



Time Series Prediction with Kusto Query Language and Azure Data Explorer

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Microsoft Learn Student Ambassadors

Global AI Bootcamp 2024 on

March 1st 2024, at Microsoft Thailand (45-min workshop/demo) and Rerun (TBA)



About Me

Charunthon Limseelo

Field of interests

- Machine Learning and Data Analysis
- Time Series Data Prediction and Analysis
- Rookie Full-Stack Development with Cloud Architecture

Work experiences

- Beta Microsoft Learn Student Ambassadors/Google Developer Student Lead as a tech contributor
- Data Science and .NET community contributor at Seven Peaks Software (current)
- Collaborate with CreatorsGarten



You can
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Projects by this
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Slides Collaborators



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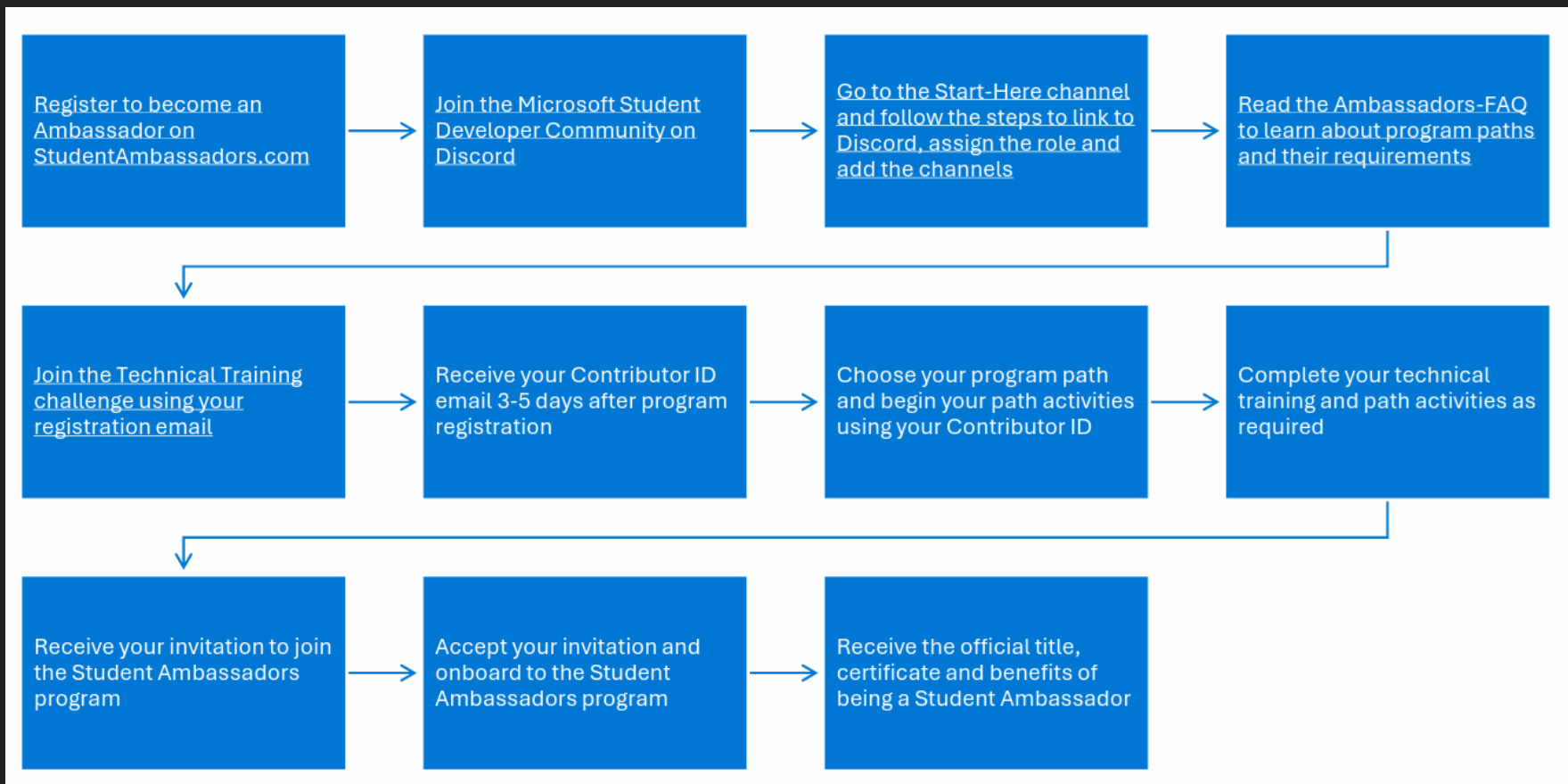
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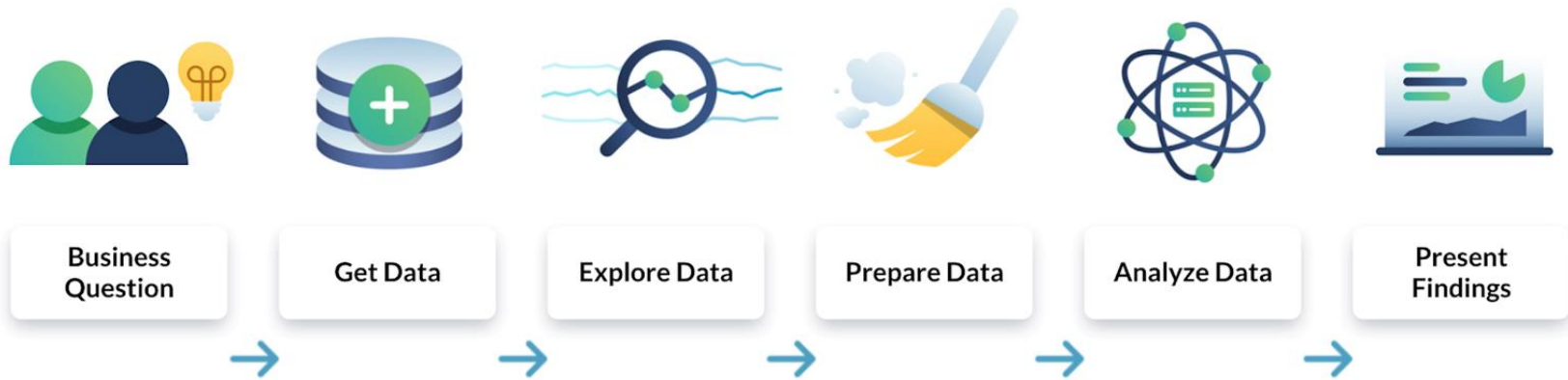
Session Outline

