

Project:

Firstly, I created 2 storage account

1. airlinedevacc
2. airlineprodacc

The screenshot shows the Azure Storage center interface. On the left, there's a navigation pane with links like Home, Storage center, Overview, All storage resources, Object storage, File storage, Block storage, Data management, Migration, Partner solutions, Management services, and Help. The main area is titled "Storage center | Blob Storage" and shows a list of storage accounts. The accounts listed are "airbnbprojectsacc3", "airlinedevsacc", and "airlineprodacc". These three accounts are highlighted with a red box. The table columns include Name, Type, Kind, Resource Group, Location, and Subscription. The "airlinedevsacc" and "airlineprodacc" accounts are both of type "Storage account" and kind "StorageV2", located in "Central US" under "azure_project" in the "Azure subscription".

Now i created a container name: **united-airlines** and under it i created **landing-zn** and **processed-data**

The screenshot shows the "Containers" page for the "airlinedevsacc" storage account. On the left, there's a sidebar with links for Storage browser, Partner solutions, Resource visualizer, Data storage, and Containers. The "Containers" link is selected and highlighted with a grey background. The main area shows a list of containers with a search bar at the top. Two containers are listed: "\$logs" and "united-airlines".

The screenshot shows the "Container" page for the "united-airlines" container within the "airlinedevsacc" storage account. On the left, there's a sidebar with links for Overview, Diagnose and solve problems, Access Control (IAM), and Settings. The "Overview" link is selected and highlighted with a grey background. The main area shows a list of blobs with a search bar at the top. Two blobs are listed: "landing-zn" and "processed-data".

Under **landing-zn** I upload 2 csv files

The screenshot shows the Azure Storage Explorer interface. At the top, there's a breadcrumb navigation bar: united-airlines > landing-zn. Below it, a message says "Authentication method: Access key (Switch to Microsoft Entra user account)". There's a search bar with placeholder "Search blobs by prefix (case-sensitive)" and a checkbox for "Only show active objects". A message below says "Showing all 2 items". The main area is a table with the following data:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Last modified	Access tier	Blob type	Size	Lease state
<input type="checkbox"/>	[..]					
<input type="checkbox"/>	airports.csv	11/30/2025, 2:26:52 PM	Hot (Inferred)	Block blob	15.93 KiB	Available
<input type="checkbox"/>	flights.csv	11/30/2025, 2:27:09 PM	Hot (Inferred)	Block blob	20.97 MiB	Available

DailyFlightSource (flight.csv)

Carrier	OriginAirportID	DestAirportID	DepDelay	ArrDelay
DL	11433	13303	-3	1
DL	14869	12478	0	-8
DL	14057	14869	-4	-15

2. AirlineDimSource (airport.csv)

airport_id	city	state	name
11433	Hilo	HI	Hilo International
13303	Miami	FL	Miami International
14869	San Diego	CA	San Diego International

Now i created a linked service as to connect data factory with adls so as to fetch dataset files

The screenshot shows the "Connections" blade in the Azure Data Factory portal. On the left, there's a sidebar with "Connections" selected, and a list of available connections: "Linked services", "Integration runtimes", "Microsoft Purview", and "ADF in Microsoft Fabric". The main area shows a table with one item:

Name	Type	Related
AzureDataLakeStorage1	Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2	3

Now I created two Azure Data Factories – one for development and one for production. The development Data Factory is connected to Azure DevOps for source control.

Whenever I make changes in the Dev environment, I publish them, and through a CI/CD pipeline in Azure DevOps, those changes are automatically deployed to the production Data Factory.

This setup ensures proper environment separation, version control, and automated deployment without manual intervention.

