### AWS RedShift Tasks

### Introduction

Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse service designed for analytical workloads. Here are the key features and concepts to know:

#### 1. Architecture

- **Cluster-Based**: Redshift uses a cluster architecture composed of one leader node and multiple compute nodes.
- Leader Node: Manages query coordination, parsing, and optimization.
- **Compute Nodes**: Store data and perform query execution. They are divided into slices for parallel processing.

#### 2. Data Storage

- **Columnar Storage**: Redshift stores data in a columnar format, which optimizes I/O and improves performance for analytical queries.
- **Compression**: Supports various compression algorithms to reduce storage costs and improve query performance.

### 3. Performance Optimization

- **Distribution Styles**: Data can be distributed among nodes using different styles (KEY, EVEN, ALL) to optimise query performance.
- **Sort Keys**: Define how data is sorted, improving performance for certain query types.
- Concurrency Scaling: Automatically adds transient capacity to handle bursts of queries without impacting performance.

#### 4. SQL Interface

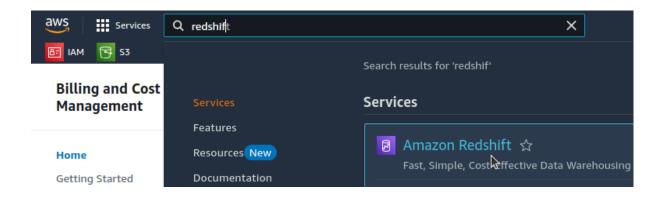
• Supports standard SQL and integrates with various business intelligence tools, enabling users to run complex queries and generate reports.

### 5. Data Loading

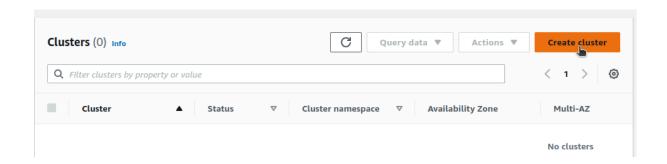
- **COPY Command**: Efficiently loads large amounts of data from Amazon S3, Amazon DynamoDB, or other data sources.
- Data Formats: Supports various formats, including CSV, JSON, Parquet, and Avro.

### Create RDS Cluster

## **Navigate to Amazon Redshift**

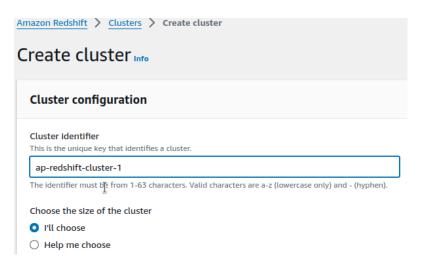


#### Click on Create Cluster.

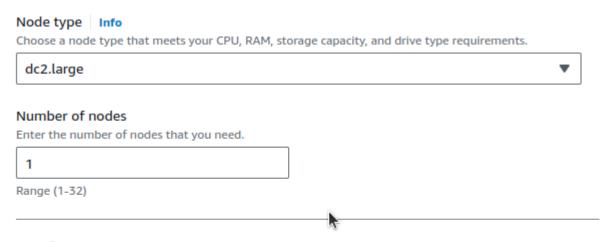


## Configure your cluster:

Cluster Identifier: Give your cluster a name



Node Type: Choose the instance type based on your performance needs.



### Configuration summary Info

dc2.large | 1 node

### \$229.95/month

Estimated on-demand compute price

Save more than 60% of your costs by purchasing reserved nodes.

Learn more about pricing 🔼

#### 160 GB

Total compressed storage

The total storage capacity for the cluster if you deploy the number of nodes that you chose.

#### **Load Sample Data**



Tickit is the sample data set that uses a sample database called TICKIT. Tickit contains individual sample data files: two fact tables and five dimensions.

# **Configure database**

#### **Database configurations**

#### Admin user name

Enter a login ID for the admin user of your DB instance.

ap-awsuser

The name must be 1-128 alphanumeric characters, and it can't be a reserved word ...

