

# Independent Study

**Building a Scalable Data Migration and Transformation Pipeline Using Azure** 

Sakshi Basapure 200534164



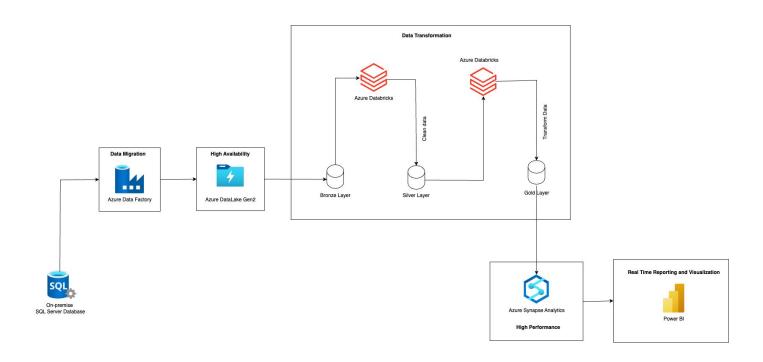
#### **Problem Statement**

Develop a cloud-based solution that automates the ingestion of on-premise data, transforms it into a clean and structured format, and stores it in a scalable cloud environment.

#### **Objectives and BRs**

- BR 1: Ensure secure automated data migration between on-premise systems and cloud.
- BR 2: Develop a transformation layer to convert raw data into clean, structured formats.
- BR 3: Maintain high availability throughout the data pipeline.
- BR 4: Maintain high performance throughout the data pipeline.
- BR 5: Enforce **governance and compliance** with **data security** regulations.
- BR 6: Implement **real-time reporting and visualization** capabilities, providing business users with actionable insights through intuitive dashboards.

#### **Architecture**

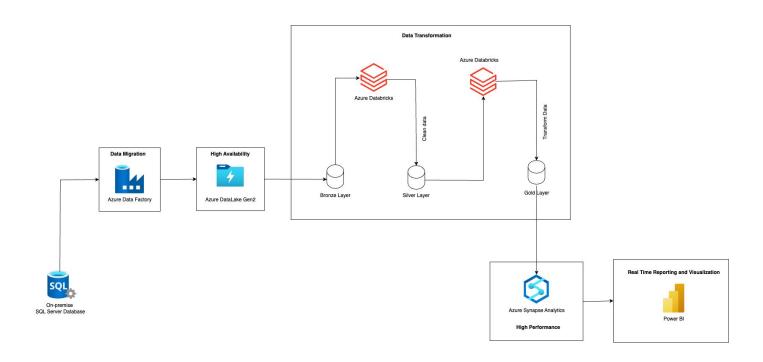




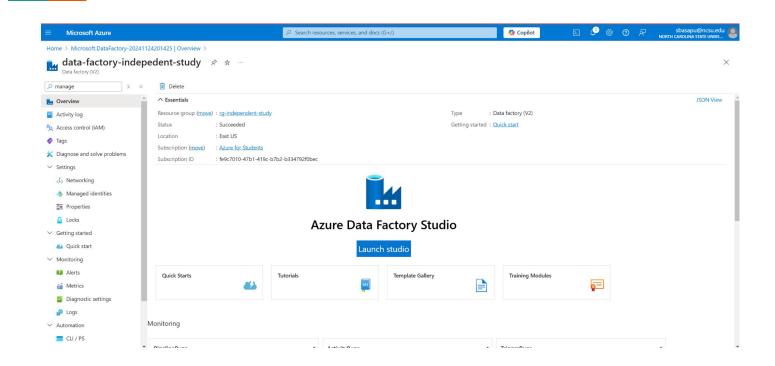
### **Implementation**

- **BR 1:** Ensure secure **automated data migration** between on-premise systems and cloud.
  - TR 1.2: Utilize a secure connection method to connect to on-premise data sources.
- **BR 2:** Develop a **transformation** layer to convert raw data into clean, structured formats.
- TR 2.1: Design and implement ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) processes for data cleansing and normalization.
- **BR 3:** Maintain **high availability** throughout the data pipeline.
- TR 3.1: Configure redundant storage and automatic failover mechanisms to ensure continuous data availability.

