TABLE CREATION:

```
import boto3
dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb')
table = dynamodb.create_table(
  TableName='mytable',
  KeySchema=[
       'AttributeName': 'UserID',
       'KeyType': 'HASH' # Partition key
    },
       'AttributeName': 'Timestamp',
       'KeyType': 'RANGE' # Sort key
    }
  ],
  AttributeDefinitions=[
       'AttributeName': 'UserID',
       'AttributeType': 'S' # String
    },
       'AttributeName': 'Timestamp',
       'AttributeType': 'S' # String
    }
  ],
  BillingMode='PAY_PER_REQUEST'
# Wait for table creation
```

```
table.wait_until_exists()
print("Table 'mytable' has been created and is ready.")
```

TO INSERT AN ELEEMENT:

```
import boto3

dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb')
table = dynamodb.Table('mytable')

# Create/insert an item
table.put_item(
    Item={
        'UserID': 'user123',
        'Timestamp': '2025-08-27T17:30:00',
        'address': '123 Main St',
        'login_count': 1,
        'status': 'active'
    }
)
```

1. Scan vs Query

Scan

- Reads every item in the table.
- Applies filters afterwards to remove non-matching results.
- Very costly and slow for large tables because it touches all partitions.
- Metrics: "ScannedCount" shows how many items DynamoDB actually read (much higher than returned count).

Query

- Reads only items that share the specified partition key.
- Can further narrow results using conditions on the sort key (begins_with, between,
 = , < , > etc.).

- Ordered results by default based on the sort key.
- Far more efficient and cheaper than Scan when you know the partition key.

Learning Point: Always use **Query** when you can supply the partition key. Use **Scan** only when you must search across all partitions.

CODE:

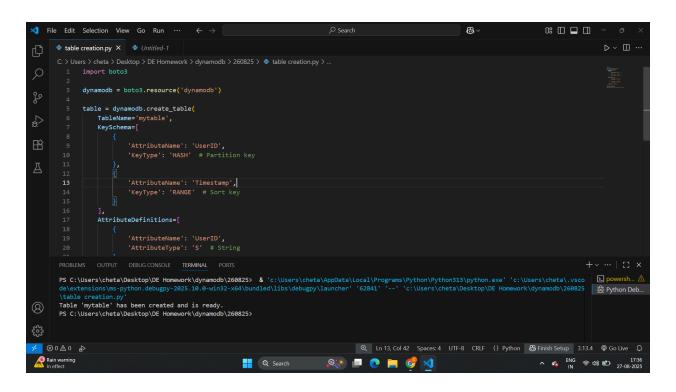
```
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key, Attr import boto3

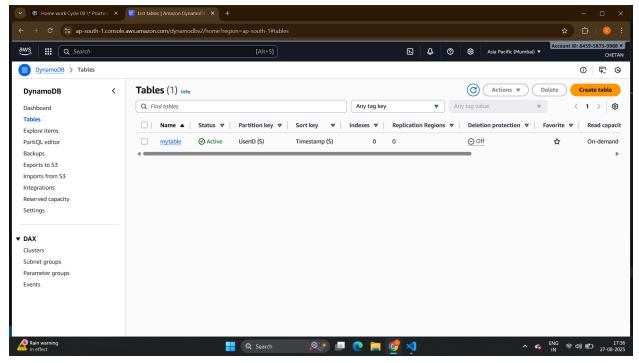
dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb')
table = dynamodb.Table('mytable')

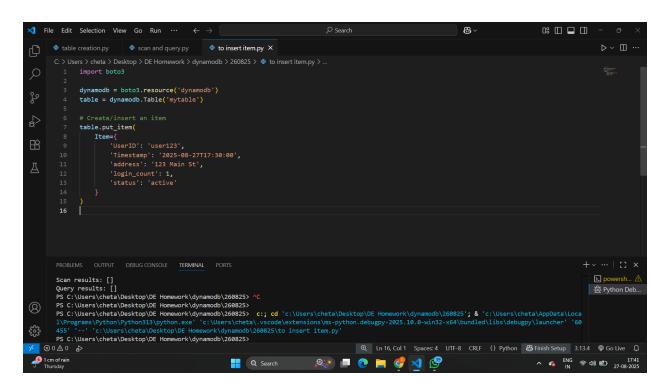
# Scan operation with filter
response_scan = table.scan(
    FilterExpression=Attr('UserID').eq('user123')
)
print("Scan results:", response_scan['Items'])

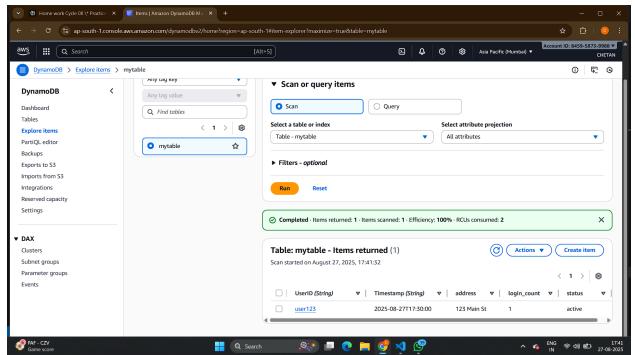
# Query operation (recommended)
response_query = table.query(
    KeyConditionExpression=Key('UserID').eq('user123')
)
print("Query results:", response_query['Items'])
```

