# Using TOM to Create a DirectLake Dataset

This repository contains C# console application named **TOM\_CreateFabricDataset** which demonstrates how to create a DirectLake data model for Fabric and Power BI using the Tabular Object Model (TOM). This repository also contains a Fabric notebook named **CreateLakehouseTables.ipynb** with Python code which must be used to create tables in a Fabric Lakehouse that will be used as the underlying datasource for the DirectLake data model.

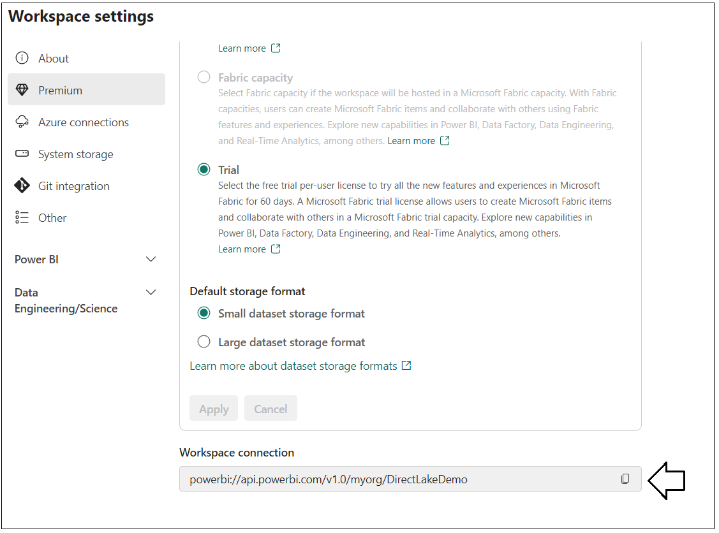
Here are the high-level steps to completing this demonstration:

* Create workspace associated with Fabric capacity
* Create a new Lakehouse in the new workspace
* Create Lakehouse tables using a pre-provided Fabric notebook
* Run the custom C# application to create DirectLake data model using TOM

## Create workspace associated with Fabric capacity

Create a new workspace with a name such as **DirectLakeDemo**. Make sure the workspace is associated with a Premium capacity or a trial capacity with Fabric capabilities.

Get URL to Workspace Connection



The new

powerbi://api.powerbi.com/v1.0/myorg/DirectLakeDemo

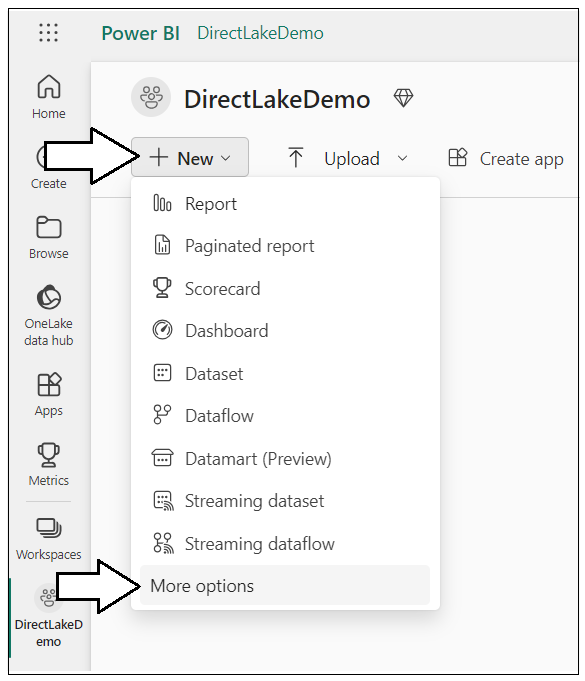
dddd

A screenshot of a computer

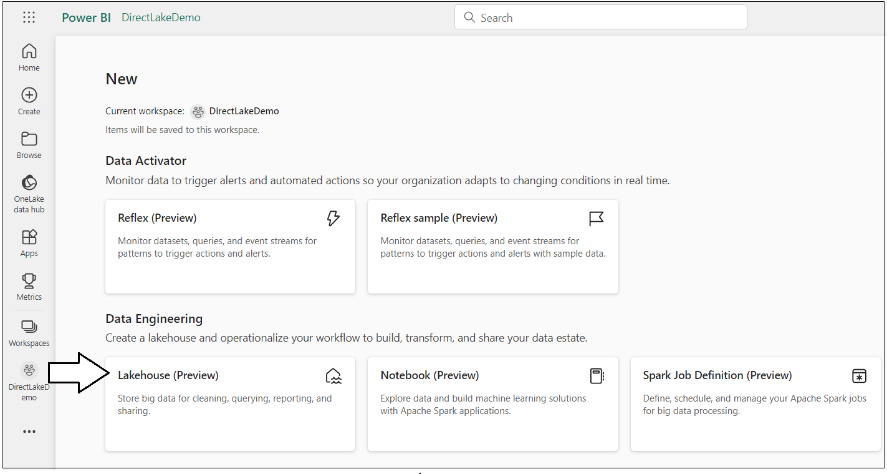
Description automatically generated

## Create a new Lakehouse in the new workspace

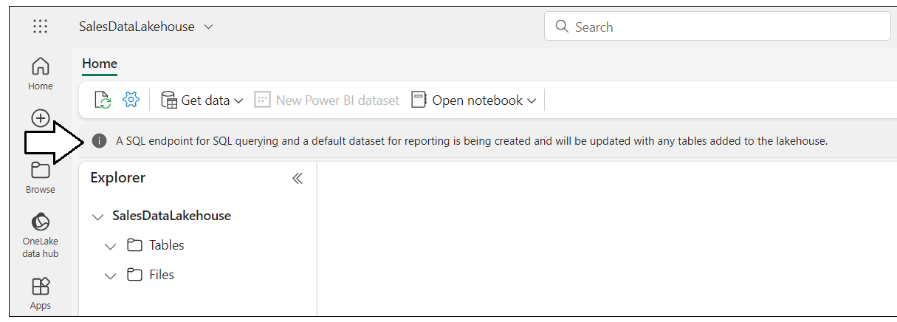
Inside the new workspace, create a new Lakehouse named **SalesDataLakehouse**.



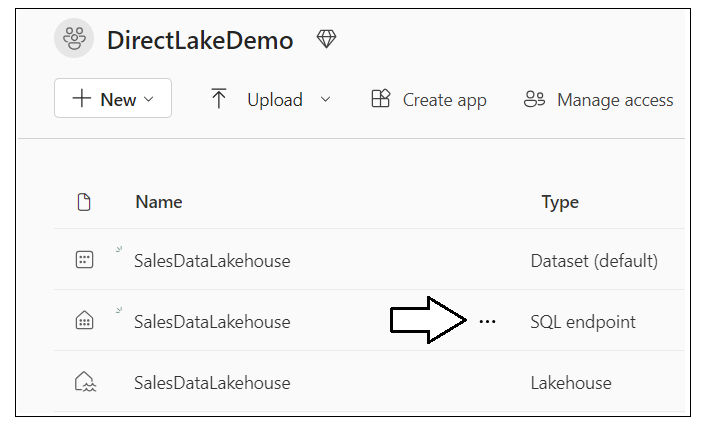
Ssss



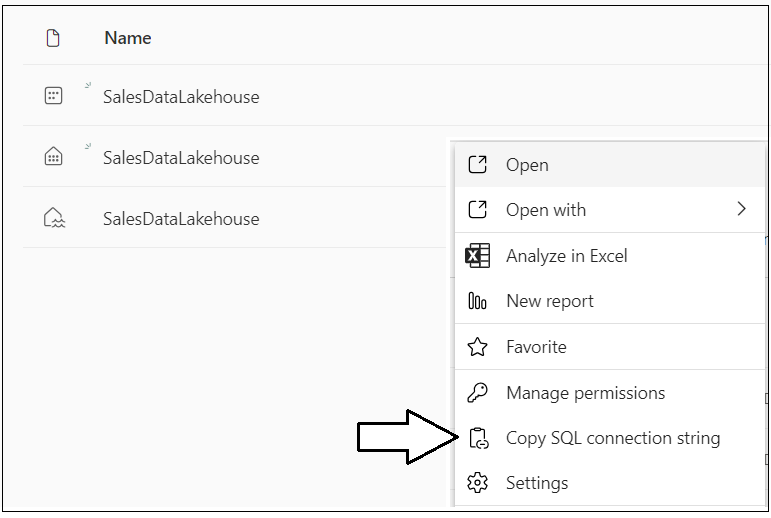
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Get Lakehouse SQL Endpoint

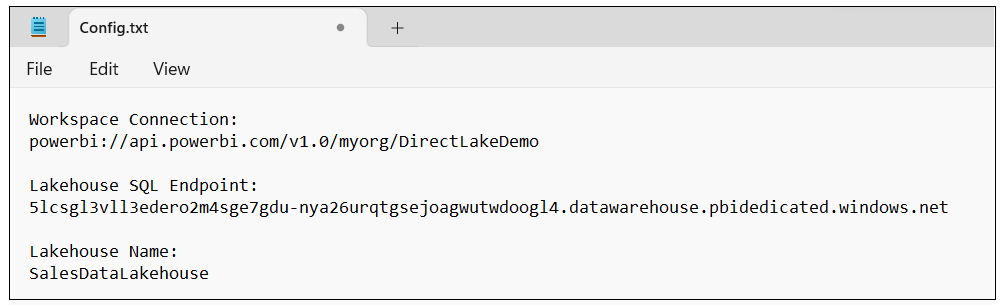
A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

