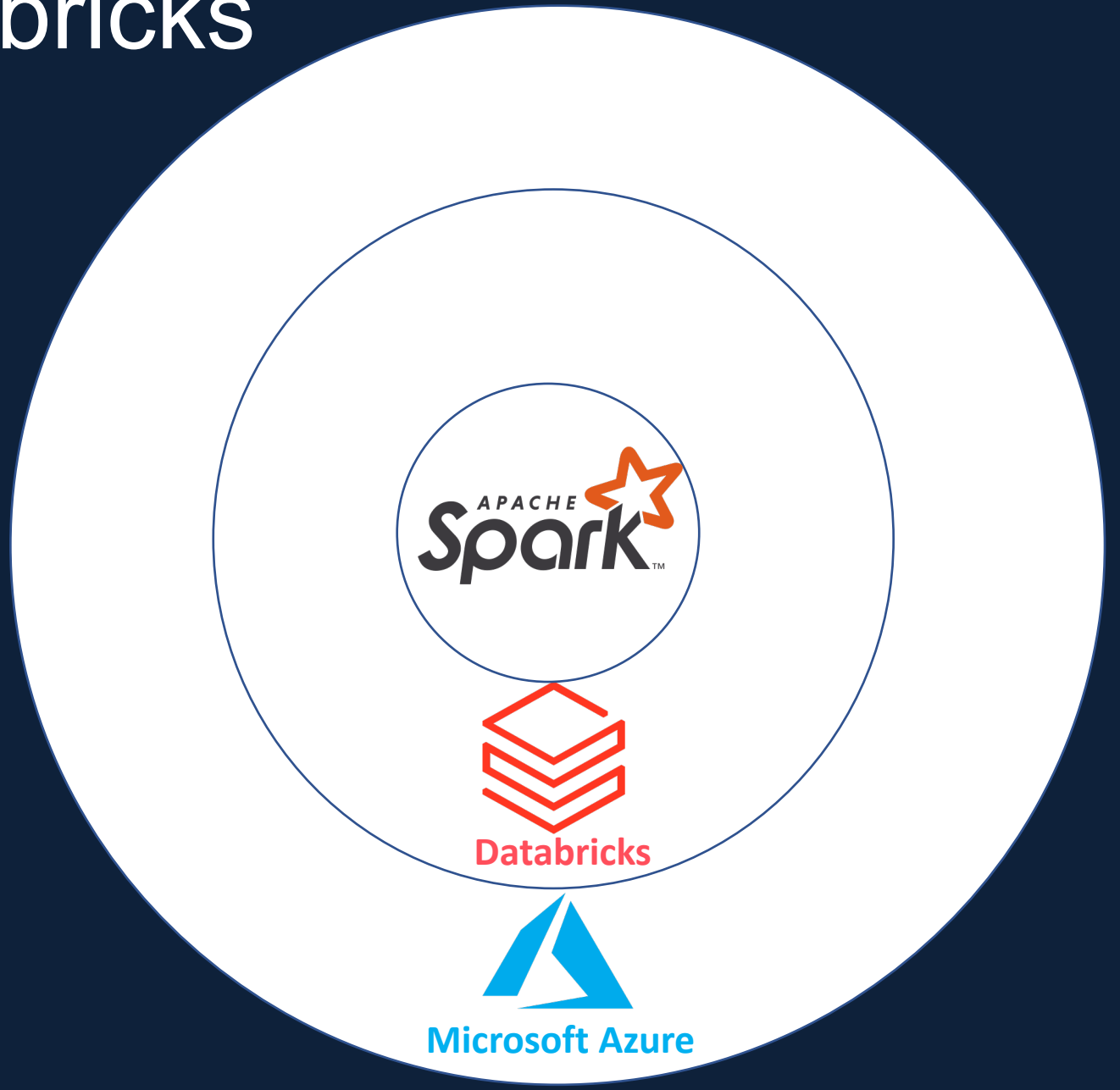
Introduction to Azure Databricks

Azure Databricks



Apache Spark

Apache Spark is a lightning-fast unified analytics engine for big data processing and machine learning

- **100% Open source under Apache License**
- **Simple and easy to use APIs**
- **In-memory processing engine**
- **Distributed computing Platform**
- **Unified engine which supports SQL, streaming, ML and graph processing**

Apache Spark Architecture

Spark SQL

Spark Streaming

Spark ML

Spark Graph

DataFrame / Dataset APIs

Spark SQL Engine

Catalyst Optimizer

Tungsten

Spark Core

Scala

Python

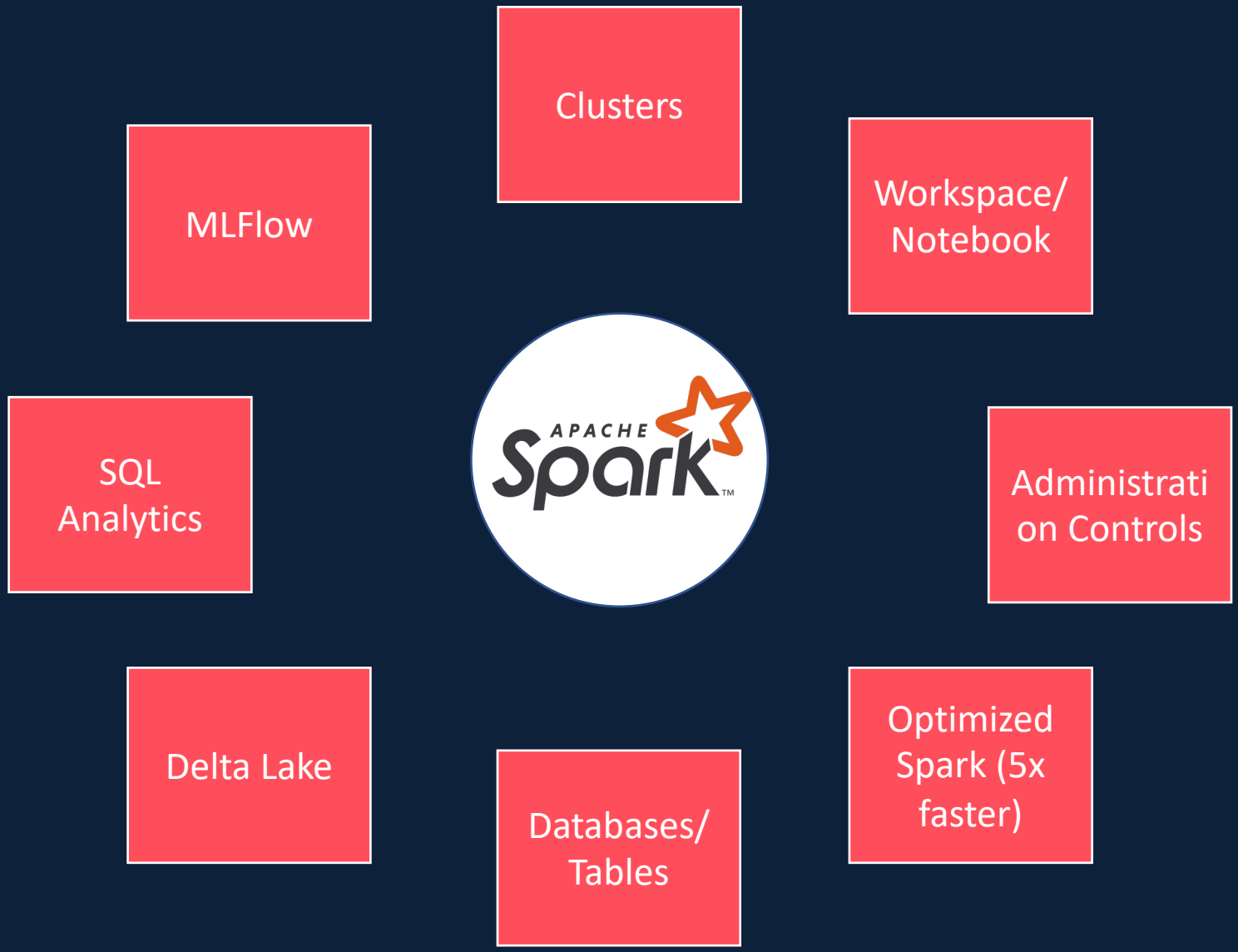
Java

R

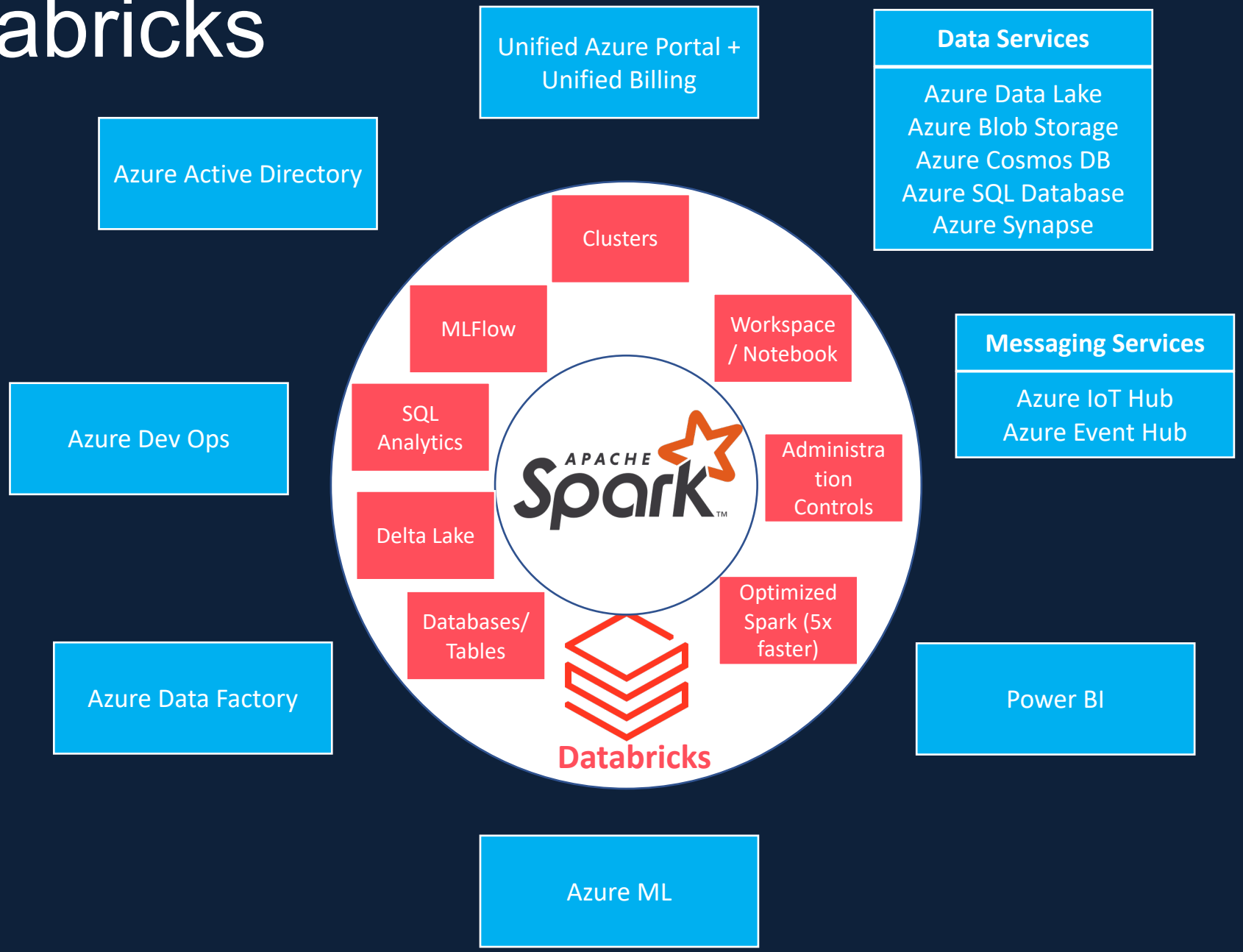
Resilient Distributed Dataset (RDD)

Spark Standalone, YARN, Apache Mesos, Kubernetes

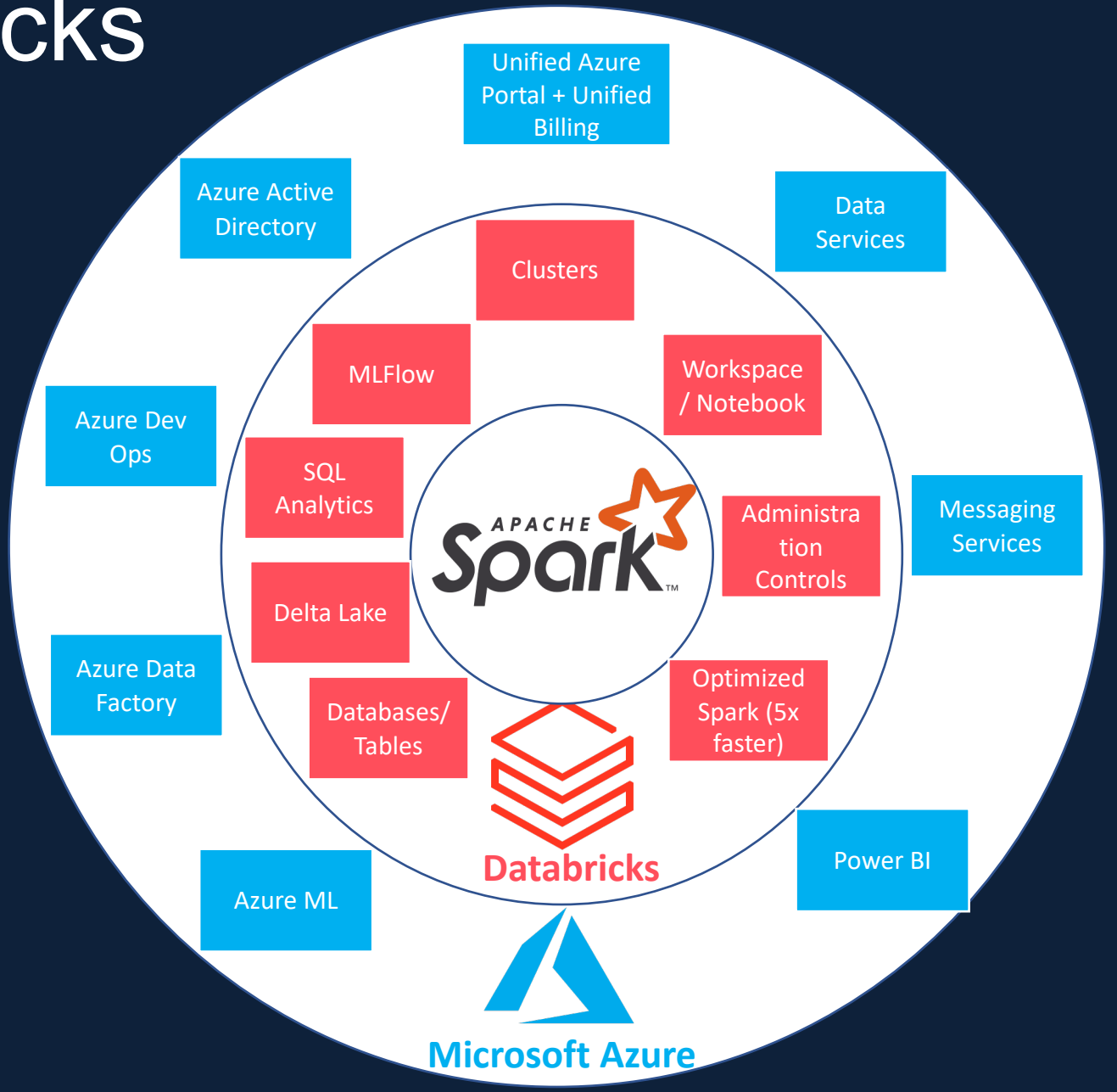
Databricks


Clusters
MLFlow
Workspace/ Notebook
APACHE Spark
SQL Analytics
Administrati on Controls
Delta Lake
Databases/ Tables
Optimized Spark (5x faster)

Azure Databricks

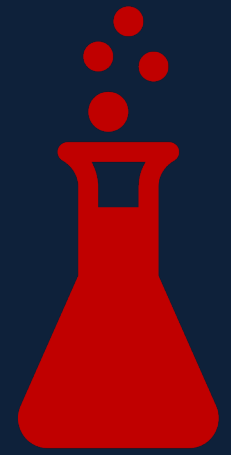


Azure Databricks

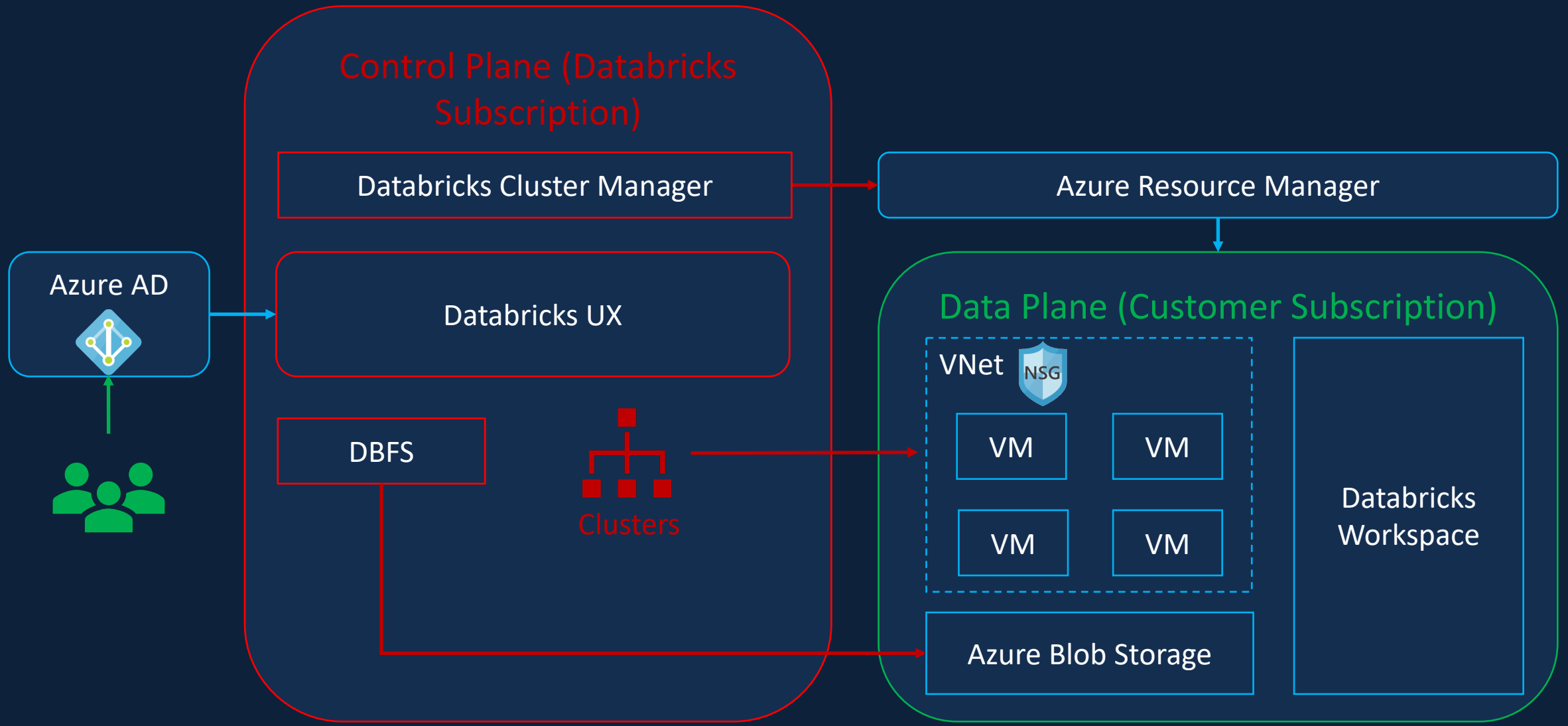


Databricks Service Overview

Creating Azure Databricks Service



Azure Databricks Architecture



Databricks Workspace Components

Notebooks

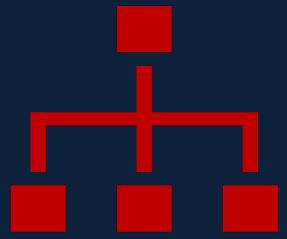
Data

Clusters

Jobs

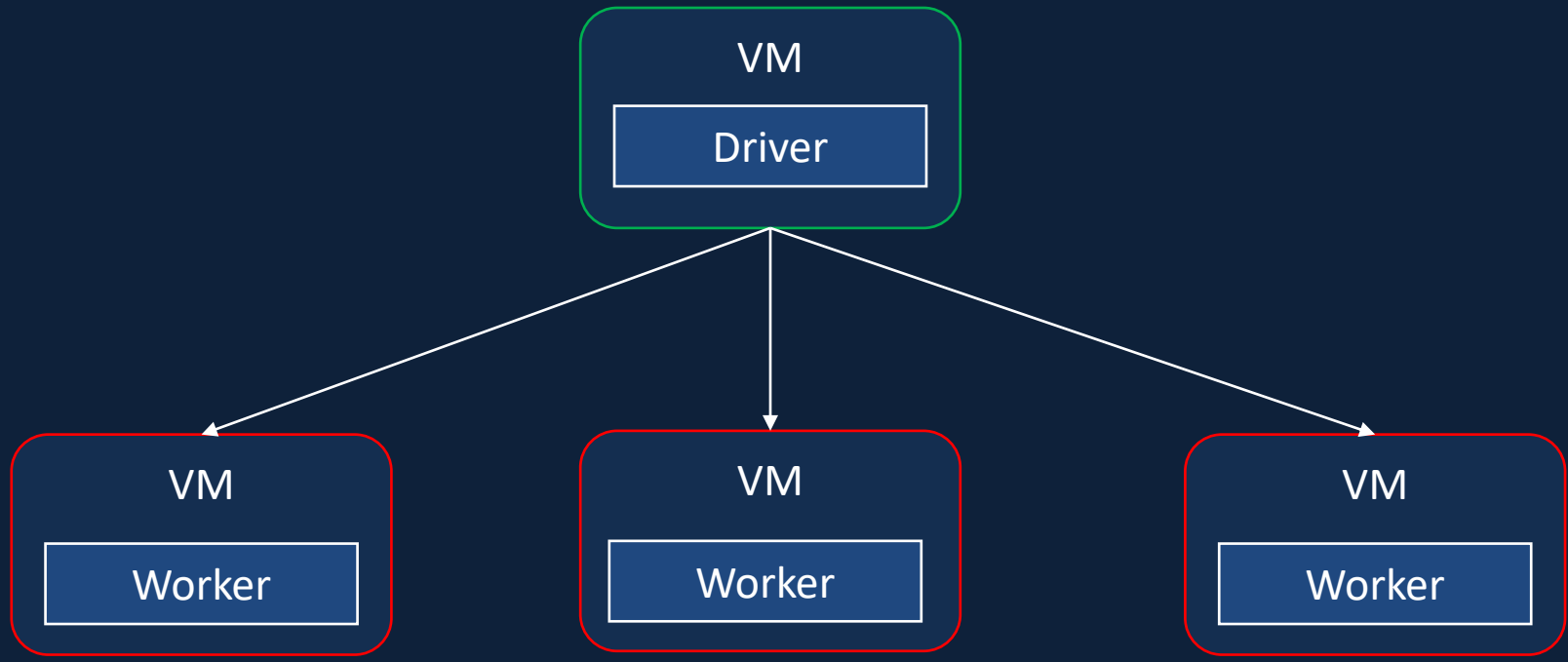
Models

Databricks Clusters



- What is Databricks Cluster
- Cluster Types
- Cluster Configuration
- Creating a cluster
- Cluster Pools

Databricks Cluster



Cluster Types

All Purpose	Job Cluster
Created manually	Created by Jobs
Persistent	Terminated at the end of the job
Suitable for interactive workloads	Suitable for automated workloads
Shared among many users	Isolated just for the job
Expensive to run	Cheaper to run

