



Amazon Athena

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GM, Amazon Athena & Amazon EMR

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Agenda

- Overview of Amazon Athena
- Key Features
- Customer Examples
- Q&A

Challenges Customers Faced

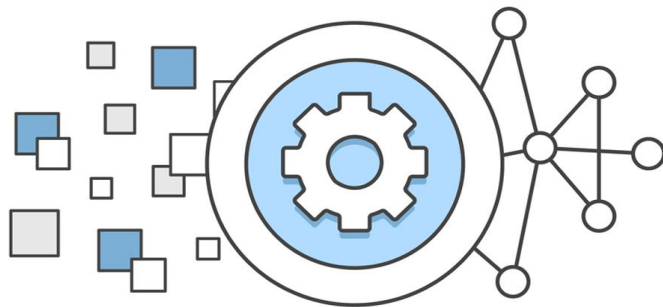
- Significant amount of work required to analyze data in Amazon S3
- Users often only have access to aggregated data sets
- Managing a Hadoop cluster or data warehouse requires expertise

Introducing Amazon Athena

Amazon Athena is an **interactive query service** that makes it easy to analyze data directly from Amazon S3 using Standard SQL

Athena is Serverless

- No Infrastructure or administration
- Zero Spin up time
- Transparent upgrades



Amazon Athena is Easy To Use

- Log into the Console
- Create a table
 - Type in a Hive DDL Statement
 - Use the console Add Table wizard
- Start querying

Amazon Athena is Highly Available

- You connect to a service endpoint or log into the console
- Athena uses warm compute pools across multiple Availability Zones
- Your data is in Amazon S3, which is also highly available and designed for 99.999999999% durability

Query Data Directly from Amazon S3

- No loading of data
- Query data in its raw format
 - Text, CSV, JSON, weblogs, AWS service logs
 - Convert to an optimized form like ORC or Parquet for the best performance and lowest cost
- No ETL required
- Stream data from directly from Amazon S3
- Take advantage of Amazon S3 durability and availability

Use ANSI SQL

- Start writing ANSI SQL
- Support for complex joins, nested queries & window functions
- Support for complex data types (arrays, structs)
- Support for partitioning of data by any key
 - (date, time, custom keys)
 - e.g., Year, Month, Day, Hour or Customer Key, Date

```
1 WITH q21_tmp1_cached AS
2 (SELECT l_orderkey,
3    count(DISTINCT l_suppkey) AS count_suppkey,
4    max(l_suppkey) AS max_suppkey
5 FROM lineitem_parq
6 WHERE l_orderkey IS NOT NULL
7 GROUP BY l_orderkey),
8 q21_tmp2_cached AS
9 (SELECT l_orderkey,
10    count(DISTINCT l_suppkey) count_suppkey,
11    max(l_suppkey) AS max_suppkey
12 FROM lineitem_parq
13 WHERE l_receiptdate > l_commitdate
14 AND l_orderkey IS NOT NULL
15 GROUP BY l_orderkey)
16 SELECT s_name,
17    count(1) AS numwait
18 FROM
19 (SELECT s_name
20 FROM
21 (SELECT s_name,
22    t2.l_orderkey,
23    l_suppkey,
24    count_suppkey,
25    max_suppkey
26 FROM q21_tmp2_cached t2
27 RIGHT OUTER JOIN
28 (SELECT s_name,
29    l_orderkey,
30    l_suppkey
31 FROM
32 (SELECT s_name,
33    t1.l_orderkey,
34    l_suppkey,
35    count_suppkey,
36    max_suppkey
37 FROM q21_tmp1_cached t1
38 JOIN
39 (SELECT s_name,
40    l_orderkey,
41    l_suppkey
42 FROM orders_parq o
43 JOIN
44 (SELECT s_name,
45    l_orderkey,
46    l_suppkey
47 FROM nation_parq n
48 JOIN supplier s ON s.s_nationkey = n.n_nationkey
49 AND n.n_name = 'SAUDI ARABIA'
50 JOIN lineitem_parq l ON s.s_suppkey = l.l_suppkey
51 WHERE l.l_receiptdate > l.l_commitdate
52 AND l.l_orderkey IS NOT NULL) t1 ON o.o_orderkey = t1.l_orderkey
53 AND o.o_orderstatus = 'F') t2 ON t2.l_orderkey = t1.l_orderkey) a
54 WHERE (count_suppkey > 1)
55 OR ((count_suppkey=1)
56 AND (l_suppkey <> max_suppkey))) t3 ON t3.l_orderkey = t2.l_orderkey) b
57 WHERE (count_suppkey IS NULL)
58 OR ((count_suppkey=1)
59 AND (l_suppkey = max_suppkey))) c
60 GROUP BY s_name
61 ORDER BY numwait DESC,
62    s_name LIMIT 100;
```

Familiar Technologies Under the Covers



Used for SQL Queries

In-memory distributed query engine
ANSI-SQL compatible with extensions



Used for DDL functionality

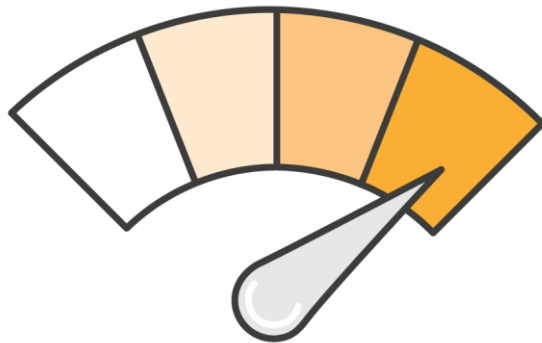
Complex data types
Multitude of formats
Supports data partitioning

Amazon Athena Supports Multiple Data Formats

- Text files, e.g., CSV, raw logs
- Apache Web Logs, TSV files
- JSON (simple, nested)
- Compressed files
- Columnar formats such as Apache Parquet & Apache ORC
- AVRO support

Amazon Athena is Fast

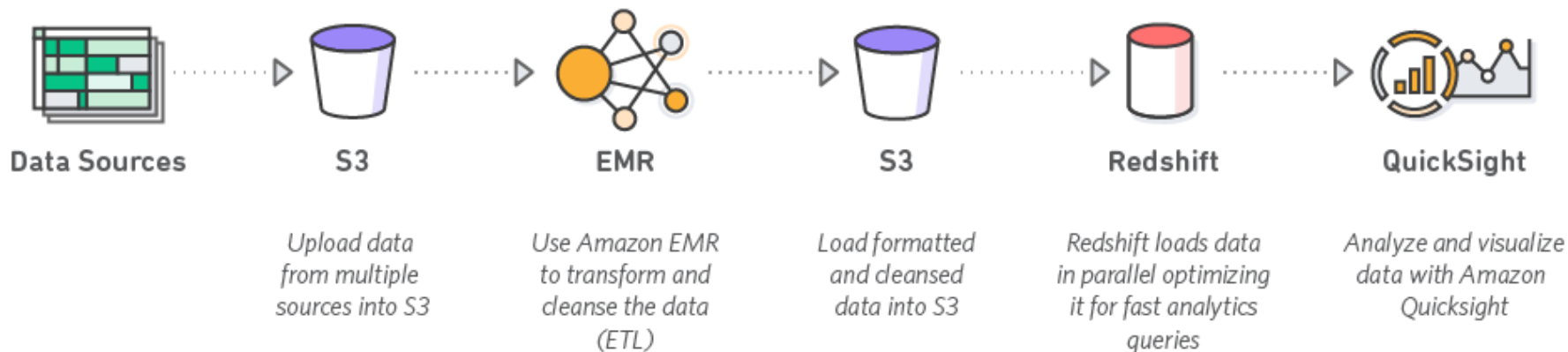
- Tuned for performance
- Automatically parallelizes queries
- Results are streamed to console
- Results also stored in S3
- Improve Query performance
 - Compress your data
 - Use columnar formats



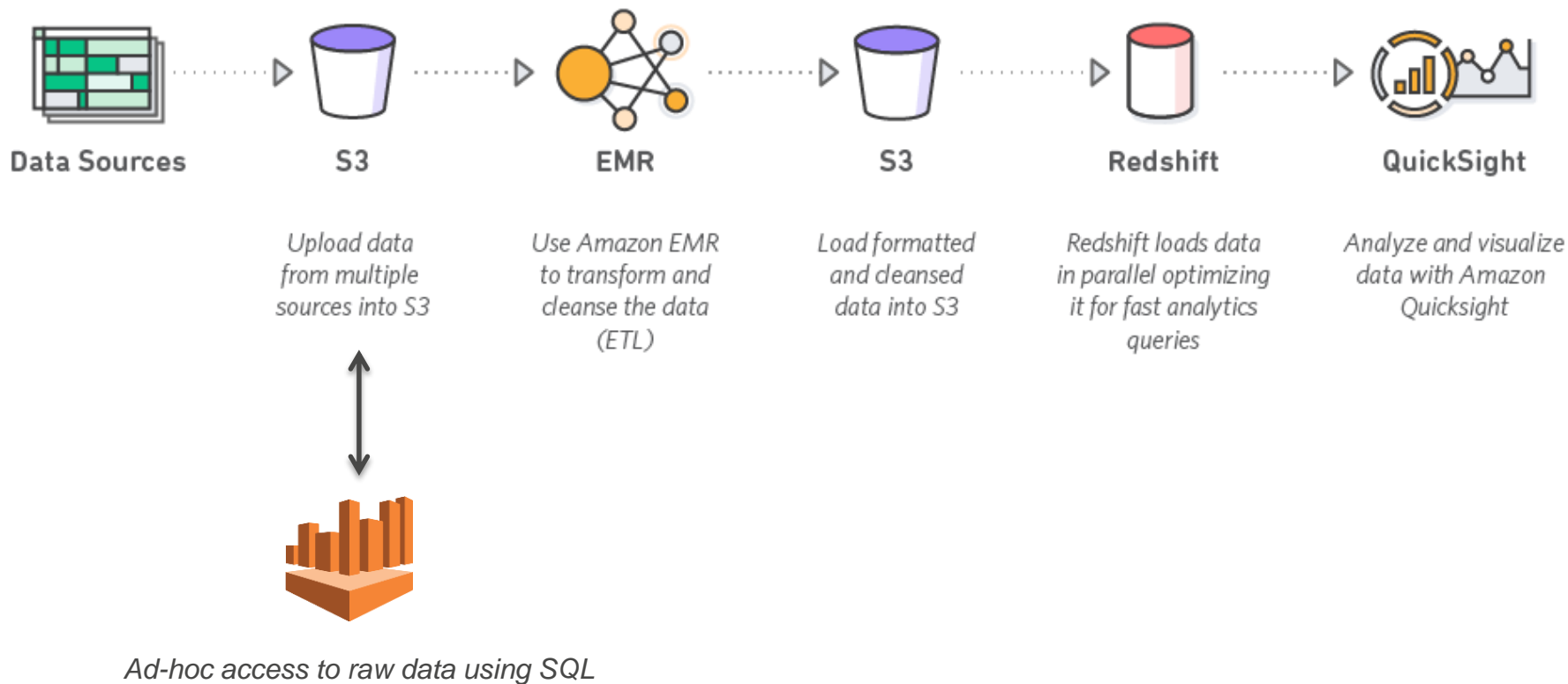
Amazon Athena is Cost Effective

- Pay per query
- \$5 per TB scanned from S3
- DDL Queries and failed queries are free
- Save by using compression, columnar formats, partitions

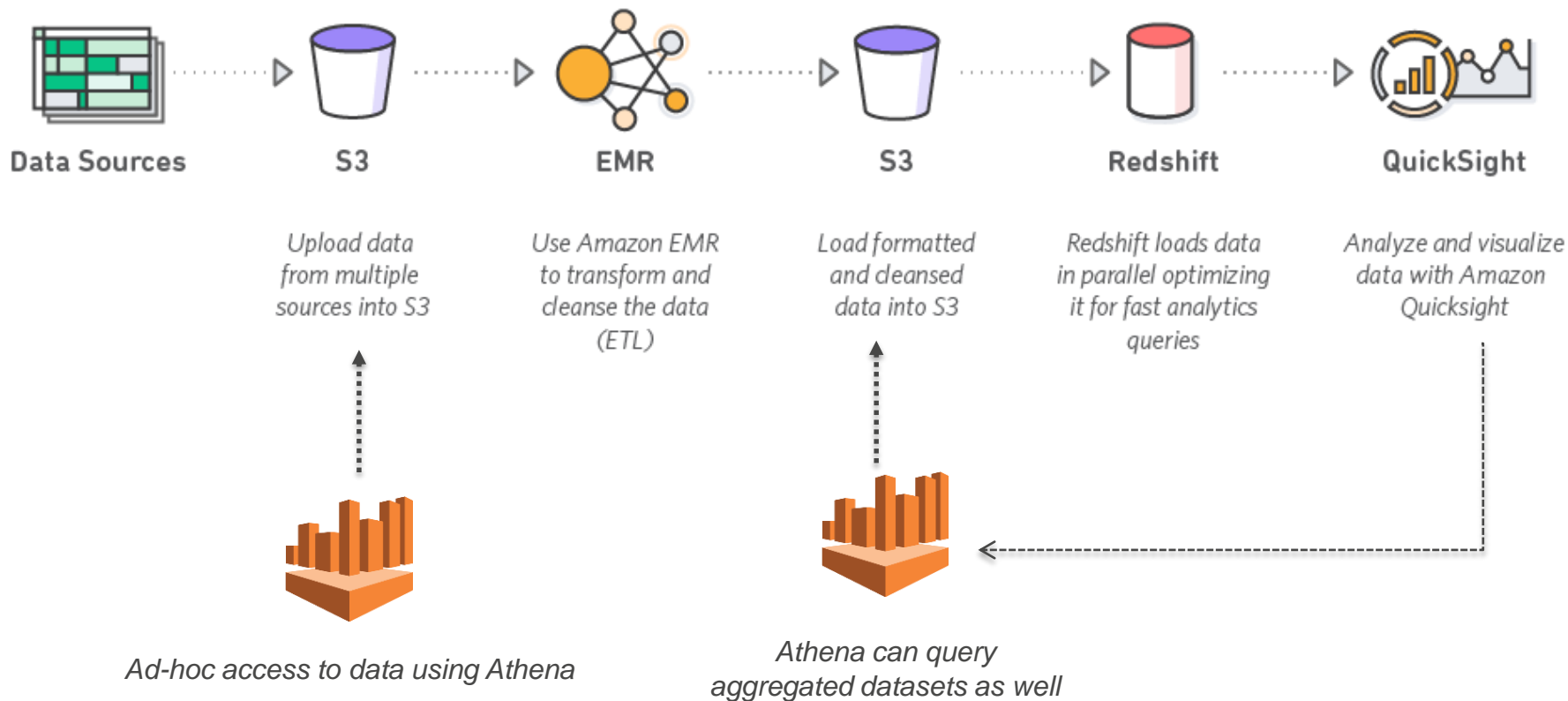
A Sample Pipeline



A Sample Pipeline



A Sample Pipeline



Accessing Amazon Athena

AWS

Services

Edit

Athena

Query Editor

Saved Queries

History

Catalog

Catalog

Sample Queries

DATABASE

amplabs

Table Name

adsfadsf

documents

documents_parq

fadf

rankings

rankings_parq

scratch

tab

test

1 Example: `SELECT * FROM tablename`, or press CTRL + space

Execute

Save As

or create a

New Query

Recent Queries

Query

Columns

Results

Chart

Time	Query	Status	Result
07/07/16 00:19:16 GMT	<code>select * from wikistats LIMIT 1</code>	FAILED	~
07/07/16 00:19:16 GMT	<code>select * from wikistats LIMIT 1</code>	SUBMITTED	~

Simple Query editor with key bindings

Autocomplete
functionality

The screenshot displays the AWS Athena Query Editor interface. At the top, the navigation bar includes the AWS logo, 'AWS' dropdown, 'Services' dropdown, 'Edit' dropdown, and a user profile 'sinhaar @ athena-preview'. Below this, the main header shows 'Athena' and 'Query Editor' (which is underlined), along with links for 'Saved Queries', 'History', and 'Catalog'. On the left side, there is a 'Catalog' panel with a 'Sample Queries' link. Under the 'DATABASE' section, a dropdown menu shows 'amplabs'. Below that is a 'Table Name' input field. A list of tables is displayed: 'adsfadsf', 'documents', 'documents_parq', 'fadf', 'rankings', 'rankings_parq', 'scratch', 'tab', and 'test'. The main query editor area shows the SQL statement '1 select * from'. A dropdown menu is open after the 'from' keyword, listing the available tables: 'adsfadsf' (highlighted), 'documents', 'documents_pa', 'fadf', 'rankings', 'rankings_par', 'scratch', 'tab', 'test', 'ASC', 'BY', and 'COMPUTE'.

AWS Services Edit sinhaar @ athena-preview

Athena Query Editor Saved Queries History Catalog

Catalog Sample Queries

DATABASE amplabs

Table Name

- adsfadsf
- documents
- documents_parq
- fadf
- rankings
- rankings_parq
- scratch
- tab
- test

```
1 select * from
```

- adsfadsf
- documents
- documents_pa
- fadf
- rankings
- rankings_par
- scratch
- tab
- test
- ASC
- BY
- COMPUTE

AWS

Services

Edit

sinhaar @ athena-preview

Select a Region

Support

Athena

Query Editor

Saved Queries

History

Catalog

Get Started

Catalog

Sample Queries

DATABASE

amplabs

Table Name

adsfadsf

documents

documents_parq

fadf

rankings

rankings_parq

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1 Example: `SELECT * FROM tablename`, or press CTRL + space

Execute

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or create a

New Query

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Query

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Results

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Catalog

Catalog

Sample Queries

DATABASE



default

Table Name

- adsads
- cloudfront_logs
- cloudtrailtable
- elb_logs
- ncc
- ncctest
- prestoinstance
- prestostat
- taxinyc_csv
- taxinyc_par
- test3
- test4
- wikistats
 - language (string)
 - page_title (string)
 - hits (bigint)
 - retrived_size (bigint)
- wikistats_parq

```
1 select sum(hits) as hits,language from default.wikistats
2 group by language
3 order by 1 desc
4 limit 10
```

Execute

Save As

or create a

New Query

Recent Queries

Query

Columns

Results

Chart

	hits	language
1	213917076	en
2	43673225	ja
3	25593194	es
4	16637343	de
5	10579788	fr
6	7958810	commons.m
7	6664552	pt
8	6108102	ru
9	5857921	pl
10	5783183	it

Use the JDBC Driver

Select Connection Profile

Default group

Athena

Driver: Athena (com.amazonaws.athena.jdbc.AthenaDriver)

URL: jdbc:awsathena://athena.us-east-1.amazonaws.com:443

Username:

Password: Show password

Autocommit: ☐ Fetch size: Timeout: s Extended Properties

☐ Prompt for username ☐ Confirm updates ☐ Read only ☒ Remember DbExplorer Schema

☒ Save password ☐ Confirm DML without WHERE ☐ Store completion cache locally

☒ Separate connection per tab ☐ Rollback before disconnect ☐ Remove comments

☐ Ignore DROP errors ☐ Empty string is NULL ☐ Hide warnings

☐ Trim CHAR data ☒ Include NULL columns in INSERTS ☐ Check for uncommitted changes

Info Background: ☐ X (None) Alternate Delimiter:

Workspace:

Main window icon:

Macros:

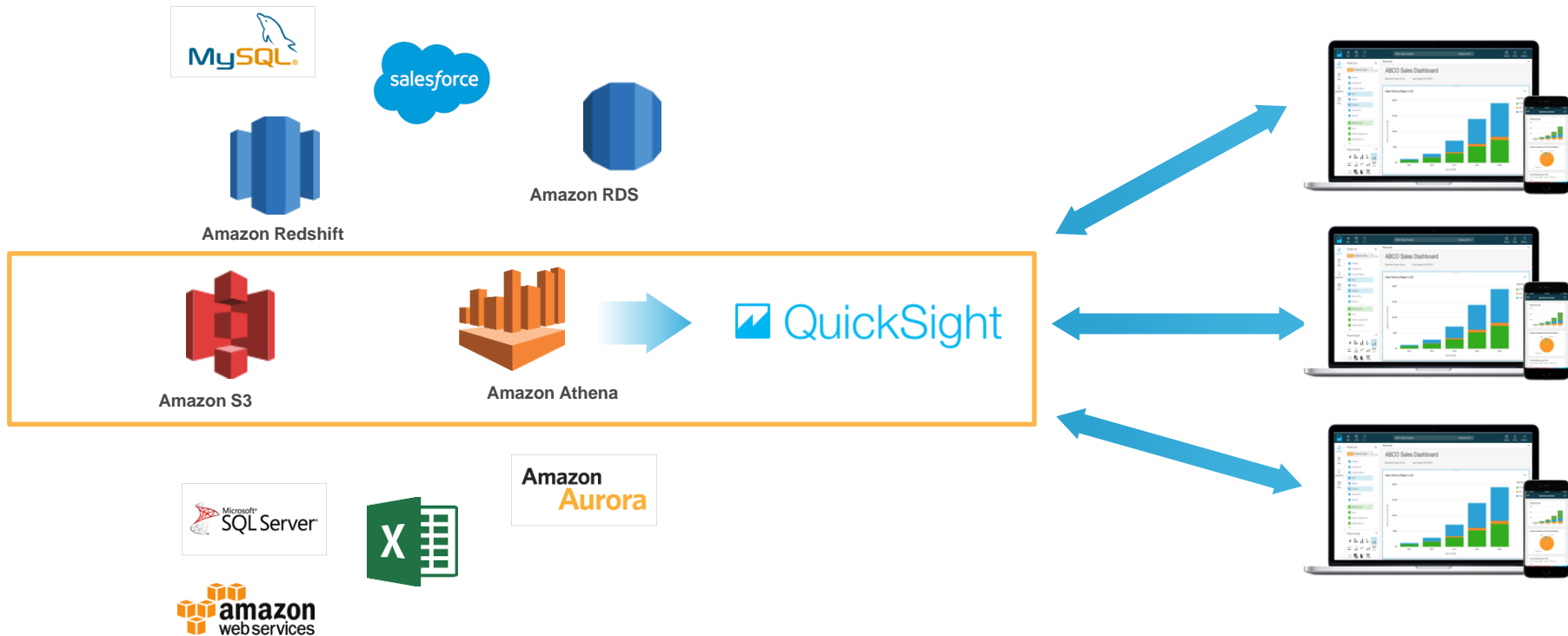
Tags:

Connect scripts Schema/Catalog Filter Variables Test

Columns SQL source Data Indexes References Refere								
COLUMN_NAME Table: "AwsDataCatalog"."default".clou								
COLUMN_NAME	DATA_TYPE	PK	NULLABLE	DEFAULT	AUTOINCREMENT	COMPUTED	REMARKS	JDBC Type
date	date	NO	NO		NO	NO		DATE
time	string	NO	NO		NO	NO		LONGNVARCHAR
location	string	NO	NO		NO	NO		LONGNVARCHAR
bytes	int	NO	NO		NO	NO		INTEGER
requestip	string	NO	NO		NO	NO		LONGNVARCHAR
method	string	NO	NO		NO	NO		LONGNVARCHAR
host	string	NO	NO		NO	NO		LONGNVARCHAR
uri	string	NO	NO		NO	NO		LONGNVARCHAR
status	int	NO	NO		NO	NO		INTEGER
referrer	string	NO	NO		NO	NO		LONGNVARCHAR
os	string	NO	NO		NO	NO		LONGNVARCHAR

Using Amazon Athena with Amazon QuickSight


QuickSight allows you to connect to data from a wide variety of AWS, third-party, and on-premises sources including Amazon Athena





Data sets


79.8MB of SPICE used of 141GB in N. Virginia


Create a Data Set
FROM NEW DATA SOURCES


 **Upload a file**
(.csv, .tsv, .clf, .elf, .xlsx)


 **Salesforce**
Connect to Salesforce


 **S3**


 **RDS**


 **Redshift**
Auto-discovered


 **Redshift**
Manual connect


 **Athena**

 **MySQL**

 **PostgreSQL**

 **SQL Server**

 **Aurora**

 **MariaDB**

FROM EXISTING DATA SOURCES

 **People Overview**
Updated 2 days ago

 **Web and Social Media A...**
Updated 2 days ago

 **Sales Pipeline**
Updated 2 days ago

Data sets

Create a Data Set

FROM NEW DATA SOURCES



Upload a file

(.csv, .tsv, .cif, .elf, .xlsx)



Salesforce

Connect to Salesforce



S3



RDS



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FROM EXISTING DATA SOURCES



People Overview

Updated 2 days ago



Web and Social Media A...

Updated 2 days ago



Sales Pipeline

Updated 2 days ago

New Athena data source



Data source name

Create data source

Data sets

Create a Data Set
FROM NEW DATA SOURCES



Upload a file
(.csv, .tsv, .clf, .elf, .xlsx)



RDS

Athena

SQL Server

Sample Data
Updated a month ago

Choose your table



My Athena Connection

Database: contain sets of tables.

Flight data



Tables: contain the data you can visualize.

- ☐ airport_id
- ☒ all_flights
- ☐ cancellation_id
- ☐ carrier_id
- ☐ delay_id

Edit/Preview data

Select

test1111
Updated a month ago

47lining data
Updated a month ago

Data sets



RDS



Athena



SQL Server



Aurora



MariaDB

FROM EXISTING DATA SOURCES



Sample Data

Updated a month ago



test1111

Updated a month ago



47lining data

Updated a month ago



Sample Data

Updated a month ago



SN-Cluster

Updated a month ago



47lining data

Updated a month ago

Finish data set creation

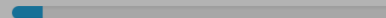


Database: Flight data
Table: all_flights
Data source: My Athena Connection

- ☐ Import to SPICE
- ☒ Directly query your data

✓ 248.3GB available **SPICE**[Edit/Preview data](#)[Visualize](#)

21.7GB of SPICE used of 270GB in N. Virginia





Fields list

all_flights

- # day_of_week
- # dep_time
- # dest_airport_id
- # dest_city_market_id
- # dest_city_name
- # dest_state_abr
- # dest_state_nm
- # dest_wac
- # fl_date

- # cancelled
- # carrier_delay
- # dep_del15
- # dep_delay
- # dep_delay_group

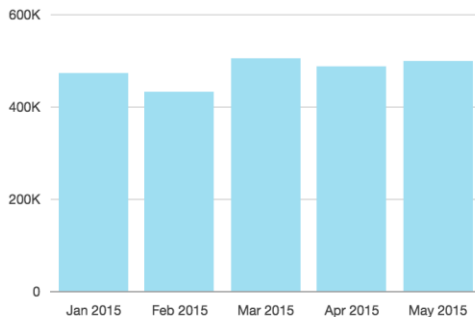
Visual types



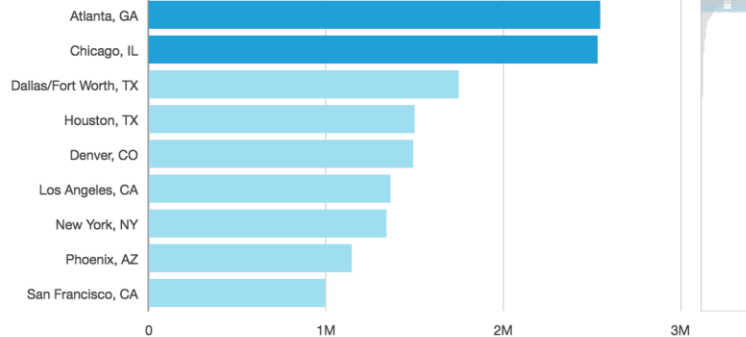
Field wells

Total flights by month

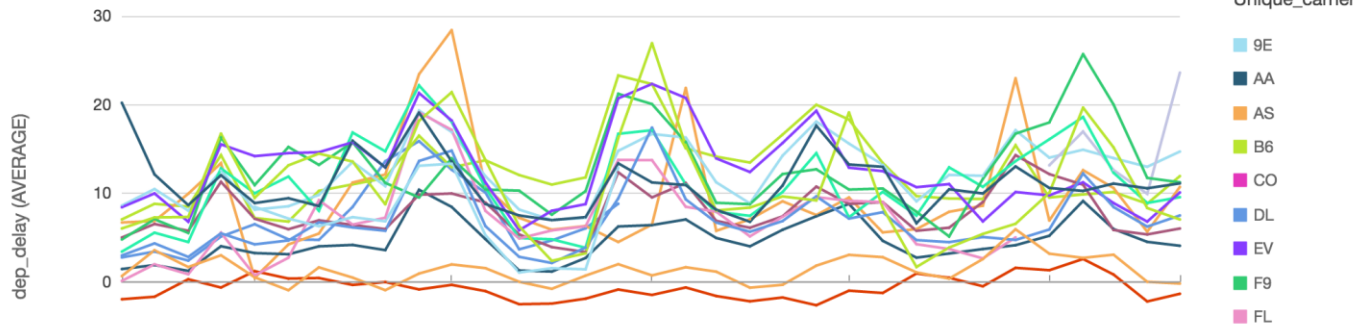
Viewing 2...



Most popular destinations



Flights by day of week



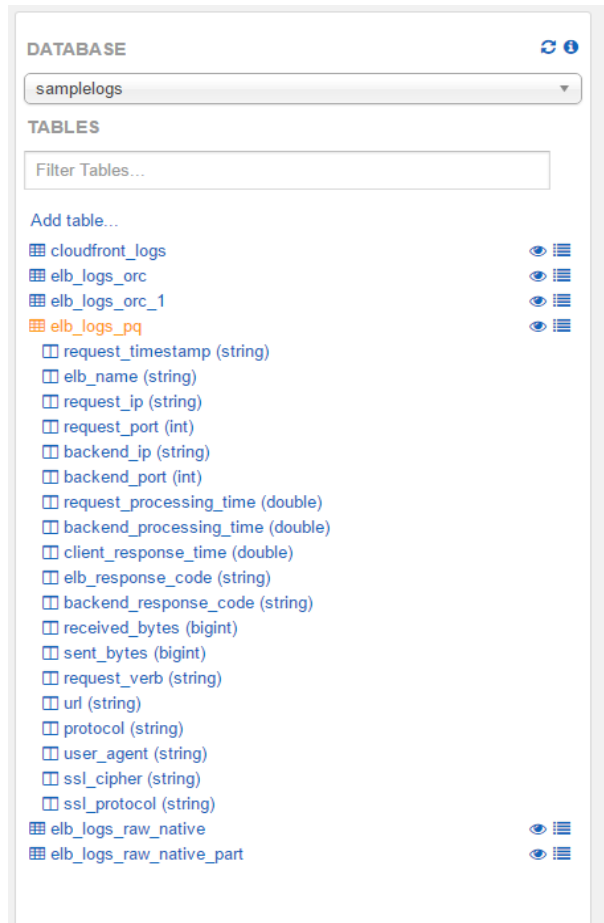
Creating Tables and Querying Data

Creating Tables - Concepts

- Create Table Statements (or DDL) are written in Hive
 - High degree of flexibility
 - Schema on Read
 - Hive is SQL like but allows other concepts such “external tables” and partitioning of data
 - Data formats supported – JSON, TXT, CSV, TSV, Avro, Parquet, and ORC (via SerDes)
 - Data is stored in Amazon S3
 - Metadata is stored in a metadata store

Athena's Internal Metadata Store

- Stores Metadata
 - Table definition, column names, partitions
- Highly available and durable
- Requires no management
- Access via DDL statements
- Similar to a Hive Metastore



Running Queries is Simple

```
1 SELECT o_year,
2       sum(case
3         WHEN nation = 'PERU' THEN
4           volume
5         ELSE 0 end) / sum(volume) AS mkt_share
6 FROM
7   (SELECT substr(o_orderdate,
8     1,
9     4) AS o_year,
10    1_extendedprice * (1 - 1_discount) AS volume,
11    n2.n_name AS nation
12 FROM lineitem_parq, orders_parq, part_parq, customer_parq, supplier_parq, nation_parq n1, nation_parq n2, region_parq
13 WHERE p_partkey = 1_partkey
14       AND s_suppkey = 1_suppkey
15       AND l_orderkey = o_orderkey
16       AND o_custkey = c_custkey
17       AND c_nationkey = n1.n_nationkey
18       AND n1.n_regionkey = r_regionkey
19       AND r_name = 'AMERICA'
20       AND s_nationkey = n2.n_nationkey
21       AND o_orderdate
22       BETWEEN '1995-01-01'
23              AND '1996-01-01')
```

Run Query Save As Format Query New Query (Run time: 17.34 seconds, Data scanned: 12.97GB)

Run time and data scanned

Use Ctrl + Enter to run query, Ctrl + Space to autocomplete

Results

	o_year	mkt_share
1	1995	0.04048235539866028
2	1996	0.03984664161294089

Apache Parquet and Apache ORC – Columnar Formats

PARQUET

- Columnar format
- Schema segregated into footer
- Column major format
- All data is pushed to the leaf
- Integrated compression and indexes
- Support for predicate pushdown

ORC

- Apache Top level project
- Schema segregated into footer
- Column major with stripes
- Integrated compression, indexes, and stats
- Support for Predicate Pushdown

Converting to ORC and PARQUET

- You can use Hive CTAS to convert data
 - CREATE TABLE new_key_value_store
 - STORED AS PARQUET
 - AS
 - SELECT col_1, col2, col3 FROM noncolumartable
 - SORT BY new_key, key_value_pair;
- You can also use Spark to convert the file into PARQUET / ORC
- 20 lines of Pyspark code, running on EMR
 - Converts 1TB of text data into 130 GB of Parquet with snappy conversion
 - Total cost \$5

<https://github.com/awslabs/aws-big-data-blog/tree/master/aws-blog-spark-parquet-conversion>

Pay By the Query - \$5/TB Scanned

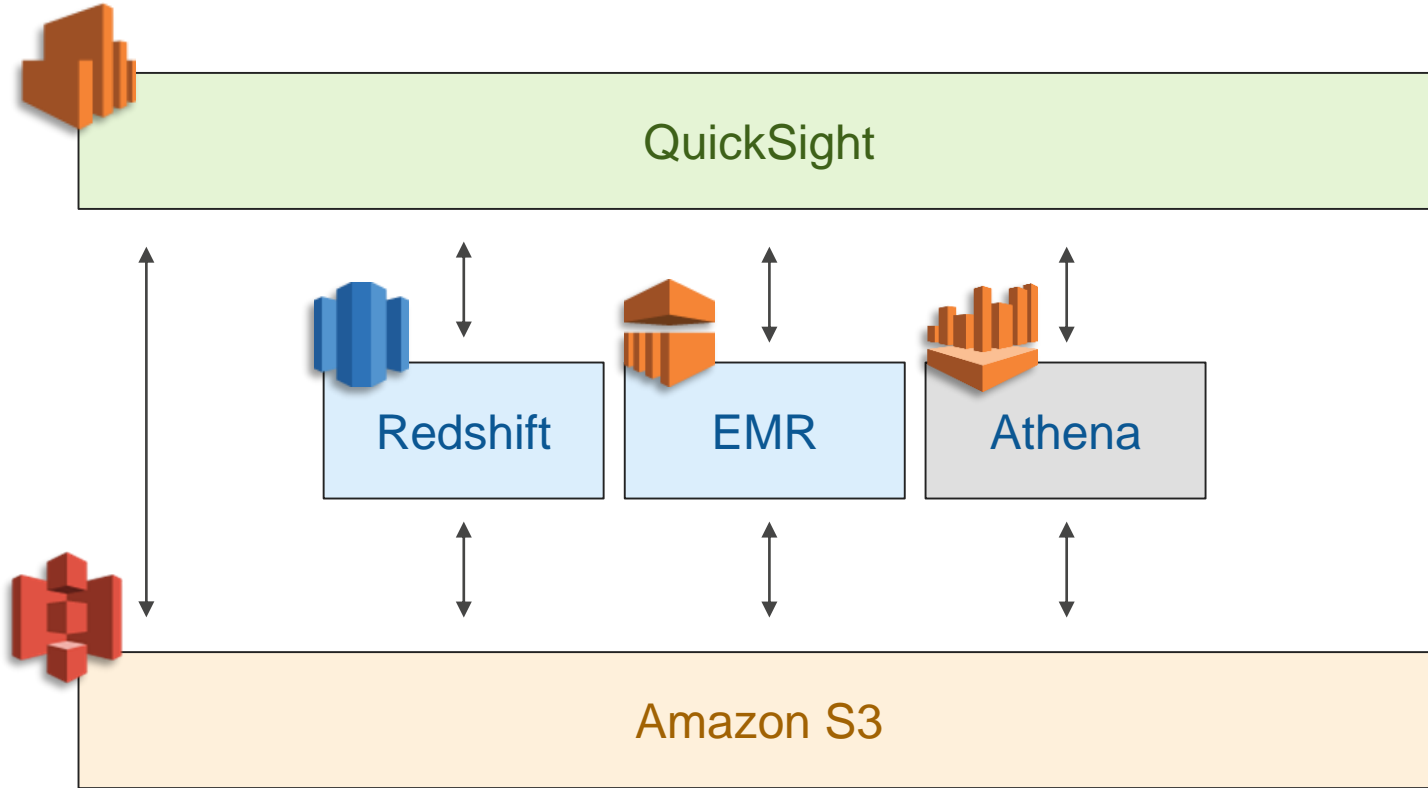
- Pay by the amount of data scanned per query
- Ways to save costs
 - Compress
 - Convert to Columnar format
 - Use partitioning
- Free: DDL Queries, Failed Queries

```
SELECT elb_name,
       uptime,
       downtime,
       cast(downtime as DOUBLE)/cast(uptime as DOUBLE) uptime_downtime_ratio
FROM
  (SELECT elb_name,
         sum(case elb_response_code
                WHEN '200' THEN
                1
                ELSE 0 end) AS uptime, sum(case elb_response_code
                WHEN '404' THEN
                1
                ELSE 0 end) AS downtime
    FROM elb_logs_raw_native
   GROUP BY elb_name)
```

