROM OPENROWSET(
15     BULK 'https://dlssdspoc.dfs.core.windows.net/dlssdpscfs1/bronze-container/FactProductSales.csv',
16     FORMAT = 'CSV',
17     PARSER_VERSION = '2.0',
18     FIELDTERMINATOR = ';',
19     FIRSTROW = 1,
20     HEADER_ROW = TRUE
21 ) AS [result]
22
23

```

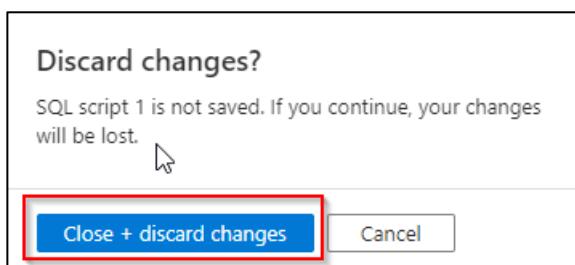
You will get a notification on the bottom that the **Query executed successfully**.

00:00:02 Query executed successfully.

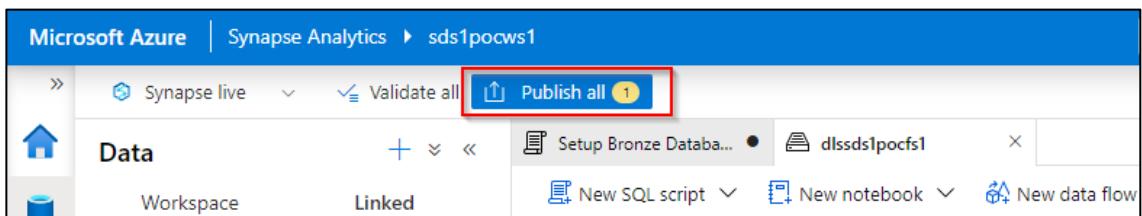
17. You may now close the tab **SQL script 1** which you created in step 11 when querying the TOP 100 rows.



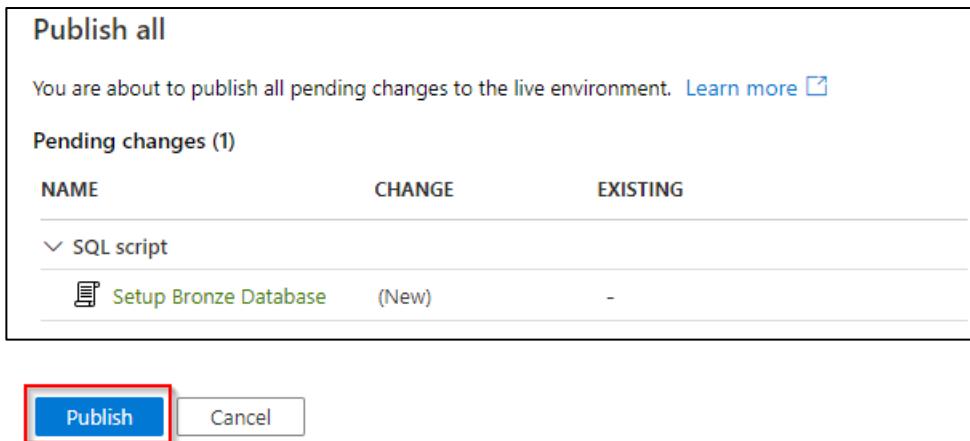
18. Select **Close + discard changes** to confirm the deletion.



19. Select the **Publish all** button to save the work you have done so far.



20. A new panel should open to the right. Select the **Publish** button.



A banner should appear confirming that the content was published.

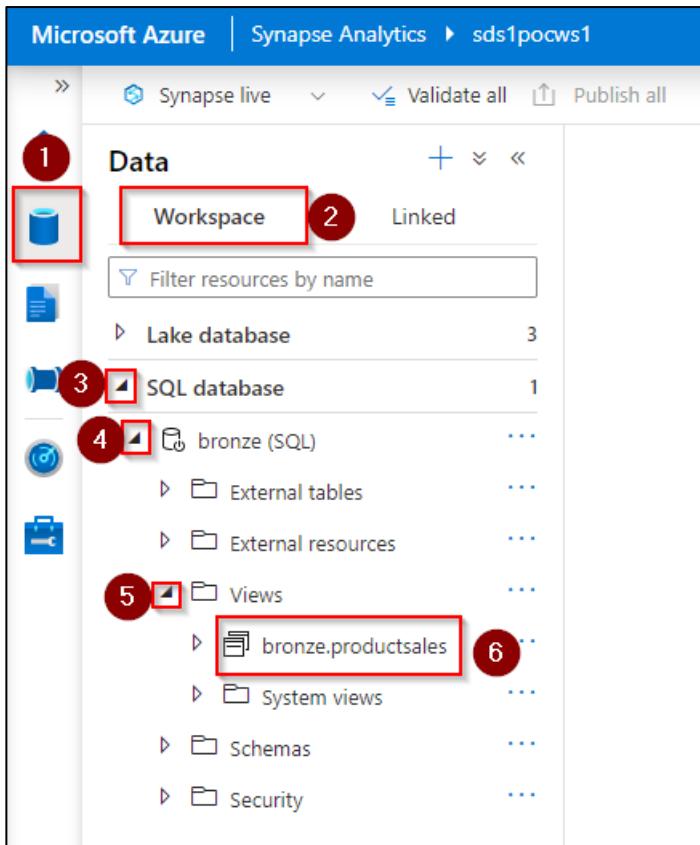


### 6.1.1.1 Query View with SQL Serverless Pool

We will now query the view we created from the raw file **FactproductSales.csv**.

**NOTE:** You may need to refresh your browser to view the newly created SQL database in the Data tab. Make sure you publish everything and save your work before refreshing the browser. See Step 19.

21. Select the **Data** tab to the left, select **Workspace** and browse to the **Views** folder. Within the Views folder you will see the **bronze.productsales** view we created earlier.



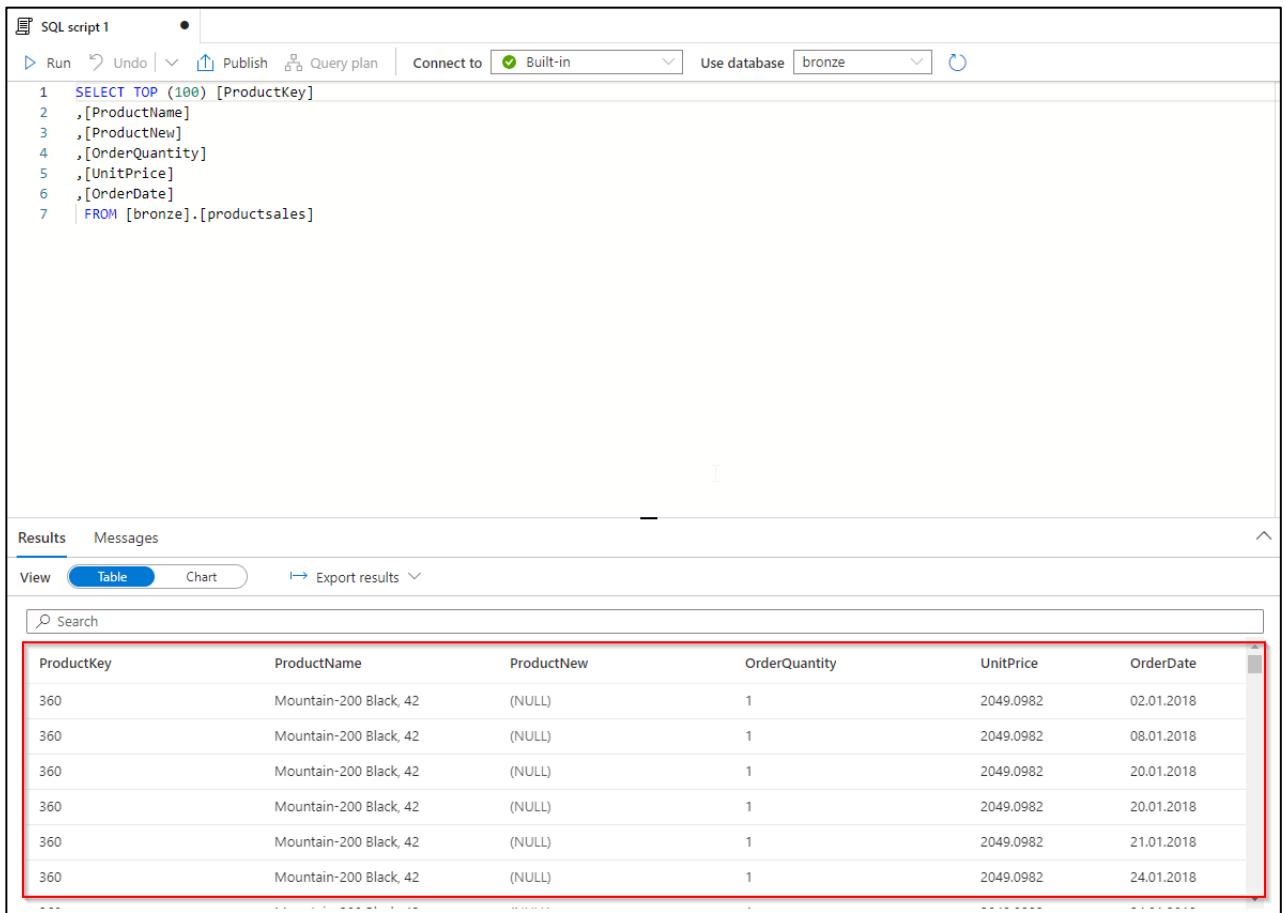
22. Right click the **bronze.productsales** and select New SQL script, followed by Select TOP 100 rows. This will create a new tab with a SQL statement to query the view.

23. Select the **Run** button to run the SQL statement.

The screenshot shows a SQL editor window with the title 'SQL script 1'. The toolbar includes 'Run' (highlighted with a red box), 'Undo', 'Publish', 'Query plan', 'Connect to' (set to 'Built-in'), 'Use database' (set to 'bronze'), and a refresh icon. The SQL code in the editor is:

```
1 SELECT TOP (100) [ProductKey]
2 ,[ProductName]
3 ,[ProductNew]
4 ,[OrderQuantity]
5 ,[UnitPrice]
6 ,[OrderDate]
7 | FROM [bronze].[productsales]
```

You will now see the data related to the **FactproductSales.csv** file.



The screenshot shows an SQL query interface with a query editor and a results viewer. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1  SELECT TOP (100) [ProductKey]
2  ,[ProductName]
3  ,[ProductNew]
4  ,[OrderQuantity]
5  ,[UnitPrice]
6  ,[OrderDate]
7  | FROM [bronze].[productsales]
```

The results viewer displays the query results in a table format. The table has six columns: ProductKey, ProductName, ProductNew, OrderQuantity, UnitPrice, and OrderDate. The data shows multiple rows for ProductKey 360, with different values for ProductName, ProductNew, and OrderDate. The UnitPrice column consistently shows 2049.0982. The OrderDate column shows various dates: 02.01.2018, 08.01.2018, 20.01.2018, 21.01.2018, and 24.01.2018. A red box highlights the entire table area.

ProductKey	ProductName	ProductNew	OrderQuantity	UnitPrice	OrderDate
360	Mountain-200 Black, 42	(NULL)	1	2049.0982	02.01.2018
360	Mountain-200 Black, 42	(NULL)	1	2049.0982	08.01.2018
360	Mountain-200 Black, 42	(NULL)	1	2049.0982	20.01.2018
360	Mountain-200 Black, 42	(NULL)	1	2049.0982	20.01.2018
360	Mountain-200 Black, 42	(NULL)	1	2049.0982	21.01.2018
360	Mountain-200 Black, 42	(NULL)	1	2049.0982	24.01.2018
...	...	...	...	...	...

You have successfully queried a view with data directly from a data lake using a serverless SQL pool.

## 7 Create Azure Synapse Lake Database

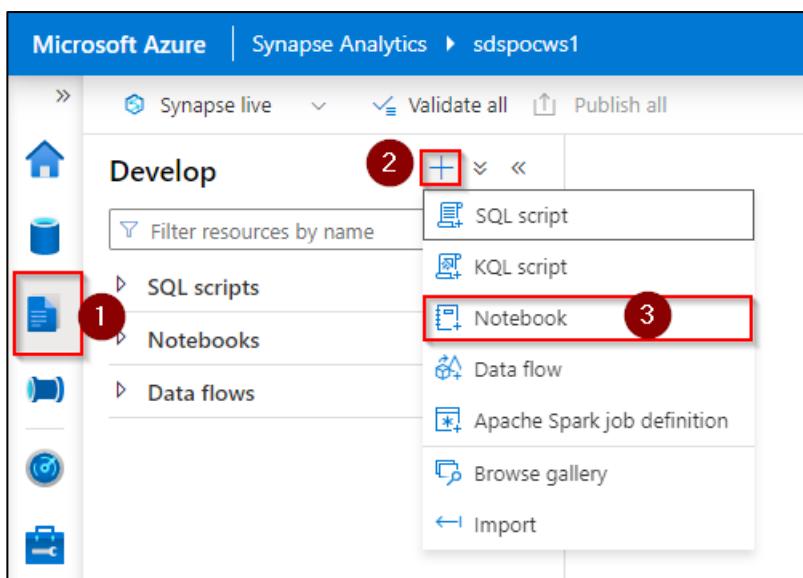
The Lake Database is a new way of defining data structures on data that is hosted on Azure Data Lake Storage and processed with Azure Synapse. This Database type is synchronized between the Spark and the SQL Serverless engines in Azure Synapse and allows interoperability between the different compute engines (Spark and SQL). It is within this database type that you can create and query delta formatted data using delta tables.

### 7.1 Create a Spark Notebook

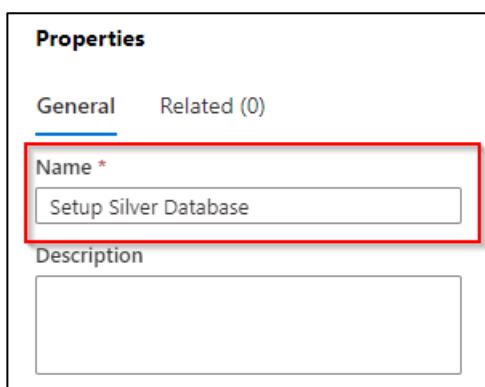
We can now create delta tables based off the delta formatted data in the silver-container and the gold-container using the Apache Spark Pool.

#### 7.1.1 Silver Database

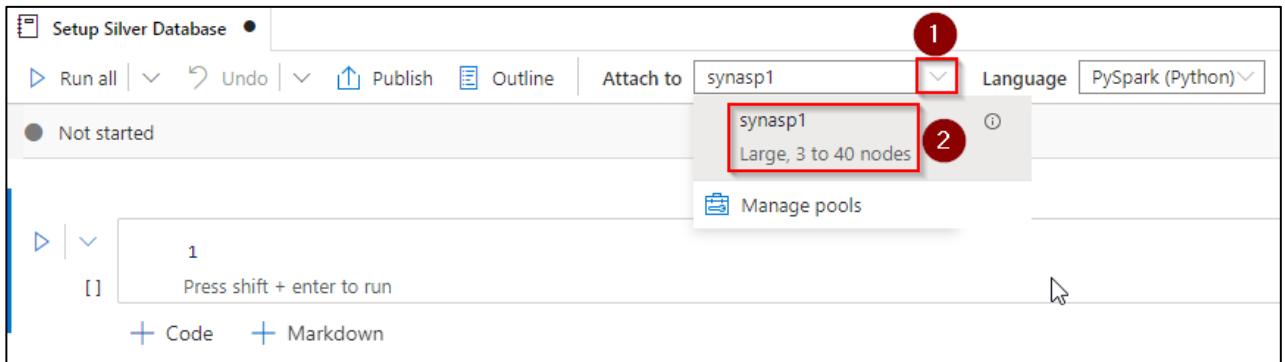
24. Select the **Develop** tab to the left, select the + button and create a new Notebook.