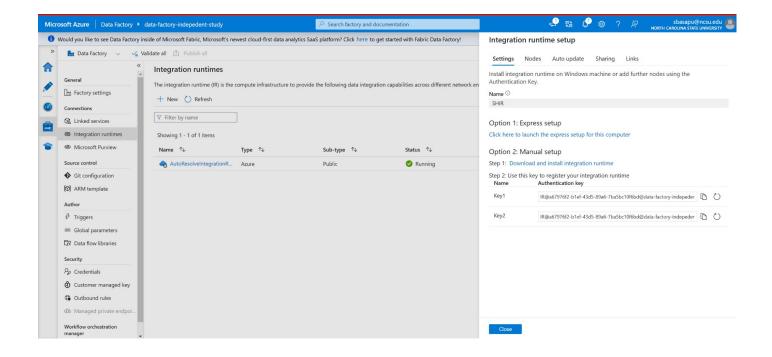
#### **Architecture**



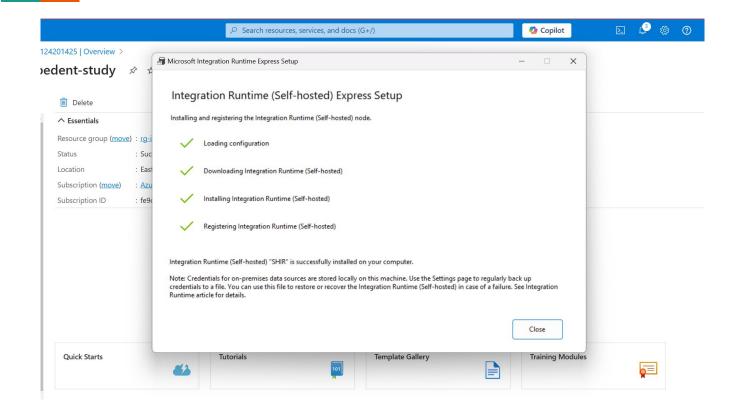




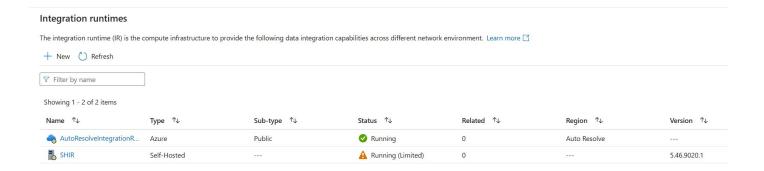




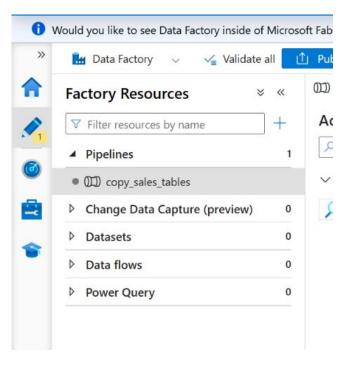




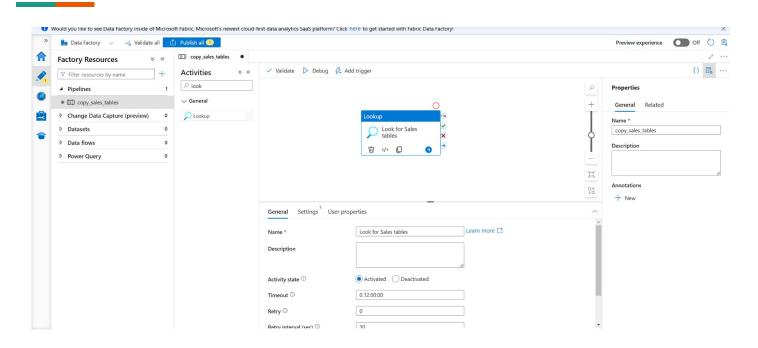




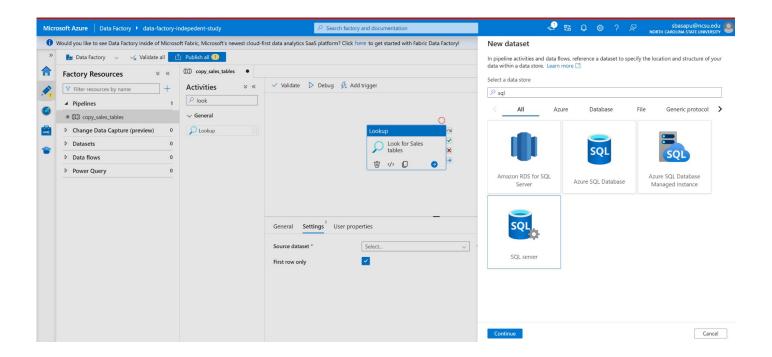




