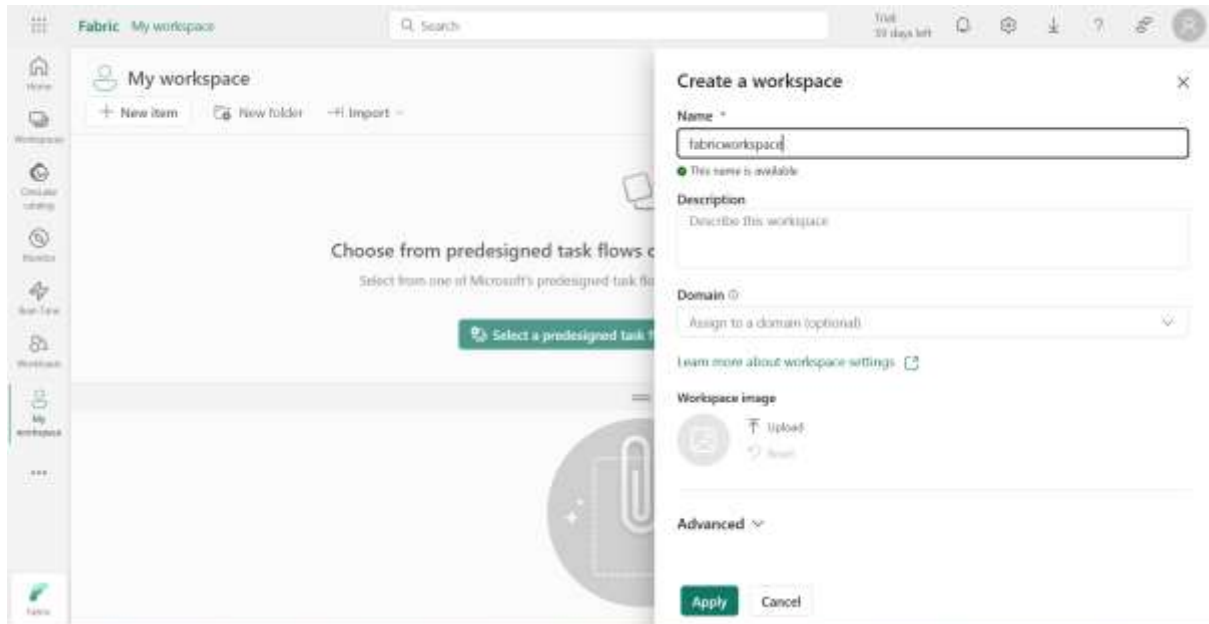


Microsoft Fabric and Lakehouse

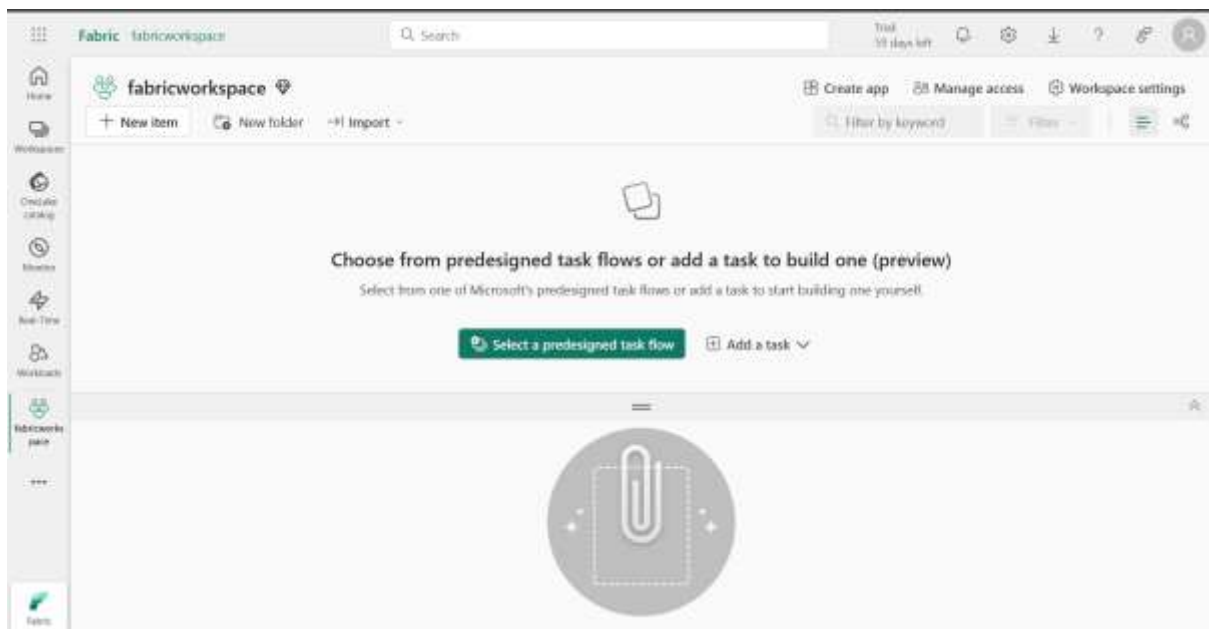
First, we need to turn on Fabric capacity to create a lake house in workspace.

Then go to app.fabric.microsoft.com and login and create a work space.

