MICROSOFT FABRIC

Spark

Summary

To use Microsoft Fabric to manipulate data with Spark

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Table of contents

Introduction	2
Upload files	3
Create a notebook	4
Create a DataFrame	5
Explore data in a DataFrame	9
Use Spark to transform data files – PySpark	12
Use Spark to transform data files – SQL	16
Visualize data with Spark	18
Clean up resources	20

Introduction

Prerequisite: you have initialized your Fabric environment like workspace and Lakehouse.

In this demo:

- 1. Upload files to Lakehouse.
- 2. Use notebook to read and write the data, using PySpark and SQL.
- 3. Use notebook to visualize the data.

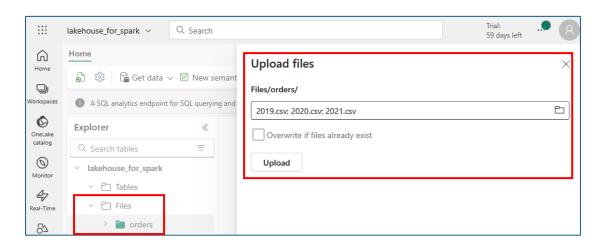
Assumption:

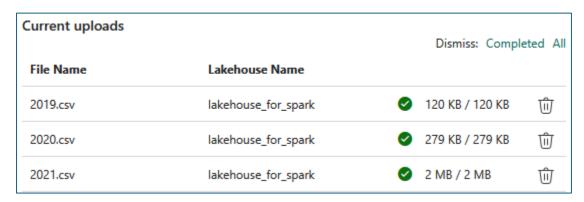
Reference: https://microsoftlearning.github.io/mslearn-

fabric/Instructions/Labs/02-analyze-spark.html

Upload files

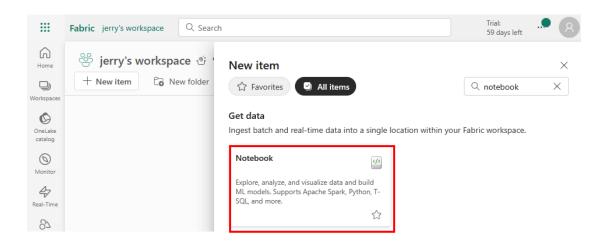
Create a subfolder "order" under "Files" and upload a file to it



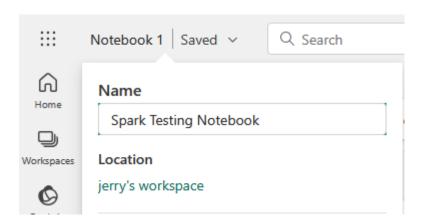


Create a notebook

Go back to workspace, click "+ New item", find "Notebook" and click it.

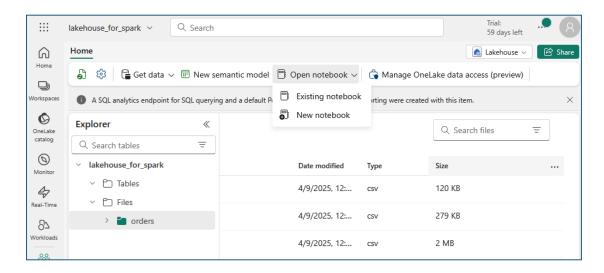


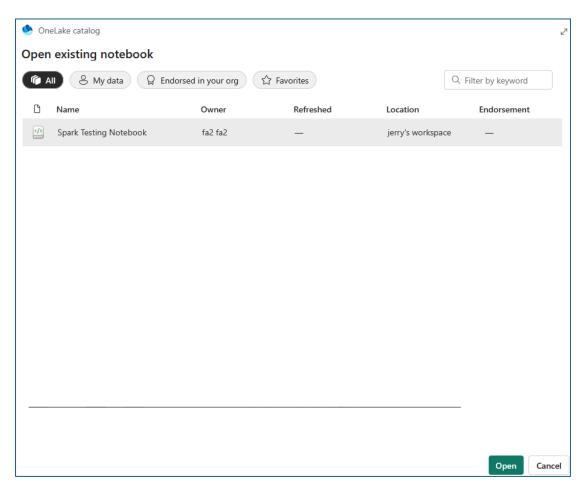
At top left corner, click the auto-generated notebook name (Notebook 1) to rename it.



