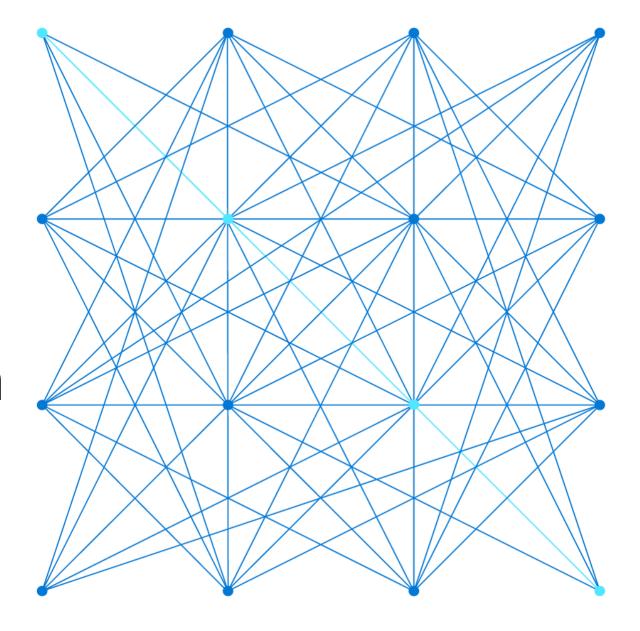
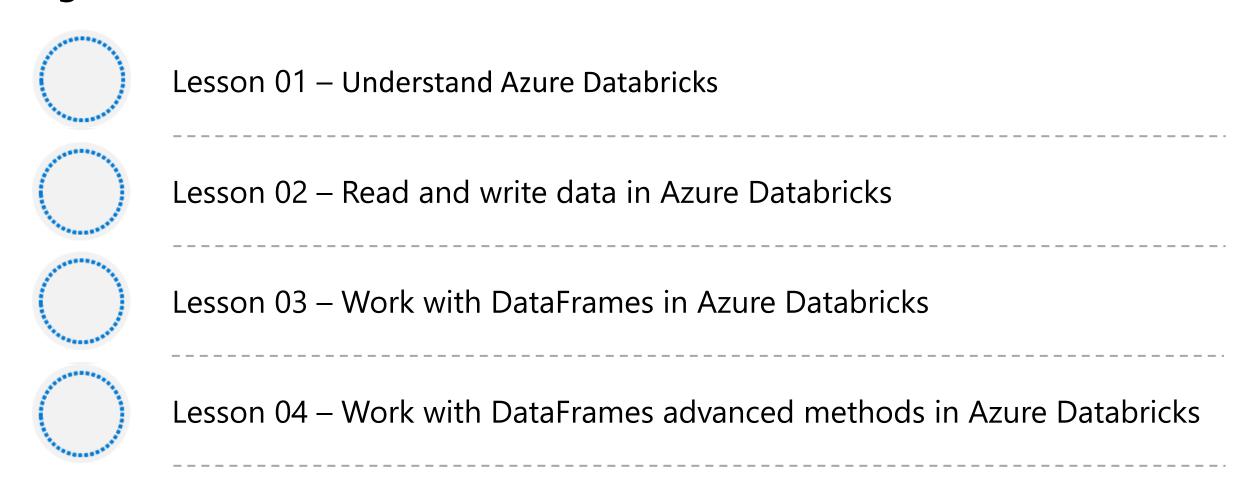


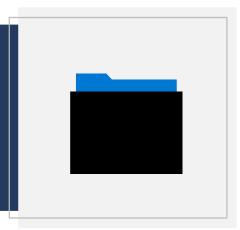
DP-203T00:
Data Exploration
and Transformation
in Azure Databricks



