Data Engineering in the Cloud Azure Data Factory

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January 18, 2025

Outline

- Overview of Azure Data Factory
- Data Integration
- Lab

Overview of Azure Data Factory

- Once the data is loaded, it is important to perform serverless transformation and integration of the data.
- For data transformation, you can take the help of Azure Data Factory to create data transformation workflows.
- Azure Data Factory is an extract load transform (ETL) service that creates data driven workflows on cloud.
- The following is the working of Data Factory by a series of interconnected system:



Overview of Azure Data Factory

Connect and Collect

- Connect Data Sources: All important data and processing sources, such as SaaS providers, databases, and other systems, are connected to build an information production system.
 - ▶ For example, Connect to relational databases.
- Centralize Data: Move the data to a central location for further processing.
 - Data Lake: Use Azure Data Lake Storage to store raw data in its native format.
- Data Movement with Data Factory: Use Azure Data Factory to create a copy activity in a pipeline.
 - Create a pipeline in Azure Data Factory to copy data from the source to the central location.
 - * The source and central location in an Azure Data Factory (ADF) pipeline can both be containers in Azure Data Lake Storage.
- Data Analysis: After centralizing the data, perform further analysis as needed.
 - For example, use Azure Data Factory to transform data as needed (e.g., cleaning, aggregating).

Overview of Azure Data Factory

Transform and Enrich: Azure Data Factory (ADF) offers robust capabilities for data transformation using mapping data flows, as well as integration with services like Apache Spark and Azure Machine Learning

- Azure Data Factory Mapping Data Flows: Mapping data flows in ADF allow you to design visually-driven transformations.
- We can use the drag-and-drop interface to build complex transformation logic.
- Services such as Spark and Machine Learning can transform the data with the help of the Azure Data Factory.
 - Azure Synapse Analytics integrates with Apache Spark, enabling large-scale data processing and transformation.
 - Azure Data Factory can orchestrate data processing and machine learning workflows by integrating with Azure Machine Learning.



What is Data Integration?

- Data integration involves combining data from different sources to provide a unified view, making it easier to manage and analyze.
- Data integration can be performed with Azure Data Factory, which enables for the development of data driven processes for data transformation at scale.
- It may also be used to build and organize data driven processes that allow for the consumption of data from multiple sources.
 - ADF supports integration with various data sources such as databases, file systems, APIs, and cloud services.
- In this process, complex ETL processes to modify data visually may also be created with the use of data flows or computing services like Azure Databricks, Azure Synapse, and so on.

Transformation Data Using Mapping Data Flow

- Mapping Data Flows provides a visual platform for creating a variety of data transformations without needing to use code.
- The data flows are built and then executed on scaled out Apache Spark clusters that are deployed automatically when the Mapping Data Flow is executed.
- It also enables the monitoring of the transformation's execution to observe their progress and comprehend any difficulties that may develop.

Transformation Data Using Compute Resources

- Azure Data Factory can transform data by using the computation resources and a platform service that is better suited for the task.
- For example, Azure Data Factory may build a pipeline to an analytical data platform, such as Spark pools on an Azure Synapse Analytics instance, to perform a complex python computation.
- Another example is sending data to an Azure SQL Database instance in order to run a Transact SQL stored procedure.

Types of Azure Data Factory Transformation

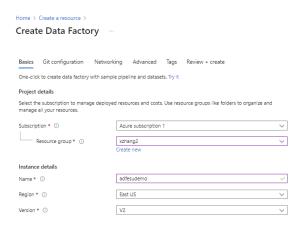
A range of transformation types are available in Mapping Data Flows to allow data to be changed. They are divided into the following categories:

- Schema Modifier Transformations allow you to change the structure of your data by adding, removing, or modifying columns.
- Row Modifier Transformations are used to modify the data within each row.
 These transformations enable you to clean, aggregate, and manipulate your data on a row-by-row basis, like sort, filter, aggregate
- Multiple Inputs/Outputs Transformations allow you to handle data from multiple sources or direct data to multiple destinations. These transformations are useful for complex data processing scenarios involving multiple datasets.

Prerequisites

- Prerequisites (5 minutes):
 - Create a datalake (storage account with hierarchical namespace enabled)
 - ★ To lower the cost, you may choose Redundancy as LRS
 - Create a container in the storage: raw
 - Upload the data set CoursesData.csv to the container
 - Create an Azure Synapse Workspace
 - ★ Create a dedicated SQL pool

- Click on create a resource and search for a Data Factory
- Go to Data Factory and click on create
- Set the Basics as shown in the below image

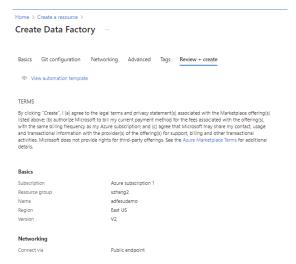


Click on "Next: Git configuration" and "Enable configure Git later"

Create Data Factory ...



- Now leave the other configurations as it is and go to review + create
- Once the configuration is validated, click on the "create" button



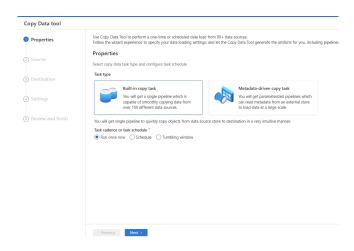
 Click Go to resource go to the Data Factory and lunch Azure Data Factory Studio



Now go to the home section and click on Ingest



- Choose Task type as Built-in copy task
- Choose "Run once now" and click on "next"



Click on "+ New connection"

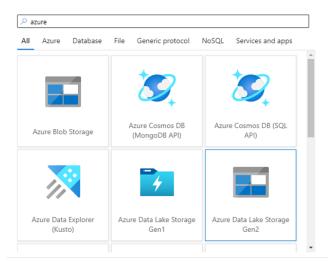
Source data store

Specify the source data store for the copy task. You can use an existing data store connection or specify a new data store.

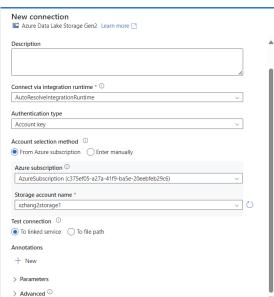
Source type	All	V	
Connection *	Select	~	+ New connection

 Select Azure Data Lake Storage Gen-2 and click on continue. You are choosing this because we have a dataset stored in the Gen-2 already.

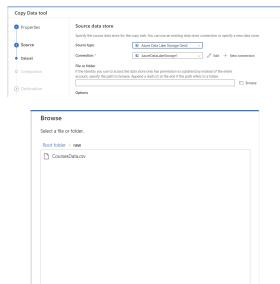
New connection



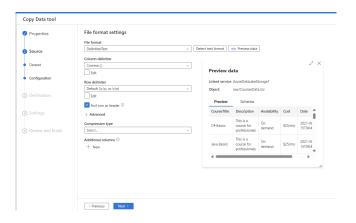
• Enter the details, test connection, and click on the create button



 Select the source type as Azure Data Lake Storage Gen-2, now click on the Browse button



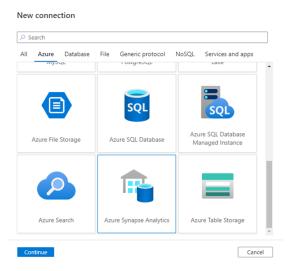
- Untick the recursively option
- Click on Next and click on "Preview data" to check the connection



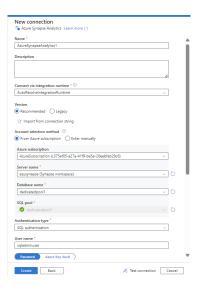
- Click on Next
- Now let us specify our "new target". Click on the "new connection"



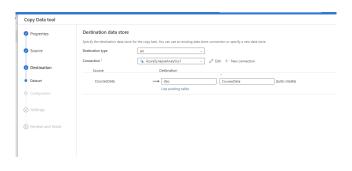
• Select Azure Synapse Analytics and click on the Continue button



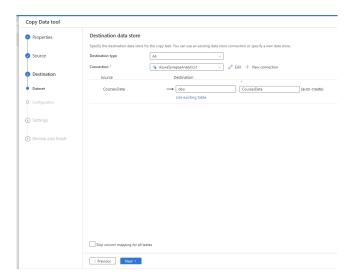
• Enter the details, test connection, and click on the Create button



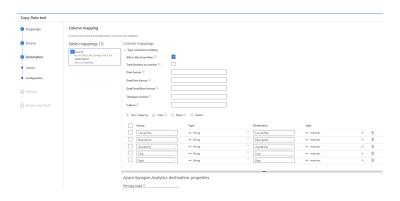
 Click on "Use existing table" and click Auto-create a destination table with the source schema



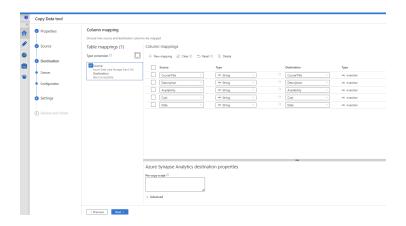
Click on "Next"



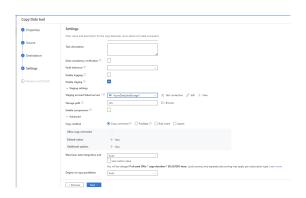
• Keep the "conversion settings".

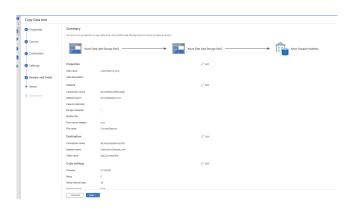


 Have a look at the "Column mappings", make sure Untick the type "Type conversion" option, and click on Next

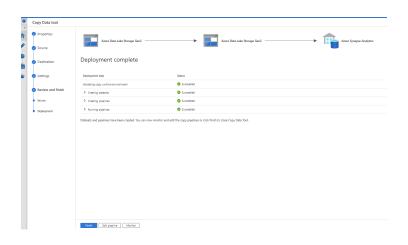


 Give a name to the task and the storage path. Specify the staging account linked service as well





• Click on Next again



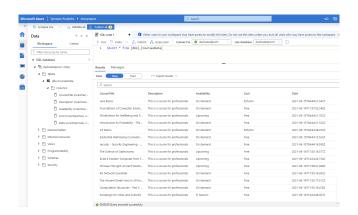
Click on the "Finish" button

 Now go to the "monitor" section and you should be able to see the pipeline in succeeded state or progress state



- Now go to or open the "Azure Synapse studio",
 - and check the database or
 - create a SQL script and run the following command and you must be able to see the data fetched in Azure Synapse

SELECT * from [dbo].[CoursesData]



lab

• Delete everything we have done in Azure

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