FraudFix Use Case

## Data Ingestion with Dataproc , BigLake & PubSub

Duration: 45 Minutes

CAUTION:
This lab is for educational purposes only and should be used with caution in production environments. Google Cloud Platform (GCP) products are changing frequently, and screenshots and instructions might become inaccurate over time. Always refer to the latest GCP documentation for the most up-to-date information.

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Architecture Diagram:
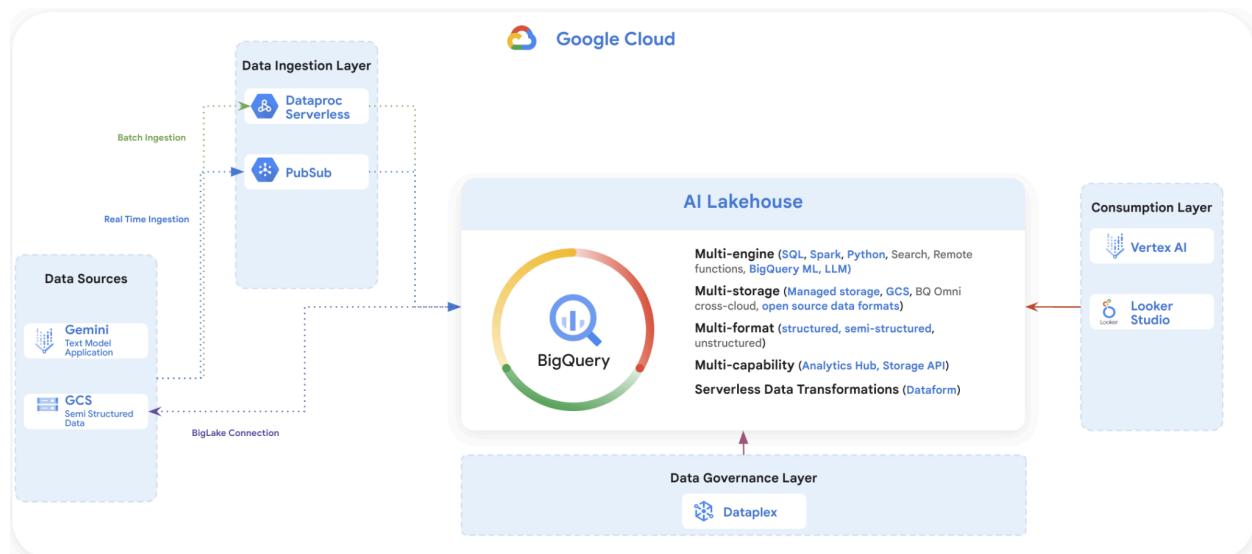
Goal of the Lab:

Ingest fraudulent and non fraudulent transactions dataset into BigQuery using three methods:
- BigLake with data stored in Google Cloud Storage (GCS)
- Batch Ingestion into BigQuery using Dataproc Serverless
- Near real-time ingestion into BigQuery using Cloud PubSub

[LAB] BigLake Object Tables

https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/biglake-intro

Enable API (you can skip this step if you completed LAB 1)

Ensure the necessary APIs (BigQuery API, Vertex AI API, Pubsub API, BigQuery Connection API, Dataform API, Secret Manager API) are enabled

**Required roles (you can skip this step if you completed LAB 1)**

To create a BigLake table, you need the following BigQuery Identity and Access Management (IAM) permissions:
- bigquery.tables.create
- bigquery.connections.delegate

The BigQuery Data Editor and connection admin predefined Identity and Access Management role includes these permissions. If you are not a principal in this role, ask your administrator to grant you access or to create the BigLake table for you.

Add BigLake connection

1. From Bigquery Studio, Click "+ ADD" to add data.
2. Choose "Connections to external data sources"
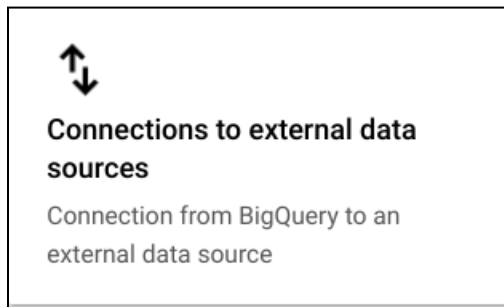
3. Select the Vertex AI models , remote functions and BigLake connection type.