Cluster Configuration

Cluster Mode

Standard

Single User

No Process Isolation

No task preemption

Support for all DSL

For production workloads & adhoc development

High Concurrency

Multiple Users

Provides Process Isolation

Provides task preemption

Doesn’t support Scala

For interactive analysis & adhoc development

Single Node

Single User

No Process Isolation

No task preemption

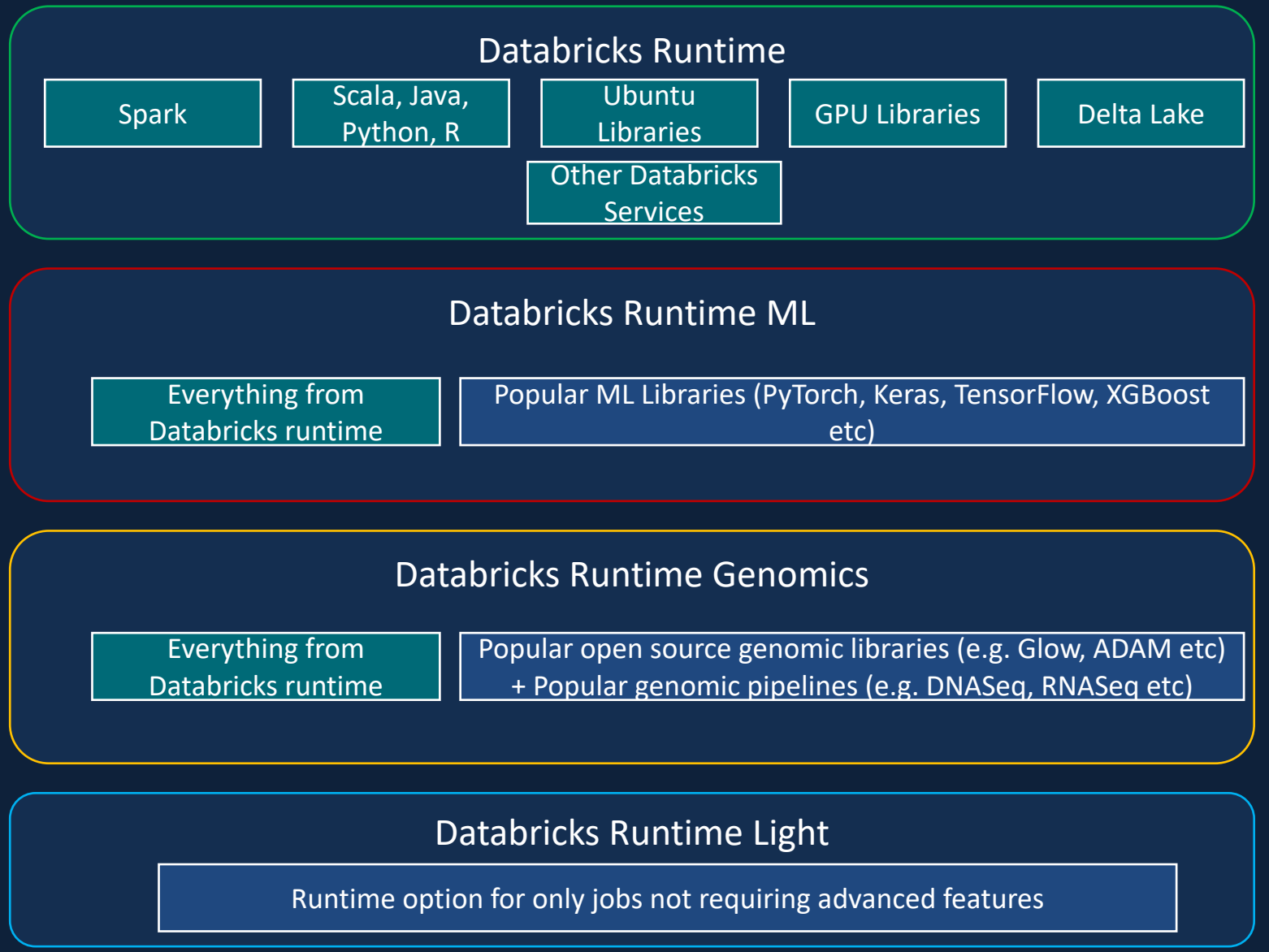
Support for all DSL

Light weight workload for ML & data analysis

Cluster Configuration

Cluster Mode

Databricks Runtime



Cluster Configuration

Cluster Mode

Databricks Runtime

Auto Termination

Auto Termination

- Terminates the cluster after X minutes of inactivity
- Default value for Single Node and Standard clusters is 120 minutes
- High Concurrency clusters do not have a default auto termination set
- Users can specify a value between 10 and 10000 mins as the duration

Cluster Configuration

Cluster Mode

Databricks Runtime

Auto Termination

Auto Scaling

Auto Scaling

- User specifies the min and max work nodes
- Auto scales between min and max based on the workload
- Not recommended for streaming workloads

Cluster Configuration

Cluster Mode

Databricks Runtime

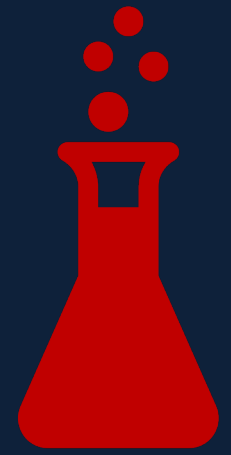
Auto Termination

Auto Scaling

Cluster VM Type/ Size

- Memory Optimized
- Compute Optimized
- Storage Optimized
- General Purpose
- GPU Accelerated

Creating Databricks Cluster



Cluster Configuration

Cluster Mode

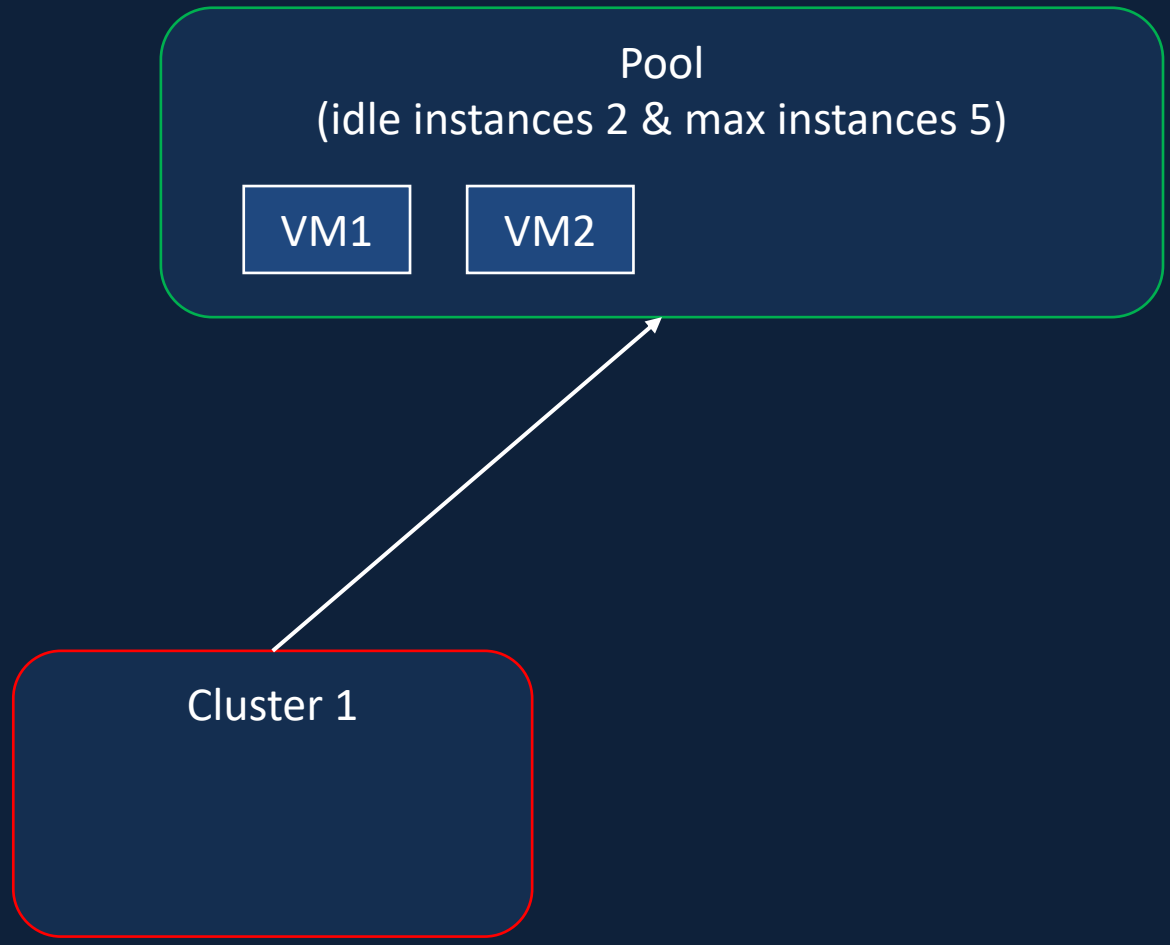
Databricks Runtime

Auto Termination

Auto Scaling

Cluster VM Type/ Size

Cluster Pool



Cluster Configuration

Cluster Mode

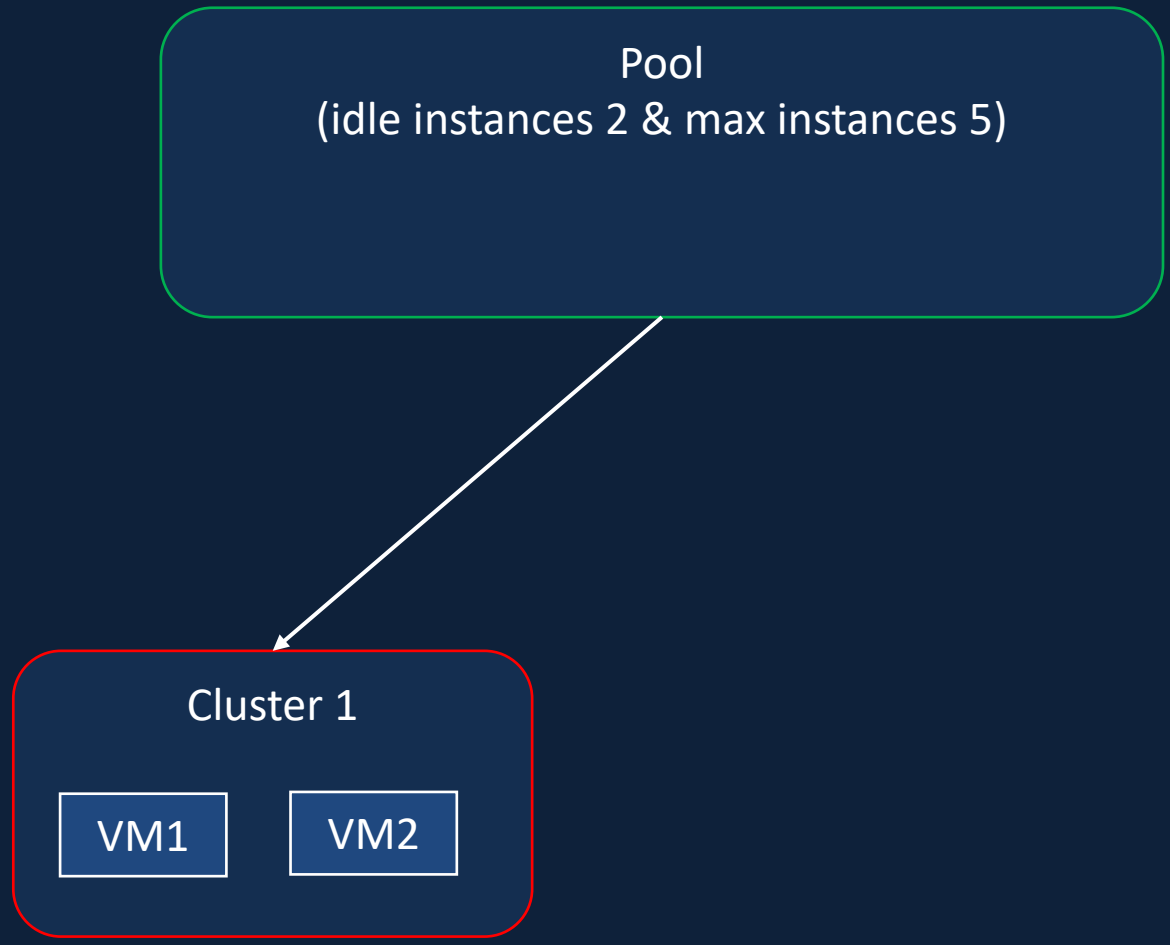
Databricks Runtime

Auto Termination

Auto Scaling

Cluster VM Type/ Size

Cluster Pool



Cluster Configuration

Cluster Mode

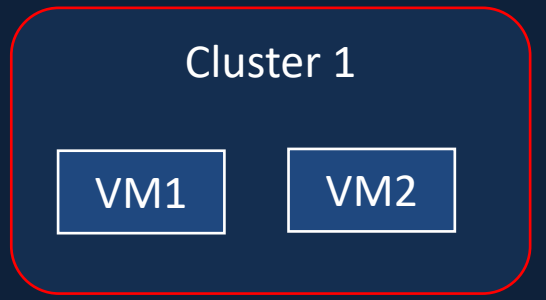
Databricks Runtime

Auto Termination

Auto Scaling

Cluster VM Type/ Size

Cluster Pool



Creating Cluster Pool

Databricks Notebooks

- What’s a notebook
- Creating a notebook
- Magic Commands
- Databricks Utilities

Creating Notebooks

Magic Commands

Databricks Utilities

File System Utilities

Notebook Workflow Utilities

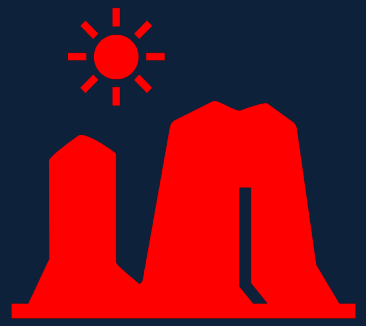
Widget Utilities

Secrets Utilities

Library Utilities

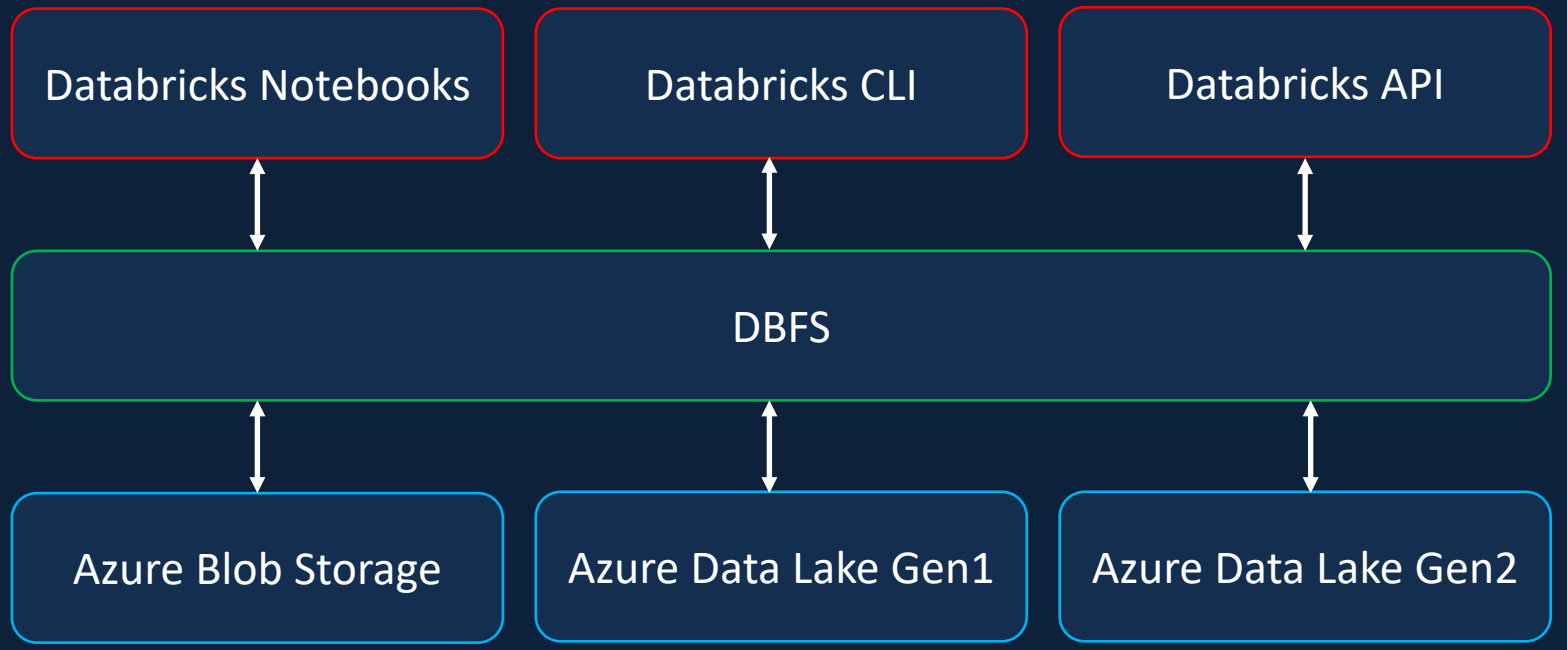
Databricks Utilities

Databricks Mounts



- What is DBFS
- What are Databricks mounts
- Mount ADLS container to databricks
- Create Service Principal
- Create Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2
- Creating Azure Key Valut
- Creating Databricks secret scope

Databricks File System (DBFS)



Databricks File System (DBFS)

Benefits

Access data without requiring credentials

Access files using file semantics rather than storage URLs (e.g. /mnt/storage1)

Stores files to object storage (e.g. Azure Blob), so you get all the benefits from Azure

Databricks File System (DBFS)

DBFS Root

Backed up by Azure Blob Storage in Databricks created resource group

Default storage location, but not recommended for user data

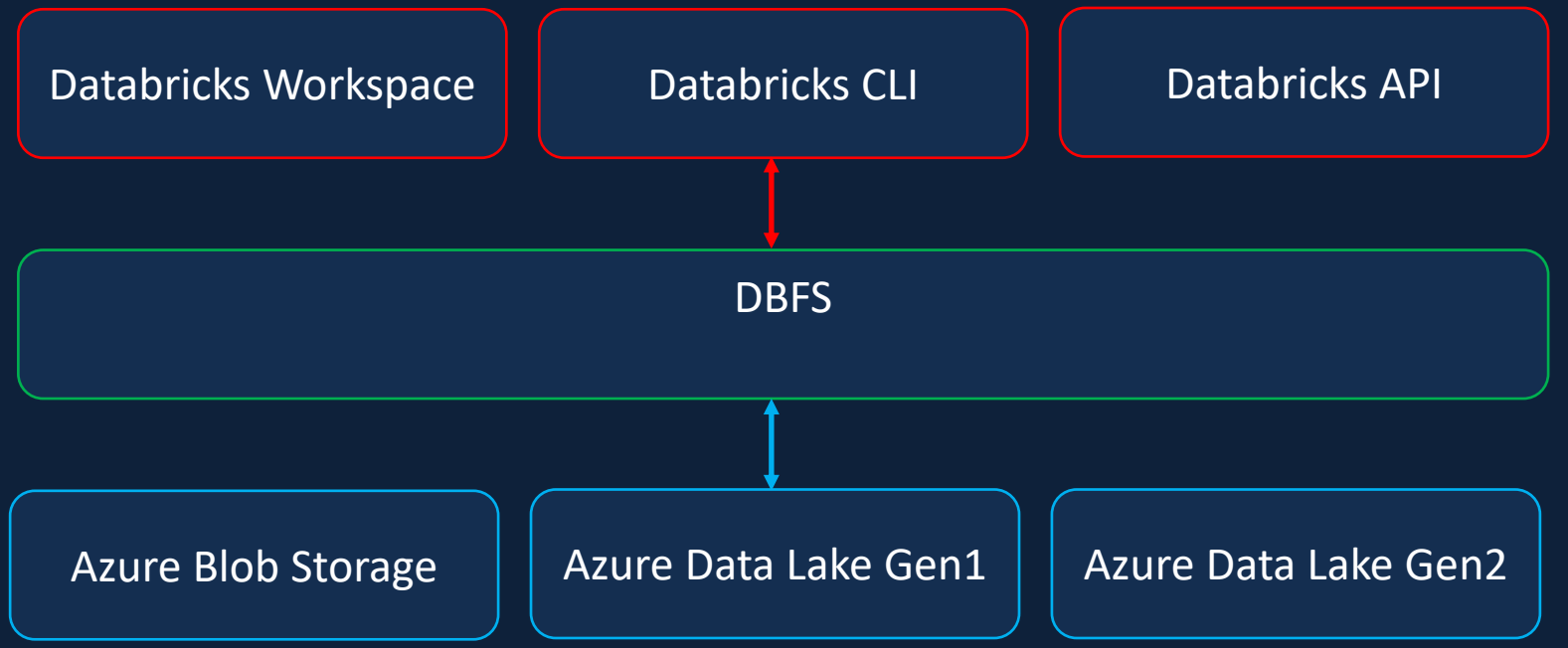
Access storage via web UI (Special Folder FileStore)

Query results are stored here (e.g. display commands)

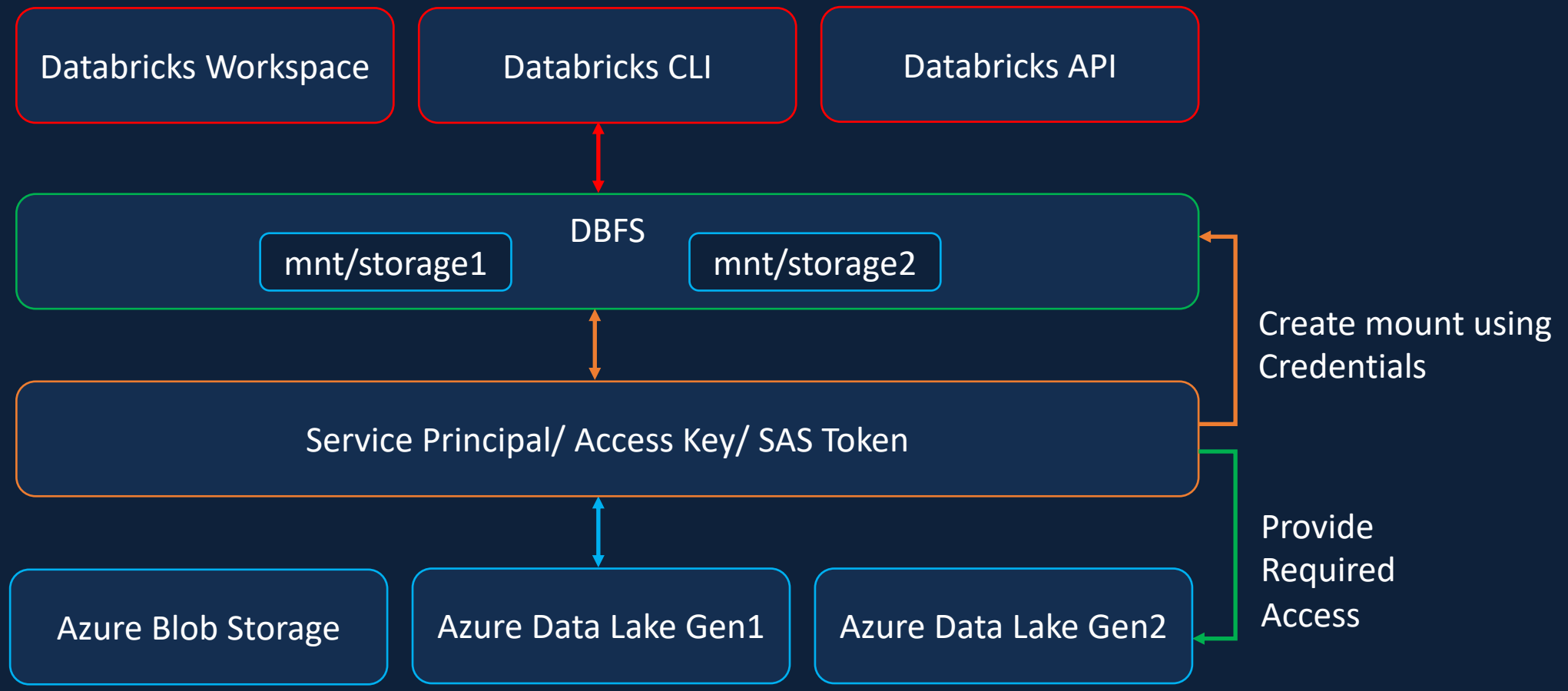
Contains data and metadata for managed (non-external) tables

DBFS Root Demo

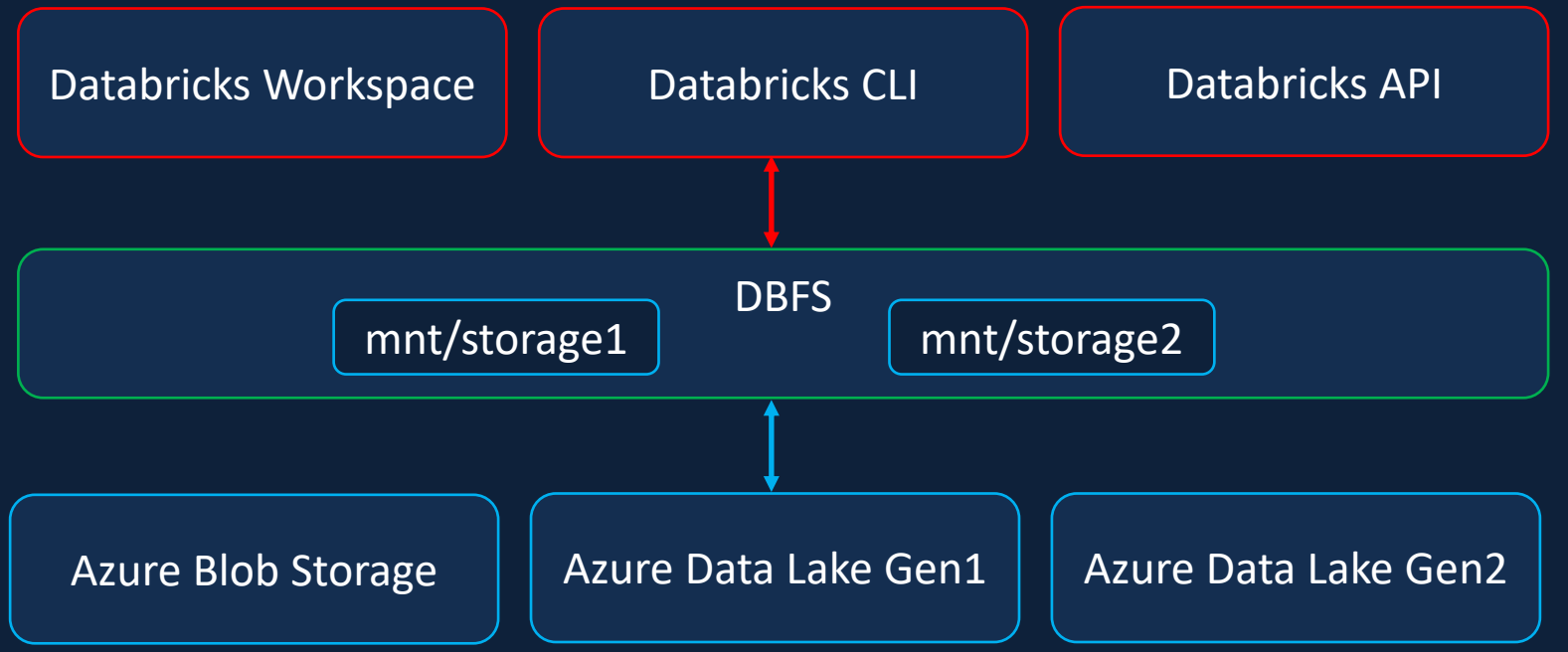
Mounting Azure Storage



Mounting Azure Storage



Mounting Azure Storage



Mounting Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2

Create Azure Storage Account (Data Lake Gen2)

