# End-To-End Data Engineering Project using Microsoft Azure and Azure Databricks

## **Business Problem**

#### Context:

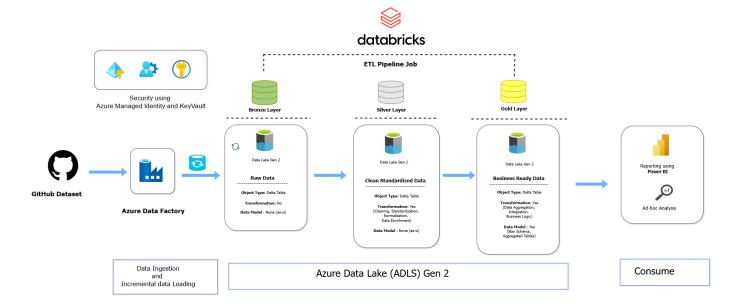
A retail company (or a similar enterprise in this case study) operates in multiple regions with diverse product lines and a network of resellers. Sales are driven by a distributed salesforce, and the company sets quarterly/annual sales targets at different levels (by product, region, or salesperson). However, the company faces challenges in tracking performance, identifying underperforming regions/resellers, and aligning sales strategy with business targets.

## **Key Business Problems:**

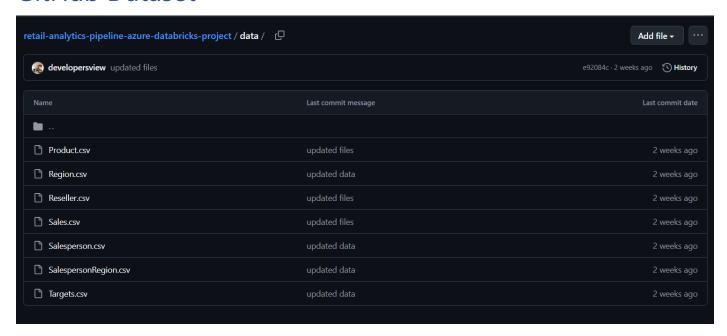
- Lack of unified view of sales across regions, products, and resellers.
- Difficulty in tracking sales performance vs. targets.
- Inefficient allocation of resources to underperforming areas.
- Limited forecasting and strategy alignment due to poor data insights.

## **Proposed Data-Driven Solution:**

- Ingest raw CSV datasets into Azure Data Lake Gen2 using Azure Data Factory.
- Store raw, untransformed data in the Bronze Layer (Delta Tables) in Data Lake.
- Apply cleaning, standardization, and enrichment in the Silver Layer.
- Aggregate and apply business logic in the **Gold Layer** (Star Schema).
- Secure the pipeline with Azure Managed Identity and Key Vault.
- Deliver insights via Power BI dashboard.



