

2TSCF

Cloud Solutions Global Solutions

Solar Grid Connect

Fabio Pereira Lima Giullia Bianca Rocha Souza Renan M Carrara Coimbra RM98803 RM552108 RM552187

Criação do Grupo de Recursos no Azure CLI

az group create --name SolarGridResourceGroup --location brazilSouth

```
Solicitando um Cloud Shell.Succeeded.
Connecting terminal...
Welcome to Azure Cloud Shell
Type "az" to use Azure CLI
Type "help" to learn about Cloud Shell
Your Cloud Shell session will be ephemeral so no files or system changes will persist beyond your current session.
azureuser [ ~ ]$ az group create --name SolarGridResourceGroup --location brazilSouth
  "id": "/subscriptions/de8235b7-d2dd-4614-82ee-9b0b2f6a122a/resourceGroups/SolarGridResourceGroup",
  "location": "brazilsouth",
  "managedBy": null,
  "name": "SolarGridResourceGroup",
  "properties": {
    "provisioningState": "Succeeded"
  "tags": null,
  "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups"
azureuser [ ~ ]$
```

O comando cria um grupo de recursos chamado SolarGridResourceGroup na região brazilSouth

Conta de Armazenamento

az storage account create --name solargridstore --resource-group SolarGridResourceGroup --location brazilSouth --sku Standard_LRS

```
azureuser [ ~ ]$ az storage account create --name solargridstore --resource-group SolarGridResourceGroup --location brazilSouth --sku Standard LRS
  "accessTier": "Hot",
  "accountMigrationInProgress": null,
  "allowBlobPublicAccess": false,
  "allowCrossTenantReplication": false,
  "allowSharedKeyAccess": null,
  "allowedCopyScope": null,
  "azureFilesIdentityBasedAuthentication": null,
  "blobRestoreStatus": null,
  "creationTime": "2024-11-19T15:43:53.544734+00:00",
  "customDomain": null,
  "defaultToOAuthAuthentication": null,
  "dnsEndpointType": null,
  "enableExtendedGroups": null,
  "enableHttpsTrafficOnly": true,
  "enableNfsV3": null,
  "encryption": {
    "encryptionIdentity": null,
    "keySource": "Microsoft.Storage",
    "keyVaultProperties": null,
    "requireInfrastructureEncryption": null,
    "services": {
      "blob": {
```

Uma conta de armazenamento foi criada dentro do grupo de recursos. O sku Standard_LRS

Inserindo container na conta de armazenamento

az storage container create --account-name solargridstore --name datalake

azureuser [~]\$ az storage container create --account-name solargridstore --name datalake

There are no credentials provided in your command and environment, we will query for account key for your storage account.

It is recommended to provide --connection-string, --account-key or --sas-token in your command as credentials.

You also can add `--auth-mode login` in your command to use Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) for authorization if your login account is assigned required RBAC roles.

For more information about RBAC roles in storage, visit https://docs.microsoft.com/azure/storage/common/storage-auth-aad-rbac-cli.

In addition, setting the corresponding environment variables can avoid inputting credentials in your command. Please use --help to get more information about environment variable usage.

Um container foi criado dentro da conta de armazenamento

* alerta que não foi fornecida uma credencial explícita para autenticação. Embora o comando tenha funcionado

Upload do Dataset no Container

Arquivo carregado com êxito

Destino: /home/azureuser Arquivo: climate_change_data.csv

az storage blob upload --account-name solargridstore --container-name datalake --file /home/azureuser/climate_change_data.csv --name climate_change_data.csv

```
azureuser [ ~ ]$ az storage blob upload --account-name solargridstore --container-name datalake --file /home/azureuser/climate change data.csv --name climate change data.csv
There are no credentials provided in your command and environment, we will query for account key for your storage account.
It is recommended to provide --connection-string, --account-key or --sas-token in your command as credentials.
You also can add `--auth-mode login` in your command to use Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) for authorization if your login account is assigned required RBAC roles.
For more information about RBAC roles in storage, visit https://docs.microsoft.com/azure/storage/common/storage-auth-aad-rbac-cli.
In addition, setting the corresponding environment variables can avoid inputting credentials in your command. Please use --help to get more information about environment variable usage.
Finished[################# 100.0000%
 "client request id": "c1d6c930-a68f-11ef-b3f6-00155d40c69c",
 "content md5": "NAKqtRS5sotlhhFPh799AA==",
 "date": "2024-11-19T16:03:03+00:00",
 "encryption key sha256": null,
 "encryption scope": null,
 "etag": "\"0x8DD08B3A6CB69F1\"",
 "lastModified": "2024-11-19T16:03:04+00:00",
 "request id": "a59dcf3a-801e-005c-7a9c-3abbd6000000",
 "request server encrypted": true,
 "version": "2022-11-02",
 "version id": null
                                                                            Last Modified
                        Blob Type
                                     Blob Tier
                                                  Length
                                                            Content Type
                                                                                                       Snapshot
```

