

Designing and Implementing an Azure Data Solution

DP 203





Azure Data Bricks and Azure Stream Analytics









Agenda

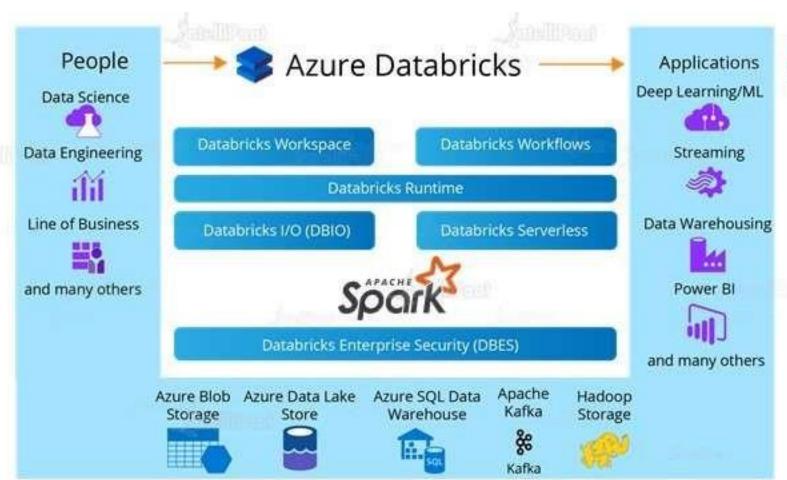
- 01 What is Azure Databricks?
- O3 Apache Spark in Azure Databricks
- O5 Stream Analytics
 Windowing Functions

- Azure Spark-based Analytics Platform
- 04 Azure Stream Analytics



What is Azure Databricks?

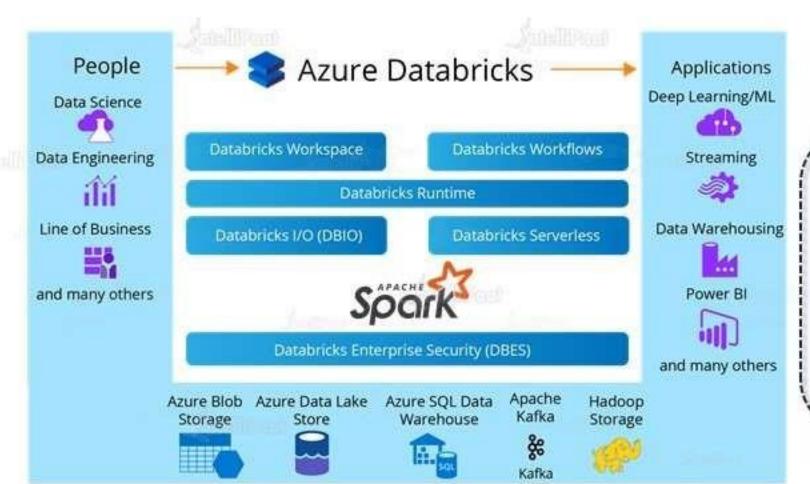






- An Apache Spark-based analytics platform optimized for the Microsoft Azure cloud services platform
- Designed by the founders of Apache Spark







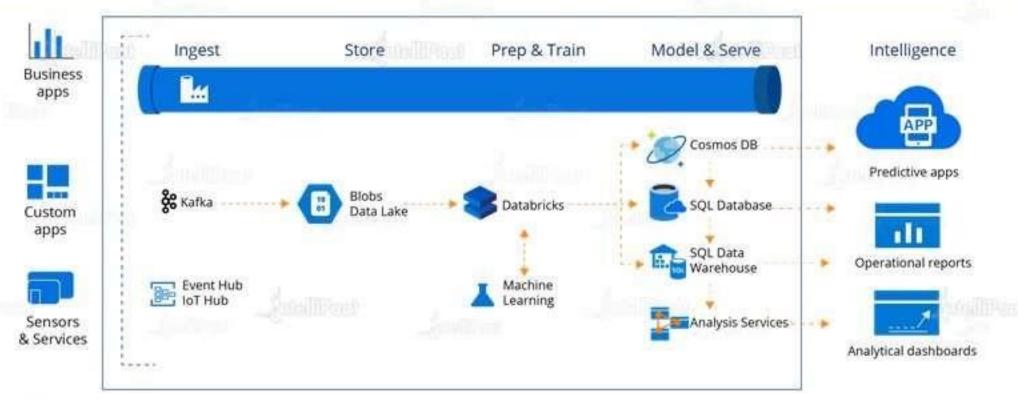
Databricks is integrated with Azure to provide a one-click setup, streamlined workflows, and an interactive workspace that enable collaboration between Data Scientists, Data Engineers, and Business Analysts