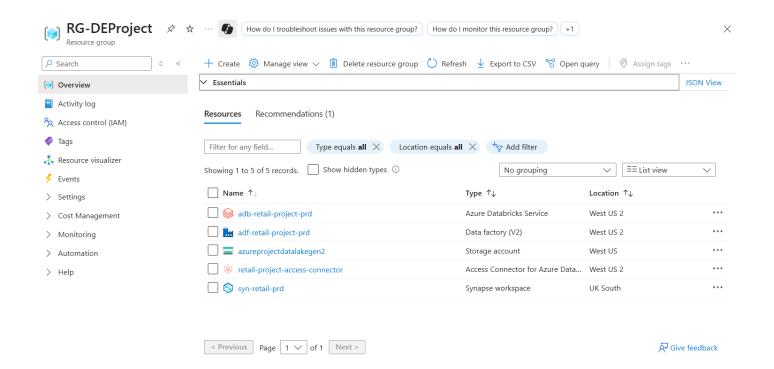
## GitHub Dataset



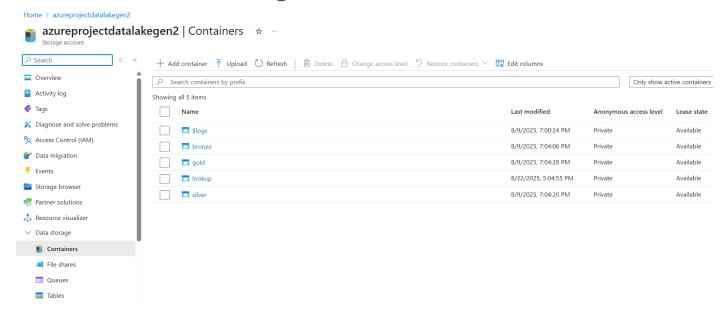
## Resource Group

#### Resources used:

- 1. Azure Databricks
- 2. Azure Data Factory (ADF)
- 3. Azure Data Lake Storage (ADLS) Gen 2
- 4. Azure Databricks Access Connector

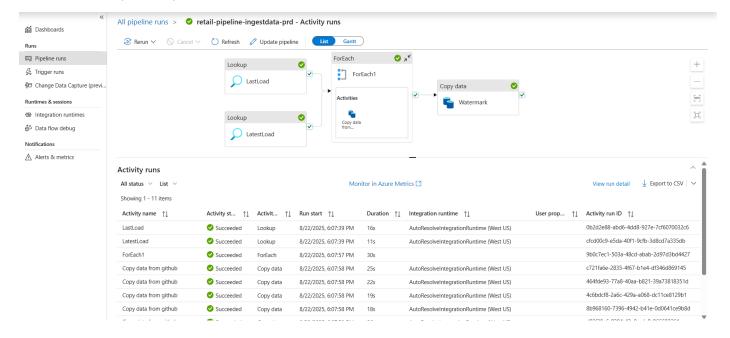


## Azure Data Lake Storage (ADLS) Gen 2



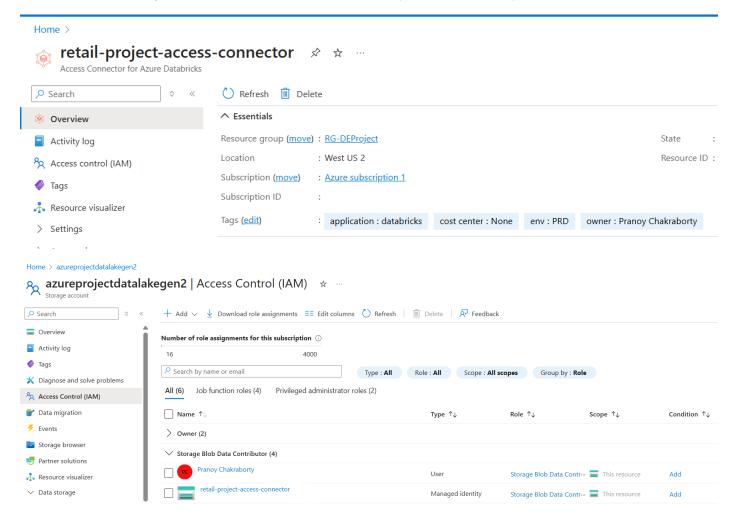
# Azure Data Factory Pipeline – Data Ingestion + Incremental Data Loading

- 1. Use Lookup Activity to check the Last load value
- 2. Use another Lookup activity to check Latest Load value
- 3. Use Copy Activity nested in a ForEach Activity to copy data from GitHub or Any other source
- 4. Use Copy Activity to update the Last load value with Latest Load

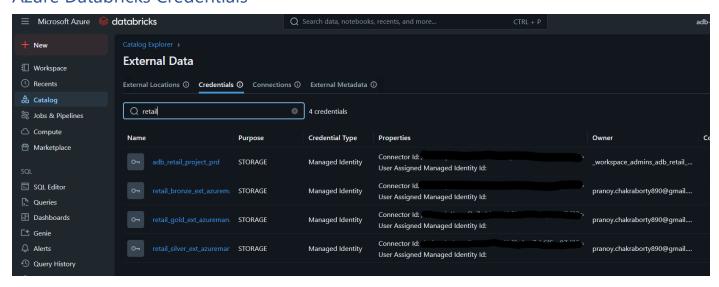


## **Azure Databricks Access Connector**

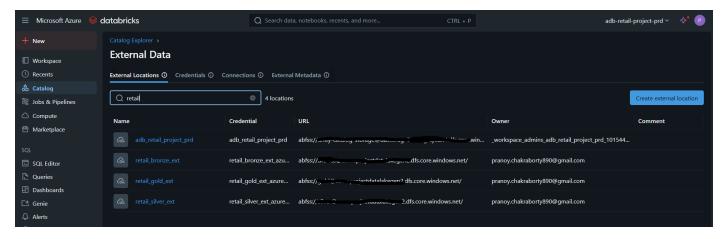
Azure Databricks Access Connector is required to access Azure Data Lake from Azure Databricks, without the access connector, Azure Databricks won't be able read / write data from / to Azure Databricks



## **Azure Databricks Credentials**



## Azure Databricks External Location



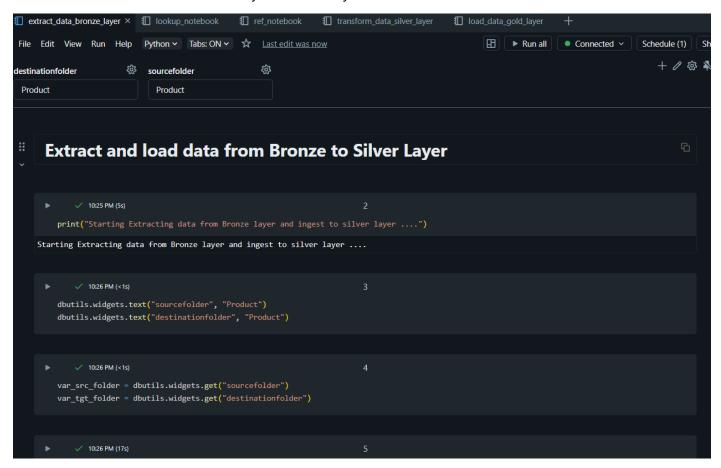
# **ETL Pipeline in Azure Databricks**

## Lookup Notebook

The Lookup Notebook is used to set a list of files and folders. The output is used in Data Transformation from Bronze to Silver Layer.

## Extract Data from Bronze Layer

Extract and Load data from Bronze layer to Silver layer:

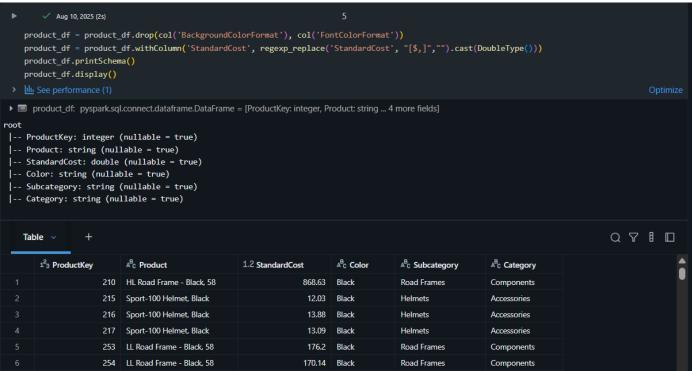


Save to Silver layer as Delta format and save in Delta Table:

## Data Transformation in Silver Layer

#### **Product Data:**





#### Region Data:

#### Reseller Data:

```
Reseller Data

Aug 10, 2025 (2s)

11

reseller_df = spark.read.format("delta")\
.option("header", "true")\
.option("header", "true")\
.load(f"abfss://silver@azureprojectdatalakegen2.dfs.core.windows.net/Reseller")

The reseller_df: pyspark.sql.connect.dataframe.Dataframe = [ResellerKey: integer, BusinessType: string ... 4 more fields]

Aug 10, 2025 (3s)

Aug 10, 2025 (3s)

12

reseller_df.write.format("delta").mode("overwrite")\
.option("path", f"abfss://silver@azureprojectdatalakegen2.dfs.core.windows.net/Reseller")\
.save()

Mills See performance (1)

Optimize
```

#### Sales Data:

```
Sales Data

Aug 10, 2025 (16) 14

sales_df = spark.read.format("delta")\
.option("header", "true")\
.option("inferSchema", "true")\
.load(f"abfss://silver@azureprojectdatalakegen2.dfs.core.windows.net/Sales")

May 10, 2025 (26) 15

sales_df. pyspark.sql.connect.dataframe.DataFrame = [SalesOrderNumber: string, OrderDate: date ... 8 more fields]

Aug 10, 2025 (26) 15

sales_df.printSchema()
sales_df.display()

May See performance (1) Optimize

root

-- SalesOrderNumber: string (mullable = true)
-- OrderDate: date (nullable = true)
-- ProductKey: integer (mullable = true)
-- ResellerKey: integer (mullable = true)
-- EmployeeKey: integer (mullable = true)
-- EmployeeKey: integer (mullable = true)
```

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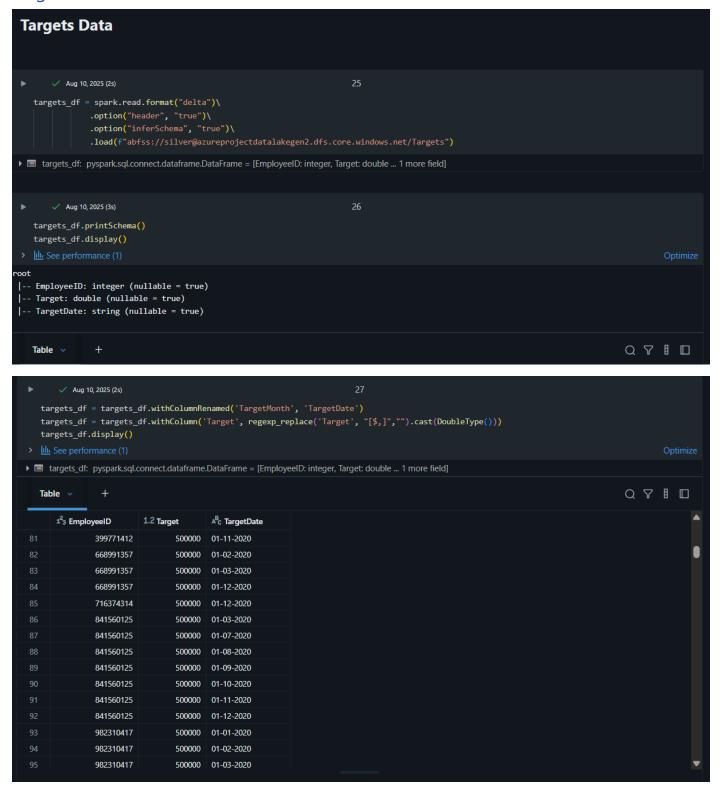
```
    Aug 10, 2025 (2s)

    sales_df = sales_df\
         .withColumn('UnitPrice', regexp_replace('UnitPrice', "[$,]","").cast(DoubleType()))\
.withColumn('Sales', regexp_replace('Sales', "[$,]","").cast(DoubleType()))\
         .withColumn('Cost', regexp_replace('Cost', "[$,]","").cast(DoubleType()))\
.withColumn('OrderDate', to_date(col('OrderDate'), 'dd/MM/yyyy'))
    sales_df.printSchema()
    sales_df.display()
▶ 🔳 sales_df: pyspark.sql.connect.dataframe.DataFrame = [SalesOrderNumber: string, OrderDate: date ... 8 more fields]
|-- SalesOrderNumber: string (nullable = true)
|-- OrderDate: date (nullable = true)
|-- ProductKey: integer (nullable = true)
|-- ResellerKey: integer (nullable = true)
|-- EmployeeKey: integer (nullable = true)
|-- SalesTerritoryKey: integer (nullable = true)
|-- Quantity: integer (nullable = true)
|-- UnitPrice: double (nullable = true)
|-- Sales: double (nullable = true)
|-- Cost: double (nullable = true)
```

## Salesperson Data:

## Salesperson Region Data:

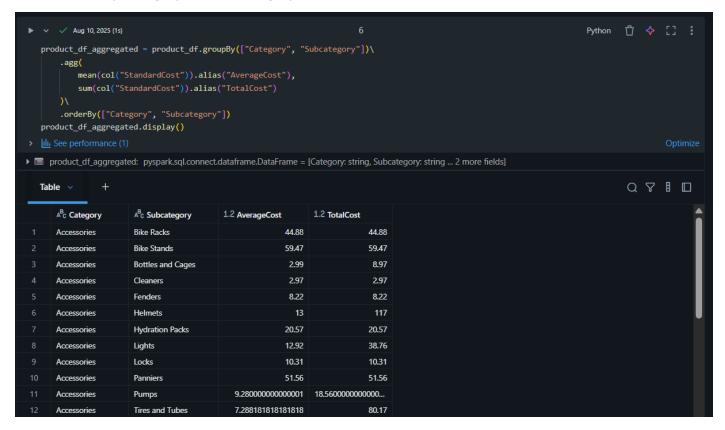
#### Target Data:



## Data Aggregation and Serving in Gold Layer

Average cost and Total Cost based on Category and Subcategory:

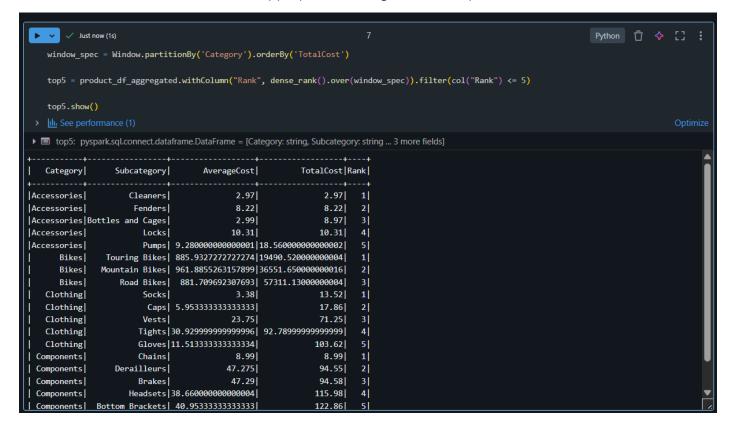
- 1. Group by Category and subcategory
- 2. Use mean function for average and sum function for total
- 3. Order by Category and Subcategory



4. Save aggregated table as Delta Lake

#### Top 5 Products as per category

- Use window function from PySpark.
- Define window spec using partition by and order by
- Use dense\_rank() function for appropriate ranking and filter top 5 rows

