

AWS-AZURE Unified Data Analytics Pipeline



Know Your Data



User Guide For Data Engineers

Version: V-1.0

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Introduction

Purpose: This document guides Data Engineers in managing and scaling an end-to-end cloud-based data pipeline, ensuring smooth data flow from data input to business insights through Power BI dashboards.

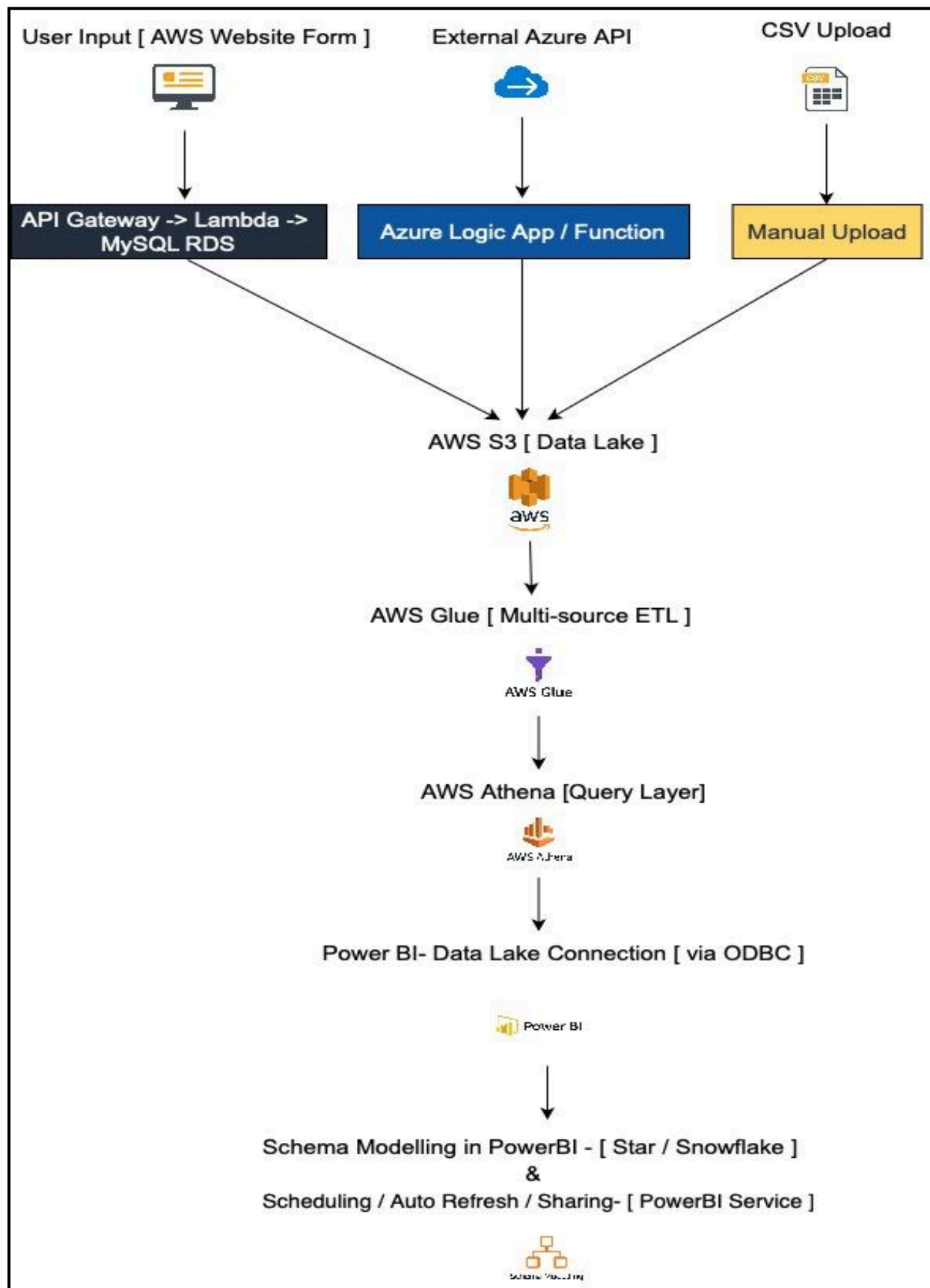
Scope: The pipeline covers the entire process from data collection to reporting, including data ingestion, storage, transformation, querying, and automated dashboard refresh.

Data Sources: Data are collected from three sources i.e. AWS RDS, Azure services and Manual data ingestion through CSV files.

Technologies involved:

AWS hosted website Input Form → RDS → MySQL Workbench → Glue → S3 Data Lake (AWS RDS + CSV + Azure Service) → Athena → ODBC → Power BI → Power BI Service Schedule → Power Automate

Architecture Overview



[Figure: Data pipeline Architecture Overview](#)

Step-by-Step Process

Step 1: Data Input Form

Purpose: Collects user-entered data through a web form hosted on AWS [https://mydata.knowyour*****.com/] using HTML Form / Web App / API Gateway / Lambda / Route 53

Process:

Created a web form with fields like **Invoice ID**, **Branch**, **Date**, etc.

01. Connect the form backend to RDS using APIs (Lambda + API Gateway).
02. Validate data before writing to RDS.

← → ↻ https://mydata.knowyour.com

Invoice Form

Invoice ID:
INV78140

Branch:
A

City:
Tasmania

Customer type:
Member

Gender:
Female

Product line:
Food and beverages

Unit price:
14.06

Quantity:
4

Tax 5%:
2.81

Total:
59.05

Date:
09/02/2024

Time:
11:52 pm

Payment:
Cash

COGS:
56.24

Gross margin %:
4.76

Gross income:
2.81

Rating:
6.6

Submit

Step 2: AWS RDS (MySQL)

Purpose: Relational database to store raw transactional data.