SCREENSHOTS:









2. Update and Delete Operations

Update Item

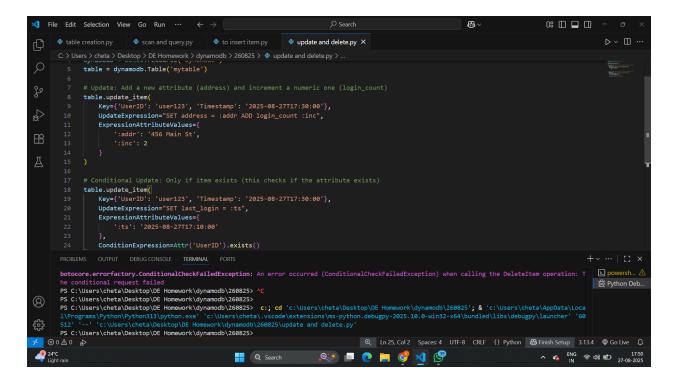
- · Allows adding or modifying attributes of an existing item.
- You can:
 - Set a new attribute (e.g., add "address" field).
 - Increment a numeric attribute atomically (e.g., "login_count").
 - Use if_not_exists so that counters initialize at zero if missing.
- Supports conditional updates, e.g., only update if the item already exists or if another attribute has a specific value.
- This prevents overwriting or creating incorrect data.

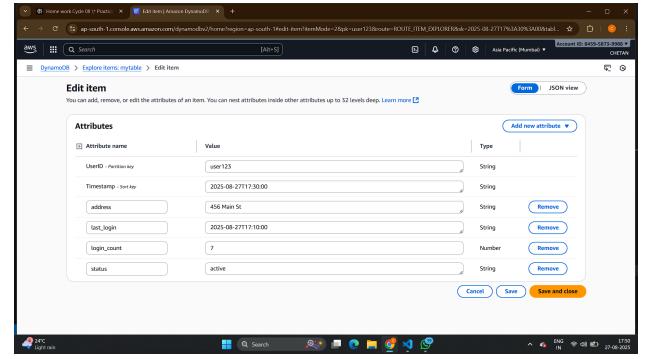
CODE:

from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key, Attr import boto3

```
dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb')
table = dynamodb.Table('mytable')
# Update: Add a new attribute (address) and increment a numeric one (login_c
ount)
table.update_item(
  Key={'UserID': 'user123', 'Timestamp': '2025-08-27T17:30:00'},
  UpdateExpression="SET address = :addr ADD login_count :inc",
  ExpressionAttributeValues={
    ':addr': '456 Main St',
    ':inc': 2
  }
)
# Conditional Update: Only if item exists (this checks if the attribute exists)
table.update_item(
  Key={'UserID': 'user123', 'Timestamp': '2025-08-27T17:30:00'},
  UpdateExpression="SET last_login = :ts",
  ExpressionAttributeValues={
    ':ts': '2025-08-27T17:10:00'
  },
  ConditionExpression=Attr('UserID').exists()
)
```

SCREENSHOTS:





Delete Item

- Removes a specific item by its partition key and sort key.
- You can request to return the deleted item back for confirmation.

