

25 Oct

Day 20

Azure

① Create a Resource Group



- A container that holds resources for any Azure solution like Virtual machines, databases, accounts.
- It helps managing & organizing resources as a SINGLE UNIT.
 - ↳ allowing you to deploy, monitor, control access costs, lifecycle (create, merge, delete) together

Ex WebApp - RG

- A VM
- Storage account
- network

If u delete RG → all 3 resources get deleted automatically

↳ Shared lifecycle

② Create a resource now, from inside RG

1. Storage Account

- A container that holds all your storage data - blobs, files, tables

Azure Blobs → Cloud based object storage solution for unstructured data

- Can store vast amount of data like images, videos, audio
- highly scalable & cost effective

Azure Data Lake → Built on top of blob

- Optimized for big data analytics with a hierarchical namespace
 - ↳ organizes data like a file system not a blob

Normal Blob: → ^{Virtual} Hard drive in cloud.

- ~~CAT~~ → All files are stored as objects, just keys & paths. No true folders.

With HNS: Create folders within folders

→ We can have real directories, subdirectories

∴ Data lake storage Gen 2

- file system + folder organization on top of the hard drive

→ Redundancy Options

LRS (Locally redundant storage)

- lowest cost
- Data is replicated 3 times within a single datacenter.

Why 3? → If 2: If 1 fails, only 1 remains
so high risk of data loss

If 3+: Extra cost

∴ Many cloud providers use triple replication as a balance of cost, reliability, availability

Region: A geographic area, where Azure data centers are located. Ex: East US / Central West
↓
Choose region based on latency

Availability Zone: A ^{collection of} physically separated datacenters within a ^{Region} designed to be isolated from failures of other zones.
↓

Data Centre: Actual facility where servers & storage & networking exists

LRS

If a server or disk fails

↳ other copies in datacentre keeps us data safe

But if datacentre fails (fire / power outage)
↳ All 3 copies get affected

ZRS → Zone Redundant storage

Data is replicated across 3 zones in a region

Limitation → regional disaster

GRS → Geo-redundant storage

Data is replicated to another region

GZRS → Geo Zone redundant storage

- Highest durability & availability
- data remains safe if even if entire zone/region fails.

Redundancy

→ keeping extra copies of data or resources → so that if something fails, system continues to work

26 Oct

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② Data factory

↳ Cloud based ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) Service used to move & transform data from various sources to destinations, for Analytics or storage.

→ Used to build data pipelines → to collect/clean data automatically.

Pipeline : is a group of activities that together perform a specific data workflow, (ETL).

SHIR Self Hosted Integration Runtime

↳ Sometimes data is not in Azure, maybe its ^{in your company's} on-premises SQL server, or private Azure Network.

ADF can't reach the data as its not public.

∴ So u install SHIR (a small software agent) on the ^{computer / server} inside ur network. This agent acts as a bridge b/w your data & ADF.

↳ Data needs to connect to ADF ^{in cloud}, somehow.

① Public Endpoint • SHIR connects to ADF over public internet (but securely encrypted)

• Simple setup, safe (outbound traffic only) (SHIR → Azure)

② Private Endpoint • SHIR connects to ADF privately ~~over~~ using Azure Private links.

• Traffic stays 100% private

• Used when company don't allow internet communication

• High security / sensitive data

Ex: A company store its data in onprem SQL server)

- ① behind a firewall
- ② ADF can't access it directly
- ③ Install SHIP on the system

(which ~~will~~ can access SQL server data locally & send data securely to ADF)

Ex Public Endpoint → How its secure/encrypted?

Ex: I login to bank website
its public but encrypted (https)

Environments

- ° On prem: means to company's own servers, databases, & storage & are physically hosted in their own building / datacentre not in cloud.
Ex: your official SQL server
- ° cloud: Azure SQL Database
- ° Hybrid: onprem DB + ADF pipelines

HTTPS →

- ° "S" stands for secure
- ° Uses encryption to keep data private & safe