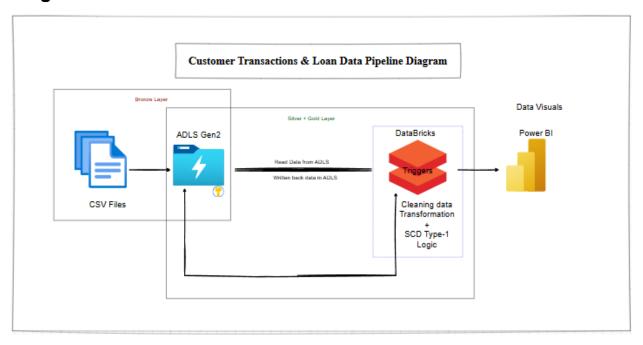
Project 2 - Transactions and Loan Data for a Customer

Objective

The goal of this project is to build an end-to-end data pipeline to process customer account data. We move raw files from ADLS Gen2 (Bronze layer), clean and transform them in Databricks (Silver layer), and finally manage the records into SCD Type-1 Gold Delta tables in ADLS Gen2. The processed data is visualized through Power BI for actionable insights.

Diagram



Data Ingestion (Bronze Layer)

- Source: Backend Storage (5 files)
 - accounts.csv
 - customers.csv
 - loans.csv
 - loan_payments.csv
 - o transactions.csv
- **Sink:** ADLS Gen2 Bronze container (/mnt/project2/bronze/)

 Mount: Databricks connected to ADLS Gen2 using a Mount Point with OAuth (Key Vault for secret management).

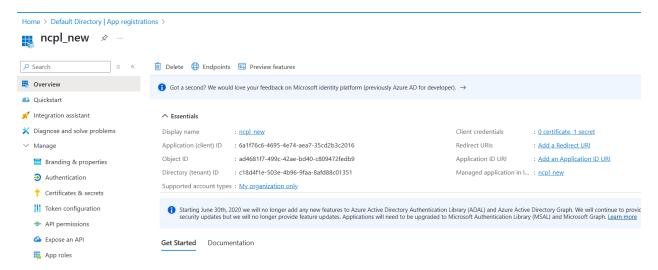
Mount ADLS Gen2 to Databricks

Connect Azure Data Lake Storage (ADLS) to Databricks using secure OAuth authentication and mount it at /mnt/project2.

For the setup

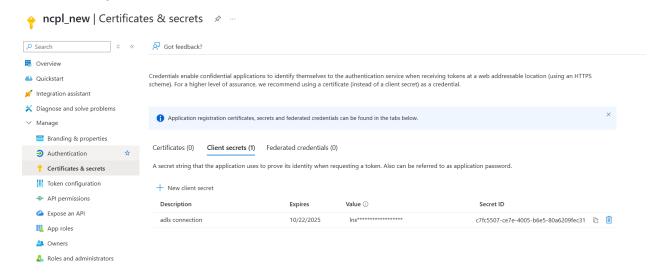
First go to Microsoft-Entra-id ------Manage----App Registration ----new app ---

We need Client Id and Tenet ID for Connection

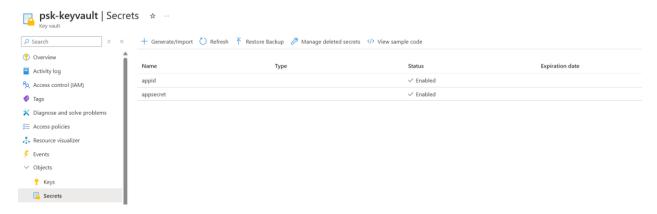


In Manage ----Certificate & Secrets ---create new client Secrets---provide validation dates

