Weekend Project

Data Handling with SQL Database, ADLS Gen2, SCD Type 1 Logic and Databricks

Problem Definition:

Objective:

• Build a data pipeline to extract data from an SQL database, clean it by removing duplicates, and store it in Azure Data Lake Storage (ADLS) Gen2 using Databricks.

Tasks:

Extract Data from SQL Database

- Establish a connection to the SQL database using JDBC.
- Retrieve and verify the data.

Set Up ADLS Gen2 Mount Point

- Create an ADLS Gen2 container.
- Configure a Databricks mount point for ADLS Gen2 access.

Configure Azure Key Vault and Databricks Scope

- Create an Azure Key Vault and add secrets.
- Set up a Databricks secret scope for secure credentials management.

Clean Data (Remove Duplicates)

- Identify and remove duplicate records.
- Validate the cleaned data.

Save Cleaned Data to ADLS Gen2

- Save processed data in the designated container.
- Verify the saved data format.

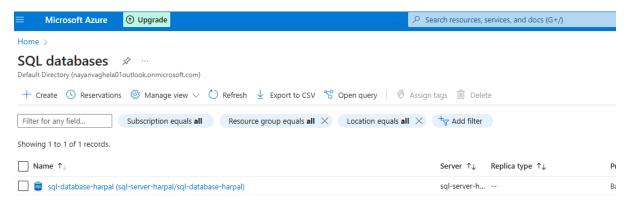
Create SCD type 1 Logic using the cleaned data.

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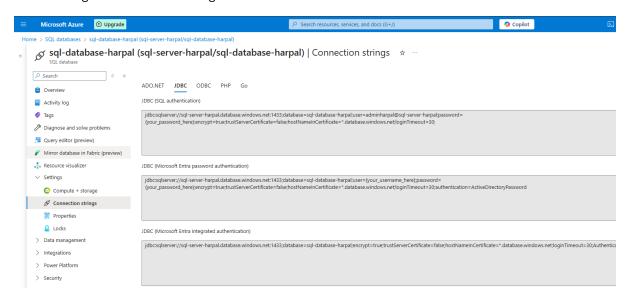
Extract Data from SQL Database

Go to Azure Home -> SQL Databases



Select the database

Go to Settings -> Connection String -> JDBC



Copy that JDBC (SQL authentication) URL

jdbc:sqlserver://sql-server-harpal.database.windows.net:1433;database=sql-database-

harpal;user=adminharpal@sql-server-

harpal;password={your_password_here};encrypt=true;trustServerCertificate=false;hostNameInCertificate=*.database.windows.net;loginTimeout=30;

Here, there are 3 things: URL, user, and password

URL:

jdbc:sqlserver://sql-server-harpal.database.windows.net:1433;database=sql-database-harpal;

User:

adminharpal

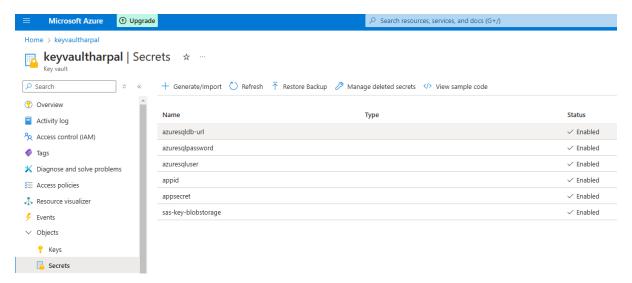
Password:

[Azure SQL Database password here]

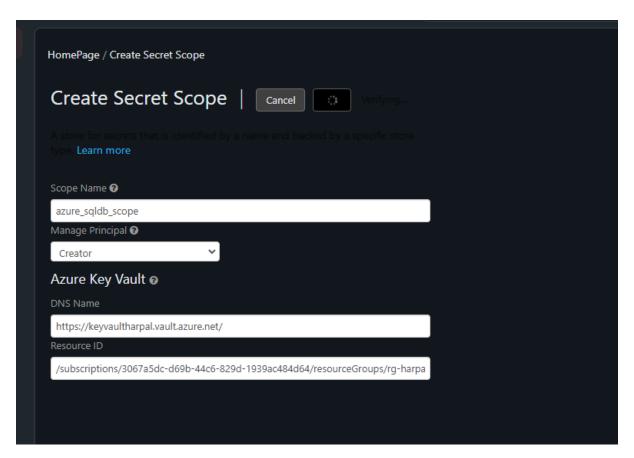
Configure Azure Key Vault and Databricks Scope

Go to Azure Key Vault

Object -> Secrets -> Generate/Import and write Name for Azure SQL user and paste that username in secret value, do it again for Azure SQL database URL and Azure SQL database password



Go to Azure Databricks and Open it, create scope as shown below by modifying the web browser URL after https://adb-1485266502012438.18.azuredatabricks.net/#secret/createScope



♣ Set Up ADLS Gen2 Mount Point

Visit this website: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/connect/external-systems/jdbc

Copy the code to read data with JDBC as shown below:

```
employees_table = (spark.read
.format("jdbc")
.option("url", "<jdbc-url>")
.option("dbtable", "<table-name>")
.option("user", "<username>")
.option("password", "<password>")
.load()
)
```

Start the cluster

Go to Workspace -> Open/Create the Notebook, attach the cluster

Run this command below to check all created scopes

dbutils.secrets.listScopes()

```
# Just now (4s)

dbutils.secrets.listScopes()

[SecretScope(name='ADLSconnector'),
    SecretScope(name='azure_sqldb_scope'),
    SecretScope(name='blob_connection_scope')]
```

Run this

dbutils.secrets.list('azure_sqldb_scope')

```
dbutils.secrets.list('azure_sqldb_scope')

[SecretMetadata(key='appid'),
    SecretMetadata(key='appsecret'),
    SecretMetadata(key='azuresqldb-url'),
    SecretMetadata(key='azuresqlpassword'),
    SecretMetadata(key='azuresqluser'),
    SecretMetadata(key='azuresqluser'),
    SecretMetadata(key='sas-key-blobstorage')]
```

Modify the code we get from the Microsoft website above and create a function to pass values dynamically

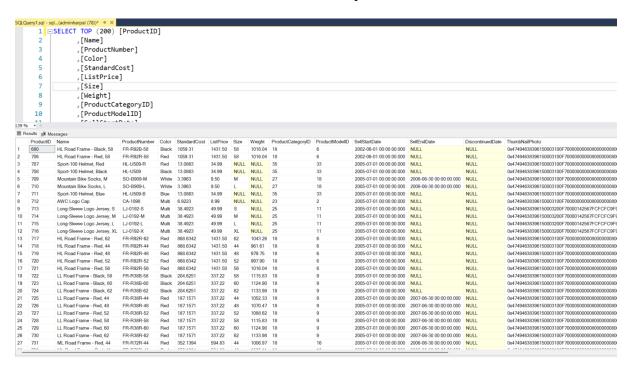
```
def read_sql(table_name):
    df = (spark.read
        .format("jdbc")
        .option("url", dbutils.secrets.get(scope = 'azure_sqldb_scope', key = 'azuresqldb-url'))
        .option("dbtable", table_name)
        .option("user", dbutils.secrets.get(scope = 'azure_sqldb_scope', key = 'azuresqluser'))
        .option("password", dbutils.secrets.get(scope = 'azure_sqldb_scope', key = 'azuresqlpassword'))
        .load()
    )
    return df
```

```
def read_sql(table_name):
    df = (spark.read
        .format["jdbc"]
        .option("url", dbutils.secrets.get(scope = 'azure_sqldb_scope', key = 'azuresqldb-url'))
        .option("dbtable", table_name)
        .option("user", dbutils.secrets.get(scope = 'azure_sqldb_scope', key = 'azuresqluser'))
        .option("password", dbutils.secrets.get(scope = 'azure_sqldb_scope', key = 'azuresqlpassword'))
        .load()
        )
        return df
```

If we want to pass a custom query, write the code below and use the function to pass a query parameter dynamically, but for this project we will use dynamic table name parameter as explained above

```
def read_sql_query(query):
    df = (spark.read
        .format("jdbc")
        .option("url", dbutils.secrets.get(scope = 'azure_sqldb_scope', key = 'azuresqldb-url'))
        .option("query", query)
        .option("user", dbutils.secrets.get(scope = 'azure_sqldb_scope', key = 'azuresqluser'))
        .option("password", dbutils.secrets.get(scope = 'azure_sqldb_scope', key = 'azuresqlpassword'))
        .load()
    )
    return df
```

