

BIG DATA HANDS-ON LAB

Azure Data Services:

Data Factory

Data Lake Store

SQL Data Warehouse

Data Bricks



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OVERVIEW

SUMMARY

Most companies already have one or more data warehouses. However, extending and maintaining this data warehouse can be difficult. Source systems are changing faster than ever before, and end users want to make deeper analyses.

Therefore, a more flexible architecture is needed which makes it easier to add different types of data.

During this workshop you will extend the data warehouse using the Azure Data Services.

The use case during this workshop is about airdelays and preparing the data for Data Scientists on the one hand but also providing it for analysts via the Data Warehouse.

Lab 1 will guide through the data acquisition and how to create data pipelines with Azure Data Factory and load data into Azure SQL Datawarehouse

Lab 2 guides through the creation and usage of a Databricks Cluster. You will use Python and SQL to analyze and massage the data and provide it for further usage with other services.

Lab 3 will then examine the possibilities with Azure SQL Data Warehouse and provides some insights into the world of MPP- (massive parallel processing) databases. You will get data with Polybase from your Data Lake and join a dimension table that lives in the database.

Good luck and enjoy the labs!

PREREQUISITES

SQL Server Management Studio: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/ssms/download-sql-server-management-studio-ssms>

Azure Storage Explorer: <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/features/storage-explorer/>

This Link will be needed later on in the lab. (Don't click, it won't take you anywhere 😊)

<https://patsqlstorage.blob.core.windows.net/?sv=2017-11-09&ss=bfqt&srt=sco&sp=rl&se=2018-11-16T20:17:43Z&st=2018-11-16T12:17:43Z&spr=https&sig=ejhXpG8RJ6KF5Tu2jxT7y%2FXT9nZfGL%2BAVAqTIA4Uzdw%3D>

LAB 1: CREATE THE DATA WAREHOUSE AND LOAD A DIMENSION TABLE

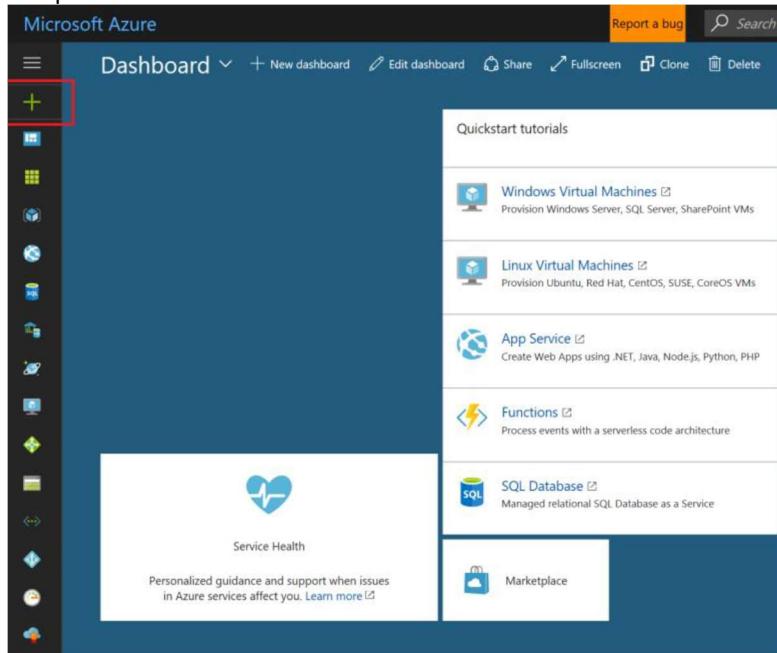
OVERVIEW

This first lab for today will walk you through the creation of a SQL Data Warehouse and the use of Azure Data Factory to fetch a file from the web, that we then will use as a Dimension table in the subsequent labs.

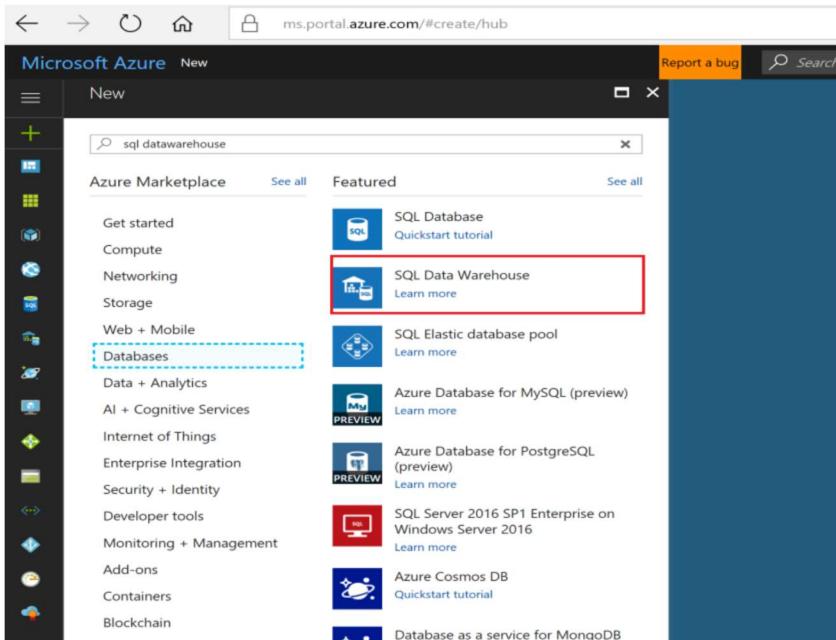
CREATE A SQL DATAWAREHOUSE

In this step we will walk through the creation of a SQL Data warehouse.

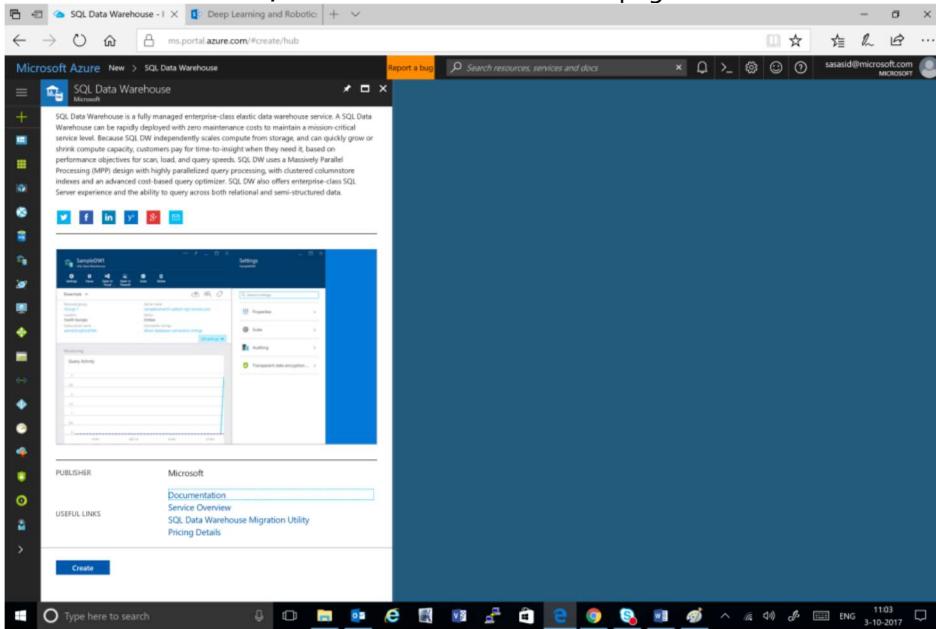
1. Open a browser and go to the Azure Portal: <http://portal.azure.com>. Please login with your user.
2. Next step is to create a new SQL Data warehouse. Click on the "+" sign which you see on your left pane of the window.