Here we require value and Secret Id for connection as well



Go to key vault ----objects ---Secrets---create appid & appsecrets

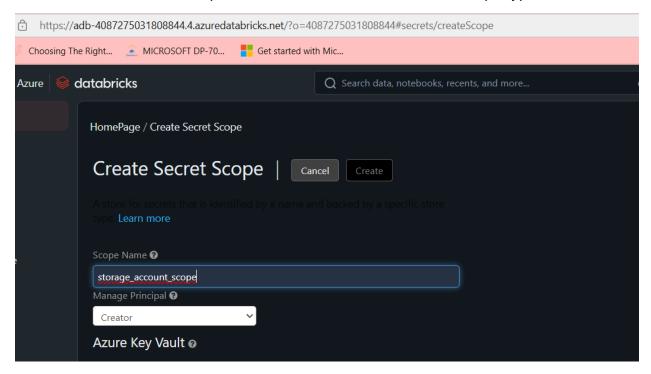


Go to ADLS Gen 2 storage account ---Access Control ---add role ---select Storage Blob Data Contributor----add Registered App

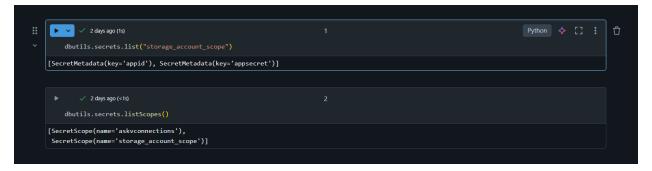
Add role assignment



Now we have to create Scope so after the .net/#secrets/createScope type in link bar



- 1. List available secrets
 - Check if the secret scope "storage_account_scope" exists.
 - Then lists all secret scopes created in Databricks.



- 2. Create authentication configs for OAuth
 - We have to provide appid, appsecret and directory id, ADLS gen 2 account name and container name.
 - Mount the project2 container from storage account pskadlsgen2.

Mounting completed successfully.

Bronze to Silver

Clean raw data from Bronze layer and save standardized data into Silver layer using Delta format.

- 3. Import Spark SQL Functions
 - SparkSession: Main entry point for reading data with Spark.
 - col: Used to refer to columns in transformations easily.
 - to_date: Used to convert a string column into a date type.

- current_timestamp: Used to generate current date-time.
- import pyspark.sql.functions as F: Allows you to call Spark functions using shorthand F.functionname.

- 4. Set paths for Bronze (input) and Silver (output)
 - Read data from bronze layer

```
# Read all 5 files from Bronze (Baw) Layer
accounts_df = spark.read.format("csv")\
.option("inferSchema", "true")\
.load("/mnt/project2/bronze/accounts.csv")

customers_df = spark.read.format("csv")\
.option("inferSchema", "true")\
.option("inferSchema", "true")\
.load("/mnt/project2/bronze/customers.csv")

loans_df = spark.read.format("csv")\
.option("inferSchema", "true")\
.load("/mnt/project2/bronze/loans.csv")

loan_payments_df = spark.read.format("csv")\
.option("inferSchema", "true")\
.load("/mnt/project2/bronze/loans.csv")

transactions_df = spark.read.format("csv")\
.load("/mnt/project2/bronze/loan_payments.csv")

transactions_df = spark.read.format("csv")\
.option("inferSchema", "true")\
.load("/mnt/project2/bronze/loan_payments.csv")

transactions_df = spark.read.format("csv")\
.option("header", "true")\
.option("header", "true")\
.option("header", "true")\
.option("header", "true")\
.option("header", "true")\
.option("header", "true")\
.option("inferSchema", "true"
```

- 5. Data Cleaning and Transformation
 - Removed duplicates and null values from data

```
# Accounts - Drop Duplicates and Nulls
accounts_df = accounts_df.dropDuplicates(["account_id"]).dropna(subset=["account_id", "customer_id"])

# Customers - Drop Duplicates and Nulls
customers_df = customers_df.dropDuplicates(["customer_id"]).dropna(subset=["customer_id"])

# Loans - Drop Duplicates and Nulls
loans_df = loans_df.dropDuplicates(["loan_id"]).dropna(subset=["loan_id", "customer_id"])

# Loan Payments - Drop Duplicates and Nulls
loan_payments_df = loan_payments_df.dropDuplicates(["payment_id"]).dropna(subset=["payment_id", "loan_id"])

# Transactions - Drop Duplicates and Nulls
transactions_df = transactions_df.dropDuplicates(["transaction_id"]).dropna(subset=["transaction_id", "account_id"])
```

6. Date Formatting for Loan Payments and Transactions: String to DateType

- 7. Save into Silver Layer (Delta Format)
 - Used **Delta** format for ACID transactions and version control.
 - Each raw Bronze dataset now has a cleaned and Saved in Silver Layer.

