AWS re:Invent

ANT406-R

# Build a single query to analyze data across Amazon Redshift and Amazon S3

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AWS re:Invent



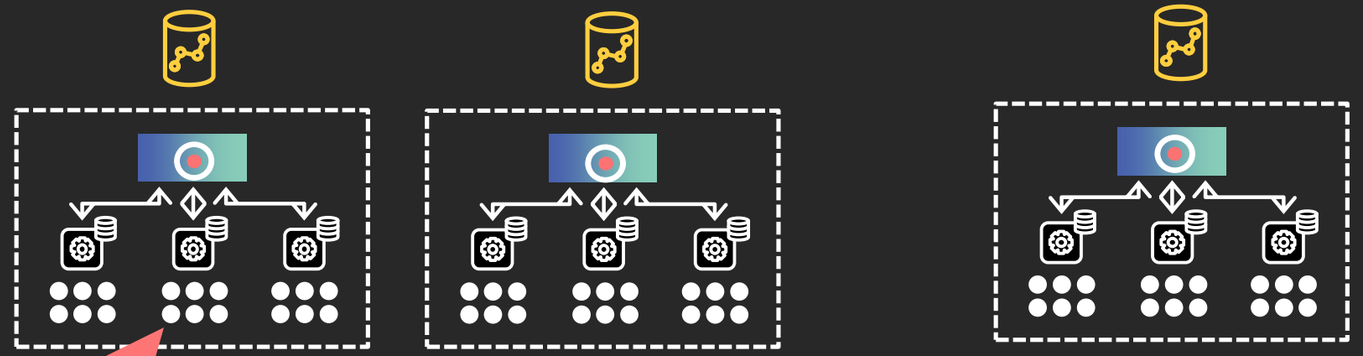
aws

# Why would you query data across Amazon Redshift & Amazon S3?

# Classic ingestion

Clean and transform before and after copy into Amazon Redshift

# Why to have data in Amazon Redshift and Amazon S3




Share data with other analytics tools


Amazon Kinesis


Amazon Athena


Amazon EMR


AWS Glue

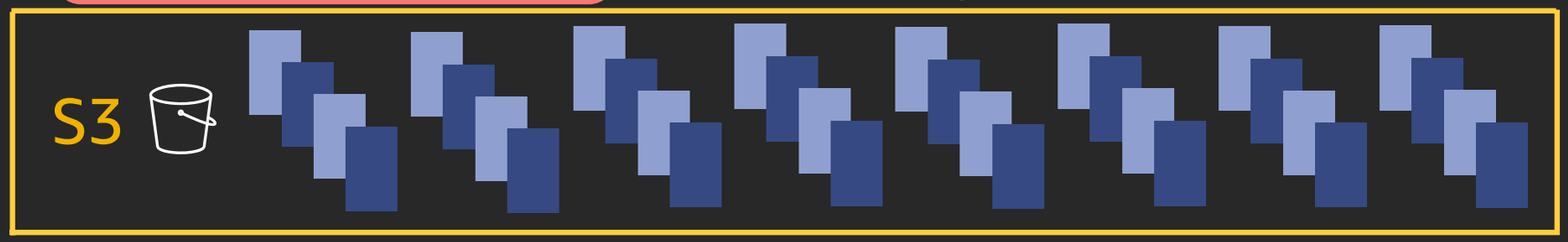
Optimized format
Fast local disk
…

Share data across clusters

Limited time allowed for ingestion

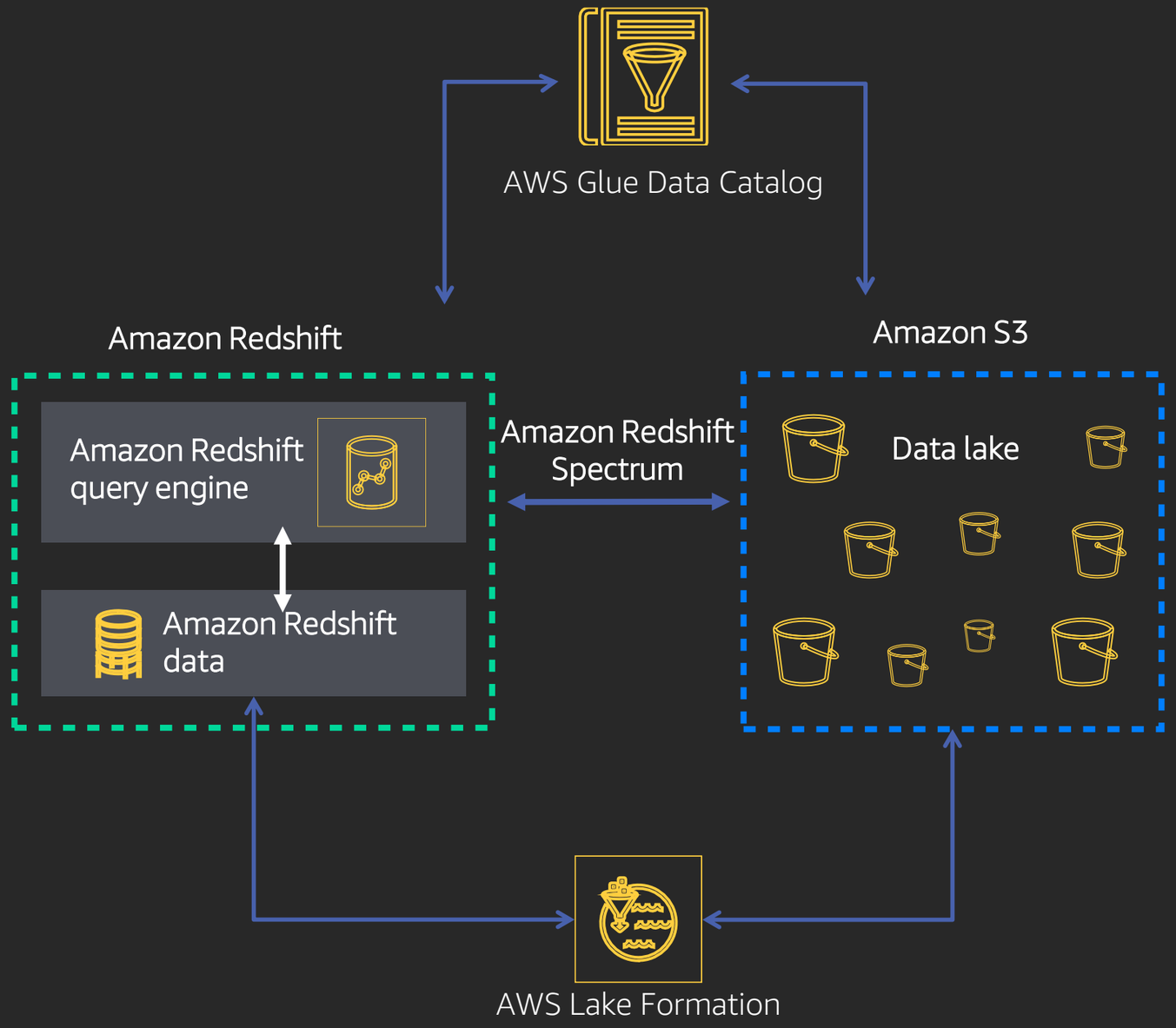
Archived data

Cut cost



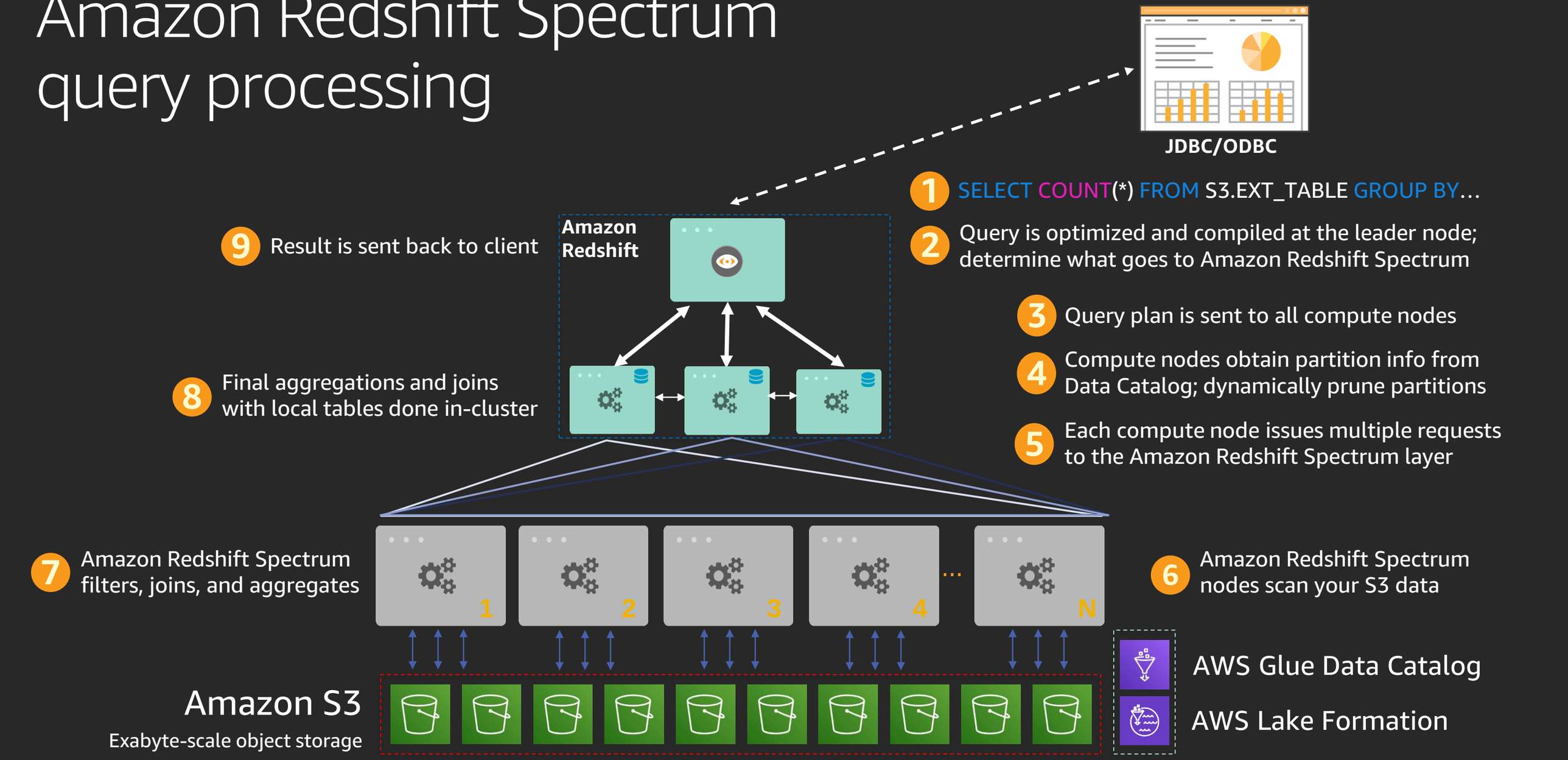
# With data in Amazon Redshift and Amazon S3, how to query both?

# What you need to build




- Amazon Redshift cluster
  - Amazon Redshift Spectrum
- External catalog
- Data in Amazon S3

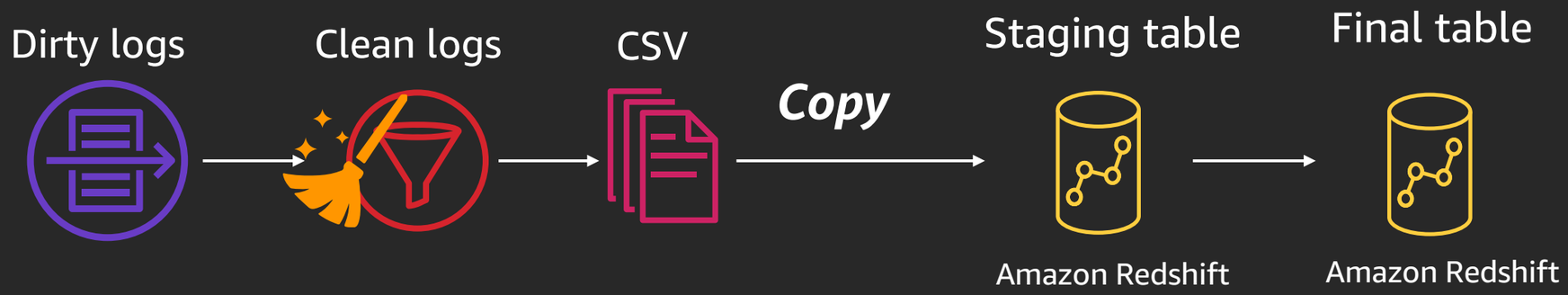
# Amazon Redshift Spectrum query processing



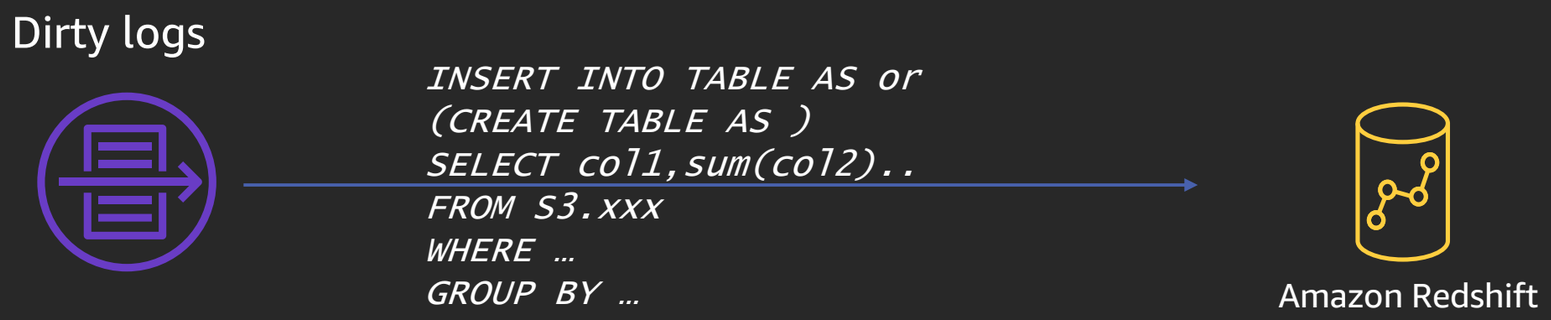
# Simplified ingestion

## Clean and transform before and after copy into Amazon Redshift

### Before




### After



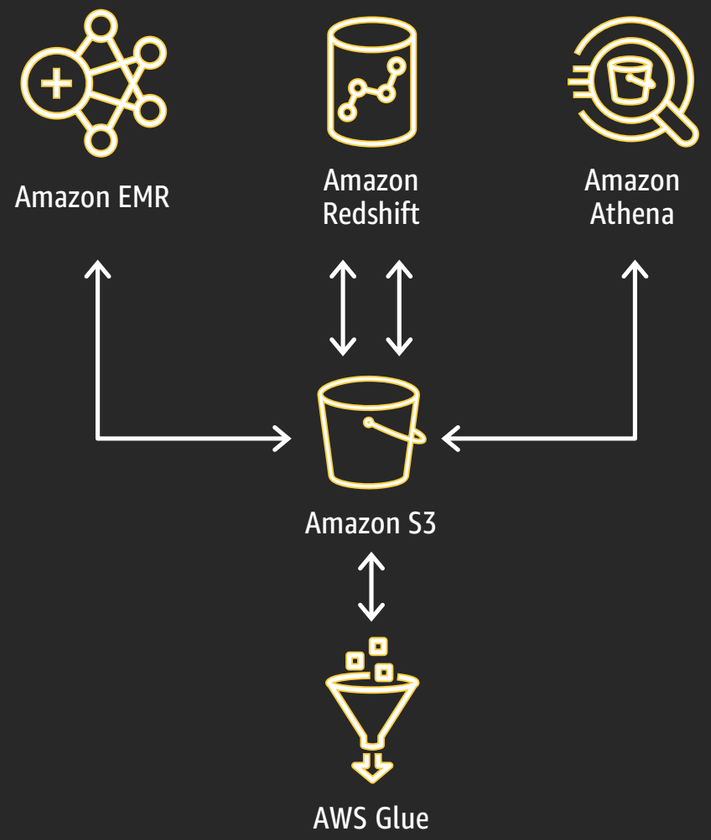
# Demos

# Demos

- Demo 1: Query Amazon Redshift audit logs, unload data to Parquet
- Demo 2: Ways to conjunct data in Amazon Redshift and data in Amazon S3
- Demo 3: Integration with Lake Formation
- Demo 4: Query AWS CloudTrail logs (nested JSON)

# Demo 1: Unload Amazon Redshift audit logs as Parquet to S3 with built-in auto partition

Amazon Redshift now supports exporting data to Amazon S3 in Parquet format. This makes **sharing data across the data lake easier and faster, without conversion.**



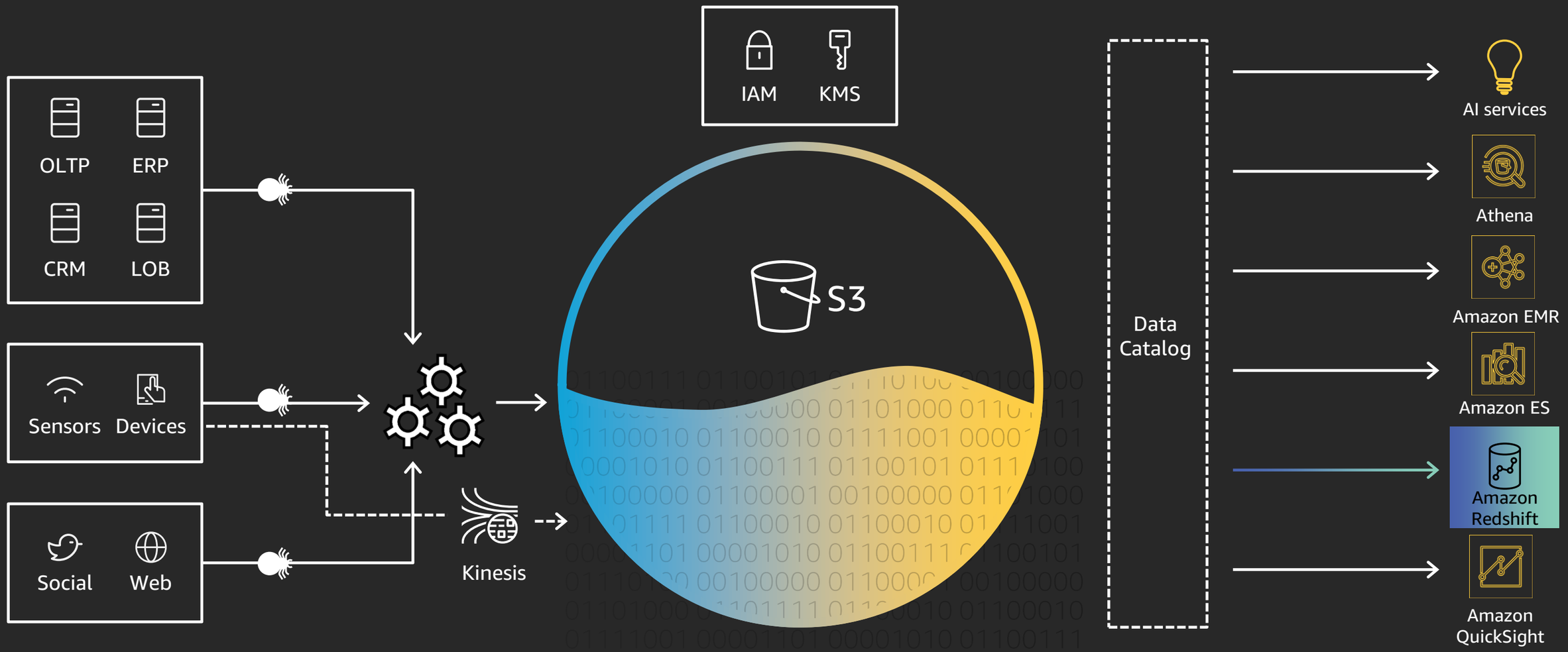

**Parquet is an open data format** supported by Amazon EMR, Amazon Athena, and Amazon Redshift

```
UNLOAD
('select * from lineitem')
TO
's3://mybucket/unload/lineitem/'
FORMAT as PARQUET
PARTITION BY (cdate);
```

# Demo 2: Conjunction data in Amazon Redshift and S3

- Join between small local dimension table and large external fact table
- Using UNION ALL between cold and hot data
- Using late-binding view as unified interface

# Demo 3: Integration with Lake Formation



# Demo 4: Query CloudTrail logs (nested JSON)

Analyze nested and semi-structured data in Amazon S3 with Amazon Redshift Spectrum
Allows easy ETL (extract, transform, and load) of nested data into Amazon Redshift using CTAs
Support for open file formats: Parquet, ORC, JSON, Ion, and Avro
Support for struct, map, and array
Uses dot notation to extend your existing SQL

Example: Find click frequency for links on “/home”:

```
s3data.clickStream: <<
{ “session_time”: “20171013 14:05:00”,
  “clicks”: [ {“page”: “/home”, “referrer”: “”},
              {“page”: “/products”, “referrer”:
“/home”} ]
},
{ “session_time”: “20171013 14:06:00”,
  “clicks”: [ {“page”: “/contact”, “referrer”:
“/home”} ]
} >>
```

```
SELECT c.page,
            COUNT(*) AS count
FROM s3data.clickStream s,
          s.clicks c
WHERE s.session_time > ‘2017-10-01
00:00:00’
      AND c.referrer = “/home”
GROUP BY c.page;
```

# Q&A

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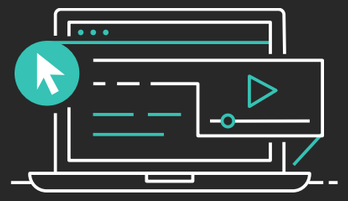
Resources created by the experts at AWS to help you build and validate data analytics skills



New free digital course, Data Analytics Fundamentals, introduces Amazon S3, Amazon Kinesis, Amazon EMR, AWS Glue, and Amazon Redshift

Classroom offerings, including Big Data on AWS, feature AWS expert instructors and hands-on labs

Validate expertise with the **AWS Certified Big Data - Specialty** exam or the new **AWS Certified Data Analytics - Specialty** beta exam

Visit aws.amazon.com/training/paths-specialty/



aws training and certification

# Thank you!

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