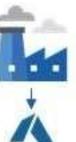




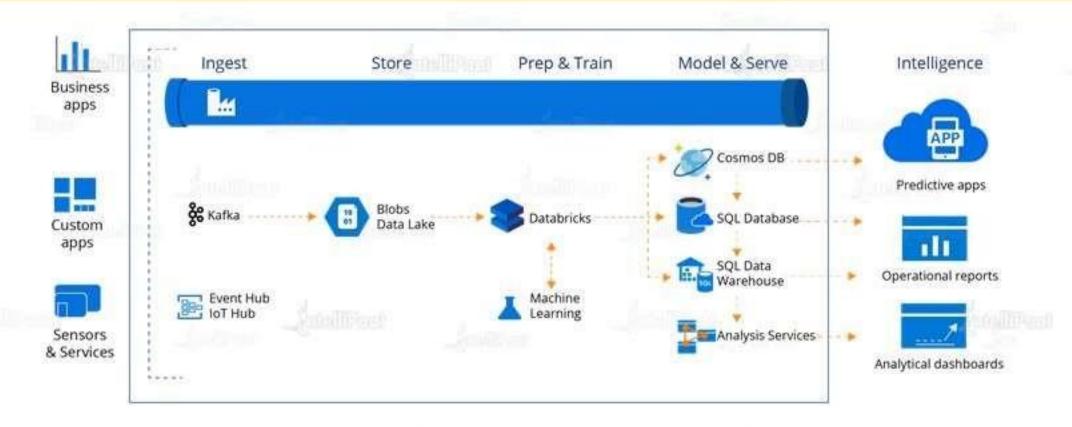




For a Big Data pipeline, the data (raw or structured) is ingested into Azure through Azure Data Factory in batches or streamed in near real-time using Kafka, Event Hub, or IoT Hub







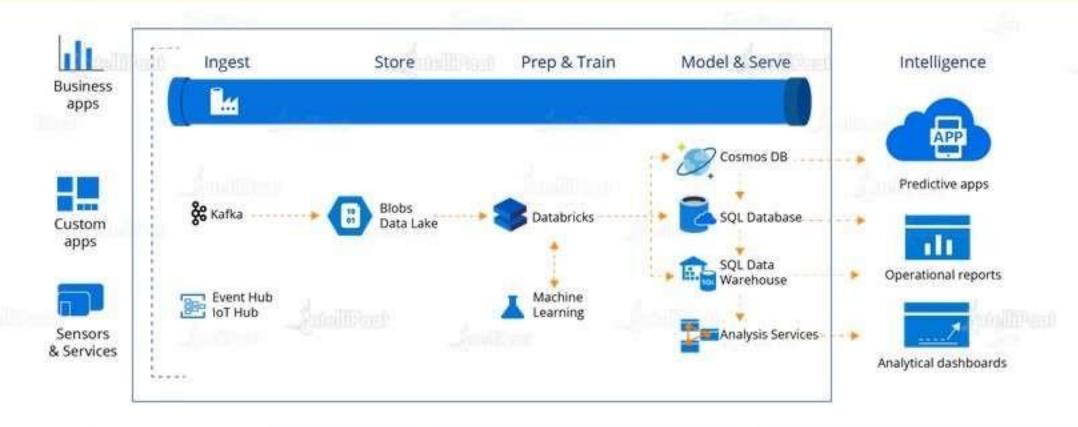






This data lands in a data lake for a long-term persisted storage, in Azure Blob Storage or Azure Data Lake Storage





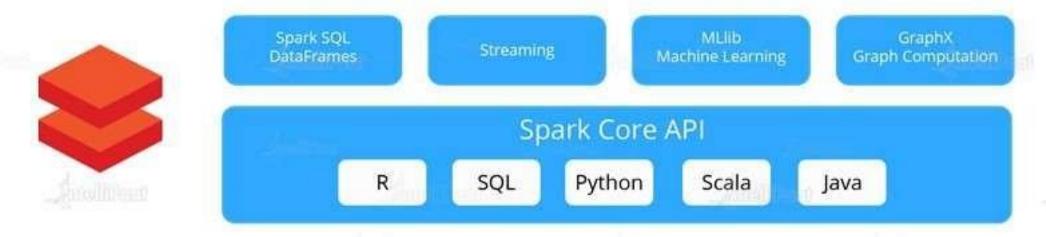


We use Azure Databricks as part of our analytics workflow to read data from multiple data sources, such as Azure Blob Storage, Azure Data Lake Storage, Azure Cosmos DB, or Azure SQL Data Warehouse, and turn it into breakthrough insights using Spark





Azure Databricks comprises the complete open-source Apache Spark cluster technologies and capabilities. Spark in Azure Databricks includes the following components:

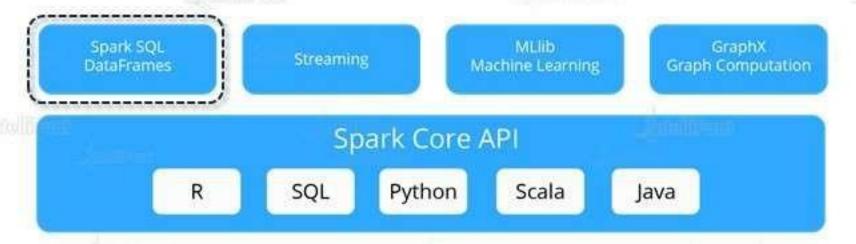




Spark SQL and DataFrames



Spark SQL is the Spark module for working with the structured data. A DataFrame is a distributed collection of data organized into named columns. It is conceptually equivalent to a table in a relational database or a data frame in R/Python







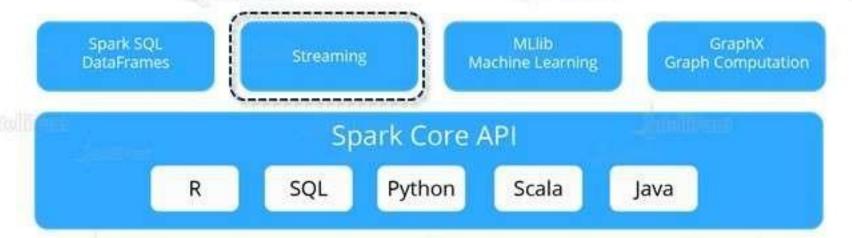
Streaming







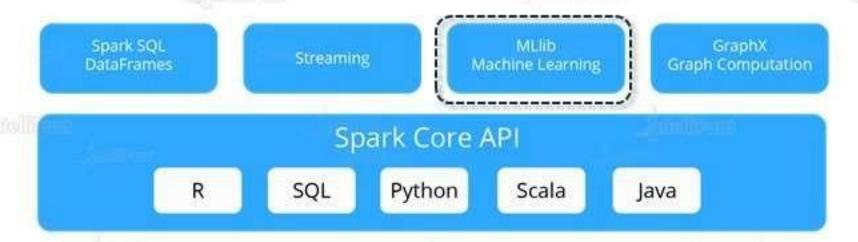
Spark Streaming is the real-time data processing and analysis for analytical and interactive applications. It integrates with HDFS, Flume, and Kafka