2024-11-19T16:03:04+00:00

Fazendo o upload do csv para dentro do container.

Hot

1669507

text/csv

climate_change_data.csv BlockBlob

Criando CosmoDB

az cosmosdb create --name solargridcosmosdb --resource-group SolarGridResourceGroup --locations regionName=brazilSouth failoverPriority=0 isZoneRedundant=false

```
zureuser [ ~ ]$ az cosmosdb create --name solargridcosmosdb --resource-group SolarGridResourceGroup --locations regionName=brazilSouth tailoverPriority=0 isZoneRedundant=talse
 "analyticalStorageConfiguration": {
   "schemaType": "WellDefined"
 "apiProperties": null,
 "backupPolicy": {
   "migrationState": null,
   "periodicModeProperties": {
     "backupIntervalInMinutes": 240,
     "backupRetentionIntervalInHours": 8,
     "backupStorageRedundancy": "Geo"
   "type": "Periodic"
 "capabilities": [],
 'capacity": null,
 "connectorOffer": null,
 "consistencyPolicy": {
   "defaultConsistencyLevel": "Session",
   "maxIntervalInSeconds": 5,
   "maxStalenessPrefix": 100
"cors": [],
 "createMode": null,
 "customerManagedKeyStatus": null,
 "databaseAccountOfferType": "Standard",
 "defaultIdentity": "FirstPartyIdentity",
"disableKeyBasedMetadataWriteAccess": false,
```

Esse comando cria o CosmoDB, que será usado para armazenar os dados processados.

Criando banco de dados

az cosmosdb sql database create --account-name solargridcosmosdb --resource-group SolarGridResourceGroup --name solargriddb

```
azureuser [ ~ ]$ az cosmosdb sql database create --account-name solargridcosmosdb --resource-group SolarGridResourceGroup --name solargriddb
 "id": "/subscriptions/de8235b7-d2dd-4614-82ee-9b0b2f6a122a/resourceGroups/SolarGridResourceGroup/providers/Microsoft.DocumentDB/databaseAccounts/solargridcosmosdb/sqlDatabases/solargriddb"
 "location": null,
 "name": "solargriddb",
 "options": null,
 "resource": {
   " self": "dbs/iRQkAA==/",
   "colls": "colls/",
   "createMode": null,
   "etag": "\"00001e04-0000-0b00-0000-673cbccc0000\"",
   "id": "solargriddb",
   "restoreParameters": null,
   "rid": "iRQkAA==",
   "ts": 1732033740.0,
   "users": "users/"
 "resourceGroup": "SolarGridResourceGroup",
 "tags": null,
 "type": "Microsoft.DocumentDB/databaseAccounts/sqlDatabases"
```

Esse comando cria o banco de dados sgl no CosmoDB

Container no CosmoDB

az cosmosdb sql container create --account-name solargridcosmosdb --resource-group SolarGridResourceGroup --database-name solargriddb --name ProcessedClimateData --partition-key-path "/id"

```
azureuser [ ~ ]$ az cosmosdb sql container create --account-name solargridcosmosdb --resource-group SolarGridResourceGroup --database-name solargriddb --name ProcessedClimateData --partition
ey-path "/id"
 "id": "/subscriptions/de8235b7-d2dd-4614-82ee-9b0b2f6a122a/resourceGroups/SolarGridResourceGroup/providers/Microsoft.DocumentDB/databaseAccounts/solargridcosmosdb/sqlDatabases/solargriddb/
ntainers/ProcessedClimateData",
 "location": null,
  "name": "ProcessedClimateData",
  "options": null,
  "resource": {
   " conflicts": "conflicts/",
   " docs": "docs/",
    " self": "dbs/iRQkAA==/colls/iRQkAIxKLX0=/",
     _sprocs": "sprocs/",
    " triggers": "triggers/",
    " udfs": "udfs/",
    "analyticalStorageTtl": null,
   "clientEncryptionPolicy": null,
   "computedProperties": [],
   "conflictResolutionPolicy": {
      "conflictResolutionPath": "/_ts",
     "conflictResolutionProcedure": "",
      "mode": "LastWriterWins"
    "createMode": null,
   "defaultTtl": null,
   "etag": "\"00002004-0000-0b00-0000-673cbd8e0000\"",
    "geospatialConfig": {
     "type": "Geography"
   "id": "ProcessedClimateData",
```

