

# Data quality and ADLS to ADLS pipeline

## Introduction:

In today's data-driven world, organisations rely heavily on data to drive strategic decision-making, enhance operational efficiency, and gain competitive advantage. However, the increasing volume, velocity, and variety of data pose significant challenges in ensuring its quality and reliability. Poor data quality can lead to inaccurate insights, faulty analysis, and ultimately, misguided business decisions.

Recognizing the critical importance of data quality, this project focuses on implementing robust data quality assessment techniques and efficient data transfer mechanisms using modern cloud-based technologies. Specifically, the project leverages the capabilities of Databricks, a unified analytics platform powered by Apache Spark, along with Pandas, a versatile data manipulation library in Python, for data quality assessment tasks. Additionally, Azure Data Factory, a cloud-based data integration service, is utilized for seamless data transfer operations between Azure Data Lake Storage (ADLS) instances.

## Objectives:

The primary objectives of the project are as follows:

- 1. Data Quality Assessment:** To develop a comprehensive data quality assessment framework utilizing Databricks and Pandas, aimed at ensuring the accuracy, consistency, and completeness of organizational data assets. This involves defining data matrices, filtering out relevant data subsets, identifying and quarantining invalid data, and performing advanced validation techniques.

**2. Data Transfer:** To establish efficient data transfer pipelines using Azure Data Factory for transferring data between Azure Data Lake Storage (ADLS) instances. This includes configuring pipelines for data replication, backup, or migration while ensuring scalability, reliability, and security of the data transfer process.

## **Rationale:**

- **Data Quality Assurance:** By implementing robust data quality assessment techniques, organizations can enhance the reliability and trustworthiness of their data assets, leading to more accurate insights and informed decision-making processes.
- **Operational Efficiency:** Efficient data transfer mechanisms enable seamless movement of data across different storage environments, facilitating data replication, backup, and migration tasks with minimal manual intervention.
- **Adoption of Cloud Technologies:** Leveraging cloud-based platforms such as Azure provides scalability, flexibility, and cost-effectiveness in managing data quality and transfer operations, thereby empowering organizations to adapt to evolving data challenges.

## **Scope:**

The scope of the project encompasses the following key areas:

- Definition and implementation of data quality assessment processes using Databricks and Pandas, including data filtering, validation, and handling of invalid data.
- Configuration and deployment of data transfer pipelines utilizing Azure Data Factory for transferring data between Azure Data Lake Storage (ADLS) instances.

- Evaluation of the effectiveness and efficiency of the implemented solutions in ensuring data quality and facilitating seamless data transfer operations.

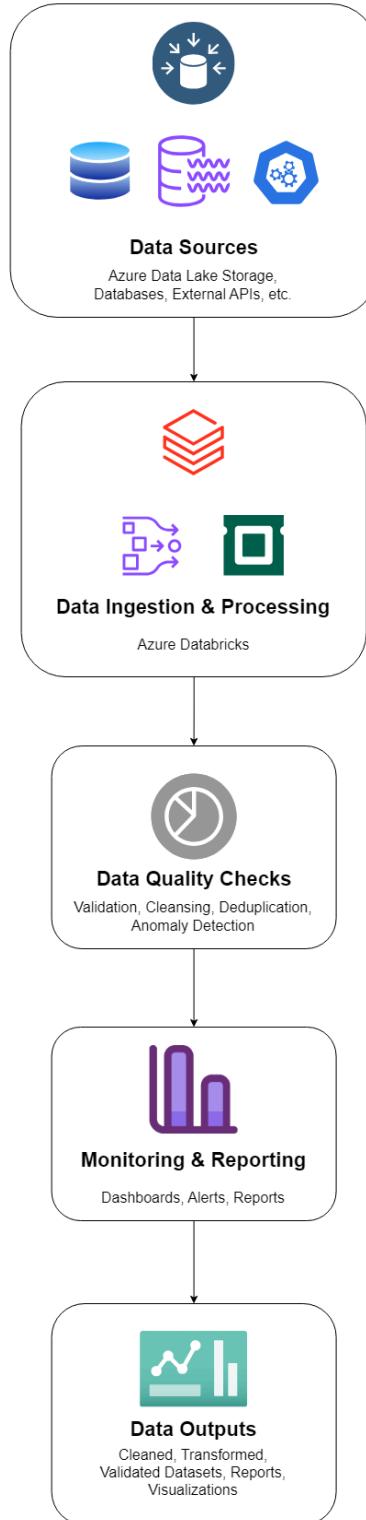
## **Organization of the Report:**

The project report is structured as follows:

- **Introduction:** Provides an overview of the project objectives, rationale, and scope.
- **Architectural Diagram:** Represents architecture of data quality.
- **Data Quality Assessment:** Details the methodologies and techniques employed for data quality assessment using Databricks and Pandas.
- **Data Transfer:** Describes the configuration and implementation of data transfer pipelines using Azure Data Factory.
- **Technologies Used:** Technologies that are used to implement data quality and Data Transfer.
- **Results and Evaluation:** Presents the outcomes and assessment of the implemented solutions.
- **Conclusion:** Summarizes the key findings and recommendations for future enhancements.

# Architectural Diagram :

## Data Quality



# **How it Works:**

## **1. Data Sources:**

- These are the various data repositories or systems from which your project retrieves data.
- Examples include Azure Data Lake Storage, databases, external APIs, or any other data sources relevant to your project.

## **2. Data Ingestion & Processing (Azure Databricks):**

- This component represents the core processing engine for your project, implemented using Azure Databricks.
- Data ingestion involves reading data from the sources into Azure Databricks for further processing.
- Data processing encompasses various transformations, cleansing, enrichment, and aggregation operations performed on the ingested data.

## **3. Data Quality Checks:**

- This component focuses on ensuring the quality and integrity of the processed data.
- It includes validation, cleansing, deduplication, and anomaly detection processes to identify and address any data quality issues.

## **4. Monitoring & Reporting:**

- This component is responsible for monitoring the health, performance, and quality of the data pipeline.
- It includes dashboards, alerts, and reports that provide insights into the data processing workflow and enable stakeholders to track key metrics and performance indicators.

## **5. Data Outputs:**

- This component represents the final output of the data processing pipeline.
- It includes cleaned, transformed, and validated datasets, as well as any reports or visualizations generated from the processed data.

# **Data Quality**

## **1. Null Counts for Each Column:**

- Null counts for each column were computed to identify missing values in the dataset.
- The number of null values for each column provides insights into data completeness and potential data quality issues.
- Null counts help in assessing the extent of missing data and determining the need for data imputation or cleansing.

## **2. Duplicate Count:**

- Duplicate rows were identified and counted to detect and quantify duplicate records within the dataset.
- The presence of duplicate records can impact data integrity and analysis results, leading to erroneous insights and decisions.
- Quantifying duplicate records aids in understanding the scale of duplication and devising strategies to handle or eliminate duplicates.

## **3. Data Types:**

- Data types of columns were inspected to ensure consistency and accuracy in data representation.
- Understanding the data types of columns is crucial for proper data manipulation, transformation, and analysis.
- Inconsistent or incorrect data types may lead to data processing errors and misinterpretation of results.

## **4. Filtering Data:**

- Data was filtered based on a specific condition (e.g., "Year" greater than 2015) to include only relevant records.
- Filtering data helps focus analysis on subsets of data that meet predefined criteria, reducing noise and improving data quality.
- By applying filters, irrelevant or outdated data can be excluded from analysis, ensuring the relevance and accuracy of insights derived.

## **5. Column Profiling:**

- Comprehensive column profiling was performed to analyze various characteristics of each column, including distinct values, null counts, and average value length.
- Distinct values provide insights into data variability and uniqueness, aiding in understanding data distribution and cardinality.
- Null counts highlight data completeness issues, guiding decisions on data imputation or exclusion.
- Average value length helps assess data consistency and identify potential anomalies or outliers.

