ADDING A LITTLE SPARK TO YOUR WAREHOUSE PROCESS





https://github.com/SiWhiteley/DatabricksETL

Agenda

What is
Databricks?

Patterns &
Implementation

Orchestration

Data Factory
Dataflows

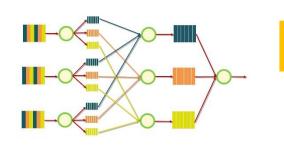


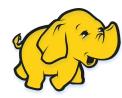
Google File System Papers Released

2003

Google MapReduce Papers

2004





2006 Apache Hadoop project created



Matei Zaharia starts Spark project

2012



Project donated to Apache Foundation

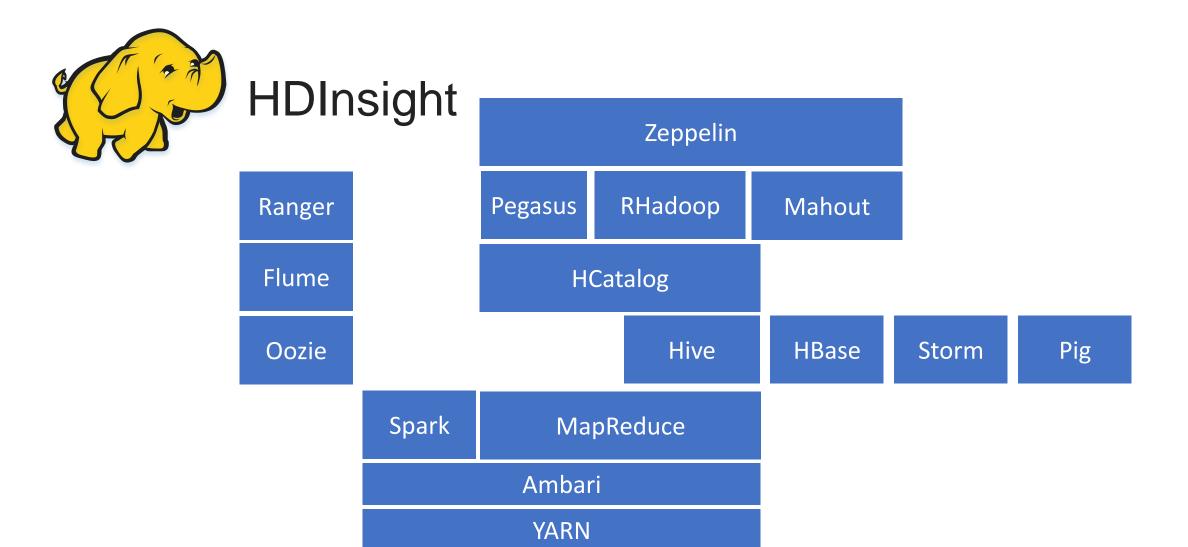
2013

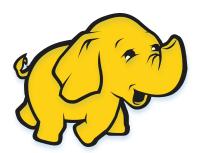
Databricks founded by Matei



It's new to Azure, not to everyone else!







Open Source

20 min provisioning

Integrates Well

Secure

Hadoop, Spark, Kafka, Hbase, HIVE, Storm...

Slow Release Cycle



Open Source

5 min provisioning

Integrates Well

Secure

Spark (Python/Scala/R)

Fast Release Cycle



Proprietary

1 m. rovi ling

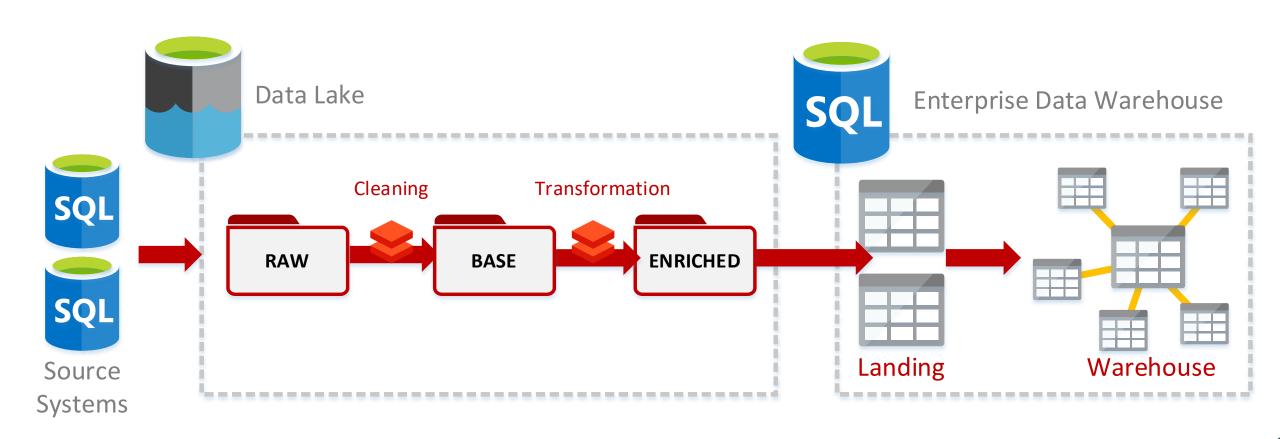
Integr Poorly

cl

U-SQL

ow Release Cyc

PYTHON PIPELINE PIN

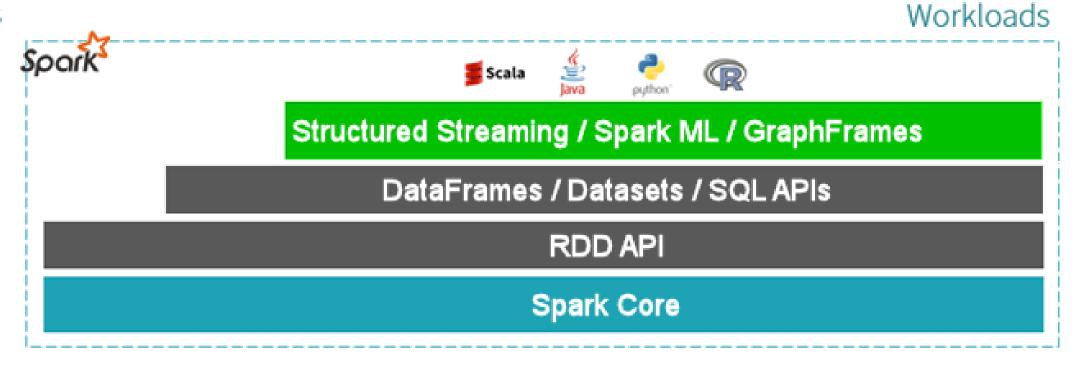




UNDER THE HOOD

Environments





















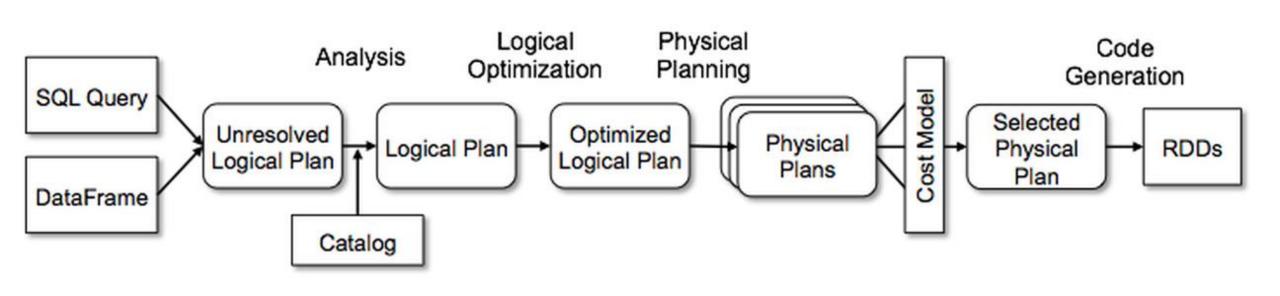




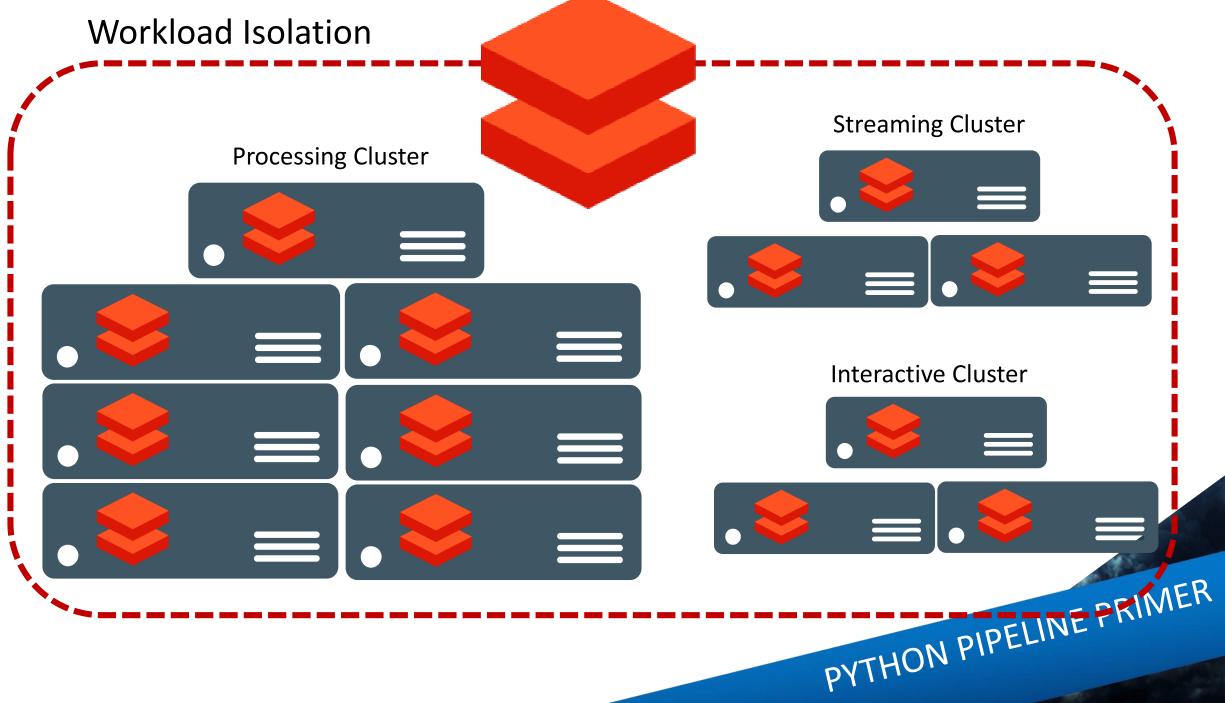






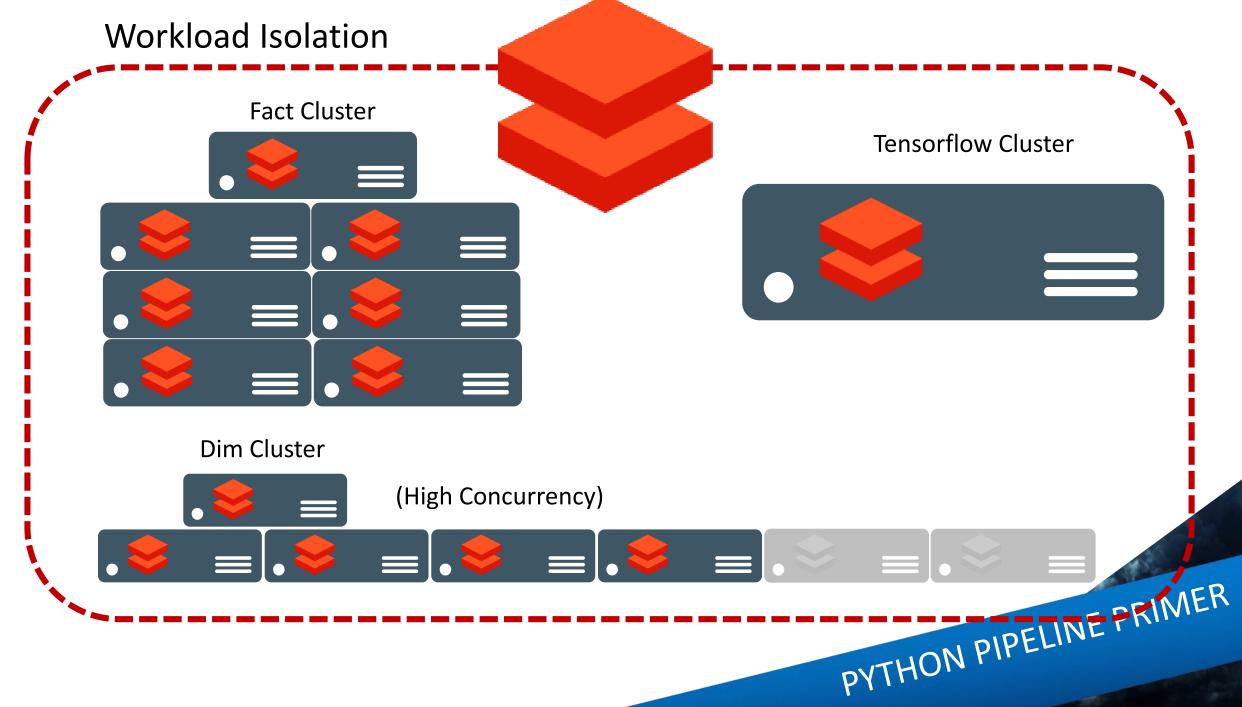






Workload Isolation **Fact Cluster Tensorflow Cluster Dim Cluster**

Workload Isolation **Fact Cluster Tensorflow Cluster Dim Cluster** PYTHON PIPELINE PRIMER



SO.... WHAT SIZE?

Size of Driver

What is the largest dataset that we will perform need to return to the user? What actions do we need to perform outside of the spark engine? How performance / memory intensive is it? How many concurrent workers does my driver need to handle?

Size of Worker

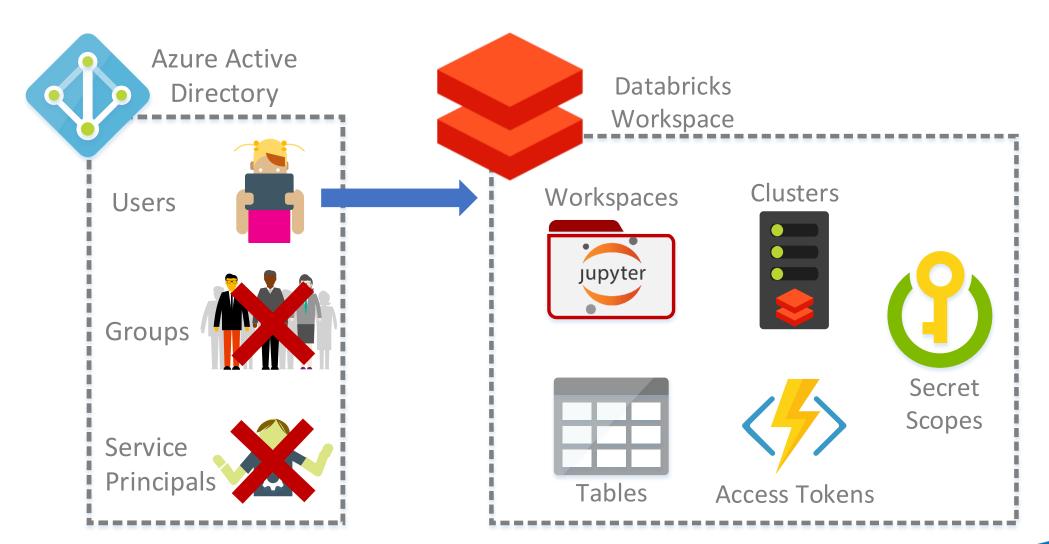
What is the largest data set/single partition that needs to fit on a single executor? How much memory should be left over for performing calculations? How fast should each executor finish their job?

Number of Workers

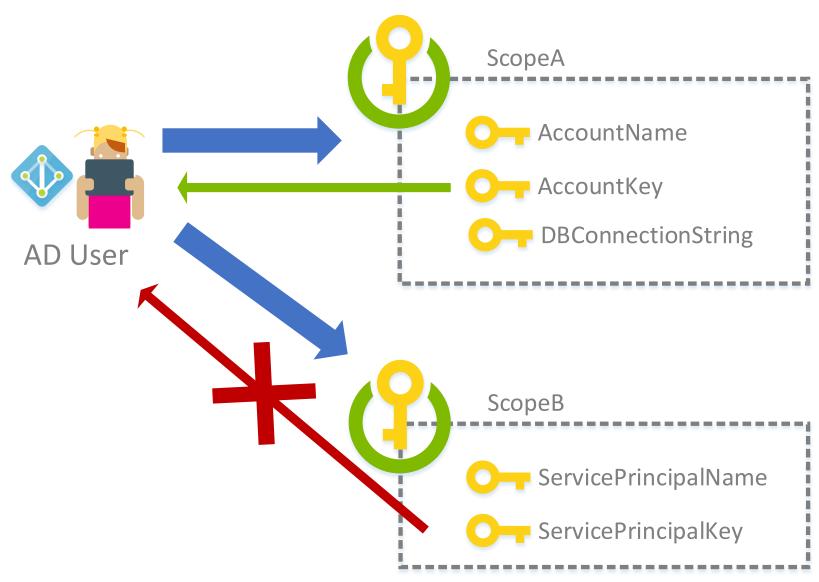
What is the total amount of data that needs to be held in memory (both for in transformation queries, and cached tables)
How much concurrency do I need?



