

# Retrieve meteorological information from AEMET (DMS geographic data) and load it into BigQuery

https://github.com/celiamuriel-google/aemet-to-bigquery.git

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#### Introduction

This document provides the scripting necessary to download meteorological information from the Spanish Meteorological Agency (<u>AEMET</u>) from the <u>AEMET OpenData</u> project and upload it to BigQuery to use it as part of the data analytics.

AEMET provides data in plain JSON format. It contains geographic information, both in DMS (Degree, Minute, Second) and decimal latitude and longitude.



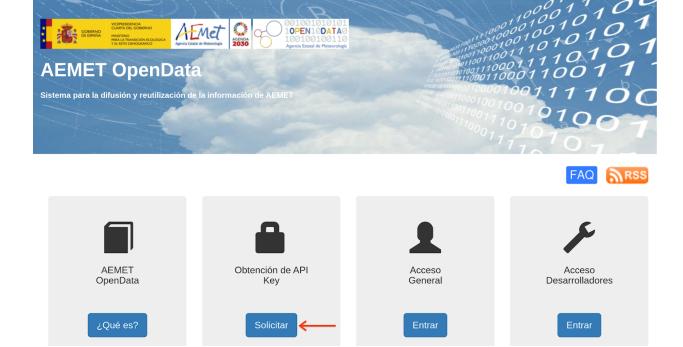
Data is uploaded to staging tables (stg). Then it needs to be transformed to be used for reporting. The master tables with the data necessary for reporting has a "t\_\*" prefix.

This document also explains in detail the setup to run the scripting.

It was done on May 4th, 2020, with the Generally Available features on the different services used for this exercise.

# Get API Key

Navigate to <u>AEMET OpenData</u> and click on "Solicitar" in the "Obtención de API Key" box.



Insert an email address, check the "I'm not a robot box", and click in "Enviar".





You should receive an email. Click on "Confirmar generación de API Key".



You get a message confirming that you generated the API Key:



Su API Key se ha generado correctamente, se le enviará en un correo.

You receive a second email with the API Key:



# Alta en el servicio AEMET Open



### opendata\_apikey@aemet.es

para mí 🔻



Alta en el servicio AEMET OpenData. Su API Key es:

evJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.evJzdWliOiJibXVvaWVsbUBnb

# Where to run the software to retrieve data from AEMET

AEMET provides client <u>application examples</u> and <u>Codegen to automatically generate the API in several programming languages</u> to retrieve the meteorological data. We are going to create several Shell scripts to download the data from AEMET, format it, upload to BigQuery and run the ETL to transform the data for analysis and store it in the master tables.

The Shell scripts can run on:

- Cloud Shell,
- A <u>compute engine</u> with the appropriate size if Cloud Shell is too small or for security reasons,
- Cloud App Engine,
- Cloud Function, or
- Cloud Run.

See here how to choose between the different serverless services.

You'd choose one or another depending on your actual requirements.

For the demonstration purposes of this document, we will run our scripting from Cloud Shell.

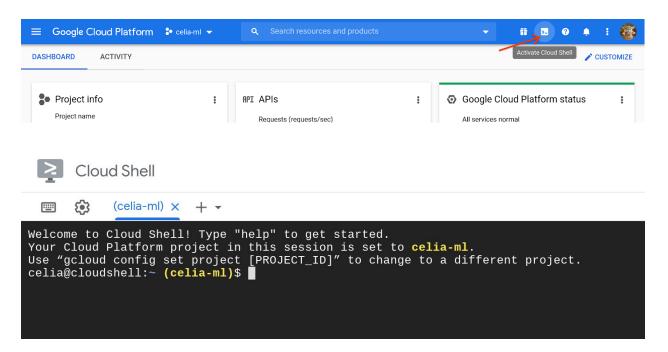


# Prepare the environment to work

Cloud Shell has a Debian distribution and you can find here how to use it.

Check if the Cloud SDK is installed. If not, install it and set it up.

Launch Cloud Shell in your project (or a compute engine, a Cloud App Engine, a Cloud Function or Cloud Run).



Update the package lists for upgrades for packages that need upgrading, as well as new packages that have just come to the repositories, and run the upgrade.

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt upgrade
```

ig is like sed to JSON files. Type jq --help to know if it is already installed.



```
celia@cloudshell:~/aemet (celia-ml)$ jq --help
jq - commandline JSON processor [version 1.5-1-a5b5cbe]
Usage: jq [options] <jq filter> [file...]
         jq is a tool for processing JSON inputs, applying the
        given filter to its JSON text inputs and producing the
         filter's results as JSON on standard output.
        The simplest filter is ., which is the identity filter, copying jq's input to its output unmodified (except for
         formatting).
        For more advanced filters see the jq(1) manpage ("man jq")
        and/or https://stedolan.github.io/jq
        Some of the options include:
                          compact instead of pretty-printed output;
use `null` as the single input value;
                          set the exit status code based on the output;
          - e
                          read (slurp) all inputs into an array; apply filter to it;
                          output raw strings, not JSON texts;
          -R
                          read raw strings, not JSON texts;
                          colorize JSON;
          - C
         --arg a v
                        set variable $a to value <v>;
          --argjson a v set variable $a to JSON value <v>;
          --slurpfile a f
                                   set variable $a to an array of JSON texts read from <f>;
         See the manpage for more options.
celia@cloudshell:~/aemet (celia-ml)$
```

If jq is not installed, do it.

```
sudo apt-get install jq
```

Clone this GitHub repository, where you have the BigQuery objects you need to create, and the scripts to download, process and upload the meteorological information in Spain.

```
git clone https://github.com/celiamuriel-google/aemet-to-bigguery.git
```

## Create BigQuery objects

#### DDLs<sup>1</sup>

Before loading the meteorological information in BigQuery for the first time, we need to create the dataset and objects where we are going to store the data. The next commands are meant to create the database objects using the <u>bq command-line tool</u> from the <u>Cloud Shell</u>. You can also use the <u>BigQuery console</u> and run the DDLs from there.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> DDL stands for Data Definition Language.



If you want BigQuery to automatically delete data older than a certain number of days, add the table --default\_table\_expiration flag to the bq mk dataset, or the --expiration flag to the bq mk table.

Remember to replace [PROJECT ID] in the DDL scripts by your actual GCP Project ID.

#### Description of the tables

AEMET provides metadata files which describe the data we download from their website.

We load the data in staging tables (stg\_[name of the downloaded file]). Then we add the load date (fecha\_carga), calculate a GEOGRAPHY field with the longitude and latitude provided and load these new fields along with the ones in the staging tables in the master ones (t\_[name of the downloaded file]).

In some cases we rename the fields fields in the master tables to a more intuitive name. For example, "hr" as "humedad rel".

This section includes the metadata as we downloaded on May 4th, 2020. When necessary, we explain in detail about some fields.

#### todasestaciones

```
"unidad generadora": "Servicio del Banco de Datos Nacional de
Climatolog�a",
  "periodicidad": "1 vez al d�a",
 "descripcion": "Inventario de estaciones para el apartado Valores
Climatolog�a",
  "formato": "application/json",
  "copyright": "♦ AEMET. Autorizado el uso de la informaci♦n y su
reproducci∳n citando a AEMET como autora de la misma.",
  "notaLegal": "http://www.aemet.es/es/nota legal",
  "campos": [
    {"id":"latitud",
    "descripcion": "latitud de la estaci�n",
    "tipo datos": "string",
        "requerido": true
    },
    {"id":"provincia",
    "descripcion": "provincia donde reside la estaci�n",
```



