# Amazon Redshift

**Cloud Data Warehouse** 

Guilherme Nogueira

## What is Redshift?

1	Cloud-based data warehouse (AWS)	
2	Columnar storage for performance	
3	Massively Parallel Processing (MPP)	
4	SQL-based, built for analytics	

### **How Redshift Works**

Massively Parallel Processing (MPP)	Columnar Data Storage	
Leader node parses queries and creates exec plans	Stores data by columns, not rows	
Distributes tasks to compute nodes	Reads only relevant columns (faster I/O)	
Compute nodes run in parallel (slices)	Advanced compression saves space	
Results aggregated and sent back	COPY command for fast S3 ingestion	

### **Internal Architecture**

#### **Leader Node**

Coordinates queries, creates execution plans, communicates with clients

#### Redshift Managed Storage (RMS)

Uses high-performance SSD cache + S3

#### **Compute Nodes**

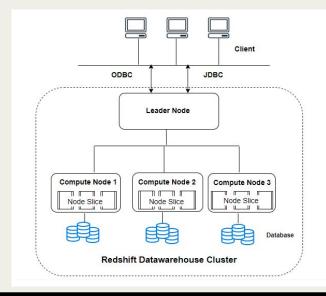
Execute compiled code in parallel, process data in slices

#### **RA3 Nodes**

Decouple compute and storage for independent scaling

#### **Node Slices**

Partitions of compute nodes that process in parallel



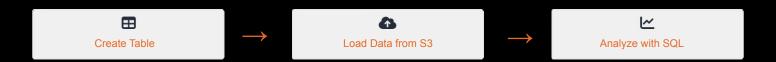
### **Trade-offs**

PROS	CONS	
High performance with MPP	Needs tuning (sort/dist keys)	
Decoupled compute/storage (RA3)	Not fully serverless	
SQL-native, AWS-integrated	Limited JSON/nested data support	

## **Comparison with Other Tools**

Redshift (AWS)	BigQuery (GCP)	Snowflake **
PostgreSQL-compatible	Standard SQL	Multi-cloud
Usage-based pricing	Query-based billing	Rich SQL
Partial serverless (RA3)	Fully serverless	Serverless by design

# Demo Overview



## Thank you!

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-- Create a sample table to store user data
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-- Load CSV data from an S3 bucket using COPY
-- This command reads data directly from S3
-- You must replace the S3 path and IAM role ARN
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-- Example of a simple analytical query
-- Count how many users were created per day
-- SELECT

DATE(created_at) AS signup_date,
COUNT(*) AS total_users

FROM users

GROUP BY signup_date

ORDER BY signup_date;
```