aws Invent

ANT313

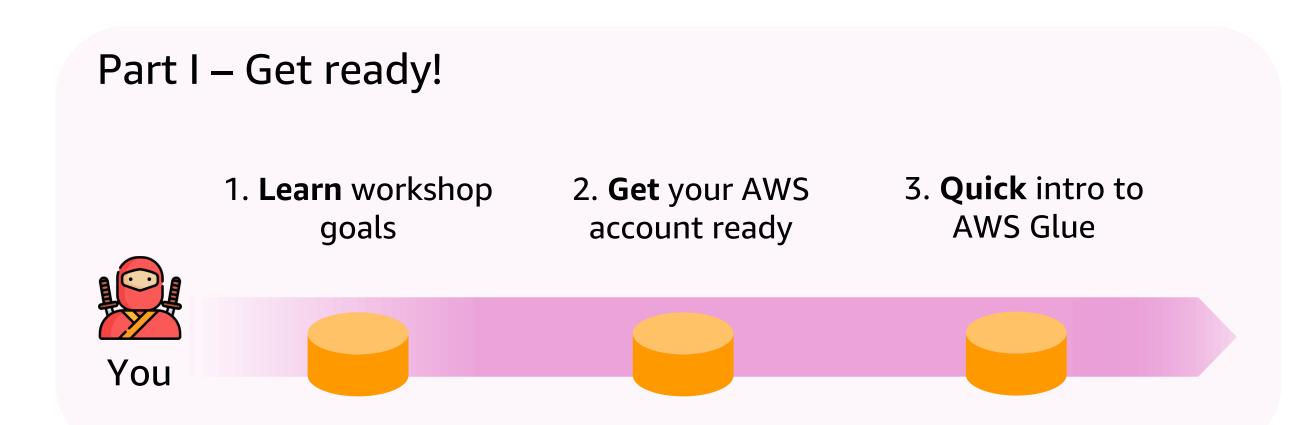
Serverless Data Prep with AWS Glue

Moataz Anany Solutions Architect AWS Nitin Wagh Solutions Architect AWS





Part II







Part II – Practice and learn

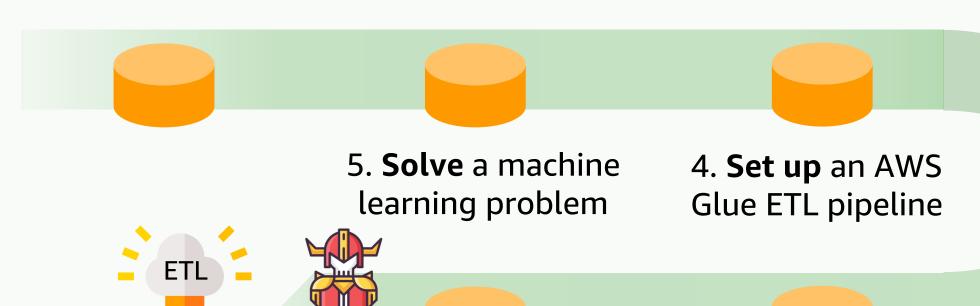
1. **Explore** raw dataset

AWS Glue ETL

enlightenment

2. **Create** an optimized dataset

3. **Explore** optimized dataset







Part II



- 1. **Learn** workshop goals
- 2. **Get** your AWS account ready
- 3. **Quick** intro to AWS Glue









You are a data engineer at AnyCompany*



Create a dataset for reporting and visualization

Cleanse

Transform

Optimize for reporting queries



Help solve a machine learning problem

Data scientists at AnyCompany need to understand passenger tipping behavior







Your dataset: NYC taxi trips

Yellow and green taxi trips

- Pick-up and drop-off dates/times
- Pick-up and drop-off locations
- Trip distances
- Itemized fares
- Tip amount
- Driver-reported passenger counts

For-hire vehicle (FHV)

- Pick-up and drop-off dates/times
- Pick-up and drop-off **locations**
- Dispatching base



http://www.nyc.gov/html/tlc/html/about/trip_record_data.shtml





Your dataset: NYC taxi trips

Original raw dataset

Green and yellow taxi + FHV

Years 2009 to 2018

~1.6Bn rows

215 files

253GB total

Simplified raw dataset

Only <u>yellow</u> taxi + few look-ups

Jan to March 2017

~2M rows

3 files

2.5GB+ uncompressed

Ready in a publicly-accessible Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket



Part II



- 1. **Learn** workshop goals
- 2. **Get** your AWS account ready
- 3. **Quick** intro to AWS Glue









Navigate to the ANT313 workshop website

Use Firefox or Chrome. Keep the website open in a separate tab

https://bit.ly/ant313-workshop





Hands-on I.2: Get your AWS account ready





Key resources AWS CloudFormation will create

- 1. A new data lake S3 bucket
- 2. Necessary AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies and roles for AWS Glue, Amazon Athena, and Amazon SageMaker
- 3. An AWS Glue development endpoint
- 4. A number of named queries in Athena

Finally, the NYC taxi trips raw dataset is copied into your S3 bucket



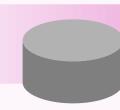


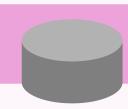
Part II



- 1. **Learn** workshop goals
- 2. **Get** your AWS account ready
- 3. **Quick** intro to AWS Glue











AWS Glue automates the undifferentiated heavy lifting of ETL

Discover Automatically discover and categorize your data making it immediately

searchable and queryable across data sources

Develop Generate code to clean, enrich, and reliably move data between various data

sources

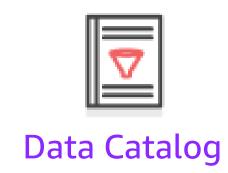
Deploy Run your jobs on a serverless, fully managed, scale-out environment. No compute

resources to manage





AWS Glue components





- Crawlers automatically extract metadata and create tables
- Integrated with Athena, Amazon Redshift Spectrum



- Auto-generates ETL code
- Build on open frameworks Python and Spark
- Developer-centric editing, debugging, sharing



- Run jobs on a serverless Spark platform
- Provides flexible scheduling
- Handles dependency resolution, monitoring, and alerting



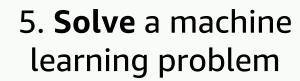
Part II – Practice and learn

1. **Explore** raw dataset

2. **Create** an optimized dataset

3. **Explore** optimized dataset





4. **Set up** an AWS Glue ETL pipeline





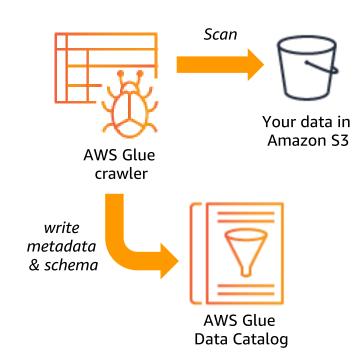




AWS Glue Crawlers and the AWS Glue Data Catalog

A crawler . . .

- Samples and classifies your data
- Extracts metadata
- Infers schema and partitioning format
- Creates tables in your account's AWS Glue Data Catalog







Why query with Amazon Athena?

- Interactive query service
- Makes it easy to analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL
- Out-of-the-box integrated with AWS Glue Data Catalog
- Serverless

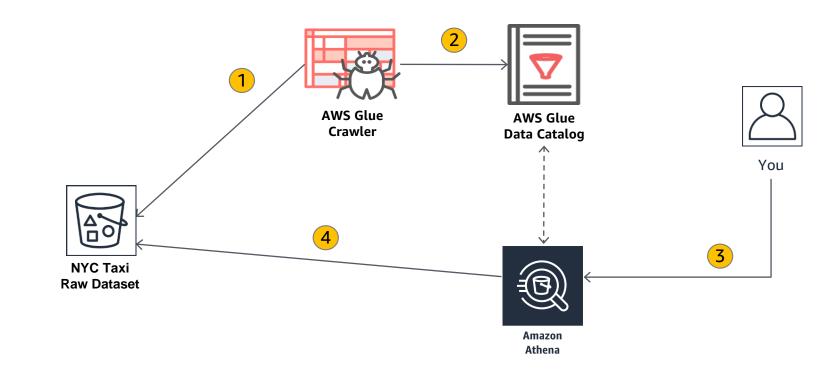






Concepts in action

- Crawler crawls raw dataset in Amazon S3 bucket
- 2. Crawler writes metadata into AWS Glue Data Catalog
- 3. You query **raw dataset** in Athena
- 4. Athena uses schema definition to read raw dataset from S3 and returns results







Hands-on II.1.1: Catalog raw data with an AWS Glue crawler





Hands-on

II.1.2: Explore table schema and metadata in AWS Glue Data Catalog





Hands-on II.1.3: Query raw data with Amazon Athena





Part II – Practice and learn

1. **Explore** raw dataset

2. **Create** an optimized dataset

3. **Explore** optimized dataset



5. **Solve** a machine learning problem

4. **Set up** an AWS Glue ETL pipeline









Interactive ETL development with AWS Glue and Amazon SageMaker

What is Amazon SageMaker?

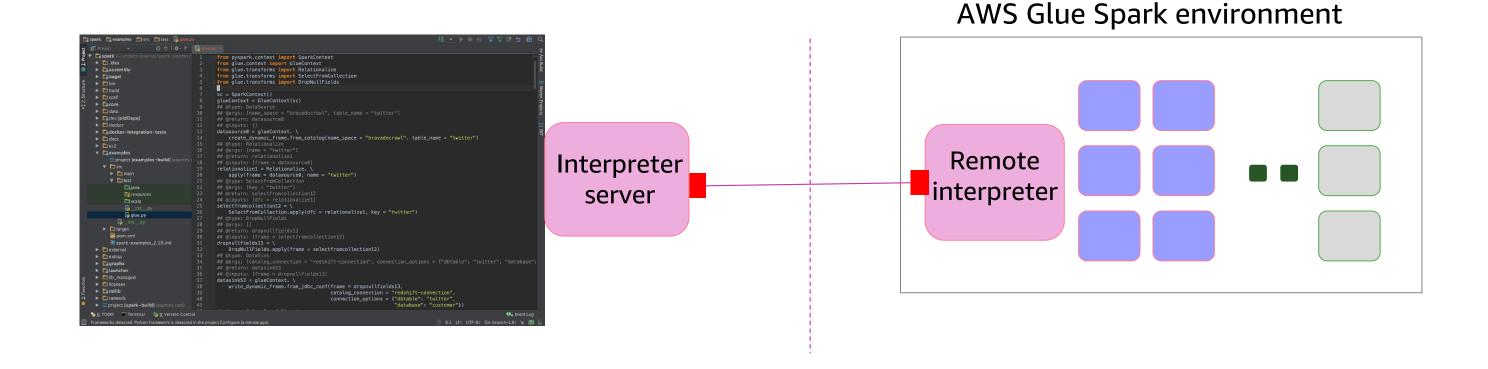
- A fully managed ML platform
- Enables you to build, train, and deploy machine learning models at any scale
- Provides a Jupyter notebook environment







What is an AWS Glue development endpoint?



Connect your IDE to an AWS Glue development endpoint

Environment to interactively develop, debug, and test ETL code

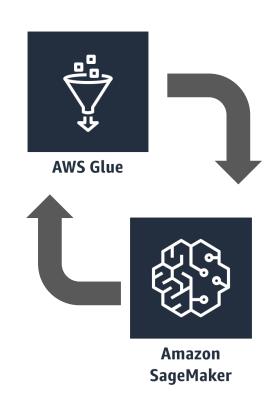




Interactive ETL development with AWS Glue and Amazon SageMaker

AWS Glue enables you to

- Create an Amazon SageMaker notebook environment
- Connect it to an AWS Glue dev endpoint
- And, finally, access your Jupyter notebook



