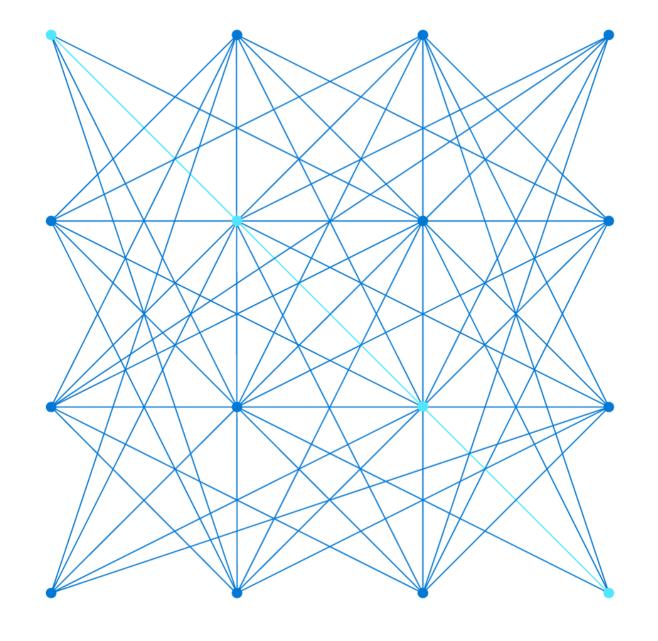
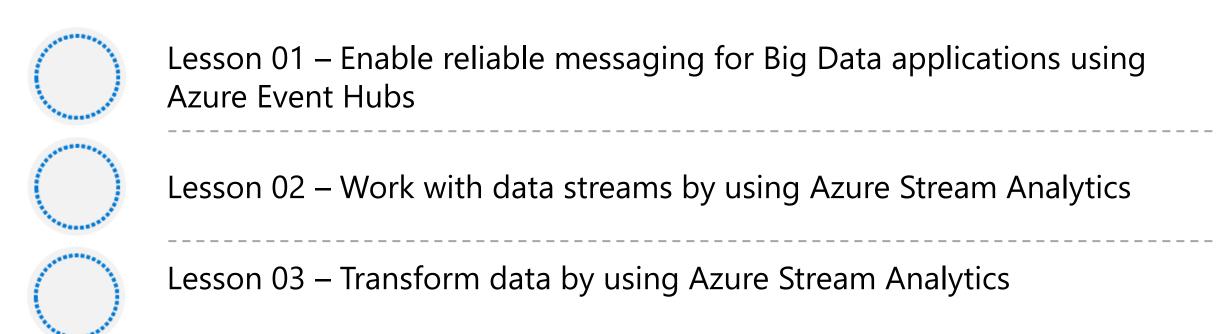


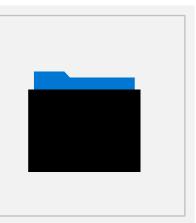
DP-203T00: Real-time Stream Processing with Stream Analytics



Agenda



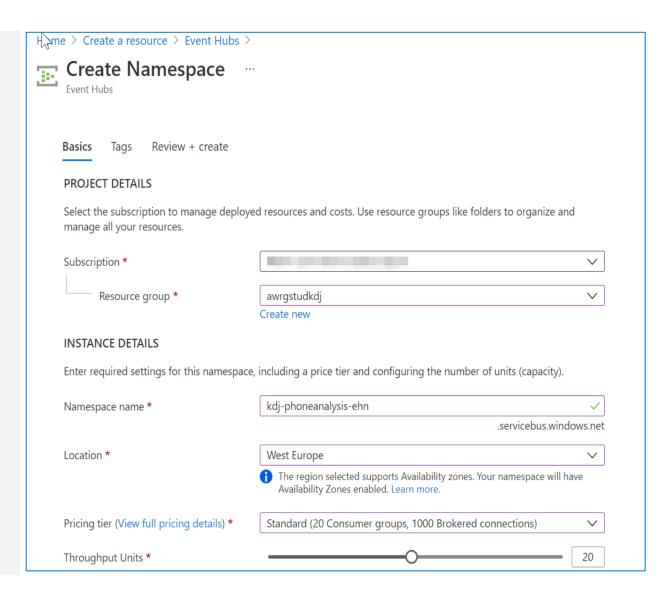
Lesson 01: Enable reliable messaging for Big Data applications using Azure Event Hubs



