# 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**

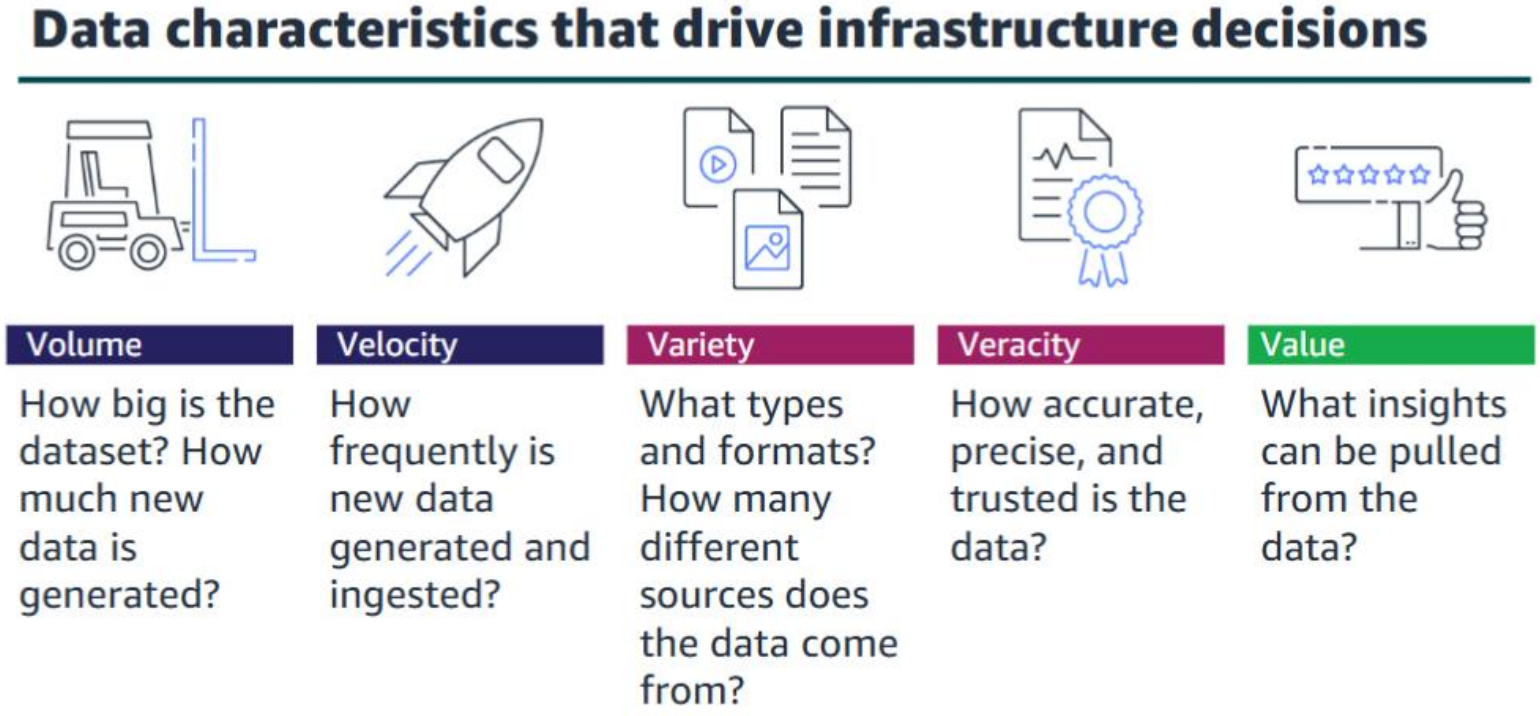
- An AWS Region is a distinct geographic area with multiple, isolated locations known as Availability Zones.
- AWS operates Regions worldwide, each designed to provide fault tolerance and stability by isolating them from one another.
- Data stored in one Region is not automatically replicated to another; 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.