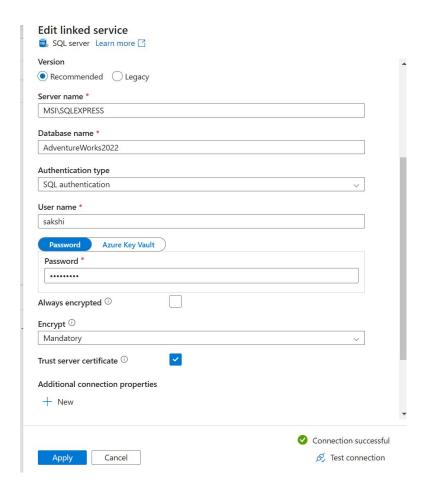




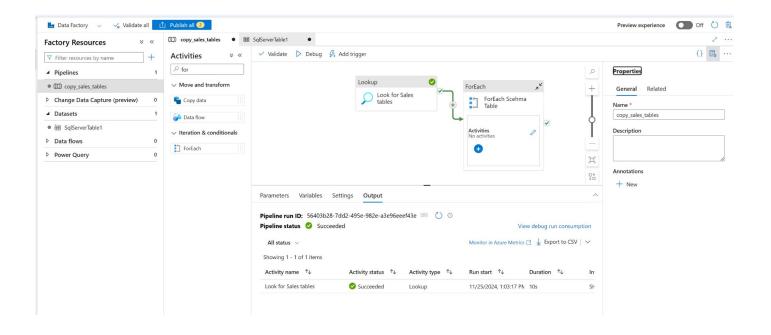




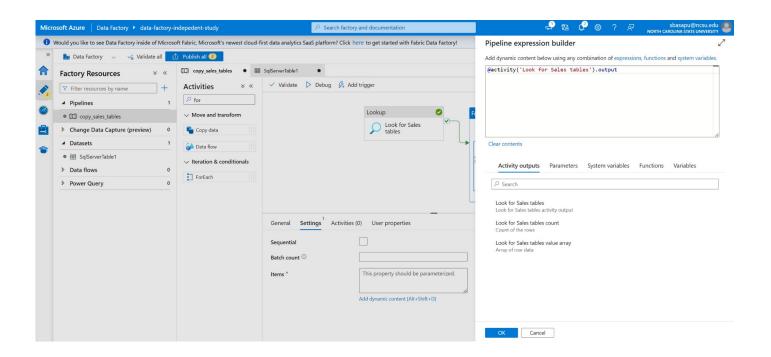




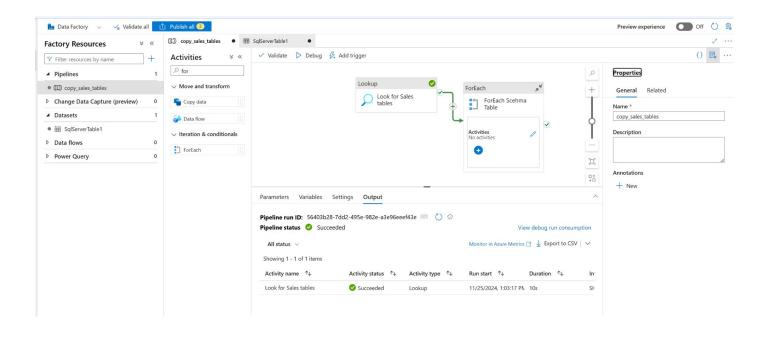




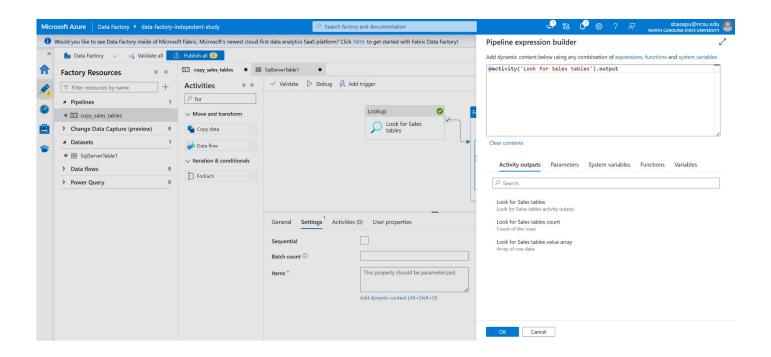




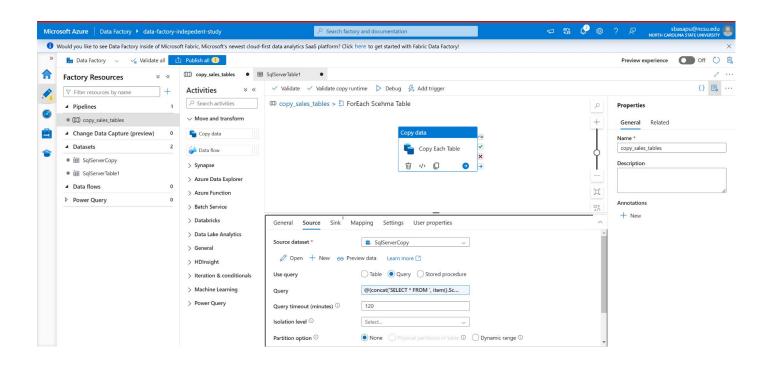




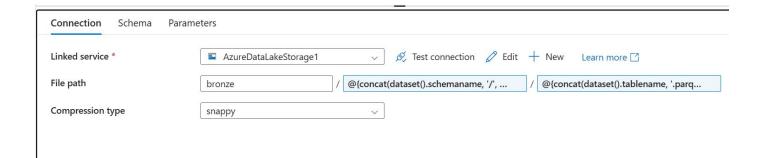




