DAMG 7275 : Advanced Data Management Systems
Project P4 Submission

Topic : NBA Game Analytics
Team : Team 6 – Azure SQL Multi-model
Team Members :

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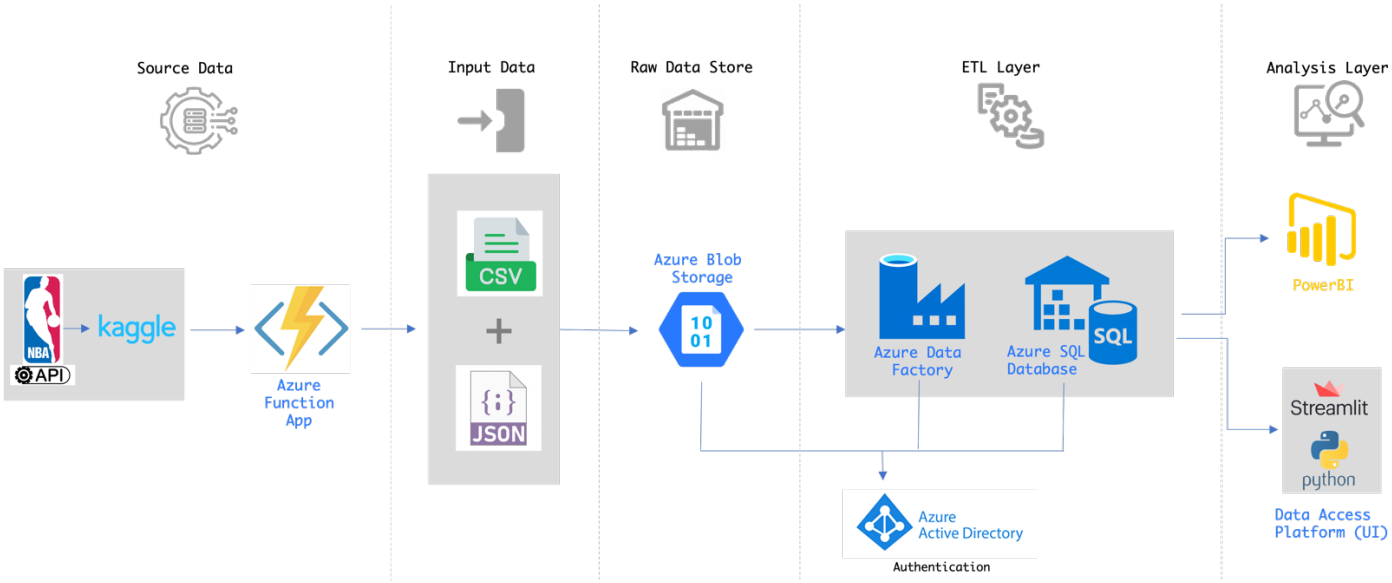
Shreya Soni – 002146758

Implementation Process :

Our Updated Project architecture accounting for Data Refresh is as shown below :



- The data we are using is available in the NBA dataset provided by Kaggle. The data is in the form of multiple csv files for different entities.
- Since these CSV files are not normalized and has a lot of redundant columns we will be needing extensive preprocessing before we can use the data for reporting.

Our Implementation Process consists of three phases :

Step 1 : Raw Data Layer

- We are using Azure Blob Storage to store the csv files from Kaggle.
- We are also using Blob storage as the staging area for JSON documents.

Step 2 : ETL Layer

- Azure Data Factory is our ETL tool. We are using Data Copy activity for some entities and full-fledged data flows for others.
- We have also enabled both schedule based and storage event-based triggers.

Step 3 : Foundation Data Layer

- The sink of our ETL pipelines point to Azure SQL tables.
- We are storing data as tables, nodes and edges for graphs as well as document.

New features added for P4 :

Ongoing data refresh :

Like mentioned in the previous steps as well in P3, our source data comes from Kaggle. But if we go more in depth, the data in Kaggle is created as a part of a Python script written by the Kaggle dataset author, which uses the publicly available NBA data feed API and creates csv files from the real NBA data based on NBA games everyday. These consolidated csv files are then uploaded to Kaggle by the data owner.

The main step in our dynamic pipeline which refreshes the data in our database as data changes in source is to access this Kaggle data everyday just as it is updated and then use that new data to refresh the data in our tables in the Foundation Data Layer and consequently in the reporting layer.

For this we make use of Azure Functions, which inherently runs a Python script, that does the following steps:

1. Use the Kaggle user's API to request data from Kaggle for our NBA dataset
2. Once the data is available, read in the csv files
3. Write these csv files to our blob storage where we store the raw data
4. This function is scheduled to run every two days as a trade-off between data availability and Azure compute costs

The Azure function scripts are below :

```
import logging
import datetime
import os
import azure.functions as func
from azure.storage.blob import BlobServiceClient, BlobClient, ContainerClient

# Set Kaggle API credentials directly
os.environ['KAGGLE_USERNAME'] = 'shshyam'
os.environ['KAGGLE_KEY'] = ''

from kaggle.api.kaggle_api_extended import KaggleApi
```

```
def main(req: func.TimerRequest, outputBlob: func.Out[func.InputStream]) -> str:
    utc_timestamp = datetime.datetime.utcnow().replace(
        tzinfo=datetime.timezone.utc).isoformat()

    logging.info('Python timer trigger function ran at %s', utc_timestamp)
    logging.info('Python timer trigger function ran at %s', req)

    api = KaggleApi()
    api.authenticate()

    # Download the dataset (replace 'dataset-id' with the actual ID of the dataset you
want to download)
    api.dataset_download_files('wyattowalsh/basketball', path="/tmp")

    # Specify the absolute path of the target directory
    target_dir = "/tmp"

    # Unzip the downloaded files
    import zipfile
    with zipfile.ZipFile('/tmp/basketball.zip', 'r') as zip_ref:
        zip_ref.extractall(target_dir)

    connect_str = os.environ['AzureWebJobsStorage']

    # Change this to nbadataset once code is finalized. Not adding it now because it
will trigger storage based event
    # trigger.
    container_name = 'nbadataset'

    directory_path = '/tmp/csv'

    blob_service_client = BlobServiceClient.from_connection_string(connect_str)

    container_client = blob_service_client.get_container_client(container_name)

    for filename in os.listdir(directory_path):
        if filename != "play_by_play.csv":
            file_name = filename
            logging.info('%s is being uploaded.....', filename)

            file_path = os.path.join(directory_path, filename)

            blob_path = file_name

            blob_client = container_client.get_blob_client(blob_path)

            with open(file_path, "rb") as data:
                blob_client.upload_blob(data, overwrite=True)
```

```
    logging.info('Python HTTP trigger function processed a request.')
```

The above python script does the requirement of going through each csv and uploading them individually to our raw data store. i.e. **nbadataset** container in Azure Storage Account.

The below JSON defines the Azure Function as a CRON job, and schedules it for every 2 days at 8PM.

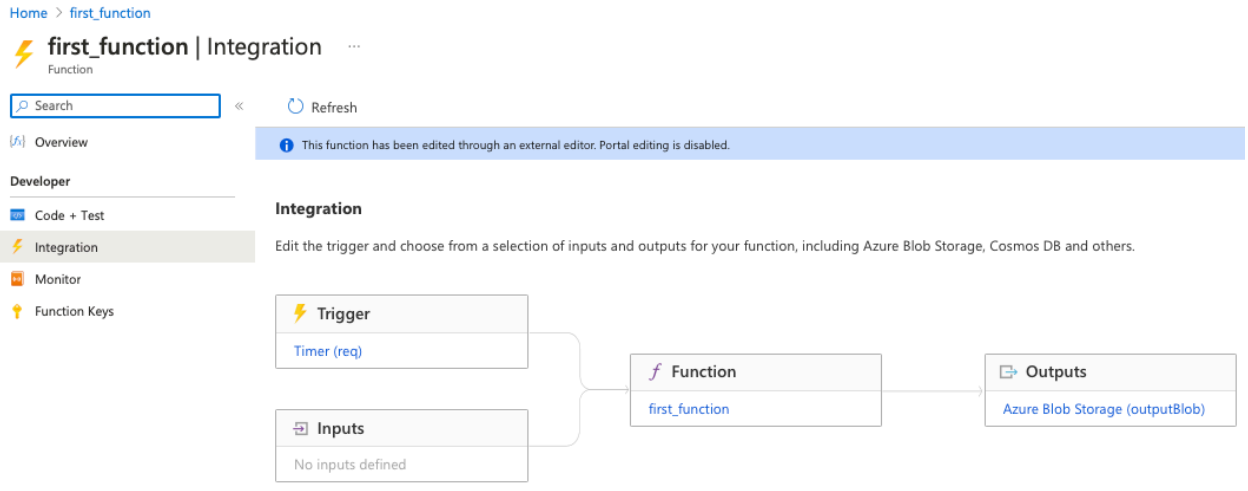
```
{
  "bindings": [
    {
      "name": "req",
      "type": "timerTrigger",
      "direction": "in",
      "schedule": "0 20 */2 * *"
    },
    {
      "name": "outputBlob",
      "type": "blob",
      "direction": "out",
      "path": "nbadataset/{name}.csv",
      "connection": "AzureWebJobsStorage"
    }
  ],
  "disabled": false
}
```

