Data Warehouses in a Data Lakes Architecture

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Agenda

- Introduction to Data Lake architecture on AWS
- Introduction to Redshift
- How does Redshift Spectrum work
- Example walkthrough
- Popular Redshift Spectrum use cases
- Q&A



What has changed in the last five years?

- Cloud has changed everything
 - Limitless storage
 - Numerous compute options
 - Cost effective, no contracts
- There is a lot more data
- New breed of analysts, statisticians, and data scientists
- Applications and user experiences are guided by data





There is more data than people think.

Data	Data platforms need to	
grows >10x every 5 years	live for 15 years	scale 1,000x



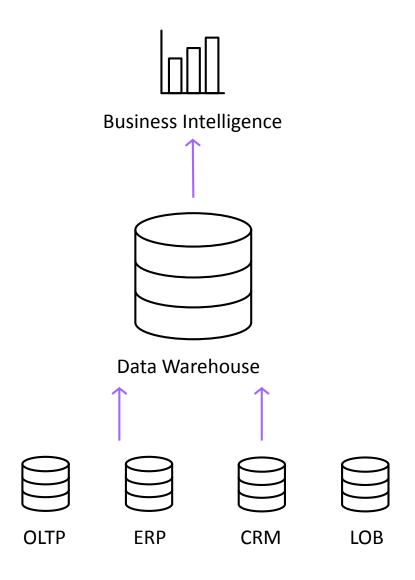
^{*} IDC, Data Age 20215: The Evolution of Data to Life-Critical Don't Focus on Big Data, Focus on the Data That's Big, April 2017.

What is a data lake?

A data lake is a centralized repository that allows you to store all your structured and unstructured data at any scale



Traditionally, analytics looked like this



Expensive: Large initial capex + \$10k-\$50k/TB/year

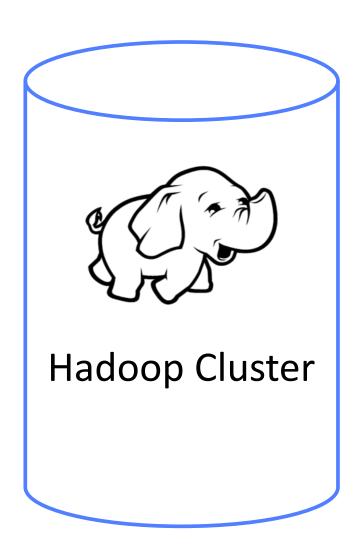
GBs-TBs scale - not designed for PB/EBs

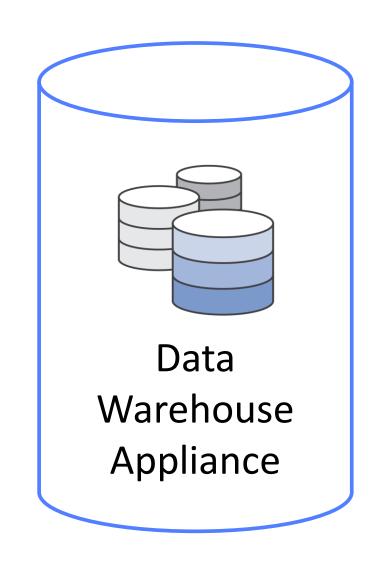
Primarily relational data

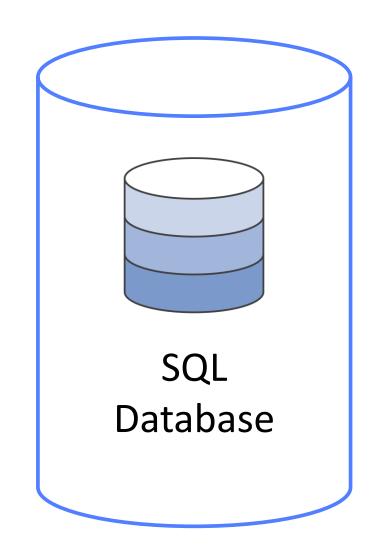
90% of data was deleted to reduce cost



Analytics operated on isolated data silos



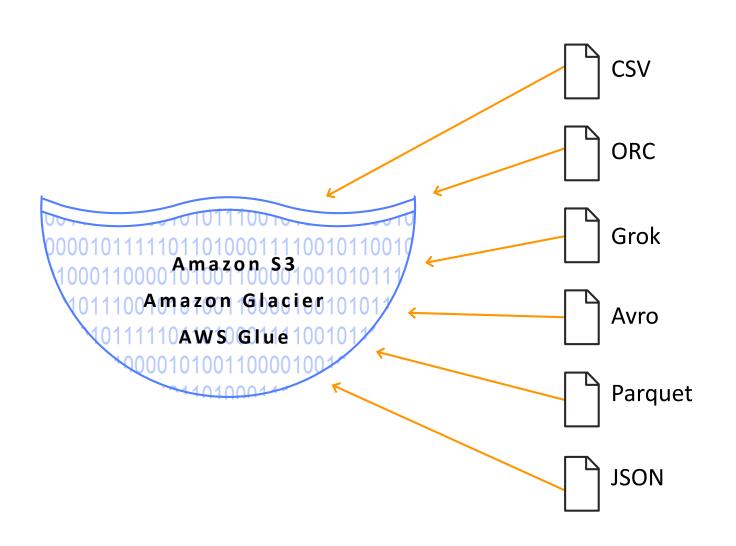






Store data in the format you want

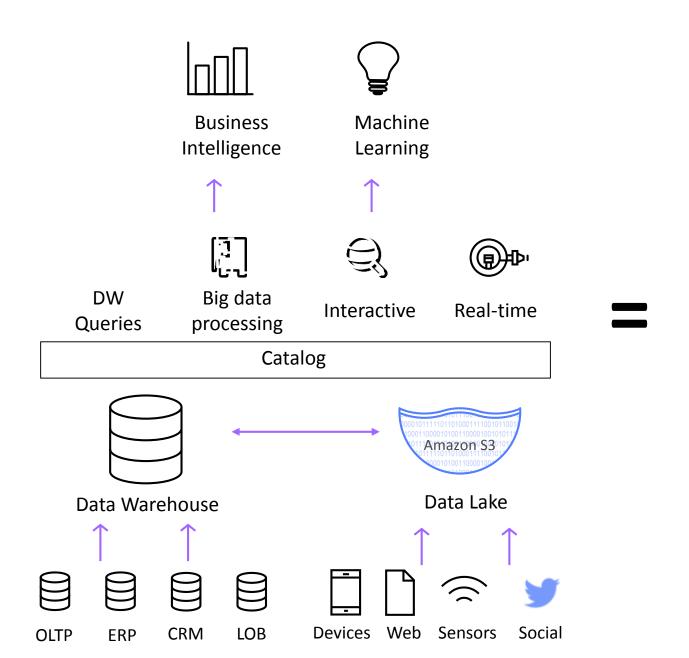
Open and comprehensive

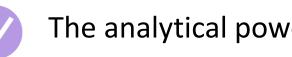


- Store data in the format you want:
 - Text files like CSV
 - Columnar like Apache Parquet, and Apache ORC
 - Logstash like Grok
 - JSON (simple, nested), AVRO
 - and more



Data lakes extend the traditional approach





The analytical power of data warehouse



The limitless scalability of serverless compute



The distributed processing of big data systems



What is a Data Catalog?

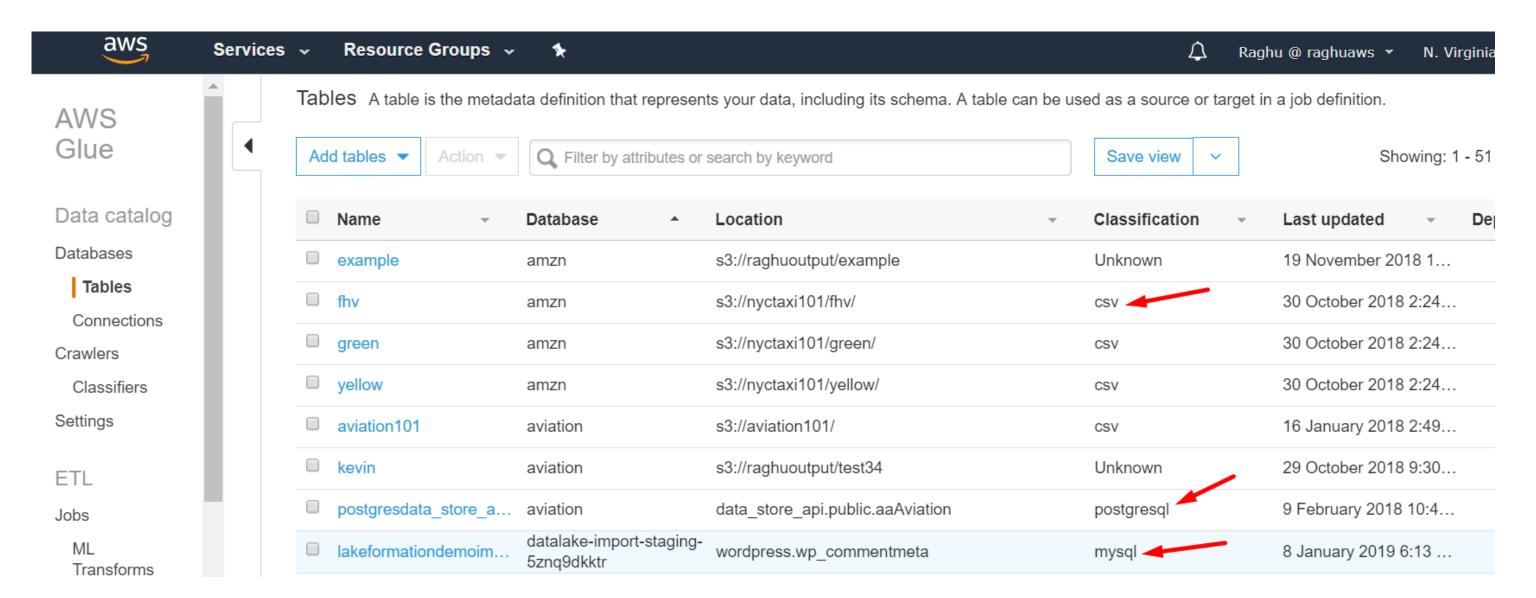
Data Catalog is a schema repository of all your data in one single place irrespective of the data location which may be S3, JDBC sources and NoSQL sources



- Separate your <u>data</u> from your <u>schema</u> so one can evolve independent of the other
- Separate your <u>compute (Analytics)</u> from your <u>data</u> so one can scale independent of the other

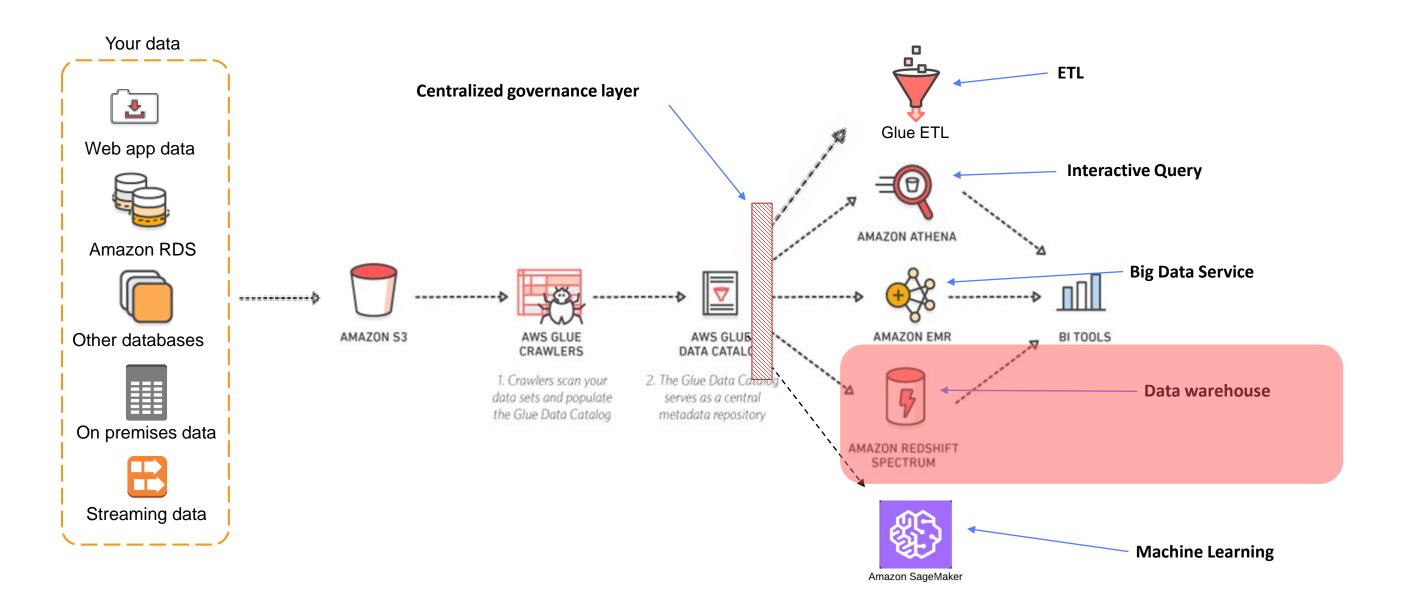


Glue Data Catalog



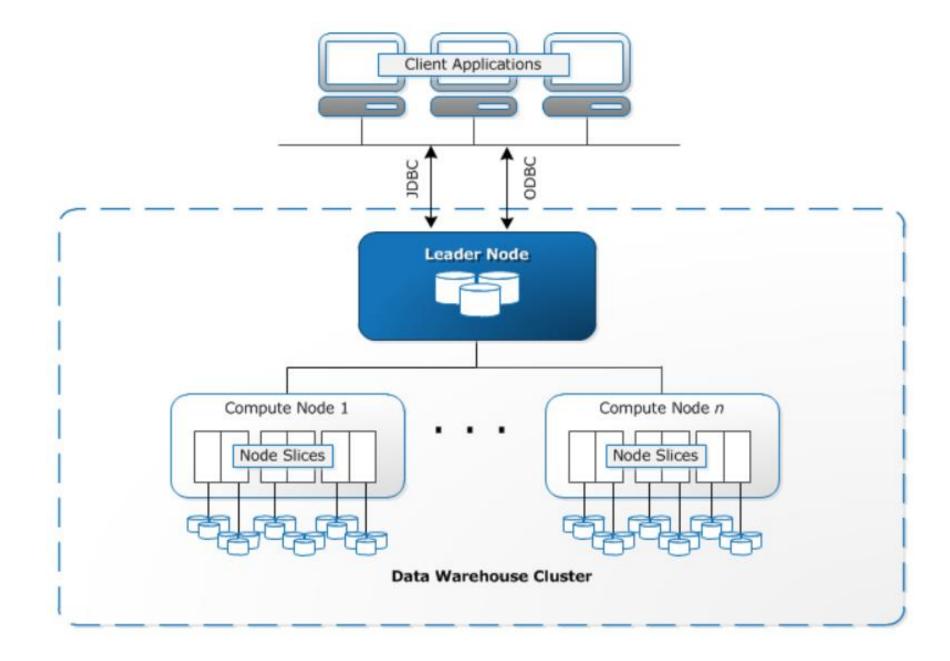


Data Lakes on S3



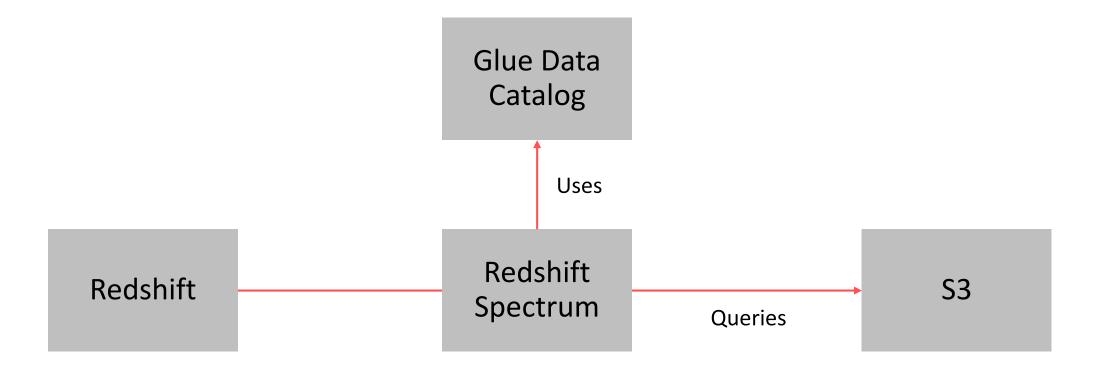


Redshift – Quick Intro

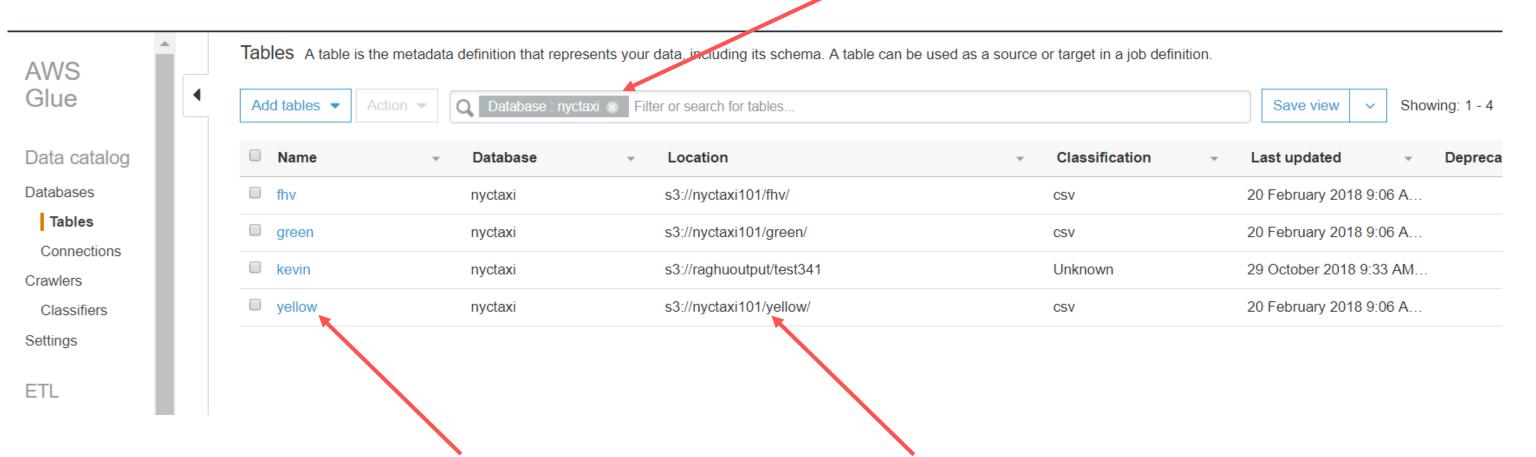




Redshift Spectrum











Schema

	Column name	Data type
1	vendorid	bigint
2	tpep_pickup_datetime	string
3	tpep_dropoff_datetime	string
4	passenger_count	bigint
5	trip_distance	double
6	pickup_longitude	double
7	pickup_latitude	double
8	ratecodeid	bigint
9	store_and_fwd_flag	string
10	dropoff_longitude	double
11	dropoff_latitude	double
12	payment_type	bigint
13	fare_amount	double
14	extra	double
15	mta_tax	double



```
create external schema ext
from data catalog
database 'nyctaxi'
iam_role 'arn:aws:iam::012345678901:role/RedshiftSpectrumRole'
```



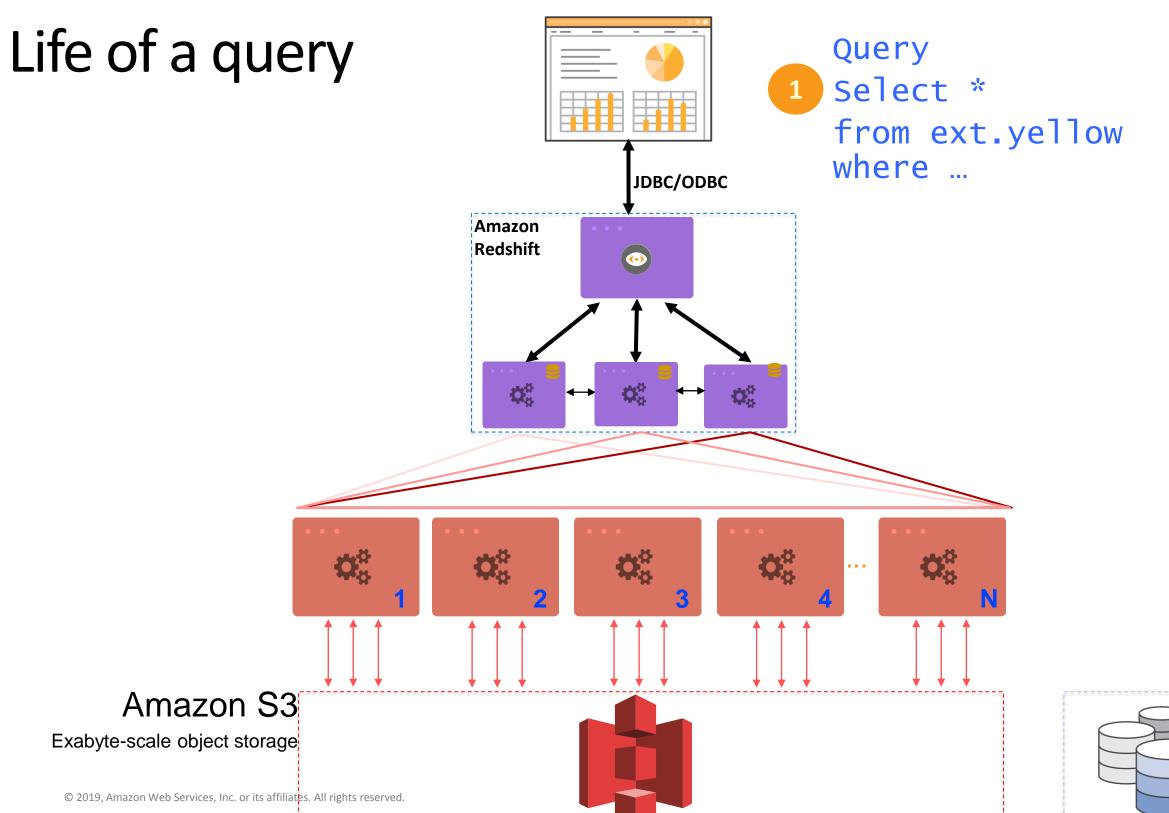
```
Select * from ext.yellow where ...
```

```
Select * from ext.yellow y

Inner join redshift_native_table r on y.id = r.id

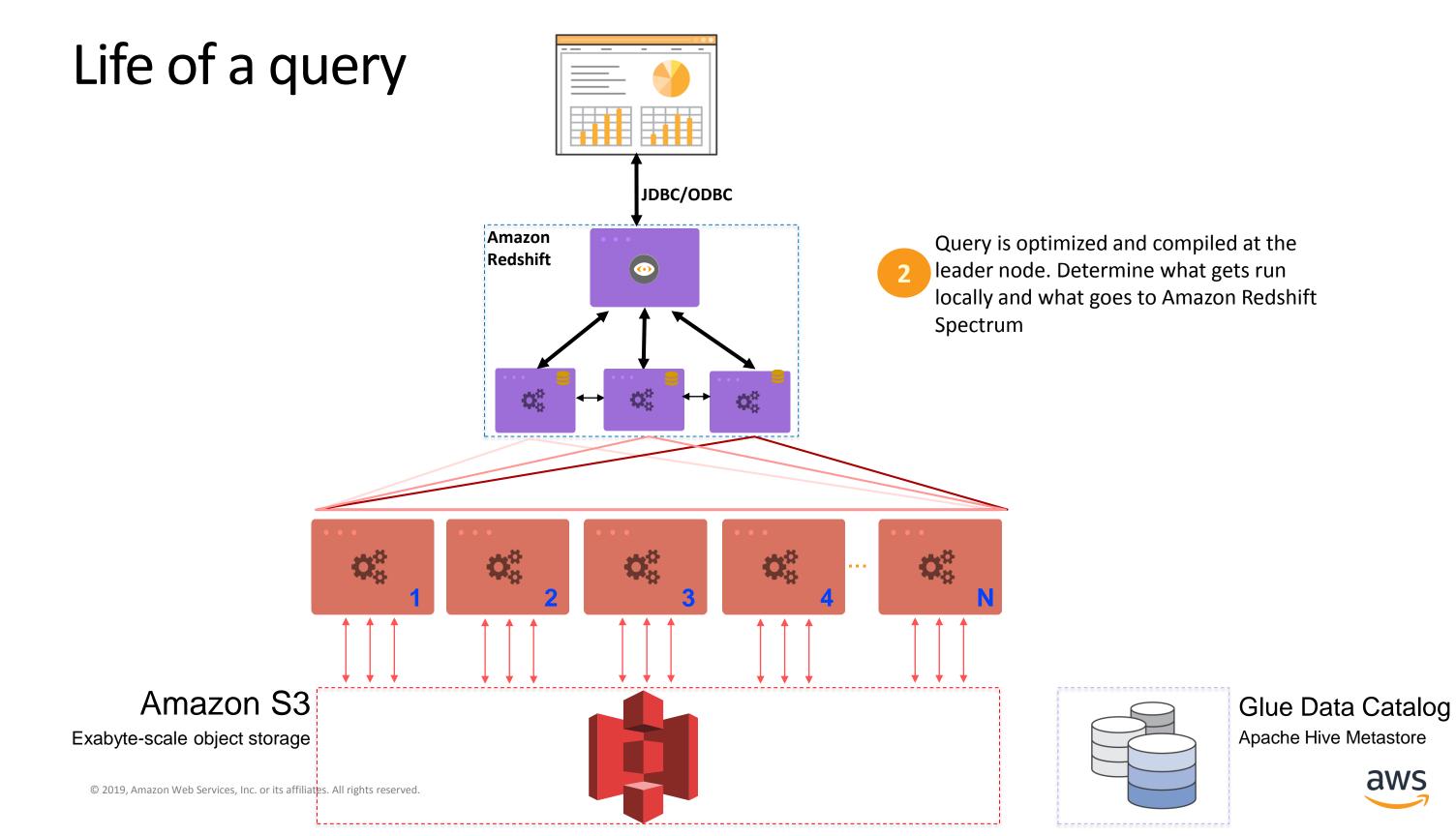
Where...
```

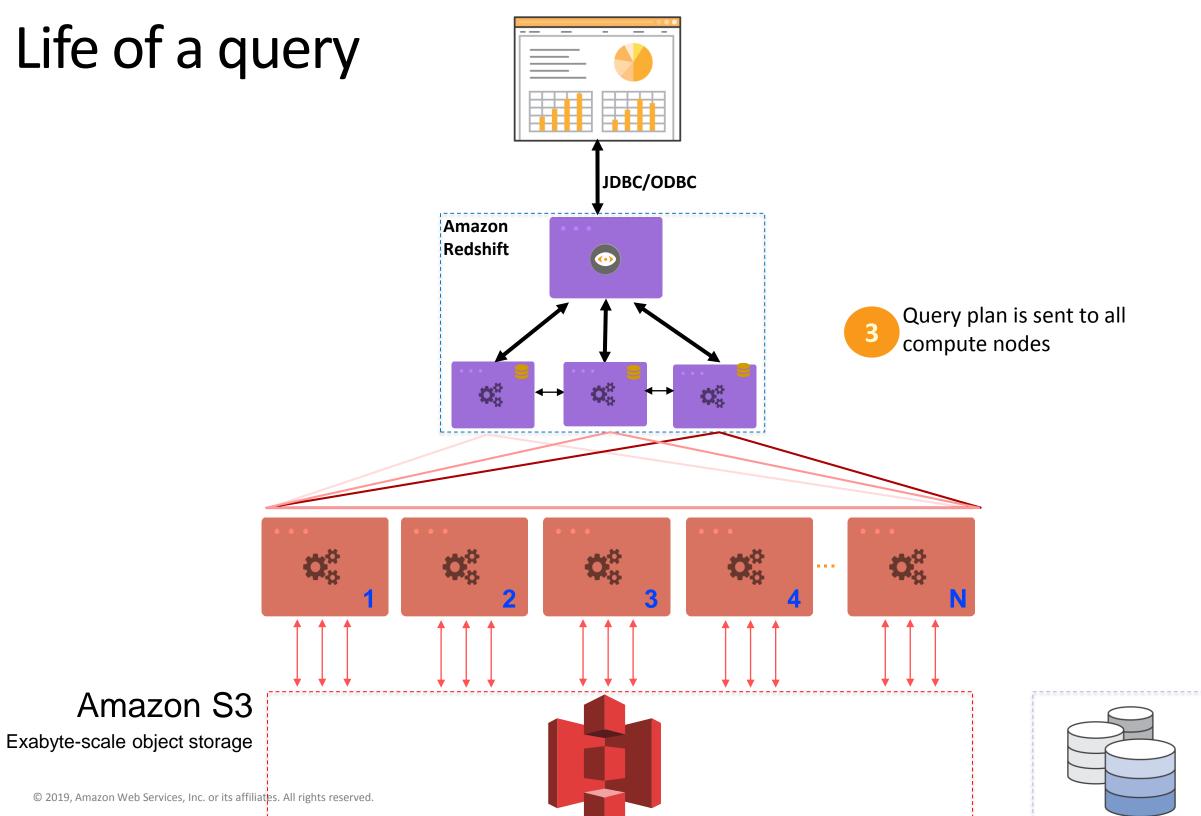






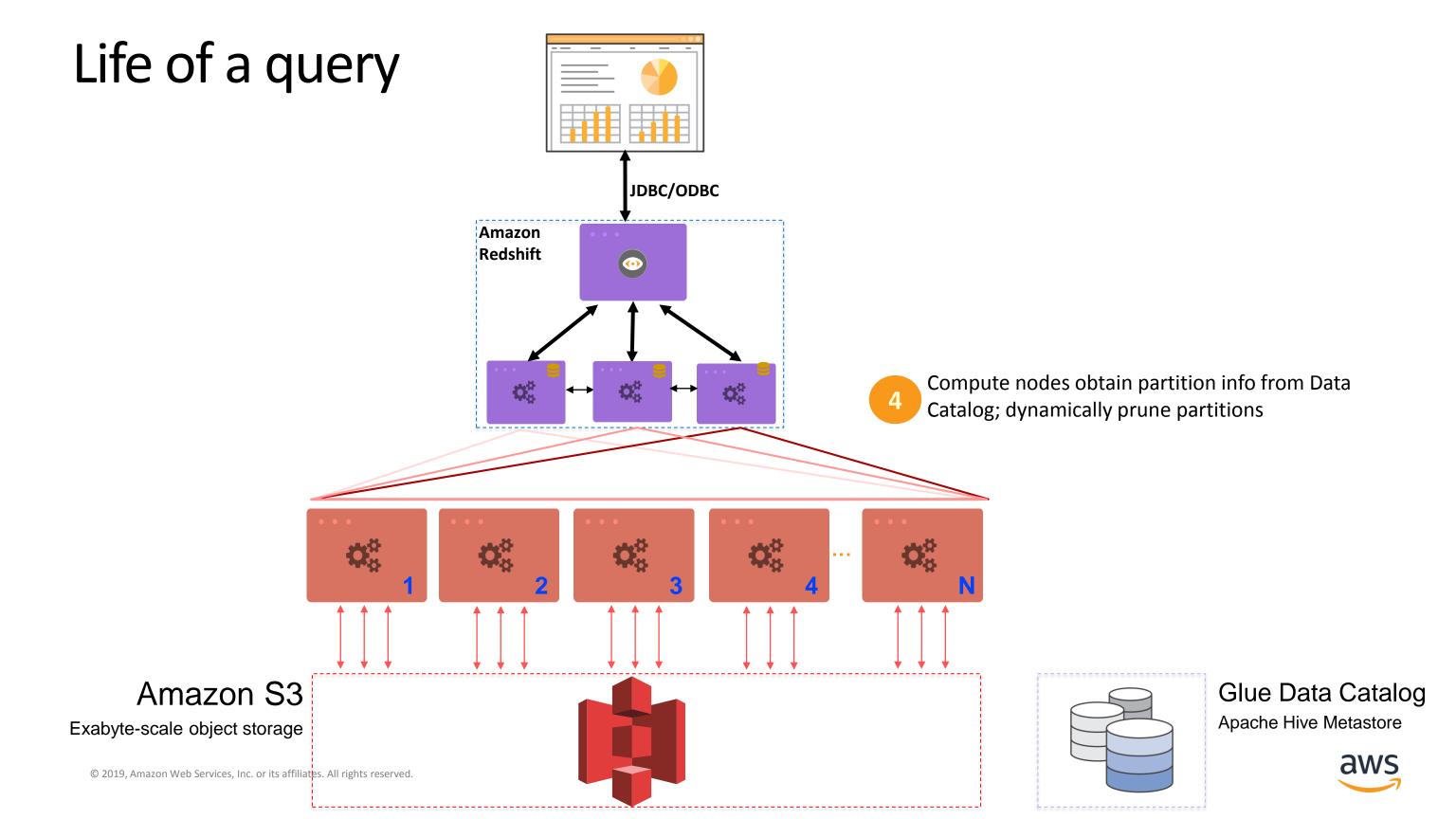


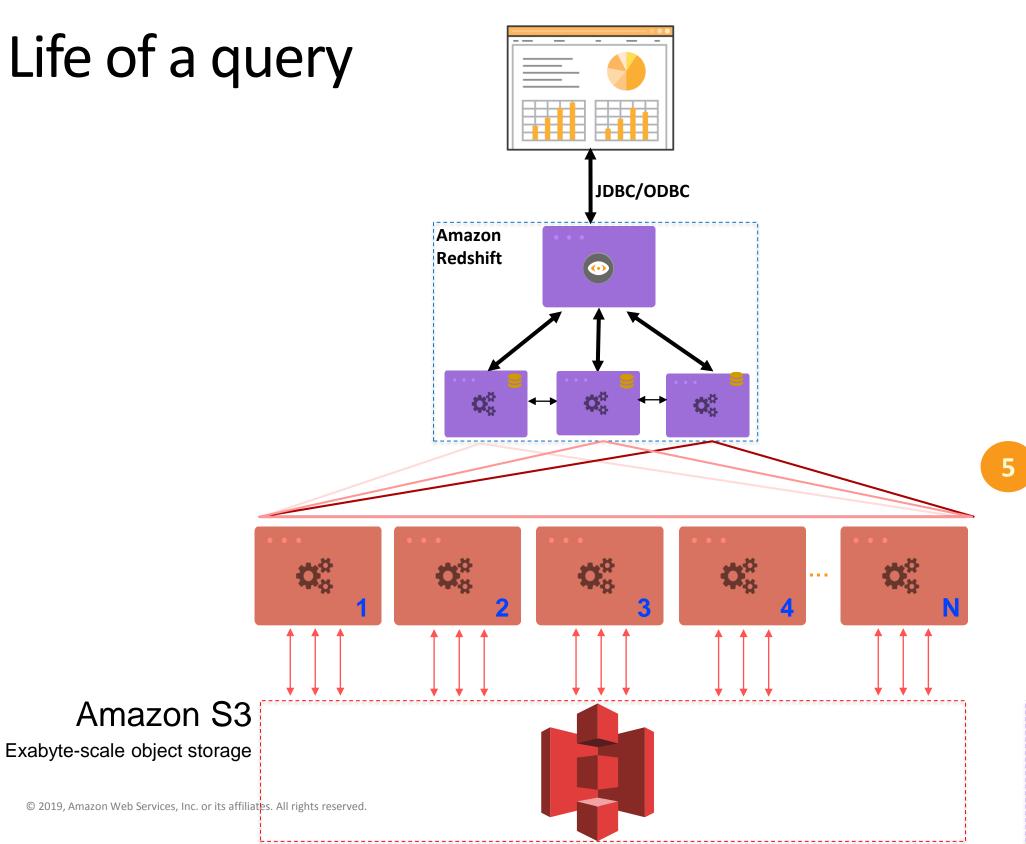








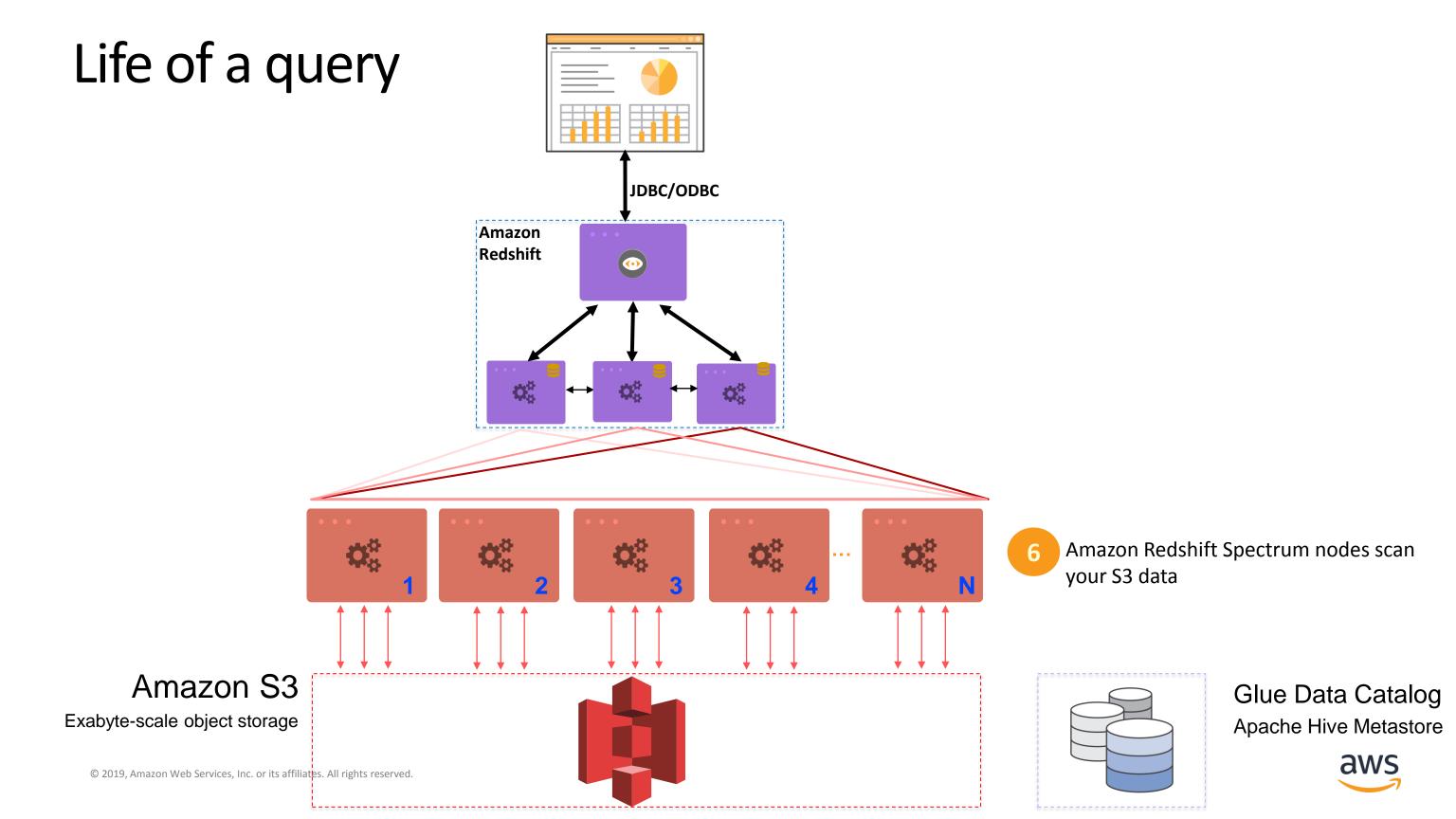


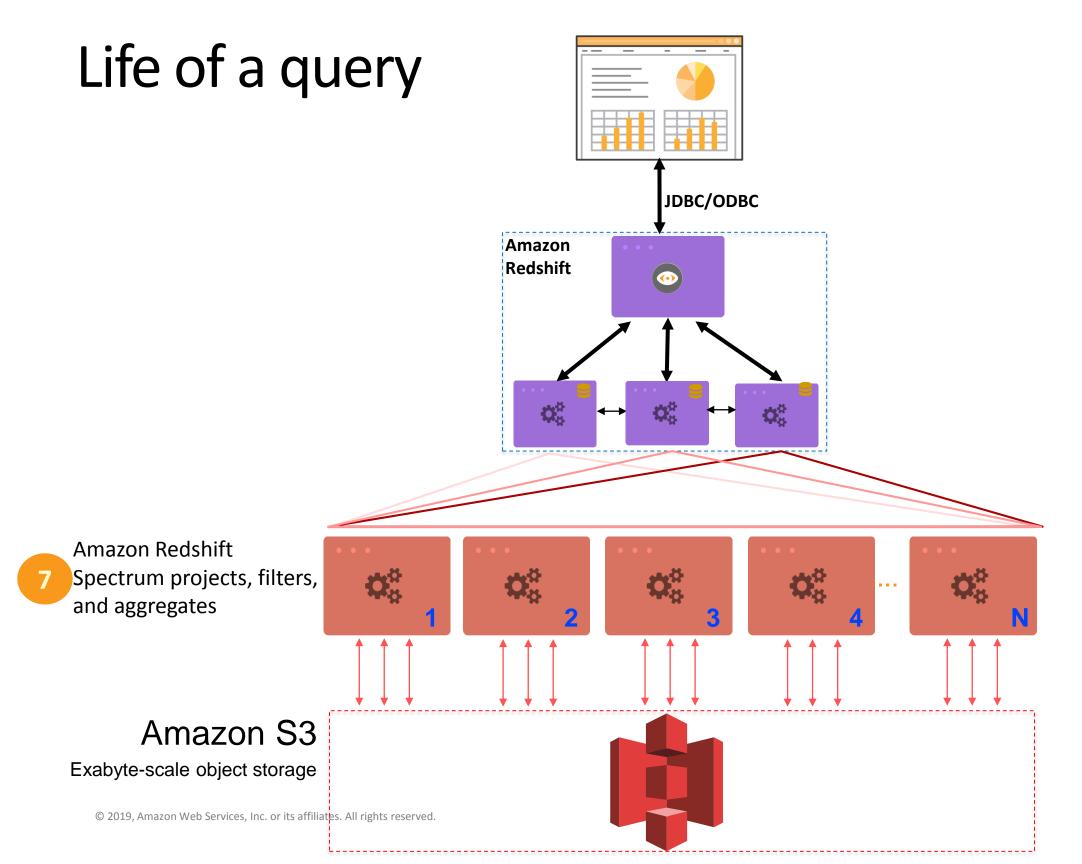


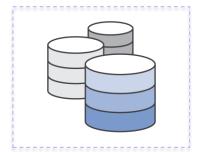
Each compute node issues multiple requests to the Amazon Redshift Spectrum layer



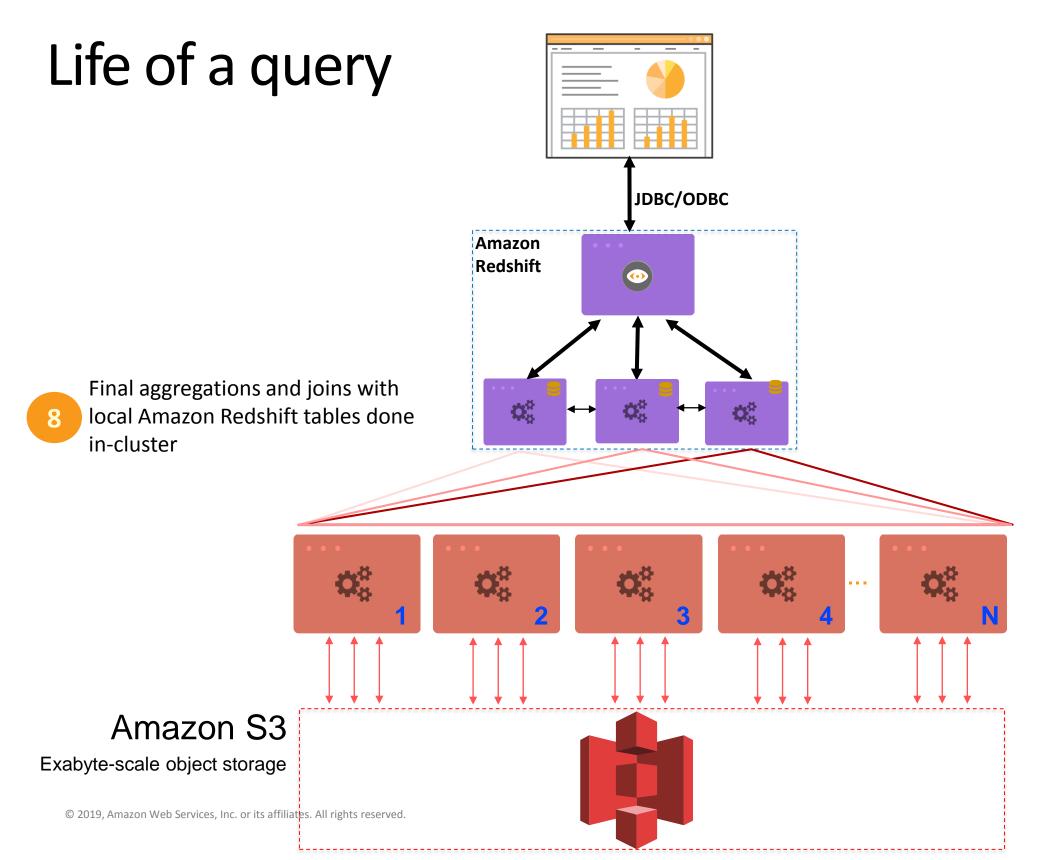






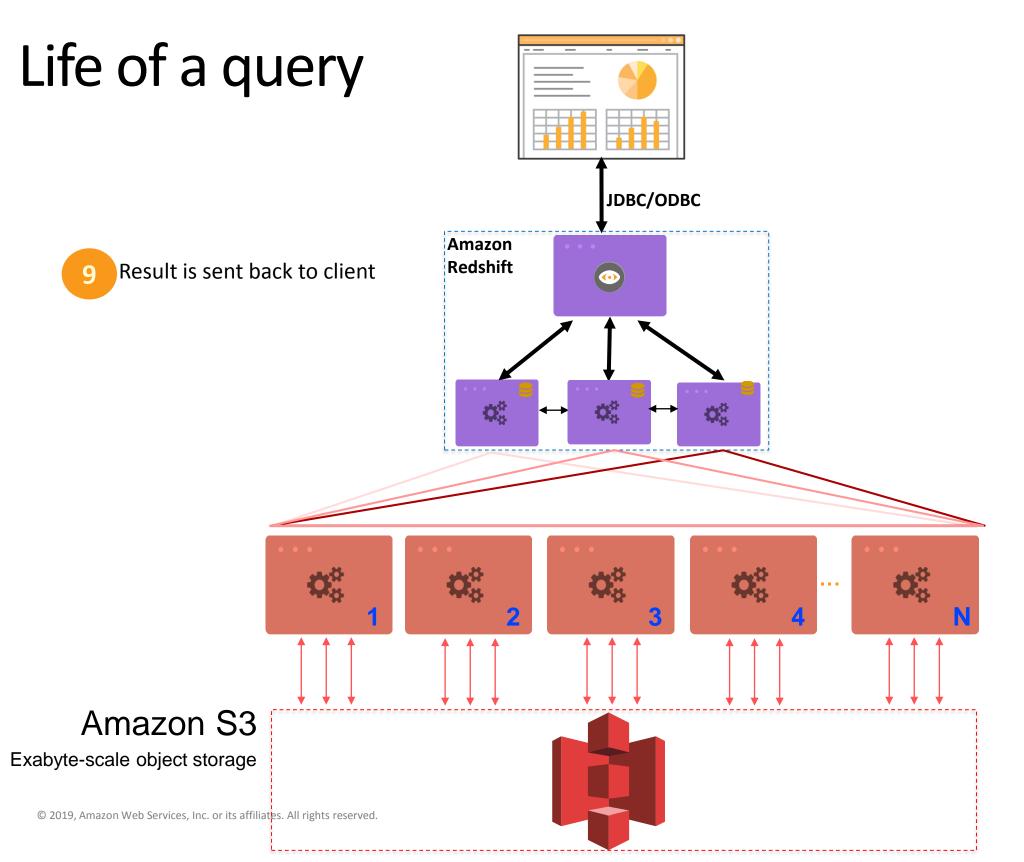


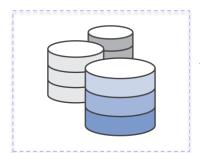












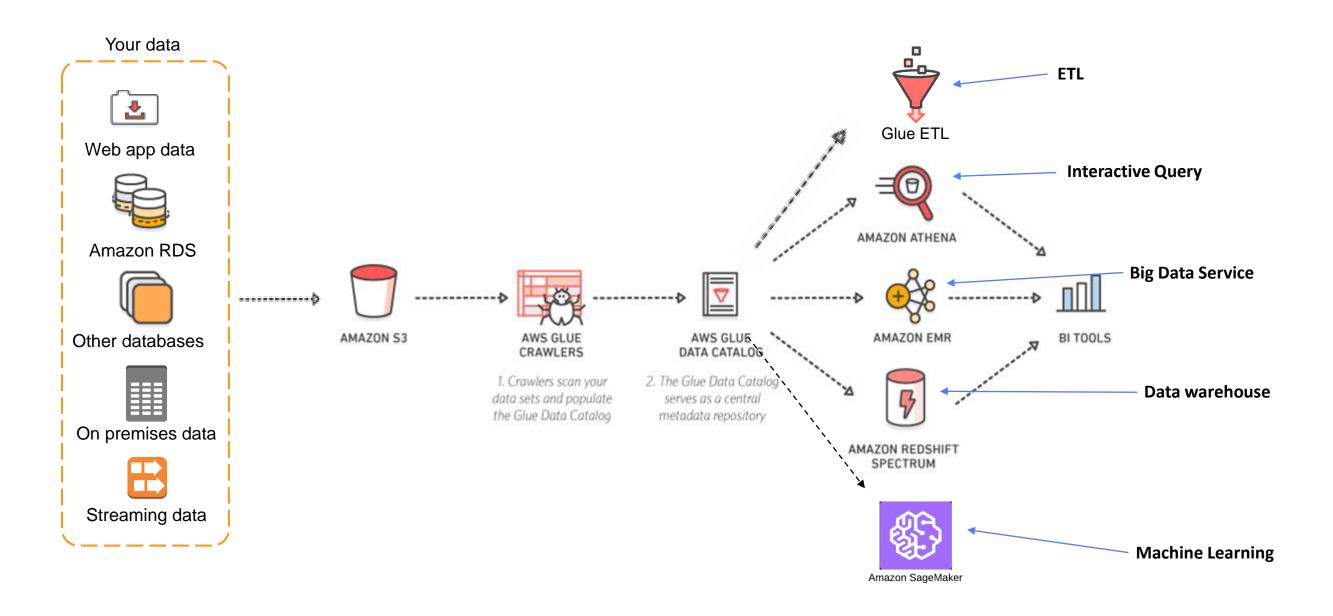


Use cases for Spectrum

- Real time data analytics
 - Data is put on S3 from a streaming solution and queried through Redshift Spectrum
- Data archival solutions
 - Data is stored on S3 and moved to Redshift on a need-to-basis
 - Data is offloaded from Redshift to S3 and queried using Redshift Spectrum
- Cost control
 - Only 10% of the data in a data warehouse is actually queried. Use Redshift Spectrum to offload data to S3
- ETL
- Use Redshift Spectrum to query and ETL data into Redshift



Data Lakes on S3





Thank you!

