

Amazon Redshift

Machine learning islmlerinde cok fazla aktif kullanildigi icin son zamanlardaki kullanim oldukca artti. Cok buyuk miktarda bilgiyi alip, genel haliyle makineye ogretmeye calistigimiz sey machine learning olarak geciyor.

Yapay zeka gibi durumlardan dolayi redshift gibi buyuk depolama yerlerine ihtiyac var.

Redshift ilk ciktigi zaman rds gibi bir databasedi. Sonra serverless diye bir kavram aldi basini ilerledi. Bunun uzerine amazon hemen Aurora yi serverless olarak sundu.

Serverless dedigimiz kavram, server isleriylede bizim ilgilenmedigimiz, amazonun bizim verdigimiz bilgilerle arkada isledigi olay.

Serverlessin popularitesinin artmasi uzerine redshiftin de serverlessini cikarttilar.

Rds te bizim secitigim saatler icersinde bir backuplama yapiyordu. Onun devaminda bir bakim penceresi aciyordu. Ama mariadb de mesela ortama yukledigimiz durumda bunlar ortadan kalkiyordu.

Biz bir ssh baglantisi kurup database baglanmak istedigimizde rds buna izin vermiyordu. Cunku sadece databasee ozel bir instance. O yuzden bir ssh baglantisi vs yok. Ama bize verdigi endpoint uzeriinden bu islemleri yapabiliyorduk. Baglanabiliyorduk yani.

Redshiftte bu sekilde calisiyor ama daha cok claster yapisinda. Claster kumelenmis demek.

Bu claster yapida bir tane bu kumeyi yonetecek ana bir server oluyor master node adinda. Ve altinda da diger islemleri yapacak diger nodelar bulunuyor. Bu yapiya bize claster diyoruz, kumeler.

BU YAPI BIZIM DEVOPS TARAFINDA DA KARSIMIZA CIKACAK.

Master node bir tane olur ama worker node cok olur bu sistemde.

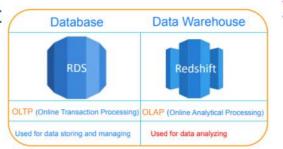
Redshiftte bu cluster yapisiyla calisiyor.

Rds te ssh ile baglanamadigimiz gibi burada da baglanamiyoruz. Ama burda bakim vs aws te .

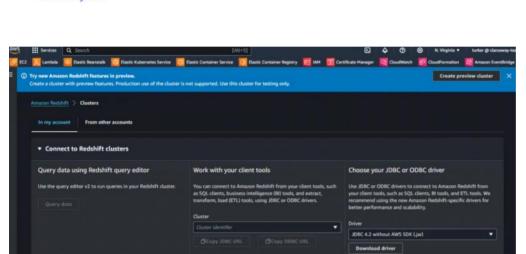
Burada baglanti yine endpoint uzerinden.

Workbenchte biz rds in icini gorduk ve basit bir seilde yonettik.

Amazon Redshift



- Since the analyzing process causes an extra workload on database we prefer to use data warehouse
- Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, cloud-based, petabyte-scale data warehouse service by Amazon Web Services (AWS).
- Amazon Redshift is an efficient solution to collect and store all your data to analyze.



OLTP transaction, OLAP ise analitik

Transaction gunluk hizli islemler icin kullanilir. Mesela logg in yapcaklar icin hemen userdatadan passwordu ismini vs alsin. Sonar iki password kullanici adi uyuypmu birbirine bunu kontrol etsin. Bunlar gunluk basimiza gelebilecek seyler. Gunluk hemen elde edilir.

Ama analitik dedigimiz sey daha buyuk noktalarda kullanilir. Butun veriler toplanir buralarda ve analitik bir veri elde edilir.

Mesela bir urunun bir yil boyunca en cok hangi yas araligi kadinlar tercih etmis vs gibi. Bu zaman alir.

Redshift bir data warehouse servistir. Bu sebepten OLAP kullanir. Fully manged bir servis. Yani aws tarafından yonetiliyor. Cloud tabanli.

Yuksek olceklenebilir.

Rdse gore daha olceklenebilir. Yuksek miktarda elinde tutabilen depolama servisleridir.

