

# AZURE DATA FACTORY- PASSING PARAMETERS

This articles walks you through how to pass parameters between a pipeline and activity as well as between the activities

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Passing parameter  
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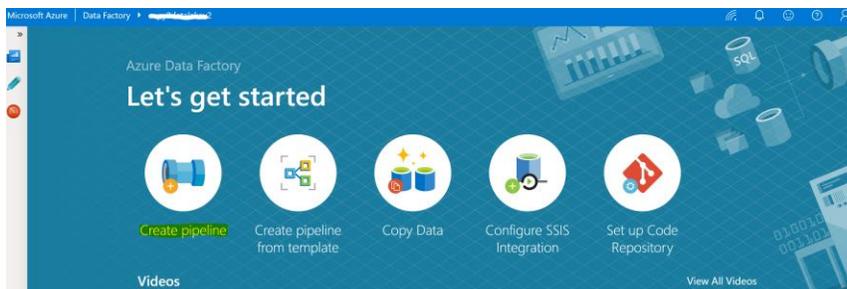
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## Azure data Factory –Passing Parameters

Passing parameters to ADF is quite important as it provides the flexibility required to create dynamic pipelines. To reference a parameter, one will have to provide the fully qualified name of the parameter. It is worth noting that parameter names are case sensitive. A parameter could be a user input, which means that the parameter is passed from the pipeline layer or could be an input coming from an activity within the pipeline.

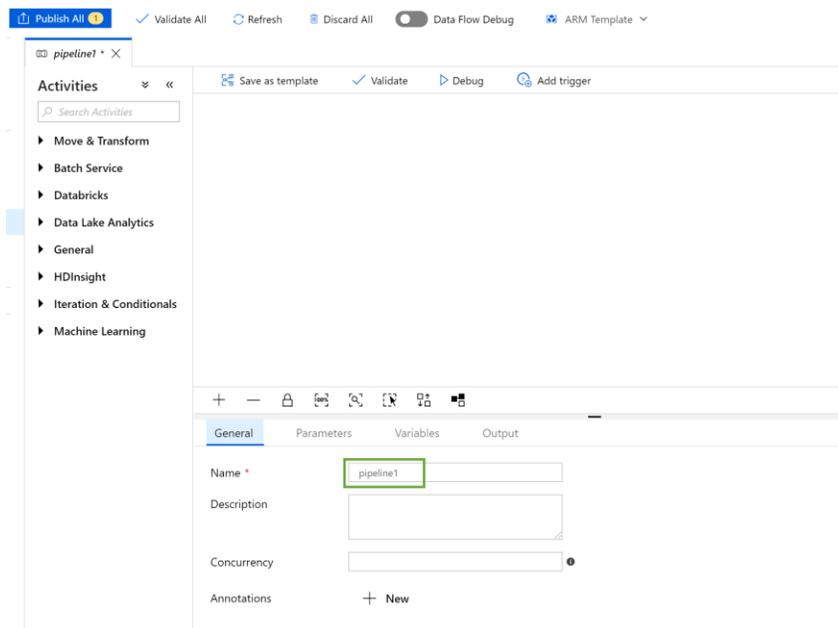
### Passing parameter via pipeline

In this example, I am creating a pipeline that will use dynamic REST API URL to extract data in JSON format and move it to a blob store. Click “Author & Monitor” to create a new pipeline. A new tab will appear, and it will look like the one below-



The base URL we will be using is <https://conferenceapi.azurewebsites.net/>

Select “Create pipeline” icon. Rename the pipeline by replacing “pipeline1” with name of your choice. It is worth following some naming convention.



Example of naming convention-

ADF Component	Naming Convention	Example
pipeline	pl_businessfunction_nnnn	pl_financereporting_0001*
dataset	ds_technologyname_nnnn	ds_sql_finance_0001*
activity	ac_techfunction_nnnn	ac_copy_blob_stg_sales_0001*
linked service	ls_connectiontype_nnnn	ls_sql_oreaserver_0001*

\*we are using the numbering to get around limits such as maximum number of activities in a pipeline.

