

# Game Analytics Pipeline

## AWS Implementation Guide

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*May 2020*

*Last updated: September 2020 (refer to [revisions](#))*



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## About this guide

This implementation guide discusses architectural considerations and configuration steps for deploying the Game Analytics Pipeline solution in the Amazon Web Services (AWS) Cloud. It includes links to an [AWS CloudFormation](#) template that launches and configures the AWS services required to deploy this solution using AWS best practices for security and availability.

The guide is intended for game developers, IT infrastructure architects, administrators, and DevOps professionals who have practical experience architecting in the AWS Cloud.

## Overview

The games industry is increasing adoption of the Games-as-a-Service operating model, where games have become more like a service than a product, and recurring revenue is frequently generated through in-app purchases, subscriptions, and other techniques. With this change, it is critical to develop a deeper understanding of how players use the features of games and related services. This understanding allows you to continually adapt and make the necessary changes to keep players engaged.

Player usage patterns can vary widely and a game's success in the marketplace can be unpredictable. This can make it challenging to build and maintain solutions that scale with your player population while remaining cost effective and easy to manage. Turnkey user engagement and analytics solutions, such as [Amazon Pinpoint](#) or third-party options, provide an easy way to begin capturing analytics from your games. However, many game developers and game publishers want to centralize data from across applications into common formats for integration with their [data lakes](#) and analytics applications. Amazon Web Services (AWS) offers a comprehensive suite of [analytics solutions](#) that can help you ingest, store, and analyze data from your game without managing any infrastructure.

The Game Analytics Pipeline solution helps game developers launch a scalable [serverless](#) data pipeline to ingest, store, and analyze telemetry data generated from games and services. The solution supports streaming ingestion of data, allowing users to gain insights from their games and other applications within minutes. The solution provides a REST API and [Amazon Kinesis](#) services for ingesting and processing game telemetry. It automatically validates, transforms, and delivers data to [Amazon Simple Storage Service](#) (Amazon S3) in a format optimized for cost-effective storage and analytics. The solution provides data lake integration by organizing and structuring data in Amazon S3 and configuring [AWS Glue](#) to catalog metadata for datasets, which makes it easy to integrate and share data with other applications and users.

The solution provides fully-managed streaming data analytics that allow game developers to generate custom metrics from game events in real-time when insights and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are needed immediately. The results of streaming data analytics can be used by [Live Ops](#) teams to power real-time dashboards and alerts for a view into live games, or by engineering teams who can use streaming analytics to build [event-driven](#) applications and workflows.

The solution is designed to provide a framework for ingesting game events into your data lake for analytics and storage, allowing you to focus on expanding the solution functionality rather than managing the underlying infrastructure operations.

## Cost

You are responsible for the cost of the AWS services used while running this reference deployment. At the date of publication, the cost of running this solution depends on the amount of data being loaded, stored, processed, and analyzed in the solution. Deploying the solution in **developer mode (Dev)** mode and sending events to the pipeline with the included demo script will cost approximately **\$10.00 per day**.

If you customize this solution to analyze your game dataset, the cost factors include the amount of streaming data that is ingested, size of the data being analyzed, compute resources required for each step of the workflow, and duration of the workflow. For a more accurate estimate of cost, we recommend running a sample dataset as a benchmark.

Prices are subject to change. For full details, refer to the pricing webpage for each AWS service used in this solution.

## Architecture overview

Deploying this solution with the default parameters builds the following environment in the AWS Cloud.

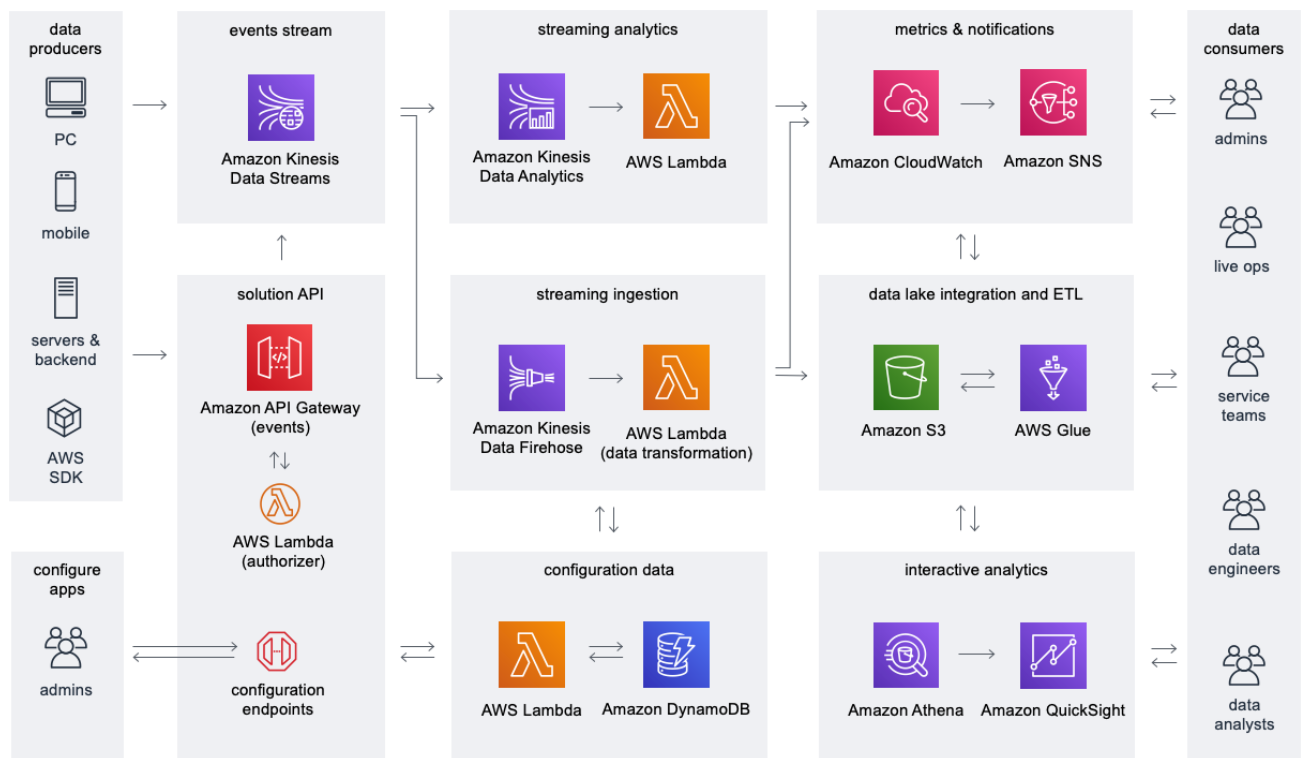


Figure 1: Game Analytics Pipeline architecture

The AWS CloudFormation template deploys AWS resources to ingest game data from game clients, game servers, and other applications. The streaming data is ingested into Amazon S3 for data lake integration and interactive analytics. Streaming analytics processes real-time events and generates metrics. Data consumers analyze metrics data in Amazon CloudWatch and raw events in Amazon S3. Specifically, the template deploys the following essential building blocks for this solution.

- **Solution API and configuration data**—[Amazon API Gateway](#) provides REST API endpoints for registering game applications with the solution, and for ingesting game telemetry data, which sends the events to [Amazon Kinesis Data Streams](#). [Amazon DynamoDB](#) stores game application configurations and API keys to use when sending events to the solution API.
- **Events stream**—Kinesis Data Streams captures streaming data from your game and enables real-time data processing by [Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose](#) and [Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics](#).
- **Streaming analytics**—Kinesis Data Analytics analyzes streaming event data from the Kinesis Data Streams and generates [custom metrics](#). The custom metrics outputs are processed using [AWS Lambda](#) and published to [Amazon CloudWatch](#).
- **Metrics and notifications**—Amazon CloudWatch monitors, logs, and generates alarms for the utilization of AWS resources, and creates an operational dashboard. CloudWatch also provides metrics storage for custom metrics generated by Kinesis Data Analytics. [Amazon Simple Notification Service](#) (Amazon SNS) provides notification delivery to solution administrators and other data consumers when CloudWatch alarms are breached.
- **Streaming ingestion**—Kinesis Data Firehose consumes data from Kinesis Data Streams and invokes AWS Lambda with batches of events for serverless data processing and transformation before the data is delivered to Amazon S3.
- **Data lake integration and ETL**—Amazon S3 provides storage for raw and processed data. AWS Glue provides ETL processing workflows and metadata storage in the [AWS Glue Data Catalog](#), which provides the basis for a data lake for integration with flexible analytics tools.
- **Interactive analytics**—Sample [Amazon Athena](#) queries are deployed to provide analysis of game events. Instructions for integrating with [Amazon QuickSight](#) are provided in the [Automated Deployment](#) section.

The demo script generates example game events that represent a variety of common types of player actions in a game. These events are batched and automatically sent to Kinesis Data Streams for testing the solution functionality. In total, this solution enables the ingestion,

analysis, monitoring, and reporting of game analytics data—setting up the infrastructure to support a serverless data pipeline.

## Solution components

### Amazon Kinesis

The Game Analytics Pipeline solution uses Amazon Kinesis to ingest and process telemetry data from games. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams ingests the incoming data, Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose consumes and delivers streaming data to Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3), and [Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics for SQL Applications](#) generates real-time metrics using streaming SQL queries. The Kinesis Data Streams uses [AWS Key Management Service](#) (AWS KMS) for encryption-at-rest.

### Amazon API Gateway

The solution launches a REST API that provides an events endpoint for sending telemetry data to the pipeline. This provides an integration option for applications that cannot integrate with Amazon Kinesis directly. The API also provides configuration endpoints for admins to use for registering their game applications with the solution and generating API keys for developers to use when sending events to the REST API.

### AWS Lambda functions

The solution uses AWS Lambda functions to provide data processing and application backend business logic. The following Lambda functions are deployed:

- **ApplicationAdminServiceFunction Lambda function**—A function that provides backend business logic for the solution’s REST API configuration endpoints. This function stores newly created game application configurations in Amazon DynamoDB and generates API key authorizations for developers to integrate with the REST API events endpoint.
- **LambdaAuthorizer Lambda function**—A function that provides request authorization for events sent to the solution’s REST API events endpoint. The function can be customized to integrate with your game’s existing authentication system, as well as with [Amazon Cognito](#) and external identity providers.
- **EventsProcessingFunction Lambda function**—A function that validates, transforms, and processes input game events from Kinesis Data Firehose before events are loaded into Amazon S3. This function invokes with a batch of input event records and performs validation and processing before returning transformed records back to Kinesis

Data Firehose for delivery to storage in Amazon S3. The function can be modified to add additional data processing as needed.

- **AnalyticsProcessingFunction Lambda function**—A function that processes custom metrics outputs from the Kinesis Data Analytics application. The function processes a batch of SQL results from the Kinesis Data Analytics application and publishes them to Amazon CloudWatch as custom metrics. The function can be customized to accept different output formats, or perform additional processing and delivery to other destinations.
- **GluePartitionCreator Lambda function**—A utility function that automatically generates new daily partitions in the AWS Glue Data Catalog `raw_events` AWS Glue table on a recurring schedule.
- **SolutionHelper Lambda function**—An [AWS Lambda-backed custom resource](#) that is used during AWS CloudFormation stack operations to help with stack provisioning and deployment.

The AWS Lambda functions created by the solution are enabled with [AWS X-Ray](#) to provide request tracing for performance tuning and troubleshooting.

## Amazon Simple Storage Service

The solution uses Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) to provide scalable and cost-effective storage for raw and processed datasets. The Amazon S3 buckets are configured with [object lifecycle management](#) policies, including [Amazon S3 Intelligent-Tiering](#) which provides cost savings for datasets with unknown or changing access patterns, such as data lakes.

For information about Amazon S3 configuration and usage within the solution, refer to the [Game Analytics Pipeline Developer Guide](#).

## AWS Glue

The solution deploys AWS Glue resources for metadata storage and ETL processing including:

- Configuring an AWS Glue Data Catalog
- Creating an AWS Glue database to serve as the metadata store for ingested data
- Deploying an AWS Glue ETL job for processing game events
- Deploying an AWS Glue crawler to update the Glue Data Catalog with processing results

The solution encrypts the AWS Glue Data Catalog using AWS KMS.

## Amazon DynamoDB

The solution uses Amazon DynamoDB tables to store application configuration data. Each DynamoDB table is provisioned using [DynamoDB on-demand capacity](#) to provide flexible scaling and reduce costs for unpredictable access patterns.

The solution creates the following DynamoDB tables:

- **Applications table**—A table that contains data about the applications registered by data producers, identified by `ApplicationId`. Ingested events are checked against this table before they are loaded into storage to ensure that they are associated with a valid application.
- **Authorizations table**—A table that stores API keys, identified by `ApiKeyId`, and a mapping to an `ApplicationId`. Each API key has the authorization to publish events to its associated `ApplicationId`. This table is accessed by the `ApplicationAdminServiceFunction` Lambda function for managing authorizations, and is queried by the `LambdaAuthorizer` Lambda function to perform API authorization lookups on the events endpoint.

The solution provides encryption-at-rest of DynamoDB tables using AWS KMS.

## Amazon CloudWatch

The solution uses Amazon CloudWatch to monitor and log the solution's resources and provide storage of real-time generated metrics from Kinesis Data Analytics. The solution deploys CloudWatch alarms to track the usage of AWS resources and alert admin subscribers when issues are detected. Sending metrics to CloudWatch allows enables the solution to rely on a single storage location for both real-time and AWS resource metrics.

For information about how Amazon CloudWatch is configured in the solution, refer to the [Game Analytics Pipeline Developer Guide](#).

## Amazon Simple Notification Service

Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) distributes notifications generated by Amazon CloudWatch alarms when resources are set above thresholds or errors are detected. The solution's admins can set up notifications for monitoring and troubleshooting purposes.

The solution provides encryption-at-rest of the Amazon SNS topic using AWS KMS.

## Amazon Athena

Amazon Athena enables you to run queries and reports on the game events data stored in the Amazon S3 bucket. The solution comes with a set of pre-built, saved queries that enable you to explore game events data. The solution deploys an [Athena workgroup](#) that enables you to create and save additional queries.

## Implementation considerations

### Choose the appropriate streaming data ingestion method

The Game Analytics Pipeline solution provides the following options for ingesting game event telemetry data into the solution:

- **Direct integration with Amazon Kinesis Data Streams**—Choose this option if you want to integrate directly with Amazon Kinesis Data Streams using one of the supported methods in AWS for integrating with Amazon Kinesis.
- **Proxy integration with the solution API events endpoint**—Choose this option if you require custom REST proxy integration for ingestion of game events. Applications send events to the events endpoint which synchronously proxies the request to Kinesis Data Streams and returns a response to the client. For instructions on how to set up the solution API to ingest events from your application, refer to the [Game Analytics Pipeline Developer Guide](#).

The solution ingests game event data by either submitting data to Kinesis Data Streams directly, or by sending HTTPS API requests to the solution API which forwards the events to Kinesis Data Streams. The REST API is the point of entry for applications that require custom REST API proxy integration. Kinesis Data Streams provides several integration options for data producers to publish data directly to streams and is well suited for a majority of use cases. For more information, refer to [Writing Data to Amazon Kinesis Data Streams](#) in the *Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Developer Guide*.

### Integration with game clients

If you are a mobile game developer or are developing a game without an existing backend, you can publish events from your game and services directly to Kinesis Data Streams without the need for the solution API. To integrate clients directly with Kinesis Data Streams, configure [Amazon Cognito identity pools \(federated identities\)](#) to generate temporary AWS credentials that authorize clients to securely interact with AWS services, including Kinesis Data Streams.

If you choose to integrate directly with Kinesis Data Streams, refer to the [Game Analytics Pipeline Developer Guide](#) and review the format required by the solution for sending data records to the Kinesis data stream.

Alternatively, you can integrate with the solution API events endpoint to abstract your backend implementation from the client with a custom REST interface, or if you require additional customization of ingest data.

**Note:** Using Amazon API Gateway to ingest data will incur additional costs. If you plan to ingest data using the solution API, refer to the pricing information for [Amazon API Gateway REST API](#) to determine costs based on your usage requirements.

## Integration with game backends

If you operate a backend for your game, such as a game server or other application backend, use a [Kinesis Agent](#), [Amazon Kinesis Producer Library \(KPL\)](#), AWS SDK, or other supported Kinesis integration to send data directly to Kinesis Data Streams from your backend. This approach allows enables game clients and other applications to benefit from reusing an existing client-server connection and authentication to send telemetry events to your backend, which can be configured to ingest events and send them to the Kinesis data stream. This approach can be used in situations where you want to minimize changes to client integrations or implement high throughput use cases.

By collecting and aggregating events from multiple clients within your backend, you can increase overall batching and ingestion throughput and perform data enrichment with additional context before sending data to the Kinesis data stream. This can reduce costs, improve security, and simplify client integration for games with existing backends. Many of the existing Kinesis Data Streams options provide automated retries, error handling, and additional built-in functions. The KPL and AWS SDK are commonly used to develop custom data producers, and the Kinesis Agent can be deployed onto your game servers to process telemetry events in log files and send them to the Kinesis data stream.

## Integration with AWS SDK

You can use the AWS SDK to integrate Kinesis Data Streams directly into your application. The AWS SDK supports a variety of commonly used languages, including [.NET](#) and [C++](#), and provides methods such as [.NET PutRecords](#) and [PutRecordsAsync](#) for synchronous and asynchronous integrations to send batches of game events directly to Kinesis Data Streams. When sending events directly to Kinesis Data Streams, the solution expects each data record to adhere to the Game Event Schema defined in the [Game Analytics Pipeline Developer Guide](#), unless the solution is customized prior to deployment. Events are validated against the schema to enforce data quality in the solution, and to process malformed data before

Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose attempts to load it into Amazon S3. Game developers can use the Game Event Schema provided with the `EventsProcessingFunction` Lambda function as a reference during development. For additional information, refer to the [Game developers guide to getting started with the AWS SDK](#) on the *Amazon Game Tech Blog*.

## Integration with Amazon QuickSight

Visualize game data using Amazon QuickSight. Connect Amazon QuickSight to Amazon Athena to access your game data. You can create, configure, and customize dashboards for deep data exploration. Instructions to [connect Amazon Athena to Amazon QuickSight](#) and to [build the Amazon QuickSight dashboard](#) are provided in the Automated Deployment section.

## Regional deployment

This solution uses Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics, Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose, AWS Glue, Amazon Athena, and Amazon QuickSight, which are currently available in specific AWS Regions only. Therefore, you must launch this solution in an AWS Region where these services are available. For the most current service availability by AWS Region, refer to the [AWS Region Table](#).

# AWS CloudFormation template

This solution uses AWS CloudFormation to automate the deployment of the Game Analytics Pipeline solution in the AWS Cloud. It includes the following AWS CloudFormation template, which you can download before deployment.

[View template](#)

**game-analytics-pipeline.template:** Use this template to launch the Game Analytics Pipeline solution and all associated components. The default configuration deploys Amazon API Gateway, AWS Lambda, Amazon Kinesis, Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS), Amazon DynamoDB, AWS Glue, Amazon Athena, Amazon CloudWatch, AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS), and Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3), but you can also customize the template based on your specific needs.

## Automated deployment

Before you launch the automated deployment, review the architecture, configuration, and other considerations discussed in this guide. Follow the step-by-step instructions in this section to configure and deploy the solution into your account.

**Time to deploy:** Approximately 5 minutes

## Prerequisites

To run the Python script included in this solution, you must have the latest version of the [AWS Command Line Interface](#) (AWS CLI) installed. If you do not have the AWS CLI installed, refer to [Installing the AWS CLI](#) in the *AWS Command Line Interface User Guide*. Alternatively, you can simplify the deployment of the script by using an AWS Cloud9 environment. For more information, refer to [Creating an EC2 Environment](#) in the *AWS Cloud9 User Guide*.

## Deployment overview

The procedure for deploying this architecture on AWS consists of the following steps. For detailed instructions, follow the links for each step.

### [Step 1. Launch the stack](#)

- Launch the AWS CloudFormation template into your AWS account.
- Review the template parameters, and adjust if necessary.

### [Step 2. Generate sample game events](#)

- Publish sample events.

### [Step 3. Test the sample queries in Amazon Athena](#)

- Query the sample events to get insights on the generated data.

### [Step 4. Connect Amazon Athena to Amazon QuickSight](#)

- Connect Amazon Athena to Amazon QuickSight.
- Create the necessary calculated fields.

### [Step 5. Build the Amazon QuickSight dashboard](#)

- Visualize the sample events to get insights on the generated data.


### [Step 6. View and add real-time metrics to the pipeline operational health dashboard](#)

- Visit the Amazon CloudWatch console to view real-time metrics generated by Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics and add them to the operational health dashboard.

## Step 1. Launch the stack

This automated AWS CloudFormation template deploys the solution in the AWS Cloud.

**Note:** You are responsible for the cost of the AWS services used while running this solution. Refer to the [Cost](#) section for more details. For full details, refer to the pricing webpage for each AWS service used in this solution.

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and use the button to the right to launch the `game-analytics-pipeline.template` AWS CloudFormation template.  Optionally, you can [download the template](#) as a starting point for your own implementation.
2. The template launches in the US East (N. Virginia) Region by default. To launch the solution in a different AWS Region, use the Region selector in the console navigation bar.

**Note:** This solution uses Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics, Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose, AWS Glue, Amazon Athena, and Amazon QuickSight, which are currently available in specific AWS Regions only. Therefore, you must launch this solution in an AWS Region where these services are available. For the most current availability by AWS Region, refer to the [AWS Region Table](#).

3. On the **Create stack** page, verify that the correct template URL shows in the **Amazon S3 URL** text box and choose **Next**.
4. On the **Specify stack details** page, assign a name to your solution stack.
5. Under **Parameters**, review the parameters for the template and modify them as necessary. This solution uses the following default values.

Parameter	Default	Description
<code>EnableStreamingAnalytics</code>	<code>Yes</code>	A toggle switch that determines whether Kinesis Data Analytics for SQL is deployed in the solution.
<code>KinesisStreamShards</code>	<code>1</code>	Numerical value identifying the number of shards to provision for Kinesis Data Streams.
<p><b>Note:</b> For information about determining the shards required for your throughput, refer to <a href="#">Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Terminology and Concepts</a> in the <i>Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Developer Guide</i>.</p>		
<code>SolutionAdminEmailAddress</code>	<code>false</code>	An email address to receive operational notifications generated by the solution's resources and delivered by Amazon CloudWatch. The default <code>false</code> parameter disables the subscription to the Amazon SNS topic.
<code>SolutionMode</code>	<code>Dev</code>	The deployment mode for the solution. The supported values are <code>Dev</code> and <code>Prod</code> .

Parameter	Default	Description
		<p><b>Note:</b> <code>Dev</code> mode reduces the Kinesis Data Firehose buffer interval to every one minute to speed up data delivery to Amazon S3 during testing, but this results in less optimized batching. <code>Dev</code> mode also deploys the sample Athena queries and creates a sample application and API key for testing purposes. <code>Prod</code> mode configures Kinesis Data Firehose with a buffer interval of 15 minutes and does not deploy the sample Athena queries or sample application and API key.</p>

6. Choose **Next**.
7. On the **Configure stack options** page, choose **Next**.
8. On the **Review** page, review and confirm the settings. Check the three boxes acknowledging that the template will create [AWS Identity and Access Management](#) (IAM) resources.
9. Choose **Create stack** to deploy the stack.

You can view the status of the stack in the AWS CloudFormation console in the **Status** column. You should receive a status of `CREATE_COMPLETE` in approximately five minutes.

10. After the stack is deployed, navigate to the **Outputs** tab. Record the values for **GameEventsStream** and **TestApplicationId**. These values are needed in the following steps.

## Step 2. Generate sample game events

Use the Python demo script to generate sample game event data for testing and demonstration purposes.

**Note:** To run the Python script, you must have the latest version of the [AWS Command Line Interface](#) (AWS CLI) installed. If you do not have the AWS CLI installed, refer to [Installing the AWS CLI](#) in the *AWS Command Line Interface User Guide*. Alternatively, you can simplify the deployment of the script by using an AWS Cloud9 environment. For more information, refer to [Creating an EC2 Environment](#) in the *AWS Cloud9 User Guide*.

1. Access the [GitHub repository](#) and download the Python demo script from `./source/demo/publish_data.py`.

2. In a terminal window, run the following Python commands to install the demo script prerequisites.

```
python3 -m pip install --user --upgrade pip
python3 -m pip install --user virtualenv
python3 -m venv env
source env/bin/activate
pip install boto3 numpy uuid argparse
```

If these commands generate the following error: `python3: can't open file 'publish_data.py': [Errno 2] No such file or directory`, ensure that `publish_data.py` is in your root directory.

**Note:** The solution uses [Boto 3](#) (the AWS SDK for Python) to interact with Amazon Kinesis. The solution also uses `numpy`, `uuid`, and `argparse` to accept arguments and generate random sample game event data.

3. To install the demo script, navigate to the `./source/demo/` folder and run the following Python command.

```
python3 publish_data.py --region <aws-region> --stream-name
<GameEventsStream> --application-id <TestApplicationId>
```

Replace `<aws-region>` with the [AWS Region code](#) where the AWS CloudFormation stack is deployed. Replace `<GameEventsStream>` and `<TestApplicationId>` with the values you recorded from the AWS CloudFormation stack, **Outputs** tab. These inputs configure the script to continuously generate batches of 100 random game events for the provided application, and then publish the events to Amazon Kinesis using the `PutRecords` API.

### Step 3. Test the sample queries in Amazon Athena

The solution provides sample Athena queries that are stored in an Athena workgroup. Use this procedure to run a sample query in Amazon Athena.

1. Navigate to the [Amazon Athena console](#).
2. From the **Athena** homepage, choose **Get started**.
3. Select the **Workgroup** tab on the top of the page.
4. Select the workgroup named `GameAnalyticsWorkgroup-<your-cloudformation-stackname>` and choose **Switch workgroup**.
5. In the **Switch Workgroup** dialog box, choose **Switch**.

6. Choose the **Saved Queries** tab.
7. Select one of the existing queries and choose **Run query** to execute the SQL.
8. Customize the query.

**Note:** For information about customizing queries, refer to [Running SQL Queries Using Amazon Athena](#) in the *Amazon Athena User Guide*.

## Step 4. Connect Amazon Athena to Amazon QuickSight

Use this procedure to configure Amazon Athena as a data source within Amazon QuickSight.

1. Navigate to the [Amazon QuickSight console](#), choose **Admin** from the upper-right corner of the page, and select **Manage QuickSight**.
2. On your account page, choose **Security & permissions**.
3. Under **QuickSight access to AWS services**, choose **Add or remove**.
4. Select **Amazon Athena**, and choose **Next**.
5. In the **Amazon Athena** dialog box, choose **Next**.

**Note:** If you previously configured Amazon QuickSight settings, you may need to deselect and reselect the check box for **Amazon Athena** for the dialog box to appear.

6. In the **Select Amazon S3 buckets** dialog box, verify that you are on the **S3 Buckets Linked To QuickSight Account** tab and then take the following steps:
  - Select the **AnalyticsBucket** resource (created earlier by AWS CloudFormation).
  - In the **Write permission** column, select the check box next to **Athena Workgroup**.

**Note:** Refer to the AWS CloudFormation stack, **Outputs** tab to identify the **AnalyticsBucket** resource.

7. Choose **Finish**, and then choose **Update**.
8. Select the QuickSight logo in the top-left corner to navigate to the [Amazon QuickSight console](#).
9. Choose **Datasets** in the left navigation pane.
10. Choose **New dataset**.
11. Choose **Athena**.

12. In the **New Athena data source** dialog box, **Data source name** field, enter a name (for example, `game-analytics-pipeline-connection`).
13. In the **Athena workgroup** field, select the workgroup named `GameAnalyticsWorkgroup-<your-cloudformation-stackname>` and choose **Validate connection**. After the connection is validated, choose **Create data source**.
14. In the **Choose your table** dialog box, **Database** field, select the database that was deployed by AWS CloudFormation. A list of available tables populates.

**Note:** The database value can be found in the AWS CloudFormation stack, **Outputs** tab, under the **Key** name **GameEventsDatabase**.

15. Choose **raw\_events** and choose **Select**.
16. On the **Finish data set creation** dialog box, select **Directly query your data**, and choose **Edit/Preview Data**.
17. Select **Add calculated field** to create a calculated field.
18. In the **Add calculated field** page, enter `level_id` by replacing the **Add name** textbox placeholder .
19. In the **Formula** field, enter `parseJson({event_data},"$.level_id")` and choose **Save**. The formula field is the large whitespace in the center of the page.

**Note:** Repeat steps 17 through 19 to create calculated fields for each data type you want to extract from `event_data`. For additional information about unstructured `event_data`, refer to the [Game Analytics Pipeline Developer Guide](#).

20. Select **Add calculated field** to create a calculated field.
21. In the **Add calculated field** page, enter `event_timestamp_time_format` by replacing the **Add title** textbox placeholder .
22. In the **Formula** field, enter `epochDate({event_timestamp})` and choose **Save**. The formula field is the large whitespace in the center of the page.
23. In the **Data Prep** page, choose **Save**.

## Step 5. Build the Amazon QuickSight dashboard

Use this procedure to build a dashboard from the visualizations. The dashboard includes a line chart that shows unique player sessions over time, and multiple bar charts showing level completion rate and tutorial progression.

## Count of events filtered by event\_type

Use this procedure to create a line chart.

1. Navigate to the [Amazon QuickSight console](#).
2. On the **Amazon QuickSight** page, choose **Analyses** from the left navigation pane, and select **New analysis** from the top-right menu bar.
3. On the **Your Data Sets** page, select **raw\_events**.
4. In the **raw\_events** dialog box, choose **Create analysis**. A new sheet with a blank visual displays.

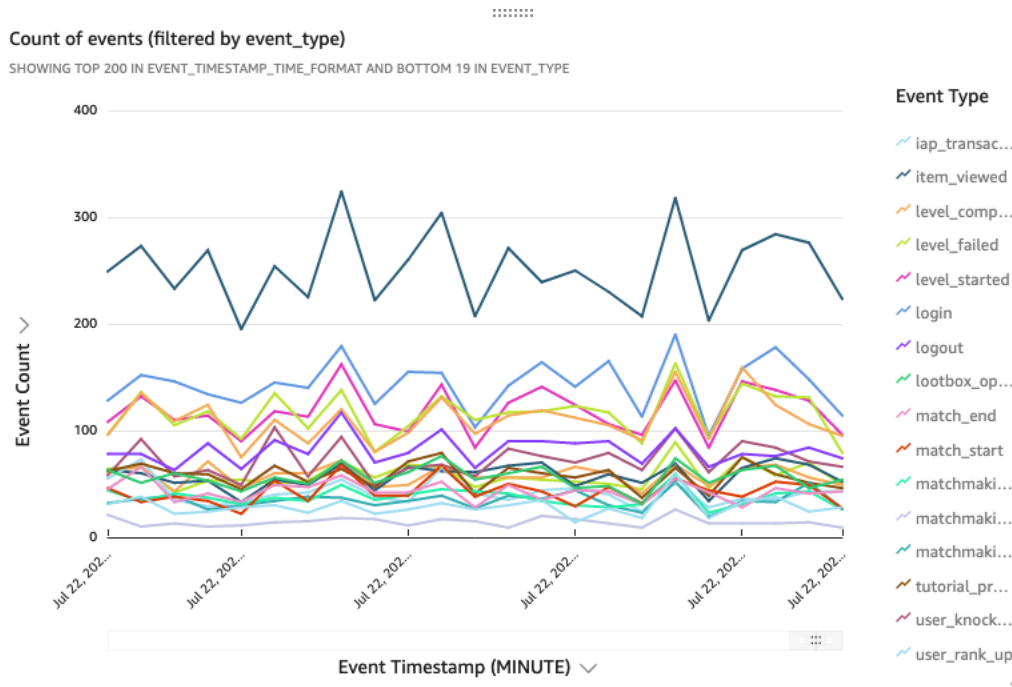
**Note:** If a blank visual is not provided, choose + **Add** from the menu, and choose **Add visual** from the drop-down list.

5. In the **Visual types** pane, select the line chart icon. Amazon QuickSight creates the visual.
6. In the **Fields list** pane, choose **event\_timestamp\_time\_format**.

**Note:** If the **Fields list** pane isn't visible, choose **Visualize** from the left menu options.

7. On the **Field wells** page, verify that the fields are visualized.
8. In the **Fields list** pane, drag **event\_id** into the **Value Field Well**.
9. In the **Fields list** pane, drag **event\_type** into the **Color Field Well**.
10. On the **Field wells** page, select the drop-down arrow next to **event\_timestamp\_time\_format**, then highlight **Aggregate: Day**, and finally choose **Minute**.
11. Change the title of the visualization by selecting and replacing the default visual label text to **Count of events (filtered by event\_type)**.
12. In the visual, select the gear icon, then in the **Format visual** pane, take the following actions:
  - Select **X-Axis** and enter a label for the X-Axis, for example: `Event Timestamp`.
  - Select **Y-Axis** and enter a label for the Y-Axis, for example: `Event Count`.
  - Select **Legend** and enter a label for the legend, for example: `Event Type`.

Figure 2 is an example line chart visualization.



**Figure 2: Example count of events filtered by event\_type visualization**

## Tutorial progression by application version

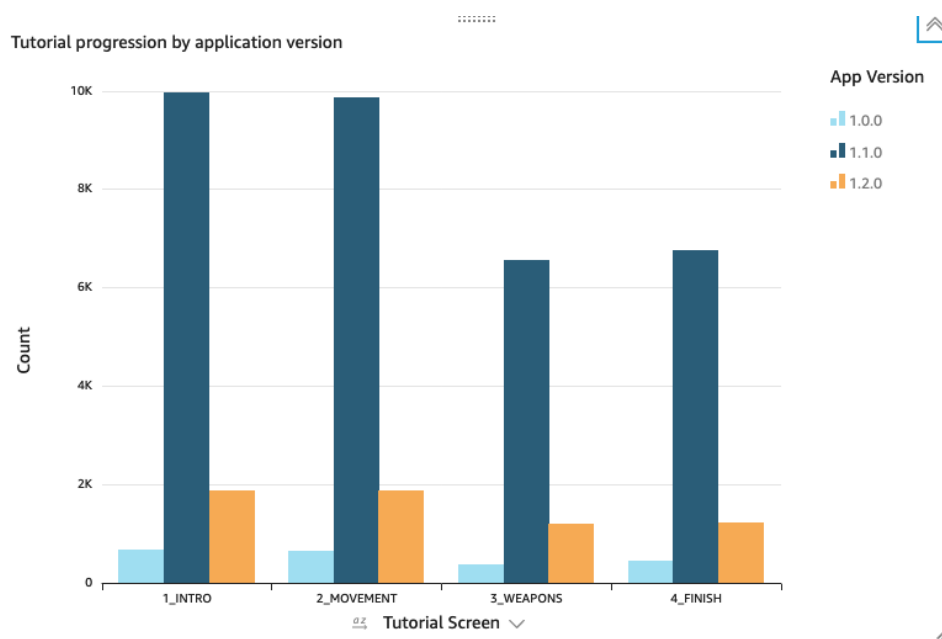
Use this procedure to create a horizontal bar chart.

1. On the same **Sheet**, select + **Add** from the application bar, and then in the drop-down menu choose **Calculated field**.
2. In the **Add calculated field** page, enter `tutorial_screen_id` by replacing the **Add title** textbox placeholder.
3. In the **Formula** field, enter `parseJson({event_data},"$.tutorial_screen_id")` and choose **Save**.
4. Choose + **Add** from the application bar, and then in the drop-down list choose **Add visual**.
5. In the **Fields list** pane, select **tutorial\_screen\_id**. Expand the drop-down menu for **tutorial\_screen\_id** and then sort by **a-z**.

**Note:** If the **Fields list** pane isn't available, select **Visualize**.

6. In the **Fields list** pane, drag **app\_version** into the **Group/Color Field Well**.
7. In the **Visual types** pane, select the vertical bar chart icon. Amazon QuickSight creates the visual.

8. If there is a bar displaying null values in the visual, select the bar and then choose **Exclude empty**. This creates a filter that excludes all game events without the `tutorial_screen_id` field from the visualization.
9. Change the title of the visualization by selecting and replacing the default visual label text to **Tutorial progression by application version**. In the visual, select the **gear** icon. In the **Format visual** pane, select **X-Axis** and enter a label for the X-Axis, for example `Tutorial Screen`. Select **Y-Axis** and enter a label for the Y-Axis, for example `Count`. Select **Legend** and enter a label for the legend, for example `App Version`.



**Figure 3: Example tutorial progression by application version visualization**

### Level completion rate by application version

Use this procedure to create a vertical bar chart using custom SQL.

1. Navigate to the [Amazon QuickSight console](#).
2. Choose **Datasets** from the left navigation pane.
3. Choose **New dataset**.
4. Choose **Athena**. In the **New Athena data source** dialog box, **Data source name**-field, enter a name (for example, `level_completion_rate by application version and day`).

5. In the **Athena workgroup** field, select the workgroup named `GameAnalyticsWorkgroup-<your-cloudformation-stackname>`, and choose **Validate connection**. After the connection is validated, choose **Create data source**.
6. In the **Choose your table** dialog box, **Database** field, select the database that was deployed by AWS CloudFormation. A list of available tables populates.

**Note:** The database value can be found in the AWS CloudFormation stack, **Outputs** tab, under the **Key** name **GameEventsDatabase**.

7. Choose **raw\_events** and then select **Use custom SQL**.
8. In the **Enter custom SQL query** dialog box, enter a name for the SQL query (for example, Level completion rate by application version and day), copy the following SQL query, and enter it into the **Enter SQL here...** field.

**Note:** Replace `<GameEventsDatabase>` with the database value found in the AWS CloudFormation stack, **Outputs** tab, under the **Key** name **GameEventsDatabase**.

```
with t1 AS
  (SELECT json_extract_scalar(event_data,
    '$.level_id') AS level, count(json_extract_scalar(event_data,
    '$.level_id')) AS level_count, app_version, date_trunc('hour',
    from_unixtime(event_timestamp)) as event_hour_utc
  FROM "<GameEventsDatabase>".raw_events"
  WHERE event_type='level_started'
  GROUP BY json_extract_scalar(event_data, '$.level_id'), app_version,
    date_trunc('hour', from_unixtime(event_timestamp))), t2 AS
  (SELECT json_extract_scalar(event_data,
    '$.level_id') AS level, count(json_extract_scalar(event_data,
    '$.level_id')) AS level_count, app_version, date_trunc('hour',
    from_unixtime(event_timestamp)) as event_hour_utc
  FROM "<GameEventsDatabase>".raw_events"
  WHERE event_type='level_completed'GROUP BY json_extract_scalar(event_data,
    '$.level_id'), app_version, date_trunc('hour',
    from_unixtime(event_timestamp)))
SELECT t2.level,
  t2.app_version,
  (cast(t2.level_count AS DOUBLE) / (cast(t2.level_count AS DOUBLE) + cast(t1.level_count AS DOUBLE))) * 100 AS level_completion_rate,
  t2.event_hour_utc
FROM t1
JOIN t2
  ON t1.level = t2.level
ORDER BY level;
```

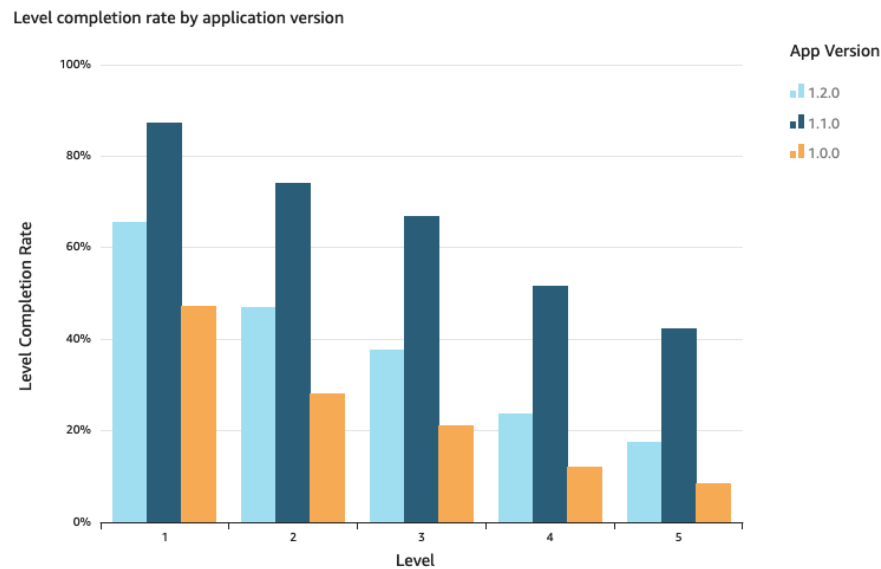
9. Choose **Confirm query**.

10. In the **Finish data set creation** dialog box, select **Directly query your data**.
11. Choose **Edit/Preview Data**.
12. The custom SQL should generate a table of results. Choose **Save** from the menu.
13. Navigate to the [Amazon QuickSight console](#).
14. On the **Amazon QuickSight** page, choose **Analyses** from the left navigation pane, and then choose **raw\_events analysis**.
15. To add a new dataset, in the data set pane, choose the edit icon.
16. Choose **Add data set**.
17. In the **Choose data set to add** dialog box, choose **Level completion rate by application version and day**, then choose **Select**.
18. To select the new dataset, in the data set pane, expand the data set drop-down and select **Level completion rate by application version and day**.
19. Select + **Add** from the application bar, and then in the drop-down menu choose **Add visual**.
20. In the **Fields list** pane, choose **level** to visualize.

**Note:** If the **Fields list** pane isn't visible, choose **Visualize**.

21. For **Visual types**, choose the vertical bar chart icon. By default, **level** is defined as the X-axis. Amazon QuickSight creates the visual.
22. Add **level\_completion\_rate** for the Y-axis as the **Value** field well, and, in the drop-down menu next to **level\_completion\_rate (Sum)**, choose **Aggregate: Sum** and change it to **Average**. In the same drop-down menu for **level\_completion\_rate**, choose **Format** and then **More formatting options**. In the **Format data** menu, expand the **Units** menu and add % in the **Suffix** dialog box. Close out of the **Format data** menu by choosing the **x** in the top right section of the menu.
23. Add **app\_version** to the **Group/Color** field well.
24. Choose the **gear** icon to edit the visual. In the **Format visual** menu, expand the **Y-Axis** menu, and input a label for the axis, such as `Level Completion Rate`. Under **Custom range**, enter 0 into the **Min** dialog box and 100 into the **Max** dialog box. Under **Axis step**, choose **Step size** and enter 20 into the dialog box. Expand the **X-Axis** menu and input a label for the axis, such as `Level`. Expand the **Legend** menu and enter a label for the legend, for example `App Version`.

25. In the **Field wells** pane, expand the drop-down menu for **level** and choose to sort by **a-z**.
26. Change the title of the visualization by selecting and replacing the default visual label text to **Level completion rate by application version**.



**Figure 4: Example level completion rate by application version visualization**

### Level completion distribution over time

Use this procedure to create a vertical bar chart by reusing custom SQL.

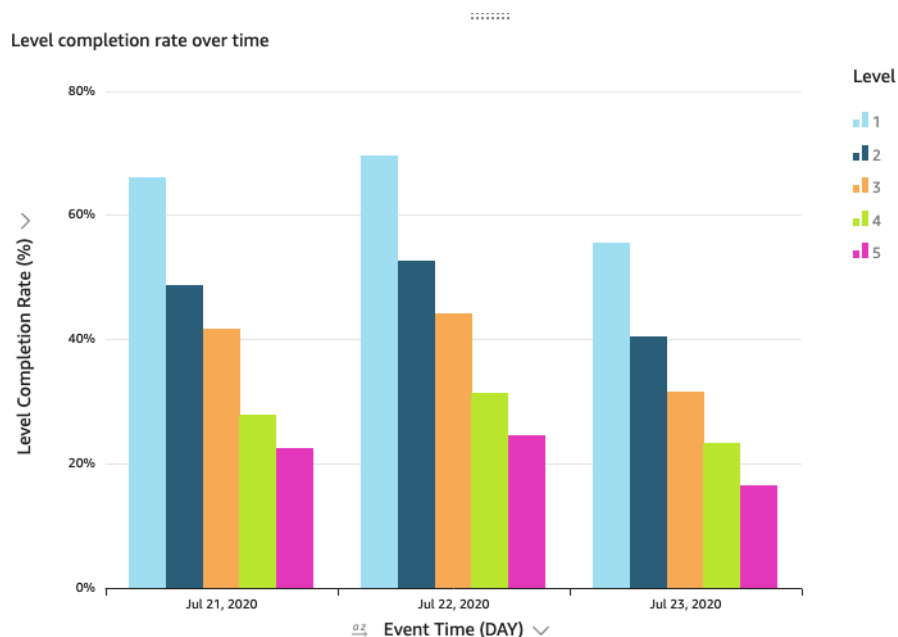
1. On the same **Sheet**, ensure that **Data set** is still set to **Level completion rate by application version and day**.
2. Select + **Add** from the application menu, and then in the drop-down menu choose **Add visual**.
3. In the **Fields list** pane, choose **event\_hour\_utc** to visualize.
4. For **Visual types**, choose the vertical bar chart icon. By default, **event\_hour\_utc** is defined as the X-axis. Amazon QuickSight creates the visual.
5. Add **level\_completion\_rate** for the Y-axis as the **Value** field well, and, in the drop-down menu next to **level\_completion\_rate (Sum)**, choose **Aggregate: Sum** and

change it to **Average**. In the same drop-down menu for **level\_completion\_rate**, choose **Format** and then **More formatting options**. In the **Format data** menu, expand the **Units** menu and add % in the **Suffix** dialog box. Close out of the **Format data** menu by choosing the **x** in the top right section of the menu.

6. Add **level** to the **Group/Color** field well.
7. Select the gear icon to edit the visual and take the following actions:
  - In the **Format visual** menu, expand the **Y-Axis** menu, and input a label for the axis, such as `Level Completion Rate (%)`.
  - Under **Custom range**, enter 0 in the **Min** dialog box and 100 in the **Max** dialog box.
  - Under **Axis step**, choose **Step size** and enter 20 into the dialog box.
  - Expand the **X-axis** menu and input a label for the axis, such as `Event Time`.
  - Expand the **Legend** menu and input a label for the axis, such as `Level`.

**Note:** This visualization uses the custom SQL query which aggregates level completion rate by the hour as the most granular time range. Therefore, drill-downs to the *minute* in this visual are not supported without changing the query to group by minute, which may result in slower visualization load times.

8. Change the title of the visualization by selecting and replacing the default visual label text to **Level completion rate over time**.



**Figure 5: Example level completion rate over time visualization**

## Events trend KPI

Use this procedure to create a KPI to show the trend of the number of events going through the pipeline.

1. On the same Sheet, choose the **Visualize** tab, and change the Dataset to **raw\_events**.
2. Choose + **Add**, and then in the drop-down list, choose **Add visual**.
3. In the Visual types pane, select the **Key Performance Indicator (KPI)** icon.
4. In the Fields list pane, drag **event\_id** into the Value Field Well.

**Note:** If the Fields list pane isn't visible, choose **Visualize**.

5. In the Fields list pane, drag **event\_timestamp\_time\_format** into the Trend group Field Well. Select the drop-down arrow next to **event\_timestamp\_time\_format**, and verify that **Aggregate: Day** is selected. You can change the aggregate unit based on the trends you are trying to analyze.
6. Choose the gear icon to edit the visual. In the Format visual menu, under Comparison method, choose **Difference as percent (%)**.
7. In the KPI visual, choose the ellipsis icon, and in the drop-down menu, choose **Conditional formatting**. In the **Conditional formatting** pane choose **Add icon**, choose the colored arrows in the Icon set drop-down menu, which is the third option in the list, and choose **Apply**.
8. Change the title of the visualization by selecting and replacing the default visual label text to **Total events trend**.

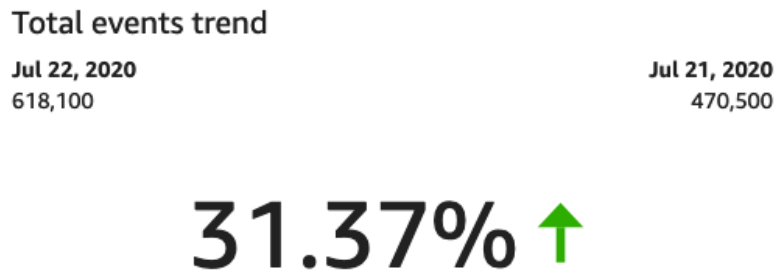


Figure 6: Total Events Trend KPI

## Level completion rate trend KPI

Use this procedure to create a KPI to show the trend of the overall level completion rate.

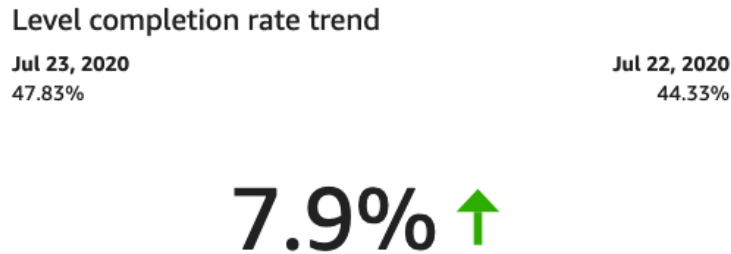
1. On the same Sheet, choose the **Visualize** tab, and change the Data set to **Level completion rate by application version and day**.
2. Choose + **Add** and then in the drop-down list choose **Add visual**.
3. In the Visual types pane, select the **Key Performance Indicator (KPI)** icon.
4. In the Fields list pane, drag **level\_completion\_rate** into the Value Field Well. In the drop-down menu next to **level\_completion\_rate (Sum)**, choose **Aggregate: Sum** and change it to **Average**. In the same drop-down menu for **level\_completion\_rate**, choose **Format** and then **More formatting**. In the Format data menu, expand the Decimal Places menu, choose **Custom** and change the value in the box to 2. Expand the Units menu and add % in the Suffix dialog box. Close the Format data menu.

**Note:** If the Fields list pane isn't visible, choose **Visualize**.

5. In the Fields list pane, drag **event\_hour\_utc** into the Trend group Field Well. Select the drop-down arrow next to **event\_hour\_utc**, and verify that **Aggregate: Day** is selected. You can change the aggregate unit based on the trends you are trying to analyze.

**Note:** This visualization uses the custom SQL query created earlier which aggregates level completion rate by the hour as the most granular time range. Therefore, drill-downs to the “Minute” in this visual are not supported without changing the query to group by minute, which may result in slower load times for the visual.

6. Choose the gear icon to edit the visual. In the Format visual menu, under Comparison method, choose **Difference as percent (%)**.
7. In the KPI visual, choose the ellipsis icon and in the drop-down menu choose **Conditional formatting**. Choose **Add icon** and then choose the colored arrows in the Icon set drop-down menu. Select **Apply**.
8. Change the title of the visualization by selecting and replacing the default visual label text to **Level completion rate trend**.



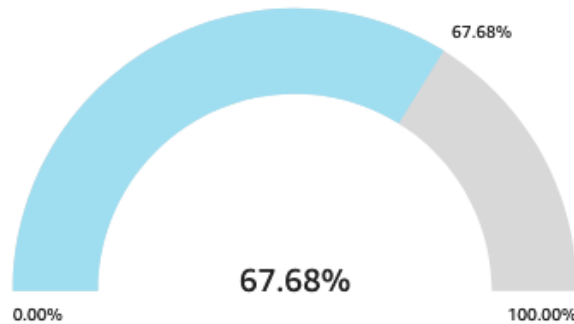
**Figure 7: Level Completion Rate Trend KPI**

### Level completion gauge

Use this procedure to create a gauge chart to show level completion rate.

1. On the same Sheet, choose + **Add** and then in the drop-down list choose **Add visual**.
2. In the Visual types pane, select the **Gauge chart** icon.
3. In the Fields list pane, drag **level\_completion\_rate** into the Value Field Well. In the drop-down menu next to **level\_completion\_rate (Sum)**, choose **Aggregate: Sum** and change it to **Average**. In the same drop-down menu for **level\_completion\_rate**, choose **Format** and then **More formatting**. In the Format data menu, expand the Decimal Places menu, choose **Custom**, and then change the value in the box to 2. Expand the Units menu and add % in the Suffix dialog box. Close the **Format data** menu.
4. Choose the gear icon to edit the visual. In the Format visual menu, under Axis Style and Range, set the **Min** dialog box to 0 and set the **Max** dialog box to 100.
5. In the gauge visual, choose the ellipsis icon and in the drop-down menu choose **Conditional formatting**. Choose **Add icon**, choose the colored arrows in the Icon set drop-down menu, and choose **Apply**.
6. Change the title of the visualization by selecting and replacing the default visual label text to **Overall level completion rate**.

### Overall level completion rate



**Figure 8: Overall level completion rate**

## Dark theme

Use this procedure to change the dashboard to a dark theme.

1. On the same **Sheet**, locate the left-hand navigation bar and choose **Themes**.
2. Select **Midnight**.

## Title

Use this procedure to add a title to the analysis.

1. On the same **Sheet**, choose + **Add** and then in the drop-down menu choose **Add Title**.
2. A title field should appear at the top of the current analysis page. In there, enter a title for the analysis.

**Note:** To remove the title, on the same **Sheet**, choose + **Add** and then in the drop-down menu choose **Remove title**.

## Parameters and controls

Use this procedure to add controls to the dashboard to display events from specific time ranges and application versions.

1. Select **Parameters** in the toolbar on the left and then choose **Create one...**
2. In the **Create new parameter** window, in the **Name** text box, enter `From`. In the **Data type** drop-down, select **Datetime**, in the **Static default value** box, select today's date, and choose **Create**.

3. In the **Parameter added** window, choose **Control**.
4. In the **Add control** window, enter `From` in the **Display name** dialog box, and choose **Add**.
5. In the **Parameters** toolbar, choose + to add another parameter.
6. In the **Create new parameter** window, in **Name** dialog box, enter `To`. In the **Data type** drop-down, select **Datetime**, in the **Static default value** box, select tomorrow's date, and choose **Create**.
7. Choose **Control** in the **Parameter added** window.
8. In the **Add control** window, enter `To` in the **Display name** dialog box, and choose **Add**.
9. In the **Parameters** toolbar, choose + to add another parameter.
10. In the **Create new parameter** window, in the **Name** dialog box, enter `AppVersion`. In the **Data type** drop-down, select **String**, and choose **Set a dynamic default**.
11. In the **Set up dynamic default for single value** window, select **raw\_events** in the **Dataset with default values and user information** drop-down, select **app\_version** in the **User name column** drop-down, choose **app\_version** in the Default value column, and choose **Apply**.
12. Choose **Create** in the **Create new parameter** window.
13. Choose **Control** in the **Parameter added** window.
14. In the **Add control** window, enter `AppVersion` in the **Display name** dialog box, choose **Single select drop down** in the **Style** drop-down, choose **Link to a data set field** radio button, choose **raw\_events** in the **Select a data set** drop-down, choose **app\_version** in the **Select a column** drop-down, and choose **Add**.
15. In the **Filter** pane, choose **Create one...** and in the drop-down menu choose **event\_timestamp\_time\_format**.
16. Choose the new **event\_timestamp\_time\_format** filter you just created.
17. In the first drop-down, change **Only this visual** to **All visuals**, check the **Use parameters** checkbox, select **From** in the **Start date parameter**, select **To** in the **End date parameter** drop-down. Make sure the checkboxes for **Include start date** and **Include end date** are selected, then choose **Apply**.
18. Choose + in the **Filter** pane, and in the drop-down menu choose **app\_version**.
19. Choose the **app\_version** filter you created.

20. In the first drop-down, change **Only this visual** to **All visuals**, choose **Custom filter** in the **Filter type** drop-down, check the **Use parameters** box, select **AppVersion** in the next drop-down, and choose **Apply**.
21. In Quicksight, different data sets require their own filters, so you must create the **event\_day** and **app\_version** filter for the **level completion by application version and day** data set. To do this, choose the **level completion rate by application version** visualization, choose **Filters**, and follow steps 15 to 20 to recreate the filters. One change to the creation steps for the time filter is to choose **event\_hour\_utc** as the value you are filtering.

You can now adjust the controls at the top of the sheet to display values from your desired time ranges. You can also show values from specific application versions.

After you finish developing the analysis, you can resize and move the visuals into place, and adjust visual title sizes as needed to resemble Figure 9.

You have created a dashboard with the count of events by event type, tutorial progression by application version, level completion rate by application version, level completion rate over time, and several KPIs as shown in the following example dashboard.

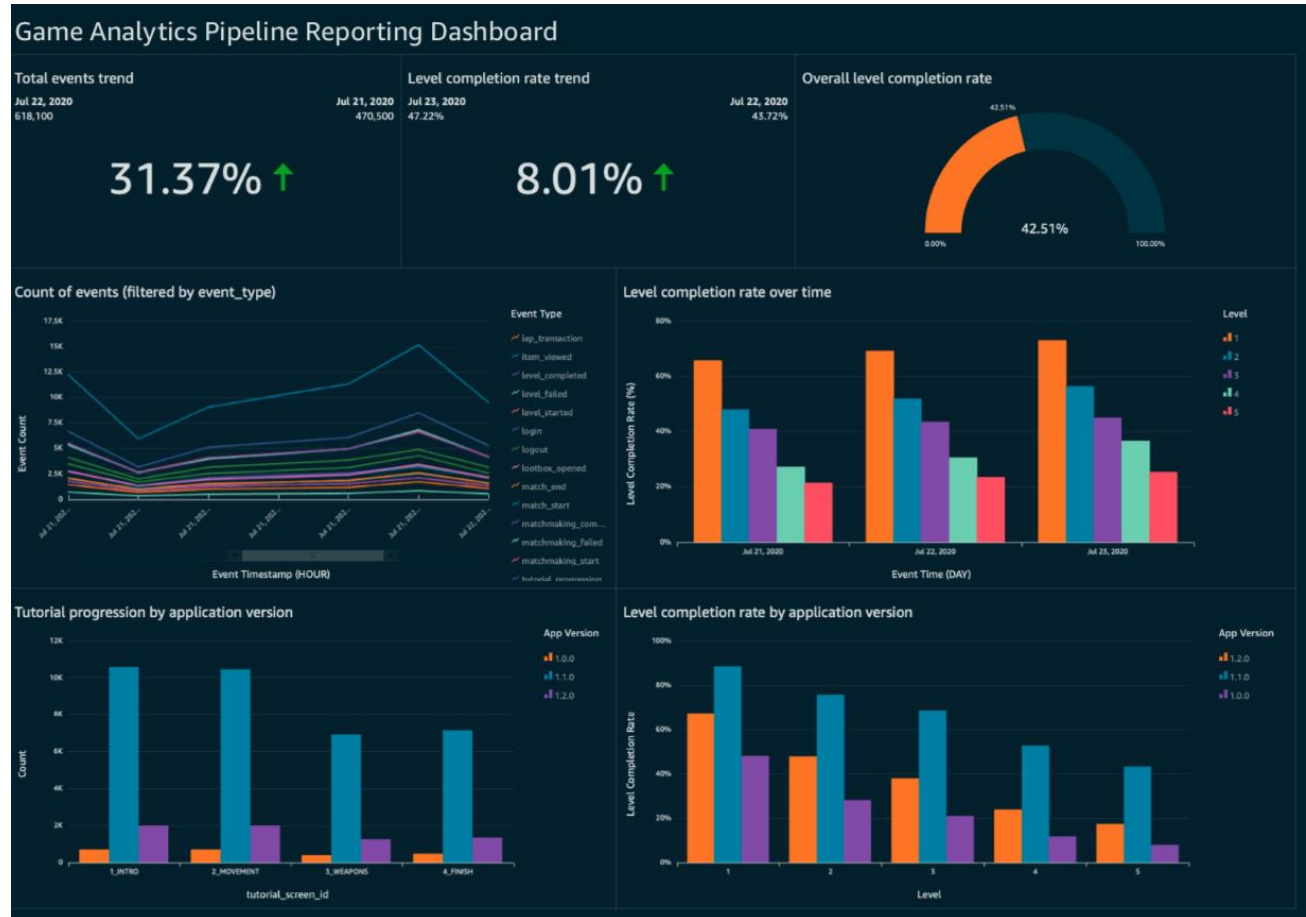


Figure 9: Example Amazon QuickSight dashboard

For additional information about customizing Amazon QuickSight Visuals, refer to [Working with Amazon QuickSight Visuals](#).

## Step 6. View and add real-time metrics to the pipeline operational health dashboard

Use this procedure to view the custom metrics that are generated by Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics and published to Amazon CloudWatch by the `AnalyticsProcessingFunction` Lambda function. Custom metrics are published to Amazon CloudWatch using a custom namespace in the following format: `<aws-cloudformation-stack name>/AWSGameAnalytics`.

### Add custom metrics to the Amazon CloudWatch operational dashboard

1. Retrieve the hyperlink value of **RealTimeAnalyticsCloudWatch** from the AWS CloudFormation stack, **Outputs** tab to navigate to the Amazon CloudWatch console.

2. In the Amazon CloudWatch console, choose a dimension (for example, **APPLICATION\_ID**) and select a **Metric Name** to view (for example, **TotalEvents**). Amazon CloudWatch graphs the metric on the console.
3. Choose **Actions**, and select **Add to dashboard**.
4. In the **Add to dashboard** dialog box, select the dashboard named `PipelineOpsDashboard_<your-cloudformation-stackname>`. Choose **Add to dashboard**. Amazon CloudWatch adds the metric to the dashboard as a new widget.
5. In the Amazon CloudWatch dashboard console, verify the widget on the dashboard and choose **Save dashboard**.

**Note:** Repeat steps 1 through 5 to add additional custom metrics to the dashboard.

After you test the solution and are ready to integrate your game data, use the [Game Analytics Pipeline Developer Guide](#) to register your game as a new application with the solution and start sending events into the pipeline. You can also follow the instructions in the [Game Analytics Pipeline Developer Guide](#) to test sending data to the solution using the solution API.

**Important:** You can stop the script when you have completed testing the solution functionality, or you can continue using the script to further test your deployment. Charges apply for as long as the script continues running.

## Security

When you build systems on AWS infrastructure, security responsibilities are shared between you and AWS. This shared model can reduce your operational burden as AWS operates, manages, and controls the components from the host operating system and virtualization layer down to the physical security of the facilities in which the services operate. For more information about security on AWS, visit the [AWS Security Center](#).

## Authentication

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles enable you to assign granular access policies and permissions to services and users on AWS. This solution creates several IAM roles that grant AWS Lambda functions and deploy resources with permissions to access the other AWS services used in the solution. These roles are necessary to allow the services to collect, process, and store game analytics data in your account. The solution API uses IAM to authenticate and authorize requests to the application and authorization endpoints as described in the [Game Analytics Pipeline Developer Guide](#).

### (Optional) Enable IAM authentication on events endpoint

The solution API events endpoint can be modified to use alternative API Gateway authorizer types instead of the provided API key authorization implemented with the `LambdaAuthorizer` Lambda function. For example, you may have a free-to-play game that does not include user authentication. You can create an Amazon Cognito identity pool (federated identities) that allows your game client to generate IAM credentials for authenticated and unauthenticated users which can be used to integrate with AWS services such as Amazon Kinesis and Amazon API Gateway for sending telemetry events.

### Encryption-at-rest

The solution provides encryption-at-rest using [Amazon S3-managed keys](#) (SSE-S3) and AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer master keys (CMKs).

## Resources

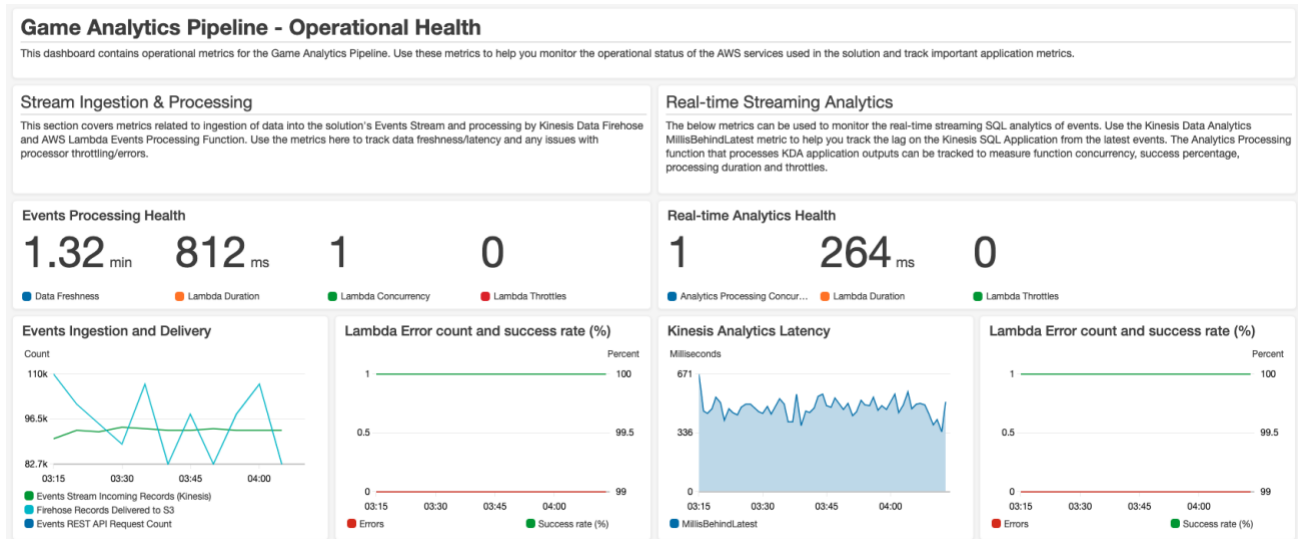
- [AWS CloudFormation](#)
- [AWS Lambda](#)
- [AWS Glue](#)
- [Amazon Kinesis](#)
- [Amazon Athena](#)
- [Amazon Simple Storage Service](#)
- [Amazon Simple Notification Service](#)
- [Amazon Cognito](#)
- [Amazon QuickSight](#)
- [Amazon DynamoDB](#)
- [Amazon API Gateway](#)
- [AWS Identity and Access Management \(IAM\)](#)
- [Amazon CloudWatch](#)
- [AWS X-Ray](#)
- [AWS Key Management Service \(KMS\)](#)

## Appendix A: Monitoring the solution

The Game Analytics Pipeline solution integrates Amazon CloudWatch metrics to provide real-time metrics and monitoring of solution resources. [Amazon CloudWatch Logs](#) provide logging reports from solution resources.

### Game Analytics Pipeline operational health dashboard

The solution deploys an Amazon CloudWatch operational health dashboard that aggregates important metrics from streaming ingestion and analytical streaming components. The dashboard includes key metrics from Amazon API Gateway, Amazon Kinesis resources, and AWS Lambda.



**Figure 10: Amazon CloudWatch dashboard deployed with the solution**

The operational health dashboard tracks event ingestion and processes metrics to help admins monitor the health of the pipeline. The dashboard monitors the rate of data ingestion, data freshness, and the performance and health of the `EventsProcessingFunction` Lambda function. If streaming analytics is enabled in the AWS CloudFormation template, the real-time streaming analytics metrics widget will populate with the processing health of AWS Lambda and the `MillisBehindLatest` metric of Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics.

## Alarms and notifications

The solution is configured with several Amazon CloudWatch alarms that generate alerts when certain AWS resources exceed utilization thresholds, or when error status thresholds are breached (indicating potential operational issues).

These alerts are configured to send notifications to the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) **Notifications** topic. Administrators can subscribe to this topic by providing an email address during stack deployment. The following CloudWatch alarms are preconfigured by the AWS CloudFormation template:

- **API Gateway REST API > 1% 4xx/5xx Error Rate**—The solution is configured to generate an alarm and Amazon SNS notification if either the 4xx or 5xx API error rates exceed 1% over a 5-minute period.
- **AWS Lambda Errors and Throttles**—The solution monitors each AWS Lambda function for errors and throttles and generates an alarm when these issues occur.

- **Kinesis Throttling**—The solution monitors the Amazon Kinesis Data Streams `WriteProvisionedThroughputExceeded` and `ReadProvisionedThroughputExceeded` metrics, and generates an alarm and Amazon SNS **Notification** topic if any read or write throttling is detected on the stream. This alarm also tracks the `DataFreshness CloudWatch` metric to Amazon S3.
- **DynamoDB Throttling and User/System Errors**—This solution monitors Amazon DynamoDB table errors and tracks throttling on the `Authorizations` table accessed by the `LambdaAuthorizer` Lambda function.

## Appendix B: Uninstall the solution

You can uninstall the Game Analytics Pipeline solution using the AWS Management Console or the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI). However, the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) buckets and the Amazon QuickSight analysis and data sets must be manually deleted.

**Note:** During uninstallation, AWS CloudFormation deletes the Athena workgroup, which also deletes saved Athena queries that are associated with that workgroup. Save the queries that you want to keep before deleting the stack.

### Using the AWS Management Console

1. Sign in to the [AWS CloudFormation console](#).
2. On the **Stacks** page, select the solution stack.
3. Choose **Delete**.

**Important:** The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) buckets and the Amazon QuickSight analysis and data sets must be manually deleted.

### Using AWS CLI

Determine whether AWS CLI is available in your environment. For installation instructions, refer to [What Is the AWS Command Line Interface](#) in the *AWS CLI User Guide*. After confirming the AWS CLI is available, run the following command.

```
$ aws cloudformation delete-stack --stack-name <cloudformation-stack-name>
```

**Important:** The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) buckets and the Amazon QuickSight analysis and data sets must be manually deleted.

## Deleting the Amazon S3 buckets

The solution is configured to retain the `analytics` and `solutionlogsbucket` S3 buckets to prevent against accidental data loss. After uninstalling the solution, you must manually delete these buckets if you do not need to retain the data.

Alternatively, you can configure the AWS CloudFormation template to delete the Amazon S3 buckets automatically. Prior to deleting the stack, change the deletion behavior in the AWS CloudFormation [DeletionPolicy Attribute](#).

## Deleting the Amazon QuickSight analysis and data sets

Use this procedure to manually delete the QuickSight analysis and data sets.

1. Delete the **raw\_events\_analysis**. For instructions, refer to [Deleting an Analysis](#) in the *Amazon QuickSight User Guide*.
2. Delete the **Level Completion rate** and **raw\_events** data sets. For instructions, refer to [Deleting a Data Set](#) in the *Amazon QuickSight User Guide*.

# Appendix C: Collection of operational metrics

This solution includes an option to send anonymous operational metrics to AWS. We use this data to better understand how customers use this solution and related services and products. When enabled, the following information is collected and sent to AWS:

- **Solution ID:** The AWS solution identifier
- **Unique ID (UUID):** Randomly generated, unique identifier for each solution deployment
- **Timestamp:** Data-collection timestamp
- **GameEventsStreamShardCount:** The number of shards provisioned on the Game Events Kinesis Data Streams
- **StreamingAnalyticsEnabled:** A flag (`true/false`) denoting whether or not real-time streaming analytics was deployed as part of the solution
- **SolutionMode:** The parameter setting used to deploy the solution (`Dev, Prod`)

Note that AWS owns the data gathered via this survey. Data collection is subject to the [AWS Privacy Policy](#). To opt out of this feature, modify the AWS CloudFormation template mapping section as follows, prior to deploying the solution:

```
Mappings:
  Solution:
    Data:
      SendAnonymousData: 'Yes'
```

to

```
Mappings:
  Solution:
    Data:
      SendAnonymousData: 'No'
```

## Source code

You can visit our [GitHub repository](#) to download the templates and scripts for this solution, and to share your customizations with others.

## Document revisions

Date	Change
May 2020	Initial release
September 2020	This update modifies the solution to remove the tracking of player-identifiable and client-identifiable fields from the JSON event telemetry that is ingested and processed by the solution. For additional information about version 1.1.0, refer to the <a href="#">CHANGELOG.md</a> file in the GitHub repository.

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