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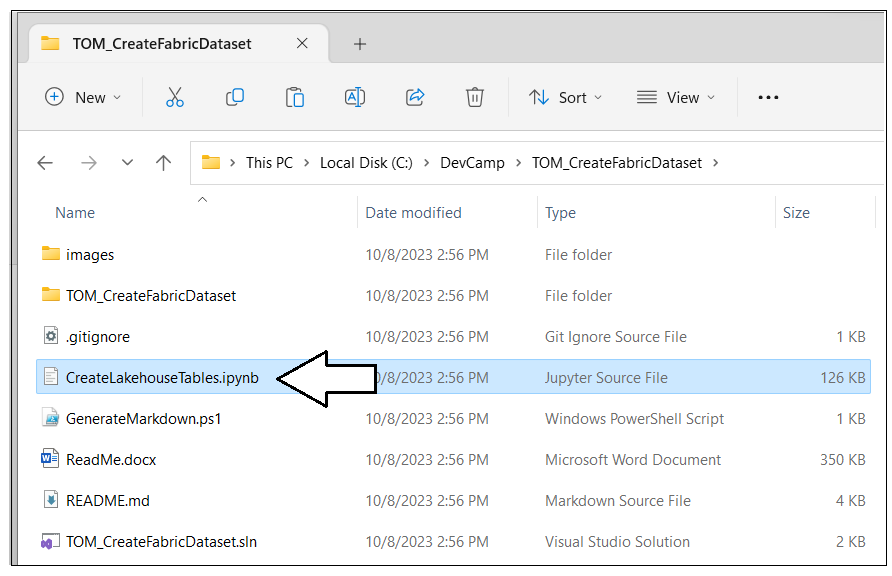
5lcsgl3vll3edero2m4sge7gdu-nya26urqtgsejoagwutwdoogl4**.datawarehouse.pbidedicated.windows.net**

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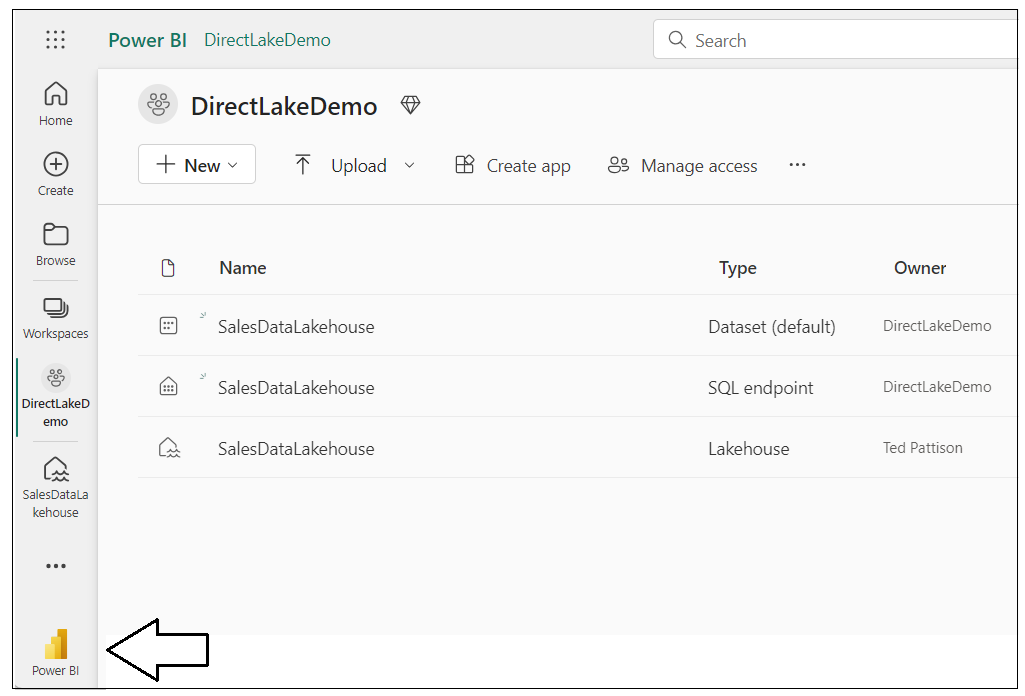


## Create Lakehouse tables using a pre-provided Fabric notebook

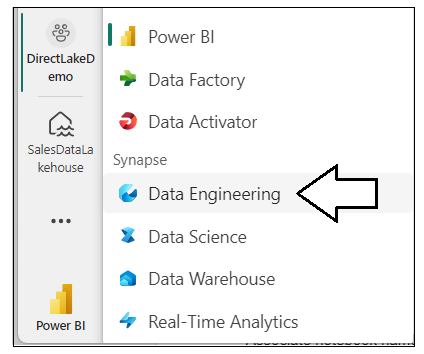
Download all the sources files from this repository as a single ZIP archive using [**this link**](https://github.com/PowerBiDevCamp/TOM_CreateFabricDataset/archive/refs/heads/main.zip). When you look inside the ZIP archive, you should see several files inside. Extract the files into a local folder on your machine.



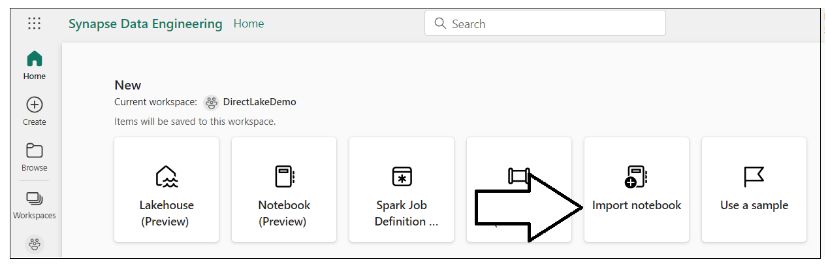
Back to Fabric UI.