- Time Series Analysis and Forecasting
- Get into Azure Data Explorer
- Kusto Query Language and its structures
- Demo: How to train/forecast data in Azure Data Explorer
 - Time Series Decomposition (with SARIMA-based) model
- Conclusion



Are some of you guys
a Data Scientist,
ML Engineer, Data
Engineer, or Analyst?





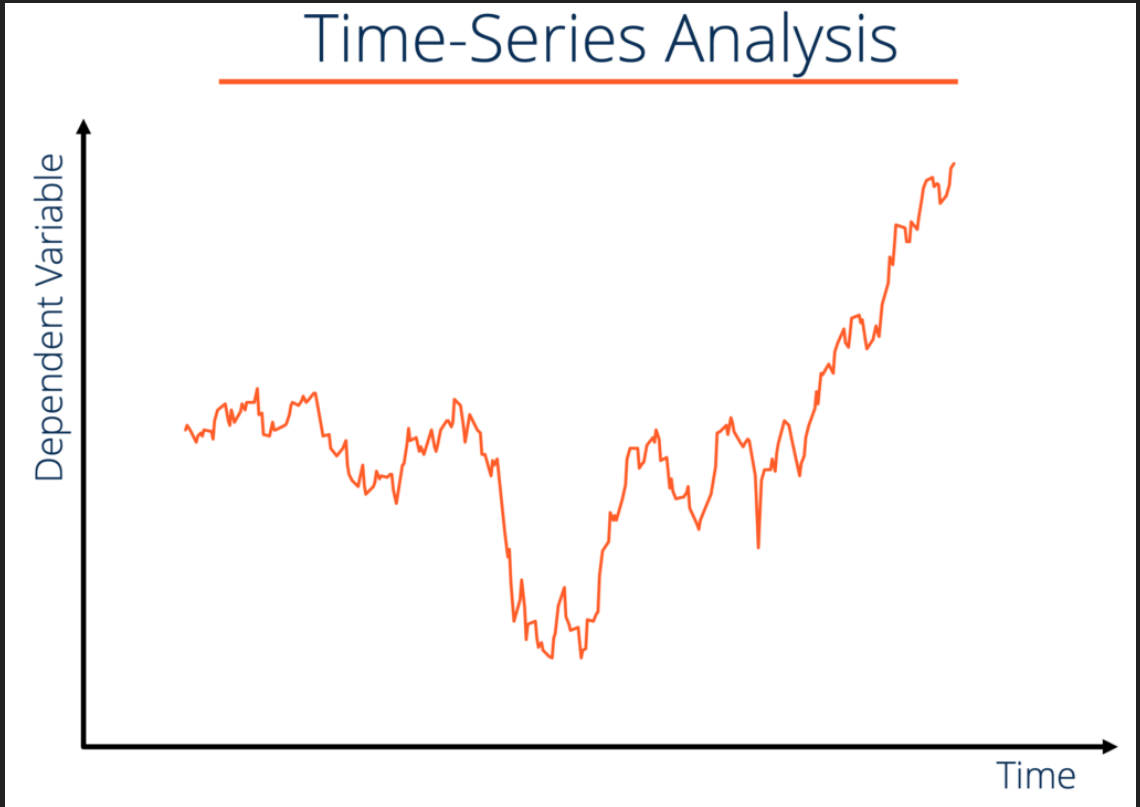
The data analysis process in a nutshell
Source: Data Camp

