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The history of Kusto





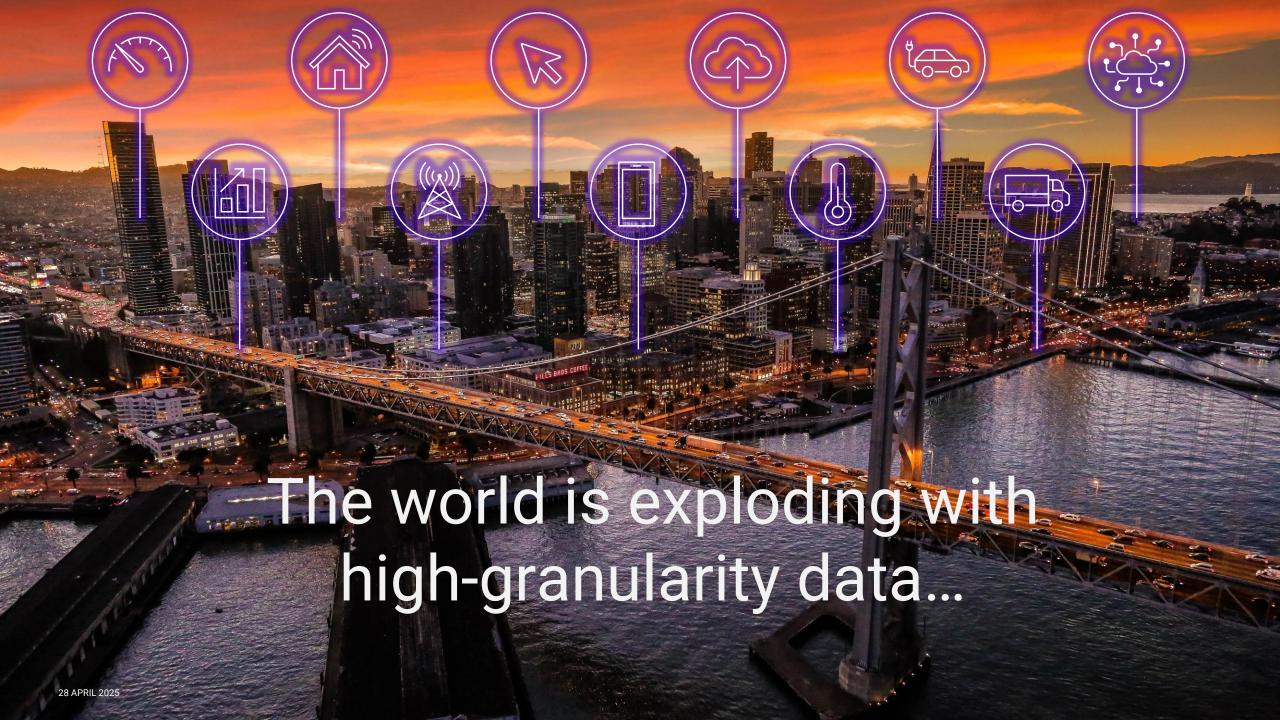






CMPivot

CMPivot



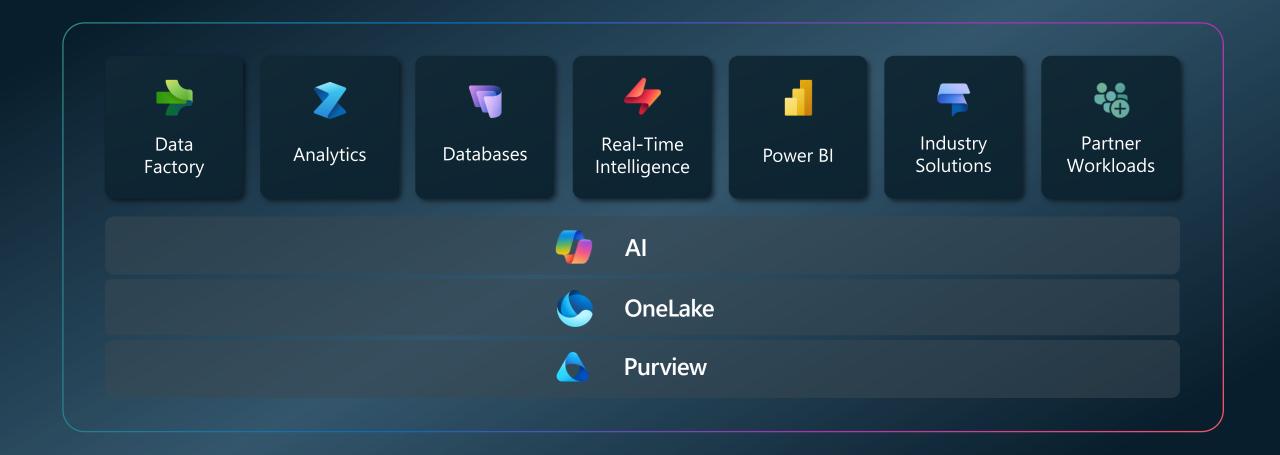
Digital transformation

Cybersecurity
Asset tracking and management
Predictive maintenance
Supply chain optimization
Customer experience
Energy management
Inventory management
Quality control
Environmental monitoring
Fleet management
Health and safety





Microsoft Fabric



























Streaming data with ease



The event stream service, leverages the ability to get data from several sources of streaming data and save it to a wide variety of destinations, including OneLake, KQL databases and Azure services.



The service computes the data once and can pipe it out to several destinations at once. All configured and maintained from within the Microsoft Fabric portal and "coded" with your mouse.

Imagine scenarios of IoT devices loading data to both the data warehouse and other 3-rd party destinations – this can now be done using the low-code approach from Event Stream.

Unlimited Scale (query, ingestion and storage)

Any data source

Any data format

KQL database Key capabilities

Structured Semi-structured Free-text Real-time transformation og complicated data strcutures

Streaming analytics in Near-Real-Time

High performance Low latency High freshness

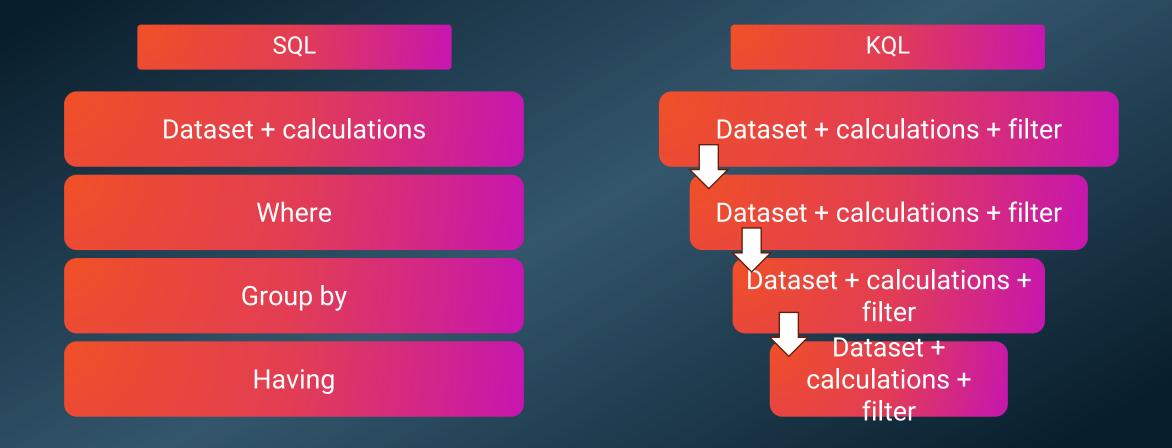
Timeseries database

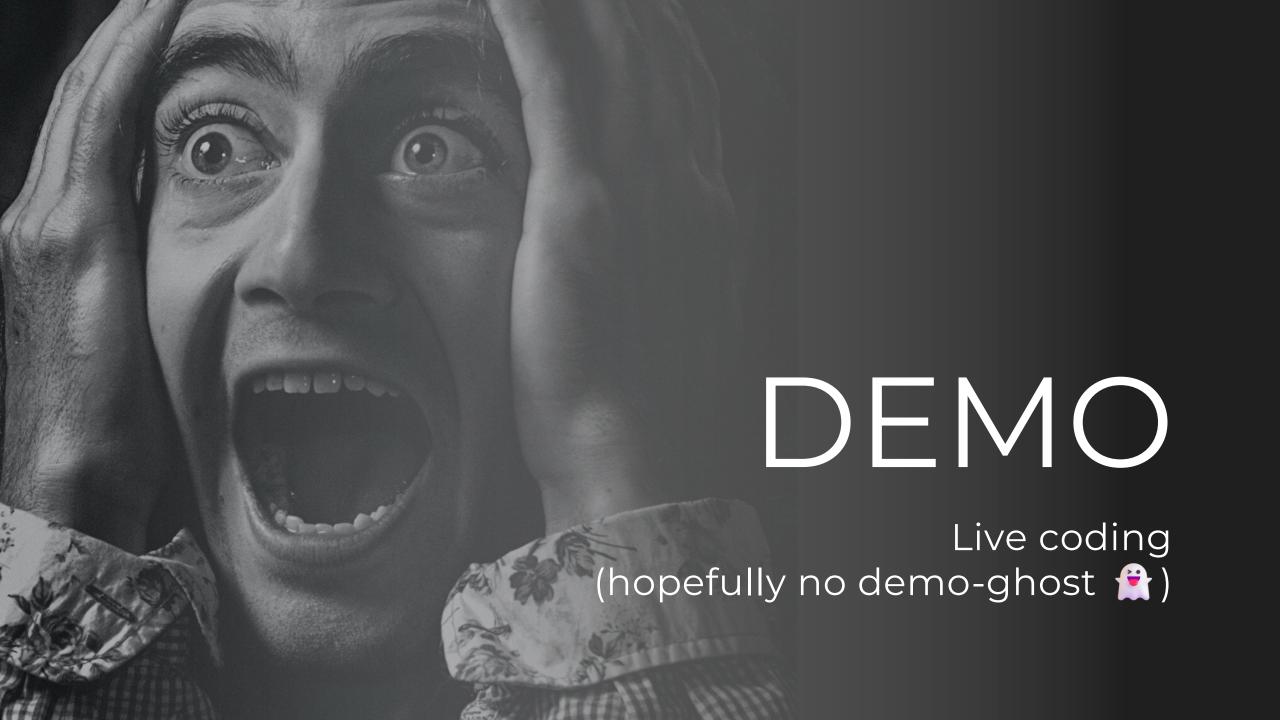
Everything is indexed and partitioned

Get started for free

https://dataexplorer.azure.com/freecluster https://detective.kusto.io







KQL: Kusto Query Language

SQL

KQL

select * from NYCTaxi

NYCTaxi

SQL

select * from NYCTaxi where VentorID = 2 KQL

NYCTaxi | where VendorID == 2

SQL

select * from NYCTaxi where VentorID = 2 order by passenger_count KQL

NYCTaxi | where VendorID == 2 | order by passenger_count

SQL

KQL

select count(*) from NYCTaxi

NYCTaxi | count

SQL

select

passenger_count
,VendorID
,trip_distance
from NYCTaxi

KQL

NYCTaxi | project passenger_count, VendorID, trip_distance

SQL

select
 passenger_count
 ,VendorID
 ,trip_distance
 ,total_amount / passenger_count as AmtPsngr
from NYCTaxi

KQL

NYCTaxi | extend AmtPsngr = total_amount / passenger_count | project passenger_count, VendorID, trip_distance, AmtPsngr

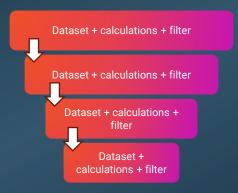
SQL

select
sum(passenger_count) as SumPassenger
,VendorID
from NYCTaxi
group by VendorID

KQL

NYCTaxi | summarize SumPassenger = sum(passenger_count) by VendorID

KQL



```
NYCTaxi
| where passenger_count > 1
| project passenger_count, total_amount, VendorID, fare_amount
| extend AmtPsngr = total_amount / passenger_count
| where AmtPsngr > 10
| summarize TotalAmount = sum(total_amount), AvgAmtPsngr = avg(AmtPsngr) by VendorID
| where VendorID <> 1
```

Forget everything you know about

query performance vs data types &

data modelling best practices

Data modelling Kusto in Power BI

- Single table reporting can be a good option, if you can include all columns from dimensions to the table
- M:M relations are hard to avoid, but not a big deal

 all queries will be translated to KQL
- All dimensions must be tagged with "IsDimension=true"
- Dimensions can be imported if they are <1 mio rows.
- INTEGER and DECIMAL er slow joins compared to STRING

Harness the Power (BI) of Kusto

Let Power BI build the KQL

- In Power Query
- Using DAX

Or build a Kusto function

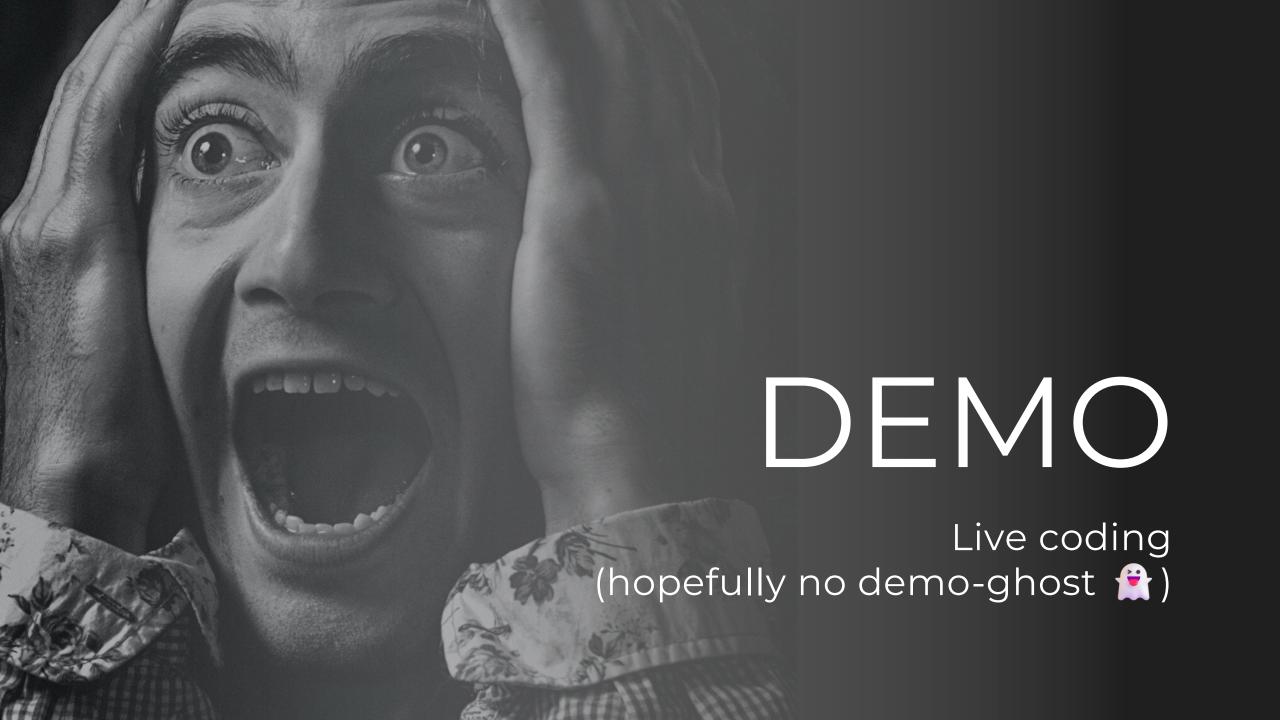


Functions

Functions in Kusto is equivalent to a stored procedure in the SQL world.

With additional functionality to be able to go outside of the cluster and service and ask for data from a different place in the world.

```
.create-or-alter function GetSysLogs(TimeWindow:string , Bucket:string )
{
   cluster('help').database('SampleLogs').RawSysLogs
   | where timestamp > ago(totimespan(TimeWindow))
   | summarize LogCount=count() by name, bin(timestamp, totimespan(Bucket))
   | order by timestamp asc
}
// to execute the function
GetSysLogs('5d','1h')
```



Data discovery and outlier detection

Data discovery is what we've just been through – use select statements and filter your data to find and explore the data given to you.

RENDERING!!

Data discovery and outlier detection

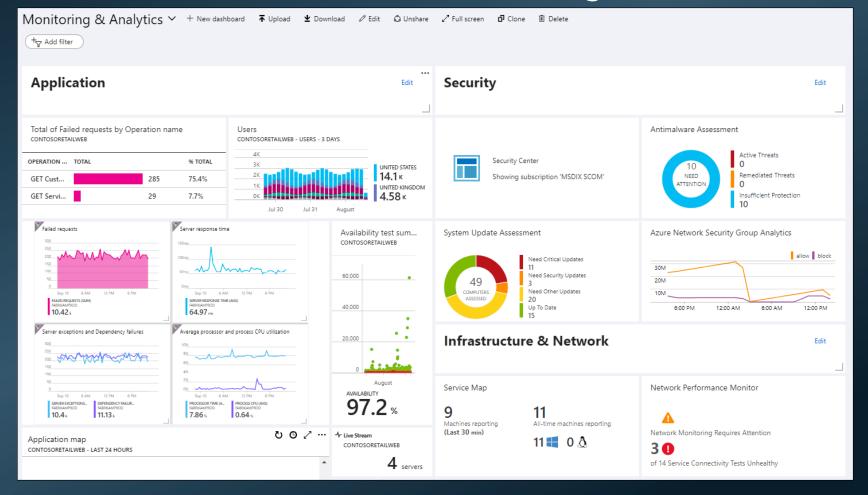
```
Outliers series_outliers() - <u>LINK</u>
series_decompose() - <u>LINK</u>
series_decompose_anomalies() - <u>LINK</u>
series_decompose_forecast() - <u>LINK</u>
```

```
range x from 0 to 364 step 1
| extend t = datetime(2023-01-01) + 1d*x
| extend y = rand() * 10
// generate a sample series with outliers at first day of each month
| extend y = iff(monthofyear(t) != monthofyear(prev(t)), y+20, y)
| summarize t = make_list(t), series = make_list(y)
| extend outliers=series_outliers(series)
| extend pos_anomalies = array_iff(series_greater_equals(outliers, 1.5), 1, 0)
| render anomalychart with(xcolumn=t, ycolumns=series, anomalycolumns=pos_anomalies)
```

Analysis and reporting



Dashboards in RTA – a free offering





Thank you

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