



## Real-time Demo Workshop

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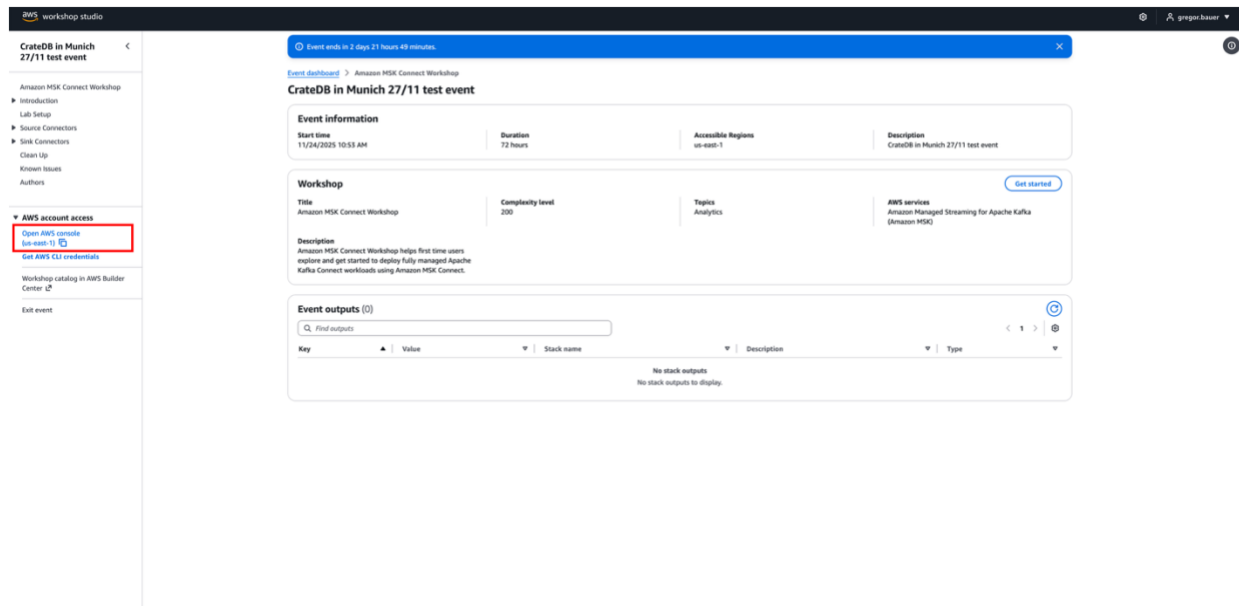
# Workshop User Instructions

## Creating AWS Workshop Pre-Requisites

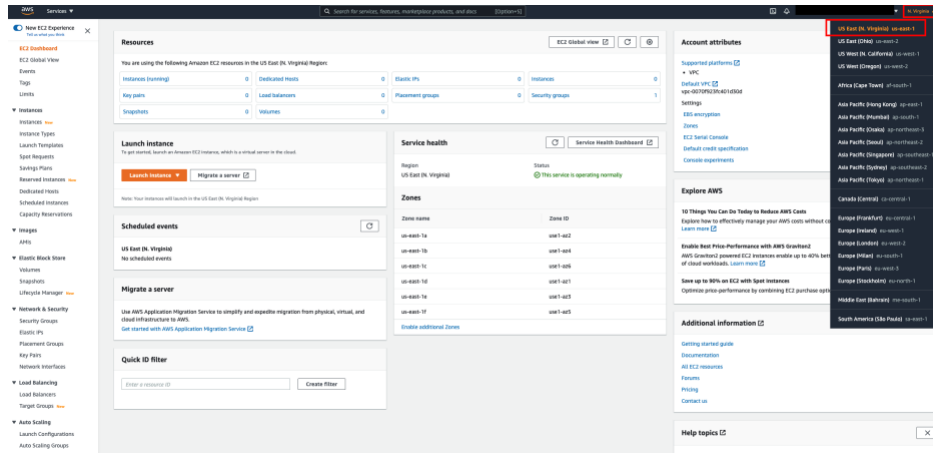
Note: Please use the exact names provided in this guide for naming instances otherwise build steps might fail. Use copy paste to avoid errors.

Note: If you already have AWS console it's best to use another browser

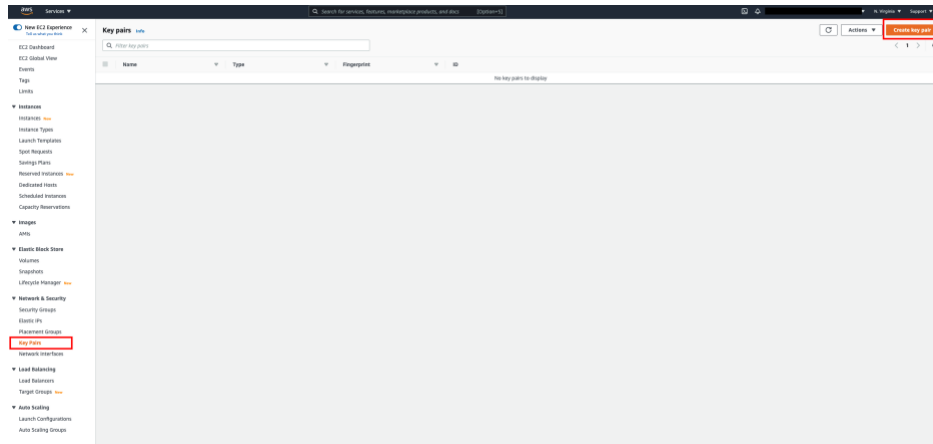
1. Click on the provided link and add the email you registered for the event to get an OTP
2. After entering the OTP, you received go to the Amazon Console



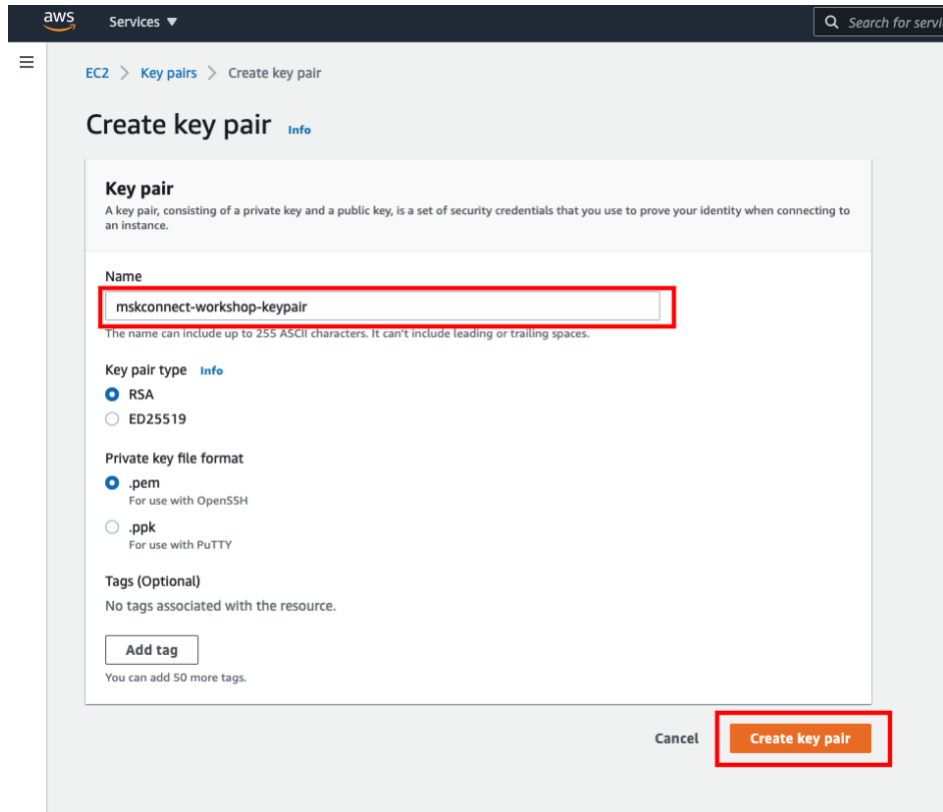
3. Open the Amazon EC2 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/> Choose region **us-east-1** this will be the region that you are using for the workshop.