Merge All Data Together Based on Correct Keys
 Inner join to ensure every account has a valid customer.
 Left join and select to bring other Column

```
### / Z3hoursago (Za)

from pyspark.sql.functions import col

# Merge all together based on correct keys

final_df = accounts_df.join(customer_idf", "customer_idf", "inner"))

.join(loans_df, "customer_idf", "left"))

.join(loan_payments_df", "loan_jdf", "left"))

.join(transactions_df, "account_idf", "left"))

.select(

col("account_idf"),
col("transaction_idf"),
col("customer_idf"),
col("loan_idf"),
col("loan_idf"),
col("loan_idf"),
col("transaction_datef"),
col("transaction_datef"),
col("transaction_datef"),
col("payment_date"),
col("payment_date"),
col("payment_datef")

foll("loan_amount")

}

display(final_df)

I(I) Spark Jobs

m final_df: pyspark.sql.dataframe_Dataframe = [account_idf:integer, transaction_idf:integer_... 8 more fields]
```



9. Remove Duplicates and Save Final Merged Silver Table in Delta Format

Silver to Gold by Using SCD Type-1

- 10. Create a Database in Hive Metastore
 - Create a database bankdb inside Hive Metastore if it doesn't exist to Store all Gold Delta tables in one organized database.

11. Create Gold Layer Tables (5 tables)
For each table (Accounts, Customers, Loans, Loan Payments, Transactions):

```
% 21 hoursago (2s)

%sql

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS hive_metastore.bankdb.accounts (
    account_id INT,
    customer_id INT,
    account_type STRING,
    balance FLOAT,
    CreatedDate TIMESTAMP,
    UpdatedDate TIMESTAMP,
    CreatedBy STRING,
    HashKey BIGINT
)

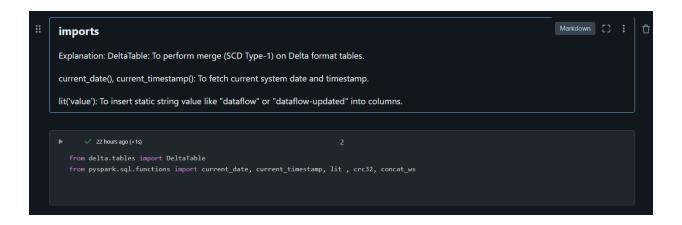
USING DELTA
LOCATION '/mnt/project2/gold/accounts';
```

```
% z1 hours ago (ts) 7
% sq1
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS hive_metastore.bankdb.transactions (
    transaction_id INT,
    account_id INT,
    transaction_amount FLOAT,
    transaction_type STRING,
    CreatedDate TIMESTAMP,
    UpdatedDate TIMESTAMP,
    CreatedBy STRING,
    UpdatedBy STRING,
    HashKey BIGINT
)
USING DELTA
LOCATION '/mnt/project2/gold/transactions';
OK

① This result is stored as sqldf and can be used in other Python cells.
```

12. Import Required Libraries

- **DeltaTable**: To manage Delta format operations (like Merge).
- current_date, current_timestamp: Fetch current system date or time.
- lit: Insert constant values into DataFrame.
- col: Reference columns easily.
- crc32, concat_ws: For creating HashKey (row-level comparison).



13. Define Table Metadata (Sources and Targets)

- source_path: Clean Silver Delta file path.
- target_path: Gold Delta table path.
- primary_key: Column used to join and compare rows.