Workspaces->new workspace-> give workspace name -> Apply

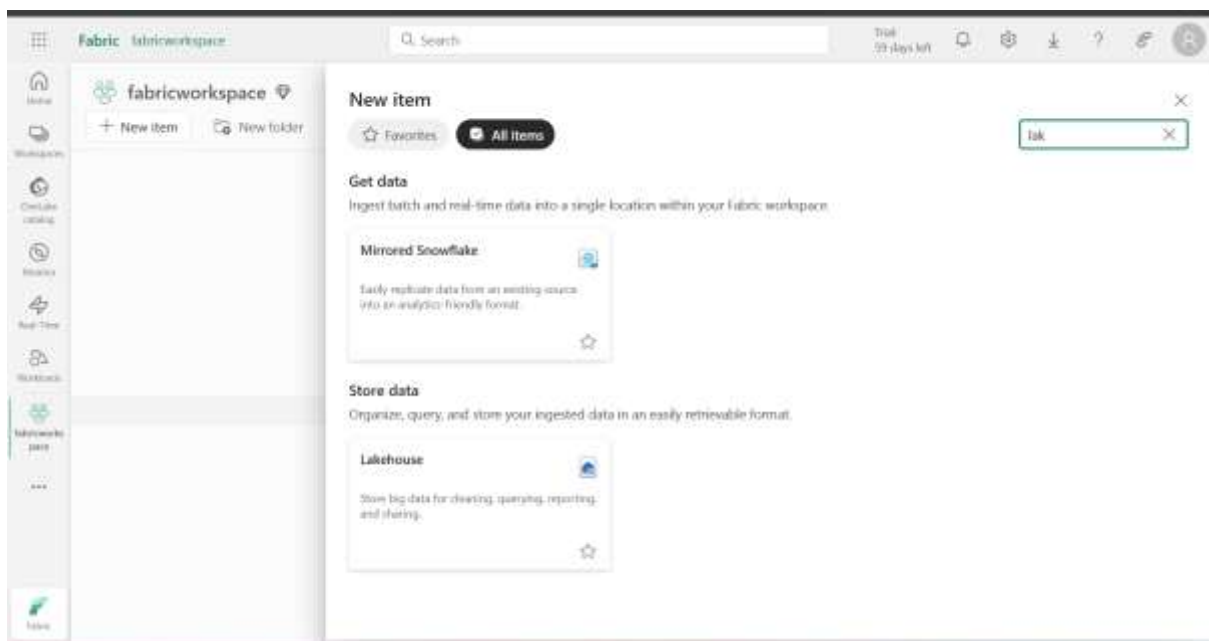
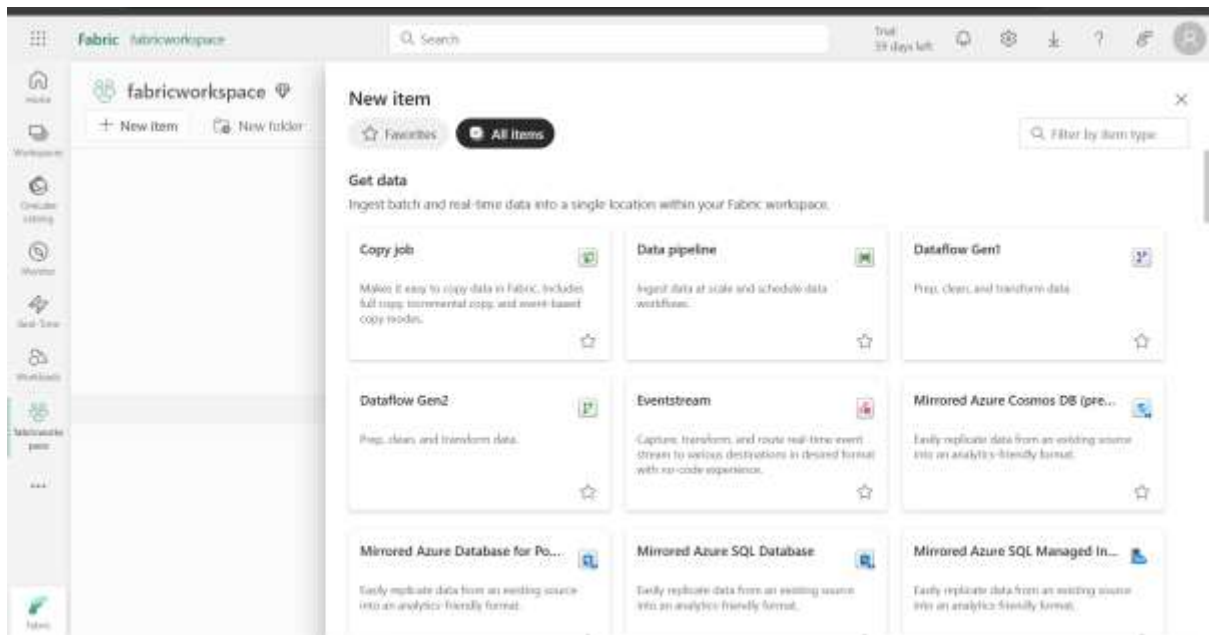


Work space is created

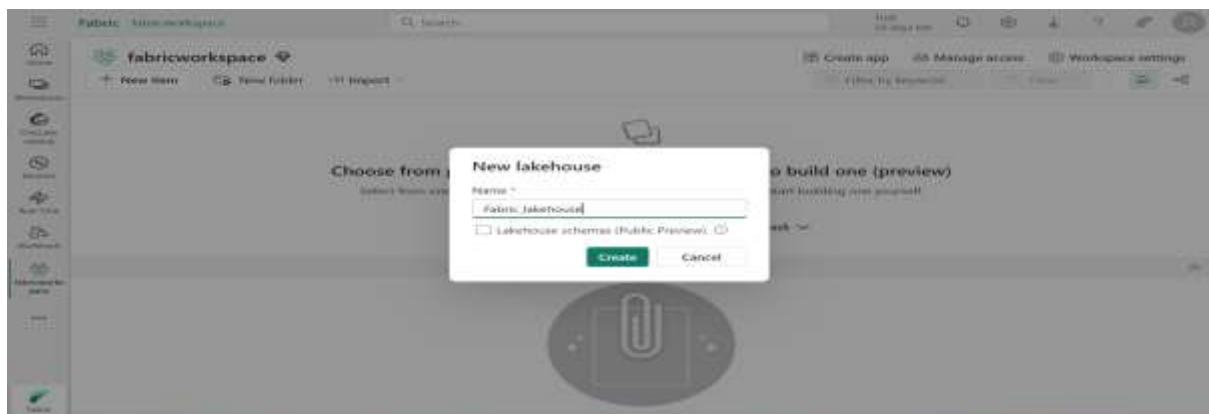


To create a lakehouse click on new items and search for lakehouse and click on it.

