

System Overview

Remote devices such as power meters, mobile clients, ad-network clients, industrial meters, satellites, and environmental meters measure the world around them and send sampled sensor data as messages via HTTP(S) for processing.

Send messages to an Amazon Simple Queue Service queue for processing into Amazon DynamoDB using autoscaled Amazon EC2 workers. Or, if the sensor source can do so, post sensor samples directly to Amazon DynamoDB. Try starting with a DynamoDB table that is a week-oriented, time-based table structure.

3 If a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system exists, create a flow of samples to or from Amazon DynamoDB to support additional cloud processing or other existing systems, respectively.

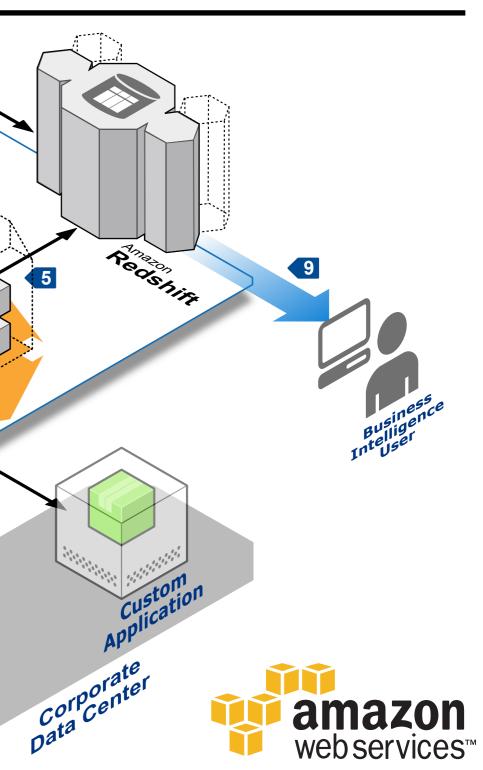
4 Using AWS Data Pipeline, create a pipeline with a regular Amazon Elastic MapReduce job that both calculates expensive sample processing and delivers samples and results.

additional analysis.



5 The pipeline places results into Amazon Redshift for

This elasticity is achieved by using Auto Scaling groups for ingest processing, AWS Data Pipeline for scheduled Amazon Elastic MapReduce jobs, AWS Data Pipeline for intersystem data orchestration, and Amazon Redshift for potentially massive-scale analysis. Key architectural throttle points involving Amazon SQS for sensor message buffering and less frequent AWS Data Dipeline acheduling keep the outpart lead to potential and Pipeline scheduling keep the overall solution costs predictable and



6 The pipeline exports historical week-oriented sample tables, from **Amazon DynamoDB** to **Amazon Simple Storage Service** (Amazon S3)

The pipeline also optionally exports results in a format custom applications can accept.

8 Amazon Redshift optionally imports historic samples to reside with calculated results.

9 Using in-house or Amazon partner business intelligence solutions, Amazon Redshift supports additional analysis on a potentially massive scale.