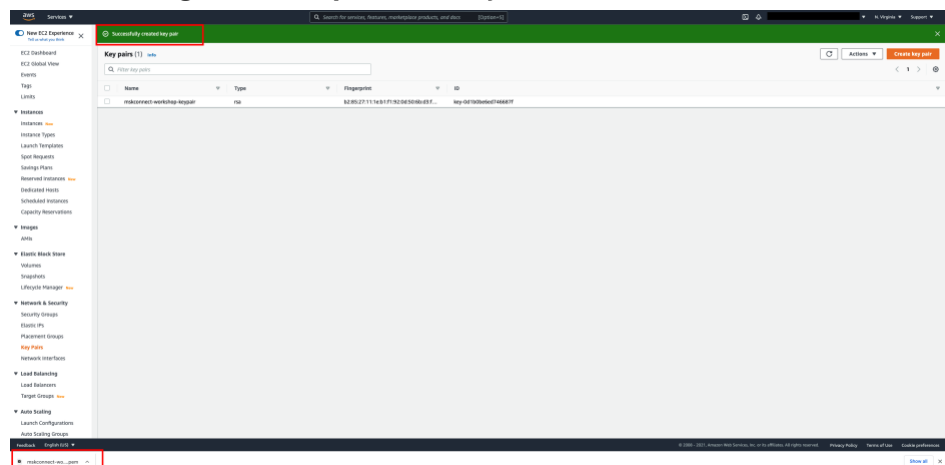
2. Choose **Key Pairs** in the navigation bar on the left and click on **Create key pair**.



3. Provide a name for the key pair (e.g. **mskconnect-workshop-keypair**) and click on **Create key pair**.

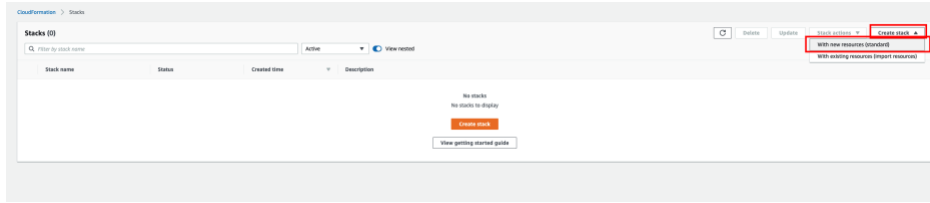


4. You should see the message **Successfully created key pair**, and confirm the download of the generated **.pem** file to your local machine.

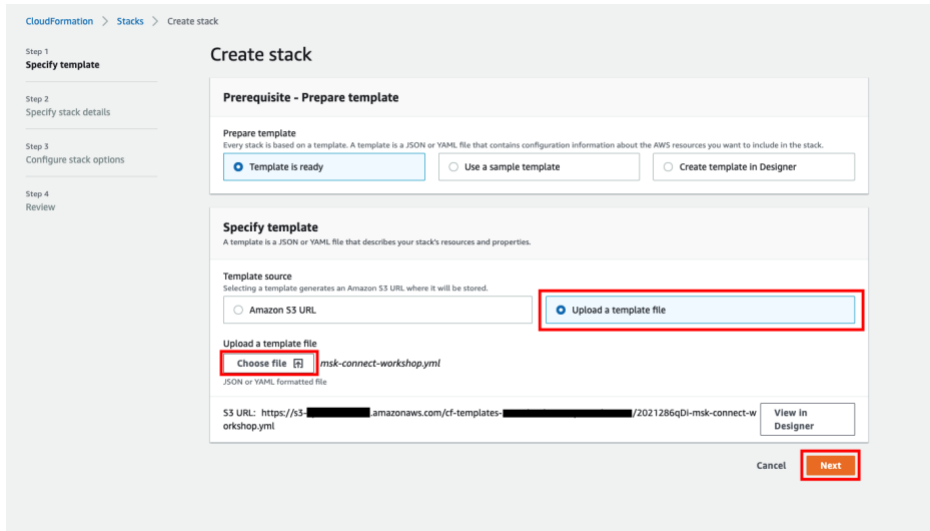


## Deploy required AWS resources via CloudFormation

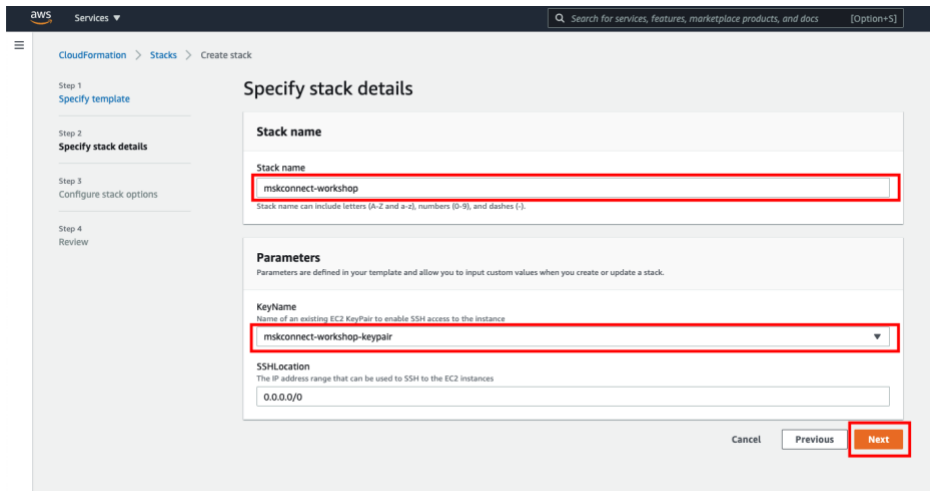
5. Download the CloudFormation template here: [msk-connect-workshop-3.6.0.yml](#)
6. Open the AWS CloudFormation console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/cloudformation/>
7. Click on **Create stack** and select **With new resources (standard)**.