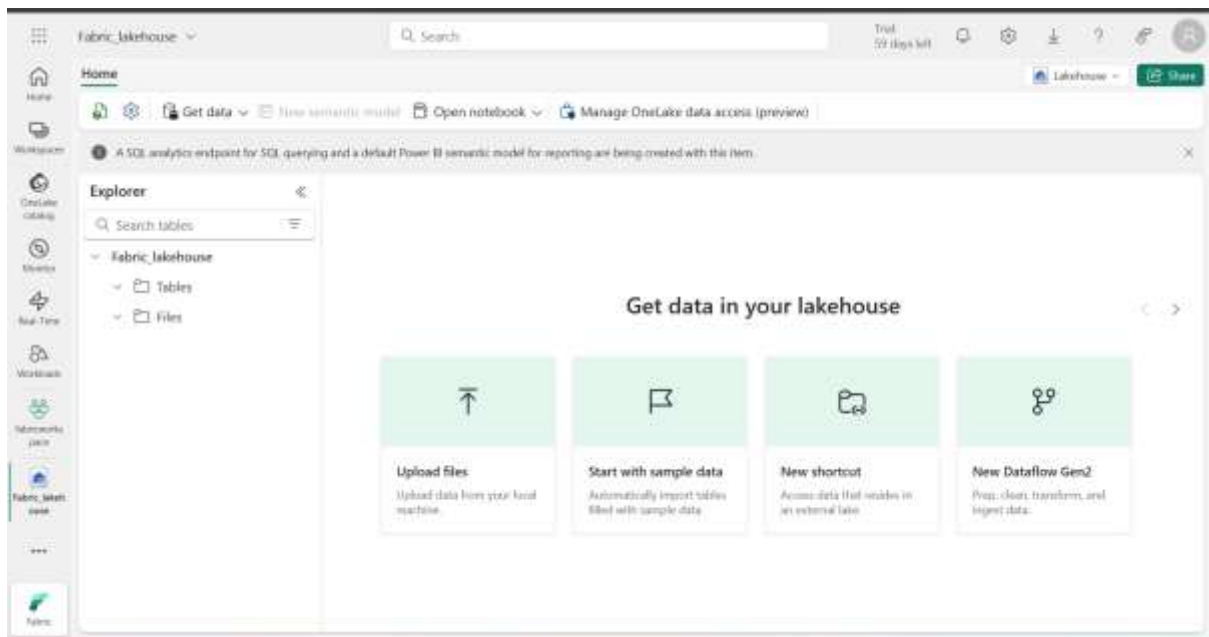
New Items-> Search for lake house



Give lakehouse name and click in create.

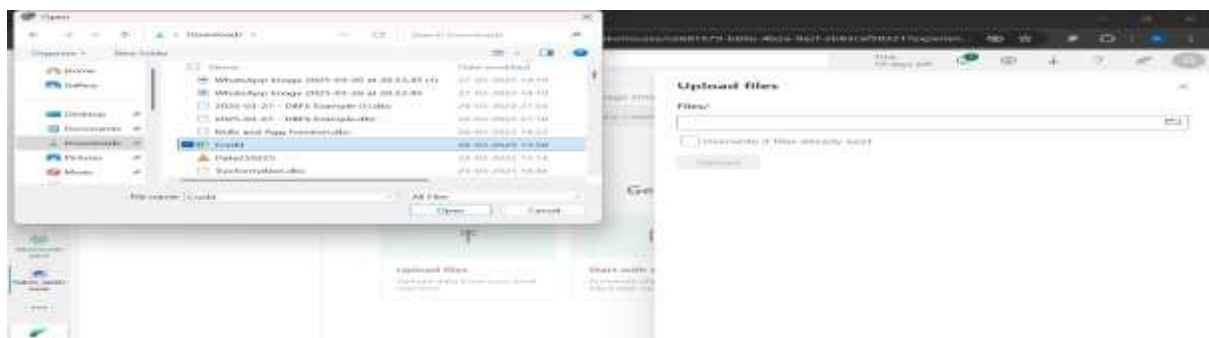
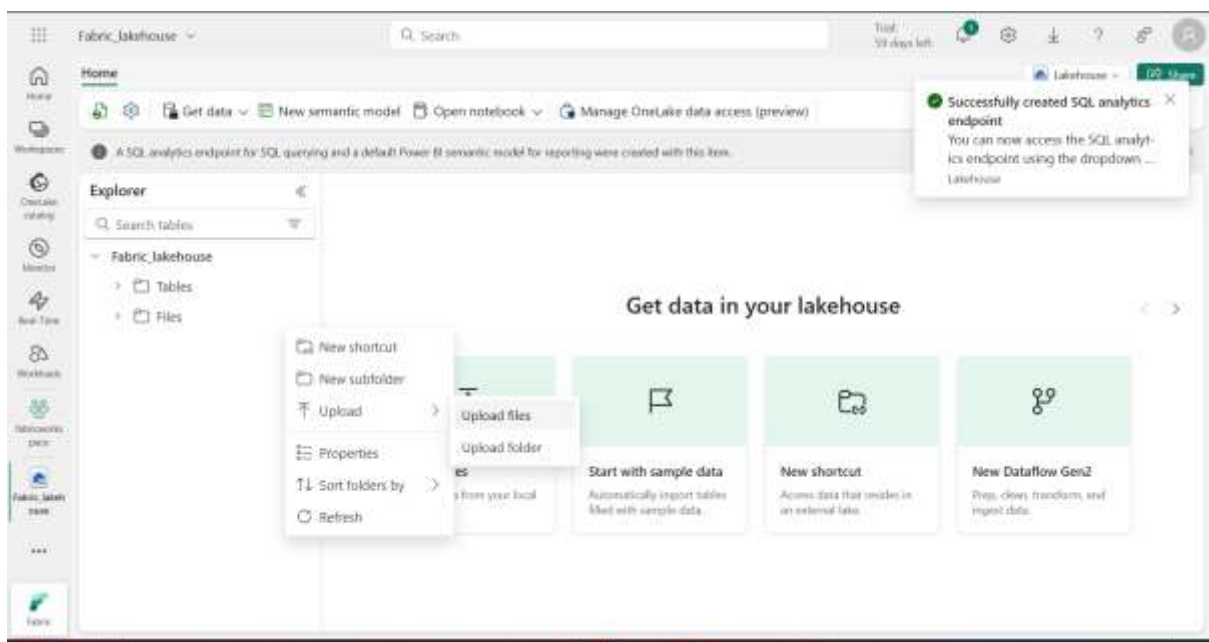


