



PUBLIC SECTOR
SUMMIT ONLINE

Turn data to insights with data lakes, analytics and machine learning services from AWS

Mona Mona

AI/ML Specialist Solution Architect, AWS

Agenda

Trends driving the revolution

What is a data lake?

Why AWS for data lake?

What is hard about building data lakes?

AWS Lake Formation and its blueprints makes data lakes easy.

Demo!

In the past, decision-making ...

...revolved around the **enterprise data warehouse**



OLTP



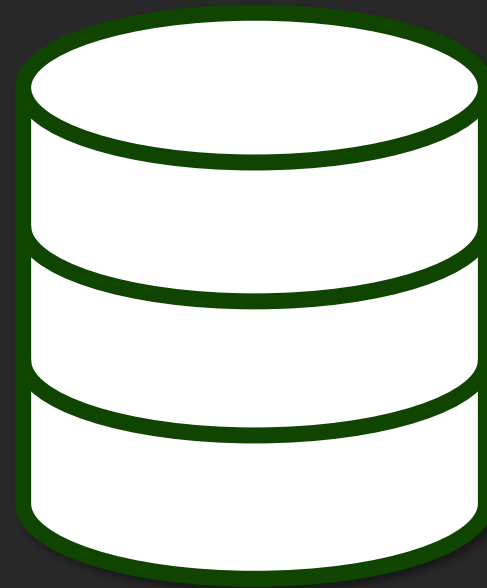
LOB



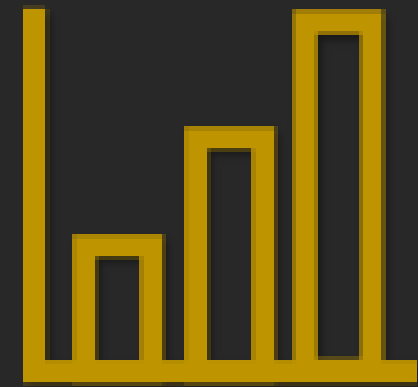
ERP



CRM



Enterprise data warehouse



Business intelligence

Data no longer fits



There is **more data** than people think

Data is **more diverse**

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

* IDC, Data Age 2025: The Evolution of Data to Life-Critical: Don't Focus on Big Data, Focus on the Data That's Big, April 2017.

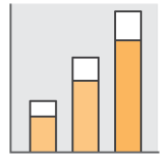
Broader workloads



Data Scientists



Business Users



Analysts



Applications

Machine
learning

SQL analytics

Scientific

Real-time,
streaming

There are **more people**
accessing data

who want to **analyze it**
in different ways

Agenda

Trends driving the revolution

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AWS Lake Formation and its blueprints makes data lakes easy.

Demo!

Data lake: The new information hub

A **centralized, secure repository** that enables you to **govern, discover, share, and analyze structured and unstructured data** at any scale

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AWS Lake Formation and its blueprints makes data lakes easy.

Demo!

Why choose AWS for data lakes and analytics?

1



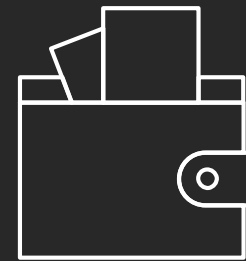
Easiest to build
data lakes
and analytics

2



Most secure
infrastructure
for analytics

3



Most scalable and
cost-effective

4



Most comprehensive
and open

The AWS analytics portfolio

Data, visualization, engagement & machine learning

NEW



Analytics



Data lake infrastructure & management



Data movement

AWS Database Migration Service | AWS Snowball | AWS Snowmobile | Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose | Amazon Kinesis Data Streams | Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka

Game changer : data lakes on the cloud

Analytics and Visualization



Datalake Infrastructure And Management



Data Movement



Many scalable analytics engines available on-demand, pay-as-you-go

Amazon S3: ubiquitous storage allows you to centralize data sets

Want a **single point of control**



सत्यमेव जयते

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Government of India

The Smart Cities Mission wanted to set up a state-of-the-art India Urban Observatory to plug into the various sources of data from cities, both from real-time and archival sources. The time taken from idea to execution was 5 weeks. Platform has scaled from 500 data sets to 500,000 data sets.



Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Australia
Making sense of the human genome by using serverless AWS architecture.

“The system avoids data silos while preserving data ownership and patient privacy,”- CSIRO



Ventures Health, New Zealand achieves 90% cost reduction using AWS data lake with just 2 data engineer in few weeks. The cost savings are being reinvested in its core mission. They serve around half a million patients on the North Island of New Zealand and specializes in electronic health, data services, digital communications, online and market places.

More data lakes & analytics on AWS than anywhere else



Agenda

Trends driving the revolution

What is a data lake?

Why AWS for data lake?

What is hard about building data lakes?

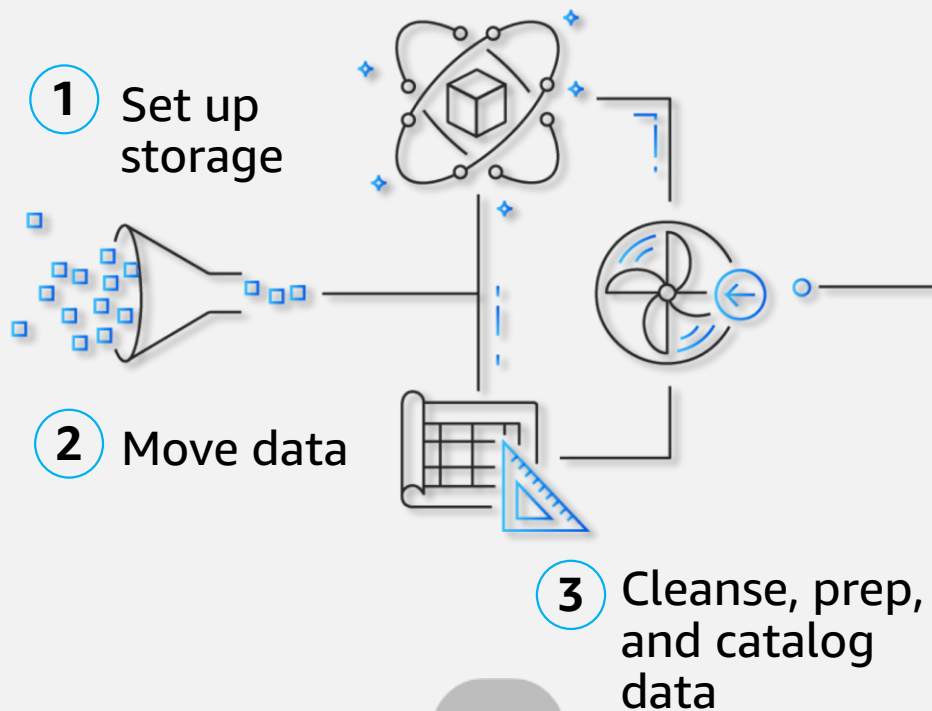
AWS Lake Formation and its blueprints makes data lakes easy.

Demo!

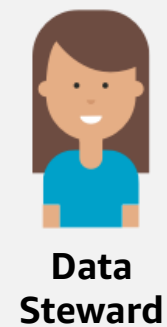
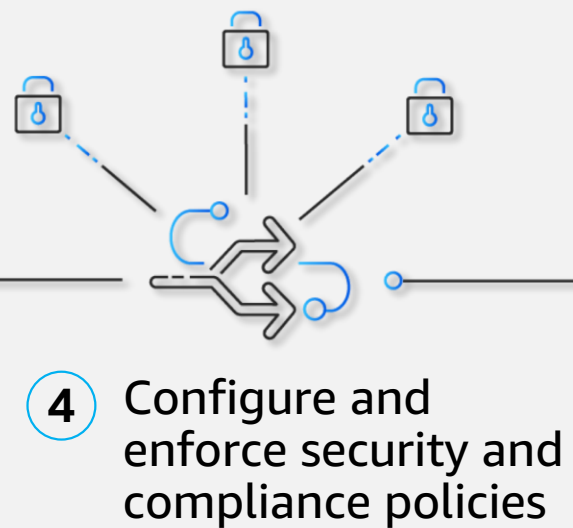
Building **clean** and **secure** data lakes
can take months

Typical steps of building a data lake

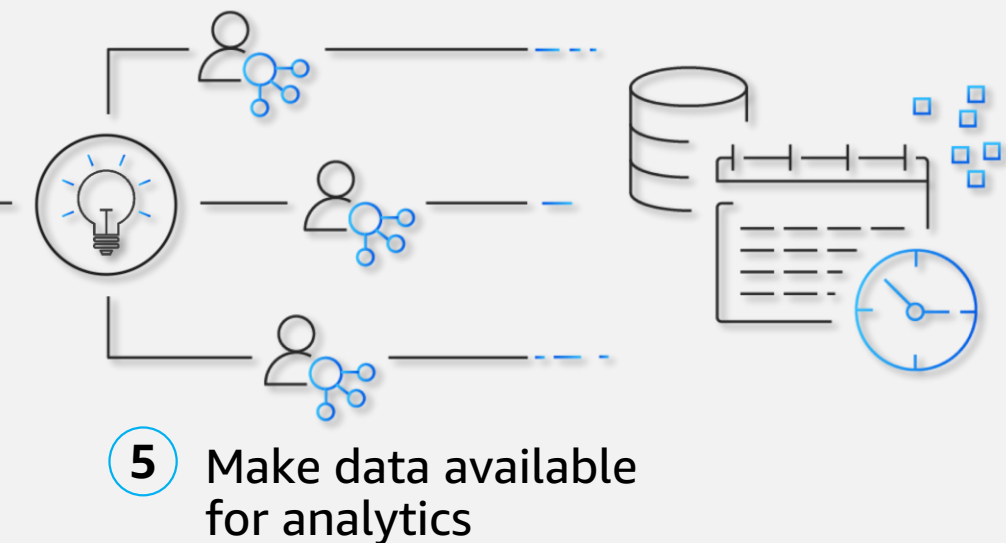
Ingestion & cleaning



Security



Analytics & ML



Sample of steps required

Find sources

Amazon RDS Instances (7)

Instance actions | Restore from S3 | Create database

Filter instances

| DB instance | Engine | Status | CPU |
|--|----------------------------|-----------|--------|
| blueprint-source-db-instance | MySQL | available | 0.29% |
| jdbc-mariadb | MariaDB | available | 1.00% |
| mysql-test | MySQL | available | 1.36% |
| oracle-test | Oracle Enterprise Edition | available | 1.33% |
| oracle-test2 | Oracle Enterprise Edition | available | 1.48% |
| postgres-test | PostgreSQL | available | 1.56% |
| sqlserver-test | SQL Server Express Edition | available | 35.93% |

Sample of steps required

Create Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) locations

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for the Amazon S3 service. The left sidebar contains navigation options like Dashboard, Instalar, Clusters, Query, Performance, Snapshots, Automation, Reservations, Subnets, Parameters, Options, Events, and Reconstructions. The main content area is titled 'Amazon S3' and shows 'Buckets' with a search bar and filters. A summary shows 67 Buckets and 14 Regions. A table lists several buckets with their names, public access status, regions, and creation times.

| Bucket Name | Public Access | Region | Creation Time |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| awsglue-datasets-ap-northeast-1 | Objects can be public | Asia Pacific (Tokyo) | Aug 11, 2017 6:10:37 PM GMT-0700 |
| awsglue-datasets-ap-northeast-2 | Objects can be public | Asia Pacific (Seoul) | Aug 11, 2017 6:07:26 PM GMT-0700 |
| awsglue-datasets-ap-south-1 | Objects can be public | Asia Pacific (Mumbai) | Aug 11, 2017 6:05:49 PM GMT-0700 |
| awsglue-datasets-ap-southeast-1 | Objects can be public | Asia Pacific (Singapore) | Aug 11, 2017 6:07:54 PM GMT-0700 |
| awsglue-datasets-ap-southeast-2 | Objects can be public | Asia Pacific (Sydney) | Aug 11, 2017 6:10:08 PM GMT-0700 |
| awsglue-datasets-ca-central-1 | Objects can be public | Canada (Central) | Aug 11, 2017 6:11:09 PM GMT-0700 |
| awsglue-datasets-eu-central-1 | Objects can be public | EU (Frankfurt) | Aug 11, 2017 6:11:37 PM GMT-0700 |
| awsglue-datasets-eu-west-1 | Objects can be public | EU (Ireland) | Aug 11, 2017 6:12:00 PM GMT-0700 |

Feedback English (US) © 2008 - 2018, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. All rights reserved. Privacy Policy Terms of Use

Sample of steps required

Configure access policies

The screenshot displays the AWS IAM console interface for configuring a bucket policy. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, 'Services', and 'Resource Groups'. The main content area is titled 'Bucket Policy editor' with the ARN 'arn:aws:s3:::awsglue-datasets-us-east-1'. Below the title, there are four tabs: 'Public access settings', 'Access Control List', 'Bucket Policy' (which is selected and highlighted in blue), and 'CORS configuration'. The 'Bucket Policy' tab contains a text area with a JSON policy document. The policy document is as follows:

```
1 {
2   "Id": "Policy1543402505352",
3   "Version": "2018-11-28",
4   "Statement": [
5     {
6       "Sid": "Stmt1543402503273",
7       "Action": [
8         "s3:GetObject",
9         "s3:ListBucket",
10        "s3:ListBucketByTags",
11        "s3:PutObject"
12      ],
13       "Effect": "Allow",
14       "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::awsglue-datasets-us-east-1",
15       "Principal": {
16         "AWS": [
17           "arn:aws:iam::<account#>:user/test-user"
18         ]
19       }
20     }
21   ]
22 }
```

At the bottom of the console, there are links for 'Documentation' and 'Policy generator'. The footer of the page includes a 'Feedback' button, the language 'English (US)', and the copyright notice '© 2008 - 2018, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. All rights reserved.' along with 'Privacy Policy' and 'Terms of Use' links.

Sample of steps required

The screenshot shows the AWS Glue console interface. A modal window titled "Add table" is open, displaying the "Define a schema" step. On the left, a sidebar lists navigation options like "Dashboards", "Installs", "Clusters", "Queries", "Performance", "Snapshots", "Automated", "Reservations", "Subnets", "Parameters", "Options", "Events", and "Reconstructions". The main content area shows the following configuration:

- Table properties:** Name: githubarchive_demo, Database: githubarchive
- Data store:** s3://awsglue-datasets-us-east-1/
- Data format:** JSON
- Schema:** (Selected step)
- Review:** (Unselected step)

An "Add column" button is visible above a table listing the schema columns:

| | Column name | Data type | Key | Comment |
|---|-------------|-----------|-----|---------|
| 1 | user_id | string | | |
| 2 | event_type | string | | |
| 3 | payload | STRUCT | | |

At the bottom of the modal, there are "Back" and "Next" buttons. The footer of the console includes "Feedback", "English (US)", and copyright information: "© 2008 - 2018, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. All rights reserved. Privacy Policy Terms of Use".

Map tables to Amazon S3 locations

Sample of steps required

ETL jobs to load and clean data

The screenshot displays the AWS Glue console interface for configuring a job named 'github_2_csv'. The job configuration is shown in a flow diagram on the left and a PySpark script on the right.

Job Configuration (Flow Diagram):

- Database Name:** gitarchive
- Table Name:** 2015
- Transform Name:** ApplyMapping
- Transform Name:** ResolveChoice
- Transform Name:** DropNullFields
- Path:** s3://glue-sample-target/output-dir

PySpark Script:

```
1 import sys
2 from awsglue.transforms import *
3 from awsglue.utils import getResolvedOptions
4 from pyspark.context import SparkContext
5 from awsglue.context import GlueContext
6 from awsglue.job import Job
7
8 ## @params: [JOB_NAME]
9 args = getResolvedOptions(sys.argv, ['JOB_NAME'])
10
11 sc = SparkContext()
12 glueContext = GlueContext(sc)
13 spark = glueContext.spark_session
14 job = Job(glueContext)
15 job.init(args['JOB_NAME'], args)
16 ## @type: DataSource
17 ## @args: [database = "gitarchive", table_name = "2015", transformation_ctx = "datasource0"]
18 ## @return: datasource0
19 ## @inputs: []
20 datasource0 = glueContext.create_dynamic_frame.from_catalog(database = "gitarchive", table_name = "2015", transformation_ctx = "datasource0")
21 ## @type: ApplyMapping
22 ## @args: [mapping = [{"id", "string", "id", "string"}, {"type", "string", "type", "string"}, {"actor.login", "string", "actor", "string"}, {"repo.name", "string", "repo", "string"}]]
23 ## @return: applymapping1
24 ## @inputs: [frame = datasource0]
25 applymapping1 = ApplyMapping.apply(frame = datasource0, mappings = [{"id", "string", "id", "string"}, {"type", "string", "type", "string"}, {"actor.login", "string", "actor", "string"}, {"repo.name", "string", "repo", "string"}])
26 ## @type: ResolveChoice
27 ## @args: [choice = "make_struct", transformation_ctx = "resolvechoice2"]
28 ## @return: resolvechoice2
29 ## @inputs: [frame = applymapping1]
30 resolvechoice2 = ResolveChoice.apply(frame = applymapping1, choice = "make_struct", transformation_ctx = "resolvechoice2")
31 ## @type: DropNullFields
32 ## @args: [transformation_ctx = "dropnullfields3"]
33 ## @return: dropnullfields3
34 ## @inputs: [frame = resolvechoice2]
35 dropnullfields3 = DropNullFields.apply(frame = resolvechoice2, transformation_ctx = "dropnullfields3")
36 ## @type: DataSink
37 ## @args: [connection_type = "s3", connection_options = {"path": "s3://glue-sample-target/output-dir"}, format = "parquet", transformation_ctx = "datasink4"]
38 ## @return: datasink4
39 ## @inputs: [frame = dropnullfields3]
40 datasink4 = glueContext.write_dynamic_frame.from_options(frame = dropnullfields3, connection_type = "s3", connection_options = {"path": "s3://glue-sample-target/output-dir"}, format = "parquet", transformation_ctx = "datasink4")
41 job.commit()
```

Sample of steps required

The screenshot displays the AWS IAM console interface. A modal window titled "Create metadata access policies" is open, showing a multi-step wizard with steps 1 and 2. The current step is "Create policy".

The "Create policy" step includes a description: "A policy defines the AWS permissions that you can assign to a user, group, or role. You can create and edit a policy in the visual editor and using JSON. [Learn more](#)".

There are two tabs: "Visual editor" and "JSON". The "JSON" tab is selected, showing the following policy definition:

```
6 "Effect": "Allow",  
7 "Action": [  
8   "glue:GetTables"  
9 ],  
10 "Resource": [  
11   "arn:aws:glue:us-west-2:123456789012:catalog",  
12   "arn:aws:glue:us-west-2:123456789012:database/db1",  
13   "arn:aws:glue:us-west-2:123456789012:table/db1/store_sales",  
14   "arn:aws:glue:us-west-2:123456789012:table/db1/stores"  
15 ]
```

At the bottom of the modal, there are "Cancel" and "Review policy" buttons.

The background shows the AWS IAM console interface with a navigation menu on the left and a breadcrumb trail: "Job: github_2_csv" > "Action" > "Save".

Sample of steps required

Configure access from analytics services

```

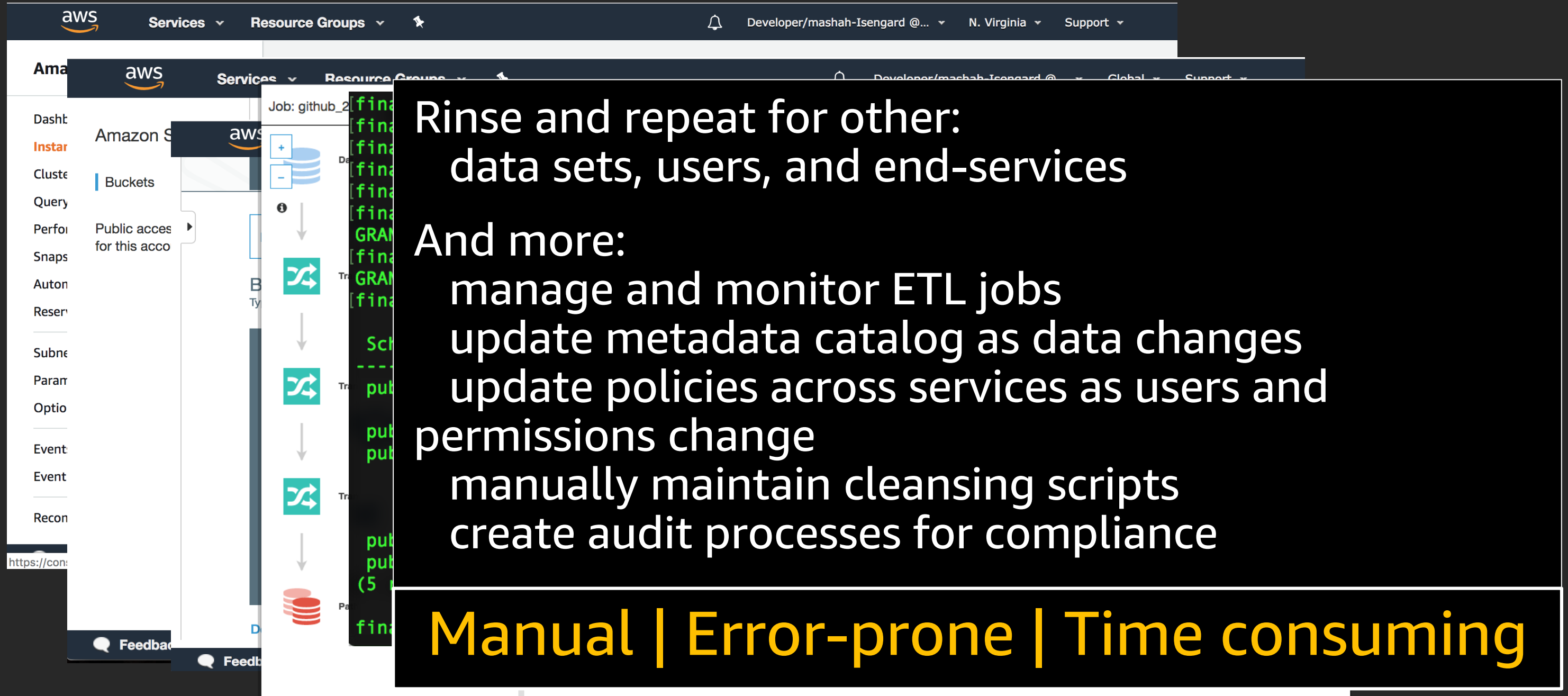
finals=#
finals=#
finals=#
finals=#
finals=#
finals=# grant select(sid,name), update, insert ON grades to test_user;
GRANT
finals=# grant select on enrolled to test_user;
GRANT
finals=# \dp+

```

| Schema | Name | Type | Access privileges | Column privileges | Policies |
|----------|-----------------|-------|--|-------------------------------|----------|
| public | enrolled | table | mashah=awdDxt/mashah+ test_user=r/mashah | | |
| public | enrolled_scores | table | | | |
| public | grades | table | mashah=awdDxt/mashah+ test_user=aw/mashah | sid: + test_user=r/mashah+ | |
| | | | | name: + test_user=r/mashah | |
| public | overall_pct | table | | | |
| public | scores | table | | | |
| (5 rows) | | | | | |

```
finals=# █
```


Sample of steps required



The image shows a screenshot of the AWS Management Console interface. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, 'Services', 'Resource Groups', and user information for 'Developer/mashah-Isengard @...' in 'N. Virginia'. The main content area displays a data pipeline configuration for a job named 'github_2'. The pipeline consists of several steps: a source (represented by a blue database icon), followed by three transformation steps (represented by teal icons with a circular arrow), and a final destination (represented by a red database icon). The pipeline is set up to transfer data from a source to a destination. The text overlays on the right side of the image describe the manual tasks required for this process.

Rinse and repeat for other:
data sets, users, and end-services

And more:
manage and monitor ETL jobs
update metadata catalog as data changes
update policies across services as users and permissions change
manually maintain cleansing scripts
create audit processes for compliance

Manual | Error-prone | Time consuming

Agenda

Trends driving the revolution

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Why AWS for data lake?

What is hard about building data lakes?

AWS Lake Formation and its blueprints makes data lakes easy.

Demo!

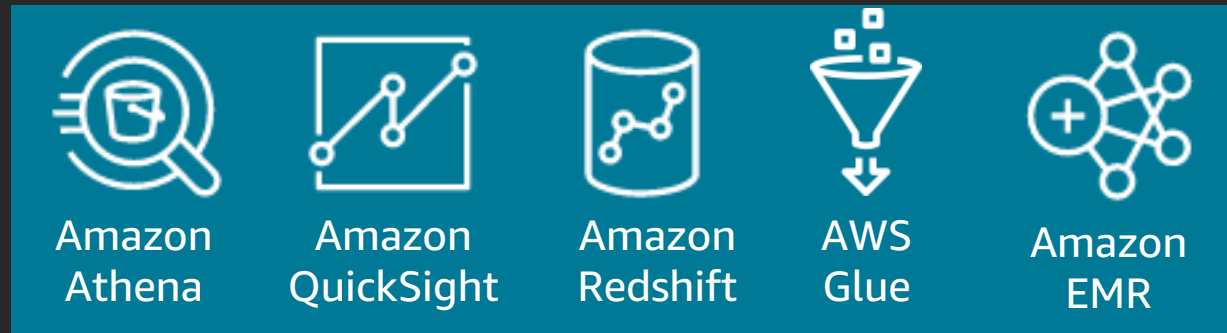
Fully managed service that enables



data engineers | data stewards | data analysts

to build clean and secure data lakes in days

AWS Lake Formation solution stack

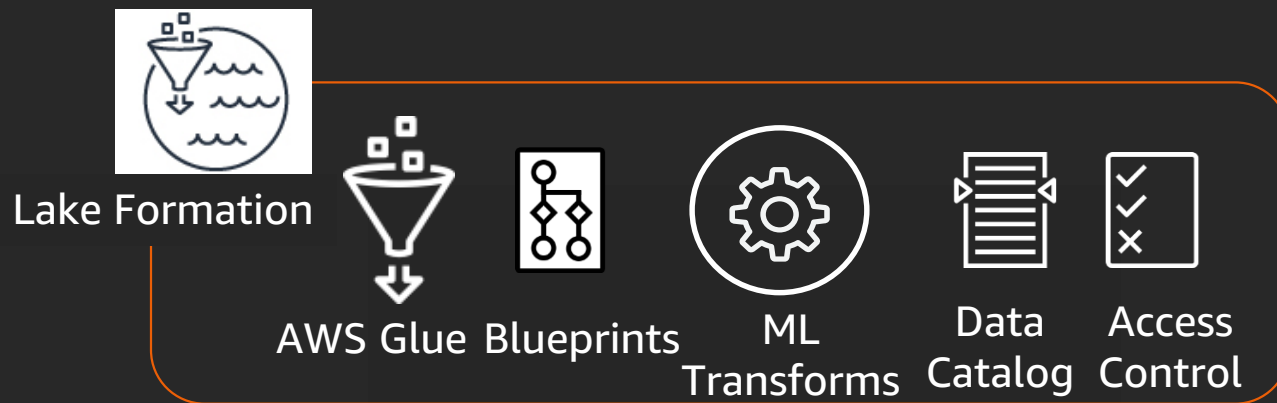


Discovery, sharing, and **integrated tools** to enable every user

Centralized management of **fine-grained permissions** empower security officers

Simplified **ingest & cleaning** enables data engineers to build faster

Cost-effective, durable storage with global replication capabilities



Building data lakes with AWS Lake Formation

Ingestion & cleaning



Data
Engineer

Blueprints simplify ingest

ML transforms for
data cleaning

Security



Data
Steward

Centralized permissions

Real time monitoring &
integrated auditing

Analytics & ML

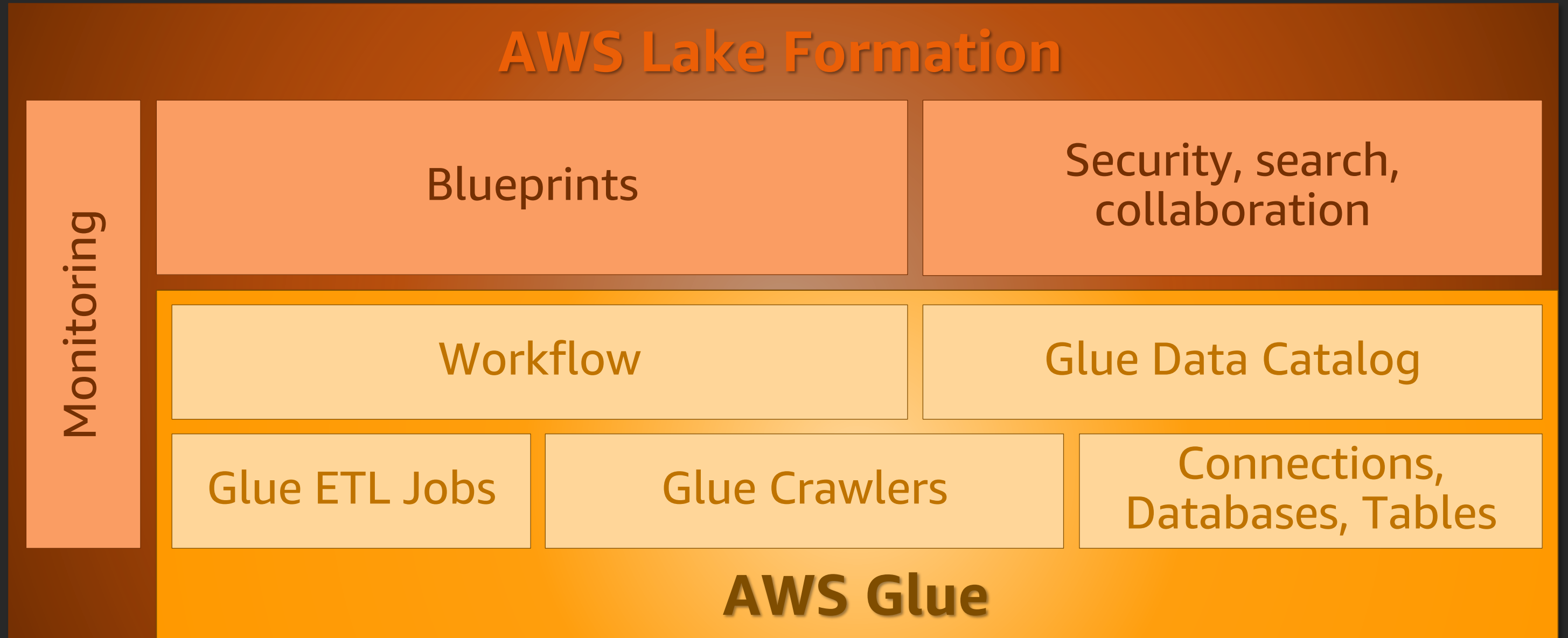


Data
Analyst

Right tool for the job

Comprehensive portfolio
of integrated tools

AWS Lake Formation builds on AWS Glue



AWS Glue provides scalable **serverless** components



Data Catalog

Apache Hive Metastore compatible

Integrated with AWS analytic services



Crawlers

Automatically infer schemas

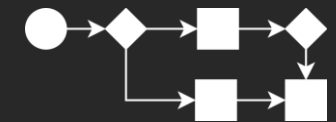
Populate data catalog



Serverless ETL

Interactive development
Apache Spark / Python
shell jobs

Serverless execution



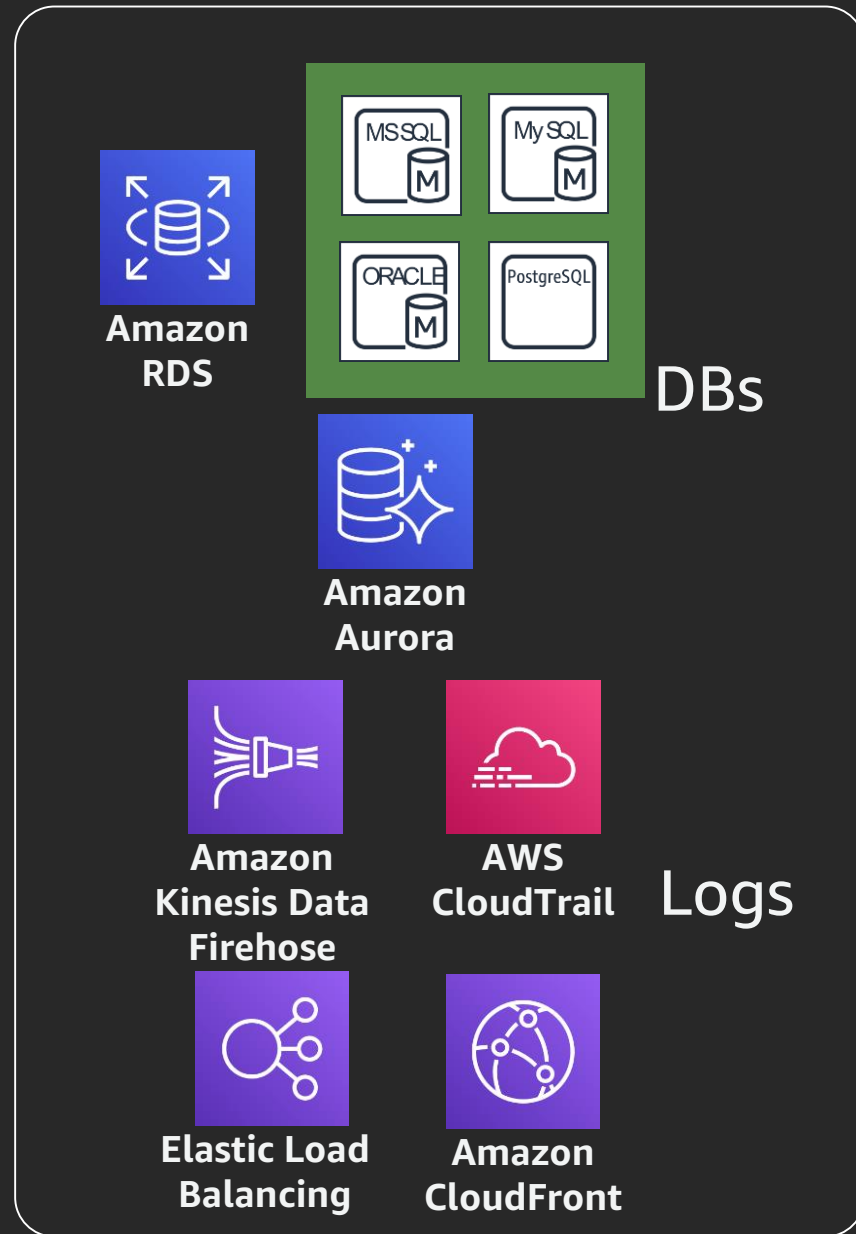
Flexible Workflows

Orchestrate triggers, crawlers & jobs

Author & monitor entire flows

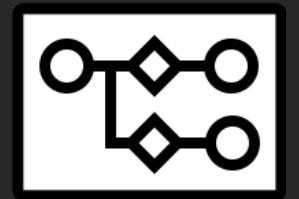
Integrated alerting

Easily load data into your data lake w/ blueprints



Prebuilt templates to serve common ingestion use cases

Automatically build **AWS Glue workflows**



AWS Glue Workflows

AWS Glue **jobs** and **crawlers** discover, transform, and structure data

Automatically populate the **Data Catalog**

Load data **incrementally** or in **full**

With blueprints

You

Point to data source

Specify data lake location

Specify data load frequency

Blueprints

Discover source table(s) schema

Convert to target data format

Partition data automatically

Track data that was already processed

Customize to your needs

Securing data lakes with centralized permissions

Ingestion & cleaning



Data Engineer

Blueprints simplify ingest

ML transforms for data cleaning

Security



Data Steward

Centralized permissions

Real-time monitoring & integrated auditing

Analytics & ML

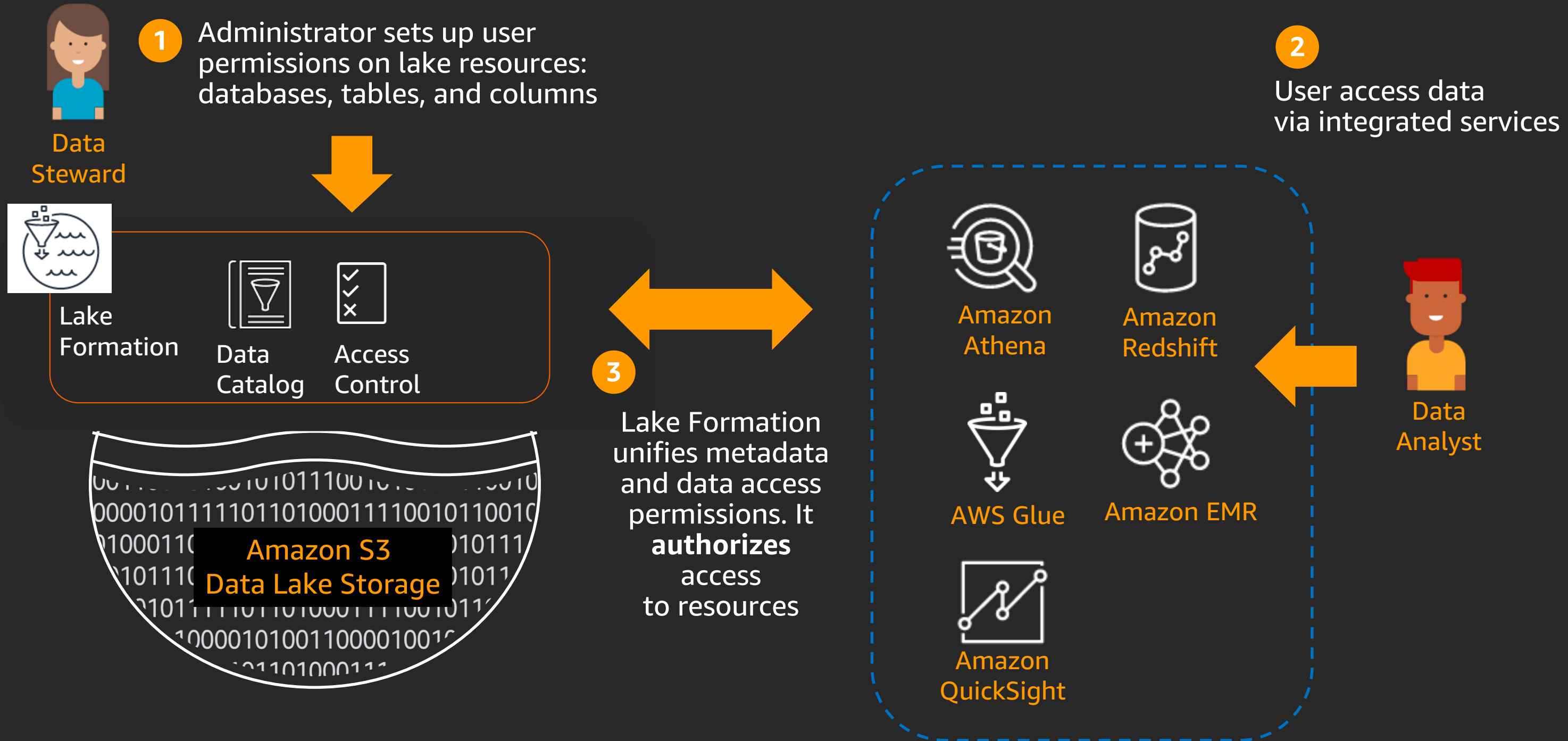


Data Analyst

Right tool for the job

Comprehensive portfolio of integrated tools

Centralized permissions



Security permissions in AWS Lake Formation

Control data access with simple grant and revoke permissions

Specify **permissions on DBs, tables, and columns** rather than on buckets and objects

Easily view permissions granted to a particular user

Audit all data access in one place

| Column name | Data type |
|-------------------|-----------|
| marketplace | string |
| customer_id | bigint |
| review_id | string |
| product_id | string |
| product_parent | bigint |
| product_title | string |
| star_rating | string |
| helpful_votes | bigint |
| total_votes | bigint |
| vine | string |
| verified_purchase | string |
| review_headline | string |
| review_body | string |
| review_date | string |
| product_category | string |



User 1



User 2

Audit data access



Data
Steward

See **detailed activity** in the
console

Analyze **audit logs** in CloudTrail
using Amazon Athena

Data ingest and catalog
notifications also published to
Amazon **CloudWatch** events

The screenshot displays the AWS Lake Formation console interface. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with categories: Dashboard, Data catalog (Databases, Tables, Settings), Register and ingest (Data lake locations, Blueprints, Crawlers, Jobs), and Permissions (Admins and database creators, Data permissions, Data locations). The main content area shows the 'Recent access activity (50)' section, which includes a search bar for filtering events and a table of activity logs. The table has columns for Event name, Principal, and Alert time. The footer of the console includes a feedback link, language selection (English (US)), and copyright information for Amazon Web Services, Inc. (© 2008 - 2019).

| Event name | Principal | Alert time |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ListResources | datalake_user | Wed, 03 Jul 2019 00:53:38 GMT |
| ListResources | datalake_user | Wed, 03 Jul 2019 00:53:37 GMT |
| ListPermissions | datalake_user | Wed, 03 Jul 2019 00:53:37 GMT |
| ListPermissions | datalake_user | Wed, 03 Jul 2019 00:53:35 GMT |
| ListPermissions | datalake_user | Wed, 03 Jul 2019 00:53:35 GMT |
| ListPermissions | datalake_user | Wed, 03 Jul 2019 00:53:34 GMT |
| GetDataLakeSettings | datalake_user | Wed, 03 Jul 2019 00:53:33 GMT |
| ListPermissions | datalake_user | Wed, 03 Jul 2019 00:41:10 GMT |
| GetDataLakeSettings | datalake_user | Wed, 03 Jul 2019 00:41:08 GMT |
| GetDataLakeSettings | datalake_user | Wed, 03 Jul 2019 00:41:02 GMT |
| GetDataLakeSettings | chessm | Sun, 30 Jun 2019 00:20:59 GMT |
| GetInternalTemporaryTableCredentials | RedshiftIAMRoleSession | Sat, 29 Jun 2019 01:11:53 GMT |
| GetInternalTemporaryTableCredentials | RedshiftIAMRoleSession | Sat, 29 Jun 2019 01:11:07 GMT |

Data catalog and metadata management

Text-based search across all metadata

Add attributes like data owners, stewards, and others as table properties

Add data sensitivity level, column definitions, and others as column properties

The screenshot displays the AWS Lake Formation console interface. On the left, a navigation sidebar includes options like Dashboard, Data catalog, Databases, Tables, Settings, Register and ingest, and Permissions. The main area shows a list of tables under the 'amazoncloudtrail' database, with a search filter applied. An 'Actions' menu is open over the first table, showing options like 'View data', 'Security', and 'Grant'. An arrow points from the 'View data' option to an Athena query editor. The query editor contains a SQL query:

```
1 select *
2 from cloudtrail.parquettrails
3 where eventtime > '2017-10-23t12:00:00z' AND eventtime < '2017-10-23t13:00:00z'
4 order by eventtime asc;
5
```

 Below the query editor, the 'Results' section shows a table with columns: eventversion, eventid, eventtime, shardeventid, and requestparameters.durationseconds. The results table contains 10 rows of data.

Query data in Amazon Athena

Text-based search and filtering

| eventversion | eventid | eventtime | shardeventid | requestparameters.durationseconds |
|--------------|---------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1 | 1.05 | 4641c9e0-5604-4006-ad6b-380c4f1f163 | 2017-10-23T12:24:08z | b6bdcb80-85b8-448e-9f8c-c762e38ac1e 3600 |
| 2 | 1.05 | 29279603-980d-42ef-9d8f-ca70342681d | 2017-10-23T12:24:21z | 47927aca-6499-4591-8ffe-29c56186d7cd 3600 |
| 3 | 1.05 | d6614097-b35f-4126-8aa2-f61d5da56ecf | 2017-10-23T12:24:37z | 49730a8-5a41-4de5-9441-9b818fe22c4c 3600 |
| 4 | 1.05 | c6b0d139-1180-4035-853e-2d9d2e1cf4d8 | 2017-10-23T12:24:41z | 8584118f-0f54-470e-85f0-be0d5546841b 3600 |
| 5 | 1.05 | c21882e4-6a02-4e31-9329-901c268a3206 | 2017-10-23T12:24:45z | 23951756-d749-4497-86a8-d580bfc1b45 3600 |
| 6 | 1.05 | 41ceb4d7-aab6-4215-a059-4e9e462b0d69 | 2017-10-23T12:24:49z | 63993b4e-c852-4cc9-a370-a98102ce88be 3600 |
| 7 | 1.05 | 77cdcc42-8030-432d-8c7a-15bae65452e0 | 2017-10-23T12:24:51z | a9f257c9-d9bc-4549-88ea-1bb27bec6e14 3600 |
| 8 | 1.05 | ce55b9f2-6120-4cb0-9cab-9cdfd70ca7c | 2017-10-23T12:25:19z | f9999a02-237f-4908-9a16-9b90677643e3 3600 |
| 9 | 1.05 | 643c185e-ad36-41ef-a82f-e9edfb680bc | 2017-10-23T12:26:19z | f4ed4cd7-d8f6-4b68-ba97-cfc107240c64 3600 |
| 10 | 1.05 | 0858c3ad-d928-4538-aa0d-f7edae0101f1 | 2017-10-23T12:26:19z | c90ece1b-497a-494d-a460-87a1719b44b3 3600 |

Accessing data lakes with Lake Formation

Ingestion and cleaning



Data engineer

Serverless Spark

AWS Glue

Glue ML transformations

Blueprints

Security



Data security officer

Data catalog

Centralized permissions

Real-time monitoring

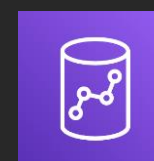
Auditing

Analytics and ML

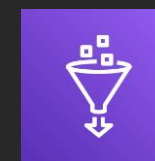


Data analyst

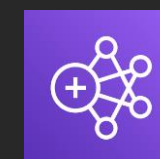
Comprehensive portfolio of integrated tools



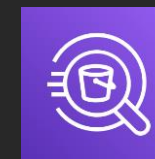
Amazon Redshift



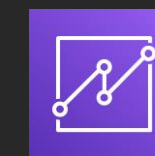
AWS Glue



Amazon EMR



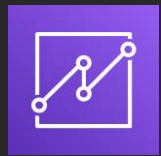
Amazon Athena



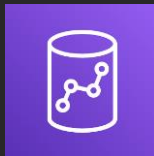
Amazon QuickSight

Comprehensive portfolio of integrated tools

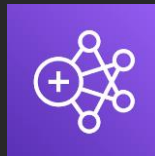
Compliant services honor
Lake Formation permissions



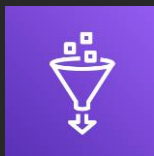
Amazon
QuickSight



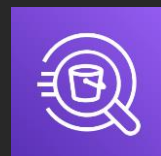
Amazon
Redshift



Amazon
EMR



AWS
Glue



AWS
Athena

They guarantee that users
see only **tables and columns**
they have access to

All access is **logged and
auditable**

The screenshot displays the AWS Athena Query Editor interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Services', 'Resource Groups', and 'Athena'. The main content area is titled 'Query Editor' and shows a 'New query 1' with the following SQL query: `SELECT * FROM "amazoncloudtrail"."amazoncloudtrail_cloudtrail" limit 10;`. Below the query editor, there are buttons for 'Run query', 'Save as', 'Create', 'Format query', and 'Clear'. The 'Results' section shows a table with columns 'eventversion' and 'useridentity'. The table contains 10 rows of data, each representing a log entry with an event version of 1.05 and a user identity string.

| | eventversion | useridentity |
|----|--------------|---|
| 1 | 1.05 | {"type": "AssumedRole", "principalId": "AROA3N5FRCFAYFZAY4O6R:palisade", "arn": "arn:aws:sts::785789292865:assumed-role/AwsS... |
| 2 | 1.05 | {"type": "AssumedRole", "principalId": "AROA3N5FRCFAYFZAY4O6R:Meta31", "arn": "arn:aws:sts::785789292865:assumed-role/AwsS... |
| 3 | 1.05 | {"type": "AssumedRole", "principalId": "AROA3N5FRCFAYFZAY4O6R:palisade", "arn": "arn:aws:sts::785789292865:assumed-role/AwsS... |
| 4 | 1.05 | {"type": "AssumedRole", "principalId": "AROA3N5FRCFAYFZAY4O6R:palisade", "arn": "arn:aws:sts::785789292865:assumed-role/AwsS... |
| 5 | 1.05 | {"type": "AssumedRole", "principalId": "AROA3N5FRCFAYFZAY4O6R:palisade", "arn": "arn:aws:sts::785789292865:assumed-role/AwsS... |
| 6 | 1.05 | {"type": "AssumedRole", "principalId": "AROA3N5FRCFAYFZAY4O6R:Meta31", "arn": "arn:aws:sts::785789292865:assumed-role/AwsS... |
| 7 | 1.05 | {"type": "AssumedRole", "principalId": "AROA3N5FRCFAYFZAY4O6R:palisade", "arn": "arn:aws:sts::785789292865:assumed-role/AwsS... |
| 8 | 1.05 | {"type": "AssumedRole", "principalId": "AROA3N5FRCFAYFZAY4O6R:palisade", "arn": "arn:aws:sts::785789292865:assumed-role/AwsS... |
| 9 | 1.05 | {"type": "AssumedRole", "principalId": "AROA3N5FRCFAYFZAY4O6R:palisade", "arn": "arn:aws:sts::785789292865:assumed-role/AwsS... |
| 10 | 1.05 | {"type": "AssumedRole", "principalId": "AROA3N5FRCFAYFZAY4O6R:Meta31", "arn": "arn:aws:sts::785789292865:assumed-role/AwsS... |

Demo

Thank you!

Mona Mona

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/mona-08b73837/>