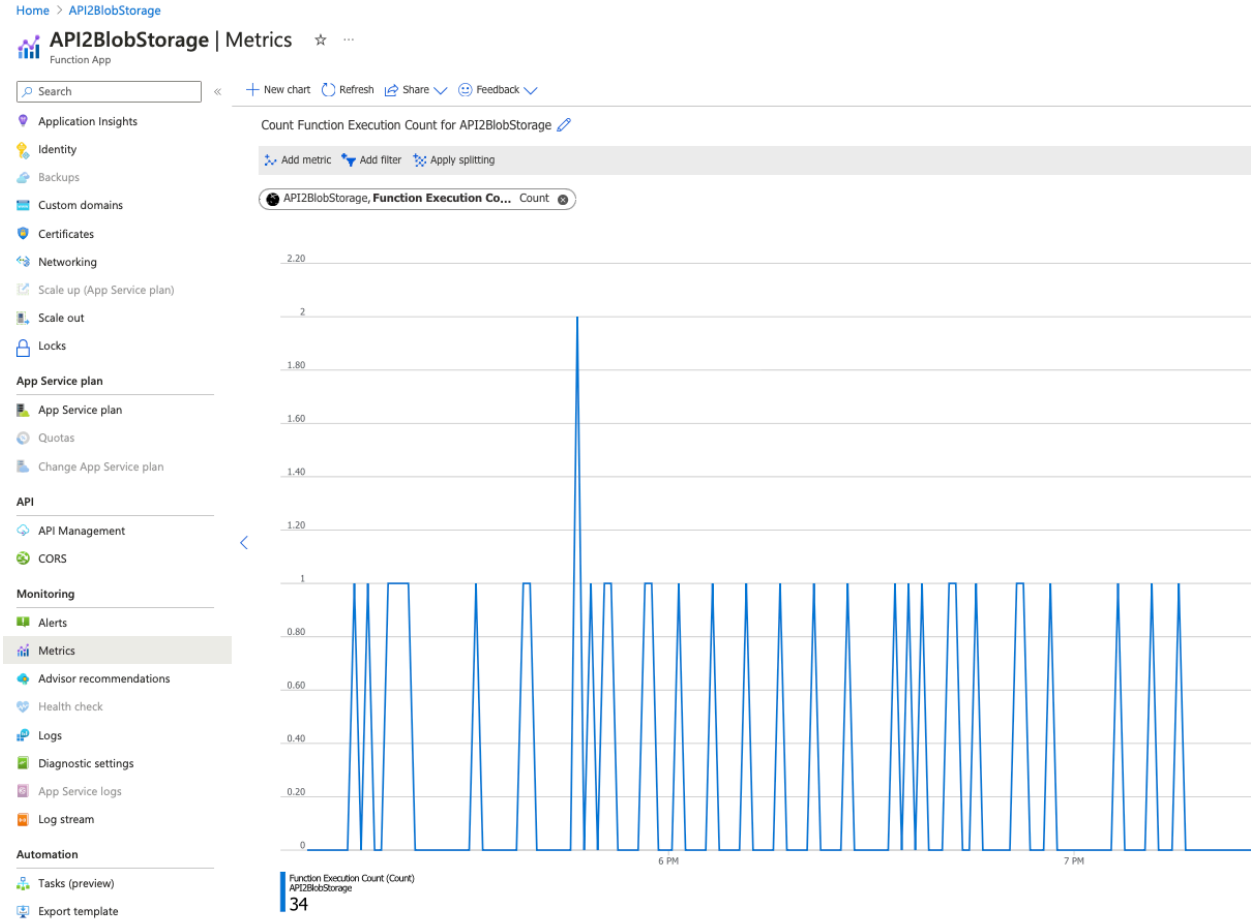
Additionally, we also include a requirements.txt file, so that the Azure Function can inherently download and install dependencies for our python script to run.

