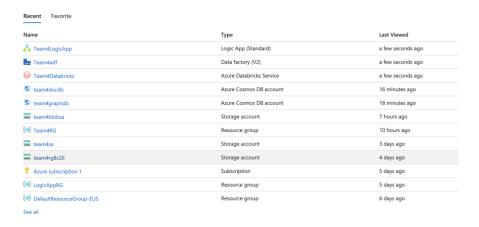
P-3: Implementation

Global Inbound and Outbound Travel

Introduction:

To implement the project, we have followed our architecture diagram. We have used many services available on Azure cloud platform which are listed below.

- 1. Azure Logic Apps
- 2. Azure Databaricks
- 3. Azure Blob Storage
- 4. Azure Data Factory
- 5. Azure Cosmos DB



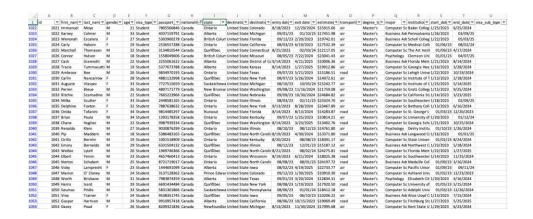
Dataset Details:

Our primary dataset has been loaded from CSV files. It contains the details if inbound travel and travel information to and across different countries. The data dictionary is listed below.

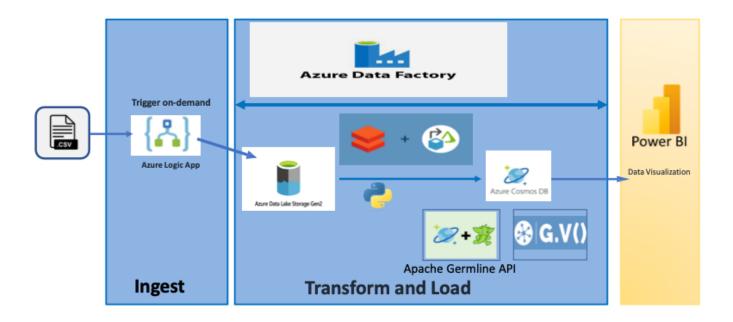
Column Name	Details
id	Numeric id
First_name	Tourist's first name
Last_name	Tourist's last name
gender	Tourist's gender
age	Tourist's age
Visa_type	Type of visa that tourist holds (business, pleasure, student)
Passport_number	Tourist's passport number

nationality	Tourist's country of origin
state	Tourist's state of origin
Destination_country	Destination country travelled
Destination_state	Destination state travelled
Entry date	Entry date in the destination country
Exit_date	Exit date from the destination country
Estimated expenses	Estimated expenditure in the destination country
transportation	Transport mode used to reach destination country
Degree_type	Degree type that student is pursuing (only available for student visa type)
major	Major that student is pursuing (only available for student visa type)
institution	Institution where the student is enrolled(only available for student visa type)
Start date	Program start date for students (only available for student visa type)
End date	Program end date for students (only available for student visa type)
Visa_Sub_type	visa sub category (only available for business visa type)

Data sample

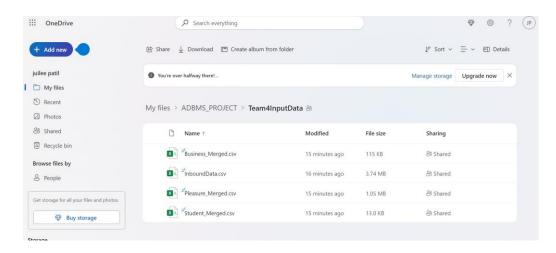


Implementation process:

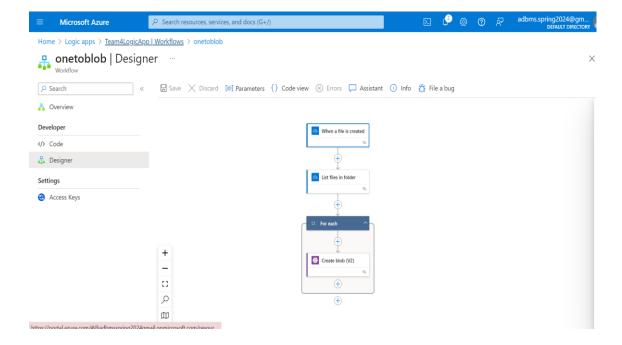


The implementation follows the architecture diagram submitted as part of P2. The process starts with ingesting the data present in the csv file located in the shared onedrive folder to Azure Blob Storage using Azure Logic app. To streamline data from OneDrive to a graph database, a Logic App triggers when a file is created in OneDrive and copies the file to Azure Blob Storage. The process is shown below.