The screenshot shows the Azure Data Factory interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Home >' and several buttons: 'Create', 'Manage view', 'Refresh', 'Export to CSV', 'Open query', 'Assign tags', and 'Add to service group'. Below this is a message: 'You are viewing a new version of Browse experience. Click here to access the old experience.' A filter bar allows filtering by 'Subscription equals all', 'Type equals all', 'Resource Group equals all', 'Location equals all', and 'Add filter'. The main table lists three Data Factories:

Name	Type	Subscription	Resource Group	Location
AirBnB-Project-DF	Data factory (V2)	Azure subscription 1	azure_project	Central US
airline-adf-dev09	Data factory (V2)	Azure subscription 1	azure_project	Central US
airline-adf-prod09	Data factory (V2)	Azure subscription 1	azure_project	Central US

Below the table is a detailed diagram of a Mapping Data Flow named 'AirlinePipeline'. It shows the flow from 'AirlineDimSource' and 'DailyFlightSource' through various stages: 'JoinOnDeptAirport', 'SelectTransOnDeptAir...', 'JoinOnArrivalAirp...', 'SelectTransOnArr...', and finally 'WriteProcessed...'. The diagram uses arrows to show the data flow between components like 'Import data from AirlineDimSource', 'Inner join on DailyFlightSource and AirlineDimSource', and 'Export data to ProcessedData'.

Data Flow Overview

I created a **Mapping Data Flow** in Azure Data Factory to transform and combine airline-related data. The flow consists of:

1. Source Datasets

- AirlineDimSource** → Reads airports.csv from Azure Data Lake (landing-zn folder).
- DailyFlightSource** → Reads flights.csv from Azure Data Lake (landing-zn folder).
- ProcessedData** → Stores transformed data in Azure Data Lake.

The screenshot shows the Azure Data Factory 'Factory Resources' page. On the left, a sidebar lists 'Pipelines' (3), 'Change Data Capture (preview)' (0), 'Datasets' (3), 'AirlineDimSource' (selected), 'DailyFlightSource', 'ProcessedData', 'Data flows' (1), and 'Power Query'. The main area shows the 'AirlineDimSource' dataset details. It has a 'Saved' section with a 'DelimitedText' icon and 'AirlineDimSource'. Below this are tabs for 'Connection', 'Schema', and 'Parameters'. Under 'Connection', it shows 'Linked service' set to 'AzureDataLakeStorage1' and 'File path' set to 'united-airlines / landing-zn / airports.csv'. There are also 'Test connection', 'Edit', 'New', 'Learn more', 'Browse', and 'Preview' buttons.

The screenshot shows the Azure Data Factory interface with two separate configurations for datasets:

- DailyFlightSource:** A DelimitedText CSV dataset connected to an Azure Data Lake Storage 1 linked service. The file path is set to `united-airlines/landing-zn/flights.csv`.
- ProcessedData:** A DelimitedText CSV dataset connected to the same Azure Data Lake Storage 1 linked service. The file path is set to `united-airlines/processed-data/File name`.

JoinOnDeptAirport

Under it I configured an inner join between the flight data and the airport dimension data. The join condition matches the OriginAirportID from the flight dataset with airport_id from the dimension dataset. This helps combine flight records with airport details.

The screenshot shows the Join settings configuration for the `JoinOnDeptAirport` activity:

- Output stream name:** `JoinOnDeptAirport`
- Description:** Inner join on 'DailyFlightSource' and 'AirlineDimSource'
- Left stream:** `DailyFlightSource`
- Right stream:** `AirlineDimSource`
- Join type:** `Inner` (selected)
- Join conditions:** `Left: DailyFlightSource's column abc OriginAirportID == Right: AirlineDimSource's column abc airport_id`

Select activity

After joining the datasets, I used a Select transformation to choose relevant columns and rename them for clarity. For example, the airport name column was renamed to DepAirportName, and city/state were renamed to DepCity and DepState.

Select settings Optimize Inspect Data preview

Output stream name * SelectTransOnDeptAirport [Learn more](#)

Description Renaming JoinOnDeptAirport to SelectTransOnDeptAirport with columns 'Carrier, DestAirportID, DepDelay, ArrDelay, DepCity, DepState, DepAirportName'

Incoming stream * JoinOnDeptAirport

Options

- Skip duplicate input columns [?](#)
- Skip duplicate output columns [?](#)

JoinOnDeptAirport's column	Name as
abc Carrier	Carrier
abc DestAirportID	DestAirportID
abc DepDelay	DepDelay
abc ArrDelay	ArrDelay
abc city	DepCity
abc state	DepState
abc name	DepAirportName

Join Activity

I added another inner join to match the destination airport ID from the flight dataset with airport_id from the dimension dataset. This step adds destination airport details to the data.

The second join is needed because the flight dataset has two keys: OriginAirportID and DestAirportID. The first join adds departure airport details, and the second join adds arrival airport details.

Join settings Optimize Inspect Data preview

Output stream name * JoinOnArrivalAirportID [Learn more](#)

Description Inner join on 'SelectTransOnDeptAirport' and 'AirlineDimSource' [Reset](#)

Left stream * SelectTransOnDeptAirport

Right stream * AirlineDimSource

Join type *

Full outer	Inner	Left outer	Right outer	Custom (cross)
------------	-------	------------	-------------	----------------

Use fuzzy matching

Join conditions *

Left: SelectTransOnDeptAirport's column	Right: AirlineDimSource's column	
abc DestAirportID	==	abc airport_id

Select Activity

I used Select to keep only the required columns and rename them for clarity. For example, city/state/name from the arrival airport were renamed to ArrCity, ArrState, and ArrAirportName.

Select settings Optimize Inspect Data preview

Output stream name * SelectTransOnArrivalAirport [Learn more](#)

Description Renaming JoinOnArrivalAirportID to SelectTransOnArrivalAirport with columns 'Carrier, DepDelay, ArrDelay, [Reset](#)

Incoming stream * JoinOnArrivalAirportID

Options

- Skip duplicate input columns [?](#)
- Skip duplicate output columns [?](#)

<input type="checkbox"/> JoinOnArrivalAirportID's column	▼	Name as
<input type="checkbox"/> abc Carrier	▼	Carrier
<input type="checkbox"/> abc DepDelay	▼	DepDelay
<input type="checkbox"/> abc ArrDelay	▼	ArrDelay
<input type="checkbox"/> abc DepCity	ArrDelay	DepCity
<input type="checkbox"/> abc DepState	▼	DepState
<input type="checkbox"/> abc DepAirportName	▼	DepAirportName
<input type="checkbox"/> abc city	▼	ArrCity
<input type="checkbox"/> abc state	▼	ArrState
<input type="checkbox"/> abc name	▼	ArrAirportName

Sink Configuration Details

Finally, I used a Sink transformation to write the processed data back to Azure Data Lake in the processed-data folder. I enabled schema drift, auto mapping, and cleared the folder before writing to ensure clean output.

Sink Settings Errors Mapping Optimize Inspect Data preview

Output stream name * WriteProcessedData [Learn more](#)

Description Export data to ProcessedData [Reset](#)

Incoming stream * SelectTransOnArrivalAirport

Sink type *

--	--	--

Dataset * ProcessedData [Test connection](#) [Open](#) [New](#)

Skip line count

Options

- Allow schema drift [?](#)
- Validate schema [?](#)

Sink **Settings** Errors Mapping Optimize Inspect Data preview

Clear the folder

File name option *

Quote All

Headers ANY

Umask

Owner	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> R	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> W	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X
Group	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> R	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> W	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X
Others	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> R	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> W	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X