Create Azure Service Principal

Provide required access to the service principal

Create the mount using the service principal

Creating Azure Storage Account (Data Lake Gen2)

Creating Azure Service Principal

Mounting Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2

Demo

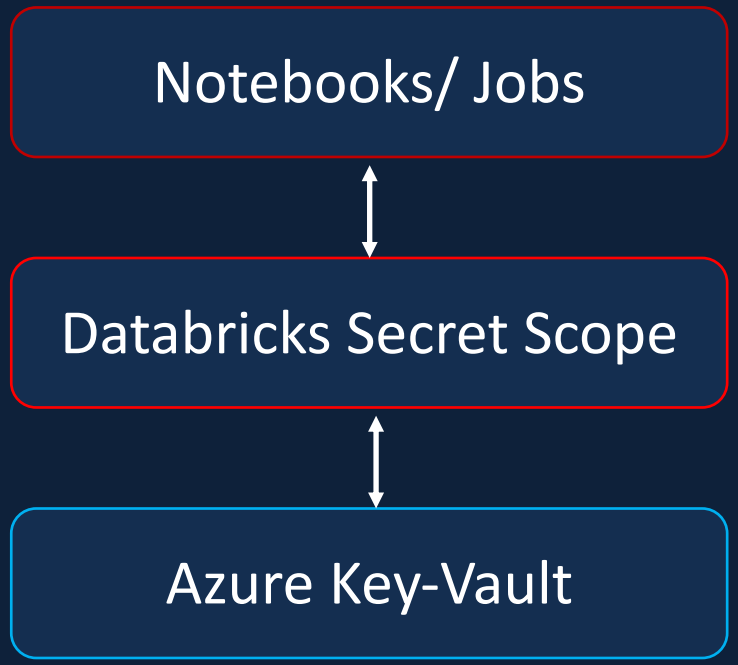
Secret Scope

Secret scopes help store the credentials securely and reference them in notebooks and jobs when required

Databricks backed Secret Scope

Azure Key-vault backed Secret Scope

Secret Scope



Get secrets using dbutils.secrets.get

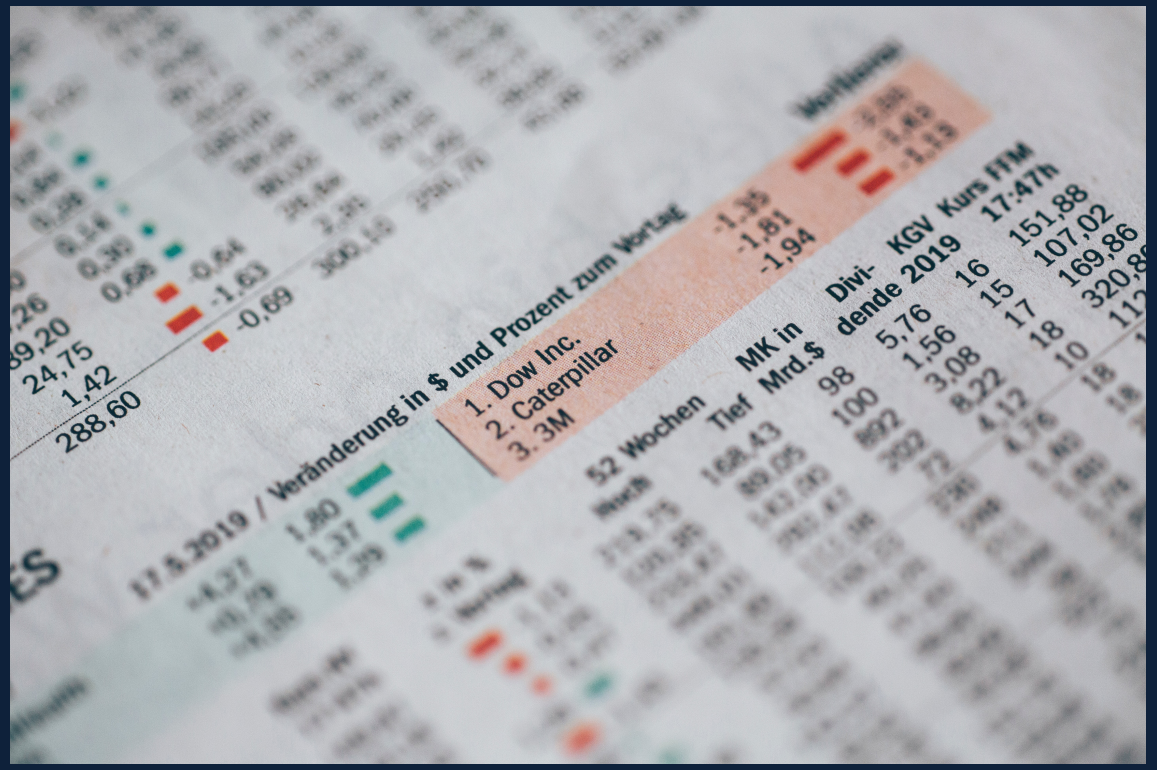
Create Databricks secret scope

Add secrets to the key vault

Demo

Project Overview

- What is formula1
- Formula1 data source & datasets
- Prepare the data for the project
- Project Requirements
- Solution Architecture



Data Overview

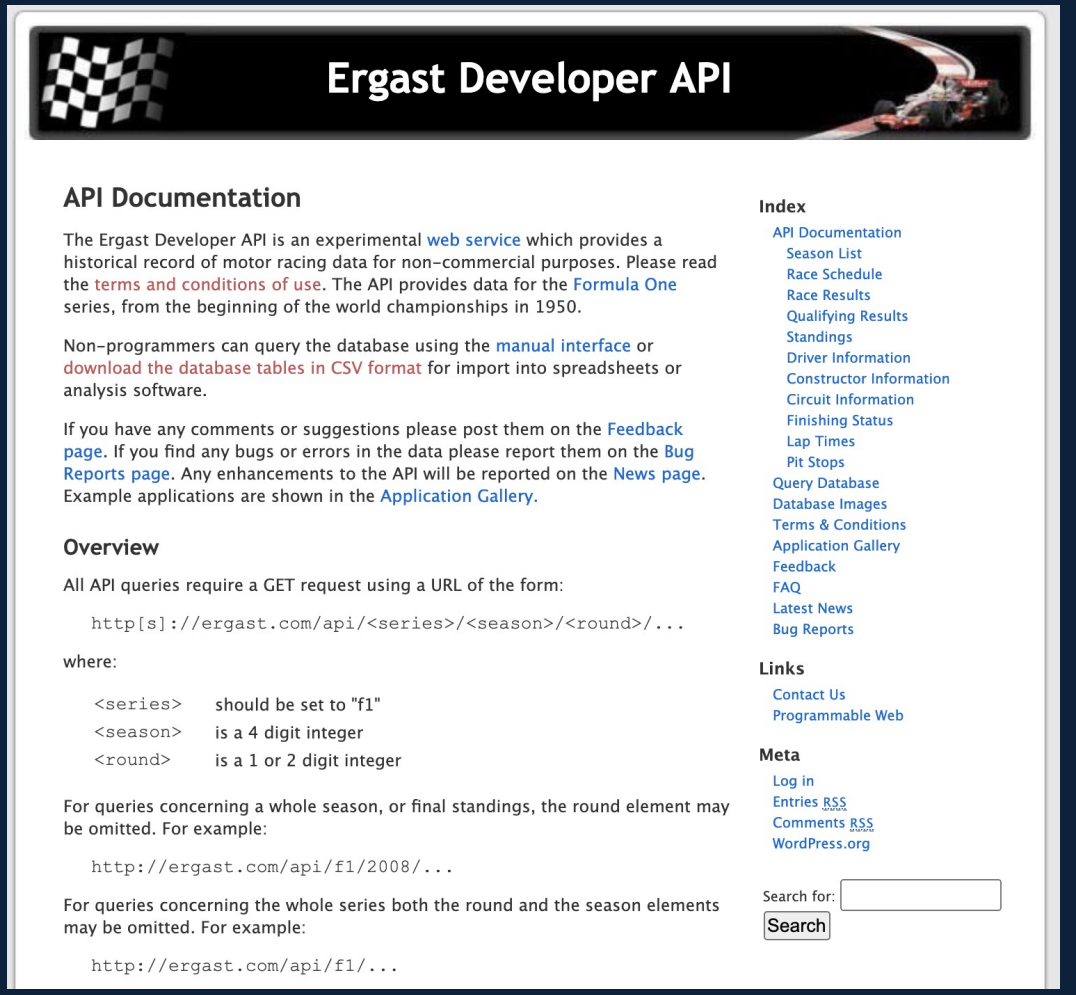

Santander
HUBLOT
SCUDERIA FERRARI
7
V-Power
Santander
MAHLE
Ray-Ban
ups
infor
SINGHA

Formula1

Formula1 Overview

Formula1 Data Source

http://ergast.com/mrd/



Ergast Developer API

API Documentation

The Ergast Developer API is an experimental web service which provides a historical record of motor racing data for non-commercial purposes. Please read the terms and conditions of use. The API provides data for the Formula One series, from the beginning of the world championships in 1950.

Non-programmers can query the database using the manual interface or download the database tables in CSV format for import into spreadsheets or analysis software.

If you have any comments or suggestions please post them on the Feedback page. If you find any bugs or errors in the data please report them on the Bug Reports page. Any enhancements to the API will be reported on the News page. Example applications are shown in the Application Gallery.

Overview

All API queries require a GET request using a URL of the form:

```
http[s]://ergast.com/api/<series>/<season>/<round>/...
```

where:

`<series>`	should be set to "f1"
`<season>`	is a 4 digit integer
`<round>`	is a 1 or 2 digit integer

For queries concerning a whole season, or final standings, the round element may be omitted. For example:

```
http://ergast.com/api/f1/2008/...
```

For queries concerning the whole series both the round and the season elements may be omitted. For example:

```
http://ergast.com/api/f1/...
```

Index

- API Documentation
  - Season List
  - Race Schedule
  - Race Results
  - Qualifying Results
  - Standings
  - Driver Information
  - Constructor Information
  - Circuit Information
  - Finishing Status
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- Query Database
- Database Images
- Terms & Conditions
- Application Gallery
- Feedback
- FAQ
- Latest News
- Bug Reports

Links

- Contact Us
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Meta

- Log in
- Entries RSS
- Comments RSS
- WordPress.org

Search for: Search

Formula1 Data Source

Formula1 Data Files

Circuits	CSV
Races	CSV
Constructors	Single Line JSON
Drivers	Single Line Nested JSON
Results	Single Line JSON
PitStops	Multi Line JSON
LapTimes	Split CSV Files
Qualifying	Split Multi Line JSON Files

Import Raw Data to Data Lake

Project Requirements

Data Ingestion Requirements

- Ingest All 8 files into the data lake
- Ingested data must have the schema applied
- Ingested data must have audit columns
- Ingested data must be stored in columnar format (i.e., Parquet)
- Must be able to analyze the ingested data via SQL
- Ingestion logic must be able to handle incremental load

Data Transformation Requirements

- Join the key information required for reporting to create a new table.
- Join the key information required for Analysis to create a new table.
- Transformed tables must have audit columns
- Must be able to analyze the transformed data via SQL
- Transformed data must be stored in columnar format (i.e., Parquet)
- Transformation logic must be able to handle incremental load

Reporting Requirements

- Driver Standings
- Constructor Standings

Analysis Requirements

- Dominant Drivers
- Dominant Teams
- Visualize the outputs
- Create Databricks Dashboards

Scheduling Requirements

- Scheduled to run every Sunday 10PM
- Ability to monitor pipelines
- Ability to re-run failed pipelines
- Ability to set-up alerts on failures

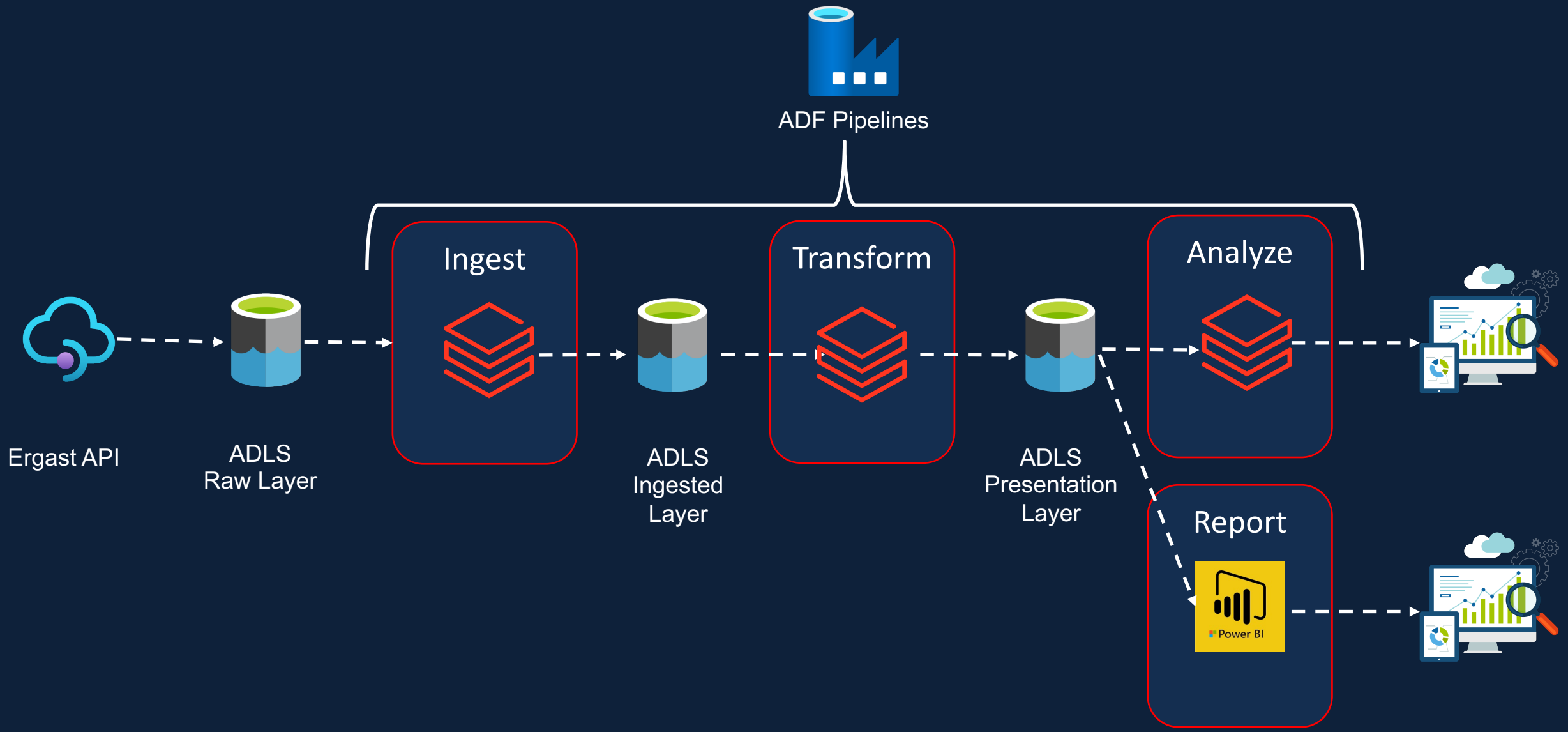
Other Non-Functional Requirements

- Ability to delete individual records
- Ability to see history and time travel
- Ability to roll back to a previous version

Blank

Solution Architecture Overview

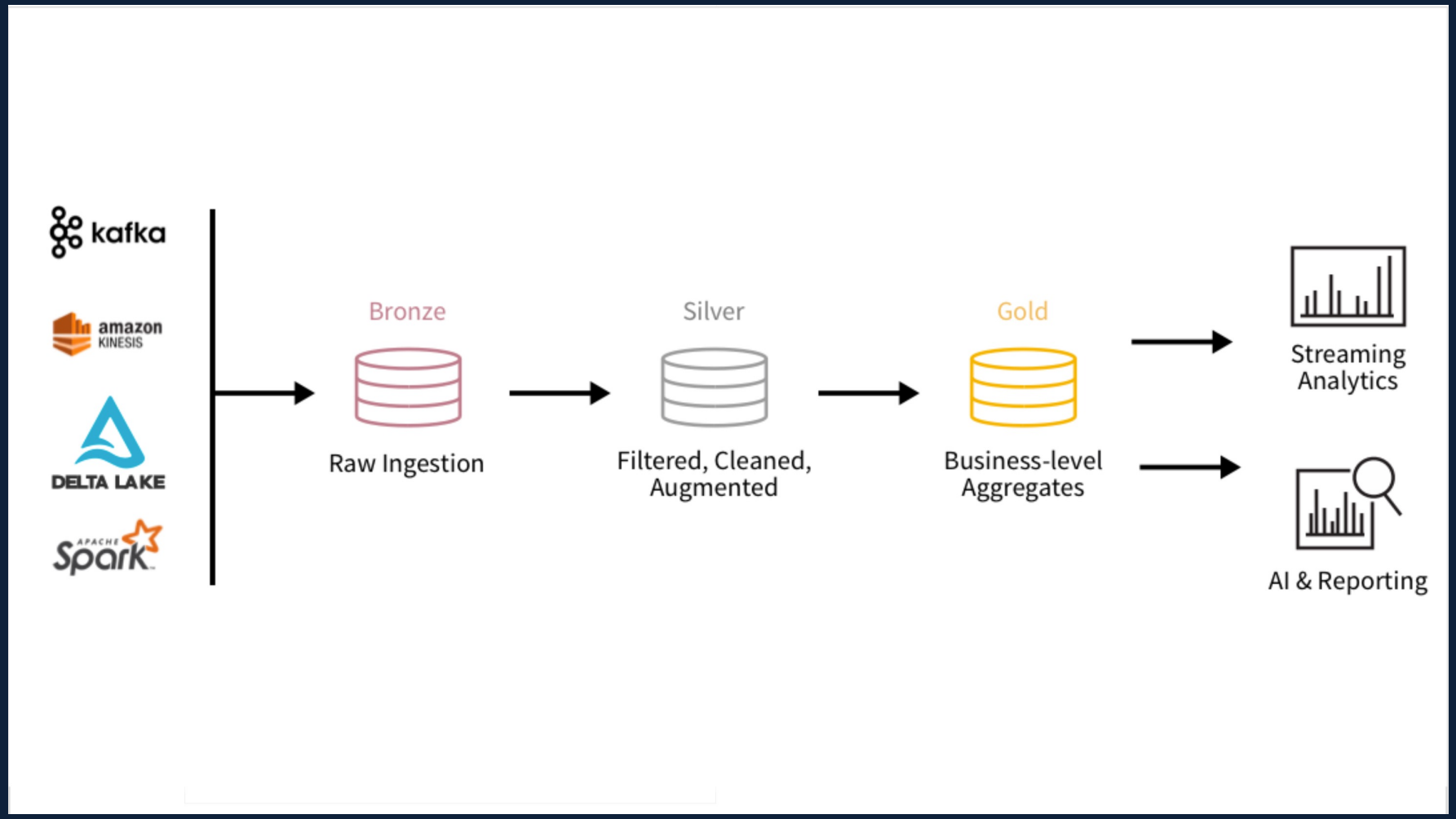
Solution Architecture



Azure Databricks Modern Analytics Architecture

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/solution-ideas/articles/azure-databricks-modern-analytics-architecture

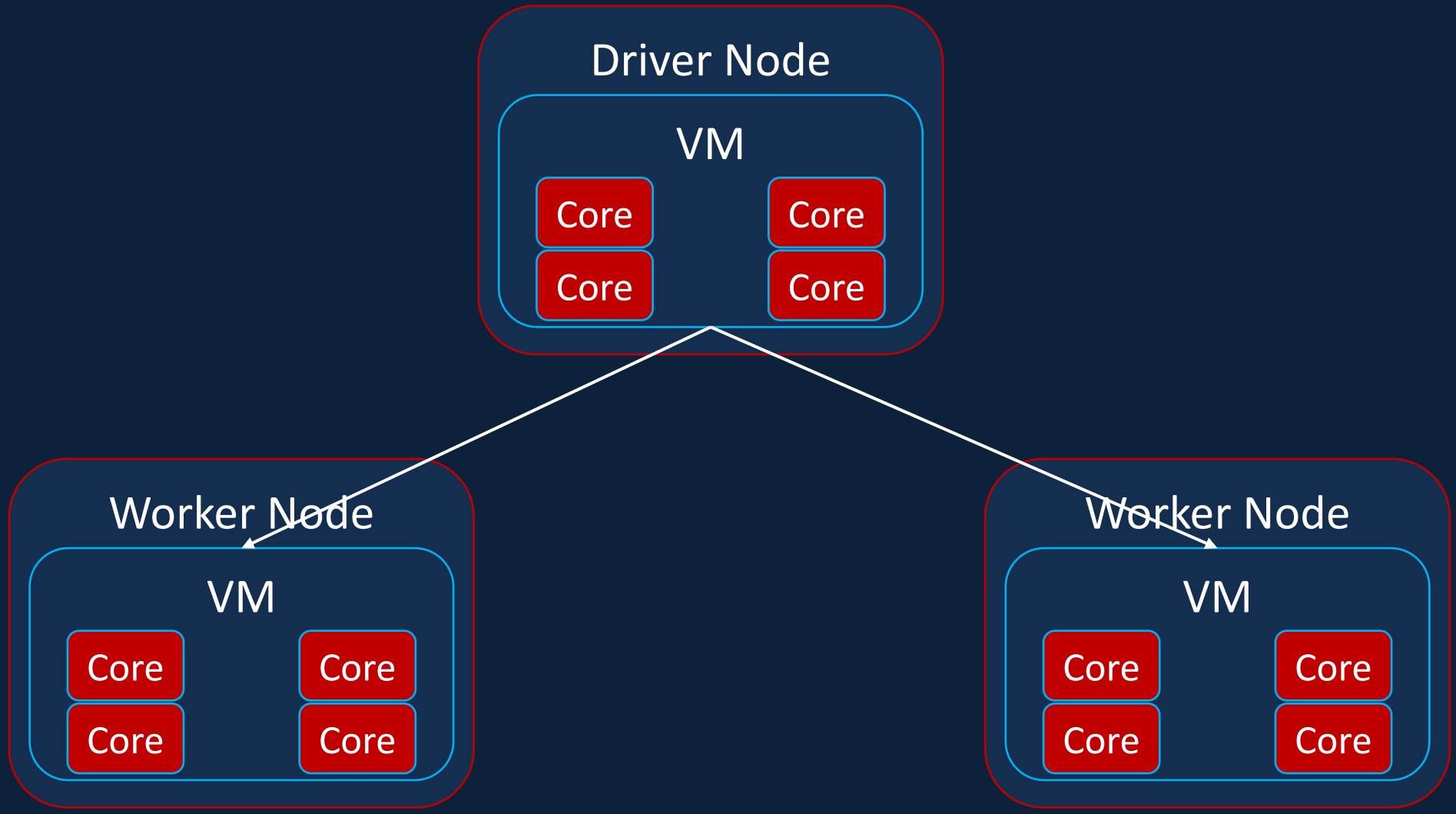
Databricks Architecture



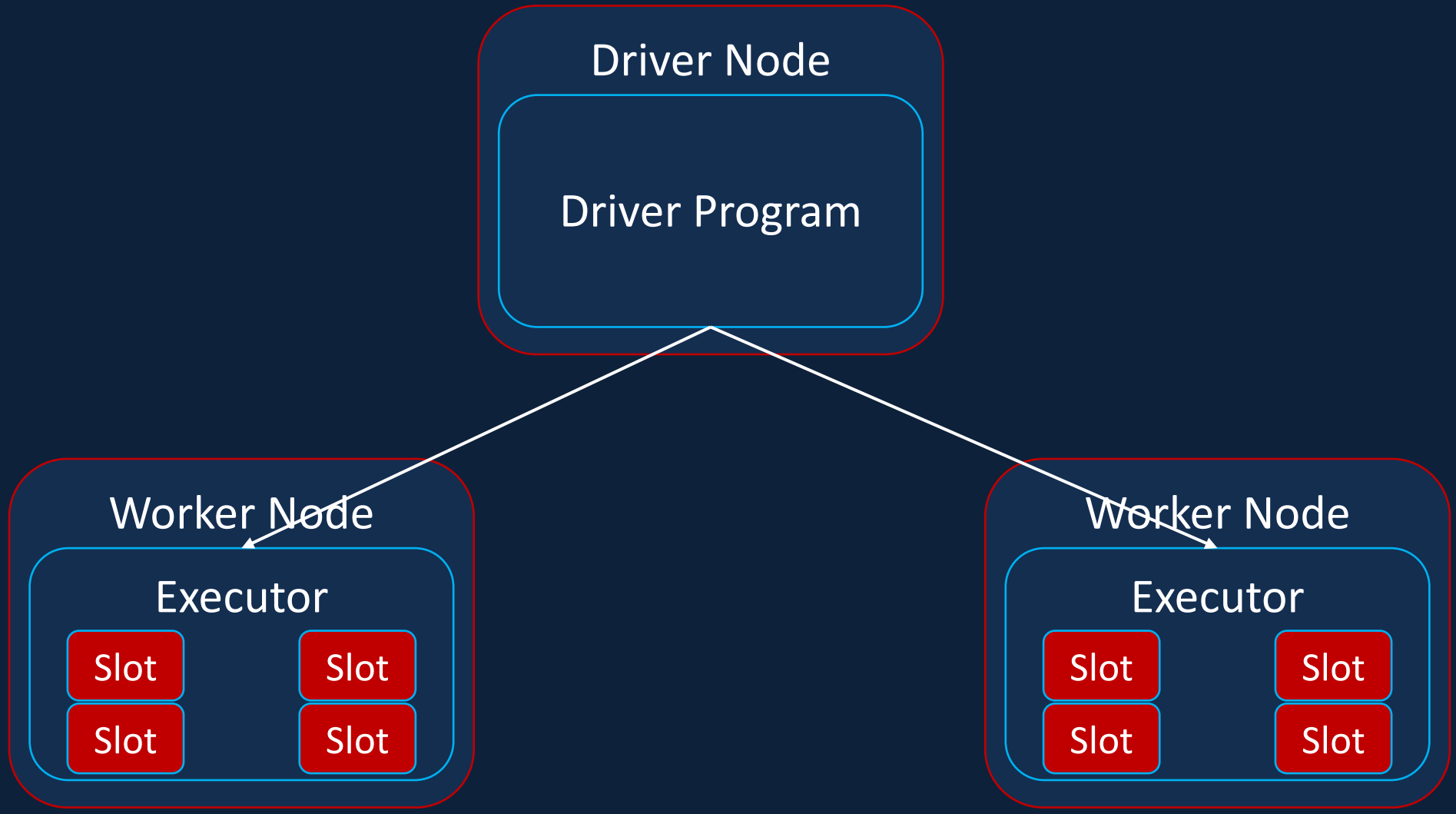
https://databricks.com/solutions/data-pipelines