Process:

01. Set up an RDS instance with MySQL.
02. Configure security groups (allow form/web app to write, Glue to read).
03. Use MySQL Workbench to Query data, Validate entries, Perform backups or schema changes if needed.

Databases (1)

Group resources

Modify

Actions

Create database

Filter by databases

< 1 >

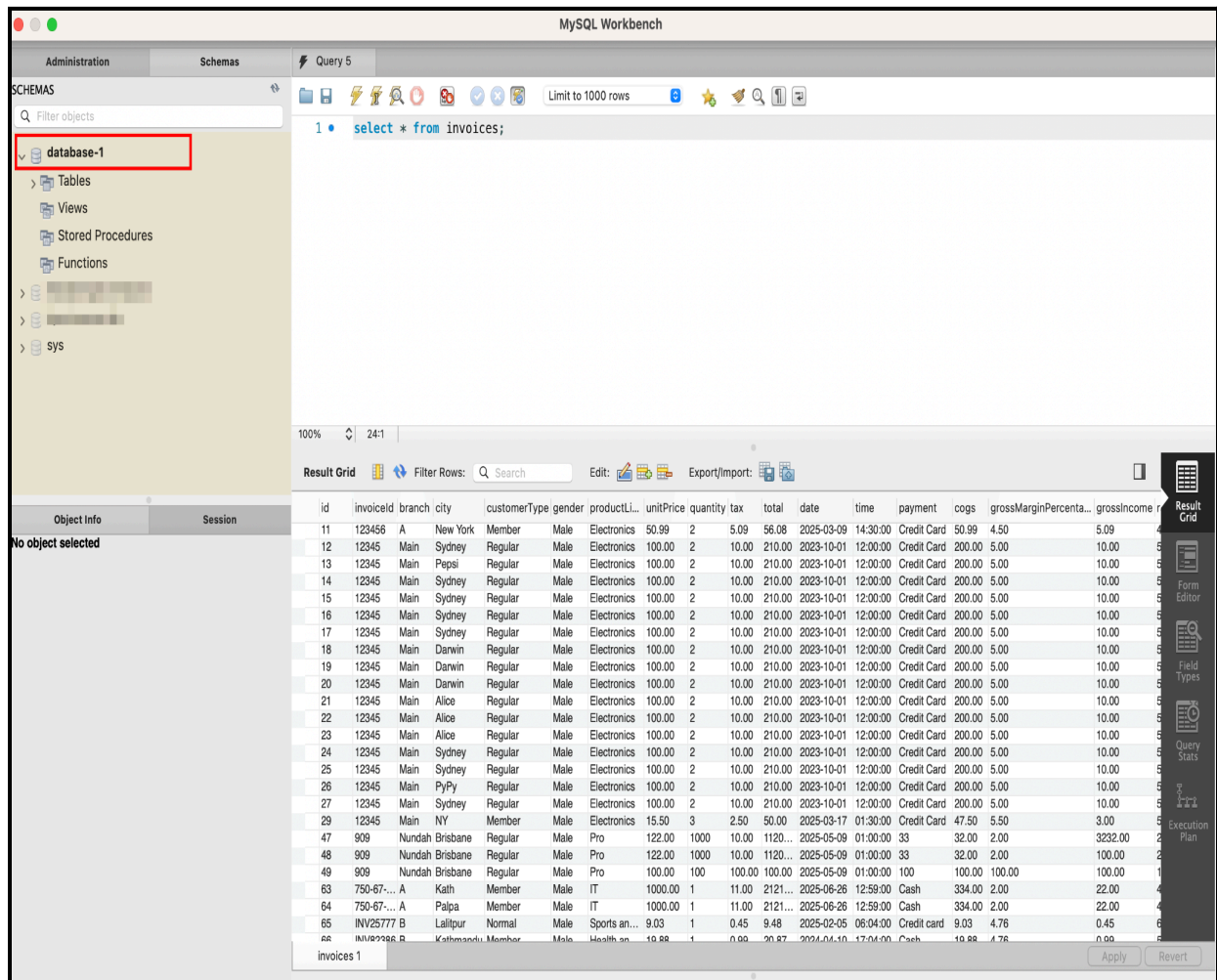
DB identifier	Status	Role	Engine	Region ...	Size
<div><div></div>database-1</div>	<div>Available</div>	Instance	MySQL Co...		db.t4g.micro

Step 3: MySQL Workbench Usage

Purpose: Connect securely to AWS RDS

Process:

01. Manual queries
02. Troubleshooting
03. Schema updates



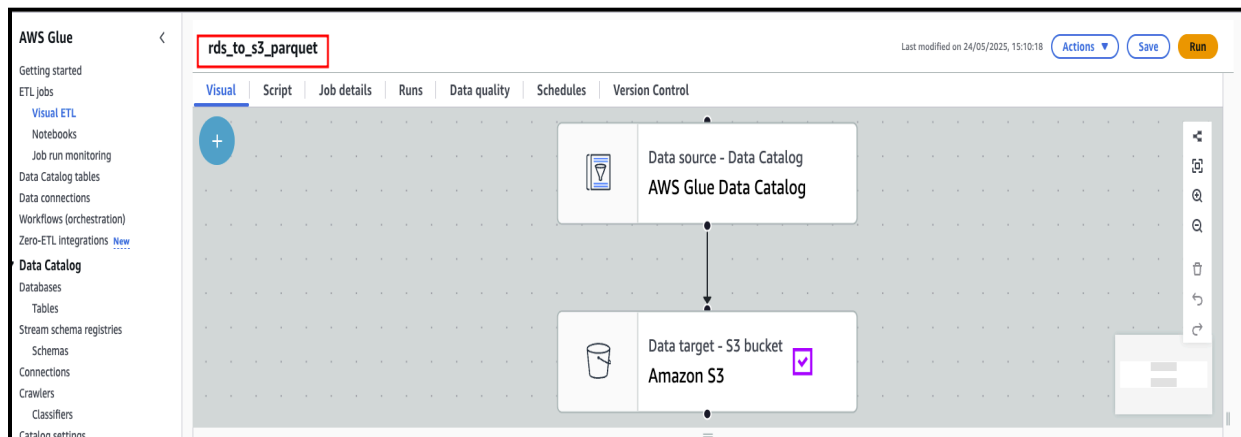
Step 4: AWS Glue (ETL)

Purpose: Extract from MySQL → Transform → Load to S3 in Parquet format. Performs ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) processes — moves, cleans, and transforms data into a query-ready format in S3.

Process:

01. Set up a Glue Crawler to connect to RDS (JDBC Connection).
02. Create a Glue Job to export data from RDS to S3:
 - a. Output format: Parquet

- b. Folder structure: e.g.,
`s3://data-lake/sales_data/year=2025/month=05/`



03. Schedule Glue jobs (hourly, daily, etc.)

The screenshot shows the 'Schedules' tab for the job 'rds_to_s3_parquet'. The schedule is set to 'At 55 minutes past the hour' with a 'Cron Expression' of '55 0/1 * * * *'. The status is 'Activated'.

Description	Schedule	Cron Expression	Status
mysql to athena update trigger	At 55 minutes past the hour	55 0/1 * * * *	Activated

Step 5: Amazon S3 – Data Lake

Purpose: Central repository for transformed data in Parquet. Central storage for raw, structured, and semi-structured data from multiple sources [Azure Databricks, AWS RDS, Static CSV upload and unified_data]. Create Glue crawlers that scan S3 folders to create Athena tables.

Process:

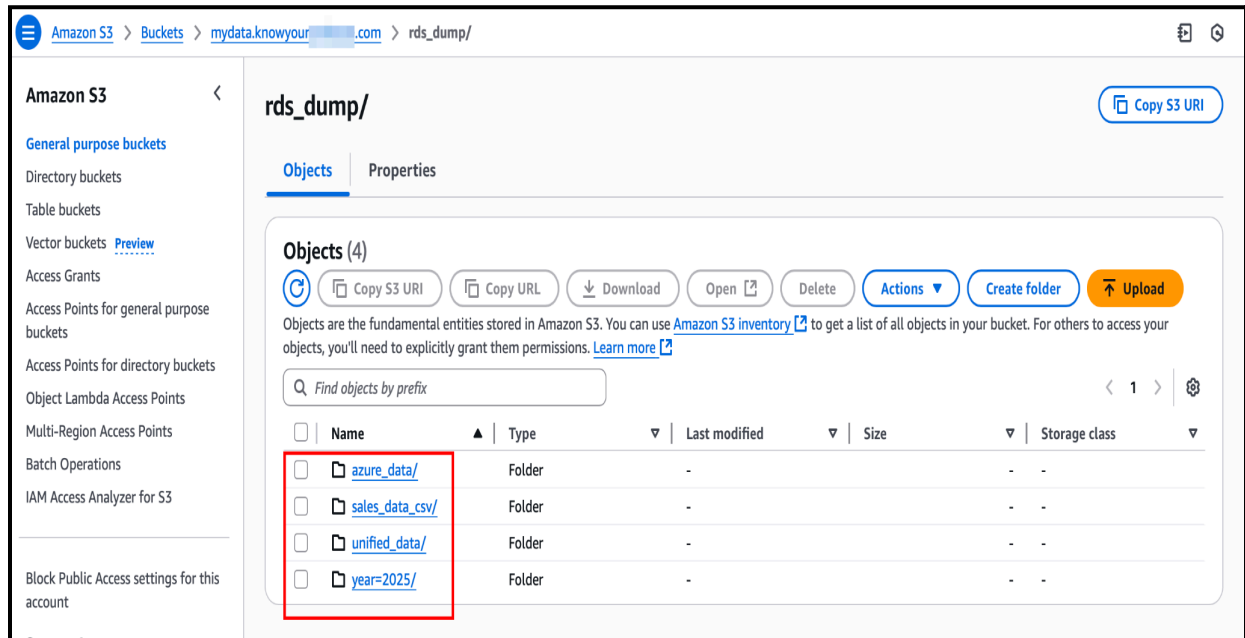
Create Folder Structure in data lake:

`s3://data-lake/`


```

└─ azure_data/
    └─ sales_data_csv/
        └─ unified_data/
            └─ year=2025/

```



Step 6: Azure Pipeline - Databricks

Purpose: To generate, transform, and store structured synthetic data from Azure Databricks into AWS S3 in Parquet format, enabling downstream analytics through AWS Glue and Athena.

Process: Azure Databricks is used to generate realistic sales data with Python and Faker, store it in a table (`syntheticdb.synthetic_data`), and export it to AWS S3 in Parquet format.

01. **Export to S3** using Spark (`.write.parquet`). **Compute Cluster** created for Azure Databricks.