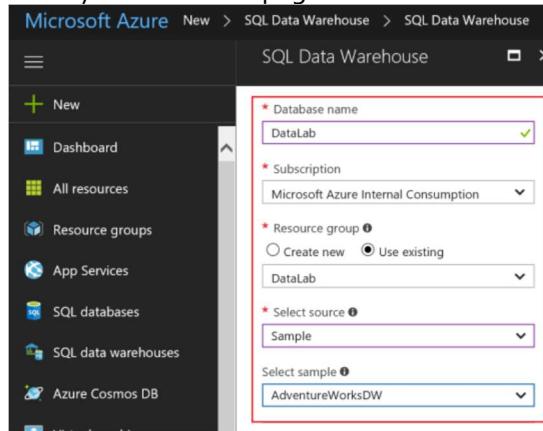
3. Select databases and then click on SQL Data Warehouse.



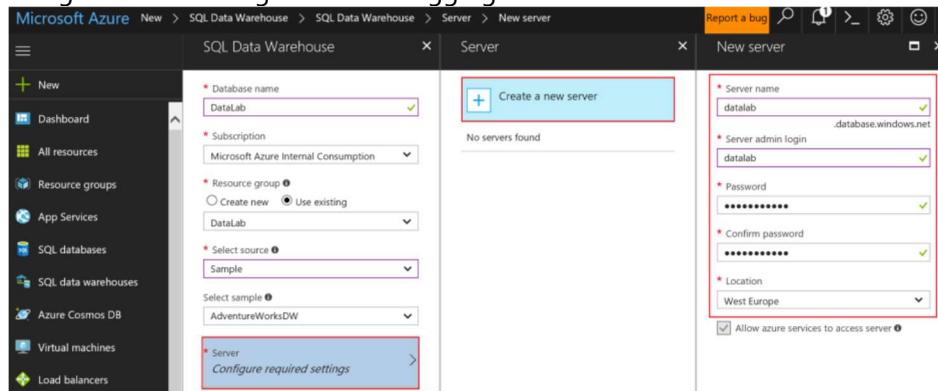
4. Click on create button, this will launch the creation page for SQL Data Warehouse



5. Once you are on this page enter the name of the SQL Data Warehouse you want to create.



6. In the subscription tab click on the drop down and select the subscription which is listed.
7. For Resource Group click on the “create new” link under the Combo Box and provide a name like “datalabrg”.
8. Select Sample in the select source option
9. In the next selection, click on the server option. This will prompt you to create a new SQL Server. Under the new Server tab enter the SQL Server name, password and location as West Europe and Click on Select. Please take a note of the user name and password since we will be using this later during the lab for logging into the data warehouse



10. In the performance tier select Gen1 and the default of 400 DWU (Data Warehouse Units) for now. This is a measure of performance capacity for Data Warehouse with CPU, IO and Memory

being the 3 parameters which are used to define this unit.

The screenshot shows the 'Configure performance' page for a SQL Data Warehouse named 'datalab'. The configuration details are as follows:

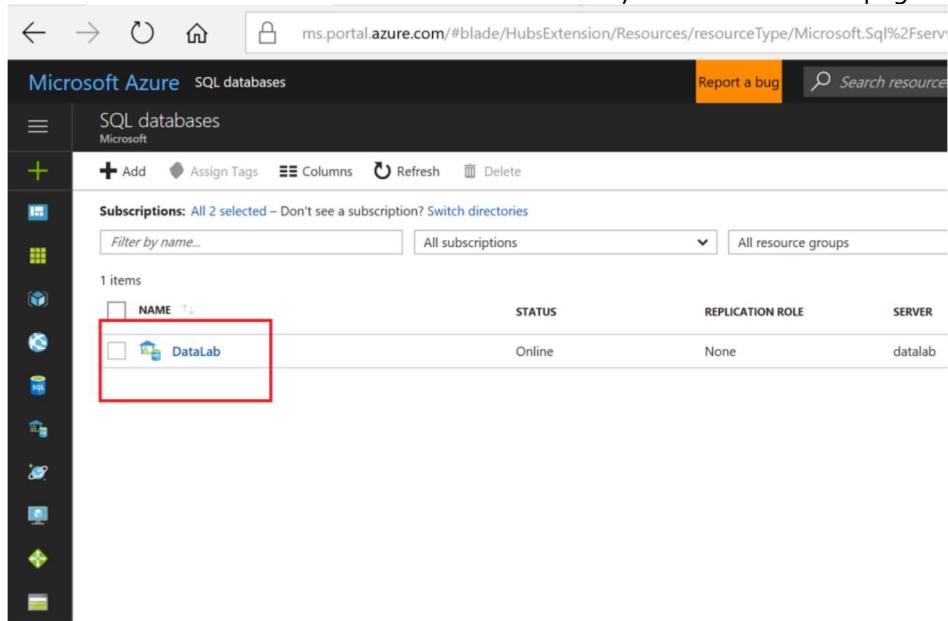
- Database name: datalab
- Subscription: Microsoft Azure Internal Consumption (e5...)
- Resource group: (New) datalabrg
- Select source: Sample
- Select sample: AdventureWorksDW
- Server: mydatalab (West Europe)
- Performance level: Gen2: DW1000c
- Collation: Specified by sample

The Gen2 performance level is selected, starting at 1.49 CHF / hour. The price is 5.95 CHF / hour for 400 DWU.

11. On the top right corner of your screen, you will be able to see the notification that the SQL DWH is being deployed. Take your time as this might take some minutes.
12. Once this is done, click on the database link which you can find on the left panel of the portal

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal dashboard. The left sidebar features a vertical navigation menu with various icons. One of the icons, representing the SQL service, is highlighted with a red box. The main content area displays the 'Service Health' section, which provides personalized guidance and support for issues in Azure services. To the right, there is a 'Quickstart tutorials' section with links to various Azure services: Windows Virtual Machines, Linux Virtual Machines, App Service, Functions, and SQL Database. A 'Marketplace' button is also present in the bottom right corner of the dashboard area.

13. Click on the Data Warehouse link and this will take you to the overview page



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure SQL databases overview page. The URL in the address bar is ms.portal.azure.com/#blade/HubsExtension/Resources/resourceType/Microsoft.Sql%2Fserver. The page title is "Microsoft Azure SQL databases". There are buttons for "Report a bug" and "Search resource". The main area shows a list of databases with columns: NAME, STATUS, REPLICATION ROLE, and SERVER. One database, "DataLab", is listed with the status "Online", replication role "None", and server "datalab". The "NAME" column header is highlighted with a red box.

NAME	STATUS	REPLICATION ROLE	SERVER
DataLab	Online	None	datalab

14. You have successfully created a new SQL Data Warehouse.

SCALABILITY OF SQL DATA WAREHOUSE IN THE AZURE PORTAL

In this part of the lab we will connect to a Data Warehouse to get some insight in customer data. In this case it is a relational database designed for Big Data (massive parallel processing technology). On Azure there are also other technologies available for analyzing data, like Hadoop, Python or R.

To start, let's explore the scalability features of SQL Data Warehouse, the Azure service is hosting the database.

1. Go to All Resources and when the new pane opens, click on your data warehouse with the name you had provided while creating your Data Warehouse.