Spark Architecture

Spark Architecture



Spark Architecture



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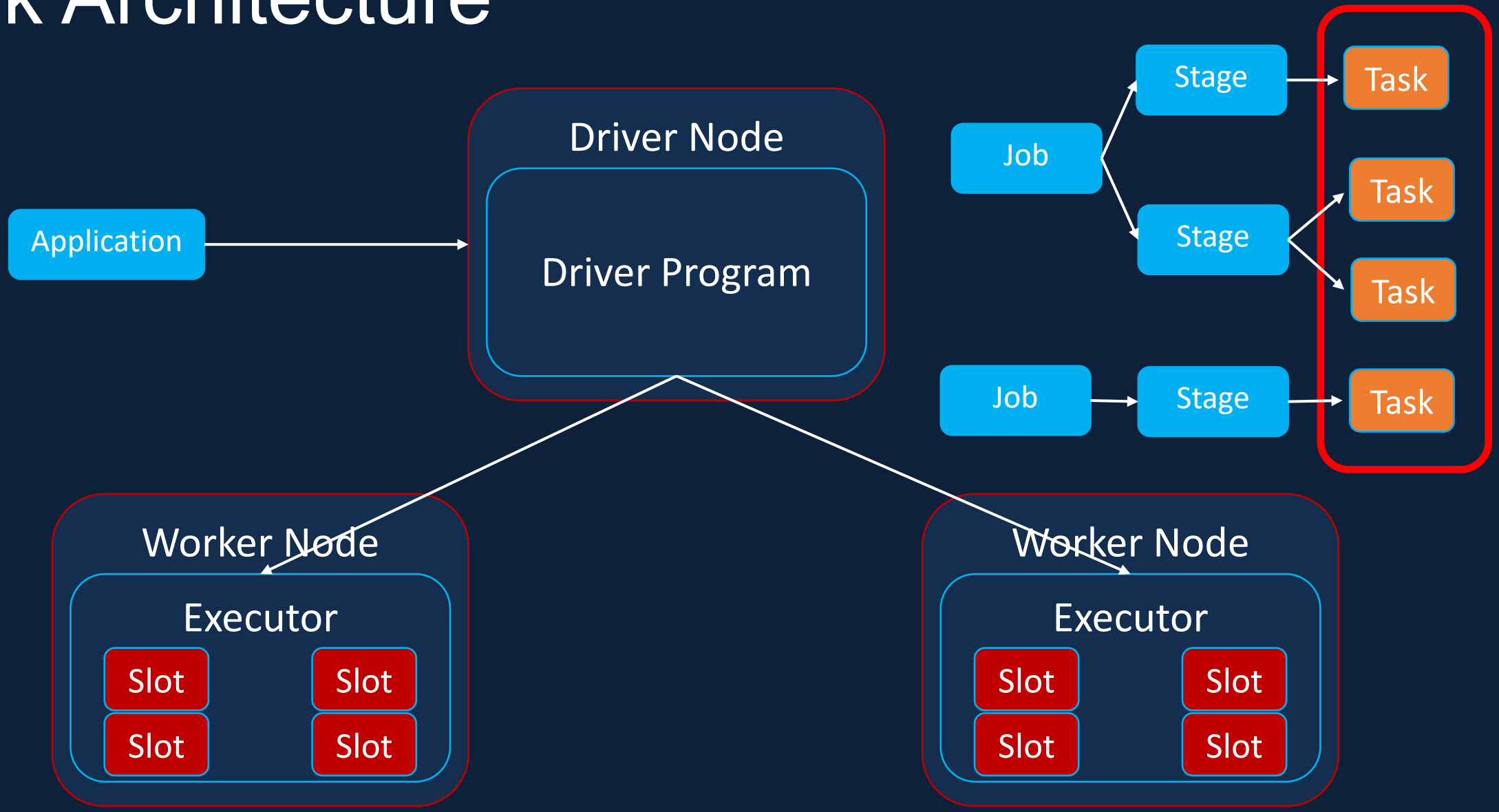
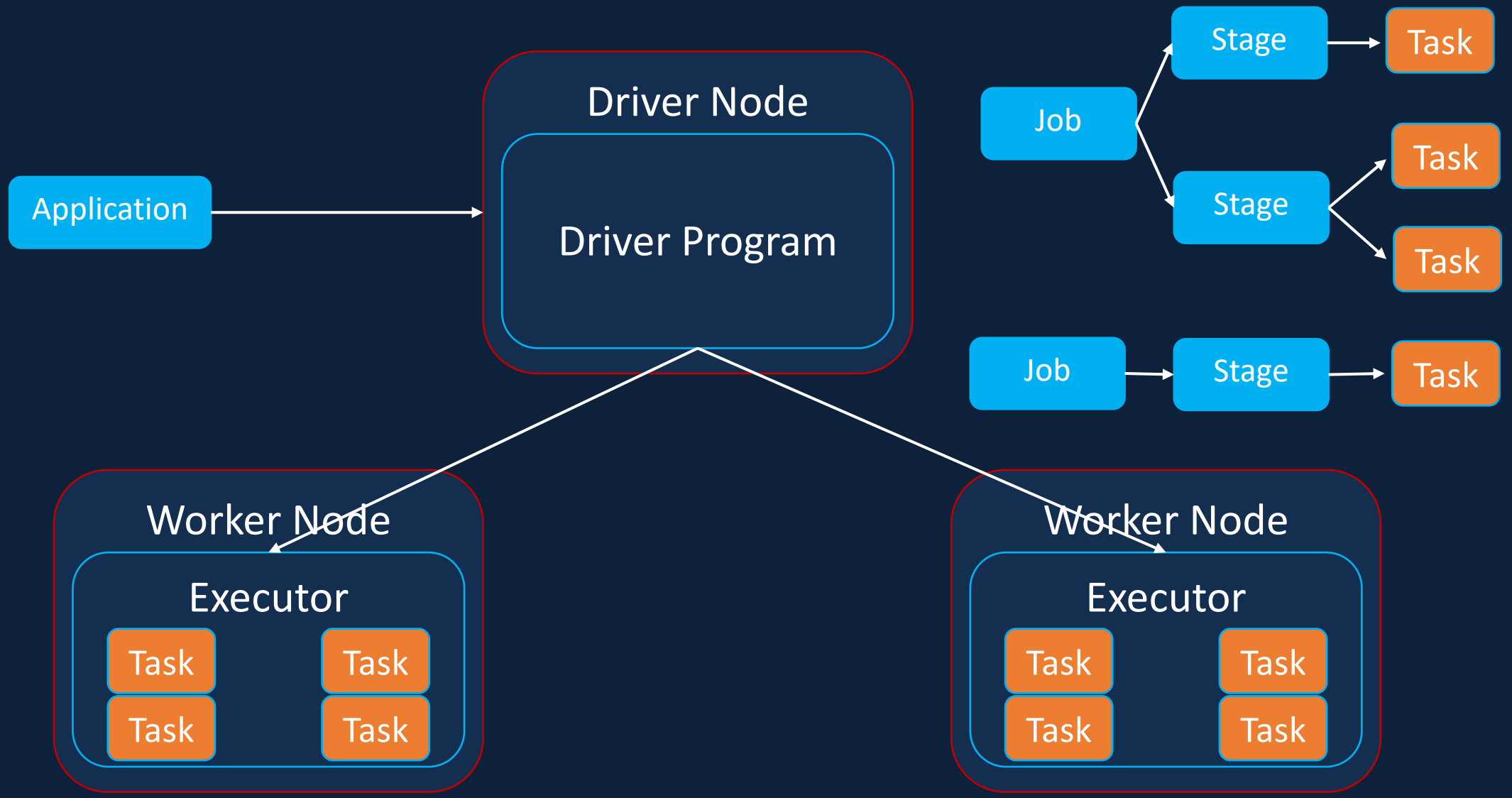
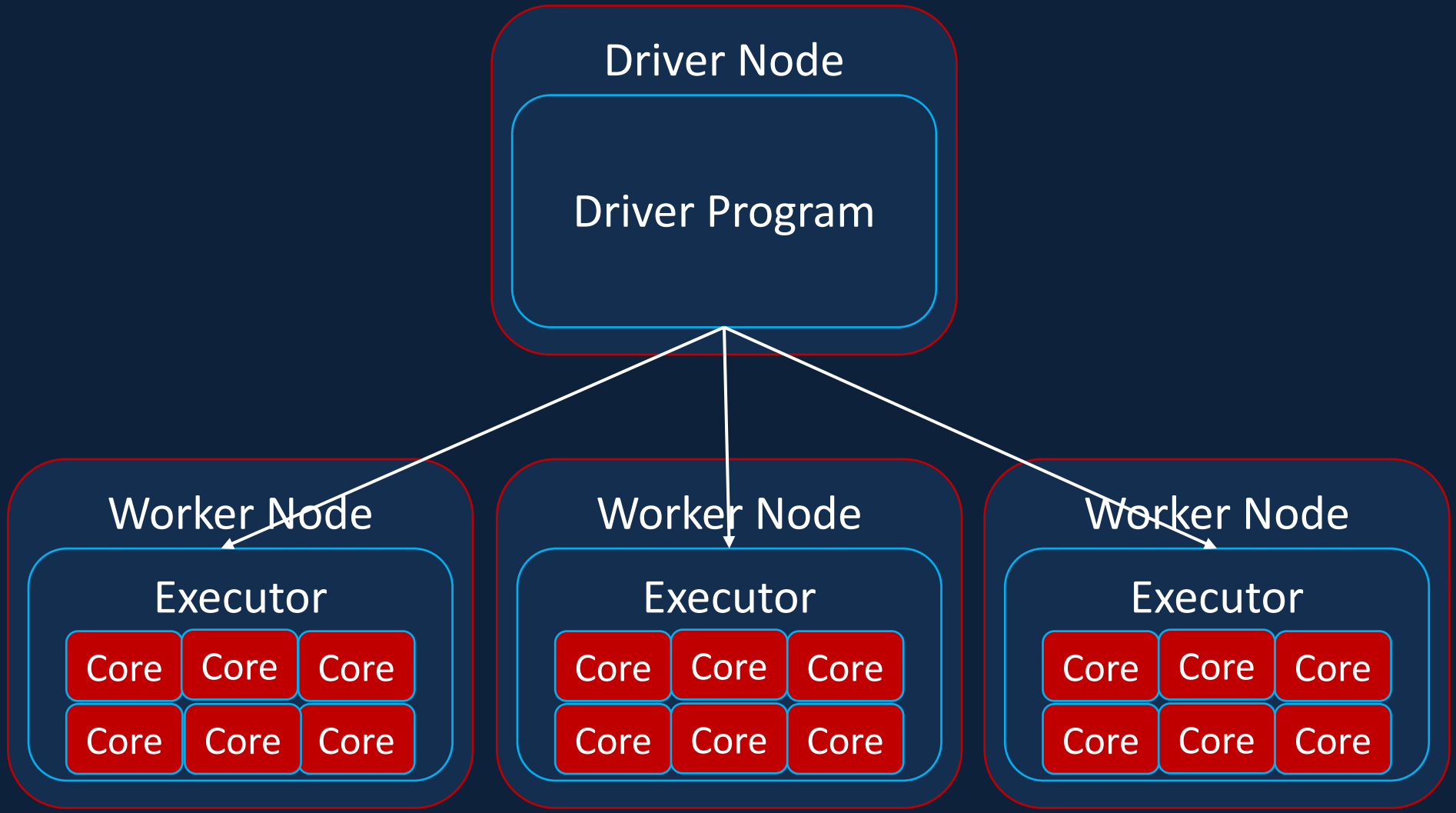


Spark Architecture



Spark Architecture – Cluster Scaling



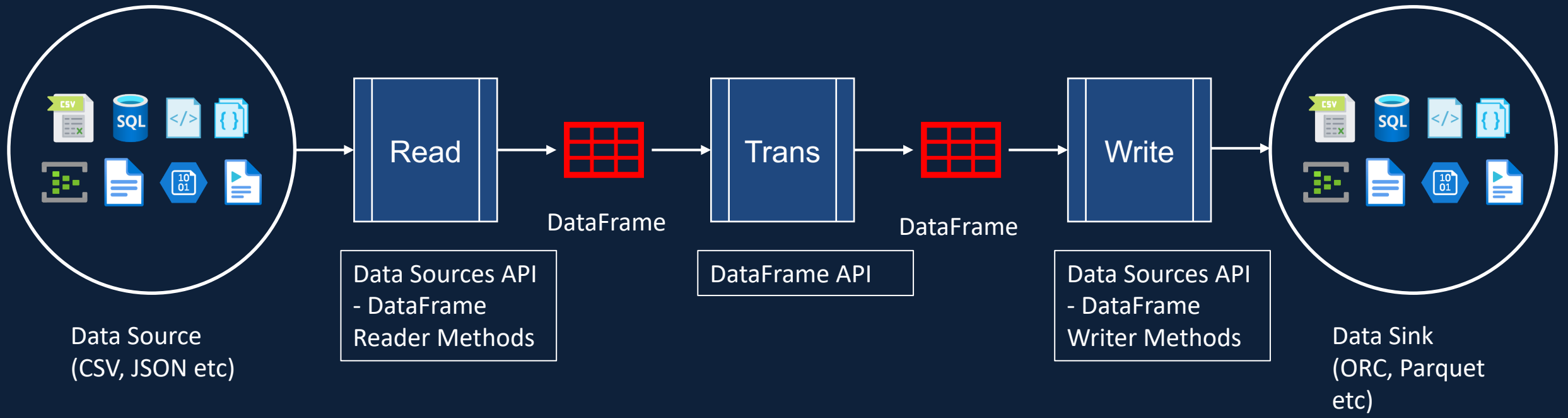
Spark DataFrame

Spark DataFrame

	Driver	Team	Wins	Points
1	Max Verstappen	Red Bull	5	182
2	Lewis Hamilton	Mercedes	3	150
3	Sergio Perez	Red Bull	1	104
4	Lando Norris	McLaren	0	101
5	Valtteri Bottas	Mercedes	0	92
6	Charles Leclerc	Ferrari	0	62
7	Carlos Sainz Jr.	Ferrari	0	60
8	Daniel Ricciardo	McLaren	0	40
9	Pierre Gasly	AlphaTauri	0	39
10	Sebastian Vettel	Aston Martin	0	30
11	Fernando Alonso	Alpine	0	20
12	Lance Stroll	Aston Martin	0	14

Source: https://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/formula1/drivers-world-championship/standings

Spark DataFrame



Spark Documentation

Data Ingestion Overview

Data Ingestion Requirements

- Ingest All 8 files into the data lake
- Ingested data must have the schema applied
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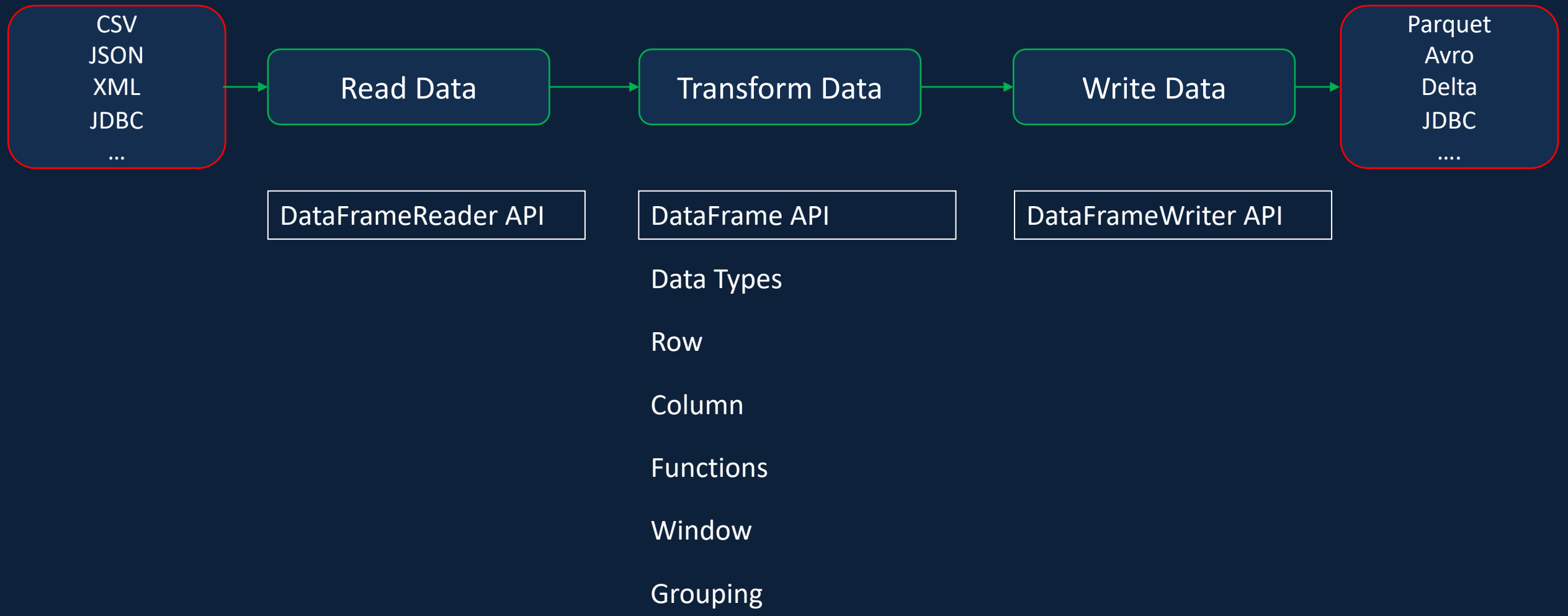
Data Ingestion Overview



Data Ingestion Overview

File Name	File Type	Assignment/ Class work
Circuits	CSV	Class work
Races	CSV	Assignment
Constructors	Single Line JSON	Class work
Results	Single Line JSON	Assignment
Drivers	Single Line Nested JSON	Class work
PitStops	Multi Line JSON	Class work
LapTimes	Split CSV Files	Class work
Qualifying	Split Multi Line JSON Files	Assignment

Data Ingestion - Circuits

Column Name
circuitId
circuitRef
name
location
country
lat
long
alt
url (dropped)

Column Name	Data Type
circuit_id (Renamed)	Integer
circuit_ref (Renamed)	String
name	String
location	String
country	String
latitude (Renamed)	Double
longitude (Renamed)	Double
altitude (Renamed)	Integer
ingestion_date (new)	Timestamp

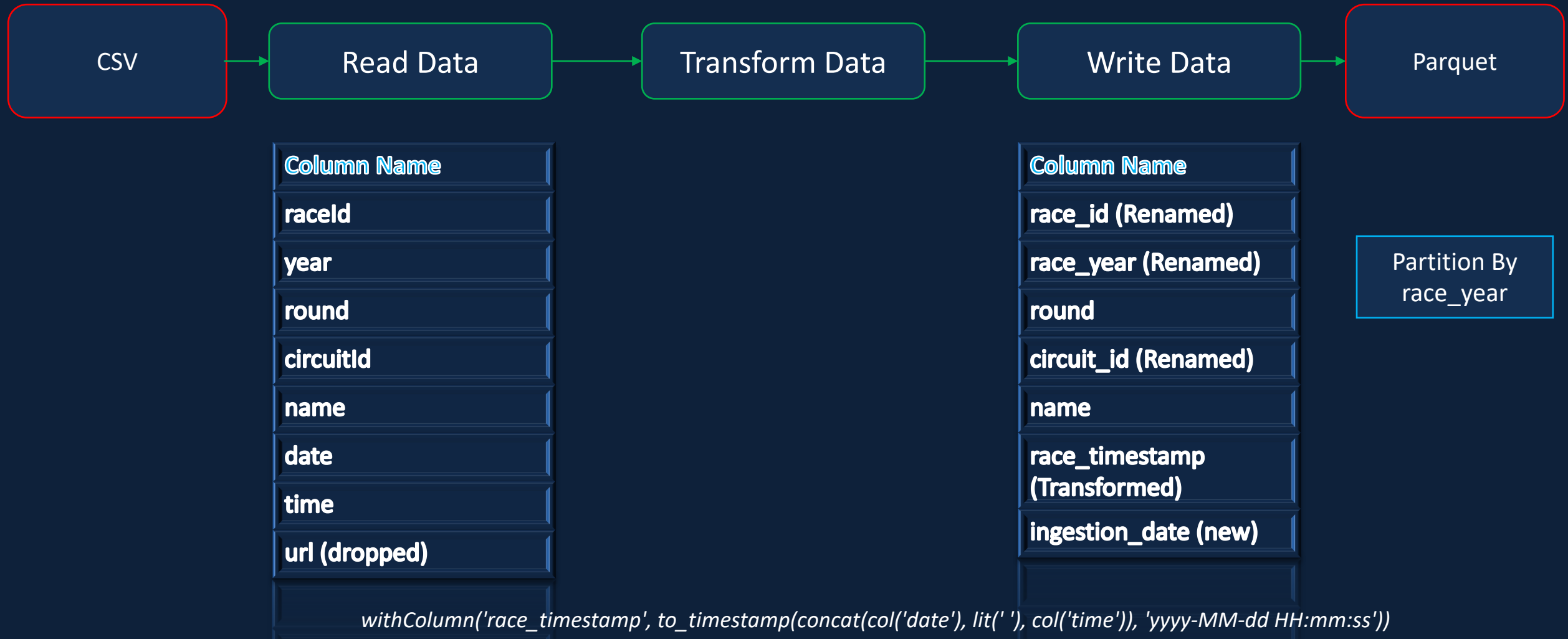
Data Ingestion – Races (Assignment)

Column Name
raceId
year
round
circuitId
name
date
time
url (dropped)

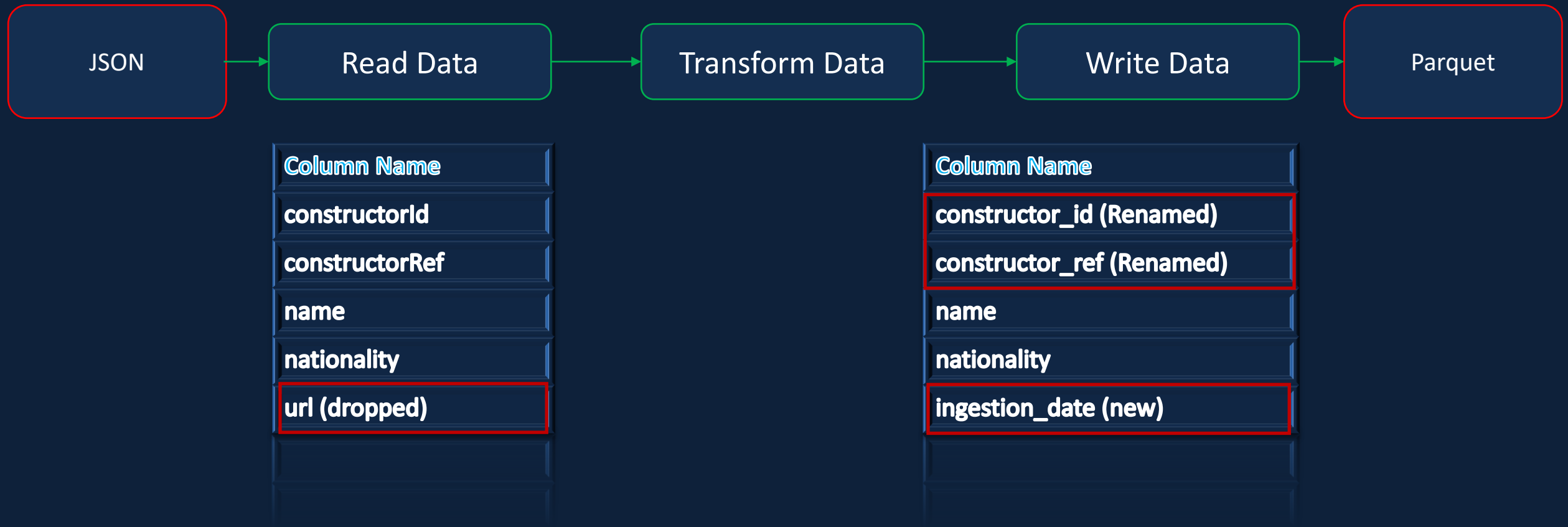
Column Name	Data Type
race_id (Renamed)	Integer
race_year (Renamed)	Integer
round	Integer
circuit_id (Renamed)	Integer
name	String
race_timestamp (Transformed)	Timestamp
ingestion_date (new)	Timestamp

withColumn('race_timestamp', to_timestamp(concat(col('date'), lit(' '), col('time')), 'yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss'))