What is Time Series?

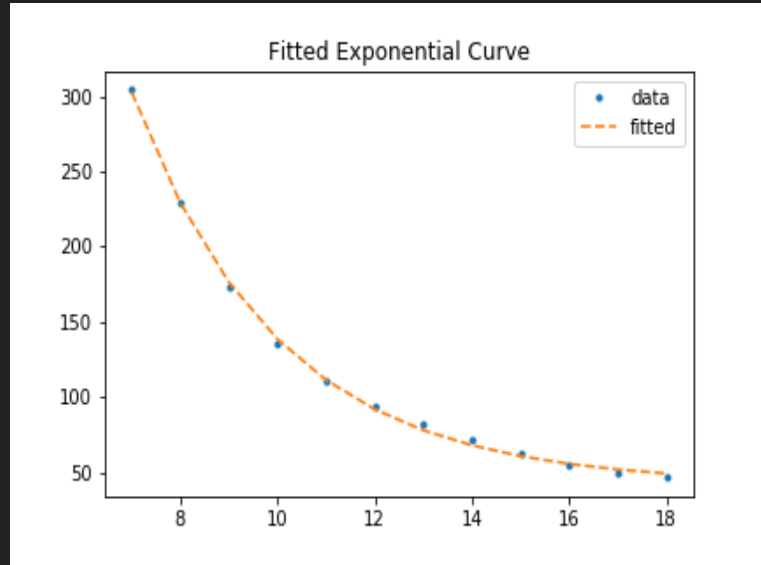


Introduction

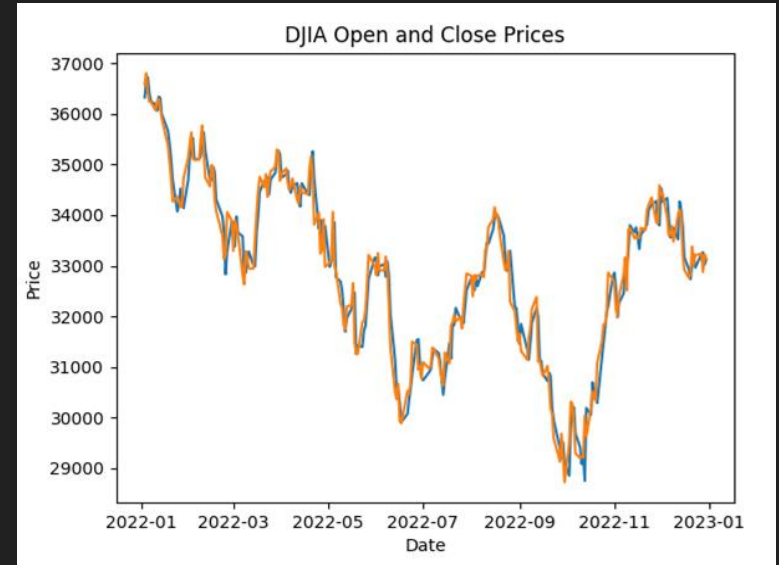
- Studying a sequence of data points collected at **consistent intervals** over a specific period. Unlike sporadic or random data collection, time series data provides insights into how variables change over time.
- Example Cases:
 - Stocks
 - Temperature Anomaly
 - Daily COVID-19 Patients
 - Etc.