25. Rename the newly created Notebook to **Setup Silver Database**.



26. To begin using this new Notebook, attach an Apache Spark Pool by selecting the **Attach to** dropdown. Select the provisioned spark pool (Large).



The Spark Notebooks allow you to run code using Spark flavors of SQL, Python, R and Scala programming languages. In this example, we will focus on SQL and Python.

#### 7.1.1.1 Lake Databases

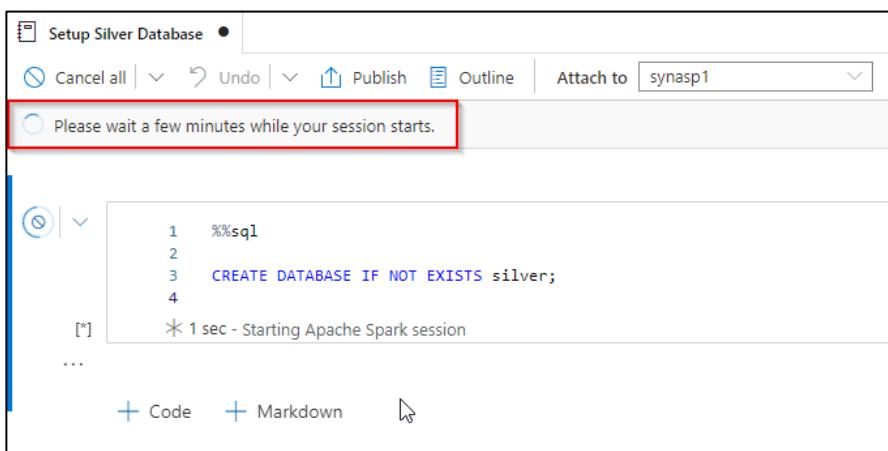
You will start by creating a silver database using Spark SQL.

27. Within the Notebook **Setup Silver Database** code field, add the following SQL code to create the databases:

```
%%sql
CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS silver;
```

28. Select the Run button to start the Spark Pool and run the script.

**NOTE: Starting the Apache Spark Pool may take 3 – 5 minutes. Please be patient!**



29. Once the code has run, select the **+ Code** button, to add a new code field to the Notebook.

```
1 %%sql
2
3 CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS silver;
4
```

\* 51 sec - Starting Apache Spark session

### 7.1.1.2 Azure Blob File System

To create a delta table, you will need the Azure Blob File System (ABFS) driver. This has the URI structure:

abfss://**container\_name**@**storage\_account\_name**.dfs.core.windows.net/

**NOTE: Pay attention to the different colors in the URI above.**

30. Go back to the [Azure portal](#) home screen and select the **Resource group** you provisioned.

31. Once the resource group is open, find the **Storage account** and **copy** the storage name (in the example below, this would be **dlsssdspoc**).

This is the **storage\_account\_name** from the URI.

Name ↑	Type ↑	Location ↑
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>dlsssdspoc</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Storage account</b>	Switzerland North
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>sdspocws1</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Synapse workspace</b>	Switzerland North
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>synasp1 (sdspocws1/synasp1)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Apache Spark pool</b>	Switzerland North

32. Once the storage account name is copied, **select** the **Storage account** to open it.

33. Once the Storage account is open, select the **Container** tab and **copy** the **container name** (in the example below, this would be **dlsssdspocfs1**).

This is the **container\_name** from the URI.

The screenshot shows the Azure Storage account interface for 'dlsssdspoc'. On the left, there's a sidebar with links like Overview, Activity log, Tags, etc., and a 'Containers' link which is highlighted with a red box. The main area has a 'Containers' tab selected, showing a list of containers. One container, 'dlsssdspocfs1', is highlighted with a red box, and a red arrow points to a 'Copy this name' button next to its name.

You can now populate the URI; it should look like the one below:

- abfss://**container\_name@storage\_account\_name**.dfs.core.windows.net/

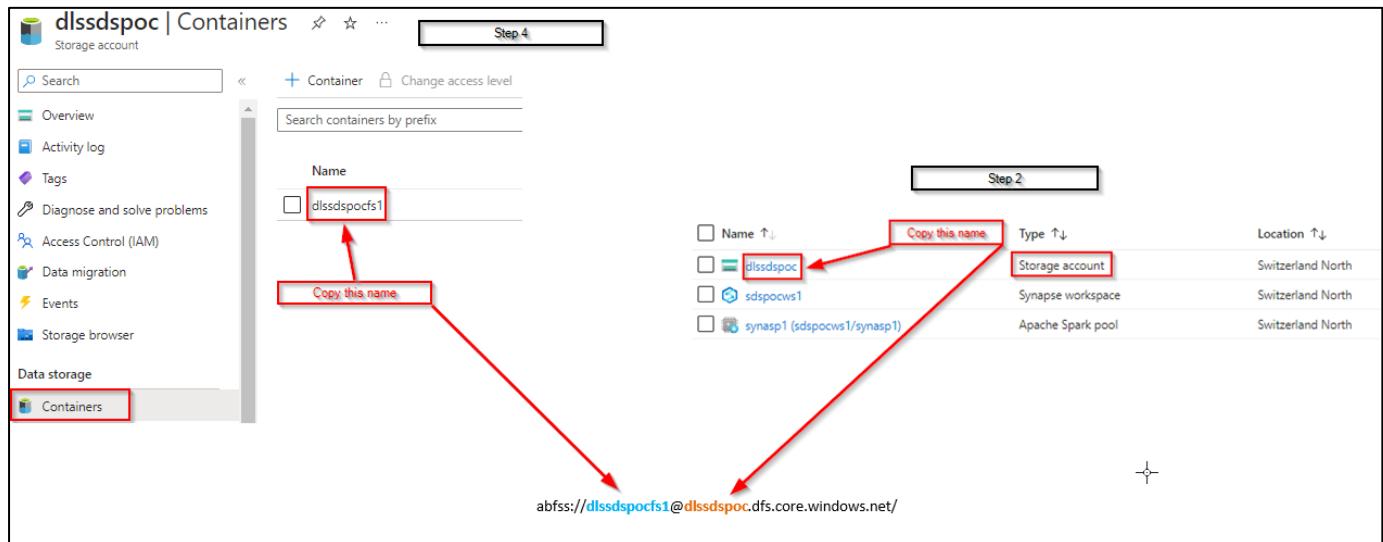
becomes in this example:

- abfss://**dlssdspocfs1@dlssdspoc**.dfs.core.windows.net/

This URI will be used in the **LOCATION** variable in the next code script.

**NOTE: Do NOT copy the URI abfss://dlssdspocfs1@dlssdspoc.dfs.core.windows.net/ you see above. This will NOT work for you. You must input the names of the container and storage account you provisioned as described in chapter [Azure Blob File System](#) above.**

Overview:



### 7.1.1.3 Lake Database Delta Tables

1. Go back to your Azure Synapse Workspace.
2. Within the Notebook **Setup Silver Database** code field, add the SQL code below to create the delta table.

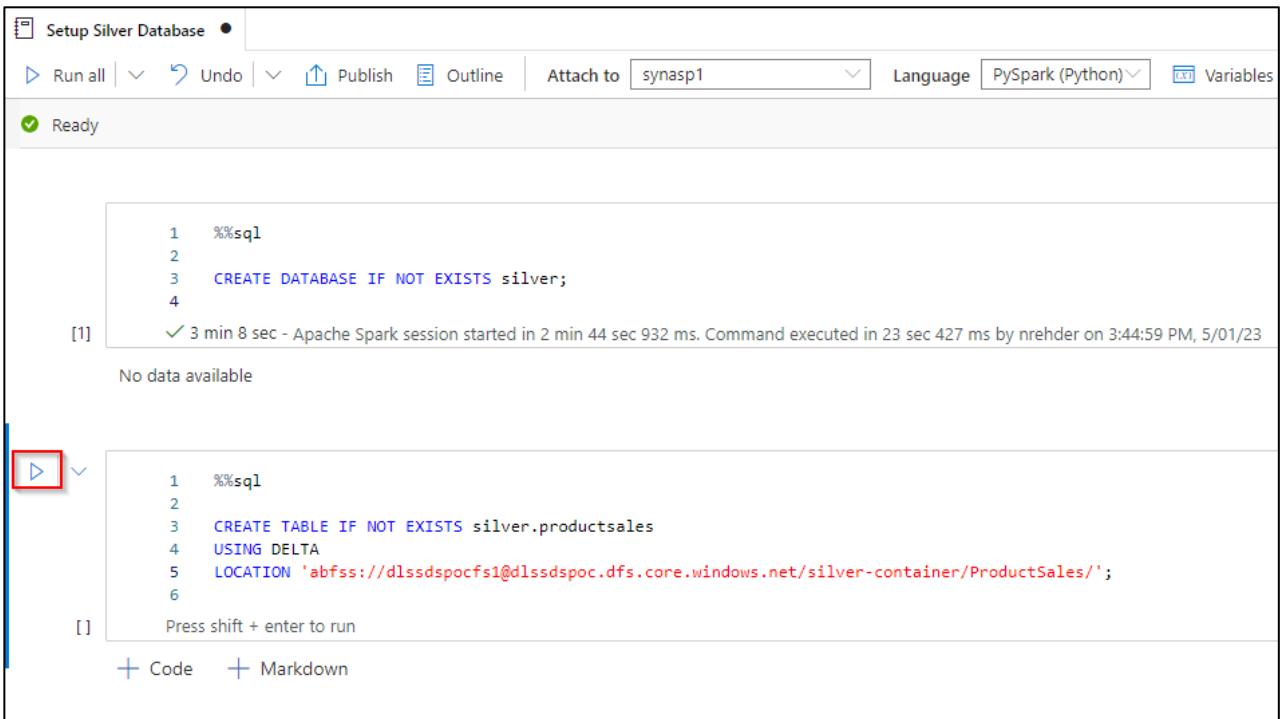
```
%%sql  
  
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS silver.productsales  
USING DELTA  
LOCATION 'abfss://dlssdspocfs1@dlssdspoc.dfs.core.windows.net/silver-  
container/ProductSales/';
```

NOTE: The %%sql command explicitly tells the notebook to use the SQL language to run the code.

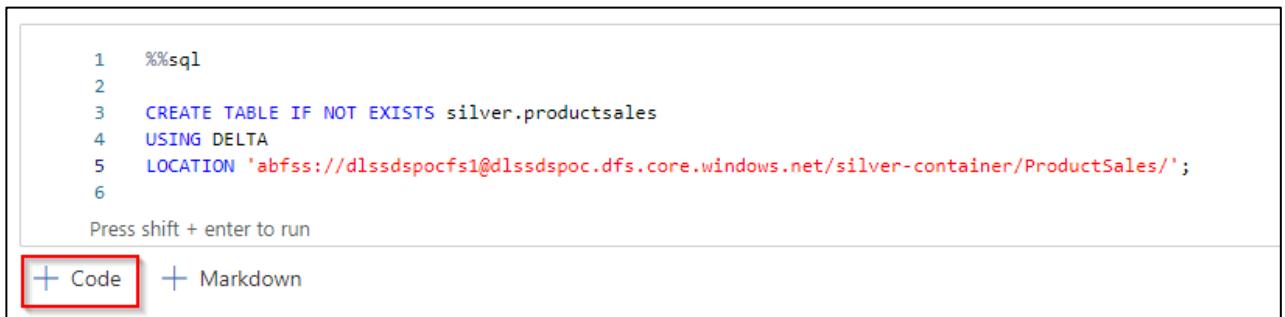
3. Change the **LOCATION** parameter within the SQL code to your URI as described in chapter [Azure Blob File System](#).

```
%%sql  
  
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS silver.productsales  
USING DELTA  
LOCATION 'abfss://dlssdspocfs1@dlssdspoc.dfs.core.windows.net/silver-  
container/ProductSales/';
```

4. Select the Run button to run the script.



5. Once the code has run, select the **+ Code** button, to add a new code field to the Notebook.

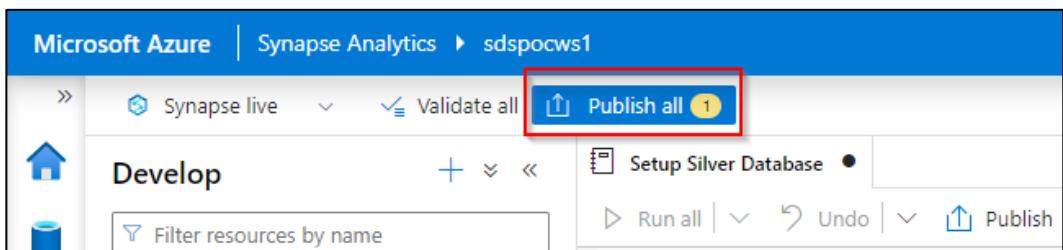


```
1 %%sql
2
3 CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS silver.productsales
4 USING DELTA
5 LOCATION 'abfss://dlssdspocfs1@dlssdspoc.dfs.core.windows.net/silver-container/ProductSales/' ;
6
```

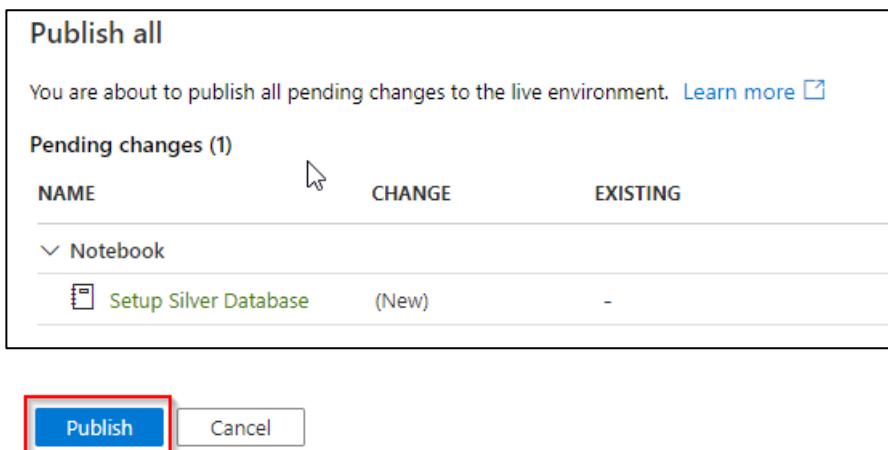
Press shift + enter to run

+ Code + Markdown

6. Select **Publish** to save the new notebook.



7. A new panel should open to the right. Select the **Publish** button.



A banner will appear confirming that the content was published.