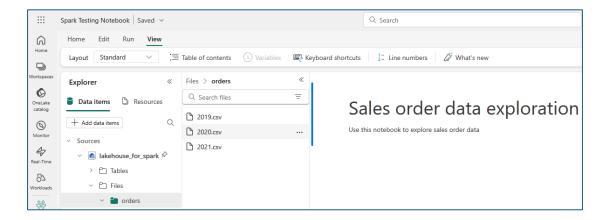
Create a DataFrame

Go back to the uploaded file, at the top menu, click "Open notebook" -> "Open existing notebook", choose the one created earlier

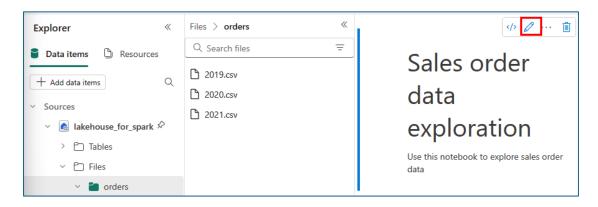




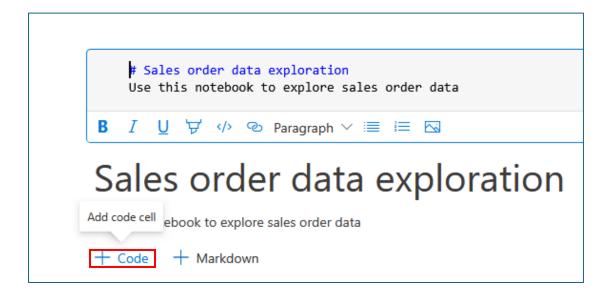
You should be able to see the files uploaded earlier on left hand side (try to expand the folder or side bar if not)



At top right corner of the notebook, click "Edit" (pencil icon) to switch to edit mode.



Add a code block at the bottom (hover over if not seeing it).



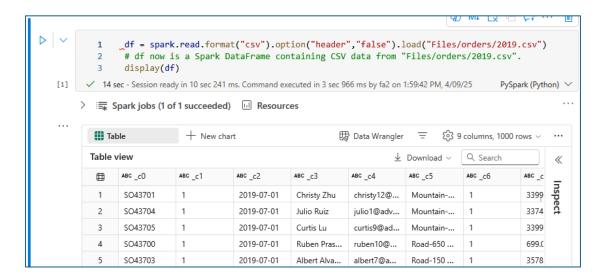
Add a snippet to read data from order folder. Notice that PySpark is the current

language selected. Put option header:false because the file does not contain a header

Click "Run" (triangle icon) on the left to execute the code (that will take some time)

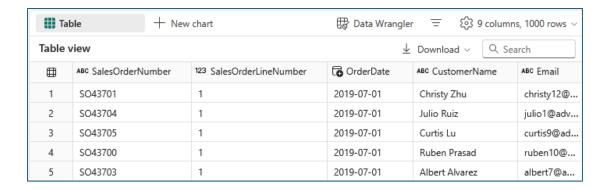
```
1 __df = spark.read.format("csv").option("header","false").load("Files/orders/2019.csv")
2  # df now is a Spark DataFrame containing CSV data from "Files/orders/2019.csv".
3  display(df)

[1] PySpark(Python) \( \times \)
```



To assign header to the dataframe, create a StructType. Revise the code accordingly, then re-run the code.

```
_from pyspark.sql.types import *
 1
 2
 3
      orderSchema = StructType([
          StructField("SalesOrderNumber", StringType()),
 4
          StructField("SalesOrderLineNumber", IntegerType()),
 5
 6
          StructField("OrderDate", DateType()),
          StructField("CustomerName", StringType()),
 7
          StructField("Email", StringType()),
8
          StructField("Item", StringType()),
9
10
          StructField("Quantity", IntegerType()),
11
          StructField("UnitPrice", FloatType()),
12
          StructField("Tax", FloatType())
13
      ])
14
15
      df = spark.read.format("csv").schema(orderSchema).load("Files/orders/2019.csv")
16
17
      display(df)
```



