

Temperature Alert applying Spike-Dip Anomaly Detection Algorithm using Spark (Python-Scala) and C#

-Azure Function, Azure Databricks, IoT Hub

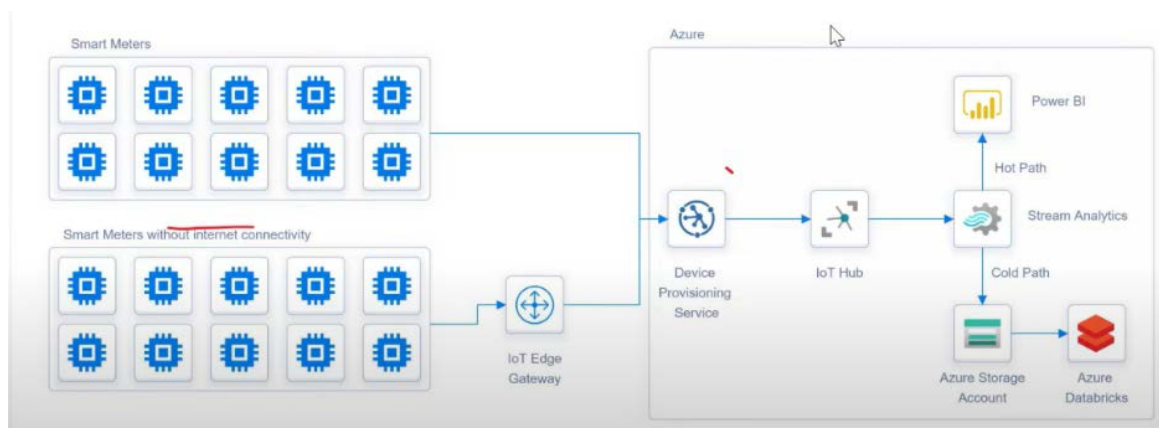
➤ Problem Statement -

I like visiting new places, which landed me to a food factory where cooking and preserving of food is done, having words with chef and co-workers, I realized they have to check temperature manually which is ineffective task. So, I thought to solve this problem, hence came up with idea of temperature alert, which sends mail whenever temperature is more or less than what is required.

➤ Technologies/Services used –

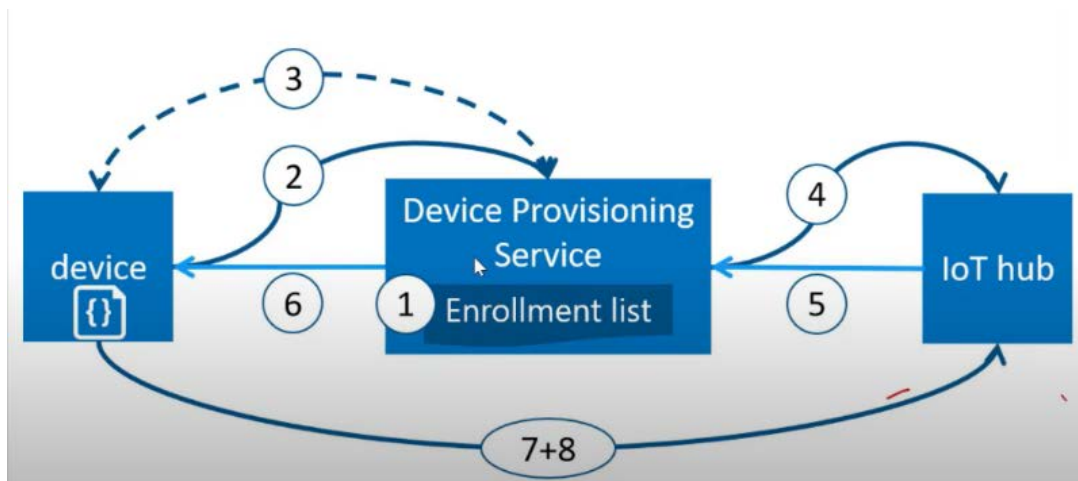
1. Spark (Scala-Python), C#
2. Power BI
3. IoT Edge Gateway
4. IoT Hub
5. Stream Analytics
6. Azure Databricks
7. Azure Function
8. Device Provisioning Service

➤ Solution Architecture -



IoT device provisioning flow is as follows:

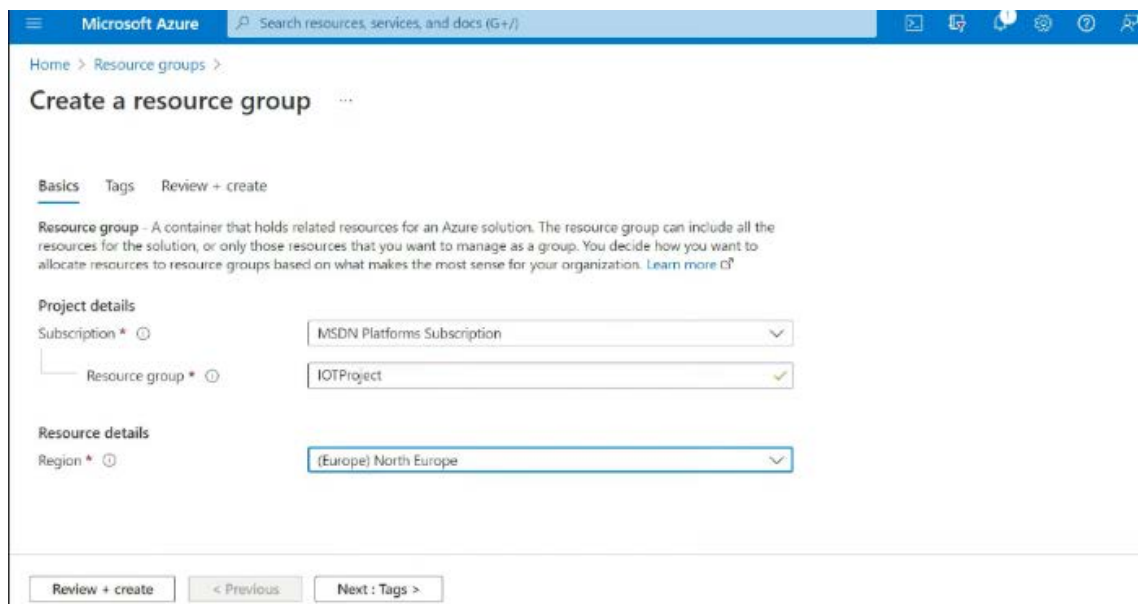
1. Device manufacturer adds device registration information to enrollment list in Azure portal.
2. Device passes, identifying information to DPS to prove its identity.
3. DPS validates identity of device by validating registration ID and key against enrollment list entry.
4. DPS registers device with IoT hub and populates device's desired twin state.
5. IoT hub returns device ID information to DPS.
6. DPS returns IoT hub connection information to device and start sending data directly to IoT hub.
7. Device gets desired state from its device twin in IoT hub
8. Device is connected.



A [Resource Group](#) is logical container where you are creating your **Azure resources**. It is created in specific region and contain resources created in other regions.



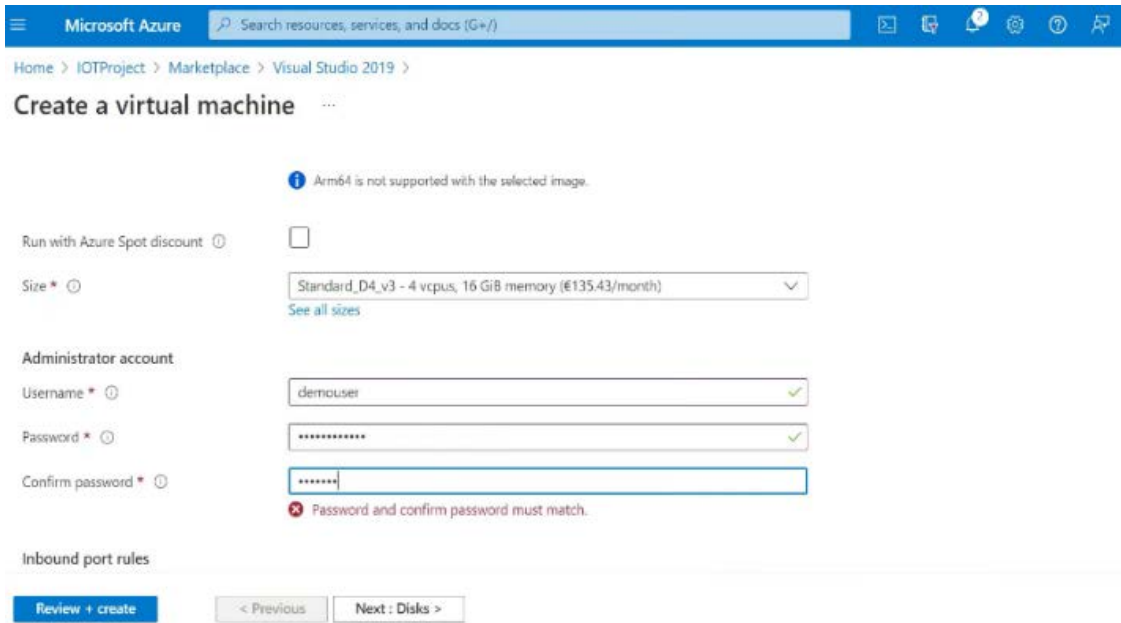
❖ Creation of resource group:



In resource group create **VM instance**.

You might be wondering what is **VM instance**? So, let's have a brief look upon it.

A [virtual machine](#) (VM) is a digital version of physical computer. It executes all tasks a physical computer can, including running operating systems and applications and are scalable, on-demand computing resources.



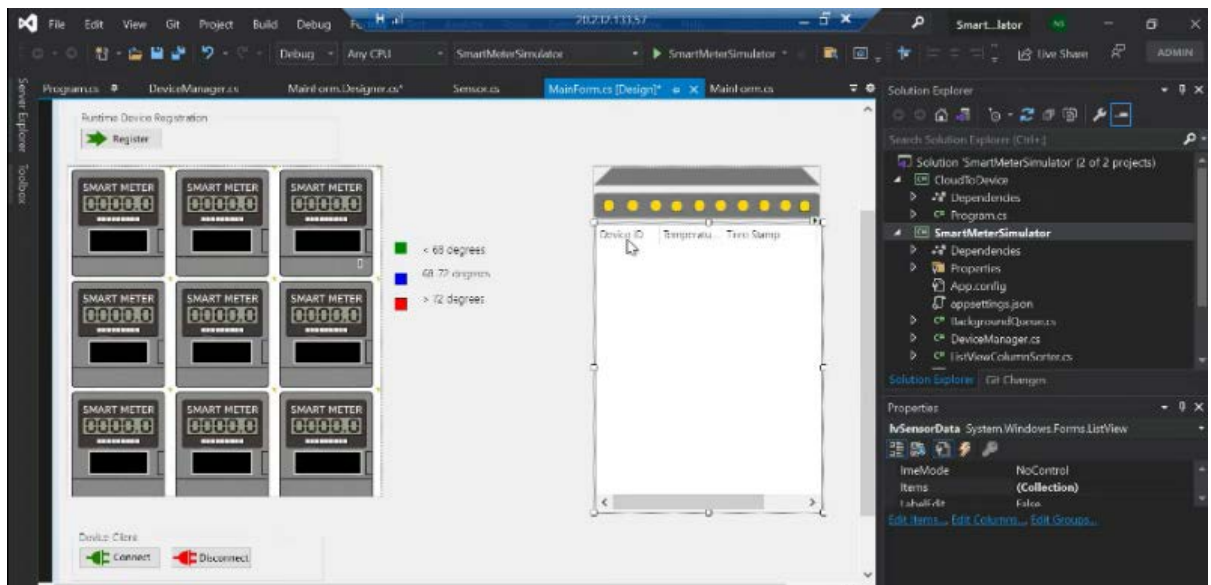
After VM is created, start -> run this:

```

1 Microsoft Visual Studio Solution File, Format Version 12.00
2 # Visual Studio Version 16
3 VisualStudioVersion = 16.0.11024.103
4 MinimumVisualStudioVersion = 10.0.40219.1
5 Project("{BA2189F-16F7-4668-B134-B4E77AF7556}") = "SmartMeterSimulator", "SmartMeterSimulator\SmartMeterSimulator.csproj", "{97B6A6B-7181-4E20-8699-F2CC1C3711E1}"
6 EndProject
7 Project("{5A19103F-16F7-4668-B134-B4E77AF7556}") = "CloudToDevice", "CloudToDevice\CloudToDevice.csproj", "{DC518F90-7282-453A-BC59-1A70F2672583}"
8 EndProject
9 Global
10 GlobalSection(SolutionConfigurationPlatforms) = preSolution
11 GlobalSection(SolutionConfigurationPlatforms) = preSolution
12 Debug|Any CPU - Debug|Any CPU
13 Release|Any CPU - Release|Any CPU
14 EndGlobalSection
15 GlobalSection(ProjectionfigurationPlatforms) = postSolution
16 (97B6A6B-7181-4E20-8699-F2CC1C3711E1).Debug|Any CPU.ActiveCfg = Debug|Any CPU
17 (97B6A6B-7181-4E20-8699-F2CC1C3711E1).Debug|Any CPU.Build.0 = Debug|Any CPU
18 (97B6A6B-7181-4E20-8699-F2CC1C3711E1).Release|Any CPU.ActiveCfg = Release|Any CPU
19 (97B6A6B-7181-4E20-8699-F2CC1C3711E1).Release|Any CPU.Build.0 = Release|Any CPU
20 (DC518F90-7282-453A-BC59-1A70F2672583).Debug|Any CPU.ActiveCfg = Debug|Any CPU
21 (DC518F90-7282-453A-BC59-1A70F2672583).Debug|Any CPU.Build.0 = Debug|Any CPU
22 (DC518F90-7282-453A-BC59-1A70F2672583).Release|Any CPU.ActiveCfg = Release|Any CPU
23 (DC518F90-7282-453A-BC59-1A70F2672583).Release|Any CPU.Build.0 = Release|Any CPU
24 EndGlobalSection
25 GlobalSection(SolutionProperties) = preSolution
26 HideSolutionNode = FALSE
27 EndGlobalSection
28 GlobalSection(ExtensibilityGlobals) = postSolution
29 SolutionGUID = {3FC21448-F104-4224-8587-20809191A4DA}
30 EndGlobalSection

```

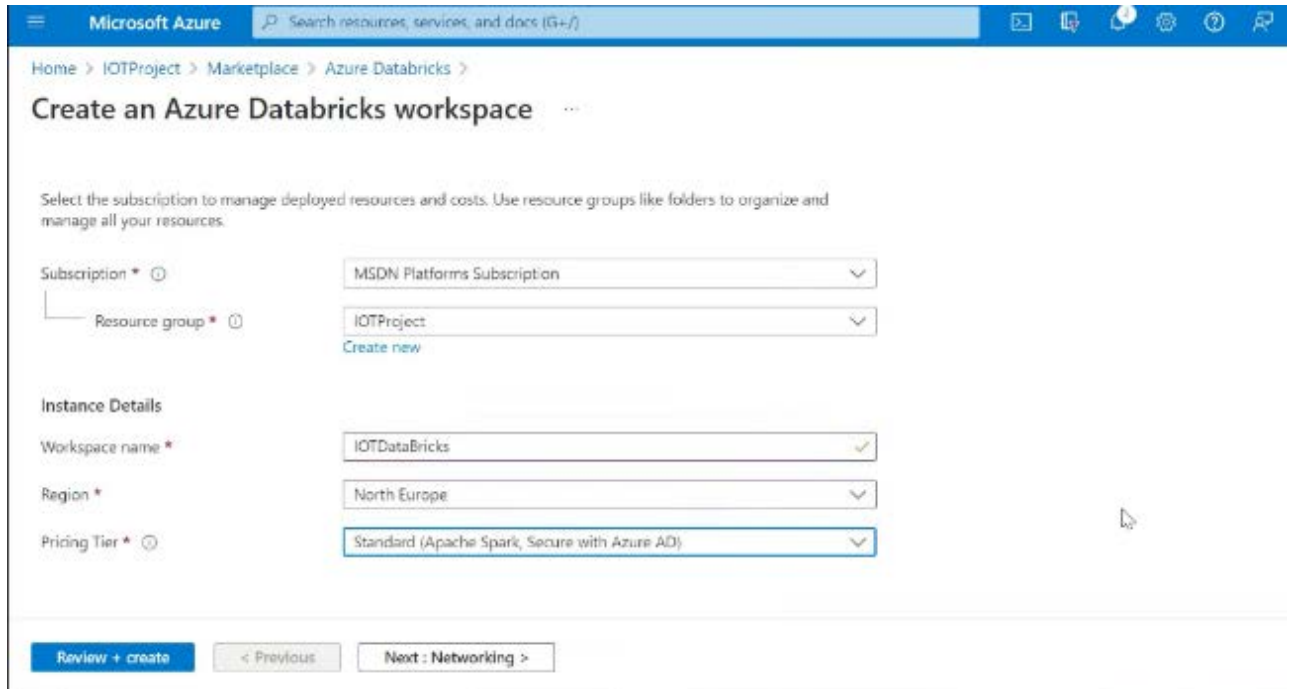
Display will look like:



❖ It's time to learn [Azure Databricks](#).