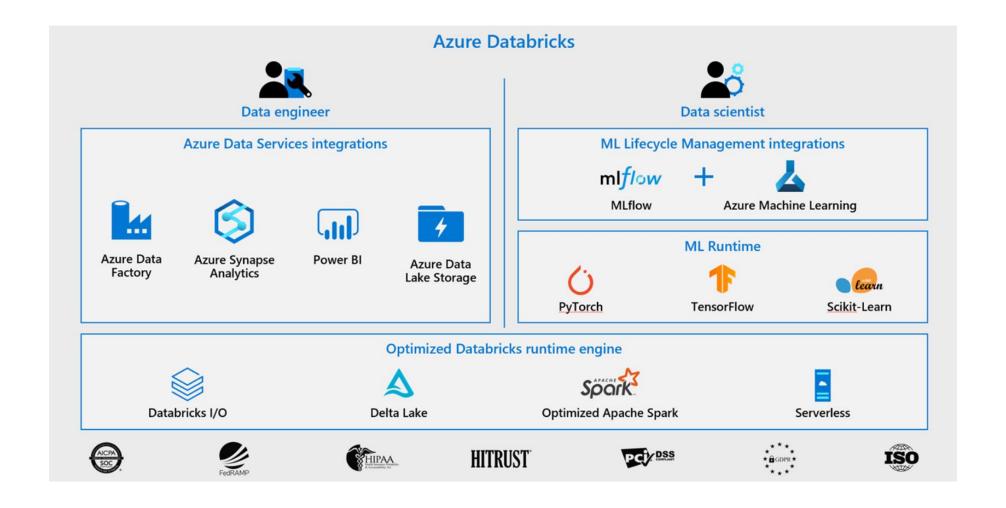
# Agenda



# **Lesson 01: Understand Azure Databricks**



## **Understand Azure Databricks**



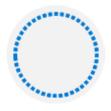
# Lesson 02: Read and write data in Azure Databricks

## Read and write data in Azure Databricks



## Multiple format support

Reading data from CSV, PARQUET, JSON and many others



## **Integrated with several Azure Data Services**

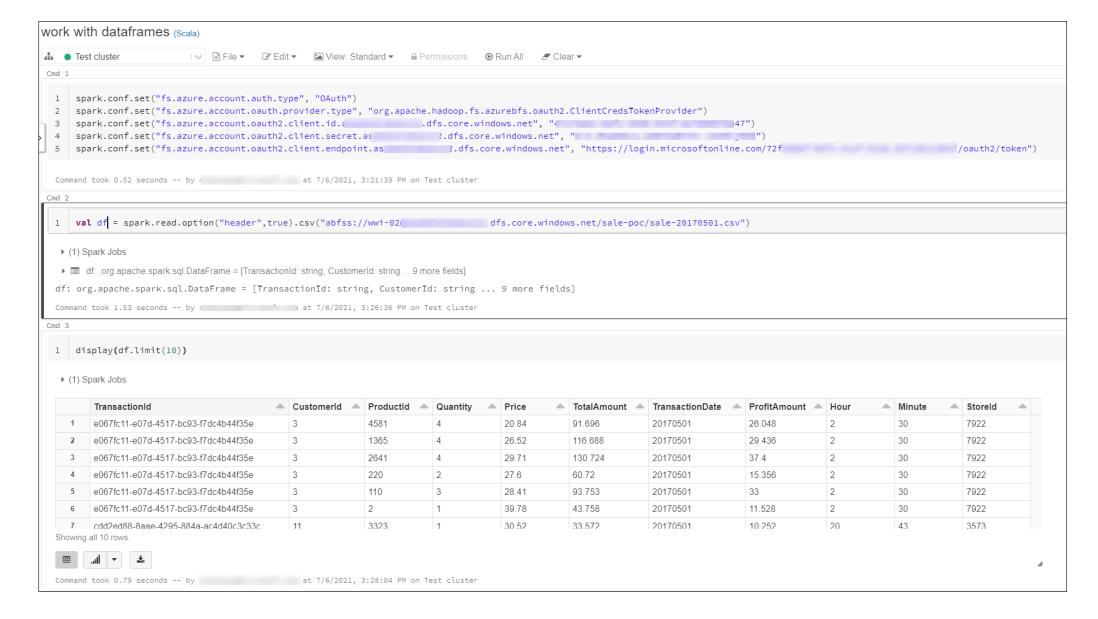
Reading and writing from and to Azure Data Lake Storage, Azure Synapse Analytics, etc.