# Ingesting and Preparing Data

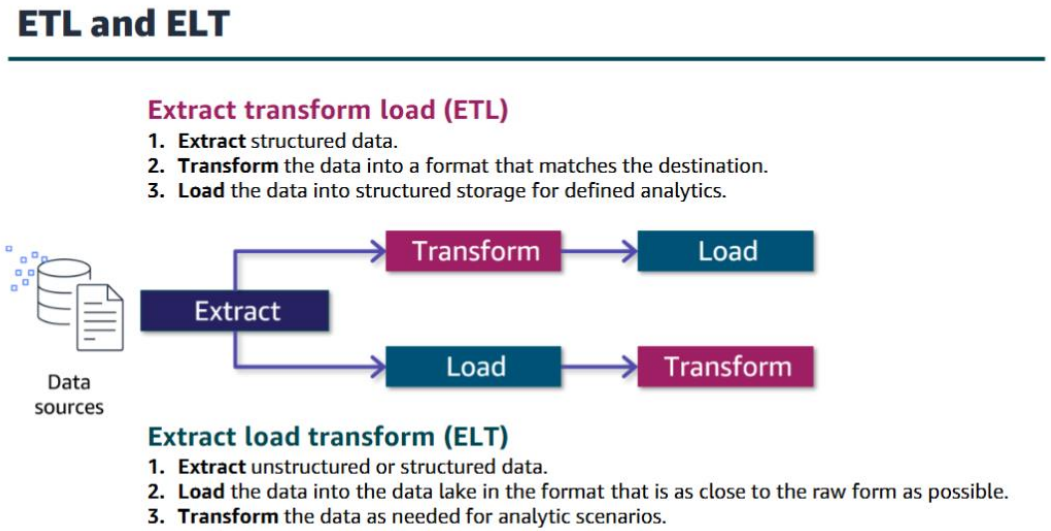
**Data Pipeline Layers**

- 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.

# Storing and Organizing Data


## Types of cloud storage

| Block storage | File storage | Object storage |
| --- | --- | --- |
| • Offers dedicated, low-latency storage<br>• Is scalable and offers high performance<br>• Is similar to local direct attached storage or a storage area network (SAN)<br>• Example: Amazon Elastic Block Storage (Amazon EBS) | • Stores data as files<br>• Is highly scalable<br>• Is ideal for storage such as content repositories and media stores<br>• Example: Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) | • Stores unstructured, semistructured, or structured data<br>• Is highly scalable<br>• Uses a unique identifier for each object<br>• Has a lower cost than traditional storage<br>• Example: Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) |

# Processing Big Data

## Types of data processing

| Batch data processing | Streaming data processing |
| --- | --- |
| • Infrequently accessed (cold) data querying | • Frequently accessed (hot) data querying |
| • Processes input data in batches at varying intervals | • Processes data sequentially and incrementally in near real time |
| • Tolerates structured and unstructured data | • Capable of processing less predictable data on a massive scale |
| • Capable of deep analysis of big datasets | • Enables analysis of continually generated data |
| • Examples: Amazon EMR, Apache Hadoop | • 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.