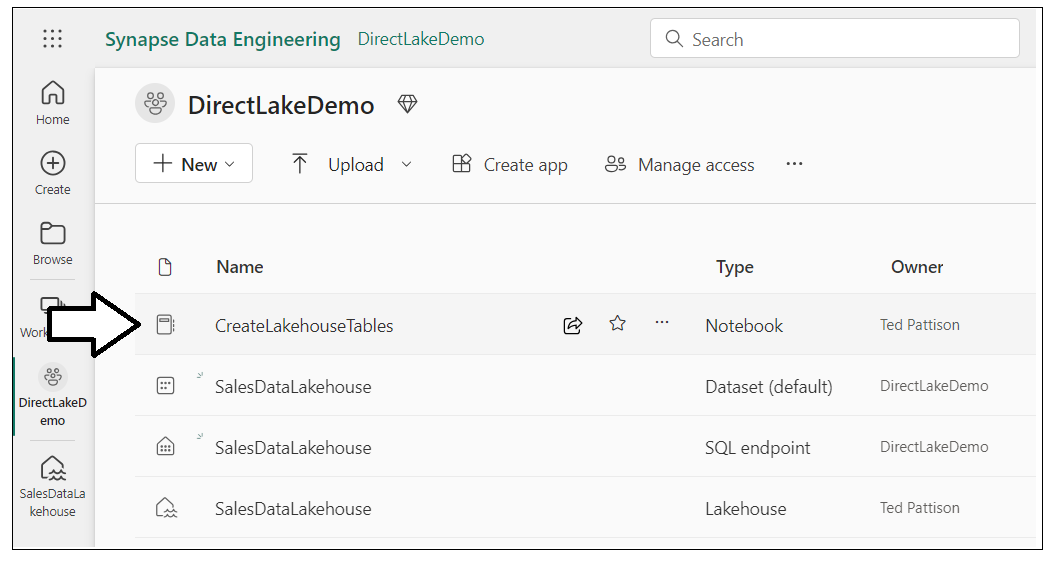
Sssss



Aaaaa

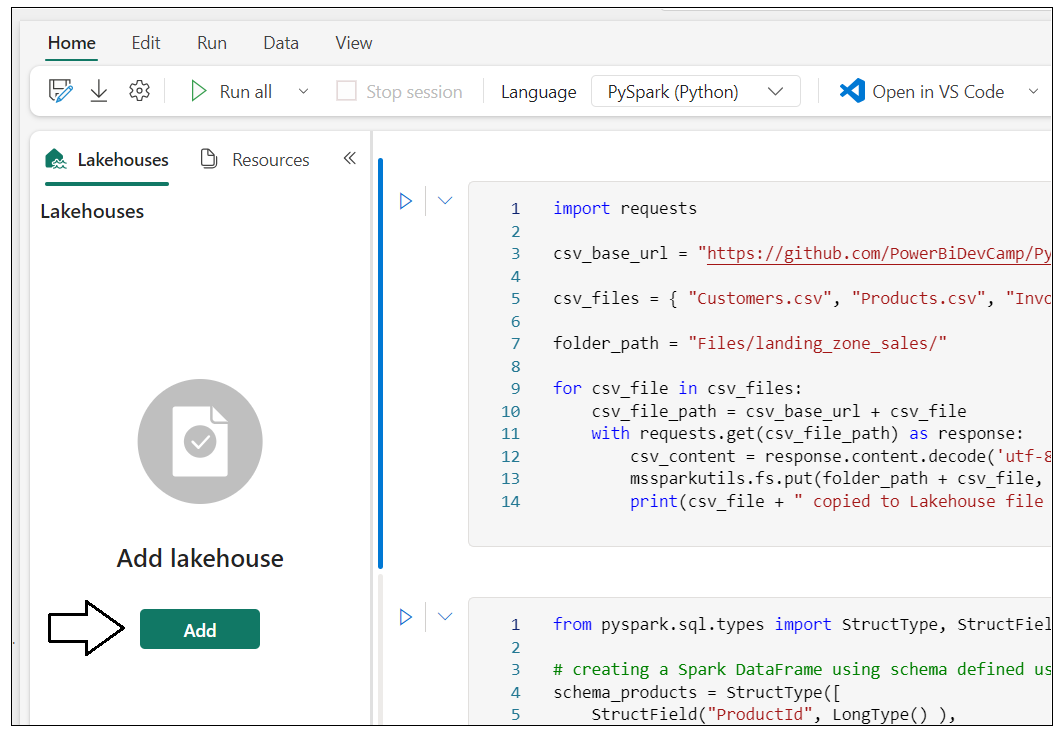


Upload Python notebook named **CreateLakehouseTables.ipynb**.

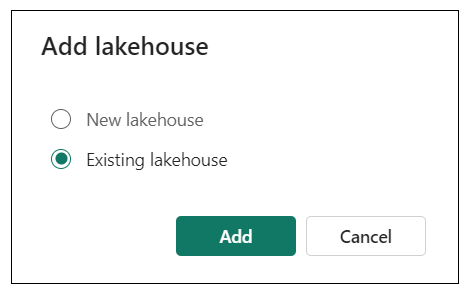


### Associate the Fabric Notebook with the Lakehouse named SalesDataLakehouse

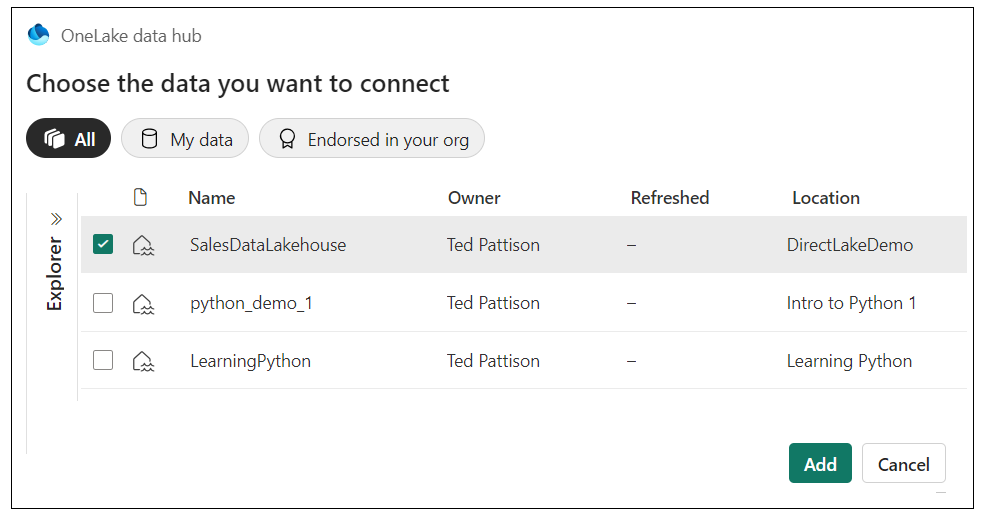
ddddd



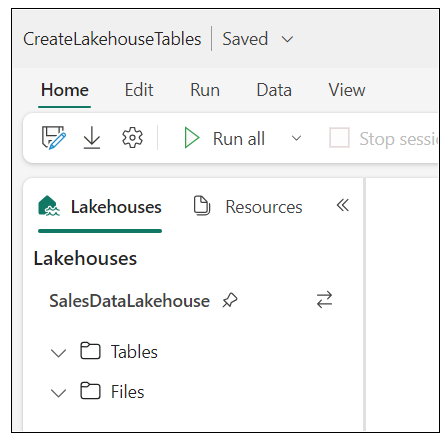
Associate notebook named **CreateLakehouseTables.ipynb** with Lakehouse



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### Copy CSV files from this repository into the file system of your Fabric Lakehouse

Execute code in notebook to copy CSV files from GitHib repository into Lakehouse file system

import requests

csv\_base\_url = "https://github.com/PowerBiDevCamp/Python-In-Fabric-Notebooks/raw/main/ProductSalesData/"

csv\_files = { "Customers.csv", "Products.csv", "Invoices.csv", "InvoiceDetails.csv" }

folder\_path = "Files/landing\_zone\_sales/"

for csv\_file in csv\_files:

csv\_file\_path = csv\_base\_url + csv\_file

with requests.get(csv\_file\_path) as response:

csv\_content = response.content.decode('utf-8-sig')

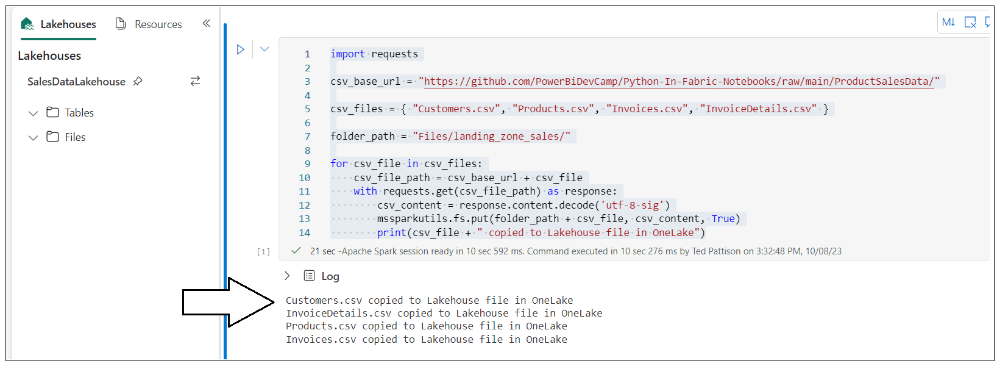
mssparkutils.fs.put(folder\_path + csv\_file, csv\_content, True)

print(csv\_file + " copied to Lakehouse file in OneLake")

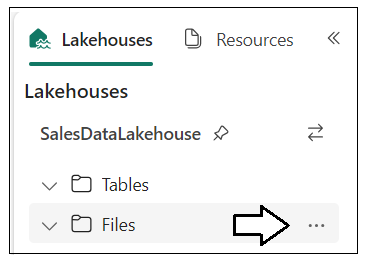
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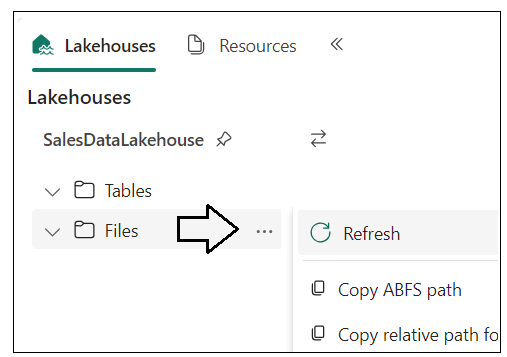
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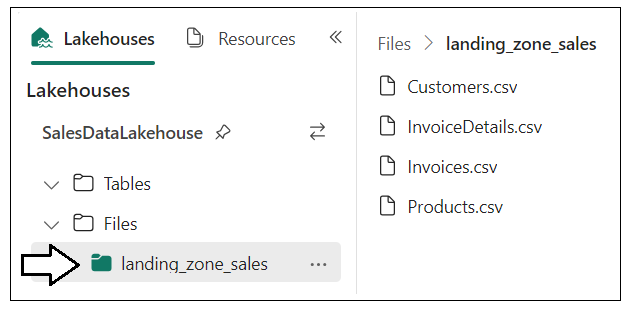
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### Execute code in notebook to load CSV files into Spark DataFrames for the bronze layer

Examine the code

from pyspark.sql.types import StructType, StructField, StringType, LongType, FloatType

# creating a Spark DataFrame using schema defined using StructType and StructField

schema\_products = StructType([

StructField("ProductId", LongType() ),

StructField("Product", StringType() ),

StructField("Category", StringType() )

])

df\_products = (

spark.read.format("csv")

.option("header","true")

.schema(schema\_products)

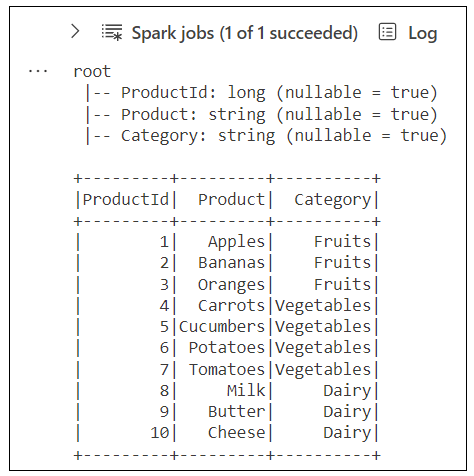
.load("Files/landing\_zone\_sales/Products.csv")