- Supports conditional deletes, e.g., only delete if "Status = PENDING."
- This ensures you don't delete important records accidentally.

Learning Point: Conditional updates and deletes are critical for data integrity in concurrent environments.

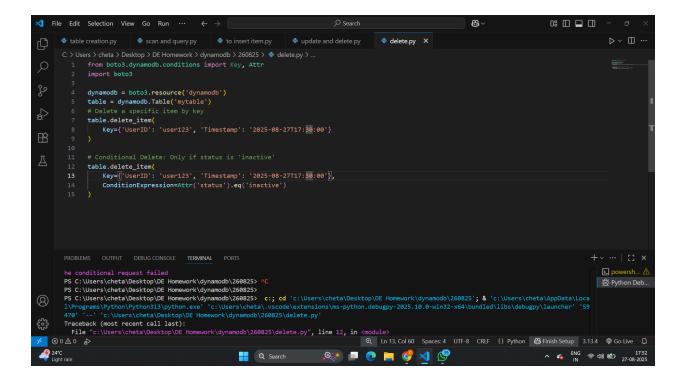
CODE:

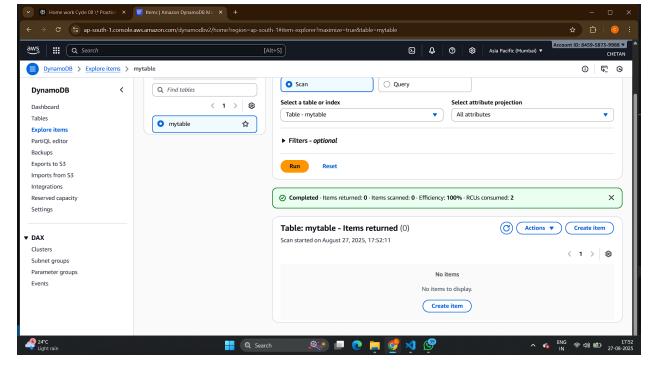
```
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key, Attr import boto3

dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb')
table = dynamodb.Table('mytable')
# Delete a specific item by key
table.delete_item(
    Key={'UserID': 'user123', 'Timestamp': '2025-08-27T17:30:00'})

# Conditional Delete: Only if status is 'inactive'
table.delete_item(
    Key={'UserID': 'user123', 'Timestamp': '2025-08-27T17:30:00'},
    ConditionExpression=Attr('status').eq('inactive')
)
```

SCREENSHOTS:





3. Mastering Query Operation

With a table that has a **composite key** (partition key + sort key), three common query patterns are:

1. All items for a single partition key

- Retrieves everything belonging to one user or entity.
- Results are sorted by the sort key.
- You can choose ascending (oldest first) or descending (newest first).

2. Items where the sort key begins with a prefix

- Useful for time-based or code-based sort keys.
- Example: if sort key stores timestamps in YYYY-MM-DD format, begins_with("2025-08-") fetches all items in August 2025.

3. Items where the sort key is between two values

- Ideal for ranges (dates, numbers, ordered strings).
- Example: get all orders between 2025-08-01 and 2025-08-31.
- The between operator is inclusive of both boundaries.

Learning Point: Queries are the backbone of DynamoDB access patterns. Understanding how to leverage partition key equality + sort key conditions is essential.

CODE:

```
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key import boto3

dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb') table = dynamodb.Table('mytable')

# 1. Get all items for partition key 'user123' response_all = table.query(
    KeyConditionExpression=Key('UserID').eq('user123')
)
print("All items for user123:")
```

```
for item in response_all['Items']:
  print(item)
# 2. Get items where sort key (Timestamp) begins with '2025-08-21'
response_begins_with = table.query(
  KeyConditionExpression=Key('UserID').eq('user123') & Key('Timestamp').b
egins_with('2025-08-21')
print("\nltems for user123 with Timestamp starting '2025-08-21':")
for item in response_begins_with['Items']:
  print(item)
# 3. Get items where sort key is between '2025-08-20T00:00' and '2025-
08-22T23:59:59'
response_between = table.query(
  KeyConditionExpression=Key('UserID').eq('user123') &
               Key('Timestamp').between('2025-08-20T00:00:00', '2025-0
8-22T23:59:59')
print("\nltems for user123 with Timestamp between 2025-08-20 and 2025-08
-22:")
for item in response_between['Items']:
  print(item)
```

SCREESHOTS:

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                                                                                                          to bulk import from csv and json.py
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∨ OPEN EDITORS

                                                 5 table = dynamodb.Table('mytable')
            table creation.py C:\Users\cheta\...
            scan and query.py C:\Users\chet...
                                                 # 1. Get all items for partition key 'user123'

response_all = table.query(

KeyConditionExpression=Key('UserID').eq('user123')
            delete.py C:\Users\cheta\Desktop...
            ■ ToInsertCSV.csv C:\Users\cheta\...
            {} ToInsertJSON.json C:\Users\chet...
                                                     print("All items for user123:")
                                                      for item in response_all['Items']:
    print(item)
        NO FOLDER OPENED
        You have not yet opened a folder.
                                                     response_begins_with = table.query(

KeyConditionExpression=Key('UserID').eq('user123') & Key('Timestamp').begins_with('2025-08-21')
                                                      print("\nItems for user123 with Timestamp starting '2025-08-21':")
for item in response_begins_with['Items']:
        Opening a folder will close all
                                                          print(item)
                                                      response_between = table.query(
                                               and source control in VS Code read
                                               Ork (Jyhambob Zoeb25\to query on condition.py
All items for user123', 'Timestamp': '2025-08-20T12:00:00', 'login_count': Decimal('1'), 'address': '123 Maple St'
, 'status': 'active'}
{'User102', 'User123', 'Timestamp': '2025-08-21T14:30:00', 'login_count': Decimal('2'), 'address': '123 Maple St'
, 'status': 'active'}
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```

4. Bulk Insertion from CSV and JSON

Why important: In real scenarios, data often exists in external files (logs, exports, or seed data). Instead of inserting one by one, bulk loading saves time.

CSV Loading:

- Each row in the file maps to one DynamoDB item.
- Columns must include the partition key and sort key.
- Numeric fields may need conversion from text to number.

JSON Loading:

- Two common formats:
 - 1. Array of objects $([0, \{\}, \{\}]) \rightarrow \text{loop through the list.}$
 - 2. **JSON Lines** (one object per line) → read and load line by line.
- Each object must contain the required keys.

• **Best Practice**: Use DynamoDB's **batch writer**, which automatically handles batching and retries unprocessed items.

Learning Point: Bulk loading teaches efficiency and is a first step towards building ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) pipelines.

CODE:

```
import csv
import json
import boto3
dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb')
table = dynamodb.Table('mytable')
# Bulk insert from CSV
with open('TolnsertCSV.csv', 'r') as csvfile:
  reader = csv.DictReader(csvfile)
  with table.batch_writer() as batch:
    for row in reader:
       # Convert string numbers to integers where necessary
       row['login_count'] = int(row['login_count'])
       batch.put_item(Item=row)
# Bulk insert from JSON
with open('TolnsertJSON.json', 'r') as jsonfile:
  items = json.load(jsonfile)
  with table.batch_writer() as batch:
    for item in items:
       batch.put_item(Item=item)
```

SCREENSHOTS:

