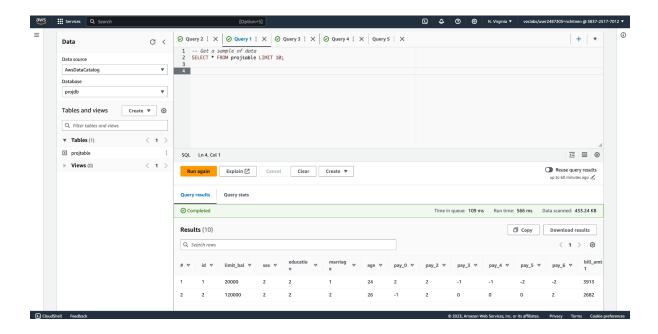
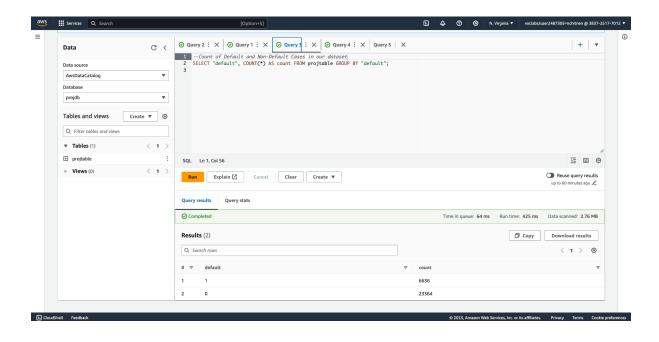
We completed various essential tasks related to the management and exploration of data on AWS Initially, we uploaded the default credit card dataset from the UCI archives "<a href="http://archive.ics.uci.edu/dataset/350/default+of+credit+card+clients">http://archive.ics.uci.edu/dataset/350/default+of+credit+card+clients</a>" to an AWS S3 bucket, utilizing Amazon S3 as a highly scalable and dependable storage solution for our datasets. With the data securely stored in S3, we utilized AWS Athena for data exploration. Athena, a serverless query service, allowed us to directly analyze data in S3 using SQL queries, offering a user-friendly approach for ad-hoc analysis without the necessity of overseeing a traditional database.

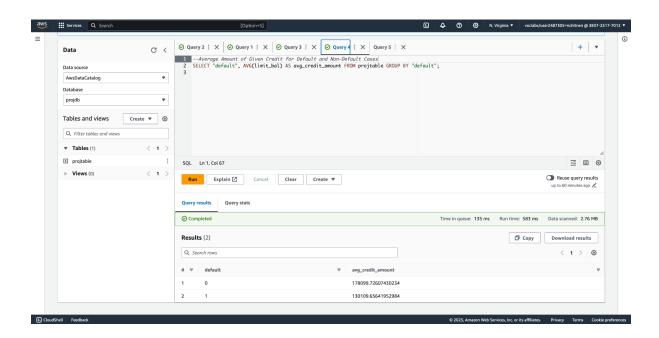
Furthermore, we experimented with AWS Glue, a fully managed ETL service. Specifically, we employed the Glue crawler to automatically discover and catalog metadata from our raw dataset, aiding in the organization and structuring of the data. Following this, we established a database and tables in the AWS Glue Data Catalog, enabling us to efficiently query and analyze the data. These tables seamlessly integrate into the broader AWS ecosystem, facilitating advanced analytics through smooth interaction with other services.

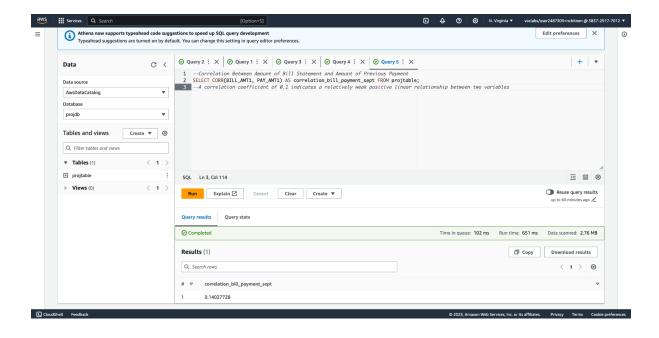
Through querying the tables within the database, we extracted valuable insights from the dataset. This comprehensive workflow, incorporating S3 for storage, Athena for query-driven exploration, and Glue for ETL and cataloging, constitutes a robust data pipeline on AWS. The integration of these services streamlines scalable and efficient data processing, empowering us to uncover meaningful information from the dataset and make well-informed decisions based on the insights derived.

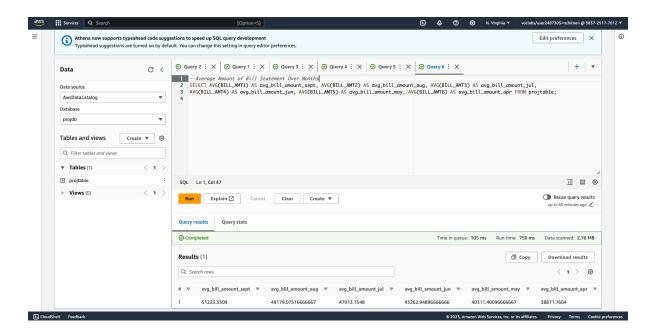
Below are screenshots of the gueries and outputs:











we extended our efforts by working on creating an AWS pipeline:

