



P. E. S. College of Engineering, Mandya



Department of Information Science and Engineering

An Internship Presentation on

Data Engineering Virtual Internship

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Introduction

- I completed a 10-week Data Engineering Virtual Internship from January to March 2025.
- The internship was organized by AICTE (All India Council for Technical Education) in collaboration with EduSkills and AWS Academy.
- This program was delivered through the National Internship Portal and was open to engineering students across India.
- The curriculum provided in-depth exposure to AWS Cloud and Data Engineering concepts, hands-on labs, and real-world projects.
- The internship enabled me to gain practical skills in cloud computing, data pipeline design, and AWS services.
- Certificate issued by AICTE, EduSkills, and AWS Academy.

About the course

The internship combined two in-depth AWS Academy programs:

- **AWS Academy Cloud Foundations**
- **AWS Academy Data Engineering**

Course Objectives:

- Provided a foundational understanding of cloud computing and AWS services.
- Covered essential data engineering concepts and practical skills for designing data pipelines on AWS.
- Prepared students for AWS certification exams and industry roles.

Cloud Service Models

1. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS):

- Provides the basic building blocks for cloud IT: networking, virtual computers, and storage.
- Offers the highest level of flexibility and management control over IT resources.
- Most similar to traditional IT resources familiar to many IT departments and developers.

2. Platform as a Service (PaaS):

- Reduces the need to manage underlying infrastructure (hardware, OS).
- Focuses on deploying and managing applications, not servers or storage.

3. Software as a Service (SaaS):

- Delivers a complete product managed by the provider, typically end-user applications.
- Users only need to consider how to use the software, not how it is maintained or hosted (e.g., web-based email)

Cloud Deployment Models

1. **Cloud:**

- Applications are fully deployed and run in the cloud, either built natively or migrated from existing infrastructure.
- Can use low-level infrastructure or higher-level managed services.

2. **Hybrid:**

- Connects cloud-based resources with on-premises infrastructure.
- Enables organizations to extend and integrate their IT resources.

3. **On-premises (Private Cloud):**

- Resources are deployed in-house, often using virtualization.
- Offers dedicated resources but lacks many cloud benefits; sometimes called private cloud

Key Advantages of Cloud Computing

- Trade capital expense for variable expense
- Massive economies of scale
- Stop guessing capacity
- Increase speed and agility
- Stop spending on running and maintaining data centers
- Go global in minutes

Web Services and AWS Overview

Web Service:

- Software accessible over the internet using standardized formats (XML, JSON) for API interactions.

What is AWS?

- A secure cloud platform offering a broad set of global cloud-based products (compute, storage, database, networking, etc.).
- Provides on-demand access, flexibility, and pay-as-you-go pricing.
- Services are modular and work together like building blocks

Accessing AWS Services

- AWS Management Console
- AWS Command Line Interface (CLI)
- AWS Software Development Kits (SDKs)

AWS Global Infrastructure Overview

AWS Regions

- An AWS Region is a distinct geographic area with multiple, isolated locations known as Availability Zones.
- AWS operates Regions worldwide, each designed to provide fault tolerance and stability by isolating them from one another.
- Data stored in one Region is not automatically replicated to another; cross-region replication must be configured by the user.
- Some Regions, such as AWS GovCloud (US) and China Regions, have special access or compliance requirements

Availability Zones (AZs)

- Each Region consists of two or more Availability Zones, which are separate physical locations with independent power, networking, and cooling.
- An Availability Zone may contain one or more data centers, and customers deploy resources at the AZ level, not the data center level.

The Elements of Data

The five Vs of data, which map to the questions that a data engineer must answer to design a good data infrastructure.

Data characteristics that drive infrastructure decisions



Volume

How big is the dataset? How much new data is generated?



Velocity

How frequently is new data generated and ingested?



Variety

What types and formats? How many different sources does the data come from?



Veracity

How accurate, precise, and trusted is the data?



Value

What insights can be pulled from the data?

Ingesting and Preparing Data

Data Pipeline Layers

- Ingestion: Extract data from external sources and bring it into the pipeline.
- Temporary Storage: Hold data for initial processing or staging.
- Processing/Transformation: Convert data into usable formats, either before or after loading into permanent storage.

