Ansh Ranjan Databricks Case Study EXERCISE 4 – Data Storage and Retrieval

TASK 1: save the transformed data into Azure blob

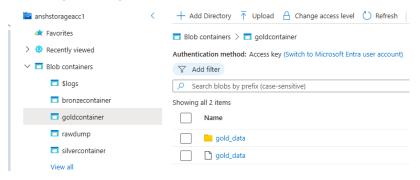
1. Mounting gold layer storage container

```
dbutils.fs.mount(
source="wasbs://goldcontainer@anshstorageacc1.blob.core.windows.net/",
mount_point="/mnt/goldlayer",
extra_configs=(f"fs.azure.account.key.anshstorageacc1.blob.core.windows.net":"VpBXbgXijajAUZHJS3xwPSfj2NWFzKHjaYykkEbt7c7g028KMwH4PRFsluc2icGJw49Lb6x6KVMD+AStrARm8A=="")
)
True
```

2. Writing the dataframe in form of Delta Tables in Blob container

```
df_bronze_with_duration.write.format("delta").mode("overwrite").save("dbfs:/mnt/goldlayer/gold_data")
```

3. Checking data in gold container



TASK 2: Read the saved data back into df

1. Reading the delta table back as a new df



TASK 3: Explore Databricks Storage Options

Azure Databricks Storage Options

- 1. DBFS (Databricks File System)
 - Managed storage layer built into Databricks.
 - Mounts your cloud storage as /dbfs/.
 - Easy for quick data loading and temp storage.



2. Mounting Azure Storage (Blob or ADLS)

- o Mount external storage (Blob or ADLS Gen2) to /mnt/your-mount-name.
- o Allows persistent storage with access to raw, bronze, silver, gold layers.
- Uses dbutils.fs.mount() with access keys or service principals.

3. Direct Access with ABFS or WASBS URLs

- No mount required.
- Example: "abfss://container@storage.dfs.core.windows.net/"
- o Best for secure, scalable access with Unity Catalog.

4. External Tables in Data Lake (Delta)

- o Store Delta tables in ADLS or Blob and register them in Hive or Unity Catalog.
- o Enables scalable data lake architecture (bronze/silver/gold).