Microsoft Azure Databricks Compute - Databricks

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- Catalog
- Jobs & Pipelines
- Compute**
- Data Engineering
- Job Runs

Compute

All-purpose compute Job compute Pools Apps

Filter compute you have access to Created by Only pinned Create compute

State	Name	Runtime	Active mem...	Active cores	Active DBU...	Source	Creator	Notebooks
●	Sharawan Thapa's Cluster 2025-07-19 1...	16.4	32 GB	8 cores	4.68	UI	Sharawan Thapa	-

02. Generate realistic, random sales transaction data using **Python** and **Faker** for testing ETL pipelines and analytics.

Microsoft Azure Databricks Create Synthetic Data and insert into Database - Databricks

Search data, notebooks, recent, and mor... P

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Create Synthetic Data and insert into Database

Python Tabs: OFF

File Edit View Run Help Last edit was 9 days ago

Run all Terminated Schedule Share

```
python
from faker import Faker
import pandas as pd
import random

fake = Faker()

n = 1000

branches = ["A", "B", "C"]
cities = ["New York", "Los Angeles", "Chicago"]
customer_types = ["Member", "Normal"]
genders = ["Male", "Female"]
product_lines = [
    "Health and beauty", "Electronic accessories", "Home and lifestyle",
    "Sports and travel", "Food and beverages", "Fashion accessories"
]
payments = ["Cash", "Credit card", "Ewallet"]

data = []
for i in range(1, n+1):
    quantity = random.randint(1, 10)
    unit_price = round(random.uniform(5.0, 100.0), 2)
    tax = round(unit_price * quantity * 0.05, 2)
    total = round(unit_price * quantity + tax, 2)
    cogs = round(unit_price * quantity, 2)
    gross_income = tax
    gross_margin_percentage = 4.76
    rating = round(random.uniform(1.0, 10.0), 1)
    dt = fake.date_time_this_year()

    data.append({
        "id": i,
        "invoiceid": fake.uuid4(),
        "branch": random.choice(branches),
        "city": random.choice(cities),
        "customer_type": random.choice(customer_types),
        "gender": random.choice(genders),
        "productline": random.choice(product_lines),
        "unitprice": unit_price,
        "quantity": quantity,
        "tax": tax,
        "total": total,
        "date": dt.date().isoformat(),
        "time": dt.time().isoformat(),
        "payment": random.choice(payments),
        "cogs": cogs,
        "grossmarginpercentage": gross_margin_percentage,
        "grossincome": gross_income,
        "rating": rating
    })

df = pd.DataFrame(data)
display(df)
```

df: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame = [id: int64, invoiceid: object ... 16 more fields]

	id	invoiceid	branch	city	customer...	gender	productli...	unitprice	quantity	tax	total	date	time	payment	cogs	grossma...
1	06244747-5c1f-44cc-acc...	C	Los A...	Member	Male	Electronic a...	20.14	5	5.04	105.74	2025...	17:42:03...	Cash	100.7		
2	99813ad7-4a5c-4b0b-b3d...	B	Los A...	Member	Male	Sports and L...	39.78	3	5.97	125.31	2025...	04:59:06...	Cash	119.34		
3	ce9671f1-2fec-493a-ac02...	A	Chicago	Member	Female	Home and lif...	21.97	5	5.49	115.34	2025...	11:29:05...	Credit card	109.85		
4	b44a5e03-c5d7-4f59-b0ee...	C	Chicago	Member	Male	Sports and L...	46.62	5	11.66	244.76	2025...	15:44:41...	Ewallet	233.1		
5	50623825-acd4-4c06-804...	A	Chicago	Normal	Female	Sports and L...	15.02	1	0.75	15.77	2025...	11:22:49...	Ewallet	15.02		
6	e47c12a-e7b0-40f5-8f13...	C	Chicago	Normal	Female	Home and lif...	52.46	2	5.25	110.17	2025...	23:38:11...	Cash	104.92		
7	401b0413-8201-453a-ab5...	A	Los A...	Member	Male	Home and lif...	22.05	2	2.21	46.31	2025...	07:54:01...	Cash	44.1		
8	87349d6e-e16c-4336-967...	C	Chicago	Normal	Female	Fashion acc...	6.01	10	3	63.1	2025...	03:36:42...	Ewallet	60.1		

03. Store Data in a Delta table (`syntheticdb.synthetic_data`) for reuse and querying.

The screenshot shows the Databricks Catalog Explorer interface. On the left sidebar, the 'Catalog' tab is selected. Under 'Legacy', the 'hive_metastore' folder is expanded, and the 'synthetic_data' table is highlighted with a red box. The main panel shows the 'Overview' of the 'hive_metastore' with a search filter for 'Filter schemas' and a list of schemas: 'azure_database_table', 'default', and 'syntheticdb'.

04. Export to S3 using Spark (`.write.parquet`).

The screenshot shows the Databricks Jobs & Pipelines interface. The 'Job runs' tab is selected, displaying a timeline of job runs. A red box highlights the 'Launched' column in the table below. The table lists several job runs, all of which were 'Succeeded'.

