Data Engineering in the Cloud

Real-time Data Processing with Azure Databricks

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Outline

- Azure Services Required
- Lab

Azure Services Required

- Data Sources: Streaming data from IoT devices or social media feeds. W use simulated data in Event Hubs.
- Ingestion: Azure Event Hubs for capturing real-time data.
- Processing: Azure Databricks for stream processing using Structured Streaming.
- Storage: Processed data stored Azure Data Lake (Delta Format).
- The project is copied from Real Time Streaming with Azure Databricks and Event Hubs https://youtu.be/pwWlegHgNRw?si=SP1S9r0Z4AZPzGYA

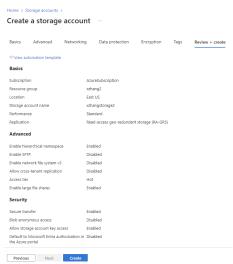
Azure Services Required

Compared to Azure Stream Analytics, Azure Databricks

- Highly scalable, can handle large volumes of data with Spark's distributed computing power.
- Interactive development environment with notebooks for collaborative data analysis and visualization.
 - ► Flexibility: Supports complex transformations and machine learning tasks using Python, Scala, SQL, and R.
- Advanced Analytics: Suitable for advanced analytics, machine learning, and data science use cases.

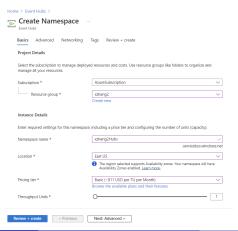
Step 1. Create a datalake (storage account with hierarchical namespace enabled)

- To lower the cost, you may choose Redundancy as \mathtt{LRS} - Create a container in the storage account

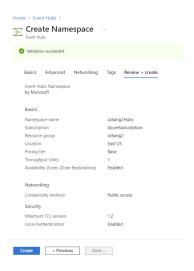


Step 2: Search for Event Hubs to create an event hub namespace to which the data will be streamed: - Event Hub acts as a message broker for the streaming data.

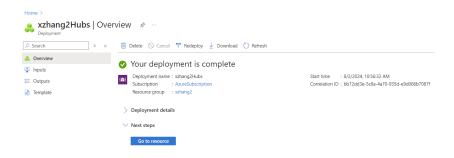
 Enter the details shown in the image below and click on the "Review + create" button.



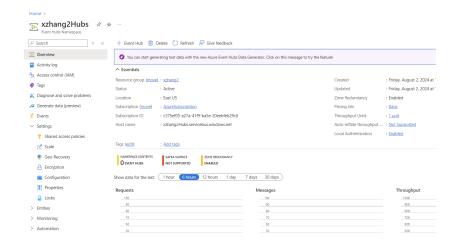
2 Validate the configuration and click on the "Create" button.



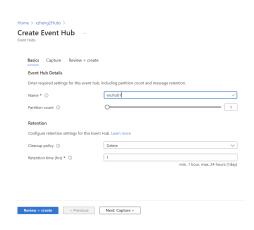
Once the deployment process is completed, click on the "Go to resource" button.



The Event Hubs dashboard will be as shown in the image below.



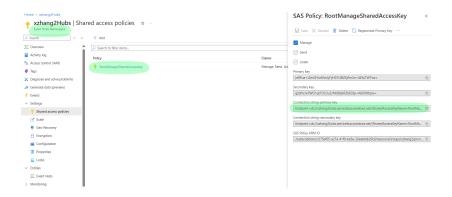
- o click on the "+ Event Hub" button to create an event hub
 - Add a name and select retention period as shown in the image below and click on the "Create" button. (Note down the event hub name for future reference)



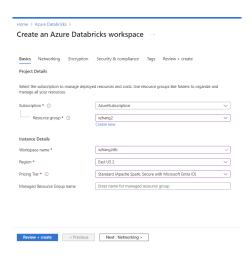
Click Create



- Go to the Settings of the Event Hubs Namespace and go to Shared access policies.
 - Update the policy if necessay



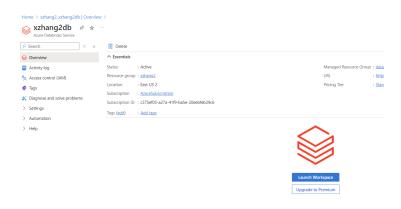
Step 2: Create an Azure Databricks workspace