USER MANAGEMENT



DATABRICKS SECRETS

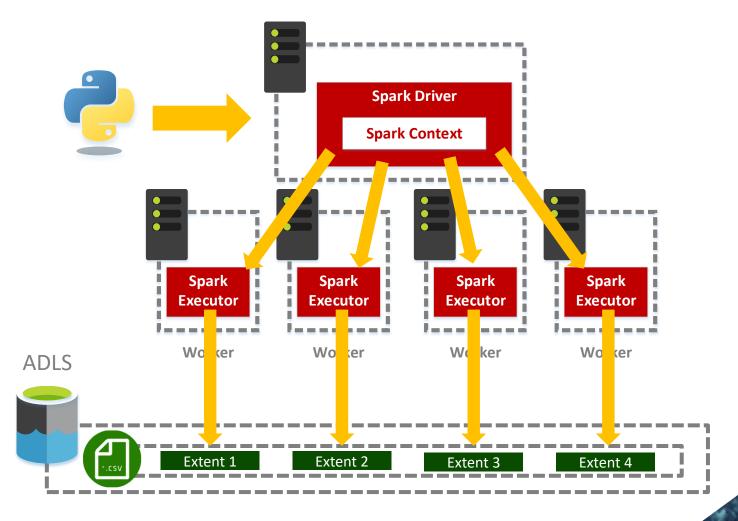


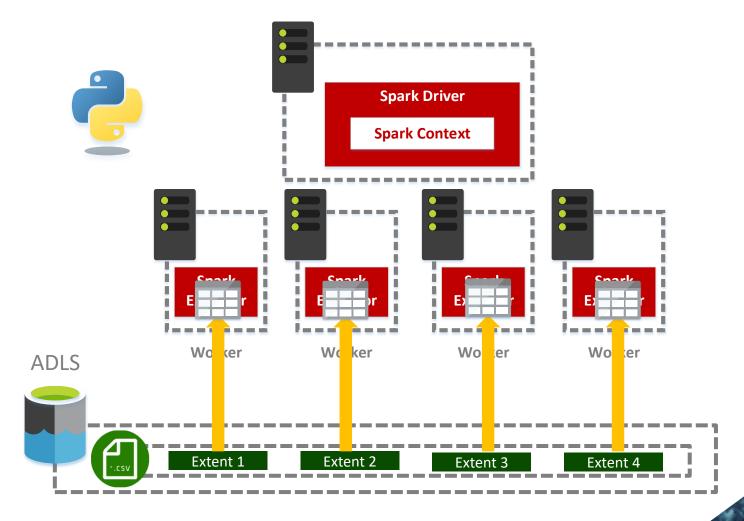
Secrets are never displayed in databricks notebooks, even if you have access!

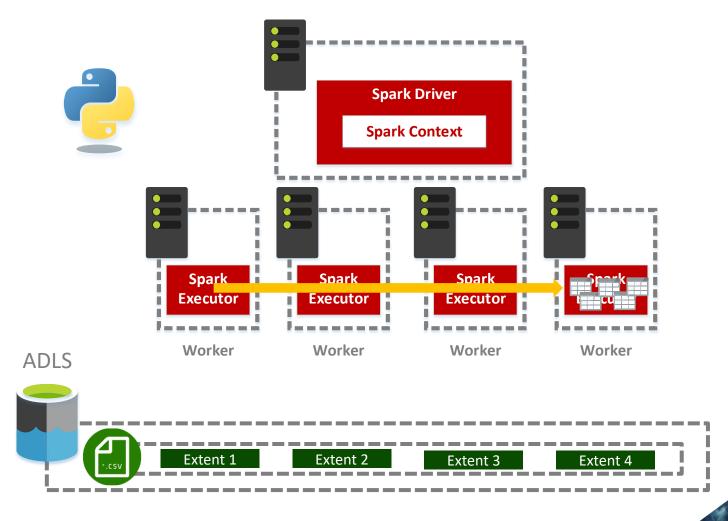
Any attempt to display the value will return [REDACTED]!

