

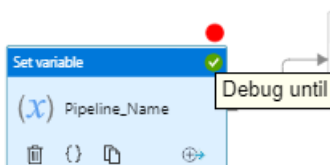
1) How to rerun a pipe line from Data Factory Monitor.

Ans: Simply navigate to the 'Monitor' => Pipeline Runs => Triggered => Click below red circle rerun icon

The screenshot shows the 'Pipeline runs' section in the Azure Data Factory Monitor. The 'Triggered' tab is selected. A search bar and filters are visible. Below the filters, a table lists pipeline runs. The first row is highlighted, and a red circle is drawn around the 'Rerun' icon (a circular arrow) in the action column. A dropdown menu is open, showing the 'Rerun' option. Below the table, a confirmation dialog box titled 'Rerun?' is displayed, asking 'Are you sure you want to rerun pipeline PL_ADBS_NOTEBOOKS_JOBS?'. The dialog has 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

2) If you have 15 activities in pipeline, if we want to debug only first 10 activities how do we do that?

Ans: Every Activity top red Circle will be there. If you select that "Debug Until" it will debug until that activity.

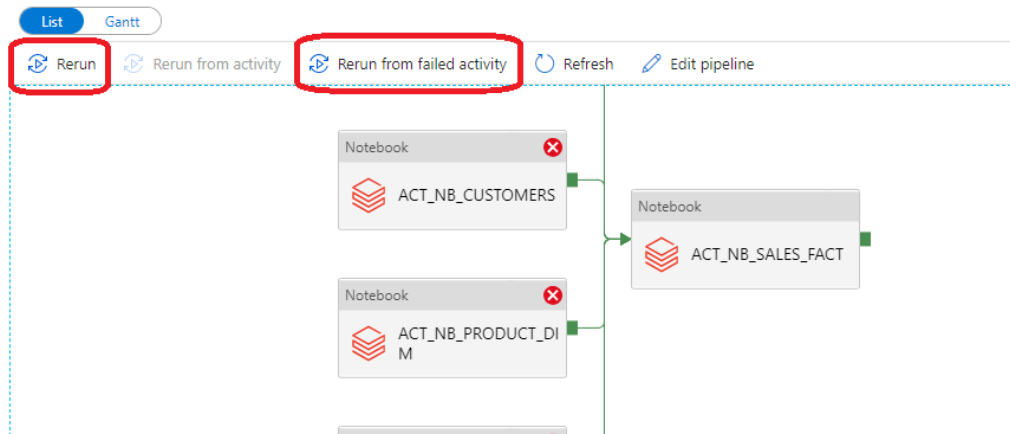


3) How to restart failed pipe line jobs in Azure data factory.

Filed pipelines will have multiple options.

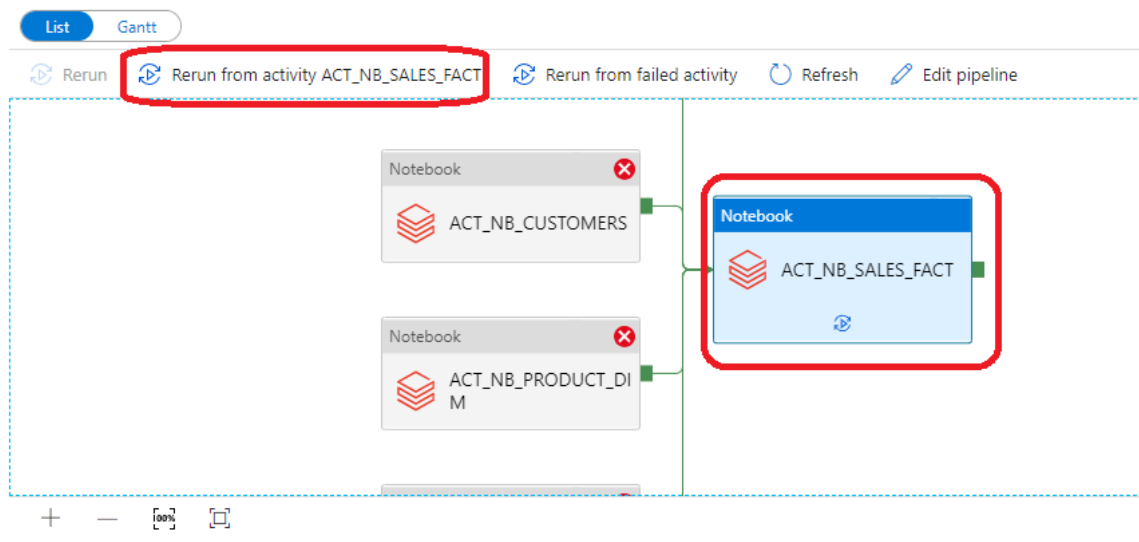
- i) **Rerun:** if you select rerun option it will return or restart from first step. If some steps are succeeded, those will be retrigged. So before triggering rerun option verify succeeded steps will be retrigged. There are some changes of reloading data again if its having copy activities.
- ii) **Rerun From Failed Activity:** If an activity fails, times out, or is canceled, you can rerun the pipeline from that failed activity by selecting Rerun from failed activity.