Data Ingestion – Races (Partition By)



Data Ingestion - Constructors

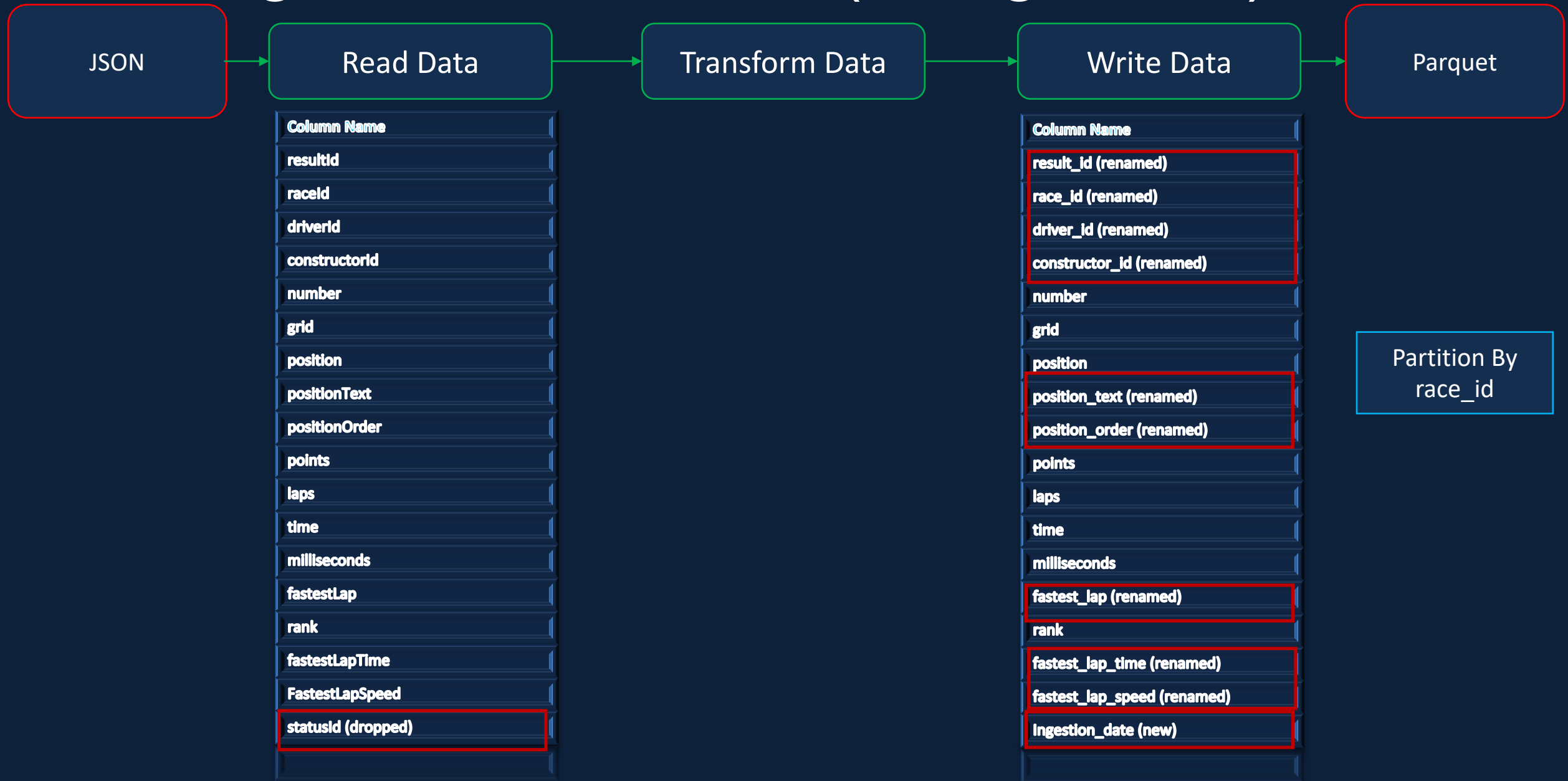


Data Ingestion - Drivers

Column Name
driverId
driverRef
number
code
name.forename
name.surname
dob
nationality
url (dropped)

Column Name
driver_id (Renamed)
driver_ref (Renamed)
number
code
name(transformed)
dob
nationality
ingestion_date (new)

Data Ingestion – Results (Assignment)



Data Ingestion - Pitstops

Column Name
raceId
driverId
stop
lap
time
duration
milliseconds

Column Name
race_id (renamed)
driver_id (renamed)
stop
lap
time
duration
milliseconds
Ingestion_date (new)

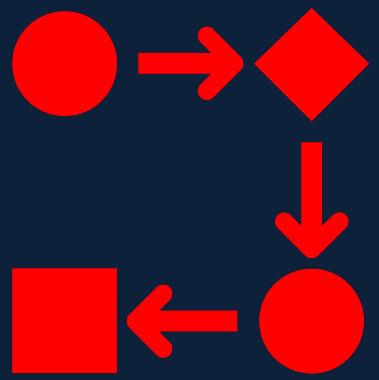
Data Ingestion - Laptimes

Data Ingestion – Qualifying (Assignment)

Column Name
qualifyingId
raceId
driverId
constructorId
number
position
q1
q2
q3

Column Name
qualifying_id(renamed)
race_id(renamed)
driver_id(renamed)
constructor_id(renamed)
number
position
q1
q2
q3
Ingestion_date(new)

Databricks Workflows



- Include notebook
- Defining notebook parameters
- Notebook workflow
- Databricks Jobs

Include notebook (%run)

Passing Parameters (widgets)

Notebook Workflow

Databricks Jobs

Filter/ Join Transformations

- Filter Transformation
- Join Transformations
- Apply Transformations to F1 Project

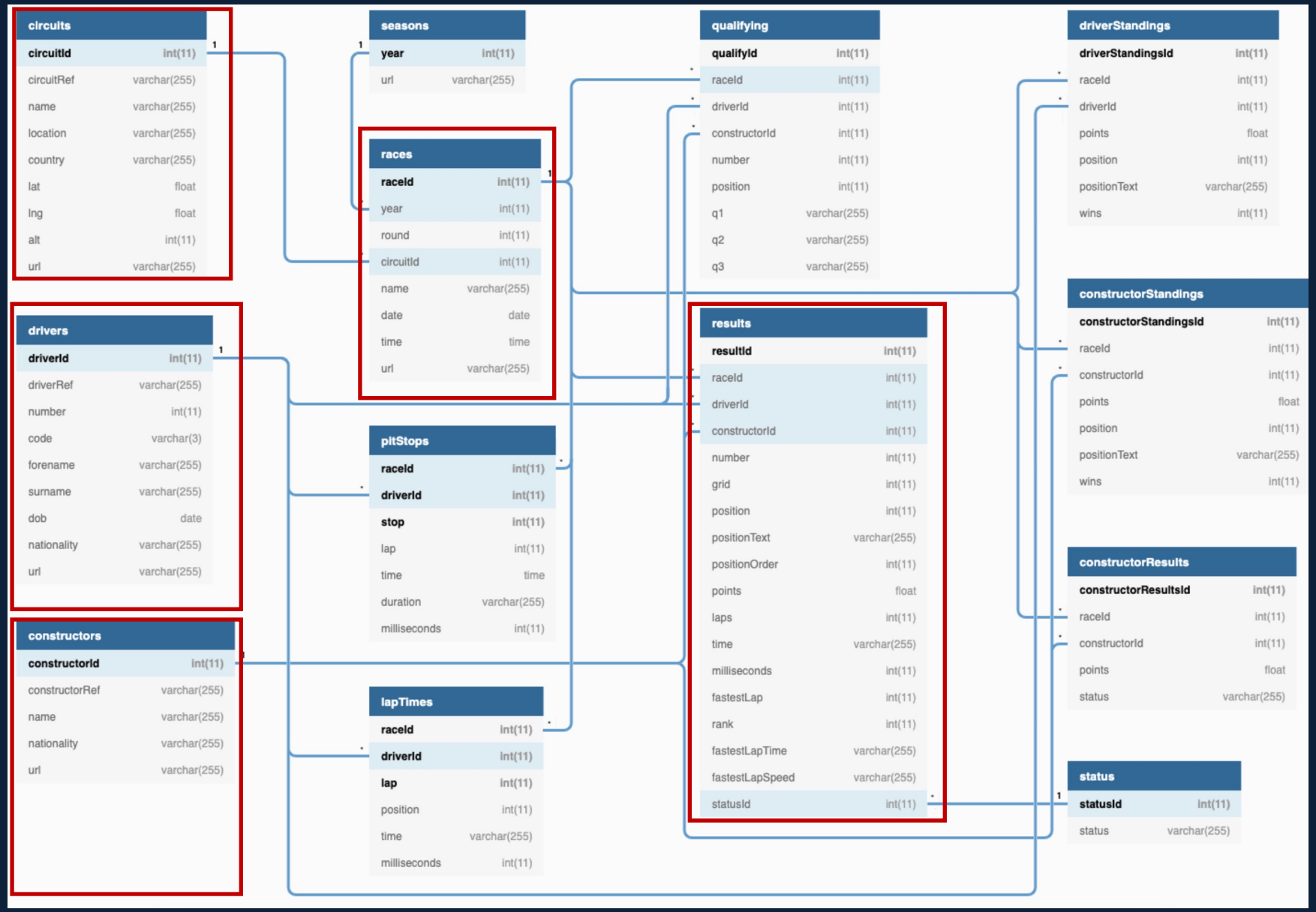
Filter Transformations

Join Transformations

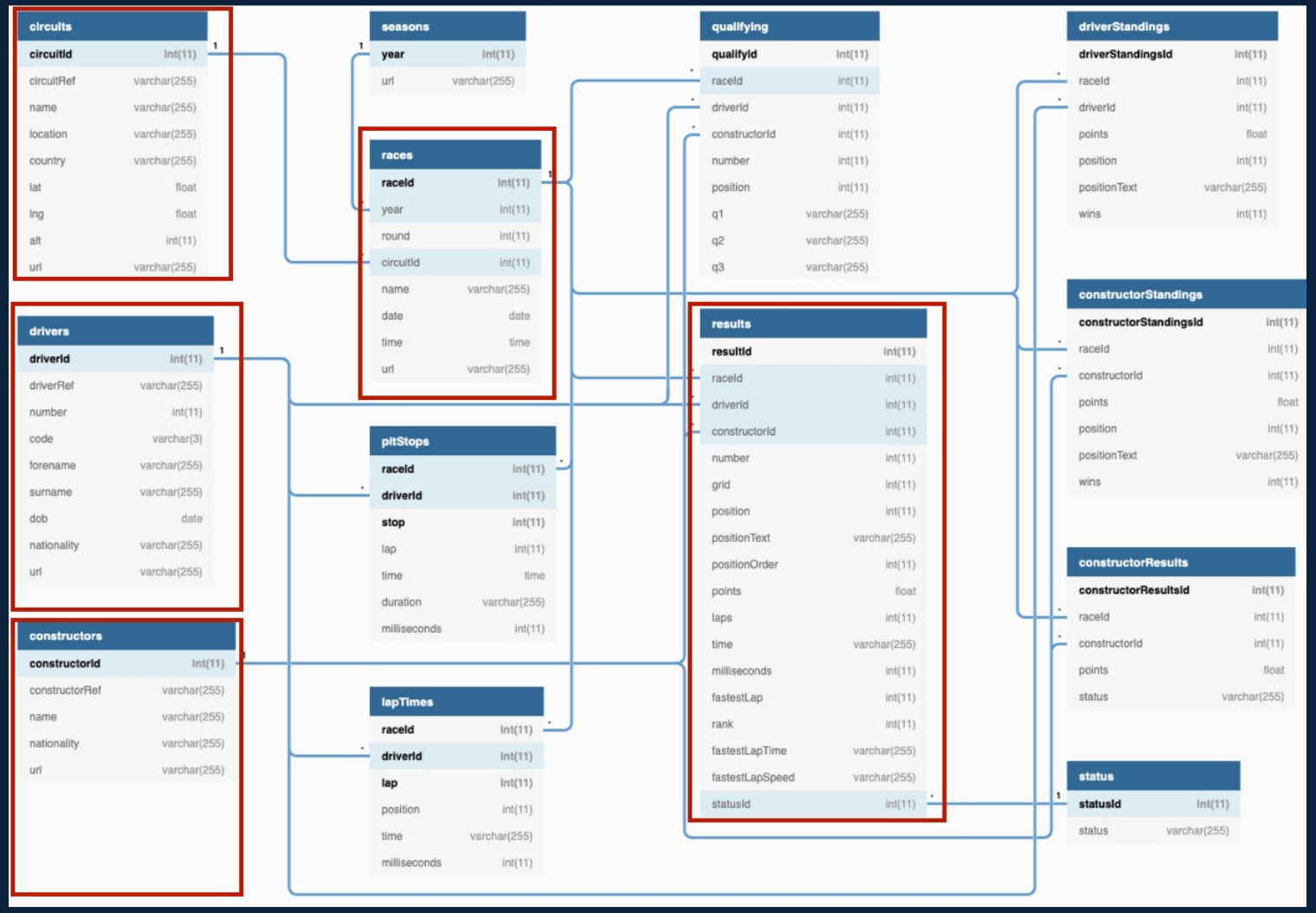
Join Transformation

Race Results

Join –Race Results



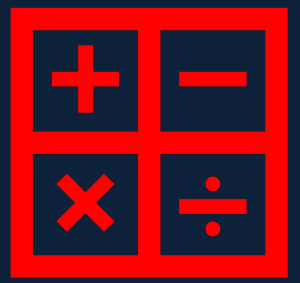
Join –Race Results



Column Name	Source
race_year	races
race_name	races
race_date	races
circuit_location	circuits
driver_name	drivers
driver_number	drivers
driver_nationality	drivers
team	constructors
grid	results
fastest_lap	results
race_time	results
points	results
created_date	current_timestamp

Set-up Environment
Presentation Layer

Aggregations



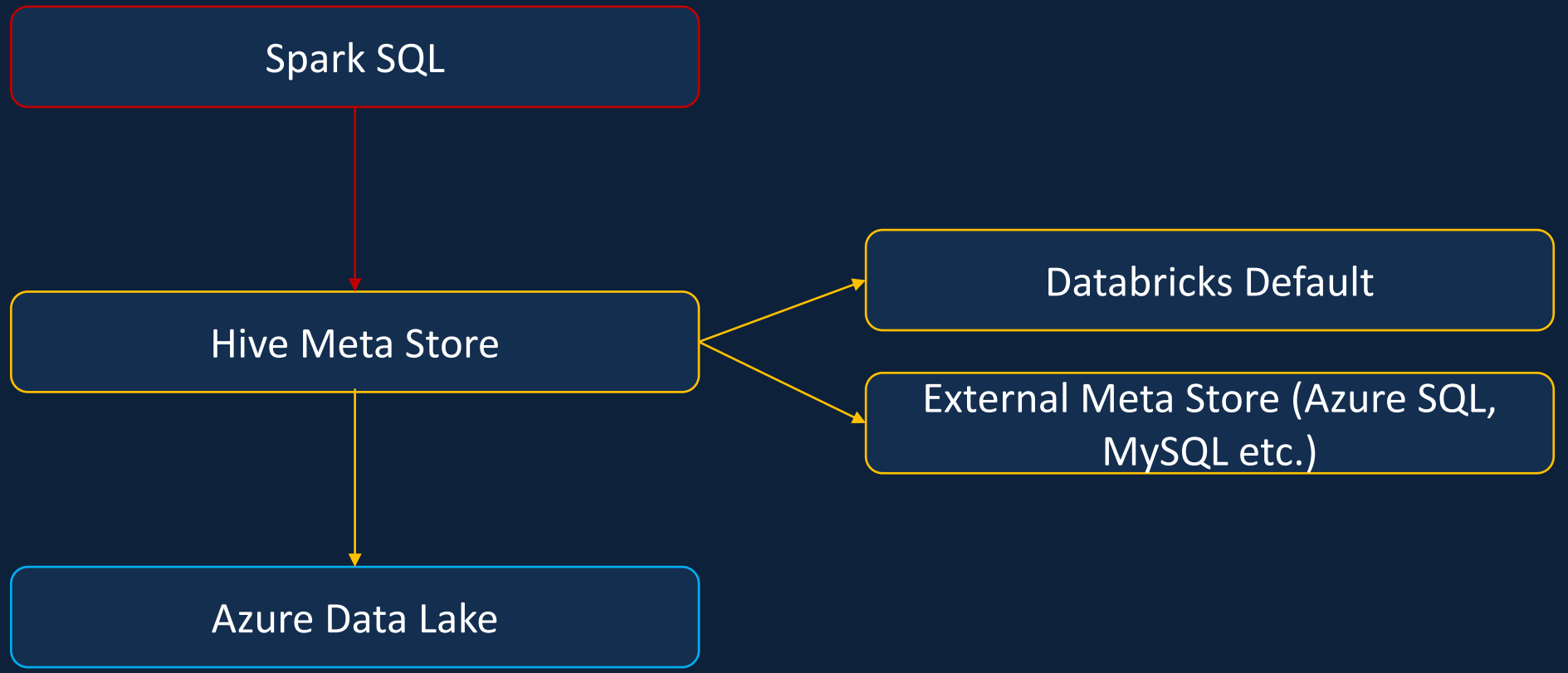
- Simple Aggregations
- Grouped Aggregations
- Window Functions
- Apply Aggregations to F1 Project