## **6. Missing Values:**

- Missing values were examined across all columns to identify columns with significant null counts.
- Missing values can indicate data quality issues such as incomplete data collection or data entry errors.
- Identifying columns with high null counts facilitates prioritization of data quality improvement efforts and informs data cleansing strategies.

## **7. Summary Statistics:**

- Summary statistics were generated for numerical columns in the dataset to provide insights into data distribution and variability.
- Summary statistics include count, mean, standard deviation, minimum, and maximum values.
- These statistics offer a comprehensive overview of numerical data characteristics, aiding in data quality assessment and exploratory data analysis.

## **Conclusion:**

- The data quality assessment conducted using the above checks provides valuable insights into the quality, completeness, and integrity of the dataset.
- By identifying missing values, duplicates, and inconsistencies, potential data quality issues were uncovered, paving the way for data cleansing and improvement efforts.
- The findings from the data quality assessment serve as a foundation for ensuring data reliability and trustworthiness, ultimately enhancing the validity and utility of downstream data analysis and decision-making processes.

# Data Transfer

## Overview

Azure Data Factory (ADF) is a cloud-based data integration service provided by Microsoft that allows users to create, schedule, and manage data pipelines for orchestrating and automating data movement and transformation tasks. In this section, we discuss the configuration and implementation of data transfer pipelines using Azure Data Factory to facilitate seamless movement of data between Azure Data Lake Storage (ADLS) instances.

## Configuration

### **1. Data Factory Creation:**

- The first step involves creating an Azure Data Factory instance within the Azure portal.
- Azure Data Factory provides a user-friendly interface for defining and managing data integration pipelines.

### **2. Linked Services:**

- Linked services are used to establish connections to data sources and destinations.
- For our data transfer scenario, linked services for both source and destination ADLS instances need to be configured in Azure Data Factory.
- Azure Data Factory supports various data stores and services, including Azure Blob Storage, Azure SQL Database, and Azure Data Lake Storage.

### **3. Datasets:**

- Datasets represent the data structures and schemas of the source and destination data.
- In Azure Data Factory, datasets define the input and output data formats for data transfer operations.
- Datasets for source and destination ADLS instances are created, specifying the file formats, folder paths, and data schemas.

#### **4.Pipeline Creation:**

- Pipelines serve as containers for organizing and orchestrating data movement and transformation activities.
- Within Azure Data Factory, pipelines are created to encapsulate the data transfer process from source to destination.
- Each pipeline consists of one or more activities, such as copy data activity, that define the specific data transfer operations.

#### **Implementation:**

##### **1.Copy Data Activity:**

- The primary activity used for data transfer within Azure Data Factory is the copy data activity.
- This activity enables copying data from a source dataset to a destination dataset, with support for various data formats and transformation options.
- Configuration settings include specifying source and destination linked services, datasets, mappings, and data movement options.

##### **2.Mapping Data:**

- Mapping defines the relationship between the source and destination data structures, including column mappings and data transformations.
- Azure Data Factory provides mapping options for simple copy operations as well as complex data transformations using Azure Data Flow.

##### **3.Scheduling and Monitoring:**

- Azure Data Factory allows users to schedule data transfer pipelines to run at specific intervals or triggered by events.
- Monitoring capabilities within Azure Data Factory provide visibility into pipeline execution, including status, duration, and performance metrics.
- Users can monitor pipeline runs, track data lineage, and troubleshoot issues using built-in monitoring and logging features.

## **Conclusion:**

The configuration and implementation of data transfer pipelines using Azure Data Factory enable organizations to efficiently move data between Azure Data Lake Storage instances while maintaining data integrity, reliability, and security. By leveraging Azure Data Factory's intuitive interface and robust features, data engineers can orchestrate complex data movement tasks with ease, facilitating seamless data integration and interoperability across disparate data sources and destinations.

## **Technologies Used:**

- **Azure Data Factory (ADF):** Used for data ingestion, Azure Data Factory allows us to efficiently collect data from various sources and move it to the desired destination. In this project, ADF is responsible for bringing in Olympics data from external sources
- **Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2:** This is where the ingested data is stored. Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 provides a scalable and secure platform for storing large volumes of data. It enables us to manage, access, and analyze data effectively.
- **Azure Databricks:** For data transformation, we leverage Azure Databricks with PySpark. Databricks provides a collaborative environment for data engineers and data scientists to work together on big data projects. In our project, we use PySpark to clean, reshape, and process the raw Olympics data into a more usable format.

# Results And Evaluation:

## Data Quality:

### Sample data used:

The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet titled "researchdata - Excel". The data is organized into columns labeled A through L. Column A is "Variable", column B is "Breakdown", column C is "Breakdown\_category", column D is "Year", column E is "RD\_Value", column F is "Status", column G is "Unit", column H is "Footnotes", column I is "Relative", and column J is "Sampling\_Error". The data consists of approximately 33 rows, each representing a specific breakdown of R&D expenditure. The "Breakdown" column contains codes like "ANZSIC\_1\_Digit" and "ANZSIC\_2\_Digit", while the "Breakdown\_category" column lists industry names such as "A\_Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing", "B\_Mining", "C\_Manufacturing", "D\_Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services", and "F\_Wholesale Trade". The "Year" column spans from 2016 to 2022. The "RD\_Value" column includes values like 91, 89, 2019, ..., 99, 2021, ..., 94 P, 5, 9, 2, 4 P, 671, 673, 2019, ..., 825, 795 P, 6, 6, 26, 2021, ..., 36 P, 15, 11, 2019, ..., 23, 2021, ..., 28 P, 111, and 233. The "Status" column contains entries like "Bad", "Good", "Neutral", "Calculation", and "Check Cell". The "Unit" column shows "NZ Dollars (millions)" for most entries. The "Footnotes" and "Sampling\_Error" columns contain numerical values like 12, 23.8, 12, 51.7, 12, ..., 12, 30.2, 12, ..., 12, 40.4, 12, 38.3, 12, 177.1, 12, ..., 12, 62.6, 12, ..., 12, 106.8, 12, 8.4, 12, 10, 12, ..., 12, 7.6, 12, ..., 12, 7.3, 12, 44, 12, 60.1, 12, ..., 12, 40, 12, ..., 12, 64.1, 12, 103.7, 12, 49.6, 12, ..., 12, 46.8, 12, ..., 12, 46.1, 12, 17.3, and 12, 40.3.

