

# NSBM Green University Faculty of Computing BSc (Hons) Data Science

# **DS403.3- Big Data Programming**

## **Intermediate Report**

Group - 2

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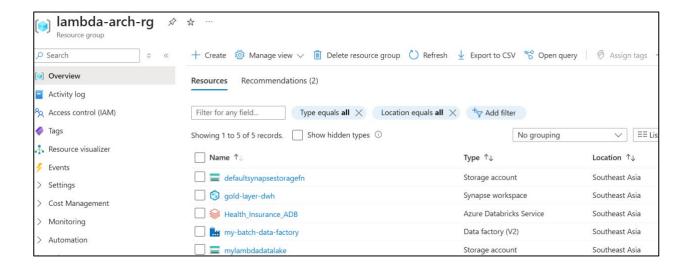
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### 1. Batch Processing Implementation Steps

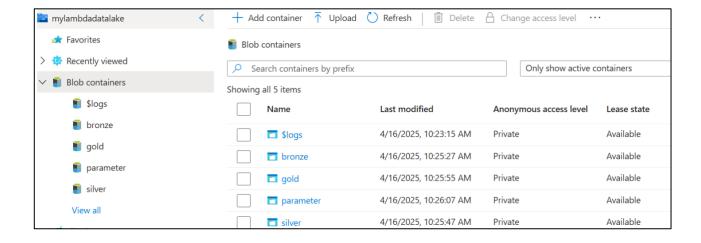
#### **Step 01: Resource Group Creation**

- Action: Created a resource group named lambda-arch-rg to centralize all project resources.
- **Purpose**: Ensures organized management and cost tracking.



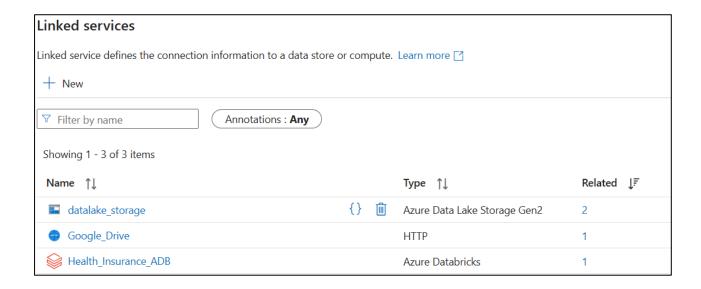
#### Step 02: Data Lake Setup

- Actions: Created a Storage Account (ADLS Gen2) with four containers,
  - **bronze:** Stores raw data (e.g., CSV files from Google Drive).
  - silver: Holds transformed/cleaned data (Parquet format).
  - **gold:** Stores analysis-ready datasets (aggregated tables).
  - parameter: Contains JSON files for dynamic pipeline configurations.
- **Purpose**: A Data Lake is very cost-effective; it can store both structured and unstructured data due to its object Storage.



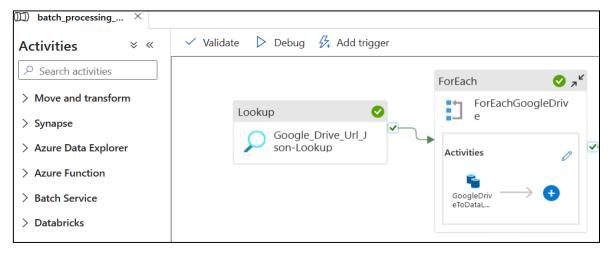
**Step 03: Data Ingestion with Azure Data Factory (ADF)** 

- Linked Services
  - ADLS Gen2: Connected to the data lake containers.
  - Google Drive: Enabled CSV file ingestion (fallback after Git repo failed due to file size limits).



#### **Challenges & Solutions**

- Google Drive 100MB Limit
  - o Split files into smaller chunks (<100MB) to avoid corruption.
- Dynamic Pipeline
  - Used Lookup Activity to fetch parameters from JSON files.
  - For Each Activity + Copy Activity transferred files from Google Drive to bronze with,
    - Source parameter: relative url.
    - Sink parameters: Folder Name and File Name.



```
EXPLORER
OPEN EDITORS
                                          {} GoogleDrive.json > {} 2 > 
Folder_Name
    U Q1_Dataset (1).csv Data_Set_01
HEALTH-INSURANCE-ANALYSIS-WITH-LAMBD...
                                                         "relative_url": "/uc?id=1skPqSjUxk5bX_RhZdiurJrLevSZoK43T",
> Data Sources
                                                         "Folder_Name": "Medicare_DME_Devices_Supplies",
                                                         "File_Name": "Medicare_DME_Devices_Supplies_2021_1.csv"
~$ilding Process.docx
Building_Process.docx
                                                        "relative_url": "/uc?id=1qmTlwS7_HxSoLJH9xFSpghxAVlsnD3cz",

    ■ Configurtion_details_applictation.txt

                                                        "Folder_Name": "Medicare_DME_Devices_Supplies",
"File_Name": "Medicare_DME_Devices_Supplies_2021_2.csv"
■ DataBricks Access Tokens.txt
{} GoogleDrive.json

■ Relative Urls.txt

■ Relative_URL_CSV_Files.txt
                                                        "relative_url": "/uc?id=18JWh9w2RXF4cIVYeZHqEG7NXE7Q9hZLc",
                                                        "Folder_Name": "Medicare_DME_Devices_Supplies",
"File_Name": "Medicare_DME_Devices_Supplies_2021_3.csv"
                                                        "relative_url": "/uc?id=1NbMKCxPqpg2Z3xccPi746YTe9PL0CdIB",
                                                         "Folder_Name": "Medicare_DME_Devices_Supplies",
                                                         "File_Name": "Medicare_DME_Devices_Supplies_2021_4.csv"
```

#### **Step 04: Data Ingestion with Azure Data Factory (ADF)**

#### • Cluster Configuration

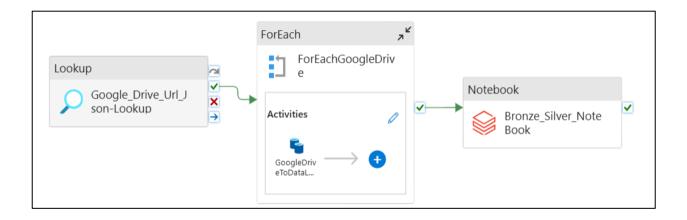
- Single-Node Cluster (Standard DS3 v2, 14GB RAM) to minimize costs.
- **Auto-termination**: Set to 10 minutes of inactivity.

#### • Data Processing

- 1. Mounted bronze and silver containers to Databricks.
- 2. Loaded data into Data Frames,
  - Claims df (claim details).
  - Drugs df (prescription data).
  - Medicare DME DS df (medical equipment records).
- 3. Transformed data (cleaning)  $\rightarrow$  Saved to silver (Parquet).

#### • Integration

 Linked Databricks notebook to ADF's batch\_processing\_pipeline via a Databricks-linked service.



#### Step 05: Data Warehousing with Azure Synapse Analytics

- Why Synapse? Unified platform for,
  - o **Data Factory (ADF)**: Pipeline orchestration (redundant with standalone ADF but retained for learning).
  - o Data Warehouse (DWH): Serverless SQL Pool chosen over Dedicated SQL Pool for:
    - **Cost Efficiency**: Pay-per-query (~\$5/TB scanned) vs. fixed hourly costs.
    - **Data Virtualization**: Uses OPENROWSET() to query ADLS directly (no storage duplication).

## 2. Key Technical Decisions & Justifications in Cold Path

Component	Choice	Reason
Cluster Type	Single-Node (Databricks)	Cost savings; sufficient for batch workloads.
File Format	Parquet	Columnar storage $\rightarrow$ 80% smaller scans vs. CSV.
Synapse SQL Pool	Serverless	No infrastructure costs; scales to zero.
Data Ingestion	Google Drive + ADF	Workaround for Git's file size limits.

# 3. Challenges & Solutions in Cold Path

Challenge	Solution
Google Drive file corruption (>100MB)	Split files into sub-100MB chunks.
Databricks cluster startup delays	Auto-termination + single-node configuration.
Dynamic pipeline requirements	Parameterized JSON files + Lookup Activity.