Comparison Between No Noise and Noise Graph



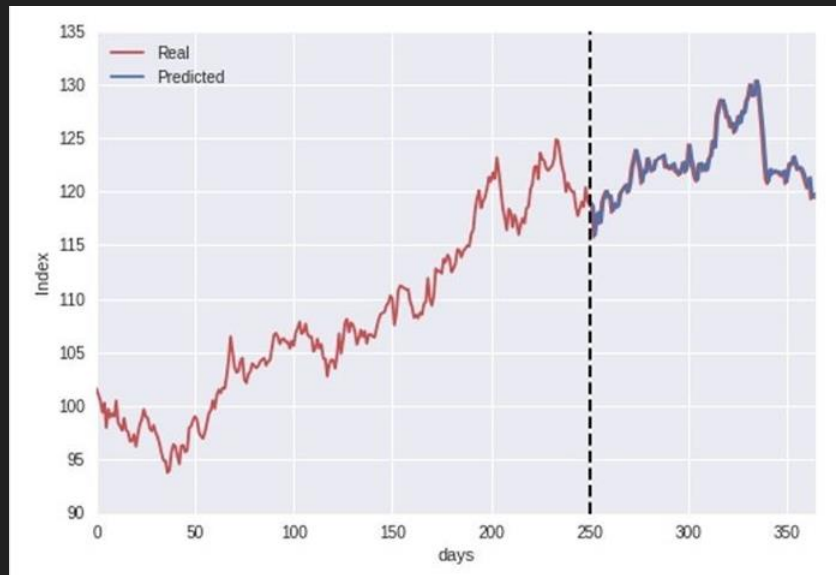
No Noise Graph



Noise/Time Series Graph

Time Series Forecasting

- Sounds like; predicting unknown values
- Involves the collection of historical data, preparing it for algorithms to consume, and then predicting the future values, based on patterns learn from the historical data. **(Calculate only two variables)**
- Some Example Cases
 - Predicting future sales at an SKU (stock keeping unit) level for planning and budgeting
 - Predicting the cumulative COVID vaccinations
 - Forecasting sales by store, so it can schedule the right resources.



Components of Time Series

1. Trend Component

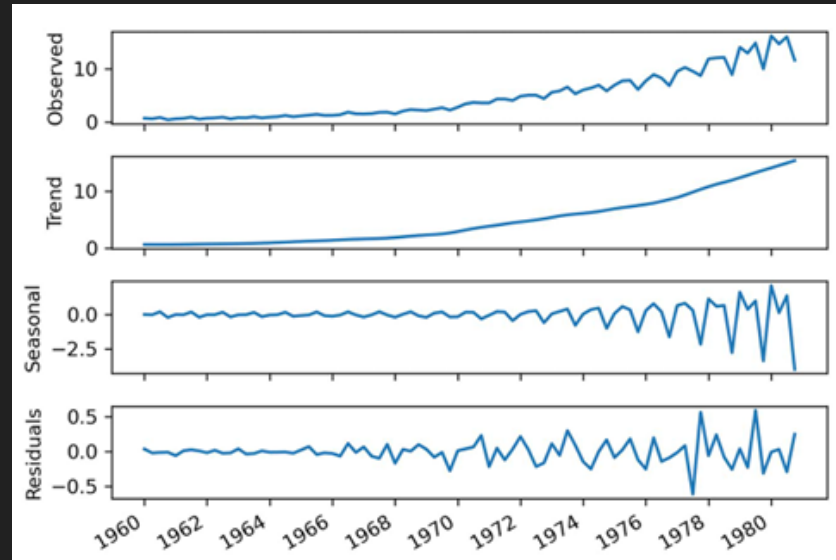
- Represents the slow-moving changes in a time series. It is responsible for making the series gradually increase or decrease over time.

2. Seasonality Component

- Represents the seasonal pattern in the series. The cycles occur repeatedly over a fixed period.

3. Residuals/Noise

- Represent the behavior that not able to be explained by the trend and seasonality components. They correspond to random errors, also termed white noise.