Built-in Aggregate Functions

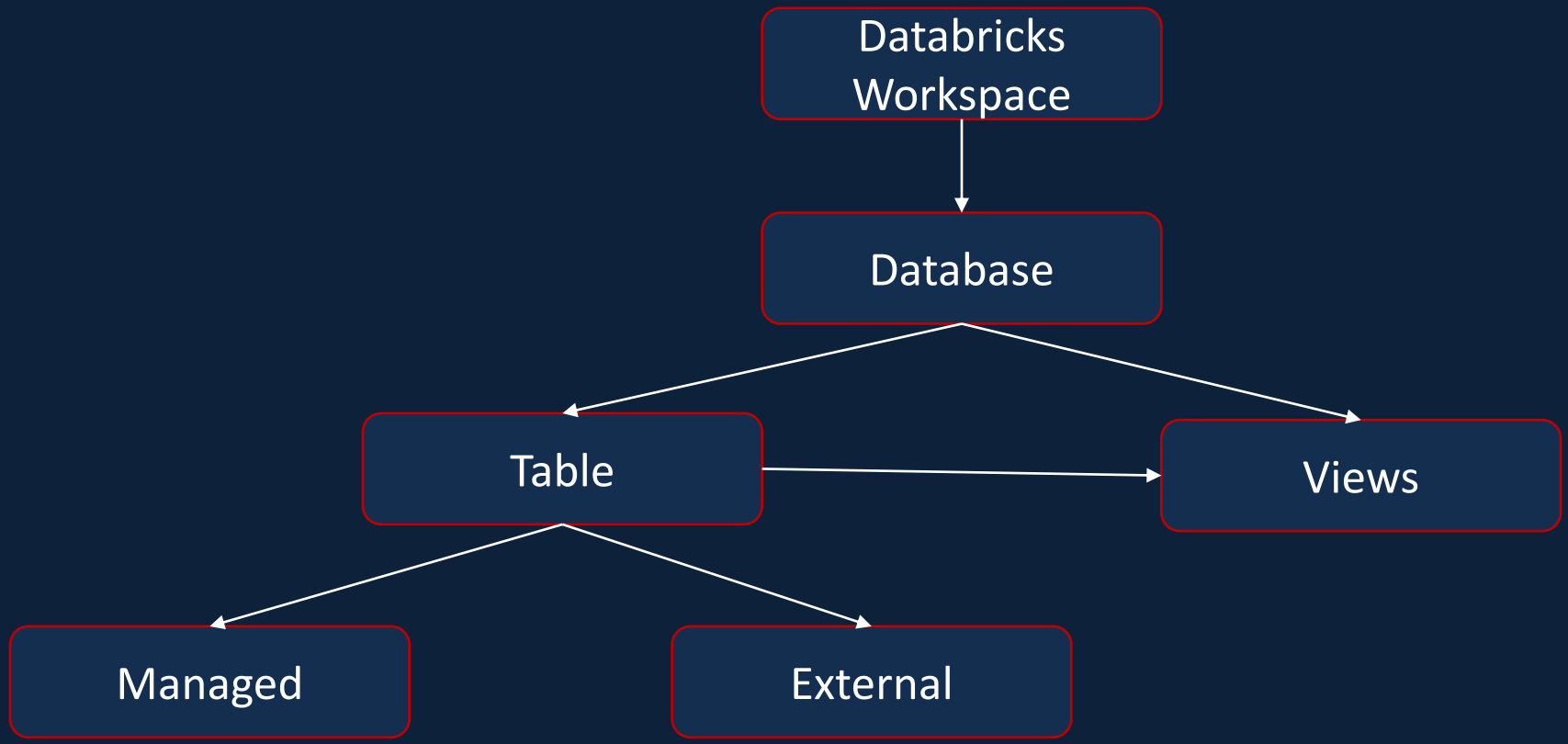
Group By

Databases/ Tables/ Views

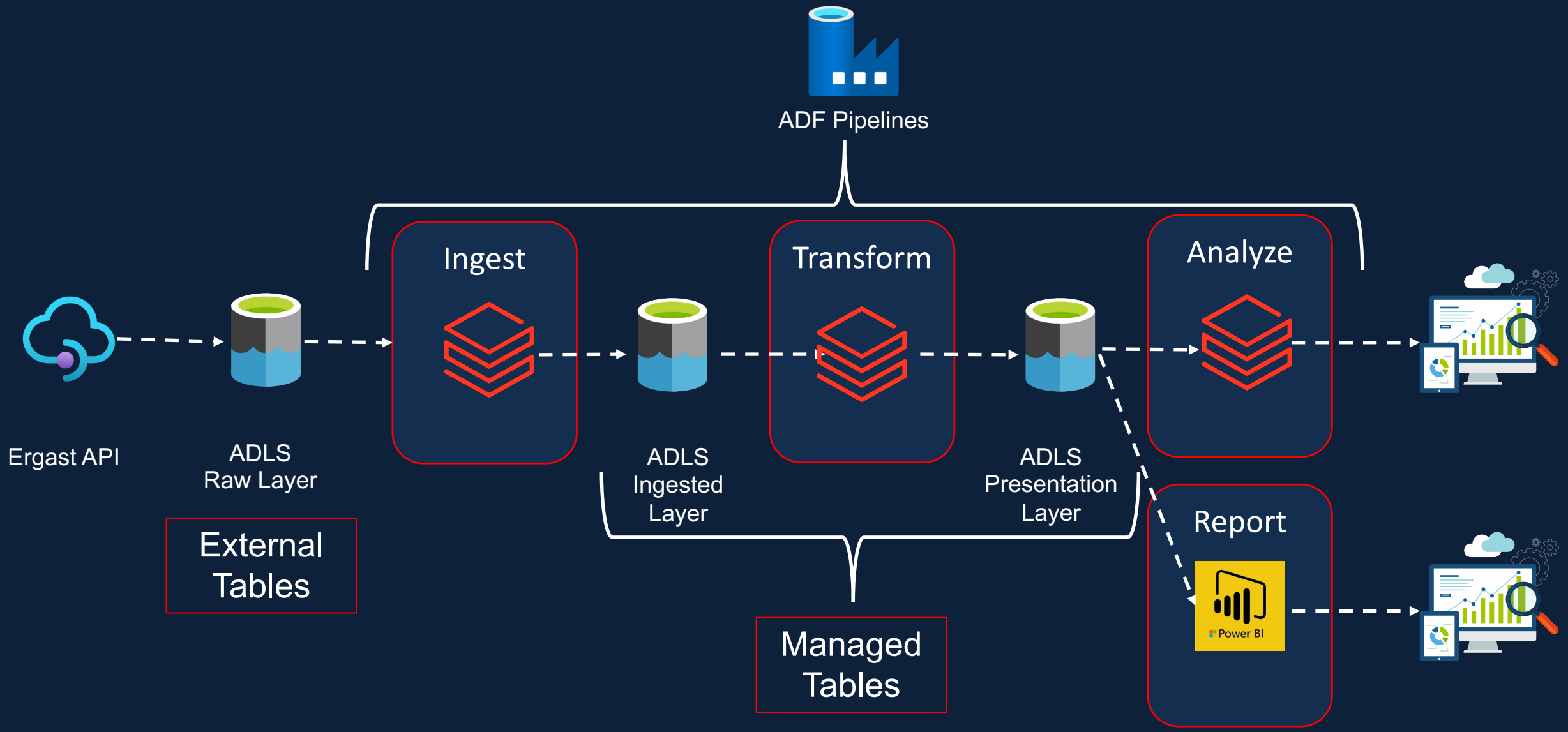
Hive Meta Store



Spark Databases/ Tables/ Views



Managed/ External Tables



Spark SQL Introduction

- SQL Basics
- Simple Functions
- Aggregate Functions
- Window Functions
- Joins

Dominant Drivers/ Teams Analysis

Create a table with the data required

Granularity of the data – race_year, driver, team

Rank the dominant drivers of all time/ last decade etc

Rank the dominant teams of all time/ last decade etc

Visualization of dominant drivers

Visualization of dominant teams

Incremental Load

Data Loading Patterns

F1 Project Load Pattern

Implementation

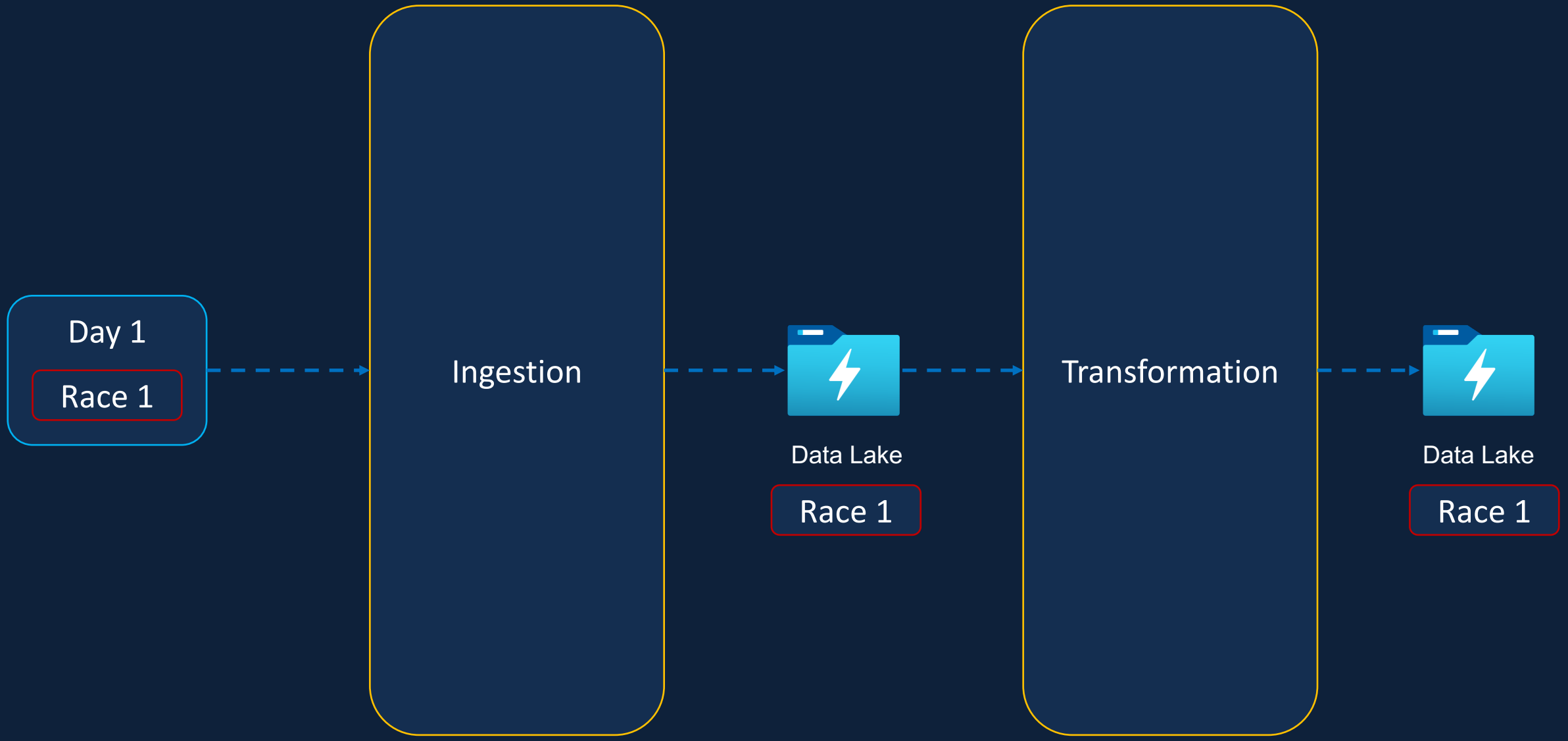
Data Load Types

Full Load

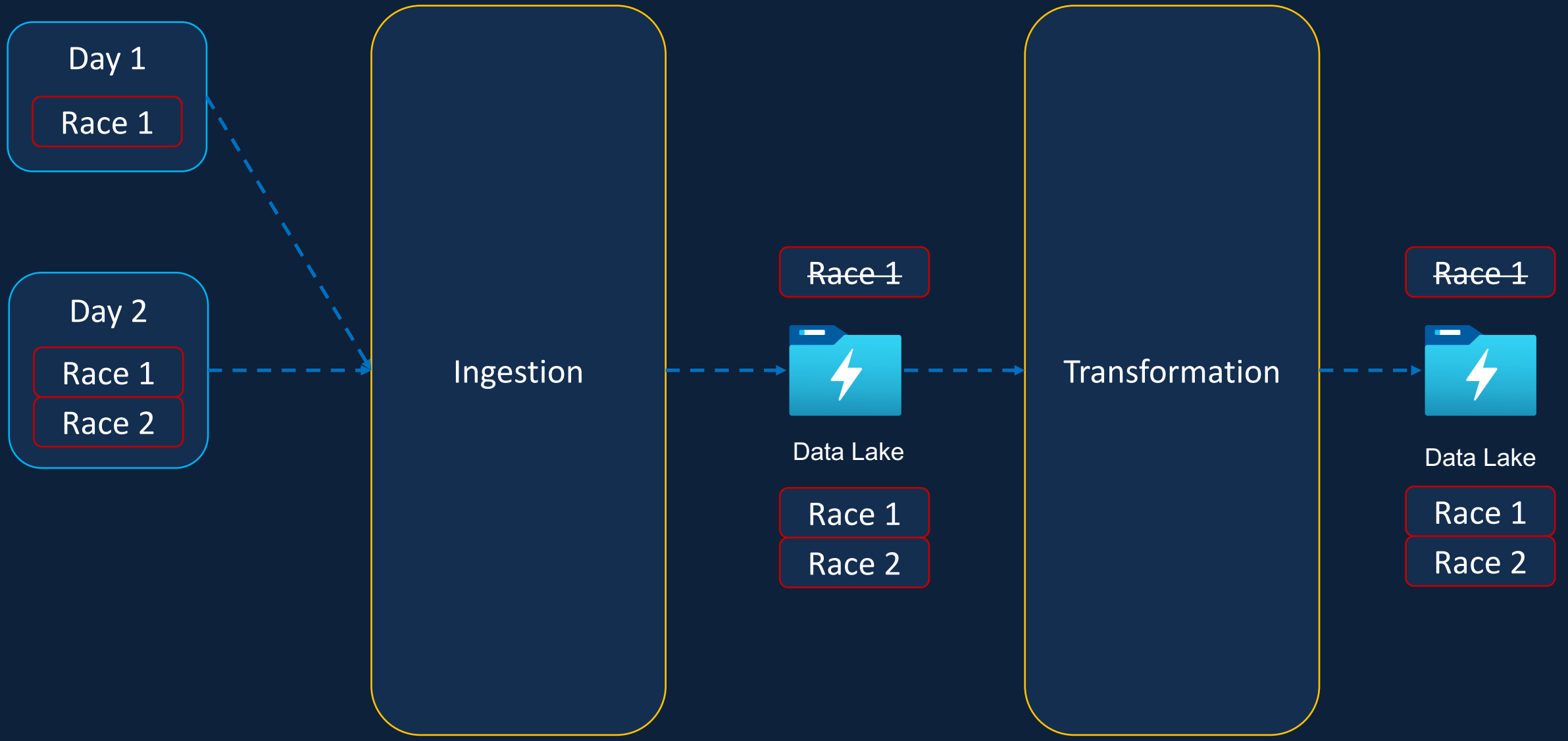
Incremental Load

Full Dataset

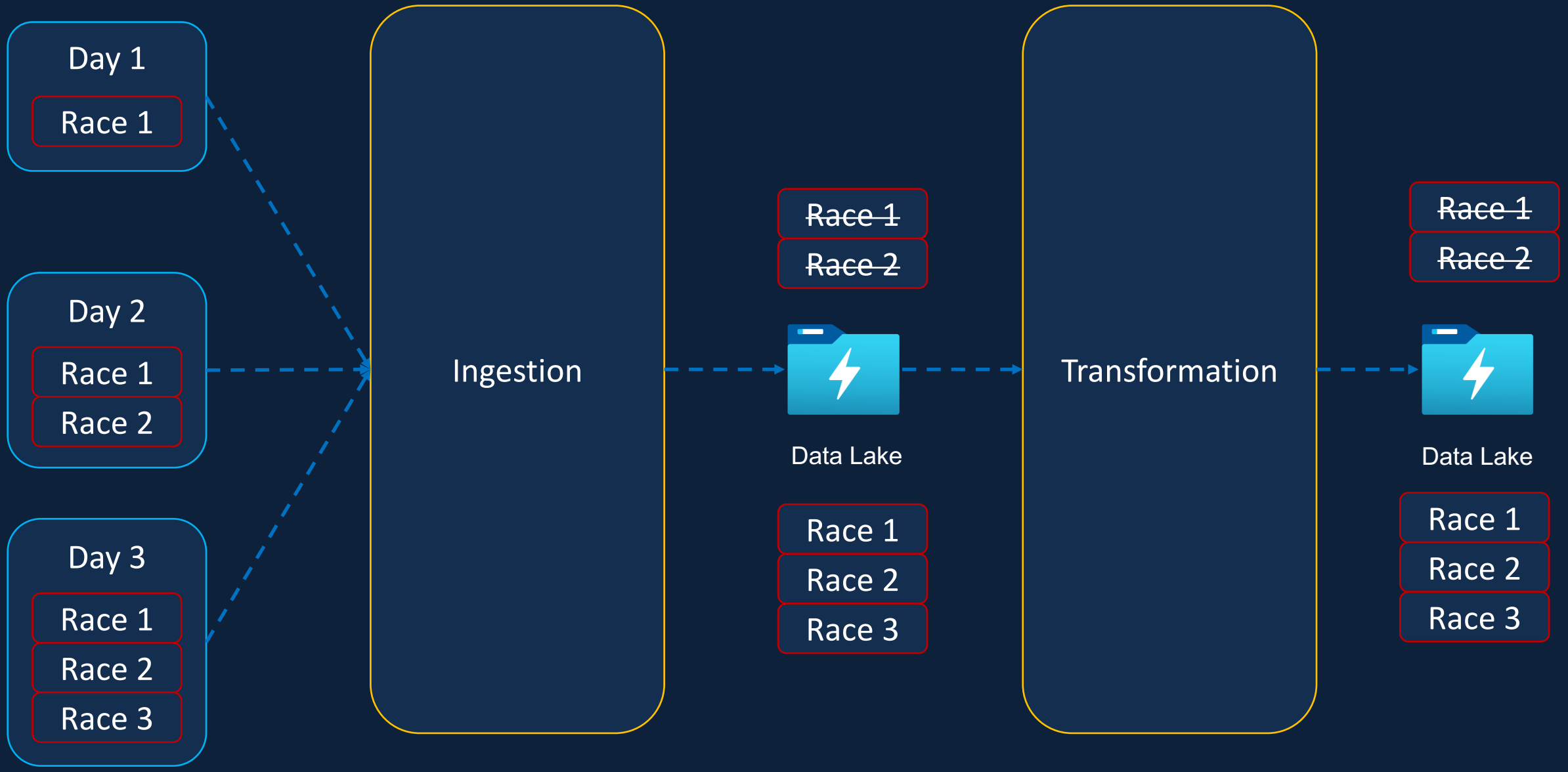
Full Refresh/ Load – Day 1



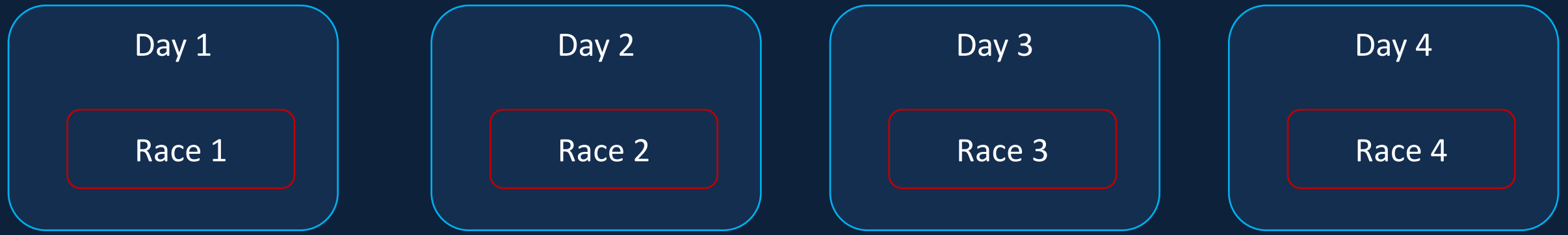
Full Refresh/ Load – Day 2



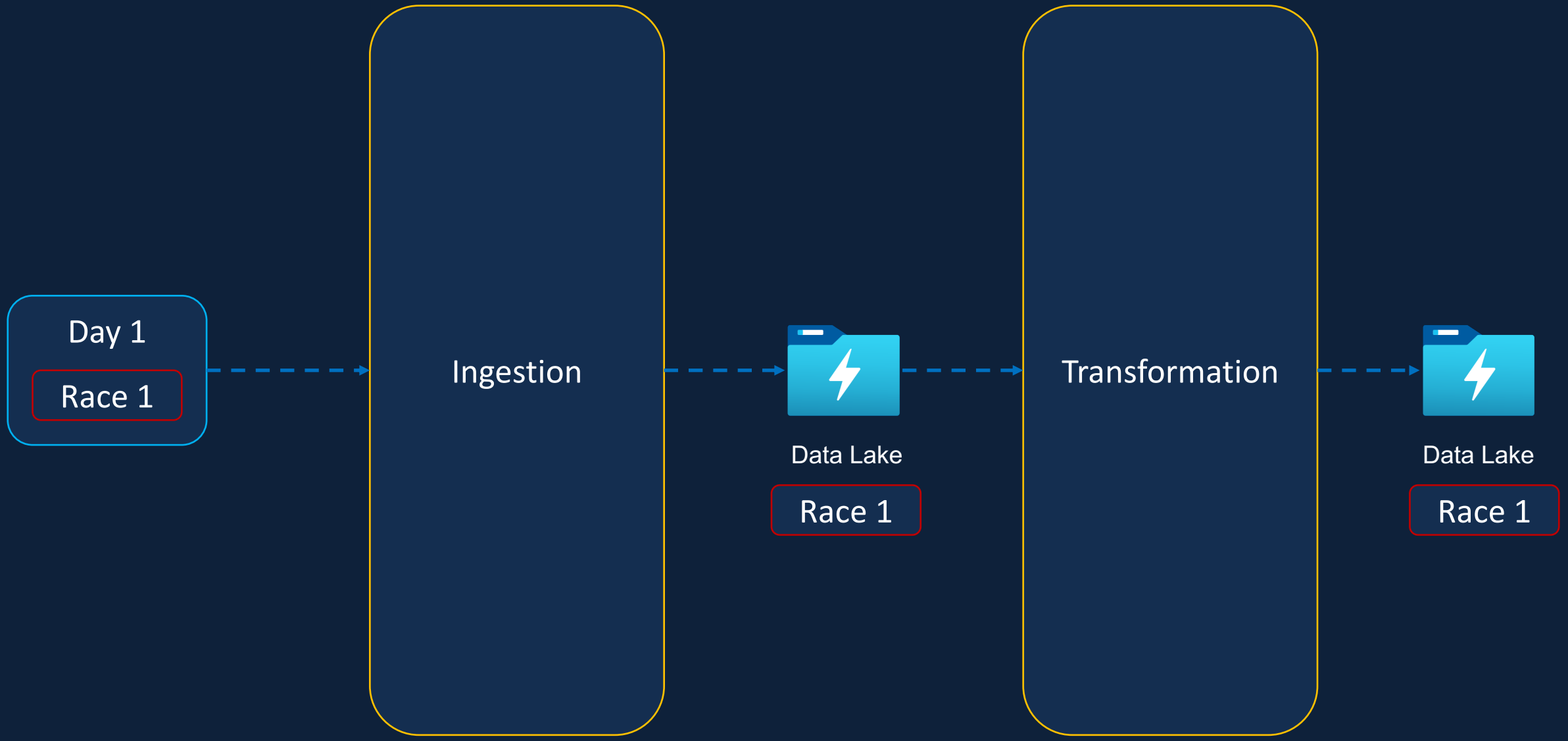
Full Refresh/ Load – Day 3



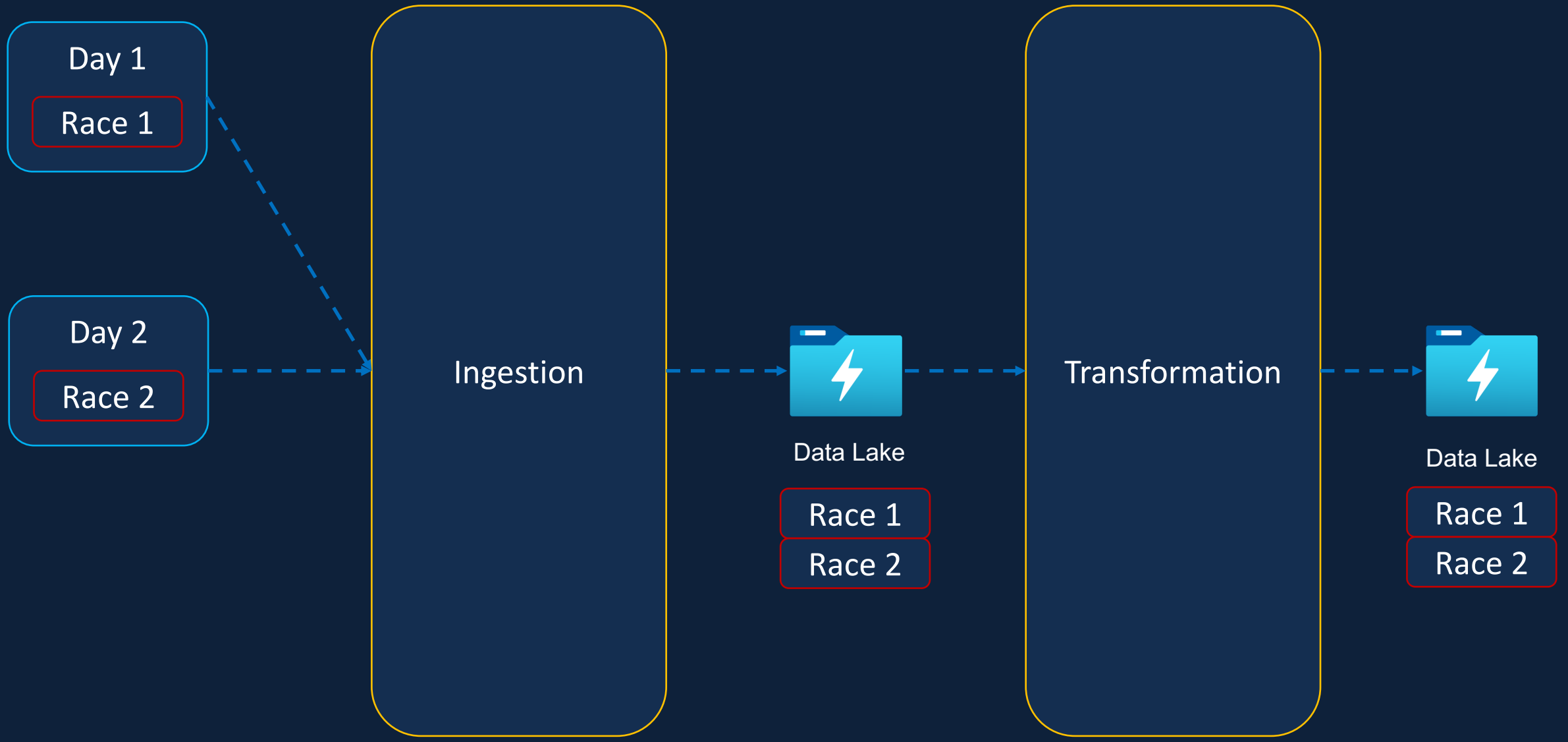
Incremental Dataset



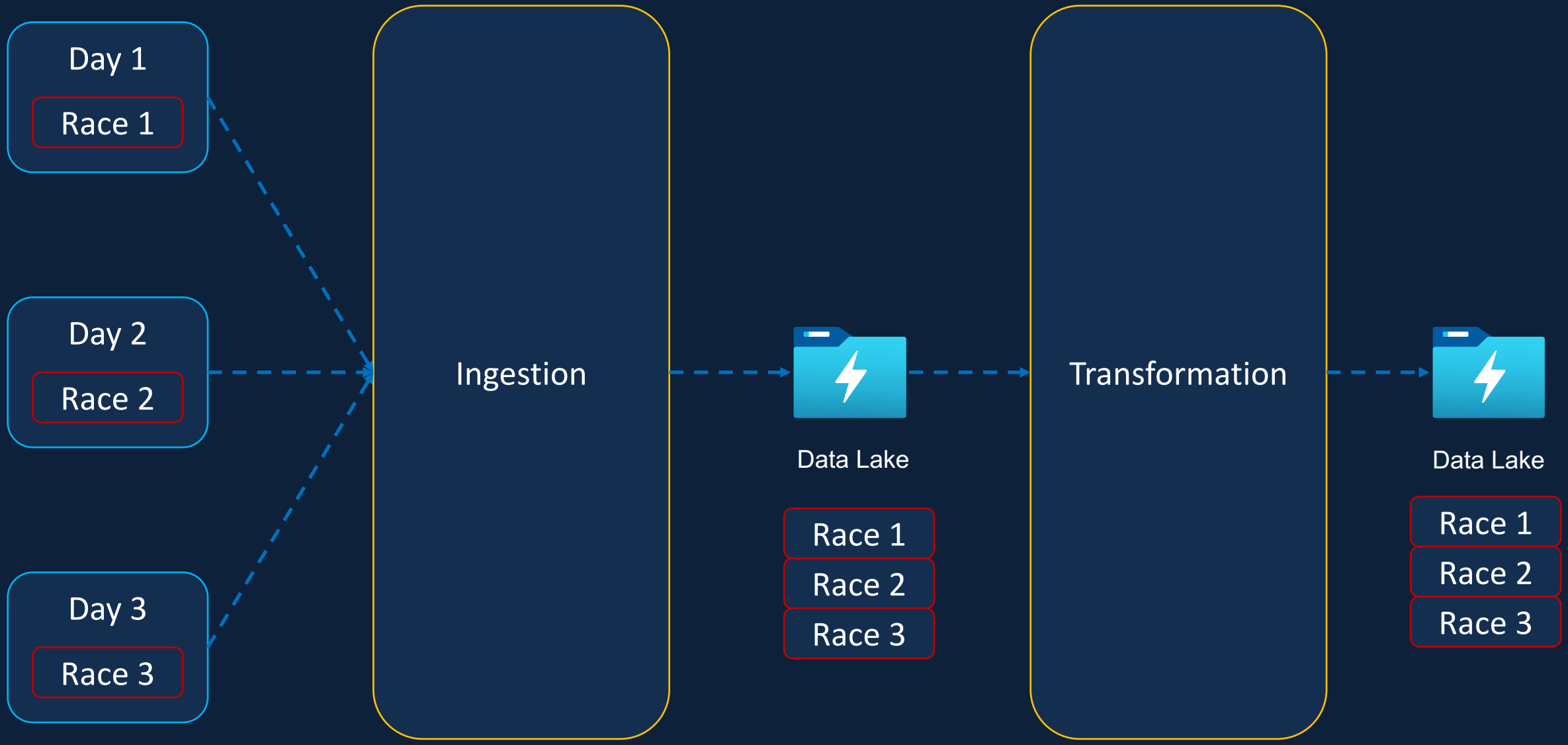
Incremental Load – Day 1



Incremental Load – Day 2



Incremental Load – Day 3



Hybrid Scenarios

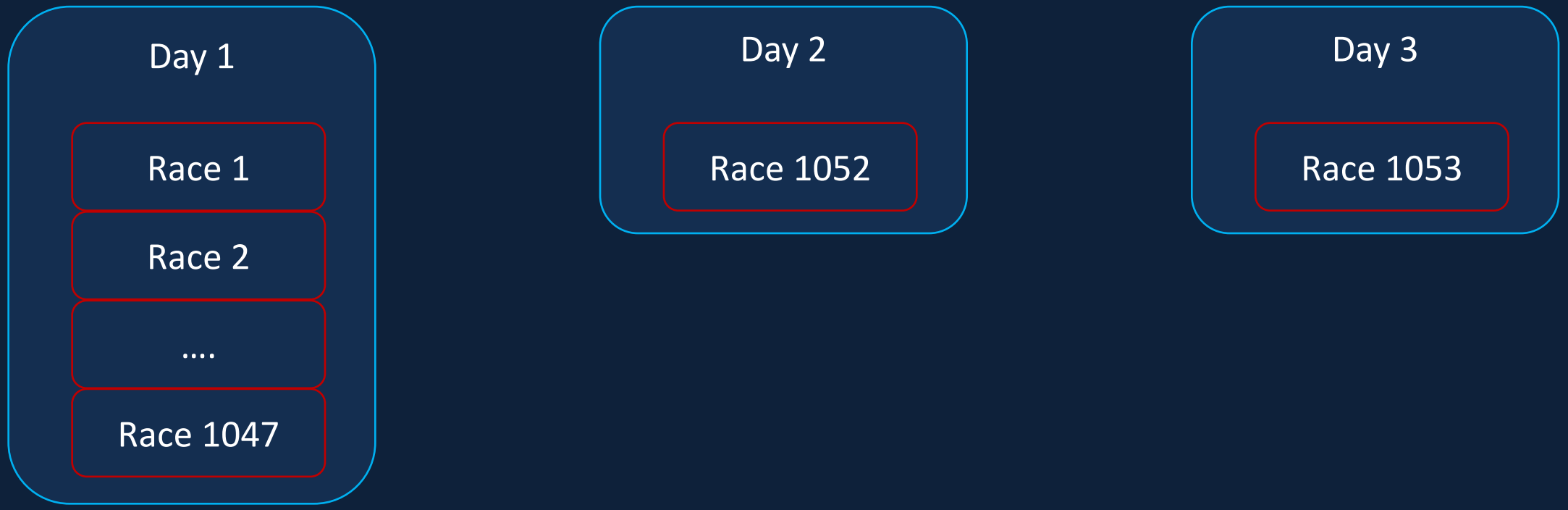
Full Dataset received, but data loaded & transformed incrementally