PL_ADBS_NOTEBOOKS_JOBS



- iii) **Rerun from Activity:** If you wish to rerun starting at a specific point, you can do so from the activity runs view. Select the activity you wish to start from and select Rerun from activity.

PL_ADBS_NOTEBOOKS_JOBS



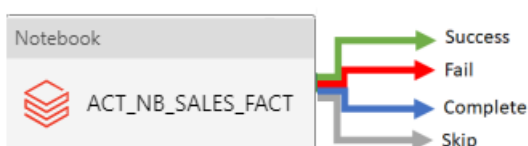
4) How to make activity dependency in Pipeline Multiple Activities and those types.

Activity Dependency defines how subsequent activities depend on previous activities, determining the condition of whether to continue executing the next task. An activity can depend on one or multiple previous activities with different dependency conditions.

The different dependency conditions are: **Succeeded**, **Failed**, **Skipped**, and **Completed**.

For example, if a pipeline has Activity A -> Activity B, the different scenarios that can happen are:

- **succeeded**: Activity B has dependency condition on Activity A with **succeeded**: Activity B only runs if Activity A has a final status of succeeded
- **failed**: Activity B has dependency condition on Activity A with **failed**: Activity B only runs if Activity A has a final status of failed
- **completed**: Activity B has dependency condition on Activity A with **completed**: Activity B runs if Activity A has a final status of succeeded or failed
- **skipped**: Activity B has a dependency condition on Activity A with **skipped**: Activity B runs if Activity A has a final status of skipped. Skipped occurs in the scenario of Activity X -> Activity Y -> Activity Z, where each activity runs only if the previous activity succeeds. If Activity X fails, then Activity Y has a status of "Skipped" because it never executes. Similarly, Activity Z has a status of "Skipped" as well.



5) What is shared self-hosted Integration Runtime or How to Share Integration Runtime from One Data Factory to another Data Factory?

Shared IR: An original self-hosted IR that runs on a physical infrastructure.

Linked IR: An IR that references another shared IR. The linked IR is a logical IR and uses the infrastructure of another shared self-hosted IR.

While Creating Self-Hosted Integration Runtime we will have separate option to Create Shared

In the self-hosted IR to be shared, select **Grant permission to another Data factory** and in the "Integration runtime setup" page, select the Data factory in which you want to create the linked IR.

Edit integration runtime

Settings Nodes Auto update **Sharing**

You can share your self-hosted integration runtime (IR) with another Data Factory.

To enable sharing:

1. Grant permission to the Data Factory in which you would like to reference this IR (shared).
2. Copy the below 'Resource ID' and use it while creating a new linked self-hosted IR in the other Data Factory.

Resource ID ⓘ

/subscriptions/b2db675a-4ae9-4a77-a21d-c2b56dea54cd/resourcegroups/dev_rq/providers/Microsoft.DataFactory/datafactories/pysparkadv2

+ Grant permission to another Data Factory Refresh

Data Factory	Integration runtime	Create time	Remo...
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Integration runtime setup

Assign permissions

☒ Search ☐ Enter Manually

Search by name or service identity application ID

☒ pysparkadv2

Selected Data Factory: Remove all

pysparkadv2 X

Add Cancel

In the data factory to which the permissions were granted, create a new self-hosted IR (linked) and enter the resource ID.

Integration runtime setup

Integration Runtime is the native compute used to execute or dispatch activities. Choose what integration runtime to create based on required capabilities. [Learn more](#)



Azure, Self-Hosted

Perform data flows, data movement and dispatch activities to external compute.



Azure-SSIS

Lift-and-shift existing SSIS packages to execute in Azure.

Integration runtime setup

Network environment:

Choose the network environment of the data source / destination or external compute to which the integration runtime will connect to for data flows, data movement or dispatch activities:



Azure

Use this for running data flows, data movement, external and pipeline activities in a fully managed, serverless compute in Azure.



Self-Hosted

Use this for running activities in an on-premise / private network

[View more](#)

External Resources:

You can use an existing self-hosted integration runtime that exists in another resource. This way you can reuse your existing infrastructure where self-hosted integration runtime is setup.