Source: *Time Series Forecasting in Python* – Marco Peixeiro

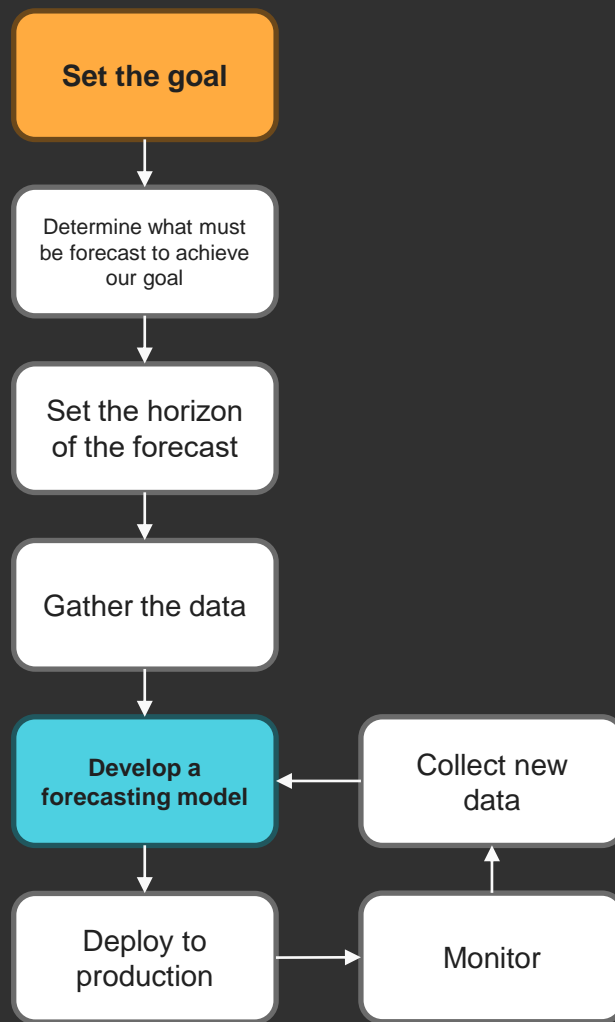
Roadmap

of Making Time Series Analysis
and Forecasting



Roadmap

of Making Time Series Analysis
and Forecasting



Statistical Models For Forecasting

- SARIMA (Seasonal Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average)***
 - Observe seasonality, and using seasonal effects to produce forecasts
- SARIMAX (adding exogenous variables)
 - Not only calculating with the values and time, but also calculating with another variable.
- ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average)
 - Using for stationary or simple time series dataset.

***Most used

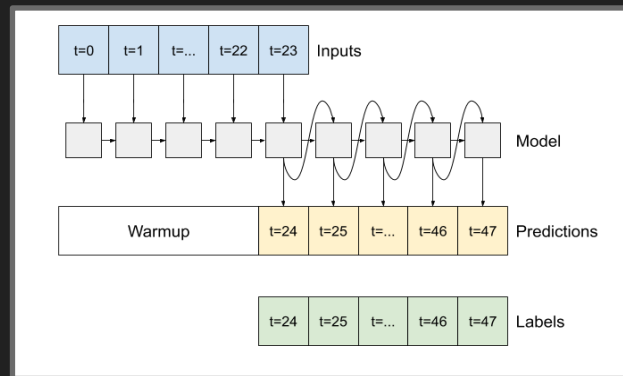
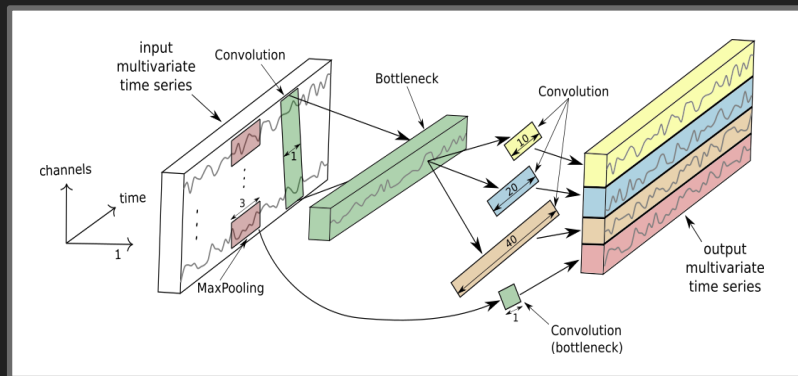
*Never change the order of a time series when modeling. Shuffling the data is not allowed.

*All models are using the concept of time series decomposition



Machine Learning Models For Forecasting

- CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)
- LSTM (Long Short-term Memory)



*Never change the order of a time series when modeling. Shuffling the data is not allowed.



Exploring Azure Data Explorer

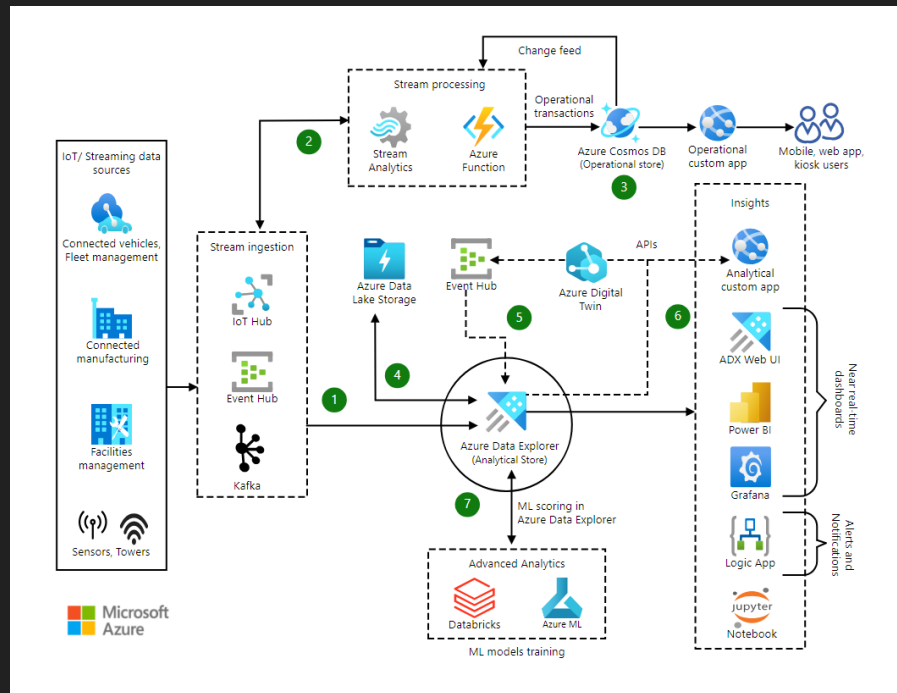


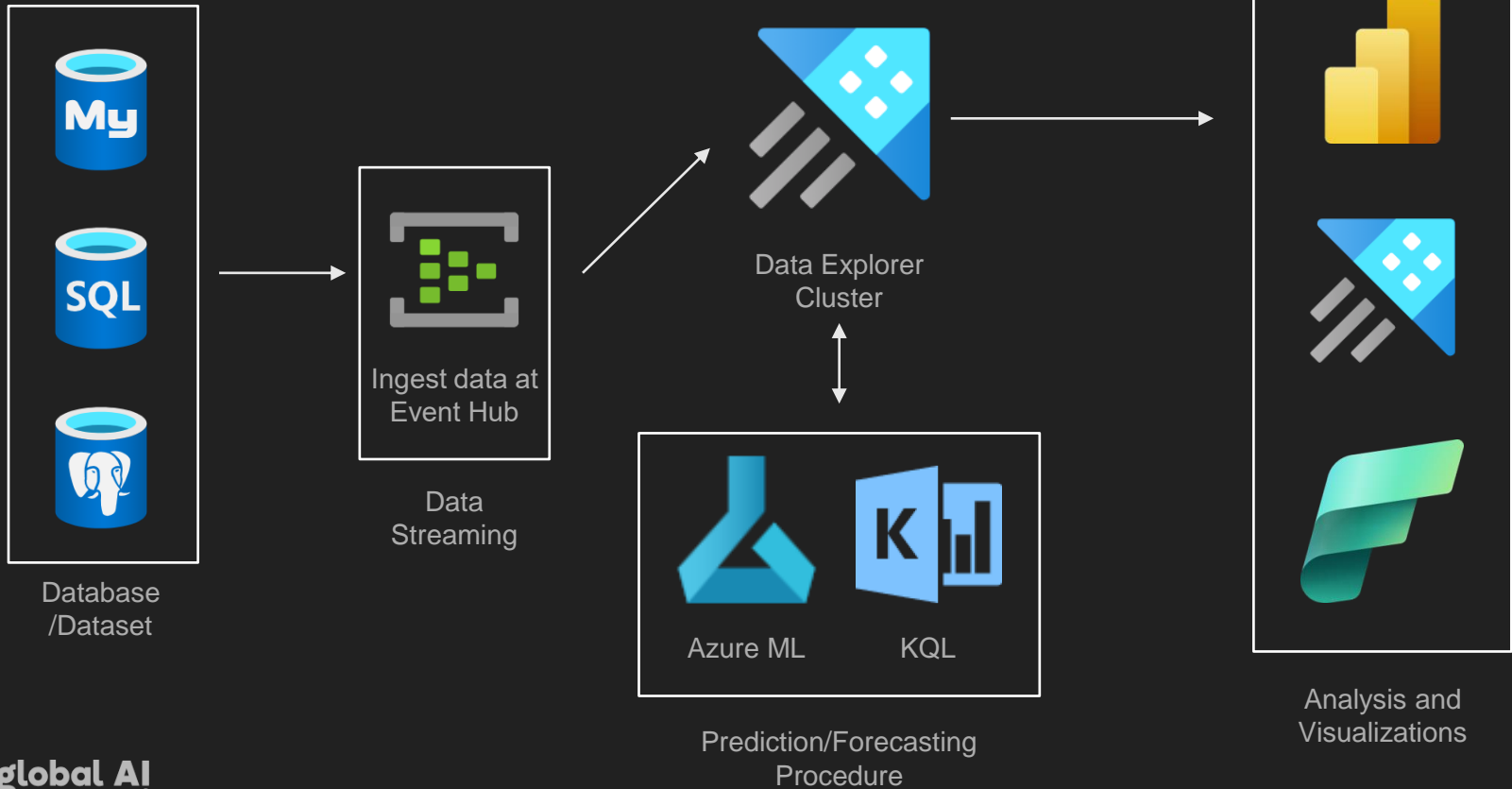
Is that
A kite?