Azure Event Hubs



Azure Event Hubs is a highly scalable publish-subscribe service that can ingest millions of events per second and stream them into multiple applications



Create an Event Hub

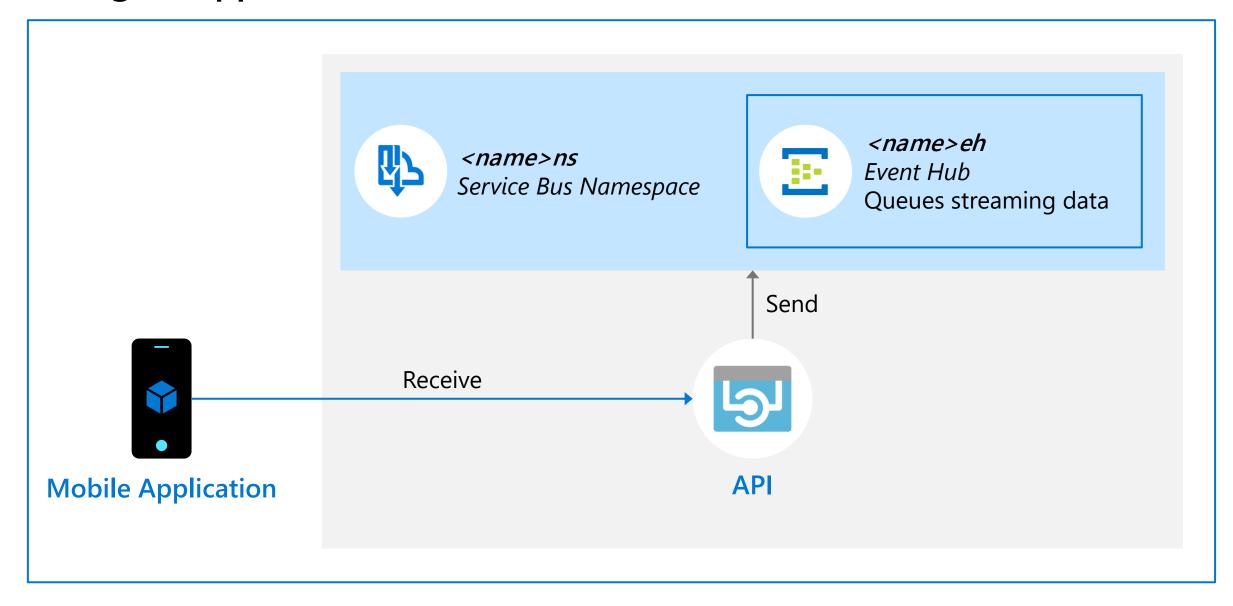
Create an event hub namespace

- 1. In the <u>Azure portal</u>, select + <u>Create a</u> <u>Resource</u>, type <u>Event Hubs</u>, and then select <u>Event Hubs</u> from the resulting search. Then select <u>Create</u>
- 2. Provide a name for the event hub, and then create a resource group. Specify xx-name-eh and xx-name-rg respectively, XX- represent your initials to ensure uniqueness of the Event Hub name and Resource Group name
- 3. Click the checkbox to **Pin to the** dashboard, then select the **Create** button