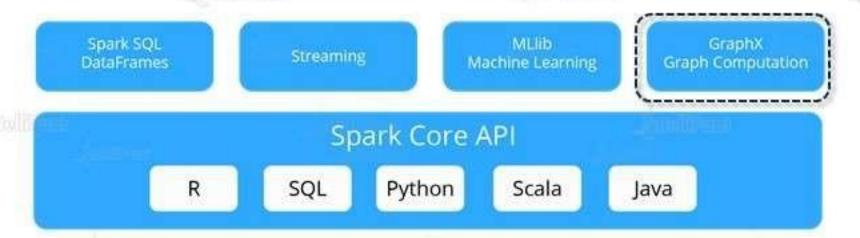
MLlib is the Machine Learning library consisting of common learning algorithms and utilities, including classification, regression, clustering, collaborative filtering, dimensionality reduction, and underlying optimization primitives







GraphX provides graphs and graph computation for a broad scope of use cases from cognitive analytics to data exploration







Spark Core API supports R, SQL, Python, Scala, and Java

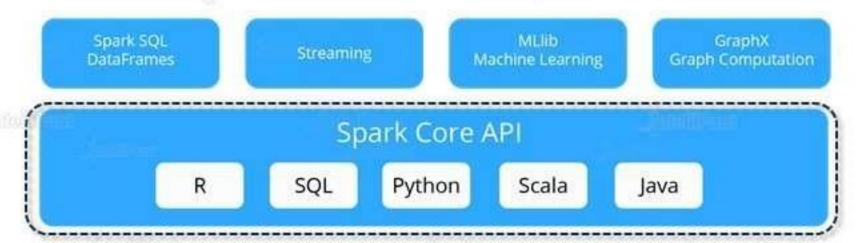
















Azure Databricks builds on the capabilities of Apache Spark by providing a zero-management cloud platform that includes:

Fully managed Spark clusters





An interactive workspace for exploration and visualization





A platform for powering our favorite Spark-based applications



Fully Managed Apache Spark Clusters in the Cloud



Azure Databricks has a secure and reliable production environment in the cloud, managed and supported by Spark experts. We can:



01 Create clusters in seconds

05

Get instant access to the latest Apache Spark features with each release 02

Dynamically, auto-scale clusters up and down, including serverless clusters, and share them across teams

04

Use secure data integration capabilities built on Spark that help us unify data without centralization



Use clusters programmatically by using the REST APIs



Databricks Runtime

The Databricks runtime is built on top of Apache Spark and is natively built for the Azure cloud

The Serverless option helps Data Scientists iterate quickly as a team



With the Serverless option, Azure
Databricks completely abstracts
infrastructure complexity and the
need for specialized expertise to
set up and configure a data
infrastructure



Databricks Runtime



For Data Engineers, who care about the performance of production jobs, Azure Databricks provides a Spark engine that is faster and performant due to its various optimizations at the I/O layer and the processing layer (Databricks I/O)





Hands-on: Running a Spark Job on Azure Databricks Using Azure Portal



Hands-on: The ETL Operation Using Azure Databricks



Hands-on: Streaming Data into Azure Databricks Using Event Hubs



Azure Stream Analytics

Azure Stream Analytics



It is a real-time analytics and complex event-processing engine that is designed to analyze and process high volumes of fast streaming data from multiple sources simultaneously



Patterns and relationships can be identified in the information extracted from a number of input sources including devices, sensors, clickstreams, social media feeds, and applications

These patterns can be used to trigger actions and initiate workflows such as creating alerts, feeding information to a reporting tool, or storing transformed data for later use



Azure Stream Analytics

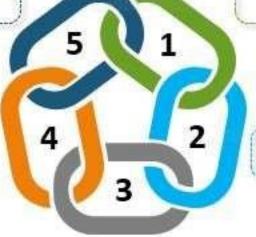


Scenarios Using Azure Stream Analytics

Real-time analytics on Point-of-Sale data for inventory control and anomaly detection