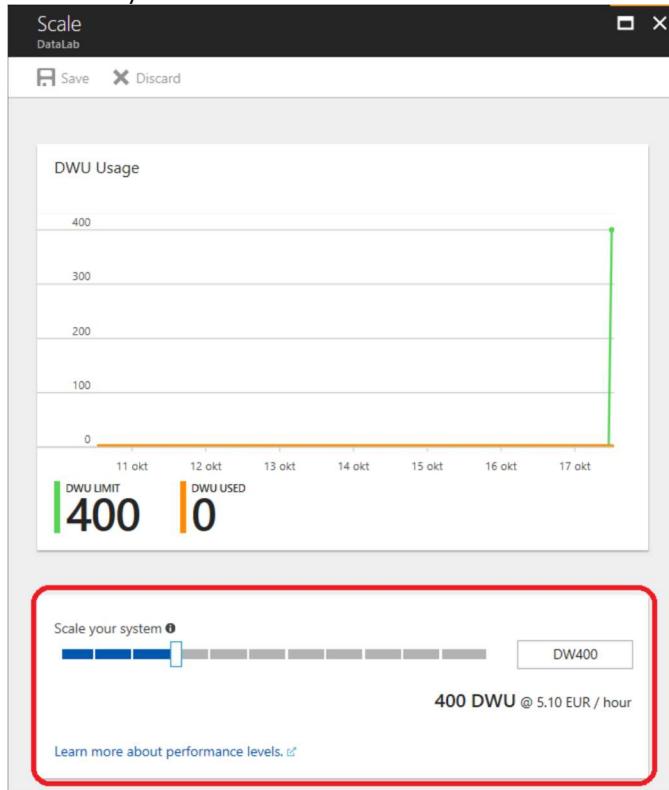
The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure SQL databases blade. At the top, there's a navigation bar with back, forward, home, and search icons, followed by the URL ms.portal.azure.com/#blade/HubsExtension/Resources/resourceType/Microsoft.Sql%2Fserver. Below the navigation is a header bar with 'Microsoft Azure' and 'SQL databases' on the left, and 'Report a bug' and 'Search resource' on the right. A sidebar on the left contains various icons for different services. The main area is titled 'Subscriptions: All 2 selected – Don't see a subscription? Switch directories'. It includes a 'Filter by name...' input field, dropdown menus for 'All subscriptions' and 'All resource groups', and a table with one item. The table has columns: NAME, STATUS, REPLICATION ROLE, and SERVER. The single row shows 'DataLab' in the NAME column, 'Online' in STATUS, 'None' in REPLICATION ROLE, and 'datalab' in SERVER. The entire row for 'DataLab' is highlighted with a red box.

2. Some of the advantages of using Azure SQL Data Warehouse include dynamic scaling and the ability to pause your data warehouse when you are not using it. For example, if you have a period during the day where data is regularly being loaded or processed, you can scale up your data warehouse by increasing the number of DWUs. When the load process finishes, you can scale the data warehouse down by reducing DWUs. Similarly, if there is a time where you will not need compute resources at all, you can pause your data warehouse.
3. Make sure your DWH is running by checking if the status is online. Notice that there is also a button Scale. Click on the Scale button.

The screenshot shows the Azure portal blade for the 'dataLab' data warehouse. At the top, it says 'dataLab (mydatalab/datalab) SQL data warehouse'. Below that is a search bar and a toolbar with 'Pause', 'Scale' (which is highlighted with a red box), 'Restore', 'New Restore Point', and 'Delete'. A purple banner at the top right says 'SQL Data Warehouse Gen2 is now available in limited regions! Click here to learn how to upgrade by restoring to Gen2.' On the left is a navigation menu with 'Overview' (which is selected and highlighted in blue), 'Activity log', 'Tags', 'Diagnose and solve problems', 'Settings', and 'Maintenance schedule'. The main content area displays various details: 'Resource group (change) databr9g', 'Server name: mydatalab.database.windows.net', 'Status Online', 'Connection strings Show database connection strings', 'Location West Europe', 'Performance level: Gen1: DW400', 'Subscription (change) Microsoft Active Internal Consumption', and 'Maintenance schedule'. The 'Scale' button is located in the toolbar above the main content area.

4. You will now see a pane where you see the actual usage of the last days. Also, you can increase or decrease the resources of the data warehouse on-demand with a slider. In this lab we'll will

not modify the amount of resources. Click X to close the pane.



Analyze customer data with data engineering tools

We will execute some queries to the data warehouse by connecting to the Azure SQL Data Warehouse by using SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS). SSMS is usually used by developers and administrators to access SQL Server, Azure SQL Database or Azure SQL Data Warehouse.

1. On the pane displaying the key information about the Azure SQL Data Warehouse, notice that there is a server name. We'll use this server name to connect to the data warehouse. Copy the server name.

dataLab

Search (Ctrl+F)

Overview Activity log Tags Diagnose and solve problems

SETTINGS Quick start Auditing & Threat Detection Transparent data encryption Geo-backup policy Properties Locks Automation script

COMMON TASKS Load Data Scale

Essentials

Resource group futureofds Status Online Location West Europe Subscription name Microsoft Azure Internal Consumption Subscription ID 5c667bbb-a09e-4d96-bfe6-6659ade1e2cc

Server name dataLab.database.windows.net

Connection strings Show database connection strings Performance tier Optimized for Elasticity (DW400) Backup policy Enabled

Common Tasks

Load Data Scale Monitoring Open in Visual Studio Open in PowerBI Query editor (preview)

Operations

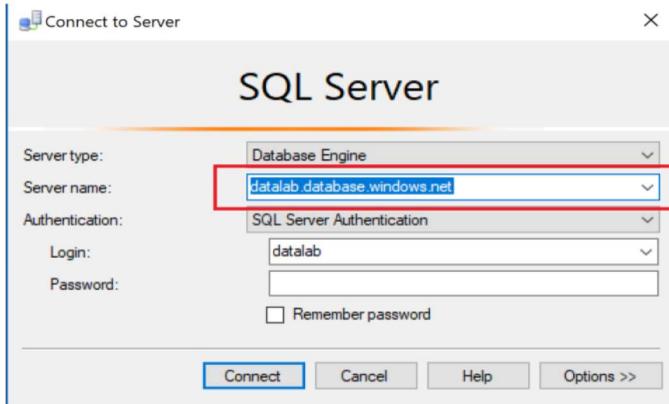
Security

Enable Threat Detection

2. Go to your desktop in Windows and open the tool SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS).



3. When opening SSMS, you are asked to connect to a server. Fill in the details as described below and click on Connect.

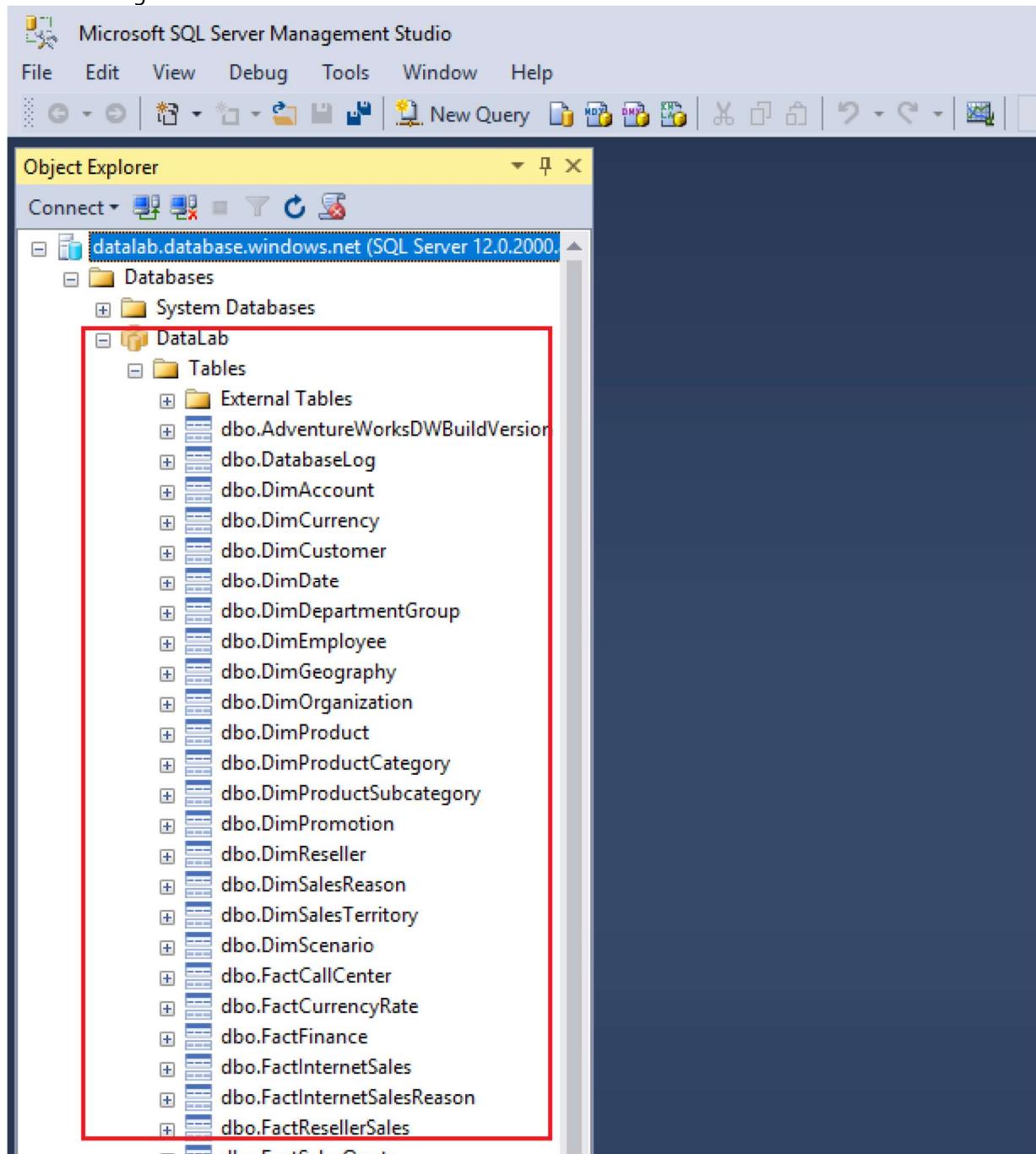


Configuration	Value
Server Type	Database Engine
Server name	[YOURSERVERNAME] (something like datalab.database.windows.net)
Authentication	SQL Server Authentication
Login	[YOURADMINUSER]
Password	[YOURADMINPASSWORD]

If prompted, please on the dialog sign into Azure and then create a new firewall rule by leaving the default of Add my client IP, then click OK. This will create a new rule that adds your IP address, and you should be able to connect to your server.

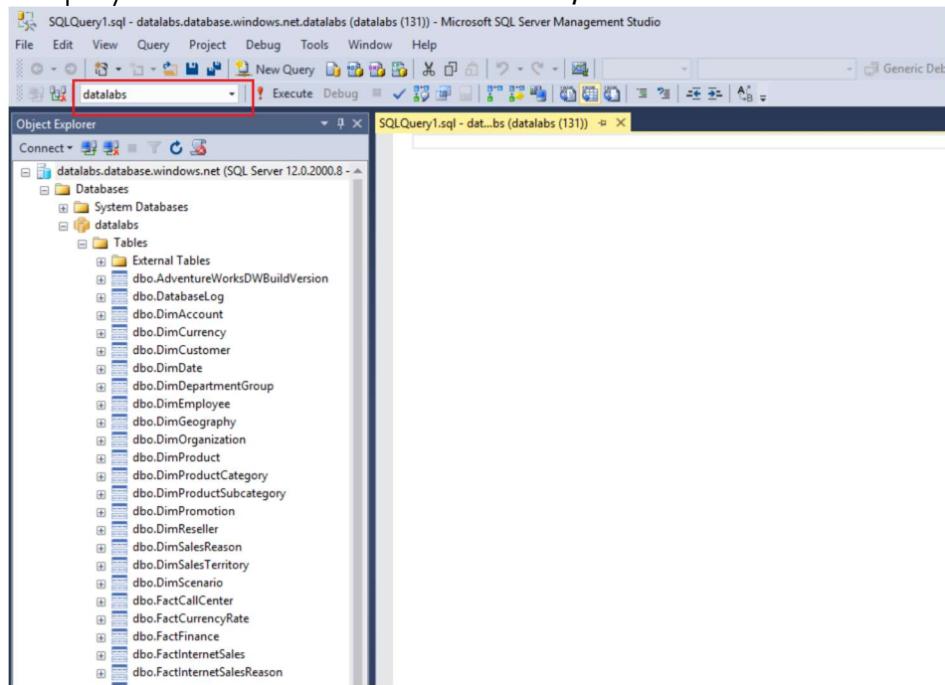
4. When connected, you see in the Object Explorer the databases on the server. When you click on the + the objects in the database will expand. Click on the + of your database and look at the

tables storing customer data that are available in the data warehouse.



5. Let's execute a query against this data warehouse to get some insight in the sales. Click on the New Query button and a new pane will open. Copy and paste the query below in the text window, and make sure that the database name you have used above is select (s. below) to run

the query in instead of "master". If all is correct, then click on Execute.



```
SELECT [FirstName]
, [LastName]
, [EnglishProductSubcategoryName] [Sub Category]
, SUM([OrderQuantity]) [Order Quantity]
FROM [dbo].[FactInternetSales] sales
INNER JOIN [dbo].[DimCustomer] customer
    ON sales.[CustomerKey] = customer.[CustomerKey]
INNER JOIN [dbo].[DimProduct] AS product
    ON sales.[ProductKey] = product.[ProductKey]
INNER JOIN [dbo].[DimProductSubcategory] subcategory
    ON subcategory.[ProductSubcategoryKey] =
product.[ProductSubcategoryKey]
GROUP BY [FirstName],
[LastName], [EnglishProductSubcategoryName]
ORDER BY SUM([OrderQuantity]) DESC
```

The result of this query shows ordered quantity of products per customer. It will take a couple of seconds to run.

The screenshot shows a SQL Server Management Studio interface. On the left, there's a tree view of 'External Tables' and 'dbo' schema objects. In the center, a query editor window displays a T-SQL script with a JOIN clause. To the right, a results grid shows the output of the query:

	FirstName	LastName	Sub Category	Order Quantity
1	April	Shan	Tires and Tubes	41
2	Dalton	Perez	Tires and Tubes	40
3	Jennifer	Simmons	Tires and Tubes	38
4	Ashley	Henderson	Tires and Tubes	38
5	Henry	Garcia	Tires and Tubes	38
6	Charles	Jackson	Tires and Tubes	37
7	Fernando	Barnes	Tires and Tubes	36
8	Mason	Roberts	Tires and Tubes	36
9	Nancy	Chapman	Tires and Tubes	36
10	Ryan	Thomson	Tires and Tubes	36

For the following steps in this lab, please create a table with this SQL-Code:

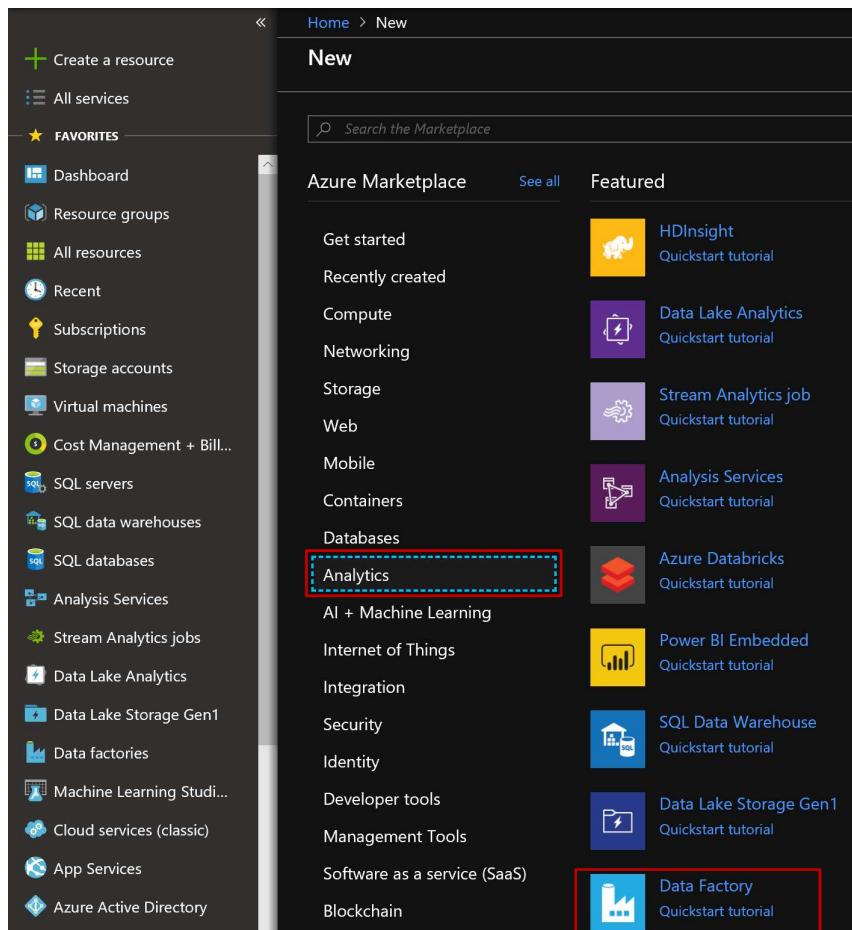
```

CREATE TABLE [dbo].[DimAirports]
(
    [AirportID] [int] NULL,
    [Airport] [nvarchar](100) NULL,
    [City] [nvarchar](100) NULL,
    [Country] [nvarchar](100) NULL,
    [IATA] [nvarchar](100) NULL,
    [ICAO] [nvarchar](100) NULL,
    [Latitude] [nvarchar](100) NULL,
    [Longitude] [nvarchar](100) NULL,
    [Altitude] [nvarchar](100) NULL,
    [Timezone] [nvarchar](100) NULL,
    [DST] [nvarchar](100) NULL,
    [Tz] [nvarchar](100) NULL,
    [AirportType] [nvarchar](100) NULL,
    [DataSource] [nvarchar](100) NULL
)
WITH
(
    DISTRIBUTION = REPLICATE,
    CLUSTERED COLUMNSTORE INDEX
)
GO

```

CREATE AN AZURE DATA FACTORY AND LOAD A FILE FROM THE INTERNET INTO OUR SQL DATA WAREHOUSE

1. Go to your Azure portal and click +, choose Analytics then choose Data Factory

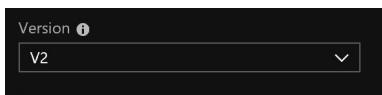


2. Enter a unique name like 'holbidataadf'
3. Choose the resource group you have created in the last sequence for your Data Lake Analytics and Store Services:

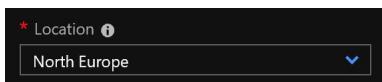
This is a screenshot of the 'New data factory' creation dialog. It contains several input fields:

- * Name: holbidataadf
- * Subscription: Microsoft Azure Internal Consumption (bf2)
- * Resource Group:
 - Create new
 - Use existingDataLabsDataFactory
- Version: V2
- * Location: East US

4. Choose Version: 'V2'



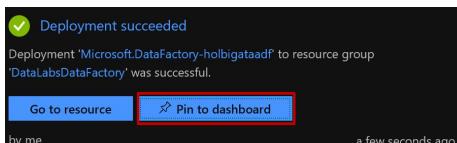
5. Choose the location 'West Europe' or the corresponding location, where you have created your Azure SQL Data Warehouse



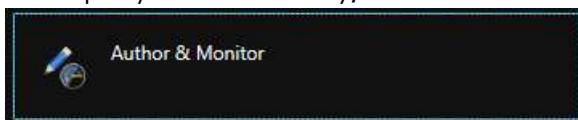
6. Hit 'create' and wait for the service to be displayed. After creation, the Bell Sign will show new messages:



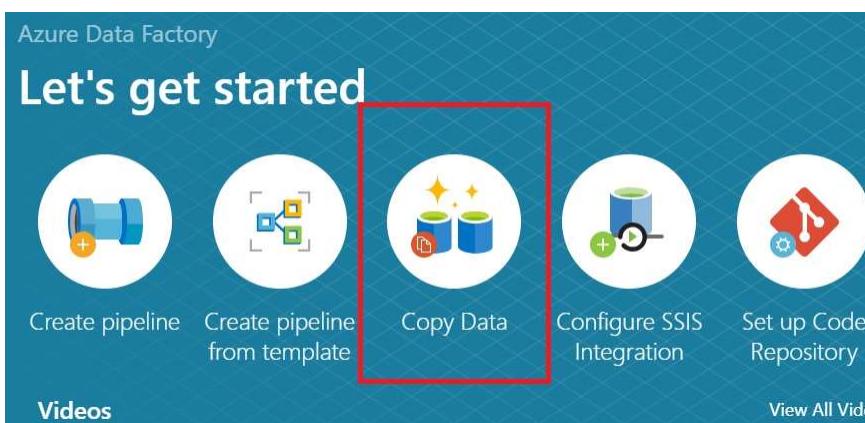
7. Click on it, choose the Deployment-Success message for your Data Factory and click 'Pin to dashboard'



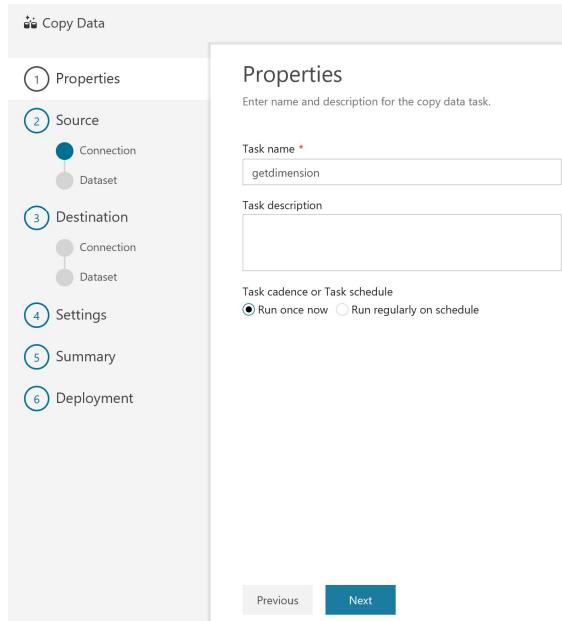
8. Now open your Data Factory, search for 'Author and Monitor'



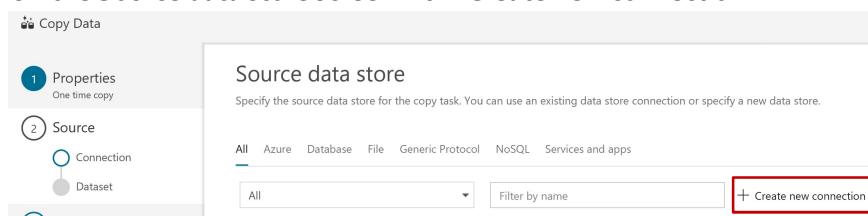
and in the new tab (takes a short amount of time) start the editor: 'Copy Data':