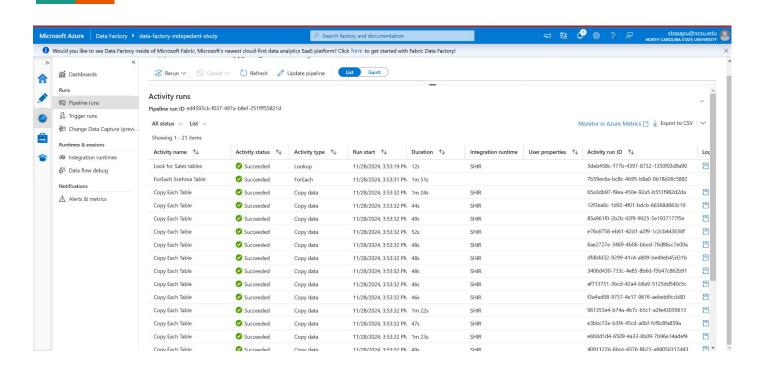


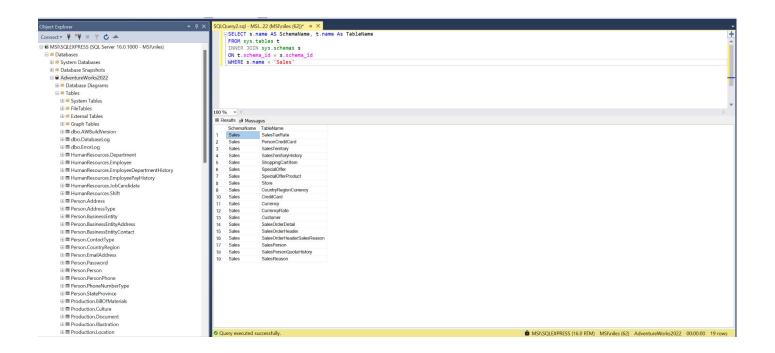




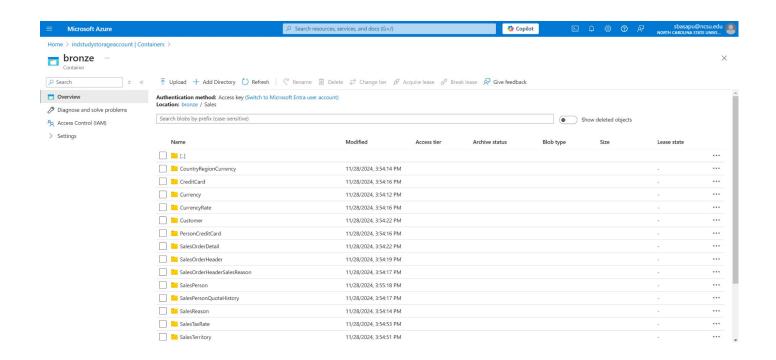








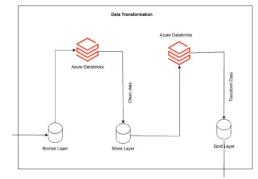




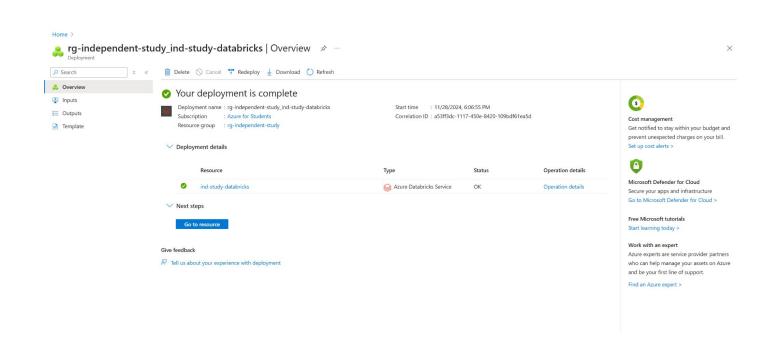


The data will be processed through **three layers**:

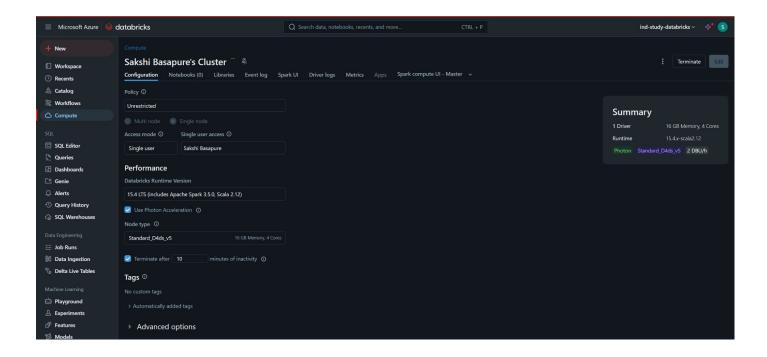
- **Bronze Layer**: Raw, unprocessed data stored in its original form.
- **Silver Layer**: Cleaned and transformed data, where data quality and consistency improvements are applied.
- Gold Layer: Fully refined and aggregated data, ready for reporting, advanced analytics, and business insights.



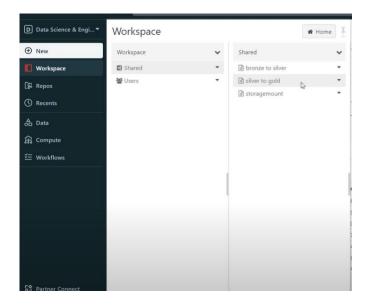




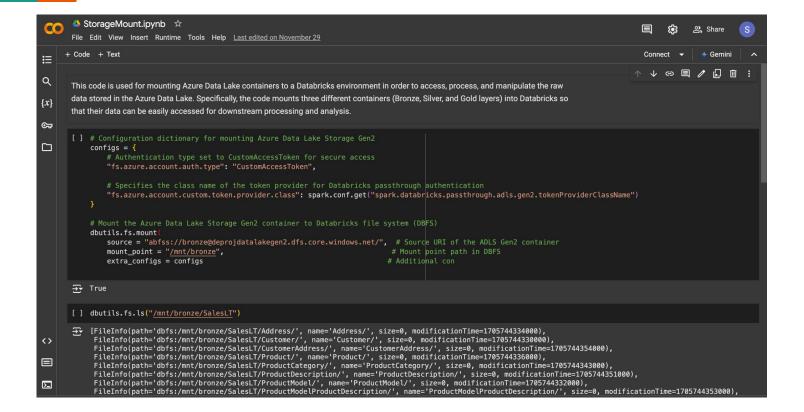










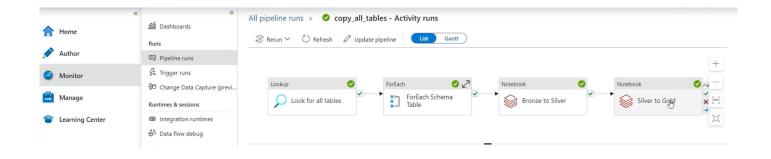




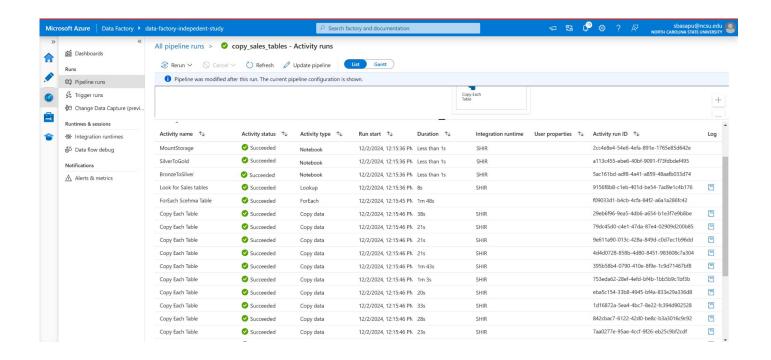
```
BronzeToSilver.ipynb 
      File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help Last edited on November 29
     + Code + Text
           for i in table name:
               # Construct the file path for reading data from the bronze layer
{x}
               path = "/mnt/bronze/SalesLT/" + i + "/" + i + ".parquet"
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               # Load the parquet file into a DataFrame
               df = spark.read.format('parquet').load(path)
# Retrieve the list of column names in the DataFrame
               columns = df.columns
               # Iterate through each column in the DataFrame
               for col in columns:
                   # Check if the column name contains "Date" or "date" (case-sensitive)
                   if "Date" in col or "date" in col:
                       # Convert the column to a timestamp, adjust to UTC timezone,
                       # and reformat the date as "vyvy-MM-dd"
                       df = df.withColumn(
                           date_format(
                               from_utc_timestamp(
                                   df[col].cast(TimestampType()), "UTC" # Cast column to timestamp and adjust timezone
                               "yyyy-MM-dd" # Format the date as 'year-month-day'
               # Define the output path for saving the transformed DataFrame to the silver layer
               output path = "/mnt/silver/SalesLT/" + i + "/"
# Write the transformed DataFrame to the specified output path in Delta format
               # Use 'overwrite' mode to replace any existing data at the target location
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               df.write.format("delta").mode("overwrite").save(output_path)
```

```
SilverToGold.ipynb 
       File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help Last edited on November 29
     + Code + Text
       # Iterate through each table name in the list 'table_name'
           for name in table name:
               # Define the path for reading data from the silver layer for the current table
               path = "/mnt/silver/SalesLT/" + name
