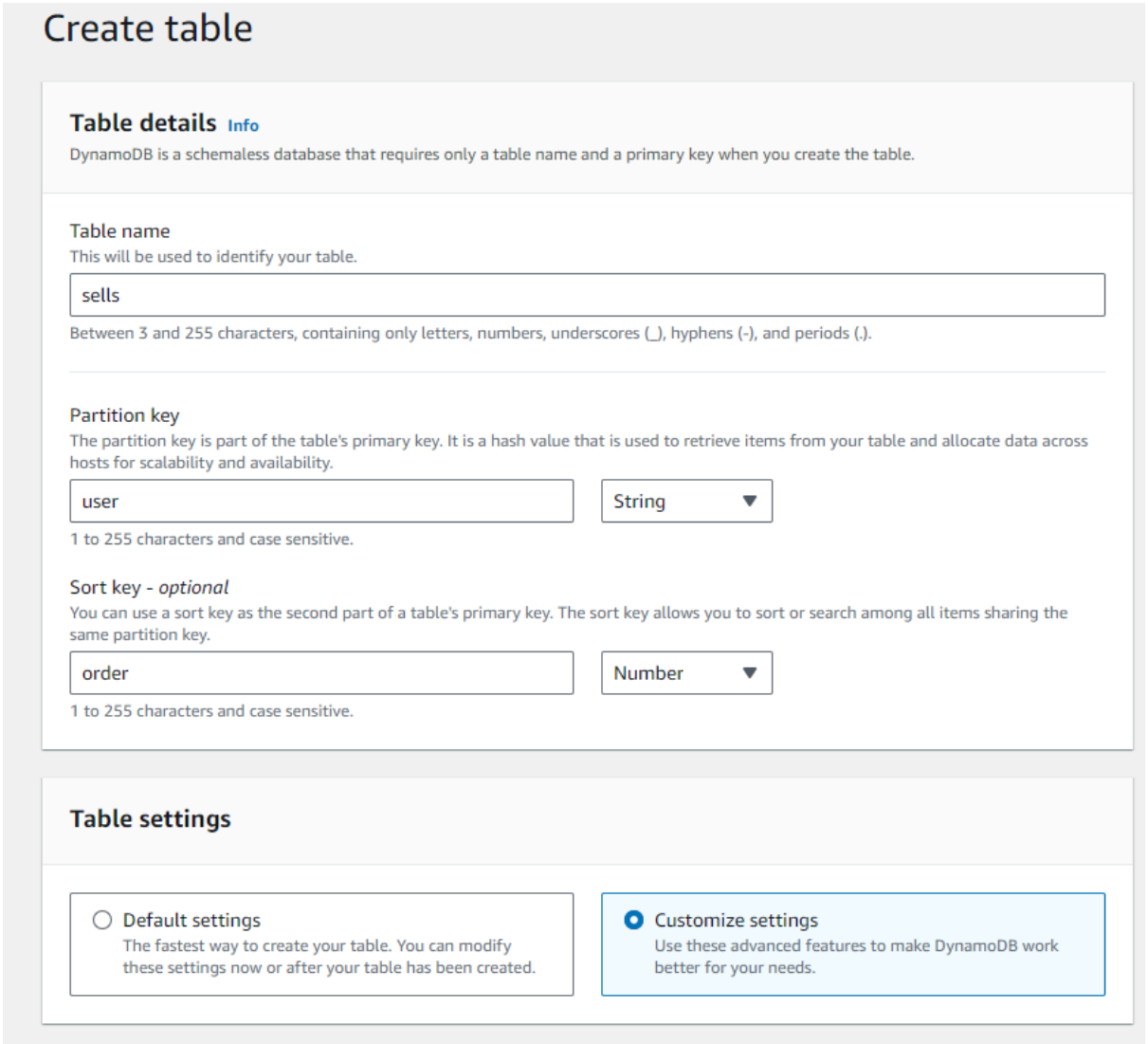
Repositórios de Dados e NoSQL
eEDB-016/2024-2
Aluno: Marcelo Dozzi Barbugli

hands-on AWS DynamoDB - parte 1

Criando a tabela ‘sells’, chaves: ‘user(s)’ e ‘order(n)’, configurando de forma personalizada, com capacidade de leitura/escrita de 3 itens por segundo (consistência), capacidade de leitura.escrita será de min 1 unidade e max 2 unidades. O index ‘foo-index’ é do tipo local, sort key = ‘foo’(s). O index global é o ‘order-user-index’, partition key = ‘order’ (n), sort key = ‘user’ (s).