4. Enter the connection ID as "fraud-transactions-conn" and choose the US multi-region location.
5. Click "CREATE CONNECTION"
6. Open the connection details for the newly added external connection "fraud-transactions-conn"

7. Note the service account ID and grant it Storage Object Viewer role:.

- Go to IAM & Admin
- Filter the Service account

- If you can't find the service account ID, add it as a principal: Follow the steps below.
  - First click on "Grant Access"

  - Copy and paste the service account id into the "new principals" input box. (make sure you paste the complete service account email). Add the Storage Object Viewer Role and click on Save.

- If you find the service account id, then click on Edit Principal

- Click on Add Role and add the Storage Object Viewer role, then click on Save.

8. From Cloud Shell, create a dataset named ml_datasets in the US multi-region.

Linux command line : Create a BigQuery dataset: call it ml_datasets in US multi region

```
DATASET_NAME="ml_datasets"

bq --location=US mk -d \
   --description "Fraudulent and Non Fraudulent transactions BigQuery dataset" \
   $DATASET_NAME
```

9. Go to BigQuery , check that the dataset has been created successfully (you may need to click "refresh contents" from the 3-dot menu for the project in the Explorer).

▦ ml_datasets   ☆ ⋮
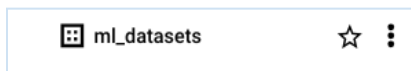
10. Click on the "+" icon on the right end of the tabs in the workspace to open a new SQL Query;

➕ CREATE SQL QUERY

11. Create BigLake tables on non partitioned parquet data on GCS;

Copy the following commands and click on ▶ RUN

- *Replace your-project-id with your current project ID at 3 places!*

BigQuery SQL : Create BigLake table on non partitioned parquet data on GCS

CREATE OR REPLACE EXTERNAL TABLE
`your-project-id.ml_datasets.ulb_fraud_detection_blake`
WITH CONNECTION `us.fraud-transactions-conn` OPTIONS (
  format ="PARQUET",
  uris = ['gs://your-project-id-bucket/data-ingestion/parquet/ulb_fraud_detection/*'],
  max_staleness=INTERVAL 30 MINUTE,
  metadata_cache_mode="AUTOMATIC");
 	
# check the results from BigQuery 	
 	
SELECT * FROM `your-project-id.ml_datasets.ulb_fraud_detection_blake` LIMIT 1000;
```

## [LAB] Batch data ingestion into BigQuery using Dataproc

### Serverless Dataproc

Importing data from Google Cloud Storage (GCS) in Parquet format into BigQuery using PySpark requires a sequence of steps, including setup and code implementation. Here's a comprehensive guide:

Running PySpark jobs on Google Cloud Dataproc Serverless simplifies the process by abstracting the management of the Spark environment. Here's how to set everything up to import Parquet files from Google Cloud Storage (GCS) to BigQuery using Dataproc Serverless.

### Prerequisites: (you can skip this step if you completed LAB 1)

- Google Cloud Storage (GCS): Ensure your Parquet files are stored in a GCS bucket.
- BigQuery Dataset & Table: Create or have a BigQuery dataset and table where you want to load the data.
- Google Cloud SDK: Install the Google Cloud SDK if you intend to use the command line. For simplicity we will use Cloud shell.
- Enable APIs: Enable the BigQuery, Cloud Storage, and Dataproc Serverless APIs for your project.
- Download BigQuery Connector for Spark: To read from BigQuery, you'll need the BigQuery Connector for Spark. This should be included in your Spark job's dependencies.
  - Download Spark 3.5 Jar version : https://github.com/GoogleCloudDataproc/spark-bigquery-connector
  - Upload to GCS: *gs://${BUCKET_NAME}*/jar/

### IAM Roles: (you can skip this step if you completed LAB 1)

Ensure your Google Cloud user account or service account has the following roles:

- Dataproc Editor (roles/dataproc.editor): Allows for the creation and running of Dataproc Serverless jobs.
- BigQuery Data Editor (roles/bigquery.dataEditor): Allows for creating tables and inserting data into BigQuery.
- Storage Object Viewer (roles/storage.objectViewer): Allows reading data from the specified GCS bucket.

### Set Up a Dataproc Serverless Spark Batch:

1. Create an empty BigQuery table ;
   *Replace your-project-id with your current project ID, and run this query:*

   | BigQuery SQL :  Create BigQuery table for parquet data |
   | --- |
   | CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE `your-project-id.ml_datasets.ulb_fraud_detection_parquet` AS |

> *SELECT * from `your-project-id.ml_datasets.ulb_fraud_detection_blake` where 1=2;*

2. Download and upload parquet files to GCS **(you can skip this step if you completed LAB 1).**
3. In Cloud shell, go to directory ; **cd $HOME/bootkon-h2-2024/data-ingestion/src**
4. Prepare the **import_parquet_to_bigquery.py** PySpark Script:
   Adapt your script to read from GCS and write to BigQuery. Ensure you specify the GCS path to your Parquet files and the target BigQuery table.
- *Replace your-project-id with your current project ID (in 3 locations)*

---

**PySpark  Script : Import parquet data into BigQuery table.**