Remote monitoring and predictive maintenance of high-value assets



Analyzing real-time telemetry streams from IoT devices



Web log/clickstream analytics





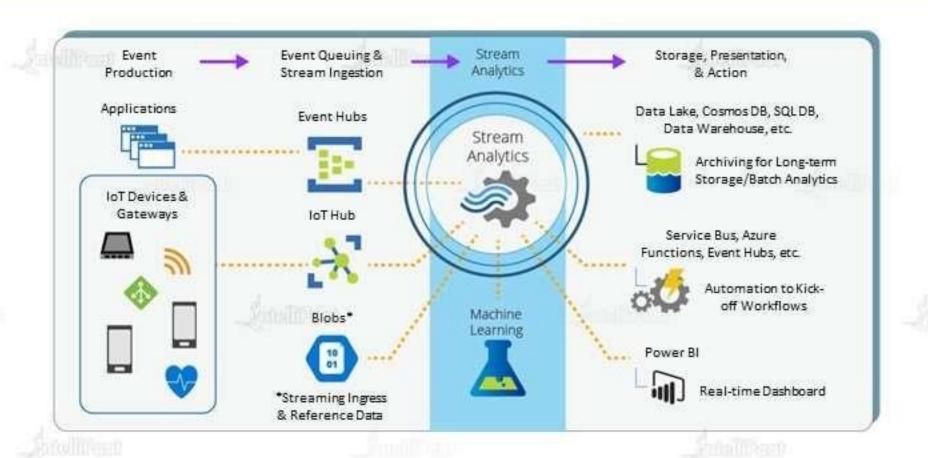
Geospatial analytics for fleet management and driverless vehicles





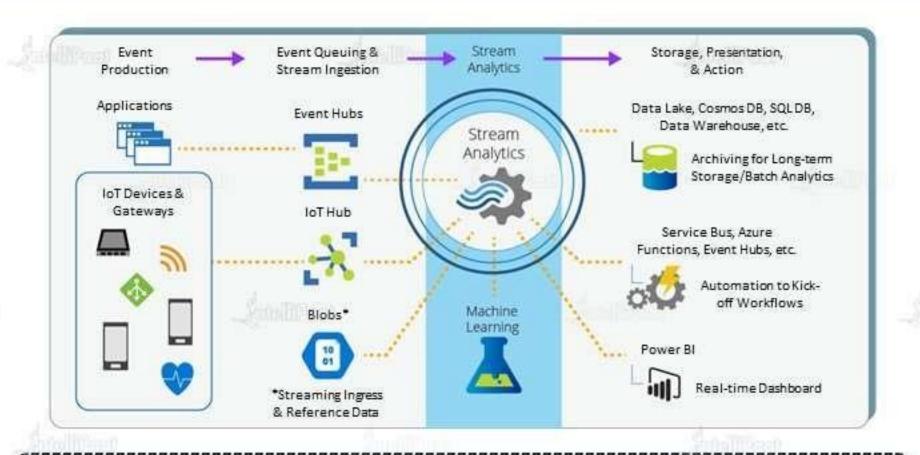






Stream Analytics ingests data from Azure Event Hubs, Azure IoT Hub, or Azure Blob Storage





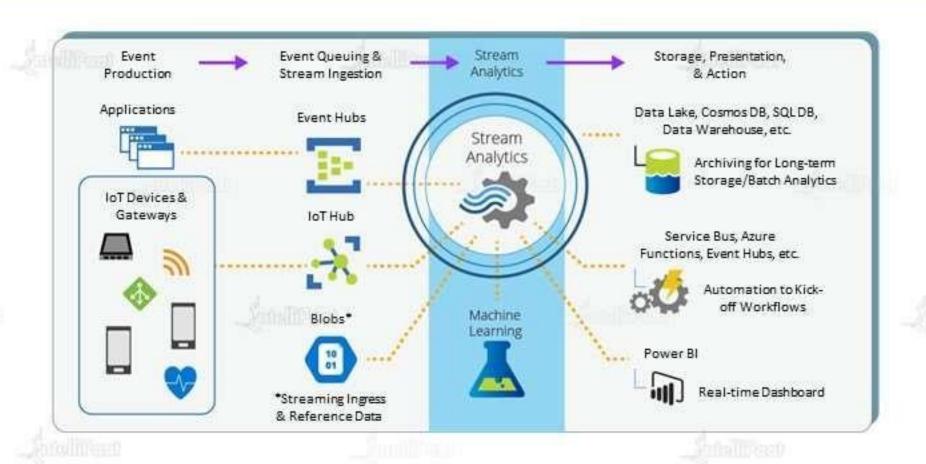
Each job has an output for the transformed data, and we can control what happens in response to the information we have analyzed





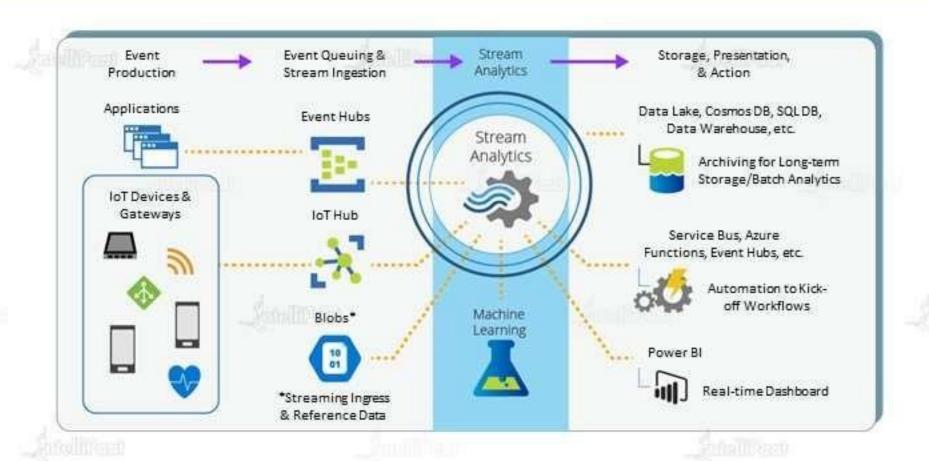
We can send data to services such as Azure Functions, Service Bus Topics, or Queues to trigger communications or custom workflows downstream





We can send data to a Power BI dashboard for real-time dashboarding

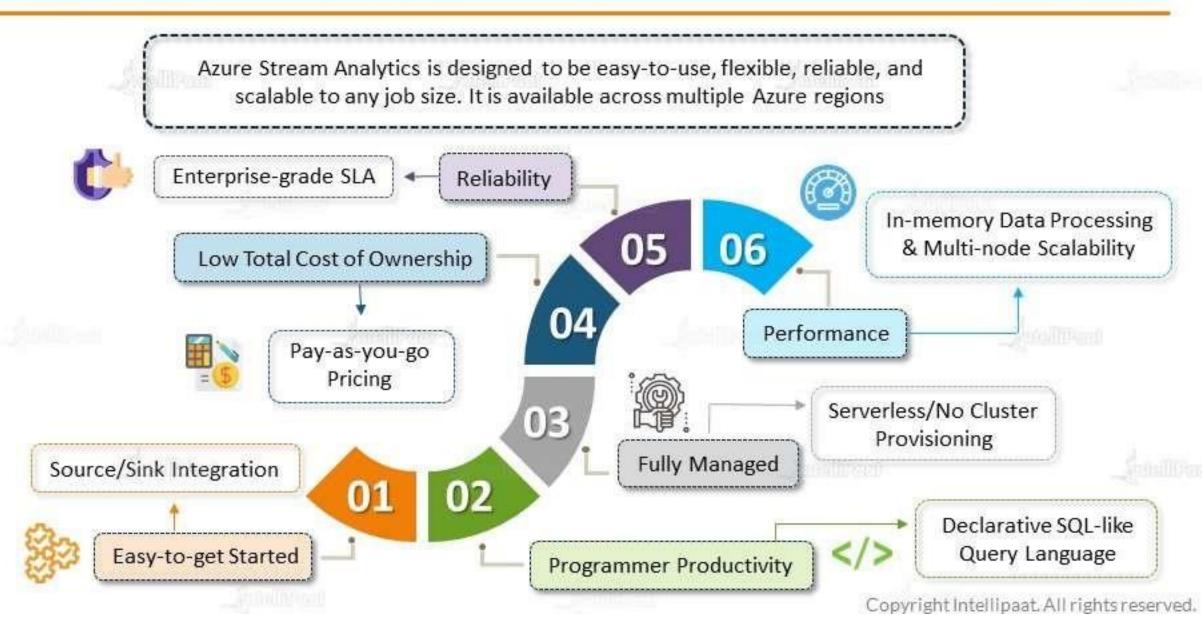




We can store data in other Azure Storage services to train a Machine Learning model based on historical data or perform batch analytics

Key Capabilities and Benefits







Hands-on: Analyzing Phone Call Data with Stream Analytics & Visualizing

Results in Power BI Dashboard







Stream Analytics has native support for windowing functions, enabling developers to author complex stream processing jobs with minimal effort









Performing operations on the data contained in temporal windows is a common pattern in time-streaming scenarios

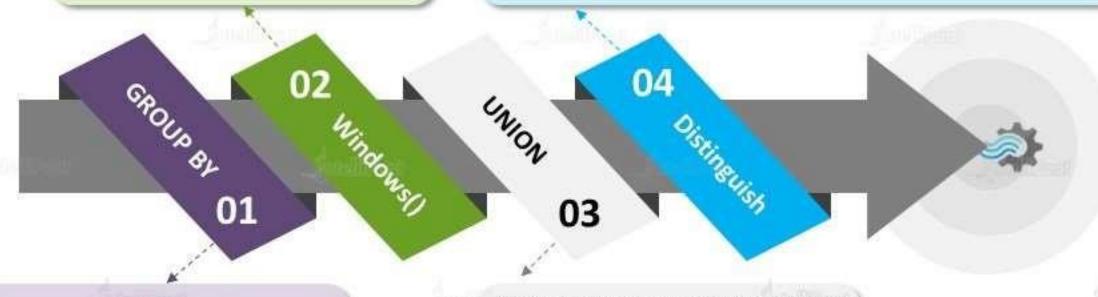








We can aggregate events over multiple windows using the windows() function To distinguish between different results, we can assign an identity to each window that can be accessed using the system function System.Window().Id. It returns a record with the ID as its field

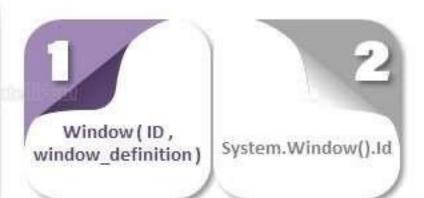


We use the windows() function in the **GROUP BY** clause of the query syntax in our Stream Analytics jobs Query logic is computed for each of these window definitions, and the result is a **UNION** of all window results



There are two ways to define Windows:

Assign unique identities using the windows() function, Window (ID, window_definition), where ID is an identity of the window_definition and is a unique varchar(max) value within the Windows construct

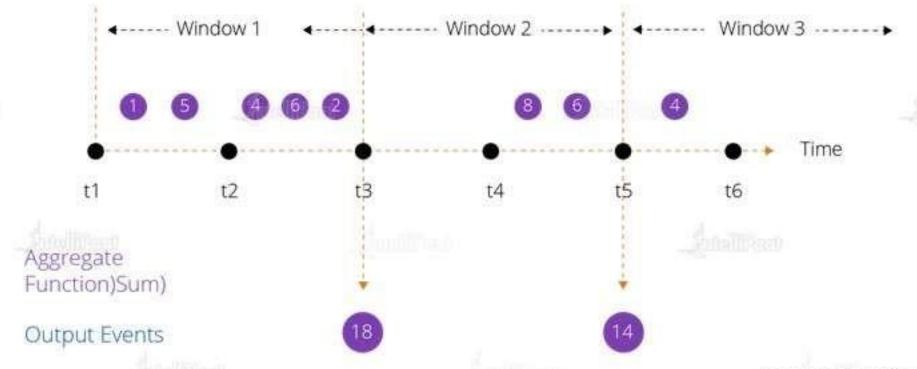


Without identities, in which case

System.Window().Id results in a null value



- All windowing operations output results at the end of the window
- The output of the window will be a single event based on the aggregate function used
- The output event will have the time stamp of the end of the window, and all window functions are defined with a fixed length