#### Admin password

Select an option to manage your admin password.

Manage admin credentials in AWS Secrets Manager Info

AWS manages a KMS key that encrypts your data.

Generate a password

Amazon Redshift generates an admin password.

Manually add the admin password

Manually enter the admin password.

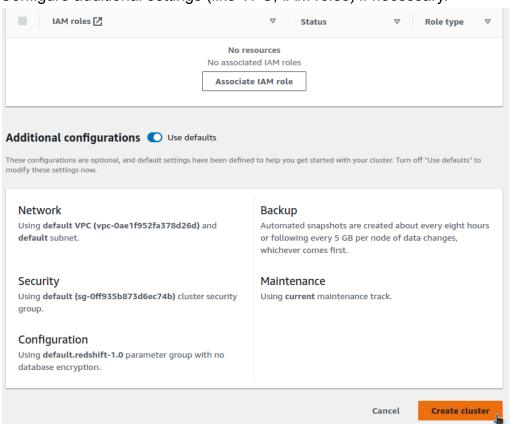
#### Admin user password

Admin123

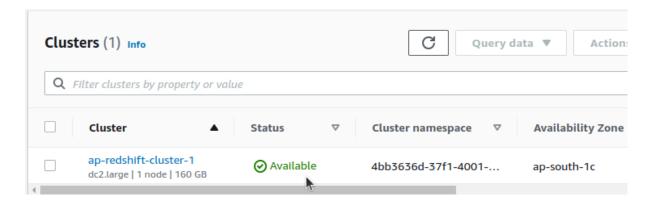
Must be 8-64 characters long. Must contain at least one uppercase letter, one lowercase letter and one number. Can be any printable ASCII character except "/", """, or "@".

Show password

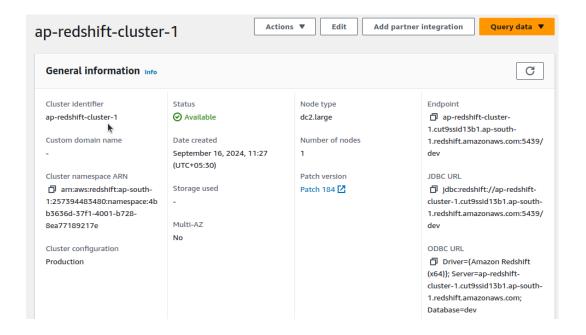
### Configure additional settings (like VPC, IAM roles) if necessary.