Introduction to Azure Data Explorer

- Fully managed, high-performance, big data analytics platform that makes it easy to analyze high volumes of data in near real time.
- An end-to-end solution for data ingestion, query, visualization, and management.





Let's investigate the interfaces

Azure Data Explorer | Home

Charunthon Limseelo

Welcome to Azure Data Explorer

Discover valuable business insights and make data-driven decisions

Create a free cluster to explore your data

Get started

- Get data
- Explore sample data with KQL
- Explore sample dashboards
- Find my partner

Create new

- Query
- Dashboard
- Table
- Free cluster

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Azure Data Explorer | Home


Home

Query

Dashboards

My cluster

Featured



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Get skilled up on ADX through a hands-on learning experience starting with data ingestion and going all the way to visualization using KQL Timeseries Analytics and creating Dashboards.

[Click here to find out more](#)

Recommended

Intro to Azure Data Explorer


Learn how the features of Azure Data Explorer work to turn your data into insights you can use.



Complete learning module 29 min

Write your first query with KQL

Write simple queries in Kusto Query Language (KQL)

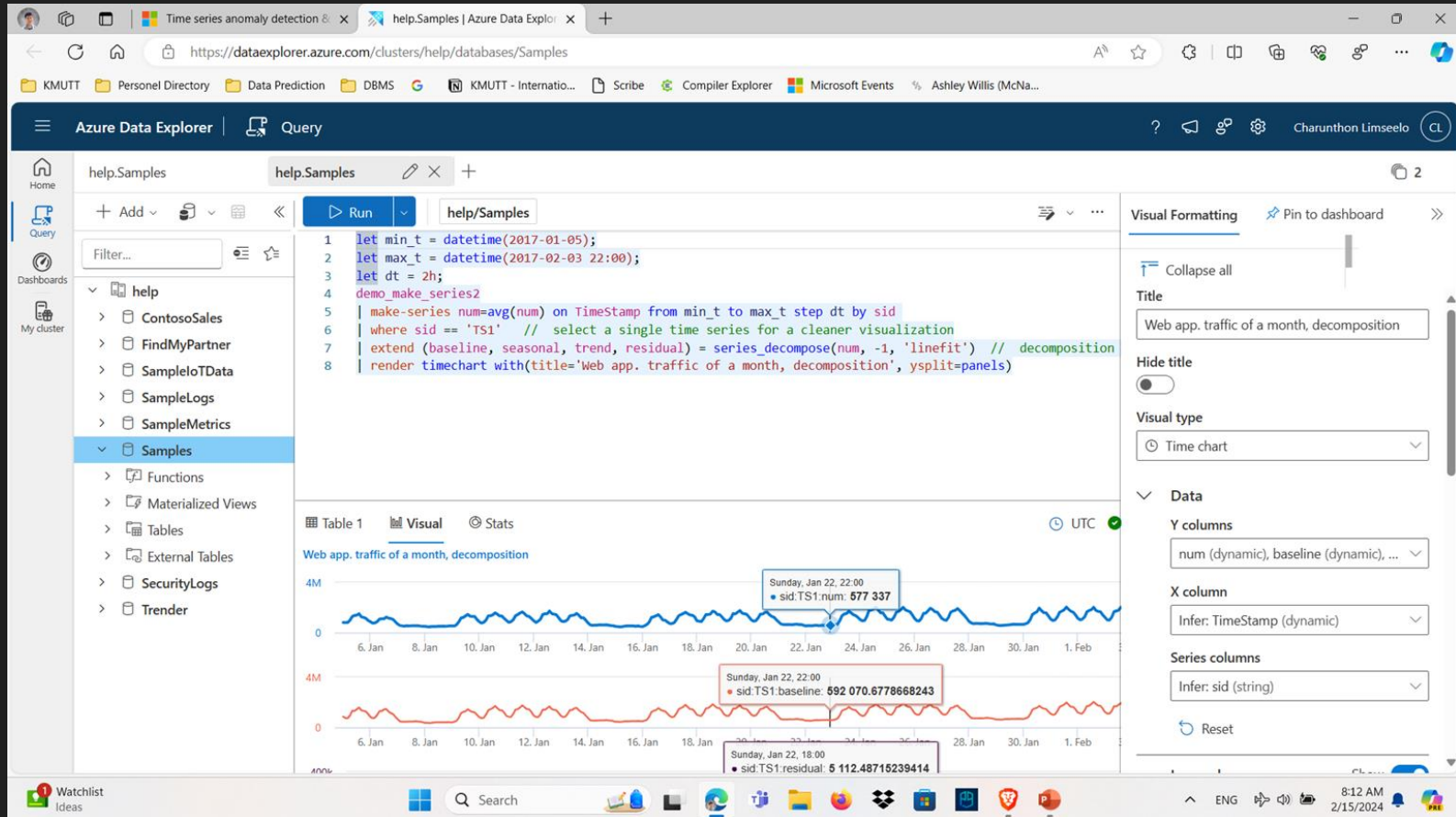


Complete learning module 39 min

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Search

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Kusto Query Language and its structures

Introduction to Kusto Query Language


- Language for querying and analyzing large-scale data
- Supports various data sources, such as Azure Data Explorer, Azure Monitor, Microsoft Defender, and Microsoft Intra.
- Consists of a set of operators that can be composed together to create complex queries
- Able to perform tasks such as filtering, aggregation, transformation, and visualization of data
- Supports user-defined functions, variables, and parameters to make queries more reusable and dynamic



| Kusto | | Copy |
|--|--|--------------|
| <pre>StormEvents where StartTime between (datetime(2007-11-01) .. datetime(2007-12-01)) where State == "FLORIDA" count</pre> | | |
| | | Expand table |
| Count | | |
| 28 | | |

Kusto Query Language (KQL) example snippet

SQL vs KQL (with Table Comparison)

| Category | SQL Query | Kusto Query | Learn more |
