

DATA() EXPOSED;

DATA EXPOSED SPECIAL

Around the Clock with Azure SQL and Azure Data Factory

Americas

February 3, 2021

09:00 - 17:00 PT

Asia

February 4, 2021

09:00 - 17:00 SGT

16 Sessions | 2 Ask the Expert Panels | 1 Hackathon



HOSTED BY
Wee Hyong Tok & Anna Hoffman

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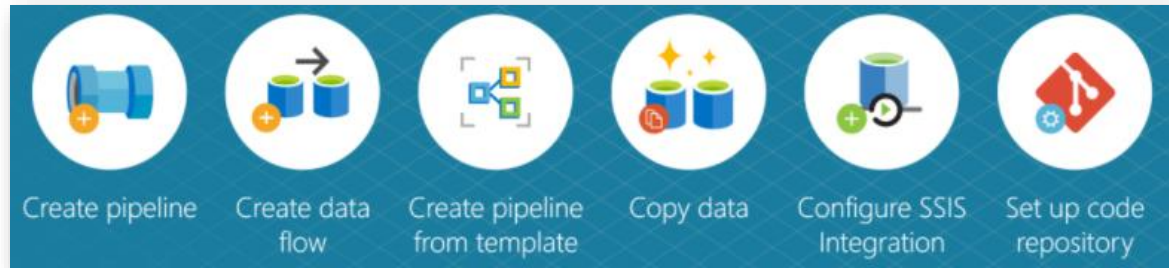
Designing a Data Architecture with Azure Data Factory

Buck Woody - Microsoft



More about the presenter here: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/buckwoody/>

Centering on the Pipeline



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Creating an architecture starts with the data use, and next to the data flow. You want to identify, automate, manage and monitor the workflow of the data from source to application.

Overview: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/introduction>

Primary Concepts:

1. Pipelines
2. Activities
3. Datasets
4. Linked services
5. Data Flows
6. Integration Runtimes

Good design starts with an understanding of the opportunity, the requirements and constraints, and your options



Designing the architecture requires a large vocabulary of your options



With an understanding of the opportunity and a plan for the design, you can select your choices and finalize the design with options

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1. Solution thinking
2. Sources and Sinks
3. And what to use for each part of the solution

Great reference on considerations here: <https://www.dbta.com/Editorial/Think-About-It/8-Steps-to-Building-a-Modern-Data-Architecture-101417.aspx>

<https://dzone.com/storage/temp/4214871-zaloni-data-lake-architecture.png>

https://www.zaloni.com/themencode-pdf-viewer-sc/?tnc_pvfww=ZmlsZT10dHRwc2ovl3d3dy56YWxwbmkuY29tL3dwLWNvb3RlbnQvdXBsb2Fkcy8yMDIwLzA0L0Rh dGEtTGFrZS1NYXRjcm10eS1Nb2RlbnQvOm9vay0vIjOuMTkucGRmJnNldHRpbmdzPTExMTEExMTEExMTEExMT

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<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/itshowcase/powering-digital-transformation-at-microsoft-with-modern-data-foundations>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_lake

<https://www.qubole.com/blog/data-warehouses-vs-data-lakes/>

Solution Thinking

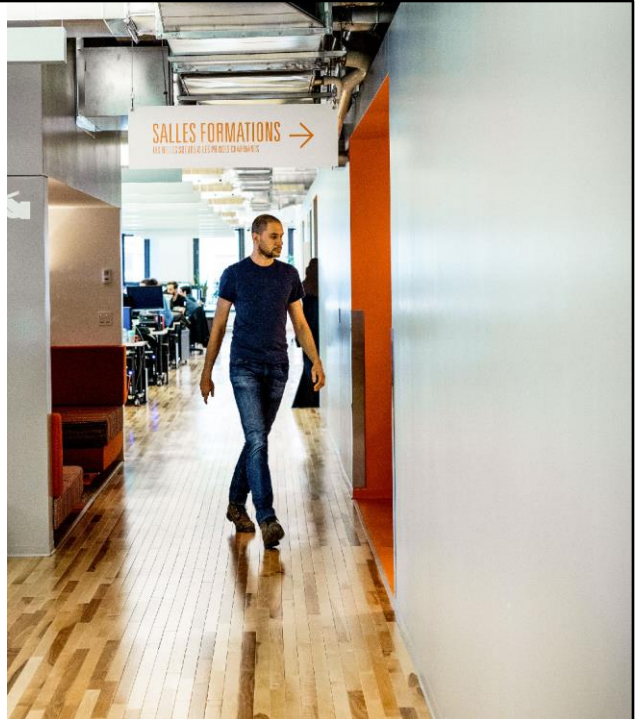
Designing a Data Architecture involves considerations for **Storage**, **Compute**, and **Data Paths and Movement (Pipelines)**