)

df\_products.printSchema()

df\_products.show()

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from pyspark.sql.types import StructType, StructField, StringType, LongType, FloatType, DateType

# creating a Spark DataFrame using schema defined with StructType and StructField

schema\_customers = StructType([

StructField("CustomerId", LongType() ),

StructField("FirstName", StringType() ),

StructField("LastName", StringType() ),

StructField("Country", StringType() ),

StructField("City", StringType() ),

StructField("DOB", DateType() ),

])

df\_customers = (

spark.read.format("csv")

.option("header","true")

.schema(schema\_customers)

.option("dateFormat", "M/d/yyyy")

.option("inferSchema", "true")

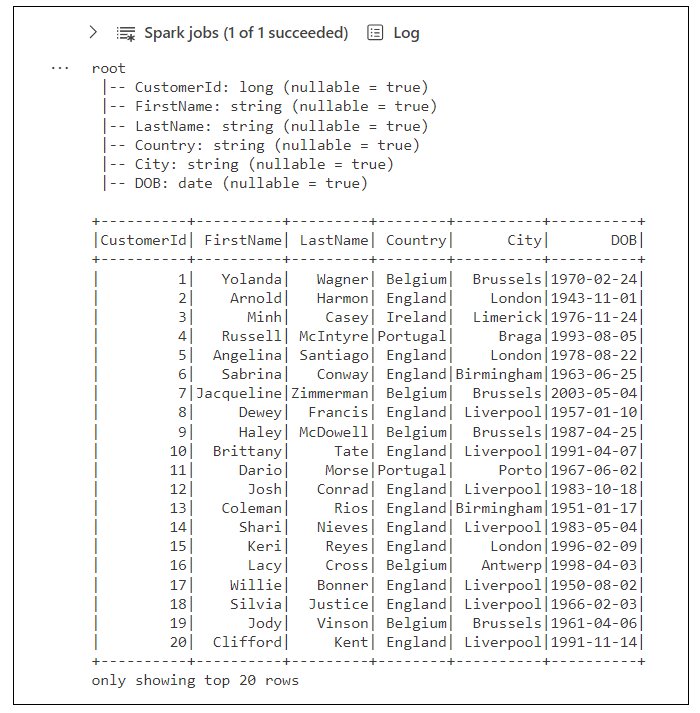
.load("Files/landing\_zone\_sales/Customers.csv")

)

df\_customers.printSchema()

df\_customers.show()

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from pyspark.sql.types import StructType, StructField, StringType, LongType, FloatType, DateType

# creating a Spark DataFrame using schema defined using StructType and StructField

schema\_invoices = StructType([

StructField("InvoiceId", LongType() ),

StructField("Date", DateType() ),

StructField("TotalSalesAmount", FloatType() ),

StructField("CustomerId", LongType() )

])

df\_invoices = (

spark.read.format("csv")

.option("header","true")

.schema(schema\_invoices)

.option("dateFormat", "MM/dd/yyyy")

.option("inferSchema", "true")

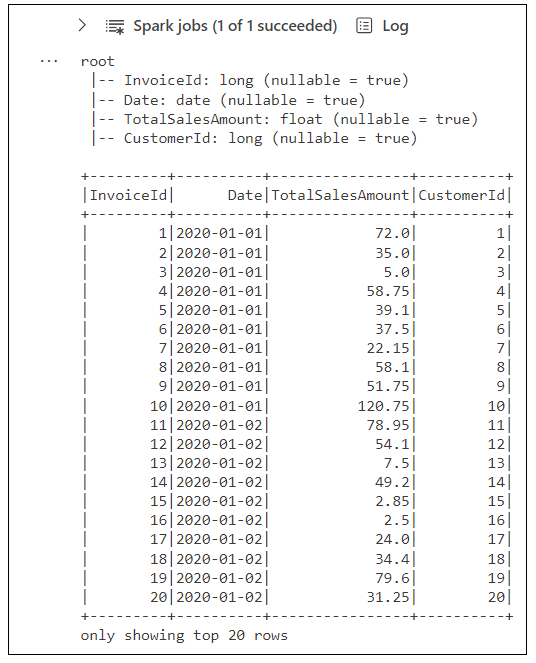
.load("Files/landing\_zone\_sales/Invoices.csv")

)

df\_invoices.printSchema()

df\_invoices.show()

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from pyspark.sql.types import StructType, StructField, StringType, LongType, FloatType, DateType

# creating a Spark DataFrame using schema defined using StructType and StructField

schema\_invoice\_details = StructType([

StructField("Id", LongType() ),

StructField("Quantity", LongType() ),

StructField("SalesAmount", FloatType() ),

StructField("InvoiceId", LongType() ),

StructField("ProductId", LongType() )

])

df\_invoice\_details = (

spark.read.format("csv")

.option("header","true")

.schema(schema\_invoice\_details)

.option("dateFormat", "MM/dd/yyyy")

.option("inferSchema", "true")

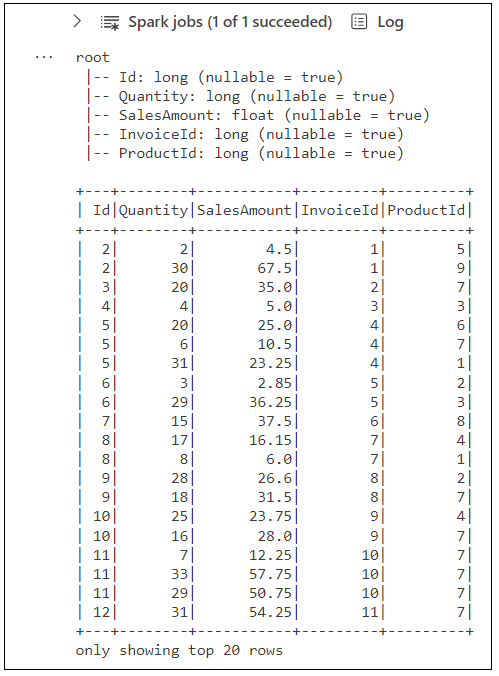
.load("Files/landing\_zone\_sales/InvoiceDetails.csv")

)

df\_invoice\_details.printSchema()

df\_invoice\_details.show()

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### Execute code to Save the Four DataFrames as Delta Tables in the Lakehouse

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# save all bronze layer tables

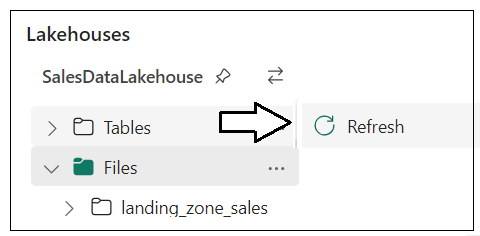
df\_products.write.mode("overwrite").format("delta").save(f"Tables/bronze\_products")

df\_customers.write.mode("overwrite").format("delta").save(f"Tables/bronze\_customers")

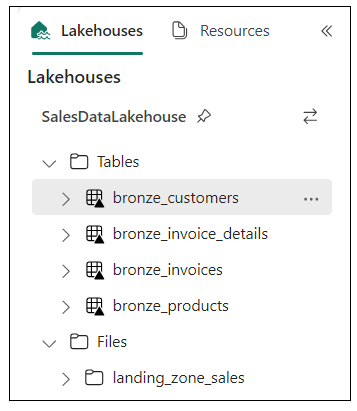
df\_invoices.write.mode("overwrite"). format("delta").save(f"Tables/bronze\_invoices")

df\_invoice\_details.write.mode("overwrite")format("delta").save(f"Tables/bronze\_invoice\_details")

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### Reshape and Transform Data in Bronze Layer Tables to Create Silver Layer Tables

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# create silver layer products table

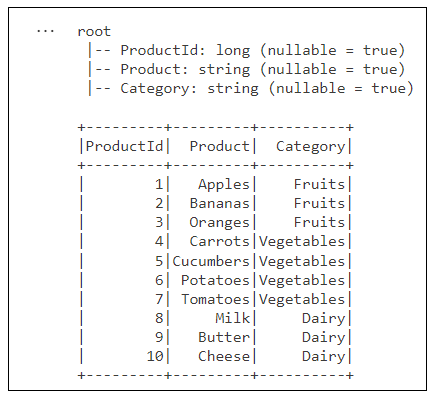
df\_silver\_products = spark.read.format("delta").load("Tables/bronze\_products")

df\_silver\_products.write.mode("overwrite").format("delta").save(f"Tables/products")

df\_silver\_products.printSchema()

df\_silver\_products.show()

cccc



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# create silver layer customers table

from pyspark.sql.functions import concat\_ws, floor, datediff, current\_date, col

df\_silver\_customers = (

spark.read.format("delta").load("Tables/bronze\_customers")

.withColumn("Customer", concat\_ws(' ', col('FirstName'), col('LastName')) )

.withColumn("Age",( floor( datediff( current\_date(), col("DOB") )/365.25) ))

.drop('FirstName', 'LastName')

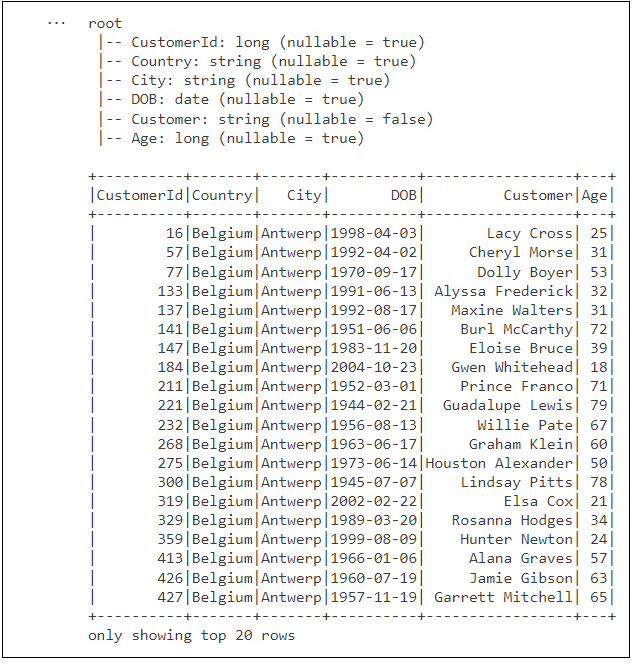
)

df\_silver\_customers.write.mode("overwrite").format("delta").save(f"Tables/customers")

df\_silver\_customers.printSchema()

df\_silver\_customers.show()

ssss



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# create silver layer sales table

from pyspark.sql.functions import col, desc, concat, lit, floor, datediff

from pyspark.sql.functions import date\_format, to\_date, current\_date, year, month, dayofmonth

df\_bronze\_invoices = spark.read.format("delta").load("Tables/bronze\_invoices")

df\_bronze\_invoice\_details = spark.read.format("delta").load("Tables/bronze\_invoice\_details")

df\_silver\_sales = (

df\_bronze\_invoice\_details

.join(df\_bronze\_invoices, df\_bronze\_invoice\_details['InvoiceId'] == df\_bronze\_invoices['InvoiceId'])

.withColumnRenamed('SalesAmount', 'Sales')

.withColumn("DateKey", (year(col('Date'))\*10000) +

(month(col('Date'))\*100) +

(dayofmonth(col('Date'))) )

.drop('InvoiceId', 'TotalSalesAmount', 'InvoiceId', 'Id')

.select('Date', "DateKey", "CustomerId", "ProductId", "Sales", "Quantity")

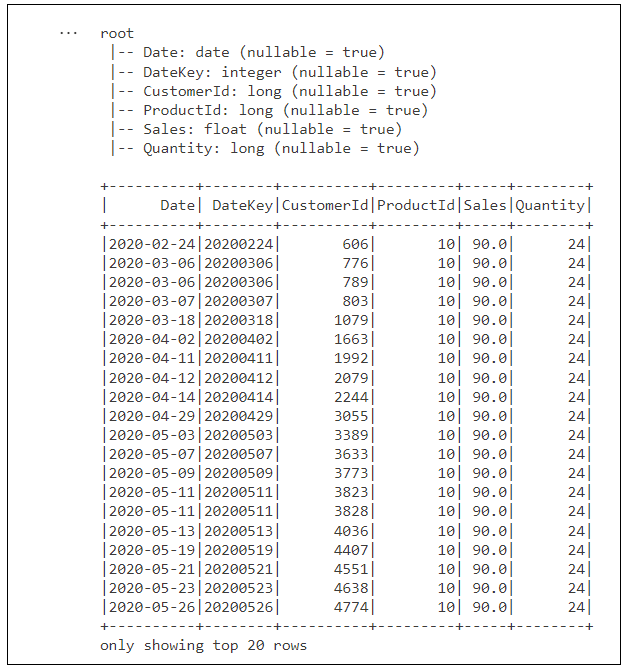
)

df\_silver\_sales.write.mode("overwrite").format("delta").save(f"Tables/sales")

df\_silver\_sales.printSchema()

df\_silver\_sales.show()

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# create silver layer calendar table

import pandas as pd

from datetime import datetime, timedelta, date

import os

from pyspark.sql.functions import to\_date, year, month, dayofmonth, quarter, dayofweek

first\_sales\_date = df\_silver\_sales.agg({"Date": "min"}).collect()[0][0]

last\_sales\_date = df\_silver\_sales.agg({"Date": "max"}).collect()[0][0]

start\_date = date(first\_sales\_date.year, 1, 1)

end\_date = date(last\_sales\_date.year, 12, 31)

os.environ["PYARROW\_IGNORE\_TIMEZONE"] = "1"

df\_calendar\_ps = pd.date\_range(start\_date, end\_date, freq='D').to\_frame()

df\_calendar\_spark = (

spark.createDataFrame(df\_calendar\_ps)

.withColumnRenamed("0", "timestamp")

.withColumn("Date", to\_date(col('timestamp')))

.withColumn("DateKey", (year(col('timestamp'))\*10000) +

(month(col('timestamp'))\*100) +

(dayofmonth(col('timestamp'))) )

.withColumn("Year", year(col('timestamp')) )

.withColumn("Quarter", date\_format(col('timestamp'),"yyyy-QQ") )

.withColumn("Month", date\_format(col('timestamp'),'yyyy-MM') )

.withColumn("Day", dayofmonth(col('timestamp')) )

.withColumn("MonthInYear", date\_format(col('timestamp'),'MMMM') )

.withColumn("MonthInYearSort", month(col('timestamp')) )

.withColumn("DayOfWeek", date\_format(col('timestamp'),'EEEE') )

.withColumn("DayOfWeekSort", dayofweek(col('timestamp')))

.drop('timestamp')

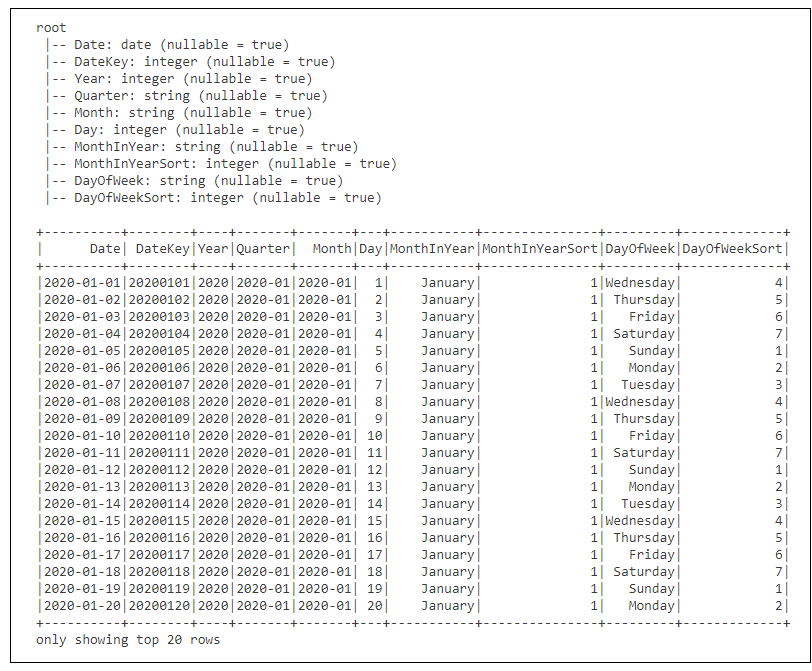
)

df\_calendar\_spark.write.mode("overwrite").format("delta").save(f"Tables/calendar")

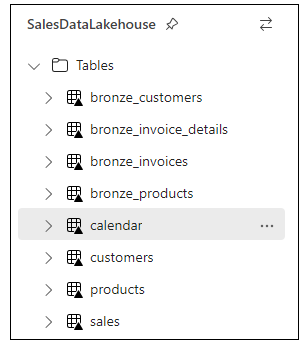
df\_calendar\_spark.printSchema()

df\_calendar\_spark.show()

xx

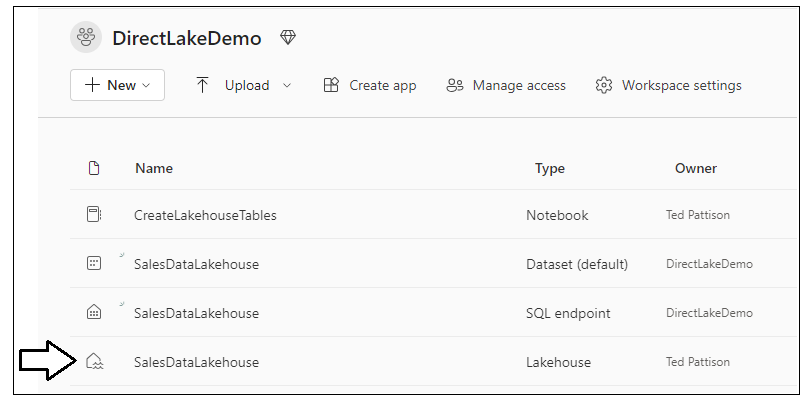


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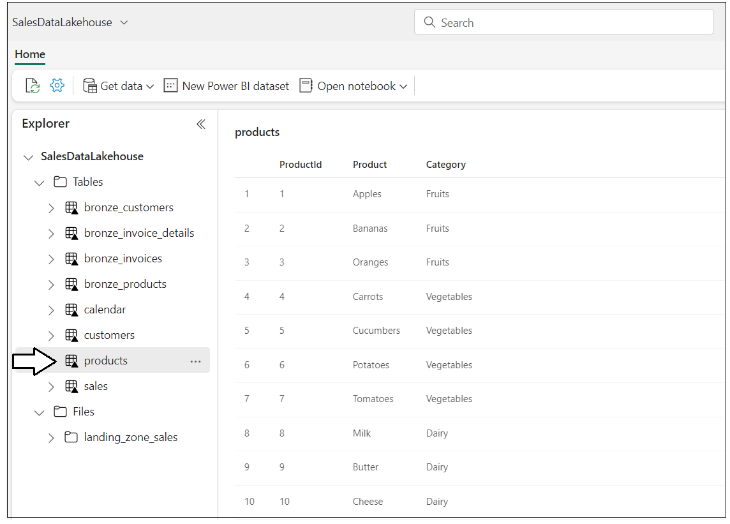


### Inspect the tables that have been created in the Lakehouse

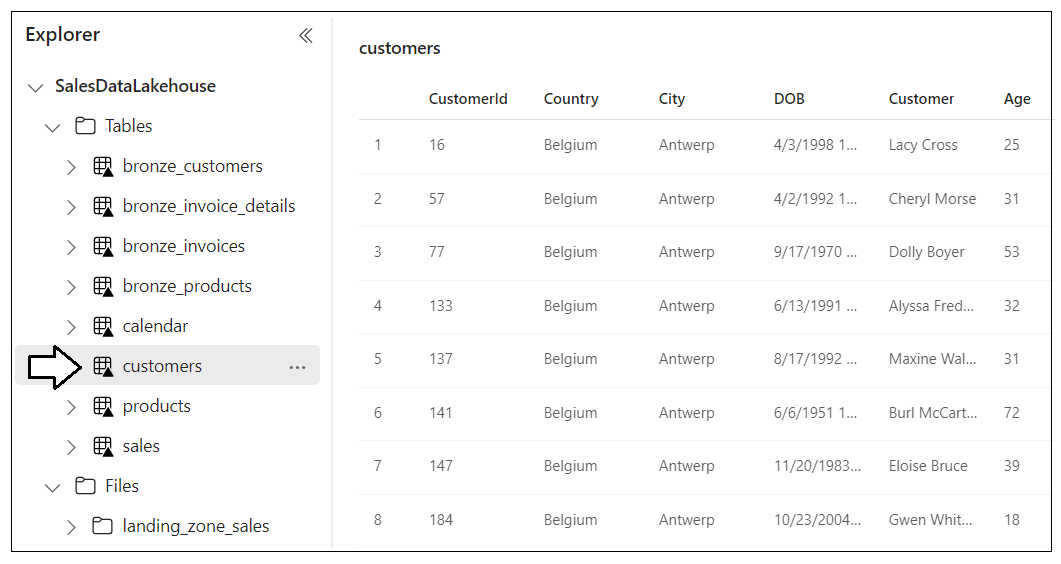
Xxxx



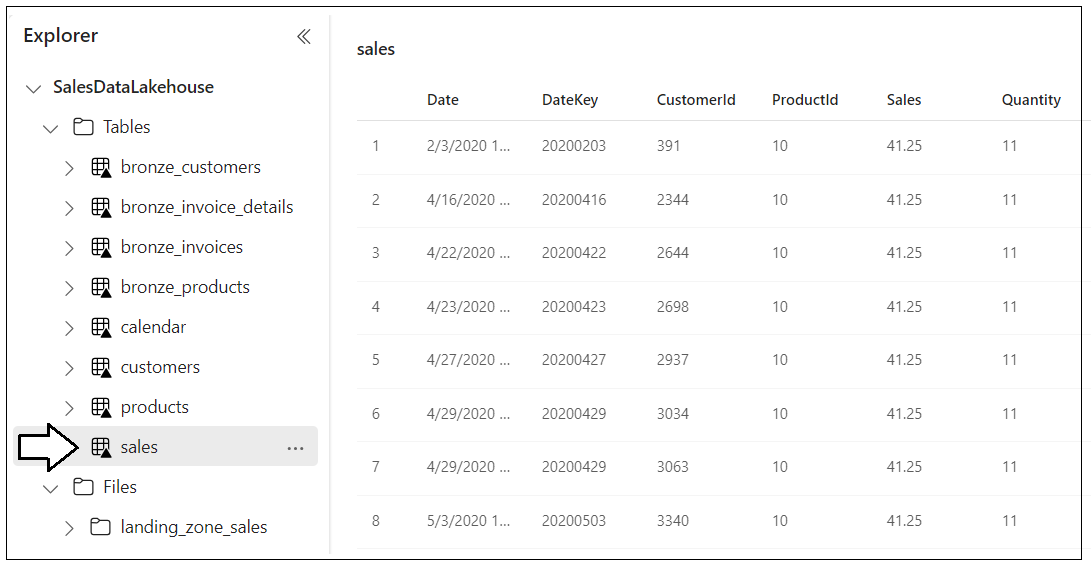
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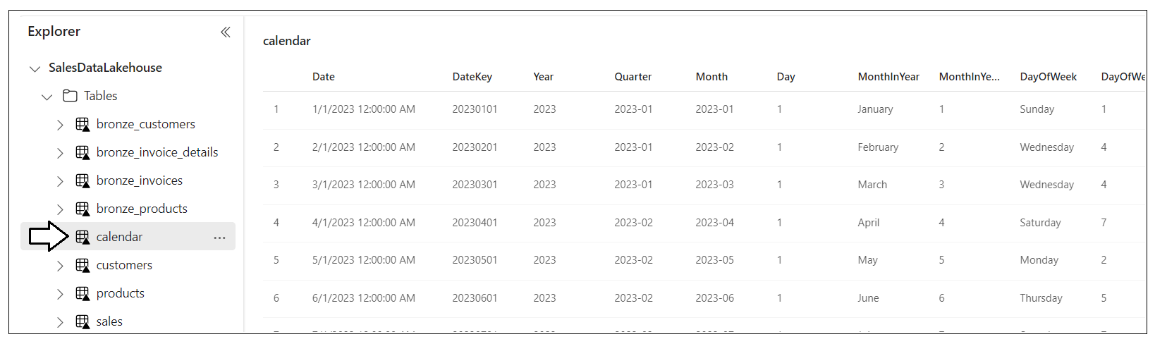
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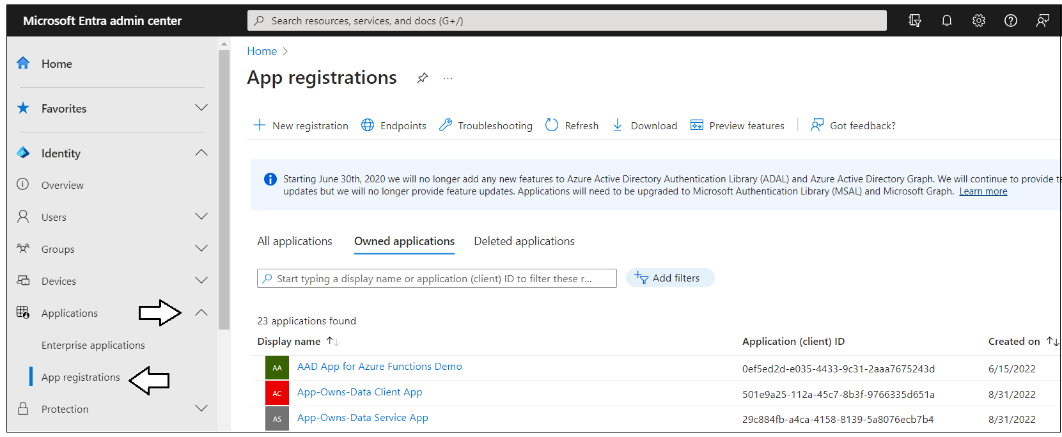
Now all Lakehouse tables have been created and you can move on top the step where you create the DirectLake dataset using the customer application.

## Run the custom C# application to create DirectLake data model using TOM

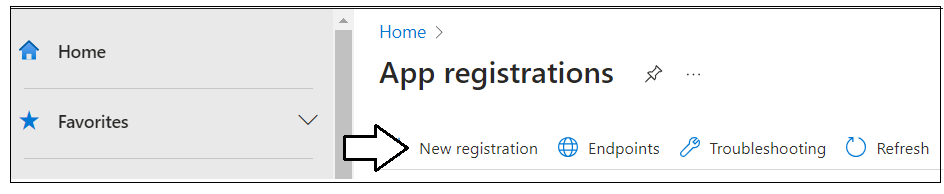
Create Entra ID application. In case you have not heard, Microsoft renamed Azure AD to Microsoft Entra.

Start by going to Azure AD section of the Azure portal.

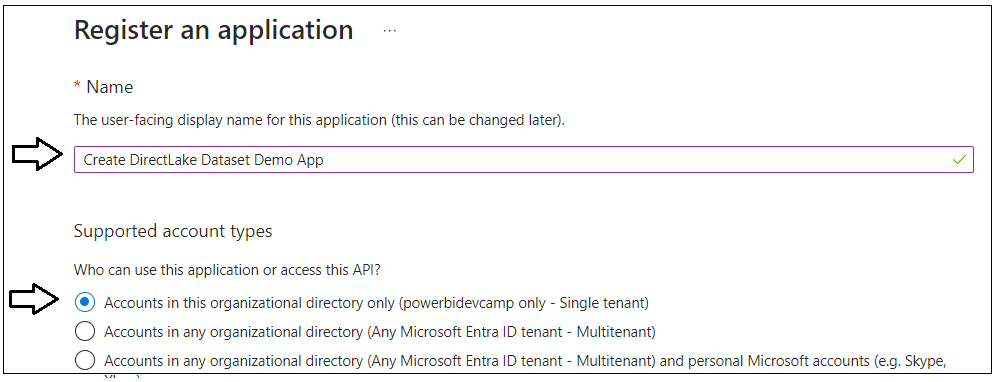
<https://entra.microsoft.com/>



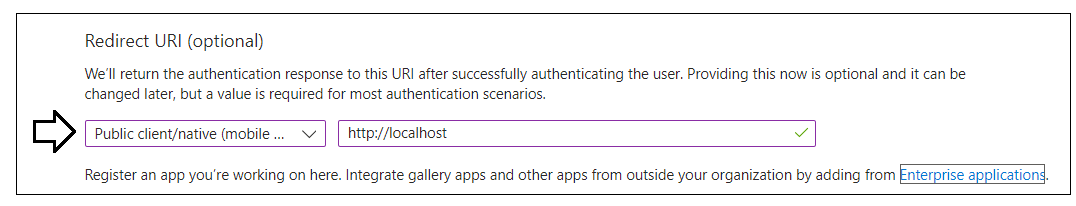
Ss

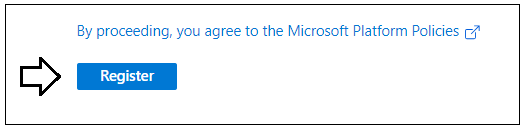


Give it a name such as **Create DirectLake Dataset Demo App**.

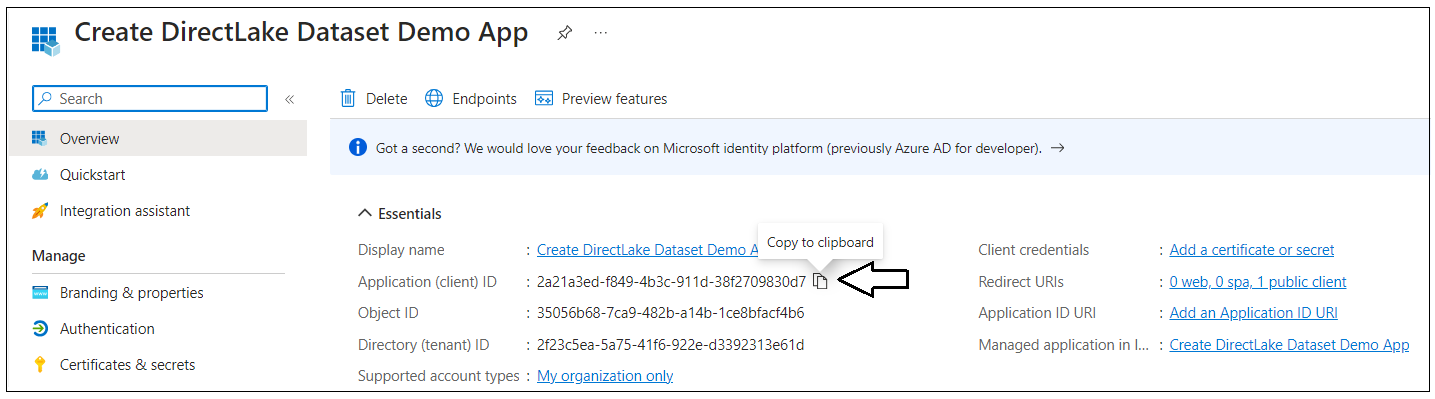


Create a native/public application with redirect URI of <http://localhost>





Record Application ID for use in console application.



Get Application ID

2a21a3ed-f849-4b3c-911d-38f2709830d7

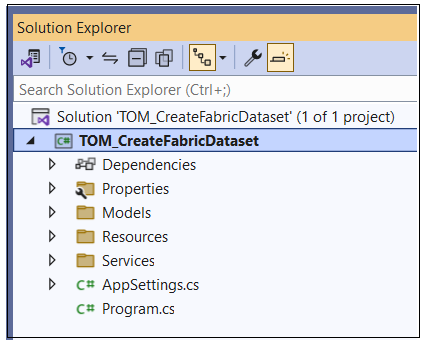
sss

A screenshot of a computer

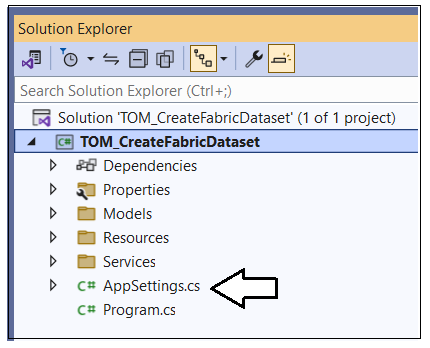
Description automatically generated

### Open C# console application project in Visual Studio 2022

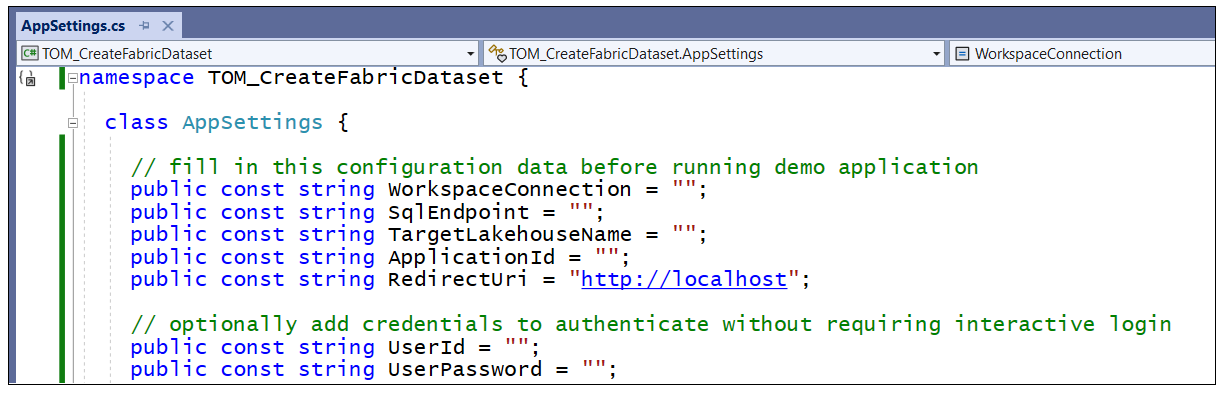
Xxxx



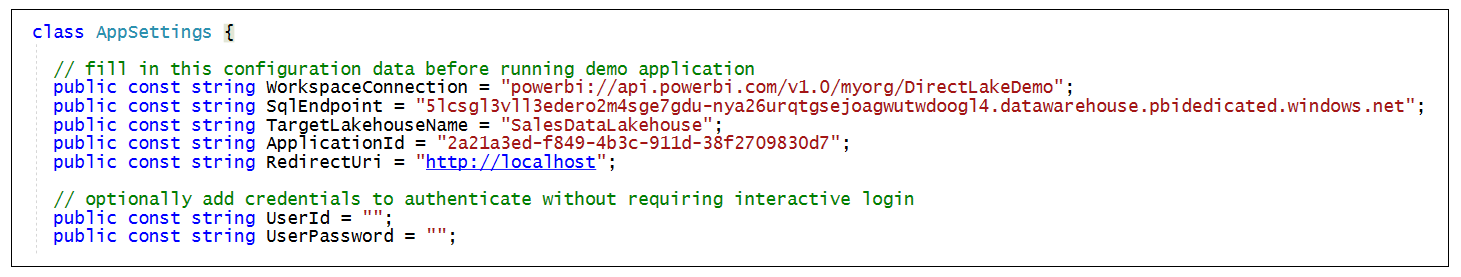
Open **AppSettings.cs** and update configuration value:



Xxxx



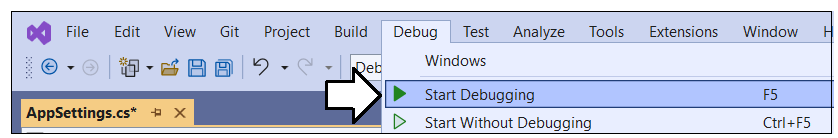
Add Workspace Connection, SQL Endpoint, Lakehouse Name, Application ID and endure RedirectUrl is connect.



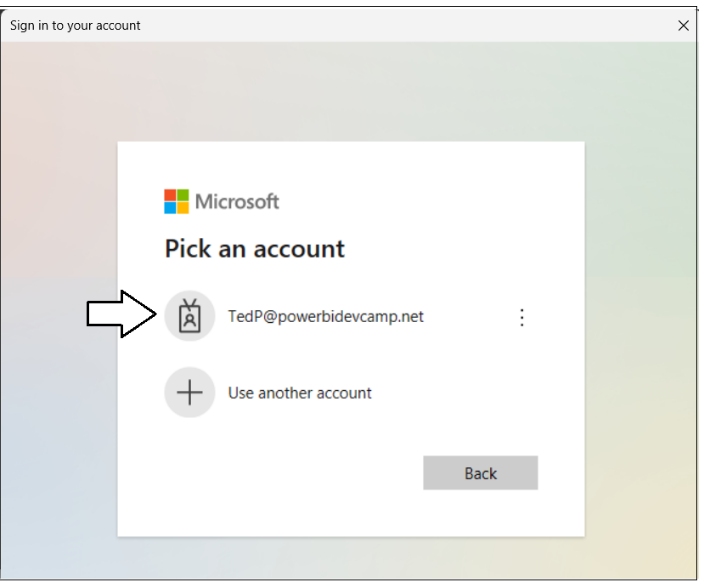
Save changes

### Run application

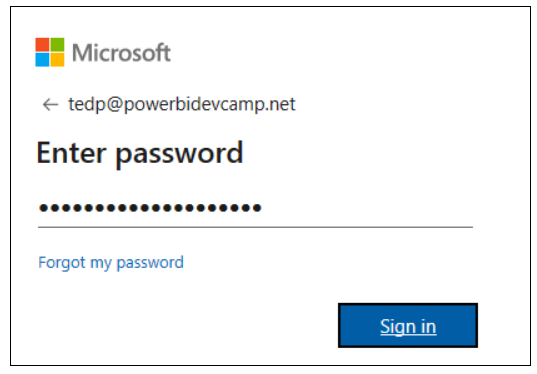
Xxx



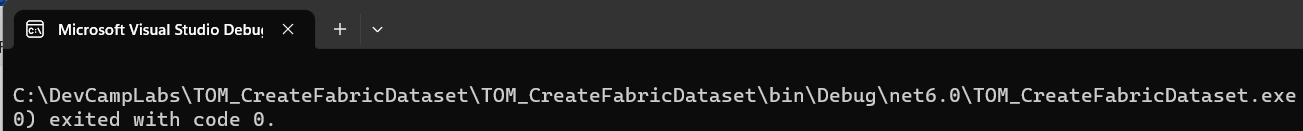
Xxx



Ssss

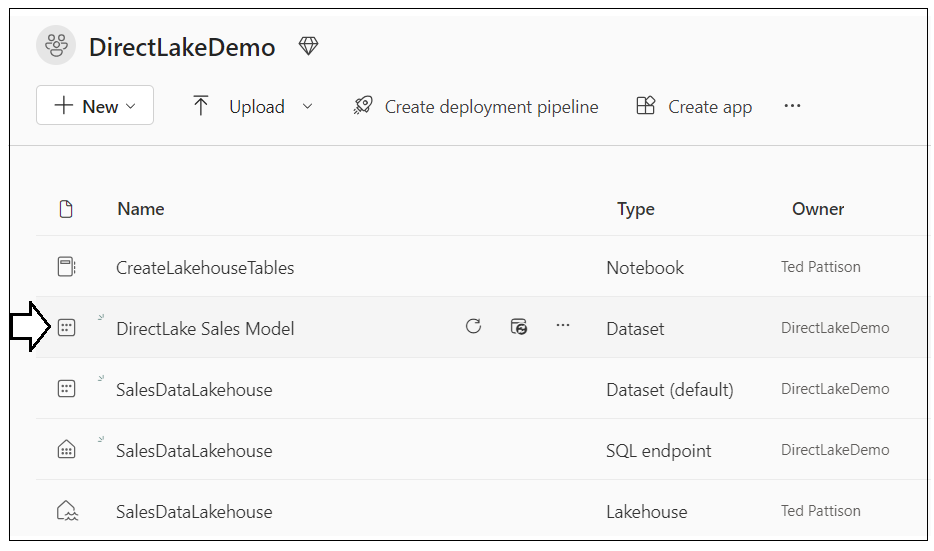


Sssss

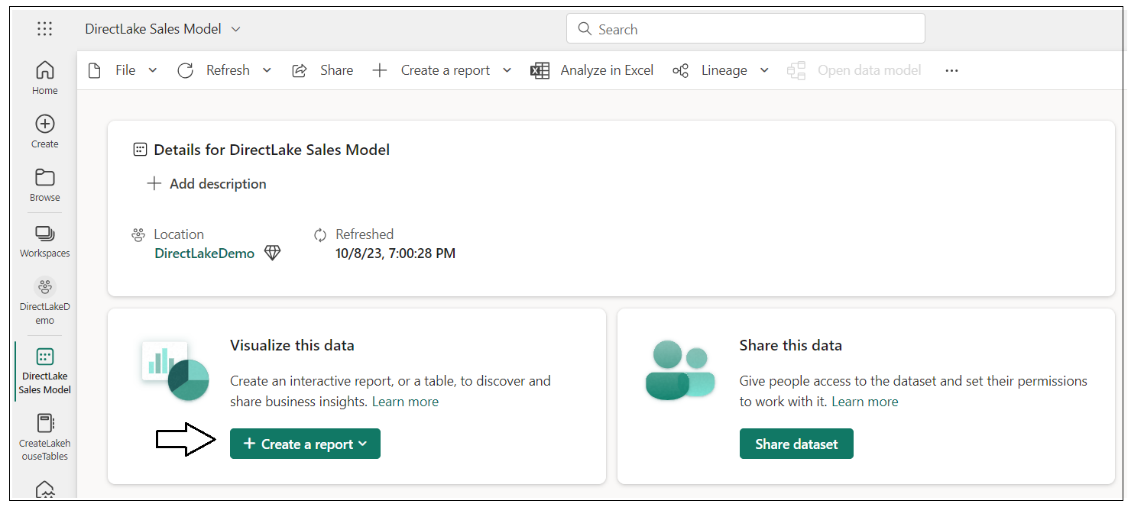


It should run without error

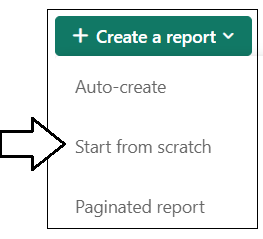
When done, verify you can see new data model and use it to create new report



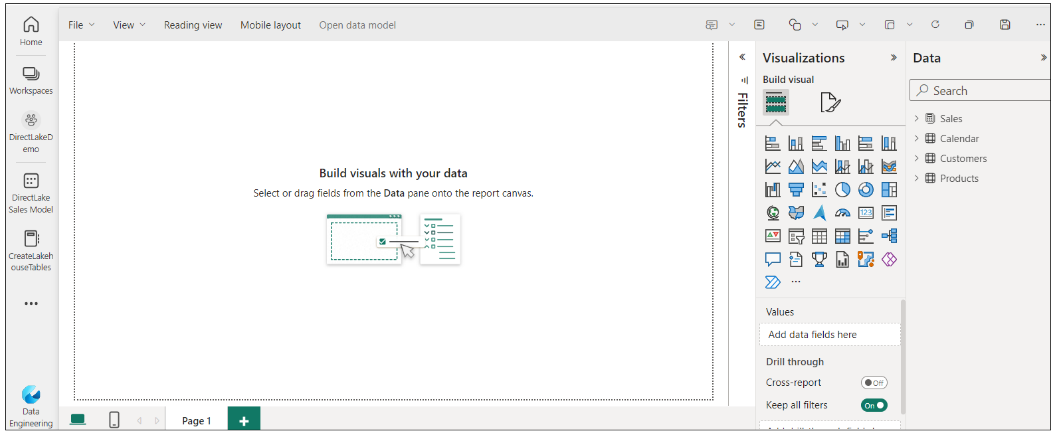
Xxxx



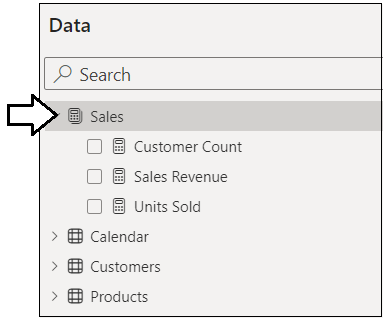
Xxxxx



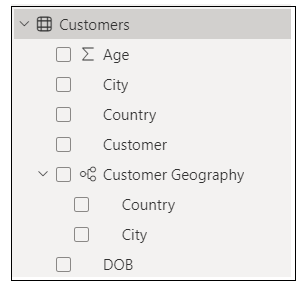
Xx



Xx



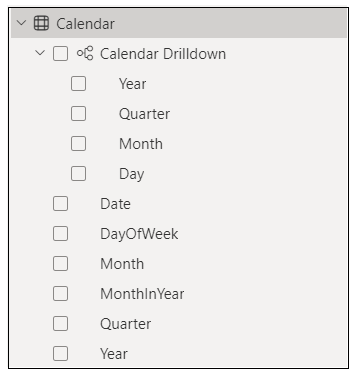
Xx



Xxx



Xxxxx



Xxxx