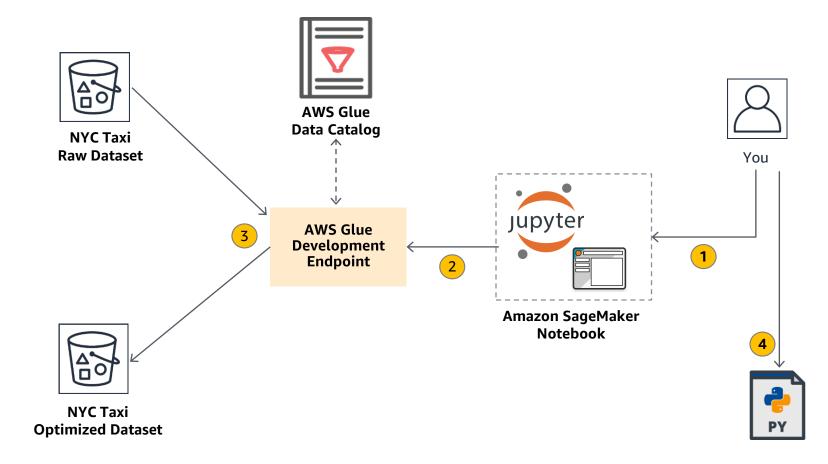
All without leaving the AWS Glue console





Concepts in action

- You author ETL code in an Amazon SageMaker notebook
- 2. ETL code runs on AWS Glue Dev endpoint
- 3. ETL code...
 - a. reads raw dataset
 - b. applies transformations
 - c. writes optimized dataset back to your Amazon S3 bucket
- 4. You use your ETL code in notebook to create a script file







Hands-on II.2.1: Create an Amazon SageMaker notebook instance





Hands-on II.2.2: Interactively author and run ETL code in Jupyter





Transformations we'll apply to raw data



- Join NYC trips dataset with look-up tables (denormalization)
- Create new timestamp columns for pick-up & drop-off
- Drop unnecessary columns
- Partition the dataset
- Convert to a columnar file format (parquet)





Part II – Practice and learn

1. **Explore** raw dataset

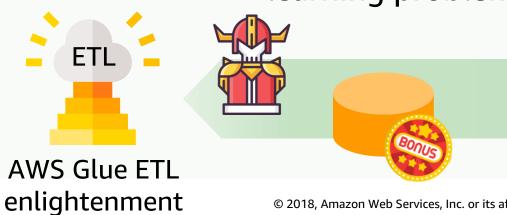
2. Create an optimized dataset

3. Explore optimized dataset



5. **Solve** a machine learning problem

4. **Set up** an AWS Glue ETL pipeline

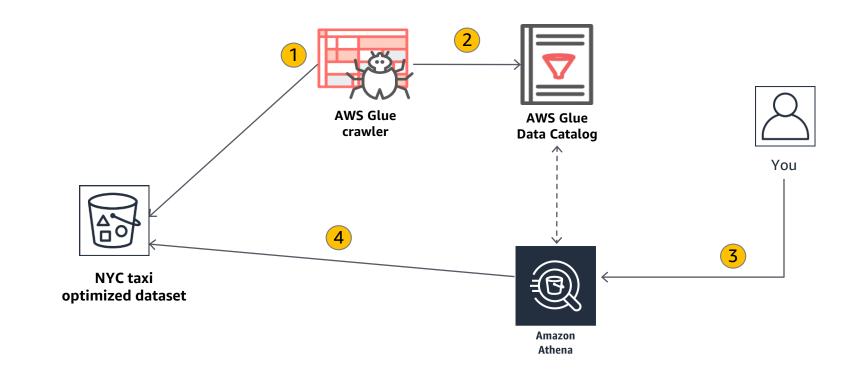






Concepts in action

- Crawler crawls optimized dataset in S3 bucket
- 2. Crawler writes metadata into AWS Glue Data Catalog
- 3. You query **optimized dataset** in Athena
- 4. Athena uses schema definition to read data from Amazon S3 and returns results