After renaming the pipeline, select the parameter tab

General Parameters Variables Output

Name \*

Description

Concurrency  ⓘ

Annotations

Once parameter tab is clicked, you can hit "+New" icon. Type in the name **relativeurl** with type as **string** and default value as **/speakers**.

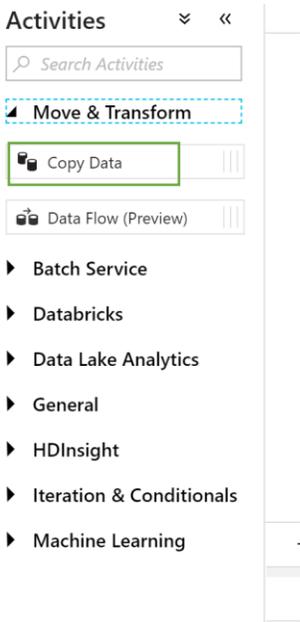
+ - 🔒 🔍 📏 🔄 📄

General Parameters Variables Output

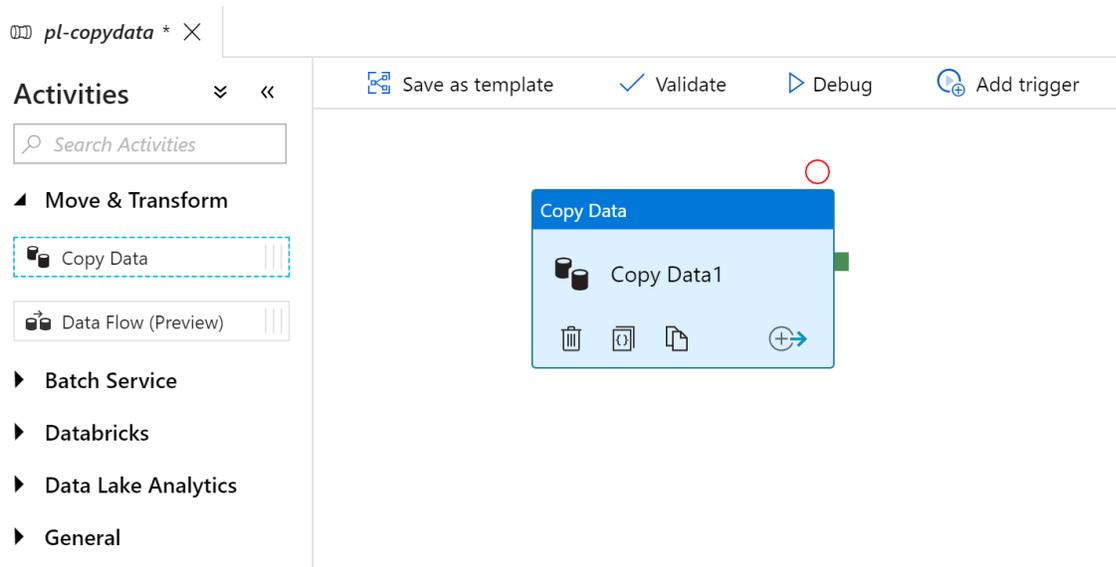
+ New | 🗑️ Delete

NAME	TYPE	DEFAULT VALUE
<input type="text" value="relativeurl"/>	<input type="text" value="String"/>	<input type="text" value="/speakers"/>

Either use the search bar to find copy data activity or expand "Move & Transform" node to find copy data activity. Drag and drop this activity to the white canvas on your right



Once copied to the right pane, your screen will appear like the one below-



Within the copy activity, we need to define the source and sink. In this case, the source will be the REST API and the sink will be a blob store.

## Defining Source

Click the **Source** tab and click the icon “+New”. When the list of new datasets appears, search for “Rest” and select “Rest”.

# New Dataset

Select a Data Store

All   Azure   Database   File   Generic protocol   NoSQL   Se

---



Presto (Preview)



REST

Set the name of the dataset in the general tab.