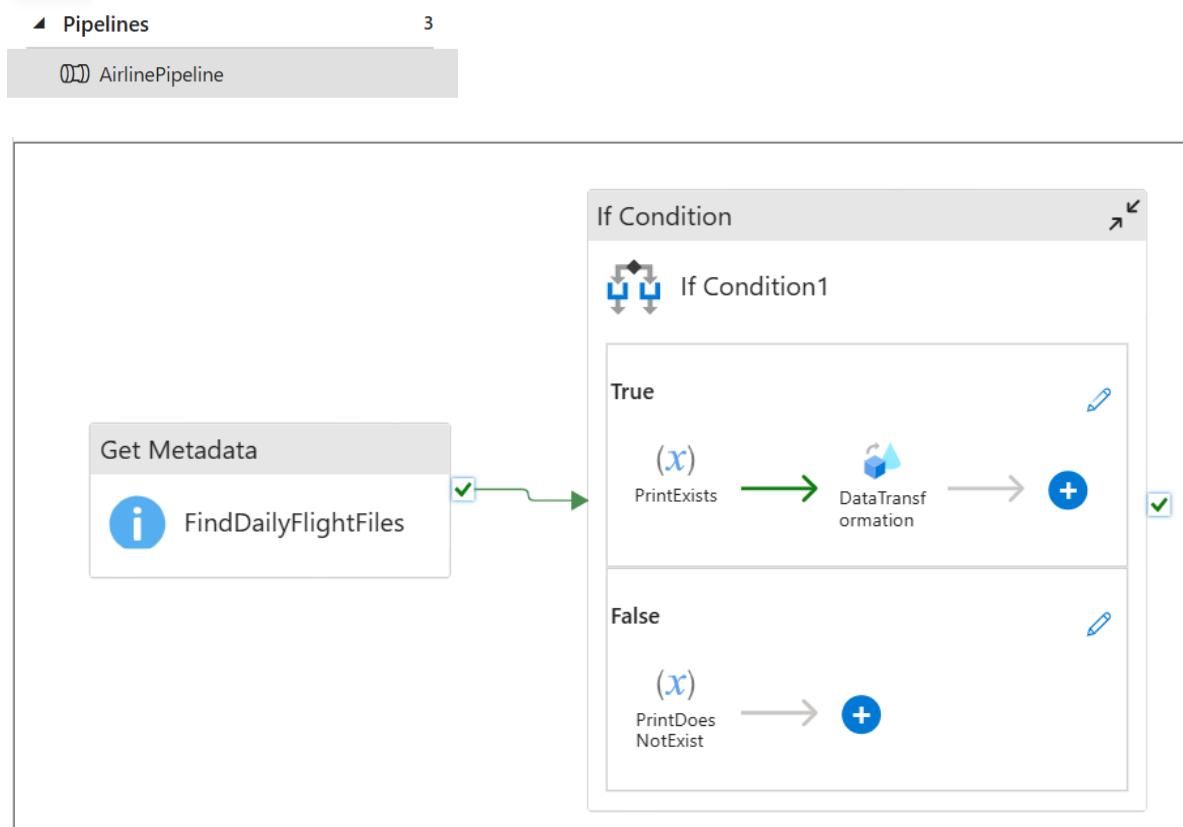
Sink Settings Errors **Mapping** Optimize Inspect Data preview

Options

- Skip duplicate input columns ①
- Skip duplicate output columns ①

Auto mapping ①

Now I started creating pipeline



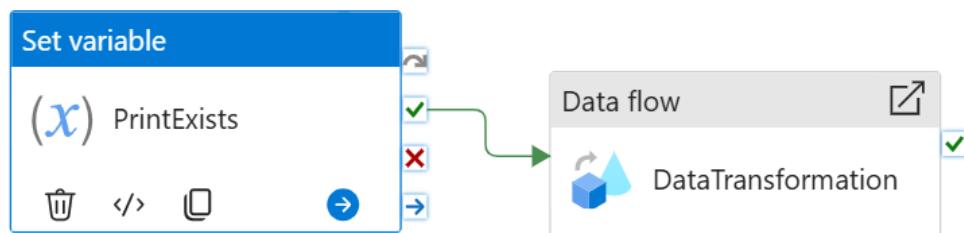
FindDailyFlightFiles

I used Get Metadata to check if the source file exists by retrieving the 'Exists' property. This value drives an If Condition activity, ensuring the pipeline only runs when the file is available

The screenshot shows the 'Settings' tab of the pipeline configuration. It includes sections for 'Dataset' (set to 'DailyFlightSource'), 'Field list' (with an 'Exists' argument selected), and a dropdown menu.

I used a Set Variable activity to store the result of the Get Metadata check using the expression `@activity('FindDailyFlightFiles').output.exists`. This value drives the If Condition logic, ensuring the pipeline only runs when the file exists.

AirlinePipeline > If Condition1



The screenshot shows the 'Settings' tab for the 'PrintExists' variable. It is configured as a Pipeline variable named 'PrintExists' with the value expression `@activity('FindDailyFlightFiles').outp...`.

I configured the Data Flow activity to run on AutoResolveIntegrationRuntime with a small compute size for cost efficiency. It executes the AirlineDataTransformation flow only when the source file exists, and verbose logging helps in monitoring and troubleshooting.