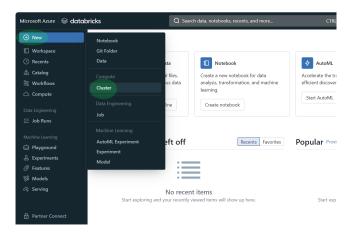
Click Create



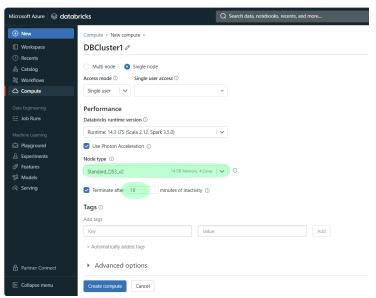
9 Go to Azure Databricks resource and click on "Launch Workspace".



In the workspace, click on "New Cluster" to create a cluster.



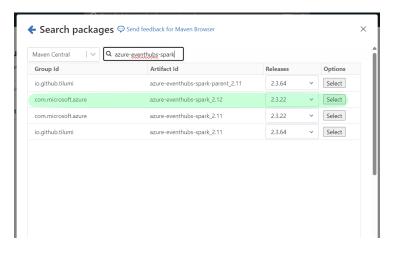
Settings of the cluster are shown below.



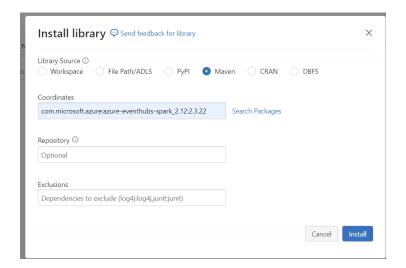
Click on "Libraries" and then Click on "Install New"



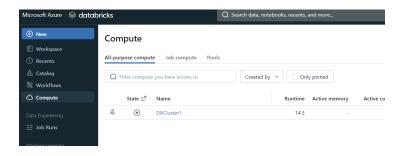
- Go to Maven and click on "Search Packages"
- Select Maven Central and search for "azure-eventhubs-spark" and Select "azure-eventhubs-spark_2.12"



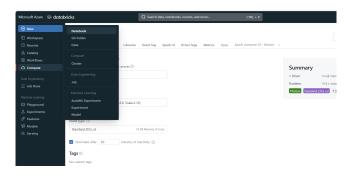
After selecting the package, click on "Install"



Go to Azure Databricks workspace, and click on "Compute" and click on the cluster



Click on "+ New" -> Notebook to create a new Notebook

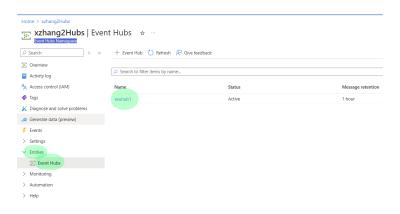


Type the code in a cell and run the cell

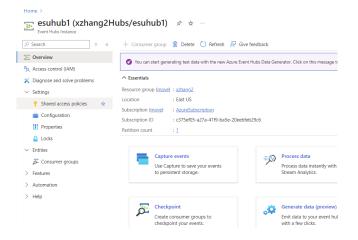
```
#Importing the libraries
from pyspark.sql.functions import *
from pyspark.sql.types import *
```



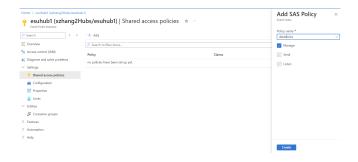
Go to the Event Hubs Namespace and click on the event hub



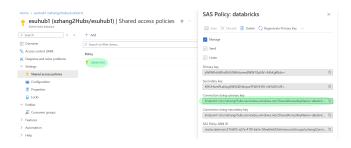
Olick Shared access policies



Create the policy



Click on the policy and Copy the connection string



Go back to the notebook in the databricks

```
# create a schema
spark.sql("create schema streaming;")
#Set up Azure Event hubs connection string
#Replace with your Event Hub namespace, name, and key
connectionString = "Endpoint=sb://xzhang2hubs.servicebus.windows.net/;
SharedAccessKeyName=databricks;
SharedAccessKey=yWtWfhtb90hdAYGi9Wtrbzmw8WWYI3pNV+AEhKgRKdo=;
EntityPath=esuhub1"
eventHubName = "esuhub1"
ehConf = {
  'eventhubs.connectionString': sc._jvm.org.apache.spark.eventhubs.EventHubsUtils.e
  'eventhubs.eventHubName': eventHubName
}
```

 We can display the contents of a DBFS mount point or directory in Azure Databricks by running

```
# Using shell command to list files
files = dbutils.fs.ls("/mnt")

# Display the files in a table format
display(files)
```



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- 2 Run the following cell
- Send data from the event hub while the stream is running

```
{
    "temperature": 20,
    "humidity": 60,
    "windSpeed": 10,
    "windDirection": "NW",
    "precipitation": 0,
    "conditions": "Partly Cloudy"
}
# Reading stream: Load data from Azure Event Hub into DataFrame 'df' using the previ
df = spark.readStream \
    .format("eventhubs") \
    .options(**ehConf) \
    .load() \
# Displaying stream: Show the incoming streaming data for visualization and debuggin
df.display()
```



Writing stream

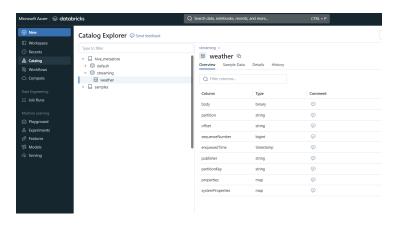
```
# Writing stream: Persist the streaming data to a Delta table 'stream'
df.writeStream'
    .option("checkpointLocation", "/mnt/streaming/weather")'
    .outputMode("append")'
    .format("delta")'
    .toTable("streaming.weather")
```



In Spark Structured Streaming, the output Mode specifies how the results of a streaming query should be written to the output sink. There are three output modes: append, complete, and update. Each mode has different behaviors and use cases:

- Append Mode: Only the new rows that are appended to the result table since the last trigger are written to the sink
- Complete Mode: The entire result table is written to the sink every time there is a trigger. This means all rows of the result are written out, not just the new rows.
- Update Mode: Only the rows that have changed since the last trigger are written to the sink. This includes both newly added rows and updated row

Oheck the Catalog, you should be able to see the table weather



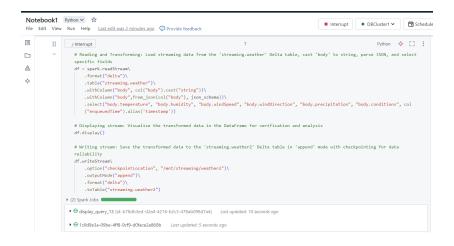
2 Defining the schema for the JSON object.

```
# Defining the schema for the JSON object
json_schema = StructType([
    StructField("temperature", IntegerType()),
    StructField("humidity", IntegerType()),
    StructField("windSpeed", IntegerType()),
    StructField("windDirection", StringType()),
    StructField("precipitation", IntegerType()),
    StructField("conditions", StringType())
])
```

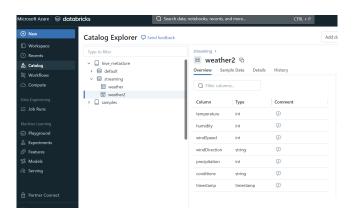
Reading and Transforming

```
# Reading and Transforming: Load streaming data from the 'streaming.weather' Delta table, cast '
df = spark.readStream\
    .format("delta")\
    .table("streaming.weather")\
    .withColumn("body", col("body").cast("string"))\
    .withColumn("body",from json(col("body"), json schema))\
    .select("body.temperature", "body.humidity", "body.windSpeed",
            "body.windDirection". "body.precipitation".
            "body.conditions", col("enqueuedTime").alias('timestamp'))
# Displaying stream: Visualize the transformed data in the DataFrame for verification and analys
df.display()
# Writing stream: Save the transformed data to the 'streaming.weather2' Delta table in 'append'
df.writeStream\
    .option("checkpointLocation", "/mnt/streaming/weather2")\
    .outputMode("append")\
    .format("delta")\
    .toTable("streaming.weather2")
```

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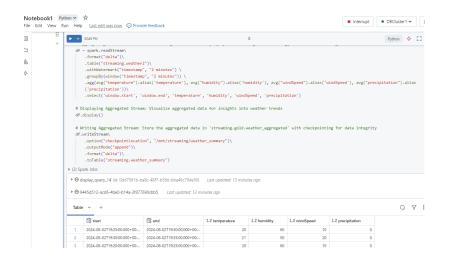


Check the Catalogy again

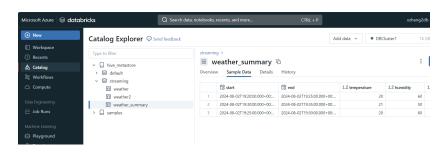


Reading, aggregating and writing the stream

```
# Aggregating Stream: Read from 'streaming.silver.weather', apply watermarking and windowing, an
df = spark.readStream\
    .format("delta")\
    .table("streaming.weather2")\
    .withWatermark("timestamp", "1 minutes") \
    .groupBy(window("timestamp", "1 minutes")) \
    .agg(avg("temperature").alias('temperature'), avg("humidity").alias('humidity'),
      avg("windSpeed").alias('windSpeed'), avg("precipitation").alias('precipitation'))\
    .select('window.start', 'window.end', 'temperature', 'humidity', 'windSpeed', 'precipitation'
# Displaying Aggregated Stream: Visualize aggregated data for insights into weather trends
df.display()
# Writing Aggregated Stream: Store the aggregated data in 'streaming.gold.weather aggregated' wi
df.writeStream\
    .option("checkpointLocation", "/mnt/streaming/weather_summary")\
    .outputMode("append")\
    .format("delta")\
    .toTable("streaming.weather summary")
```



Oheck the catalog again

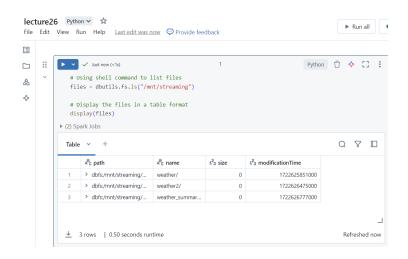


Summary of the three steps

```
json schema = StructType([
    StructField("temperature". IntegerType()).
    StructField("humidity", IntegerType()),
    StructField("windSpeed", IntegerType()).
    StructField("windDirection", StringType()),
    StructField("precipitation", IntegerType()),
    StructField("conditions", StringType())
1)
# Reading stream: Load data from Azure Event Hub into DataFrame 'df' using the previously config
df1 = spark.readStream \
    .format("eventhubs") \
    .options(**ehConf) \
    .load() \
# Writing stream: Persist the streaming data to a Delta table 'streaming.weather' in 'append' mo
df1.writeStream\
    .option("checkpointLocation", "/mnt/streaming/weather")\
    .outputMode("append")\
    .format("delta")\
    .toTable("streaming.weather")
```

```
# Reading and Transforming: Load streaming data from the 'streaming.weather' Delta table, cast '
df2 = spark.readStream\
    .format("delta")\
    .table("streaming.weather")\
    .withColumn("body", col("body").cast("string"))\
    .withColumn("body".from ison(col("body"), ison schema))\
    .select("body.temperature", "body.humidity", "body.windSpeed", "body.windDirection",
            "body.precipitation", "body.conditions", col("enqueuedTime").alias('timestamp'))
# Displaying stream: Visualize the transformed data in the DataFrame for verification and analys
df2.display()
# Writing stream: Save the transformed data to the 'streaming.weather2' Delta table in 'append'
df2.writeStream\
    .option("checkpointLocation", "/mnt/streaming/weather2")\
    .outputMode("append")\
    .format("delta")\
    .toTable("streaming.weather2")
```

```
# Aggregating Stream: Read from 'streaming.silver.weather', apply watermarking and windowing, an
df3 = spark.readStream\
    .format("delta")\
    .table("streaming.weather2")\
    .withWatermark("timestamp", "2 minutes") \
    .groupBy(window("timestamp", "2 minutes")) \
    .agg(avg("temperature").alias('temperature'), avg("humidity").alias('humidity'),
         avg("windSpeed").alias('windSpeed'), avg("precipitation").alias('precipitation'))\
    .select('window.start', 'window.end', 'temperature', 'humidity', 'windSpeed', 'precipitation'
# Displaying Aggregated Stream: Visualize aggregated data for insights into weather trends
df3.display()
# Writing Aggregated Stream: Store the aggregated data in 'streaming.gold.weather_aggregated' wi
df3.writeStream\
    .option("checkpointLocation", "/mnt/streaming/weather summary")
    .outputMode("append")\
    .format("delta")\
    .toTable("streaming.weather summary")
```



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