#### 7.1.1.4 Audit Logs

Delta Lake format stores data in Parquet files and information regarding DML operations in the `_delta_log` metadata folder. With this metadata available you can view audit logs and time travel between different versions of a Delta table. Time travelling can be achieved by table version or by timestamp.

Now that the data has been changed, we want to be able to view different versions of this data i.e., time travel.

8. Go back to the **Setup Silver Database** tab. Once selected, you will see your Notebook.

```
%%sql
CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS silver;
```

```
[1] %%sql
CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS silver;
[1]: ✓ - Apache Spark session started in 2 min 44 sec 932 ms. Command executed in 23 sec 427 ms on 3:44:59 PM, 5/01/23
... No data available
```

```
Code Markdown
```

```
%%sql
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS silver.productsales
USING DELTA
LOCATION 'abfss://dlssdspocfs1@dlssdspoc.dfs.core.windows.net/silver-container/ProductSales/'
```

```
[8] %%sql
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS silver.productsales
USING DELTA
LOCATION 'abfss://dlssdspocfs1@dlssdspoc.dfs.core.windows.net/silver-container/ProductSales/';
[8]: ✓ - Command executed in 2 sec 944 ms on 3:54:13 PM, 5/01/23
No data available
```

9. Within the Notebook **Setup Silver Database** code field, add the following SQL code to view the audit logs of your delta table. This gives you the change history of your data.

In the audit log you will see the operations we executed after manually changing the data in chapter [Data Changes](#).

```
%%sql
```

```
DESCRIBE HISTORY 'abfss://dlssdspocfs1@dlssdspoc.dfs.core.windows.net/silver-
container/ProductSales/';
```

10. Within the SQL code above change the **abfss URI** to your URI as described in chapter [Azure Blob File System](#).

```
%%sql
DESCRIBE HISTORY 'abfss://dlssdspocfs1@dlssdspoc.dfs.core.windows.net/silver-
container/ProductSales/'
```

Change to your URI

11. Select the Run button to run the script.

Run all

```
1 %%sql
2
3 CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS silver;
4
```

[1] ✓ - Apache Spark session started in 2 min 44 sec 932 ms. Command executed in 23 sec 427 ms on 3:44:59 PM, 5/01/23  
No data available

```
1 %%sql
2
3 CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS silver.productsales
4 USING DELTA
5 LOCATION 'abfss://dlssdspocfs1@dlssdspoc.dfs.core.windows.net/silver-container/ProductSales/';
```

[8] ✓ - Command executed in 2 sec 944 ms on 3:54:13 PM, 5/01/23  
No data available

Run all

```
1 %%sql
2
3 DESCRIBE HISTORY 'abfss://dlssdspocfs1@dlssdspoc.dfs.core.windows.net/silver-container/ProductSales/';
```

[ ] Press shift + enter to run

+ Code + Markdown

You should see the Changes, specifically the operations that took place and the versions available as an output:

version	timestamp	userId	userName	operation	operationParameters	job
1	2023-05-01T18:39:29Z	null	null	MERGE	▶ {"predicate": "(source.'ProductKey' null"}	
0	2023-05-01T18:32:12Z	null	null	WRITE	▶ {"mode": "Append", "partitionBy": "l"}	null

12. Once the code has run, select the **+ Code** button, to add a new code field to the Notebook.

version	timestamp	userId	userName	operation	operationParameters	job
1	2023-04-28T06:19:46Z	null	null	MERGE	▶ {"predicate": "(source.'ProductKey' null"}	
0	2023-04-27T18:57:36Z	null	null	WRITE	▶ {"mode": "Append", "partitionBy": "l"}	null

### 7.1.1.5 Time Traveling

13. Add the following SQL code to view a previous version of your product sales data i.e. **version 0** or the initial state before the manual changes. For the sake of simplicity, we will filter the data.

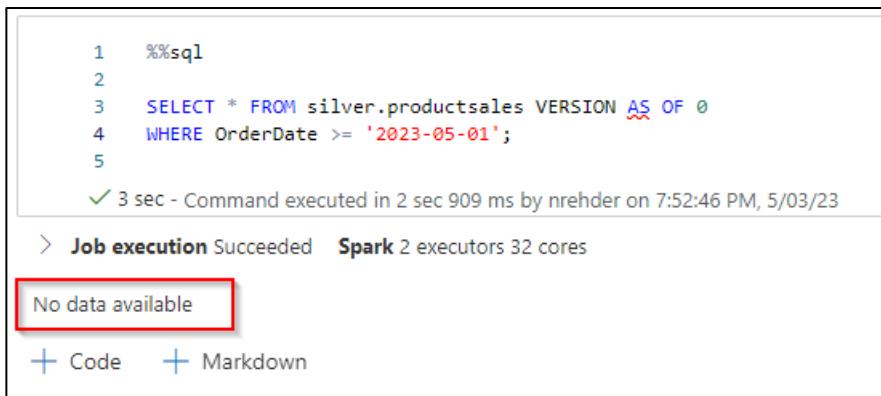
```
%%sql
SELECT * FROM silver.productsales VERSION AS OF 0
WHERE OrderDate >= '2023-05-01';
```

14. Select the Run button to run the script.



```
1 %%sql
2
3 SELECT * FROM silver.productsales VERSION AS OF 1
4 WHERE OrderDate >= '2023-05-01';
5
[] Press shift + enter to run
```

In Version 0, you will not see any values, since the previous version did not have any new OrderDate rows after May 01 2023.



```
1 %%sql
2
3 SELECT * FROM silver.productsales VERSION AS OF 0
4 WHERE OrderDate >= '2023-05-01';
5
✓ 3 sec - Command executed in 2 sec 909 ms by nrehder on 7:52:46 PM, 5/03/23
> Job execution Succeeded Spark 2 executors 32 cores
No data available
+ Code + Markdown
```

15. Change the previous SQL code from **VERSION AS OF 0** to **VERSION AS OF 1** and run the script again.

```
%%sql  
  
SELECT * FROM silver.productsales VERSION AS OF 1  
WHERE OrderDate >= '2023-05-01';
```

You will now see the changed data from the uploaded file in chapter [Data Changes](#) together with the transformations we implemented in data flow **DeltaSilverProductSales**.

ProductName	ProductKey	UnitPrice	OrderDate	OrderQuantityTotal
All-Purpose Bike Stand	486	159	2023-05-02	2
AWC Logo Cap	225	8.989999771118164	2023-05-03	1
Fender Set - Mountain	485	21.979999542236328	2023-05-04	1
Mountain-200 Black, 42	360	2049.09814453125	2023-05-04	2
HL Mountain Tire	537	35	2023-05-02	1
Fender Set - Mountain	485	21.979999542236328	2023-05-03	1

Steps 15 and 16 are **optional**. We advise you to do these steps after the workshop and continue the workshop on step 18.

Instead of using the command **VERSION AS OF**, we can also view previous versions using a timestamp with the command **TIMESTAMP AS OF**.

16. Add the following SQL code to view the initial version of your product sales data using the **TIMESTAMP AS OF** command.

**NOTE:** The timestamp "**2023-05-03T17:41:21Z**" from the code below needs to be replaced. See the next steps.

```
%%sql  
  
SELECT * FROM silver.productsales TIMESTAMP AS OF "2023-05-03T17:41:21Z"  
WHERE OrderDate >= '2023-05-01';
```

The Timestamps we can query can be found in the **DESCRIBE HISTORY** command we used previously.

```

1 %%sql
2
3 DESCRIBE HISTORY `abfss://dlssds1pocfs1@dlssds1poc.dfs.core.windows.net/silver-container/ProductSales/`;
4

```

✓ 11 sec - Command executed in 10 sec 900 ms by nrehder on 7:51:12 PM, 5/03/23

> Job execution Succeeded Spark 2 executors 32 cores [View in monitoring](#)

View [Table](#) [Chart](#) [Export results](#)

version	timestamp	userId	userName	operation
1	2023-05-03T17:41:21Z	null	null	MERGE
0	2023-05-03T16:03:37Z	null	null	WRITE

17. Copy a timestamp from the **DESCRIBE HISTORY** command and paste it in the SQL code from above.

```

1 %%sql
2
3 DESCRIBE HISTORY `abfss://dlssds1pocfs1@dlssds1poc.dfs.core.windows.net/silver-container/ProductSales/`;
4

```

✓ 11 sec - Command executed in 10 sec 900 ms by nrehder on 7:51:12 PM, 5/03/23

> Job execution Succeeded Spark 2 executors 32 cores [View in monitoring](#)

View [Table](#) [Chart](#) [Export results](#)

version	timestamp	userId	userName	operation
1	2023-05-03T17:41:21Z	null	null	MERGE
0	2023-05-03T16:03:37Z	null	null	WRITE

```
%> %%sql
SELECT * FROM silver.productsales, TIMESTAMP AS OF "2023-05-03T17:41:21Z"
WHERE OrderDate >= '2023-05-01';
```

We can now see the new rows from the uploaded file in chapter [Data Changes](#).

```

1 %%sql
2
3 SELECT * FROM silver.productsales VERSION AS OF 1
4 WHERE OrderDate >= '2023-05-01';
5

```

✓ 5 sec - Command executed in 5 sec 511 ms by nrehder on 7:53:26 PM, 5/03/23

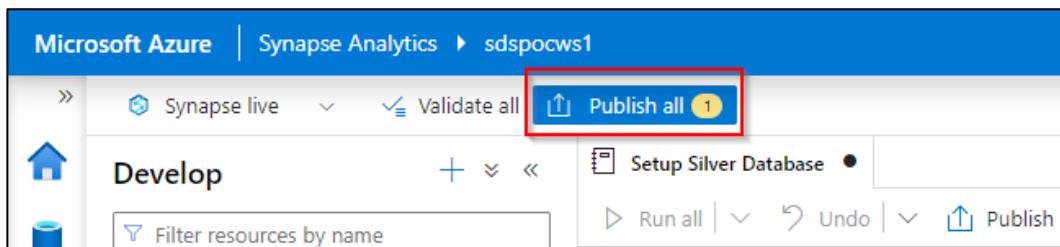
> Job execution Succeeded Spark 2 executors 32 cores [View in monitoring](#) [Open Spark UI](#)

View [Table](#) [Chart](#) [Export results](#)

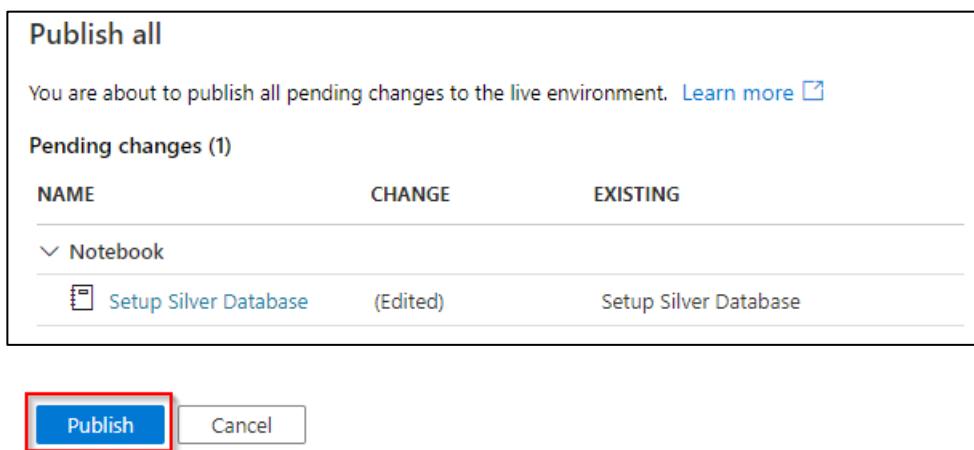
ProductName	ProductKey	UnitPrice	OrderDate	OrderQuantityTotal
All-Purpose Bike Stand	486	159	2023-05-02	2
AWC Logo Cap	225	8.989999771118164	2023-05-03	1
Fender Set - Mountain	485	21.979999542236328	2023-05-04	1
Mountain-200 Black, 42	360	2049.09814453125	2023-05-04	2
HL Mountain Tire	537	35	2023-05-02	1
Fender Set - Mountain	485	21.979999542236328	2023-05-03	1

Let's save our work.

18. Select the **Publish All** button.



19. A new panel should open to the right. Select the **Publish** button.



A banner should appear confirming that the content was published.



You have now learned how to view different versions of your delta formatted data being used as a delta table in your lake database using Spark SQL.

You have successfully queried a delta table using a serverless SQL pool.

#### 7.1.1.6 Removing Historic Delta Logs (OPTIONAL)

This chapter is **optional**. We advise you to do these steps after the workshop and continue the workshop on chapter [Gold Database](#).

Delta Lake maintains a history of all the changes by default. That means over a period, the historical data will grow. Based on your business requirements you would like to keep historical data for a past certain duration like last one month, last one year etc. to optimize your storage costs.

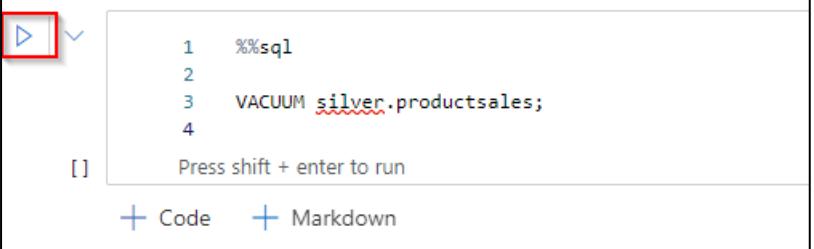
Name	Modified
[..]	5/13/2023, 11:01:59 AM
_delta_log	
part-00000-a367e0e5-cf99-4a8a-bfeb-e886f592e2c9-c000.snappy.parquet	5/13/2023, 11:01:59 AM
part-00001-8488466f-c7de-4d0c-9798-ec88b8c06b7c-c000.snappy.parquet	5/13/2023, 11:01:59 AM
part-00002-ddfa9f46-3c51-490e-9d3f-e8aa9d819a44-c000.snappy.parquet	5/13/2023, 11:01:59 AM
part-00003-e8b95a83-7668-4908-a1d2-2b4c4ecc8c08-c000.snappy.parquet	5/13/2023, 11:01:59 AM
part-00004-913ea121-5088-42d1-9bc5-71c33872813f-c000.snappy.parquet	5/13/2023, 11:02:02 AM
part-00005-4817b5a3-4461-4c5c-b347-443cfefbefc9-c000.snappy.parquet	5/13/2023, 11:02:02 AM
part-00006-9d25989f-18e7-4630-8612-dae49d8ca74e-c000.snappy.parquet	5/13/2023, 11:02:00 AM

1. Within the Notebook **Setup Silver Database** code field, add the following SQL code to clear historic delta logs.

**NOTE:** This same command can be used later in the Setup Gold Database to clear historic delta logs.

```
%%sql  
VACUUM silver.productsales;
```

2. Select the Run button to run the script.



```
1 %%sql  
2  
3 VACUUM silver.productsales;  
4  
[ ] Press shift + enter to run
```

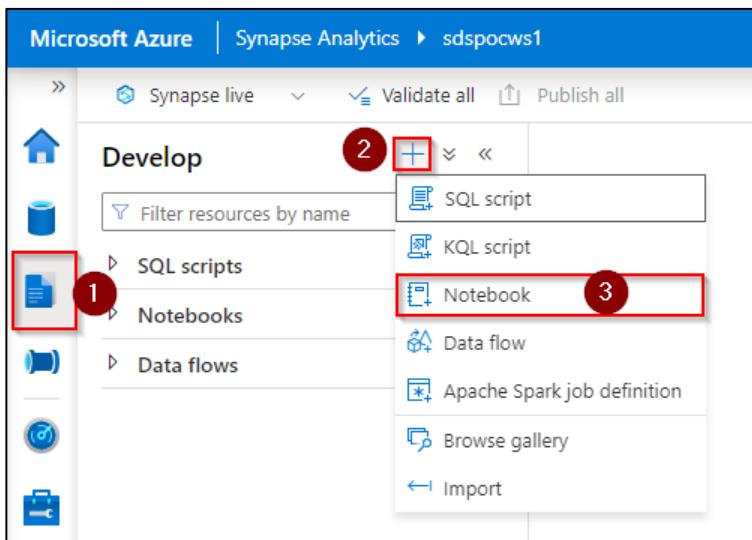
+ Code + Markdown

**NOTE:** You cannot delete historical data within the last 7 days by default and that is to maintain consistency in data.

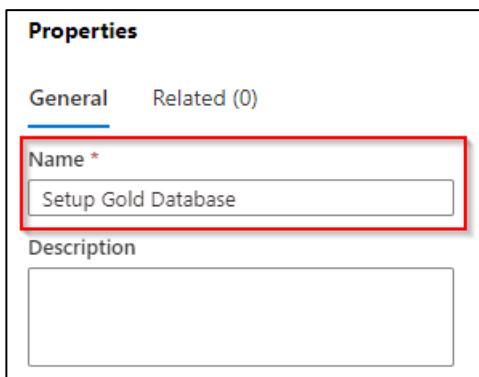
### 7.1.2 Gold Database

We will now create our gold database, where the data is made ready for consumption. The steps here are similar to what we configured in chapter [Silver Database](#).

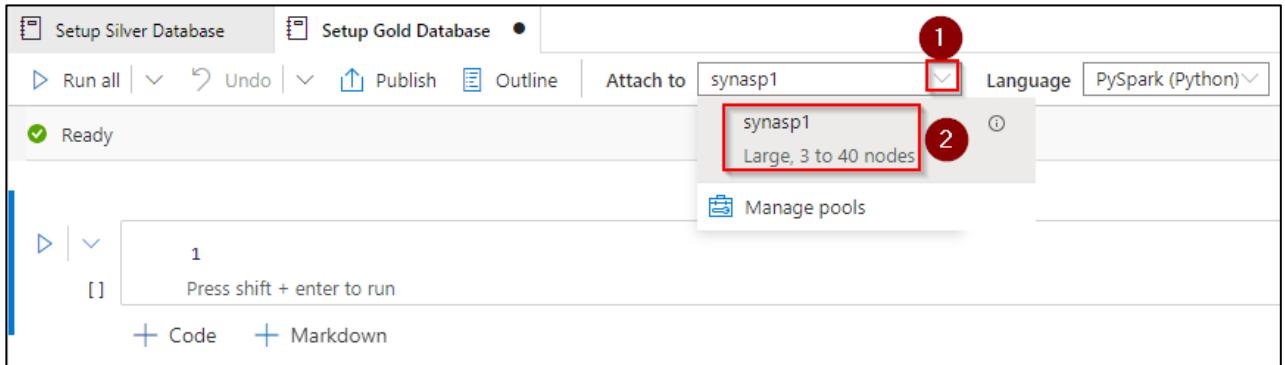
1. Select the **Develop** tab to the left, select the + button and create a new Notebook.



2. Rename the newly created Notebook to **Setup Gold Database**.



- To begin using this new Notebook, attach an Apache Spark Pool by selecting the **Attach to** dropdown. Select the provisioned spark pool.



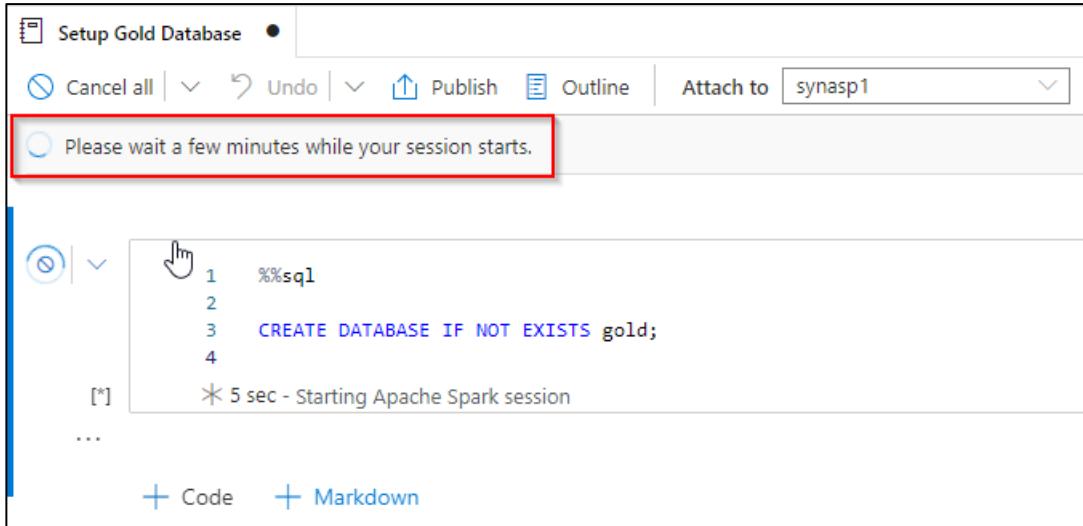
#### 7.1.2.1 Lake Database

- Within the Notebook **Setup Gold Database** code field, add the following SQL code to create the database:

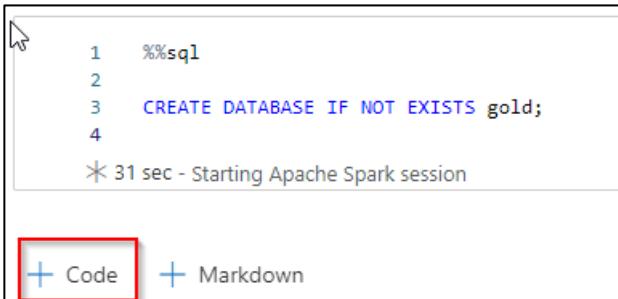
```
%%sql
CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS gold;
```

- Select the Run button to start the Spark Pool and run the script.

**Note: Starting the Spark Pool may take 3 – 5 minutes. Please be patient!**



6. Once the code has run, beneath the initial code field we created in step 4. Select the **+ Code** button, to add a new code field to the Notebook.



```
1 %%sql
2
3 CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS gold;
4
5 * 31 sec - Starting Apache Spark session
```

+ Code + Markdown

#### 7.1.2.2 Lake Database Delta Tables

7. Within the Notebook **Setup Gold Database** code field, add the following SQL code to create the delta tables in the gold lake database.

```
%%sql
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS gold.productsales
USING DELTA
LOCATION 'abfss://dlssdpocfs1@dlssdpoc.dfs.core.windows.net/gold-
container/ProductSales/';
```

8. Change the **LOCATION** parameter within the SQL code to your URI as described in chapter [Azure Blob File System](#).



```
%%sql
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS gold.productsales
USING DELTA
LOCATION 'abfss://dlssdpocfs1@dlssdpoc.dfs.core.windows.net/gold-
container/ProductSales/';
```

9. Select the Run button to run the script.

The screenshot shows the Synapse Notebook interface with the title "Setup Gold Database". The toolbar includes "Run all", "Undo", "Publish", "Outline", "Attach to" (set to "synasp1"), "Language" (set to "PySpark (Python)"), and a "View" dropdown. A status bar at the top right says "Ready". Below the toolbar, a message indicates "No data available". The notebook contains two code cells:

```
1 %%sql
2
3 CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS gold;
4
```

[1] ✓ 1 min 7 sec - Apache Spark session started in 52 sec 171 ms. Command executed in 15 sec 47 ms by nrehder on 8:55:20 PM, 5/01/23

No data available

```
1 %%sql
2
3 CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS gold.productsales
4 USING DELTA
5 LOCATION 'abfss://dlssdspocfs1@dlssdspoc.dfs.core.windows.net/gold-container/ProductSales/';
6
7
```

[2] ✓ 33 sec - Command executed in 33 sec 764 ms by nrehder on 9:01:50 PM, 5/01/23

> Job execution Succeeded Spark 2 executors 8 cores

... No data available

+ Code + Markdown

10. Once the code has run, select the **+ Code** button, to add a new code field to the Notebook.

The screenshot shows the Synapse Notebook interface with the same setup as the previous screenshot. The notebook contains the same two code cells and their execution results. The bottom navigation bar features a red-bordered "+ Code" button, which is the target for the user's selection.

+ Code + Markdown

### 7.1.2.3 Audit Logs

11. Add the following SQL code to view the change history of your product data i.e., the data that we manually changed in chapter [Data Changes](#).

```
%%sql
```

```
DESCRIBE HISTORY 'abfss://dlssdspocfs1@dlssdspoc.dfs.core.windows.net/gold-
container/ProductSales/' ;
```

12. Within the SQL code above change the **abfss URI** to your URI as described in chapter [Azure Blob File System](#).

```
%%sql
```

```
DESCRIBE HISTORY 'abfss://dlssdspocfs1@dlssdspoc.dfs.core.windows.net/gold-
container/ProductSales/' ;
```

Change to your URI

13. Select the Run button to run the script.

```

1 %%sql
2
3 CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS gold;
4
[1] ✓ 1 min 7 sec - Apache Spark session started in 52 sec 171 ms. Command executed in 15 sec 47 ms by nrehder on 8:55:20 PM, 5/01/23
No data available

1 %%sql
2
3 CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS gold.productsales
4 USING DELTA
5 LOCATION 'abfss://dlssdspocfs1@dlssdspoc.dfs.core.windows.net/gold-container/ProductSales/';
6
7
[2] ✓ 33 sec - Command executed in 33 sec 764 ms by nrehder on 9:01:50 PM, 5/01/23
> Job execution Succeeded Spark 2 executors 8 cores
No data available

1 %%sql
2
3 DESCRIBE HISTORY 'abfss://dlssdspocfs1@dlssdspoc.dfs.core.windows.net/gold-container/ProductSales/';
4
[ ] Press shift + enter to run
+ Code + Markdown

```

Once the code has run you will see the change operations WRITE (the initial trigger) and MERGE (the second trigger after the data changes)

14. Select the + Code button, to add a new code field to the Notebook.

version	timestamp	userId	userName	operation	operationParameters	job
1	2023-04-28T06:19:46Z	null	null	MERGE	["predicate": "(source.ProductKey` null"]	
0	2023-04-27T18:57:36Z	null	null	WRITE	["mode": "Append", "partitionBy": null]	

+ Code + Markdown

#### 7.1.2.4 Optimization (Z-Ordering)

Z-ordering will allow for greater read performance by taking advantage of data skipping. One or multiple columns can be specified for a Z-order. Ideal column choices are those that are commonly used as filters when reading data.

15. Add the following SQL code to implement Z-ordering optimization using the **OrderDate** column.

```
%%sql
OPTIMIZE gold.productsales ZORDER BY (OrderDate);
```

#### 7.1.2.5 Time Traveling

16. Add the following SQL code to view **version 1**.

```
%%sql
SELECT * FROM gold.productsales VERSION AS OF 1
WHERE OrderDate >= '2023-05-01';
```

17. Select the **Run** button to run the script.

```
1 %%sql
2
3 SELECT * FROM gold.productsales VERSION AS OF 1
4 WHERE OrderDate >= '2023-05-01';
5
[17] ✓ 1 sec - Command executed in 1 sec 189 ms by nrehder on 4:32:45 PM, 6/14/23
```

You will now see the same changed data we queried previously in chapter [Silver Database](#), but transformed based on the transformations activities we implemented in data flow **DeltaGoldProductSales**.

```

1 %%sql
2
3 SELECT * FROM gold.productsales VERSION AS OF 1
4 WHERE OrderDate >= '2023-05-01';
5

```

✓ 1 sec - Command executed in 1 sec 189 ms by nrehder on 4:32:45 PM, 6/14/23

> Job execution Succeeded Spark 2 executors 32 cores

View Table Chart Export results ▾

ProductKey	ProductName	PredictionCategory	PredictionSubcategory	UnitPrice
225	AWC Logo Cap	Clothing	Caps	8.98999971118164
486	All-Purpose Bike Stand	Accessories	Bike Stands	159
485	Fender Set - Mountain	Accessories	Fenders	21.979999542236328
360	Mountain-200 Black, 42	Bikes	Mountain Bikes	2049.09814453125
537	HL Mountain Tire	Accessories	Tires and Tubes	35
485	Fender Set - Mountain	Accessories	Fenders	21.979999542236328

### 7.1.2.6 Restoring

Let's assume, we are not happy with the changes made and would like to revert back to version 0 i.e. without the data changes we implemented in chapter [Data Changes](#).

18. Select the **+ Code** button, to add a new code field to the Notebook.
19. Add the following SQL code to restore **version 0** as the primary data structure.

```

%%sql
RESTORE gold.productsales TO VERSION AS OF 0;

```

20. Select the **Run** button to run the script.



We can now view this restoration process in our audit log. Re-run the DESCRIBE HISTORY script from step 13. You should now see the RESTORE command in the logs.

**NOTE:** Restoring is database specific. If you restore a version within the gold database, you will also have to do so manually in the silver database.

```

1 %%sql
2
3 DESCRIBE HISTORY abfss://dlssdcpcocfs1@dlssdcpcoc.dfs.core.windows.net/gold-container/ProductSales/';
4

[6] ✓ 1 sec - Command executed in 1 sec 145 ms by nrehder on 9:07:01 PM, 6/14/23
> Job execution Succeeded Spark 2 executors 32 cores
View in monitoring
...
```

version	timestamp	userId	userName	operation
3	2023-06-14T19:06:38Z	null	null	RESTORE
2	2023-06-14T19:05:53Z	null	null	OPTIMIZE
1	2023-06-14T18:44:41Z	null	null	MERGE
0	2023-06-14T18:06:29Z	null	null	WRITE

Let's verify that we are viewing the initial data structure (version 0).

