

# **Analytics dashboard using Azure Databricks**

## **Introduction:**

In today's data-driven world, the ability to extract insights from streaming data in real-time is paramount for businesses to stay competitive and responsive. This project focuses on harnessing the power of Azure Databricks and PySpark to create a real-time analytics dashboard. By ingesting streaming data, processing it with PySparkSQL, and visualizing the results dynamically, organizations can gain actionable insights and make informed decisions instantaneously.

The real-time analytics dashboard created through this project not only enables organizations to monitor key metrics and KPIs as they evolve but also empowers stakeholders to respond proactively to changing conditions.

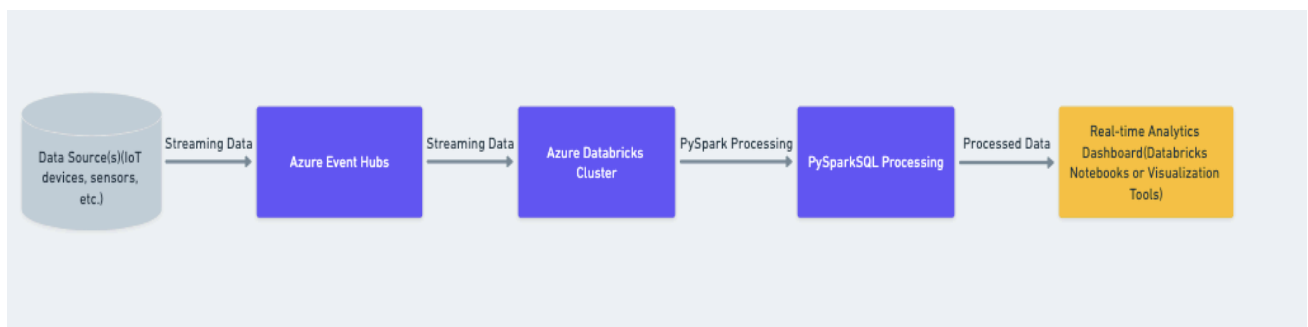
The aim of this project is to develop a real-time analytics dashboard leveraging Azure Databricks and PySpark. The objective is to ingest streaming data, process it using PySparkSQL, and visualize the results in real-time using Databricks notebooks or other visualization tools. This project aligns with the growing demand for real-time analytics solutions in various industries, providing insights into streaming data as it arrives.

## **Project Overview**

The primary goal of this project is to develop a real-time analytics dashboard using Azure Databricks and PySpark. The project aims to ingest streaming data, process it with PySparkSQL, and visualize the results in real-time. By achieving this objective, the project enables organizations to gain immediate insights from streaming data sources, facilitating quick decision-making and proactive responses to evolving situations.



## Architecture Diagram-



## Execution overview-

### 1. Project Setup:

- Set up Azure Databricks environment, including creating a Databricks workspace and configuring a cluster with appropriate specifications.
- Provision necessary Azure resources such as Azure Event Hubs for streaming data ingestion.

- Install required libraries and dependencies within the Databricks environment for PySpark development.

## 2. **Data Ingestion:**

- Configure Azure Event Hubs as the streaming data ingestion service.
- Set up event listeners to continuously ingest streaming data from the data source(s) into Azure Databricks.

## 3. **Data Processing with PySpark:**

- Define schemas for the streaming data to ensure proper parsing and transformation.
- Implement PySparkSQL queries and transformations to process the streaming data in real-time.
- Apply PySpark functions for tasks such as filtering, aggregation, and enrichment based on the analytical requirements.

## 4. **Real-time Analytics Dashboard Development:**

- Create Databricks notebooks or leverage compatible visualization tools for building the real-time analytics dashboard.
- Develop interactive charts, graphs, and widgets to visualize the insights derived from the streaming data.
- Implement live updates and streaming capabilities within the dashboard to reflect changes in the underlying data in real-time.
- Enhance user experience by providing interactive controls and filters for dynamic exploration of the data.

## 5. **Performance Optimization:**

- Optimize PySpark code and queries to improve processing performance and reduce latency in real-time analytics.
- Utilize caching, partitioning, and other optimization techniques to enhance the efficiency of data processing operations.
- Monitor cluster performance and resource utilization to ensure scalability and reliability under varying workload conditions.

## 6. **Testing and Validation:**

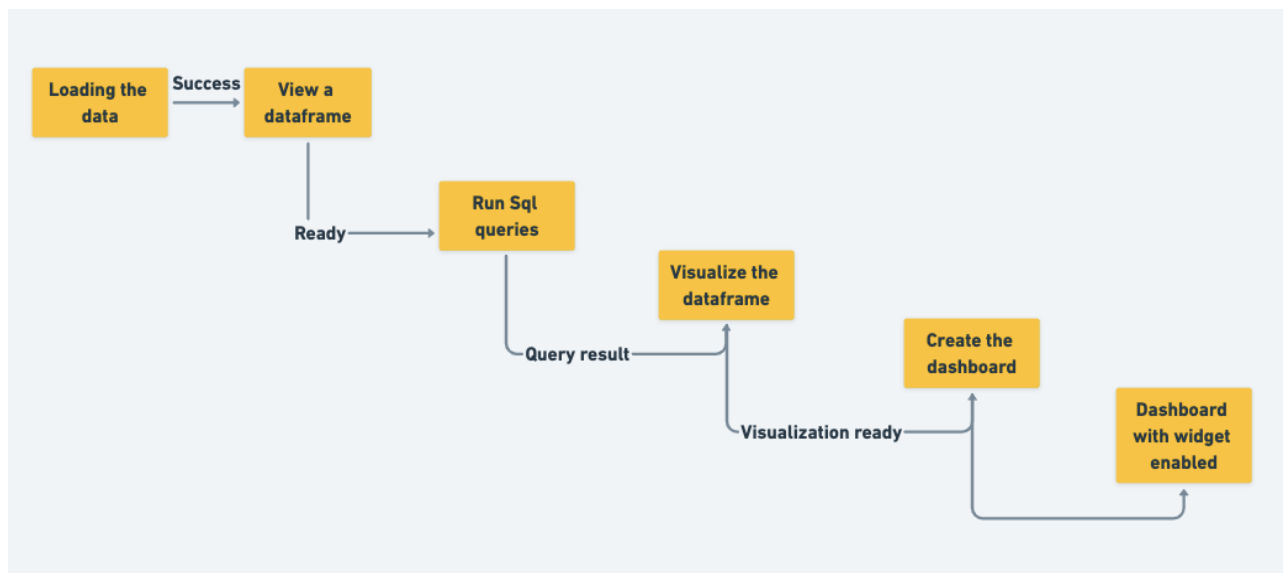
- Conduct thorough testing of the real-time analytics dashboard to ensure its functionality, performance, and reliability.
- Validate the accuracy of the insights generated by comparing them with expected results and business requirements.
- Address any issues or bugs identified during testing and make necessary refinements to the implementation.

## 7. **Deployment and Integration:**

- Deploy the real-time analytics dashboard to the production environment, making it accessible to stakeholders and end-users.
- Integrate the dashboard with other systems or data sources as needed to enrich the analysis and provide comprehensive insights.
- Ensure seamless integration with existing workflows and processes within the organization.

## 8. **Documentation and Knowledge Sharing:**

- Document the project architecture, implementation details, and deployment instructions for future reference.
- Conduct knowledge sharing sessions to disseminate insights gained from the project and promote best practices in real-time analytics and data visualization.



Flow diagram of the project

## Key components/Technologies Used

### 1. Azure Databricks:

- Provides a cloud-based platform for big data processing and analytics.
- Offers scalable clusters with Apache Spark capabilities for distributed data processing.
- Enables seamless integration with other Azure services for data ingestion, storage, and visualization.

### 2. PySpark:

- Python API for Apache Spark, facilitating data processing and analytics tasks.
- Allows for the development of distributed data processing applications using the Spark framework.
- Provides rich libraries and functions for data manipulation, querying, and analysis.

### 3. Azure Event Hubs:

- Scalable event ingestion service for streaming data.
- Facilitates the ingestion of high-volume, real-time data streams from various sources.
- Integrates with Azure Databricks for seamless data ingestion into the analytics pipeline.

### 4. Data Sources:

- IoT devices, sensors, application logs, or other streaming data sources.
- Provide real-time data streams containing valuable insights for analysis.

### 5. Databricks Notebooks:

- Interactive development environment for data exploration, analysis, and visualization.
- Supports various programming languages including Python, SQL, and Scala.
- Enables the creation of interactive dashboards and visualizations for real-time analytics.

### 6. Visualization Tools:

- Matplotlib, Plotly, Bokeh, or other Python libraries for creating interactive visualizations.
- Used to build real-time dashboards with charts, graphs, and widgets for data visualization.

## 7. **PySparkSQL:**

- Component of PySpark for executing SQL queries against Spark dataframes.
- Allows for querying and processing structured data in real-time.
- Enables the implementation of complex data transformations and aggregations for analytics.

# How it works-

## 1. Setting Up Azure Databricks Environment:

- Sign in to the Azure portal and create an Azure Databricks workspace. Configure workspace settings, including pricing tier, region, and workspace name.

The screenshot shows the 'Create an Azure Databricks workspace' page in the Azure portal. The page is titled 'Create an Azure Databricks workspace' and has a breadcrumb trail 'Home > Azure Databricks >'. Below the title, there are tabs for 'Basics', 'Networking', 'Encryption', 'Tags', and 'Review + create'. The 'Basics' tab is selected. The page is divided into two main sections: 'Project Details' and 'Instance Details'.

**Project Details**

Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

Subscription \*

Resource group \*  [Create new](#)

**Instance Details**

Workspace name \*

Region \*

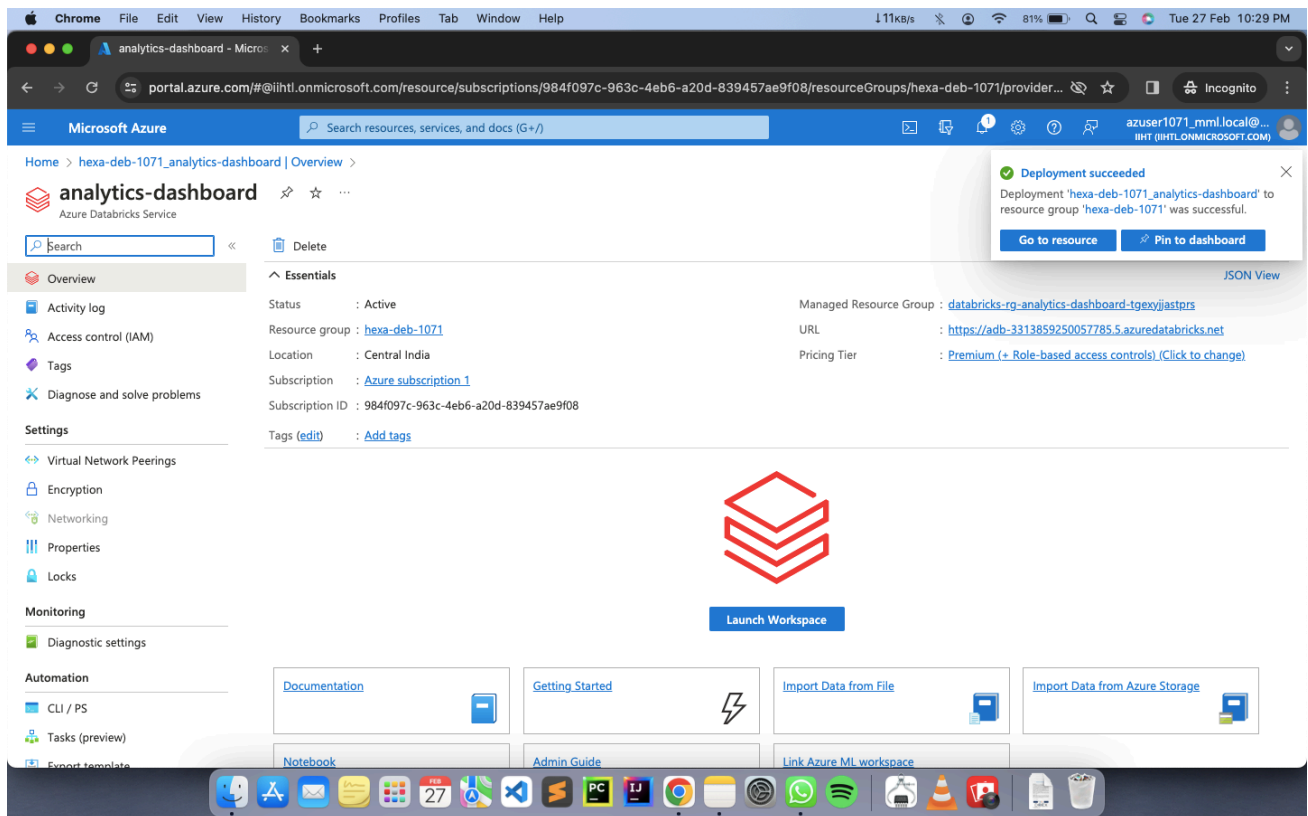
Pricing Tier \*

**Managed Resource Group name**

At the bottom of the page, there are three buttons: 'Review + create', '< Previous', and 'Next : Networking >'. The 'Review + create' button is highlighted in blue.

## 2. Developing PySpark Notebooks:

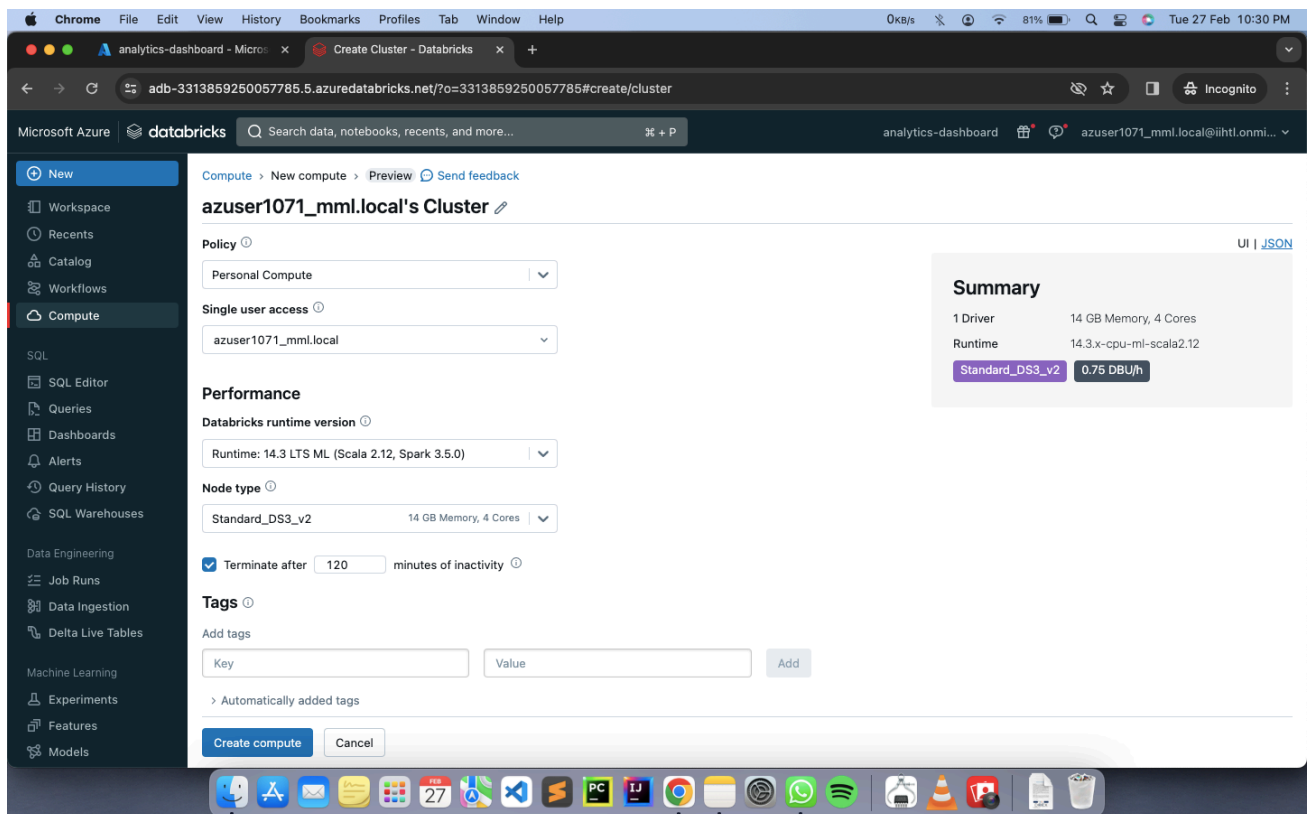
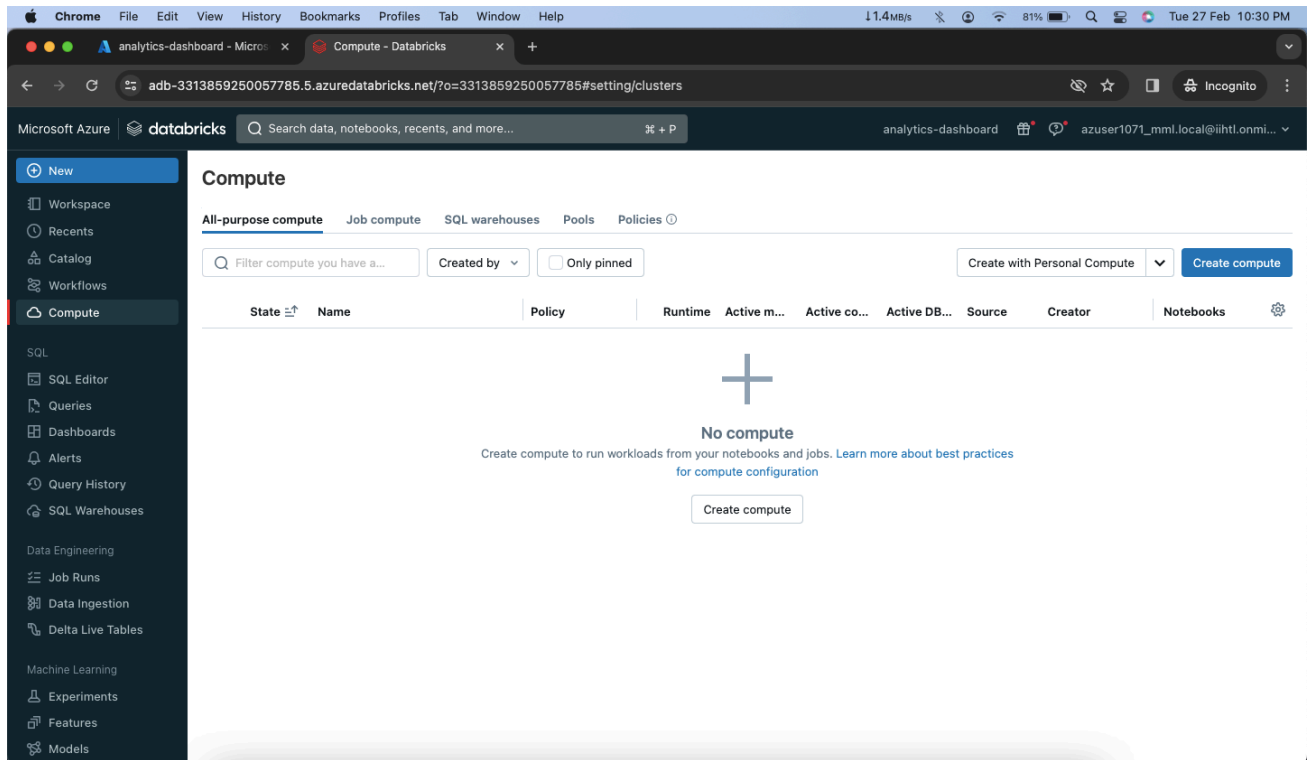
- Create a new PySpark notebook within the Databricks workspace. Begin writing PySpark code to perform ETL operations, data transformations, and other data processing tasks.



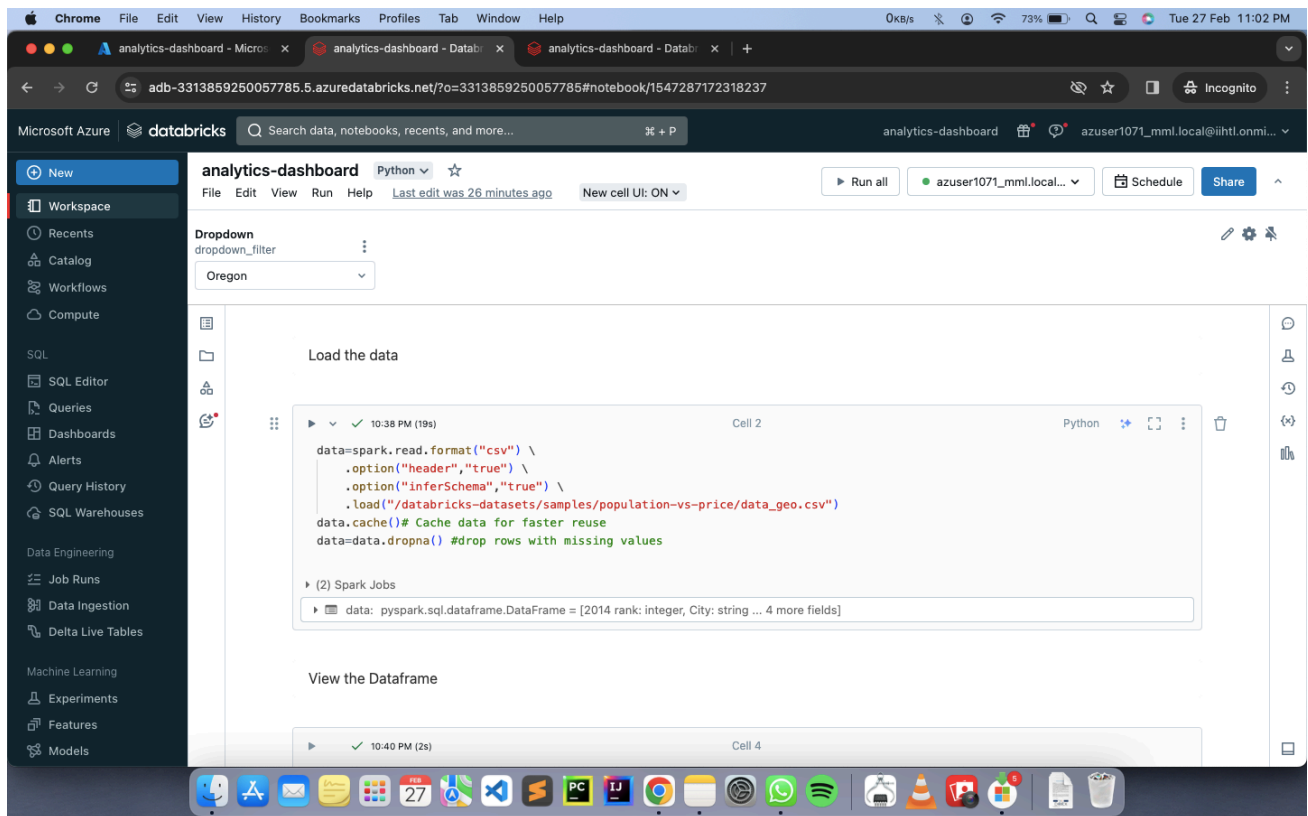


### 3. Create Cluster and Connecting to notebook

- The cluster is created with 4 working nodes and autoscaling is enabled which automatically adjust cluster size to accommodate changes in workload demand, allowing for seamless scalability without manual intervention.



## 4. Importing Necessary libraries and Loading the data

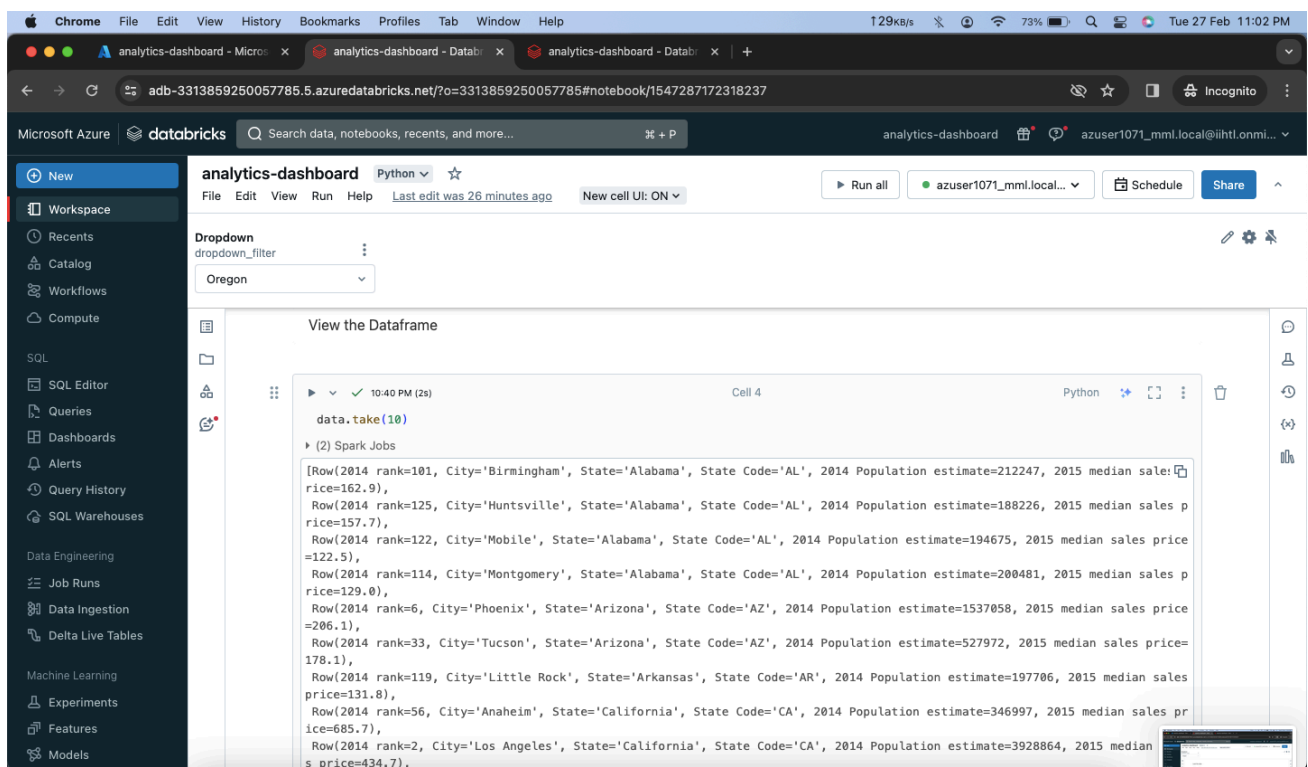


The screenshot shows the Databricks workspace interface. The left sidebar contains navigation options like New, Workspace, Recents, Catalog, Workflows, Compute, SQL, SQL Editor, Queries, Dashboards, Alerts, Query History, SQL Warehouses, Data Engineering, Job Runs, Data Ingestion, Delta Live Tables, Machine Learning, Experiments, Features, and Models. The main area displays a notebook titled 'analytics-dashboard' with a dropdown filter set to 'Oregon'. The 'Load the data' cell (Cell 2) contains the following Python code:

```
data=spark.read.format("csv") \
    .option("header","true") \
    .option("inferSchema","true") \
    .load("/databricks-datasets/samples/population-vs-price/data_geo.csv")
data.cache()# Cache data for faster reuse
data=data.dropna() #drop rows with missing values
```

The output of the cell shows the DataFrame schema: (2014 rank: integer, City: string ... 4 more fields).

## 5. View a dataframe-



The screenshot shows the Databricks workspace interface. The left sidebar contains navigation options like New, Workspace, Recents, Catalog, Workflows, Compute, SQL, SQL Editor, Queries, Dashboards, Alerts, Query History, SQL Warehouses, Data Engineering, Job Runs, Data Ingestion, Delta Live Tables, Machine Learning, Experiments, Features, and Models. The main area displays a notebook titled 'analytics-dashboard' with a dropdown filter set to 'Oregon'. The 'View the Dataframe' cell (Cell 4) contains the following Python code:

```
data.take(10)
```

The output of the cell shows the first 10 rows of the DataFrame:

(2014 rank)	City	State	State Code	2014 Population estimate	2015 median sales price
101	Birmingham	Alabama	AL	212247	162.9
125	Huntsville	Alabama	AL	188226	157.7
122	Mobile	Alabama	AL	194675	122.5
114	Montgomery	Alabama	AL	200481	129.0
6	Phoenix	Arizona	AZ	1537058	206.1
33	Tucson	Arizona	AZ	527972	178.1
119	Little Rock	Arkansas	AR	197706	131.8
56	Anaheim	California	CA	346997	685.7
2	Los Angeles	California	CA	3928864	434.7

## 6. Run SQL queries

The screenshot shows the Databricks workspace interface. The left sidebar contains navigation options like Workspace, Recents, Catalog, Workflows, Compute, SQL, and Machine Learning. The main area is titled 'Run SQL queries' and shows a code cell with the following SQL query:

```
%sql
select 'State Code', '2015 median sales price' from data_geo
```

Below the code cell, the results are displayed as a table with 4 rows and 2 columns: 'State Code' and '2015 median sales price'.

	State Code	2015 median sales price
1	AL	162.9
2	AL	157.7
3	AL	122.5
4	AL	129

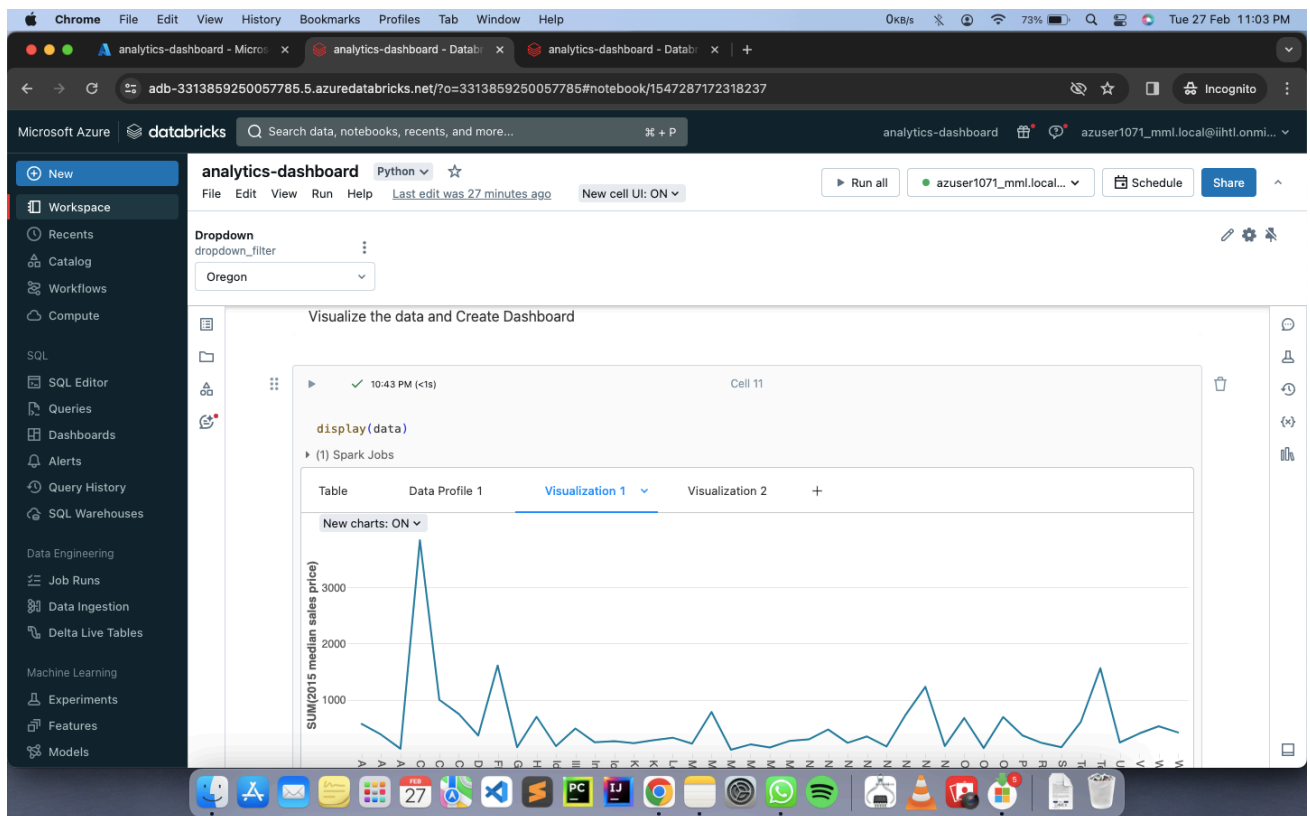
## 7. Visualize the dataframe

The screenshot shows the Databricks workspace interface. The left sidebar contains navigation options like Workspace, Recents, Catalog, Workflows, Compute, SQL, and Machine Learning. The main area is titled 'Visualize the data and Create Dashboard' and shows a code cell with the following Python code:

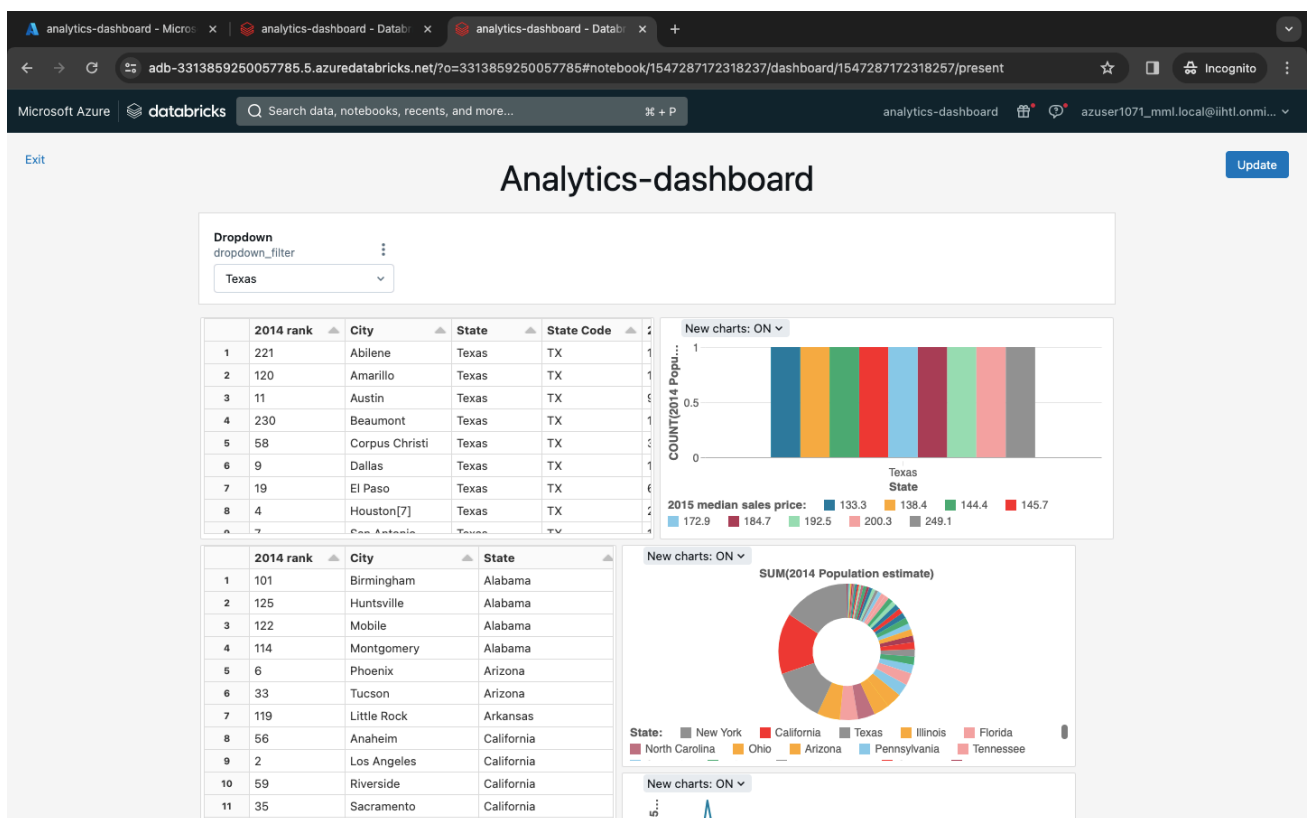
```
display(data)
```

Below the code cell, the results are displayed as a table with 6 rows and 7 columns: '2014 rank', 'City', 'State', 'State Code', '2014 Population estimate', and '2015 median sales price'.

	2014 rank	City	State	State Code	2014 Population estimate	2015 median sales price
1	101	Birmingham	Alabama	AL	212247	162.9
2	125	Huntsville	Alabama	AL	188226	157.7
3	122	Mobile	Alabama	AL	194675	122.5
4	114	Montgomery	Alabama	AL	200481	129
5	6	Phoenix	Arizona	AZ	1537058	206.1
6	33	Tucson	Arizona	AZ	527972	178.1



## 8. Create the dashboard—



## 9. Dashboard with widget enabled

The screenshot shows the Databricks interface for a notebook named 'analytics-dashboard'. The notebook is written in Python and contains two cells. Cell 13 displays a list of distinct values from the 'State' column. Cell 14 creates a dropdown widget named 'dropdown\_filter' with a default value of 'Alabama' and a list of choices from the previous cell. The widget is currently set to 'Oregon'.

```
#Get distinct values from the "State" column as a list
distinct_values_list = [row.State for row in data.select("State").distinct().collect()]
#displaying the list of distinct values
print(distinct_values_list)
```

```
#create a dropdown widget
dbutils.widgets.dropdown(name='dropdown_filter', defaultValue='Alabama', choices=distinct_values_list, label='Dropdown')
```

Widgets in Dashboard

dropdown\_filter

Oregon

The screenshot shows the Databricks interface for a notebook named 'analytics-dashboard'. The notebook is written in Python and contains one cell. Cell 15 displays a bar chart titled '2015 median sales price' showing the count of 2014 population estimates for various states. The chart is a grouped bar chart with the x-axis labeled 'Texas State' and the y-axis labeled 'COUNT(2014 Population estimate)'. The legend shows the 2015 median sales price for each state.

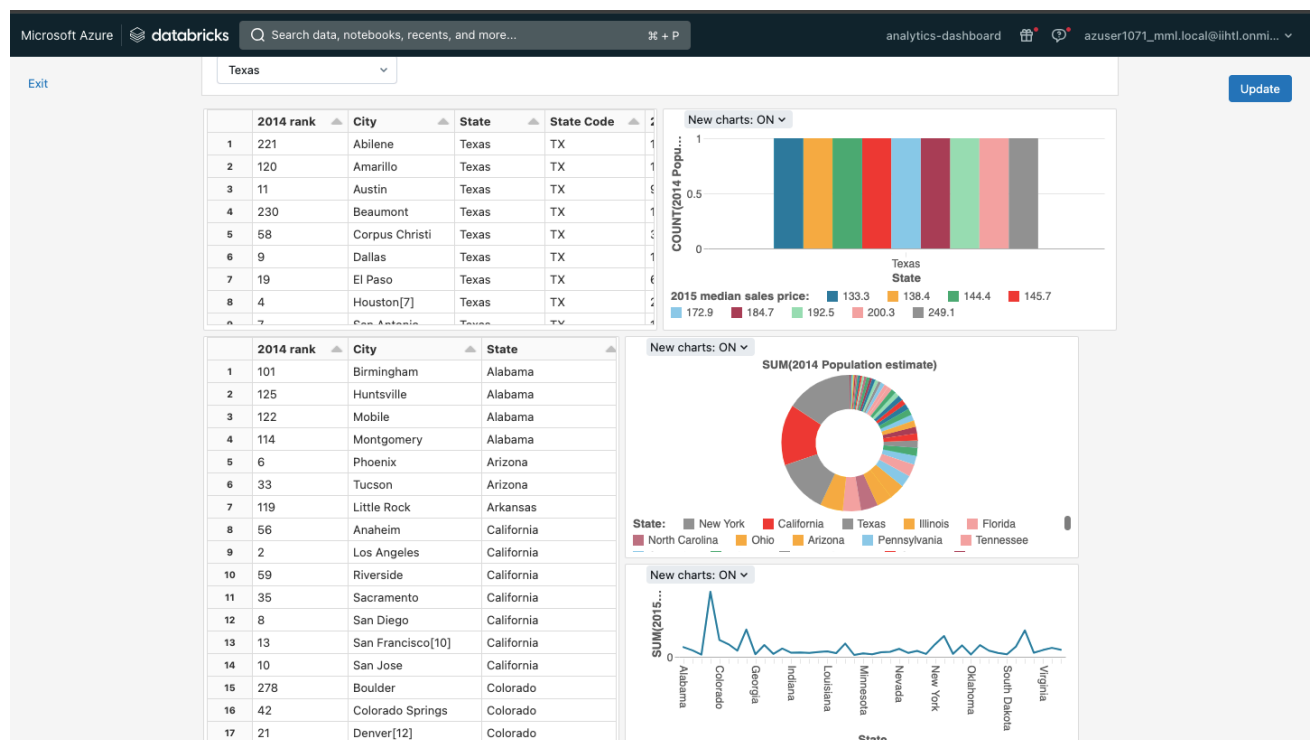
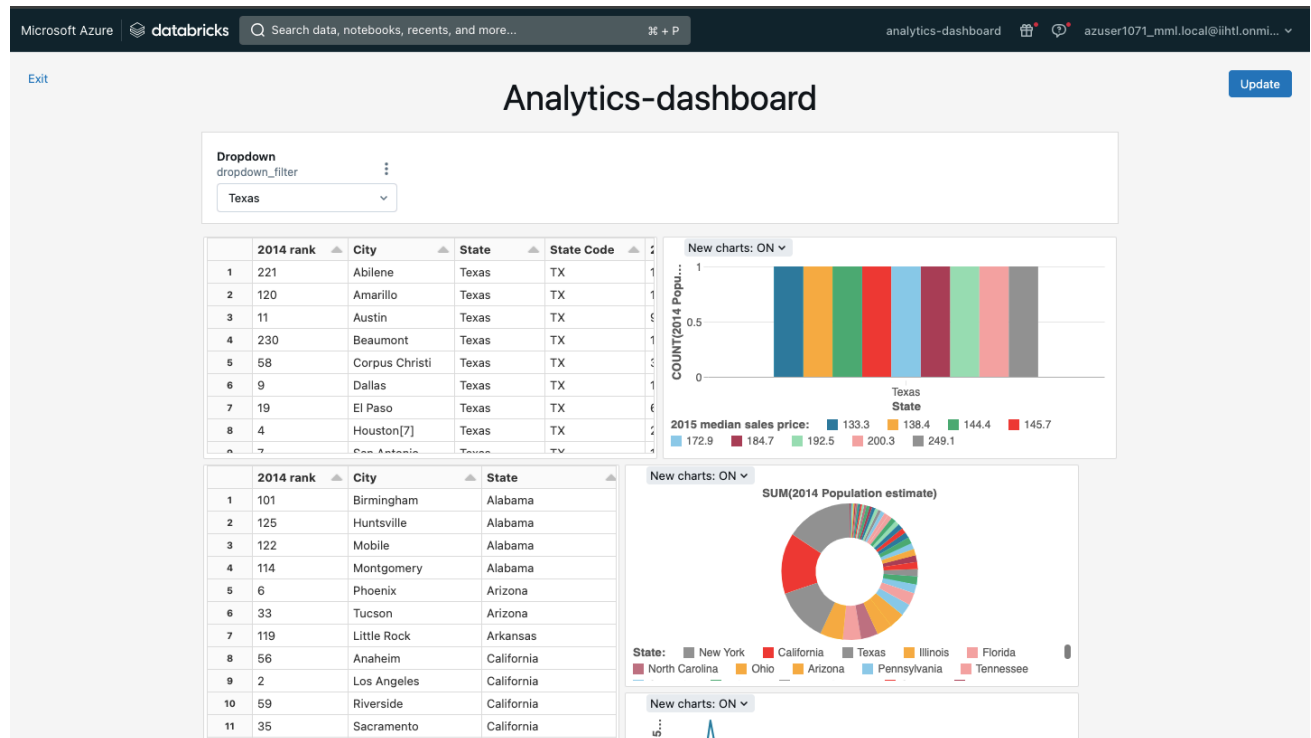
```
#functions for data processing
from pyspark.sql.functions import col

#pass widget values using get()
display(data.filter(col('State')==dbutils.widgets.get('dropdown_filter')))
```

2015 median sales price

State	2015 median sales price
Alabama	133.3
Arkansas	138.4
California	144.4
Colorado	145.7
Connecticut	172.9
District of Columbia	184.7
Florida	192.5
Georgia	200.3
Idaho	209.1
Illinois	133.3
Indiana	138.4
Iowa	144.4
Kansas	145.7
Kentucky	172.9
Louisiana	184.7
Massachusetts	192.5
Michigan	200.3
Minnesota	209.1
Mississippi	133.3
Missouri	138.4
Montana	144.4
Nebraska	145.7
Nevada	172.9
New Hampshire	184.7
New Jersey	192.5
New Mexico	200.3
New York	209.1
North Carolina	133.3
North Dakota	138.4
Ohio	144.4
Oklahoma	145.7
Oregon	172.9
Pennsylvania	184.7
Rhode Island	192.5
South Carolina	200.3
South Dakota	209.1
Texas	133.3
Utah	138.4
Vermont	144.4
Virginia	145.7
Washington	172.9
West Virginia	184.7
Wisconsin	192.5
Wyoming	200.3

# Final Output-



# Conclusion

In conclusion, the real-time analytics dashboard project utilizing Azure Databricks and PySpark offers a transformative solution for organizations seeking to harness the power of streaming data for actionable insights and informed decision-making. By ingesting, processing, and visualizing streaming data in real-time, the project enables stakeholders to monitor key metrics, detect trends, and respond proactively to changing conditions.

The project demonstrated the following key outcomes and benefits:

- 1. Real-time Insights:** By processing streaming data in real-time, the dashboard provides immediate insights into operational performance, customer behaviour, and emerging trends.
- 2. Agility and Scalability:** Leveraging Azure Databricks' cloud-based infrastructure, the solution offers agility and scalability to adapt to evolving data requirements and handle growing data volumes.
- 3. Decision Support:** The interactive dashboards and visualizations empower stakeholders with the information needed to make data-driven decisions quickly and confidently.
- 4. Efficiency and Performance:** Through optimization techniques and distributed computing capabilities of PySpark, the project ensures efficient data processing and low-latency analytics.
- 6. Collaboration and Knowledge Sharing:** The project fosters collaboration among data engineers, data scientists, and analysts through shared notebooks, documentation, and knowledge-sharing sessions.