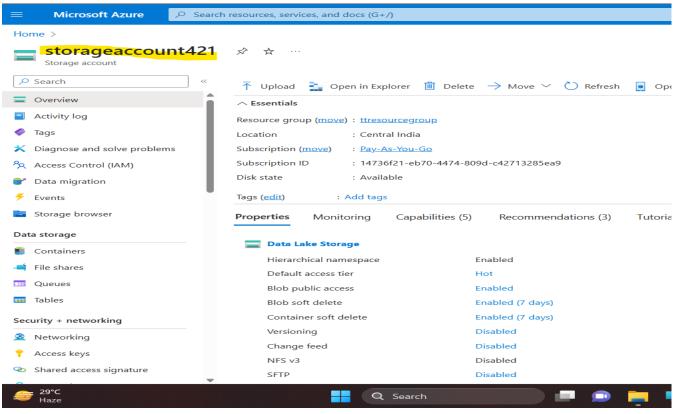
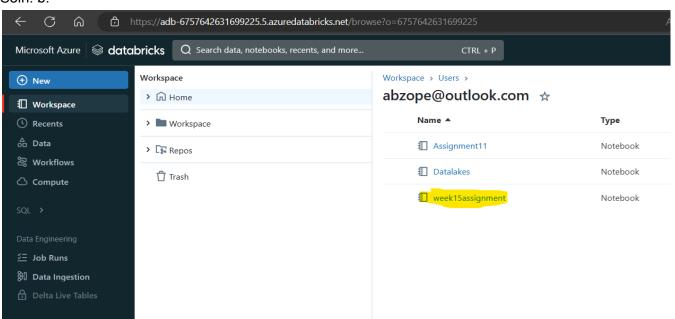
Q1. Perform the following prework

- a. Create a storage account in the azure portal
- b. Create and launch a databricks workspace in the azure portal
- c. Create a single node cluster in the databricks workspace.

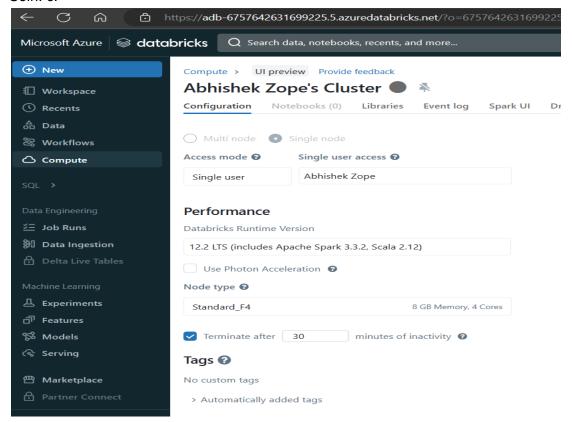
Soln: a.



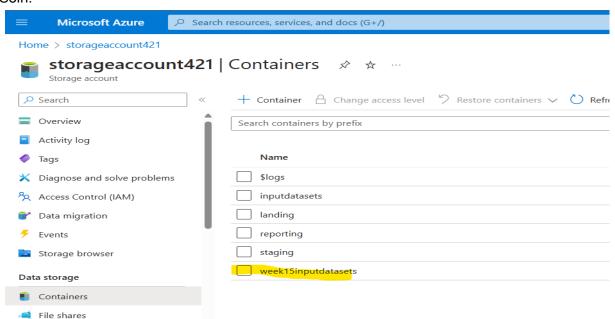
Soln: b.

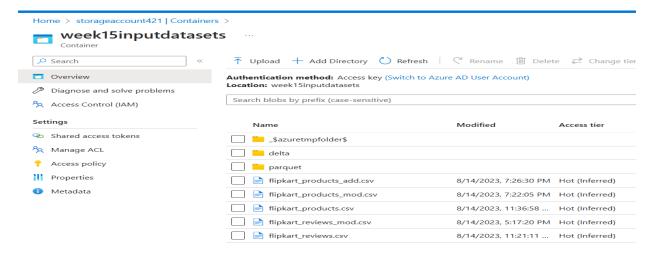


Soln: c.