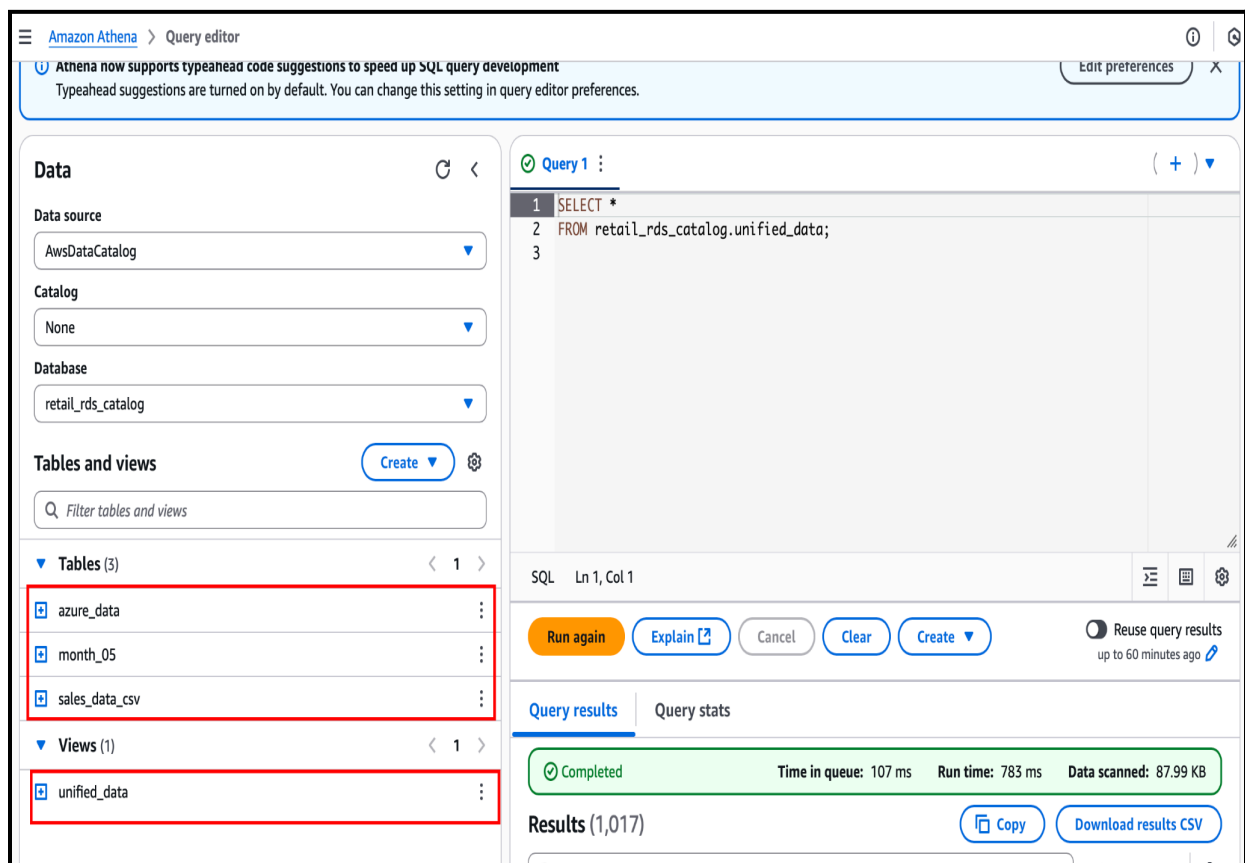
Start time	Job	Run as	Launched	Duration	Status	Error code	Run parameters
Jul 20, 2025 at 06:27 PM	New Job Jul 20, 202...	Sharawan Thapa	By scheduler	20s	✓ Succeeded		
Jul 20, 2025 at 05:48 PM	New Job Jul 20, 202...	Sharawan Thapa	Manually	18s	✓ Succeeded		
Jul 20, 2025 at 05:45 PM	New Job Jul 20, 202...	Sharawan Thapa	Manually	23s	✓ Succeeded		
Jul 20, 2025 at 05:34 PM	New Job Jul 20, 202...	Sharawan Thapa	By scheduler	23s	✓ Succeeded		
Jul 20, 2025 at 04:17 PM	row_for_scheduled_j...	Sharawan Thapa	By scheduler	10s	✓ Succeeded		

Step 7: Amazon Athena

Purpose: SQL engine to query data directly from S3; acts as the data access layer for reporting tools.

Process:

01. Write SQL queries that read from the S3 Data Lake, and can include filters, exclusions, or even create new “cleaned” tables or views for downstream use.
02. Create views like `unified_data` that merge multiple sources (`month_05` + `azure_data` `sales_data_csv`).