Let's check the records of SalesLT. Product Table in Azure SQL from SSMS Tool:

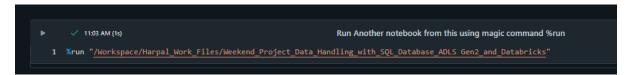


Okay, so we can do some transformation on this table, such as here, we have some null values, the DiscontinuedDate column is empty with NULL values, remove duplicates if any, and rename some column names per the client's need.

Clean Data (Remove Duplicates)

First of all, after creating those 3 functions, we can create another Notebook to use those functions from the newly created notebook using a magic command called %run as shown below:

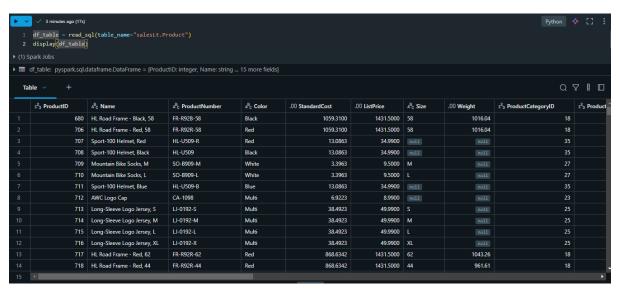
%run "/Workspace/Harpal_Work_Files/Weekend_Project_Data_Handling_with_SQL_Database_ADLS Gen2_and_Databricks"



Now, we can read the Product table

df_table = read_sql(table_name="salesLt.Product")

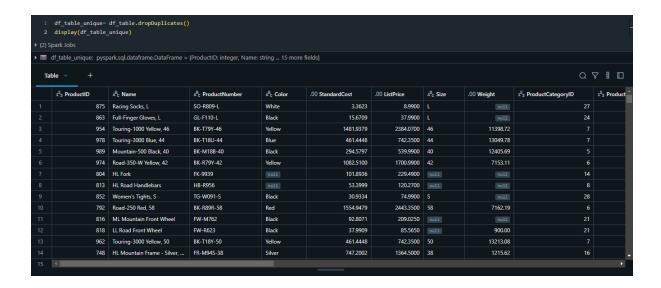
display(df_table)



Let's first remove the duplicate values from the data frame as we have stored the table's records in the

df_table_unique= df_table.dropDuplicates()

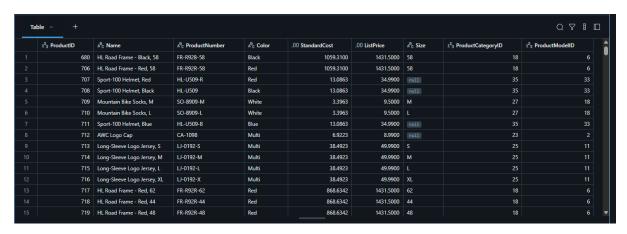
display(df_table_unique)



#Remove Null Column

df_table = df_table.drop("Weight","SellStartDate", "ThumbNailPhoto", "DiscontinuedDate", "ThumbnailPhotoFileName", "rowguid", "ModifiedDate")

display(df_table)



Check the schema data type of a dataframe

df_table.printSchema()

```
df_table.printSchema()

root

|-- ProductID: integer (nullable = true)
|-- Name: string (nullable = true)
|-- ProductNumber: string (nullable = true)
|-- Color: string (nullable = true)
|-- StandardCost: decimal(19,4) (nullable = true)
|-- ListPrice: decimal(19,4) (nullable = true)
|-- Size: string (nullable = true)
|-- Weight: decimal(8,2) (nullable = true)
|-- ProductCategoryID: integer (nullable = true)
|-- ProductCategoryID: integer (nullable = true)
|-- SellEndDate: timestamp (nullable = true)
|-- SellEndDate: timestamp (nullable = true)
|-- ThumbNailPhoto: binary (nullable = true)
|-- ThumbNailPhoto: binary (nullable = true)
|-- ThumbNailPhoto: binary (nullable = true)
|-- rowguid: string (nullable = true)
|-- ModifiedDate: timestamp (nullable = true)
```