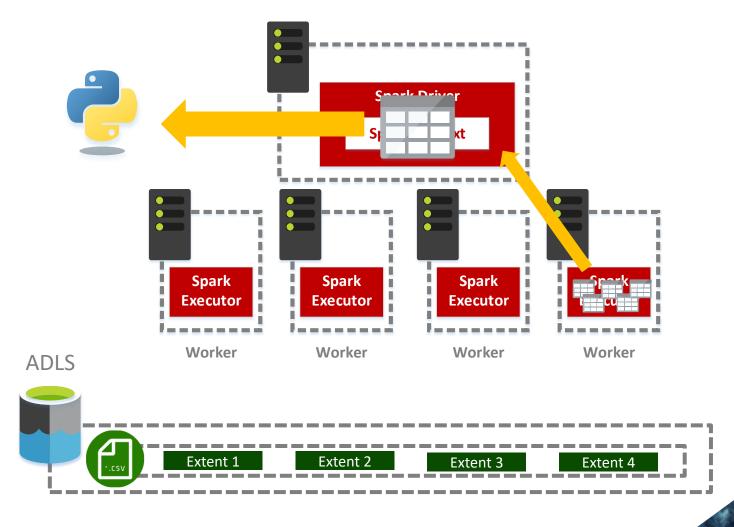
PYTHON PIPELINE









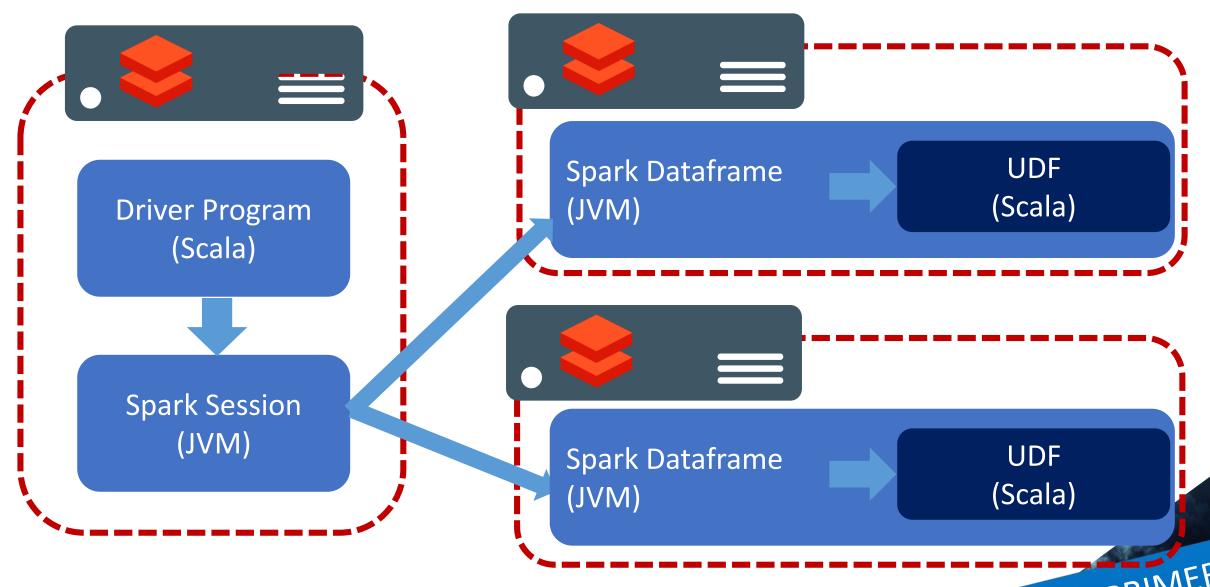


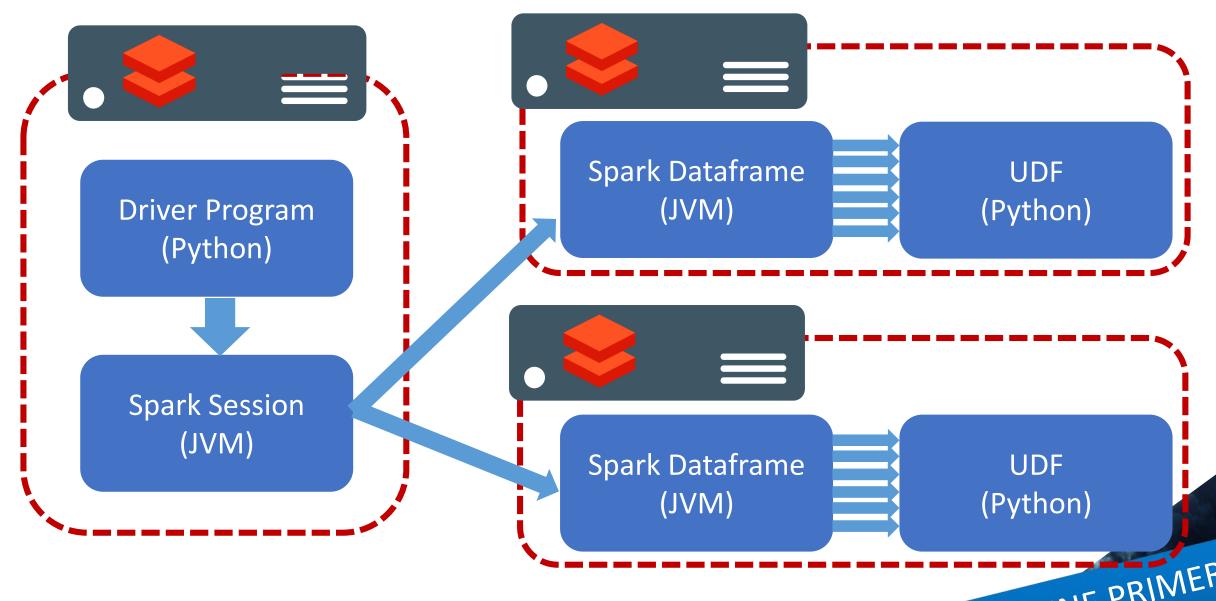
ALL LANGUAGES PERFORM THE SAME

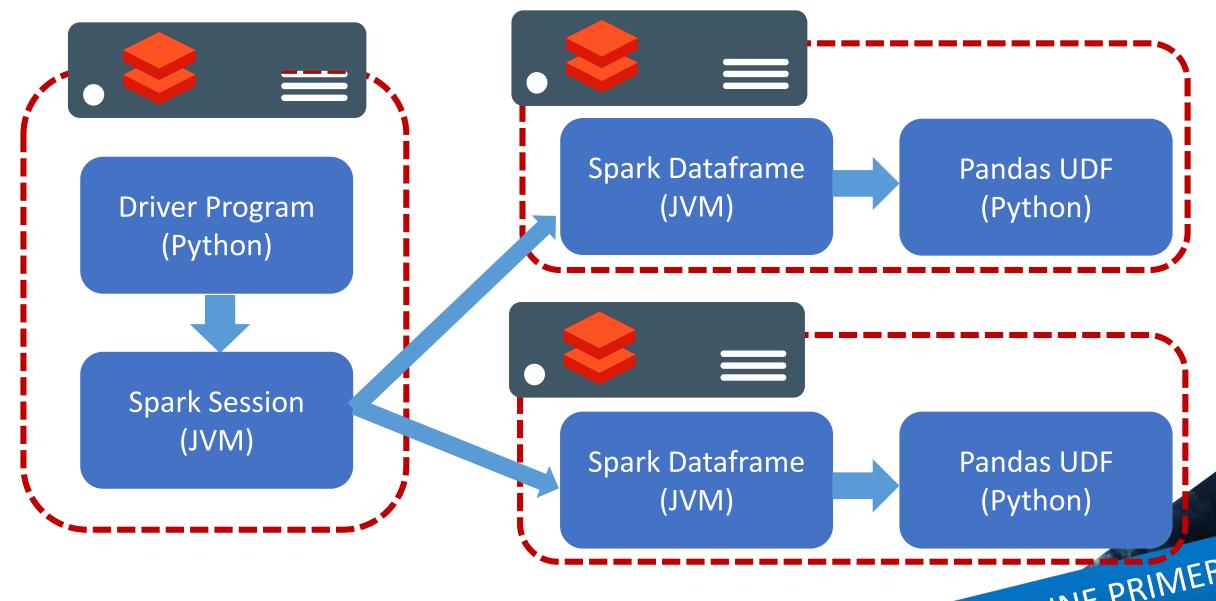
EXCEPT...