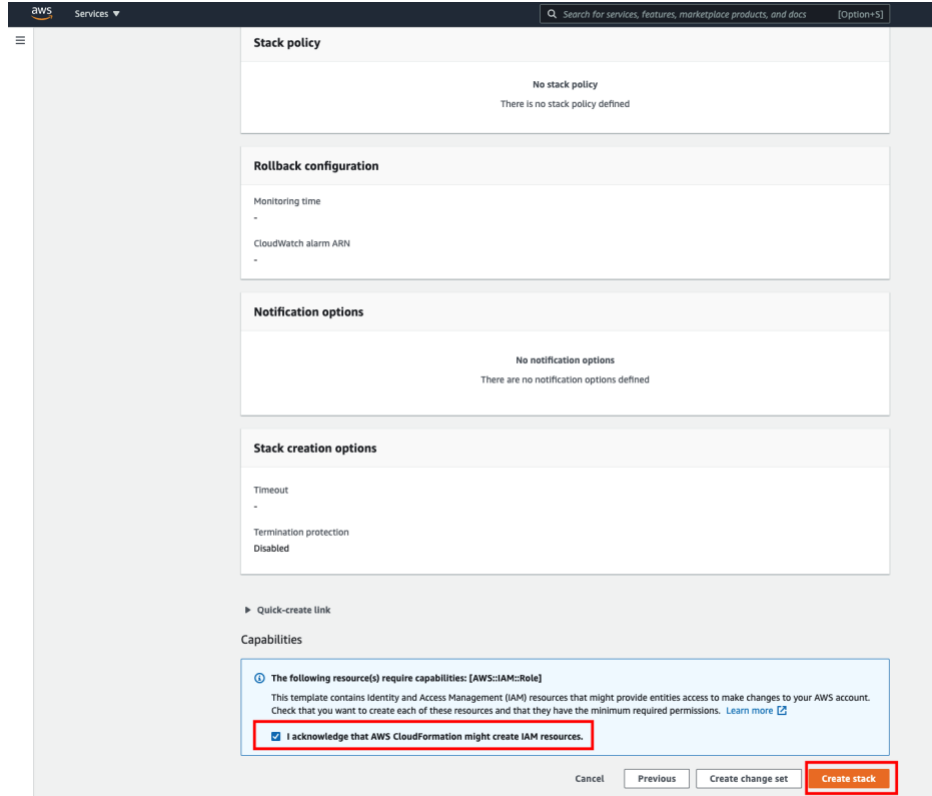
8. Choose **Upload a template file** option and upload the CloudFormation template from your local machine, then click **Next**.



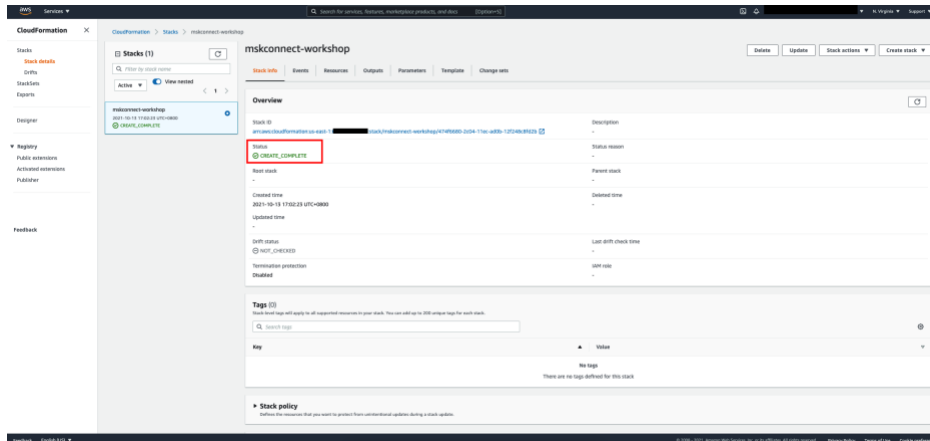
9. Enter **mskconnect-workshop** as the stack name, choose the **mskconnect-workshop-keypair** under **KeyName**, and then click **Next**.



10. Leave the default settings on the step **Configure stack options** and click **Next**.
11. Scroll down to the bottom of the **Review mskconnect-workshop** screen and check the box to acknowledge the creation of IAM resources. Click **Create stack** to trigger the creation of the CloudFormation stack.



12. Wait until the stack creation is completed before proceeding to the next steps. It may take a while for the MSK cluster creation (~30 to 45 mins).



What does the above CloudFormation template do?

The CloudFormation stack creates the following resources:

- 2 CloudWatch Log Groups for MSK Cluster and MSK Connect connectors respectively, each with 7 days log retention period
- 1 S3 bucket for storing required Apache Kafka Connect plugin files, and other testing results in some workshop modules
- 1 VPC with 1 Public subnet and 3 Private subnets, and the required networking components such as Route Tables, Internet Gateway, NAT Gateway & Elastic IP, VPC Gateway Endpoint for S3
- 1 m5.large EC2 instance with Java 1.8.0 and Apache Kafka version 3.6.0 installed, and the required Security Group, IAM Role, EC2 Instance Profile  
*Note: we will not be using this and instead creating a new instance.*
- 1 MSK Cluster with 3 kafka.m5.large broker nodes configured with Apache Kafka version 3.6.0, and the required Security Group

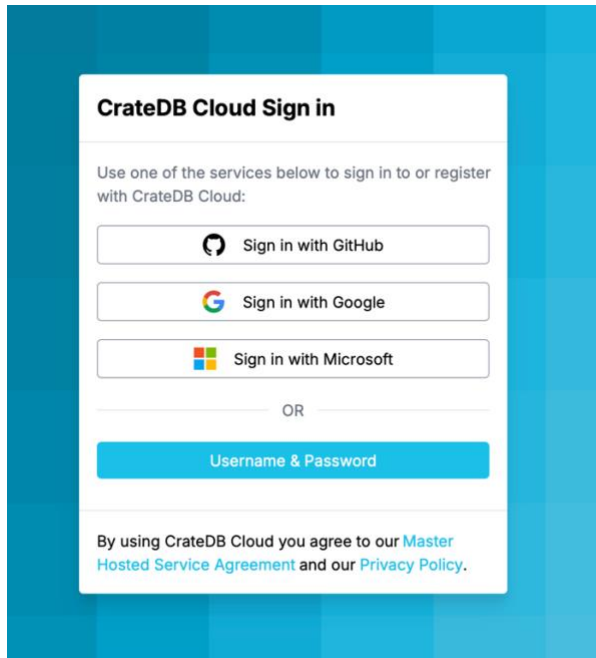
Note that the encryption options are disabled in order to reduce the chance of errors in the workshop, this is not a best practice, and you should not use the provided CloudFormation template in any production environments.

*Note: While this is running, this would be a good time to create the CrateDB cluster in the next section.*



## Creating a CrateDB Cluster

1. Go to <https://cratedb.com>
2. Click on the **Start Free** button
3. You have several options to create an account, use the one that is appropriate for you. You won't need to enter any payment details.



4. Once you have an account, log in and deploy a **CRFREE** cluster

**Configure your new cluster**

**Shared**  
Single-node, suitable for non-production use cases with up to 8 shared vCPUs

**Dedicated**  
Scalable up to 9 nodes, ideal for production workloads with up to 144 vCPUs

**Custom**  
Customizable for large-scale needs, offers any cluster size and custom compute options

Shared tier clusters operate on a single node without replication, sharing vCPUs with other clusters. Performance may vary depending on the overall load, and usage is based on a fair-use principle.  
[Learn more about cluster types](#)

**Cloud Provider**

aws

A

**Region**

aws AWS US-East (N.Virginia)  
eks-1.us-east-1.aws

[Request a new region](#)

**Node compute size**

CRFREE	Up to 2 vCPU	2 GiB RAM	FREE	
S2	Up to 2 vCPU	2 GiB RAM	\$0.079 per hour	
S4	Up to 3 vCPU	4 GiB RAM	\$0.158 per hour	
S6	Up to 4 vCPU	6 GiB RAM	\$0.238 per hour	
S12	Up to 8 vCPU	12 GiB RAM	\$0.475 per hour	

**Node storage size**

8 GiB FREE

- Select a **Shared** cluster (this is the only way to get a free cluster)
- Select **AWS** as the cloud provider

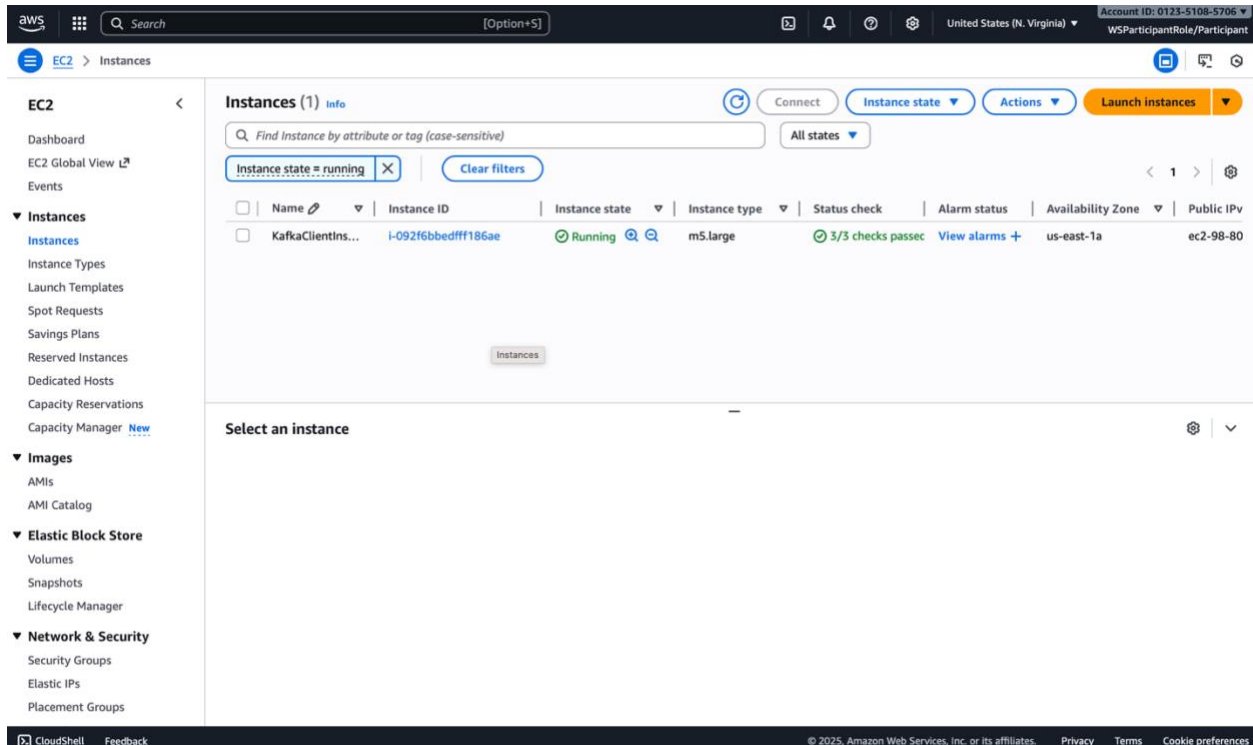
- Select **AWS US-East** as the region (the same as the workshop runs within)
  - Ensure **CRFREE** is selected as compute size
  - Click **Deploy Cluster** to create it, which will take a short amount of time
5. It's **very** important that you save the login credentials, so download or make a note now before moving on.
6. We need to create the destination table for the climate data, run the following in the Console:

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "demo"."climate_data" (  
  "timestamp" TIMESTAMP WITHOUT TIME ZONE,  
  "geo_location" GEO_POINT,  
  "data" OBJECT(DYNAMIC) AS (  
    "temperature" DOUBLE PRECISION,  
    "u10" DOUBLE PRECISION,  
    "v10" DOUBLE PRECISION,  
    "pressure" DOUBLE PRECISION,  
    "latitude" DOUBLE PRECISION,  
    "longitude" DOUBLE PRECISION  
  )  
);
```

7. The host information you will need later, so make a note or leave the webpage open for now.

## Creating AWS Workshop Environment

Open the EC2 dashboard <https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/> go to **Instances**



**Note: We need to create a new EC2 instance, do not use the one created as part of the CloudFormation process as it's ARM based, and you will need an x86 instance.**

Click the **Launch instances** button and choose the following:

- Name: **cratedb-workshop**
- AMI: **Amazon Linux**
- Architecture: **x86**
- Instance type: **m5a.xlarge**
- Key-pair name: **Choose the one previously created**
- Network Settings: Click on **Edit**
  - VPC: Find and select the workshop **MSKVPC** (same as existing EC2)

▼ Network settings [Info](#)

VPC - required [Info](#)

vpc-0b2c725c46ced30a3 (MSKVPC)  
10.0.0.0/16

vpc-0b5b5297304467acb  
172.31.0.0/16

(default)

vpc-0b2c725c46ced30a3 (MSKVPC)  
10.0.0.0/16

✓

Auto-assign public IP [Info](#)

Enable

Firewall (security groups) [Info](#)

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. Add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance.

☒ Create security group

☐ Select existing security group

Security group name - required

○ Security group: Existing one starting **mskconnect-workshop-KafkaClientInstanceSecurityGroup** (same as existing EC2)

Firewall (security groups) [Info](#)

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. Add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance.

☐ Create security group

☒ Select existing security group

Common security groups [Info](#)

Select security groups

☐ default  
VPC: vpc-0b2c725c46ced30a3  
sg-00a6722507cce9fe6

☐ mskconnect-workshop-MSKSecurityGroup-MeLw1WbWW9XP  
VPC: vpc-0b2c725c46ced30a3  
sg-0690e55f9701a8152

☒ mskconnect-workshop-KafkaClientInstanceSecurityGroup-H95RHvuVtzPG  
VPC: vpc-0b2c725c46ced30a3  
sg-06fbe618d220e70d8

Compare security group rules

work interfaces.

Advanced

- Configure storage: **30GB**
- Ensure it's created in a **public** subnet, not private
- Ensure a public elastic IP is assigned by setting the **Auto-assign public IP** to **Enable**

12 of 26

## Auto-assign public IP [Info](#)

☐ Enable

☒ Enable

☐ Disable

☒ Create security group

☐ Select existing security group


your instance.




Create the instance and wait for it to be fully ready before attempting to connect

- Go to the EC2 instance and select the create one
- Click on the **Connect** button and then **Connect** again

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for EC2 instances. The left sidebar contains navigation links for EC2, Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, Instances, Instance Types, Launch Templates, and Spot Requests. The main content area displays the 'Instances (1/2)' page, which includes a search bar, a filter for 'All states', and a table of instances. The table has columns for Name, Instance ID, Instance state, Instance type, Status check, and Alarm status. Two instances are listed: 'cratedb-works...' (Instance ID: i-081e4859677c8424a) and 'KafkaClientIns...' (Instance ID: i-0c4f0fda398d12d35). The 'cratedb-works...' instance is in a 'Running' state with a status check of 'Initializing'. The 'KafkaClientIns...' instance is also in a 'Running' state with a status check of '3/3 checks passed'.

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status
cratedb-works...	i-081e4859677c8424a	Running	m5a.xlarge	Initializing	View alarms +
KafkaClientIns...	i-0c4f0fda398d12d35	Running	m5.large	3/3 checks passed	View alarms +



[Option+S]



United States (N. Virginia)
Account ID: 7090-4072-9072


EC2 > Instances > i-081e4859677c8424a > Connect to instance

### Connect Info

Connect to an instance using the browser-based client.

EC2 Instance Connect
Session Manager
SSH client
EC2 serial console


**Instance ID**

 i-081e4859677c8424a (cratedb-workshop)

**Connection type**


☒ **Connect using a Public IP**  
Connect using a public IPv4 or IPv6 address


☐ **Connect using a Private IP**  
Connect using a private IP address and a VPC endpoint

☒ **Public IPv4 address**  
 18.212.224.61

☐ **IPv6 address**  
 -

**Username**  
Enter the username defined in the AMI used to launch the instance. If you didn't define a custom username, use the default username, ec2-user.



 **Note:** In most cases, the default username, ec2-user, is correct. However, read your AMI usage instructions to check if the AMI owner has changed the default AMI username.

Cancel
Connect

## Installing the demo source code

1. Ensure the git command-line tool is installed:

```
sudo dnf install git
```

2. Clone the repository in the EC2 console (using HTTPS, not SSH). We use a particular “unauthenticated” branch (this removes the SASL authentication code, which is not needed).