Further update the load statement so it loads all the csv files from the folder.

df = spark.read.format("csv").schema(orderSchema).load("Files/orders/*.csv")

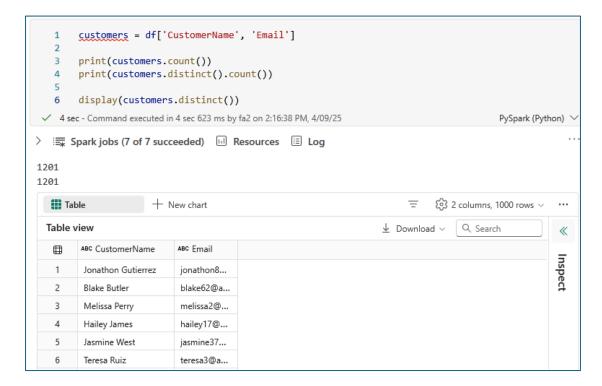
Explore data in a DataFrame

Create a new code block and insert the snippet as below, and run the code.

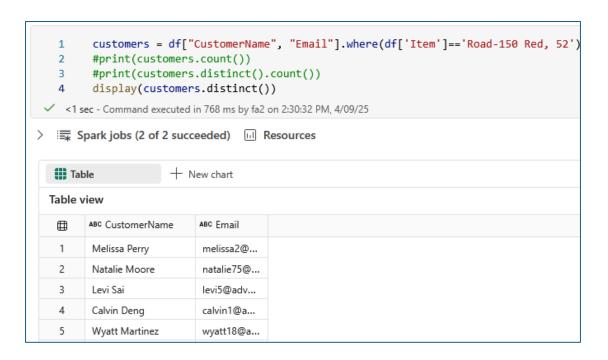
```
customers = df['CustomerName', 'Email']
print(customers.count())
print(customers.distinct().count())

display(customers.distinct())

PySpark(Python) >>
```