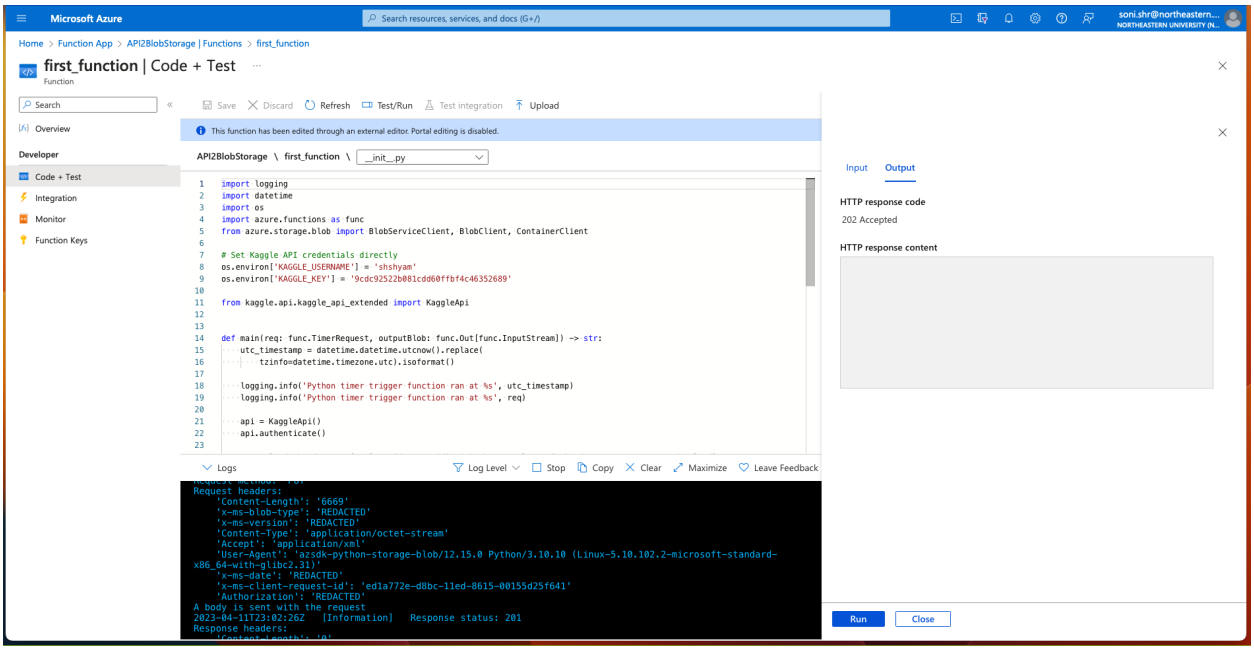
requirements.txt

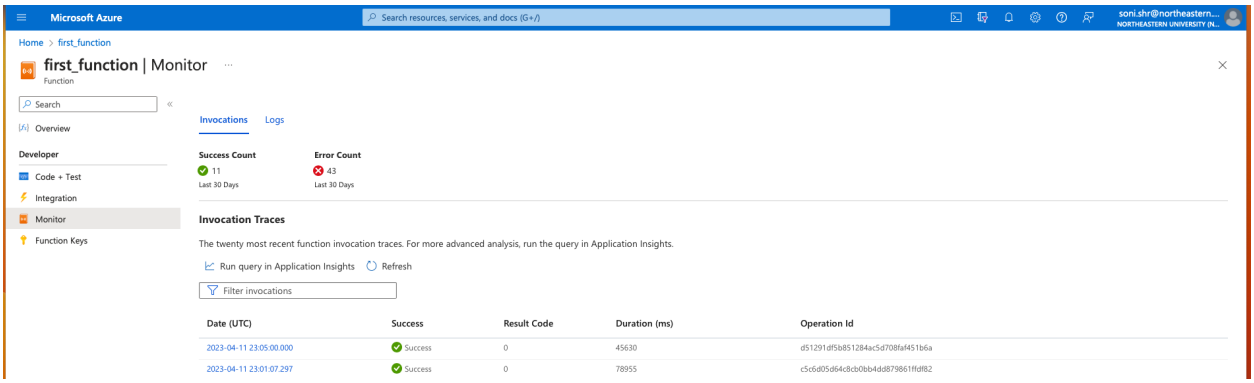
```
# Do not include azure-functions-worker in this file
# The Python Worker is managed by the Azure Functions platform
# Manually managing azure-functions-worker may cause unexpected issues

azure-functions
azure-functions==1.13.3
azure-storage-blob==12.15.0
certifi==2022.12.7
cffi==1.15.1
charset-normalizer==3.1.0
cryptography==40.0.1
idna==3.4
isodate==0.6.1
kaggle==1.5.13
pycparser==2.21
python-dateutil==2.8.2
python-slugify==8.0.1
requests==2.28.2
six==1.16.0
text-unidecode==1.3
tqdm==4.65.0
typing_extensions==4.5.0
urllib3==1.26.15
azure-core==1.26.4
azure-functions==1.13.3
azure-storage-blob==12.15.0
certifi==2022.12.7
cffi==1.15.1
charset-normalizer==3.1.0
cryptography==40.0.1
idna==3.4
isodate==0.6.1
kaggle==1.5.13
pycparser==2.21
python-dateutil==2.8.2
python-slugify==8.0.1
requests==2.28.2
six==1.16.0
text-unidecode==1.3
tqdm==4.65.0
typing_extensions==4.5.0
urllib3==1.26.15

```

Below is a screenshot of our Azure Function set up in Azure Portal.

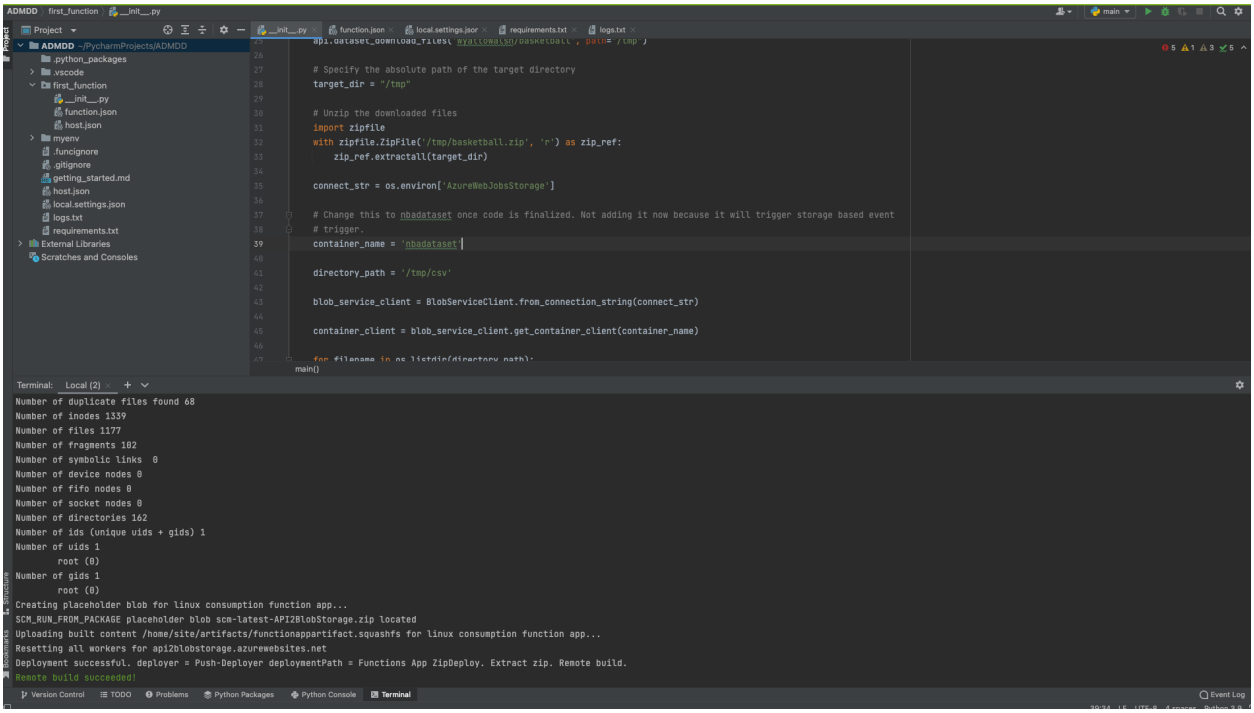


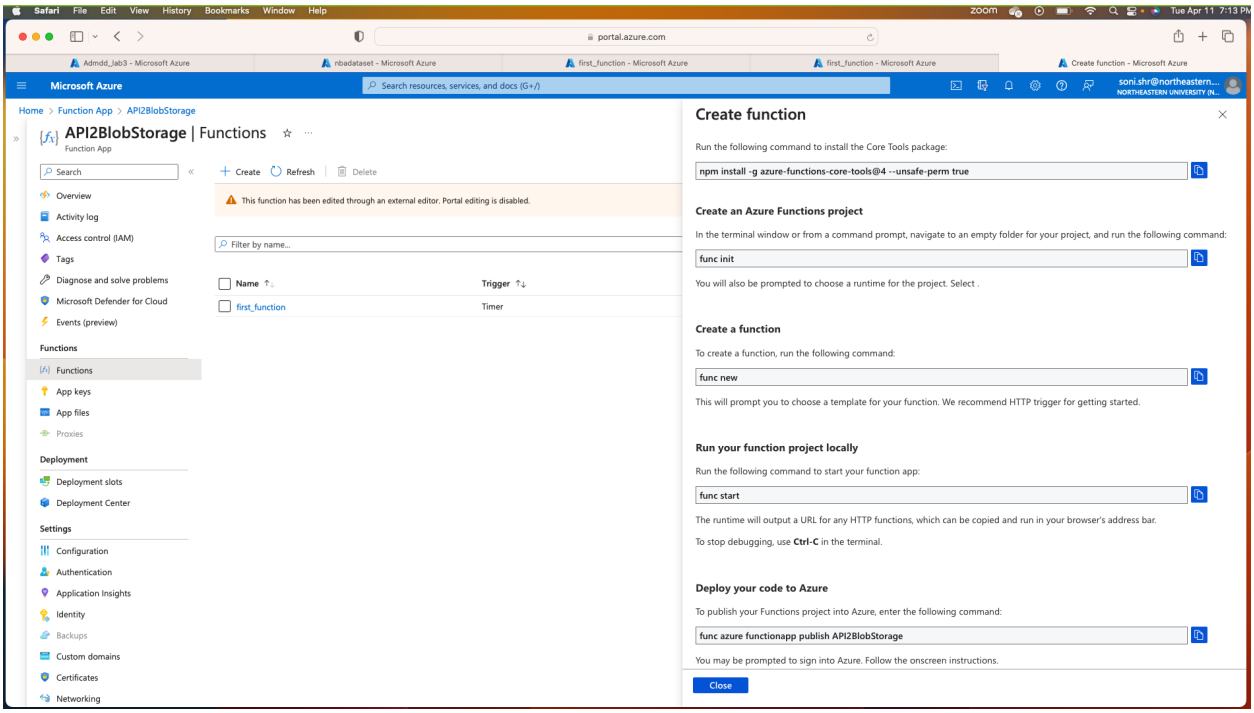

Home > API2BlobStorage
API2BlobStorage | Metrics
Function App
Search
New chart
Refresh
Share
Feedback
Application Insights
Identity
Backups
Custom domains
Certificates
Networking
Scale up (App Service plan)
Scale out
Locks
App Service plan
App Service plan
Quotas
Change App Service plan
API
API Management
CORS
Monitoring
Alerts
Metrics
Advisor recommendations
Health check
Logs
Diagnostic settings
App Service logs
Log stream
Automation
Tasks (preview)
Export template
Count Function Execution Count for API2BlobStorage
Add metric
Add filter
Apply splitting
API2BlobStorage, Function Execution Co... Count
2.20
2
1.80
1.60
1.40
1.20
1
0.80
0.60
0.40
0.20
0
6 PM
7 PM
Function Execution Count (Count)
API2BlobStorage
34


Microsoft Azure
Search resources, services, and docs (G+/)
Home > Function App > API2BlobStorage | Functions > first_function
first_function | Code + Test
Function
Search
Overview
Developer
Code + Test
Integration
Monitor
Function Keys
Save
Discard
Refresh
Test/Run
Test integration
Upload
This function has been edited through an external editor. Portal editing is disabled.
API2BlobStorage \ first_function \ __init__.py
import logging
import datetime
import os
import azure.functions as func
from azure.storage.blob import BlobServiceClient, BlobClient, ContainerClient
Set Kaggle API credentials directly
os.environ['KAGGLE_USERNAME'] = 'shshyam'
os.environ['KAGGLE_KEY'] = '9cdc92522b081cdd60ffbf4c46352689'
from kaggle.api.kaggle_api_extended import KaggleApi
def main(req: func.TimerRequest, outputBlob: func.Out[func.InputStream]) -> str:
utc_timestamp = datetime.datetime.utcnow().replace(
tzinfo=datetime.timezone.utc).isoformat()
logging.info('Python timer trigger function ran at %s', utc_timestamp)
logging.info('Python timer trigger function ran at %s', req)
api = KaggleApi()
api.authenticate()
Logs
Log Level
Stop
Copy
Clear
Maximize
Leave Feedback
Request headers:
'Content-Length': '6669'
'x-ms-blob-type': 'REDACTED'
'x-ms-version': 'REDACTED'
'Content-Type': 'application/octet-stream'
'Accept': 'application/xml'
'User-Agent': 'azsdk-python-storage-blob/12.15.0 Python/3.10.10 (Linux-5.10.102.2-microsoft-standard-x86_64-with-glibc2.31)'
'x-ms-date': 'REDACTED'
'x-ms-client-request-id': 'ed1a772e-d8bc-11ed-8615-00155d25f641'
'Authorization': 'REDACTED'
A body is sent with the request
2023-04-11T23:02:26Z [Information] Response status: 201
Response headers:
Input
Output
HTTP response code
202 Accepted
HTTP response content
Run
Close



The method we followed to deploy this Azure Function App is build locally, and deploy to Azure Cloud. The local build is shown in the below screenshot and the following screenshot shows the steps taken for deployment.





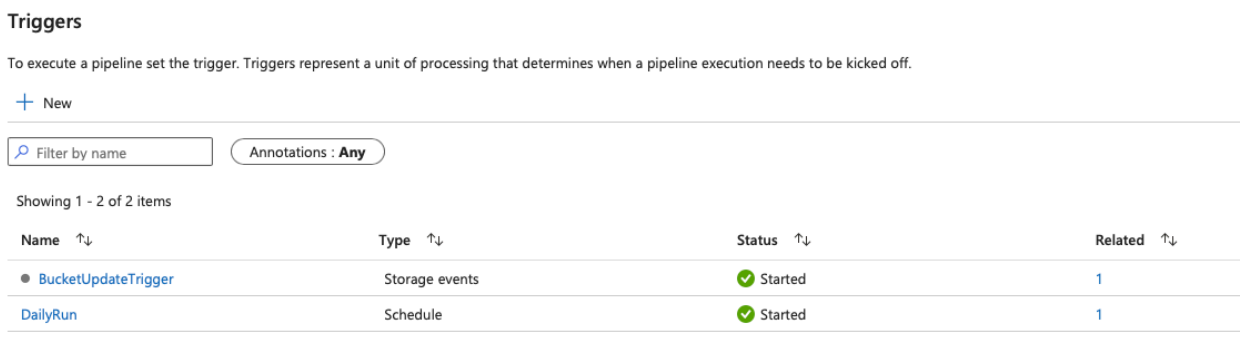
Thus, the function executes and ensures that the data available in our Raw Data store – Azure Blob Storage is always current, and as per the latest available source Data in Kaggle as well as the NBA data feeds API.

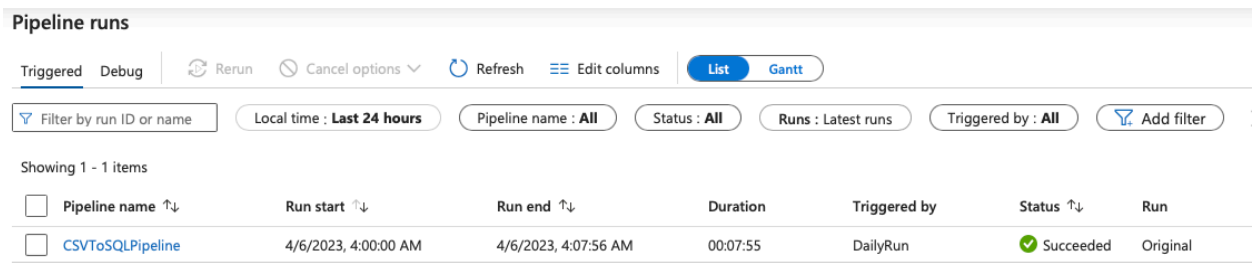
As a part of P3, we also included two other features:

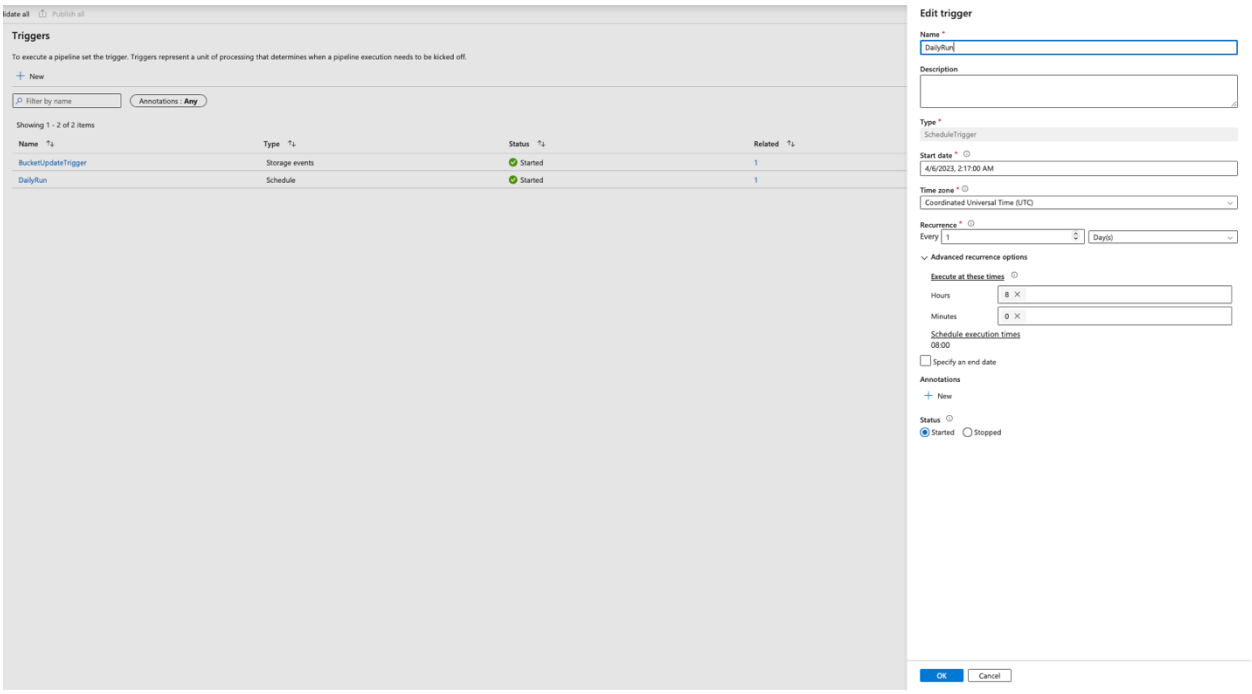
Pipeline execution triggers :