General Architecture

- Architecture Center
- Well-Architected Center
- DevOps

Data Patterns and Specifics

- aka.ms/dag



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Start Here - [Azure Architecture Center - Azure Architecture Center | Microsoft Docs](#)

Move here - [Microsoft Azure Well-Architected Framework - Microsoft Azure Well-Architected Framework introduction | Microsoft Docs](#)

End here - [Azure Data Architecture Guide - Azure Architecture Center | Microsoft Docs](#)

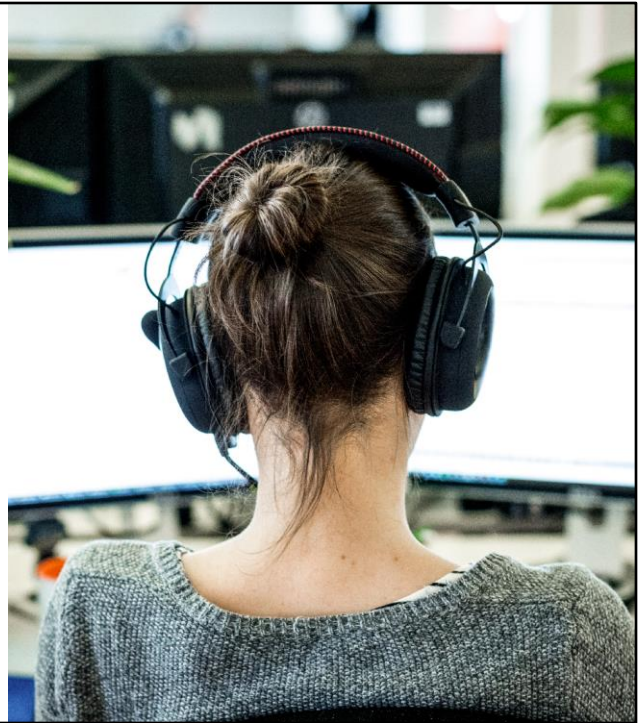
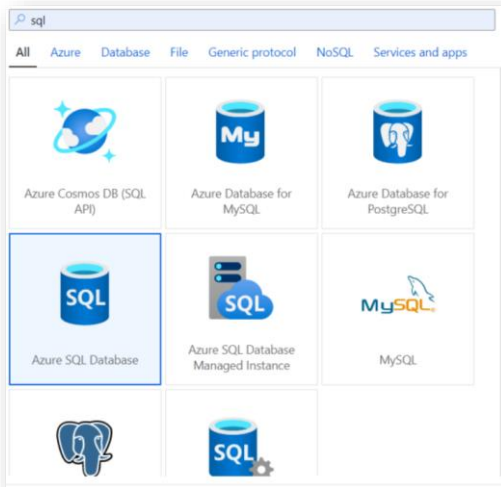
Review the Cloud Adoption Framework even if you are on-prem or hybrid - [Microsoft Cloud Adoption Framework for Azure - Cloud Adoption Framework | Microsoft Docs](#) And msft.it/6010p3Pbs

Security is a huge part of your design, and should permeate throughout the process: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/data-movement-security-considerations>

Note that you can now include Data Documentation as part of

ADF: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/how-to-discover-explore-purview-data>

Knowing your options – Sources and Sinks



Involves two components: Linked Services and Datasets - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/concepts-linked-services>

What to Use When – pairing up the options with the requirements

6.3 The Decision Matrix

Following the process, you now know the problems you want to solve, the desired outcomes for the solution, and several tools and technique options that you can use to achieve your goals. In most situations, there are several ways to solve a given problem. Sometimes the "best" solution is too costly, inconvenient or unworkable due to the requirements or constraints the customer puts on the solution.

Because most solutions are fairly complex, and there are multiple technology and process choices, considerations and requirements, a Decision Matrix that lists these elements is useful. It contains columns for the technology and process options you have, and the requirements and constraints as rows. Each column gets a score you assign from a low number (does not meet this requirement) to a higher one (does meet the requirement). These numbers are summed at the end of each row, per requirement. The highest number is usually the best technology for that aspect of the solution.

As an example, assume you have an application that is written using T-SQL statements, and you want to store data that has high security requirements and is available online:

Requirement/Constraint	SQL Server in Azure VM	Azure SQL DB	Postgres as a Service
Low Cost	2	3	3
Easy to Manage	2	3	3
Highly Securable	3	3	2
Fully Supports T-SQL	3	3	0
Score:	10	12	8

In this simple example, Azure SQL DB is a high candidate for your solution. (In production, there would be far more requirements and constraints, and you may need to use a 1-5 scale rather than 1-3.)



<https://github.com/microsoft/sqlworkshops-sqlg2c/blob/master/sqlgroundtocloud/06-WhatToUseWhen.md>

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Learn with us!

View our on-demand playlist:
aka.ms/azuresqlandadf

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