

# Best Practices for Building Serverless Big Data Applications

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Data and Analytics

**AWS**  
**re:Invent**

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Serverless technologies let you build and scale applications and services rapidly without the need to provision or manage servers. In this session, we show you how to incorporate serverless concepts into your big data architectures. We explore the concepts behind and benefits of serverless architectures for big data, looking at design patterns to ingest, store, process, and visualize your data. Along the way, we explain when and how you can use serverless technologies to streamline data processing, minimize infrastructure management, and improve agility and robustness and share a reference architecture using a combination of cloud and open source technologies to solve your big data problems. Topics include: use cases and best practices for serverless big data applications; leveraging AWS technologies such as Amazon DynamoDB, Amazon S3, Amazon Kinesis, AWS Lambda, Amazon Athena, and Amazon EMR; and serverless ETL, event processing, ad hoc analysis, and real-time analytics.

## Agenda

Serverless – what and why?

Serverless – Which Service When?

Common Big Data Applications

Fitting Serverless into Big Data Applications.

Next Steps...

## Serverless Analytics Evolution...

Virtualized → Managed → Serverless



*Provision  
servers*



*Configure  
Clusters*



*Run  
Analytics*

## Serverless characteristics



No servers to provision  
or manage



Scales with usage



Never pay for idle



Availability and fault  
tolerance built in

## **Serverless nicely fits into big data platforms**

- Mix and Match Serverless, Managed, and Virtualized
- Leverage Services to easily
  - Rapidly ingest, categorize, and discover your data
  - Allow easy query and analysis of your data
  - Transform and Load data
  - Provide custom event based handlers
- Serverless allows you to focuses more analytics and not on infrastructure or servers

## **Serverless Compute**



AWS Lambda

- **Run your code in the cloud - fully managed and highly-available**
- **Triggered through API or state changes in your setup**
- **Scales automatically to match the incoming event rate**
- **Node.js (JavaScript), Python, Java, and C#**
- **Charged per 100ms execution time**

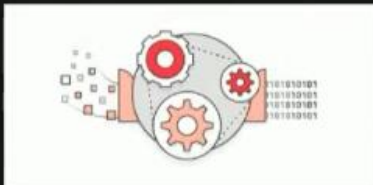
## Serverless Interactive Query Service



Amazon  
Athena

- Query directly from Amazon S3
- Use ANSI SQL
- Serverless
- Multiple Data Formats
- Pay per query

## Serverless Catalog and ETL/ELT Service



AWS Glue



Data Catalog

Crawl, Discover and Organize Data  
Integration with Managed and Serverless Analytics



Job Authoring

Serverless ETL – Pay for what you consume



Job Execution



# Serverless Streaming Made Easy

Services make it easy to capture, deliver and process streams on AWS



## Amazon Kinesis Streams

- For Technical Developers
- Build your own custom applications that process or analyze streaming data



## Amazon Kinesis Firehose

- For all developers, data scientists
- Easily load massive volumes of streaming data into S3, Amazon Redshift and Amazon Elasticsearch



## Amazon Kinesis Analytics

- For all developers, data scientists
- Easily analyze data streams using standard SQL queries

## Applying Serverless to Big Data Applications?



Data processing



Data warehousing



Reporting



Real-time processing



Predictive analytics



Artificial Intelligence

## Characteristics of a Big Data Applications



Collect Anything



Dive in Anywhere



Flexible Access



Future Proof

# Components of Big Data Applications



Catalog  
& Search



Ingest & Store



Prepare &  
Transform



Analyze &  
Reason



Access &  
User Interface



Protect  
& Secure

# Components of Big Data Applications



Glue Data  
Catalog



Amazon  
Kinesis



Ingest & Store



AWS Lambda



AWS Glue

Prepare &  
Transform



Kinesis Analytics



Amazon  
Athena

Analyze &  
Reason



Amazon  
QuickSight

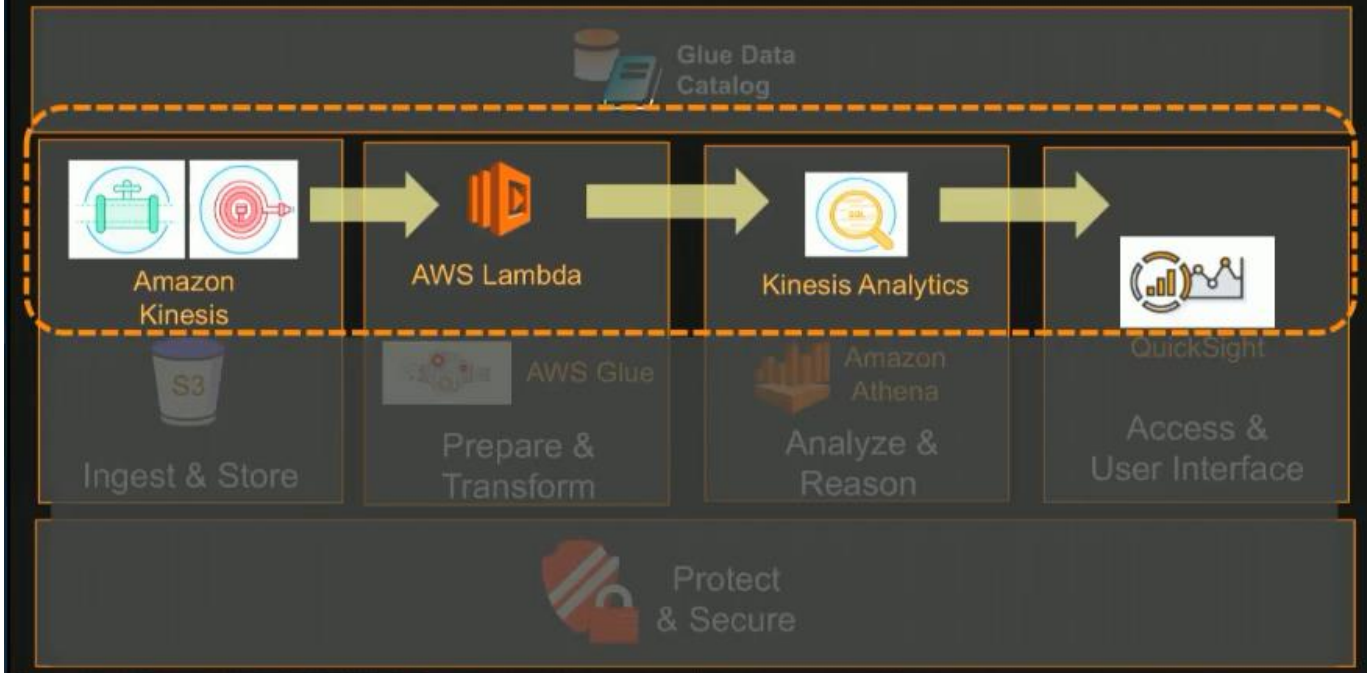
Access &  
User Interface



Protect  
& Secure

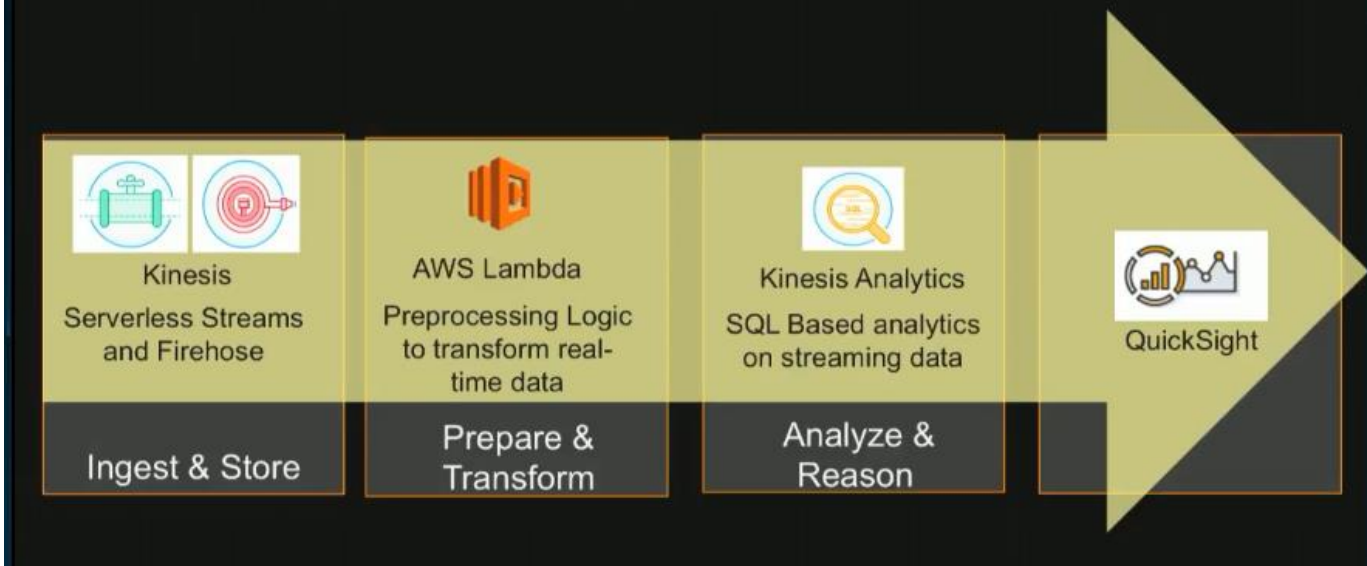
**AWS Glue** has the capability to be a metadata catalog that helps you bring in and maintain new dataset. **Lambda** allows you to write transformation logic for your data as they come in, **Glue** also allows you to write transformations of your data also. **Kinesis Analytics** provides SQL based access on top of data streams while Athena provides SQL based access on top of your data stored on **S3**.

# Components of Big Data Applications

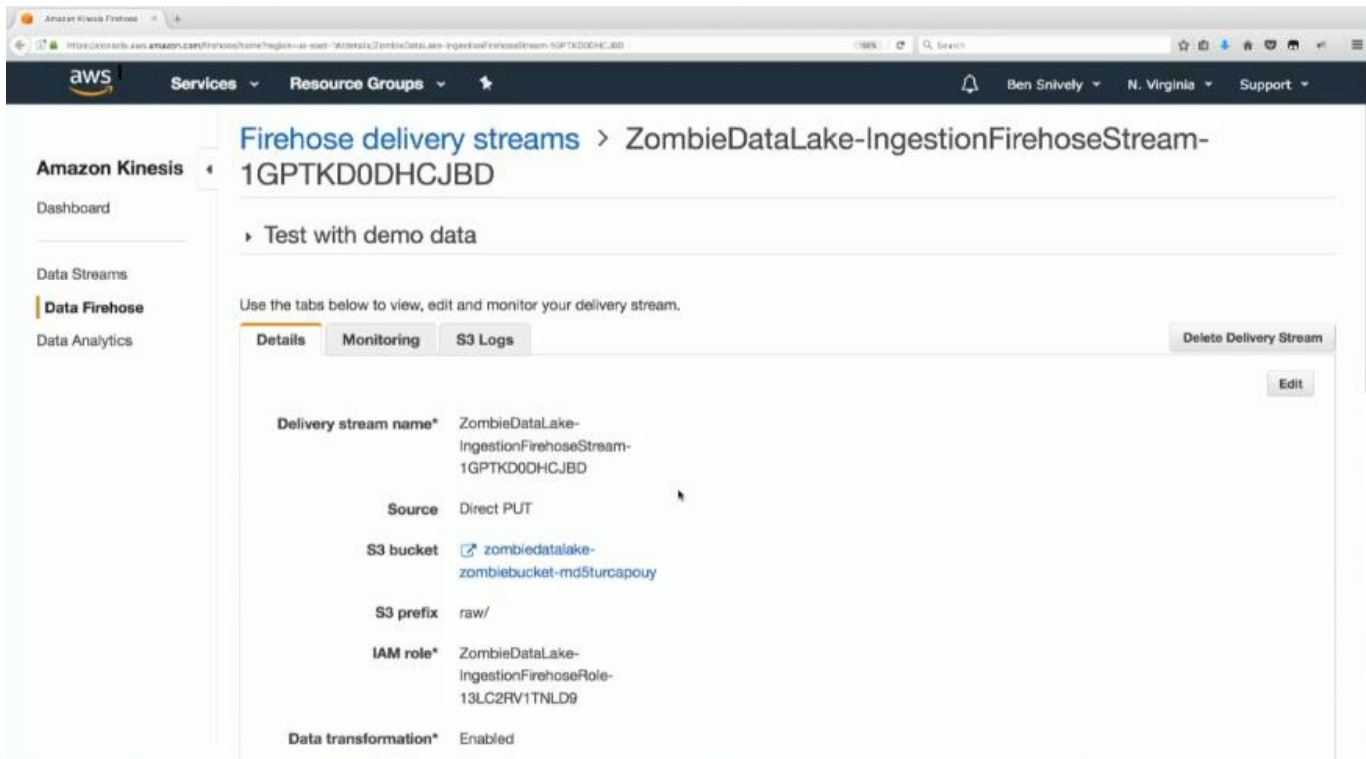


This is a very common real time analytical flow, it is very easy to setup to start capturing, transforming, and analyzing data

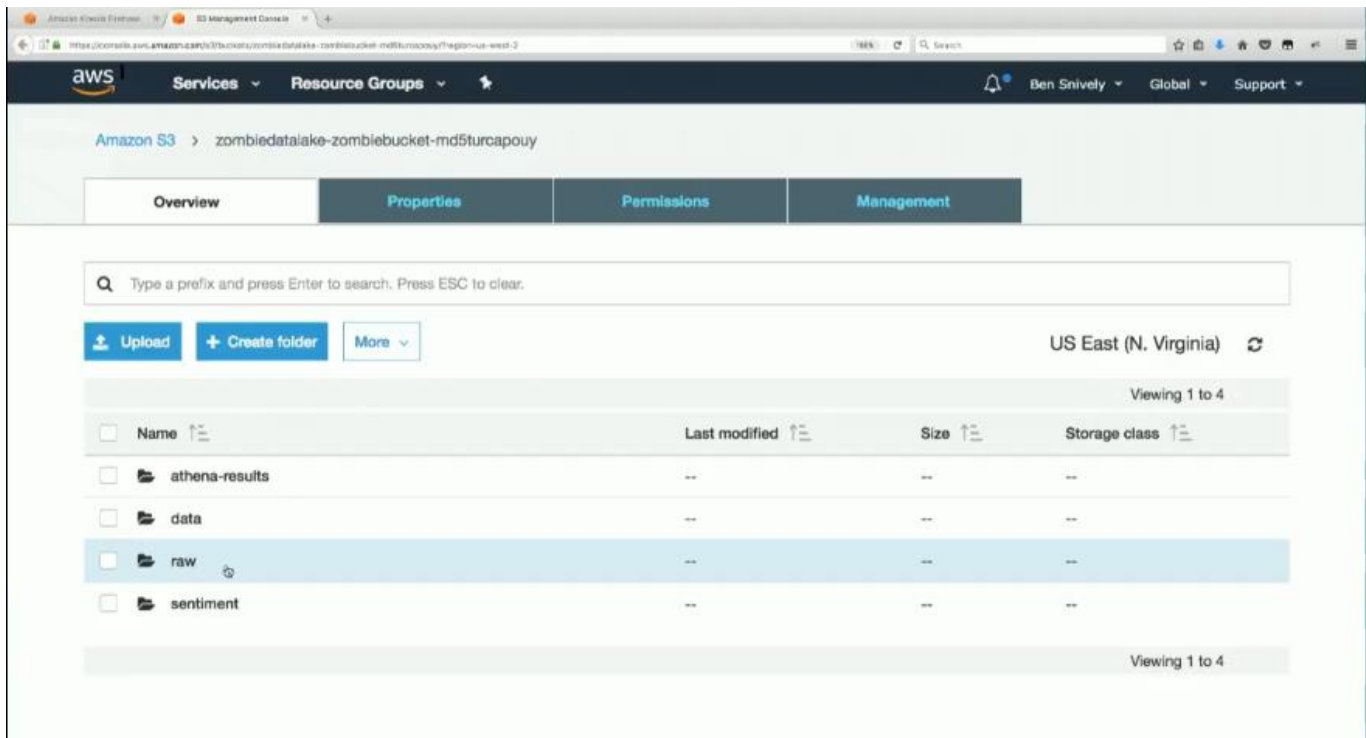
## Serverless Real-time Analytics



## Demonstration



This is a Kinesis Firehose, we have specified an S3 bucket with a prefix *raw/*. We want to capture app messages and analyzed the data





Amazon S3

>

zombiedatalake-zombiebucket-md5turcapouy

/

raw

Overview

Q

Type a prefix and press Enter to search. Press ESC to clear.

Upload

Create folder

More

US East (N. Virginia)

Viewing 1 to 1

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Last modified	Size	Storage class
<input type="checkbox"/>	2017	--	--	--

Viewing 1 to 1

Amazon S3

>

zombiedatalake-zombiebucket-md5turcapouy

/

raw

/

2017

/

11

/

27

/

15

Overview

Q

Type a prefix and press Enter to search. Press ESC to clear.

Upload

Create folder

More

US East (N. Virginia)

Viewing 1 to 12

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Last modified	Size	Storage class
<input type="checkbox"/>	ZombieDataLake-IngestionFirehoseStream-1GPTKD0DHCJBD-1-2017...	Nov 27, 2017 7:57:51 AM GMT-0800	692.5 KB	Standard
<input type="checkbox"/>	ZombieDataLake-IngestionFirehoseStream-1GPTKD0DHCJBD-1-2017...	Nov 27, 2017 7:58:24 AM GMT-0800	150.3 KB	Standard
<input type="checkbox"/>	ZombieDataLake-IngestionFirehoseStream-1GPTKD0DHCJBD-1-2017...	Nov 27, 2017 7:58:28 AM GMT-0800	686.3 KB	Standard
<input type="checkbox"/>	ZombieDataLake-IngestionFirehoseStream-1GPTKD0DHCJBD-1-2017...	Nov 27, 2017 7:58:50 AM GMT-0800	683.5 KB	Standard
<input type="checkbox"/>	ZombieDataLake-IngestionFirehoseStream-1GPTKD0DHCJBD-1-2017...	Nov 27, 2017 7:59:04 AM GMT-0800	686.8 KB	Standard
<input type="checkbox"/>	ZombieDataLake-IngestionFirehoseStream-1GPTKD0DHCJBD-1-2017...	Nov 27, 2017 7:59:27 AM GMT-0800	453.5 KB	Standard

```
{
  "sentiment_value": 0.0,
  "name": "oceane.batz",
  "sentiment": "neutral",
  "timestamp": 1511711811578,
  "longitude": 20.168331146240234,
  "country": "Albania",
  "latitude": 41.1533317565918,
  "message": "The group scavenged a surgical clinic",
  "channel": "default"
}
{"sentiment_value": 0.6124, "name": "mohammed.paucek", "sentiment": "positive", "timestamp": 1511711811679, "longitude": 20.168331146240234, "country": "Albania", "latitude": 41.1533317565918, "message": "The group stumbled upon the nearby urgent care", "channel": "default"}
{"sentiment_value": 0.0, "name": "rodrick.russel", "sentiment": "neutral", "timestamp": 1511711811779, "longitude": 20.168331146240234, "country": "Albania", "latitude": 41.1533317565918, "message": "I discovered a mellow Sugar", "channel": "default"}
{"sentiment_value": 0.6124, "name": "scottie.hirthe", "sentiment": "positive", "timestamp": 1511711811879, "longitude": 20.168331146240234, "country": "Albania", "latitude": 41.1533317565918, "message": "I hunted down the local urgent care", "channel": "default"}
{"sentiment_value": 0.0, "name": "friedrich.larson", "sentiment": "neutral", "timestamp": 1511711811980, "longitude": 20.168331146240234, "country": "Albania", "latitude": 41.1533317565918, "message": "This morning the group came upon a naval doctor's office", "channel": "default"}
{"sentiment_value": 0.0, "name": "evert.satterfield", "sentiment": "neutral", "timestamp": 1511711812085, "longitude": 20.168331146240234, "country": "Albania", "latitude": 41.1533317565918, "message": "The group signed a truce with a golden swing, reported a municipal clam", "channel": "default"}
{"sentiment_value": 0.0, "name": "willard.bogan", "sentiment": "neutral", "timestamp": 1511711812185, "longitude": 20.168331146240234, "country": "Albania", "latitude": 41.1533317565918, "message": "This morning i spoke to the crib, reported a famous elephant", "channel": "default"}
{"sentiment_value": 0.4588, "name": "sheldon.cummerata", "sentiment": "positive", "timestamp": 1511711812285, "longitude": 20.168331146240234, "country": "Albania", "latitude": 41.1533317565918, "message": "I ate the sweet Oysters", "channel": "default"}
{"sentiment_value": 0.0, "name": "felicita.turcotte", "sentiment": "neutral", "timestamp": 1511711812474, "longitude": 20.168331146240234, "country": "Albania", "latitude": 41.1533317565918, "message": "I was converted into a red stove", "channel": "default"}
{"sentiment_value": -0.34, "name": "madie.schowalter", "sentiment": "negative", "timestamp": 1511711812574, "longitude": 20.168331146240234, "country": "Albania", "latitude": 41.1533317565918, "message": "I plans to cease fire against a swing", "channel": "default"}
{"sentiment_value": 0.0, "name": "josie.schamberger", "sentiment": "neutral", "timestamp": 1511711812674, "longitude": 20.168331146240234, "country": "Albania", "latitude": 41.1533317565918, "message": "I scavenged a makeshift doctor's office", "channel": "default"}
{"sentiment_value": 0.0, "name": "lorine.stanton", "sentiment": "neutral", "timestamp": 1511711812775, "longitude": 20.168331146240234, "country": "Albania", "latitude": 41.1533317565918, "message": "I drank the juicy Loquats", "channel": "default"}
{"sentiment_value": 0.0, "name": "coby.greenholt", "sentiment": "neutral", "timestamp": 1511711812875, "longitude":
```

Amazon Kinesis Firehose

SS Management Console

Amazon Kinesis Analytics

Amazon Kinesis Analytics

CloudWatch Management Console

<https://console.aws.amazon.com/firehose/home?region=us-east-1#/ZombieDataLake-IngestionFirehoseStream-1GPTKD0DHCJBD>

100%

Search

aws

Services

Resource Groups

Ben Snively

N. Virginia

Support

Amazon Kinesis

Dashboard

Data Streams

**Data Firehose**

Data Analytics

Firehose delivery streams > ZombieDataLake-IngestionFirehoseStream-1GPTKD0DHCJBD

Test with demo data

Use the tabs below to view, edit and monitor your delivery stream.

Details

**Monitoring**

S3 Logs

Delete Delivery Stream

Edit

Delivery stream name\*

ZombieDataLake-IngestionFirehoseStream-1GPTKD0DHCJBD

Source

Direct PUT

S3 bucket

zombiedatalake-zombiebucket-md5turcapouy

S3 prefix

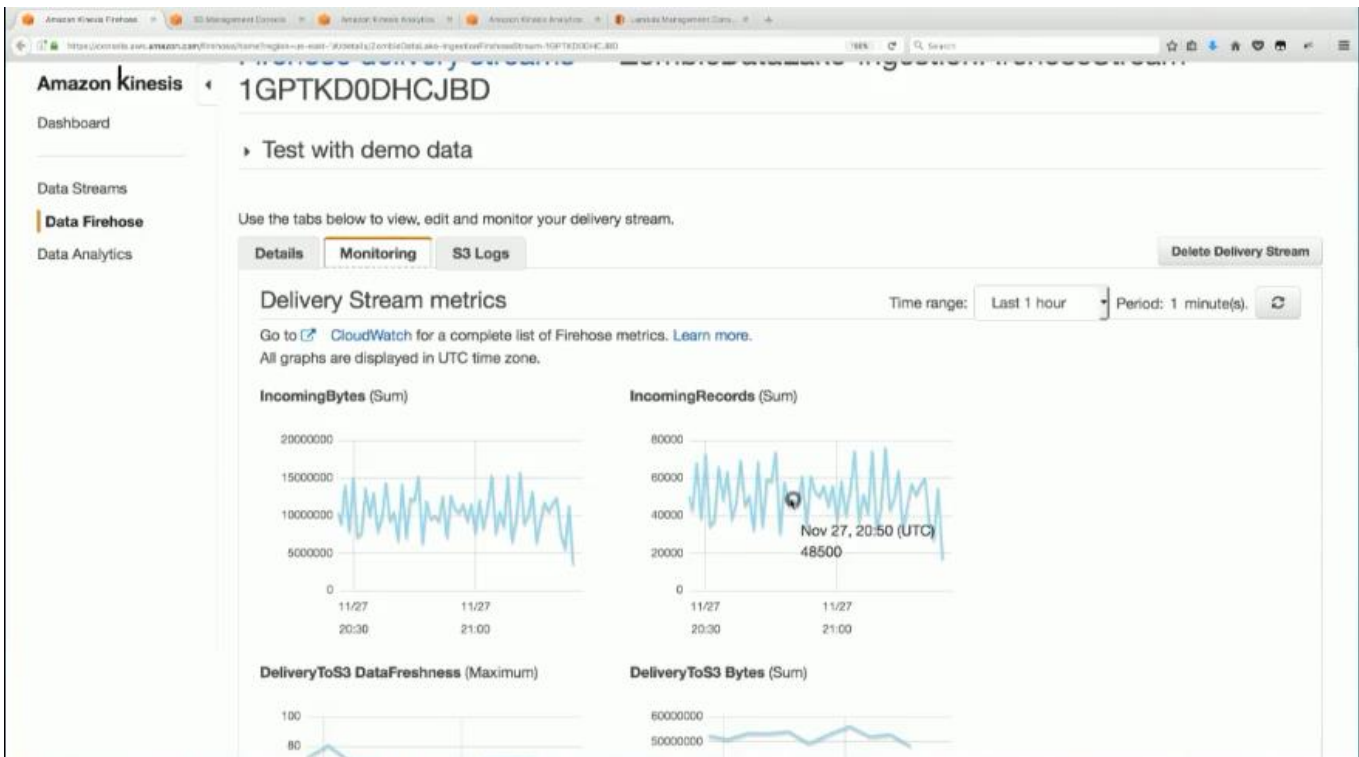
raw/

IAM role\*

ZombieDataLake-IngestionFirehoseRole-13LC2RV1TNLD9

Data transformation\*

Enabled



We can easily query this data using Athena or Kinesis Analytics as shown below

Amazon Kinesis console screenshot showing the 'SQL editor' for a Kinesis Analytics application named 'SentimentAggregationsApplication'. The page displays a SQL query for creating a stream and a pump.

```
1 -- Creates an output stream and defines a schema
2 CREATE OR REPLACE STREAM "DESTINATION_SQL_STREAM" (
3   INGEST_TIME timestamp,
4   COUNTRY VARCHAR(140),
5   LATITUDE DOUBLE,
6   LONGITUDE DOUBLE,
7   NEGATIVE_COUNT INTEGER,
8   POSITIVE_COUNT INTEGER,
9   MESSAGE_COUNT INTEGER);
10
11 CREATE OR REPLACE PUMP "STREAM_PUMP" AS INSERT INTO "DESTINATION_SQL_STREAM"
12 SELECT STREAM STEP("SOURCE_SQL_STREAM_001", ROWTIME BY INTERVAL '30' SECOND) AS "ingest_time";
```

The 'Source data' tab is selected, showing the source stream 'ZombieDataLake-IngestionFirehoseStream-1GPTKD0DHCJBD' and the source SQL stream 'SOURCE\_SQL\_STREAM\_001'. The application status is 'RUNNING'.

We write a SQL query, we have a SQL statement that does our real time analytics and start getting results



The screenshot shows the Amazon Kinesis console's SQL editor for a real-time analytics application. The interface includes a sidebar with navigation options like Dashboard, Data Streams, Data Firehose, and Data Analytics. The main panel is titled "Real-time analytics" and contains instructions on adding and running SQL queries. A "Download SQL" button is visible. The SQL editor shows a query that creates a stream and a pump. The pump is configured to select data from a source stream and insert it into a destination stream using a sliding window.

```
1  Creates an output stream and defines a schema
2  CREATE OR REPLACE STREAM "DESTINATION_SQL_STREAM" (
3    INGEST_TIME timestamp,
4    COUNTRY VARCHAR(140),
5    LATITUDE DOUBLE,
6    LONGITUDE DOUBLE,
7    NEGATIVE_COUNT INTEGER,
8    POSITIVE_COUNT INTEGER,
9    MESSAGE_COUNT INTEGER);
10
11 CREATE OR REPLACE PUMP "STREAM_PUMP" AS INSERT INTO "DESTINATION_SQL_STREAM"
12 SELECT STREAM STEP("SOURCE_SQL_STREAM_001", ROWTIME BY INTERVAL '30' SECOND) AS "ingest_time",
```

Below the editor, the "Source data" tab is selected, showing the source stream "ZombieDataLake-IngestionFirehoseStream-1GPTKD0DHCJBD" and the source SQL stream "SOURCE\_SQL\_STREAM\_001". The "Destination" tab is also visible. The application status is "RUNNING".

This defines the output using a sliding window

The screenshot shows the Amazon Kinesis console's SQL editor for a real-time analytics application. The SQL query is more complex, generating data into the stream. It uses a sliding window of 30 seconds to process data from the source stream. The query calculates counts for negative and positive sentiments and inserts the results into the destination stream.

```
9  MESSAGE_COUNT INTEGER);
10
11 CREATE OR REPLACE PUMP "STREAM_PUMP" AS INSERT INTO "DESTINATION_SQL_STREAM"
12 SELECT STREAM STEP("SOURCE_SQL_STREAM_001", ROWTIME BY INTERVAL '30' SECOND) AS "ingest_time",
13    "country", "latitude", "longitude",
14    COUNT(CASE WHEN "sentiment" = 'negative' THEN 1 ELSE NULL END) as NEGATIVE_COUNT,
15    COUNT(CASE WHEN "sentiment" <> 'negative' THEN 1 ELSE NULL END) as POSITIVE_COUNT,
16    COUNT(*) AS MESSAGE_COUNT
17 FROM "SOURCE_SQL_STREAM_001"
18 GROUP BY "country", "latitude", "longitude",
19    STEP("SOURCE_SQL_STREAM_001", ROWTIME BY INTERVAL '30' SECOND);
20
```

The interface is similar to the previous screenshot, with the "Source data" tab selected and the application status "RUNNING".

We are now generating the data into the stream, this is doing a 30 second window of data



Amazon Kinesis Firehose | EM Management Console | Amazon Kinesis Analytics

https://console.aws.amazon.com/kinesisanalytics/home?region=us-east-1#/instanceeditor/instanceDetails/instanceName=SentimentAggregation&application

Add and run SQL queries to continuously analyze source data in real-time. Then, optionally, connect the in-application stream to a destination to deliver results.

Add SQL from templates Download SQL

```
9 MESSAGE_COUNT INTEGER);
10
11 CREATE OR REPLACE PUMP "STREAM_PUMP" AS INSERT INTO "DESTINATION_SQL_STREAM"
12 SELECT STREAM STEP("SOURCE_SQL_STREAM_001".ROWTIME BY INTERVAL '30' SECOND) AS "ingest_time",
13 "country", "latitude", "longitude",
14 COUNT(CASE WHEN "sentiment" = 'negative' THEN 1 ELSE NULL END) AS NEGATIVE_COUNT,
15 COUNT(CASE WHEN "sentiment" <> 'negative' THEN 1 ELSE NULL END) AS POSITIVE_COUNT,
16 COUNT(*) AS MESSAGE_COUNT
17 FROM "SOURCE_SQL_STREAM_001"
18 GROUP BY "country", "latitude", "longitude",
19 STEP("SOURCE_SQL_STREAM_001".ROWTIME BY INTERVAL '30' SECOND);
20
```

Exit (done editing) Save and run SQL

Source data Real-time analytics Destination Application status: RUNNING

ZombieDataLake-  
IngestionFirehoseStream-  
1GPTKD0DHCJBD: Refresh stream sample Download CSV

SOURCE\_SQL\_STREAM\_001 Edit schema

Filter by column name

ROWTIME	INGEST_TIME	COUNTRY	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	NEGATIVE_COUNT	POSITIVE_COUNT	MESSAGE_COUNT
2017-11-27 21:18:55.077	0.6124	alysha.oconnell	positive	1511719148984	69		
2017-11-27 21:18:55.077	0.0	jimmie.dickl	neutral	1511717289084	69		
2017-11-27 21:18:55.077	0.0	nathen.towne	neutral	1511716561008	69		
2017-11-27 21:18:55.077	0.0	jerrod.harber	neutral	1511718789284	69		
2017-11-27 21:18:55.077	0.0	jamar.herman	neutral	1511720289384	69		

Amazon Kinesis Firehose | EM Management Console | Amazon Kinesis Analytics

https://console.aws.amazon.com/kinesisanalytics/home?region=us-east-1#/instanceeditor/instanceDetails/instanceName=SentimentAggregation&application

Data Firehose | Data Analytics

```
9 MESSAGE_COUNT INTEGER);
10
11 CREATE OR REPLACE PUMP "STREAM_PUMP" AS INSERT INTO "DESTINATION_SQL_STREAM"
12 SELECT STREAM STEP("SOURCE_SQL_STREAM_001".ROWTIME BY INTERVAL '30' SECOND) AS "ingest_time",
13 "country", "latitude", "longitude",
14 COUNT(CASE WHEN "sentiment" = 'negative' THEN 1 ELSE NULL END) AS NEGATIVE_COUNT,
15 COUNT(CASE WHEN "sentiment" <> 'negative' THEN 1 ELSE NULL END) AS POSITIVE_COUNT,
16 COUNT(*) AS MESSAGE_COUNT
17 FROM "SOURCE_SQL_STREAM_001"
18 GROUP BY "country", "latitude", "longitude",
19 STEP("SOURCE_SQL_STREAM_001".ROWTIME BY INTERVAL '30' SECOND);
20
```

Exit (done editing) Save and run SQL

Source data Real-time analytics Destination Application status: RUNNING

In-application streams:

DESTINATION\_SQL\_STREAM

error\_stream

Pause results New results are added every 2-10 seconds. The results below are sampled.

☐ Scroll to bottom when new results arrive.

Filter by column name

ROWTIME	INGEST_TIME	COUNTRY	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
2017-11-27 21:19:00.0	2017-11-27 21:18:30.0	Pakistan	30.375320434570316	69.345115661
2017-11-27 21:19:30.0	2017-11-27 21:19:00.0	Australia	-25.274398803710938	133.77513122
2017-11-27 21:19:30.0	2017-11-27 21:19:00.0	Uzbekistan	41.37749099731445	64.585258483
2017-11-27 21:19:30.0	2017-11-27 21:19:00.0	Saint Lucia	13.909443855285645	-60.97889328
2017-11-27 21:19:30.0	2017-11-27 21:19:00.0	Niger	17.6077880859375	8.0816659927

Amazon Kinesis Applications > SentimentAggregationsApplication > SQL editor

## Real-time analytics

Add and run SQL queries to continuously analyze source data in real-time. Then, optionally, connect the in-application stream to a destination to deliver results.

[Add SQL from templates](#) [Download SQL](#)

```

1 -- Creates an output stream and defines a schema
2 CREATE OR REPLACE STREAM "DESTINATION_SQL_STREAM" (
3   INGEST_TIME timestamp,
4   COUNTRY VARCHAR(140),
5   LATITUDE DOUBLE,
6   LONGITUDE DOUBLE,
7   NEGATIVE_COUNT INTEGER,
8   POSITIVE_COUNT INTEGER,
9   MESSAGE_COUNT INTEGER);
10
11 CREATE OR REPLACE PUMP "STREAM_PUMP" AS INSERT INTO "DESTINATION_SQL_STREAM"
12 SELECT STREAM STEP("SOURCE_SQL_STREAM_001", ROWTIME BY INTERVAL '30' SECOND) AS "ingest_time",

```

[Exit \(done editing\)](#) [Save and run SQL](#)

Source data | **Real-time analytics** | Destination

Application status: RUNNING

(Optional) Connect an in-application stream to a Kinesis stream, or to a Firehose delivery stream, to continuously deliver SQL results to AWS destinations. The limit is three destinations for each application.

[Connect new destination](#) [Disconnect destination](#)

We can specify a destination like S3 for the analyzed result

Amazon Kinesis Applications > SentimentAggregationsApplication

## SentimentAggregationsApplication

Application status: RUNNING

Application ARN: `arn:aws:kinesisanalytics:us-east-1:783526147575:application/SentimentAggregationsApplication`

Application version ID: 4 ⓘ

Application metrics: [View in CloudWatch Metrics](#)

### Source

Connect to an existing Kinesis stream or Firehose delivery stream, or easily create and connect to a new demo Kinesis stream. The limit is one streaming source for each application. [Learn more](#).

Source	In-application stream name	ID ⓘ	Record pre-processing
Firehose delivery stream <a href="#">ZombieDataLake-IngestionFirehoseStream-1GPTKDD0HCJBD</a>	SOURCE_SQL_STREAM_001	2.1	<a href="#">ZombieDataLake-DataTr</a>

### Real time analytics

Continuously analyzing your source data with SQL. [Learn more](#)

[Go to SQL results](#)

### Destination

190111  
010000  
191001  
010100

Source

Connect to an existing Kinesis stream or Firehose delivery stream, or easily create and connect to a new demo Kinesis stream. The limit is one streaming source for each application. [Learn more](#).

Source	In-application stream name	ID ⓘ	Record pre-processing ⓘ
<div>Firehose delivery stream</div> <div>ZombieDataLake-IngestionFirehoseStream-1GPTKD0DHCJBD</div>	SOURCE_SQL_STREAM_001	2.1	<a href="#">ZombieDataLake-DataTransformationLambda-1DM4YR</a>

Real time analytics

Continuously analyzing your source data with SQL. [Learn more](#)

Go to SQL results

Destination

(Optional) Connect an in-application stream to a Kinesis stream, or to a Firehose delivery stream, to continuously deliver SQL results to AWS destinations. The limit is three destinations for each application.

Connect new destination

Disconnect destination

Destination	In-application stream name	ID ⓘ
<div>Firehose delivery stream</div> <div>ZombieAnnihilationSentimentAggregationStream</div>	DESTINATION_SQL_STREAM	4.1

190111  
010000  
191001  
010100

Source

Connect to an existing Kinesis stream or Firehose delivery stream, or easily create and connect to a new demo Kinesis stream. The limit is one streaming source for each application. [Learn more](#).

Source	In-application stream name	ID ⓘ	Record pre-processing ⓘ
<div>Firehose delivery stream</div> <div>ZombieDataLake-IngestionFirehoseStream-1GPTKD0DHCJBD</div>	SOURCE_SQL_STREAM_001	2.1	<a href="#">ZombieDataLake-DataTransformationLambda-1DM4YR</a>

Real time analytics

Continuously analyzing your source data with SQL. [Learn more](#)

Go to SQL results

Destination

(Optional) Connect an in-application stream to a Kinesis stream, or to a Firehose delivery stream, to continuously deliver SQL results to AWS destinations. The limit is three destinations for each application.

Connect new destination

Disconnect destination

Destination	In-application stream name	ID ⓘ
<div>Firehose delivery stream</div> <div>ZombieAnnihilationSentimentAggregationStream</div>	DESTINATION_SQL_STREAM	4.1

Services

Resource Groups

Lambda > Functions > ZombieDataLake-DataTransformationLambda-1DM4YRG5RMA27 > \$LATEST

ARN - arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:783526147575:function:ZombieDataLake-DataTransformationLambda-1DM4YRG5RMA27:\$LATEST

ZombieDataLake-

Version: \$LATEST

Actions

Select a test event...

Test

ZombieDataLake-

DataTransformationLambda-1DM4YRG5RMA27:\$LATEST

You are now viewing version \$LATEST and associated code, config, and event sources.

Configuration

Triggers

Monitoring

Function code

This function contains external libraries. Uploading a new file will override these libraries.

Code entry type

Runtime

Handler

Feedback

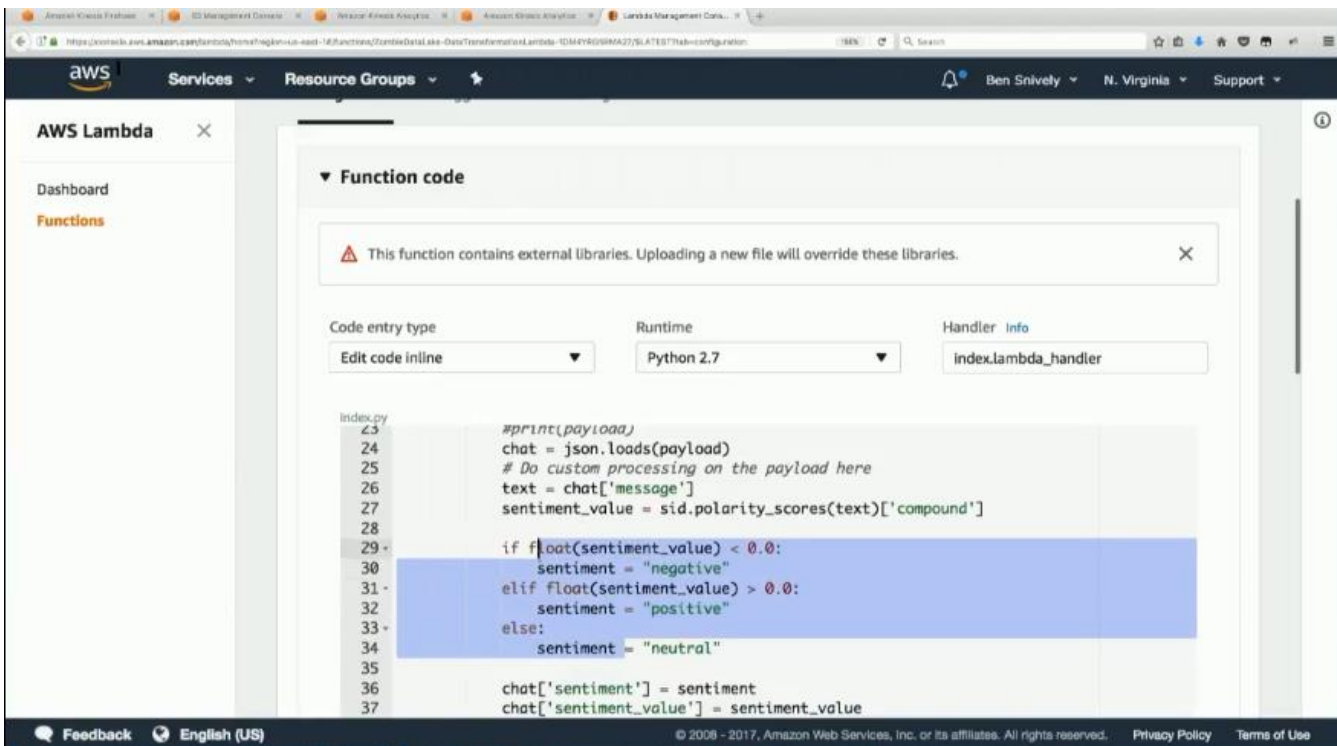
English (US)

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We can run some custom lambda code to transform or enrich the data coming into the stream before storing it

```

2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, Fiji, -16.57819366455078, 179.41441345214844, 1, 249, 250
2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, India, 20.59368324279785, 78.96288299560547, 5, 245, 250
2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, Japan, 36.2048225402832, 138.2529296875, 5, 245, 250
2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, Saint Lucia, 13.909443855285645, -60.978893280029304, 5, 245, 250
2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, Turkey, 38.9637451171875, 35.24332046508789, 2, 248, 250
2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, Burkina Faso, 12.238332748413088, -1.5615930557250977, 2, 248, 250
2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, Cambodia, 12.565678596496584, 104.990966796875, 1, 249, 250
2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, Spain, 40.46366882324219, -3.74921989440918, 2, 248, 250
2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, Australia, -25.274398803710938, 133.77513122558594, 0, 250, 250
2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, Niger, 17.6077880859375, 8.081665992736816, 0, 250, 250
2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, Uruguay, -32.5227775737305, -55.76583480834961, 0, 250, 250
2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, Cayman Islands, 19.513469696044922, -80.56695556640625, 1, 249, 250
2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, El Salvador, 13.79418468475342, -88.89653015136719, 10, 240, 250
2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, Ethiopia, 9.145000457763672, 40.48967361450195, 1, 249, 250
2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, Costa Rica, 9.748916625976562, -83.75342559814453, 2, 248, 250
2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, Bhutan, 27.514162063598633, 90.43360137939452, 0, 250, 250
2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, Martinique, 14.641528129577637, -61.024173736572266, 7, 243, 250
2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, Egypt, 26.820552825927738, 30.80249786376953, 1, 249, 250
2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, Nepal, 28.39485740661621, 84.12400817871094, 4, 246, 250
2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, Togo, 8.619543075561523, 0.8247820138931273, 3, 247, 250
2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, Portugal, 39.399871826171875, -8.224453926086426, 1, 249, 250
2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, Chile, -35.675148010253906, -71.54296875, 0, 250, 250
2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, Bahrain, 25.9304141998291, 50.63777160644531, 4, 246, 250
2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, Madagascar, -18.76694679260254, 46.86910629272461, 0, 250, 250
2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, Greece, 39.0742073059082, 21.82431221008301, 1, 249, 250
2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, Mauritius, -20.348403930664066, 57.55215072631836, 10, 240, 250
2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, Montserrat, 16.74249839782715, -62.1873664855957, 6, 244, 250
2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, Mozambique, -18.66569519042969, 35.529563903808594, 0, 250, 250
2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, Norway, 60.472023010253906, 8.46894645690918, 0, 250, 250
2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, Venezuela, 6.423749923706056, -66.58972930908203, 0, 250, 250
2017-11-27 16:25:00.000, Saint Kitts and Nevis, 17.35782241821289, -62.78299713134766, 6, 244, 250

```

This is what the analyzed result looks like in S3



# Lambda Pre-processing

Raw	Lambda output	Formatted
[{"channel": "default", "name": "terry.carroll", "message": "I discovered the military hospital", "timestamp": 1511715437343, "country": "Fiji", "latitude": -16.57819366455078, "longitude": 179.41441345214844}, {"channel": "default", "name": "price.huels", "message": "I plans to cease fire against a national chin", "timestamp": 1511713336760, "country": "Croatia", "latitude": 45.099998474121094, "longitude": 15.19999809265137}]		



Transform, Enrich, Filter

Raw	Lambda output	Formatted
[{"sentiment_value": 0.0, "name": "terry.carroll", "sentiment": "neutral", "timestamp": 1511715437343, "longitude": 179.41441345214844, "country": "Fiji", "latitude": -16.57819366455078, "message": "I discovered the military hospital", "channel": "default"}, {"sentiment_value": -0.34, "name": "price.huels", "sentiment": "negative", "timestamp": 1511713336760, "longitude": 15.19999809265137, "country": "Croatia", "latitude": 45.099998474121094, "message": "I plans to cease fire against a national chin", "channel": "default"}, {"sentiment_value": 0.0, "name": "ezekiel.bayer", "sentiment": "neutral", "timestamp": 1511712744775, "longitude": 73.2206802368164, "country": "Maldives", "latitude": 3.2027781009674072, "message": "Last evening I"}, {"sentiment_value": -0.2732, "name": "ena.rohan", "sentiment": "negative", "timestamp": 1511714538162, "longitude": 15.19999809265137, "country": "Croatia", "latitude": 45.099998474121094, "message": "I plans to cease fire against a national chin", "channel": "default"}]		

Raw

Lambda output

Formatted

Filter by column name or column type

sentiment_value	name	sentiment	COL_timestamp	lon	lat
REAL	VARCHAR(32)	VARCHAR(8)	BIGINT	BIGINT	DOUBLE
0.0	terry.carroll	neutral	1511715437343	179.41441345214844	-16.57819366455078
-0.34	price.huels	negative	1511713336760	15.19999809265137	45.099998474121094
0.0	ezekiel.bayer	neutral	1511712744775	73.2206802368164	3.2027781009674072
-0.2732	ena.rohan	negative	1511714538162	15.19999809265137	45.099998474121094
0.0	willis.swaniawski	neutral	1511713856878	9.85155421911133	-16.57819366455078

# Amazon Kinesis Analytics - SQL

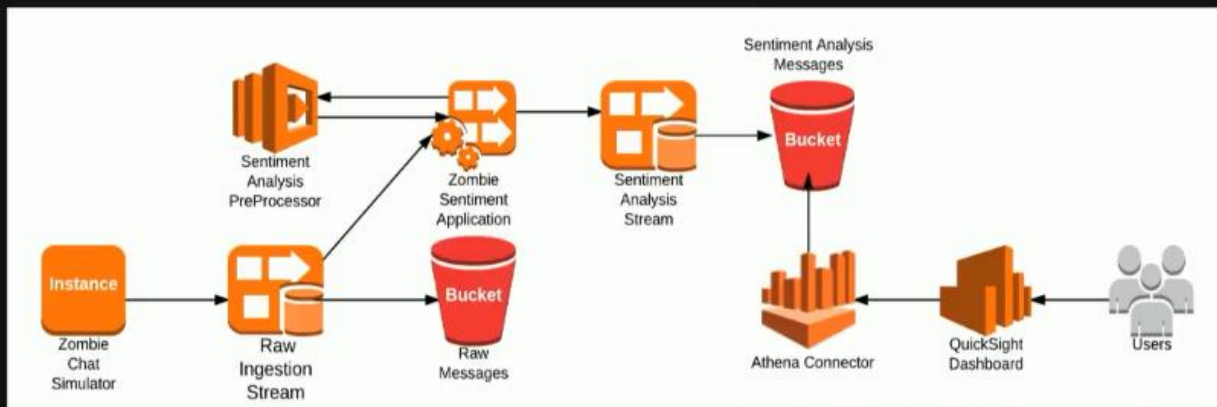
In this example:

19 Lines of SQL = Serverless Realtime Analytics

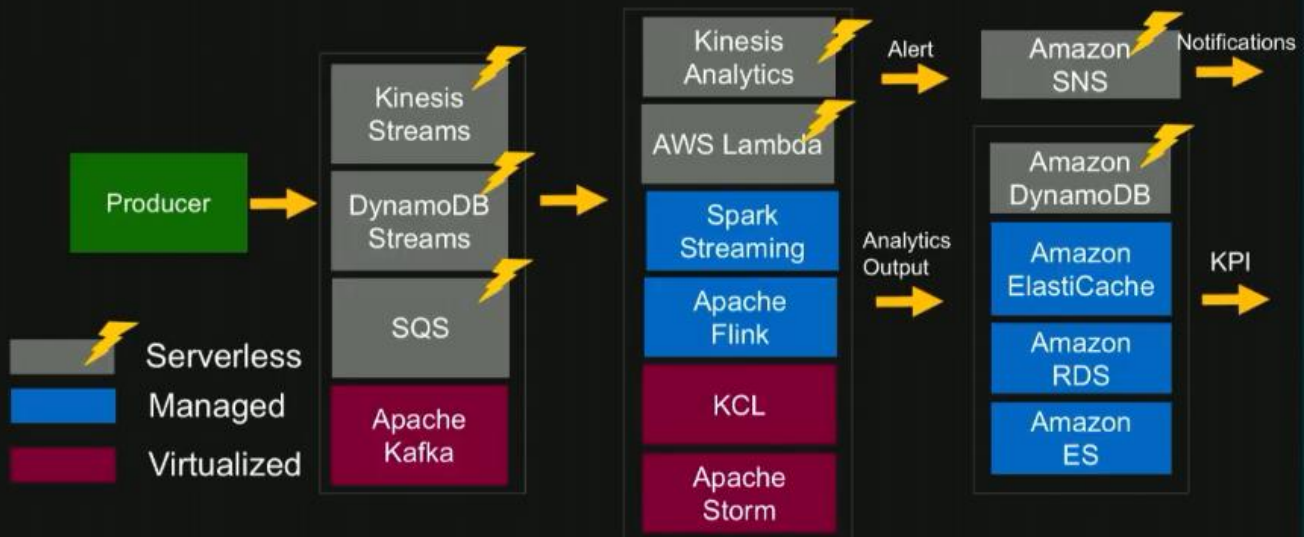
```
10
11 CREATE OR REPLACE PUMP "STREAM_PUMP" AS INSERT INTO "DESTINATION_SQL_STREAM"
12 SELECT STREAM STEP("SOURCE_SQL_STREAM_001".ROWTIME BY INTERVAL '30' SECOND) AS "ingest_time",
13    "country", "latitude", "longitude",
14    COUNT(CASE WHEN "sentiment" = 'negative' THEN 1 ELSE NULL END) as NEGATIVE_COUNT,
15    COUNT(CASE WHEN "sentiment" <> 'negative' THEN 1 ELSE NULL END) as POSITIVE_COUNT,
16    COUNT(*) AS MESSAGE_COUNT
17 FROM "SOURCE_SQL_STREAM_001"
18 GROUP BY "country", "latitude", "longitude",
19    STEP("SOURCE_SQL_STREAM_001".ROWTIME BY INTERVAL '30' SECOND);
```

Filter by column name					
#	COUNTRY	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	NEGATIVE_COUNT	POSITIVE_COUNT
8:21:00.0	Fiji	-16.57819366455078	179.41441345214844	1	249
8:21:00.0	Bangladesh	23.864993743895484	90.35633087156205	4	246
8:21:00.0	Belarus	53.70980634860038	27.96338821411133	0	250
8:21:00.0	Madagascar	-18.76694879260254	46.86910529272461	0	250
8:21:00.0	Maldives	3.2027781009674072	73.2206802368164	5	245
8:21:00.0	Venezuela	6.423749623706056	-66.58972930908203	0	250
8:21:00.0	Slovakia	48.86902542114258	19.699024200439453	0	250
8:21:00.0	Slovenia	45.9536682224219	-8.74921989440918	1	249

## Larger Picture of what we showed:



## Fitting into existing Real-time Analytics



# Components of Big Data Applications

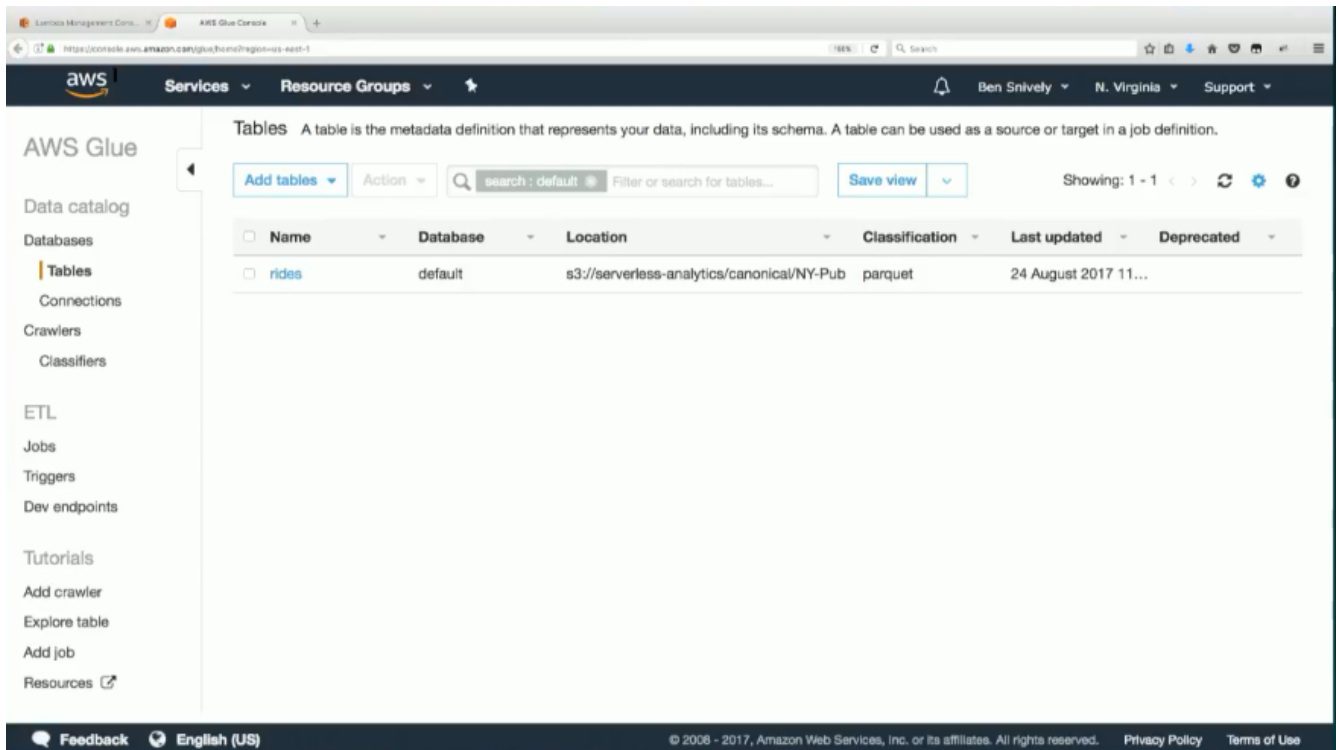


## Serverless Interactive Analytics

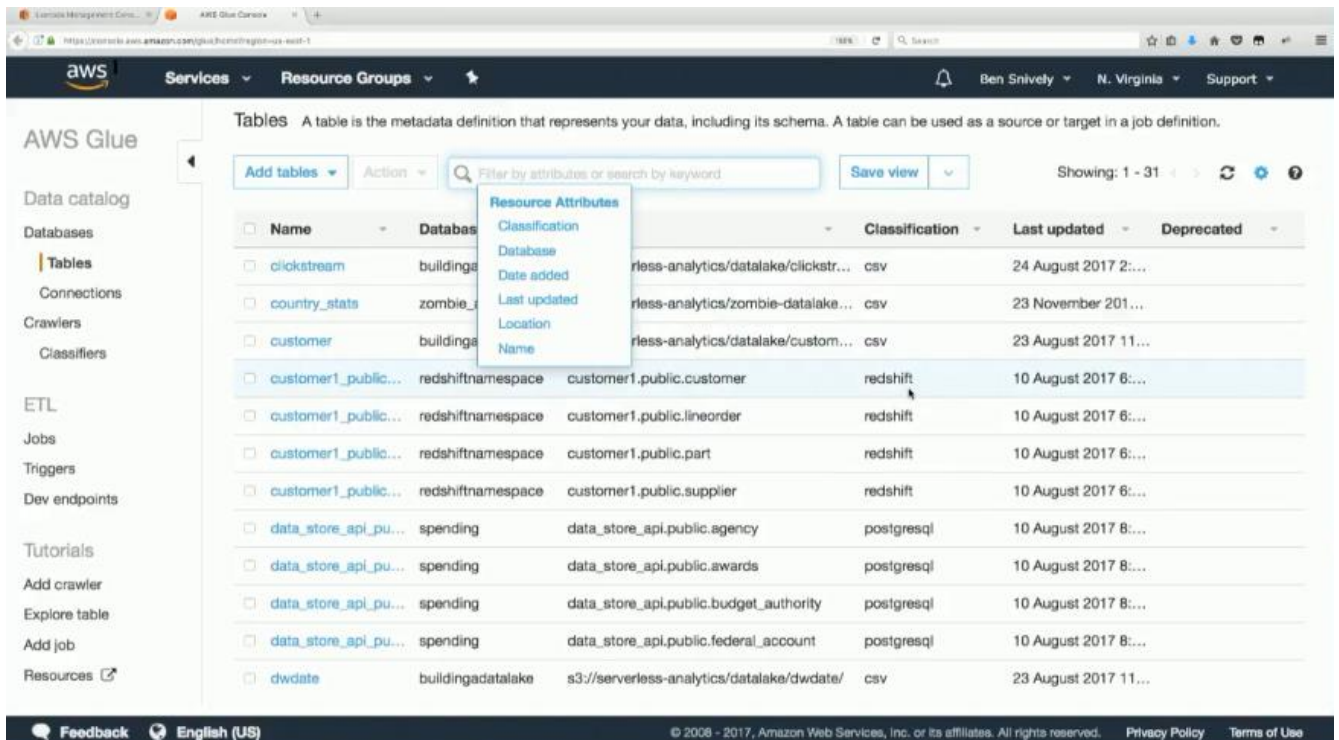


## Demonstration

Let us now do some interactive analytics on some of our data at rest in S3.



We are starting with the Glue catalog to help describe our data on S3



There are actually several data type available in the S3 location, we can filter the data by type



A screenshot of the AWS Glue console showing the 'Crawlers' page. The left sidebar contains navigation links for AWS Glue, Data catalog, Databases, Tables, Connections, Crawlers (selected), Classifiers, ETL, Jobs, Triggers, Dev endpoints, Tutorials, Add crawler, Explore table, Add job, and Resources. The main content area shows a message: 'Crawler "BuildingADDataLake" is now running.' Below this are buttons for 'Add crawler', 'Run crawler', and 'Action'. A table lists the crawlers:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Schedule	Status	Logs	Last runtime	Median runtime	Tables updated	Tables added
<input type="checkbox"/>	BuildingADat...		Starting	<a href="#">Logs</a>	24 secs	24 secs	0	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	RedshiftCrawler		Ready	<a href="#">Logs</a>	2 mins	2 mins	0	8
<input type="checkbox"/>	YellowTaxiCra...		Ready	<a href="#">Logs</a>	22 secs	22 secs	0	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	reinventCrawler		Ready	<a href="#">Logs</a>	27 secs	27 secs	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	twitter		Ready	<a href="#">Logs</a>	20 secs	20 secs	0	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	zombies		Ready	<a href="#">Logs</a>	17 secs	17 secs	0	3

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We can use Glue to crawl a new S3 location, the crawlers run with an IAM role that we set up for the crawler to allow it crawl our data on S3 to discover all the new tables in there

A screenshot of the AWS Glue console showing the configuration for the 'BuildingADDataLake' crawler. The left sidebar is the same as the previous screenshot. The main content area shows the crawler's details:

**Crawlers > BuildingADDataLake**

[Edit](#)

Name	BuildingADDataLake
Description	
State	Running
Schedule	
Database	default
Service role	GlueRole
Selected classifiers	
Data store	S3
Include path	s3://serverless-analytics/datalake
Exclude patterns	
Schema change policy	
Schema updates in the data store	Update the table in the data catalog
Object deletion in the data store	Mark the table deprecated in the data catalog

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The screenshot shows the AWS Glue console interface. On the left is a navigation sidebar with options like Databases, Tables, Connections, Crawlers, Classifiers, ETL, Jobs, Triggers, Dev endpoints, Tutorials, Add crawler, Explore table, Add job, and Resources. The main area is titled 'Tables' and includes a description: 'A table is the metadata definition that represents your data, including its schema. A table can be used as a source or target in a job definition.' Below this is a search bar and a table listing several tables. The 'twitter' table is selected and highlighted in blue.

Name	Database	Location	Classification	Last updated	Deprecated
clickstream	default	s3://serverless-analytics/datalake/clickstr...	csv	27 November 201...	
customer	default	s3://serverless-analytics/datalake/custom...	csv	27 November 201...	
part	default	s3://serverless-analytics/datalake/part/	csv	27 November 201...	
rides	default	s3://serverless-analytics/canonical/NY-Pub	parquet	24 August 2017 11...	
sensors	default	s3://serverless-analytics/datalake/sensors/	json	27 November 201...	
taxi	default	s3://serverless-analytics/datalake/taxi/	csv	27 November 201...	
twitter	default	s3://serverless-analytics/datalake/twitter/	json	27 November 201...	

We now have several tables created for us by the crawler with the data sets discovered

The screenshot shows the 'twitter' table details page in the AWS Glue console. It includes buttons for 'Edit table', 'Delete table', 'View properties', 'Compare versions', and 'Edit schema'. The table's metadata is displayed in a key-value format.

Property	Value
Name	twitter
Description	
Database	default
Classification	json
Location	s3://serverless-analytics/datalake/twitter/
Connection	
Deprecated	No
Last updated	Mon Nov 27 13:28:05 GMT-000 2017
Input format	org.apache.hadoop.mapred.TextInputFormat
Output format	org.apache.hadoop.hive.q1.io.HiveIgnoreKeyTextOutputFormat
Serde serialization lib	org.openx.data.jsonserde.JsonSerDe
Serde parameters	paths contributors,coordinates,created_at,display_text_range,entities,extended_entities,extended_tweet,favorite_count,favor...
Table properties	sizeKey 121182 objectCount 1 UPDATED_BY_CRAWLER BuildingADDataLake CrawlerSchemaSerializerVer...

This is the twitter data it discovered, we can now use this in our analytics ad queries

Amazon Management Console - AWS Glue Console

Services Resource Groups

Ben Snively N. Virginia Support

### AWS Glue

- Data catalog
- Databases
- Tables
- Connections
- Crawlers
- Classifiers
- ETL
- Jobs
- Triggers
- Dev endpoints
- Tutorials
- Add crawler
- Explore table
- Add job
- Resources

Save parameters

paths

contributors,coordinates,created\_at,display\_text\_range,entities,extended\_entities,extended\_tweet,favorite\_count,favor

Table properties

sizeKey 121102 objectCount 1 UPDATED\_BY\_CRAWLER BuildingADDataLake CrawlerSchemaSerializerVer

Schema

Showing: 1 - 95 of 95

	Column name	Data type	Key
1	created_at	string	
2	id	bigint	
3	id_str	string	
4	text	string	
5	source	string	
6	truncated	boolean	
7	in_reply_to_status_id	bigint	
8	in_reply_to_status_id_str	string	
9	in_reply_to_user_id	int	
10	in_reply_to_user_id_str	string	

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Amazon Management Console - AWS Glue Console

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- Add job
- Resources

user schema details

```

profile_background_color:STRING
profile_background_image_url:STRING
profile_background_image_url_https:STRING
profile_background_tile:BOOLEAN
profile_link_color:STRING
profile_sidebar_border_color:STRING
profile_sidebar_fill_color:STRING
profile_text_color:STRING
profile_use_background_image:BOOLEAN
profile_image_url:STRING
profile_image_url_https:STRING
profile_banner_url:STRING
default_profile:BOOLEAN
default_profile_image:BOOLEAN
following:STRING
follow_request_sent:STRING
notifications:STRING

```

Close

is\_quote\_status boolean

notification int

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It also discovered the JSON that can represent the twitter data, we can modify this schema as we like

Tables A table is the metadata definition that represents your data, including its schema. A table can be used as a source or target in a job definition.

[Add tables](#)
[Action](#)

[Filter or search for tables...](#)
[Save view](#)
Showing: 1 - 7

Name	Location	Classification	Last updated	Deprecated
<input type="checkbox"/> clickstream	s3://serverless-analytics/datalake/clickstr...	csv	27 November 201...	
<input type="checkbox"/> customer	s3://serverless-analytics/datalake/custom...	csv	27 November 201...	
<input type="checkbox"/> part	s3://serverless-analytics/datalake/part/	csv	27 November 201...	
<input type="checkbox"/> rides	s3://serverless-analytics/canonical/NY-Pub	parquet	24 August 2017 11...	
<input type="checkbox"/> sensors	s3://serverless-analytics/datalake/sensors/	json	27 November 201...	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> taxi	s3://serverless-analytics/datalake/taxi/	csv	27 November 201...	
<input type="checkbox"/> twitter	s3://serverless-analytics/datalake/twitter/	json	27 November 201...	

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Athena Query Editor

[Saved Queries](#)
[History](#)
[AWS Glue Data Catalog](#)
[Settings](#)
[Tutorial](#)
[Help](#)
[What's new](#)

DATABASE: default

TABLES: [Create Table](#)

Filter Tables...

[clickstream](#)  
[customer](#)  
[part](#)  
[rides \(Partitioned\)](#)  
[sensors \(Partitioned\)](#)  
[taxi](#)  
[twitter](#)

```
SELECT * FROM "default"."taxi" limit 10;
```

[Run Query](#)
[Save As](#)
[Format Query](#)
[New Query](#)
 (Run time: 1.34 seconds, Data scanned: 350.84KB)

Results

	vendorid	tpep_pickup_datetime	tpep_dropoff_datetime	passenger_count	trip_distance	pickup_longitude	pickup_latitude	rate
1	1	2016-01-20 20:24:34	2016-01-20 20:29:46	2	0.8	-74.00283613476562	40.728092193603516	1
2	1	2016-01-20 20:24:34	2016-01-20 20:34:00	1	1.6	-73.980224609375	40.76493835449219	1
3	1	2016-01-20 20:24:34	2016-01-20 20:33:51	1	1.9	-74.00712585449219	40.7269287109375	1
4	1	2016-01-20 20:24:34	2016-01-20 20:33:46	1	2.0	-73.9744873046875	40.75975036621094	1
5	2	2016-01-20 20:24:34	2016-01-20 20:28:06	1	0.27	-73.98207092285156	40.778839111328125	1
6	2	2016-01-20 20:24:34	2016-01-20 20:28:58	1	0.74	-73.96607871191406	40.75823974609375	1
7	1	2016-01-20 20:24:35	2016-01-20 20:48:10	1	5.7	-73.96905517578125	40.75886535644531	1

Now we can use Athena to start querying the data using SQL to analyze this dataset using SELECT commands.



Athena Query Editor interface showing a query being executed. The query is:

```
1 SELECT count(*), min(total_amount), max(total_amount)
2 FROM taxi
```

The interface includes a left sidebar with a database dropdown (default) and a list of tables (clickstream, customer, part, rides (Partitioned), sensors (Partitioned), taxi, twitter). The main area shows the query editor with buttons: Cancel, Save As, Format Query, and New Query. The Results section displays the status: Running Query... Estimated time elapsed: 0 seconds. A message states: You can run another query by clicking on the New Query button. The current query will continue to run in the background. You can check the status of all queries in the History Tab.

Athena Query Editor interface showing the query results. The query is:

```
1 SELECT count(*), min(total_amount), max(total_amount)
2 FROM taxi
```

The interface includes a left sidebar with a database dropdown (default) and a list of tables (clickstream, customer, part, rides (Partitioned), sensors (Partitioned), taxi, twitter). The main area shows the query editor with buttons: Run Query, Save As, Format Query, and New Query. The Results section displays the status: (Run time: 1.61 seconds, Data scanned: 1.59GB). The Results table shows the following data:

	_col0	_col1	_col2
1	10906859	-958.4	111271.65

We can see that we have over 10 million records available for this month

A screenshot of the AWS Athena Query Editor interface. The left sidebar shows the 'DATABASE' dropdown set to 'default' and a list of 'TABLES' including 'clickstream', 'customer', 'part', 'rides (Partitioned)', 'sensors (Partitioned)', 'taxi', and 'twitter'. The main query editor area contains the following SQL query:

```
2 CASE vendorid
3   WHEN 1 THEN 'Creative Mobile Technologies'
4   WHEN 2 THEN 'VeriFone Inc'
5   ELSE 'Unknown' END,
6 COUNT(1),
7 avg(total_amount)
8 FROM 'taxi'
9 WHERE total_amount > 0
10 GROUP BY (1)
```

Below the query, there are buttons for 'Cancel', 'Save As', 'Format Query', and 'New Query'. A message indicates: 'Use Ctrl + Enter to run query, Ctrl + Space to autocomplete'. The 'Results' section shows 'Running Query...' and 'Estimated time elapsed: 0.3 seconds'. A note states: 'You can run another query by clicking on the New Query button. The current query will continue to run in the background. You can check the status of all queries in the History Tab.'

A screenshot of the AWS Athena Query Editor interface showing the results of the query. The SQL query is the same as in the previous screenshot. The 'Run Query' button is highlighted, and the status indicates '(Run time: 2.07 seconds, Data scanned: 1.59GB)'. The 'Results' section displays a table with three columns: '\_col0', '\_col1', and '\_col2'.

	_col0	_col1	_col2
1	Creative Mobile Technologies	5071078	15.466635185153837
2	VeriFone Inc	5830808	15.81495436482319

The results come back very fast

1

1 select year, count(\*) from rides group by (1);

Cancel Save As Format Query New Query

Use Ctrl + Enter to run query, Ctrl + Space to autocomplete

Results

Running Query...

Estimated time elapsed: 3.33 seconds

You can run another query by clicking on the **New Query** button. The current query will continue to run in the background. You can check the status of all queries in the **History** Tab.

1

1 select year, count(\*) from rides group by (1);

Run Query Save As Format Query New Query (Run time: 6.16 seconds, Data scanned: 0KB)

Results

	year	_col1
1	2013	347570329
2	2011	353794416
3	2015	375327352
4	2010	338002306
5	2009	341792110
6	2016	411140768
7	2012	357088648

Athena Query Editor interface showing a SQL query and its execution status.

**SQL Query:**

```
2 avg(trip_distance) avgDistance,
3 avg(total_amount/trip_distance) avgCostPerMile,
4 avg(total_amount) avgCost,
5 approx_percentile(total_amount, .99) percentile99
6 FROM rides
7 WHERE YEAR = 2016 AND (type = 'yellow' OR type = 'green')
8 AND trip_distance > 0 and total_amount > 0
9 GROUP BY month, type
10 order by month
```

**Buttons:** Cancel, Save As, Format Query, New Query

**Results:** Running Query... Estimated time elapsed: 0 seconds

You can run another query by clicking on the **New Query** button. The current query will continue to run in the background. You can check the status of all queries in the **History** Tab.

Athena Query Editor interface showing the same SQL query and its execution results.

**SQL Query:**

```
2 avg(trip_distance) avgDistance,
3 avg(total_amount/trip_distance) avgCostPerMile,
4 avg(total_amount) avgCost,
5 approx_percentile(total_amount, .99) percentile99
6 FROM rides
7 WHERE YEAR = 2016 AND (type = 'yellow' OR type = 'green')
8 AND trip_distance > 0 and total_amount > 0
9 GROUP BY month, type
10 order by month
```

**Buttons:** Run Query, Save As, Format Query, New Query (Run time: 3.39 seconds, Data scanned: 397.85MB)

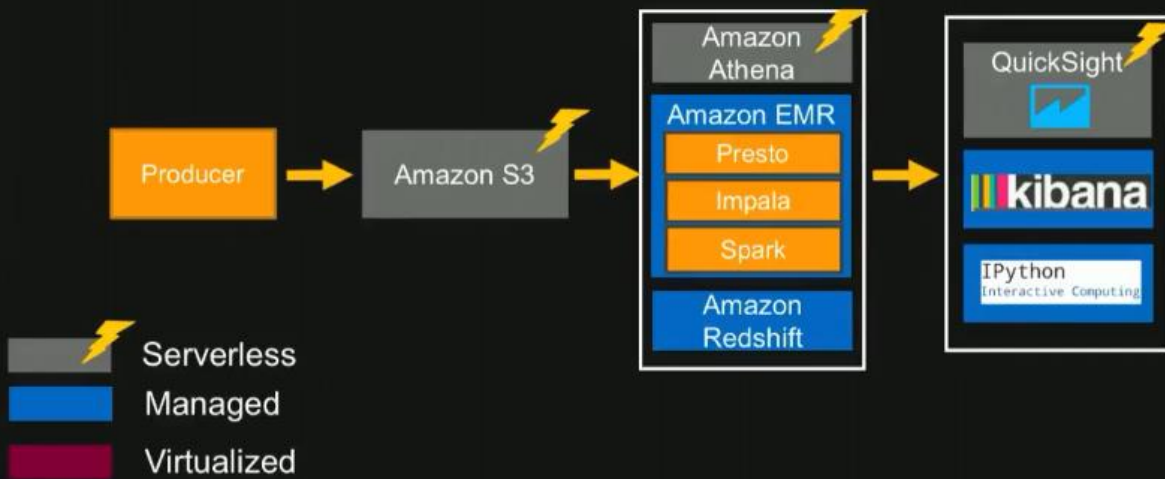
**Results:**

	month	type	avgDistance	avgCostPerMile	avgCost	percentile99
1	1	yellow	4.6769919318360005	0.24459274936181472	0.3000000000020132	0.3
2	1	green	2.7996342713283924	10.223800348910517	14.426203398395845	53.5
3	2	green	2.769650683608797	9.456921231020033	14.254691923784423	52.8
4	2	yellow	5.33125715288552	0.24630416556211146	0.30000000000201754	0.3
5	3	yellow	6.114932682937919	0.24079789923691114	0.30000000000201665	0.3
6	3	green	2.8324467680236958	9.442931356538445	14.51495442816407	53.34
7	4	yellow	3.984444583183553	0.24155344433372392	0.30000000000202687	0.3

# Demonstration



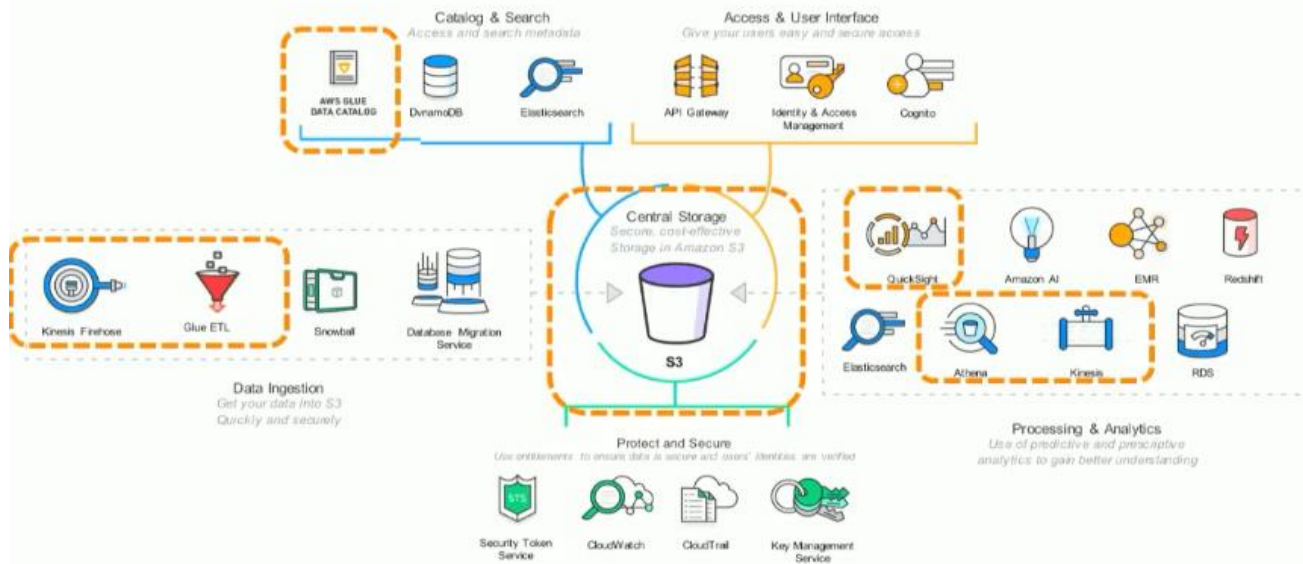
# Interactive Analytics



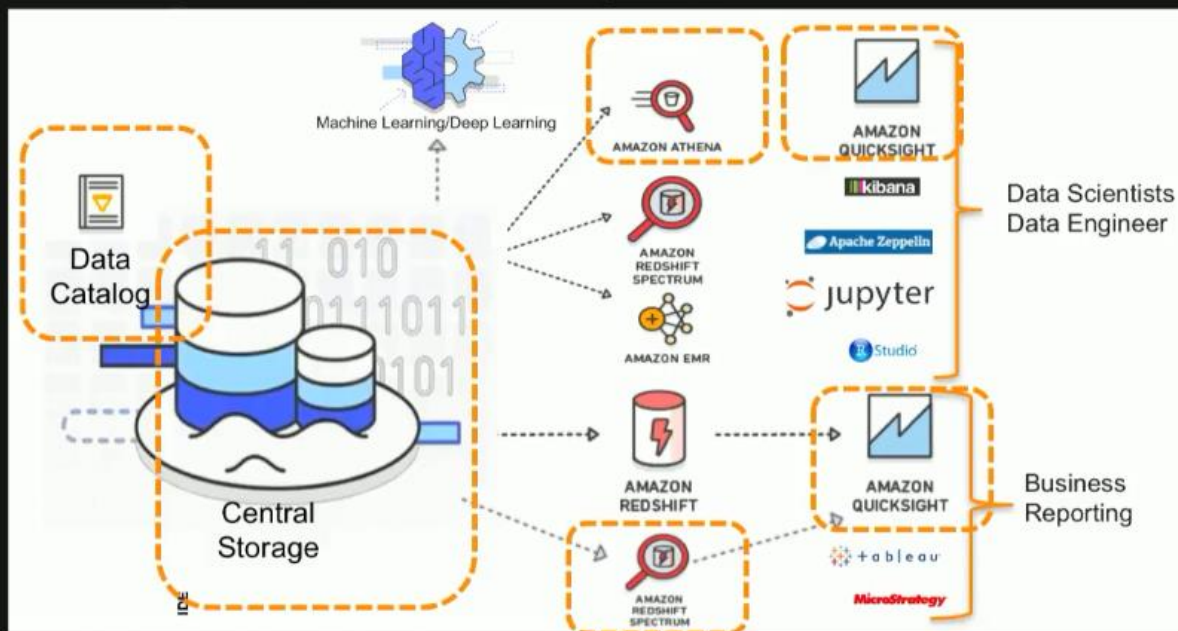
# Components of Big Data Applications



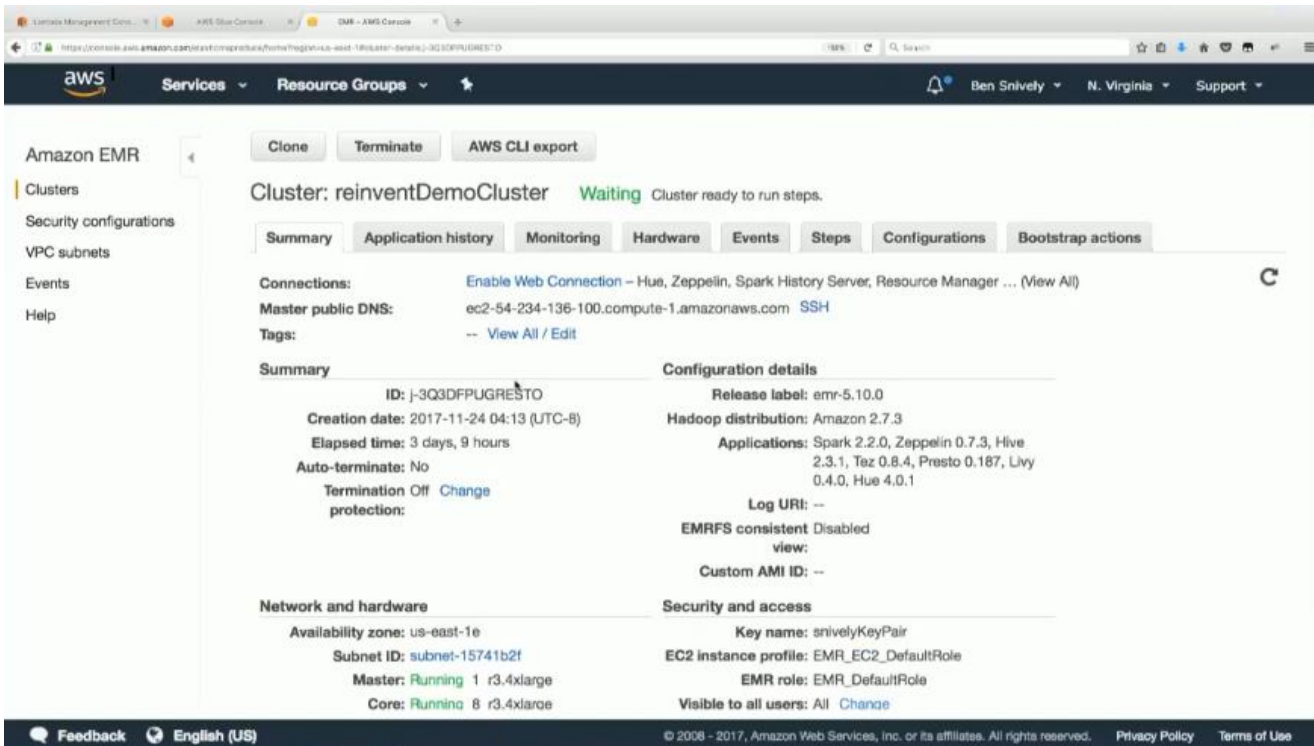
# Data Lake reference architecture



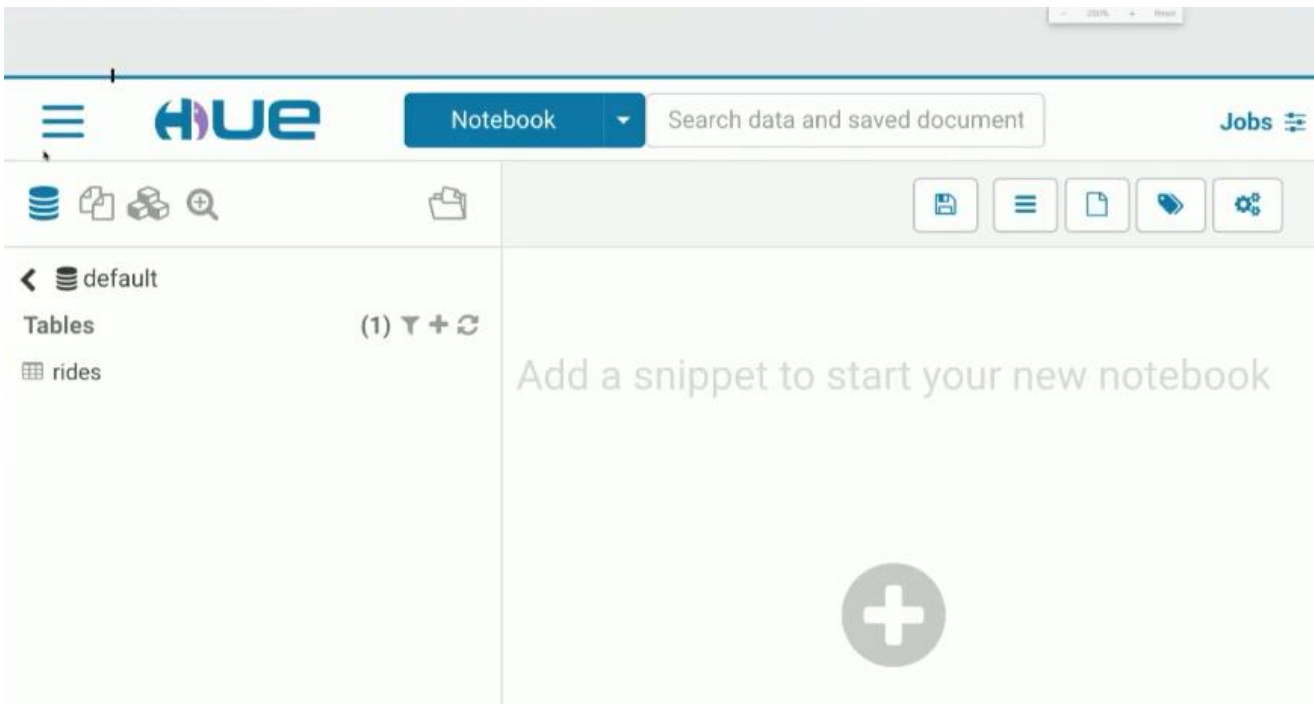
## The Right tool for the Right Job



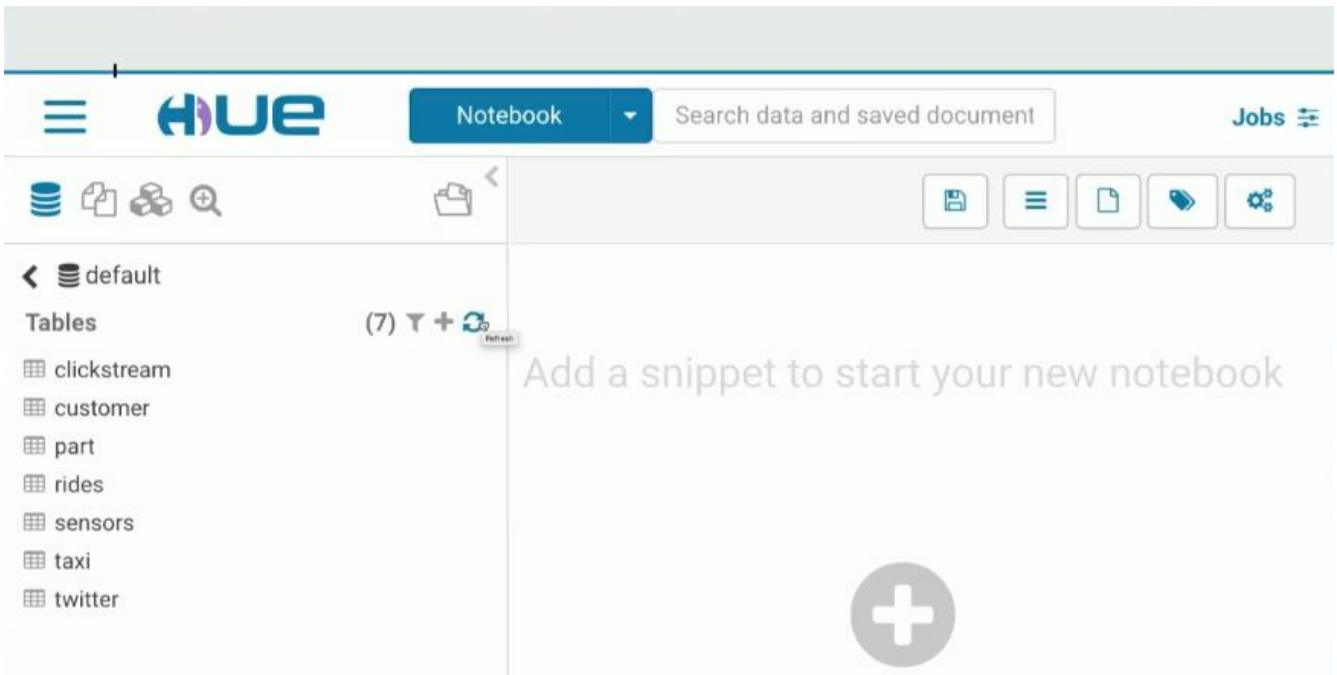
What about existing Hadoop Clusters?



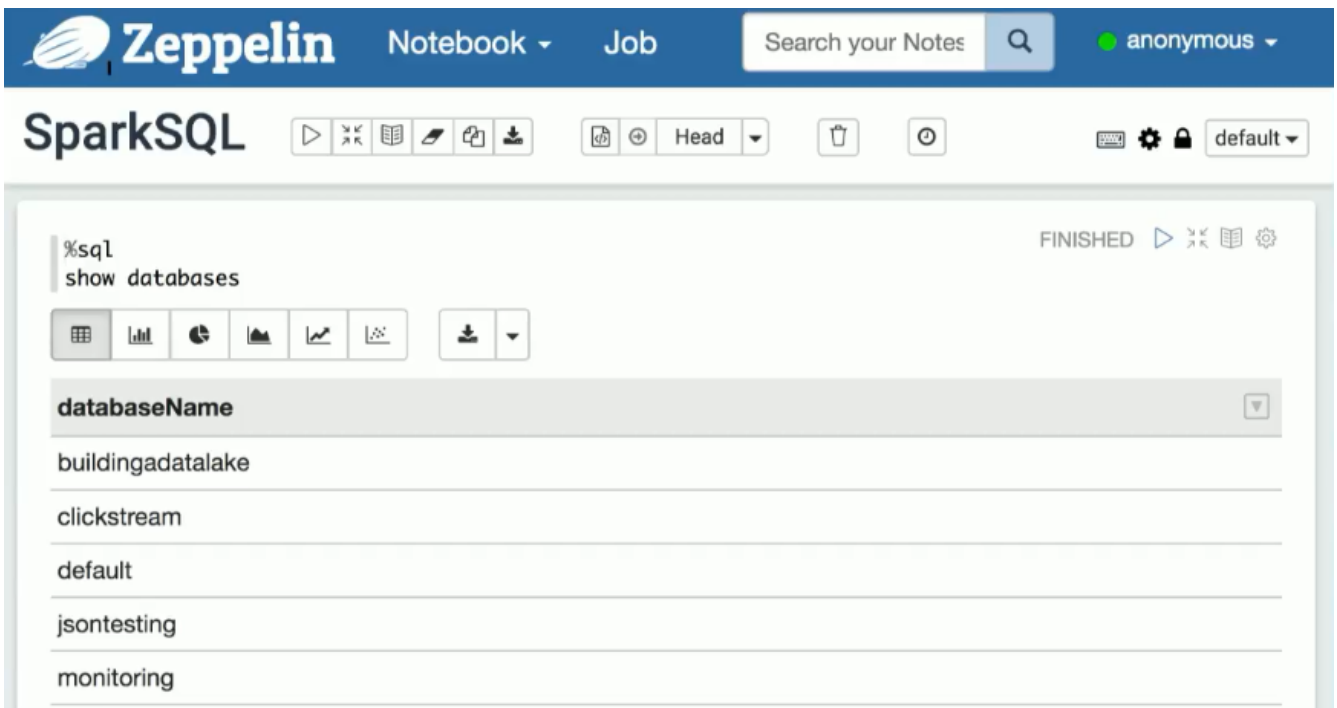
We have our EMR cluster running here, it has several of the ecosystem applications on it, we also specified that it use the Glue data catalog.



Hue is an interactive web interface for interacting with your Hadoop cluster.




These are the data tables we discovered with the Glue crawler



We can also have our data scientist using Zeppelin notebooks running on the EMR cluster look at the data




**Zeppelin**

Notebook ▾
Job

Search your Notes 🔍

● anonymous ▾

---

**SparkSQL**

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Took 0 sec. Last updated by anonymous at November 27 2017, 11:26:03 AM.

Run this paragraph (Shift+Enter)

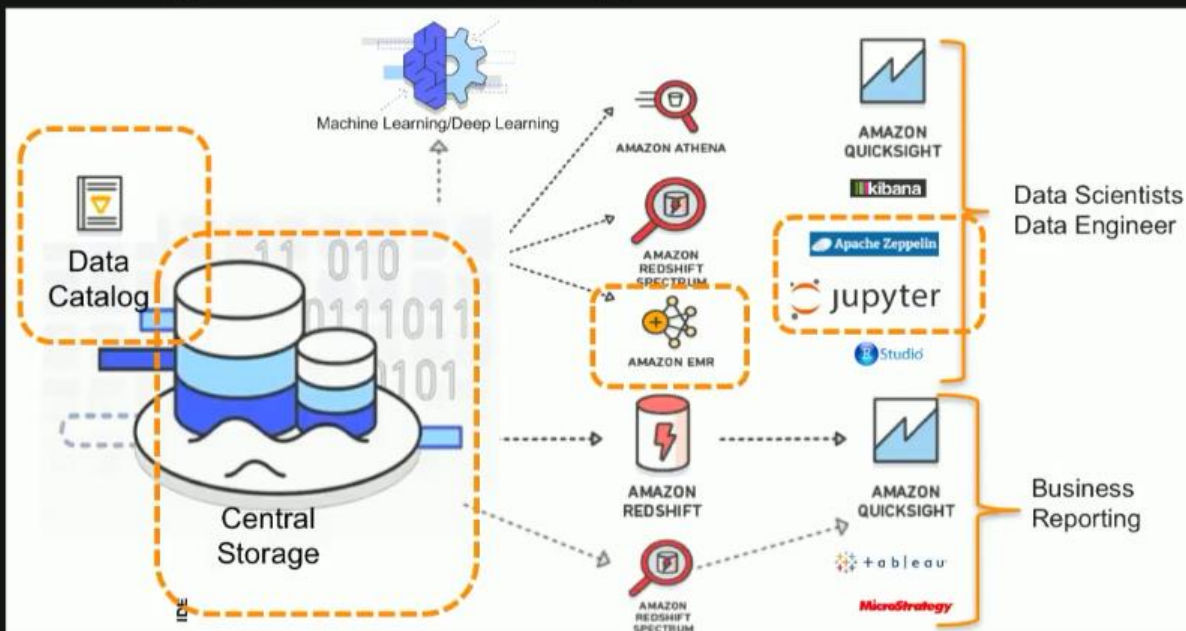
FINISHED ▶ ⌵ 📖 ⚙️

```
%sql
show tables
```

database	tableName	isTemporary
default	clickstream	false
default	customer	false
default	part	false
default	rides	false
default	sensors	false

## What about existing Hadoop Clusters?

### The Right tool for the Right Job



## **Serverless nicely fits into big data platforms**

- Mix and Match Serverless, Managed, and Virtualized Services
- Leverage Services to easily
  - Rapidly ingest, categorize, and discover your data
  - Allow easy query and analysis of your data
  - Transform and Load data
  - Provide custom event based handlers
- Serverless allows you to focuses more analytics and not on infrastructure or servers
- Pay only for what you use