# **Connect SQL to Databricks**

We need to creates SQL keys in Key vault for that we need to get these details from SQL database

SQL Database-> Settings -> Connection strings -> JDBC

jdbc:sqlserver://deepthi.database.windows.net:1433;database=dbnew;

<u>user=admin12@deepthi;password={your\_password\_here};encrypt=true;trustServerCertificate=false;hostNameInCertificate=\*.database.windows.net;loginTimeout=30;</u>

here URL will be jdbc:sqlserver://deepthi.database.windows.net:1433;database=dbnew;

username is admin12

password is \*\*\*\*\*\*\*

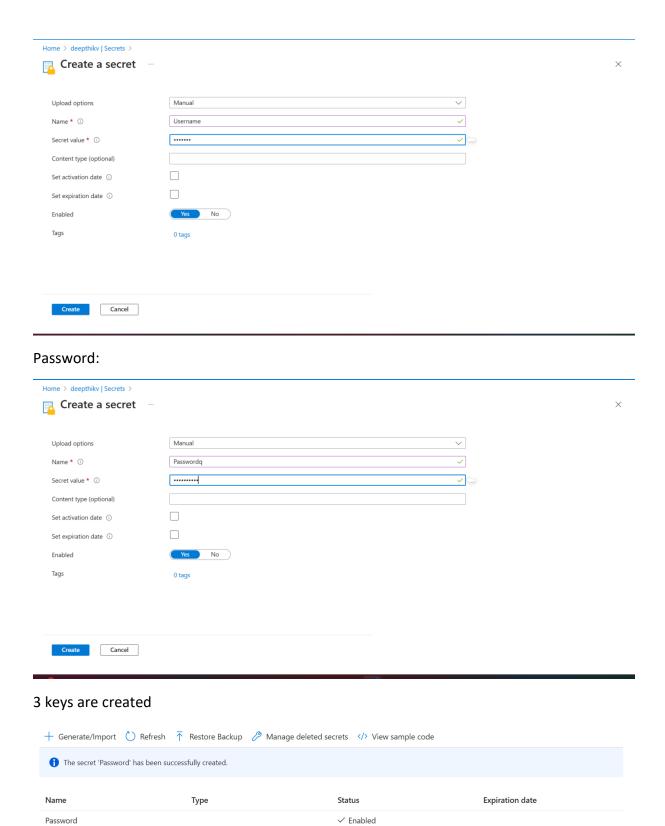
as per my account details

Now got to key vault -> Objects-> Secrets-> creates keys

#### URL key:

Home > deepthikv   Secrets >		
Create a secret		$\times$
_		
Upload options	Manual	
Name * ①	URL	
Secret value * ①		
Content type (optional)		
Set activation date ①		
Set expiration date ①		
Enabled	Yes No	
Tags	0 tags	
<b>Create</b> Cancel		

Username:



Now go to data bricks and create scope is it is not created

Using: <a href="https://adb-">https://adb-</a>

Username

3370721355401501.1.azuredatabricks.net/?o=3370721355401501#secrets/createScope

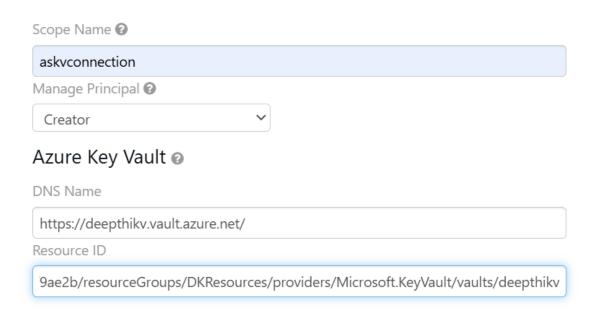
✓ Enabled

✓ Enabled

HomePage / Create Secret Scope

# Create Secret Scope Cancel Create

A store for secrets that is identified by a name and backed by a specific store type. Learn more



Now open a notebook and check if the scope is created correctly using Dbutils.secrets.listScope() command