Linked Self-Hosted

[Learn more](#)

Rename Integration runtime name as “ Self-Hosted-Integration “ And Paste Resource ID in down window. Then Create. It will be created new Share self-hosted Integration runtime in another Data factory

Integration runtime setup

Use an existing self-hosted integration runtime infrastructure in another Data Factory. This will create a logical link to an existing self-hosted integration runtime. ⓘ

Name * ⓘ

SelfHosted-integration

Description

Enter description here...

Type

Self-Hosted (Linked)

Resource ID * ⓘ

/subscriptions/b2db675a-4ae9-4a77-a21d-c2b56dea54cd/resourcegroups/dev_rg/providers/Microsoft.DataFactory/factories/trainingazureadf v2/integrationruntimes/SelfHosted-IntegrationRuntime

Create Back Cancel

Microsoft Azure | Data Factory | pysparkadf v2

» Data Factory | Validate all | Publish all | Refresh | Discard all | Data flow debug | ARM template

Connections

- Linked services
- Integration runtimes
- Azure Purview (Preview)
- Source control
- Git configuration
- ARM template
- Parameterization template
- Author
- Triggers

Integration runtimes

The integration runtime (IR) is the compute infrastructure to provide the following data integration capabilities across different

+ New Refresh

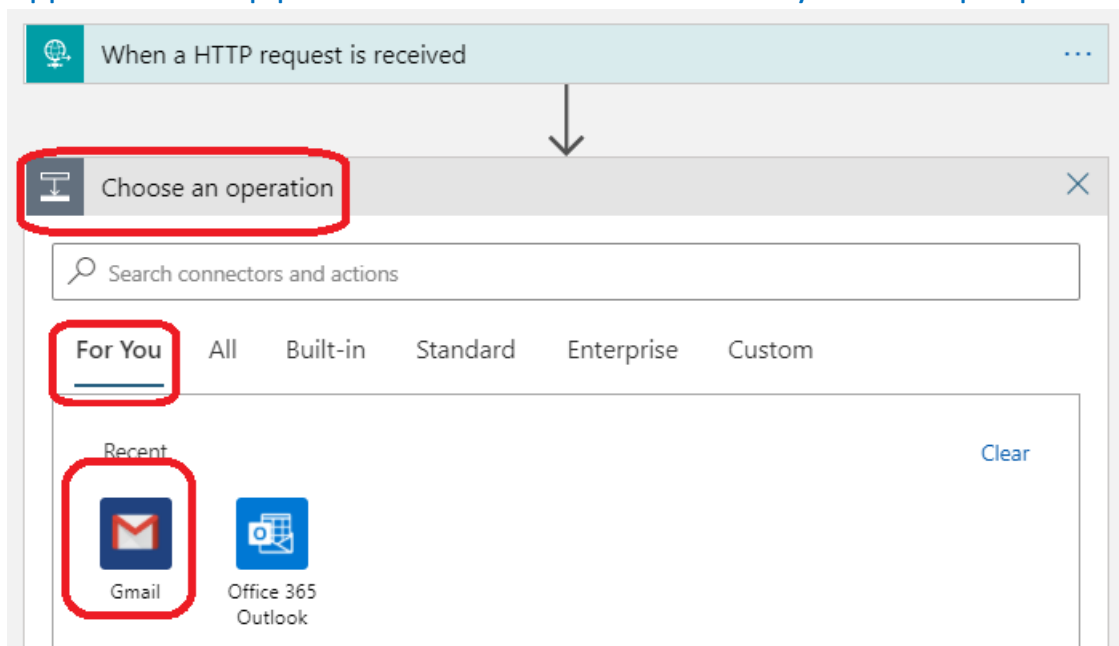
Filter by name

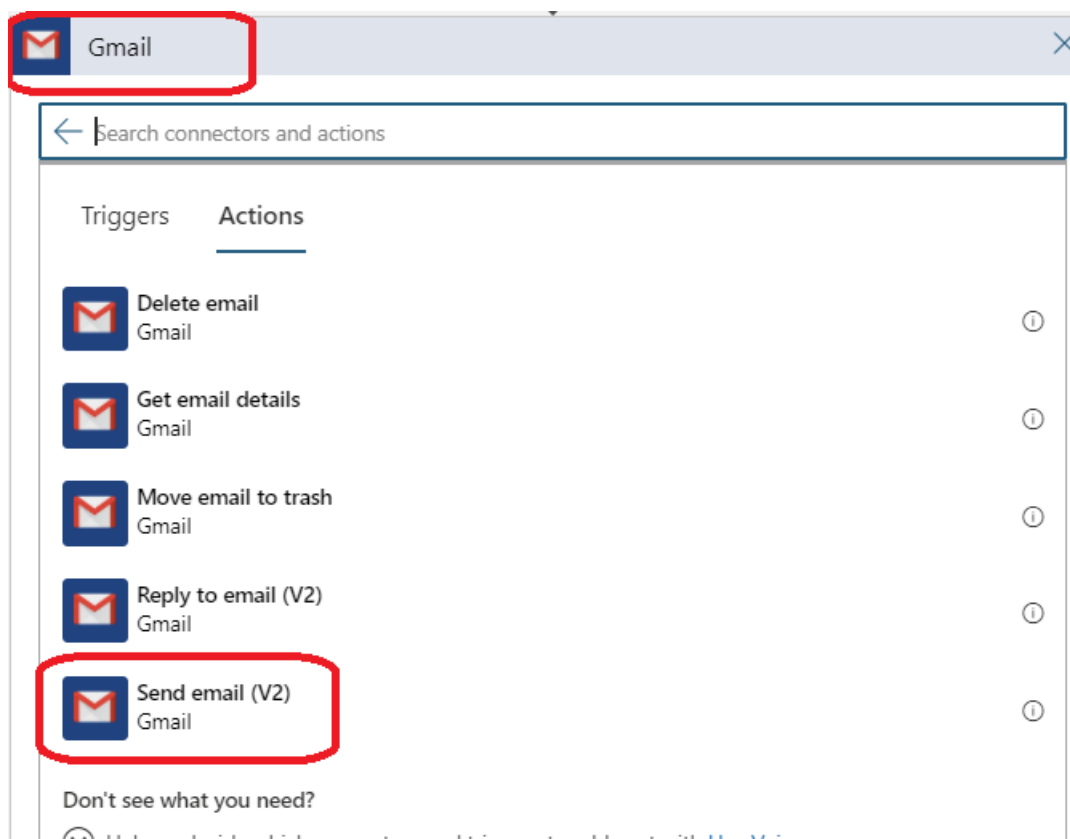
Showing 1 - 2 of 2 items

Name ↑↓	Type ↑↓	Sub-type ↑↓	Status ↑↓
AutoResolveIntegrationRuntime	Azure	Public	Running
SelfHosted-integration	Self-Hosted	Linked	Running

**6) What is Logic App? Or How to send an email notification in Azure Data Factory?
Or what is WEB Activity and when we can use this activity?**

WE can use this for multiple scenarios. Logic App (email) and ADF (error handling). The communication between these two Azure parts is done with a JSON message via an HTTP request (post). The JSON message contains the name of the Data Factory and the pipeline that failed, an error message and an email address. You could of course hardcode the email address in Logic Apps, but now you can reuse the Logic App for various pipelines or data factories and notify different people.

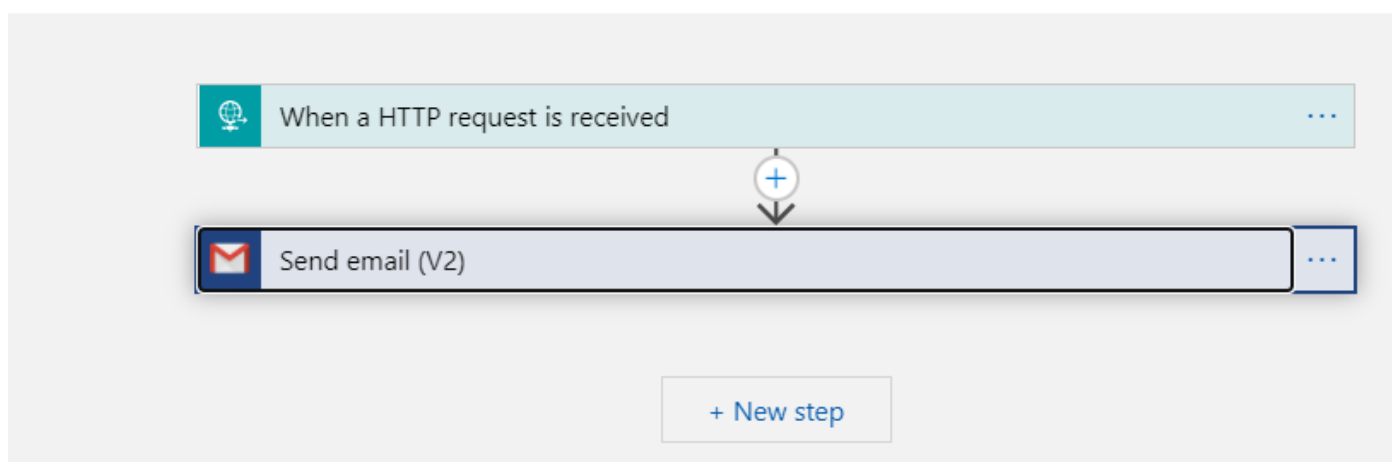




Next, we will add a new step to our Logic App, called “Send an email”. I will use gmail but if you want to use another email provider pick that one.