21. Select the **+ Code** button, to add a new code field to the Notebook.
22. Add the following SQL code to view the data.

```
%%sql
SELECT * FROM gold.productsales VERSION AS OF 3
WHERE OrderDate >= '2023-05-01';
```

23. Select the **Run** button to run the script.

```

1 %%sql
2
3 SELECT * FROM gold.productsales VERSION AS OF 3
4 WHERE OrderDate >= '2023-05-01';
5

[7] ✓ 1 sec - Command executed in 1 sec 154 ms by nrehder on 9:08:05 PM, 6/14/23
> Job execution Succeeded Spark 2 executors 32 cores
...
```

No data available

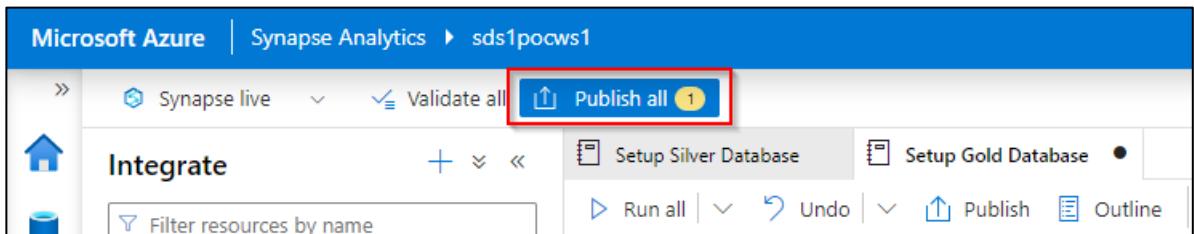
**NOTE:** We select **VERSION AS OF 3** because version 2 is the Z-Ordering optimization we implemented in chapter [Optimization \(Z-Ordering\)](#)

Running this script should return no data since the initial data i.e., version 0 did not have any new OrderDate rows after May 01, 2023.

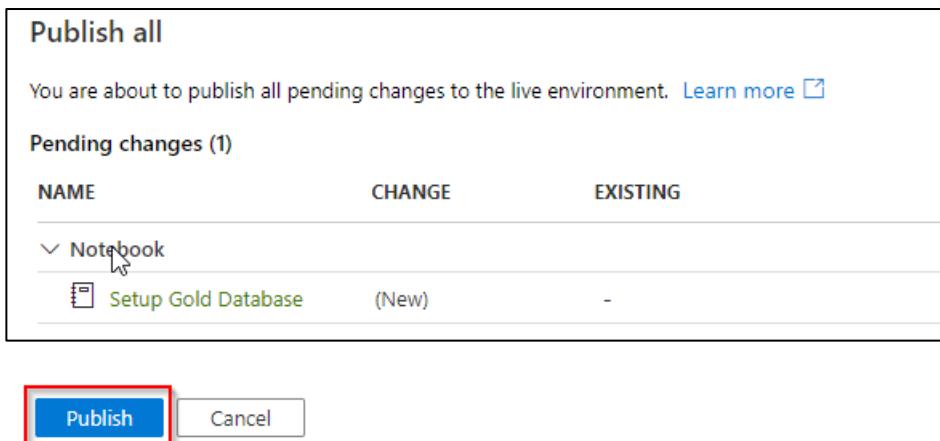
We have therefore successfully reversed our data changes.

Let's save our work.

24. Select the Publish All button.



25. A new panel should open to the right. Select the **Publish** button.



A banner should appear confirming that the content was published.

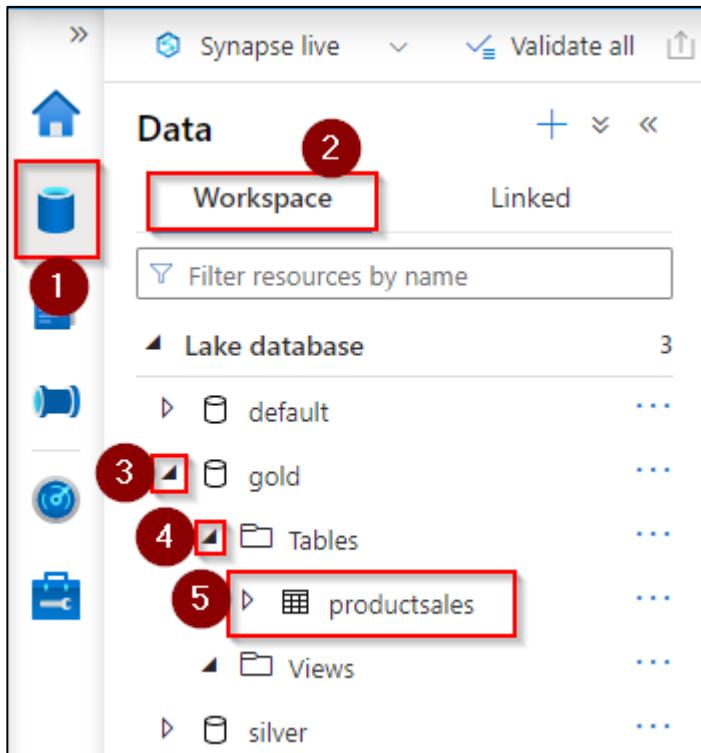


### 7.1.2.7 Query Delta Table with SQL Serverless Pool

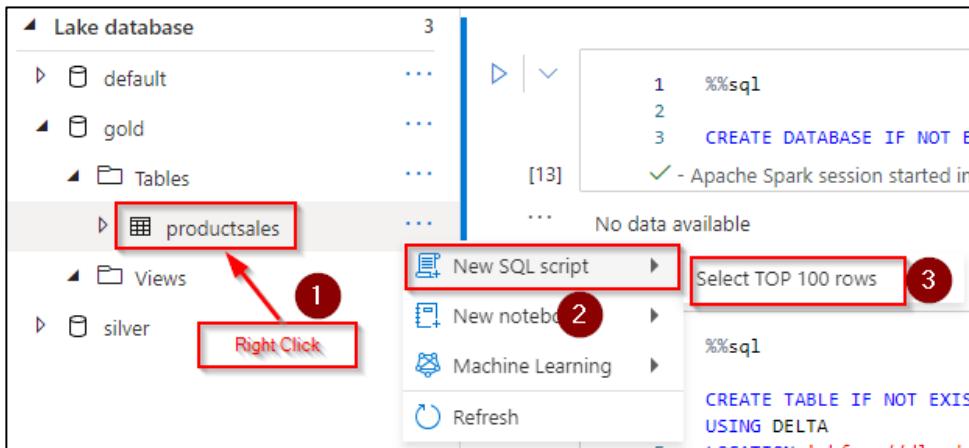
We will now query the delta table we created from the delta formatted data located in the gold-container in chapter [Gold Database](#).

**NOTE:** You may need to refresh your browser to view the newly created Lake Database in the Data tab. Make sure you publish everything and save your work before refreshing the browser. See Step 24.

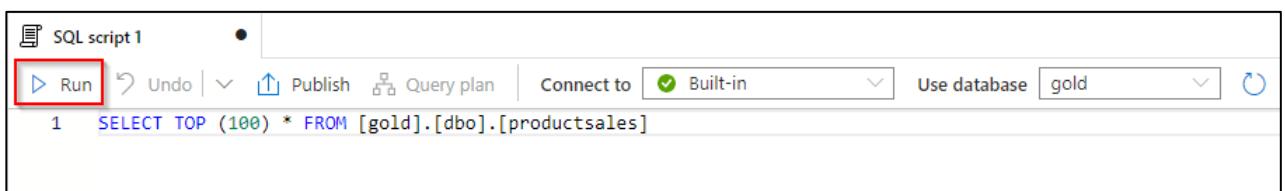
34. Select the **Data** tab to the left, select **Workspace** and browse to the **Tables** folder. Within the **Tables** folder you will see the **productsales** table we created earlier.



35. Right click the **productsales** table and select **New SQL script**, followed by **Select TOP 100 rows**.  
 This will create a new tab with a SQL statement to query the table.



36. Select the **Run** button to run the SQL statement.



After query execution, you will now see the data related to the **productsales** delta table in the gold database.

ProductKey	ProductName	PredictionCategory	PredictionSubCategory	UnitPrice	OrderDate	OrderQuantity	AmountSold
214	Sport-100 Helmet, Red	Accessories	Helmets	34.99	2018-10-24T00:00:00	1	34.99
217	Sport-100 Helmet, Black	Accessories	Helmets	34.99	2019-01-07T00:00:00	12	419.88
217	Sport-100 Helmet, Black	Accessories	Helmets	34.99	2019-02-22T00:00:00	5	174.95
217	Sport-100 Helmet, Black	Accessories	Helmets	34.99	2019-03-04T00:00:00	7	244.93
222	Sport-100 Helmet, Blue	Accessories	Helmets	34.99	2018-12-22T00:00:00	5	174.95
222	Sport-100 Helmet, Blue	Accessories	Helmets	34.99	2019-01-21T00:00:00	8	279.92
222	Sport-100 Helmet, Blue	Accessories	Helmets	34.99	2019-10-01T00:00:00	5	174.95
222	Sport-100 Helmet, Blue	Accessories	Helmets	34.99	2019-10-13T00:00:00	6	209.94
231	Long-Sleeve Logo Jersey, M	Clothing	Jerseys	49.99	2019-06-09T00:00:00	2	99.98

## 8 Query Delta Formatted Data in Azure Storage with Serverless SQL Pool (OPTIONAL)

This chapter is **optional**. We advise you to do this chapter after the workshop.

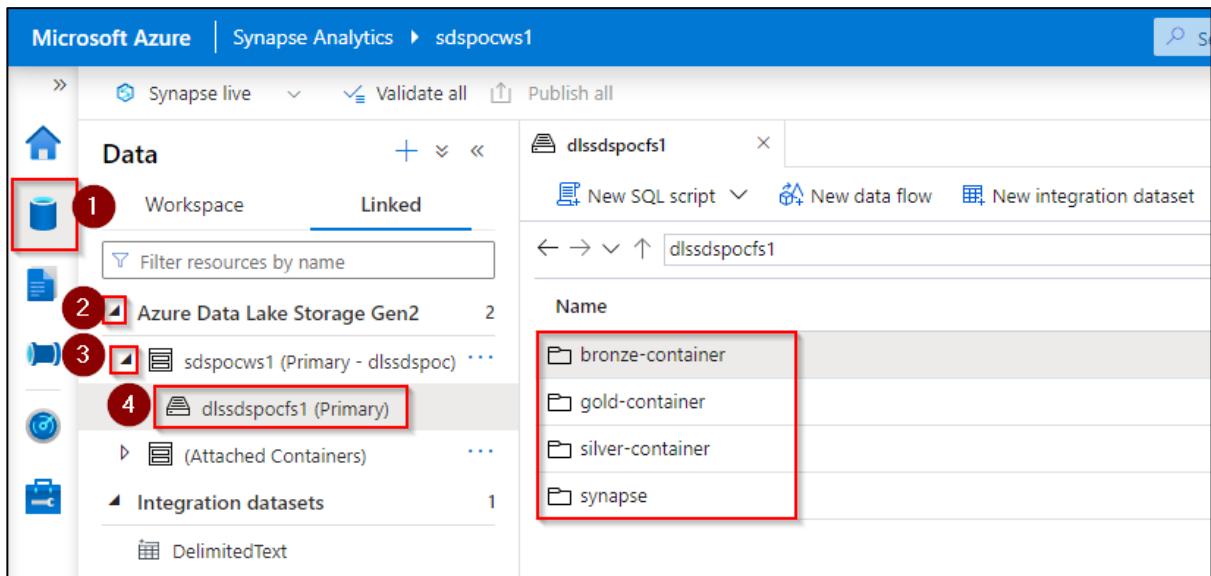
We have been querying the delta tables using the Apache Spark Pool and the Serverless SQL Pool. Additionally, we can also query the delta formatted files directly from the Azure storage using the Serverless SQL Pool. This method is usually reserved for ad-hoc queries.

**NOTE:** Querying the delta files using the Serverless SQL Pool comes with limitations. One of those is the inability to time travel. The data queried is always in the most resent state. Additional limitations can be found [here](#).

**NOTE:** We are querying the gold-container in this chapter, but any container with delta formatted data could be used.

1. Select the **Data** tab to the left, select **Linked** and open your **primary data storage** i.e., the storage you provisioned in chapter [Create Resource Group and Resources](#). Select the **named container** of this storage.

Selecting the container will open a **new tab** on the Synapse canvas. You will see the medallion structure you created earlier (*bronze-container, silver-container, and gold-container*).



The first data flow we created (**DeltaSilverProductSales**) imported data from the *bronze-container*, transformed it and saved it to the Delta format in the *silver-container*. Later we created a second data flow (**DeltaGoldProductSales**) that imported data from the *silver-container* and joined it with predicted data, which in turn was saved in the Delta format in the *gold-container*. To review these steps, see chapter [Data Flows](#).

2. Within the **gold-container**, select the **ProductSales** directory.

You will see that a **delta log folder** (\_delta\_log) was created together with a delta formatted file.

We can now query this delta formatted file using the SQL Serverless pool directory from the data lake.

3. Go back to the **gold-container**, right-click on the **ProductSales** directory, select **New SQL script** and **Select Top 100 rows**.

4. Once selected, a new panel will open to the right. Select the File Type **Delta format** and select **Apply**.

Select TOP 100 rows

ProductSales

Source folder format settings  
Specify the format and layout of your data.

Folder path  
<https://dlssdspocdfs.core.windows.net/dlssdspocfs1/gold-container/ProductSales/>

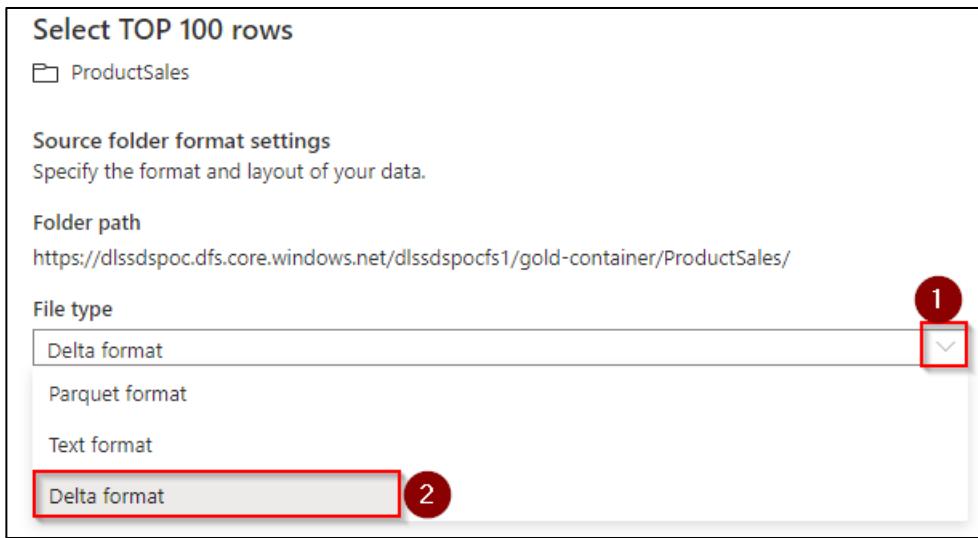
File type

1 Delta format

Parquet format

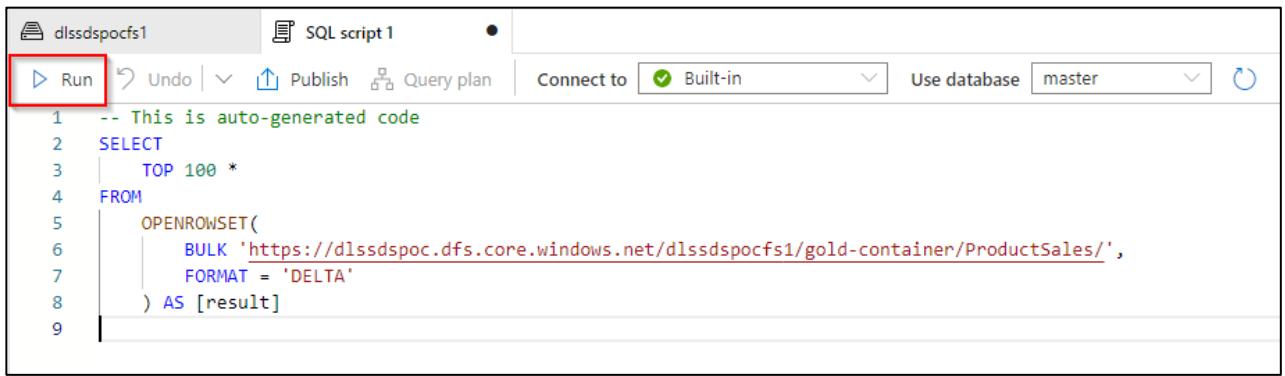
Text format

2 Delta format



This will create a SQL statement querying the first 100 rows of ProductSales directory located in the gold-container using the delta format.