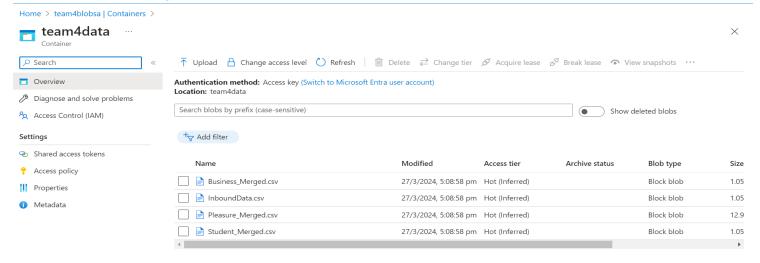
Files present in OneDrive folder locaion



Created Logic App workflow to copy files from one drive to blob storage when a new file is added

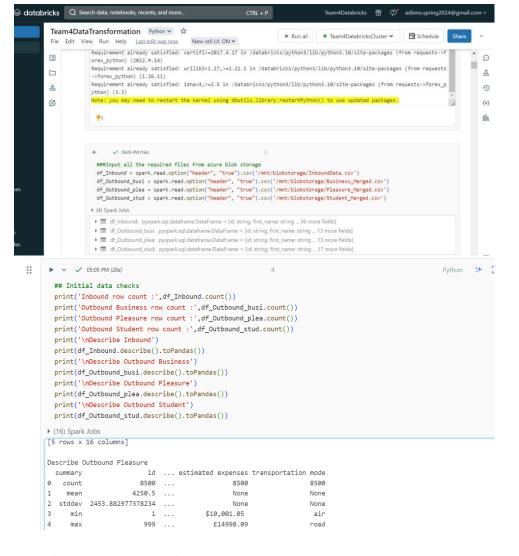


Files is Azure Blob Storage:

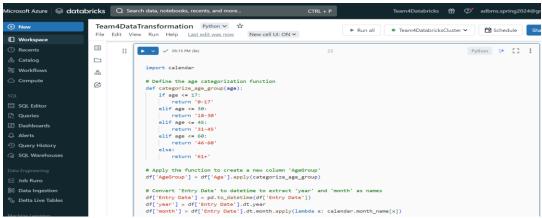


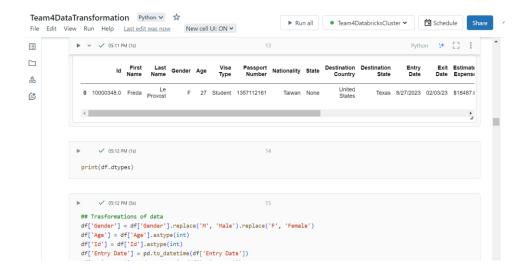
Once the data is loaded in the Blob Storage, Azure Databricks then processes and transforms the data, merging it into a single file suitable for graph database ingestion. Finally, the prepared data is loaded into the graph database and document database for analysis and querying. This automated pipeline requires careful setup and testing to ensure data integrity throughout the flow.

Processing data through databricks . We created a cluster for compute and used databricks notebook for the cleaning, transformation and loading of data into databases. We created a mount to access the data files in blod storage.

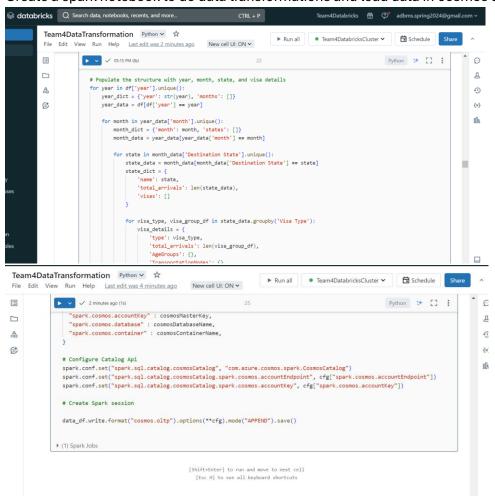


Cleaning and transformation

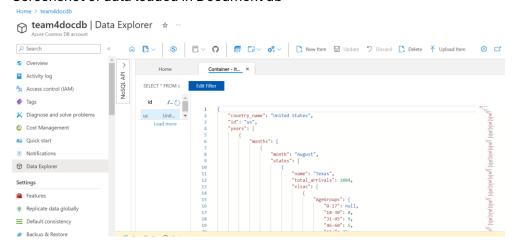




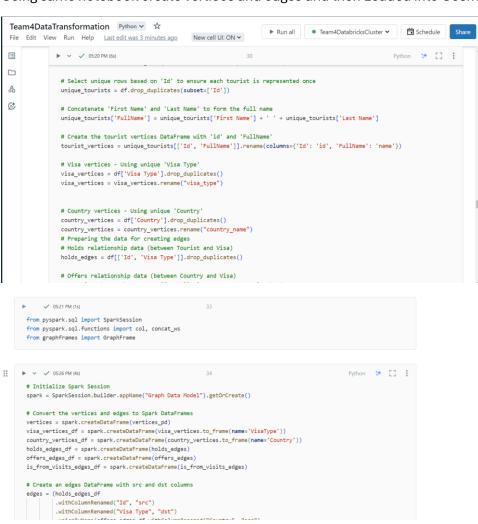
Create a spark notebook to do data transformations and load data in cosmos db for document database