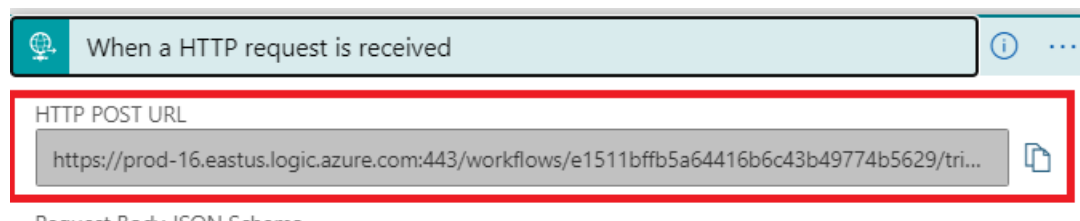
It's the first time you connect Gmail account on Azure? Then you need to connect your Gmail account to Azure by signing in. (Note: allow pop-ups in your browser.)

d ▶ Run ⚙️ Designer </> Code view [@] Parameters [📄] Templates [🔗] Connectors ? Help ⓘ Info

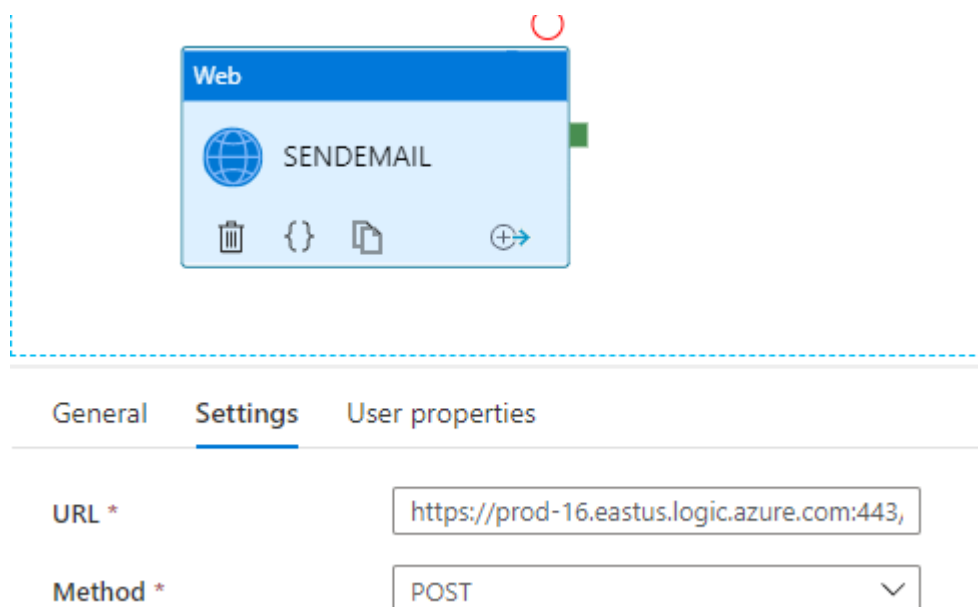


Azure Data Factory Advanced Interview Questions And Answers Youtube: [pyspark telugu](#)

After creation of Azure Logic App and saving the Logic App, Azure created an endpoint URL for our Logic Apps, you'll find in the first step. Copy this URL to a notepad, we'll need this later.



Now add an Web activity to the pipeline and rename it.



7) What is Get Metadata Activity? When we can use this? OR How to get folders and filenames at dynamically?

You can use the Get Metadata activity to retrieve the metadata of any data in Azure Data Factory. You can use this activity in the following scenarios:

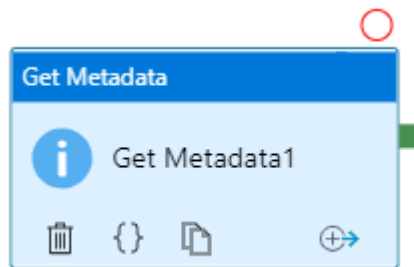
Validate the metadata of any data.

Trigger a pipeline when data is ready/available.

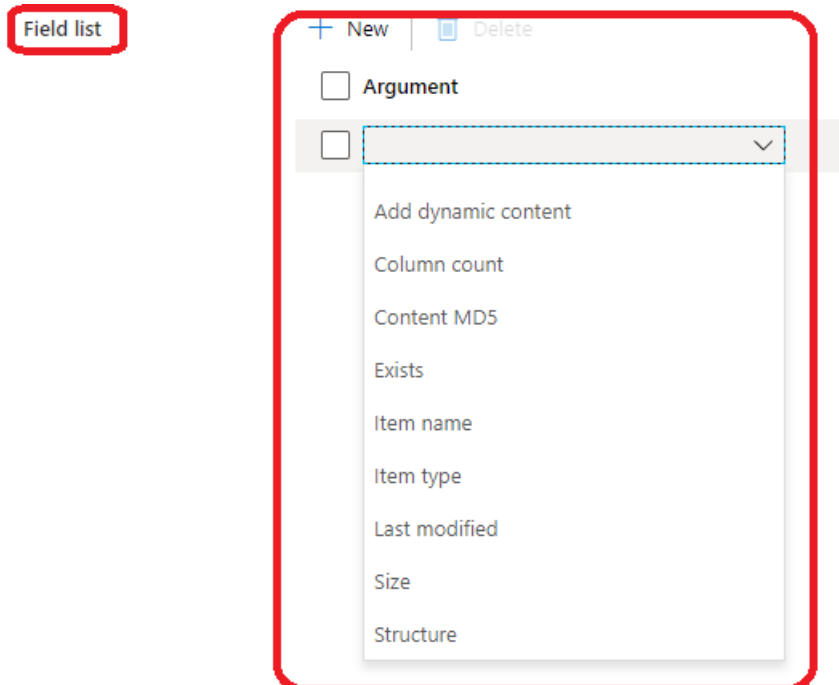
The following functionality is available in the control flow:

You can use the output from the Get Metadata activity in conditional expressions to perform validation.

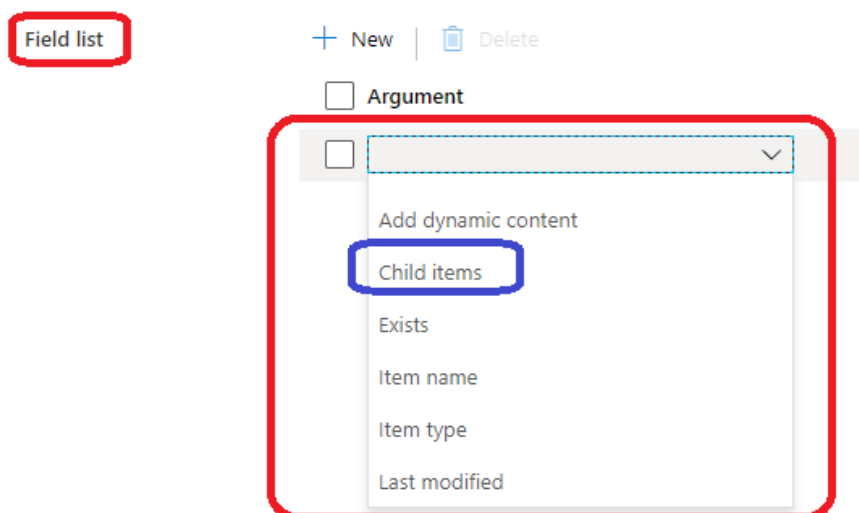
You can trigger a pipeline when a condition is satisfied via Do Until looping.



The Get Metadata activity takes a dataset as an input and returns metadata information as output. Currently, the following connectors and corresponding retrievable metadata are supported. The maximum size of returned metadata is around 4 MB.



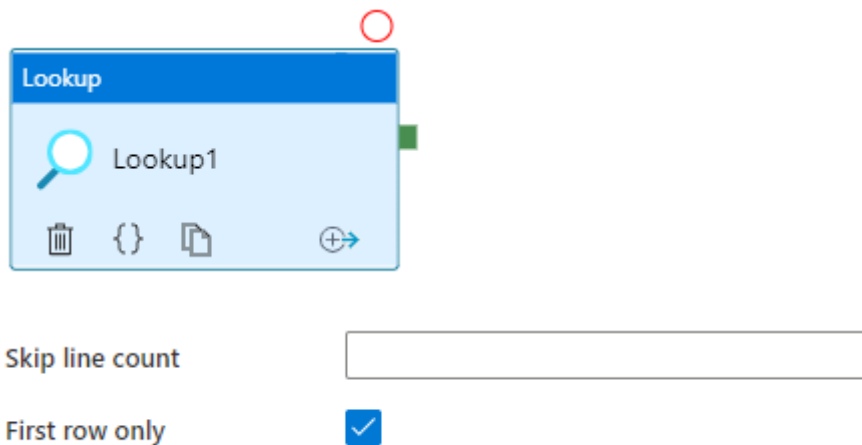
child Items List of subfolders and files in the given folder. Applicable only to folders. Returned value is a list of the name and type of each child item.



8) What is Lookup Activity and when we can use this activity?

Lookup activity can retrieve a dataset from any of the Azure Data Factory-supported data sources. Use it in the following scenario:

Dynamically determine which objects to operate on in a subsequent activity, instead of hard coding the object name. Some object examples are files and tables.



Use the Lookup activity result

The lookup result is returned in the output section of the activity run result.

When firstRowOnly is set to true (default), the output format is as shown in the following code. The lookup result is under a fixed firstRow key. To use the result in subsequent activity, use the pattern of `@{activity('LookupActivity').output.firstRow.table}.`

9) If you are running more no of pipelines and its taking longer time to execute. How to resolve this type of issues?

We can go with splitting pipelines batches wise and create multiple integration runtimes. Then those loads will be shared by multiple integration runtimes and we can improve the load performance of more no of pipelines.

10) What is auto resolve integration runtime in azure data factory?

AutoResolveIntegrationRuntime. This is the default integration runtime, and the region is set to auto-resolve. That means that Azure Data Factory decides the physical location of where to execute activities based on the source, sink, or activity type.

11) Data Factory supports three types of triggers. Mention these types briefly

- The **Schedule trigger** that is used to execute the ADF pipeline on a wall-clock schedule
- The **Tumbling window** trigger that is used to execute the ADF pipeline on a periodic interval, and retains the pipeline state
- The **Event-based trigger** that responds to a blob related event, such as adding or deleting a blob from an Azure storage account

Pipelines and triggers have a **many-to-many relationship** (except for the tumbling window trigger). **Multiple triggers can kick off a single pipeline**, or a **single trigger can kick off multiple pipelines**.

12) Any Data Factory pipeline can be executed using three methods. Mention these methods

- Under **Debug mode**
- Manual execution using **Trigger now**
- Using an added **scheduled, tumbling window or event trigger**

13) How to load data whenever we receive a file in azure data factory? Or How to run a pipeline if we receive a file or if we delete a file?

Using Event-based trigger we can solve above requirement.

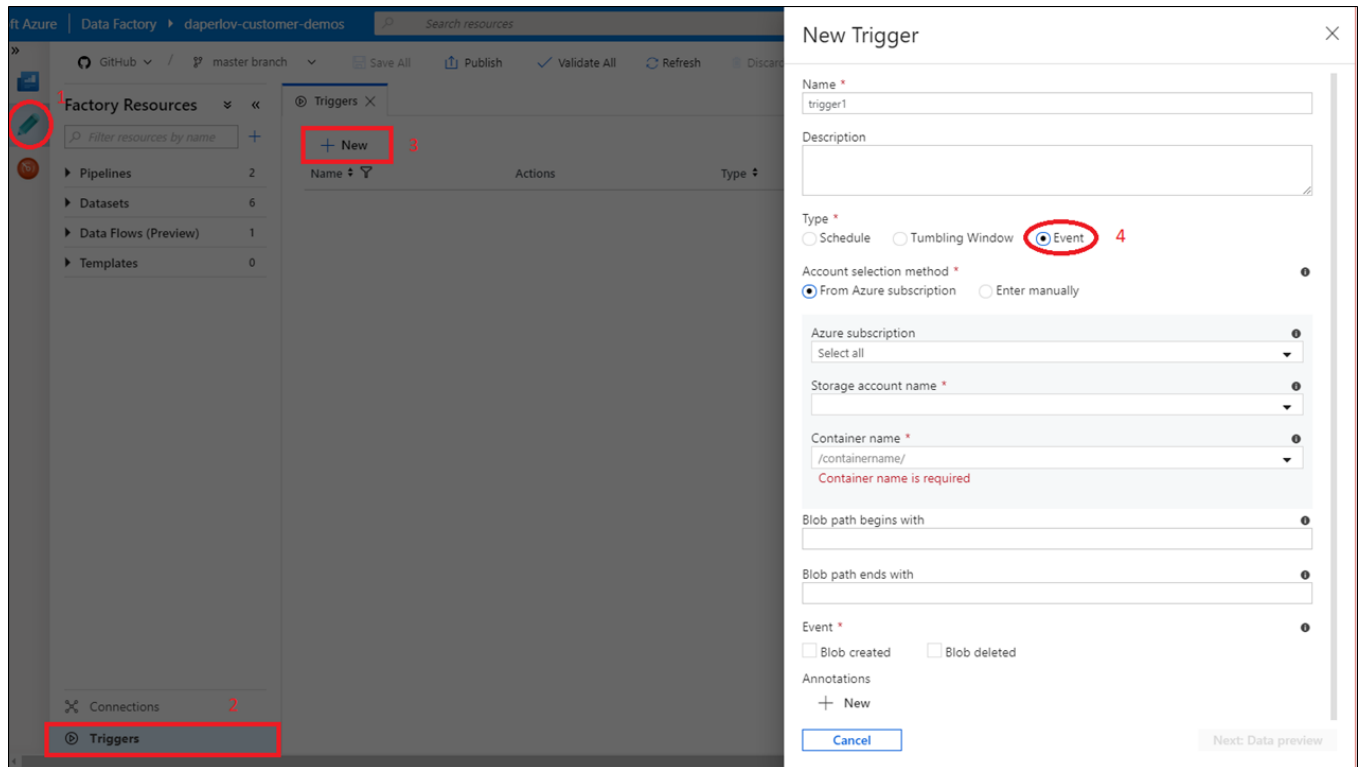
An event-based trigger runs pipelines in response to an event, such as the arrival of a file, or the deletion of a file, in Azure Blob Storage.

Steps to create Event Based Trigger:

In the bottom-left corner, click on the Triggers button

Click + New which will open up the create trigger side nav

Select trigger type Event



Blob path begins with: The blob path must start with a folder path. Valid values include 2018/ and 2018/april/shoes.csv. This field can't be selected if a container isn't selected.

Blob path ends with: The blob path must end with a file name or extension. Valid values include shoes.csv and .csv. Container and folder name are optional but, when specified, they must be separated by a /blobs/ segment. For example, a container named 'orders' can have a value of /orders/blobs/2018/april/shoes.csv. To specify a folder in any container, omit the leading '/' character. For example, april/shoes.csv will trigger an event on any file named shoes.csv in folder a called 'april' in any container.

Note: Blob path **begins with** and **ends with** are the only pattern matching allowed in Event Trigger. Other types of wildcard matching aren't supported for the trigger type.

Select whether your trigger will respond to a **Blob created** event, **Blob deleted** event, or both. In your specified storage location, each event will trigger the Data Factory pipelines associated with the trigger

New Trigger

Name *
trigger1

Description

Type *
☐ Schedule ☐ Tumbling Window ☒ **Event**

Account selection method *
☐ From Azure subscription ☒ Enter manually

Storage account name *
/subscriptions/[redacted]/resourceGroups/[redacted]/providers/Micr

Container name *
sample-data

Blob path begins with
event-testing

Blob path ends with
.csv

Event *
☒ Blob created ☐ Blob deleted

Annotations
+ New

Activated *
☒ Yes ☐ No

14) Difference between Scheduled Trigger and Tumbling window trigger?

The tumbling window trigger and the schedule trigger both operate on time heartbeats. How are they different?

The **tumbling window trigger run** waits for the **triggered pipeline run** to finish. Its run state reflects the state of the triggered pipeline run. For example, if a triggered pipeline run is cancelled, the corresponding tumbling window trigger run is marked cancelled. This is different from the "fire and forget" behavior of the **schedule trigger**, which is marked successful as long as a pipeline run started.

Backfill scenarios

Tumbling Window: Supported. Pipeline runs can be scheduled for windows in the past.

Scheduled Trigger: Not supported. Pipeline runs can be executed only on time periods from the current time and the future.

Pipeline-to-trigger relationship

Tumbling Window: Supports a one-to-one relationship. Only one pipeline can be triggered.

Scheduled Trigger: Supports many-to-many relationships. Multiple triggers can kick off a single pipeline. A single trigger can kick off multiple pipelines.

Note:

In order to build a dependency chain and make sure that a trigger is executed only after the successful execution of another trigger in the data factory,

New trigger

Name *

trigger1

Description

Type *



Schedule



Tumbling window



Event

Start date * ⓘ

03/02/2021 6:45 AM

Time zone * ⓘ

Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)

Recurrence * ⓘ

Every 15

☐ Specify an end date

Annotations

+ New

Activated * ⓘ



Yes



No

Minute(s)

Filter...

Minute(s)

Minute(s)

Hour(s)

Day(s)

Week(s)

Month(s)

Description

Type *

☐ Schedule ☒ Tumbling window ☐ Event

Start Date (UTC) * ⓘ

03/02/2021 6:45 AM

Recurrence * ⓘ

Every 15 Minute(s)

☐ Specify an end date

▲ Advanced

Add dependencies

+ New | Delete

TRIGGER	OFFSET	WINDOW SIZE
	0.00:00:00	0.00:00:00

Delay ⓘ

00:00:00

Max concurrency * ⓘ

50

Retry policy: count ⓘ

0