```
git clone https://github.com/crate/realtime-demo.git -b unauthenticated
```

3. Change into the directory:

```
cd realtime-demo
```

## Running the data producer

To run the producer, we need to set up a virtual Python environment and install dependencies:

```
cd data
python3 -m venv .venv
source .venv/bin/activate
pip3 install -U -r requirements.txt
```

Next, copy the example .env file

```
cp .env.example .env
```

Afterwards change the bootstrap server. Go to **MSK**, click on the MSK Cluster, then click on “View client information”. Then copy one of the Bootstrap servers. Note that they are comma separated. Only select one and make sure it’s fully copied.

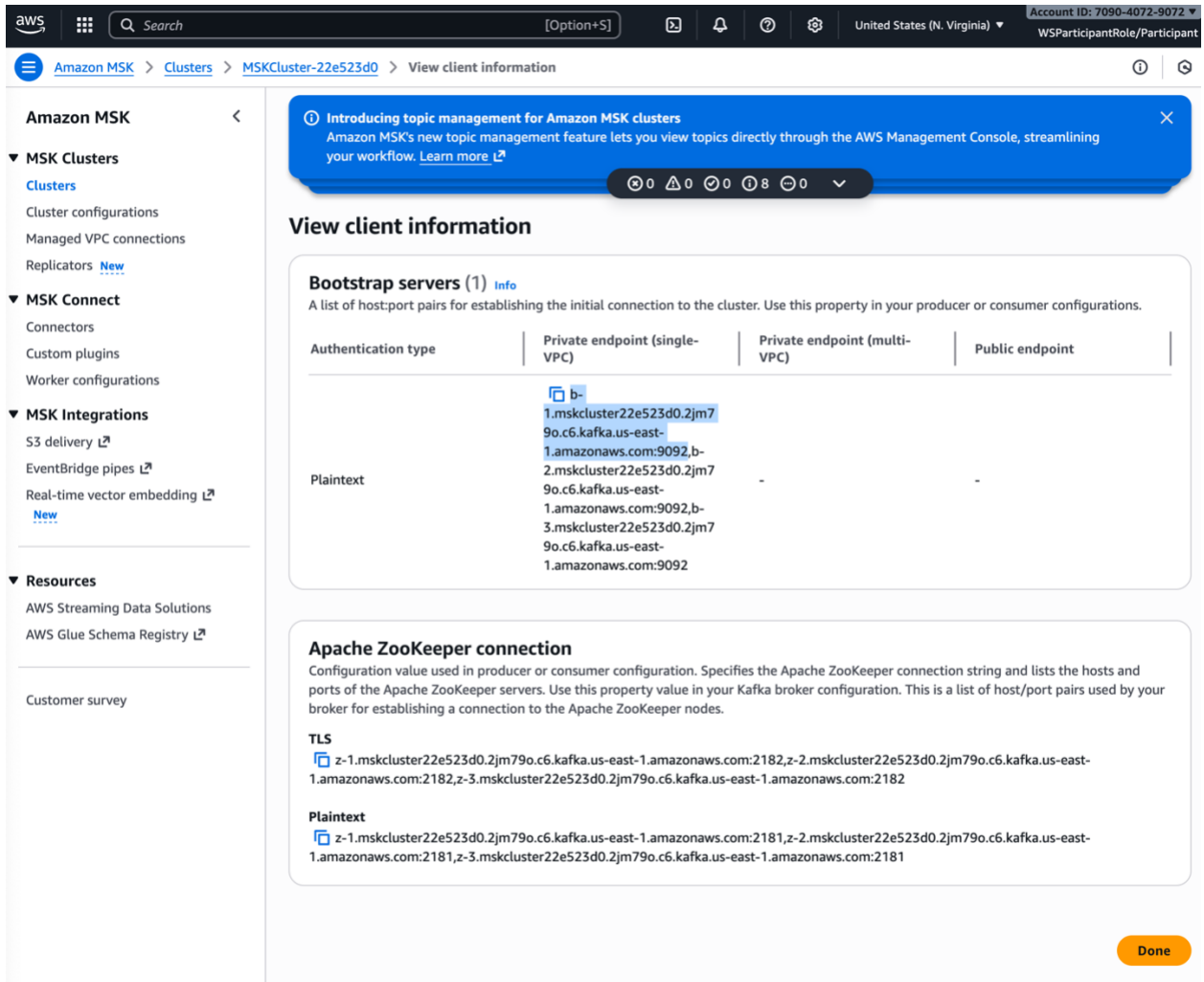
Customer survey

⊗ 0   ⚠ 0   ✓ 0   ⓘ 8   ⋮ 0   ▾

November 24, 2025 at 12:51 UTC

⋮





**Amazon MSK**

- MSK Clusters
  - Clusters
  - Cluster configurations
  - Managed VPC connections
  - Replicators [New](#)
- MSK Connect
  - Connectors
  - Custom plugins
  - Worker configurations
- MSK Integrations
  - S3 delivery [i](#)
  - EventBridge pipes [i](#)
  - Real-time vector embedding [i](#)
  - [New](#)
- Resources
  - AWS Streaming Data Solutions
  - AWS Glue Schema Registry [i](#)

Customer survey

**Introducing topic management for Amazon MSK clusters**  
Amazon MSK's new topic management feature lets you view topics directly through the AWS Management Console, streamlining your workflow. [Learn more](#)

**View client information**

**Bootstrap servers (1)** [Info](#)  
A list of host:port pairs for establishing the initial connection to the cluster. Use this property in your producer or consumer configurations.

Authentication type	Private endpoint (single-VPC)	Private endpoint (multi-VPC)	Public endpoint
Plaintext	b- 1.mskcluster22e523d0.2jm7 9o.c6.kafka.us-east- 1.amazonaws.com:9092,b- 2.mskcluster22e523d0.2jm7 9o.c6.kafka.us-east- 1.amazonaws.com:9092,b- 3.mskcluster22e523d0.2jm7 9o.c6.kafka.us-east- 1.amazonaws.com:9092	-	-

**Apache ZooKeeper connection**  
Configuration value used in producer or consumer configuration. Specifies the Apache ZooKeeper connection string and lists the hosts and ports of the Apache ZooKeeper servers. Use this property value in your Kafka broker configuration. This is a list of host/port pairs used by your broker for establishing a connection to the Apache ZooKeeper nodes.

**TLS**  
 z-1.mskcluster22e523d0.2jm79o.c6.kafka.us-east-1.amazonaws.com:2182,z-2.mskcluster22e523d0.2jm79o.c6.kafka.us-east-1.amazonaws.com:2182,z-3.mskcluster22e523d0.2jm79o.c6.kafka.us-east-1.amazonaws.com:2182

**Plaintext**  
 z-1.mskcluster22e523d0.2jm79o.c6.kafka.us-east-1.amazonaws.com:2181,z-2.mskcluster22e523d0.2jm79o.c6.kafka.us-east-1.amazonaws.com:2181,z-3.mskcluster22e523d0.2jm79o.c6.kafka.us-east-1.amazonaws.com:2181

Done

Next modify the env file in the console with the bootstrap server you copied

**vi .env**

To run the producer, simply execute it.

**python3 producer.py**

## AWS Lambda function for Data Consumer

- Create a Lambda function using the **Author from scratch** option
- Give it the name **real-time-demo-function**
- Choose the Python 3.13 runtime (**not** 3.14)
- Either architecture is fine
- Under **Additional Configurations**:

- Choose the VPC created earlier (MSKVPC)
- Select the **private** subnets (not public)
- Select the previously created security group starting with **mskconnect-workshop-MSKSecurityGroup**
- Create the Lambda!
- We need to add some variables
- Go to **Configuration**
- Under **Environment Variables** enter following:
  - CRATEDB\_HOST (URL excluding prefix and suffixes, just the hostname)