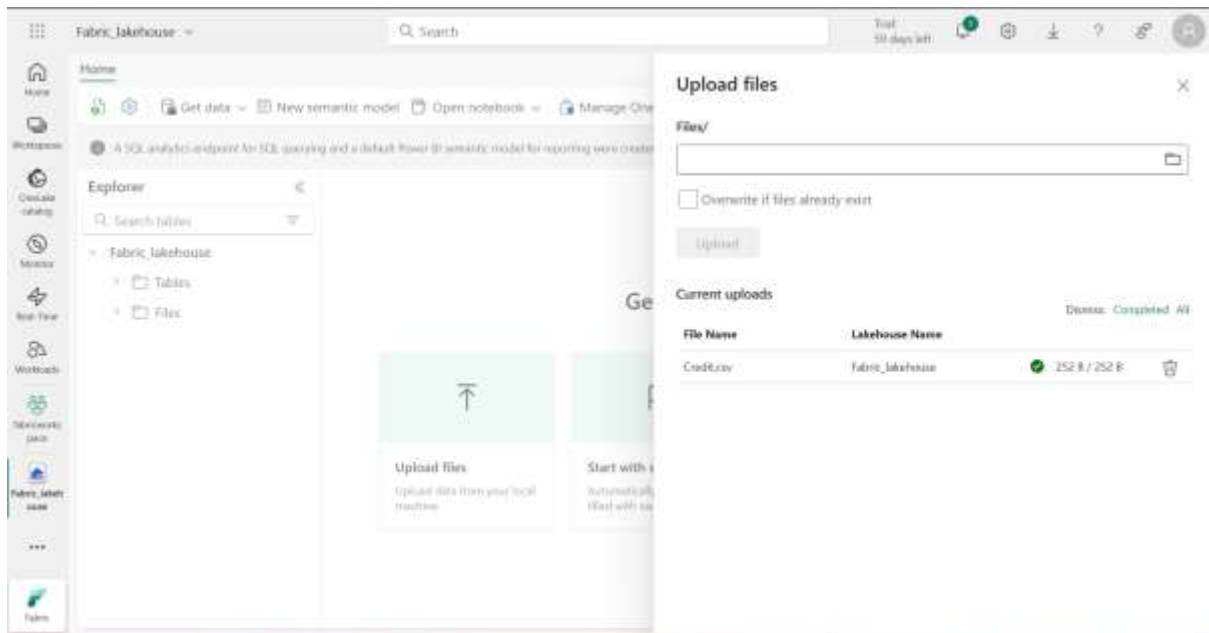
Lake house created.



To upload any file to lakehouse

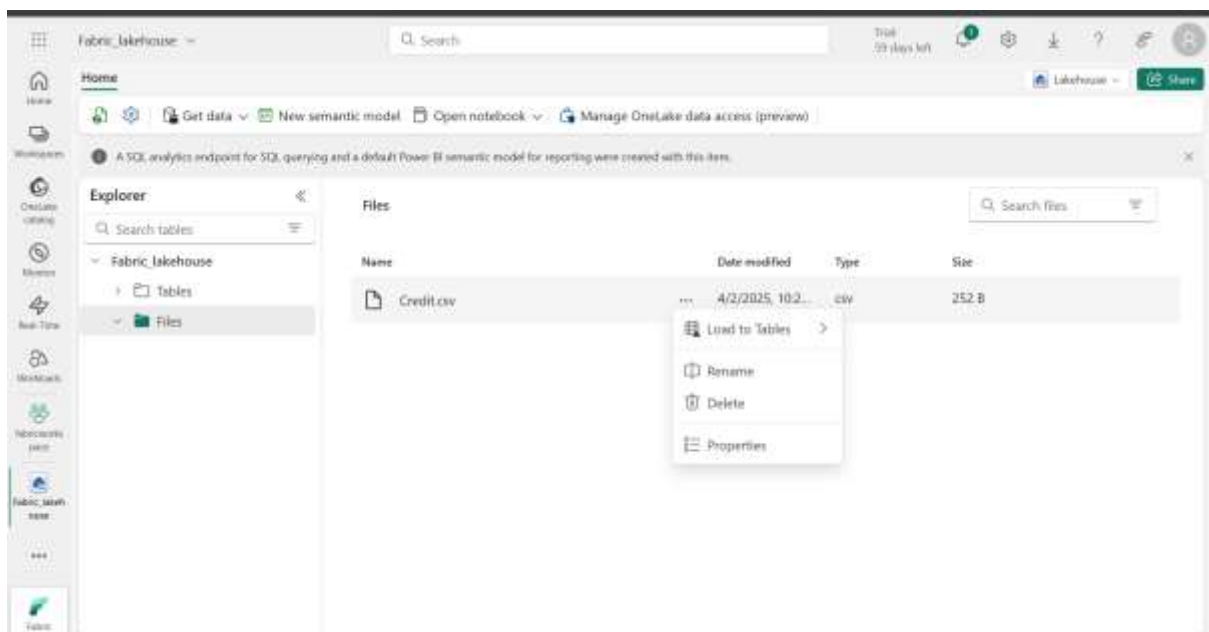
Lakehouse-> files-> click on 3 dots-> upload-> browse -> upload a file



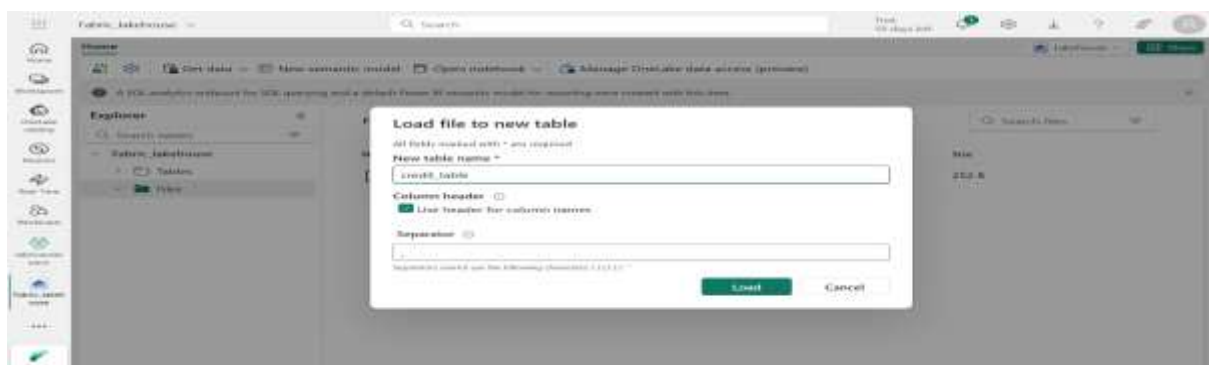


After file is upload, we can load the same file as a table.

File-> click on 3 dots-> load to tables.



Give table name and click on load.



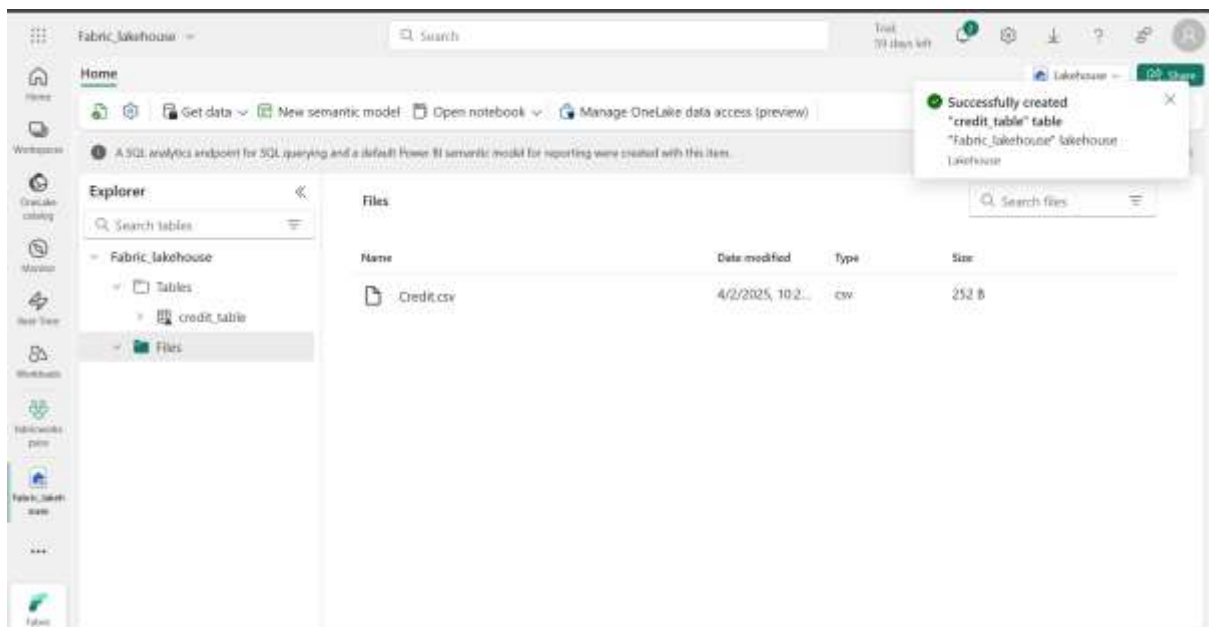
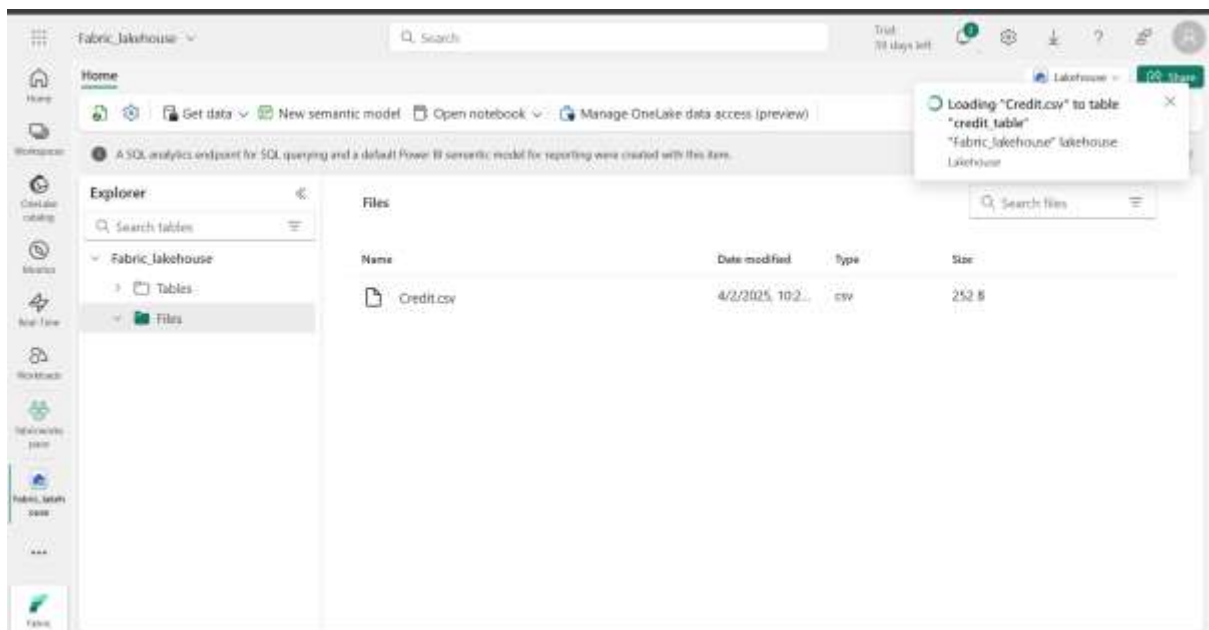


Table is loaded successfully, click on table to preview it.