Now we need to make a connection with SQL using the key which we created

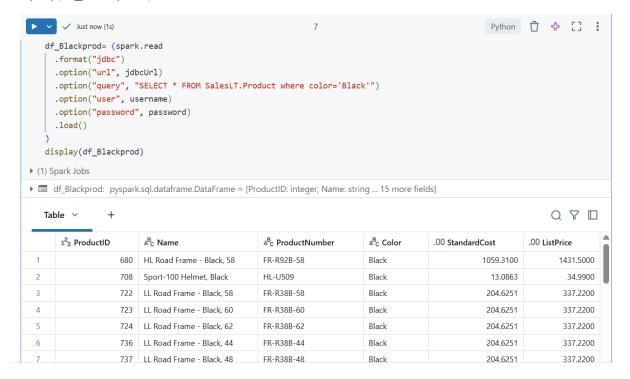
Using code

username = dbutils.secrets.get(scope = "askvconnection", key = "Username")
password = dbutils.secrets.get(scope = "askvconnection", key = "Password")

```
jdbcUrl = dbutils.secrets.get(scope = "askvconnection", key = "URL")
df = (spark.read
 .format("jdbc")
 .option("url", jdbcUrl)
 .option("dbtable", "SalesLT.Product")
 .option("user", username)
 .option("password", password)
 .load()
)
Instead of creating variables separately we directly give the key values in read code
Like below
df = (spark.read
 .format("jdbc")
 .option("url", dbutils.secrets.get(scope = "askvconnection", key = "URL"))
 .option("dbtable", "SalesLT.Product")
 .option("user", dbutils.secrets.get(scope = "askvconnection", key = "Username"))
 .option("password", dbutils.secrets.get(scope = "askvconnection", key = "Password"))
 .load()
                                                                              Python 🗇 💠 🚼 :
   12:59 PM (1s)
   df = (spark.read
     .format("jdbc")
     .option("url", jdbcUrl)
     .option("dbtable", "SalesLT.Product")
     .option("user", username)
     .option("password", password)
     .load()
 • df: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [ProductID: integer, Name: string ... 15 more fields]
In the above code we are using table name directly instead we can use a query to get the
data as well
df_Blackprod= (spark.read
 .format("jdbc")
```

```
.option("url", jdbcUrl)
.option("query", "SELECT * FROM SalesLT.Product where color='Black'")
.option("user", username)
.option("password", password)
.load()
)
```

#### display(df\_Blackprod)

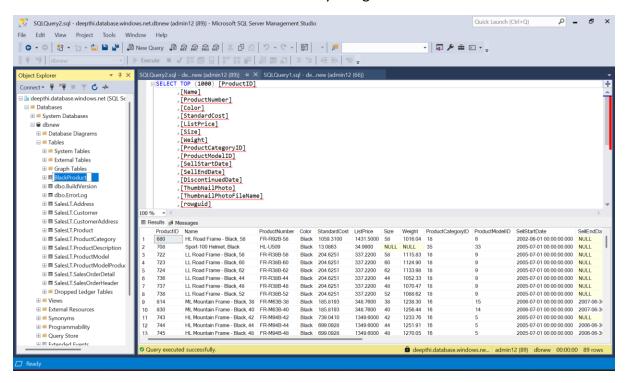


We can also write back to SQL using code:

```
(df_Blackprod.write
  .format("jdbc")
  .option("url", jdbcUrl)
  .option("dbtable", "dbo.BlackProduct")
  .option("user", username)
  .option("password", password)
  .save()
)
```

Here we are creating a table dbo. BlackProduct with only black products data

Table is created in SQL database we can check by using SSMS



As read and write codes can be used multiple times for different tables, we can use functions to reuse the same code multiple times, we can achieve this by writing the reuseable code in different notebook and use it in any notebook.

We define function suing def key word.

```
def read_sql(tablename):
    df = (spark.read
        .format("jdbc")
        .option("url", dbutils.secrets.get(scope = "askvconnection", key = "URL"))
        .option("dbtable", tablename)
        .option("user", dbutils.secrets.get(scope = "askvconnection", key = "Username"))
        .option("password",dbutils.secrets.get(scope = "askvconnection", key = "Password"))
```

```
.load()
)
return(df)
```

This is how a function is defined, run this code and can call this function.