Tumbling Window

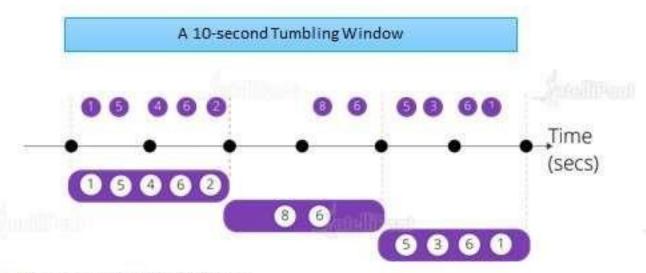
Hopping Window

Sliding Window

Session Window

- These functions are used to segment a data stream into distinct time segments and perform a function against them, such as the example below
- Key differentiators of a tumbling window are that they repeat; they do not overlap, and an event cannot belong to more than one tumbling window

Tell me the count of tweets per time zone every 10 seconds



FROM TwitterStream TIMESTAMP By CreatedAt GROUP By TimeZone, ThumblingWindow(second, 10)



Tumbling Window

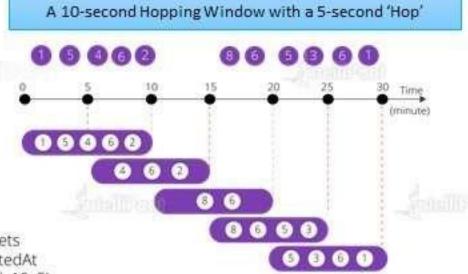
Hopping Window

Sliding Window

Session Window

- These functions hop forward in time by a fixed period. It may be easy to think of them as the tumbling windows that can overlap, so events can belong to more than one hopping window result set
- To make a hopping window the same as a tumbling window, specify the hop size to be the same as the window size

Every 5 seconds give me the count of tweets over the last 10 seconds



FROM TwitterStream TIMESTAMP By CreatedAt GROUP By Topic, HoppingWindow(second, 10, 5)



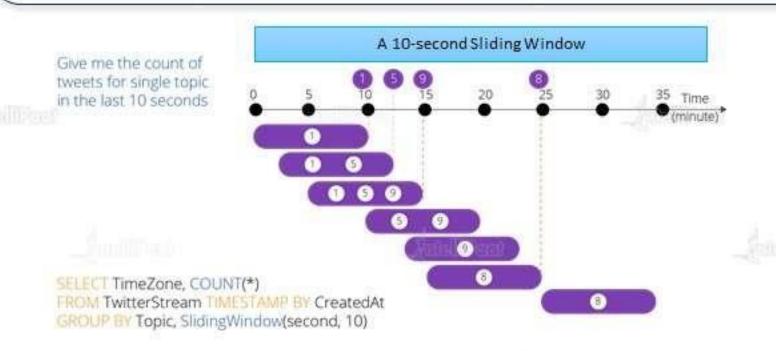
Tumbling Window

Hopping Window

Sliding Window

Session Window

- Sliding window functions, unlike tumbling or hopping windows, produce an output only when an event occurs
- Every window has at least one event, and the window continuously moves forward by an € (epsilon)
- Like hopping windows, events can belong to more than one sliding window





Tumbling Window

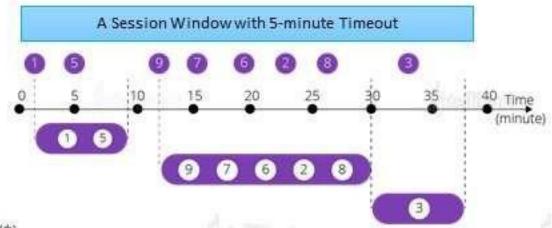
Hopping Window

Sliding Window

Session Window

- Session window functions group events that arrive at the same time, filtering periods of time where there is no data
- It has three main parameters: timeout, maximum duration, and partitioning key (optional)

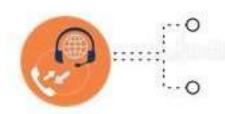
Tell me the count of tweets that occur within 5 minutes to each other

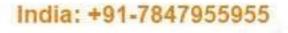


SELECT Topic, COUNT(*)
FROM TwitterStream TIMESTAMP BY CreateAt
GROUP BY Topic, SessionWindow(Minute, 5, 10)

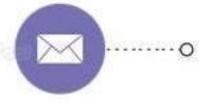












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