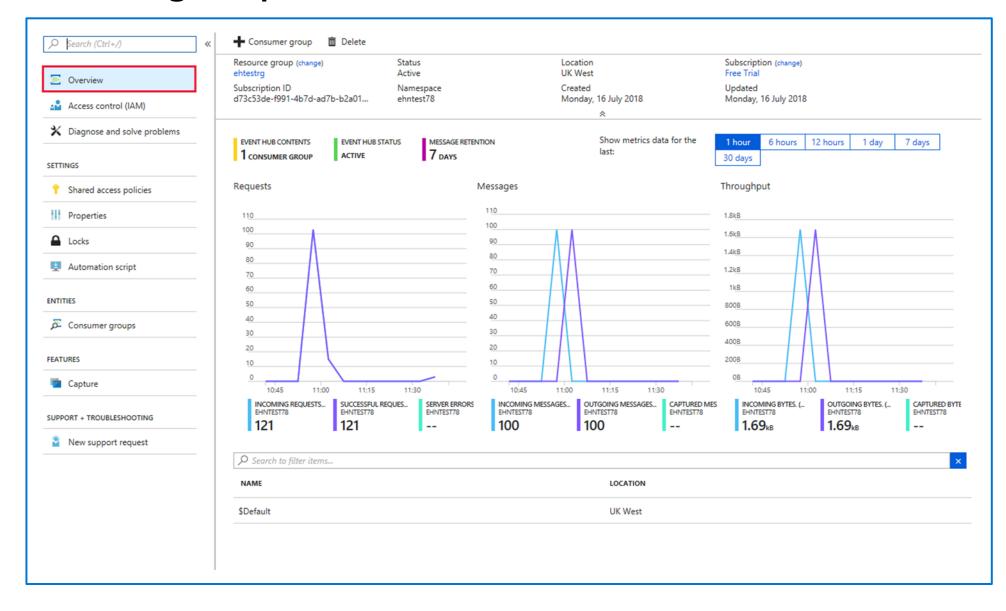
Create an event hub

- 1. After the deployment is complete, click the xx-name-eh event hub on the dashboard
- 2. Then, under **Entities**, select **Event Hubs**
- 3. To create the event hub, select the **+ Event Hub** button. Provide the name **socialstudy-eh**, and then select **Create**
- 4. To grant access to the event hub, we need to create a shared access policy. Select the **socialstudy-eh** event hub when it appears, and then, under **Settings**, select **Shared access policies**
- 5. Under **Shared access policies**, create a policy with **MANAGE** permissions by selecting **+ Add**. Give the policy the name of **xx-name-eh-sap**, check **MANAGE**, and then select **Create**
- 6. Select your new policy after it has been created, and then select the copy button for the **CONNECTION STRING PRIMARY KEY** entity
- 7. Paste the **CONNECTION STRING PRIMARY KEY** entity into Notepad, this is needed later in the exercise
- 8. Leave all windows open

Configure applications to use Event Hubs



Evaluating the performance of Event Hubs



Lesson 02: Work with data streams by using Azure Stream Analytics

What are data streams

Data streams:

In the context of analytics, data streams are event data generated by sensors or other sources that can be analyzed by another technology

Data stream processing approach:

There are two approaches. Reference data is streaming data that can be collected over time and persisted in storage as static data. In contrast, streaming data have relatively low storage requirements. And run computations in sliding windows

Data streams are used to:

Analyze data:

Continuously analyze data to detect issues and understand or respond to them

Understand systems:

Understand component or system behavior under various conditions to fuel further enhancements of said system

Trigger actions:

Trigger specific actions when certain thresholds are identified

Event processing

The process of consuming data streams, analyzing them, and deriving actionable insights out of them is called Event Processing and has three distinct components:

Event producer

Examples include sensors or processes that generate data continuously such as a heart rate monitor or a highway toll lane sensor

Event processor

An engine to consume event data streams and deriving insights from them. Depending on the problem space, event processors either process one incoming event at a time (such as a heart rate monitor) or process multiple events at a time (such as a highway toll lane sensor)