Replace NULL Values

from pyspark.sql.functions import col

#casting decimal and datetime into string datatype to replace with string values like (Not Specified, Not Available if they are NULL)

```
fill_values = {
   'Color': 'Unknown',
   'Size': 'Not Specified'
}
```

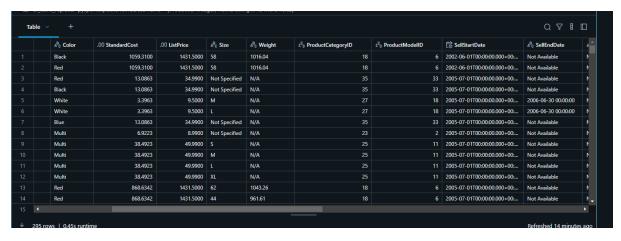
df_table_replace = df_table.na.fill(fill_values)
display(df_table_replace)

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import col

fill_values = {
    'Color': 'Unknown',
    'Size': 'Not Specified'
}

df_table_replace = df_table.na.fill(fill_values)
display(df_table_replace)

• (1) Spark Jobs
```

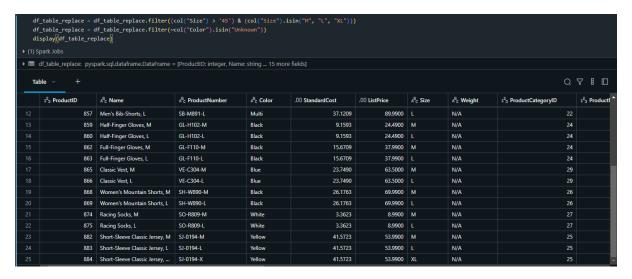


Filter Data based on Filter Condition

Only take records where size should be either (M, L, SL and greater than 45 is its number.)

And Color should not be unknown

```
 df_{table\_replace} = df_{table\_replace.filter} ((col("Size") > '45') \& (col("Size").isin("M", "L", "XL"))) \\ df_{table\_replace} = df_{table\_replace.filter} (\sim col("Color").isin("Unknown")) \\ display(df_{table\_replace})
```

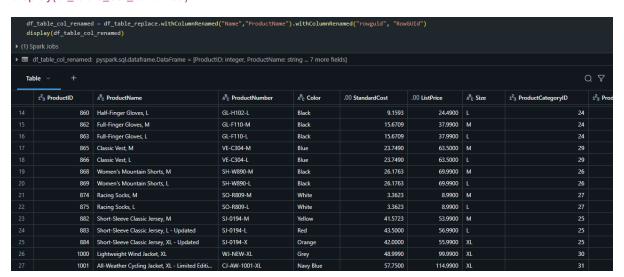


Rename the column Name:

df_table_col_renamed =

df_table_replace.withColumnRenamed("Name","ProductName").withColumnRenamed("rowguid", "RowGUId")

display(df_table_col_renamed)



Check mount points (as we need ADLS Gen 2 storage account mount point):

dbutils.fs.mounts()

```
dbutils.fs.mounts()
[MountInfo(mountPoint='/databricks-datasets', source='databricks-datasets', encryptionType=''),
MountInfo(mountPoint='/mnt/ctnblob', source='wasbs://ctnblob@generalpurposestharpal.blob.core.windows.net', encryptionType=''),
MountInfo(mountPoint='/Volumes', source='UnityCatalogVolumes', encryptionType=''),
MountInfo(mountPoint='/databricks/mlflow-tracking', source='databricks/mlflow-tracking', encryptionType=''),
MountInfo(mountPoint='/databricks/mlflow-registry', source='databricks/mlflow-registry', encryptionType=''),
MountInfo(mountPoint='/mnt/csvfiles', source='databricks/mlflow-registry', encryptionType=''),
MountInfo(mountPoint='/volume', source='DbfsReserved', encryptionType=''),
MountInfo(mountPoint='/volume', source='DbfsReserved', encryptionType=''),
MountInfo(mountPoint='/volume', source='DbfsReserved', encryptionType=''),
MountInfo(mountPoint='/volume', source='DbfsReserved', encryptionType='')]
```

So, we have access to the ADLS Gen 2 storage account.

List all content of ADLS Gen 2

dbutils.fs.ls("/mnt/csvfiles")