Traditional ETL (Extract, Transform, Load)

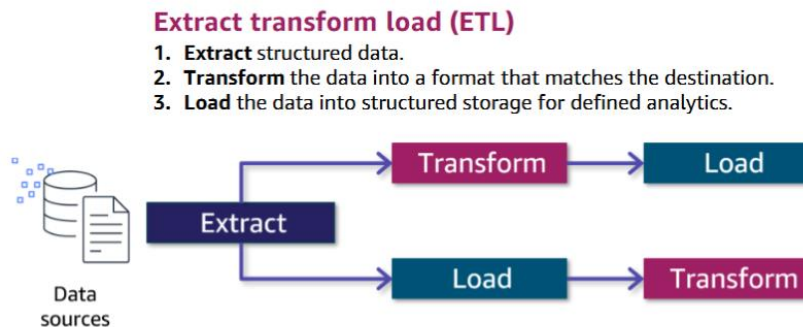
Best for structured data and traditional analytics.

Data is cleaned and formatted before storage, ready for immediate analysis.

Modern ELT (Extract, Load, Transform)

Ideal for handling large volumes of unstructured or semi-structured data. Enables flexible, on-demand transformations for diverse analytics needs.

ETL and ELT



Extract load transform (ELT)

1. **Extract** unstructured or structured data.
2. **Load** the data into the data lake in the format that is as close to the raw form as possible.
3. **Transform** the data as needed for analytic scenarios.

Storing and Organizing Data



Types of cloud storage

Block storage	File storage	Object storage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Offers dedicated, low-latency storage• Is scalable and offers high performance• Is similar to local direct attached storage or a storage area network (SAN)• Example: Amazon Elastic Block Storage (Amazon EBS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stores data as files• Is highly scalable• Is ideal for storage such as content repositories and media stores• Example: Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stores unstructured, semistructured, or structured data• Is highly scalable• Uses a unique identifier for each object• Has a lower cost than traditional storage• Example: Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)

Processing Big Data

Types of data processing

Batch data processing

- Infrequently accessed (cold) data querying
- Processes input data in batches at varying intervals
- Tolerates structured and unstructured data
- Capable of deep analysis of big datasets
- Examples: Amazon EMR, Apache Hadoop

Streaming data processing

- Frequently accessed (hot) data querying
- Processes data sequentially and incrementally in near real time
- Capable of processing less predictable data on a massive scale
- Enables analysis of continually generated data
- Examples: Amazon Kinesis Data Streams, Apache Spark Streaming

Processing Data for ML

Three Layers of AWS ML Infrastructure

1. Compute, Networking, and Storage Layer

1. Compute: EC2 P3/P4 (training), G4/Inf1 (inference), Elastic Inference (GPU acceleration), Elastic Fabric Adapter (low-latency networking)
2. Storage:
 1. Amazon S3: Scalable object storage for ML datasets
 2. Amazon EBS: High-performance block storage
 3. Amazon EFS/FSx: File system storage for large datasets and shared code