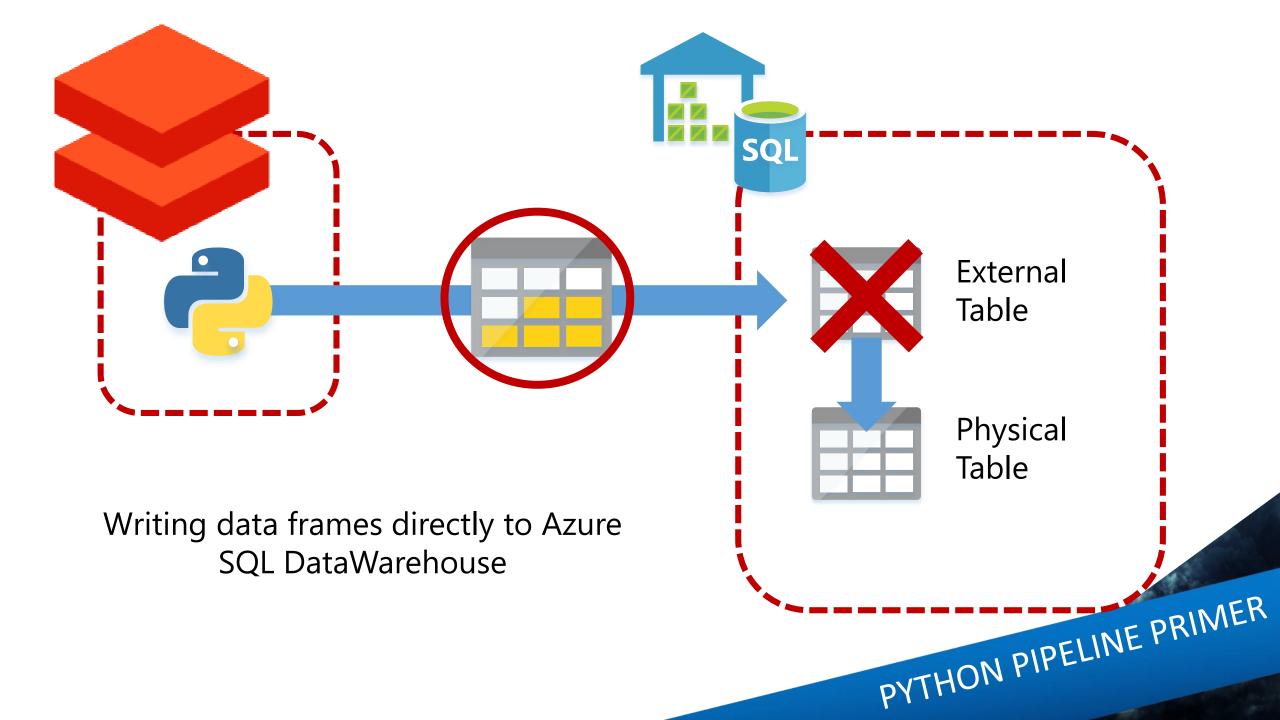












SCHEMA ON READ — INFER SCHEMA

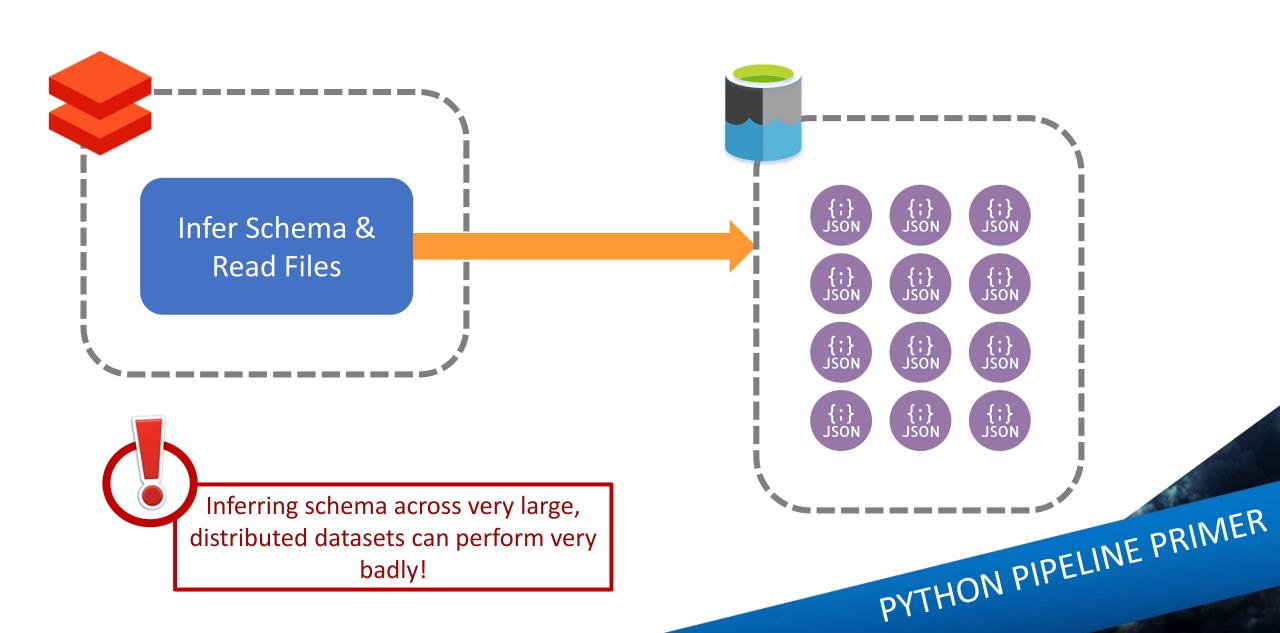
```
cmd 3

df = sqlContext.read.format("csv") \
    .option("header", "true") \
    .option("inferSchema", "true") \
    .load("abfss://root@dblake.dfs.core.windows.net/RAW/Public/Taxi/v1/SmallSlice.csv")
```

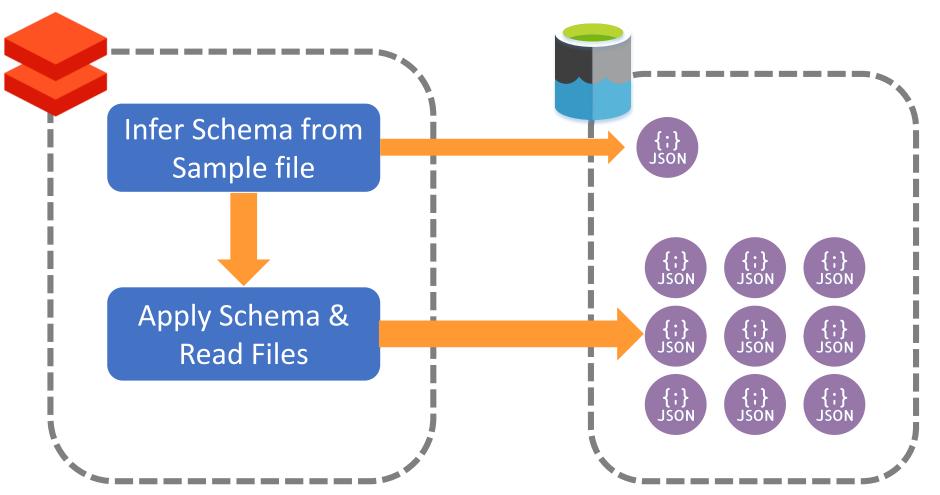
▼ ■ df: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame Dispatching_base_num: string Pickup_DateTime: timestamp DropOff_datetime: string PUlocationID: integer DOlocationID: string

If the "inferSchema" option is used,
Spark reads a sample of each file
before creating a schema definition
for the dataset

SCHEMA ON READ — INFER SCHEMA

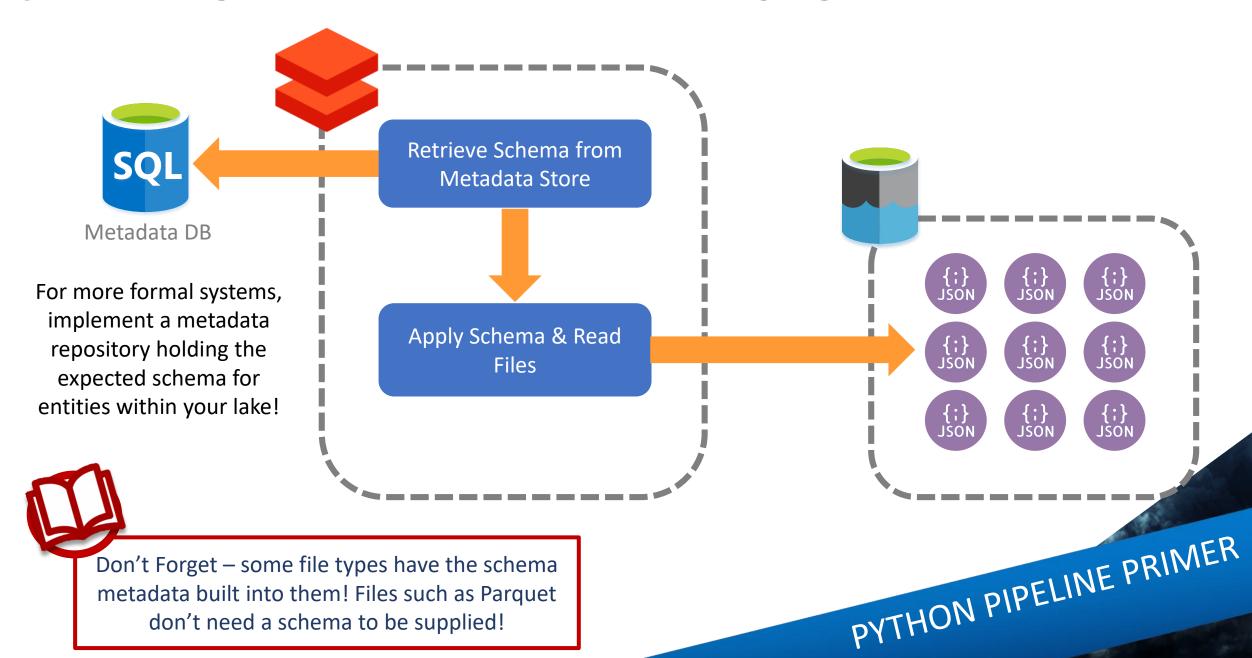


SCHEMA ON READ – SAMPLE FILES



Acquire schema metadata by inferring schema from a small file sample before reading large datasets

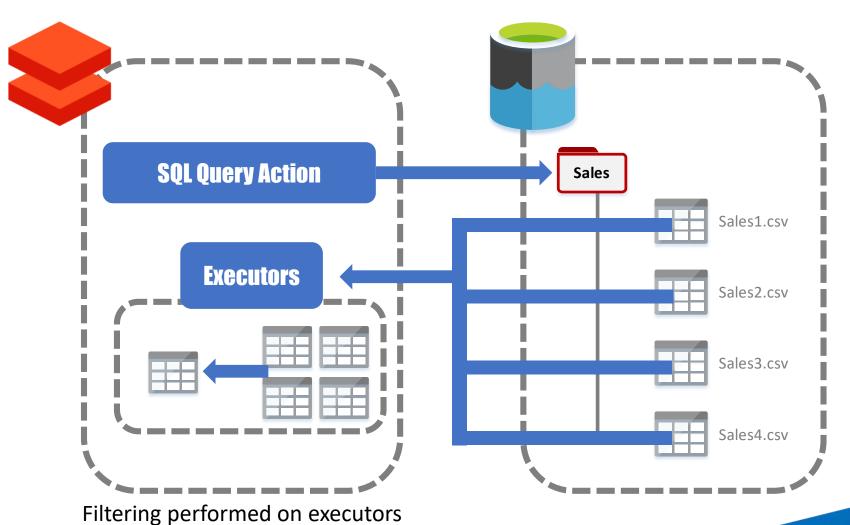
SCHEMA ON READ - METADATA STORE



READING FILES — NO PARTITIONS

after reading all files

SELECT * FROM MyFiles WHERE Year = 2019 AND Month = 3

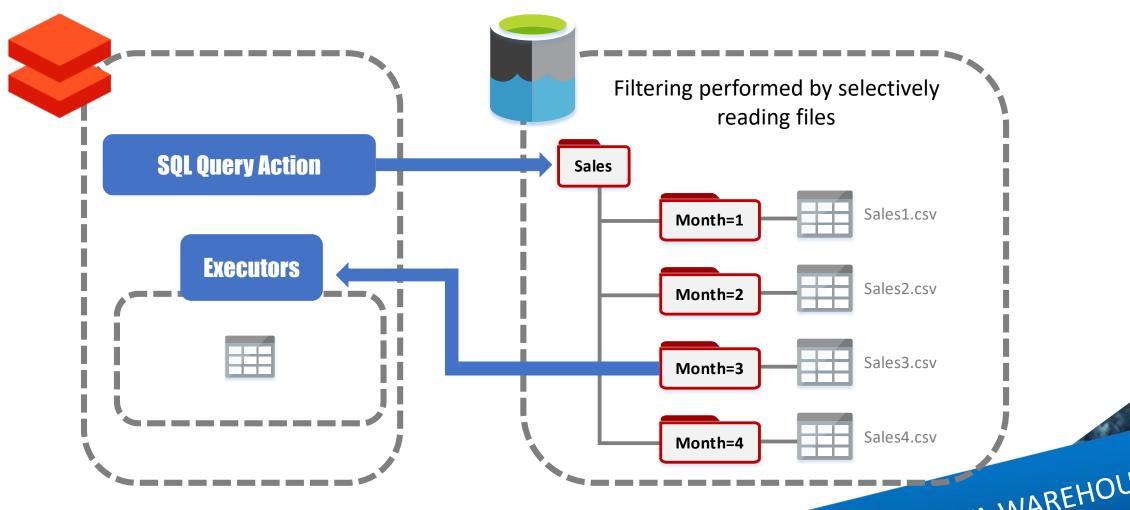


Databricks has no knowledge of what each file contains, so if you try to filter on a specific column, it will read all files then filter the DataFrame in memory