  - CRATEDB\_DB (**crate**)
  - CRATEDB\_PASS (password you got when your cratedb cluster was created)
  - CRATEDB\_USER (**admin**)
  - CRATEDB\_PORT (**4200**)
  - SOURCE\_TOPIC (**dev-1-0**) (Note the -0 suffix)
- Some additional security permissions are needed to allow our Lambda to access other resources like the MSK cluster.
  - Go to: **Configuration**, then **Permissions**, then click on the **Role name** at the top to open the Lambda execution role.

Code
Test
Monitor
Configuration
Aliases
Versions

General configuration
Triggers
Permissions
Destinations
Function URL
Environment variables
Tags
VPC
RDS databases
Monitoring and operations tools
Concurrency and recursion detection
Asynchronous invocation
Code signing
File systems
State machines

### Execution role

Role name  
[real-time-demo-function-role-fr4i5xru](#)

#### Resource summary

To view the resources and actions that your function has permission to access, choose a service.

Amazon CloudWatch Logs  
3 actions, 2 resources

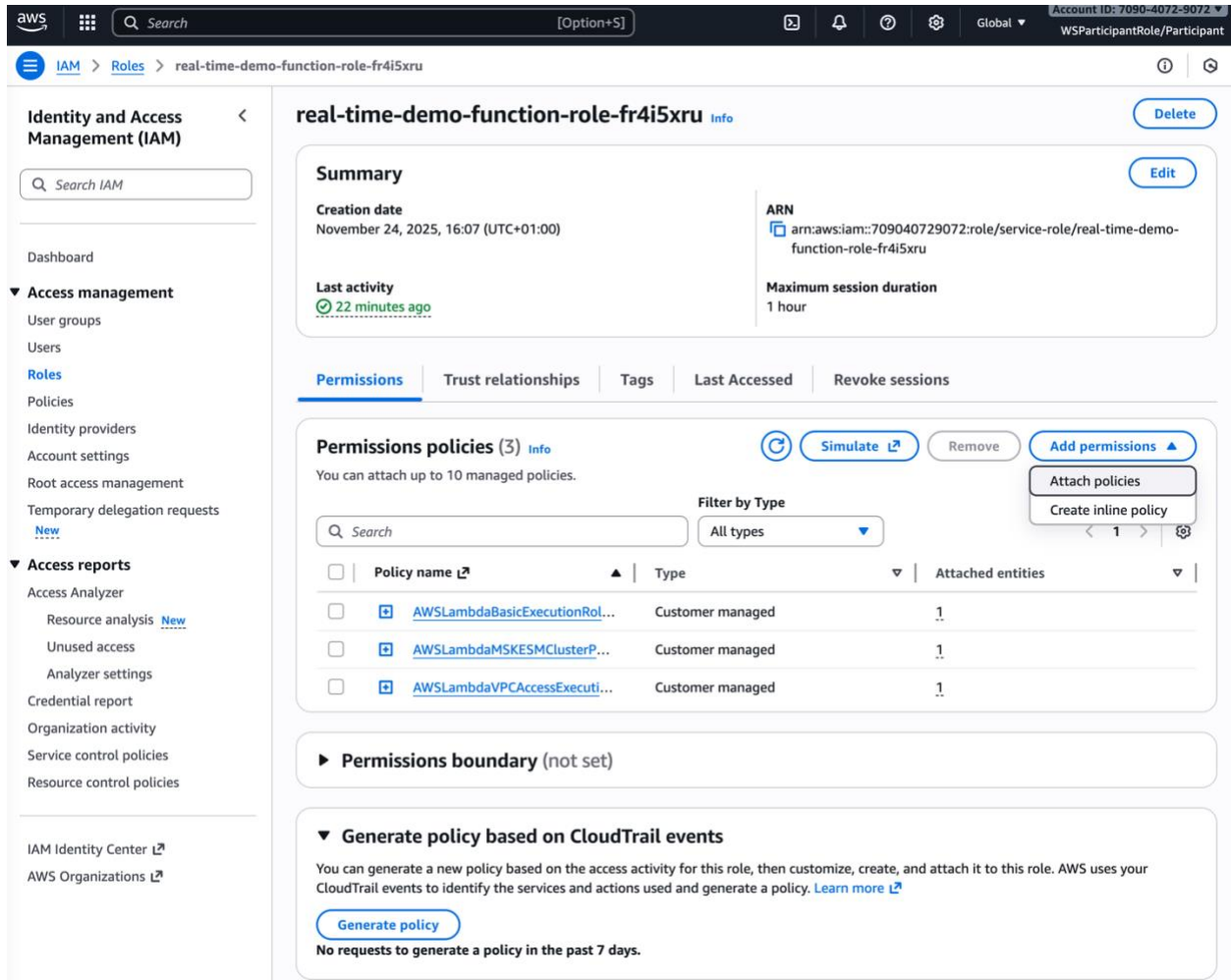
By action
By resource

Resource	Actions
arn:aws:logs:us-east-1:709040729072:*	Allow: logs:CreateLogGroup
arn:aws:logs:us-east-1:709040729072:log-group:/aws/lambda/real-time-demo-function:*	Allow: logs:CreateLogStream Allow: logs:PutLogEvents

① Lambda obtained this information from the following policy statements:

- Managed policy AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole-6ab84ea4-9f19-45cc-87e8-d04ba66a0442, statement 0
- Managed policy AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole-6ab84ea4-9f19-45cc-87e8-d04ba66a0442, statement 1

- Attach the following policy to the Lambda execution role:
  - **AdministratorAccess** (never do this in a production environment!)



The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console for the role `real-time-demo-function-role-fr4i5xru`. The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with 'Access management' and 'Access reports' sections. The main content area shows the role's summary and permissions. Under the 'Permissions' tab, there are 3 attached policies:

Policy name	Type	Attached entities
<a href="#">AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRol...</a>	Customer managed	1
<a href="#">AWSLambdaMSKESMClusterP...</a>	Customer managed	1
<a href="#">AWSLambdaVPCLAccessExecuti...</a>	Customer managed	1

Below the table, there is a section for 'Permissions boundary' (not set) and a section for 'Generate policy based on CloudTrail events'.

Now we upload the Lambda code, this has been provided in the form of a ZIP file release to make it simple to update.

- The link is: <https://github.com/crate/realtime-demo/releases/tag/Resources>
- Once downloaded go to the **Lambda** page and select the **Code** section
- Go to **Upload from** button which allows the ZIP file to be uploaded.

## Create a trigger for the AWS Lambda function

Next step is to create a trigger from MSK when a new value in our demo topic is created. To do this:

- Go to created Lambda Function
- Go to **Configuration**
- Go to **Triggers**
- Select **Add Trigger**
- Select **MSK** as the source
- Find the cluster created earlier (likely named real-time-demo)
- The topic name is **dev-1**
- **Provisioned mode** should be **disabled**
- Use **IAM** authentication
- Set **Starting position** to **At timestamp**
- Starting position is timestamp **2025-10-14**
- Under additional settings, batch size determines how quickly data is ingested, set to **100**
- Click on **Add**

## Installing Grafana onto AWS EC2 instance

### *Update packages*