2. Framework Layer

1. Supports popular ML frameworks via Deep Learning AMIs and Deep Learning Containers.

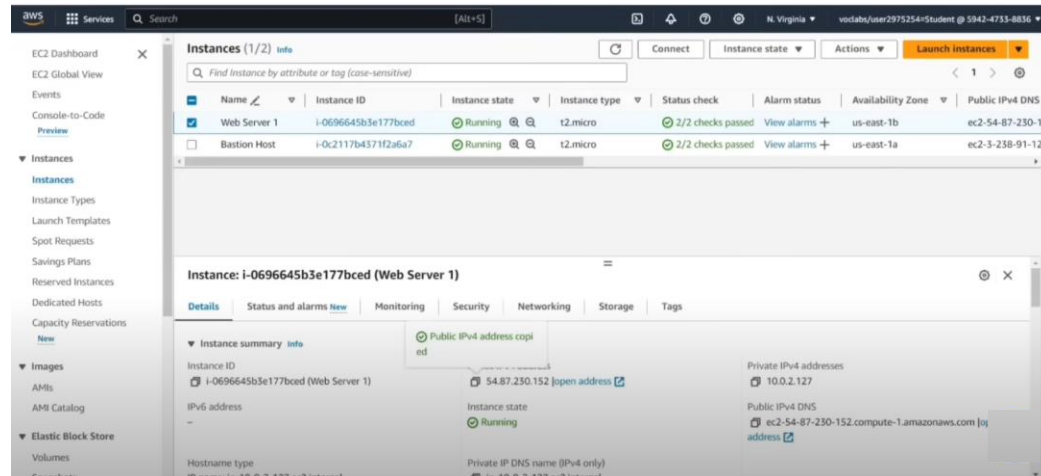
3. Workflow Services Layer

1. Amazon SageMaker: Integrated ML development, training, and deployment
2. Amazon EMR: Big data processing for ML
3. AWS Batch: Orchestrates scheduled ML training jobs
4. Amazon ECS/EKS: Container orchestration for scalable ML environments
5. AWS ParallelCluster: Simplifies HPC cluster deployment

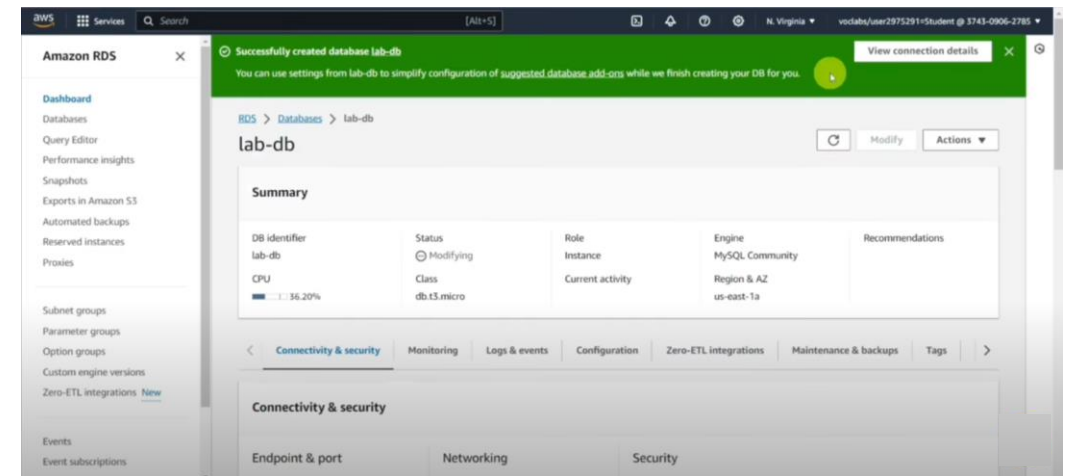
Automating the Pipeline

- Benefits of Automation
 - Improves stability, consistency, and efficiency by reducing manual intervention
 - Enables rapid response to changes and failures (e.g., automatic server replacement via CloudWatch)
 - Built-in AWS monitoring and automation tools support proactive management
- Infrastructure as Code (IaC)
 - Use AWS CloudFormation or AWS CDK to define and deploy infrastructure in code
 - Repeatability: Deploy identical environments (dev, test, prod) reliably
 - Supports consistent, scalable, and testable infrastructure for analytics and ML workloads
- Orchestration with AWS Step Functions
 - Automate and visualize complex workflows (e.g., ETL pipelines)
 - Integrate with services like Amazon Athena for hands-on lab scenarios

Hands-on work



Lab - 2 Build your VPC and Launch a Web Server



Lab - 5 Build a Database Server

Project: Capstone project

```
Session ID: user3397448-hemarth.22bce8255@vitapstudent.ac.in- Instance ID: i-0c11afac0fe5533bc Terminate
user3397448-hemarth.22bce8255@vitapstudent.ac.in-
xxdiunziq3ghi88mg45pnkhe
sh-5.2$ sudo su
[root@ip-10-0-3-159 bin]# cd /home
[root@ip-10-0-3-159 home]# wget https://aws-tc-largeobjects.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/CUR-TF-200-ACACAD-3-113230/22-lab-Capstone-project/s3/Countrydatadump.sql
--2024-10-24 16:37:29-- https://aws-tc-largeobjects.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/CUR-TF-200-ACACAD-3-113230/22-lab-Capstone-project/s3/Countrydatadump.sql
Resolving aws-tc-largeobjects.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com (aws-tc-largeobjects.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com)... 52.92.161.226, 52.210.184.121, 52.218.186.1, ...
Connecting to aws-tc-largeobjects.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com (aws-tc-largeobjects.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com) [52.92.161.226]:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 15508 (15K) [binary/octet-stream]
Saving to: 'Countrydatadump.sql'

Countrydatadump.sql 100%[=====] 15.14K --.-KB/s in 0s

2024-10-24 16:37:29 (308 MB/s) - 'Countrydatadump.sql' saved [15508/15508]

[root@ip-10-0-3-159 home]# mysql -u admin -p countries -h database-1.cb1ao4qmo8hs.us-east-1-rds.amazonaws.com
Enter passwords
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 30
Server version: 8.0.39 Source distribution

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

MySQL [countries]> exit
Bye
[root@ip-10-0-3-159 home]# mysql -u admin -p countries -h database-1.cb1ao4qmo8hs.us-east-1-rds.amazonaws.com < Countrydatadump.sql
Enter passwords:
[root@ip-10-0-3-159 home]# mysql -u admin -p countries -h database-1.cb1ao4qmo8hs.us-east-1-rds.amazonaws.com
Enter password:
```

CapstoneELB

Details

Load balancer type Application	Status Active	VPC vpc-0e69513bcd44cf562	Load balancer IP address type IPv4
Scheme Internet-facing	Hosted zone Z35SXDOTRQ7X7K	Availability Zones us-east-1a (use1-az6)	Date created October 24, 2024, 22:01 (UTC+05:30)
Load balancer ARN arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:324339510208:loadbalancer/app/CapstoneELB/667643d61e406b9f		DNS name CapstoneELB-1700298860.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com (A Record)	

Listeners and rules (1)

Listeners and rules | Network mapping | Resource map - new | Security | Monitoring | Integrations | Attributes | Tags

Manage rules | Manage listener | Add listener

Example Social Research Organization

[About Us](#) [Contact Us](#) [Query](#)

Welcome to our data query site. You can get data from countries all over the world to use in your research.

We provide data for a variety of areas including basic demographics and development statistics.

About Us



Shirley Rodriguez

Our site got started when Shirley Rodriguez found that she was frequently looking up data from a variety of databases. Shirley decided to start sharing some of this data with other social researchers.

Capstone Project

Due: No Due Date | Points: 35 | Submitting: an external tool

Used \$0 of \$60 | 02:31 | Start Lab | End Lab | AWS Details | Details | Reset

Submissions: Submissions Report | Details

Step 4: Importing data into an RDS MySQL database

9. Migrate the data from the original database, which is on an EC2 instance, to the new Amazon RDS database. Use the [data dump file that is available](#).

10. Refer to Secrets Manager for the username and password.

11. Use the same database that you created while provisioning an RDS MySQL database.

Reference:

- For commands, see ["Importing Data to an Amazon RDS MariaDB or MySQL Database with Reduced Downtime."](#)

Step 5: Testing the application and reviewing imported data

12. To test the application, access the web application from a browser by using the load balancer URL.

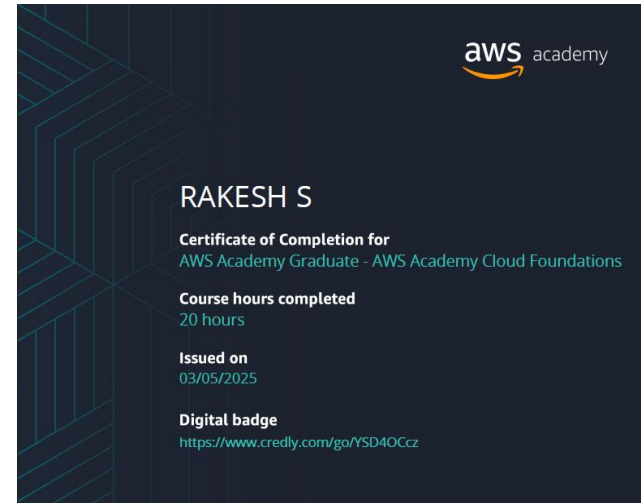
13. To review and query the imported data, use the query functionality in the application.

Total score: 30/35

[Task 1] Load Balancer is created	5/5
[Task 2] Application is reachable	5/5
[Task 3] Application Server is created in Private Subnet	5/5
[Task 4] RDS MySQL Database is created	5/5
[Task 5] Database uses Secrets Manager	0/5
[Task 6] Database is not public	5/5
[Task 7] EC2 Instances are launched in Auto Scaling group	5/5

Previous | Next

Certification



Thank you..