```
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession


# GCP Project ID
project_id = "your-project-id"


# GCS Path to Parquet Files
gcs_parquet_path = "gs://your-project-id-bucket/data-ingestion/parquet/ulb_fraud_detection/"

# BigQuery Dataset and Table Name
bq_dataset_name = "ml_datasets"
bq_table_name = "ulb_fraud_detection_parquet"

# GCS Bucket for temporary storage
temporary_gcs_bucket = "your-project-id-bucket"

# Create a SparkSession
spark = SparkSession.builder\
  .appName("bigquery_to_gcs_parquet")\
  .getOrCreate()


# Read Parquet Files from GCS
df = spark.read.parquet(gcs_parquet_path)


# Write DataFrame to BigQuery
df.write.format("bigquery") \
  .option("table", f"{project_id}:{bq_dataset_name}.{bq_table_name}") \
  .option("temporaryGcsBucket", temporary_gcs_bucket) \
  .mode("overwrite") \
  .save()
```

```
spark.stop()
```

5. Submit a Dataproc Serverless Batch Job:

Use the Google Cloud Console or the gcloud command-line tool to submit your PySpark job. Here is an example gcloud command (run it from cloud shell):

- *Replace your-project-id with your current project ID (in 3 locations) and your-region with your GCP region, for example ; us-central1*

Linux command line : Submit spark job to Dataproc

gcloud dataproc batches submit pyspark import_parquet_to_bigquery.py \
  --project=**your-project-id** \
  --region=your-region \
  --deps-bucket=gs://**your-project-id**-bucket \
  --jars=gs://**your-project-id**-bucket/data-ingestion/jar/spark-3.3-bigquery-0.37.0.jar

This command specifies:

- The location of your PySpark script in GCS.
- The project and region to run in.
- A GCS bucket (--deps-bucket) for Dataproc to use for job dependencies.
- A JAR file (--jars) containing the BigQuery connector for Spark.

6. Monitor the job execution progress in Dataproc;

From the search write : dataproc

7. Click on Batches and monitor the execution log from the console

8. Once the dataproc job finishes , check the results in BigQuery table

[LAB](Near-)Real time data ingestion into BigQuery using PUSUB

Prerequisite : Enable API (you can skip this step if you completed LAB 1)

- Make sure all the necessary APIs (BigQuery API, Vertex AI API, Pubsub API, BigQuery Connection API, Dataform API, Secret Manager API) are enabled

Step 1: Create PUBSUB Topic with schema and BQ subscription

1. Create an empty BQ table

BigQuery SQL : Create BigQuery Table for streaming ingestion
  - *Replace your-project-id with your current project ID*