Q2. Choose any 2 datasets of your choice and upload the datasets into the Storage Account created in the previous step. The files have to uploaded into a container named "week15inputdatasets"

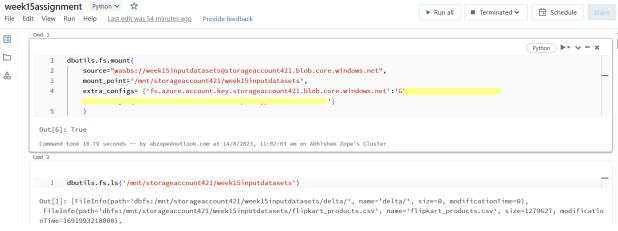




Q3. Once the cluster is deployed, create a Notebook and execute the following

- a. Create a mount point /mnt/week15assignmentdb to access the files in the container week15inputdatasets
- b. Create Dataframes by reading the data present in Storage account through the mount point created in the previous step.

Soln: a.

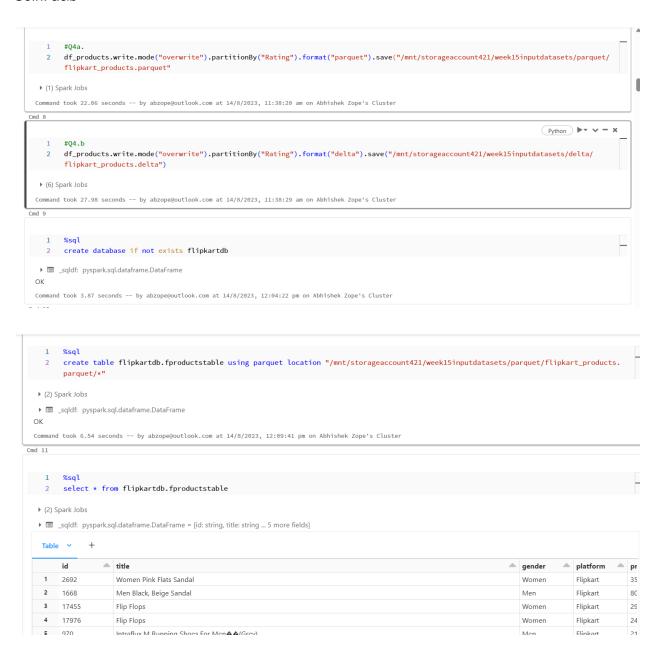


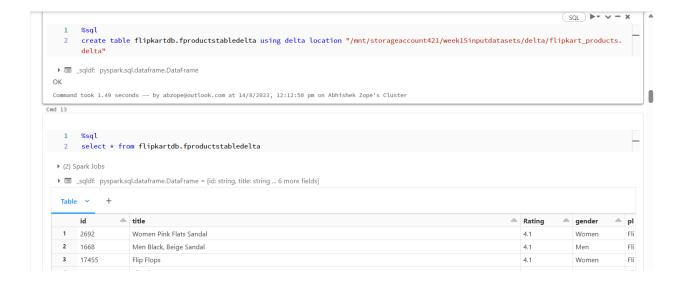
Soln: b



- Q4. Create a database and create delta tables on the data stored in the Storage account.
 - a. Create Spark tables in Parquet format
 - b. Create Spark tables in Delta format
 - c. How is the Parquet format structuring of files different from that of Delta format? Give a detailed explanation with appropriate examples and diagrams
 - d. Check on which of the tables, the following query describe history <table-name> gets executed successfully and why?

Soln: a&b





Soln: c

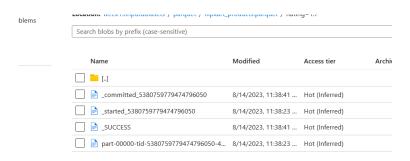
Parquet and Delta are both file formats used for storing large-scale data. Parquet is a columnar storage format, which means that it stores data by columns rather than by rows. This makes it efficient for analytical processing, as it allows for faster querying and data retrieval. Delta, on the other hand, is a storage layer built on top of Parquet that provides additional features such as ACID transactions, time travel, and data versioning.

The main difference between the two formats lies in how they structure their files.