```
dbutils.fs.ls("/mnt/csvfiles")

[FileInfo(path='dbfs:/mnt/csvfiles/CustomersDataCsv/', name='CustomersDataCsv/', size=0, modificationTime=1742699402000),
FileInfo(path='dbfs:/mnt/csvfiles/cities.csv', name='cities.csv', size=8373, modificationTime=1742698462000),
FileInfo(path='dbfs:/mnt/csvfiles/day.csv', name='day.csv', size=355, modificationTime=1742692766000),
FileInfo(path='dbfs:/mnt/csvfiles/industry.csv', name='industry.csv', size=749, modificationTime=1742692766000),
FileInfo(path='dbfs:/mnt/csvfiles/month.csv', name='month.csv', size=244, modificationTime=1742692766000),
FileInfo(path='dbfs:/mnt/csvfiles/sample_homes.csv', name='sample_homes.csv', size=1577, modificationTime=1742742891000),
FileInfo(path='dbfs:/mnt/csvfiles/synapse/', name='synapse/', size=0, modificationTime=1742692766000),
FileInfo(path='dbfs:/mnt/csvfiles/username.csv', name='username.csv', size=176, modificationTime=1742692767000),
FileInfo(path='dbfs:/mnt/csvfiles/weekday.csv', name='weekday.csv', size=162, modificationTime=1742692767000)]
```

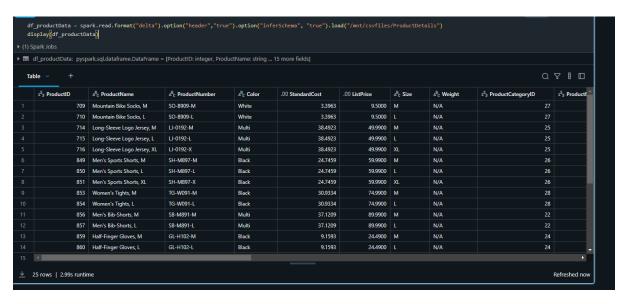
Save Cleaned Data to ADLS Gen2

 $df_table_col_renamed.write.format("delta").mode("overwrite").save("/mnt/csvfiles/ProductDetails")$

Now, let's read data in a Data Bricks notebook from that Delta folder

df_productData = spark.read.format("delta").option("header","true").option("inferSchema",
"true").load("/mnt/csvfiles/ProductDetails")

display(df_productData)



♣ Create SCD type 1 Logic using the cleaned data

%sql

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS hive_metastore.default.ProductDetailSCD1 (

ProductID INT,

ProductName STRING,

ProductNumber STRING,

Color STRING,

StandardCost DECIMAL(10, 4),

ListPrice DECIMAL(10, 4),

Size STRING,

ProductCategoryID INT,

ProductModelID INT,

HashKey BIGINT,

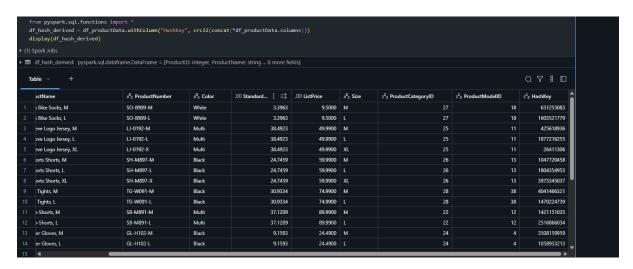
CreatedDate TIMESTAMP,

```
UpdatedDate TIMESTAMP,
CreatedBy STRING,
UpdatedBy STRING
)
USING DELTA
LOCATION '/mnt/csvfiles/scdtype1/gold/ProductDetailSCD1'
```

