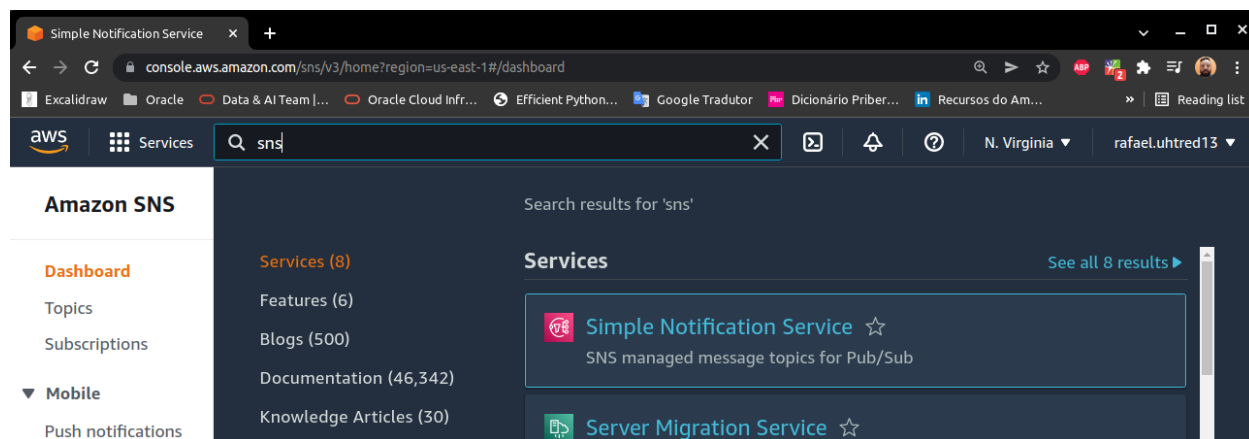
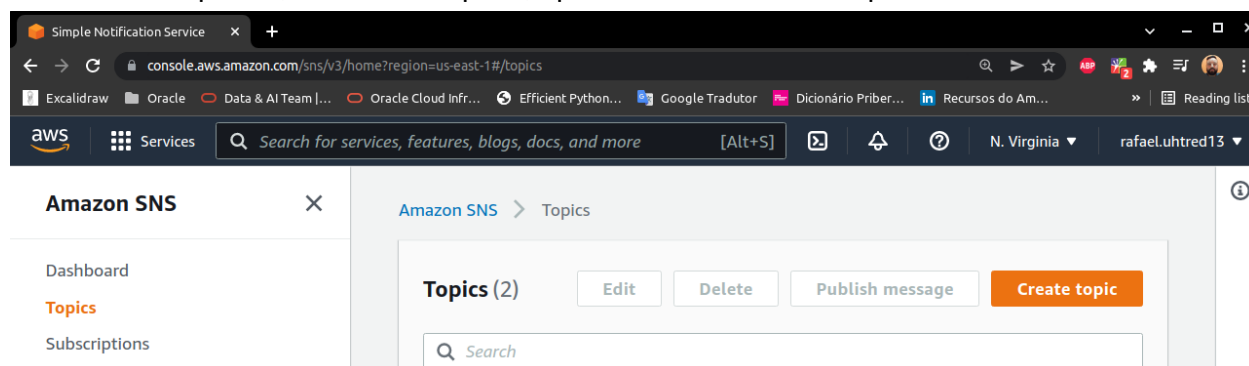


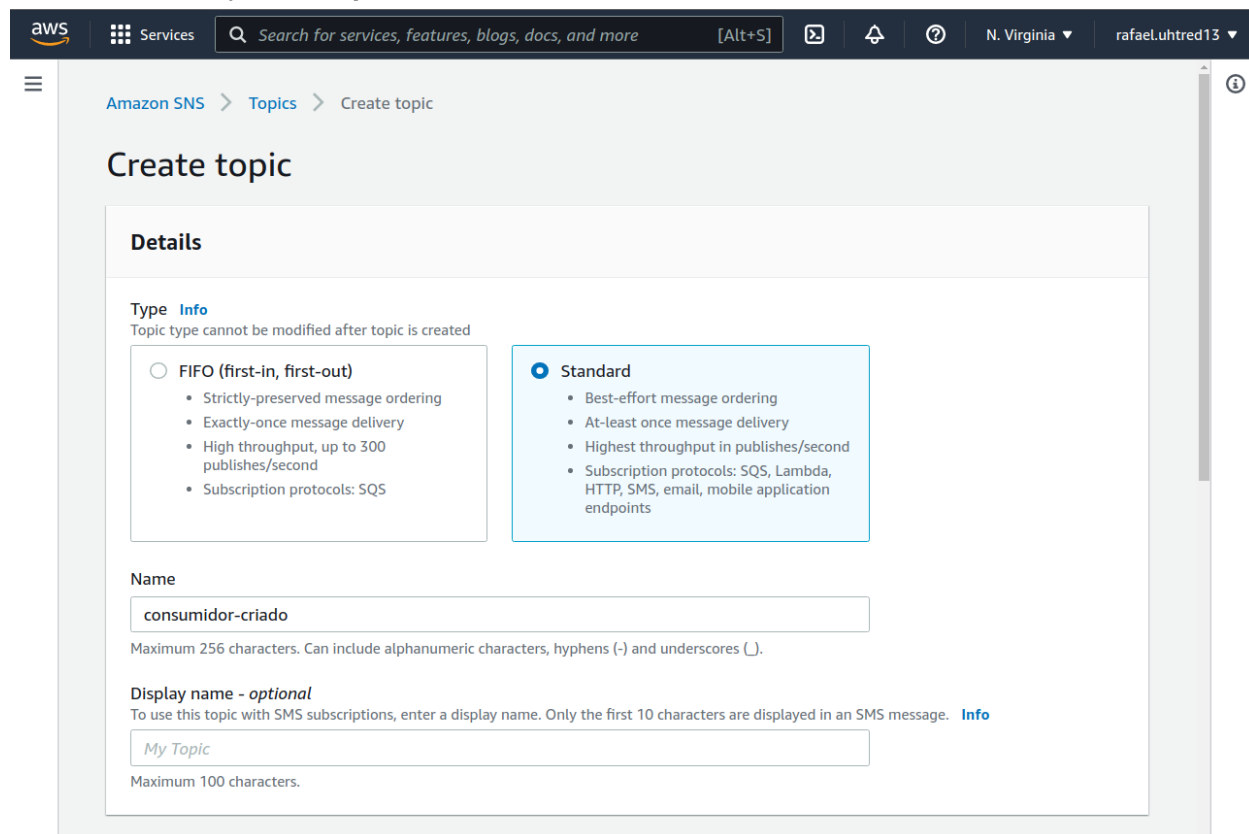
Digitar “SNS” no buscador principal e clicar abaixo de “Services” em “Simple Notification Service”



No Menu à esquerda, clicar em “Topics”, após clicar em “Create topic”



Selecionar em “Type” a opção “Standard”, colocar em “Name”: “consumidor-criado”



Rolar a tela até o final e clicar em “Create topic”

The screenshot shows the 'Create topic' form in the AWS console. At the top, there's a search bar with the text 'Search for services, features, blogs, docs, and more' and a button '[Alt+S]'. Below the search bar is a text input field labeled 'My Topic' with a placeholder 'Maximum 100 characters.' To the right of the input field is an information icon. Below the input field are five expandable sections, each with a title and a description:

- Encryption - optional**: Amazon SNS provides in-transit encryption by default. Enabling server-side encryption adds at-rest encryption to your topic.
- Access policy - optional**: This policy defines who can access your topic. By default, only the topic owner can publish or subscribe to the topic. [Info](#)
- Delivery retry policy (HTTP/S) - optional**: The policy defines how Amazon SNS retries failed deliveries to HTTP/S endpoints. To modify the default settings, expand this section. [Info](#)
- Delivery status logging - optional**: These settings configure the logging of message delivery status to CloudWatch Logs. [Info](#)
- Tags - optional**: A tag is a metadata label that you can assign to an Amazon SNS topic. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value. You can use tags to search and filter your topics and track your costs. [Learn more](#)

At the bottom right of the form are two buttons: 'Cancel' and 'Create topic'.

Após aparecerá conforme abaixo

The screenshot shows the AWS console after a topic has been created. A green banner at the top reads: 'Topic consumidor-criado created successfully. You can create subscriptions and send messages to them from this topic.' Below the banner, the breadcrumb navigation is 'Amazon SNS > Topics > consumidor-criado'. The main heading is 'consumidor-criado' with buttons for 'Edit', 'Delete', and 'Publish message'. Below the heading is a 'Details' section with the following information:

Name	consumidor-criado
ARN	arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:695099411134:consumidor-criado
Type	Standard
Display name	-
Topic owner	695099411134

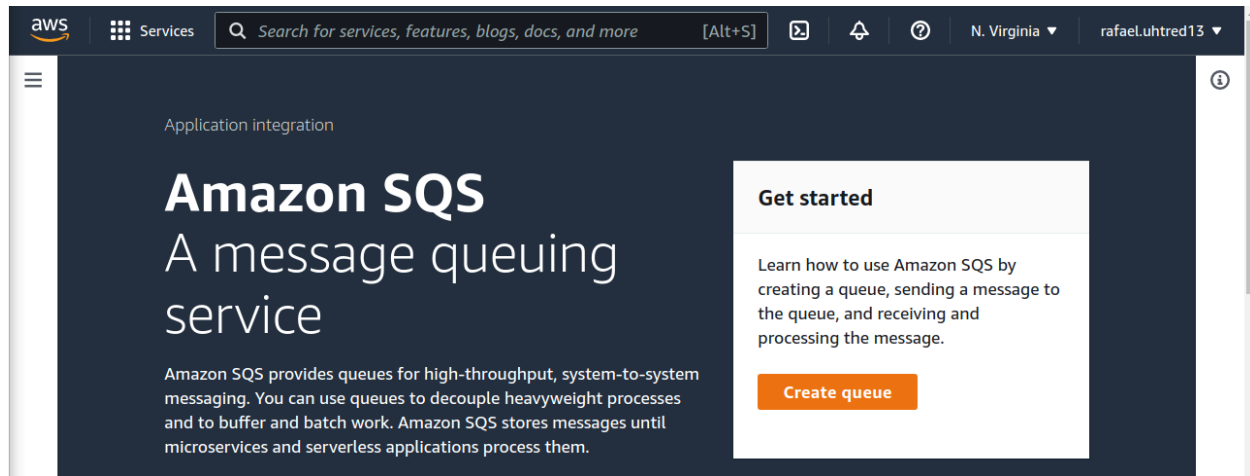
Digitar “SQS” no buscador principal e clicar abaixo de “Services” em “Simple Queue Service”

The screenshot shows the AWS console search results for 'sqs'. The search bar at the top contains 'sqs'. Below the search bar, the results are displayed under the heading 'Search results for 'sqs''. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Amazon SNS' and a list of items: 'Dashboard', 'Topics', 'Subscriptions', and 'Mobile'. The main content area shows a list of services with the following counts:

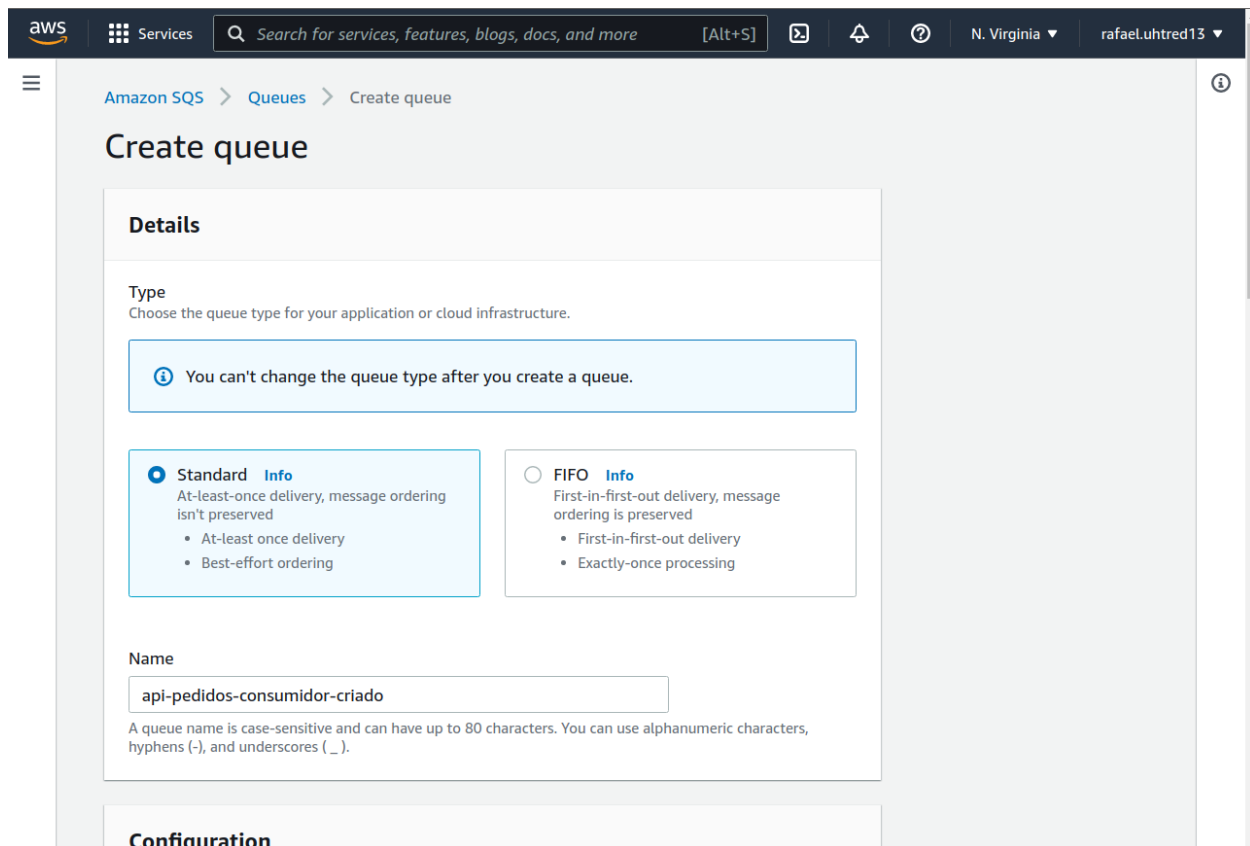
- Services (13)
- Features (3)
- Blogs (809)
- Documentation (41,184)

Below the list, there's a section titled 'Services' with a button 'See all 13 results >'. The first result is 'Simple Queue Service' with a star icon and the description 'SQS Managed Message Queues'.

Após abrir a tela abaixo, clicar em “Create queue”



Colocar em “Name”: “api-pedidos-consumidor-criado”



Rolar a tela até ao final e clicar em “Create queue”

The screenshot shows the 'Create queue' page in the AWS IAM console. The page has a dark header with the AWS logo, 'Services' menu, a search bar, and user information (N. Virginia, rafaelLuhtrd13). The main content area is divided into sections for policy selection, optional policies, and action buttons. The policy section has two radio buttons: 'Only the queue owner' (selected) and 'Only the specified AWS accounts, IAM users and roles'. The optional policies section includes 'Redrive allow policy', 'Encryption', 'Dead-letter queue', and 'Tags'. At the bottom, there are 'Cancel' and 'Create queue' buttons.