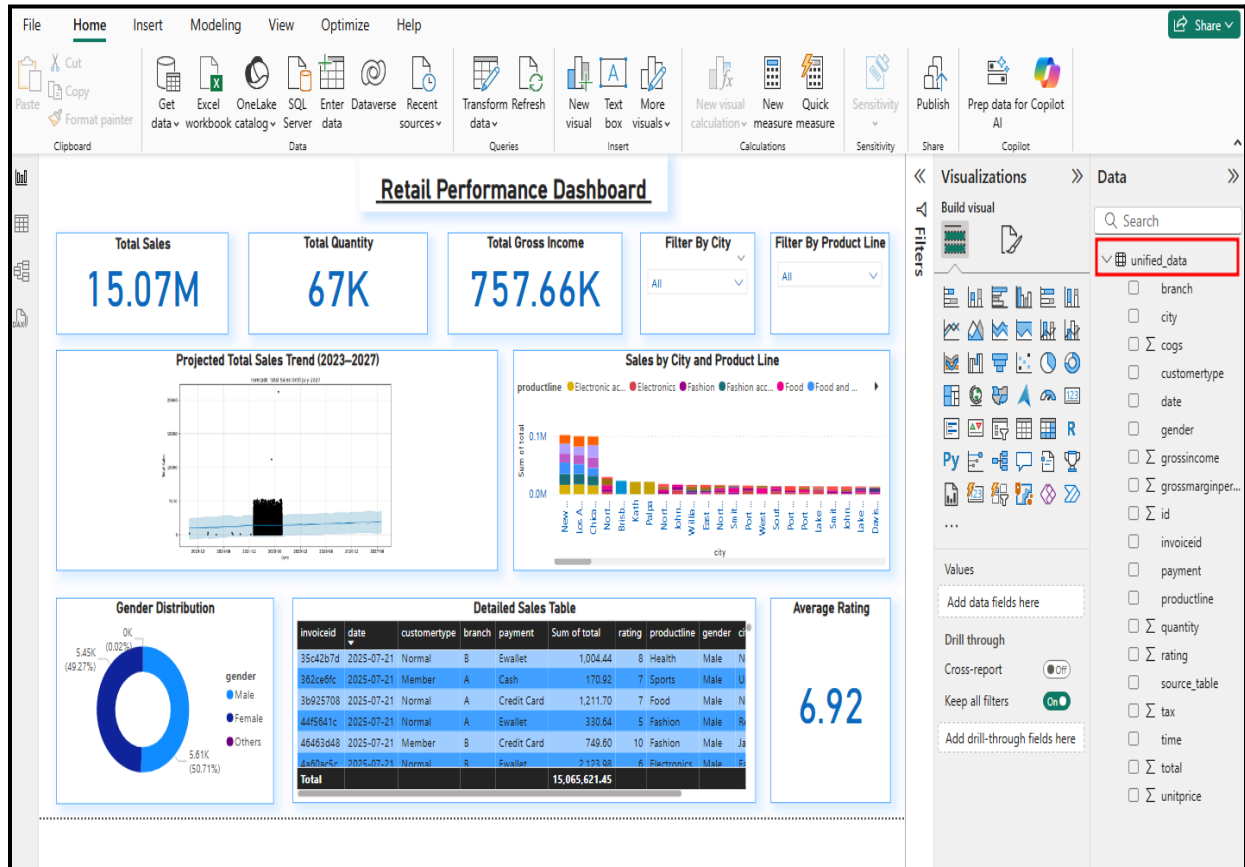
Step 8: ODBC Connection to Athena (Power BI Desktop)

Purpose: Connects to Athena to fetch query results in PowerBI Desktop, enables report building and data visualization.

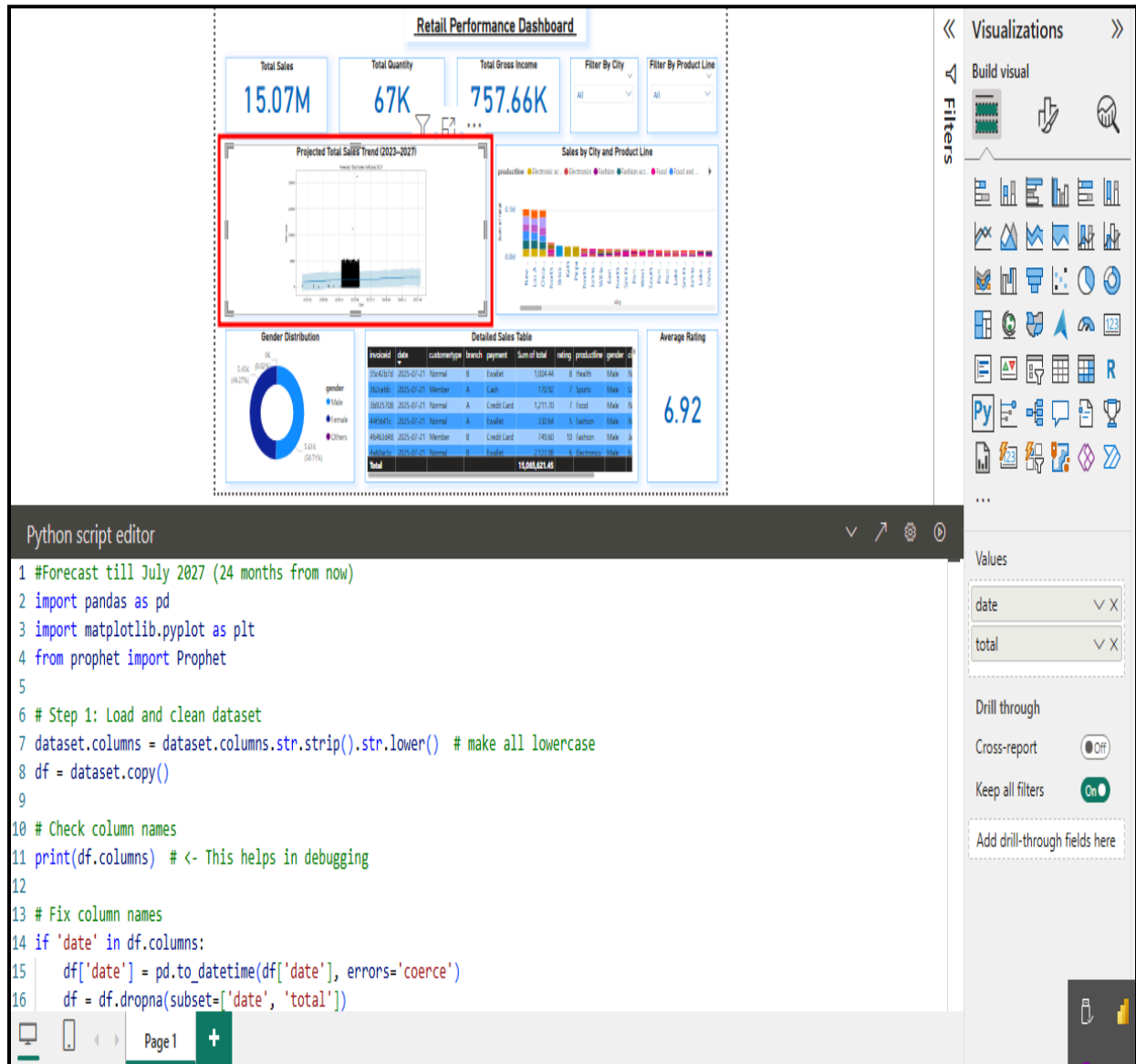
Process:

01. In Power BI: **Get Data** → **ODBC** → **Athena DSN** → **Select tables/views like unified_data**.

02. Build reports, charts, KPIs, and forecasts.



03. Built Python predictive modelling to forecast Total Sales up to July 2027 using open-source Prophet library in PowerBI. It processes historical sales data and generates future projections with confidence intervals.



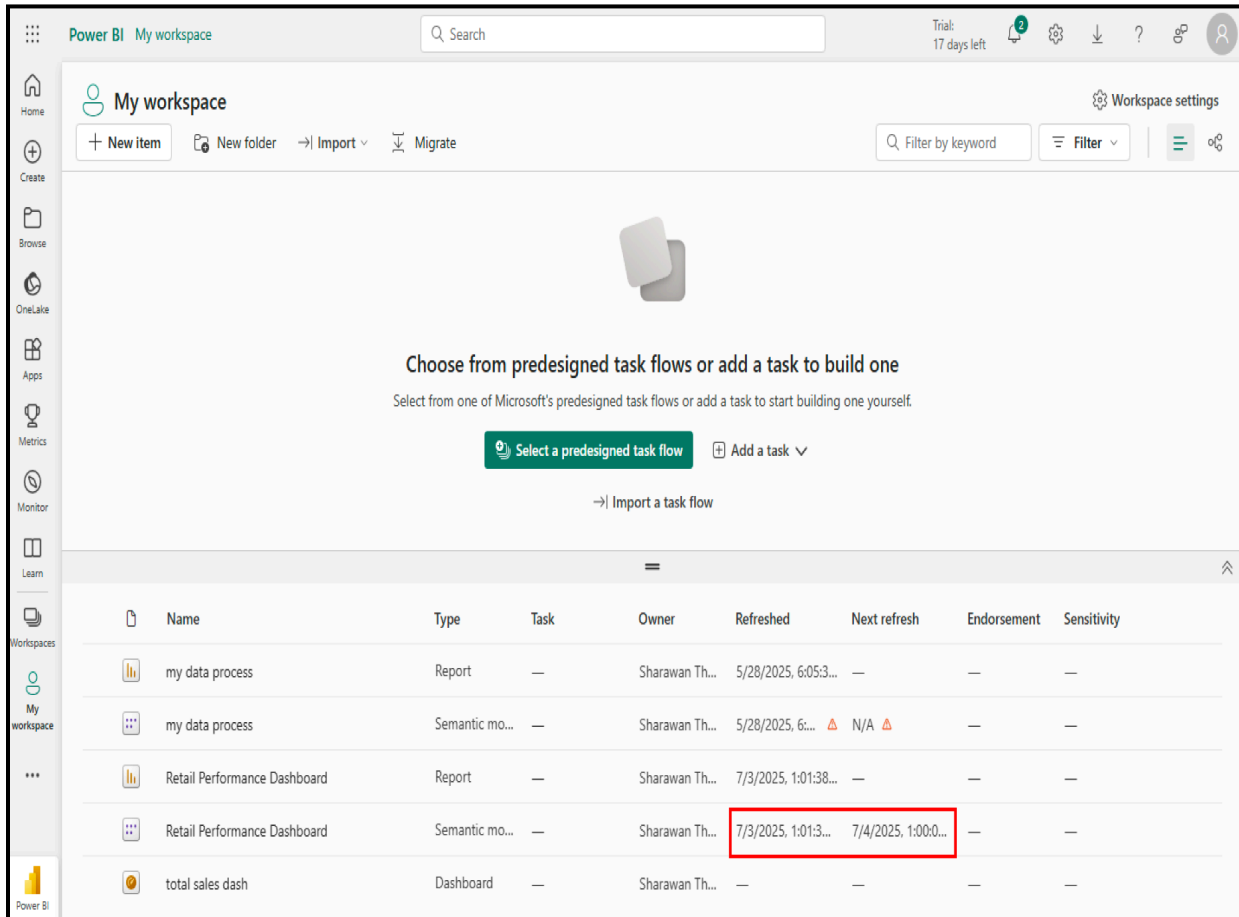
Step 9: Power BI Service – Publishing & Scheduled Refresh

Purpose: To publish reports to Power BI Service for collaboration, and automate data updates through scheduled refresh

Process:

01. Publish .pbix report to Power BI Service workspace
02. Configure Athena ODBC credentials in Power BI Service (via Gateway)

03. Set up **Scheduled Refresh**: Frequency (e.g., hourly, daily), Alerts for refresh failures



Name	Type	Task	Owner	Refreshed	Next refresh	Endorsement	Sensitivity
my data process	Report	—	Sharawan Th...	5/28/2025, 6:05:3...	—	—	—
my data process	Semantic mo...	—	Sharawan Th...	5/28/2025, 6:...	N/A	—	—
Retail Performance Dashboard	Report	—	Sharawan Th...	7/3/2025, 1:01:38...	—	—	—
Retail Performance Dashboard	Semantic mo...	—	Sharawan Th...	7/3/2025, 1:01:3...	7/4/2025, 1:00:0...	—	—
total sales dash	Dashboard	—	Sharawan Th...	—	—	—	—

Step 10: Power Automate – Notifications

Purpose: Trigger email or Teams notification when Power BI refresh fails when the defined Power BI KPI threshold is exceeded, ensuring timely awareness and action.