```
%sql
    CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS hive_metastore.default.ProductDetailSCD1 (
        ProductID INT,
        ProductName STRING,
        ProductNumber STRING,
        Color STRING,
        StandardCost DECIMAL(10, 4),
        ListPrice DECIMAL(10, 4),
        ProductCategoryID INT,
        ProductModelID INT,
        HashKey BIGINT,
        CreatedDate TIMESTAMP,
        UpdatedDate TIMESTAMP,
        CreatedBy STRING,
        UpdatedBy STRING
    LOCATION '/mnt/csvfiles/scdtype1/gold/ProductDetailSCD1'
OK
```

Create Hashkey and store all data in to a dataframe

from pyspark.sql.functions import * df_hash_derived = df_productData.withColumn("HashKey", crc32(concat(*df_productData.columns))) display(df_hash_derived)



Create Delta table object and give target path and then convert delta table into dataframe

from delta.tables import DeltaTable deltaTable = DeltaTable.forPath(spark, "/mnt/csvfiles/scdtype1/gold/ProductDetailSCD1") deltaTable.toDF().show() #convert delta table to dataframe and display the data

```
from delta.tables import DeltaTable
deltaTable = DeltaTable.forPath(spark, "/mnt/csvfiles/scdtype1/gold/ProductDetailSCD1")
deltaTable.toDF().show() #convert delta table to dataframe and display the data
  859|Half-Finger Glove...| GL-H102-M|Black| 9.1593| 24.4900| M|
                                                                                                            4|3508159959|2025-04-03 03:30:...|2025-04-03 03:30:...| Harpal| Harpa
  860|Half-Finger Glove...| GL-H102-L|Black|
                                                     9.1593 24.4900 L
                                                                                                            4 | 1058933213 | 2025-04-03 03:30:... | 2025-04-03 03:30:... | Harpal | Harpa
  862|Full-Finger Glove...| GL-F110-M|Black|
                                                    15.6709 37.9900 M
                                                                                                            3| 429149323|2025-04-03 03:30:...|2025-04-03 03:30:...| Harpal|
                                                                                           24
  863|Full-Finger Glove...| GL-F110-L|Black|
                                                    15.6709 37.9900 L
                                                                                           24
                                                                                                            3| 391804812|2025-04-03 03:30:...|2025-04-03 03:30:...| Harpal| Harpa
          Classic Vest, M VE-C304-M Blue
                                                    23.7490 63.5000 M
                                                                                                            1|1915151503|2025-04-03 03:30:...|2025-04-03 03:30:...| Harpal| Harpa
           Classic Vest, L
                                                                                           29|
                                                                                                            1| 465072443|2025-04-03 03:30:...|2025-04-03 03:30:...| Harpal|
  868|Women's Mountain ...| SH-W890-M|Black|
                                                    26.1763 69.9900 M
                                                                                                           37|2436464081|2025-04-03 03:30:...|2025-04-03 03:30:...| Harpal| Harpa
  869 | Women's Mountain ... | SH-W890-L | Black |
                                                                                           26
                                                                                                           37|3884129238|2025-04-03 03:30:...|2025-04-03 03:30:...| Harpal| Harpa
                                                    26.1763 69.9900 L
```

Check for new data for SCD Type 1 Logic:

```
df_src = (
    df_hash_derived.alias("src")
    .join(
        deltaTable.toDF().alias("tgt"),
        (col("src.ProductID") == col("tgt.ProductID")), # Join only on id
        "left"
    )
    .filter( (col("tgt.ProductID").isNull()) | (col("src.HashKey") != col("tgt.HashKey")) )
    .select("src.*")
)
display(df_src)
```

Update and Insert Condition:

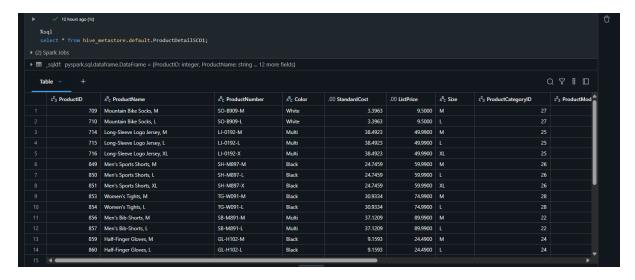
```
deltaTable.alias("tgt").merge(
    df_src.alias("src"), "tgt.ProductID = src.ProductID"
).whenMatchedUpdate(
    set={
        "tgt.ProductID": "src.ProductID",
        "tgt.ProductName": "src.ProductName",
        "tgt.ProductNumber": "src.ProductNumber",
        "tgt.Color": "src.Color",
        "tgt.StandardCost": "src.StandardCost",
        "tgt.ListPrice": "src.ListPrice",
        "tgt.Size": "src.Size",
        "tgt.ProductCategoryID": "src.ProductCategoryID",
        "tgt.ProductModelID": "src.ProductModelID",
```

```
"tgt.HashKey": "src.HashKey",
    "tgt.UpdatedBy": lit("Harpal-Updated"),
    "tgt.UpdatedDate": current_timestamp(),
).whenNotMatchedInsert(
 values={
   "tgt.ProductID": "src.ProductID",
    "tgt.ProductName": "src.ProductName",
   "tgt.ProductNumber": "src.ProductNumber",
   "tgt.Color": "src.Color",
   "tgt.StandardCost": "src.StandardCost",
   "tgt.ListPrice": "src.ListPrice",
   "tgt.Size": "src.Size",
   "tgt.ProductCategoryID": "src.ProductCategoryID",
   "tgt.ProductModelID": "src.ProductModelID",
   "tgt.HashKey": "src.HashKey",
   "tgt.CreatedBy": lit("Harpal"),
   "tgt.CreatedDate": current_timestamp(),
   "tgt.UpdatedBy": lit("Harpal"),
    "tgt.UpdatedDate": current_timestamp(),
 }
).execute()
```

Check the data into a table:

%sql

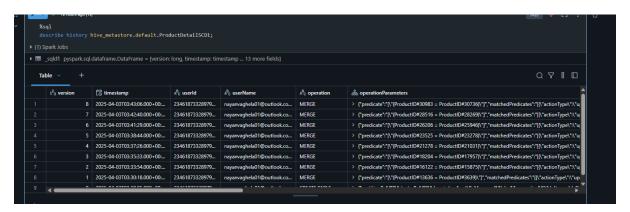
select * from hive_metastore.default.ProductDetailSCD1;



Check table history:

%sql

describe history hive_metastore.default.ProductDetailSCD1;



Conclusion:

In this project, we successfully built a secure and scalable data pipeline using Azure Databricks. We extracted data from the Product table in Azure SQL Database via a secure JDBC connection, leveraging Azure Key Vault and Databricks secret scopes for credential management.

After loading the data into a Spark DataFrame, we performed several transformation and cleaning operations, including removing duplicate records, replacing null values with meaningful defaults, renaming columns to match naming conventions, and applying business logic filters based on attributes like size and color.

The cleaned dataset was then written in Delta format to an ADLS Gen2 storage account through a mounted path. To ensure the pipeline's correctness, we read the Delta data back into a new DataFrame using Spark's read.format("delta") method and successfully verified its structure and content.

Finally, we implemented Slowly Changing Dimension (SCD) Type 1 logic on the ProductDetailSCD1 table to handle data updates, ensuring that the latest product details always overwrite existing records, enabling efficient and up-to-date data tracking in the lakehouse environment.

Points to remember

- Always fetch connection parameters (url, user, password) securely using dbutils.secrets.get() to avoid hardcoding credentials.
- isnotin() doesn't exist in PySpark, use ~col().isin(...) for NOT IN Filters
- Use .option("dbtable", "<tablename>") for entire tables.
- Don't Use BinaryType Columns with CSV. Don't use BinaryType Columns with CSV or use Parquet or delta format. Also use .format("delta") for Full Schema + Binary Support
- Delta is perfect for structured data with rich types (like binary, timestamp, decimal)
- Use .option("query", "<SQL query>") when filtering or custom querying (not at once).
- **dbtable** and **query** options are mutually exclusive, so using both will throw an error.
- Use Parquet or Delta for ADLS Gen2 storage unless you're generating human-readable .csv files. It handles schema, data types, and performance much better.
- Use **describe history** for Built-In Table Versioning
- Make sure your Delta table exists before running merge
- Use DeltaTable.forPath() with the correct path (must match the Delta table's LOCATION)