```
sudo dnf update -y
```

### *Add the Grafana repository*

```
sudo tee /etc/yum.repos.d/grafana.repo <<EOF
[grafana]
name=Grafana OSS
baseurl=https://packages.grafana.com/oss/rpm
repo_gpgcheck=1
enabled=1
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=https://packages.grafana.com/gpg.key
EOF
```

### *Install Grafana*

```
sudo dnf install grafana -y
```

### *Enable and start the service*

```
sudo systemctl enable grafana-server
sudo systemctl start grafana-server
```

## Open Grafana port

Edit the security group for the EC2 instance and open port 3000 for the Grafana dashboards.

- Go to EC2
- Select the running workshop instance

### Instance summary for i-081e4859677c8424a (cratedb-workshop) [Info](#)

Connect
Instance state ▼
Actions ▼

Updated 1 minute ago

<b>Instance ID</b> i-081e4859677c8424a	<b>Public IPv4 address</b> 18.212.224.61   <a href="#">open address</a>	<b>Private IPv4 addresses</b> 10.0.0.32
<b>IPv6 address</b> -	<b>Instance state</b> <span>Running</span>	<b>Public DNS</b> ec2-18-212-224-61.compute-1.amazonaws.com   <a href="#">open address</a>
<b>Hostname type</b> IP name: ip-10-0-0-32.ec2.internal	<b>Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only)</b> ip-10-0-0-32.ec2.internal	
<b>Answer private resource DNS name</b> -	<b>Instance type</b> m5a.xlarge	<b>Elastic IP addresses</b> -
<b>Auto-assigned IP address</b> 18.212.224.61 [Public IP]	<b>VPC ID</b> vpc-0b2c725c46ced30a3 (MSKVPC)	<b>AWS Compute Optimizer finding</b> Opt-in to AWS Compute Optimizer for recommendations.   <a href="#">Learn more</a>
<b>IAM Role</b> -	<b>Subnet ID</b> subnet-08cf7c34cf515d1d3 (MSKPublicSubnet)	<b>Auto Scaling Group name</b> -
<b>IMDSv2</b> Required	<b>Instance ARN</b> arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:709040729072:instance/i-081e4859677c8424a	<b>Managed</b> false
<b>Operator</b> -		

Details
Status and alarms
Monitoring
**Security**
Networking
Storage
Tags

**▼ Security details**

<b>IAM Role</b> -	<b>Owner ID</b> 709040729072	<b>Launch time</b> Mon Nov 24 2025 14:35:27 GMT+0100 (Central European Standard Time)
<b>Security groups</b> sg-06fbe618d220e70d8 (mskconnect-workshop-KafkaClientInstanceSecurityGroup-H95RHvuVtzPG)		

- Click on the security groups
- Click on **Edit inbound rules**

- Click on **Add rule**
- Select:
  - Type: Customer TCP
  - Port range: 3000
  - Source: Anywhere-IPv4

**Edit inbound rules** Info

Inbound rules control the incoming traffic that's allowed to reach the instance.

Security group rule ID	Type <small>Info</small>	Protocol <small>Info</small>	Port range <small>Info</small>	Source <small>Info</small>	Description - optional <small>Info</small>	
sgr-030cad363bd5cd20e	SSH	TCP	22	Cus...		<a href="#">Delete</a>
-	Custom TCP	TCP	3000	An...	0.0.0.0/0	<a href="#">Delete</a>

[Add rule](#)

Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 or ::/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.

[Cancel](#) [Preview changes](#) [Save rules](#)

- Click on **Save rules**
- Go back to EC2
- Select the running workshop instance
- Make note of the public IPv4 address of the EC2 instance

## Import dashboards

Your dashboard should be accessible at <http://ip:3000> (where IP is the assigned external IP address of the EC2 instance).

To login, the default Grafana username and passwords are admin/admin, then either skip or set a new password.

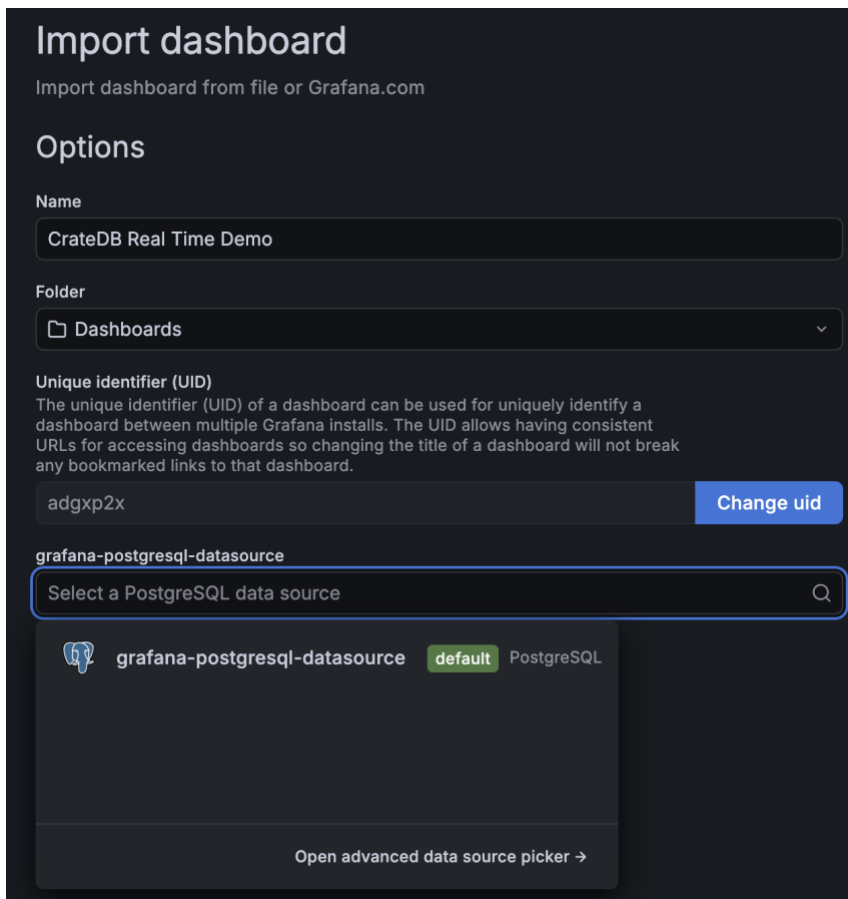
First, we will create a connection to the CrateDB cluster by configuring a corresponding connection.

- Go to **Connections** on the menu on the left
- Click on **Add new connection**
- Search for **PostgreSQL** and add those details from the beginning

- Name: **grafana-postgresql-datasource**
- Host URL: (the URL of you CrateDB cloud cluster without any protocol or port)
- Database name: **crate**
- Username: **admin**
- Password: (password from the CrateDB instance)
- Save and test

To set up the dashboard, download both JSON files from <https://github.com/crate/realtime-demo/releases/tag/Dashboards-v1.1> and use the import functionality in Grafana.

- Go to **Dashboards**
- Click on **New** and select **Import**
- Select one of the downloaded two JSON documents
- Click on **Import**
- Select the previously created **grafana-postgresql-datasource**



The image shows the 'Import dashboard' interface in Grafana. At the top, it says 'Import dashboard from file or Grafana.com'. Below this is the 'Options' section. The 'Name' field is set to 'CrateDB Real Time Demo'. The 'Folder' dropdown is set to 'Dashboards'. The 'Unique identifier (UID)' section explains that the UID is used to uniquely identify a dashboard and provides a text field with 'adgxp2x' and a 'Change uid' button. The 'grafana-postgresql-datasource' section has a search bar with the text 'Select a PostgreSQL data source'. Below the search bar, a list of data sources is shown, with 'grafana-postgresql-datasource' selected and marked as 'default'. At the bottom, there is a link to 'Open advanced data source picker'.

**Import dashboard**

Import dashboard from file or Grafana.com

**Options**

Name

CrateDB Real Time Demo

Folder

Dashboards


**Unique identifier (UID)**

The unique identifier (UID) of a dashboard can be used for uniquely identify a dashboard between multiple Grafana installs. The UID allows having consistent URLs for accessing dashboards so changing the title of a dashboard will not break any bookmarked links to that dashboard.

adgxp2x [Change uid](#)

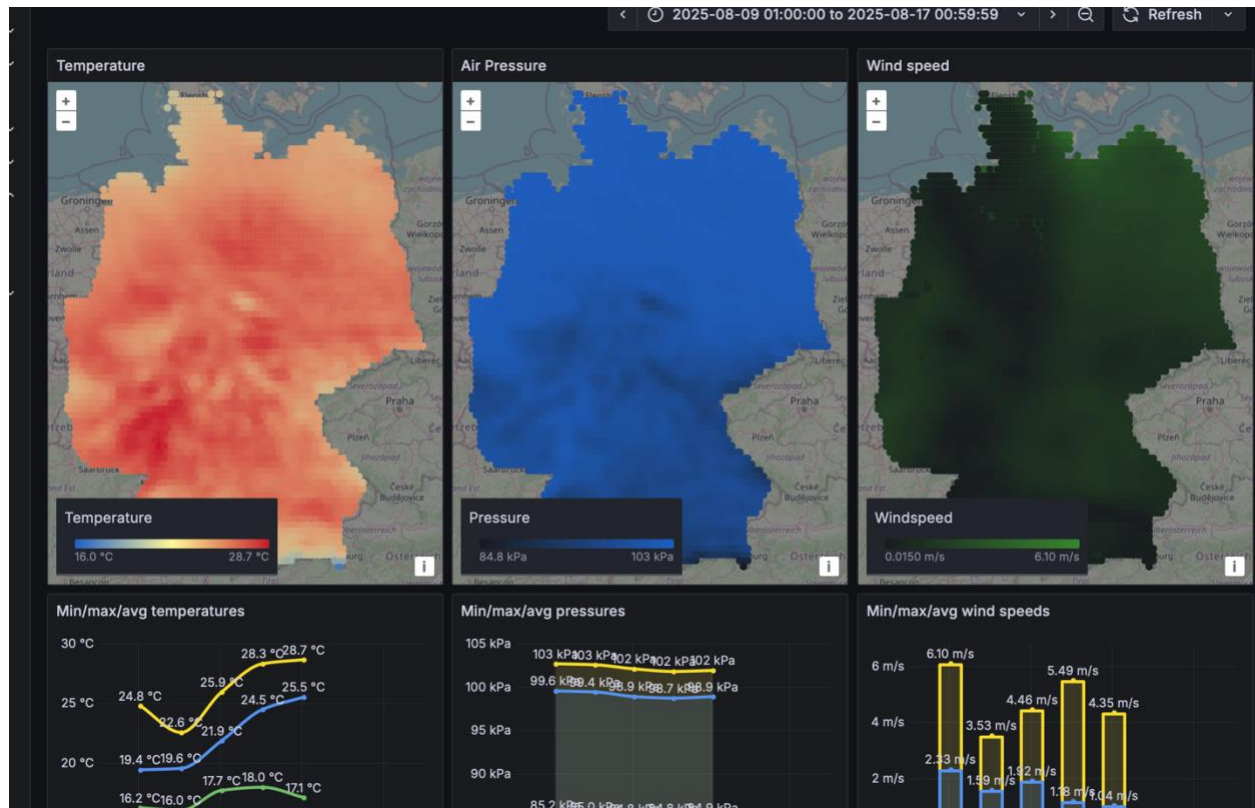
grafana-postgresql-datasource

Select a PostgreSQL data source

 **grafana-postgresql-datasource** default PostgreSQL

[Open advanced data source picker →](#)

- Upload the second one as well



All complete!

## Appendix A

If you want to run the demo again and want to see the visualization in real time building up, simply go back to your query console and truncate the table:

```
delete from demo.climate_data;
```

Then go back to your shell and start the producer again

```
python3 producer.py
```



Now quickly go back to the Grafana dashboard and click frequently on refresh.

## Appendix B

Try some queries to see the flexibility in the data model

```
INSERT INTO demo.climate_data (timestamp, geo_location, data) VALUES
(123, [8.788311111111111, 54.903], {"longitude" = 8.788311111111111,
"latitude" = 54.903, "temperature" = 16.868310546875023, "u10" =
4.472952365875244, "v10" = -1.3958832025527954, "pressure" =
102426.1015625});
```

Add a new key in the JSON object without the need to modify the schema

```
INSERT INTO demo.climate_data (timestamp, geo_location, data) VALUES
(123, [8.788311111111111, 54.903], {"newkey" = 'new', "longitude" =
8.788311111111111, "latitude" = 54.903, "temperature" =
16.868310546875023, "u10" = 4.472952365875244, "v10" = -
1.3958832025527954, "pressure" = 102426.1015625});
```

Now try to query the new key

```
select data['newkey'] from demo.climate_data where timestamp = 123;
```

## Appendix C

If you like, you can modify the source data to be local to the Netherlands. It will require to get an account for the weather data and the data to be downloaded by the producer code which can take some time. Here are the steps of how to do it.

### Configure Climate Data Store API

You need your personal CDS API key. <https://cds.climate.copernicus.eu/how-to-api>

Then store the key in the data directory

```
echo "url: https://cds.climate.copernicus.eu/api
```

```
key: INSERT-YOUR-KEY" > ~/.cdsapirc
```

### **Change Country to Netherlands (NLD)**

In your parser code initialization, change:

```
parser = ClimateParser("DEU")
```

to:

```
parser = ClimateParser("NLD")
```

### **Clear Old Data (delete table) BEFORE starting the producer**

Delete the existing data so the dashboard shows only fresh Netherlands data:

```
delete from demo.climate_data;
```

### **Start the Producer Again**

Now run the producer to download and ingest new data:

```
python3 producer.py
```

The pipeline retrieves ERA5-Land data for the Netherlands, parses it, and produces JSON records.

### **View Updated Grafana Dashboard**

Open Grafana and refresh the dashboard.

It will now display only the newly ingested Netherlands data.