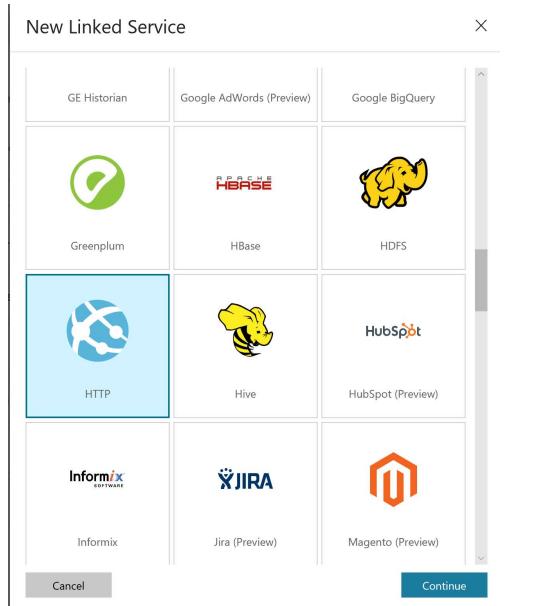
9. On the first screen name your data copy pipeline like 'holbigdatagetdimension' or just leave the default name and click 'Next'



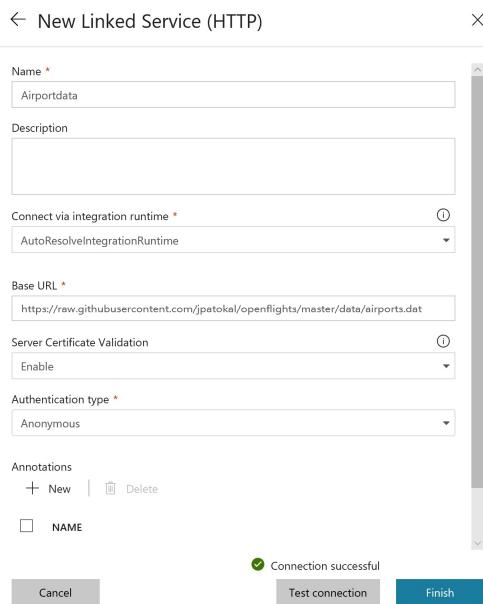
10. On the Source data store screen hit '+ Create new connection':



11. Now the 'New Linked Service' picker appears. Please choose "Http" (at the top of the window you even can search for this) and hit 'Continue'



12. On the following dialog name the Linked Service and then please enter this URL in the field "Base URL": <https://raw.githubusercontent.com/lzurcher/BigDataHoL/master/airports.dat>
In the "Authentication type" field select "Anonymous"



Test your connection. If it says "Connection successful" you can click "Finish" and proceed to the next step.

13. On the "Specify HTTP dataset properties" you don't need to change settings. Please just proceed with "Next"

This screenshot shows the 'Specify HTTP dataset properties' dialog. It contains several input fields: 'Relative Url', 'Request Method' (set to 'GET'), 'Additional Headers', a checked 'Binary Copy' checkbox, 'Compression Type' (set to 'None'), and 'Request timeout' (set to '00:01:40'). At the bottom, there are 'Previous' and 'Next' buttons, with 'Next' being highlighted.

14. In the "File format settings" please choose "Text format" in the "File format" property and hit "Detect Text Format" to let the service decide what column delimiter, linebreaks, etc. are used.

Otherwise you might enter these values yourself. Hit “Next”

File format settings

File format

Column delimiter
Comma (,)
 Use custom delimiter

Row delimiter
Line feed (\n)
 Use custom delimiter

Skip line count
0
 Column names in the first row

Preview Schema

Prop_0	Prop_1	Prop_2	Prop_3	Prop_4	Prop_5	Prop_6	Prop_7
1	"Goroka Airport"	"Goroka"	"Papua New Guinea"	"GKA"	"AYGA"	-6.081689834590001	145.3°
2	"Madang Airport"	"Madang"	"Papua New Guinea"	"MAG"	"AYMD"	-5.20707988739	145.7°

15. Please click “Next” and create a new connection to your Azure SQL Data Warehouse that you have created in the steps above. ➔ “Create new connection”

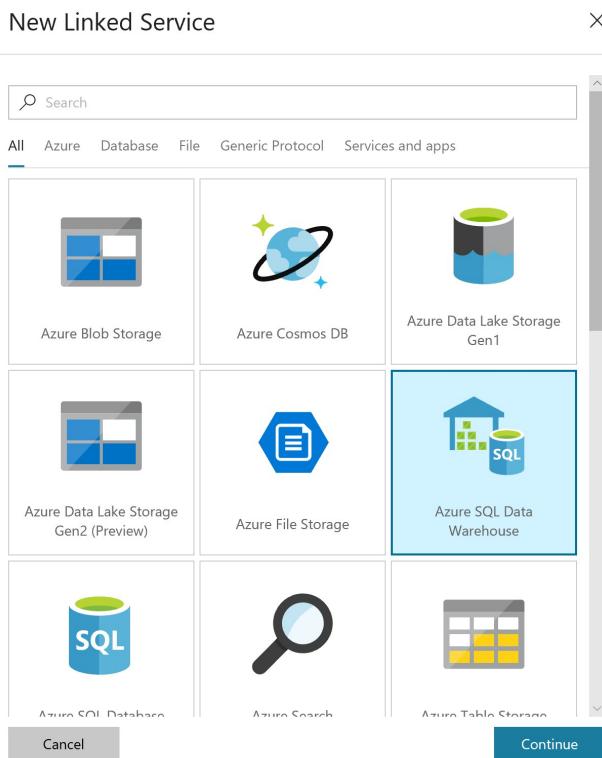
Destination data store

Specify the destination data store for the copy task. You can use an existing data store connection or specify a new data store.

All Azure Database File Generic Protocol NoSQL Services and apps

All Filter by name + Create new connection

16. Please select “Azure SQL Data Warehouse” and hit “Continue”



17. Name the new LinkedService after your SQL DW or in a manner that you can identify it afterwards. Use “From Azure subscription”. Then select your subscription, the SQL DW Server and enter user name and password, that you have created.

Test your connection.

← New Linked Service (Azure SQL)

Name *

Description

Connect via integration runtime *

Connection String

Account selection method

From Azure subscription Enter

Azure subscription

Server name *

Database name *

Authentication type *

User name *

Password

Password *

Additional connection parameters

Cancel

Conn

Test

18. On the “Destination Data Store” your new Linked Service shows up and is selected. Hit “Next”.

You are taken to the “Table mapping” dialog.

Select the newly created table that you have created in the former step above.

Table mapping

For each table you have selected to copy in the source data store, select a corresponding table in the destination data store or specify destination.

Source	Destination
HTTP file	→ [dbo].[DimAirports]

Skip column mapping for all tables

Previous

Next

19. The “Column mapping” dialog gives you the chance to map the source columns from the file to the target columns in the database table. You can leave this as is. The columns should map in the right order in this case. Hit “Next”.