Revise with a where clause and rerun

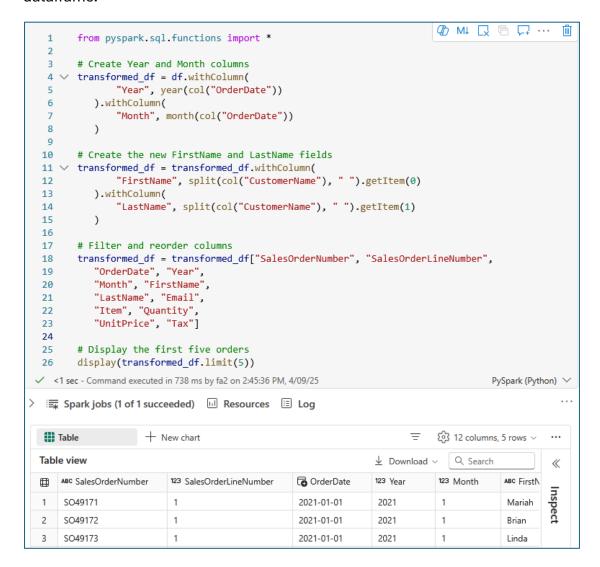


Create a new code block to do SQL-like commands e.g. aggregation and sorting

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import *
   1
   2
   3
         yearlySales = df.select(
            year(col("OrderDate")).alias("Year"),
   4
            month(col("OrderDate")).alias("Month")
   5
        ).groupBy("Year", "Month").count().orderBy("Year", "Month")
   6
   7
         display(yearlySales)
 <1 sec - Command executed in 798 ms by fa2 on 2:38:20 PM, 4/09/25</p>
> 🗮 Spark jobs (2 of 2 succeeded) 🔟 Resources 🗏 Log
   Table
                       + New chart
  Table view
  ⊞
     123 Year
                   123 Month
                                12L count
                   7
      2019
                                289
  1
                   8
  2
      2019
                                159
                   9
  3
      2019
                                161
                                174
  4
      2019
                   10
      2019
                                230
  5
                   11
  6
      2019
                   12
                                188
                   1
  7
       2020
                                193
                   2
  8
       2020
                                177
  9
       2020
                   3
                                219
```

Use Spark to transform data files – PySpark

Compute new columns with "withColumn" method, and store in a new dataframe.



More DataFrame methods:

https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/api/python/reference/pyspark.sql/datafra me.html

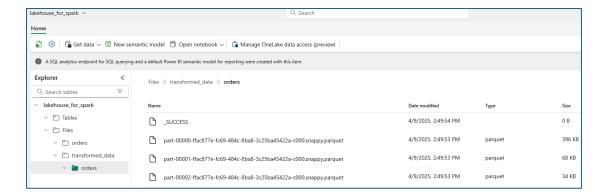
You can write the DataFrame back to Lakehouse file

```
1 transformed_df.write.mode("overwrite").parquet('Files/transformed_data/orders')
2 print ("Transformed data saved!")

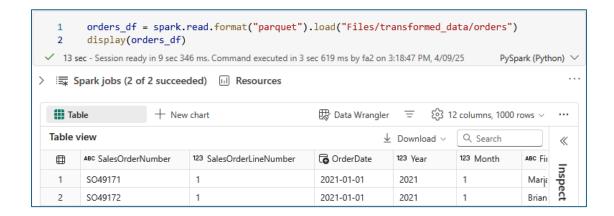
✓ 4 sec - Command executed in 4 sec 539 ms by fa2 on 2:49:55 PM, 4/09/25

> Spark jobs (1 of 1 succeeded) Resources Log
```

Check after running the code



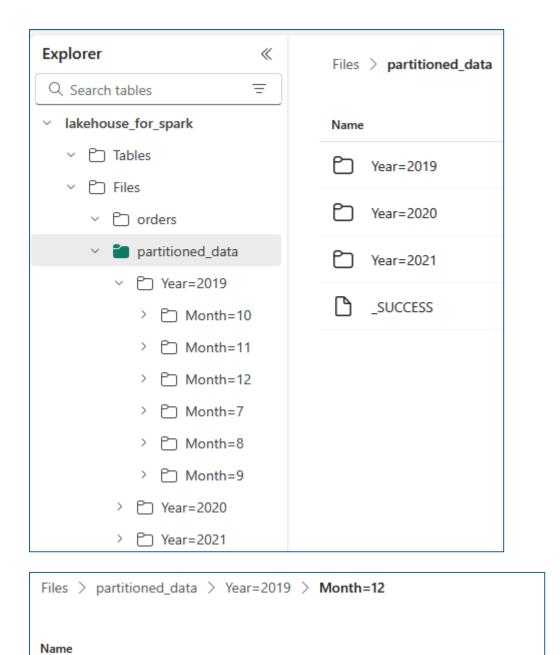
Read the saved data from PySpark



You can also explicitly partition the data to save

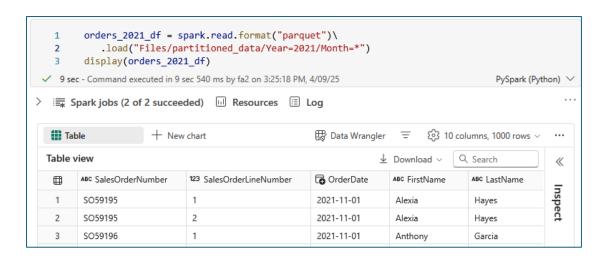
```
1 orders_df.write.partitionBy("Year","Month")\
2 .mode("overwrite").parquet("Files/partitioned_data")
3 print ("Transformed data saved!")