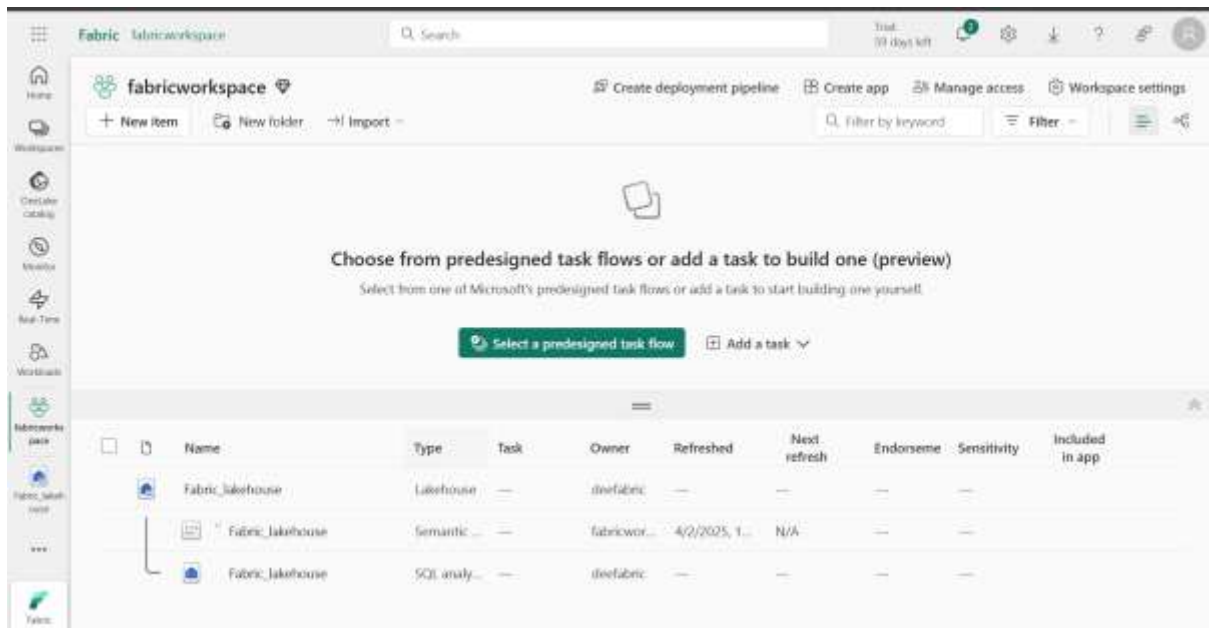
The screenshot shows the Microsoft Fabric Lakehouse Explorer interface. On the left, the 'Explorer' pane shows the 'Fabric_lakehouse' structure with 'Tables' and 'Files' folders. The 'credit_table' is selected, and its data is displayed in a table view. The table has 10 rows and 5 columns: ID, Credit_ID, Credit_Name, Credit_Type, and Credit_Score. The first 10 rows of data are shown.

ID	Credit_ID	Credit_Name	Credit_Type	Credit_Score
1	1	Deogptm	Master	889
2	2	Rahel	Visa	1124
3	3	Angela	Visa	1124
4	4	Shirley	Master	795
5	5	Deogptm	Visa	678
6	6	Rahel	Master	1245
7	7	Angela	Master	889
8	8	Shirley	Visa	795
9	9	Deogptm	Master	999
10	10	Angela	Master	795

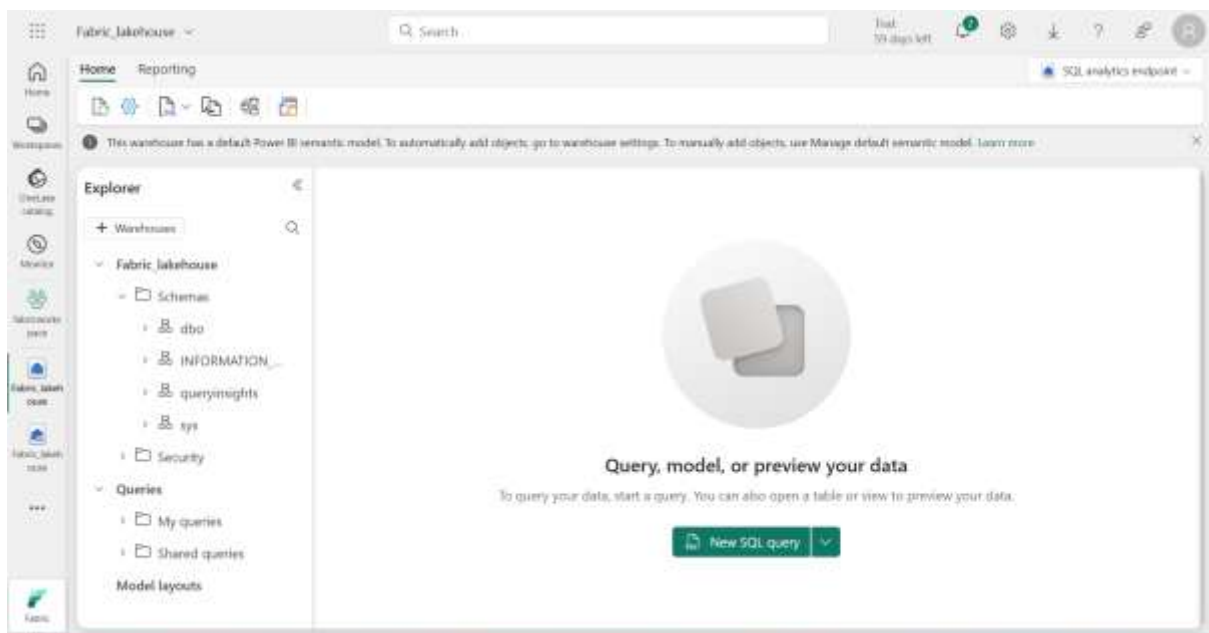
To query table, go to workspace and if we see we have 2 options.

1 Semantic

2. SQL analytics



Use SQL analytics to query the table.



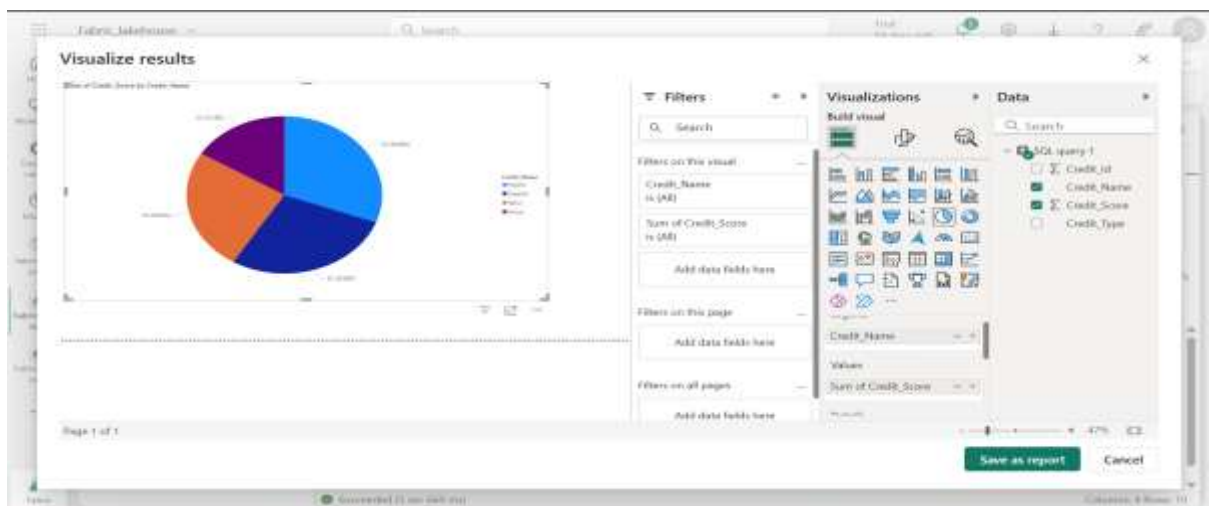
Click on new SQL query and write your own query.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Fabric Lakehouse interface. On the left is the Explorer pane with a search bar and a tree view containing 'Fabric lakehouse', 'Schemas', 'Security', 'Queries', 'My queries', 'SQL query 1', 'Shared queries', and 'Model layouts'. The main area displays 'SQL query 1' with a query editor containing the SQL statement: `SELECT * from dbo.credit_table`. Below the editor, the 'Results' tab is active, showing a table with 10 rows and 5 columns. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Succeeded (3 sec 669 ms)' and 'Columns: 4 Rows: 10'.

id	Credit_id	AM Credit_Name	AM Credit_Type	AM Credit_Score
1	1	Deepthi	Master	989
2	2	Rahul	Visa	1124
3	3	Arjana	Visa	1124
4	4	Shriya	Master	765
5	1	Deepthi	Visa	678
6	2	Rahul	Master	1245
7	3	Arjana	Master	989
8	4	Shriya	Visa	765
9	1	Deepthi	Master	989

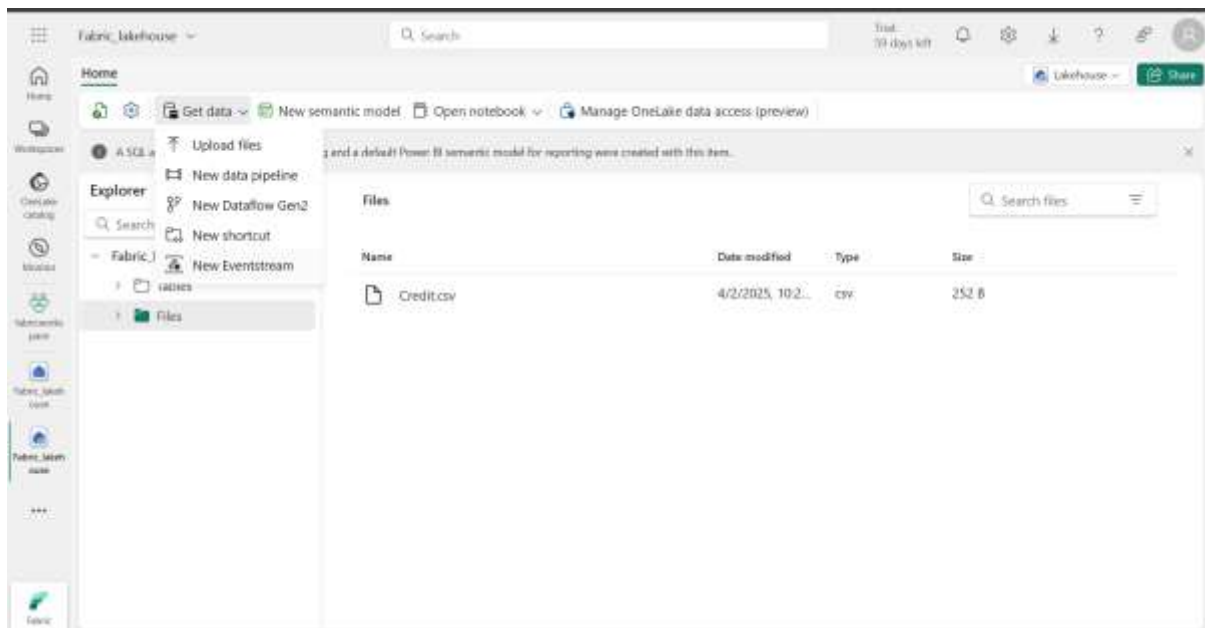
We can also visualize this table.

This screenshot is identical to the previous one, but a 'Visualize Results' button is highlighted with a mouse cursor over the table header area. The button is located above the 'Credit_id' column header.

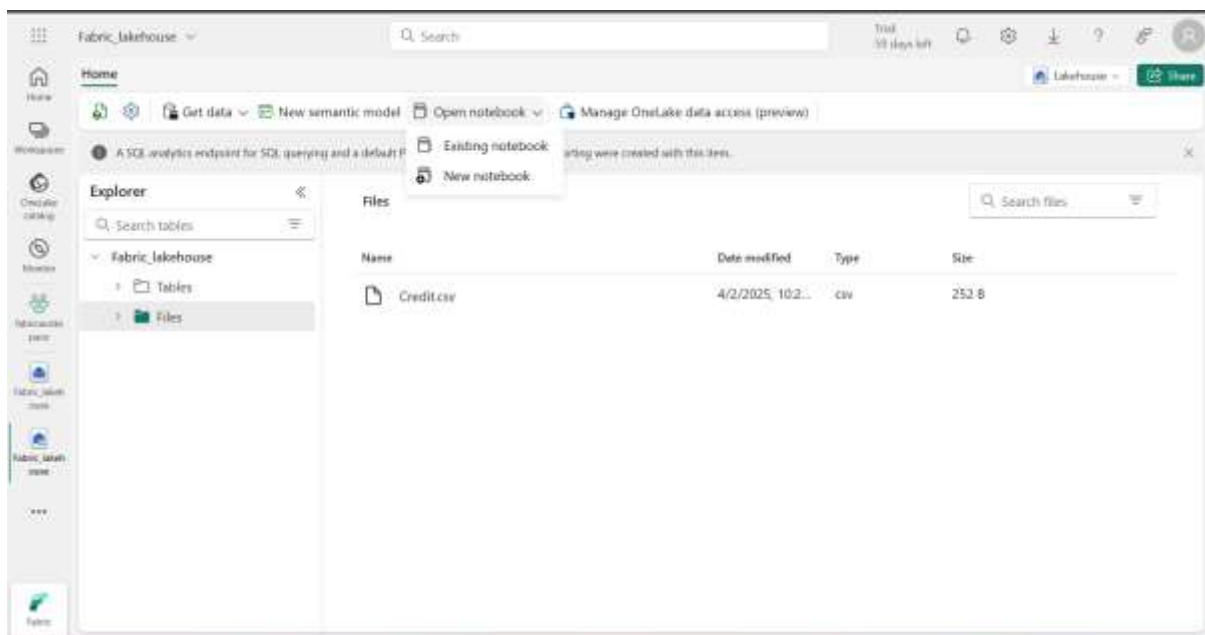


Other option in lake house,

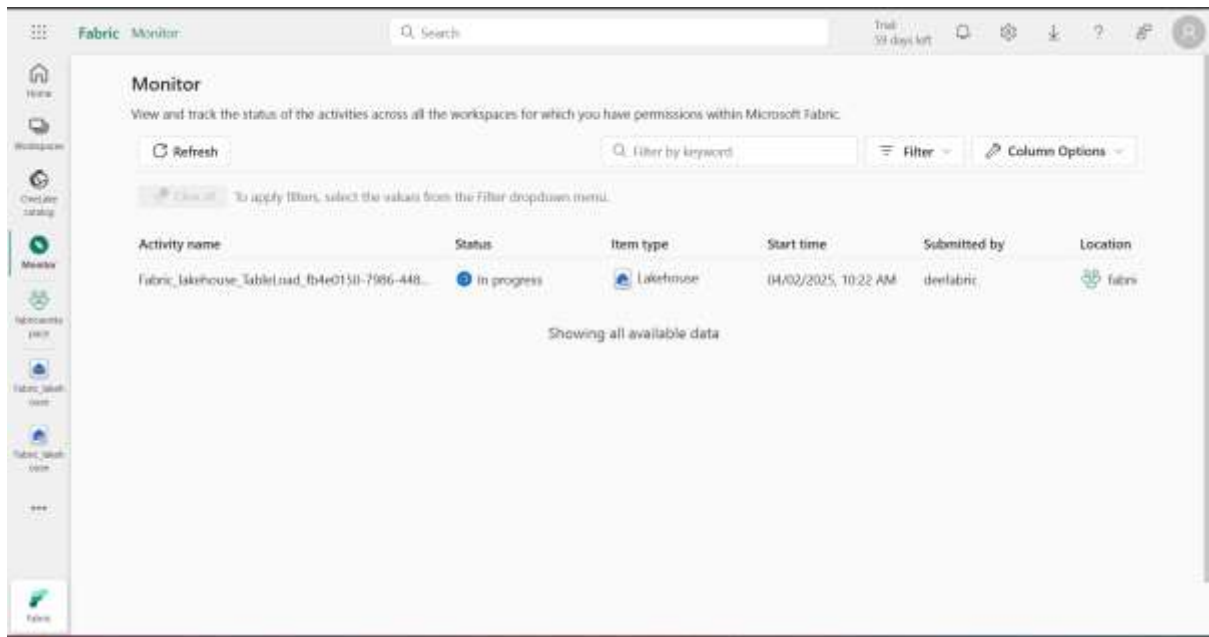
We can create new pipeline, dataflow, shortcuts, and Event Streams from lake house



We can also create new notebook or can also open existing notebook in lake house.



To left hand we have monitor option, we can use this to monitor all the resources in workspace.



Once we are done working with lake house we need to pause the Fabric capacity as it costly.