Policy Selection:

- ☒ Only the queue owner
Only the owner of the queue can receive messages from the queue.
- ☐ Only the specified AWS accounts, IAM users and roles
Only the specified AWS account IDs, IAM users and roles can receive messages from the queue.

Optional Policies:

- Redrive allow policy - Optional**
Identify which source queues can use this queue as the dead-letter queue. [Info](#)
- Encryption - Optional**
Amazon SQS provides in-transit encryption by default. To add at-rest encryption to your queue, enable server-side encryption. [Info](#)
- Dead-letter queue - Optional**
Send undeliverable messages to a dead-letter queue. [Info](#)
- Tags - Optional**
A tag is a label assigned to an AWS resource. Use tags to search and filter your resources or track your AWS costs. [Learn more](#)

Action Buttons: Cancel, Create queue

Após aparecerá a tela conforme abaixo, após clicar em “Queues”

The screenshot shows the 'Queues' page in the AWS IAM console. A green banner at the top indicates that the queue 'api-pedidos-consumidor-criado' was created successfully. The page shows the breadcrumb 'Amazon SQS > Queues > api-pedidos-consumidor-criado'. The queue name 'api-pedidos-consumidor-criado' is displayed prominently. Below the name are buttons for 'Edit', 'Delete', 'Purge', 'Send and receive messages', and 'Start DLQ redrive'. The 'Details' section is expanded, showing a table with the queue's properties. A red arrow points to the 'Queues' link in the breadcrumb.

Queue Name: api-pedidos-consumidor-criado

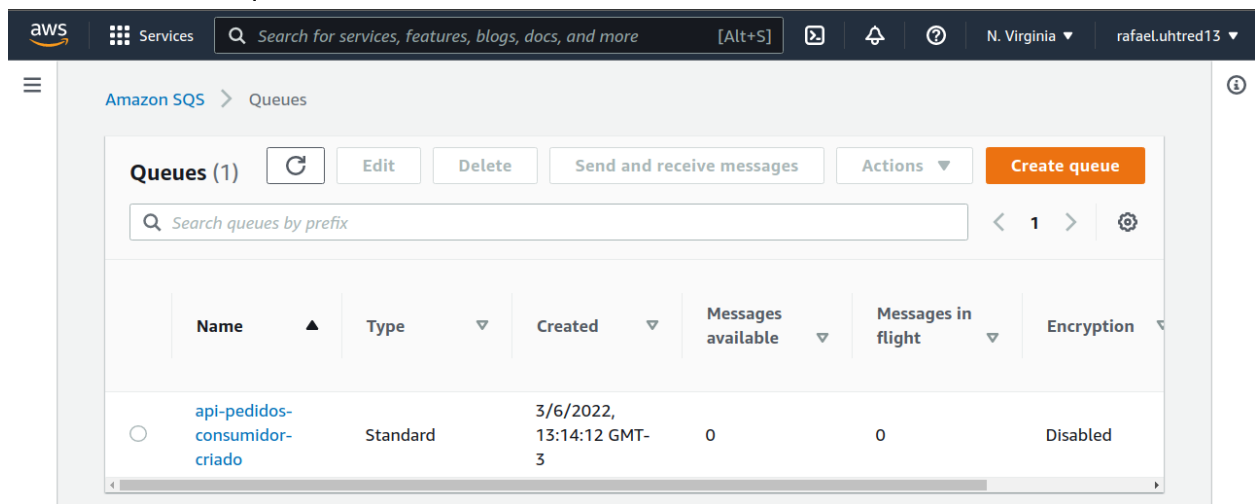
Buttons: Edit, Delete, Purge, Send and receive messages, Start DLQ redrive

Details:

Name	Type	ARN
api-pedidos-consumidor-criado	Standard	arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:695099411134:api-pedidos-consumidor-criado
Encryption	URL	Dead-letter queue
Disabled	https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/695099411134/api-pedidos-consumidor-criado	-

More: [More](#)

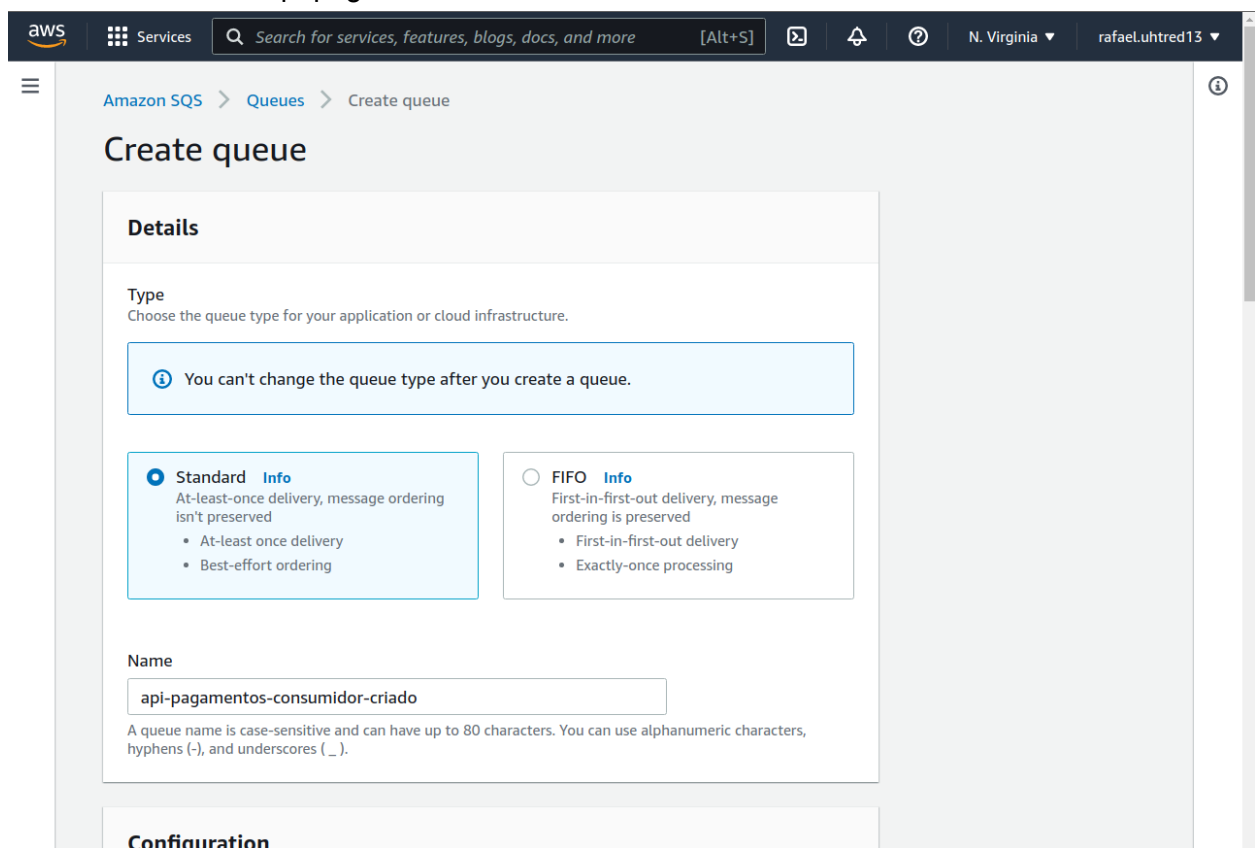
Clicar em “Create queue”



The screenshot shows the Amazon SQS console. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the AWS logo, 'Services', a search bar, and user information. Below the navigation bar, the breadcrumb trail reads 'Amazon SQS > Queues'. The main content area has a header with 'Queues (1)' and buttons for 'Edit', 'Delete', 'Send and receive messages', 'Actions', and a prominent orange 'Create queue' button. A search bar for queues is also present. Below this is a table with columns: Name, Type, Created, Messages available, Messages in flight, and Encryption. One queue is listed: 'api-pedidos-consumidor-criado' with Type 'Standard', Created '3/6/2022, 13:14:12 GMT-3', 0 messages available, 0 in flight, and Encryption 'Disabled'.

Name	Type	Created	Messages available	Messages in flight	Encryption
api-pedidos-consumidor-criado	Standard	3/6/2022, 13:14:12 GMT-3	0	0	Disabled

colocar em “Name”: “api-pagamentos-consumidor-criado”



The screenshot shows the 'Create queue' page in the Amazon SQS console. The breadcrumb trail is 'Amazon SQS > Queues > Create queue'. The page title is 'Create queue'. Under the 'Details' section, there's a 'Type' dropdown with a warning message: 'You can't change the queue type after you create a queue.' Two options are shown: 'Standard' (selected) and 'FIFO'. The 'Standard' option is described as 'At-least-once delivery, message ordering isn't preserved' with sub-points 'At-least once delivery' and 'Best-effort ordering'. The 'FIFO' option is described as 'First-in-first-out delivery, message ordering is preserved' with sub-points 'First-in-first-out delivery' and 'Exactly-once processing'. Below the type selection, there's a 'Name' field containing 'api-pagamentos-consumidor-criado'. A note below the field states: 'A queue name is case-sensitive and can have up to 80 characters. You can use alphanumeric characters, hyphens (-), and underscores (_).' The 'Configuration' section is partially visible at the bottom.

Details

Type
Choose the queue type for your application or cloud infrastructure.

Standard **Info**
At-least-once delivery, message ordering isn't preserved

- At-least once delivery
- Best-effort ordering

FIFO **Info**
First-in-first-out delivery, message ordering is preserved

- First-in-first-out delivery
- Exactly-once processing

Name
api-pagamentos-consumidor-criado

A queue name is case-sensitive and can have up to 80 characters. You can use alphanumeric characters, hyphens (-), and underscores (_).

Configuration

Rolar a tela até ao final e clicar em “Create queue”

The screenshot shows the 'Create queue' page in the AWS IAM console. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, 'Services', a search bar, and user information (N. Virginia, rafaelLuhtrd13). The main content area has a left sidebar with a menu icon. The central panel contains two radio button options for permissions: 'Only the queue owner' (selected) and 'Only the specified AWS accounts, IAM users and roles'. A JSON policy is displayed in a text area. Below the options are five expandable sections: 'Redrive allow policy - Optional', 'Encryption - Optional', 'Dead-letter queue - Optional', and 'Tags - Optional'. At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'Create queue' buttons.

Only the queue owner
Only the owner of the queue can receive messages from the queue.

Only the specified AWS accounts, IAM users and roles
Only the specified AWS account IDs, IAM users and roles can receive messages from the queue.

```
{
  "Action": [
    "SQS:*"
  ],
  "Resource": [
    "arn:aws:sqs:us-east-"
  ]
}
```

► **Redrive allow policy - Optional**
Identify which source queues can use this queue as the dead-letter queue. [Info](#)

► **Encryption - Optional**
Amazon SQS provides in-transit encryption by default. To add at-rest encryption to your queue, enable server-side encryption. [Info](#)

► **Dead-letter queue - Optional**
Send undeliverable messages to a dead-letter queue. [Info](#)

► **Tags - Optional**
A tag is a label assigned to an AWS resource. Use tags to search and filter your resources or track your AWS costs. [Learn more](#)

Cancel Create queue

Após aparecerá a tela conforme abaixo

The screenshot shows the 'Queue details' page in the AWS IAM console. A green success banner at the top states 'Queue api-pagamentos-consumidor-criado created successfully'. Below the banner is a breadcrumb trail: 'Amazon SQS > Queues > api-pagamentos-consumidor-criado'. The main heading is 'api-pagamentos-consumidor-criado'. Below the heading are five buttons: 'Edit', 'Delete', 'Purge', 'Send and receive messages', and 'Start DLQ redrive'. A 'Details' section is expanded, showing a table with queue information. The table has three columns: Name, Type, and ARN. The 'Name' column contains 'api-pagamentos-consumidor-criado'. The 'Type' column contains 'Standard'. The 'ARN' column contains 'arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:695099411134:api-pagamentos-consumidor-criado'. Below the table, the 'Encryption' section shows 'Disabled'. The 'URL' section shows 'https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/695099411134/api-pagamentos-consumidor-criado'. The 'Dead-letter queue' section shows '-'. A 'More' link is at the bottom of the details section.

Queue api-pagamentos-consumidor-criado created successfully
You can now send and receive messages.

Amazon SQS > Queues > api-pagamentos-consumidor-criado

api-pagamentos-consumidor-criado

Edit Delete Purge Send and receive messages Start DLQ redrive

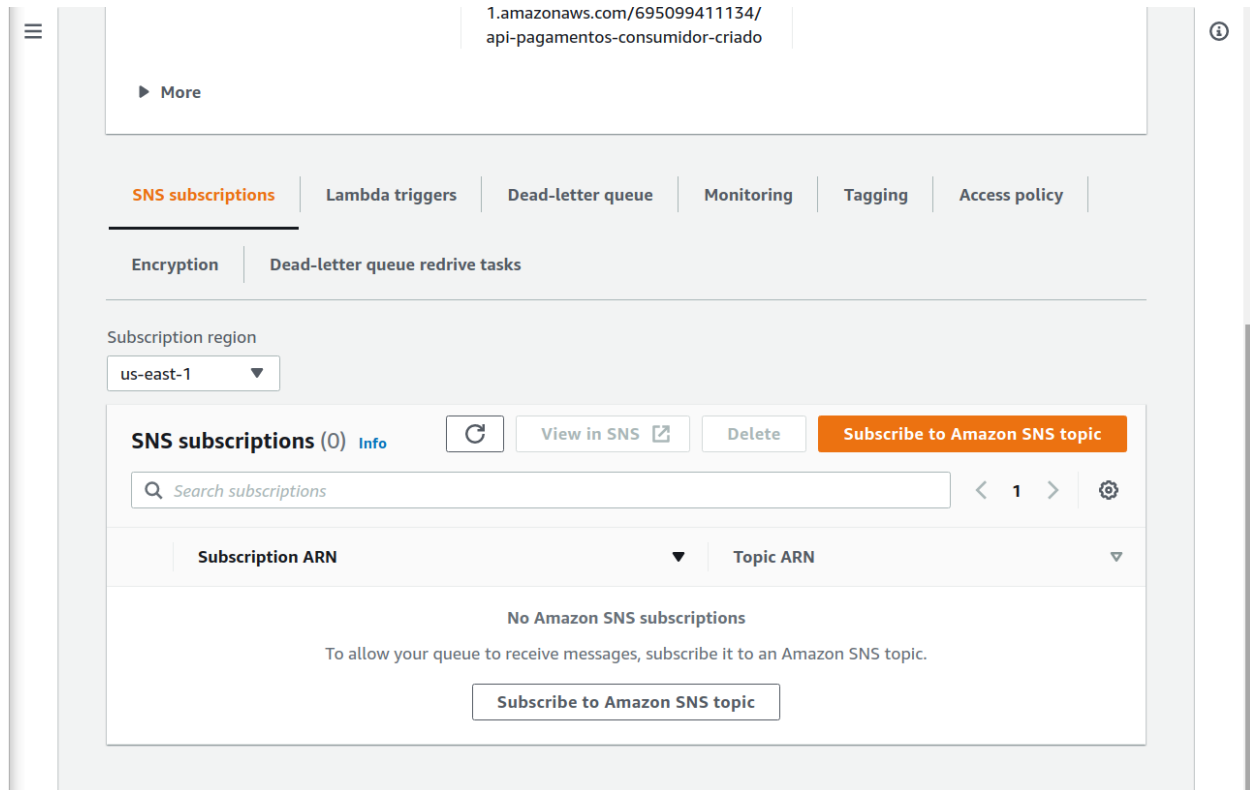
Details Info

Name	Type	ARN
api-pagamentos-consumidor-criado	Standard	arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:695099411134:api-pagamentos-consumidor-criado
Encryption	URL	Dead-letter queue
Disabled	https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/695099411134/api-pagamentos-consumidor-criado	-

