Lab 4: DynamoDB

DSCI 551 - Spring 2024

Due: 11:59pm, April 10, 2024, Wednesday

Points: 10

Create a DynamoDB table of your choice (except for the book example shown in class), with the following requirements:

- a. The table must have a sort key
- b. The table must contain at least one item
- c. The item must have attributes of all the following types:
 - i. String
 - ii. Number
 - iii. String set/Number set
 - iv. List
 - v. Map

Tasks:

- 1. Explain why you selected the particular attributes as the partition key and sort key.
 - [+2] clearly explain the reasons for key selections
 - [-1] for each key (partition or sort) explanation missing
- 2. Insert at least one item into the table that meets all the type requirements mentioned above. Show a screenshot of this item in the DynamoDB console and identify each data type in the item.
 - [+3] all requirements met (screenshot of the item and data type identification)
 - [-3] missing screenshot of the item
- [-2] the screenshot cannot clearly show each data type or there is no text explanation (some students explain it in Q3, which is also fine)
 - [-0.5] for each missing data type
 - 3. Show the 'JSON view' of the above item and explain its format (e.g., how each attribute's data type is presented in JSON view)
 - a. The `JSON view` can be found in DynamoDB console: DynamoDB > Explore items >
 Edit item > JSON view

Edit item	Form	JSON view	
You can add, remove, or edit the attributes of an item. You can nest attributes inside other attributes up to 32 levels deep. Learn more 🖸			

- [+3] all requirements met (json view and format explanation)
- [-3] missing ison view
- [-2] no explanation of the format
- 4. Execute the scan and query methods on your table. Show a screenshot for each operation.
 - [+2] show screenshots for both scan and guery methods
 - [-1] for each screenshot missing

Submission Instructions:

- 1. Submit one document (word document or PDF) containing all the required answers and screenshots for each task
- 2. Clearly mark each task with its number.

<u>Sample Solutions</u>: I created a DynamoDB table called 'students'

1. In DynamoDB, the partition key determines how data is distributed across the system, while the sort key allows the data within each partition to be ordered and enables efficient range queries. I chose `lastName` as the partition key because it groups individuals by family, which can be useful for queries targeting specific surnames. I chose `firstName` as the sort key because it can make sorting and querying within family groups much easier.

2.

Attributes				Add new attribute ▼	
⊟	Attribute name		Value	Туре	
	lastName - Partition key		Simpson	String	
	firstName - Sort key		James //	String	
₽	address		Insert a field 🔻	Мар	Remove
	city		Los Angeles //	String	Remove
	postCode		91310	String	Remove
	state		CA /	String	Remove
L	streetAddress		1st street	String	Remove
	age		20	Number	Remove
	height_cm		178	Number	Remove
E	hobbies		Insert a field	String set	Remove
		0	cycling	String	Remove
L		1	reading //	String	Remove
₽	phoneNumbers		Insert a field ▼	List	Remove
		0	Insert a field 🔻	Мар	Remove
	number		123-456-7890	String	Remove
	type		work //	String	Remove
		1	Insert a field ▼	Мар	Remove
	number		939-222-5050	String	Remove
	type		home	String	Remove

Attributes and Data Types:

- String: 'firstName' and 'lastName'
- Number: 'age' and 'height_cm'
- String set: 'hobbies'
- List: 'phoneNumbers' containing phone number entries
- Map: 'address', including street, city, state, postal code

3. JSON view:

```
1▼ {
       "lastName": {
 2 ▼
          "S": "Simpson"
 3
       },
"firstName": {
         "S": "James'
 8 ▼ "address": {
         "M": {
 9 ₩
           "city": {
   "S": "Los Angeles"
10 ▼
11
13 ▼
            "postCode": {
             "S": "91310"
14
           },
"state": {
    "S": "CA"
15
16 ▼
17
           },
"streetAddress": {
"1st street"
18
19 ▼
20
              "S": "1st street"
21
         }
22
23 },
```

```
"age": {
    "N": "20"
24 ▼
25
26
       "height_cm": {
    "N": "178"
27 ▼
28
29
        "hobbies": {
30 ▼
31▼
          "SS": [
            "cycling",
32
33
            "reading"
34
35
        "phoneNumbers": {
36 ▼
37 ▼
          "L": [
           "M": {
38 ▼
39 ▼
                "number": {
    "S": "123-456-7890"
40 ▼
41
42
43 ▼
                 "type": {
44
45
46
47
            },
48 ▼
```

In the DynamoDB JSON view, each key is an attribute name and the value is another object specifying the type of the attribute and the actual data. Each attribute's data type is represented as follows:

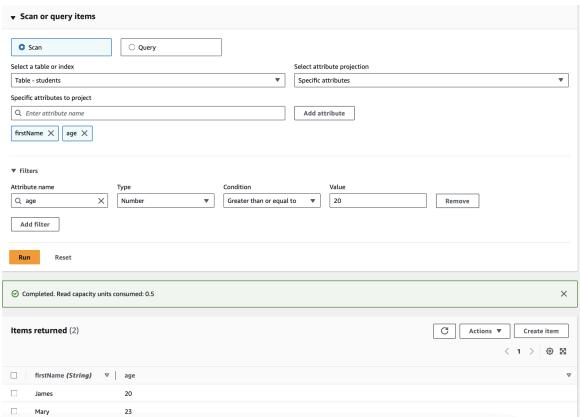
- **String (S):** lastName and firstName are strings, indicated by "S": "value". For example, "lastName": {"S": "Simpson"} means lastName is a string with the value "Simpson".
- Number (N): age and height_cm are numbers, shown as "N": "value". For instance, "age": {"N": "20"} means that age is a number with the value 20.
- **String Set (SS):** hobbies is a string set, represented by "SS": ["value1", "value2"], like "hobbies": {"SS": ["cycling", "reading"]} indicating hobbies includes the strings "cycling" and "reading".
- List (L): phoneNumbers is a list, denoted by "L": [{...}, {...}], where each item in the list is a map of phone number entries.
- Map (M): address is a map, shown as "M": { "key1": {"S": "value1"}, "key2": {"S": "value2"}}. For example, "address": {"M": {"city": {"S": "Los Angeles"}}}, indicating address contains structured data like city, postCode, state, and streetAddress.

4.

- Items in the table



- scan result



- query result

