

# Setup Kinesis Producer

- Launch the Amazon Linux2 AMI which has the AWS CLI packages preinstalled.
   Medium to Large instance
   Minimum disk capacity of 50 GB
   Internet access (public subnet or through NAT Gateway)
- Attach IAM Role with full access to Kinesis & CloudWatch.
   Download the JSON file from S3 with which you can create a Policy with: AmazonKinesisFullAccess
   CloudWatchFullAccess

wget https://mapd-veda.s3-us-west-1.amazonaws.com/kinesis cloudwatch role.json

On AWS Console -> Services -> IAM -> Policies -> Create Policy -> JSON Cut/paste the json file from above and select Review Policy Assign Name (eg: Kinesis\_WS) and Description Create Policy

On AWS Console -> Services -> IAM -> Roles -> Create Role
Select EC2
Select Permissions
Specify the policy name from above in Filter Policies
Select Tags
Key=name Value=Kinesis\_WS
Select Next
Assign Role Name = Kinesis\_WS\_Role

#### **Create Role**

Attach the newly created role to the EC2 instance:

Instance -> Instance Settings -> Attach/Replace IAM Role -> Select Role -> Apply

Setup AWS configuration with access and secret key credentials
 aws configure

Test if the AWS credentials are setup correctly by listing the user's S3 storage aws s3 1s

Create a Kinesis Stream called bike-status with a single shard

```
aws kinesis create-stream --stream-name bike-status --shard-count 1 aws kinesis list-streams aws kinesis describe-stream --stream-name bike-status
```

Install Kinesis Agent to create a producer

```
sudo yum install -y
https://s3.amazonaws.com/streaming-data-agent/aws-kinesis-agent-latest.amzn1.no
arch.rpm
```

 Setup Kinesis Producer configuration file /etc/aws-kinesis/agent.json. Replace the existing file with the contents below.

```
sudo vi /etc/aws-kinesis/agent.json
{
    "cloudwatch.emitMetrics": true,
    "kinesis.endpoint": "",
    "firehose.endpoint": "",
    "flows": [
        {
            "filePattern": "/tmp/kinesis/bike-status*",
            "kinesisStream": "bike-status",
            "partitionKeyOption": "RANDOM"
        }
    ]
}
```

Start the Kinesis Agent and configure it to start at bootup

```
sudo service aws-kinesis-agent start
sudo service aws-kinesis-agent status
sudo chkconfig aws-kinesis-agent on
```

Monitor the Kinesis agent at /var/log/aws-kinesis-agent/aws-kinesis-agent.log
 tail -f /var/log/aws-kinesis-agent/aws-kinesis-agent.log

## Setup Kinesis Consumer

Setup the Kinesis Consumer on the same server or spin up another Amazon Linux2 instance. For the workshop we will spin up a single Linux instance for running both the producer and consumer.

Install Anaconda Python Environment

```
wget https://repo.anaconda.com/archive/Anaconda3-2019.07-Linux-x86_64.sh
chmod 755 Anaconda3-2019.07-Linux-x86_64.sh
./Anaconda3-2019.07-Linux-x86 64.sh
```

The Anaconda environment is initialized by the changes to **.bashrc** which gets executed at the time of login. To activate the Anaconda environment in your current login type:

source ~/.bashrc

Install boto3 library for kinesis consumer support and pymapd library for OmniSci API access.
 conda install boto3
 conda install -c conda-forge pymapd

### OmniSci Cloud Instance

Get your own instance with a GPU in OmniSci Cloud by signing up at: <a href="https://omnisci.cloud/accounts/register\_from\_event/kinesis2019">https://omnisci.cloud/accounts/register\_from\_event/kinesis2019</a>

Generating API Keys for Cloud Access

Select **DEVELOPER** menu from **SETTINGS** which is at the upper right-hand corner of the OmniSci Immerse user interface, and **Create Write keys**. Save the API Key Name and API Key Secret securely. You will need these keys when using the python API to access your OmniSci cloud instance. Refer to the appendix in this document for a brief overview of the available pymapd APIs.