Esse comando cria o container dentro do CosmoDB

az cosmosdb sql container list --account-name solargridcosmosdb --resource-group SolarGridResourceGroup --database-name solargriddb --output table

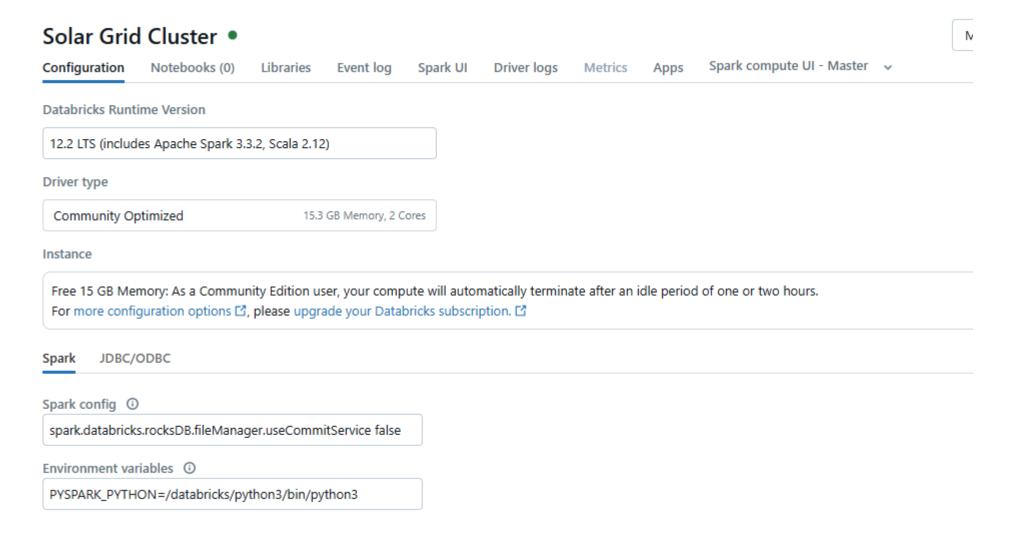
```
}
azureuser [ ~ ]$ az cosmosdb sql container list --account-name solargridcosmosdb --resource-group SolarGridResourceGroup --database-name solargriddb --output table

Name ResourceGroup

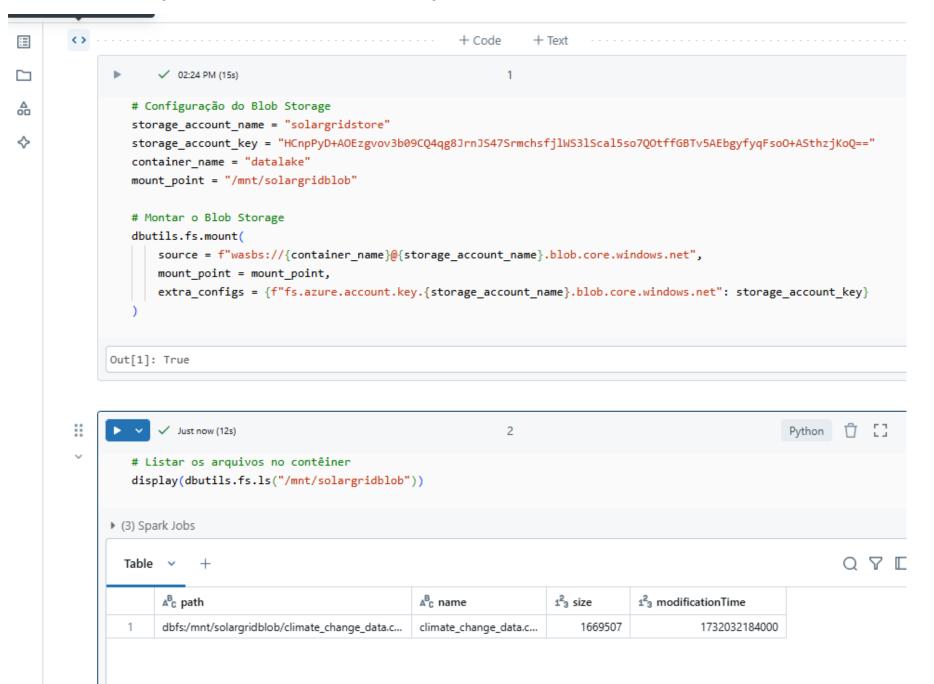
ProcessedClimateData SolarGridResourceGroup
```