General **Settings** Parameters User properties

Data flow *

Run on (Azure IR) * AutoResolveIntegrationRuntime

Compute size *

> Advanced

Logging level * Verbose Basic None

In the False branch, I set a variable using the same dynamic expression to capture the file existence status. This allows me to log or trigger alerts when the source file is missing, making the pipeline more reliable.

General **Settings** User properties

Variable type Pipeline variable Pipeline return value

Name *

Value

Pipeline expression builder

Add dynamic content below using any combination of [expressions](#), [functions](#)

```
@activity('FindDailyFlightFiles').output.exists
```

united-airlines > processed-data

Authentication method: Access key ([Switch to Microsoft Entra user account](#))

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Last modified	Access tier	Blob type	Size	Lease state
<input type="checkbox"/>	[..]					
<input type="checkbox"/>	_SUCCESS	11/30/2025, 5:57:16 PM	Hot (Inferred)	Block blob	0	Available
<input type="checkbox"/>	part-00000-ffdc7...	11/30/2025, 5:57:16 PM	Hot (Inferred)	Block blob	26.43 MiB	Available
<input type="checkbox"/>	part-00001-ffdc7...	11/30/2025, 5:57:16 PM	Hot (Inferred)	Block blob	26.42 MiB	Available
<input type="checkbox"/>	part-00002-ffdc7...	11/30/2025, 5:57:16 PM	Hot (Inferred)	Block blob	25.99 MiB	Available
<input type="checkbox"/>	part-00003-ffdc7...	11/30/2025, 5:57:14 PM	Hot (Inferred)	Block blob	9.55 MiB	Available

1. Connected Dev Data Factory to Azure DevOps

I linked my Development Data Factory to an Azure DevOps Git repository. This allows all pipelines, datasets, and data flows to be version-controlled. Any changes I make in ADF are first saved in the collaboration branch before publishing.

The screenshot shows the 'Git configuration' section of the Azure Data Factory interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links like General, Connections, Source control, and Git configuration (which is currently selected). The main area displays the 'Git repository' settings:

- Repository type: Azure DevOps Git
- Azure DevOps Account: dhanvirsingh-org
- Project name: AzureProject
- Repository name: Azure-Adf-CICD
- Collaboration branch: main
- Publish branch: adf_publish
- Root folder: /
- Last published commit: 9df98d7a9d898c81eb57fe3d6cff1a4c39acd25
- Tenant: a4512d45-bb9c-4a17-a6cb-a649aad70de6
- Publish (from ADF Studio): Enabled
- Custom comment: Enabled

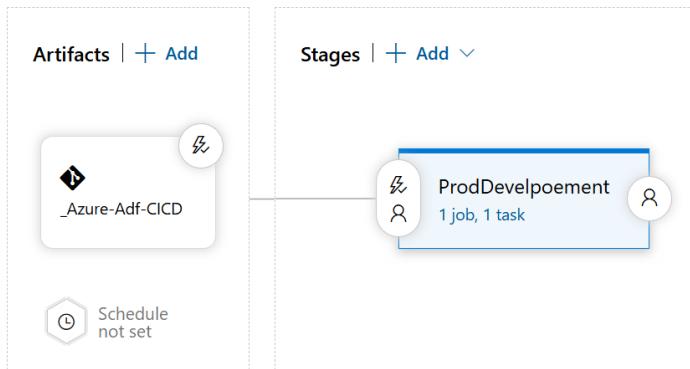
I connected my Development Data Factory to an Azure DevOps Git repository for source control. The collaboration branch is **main**, where I make changes, and the

publish branch is `adf_publish`, which stores ARM templates generated when I publish. This setup ensures version control and enables CI/CD automation.

When I publish changes from Dev Data Factory, it automatically generates ARM templates and commits them to the `adf_publish` branch in Azure DevOps. These templates represent the entire ADF configuration, including pipelines, datasets, and linked services. This branch acts as the source for the CI/CD pipeline.