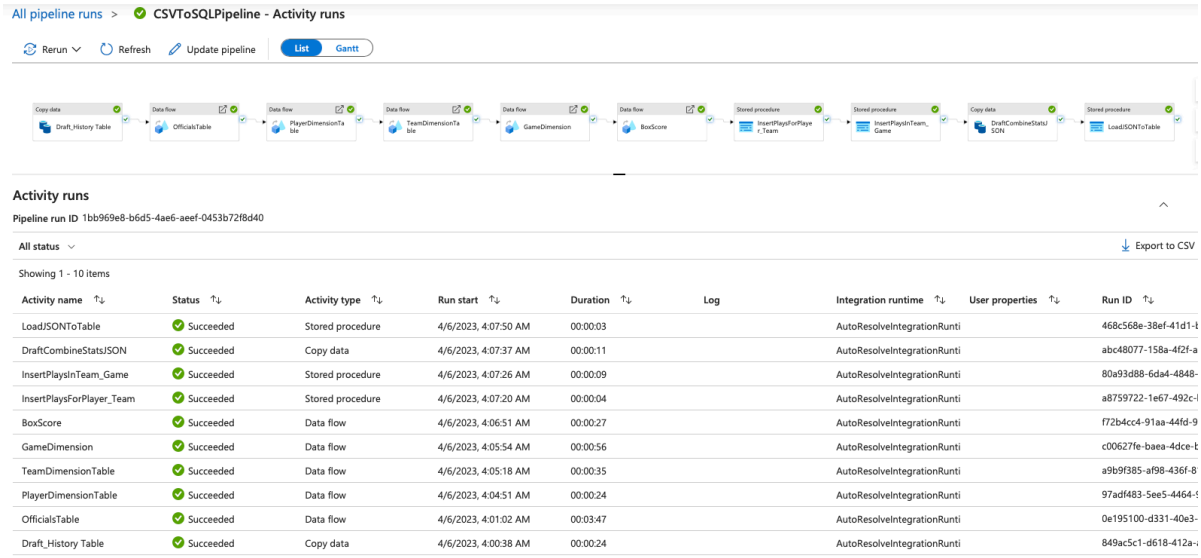
We have set up two types of triggers for our pipeline –

- There is a Scheduled trigger called Daily Run – which is scheduled to run everyday at 12AM UTC
- There is a Storage Events Trigger called BucketUpdateTrigger- which will run every time there is a new file added or updated in our Raw Data Storage Container





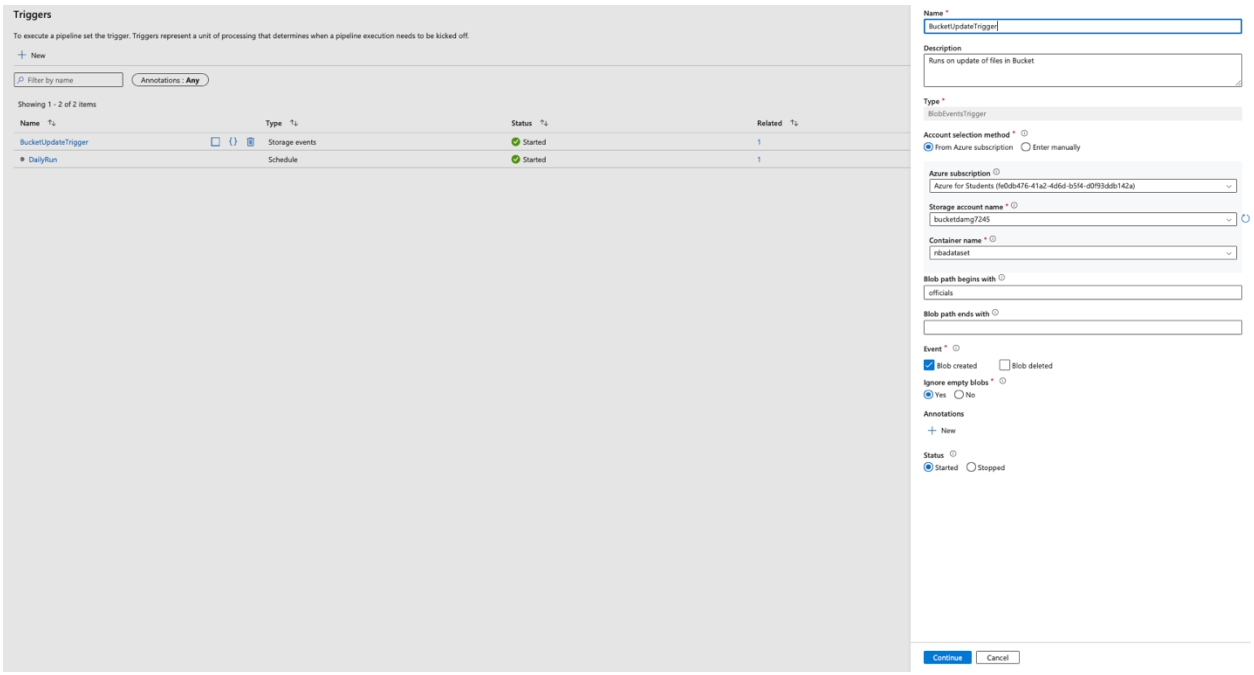


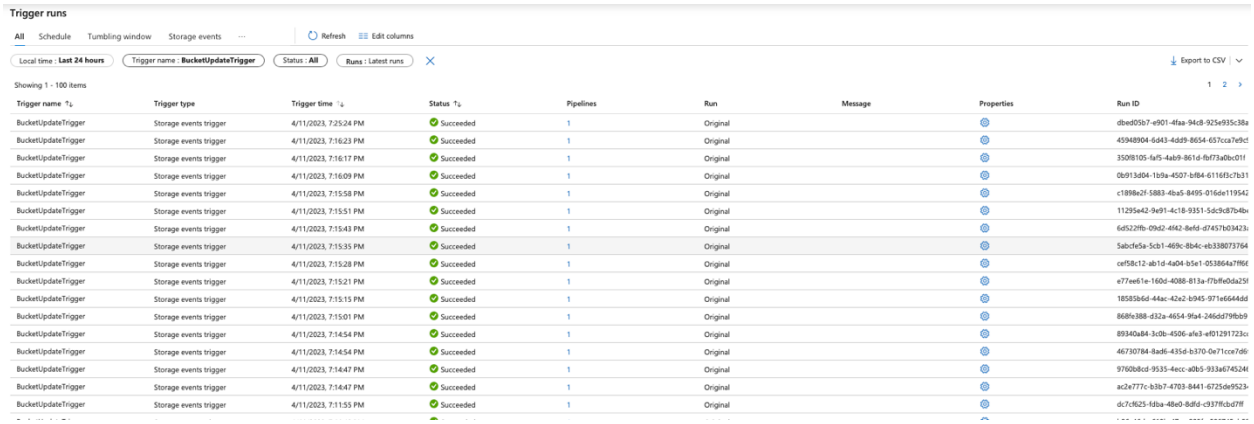


The above image shows all steps of our ADF pipeline has run and completed successfully.

As shown above our pipeline is scheduled to run everyday at 4AM EST. This ensures that our Scheduled trigger runs after the data refresh done by the Azure Function.

Our Storage Events trigger is implemented to track for changes in any of the files in the nbadataset storage location.





In conclusion, our Azure Function ensures that the data in raw layer – Azure blob storage is always the current NBA data. The function in combination with these two triggers activated on our ETL pipeline ensures a near-real time updation of our Foundation Data Layer implemented in Azure SQL Database.

Additional Implementation for P4:

An additional implementation that we did for P4 is the creation of a User Interface. The purpose behind this is two-fold.

1. In most organizations, the data layer needs to be abstracted from the business users due to many reasons, these can be security reasons or simply the need to keep the data engineers and data users entities separate.
2. Each user might need different types of data – Although our project does create a reporting layer in PowerBI, there could be different kinds of users for our data. For

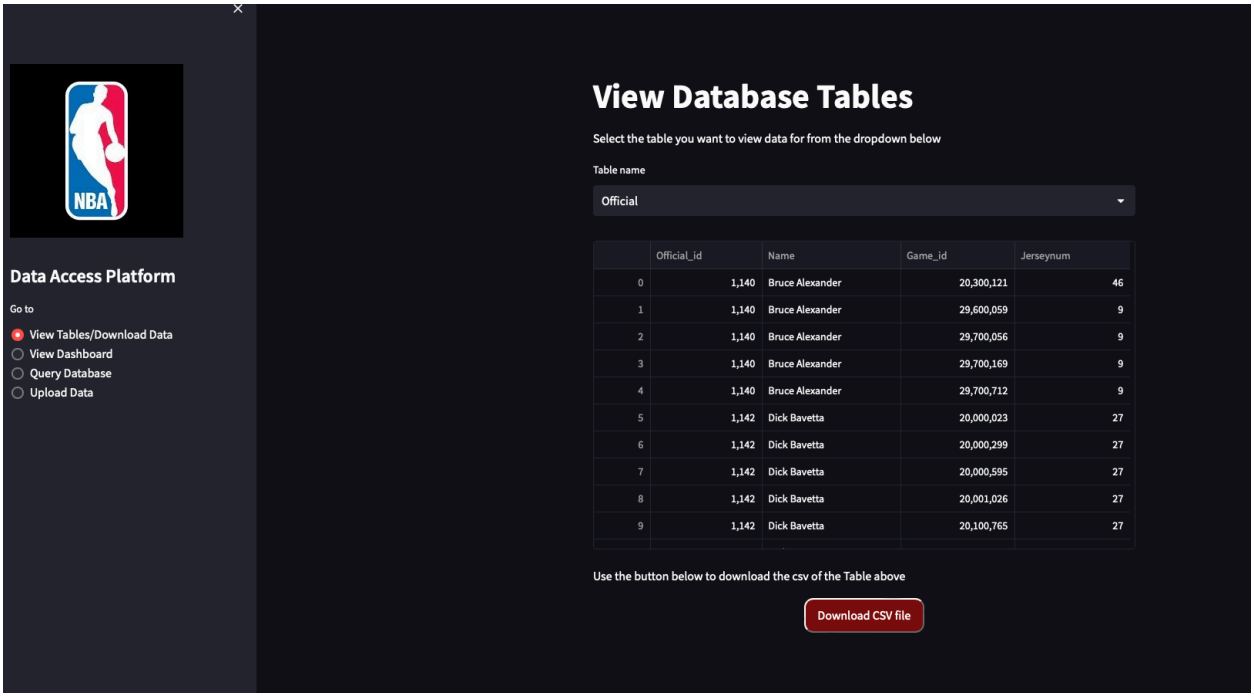
example, one team might use the powerBI visualizations in their progress reports, another team might want to use the csv of the Table to use within their own internal excel models or another team might need the functionality to just look at one row of data based on a condition.

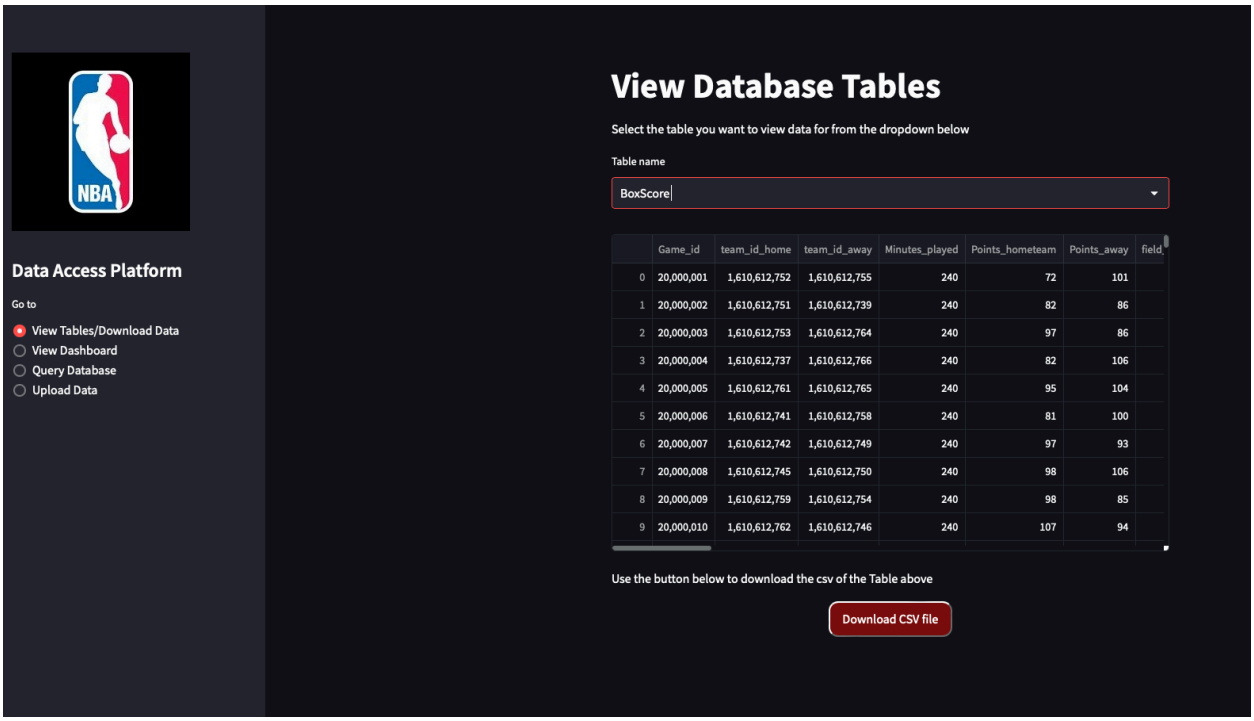
Hence we have implemented a Data Access Platform for our users which gives them this functionality while also protecting the actual data from updations or deletions.

Our Data Access platform is available at :
https://shikashyam-streamlitazure-streamlit-9b7mzs.streamlit.app

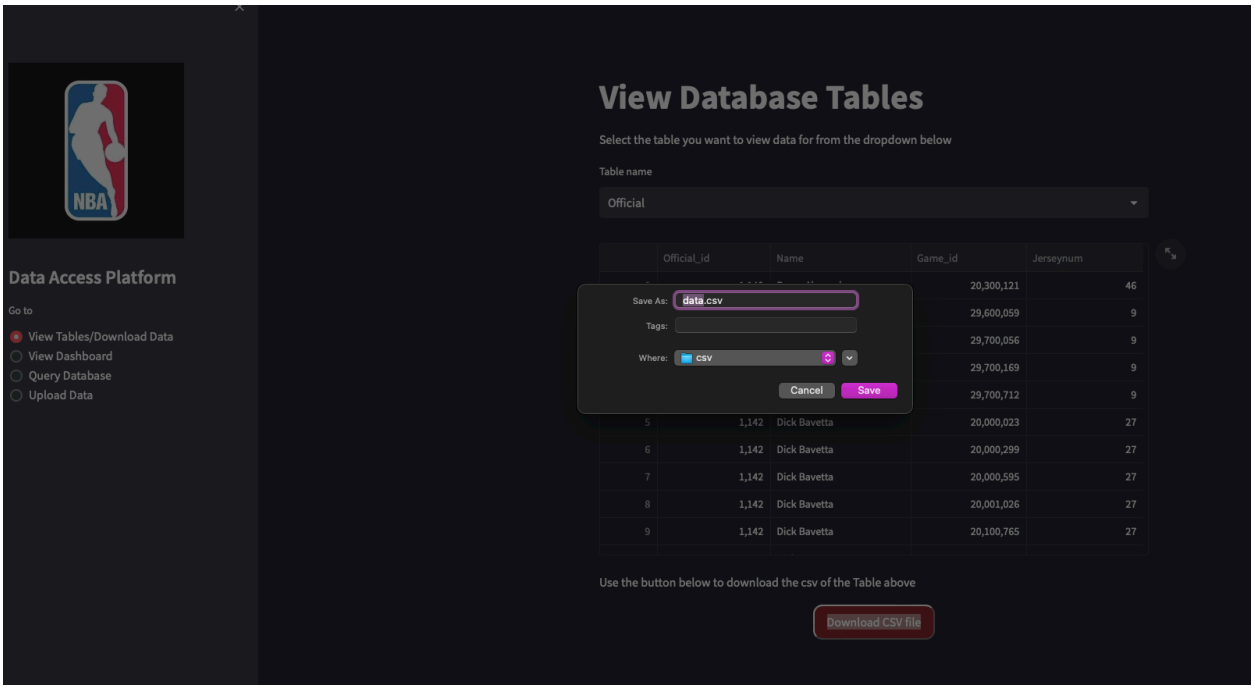
The UI screenshots are below:

Function 1 : View Tables

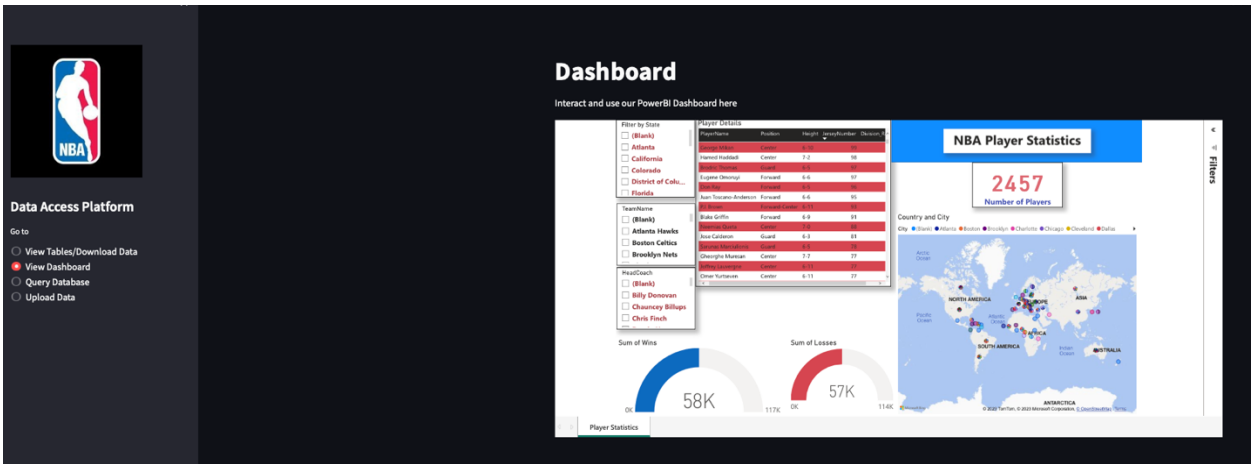


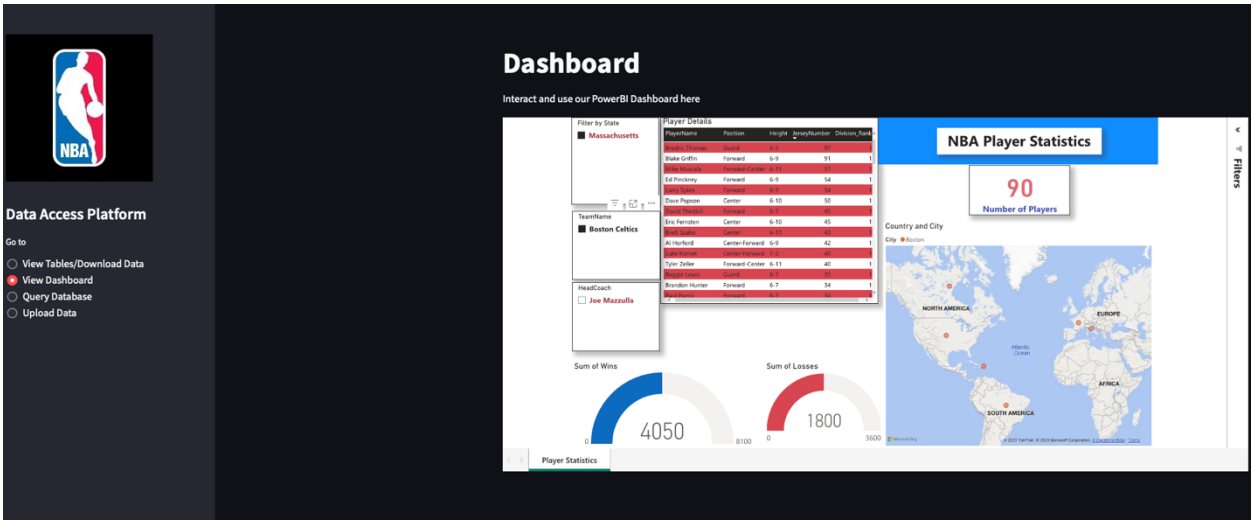


Function 2: Download Data



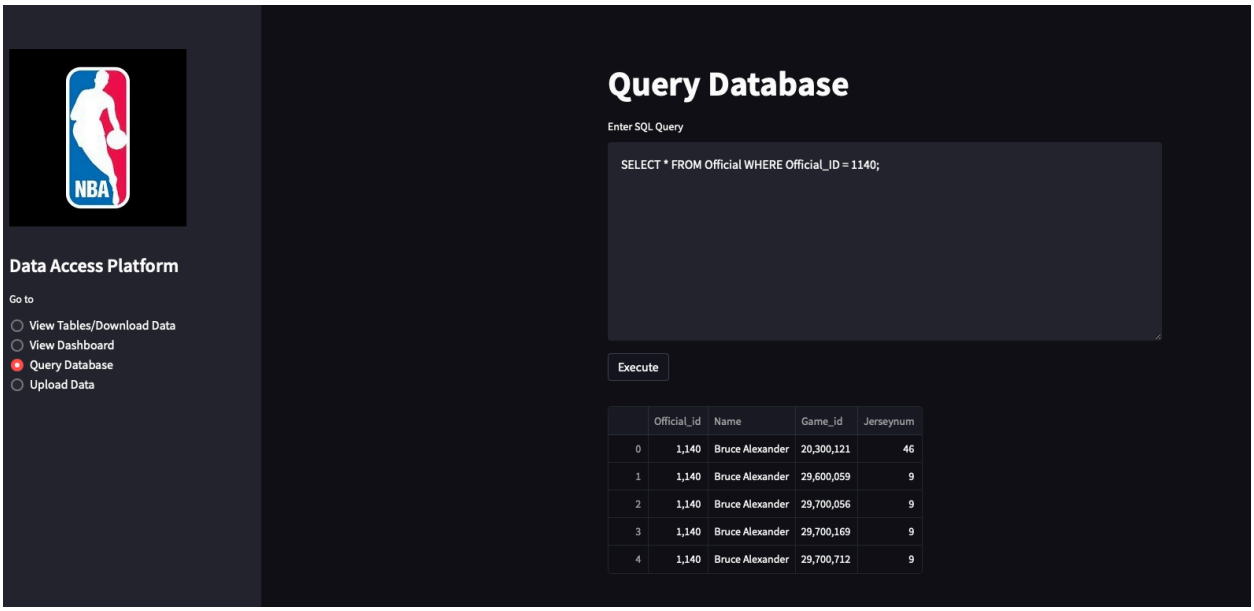
Function 3 : View and Interact with Embedded Dashboard