5. Run the query.



```
1 -- This is auto-generated code
2 SELECT
3     TOP 100 *
4 FROM
5     OPENROWSET(
6         BULK 'https://dlssdspocdfs.core.windows.net/dlssdspocfs1/gold-container/ProductSales/',
7         FORMAT = 'DELTA'
8     ) AS [result]
```

You will see a query output below:

The screenshot shows a SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) window. The top bar includes tabs for 'dlssdspocfs1' and 'SQL script 1', and various buttons like 'Run', 'Undo', 'Publish', 'Query plan', 'Connect to', 'Built-in', 'master', and a refresh icon. The main area displays a T-SQL script:

```
1 -- This is auto-generated code
2 SELECT
3     TOP 100 *
4 FROM
5     OPENROWSET(
6         BULK 'https://dlssdspoc.dfs.core.windows.net/dlssdspocfs1/gold-container /ProductSales/',
7         FORMAT = 'DELTA'
8     ) AS [result]
```

An arrow points from the bottom of the script area down to the results grid. The results grid is titled 'Table' and contains the following data:

ProductKey	ProductName	PredictionCategory	PredictionSubCategory	UnitPrice	OrderDate	OrderQuantity	AmountSold
217	Sport-100 Helmet, Black	Accessories	Helmets	34.99	2019-06-09T00:00:00.000	6	209.94
217	Sport-100 Helmet, Black	Accessories	Helmets	34.99	2019-10-05T00:00:00.000	5	174.95
222	Sport-100 Helmet, Blue	Accessories	Helmets	34.99	2019-05-03T00:00:00.000	6	209.94
225	AWC Logo Cap	Clothing	Caps	8.99	2019-03-23T00:00:00.000	5	44.95
225	AWC Logo Cap	Clothing	Caps	8.99	2019-07-03T00:00:00.000	5	44.95
225	AWC Logo Cap	Clothing	Caps	8.99	2019-09-21T00:00:00.000	5	44.95

A red box highlights the entire results grid. At the bottom left of the results pane, there is a message: '00:00:07 Query executed successfully.'

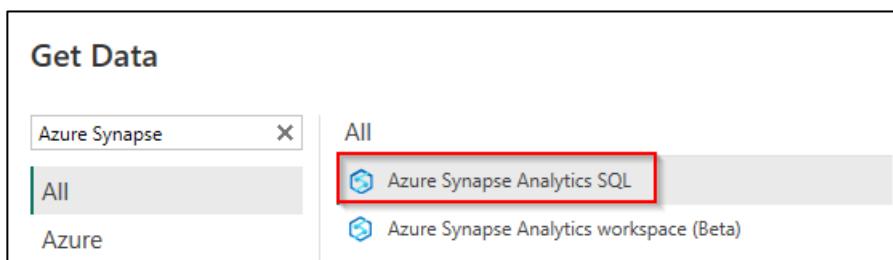
## 9 Connect to Power BI (OPTIONAL)

This chapter is **optional**. We advise you to do this chapter after the workshop.

We have created a data lakehouse, the next step is to import and visualize the data using a BI Tool such as Power BI.

There are currently two methods of importing delta formatted data into Power BI if you've created the data lakehouse using Azure Synapse Analytics:

### 1. Azure Synapse Analytics SQL Connector



This native connector uses the **Serverless SQL endpoint** for Azure Synapse to query the delta tables we created in chapter [Create Azure Synapse Lake Database](#). This is a great option if the report consumers expect live data, as you can connect to the Serverless SQL endpoint using the **DirectQuery mode**.

Since we are using the Serverless SQL endpoint, we cannot time travel. The delta formatted data we query using this connector will always be the most current version.

In the future, Microsoft will most likely make a Serverless Spark endpoint for Azure Synapse available, allowing us to query the delta formatted data using spark, which enables time travel. But for now, this is not yet available.

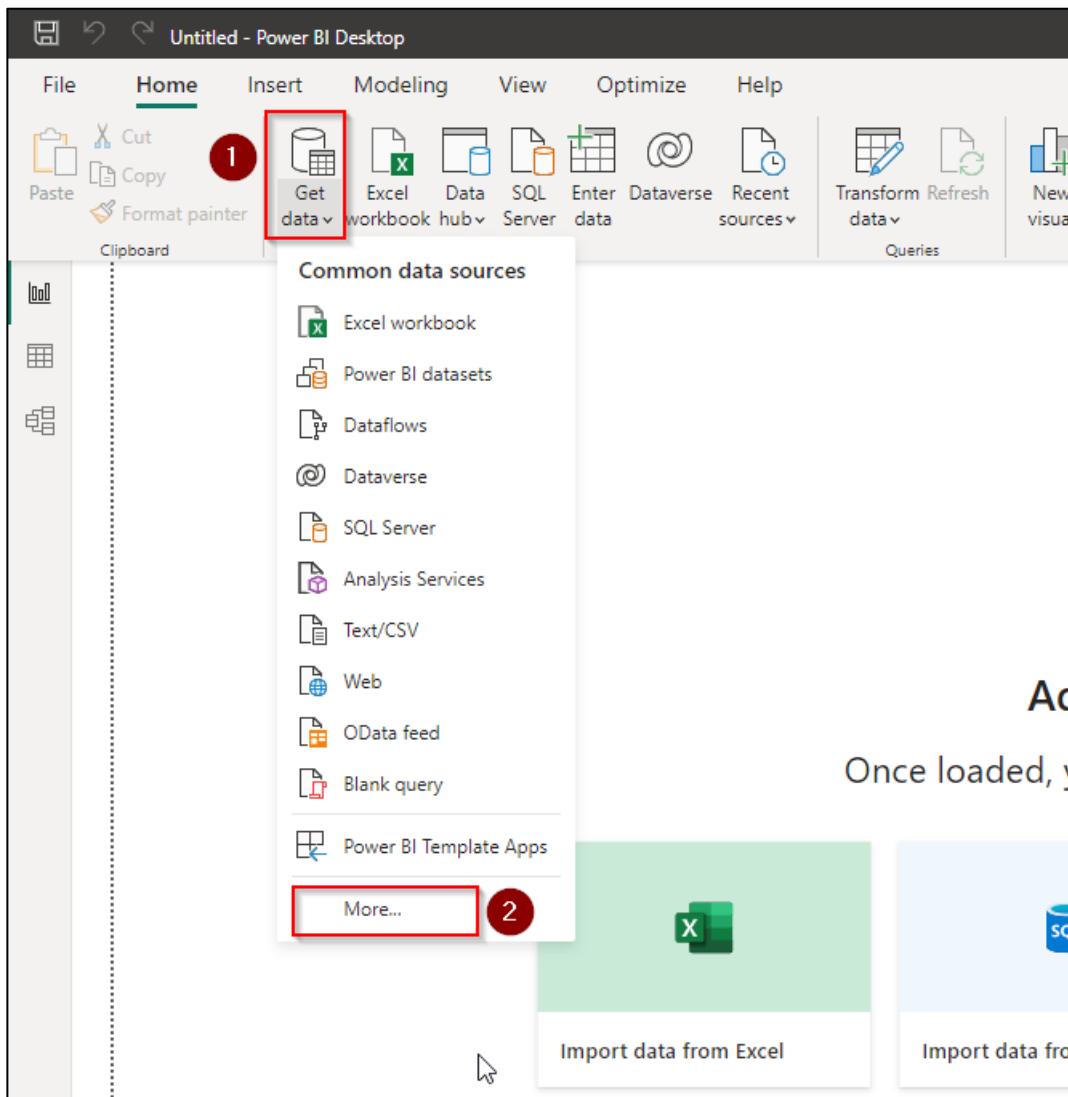
### 2. Custom Delta Lake Connector

This [custom connector](#) allows you to import your delta lake files directly from your storage account. This option allows you to define the version number directly in the Power Query Editor in Power BI. Keep in mind that you can only use the **import mode** with this option.

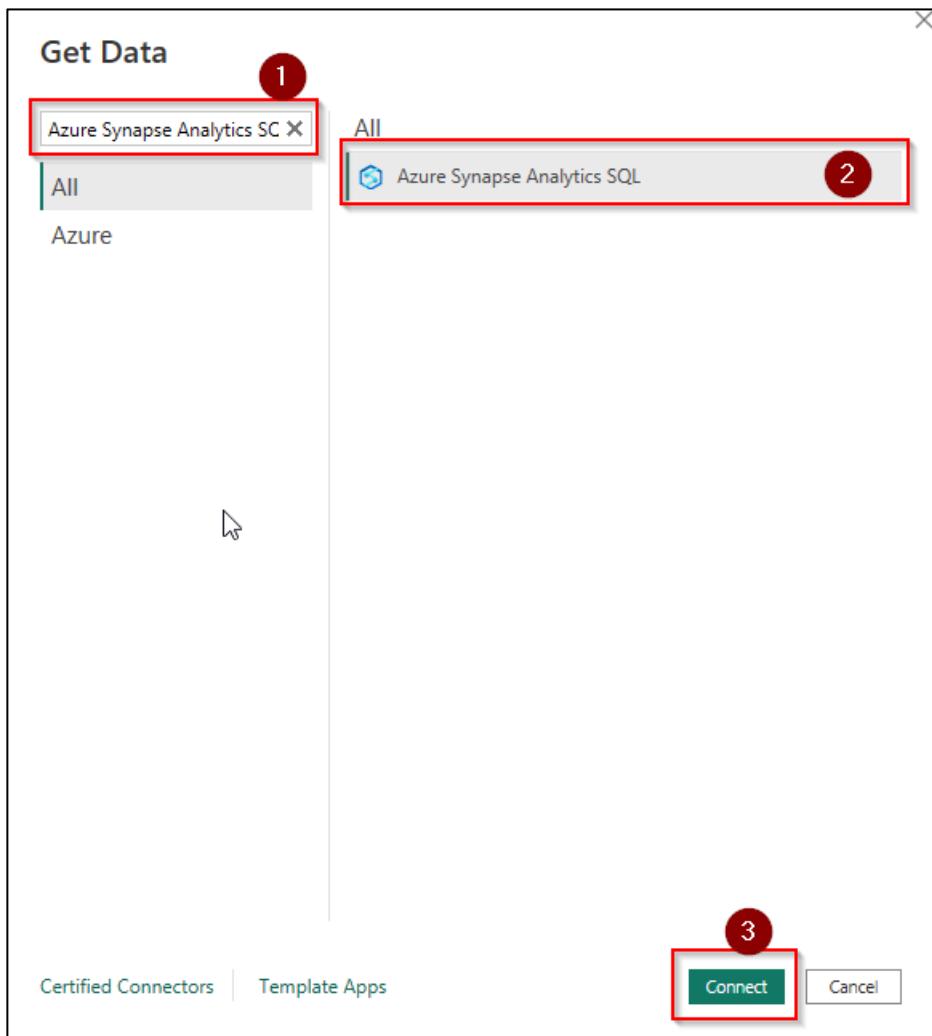
### 9.1.1 Azure Synapse Analytics SQL Connector

Let's connect our delta table in the gold database located in the Azure Synapse using the Power BI Azure Synapse Analytics SQL Connector.

1. Open the **Power BI Desktop** application.
2. Once opened, select the **Get data** button and select **More** to view all the available connectors.



3. A new window will open, search for the **Azure Synapse Analytics SQL** and select it from the list.
4. Select the **Connect** button.



A new window will appear requesting the SQL Server database information.



We require the SQL Serverless Pool endpoint for Azure Synapse.

3. Go back to the [Azure portal](#) home screen and select the **Resource group** you provisioned.

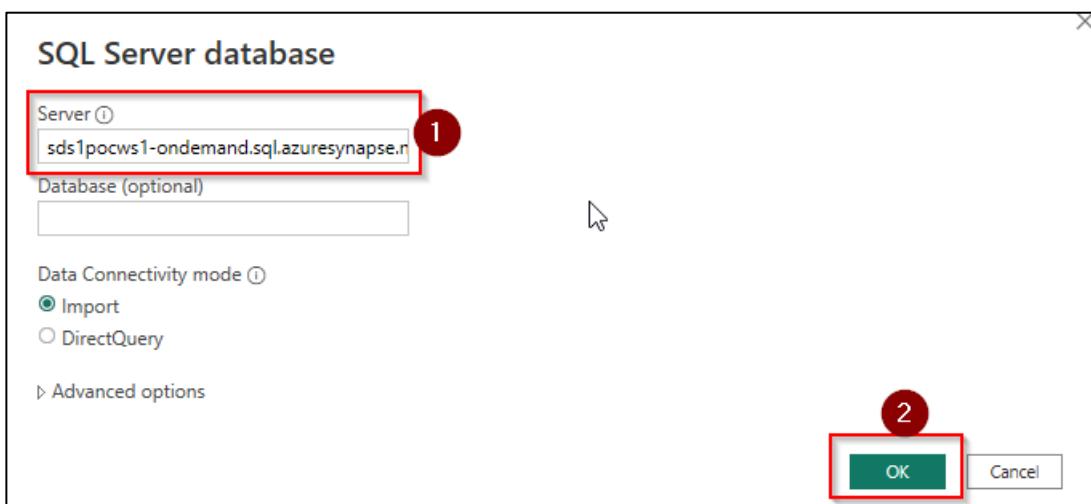
- 4.** Within the **Resource group**, select the resource type **Synapse workspace**.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name ↑↓	Type ↑↓	Location ↑↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	 dlssdpoc	Storage account	Switzerland North
<input type="checkbox"/>	 sdspocws1	Synapse workspace	Switzerland North
<input type="checkbox"/>	 synasp1 (sdspocws1/synasp1)	Apache Spark pool	Switzerland North

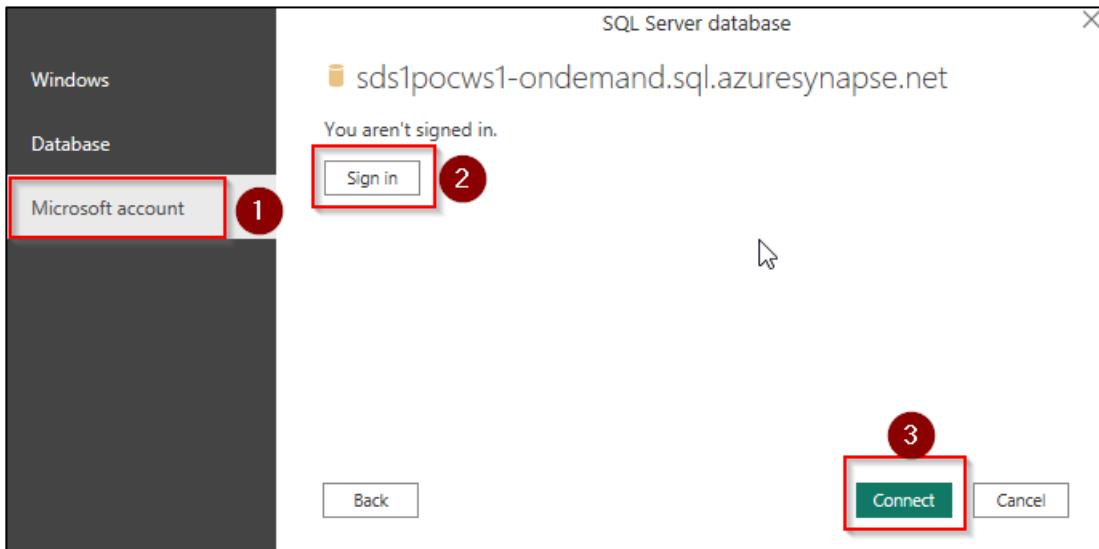
5. A new page will appear. The Serverless SQL endpoint is in the **overview** section of the Synapse workspace.

The screenshot shows the Azure portal's 'Overview' page for a Synapse workspace. The 'Serverless SQL endpoint' field is highlighted with a red box and a red arrow points from it to the corresponding field in the Power BI connection dialog.

6. **Copy** the Serverless SQL endpoint.
7. Go back to your Power BI Desktop application and paste the Serverless SQL endpoint in the **Server** field and select **OK**.



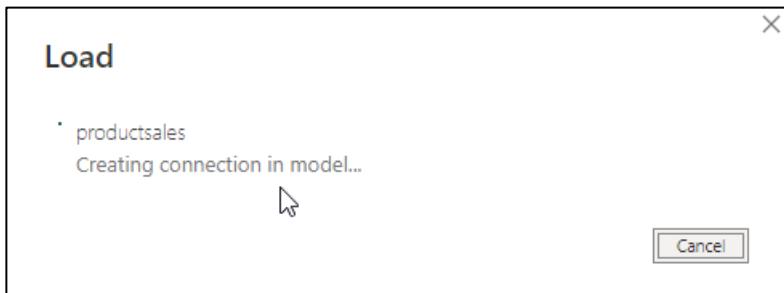
8. A new window will open asking for the credentials. Select **Microsoft account**, select **Sign in** and select the **Connect** button.



9. A new window will open showing the databases we created in chapters [Create Azure Synapse SQL Database \(OPTIONAL\)](#) and [Create Azure Synapse Lake Database](#).  
 10. Open the **gold** database and select the **productsales** delta table.  
 11. Select **Load** to import the data directly into Power BI without calling the Power Query Editor.

ProductKey	ProductName	PredictionCategory
214	Sport-100 Helmet, Red	Accessories
214	Sport-100 Helmet, Red	Accessories
217	Sport-100 Helmet, Black	Accessories
225	AWC Logo Cap	Clothing
228	Long-Sleeve Logo Jersey, S	Clothing
231	Long-Sleeve Logo Jersey, M	Clothing
231	Long-Sleeve Logo Jersey, M	Clothing
237	Long-Sleeve Logo Jersey, XL	Clothing
237	Long-Sleeve Logo Jersey, XL	Clothing
327	Road-650 Red, 44	Bikes
353	Mountain-200 Silver, 38	Bikes
354	Mountain-200 Silver, 42	Bikes
357	Mountain-200 Silver, 46	Bikes
357	Mountain-200 Silver, 46	Bikes
357	Mountain-200 Silver, 46	Bikes
357	Mountain-200 Silver, 46	Bikes
358	Mountain-200 Black, 38	Bikes
359	Mountain-200 Black, 38	Bikes
361	Mountain-200 Black, 42	Bikes
368	Road-250 Red, 44	Bikes
369	Road-250 Red, 48	Bikes
374	Road-250 Black, 44	Bikes
377	Road-250 Black, 52	Bikes

12. A loading screen will appear.



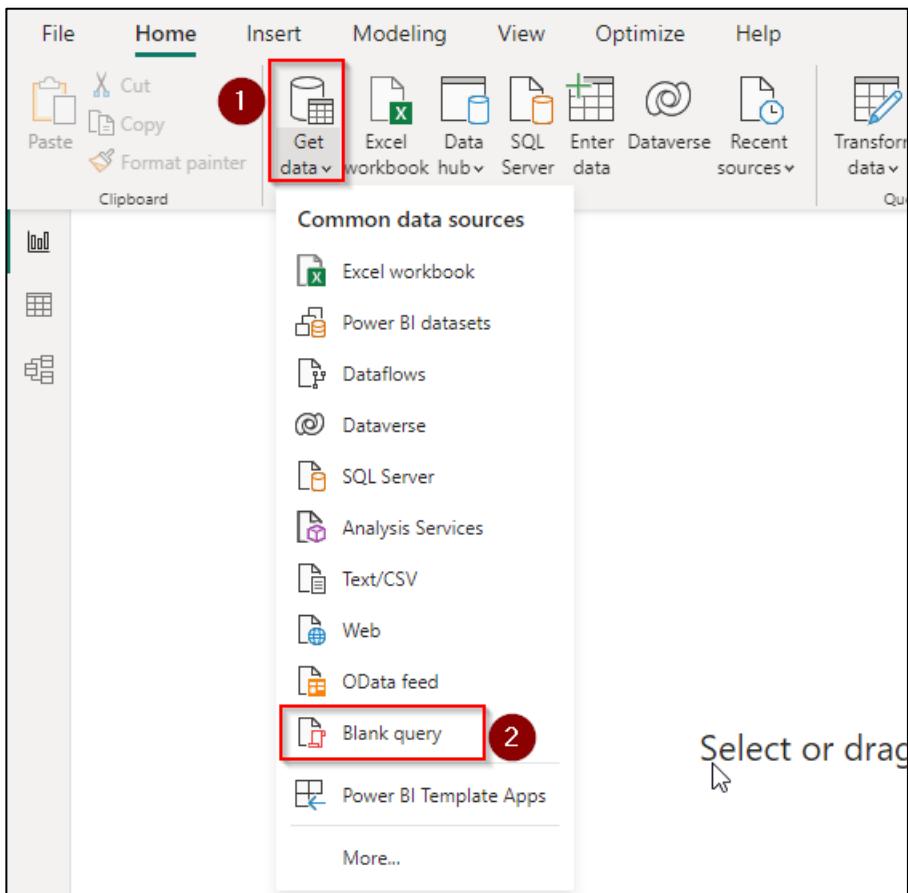
13. The data is now imported and available to be used for visualizations in Power BI.

A screenshot of the Power BI 'Build visual' interface. On the left, there is a large white area labeled 'Build visual' with a sub-instruction 'Build visual with your data'. Below this, it says 'Select or drag fields from the Data pane onto the report canvas.' In the center, there is a small dashed box containing a few green bars, with a cursor icon pointing at it. To the right of the canvas is the 'Data' pane. The 'Data' pane has sections for 'Visualizations' (with various chart icons), 'Filters' (empty), and 'Data'. Under 'Data', there is a tree view of the 'productsales' table. The entire 'productsales' node and its children ('AmountSold', 'OrderDate', 'OrderQuantityTotal', 'PredictionCategory', 'PredictionSubCategory', 'ProductKey', 'ProductName', 'UnitPrice') are highlighted with a red border. Below the tree view, there are sections for 'Values', 'Drill through', 'Cross-report', 'Keep all filters', and 'Add drill-through fields here'.

### 9.1.2 Custom Delta Lake Connector

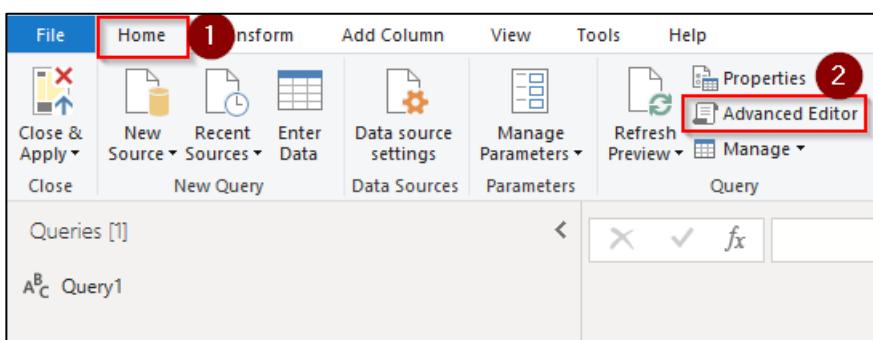
The provided connector allows you to read a Delta Lake table directly from any storage supported by Power BI such as the Azure Data Lake Gen2 we provisioned. Additional information can be found [here](#).

1. Open the **Power BI Desktop** application.
2. Once opened, select the **Get data** button and select **Blank query**.

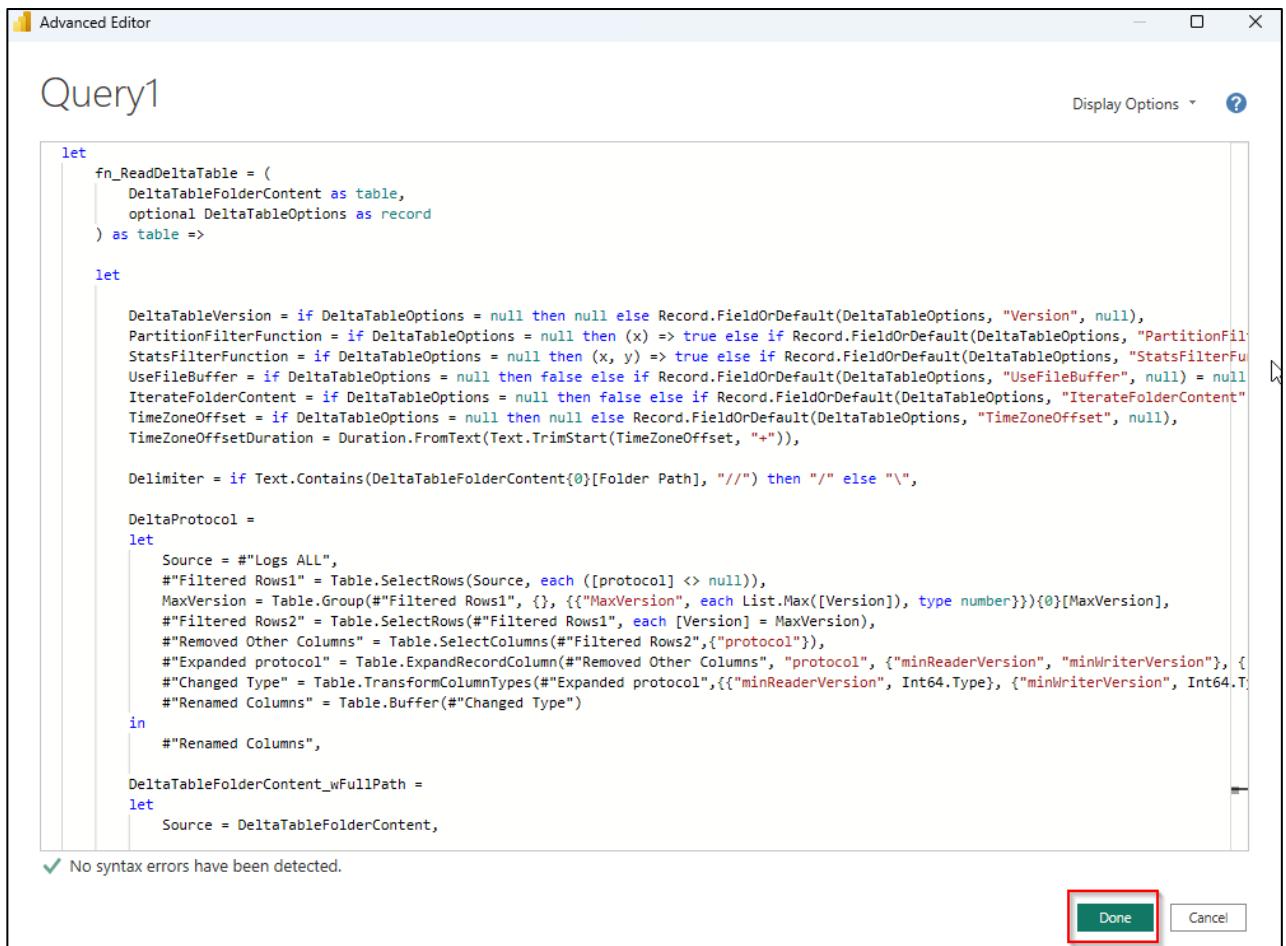


This will open the Power Query Editor.

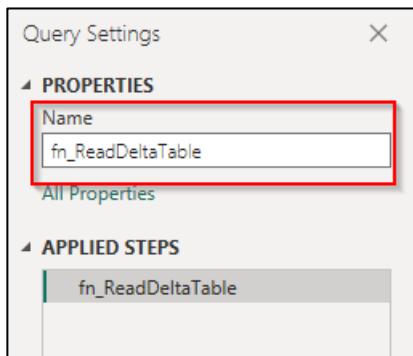
3. Within the Power Query Editor, in the **Home** tab, select **Advanced Editor**.



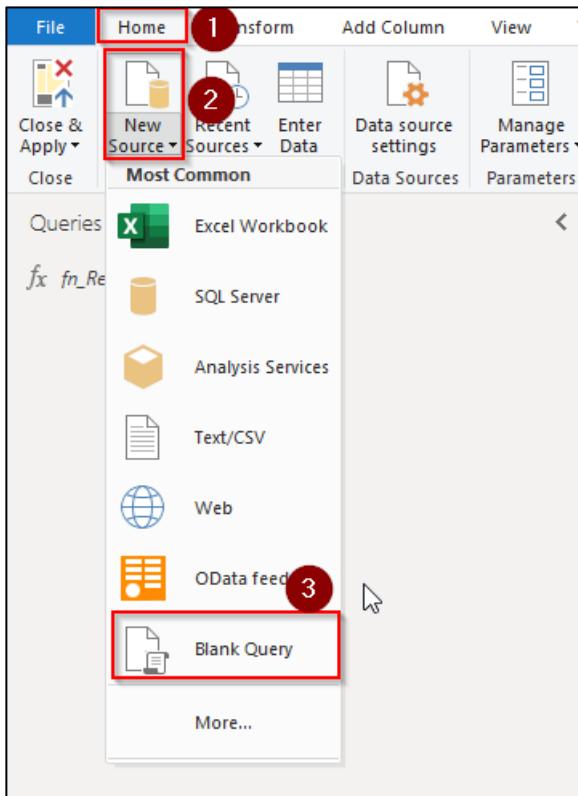
4. A new window will appear.
5. **Copy and paste** the custom M-Code function made available [here](#) into the **Advanced Editor** window.
6. Select **Done**.