#### **Cluster Created**



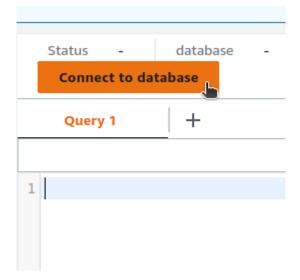
#### View cluster information



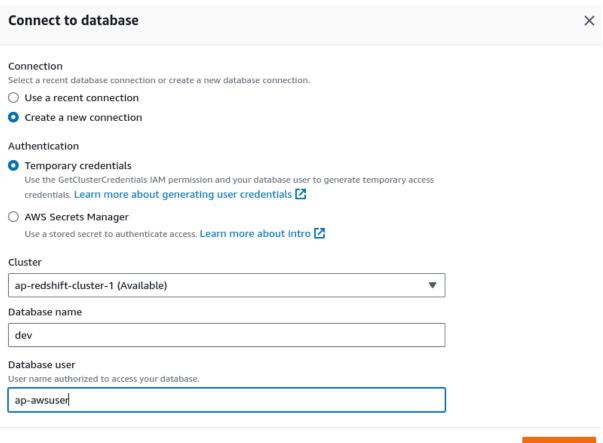
### **Open Query Editor**



#### **Connect to Your Redshift Cluster**



#### **Connect to Database**

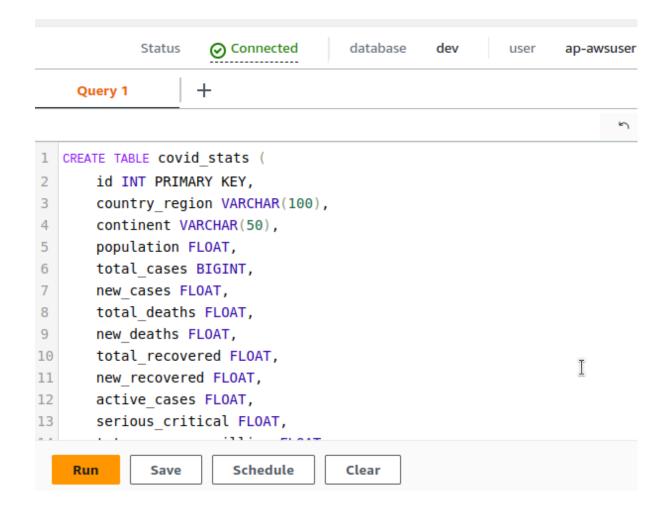


## Writing query

#### **Define Table Schema in Redshift**

Based on the dataset structure, you can create a Redshift table with an id column as the primary key.

```
CREATE TABLE covid_stats (
  id INT PRIMARY KEY,
  country region VARCHAR(100),
  continent VARCHAR(50),
  population FLOAT,
  total_cases BIGINT,
  new_cases FLOAT,
  total deaths FLOAT,
  new deaths FLOAT,
  total recovered FLOAT,
  new recovered FLOAT,
  active cases FLOAT,
  serious_critical FLOAT,
  tot_cases_per_million FLOAT,
  deaths per million FLOAT,
  total tests FLOAT,
  tests_per_million FLOAT,
  who_region VARCHAR(50)
);
```