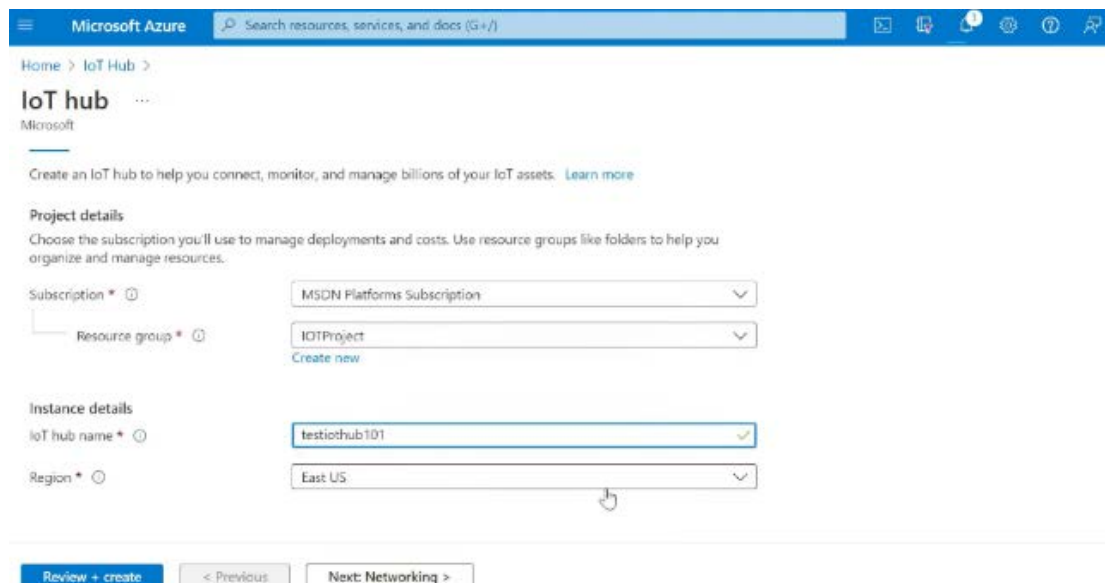
Azure Databricks is data analytics platform optimized for Azure cloud services platform. It offers three environments:

- Databricks SQL
- Databricks data science and engineering
- Databricks ML



❖ Creation of IOT hub. Before this let's have a theoretical knowledge of this:

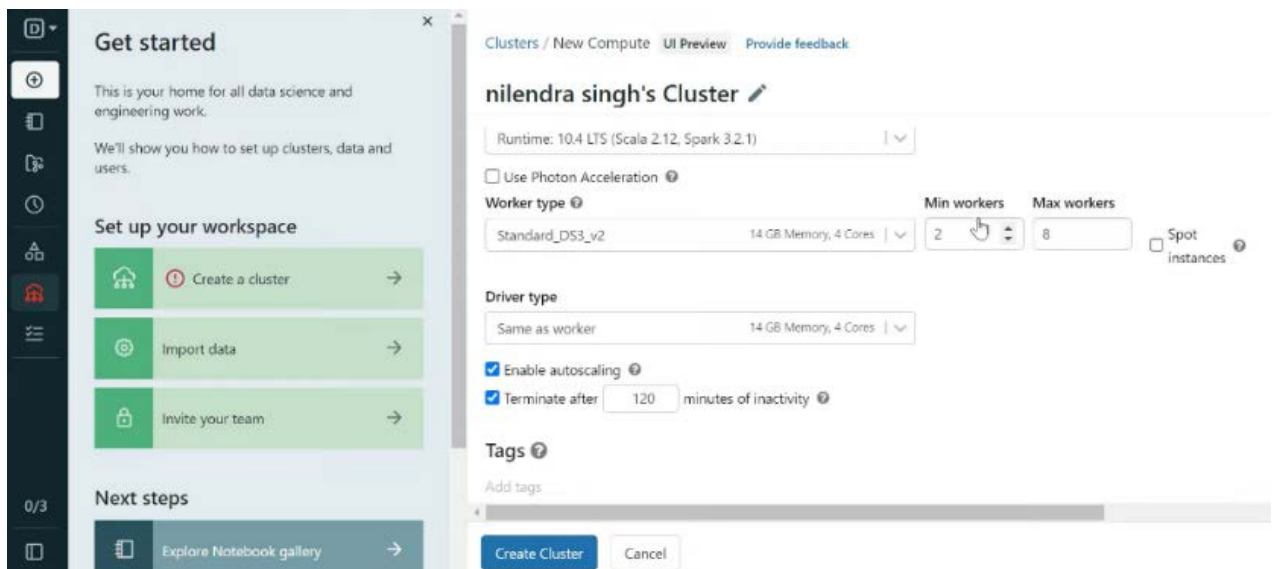
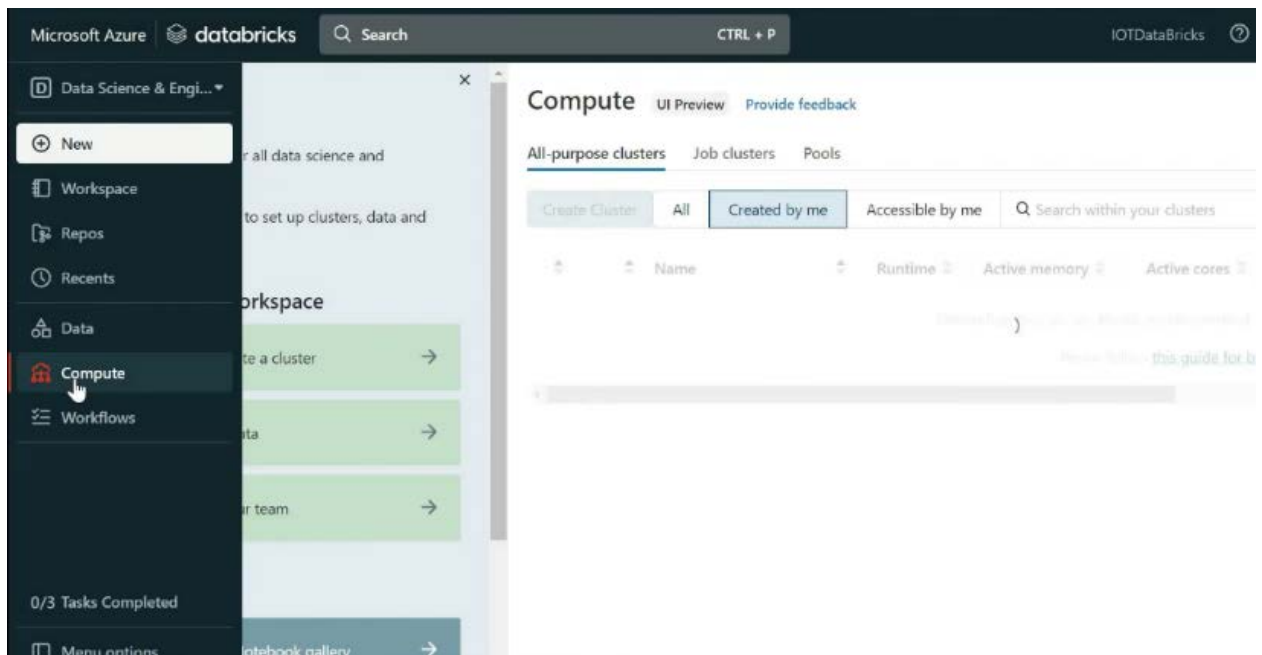
[Azure IoT hub](#) allows full-featured, scalable IoT solutions. Virtually, any device can be connected to Azure IoT Hub and scale up to millions of devices. Events can be tracked, monitored, such as creation, failure, and connection of devices.



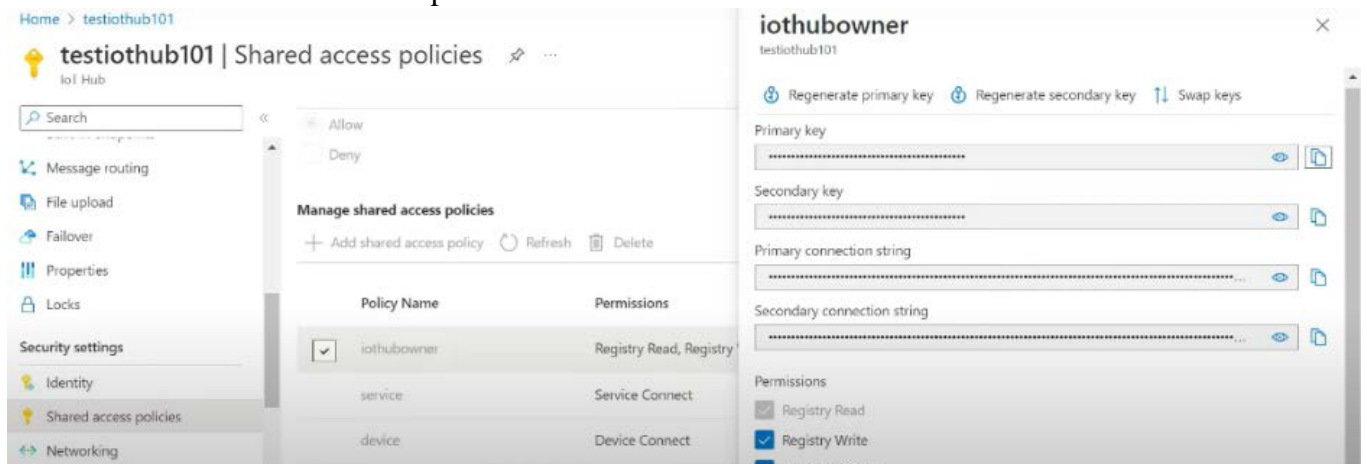
❖ Let's create a [cluster in databricks](#).

The Azure Databricks job scheduler creates job cluster when you run a job on new job cluster and terminates cluster when job is complete.

Databricks -> compute

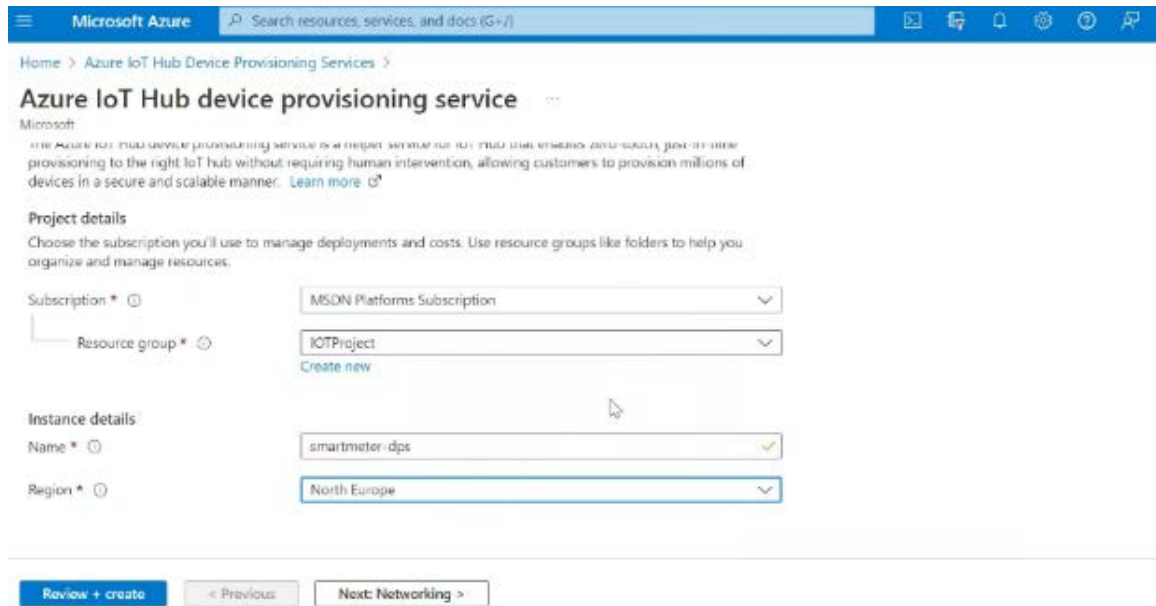


❖ Click **IOT hub** -> shared access policies.



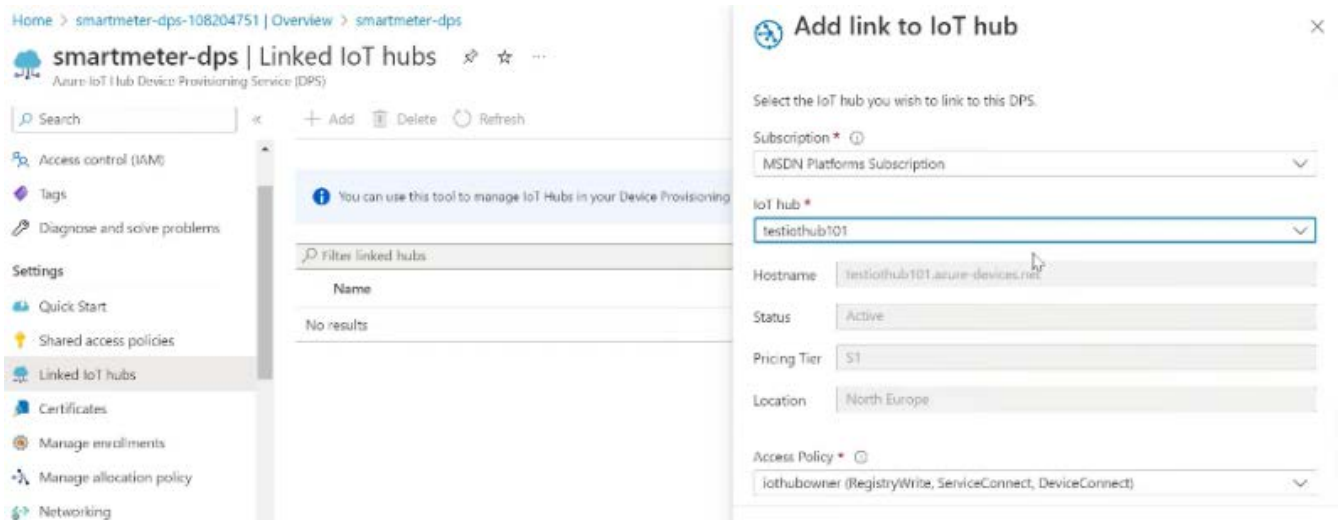
copy primary key. (Keep key safely)

- ❖ Go to “[azure IoT hub device provisioning service](#)” (DPS). DPS is helper service for IoT Hub that enables zero-touch, just-in-time provisioning to right IoT hub without requiring human intervention, allowing customers to provision millions of devices in secure and scalable manner.

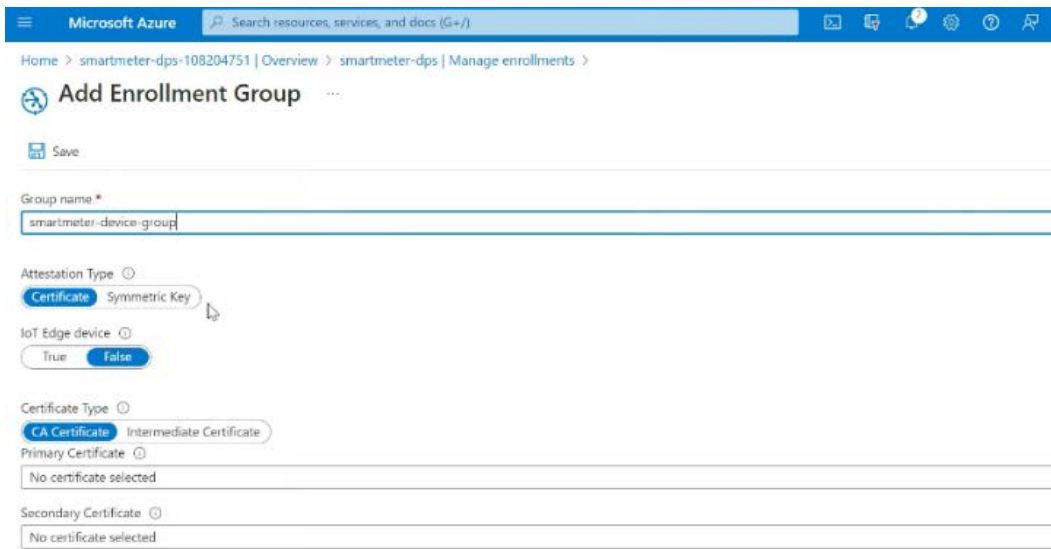


copy ID scope (used further).

- ❖ To register IOT hub with DPS service follow these steps:
IOT hub device service -> Linked IOT hubs -> Add.

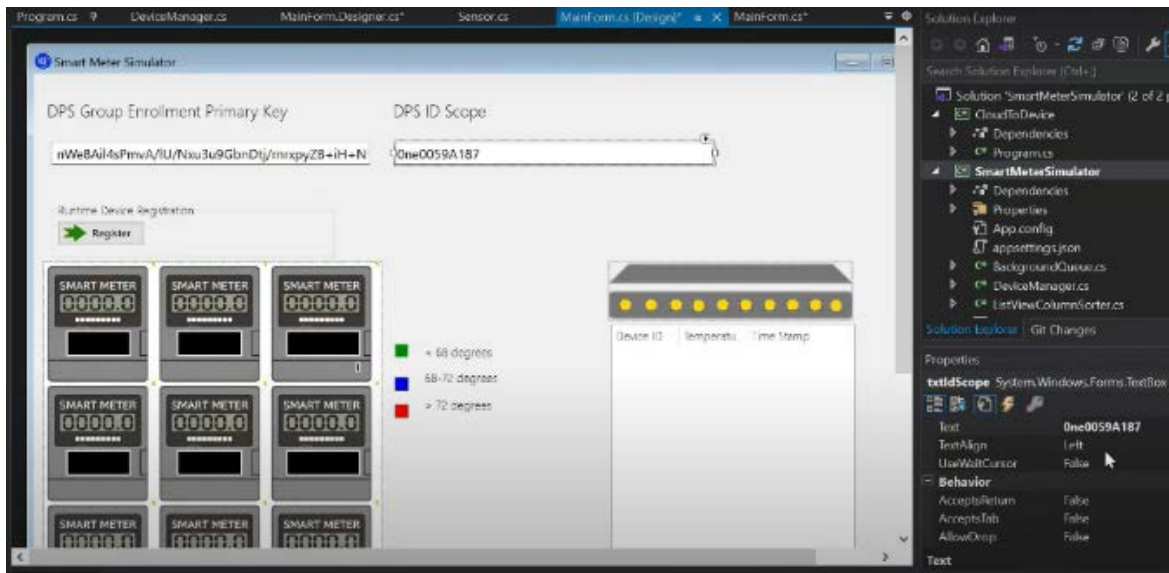


- ❖ We need to create [enrollment group](#):

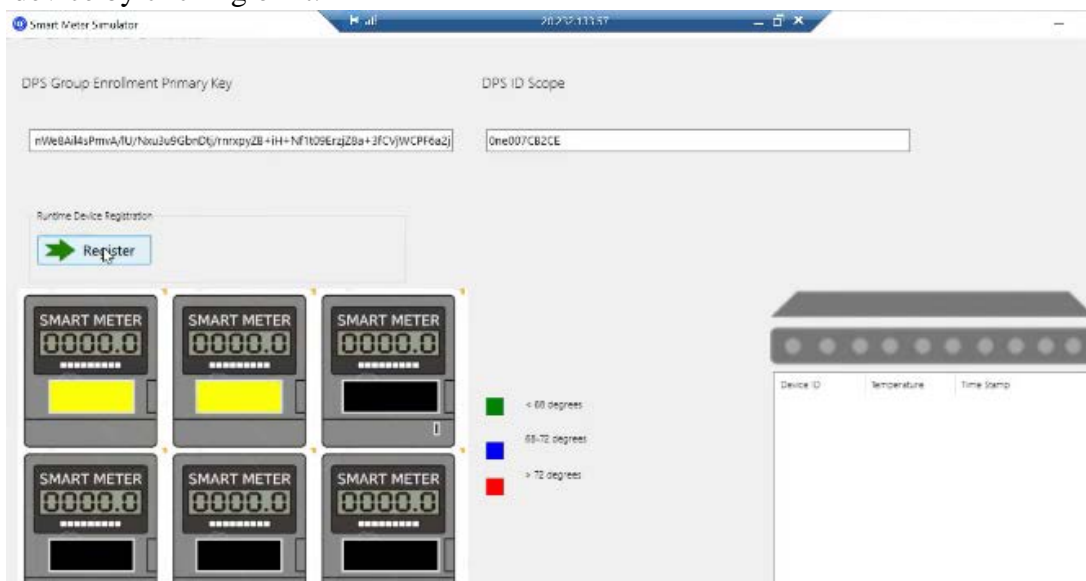


copy the primary key (used further).

- ❖ Configure DSP ID scope and DSP Group Enrollment Primary Key (already copied).



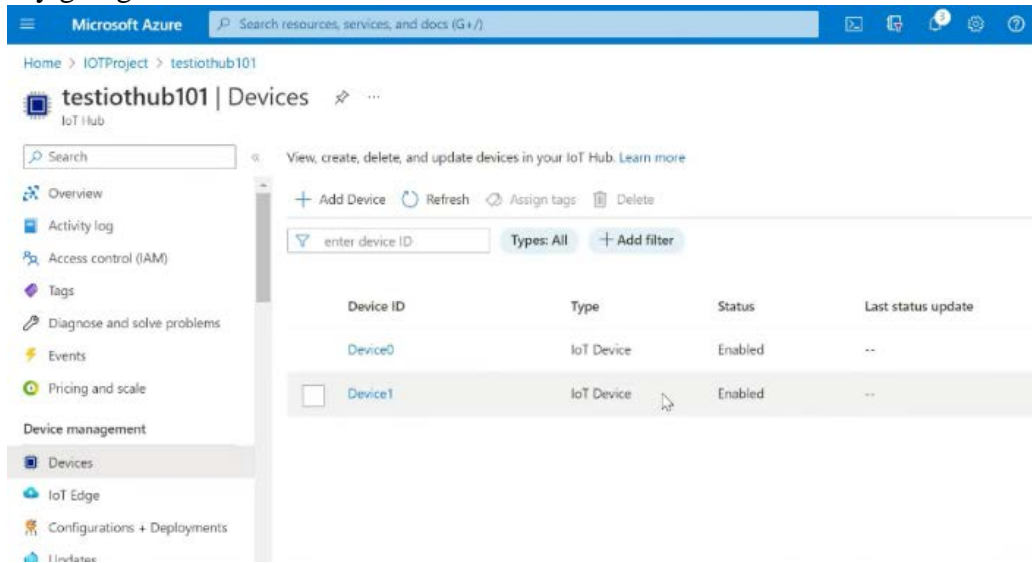
- ❖ Register device by clicking on it.



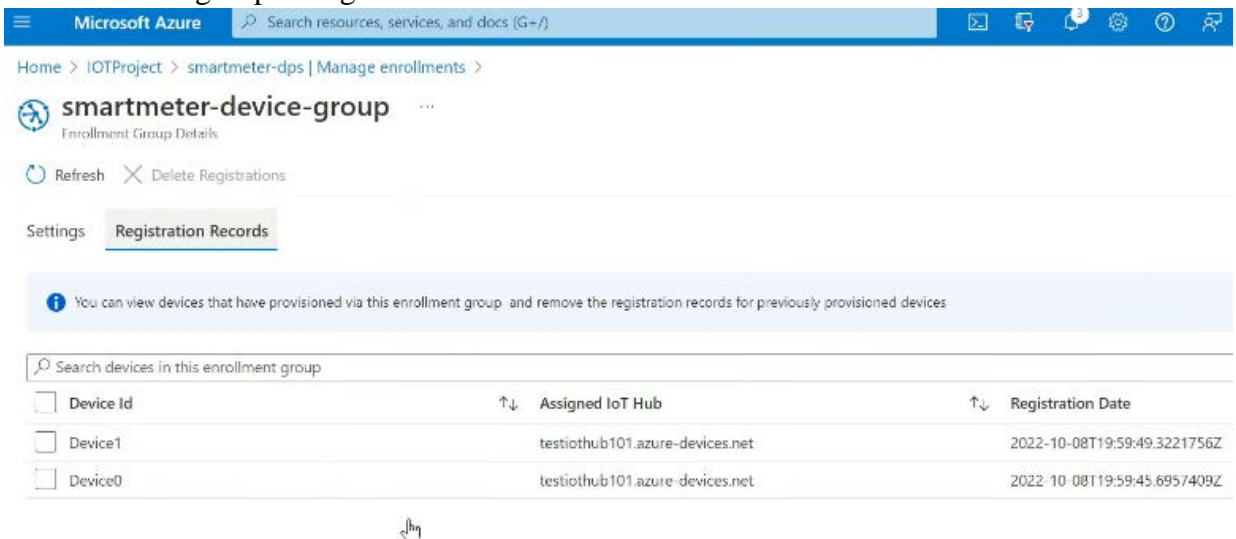
colour will turn to blue:



❖ Verify this by going to Azure IoT hub -> devices.



❖ Go to enrollment group -> registration records



Verify, registration of device has been successfully done.

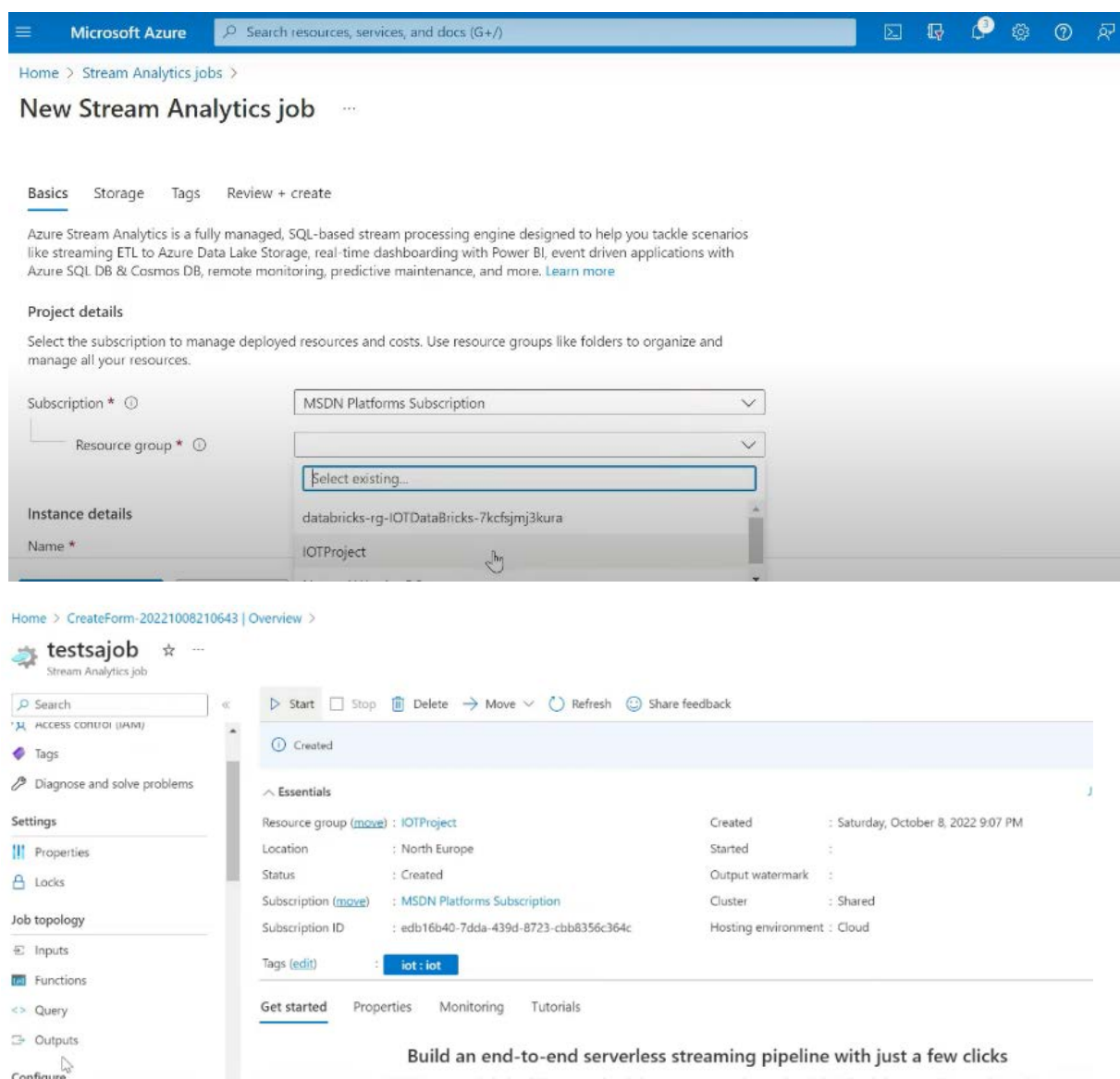
To send data to IoT hub:



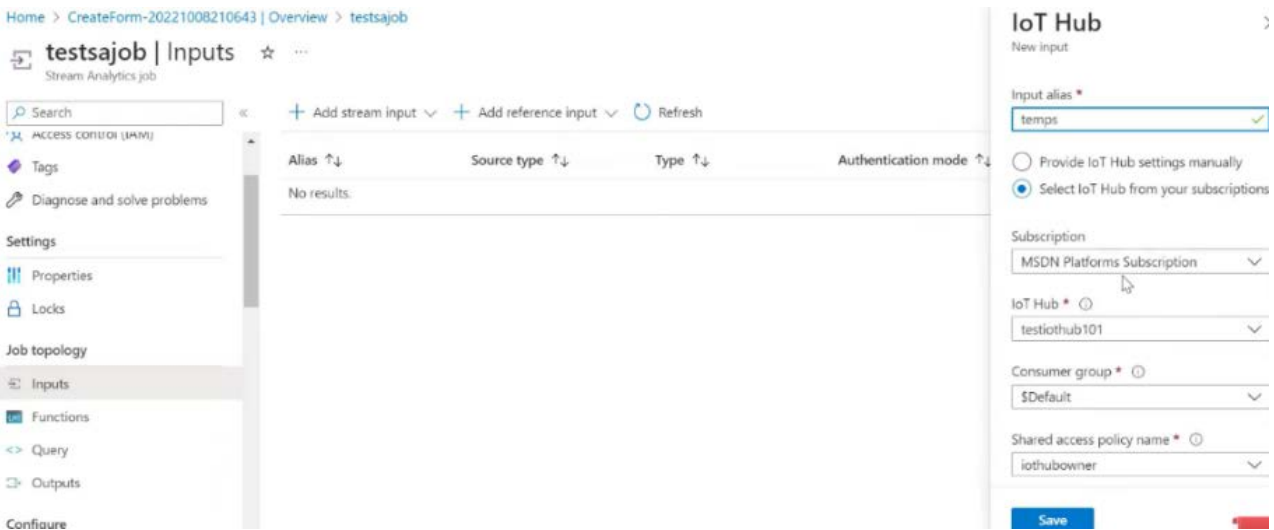
Click connect, on terminal output will be displayed.