Bir suru farkli servisle birlikte calisabilir. Mesela quicksize servisi birlikte kullanip gorsel bir sov yapilabilir.

Ihtyiac olan islem dahilinde database mi data warehouse mu tercih edlecegine karar verilir.

JDBS bu java database connectivity

ODBC open source connectivity

Bunlara gore baglanti yonlerini ayarlmamiz gerekiyor Sql nosqle gore daha hizliydi

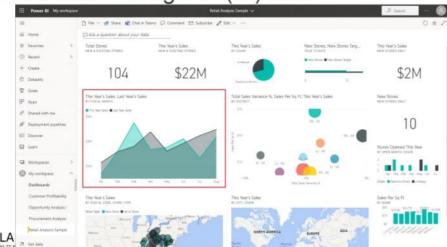
ETL ise bizim yiginla data icinde almak istedigimiz veriyi extract edip (cekip), bu bilgiyi kendi kullanacagimiz sekilde transform edip(donusturup), istedigimiz yere load etme(yukleme) isine denir. (Extract Transform Load) BU KAVRAMI BILMEK ONEMLI. Amazonun ETL icin kullandigi servis ise ETL GLU.

Amazon Redshift



- Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse service in cloud. It's a very large relational database traditionally used in big data applications.
- Incredibly big it can hold up 16 PB of data. This means you don't have to split up your large dataset.
- This database is relational. You use your standard SQL and business intelligence(BI) tools to interact with it.
- While Redshift is fantastic tool for BI applications, It's not a replacement for standard RDS databases.

▶ Business intelligence(BI) tools



Exam Tips



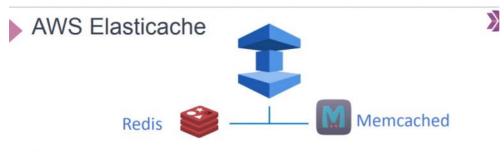
- Amazon Redshift is not a high available service, meaning it only comes online at one AZ.
- If you want it in multiple AZs, you're gonna have to create multiple copies.
- Keep in mind it's for BI applications, it's relational, and it can store up to 16 PB of data

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AWS Elasticache

Bize sunulan bir onbellek hizmeti yani cacheleme. Bu veritbani olabilir, webserverlar olabilir(database ile webserver arasinda bilgi alisveri olurken , bilgileri onbelllege atip aradaki veri ulasimini hizlandiriyor. Webserver her seferinde databseden bilgi almiyor hizli olmasi icin elasticacheten bilgi aliyor.), hdd diyebilir. Ama hdd le simdi artik kullanilmayacak kadar yavas. Onun yerine olmazsa olmaz sdd ler oldu. Ama her ikiside ram hizina asla erismezler. Ram dedeigimiz sey cachelemyi yani hafizada tutup bilgiyi islemeyi hizli bir sekilde yapar. Sdd veya hdd dedigimiz olay rame gore daha yavas ama oraya atilan bilgiler kalici. Bilgisayarin acilip kapanmasiyla degisen bir bilgi olmuyor.

Elasticache dedigimiz sey ram takmis oluyoruz ve uygulamamizin islem hizi artiyor. Uygulama ve database surekli kontakt halindeler. Bu esnada yardimci olarak elasticache yapinca o komunikasyina destek atmis oluyor. Boylece islem daha hizli olmus oluyor. Database in uzerindeki yuk azalmis oluyor ve performans artmis oluyor.



- · Elasticache is an In-Memory Cache service of AWS.
- In-Memory Cache is a temporary and fast storage component. These
 components are used to reduce the workload of the main data storage device
 such as a database.
- AWS offers Redis and Memcached in-memory cache option which are popular in market.

Kullanildigi iki engine var: Redis ve Memcached. Bunlar sadece amazonda degil diger yerlerde de var. Amazon en cok kullanilamlari kenid bunyasi altina aldi parasiyla ve servis vermeye devam ediyor.

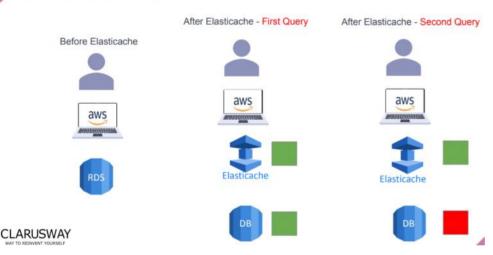
Ikisi de cachelemek icin kullanılan servis ama farkli sekillerde kullanılabiliyor.

Ortak ve farkli ozellikleri var.

Memcached dah cok multi islerde performasni yuksekken, redis daha cok tekil islemlerde

Redisin cacheleme hafizasi memcachede gore daha yuksek.

AWS Elasticache



Burasi bizim calistigimiz bir ec2 uygulamamiz olsun. Bu normalde surekli olarak arada hicbir uygulama olmadan rds ile iletisime geciyordu. 100 kiside girse 1000 kisi de girse surekli rds ile giriyordu.

Fakat biz onune bir elasticache kurduk diyelim. Sonrasinda uygulamiz ilk sorgusunda once databasee gidiyor. Sorgulama atiyor cunku daha icinde tutacagi bilgiye dataya sahip degil. Daha sonra biz ayarladigimiz bilgileri yukluyoruz. Ve boylece bir sonraki adimda artik bellekte bilgiler Idugu icin databasee sorgu atmiyor. Bu durumda su olmus oldu: ayni sorulara artik database degil elasticache cevap verecek ve databse uzeridneki yuk zalmis olacak ve performans artmis olacak. Dolayisiyla bizim kullandigimiz web uygulamamizin performansi artmis olacak. Fiziksel olarak bir RAM gibi dusunebiliriz.

Redis			Memcached
Sub-millisecond latency	+	+	Sub-millisecond latency
User friendly syntax	+	+	User friendly syntax
It supports many different programming languages C, C++, java, python, etc.	+	+	It supports many different programming languages C, C++, java, python, etc.
Redis supports strings ,lists, sets, sorted sets, hashes, bit arrays, and hyperloglogs	+	-	Memcached supports only strings
It doesn't support multithreaded architecture	-	+	It supports multithreaded architecture. It means that it has multiple processing cores. This allows you to handle multiple operation
It supports Snapshot	+	-	It doesn't support Snapshot
It supports Replica	+	_	It doesn't support Replica

Farkli tiplerle ugrasacaksak redis kullanabiliriz. Multithreaded icin memcached Snapshot ile calisacaksak redis Replica alacaksak redis

AWS Elasticache

- Elasticache gives you a bit more flexibility. It can front just about any database, but really excels being placed in front of RDS.
- Redis can be more than just a cache it can be a standalone database as well (More Than a Cache.)
- Memcached >> No Failover or Multi-AZ supported
- Redis >> Failover or Multi-AZ supported

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Amazon DynamoDB

Asil olayimiz bu kisim. Devopsta siklikla kullanacagimiz icin iyi bilmemiz gerek. SINAVDA DAHA COK CIKAN BR SERVIS.





NoSQL tarzi bir databse.

Mongodb gibi engineleri var, mariadb vardi mesela burada da mongodb. Ama burada engine secilmiyor. Dynamodbye ihtiyaclarini giriyosun o gerekli olani yapiyor. Burada sadece bilgileri giriyoruz. Geri kalan tum islemleri(instance acma,, baglanti kurma, tablo olusturma vs) hepsini o yapiyo

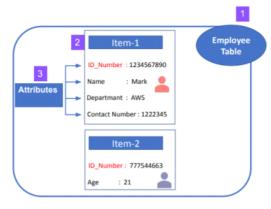
Noqlde join fonksiyonu calismaz sadece dynamodb de degil.

- · Amazon DynamoDB is a NoSQL database service
- Unlike RDS, you don't need to stick pre-determined schema. Instead of Schema, DynamoDB uses flexible tables.
- Amazon DynamoDB is a fully-managed database. (also Serverless)
- · DynamoDB doesn't have Join function.

DynamoDB

Structure of DynamoDB?

- 1- Table is a collection of data.
- 2- Each table consist of items. In the Picture, item represents a person.
- 3- Attributes are specific feature of the items.



ΤΙ ΔΡΙΙΚΙΜΔΥ

Unlike RDS, you can enter different attributes for each people.

ID number has alamaz

Primary keyler uzerinden biz join fonksiyonunu uygulayabiliyoruz.

```
Name VARCHAR(45) NULL,
Surname VARCHAR(45) NULL,
Age INT NULL,
Department' VARCHAR(45) WILL
```

Tablo bizim olmazsa olmazimiz. Burada employee diye adlandirilmisl Alt dalda itemlar var. Bir esya yani.

Esyanin ozellikleri farkli olabiliyor itemlarin yani.ID number olmak

Itemi bizim ayarladigimiz primary key olmasi lazim ve id numberi primary key olarak seciyoruz.

Bizim personal infoda boyle birse yoktu. Hepsi ayni attributelre sahip olmak zorundadi.

DynamoDB **Primary Key** Structure of DynamoDB? Partition Key

Primary key, o itema ulasabilmek icin belirledigimiz unique bir ozellik. Tek oldugu zaman partition key deniliyor ya da baska bir aratma yontemi daha koymussak partition key + sort key.

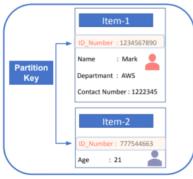
DynamoDB uses Primary Keys to uniquely identify each item in a table. When you create a table, in addition to the table name, you must specify the primary key of the table.

The sort key is used to sort and order items in a partition. Multiple items with the same partition key value are feasible, but they should have different sort key values. This means you can have multiple items with the same partition keys, but the sort key can not be the same.

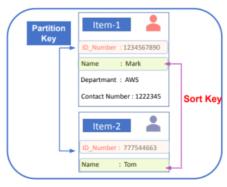
There are two different kinds of Primary Key model: Partition Key and Partition Key & Sort Key. CL ADLICAAAA

DynamoDB

Structure of DynamoDB?



Partition Key



Partition Key&Sort Key

Ilkinde parttion olarak id number. Ikincisinde hem id hem sort key olarak name secilmis mesela.

DynamoDB



Capacity Modes

Eventually Consistent Reads

- When you read data from a DynamoDB table, the response might not reflect the results of a recently completed write operation. The response might include some stale data.
- If you repeat your read request after a short time, the response should return the latest data.

Strongly Consistent Reads

When you request a strongly consistent read, DynamoDB returns a response with the
most up-to-date data, reflecting the updates from all prior write operations that were
successful.

DynamoDB

Capacity Modes

DynamoDB RCU

 Read Capacity tells us how much data can be read from a DynamoDB table. Read Capacity is measured in RCUs. (Read Capacity Unit)

DynamoDB read requests can be either strongly consistent, eventually consistent, or transactional.

- An eventually consistent read request of an item up to 8 KB requires one read request unit.
- . A strongly consistent read request of an item up to 8 KB requires two read request unit.
- A transactional read request of an item up to 8 KB requires four read request units.

DynamoDB Write Capacity

- DynamoDB Write Capacity tells us how much data can be written to a DynamoDB table. Write Capacity is measured in WCUs.
- WCU or "Write Capacity Unit" represents one write per second, for an item up to 1 KB in size.

DynamoDB

Secondary Indexes

- In a relational database, an index is a data structure that lets you perform fast queries on different columns in a table. You
 can use the CREATE INDEX SQL statement to add an index to an existing table, specifying the columns to be indexed.
- You can create one or more secondary indexes on a dynamodb table. A secondary index lets you query the data in the
 table using an alternate key, in addition to queries against the primary key. DynamoDB doesn't require that you use
 indexes, but they give your applications more flexibility when querying your data.
- After you create a secondary index on a table, you can read data from the index in much the same way as you do from
 the table.

DynamoDB supports two kinds of indexes:

- Global secondary index An index with a partition key and sort key that can be different from those on the table
- Local secondary index An index that has the same partition key as the table, but a different sort key.

Each table in DynamoDB has a quota of 20 global secondary indexes (default quota) and 5 local secondary indexes

DynamoDB Streams

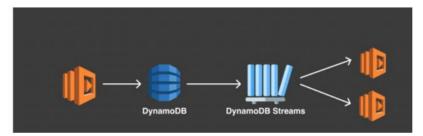
DynamoDB Streams is an optional feature that captures data modification events in DynamoDB tables. The data about these events appear in the stream in near-real time, and in the order that the events occurred.

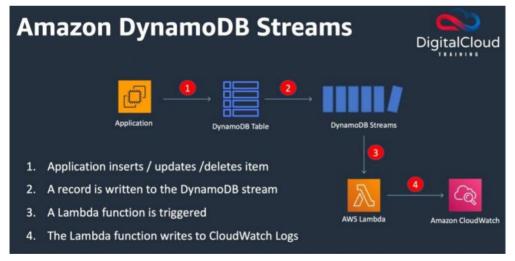
Each event is represented by a *stream record*. If you enable a stream on a table, DynamoDB Streams writes a stream record whenever one of the following events occurs:

- A new item is added to the table: The stream captures an image of the entire item, including all of its attributes
- An item is updated: The stream captures the "before" and "after" image of any attributes that were
 modified in the item.
- An item is deleted from the table: The stream captures an image of the entire item before it was deleted.

DynamoDB Streams

- · Time-ordered sequence of item-level changes in table
- Stored for 24 hours
- · Inserts, updates, and deletes
- · Combine with Lambda functions for functionality like stored procedures
- FIFO time sequence





Global Tables

it's a way of replicating your DynamoDB tables from one region to another.

You will need DynamoDB streams turned on in order to enable this.

Managed Multi-Master, Multi-Region Replication

- Globally distributed applications
- · Based on DynamoDB streams
- Multi-region redundancy for disaster recovery or high availability
- No application rewrites
- · Replication latency under 1 second

DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX)

What is DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX)?

In-Memory Cache : DAX can reduce DynamoDB response times from milliseconds to microseconds.

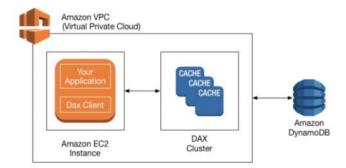
Fully managed, high available, in-memory cache

10x performance improvement

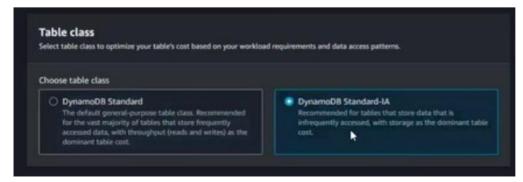
Reduces request time from millisecond to microseconds - even under load

Compatible with DynamoDB API calls

DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX)



TI A DI ICM/AV https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/DAX,concepts.html



Ayni s3teki gibi. Tabloya cok mu erisilecel az mi erisilecek? Ona gore fiyatlandirma sagliyor.

Average item size (KB) Item read/second Read consistency Eventually consistent Write consistency Standard Read capacity units Region Estimated cost 1 us-east-1 USD 0,59 / month

Saniyede 10 item yazilip okunmasi istersek mesela fiyatlandirma degisir.

Read consistency databaseden okunacak bilginin tutarliligi, write consistency ise bu databse yazilcak bilgiler.burada daha cok okuma islemi yapilir. Yeni bilginin girmesinden ziyade daha cok var olan bilginin okunmasi yapilir.



Eventually consistent sunu yapar:cokhizli cevap verir fakat o an giren bilgiyi gosteremeyebilirim diyor hizli cevap verdigi icin. Strongly consisten ise once bilginin girilmesini bekliyor ve sonra cevap verme kismina geciyor. Transactionalda ise read ve write islemi var. Yani mesela para gonderilecek. Bunun icin hem senin hesabinin okunup yazilabilmesi hem karsi tarafin hesabin okunmasi gozukmesi lazim. Karsi tarafin hesabinda problem olunca islem yarim kalir.bu yuzden transactionalda olay iki taraftanda alinan bilgiler dogrultusunda isleme gecmesi seklinde gerceklesiyor.



Ondemandte butun secenekler gidr. Cunku ne kadar ihtiyac varsa o kadar kullanir. On demand en pahali secim.



Dataya ulasmak yerine daha fazla secenek olsun istiyorsak bu kisma ihtiyac duyuyoruz.