## **Query Output**

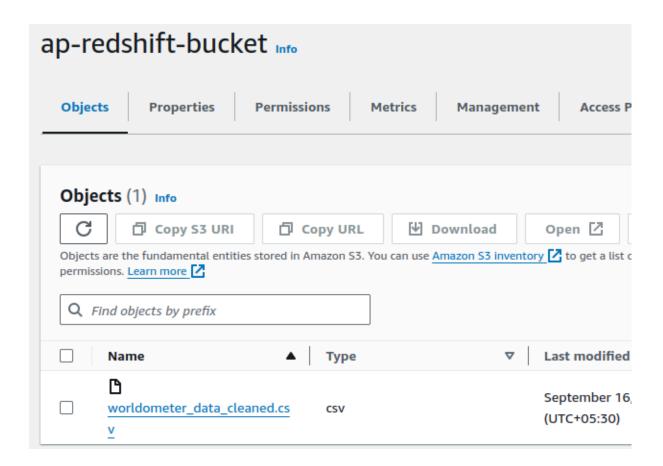


## Query

○ Completed, started on September 16, 2024 at 11:59:48 ELAPSED TIME: 00 m 03 s

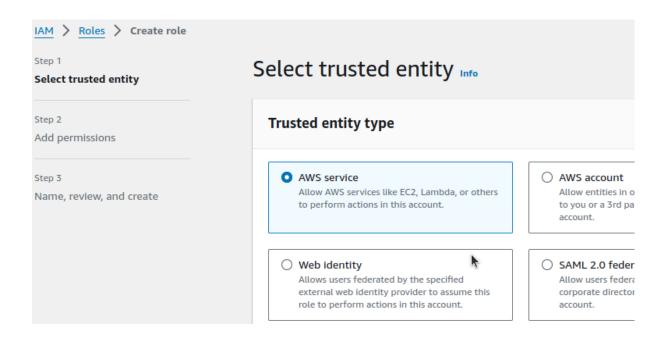
### Create a s3 bucket

Creating a s3 bucket with a name 'ap-redshift-bucket' and adding a csv file

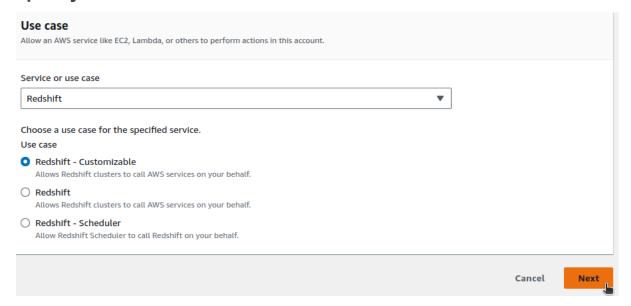


# Creating a Role

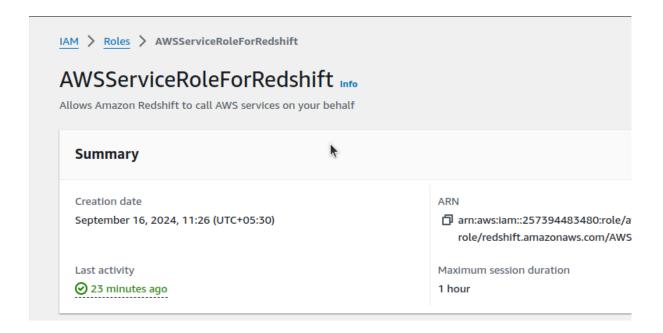
### Go to the IAM Console in AWS.



### **Specify Service name**

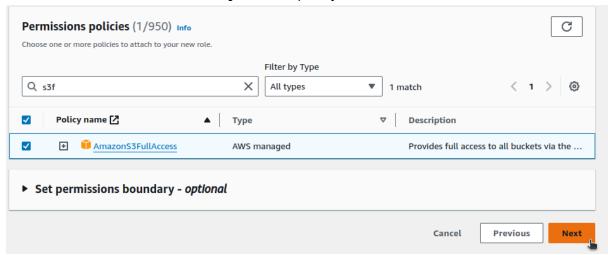


#### **Role Created**

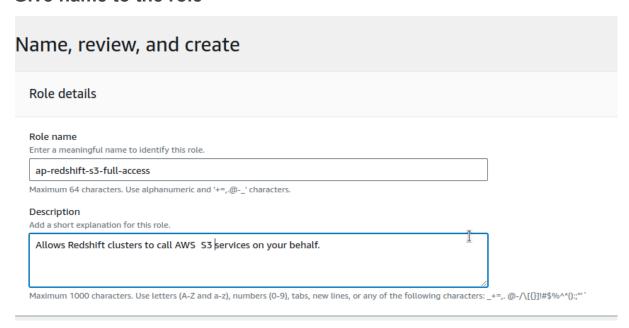


### **Add permission**

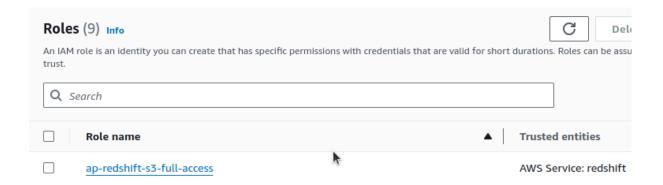
Attach the AmazonS3ReadOnlyAccess policy to allow Redshift to read from S3.