To process data, we create [“stream Analytics Jobs”](#).

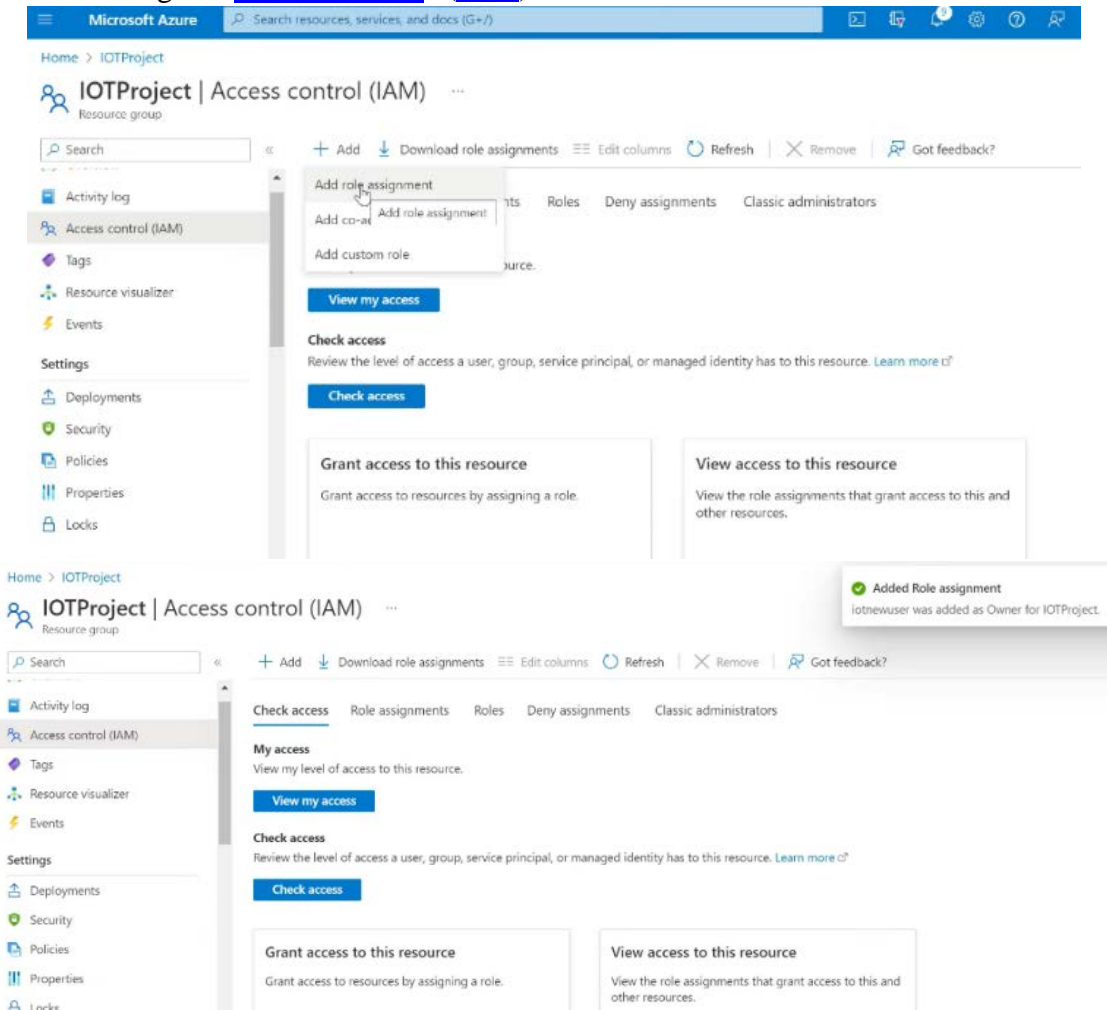
[Azure Stream Analytics](#) is fully managed stream processing engine that is designed to analyse, process large volumes of streaming data with sub-millisecond latencies. Patterns-relationships can be identified in data that originates from variety of input sources including applications, devices, sensors.



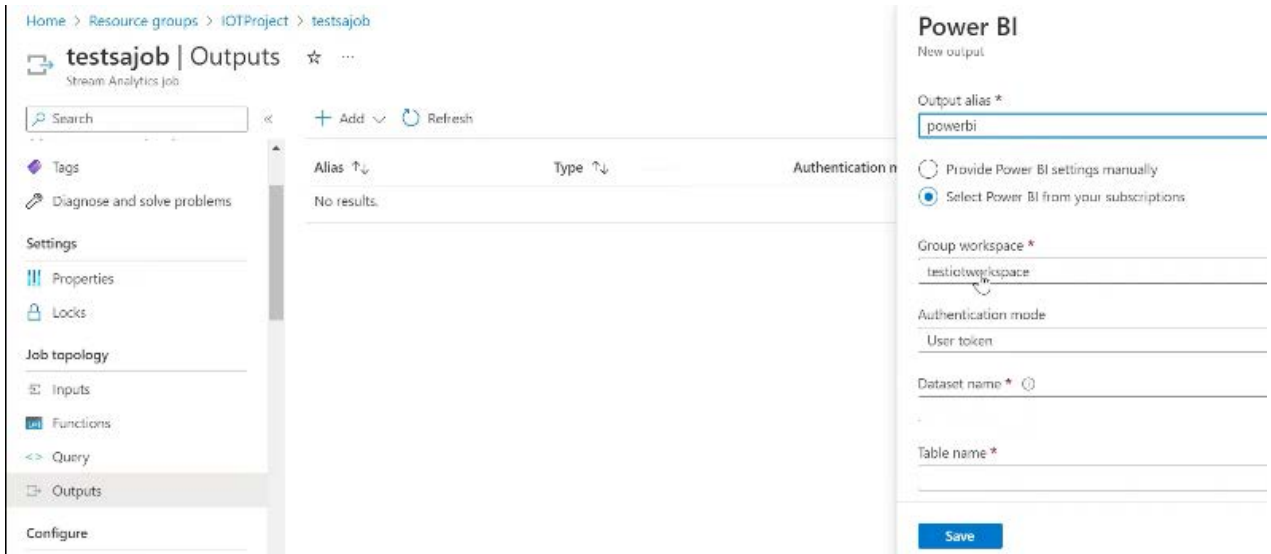
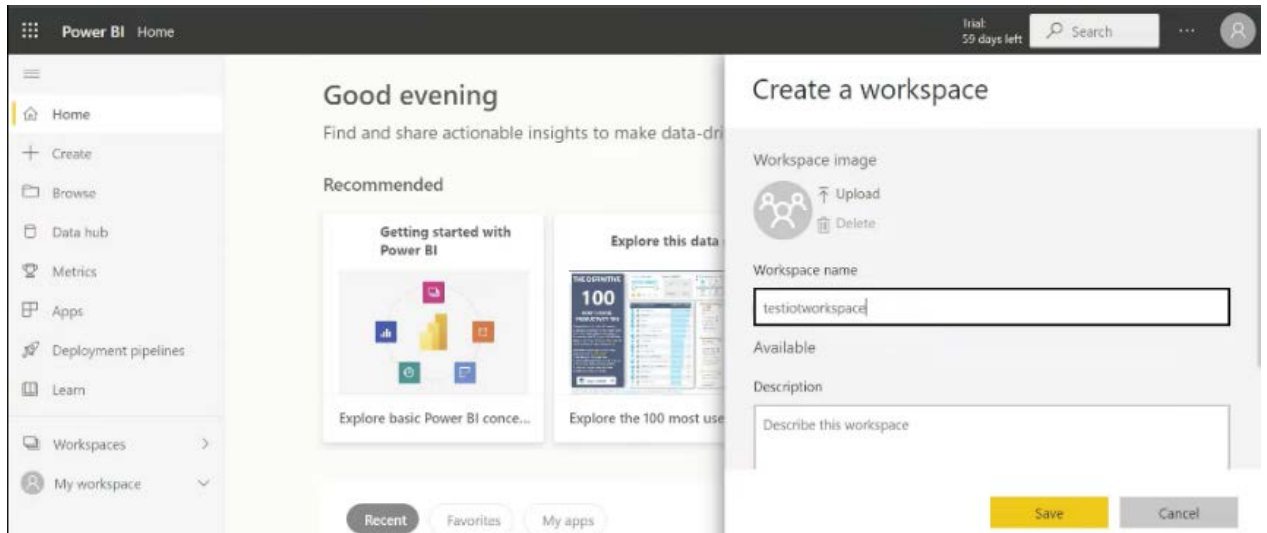
❖ Go to **stream analytics job -> Inputs -> IoT Hub**.



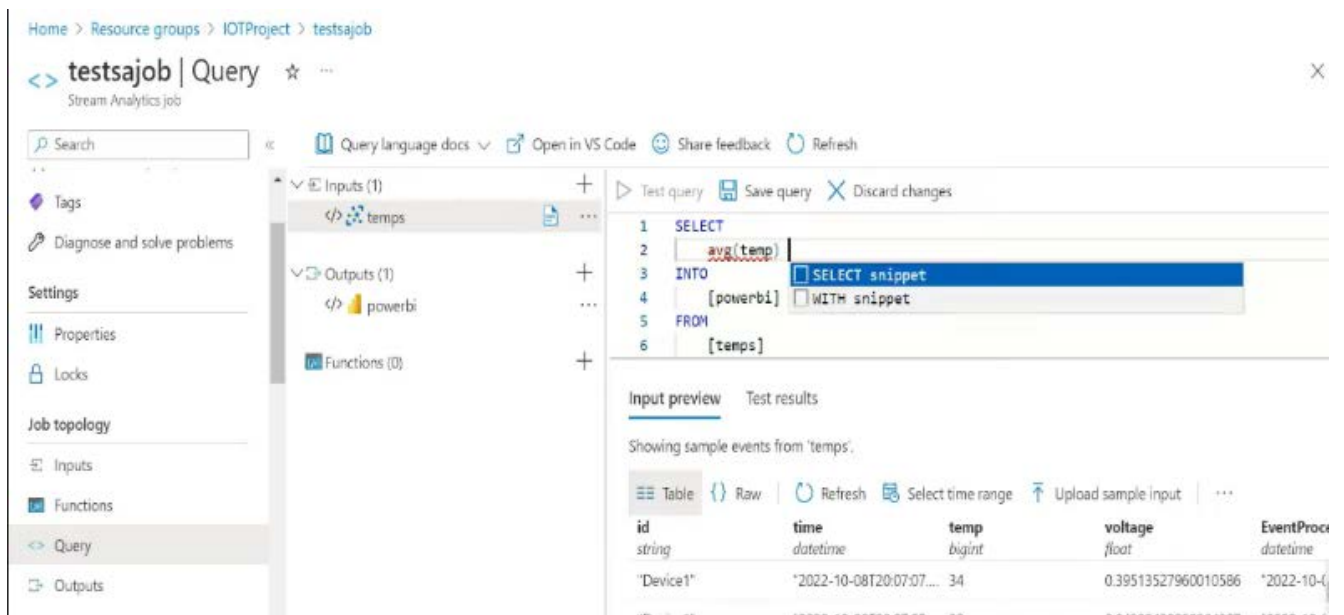
❖ Go to Job topologies -> output ->power BI. we are taking output through Power BI app.
Log in into Power BI.
For this we need to give **“access control”**.(IAM)

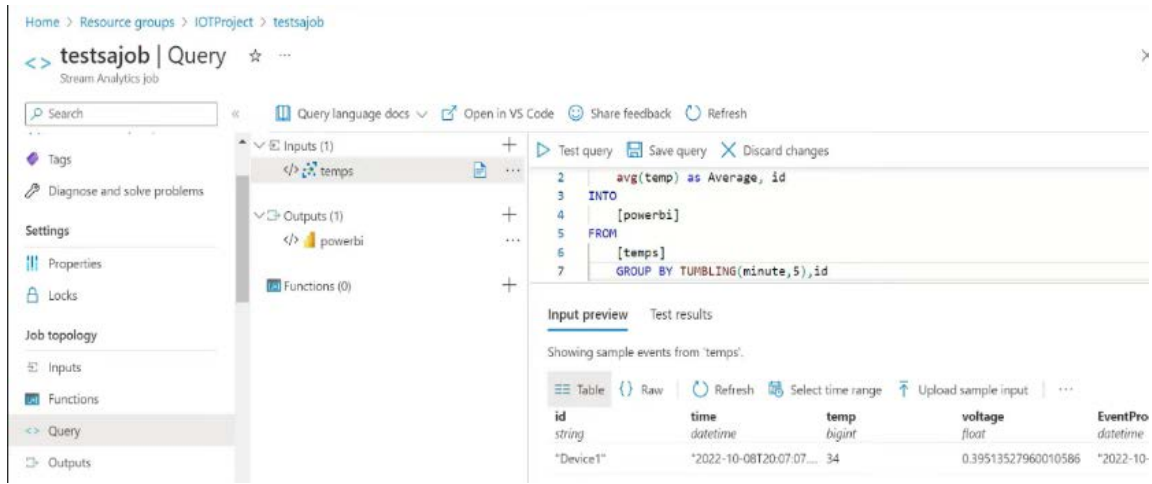


❖ Create workspace in **power BI**.



❖ Write query in stream analytics.

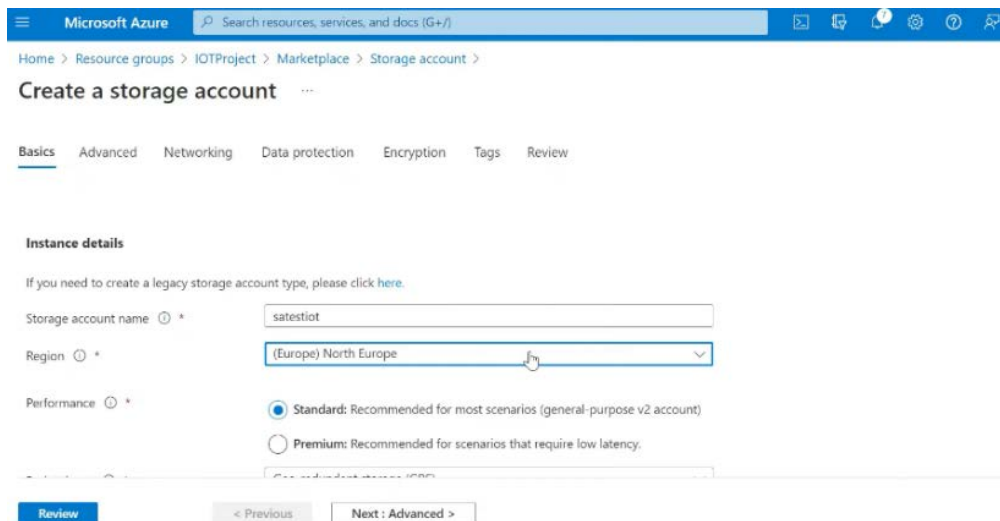




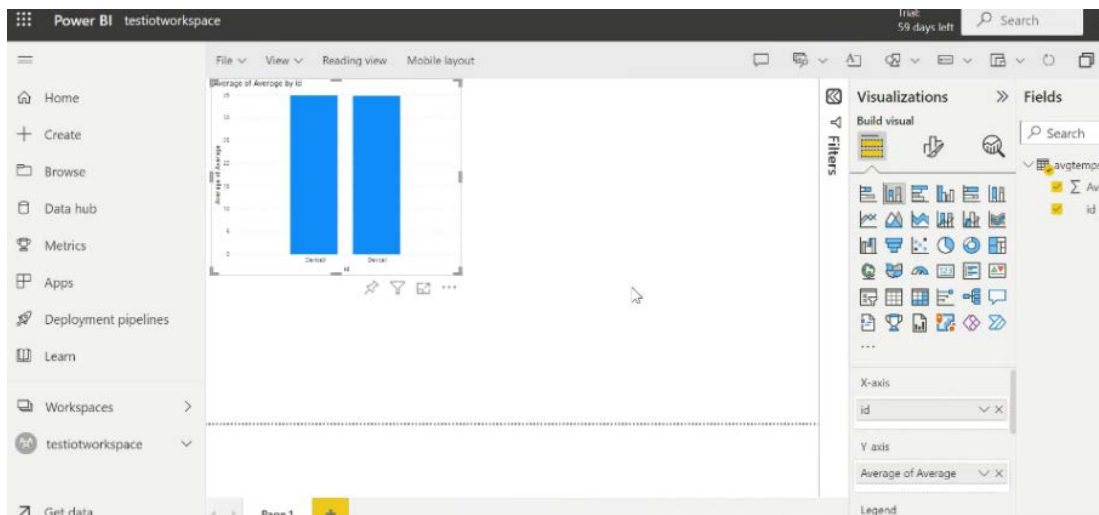
Save -> run job, you will see output.

- ❖ Create storage account.
Let's have brief understanding about it:

[Azure storage account](#) contains all of your Azure Storage data objects, including blobs, file shares, queues, tables, and disks. It provides unique namespace for your data that's accessible from anywhere in world over HTTP/S.



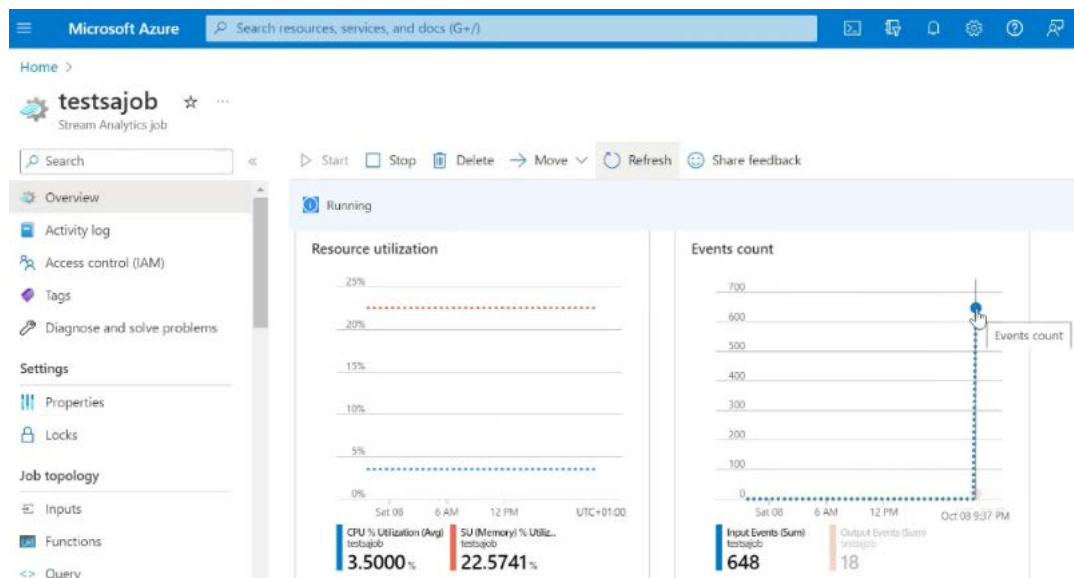
- ❖ Create **power BI** dashboard



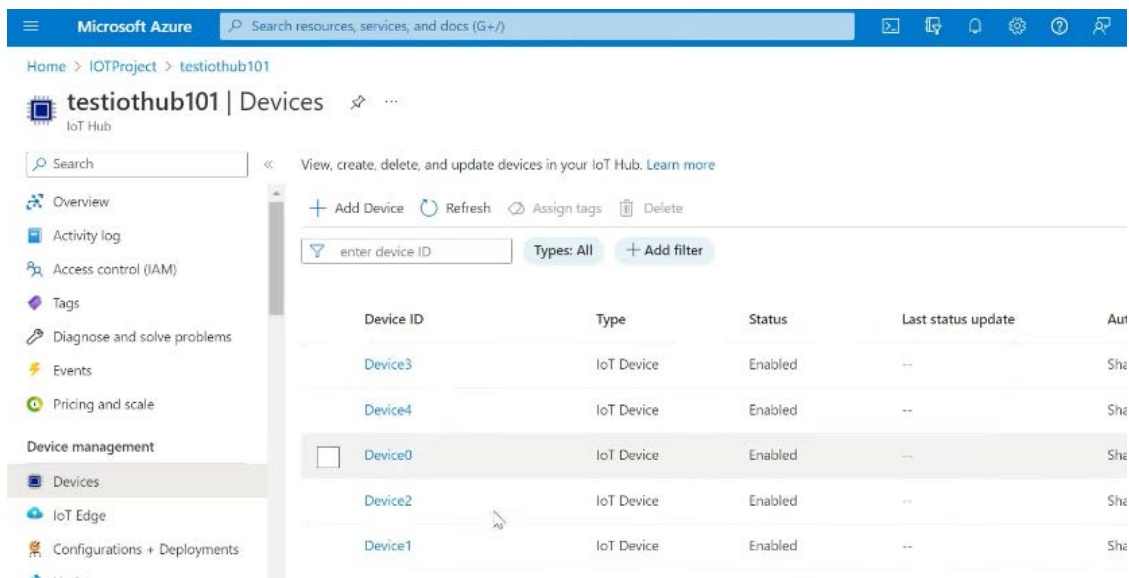
Register 3 more devices.



Refresh stream analytics page:



❖ In IoT hub verify devices.



Creating one more stream analytics.

The screenshot shows the 'New Stream Analytics job' configuration page in the Microsoft Azure portal. The page is titled 'New Stream Analytics job' and is part of the 'Stream Analytics jobs' section. It features several configuration sections:

- Resource group:** A dropdown menu showing 'IOTProject' with a 'Create new' link below it.
- Instance details:**
 - Name:** A text input field containing 'coldstorage'.
 - Region:** A dropdown menu showing 'East US'.
 - Hosting environment:** Two radio buttons: 'Cloud' (selected) and 'Edge'.
- Streaming unit details:** A section with a paragraph explaining Streaming Units (SUs) and a 'Learn more' link.

At the bottom of the page, there are three buttons: 'Review + create', '< Previous', and 'Next : Storage >'.

Click Input -> IoT Hub

The screenshot shows the 'coldstorage | Inputs' page in the Microsoft Azure portal. The page is titled 'coldstorage | Inputs' and is part of the 'Stream Analytics job' section. It features a search bar and a list of input types:

- Search:** A search bar with the text 'coldstorage'.
- Input types:** A list of input types with columns for 'Source type', 'Type', 'Authentication mode', and 'Resource'. The 'IoT Hub' input type is highlighted.

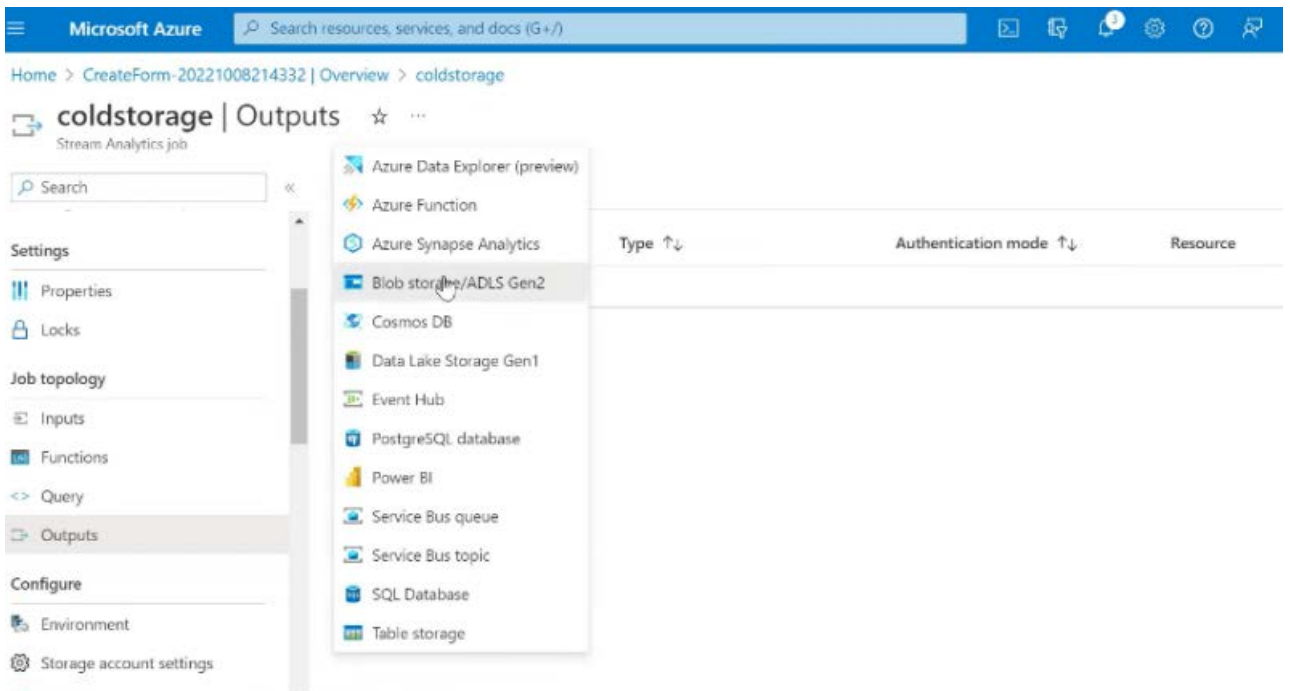
On the left side, there is a navigation menu with the following items: Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Settings, Properties, Locks, Job topology, Inputs, and Functions.

❖ Create input name “iothub”.

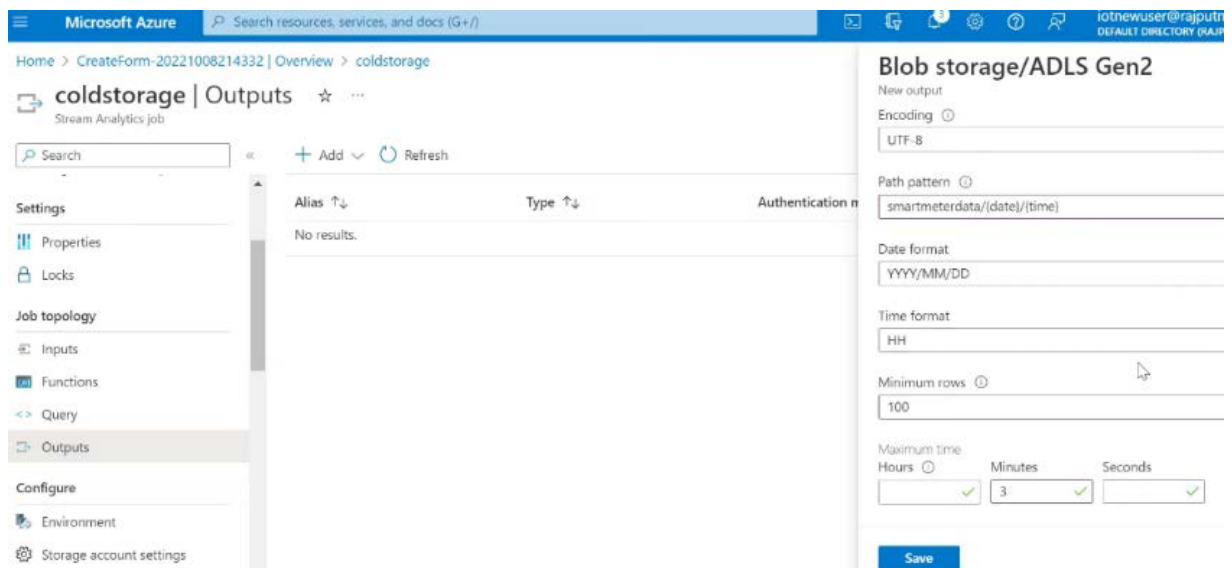
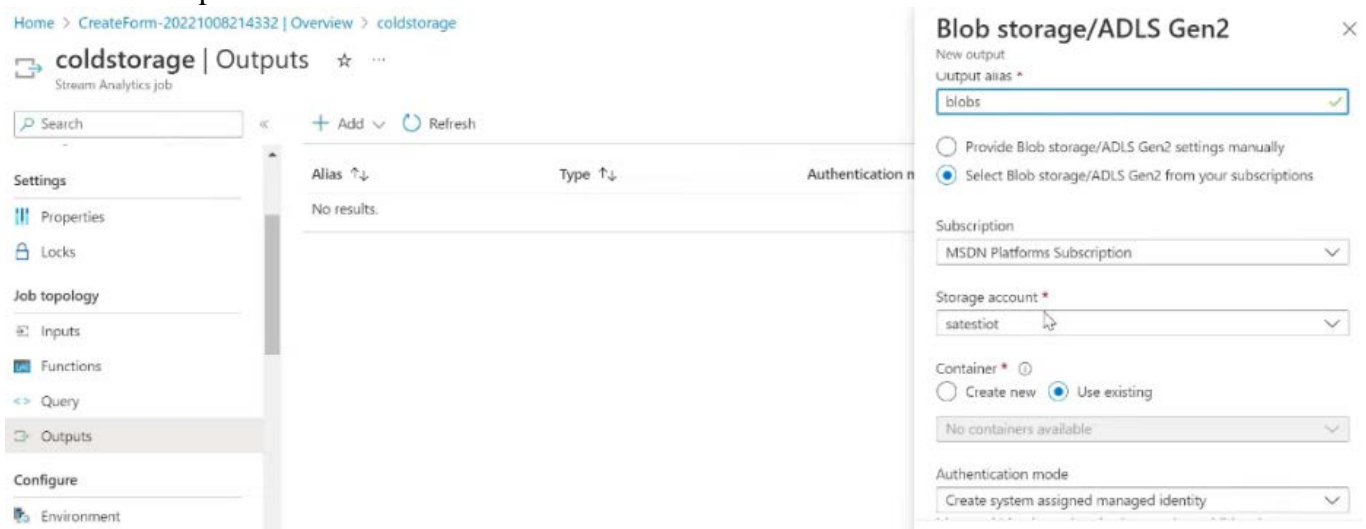
The screenshot shows the 'coldstorage | Inputs' page in the Microsoft Azure portal with the 'IoT Hub' configuration dialog open. The dialog is titled 'IoT Hub' and is part of the 'New input' section. It features several configuration fields:

- Input alias:** A dropdown menu showing 'iothub'.
- Provide IoT Hub settings manually:** Two radio buttons: 'Provide IoT Hub settings manually' (unselected) and 'Select IoT Hub from your subscriptions' (selected).
- Subscription:** A dropdown menu showing 'MSDN Platforms Subscription'.
- IoT Hub:** A dropdown menu showing 'testiothub101'.
- Consumer group:** A dropdown menu showing 'SDefault'.
- Shared access policy name:** A dropdown menu showing 'iothubowner'.

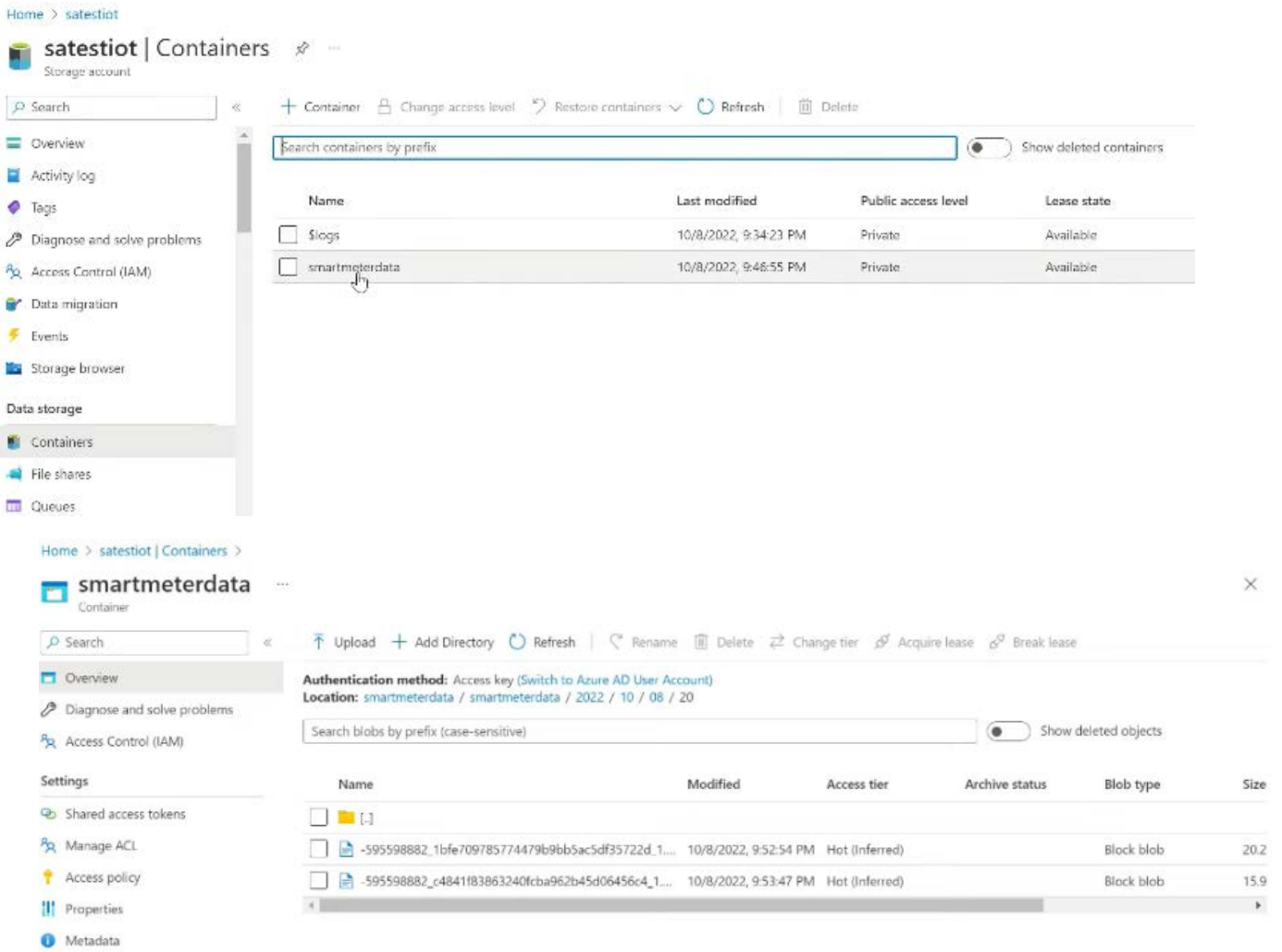
Click output -> [blob storage](#):



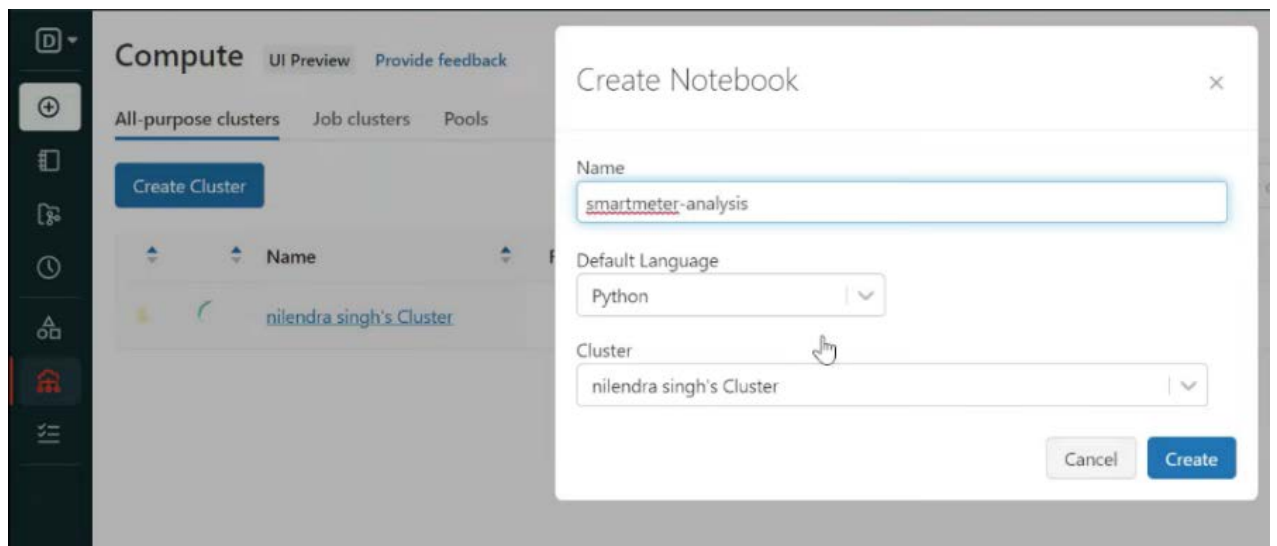
Create new output:



❖ Data is stored in storage account:



❖ Go to databricks, review cluster created back then, create notebook:



Run commands in [notebook](#):


```

# Create widgets for storage account name and key
dbutils.widgets.text("accountName", "", "Account Name")
dbutils.widgets.text("accountKey", "", "Account Key")

# Get values entered into widgets
accountName = dbutils.widgets.get("accountName")
accountKey = dbutils.widgets.get("accountKey")

# Mount the blob storage account at /mnt/smartmeters. This assumes your container name is smartmeters, and you
have a folder named smartmeters within that container, as specified in the exercises above.
if not any(mount.mountPoint == '/mnt/smartmeters' for mount in dbutils.fs.mounts()):
    dbutils.fs.mount(
        source = "wasbs://smartmeters@" + accountName + ".blob.core.windows.net/smartmeters",
        mount_point = "/mnt/smartmeters",
        extra_configs = {"fs.azure.account.key." + accountName + ".blob.core.windows.net": accountKey})

# Inspect the file structure
display(dbutils.fs.ls("/mnt/smartmeters/"))

# Create a Dataframe containing data from all the files in blob storage, regardless of the folder they are located within.
df = spark.read.options(header='true', inferSchema='true').csv("dbfs:/mnt/smartmeters/*/*/*.csv", header=True)
print(df.dtypes)

```

Account key is one which we copied before:

The screenshot shows the Databricks workspace for a notebook named 'smartmeter-analysis'. The 'Account Key' widget is set to 'yTwo4dlInsl1G869A5+KDZjZe3' and the 'Account Name' widget is set to 'satesti0t'. Below the widgets, the command history shows the execution of the first two lines of the notebook code, which are the widget creation commands. The command took 0.51 seconds to execute.

Containers have been mounted; hence we have got output:

The screenshot shows the Databricks workspace for the same notebook. The 'Account Key' and 'Account Name' widgets remain the same. The command history shows the execution of the command to inspect the file structure. The output is displayed as a table with one row.

	path	name	size	modificationTime
1	dbfs:/mnt/smartmeterdata/2022/	2022/	0	0

Showing 1 row. | 7.79 seconds runtime

Run commands:

```
# Create a Dataframe containing data from all the files in blob storage, regardless of the folder they are located within.
df = spark.read.options(header='true', inferSchema='true').csv("dbfs:/mnt/smartmeters/**/*.csv", header=True)
print(df.dtypes)

df.show(10)

df.write.mode("overwrite").saveAsTable("SmartMeters")

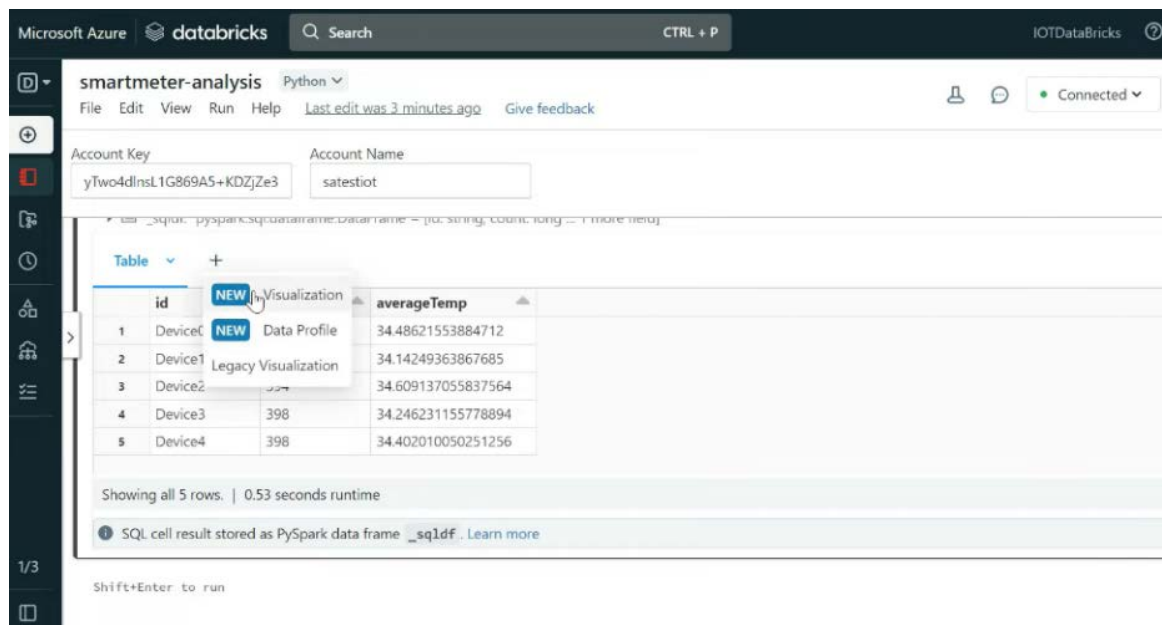
%sql
SELECT id, COUNT(*) AS count, AVG(temp) AS averageTemp FROM SmartMeters GROUP BY id ORDER BY id

# Query the table to create a Dataframe containing the summary
summary = spark.sql("SELECT id, COUNT(*) AS count, AVG(temp) AS averageTemp FROM SmartMeters GROUP BY id
ORDER BY id")

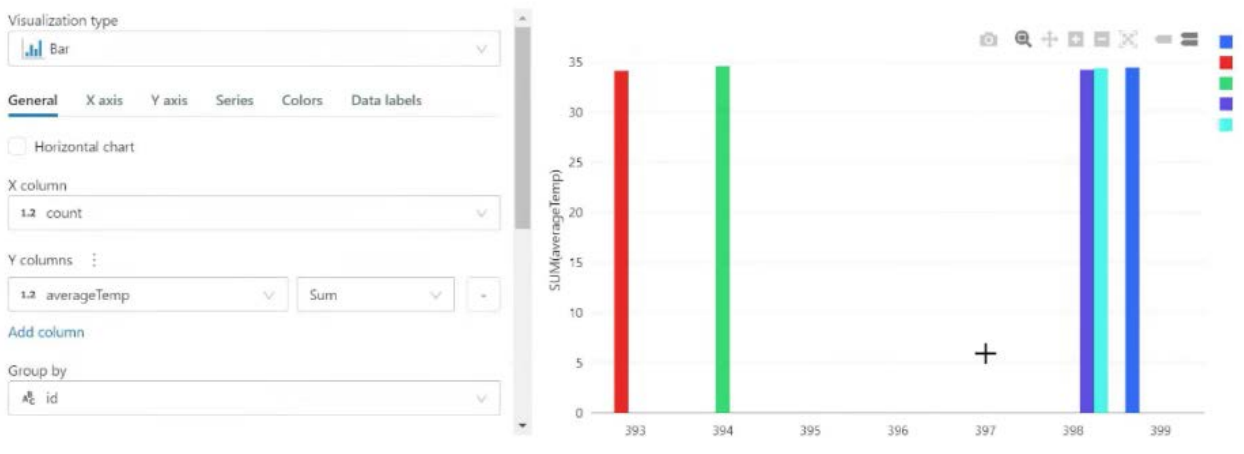
# Save the new pre-computed table
summary.write.mode("overwrite").saveAsTable("DeviceSummary")

%sql
SELECT * FROM DeviceSummary
```

Run second last command, click visualization:



Visualization Editor



- ❖ Create alerts; use anomaly detection in stream analytics; create logic app which will be called through azure function.

Major connectivity:

[Stream Analytics](#) -> [Event Hub](#) -> [Azure Function](#) -> [Logic App](#) -> **Gmail sending**

Event Hub:

The screenshot shows the 'Create Namespace' page in the Microsoft Azure portal. The breadcrumb navigation is 'Home > Event Hubs >'. The page title is 'Create Namespace' with a sub-header 'Event Hubs'. There are four tabs: 'Basics' (selected), 'Advanced', 'Networking', and 'Tags', followed by a 'Review + create' button. Under 'Project Details', there is a note: 'Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.' Below this are two dropdown menus: 'Subscription *' set to 'MSDN Platforms Subscription' and 'Resource group *' set to 'IOTProject', with a 'Create new' link below the resource group dropdown. Under 'Instance Details', there is a note: 'Enter required settings for this namespace, including a price tier and configuring the number of units (capacity)'. The 'Namespace name *' field contains 'smartmenter' and '.servicebus.windows.net' is shown below it. At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Review + create' (highlighted in blue), '< Previous', and 'Next: Advanced >'.

Creating container within event hub:

The screenshot shows the 'Create Event Hub' page in the Microsoft Azure portal. The breadcrumb navigation is 'Home > smartmenter | Overview > smartmenter >'. The page title is 'Create Event Hub' with a sub-header 'Event Hubs'. There are three tabs: 'Basics' (selected), 'Capture', and 'Review + create'. Under 'Event Hub Details', there is a note: 'Enter required settings for this event hub, including partition count and message retention.' Below this are three fields: 'Name *' with a dropdown set to 'anomalydetector', 'Partition Count' with a slider set to 1, and 'Message Retention' with a slider set to 1. At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Review + create' (highlighted in blue), '< Previous', and 'Next: Capture >'.

Create new stream analytics job:

The screenshot shows the 'New Stream Analytics job' page in the Microsoft Azure portal. The breadcrumb navigation is 'Home > Stream Analytics jobs >'. The page title is 'New Stream Analytics job' with a sub-header 'Stream Analytics jobs'. There is a note: 'Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.' Below this are two dropdown menus: 'Subscription *' set to 'MSDN Platforms Subscription' and 'Resource group *' set to 'IOTProject', with a 'Create new' link below the resource group dropdown. Under 'Instance details', there are three fields: 'Name *' with a text box containing 'ehub', 'Region *' with a dropdown set to 'East US', and 'Hosting environment' with radio buttons for 'Cloud' (selected) and 'Edge'. Under 'Streaming unit details', there is a note: 'Streaming units (SUs) represents the computing resources that are allocated to execute a Stream Analytics job. The'. At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Review + create' (highlighted in blue), '< Previous', and 'Next: Storage >'.

Input, Output, Query are as follows:

```

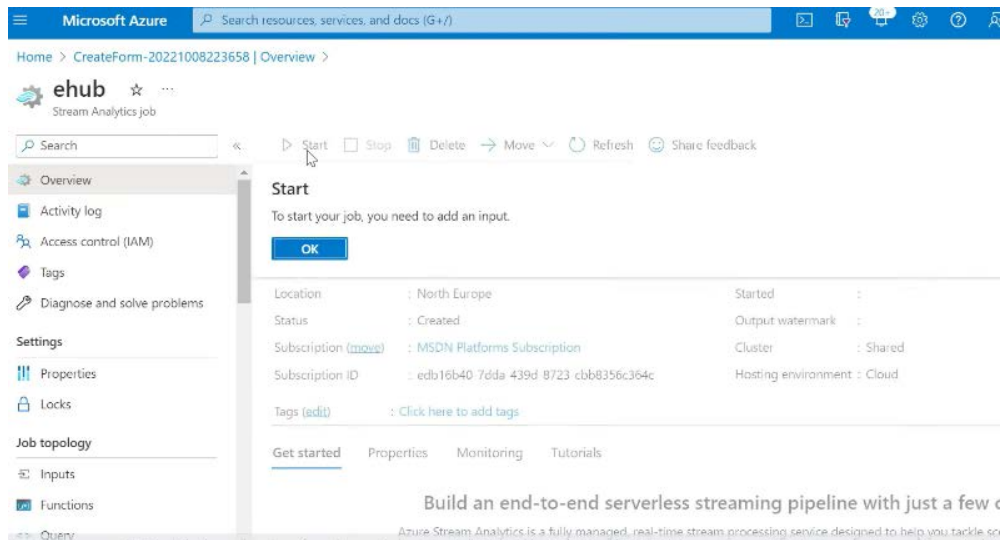
WITH SmootheningStep AS
(
    SELECT
        System.Timestamp() as time,id,
        AVG(CAST(temp as float)) as temp
    FROM [iot-input]
    GROUP BY TUMBLINGWINDOW(second, 1), id
),
AnomalyDetectionStep AS
(
    SELECT
        time,
        temp, id,
        AnomalyDetection.SpikeAndDip(temp, 95, 120, 'spikesanddips')
        OVER(PARTITION BY id LIMIT DURATION(second, 120)) as SpikeAndDipScores
    FROM SmootheningStep
),
AnomalyDetectionFinal AS
(
    SELECT
        time,
        temp,id,
        CAST(GetRecordPropertyValue(SpikeAndDipScores, 'Score') AS FLOAT) As
        SpikeAndDipScore,
        CAST(GetRecordPropertyValue(SpikeAndDipScores, 'IsAnomaly') AS BIGINT) AS
        IsSpikeAndDipAnomaly
    FROM AnomalyDetectionStep
)
    
```

```

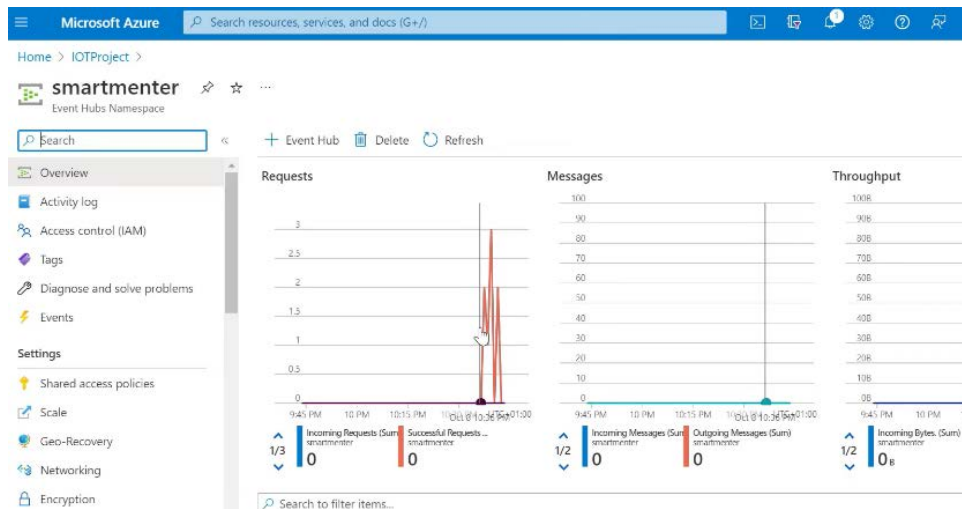
SELECT
    time,
    temp,id,
    CAST(GetRecordPropertyValue(SpikeAndDipScores, 'Score') AS FLOAT) AS
    SpikeAndDipScore,
    CAST(GetRecordPropertyValue(SpikeAndDipScores, 'IsAnomaly') AS BIGINT) AS
    IsSpikeAndDipAnomaly
FROM AnomalyDetectionStep
)
select id, time,
    temp, SpikeAndDipScore , IsSpikeAndDipAnomaly into ehub
from AnomalyDetectionFinal where IsSpikeAndDipAnomaly=1

```

After query writing, press start:



Data started flowing, we can see output:



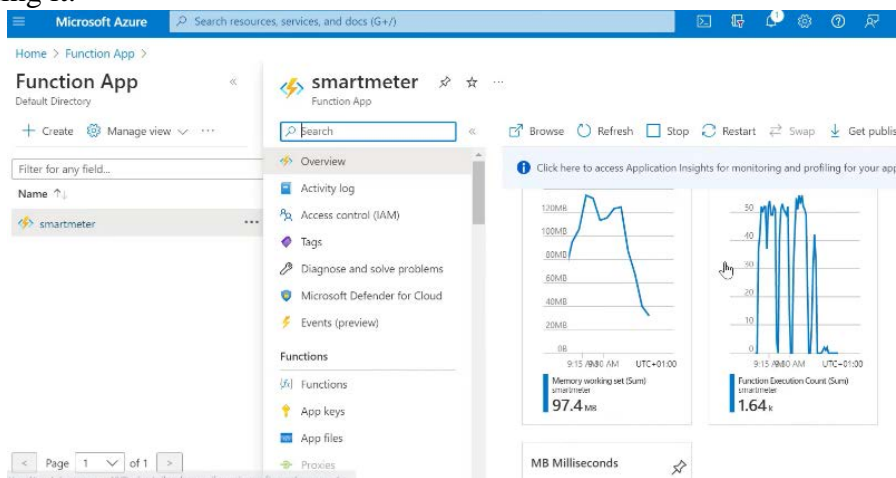
- ❖ Create function app:
Basics of [Azure Function](#)-
It lets you run code in serverless environment without creating virtual machine or publish web application.

Language support details

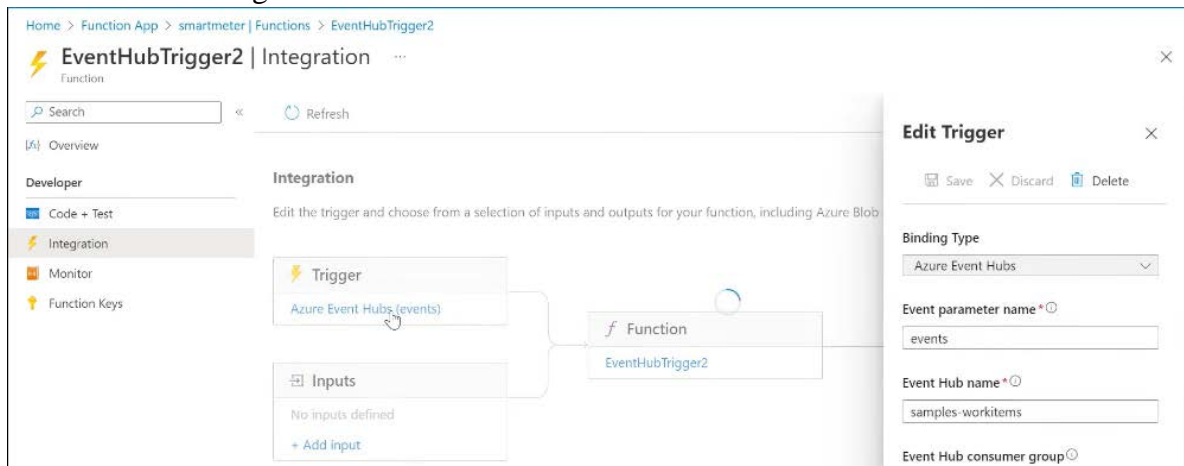
The following table shows which languages supported by Functions can run on Linux or Windows. It also indicates whether your language supports editing in the Azure portal. The language is based on the **Runtime stack** option you choose when [creating your function app in the Azure portal](#). This is the same as the `--worker-runtime` option when using the `func init` command in Azure Functions Core Tools.

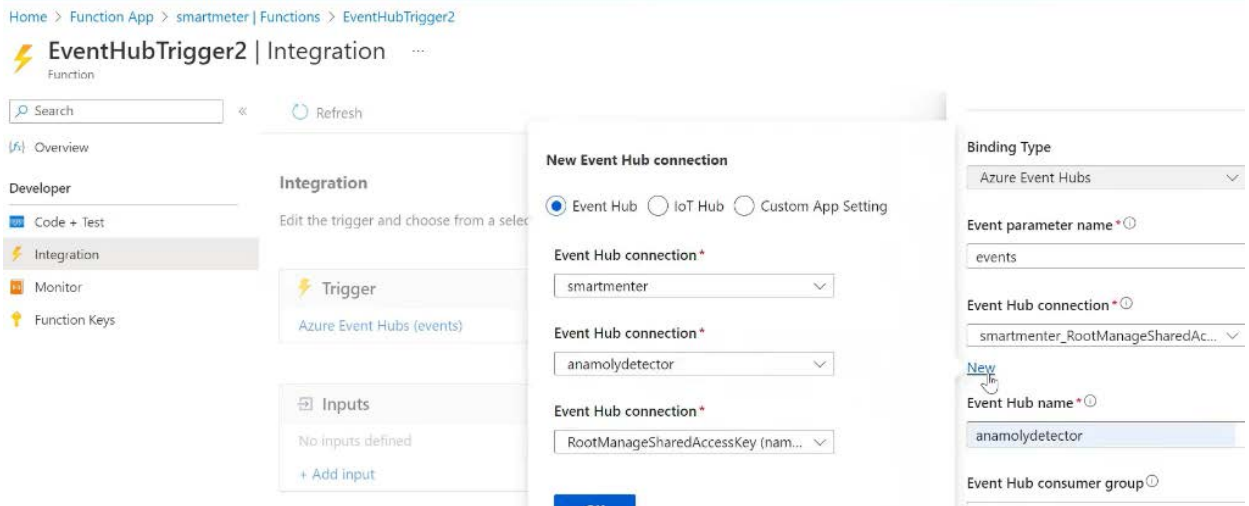
Language	Runtime stack	Linux	Windows	In-portal editing
C# class library ¹	.NET	✓	✓	
C# script	.NET	✓	✓	✓
JavaScript	Node.js	✓	✓	✓
Python	Python	✓		✓
Java	Java	✓	✓	
PowerShell	PowerShell Core	✓	✓	✓
TypeScript	Node.js	✓	✓	
Go/Rust/other	Custom Handlers	✓	✓	

Let's start creating it:

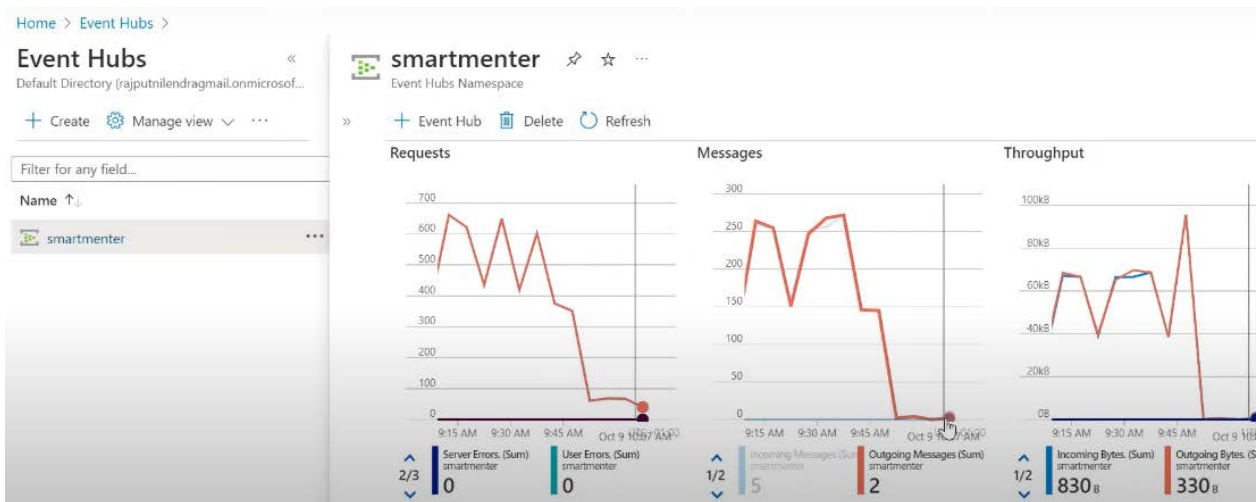


we need to write logic in Azure Function:





Event hub has started detecting data:



❖ Now paste Query

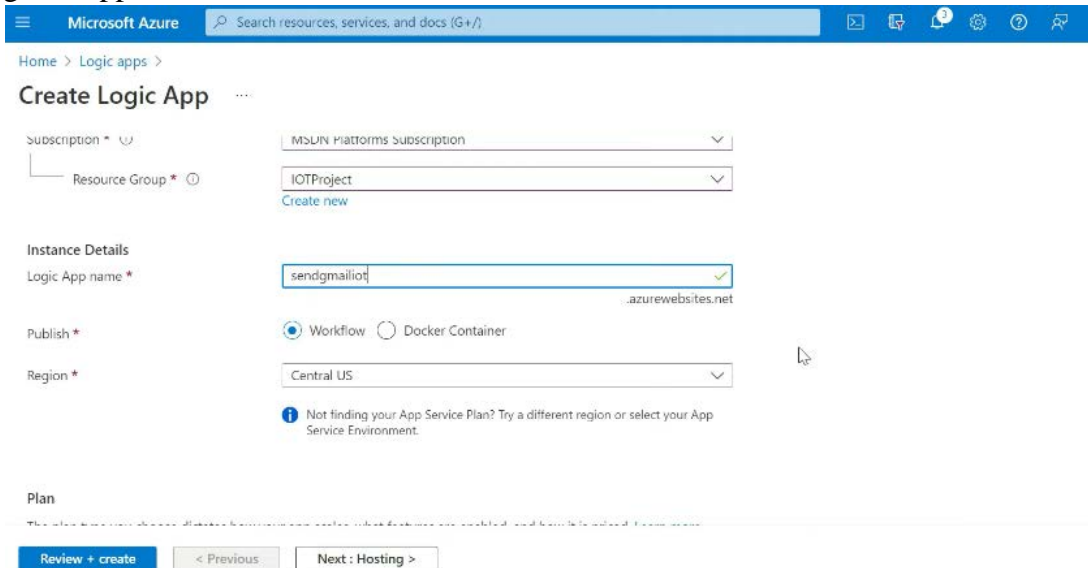
```

WITH SmootheningStep AS
(
    SELECT
        System.Timestamp() as time,id,
        AVG(CAST(temp as float)) as temp
    FROM [iot-input]
    GROUP BY TUMBLINGWINDOW(second, 1), id
),
AnomalyDetectionStep AS
(
    SELECT
        time,
        temp, id,
        AnomalyDetection.SpikeAndDip(temp, 95, 120, 'spikesanddips')
        OVER(PARTITION BY id LIMIT DURATION(second, 120)) as SpikeAndDipScores
    FROM SmootheningStep
),
AnomalyDetectionFinal AS
(
    SELECT
        time,
        temp,id,
        CAST(GetRecordPropertyValue(SpikeAndDipScores, 'Score') AS FLOAT) As
        SpikeAndDipScore,
        CAST(GetRecordPropertyValue(SpikeAndDipScores, 'IsAnomaly') AS BIGINT) AS
        IsSpikeAndDipAnomaly
    FROM AnomalyDetectionStep
)
select id, time,
temp, SpikeAndDipScore , IsSpikeAndDipAnomaly into ehub
from AnomalyDetectionFinal where IsSpikeAndDipAnomaly=1

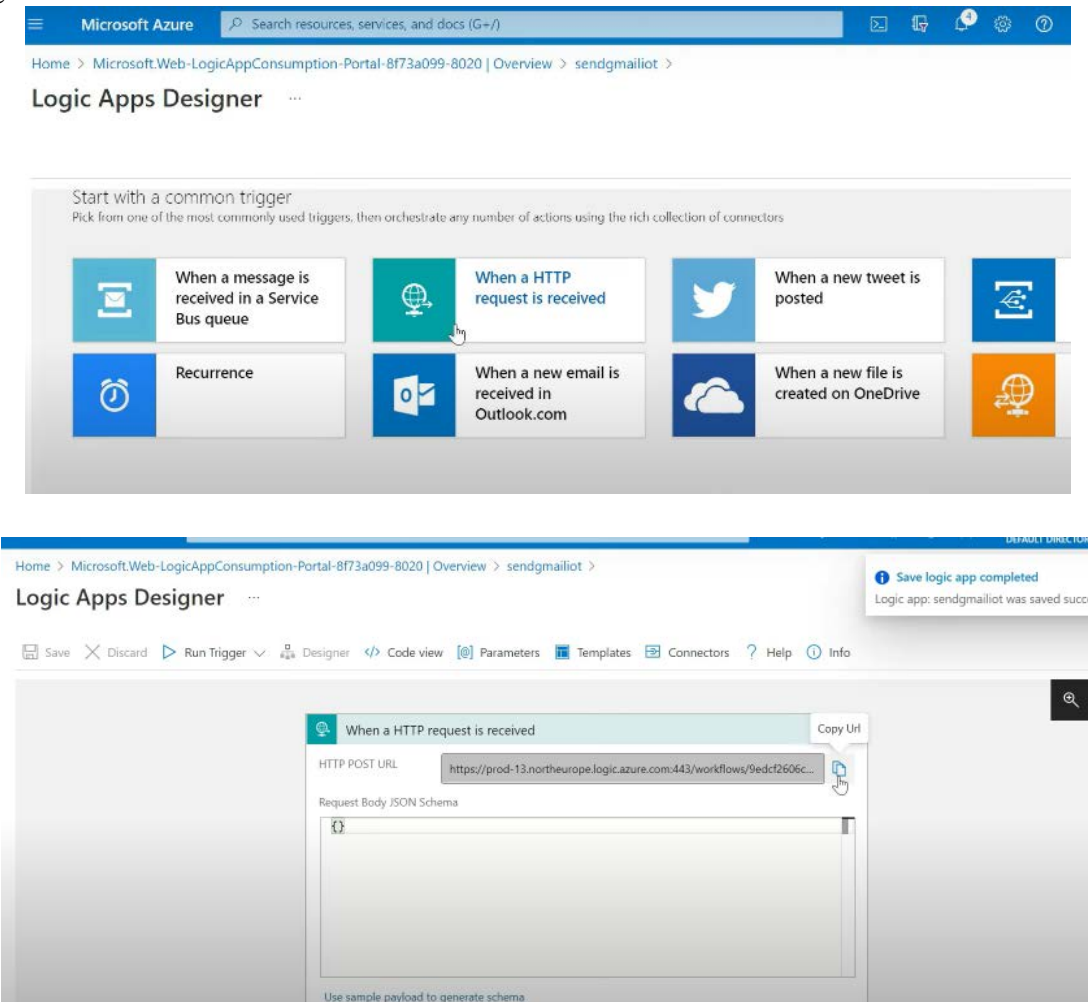
```

There is no anomaly detected currently.

❖ Write logic of app:



Click "go to resources"

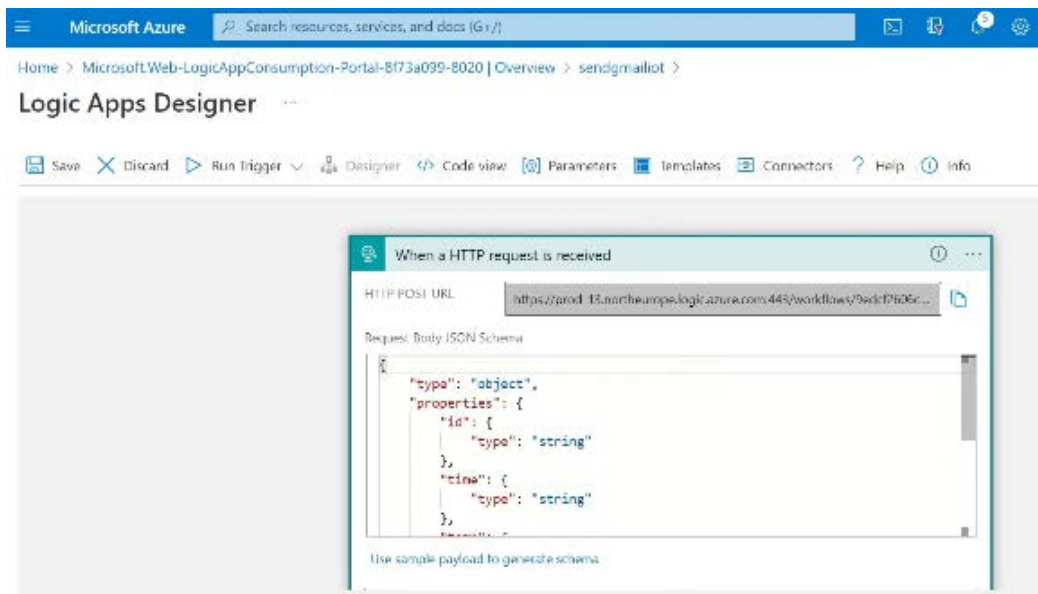


We need to add some code to existing one, paste URL just copied into function:

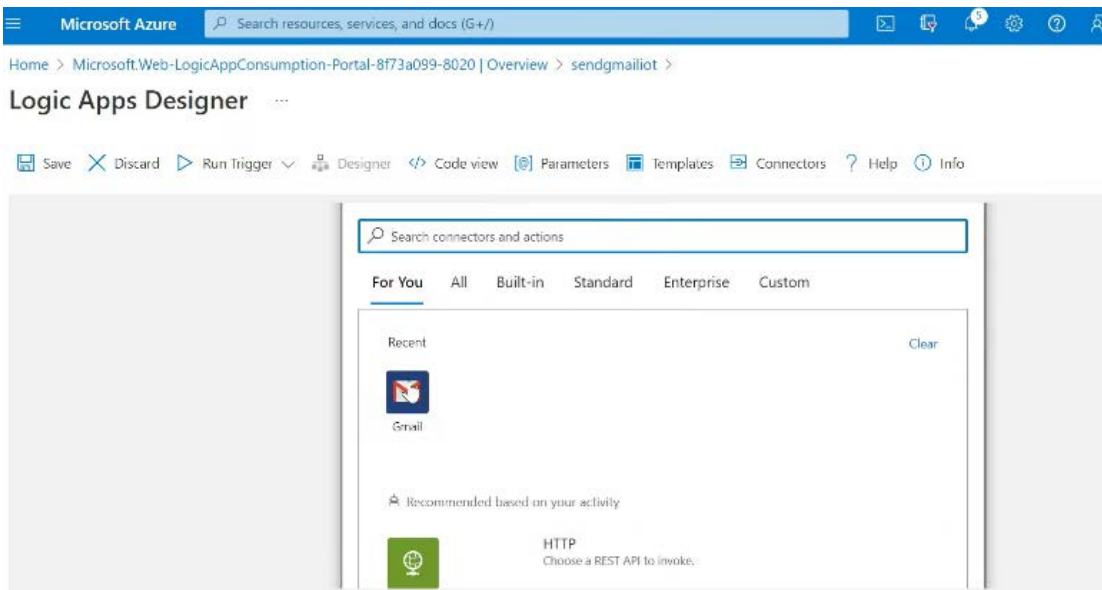

```
File Edit Format View Help
using System;

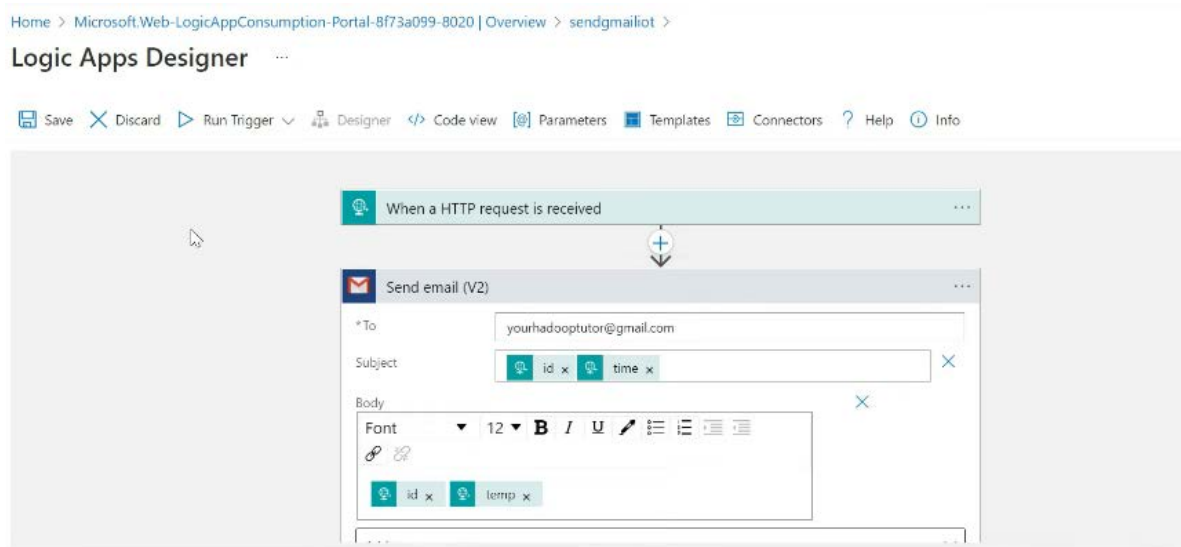
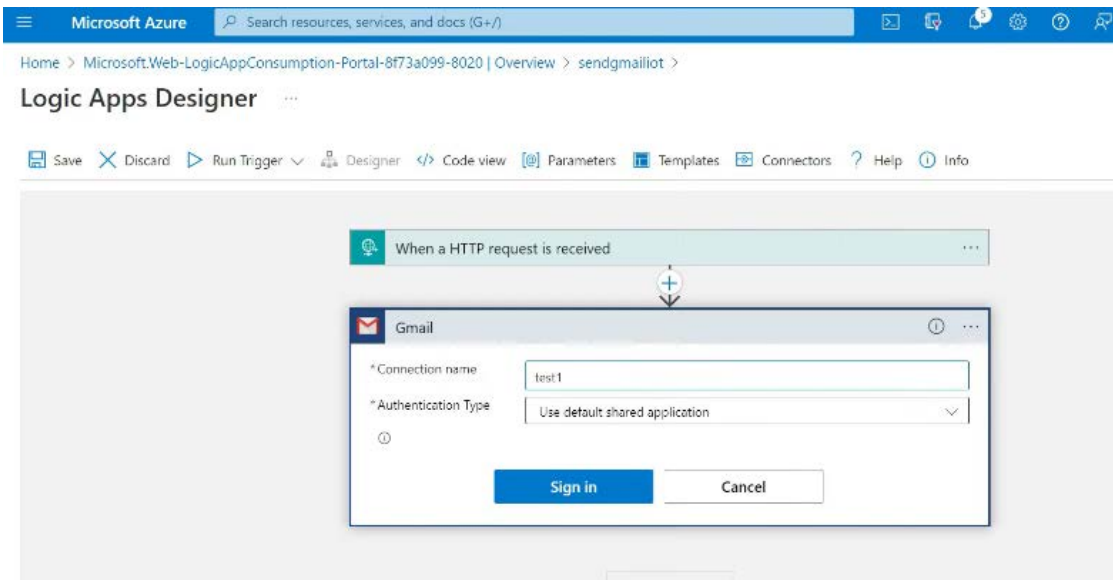
using System.Text;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using System.Net.Http;
private static string logicAppUri = @"https://prod-07.northeurope.logic.azure.com:443/";
private static HttpClient httpClient = new HttpClient();

var response = await httpClient.PostAsync(logicAppUri, new StringContent(messageBody,
```

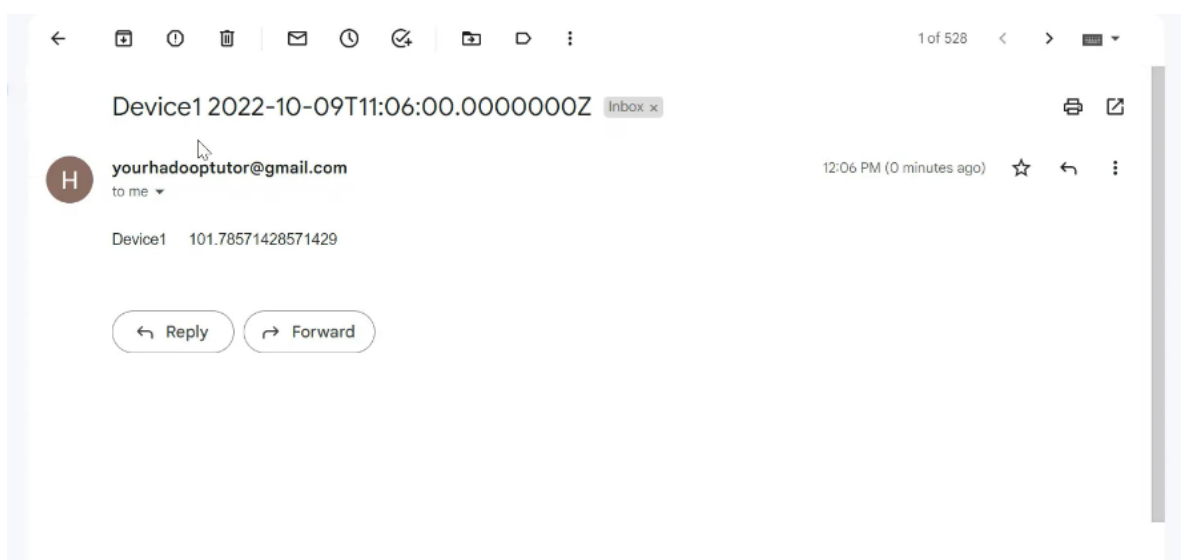


❖ Create link between function and email.





- ❖ As anomaly detected, email will be sent.
Here, temperature is done 110 so the email is been sent.



Hence, we have successfully created Temperature Alert.

- **Source Code** – [Github](#)

➤ **Knowledge sharing:**

- Use of databricks can process large amounts of data. Databricks is integrated with azure AD. It supports many languages (Scala, Python).
- IoT Hub provides device libraries, secure communication and meta-data.

➤ **Challenges faced:**

- 1) While storing data, containers were not reflecting in storage account. Recreating storage account solved this issue.
- 2) Anomaly detection was not working. Changing in code required to make it work.
- 3) Changes in the graph were not visible. It was challenging task; change is anomaly code made graph into function.

➤ **Business Benefits:**

- 1) Temperature alert can be used wherever we need to send alert to know, unusual happening beforehand.
- 2) In steel power plant alert can be set, through which temperature can be controlled.
- 3) It makes task more efficient and infallible.
- 4) In medical, storing medicines requires temperature check.
- 5) It focuses on automation hence, reduces manual work.
- 6) To avoid spoiling of grains farmer stores it in certain temperature, automation can be applied.

I believe helping others through sharing knowledge, hence permission granted to Microsoft to share content on their platforms.

-By Amatulla Bohara