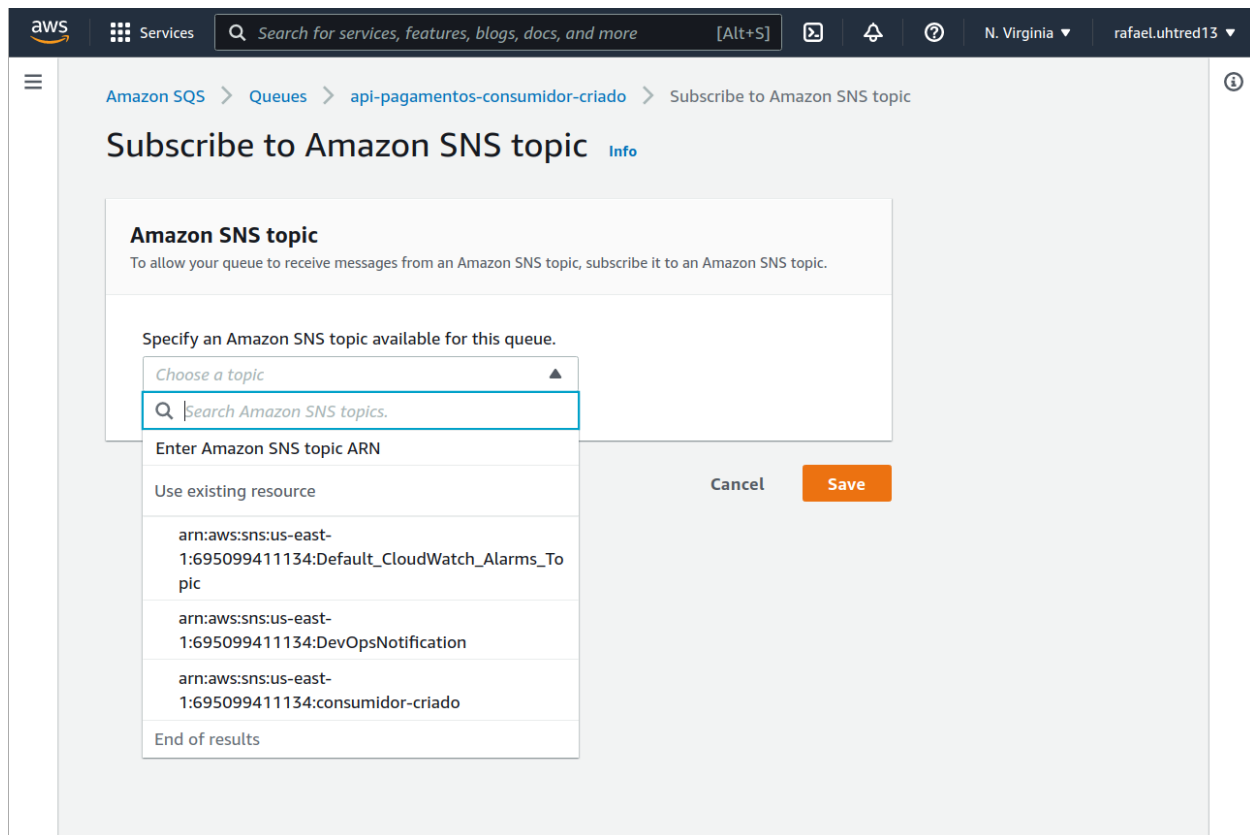
► More

Rolando a tela até um pouco mais para baixo terão vários submenus, e deverá estar em “SNS subscriptions”

Clicar em “Subscribe to Amazon SNS topic”



Em “Specify an Amazon SNS topic available for this queue” procurar por “consumidor-criado”



Após clicar em “anr:xxxxx...:consumidor-criado” e após clicar em “Save”

The screenshot shows the AWS console interface for the 'api-pagamentos-consumidor-criado' queue. The page title is 'Subscribe to Amazon SNS topic'. Below the title, there is a section 'Amazon SNS topic' with the instruction: 'To allow your queue to receive messages from an Amazon SNS topic, subscribe it to an Amazon SNS topic.' Below this, there is a dropdown menu labeled 'Specify an Amazon SNS topic available for this queue.' with the selected value 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:695099411134:consumid...'. At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel' and 'Save' buttons.

Após aparecerá a tela conforme abaixo, após clicar em “Queues”

The screenshot shows the AWS console interface for the 'api-pagamentos-consumidor-criado' queue. The page title is 'api-pagamentos-consumidor-criado'. Below the title, there is a 'Details' section with the following information:

Name	Type	ARN
api-pagamentos-consumidor-criado	Standard	arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:695099411134:api-pagamentos-consumidor-criado

Below the details, there is a 'More' link. Below the 'More' link, there is a 'SNS subscriptions' section with a table showing the subscription details:

Subscription ARN	Topic ARN
arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:695099411134:consumidor-criado:7e2b37b8-d52f-4d0c-90e4-6279dba0526e	arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:695099411134:consumidor-criado

Ao aparecer a tela abaixo, clicar em “api-pedidos-consumidor-criado”

The screenshot shows the AWS console interface for the 'Queues' page. The page title is 'Queues (2)'. Below the title, there is a table showing the list of queues:

Name	Type	Created	Messages available	Messages in flight	Encryption	Content-based deduplication
api-pagamentos-consumidor-criado	Standard	3/6/2022, 13:18:34 GMT-3	0	0	Disabled	-
api-pedidos-consumidor-criado	Standard	3/6/2022, 13:14:12 GMT-3	0	0	Disabled	-

Rolando a tela até um pouco mais para baixo terão vários submenus, e deverá estar em “SNS subscriptions”

Clicar em “Subscribe to Amazon SNS topic”

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for an Amazon SQS queue named 'api-pedidos-consumidor-criado'. The breadcrumb navigation at the top indicates the path: Amazon SQS > Queues > api-pedidos-consumidor-criado. The queue name is displayed prominently, followed by action buttons: Edit, Delete, Purge, Send and receive messages, and Start DLQ redrive. Below this, the 'Details' tab is active, showing a table with the following information:

Name	Type	ARN
api-pedidos-consumidor-criado	Standard	arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:695099411134:api-pedidos-consumidor-criado
Encryption	URL	Dead-letter queue
Disabled	https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/695099411134/api-pedidos-consumidor-criado	-

Below the details table, there are tabs for 'SNS subscriptions', 'Lambda triggers', 'Dead-letter queue', 'Monitoring', 'Tagging', 'Access policy', and 'Encryption'. The 'SNS subscriptions' tab is selected, showing a 'Dead-letter queue redrive tasks' section and a 'Subscription region' dropdown set to 'us-east-1'. At the bottom, there is a section for 'SNS subscriptions (0)' with a search bar and a 'Subscribe to Amazon SNS topic' button.

Após clicar em “anr:xxxxx...:consumidor-criado” e após clicar em “Save”

The screenshot shows the 'Subscribe to Amazon SNS topic' dialog box in the AWS Management Console. The breadcrumb navigation at the top indicates the path: Amazon SQS > Queues > api-pedidos-consumidor-criado > Subscribe to Amazon SNS topic. The dialog box has a title 'Amazon SNS topic' and a subtitle 'To allow your queue to receive messages from an Amazon SNS topic, subscribe it to an Amazon SNS topic.' Below this, there is a text input field with the placeholder 'Specify an Amazon SNS topic available for this queue.' and a dropdown menu showing the selected topic: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:695099411134:consumidor-criado'. At the bottom right of the dialog box, there are 'Cancel' and 'Save' buttons.

Após aparecerá a tela conforme abaixo, após clicar em “Queues”

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for an Amazon SQS queue. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the AWS logo, 'Services' menu, a search bar, and user information. Below the navigation bar, a green banner indicates a successful subscription to a topic. The main content area is titled 'api-pedidos-consumidor-criado' and includes buttons for 'Edit', 'Delete', 'Purge', 'Send and receive messages', and 'Start DLQ redrive'. A 'Details' tab is active, showing a table with queue properties:

Name	Type	ARN
api-pedidos-consumidor-criado	Standard	arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:695099411134:api-pedidos-consumidor-criado

Other properties shown include 'Encryption: Disabled', 'URL: https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/695099411134/api-pedidos-consumidor-criado', and 'Dead-letter queue: -'. Below the details, there are tabs for 'SNS subscriptions', 'Lambda triggers', 'Dead-letter queue', 'Monitoring', 'Tagging', 'Access policy', 'Encryption', and 'Dead-letter queue redrive tasks'. The 'SNS subscriptions' tab is active, showing a table with one subscription:

Subscription ARN	Topic ARN
arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:695099411134:consumidor-criado:00eccbfe-dff4-4bb0-95f1-1b5af34e5762	arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:695099411134:consumidor-criado

Clicar em Refresh e verificar se tem dois queues, conforme abaixo

The screenshot shows the 'Queues' page in the AWS Management Console. At the top, there are buttons for 'Refresh', 'Edit', 'Delete', 'Send and receive messages', 'Actions', and 'Create queue'. Below these buttons is a search bar and a table listing the queues:

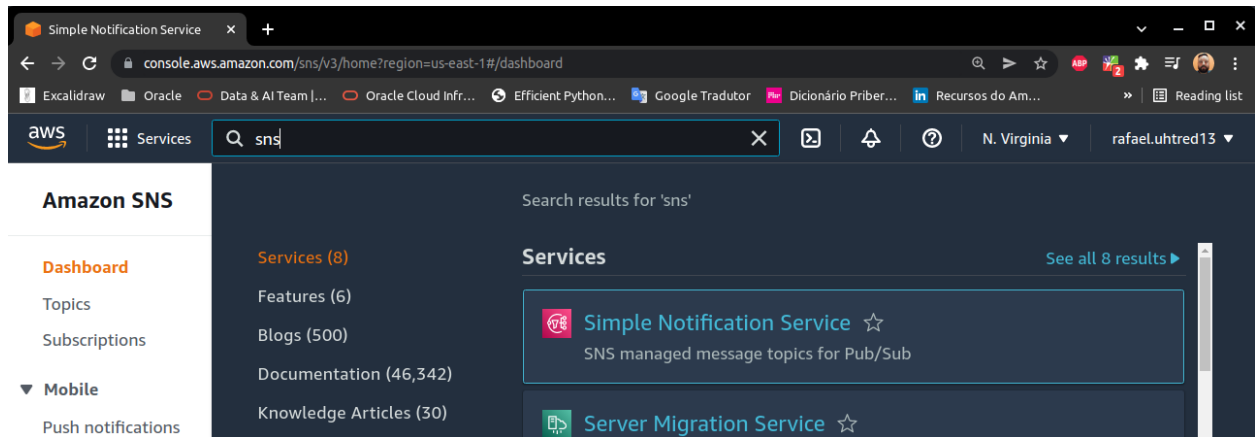
Name	Type	Created	Messages available	Messages in flight	Encryption	Content-based deduplication
api-pagamentos-consumidor-criado	Standard	3/6/2022, 13:18:34 GMT-3	0	0	Disabled	-
api-pedidos-consumidor-criado	Standard	3/6/2022, 13:14:12 GMT-3	0	0	Disabled	-

Two red arrows point to the 'Refresh' button and the 'api-pedidos-consumidor-criado' queue entry in the table.

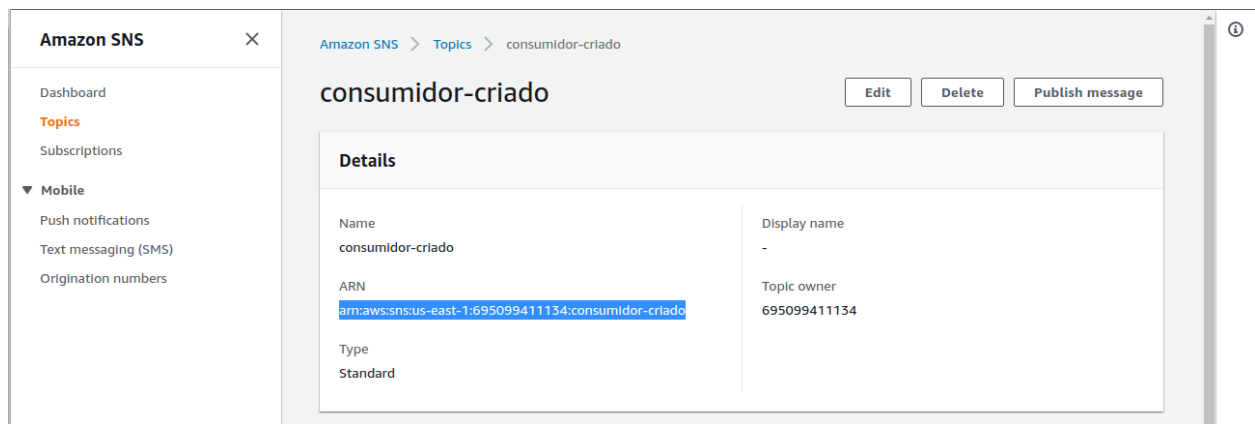
Neste link estão os detalhes da biblioteca boto3 que será utilizada no script para criação dos eventos:

<https://boto3.amazonaws.com/v1/documentation/api/latest/reference/services/sns.html#SNS.Client.publish>

Retornar para a página do “SNS”



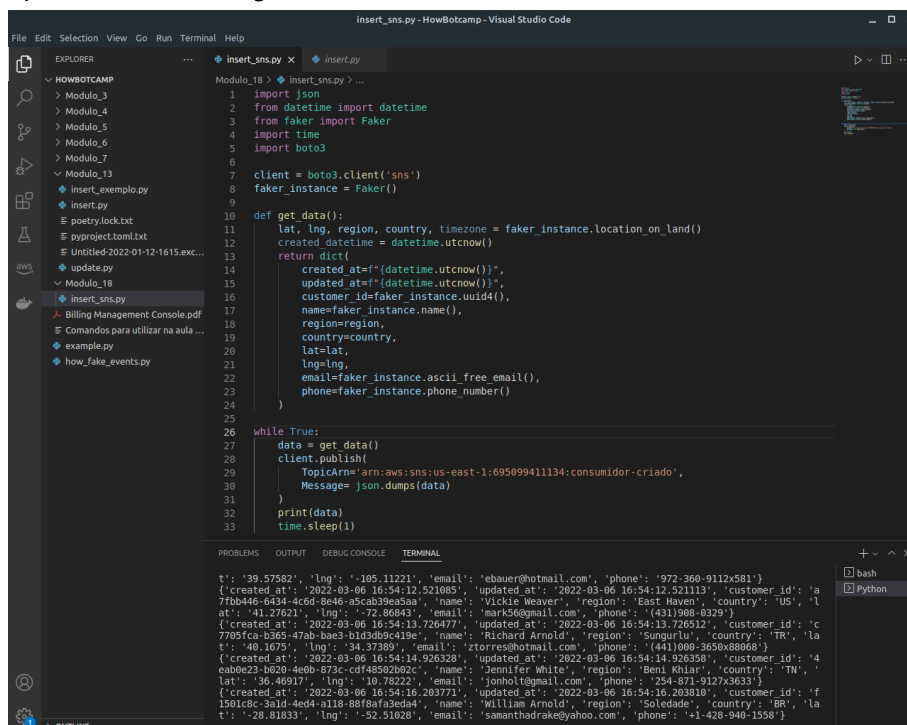
Após clicar em “Topics” e após no tópico “consumidor-criado”, copiar o código do ARN conforme marcado em azul abaixo:



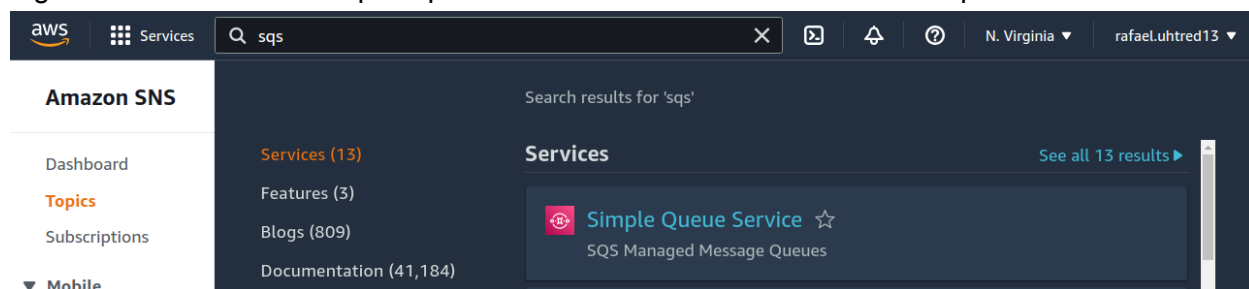
Fazer o download do arquivo do link abaixo, abrí-lo na IDE da sua preferência, ir até a linha 29 e colar o código “ARN” copiado na tela acima, substituindo toda a informação entre as “”:

https://github.com/rafaelrdias/data_engineering_how/blob/main/insert_sns_1.py

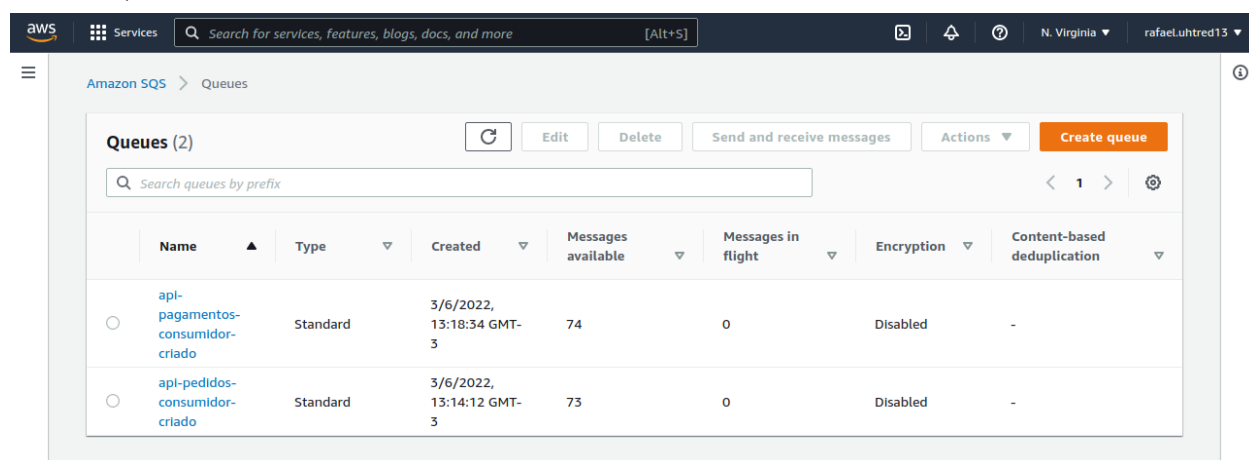
Após, salvar o código e executá-lo:



Digitar “SQS” no buscador principal e clicar abaixo de “Services” em “Simple Queue Service”



Como o código está sendo executado, as mensagens começarão a aparecer na coluna “Messages available”, conforme abaixo

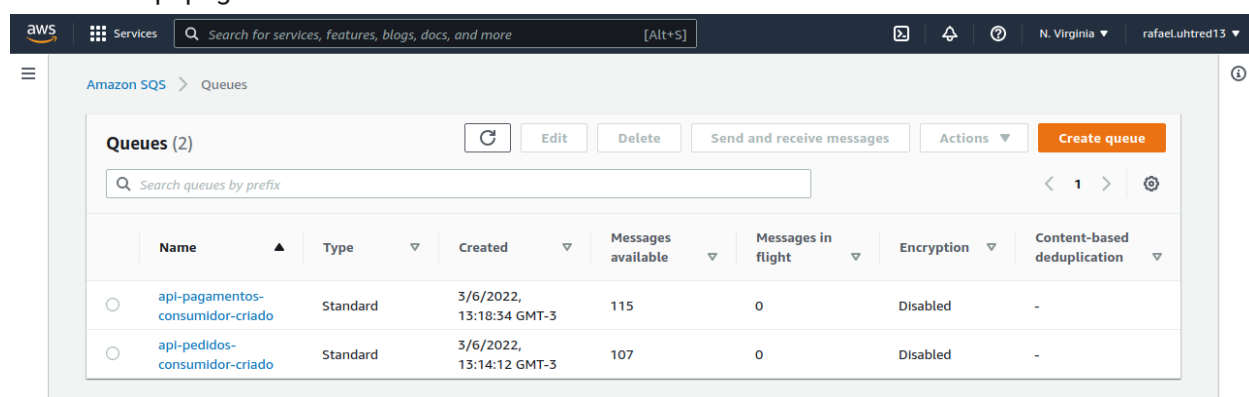


Iremos testar um consumo de uma informação presente na queue

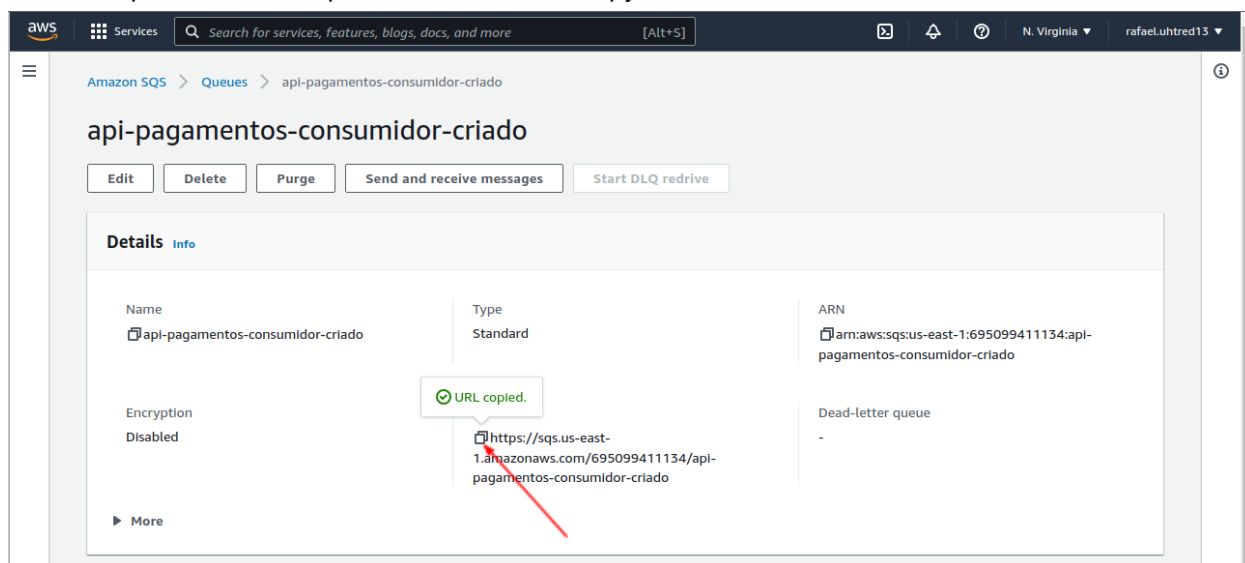
“api-pagamentos-consumidor-criado”, detalhes na documentação abaixo

https://boto3.amazonaws.com/v1/documentation/api/latest/reference/services/sqs.html#SQS.Client.receive_message

Clicar em “api-pagamentos-consumidor-criado”



Ao abrir a próxima tela, copiar a URL no botão copy ao lado, conforme indicado abaixo



Fazer o download do arquivo do link abaixo, abrí-lo na IDE da sua preferência, ir até a linha 6 e colar a “URL” copiado na tela acima, substituindo toda a informação entre as “”:

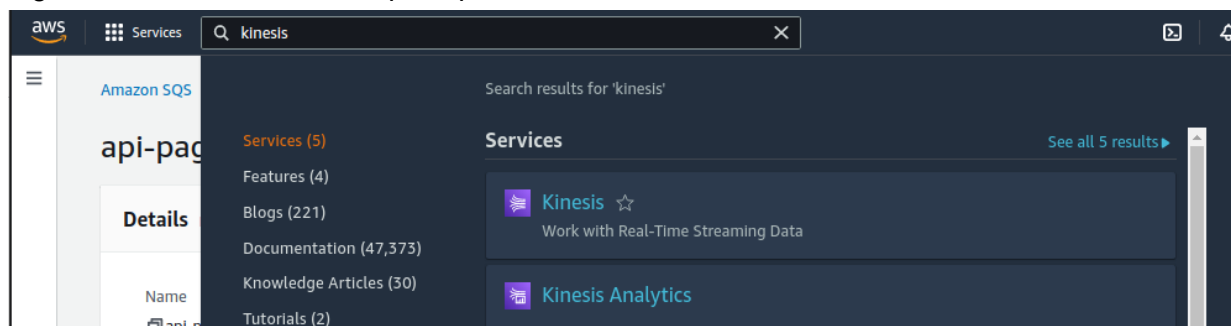
https://github.com/rafaelrdias/data_engineering_how/blob/main/consume.py

Após, salvar o código e executá-lo:

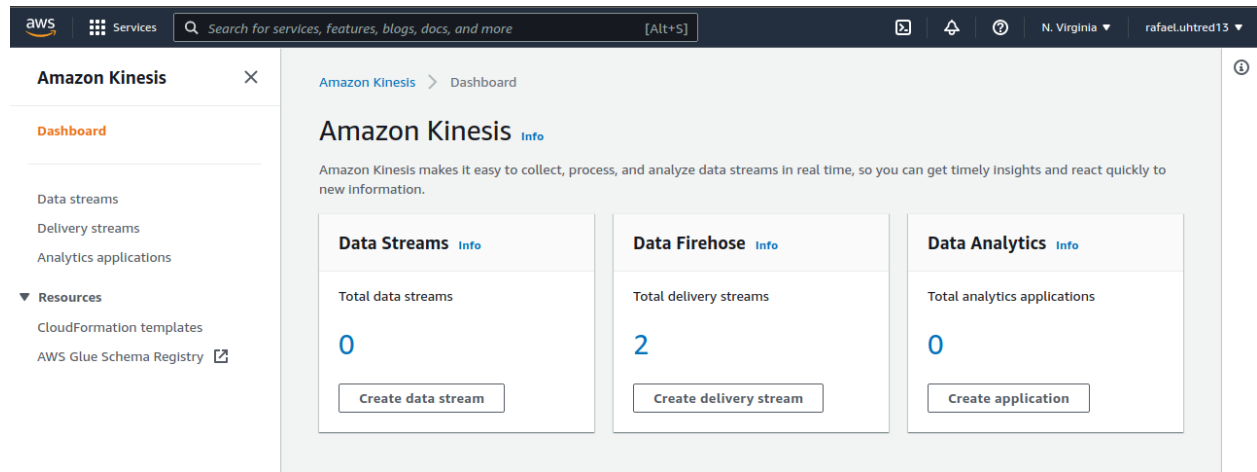
```
consume.py x insert_sns.py
Modulo_18 > consume.py > ...
1 import json
2 import boto3
3
4 client = boto3.client('sqs')
5 response = client.receive_message(
6     QueueUrl='https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/695099411134/api-pagamentos-consumidor-criado')
7 print(response)
```

```
rafael@rafael-Inspiron-7580:~/Desktop/HowBotcamp/Modulo_18$ python3 consume.py
{'Messages': [{'MessageId': '79699031-d88c-48f5-b725-2ef9528a2ae5', 'ReceiptHandle': 'AQEBib1iuvd2RhfrJRjgIVl8HbnTuPge8fk3jx4PYsP
Hoe0j1z38EPKCQqHJawEjbpzuYNNMayqbyH4W0Y1/PPj7XTE3LBFeJWpCnaj4pQL9mZMBiDFj18fuiPL5rBayLxPjz5RnPtbnrDK+7ew7rRqytwYqL0DX126Lr7wPW0AK
4MubFEK7i0cyHMZMHj9Ak1l58Y5kHpiDbsZng/xd4eNQDDdhQDox/LMUUR5AKNreKXTR8iceemgGBkl0Qvn2K02b04phiAA2W2LO/3BftACKK/Pbolwqn/0lQc4PxZ/0oh
2YSLXhmOPqSLS9nodA18HH8lHjH1adg3gRgptwMGRtdB1lNQRohHTEp89Jo4VjJfwOrJt70WWasdZuTwkkFL8WIuCs5DZKnR0c8A8kEidAD4qPFdNv0y3o3u6asg=', 'MD
50fBody': '5939bcc668d7232a7f6876d05a849d43', 'Body': '{\n  "Type": "Notification",\n  "MessageId": "0d51eff1-ab6a-561d-91d5-b56f
42278cff",\n  "TopicArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:695099411134:consumidor-criado",\n  "Message": "{\n    "created_at": "2022-03-06
16:53:33.066491",\n    "updated_at": "2022-03-06 16:53:33.066526",\n    "customer_id": "93b173a8-d1f1-4933-b788-1d9cf20aee41",\n    "name": "Linda Harris",\n    "region": "Nakhon Si Thammarat",\n    "country": "TH",\n    "lat": "8.43333",\n    "lng": "99.96667",\n    "email": "maysuzanne@hotmail.com",\n    "phone": "442-625-9217x906",\n    "Timestamp": "2022-0
3-06T16:53:33.182Z",\n    "SignatureVersion": "1",\n    "Signature": "So9HiJMukbDInvN76aOTcjPM5hF06A/D+KKTPRCz9hy/tH1KShBNZ2qYMeA5R8w
9kGSL/UstbQZPJYLoFcr52TBM+/q9EVrdUb1d0CN7VtoLn/+0E7P8m2F1a3ncx4C0s66Y3iByjEIHZlhy6lzlCuI+1Xh9V0f4mYX3/t0xz0gtBM/BTZPq20KvNICzN03+j
I/fswef03A5G6q05X48aPsDAYDz4Z9p0+TifwPu7pQGpuTn7UQvDwmRFGtULFBg1D4eyebaimWkVmZKONRDKNyCMse0fquFwP6Rdp/UPFVzz9hKN6rbqIHW5o8PHTba0v
7V5UXdoEw2JKJ3VmQ==" ,\n    "SigningCertURL": "https://sns.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/SimpleNotificationService-7ff5318490ec183fbaddaa2a
969abfda.pem",\n    "UnsubscribeURL": "https://sns.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/?Action=Unsubscribe&SubscriptionArn=arn:aws:sns:us-east-1
:695099411134:consumidor-criado:7e2b37b8-d52f-4dcc-90e4-6279dba0526e",\n  },\n  "ResponseMetadata": {\n    "RequestId": "cf736ba9-cdc1-5de3-
8296-313721707a14",\n    "HTTPStatus": 200,\n    "HTTPHeaders": {\n      "x-amzn-requestid": "cf736ba9-cdc1-5de3-8296-313721707a14",\n      "date": "Sun
, 06 Mar 2022 17:08:01 GMT",\n      "content-type": "text/xml",\n      "content-length": "2532",\n      "RetryAttempts": 0\n    }\n  }\n}
rafael@rafael-Inspiron-7580:~/Desktop/HowBotcamp/Modulo_18$
```

O serviço que irá consumir as mensagens será o Kinesis, será necessário criar um Firehouse. Digitar “Kinesis” no buscador principal e clicar abaixo de “Services” em “Kinesis”

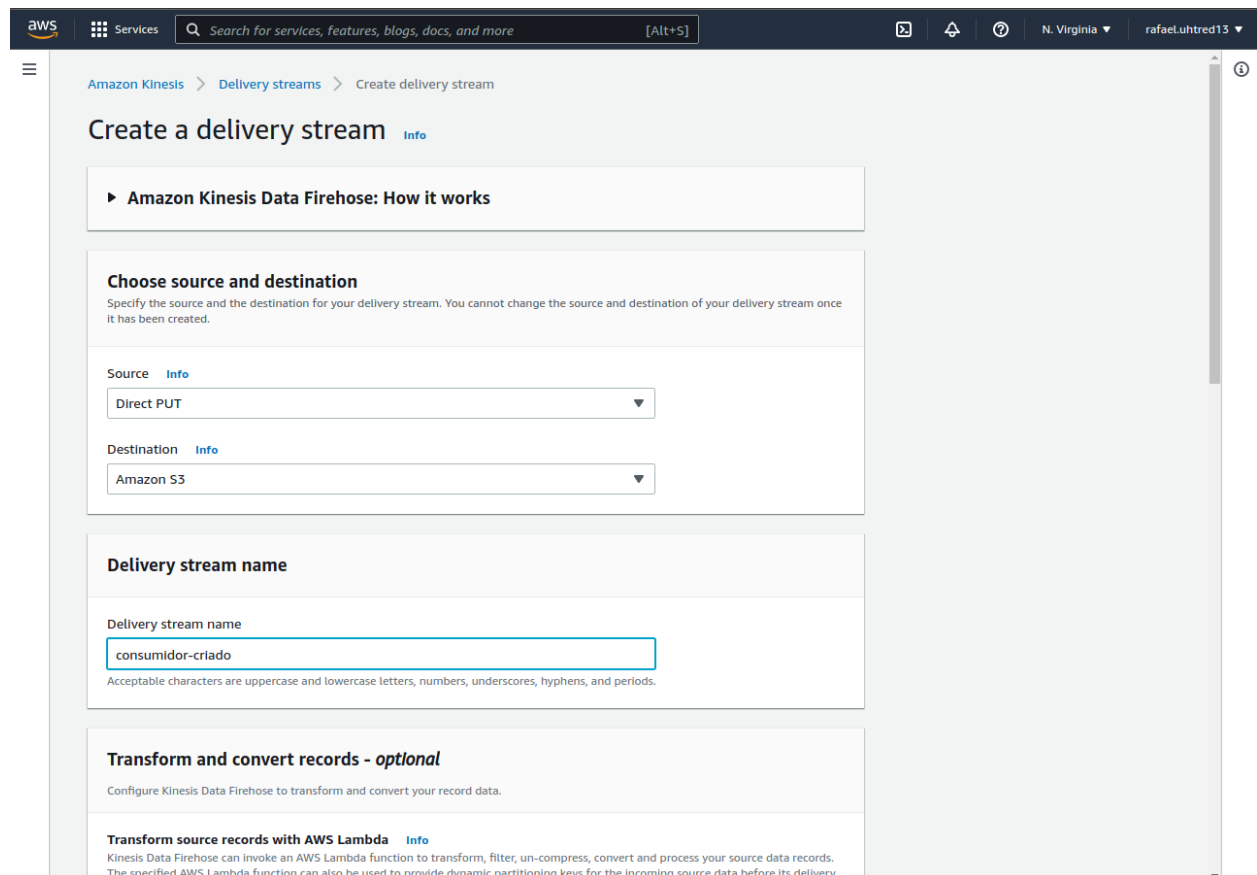


No box “Data Firehose” clicar em “Create delivery stream”



Em “Source” escolher “Direct PUT”, em “Destination” escolher “Amazon S3”

Após aparecerá logo abaixo “Delivery stream name”, colocar “consumidor-criado”



Rolando mais abaixo, em “S3 bucket” procurar e escolher o bucket clicando em “Browse”

Após em “S3 bucket prefix - *optional*.” colocar a linha de comando abaixo:

```
mensagens/consumidor-criado/landing_date={!{timestamp:yyyy}}-!{timestamp:MM}-!{timestamp:dd}/
```

Após em “S3 bucket error output prefix - *optional*.” colocar a linha de comando abaixo:

```
erros/mensagens/consumidor-criado/landing_date={!{timestamp:yyyy}}-!{timestamp:MM}-!{timestamp:dd}}/!{firehose:error-output-type}/
```

Destination settings Info

Specify the destination settings for your delivery stream.

S3 bucket

s3://how-data-lake-aula-1 Browse Create

Format: s3://bucket

Dynamic partitioning Info

Dynamic partitioning enables you to create targeted data sets by partitioning streaming S3 data based on partitioning keys. You can partition your source data with inline parsing and/or the specified AWS Lambda function. You can enable dynamic partitioning only when you create a new delivery stream. You cannot enable dynamic partitioning for an existing delivery stream. Enabling dynamic partitioning incurs additional costs per GiB of partitioned data. For more information, see [Kinesis Data Firehose pricing](#).

☒ Disabled ☐ Enabled

S3 bucket prefix - optional

By default, Kinesis Data Firehose appends the prefix "YYYY/MM/dd/HH" (in UTC) to the data it delivers to Amazon S3. You can override this default by specifying a custom prefix that includes expressions that are evaluated at runtime.

mensagens/consumidor-criado/landing_date={!{timestamp:yyyy}}-!{timestamp:MM}-!{timestamp:dd}/

You can repeat the same keys in your S3 bucket prefix. Maximum S3 bucket prefix characters: 1024.

S3 bucket error output prefix - optional

You can specify an S3 bucket error output prefix to be used in error conditions. This prefix can include expressions for Kinesis Data Firehose to evaluate at runtime.

erros/mensagens/consumidor-criado/landing_date={!{timestamp:yyyy}}-!{timestamp:MM}-!{timestamp:dd}}/!{firehose:error-output-type}/

Buffer hints, compression and encryption

The fields below are pre-populated with the recommended default values for S3. Pricing may vary depending on storage and request costs.

Advanced settings

Server-side encryption disabled; error logging enabled; IAM role KinesisFirehoseServiceRole-consumidor-cr-us-east-1-1646586978341; no tags.

Cancel Create delivery stream

Após clicar na seta ao lado de “Buffer hints, compression and encryption”, que abrirá as opções abaixo, colocar 60 seconds em “Buffer interval”, após clicar em “Create delivery stream”

The fields below are pre-populated with the recommended default values for S3. Pricing may vary depending on storage and request costs.

S3 buffer hints
Kinesis Data Firehose buffers incoming records before delivering them to your S3 bucket. Record delivery is triggered once the value of either of the specified buffering hints is reached.

Buffer size
The higher buffer size may be lower in cost with higher latency. The lower buffer size will be faster in delivery with higher cost and less latency.
 MIB
Minimum: 1 MIB, maximum: 128 MIB, Recommended: 5 MIB.

Buffer interval
The higher interval allows more time to collect data and the size of data may be bigger. The lower interval sends the data more frequently and may be more advantageous when looking at shorter cycles of data activity.
 seconds
Minimum: 60 seconds, maximum: 900 seconds. Recommended: 300 seconds.

S3 compression and encryption
Kinesis Data Firehose can compress records before delivering them to your S3 bucket. Compressed records can also be encrypted in the S3 bucket using an AWS Key Management Service (KMS) master key.

Compression for data records
Kinesis Data Firehose can compress records before delivering them to your S3 bucket.
☒ Disabled
☐ GZIP
☐ Snappy
☐ Zip
☐ Hadoop-Compatible Snappy

Encryption for data records
Compressed record gets encrypted in the S3 bucket using a KMS master key.
☒ Disabled
☐ Enabled

Advanced settings
Server-side encryption disabled; error logging enabled; IAM role KinesisFirehoseServiceRole-consumidor-cr-us-east-1-1646586978341; no tags.

Cancel **Create delivery stream**

Após aparecerá a tela abaixo indicando que o serviço está em “creating”

It can take up to 5 minutes before the status is updated.

Amazon Kinesis > Delivery streams > consumidor-criado

consumidor-criado Info Delete delivery stream

Delivery stream details

Status ⌚ Creating	Destination Amazon S3	Data transformation Disabled	Creation time March 06, 2022, 14:58 GMT-3
Source Direct PUT	ARN <code>arn:aws:firehose:us-east-1:695099411134:deliverystream/consumidor-criado</code>	Dynamic partitioning Disabled	

Test with demo data Info
Ingest simulated data to test the configuration of your delivery stream. Standard Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose charges apply.

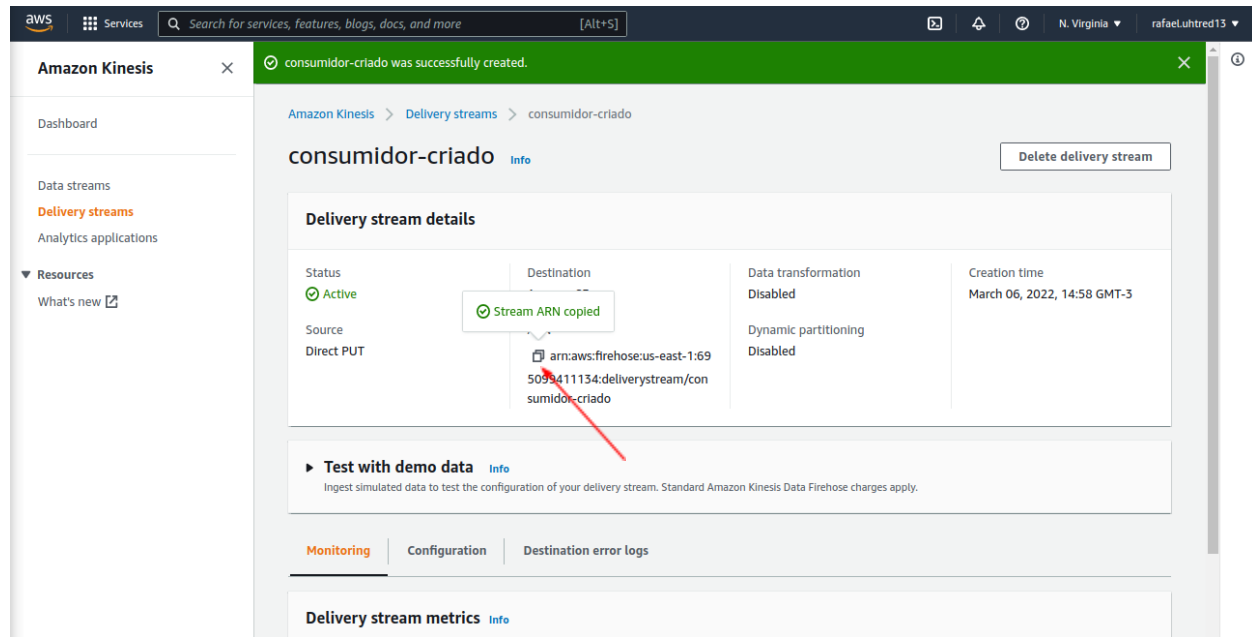
Monitoring Configuration Destination error logs

Delivery stream metrics Info

1h 3h 12h 1d 3d 1w Custom 🔄 ▼ Add to dashboard

Incoming bytes Bytes 1 0.8 0.6ry adjusting the dashboard time range... 0.4	Incoming put requests Count 1 0.8 0.6ry adjusting the dashboard time range... 0.4	Incoming records Count 1 0.8 0.6ry adjusting the dashboard time range... 0.4
--	---	--

Após o serviço estar criado, copiar o código ARN clicando no ícone indicado abaixo pela seta



The screenshot shows the Amazon Kinesis console with a green notification bar at the top stating "consumidor-criado was successfully created." The main content area displays the details for the "consumidor-criado" delivery stream. A red arrow points to a copy icon in the "Destination" field, which has a tooltip that says "Stream ARN copied". The ARN value is "arn:aws:firehose:us-east-1:695099411134:deliverystream/consumidor-criado".

Delivery stream details

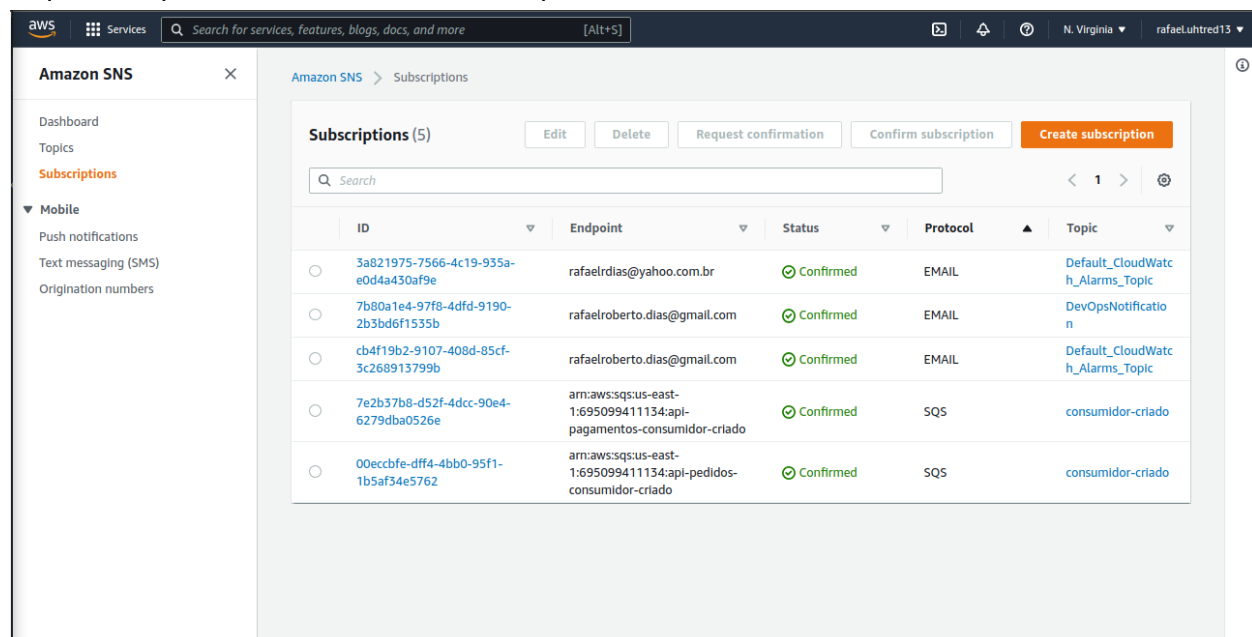
Property	Value
Status	Active
Source	Direct PUT
Destination	arn:aws:firehose:us-east-1:695099411134:deliverystream/consumidor-criado
Data transformation	Disabled
Dynamic partitioning	Disabled
Creation time	March 06, 2022, 14:58 GMT-3

Test with demo data Info
Ingest simulated data to test the configuration of your delivery stream. Standard Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose charges apply.

Monitoring Configuration Destination error logs

Delivery stream metrics Info

Após, através do buscador principal, voltar ao SNS, clicar em “Subscriptions” no menu ao lado esquerdo, após clicar em “Create subscription”



The screenshot shows the Amazon SNS console with a list of subscriptions. The "consumidor-criado" subscription is highlighted. The table below shows the details of the subscriptions.

Subscriptions (5)

ID	Endpoint	Status	Protocol	Topic
3a821975-7566-4c19-935a-e0d4a430af9e	rafaelrdias@yahoo.com.br	Confirmed	EMAIL	Default_CloudWatch_Alarms_Topic
7b80a1e4-97f8-4dfd-9190-2b3bd6f1535b	rafaelroberto.dias@gmail.com	Confirmed	EMAIL	DevOpsNotification
cb4f19b2-9107-408d-85cf-3c268913799b	rafaelroberto.dias@gmail.com	Confirmed	EMAIL	Default_CloudWatch_Alarms_Topic
7e2b37b8-d52f-4dcc-90e4-6279dba0526e	arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:695099411134:api-pagamentos-consumidor-criado	Confirmed	SQS	consumidor-criado
00eccbfe-dff4-4bb0-95f1-1b5af34e5762	arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:695099411134:api-pedidos-consumidor-criado	Confirmed	SQS	consumidor-criado

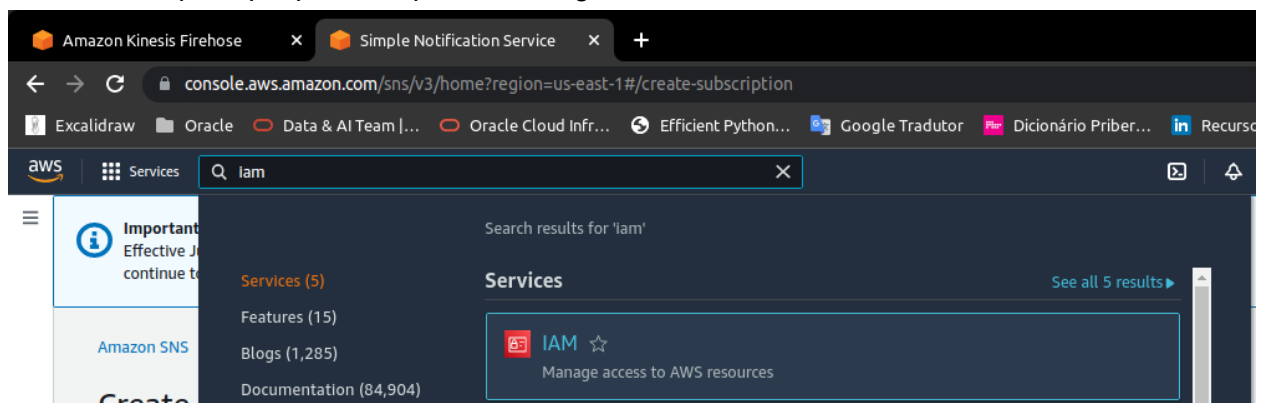
Na tela abaixo, colocar o código ARN que foi inserido no script “insert_sns_v1.py” no campo “Topic ARN” (basta clicar no campo que aparecerão as opções), em “Protocol” selecionar “Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose”, colocar o “Stream ARN” copiado do Kinesis criado no campo “Endpoint”, após abrir em outra tela mais um console do AWS

The screenshot shows the AWS console interface for creating a subscription. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the AWS logo, 'Services' menu, a search bar, and user information. A banner at the top left contains an important message about SMS sending to US destinations. The main heading is 'Create subscription'. Below it, the 'Details' section contains several input fields: 'Topic ARN' with a search dropdown showing 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:695099411134:consumidor-criado', 'Protocol' set to 'Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose', 'Endpoint' with 'arn:aws:firehose:us-east-1:695099411134:deliverystream/consumidor-criado', and 'Subscription role ARN' with 'arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MyRole'. There is an unchecked checkbox for 'Enable raw message delivery' and a blue information box stating 'After your subscription is created, you must confirm it.' At the bottom, there's a section for 'Subscription filter policy - optional'.

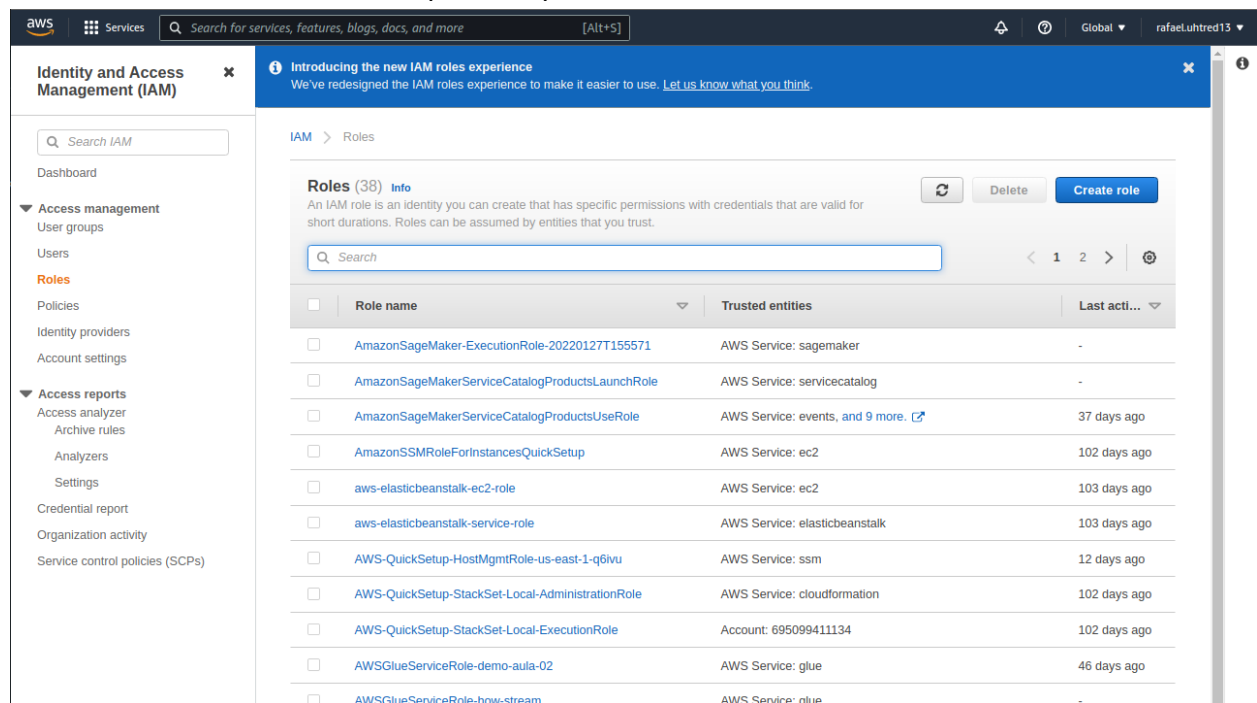
Detalhes deste procedimento na documentação abaixo:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/firehose-example-subscribe-delivery-stream-to-topic.html>

No buscador principal procurar por “IAM”, logo abaixo de “Services” clicar em IAM



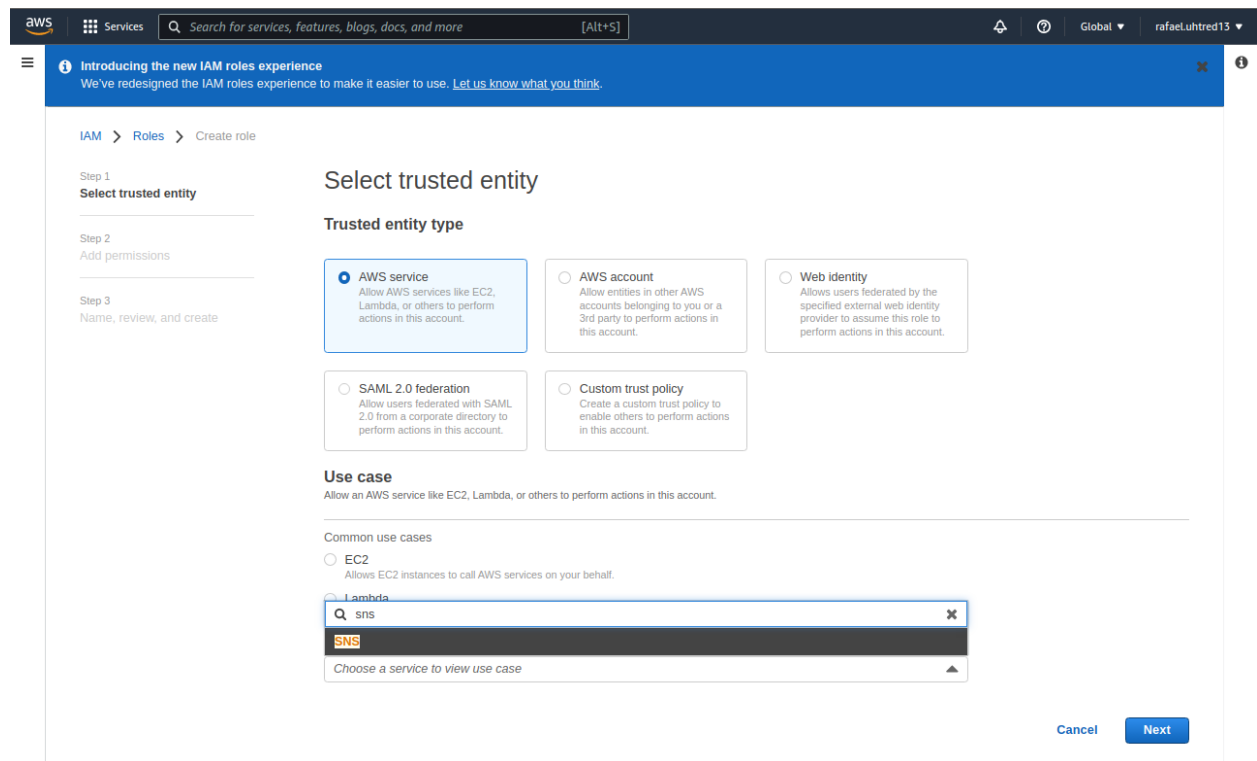
Clicar em “Roles” no menu à esquerda, após clicar em “Create role”



The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console. On the left, the 'Roles' link is highlighted in the 'Access management' section. The main content area displays a list of roles. At the top right, there are buttons for 'Create role', 'Delete', and 'Refresh'.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Role name	Trusted entities	Last acti...
<input type="checkbox"/>	AmazonSageMaker-ExecutionRole-20220127T155571	AWS Service: sagemaker	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	AmazonSageMakerServiceCatalogProductsLaunchRole	AWS Service: servicecatalog	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	AmazonSageMakerServiceCatalogProductsUserRole	AWS Service: events, and 9 more	37 days ago
<input type="checkbox"/>	AmazonSSMRoleForInstancesQuickSetup	AWS Service: ec2	102 days ago
<input type="checkbox"/>	aws-elasticbeanstalk-ec2-role	AWS Service: ec2	103 days ago
<input type="checkbox"/>	aws-elasticbeanstalk-service-role	AWS Service: elasticbeanstalk	103 days ago
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWS-QuickSetup-HostMgmtRole-us-east-1-q6lviu	AWS Service: ssm	12 days ago
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWS-QuickSetup-StackSet-Local-AdministrationRole	AWS Service: cloudformation	102 days ago
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWS-QuickSetup-StackSet-Local-ExecutionRole	Account: 695099411134	102 days ago
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSGlueServiceRole-demo-aula-02	AWS Service: glue	46 days ago
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSGlueServiceRole-how-stream	AWS Service: glue	-

Após aparecer a tela ao lado, em “Use cases for other AWS services:” escolher “SNS e clicar em “Next”



The screenshot shows the 'Select trusted entity' screen in the AWS IAM console. The 'AWS service' option is selected under 'Trusted entity type'. Under 'Use case', the 'SNS' option is selected from a dropdown menu.

Trusted entity type

- ☒ **AWS service**
Allow AWS services like EC2, Lambda, or others to perform actions in this account.
- ☐ **AWS account**
Allow entities in other AWS accounts belonging to you or a 3rd party to perform actions in this account.
- ☐ **Web identity**
Allows users federated by the specified external web identity provider to assume this role to perform actions in this account.
- ☐ **SAML 2.0 federation**
Allow users federated with SAML 2.0 from a corporate directory to perform actions in this account.
- ☐ **Custom trust policy**
Create a custom trust policy to enable others to perform actions in this account.

Use case
Allow an AWS service like EC2, Lambda, or others to perform actions in this account.

Common use cases

- ☐ **EC2**
Allows EC2 instances to call AWS services on your behalf.
- ☒ **Lambda**
Allows Lambda functions to call AWS services on your behalf.

sns

SNS

Choose a service to view use case

Cancel Next

aws

Services

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Introducing the new IAM roles experience

We've redesigned the IAM roles experience to make it easier to use. [Let us know what you think.](#)

IAM > Roles > Create role

Step 1

Select trusted entity

Step 2

Add permissions

Step 3

Name, review, and create

Select trusted entity

Trusted entity type

☒ AWS service

Allow AWS services like EC2, Lambda, or others to perform actions in this account.

☐ AWS account

Allow entities in other AWS accounts belonging to you or a 3rd party to perform actions in this account.

☐ Web identity

Allows users federated by the specified external web identity provider to assume this role to perform actions in this account.

☐ SAML 2.0 federation

Allow users federated with SAML 2.0 from a corporate directory to perform actions in this account.

☐ Custom trust policy

Create a custom trust policy to enable others to perform actions in this account.

Use case

Allow an AWS service like EC2, Lambda, or others to perform actions in this account.

Common use cases

☐ EC2

Allows EC2 instances to call AWS services on your behalf.

☐ Lambda

Allows Lambda functions to call AWS services on your behalf.

Use cases for other AWS services:

SNS

☒ SNS

Allows SNS to call CloudWatch Logs on your behalf.

Cancel

Next

Na próxima tela clicar em “Next”

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IAM > Roles > Create role

Step 1

Select trusted entity

Step 2

Add permissions

Step 3

Name, review, and create

Add permissions

Permissions policies (1)

The type of role that you selected requires the following policy.

Policy name	Type	Attached entities
AmazonSNSRole	AWS m...	0

► Set permissions boundary - optional

Set a permissions boundary to control the maximum permissions this role can have. This is not a common setting, but you can use it to delegate permission management to others.

Cancel

Previous

Next

Em “Role name” colocar “execution-role”

aws

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IAM > Roles > Create role

Step 1
Select trusted entity

Step 2
Add permissions

Step 3
Name, review, and create

Name, review, and create

Role details

Role name

Enter a meaningful name to identify this role.

execution-role

Maximum 128 characters. Use alphanumeric and '+', '@', '-' characters.

Description

Add a short explanation for this policy.

Allows SNS to call CloudWatch Logs on your behalf.

Maximum 1000 characters. Use alphanumeric and '+', '@', '-' characters.

Step 1: Select trusted entities

Edit

```
1 {
2   "Version": "2012-10-17",
3   "Statement": [
4     {
5       "Effect": "Allow",
6       "Action": [
7         "sts:AssumeRole"
8       ],
9       "Principal": {
10        "Service": [
11          "sns.amazonaws.com"
12        ]
13      }
14    ]
15  }
16 }
```

Após rolar a tela até o final e clicar em “Create role”

12

13

14

15

16

```
12 }
13 }
14 ]
15 }
16 }
```

Step 2: Add permissions

Edit

Permissions policy summary

Policy name	Type	Attached as
AmazonSNSRole	AWS managed	Permissions policy

Tags

Add tags (Optional)

Tags are key-value pairs that you can add to AWS resources to help identify, organize, or search for resources.

No tags associated with the resource.

Add tag

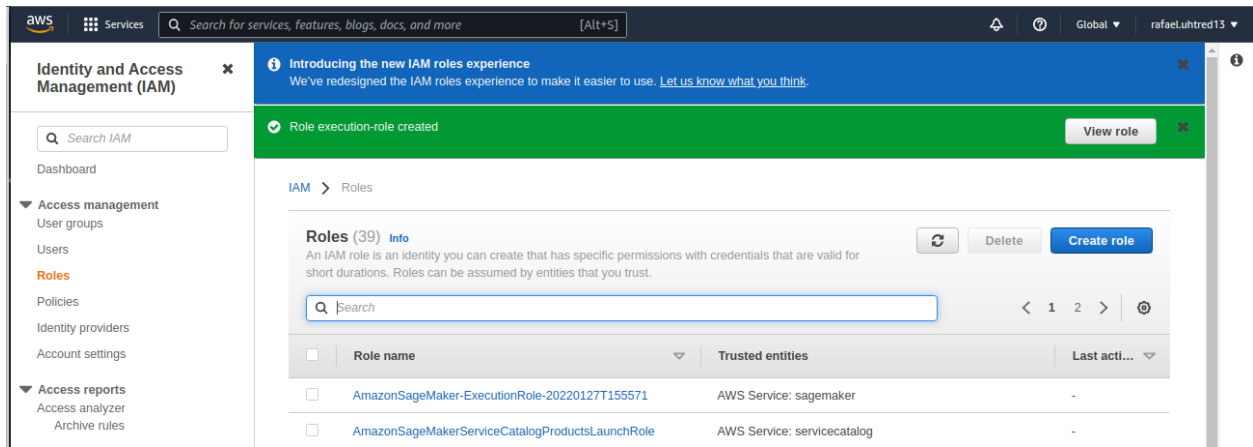
You can add up to 50 more tags

Cancel

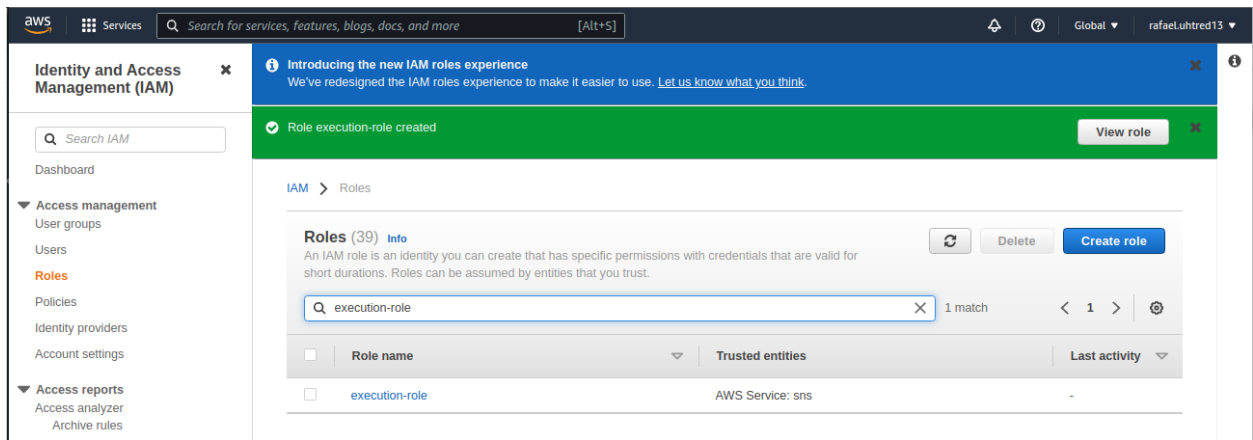
Previous

Create role

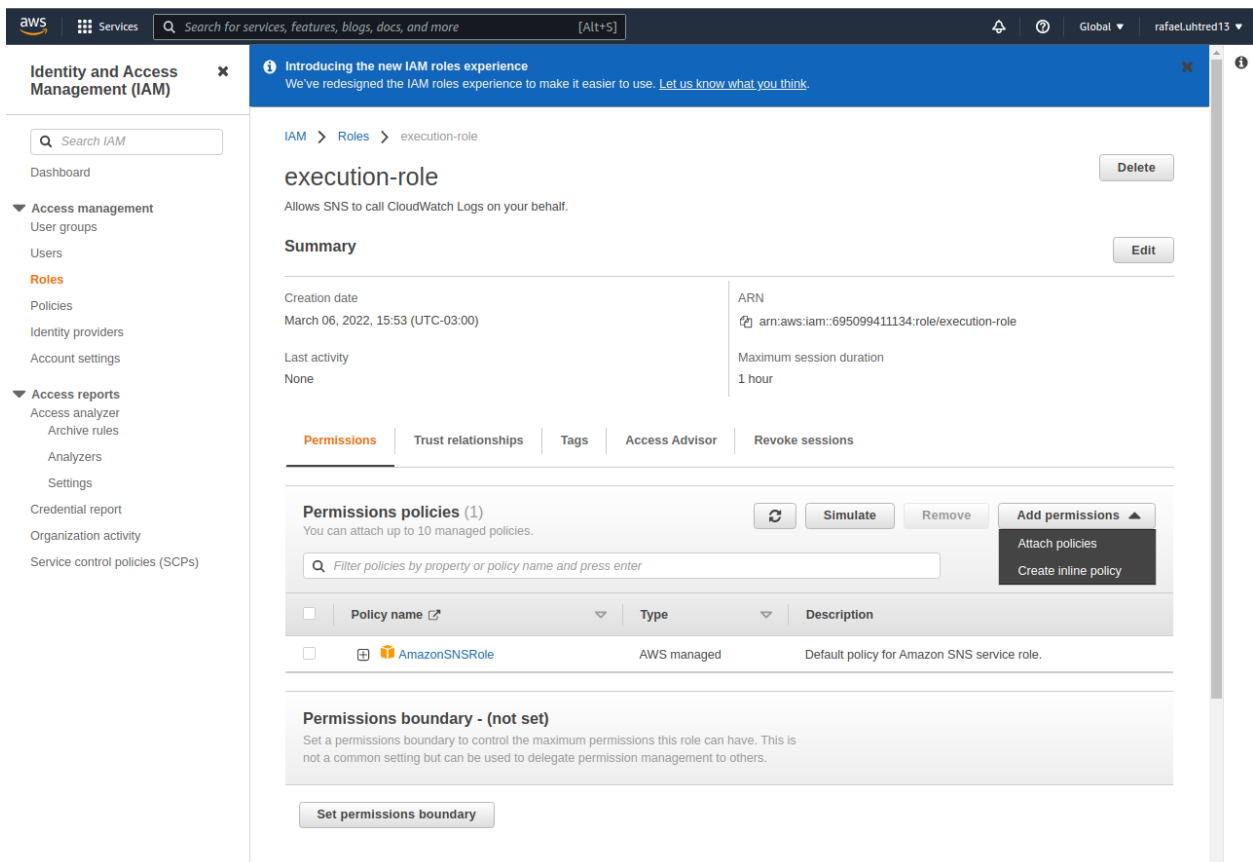
Aparecerá a tela conforme abaixo



Logo abaixo de “Roles” em “Search” colocar “execution-role” e clicar na role “execution-role”



Em “Add permissions” escolher “Attach policies”



Então clicar em “Create Policy”

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the AWS logo, 'Services' link, a search bar, and user information 'rafaelLuhred13'. Below the navigation bar, a blue banner reads 'Introducing the new IAM roles experience'. The main breadcrumb trail is 'IAM > Roles > execution-role > Add permissions'. The section title is 'Attach policy to execution-role'. Under 'Current permissions policies (1)', there's a table with one policy: 'AWSGlueServiceRole-demo-aula-02'. Below this, the 'Other permissions policies (747)' section has a search bar and a table with three policies: 'AmazonSageMaker-ExecutionPolicy-20220127T155571', 'AmazonSageMakerServiceCatalogProductsUseRole-20220127T155...', and 'AWSGlueServiceRole-demo-aula-02'. A 'Create Policy' button is visible in the top right of the 'Other permissions policies' section.

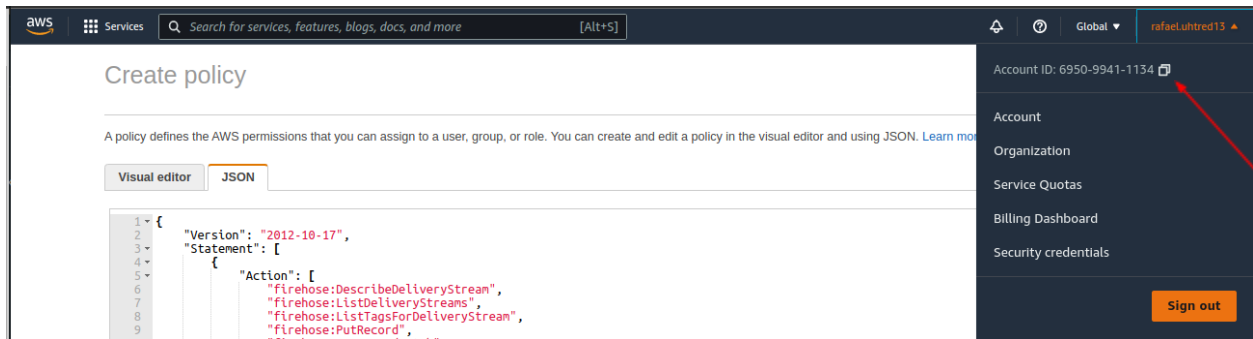
Clicar no subitem “JSON” e trocar o código existente pelo abaixo:

The screenshot shows the 'Create policy' page in the AWS IAM console. It has a tabbed interface with 'Visual editor' and 'JSON'. The 'JSON' tab is active, showing a JSON policy document. The document is partially highlighted in yellow. The JSON content is as follows:

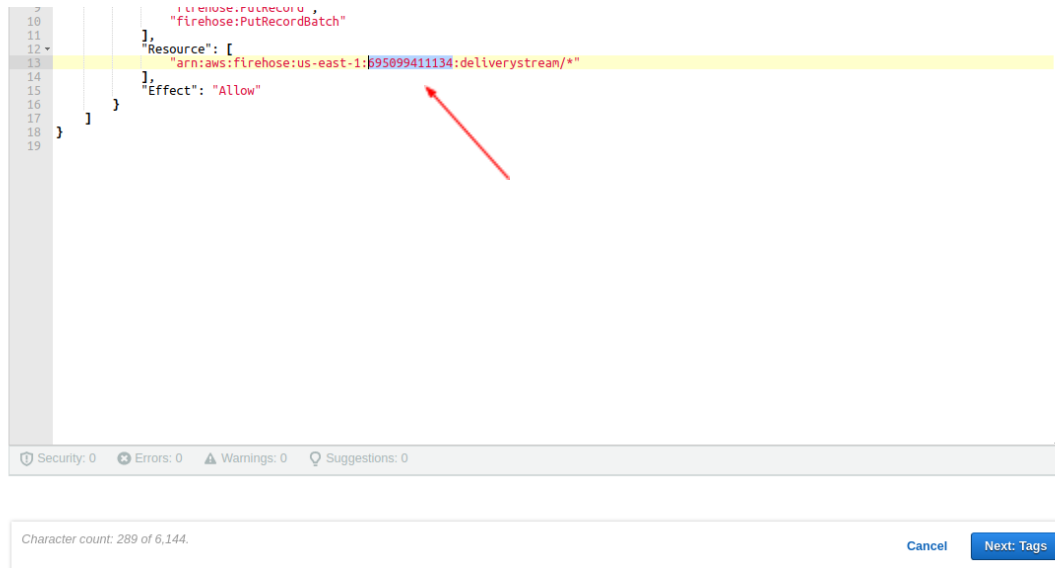
```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Action": [
        "firehose:DescribeDeliveryStream",
        "firehose:ListDeliveryStreams",
        "firehose:ListTagsForDeliveryStream",
        "firehose:PutRecord",
        "firehose:PutRecordBatch"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:firehose:us-east-1:123456789012:deliverystream/ticketUploadStream"
      ],
      "Effect": "Allow"
    }
  ]
}
```

