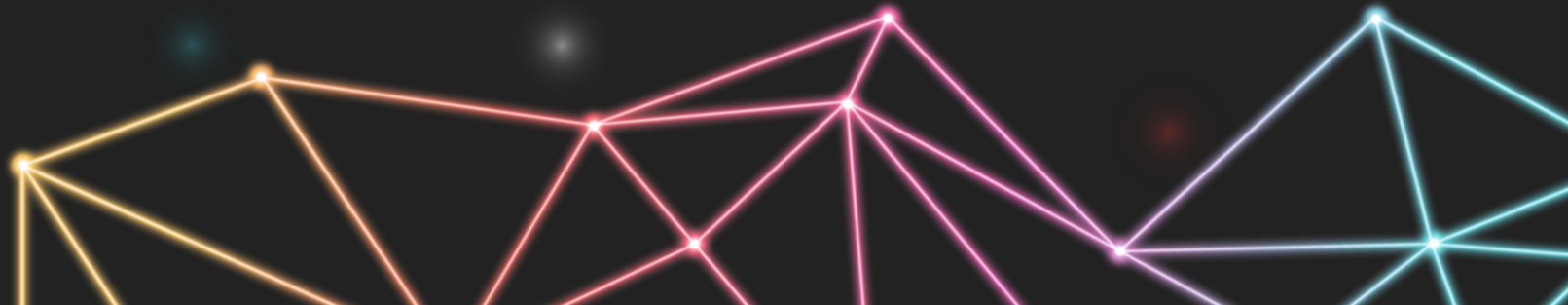


# Time Series with Azure Data Explorer

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Independent SQL Server consultant

Data platform MVP

Works with SQL Server since 7.0

DBA @ Scuderia Ferrari

# Agenda

1. What is Time Series data?
2. Options on the market
3. Azure Data Explorer
4. Storing Time Series data
5. Retention Policies & Downsampling
6. Querying Time Series data with KQL

# What is Time Series data?

# Definitions

- What is **time series data**?

*“Time series data (or time-stamped data) is a collection of observations for a single object (entity) at different time intervals.”*

- What is a **time series database**?

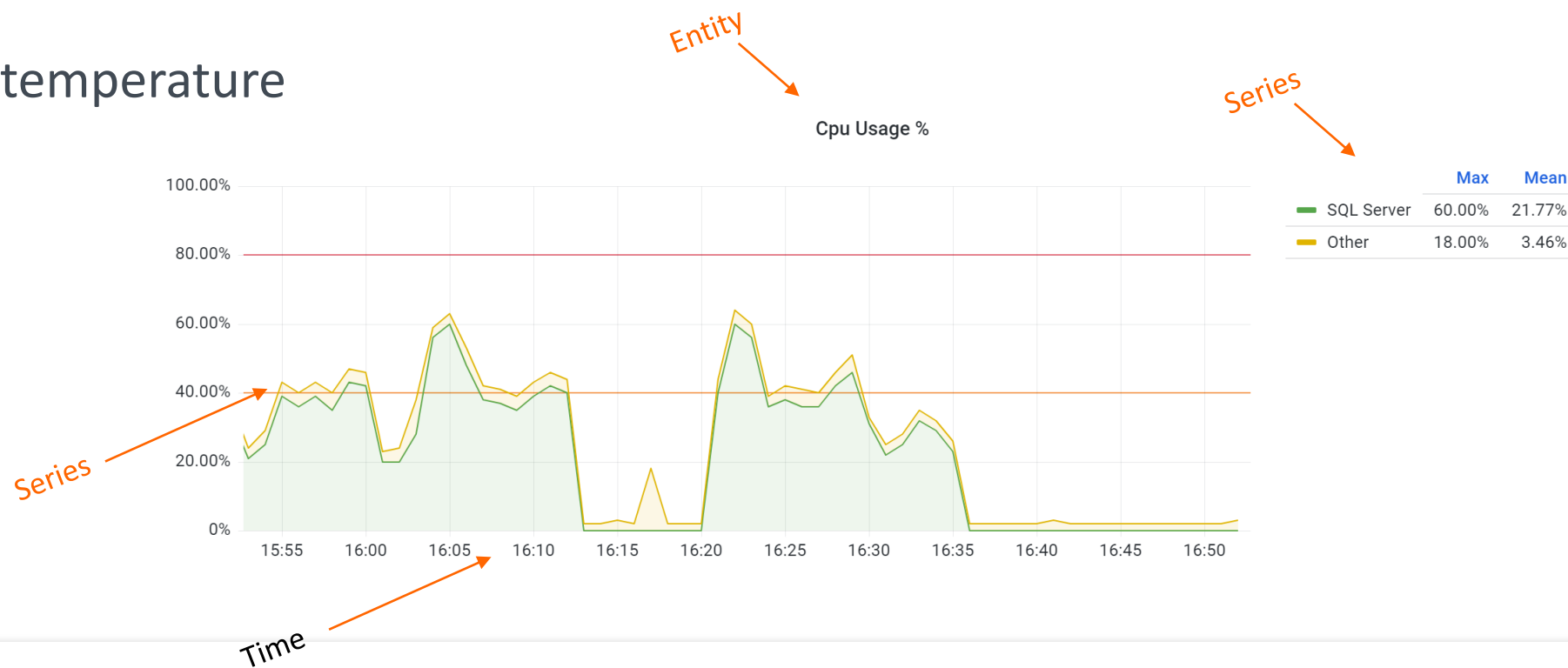
*“A time series database (TSDB) is a database optimized for **time series data** and for measuring change over time.”*

# Time Series Data

Time series data is obtained by performing repeated measurements over time

## Examples:

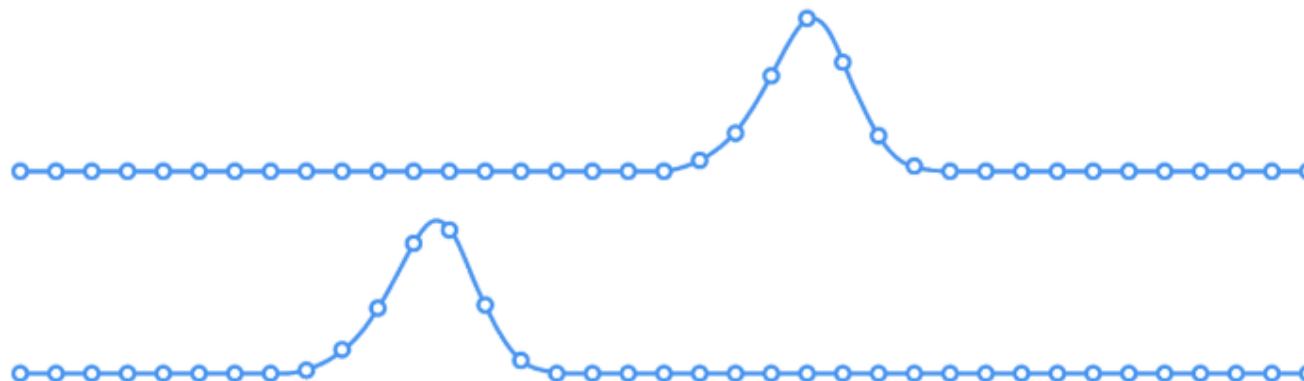
- Atmospheric temperature
- Stock prices
- CPU usage %
- Emails/sec
- Sensor data



# Time Series Data

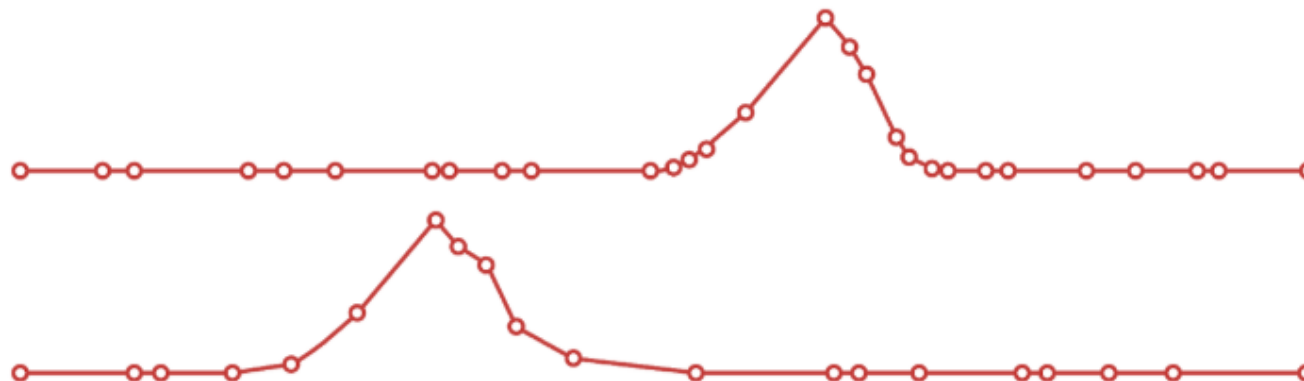
## Metrics (Regular)

Measurements gathered at regular time intervals



## Events (Irregular)

Measurements gathered at irregular time intervals



# Time Series Data

## How is this different from relational data?

- Continuous Stream of data in time order
- Bulk uploads of large sets of data
- High volume data
- Data is append-only – no updates
- Delete large volumes of data when it goes out of scope
- Downsampling and aggregating high resolution data to save space



# Why does it matter?

## Aircraft Engine

10 terabytes every 30 min.  
14 million hours of flight in 2018  
2 engines  
= 560 million TB

## 2020s

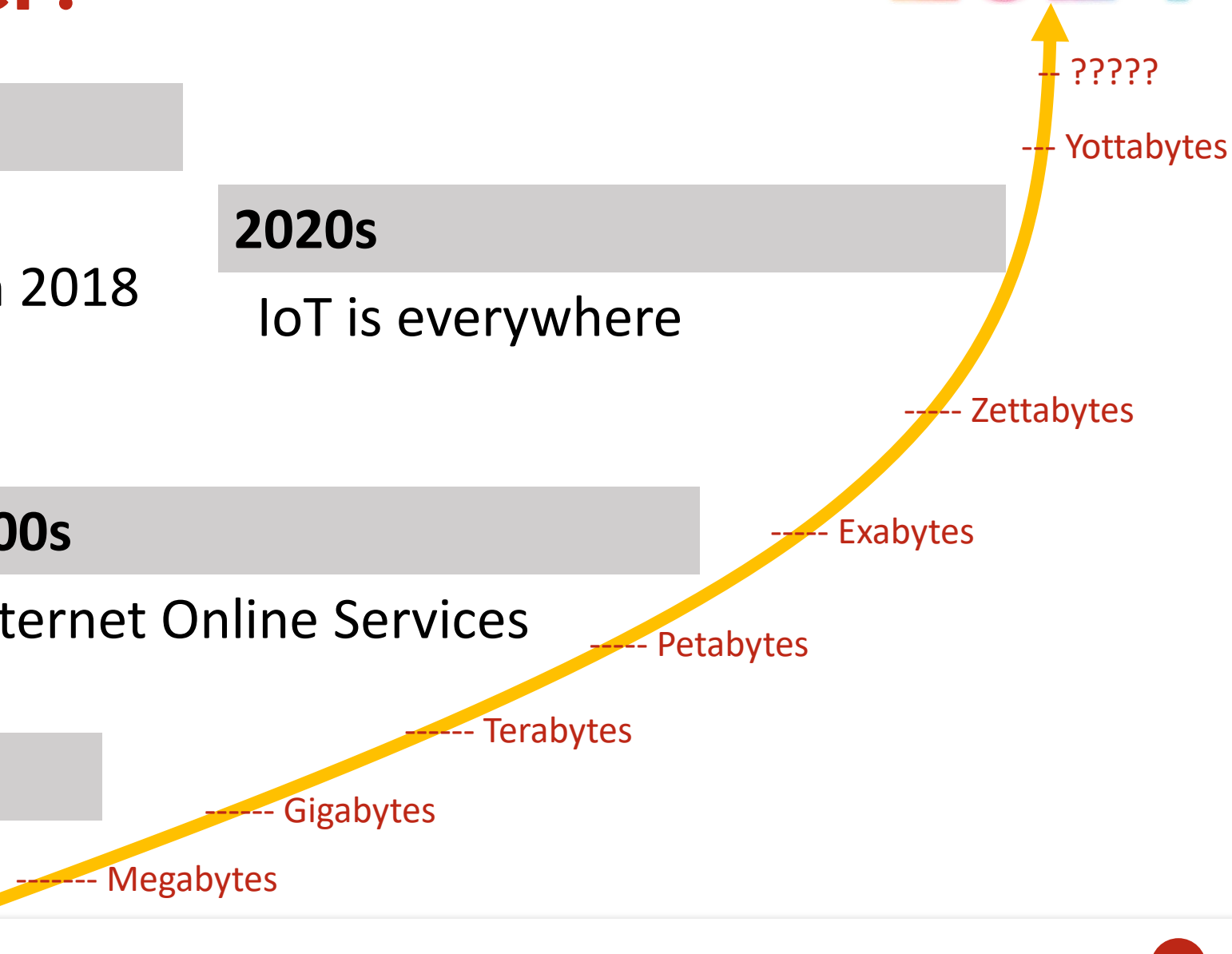
IoT is everywhere

## 2000s

Internet Online Services

## 1970s

Early Relational Databases



# Time Series Database Options

RANK	DBMS	SCORE	
		NOV 2024	24 MONTH
1	InfluxDB	21.47	-8.55
2	KDB+	7.06	-1.72
3	Prometheus	6.92	+0.61
4	Graphite	4.91	-0.45
5	TimescaleDB	3.68	-0.88
6	QuestDB	2.91	+2.01
7	Apache Druid	2.70	-0.48
8	DolphinDB	2.60	+0.98
9	TDEngine	2.27	+1.08
?????	Azure Data Explorer	?????	?????

WHY SO LOW?



# Azure Data Explorer

- Fully managed, high performance, big data analytics platform
- Can store and analyze structured, semi-structured and unstructured data
- Uses a «relational» model (tables, columns and rows) with fixed strongly-typed schemas
- Tables are stored in databases
- Clusters contain databases
- Log analytics, IoT, time series data

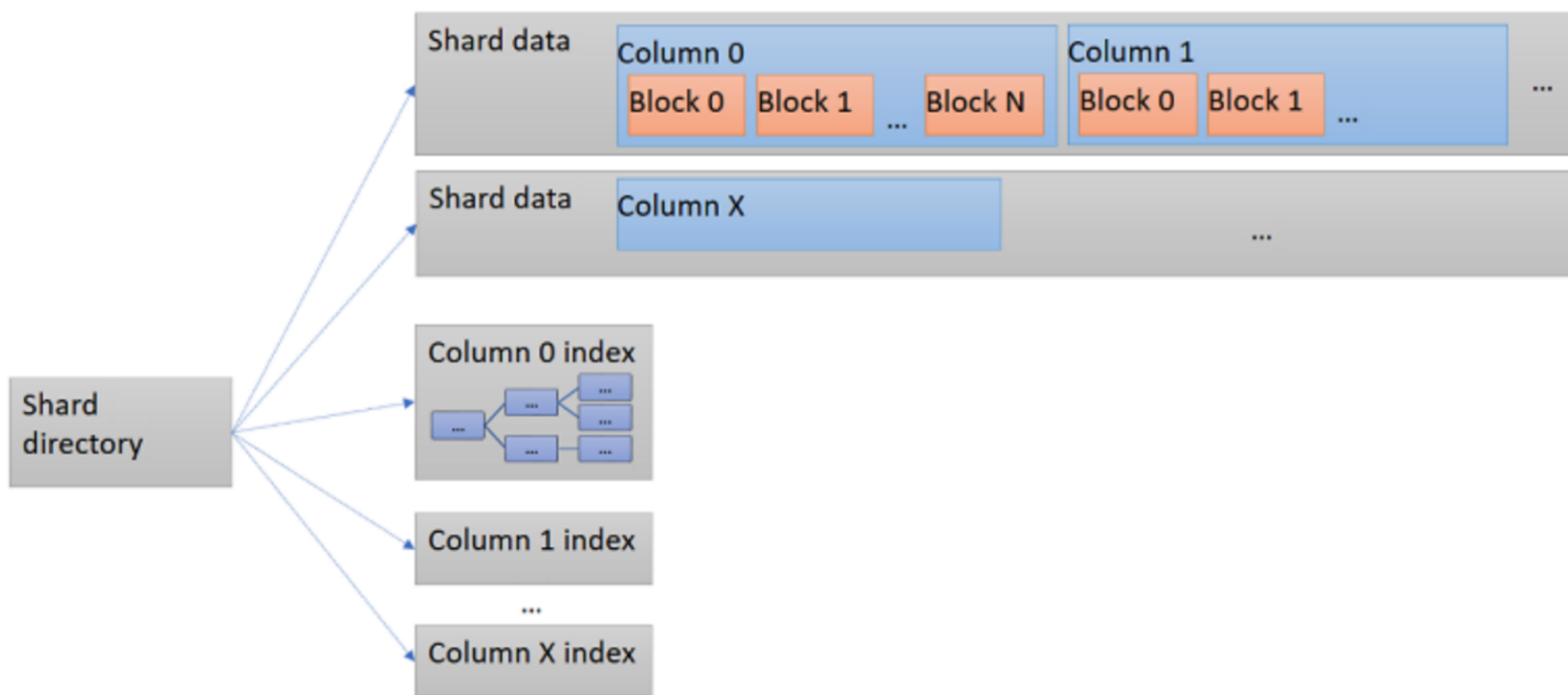
➔ not strictly a time-series database!

# Azure Data Explorer Internals

- Separates storage and compute resources
- Persistent data resides in Azure Blob Storage
  - Data is stored in **extents** (shards)
  - Extents are spread across cluster nodes
  - Extents are cached in SSD and memory
  - Data is compressed with columnar compression
- Compute uses a cache for persistent storage
- Row store is used when ingesting data (streaming ingestion)

# Shard Format

- Compressed column store with free text support and full-text inverted index



# Partitioning Policies

```
{  
  "ColumnName": "timestamp",  
  "Kind": "UniformRange",  
  "Properties": {  
    "Reference": "2021-01-01T00:00:00",  
    "RangeSize": "7.00:00:00",  
    "OverrideCreationTime": false  
  }  
}
```

# Working with Azure Data Explorer

# Working with ADX – Free cluster

- Azure Data Explorer is available **for free!**
- You can create a free cluster with your Microsoft account
- Be careful, it ends in a weird subscription...

Storage (uncompressed)	100 GB
Databases	Up to 10
Tables per database	Up to 100
Columns per table	Up to 200
Materialized views per database	Up to 5

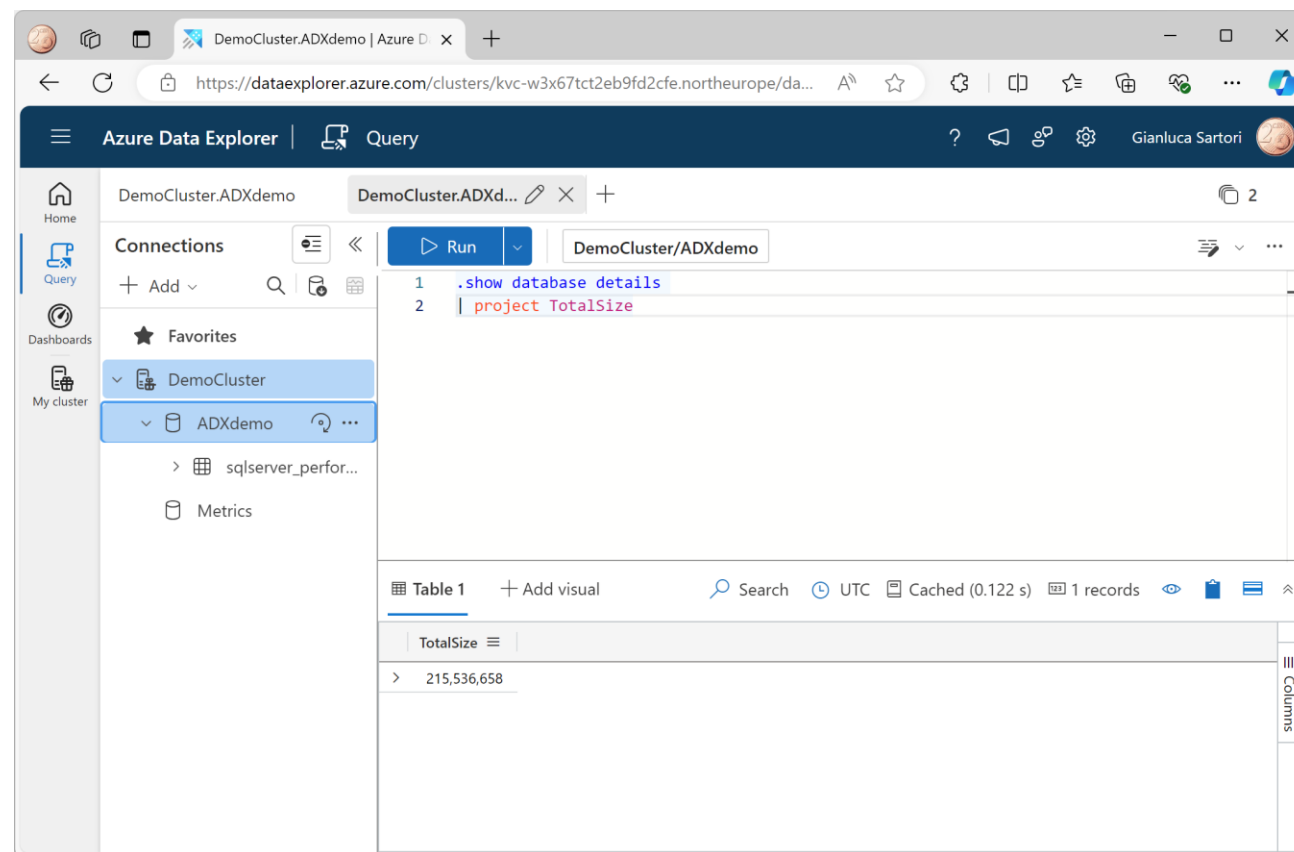
- Not all features are available. See the docs:  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/start-for-free>
- May or may not renew after 1 year



# Working with ADX – Query Tools

<https://dataexplorer.azure.com>

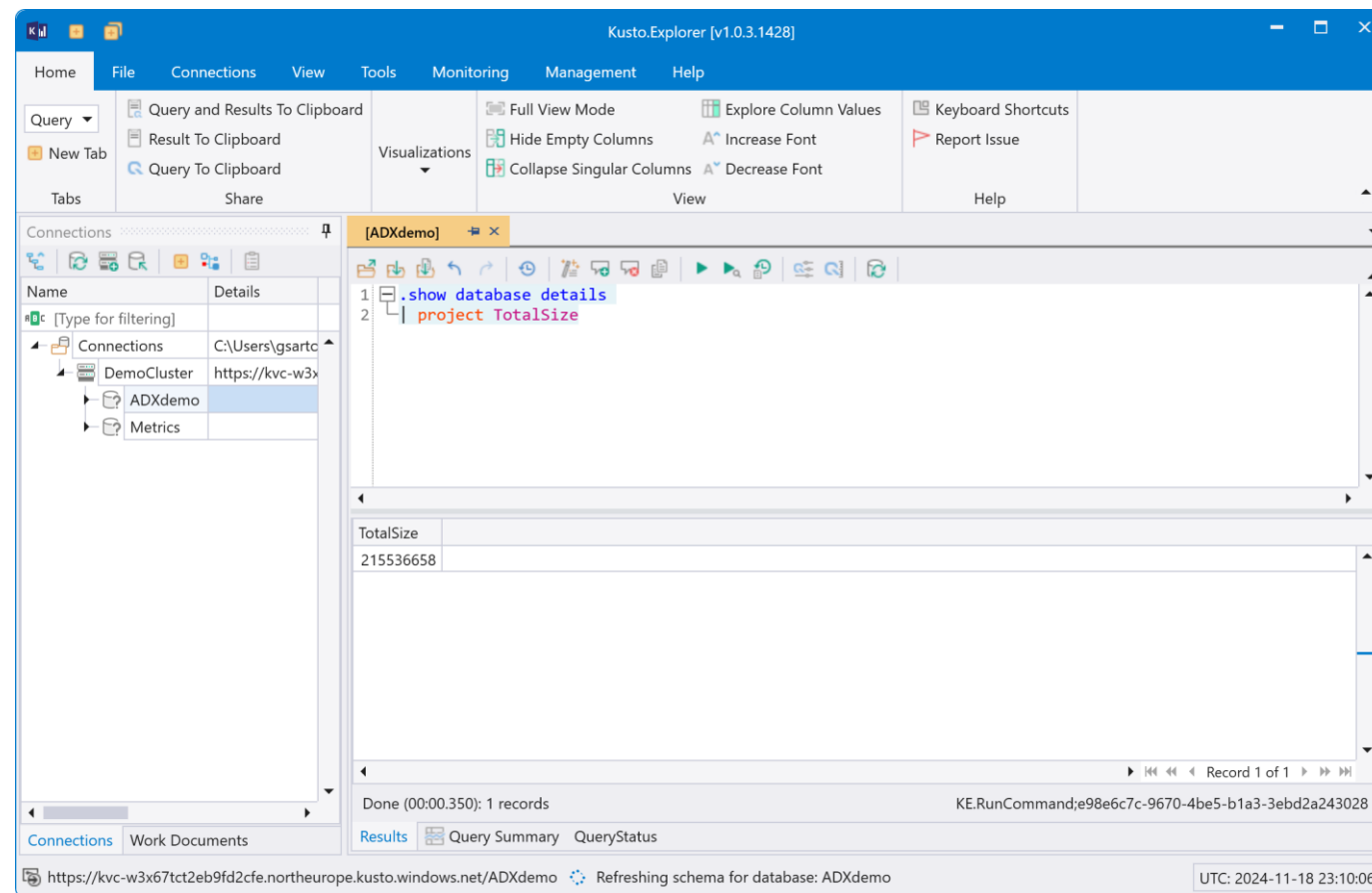
- Native portal for ADX
- Supports query commands in KQL
- Supports administrative commands
- Rich UI for creating clusters, databases, tables, ingesting data etc...



# Working with ADX – Query Tools

## Kusto Explorer

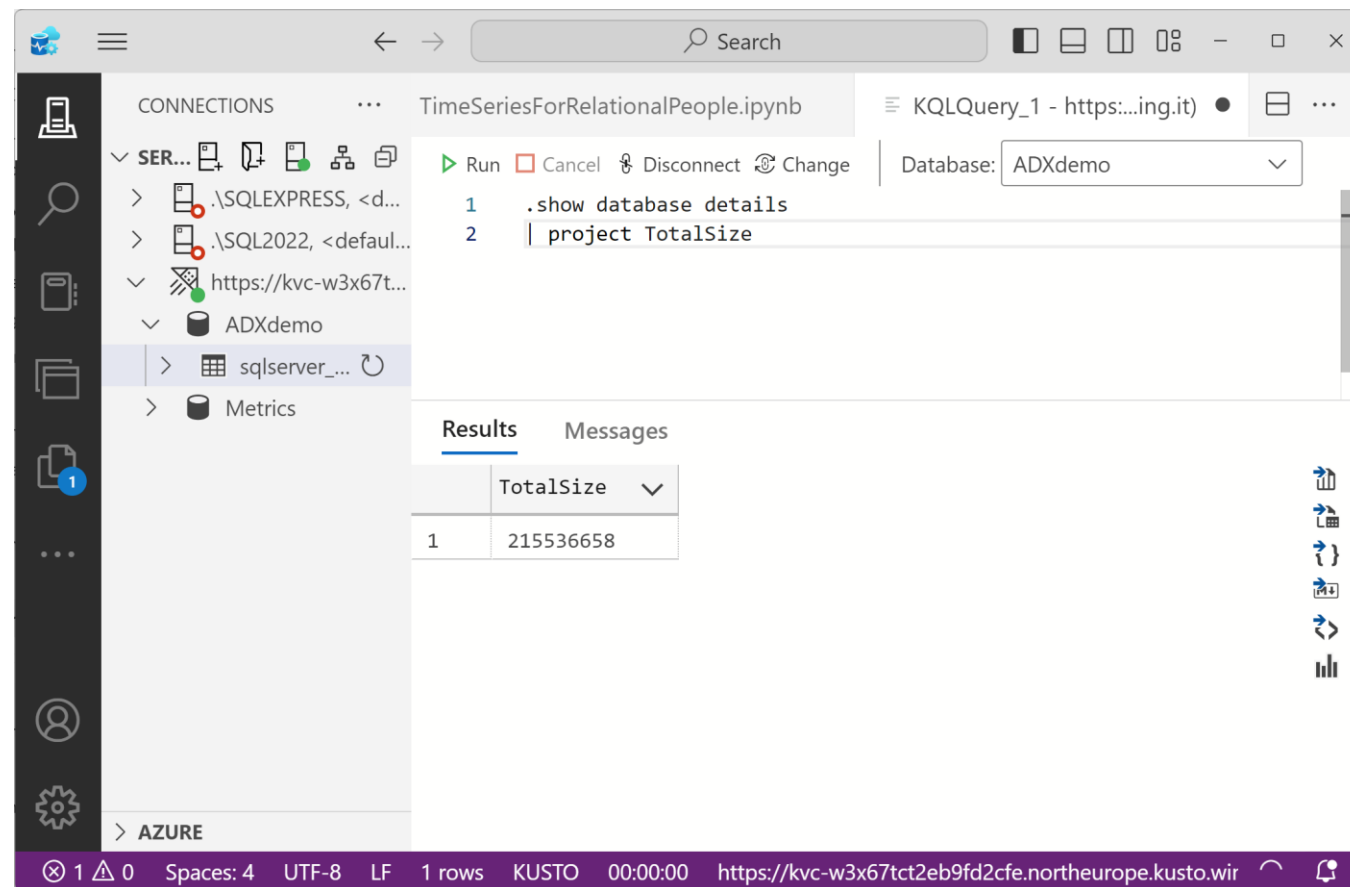
- Windows application for querying Kusto clusters
- Some extra features like copy to clipboard, export CSV and so on



# Working with ADX – Query Tools

## Azure Data Studio

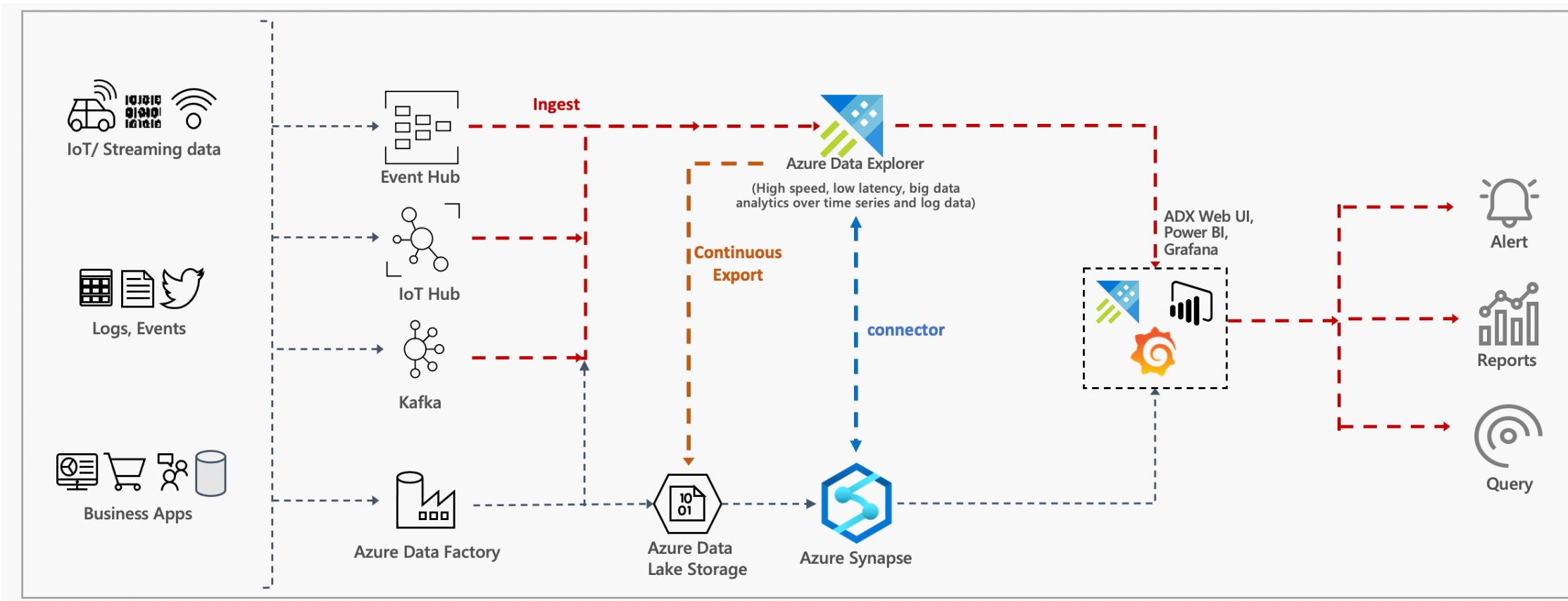
- Installs as an (official) extension
- Supports KQL queries to ADX
- Adds KQL query cells support in Notebooks



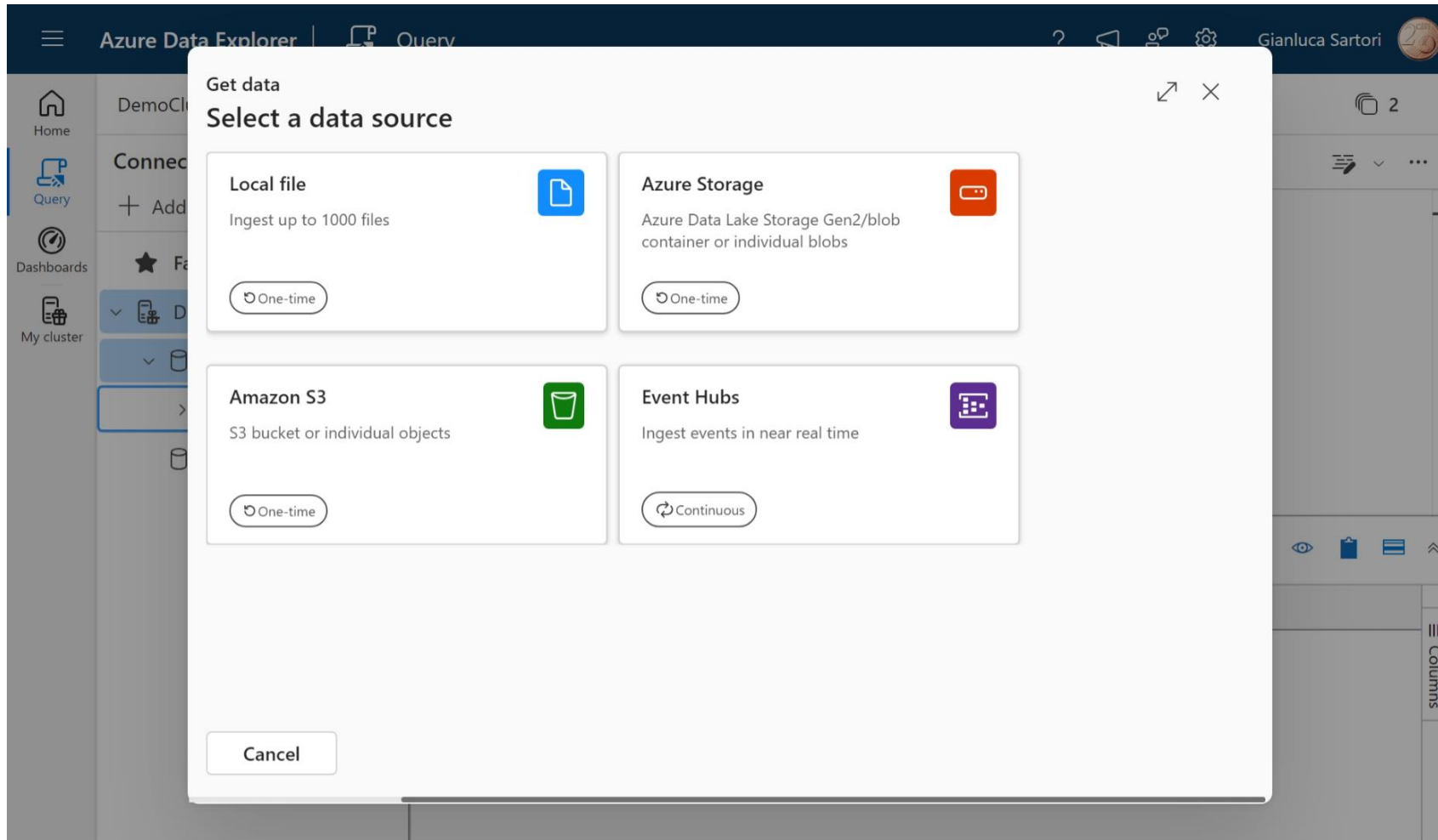
# Working with ADX – Writing Data

- Writing data to ADX is called «ingestion»
- Two main ways to ingest data
  - **Batch Ingestion**
    - One-time ingestion from the web UI
    - Batch ingestion from Blob storage
  - **Streaming Ingestion**
    - From IoT Hub/Event Hub/Event Grid/ADF
    - From API client libraries

# Working with ADX – Writing Data



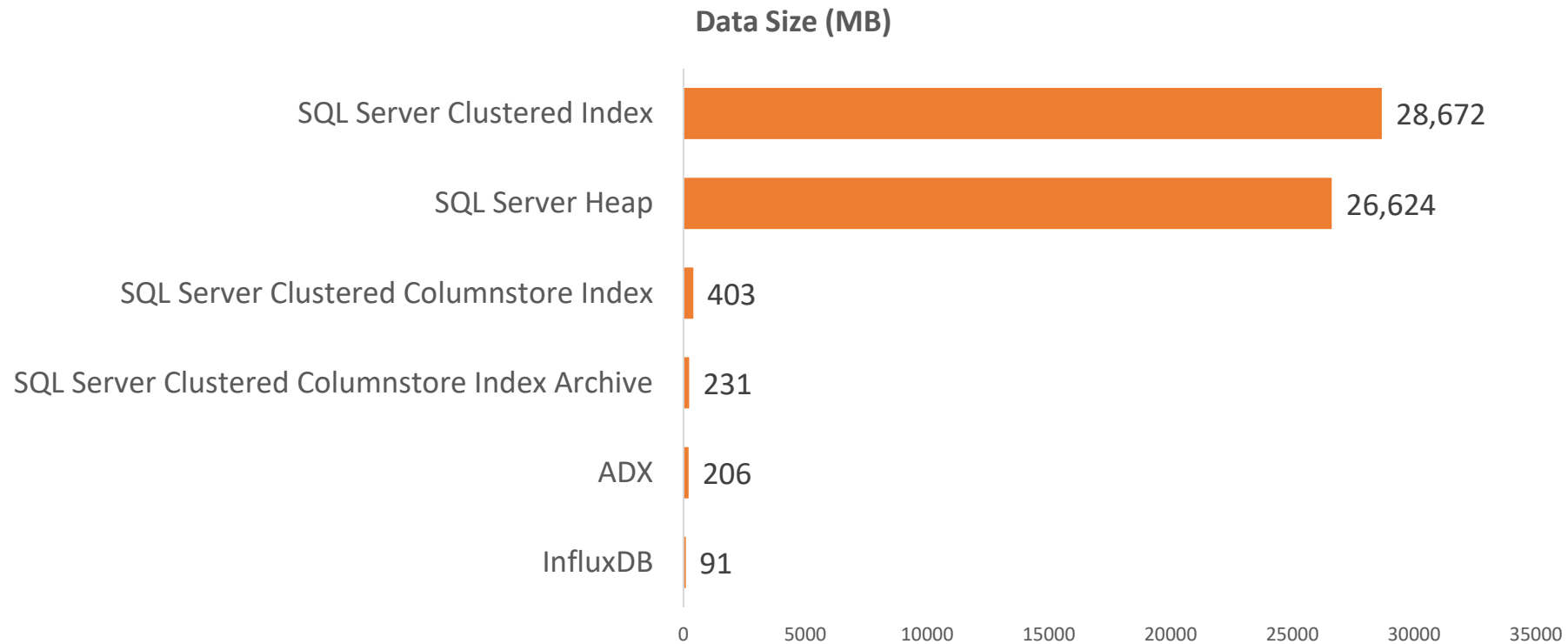
# Working with ADX – One time ingestion



# DEMO!

# How efficient is the storage?

Data size for SQL Server performance counters, 2 instances, 15 days of data, 80 million rows



# Working with ADX – UPDATE and DELETE?

- You can insert data with the **.append** command
- delete is supported with **.clear** / **.purge** / **.delete** depending on what you want to do
  - Columnar databases are terrible at deleting data
  - Time series data is append-only, so not really a problem
- **.update** is also supported, but it is a delete/insert instead (surprise)
- Changing data after ingestion has performance implications and is frowned upon



# Querying data in Azure Data Explorer

# Working with ADX: Querying Data

- ADX supports the Kusto Query Language (KQL)
- It's a brand new language, no similarities with SQL
- SQL is not supported but you can convert SQL to KQL with EXPLAIN
- KQL is simple and powerful
- ... but it's not SQL!!!
- SQL support for KQL databases [is coming in 2025!!!](#)

```
1 Perf
2 | where TimeGenerated >= ago(10m)
3 | where CounterName == "% Free Space"
4 | project PerfComputer = Computer
5         , CounterName
6         , CounterValue
7         , PerfTime=TimeGenerated
8 | join ( InsightsMetrics
9         | where TimeGenerated >= ago(10m)
10        | project IMComputer = Computer
11            , Namespace
12            , Name
13            , Val
14            , IMTime=TimeGenerated
15        )
16 on $left.PerfComputer == $right.IMComputer
17
18
```

## DEMO!

# Working with ADX – Time-Series queries

- Typical time-series query patterns:

- Filter by time

`where time > now(-7d)`

`where time > ago(7d)`

`where time between ago(7d) .. now()`

# Working with ADX – Time-Series queries

Group by time

time	lazy_writes_sec		time	avg_lazy_writes_sec
16-10-2022 10:00:00	398091	10:00	16-10-2022 10:00:00	398,091.00
...	...		16-10-2022 11:00:00	400,187.50
16-10-2022 10:59:59	395644	11:00	16-10-2022 12:00:00	406,095.00
16-10-2022 11:00:00	432211		16-10-2022 13:00:00	411,167.76
...	...	12:00	16-10-2022 14:00:00	417,963.40
16-10-2022 11:59:59	452325		16-10-2022 15:00:00	425,683.27
16-10-2022 12:00:00	456541	13:00	16-10-2022 16:00:00	433,001.40
...	...		16-10-2022 17:00:00	441,937.02
16-10-2022 12:59:59	433505	...	16-10-2022 18:00:00	449,937.73
16-10-2022 13:00:00	456654		16-10-2022 19:00:00	450,737.81
...	...		16-10-2022 20:00:00	453,467.40
16-10-2022 13:59:59	456788		16-10-2022 21:00:00	455,703.76
16-10-2022 14:00:00	417545		16-10-2022 22:00:00	457,270.19
...	...		16-10-2022 23:00:00	458,743.47
			17-10-2022 00:00:00	461,533.64
			...	...

# Working with ADX – Time-Series queries

Fill missing data with defaults

time	value
16-10-2022 10:35:45	398091
16-10-2022 10:36:01	398091
16-10-2022 12:16:15	406095
16-10-2022 12:16:30	406095
16-10-2022 13:06:45	411167
16-10-2022 13:07:01	411167

No data  
for  
11:00



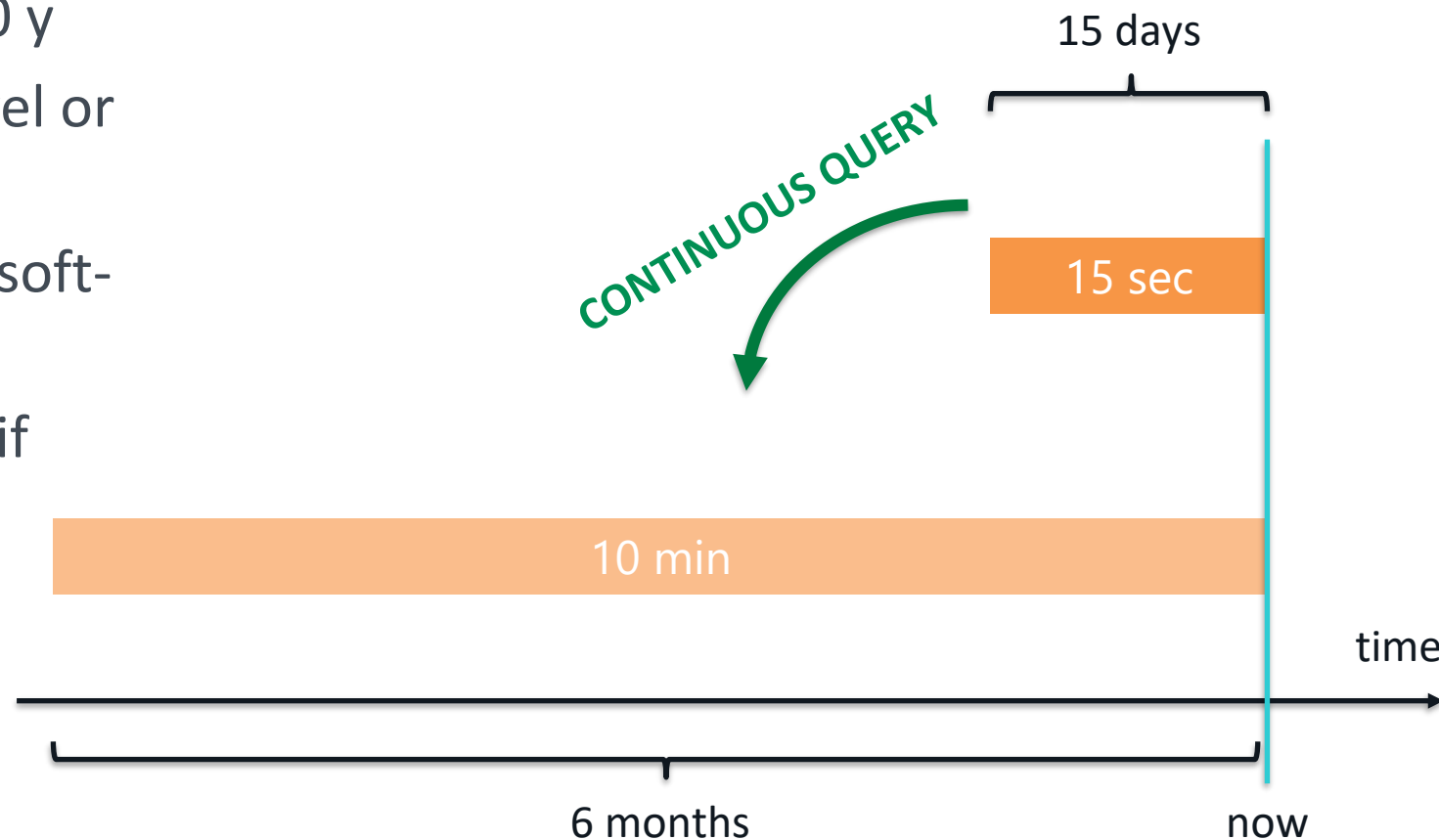
time	avg_lazy_writes_sec
16-10-2022 10:00:00	398,091.00
16-10-2022 11:00:00	NULL
16-10-2022 12:00:00	406,095.00
16-10-2022 13:00:00	411,167.76

# DEMO!

# Retention Policies and Downsampling

# Retention Policies and downsampling

- Default retention policy = 1000 y
- Can be applied at database level or table level
- After retention period, data is soft-deleted
- Can be recovered for 14 days (if recoverability enabled)



# Downsampling

- Data can be summarized with the **make-series** operator and piped to a new table with a lower frequency and longer retention
- How do I automate it? Power Automate has a connector for ADX
- Pay extra attention to overlapping windows
- ADX is not a proper time-series database!

# DEMO!

The screenshot shows a Power Automate flow configuration. The top step is 'Recurrence' with a clock icon. An arrow points down to the second step, 'Run async control command', which has a flag icon. This step is configured with the following fields:

- \* Cluster URL: `https://help.kusto.windows.net/`
- \* Database Name: `SampleLogs`
- \* Control Command: `.set-or-append async TargetTable <|`  
`TransformedSysLogs`  
`| limit 10`

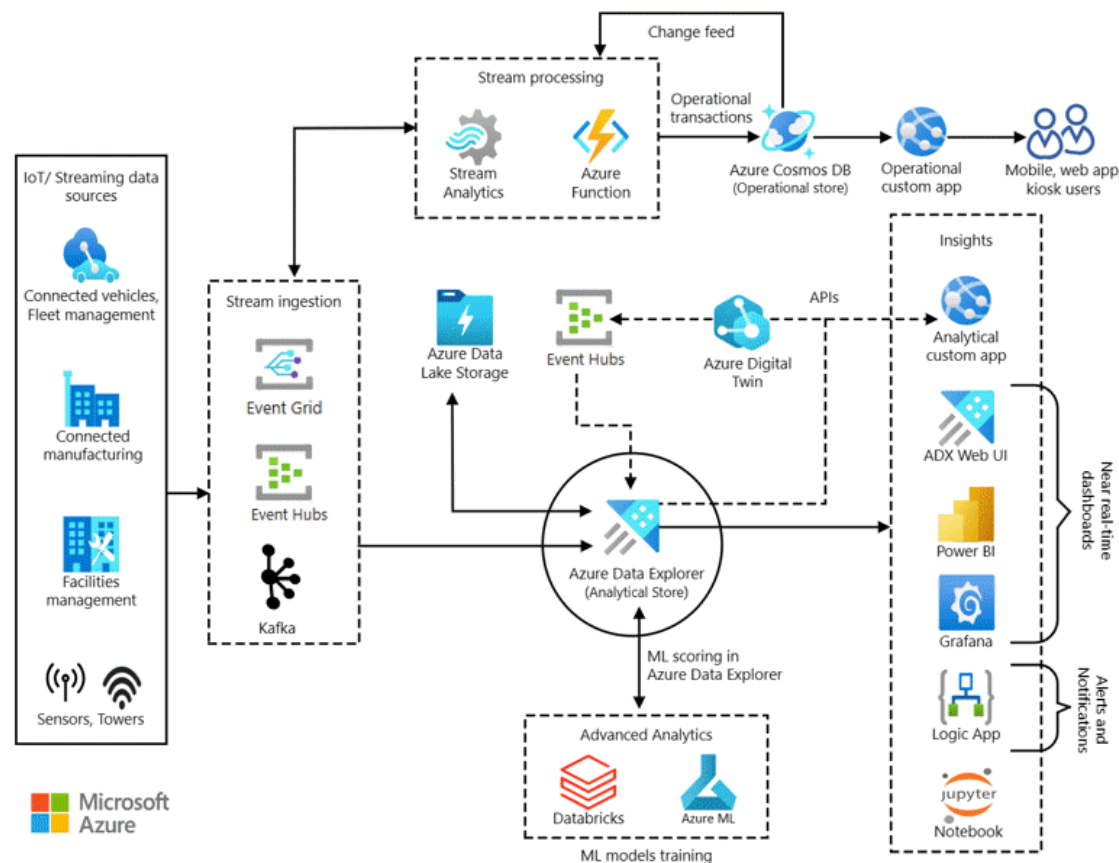
At the bottom of the configuration pane are two buttons: '+ New step' and 'Save'.



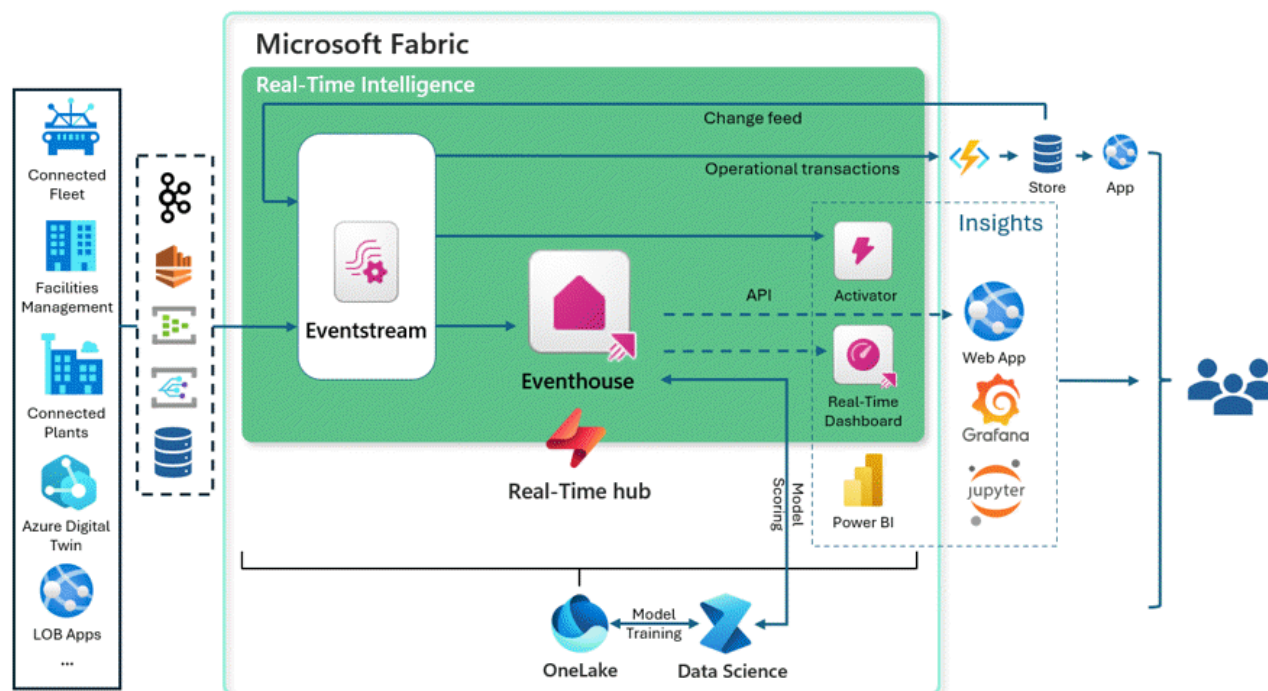
# Real-Time Analytics

# ADX – Real-Time Analytics

## Azure PaaS-based solution architecture



## Fabric Real-time Intelligence solution architecture



## SALA NERA

15:30

15:30 → 50 min

## Real Time Intelligence Experience in Microsoft Fabric

Nicola Paro Marco Parenzan

Data & Analytics

# Conclusion

# Can Azure Data Studio do Time-Series?

- Not really a Time-Series database
  - Not only a Time-Series database
  - It is a data analytics platform with some Time-Series capabilities
- 
- ✓ Efficient storage\*
  - ✓ Retention and downsampling\*
  - ✓ Time-Series Query capabilities\*
- 
- Can be a very capable platform for your application





**Valuta la sessione**  
**GRAZIE!**