



HOME PROJECT AZURE DATABRICKS DATA ENGINEERING PROJECT REPORT



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1. Introduction

This project demonstrates the creation of an end-to-end cloud-based data pipeline using **Microsoft Azure Databricks** integrated with **Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2**. The goal is to establish a secure data flow from ingestion to transformation and storage, while performing scalable data analytics using **PySpark** and **Delta Lake**.

The project walks through all critical stages of setup and implementation, including Azure resource provisioning, Databricks workspace configuration, data transformation using Spark, and Delta table creation for structured querying.

2. Objectives

- The main objectives of this project are:
- To create and configure a secure Azure environment for data engineering.
- To connect **Azure Databricks** with **Azure Data Lake Storage** using secure access keys.
- To ingest and clean raw data using **PySpark**.
- To transform, aggregate, and store data in **Delta format**.
- To register and query the processed data as a **Hive Metastore table**.

3. Tools and Technologies

Tool / Service	Purpose
Microsoft Azure Portal	Resource and billing management
Azure Storage Account (ADLS Gen2)	Cloud-based data storage
Azure Databricks	Data transformation and analysis using PySpark
PySpark	Distributed data processing framework
Delta Lake	Reliable and ACID-compliant data storage layer
Hive Metastore	Metadata management for SQL querying

4. Implementation Steps

Step 1 – Azure Setup

- Created a free Azure account with **CA\$300 free credit**.
- Configured **billing profiles** and verified **active subscription**.

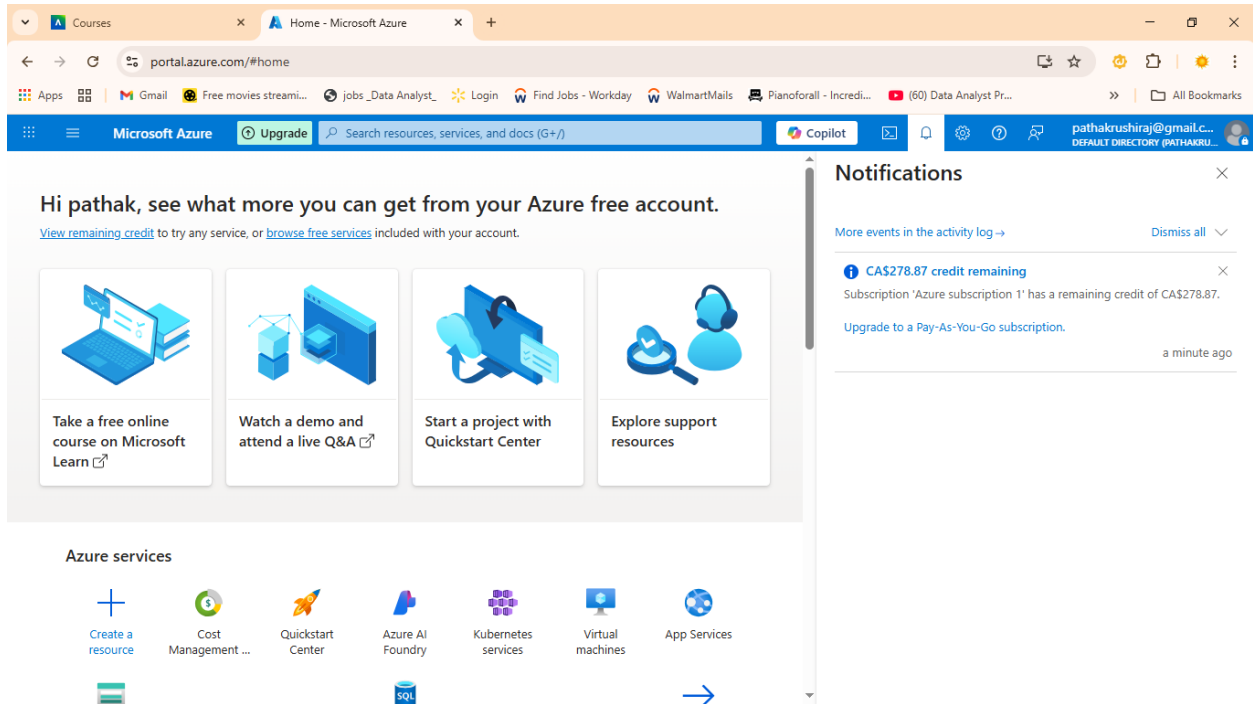


Figure 1 Azure Portal home page showing “\$300 free credit”

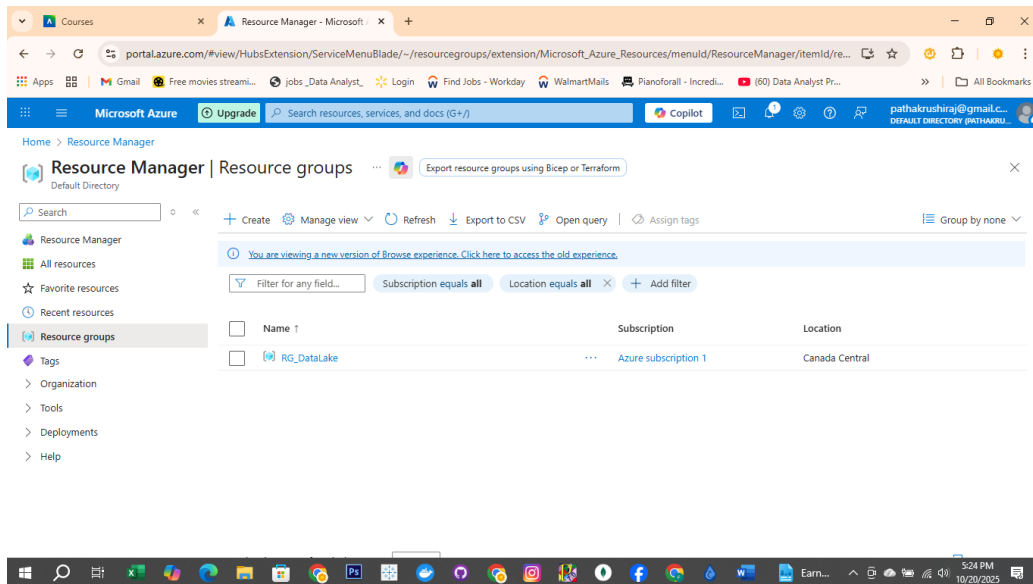


Figure 2– Resource Group Creation Form

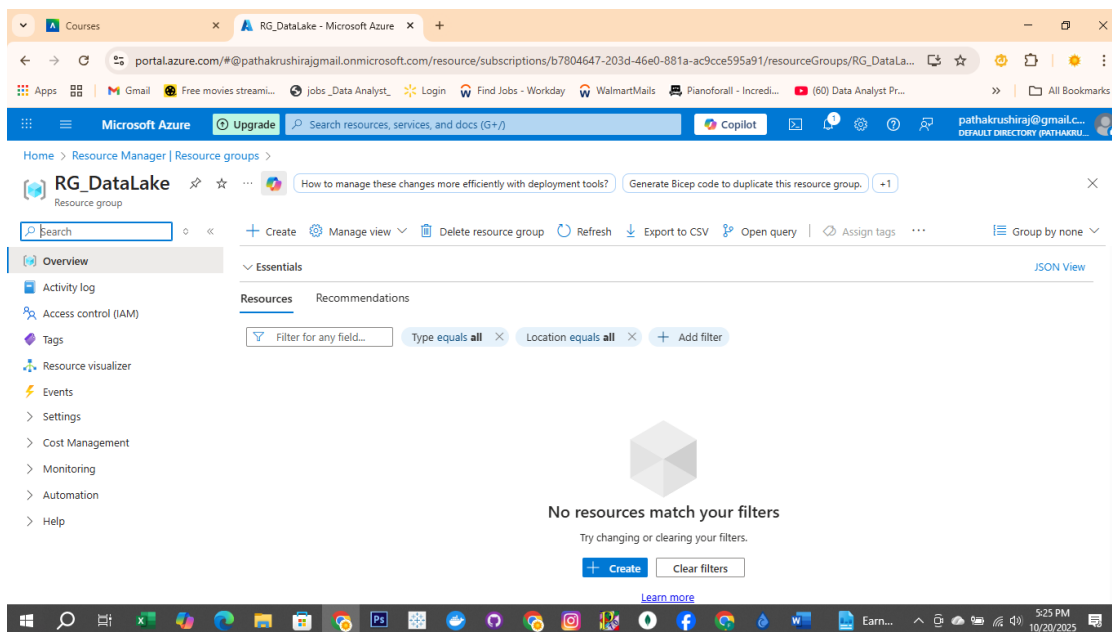


Figure 3RG_DataLake Overview Page

Step 2 – Storage Account Creation

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Azure portal interface. The top navigation bar includes the 'Resource Manager' section. The main content area shows a list of resource groups under the 'Default Directory'. Two resource groups are listed: 'RG_Databricks' and 'RG_DataLake', both associated with 'Azure subscription 1' and located in 'Canada Central'. The interface includes a search bar, a left-hand navigation menu, and a top toolbar with various actions like 'Create', 'Manage view', and 'Refresh'.

Name	Subscription	Location
RG_Databricks	Azure subscription 1	Canada Central
RG_DataLake	Azure subscription 1	Canada Central