## Notebook experience

Reading and writing by simply writing code in a shared notebook experience

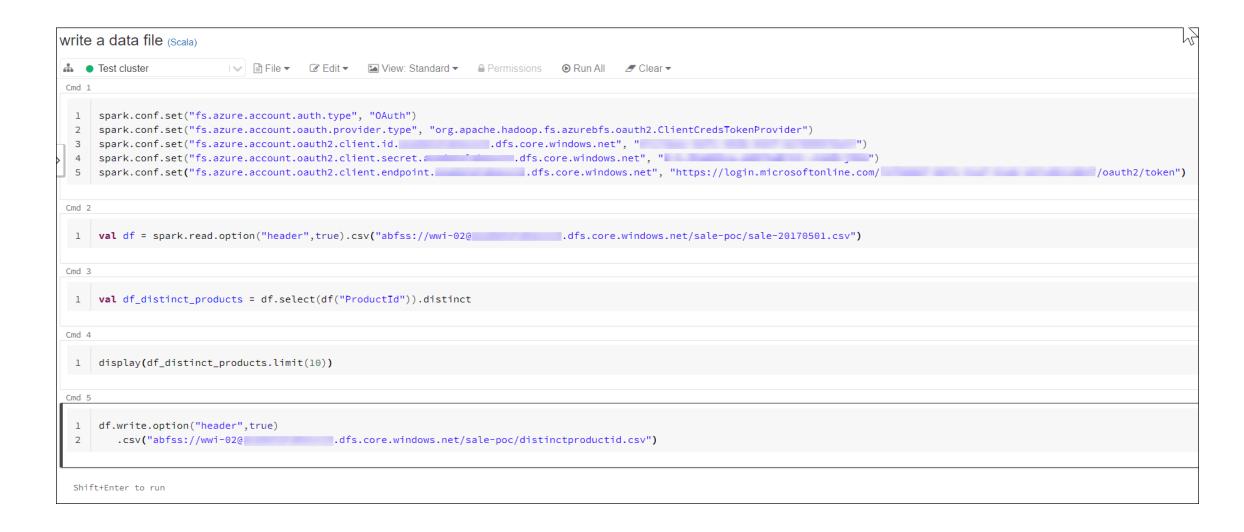
## Read data in Azure Databricks



# Working with Select in Azure Databricks

SQL	DataFrame (Python)
SELECT col_1 FROM myTable	df.select(col("col_1"))
DESCRIBE myTable	df.printSchema()
SELECT * FROM myTable WHERE col_1 > 0	$df.filter(col("col_1") > 0)$
GROUP BY col_2	groupBy(col("col_2"))
ORDER BY col_2	orderBy(col("col_2"))
WHERE year(col_3) > 1990	filter(year(col("col_3")) > 1990)
SELECT * FROM myTable LIMIT 10	df.limit(10)
display(myTable) (text format)	df.show()
display(myTable) (html format)	display(df)

## Write data in Azure Databricks



# Lesson 03: Work with DataFrames in Azure Databricks

## Work with DataFrames in Azure Databricks

Apache Spark DataFrame API reading data in a single command

```
parquetDir = source + "/wikipedia/pagecounts/staging_parquet_en_only_clean/"

pagecountsEnAllDF = (spark # Our SparkSession & Entry Point
    .read # Our DataFrameReader
    .parquet(parquetDir) # Returns an instance of DataFrame
)
print(pagecountsEnAllDF) # Python hack to see the data type
```

# Working with transformations in Azure Databricks

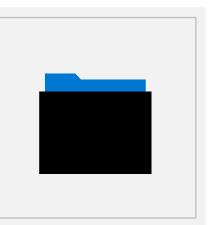
Transformations	Description
Select()	The select() command enables you to specify the columns to include in a query
drop()	The drop() command enables you to specify the columns you don't want
distinct()	The distinct() command returns a distinct set of values in a DataFrame
dropDuplicates()	The dropDuplicates() command is an alias of the distinct() command.
show()	The show() command is part of the core Spark API and simply prints the results to the console
display()	The display() command provides more flexibility than show() such as downloading results against csv, rendering charts and showing up to 100 rows
limit()	The limit() command can be used to control the number of records that are returned to a DataFrame