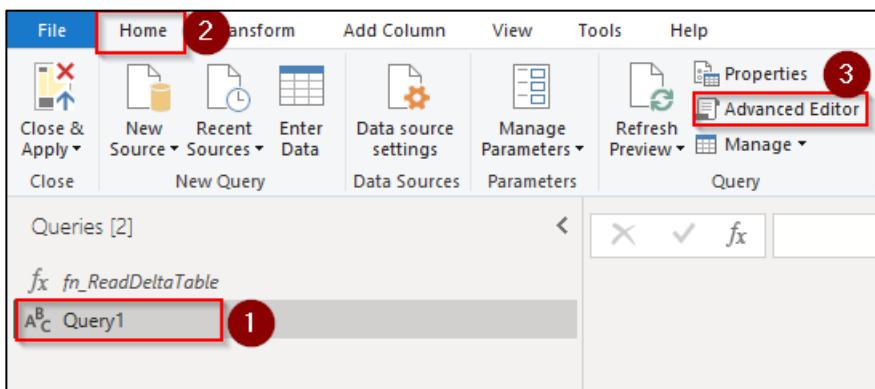
7. Under **Query Settings** located on the right panel, rename this Blank query to **fn\_ReadDeltaTable**.



8. Create a new Blank Query within the Power Query Editor by selecting **New Source** followed by **Blank Query**.



9. Within the Power Query Editor, with the new Blank Query selected, go to the **Home** tab, select **Advanced Editor**.



10. A new window will appear.

11. Add the following M-Code into the **Advanced Editor** window.

**NOTE: You will need to change the AzureStorage.DataLake function below with your own data lake storage endpoint and container name. Follow the next steps in chapter [Data Lake Storage endpoint](#) and [Container Name](#) and add these missing values.**

```
let
  #"Product Sales" = fn_ReadDeltaTable(
    AzureStorage.DataLake(
      "Your Data Lake Storage Endpoint/Your Container Name/gold-container/ProductSales",
      [HierarchicalNavigation = false]),
      [Version = 0])
in
  #"Product Sales"
```

### 9.1.2.1 Data Lake Storage endpoint

The **Data Lake Storage endpoint** and **container name** can be found in our provisioned storage.

1. Go back to the [Azure portal](#) home screen and select the **Resource group** you provisioned.

Azure services

Create a resource Private endpoints Subscriptions All resources Storage accounts Power BI Embedded Azure Active Directory Microsoft Purview... Resource groups More services

Resources

Recent Favorite

Name	Type	Last Viewed
sdspocws1	Synapse workspace	2023-06-20
rg1sdssdatalakehouse	Resource group	2023-06-20
sdssdss	Resource group	2023-06-20
sdss	Storage account	2023-06-20
sdssdss (sdspocws1)	File	2023-06-20
sdssdss	Resource service	2023-06-20
sdssdss	Virtual machine	2023-06-20
sdssdss	Storage account	2023-06-20
sdssdss	Machine learning (ML) pool	2023-06-20
sdssdss	Log Analytics workspace	2023-06-20
sdssdss	Machine learning (ML) pool	2023-06-20
sdssdss	Machine learning (ML) pool	2023-06-20
sdssdss	Machine learning (ML) pool	2023-06-20

See all

2. Once the resource group is open, select the **Storage account**.

Name ↑↓	Type ↑↓	Location ↑↓
dlssdsspoc	Storage account	Switzerland North
sdspocws1	Synapse workspace	Switzerland North
synasp1 (sdspocws1/synasp1)	Apache Spark pool	Switzerland North

3. Within the storage account, select **Endpoints** on the left panel (You will need to scroll down).
4. **Copy** the Data Lake Storage Endpoint.

**dlssds1poc | Endpoints**

Storage account

Search Refresh

Provisioning state

Created

Storage account resource ID

**Blob service**

Resource ID

Blob service

**File service**

Resource ID

File service

**Queue service**

Resource ID

Queue service

**Table service**

Resource ID

Table service

**Data Lake Storage**

Resource ID

Data Lake Storage **Copy** https://dlssds1poc.dfs.core.windows.net/

**Static website**

Resource ID

Static website

Networking

Access keys

Shared access signature

Encryption

Microsoft Defender for Cloud

Redundancy

Data protection

Blob inventory

Static website

Lifecycle management

Configuration

Resource sharing (CORS)

SFTP

Advisor recommendations

Endpoints **2**

Locks

Monitoring

Insights

Alerts

Metrics

Workbooks

Scroll down

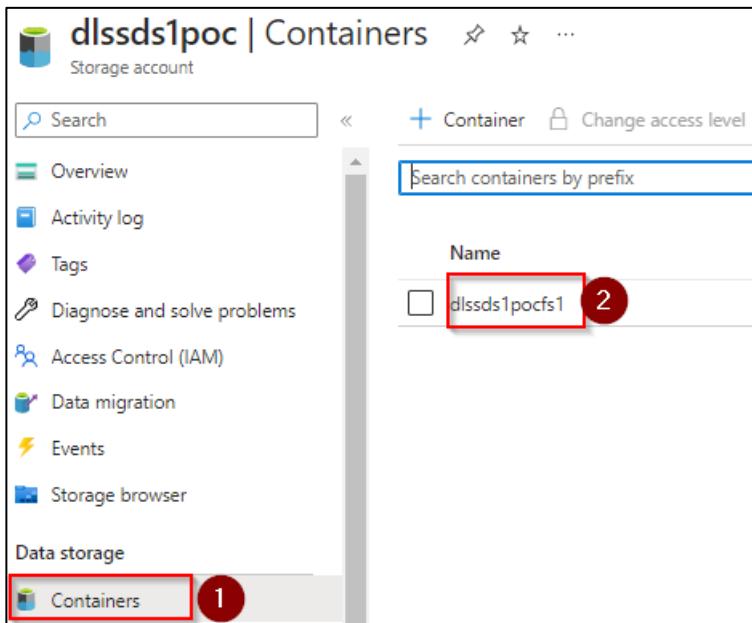
1

2

3

### 9.1.2.2 Container Name

5. Within the storage account, select **Container** on the left panel.
6. **Copy** the **Container** name (step 2 in the image).



7. Go back to the **Power Query Editor**.
8. Adjust the M-Code in the **Advanced Editor** with the **Data Lake Storage Endpoint** and **container name** you copied before.

**NOTE:** Do NOT copy the same data lake storage endpoint and container name as the M-Code below (marked in red). This is only an example.

```
let
    "#Product Sales" = fn_ReadDeltaTable(
        AzureStorage.DataLake(
            "https://dlssdspoc.dfs.core.windows.net/dlssdpscfs1/gold-container/ProductSales",
            [HierarchicalNavigation = false]),
            [Version = 0])
in
    "#Product Sales"
```

9. Select **Done**.

The screenshot shows the 'Advanced Editor' window with a query named 'Query1'. The M-Code is as follows:

```
let
    #"Product Sales" = fn_ReadDeltaTable(
        AzureStorage.DataLake(
            "https://dlssdpscoc.dfs.core.windows.net/dlssdpscocfs1/gold-container/ProductSales",
            [HierarchicalNavigation = false]),
        [Version = 0])
in
    #"Product Sales"
```

A red box highlights the URL 'https://dlssdpscoc.dfs.core.windows.net/dlssdpscocfs1/gold-container/ProductSales'. A callout bubble points to it with the text: 'Data Lake Storage Endpoint and container name needs to be changed'.

At the bottom left, there is a green checkmark icon followed by the text 'No syntax errors have been detected.' On the right side, there are two buttons: 'Done' (highlighted with a red box) and 'Cancel'.

Notice that you can adjust the Version of the Delta table you are querying, by adjusting the Version parameter within the M-Code. This is identical to the time traveling we did in chapter [Time Traveling](#). Unfortunately, time traveling using a Timestamp is not currently supported by this connector.

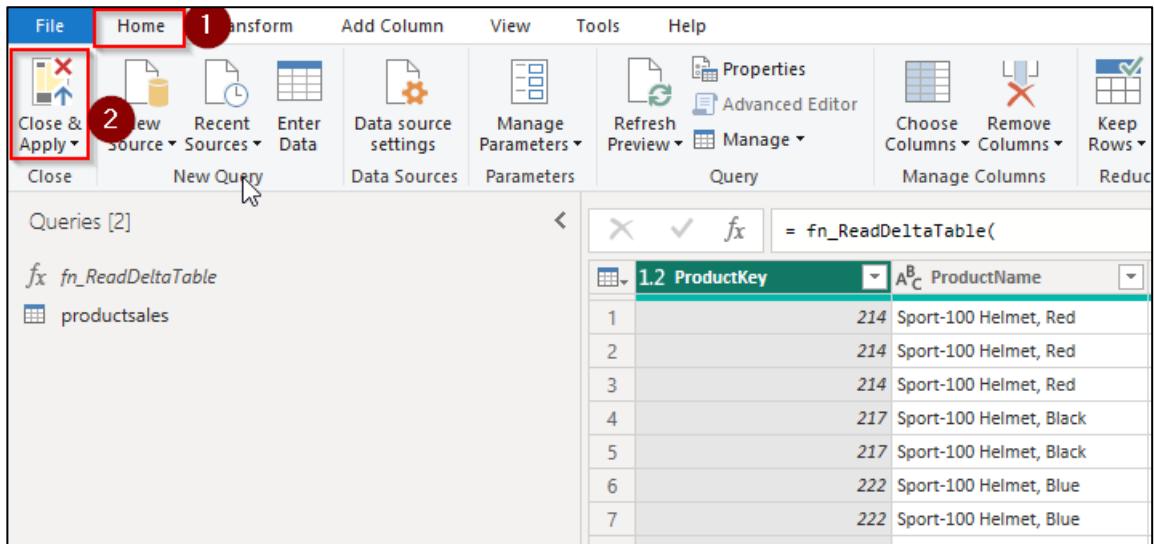
The screenshot shows the 'Advanced Editor' window with the same query 'Query1' and M-Code as above, but with a different focus on the 'Version' parameter.

```
let
    #"Product Sales" = fn_ReadDeltaTable(
        AzureStorage.DataLake(
            "https://dlssdpscoc.dfs.core.windows.net/dlssdpscocfs1/gold-container/ProductSales",
            [HierarchicalNavigation = false]),
        [Version = 0])
in
    #"Product Sales"
```

A red box highlights the '[Version = 0]' parameter. A callout bubble points to it with the text: 'The Version can be adjusted'.

You can now import your data into Power BI.

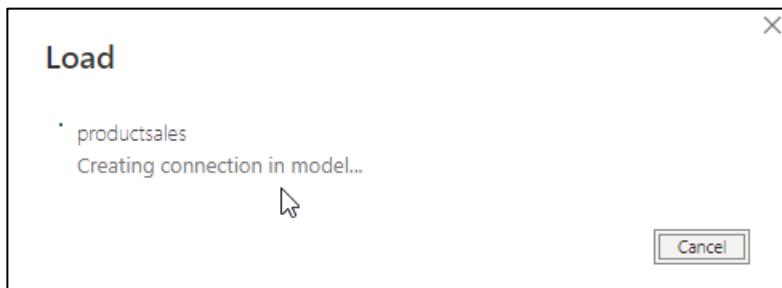
10. Select **Close & Apply** button within the Power Query Editor to load the data into Power BI



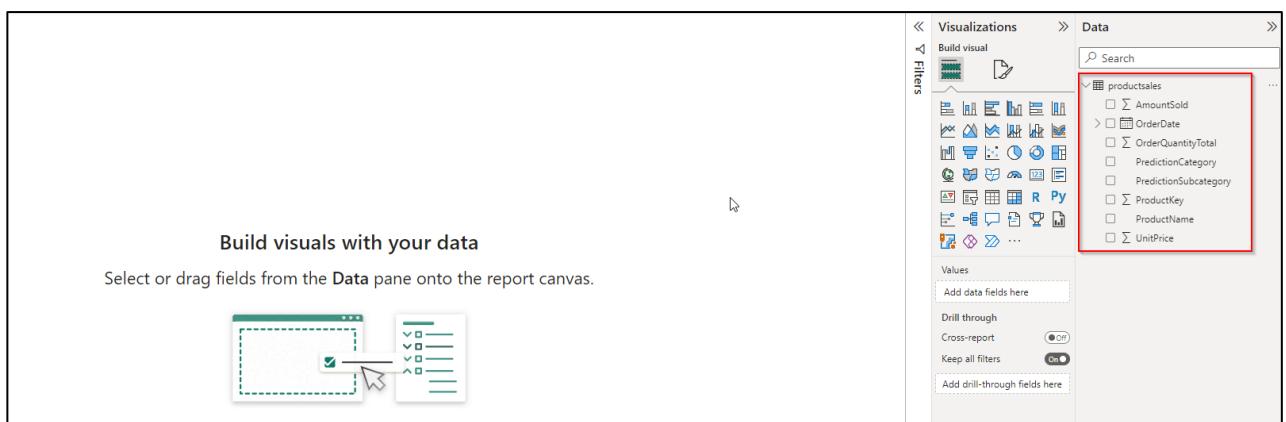
The screenshot shows the Power Query Editor interface. The 'Home' tab is selected (indicated by a red circle with '1'). The 'Close & Apply' button is highlighted with a red box and a red circle with '2'. The 'Queries [2]' pane on the left lists 'fn\_ReadDeltaTable' and 'productsales'. The main area displays a table with columns 'ProductKey' and 'ProductName'. The data shows several entries for Sport-100 Helmets in Red, Black, and Blue.

ProductKey	ProductName
1	214 Sport-100 Helmet, Red
2	214 Sport-100 Helmet, Red
3	214 Sport-100 Helmet, Red
4	217 Sport-100 Helmet, Black
5	217 Sport-100 Helmet, Black
6	222 Sport-100 Helmet, Blue
7	222 Sport-100 Helmet, Blue

14. A loading screen will appear.



15. The data is now imported and available to be used for visualizations in Power BI.



The screenshot shows the Power BI desktop interface. The 'Data' pane on the right is open, showing the 'productsales' table with various columns like 'AmountSold', 'OrderDate', etc. A red box highlights the 'productsales' table. The main canvas area says 'Build visuals with your data'.

## 10 References

- [Browse Azure Architectures - Azure Architecture Center | Microsoft Learn](#)
- [What is the medallion lakehouse architecture? - Azure Databricks | Microsoft Learn](#)
- [Medallion architecture: best practices for managing Bronze, Silver and Gold | by Piethein Strengtholt | Medium](#)
- [The Fundamentals of Delta Lake | Medium](#)
- [Delta lake ETL with data flows - Azure Data Factory | Microsoft Learn](#)
- [Building the Lakehouse - Implementing a Data Lake Strategy with Azure Synapse - Microsoft Community Hub](#)
- [What is a Lake Database in Azure Synapse Analytics? \(endjin.com\)](#)
- [Microsoft BI Tools: Synapse - Add existing Delta Table to Lake Database \(microsoft-bitools.blogspot.com\)](#)
- [What is the difference between "SQL Database" and "Lake Database" in Synapse - Microsoft Q&A](#)
- [Azure Synapse Analytics | Spark pool | Delta Lake - Part 1 - YouTube](#)
- [Microsoft BI Tools: Synapse - Using Spark SQL to time travel Delta Tables \(microsoft-bitools.blogspot.com\)](#)
- [Synapse Espresso: Timetravel with Delta tables in Azure Synapse Spark! - YouTube](#)
- [Azure Synapse Analytics | Spark pool | Delta Lake - Part 1 - YouTube](#)
- [Catching Up With Delta Lake in Azure Synapse - Iteration Insights](#)