```
"tipo datos": "string",
        "requerido": true
    } ,
    {"id": "indicativo",
    "descripcion": "indicativo climatol�gico de la estaci�n",
    "tipo datos": "string",
        "requerido": true
    },
    {"id": "altitud",
    "descripcion": "altitud de la estaci�n ",
    "tipo datos": "string",
        "requerido": true
    {"id": "nombre",
    "descripcion": "ubicaci�n de la estaci�n",
    "tipo datos": "string",
        "requerido": true
    {"id":"indsinop",
    "descripcion": "Indicativo sin*ptico",
    "tipo datos": "string",
        "requerido": true
   },
    {"id":"longitud",
        "descripcion": "longitud de la estaci�n",
        "tipo datos": "string",
        "requerido": true
    }
 ]
}
```

The weather station coordinates are expressed as follows:

- 1. Latitude (latitud in Spanish): degrees (2 digits) + minutes (2 digits) + seconds (2 digits) + [North (Norte, N) or South (Sur, S) of the Equator]. There are neither separators nor space among the different elements.
- 2. Longitude (longitud): degrees (2 digits) + minutes (2 digits) + seconds (2 digits) + [East (Este, E) or West (Oeste, W) of Greenwich]. There are neither separators nor space among the different elements.
- 3. Altitude (altitud): metres above mean sea level (MAMSL) "metros sobre el nivel del mar (msnm)" in Spanish.



We load these fields in BigQuery as latitud\_DMS, longitud\_DMS (Degree, Minute, Second) and altitud. Then we transform them in their digital format (latitud\_dec, longitud\_dec and altitud fields respectively).

#### observacion-convencional

```
{
    "unidad generadora": "Servicio de Observaci�n",
    "periodicidad": "continuamente",
    "formato": "application/json",
    "copyright": "♦ AEMET. Autorizado el uso de la informaci♦n y su
reproducci�n citando a AEMET como autora de la misma.",
    "notaLegal": "http://www.aemet.es/es/nota legal",
    "campos": [{
            "id": "idema",
            "descripcion": "Indicativo climat�gico de la estaci�n
meteorol�gia autom�tica",
            "tipo datos": "string",
            "requerido": true
        },
            "id": "lon",
            "descripcion": "Longitud de la estaci�n meteorol�gica
(grados)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": true
        },
            "id": "lat",
            "descripcion": "Latitud de la estaci�n meteorol�gica
(grados)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": true
        },
            "id": "alt",
            "descripcion": "Altitud de la estaci�n en metros",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": true
        },
            "id": "ubi",
            "descripcion": "Ubicaci�n de la estaci�n. Nombre de la
estaci�n",
            "tipo datos": "string",
            "requerido": true
```



https://aithub.com/celiamuriel-aoogle/aemet-to-bigguerv.git

```
},
            "id": "fint",
            "descripcion": "Fecha hora final del per�odo de observaci�n,
se trata de datos del periodo de la hora anterior a la indicada por este
campo (hora UTC)",
            "tipo datos": "string (AAAA-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS)",
            "requerido": false
        },
            "id": "prec",
            "descripcion": "Precipitaci�n acumulada, medida por el
pluvi@metro, durante los 60 minutos anteriores a la hora indicada por el
per�odo de observaci�n 'fint' (mm, equivalente a 1/m2)",
           "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
        },
            "id": "pacutp",
            "descripcion": "Precipitaci�n acumulada, medida por el
disdrometro, durante los 60 minutos anteriores a la hora indicada por el
per�odo de observaci�n 'fint' (mm, equivalente a 1/m2)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
        },
            "id": "pliqtp",
            "descripcion": "Precipitaci�n l�quida acumulada durante los
60 minutos anteriores a la hora indicada por el per�odo de observaci�n
'fint' (mm, equivalente a 1/m2)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
        },
            "id": "psolt",
            "descripcion": "Precipitaci♦n s♦lida acumulada durante los 60
minutos anteriores a la hora indicada por el per�odo de observaci�n
'fint' (mm, equivalente a 1/m2)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
        },
            "id": "vmax",
            "descripcion": "Velocidad m�xima del viento, valor m�ximo del
viento mantenido 3 segundos y registrado en los 60 minutos anteriores a la
hora indicada por el per�odo de observaci�n 'fint' (m/s)",
```



https://github.com/celiamuriel-google/aemet-to-bigguery.git

```
"tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
        } ,
            "id": "vv",
            "descripcion": "Velocidad media del viento, media escalar de
las muestras adquiridas cada 0,25 ♦ 1 segundo en el per∳odo de 10 minutos
anterior al indicado por 'fint' (m/s)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
        },
            "id": "vmaxu",
            "descripcion": "Velocidad m�xima del viento (sensor
ultras�nico), valor m�ximo del viento mantenido 3 segundos y registrado
en los 60 minutos anteriores a la hora indicada por el per�odo de
observaci�n 'fint' (m/s)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
        },
            "id": "vvu",
            "descripcion": "Velocidad media del viento (sensor
ultras�nico), media escalar en el peri�do de 10 minutos anterior al
indicado por 'fint' de las muestras adquiridas cada 0,25 ♦ 1 segundo
(m/s)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
        },
            "id": "dv",
            "descripcion": "Direcci�n media del viento, en el per�odo de
10 minutos anteriores a la fecha indicada por 'fint' (grados)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
        },
            "id": "dvu",
            "descripcion": "Direcci�n media del viento (sensor
ultras�nico), en el per�odo de 10 minutos anteriores a la fecha indicada
por 'fint' (grados)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
        },
            "id": "dmax",
```



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```
"descripcion": "Direcci�n del viento m⊕ximo registrado en los
60 minutos anteriores a la hora indicada por 'fint' (grados)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
        },
            "id": "dmaxu",
            "descripcion": "Direcci�n del viento m�ximo registrado en los
60 minutos anteriores a la hora indicada por 'fint' por el sensor
ultras�nico (grados)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
        },
            "id": "stdvv",
            "descripcion": "Desviaci♦n est♦ndar de las muestras
adquiridas de velocidad del viento durante los 10 minutos anteriores a la
fecha dada por 'fint' (m/s)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
        },
            "id": "stddv",
            "descripcion": "Desviaci�n est�ndar de las muestras
adquiridas de la direccion del viento durante los 10 minutos anteriores a
la fecha dada por 'fint' (grados)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
        },
            "id": "stdvvu",
            "descripcion": "Desviaci♦n est♦ndar de las muestras
adquiridas de velocidad del viento durante los 10 minutos anteriores a la
fecha dada por 'fint' obtenido del sensor ultras�nico de viento instalado
junto al convencional (m/s)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
        },
            "id": "stddvu",
            "descripcion": "Desviaci�n est�ndar de las muestras
adquiridas de la direccion del viento durante los 10 minutos anteriores a
la fecha dada por 'fint' obtenido del sensor ultras�nico de viento
instalado junto al convencional (grados)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
```

```
},
            "id": "hr",
            "descripcion": "Humedad relativa instant�nea del aire
correspondiente a la fecha dada por 'fint' (%)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
        },
            "id": "inso",
            "descripcion": "Duraci�n de la insolaci�n durante los 60
minutos anteriores a la hora indicada por el per�odo de observaci�n
'fint' (horas)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
        },
            "id": "pres",
            "descripcion": "Presi�n instant�nea al nivel en el que se
encuentra instalado el bar@metro y correspondiente a la fecha dada por
'fint' (hPa)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
        },
            "id": "pres nmar",
            "descripcion": "Valor de la presi�n reducido al nivel del mar
para aquellas estaciones cuya altitud es igual o menor a 750 metros y
correspondiente a la fecha indicada por 'fint' (hPa)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
        },
            "id": "ts",
            "descripcion": "Temperatura suelo, temperatura instant�nea
junto al suelo y correspondiente a los 10 minutos anteriores a la fecha
dada por 'fint' (grados Celsius)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
        },
            "id": "tss20cm",
            "descripcion": "Temperatura subsuelo 20 cm, temperatura del
subsuelo a una profundidad de 20 cm y correspondiente a los 10 minutos
anteriores a la fecha dada por 'fint' (grados Celsius)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
```



https://aithub.com/celiamuriel-aoogle/aemet-to-bigguerv.git

```
"requerido": false
        },
            "id": "tss5cm",
            "descripcion": "Temperatura subsuelo 5 cm, temperatura del
subsuelo a una profundidad de 5 cm y correspondiente a los 10 minutos
anteriores a la fecha dada por 'fint' (grados Celsius)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
        },
            "id": "ta",
            "descripcion": "Temperatura instant�nea del aire
correspondiente a la fecha dada por 'fint' (grados Celsius)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
        },
            "id": "tpr",
            "descripcion": "Temperatura del punto de roc�o calculado
correspondiente a la fecha 'fint' (grados Celsius)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
        },
            "id": "tamin",
            "descripcion": "Temperatura m�nima del aire, valor m�nimo de
los 60 valores instant�neos de 'ta' medidos en el per�odo de 60 minutos
anteriores a la hora indicada por el per�odo de observaci�n 'fint'
(grados Celsius)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
        },
            "id": "tamax",
            "descripcion": "Temperatura m�xima del aire, valor m�ximo de
los 60 valores instant�neos de 'ta' medidos en el per�odo de 60 minutos
anteriores a la hora indicada por el per�odo de observaci�n 'fint'
(grados Celsius)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
        },
            "id": "vis",
```



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```
"descripcion": "Visibilidad, promedio de la medida de la
visibilidad correspondiente a los 10 minutos anteriores a la fecha dada
por 'fint' (Km)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
        },
            "id": "geo700",
            "descripcion": "Altura del nivel de la superficie de
referencia barom⊕trica de 700 hPa calculado para las estaciones con
altitud mayor de 2300 metros y correspondiente a la fecha indicada por
'fint' (m geopotenciales)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
        },
            "id": "geo850",
            "descripcion": "Altura del nivel de la superficie de
referencia barom⊕trica de 850 hPa calculado para las estaciones con
altitud mayor de 1000 metros y menor o igual a 2300 metros y
correspondiente a la fecha indicada por 'fint' (m geopotenciales)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
        },
            "id": "geo925",
            "descripcion": "Altura del nivel de la superficie baromotrica
de 925 hPa calculado para las estaciones con altitud mayor de 750 metros y
y menor o igual a 1000 metros correspondiente a la fecha indicada por
'fint' (m geopotenciales)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
        },
            "id": "rviento",
            "descripcion": "Recorrido del viento durante los 60 minutos
anteriores a la fecha indicada por 'fint' (Hm)",
            "tipo datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
        },
            "id": "nieve",
            "descripcion": "Espesor de la capa de nieve medid en los 10
minutos anteriores a la a la fecha indicada por 'fint' (cm)",
            "tipo_datos": "float",
            "requerido": false
```



```
}
```

# Shell Scripts to retrieve the meteorological information and load it in BigQuery

When you are ready to get the meteorological information, you can execute the aemet.sh script.

```
./aemet.sh
```

Comment out those lines with data you are not interested in using for your analysis.

You can schedule the execution of the aemet.sh script daily.

The aemet.sh script executes the Shell scripts which download every data file from the AEMET OpenData website and loads them in BigQuery. The API Key is hardcoded in the script. This is NOT a good practice for Production. Secure this Key as per your organization's security standard and policy.

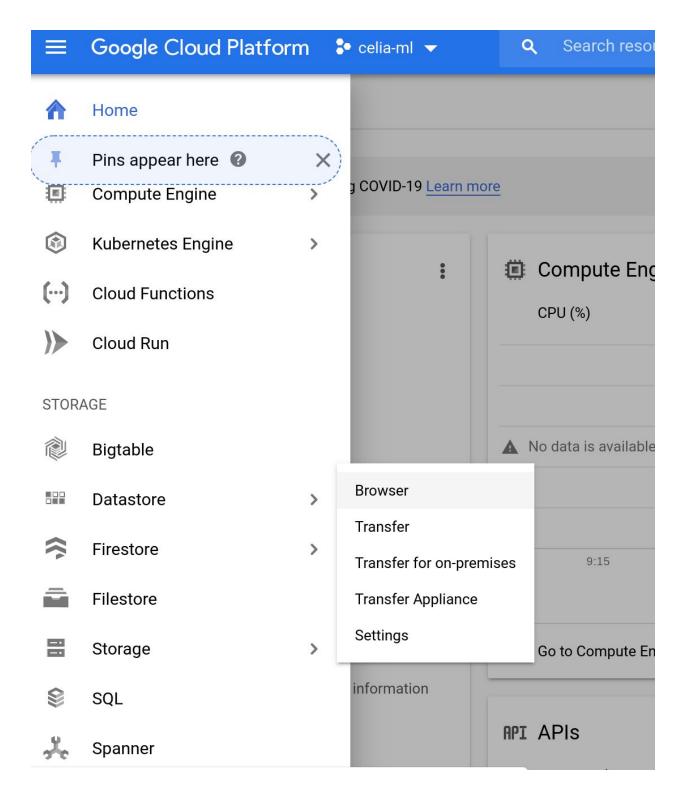
# Store data files in a Cloud Storage bucket

You can create a Cloud Storage bucket to keep the historical data and metadata AEMET files (\*.json). You can add <u>lifecycle rules</u> to delete old files or move them to a cheaper storage.

In the <u>Google Cloud Platform portal</u>, create a Cloud Storage bucket in your project, and access it from Cloud Shell. To do this, go to Storage  $\rightarrow$  Browse<sup>2</sup>.

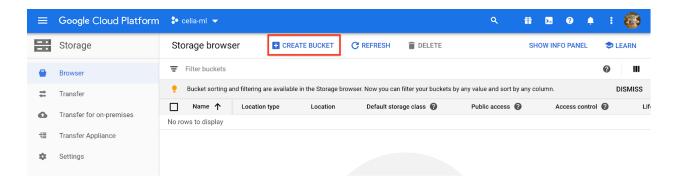
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> It can also be created from the Cloud Shell with the command gsutil mb.





Click on "Create bucket".





Provide the requested information for the bucket. Note the bucket name must be globally unique. A way to achieve this is to use the <u>Project ID</u><sup>3</sup> as the bucket name. Choose the region where you want your bucket. We are going to leave the rest of settings by default.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> You can find the Project info in:

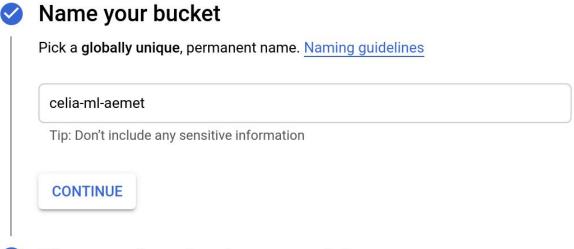
<sup>1.</sup> The GCP Home page,

<sup>2.</sup> Navigation Menu → IAM & Admin → Settings, or

<sup>3.</sup> Running gcloud projects list in the Cloud Shell.







# Choose where to store your data

This permanent choice defines the geographic placement of your data and affects

# cost, performance, and availability. Learn more Location type Region Lowest latency within a single region O Dual-region High availability and low latency across 2 regions Multi-region Highest availability across largest area Location europe-west1 (Belgium)

Once the bucket is created, you can click on "Upload files" from your computer, or upload the file using the command gsutil cp in the Cloud Shell.



#### References

#### **AEMET**

AEMET, Spanish Meteorological Agency.

AEMET OpenData.

AEMET OpenData Documentation.

AEMET OpenData Client Application Examples.

<u>AMET OpenData Codegen</u> - to automatically create client applications in different programming languages.

#### **GCP Services**

Cloud Shell. Google Cloud.

Using Cloud Shell. Google Cloud.

Compute Engine. Google Cloud.

Cloud App Engine. Google Cloud.

Cloud Functions. Google Cloud.

Cloud Run Google Cloud

What is serverless? Google Cloud.

BigQuery documentation Google Cloud

<u>Cloud Storage</u>. <u>Google Cloud</u>.

<u>Object Lifecycle Management. Google Cloud</u>.

Retrieve meteorological information from AEMET (DMS geographic data) and load it into BigQuery <a href="https://github.com/celiamuriel-google/aemet-to-bigquery.git">https://github.com/celiamuriel-google/aemet-to-bigquery.git</a>



## Using GCP SDK

Installing Google Cloud SDK. Cloud SDK.

Initializing Cloud SDK Cloud SDK

Using the bg command-line tool. Google Cloud.

Creating and Managing Projects. Google Cloud.

mb - Make buckets. gsutil tool. Google Cloud.

cp - Copy files and objects. gsutil tool. Google Cloud.

#### Geographic Data

Stephen P. Morse. <u>Translate latitude and longitude from degrees+minute+second to decimal</u>.

Simple features Wikipedia

jq