Event consumer

An application which consumes the data and takes specific action based on the insights. Examples of event consumers include alert generation, dashboards, or even sending data to another event processing engine

Processing events with Azure Stream Analytics

Microsoft Azure Stream Analytics is an event processing engine. It enables the consumption and analysis of high volumes of streaming data in real time

Source	Ingestion	Analytical engine	Destination
Sensors Systems Applications	Event Hubs IoT Hubs Azure Blob Store	Stream Analytics Query Language .NET SDK	Azure Data Lake Cosmos DB SQL Database Blob Store Power BI

Lesson 02: Transform data by using Azure Stream Analytics

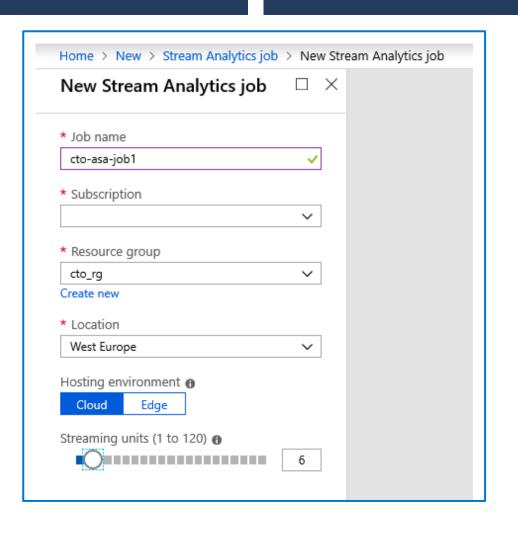
Create Stream Analytics service

Job name

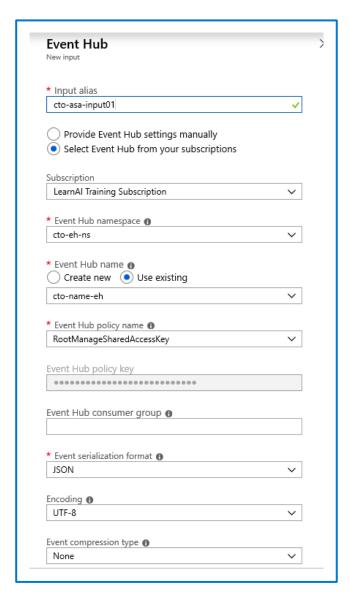
Subscription

Resource group

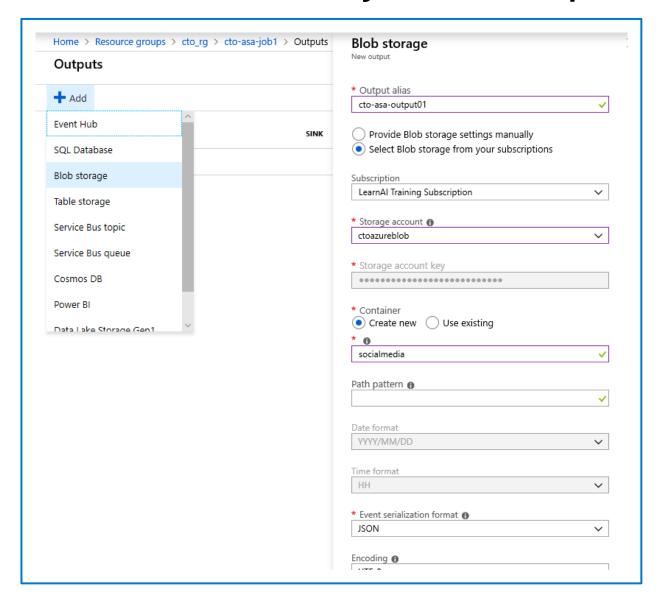
Location



Create a Stream Analytics Job input

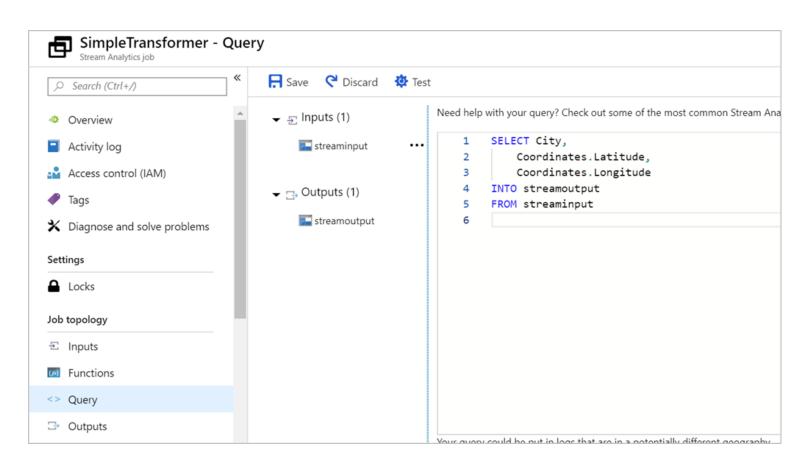


Create a Stream Analytics Job output



Transform data by using Azure Stream Analytics

