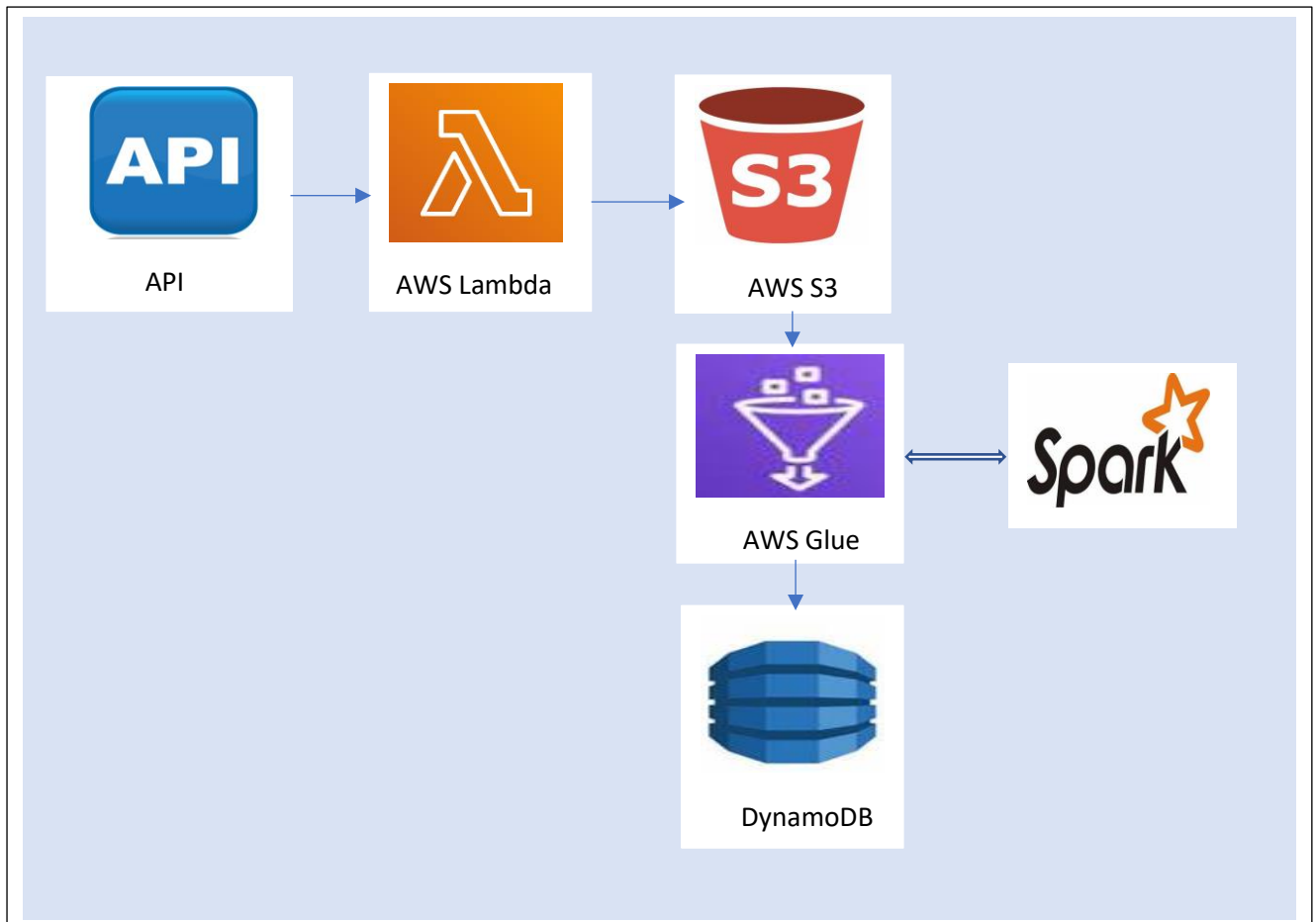


AWS PROJECT Version 2

Project Architecture:



AWS Lambda:

Web API -----> JSON Data FROM_DATE – TO_DATE -----> S3 Bucket

This Lambda function retrieves financial complaint data from the Consumer Finance Protection Bureau (CFPB) API between a specified date range. The date range is determined by checking if there is any previously downloaded data in a MongoDB database and using that to set the `from_date`, otherwise it defaults to a hardcoded `from_date`. The data is then filtered and saved in a JSON format in an S3 bucket. Finally, the `from_date` and `to_date` are saved in the MongoDB database for future reference.

Implementation for AWS Lambda:

```
lambda_function.py X
lambda_function.py > ...
1  import json
2  import pymongo
3  import certifi
4  import logging
5  import os
6  import boto3
7  import datetime
8  import os
9  import requests
10
11  ca = certifi.where()
12  import os
13  DATABASE_NAME = os.getenv("DATABASE_NAME")
14  COLLECTION_NAME = os.getenv("COLLECTION_NAME")
15  MONGODB_URL = os.getenv("MONGODB_URL")
16  BUCKET_NAME=os.getenv("BUCKET_NAME")
17
18  DATA_SOURCE_URL = f"https://www.consumerfinance.gov/data-research/consumer-complaints/search/api/v1/" \
19  f"?date_received_max=<todate>&date_received_min=<fromdate>" \
20  f"&field=all&format=json"
21  client = pymongo.MongoClient(MONGODB_URL, tlsCAFile=ca)
22
23  def get_from_date_to_date():
24      from_date = "2023-02-08"
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

Loading configuration...
Done loading configuration

Pip package upd

