

DATA PIPELINE FOR CUSTOMER ACCOUNT ANALYSIS

Bootcamp Project - 1



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Table of Contents

| Introduction | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| Linked Services | |
| Master Pipeline | |
| Bronze Layer Pipeline | 16 |
| Silver Layer Pipeline | 22 |
| Gold Layer Pipeline | 31 |
| Pipeline Execution Automation | 53 |
| Output Review | 55 |
| Power BI Report | 60 |

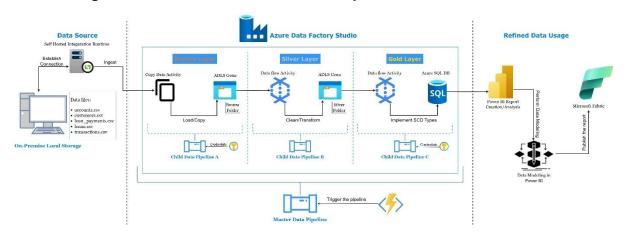
Introduction

In today's data-driven landscape, the ability to efficiently process and transform data is crucial for deriving actionable insights and supporting business intelligence. This project focuses on the design and implementation of a robust and scalable data pipeline tailored for processing customer account data. The solution involves seamlessly copying raw data from a backend team's storage account, executing essential transformations using Azure Data Factory (ADF), and performing upsert operations—either inserting or updating records—into a SQL database. The source data resides in the GOLD tier of Azure Data Lake Storage (ADLS), which ensures high availability and performance for analytical workloads. By integrating these technologies, the pipeline ensures accurate, timely, and scalable data processing that meets the analytics and reporting needs of downstream systems, ultimately empowering better decision-making across the organization.

Source Data files used:

- accounts.csv
- customers.csv
- loan_payments.csv
- loans.csv
- transactions.csv

the following architecture will be used for this Project.



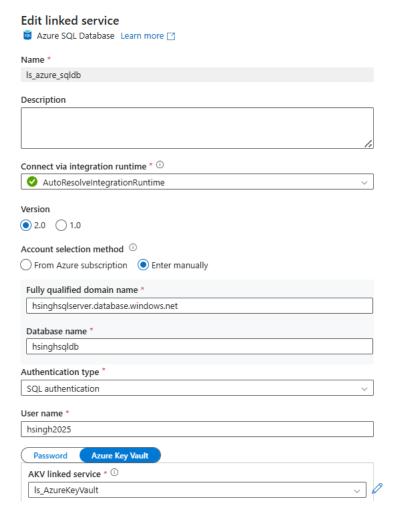
Linked Services

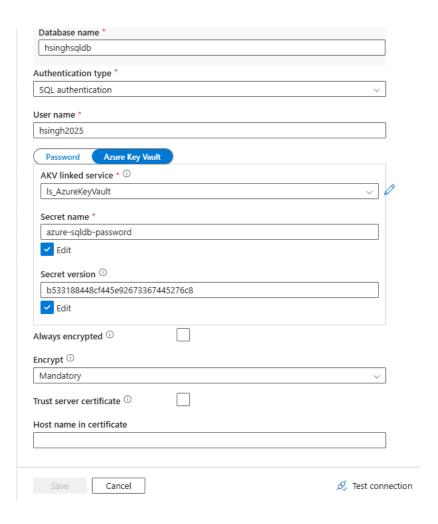
In this project, several linked services were configured within Azure Data Factory (ADF) to establish secure and efficient connections to various data sources and services. Linked services define the connection information required for ADF to access external data systems. The following linked services were used:

1. ls_azure_sqldb (Azure SQL Database)

This linked service is configured to connect to the target Azure SQL Database where the transformed customer account data is upserted. It ensures secure and reliable data integration for downstream analytics and reporting. A total of 5 datasets or activities are associated with this service.

The below configuration setting has been used to create this linked service.

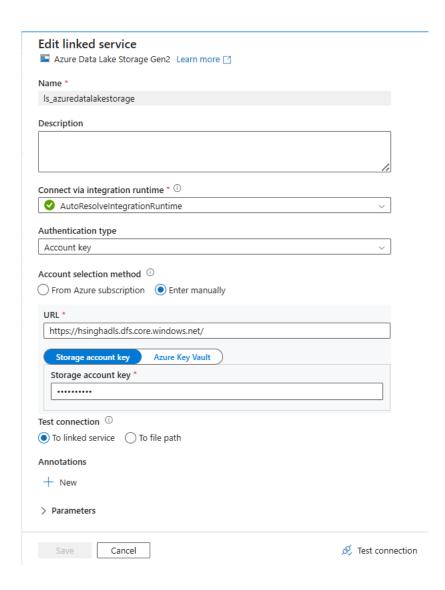




2. ls_azuredatalakestorage (Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2)

This service provides access to Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2, particularly the GOLD layer where the curated data files are stored. It enables ADF to read and write data as part of the transformation and data movement processes. This linked service is associated with 8 datasets or activities.

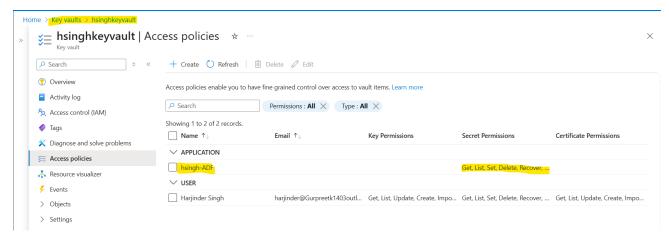
The below configuration setting has been used to create this linked service.



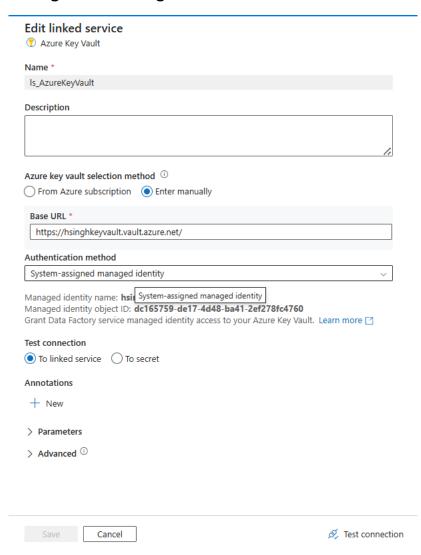
3. ls_AzureKeyVault (Azure Key Vault)

The Azure Key Vault linked service is used to securely retrieve credentials, such as connection strings and secret keys, required by other linked services. This ensures sensitive information is handled securely. It is associated with 2 activities or configurations.

Before creating this Linked service, the secret permission to Data factory must be given under Access policies tab in order to perform operation on keyvault.



The below configuration setting has been used to create this linked service.



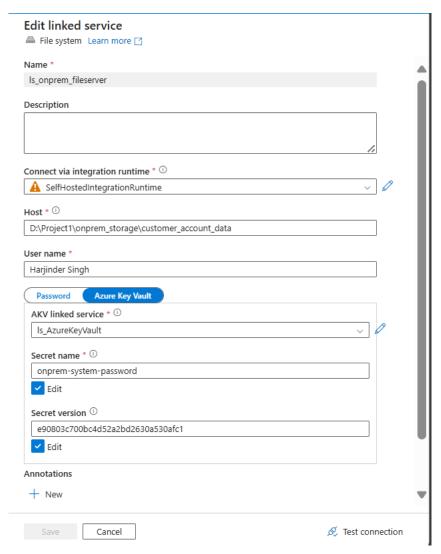
4. ls_onprem_fileserver (File System)

This linked service is used to access a file system, which may represent an on-premises

file server. This connection enables integration with legacy or local file sources. One dataset or activity is associated with this linked service.

To create this liked service, **Self Hosted Integration Runtime** has been configured in **the on-prem Local machine** and in Azure Data Factory to make a secure connection using the secret key.

The below configuration setting has been used to create this linked service.

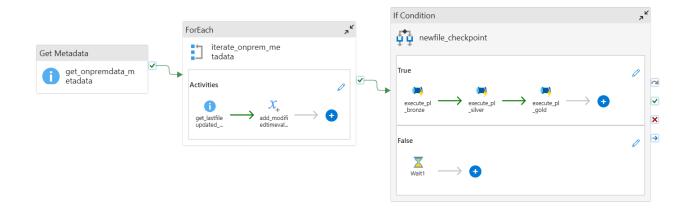


Together, these linked services form the backbone of the data pipeline, enabling seamless data movement and transformation across various environments and systems.

Master Pipeline

Here, I have created a Master Pipeline that will execute 3 child pipelines (Bronze, Silver, and Gold Layer pipeline). In the Master pipeline, I have used 2 get metadata activity, 1 foreach activity, 1 append variable activity, 1 if condition activity, 3 execute pipeline activity and 1 wait condition activity.

Using all the mentioned activity, the master pipeline will always check for the last modified file in last 24 hours if there is not file modified in the last 24 hours then no activity will execute otherwise only modified file will be loaded in bronze layer and then only silver and gold layer pipeline will be executed.



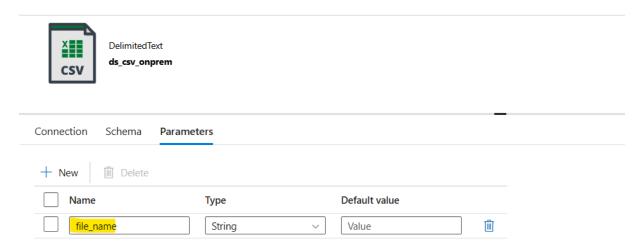
> Steps To Create the Pipeline are as follows.

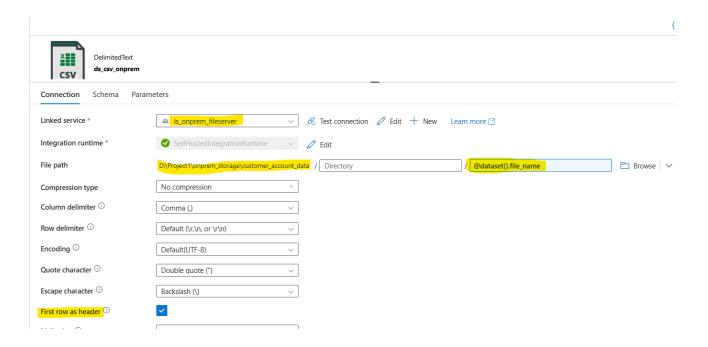
Step 1: Create new Pipeline and name it as *pl_master*. Create a new variable of type array and name it as *lastmodifiedtimes filenames*.

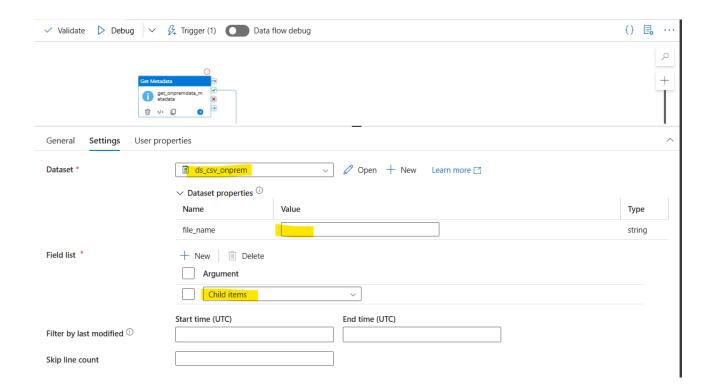


Step 2: Add a get metadata activity -> go to settings tab -> click on new Dataset -> select delimitedText and file server options -> create a parameter and name it as *file_name*.

- Enter white spaces in file_name data set properties.
- Select Child Items option as Field List.

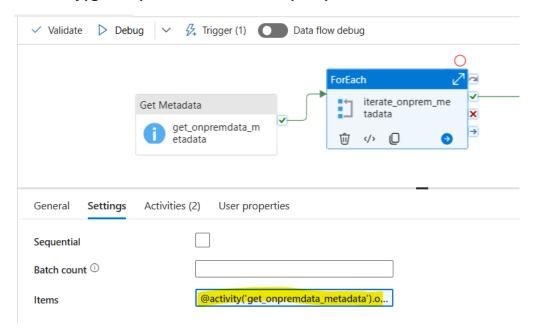






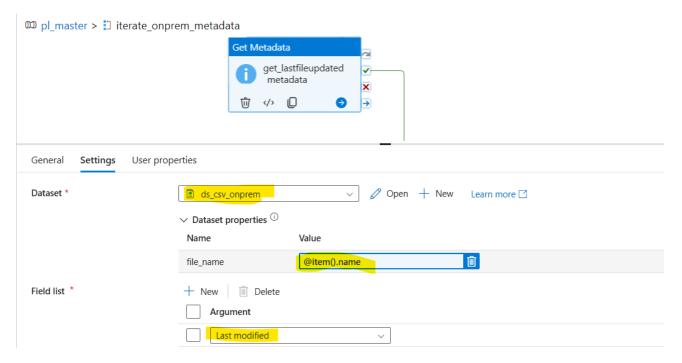
Step 2: Add a get foreach activity-> connect foreach and get metadata with on success point -> go to settings tab of foreach -> enter below expression in the Items field.

- Expression Used:
 - @activity('get_onpremdata_metadata').output.childItems



Step 3: Click on pencil to add activity in foreach -> add a get metadata activity in foreach -> select previously created dataset.

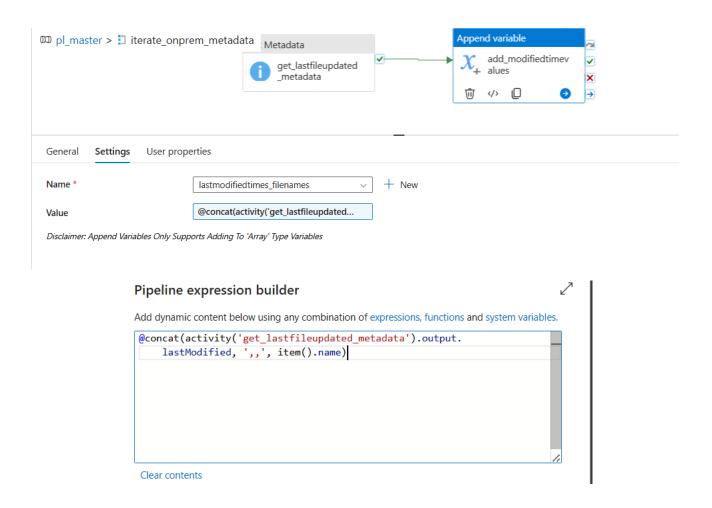
- Pass the @item().name from foreach in the file_name dataset properties.
- Select the Last modified option in Field List.



Step 4: Next Add Append Variable activity and connect it with get metadata activity using on success point -> go to settings tab of Append Variable -> select the variable and pass the below expression as value.

- Expression Used:
 - @concat(activity('get_lastfileupdated_metadata').output.lastModified, ',,', item().name)

This joins (concatenates) the last modified date of a file with the file name, separated by ',,'.



Step 4: Next, come to the pipeline, add if condition activity and connect it with foreach using on success point. -> go to activities tab -> add the below expression in Expression fields.

Expression Used:

```
@or(
    greaterOrEquals(split(variables('lastmodifiedtimes_filenames')[0], ',,')[0],
addDays(utcNow(), -1)),
    or(
        greaterOrEquals(split(variables('lastmodifiedtimes_filenames')[1], ',,')[0],
addDays(utcNow(), -1)),
    or(
        greaterOrEquals(split(variables('lastmodifiedtimes_filenames')[2], ',')[0],
addDays(utcNow(), -1)),
    or(
        greaterOrEquals(split(variables('lastmodifiedtimes_filenames')[3], ',,')[0],
addDays(utcNow(), -1)),
```

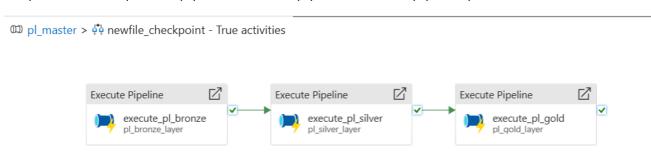
```
greaterOrEquals(split(variables('lastmodifiedtimes_filenames')[4], ',,')[0],
addDays(utcNow(), -1))
    )
    )
)
```

It checks if **any of the first five files** in the array were **modified in the last 24 hours** by comparing their timestamps to yesterday's date.



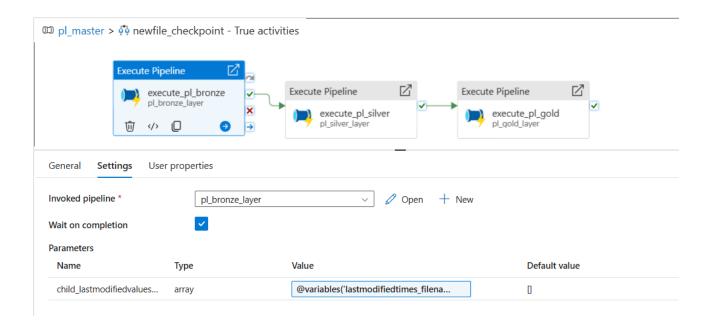
Step 4: Next, go to activities tab of if condition -> click on true section pencil icon to add activity in it.

Add 3 execute pipeline activities and connect it one after another using the on success point in serial (Bronze pipeline -> Silver pipeline -> Gold pipeline).

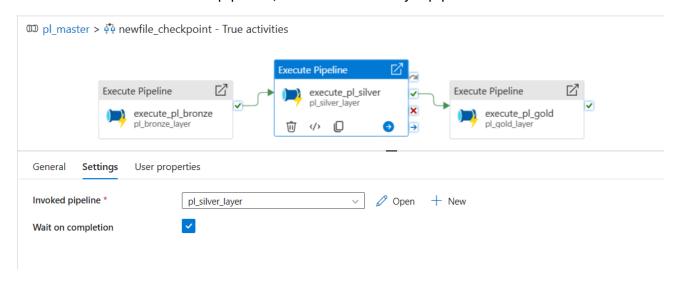


- In the first execute pipeline, select the bronze layer pipeline to be invoked and pass the following expression in the child pipeline parameter.
- Expression Used:
 - @variables('lastmodifiedtimes filenames')

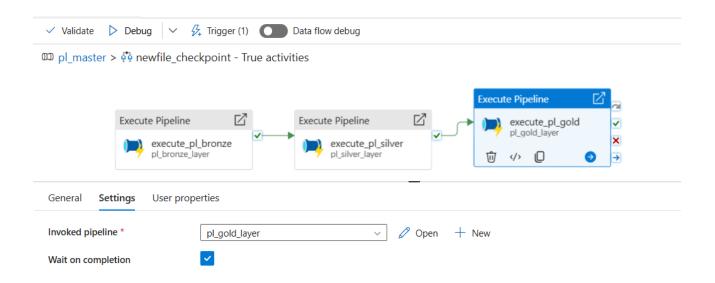
Here, I have passed the variable to child pipeline i.e., pl_bronze_layer with last modified and filename values.



In the second execute pipeline, select the silver layer pipeline to be invoked.



In the third execute pipeline, select the gold layer pipeline to be invoked.

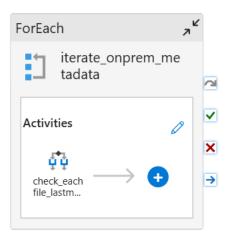


Now, the whole implementation of master pipeline is completed.

Bronze Layer Pipeline

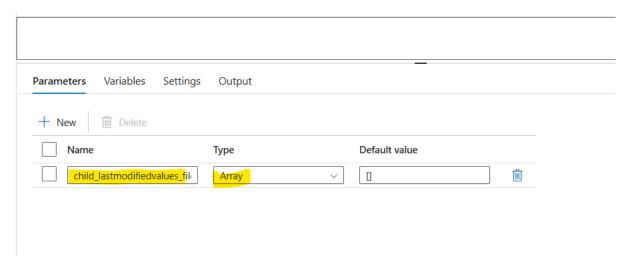
Here, I have created a child Pipeline to implement the **Broze layer**. In the Bronze, I have used **1** Forech activity, **1** if condition activity and **1** copy data activity.

Using foreach activity, the pipeline will iterate over all the files present in on prem data folder, then check for the last modifies date for the files if the last modified date of the file fall in last 24 hours, then the file will be copied to Bronze_Layer folder in ADLS gen2 storage.



> Steps To Create the Pipeline are as follows.

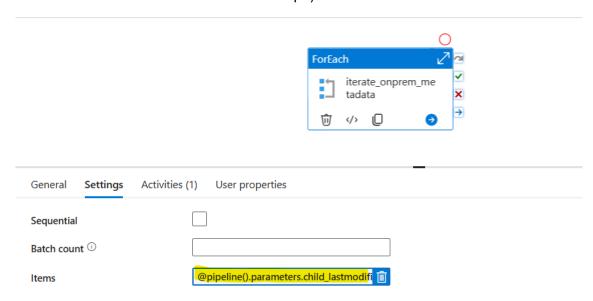
Step 1: Create new Pipeline and name it as *pl_bronze_layer*. Create a new parameter of type array and name it as *child_lastmodifiedvalues_filenames*.



Step 2: Drag a foreach activity and then go to settings tab and add the below expression in the items field.

- Expression Used:
 - @pipeline().parameters.child_lastmodifiedvalues_filenames

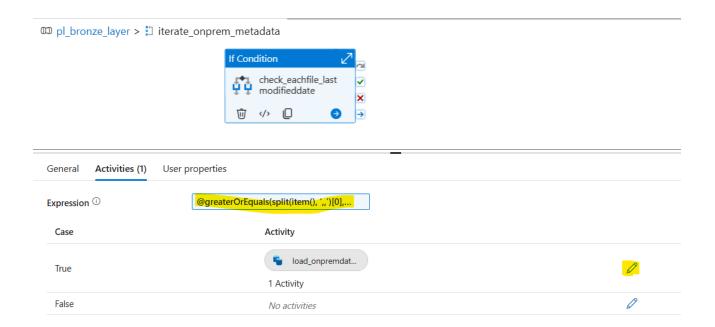
The above expression is used to get the data from its parent pipeline (we will use it to get the file names with last modifies time stamps).



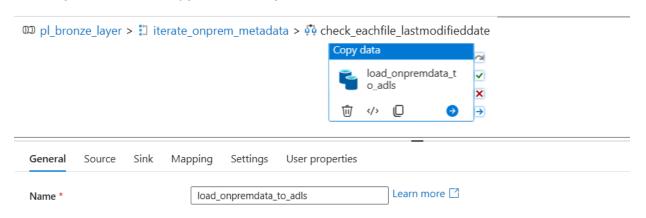
Step 3: Next, go to activities tab of foreach -> click on pencil to add activity in it -> add an if condition activity.

- In the if condition, go to activities tab -> add the below Expression.
- Expression Used:
 - @greaterOrEquals(split(item(), ',,')[0], addDays(utcNow(), -1))

Here, the Above expression check if the first part of a string (split by ',') is **greater than or equal to yesterday's date** (in UTC) (as in every iteration we are getting a concatenated value of last modified and the respective file name with ,, separator).



Step 4: Next, go to activities tab of if condition -> click on true section pencil icon to add activity in it -> add a copy data activity in the true section.

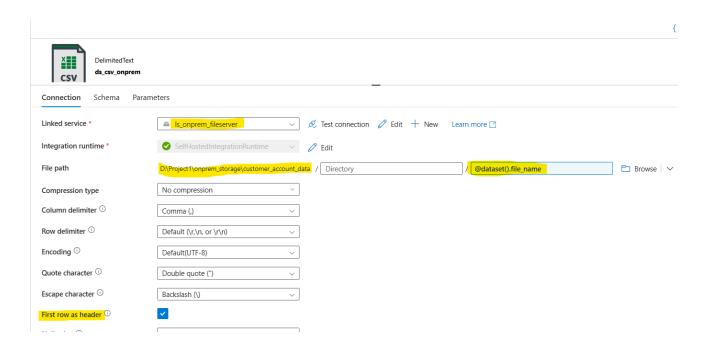


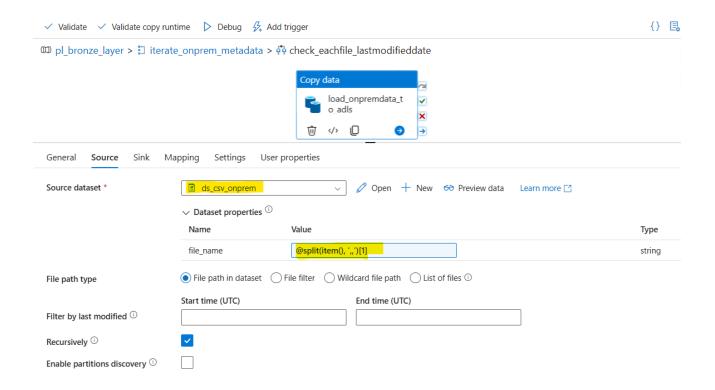
Step 5: Next, go to Source tab of Copy data activity -> new source dataset -> select delimitedText and file server options -> create a parameter and name it as *file_name*.

- Expression used to select the file_name data set properties:
 - @split(item(), ',,')[1]

Here, the Above expression select the second part of a string (split by ',,') i.e. file name.

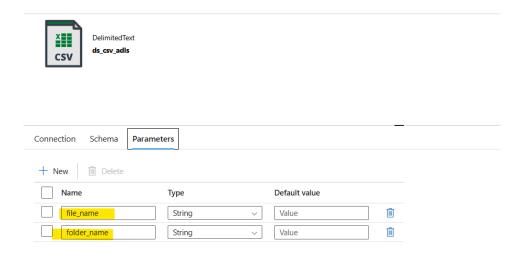


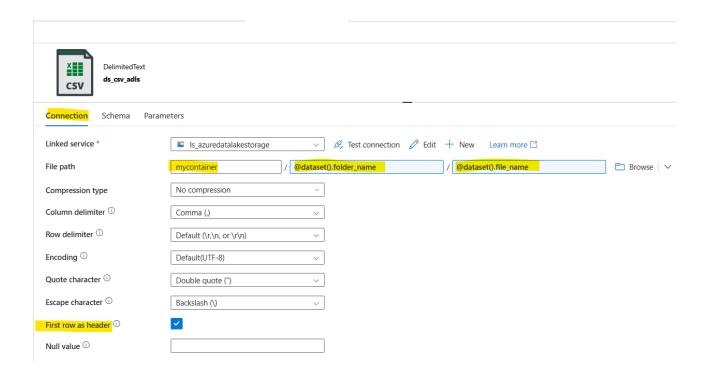




Step 6: Next, go to Sink tab of Copy data activity -> new sink dataset -> select delimitedText and ADLS gen2 options -> create 2 parameters and name it as *file_name* and *folder_name*.

- Expression Used:
- file_name:
 - @split(item(), ',,')[1]
- folder_name:
 - @concat('Bronze_Layer/', replace(string(split(item(), ',,')[1]) ,'.csv',''))
- Set file extension as .csv



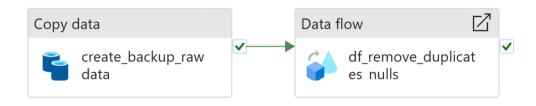


Now, the process of Raw data load to Bronze_Layer folder in ADLS is finished.

Silver Layer Pipeline

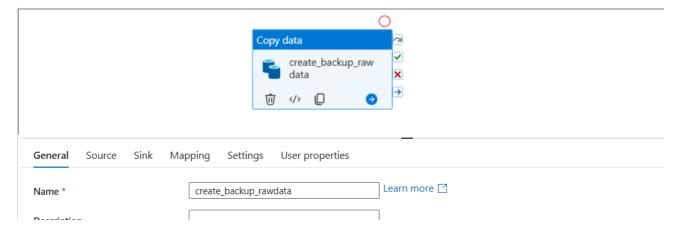
Here, I have created a child Pipeline to implement the **Silver layer**. In the **Silver**, I have used **1 Copy data** to create a date-timestamp wise backup of Raw data (Bronze layer data) in the ADLS and **1 Data flow activity** to load the data from **Bronze Layer Folder** of ADLS Gen2 storage to **Silver Layer Folder** of ADLS Gen2 storage by **performing data transformation** such as **removing nulls and duplicate records**, **replacing null values with meaning full values and performing some filter operations**.

Here, I have used all 5 tables as source in only one data flow activity to perform transformation operations.

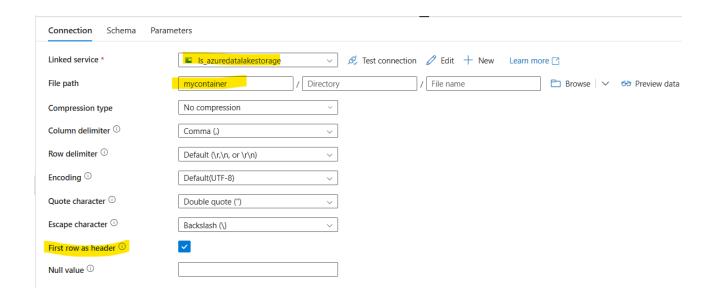


- > Steps To Create the Pipeline are as follows.
- √ For Creating Backup Raw data (Copy data) Activity to store the Backup of Raw data.

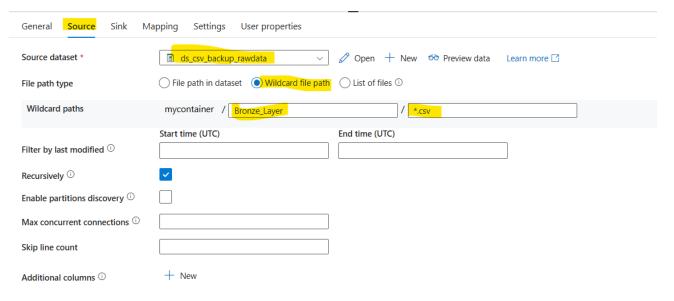
Step 1: Create new Pipeline and name it as *pl_silver_layer*. Drag a new coy data activity and name it as *create_backup_rawdata*.



Step 2: Go to source -> new source dataset -> select delimitedText and ADLS gen2 storage.

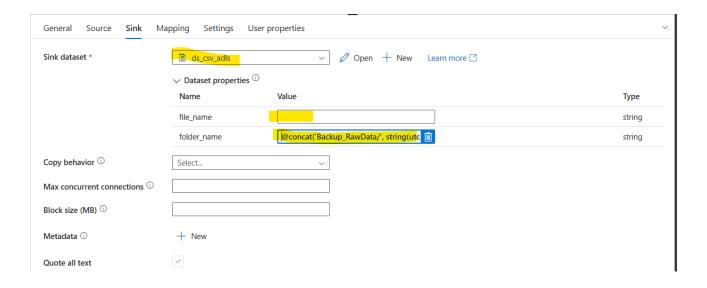


Move to source tab -> select new dataset -> select file path option as Wildcard file path
 -> select all the csv file using *.csv to select all the csv file in Bronze_Layer folder.



Step 3: Go to sink -> select previously created dataset to store the files in ADLS gen2 storage -> pass the filename and foldername.

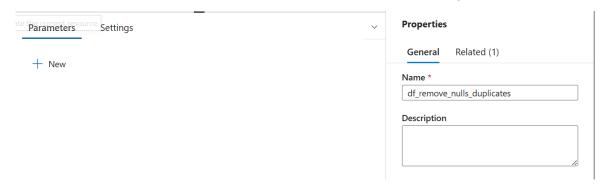
- Here, I have passed the white space in the file_name parameter.
- Below expression in the folder_name parameter to create a Backup Raw data folder and inside it a current time stamp folder.
 - @concat('Backup_RawData/', string(utcNow()), '/')
- Set file extension as .csv



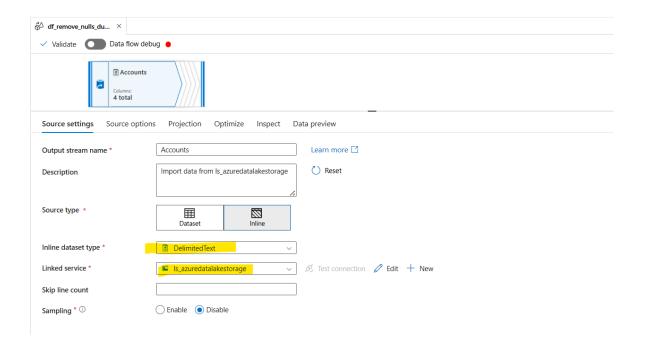
✓ For data cleaning and transformation (accounts file data).

Step 1: Drag a new **Data Flow Activity**. Connect it with Bakup Copy data activity on success point.

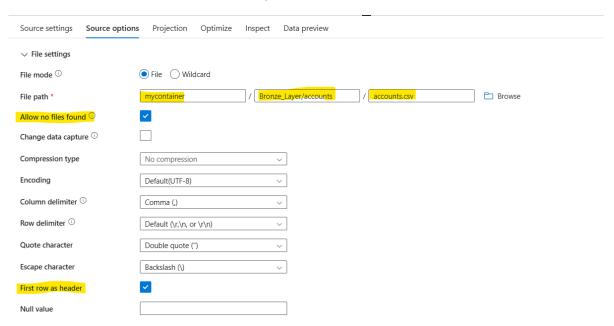
Here, I have created a dataflow with name df_remove_nulls_duplicates.



Step 2: Click on Add source -> Click on Source Type -> Inline and select the source.



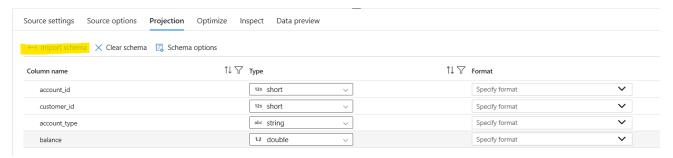
- Next, in the Source option, select the file path.
- And checked Allow no files found option so that if no file is found then it will run on blank file.
- And checked First row as header option.



Next, I want to delete the source file after execution so select **Delete source files** option below.

| Column to store file name ① | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| After completion * | No action Delete source files | ○ Move |
| Filter by last modified | Start time (UTC) | End time (UTC) |

Step 3: Click on Projection tab and import schema and check for Data preview.



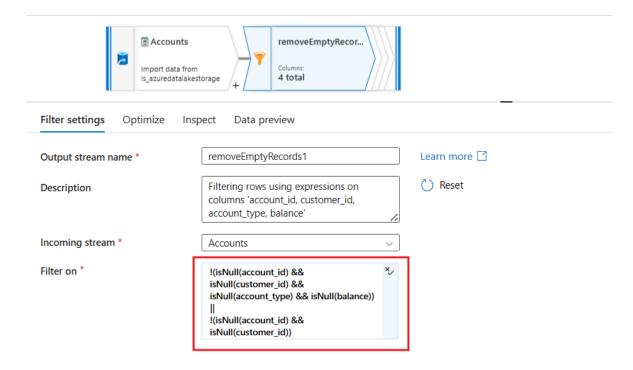
Step 4: Add the filter transformation to remove all null records.

Expression Used:

!(isNull(account_id) && isNull(customer_id) && isNull(account_type) && isNull(balance))

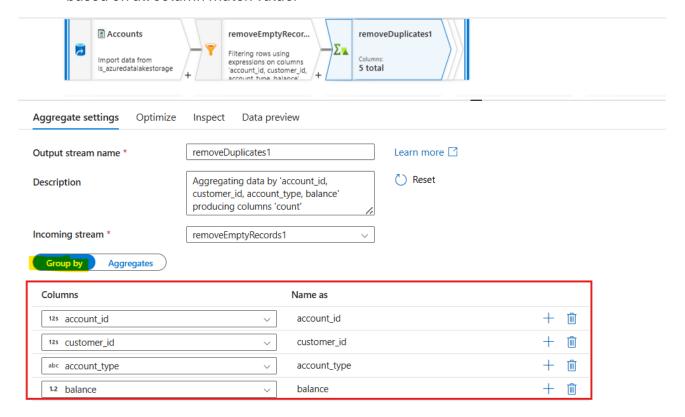
Ш

!(isNull(account_id) && isNull(customer_id))

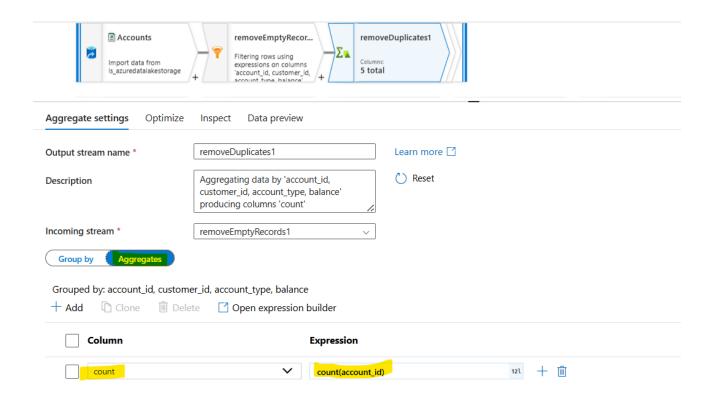


Step 5: Add the Aggregate transformation to remove all duplicates records.

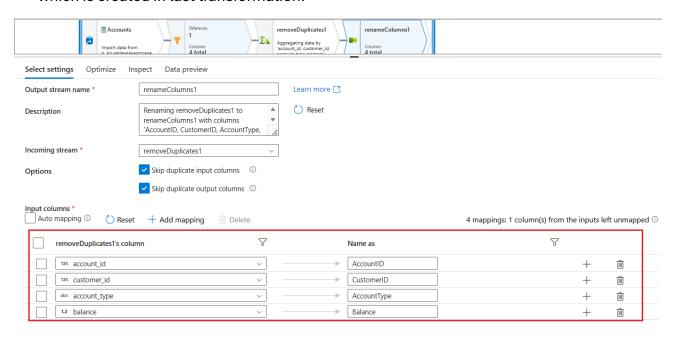
 Here, In Group by Option section, I have selected all column to remove duplicates based on all column match value.



 In Aggregate Option section, I have added a dummy column name count to perform the count aggregate function and using that function aggregating the unique records.



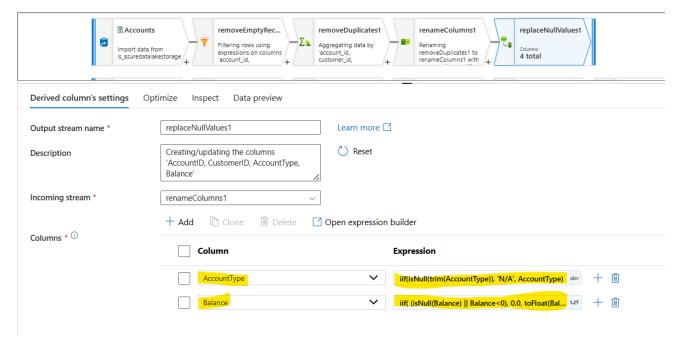
Step 6: Add the Select transformation to rename the Columns and remove dummy column which is created in last transformation.



Step 7: Add the derived column transformation to replace the null value in the column with a meaningful value.

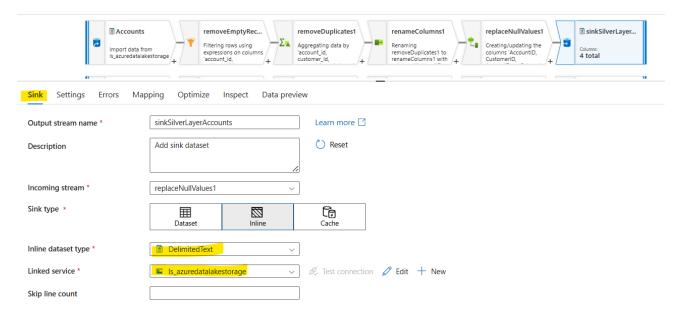
Expression used:

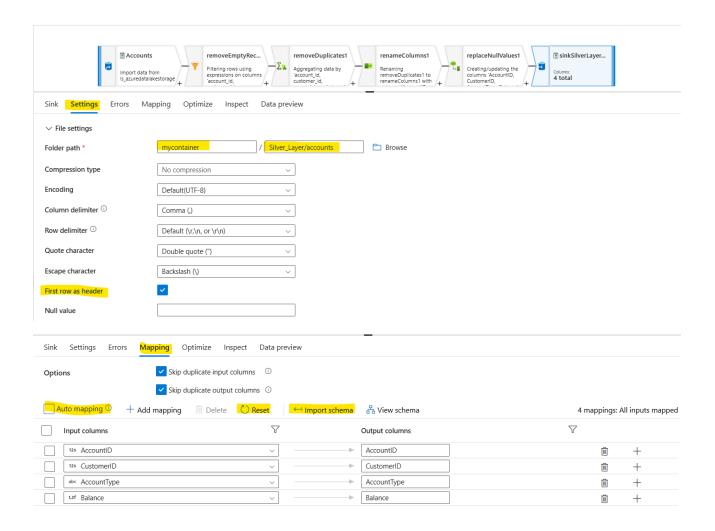
- iif(isNull(trim(AccountType)), 'N/A', AccountType)
- iif((isNull(Balance) || Balance<0), 0.0, toFloat(Balance))



Step 8: Create sink, select ADLS gen2 Storage for delimitedText.

Select the location and folder into Silver Layer to load the transformed data.





Now, the data transformation is finished for accounts Data file.

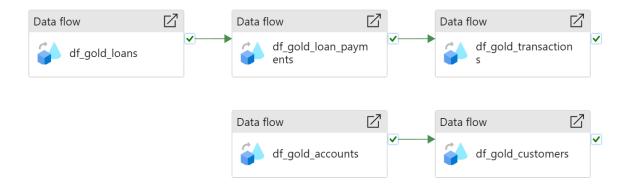
**And similarly, we need to implement the similar transformation for rest of the tables (customers, loan_payments, loans, and transactions) to clean the data and store it in Silver layer folder in ADLS Gen2 storage.

Gold Layer Pipeline

Here, I have created a child Pipeline to implement the **gold layer**. In the Gold, I have **used Five Data flow activities** to load the data from Silver Layer Folder of ADLS Gen2 storage to Azure SQL DB tables using SCD Type1 and Type2 approach.

With five Tables, I have implemented the SCD types in the following structure.

- accounts and customers table with SCD Type2 approach.
- loan_payments, loans, and transactions with SCD Type1 approach



> The tables schema definitions are as follows.

accounts:

```
CREATE TABLE accounts (
   AccountId INT,
   CustomerId INT,
   AccountType VARCHAR(50),
   Balance DECIMAL(10, 2),
        CreatedBy varchar(100),
        CreatedDate datetime,
        UpdatedBy varchar(100),
        UpdatedDate datetime,
        Hashkey Bigint,
        isActive Int
);
Select * from accounts
```

```
loan_payments:
CREATE TABLE loan_payments (
 PaymentId INT,
 LoanId INT,
 PaymentDate DATE,
 PaymentAmount DECIMAL(10, 2),
      CreatedBy varchar(100),
      CreatedDate datetime,
      UpdatedBy varchar(100),
      UpdatedDate datetime,
      Hashkey Bigint,
);
Select * from loan_payments
loans:
CREATE TABLE loans (
 LoanId INT,
 CustomerId INT,
 LoanAmount DECIMAL(10, 2),
 InterestRate DECIMAL(5, 2),
 LoanTerm INT,
 CreatedBy varchar(100),
      CreatedDate datetime,
      UpdatedBy varchar(100),
      UpdatedDate datetime,
      Hashkey Bigint,
);
Select * from loans
transactions:
CREATE TABLE transactions (
 TransactionId INT,
 AccountId INT,
 TransactionDate DATE,
 TransactionAmount DECIMAL(10, 2),
 TransactionType VARCHAR(50),
      CreatedBy varchar(100),
      CreatedDate datetime,
      UpdatedBy varchar(100),
      UpdatedDate datetime,
```

Hashkey Bigint,

```
);
Select * from transactions
customers:
CREATE TABLE customers (
  Customerld INT,
 FirstName VARCHAR(50),
 LastName VARCHAR(50),
 Address VARCHAR(100),
 City VARCHAR(50),
 State VARCHAR(50),
 Zip VARCHAR(10),
      CreatedBy varchar(100),
      CreatedDate datetime,
      UpdatedBy varchar(100),
      UpdatedDate datetime,
      Hashkey Bigint,
      isActive Int
);
```

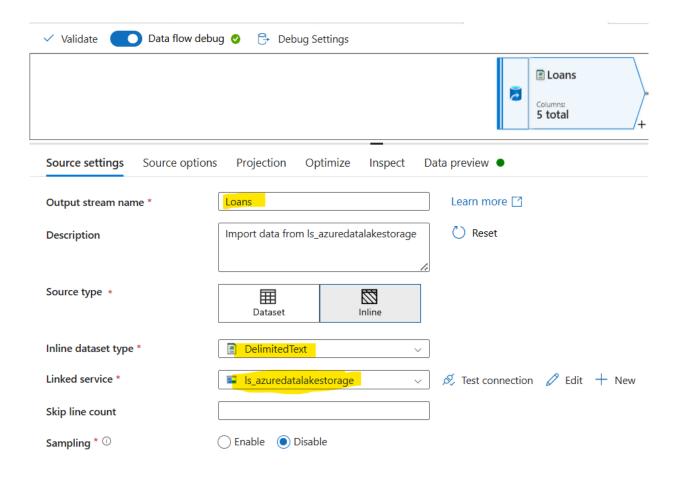
Select * from customers

- > Steps To Create the Data Flow Activities (For SCD Type 1 & 2) in Pipeline are as follows.
- √ For SCD type1 (loans file data).

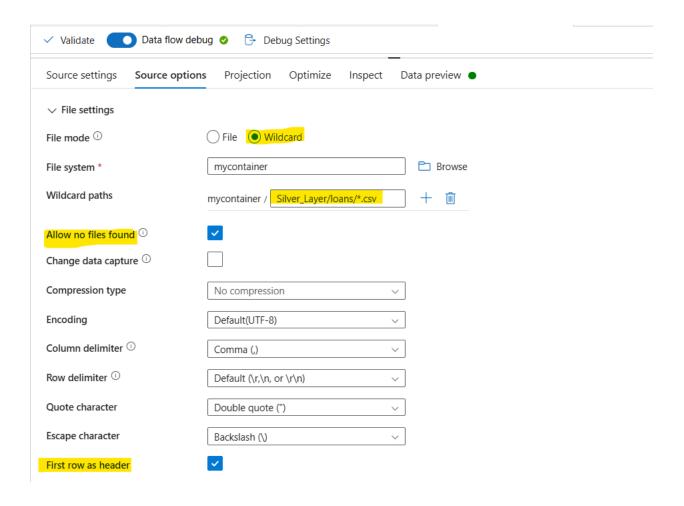
Step 1: Create a new pipeline (name it as *pl_gold_layer*) and drag **Data Flow Activity**. Go to the settings and click on new and **turn on data flow debug.** Here, I have created a dataflow with name *df_loans_scdtype1*.



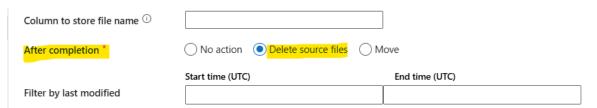
Step 2: Click on Add source -> Click on Source Type -> Inline and select the source.



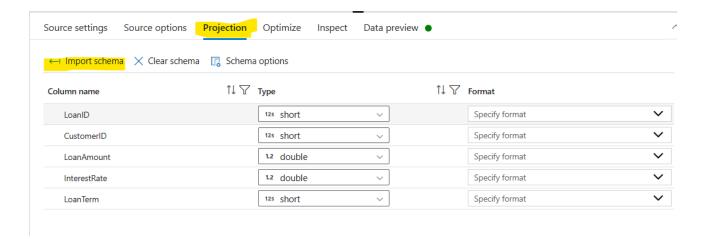
- Next, in the Source option, select the file mode as Wildcard option as we want to select all the csv files (generated through cluster partition) present in the loans folder in the Silver_Layer Folder using the wildcard character *.csv (for selecting the all csv file in the loan folder).
- And checked Allow no files found option so that if no file is found then it will run on blank file.
- And checked First row as header option.



Next, I want to delete the source file after execution so select **Delete source files** option below.

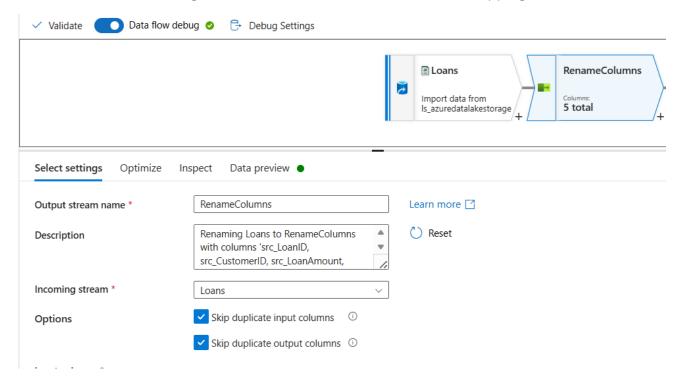


Step 3: Click on Projection tab and import schema and check for Data preview.



Step 4: Add select column, we will rename columns with src_columnnames.

Then, under settings select all the columns and delete the mapping.



Click on Add mapping and select rule-based mapping.

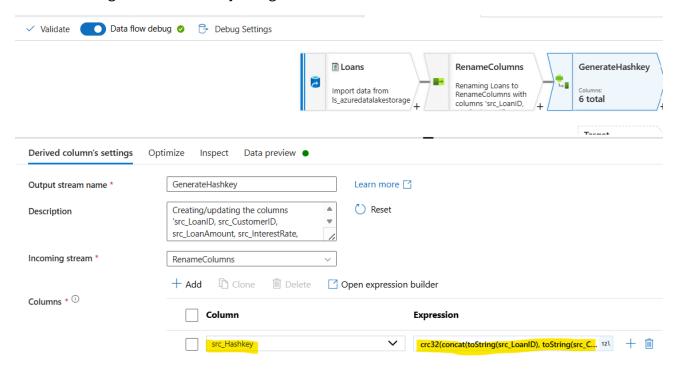


- In the new column, give condition 1==1 to make it true, and give name as concat('src_',\$\$).
- This will make dynamic expression and add src in front of all the columns. Also, remove the above id one row mapping as we don't need it.



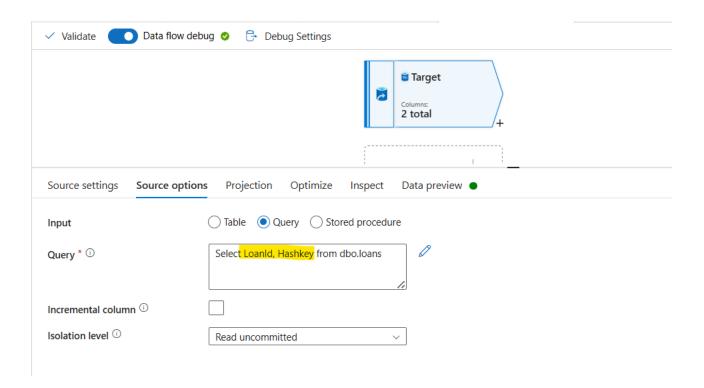
Step 5: Add Derived column activity.

- Under derived column settings, add column src_haskey and enter this expression.
 - crc32(concat(toString(src_LoanID), toString(src_CustomerID), toString(src_LoanAmount), toString(src_InterestRate), toString(src_LoanTerm)))
- Crc32 generates hashkey using this combination.

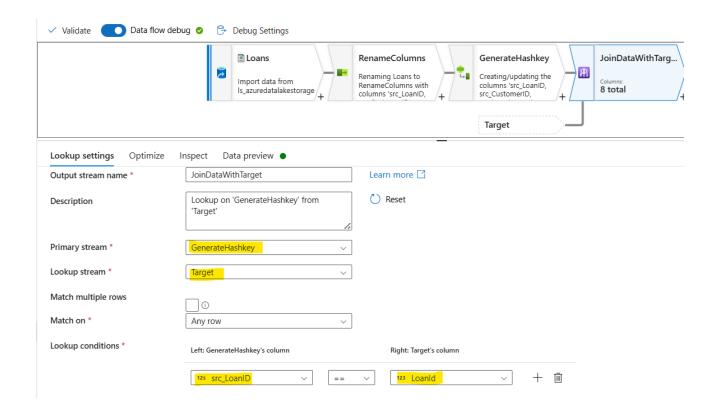


Step 6: Add target i.e Azure SQL DB as another source,

 Select two column id and hashkey from table which we will use to check for new records or existing records. Click on Projection and import schema to get the Column in the data flow(as we want to access the table in data flow so this is necessary step).

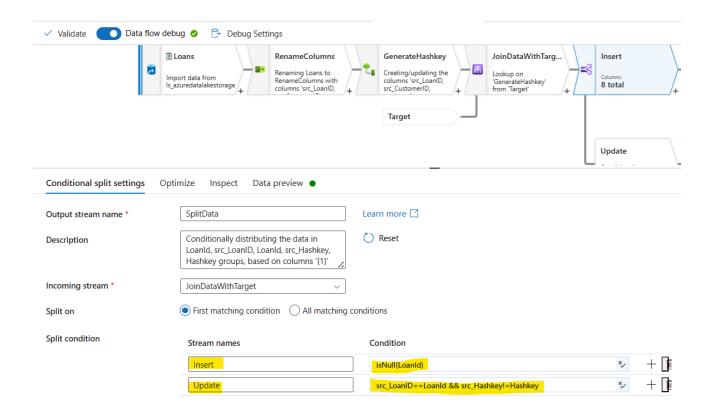


Step 7: Add lookup activity that will perform a left join with target as we will be checking if the record exists or not, and match on ID.



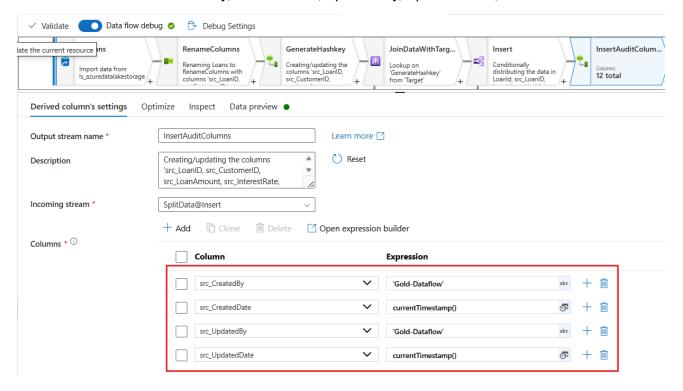
Step 8: Add conditional split and add two conditions name Input and Output.

- Input check if LoanId is null, then it's a new record will directly insert it.
- Update checks if our source and Loan ID matches but also hashkey shouldn't match because if there is let's say change in city with ID=1, and unique Hashkey will be generated which cannot match with the already exisiting hashkey. So, means need to update record.



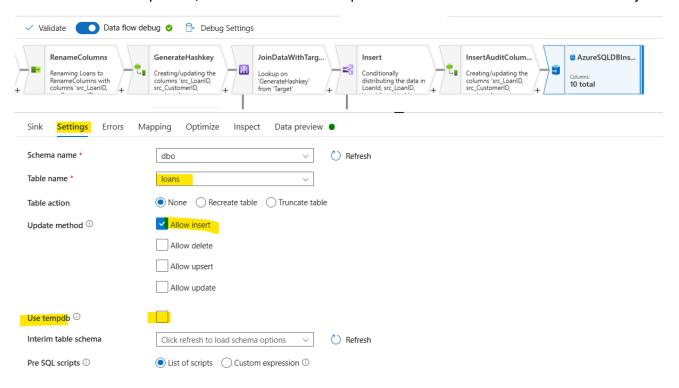
Step 9: Add a derived column in input side flow,

Add columns createdby, createddate, updatedby, updateddate,

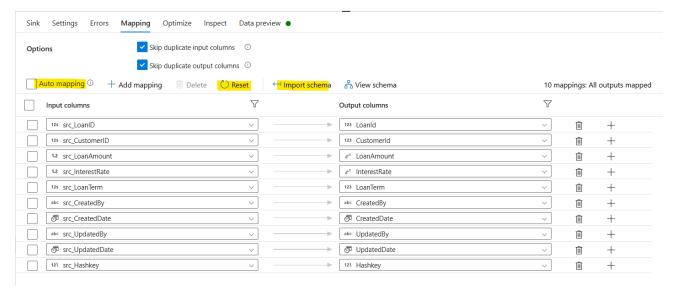


Step10: Add sink in input flow.

- Add Azure sql table, and uncheck use tempdb and make sure it's on Allow insert only.

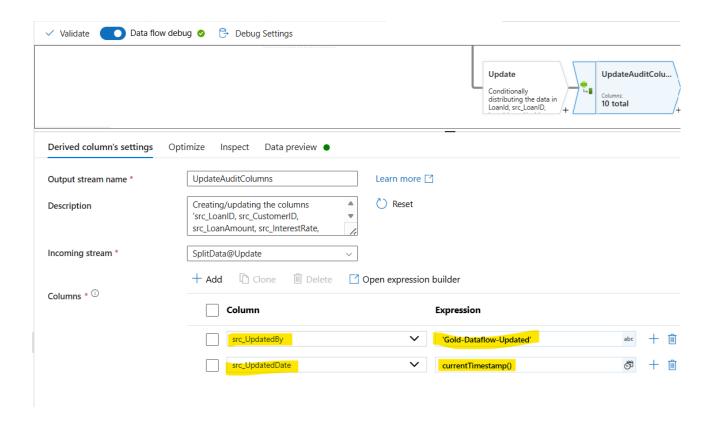


Go to mapping tab-> Click on Import Schema->Then Reset -> Match the input columns.

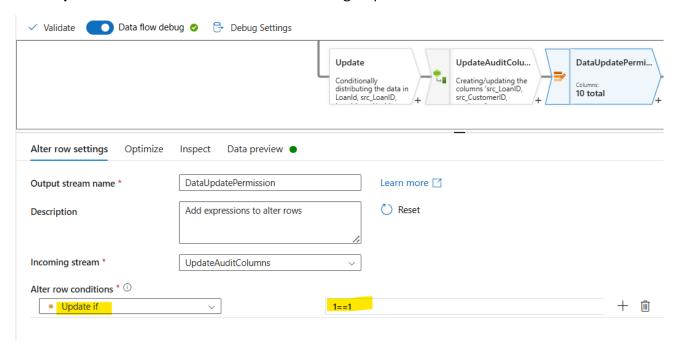


Step 11: In update flow, add derived column

 Here, we will create updatedby and updateddate column as this update action will happen when there is any change in the existing records and we have to keep createddate same, only updateddate will update with currenttimestamp.

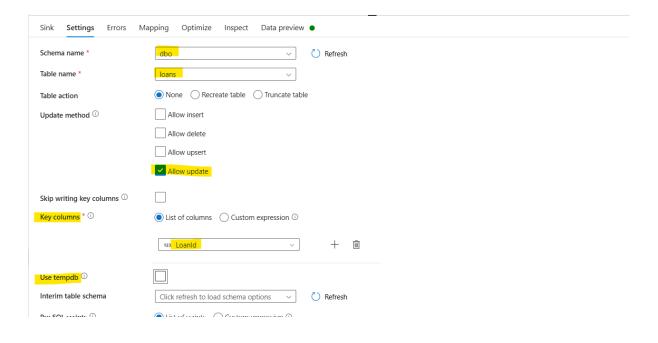


Step 12: Add Alterrow transformation which give permission to alter the data.

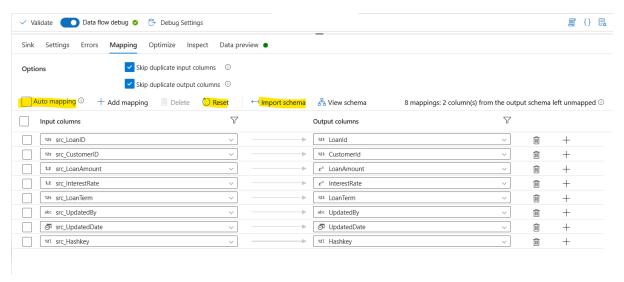


Step 13: Add sink and select Azure SQL DB.

 Select only Allow Update checkmark and give LoanId in key columns, to check if srcid==sinkid.



- Go to mapping->Import Schema->Reset->Match input columns.
- Delete createdby and createddate column as we want to keep it same with the actual and don't want to update.



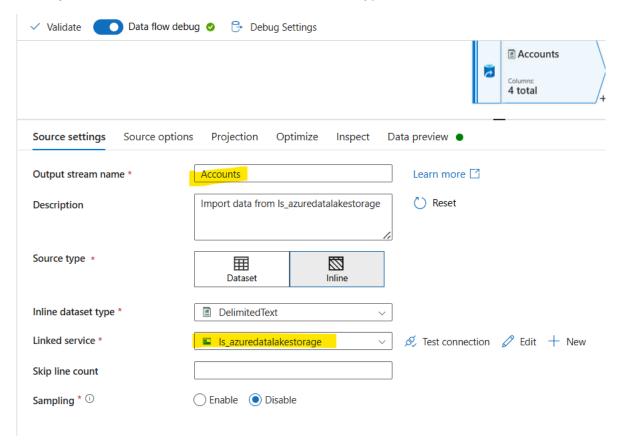
Now, the SCD Type1 implementation is finished for **loans** Data file.

**And similarly, we need to implement the SCD Type 1 approach for the loan_payments, and transactions data files to store it in Gold Layer, i.e. Azure SQL DB tables.

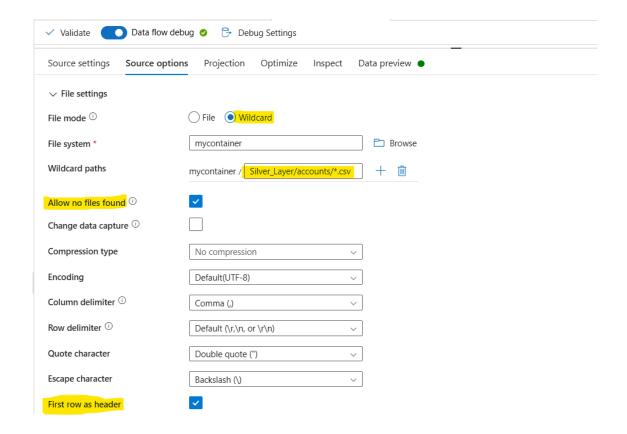
✓ For SCD type 2, accounts file data.

Step 1: Drag a new **Data Flow Activity**. Go to the settings and click on new. Here, I have created a dataflow with name *df_accounts_scdtype2*.

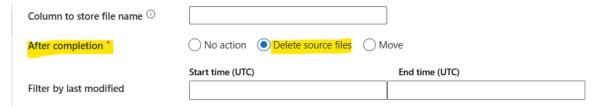
Step 2: Click on Add source -> Click on Source Type -> Inline and select the source.



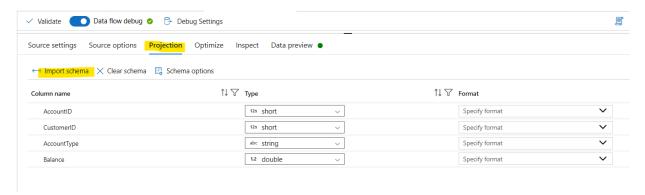
- Next, in the Source option, select the file mode as Wildcard option as we want
 to select all the csv files (generated through cluster partition) present in the
 accounts folder in the Silver_Layer Folder using the wildcard character *.csv (for
 selecting the all csv file in the accounts folder).
- And checked Allow no files found option so that if no file is found then it will run on blank file.
- And checked First row as header option.



Next, I want to delete the source file after execution so select **Delete source** files option below.

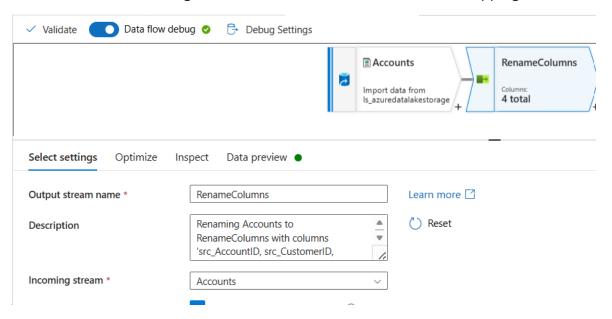


Step 3: Click on Projection tab and import schema and check for Data preview.



Step 4: Add select column, we will rename columns with src_columnnames.

Then, under settings select all the columns and delete the mapping.



Click on Add mapping and select rule-based mapping.

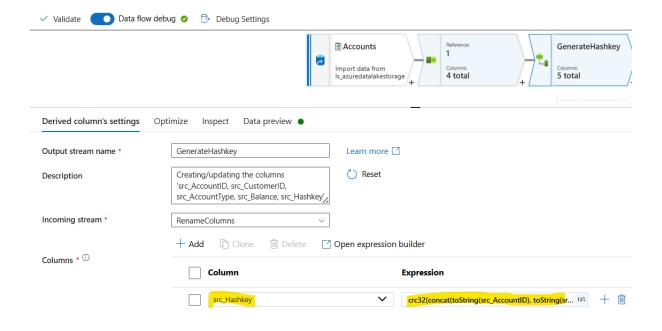


- In the new column, give condition 1==1 to make it true, and give name as concat('src_',\$\$).
- This will make dynamic expression and add src in front of all the columns. Also, remove the above id one row mapping as we don't need it.



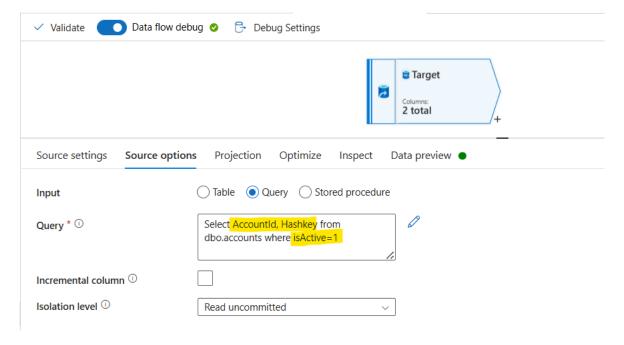
Step 5: Add Derived column activity.

- Under derived column settings, add column src_haskey and enter this expression.
 - crc32(concat(toString(src_AccountID), toString(src_CustomerID), src_AccountType, toString(src_Balance)))
- Crc32 generates hashkey using this combination.

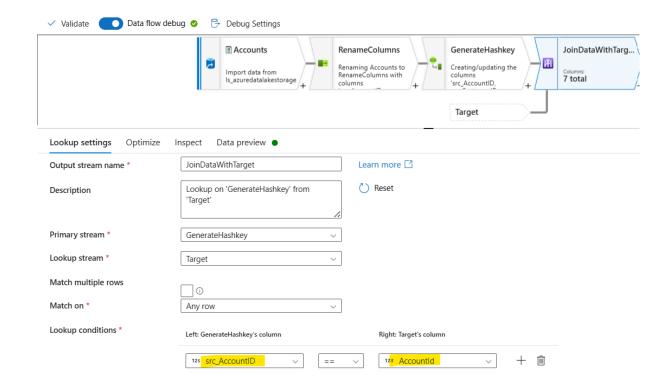


Step 6: Add target i.e Azure SQL DB as another source,

- Select two column id and hashkey from table which we will use to check for new records or existing records. We need rows where isActive is 1 which means the most updated records.
- Click on Projection and import schema to get the Column in the data flow(as we want to access the table in data flow so this is necessary step).

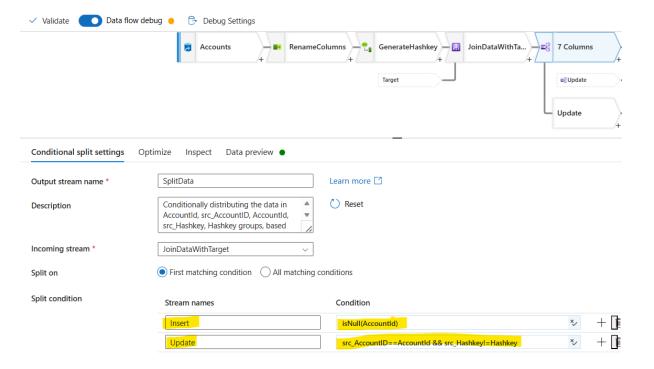


Step 7: Add lookup activity that will perform a left join with target as we will be checking if the record exists or not, and match on IDs.



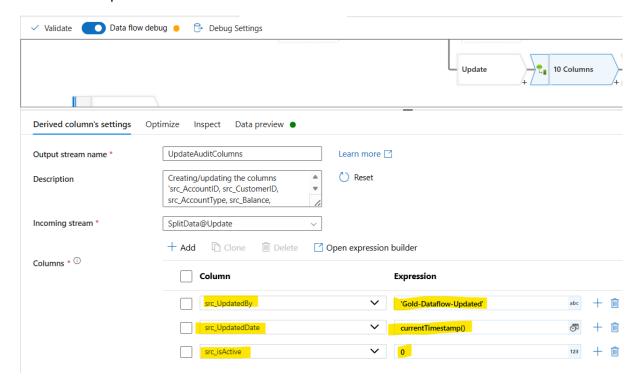
Step 8: Add Conditional split and add two conditions name Insert and Update.

- Input check if Account Id is null, then it's a new record will directly insert it.
- Update checks if our source account ID and target account ID matches but also hashkey shouldn't match because if there is let's say change in city with ID=1, and unique Hashkey will be generated which cannot match with the already exisiting hashkey. So, means need to update record.

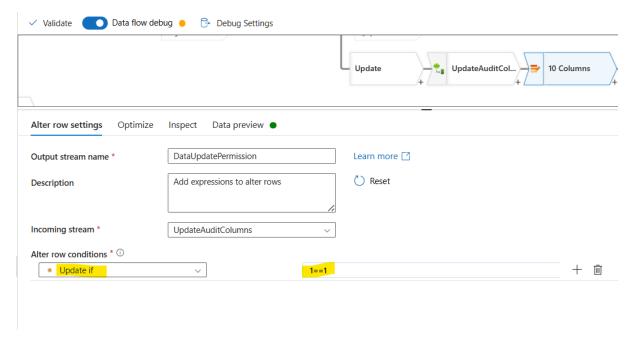


Step 9: In update flow, add derived column

Here, we will create src_UpdatedBy, src_UpdatedDate, and src_isActive columns as this update action will happen when there is any change in the existing records, and we have to keep CreatedDate and CreatedBy same, only UpdatedBy and updatedDate will update as dataflow-Updated and current timestamp.

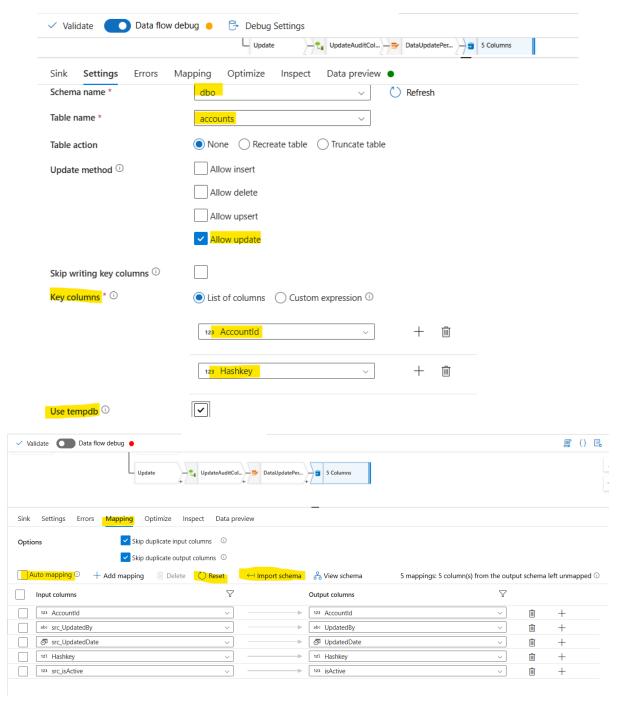


Step 10: Add Alter row transformation which gives permission to alter the data.



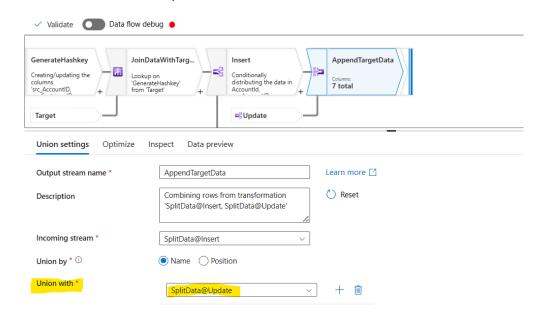
Step 11: Add sink and select Azure SQL DB

- Select only Allow Update checkmark and give AccountId and HashKey in key columns, because we will have multiple ID because we are keeping previous record as well, so this combination will help to identify changes.
- Go to mapping->Import Schema->Reset->Match input columns.
- Delete CreatedBy and CreatedDate column as we want to keep it same with the actual and don't want to update.
- HashKey will also be kept the same by mapping it with the old one.



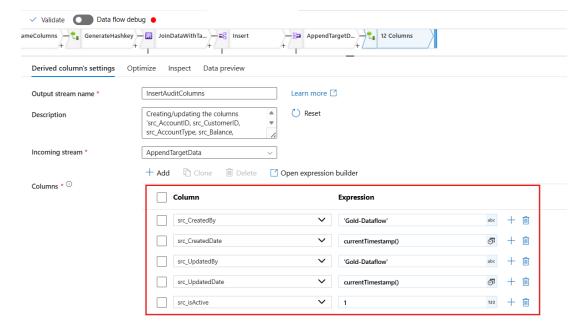
Step 12: On the insert side, add union because we want to keep new and previous records.

In union with, select update branch

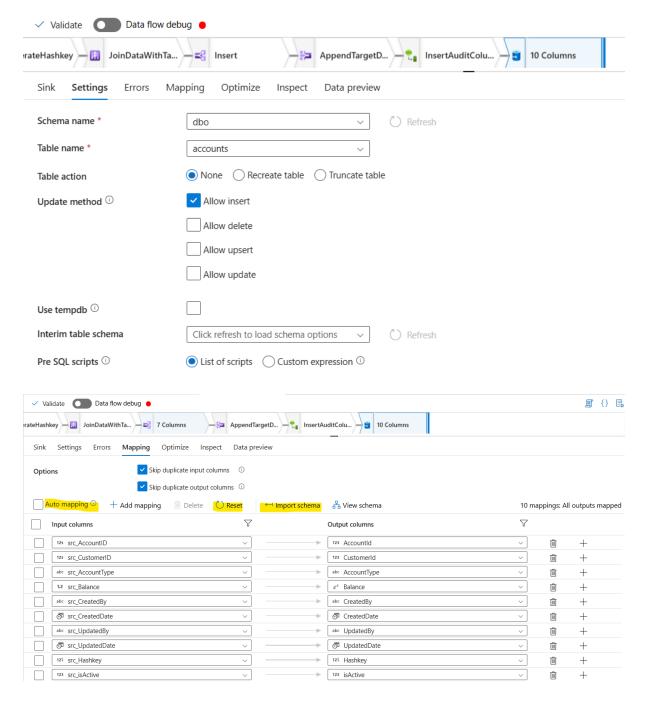


Step 13: Create a derived column to create the following columns

- src_CreatedBy with value as 'DataFlow'.
- src_CreatedDate with value as current time stamp.
- src_sUpdatedBy with value as 'DataFlow'.
- src_UpdatedDate with values as current time stamp.
- src_isActive with values as 1.



Step 14: Create sink, select Azure SQL DB and map the columns input->output by import schema and then reset and map accordingly.



Now, the SCD Type2 implementation is finished for **accounts** Data file.

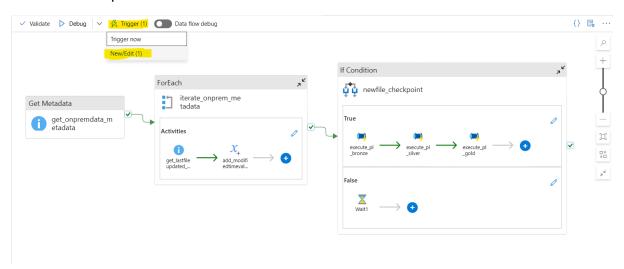
**And similarly, we need to implement the SCD Type 2 approach for the customers data file to store it in Gold Layer, i.e. Azure SQL DB tables.

Pipeline Execution Automation

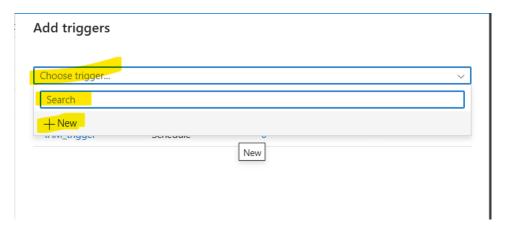
Here, I have used the **scheduled trigger** to automate the execution of entire pipeline to load the data **every morning at 4AM**. I have setup a scheduled trigger on Master pipeline that will trigger the master pipeline every morning at 4AM.

> Steps To Setup the Scheduled Trigger to master pipeline are as follows.

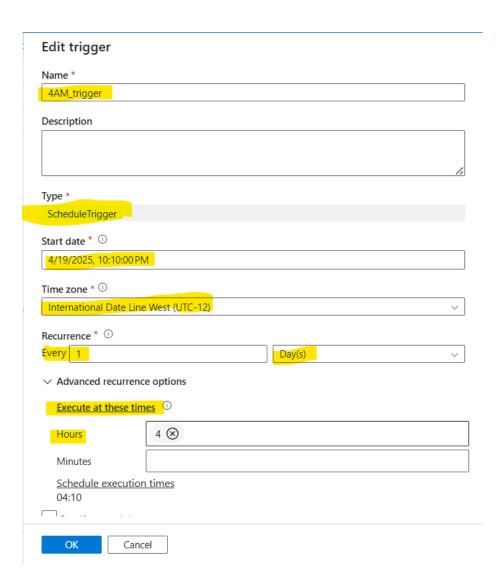
Step 1: Open the Master pipeline, click on trigger on the above options -> click on New/Edit option.



Step 2: click on choose trigger... -> click on +New.



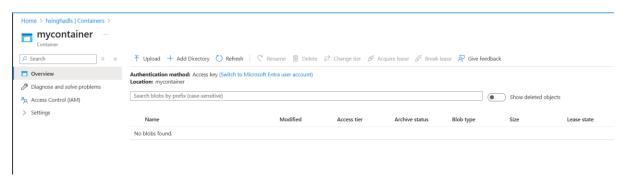
Step 3: Enter the basic details such as trigger name, trigger type, startdate, timezone etc. -> click on OK.



Now, the trigger setup is completed.

Output Review

- ✓ Master Pipeline First Run.
- The ADLS gen2 Storage container before pipelines execution.

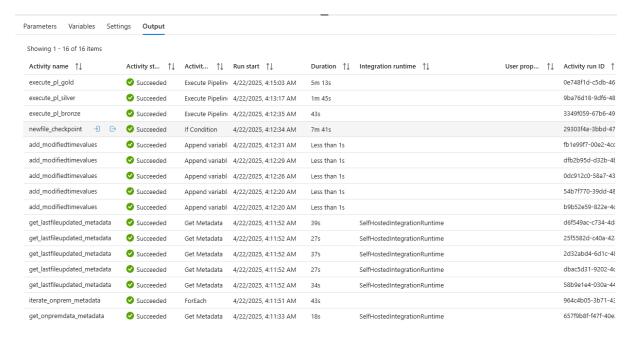


The Azure SQL DB all 5 Tables output before pipelines execution.

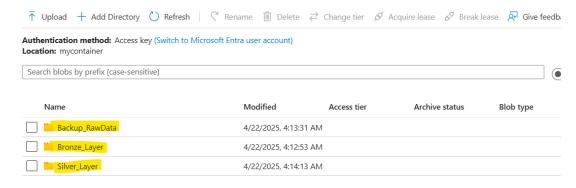




Pipeline Execution Logs.



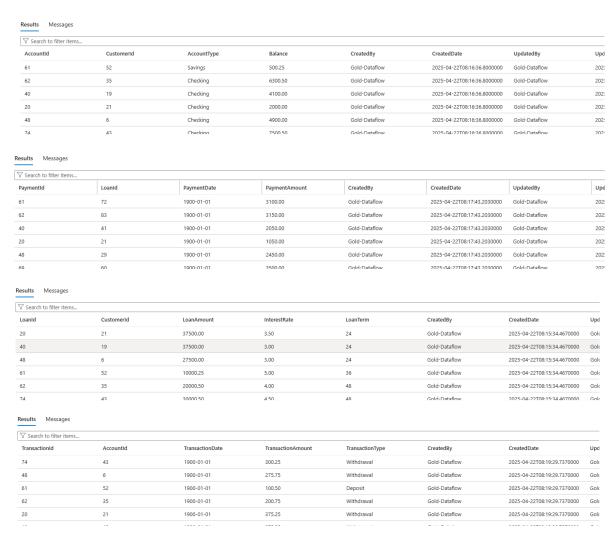
The ADLS gen2 Storage container after pipelines execution.



The backup folder review.



The Azure SQL DB all 5 Tables output after pipelines execution.



| Results Messages | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------------|------------|-------|--------|------|
| ∇ Search to filter items | | | | | | | |
| CustomerId | FirstName | LastName | Address | City | State | Zip | Crea |
| 61 | William | Butler | 6060 Pine Rd | Alliston | ON | L9R0A1 | Gold |
| 62 | Ava | Simmons | 6161 Birch Blvd | Angus | ON | L0M0A1 | Gold |
| 48 | Harper | James | 4747 Birch Blvd | Port Perry | ON | L9L0A1 | Gold |
| 20 | Mia | Nelson | 1919 Birch Blvd | London | ON | N6A0A1 | Gold |
| 40 | Sophia | Rivera | 3939 Poplar St | Milton | ON | L9T0A1 | Gold |
| 74 | Harner | Graham | 7373 Oak Dr | Rala | ON | POCOA1 | Gold |

√ Master Pipeline Second Run.

- Some data updates in customers and transactions csv data file at on-prem local storage.
 - customers csv data before updates.

| 85 | John | Harrison | 8484 Ceda | Temagam | ON | POHOA1 | |
|----|---------|----------|------------|------------|----|--------|--|
| 86 | Olivia | Gibson | 8585 Elm 5 | New Liske | ON | POJOA1 | |
| 87 | William | McDonald | 8686 Map | Haileybury | / | | |

| Results Messages | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|----------|-----------------|----------------|---------|---------|------|
| 10 | Ava | Anderson | 909 Cypress Ave | Quebec City | QC | G1A0A1 | Gold |
| 25 | Daniel | Campbell | 2424 Willow Rd | St. Catharines | ON | L2R0A1 | Gold |
| 73 | Andrew | Hamilton | 7272 Maple Ave | Gravenhurst | ON | P1P0A1 | Gold |
| 87 | William | McDonald | 8686 Maple Ave | Haileybury | Unknown | Unknown | Gold |
| 83 | David | Fisher | 8282 Ash Blvd | Verner | ON | P0H0A1 | Gold |
| 13 | Daniel | Harris | 1212 Ash Blvd | Charlottetown | PE | C1A0A1 | Gold |
| 65 | Daniel | Bryant | 6464 Redwood Dr | Elmvale | ON | L0L0A1 | Gold |
| | | | | | | | |

• customers csv data after updates.

| 85 | John | Harrison | 8484 Ceda | Temagam | ON | POHOA1 |
|----|---------|----------|------------|-----------|----|--------|
| 86 | Olivia | Gibson | 8585 Elm 5 | New Liske | ON | POJOA1 |
| 87 | William | McDonald | 8686 Map | Haileybur | ON | P0J0A1 |
| | | | | | | |

• transactions csv data before updates.

| 98 | 49 | 07-04-2024 | 275.75 | Withdrawal |
|-----|----|------------|--------|------------|
| 99 | 80 | 08-04-2024 | 325 | Deposit |
| 100 | 50 | 09-04-2024 | 400.55 | Withdrawal |
| | | | | |

• transactions csv data after updates.

| 98 | 49 | 07-04-2024 | 275.75 | Withdrawal |
|-----|----|------------|--------|------------|
| 99 | 80 | 08-04-2024 | 325 | Deposit |
| 100 | 50 | 09-04-2024 | 500.25 | Deposit |
| | | | | |

- Data updates in customers and transactions tables in Azure SQL DB after successful Execution of master and all other pipelines.
 - customers table data after pipelines execution.



• transactions table data after pipelines execution.



Power BI Report

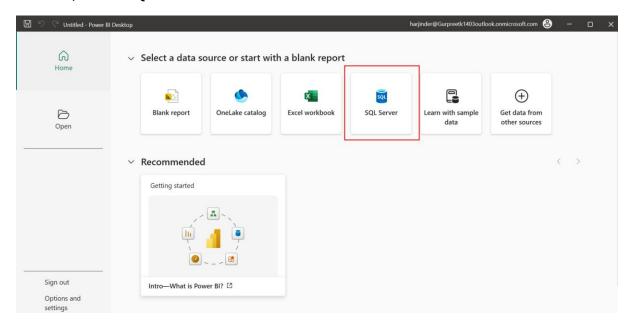
Here, I have used Power BI desktop Application to create and publish the report using gold Layer data (Azure SQL DB Table data) of all 5 tables.

- accounts.csv
- customers.csv
- loan_payments.csv
- loans.csv
- transactions.csv

Steps To Create and Publish the Power BI report in Microsoft Fabric workspace.

Step 1: Install and open the Power BI desktop applications -> login with your current working azure portal credentials. (make sure the same credentials are used to login in Fabric account in order to access workspace).

Next, select SQL server as data Source.

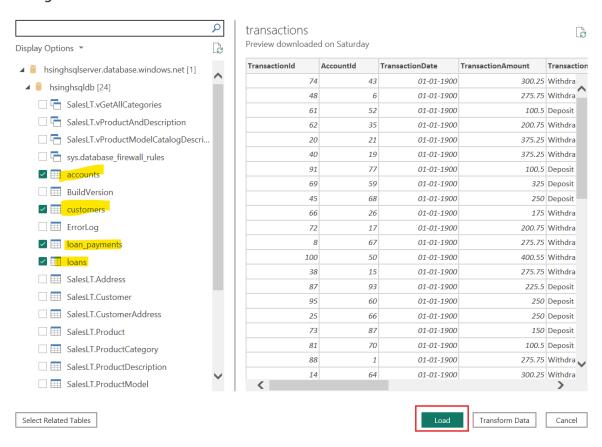


Step 2: Next, enter the SQL server name (you can find it in Azure SQL DB overview page in Azure Portal) -> select Import as Data Connectivity mode. -> click on Ok.

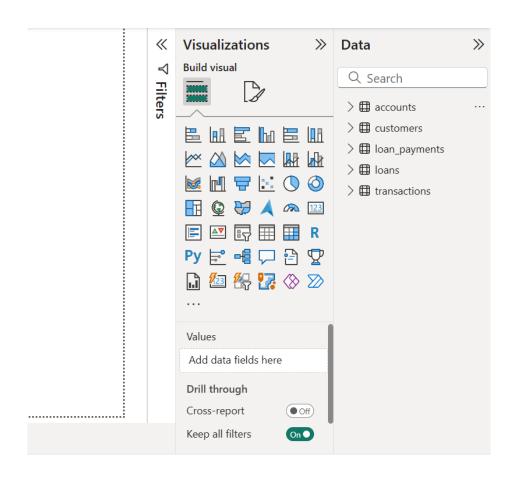
| Server ① | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| hsinghsqlserver.database.windows.net | | | |
| Database (optional) | | | |
| | | | |
| Data Connectivity mode (i) | | | |
| Import | | | |
| ○ DirectQuery | | | |
| ▶ Advanced options | | | |
| | | | |

Step 3: Next, select the data tables from the db -> click on Load.

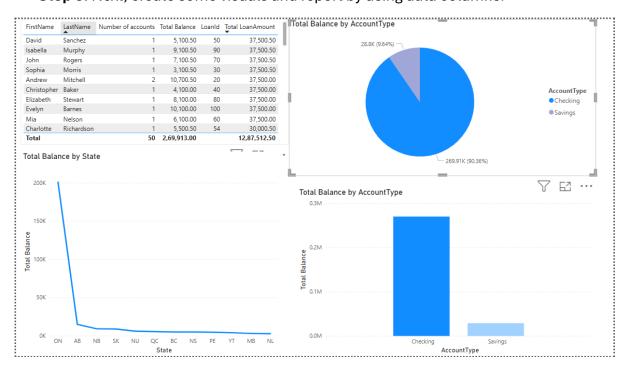
Navigator



Step 4: Next, select the data columns to visualize the data from data section.



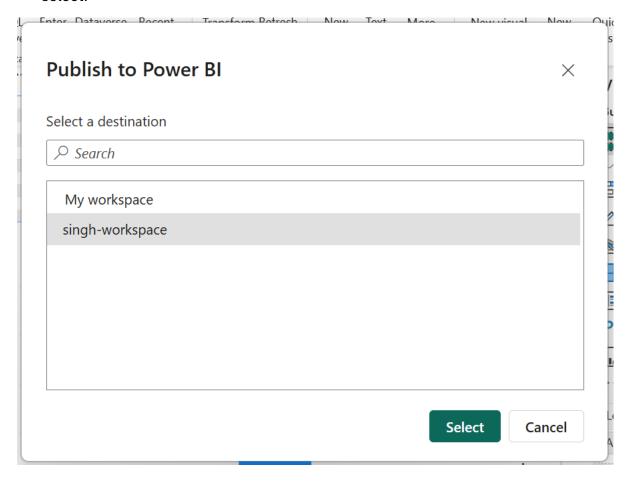
Step 5: Next, create some visuals and report by using data columns.



Step 6: Next, review the report and publish using the publish option above.



Step 7: Next, select the fabric workspace to publish the power BI report -> click on select.



Step 7: Finally, review the published report in the fabric workspace.