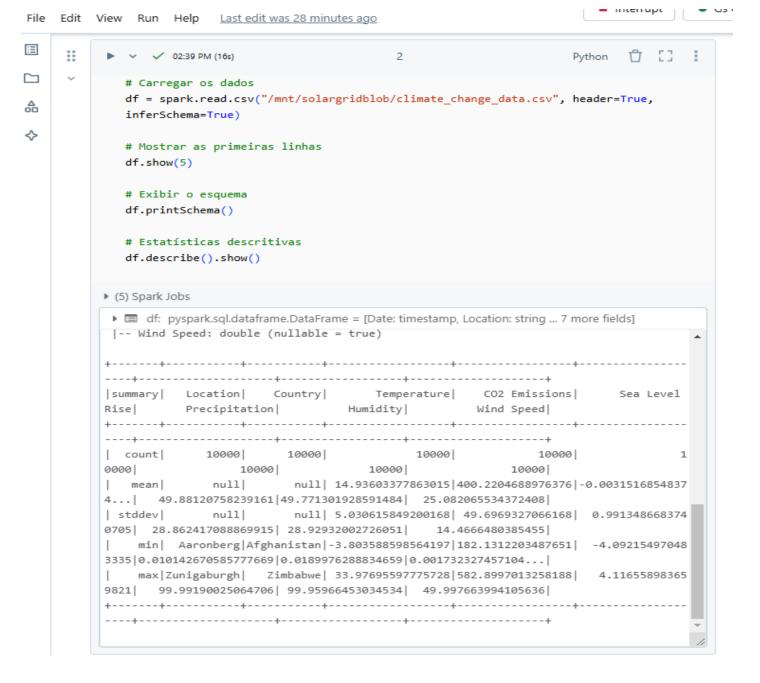
Esse comando lista os container

Criando Cluster no databricks



Explorando o Dataset pelo Notebook no Databricks











₼

```
▶ ✓ 02:16 PM (<1s)
  df.printSchema()
root
-- Date: timestamp (nullable = true)
|-- Location: string (nullable = true)
|-- Country: string (nullable = true)
|-- Temperature: double (nullable = true)
|-- CO2 Emissions: double (nullable = true)
|-- Sea Level Rise: double (nullable = true)
|-- Precipitation: double (nullable = true)
|-- Humidity: double (nullable = true)
|-- Wind Speed: double (nullable = true)
```

>	02:16 PM (7s)			4		
df.des	cribe().show()					
▶ (2) Spark Jobs						
,						
summary ion	Humidity	Country W	Temperature ind Speed		Sea Level Rise	
+			+		10000	
000	10000		10000			
	null 1301928591484			400.2204688976376	-0.00315168548374	49.88120758239
stddev		null	5.030615849200168	49.6969327066168	0.9913486683740705	28.862417088869
min Aaronberg Afghanistan -3.803588598564197 182.1312203487651 -4.092154970483335 0.010142670585777 669 0.0189976288834659 0.001732327457104						
	Zunigaburgh 5966453034534			582.8997013258188	4.116558983659821	99.99190025064
	+			+		

Cálculo de Correlações

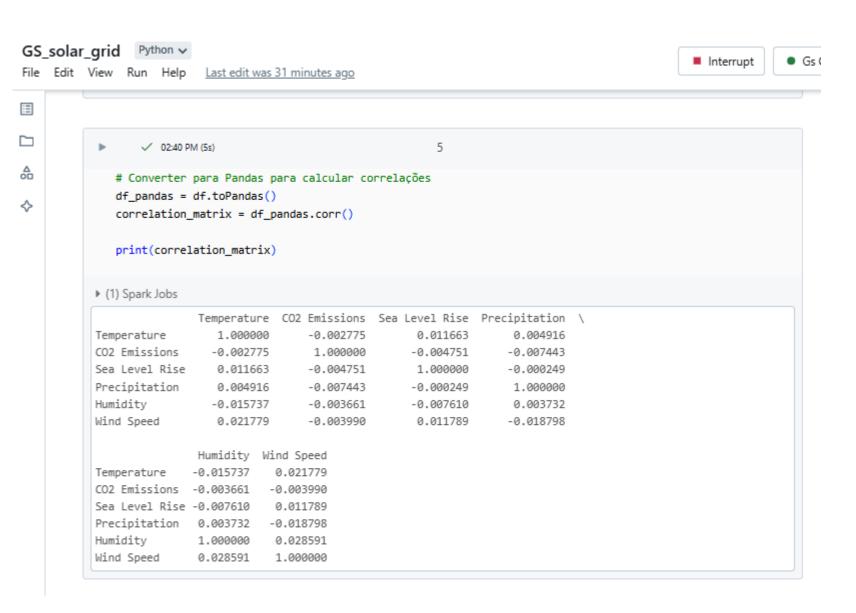
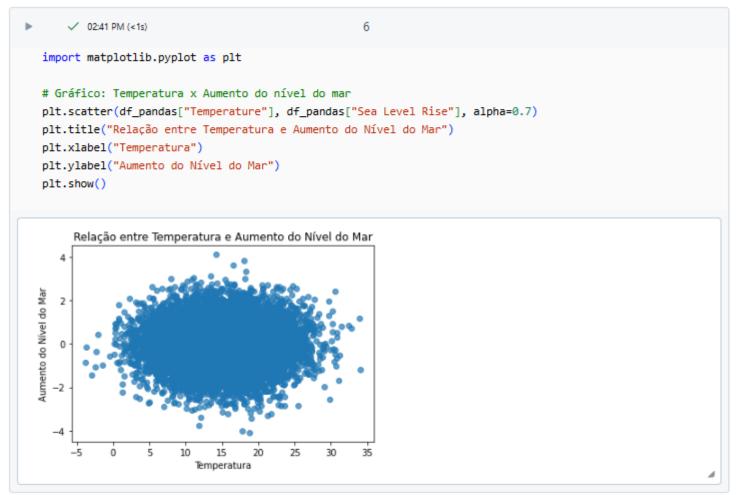


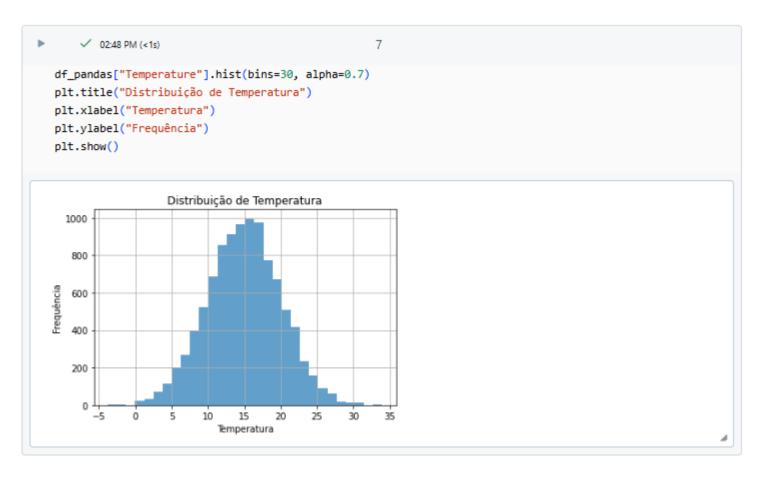
Gráfico de dispersão

Relação entre Temperatura e Aumento do Nível do Mar



O gráfico representa a relação entre temperatura e aumento do nível do mar, com uma dispersão significativa dos dados. Não há uma correlação visual evidente, sugerindo que fatores adicionais ou ruídos podem estar influenciando os resultados. A amplitude dos valores é ampla (-5 a 35 graus para temperatura e -4 a 4 unidades para o nível do mar).