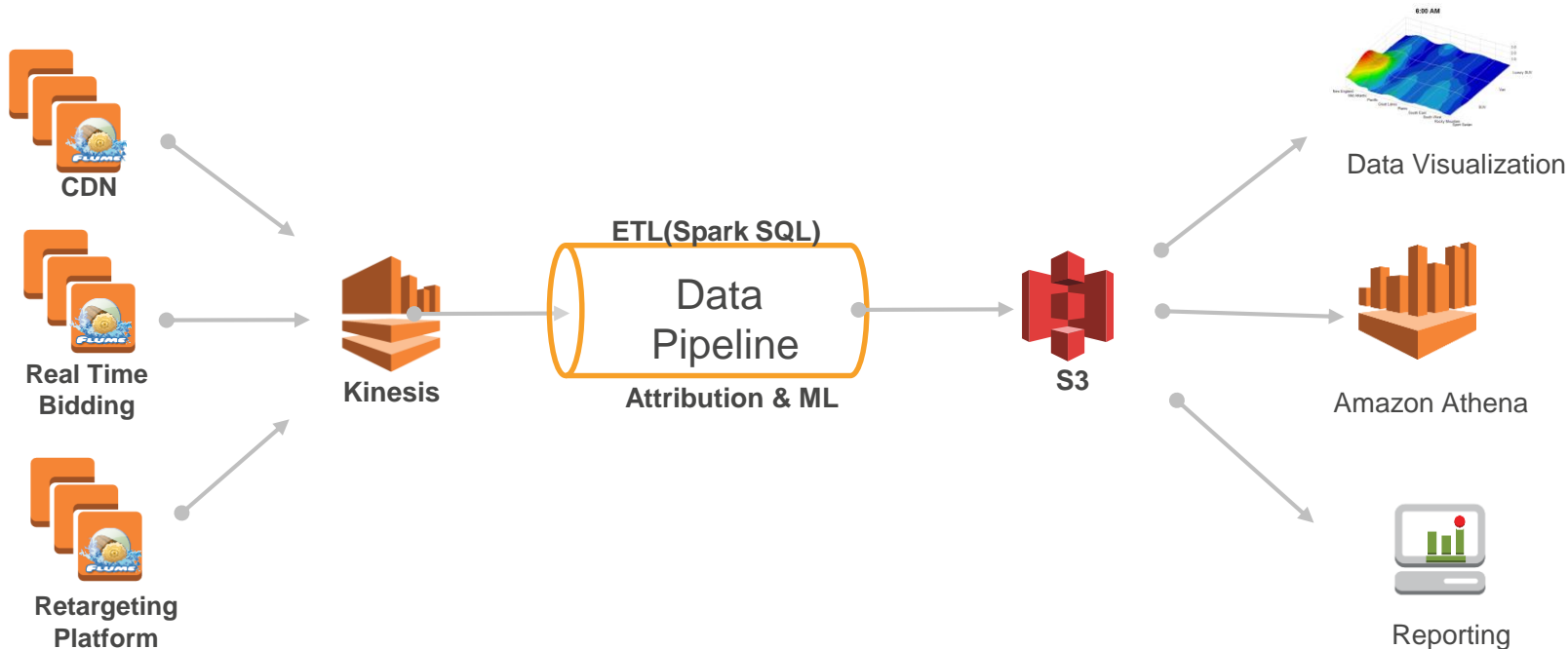
Dataset	Size on Amazon S3	Query Run time	Data Scanned	Cost
Logs stored as Text files	1 TB	237 seconds	1.15TB	\$5.75
Logs stored in Apache Parquet format*	130 GB	5.13 seconds	2.69 GB	\$0.013
Savings	87% less with Parquet	34x faster	99% less data scanned	99.7% cheaper

Use Cases

Athena Complements Amazon Redshift & Amazon EMR



DataXu – 180TB of Log Data per Day





Rob Harrop

@robertharrop



Following

Up and running with AWS Athena already,
querying production performance data from logs
in S3.

RETWEET

1

LIKES

4



10:24 AM - 30 Nov 2016





Thank you!