```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
requirements.txt X
boto3 > requirements.txt
1  pymongo[srv]
2  boto3
3  requests
4
```

conda create -p venv python==3.9 -y --> to create a new virtual environment using conda

conda activate venv/ --> to activate the virtual environment





























pip install -r requirements.txt --> to install the required packages

pip install --platform manylinux2014_x86_64 --target=lambda_function_code --implementation cp

--python==3.9 --only-binary=:all: --upgrade pymongo[srv] boto3 requests --> to install required packages for lambda function.

Select all and create a .zip file:

Big Data > AWS Project Version 2 > lambda_function_code			
Name	Date modified	Type	Size
__pycache__	10-02-2023 15:43	File folder	
bin	10-02-2023 15:43	File folder	
boto3	10-02-2023 15:44	File folder	
boto3-1.26.68.dist-info	10-02-2023 15:44	File folder	
botocore	10-02-2023 15:44	File folder	
botocore-1.29.68.dist-info	10-02-2023 15:44	File folder	
bson	10-02-2023 15:43	File folder	
certifi	10-02-2023 15:43	File folder	
certifi-2022.12.7.dist-info	10-02-2023 15:43	File folder	
charset_normalizer	10-02-2023 15:43	File folder	
charset_normalizer-3.0.1.dist-info	10-02-2023 15:43	File folder	
dateutil	10-02-2023 15:43	File folder	
dns	10-02-2023 15:43	File folder	
dnspython-2.3.0.dist-info	10-02-2023 15:43	File folder	
gridfs	10-02-2023 15:43	File folder	
idna	10-02-2023 15:43	File folder	
idna-3.4.dist-info	10-02-2023 15:43	File folder	
jmespath	10-02-2023 15:43	File folder	
jmespath-1.0.1.dist-info	10-02-2023 15:43	File folder	
pymongo	10-02-2023 15:43	File folder	
pymongo-4.3.3.dist-info	10-02-2023 15:44	File folder	
python_dateutil-2.8.2.dist-info	10-02-2023 15:43	File folder	
requests	10-02-2023 15:43	File folder	
requests-2.28.2.dist-info	10-02-2023 15:43	File folder	
s3transfer	10-02-2023 15:44	File folder	
s3transfer-0.6.0.dist-info	10-02-2023 15:44	File folder	
six-1.16.0.dist-info	10-02-2023 15:43	File folder	

Name	Date modified
 botocore	10-02-2023 15:44
 botocore-1.29.68.dist-info	10-02-2023 15:44
 bson	10-02-2023 15:43
 certifi	10-02-2023 15:43
 certifi-2022.12.7.dist-info	10-02-2023 15:43
 charset_normalizer	10-02-2023 15:43
 charset_normalizer-3.0.1.dist-info	10-02-2023 15:43
 dateutil	10-02-2023 15:43
 dns	10-02-2023 15:43
 dnspython-2.3.0.dist-info	10-02-2023 15:43
 gridfs	10-02-2023 15:43
 idna	10-02-2023 15:43
 idna-3.4.dist-info	10-02-2023 15:43
 jmespath	10-02-2023 15:43
 jmespath-1.0.1.dist-info	10-02-2023 15:43
 pymongo	10-02-2023 15:43
 pymongo-4.3.3.dist-info	10-02-2023 15:44
 python_dateutil-2.8.2.dist-info	10-02-2023 15:43
 requests	10-02-2023 15:43
 requests-2.28.2.dist-info	10-02-2023 15:43
 s3transfer	10-02-2023 15:44
 s3transfer-0.6.0.dist-info	10-02-2023 15:44
 six-1.16.0.dist-info	10-02-2023 15:43
 urllib3	10-02-2023 15:43
 urllib3-1.26.14.dist-info	10-02-2023 15:43
 <u>aws_application</u>	10-02-2023 15:53
 lambda_function	10-02-2023 15:14
 six	10-02-2023 15:43

We will upload this .zip file to AWS Lambda Function later.

AWS S3:

Create S3 Bucket -> finance-complaint-data:

Amazon S3 > Buckets > Create bucket

Create bucket [Info](#)

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3. [Learn more](#)

General configuration

Bucket name

Bucket name must be globally unique and must not contain spaces or uppercase letters. [See rules for bucket naming](#)

AWS Region

Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ap-south-1

Copy settings from existing bucket - *optional*
Only the bucket settings in the following configuration are copied.

[Choose bucket](#)

Object Ownership [Info](#)

Control ownership of objects written to this bucket from other AWS accounts and the use of access control lists (ACLs). Object ownership determines who can specify access to objects.

☒ **ACLs disabled (recommended)**
All objects in this bucket are owned by this account. Access to this bucket and its objects is specified using only policies.

☐ **ACLs enabled**
Objects in this bucket can be owned by other AWS accounts. Access to this bucket and its objects can be specified using ACLs.

Object Ownership
Bucket owner enforced

Upcoming permission changes to disable ACLs
Starting in April 2023, to disable ACLs when creating buckets by using the S3 console, you will no longer need the `s3:PutBucketOwnershipControls` permission. [Learn more](#)

Successfully created bucket "finance-complaint-data"
To upload files and folders, or to configure additional bucket settings choose [View details](#).

Amazon S3 > Buckets

► **Account snapshot**
Storage lens provides visibility into storage usage and activity trends. [Learn more](#)

Buckets (1) [Info](#)

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3. [Learn more](#)

	Name	AWS Region
<input type="radio"/>	finance-complaint-data	Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ap-south-1

Create two folder inbox and archive inside bucket finance-complaint-data:

Inbox -> to store the downloaded data.

Archive -> to store processed data.

🔔 Successfully created folder "archive".
Operation successfully completed.

Amazon S3 > Buckets > finance-complaint-data

finance-complaint-data [Info](#)

Objects

Properties

Permissions

Metrics

Management

Access Points

Objects (2)

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

🔍 Find objects by prefix

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name ▲	Type ▼	Last modified ▼	Size
<input type="checkbox"/>	📁 archive/	Folder	-	
<input type="checkbox"/>	📁 inbox/	Folder	-	

AWS Lambda:

Create lambda function download_data:

Lambda > Functions > Create function

Create function [Info](#)

AWS Serverless Application Repository applications have moved to [Create application](#).

Author from scratch
Start with a simple Hello World example.

Use a blueprint
Build a Lambda application from several common use cases.

Basic information

Function name
Enter a name that describes the purpose of your function.

download_data

Use only letters, numbers, hyphens, or underscores with no spaces.

Runtime [Info](#)
Choose the language to use to write your function. Note that the console code editor supports only Node.js, Python, and Ruby.

Python 3.9

Architecture [Info](#)
Choose the instruction set architecture you want for your function code.

☒ x86_64
☐ arm64

Permissions [Info](#)
By default, Lambda will create an execution role with permissions to upload logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. You can customize this default role later when adding triggers.


► **Change default execution role**


☑ Successfully created the function **download_data**. You can now change its code and configuration. To invoke your function with a test event, choose "Test".

Lambda > Functions > download_data

download_data

▼ **Function overview** [Info](#)

 **download_data**

 Layers (0)

+ Add trigger

+ Add destination

Description	-
Last modified	22 seconds ago
Function architecture	arm64
Function runtime	-

Update IAM Role: Go to configuration-> open role -> attach policy-> AWSS3FullAccess

IAM > Roles > download_data-role-z0ch15fa

download_data-role-z0ch15fa Delete

Summary Edit

Creation date February 10, 2023, 20:22 (UTC+05:30)	ARN arn:aws:iam::788659805261:role/service-role/download_data-role-z0ch15fa
Last activity None	Maximum session duration 1 hour

Permissions | Trust relationships | Tags | Access Advisor | Revoke sessions

Permissions policies (2) [Info](#)
You can attach up to 10 managed policies.

< 1 > ⓘ

<input type="checkbox"/>	Policy name ↗	Type	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole-bb8bd5fc-be3c-403a-95ea-f36a91063346	Customer managed	
<input type="checkbox"/>	AmazonS3FullAccess	AWS managed	Provides full access to all buckets via the AWS Manage...

Update memory, timeout and other basic settings according to your requirement:

Lambda > Functions > download_data > Edit basic settings

Edit basic settings

Basic settings [Info](#)

Description - optional

Memory [Info](#)
Your function is allocated CPU proportional to the memory configured.
 MB
Set memory to between 128 MB and 10240 MB

Ephemeral storage [Info](#)
You can configure up to 10 GB of ephemeral storage (/tmp) for your function. [View pricing](#)
 MB
Set ephemeral storage (/tmp) to between 512 MB and 10240 MB.

Timeout
 min sec

Execution role
Choose a role that defines the permissions of your function. To create a custom role, go to the [IAM console](#).

☒ Use an existing role
☐ Create a new role from AWS policy templates

Existing role
Choose an existing role that you've created to be used with this Lambda function. The role must have permission to upload logs to Ar CloudWatch Logs.
 ↻
[View the download_data-role-z0ch15fa role](#) on the IAM console.

Add code through .zip file:

The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda console interface. At the top, a green header bar is visible. Below it, the function 'download_data' is selected. The 'Layers' section shows '(0)' layers. A '+ Add destination' button is present. The right-hand pane displays the function's details: Description, Last modified (31 seconds ago), Function ARN (arn:aws:lambda:ap-south-1:788659805261:function:download_data), and Function URL (Info).

Below the function details, there are tabs for 'Aliases' and 'Versions'. A 'Test' button with a dropdown arrow and a 'Deploy' button are visible. An 'Upload from' dropdown menu is open, showing options: '.zip file' (selected) and 'Amazon S3 location'.

The 'function x' tab is active, showing a file explorer view. The file list includes:

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
python_dateutil-2.8.2.dist-info	25-01-2023 18:46	File folder	
requests	25-01-2023 18:46	File folder	
requests-2.28.2.dist-info	25-01-2023 18:46	File folder	
s3transfer	25-01-2023 18:46	File folder	
s3transfer-0.6.0.dist-info	25-01-2023 18:46	File folder	
six-1.16.0.dist-info	25-01-2023 18:46	File folder	
urllib3	25-01-2023 18:46	File folder	
urllib3-1.26.14.dist-info	25-01-2023 18:46	File folder	
aws_function_code	25-01-2023 18:46	WinRAR ZIP archive	14,16
lambda_function	25-01-2023 18:46	Python Source File	
six	25-01-2023 18:46	Python Source File	

The 'aws_function_code' file is selected. Below the file list, there is a search bar with 'aws_function_code' entered. An 'Upload' button is visible. A dialog box is open, showing the 'Upload' button and a message: 'For files larger than 10 MB, consider uploading using Amazon S3.' The dialog also has 'Cancel' and 'Save' buttons.

Add environment variables:

The screenshot shows the 'Edit environment variables' page in the AWS Lambda console. The breadcrumb trail is 'Lambda > Functions > download_data > Edit environment variables'. The page title is 'Edit environment variables'. Below the title, there is a section 'Environment variables' with a descriptive text: 'You can define environment variables as key-value pairs that are accessible from your function code. These are useful to store configuration settings without the need to change function code. [Learn more](#)'. Below this text is a table with two columns: 'Key' and 'Value'. The table contains four rows of environment variables: 'BUCKET_NAME' with value 'finance-complaint-data', 'COLLECTION_NAME' with value 'Record', 'DATABASE_NAME' with value 'Sample', and 'MONGODB_URL' with value 'mongodb+srv://mongodb:[REDACTED]@cl'. Each row has a 'Remove' button to its right. Below the table is an 'Add environment variable' button. At the bottom of the table, there is a link '► Encryption configuration'. At the bottom right of the page, there are 'Cancel' and 'Save' buttons.

Key	Value	
BUCKET_NAME	finance-complaint-data	Remove
COLLECTION_NAME	Record	Remove
DATABASE_NAME	Sample	Remove
MONGODB_URL	mongodb+srv://mongodb:[REDACTED]@cl	Remove

[Add environment variable](#)

[► Encryption configuration](#)

[Cancel](#) [Save](#)

MONGODB_URL to connect to the mongodb cluster:

The screenshot shows the 'Connect to Cluster0' dialog box in the MongoDB Atlas console. The dialog has a close button (X) in the top right corner. It features a progress bar with three steps: 'Setup connection security' (checked), 'Choose a connection method' (checked), and 'Connect'. Below the progress bar, there are two main sections. The first section, '1 Select your driver and version', has two dropdown menus: 'DRIVER' set to 'Python' and 'VERSION' set to '3.6 or later'. The second section, '2 Add your connection string into your application code', has a checkbox 'Include full driver code example' which is checked. Below the checkbox is a code block containing the following Python code:

```
client = pymongo.MongoClient("mongodb+srv://mongodb:
<password>@cluster0.gocxxqg.mongodb.net/?retryWrites=true&w=majority")
db = client.test
```

 Below the code block, there is a note: 'Replace <password> with the password for the mongodb user. Ensure any option params are URL encoded.' At the bottom of the dialog, there is a link 'Having trouble connecting? View our troubleshooting documentation'. At the bottom left, there is a 'Go Back' button, and at the bottom right, there is a 'Close' button.

Connect to Cluster0

✓ Setup connection security ✓ Choose a connection method Connect

1 Select your driver and version

DRIVER: Python VERSION: 3.6 or later

2 Add your connection string into your application code

☒ Include full driver code example

```
client = pymongo.MongoClient("mongodb+srv://mongodb:
<password>@cluster0.gocxxqg.mongodb.net/?retryWrites=true&w=majority")
db = client.test
```

Replace <password> with the password for the mongodb user. Ensure any option params are URL encoded.

Having trouble connecting? [View our troubleshooting documentation](#)

[Go Back](#) [Close](#)

AWS EventBridge:

Add trigger to schedule lambda function using EventBridge:













☰ Lambda > Add trigger

Add trigger

Trigger configuration [Info](#)

Select a source

Q

-  **Alexa**
alexia iot
-  **Apache Kafka**
analytics stream
-  **API Gateway**
api application-services aws serverless
-  **Application Load Balancer**
aws load-balancing
-  **AWS IoT**
aws devices iot
-  **CloudWatch Logs**
aws logging management-tools
-  **CodeCommit**
aws developer-tools git
-  **Cognito Sync Trigger**
authentication aws identity mobile-services sync
-  **DynamoDB**
aws database nosql
-  **EventBridge (CloudWatch Events)**
aws events management-tools
-  **Kinesis**
analytics aws streaming
-  **MQ**

Define rule detail [Info](#)

Rule detail

Name

DownloadDataWeekly

Maximum of 64 characters consisting of numbers, lower/upper case letters, "-","_", "."

Description - optional

Enter description

Event bus [Info](#)

Select the event bus this rule applies to, either the default event bus or a custom or partner event bus.

default ▼

☒ Enable the rule on the selected event bus

Rule type [Info](#)

☐ **Rule with an event pattern**
A rule that runs when an event matches the defined event pattern. EventBridge sends the event to the specified target.

☒ **Schedule**
A rule that runs on a schedule

Cancel **Next**

Define schedule [Info](#)

Schedule pattern

Schedule pattern

Choose the schedule type that best meets your needs.

- ☒ A fine-grained schedule that runs at a specific time, such as 8:00 a.m. PST on the first Monday of every month.

- ☐ A schedule that runs at a regular rate, such as every 10 minutes.

Cron expression [Info](#)

Define the cron expression for the schedule

 cron ()

Minutes

Hours

Day of month

Month

Day of week

Year

Next 10 trigger date(s)

Local time zone ▼

Sat, Feb 11, 2023, 11:00 AM GMT+5:30
Sat, Feb 18, 2023, 11:00 AM GMT+5:30
Sat, Feb 25, 2023, 11:00 AM GMT+5:30
Sat, Mar 4, 2023, 11:00 AM GMT+5:30
Sat, Mar 11, 2023, 11:00 AM GMT+5:30
Sat, Mar 18, 2023, 11:00 AM GMT+5:30
Sat, Mar 25, 2023, 11:00 AM GMT+5:30
Sat, Apr 1, 2023, 11:00 AM GMT+5:30
Sat, Apr 8, 2023, 11:00 AM GMT+5:30
Sat, Apr 15, 2023, 11:00 AM GMT+5:30

Cancel

Previous

Next

Add target -> in this case lambda function download_data is the target.

Create rule

Select target(s)



Permissions

Note: When using the EventBridge console, EventBridge will automatically configure the proper permissions for the selected targets. If you're using the AWS CLI, SDK, or CloudFormation, you'll need to configure the proper permissions.

Target 1

Target types

Select an EventBridge event bus, EventBridge API destination (SaaS partner), or another AWS service as a target.

- ☐ EventBridge event bus
☐ EventBridge API destination
☒ AWS service

Select a target [Info](#)

Select target(s) to invoke when an event matches your event pattern or when schedule is triggered (limit of 5 targets per rule)

Lambda function ▼

Function

download_data ▼



► Configure version/alias

► Additional settings

Add another target

Cancel

Skip to Review and create

Previous

Next

Rule DownloadDataWeekly was created successfully

Amazon EventBridge > Rules

Rules

A rule watches for specific types of events. When a matching event occurs, the event is routed to the targets associated with the rule. A rule can be associated with one or more targets.

Select event bus

Event bus

Select or enter event bus name

default

Rules (1/1)

Find rules

Any status

Name

Status

Type

Description

DownloadDataWeekly

Enabled

Scheduled Standard

Trigger added.

Lambda > Functions > download_data

download_data

Throttle

Copy ARN

Actions

Function overview

Info

download_data

Layers (0)

EventBridge (CloudWatch Events)

Add trigger

Add destination

Description

-

Last modified

30 seconds ago

Function ARN

arn:aws:lambda:ap-south-1:788659805261:function:download_data

Function URL

Info

Code

Test

Monitor

Configuration

Aliases

Versions

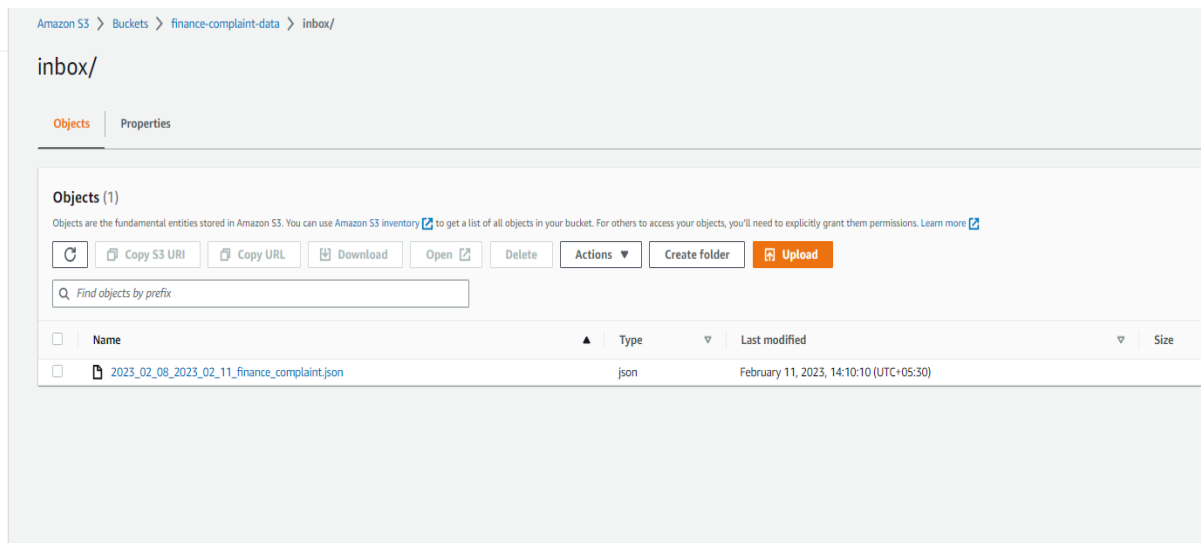
Code source

Info

Upload from

The deployment package of your Lambda function "download_data" is too large to enable inline code editing. However, you can still invoke your function.

As soon as the trigger arrives, lambda function will download the data from API and store it in S3 bucket.



This is the data downloaded:

```
2023_02_08_2023_02_11_finance_complaint.json X
C: > Users > namit > Downloads > 2023_02_08_2023_02_11_finance_complaint.json > ...
1 [{"product": "Credit reporting, credit repair services, or other personal consumer reports", "complaint_what_happened": "",
  "date_sent_to_company": "2023-02-08T12:00:00-05:00", "issue": "Improper use of your report", "sub_product": "Credit reporting",
  "zip_code": "32780", "tags": null, "complaint_id": "6548160", "timely": "Yes", "consumer_consent_provided": null, "company_response": "In
progress", "submitted_via": "Web", "company": "EQUIFAX, INC.", "date_received": "2023-02-08T12:00:00-05:00", "state": "FL",
"consumer_disputed": "N/A", "company_public_response": null, "sub_issue": "Credit inquiries on your report that you don't recognize"},
{"product": "Credit reporting, credit repair services, or other personal consumer reports", "complaint_what_happened": "",
"date_sent_to_company": "2023-02-08T12:00:00-05:00", "issue": "Problem with a credit reporting company's investigation into an existing
problem", "sub_product": "Credit reporting", "zip_code": "27209", "tags": null, "complaint_id": "6548416", "timely": "Yes",
"consumer_consent_provided": null, "company_response": "In progress", "submitted_via": "Web", "company": "EQUIFAX, INC.",
"date_received": "2023-02-08T12:00:00-05:00", "state": "NC", "consumer_disputed": "N/A", "company_public_response": null, "sub_issue":
"Their investigation did not fix an error on your report"}, {"product": "Credit reporting, credit repair services, or other personal
consumer reports", "complaint_what_happened": "", "date_sent_to_company": "2023-02-08T12:00:00-05:00", "issue": "Problem with a credit
reporting company's investigation into an existing problem", "sub_product": "Credit reporting", "zip_code": "07011", "tags": null,
"complaint_id": "6540060", "timely": "Yes", "consumer_consent_provided": null, "company_response": "In progress", "submitted_via": "Web",
"company": "TRANSUNION INTERMEDIATE HOLDINGS, INC.", "date_received": "2023-02-08T12:00:00-05:00", "state": "NJ", "consumer_disputed": "N
A", "company_public_response": null, "sub_issue": "Their investigation did not fix an error on your report"}, {"product": "Credit
reporting, credit repair services, or other personal consumer reports", "complaint_what_happened": "", "date_sent_to_company":
"2023-02-08T12:00:00-05:00", "issue": "Incorrect information on your report", "sub_product": "Credit reporting", "zip_code": "33054",
"tags": null, "complaint_id": "6540512", "timely": "Yes", "consumer_consent_provided": null, "company_response": "In progress",
"submitted_via": "Web", "company": "EQUIFAX, INC.", "date_received": "2023-02-08T12:00:00-05:00", "state": "FL", "consumer_disputed": "N/
A", "company_public_response": null, "sub_issue": "Information belongs to someone else"}, {"product": "Credit reporting, credit repair
services, or other personal consumer reports", "complaint_what_happened": "", "date_sent_to_company": "2023-02-08T12:00:00-05:00",
"issue": "Incorrect information on your report", "sub_product": "Credit reporting", "zip_code": "33092", "tags": null, "complaint_id":
"6540441", "timely": "Yes", "consumer_consent_provided": null, "company_response": "In progress", "submitted_via": "Web", "company":
"TRANSUNION INTERMEDIATE HOLDINGS, INC."}]
```

from_date and to_date are saved in the MongoDB database for future reference.

Data Services

App Services

Charts

3.0.14

AWS Mumbai (ap-southeast-1)

Overview

Real Time

Metrics

Collections

Search

Profiler

Performance Advisor

Online Archive

Cmd Line Tools

DATABASES: 2 COLLECTIONS: 3

VISUALIZE YOUR DATA

REFRESH

+ Create Database

Q Search Namespaces

▼ Sample

Record

test1

Sample.Record

STORAGE SIZE: 4KB LOGICAL DATA SIZE: 67B TOTAL DOCUMENTS: 1 INDEXES TOTAL SIZE: 4KB

Find

Indexes

Schema Anti-Patterns 0

Aggregation

Search Indexes

INSERT DOCUMENT

FILTER { field: 'value' }

OPTIONS

Apply

Reset

QUERY RESULTS: 1-1 OF 1

_id: ObjectId('63e754696108267d5326aeb')

from_date: 2023-02-08T00:00:00.000+00:00

to_date: 2023-02-11T08:40:06.439+00:00

status: true

DynamoDB:

Create DynamoDB table to store the final result.

DynamoDB

Tables

Create table

Create table

Table details [Info](#)

DynamoDB is a schemaless database that requires only a table name and a primary key when you create the table.

Table name

This will be used to identify your table.

Between 3 and 255 characters, containing only letters, numbers, underscores (_), hyphens (-), and periods (.).

Partition key

The partition key is part of the table's primary key. It is a hash value that is used to retrieve items from your table and allocate data across hosts for scalability and availability.

Number ▼

1 to 255 characters and case sensitive.

Sort key - optional

You can use a sort key as the second part of a table's primary key. The sort key allows you to sort or search among all items sharing the same partition key.

String ▼

1 to 255 characters and case sensitive.

Table settings

☒ **Default settings**

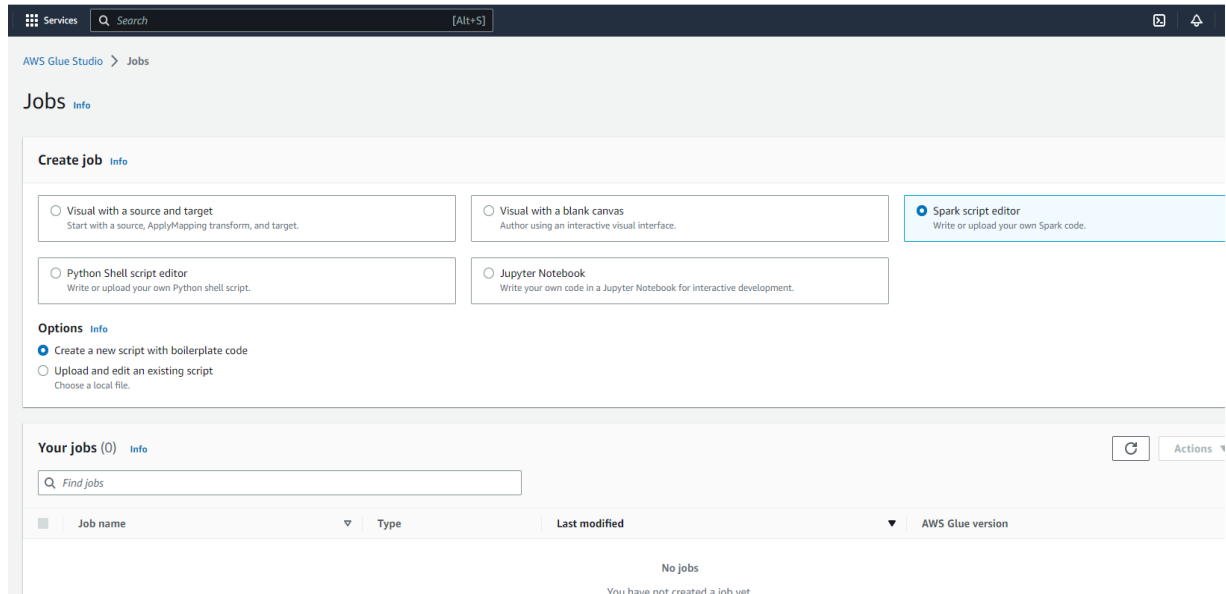
The fastest way to create your table. You can modify these settings now or after your table has been created.

☐ **Customize settings**

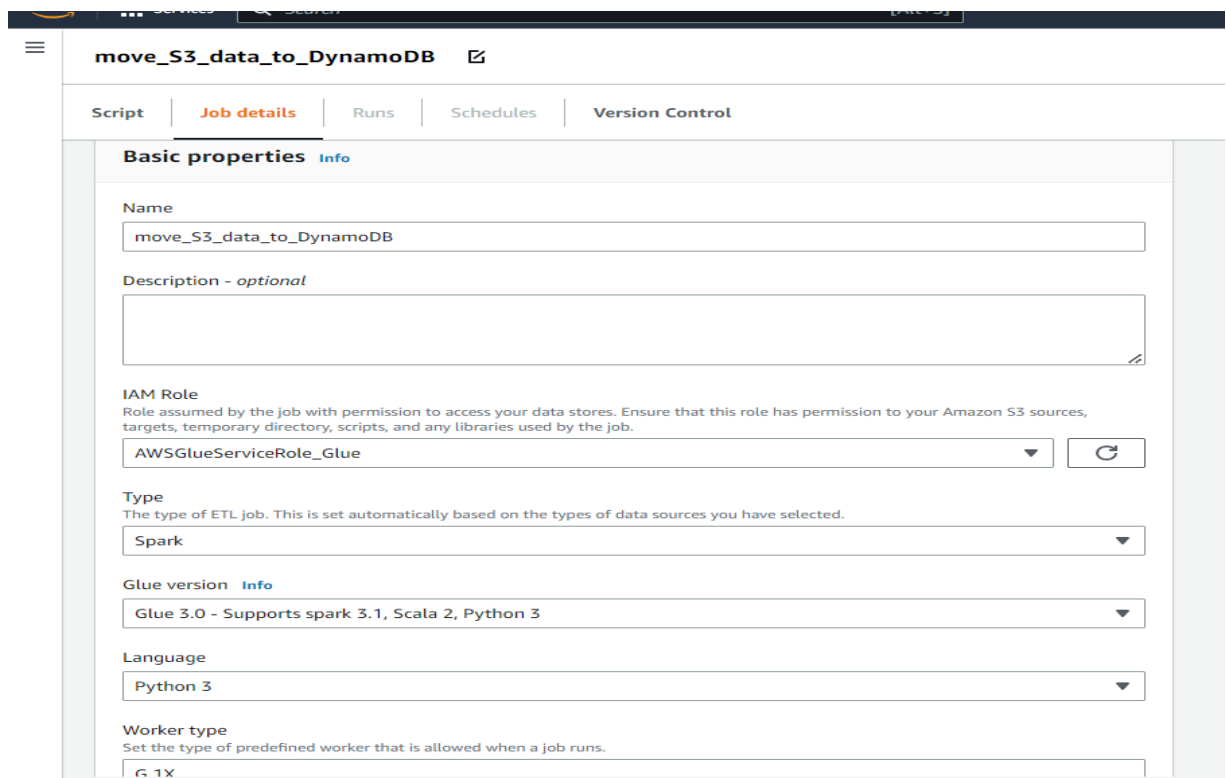
Use these advanced features to make DynamoDB work better for your needs.

AWS Glue:

Will use spark script to write our Glue job



The screenshot shows the AWS Glue Studio interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Services' and a search bar. Below it, the 'Jobs' section is active. The 'Create job' section offers four options: 'Visual with a source and target', 'Visual with a blank canvas', 'Spark script editor' (which is selected), and 'Python Shell script editor'. The 'Options' section has two choices: 'Create a new script with boilerplate code' (selected) and 'Upload and edit an existing script'. Below this, the 'Your jobs' section shows a table with columns for 'Job name', 'Type', 'Last modified', and 'AWS Glue version'. The table is currently empty, with a message stating 'No jobs. You have not created a job yet.'



The screenshot shows the configuration page for a Glue job named 'move_S3_data_to_DynamoDB'. The 'Basic properties' section includes fields for 'Name' (move_S3_data_to_DynamoDB), 'Description - optional' (empty), 'IAM Role' (AWSGlueServiceRole_Glue), 'Type' (Spark), 'Glue version' (Glue 3.0 - Supports spark 3.1, Scala 2, Python 3), 'Language' (Python 3), and 'Worker type' (G.1X).

Script	Job details	Runs	Schedules	Version Control
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```

1 import sys
2 from aws glue.transforms import *
3 from aws glue.utils import getResolvedOptions
4 from pyspark.context import SparkContext
5 from pyspark.sql import functions as func
6 from aws glue.context import GlueContext
7 from aws glue.dynamicframe import DynamicFrame
8 from pyspark.sql.types import LongType
9 from aws glue.job import Job
10 import os
11 ## @params: [JOB_NAME]
12 args = getResolvedOptions(sys.argv, ['JOB_NAME'])
13
14 sc = SparkContext()
15 glueContext = GlueContext(sc)
16 spark = glueContext.spark_session
17 job = Job(glueContext)
18 job.init(args['JOB_NAME'], args)
19
20 #declaring constant variables
21 BUCKET_NAME="finance-complaint-data"
22 DYNAMODB_TABLE_NAME="fc_data"
23 INPUT_FILE_PATH=f"s3://{BUCKET_NAME}/inbox/*.json"
24
25 #getting logger object to log the progress
26 logger = glueContext.get_logger()
27 logger.info(f"Started reading json file from {INPUT_FILE_PATH}")
28 df_sparkkdf=spark.read.json(INPUT_FILE_PATH)

```

Python Ln 56, Col 39 Errors: 0 Warnings: 0

The script first reads the JSON file from the specified S3 location and converts it into a Spark DataFrame. Then it creates a DynamicFrame from the existing data in the DynamoDB table and converts it to spark dataframe. If the DynamoDB table has any data, the script performs a left join of the Spark DataFrame from S3 and the spark dataframe from DynamoDB on the "complaint_id" column, filters out the rows where the "existing_complaint_id" is null, and creates a new Spark DataFrame. If the DynamoDB table is empty, the Spark DataFrame from S3 is directly used as the new Spark DataFrame. The new Spark DataFrame is then converted back to a DynamicFrame and written to the DynamoDB table. The script also archives the original JSON file in S3 by copying it to another S3 location. The progress of the script is logged using a logger object.

Add all these policies to IAM Role so that AWS services can interact with one another:

Step 2: Add permissions

Permissions policy summary

Policy name ↗	Type	Attached as
AWSGlueConsoleFullAccess	AWS managed	Permissions policy
AWSGlueServiceRole	AWS managed	Permissions policy
AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess	AWS managed	Permissions policy
AmazonS3FullAccess	AWS managed	Permissions policy

Tags

Run the Glue Job:

Can se the live item count in DynamoDB:

DynamoDB > Tables > fc_data

Tables (1)

Any table tag

Find tables by table name

fc_data

Overview

Indexes

Monitor

Global tables

Backups

Exports and streams

Additional settings

Get live item count

When you choose "Start scan," you will perform a DynamoDB scan to determine the most-recent item count. This scan might consume additional table read capacity units.

⚠ It is not recommended to perform this action on very large tables or tables that serve critical production traffic. You can pause the action at any time to avoid consuming extra read capacity.

Item count

175

Scan status

Complete

Last updated

February 11, 2023 14:20:34

Scan again

Cancel

Items summary

DynamoDB updates the following information approximately every six hours.

Item count	Table size	Average item size
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Query the DynamoDB Table:

DynamoDB

Dashboard

Tables

Update settings

Explore items

PartiQL editor

Backups

Exports to S3

Imports from S3

Reserved capacity

Settings

▼ DAX

Clusters

Subnet groups

Parameter groups

Events

DynamoDB > PartiQL editor

PartiQL editor

Operations performed using the PartiQL editor might incur charges. [Learn more](#)

Tables (1)

Find tables

< 1 >

fc_data

Query 1

1 select * from fc_data;

Run

Clear

Table view

JSON view

Completed

Started on 2/11/2023, 2:22:21 PM

Elapsed time 281ms

Output:

Run

Clear

Table view

JSON view

Completed

Started on 2/11/2023, 2:22:21 PM

Elapsed time 281ms

Items returned (282)


Find items

product	sub_product	zip_code	timely	issue	complaint_what_happened	consumer_consent_provided	state
Credit repo...	Credit reporting	27263	Yes	Improper u...	<empty>	null	NC
Credit repo...	Credit reporting	91331	Yes	Improper u...	<empty>	null	CA
Credit repo...	Credit reporting	63118	Yes	Incorrect in...	<empty>	null	MO
Credit repo...	Credit reporting	89044	Yes	Problem wi...	<empty>	null	NV
Credit repo...	Other person...	90714	Yes	Incorrect in...	<empty>	N/A	CA
Credit repo...	Credit reporting	98682	Yes	Problem wi...	<empty>	null	WA
Credit repo...	Credit reporting	89434	Yes	Improper u...	<empty>	null	NV
Credit repo...	Credit reporting	77042	Yes	Incorrect in...	<empty>	null	TX
Credit repo...	Credit reporting	94590	Yes	Problem wi...	<empty>	null	CA

We can also schedule our Glue job to run on specific frequency.

Here we are selecting weekly run.

As we are downloading our data on Saturday so I am scheduling my job to run on Sunday.



Schedule job run

Schedule parameters [Info](#)

Name

Name must be unique. It can contain letters (A-Z), numbers (0-9), spaces, hyphens (-), or underscores (_), and must be less than 256 characters long.

Frequency

Weekly ▼

Days
Select the days of the week to run your job.

☐ MON ☐ TUE ☐ WED ☐ THU ☐ FRI ☐ SAT ☒ SUN

Start hour
Enter the hour (UTC) of the day for when the job will run.

Limited to numbers between 0 and 23. Default is 0 (midnight).

Minute of the hour
Enter the minute of the hour (UTC) for when the job will run.

Limited to numbers between 0 and 59. Default is 0.

Description - *optional*
Enter a schedule description.

Descriptions can be up to 2048 characters long.