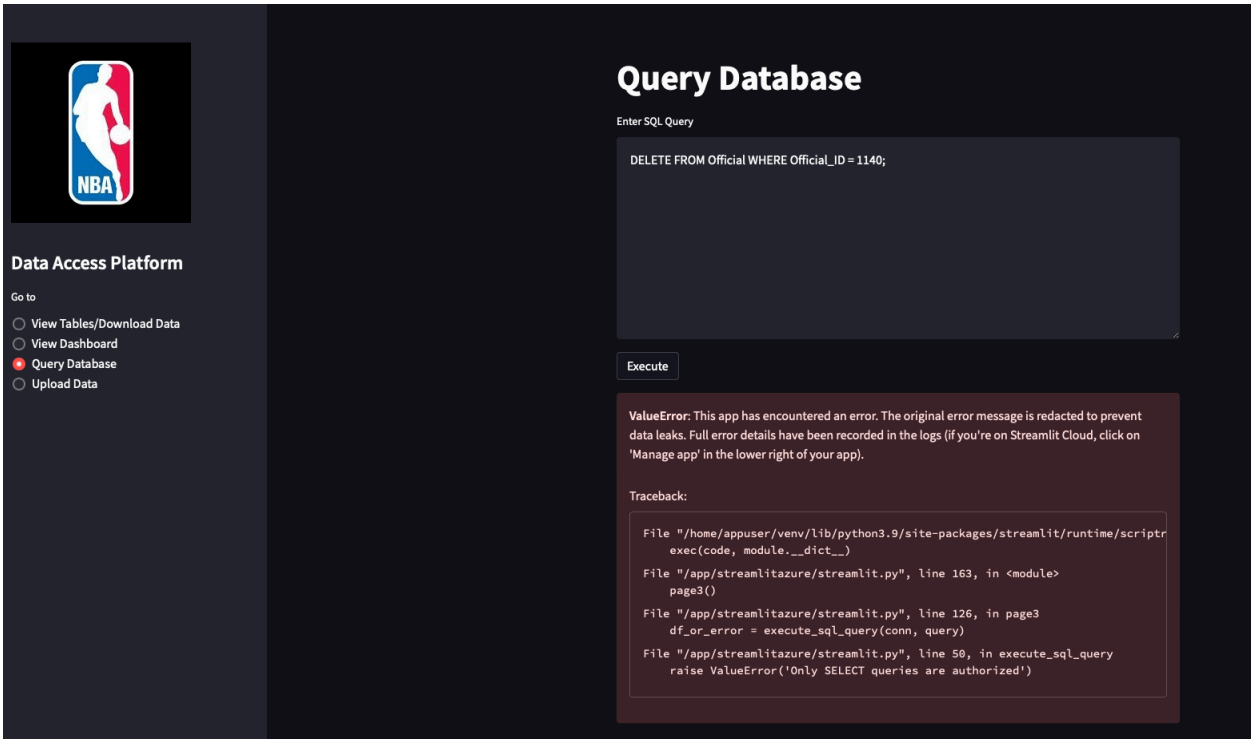




Function 4 : **Query Database**

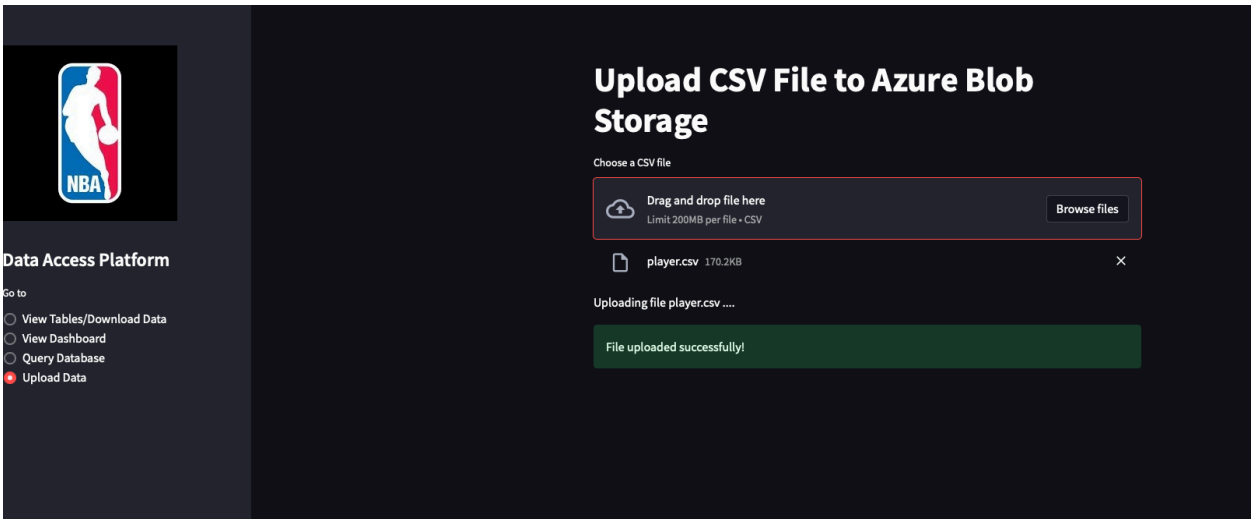
This function allows the user to query the database for specific requirements that cannot be satisfied in Function 1. This ensures that the query the user tries to execute is a SELECT, and never a DELETE, TRUNCATE or UPDATE or any similar destructive queries.





Function 5 : Upload data csv directly

This functionality lets the user directly upload a csv file to blob storage through the app. This checks that the file is a csv, and that it is a filename that we expect for our ETL, and then uploads it to blob in the backend. Once the blob is updated, Our Storage event trigger will kick in and will update the SQL Database within minutes.



Appendix – Python code for the UI

```
import streamlit as st
import pymssql
import pandas as pd
import base64
import re
from PIL import Image
from azure.storage.blob import BlobServiceClient, BlobClient, ContainerClient

server_name = '<server_name>'
database_name = '<databasename>'
username = '<username>'
password = '<password>'

# Define function to download the table as CSV
def download_csv(data):
    csv = data.to_csv(index=False)
    b64 = base64.b64encode(csv.encode()).decode()
    href = f'<a href="data:file/csv;base64,{b64}" download="data.csv" style = "text-
decoration: none;"><button style="background-color: #7c0d0e; color: #ffffff; border-
radius: 12px; padding: 8px 16px; display: block; margin: 0 auto;text-decoration:
none;">Download CSV file</button></a>'
    return href

# Define a connection function to Azure SQL Database

def connect_to_database(server, database, username, password):
    conn = pymssql.connect(server=server, database=database, user=username,
password=password)
    return conn
```

```
# Define a function to retrieve table names from the database

def get_table_names(conn):
    cursor = conn.cursor()
    cursor.execute("SELECT TABLE_NAME FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES WHERE
TABLE_TYPE='BASE TABLE'")
    table_names = [row[0] for row in cursor]
    return table_names

# Define a function to retrieve data from the selected table

def get_table_data(conn, table_name):
    cursor = conn.cursor()
    cursor.execute(f"SELECT TOP(1000) * FROM {table_name}")
    data = cursor.fetchall()
    column_names = [column[0] for column in cursor.description]
    print(table_name)
    print(column_names)
    df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns=column_names)
    return df

def execute_sql_query(conn, query):

    if not re.match(r'^\s*SELECT\s+.*\s+FROM\s+', query, re.IGNORECASE):
        raise ValueError('Only SELECT queries are authorized')
    else:
        cursor = conn.cursor()
        try:
            cursor.execute(query)
            if cursor.description:
                column_names = [column[0] for column in cursor.description]
                data = cursor.fetchall()
                df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns=column_names)
                return df
            else:
                return None
        except Exception as e:
            return str(e)

def upload_to_azure(filecontent,file_name, container_name):
    connect_str = '<blob_connection_string>
    blob_service_client = BlobServiceClient.from_connection_string(connect_str)
    container_client = blob_service_client.get_container_client(container_name)
    blob_client = container_client.get_blob_client(blob=file_name)
    blob_client.upload_blob(filecontent,overwrite=True)


# Define page 1
```

```
def page1():
    st.title('View Database Tables')

    # Create connection to database
    conn = connect_to_database(server_name, database_name, username, password)

    # Get the table names from the database
    table_names = get_table_names(conn)
    st.write('Select the table you want to view data for from the dropdown below')
    # Create a dropdown of table names
    selected_table = st.selectbox('Table name',table_names)

    # Retrieve the data from the selected table
    table_data = get_table_data(conn, selected_table)
    hide_dataframe_row_index = """
            <style>
            .row_heading.level0 {display:none}
            .blank {display:none}
            </style>
            """

    st.markdown(hide_dataframe_row_index, unsafe_allow_html=True)

    # Display the table
    st.dataframe(table_data, width=1000)

    st.write('Use the button below to download the csv of the Table above')
    # Provide an option to download the table as a CSV file
    st.markdown(download_csv(table_data), unsafe_allow_html=True)

# Define page 2
def page2():
    st.title('Dashboard')
    st.write('Interact and use our PowerBI Dashboard here')
    # Embed PowerBI report
    st.markdown("""<iframe title="Player Statistics - Player Statistics" width="1140"
height="541.25" src="https://app.powerbi.com/reportEmbed?reportId=3eb21850-9017-41b1-
8fb8-646fb8b85004&autoAuth=true&ctid=a8eec281-aaa3-4dae-ac9b-9a398b9215e7"
frameborder="0" allowFullScreen="true"></iframe>""", unsafe_allow_html=True)

def page3():
    hide_dataframe_row_index = """
            <style>
            .row_heading.level0 {display:none}
            .blank {display:none}
            </style>
            """
    st.title('Query Database')
```

```
    # Create connection to database
    conn = connect_to_database(server_name, database_name, username, password)
    query = st.text_area('Enter SQL Query', height=250)
    if st.button('Execute'):
        if not query:
            st.warning('Please enter a query')
        else:
            df_or_error = execute_sql_query(conn, query)
            if isinstance(df_or_error, pd.DataFrame):
                st.markdown(hide_dataframe_row_index, unsafe_allow_html=True)
                st.dataframe(df_or_error)
            else:
                st.error(df_or_error)

def page4():
    st.title('Upload CSV File to Azure Blob Storage')

    # Create a file uploader
    uploaded_file = st.file_uploader('Choose a CSV file')

    if uploaded_file is not None:
        # Save the file to a temporary directory
        print('filename:',uploaded_file.name)
        filename = uploaded_file.name
        filecontents = uploaded_file.getvalue()
        # Upload the file to Azure Blob storage
        container_name = 'nbadataset'
        upload_to_azure(filecontents, filename, container_name)

        st.success('File uploaded successfully!')


# Create a sidebar with navigation
st.sidebar.image(Image.open("./nba.jpg"), width=225)
st.sidebar.title('Data Access Platform')
options = ['View Tables/Download Data', 'View Dashboard', 'Query Database', 'Upload
Data']
selection = st.sidebar.radio('Go to', options)

# Show the appropriate page based on the user's selection
if selection == 'View Tables/Download Data':
    page1()
elif selection == 'View Dashboard':
    page2()
elif selection == 'Query Database':
    page3()
else:
    page4()
```

Next Steps:

As a part of next steps, specifically for P5, we are excited to showcase our entire dashboard as well as presentation. We are also looking forward to demoing our user interface.

****