Hands-on II.3.1: Catalog optimized data with an AWS Glue crawler





Hands-on II.3.2: Query optimized data with Amazon Athena





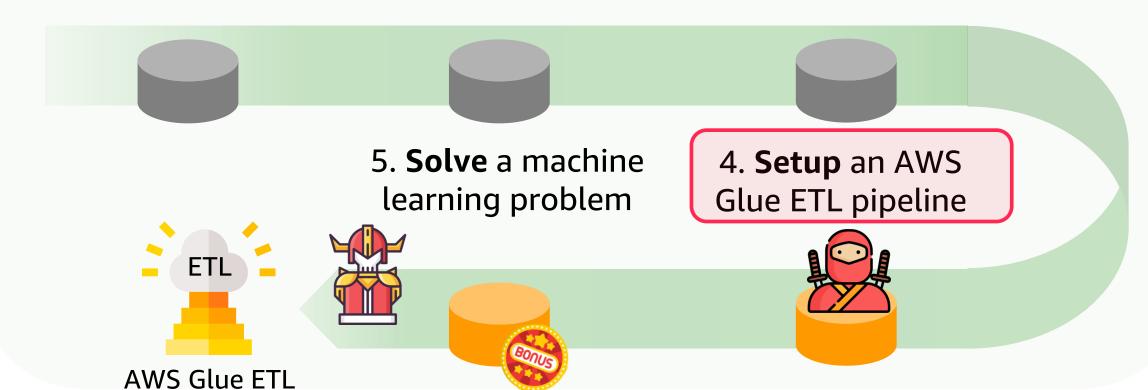
Part II – Practice and learn

1. **Explore** raw dataset

enlightenment

2. **Create** an optimized dataset

3. **Explore** optimized dataset







What is an AWS Glue job?



An AWS Glue job encapsulates the business logic that performs extract, transform, and load (ETL) work

- A core building block in your production ETL pipeline
- Provide your PySpark ETL script, or have one auto-generated
- Supports a rich set of built-in AWS Glue transformations
- Jobs can be started, stopped, monitored





What is an AWS Glue trigger?

7

Triggers are the "glue" in your AWS Glue ETL pipeline

Triggers . . .

- Can be used to chain multiple AWS Glue jobs in a series
- Can start multiple jobs at once
- Can be scheduled, on-demand, or based on job events
- Can pass unique parameters to customize AWS Glue job runs





Three ways to set up an AWS Glue ETL pipeline

Schedule-driven

• Event-driven

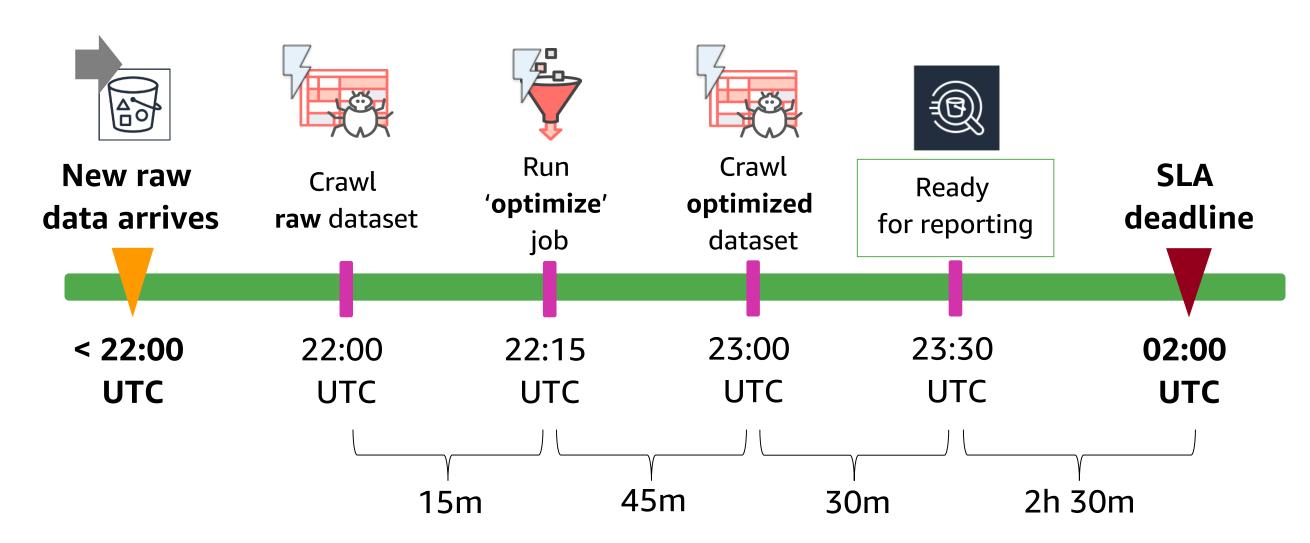
State machine—driven





Schedule-driven AWS Glue ETL pipeline

We work our way backwards from a daily SLA deadline

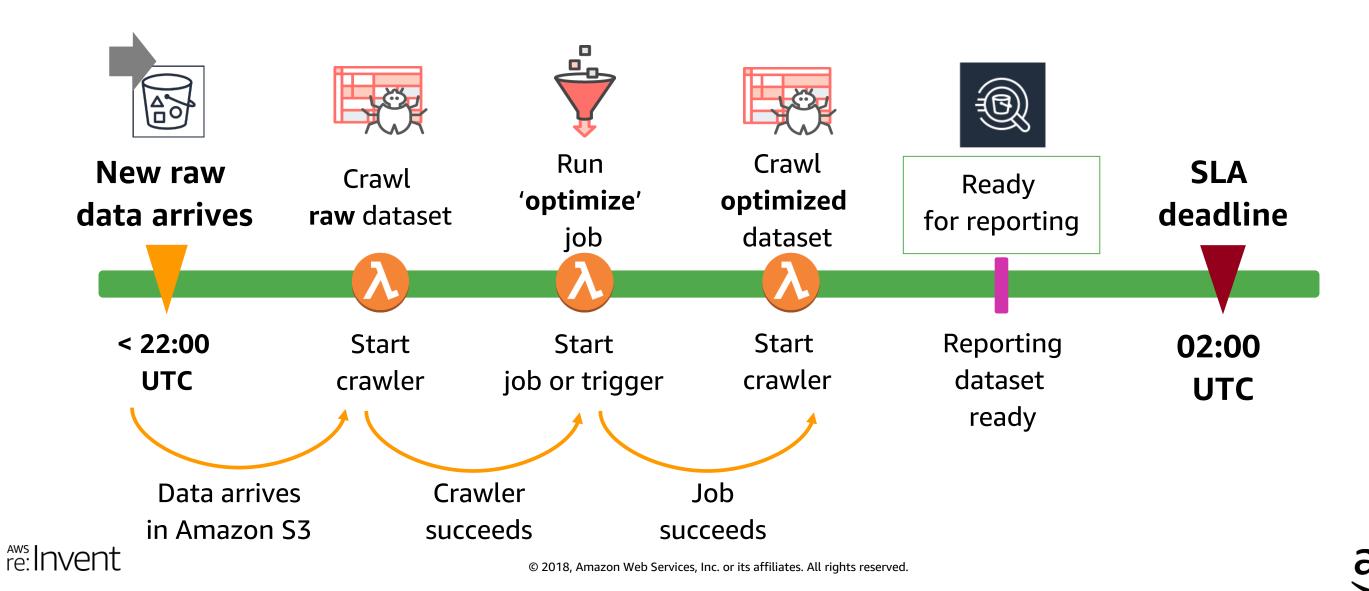






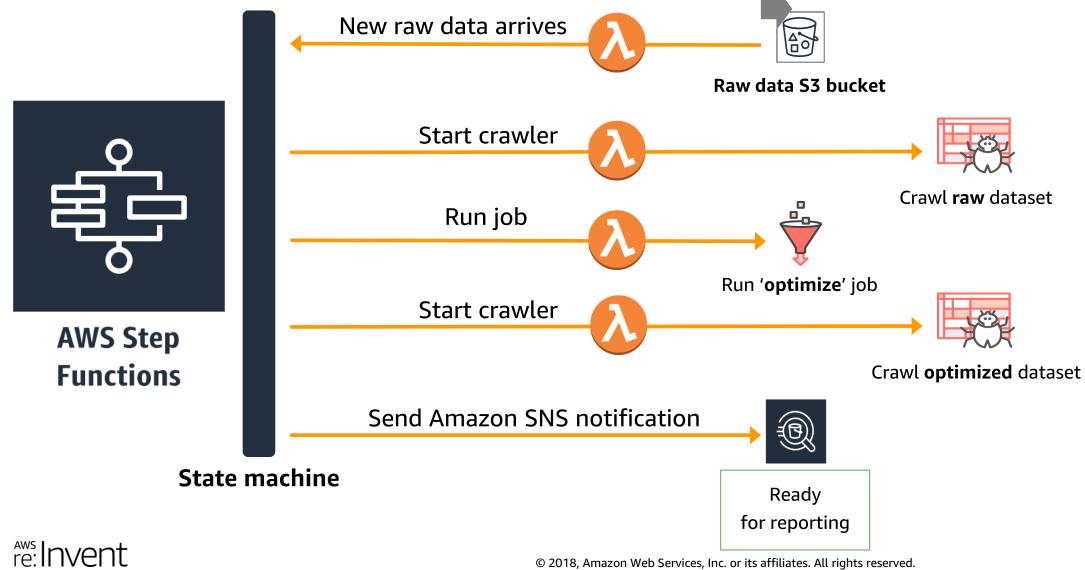
Event-driven AWS Glue ETL pipeline

Let Amazon CloudWatch Events and AWS Lambda drive the pipeline



State machine driven AWS Glue ETL pipeline

Let AWS Step Functions drive the pipeline

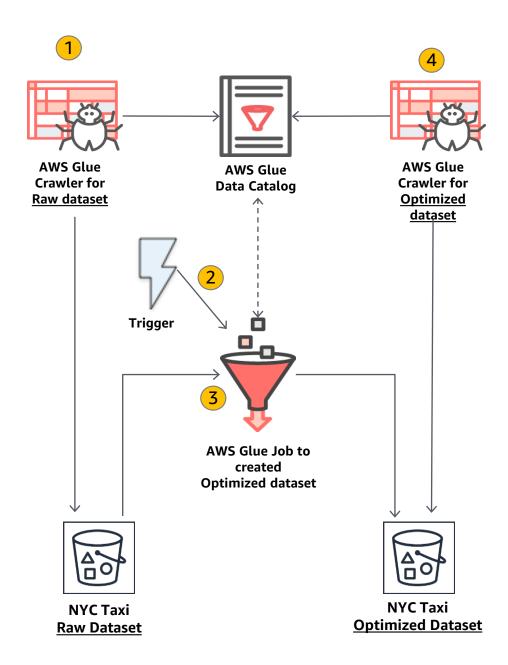




Concepts in action

We'll build a **Schedule-driven** pipeline.

- 1. Scheduled crawler runs on **raw dataset** and updates AWS Glue data catalog
- 2. AWS Glue job starts based on trigger(s)
- Job reads raw dataset, applies transformations, and writes optimized dataset to your S3 bucket
- 4. Scheduled crawler runs on **optimized dataset** and updates data catalog







Hands-on II.4.1: Schedule AWS Glue crawlers





Hands-on II.4.2: Create an AWS Glue job





Hands-on II.4.3: Create an AWS Glue trigger to run jobs





Hands-on Advanced: Try out AWS Glue job bookmarks





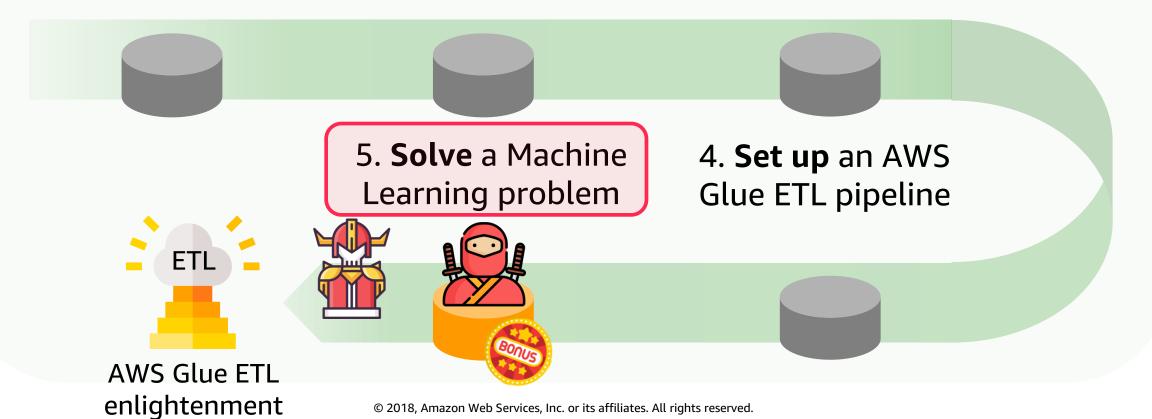
Workshop map

Part II – Practice and learn

1. **Explore** raw dataset

2. **Create** an optimized dataset

3. Explore optimized dataset







ML problem definition



Tip given to taxi drivers is substantial part of their income

They can also serve as loose metric for service quality that can be useful for taxi companies

What are influences for higher tips (for example, taxi starting and ending in richer part of cities?)

We present analysis of factors affecting tips and use these factors to predict tips





ML architecture

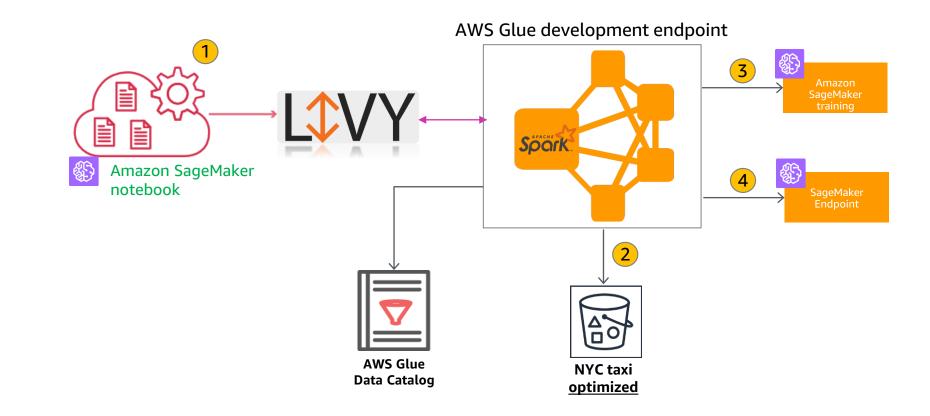
Notebook instance – Glue Spark Amazon SageMaker Feature engineering DataFrame Train, validation, test Data splitting SageMakerEstimator **XGBoost-Regression** Model creation SageMakerModel fit() **Endpoint configuration** DataFrame Test data **Endpoint** transform() DataFrame Results





Concepts in action

- 1. Launch notebook
- 2. Read optimized dataset
- 3. Train the ML model
- 4. Host the trained model and perform prediction







Hands-on

II.5.1: Interactively develop a machine learning model in Jupyter





Run ML Notebook interactively

- Initialize variables and import spark libraries
- Retrieve Optimized NYC Taxi trips Dataset
- Observe features against target label (tip_amount)
- Perform feature engineering
- Split feature engineered data set into Train and Test
- Launch Spark XGBoostEstimator (Observe hyperparameters)
- Perform Prediction and observe accuracy





You made it!







Before you go . . .

 Visit the "Account clean-up" section for instructions on cleaning-up your AWS account

Tell us how we did: Please fill out the survey

Thank you





Thank you!

Moataz Anany Solutions Architect AWS Nitin Wagh Solutions Architect AWS







Please complete the session survey in the mobile app.