Histograma mostrando distribuição de Frequências das Temperaturas



Esse histograma apresenta a distribuição das temperaturas no conjunto de dados. A forma do gráfico indica uma distribuição aproximadamente normal, com maior concentração de temperaturas entre 10 e 20 graus. Isso sugere que essas temperaturas são mais frequentes nos dados analisados. No entanto, extremos fora dessa faixa (abaixo de 5 e acima de 30 graus) também são observados, mas ocorrem com menor frequência.

Exibindo a média do aumento do nível do mar agrupada por ano usando PySpark.

```
02:43 PM (6s)
   from pyspark.sql.functions import year
   # Adicionar uma coluna de ano
   df = df.withColumn("Year", year("Date"))
   # Agrupar por ano e calcular a média
   df.groupBy("Year").avg("Sea Level Rise").show()
▶ (2) Spark Jobs
▶ ■ df: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [Date: timestamp, Location: string ... 8 more fields]
|2018| 0.05091619098201069|
|2015| 0.0172197749632445|
|2006| -0.0421065910516791|
2022 -0.00201331002750...
|2013|-0.00493550172806...|
|2014| 0.05126234314088981|
2019 -0.0329682443711795
|2004| 0.09811426462619739|
|2020|-0.05568564539748...|
|2012|-0.07325312749586939|
|2009|-0.07191149160687238|
|2016|-0.03944828492901061|
2001 0.021330949511707095
|2005|-0.02854530109231...|
|2000| 0.06677902371759098|
|2010| 0.04973530879173803|
|2011|-0.00179115121625562|
2008 - 0.13764484625473306
only showing top 20 rows
```

Regressão Linear com pyspark

```
02:43 PM (8s)
                                                     10
   from pyspark.ml.feature import VectorAssembler
   from pyspark.ml.regression import LinearRegression
   # Selecionar features
   assembler = VectorAssembler(
       inputCols=["Temperature", "CO2 Emissions", "Precipitation", "Humidity", "Wind Speed"],
       outputCol="features"
   df_features = assembler.transform(df).select("features", "Sea Level Rise")
   # Treinar modelo de regressão
   1r = LinearRegression(featuresCol="features", labelCol="Sea Level Rise")
   lr_model = lr.fit(df_features)
   # Exibir métricas
   print(f"Coeficiente: {lr_model.coefficients}")
   print(f"Intercepto: {lr_model.intercept}")
   print(f"R2: {lr_model.summary.r2}")
▶ (2) Spark Jobs
 ▶ ■ df_features: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame
Coeficiente: [0.0022213218540691783,-9.379371017418392e-05,-3.0720775452711987e-06,-0.0002667894873169441,0.
0008048798906575228]
Intercepto: -0.005547612166171338
R2: 0.0003515424484459295
```