|----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Select data from table | <code>SELECT * FROM dependencies</code> | <code>dependencies</code> | Tabular expression statements |
| -- | <code>SELECT name, resultCode FROM dependencies</code> | <code>dependencies project name, resultCode</code> | project |
| -- | <code>SELECT TOP 100 * FROM dependencies</code> | <code>dependencies take 100</code> | take |
| Null evaluation | <code>SELECT * FROM dependencies WHERE resultCode IS NOT NULL</code> | <code>dependencies where isnotnull(resultCode)</code> | isnotnull() |
| Comparison operators (date) | <code>SELECT * FROM dependencies WHERE timestamp > getdate()-1</code> | <code>dependencies where timestamp > ago(1d)</code> | ago() |
| -- | <code>SELECT * FROM dependencies WHERE timestamp BETWEEN ... AND ...</code> | <code>dependencies where timestamp between (datetime(2016-10-01) .. datetime(2016-11-01))</code> |  |
| Comparison operators (string) | <code>SELECT * FROM dependencies WHERE type = "Azure blob"</code> | <code>dependencies where type == "Azure blob"</code> | |
| -- | <code>-- substring SELECT * FROM dependencies</code> | <code>// substring dependencies</code> | |

Kusto Query Language (KQL) with SQL conversion cheat sheet

From <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/kusto/query/sql-cheat-sheet>

Demo: How to train/forecast data in Azure Data Explorer



Link : <https://bit.ly/tsadx-globalai24>

- Train Your Time Series Data with Azure Data Explorer Part 1
- Train Your Time Series Data with Azure Data Explorer Part 2

Summary / Key Takeaways

Key Takeaways

- **Kusto Query Language (KQL)** contains native support for creation, manipulation, and analysis of multiple time series. With KQL, you can create and analyze thousands of time series in seconds, enabling near real-time monitoring solutions and workflows.
- The applicable time series functions are based on a robust well-known **decomposition model**, where each original time series is decomposed into seasonal, trend, and residual components.
- **Anomalies** are detected by outliers on the residual component, while **forecasting** is done by extrapolating the seasonal and trend components.
- The KQL implementation significantly enhances the basic decomposition model by automatic seasonality detection, robust outlier analysis, and vectorized implementation to process thousands of time series in seconds.

Thanks! (Q&A)



**Feel free to take away the slide kubb ❤️*