Incremental dataset received, but data loaded & transformed in full

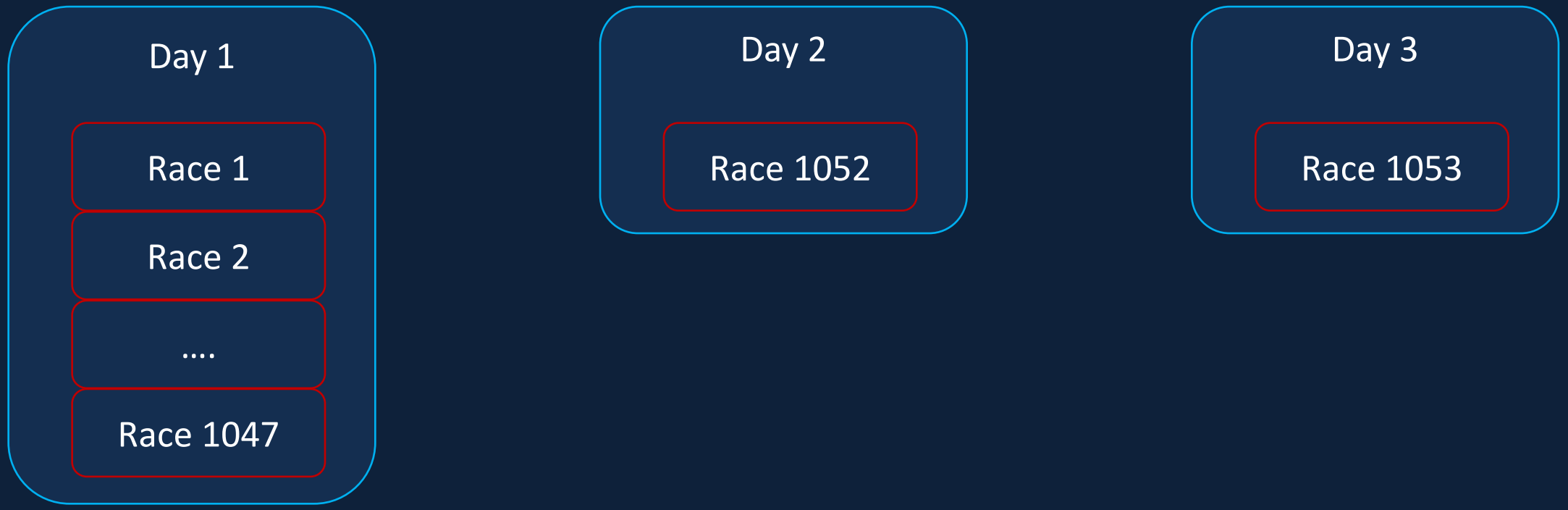
Data received contains both full and incremental files

Incremental data received. Ingested incrementally & transformed in full

Formula1 Scenario



Formula1 Scenario / Solution 1

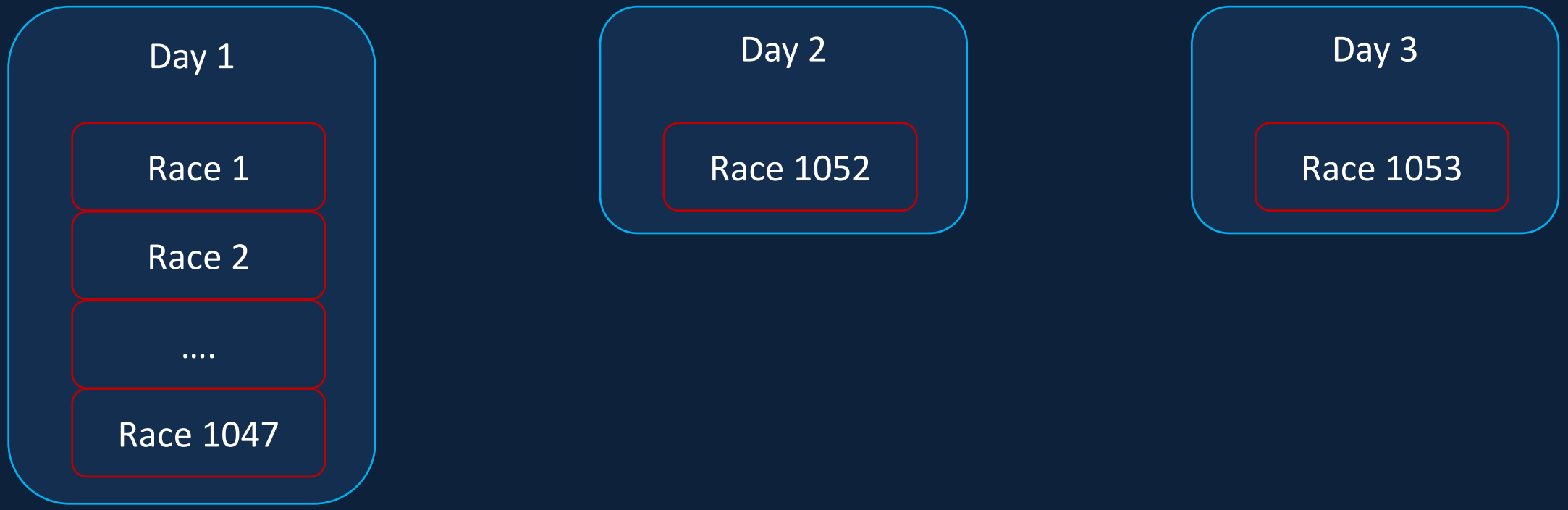


Full Refresh

Incremental Load

Incremental Load

Formula1 Scenario / Solution 2



Incremental Load

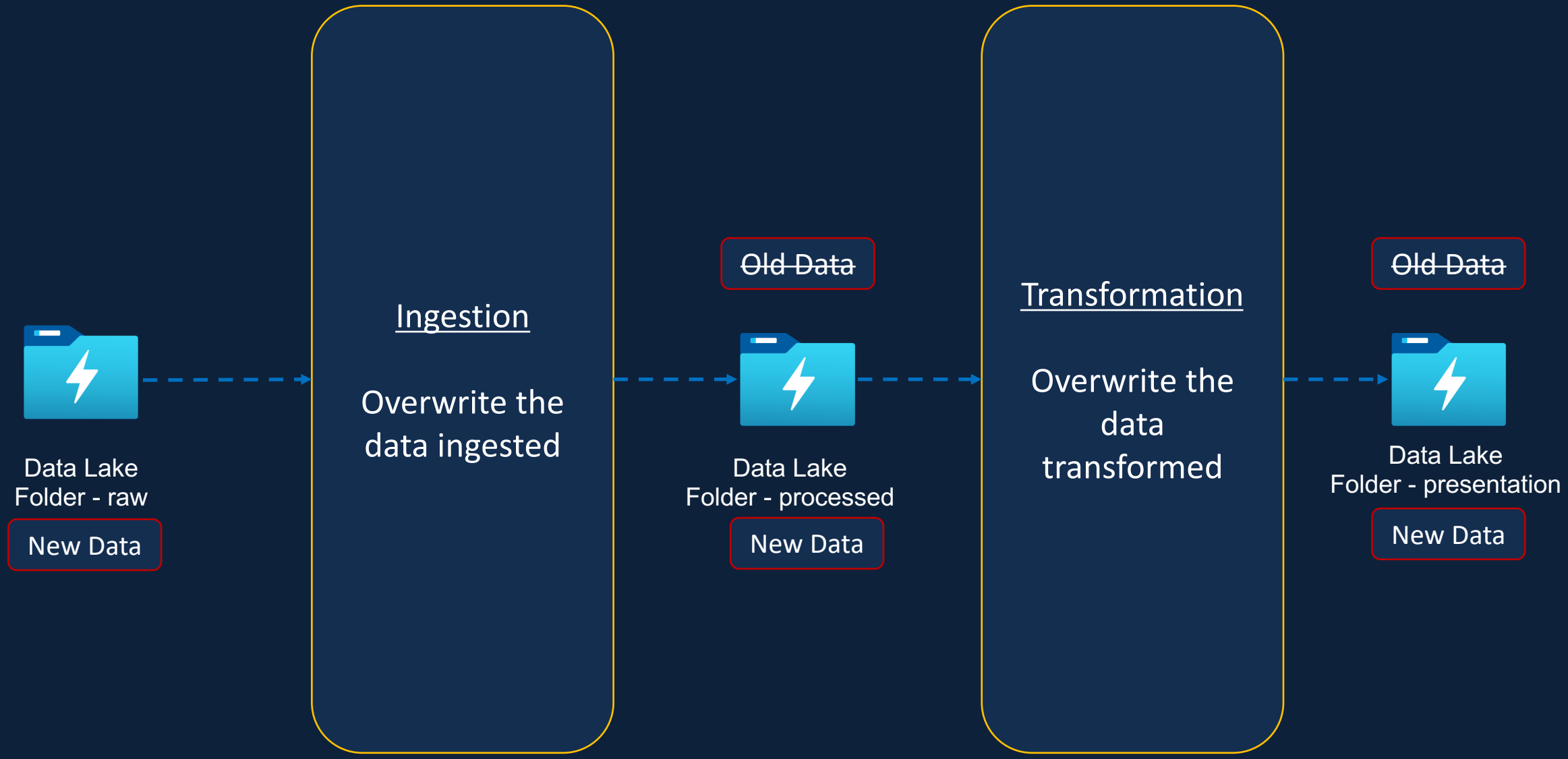
Incremental Load

Incremental Load

Formula1 Data Files

Circuits	Data from all races
Races	Data from all races
Constructors	Data from all races
Drivers	Data from all races
Results	Data only from that race
PitStops	Data only from that race
LapTimes	Data only from that race
Qualifying	Data only from that race

Current Solution



New Solution

Data Lake
Folder - raw

Sub folders

race_date_1	Races 1-1047
race_date_2	Race 1052
race_date_3	Race 1053

Ingestion

1) Process the data from a particular sub folder
2) Delete the races for we have received data from ingested
3) Load the new data received

Data Lake
Folder - processed

Transformation

1) Identify the dates for which we have received new data
2) Delete the correspondin g races from the presentation layer
3) Process the new data received

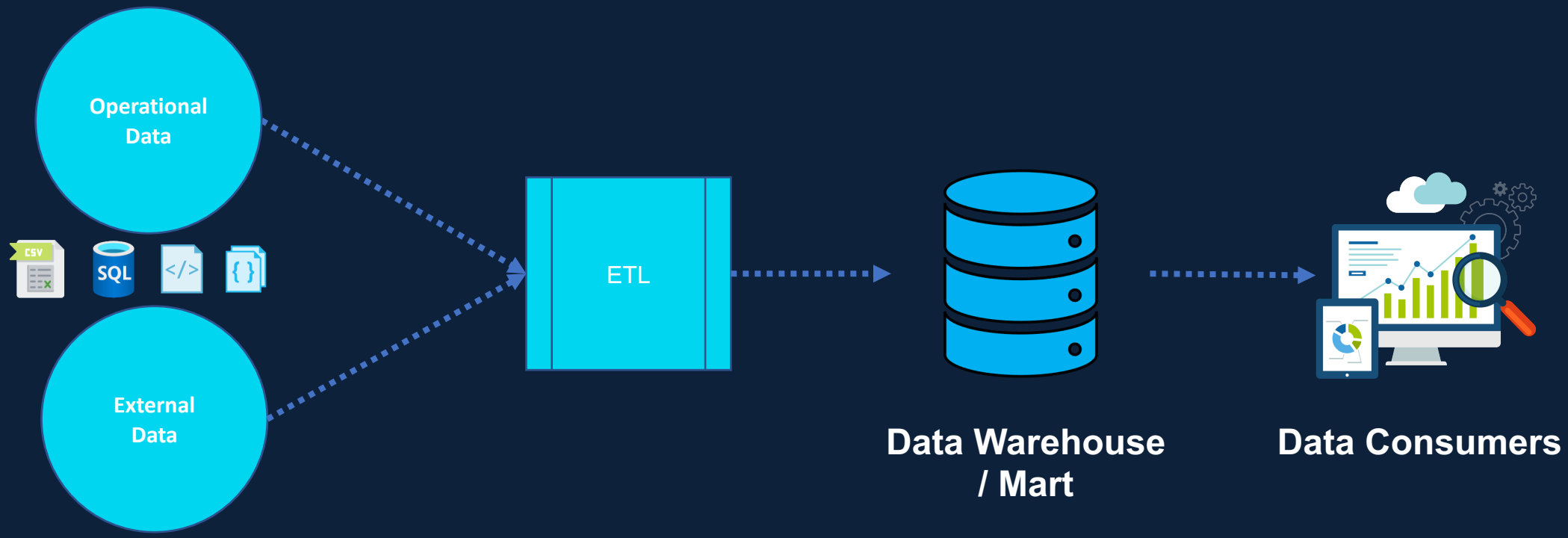
Data Lake
Folder - presentation

Delta Lake

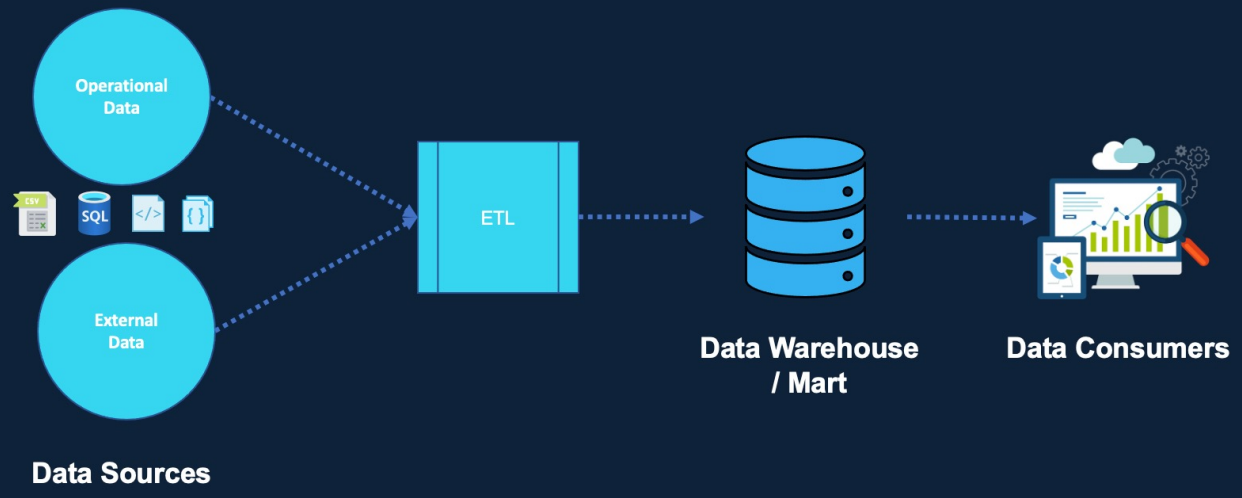
- Pitfalls of Data Lakes
- Lakehouse Architecture
- Delta Lake Capabilities
- Convert F1 project to Delta Lake

Delta Lake

Data Warehouse



Data Warehouse



Lack of support for unstructured data

Longer to ingest new data

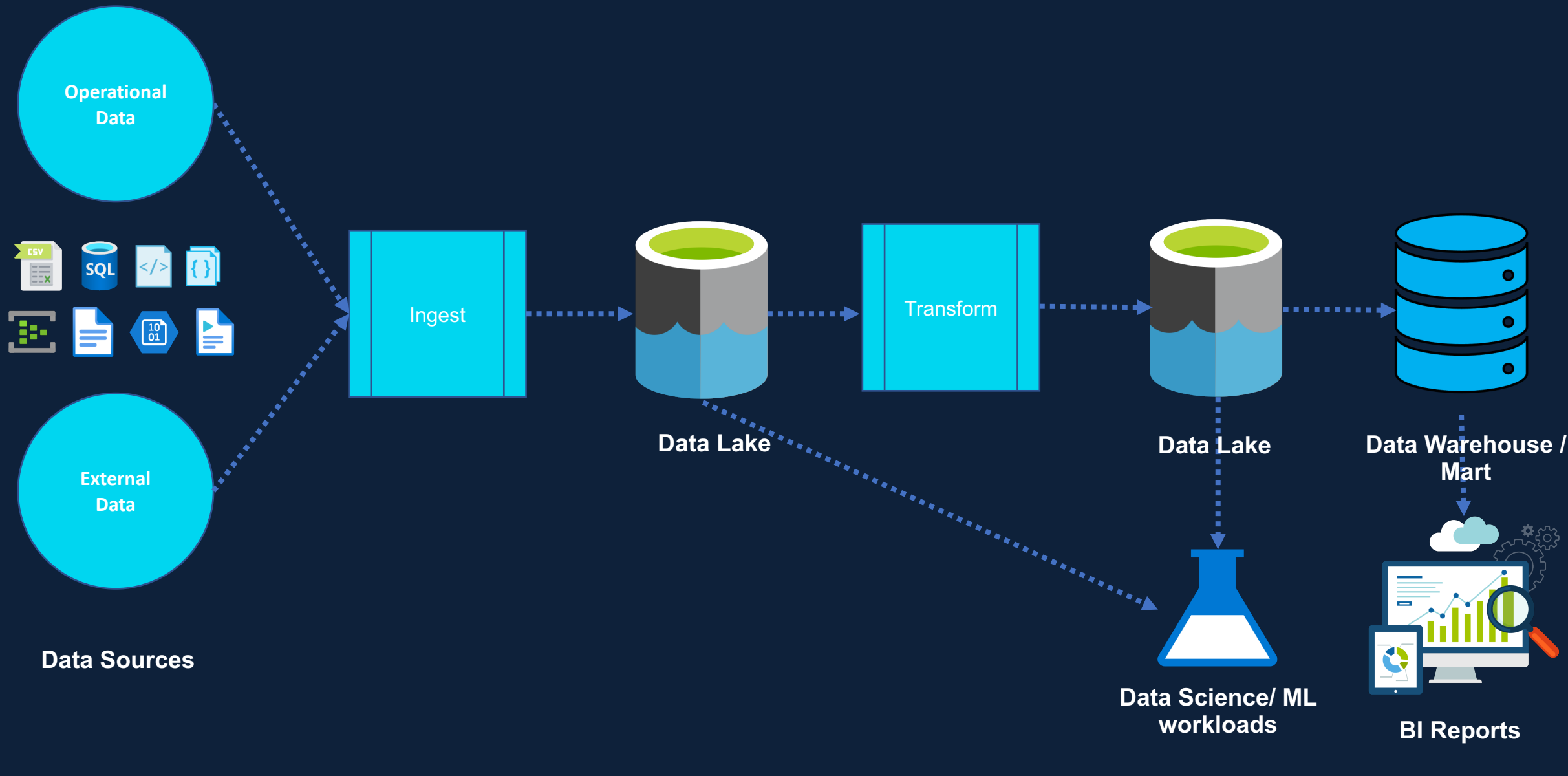
Proprietary data formats

Scalability

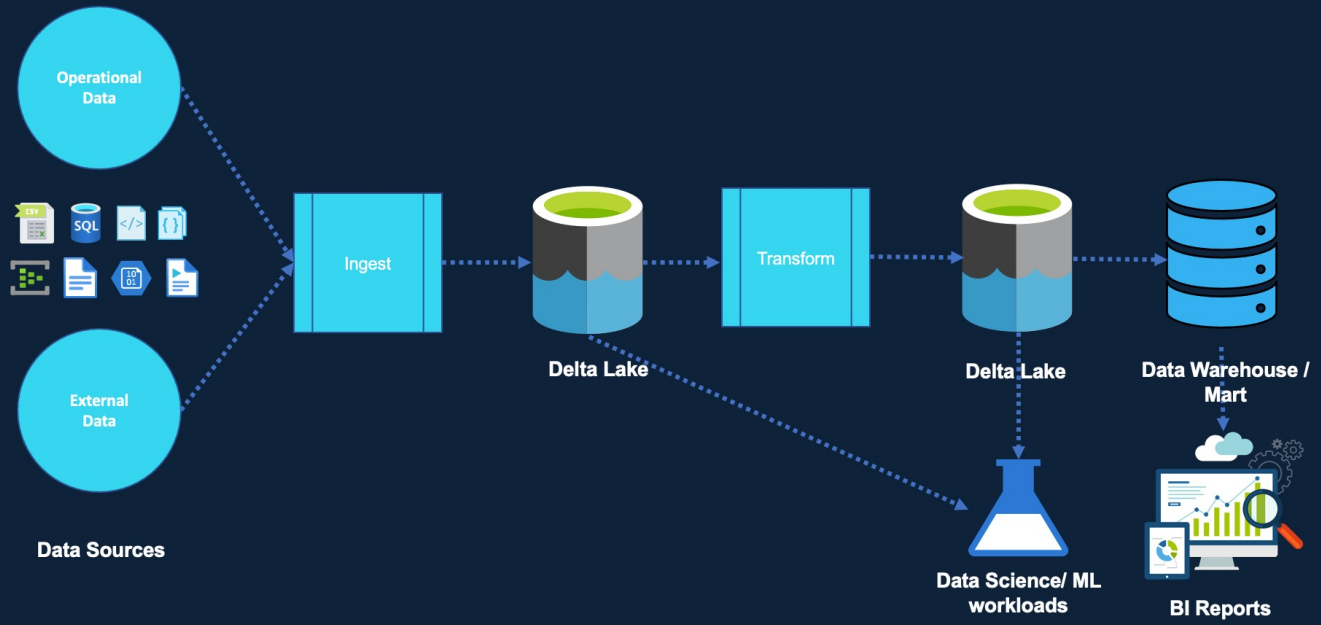
Expensive to store data

Lack of support for ML/ AI workloads

Data Lake


Operational Data
CSV
SQL
External Data
Data Sources
Ingest
Data Lake
Transform
Data Lake
Data Warehouse / Mart
Data Science/ ML workloads
BI Reports

Data Lake



No support for ACID transactions

Failed jobs leave partial files

Inconsistent reads

Unable to handle corrections to data

Unable to roll back any data.