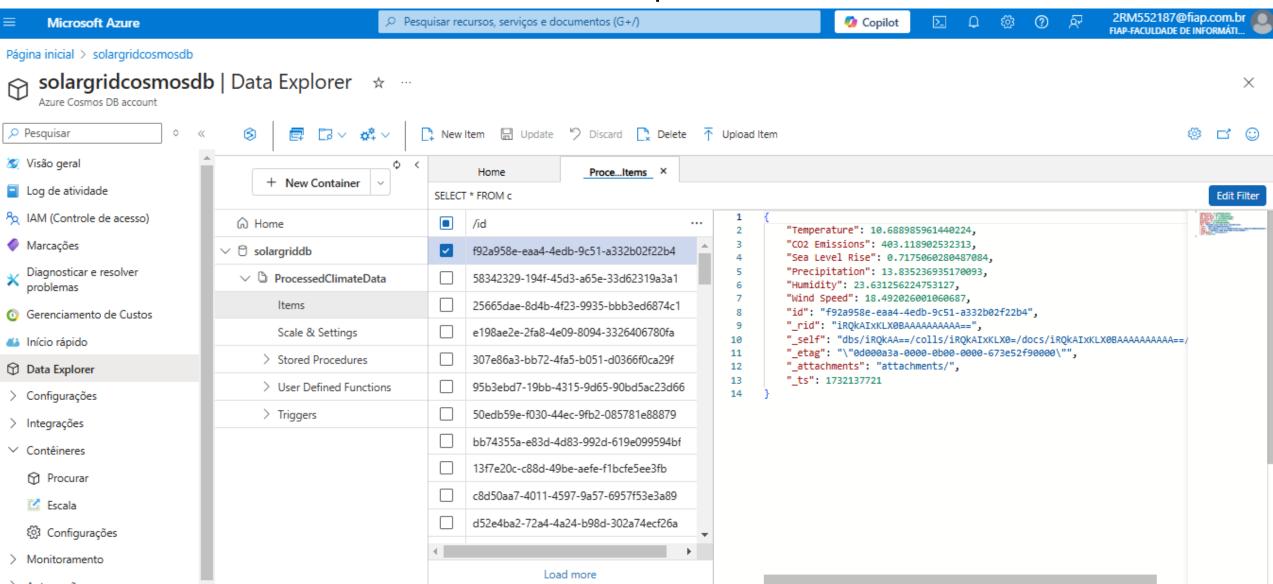
```
GS_solar_grid_cloud Python >
                                                                                                         Run all
                                                                                                                     Gs Clus
File Edit View Run Help Last edit was 1 hour ago
                  06:21 PM (34m)
                                                               13
              from azure.cosmos import CosmosClient
              import json
              import uuid # Para gerar IDs únicos
              # Configuração do Cosmos DB
              ENDPOINT = "https://solargridcosmosdb.documents.azure.com:443/"
              PRIMARY_KEY = "
              DB_NAME = "solargriddb"
              COLLECTION NAME = "ProcessedClimateData"
              # Conectar ao Cosmos DB
              client = CosmosClient(ENDPOINT, PRIMARY_KEY)
              database = client.get_database_client(DB_NAME)
              container = database.get_container_client(COLLECTION_NAME)
              # Carregar o dataset do Blob Storage
              df = spark.read.csv("/mnt/solargridblob/climate_change_data.csv", header=True, inferSchema=True)
              df.show(5)
              # Converter o DataFrame Spark para Pandas
              df_pandas = df.select("Temperature", "CO2 Emissions", "Sea Level Rise", "Precipitation", "Humidity",
              "Wind Speed").toPandas()
              # Inserir os documentos no Cosmos DB
              for _, row in df_pandas.iterrows():
                  document = row.to dict() # Converte cada linha em um dicionário
                  document["id"] = str(uuid.uuid4()) # Adiciona um campo 'id' único
                  try:
                      container.create_item(body=document)
                      print(f"Document inserted: {document}")
                  except Exception as e:
                      print(f"Error inserting document: {e}")
           ▶ (4) Spark Jobs
```