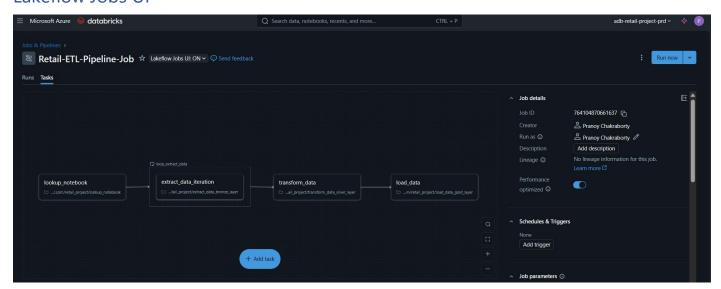


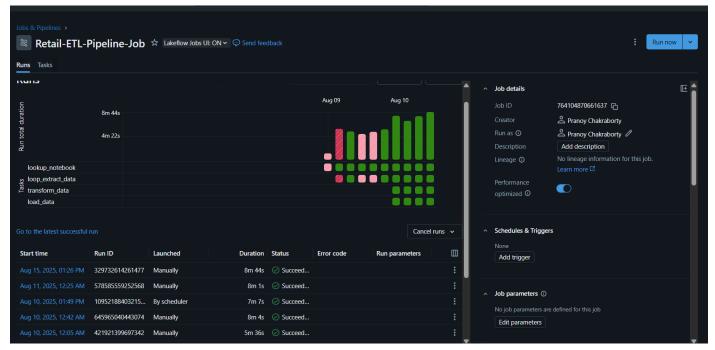
#### Count of cities per Country



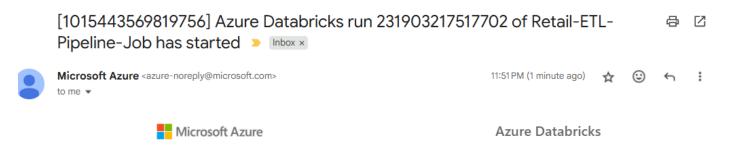
## Retail-ETL-Pipeline-Job

## Lakeflow Jobs UI





#### Job Started Notification:



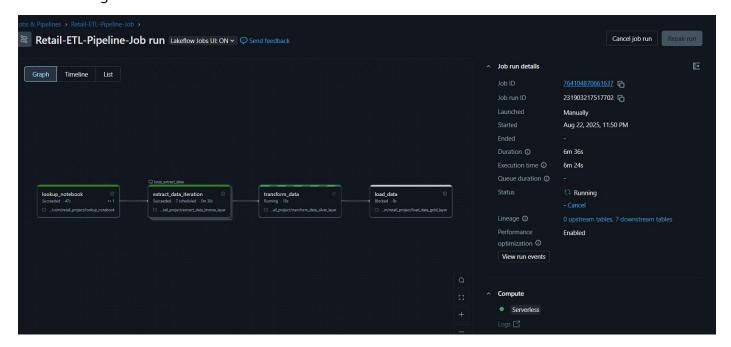
## Your Azure Databricks job run has started

Rι			

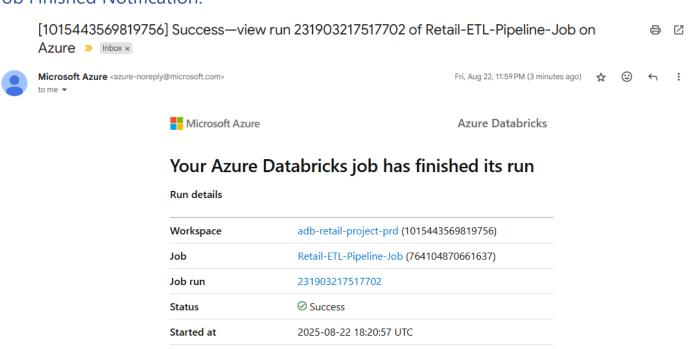
Workspace	adb-retail-project-prd (1015443569819756)		
Job	Retail-ETL-Pipeline-Job (764104870661637)		
Job run	231903217517702		
Started at	2025-08-22 18:20:57 UTC		
Launched	Manually		