Variable	Breakdown	Breakdown_category	Year	RD_Value	Status	Unit	Footnotes	Relative	Sampling_Error
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	A_Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2016	91	Bad	NZ Dollars (millions)	12	23.8	
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	A_Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2018	89	Bad	NZ Dollars (millions)	12	51.7	
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	A_Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2019	...	Good	NZ Dollars (millions)	12	...	
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	A_Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2020	99	Neutral	NZ Dollars (millions)	12	30.2	
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	A_Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2021	...	Calculation	NZ Dollars (millions)	12	...	
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	A_Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2022	94 P	Check Cell	NZ Dollars (millions)	12	40.4	
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	B_Mining	2016	5	Neutral	NZ Dollars (millions)	3 and 12	38.3	
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	B_Mining	2018	9	Neutral	NZ Dollars (millions)	3 and 12	177.1	
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	B_Mining	2019	...	Neutral	NZ Dollars (millions)	3 and 12	...	
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	B_Mining	2020	2	Neutral	NZ Dollars (millions)	3 and 12	62.6	
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	B_Mining	2021	...	Neutral	NZ Dollars (millions)	3 and 12	...	
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	B_Mining	2022	4 P	Neutral	NZ Dollars (millions)	3 and 12	106.8	
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	C_Manufacturing	2016	671	Bad	NZ Dollars (millions)	12	8.4	
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	C_Manufacturing	2018	673	Bad	NZ Dollars (millions)	12	10	
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	C_Manufacturing	2019	...	Good	NZ Dollars (millions)	12	...	
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	C_Manufacturing	2020	825	Neutral	NZ Dollars (millions)	12	7.6	
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	C_Manufacturing	2021	...	Neutral	NZ Dollars (millions)	12	...	
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	D_Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	2016	6	Neutral	NZ Dollars (millions)	3 and 12	44	
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	D_Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	2018	6	Neutral	NZ Dollars (millions)	3 and 12	60.1	
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	D_Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	2019	...	Neutral	NZ Dollars (millions)	3 and 12	...	
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	D_Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	2020	26	Neutral	NZ Dollars (millions)	3 and 12	40	
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	D_Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	2021	...	Neutral	NZ Dollars (millions)	3 and 12	...	
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	D_Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	2022	36 P	Neutral	NZ Dollars (millions)	3 and 12	64.1	
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	E_Construction	2016	15	Bad	NZ Dollars (millions)	12	103.7	
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	E_Construction	2018	11	Bad	NZ Dollars (millions)	12	49.6	
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	E_Construction	2019	...	Good	NZ Dollars (millions)	12	...	
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	E_Construction	2020	23	Neutral	NZ Dollars (millions)	12	46.8	
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	E_Construction	2021	...	Neutral	NZ Dollars (millions)	12	...	
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	E_Construction	2022	28 P	Neutral	NZ Dollars (millions)	12	46.1	
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	F_Wholesale Trade	2016	111	Bad	NZ Dollars (millions)	12	17.3	
_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	F_Wholesale Trade	2018	233	Bad	NZ Dollars (millions)	12	40.3	

### Data Explanation for Data Quality Management Project:

The provided dataset contains information related to research and development (R&D) expenditure breakdown across different industries and years. Each row represents a specific breakdown of R&D expenditure for a particular industry category, year, and other relevant attributes. Here's a breakdown of the columns in the dataset:

- 1. Variable:** Represents the variable or type of R&D expenditure breakdown.
- 2. Breakdown:** Indicates the breakdown category of R&D expenditure, typically based on industry classification (e.g., ANZSIC\_1\_Digit).
- 3. Breakdown Category:** Specifies the category or sector to which the R&D expenditure breakdown belongs (e.g., Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Mining, Manufacturing).

- 4. Year:** Represents the year for which the R&D expenditure breakdown is reported.
- 5. RD Value:** Indicates the value of R&D expenditure in NZ Dollars (millions) for the corresponding year and breakdown category.
- 6. Status:** Provides additional information about the status or nature of the R&D expenditure data (e.g., provisional data denoted by "P").
- 7. Unit:** Specifies the unit of measurement for R&D expenditure values (e.g., NZ Dollars (millions)).
- 8. Footnotes:** Includes any footnotes or annotations associated with the R&D expenditure data.
- 9. Relative Sampling Error:** Indicates the relative sampling error associated with the R&D expenditure data, providing insights into data quality and reliability.

## Relevance to Data Quality Management Project:

The provided dataset serves as a valuable resource for the data quality management project, as it represents real-world data that requires thorough assessment and validation to ensure its accuracy, completeness, and consistency. Here's how the dataset is relevant to the project:

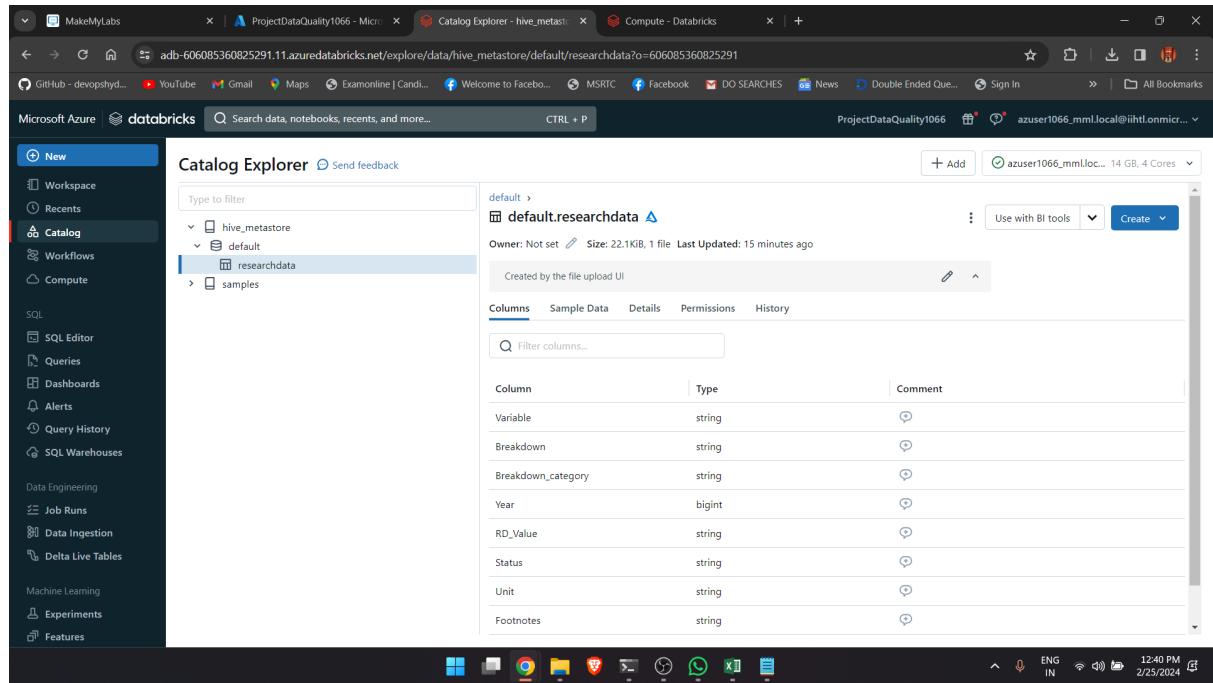
- 1. Data Profiling:** The dataset can be subjected to data profiling techniques to analyze its structure, identify data types, detect missing values, and assess data distribution across different variables and categories.
- 2. Data Cleansing:** Through data cleansing processes, any inconsistencies, anomalies, or errors in the dataset can be identified and rectified. This may involve handling missing values, correcting erroneous entries, and standardizing data formats.
- 3. Data Validation:** The dataset can be validated against predefined business rules and expectations to ensure that it meets quality standards and accurately represents the underlying R&D expenditure breakdown.

**4. Quality Assessment:** Various data quality metrics, such as completeness, accuracy, consistency, and timeliness, can be evaluated for the dataset to gauge its overall quality and fitness for intended analytical or reporting purposes.

**5. Documentation and Metadata Management:** Detailed documentation of the dataset's attributes, metadata, and quality assessment findings can be maintained to provide transparency, traceability, and accountability in the data quality management process.

By leveraging the provided dataset as a case study, the data quality management project aims to establish robust data governance practices, enhance data quality assurance processes, and ultimately, foster trust and confidence in the reliability of organizational data assets.

# Adding a file using Hive Metastore:



Adding a file using Hive Metastore typically involves a few steps, including preparing the file, registering it with the Metastore, and optionally performing metadata updates if needed. Below is a general process for adding a file using Hive Metastore:

## 1. Prepare the File:

- Ensure that the file you want to add is available in a location accessible to the Hive Metastore. This could be a local file system or a supported distributed file system such as Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) or Azure Data Lake Storage (ADLS).

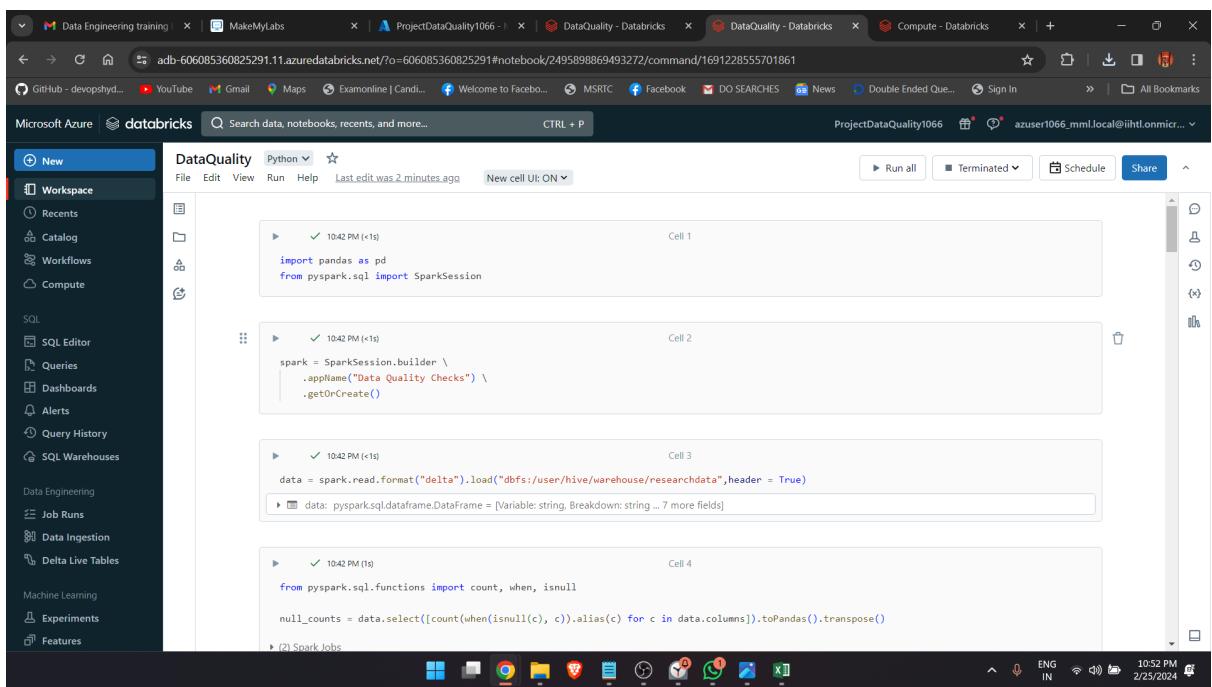
## 2. Start Hive Shell or Hive CLI:

- Open the Hive shell or Hive CLI on the machine where the Hive Metastore service is running. You can typically access the Hive shell by executing the `hive` command in the terminal.

### 3. Register the File with the Metastore:

- Use the `CREATE TABLE` or `CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE` statement to register the file with the Hive Metastore. The choice between `CREATE TABLE` and `CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE` depends on whether you want Hive to manage the data files or merely reference them.

### Implementation of code :



The screenshot shows a Databricks notebook interface with the following details:

- Left Sidebar:** Shows the "Workspace" sidebar with sections like Recents, Catalog, Workflows, Compute, SQL, and Data Engineering.
- Top Bar:** Displays the notebook title "DataQuality", the language "Python", and a status message "Last edit was 2 minutes ago".
- Run Control:** Buttons for "Run all", "Terminated", "Schedule", and "Share".
- Cells:** Four cells of code are visible:
  - Cell 1:** Imports pandas and SparkSession.
  - Cell 2:** Builds a SparkSession named "Data Quality Checks".
  - Cell 3:** Loads data from a Delta table and creates a DataFrame.
  - Cell 4:** Selects columns and applies functions like count, when, and isnull to calculate null counts.
- Bottom Status:** Shows system icons, language "ENG IN", and the date/time "2/25/2024 10:52 PM".

Certainly! Let's break down the provided code step by step:

#### 1. Import Libraries:

- The first step imports the necessary libraries for data manipulation and Spark session initialization.
- `import pandas as pd`: Imports the Pandas library, a popular data manipulation and analysis library in Python, aliased as `pd`.
- `from pyspark.sql import SparkSession`: Imports the SparkSession class from the `pyspark.sql` module, which is required to create a Spark session.

## 2. Read Delta Table:

- `data=spark.read.format("delta").load("dbfs:/user/hive/warehouse/researchdata", header=True)`: Reads data from a Delta table located at the specified path into a DataFrame named `data`.
- `spark.read`: Invokes the `read` method of the SparkSession to initiate the DataFrameReader.
- `format("delta")`: Specifies the format of the data source to be read. In this case, it's "delta", indicating that the data is stored in the Delta format.
- `load("dbfs:/user/hive/warehouse/researchdata", header=True)`: Loads data from the specified path into the DataFrame.
- `dbfs:/user/hive/warehouse/researchdata`: Specifies the path to the Delta table. `dbfs:/` is a Databricks-specific file system protocol, and `user/hive/warehouse/researchdata` is the path to the Delta table.
- `header=True`: Indicates that the first row of the data contains column headers, and Spark should treat it accordingly.

```

DataQuality Python
File Edit View Run Help Last edit was 2 minutes ago New cell UI: ON
Cell 4
from pyspark.sql.functions import count, when, isnull
null_counts = data.select([count(when(isnull(c), c)).alias(c) for c in data.columns]).toPandas().transpose()
(2) Spark Jobs

Cell 5
print(null_counts)
Variable 0
Breakdown 0
Breakdown_category 0
Year 0
RD_Value 0
Status 4461
Unit 0
Footnotes 0
Relative_Sampling_Error 0

Cell 6

```

## 1. Import Libraries:

- `from pyspark.sql.functions import count, when, isnull`: Imports specific functions from the `pyspark.sql.functions` module. These functions are used for data manipulation and analysis in Spark DataFrame operations.

## 2. Calculate Null Counts:

- `null\_counts = data.select([count(when(isnull(c), c)).alias(c) for c in data.columns])`: This line of code calculates the count of null values for each column in the DataFrame `data`.
- `data.columns`: Accesses the list of column names in the DataFrame `data`.
- `[count(when(isnull(c), c)).alias(c) for c in data.columns]`: This is a list comprehension that iterates over each column `c` in the DataFrame's columns.
- `isnull(c)`: Checks if the value in column `c` is null.
- `when(isnull(c), c)`: Uses the `when` function to return the original value `c` if it's not null, and null otherwise.
- `count(when(isnull(c), c))`: Counts the occurrences of null values in column `c`.
- `alias(c)`: Specifies an alias for the resulting count, using the original column name `c`.

- `data.select(...)`: Selects the calculated counts as a new DataFrame.

### 3. Convert to Pandas DataFrame:

- `.toPandas().transpose()`: Converts the Spark DataFrame `null\_counts` to a Pandas DataFrame and transposes it.
- `.toPandas()`: Converts the Spark DataFrame to a Pandas DataFrame. This action brings the data from distributed Spark memory to the driver node's memory.
- `.transpose()`: Transposes the Pandas DataFrame, swapping rows and columns. This makes the DataFrame more readable, with columns representing the original DataFrame's columns and rows representing the null counts for each column.

### 4. Print Null Counts:

- `print(null\_counts)`: Prints the Pandas DataFrame `null\_counts`, which contains the counts of null values for each column in the original DataFrame `data`.

```

Cell 6
duplicate_count = data.groupBy(data.columns).count().filter('count > 1').count()

Cell 7
print(duplicate_count)
25

Cell 8
data.dtypes
[("Variable", 'string'),
 ('Breakdown', 'string'),
 ('Breakdown_category', 'string'),
 ('Year', 'bigint'),
 ('RD_Value', 'string'),
 ('Status', 'string'),
 ('Unit', 'string'),
 ('Footnotes', 'string'),
 ('Relative Sampling Error', 'string')]

```

## 1. Count Duplicate Rows:

- `duplicate\_count = data.groupBy(data.columns).count().filter('count > 1').count()`: This line of code calculates the number of duplicate rows in the DataFrame `data`.
- `data.groupBy(data.columns)`: Groups the DataFrame `data` by all its columns. This means that each unique combination of values across all columns is treated as a group.
- `.count()`: Counts the number of rows in each group.
- `.filter('count > 1')`: Filters the grouped DataFrame to retain only those groups where the count of rows is greater than 1, indicating duplicates.
- `.count()`: Counts the number of remaining groups after filtering, which represents the number of duplicate rows in the original DataFrame `data`.
- `duplicate\_count`: Stores the count of duplicate rows.

## 2. Print Duplicate Count:

- `print(duplicate\_count)`: Prints the count of duplicate rows calculated in the previous step.

### 3. Data Types:

- `data.dtypes`: This line of code retrieves the data types of all columns in the DataFrame `data`.
- `data.dtypes` returns a list of tuples, where each tuple contains the name of a column and its corresponding data type.

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Azure Databricks workspace. On the left, there's a sidebar with various navigation links like 'New', 'Workspace', 'Recents', 'Catalog', 'Workflows', 'Compute', 'SQL Editor', 'Queries', 'Dashboards', 'Alerts', 'Query History', 'SQL Warehouses', 'Data Engineering', 'Job Runs', 'Data Ingestion', 'Delta Live Tables', 'Machine Learning', 'Experiments', and 'Features'. The main area is a notebook titled 'DataQuality' in Python. Cell 9 contains the code `df = data` and its result, which is a DataFrame named `df` of type `pyspark.sql.DataFrame`. Cell 10 contains the code `from pyspark.sql.functions import col` followed by `filtered\_df = df.filter(col("Year") > 2015)` and `filtered\_df.show()`. The resulting DataFrame `filtered\_df` has columns: Variable, Breakdown, Breakdown\_category, Year, RD\_Value, Status, Unit, Footnotes, and Relative\_Sampling\_Error. The data includes rows for various years from 2016 to 2022, with some entries being null or specific values like 'PNZ Dollars'.

### 1. Assign DataFrame:

- `df = data`: This line assigns the DataFrame `data` to a new variable `df`.
- This step is simply creating an alias `df` for the original DataFrame `data`. Both `df` and `data` now refer to the same DataFrame object.

### 2. Import Column Function:

- `from pyspark.sql.functions import col`: This line imports the `col` function from the `pyspark.sql.functions` module.

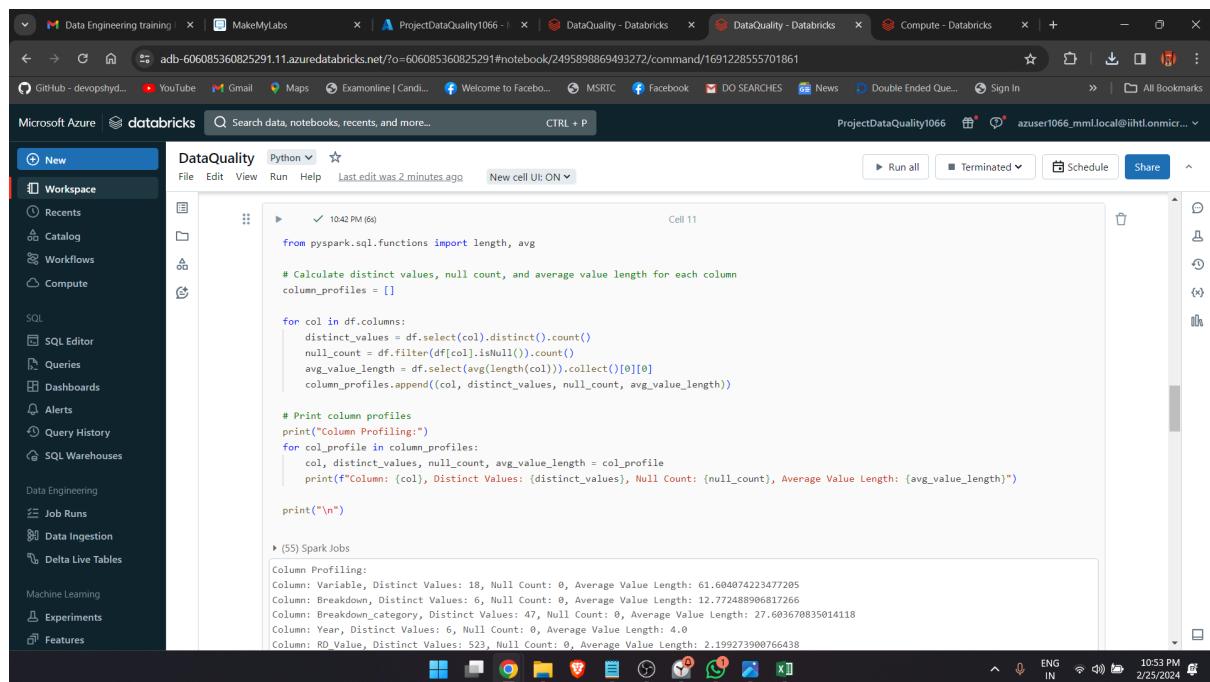
- The `col` function is used to reference DataFrame columns in Spark SQL expressions.

### 3. Filter DataFrame:

- `filtered\_df = df.filter(col("Year") > 2015)`: This line filters the DataFrame `df` to include only rows where the value in the "Year" column is greater than 2015.
- `col("Year")`: References the "Year" column using the `col` function.
- `> 2015`: Specifies the condition for filtering, selecting rows where the value in the "Year" column is greater than 2015.
- The `filter` method is used to apply the condition and retain only the rows that satisfy it.
- The filtered DataFrame is assigned to a new variable `filtered\_df`.

### 4. Show Filtered DataFrame:

- `filtered\_df.show()`: This line displays the contents of the filtered DataFrame `filtered\_df`.
- The `show` method is used to print the contents of the DataFrame to the console in a tabular format.



The screenshot shows a Databricks workspace interface. On the left is a sidebar with various navigation options like Workspace, Catalog, Workflows, Compute, SQL, and Data Engineering. The main area is a notebook cell titled 'DataQuality' with the Python language selected. The cell contains the following code:

```

from pyspark.sql.functions import length, avg

# Calculate distinct values, null count, and average value length for each column
column_profiles = []

for col in df.columns:
    distinct_values = df.select(col).distinct().count()
    null_count = df.filter(df[col].isNotNull()).count()
    avg_value_length = df.select(avg(length(col))).collect()[0][0]
    column_profiles.append((col, distinct_values, null_count, avg_value_length))

# Print column profiles
print("Column Profiling:")
for col_profile in column_profiles:
    col, distinct_values, null_count, avg_value_length = col_profile
    print(f"Column: {col}, Distinct Values: {distinct_values}, Null Count: {null_count}, Average Value Length: {avg_value_length}")

print("\n")

```

Below the code, there's a section titled 'Column Profiling:' with the following output:

```

Column: Variable, Distinct Values: 18, Null Count: 0, Average Value Length: 61.604074223477205
Column: Breakdown, Distinct Values: 6, Null Count: 0, Average Value Length: 12.772488906817266
Column: Breakdown_category, Distinct Values: 47, Null Count: 0, Average Value Length: 27.603670835014118
Column: Year, Distinct Values: 6, Null Count: 0, Average Value Length: 4.0
Column: RD_Value, Distinct Values: 525, Null Count: 0, Average Value Length: 2.199273900766438

```

## **1. Import Functions:**

- `from pyspark.sql.functions import length, avg`: This line imports the `length` and `avg` functions from the `pyspark.sql.functions` module.
- The `length` function is used to calculate the length of a string.
- The `avg` function is used to calculate the average of values in a column.