Inserido no cosmoDB

41.85653890509427, 'id': '461a4e53-efac-4872-92d2-d485d0a710bb'}

 \equiv

Verificando no portal azure

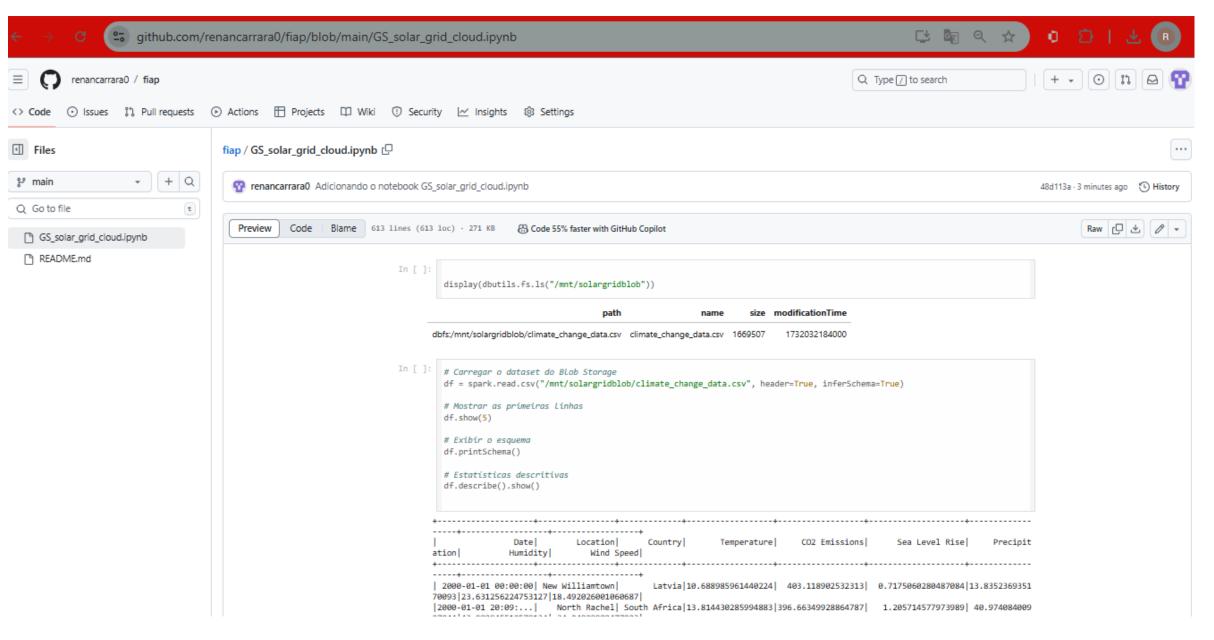


Publicando o notebook no github via powershell

```
>> git commit -m "Adicionando o notebook GS_solar_grid_cloud.ipynb"
>> git push origin main
warning: in the working copy of 'GS_solar_grid_cloud.ipynb', LF will be replaced by CRLF the next time Git touches it
[main 48d113a] Adicionando o notebook GS solar grid cloud.ipynb
1 file changed, 613 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 GS solar grid cloud.ipynb
Exceção Sem Tratamento: System.ComponentModel.Win32Exception: O nome do diretório é inválido
   em System.Diagnostics.Process.StartWithCreateProcess(ProcessStartInfo startInfo)
   em System.Diagnostics.Process.Start()
   em GitCredentialManager.ChildProcess.Start(Trace2ProcessClass processClass)
   em GitCredentialManager.GitProcessConfiguration.Enumerate(GitConfigurationLevel level, GitConfigurationEnumerationCallback cb)
   em GitCredentialManager.GitConfigurationExtensions.Enumerate(IGitConfiguration config, GitConfigurationEnumerationCallback cb)
   em GitCredentialManager.Settings.<GetSettingValues>d 6.MoveNext()
  em System.Linq.Enumerable.FirstOrDefault[TSource](IEnumerable`1 source)
   em GitCredentialManager.Settings.TryGetSetting(String envarName, String section, String property, String& value)
   em GitCredentialManager.Settings.GetTrace2Settings()
   em GitCredentialManager.Trace2.Initialize(DateTimeOffset startTime)
   em GitCredentialManager.Program.AppMain(Object o)
   em System.Threading.ThreadHelper.ThreadStart Context(Object state)
   em System.Threading.ExecutionContext.RunInternal(ExecutionContext executionContext, ContextCallback callback, Object state, Boolean preserveSyncCtx)
  em System.Threading.ExecutionContext.Run(ExecutionContext executionContext, ContextCallback callback, Object state, Boolean preserveSyncCtx)
   em System.Threading.ExecutionContext.Run(ExecutionContext executionContext, ContextCallback callback, Object state)
   em System.Threading.ThreadHelper.ThreadStart(Object obj)
Enumerating objects: 4, done.
Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Delta compression using up to 8 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 164.13 KiB | 6.08 MiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
To https://github.com/renancarrara0/fiap.git
   7a59b27..48d113a main -> main
PS C:\Windows\System32\fiap\fiap-clean> _
```

Conferindo a publicação via browser

https://github.com/renancarrara0/fiap/



Conclusão

O uso de tecnologias em nuvem, como Azure Databricks e CosmosDB, para o processamento eficiente de dados climáticos. Apesar de os resultados obtidos, como a análise da relação entre temperatura e aumento do nível do mar, não indicarem padrões claros, a atividade demonstrou a capacidade de estruturar e processar dados complexos. A aplicação de modelos de regressão linear reforça a necessidade de explorar variáveis adicionais e realizar ajustes no modelo para obter previsões mais precisas. Este trabalho destaca o potencial de ferramentas em nuvem para análises avançadas e o impacto positivo na compreensão de fenômenos climáticos