Column mapping
Choose how source and destination columns are mapped

Table mappings (1)

Source: HTTP file to Destination: [dbo].[DimAirports]

Column mappings

HTTP file	[dbo].[DimAirports]
Prop_0 (Int64)	AirportID (Int32)
Prop_1 (String)	Airport (String)
Prop_2 (String)	City (String)
Prop_3 (String)	Country (String)
Prop_4 (String)	IATA (String)
Prop_5 (String)	ICAO (String)
Prop_6 (String)	Latitude (String)

Azure SQL Data Warehouse sink properties

Pre-copy script

Write batch size

Previous Next

20. The “Settings” dialogue will appear and gives you the chance for final adjustments. We want to allow Azure Data Factory and Azure SQL DW to use Polybase to increase the speed when loading into the DB. So therefore please create a new Storage account, that will be used for staging during loads into the target database. Data Factory will do this job for you. So please click “+ New” or if you already have a storage account, select one in the drop down box.

Settings
More options for data movement

▲ Fault tolerance settings

Fault tolerance Abort activity on first incompatible row

▲ Performance settings

Enable Staging ⓘ

▲ Staging Settings

Staging Account Linked Service Select... + New

Storage Path ⓘ Browse

Enable Compression ⓘ

▲ Advanced settings

Allow polybase ⓘ

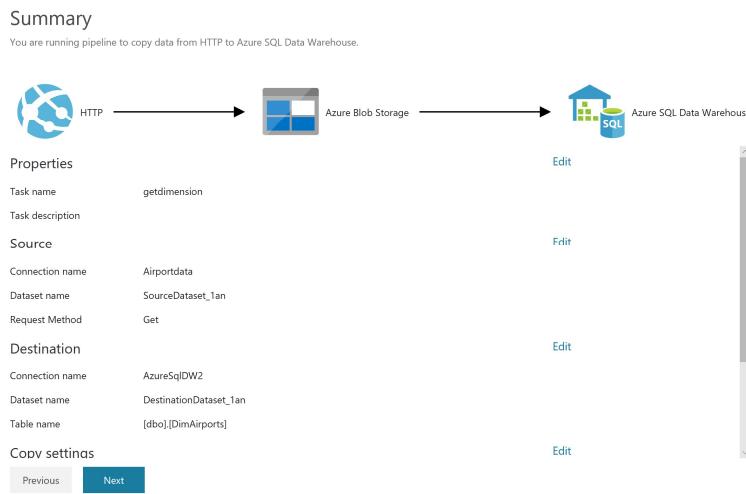
Reject type Value

Reject value 0

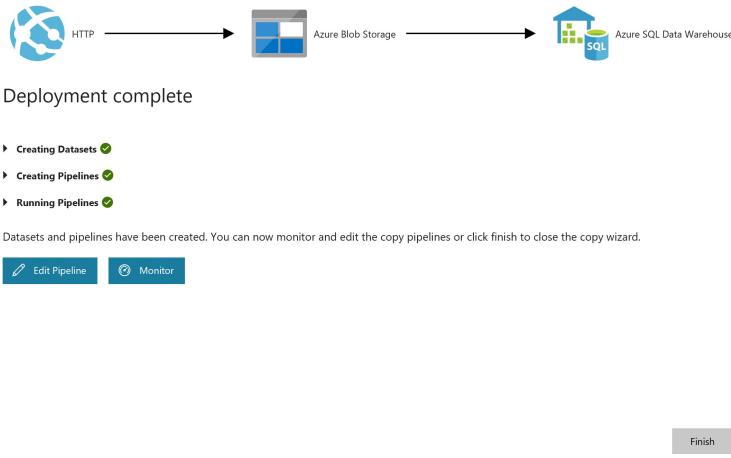
Previous Next

21. In the next and last step, a “Summary” about the newly created pipeline is shown. If everything is setup to your needs and requirements, you might hit “Next” and the pipeline will be deployed

and executed.



22. You might jump into the monitoring of your Data Factory to collect information about the pipeline run and check, if there where errors in the execution.



23. You could now get back to the SQL Server Management Studio and check the content of the table. (select * from dbo.DimAirports)

LAB 2: CREATING AND LOADING A DATA LAKE GEN 2

OVERVIEW

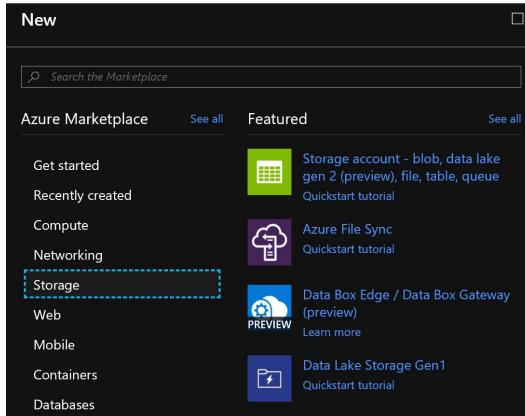
In this Lab you will create a Data Factory Pipeline, that will load data from airdelay statistics into your then newly created Azure Data Lake Gen2.

This data will then be cleansed and pre-aggregated for analysis and Machine Learning using a Databricks Spark-as-a-Service Cluster.

PRE-LOAD YOUR DATA TO DATA LAKE

First we will create a Storage Account, that will hold your file data.

1. Please go to the portal, click '+ Create a resource' and on the Storage – Tab select 'Storage Account'



- On the next Blade please name Storage Account, choose the resource group that you have created above and choose 'West Europe' as your selected region:

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

Azure Storage is a Microsoft-managed service providing cloud storage that is highly available, redundant. Azure Storage includes Azure Blobs (objects), Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2, Azure Tables. The cost of your storage account depends on the usage and the options you choose.

PROJECT DETAILS

Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like to group your resources.

* Subscription: Microsoft Azure Internal Consumption (e542a5c5-...)

* Resource group: datalabrg [Create new](#)

INSTANCE DETAILS

The default deployment model is Resource Manager, which supports the latest Azure features. You can also choose the classic deployment model instead. [Choose classic deployment model](#)

* Storage account name: mydatalabsagen2

* Location: West Europe

Performance: Standard Premium

Account kind: StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Replication: Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)

Access tier (default): Cool Hot

- In the Advanced tab make sure you check Hierarchical namespace "Enabled" to enable a Data Lake Storage Gen2

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

SECURITY

Secure transfer required: Disabled Enabled

VIRTUAL NETWORKS

Allow access from: All networks Selected network [Learn more](#)

DATA PROTECTION

Blob soft delete: Disabled Enabled (blob soft delete and hierarchical namespace cannot be used simultaneously)

DATA LAKE STORAGE GEN2

Hierarchical namespace: Disable Enable

- When you hit create it will take some minutes and the service will appear available in your resource group.

5. Please go to the newly created Data Lake Storage Gen 2 and hit 'File systems'

The screenshot shows the Azure Storage account overview for 'mydatalabsagen2'. The left sidebar has a tree view with 'Data Lake Storage' expanded, showing 'File systems' which is highlighted with a red box. Other options include 'File service' and 'Files'. The main pane shows a search bar and a table for file systems. A message says 'You don't have any file systems yet. Click '+ File system' to start.'

6. Add file system

7. Create a new folder to hold your airdelay-files:

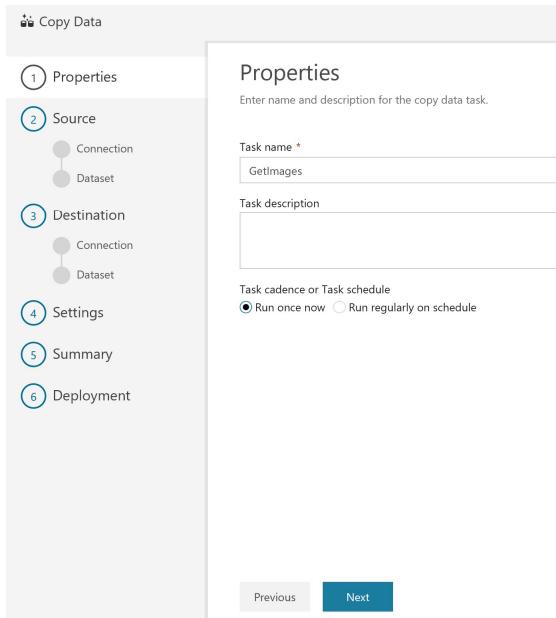
The screenshot shows the 'File systems' blade for 'mydatalabsagen2'. It displays a table with a single row: 'mydatalabsgen2' and '4/4/2019, 8:29:30 AM' under 'LAST MODIFIED'. The table has columns for 'NAME' and 'LAST MODIFIED'.