Capacity calculator

Average item size (KB)

1

Item read/second

3

Read consistency

Eventually consistent

Item write/second

3

Write consistency

Standard

Read capacity units	Write capacity units	Region	Estimated cost
2	3	us-east-1	$1.65 / month

Read/write capacity settings Info

Capacity mode

- (●) Provisioned
  Manage and optimize your costs by allocating read/write capacity in advance.
- ( ) On-demand
  Simplify billing by paying for the actual reads and writes your application performs.

Read capacity

Auto scaling Info

Dynamically adjusts provisioned throughput capacity on your behalf in response to actual traffic patterns.

- (●) On
- ( ) Off

Minimum capacity units: 1

Maximum capacity units: 2

Target utilization (%): 70

Write capacity

Auto scaling Info

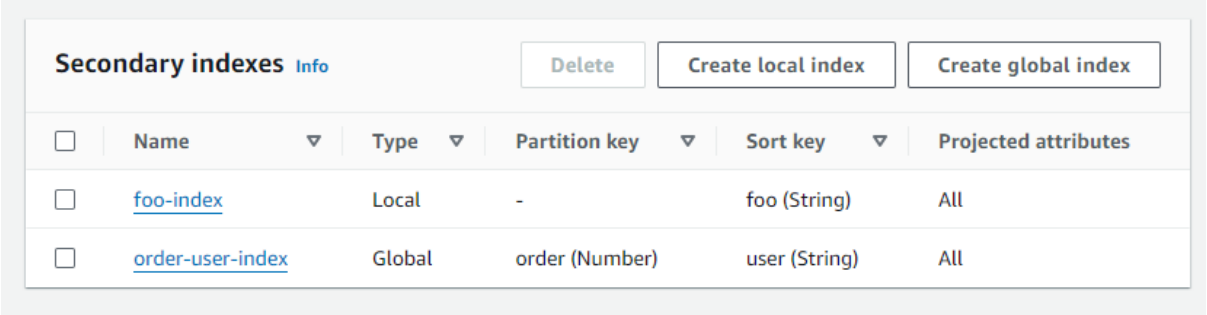
Dynamically adjusts provisioned throughput capacity on your behalf in response to actual traffic patterns.

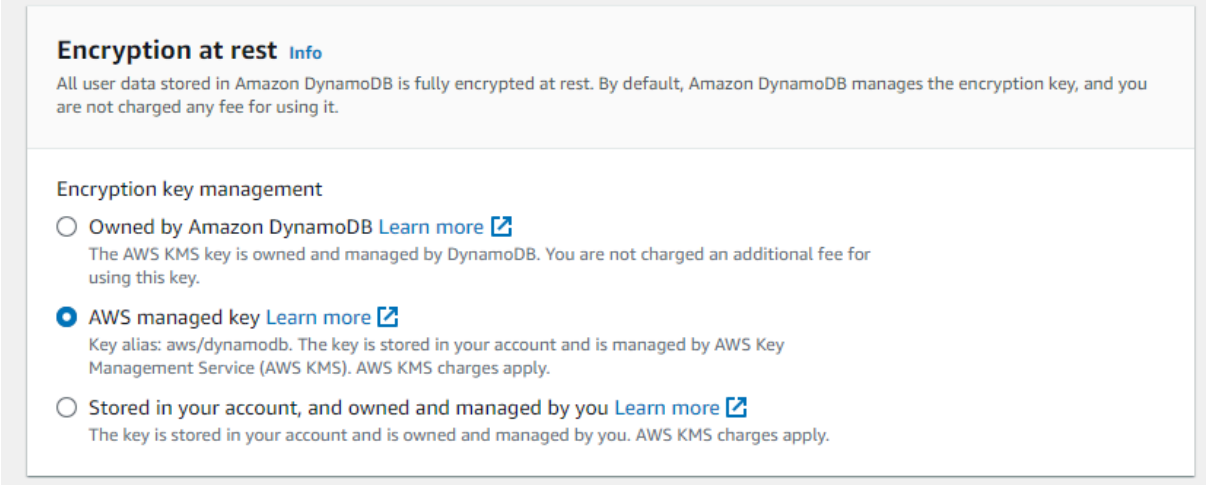
- (●) On
- ( ) Off

Minimum capacity units: 1

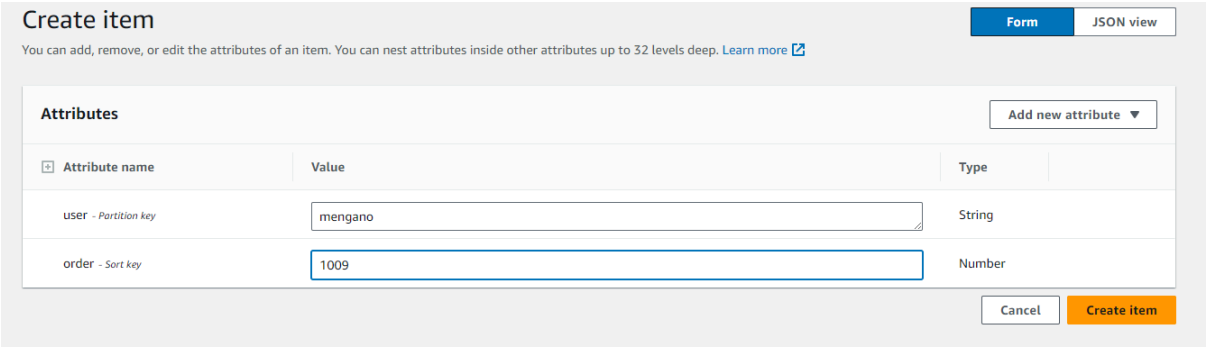
Maximum capacity units: 2

Target utilization (%): 70

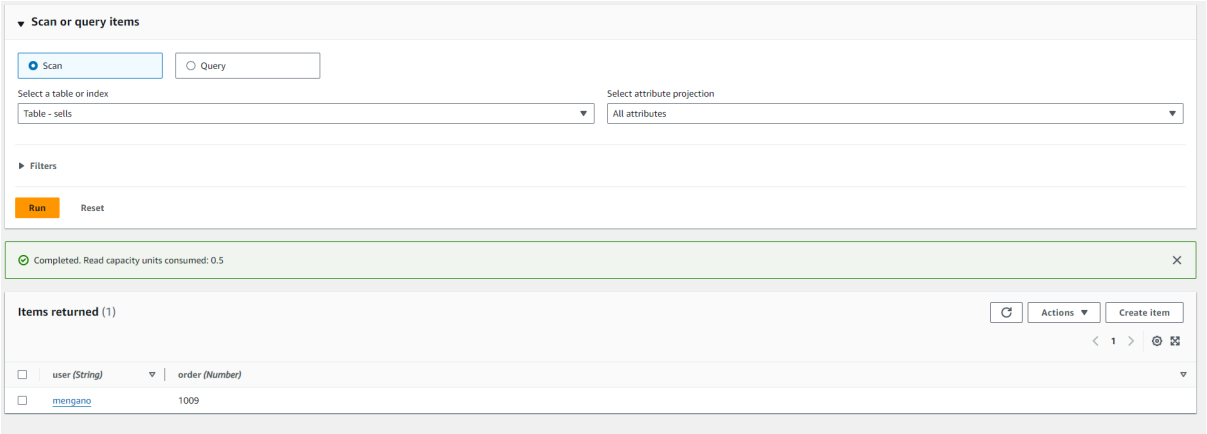




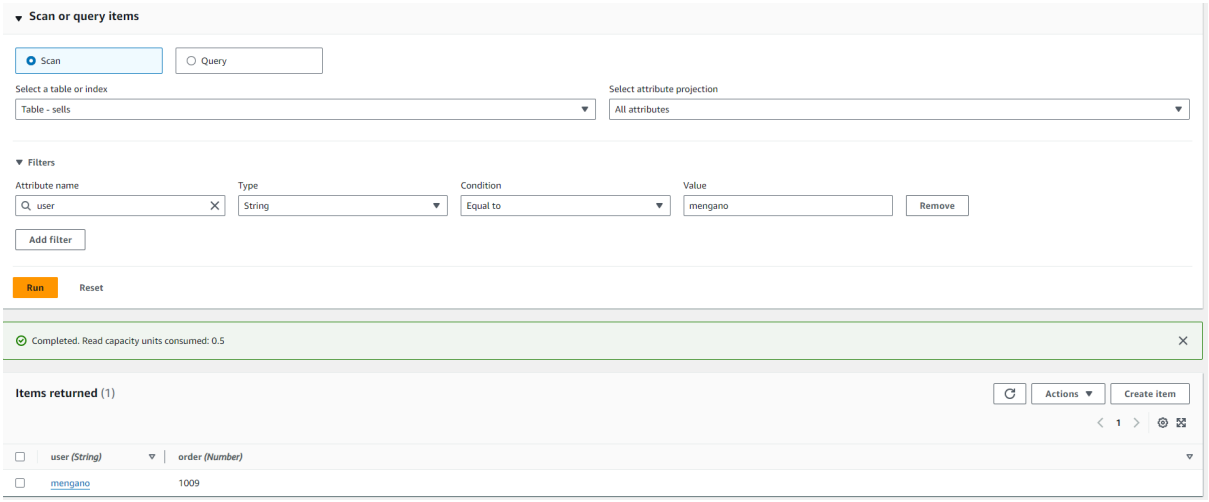
Apos a criação da tabela, iremos adiciona um item.