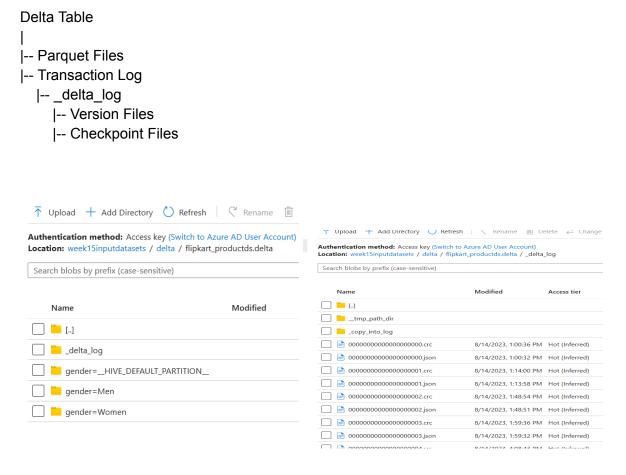
Parquet files are composed of row groups, with each row group containing data from the same columns. The same columns are stored together in each row group, which makes it efficient for querying and data retrieval.

Delta files, on the other hand, are built on top of Parquet files but have an additional layer over them that provides advanced features such as a transaction log that keeps track of all changes made to the data. This allows for more flexibility in changing the content of the data, such as updating, deleting, and merging capabilities.

Parquet file is structure:



Delta file structure: I have partitioned it on gender, I had some problems while doing partition on Ratings, so I did on gender.



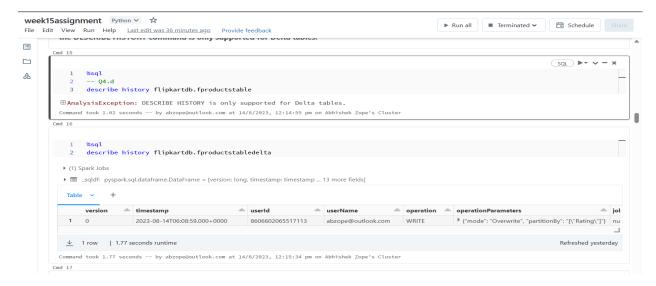
Soln: d

Delta Lake is an open-source storage layer that brings ACID transactions to Apache Spark and big data workloads. It provides a transaction log that tracks changes to the data, allowing for features such as time travel, audit history, and rollbacks.

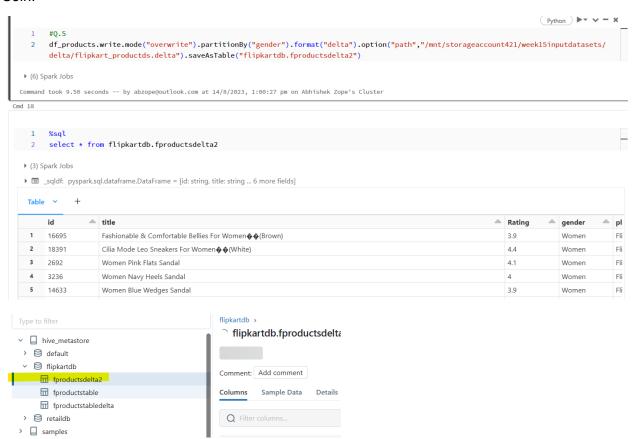
The DESCRIBE HISTORY command returns information, including the operation, user, and so on, for each write to a Delta table. This information is retained in the Delta Lake transaction log for a specified period of time.

Other table formats do not have this transaction log and therefore do not have the ability to track changes to the data in the same way. As a result, the DESCRIBE HISTORY command is only

supported for Delta tables.



Q5. Create a delta table in a single step while writing the data to the dataframe using saveAsTable option



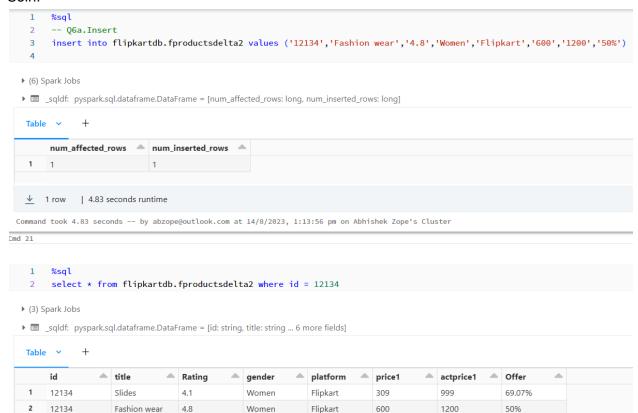
Q6.

Insert the data into the Delta tables using the following 3 approaches

a.Insert

b.Append

c.Copy





- Command took 7.93 seconds -- by abzope@outlook.com at 14/8/2023, 1:59:02 pm on Abhishek Zope's Cluster

▶ ■ df_productsadd: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [id: string, title: string ... 6 more fields]

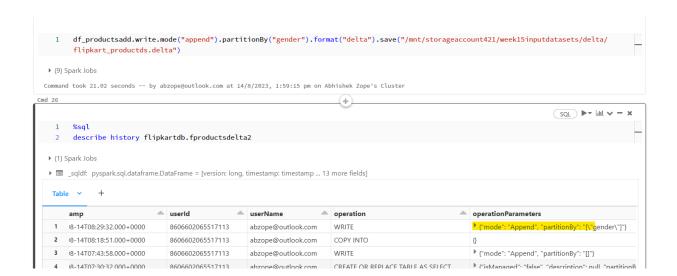
md 24

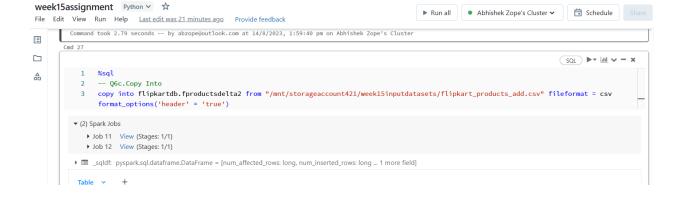
1 df_productsadd.show()

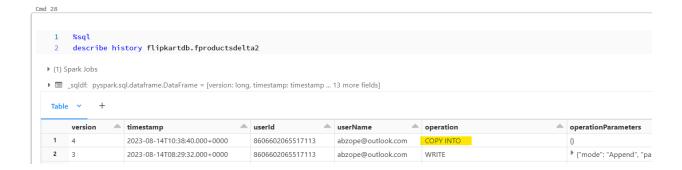
▶ (1) Spark Jobs

 $| \quad \text{id} | \quad \text{title} | \text{Rating} | \text{gender} | \text{platform} | \text{price1} | \text{actprice1} | \text{Offer} |$ |11111|Fashion A| 4.1| Women|Flipkart| 500| |22222|Fashion B| 4.2| Women|Flipkart| 500| 1000 | 50% | |33333|Fashion C| 4.3| Women|Flipkart| 500| 1000| 50%| 5001 10001 50%1 |44444|Fashion D| 4.4| Women|Flipkart| |55555|Fashion E| 4.6| Women|Flipkart| 500| 1000 | 50% |

Command took 0.52 seconds -- by abzope@outlook.com at 14/8/2023, 1:59:13 pm on Abhishek Zope's Cluster





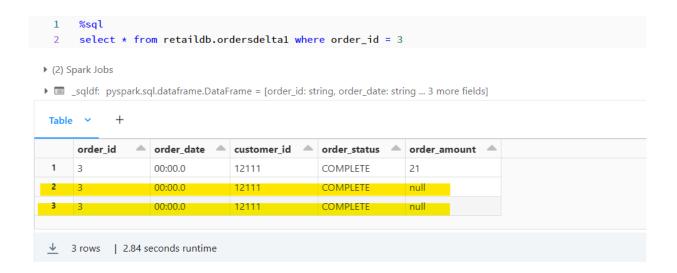


Q7. Depict how schema mis-match is handled in Delta format. Explain by considering a usecase on the data present in the storage account. & Q8. How does Delta format support Schema Evolution? Explain by considering an usecase on the data present in the storage account.

Soln: I had some problem with my existing flipkart dataset, so for this question I have used orders dataset, I copied some new data inside ordersdelta1 table but here i have reduced one column, hence schema mismatch error is triggered, after this have done mergeschema so as an additional column space null is being mapped.

Mistakenly I copied same data twice so we are able to see 2 entries of same.





Handling of schema mismatch in delta format:

Delta Lake uses schema validation on write, which means that all new writes to a table are checked for compatibility with the target table's schema at write time.

If the schema is not compatible, Delta Lake cancels the transaction altogether (no data is written), and raises an exception to let the user know about the mismatch.

This behavior can be overridden by setting the overwriteSchema option to true when writing data to a Delta table. This will allow you to overwrite the existing schema with the new schema of the data being written.

For example, if you have a Delta table with columns A, B, and C, and you try to write data with columns A, B, and D to this table, you will get a schema mismatch error.

However, if you set the overwriteSchema option to true when writing the data, the existing schema of the Delta table will be overwritten with the new schema of the data being written, and the write operation will succeed.

Schema Evolution:

Delta Lake supports schema evolution, which allows the schema of a table to change over time as new data is added. This is achieved through the use of the mergeSchema option when writing data to a Delta table.

When this option is set to true, any columns that are present in the incoming data but not in the target Delta table are automatically added to its schema. This allows for new columns to be added to the table without having to manually alter the schema.

For example, let's say you have a Delta table with columns A and B, and you want to write data with columns A, B, and C to this table. If you set the mergeSchema option to true when writing the data, the new column C will be automatically added to the Delta table's schema, and the write operation will succeed.

In addition, Delta Lake also provides an autoMerge option that can be set to true to enable schema evolution by default. With this option enabled, you can append data with different schemas without having to set the mergeSchema option every time.

Q9.Depict the internal working of update and delete operation by updating and deleting records of the data present in the storage account.

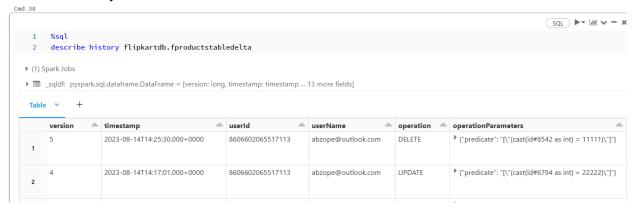
Soln: Here I have updated gender record to 'Female' for this particular record.



Deleted record.



Describe History



UPDATE and DELETE operations work in a similar way. Delta Lake performs an UPDATE on a table in two steps:

- 1. Find and select the files containing data that match the predicate, and therefore need to be updated. Delta Lake uses data skipping whenever possible to speed up this process.
- 2. Read each matching file into memory, update the relevant rows, and write out the result into a new data file.

Once Delta Lake has executed the UPDATE successfully, it adds a commit in the transaction log indicating that the new data file will be used in place of the old one from now on.

The old data file is not deleted, though. Instead, it's simply "tombstoned" — recorded as a data file that applied to an older version of the table, but not the current version. Delta Lake is able to use it to provide data versioning and time travel.

DELETE works just like UPDATE under the hood. Delta Lake makes two scans of the data: The first scan is to identify any data files that contain rows matching the predicate condition. The second scan reads the matching data files into memory, at which point Delta Lake deletes the rows in question before writing out the newly clean data to disk.

Q10. Apply NOT NULL and CHECK constraints on the data and demonstrate the behaviour when data violating the constraints are inserted into the delta table.

Soln:

Altering the id column of the flipkartdb.fproductstabledelta table to set it as NOT NULL. This means that the id column will not accept NULL values and any attempt to insert a NULL value into this column will result in an error. Like below

```
1 %sql
2 -- Q10
3 alter table flipkartdb.fproductstabledelta alter column id set not null

* (6) Spark Jobs

* m _sqldf: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame
OK
Command took 6.18 seconds -- by abzope@outlook.com at 15/8/2023, 4:39:07 pm on Abhishek Zope's Cluster

Cmd 41

1 %sql
2 insert into flipkartdb.fproductstabledelta(id,title,Rating,gender,platform,pricel,actpricel,offer) values(null,'Demo','4.5','Female', 'Flipkart','400','500','500')

* (1) Spark Jobs

B com.databricks.sql.transaction.tahoe.schema.DeltaInvariantViolationException: NOT NULL constraint violated for column: id.
Command took 1.15 seconds -- by abzope@outlook.com at 15/8/2023, 4:49:40 pm on Abhishek Zope's Cluster
```

The check constraint is defined as gender in ('Men','Women'). This means that the values in the gender column must be one of the values specified in the list, otherwise an error will occur when attempting to insert or update a row.

```
1 %sql
2 alter table flipkartdb.fproductstabledelta add constraint gender check (gender in ('Men','Women'))

(4) Spark Jobs

AnalysisException: 528 rows in spark_catalog.flipkartdb.fproductstabledelta violate the new CHECK constraint (gender in ('Men', 'Women'))

Command took 3.42 seconds -- by abzope@outlook.com at 15/8/2023, 4:55:45 pm on Abhishek Zope's Cluster
```

Q11. There have been several changes being made to the table. Say you are required to present the original data without any changes, restore the table to its first version.