## Streaming data to OmniSci using Kinesis

Copy the list of bike status endpoints from S3.

```
wget https://mapd-veda.s3-us-west-1.amazonaws.com/gbfs_endpoints.csv
```

```
Also, download the producer and consumer python programs from S3.

wget https://mapd-veda.s3-us-west-1.amazonaws.com/bikestream.py

wget https://mapd-veda.s3-us-west-1.amazonaws.com/streamconsumer.py
```

 Start the python program to feed the Kinesis Producer with bike status data stream. You may need to call the program with python3 if you have different environment.

```
python bikestream.py
```

The bikestream program will get the bike status from the various endpoints and write it to a CSV file /tmp/kinesis/bike-status.csv. Note that the producer configuration (json) is looking for data input to files that match the /tmp/kinesis/bike-status\* pattern.

```
head -10 /tmp/kinesis/bike-status.csv
```

Start the python Kinesis consumer program that will read the data from the producer and create a
Pandas dataframe for 1000 records at a time and write to the table bike-status on OmniSci.
 NOTE: The code is using us-east region by default.

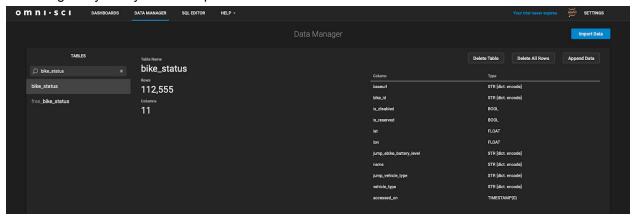
In the streamconsumer.py file, replace your cloud instance's access and secret key in the function connect to omnisci().

```
connection = connect_to_omnisci("Access Key", "Secret Key",
"use2-api.mapd.cloud", "mapd", True)
```

Run the consumer code:

python streamconsumer.py

 Confirm that the Kinesis workflow is working using OmniSci Immerse user interface. Go to the DATA MANAGER and look at the bike\_status table to make sure that the number of rows is increasing every time you run the producer code.



### References

Blog explaining simple end-to-end example with source code for using pymapd with OmniSci.

https://www.omnisci.com/blog/using-pymapd-to-load-data-to-omnisci-cloud/

GitHub - Pymapd Workshop with material for this workshop and useful Jupyter Notebooks <a href="https://github.com/omnisci/pymapd-workshop">https://github.com/omnisci/pymapd-workshop</a>

GitHub - General Bikeshare Feed Information <a href="https://github.com/NABSA/gbfs">https://github.com/NABSA/gbfs</a>

Blog on using OmniSci with Ford GoBike data:

https://www.omnisci.com/blog/taking-a-spin-with-ford-gobike

Blog on using OmniSci with Divvy Bike data:

https://www.omnisci.com/blog/oh-the-places-youll-go-analyzing-chicago-divvy-bike-share-data

## Appendix: Using Python API to access OmniSci Cloud Instance

### Install Pymapd

Pymapd is the python DB API compliant interface for OmniSci. You can install pymapd from conda-forge conda install -c conda-forge pymapd Or with pip pip install pymapd

## Generating API Keys for OmniSci Cloud

Select DEVELOPER menu from SETTINGS which is at the upper right-hand corner of the Immerse user interface, and Create Write keys. Save the API Key Name and API Key Secret.

#### Connect to OmniSci

We'll use the OmniSci API key name for write access and the corresponding API key secret and initialize the connection variable. All API access goes through the same host, use2-api.mapd.cloud, which then automatically forwards the request to the correct cloud instance based on the key name. The default database name is mapd and you will connect using HTTPS port 443.

```
user_str = 'API Key Name'
password_str = 'API Key Secret'
host_str = 'use2-api.mapd.cloud'
dbname_str = 'mapd'
connection = connect(user=user_str, password=password_str, host=host_str,
dbname=dbname str, port=443, protocol='https')
```

#### Load Data Into OmniSci Cloud

Read the data from a local CSV file into a pandas dataframe:

```
df = pd.read_csv("replace with your filename")
Load the dataframe into the OmniSci table using load_table API, the table is created if it does
not exist:
```

```
table_name = 'toSF'
connection.load table(table name, df)
```

You can also load data into OmniSci from data files stored on AWS S3:

```
connection.execute("COPY toSF FROM 's3://mybucketname/myfilenameCSV'")
```

This method is particularly useful for loading Geospatial data files (ESRI Shape file & GeoJSON) into OmniSci Cloud:

```
connection.execute("COPY toSF FROM 's3://mybucketname/myshapefile.zip' WITH
  (geo='true')")
```

# Other Useful pymapd Commands

### List tables in the database:

```
list_of_tables = connection.get_tables()
print('\n'.join(list_of_tables))
```

### Get details of a preloaded table:

```
table_details = connection.get_table_details('toSF')
print(table details)
```

#### Delete table:

```
table_name = 'toSF'
command = 'drop table if exists %s' % (table_name)
connection.execute(command)
```