General   Connection 1   Parameters

Name \*

Description

Annotations

Select the Connection tab, and create the linked service by clicking the “+New” icon

General **Connection 1** Parameters

Linked service \*

Relative Url

Request Method

Fill the information as given below and hit the test connection button-

New Linked Service (REST) ×

Name \*

Description

Connect via integration runtime \*  AutoResolveIntegrationRuntime

Base URL \*

Authentication type \*

Server Certificate Validation  Enable  Disable

Annotations

▶ Advanced

Click finish and select the parameters tab

General Connection **Parameters**

|

NAME	TYPE	DEFAULT VALUE
<input type="text" value="relativeurl"/>	<input type="text" value="String"/>	<input type="text" value="/speaker"/>

Now let us parameterize the Relative Url

General **Connection** Parameters

Linked service \*

Relative Url    
Add dynamic content [Alt+P]

Request Method

▲ Additional Headers

Any field that comes up with the “Add dynamic content” allows parameterization. We need to set the Relative Url to parameter that is coming from pipeline. Earlier, I stated that we need to use the fully qualified name. Double click “relativeurl” and click finish

Add Dynamic Content ✕

@dataset().relativeurl

[Clear Contents](#)

+

Use [expressions, functions](#) or refer to [system variables](#).

- ▾ Functions
  - ✖ Expand All
  - Collection Functions
  - Conversion Functions
  - Date Functions
  - Logical Functions
  - Math Functions
  - String Functions
- ▾ Parameters
  - relativeurl

At the source page, set the dataset level parameter to the pipeline level parameter. **You cannot see the pipeline level parameter at the dataset level.** This is a very important thing to note.

General Source Sink <sup>1</sup> Mapping Settings User Properties

Source dataset \* RestResource1 Edit + New Preview data

▾ Dataset properties ⓘ

NAME	VALUE
relativeurl	@pipeline().parameters.relativeurl

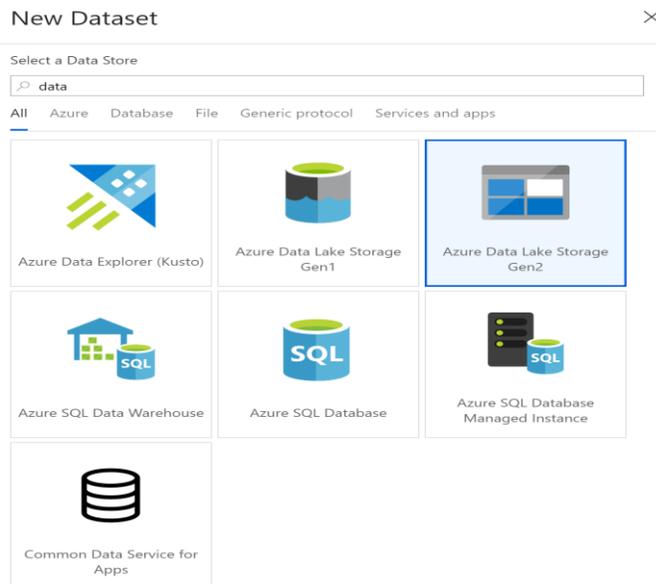
## Defining Sink

Click the **Sink** tab and click the icon “+New”.

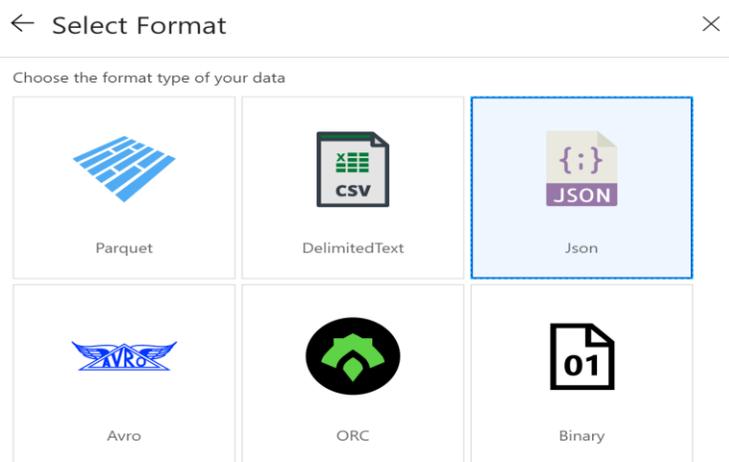
General Source Sink <sup>1</sup> Mapping Settings User Properties