```
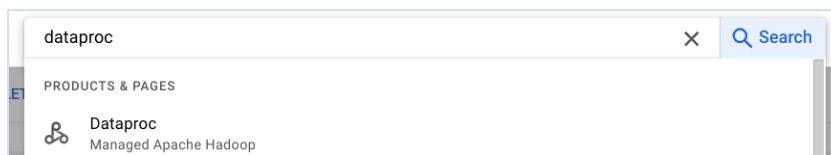CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE `your-project-id.ml_datasets.ulb_fraud_detection`
(
Time FLOAT64 ,
V1 FLOAT64 ,
V2 FLOAT64 ,
V3 FLOAT64 ,
V4 FLOAT64 ,
V5 FLOAT64 ,
V6 FLOAT64 ,
V7 FLOAT64 ,
V8 FLOAT64 ,
V9 FLOAT64 ,
V10 FLOAT64 ,
V11 FLOAT64 ,
V12 FLOAT64 ,
V13 FLOAT64 ,
V14 FLOAT64 ,
V15 FLOAT64 ,
V16 FLOAT64 ,
V17 FLOAT64 ,
V18 FLOAT64 ,
V19 FLOAT64 ,
V20 FLOAT64 ,
V21 FLOAT64 ,
V22 FLOAT64 ,
V23 FLOAT64 ,
V24 FLOAT64 ,
V25 FLOAT64 ,
V26 FLOAT64 ,
V27 FLOAT64 ,
V28 FLOAT64 ,
Amount FLOAT64 ,
Class INTEGER,
Feedback String
);
```

---

2. You can find the PUBSUB schema definition **my_avro_fraud_detection_schema.json** file in $HOME/bootkon-h2-2024/data-ingestion/src directory

---

JSON : PubSub Schema Definition
(This is the content of the schema definition file, for you information ONLY)

```
{
```

```
"type": "record",
"name": "Avro",
"fields": [
  {"name": "Time","type": "float"},
  {"name": "V1","type": "float"},
  {"name": "V2","type": "float"},
  {"name": "V3","type": "float"},
  {"name": "V4","type": "float"},
  {"name": "V5","type": "float"},
  {"name": "V6","type": "float"},
  {"name": "V7","type": "float"},
  {"name": "V8","type": "float"},
  {"name": "V9","type": "float"},
  {"name": "V10","type": "float"},
  {"name": "V11","type": "float"},
  {"name": "V12","type": "float"},
  {"name": "V13","type": "float"},
  {"name": "V14","type": "float"},
  {"name": "V15","type": "float"},
  {"name": "V16","type": "float"},
  {"name": "V17","type": "float"},
  {"name": "V18","type": "float"},
  {"name": "V19","type": "float"},
  {"name": "V20","type": "float"},
  {"name": "V21","type": "float"},
  {"name": "V22","type": "float"},
  {"name": "V23","type": "float"},
  {"name": "V24","type": "float"},
  {"name": "V25","type": "float"},
  {"name": "V26","type": "float"},
  {"name": "V27","type": "float"},
  {"name": "V28","type": "float"},
  {"name": "Amount","type": "float"},
  {"name": "Class","type": "int"} ,
  {"name": "Feedback","type": "string"}

 ]
}
```

3. Create the PubSub Schema Using gcloud

Linux command line : Create PubSub Schema
| ```
cd $HOME/bootkon-h2-2024/data-ingestion/src
gcloud pubsub schemas create my_fraud_detection_schema \
   --project=$PROJECT_ID \
   --type=AVRO \
   --definition-file=my_avro_fraud_detection_schema.json

Note: Make sure $PROJECT_ID is set correctly.
``` |

4. Create the Pub/Sub Topic:

Linux command line : Create PubSub Topic
| ```
gcloud pubsub topics create  my_fraud_detection-topic \
   --project=$PROJECT_ID \
``` |

```
   --schema=my_fraud_detection_schema \
   --message-encoding=BINARY

Note: Make sure $PROJECT_ID is set correctly.
```

5. In order to grant The Pub/Sub service account in IAM needs the following BigQuery roles:

- roles/bigquery.dataEditor
- roles/bigquery.jobUser

- First, Find Your Pub/Sub Service Account:

Linux command line : Find out the Pub/Sub service account email address

```
export PROJECT_ID=your_project_id
export PROJECT_NUM=$(gcloud projects describe ${PROJECT_ID} --format="value(projectNumber)")
echo $PROJECT_NUM
export PUBSUBSVCACCT=service-$PROJECT_NUM@gcp-sa-pubsub.iam.gserviceaccount.com
echo $PUBSUBSVCACCT
```

- Then, Grant Permissions (if not already granted), see below commands:

Linux command line : Grant privileges to the Pub/Sub service account

```
gcloud projects add-iam-policy-binding $PROJECT_ID --member=serviceAccount:$PUBSUBSVCACCT
--role=roles/bigquery.dataEditor

gcloud projects add-iam-policy-binding $PROJECT_ID  --member=serviceAccount:$PUBSUBSVCACCT
--role=roles/bigquery.jobUser
```

6. Create the Pub/Sub BQ subscription:

Linux command line : Create a PUBSUB to BQ Subscription

```
gcloud pubsub subscriptions create my_fraud_detection-subscription \
   --project=$PROJECT_ID \
   --topic=my_fraud_detection-topic \
   --bigquery-table=$PROJECT_ID.ml_datasets.ulb_fraud_detection \
--use-topic-schema

Note: Make sure $PROJECT_ID is set correctly.
```

Step 2: Ingest data into BQ through PUBSUB

1. Create Virtual env:

Linux command line : Create a local virtual environment

```
cd $HOME
python3 -m venv hack
source hack/bin/activate
```

2. Install library requirements

Navigate to the root directory of the cloned repository, for example , bootkon-h2-2024. You find requirements.txt file. By using the requirements file you will be able to install the following packages ;

- *google-cloud-aiplatform*
- *google-api-python-client*
- *google-cloud*
- *google-cloud-bigquery*
- *google-cloud-bigquery-storage*
- *google-cloud-pubsub*
- *google-cloud-logging*

Linux command line : Install the required packages, Run the following commands within your virtual environment called "hack"

```
cd $HOME
cd bootkon-h2-2024/
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

---

3. **METHOD 1:** find the import_csv_to_bigquery_1.py under $HOME/bootkon-h2-2024/data-ingestion/src directory

In the script:
- *Replace your-project-id with your project_id (in 1 location) (leave the double quotes " unchanged)*
- *Replace your-project-id with your project_id in "bucket_name" (leave "-bucket" at the end) (in 1 location) (leave the double quotes " unchanged)*
- *Comment out the Line (just add # at the beginning): 'os.environ['GOOGLE_APPLICATION_CREDENTIALS'] = <service key json location>/service-key.json'*

Python Script : Import data into BigQuery in near real time [Method 1]

```
import io
import csv
import json
import avro.schema
from avro.io import BinaryEncoder, DatumWriter
from google.cloud import pubsub_v1
from google.cloud import storage
import os


# Set Google Cloud credentials and project details
os.environ['GOOGLE_APPLICATION_CREDENTIALS'] = '<service key json location>/service-key.json'

project_id = "your-project-id"
topic_id = "my_fraud_detection-topic"
bucket_name = "your-project-id-bucket"
csv_folder_path = "data-ingestion/csv/ulb_fraud_detection/"
schema_file_path = "data-ingestion/src/my_avro_fraud_detection_schema.json"
```

```python
# Initialize Cloud Storage client and get the bucket
storage_client = storage.Client()
bucket = storage_client.bucket(bucket_name)


# Load the AVRO schema from GCS
blob = bucket.blob(schema_file_path)
schema_json = json.loads(blob.download_as_text())
avro_schema = avro.schema.parse(json.dumps(schema_json))


# Pub/Sub client initialization
publisher = pubsub_v1.PublisherClient()
topic_path = publisher.topic_path(project_id, topic_id)


def publish_avro_record(record):
    bytes_io = io.BytesIO()
    writer = DatumWriter(avro_schema)
    encoder = BinaryEncoder(bytes_io)
    writer.write(record, encoder)
    future = publisher.publish(topic_path, bytes_io.getvalue())
    return future.result()


def process_csv_blob(blob):
    temp_file_path = "/tmp/tempfile.csv"
    blob.download_to_filename(temp_file_path)


    with open(temp_file_path, mode='r', encoding='utf-8') as csv_file:
        csv_reader = csv.reader(csv_file)
        for row in csv_reader:
            feedback = row[-1]
            record = {
                "Time": float(row[0]),
                "V1": float(row[1]),
                "V2": float(row[2]),
                "V3": float(row[3]),
                "V4": float(row[4]),
                "V5": float(row[5]),
                "V6": float(row[6]),
                "V7": float(row[7]),
                "V8": float(row[8]),
                "V9": float(row[9]),
                "V10": float(row[10]),
                "V11": float(row[11]),
                "V12": float(row[12]),
                "V13": float(row[13]),
                "V14": float(row[14]),
                "V15": float(row[15]),
                "V16": float(row[16]),
                "V17": float(row[17]),
                "V18": float(row[18]),
                "V19": float(row[19]),
                "V20": float(row[20]),
                "V21": float(row[21]),
                "V22": float(row[22]),
                "V23": float(row[23]),
                "V24": float(row[24]),
                "V25": float(row[25]),
                "V26": float(row[26]),
                "V27": float(row[27]),
```

```
        "V28": float(row[28]),
        "Amount": float(row[29]),
        "Class": int(row[30]),
        "Feedback": feedback
    }
    message_id = publish_avro_record(record)
    print(f"Published message with ID: {message_id}")


# Process all CSV files in the folder
blobs = storage_client.list_blobs(bucket, prefix=csv_folder_path)
for blob in blobs:
    if blob.name.endswith('.csv'):
        process_csv_blob(blob)
```