# **Optimize DataFrames in Azure Databricks**

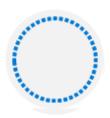
Mix DataFrame operations

```
(pagecountsEnAllDF
   .cache()  # Mark the DataFrame as cached
   .count()  # Materialize the cache
)
```

Lesson 04: Work with DataFrames advanced methods in Azure Databricks



## Work with DataFrames advanced methods in Azure Databricks



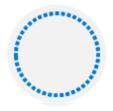
## **DateTime manipulation**

Enabling different DateTime techniques to use across DataFrames



## **Aggregate Functions**

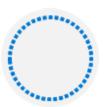
groupBy() function, sum(), count(), avg(), min(), max() functions



## **Deduplication of Data**

Removing duplicates, by ensuring you only keep 1 record

# **Review questions**



Q01 – How do you list files in DBFS within a notebook?

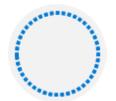
A01 – %fs ls /my-file-path

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Q02 – How do you create a DataFrame object?

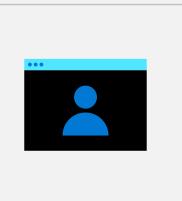
A02 – Introduce a variable name and equate it to something like myDataFrameDF =



Q03 – You need to find the average of sales transactions by storefront. Which of the following aggregates would you use?

A03 – df.groupBy(col("storefront")).avg("completedTransactions")

Lab: Data Exploration and Transformation in Azure Databricks



http://fmdk.io/dp2033

#### Lab overview

This lab teaches you how to use various Apache Spark DataFrame methods to explore and transform data in Azure Databricks. You will learn how to perform standard DataFrame methods to explore and transform data. You will also learn how to perform more advanced tasks, such as removing duplicate data, manipulate date/time values, rename columns, and aggregate data.

#### Lab objectives

After completing this lab, you will be able to:

Use DataFrames in Azure Databricks to explore and filter data

Cache a DataFrame for faster subsequent queries

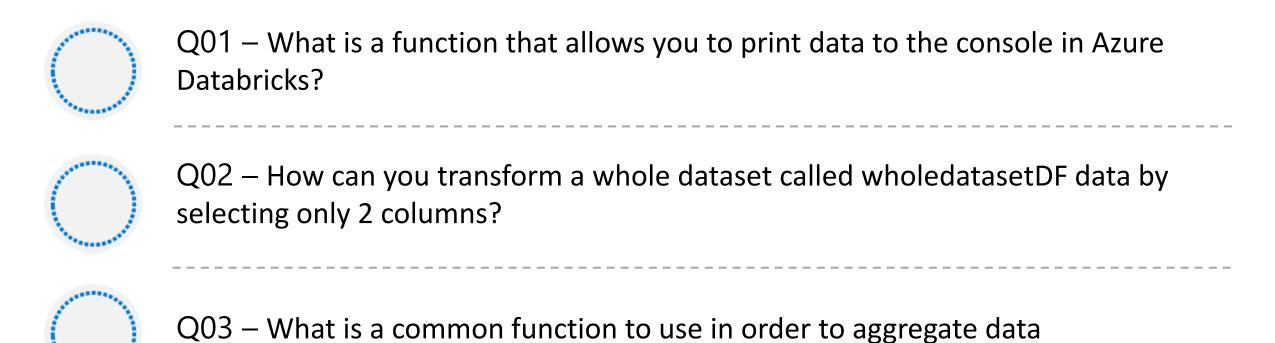
Remove duplicate data

Manipulate date/time values

Remove and rename DataFrame columns

Aggregate data stored in a DataFrame

## Lab review



# Module summary

In this module, you have learned about:

Azure Databricks

Transformation Techniques in Azure Databricks

Data exploration techniques

DataFrame methods

### Next steps

After the course, consider visiting the website that explores the [<u>Azure Databricks</u> <u>concepts</u>] and architectures where the associated documentation goes more in depth about architectur es and concepts related to Azure Databricks.