#### Read using table name

```
Read data using query
```

```
def read_query_sql(query):
    df = (spark.read
        format("jdbc")
        option("url", dbutils.secrets.get(scope = "askvconnection", key = "URL"))
        option("query", query)
        option("user", dbutils.secrets.get(scope = "askvconnection", key = "Username"))
        option("password",dbutils.secrets.get(scope = "askvconnection", key = "Password"))
        load()
    )
    return(df)
```

#### **Read using Query**

```
def read_query_sql(query):
    def (spark.read)
        .format("jdbc")
        .option("url", dbutils.secrets.get(scope = "askvconnection", key = "URL"))
        .option("query", query)
        .option("user", dbutils.secrets.get(scope = "askvconnection", key = "Username"))
        .option("password",dbutils.secrets.get(scope = "askvconnection", key = "Password"))
        .load()
    )
    return(df)
```

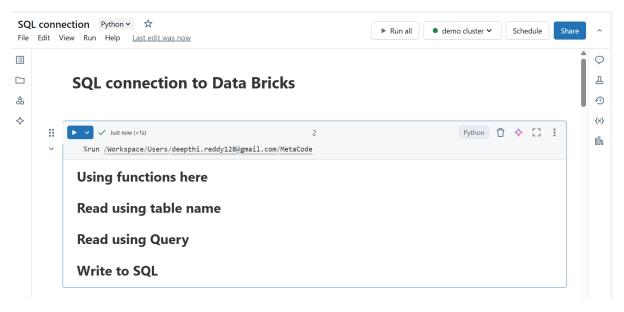
#### Write to SQL

# Write to SQL

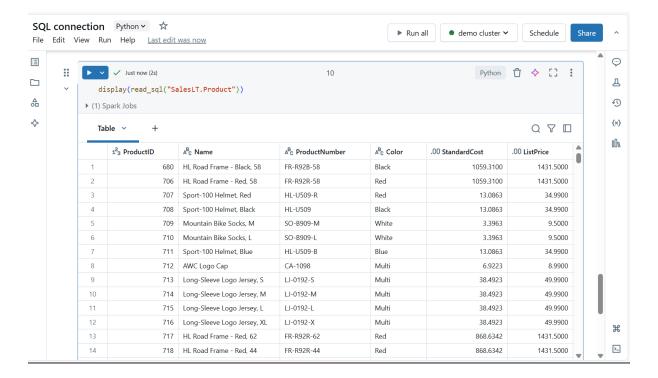
Now to use these functions code in another notebook we need to use line command %run/notebook path

%run//Workspace/Users/deepthi.reddy128@gmail.com/MetaCode

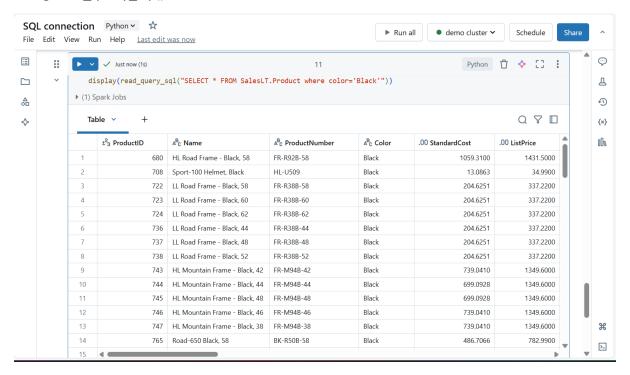
Use this code in the notebook where we want to use the reusable code



Using read\_sql() function in another notebook to read data

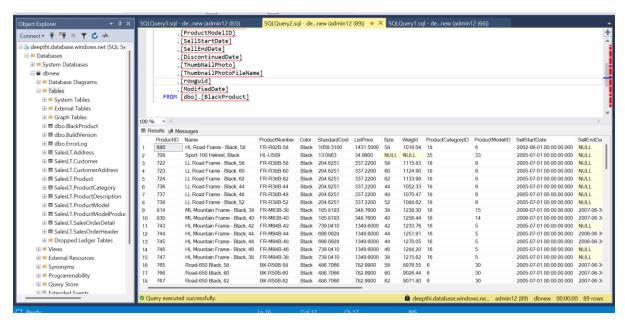


### Using read\_query\_sql() function



# Using write\_sql() function

To check if the data is written to SQL need to check using SSMS



Only black color data is stored in dbo.BlackProduct table