NAME	LAST MODIFIED
mydatalabsgen2	4/4/2019, 8:29:30 AM

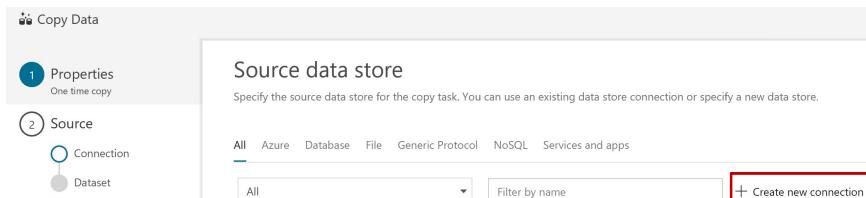
8. Now switch to your Data Factory environment again and start a new 'Copy Data' Wizard:

The screenshot shows the 'Let's get started' landing page for Azure Data Factory. It features four main buttons: 'Create pipeline', 'Copy Data', 'Configure SSIS Integration Runtime', and 'Set up Code Repository'. Below these buttons are 'Videos' and 'View All Videos' links.

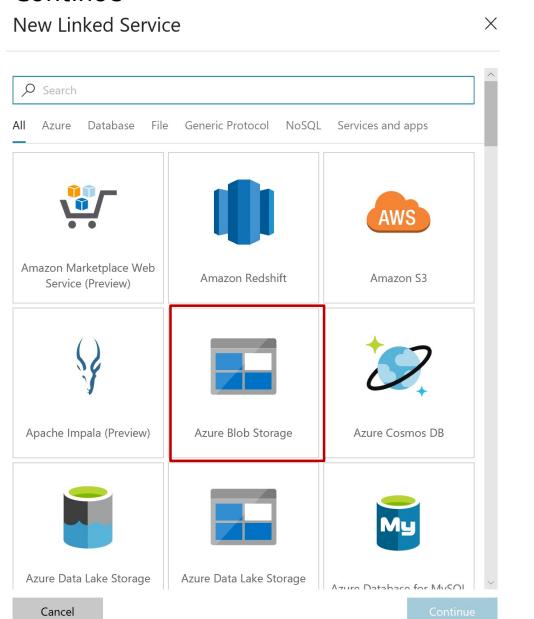
9. On the first screen name your data copy pipeline like 'holbigdataairdelay' or just leave the default name and click 'Next'



10. On the Source data store screen hit '+ Create new connection':



11. Now the 'New Linked Service' picker appears. Please choose Azure Blob Storage and hit 'Continue'



12. On the following screen select 'Use SAS URI' as 'Authentication Method' and paste the following into the SAS URI-Field:

← New Linked Service (Azure Blob Storage) X

Name *	AirdelaySourcedata
Description	
Connect via integration runtime *	AutoResolveIntegrationRuntime
Authentication method	SAS URI
SAS URL *	https://myaccount.blob.core.windows.net/sascontainer/sasblob.txt
SAS Token	
SAS Token	
Annotations	+ New Advanced

SAS URL

<https://mydatalabstorage.blob.core.windows.net/>

SAS Token

?sv=2018-03-28&ss=bfqt&srt=sco&sp=rw&ldacup&se=2019-04-04T14:35:44Z&st=2019-04-04T06:35:44Z&spr=https&sig=FXycESAApN9PrP6fdpDXPm78l8Hx1Hp9o%2BOFOW4e2hY%3D

The 'Choose input file or folder' selection is displayed. First click the checkbox 'Binary Copy', then please select 'Browse'

13. On the following screen choose the folder 'airdelays' (and really click on 'Choose' to make the section active. Then click 'Next'

Choose the input file or folder

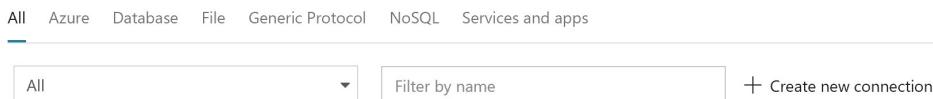
Select a source folder or file to be copied to the destination data store.

File or folder *	adfstagedpolybasetempdata/	Browse
<input type="button" value="↑"/> <input type="button" value="↶"/> > <input type="checkbox"/> adfstagedpolybasetempdata		

14. On the 'Destination data store' dialogue we again create another connection:

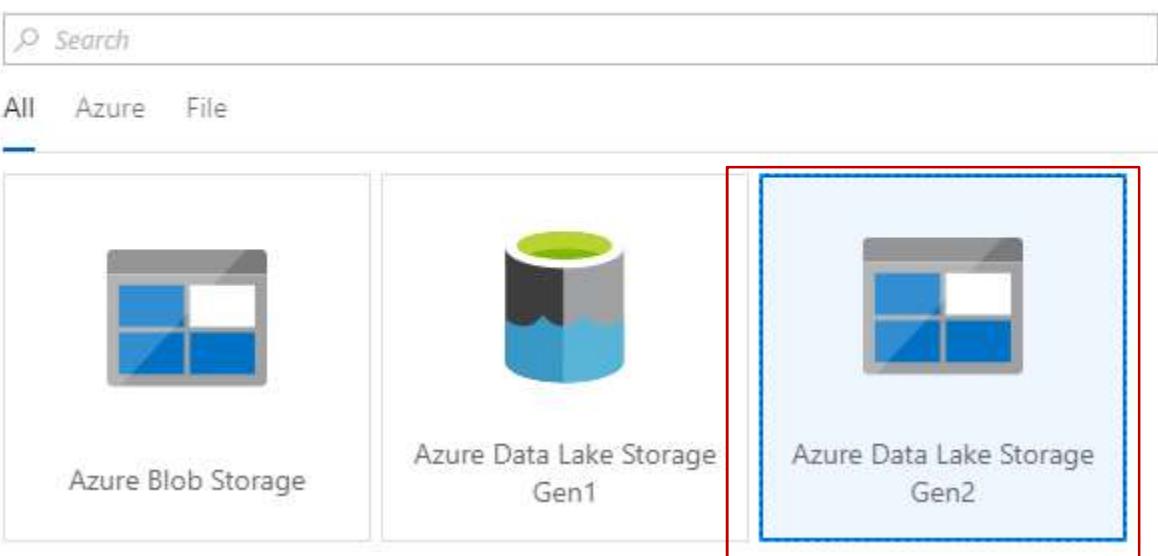
Destination data store

Specify the destination data store for the copy task. You can use an existing data store connection or specify a new data store.



15. Please select 'Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2' and hit 'Continue'

New Linked Service



16. On the following dialogue you may name the connection to a name of your choice and then select the following entries:

- Select your Azure Subscription from the dropdown box
 - select the Data Lake Storage Gen2 account name that you have created above
- Then hit 'Finish'

17. Connect with Storage Explorer to see the storage accounts.

LAB 3

Can you create a Cosmos DB using SQL API and insert the json file from <https://github.com/lzurcher/BigDataHol>? Once inserted, copy the document and insert a new one. Add the property "my_favorate_song" to the file and give it the value of your favorite song. 😊

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