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Action": [
        "firehose:DescribeDeliveryStream",
        "firehose:ListDeliveryStreams",
        "firehose:ListTagsForDeliveryStream",
        "firehose:PutRecord",
        "firehose:PutRecordBatch"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:firehose:us-east-1:123456789012:deliverystream/*"
      ],
      "Effect": "Allow"
    }
  ]
}
```

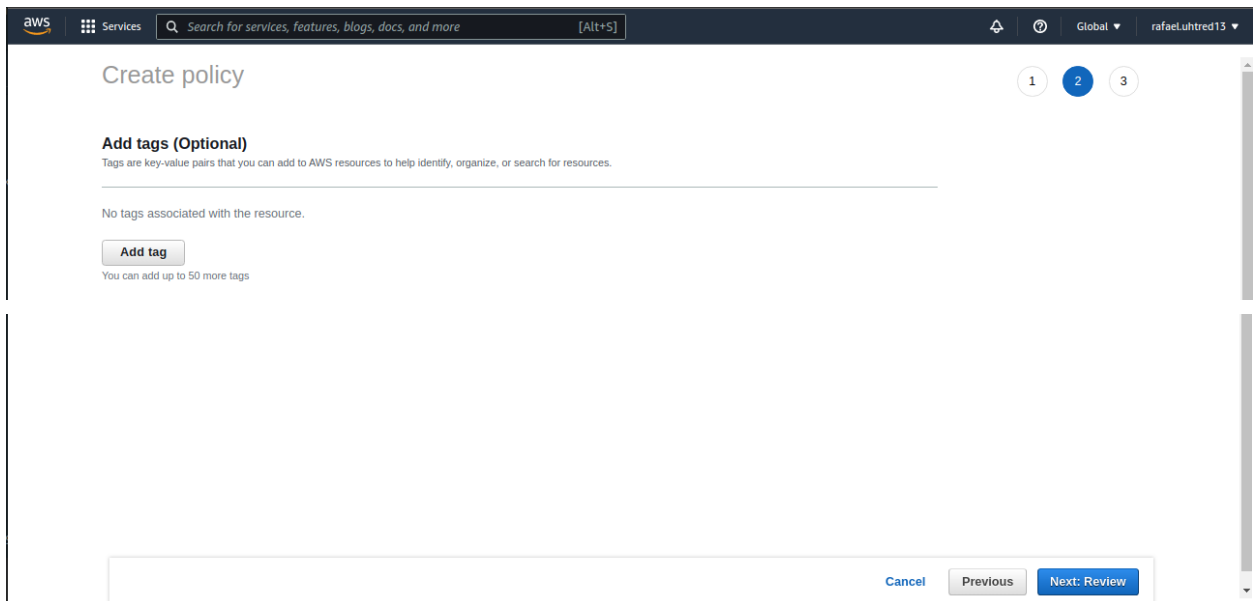
Clicar no menu do usuário no canto superior direito, e copiar o “Account ID”



E colocar no lugar dos números indicados abaixo, após clicar em “Next: Tags”



Após clicar em “Next: Review”



Em “Name*” colocar “sns-kinesis-policy” e após clicar em “Create policy”

The screenshot shows the 'Create policy' wizard in the AWS IAM console, specifically the 'Review policy' step (Step 3 of 3). The 'Name*' field is filled with 'sns-kinesis-policy'. The 'Description' field is empty. A summary box states: 'This policy defines some actions, resources, or conditions that do not provide permissions. To grant access, policies must have an action that has an applicable resource or condition. For details, choose [Show remaining](#). [Learn more](#)'. Below this is a table showing the policy details:

Service	Access level	Resource	Request condition
Firehose	Full: Read Limited: List, Write	DeliveryStreamName string like All	None

Below the table, it says 'Allow (1 of 316 services) [Show remaining](#) 315'. At the bottom, there is a 'Tags' section with a table header 'Key' and 'Value', and a message 'No tags associated with the resource.' At the bottom right, there are buttons for 'Cancel', 'Previous', and 'Create policy'.

Após aparecerá a tela abaixo

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console after the policy 'sns-kinesis-policy' has been created. A green notification banner at the top says 'The policy sns-kinesis-policy has been created.' The left sidebar shows the 'Identity and Access Management (IAM)' menu with options like 'Dashboard', 'Access management', 'User groups', 'Users', and 'Roles'. The main content area is titled 'Policies (941)' and includes a search bar, a 'Create Policy' button, and a table of policies. The table has columns for 'Policy name', 'Type', 'Used as', and 'Description'.

Retornar a tela de “Roles” e procurar pela policy “sns-kinesis-policy”

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IAM > Roles > execution-role > Add permissions

Attach policy to execution-role

▶ Current permissions policies (1)

Other permissions policies (748)

Search: sns-kinesis 1 match

<input type="checkbox"/>	Policy name	Type	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	sns-kinesis-policy	Customer managed	

Cancel Attach policies

Selecionar e clicar em “Attach policies”

Cancel Attach policies

Ao aparecer a tela abaixo, copiar o código ARN conforme indicado pela seta

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Identity and Access Management (IAM)

Search IAM

Dashboard

Access management

- User groups
- Users
- Roles**
- Policies
- Identity providers
- Account settings

Access reports

- Access analyzer
- Archive rules
- Analizers
- Settings
- Credential report
- Organization activity
- Service control policies (SCPs)

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We've redesigned the IAM roles experience to make it easier to use. [Let us know what you think.](#)

Policy has been successfully attached to role

IAM > Roles > execution-role

execution-role

Allows SNS to call CloudWatch Logs on your behalf.

Summary

Creation date: March 06, 2022, 15:53 (UTC-03:00)

Last activity: None

ARN: arn:aws:iam::695099411134:role/execution-role

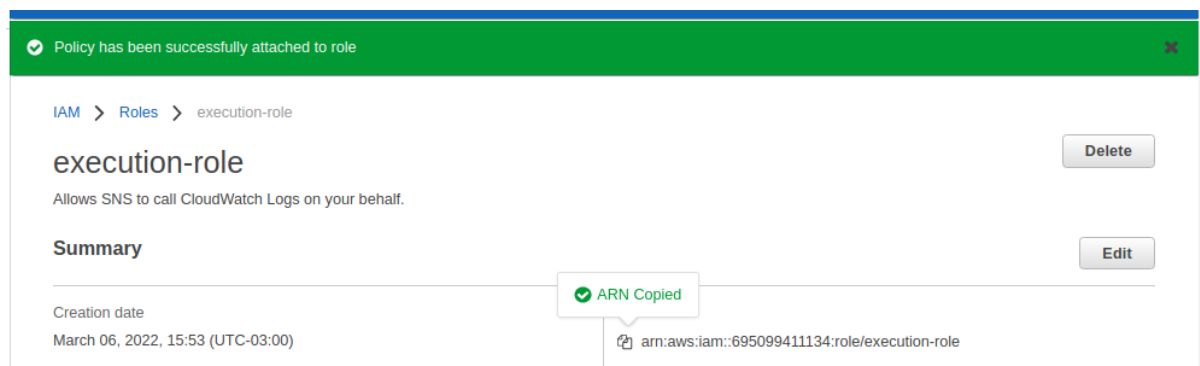
Maximum session duration: 1 hour

Permissions Trust relationships Tags Access Advisor Revoke sessions

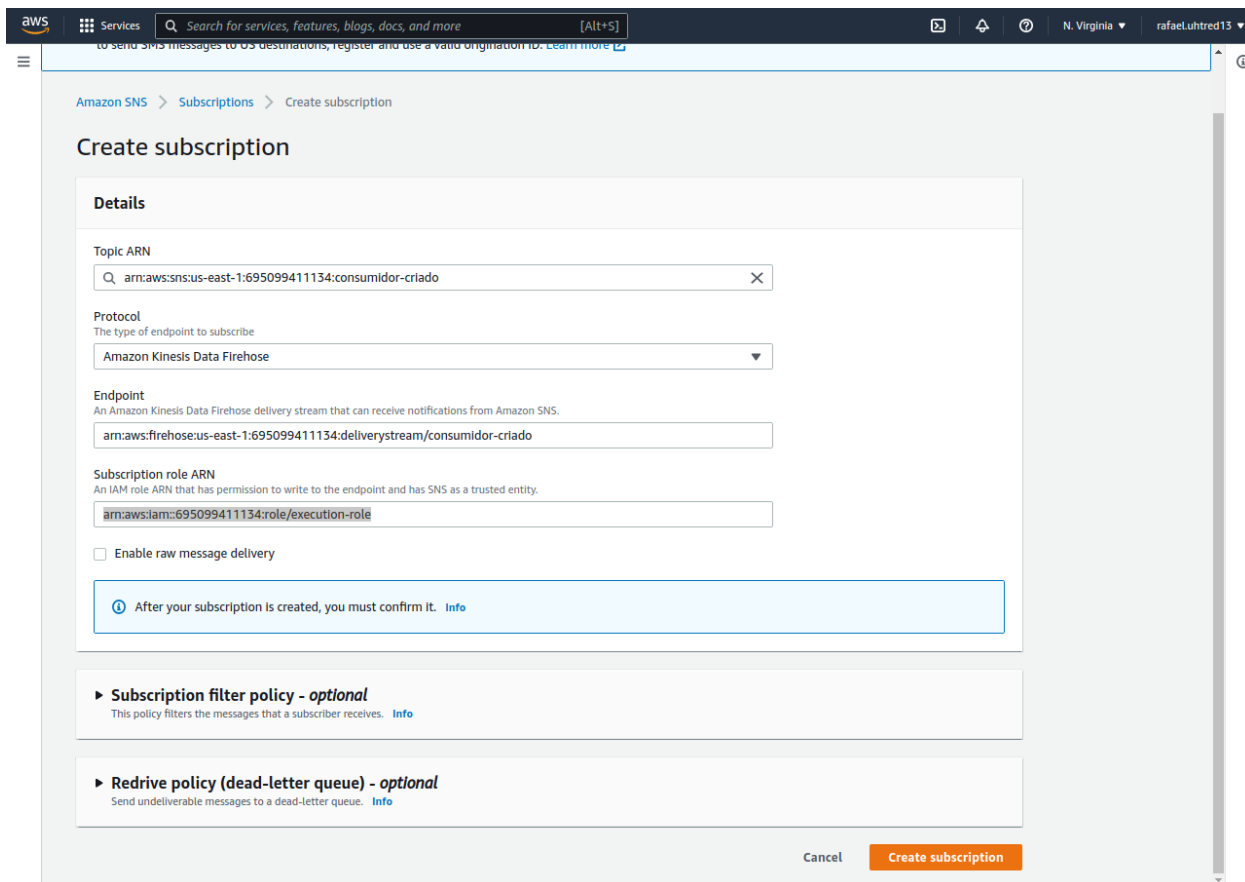
Permissions policies (2)
You can attach up to 10 managed policies.

Filter policies by property or policy name and press enter

<input type="checkbox"/>	Policy name	Type	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	sns-kinesis-policy	Customer managed	
<input type="checkbox"/>	AmazonSNSRole	AWS managed	Default policy for Amazon SNS service



Voltar à tela de “Create subscription” e colar o código ARN em “Subscription role ARN”, após clicar em “Create subscription”



Após aparecerá conforme abaixo

The screenshot shows the Amazon SNS console interface. On the left, the navigation pane includes 'Dashboard', 'Topics', 'Subscriptions', and 'Mobile'. The main content area displays a notification about important changes for sending SMS to US destinations, followed by a green success message: 'Subscription to consumidor-criado created successfully. The ARN of the subscription is arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:695099411134:consumidor-criado:0d990bed-c341-44f7-9714-8a0fdaac7b84.' Below this, the breadcrumb trail is 'Amazon SNS > Topics > consumidor-criado > Subscription: 0d990bed-c341-44f7-9714-8a0fdaac7b84'. The subscription title is 'Subscription: 0d990bed-c341-44f7-9714-8a0fdaac7b84' with 'Edit' and 'Delete' buttons. The 'Details' section shows the ARN, Endpoint, Topic, Status (Confirmed), Protocol (FIREHOSE), Raw message delivery (Disabled), and Subscription role ARN.

Amazon SNS

Dashboard
Topics
Subscriptions
▼ Mobile
Push notifications
Text messaging (SMS)
Origination numbers

Important changes for sending text messages (SMS) to US destinations
Effective June 1, 2021, US telecom providers no longer support person-to-person (P2P) long codes for sending SMS messages to US destinations. To continue to send SMS messages to US destinations, register and use a valid origination ID. [Learn more](#)

Subscription to consumidor-criado created successfully.
The ARN of the subscription is arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:695099411134:consumidor-criado:0d990bed-c341-44f7-9714-8a0fdaac7b84.

Amazon SNS > Topics > consumidor-criado > Subscription: 0d990bed-c341-44f7-9714-8a0fdaac7b84

Subscription: 0d990bed-c341-44f7-9714-8a0fdaac7b84 [Edit] [Delete]

Details

ARN
arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:695099411134:consumidor-criado:0d990bed-c341-44f7-9714-8a0fdaac7b84

Status
Confirmed

Protocol
FIREHOSE

Raw message delivery
Disabled

Subscription role ARN
arn:aws:iam::695099411134:role/execution-role

Após 5 minutos, será possível acessar o S3 selecionado para gravar os arquivos e verificar que estarão sendo armazenados

The screenshot shows the Amazon S3 console interface. The breadcrumb trail is 'Amazon S3 > how-data-lake-aula-1 > mensagens/ > consumidor-criado/ > landing_date=2022-03-06/'. The bucket name is 'landing_date=2022-03-06/' with a 'Copy S3 URI' button. The 'Objects' tab is selected, showing a list of 2 objects. The table columns are Name, Type, Last modified, Size, and Storage class.

Amazon S3

Buckets
Access Points
Object Lambda Access Points
Multi-Region Access Points
Batch Operations
Access analyzer for S3

Block Public Access settings for this account

▼ Storage Lens
Dashboards
AWS Organizations settings

Feature spotlight

► AWS Marketplace for S3

Amazon S3 > how-data-lake-aula-1 > mensagens/ > consumidor-criado/ > landing_date=2022-03-06/

landing_date=2022-03-06/ [Copy S3 URI]

Objects Properties

Objects (2)
Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 Inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. [Learn more](#)

[Refresh] [Copy S3 URI] [Copy URL] [Download] [Open] [Delete] [Actions]

[Create folder] [Upload]

Find objects by prefix

	Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
<input type="checkbox"/>	consumidor-criado-1-2022-03-06-19-10-32-6218a836-6258-41c1-962e-2ab909b8c22a	-	March 6, 2022, 16:11:34 (UTC-03:00)	35.3 KB	Standard
<input type="checkbox"/>	consumidor-criado-1-2022-03-06-19-11-33-7270d6e5-848f-4a08-8aaa-61defe384868	-	March 6, 2022, 16:12:35 (UTC-03:00)	34.6 KB	Standard