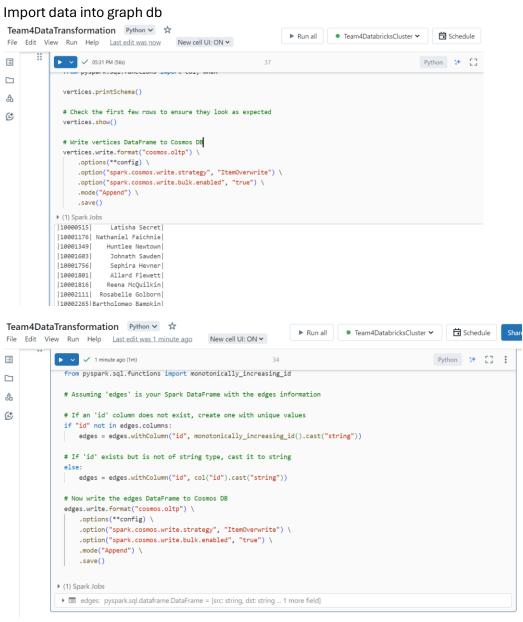
Screenshot of data loaded in Document db



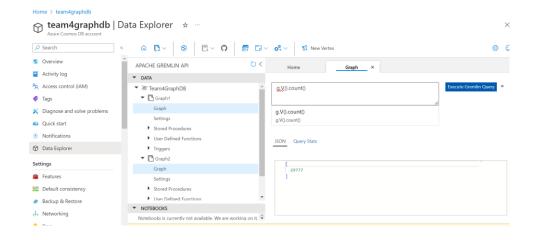
Using same notebook create vertices and edges and then Loaded into Cosmos Graph DB

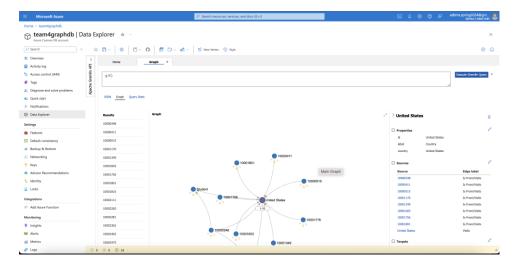


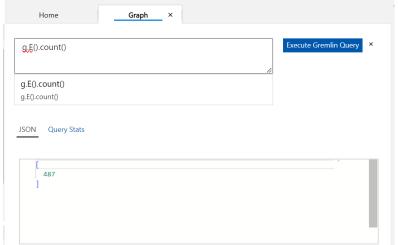
```
# Convert the vertices and edges to Spark DataFrames
    vertices = spark.createDataFrame(vertices pd)
    visa_vertices_df = spark.createDataFrame(visa_vertices.to_frame(name='VisaType'))
    country_vertices_df = spark.createDataFrame(country_vertices.to_frame(name='Country'))
    holds_edges_df = spark.createDataFrame(holds_edges)
    offers_edges_df = spark.createDataFrame(offers_edges)
    is_from_visits_edges_df = spark.createDataFrame(is_from_visits_edges)
   # Create an edges DataFrame with src and dst columns
    edges = (holds_edges_df
            .withColumnRenamed("Id", "src")
            .withColumnRenamed("Visa Type", "dst")
            . \verb|unionByName| (offers\_edges\_df.withColumnRenamed("Country", "src")|\\
                                      .withColumnRenamed("Visa Type", "dst"))
             .unionByName(is_from_visits_edges_df.withColumnRenamed("Id", "src")
             .withColumnRenamed("Country", "dst")))
    edges =edges.withColumnRenamed("src", "src")
   # Create a GraphFrame
    graph = GraphFrame(vertices, edges)
Import data into graph db
```



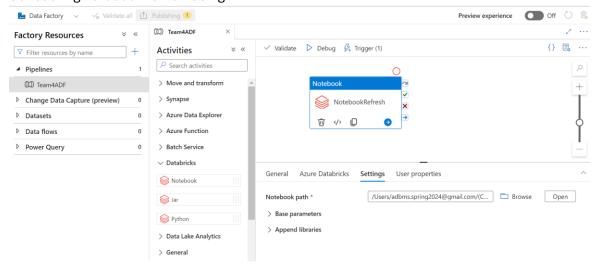
Loaded in graph db as vertices and edges







Scheduling notebook for run using ADF:



Once the data is loaded in there respective databases then the notebook is scheduled to run every day to have latest data loaded in the databases. For this we have used Azure data factory on schedule the trigger. Refresh can be done using databricks but we choose ADF because it provides robust monitoring and logging capabilities. It tracks the status of each pipeline run and can log detailed execution information, which can be viewed directly in the Azure Portal or consumed via Azure Monitor potentially leading to better cost management by shutting down clusters when not in use or scaling them according to the workload.