#### Give name to the role

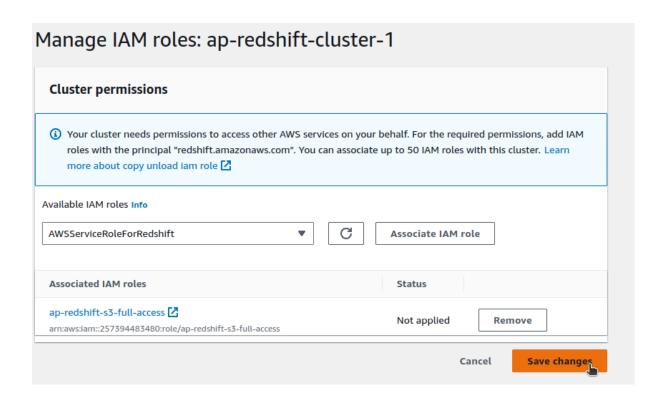


### **Role Added Successfully**



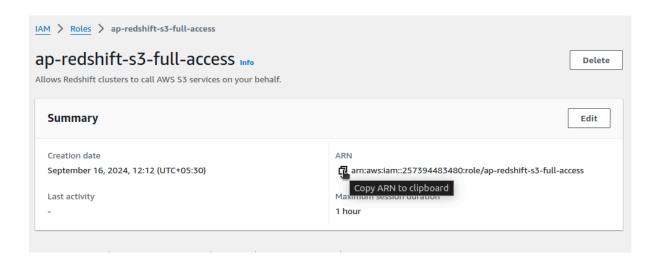
## Adding Role to the Redshift Cluster

- Go to the Redshift Console.
- Select your cluster and choose Manage IAM Roles.
- Attach the IAM role created in step 1 to your Redshift cluster.



### Copy Role ARN

From IAM console copy role arn



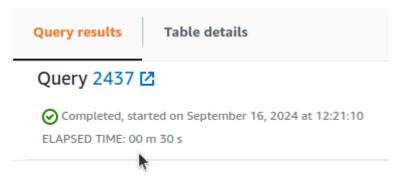
# **Copy Commands**

In the COPY command, replace 'your-iam-role' with the actual ARN of the IAM role you created:

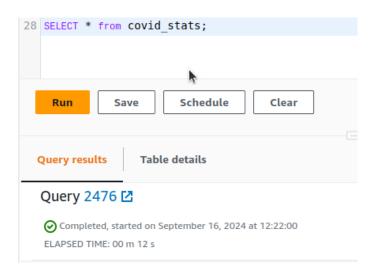
#### Code

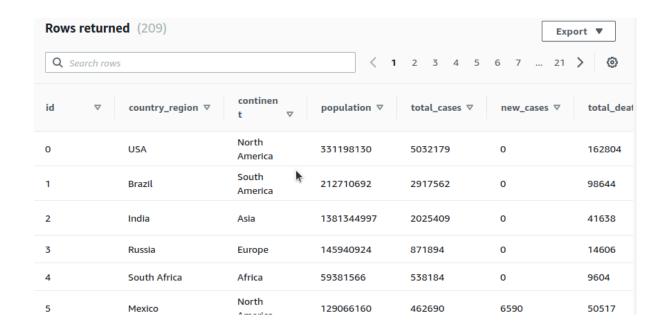
COPY covid\_stats
FROM 's3://ap-redshift-bucket/worldometer\_data\_cleaned.csv'
IAM\_ROLE 'arn:aws:iam::257394483480:role/ap-redshift-s3-full-access'
CSV
IGNOREHEADER 1;

### **Query Output**



### **Displaying Table Data**





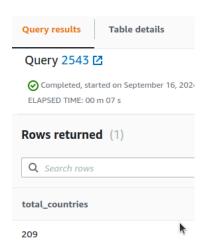
# **Analysis Tasks**

Performing Analysis on the table

## Query 1

--Get total number of countries and regions SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT country\_region) AS total\_countries FROM covid stats;

### **Query Output**

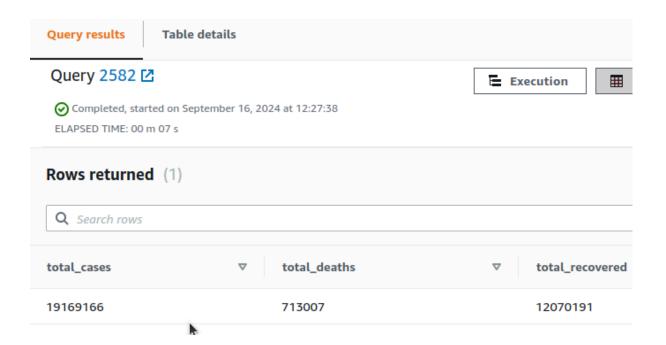


### Query 2

```
-- --total number of cases, deaths, and recoveries
--SELECT
-- SUM(total_cases) AS total_cases,
-- SUM(total_deaths) AS total_deaths,
-- SUM(total_recovered) AS total_recovered
--FROM covid_stats;
```

```
34 -- --total number of cases, deaths, and recoverie
35 SELECT
36 SUM(total_cases) AS total_cases,
37 SUM(total_deaths) AS total_deaths,
38 SUM(total_recovered) AS total_recovered
39 FROM covid_stats;
40
```