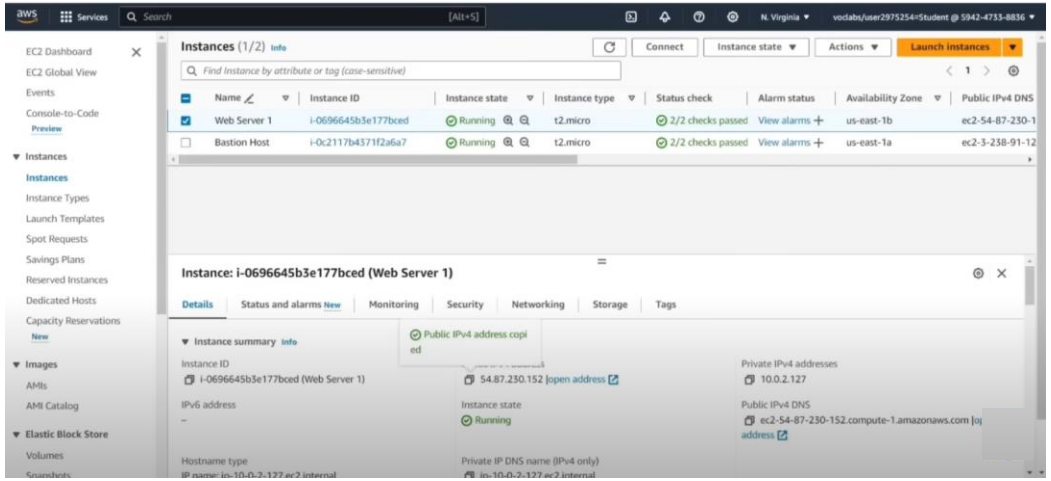
## 3. Workflow Services Layer

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

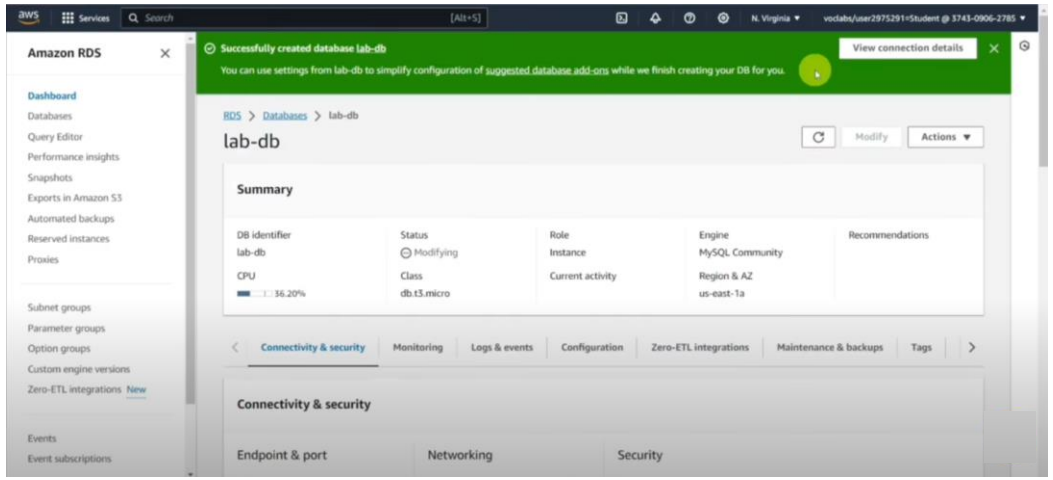
# Automating the Pipeline

- 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

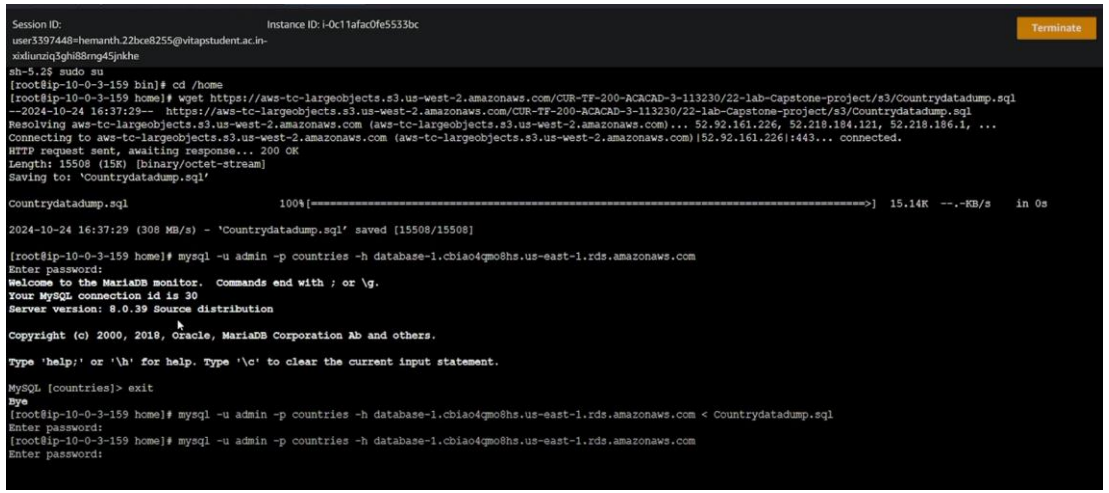


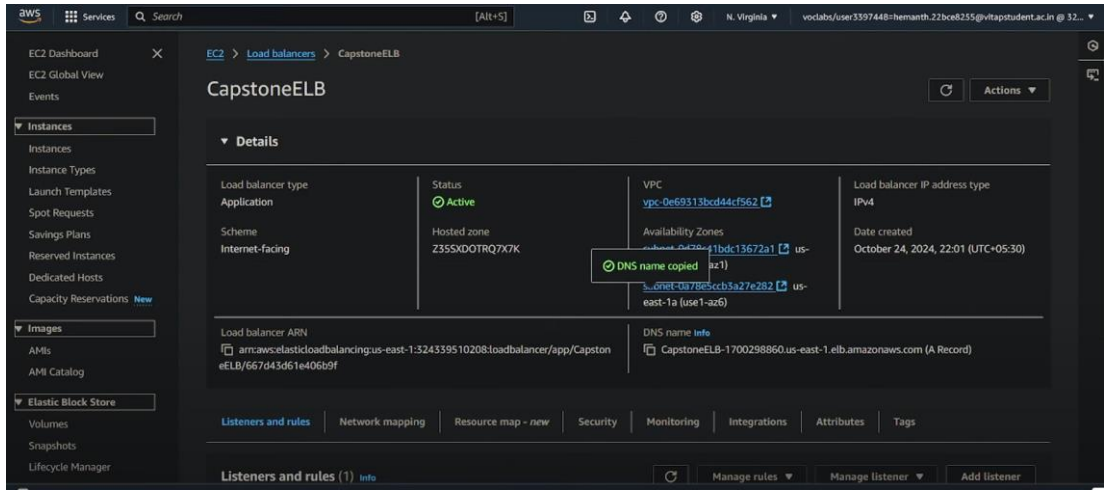

Lab - 2 Build your VPC and Launch a Web Server

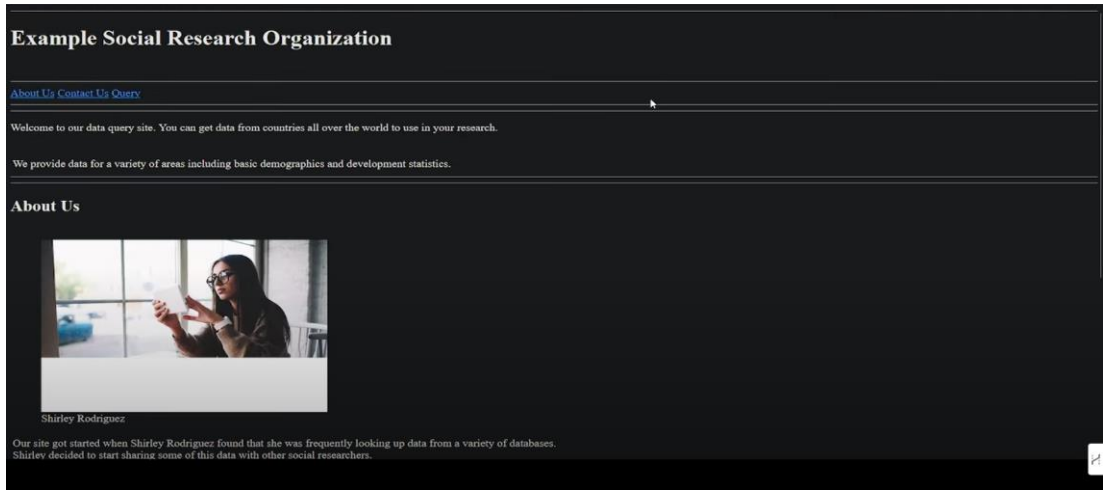


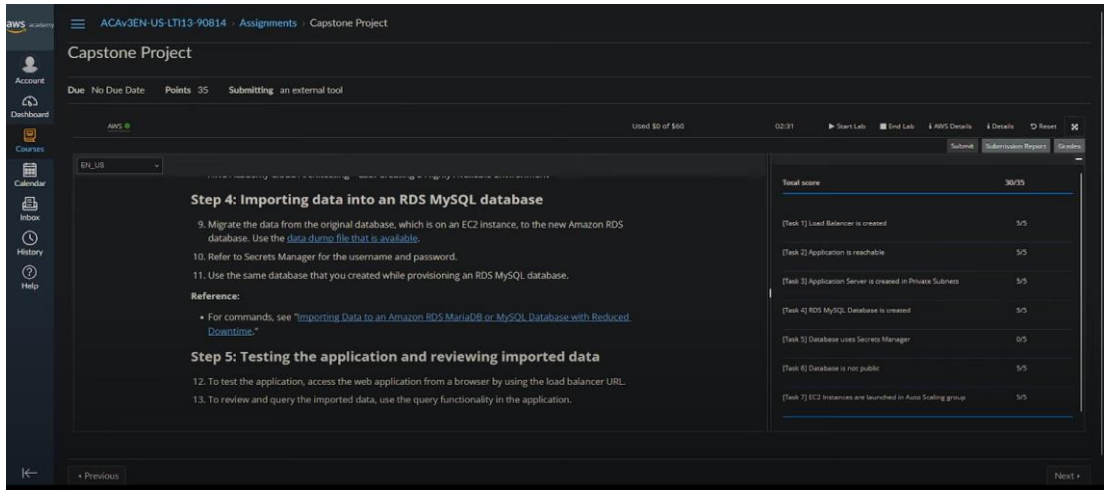

Lab - 5 Build a Database Server

# Project: Capstone project



# Certification





# Thank you..