

# Redeploying with Development UI - Data Migration Process Instructions

For those advertisers who have onboarded to Private Computation products and would now like to redeploy with the Deployment UI, please read and follow the instructions detailed below. These instructions apply, when an advertiser, after first onboarding where their data is ingested into a data bucket, would then like to redeploy, where the new data will be ingested into a new, separate data bucket created by the Deployment UI. In order to query the data that is in the initial data bucket, the advertiser will need to go through the data migration process detailed in these instructions.

## *Note:*

- The “old data bucket” is the bucket created before. In this doc, the name for this old data bucket is “fb-pc-data-<OLD TAG>”.
- The “new data bucket” is the bucket created by the Deployment UI. In this doc, the name for the new data bucket is “fb-pc-data-<NEW TAG>”.
- The goal is to move the data from the “old data bucket” (fb-pc-data-<OLD TAG>) to the “new data bucket” (fb-pc-data-<NEW TAG>).
- **DO NOT** undeploy any resources before the data migration is done.

## **Case 1: If you are NOT using the AWS credentials generated with policy fb-pc-policy-<TAG>,**

1. After the deployment with the Deployment UI is done, wait at least 15 mins. This is to allow the leftover data to be ingested to the old data bucket (fb-pc-data-<OLD TAG>).
2. Check if the SSE-KMS type encryption is enabled on the old data bucket (fb-pc-data-<OLD TAG>).
  - a. Go to the bucket and click the “Properties” tab.
  - b. Scroll to the “Default encryption” section, and if the SSE-KMS encryption is enabled, it should look like this:

**Default encryption**
[Learn more](#)


Edit

Automatically encrypt new objects stored in this bucket. [Learn more](#)



Default encryption

Enabled

Server-side encryption

AWS Key Management Service key (SSE-KMS) 

AWS KMS key ARN

 `arn:aws:`  

Bucket Key







Reduce encryption costs by decreasing calls to AWS KMS for new objects in this bucket. To specify a Bucket Key setting for an object, use the AWS CLI, AWS SDK, or Amazon S3 Rest API. [Learn more](#)


Enabled

- c. If the SSE-KMS is enabled, you have to do step 3 to change the encryption type.
3. Edit server-side encryption (Only do this step if you verified it's SSE-KMS in step 2). In the old data bucket (fb-pc-data-**<OLD TAG>**), select all the folders with name matches "year=**<YEAR>**". For example, "year=2022", "year=2021", etc.
  - a. Click the "Edit server-side encryption" button under the "Actions" dropdown list.


**Objects (6)**


Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. [Learn more](#)



 Copy S3 URI
  Copy URL
  Download
  Open
  Delete
 

Actions 

Create folder

Upload 

Show versions 

|  | Name                           | Type   | Last modified |  | Storage class |
|---|--------------------------------|--------|---------------|--|---------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>   | year=2024/                     | Folder | -             | <div>           Calculate total size           <div>Copy</div> <div>Move</div> <div>Initiate restore</div> <div>Query with S3 Select</div> <div>Edit actions</div> <div>Rename object</div> <div>Edit storage class</div> <div>Edit server-side encryption</div> <div>Edit metadata</div> </div> | -             |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>   | year=2023/                     | Folder | -             |  | -             |
| <input type="checkbox"/>  | year=2022/                     | Folder | -             |  | -             |
| <input type="checkbox"/>  | semi-automated-data-ingestion/ | Folder | -             |  | -             |
| <input type="checkbox"/>  | query_results/                 | Folder | -             |  | -             |
| <input type="checkbox"/>  | events-data-validation/        | Folder | -             |  | -             |

- b. Change it to the "SSE-S3" type and click "Save changes".

## Server-side encryption settings

Server-side encryption protects data at rest. [Learn more](#)

### Server-side encryption

- ☐ Disable
- ☒ Enable

### Encryption key type

To upload an object with a customer-provided encryption key (SSE-C), use the AWS CLI, AWS SDK, or Amazon S3 REST API.

- ☒ **Amazon S3-managed keys (SSE-S3)**  
An encryption key that Amazon S3 creates, manages, and uses for you. [Learn more](#)
- ☐ **AWS Key Management Service key (SSE-KMS)**  
An encryption key protected by AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS). [Learn more](#)

4. Copy the folders. In the old data bucket (fb-pc-data-<OLD TAG>), select all the folders with name matches “year=<YEAR>/”. For example, “year=2022/”, “year=2021/”, etc.
  - a. Click the “Copy” button under the “Actions” dropdown list.

**Objects (6)**

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant permissions. [Learn more](#)

[Refresh](#) [Copy S3 URI](#) [Copy URL](#) [Download](#) [Open](#) [Delete](#) **Actions** [Create folder](#) [Upload](#)

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|                                     | Name                           | Type   | Last modified |  |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|---------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | events-data-validation/        | Folder | -             |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | query_results/                 | Folder | -             |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | semi-automated-data-ingestion/ | Folder | -             |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | year=2022/                     | Folder | -             |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | year=2023/                     | Folder | -             |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | year=2024/                     | Folder | -             |  |

Download as

Share with a presigned URL

Calculate total size

**Copy**

Move

Initiate restore

Query with S3 Select

**Edit actions**

Rename object

Edit storage class

|  |   | Storage class |
|--|---|---------------|
|  | - | -             |
|  | - | -             |
|  | - | -             |
|  | - | -             |
|  | - | -             |
|  | - | -             |

- b. Copy them to the new data bucket (fb-pc-data-<NEW TAG>) by choosing the new data bucket in the “Destination”, and click the “Copy” button.

### Destination

Destination type

☒ Bucket

☐ Access Point

Destination

s3://fb-pc [REDACTED]

View [View](#)

Browse S3

Format: s3://{bucket-name}/{prefix/}

Destination bucket name

fb-pc [REDACTED]

Destination prefix

-

5. Check the copied folders are showing in the new data bucket (fb-pc-data-<NEW TAG>).

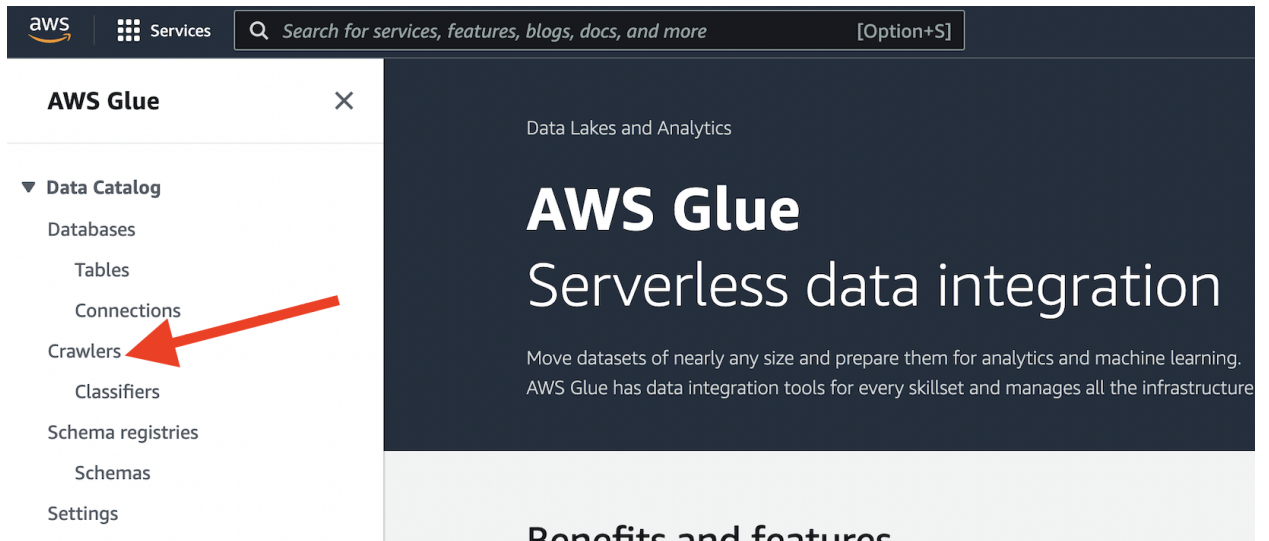
**Objects (4)**

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket. You'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. [Learn more](#)

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|                                     | Name                           | Type   | Last modified |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|---------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | query-results/                 | Folder | -             |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | semi-automated-data-ingestion/ | Folder | -             |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | year=2023/                     | Folder | -             |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | year=2024/                     | Folder | -             |

6. Run the Glue crawler.
  - a. Go to AWS Glue and click the "Crawlers" on the left side.



- b. Find the crawler with the name “mpc-events-crawler-<NEW TAG>”.
  - c. Click “Run Crawler”.
  - d. Wait until the crawler finishes.
7. Verify the data can be queried in Athena.
  - a. Go to AWS Athena.
  - b. Choose the database “mpc-events-db-<NEW TAG>”.
  - c. A table with the name “fb\_pc\_data\_<NEW TAG WITH UNDERSCORE>” should show up in the “Tables” section.
  - d. Run a simple query.

The screenshot shows the AWS Glue console's 'Editor' tab. The interface is divided into a left sidebar and a main query editor area. The sidebar contains a 'Data' section with a refresh icon and a left arrow. Below this, the 'Data Source' is set to 'AwsDataCatalog'. The 'Database' is 'mpc-events-db-'. The 'Tables and views' section has a 'Create' button and a search bar labeled 'Filter tables and views'. Under 'Tables (1)', a table named 'fb\_pc\_data-' is listed as 'Partitioned'. Under 'Views (0)', there are no entries. The main query editor area shows a SQL query: 'select \* from fb\_pc\_data-'. Below the query, the status 'SQL Ln 1, Col 1' is displayed. At the bottom of the editor, there are buttons: 'Run again' (orange), 'Cancel', 'Save' (with a dropdown arrow), 'Clear', and 'Create' (with a dropdown arrow). A green status bar at the very bottom indicates 'Completed' with a checkmark icon and 'Time in queue: 0.183 sec'.

**Case 2: If you are using the AWS credentials generated with policy fb-pc-policy-<OLD TAG>,**

1. After the deployment with the Deployment UI is done, attach the new policy fb-pc-policy-<NEW TAG> as soon as possible.
2. Follow step 2 to step 7 in “case 1”.