Questions:

1. Why should one use Azure Key Vault when working in the Azure environment?
What are the alternatives to using Azure Key Vault? What are the pros and cons of using Azure Key Vault?

Azure key vault is an open-source password manager used for security. Some benefits to using it is that apps and/or people cannot have direct access to the passwords or keys. However, this can have increased costs for APIs and result in higher processing times.

2. How do you achieve the loop functionality within an Azure Data Factory pipeline? Why would you need to use this functionality in a data pipeline?

Loops allow for a specific activity to be repeated until the set condition is met. This can be useful for many reasons, such as needing to iterate through a list. They can be created by using the ForEach Activity.

3. What are expressions in Azure Data Factory? How are they helpful when designing a data pipeline (please explain with an example)?

Expressions take some parameterized input and convert it to some output. It can be used for mapping data flow in a data pipeline, by taking some parameter and mapping it to a set type. This allows data to be regulated so that it fits a specific schema. It can also be used to remove null values in the data. Another use of expressions is to create dynamic paths for the pipeline that would take a parameterized input as part of the path.

4. What are the pros and cons of parametrizing a dataset in Azure Data Factory pipeline's activity?

Pros – Parameterizing the dataset changes the attributes of the dataset into parameters. This can allow parameters from many different data sources to become standardized, which can help avoid the need to create multiple different datasets. With parameterization, different datasets can work in the pipeline as long as their differences are not too great.

Cons – If differences are too great, such as in cases where the schemas or file formats of the datasets do not match, then problems can occur when trying to work with them in the pipeline.

5. What are the different supported file formats and compression codecs in Azure Data Factory? When will you use a Parquet file over an ORC file? Why would you choose an AVRO file format over a Parquet file format?

Azure Data Factory supports:

Avro format

Binary format

Delimited text format

Excel format

JSON format

ORC format

Parquet format

XML format

Comparing Parquet and ORC, parquet uses a column-wise data storage method, while ORC is arranged as indexed stripes of data. ORC is good at reading large data quickly and has better compression ability than the Parquet format, so it is often used for readheavy applications. Parquet is also good at compression, but not to the extent of ORC.

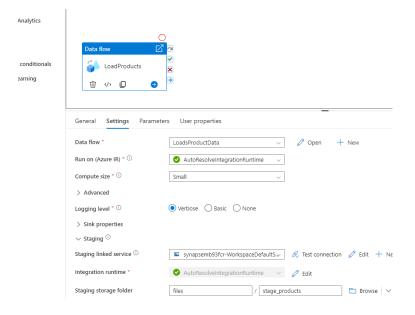
However, Parquet is open-source and accessible in many languages, which contributes to its high popularity. Parquet is heavily used for OLAP cases with OLTP databases.

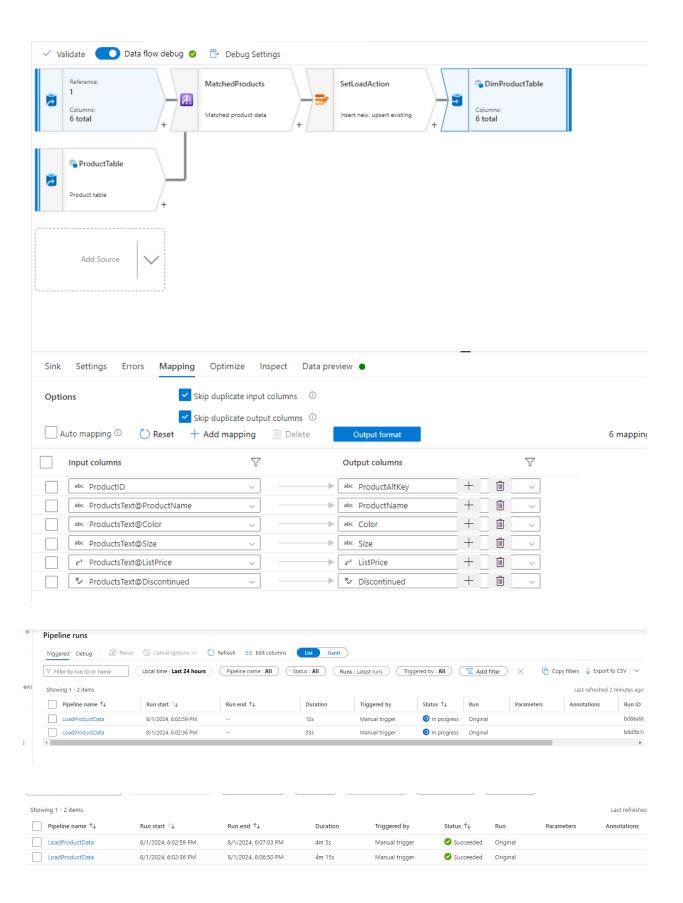
Comparing Parquet and AVRO, unlike Parquet, AVRO uses a row-based format to store data. Therefore, it is good for dynamic schemas that change over time, since it can adjust to additional fields or missing values. AVRO works well in the Hadoop ecosystem and is useful for write-heavy applications.

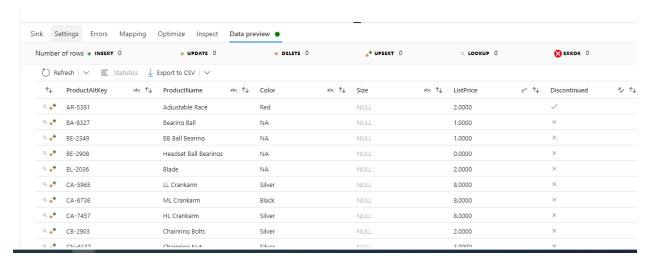
Screenshots:

Below are some screenshots of my final result for the lab. While following the instructions, I met a problem where the option for legacy instead of recommended needed to be selected during the creation of the Data_Warehouse linked service. If not, there will be an error at the end similar to this: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/1253535/dataset-is-using-azuresgldatabase-linked-service-t

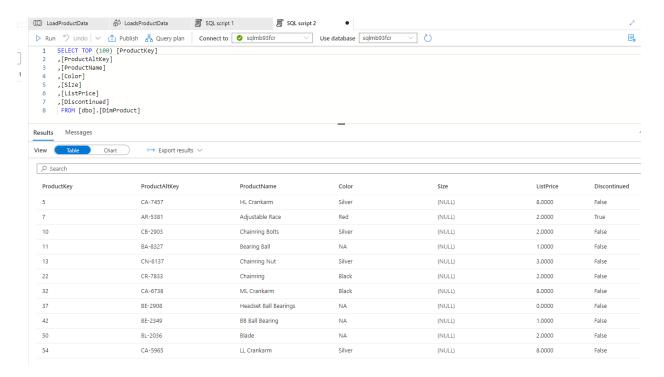
Deleting Data_Warehouse and recreating it using the legacy setting fixed my problem.







In a previous run, AR5381 had been upserted.



Final top 100 query after the pipeline finished running