MODERN DATA WAREHOUSING

READING FILES — PARTITIONED

SELECT * FROM MyFiles WHERE Year = 2019 AND Month = 3



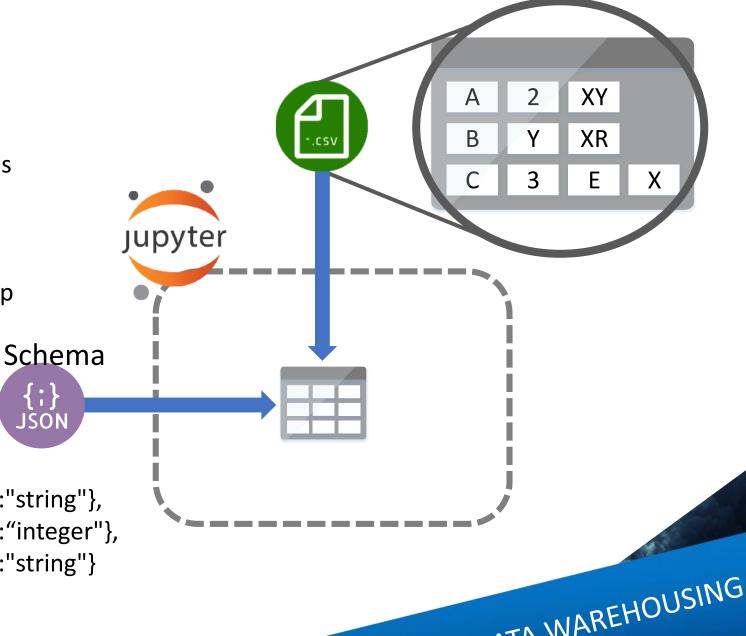
MODERN DATA WAREHOUSING

DATA VALIDATION

With Schema-On-Read file types such as CSV, we need to make sure that the data is in the format that we expect it to be.

Let's assume that we're specifying the schema ourselves, from an external lookup

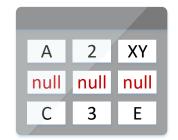
```
{"fields":[
{"name":"Col1","nullable":true,"type":"string"},
{"name": "Col2", "nullable": true, "type": "integer"},
{"name":"Col3","nullable":true,"type":"string"}
]}
```



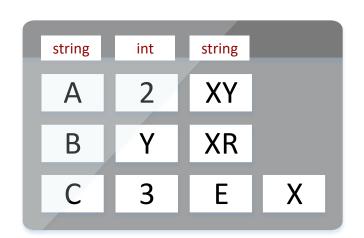
MODERN DATA WAREHOUSING

DATA VALIDATION

We have three different methods for handling failed parsing of a DataFrame when accessing text datasets such as csv:



PERMISSIVE – Extra columns are simply ignored, if any column fails to parse the entire row is nullified



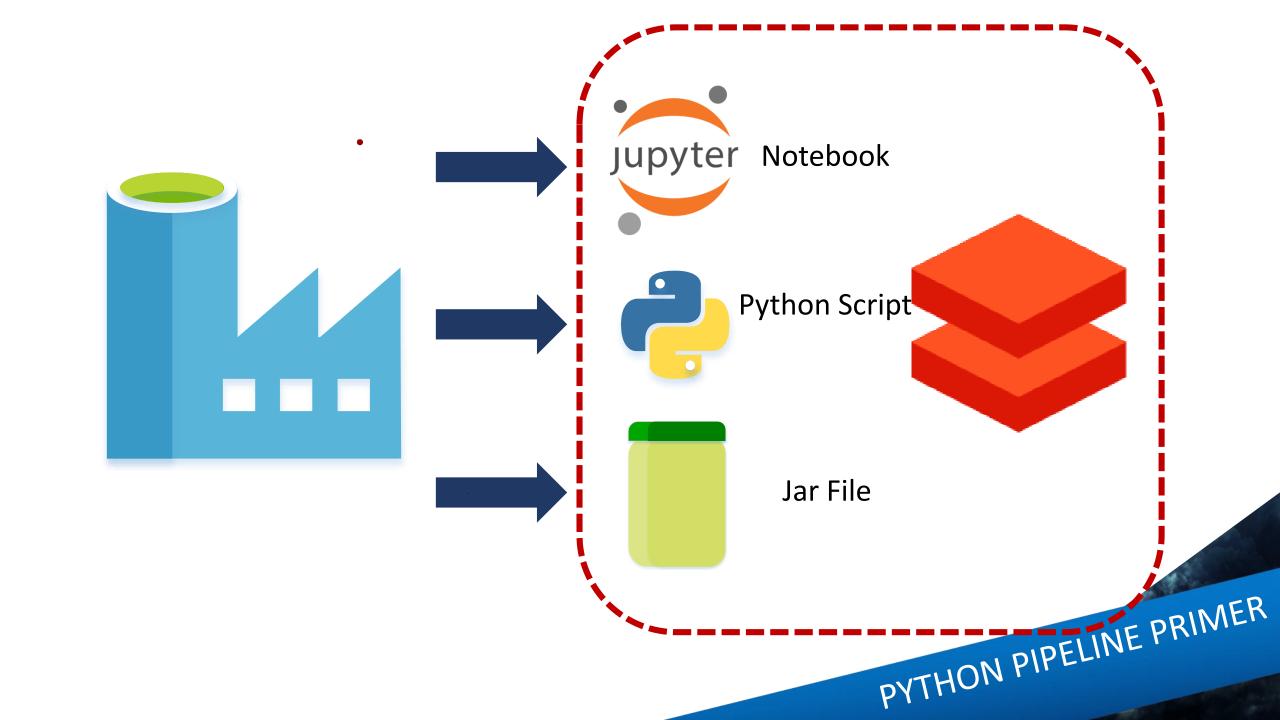


FAILFAST – If any attributes are different to the specified schema, whether by failing to parse datatypes or attributes added/missing, the entire DataFrame will fail to load



DROPMALFORMED – Any rows that differ from the schema will be silently dropped from the dataset, also known as the "Nothing to see here" approach to ETL...





AZURE DATA FACTORY

tasks!