- Declarative SQL like language
- Contains testing capabilities
- Performs aggregations over windows of time



Using Windowing functions with Azure Stream Analytics

Performing operations on the data contained in temporal windows is a common pattern. Stream Analytics has native support for windowing function including

Tumbling

Tumbling window functions are used to segment a data stream into distinct time segments and perform a function against them.

For example, tell me the count of tweets per time zone every 10 seconds

Hopping

Hopping window functions hop forward in time by a fixed period.

For example, every 5 seconds, give me the count of tweets for the last 10 seconds

Sliding

Sliding windows, output events only for points in time when the content of the window actually changes.

For example, give a count of all tweets which are tweeted more than 10 times on a given topic

Session

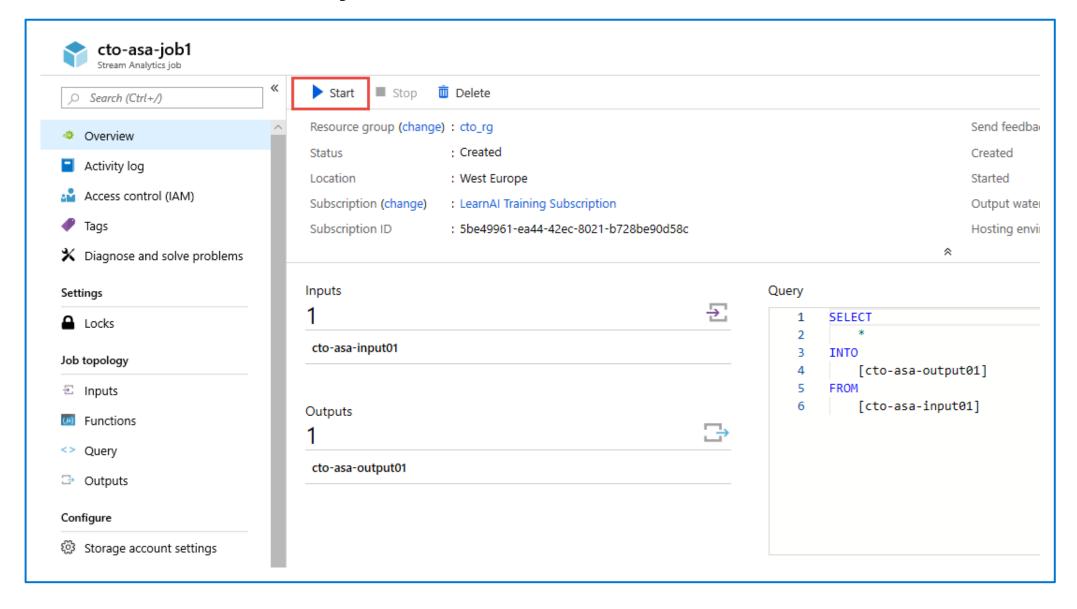
Session window functions group events that arrive at similar times, filtering out periods of time where there is no data.

For example, give the count of tweets that occur within 5 minutes of each other

Windowing functions examples with Azure Stream Analytics

Tumbling	Hopping	Sliding	Session
SELECT	SELECT	SELECT	SELECT
Timezone,	Timezone,	Topic,	Timezone,
Count(*) as Count	Count(*) as TotalTweet	Count(*)	Count(*)
FROM	FROM	FROM	FROM
TwitterStream	TwitterStream	TwitterStream	TwitterStream
TIMESTAMP BY	TIMESTAMP BY	TIMESTAMP BY	TIMESTAMP BY
CreatedAt	CreatedAt	CreatedAt	CreatedAt
GROUP BY	GROUP BY	GROUP BY	GROUP BY
Timezone	Topic	Topic	Topic
TUMBLINGWINDOW (second, 10)	HOPPINGWINDOW (second, 10, 5)	SLIDINGWINDOW (second, 10)	SESSIONWINDOW (minute 5, 10)
		HAVING COUNT(*) > 10	

Start a Stream Analytics Job

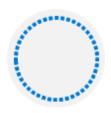


Review questions



Q01 – Which technology typically provide an ingestion point for data streaming in an event processing solution that uses static data as a source?

A01 – Azure Blob storage



Q02 – Which three parts consist of an Azure Stream Analytics job pipeline

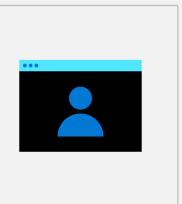
A02 – An input, a transformation query, and an output



Q03 – What query language does Azure Stream Analytics use?

A03 - SAQL

Lab: Real-time Stream Processing with Stream Analytics



http://fmdk.io/dp20310

Lab overview

This lab teaches you how to process streaming data with Azure Stream Analytics. You will ingest vehicle telemetry data into Event Hubs, then process that data in real time, using various windowing functions in Azure Stream Analytics. You will output the data to Azure Synapse Analytics. Finally, you will learn how to scale the Stream Analytics job to increase throughput.

Lab objectives

After completing this lab, you will be able to:

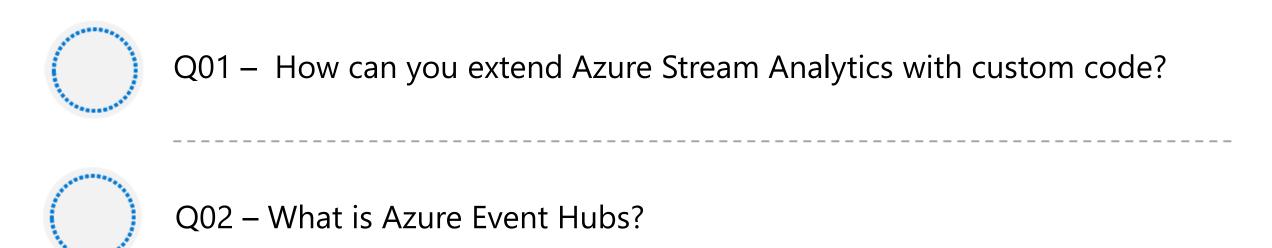
Use Stream Analytics to process real-time data from Event Hubs

Use Stream Analytics windowing functions to build aggregates and output to Synapse Analytics

Scale the Azure Stream Analytics job to increase throughput through partitioning

Repartition the stream input to optimize parallelization

Lab review





Module summary

In this module, you have learned about:

Azure Stream Analytics

Azure Event Hubs

Windowing Functions

Partitioning

Azure Synapse Analytics

Next steps

After the course, consider visiting the website that explores a [Azure Stream Analytics solution patterns] Azure Stream Analytics solution pattern and the associated documentation that goes into more depth about this architecture.