View run in Databricks >

#### Job is running:



## Job Finished Notification:



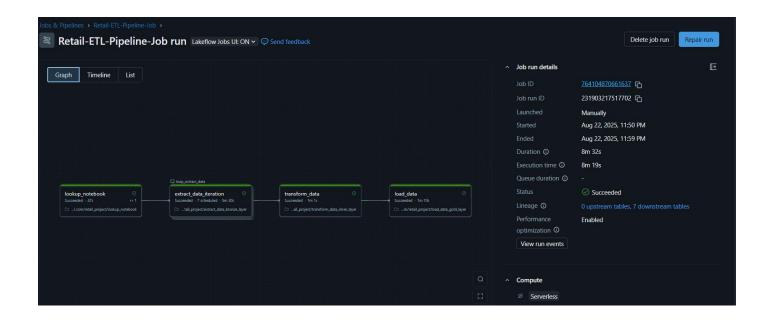
8m 31s

Manually

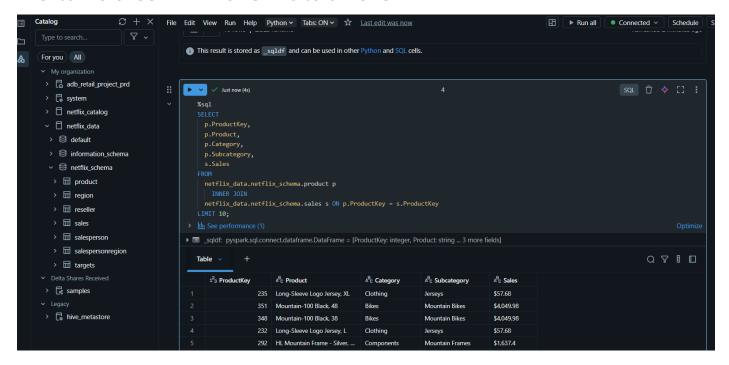
View run in Databricks >

Duration

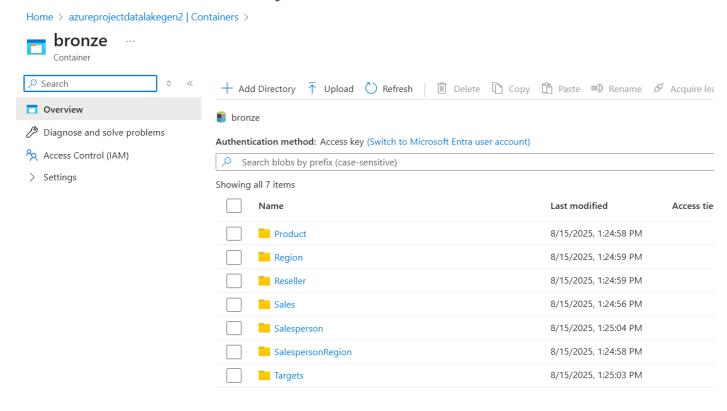
Launched



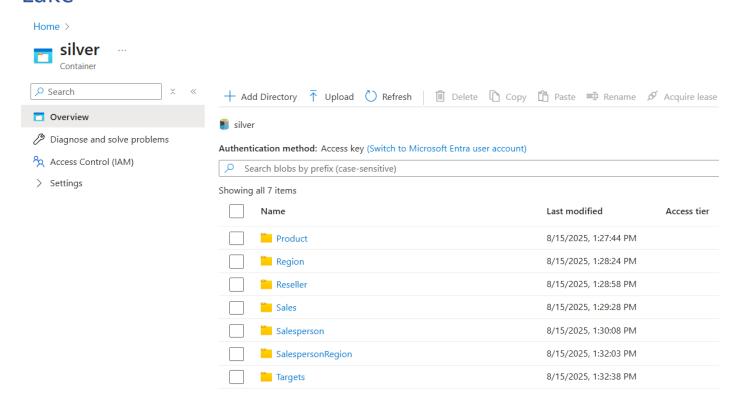
## Delta Tables in Azure Databricks



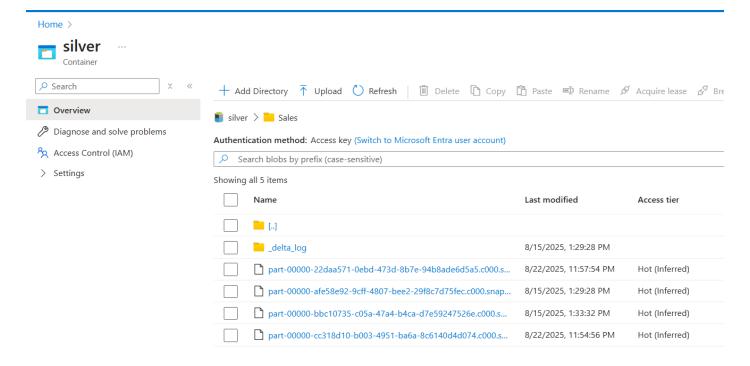
## Raw data in Bronze Layer in Azure Data Lake



# Cleaned, Enriched data stored in Silver Layer in Azure Data Lake



#### Data Stored in Delta Format



# Aggregated, Business Ready data Stored in Gold Layer