SCD Type-1 Logic

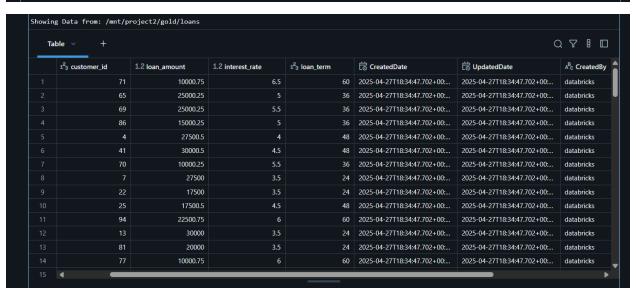
Explanation

- 1. Import Libraries: Needed functions like current_timestamp(), lit() etc.
- 2. Define Tables: List all table info source, target, primary key.
- 3. Read Source: Load the silver layer Delta files.
- 4. Drop Null Primary Keys: Ensures primary key integrity.
- 5. Add Metadata: CreatedDate, UpdatedDate, CreatedBy, UpdatedBy.
- 6. Add HashKey: For change detection using crc32 checksum.
- 7. Read Target: Load existing Gold tables.
- 8. Update Mapping: Define fields to update if records match.
- 9. Insert Mapping: Define fields to insert if record does not exist.
- 10. Compare Condition: Only update when something actually changes.
- 11. Merge Logic: Merge records into Gold layer updates or inserts.
- 12. Display: Show final data from each Gold table.

Insert data tables





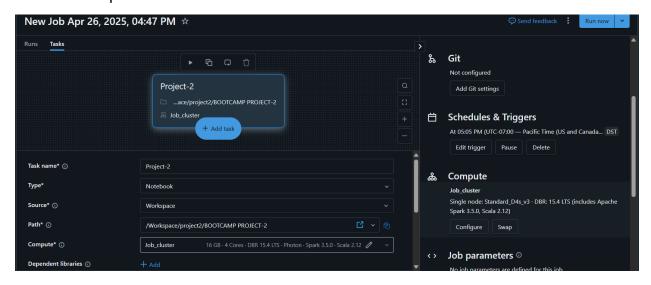


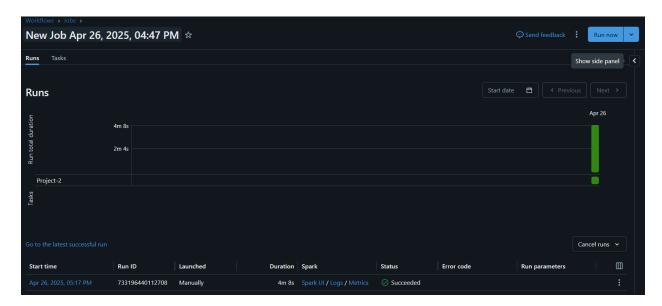




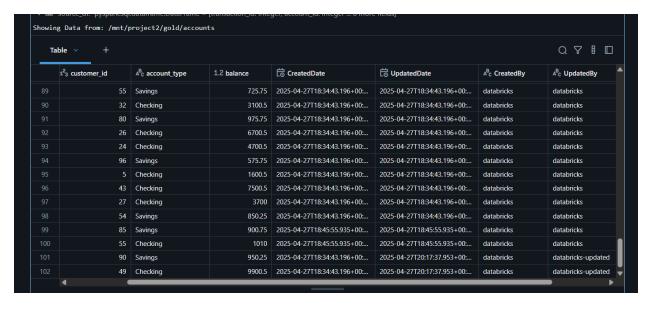
Schedule a Tigger

I overwrite new updated data in bronze file before this notebook run as per schedule so we can see updated data in delta table.

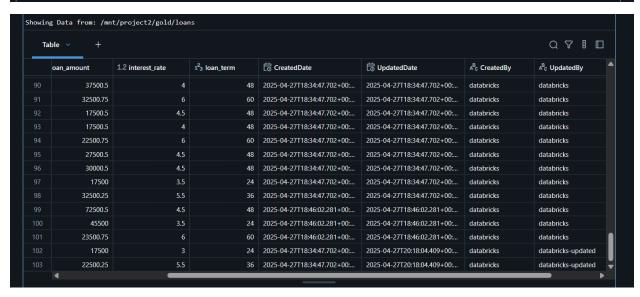


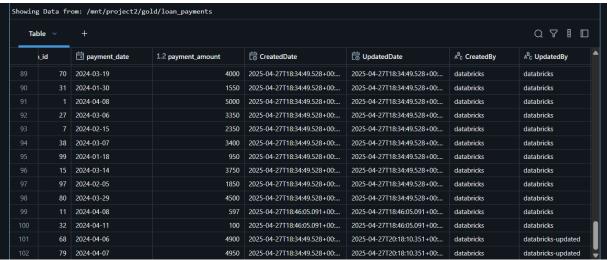


Notebook run successfully and we can observed the new data inserted and old data undated in below tables.



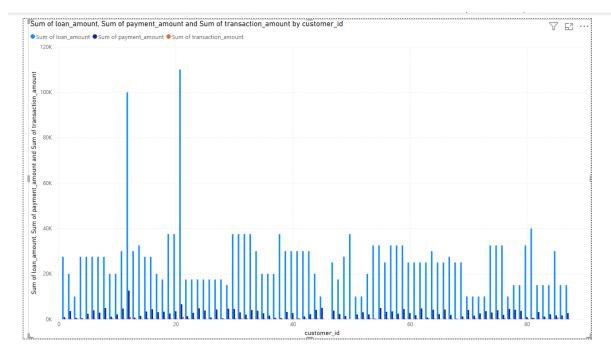
1	Table v +							
	address	^{AB} C city	△B _C state	△ ^B _C zip	CreatedDate	Ö UpdatedDate	^{AB} _C CreatedBy	^{AB} _C UpdatedBy
	l Beech Dr	Newmarket	ON	L3Y0A1	2025-04-27T18:34:45.537+00:	2025-04-27T18:34:45.537+00:	databricks	databricks
77	Maple Ave	Ottawa	ON	K1A0B1	2025-04-27T18:34:45.537+00:	2025-04-27T18:34:45.537+00:	databricks	databricks
	3 Redwood Dr	South River	ON	P0A0A1	2025-04-27T18:34:45.537+00:	2025-04-27T18:34:45.537+00:	databricks	databricks
	Elm St	Peterborough	ON	K9H0A1	2025-04-27T18:34:45.537+00:	2025-04-27T18:34:45.537+00:	databricks	databricks
80	Cypress Ave	Midland	ON	L4R0A1	2025-04-27T18:34:45.537+00:	2025-04-27T18:34:45.537+00:	databricks	databricks
81	5 Oak Dr	Stouffville	ON	L4A0A1	2025-04-27T18:34:45.537+00:	2025-04-27T18:34:45.537+00:	databricks	databricks
82	5 Willow Rd	Penetanguishene	ON	L9M0A1	2025-04-27T18:34:45.537+00:	2025-04-27T18:34:45.537+00:	databricks	databricks
83	7 Oak Dr	Saskatoon	SK	S7K0A1	2025-04-27T18:34:45.537+00:	2025-04-27T18:34:45.537+00:	databricks	databricks
84	3 Oak Dr	Bala	ON	P0C0A1	2025-04-27T18:34:45.537+00:	2025-04-27T18:34:45.537+00:	databricks	databricks
85	5 Fir St	Collingwood	ON	L9Y0A1	2025-04-27T18:34:45.537+00:	2025-04-27T18:34:45.537+00:	databricks	databricks
86	Vest St	Kitchener	ON	N0J0A1	2025-04-27T18:45:59.279+00:	2025-04-27T18:45:59.279+00:	databricks	databricks
87	1aple Ave	Haileybury	ON	H0D4F6	2025-04-27T18:45:59.279+00:	2025-04-27T18:45:59.279+00:	databricks	databricks
88	1 Cedar Ln	Temagami	ON	P0H0A1	2025-04-27T18:34:45.537+00:	2025-04-27T20:17:57.636+00:	databricks	databricks-updated
89	3 Beech Dr	Field	ON	P0H0A1	2025-04-27T18:34:45.537+00:	2025-04-27T20:17:57.636+00:	databricks	databricks-updated





Power BI bar chart

Clustered Bar Chart showing Top Customers (Transaction, Loan, Payment Amounts).



[&]quot;This graph compares how much each customer borrowed, paid back, and transacted. It shows that loan balances are high, but repayments and daily transactions are relatively low."