Process:

01. Build a flow in Power Automate using the When a Power BI data-driven alert is triggered connector.
02. Configure the flow to post a message to a specified Teams channel or send an email.

Power Automate

Environments: Know Your (de...)

ST

Edit Share Save As Delete Send a copy Export Analytics Turn off Repair tips off Flow checker

Flows > Notify on Total Sales Threshold

Details Edit

Flow: Notify on Total Sales Threshold
Status: On

Primary owner: Sharawan Thapa
Created: Jul 4, 10:03 AM
Modified: Jul 4, 10:03 AM
Type: Automated
Plan: This flow runs on owner's plan

Connections Edit

Power BI SharawanThapa@Know'

Co-owners Set primary owner Share

ST Sharawan Thapa

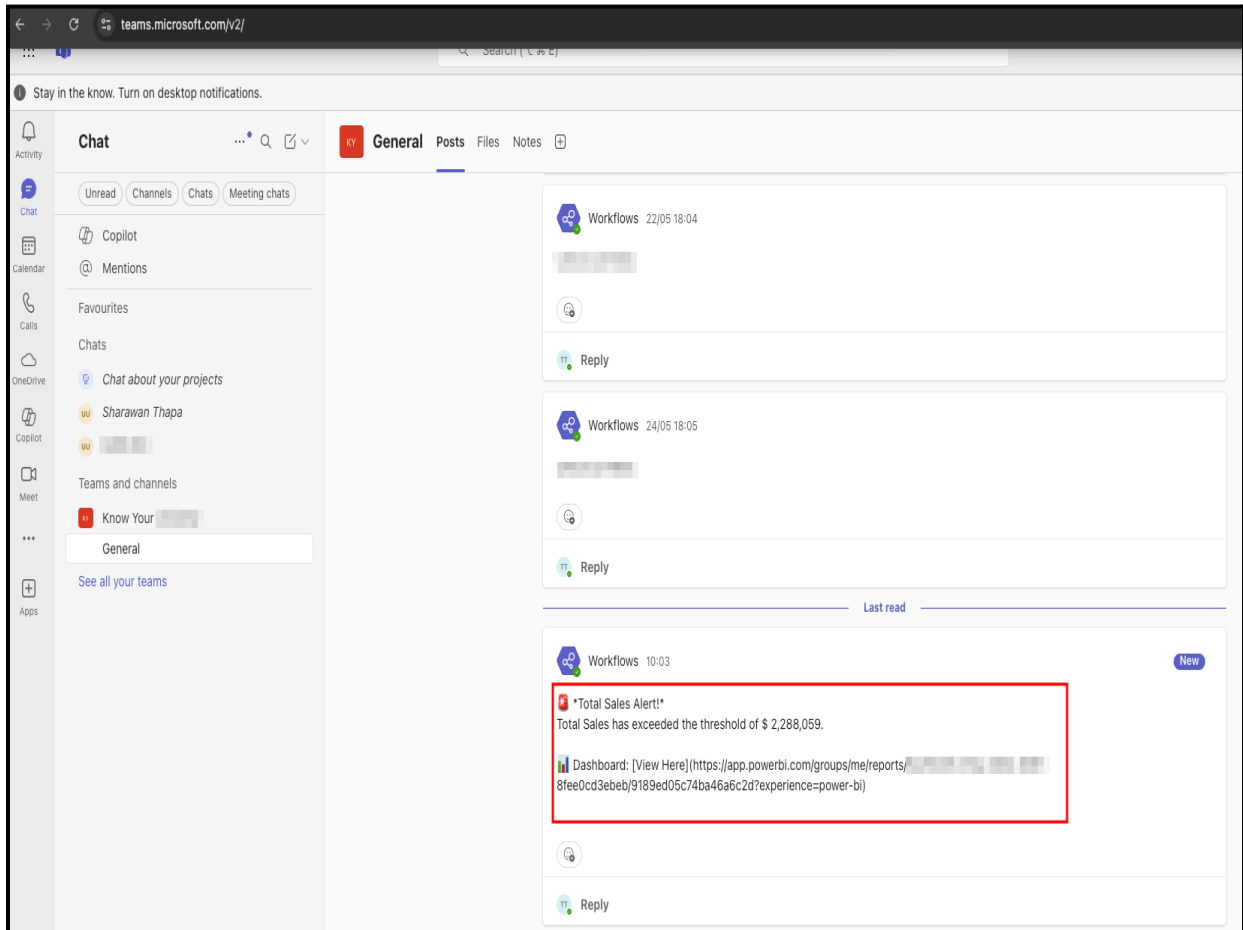
Associated apps and flows Edit

You don't have any apps associated with this flow.
[Learn more](#)

28-day run history Edit columns All runs

Start	Duration	Status
Jul 4, 10:03 AM (40 min ago)	00:00:03	Succeeded

03. Include relevant details in the notification, such as current metric value and a link to the Power BI dashboard.



In-Progress Tasks and Upcoming version updates [V 2.0]

01. Star/ Snowflake Schema Modelling
02. Real-time streaming pipelines (e.g., Kinesis/Event Hubs → Data Lake)
03. CI/CD pipelines for data workflows (version control & automated tests)