Project Introduction

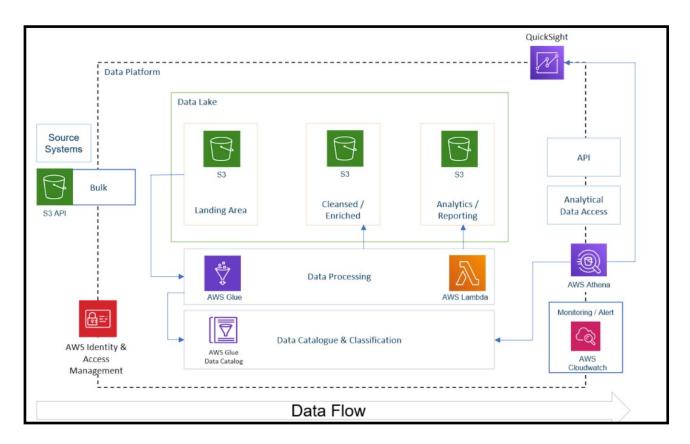
This project aim to build a cloud-based safe data lake solution which classify data into several storage phases, such as raw, cleansed, and analytical. Then perform analysis on the structured and semi-structured YouTube videos data based on the video categories and the trending metrics.

Tech Stack

Language: Python, SQL

AWS Cloud Service: AWS S3, AWS Glue, QuickSight, AWS Lambda, AWS Athena, AWS IAM

Diagram



Dataset Description

This Kaggle dataset contains statistics (CSV files) on daily popular YouTube videos over the course of many months. There are up to 200 trending videos published every day for many locations. The data for each region is in its own file. The video title, channel title, publication time, tags, views, likes and dislikes, description, and comment count are among the items included in the data. A category_id field, which differs by area, is also included in the JSON file linked to the region.

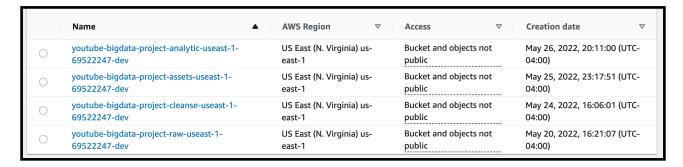
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   "etag" : string ""ld9biNPKjAjgjV7EZ4EKeEGrhao/lv2mrzYSYG6onNLt2qTj13hkQZk""
   "items": [ 31 items
       ▼ 0 : { 4 items
          "kind" : string "youtube#videoCategory"
          "etag" : string ""ld9biNPKjAjgjV7EZ4EKeEGrhao/Xy1mB4_yLrHy_BmKmPBggty2mZQ""
          "id" : string "1"
           ▼ "snippet" : { 3 items
              "channelId": string "UCBR8-60-B28hp2BmDPdntcQ"
              "title" : string "Film & Animation"
              "assignable" : bool true
          }
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          "kind" : string "youtube#videoCategory"
          "etag" : string ""ld9binPKjAjgjV7EZ4EKeEGrhao/UZ1oLIIz2dxIh045ZTFR3a3NyTA""
          "id": string "2" 🚉
          "snippet": { • • • } 3 items
```

As you can see the **csv** files contain more video informations, but they only have category_id which is not convenient to do analysis report. On the other side, the **json** file contain less information but they have key title for different categories which are helpful for analysis. The two different file format also have the same column(category_id, id) that can be used to join together.

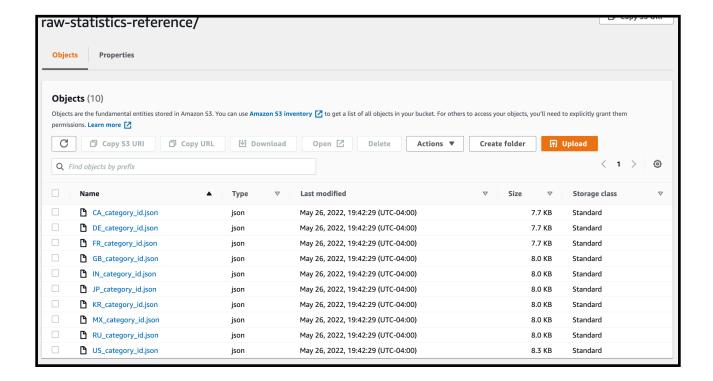
1. Create Data Lake with AWS S3 buckets

Here we create 3 buckets(raw, cleanse, analytics) for different phases of data and 1 bucket (assets) for storing ETL scripts.

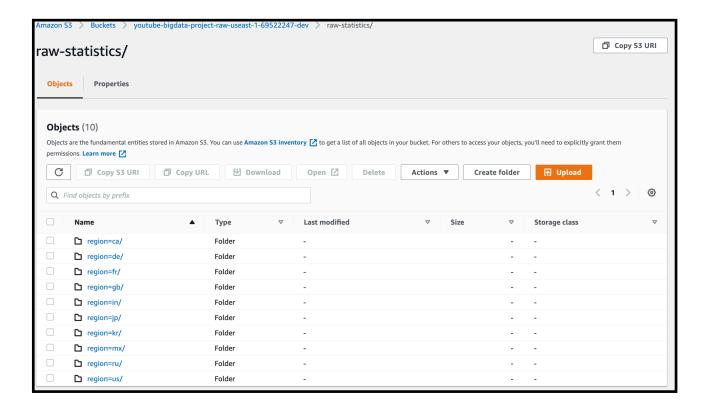


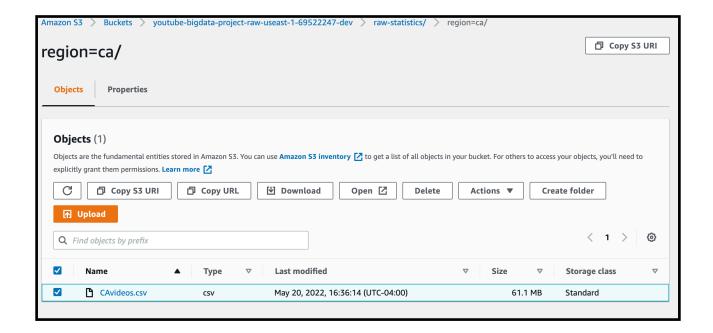
2. Data lake design in layers, partitioned for cost-performance

First, we upload the json files to the bucket for raw data under the raw-statistics-reference/ prefix.



Second, we upload csv files to the bucket for raw data under the *raw-statistics/* prefix, but this time we will use hive style pattern to partitioned them with different region.





3. Create AWS Lambda functions to transform JSON file to parquet

Ideally, parquet format is more time and cost efficient to do analysis query because it is column base format.

I used AWS wrangler library in lambda function to do the job. In the following function, it parse the bucket name and bucket key from the trigger event. Extract the JSON file base on the bucket name and key, and then transform it to parquet format. Meanwhile, load the data back to S3 cleanse bucket that we created earlier and AWS Glue catalog. Here we use environmental variable to make this AWS Lambda function more flexible, so we can set the target s3 path, AWS Glue catalog database name, table and mode from the console.

IAM

We create a new role with basic Lambda permissions and attach 2 extra policies to let the lambda function access the resource from S3 and GlueService.



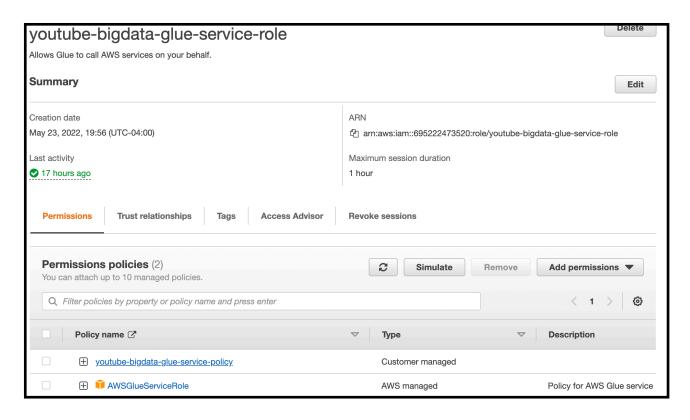
```
import json
import awswrangler as wr
import pandas as pd
import urllib
import os
os_input_s3_cleanse_bucket_path = os.environ["s3_cleanse_bucket_path"]
os_input_aws_glue_catelog_db_name = os.environ["glue_catelog_db_name"]
os_input_aws_glue_catelog_table_name = os.environ["glue_catelog_table_name"]
os_input_write_operation = os.environ["write_operation"]
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    # TODO implement
    print("Recieved event: ", json.dumps(event))
    bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
    key = urllib.parse.unquote_plus(event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key'], encoding='utf-8')
        raw_json = wr.s3.read_json(path='s3://{}}'.format(bucket, key))
        print(raw_json)
        normalize_df = pd.json_normalize(data=raw_json["items"])
        print(normalize_df)
        wr.s3.to_parquet(
            df=normalize_df,
            path=os_input_s3_cleanse_bucket_path,
            dataset=True,
            database=os_input_aws_glue_catelog_db_name,
            table=os_input_aws_glue_catelog_table_name,
            mode = os_input_write_operation
```

4. Create AWS Spark job through AWS Glue Studio to transform csv file to parquet

Go to AWS Glue Studio and a create job.

IAM

In order to let Glue jobs to have permission to access other service such as S3 and Glue Catalog, We need to go to IAM create a role and attach the suitable policies to it. Here, we need the Glue job has permission to access Glue Catalog and S3 to do the ETL.



Job

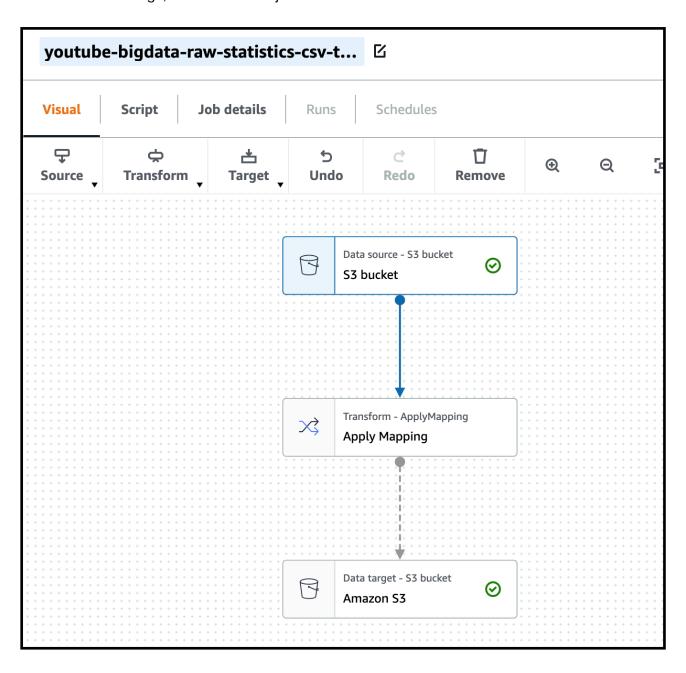
There is a new feature that you can create the script with more visual way.

First select your data source which is the S3 path we store the csv file.

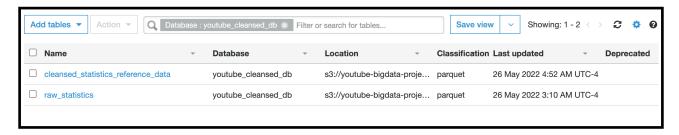
Second, select where you want to store the ETL script, (here we store the script in the S3 bucket we create for scripts before).

Finally, select where you want to output the data.(We output the data to S3 cleanse bucket). Don't forget to change your output to parquet.

After all the settings, we now run the job.

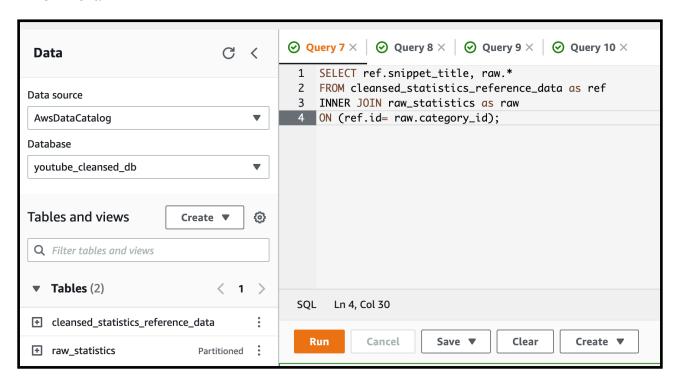


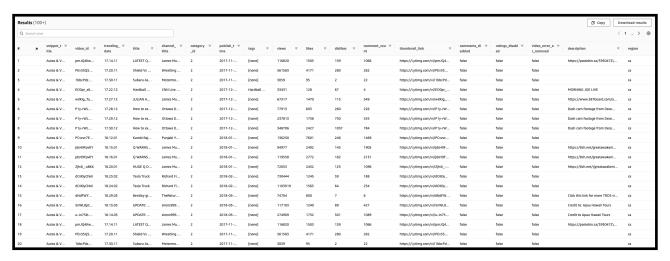
5. Use SQL to join to table from AWS Athena.



After the AWS lambda function and AWS Glue job pre-processing the data, we should see two table under youtube_cleansed_db in AWS Catalog.

The cleansed_statistic_reference_data table is the data from JSON, the raw_statistics is from CSV. Now they are all in the same format which is parquet, we can use SQL to join to table through AWS Athena.



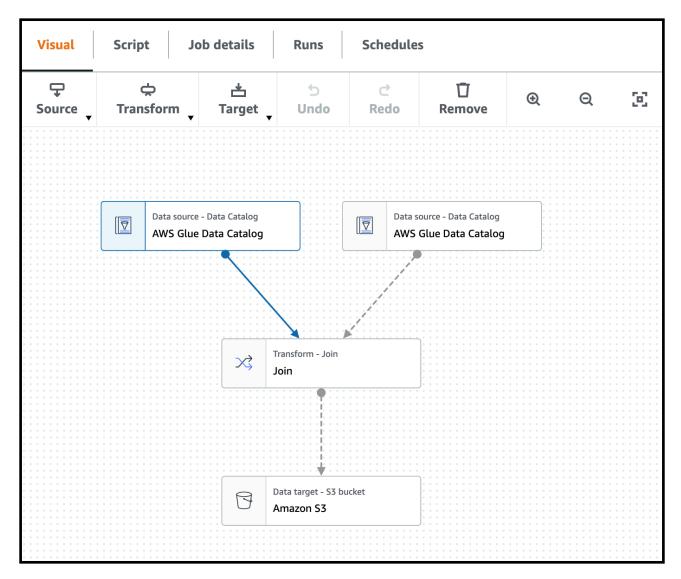


Now we join two table together, so we can see the title of each category_id, it is much more easier to do analytic report now.

6. Materialize the data using AWS Glue Studio

Since we can use SQL to join two tables for our final result. Now we want to optimize the process. We are going to use AWS Glue Spark job to join two tables and push the joined table to the final layer (S3 analytic bucket, and AWS Glue Catalog analytic database, table).

As a result, we can build our dashboard through the joined table, so we can save time to join tables together to get our final result.



As you can see above, we select two data data source, one is the table for raw statistic which is transform from csv file, another one is the table for reference which is transform from json file.

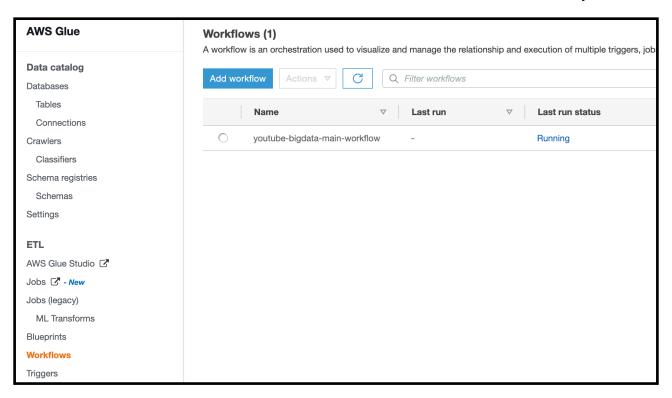
As Transform method, we select Join. Select the columns we are going to join which is the *category id*

Finally, we will output the result to S3 analytic bucket and AWS Glue Catalog analytic database, table.

7. Setup Automate Glue Job

The Glue jobs we created before is only run on demand. In order to build a robust data pipeline that can ingest data continuously we need to automate the entire ETL workflow.

In AWS Glue Service, we can add workflows and schedule them once a while base on your need.



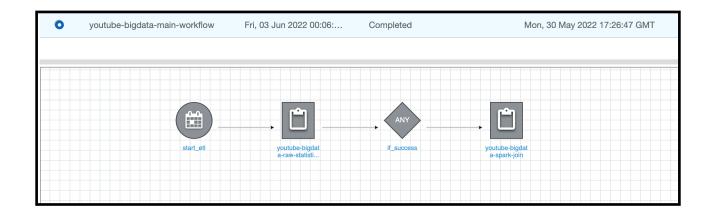
First, we add trigger and select trigger type as schedule. Now this workflow will start every hour or everyday base on your choice.

Second, add a node after the trigger, select the glue job we want to do first which is the one that transform csv file to parquet.

Third, add another trigger after the first glue job which monitor if the previous glue job is success.

Finally, add the glue job that join to table together in the next node.

Now, we have complete a simple workflow with AWS Glue that will process the data base on the schedule.

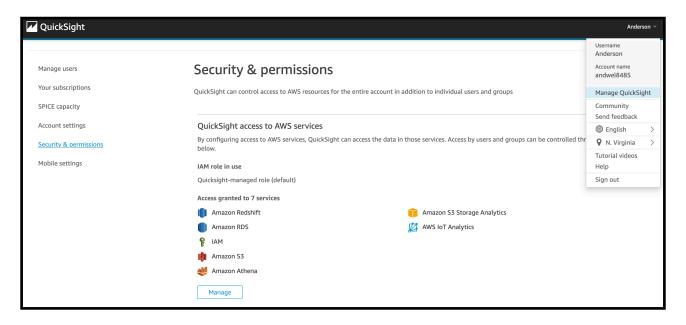


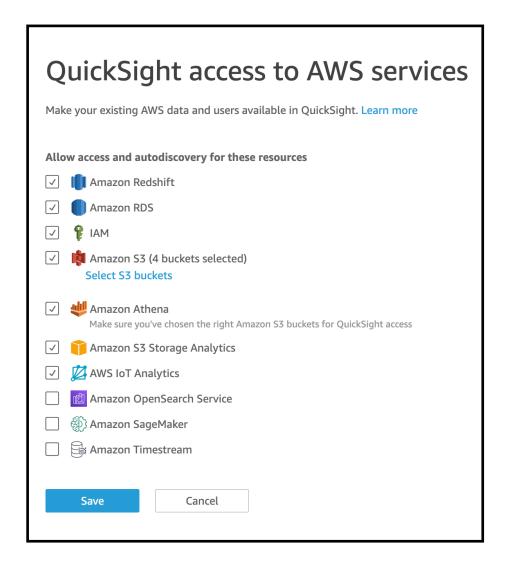
8. Build Dashboard with QuickSight

After you create and log in to your QuickSight Account, we need to grand permission to QuickSight so it can access the data source.

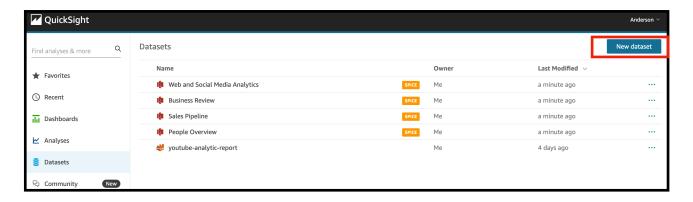
Select Manage QuickSight and go to the security& permissions tab.

Make sure that you grant QuickSight permission to access s3 (it's better specify the bucket that you are going to grant the permission) and Athena.

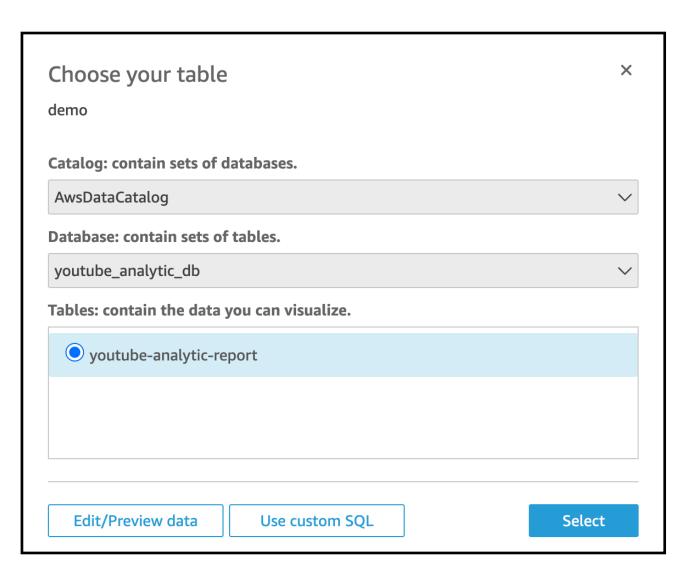




After the permission settings, we can select add new dataset from Dataset tab.



We are going to choose Athena as our data source and after you name your data source, we select the analytic report table in analytic database as your visualize.



Once you setup your data source you can start to design your dashboard.



Reference: ProjectPro