The screenshot shows the Azure DevOps interface for the project "AzureProject". The left sidebar shows navigation options: Overview, Boards, Repos, Files, Commits, Pushes, and Branches. The main area displays the "Azure-Adf-CICD" repository. A warning message at the top right states: "The macOS-13 hosted image in Azure DevOps pipelines will be retired on December 4, 2025, and the Windows-2019 host images will be retired on December 31, 2025 after a six-month extension. After these dates, any pipelines using these images will fail, so it is important to migrate your pipelines to use different hosted agents or self-hosted agents in advance. For details on the brownout schedule and guidance on migration, please refer to the blog on [Windows](#)". Below this, a search bar shows the path: "Azure-Adf-CICD / adf_publish". A dropdown menu titled "adf_publish" lists branches: "main" (Default), "Mine", and "adf_publish" (selected). A "New branch" button is also present. The "Files" section shows the contents of the "adf_publish" branch, including "airline-adf-dev09", "globalParameters", "linkedTemplates", and "readme.md". The "globalParameters" folder contains "airline-adf-dev09_GlobalPar". The "linkedTemplates" folder contains "ArmTemplate_0.json", "ArmTemplate_master.json", "ArmTemplateParameters_m...", "ARMTemplatForFactory.json", and "ARMTemplParametersForFa". The "readme.md" file is marked as "succeeded". A message at the bottom of the files list says "Initialized by Azure Data Factory!".

Now I created a Release Pipeline in Azure DevOps that takes the ARM templates from the **artifact** generated during the build stage and deploys them to the Production Data Factory. This **stage** runs automatically after publishing changes in Dev Data Factory, ensuring a smooth and consistent deployment process.



Under Artifact

After adding these settings in the artifact section, the pipeline knows which repository and branch to use. This is important because without linking the artifact, the release pipeline cannot fetch the latest ARM templates. Once this is set, every time I publish from the development Data Factory, the pipeline picks up the new changes and deploys them to production.

