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

-Azure Function, Azure Databricks, IoT Hub

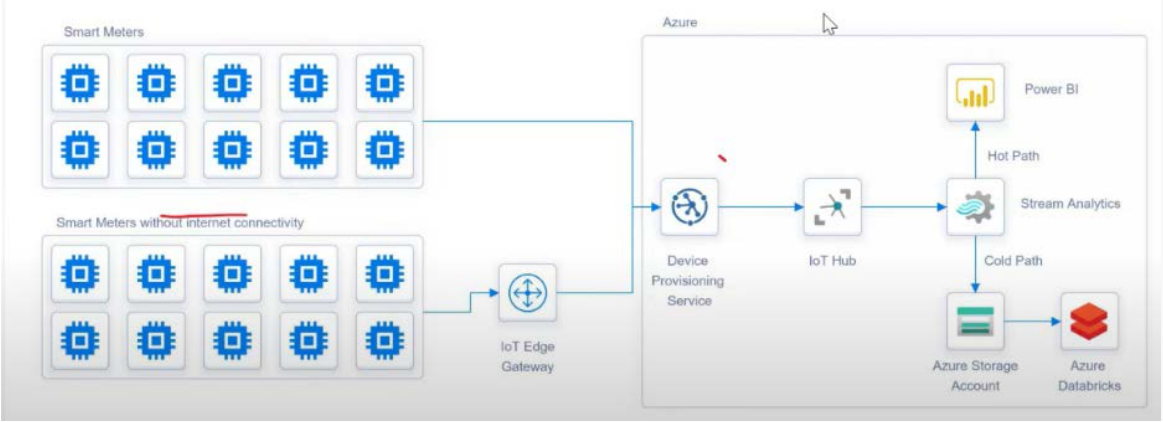
➢ Problem Statement -

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.

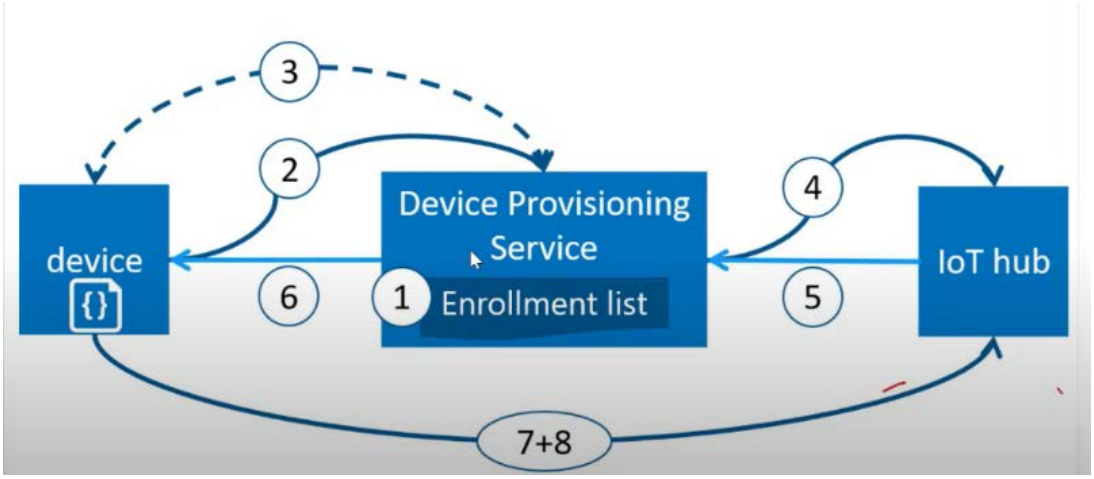
4. DPS registers device with IoT hub and populates device's desired twin state.

5. loT hub returns device ID information to DPS.

6. DPS returns loT hub connection information to device and start sending data directly to loT hub.

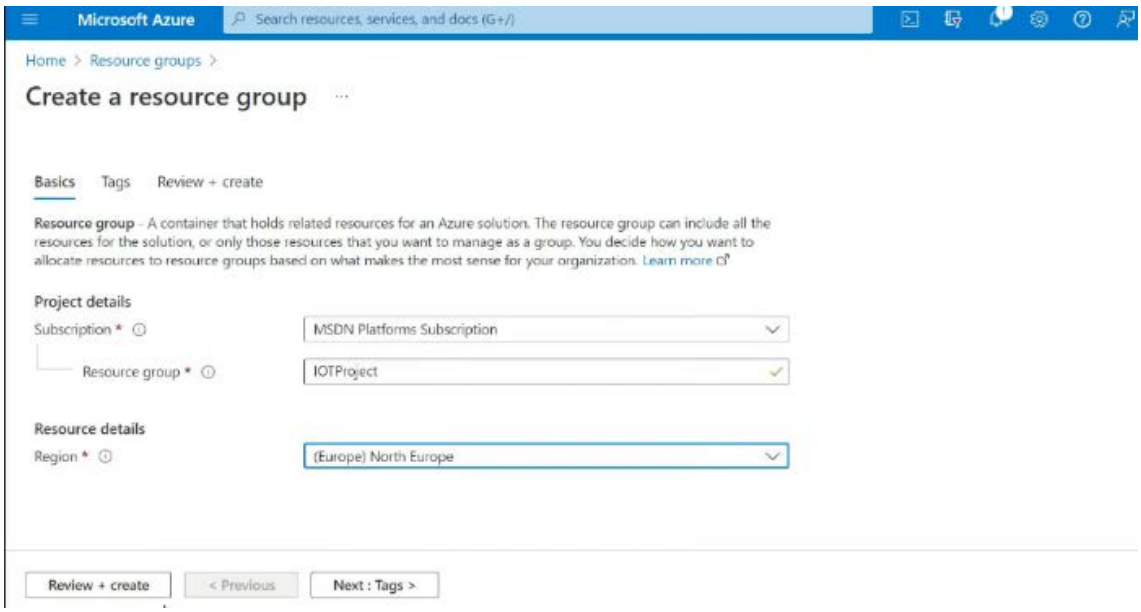
7. Device gets desired state from its device twin in IoT hub

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.

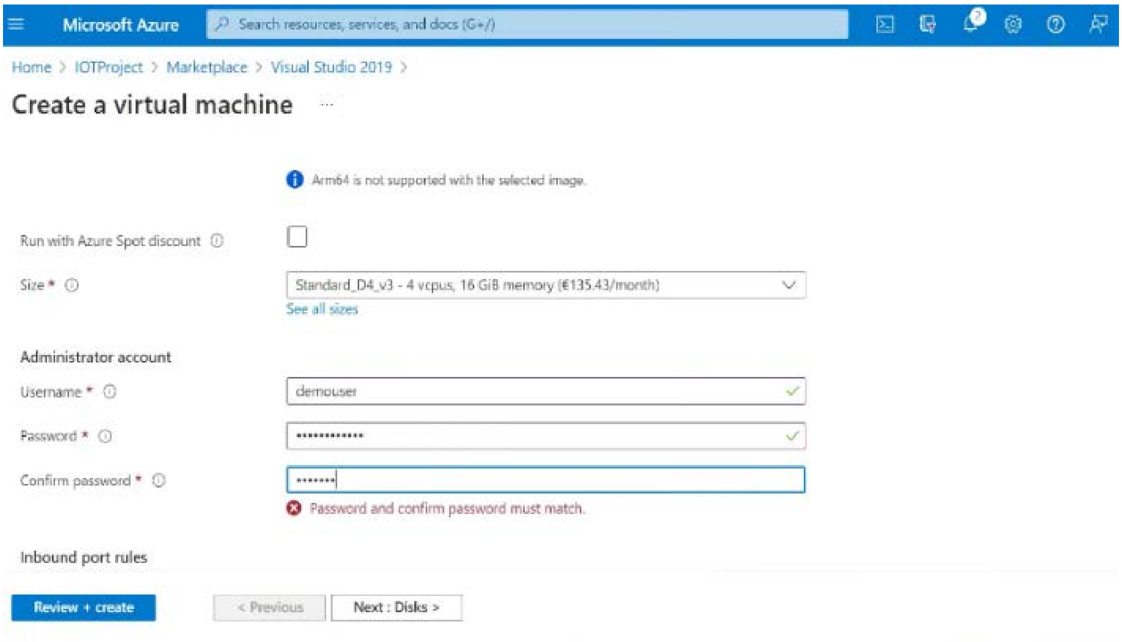
- Creation of resource group:



In resource group create **VM instance**.

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

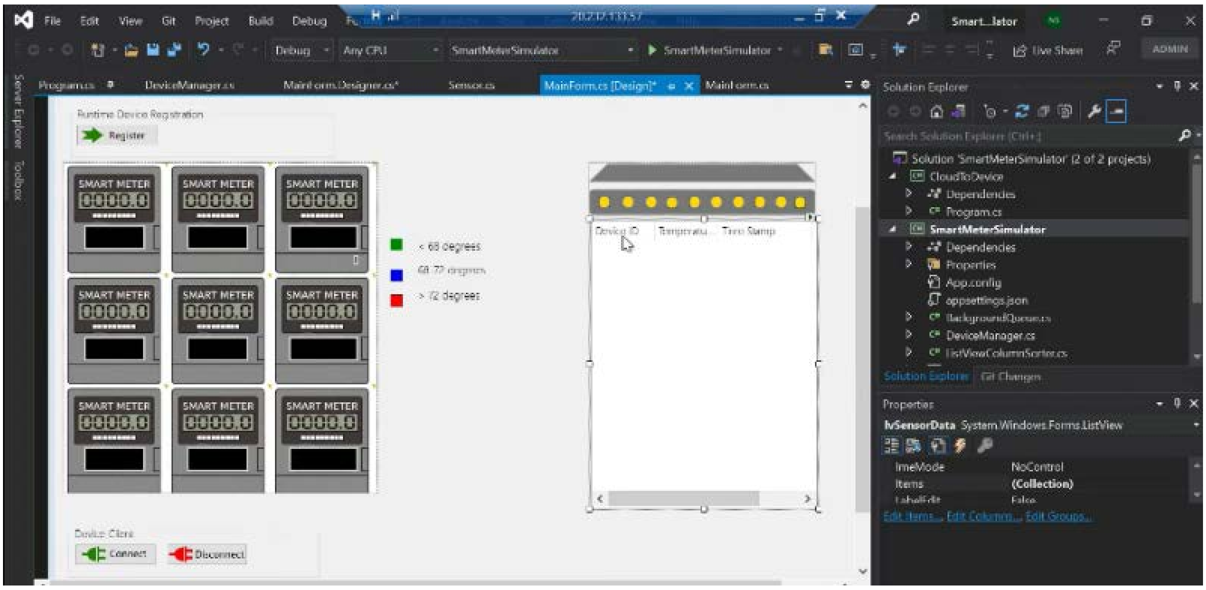
A virtual machine (VM) is a digital version of physical computer. It executes all tasks a physical computer can, including running operating systems and applications and are scalable, on-demand computing resources.



After VM is created, start -> run this:

```
Microsoft Visual Studio Solution File, Format Version 12.00
# Visual Studio Version 16
VisualStudioVersion = 16.0.31624.102
MinimumVisualStudioVersion = 10.0.40219.1
Project("{9A19103F-16F7-4668-BE54-9A1E7A4F7556}") = "SmartMeterSimulator", "SmartMeterSimulator\SmartMeterSimulator.csproj", "{97BA6AEA-718E-4E29-9E59-F2CC1C3711E1}"
EndProject
Project("{9A19103F-16F7-4668-BE54-9A1E7A4F7556}") = "CloudToDevice", "CloudToDevice\CloudToDevice.csproj", "{DC518F9D-7282-453A-8C59-1A7DF2E72583}"
EndProject
Global
	GlobalSection(SolutionConfigurationPlatforms) = preSolution
		Debug|Any CPU = Debug|Any CPU
		Release|Any CPU = Release|Any CPU
	EndGlobalSection
	GlobalSection(ProjectConfigurationPlatforms) = postSolution
		{97BA6AEA-718E-4E29-9E59-F2CC1C3711E1}.Debug|Any CPU.ActiveCfg = Debug|Any CPU
		{97BA6AEA-718E-4E29-9E59-F2CC1C3711E1}.Debug|Any CPU.Build.0 = Debug|Any CPU
		{97BA6AEA-718E-4E29-9E59-F2CC1C3711E1}.Release|Any CPU.ActiveCfg = Release|Any CPU
		{97BA6AEA-718E-4E29-9E59-F2CC1C3711E1}.Release|Any CPU.Build.0 = Release|Any CPU
		{DC518F9D-7282-453A-8C59-1A7DF2E72583}.Debug|Any CPU.ActiveCfg = Debug|Any CPU
		{DC518F9D-7282-453A-8C59-1A7DF2E72583}.Debug|Any CPU.Build.0 = Debug|Any CPU
		{DC518F9D-7282-453A-8C59-1A7DF2E72583}.Release|Any CPU.ActiveCfg = Release|Any CPU
		{DC518F9D-7282-453A-8C59-1A7DF2E72583}.Release|Any CPU.Build.0 = Release|Any CPU
	EndGlobalSection
	GlobalSection(SolutionProperties) = preSolution
		HideSolutionNode = FALSE
	EndGlobalSection
	GlobalSection(ExtensibilityGlobals) = postSolution
		SolutionGuid = {3FC11144-FE4C-4224-8587-2080930EADDA}
	EndGlobalSection
```

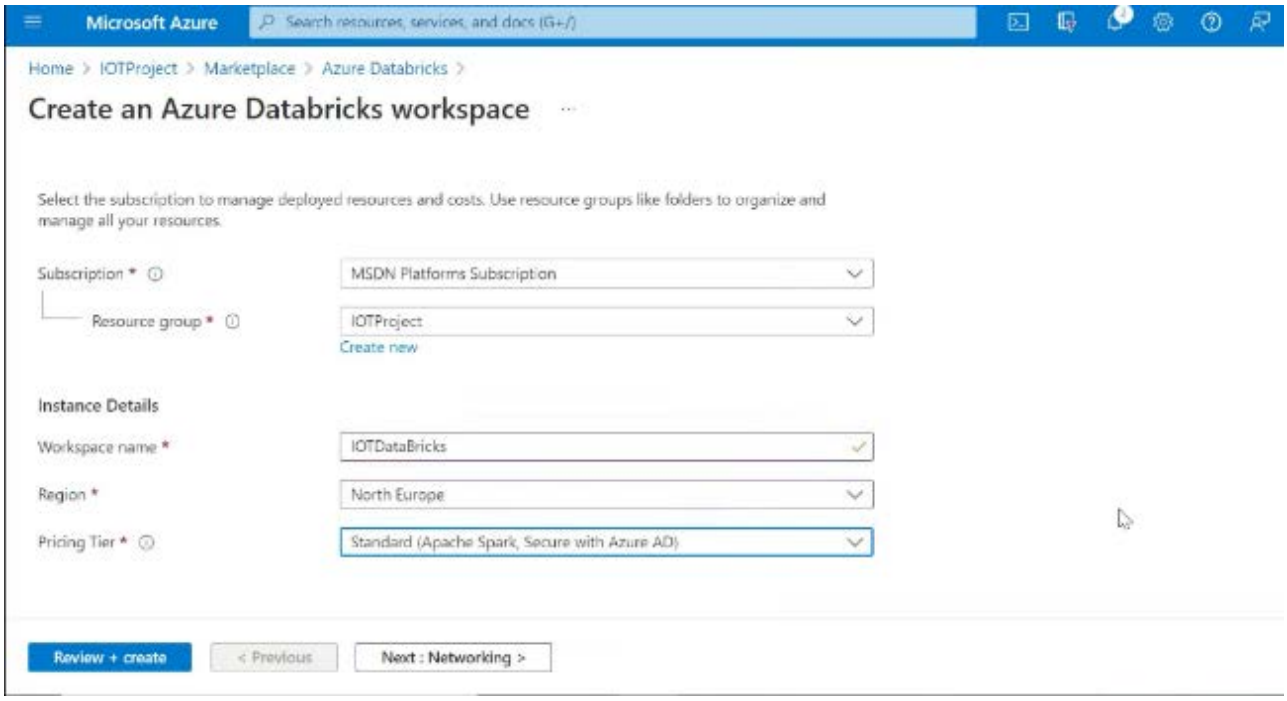
Display will look like:



❖ It’s time to learn **Azure Databricks**.

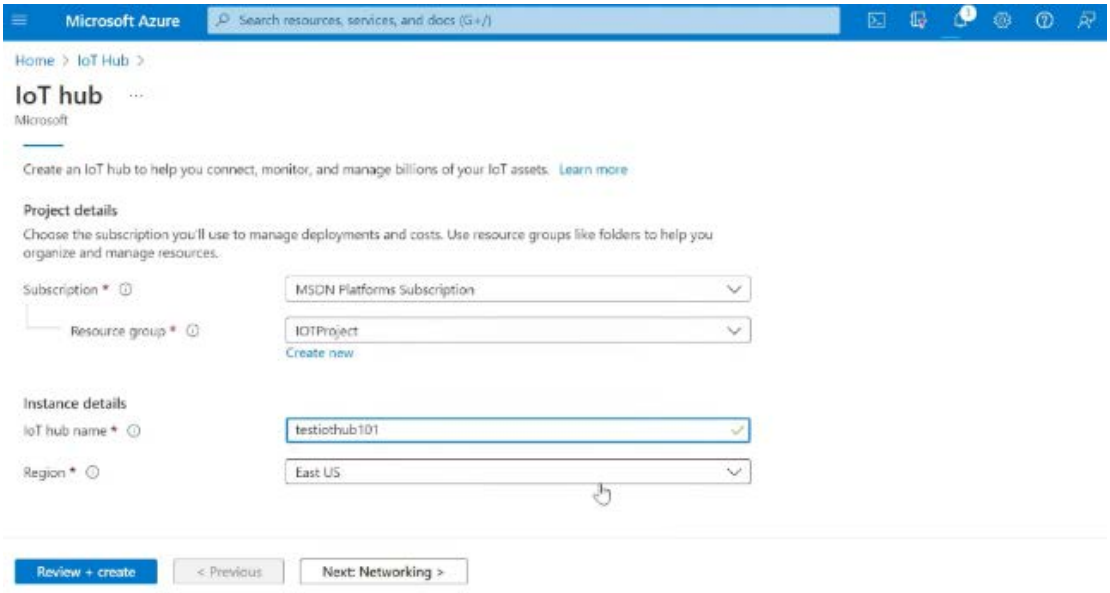
Azure Databricks is data analytics platform optimized for Azure cloud services platform. It offers three environments:

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



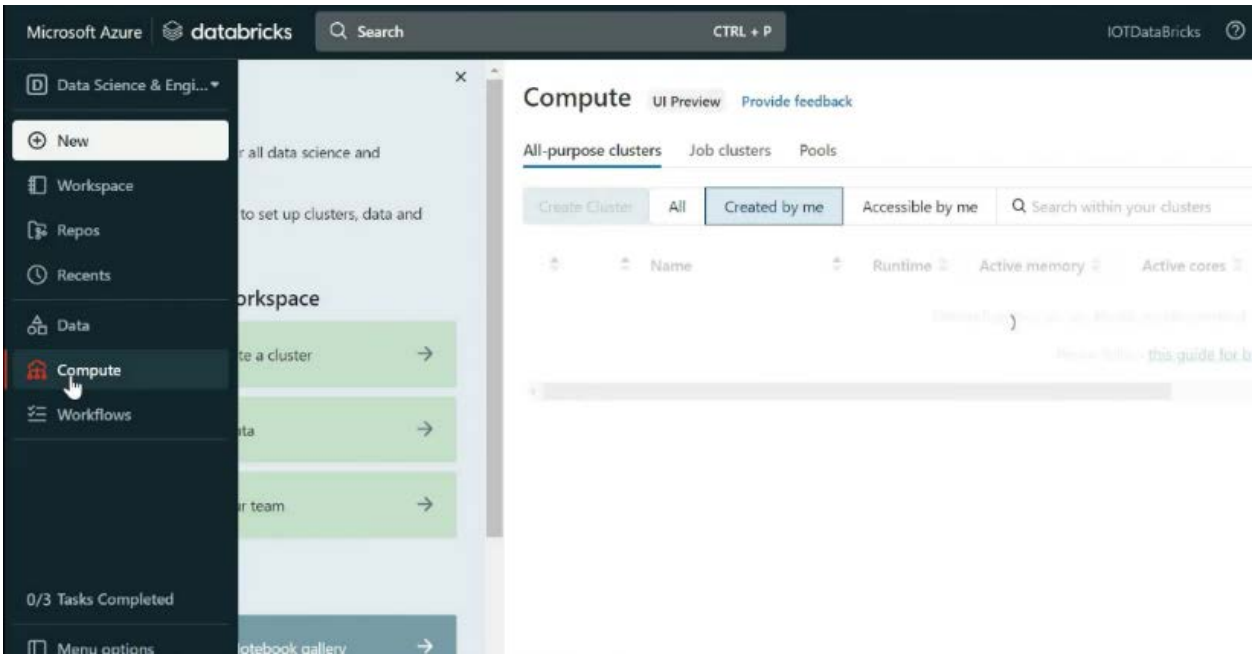
❖ Creation of IOT hub. Before this let's have a theoretical knowledge of this:

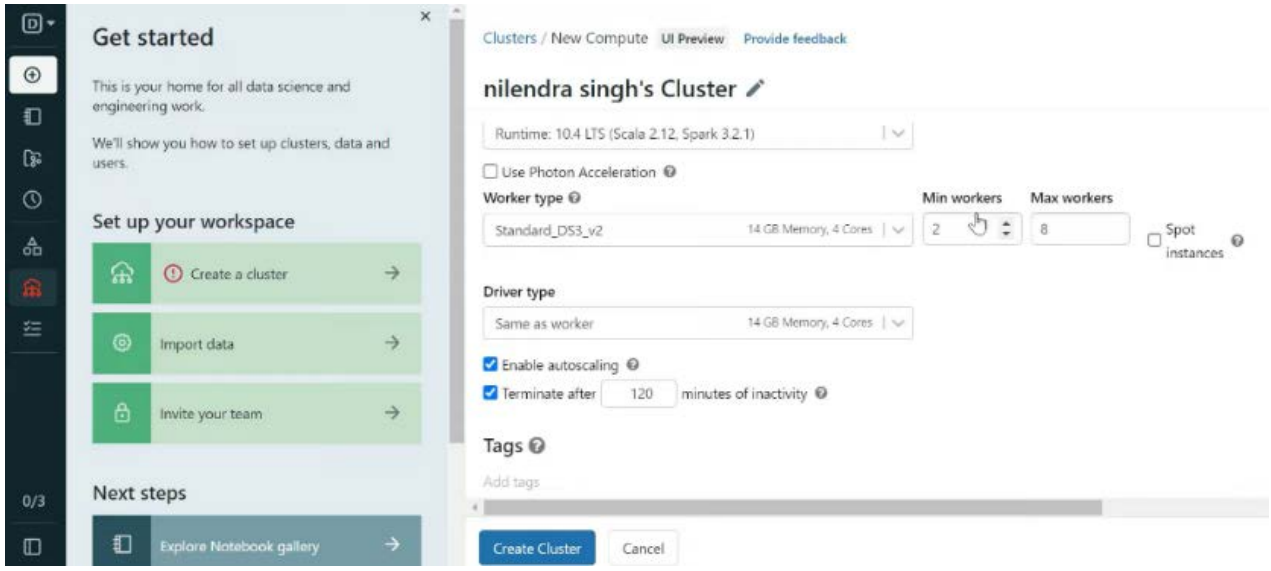
Azure IoT hub allows full-featured, scalable IoT solutions. Virtually, any device can be connected to Azure IoT Hub and scale up to millions of devices. Events can be tracked, monitored, such as creation, failure, and connection of devices.



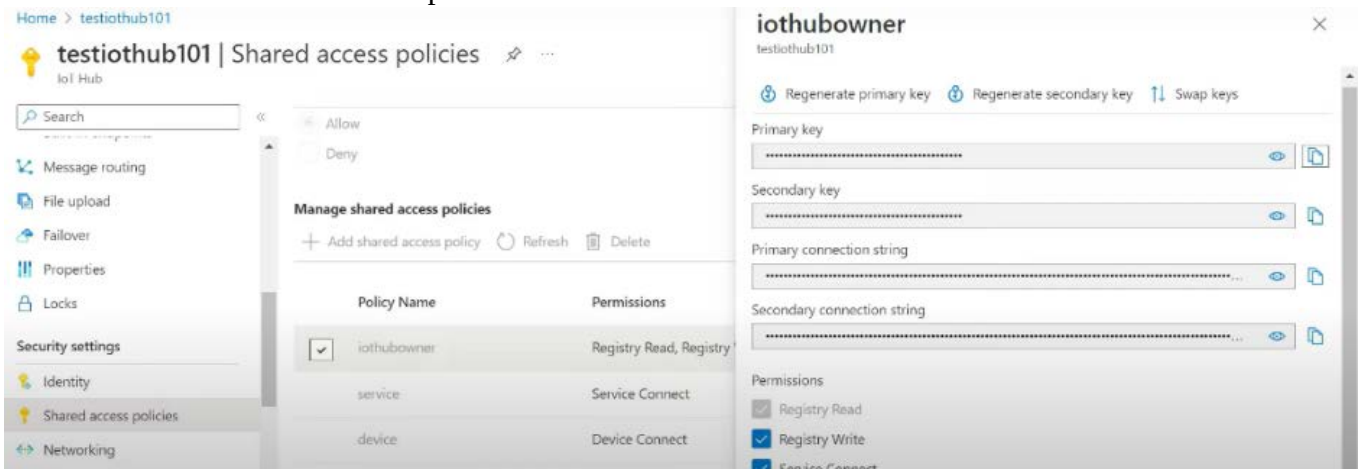
❖ Let's create a **cluster in databricks**.

[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



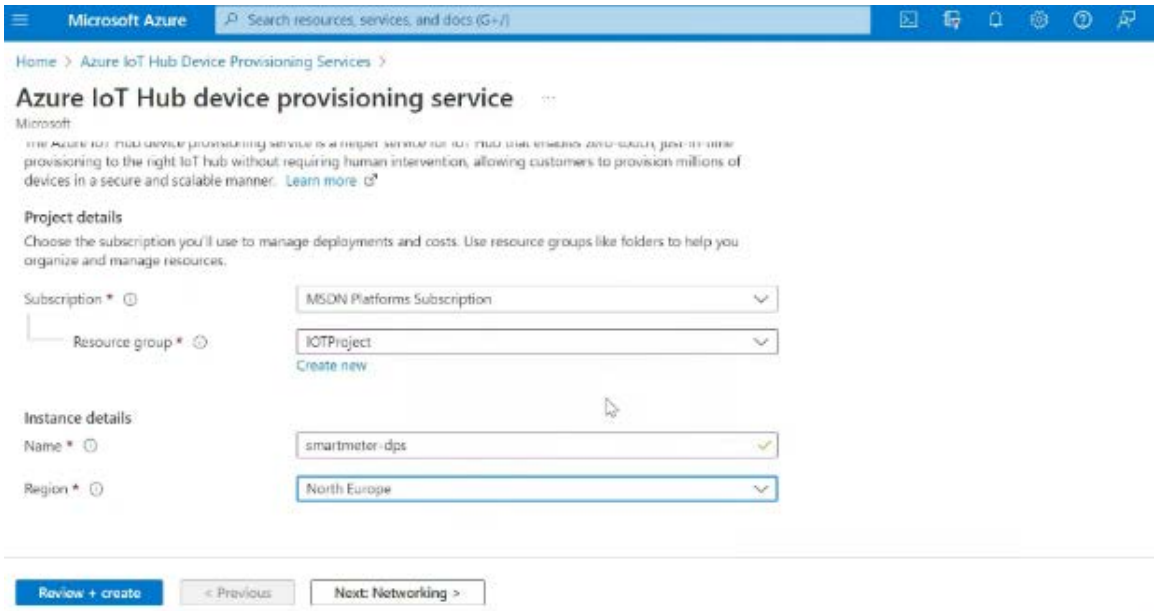


- Click **IOT hub** -> shared access policies.



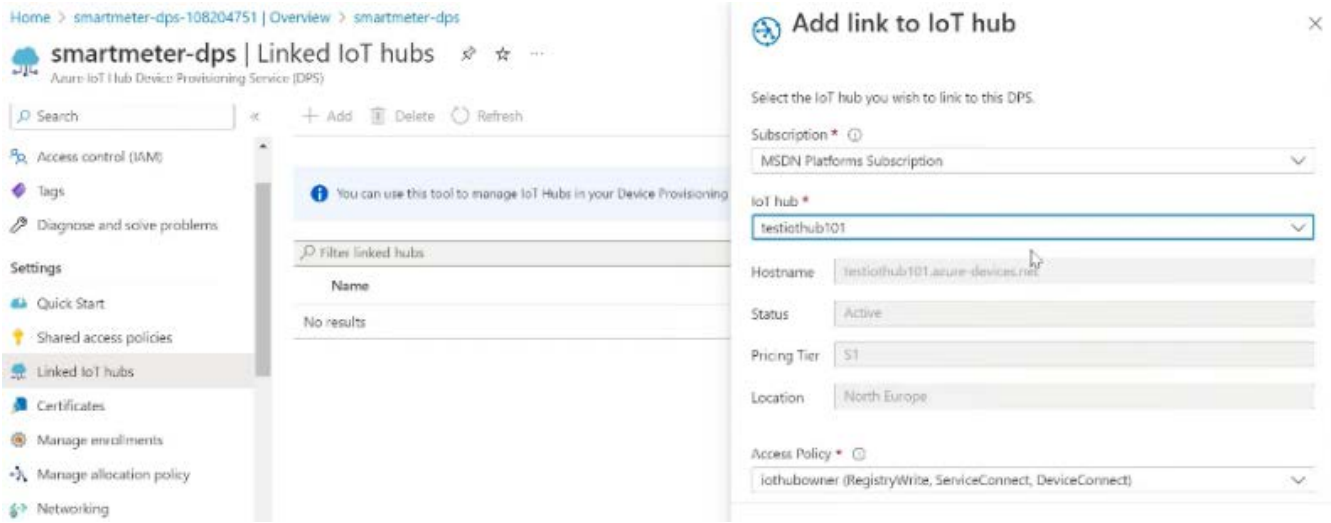
copy primary key. (Keep key safely)

- 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.

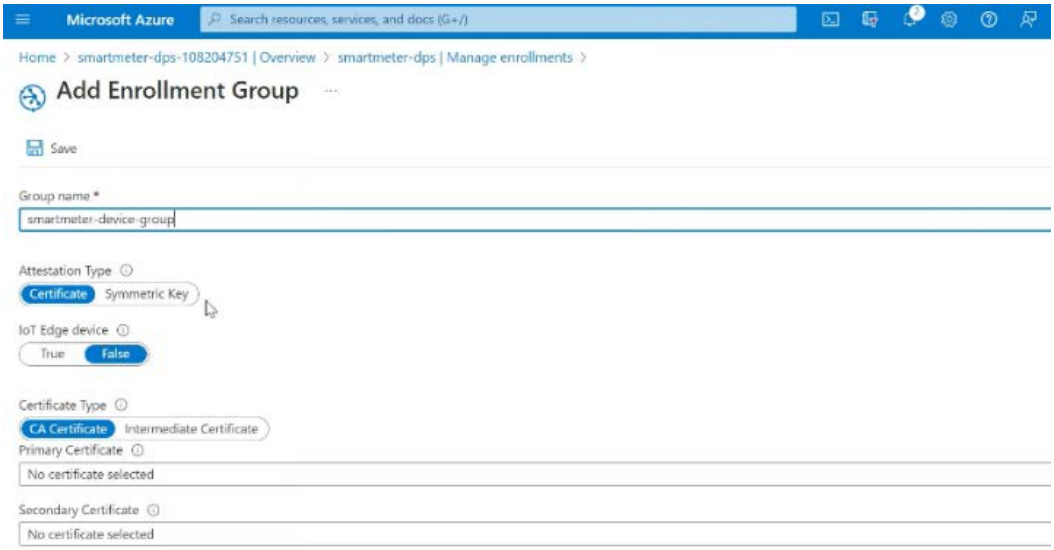


copy ID scope (used further).

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



- We need to create enrollment group:



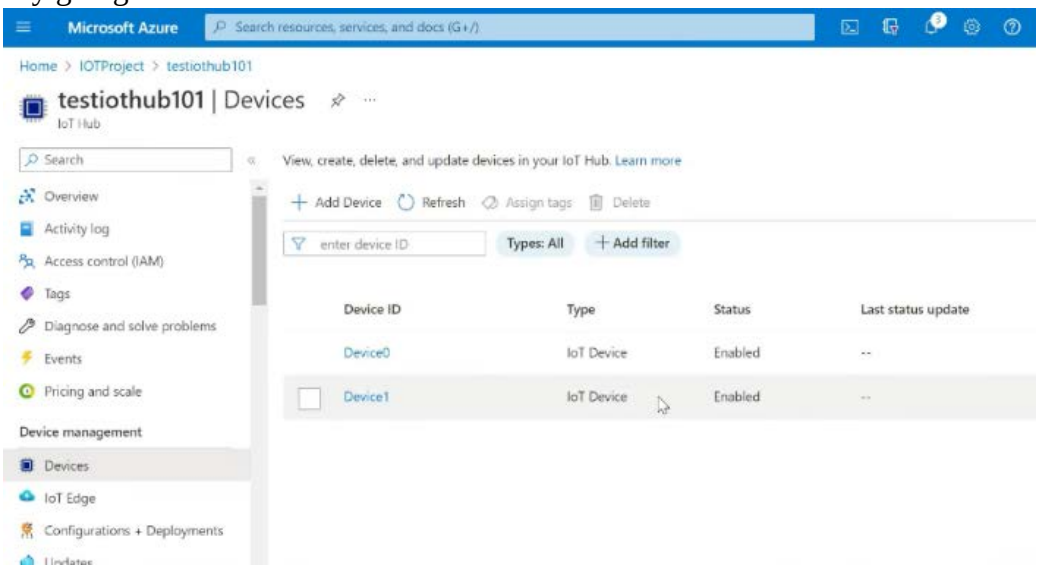
copy the primary key (used further).

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

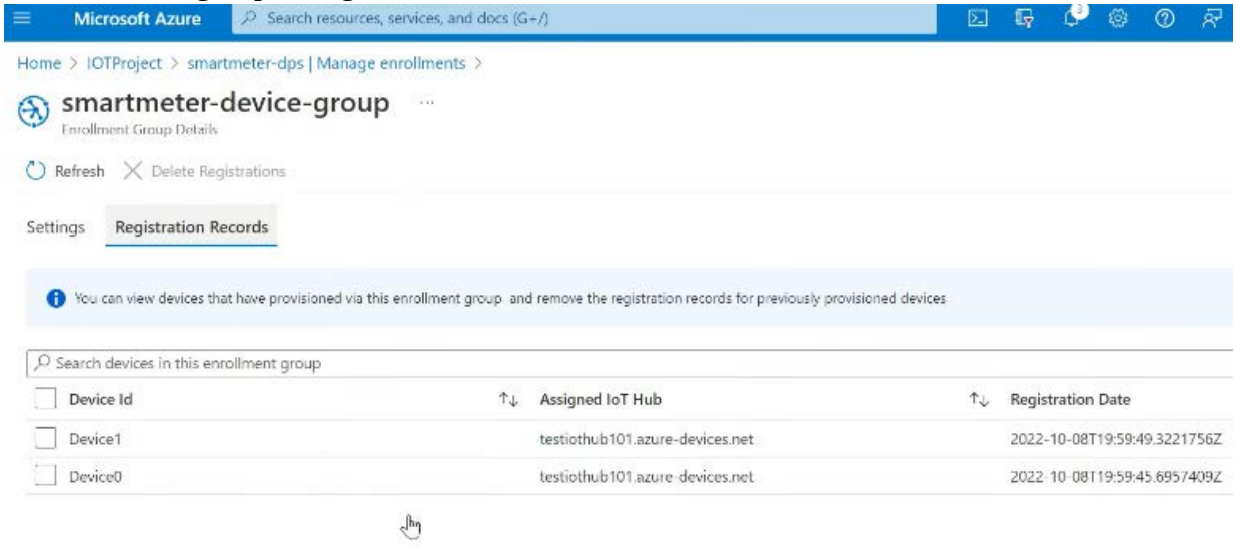
- Register device by clicking on it.

colour will turn to blue:

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

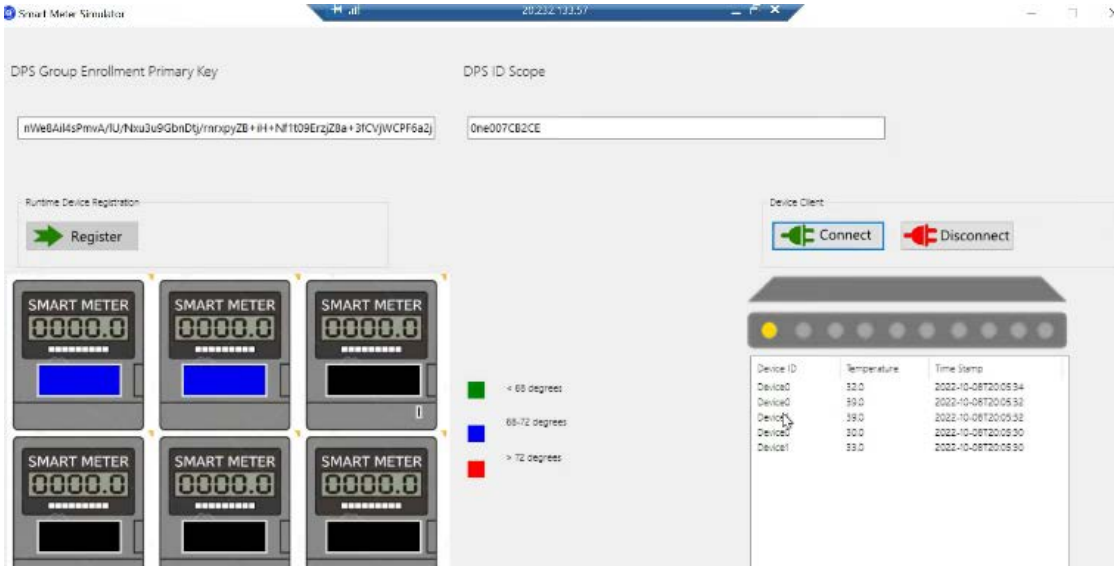


- Go to enrollment group -> registration records



Verify, registration of device has been successfully done.

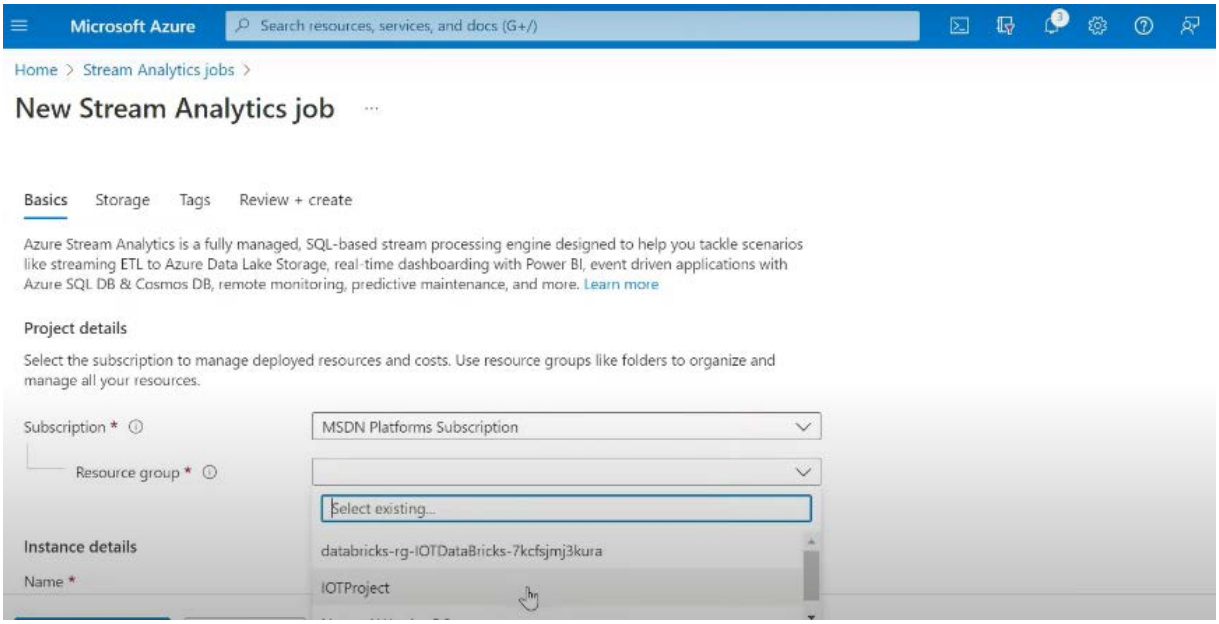
To send data to IoT hub:

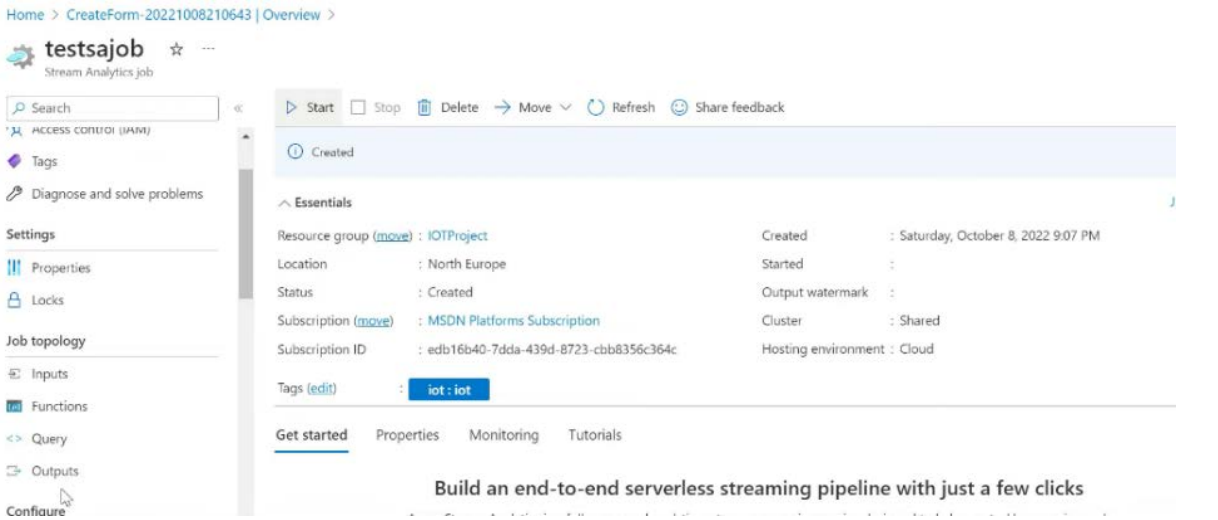


Click connect, on terminal output will be displayed.

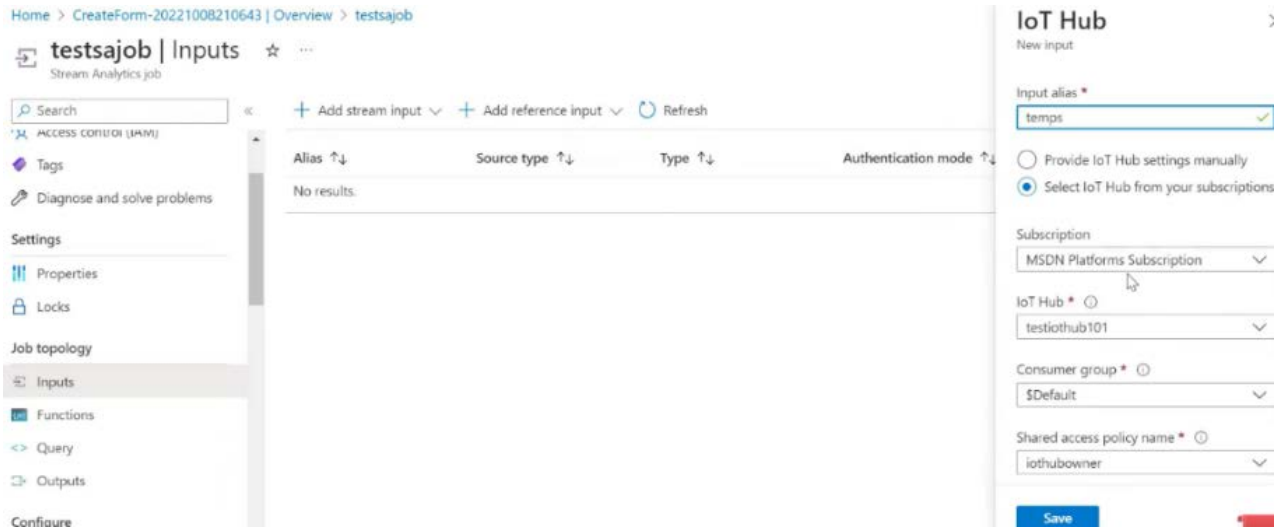
To process data, we create "**stream Analytics Jobs**".

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.

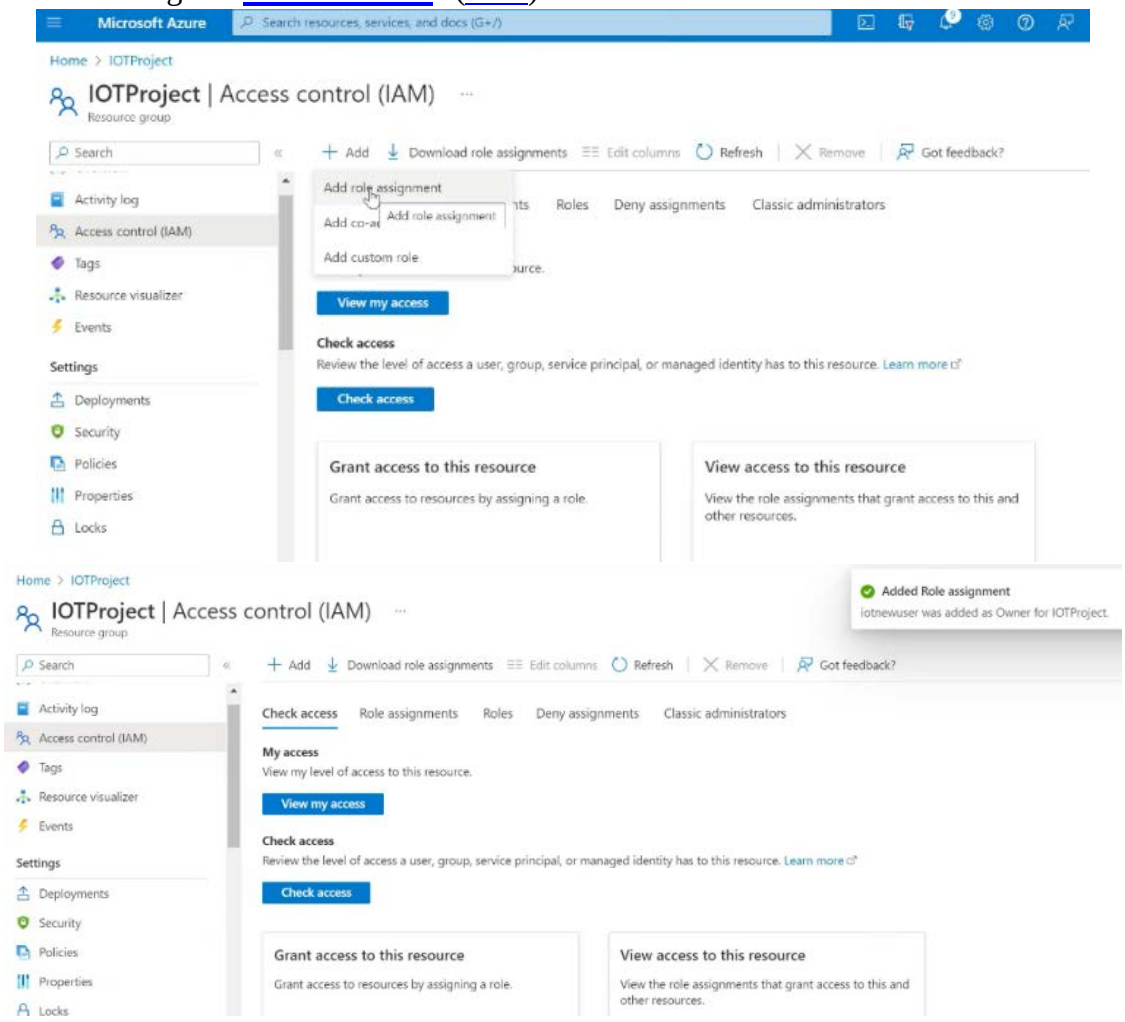




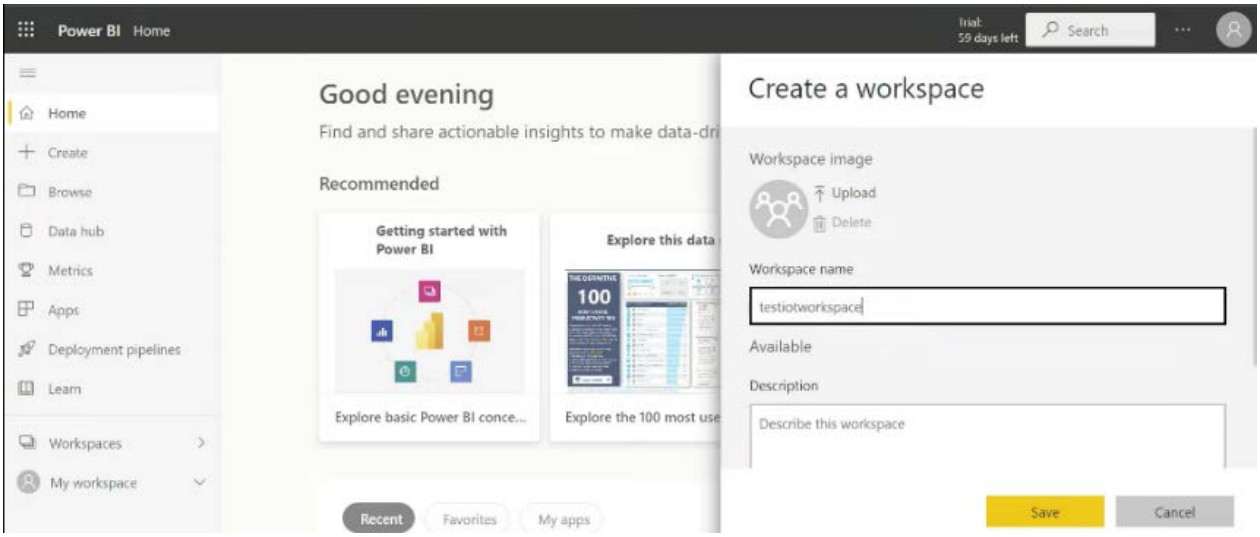
❖ Go to **stream analytics job -> Inputs -> IoT Hub**.

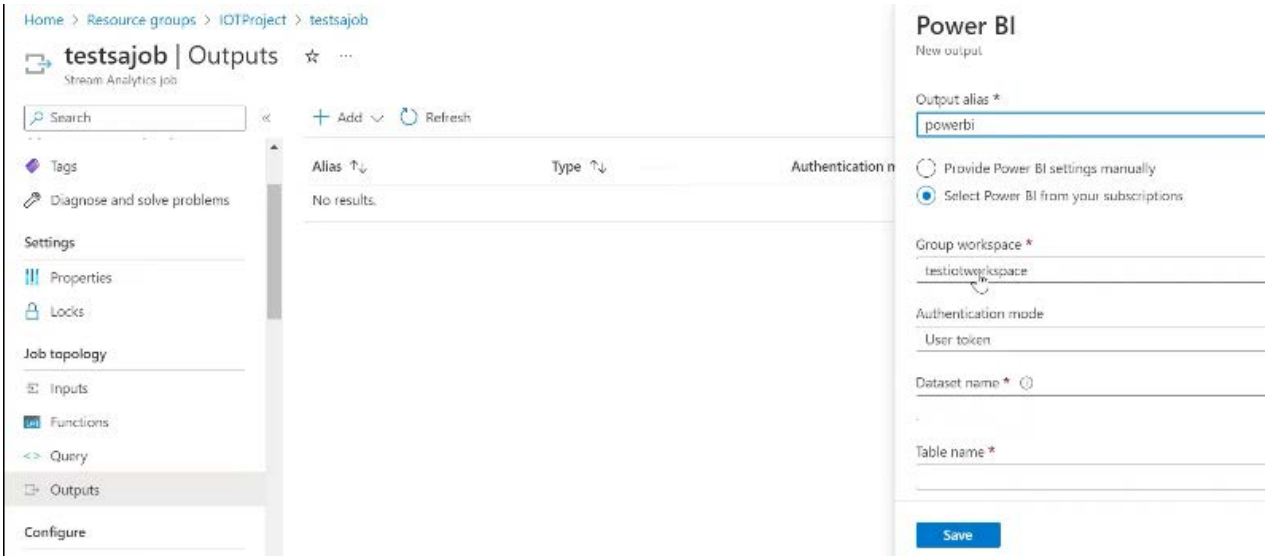


❖ Go to Job topologies -> output ->power BI. we are taking output through Power BI app.
Log in into Power BI.
For this we need to give "**access control**".(IAM)

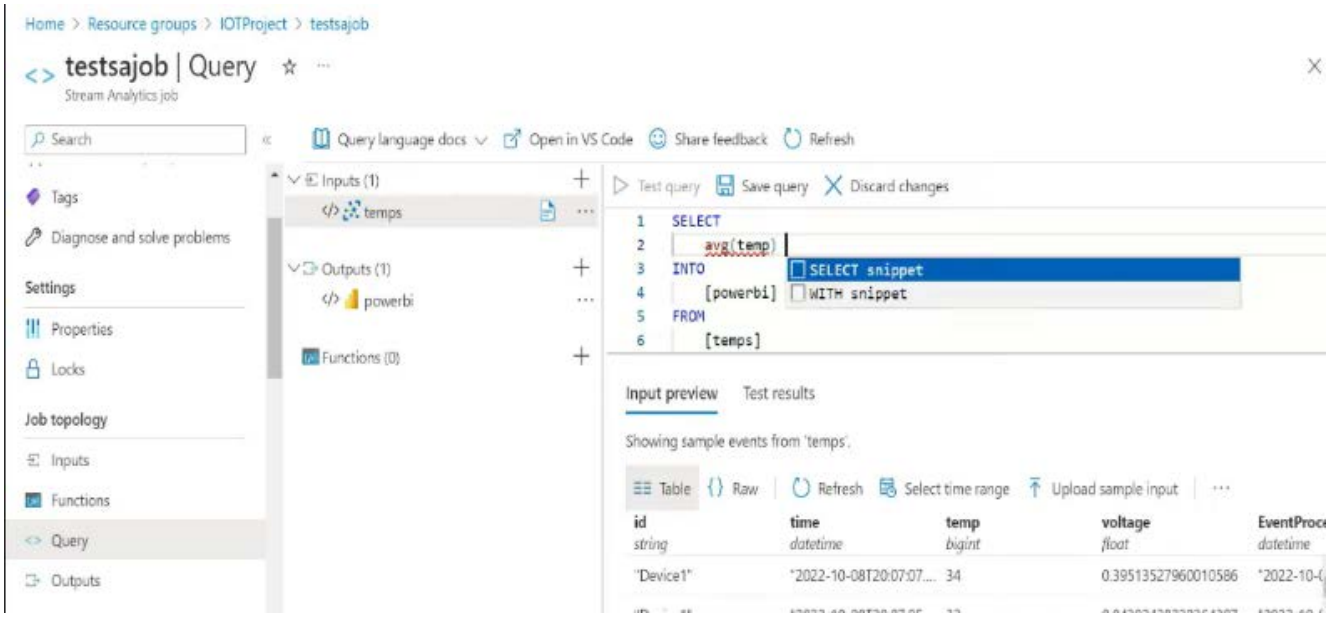


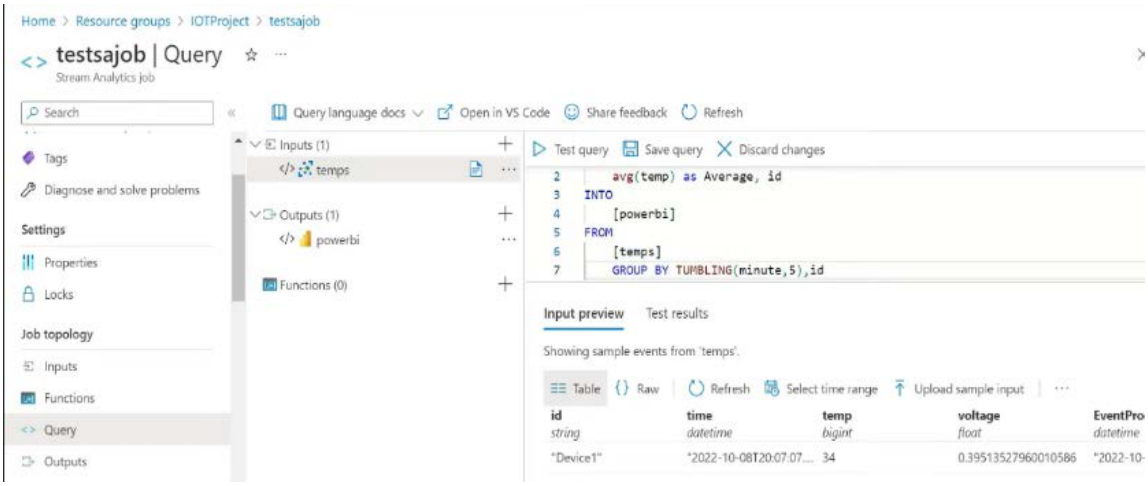
❖ Create workspace in power BI.





❖ Write query in stream analytics.

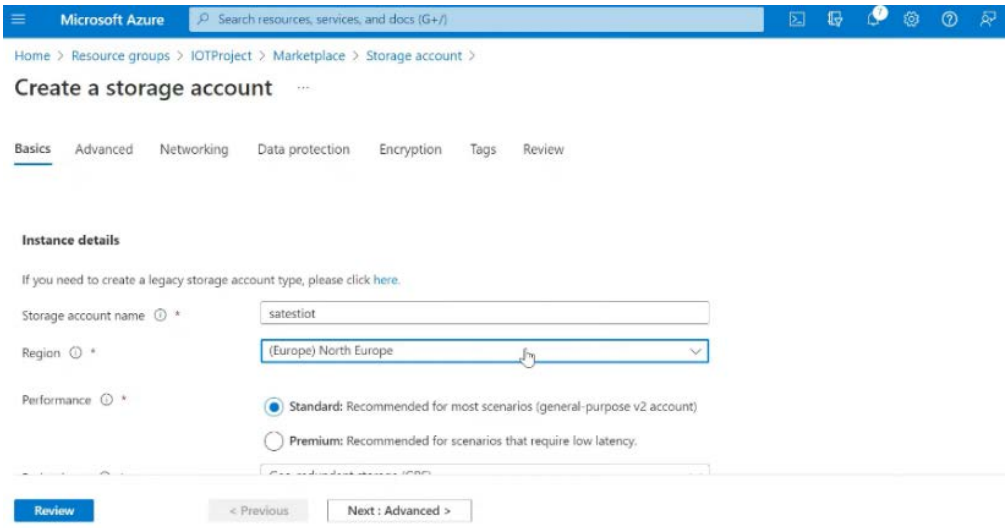




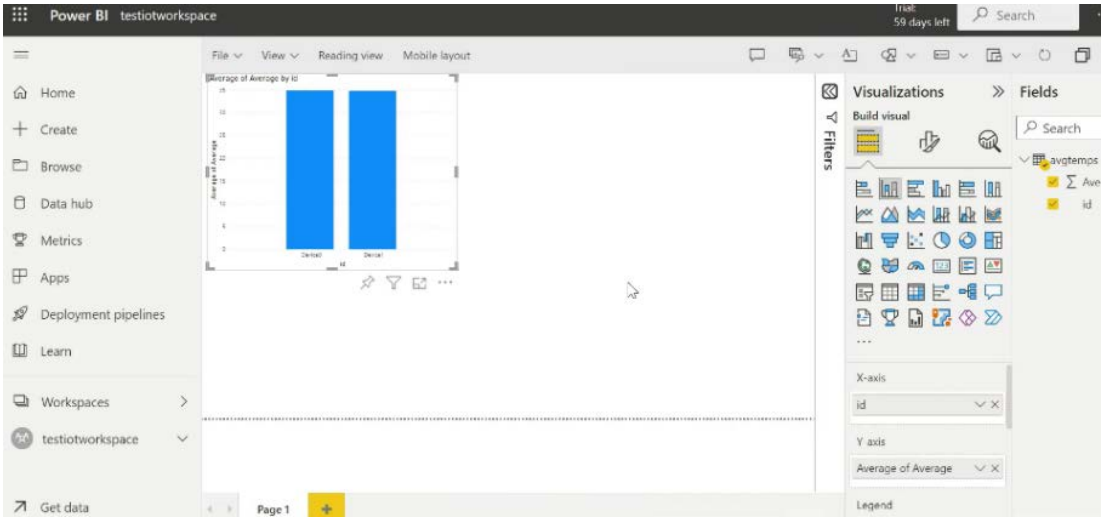
Save -> run job, you will see output.

- 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.

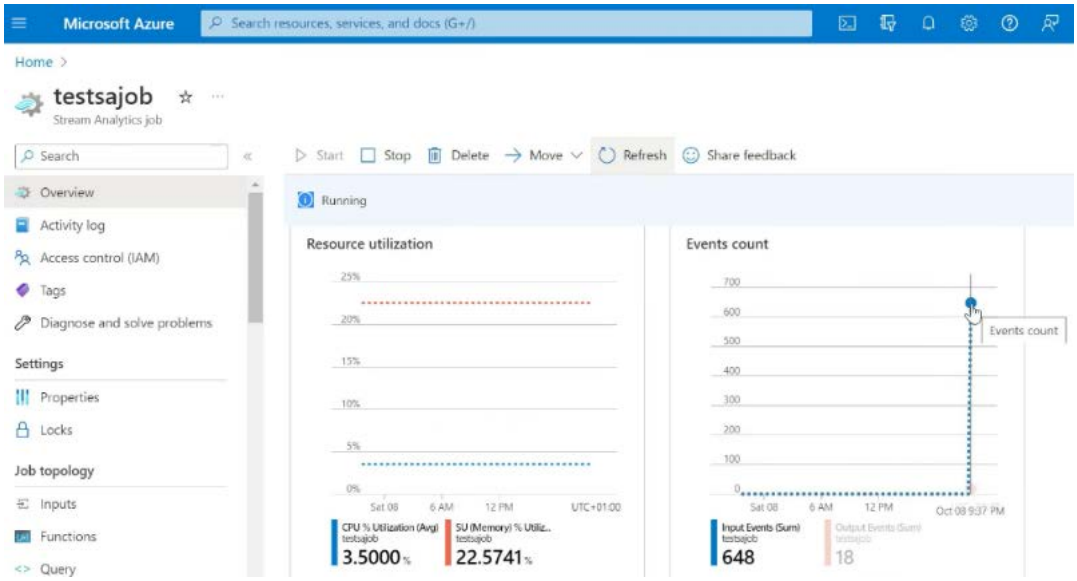


- Create **power BI dashboard**

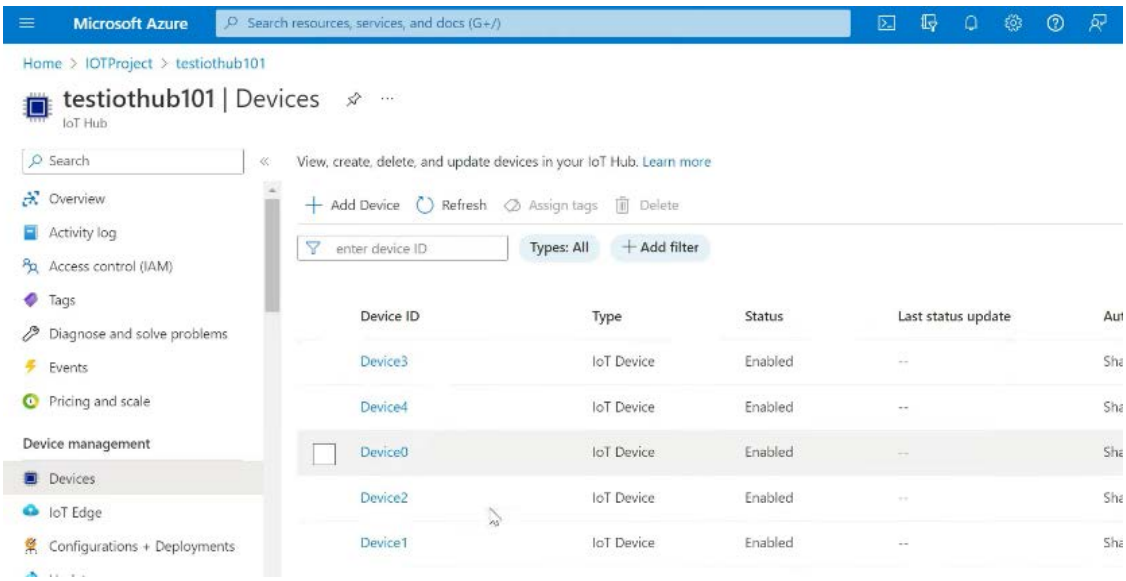


Register 3 more devices.

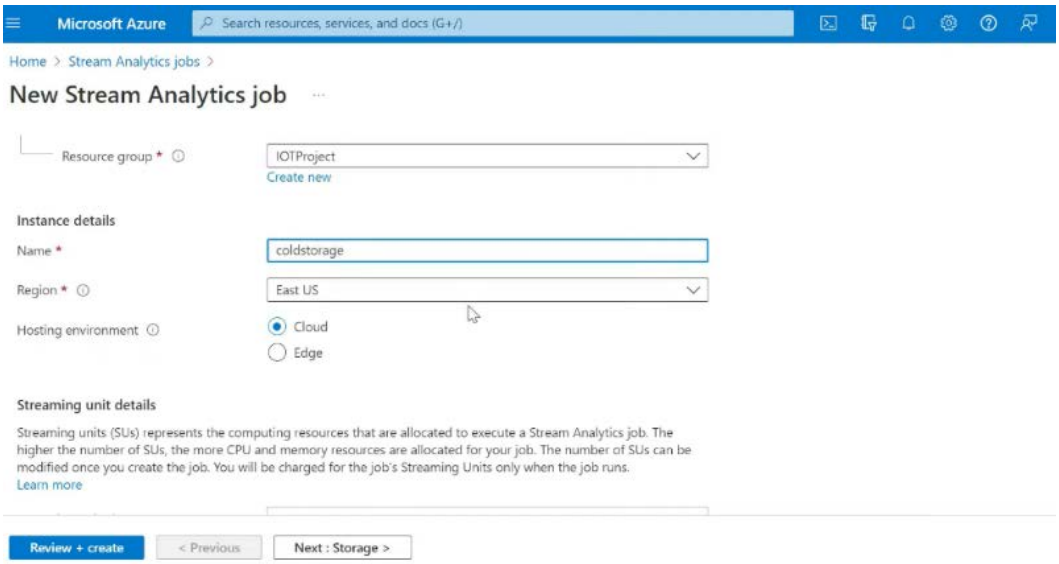
Refresh stream analytics page:



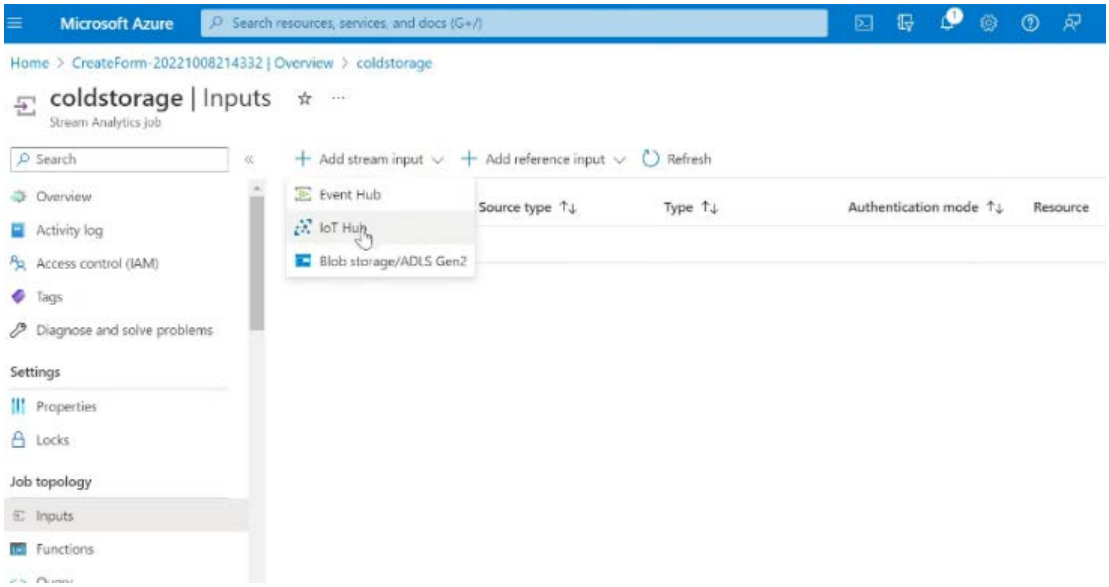
- In IoT hub verify devices.



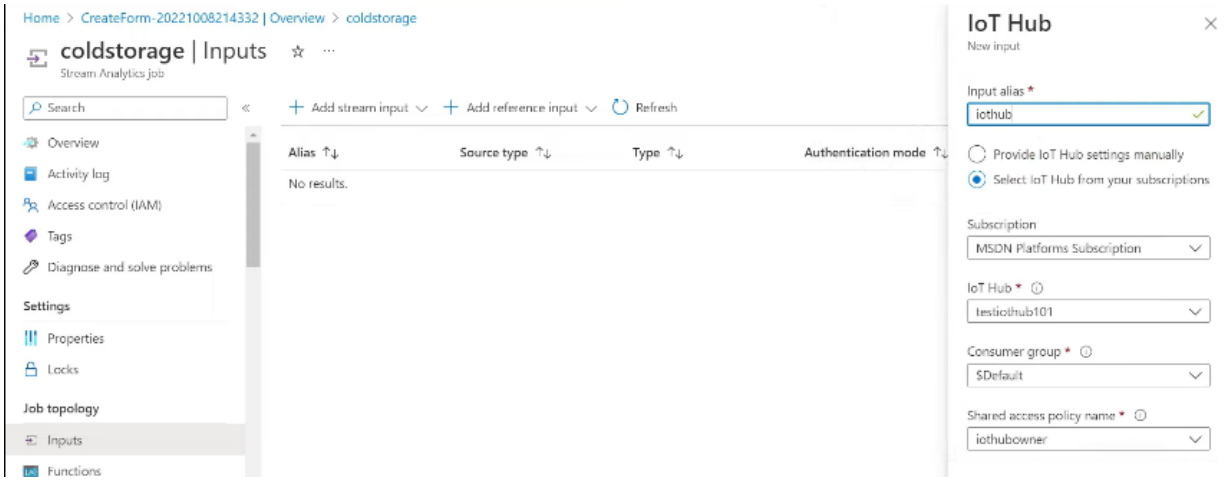
Creating one more stream analytics.



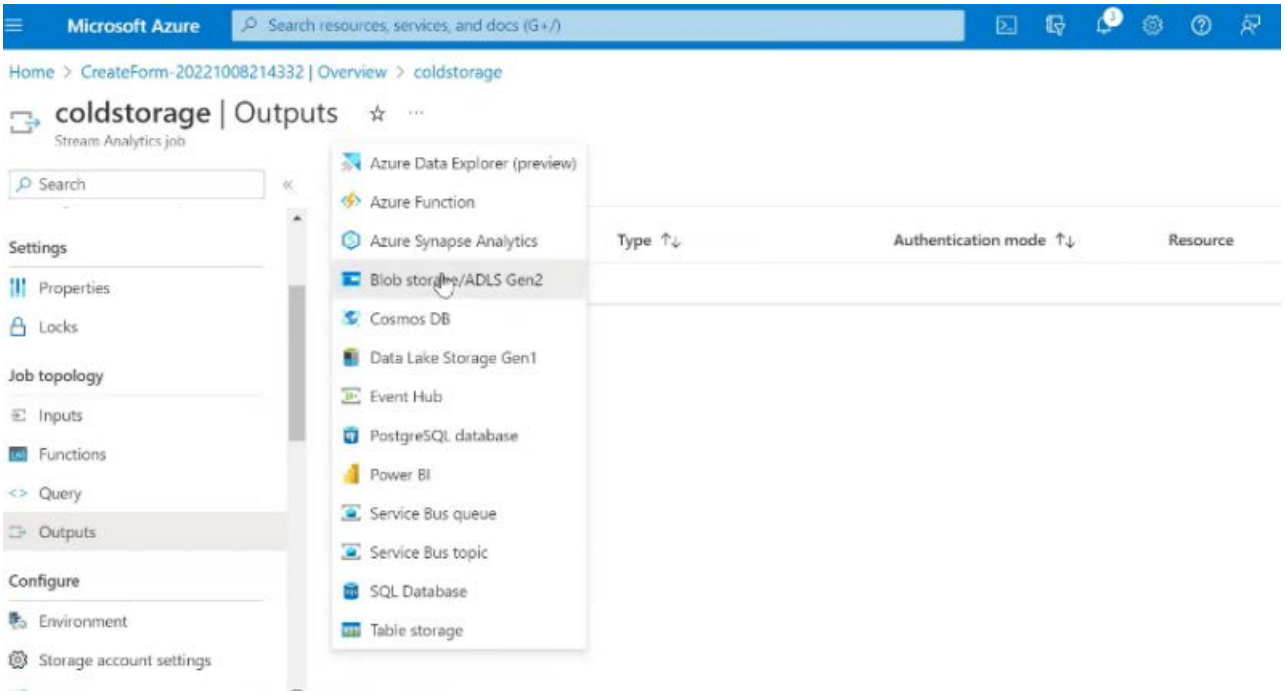
Click Input -> IoT Hub



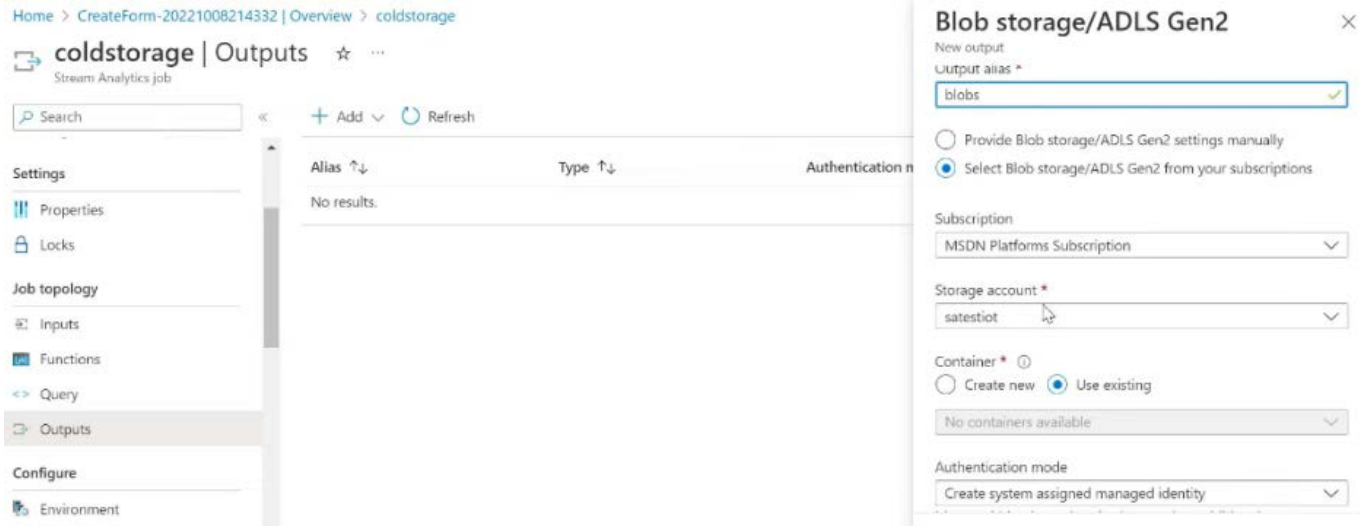
- Create input name “iothub”.

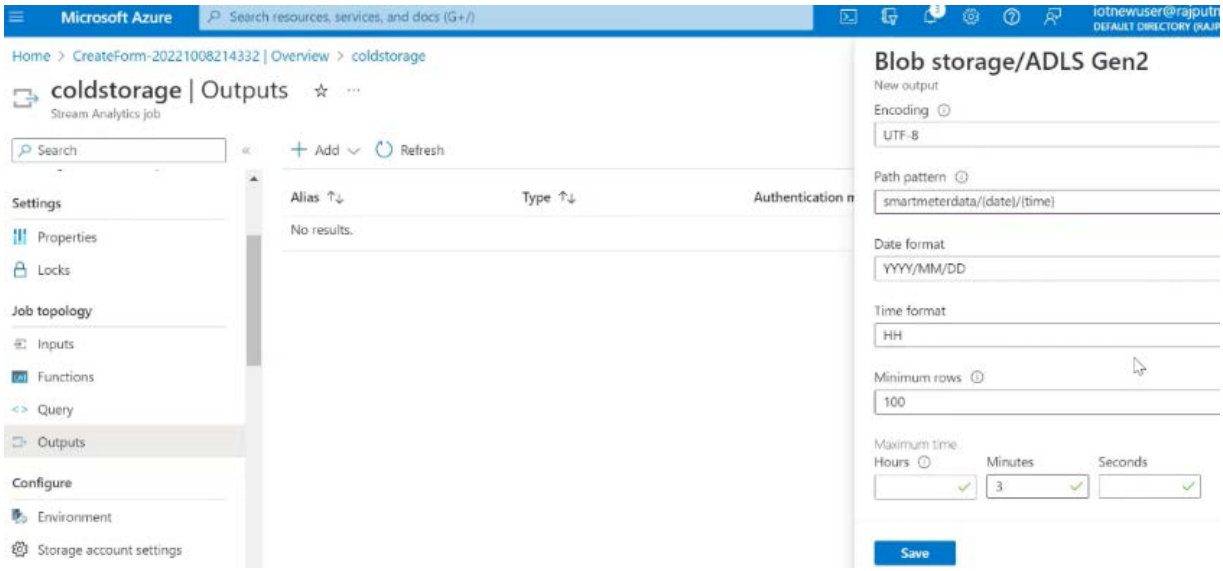


Click output -> blob storage:

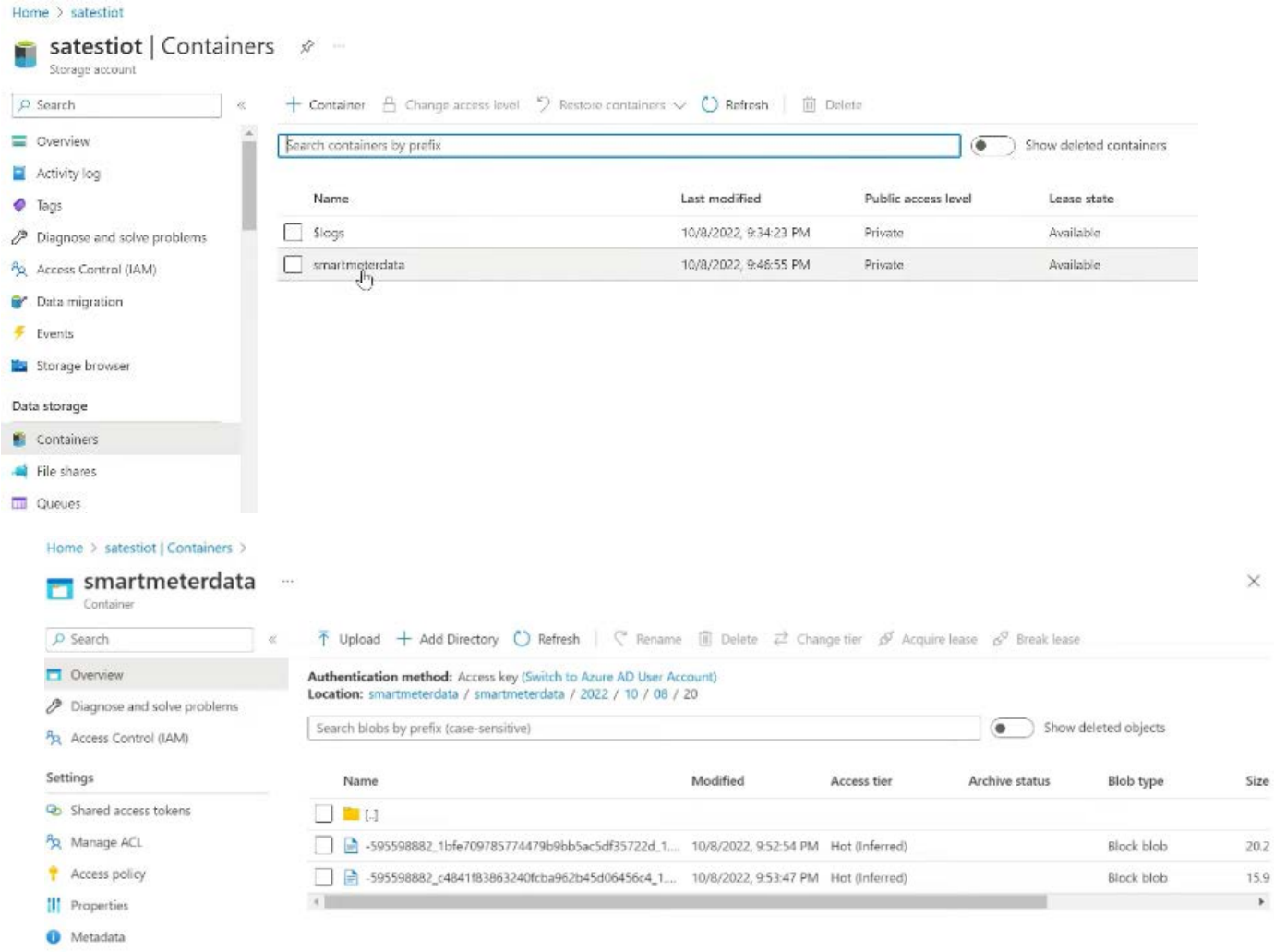


Create new output:

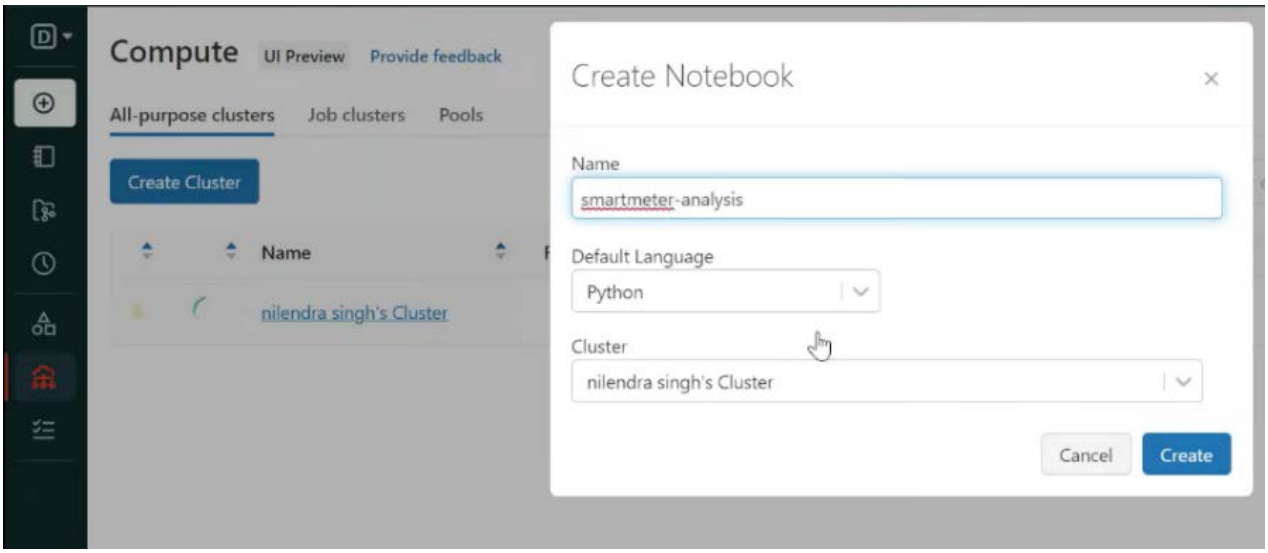




- Data is stored in storage account:



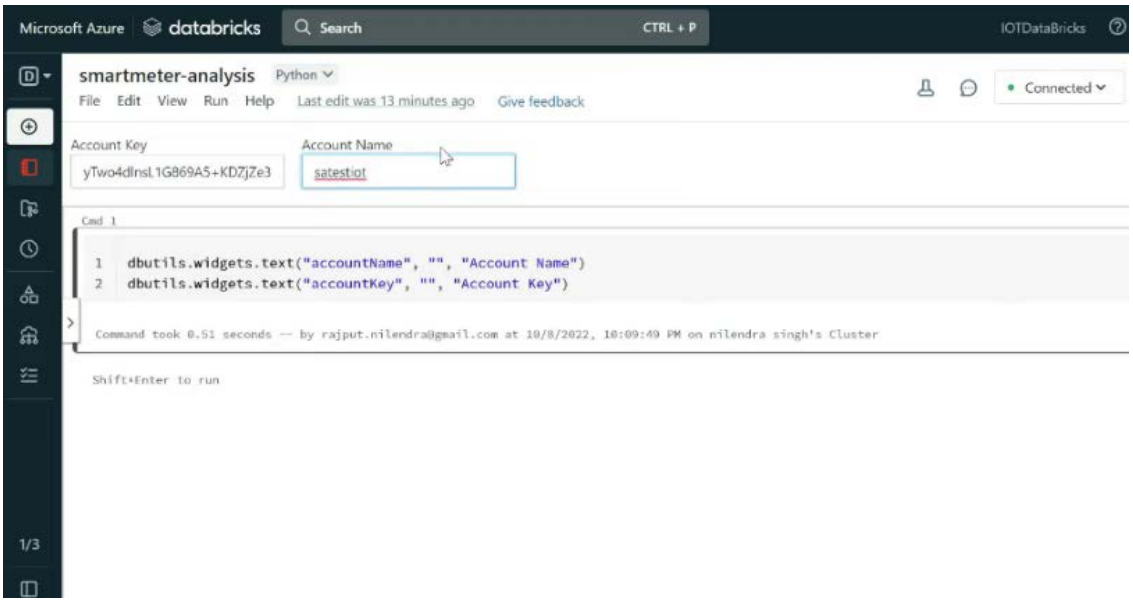
❖ Go to databricks, review cluster created back then, create notebook:



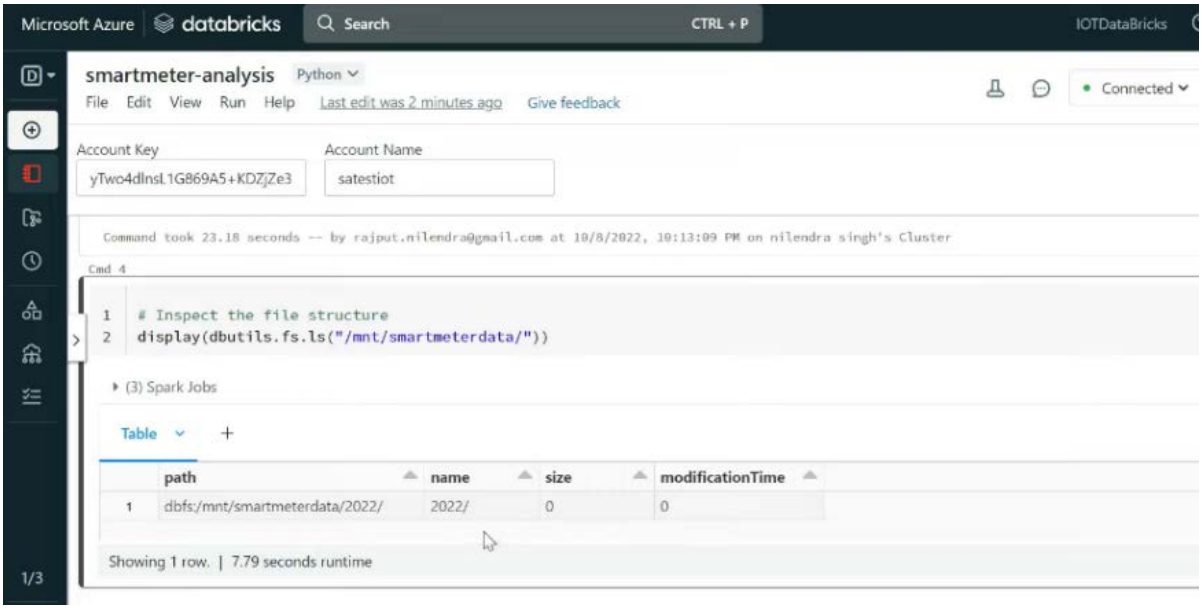
Run commands in [notebook]:

```
# 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:



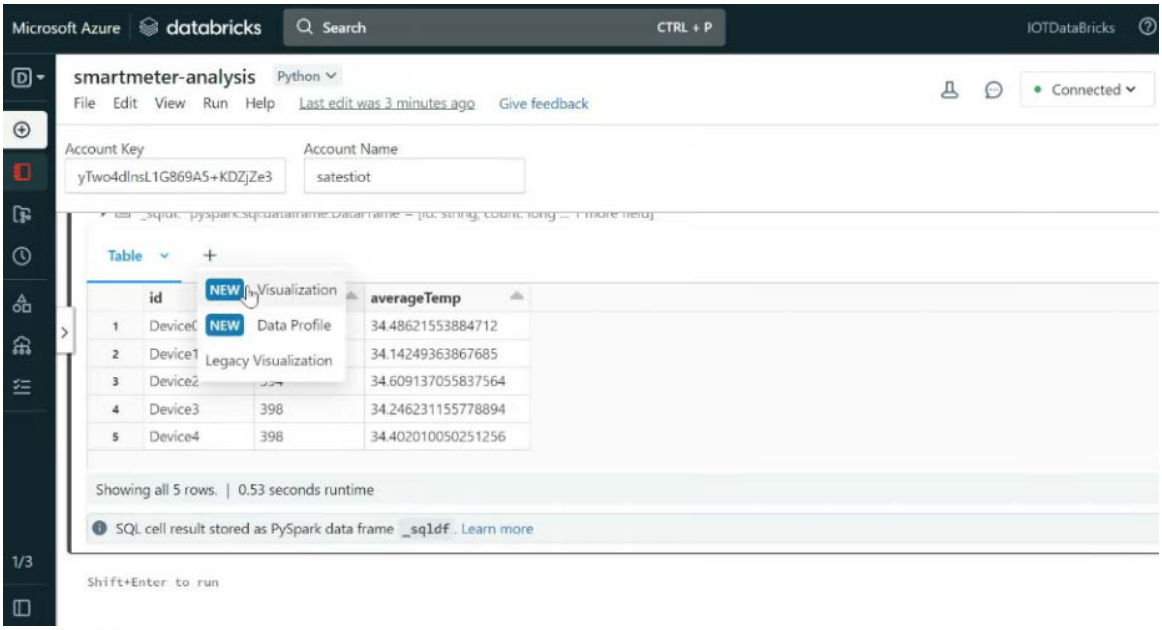
Containers have been mounted; hence we have got output:



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:



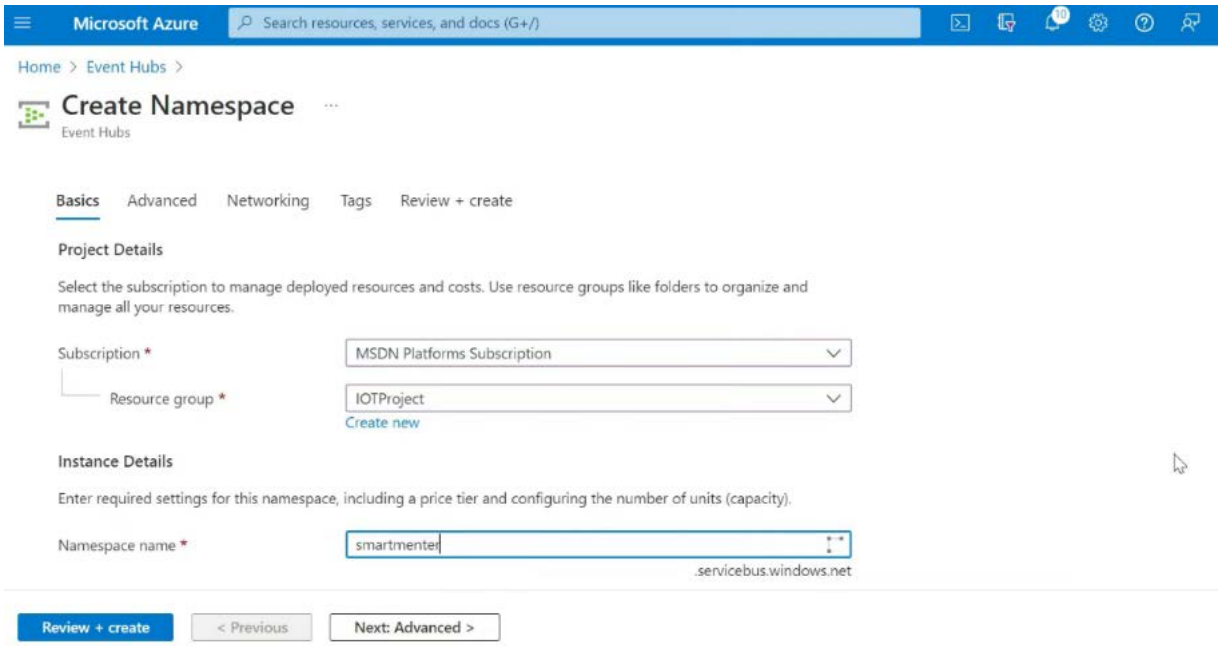
Visualization Editor

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

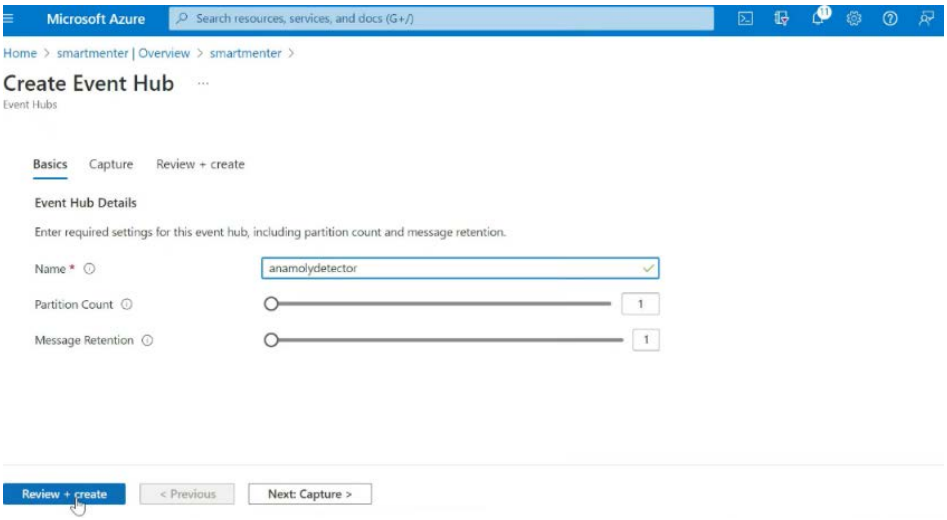
Major connectivity:

Stream Analytics -> Event Hub -> Azure Function -> Logic App -> Gmail sending

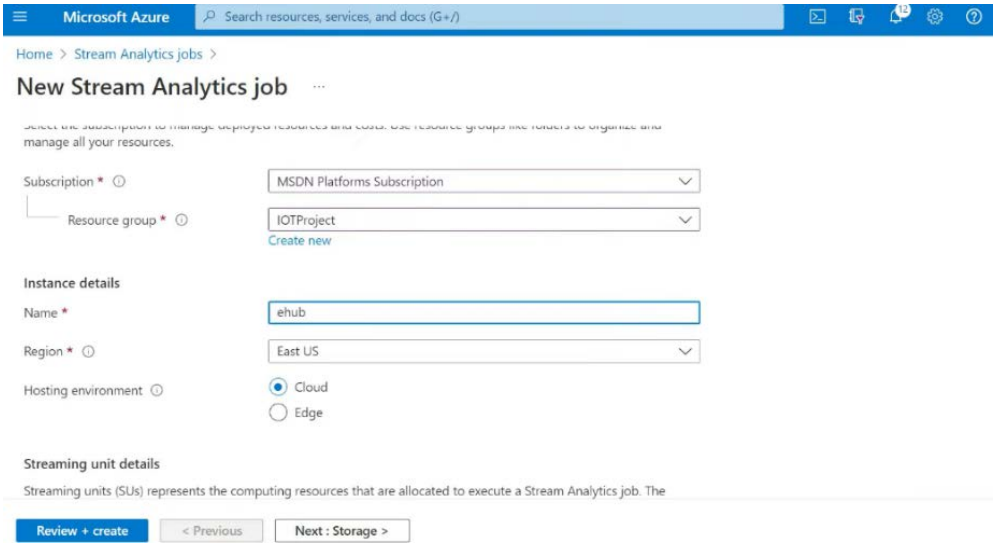
Event Hub:



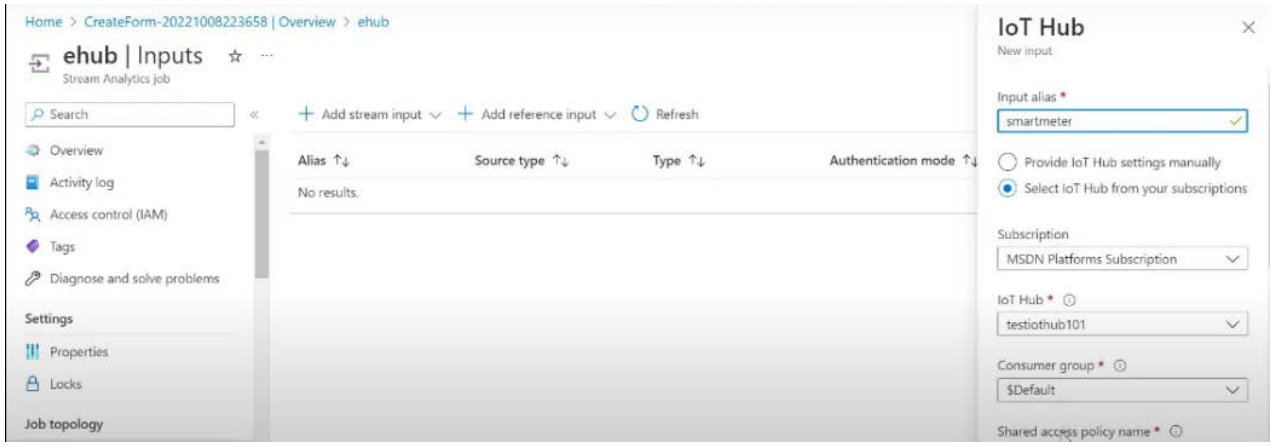
Creating container within event hub:

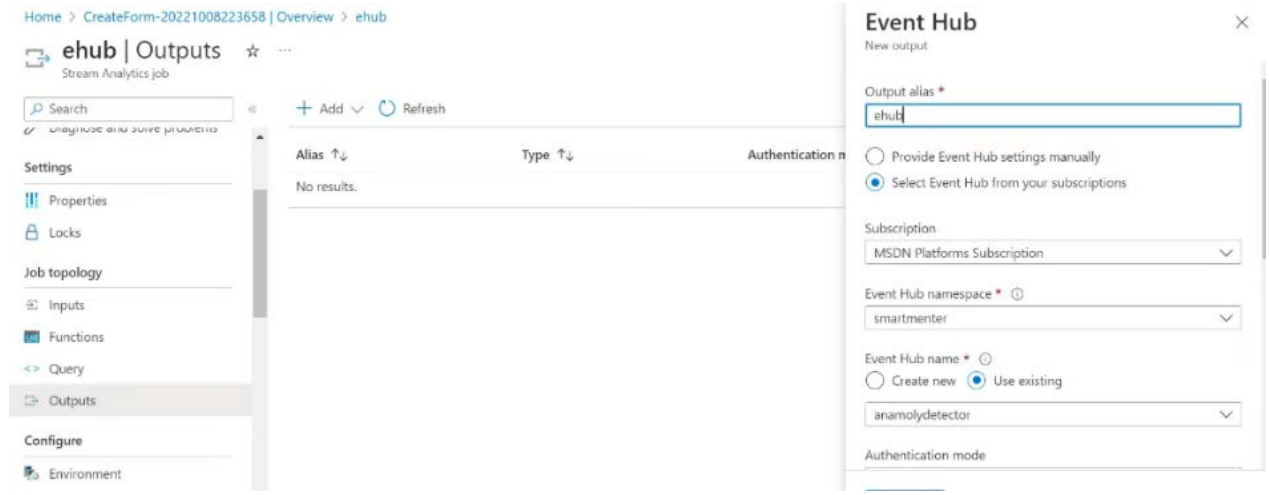


Create new stream analytics job:



Input, Output, Query are as follows:

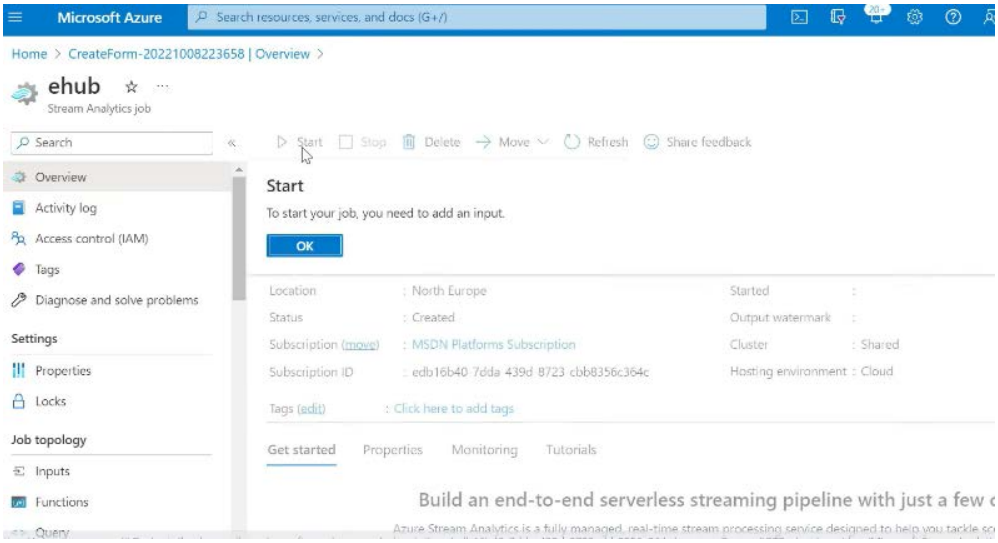




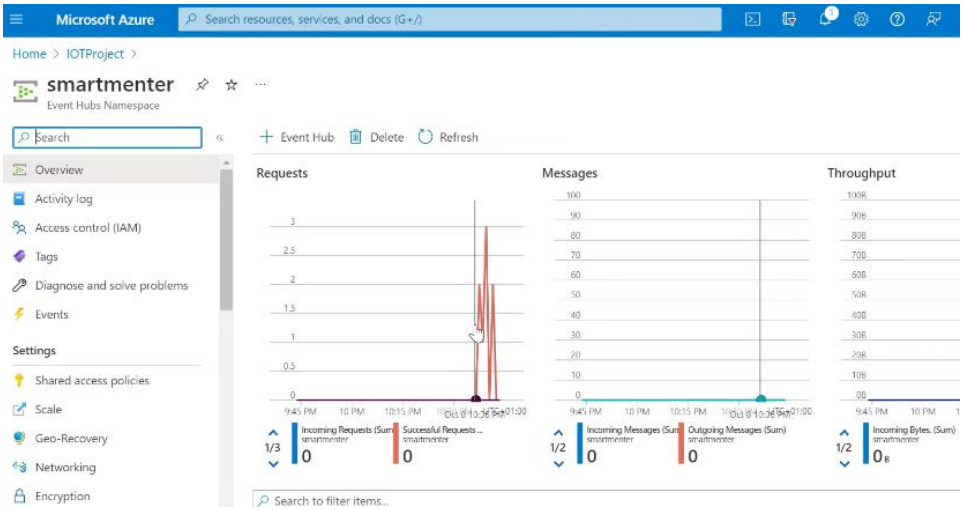

```
WITH SmootheningStep AS
(
    SELECT
        System.Timestamp() as time,id,
        AVG(CAST(temp as float)) as temp
    FROM [iot-input]
    GROUP BY TUMBLINGWINDOW(second, 1), id
),
AnomalyDetectionStep AS
(
    SELECT
    time,
    temp, id,
    AnomalyDetection_SpikeAndDip(temp, 95, 120, 'spikesanddips')
    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:



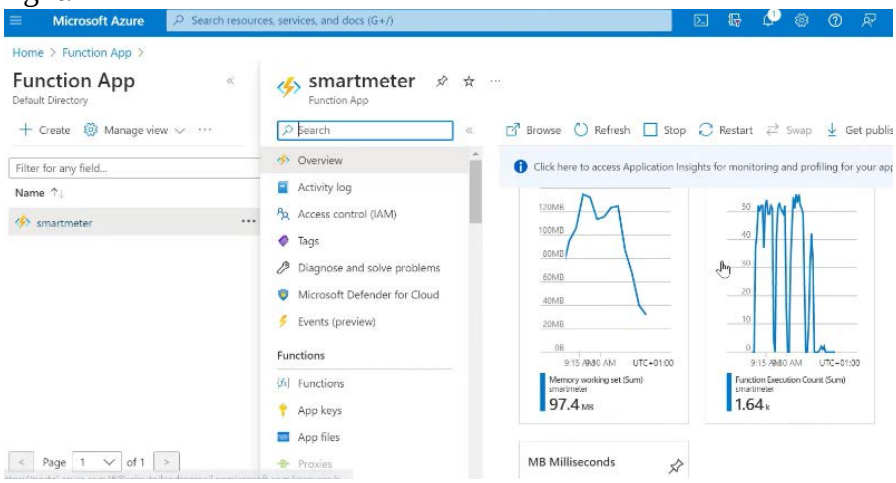
- Create function app:
  Basics of **Azure Function**-
  It lets you run code in serverless environment without creating virtual machine or publish web application.

Language support details

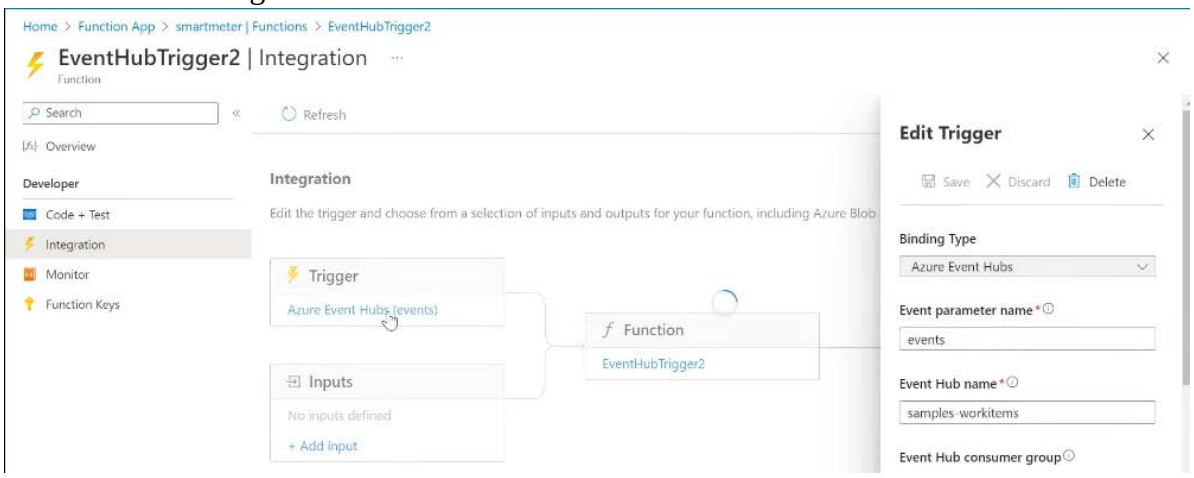
The following table shows which languages supported by Functions can run on Linux or Windows. It also indicates whether your language supports editing in the Azure portal. The language is based on the **Runtime stack** option you choose when creating your function app in the Azure portal. This is the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

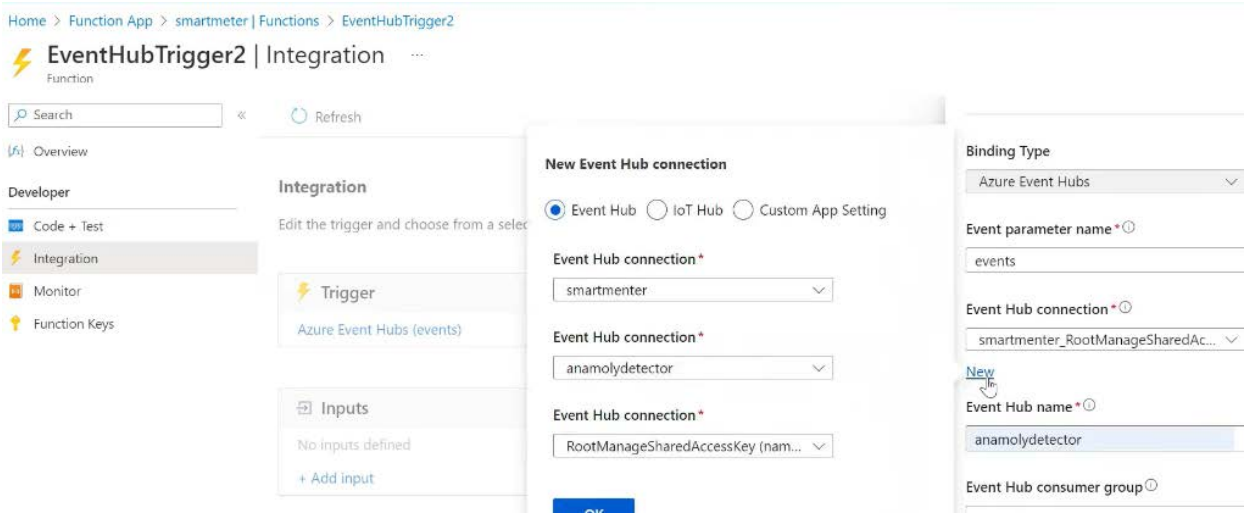
Language	Runtime stack	Linux	Windows	In-portal editing
C# class library[1]	.NET	✓	✓	
C# script	.NET	✓	✓	✓
JavaScript	Node.js	✓	✓	✓
Python	Python	✓		✓
Java	Java	✓	✓	
PowerShell	PowerShell Core	✓	✓	✓
TypeScript	Node.js	✓	✓	
Go/Rust/other	Custom Handlers	✓	✓	

Let’s start creating it:

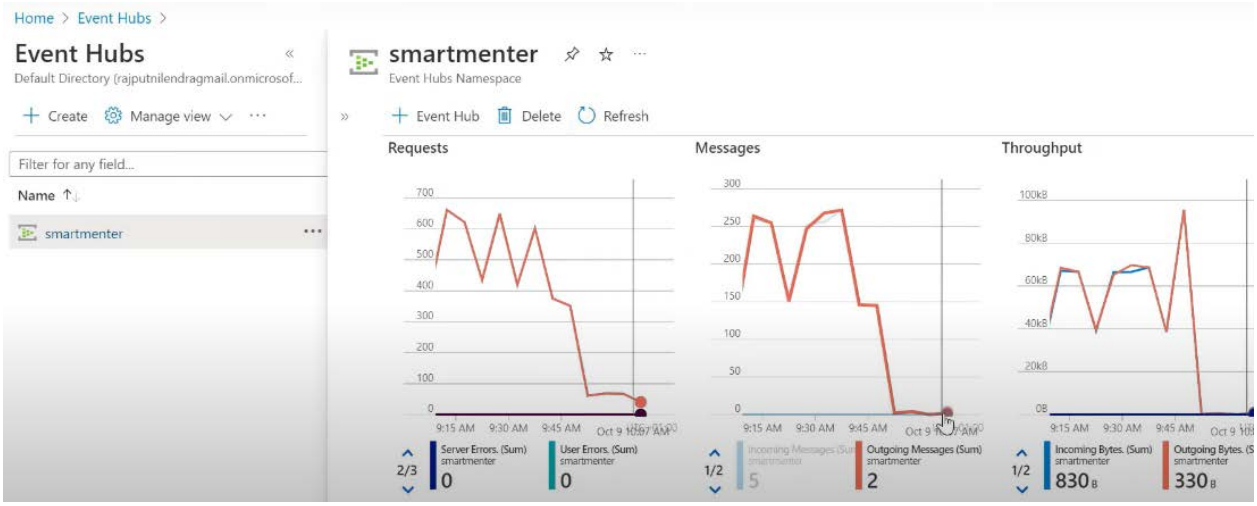


we need to write logic in Azure Function:





Event hub has started detecting data:

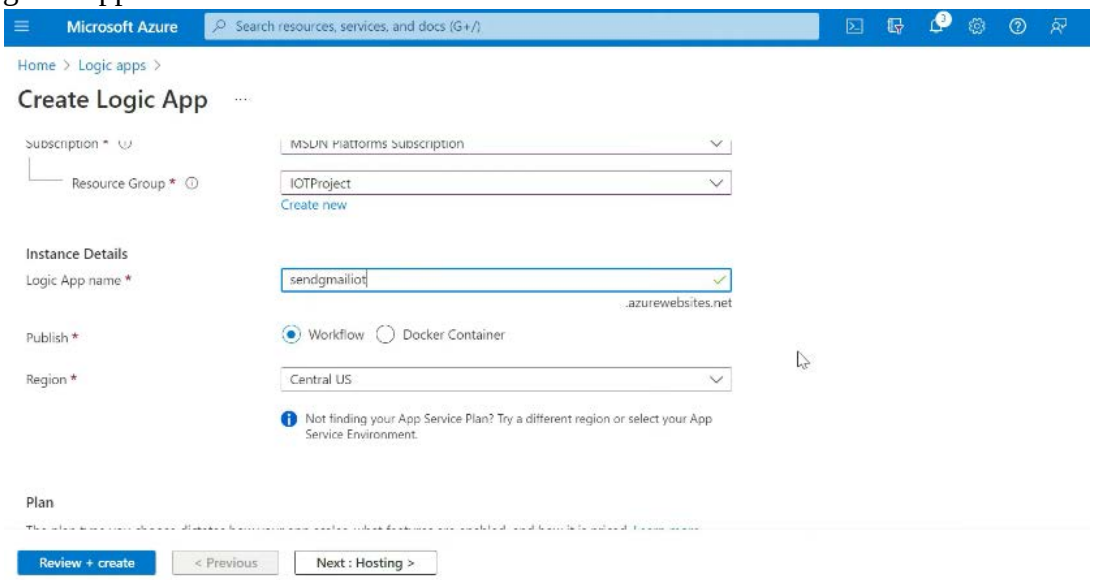


- Now paste Query

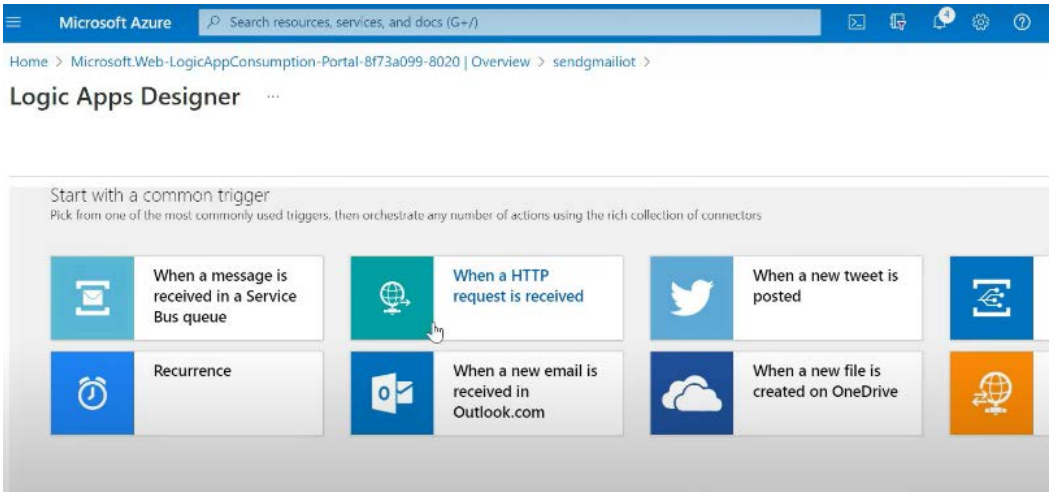
```
WITH SmootheningStep AS
(
    SELECT
        System.Timestamp() as time,id,
        AVG(CAST(temp as float)) as temp
    FROM [iot-input]
    GROUP BY TUMBLINGWINDOW(second, 1), id
),
AnomalyDetectionStep AS
(
    SELECT
    time,
    temp, id,
    AnomalyDetection_SpikeAndDip(temp, 95, 120, 'spikesanddips')
    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
```

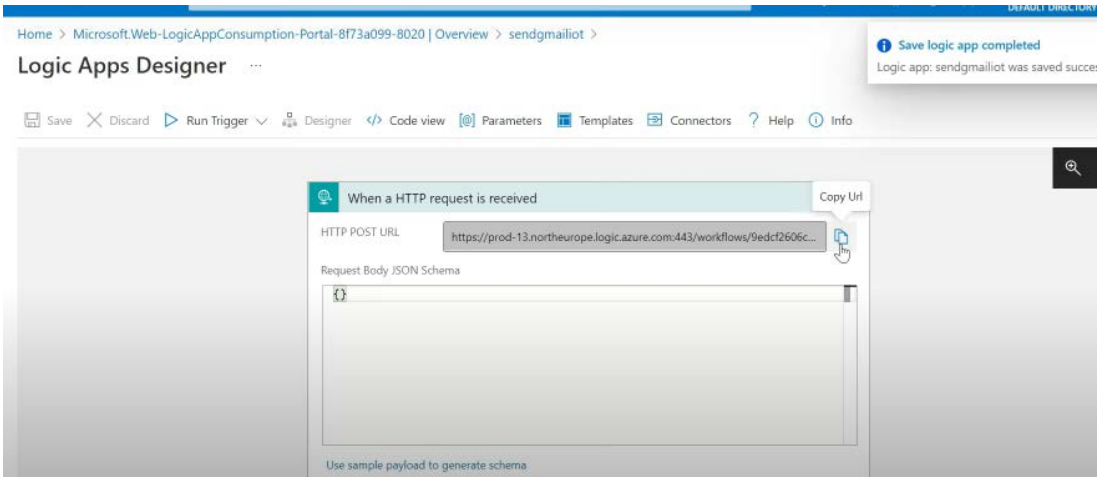
There is no anomaly detected currently.

- Write logic of app:



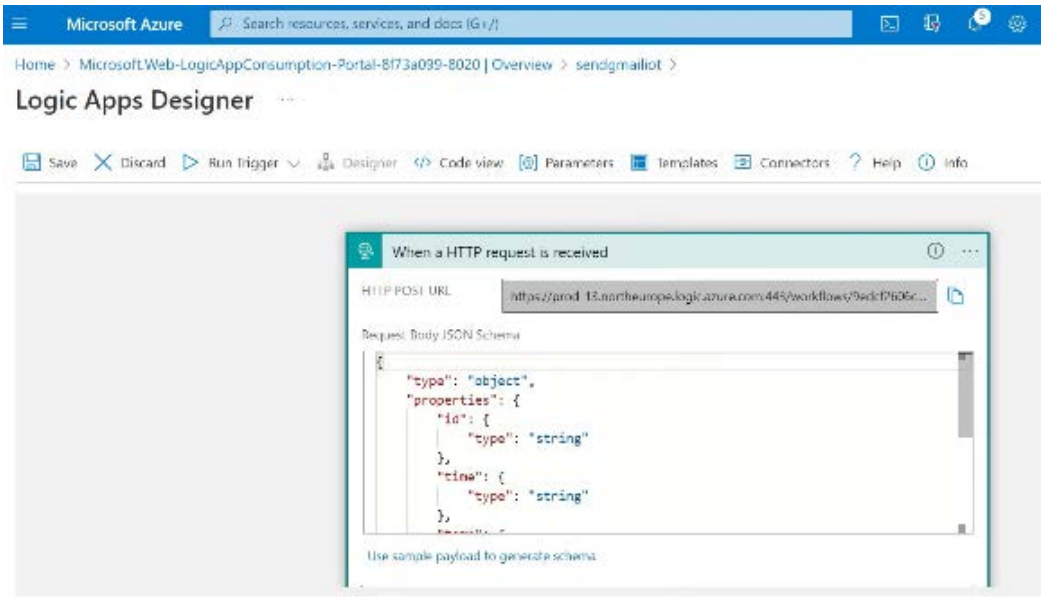
Click “go to resources”



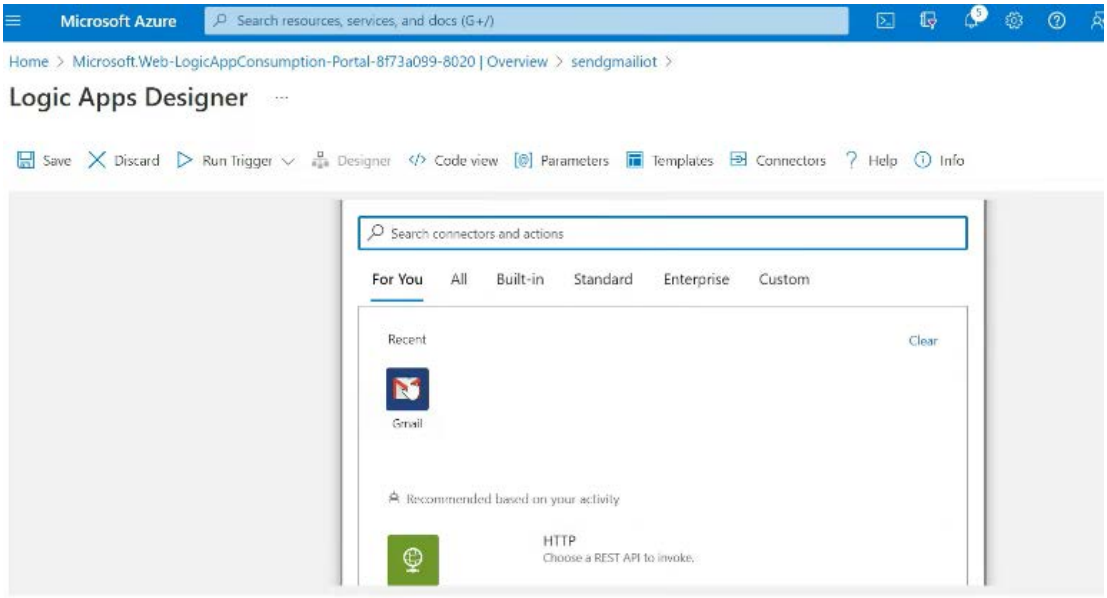


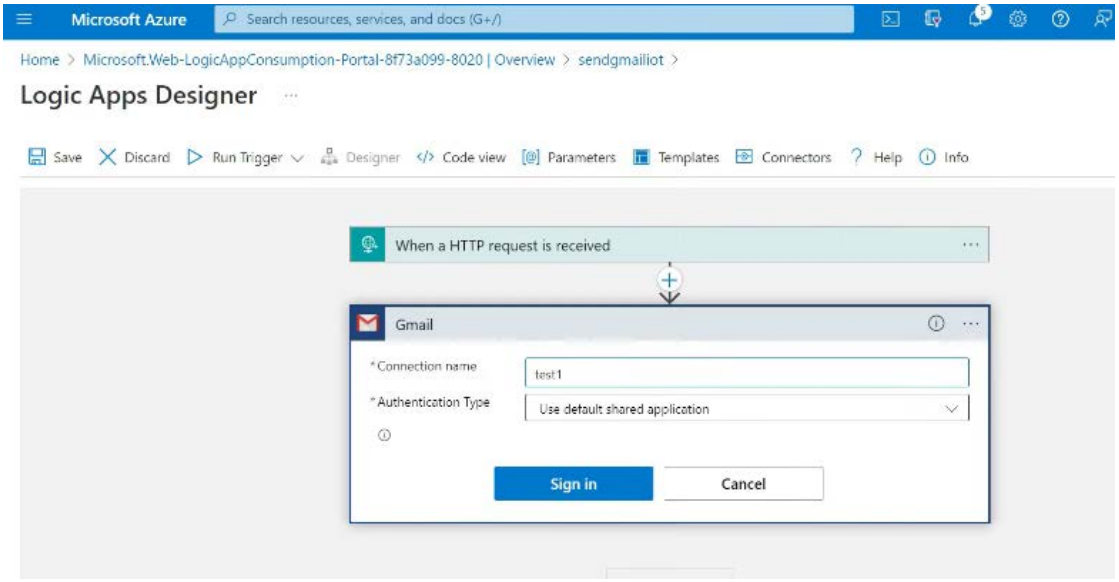
We need to add some code to existing one, paste URL just copied into function:

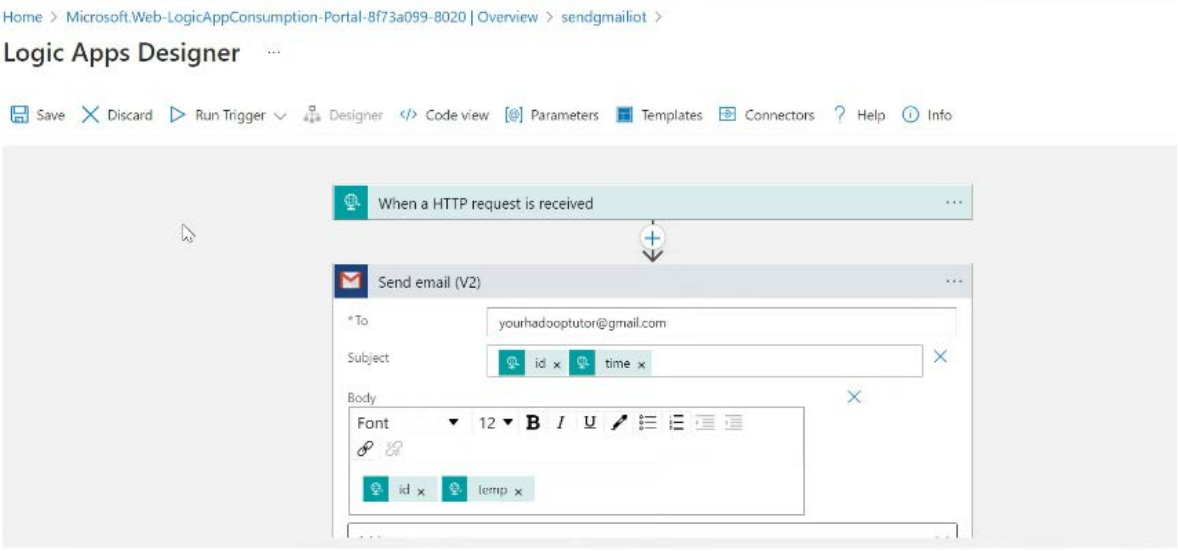
```
File Edit Format View Help
using System;

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,
```



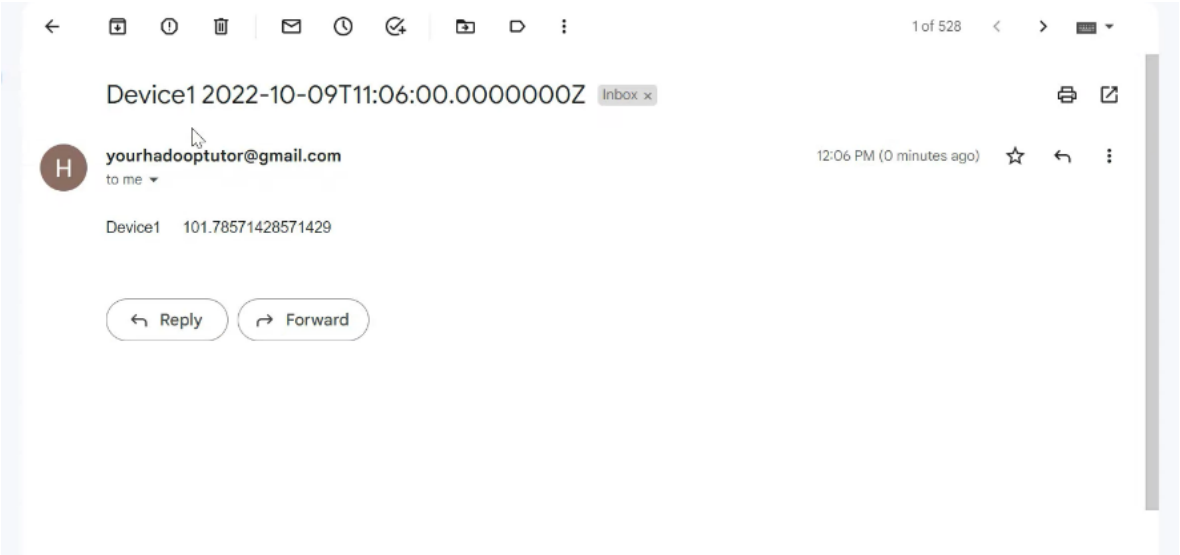
- Create link between function and email.







- 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 framer 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