Sink dataset \* Select... + New

When the list of new datasets appears, search for “Azure data lake storage gen2” and select “Azure data lake storage gen2”.



Select the format to be Json



In the general tab, fill the details using the naming convention that is used by your team

General **Connection 1** Schema Parameters

Name \*

Description

Annotations + New

Click on the Connection tab and setup the linked service. Use managed identity where possible.

New Linked Service (Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2) ×

Name \*

Description

Connect via integration runtime \*    
 AutoResolveIntegrationRuntime

Authentication method    
 Managed Identity

Account selection method  From Azure subscription  Enter manually

Azure subscription    
 Select all

Storage account name \*

Managed identity application ID: 5794607d-6c23-4eab-b31b-e491a8313eaf  
 Grant data factory managed identity access to your Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2. [Details](#)

Annotations + New

▶ Advanced ●

Once the destination has been setup, the connection page will look like the one below-

General **Connection** Schema Parameters

Linked service \*  Test connection Edit + New

File path  /  Browse

Compression type

Filter by last modified  Start time (UTC)  End time (UTC)

Binary copy

File format settings

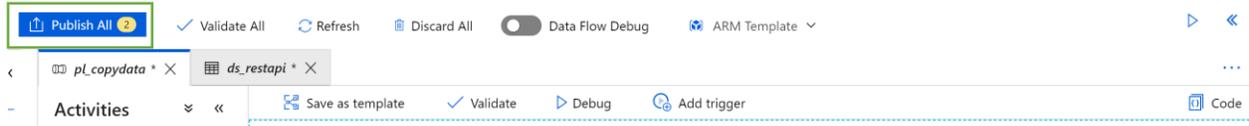
File format  Preview data

File pattern

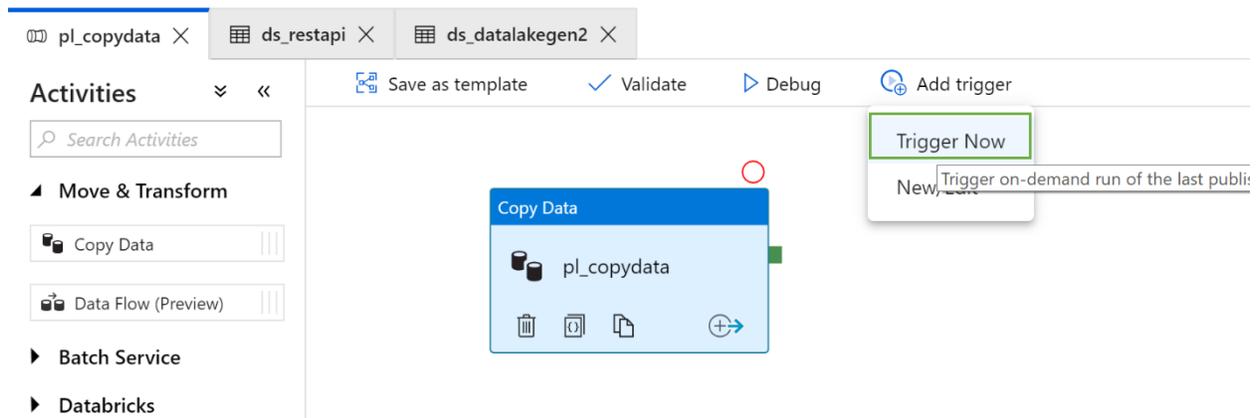
JSON path settings

Cross-apply nested JSON array  Parse JSON Path

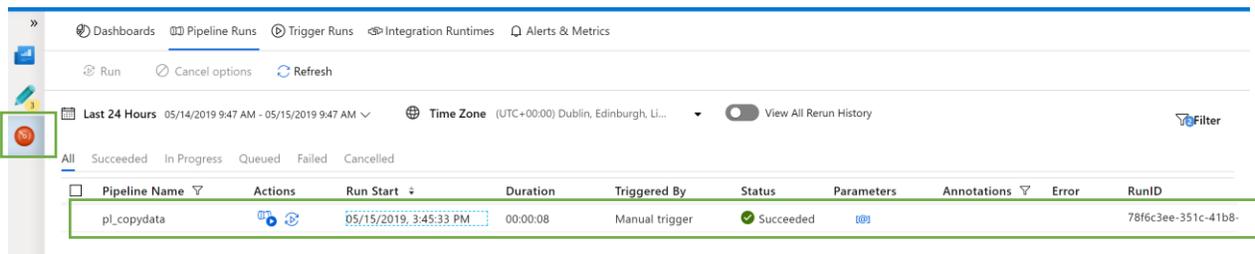
To save this, we need to click the publish all icon at the top left-



Once the pipeline has been published successfully, you can trigger the pipeline to test it. Select trigger now to trigger the pipeline.



Click on the monitor icon on the left and check whether the pipeline has completed successfully



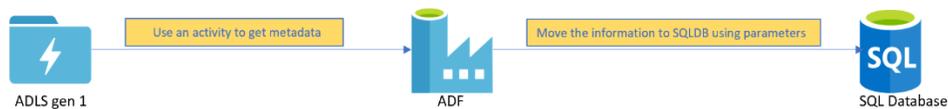
## Passing parameter between activities

Before we even kick off this session, it is important to understand what an activity is. Activity is where a particular action is performed. The action could be to cleanse data or update a control table within SQL Database. An activity is within a pipeline, where the pipeline is a logical container having one or more activities.

We will be creating a pipeline that will copy the meta data information of a file in blob store and then loads this information into an Azure SQL database table. All the information will be moving between activities via parameters-the output parameters.

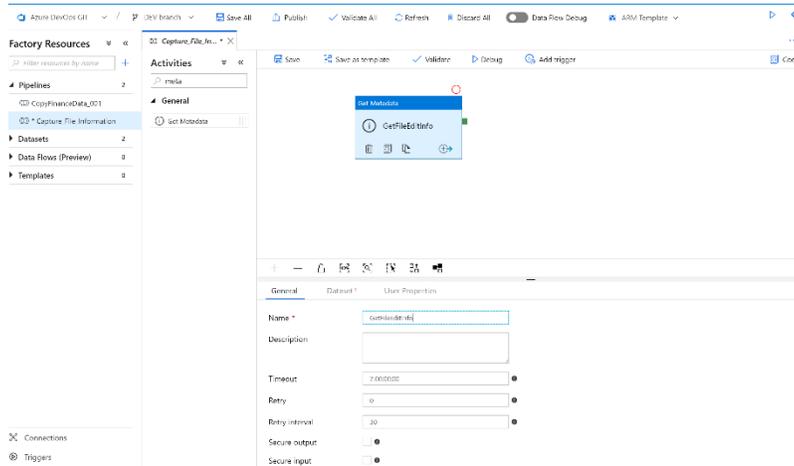
## The architecture

We will follow a three-step process to show how to pass parameters between activities. The flat file currently exists on ADLS gen 1 storage. We use ADF activity to get the meta data about a file stored in ADLS gen 1. Once this information is available, we use parameters to pass the details to the next activity, which is a stored procedure within Azure SQL database.

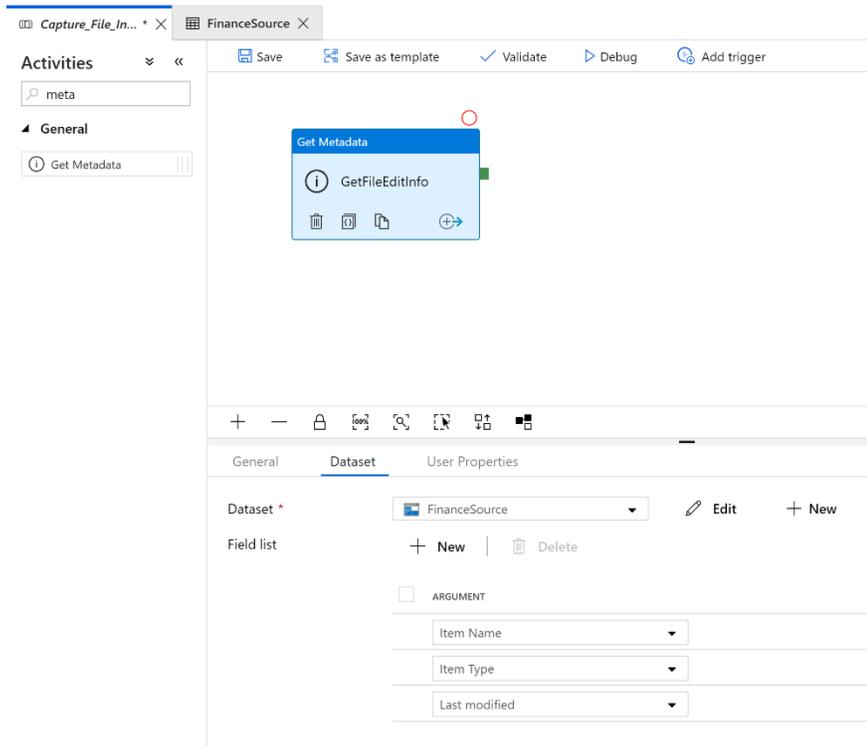


## The step by step process

Go to a data factory and create a new pipeline and drag the activity “Get Metadata”.



We plan to find the last modified date of a file in ADLS storage. Set the dataset to be the file stored in the ADLS storage. I am planning to capture three arguments- Item Name, Item Type and Last Modified.



To pass these arguments to the next activity, we need to first debug the pipeline. You will be able to see the outcome in the output tab.

General Parameters Variables **Output**

Pipeline Run ID: **b9a75b90-cedb-4463-95f5-e30a614696a6** [📧] 🔄 ⓘ

Once the execution completes, you have two options within action. One is the input and the other is output.

NAME	TYPE	RUN START	DURATION	STATUS	ACTIONS	RUNID
GetFileEditInfo	GetMetadata	05/31/2019 2:48 PM	00:00:11	✔ Succeeded	➔ ➔	57cbbcf5-ea99-49fd-aab9-65cf8e5a1b93

In this case, click on the ➔ symbol and view whether the three arguments we selected are displayed.

The screenshot shows a modal window titled "Output" with a close button (X) and a refresh button (↺). The output is a JSON object:

```
{
  "itemName": "Address",
  "itemType": "File",
  "lastModified": "2019-03-27T15:36:14Z",
  "effectiveIntegrationRuntime": "DefaultIntegrationRuntime (North Europe)",
  "executionDuration": 15
}
```

Below the JSON, the action details are visible: 00:00:11, ✔ Succeeded, ➔ ➔, and 57cbbcf5-ea99-49fd-aab9-65cf8e5a1b93.

Create a table and stored procedure within the Azure database that was created. The code is provided below.

```
/*=====
Create a control table that will store information
=====*/
CREATE TABLE TB_FILE_METADATA
(
  I_ID INT IDENTITY(1,1),
  V_ITEM_NAME VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
  V_ITEM_TYPE VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
```

```
D_LAST_MODIFIED DATETIME NOT NULL
)
```

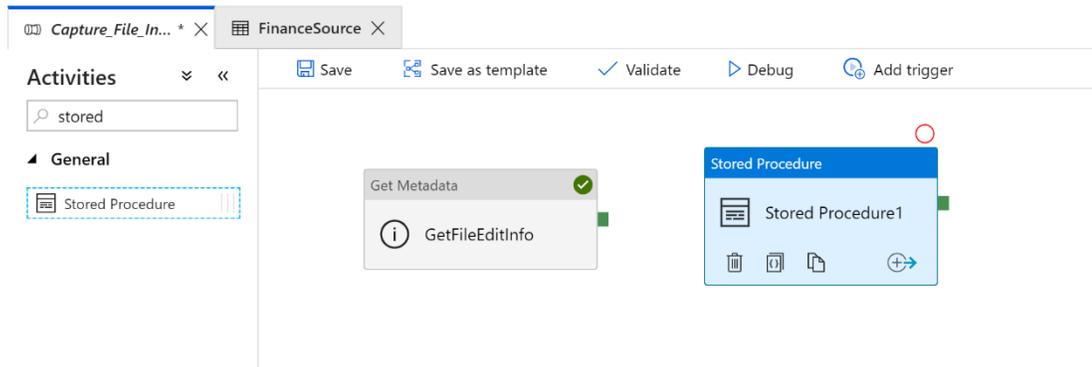
```
-- =====
-- Create Stored Procedure Template for Azure SQL Database
-- =====
SET ANSI_NULLS ON
GO
SET QUOTED_IDENTIFIER ON
GO
--
=====
==
-- Author:      John Doe
-- Create Date: 31/05/2019
-- Description: This stored procedure will populate the data in the control table
--
=====
===
CREATE PROCEDURE usp_populate_control_table
(
    -- Add the parameters for the stored procedure here
    @V_Item_Name varchar(255),
    @V_Item_Type varchar(255),
    @D_Last_Modified datetime
)
AS
BEGIN
    SET NOCOUNT ON

    BEGIN TRY

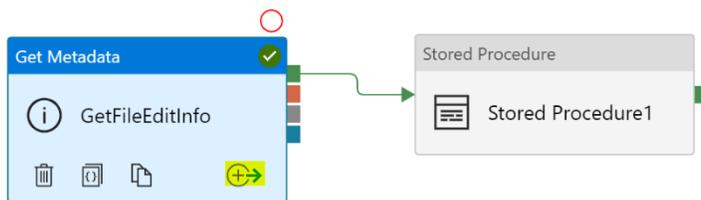
        INSERT INTO TB_FILE_METADATA
        (
            V_ITEM_NAME,
            V_ITEM_TYPE,
            D_LAST_MODIFIED
        )
        VALUES(@V_Item_Name,
            @V_Item_Type,
            @D_Last_Modified
        )

    END TRY
    BEGIN CATCH
        SELECT
            ERROR_NUMBER() AS ErrorNumber
            ,ERROR_MESSAGE() AS ErrorMessage;
    END CATCH
END
GO
```

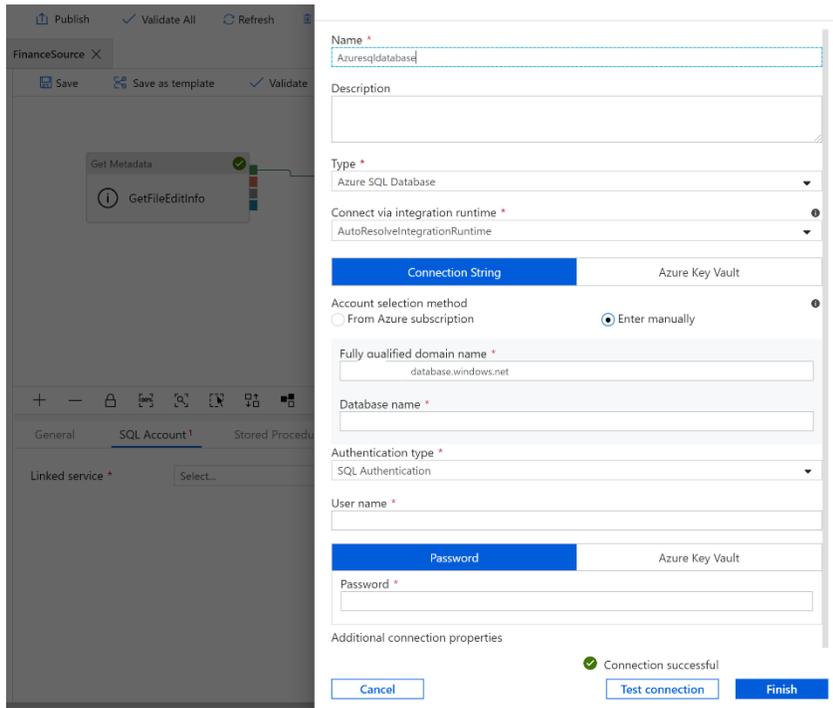
Drag the stored procedure activity into the ADF canvas.



Now connect the activities such that when “get metadata” activity completes successfully, you will execute the stored procedure. Just as in SSIS, you have option such as on failure, completion, success etc.



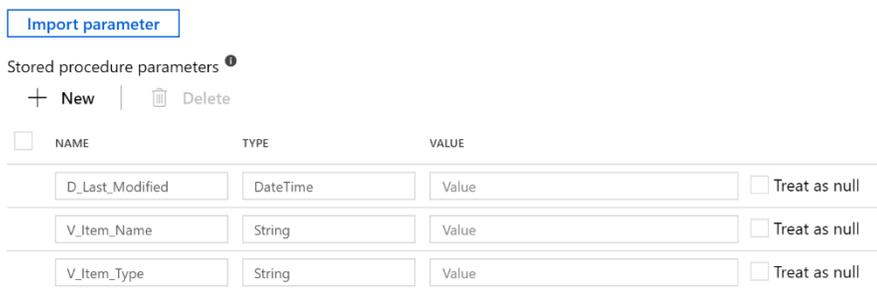
Setup the SQL account as shown below



Select the stored procedure that was created “usp\_populate\_control\_table”



You can either import the parameters or manually enter the parameter. When you use import parameters, the input parameters for the stored procedure are identified automatically.



Click on the Value text box and press “add dynamic content”

## VALUE

---

Value	<input type="checkbox"/> Treat as null
Add dynamic content [Alt+P]	

---

Select the Activity output or you can manually type the value

### Add Dynamic Content ×

[Clear Contents](#)

+

Use [expressions, functions](#) or refer to [system variables](#).

- Pipeline run ID  
ID of the specific pipeline run
- Pipeline trigger ID  
ID of the trigger that invokes the pipeline
- Pipeline trigger name  
Name of the trigger that invokes the pipeline
- Pipeline trigger time  
Time when the trigger that invoked the pipeline. The trigger time is the actual fired time, not the sch...
- Pipeline trigger type  
Type of the trigger that invoked the pipeline (Manual, Scheduler)

▲ Functions

- ✖ Expand All
- ▶ Collection Functions
- ▶ Conversion Functions
- ▶ Date Functions
- ▶ Logical Functions
- ▶ Math Functions
- ▶ String Functions

▲ Activity outputs

- GetFileEditInfo
- GetFileEditInfo activity output

The first selection will look something like the one below.

## Add Dynamic Content



@activity('GetFileEditInfo').output.lastModified

[Clear Contents](#)

The names are case sensitive and once completed the screen will show up as follows

The screenshot shows the 'Stored procedure parameters' dialog box with the following configuration:

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
D_Last_Modified	DateTime	@activity('GetFileEditInfo').output.LastModified

Below the dialog, a SQL query is visible:

```
select *  
from TB_FILE_METADATA
```

The query results are displayed in a table:

I_ID	V_ITEM_NAME	V_ITEM_TYPE	D_LAST_MODIFIED
1	Address	File	2019-03-27 15:36:14.000

You could now debug the pipeline and if everything looks good you will see that the table in azure SQL database is populated.

This indicates that the file was last modified in March 2019.