## **2. Column Profiling Loop:**

- `column\_profiles = []`: Initializes an empty list to store column profiles.
- `for col in df.columns`: Iterates over each column in the DataFrame `df`.
- `df.columns` returns a list of column names in the DataFrame.
- Inside the loop:
  - `distinct\_values = df.select(col).distinct().count()`: Calculates the number of distinct values in the current column `col`.
  - `null\_count = df.filter(df[col].isNull()).count()`: Calculates the count of null values in the current column `col`.
  - `avg\_value\_length = df.select(avg(length(col))).collect()[0][0]`: Calculates the average length of values in the current column `col`.
  - `length(col)`: Calculates the length of values in the column using the `length` function.
  - `avg(length(col))`: Calculates the average of the lengths using the `avg` function.
  - `.collect()[0][0]`: Retrieves the average value from the collected result.
- Appends a tuple `(col, distinct\_values, null\_count, avg\_value\_length)` representing the column profile to the `column\_profiles` list.

## **3. Print Column Profiles:**

- `print("Column Profiling:")`: Prints a header for the column profiles.
- `for col\_profile in column\_profiles`: Iterates over each column profile tuple in the `column\_profiles` list.
- Unpacks the tuple into `col`, `distinct\_values`, `null\_count`, and `avg\_value\_length`.

- Prints the column name, distinct values count, null count, and average value length using formatted string (f-string).

```

from pyspark.sql.functions import col, count, when

# Check for missing values
print("Missing Values:")
missing_values = df.select([count(when(col(c).isNull(), c)).alias(c) for c in df.columns])
missing_values.show()

```

(2) Spark Jobs

```

missing_values: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [Variable: long, Breakdown: long ... 7 more fields]
Missing Values:
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|Variable|Breakdown|Breakdown_category|Year|RD_Value|Status|Unit|Footnotes|Relative_Sampling_Error|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|      0|       0|           0|   0|      0|    0| 4461|        0|             0|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

```

df.describe().display()

```

(2) Spark Jobs

summary	Variable	Breakdown	Breakdown_category	Year	RD_Value	
1	count	4958	4958	4958	4958	
2	mean	null	null	2019.3366276724485	181.74131589701	
3	stddev	null	null	1.9701816101309002	410.39882943789	
4	min	_01_Total_RD_Expenditure	ANZSIC_1_Digit	01_Business Sector	2016	..
5	max	_11_Broad_purpose_of_research_Primary_Industries	Total	Total	2022	C

5 rows | 0.99 seconds runtime

Refreshed 10 minutes ago

```

data.display()

```

(1) Spark Jobs

## 1. Import Functions:

- `from pyspark.sql.functions import col, count, when`: This line imports the `col`, `count`, and `when` functions from the `pyspark.sql.functions` module.

- The `col` function is used to reference DataFrame columns in Spark SQL expressions.
- The `count` function is used to count the occurrences of non-null values in a column.
- The `when` function is used to conditionally evaluate expressions.

## 2. Check for Missing Values:

- `print("Missing Values:")`: Prints a header indicating that missing values are being checked.
- `missing\_values = df.select([count(when(col(c).isNull(), c)).alias(c) for c in df.columns])`: This line calculates the count of missing values for each column in the DataFrame `df` and creates a new DataFrame `missing\_values`.
- The list comprehension `[count(when(col(c).isNull(), c)).alias(c) for c in df.columns]` iterates over each column `c` in the DataFrame's columns.
- `col(c).isNull()`: Checks if the value in column `c` is null using the `col` and `isNull` functions.
- `when(col(c).isNull(), c)`: Returns the original value `c` if it's null, and null otherwise.
- `count(when(col(c).isNull(), c))`: Counts the occurrences of null values in column `c`.
- `.alias(c)`: Specifies an alias for the resulting count, using the original column name `c`.

## 3. Show Missing Values:

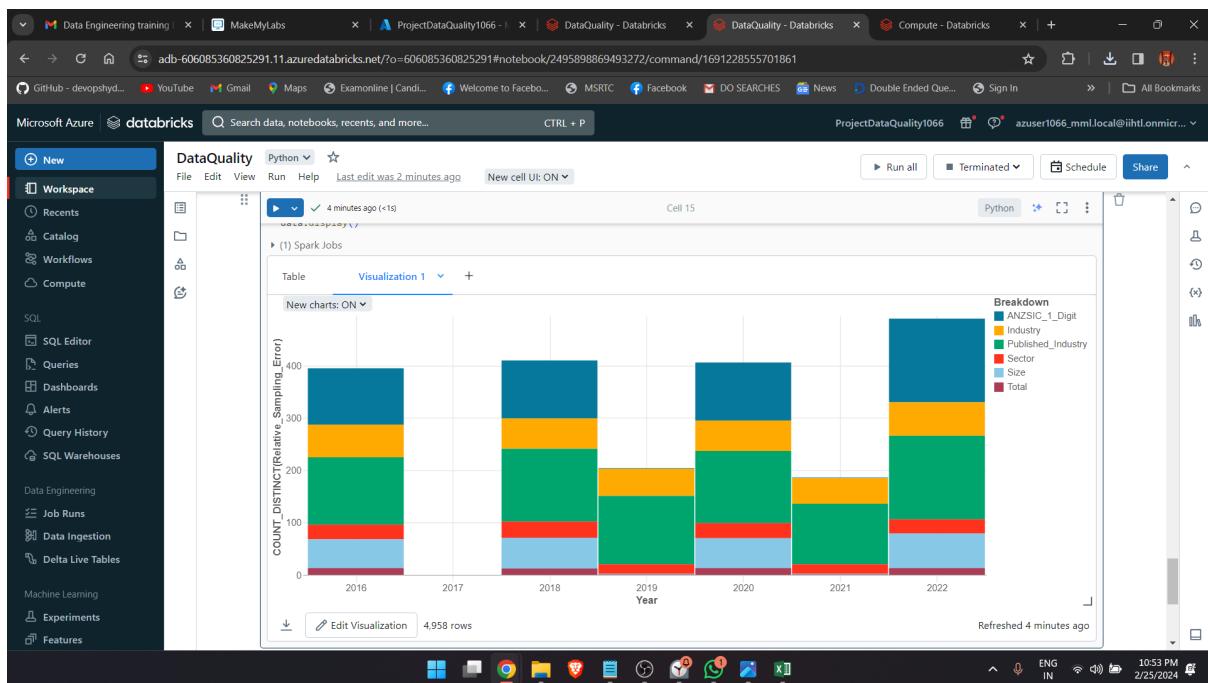
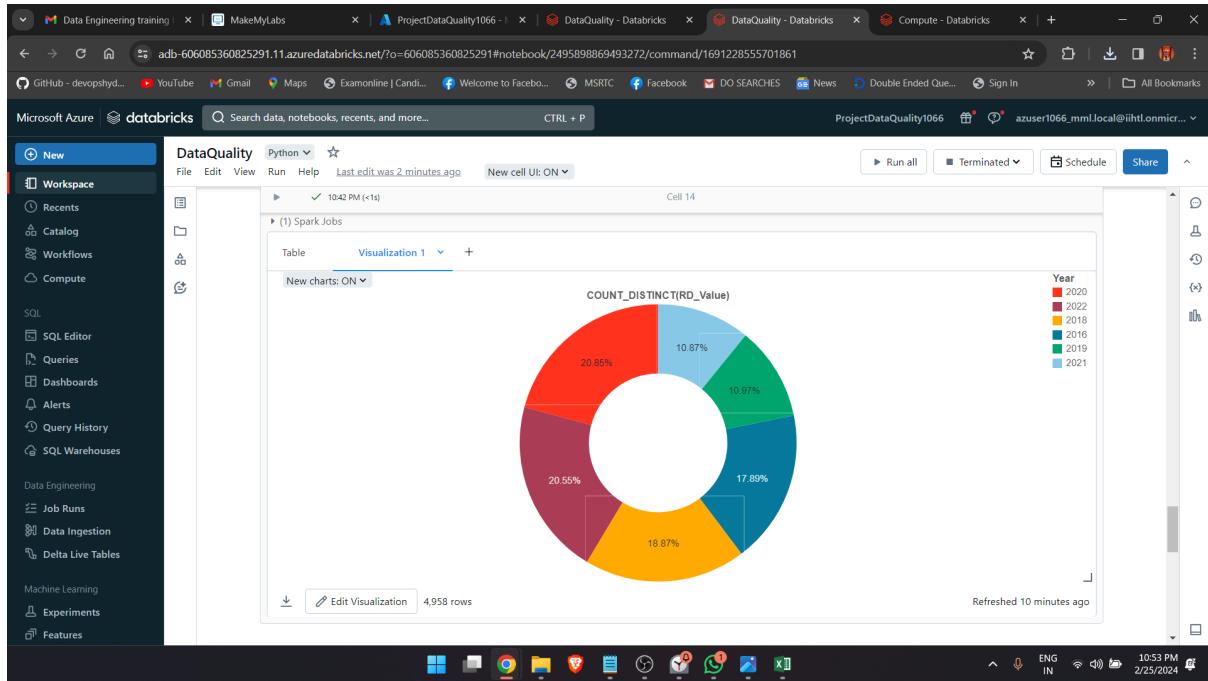
- `missing\_values.show()`: Displays the DataFrame `missing\_values`, showing the count of missing values for each column in a tabular format.

## 4. Describe DataFrame:

- `df.describe().display()`: This line generates descriptive statistics for the DataFrame `df` and displays them.
- `df.describe()`: Calculates summary statistics (count, mean, stddev, min, max) for numeric columns in the DataFrame.
- `display()`: Displays the summary statistics in a formatted tabular format

# Data visualisation

Visualisation helps to represent data visually through charts, graphs, or maps, facilitating easier interpretation, analysis, and communication of patterns, trends, and insights within the data.



# ADLS to ADLS :

## Creating two Azure data lake storage accounts and containers:

- Created one data storage account having an input container with sample files.
- Created one data storage account having a blank output container for copying the input container files.

The image shows two side-by-side screenshots of the Microsoft Azure portal interface. Both screenshots are for the same subscription and resource group, with the URL being <https://portal.azure.com/#@ihtl.onmicrosoft.com/resource/subscriptions/984f097c-963c-4eb6-a20d-839457ae9f08/resourceGroups/Test1064/providers/Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts>.

**Screenshot 1 (Top): adlsinput1064 - Microsoft Azure**

This screenshot shows the properties of the 'adlsinput1064' storage account. Key details include:

- Resource group: Test1064
- Location: eastus
- Primary/Secondary Location: Primary: East US, Secondary: West US
- Subscription: Azure subscription 1
- Subscription ID: 984f097c-963c-4eb6-a20d-839457ae9f08
- Disk state: Primary: Available, Secondary: Available
- Tags: Add tags
- Properties tab selected, showing Data Lake Storage settings like Hierarchical namespace (Enabled), Default access tier (Hot), Blob anonymous access (Disabled), Blob soft delete (Enabled (7 days)), Container soft delete (Enabled (7 days)), and Versioning (Disabled).

**Screenshot 2 (Bottom): adlsoutput1064 - Microsoft Azure**

This screenshot shows the 'Containers' blade for the 'adlsinput1064' storage account. It lists two containers:

Name	Last modified	Anonymous access level	Lease state
Slogs	2/24/2024, 3:22:27 PM	Private	Available
adlsinputcontainer	2/24/2024, 3:24:04 PM	Private	Available

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure Storage Container Overview page for the container 'adlsinputcontainer'. The container has three blobs: 'Annual-balance-sheets-2007-2022-provisional.csv', 'Employees.csv', and 'researchdata.csv'. A success message at the top right indicates 'Successfully uploaded blob(s)'.

Name	Modified	Access tier	Archive status	Blob type	Size	Lease state
Annual-balance-sheets-2007-2022-provisional.csv	2/24/2024, 3:24:19 PM	Hot (Inferred)		Block blob	889.14 KiB	Available
Employees.csv	2/25/2024, 12:51:07 ...	Hot (Inferred)		Block blob	399 B	Available
researchdata.csv	2/25/2024, 12:49:05 ...	Hot (Inferred)		Block blob	756.3 KiB	Available

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure Storage Account Overview page for the account 'adlsoutput1064'. The 'Properties' tab is selected, displaying account-level settings like Resource group, Location, and Replication. The 'Data Lake Storage' section shows settings for Hierarchical namespace, Default access tier, and Blob anonymous access. The 'Security' section includes options for Require secure transfer for REST API operations and Storage account key access. The 'Networking' section shows Infrastructure encryption status.

Resource group (move)	Test1064	Performance	Standard
Location	: eastus	Replication	: Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Primary/Secondary Location	: Primary: East US, Secondary: West US	Account kind	: StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Subscription (move)	: Azure subscription 1	Provisioning state	: Succeeded
Subscription ID	: 984f097c-963c-4eb6-a20d-839457ae9f08	Created	: 2/24/2024, 3:13:20 PM
Disk state	: Primary: Available, Secondary: Available		

**Containers**

Name	Last modified	Anonymous access level	Lease state
slogs	2/24/2024, 3:13:43 PM	Private	Available
outputcontainer	2/24/2024, 3:14:24 PM	Private	Available

**outputcontainer**

Name	Modified	Access tier	Archive status	Blob type	Size	Lease state
No results						

# Created new Data Factory account for creating pipeline to copy data from input to output container:

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface for creating a new Data Factory account. The process is divided into three main steps: Basics, Instance details, and Terms.

**Step 1: Basics**

Subscription: Azure subscription 1  
Resource group: Test1064

**Step 2: Instance details**

Name: AdlstoAdlsData1064  
Region: East US  
Version: V2

**Step 3: Terms**

TERMS

By clicking "Create", I (a) agree to the legal terms and privacy statement(s) associated with the Marketplace offering(s) listed above; (b) authorize Microsoft to bill my current payment method for the fees associated with the offering(s), with the same billing frequency as my Azure subscription; and (c) agree that Microsoft may share my contact, usage and transactional information with the provider(s) of the offering(s) for support, billing and other transactional activities. Microsoft does not provide rights for third-party offerings. See the [Azure Marketplace Terms](#) for additional details.

**Basics**

Setting	Value
Subscription	Azure subscription 1
Resource group	Test1064
Name	AdlstoAdlsData1064
Region	East US
Version	V2

**Networking**

Connect via: Public endpoint

Buttons at the bottom: Previous, Next, Create, Give feedback

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal with a deployment completed for the resource group 'Test1064'. The deployment name is 'Microsoft.DataFactory-20240225125154'. The status message indicates 'Deployment succeeded' and 'Deployment: Microsoft.DataFactory-20240225125154 to resource group "Test1064" was successful.' The deployment details show the start time as 2/25/2024, 12:52:57 PM, and the correlation ID as 2dc6f355-801c-4e5e-aee9-6a83edd7562. The deployment summary includes sections for 'Deployment details' and 'Next steps', with a 'Go to resource' button. A sidebar on the right provides links to 'Cost management', 'Microsoft Defender for Cloud', 'Free Microsoft tutorials', and 'Work with an expert'.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal with the 'AdlstoAdlsData1064' Data factory (V2) overview page. The essentials section shows the resource group (move) as 'Test1064', status as 'Succeeded', location as 'East US', subscription as 'Azure subscription 1', and a subscription ID of 984f097c-963c-4eb6-a20d-839457ae9f08. The type is listed as 'Data factory (V2)' and 'Getting started' points to 'Quick start'. Below this is the 'Azure Data Factory Studio' interface, featuring a 'Launch studio' button and four cards: 'Quick Starts', 'Tutorials', 'Template Gallery', and 'Training Modules'. The status bar at the bottom shows the URL as https://adf.azure.com/en/home?factory=%2Fsubscriptions%2F984f097c-963c-4eb6-a20d-8394... and the date/time as 2/25/2024 12:53 PM.

# Using Ingest service for using built-in copy method :

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure Data Factory interface. At the top, there are several browser tabs and a navigation bar with links like "Microsoft Azure", "Data Factory", and "AdlstoAdlsData1064". A search bar is present at the top right. Below the header, there is a message about the public preview of Microsoft Fabric. The main content area is titled "Data factory AdlstoAdlsData1064". It features a large 3D diagram illustrating data flow between various components. Below the diagram, four main service cards are displayed: "Ingest" (Copy data at scale once or on a schedule), "Orchestrate" (Code-free data pipelines), "Transform data" (Transform your data using data flows), and "Configure SSIS" (Manage & run your SSIS packages in the cloud). A "Recent resources" section follows, showing a folder icon with the message "No items to show". The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with icons for File Explorer, Task View, and other applications.

The screenshot shows the "Copy Data tool" wizard, step 1: Properties. The left sidebar lists steps 1 through 5: Properties, Source, Destination, Settings, and Review and finish. The main pane displays the "Properties" section, which describes the Copy Data Tool for performing one-time or scheduled data loads from over 90 data sources. It includes a "Properties" sub-section for configuring data loading settings and a "Task type" section comparing "Built-in copy task" (single pipeline for data from multiple sources) and "Metadata-driven copy task" (parameterized pipelines reading metadata from an external store). The "Task cadence or task schedule" section shows a radio button for "Run once now" (selected) and options for "Schedule" and "Tumbling window". Navigation buttons "Previous" and "Next >" are at the bottom, along with a "Cancel" button. The Windows taskbar is visible at the bottom.

# Giving input and output paths for copying data:

The screenshot shows the 'Copy Data tool' interface in Microsoft Azure Data Factory. The left sidebar lists steps: Properties, Source, Dataset, Configuration, Destination, Settings, and Review and finish. The 'Source' step is selected. The main panel is titled 'Source data store' and contains the following fields:

- Source type: Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2
- Connection: AzureDataLakeStorage1
- File or folder: adlsinputcontainer/
- Options:
  - Binary copy (unchecked)
  - Recursively (checked)
  - Enable partitions discovery (unchecked)
- Max concurrent connections: (empty input field)
- Filter by last modified: Start time (UTC) and End time (UTC) input fields.

At the bottom are 'Previous' and 'Next >' buttons, and a 'Cancel' button on the right.

The screenshot shows the 'Copy Data tool' interface with the 'Dataset' step selected. A 'New connection' dialog is open on the right side. It has the following configuration:

- Source type: Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2
- Connection: Select... (dropdown menu)
- Authentication type: Account key
- Account selection method:
  - From Azure subscription (radio button selected)
  - Enter manually (radio button)
- Azure subscription: Azure subscription 1 (984f097c-963c-4eb6-a20d-839457ae9f08)
- Storage account name: adlsinput1064
- Test connection: To linked service (radio button selected)
- Annotations: + New

At the bottom of the dialog are 'Create' and 'Cancel' buttons. A green checkmark icon and the text 'Connection successful' are displayed next to the 'Create' button. The status bar at the bottom shows 'ENG IN' and the date '2/25/2024'.

The screenshot shows the 'Copy Data tool' interface in the Microsoft Azure portal. The left sidebar lists steps: Properties, Source, Destination, Dataset, Configuration, Settings, Review and finish, and a blue-highlighted Review and finish. The main panel is titled 'Destination data store' and contains the following fields:

- Destination type:** Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2
- Connection:** AzureDataLakeStorage2 (with 'Edit' and 'New connection' buttons)
- Folder path:** outputcontainer/ (with a 'Browse' button)
- File name:** (empty input field)
- Copy behavior:** Select... (dropdown menu)
- Max concurrent connections:** (empty input field)
- Block size (MB):** (empty input field)
- Metadata:** (empty input field)

At the bottom are 'Next >' and 'Cancel' buttons.

## Creating pipeline :

The screenshot shows the 'Copy Data tool' interface in the Microsoft Azure portal. The left sidebar lists steps: Properties, Source, Destination, Settings, Review and finish, Review, and Deployment. The blue-highlighted 'Review and finish' step is selected. The main panel displays the deployment status:

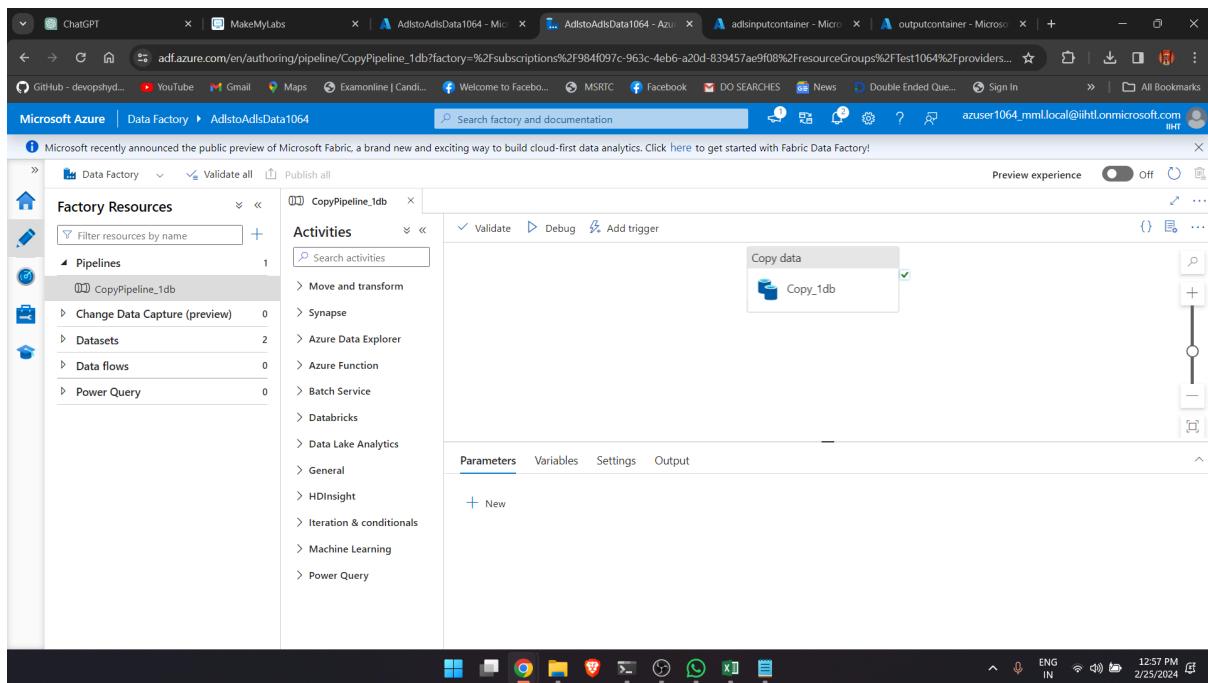
**Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 → Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2**

**Deployment complete**

Deployment step	Status
Validating copy runtime environment	Succeeded
> Creating datasets	Succeeded
> Creating pipelines	Succeeded
> Running pipelines	Succeeded

Datasets and pipelines have been created. You can now monitor and edit the copy pipelines or click finish to close Copy Data Tool.

At the bottom are 'Finish', 'Edit pipeline', and 'Monitor' buttons.



## Checking weather data is copied in output container or not :