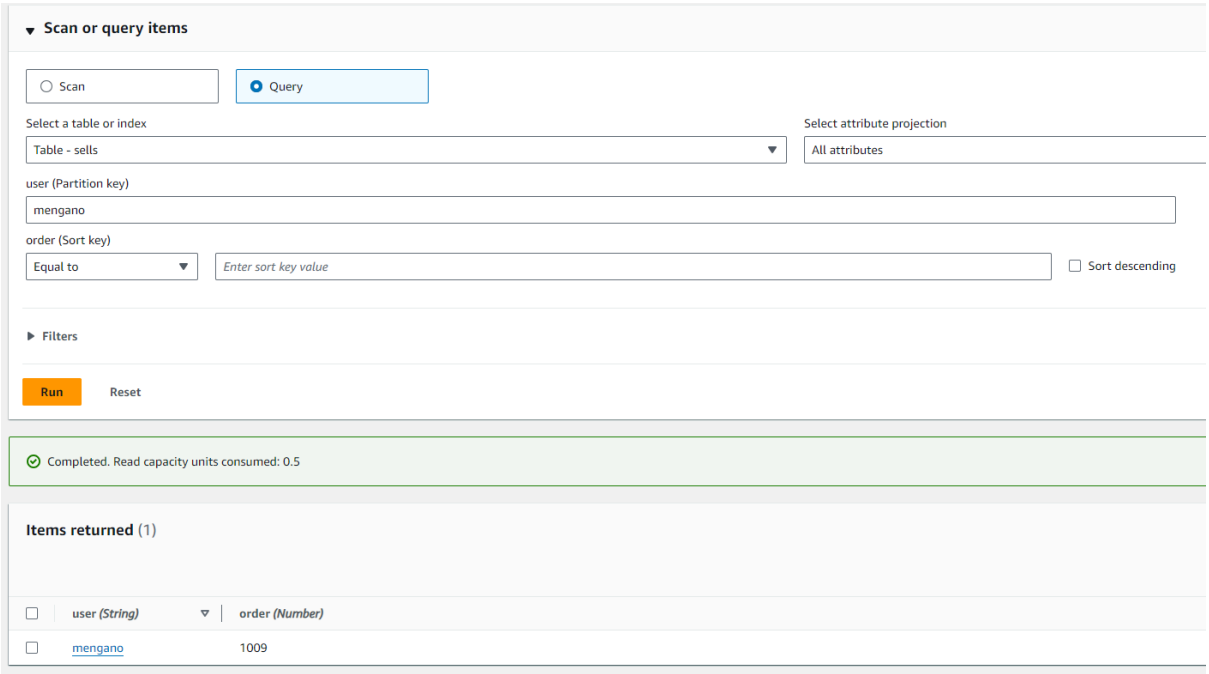
Realizando um Scan em todos os itens da tabela ‘sells’



realizando um Scan com filtro:

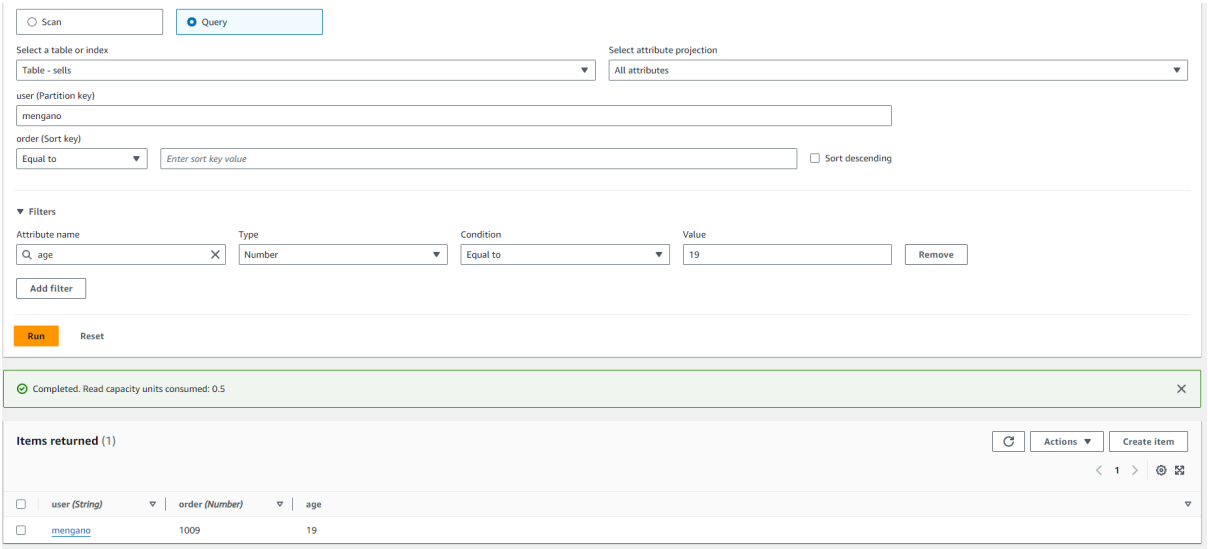


Realizando uma Query:

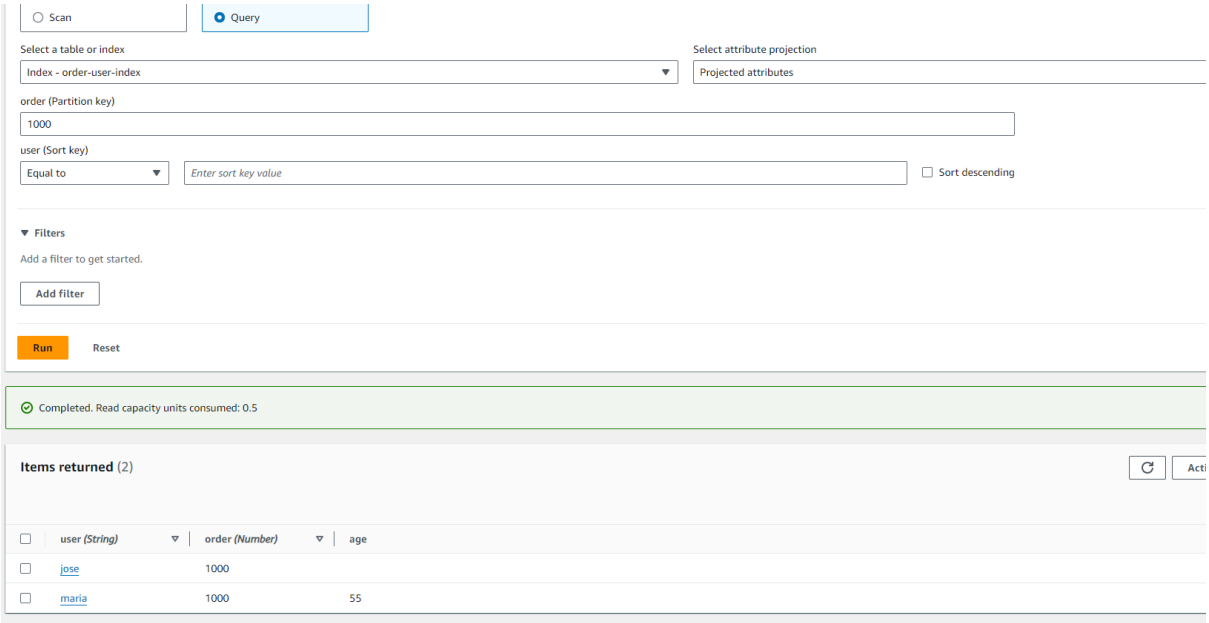


Adicionando um novo atributo na tabela ‘sells’

realizando uma query na tabela ‘sells’ utilizando filtro:



Realizando query no index ‘order-user-index’:



Usando SQL:
Scan na tabela ‘sells’: