

Cognizant Technology Solutions



A Project Report on

“EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE TRACKING”

Prepared By

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REQUIREMENTS

Employee Performance Tracking:

- Import employee performance data into Amazon Redshift.
- Track employee performance metrics such as sales targets, customer satisfaction ratings, and productivity.
- Identify top-performing employees by analyzing performance metrics and comparing them to predefined targets or benchmarks.
- Identify areas for improvement by analyzing performance gaps and providing targeted training or support.
- Visualize employee performance data using charts and graphs (e.g., bar charts, radar charts) to identify trends and patterns.

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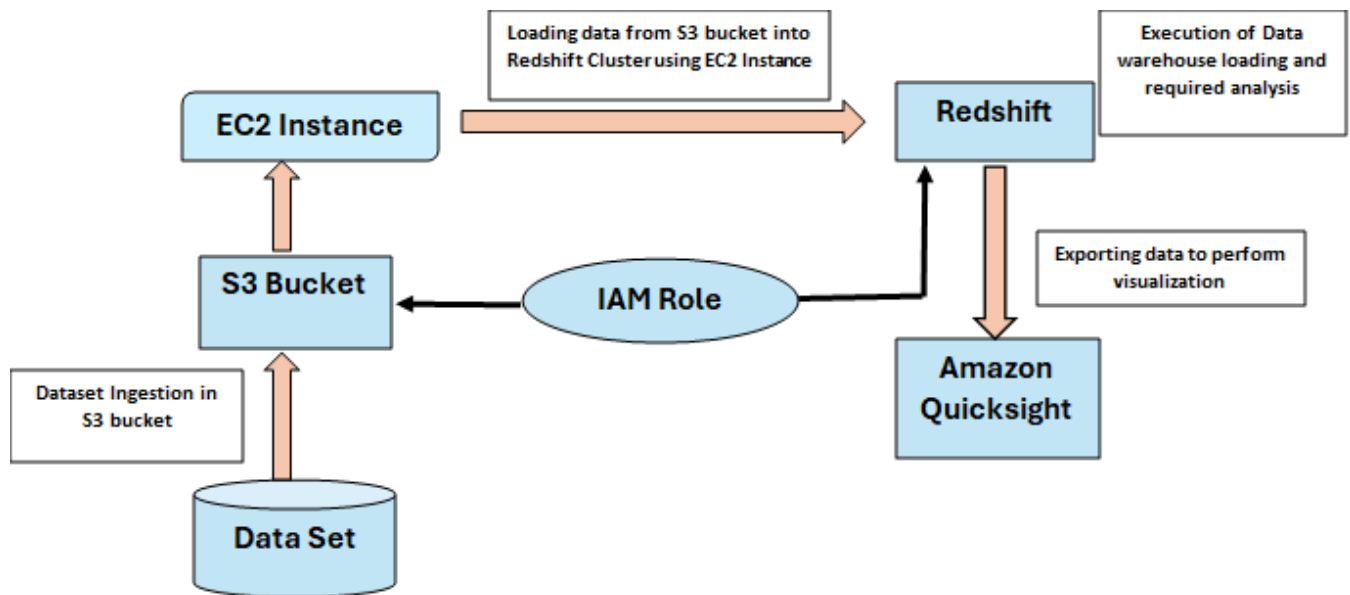
5. VIRTUALIZATION

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PURPOSE:

- **Data Analysis:** Perform complex analytics on large datasets stored in S3 using the powerful querying capabilities of Redshift.
- **Business Intelligence (BI):** Create reports, dashboards, and visualizations from data stored in S3 by loading it into Redshift for BI purposes.
- **Data Warehousing:** Store and organize large volumes of structured and semi-structured data from S3 into Redshift for centralized data warehousing.
- **Data Integration:** Integrate data from multiple sources stored in S3 into a single data warehouse in Redshift for comprehensive analysis and reporting.
- **Data Migration:** Migrate data from on-premises data warehouses or other cloud storage solutions to Redshift for better scalability, performance, and cost-effectiveness.
- **ETL (Extract, Transform, Load):** Extract data from S3, transform it as needed, and load it into Redshift for further analysis and reporting.
- **Real-time Analytics:** Continuously load streaming data from S3 into Redshift to perform real-time analytics and gain insights into rapidly changing data.
- **Cost Optimization:** Optimize costs by storing raw or historical data in S3's cost-effective storage and transferring only relevant data into Redshift for analysis.
- **Data Archiving:** Archive historical data from S3 into Redshift for long-term storage and analysis while keeping it easily accessible for future reference.
- **Data Governance and Security:** Centralize sensitive data stored in S3 into Redshift for better governance, access control, and security management, ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements.

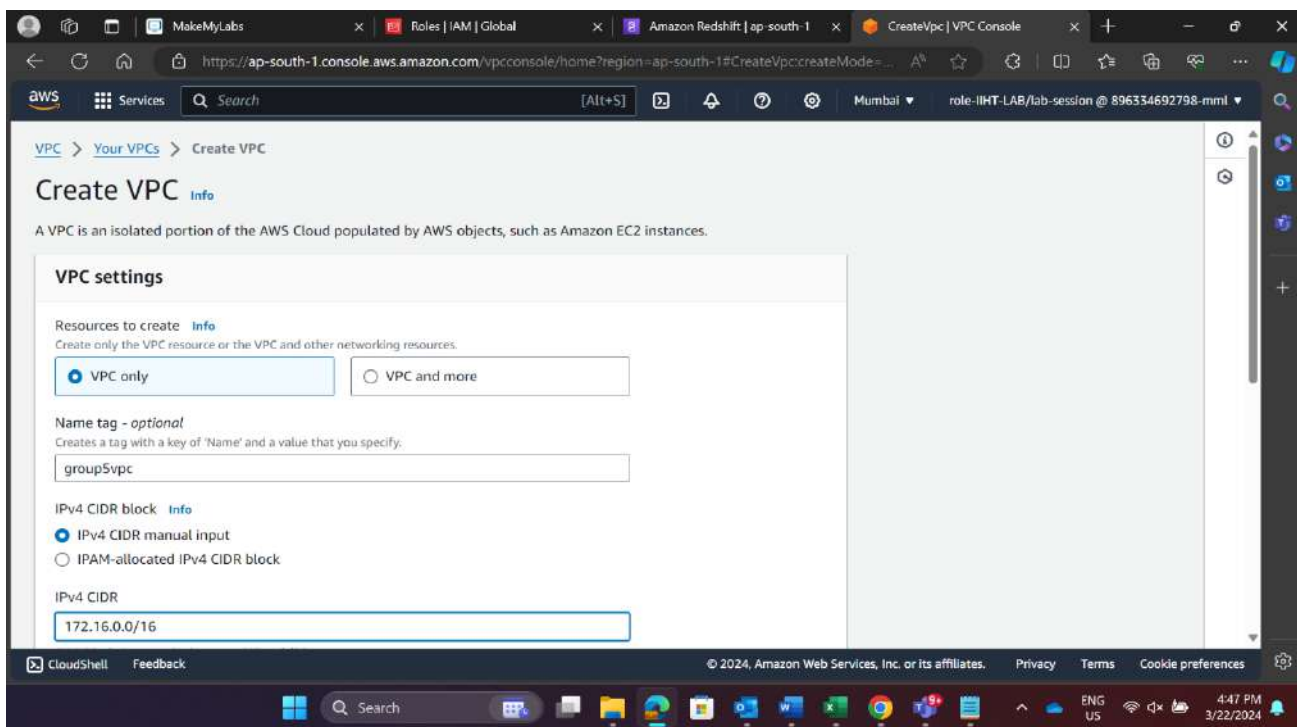
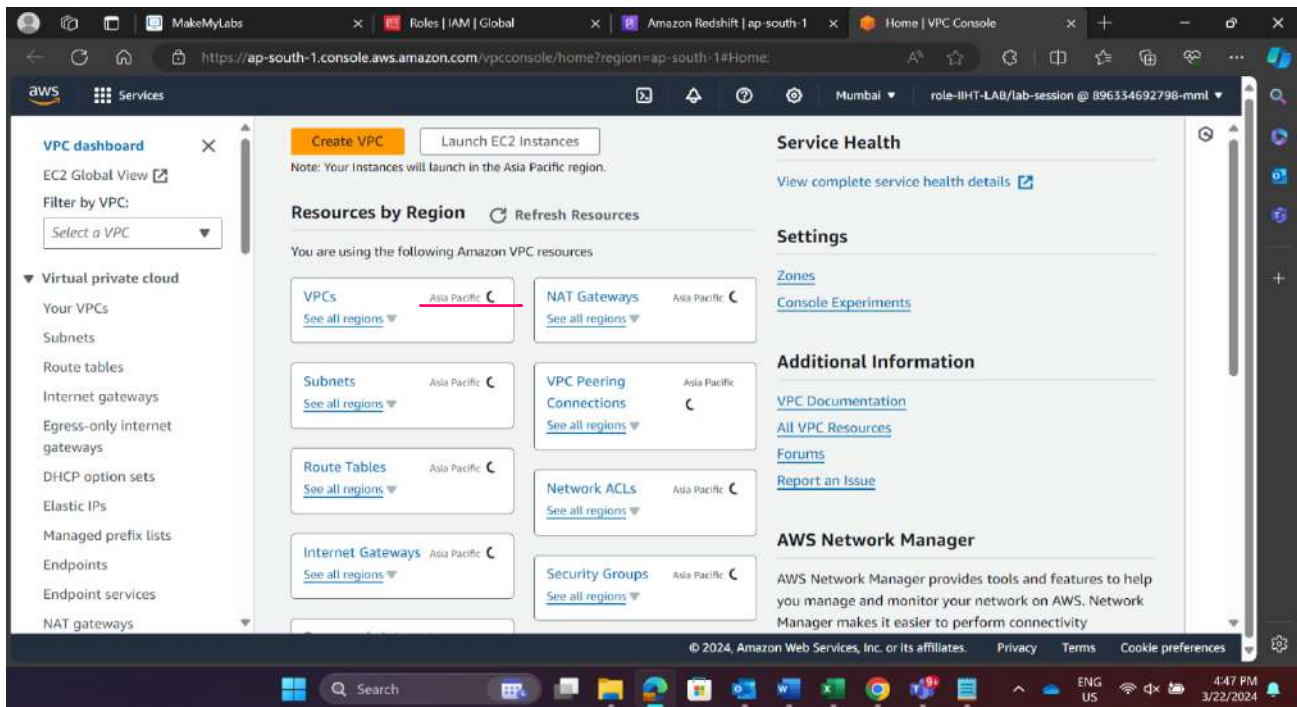
PICTORIAL FLOWCHART



DESIGN AND ARCHITECTURE

VPC CREATION

Step 1: Initiate the VPC creation process, provide the necessary details for your VPC, including the VPC name, CIDR block (the range of IP addresses for your VPC).



The screenshot shows the 'Create VPC' page in the AWS VPC console. The browser tabs include 'MakeMyLabs', 'Roles | IAM | Global', 'Amazon Redshift | ap-south-1', and 'CreateVpc | VPC Console'. The URL is 'https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/vpconsole/home?region=ap-south-1#CreateVpccreateMode=...'. The page has a search bar and a navigation menu. The main content area is divided into two sections. The top section, 'IPv6 CIDR block', has four radio button options: 'No IPv6 CIDR block' (selected), 'IPAM-allocated IPv6 CIDR block', 'Amazon-provided IPv6 CIDR block', and 'IPv6 CIDR owned by me'. Below this is a 'Tenancy' dropdown menu set to 'Default'. The bottom section, 'Tags', includes a description: 'A tag is a label that you assign to an AWS resource. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value. You can use tags to search and filter your resources or track your AWS costs.' It features a table with 'Key' and 'Value - optional' columns. One tag is added with 'Name' as the key and 'group5vpc' as the value. There are 'Add tag' and 'Remove tag' buttons. At the bottom of the form are 'Cancel' and 'Create VPC' buttons. The footer of the console shows 'CloudShell', 'Feedback', and copyright information for Amazon Web Services, Inc. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the date as 3/22/2024 and time as 4:48 PM.

IPv6 CIDR block [Info](#)

- ☒ No IPv6 CIDR block
- ☐ IPAM-allocated IPv6 CIDR block
- ☐ Amazon-provided IPv6 CIDR block
- ☐ IPv6 CIDR owned by me

Tenancy [Info](#)

Default

Tags

A tag is a label that you assign to an AWS resource. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value. You can use tags to search and filter your resources or track your AWS costs.

Key	Value - optional
Name	group5vpc

[Add tag](#) [Remove tag](#)

You can add 49 more tags

[Cancel](#) [Create VPC](#)

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Search

ENG US 4:48 PM 3/22/2024

Step 2: Define the subnets within your VPC and specify the CIDR block for subnet.

The screenshot shows the 'Create subnet' page in the AWS VPC console. The browser tabs include 'MakeMyLabs', 'Roles | IAM | Global', 'Amazon Redshift | ap-south-1', and 'CreateSubnet | VPC Console'. The URL is 'https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/vpconsole/home?region=ap-south-1#CreateSubnet'. The page has a search bar and a navigation menu. The main content area is divided into two sections. The top section, 'VPC', has a 'VPC ID' dropdown menu set to 'vpc-05eb10f7aaac9592c (group5vpc)'. Below this is a section for 'Associated VPC CIDRs' showing 'IPv4 CIDRs' as '172.16.0.0/16'. The bottom section, 'Subnet settings', includes a description: 'Specify the CIDR blocks and Availability Zone for the subnet.' Below this is a section for 'Subnet 1 of 1'. At the bottom of the form are 'Cancel' and 'Create Subnet' buttons. The footer of the console shows 'CloudShell', 'Feedback', and copyright information for Amazon Web Services, Inc. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the date as 3/22/2024 and time as 4:48 PM.

[VPC](#) > [Subnets](#) > Create subnet

Create subnet [Info](#)

VPC

VPC ID
Create subnets in this VPC.

vpc-05eb10f7aaac9592c (group5vpc)

Associated VPC CIDRs

IPv4 CIDRs
172.16.0.0/16

Subnet settings

Specify the CIDR blocks and Availability Zone for the subnet.

Subnet 1 of 1

[Cancel](#) [Create Subnet](#)

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Search

ENG US 4:48 PM 3/22/2024

Subnet settings
Specify the CIDR blocks and Availability Zone for the subnet.

Subnet 1 of 1

Subnet name
Create a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.
subnet5
The name can be up to 256 characters long.

Availability Zone [Info](#)
Choose the zone in which your subnet will reside, or let Amazon choose one for you.
Asia Pacific (Mumbai) / ap-south-1a

IPv4 VPC CIDR block [Info](#)
Choose the VPC's IPv4 CIDR block for the subnet. The subnet's IPv4 CIDR must lie within this block.
172.16.0.0/16

IPv4 subnet CIDR block
172.16.1.0/24 256 IPs

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IPv4 VPC CIDR block [Info](#)
Choose the VPC's IPv4 CIDR block for the subnet. The subnet's IPv4 CIDR must lie within this block.
172.16.0.0/16

IPv4 subnet CIDR block
172.16.1.0/24 256 IPs

▼ **Tags - optional**

Key	Value - optional	
Name	subnet5	Remove

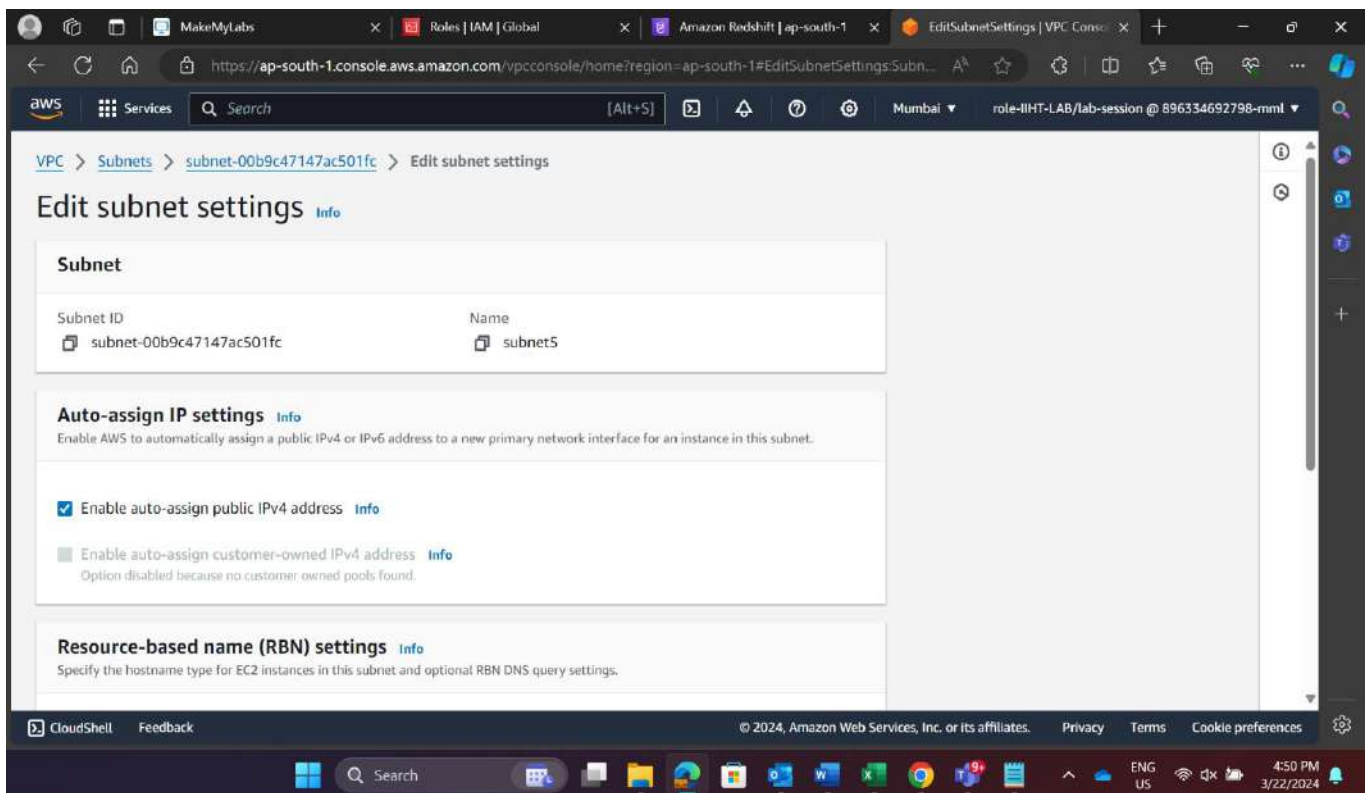
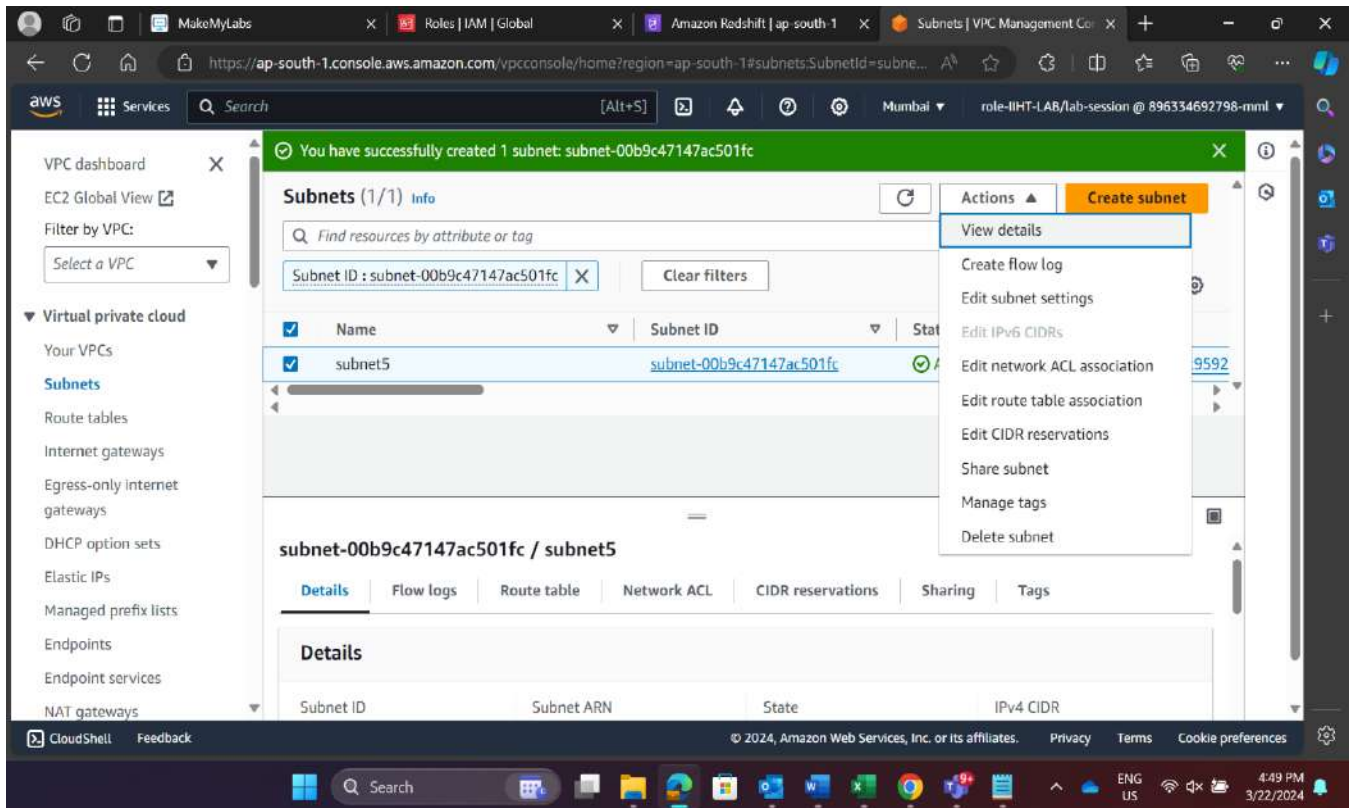
[Add new tag](#)
You can add 49 more tags.

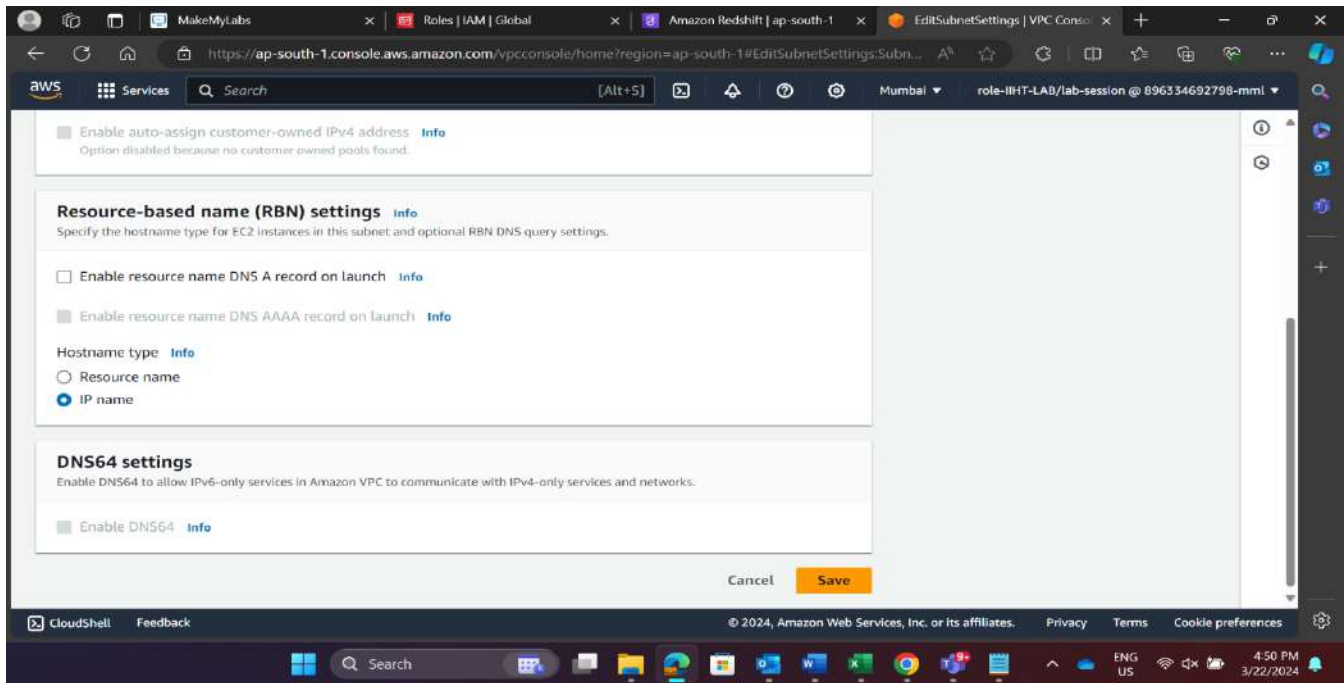
[Remove](#)

[Add new subnet](#)

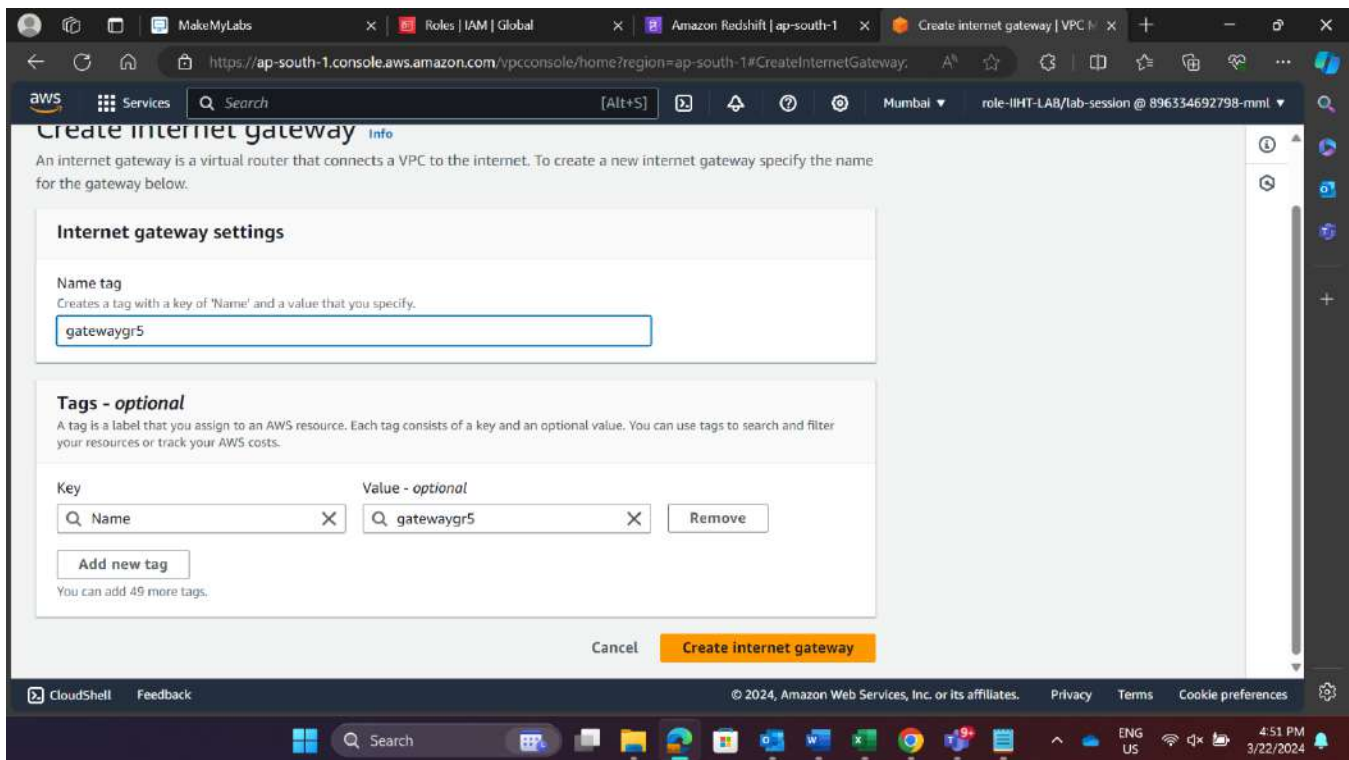
Cancel [Create subnet](#)

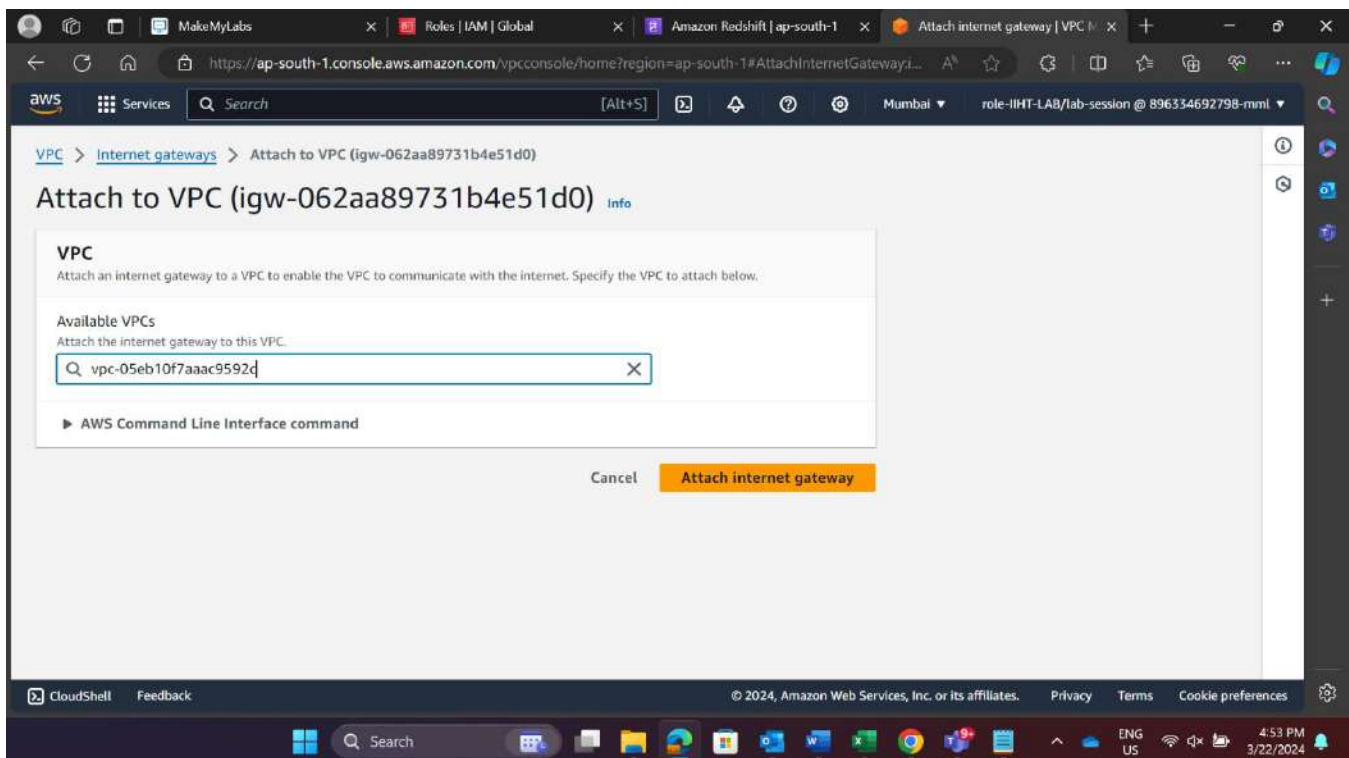
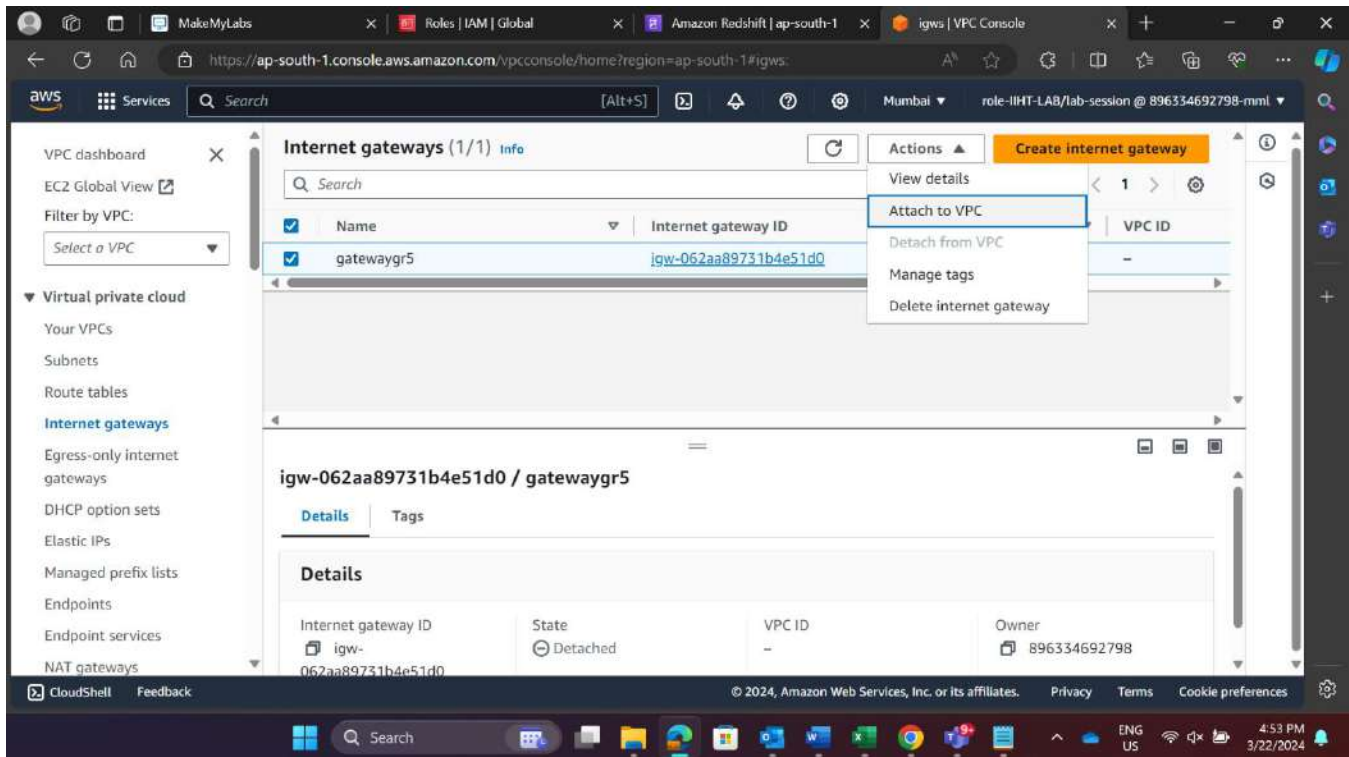
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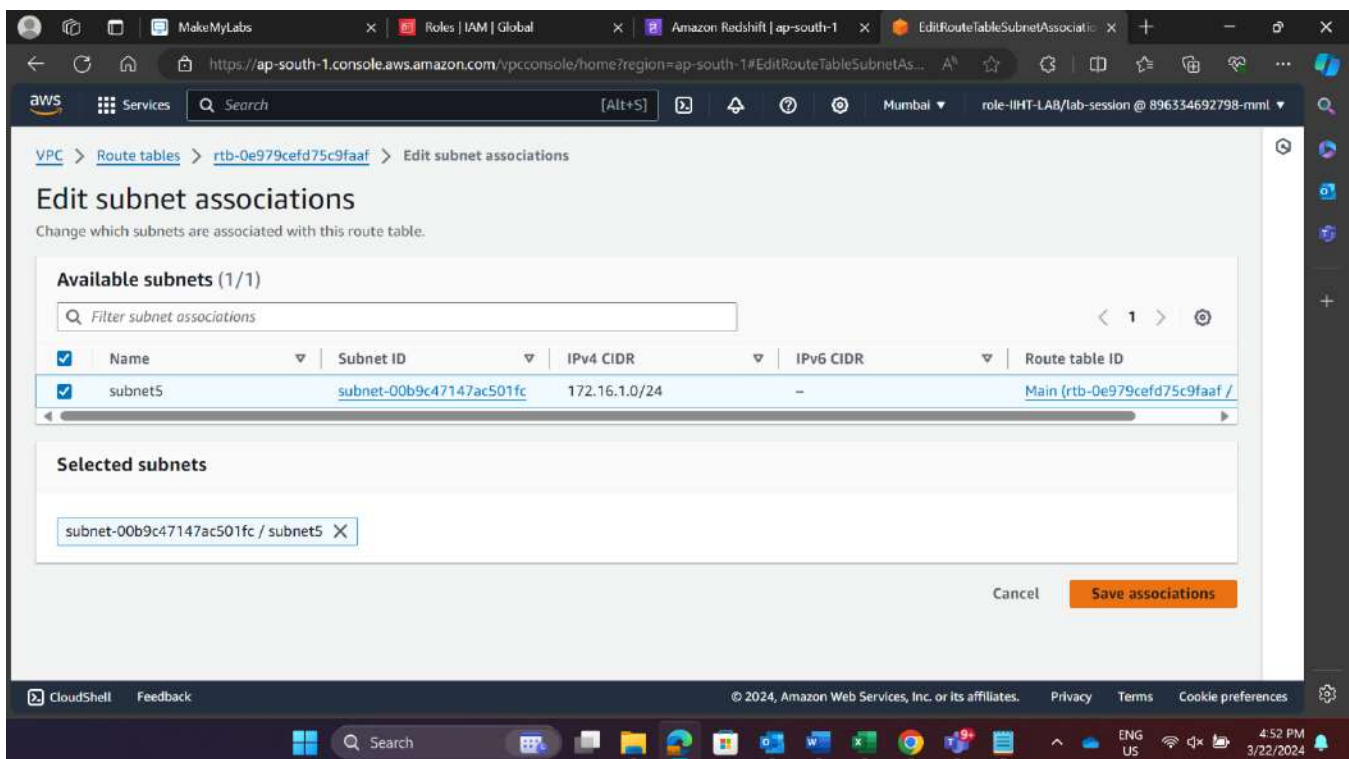
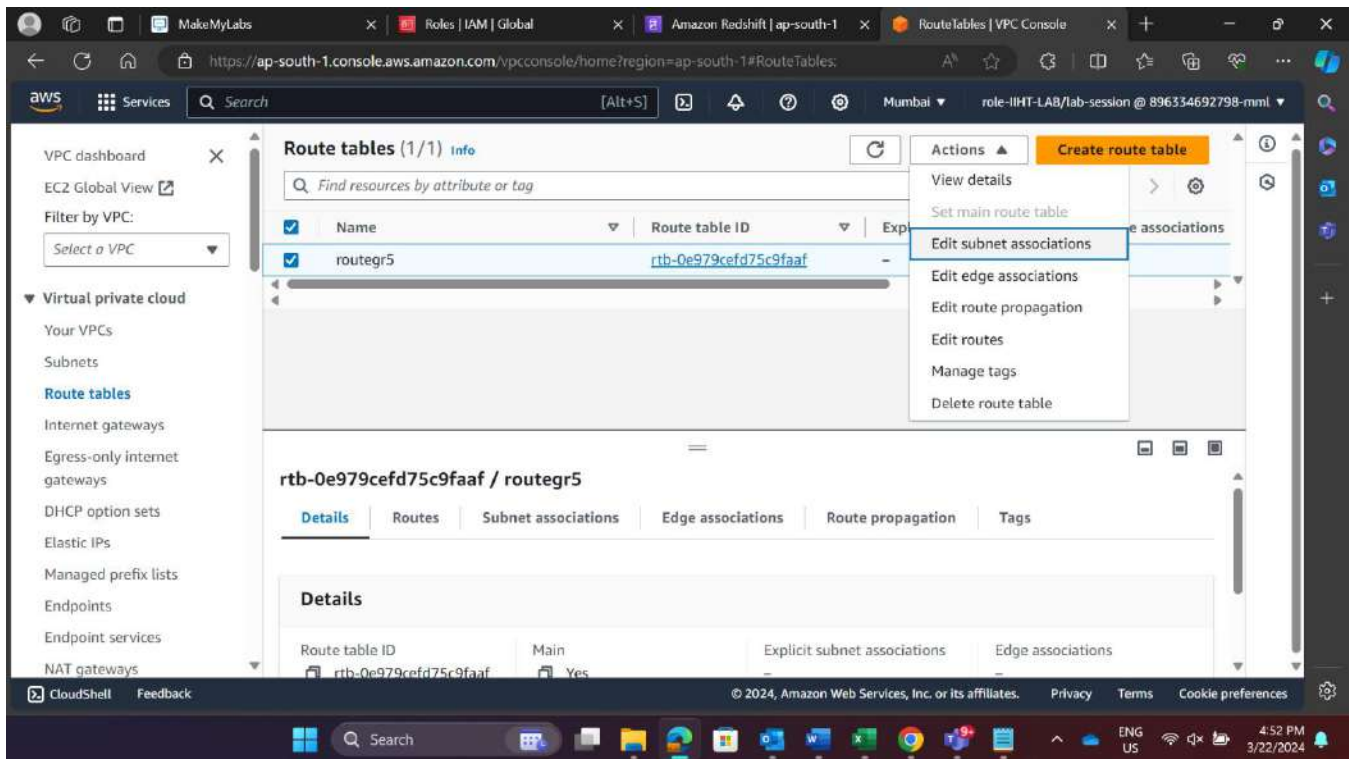


Step 3: Configure Internet Gateway: create a new internet gateway, give it a name, and attach it to your VPC.





Step 4: Configure Route Table: create a route table, give it a name, and attach it to internet gateway.



The screenshot shows the AWS VPC console 'Edit routes' page for a route table. The page displays two routes:

- Route 1:**
 - Destination: 172.16.0.0/16
 - Target: local (dropdown menu shows 'local' and a search bar with 'local')
 - Status: Active (green checkmark)
 - Propagated: No
- Route 2:**
 - Destination: 0.0.0.0/0 (search bar with '0.0.0.0/0')
 - Target: Internet Gateway (dropdown menu shows 'Internet Gateway' and a search bar with 'igw-062aa89731b4e51d0')
 - Status: -
 - Propagated: No

The bottom of the page shows the AWS footer with copyright information and a Windows taskbar at the bottom.

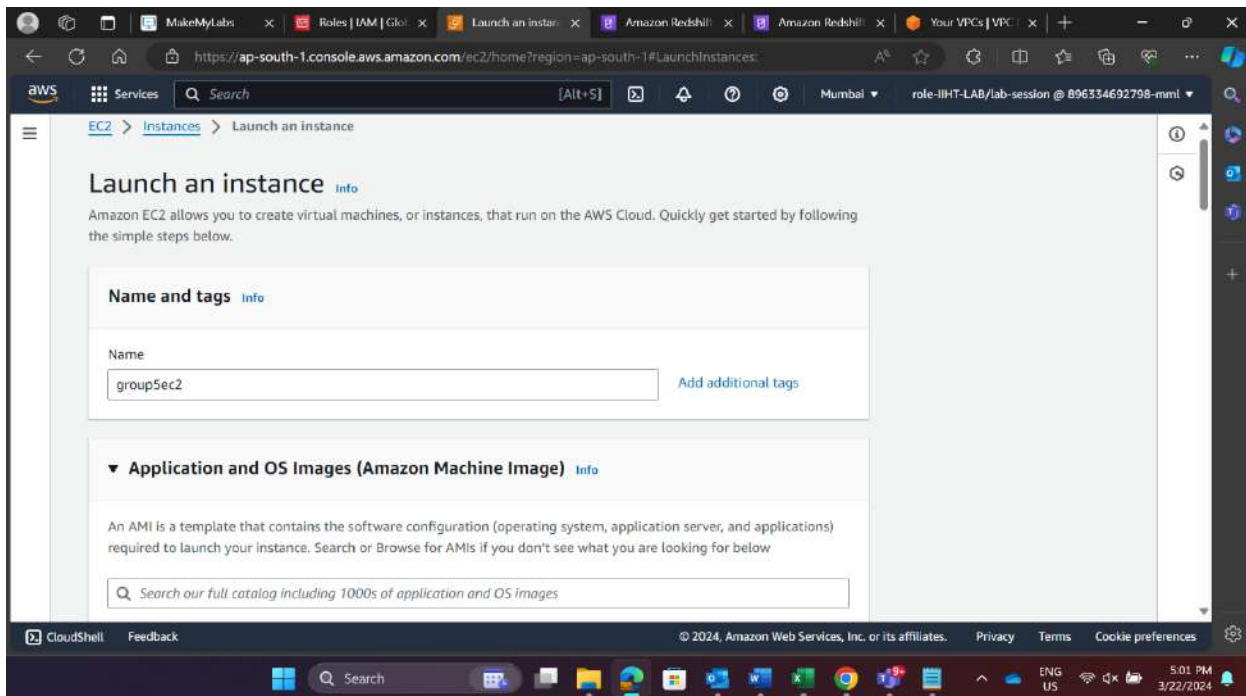
This screenshot shows the 'Edit routes' page with Route 2 selected. The 'Remove' button is visible at the bottom right of the route configuration area. The route details are:

- Route 2:**
 - Destination: 0.0.0.0/0 (search bar with '0.0.0.0/0')
 - Target: Internet Gateway (dropdown menu shows 'Internet Gateway' and a search bar with 'igw-062aa89731b4e51d0')
 - Status: -
 - Propagated: No

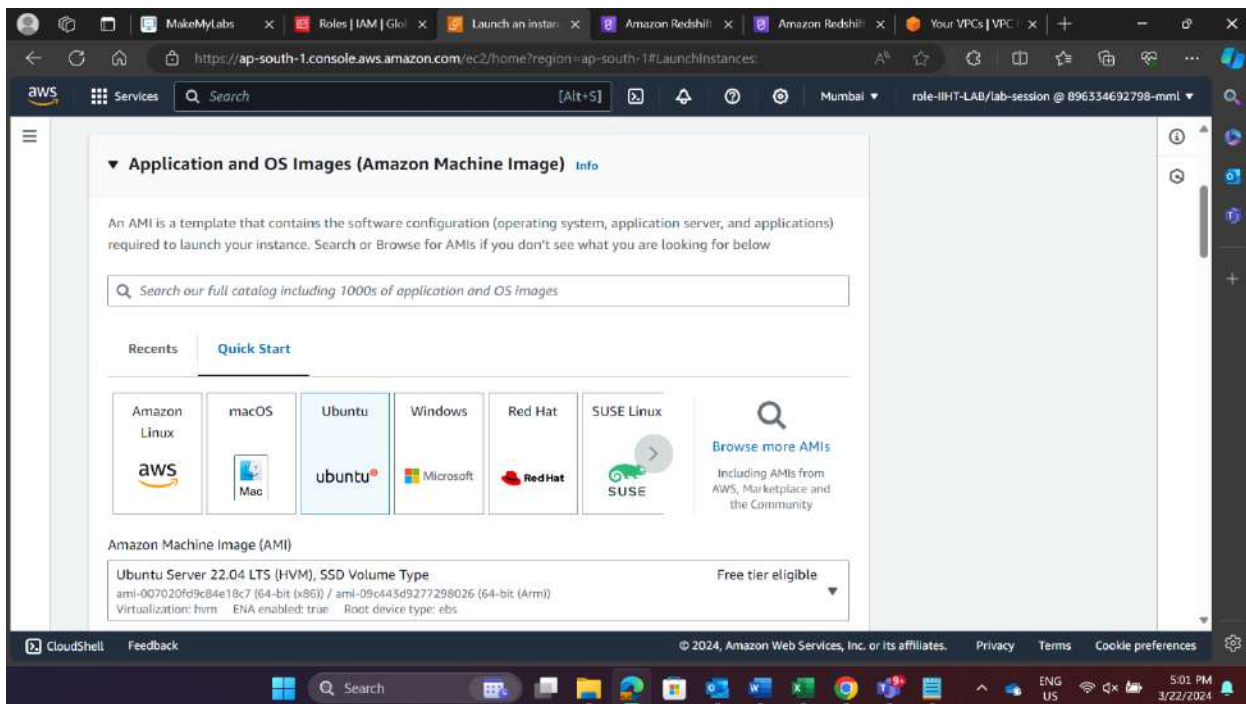
The bottom of the page shows the AWS footer with copyright information and a Windows taskbar at the bottom.

EC2 INSTANCE

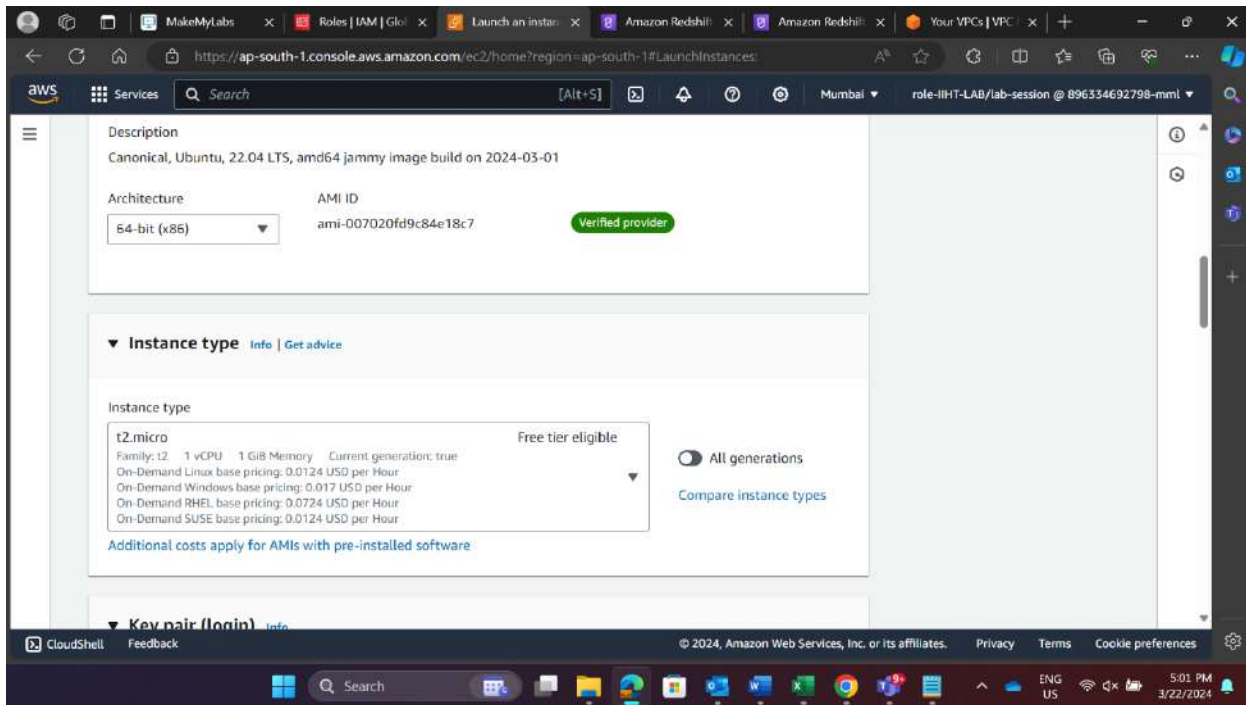
Step 1: On the EC2 dashboard, click the “Launch Instance” button. This will start the instance creation wizard.



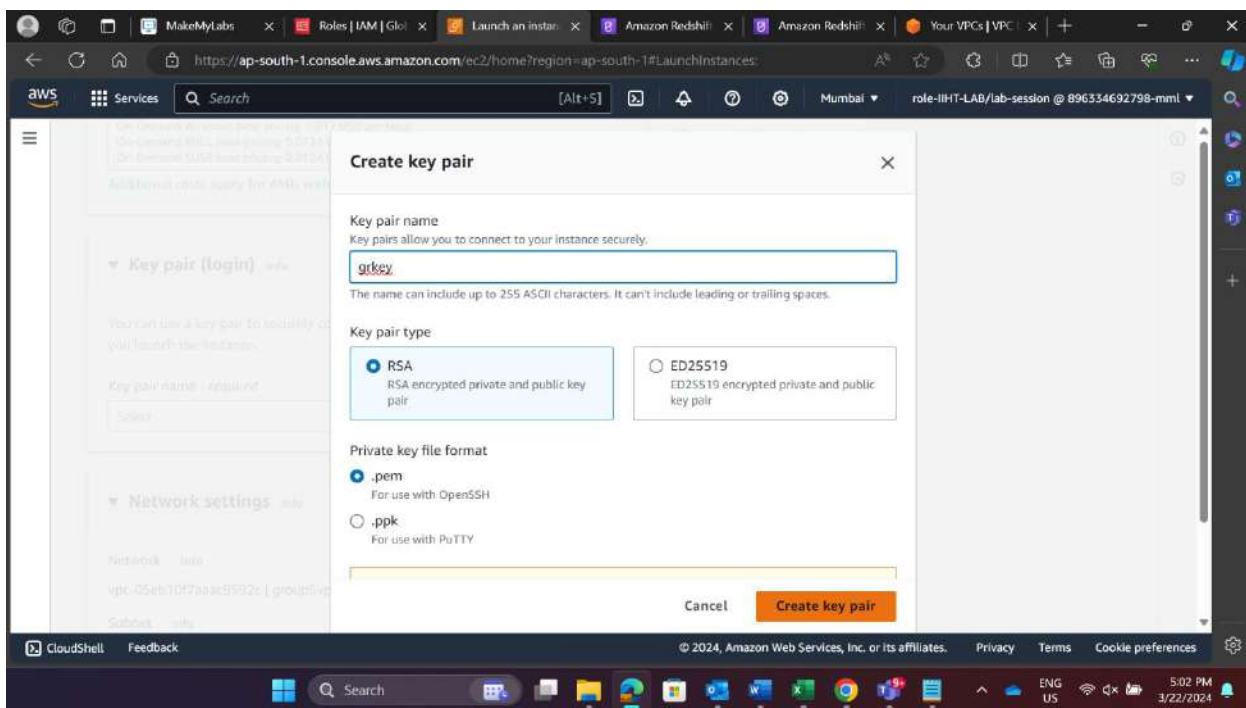
Step 2: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI). It is a template for instance's operating system.

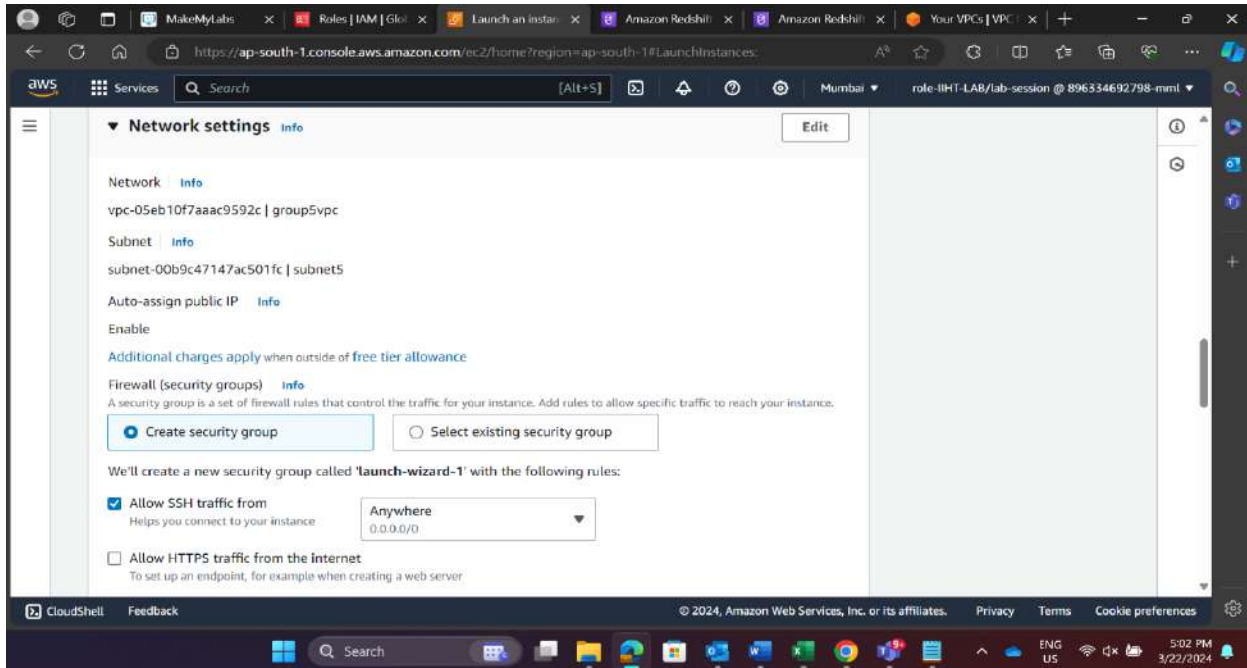
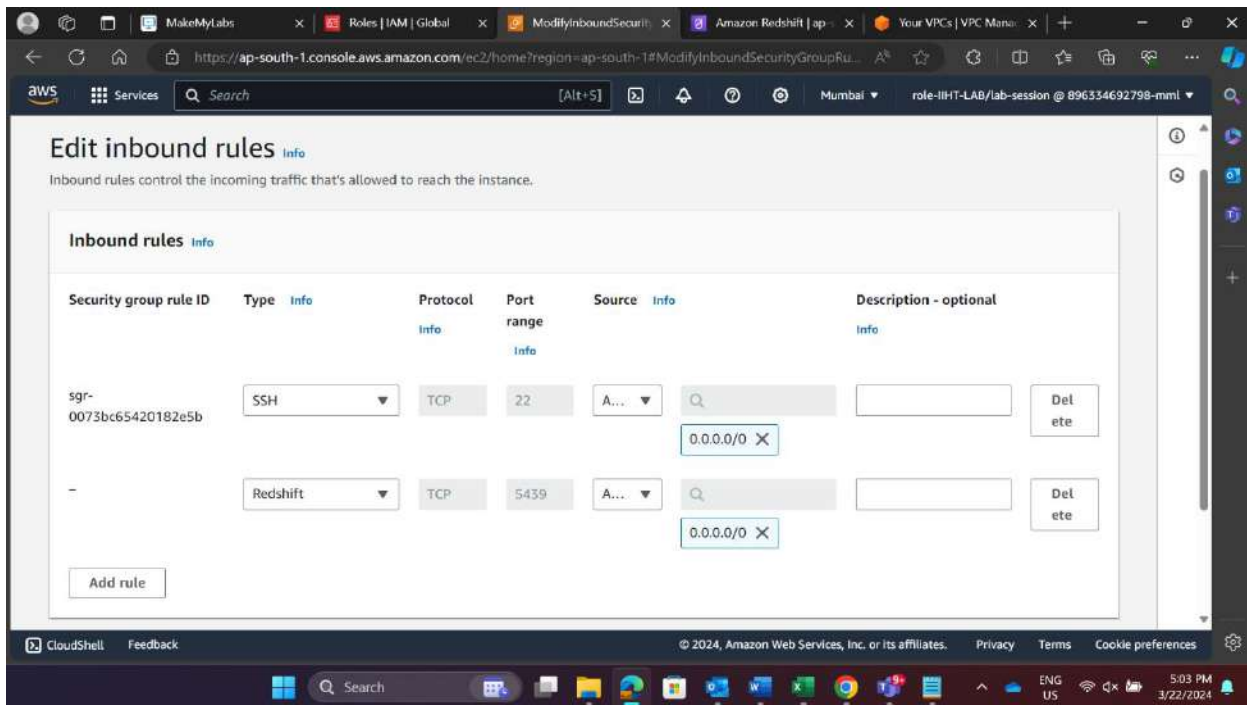


Step 3: In this step, select the type of instance based on your business requirements.



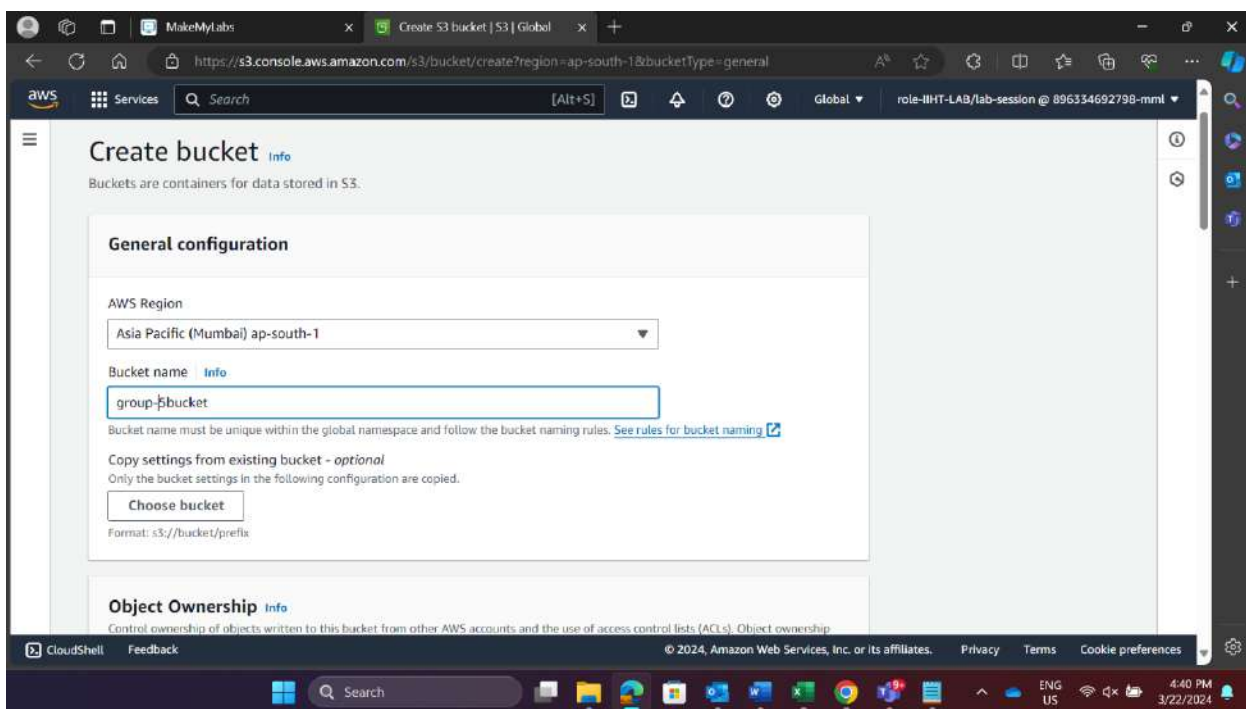
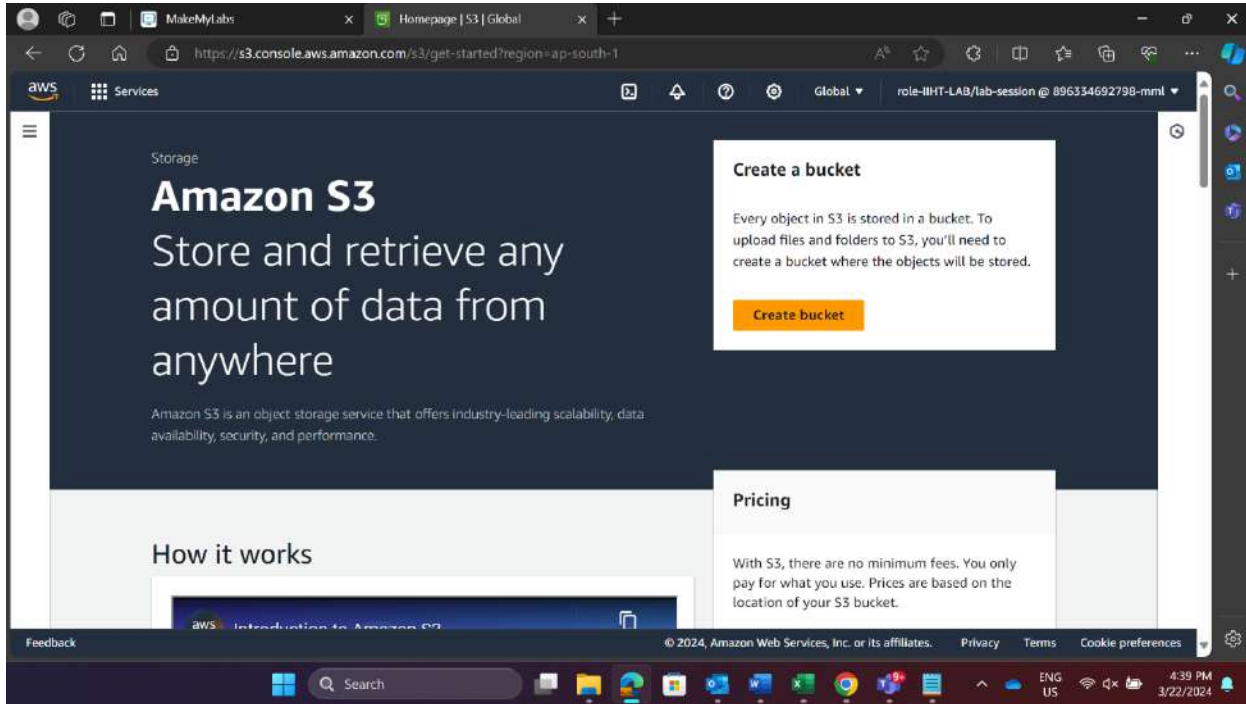
Step 4: If you don't have an existing key pair, create a new one. Download the private key file (.pem) and keep it secure.



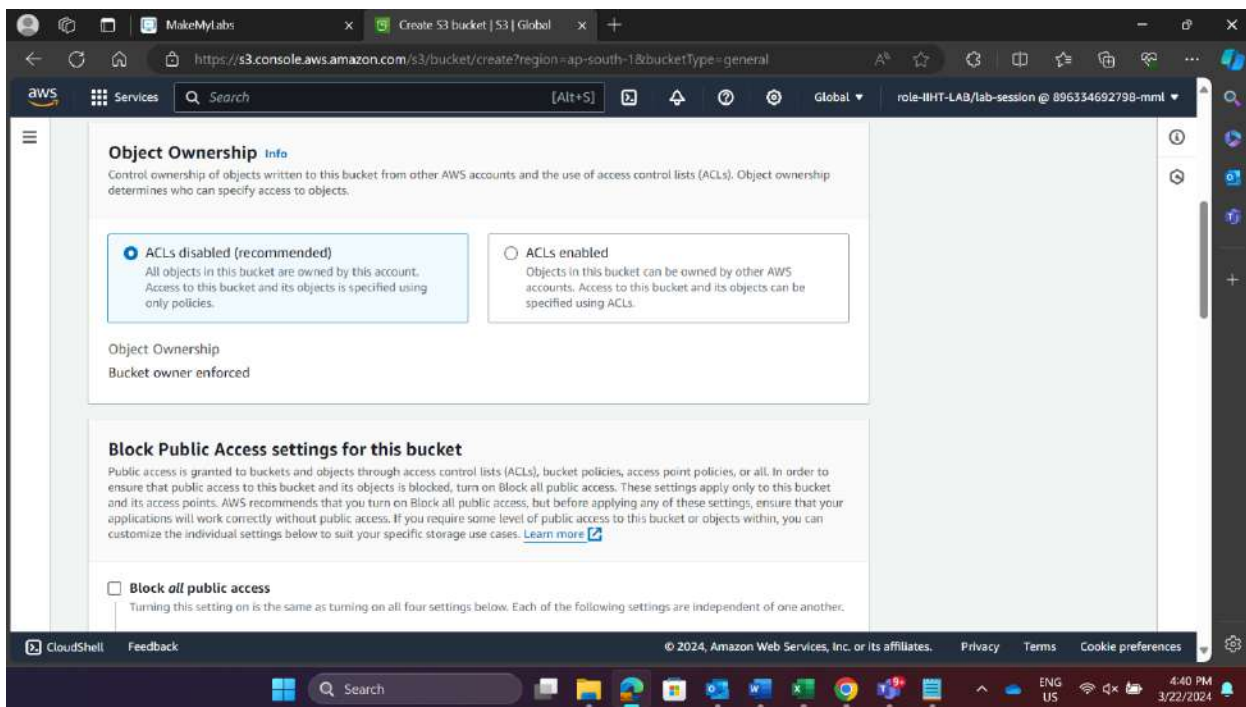
Step 5: Set up networking details like VPC, subnet, and security groups.**Step 6: Add rules for SSH and Redshift in inbound rule for allowing the traffic to redshift cluster.**

S3 BUCKET

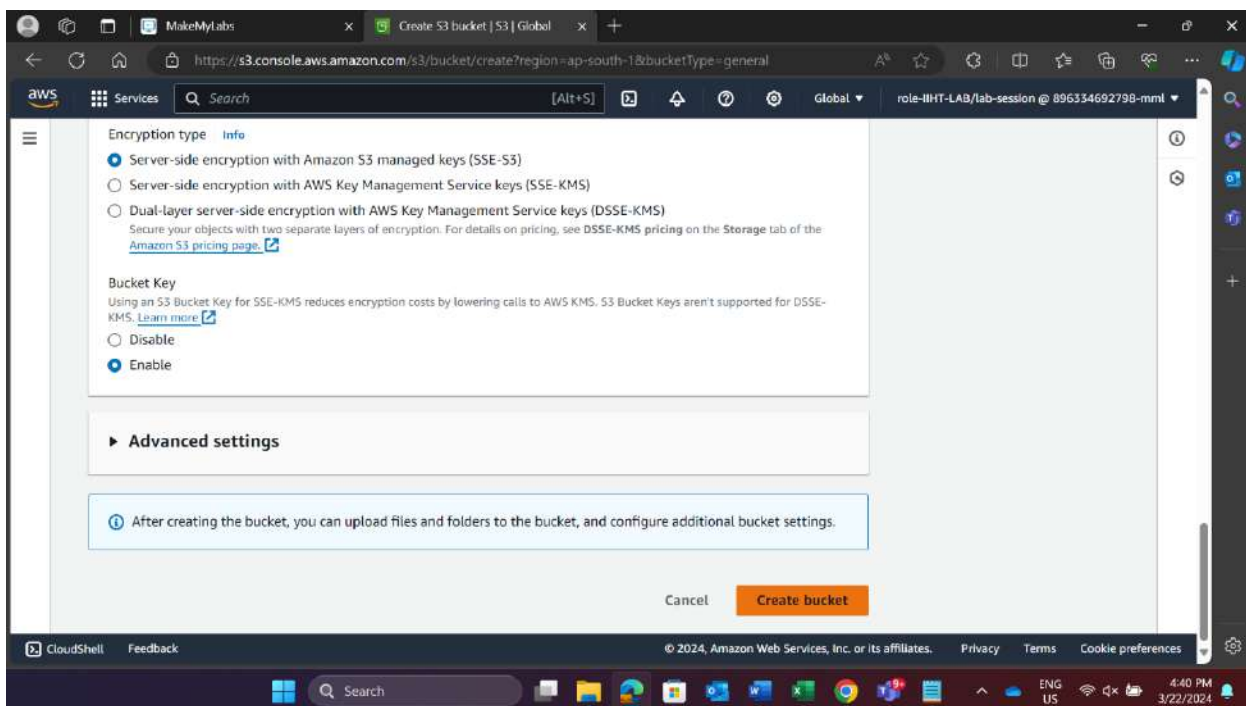
Step 1: Create bucket by giving unique name and select the AWS region where you want to create bucket. Configure bucket permissions whether to keep the bucket private or public. After creating bucket add objects.



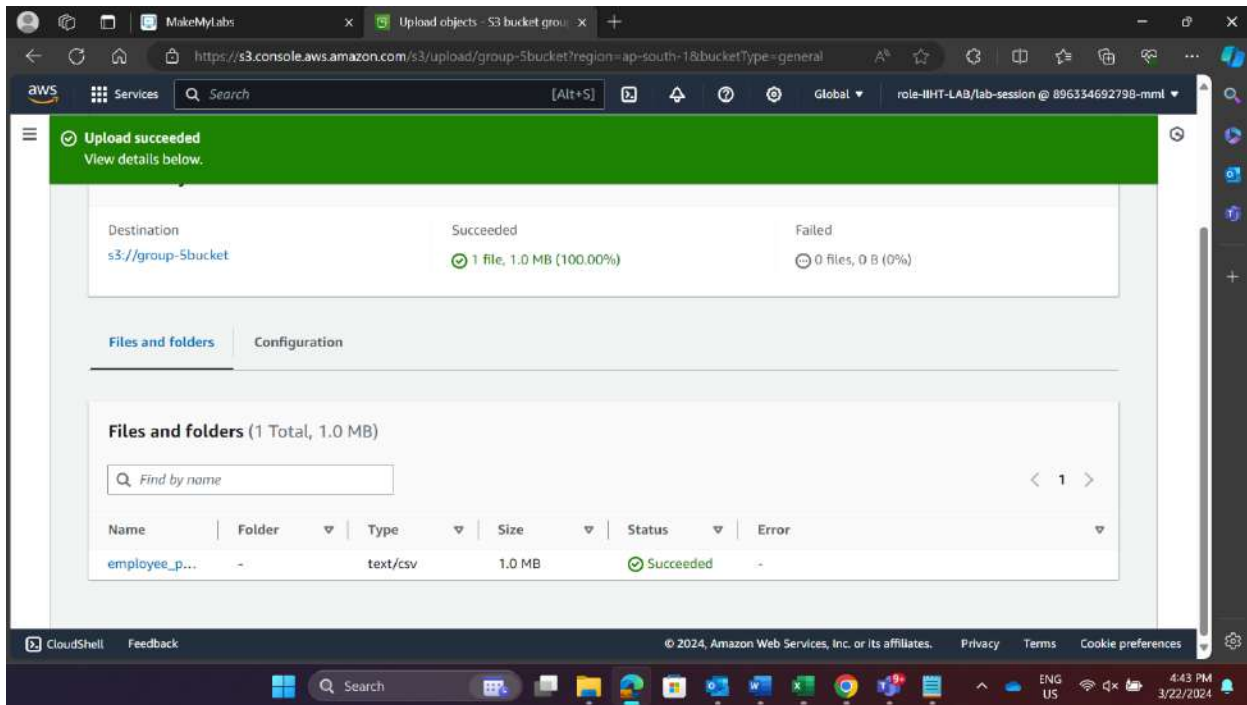
Step 2: Configure whether ACLs (Access Control Lists) are enabled for the bucket.
You can make the bucket accessible to all or restrict access based on your requirements.



Step 3: Selecting SSE with Amazon S3 managed keys and Enabling bucket key.

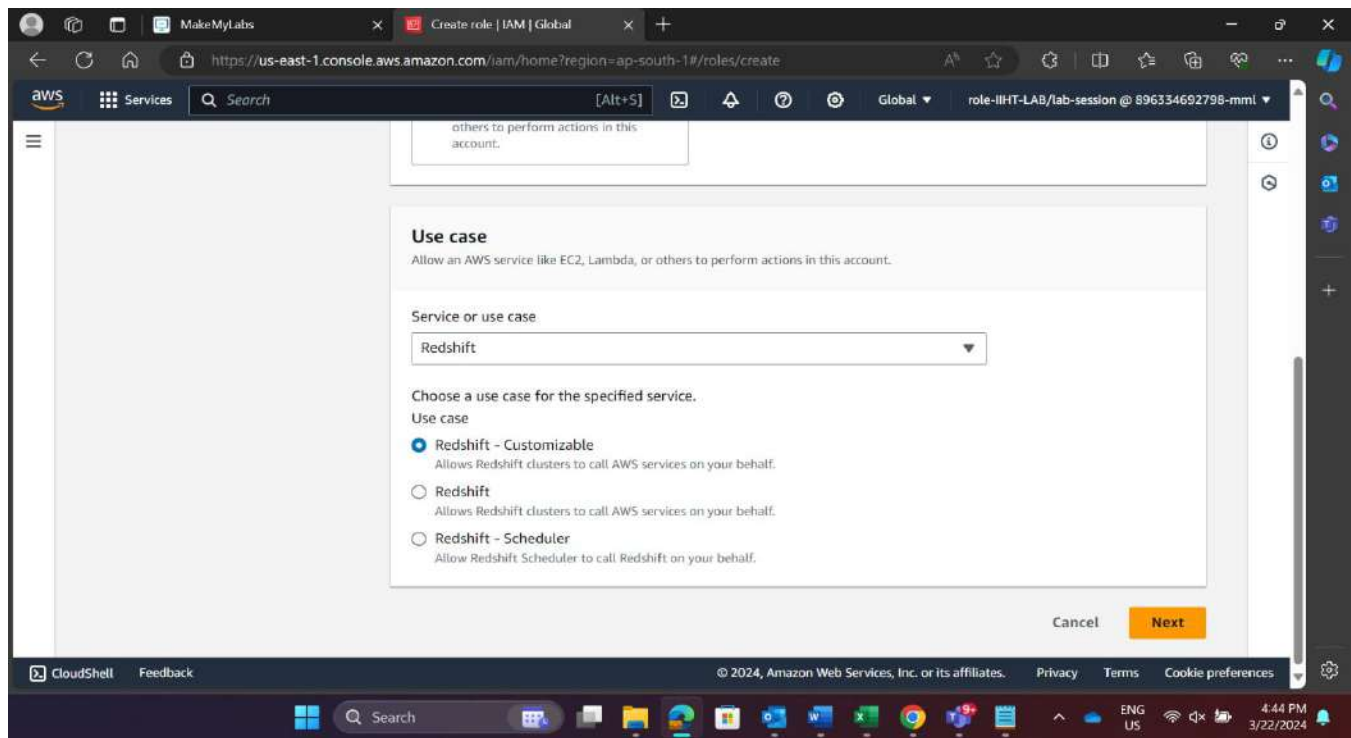
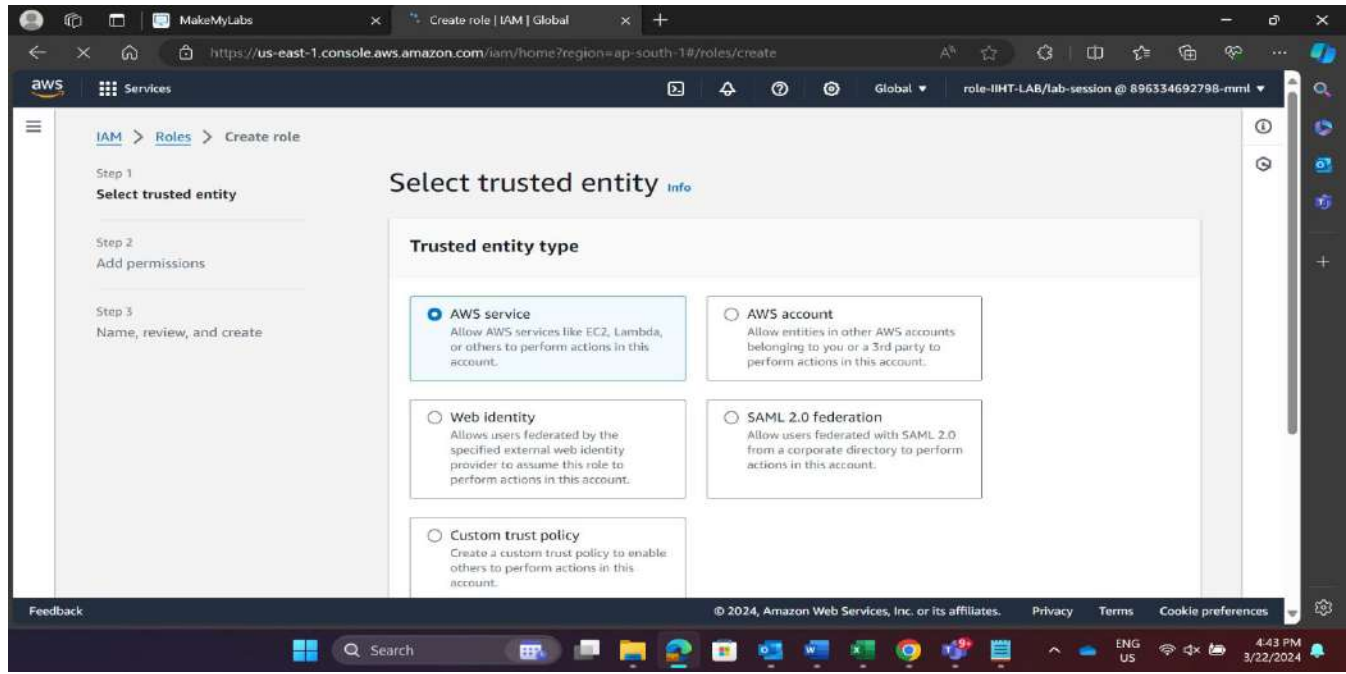


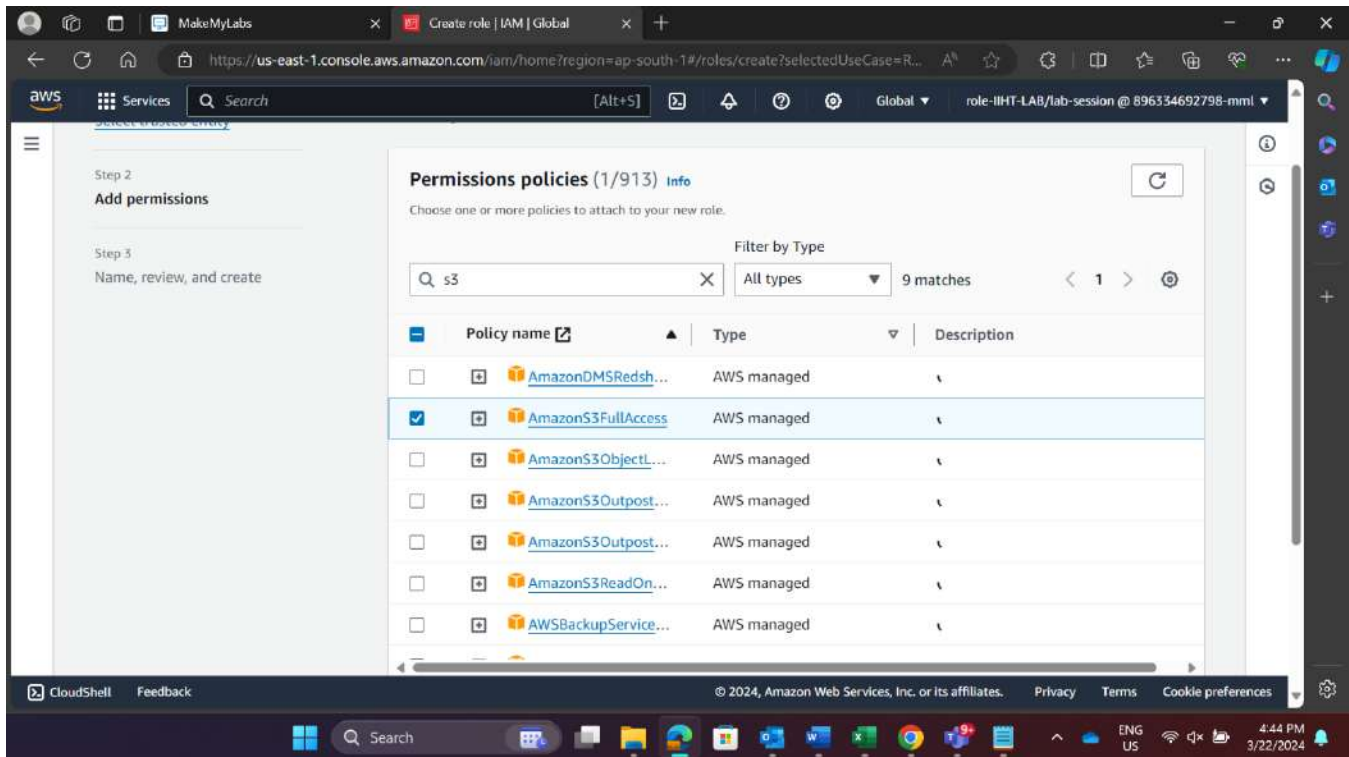
Step 4: After creating bucket, upload the file in bucket.



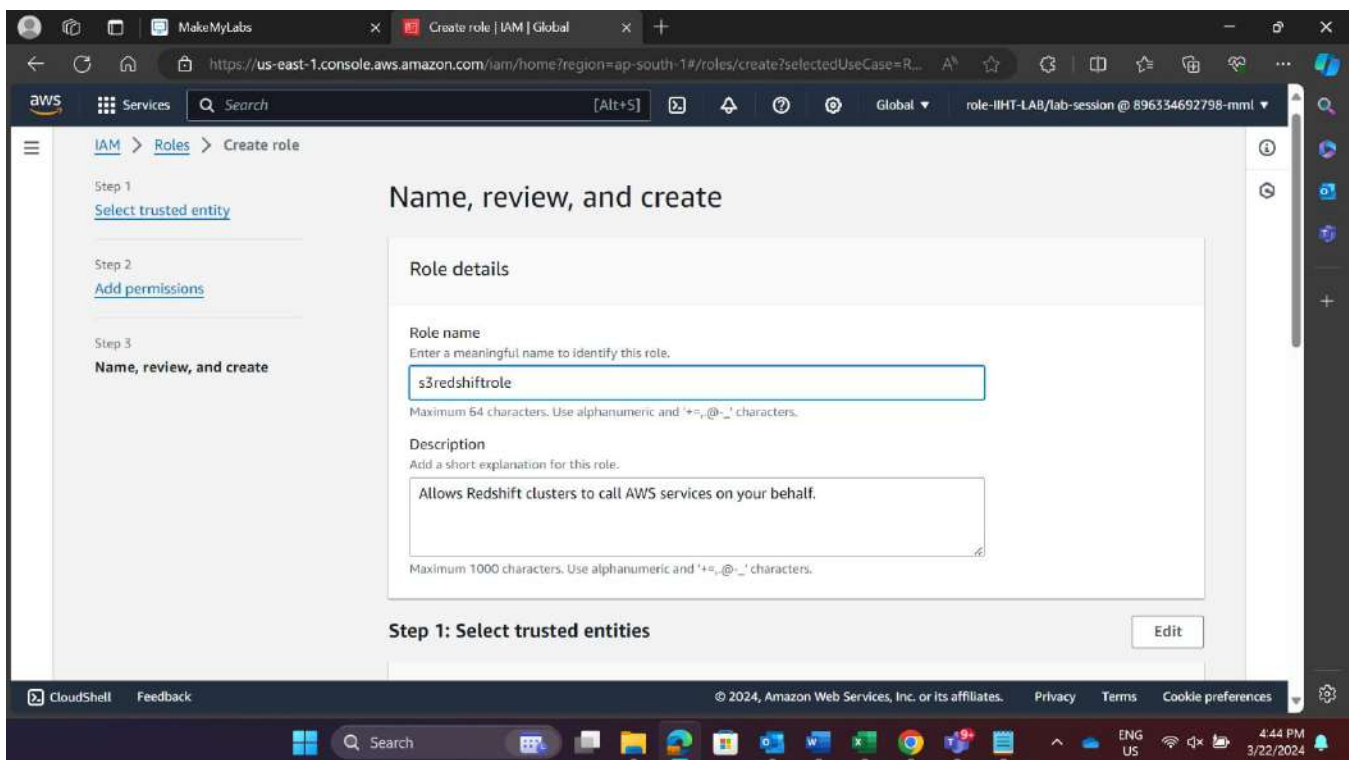
IAM ROLE ASSOCIATION

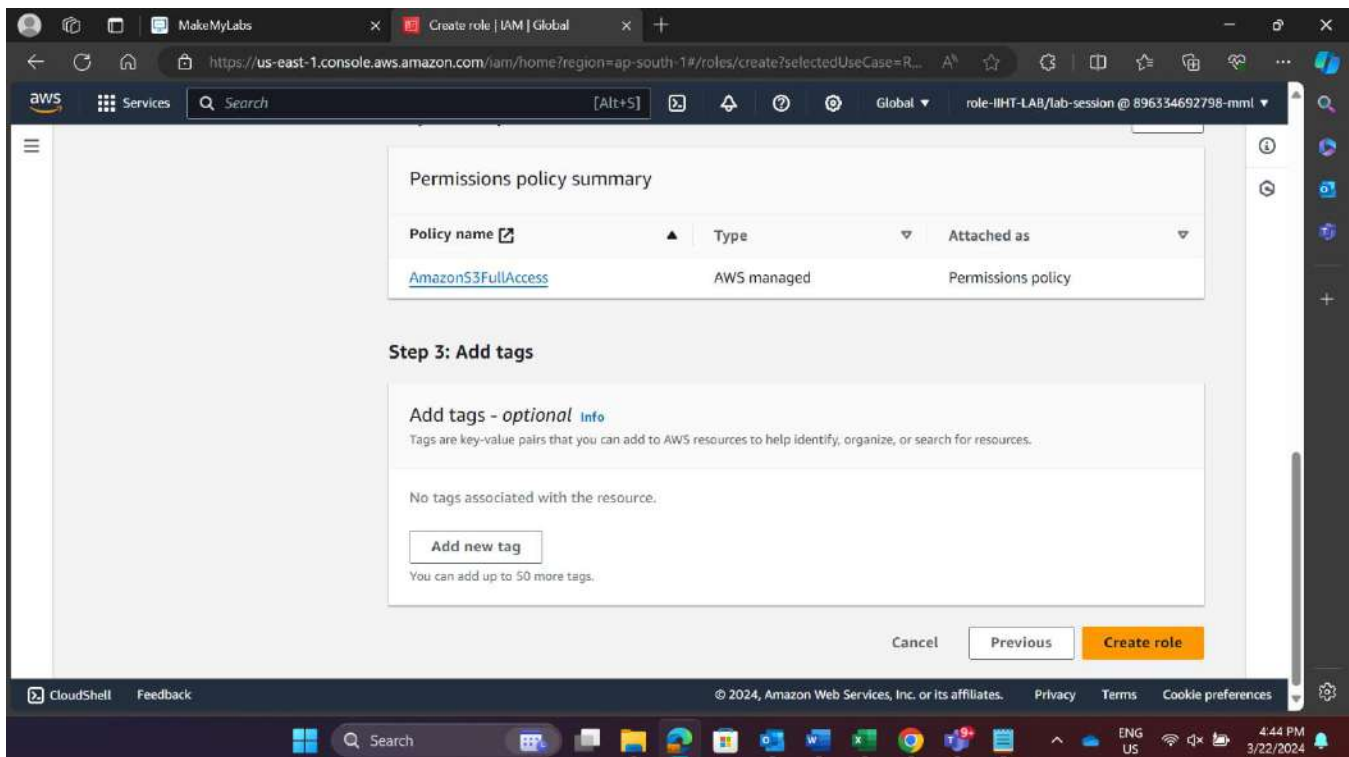
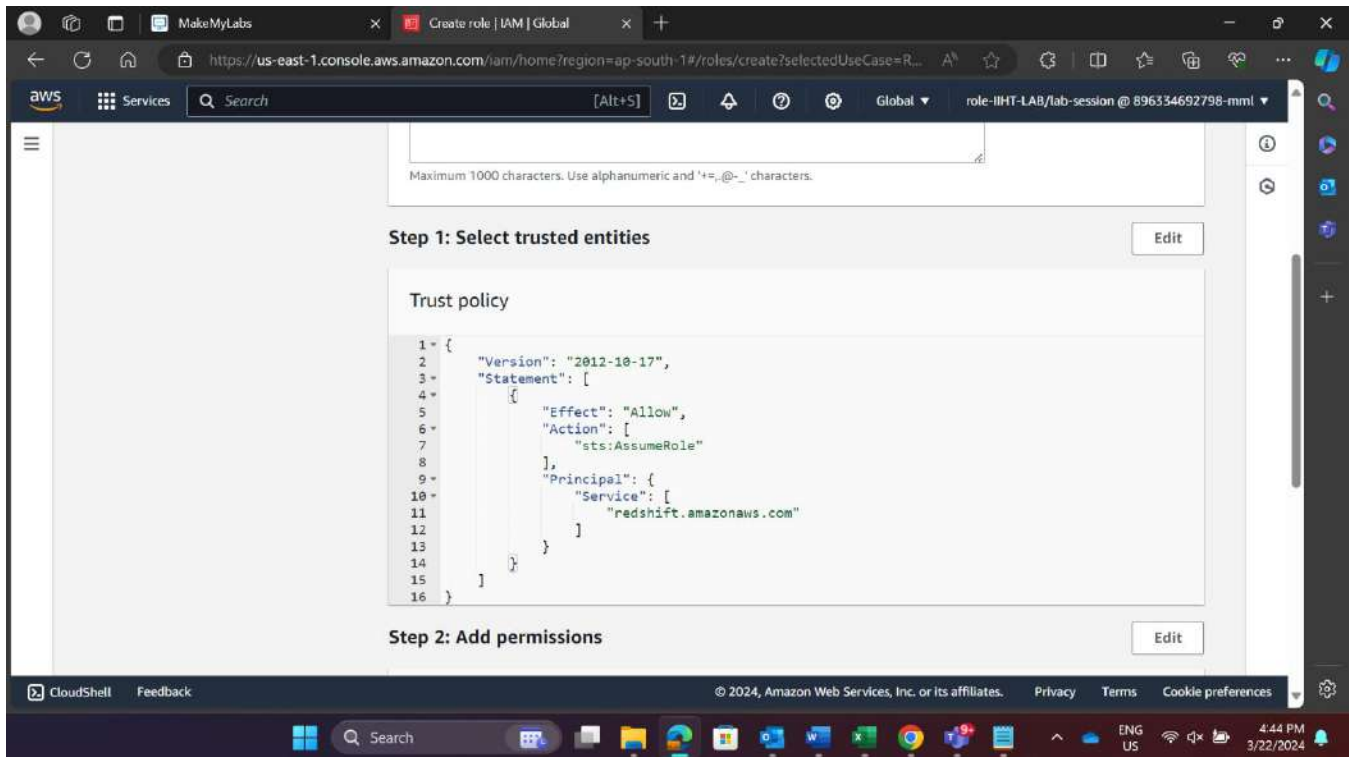
Step 1: Navigate the IAM console and create a role, choose redshift that will assume the role and then choose S3 as the service that will use this role.





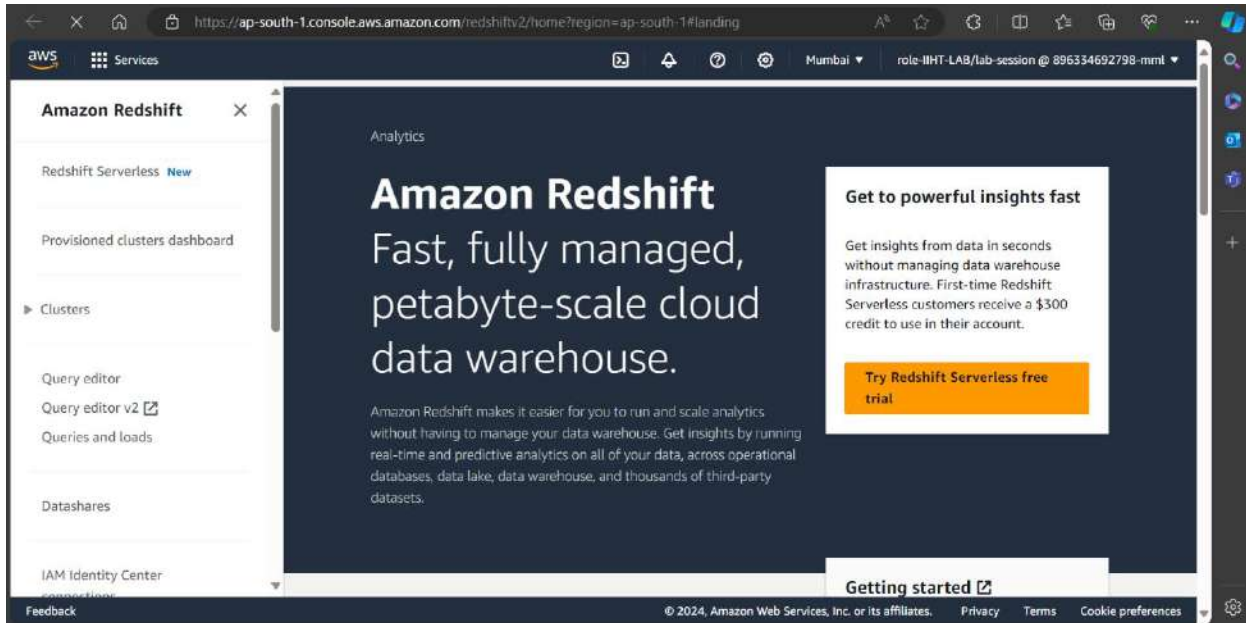
Step 2: Provide the details and finally create the role.



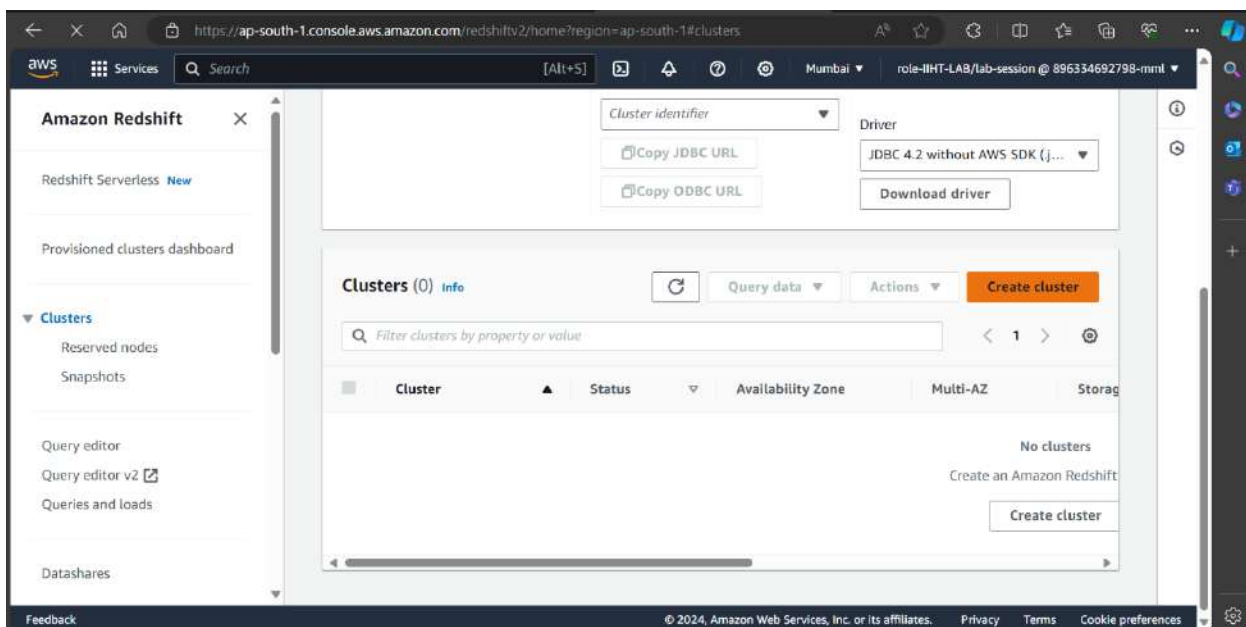


REDSHIFT CREATION

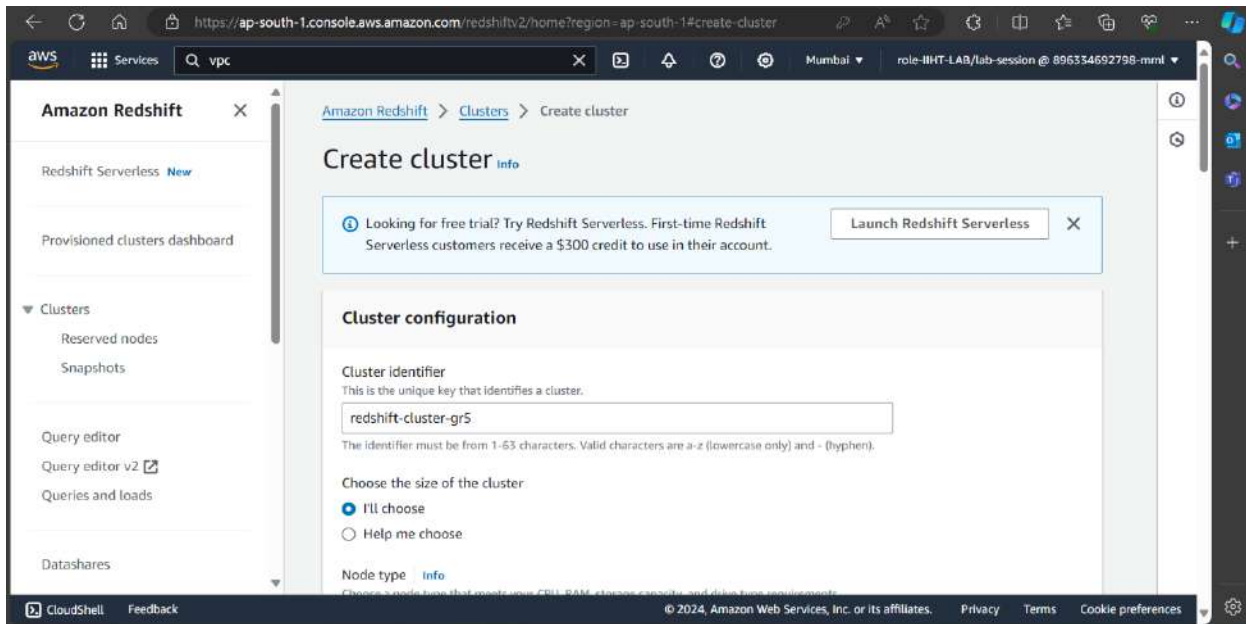
Step1: Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon Redshift console and create the cluster. At upper right, choose the AWS Region where you want to create the cluster.



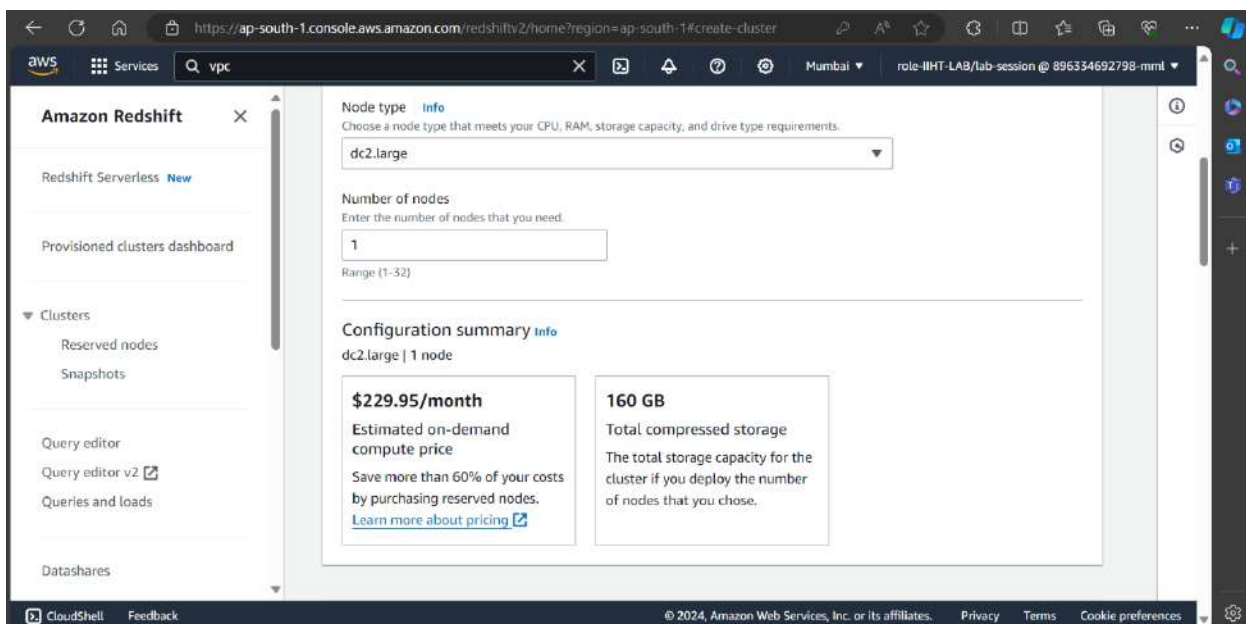
Choose **Clusters**, then choose **Create cluster** and start creating the cluster.



Step 2: In the Cluster configuration section, specify values for Cluster identifier and size of the cluster.



Then choose the **Node type** and number of **Nodes** to size your cluster. Choose dc2.large Node type and 1 for Nodes.



Step 3: In the Database configuration section, specify a value for **Admin username**. Choose Admin password as follows:

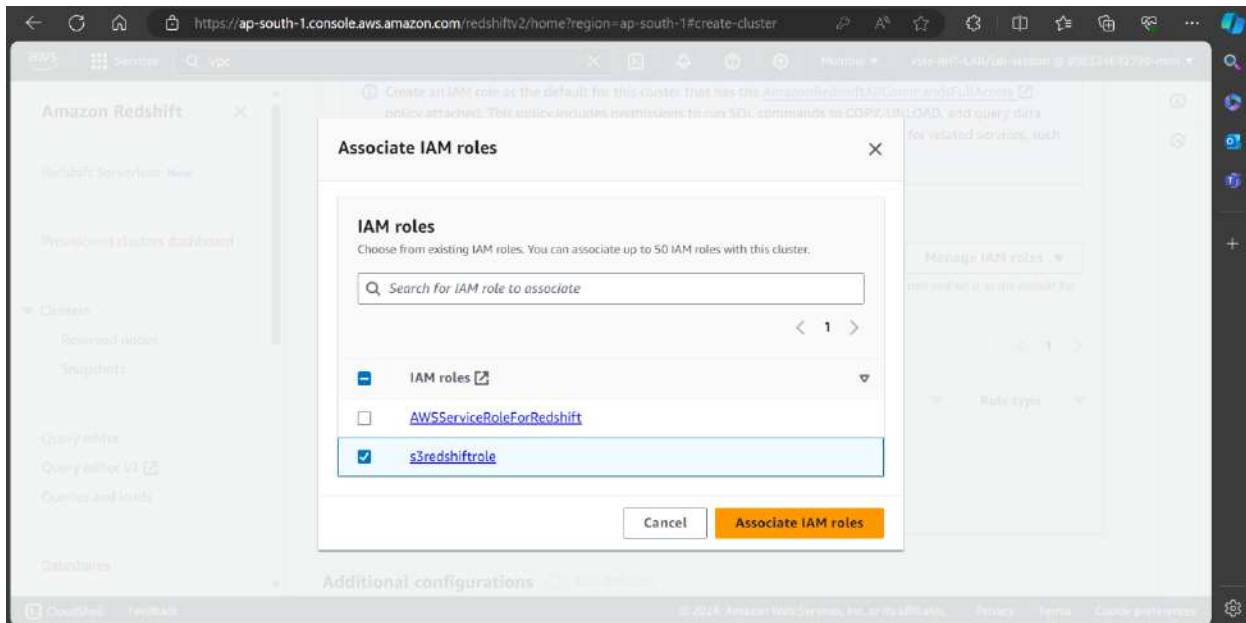
Manually add an admin password (Use your own password).

The screenshot shows the 'Database configurations' section of the Amazon Redshift console. The 'Admin user name' field is populated with 'awsuser'. Below it, the 'Admin password' section has three options: 'Manage admin credentials in AWS Secrets Manager Info', 'Generate a password', and 'Manually add the admin password' (which is selected). The 'Admin user password' field is populated with 'Group5' and the 'Show password' checkbox is checked.

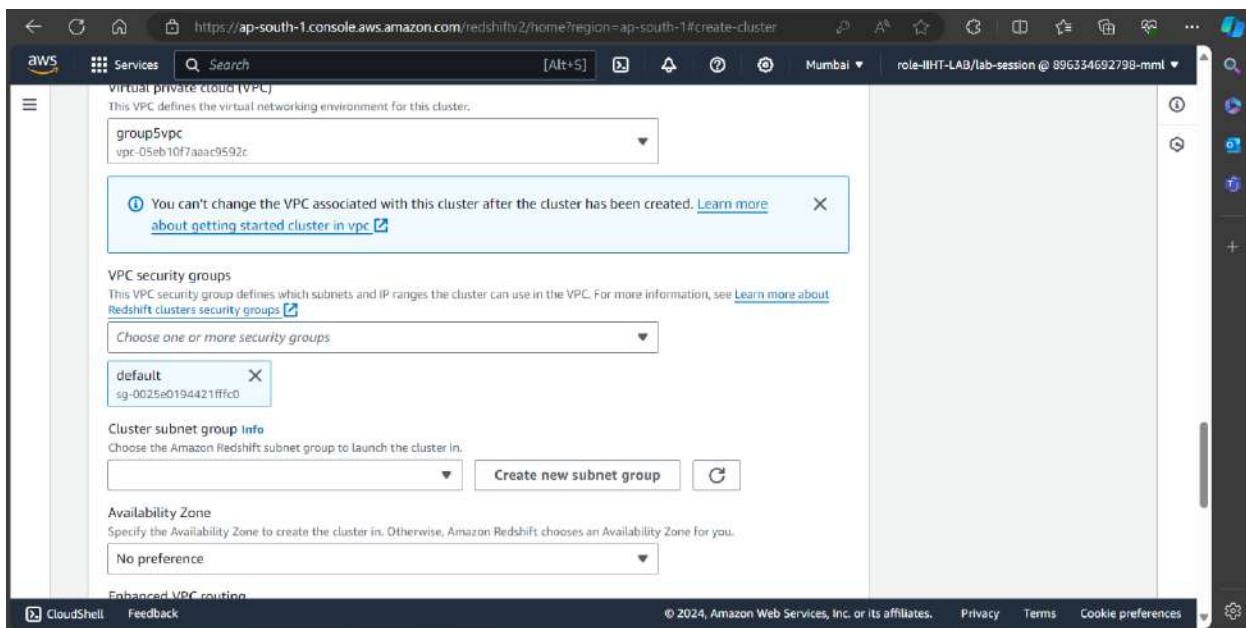
Step 4: Create an IAM role and choose the one you have created for your cluster. Under Cluster permissions, for Manage IAM roles.

The screenshot shows the 'Associated IAM roles' section of the Amazon Redshift console. A blue informational box at the top provides instructions: 'Create an IAM role as the default for this cluster that has the AmazonRedshiftAllCommandsFullAccess policy attached. This policy includes permissions to run SQL commands to COPY, UNLOAD, and query data with Amazon Redshift. The policy also grants permissions to run SELECT statements for related services, such as Amazon S3, Amazon CloudWatch logs, Amazon SageMaker, and AWS Glue.' Below this, the 'Associated IAM roles (0)' section shows a search bar and a table with no resources. An 'Associate IAM role' button is visible.

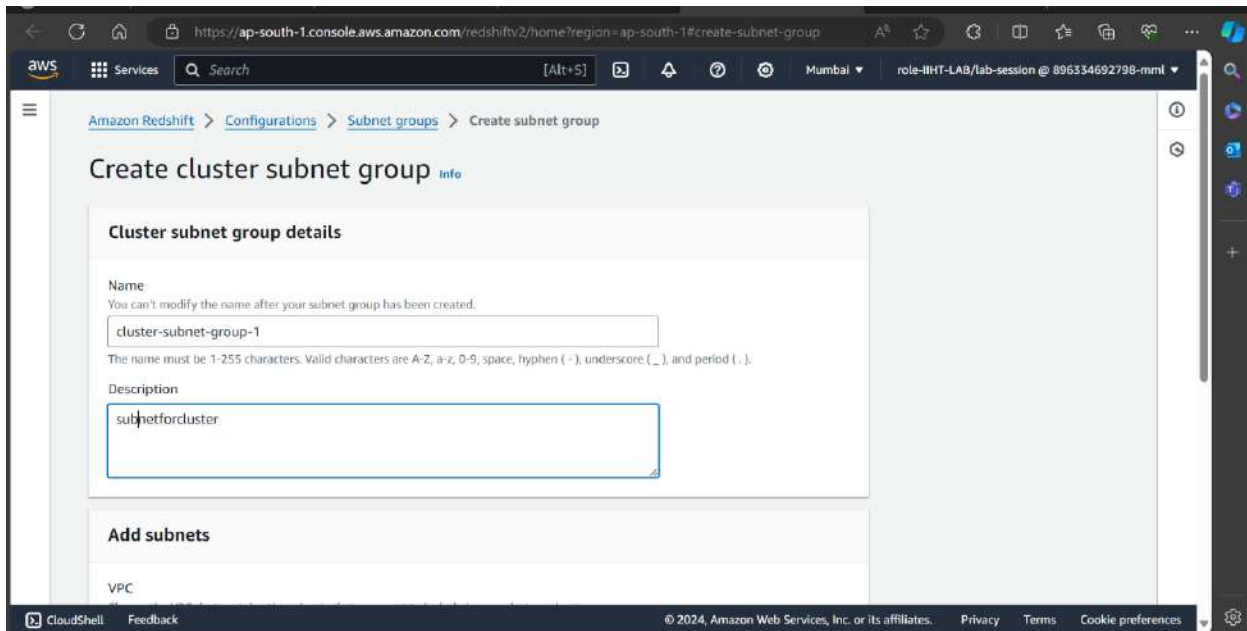
Specify an Amazon S3 bucket for the IAM role to access then Associate IAM role.



Step 5: Choose the VPC that you have created previously and set the VPC security groups as default.



Step 6: Create a cluster subnet group. A cluster subnet group allows you to specify a set of subnets in your VPC.



Amazon Redshift > Configurations > Subnet groups > Create subnet group

Create cluster subnet group Info

Cluster subnet group details

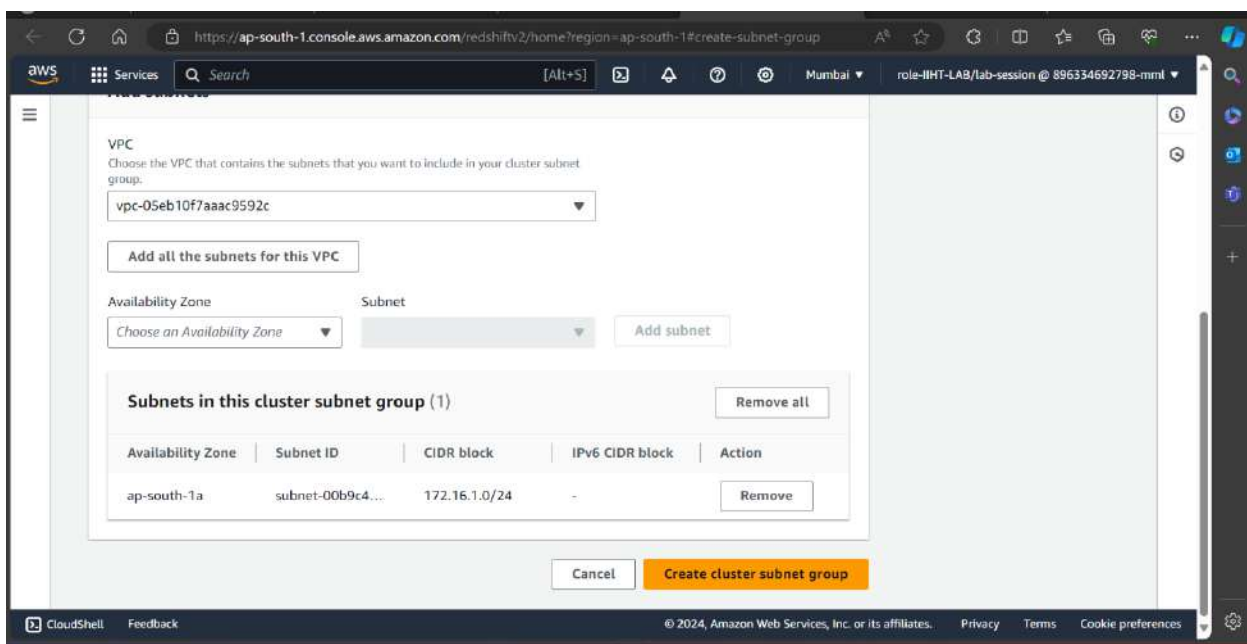
Name
You can't modify the name after your subnet group has been created.

The name must be 1-255 characters. Valid characters are A-Z, a-z, 0-9, space, hyphen (-), underscore (_), and period (.).

Description

Add subnets

VPC



https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/redshiftv2/home?region=ap-south-1#create-subnet-group

aws Services Search [Alt+S] Mumbai role-IHT-LAB/lab-session @ 896334692798-mm1

Amazon Redshift > Configurations > Subnet groups > Create subnet group

Create cluster subnet group Info

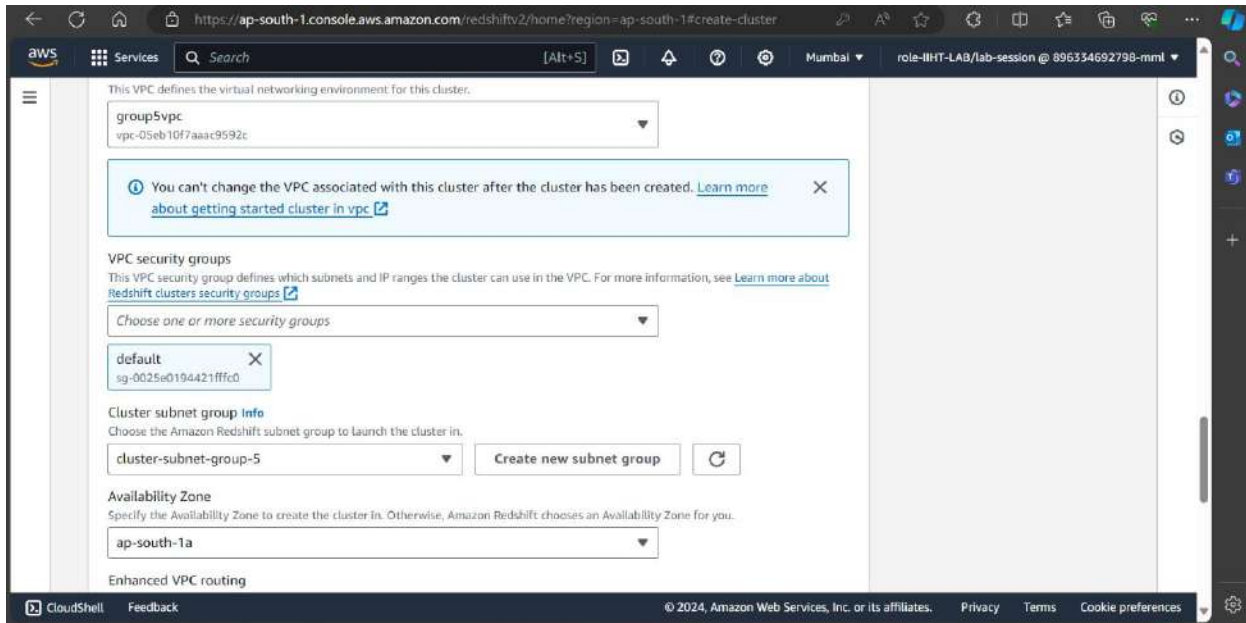
VPC
Choose the VPC that contains the subnets that you want to include in your cluster subnet group.

Availability Zone **Subnet**

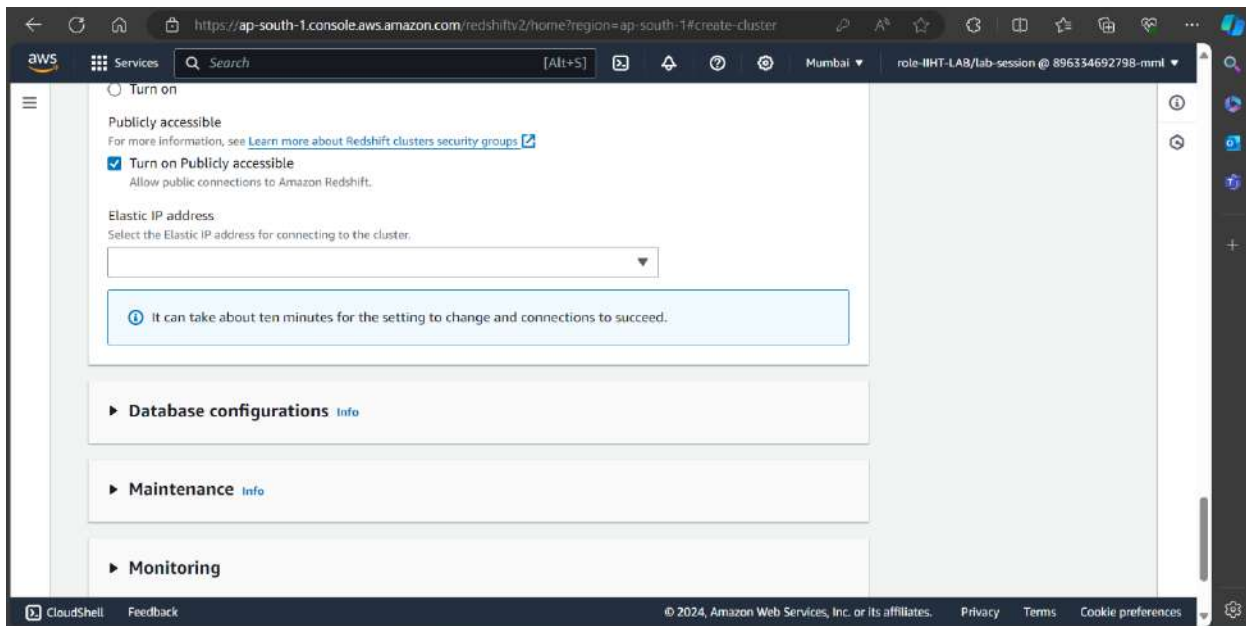
Subnets in this cluster subnet group (1)

Availability Zone	Subnet ID	CIDR block	IPv6 CIDR block	Action
ap-south-1a	subnet-00b9c4...	172.16.1.0/24	-	<input type="button" value="Remove"/>

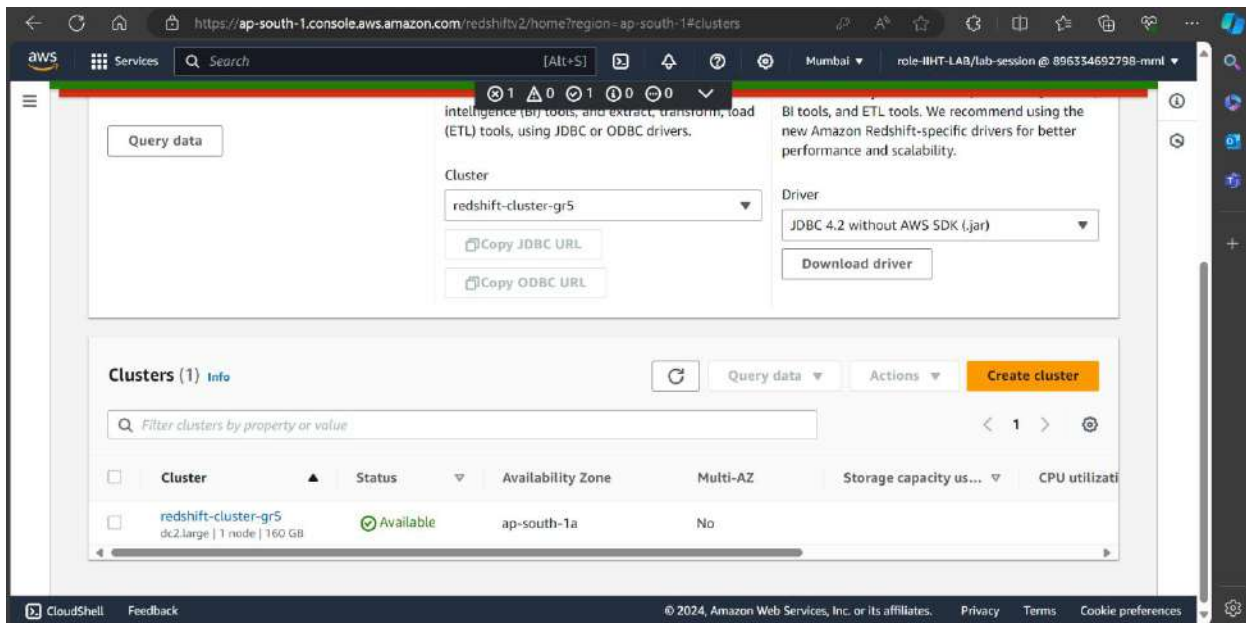
Step 7: Choose the Availability Zone in which location should subnet run.



Turn on “publicly accessible”. This allows public connection to redshift.

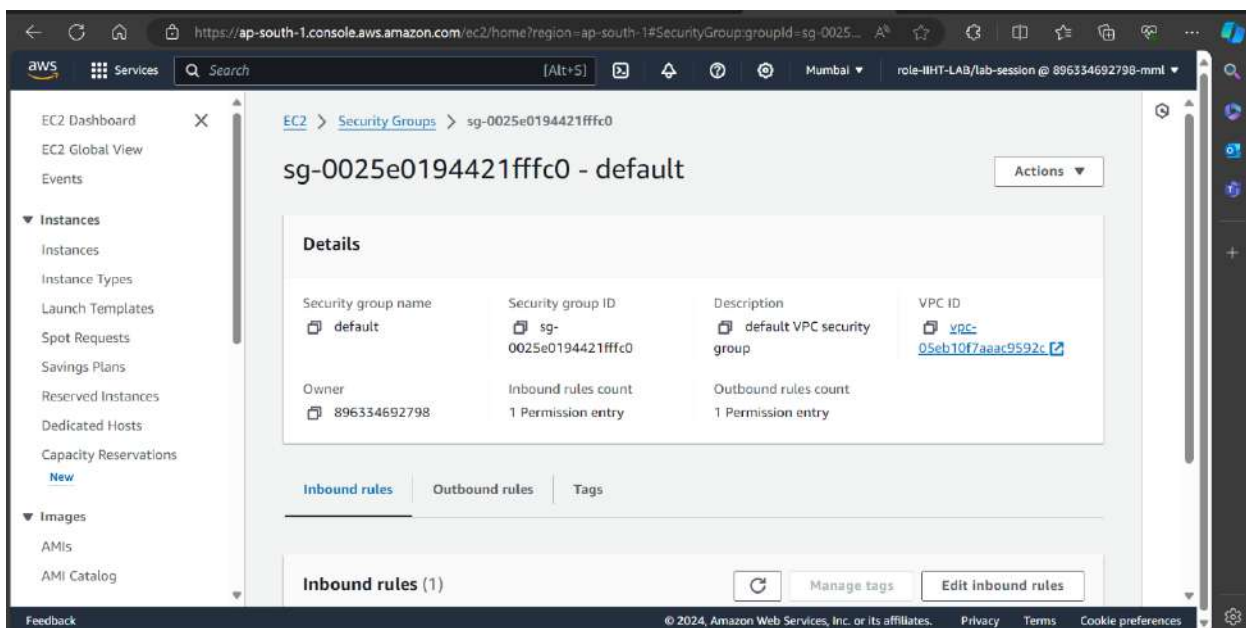


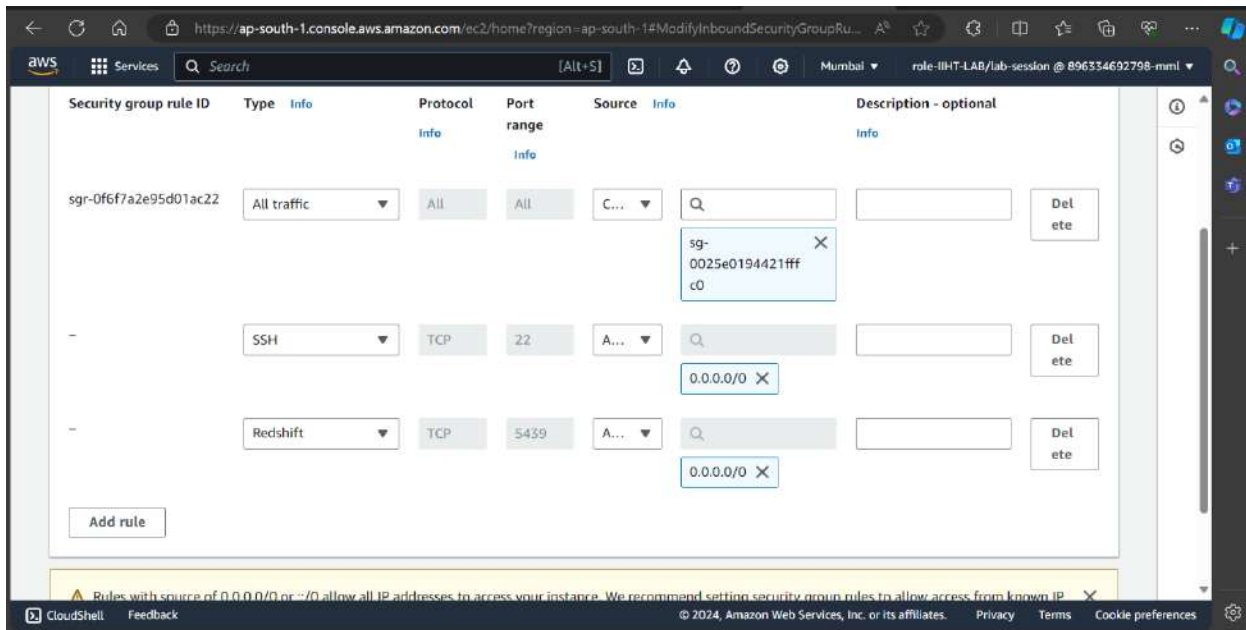
After completing the configuration setup “Create the cluster”



Step 8: Edit inbound rules under security groups and grant inbound access to cluster.

To access from an Amazon EC2 external, add a rule to the security group attached to your cluster that allows inbound traffic.





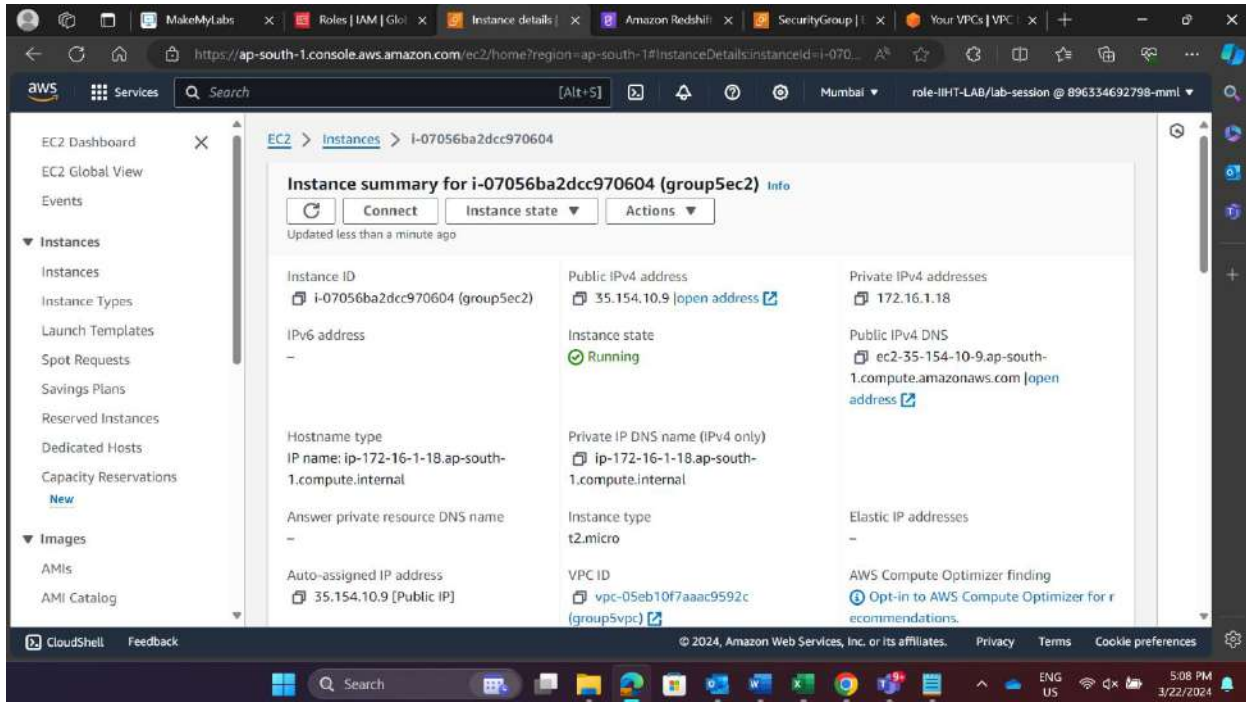
Step 9: After creating your cluster, you can immediately run queries using the Amazon Redshift console.

To query databases through Amazon Redshift cluster,

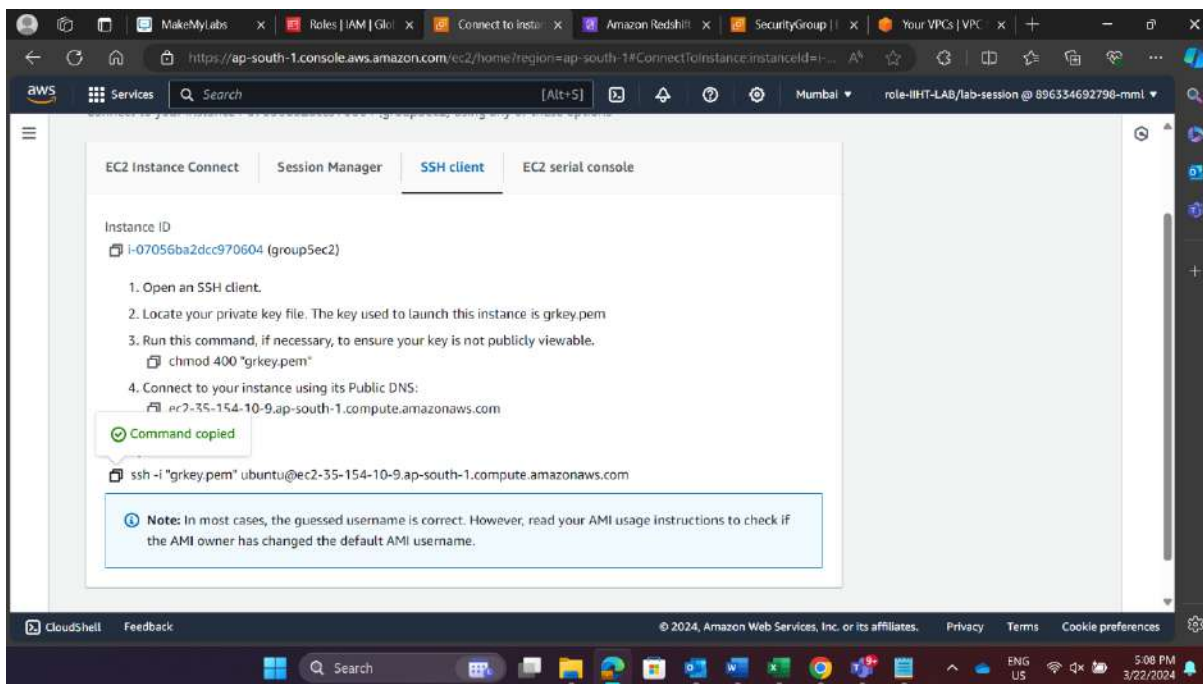
- Connect to your cluster and run queries on the AWS Management Console with one of the query editors.
- Connect to your cluster through an SQL client tool, such as SQL Workbench

Connection to the EC2 instance

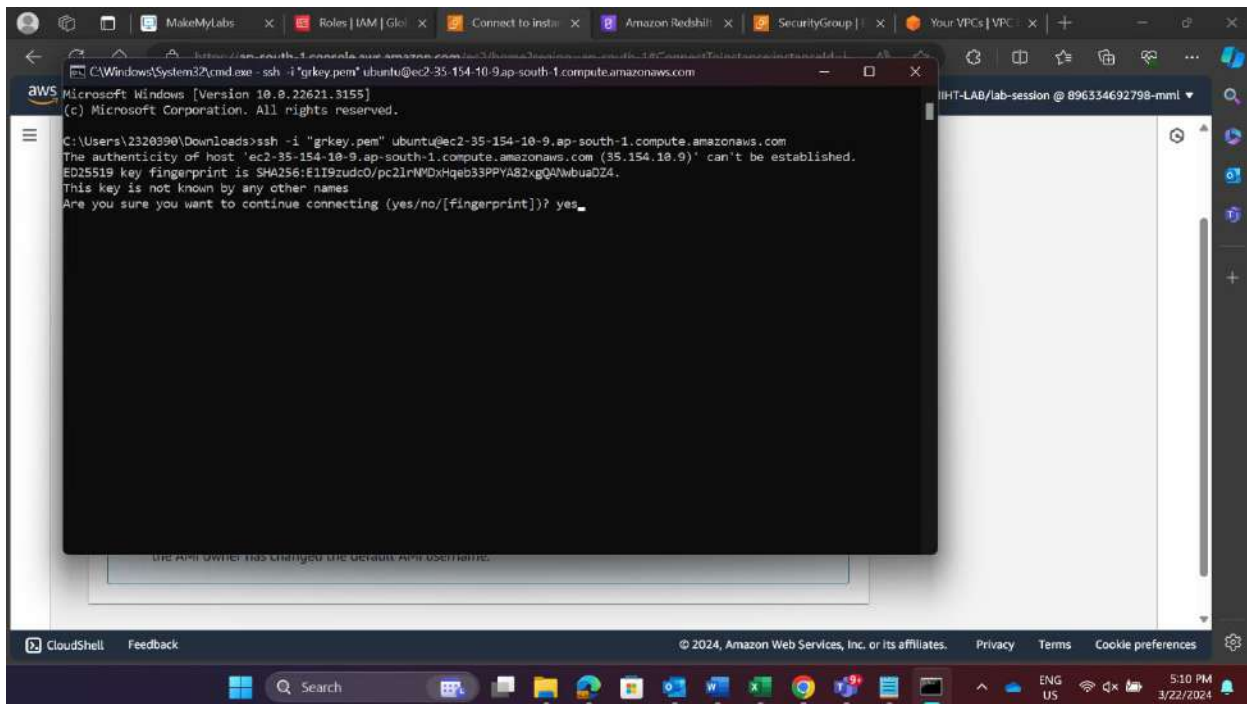
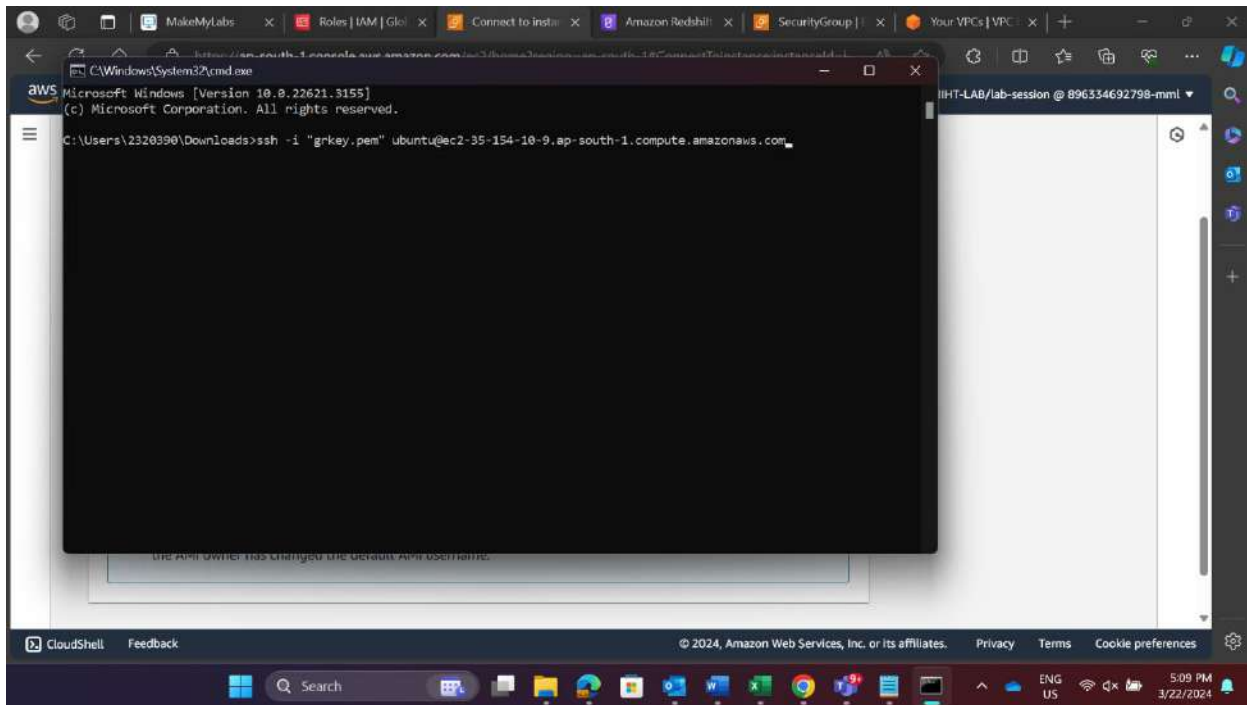
Step 1: Goto your EC2 dashboard and select the instance and click on Connect.



Step 2: Use SSH Client option to connect to your instance and copy the command given as an example.

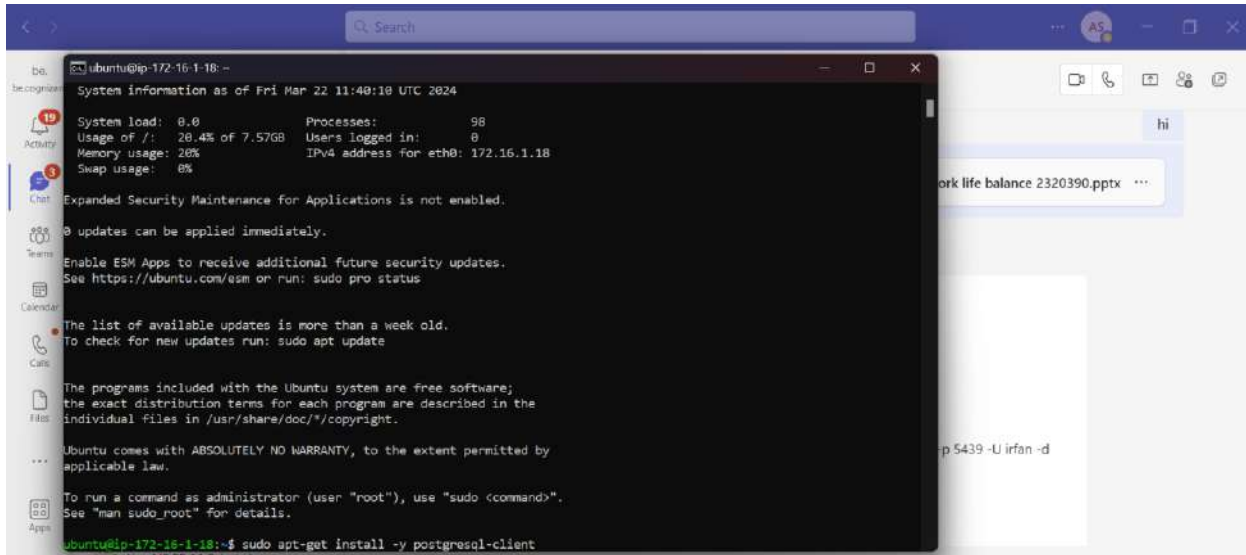


Step 3: Open a terminal or the command prompt on the local machine and paste the command copied in the previous step. Make sure that you are inside the directory where your key pair generated during the instance creation is stored before executing the command.



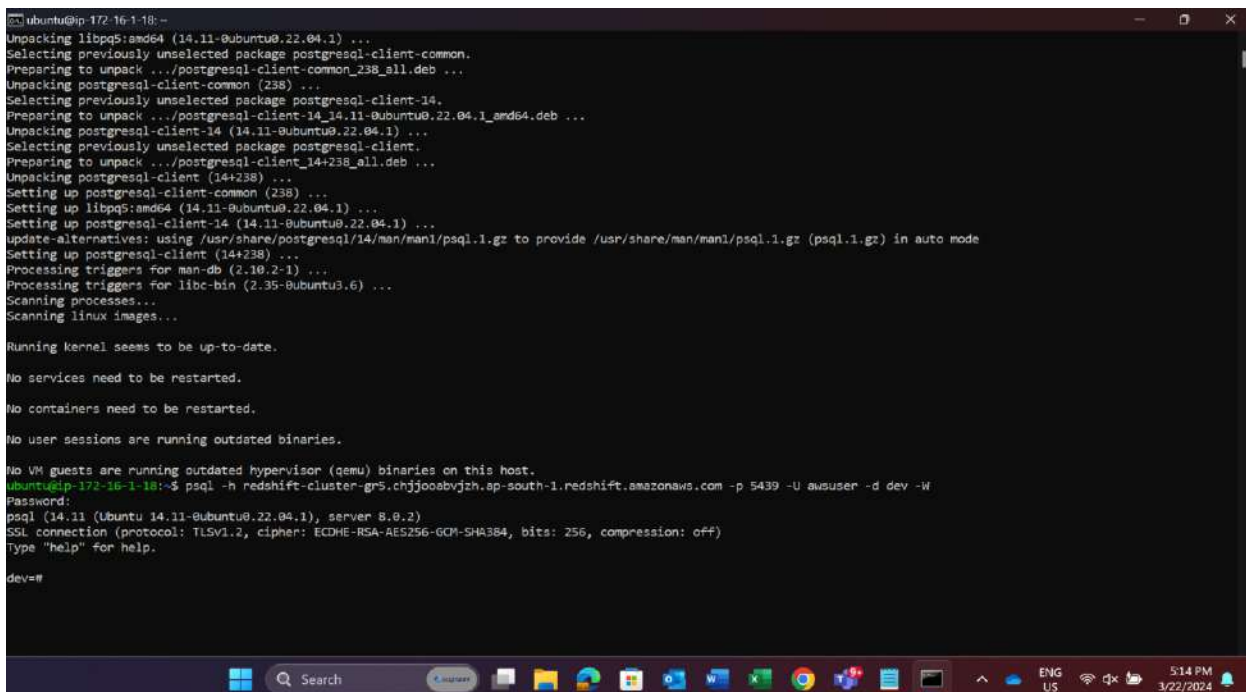
Step 4: Once the above command is successfully executed you will be logged into your ubuntu server. The next step is to install PostgreSQL on your virtual server by running command '**sudo apt-get install -y PostgreSQL-client**'

PostgreSQL is installed successfully on your ubuntu server.

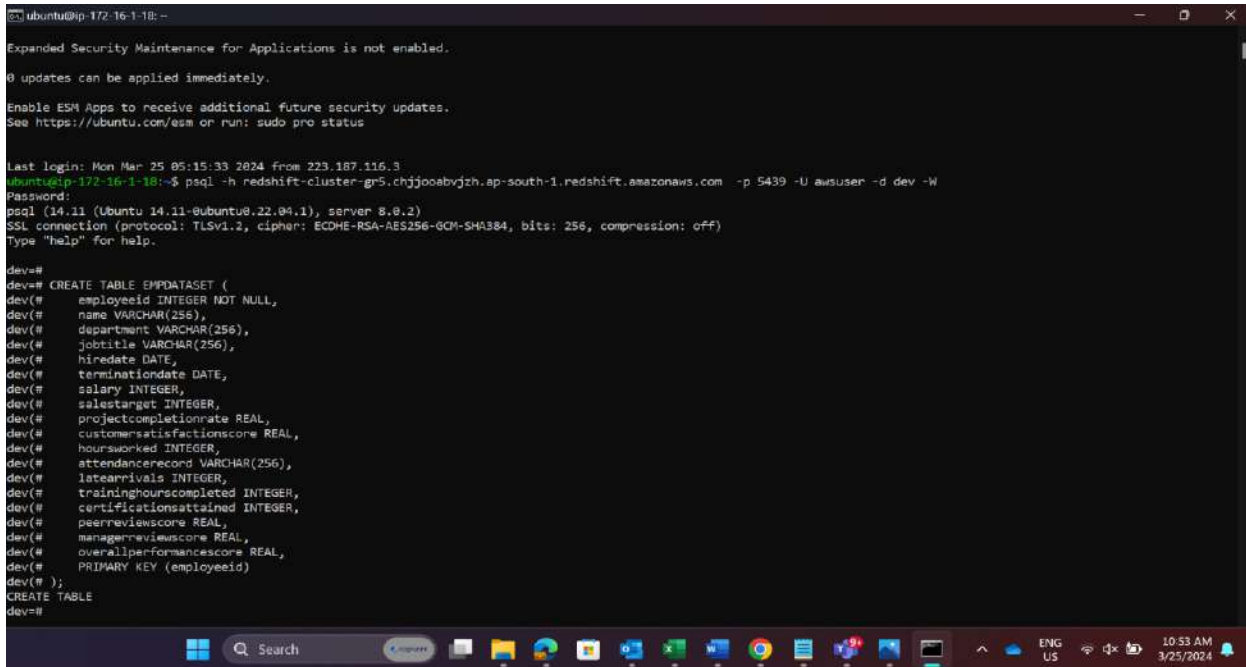


Step 5: After successfully installing the PostgreSQL on your server, the next step is connecting to the redshift cluster. This is done by using the following command.

'psql -h redshift-cluster-1.cackughiw5hj.ap-south-1.redshift.amazonaws.com -p 5439 -U awsuser -d dev -W'



Step 6: Once the above command is successfully executed, you can access your database. Now, create the required table (EMPDATASET) using the CREATE statement and define the column names and its attributes.



```

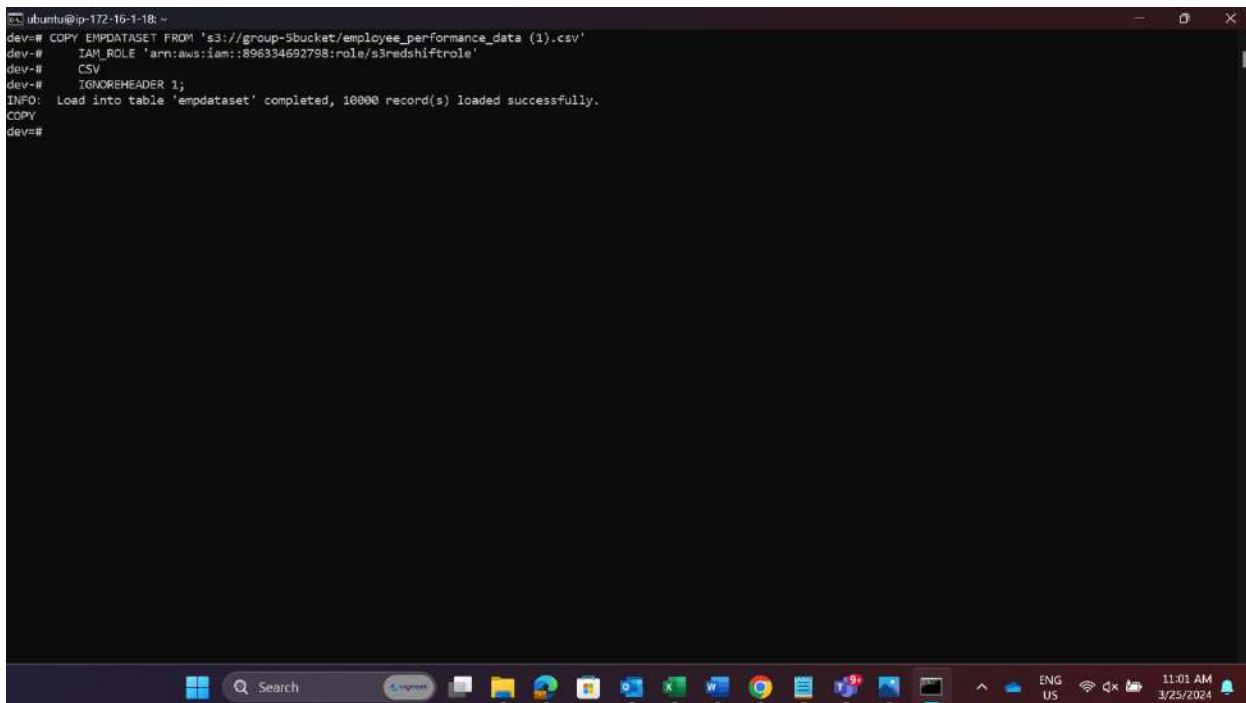
ubuntu@ip-172-16-1-18:~$
Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.
0 updates can be applied immediately.
Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

Last login: Mon Mar 25 05:15:33 2024 from 223.187.116.3
ubuntu@ip-172-16-1-18:~$ psql -h redshift-cluster-gr5.chjjooabvjzh.ap-south-1.redshift.amazonaws.com -p 5439 -U awsuser -d dev -W
Password:
psql (14.11 (Ubuntu 14.11-0ubuntu0.22.04.1), server 8.0.2)
SSL connection (protocol: TLSv1.2, cipher: ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384, bits: 256, compression: off)
Type "help" for help.

dev=#
dev=# CREATE TABLE EMPDATASET (
dev=#     employeeid INTEGER NOT NULL,
dev=#     name VARCHAR(256),
dev=#     department VARCHAR(256),
dev=#     jobtitle VARCHAR(256),
dev=#     hiredate DATE,
dev=#     terminationdate DATE,
dev=#     salary INTEGER,
dev=#     salestarget INTEGER,
dev=#     projectcompletionrate REAL,
dev=#     customersatisfactionscore REAL,
dev=#     hoursworked INTEGER,
dev=#     attendance record VARCHAR(256),
dev=#     latearrivals INTEGER,
dev=#     traininghourscompleted INTEGER,
dev=#     certificationsattained INTEGER,
dev=#     peerreviewscore REAL,
dev=#     managerreviewscore REAL,
dev=#     overallperformancescore REAL,
dev=#     PRIMARY KEY (employeeid)
dev=# );
dev=# CREATE TABLE
dev=#

```

Step 7: The table has been created successfully. Now the next step is to load the data present in your S3 bucket into the table you have created in the redshift cluster. This is done by using the copy command.



```

ubuntu@ip-172-16-1-18:~$
dev=# COPY EMPDATASET FROM 's3://group-5bucket/employee_performance_data (1).csv'
dev=#     IAM_ROLE 'arn:aws:iam::896334692798:role/s3redshiftrole'
dev=#     CSV
dev=#     IGNOREHEADER 1;
dev=# INFO: Load into table 'empdataset' completed, 10000 record(s) loaded successfully.
dev=# COPY
dev=#

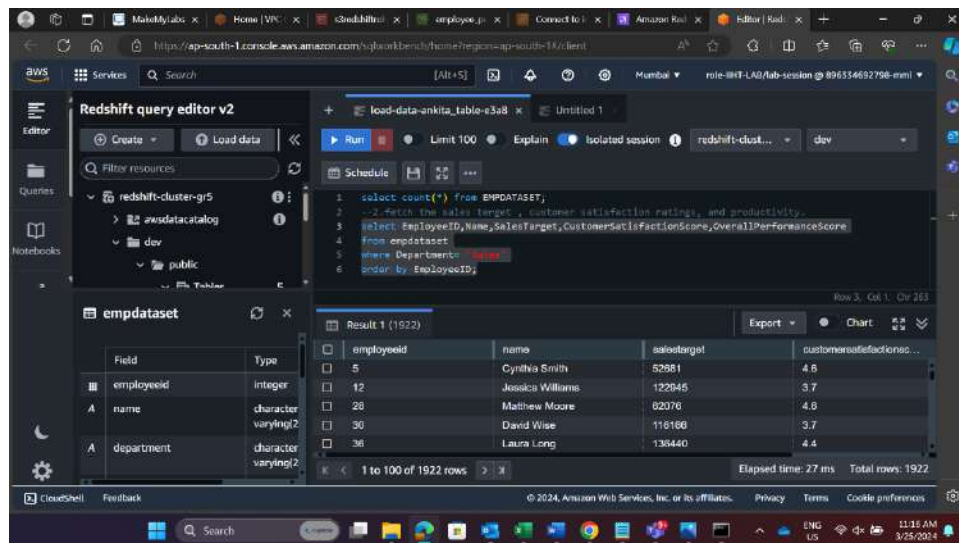
```

The data has been successfully loaded into the table.

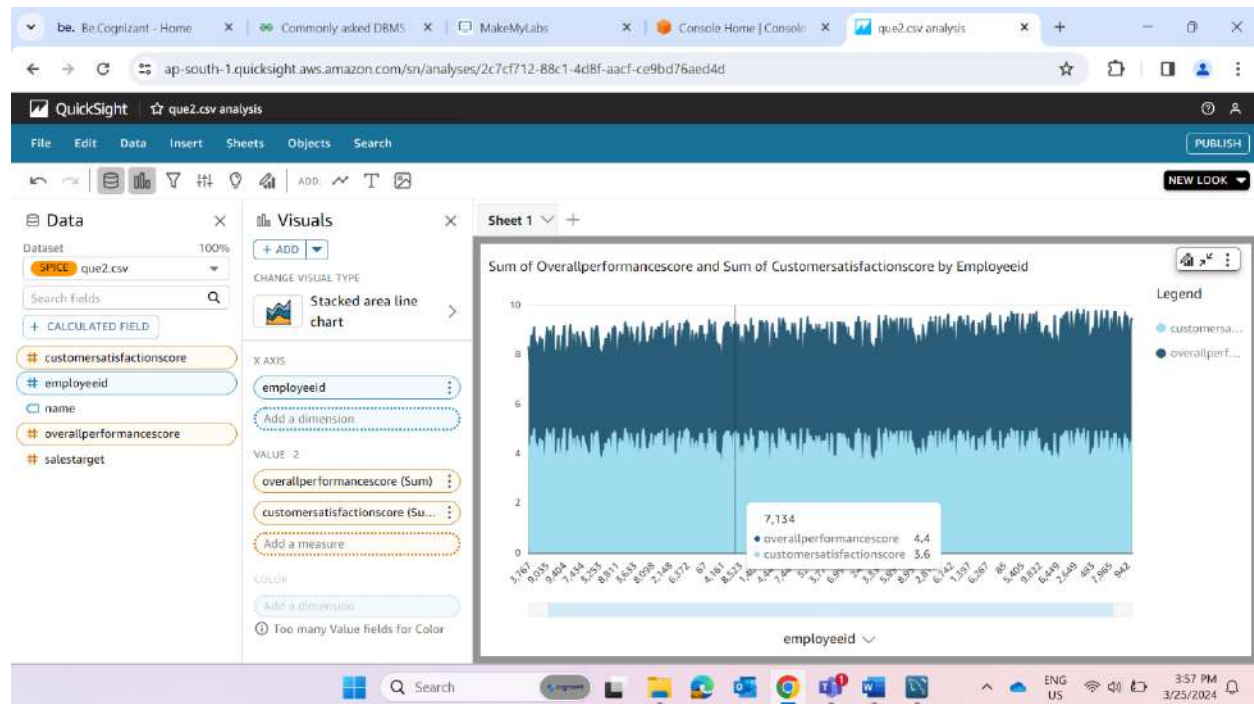
Redshift Queries Generation and Visualization

1. Fetch the sales target, customer satisfaction ratings, and productivity for all the employees of the sales department.

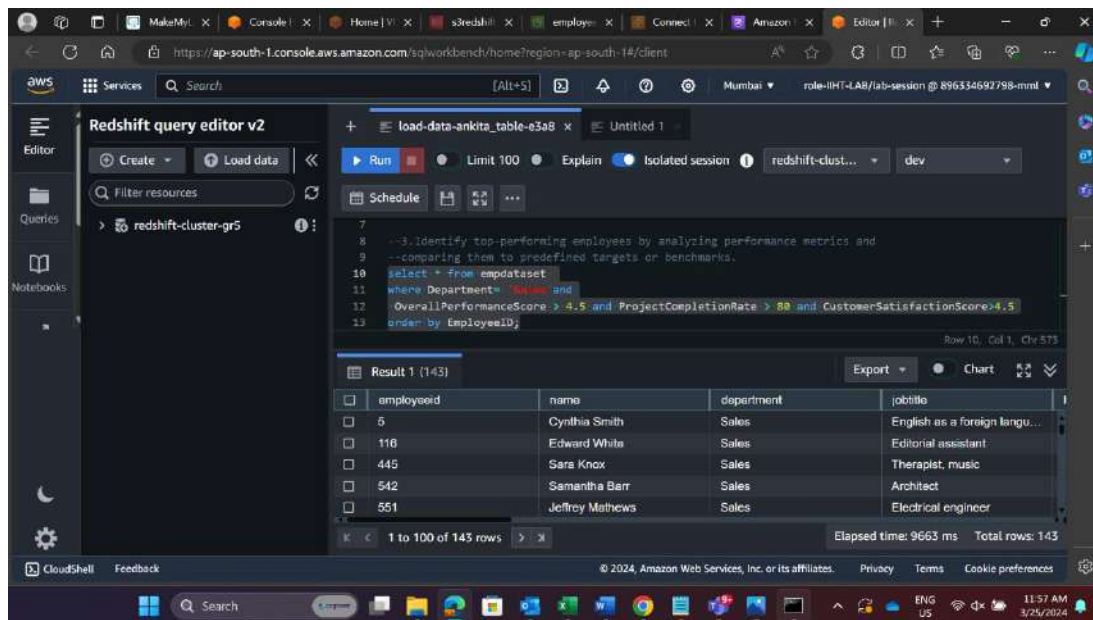
a. Query execution.



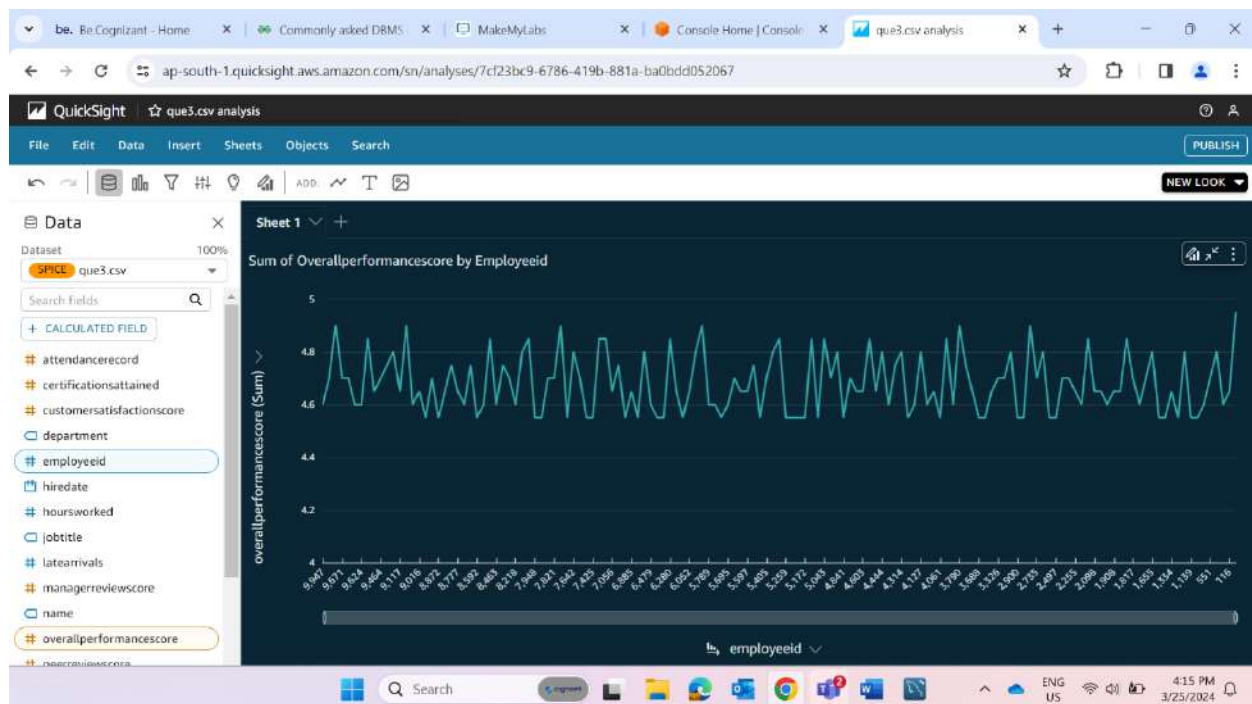
b. Visualization



2. Identify top-performing employees by analyzing performance metrics and comparing them to predefined targets or benchmarks.
 - a. Query Execution



- b. Visualization



3. Identify the employees having low performance in the sales department.

a. Query Execution

The screenshot shows the AWS Redshift Query Editor v2 interface. The SQL query being executed is:

```

15 -- identify the low performance employee
16 select * from empdataset
17 where Department = 'Sales' and EmployeeID not in (select EmployeeID from empdataset
18 where Department = 'Sales' and
19 OverallPerformanceScore > 4.5 and ProjectCompletionRate > 80 and CustomerSatisfactionScore > 4.5
20 order by EmployeeID);

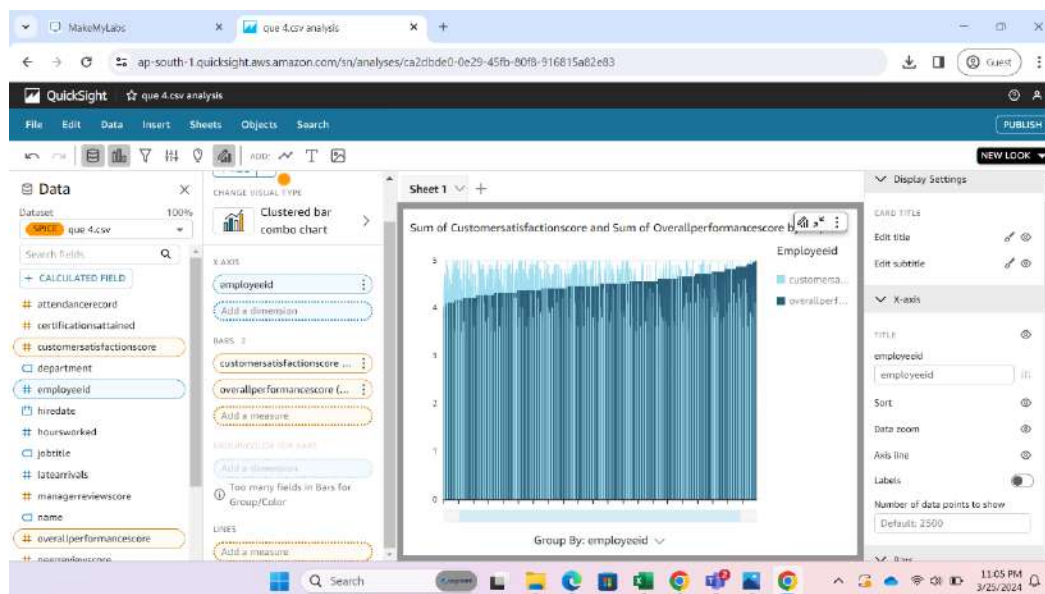
```

The query results are displayed in a table with 1779 rows. The first five rows are:

employeeid	name	department	jobtitle
12	Jessica Williams	Sales	Hospital pharmacist
28	Matthew Moore	Sales	Seismic interpreter
30	David Wise	Sales	Soil scientist
38	Laura Long	Sales	Trade union research officer
37	Jerry Matthews	Sales	Science writer

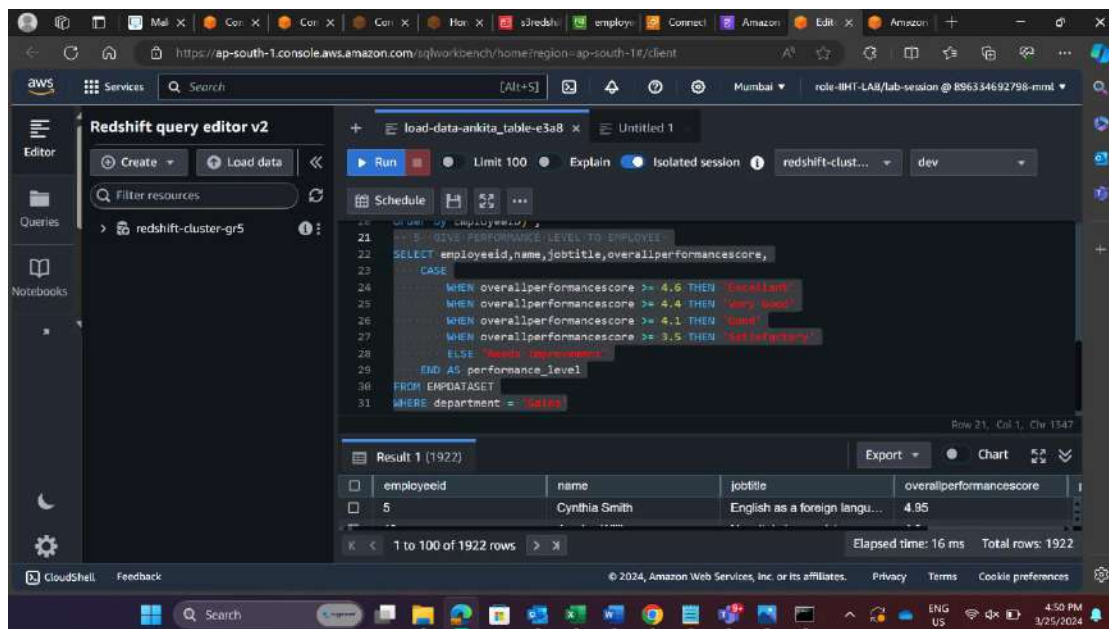
The interface also shows the elapsed time of 6030 ms and a total of 1779 rows.

b. Visualization



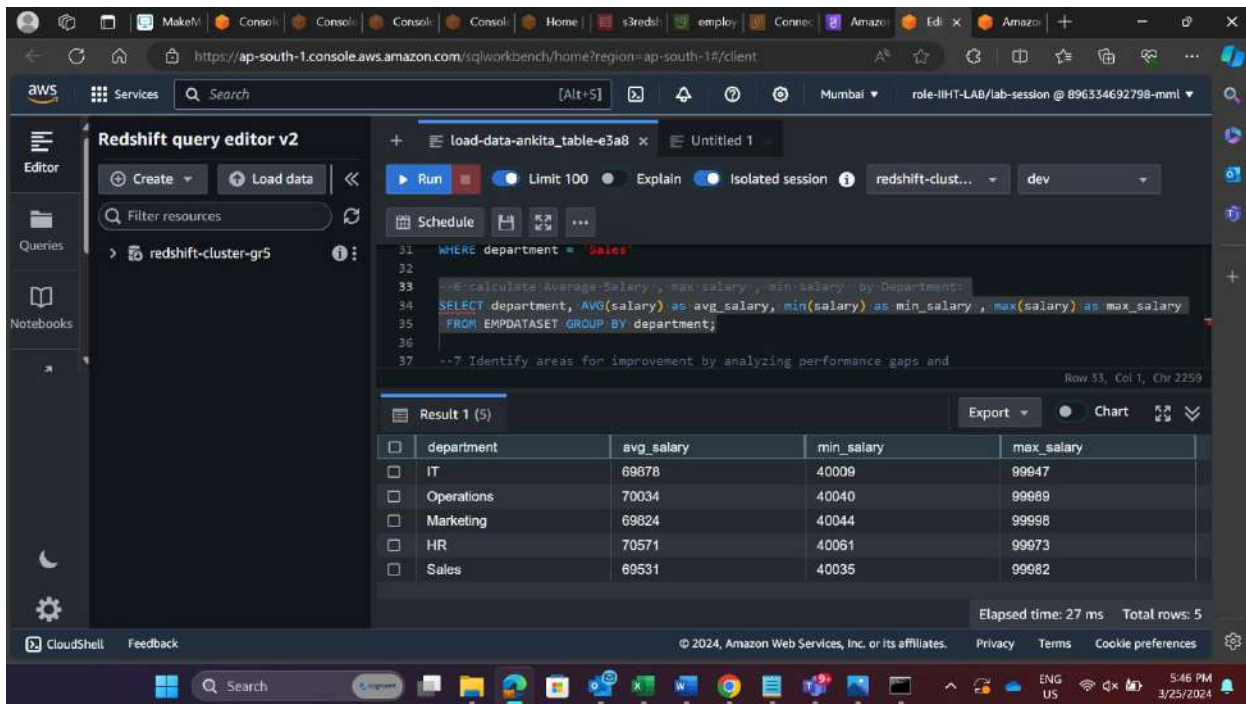
4. Give a performance value to all the employees of the sales department based on some specified criteria.

a. Query Execution



5. Calculate the average, minimum and maximum salary of each department in the employee table.

a. Query Execution



The screenshot shows the AWS Redshift Query Editor v2 interface. The SQL query being executed is:

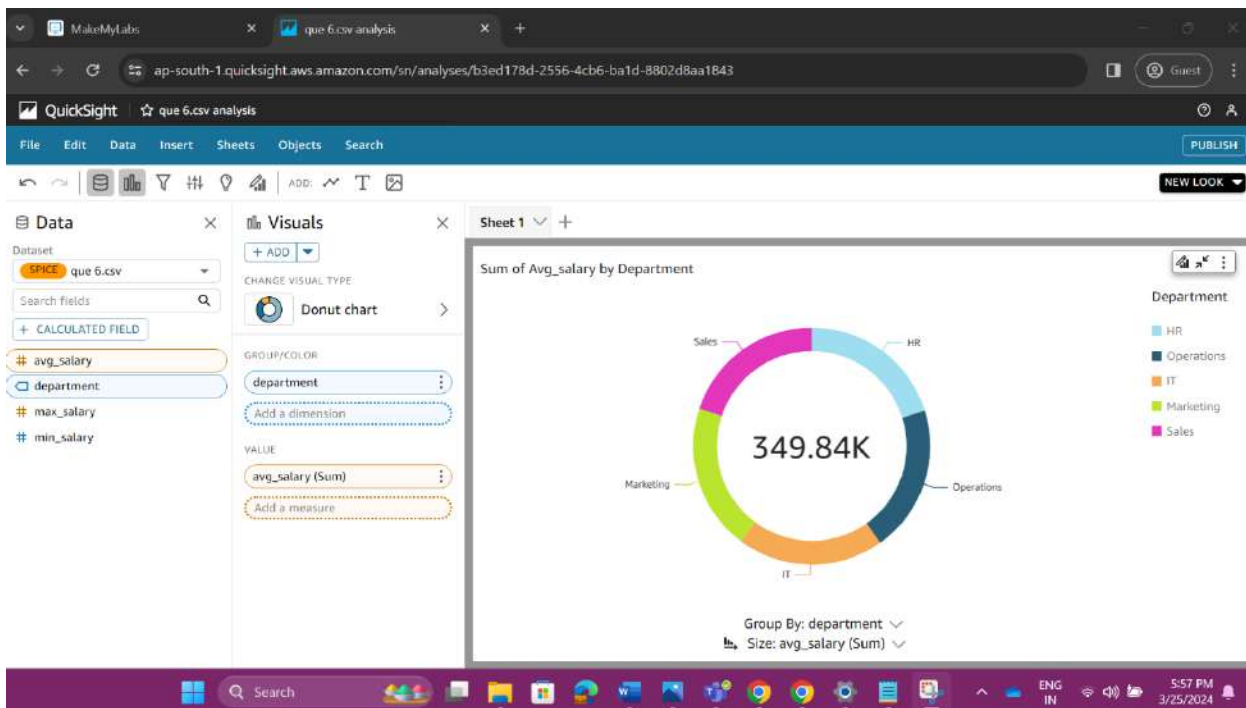
```
--6 calculate Average Salary , max salary , min salary by Department:
SELECT department, AVG(salary) as avg_salary, min(salary) as min_salary, max(salary) as max_salary
FROM EMPDATASET GROUP BY department;
```

The results are displayed in a table with 5 rows and 4 columns:

department	avg_salary	min_salary	max_salary
IT	69878	40009	99847
Operations	70034	40040	99889
Marketing	69824	40044	99998
HR	70571	40061	99973
Sales	69531	40035	99982

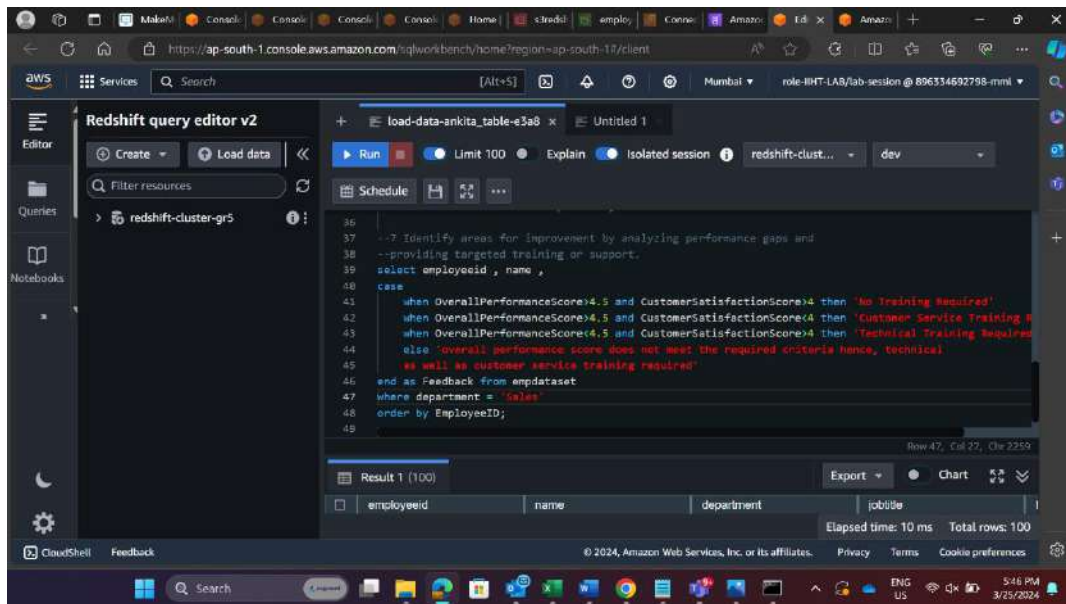
Elapsed time: 27 ms Total rows: 5

b. Visualization

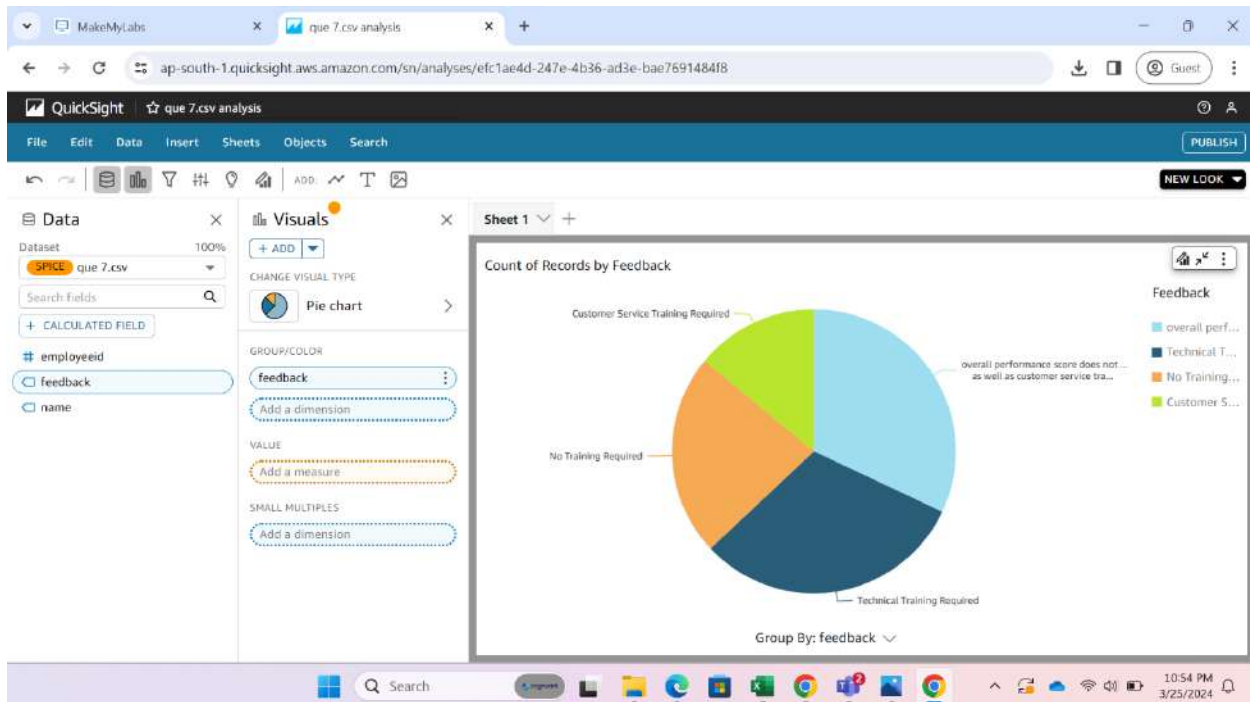


6. Identify areas for improvement by analyzing performance gaps and providing targeted training or support.

a. Query Execution



b. Visualization



CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the project exemplifies the seamless integration and powerful capabilities of AWS services in constructing a robust data infrastructure. By harnessing Amazon S3 as a scalable storage solution, we ensured the efficient and secure handling of our datasets. The coupling of S3 with Amazon Redshift allowed for the establishment of a high-performance data warehousing environment, facilitating quick access and analysis of our structured data. Moreover, the utilization of Amazon EC2 instances enabled us to execute complex SQL operations, ensuring the manipulation and transformation of data according to our analytical needs.

Furthermore, the deployment of AWS Quicksight for visualization added a layer of insight to our data exploration process. With Quicksight's intuitive interface and comprehensive visualization options, we were able to craft informative reports and dashboards that provided stakeholders with clear and actionable insights. This not only enhanced our understanding of the underlying data but also empowered decision-makers to make informed choices based on the analyzed information.

In summary, the successful execution of this project underscores the value proposition of AWS as a leading cloud provider for data analytics initiatives. The combination of S3, Redshift, EC2, and Quicksight offered a cohesive and scalable solution that streamlined the entire data processing pipeline. As organizations continue to grapple with increasing volumes of data, leveraging AWS services provides a reliable and efficient means to extract actionable insights and drive business outcomes. Moving forward, the lessons learned from this project will serve as a foundation for future endeavors in harnessing the full potential of cloud-based data analytics solutions.