Figure 4 Both Resource Groups Listed

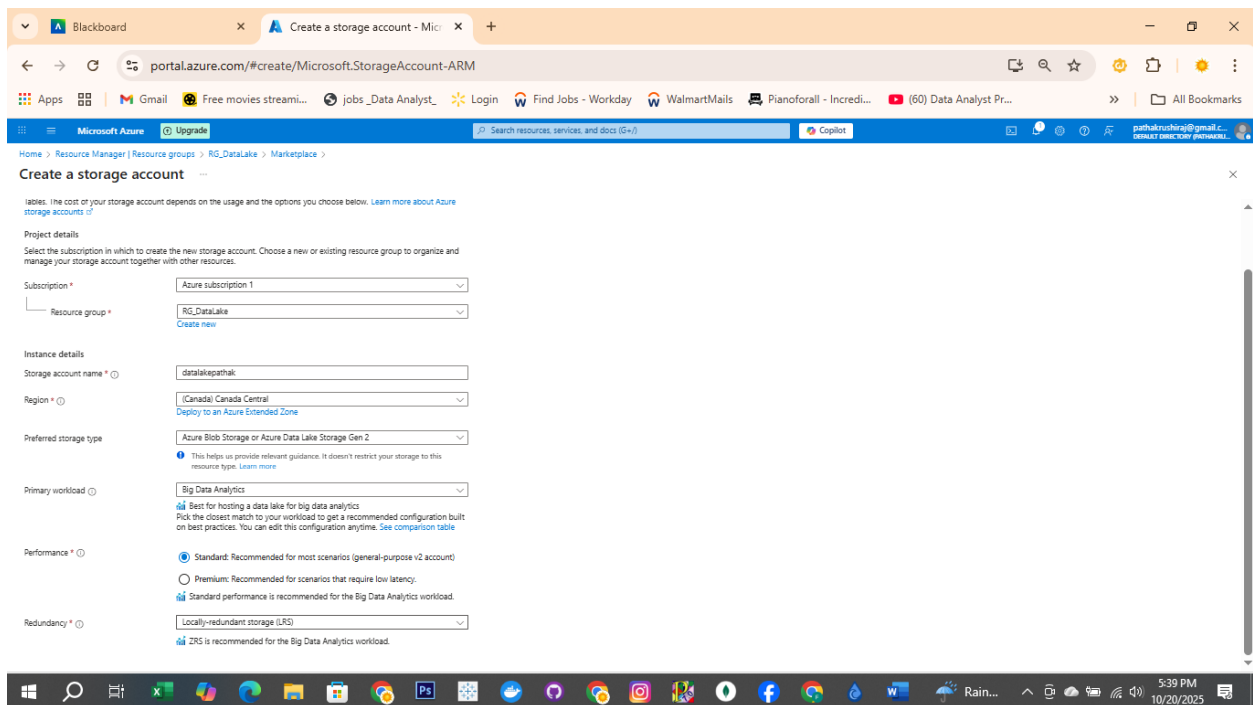


Figure 5 Storage Account Basics Tab Filled

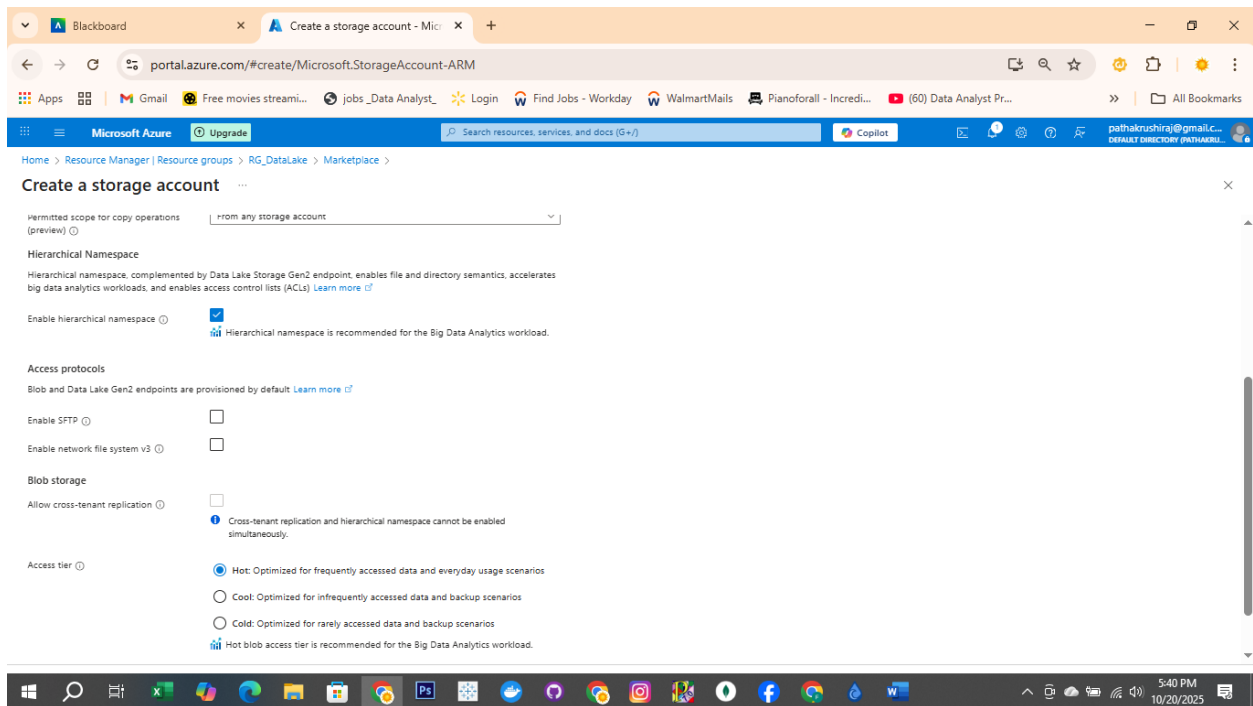


Figure 6 Advanced Tab with Hierarchical Namespace Enabled

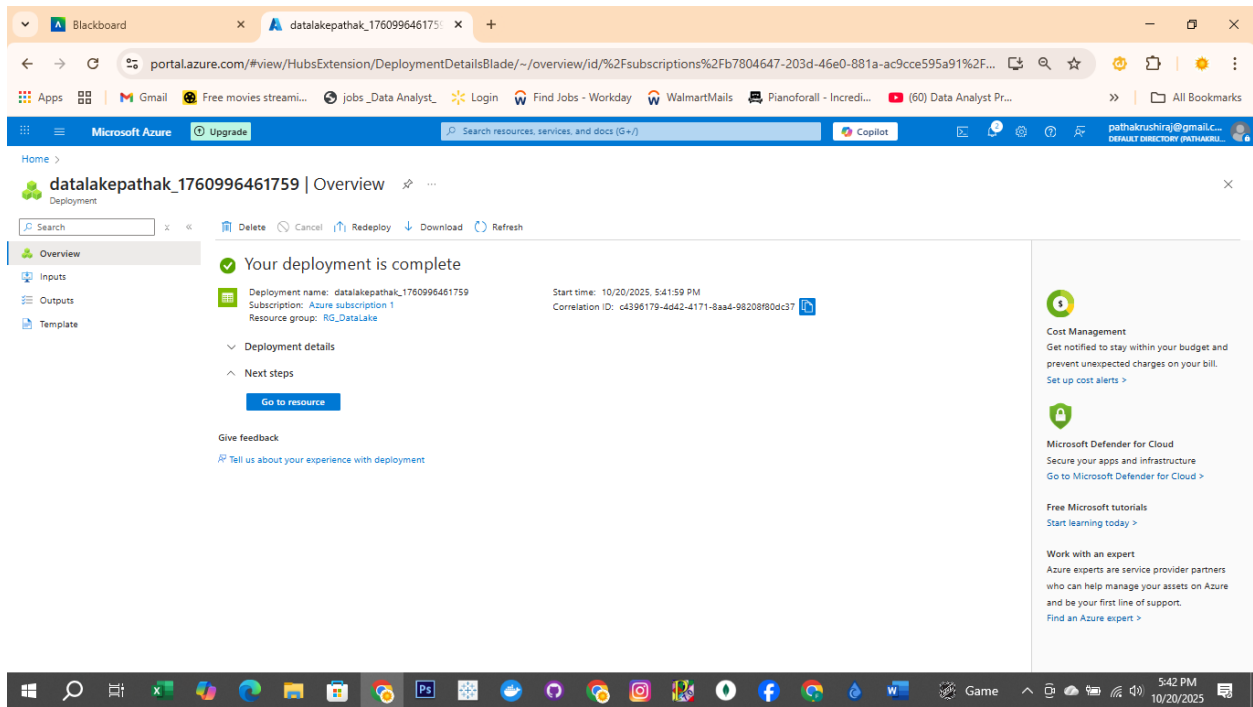


Figure 7 Storage Account Overview Page

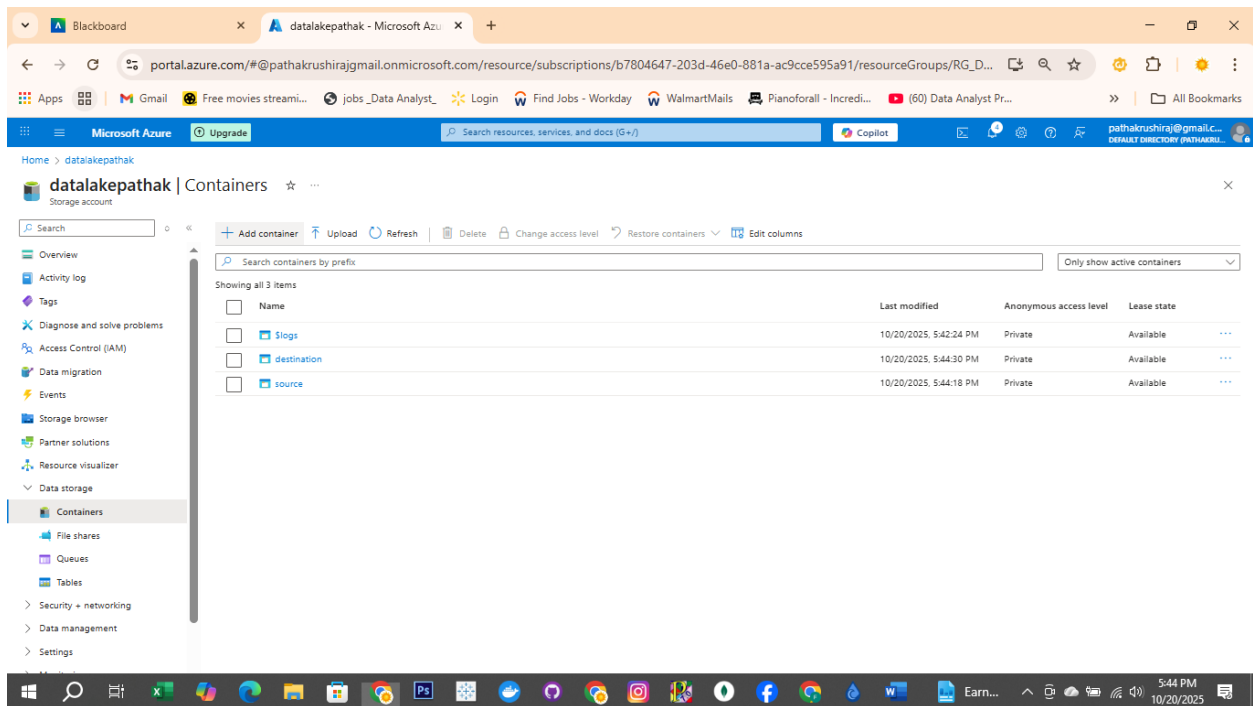


Figure 8 Containers List Page

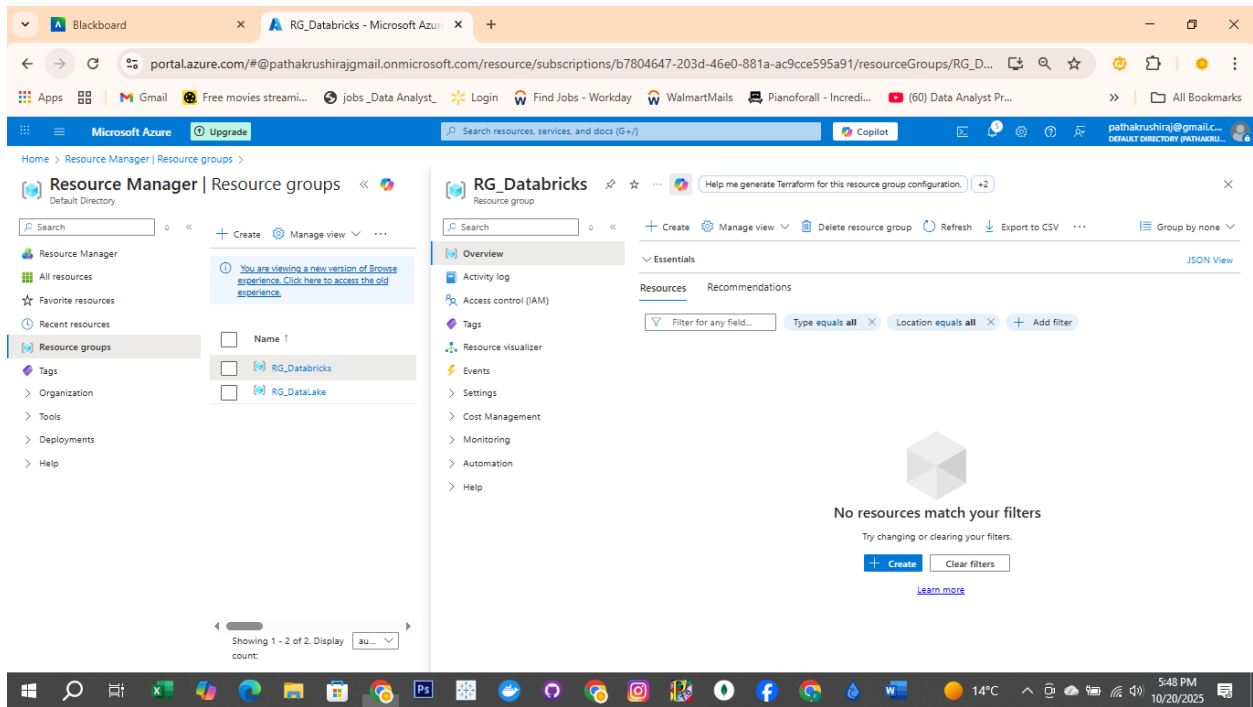


Figure 9RG_Databricks Overview Page

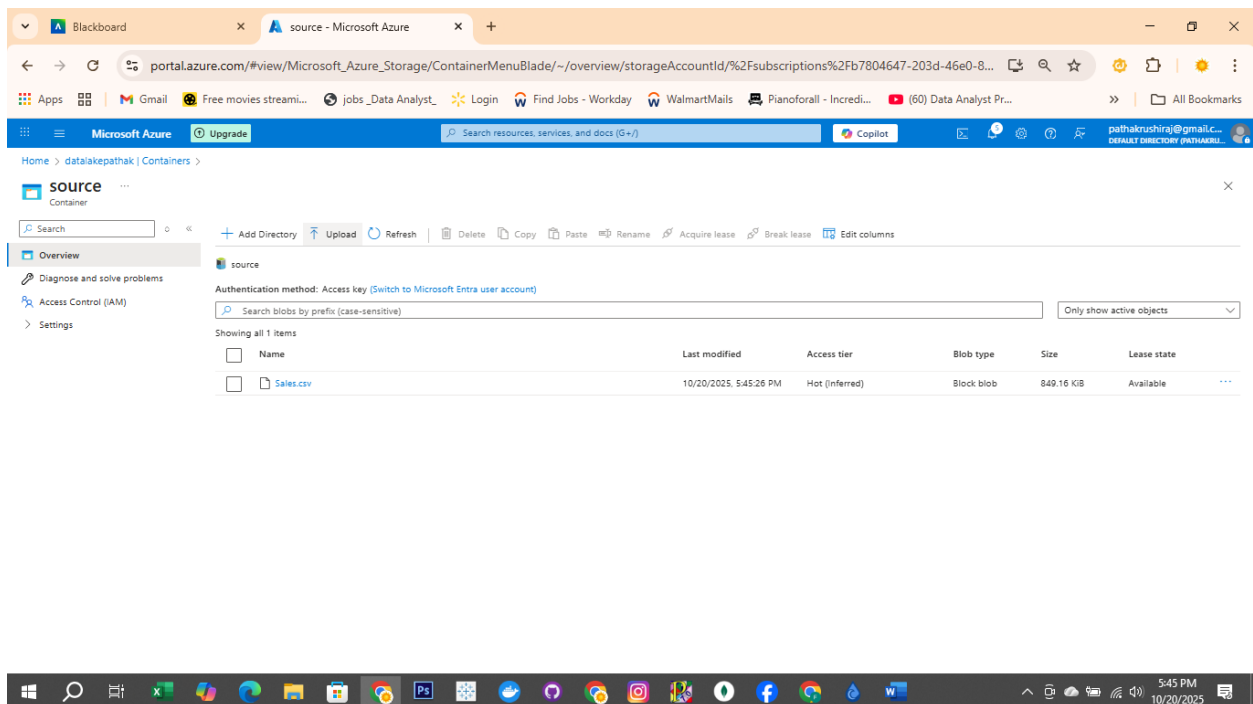


Figure 10Uploaded sales.csv in Source Container

Step 3 – Databricks Workspace and Cluster

- Created a **Databricks workspace**.
- Configured a single-node cluster named **Cluster_SingleNode**.
- Attached the cluster to the notebook.

The screenshot shows the 'Create an Azure Databricks workspace' page in the Azure portal. The page is divided into two main sections: 'Project Details' and 'Instance Details'.

Project Details:

- Subscription:** Azure subscription 1
- Resource group:** RG_Databricks (with a 'Create new' link below it)

Instance Details:

- Workspace name:** Enter name for Databricks workspace
- Region:** Canada Central
- Pricing Tier:** Premium (+ Role-based access controls). A message below states: 'We selected the recommended pricing tier for your workspace. You can change the tier based on your needs.'
- Managed Resource Group name:** Enter name for managed resource group

The page also includes a breadcrumb trail: Home > Resource Manager > Resource groups > RG_Databricks > Marketplace > Azure Databricks > Create an Azure Databricks workspace. The top navigation bar shows the user is logged in as 'pothakrushiraj@gmail.com'.

Figure 11 Azure Databricks Selection Screen

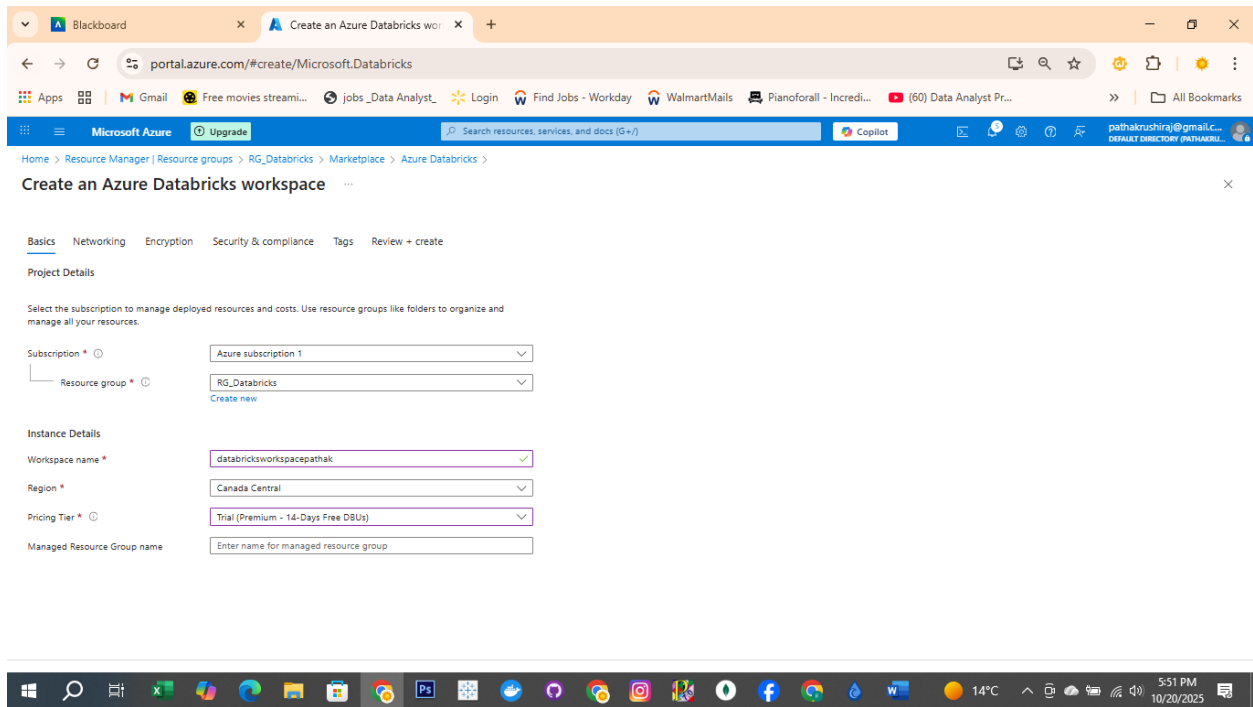


Figure 12 Databricks Basics Tab Filled

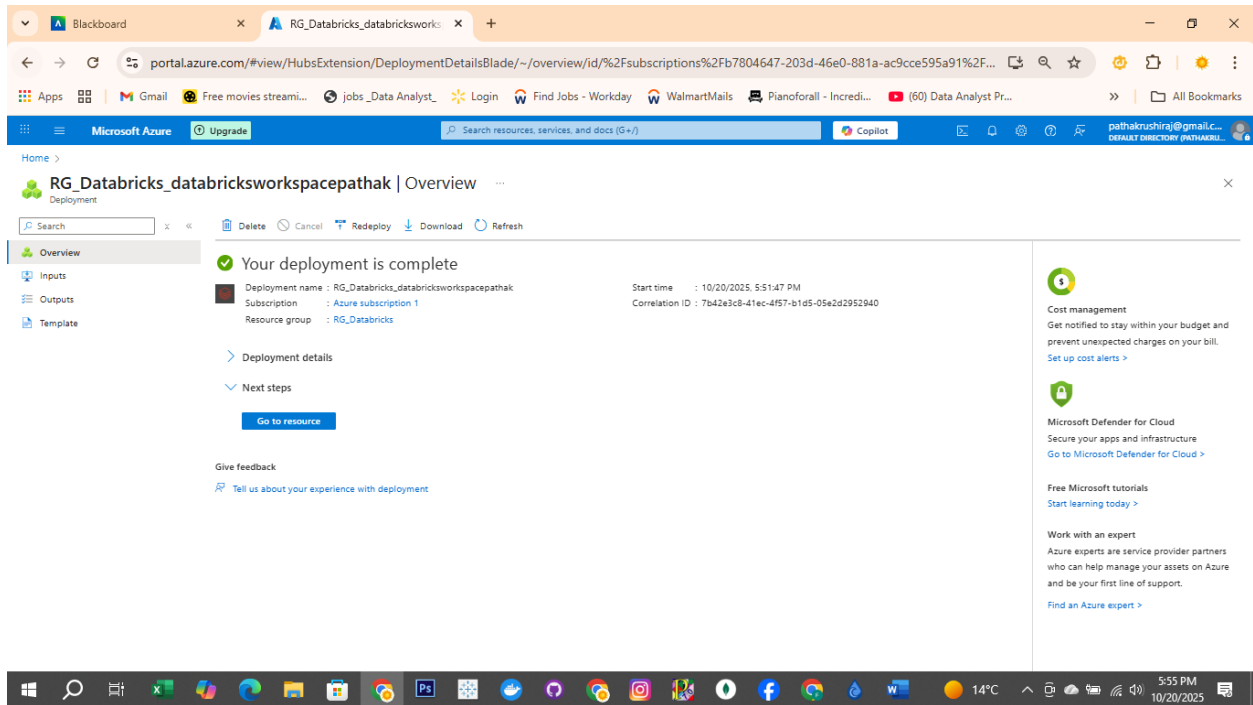


Figure 13 Deployment Complete Page

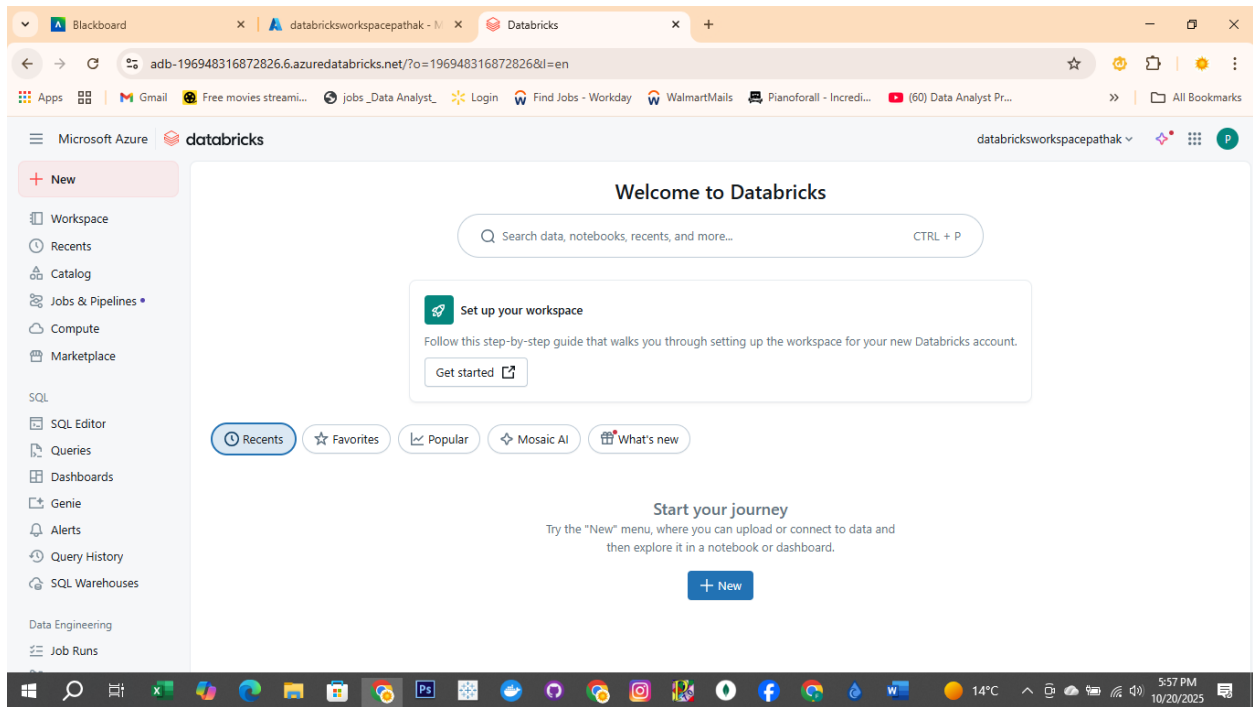


Figure 14 Databricks Home Page (After Launch)

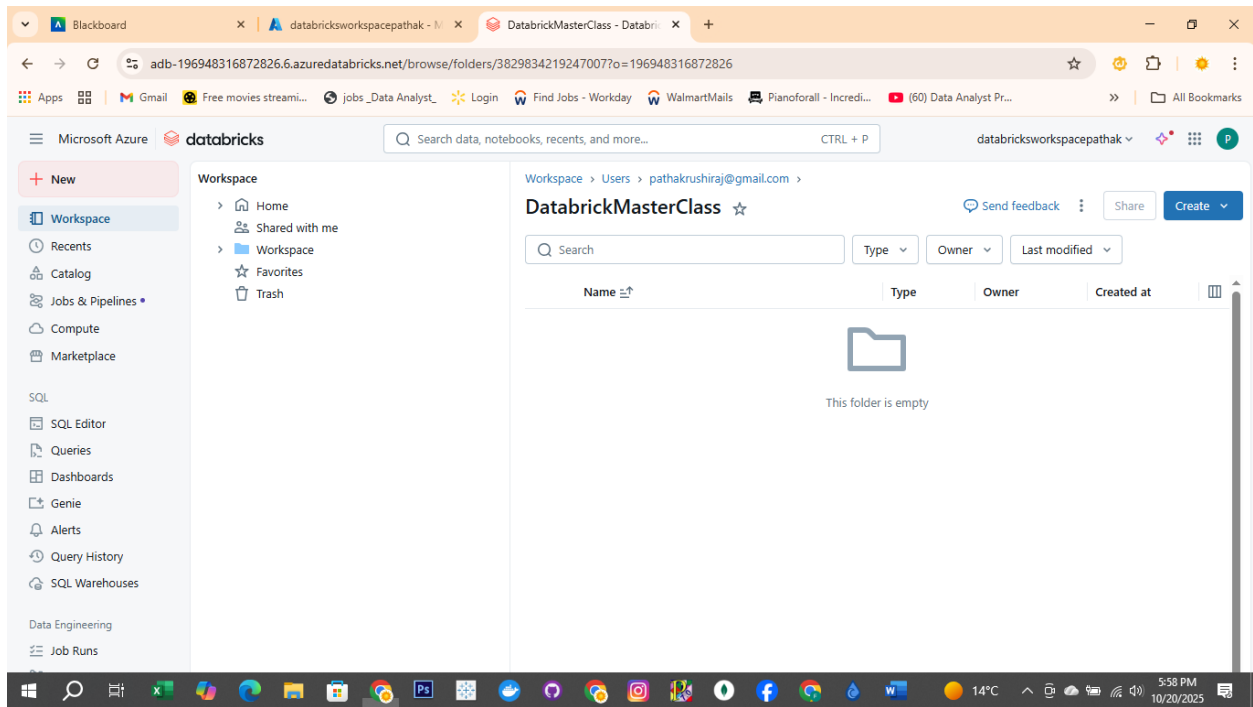


Figure 15 Workspace Folder Created

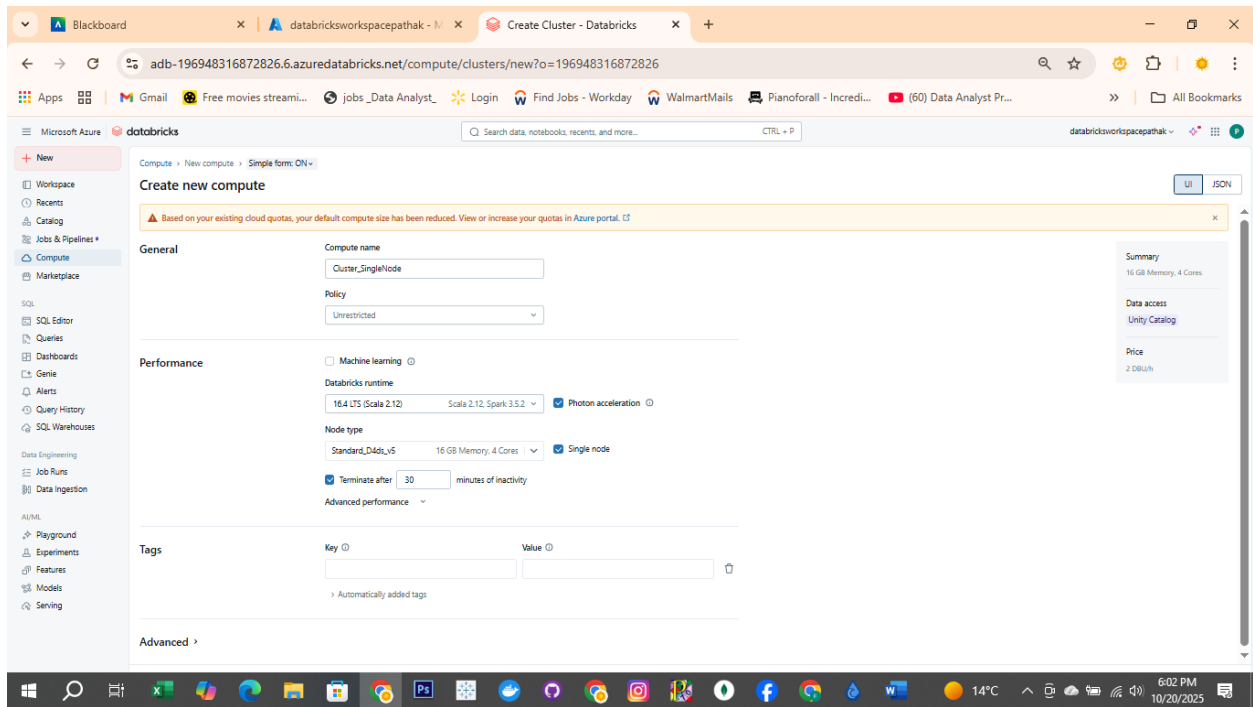


Figure 16 Cluster Configuration Filled

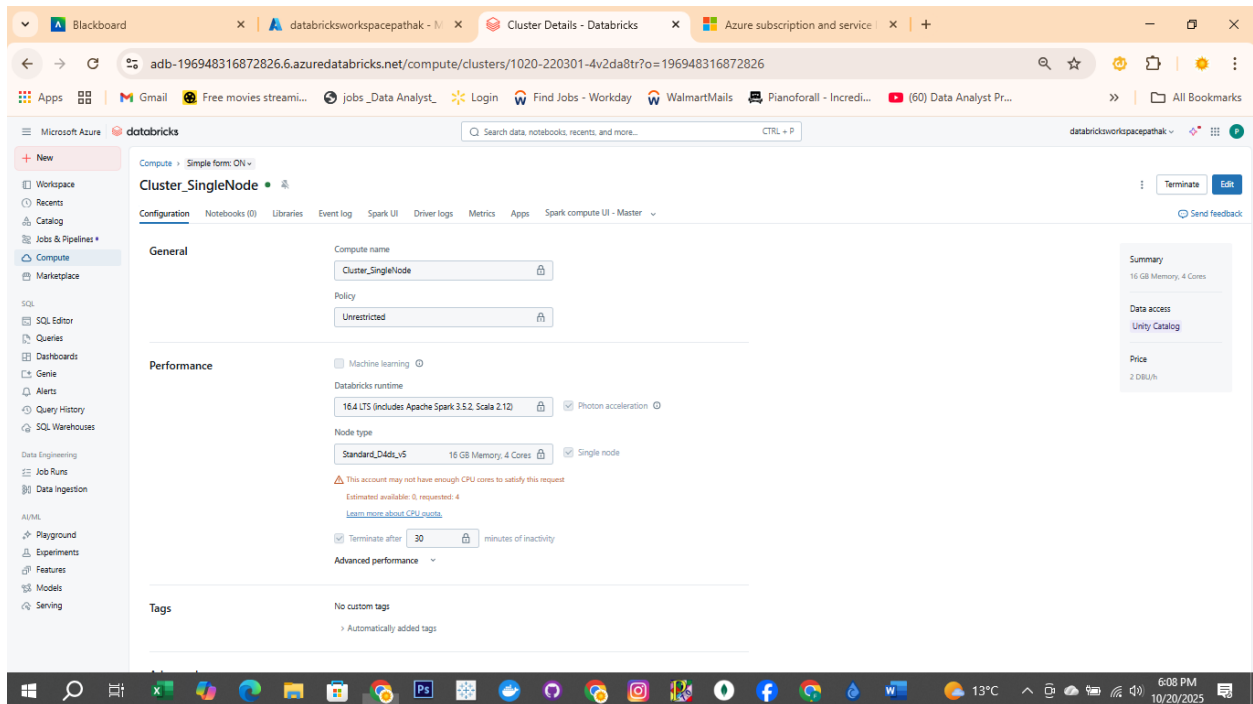


Figure 17 Active Cluster (Green Indicator)

Step 4 – Connecting Databricks to Azure Data Lake

- Used **access keys** for secure ABFS (Azure Blob File System) connection.

```
spark.conf.set(
```

```
"fs.azure.account.key.datalakepathak.dfs.core.windows.net",
```

```
"<your-storage-access-key>"
```

```
)
```

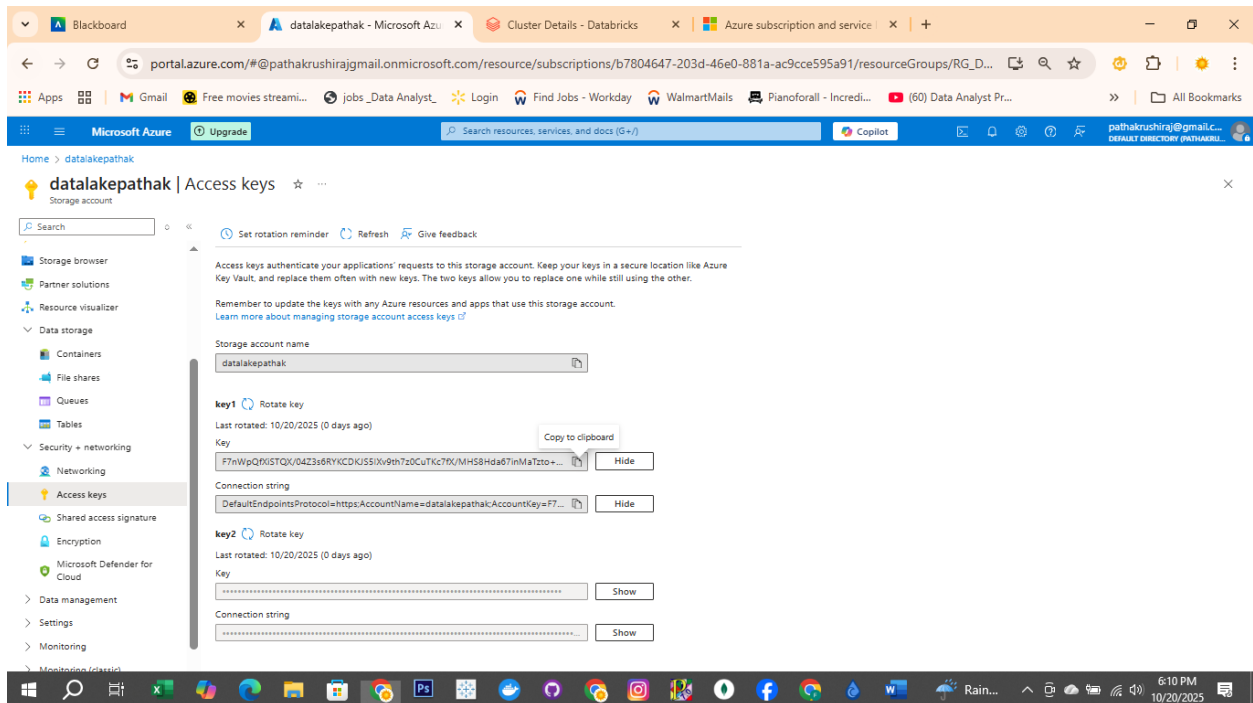


Figure 18 Access Keys Page

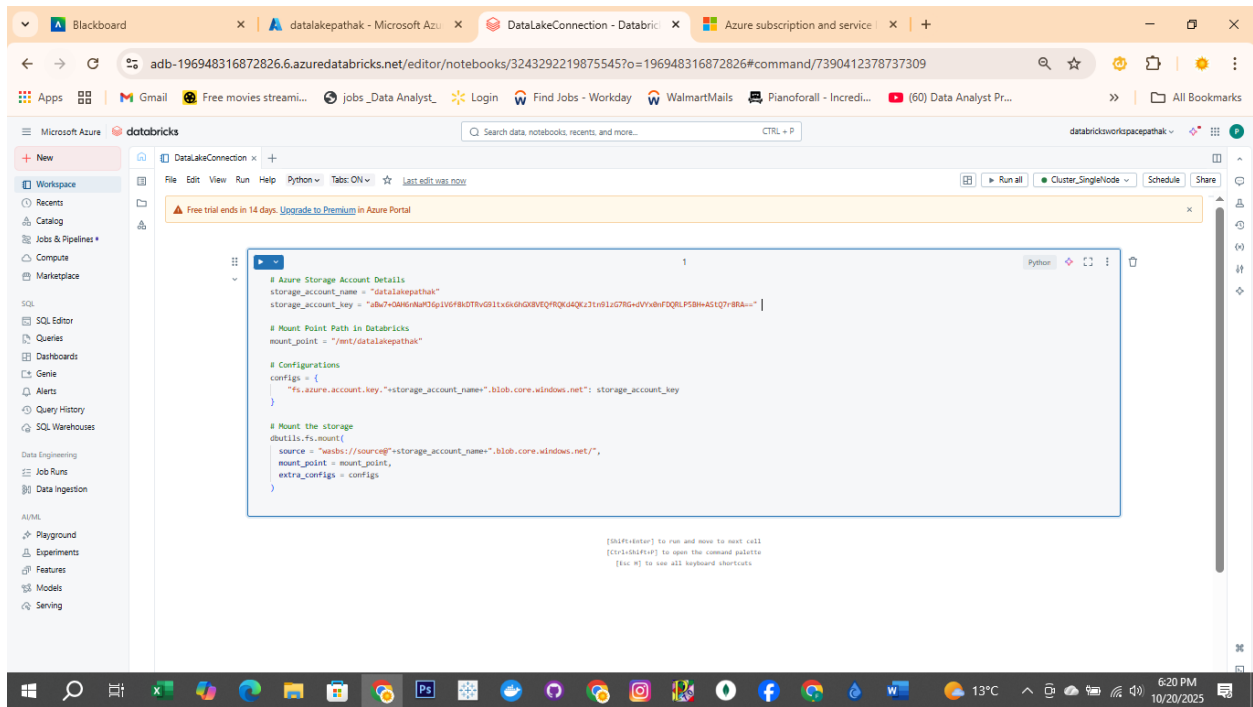


Figure 19 Code in Notebook

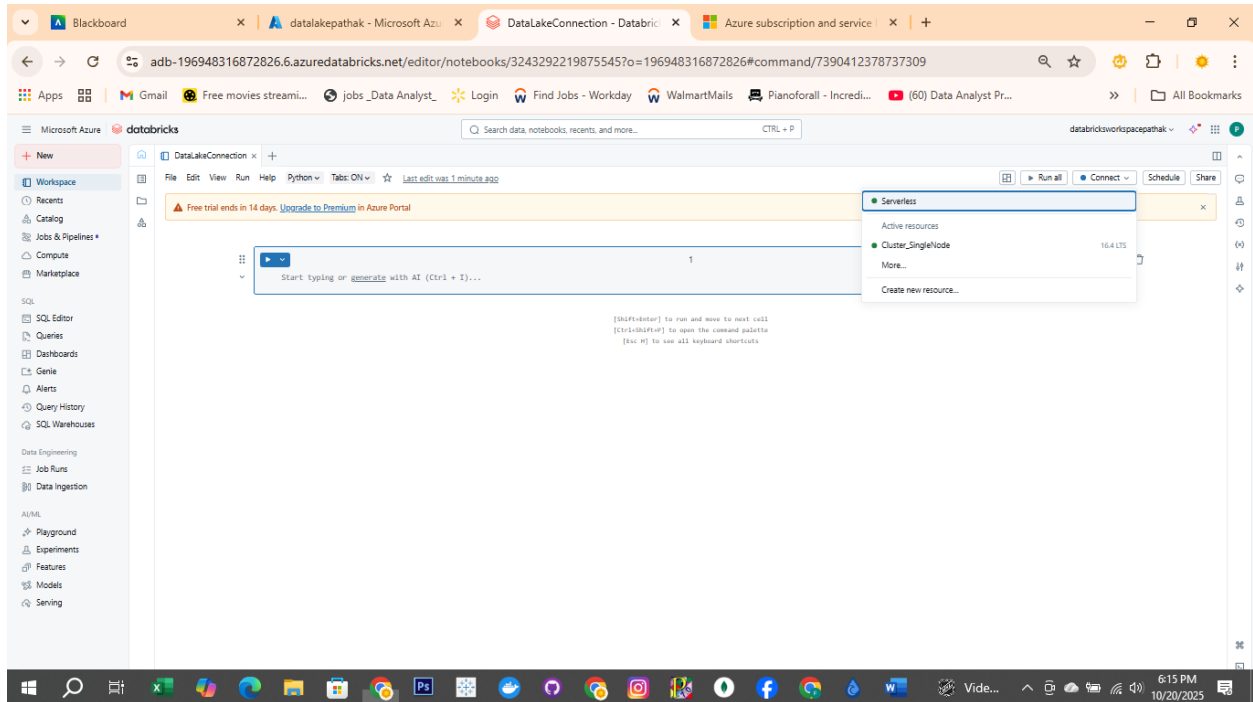


Figure 20 Notebook Creation Popup

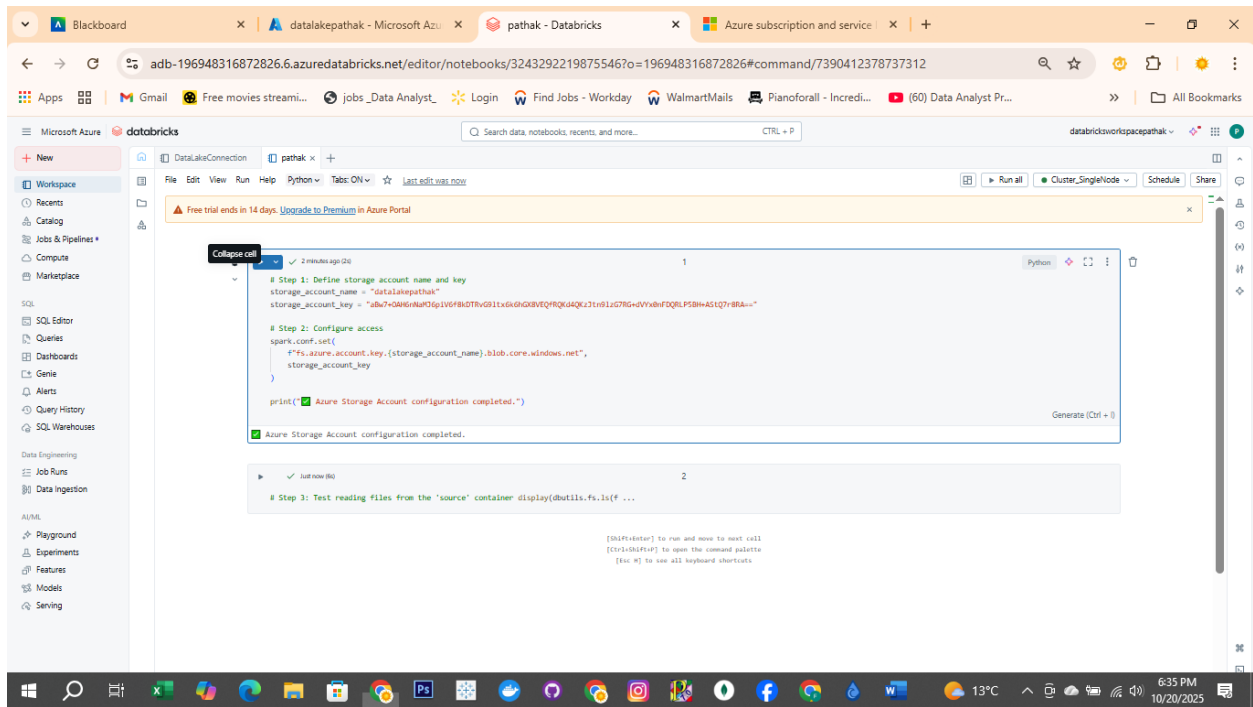


Figure 21 Notebook Code Cell with Configuration

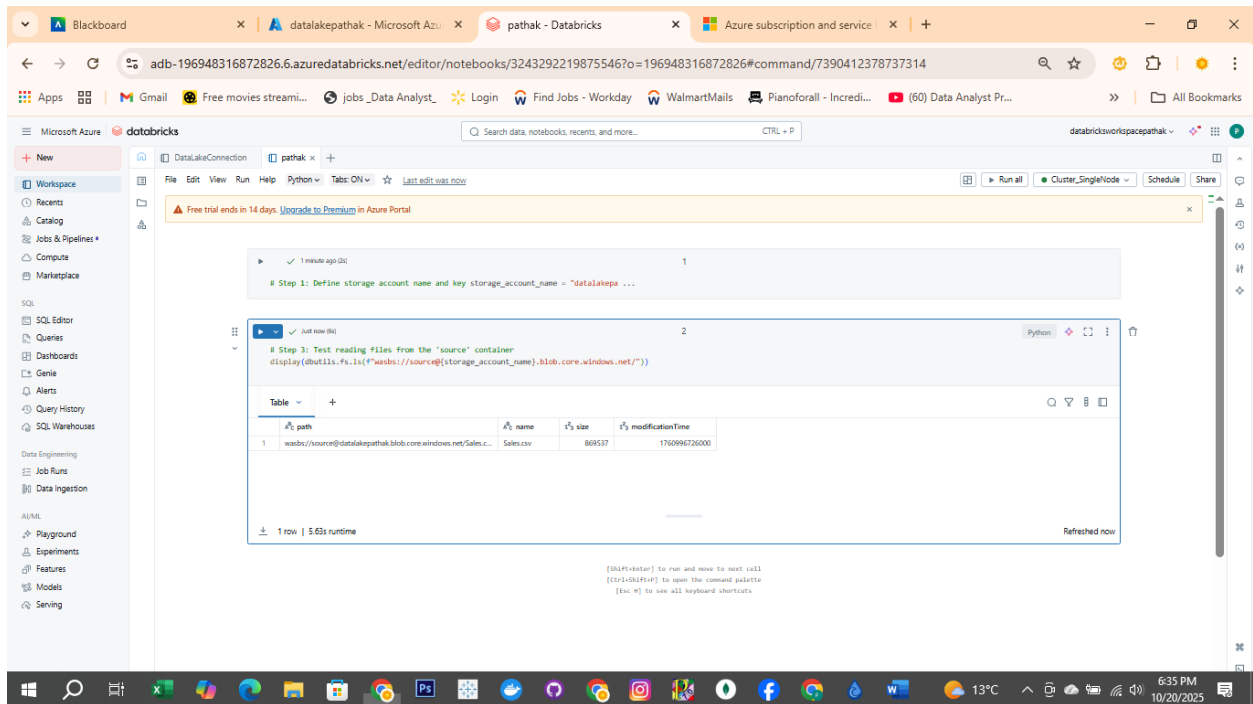


Figure 22 Output showing sales.csv inside source container

Step 5 – Data Ingestion and Cleaning

- Read the Sales.csv file from the **source** container.
- Removed null values and duplicates using PySpark functions.

```
df_cleaned = df.dropna().dropDuplicates()
```

The screenshot shows the Databricks workspace interface. The notebook contains a PySpark job that reads a CSV file from a Data Lake and displays the first 10 rows of the resulting DataFrame. The code is as follows:

```
# Step 1: Read the Sales.csv file from the Data Lake (source container)
df = spark.read.format("csv") \
    .option("header", "true") \
    .option("inferSchema", "true") \
    .load(f"wasbs://{source}/{storage_account_name}.blob.core.windows.net/Sales.csv")

# Display the first 10 rows
display(df)
```

The resulting DataFrame is displayed below the code. It has 10 columns: Item Identifier, Item Weight, Item Fat Content, Item Visibility, Item Type, Item MRP, Outlet Identifier, Outlet Establishment Year, and Outlet Size. The data is as follows:

	Item Identifier	Item Weight	Item Fat Content	Item Visibility	Item Type	Item MRP	Outlet Identifier	Outlet Establishment Year	Outlet Size
1	FDA15	9.3	Low Fat	0.016047301	Dairy	249.8092	OUT049	1999	Medium
2	DRC01	5.92	Regular	0.019276216	Soft Drinks	48.2692	OUT018	2009	Medium
3	FDN15	17.5	Low Fat	0.016760075	Meat	141.618	OUT049	1999	Medium
4	FDK07	19.2	Regular	0	Fruits and Vegetabl...	182.095	OUT010	1998	Medium
5	NCD19	8.93	Low Fat	0	Household	53.8614	OUT013	1987	High
6	FDP36	10.395	Regular	0	Baking Goods	51.4008	OUT018	2009	Medium
7	FDQ10	13.65	Regular	0.012741089	Snack Foods	57.6598	OUT013	1987	High
8	FDP10	16.2	Regular	0.127469657	Snack Foods	107.7622	OUT027	1985	Medium
9	FDH17	16.2	Regular	0.016687114	Frozen Foods	96.9726	OUT045	2002	Medium
10	FDQ28	19.2	Regular	0.09444959	Frozen Foods	187.8214	OUT017	2007	Medium
11	FDW07	11.8	Low Fat	0	Fruits and Vegetabl...	45.5402	OUT049	1999	Medium
12	FDK03	18.5	Regular	0.045463773	Dairy	144.1102	OUT046	1997	Small
13	FDK32	15.1	Regular	0.1000135	Fruits and Vegetabl...	145.4786	OUT049	1999	Medium
14	FDQ46	17.6	Regular	0.047257328	Snack Foods	119.6782	OUT046	1997	Small

Figure 23 Raw Data Loaded into Spark DataFrame

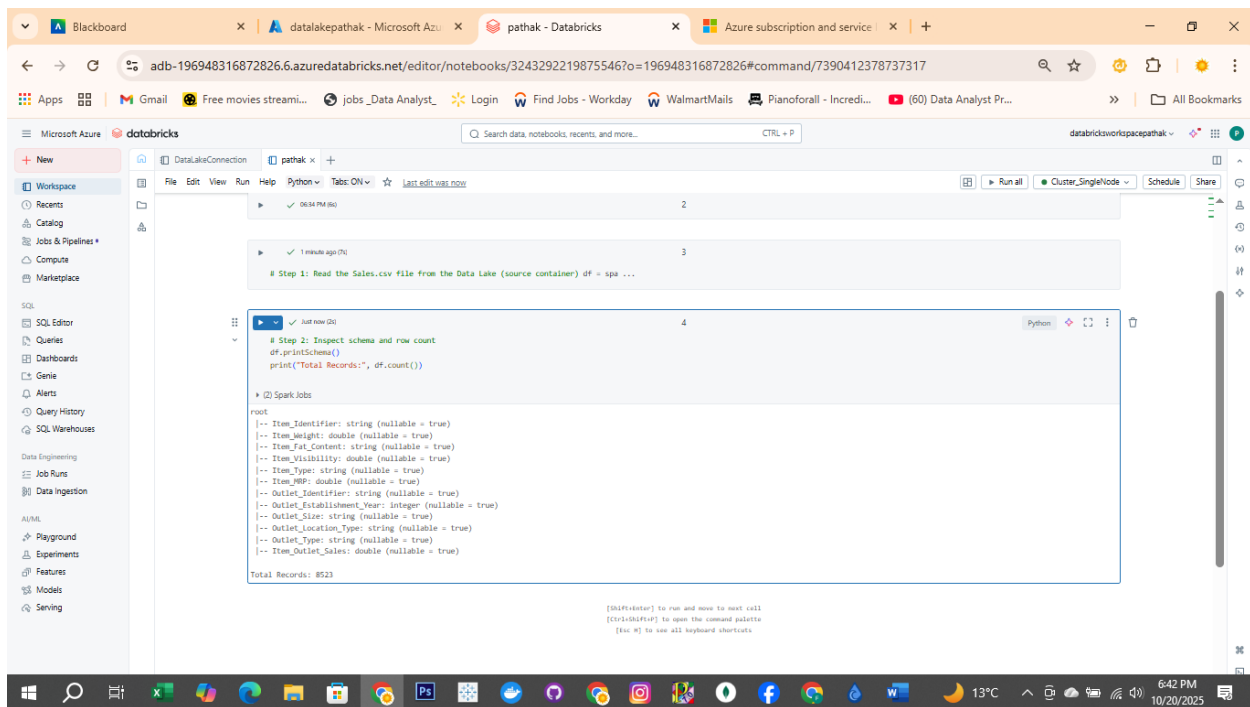


Figure 24 Schema and Record Count

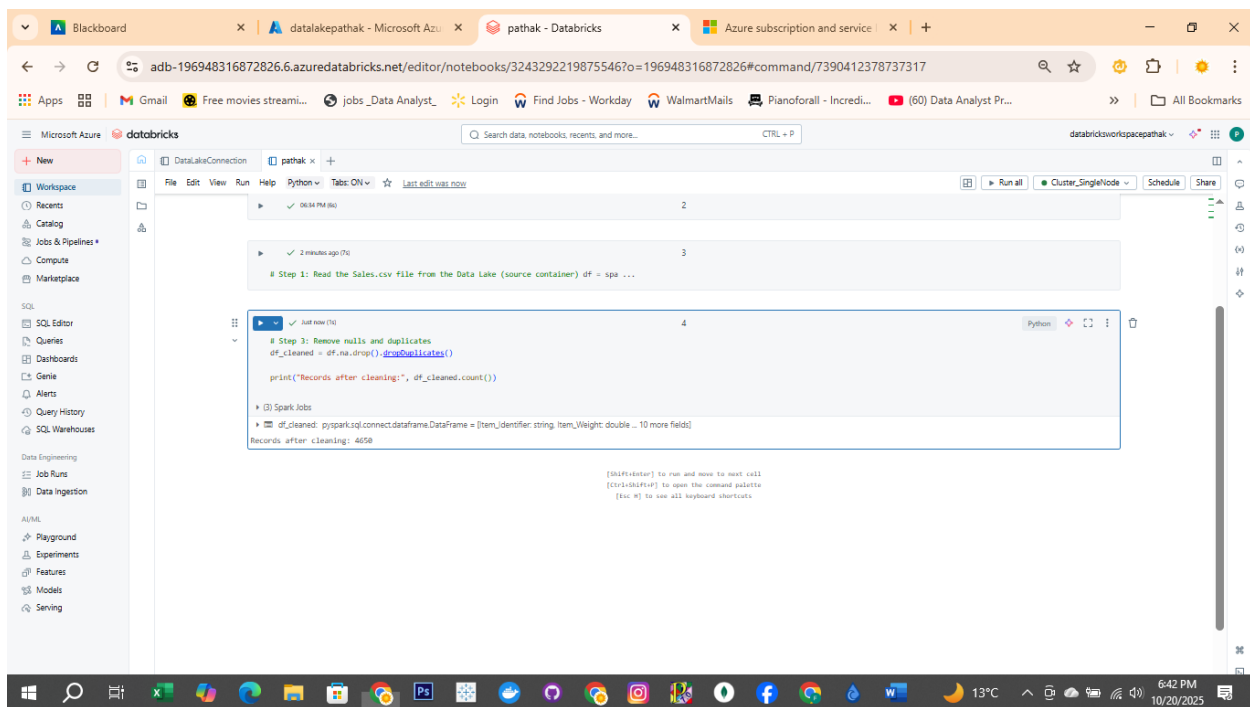


Figure 25 Cleaning Step Results

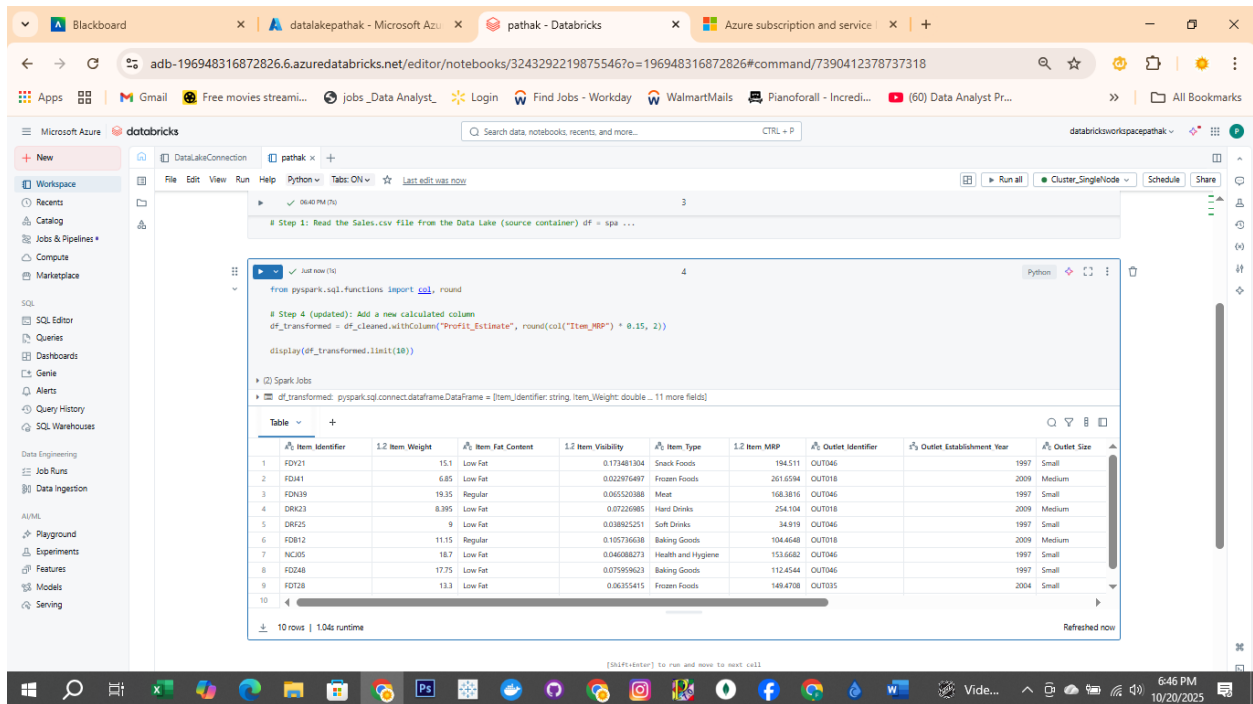
Step 6 – Data Transformation

- Grouped data by Outlet_Type and calculated total sales.

from pyspark.sql.functions import sum

df_transformed =

df_cleaned.groupBy("Outlet_Type").agg(sum("Item_Outlet_Sales").alias("Total_Sales"))



The screenshot shows the Databricks interface with a Python notebook. The code in the notebook is as follows:

```
# Step 1: Read the Sales.csv file from the Data Lake (source container) df = sp ...  
  
from pyspark.sql.functions import col, round  
  
# Step 4 (updated): Add a new calculated column  
df_transformed = df_cleaned.withColumn("Profit_Estimate", round(col("Item_MRP") * 0.15, 2))  
  
display(df_transformed.limit(10))
```

The Spark job output shows a DataFrame with 10 rows and 11 columns. The columns are: Item_Identifier, Item_Weight, Item_Fat_Content, Item_Visibility, Item_Type, Item_MRP, Outlet_Identifier, Outlet_Establishment_Year, and Outlet_Size. The first 10 rows of data are displayed.

	Item_Identifier	Item_Weight	Item_Fat_Content	Item_Visibility	Item_Type	Item_MRP	Outlet_Identifier	Outlet_Establishment_Year	Outlet_Size
1	FDV21	15.1	Low Fat	0.173481304	Snack Foods	194.511	OUT046	1997	Small
2	FDV41	6.85	Low Fat	0.022976497	Frozen Foods	261.6594	OUT018	2009	Medium
3	FDN39	19.35	Regular	0.065520388	Meat	168.3816	OUT046	1997	Small
4	DRN23	8.395	Low Fat	0.07226985	Hard Drinks	254.104	OUT018	2009	Medium
5	DRN25	9	Low Fat	0.038925251	Soft Drinks	34.919	OUT046	1997	Small
6	FDN12	11.15	Regular	0.195736638	Baking Goods	104.4648	OUT018	2009	Medium
7	NCJ05	18.7	Low Fat	0.046088273	Health and Hygiene	153.6682	OUT046	1997	Small
8	FDZ48	17.75	Low Fat	0.075959623	Baking Goods	112.4544	OUT046	1997	Small
9	FDZ28	13.3	Low Fat	0.06355415	Frozen Foods	149.4708	OUT035	2004	Small
10									

Figure 26 DataFrame with Profit_Estimate Column

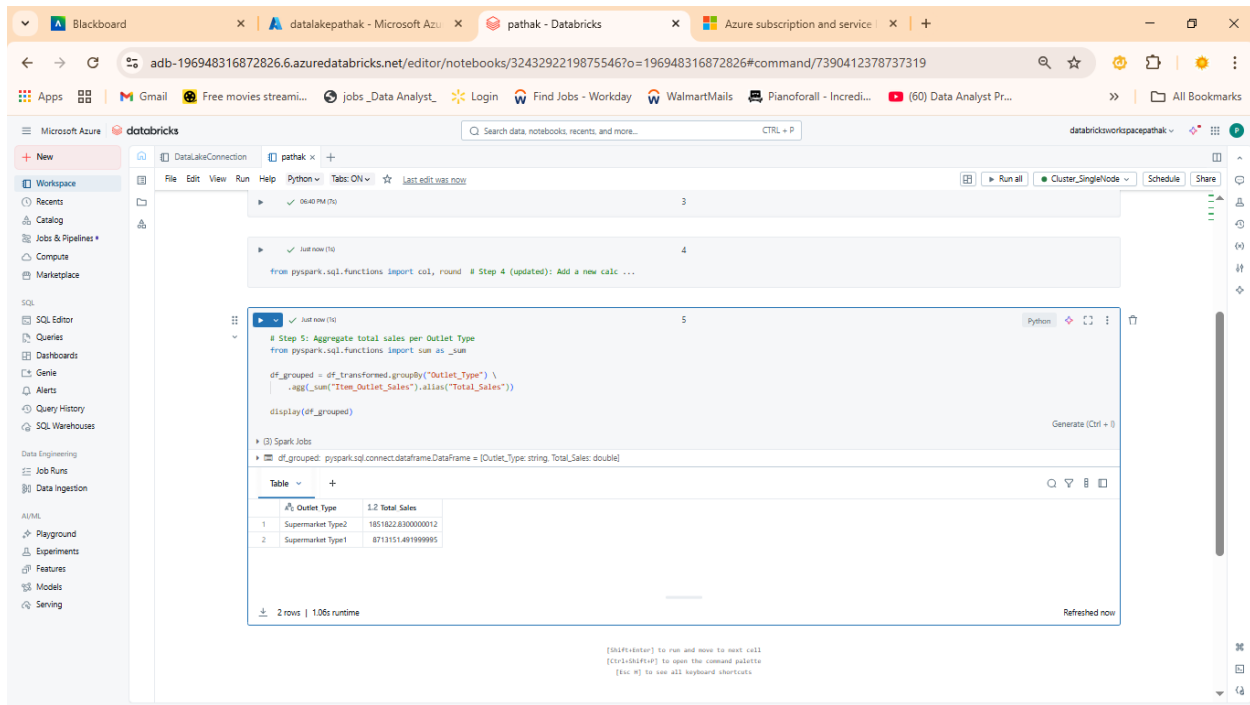


Figure 27 Grouped Total Sales by Outlet Type

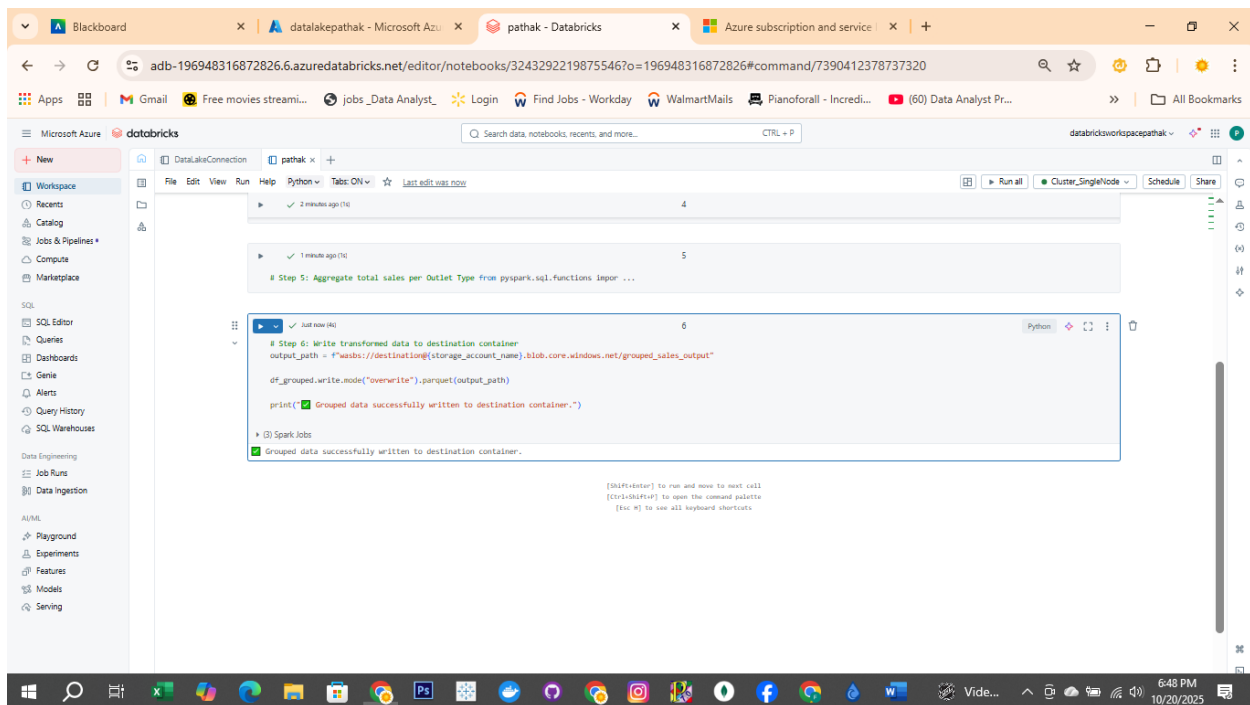


Figure 28 Output Written Confirmation

Step 7 – Writing Data to Data Lake

- Saved the transformed data in Parquet and Delta formats.

```
df_transformed.write.format("delta").mode("overwrite").save("abfss://destination@datalak  
epathak.dfs.core.windows.net/grouped_sales_output")
```

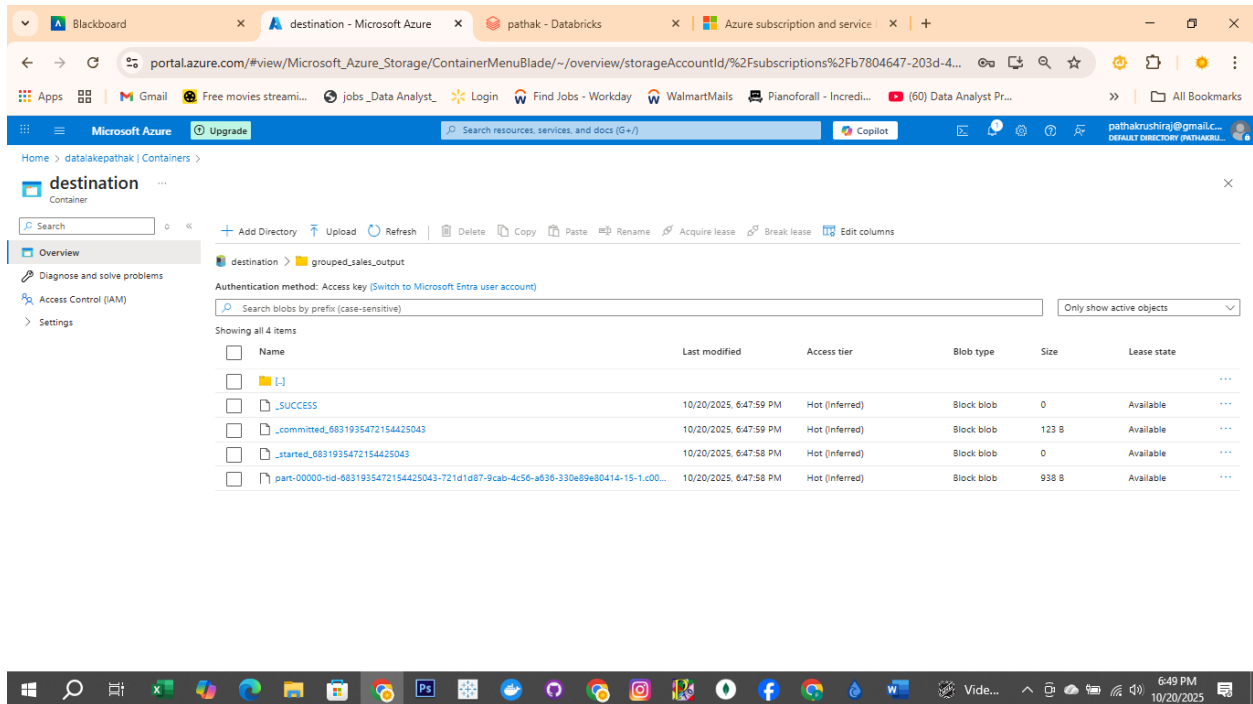


Figure 29 Destination Container Showing group_output Folder

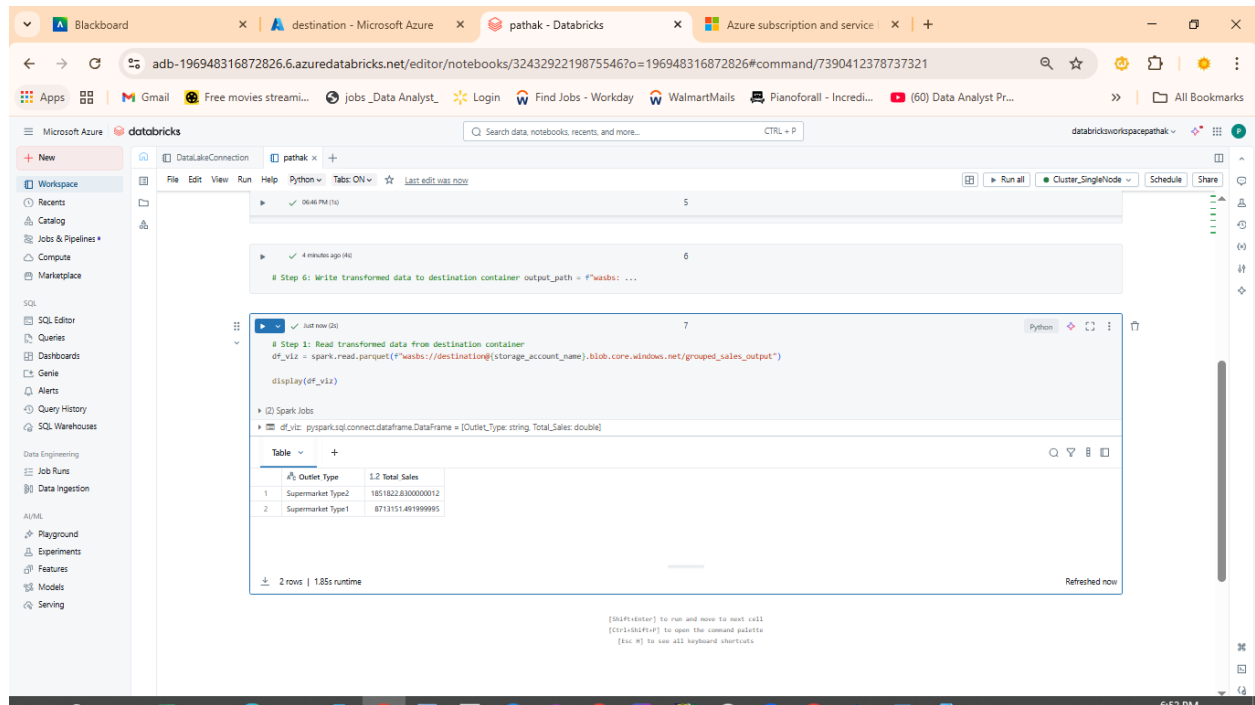
Step 8 – Creating Database and Delta Table

- Created a Hive Metastore database salesdb and registered a Delta table.

Spark.sql(“CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS salesdb”)

spark.sql(“USE salesdb”)

df_transformed.write.format(“delta”).mode(“overwrite”).saveAsTable(“salesdb.external_sales”)



The screenshot shows the Databricks web interface. The notebook is titled 'pathak' and is in the 'Python' language. The code in the notebook includes a Spark SQL query to read data from a destination container and a display of the resulting DataFrame. The table view shows the following data:

Outlet Type	Total Sales
Supermarket Type2	1851822.8300000012
Supermarket Type1	8712151.491999995

The table view also indicates 2 rows and 1.85s runtime. The interface includes a sidebar with navigation options like Workspace, Recents, Catalog, Jobs & Pipelines, Compute, Marketplace, SQL, SQL Editor, Queries, Dashboards, Genie, Alerts, Query History, SQL Warehouses, Data Engineering, Job Runs, Data Ingestion, AI/ML, Playground, Experiments, Features, Models, and Serving.