Project * 

AzureProject

Source (repository) * 

Azure-Adf-CICD

Default branch * 

adf_publish

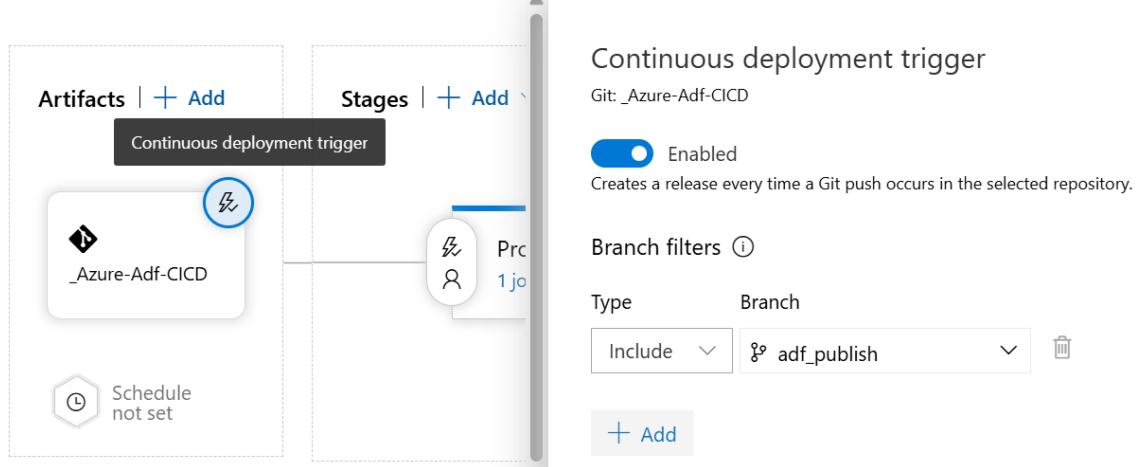
Default version * 

Latest from the default branch

Source alias * 

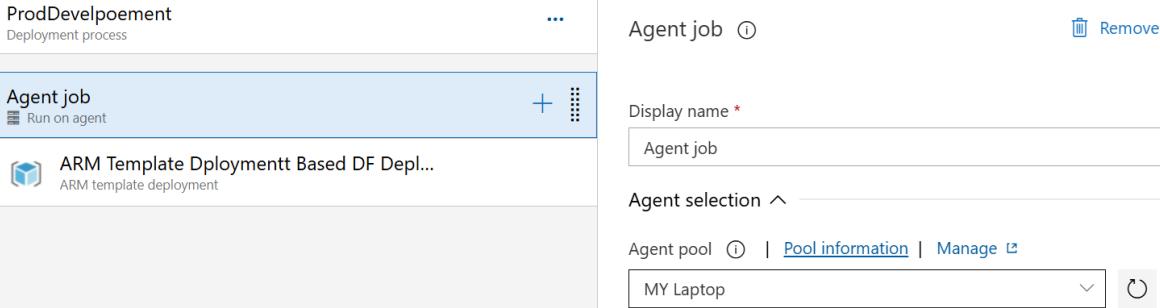
_Azure-Adf-CICD

Pipeline Tasks Variables Retention Options History



After linking the artifact and enabling the continuous deployment trigger, the pipeline automatically creates a release whenever there is a new commit in the `adf_publish` branch. This means every time I publish changes from the development Data Factory, the updated ARM templates are pushed to `adf_publish`, and the pipeline deploys those changes to production without manual intervention.

Pipeline Tasks Variables Retention Options History



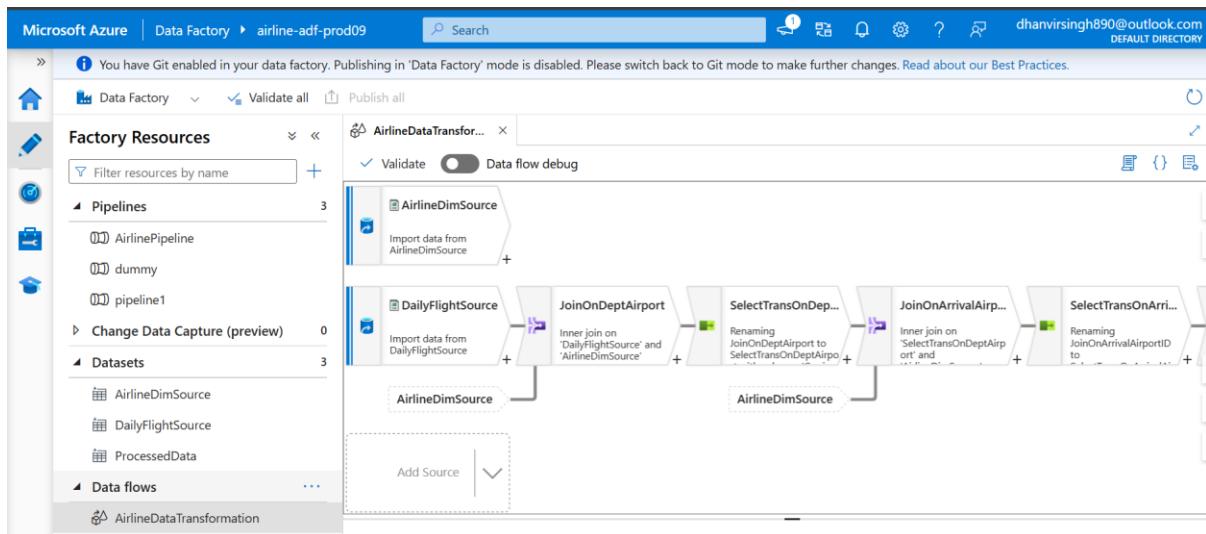
After configuring the artifact and enabling the trigger, I created a stage called `ProdDevelopment` for production deployment. I am the stage owner, which means I control approvals and deployment settings. Inside this stage, I added an agent job that runs on my selected agent pool. The main task in this job is an ARM Template Deployment, which deploys the Data Factory resources to the production environment using the templates from the `adf_publish` branch.

← DHANVIRSINGH

Jobs Capabilities

Name	Project	Queued	Wait time	Duration
Job 2 Release-3 / ProdDevelopment New release pipeline	AzureProject	Today at 7:45 AM	<1s	47s
Job 1 Release-2 / ProdDevelopment New release pipeline	AzureProject	Today at 7:30 AM	<1s	1m 48s

These jobs show that my self-hosted agent executed the release pipeline tasks for production deployment. Each job corresponds to a release triggered by changes in the `adf_publish` branch. The agent picked up the job instantly and completed the ARM template deployment task successfully.



Whatever I was having in dev data factory is also now in prod data factory