               print(path) # Print the path for debugging or logging purposes
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               # Load the Delta table from the specified path into a DataFrame
               df = spark.read.format("delta").load(path)
               # Get the list of column names in the DataFrame
               column names = df.columns
               # Iterate through each column name to rename it
               for old_col_name in column_names:
                   # Convert the column name from CamelCase (e.g., "ColumnName") to snake_case (e.g., "column_name")
                   # This logic inserts an underscore before any uppercase character that is not preceded by another uppercase character
                   new_col_name = "".join([
                      " " + char if char.isupper() and not old col name[i-1].isupper() else char
                       for i, char in enumerate(old_col_name)
                   ]).lstrip("_") # Remove any leading underscore added at the start of the column name
                   # Rename the column in the DataFrame
                   df = df.withColumnRenamed(old_col_name, new_col_name)
               # Define the output path for saving the transformed DataFrame to the gold layer
               output_path = "/mnt/gold/SalesLT/" + name + "/"
               # Write the transformed DataFrame to the specified output path in Delta format
               # 'overwrite' mode ensures that any existing data at the path is replaced
               df.write.format('delta').mode('overwrite').save(output_path)
```

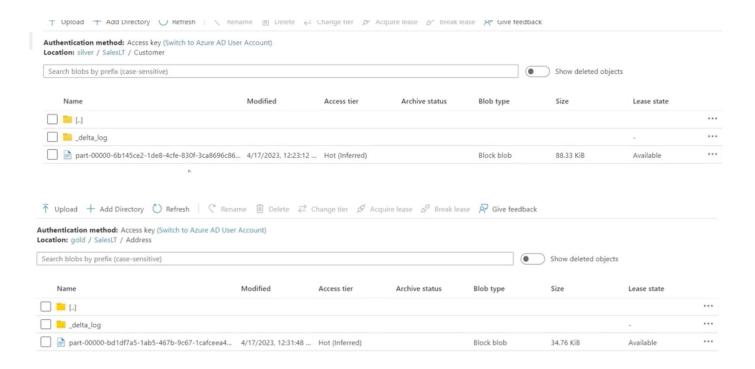














# Learnings

- 1. Importance of Secure Data Handling
- 2. Scalability in Cloud Architecture
- 3. Data Transformation and Layered Architecture
- 4. Real-Time Data Integration

#### Challenges

- 1. Design Challenges:
  - a. Architectural Integration
  - b. Balancing Performance and Cost Efficiency
- 2. Implementation Challenges:
  - a. Setting Up Self-Hosted Integration Runtime (SHIR)
  - b. Debugging Multi-Service Pipelines



# Acknowledgement

A heartfelt thanks to Prof. Viniotis for their invaluable guidance and mentorship throughout this project.

The foundational knowledge from courses like "Cloud Computing Architecture" and "Advanced Cloud Computing Architecture" greatly contributed to designing and implementing this architecture.