Lack of ability remove data for GDPR etc

No history or versioning

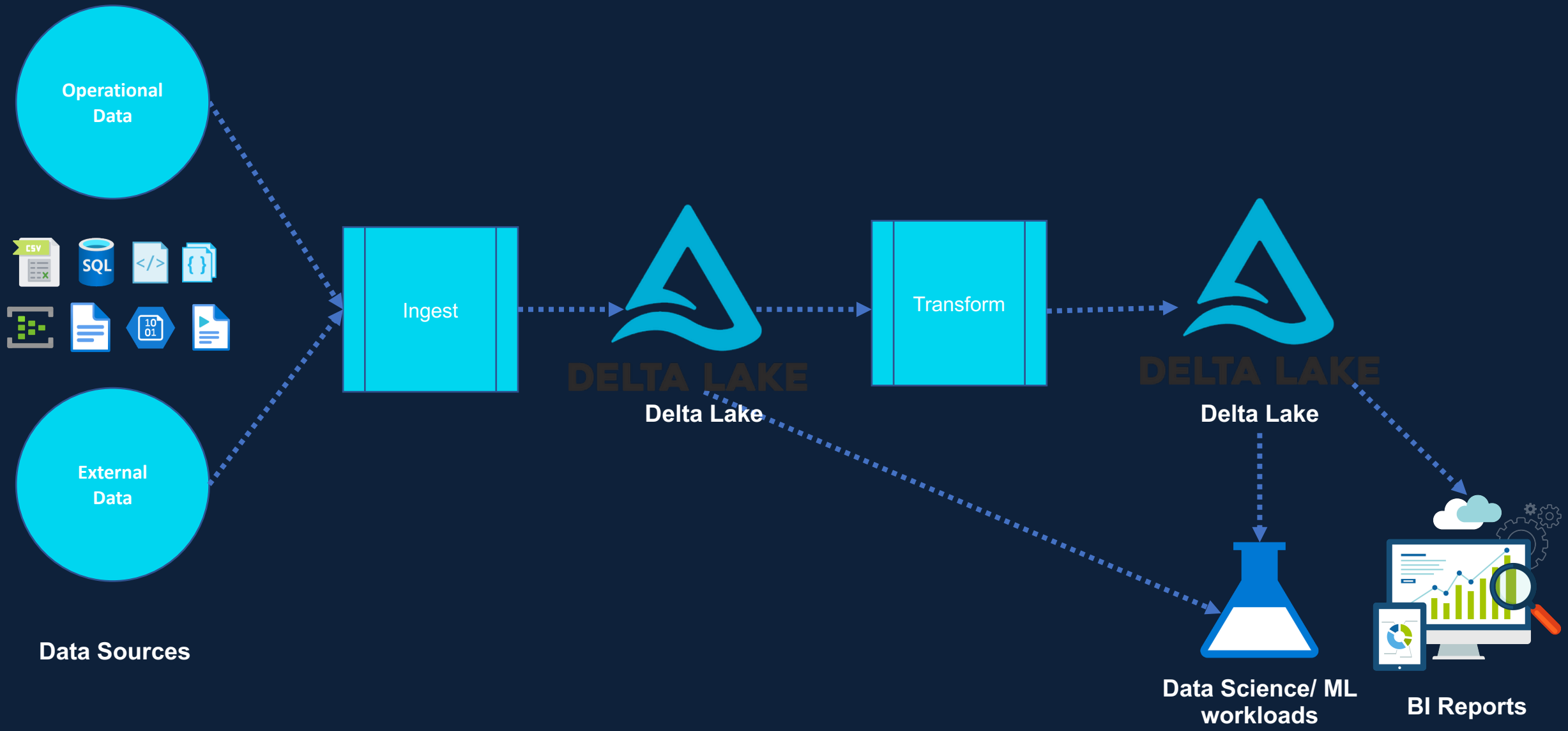
Poor performance

Poor BI support

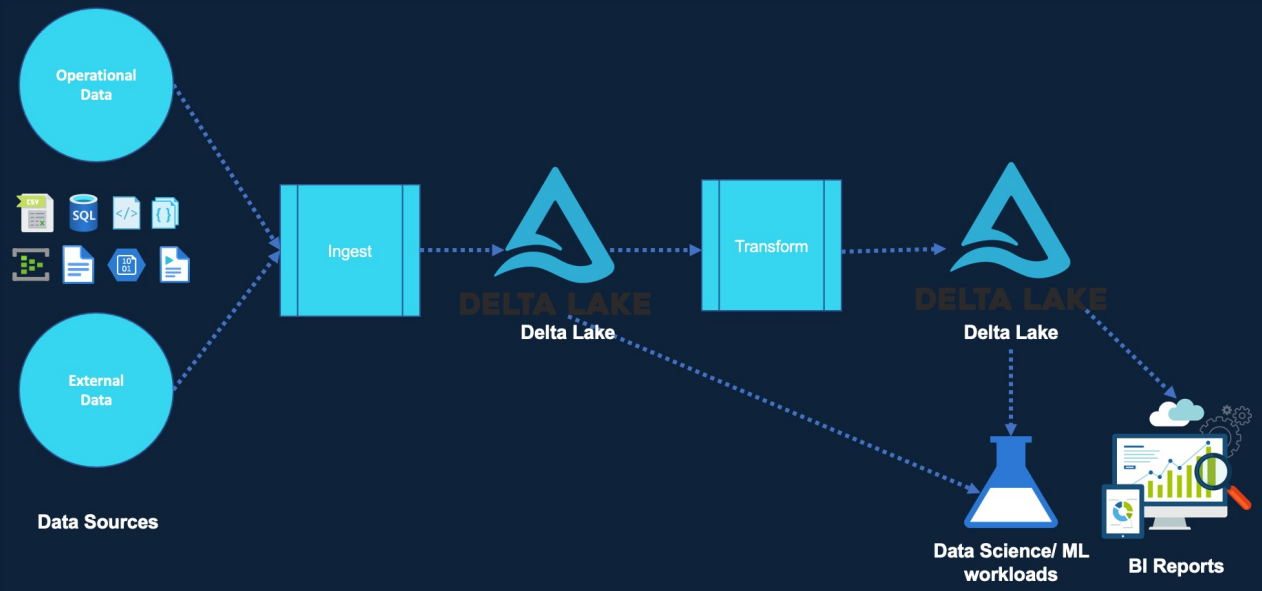
Complex to set-up

Lambda architecture for streaming workloads

Data Lakehouse

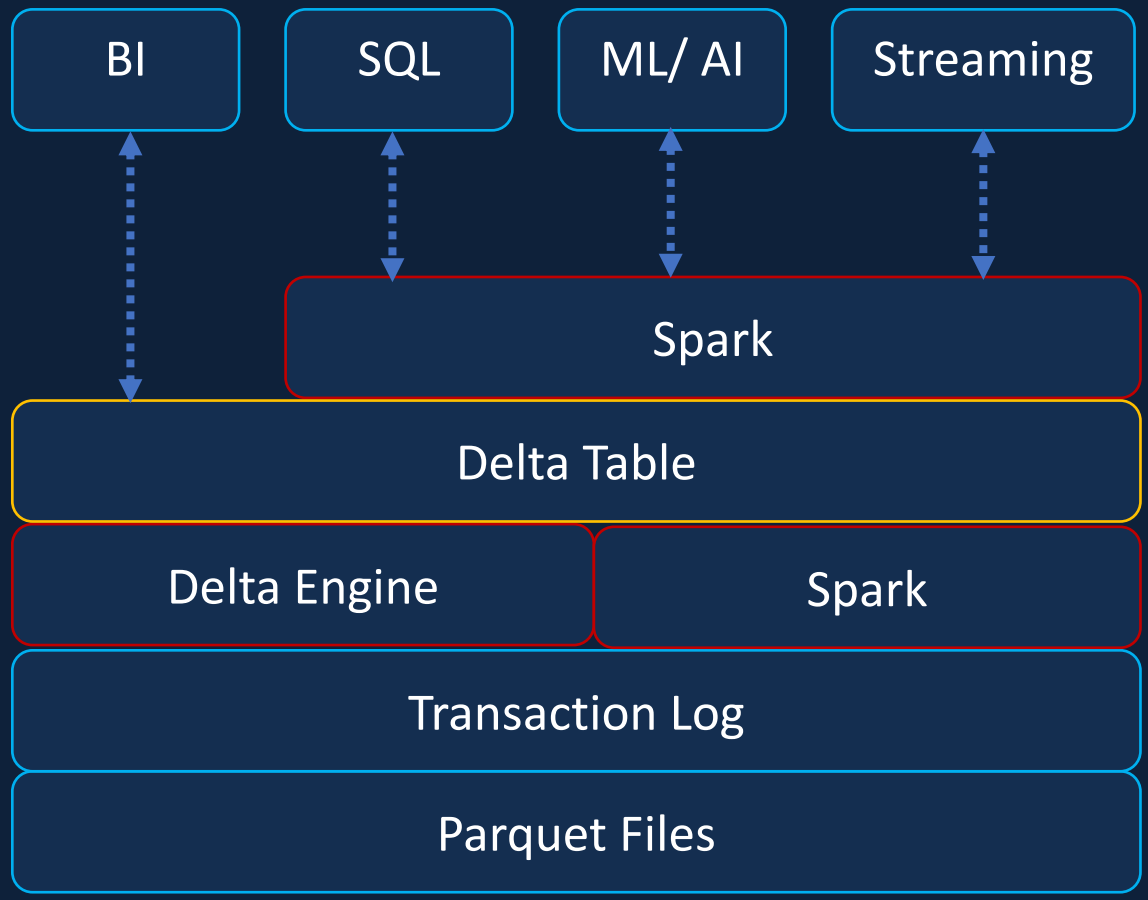


Data Lakehouse



- Handles all types of data
- Cheap cloud object storage
- Uses open source format
- Support for all types of workloads
- Ability to use BI tools directly
- ACID support
- History & Versioning
- Better performance
- Simple architecture

Delta Lake



Simple Architecture

Transformations, ML, Streaming etc.

Data security, Governance, Integrity, Perf.

Optimized engine for performance

History, Versioning, ACID, Time Travel

Open file format

Delta Lake Demo

Azure Data Factory

- Overview
- Creating Data Factory Service
- Data Factory Components
- Creating Pipelines
- Creating Triggers

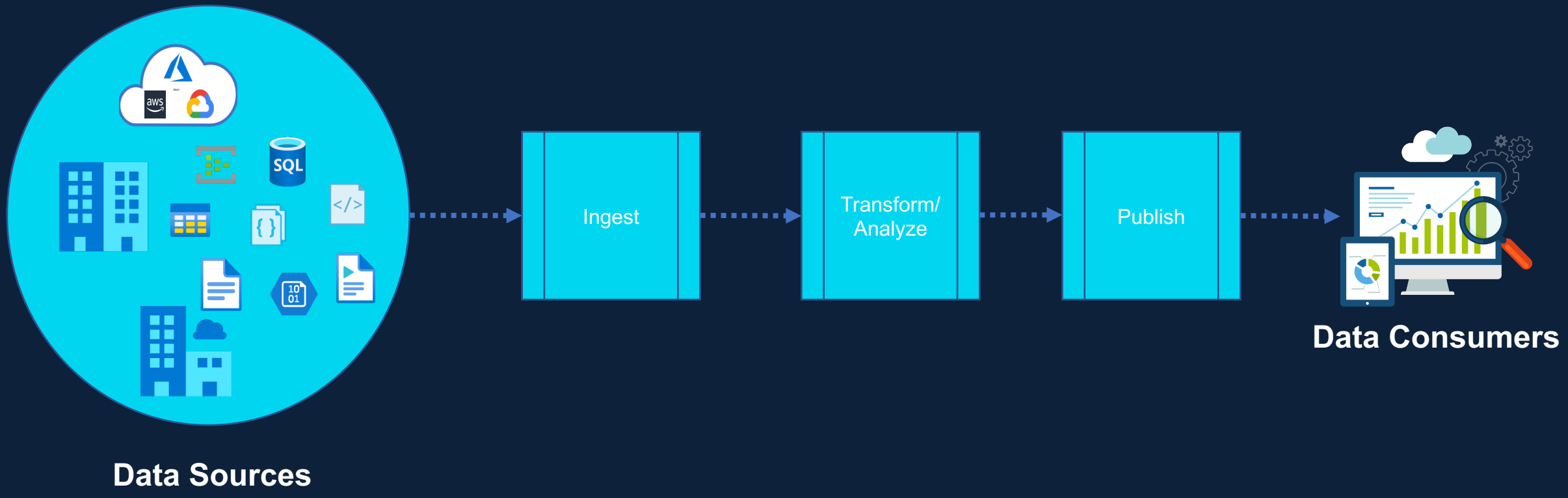
Azure Data Factory Overview

What is Azure Data Factory

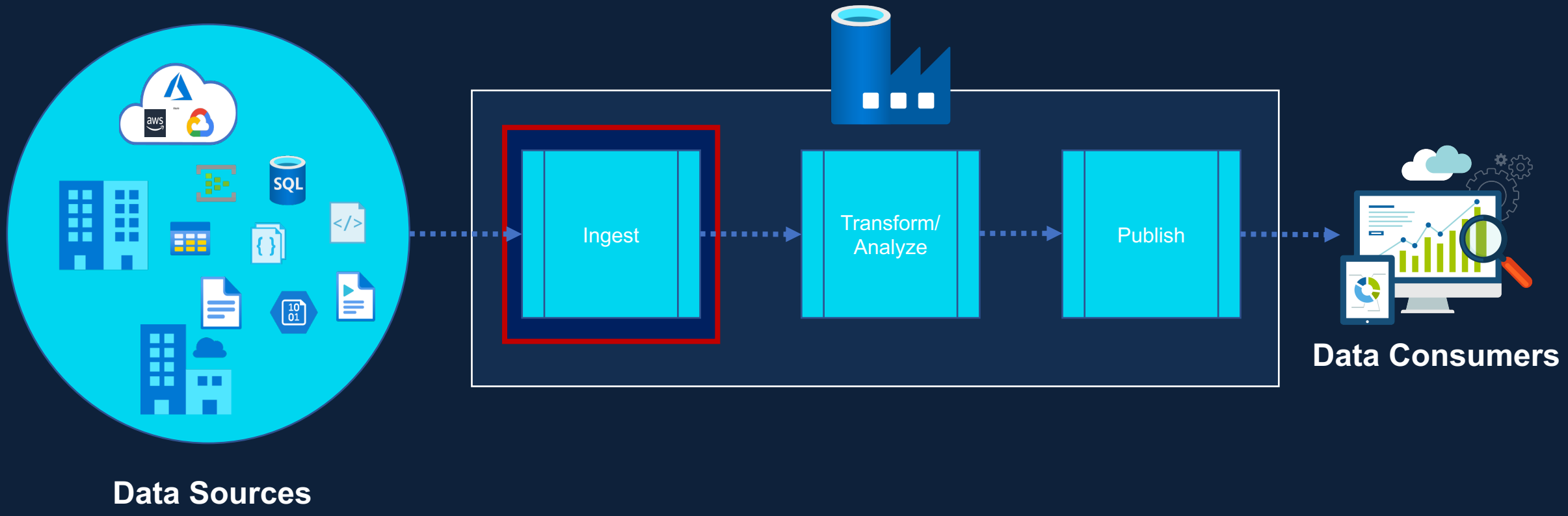
A fully managed, serverless data integration solution for ingesting, preparing and transforming all of your data at scale.

The Data Problem

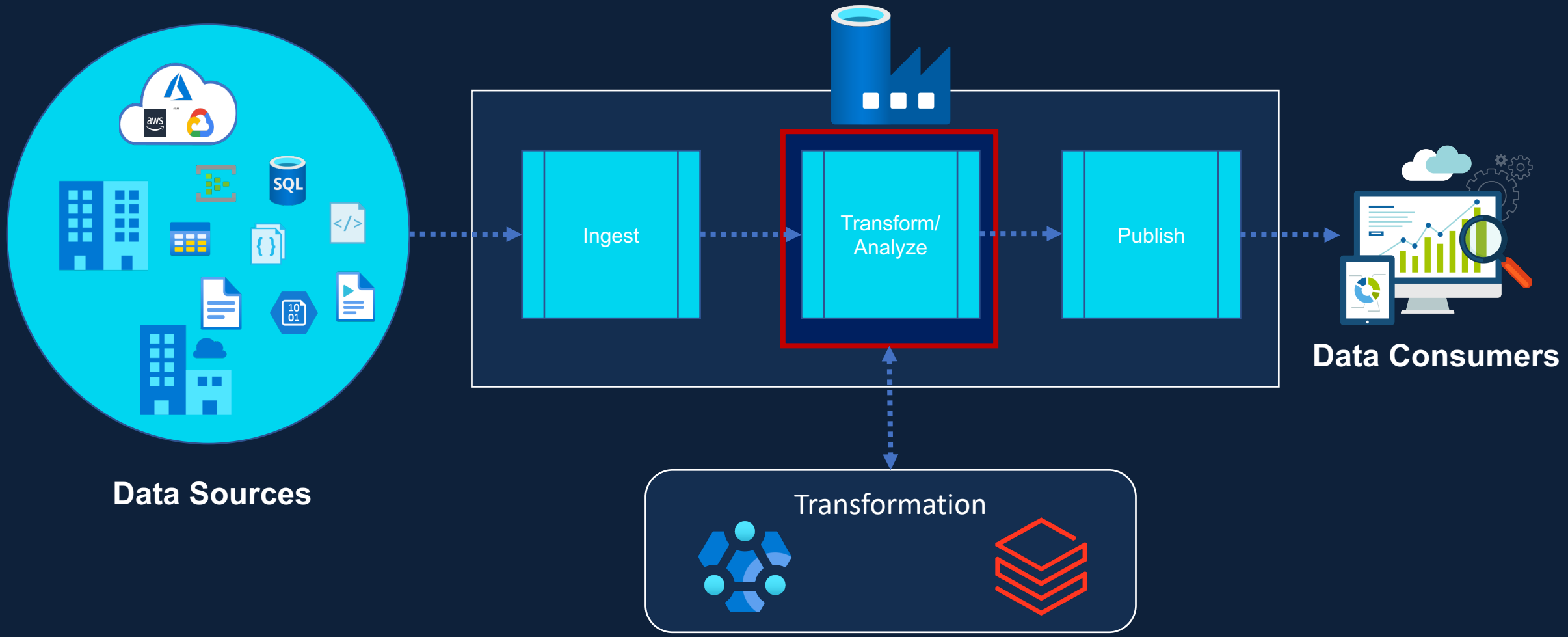
The Data Problem



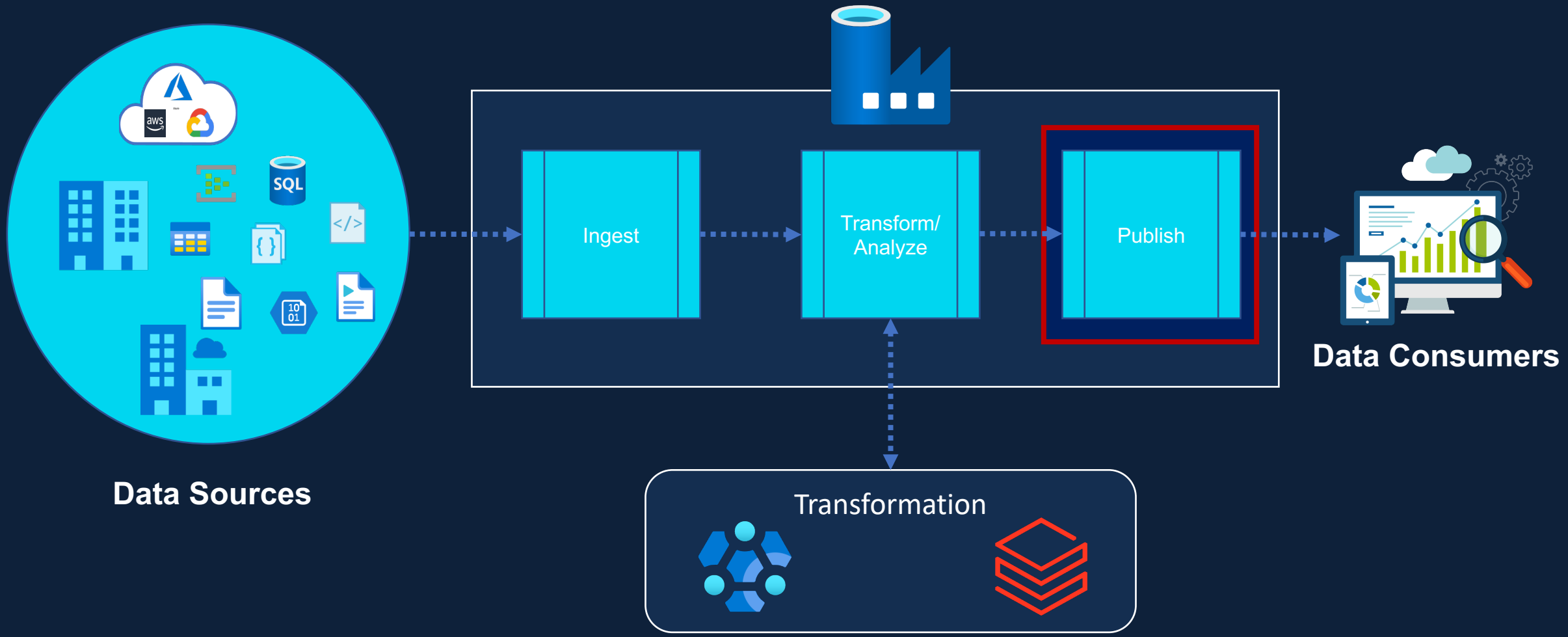
The Data Problem



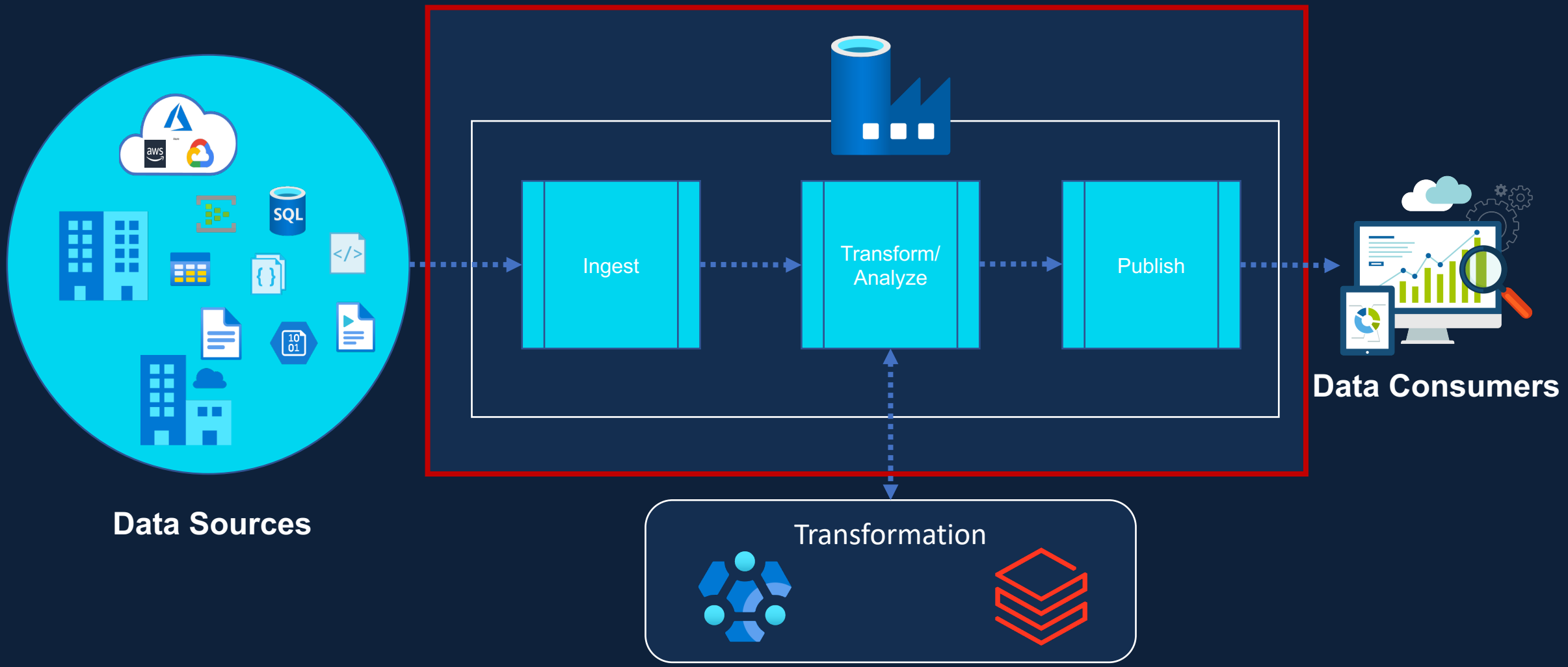
The Data Problem



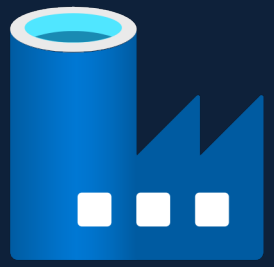
The Data Problem



The Data Problem



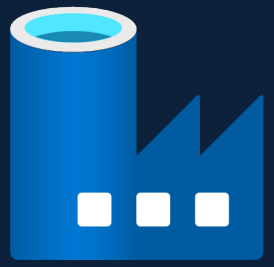
What is Azure Data Factory



- Fully Managed Service
- Serverless
- Data Integration Service
- Data Transformation Service
- Data Orchestration Service

A fully managed, serverless data integration solution for ingesting, preparing and transforming all of your data at scale.

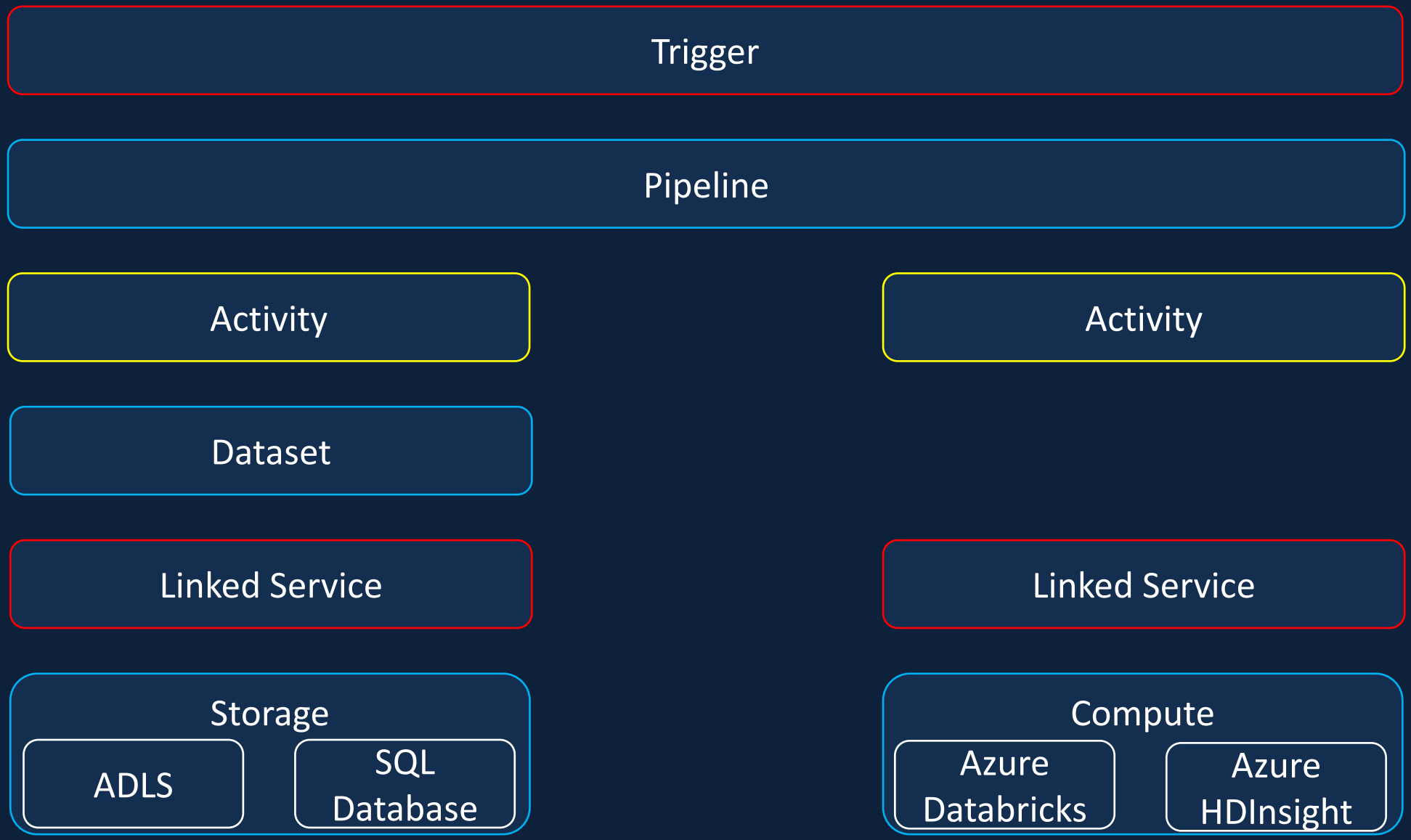
What Azure Data Factory Is Not



- Data Migration Tool
- Data Streaming Service
- Suitable for Complex Data Transformations
- Data Storage Service

Create Data Factory Service

Data Factory Components



Connecting from Power BI

Congratulations!
&
Thank you

Feedback

Ratings & Review

Thank you
&
Good Luck!