Figure 30 Aggregated Data Displayed in Databricks

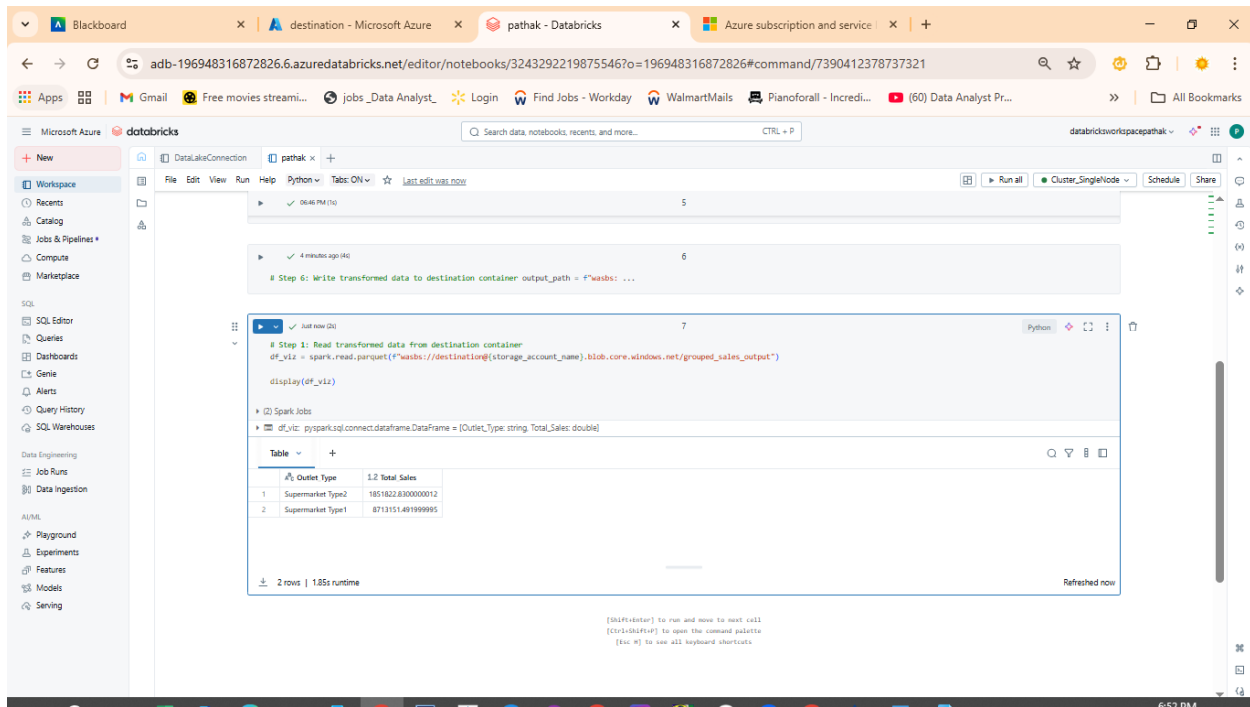


Figure 31 Aggregated Data Displayed in Databricks

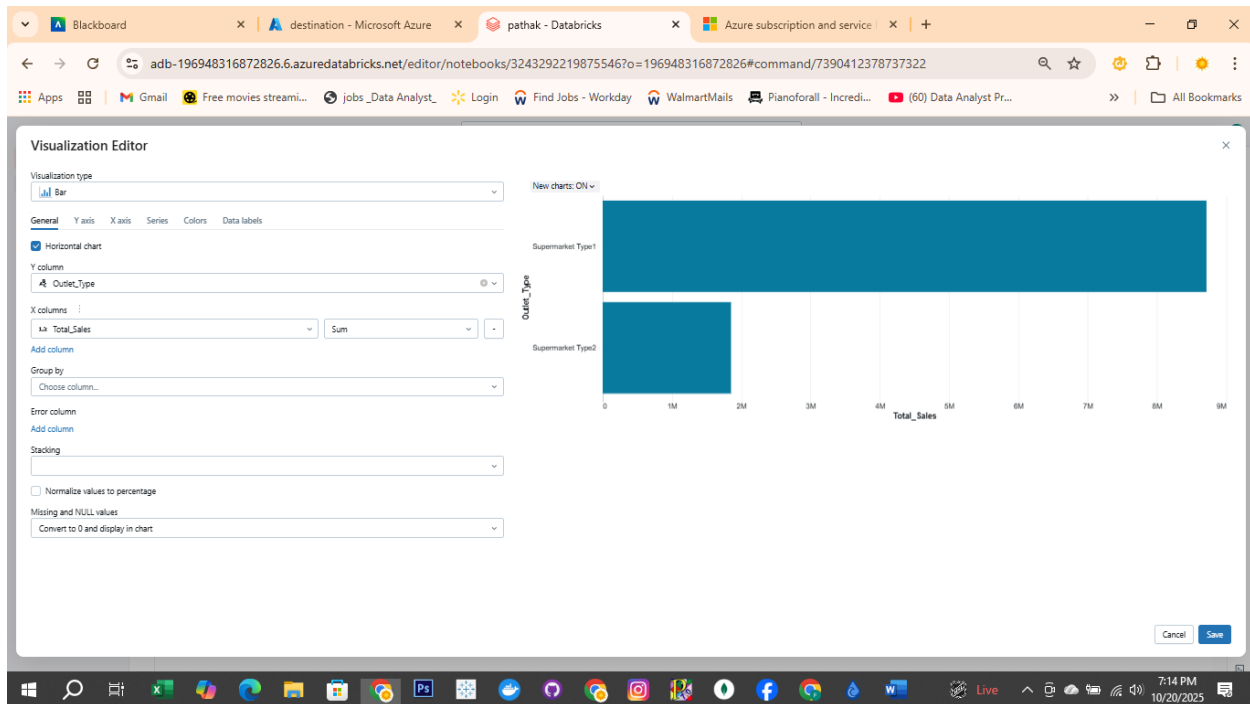


Figure 32 Bar Chart Total Sales by Outlet Type

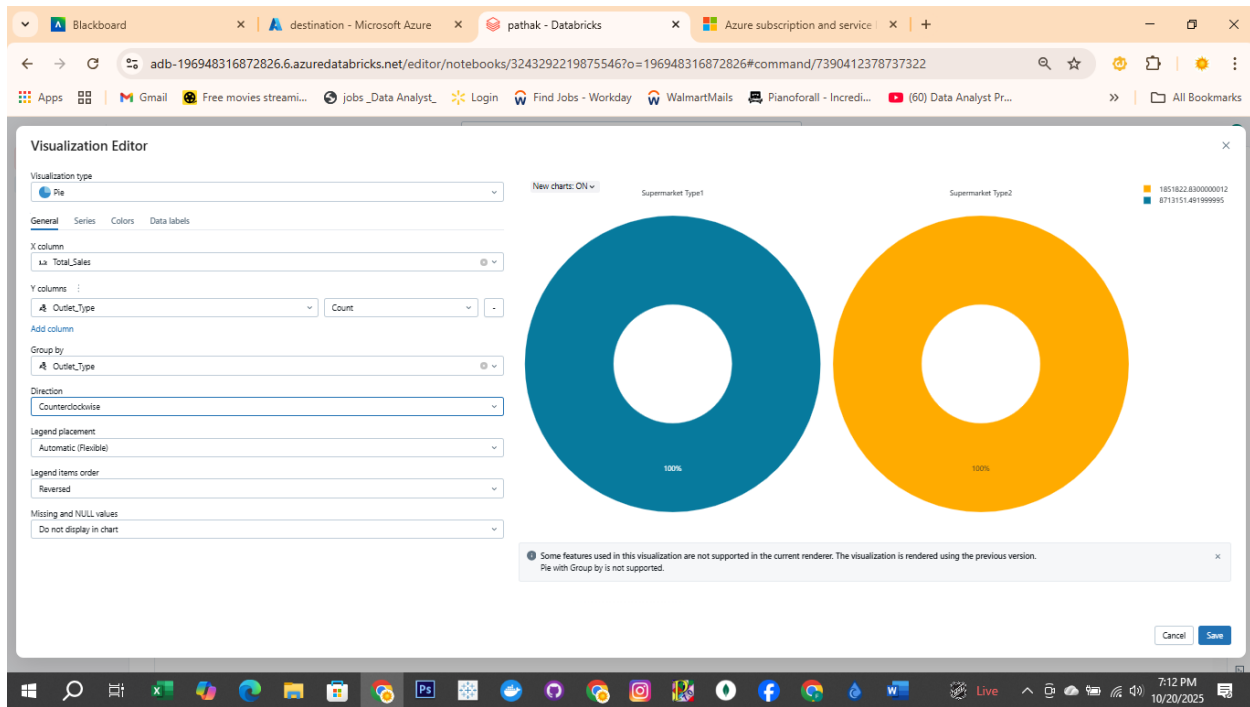


Figure 33 Pie Chart Sales Share by Outlet Type

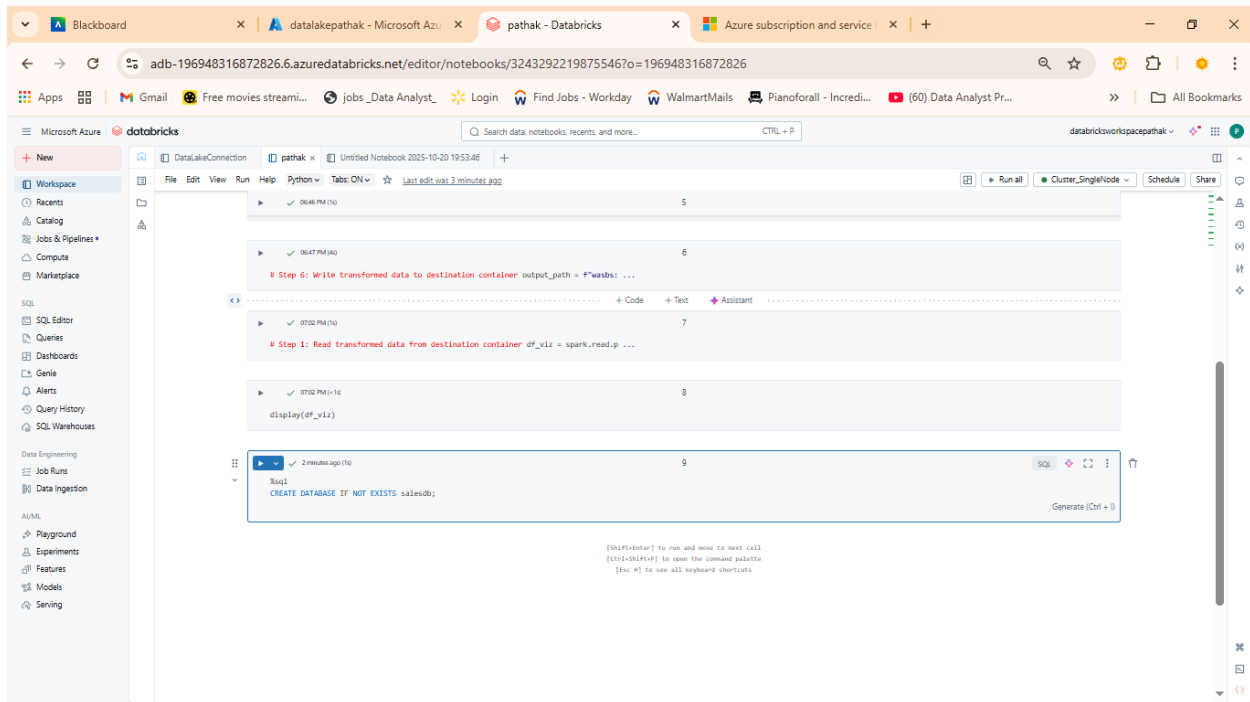


Figure 34 Create a Database

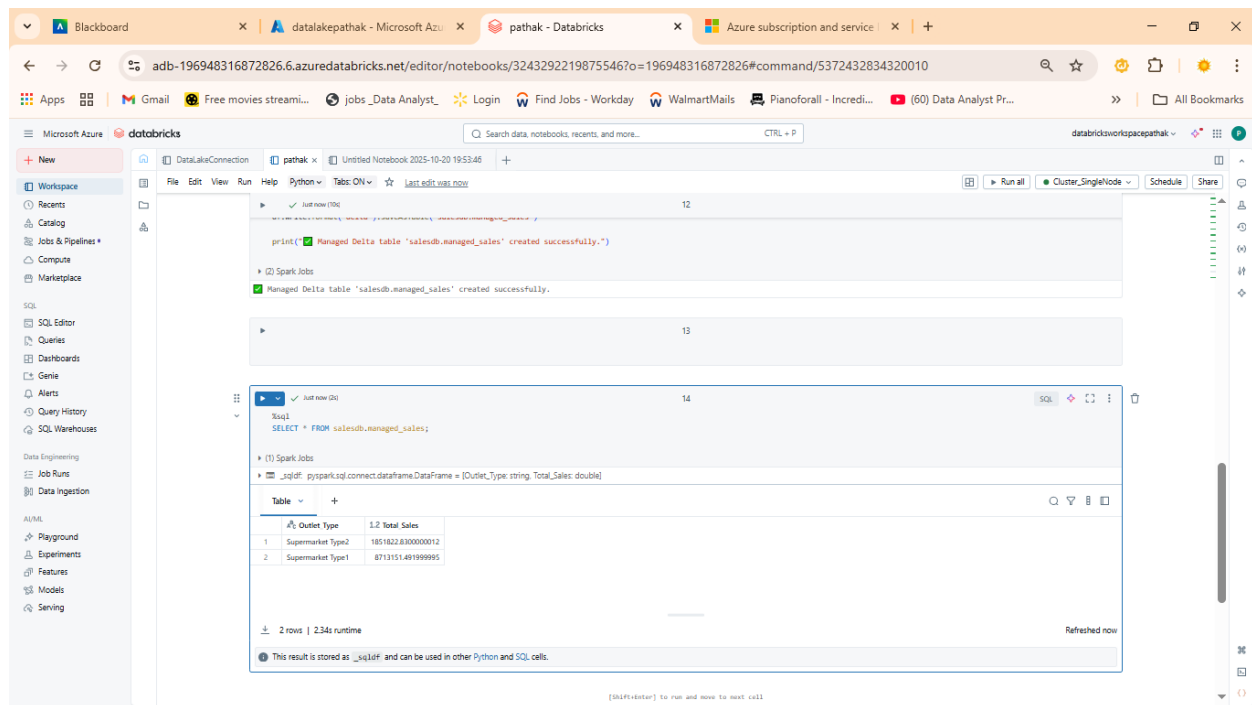


Figure 35 Verify the Table

5. Results and Observations

- Successfully established **secure integration** between Azure Databricks and ADLS Gen2.
- Verified data ingestion, transformation, and output in Delta format.
- Registered the transformed data as a queryable **Hive Metastore table**.
- Generated meaningful insights such as **total sales by outlet type**.
- *(Optional)* Visualization confirmed higher sales in Supermarket Type2.

6. Conclusion

This project highlights the power of **Azure Databricks** for building scalable and automated data engineering pipelines. Using PySpark, large-scale data can be processed efficiently and stored in Delta format for reliable analytics. Integrating Databricks with Azure Data Lake provides a secure, cloud-native architecture for enterprise-grade data processing.

By leveraging Databricks' flexibility and Azure's managed services, this project successfully demonstrates an end-to-end workflow — from ingestion to transformation, database registration, and querying — establishing a strong foundation for real-world big data analytics projects.