✓ 4 sec - Command executed in 4 sec 598 ms by fa2 on 3:20:31 PM, 4/09/25
```



part-00002-59be4a37-4bd8-4317-9bfc-a6c43dc24f0e.c000.snappy.parquet

Again you can retrieve the saved data in PySpark

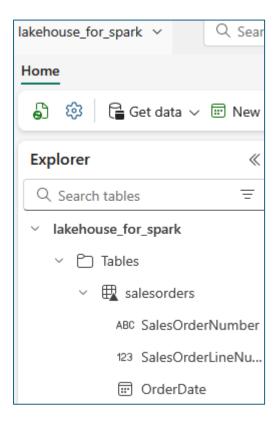


Use Spark to transform data files – SQL

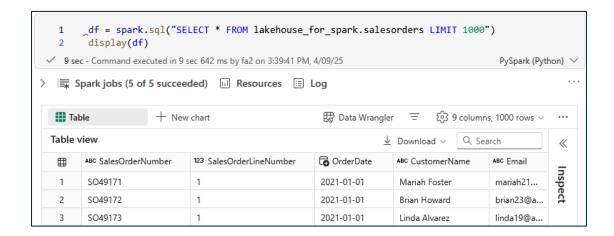
Save the DataFrame df to table under lakehouse

```
1  # Create a new table
2  df.write.format("delta").saveAsTable("salesorders")
3
4  # Get the table description
5  spark.sql("DESCRIBE EXTENDED salesorders").show(truncate=False)

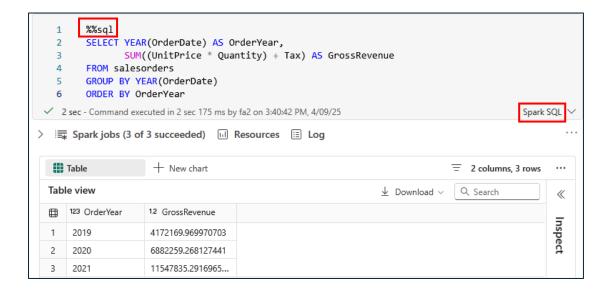
$\square$ 20 sec - Command executed in 20 sec 114 ms by fa2 on 3:30:52 PM, 4/09/25
PySpark (Python) $\square$
```



Retrieve Lakehouse table data (still using PySpark)



Now switch to use Spark SQL engine to retrieve data

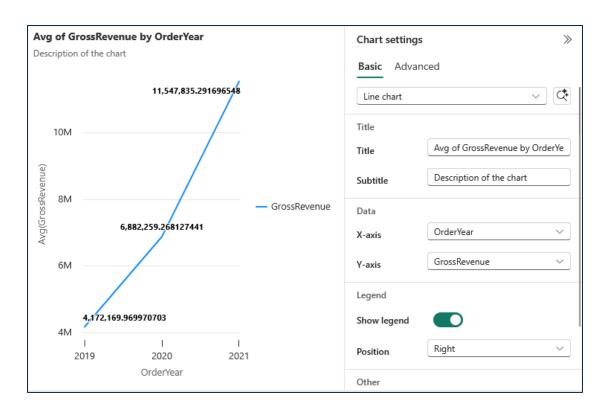


Visualize data with Spark

To continue with previous result, in the result pane, click "+ New chart" to visualize the data



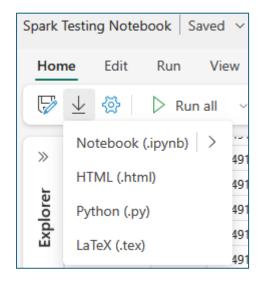
A suggested chart is created. At bottom right corner, click "Start editing" to format if needed e.g. changing to a line chart



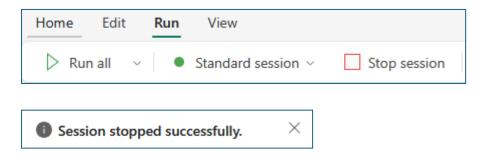
If more advanced or flexible chart requirements are needed, use Python matplotlib.pyplot and seaborn to build more customized chart.

Clean up resources

Before cleaning up the resources, I downloaded the Notebook for reference and backup.



Now, on the top menu, switch to "Run" and click "Stop session"



This is to release the resource and avoid extra cost consumption.

If you need to clean up the workspace as well, go to "Workspace settings" of your created workspace. Click "Remove this workspace", click "Delete" to confirm.