

Welcome to Advanced Data Engineering with Databricks



### Learning Objectives

### Advanced Data Engineering with Databricks

- 1. Design databases and pipelines optimized for the Databricks Data Intelligence Platform.
- 2. Implement efficient incremental data processing to validate and enrich data driving business decisions and applications.
- 3. Leverage Databricks-native features for managing access to sensitive data and fulfilling right-to-be-forgotten requests.
- 4. Manage code promotion, task orchestration, and production job monitoring using Databricks tools.

### Course Prerequisites

### Advanced Data Engineering with Databricks

- 1. Design databases and pipelines optimized for the Databricks Data Intelligence Platform.
- 2. Implement efficient incremental data processing to validate and enrich data driving business decisions and applications.
- 3. Leverage Databricks-native features for managing access to sensitive data and fulfilling right-to-be-forgotten requests.
- 4. Manage code promotion, task orchestration, and production job monitoring using Databricks tools.

### **Course Overview**

### Advanced Data Engineering with Databricks

Module 1: Incremental Processing with Spark Structured Streaming and Delta Lake

Module 2: Streaming Architecture Patterns with DLT

Module 3: Data Privacy and Governance

Module 4: Performance Optimization with Spark and Delta Lake

Module 5: CI/CD Workflows with DLT Pipelines

Module 6: Automate Production Jobs



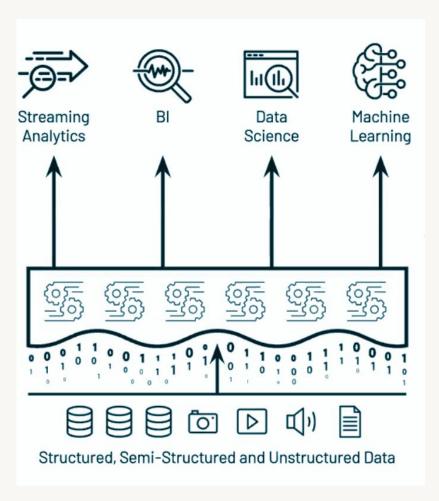
# Data Overview



### Case Study

### **Health Tracker Device Company**





### **Data Sources**

#### Heart rate (bpm)

- BPM measurements collected by user devices
- Largest volume of data

#### **Workouts**

- When users start and complete series of exercises within our application
- Much lower volume of data
- Users complete workouts a few times per month to a few times per day

#### **User information**

- Mostly static
- New users processed after device activation and registration
- Includes confidential PII

#### **Gym visitors**

# daily-stream (Kafka)

streams records for 3 topics: bpm, workout, user\_info

field	type	description
key	BINARY	
value	BINARY	
topic	STRING	bpm, workout, user_info
partition	LONG	
offset	LONG	
timestamp	LONG	

# bronze (source: Kafka)

key, value, topic, partition, offset, timestamp, date, week\_part

field	type	description
key	BINARY	
value	BINARY	
topic	STRING	bpm, workout, user_info
partition	LONG	
offset	LONG	
timestamp	LONG	
date	DATE	
week_part	STRING	₩ -

# gym\_mac\_logs (source: JSON)

first\_timestamp, gym, last\_timestamp, mac

field	type	description
first_timestamp	double	
gym	long	
last_timestamp	double	
mac	string	

# registered\_users (source: JSON)

device\_id, mac\_address, registration\_timestamp, user\_id

field	type	description
device_id	long	
mac_address	string	
registration_timestamp	double	
user_id	long	

# user\_lookup

Pseudonymization, hashing -- alt\_id, device\_id, mac\_address, user\_id

field	type	description
alt_id		sha2(concat(user_id,'BEANS'), 256)
device_id	LONG	Table Content
mac_address	STRING	Table Content
user_id	LONG	

# **databricks**