### **Query Output**

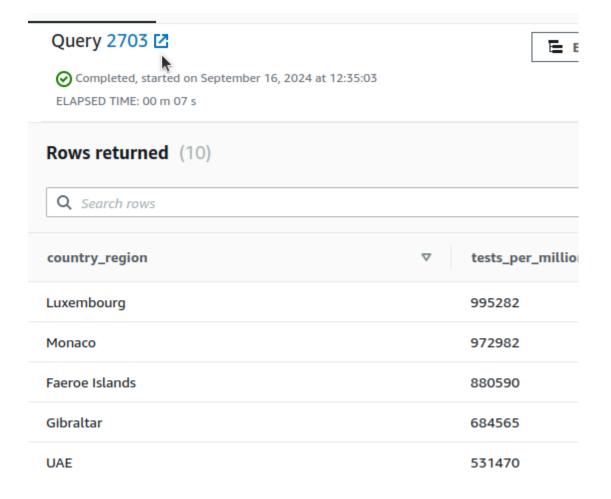


### Query 3

```
-- --Analyze Per Capita Testing
SELECT country_region, tests_per_million
FROM covid_stats
ORDER BY tests_per_million DESC
LIMIT 10;
```

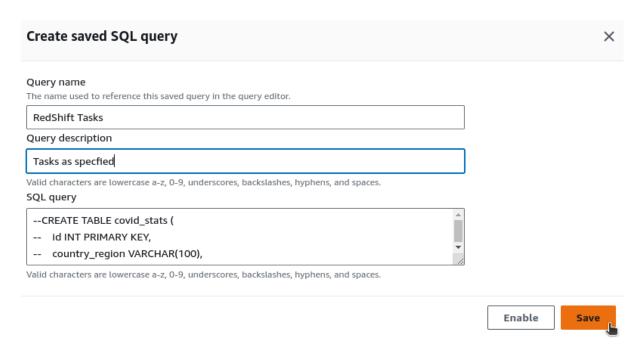
```
41 -- -- Analyze Per Capita Testing
42 SELECT country_region, tests_per_million
43 FROM covid_stats
44 ORDER BY tests_per_million DESC
45 LIMIT 10;
46 ______
```

#### **Query Output**

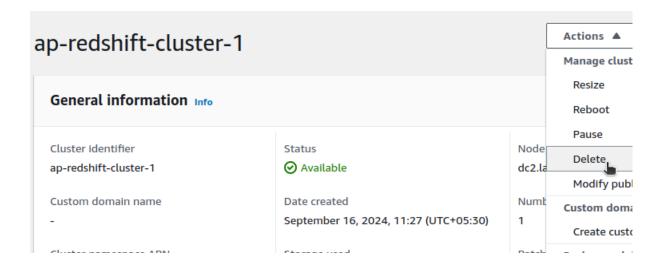


## Save Query

You can save query by clicking on 'Save'



### **Delete Cluster**



#### **Confirm Delete**

# Delete ap-redshift-cluster-1? X Deleting the cluster causes the following results: · Deletes all databases (and data) in the cluster. · Deletes the automated snapshot. · Retains all manual snapshots until you manually delete them (none exist). · You can't rotate keys for encrypted manual snapshots if you delete this cluster. · Removes access to the data in datashares for data consumers, including subscribers. Are you sure that you want to permanently delete ap-redshift-cluster-1? Final snapshot You can create a final manual snapshot of your cluster before it's deleted so you can later restore it. Restoring it enables you to resume running the cluster and querying data. Create final snapshot To confirm deletion, enter delete in the field and choose Delete. delete Cancel Delete cluster

