



COMMUNITY DAY

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Scale your applications with DynamoDB

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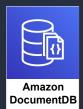


AWS Database Services



Timestream

Managed Relational Database Service Postgres, MariaDB, Oracle, MySQL & SQL Server



Fully MongoDB Compatible Document Database



In-Memory Key Value Store



Fully Managed Key-Value and Document Database



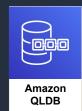
Fully Managed Graph Database



Cloud-Native Relational Database



Fully Managed Time Series Database



Fully Managed Ledger Database



Fully managed, Redis-compatible, in-memory database service



Apache
Cassandra-co
mpatible
database
service





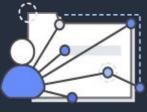
SQL vs NoSQL

SQL	NoSQL	
Optimized for Storage	Optimized for Compute	
Structured and Strict adherence, Table, Data types etc. (Normalized)	Distributed and non relational (no foreign keys)	
Vertical scaling (Add memory, disk , CPU as required)	Horizontal Scaling	
Designed for Random Access Pattern	Designed for Strict Access Pattern	
Fetch criteria is not critical for DB design. Query is an after thought	Access pattern should be defined before we design the table	



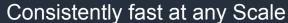
Amazon DynamoDB

- Key-Value and Document Database
- **Query Driven**
- Support eventual & strong consistency
- Can handle One trillion requests per day with single-digit ms latency



Fully managed













Journey of SnapChat



- 300 million daily active users
- 5 Billion+ snaps per day
- 400 TB of data
- 900+ EKS Clusters running

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cgv0kfp_6xQ





How DynamoDB works





Export, Analyze, Stream Data

Integrate with other AWS services by exporting table data to perform analytics and extract insights, or monitor trends and logs for enhanced security



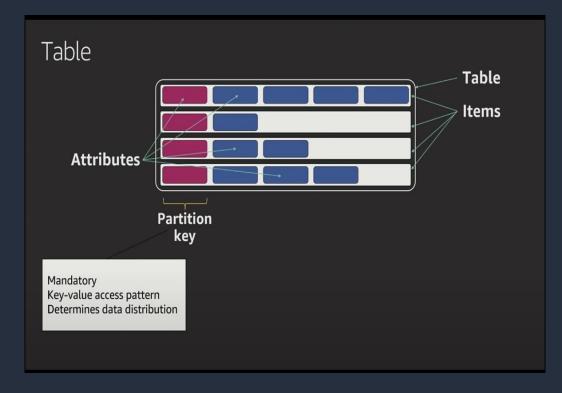




Understanding DynamoDB



DynamoDB components





Tables

- DynamoDB stores data in tables.
- A table is a collection of data.

Items

- Each table contains zero or more items.
- An item is a group of attributes that is uniquely identifiable
- Maximum item size in DynamoDB is 400 KB

Attributes

- Each item is composed of one or more attributes.
- An attribute is a fundamental data element





DynamoDB Primary Key

Simple Primary Key (Partition key)

- Composed of one attribute partition key.
- Partition key value is input to an internal hash function.
- The output from the hash function determines the partition in which the item will be stored.
- No two items can have the same partition key value.

Composite Primary Key (Partition key and sort key)

- Composite primary key, composed of two attributes. the partition key, and the sort key.
- Partition key value is input to an internal hash function.
- The output from the hash function determines the partition in which the item will be stored.
- Possible for two items to have the same partition key value. However, those two items must have different sort key values.





DynamoDB - Horizontal scale

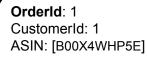
- All data is stored in tables, must have a partition key
- A table of hypothetical customers

custid	name	occupation		
121375	Alejandro Rosalez	musician	instruments: [guitar, violin]	band: "Brave Bards"
743192	Mary Major	educator	area: physics	qual: PhD
615278	Nikki Wolf	pilot	level: ATP	type: [B777-200, B767]
415692	Zhang Wei	pilot	level: commercial	type: [PA28, C172, C152]





Highly available and durable



Availability Zone A

Host 2

Partition A

Host 1



Host 3



Host 5

Availability Zone B





Data is always replicated to three Availability Zones

Availability Zone C



Host 7



Host 8

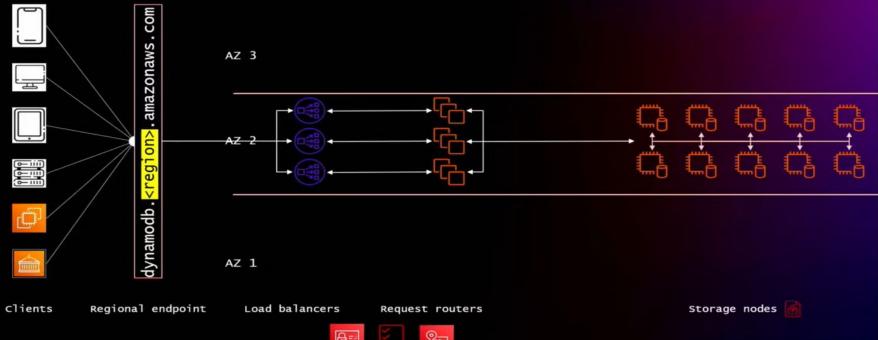


Host 9





DynamoDB – High-level architecture







Provisioning DynamoDB

WCU (Write Capacity Units)

- 1 write capacity unit (WCU) = 1 write of up to 1 KB/s.
- 2 WCUs = 1 transactional write request (one write per second) for items up to 1 KB.
- For writes greater than 1 KB, total number of writes required = (total item size / 1 KB) rounded up

RCU (Read Capacity Units)

- 1 read capacity unit (RCU) = 1 strongly consistent read of up to 4 KB/s or 2 eventually consistent reads of up to 4 KB/s per read.
- 2 RCUs = 1 transactional read request (one read per second) for items up to 4 KB.
- For reads on items greater than 4 KB, total number of reads required = (total item size / 4 KB) rounded up.





DynamoDB Indices

Global secondary index

- An index with a partition key and sort key that can be different from those on the base table.
- Can be created after the base table is created
- Separate RCU and WCU to be provisioned

Local secondary index

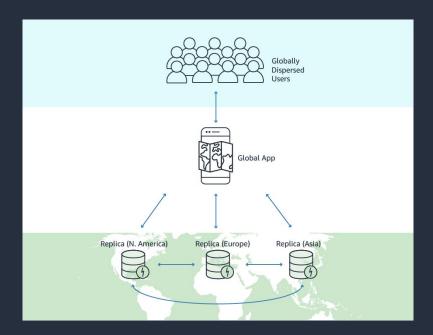
- An index that has the same partition key as the table, but a different sort key.
- Should be created during table creation
- Uses the RCU and WCU of base table

Each table in DynamoDB has a quota of 20 global secondary indexes (default quota) and 5 local secondary indexes per table.



Global Tables

fully-managed, multi-master, multi-region, multi active database





- Read and write locally, access your data globally
- single-digit-millisecond latency for your globally distributed application
- Replication happens for all attributes and no projection of attributes





- Create your Entity relationship diagram
- List out the access patterns (read and write access patterns)
- Design your primary keys to handle your access patterns
- Define Indices to facilitate additional access patterns







Demo





References

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Q&A





Thank you!

See you at the AWS Community Day Pune 2023

