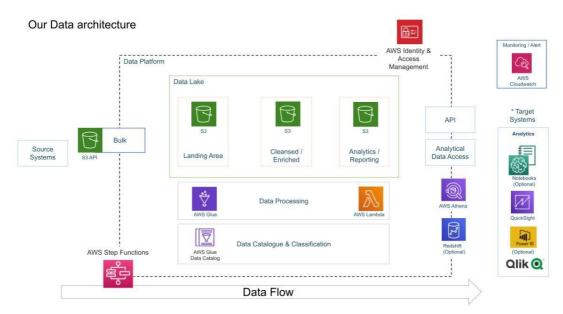


# YouTube Data Analysis



\* Not all target services will be used

- 1. Get Our Data
- 2. Build Glue Crawler and Catalog for a JSON file
  - 1. Create The Crawler
  - 2. The Catalog table
- 3. Preprocessing Data: Data Cleansing
  - 1. Writing ETL Job In Lambda and Cleaning Data
  - 2. Creating a Crawler for the cleansed data
  - 3. Run queries against it in Athena
- 4. Build Glue Crawler and Catalog for a CSV files
  - 1. Create The Crawler
  - 2. The Catalog table
  - 3. Joining the cleaned table and the raw statistics table in Athena
- 5. Schema Change using a ETL Job : CSV  $\rightarrow$  Parquet

Job Script :

Create a Glue Crawl

6. Building ETL Pipeline

The final Result :

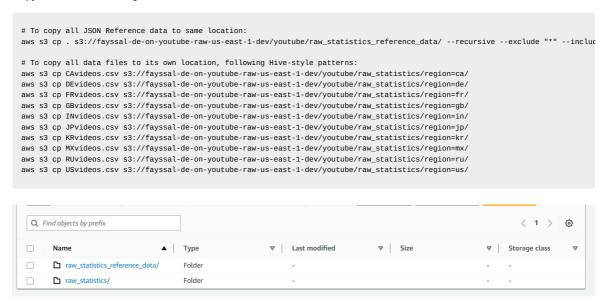
7. Aws Quicksight

#### 1. Get Our Data

- Download from kaggle.com/datasnaek/youtube-new
- Create an Amazon S3 bucket, for our landing bucket



. Copy the data to S3, using our AWS CL



## 2. Build Glue Crawler and Catalog for a JSON file

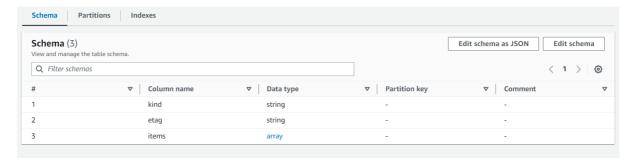
#### 1. Create The Crawler

We create the **crawler** with the data source as sa://faysal-de-on-youtube-raw-us-east-1-dev/youtube/raw\_statistics\_reference\_data, and then proceed to extract insights from the collected data.



#### 2. The Catalog table

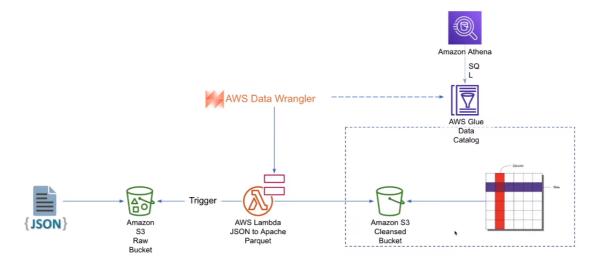
After the crawler runs, it creates a table in the catalog that contains metadata about the target S3 bucket.



But Athena will not be able to query this table as it doesn't have the actual column we want to query. Therefore, we need to perform some preprocessing on the JSON files before actually creating the crawler.

## 3. Preprocessing Data: Data Cleansing

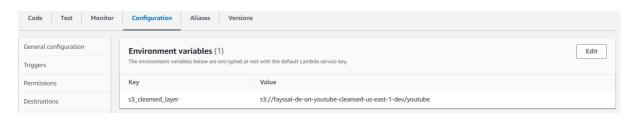
So our goal is to extract the necessary column from JSON files and transform the files from JSON format to Parquet format.



#### 1. Writing ETL Job In Lambda and Cleaning Data

```
import json
import awswrangler as wr
import pandas as pd import urllib.parse
import os
# Temporary hard-coded AWS Settings; i.e. to be set as OS variable in Lambda
os_input_s3_cleansed_layer = os.environ['s3_cleansed_layer']
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    # Get the object from the event and show its content type
    bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
    key = urllib.parse.unquote_plus(event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key'], encoding='utf-8')
        # Creating DF from content
        df_raw = wr.s3.read_json('s3://{}/{}'.format(bucket, key))
        # Extract required columns:
        df_step_1 = pd.json_normalize(df_raw['items'])
        # Write to S3
        wr_response = wr.s3.to_parquet(
             df=df_step_1,
             path=os_input_s3_cleansed_layer,
             dataset=True
        return wr_response
    except Exception as e:
        print(e)
        print('Error getting object {} from bucket {}. Make sure they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.'.f
        raise e
```

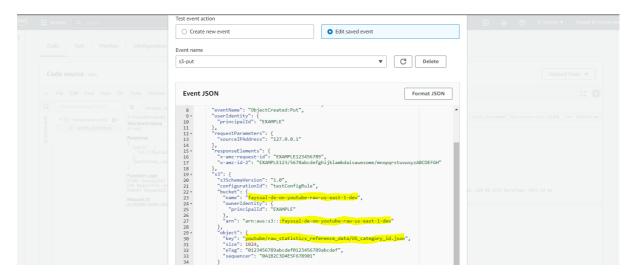
#### For the ${\bf Environment\ variables}$ :



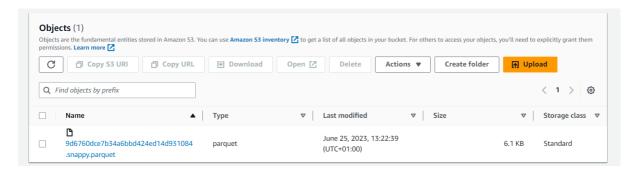
#### Adding a Layer to AWS Lambda:



#### Testing the Lambda function:



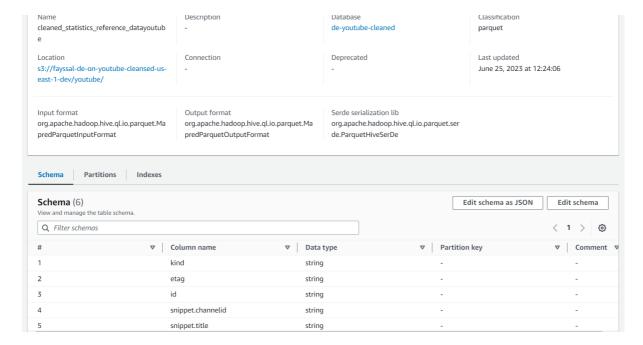
#### The result:



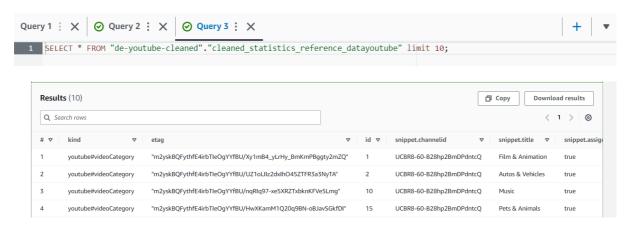
#### 2. Creating a Crawler for the cleansed data



And this is the result:



#### 3. Run queries against it in Athena



## 4. Build Glue Crawler and Catalog for a CSV files

#### 1. Create The Crawler



#### 2. The Catalog table

#	▼ Column name	▼ Data type	<b>▽</b> Partition key	▼ Comment	$\nabla$
1	video_id	string	-	-	
2	trending_date	string	-	-	
3	title	string	-	-	
4	channel_title	string	-	-	
5	category_id	bigint	-	-	
6	publish_time	string	-	-	
7	tags	string	-	-	
8	views	bigint	-	-	
9	likes	bigint	-	-	
10	dislikes	bigint	-	-	
11	comment_count	bigint	-	-	
12	thumbnail_link	string	-	-	
13	comments_disabled	boolean	-	-	
14	ratings_disabled	boolean	-	-	
15	video_error_or_removed	boolean	-	-	
16	description	string	-	-	
17	region	string	Partition (0)	-	

#### 3. Joining the cleaned table and the raw statistics table in Athena

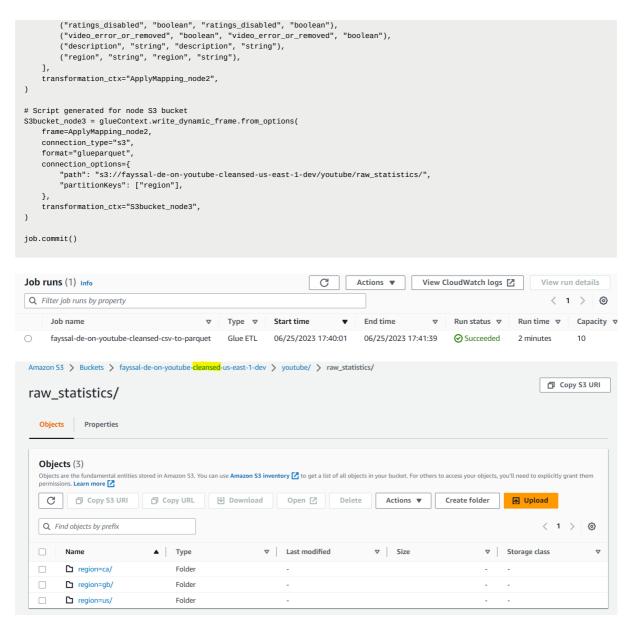
```
SELECT * FROM "de-youtube-raw"."raw_statistics" a
INNER JOIN "de-youtube-cleaned"."cleaned_statistics_reference_datayoutube" b on a.category_id=b.id ;
```

### 5. Schema Change using a ETL Job: CSV → Parquet

This job takes the CSV data from the catalog table, transforms it into the Parquet format, and puts it in an S3 bucket.

#### **Job Script:**

```
import sys
from awsglue.transforms import *
from \ awsglue.utils \ import \ getResolvedOptions
from pyspark.context import SparkContext
from\ awsglue.context\ import\ GlueContext
from awsglue.job import Job
args = getResolvedOptions(sys.argv, ["JOB_NAME"])
sc = SparkContext()
glueContext = GlueContext(sc)
spark = glueContext.spark_session
job = Job(glueContext)
job.init(args["JOB_NAME"], args)
predicate_pushdown = "region in ('ca','gb','us')"
# Script generated for node raw_statistics_table
raw_statistics_table_node1 = glueContext.create_dynamic_frame.from_catalog(
      database="de-youtube-raw",
      table_name="raw_statistics",
      transformation_ctx="raw_statistics_table_node1",
      push_down_predicate = predicate_pushdown,
# Script generated for node ApplyMapping
ApplyMapping_node2 = ApplyMapping.apply(
      frame=raw_statistics_table_node1,
      mappings=[
            ("video_id", "string", "video_id", "string"),
            ("trending_date", "string", "trending_date", "string"),
           ("trending_date", "string", "trending_date", "string"),
("title", "string", "title", "string"),
("channel_title", "string", "channel_title", "string"),
("category_id", "long", "category_id", "bigint"),
("publish_time", "string", "publish_time", "string"),
("tags", "string", "tags", "string"),
("views", "long", "tags", "bigint"),
("likes", "long", "likes", "bigint"),
("dislikes", "long", "dislikes", "bigint"),
("comment_count", "long", "comment_count", "bigint"),
("thumbnail_link", "string", "thumbnail_link", "string"),
("comments_disabled", "boolean", "comments_disabled", "boolean"),
```

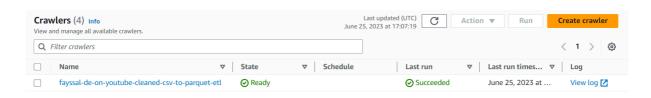


#### **Create a Glue Crawl**

So now let's create a glue crawl on top of this bucket



This process enables easier data exploration, querying, and integration with other AWS services. Once the crawler has completed its task, the **metadata tables in the AWS Glue Data Catalog** can be used for querying and analysis using services like **AWS Athena** or **AWS Glue ETL jobs**.



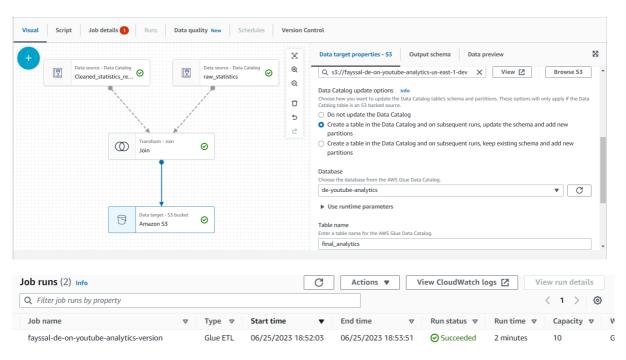


## 6. Building ETL Pipeline

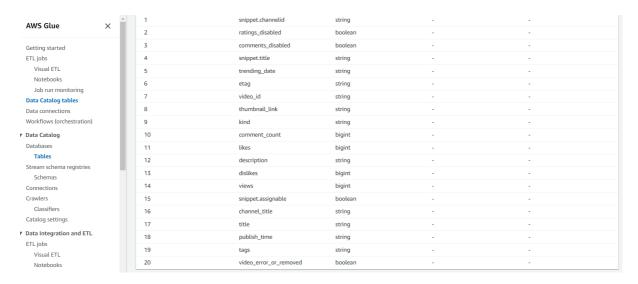
Instead of joining tables like this every time:

```
select * from "de-youtube-cleaned"."raw_statistics" a
INNER JOIN "de-youtube-cleaned"."cleaned_statistics_reference_datayoutube" b a.category_id=b.id;
```

We will create an ETL pipeline that consolidates them into a single S3 bucket.



#### The final Result:



# 7. Aws Quicksight