4. **(you can skip this step if you completed LAB 1)** Ensure that your project compute engine service account has access to Dataproc worker , BigQuery Data editor, BigQuery Job user , PUBSUB and GCS bucket.
5. Run the Python Job

Linux command line : Execute the script

time python data-ingestion/src/import_csv_to_bigquery_1.py

Note: Make sure you run the command within your virtual environment called "hack".

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6. Notice the output of the command execution.
7. After 5 minutes do interrupt the execution of the script, (perform a **ctrl + c** command). This method would have taken approximately between **40 - 60** minutes.
8. Check that there are some rows inserted into the ulb_fraud_detection table.

BigQuery SQL : Check there are some rows inserted into ulb_fraud_detection table

*select * from `your_project_id.ml_datasets.ulb_fraud_detection` ;*

---

9. **Important:** Recreate the `your_project_id.ml_datasets.ulb_fraud_detection` table.

BigQuery SQL : Drop and Recreate BigQuery table `your-project-id.ml_datasets.ulb_fraud_detection`

DROP TABLE `your-project-id.ml_datasets.ulb_fraud_detection` ;

CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE `your project id.ml_datasets.ulb_fraud_detection`
(
Time FLOAT64 ,
V1 FLOAT64 ,
V2 FLOAT64 ,
V3 FLOAT64 ,
V4 FLOAT64 ,
V5 FLOAT64 ,

```
V6 FLOAT64 ,
V7 FLOAT64 ,
V8 FLOAT64 ,
V9 FLOAT64 ,
V10 FLOAT64 ,
V11 FLOAT64 ,
V12 FLOAT64 ,
V13 FLOAT64 ,
V14 FLOAT64 ,
V15 FLOAT64 ,
V16 FLOAT64 ,
V17 FLOAT64 ,
V18 FLOAT64 ,
V19 FLOAT64 ,
V20 FLOAT64 ,
V21 FLOAT64 ,
V22 FLOAT64 ,
V23 FLOAT64 ,
V24 FLOAT64 ,
V25 FLOAT64 ,
V26 FLOAT64 ,
V27 FLOAT64 ,
V28 FLOAT64 ,
Amount FLOAT64 ,
Class INTEGER,
Feedback String
);
```

10. **METHOD 2 :** find the import_csv_to_bigquery_2.py under ./bootkon-h2-2024/data-ingestion/src directory

In the script:
- *Replace your-project-id with your project_id (in 1 location) (leave the double quotes " unchanged)*
- *Replace, in bucket_name   your-project-id with your project_id (leave the "-bucket" suffix) (in 1 location) (leave the double quotes " unchanged)*
- *Comment out the Line (just add # at the beginning): the os.environ['GOOGLE_APPLICATION_CREDENTIALS'] = '<service key json location>/service-key.json'*

Python Script : Import data into BigQuery in near real time [Method 2]

```
import io
import csv
import json
import avro.schema
from avro.io import BinaryEncoder, DatumWriter
from google.cloud import pubsub_v1
from google.cloud import storage
import os

# Set Google Cloud credentials and project details
os.environ['GOOGLE_APPLICATION_CREDENTIALS'] = '<service key json location>/service-key.json'
project_id = "your-project-id"
topic_id = "my_fraud_detection-topic"
bucket_name = "your-project-id-bucket"
csv_folder_path = "data-ingestion/csv/ulb_fraud_detection/"
schema_file_path = "data-ingestion/src/my_avro_fraud_detection_schema.json"

# Initialize Cloud Storage client
storage_client = storage.Client()
```

```python
bucket = storage_client.bucket(bucket_name)
# Load the AVRO schema from GCS
blob = bucket.blob(schema_file_path)
schema_json = json.loads(blob.download_as_text())
avro_schema = avro.schema.parse(json.dumps(schema_json))

# Pub/Sub client initialization with batch settings
batch_settings = pubsub_v1.types.BatchSettings(
    max_bytes=1024 * 1024,  # One megabyte
    max_latency=1,  # One second
    max_messages=100  # 100 messages
)
publisher = pubsub_v1.PublisherClient(batch_settings=batch_settings)
topic_path = publisher.topic_path(project_id, topic_id)

def publish_avro_record(records_batch):
    """
    Encodes records to AVRO format and publishes them to the specified Pub/Sub topic.
    """
    futures = []
    for record in records_batch:
        # Serialize data
        bytes_io = io.BytesIO()
        writer = DatumWriter(avro_schema)
        encoder = BinaryEncoder(bytes_io)
        writer.write(record, encoder)
        # Publish data
        future = publisher.publish(topic_path, bytes_io.getvalue())
        futures.append(future)
    return futures

def process_csv_blob(blob):
    """
    Reads a CSV file from GCS, encodes rows to AVRO, and publishes in batches to Pub/Sub.
    """
    temp_file_path = "/tmp/tempfile.csv"
    blob.download_to_filename(temp_file_path)

    records_batch = []
    with open(temp_file_path, mode='r', encoding='utf-8') as csv_file:
        csv_reader = csv.reader(csv_file)
        for row in csv_reader:
            feedback = row[-1]
            record = {
                "Time": float(row[0]),
                "V1": float(row[1]),
                "V2": float(row[2]),
                "V3": float(row[3]),
                "V4": float(row[4]),
                "V5": float(row[5]),
                "V6": float(row[6]),
                "V7": float(row[7]),
                "V8": float(row[8]),
                "V9": float(row[9]),
                "V10": float(row[10]),
                "V11": float(row[11]),
                "V12": float(row[12]),
                "V13": float(row[13]),
                "V14": float(row[14]),
                "V15": float(row[15]),
                "V16": float(row[16]),
                "V17": float(row[17]),
                "V18": float(row[18]),
```

```
        "V19": float(row[19]),
        "V20": float(row[20]),
        "V21": float(row[21]),
        "V22": float(row[22]),
        "V23": float(row[23]),
        "V24": float(row[24]),
        "V25": float(row[25]),
        "V26": float(row[26]),
        "V27": float(row[27]),
        "V28": float(row[28]),
        "Amount": float(row[29]),
        "Class": int(row[30]),
        "Feedback": feedback
    }
    records_batch.append(record)
    if len(records_batch) >= 100:
        publish_avro_record(records_batch)
        records_batch = []
if records_batch:
    publish_avro_record(records_batch)


# List and process all CSV files
blobs = storage_client.list_blobs(bucket, prefix=csv_folder_path)
for blob in blobs:
    if blob.name.endswith('.csv'):
        process_csv_blob(blob)
```

11. **(you can skip this step if you completed LAB 1)** Ensure that your project compute engine service account has access to Dataproc worker , BigQuery Data editor, BigQuery Job user , PUBSUB and GCS bucket.

12. Run the Python Job
Notice the time it takes to run. Notice the differences between import_csv_to_bigquery_1.py and import_csv_to_bigquery_2.py execution time.   The execution of METHOD 1 would have taken approximately between **40 - 60 minutes**.

Linux command line : Execute the script
time python data-ingestion/src/import_csv_to_bigquery_2.py
Note: Make sure you run the command within your virtual environment called "hack".

13. Check Bigquery row count.

BigQuery SQL : Table Count
select count(*) from `**your_project_id**.ml_datasets.ulb_fraud_detection` ;
Note: the query should return about 260,249 records.

[TASK] Take up to 5 minutes and discuss within your group the key differences between Method 1 and Method 2. Focus specifically on how the execution time and overall efficiency compare between the two methods.

🥳🥳**Congratulation you have successfully completed LAB 2** 🥳🥳