# **ZILLOW REAL ESTATE DATA PIPELINE WITH AIRFLOW, AWS LAMBDA, REDSHIFT, AND QUICKSIGHT**

In this data engineering project, we demonstrate how to build and automate a Python-based ETL pipeline that extracts real estate property data from the **Zillow Rapid API**, processes it through AWS services, and visualizes it with **Amazon QuickSight**.

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| --- | --- |
| Tool/Service | Purpose |
| Python | API call & scripting |
| Apache Airflow (on EC2) | DAG orchestration |
| BashOperator | Move files from EC2 to S3 |
| AWS Lambda | File copy & transformation automation |
| Amazon S3 | Staging, transforming, storing files |
| S3KeySensorOperator | Detect presence of file before Redshift load |
| Amazon Redshift | Data warehouse |
| Amazon QuickSight | BI tool for visualization |

1. **Python ETL Pipeline Design**

### ****Data Extraction & Staging:****

* **Zillow Rapid API** serves as the primary data source.
* Using **Python**, the API is queried to extract structured real estate property information such as number of bedrooms, bathrooms, price, rent estimates, property type, and location.
* The raw data is then loaded into an **Amazon S3 bucket** referred to as the **Landing Zone**.
  1. **S3 Zones & AWS Lambda Triggers:**
* Once data lands in the **Landing Zone**, it triggers a **Lambda function** that copies the data into an **Intermediate Zone bucket**.
* The purpose of this separation is to preserve the integrity of the raw data in the Landing Zone and prevent unintentional modifications. All further processing is done in the Intermediate Zone.
* A second **Lambda function** is triggered from the Intermediate Zone, which performs data **transformation** and **cleansing**, and writes the **transformed CSV** output to another S3 bucket – the **Transformed Data Zone**.

### ****Data Warehouse Integration:****

* The transformed CSV file is loaded into a provisioned **Amazon Redshift cluster**. Redshift serves as the cloud-based data warehouse for persistent storage and analytical querying of the real estate dataset.

### ****Data Visualization with QuickSight:****

* Once data resides in Redshift, **Amazon QuickSight** is connected to the Redshift cluster.
* This enables creation of dynamic visual dashboards to explore real estate market trends such as average price per ZIP code, distribution of home types, and bedroom-price relationships.

## **Apache Airflow Orchestration**

**Apache Airflow**, running on an **Amazon EC2 instance**, orchestrates the entire ETL process through a well-defined **Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG)**.

### ****DAG Components:****

* **PythonOperator**:  
  This task connects to the Zillow Rapid API and extracts the real estate data using Python. The data is first temporarily stored on the EC2 instance.
* **BashOperator**:  
  This task moves the extracted data from the EC2 local environment to the **S3 Landing Zone** bucket using shell commands.
* **AWS Lambda Triggers** (outside Airflow):  
  Once data is placed in the Landing Zone, a Lambda function is triggered to:
  1. Copy data to the Intermediate Zone.
  2. Trigger another Lambda function to transform the data and save it to the Transformed Zone.
* **S3KeySensor**:  
  Before loading data into Redshift, this sensor continuously monitors the **Transformed Data Zone S3 bucket** for the presence of the transformed CSV file. Only once the file is detected does the pipeline proceed.
* **S3ToRedshiftOperator**:  
  This task loads the transformed CSV data into a specified Redshift table using Redshift’s native COPY command, making the data ready for querying and visualization.

## **AWS Setup**

This section outlines the foundational setup of AWS services to support the Zillow Real Estate Data Pipeline project. All cloud infrastructure used in this project is provisioned within the **AWS ecosystem**, ensuring scalability, security, and seamless integration between services.

### ****IAM User Groups and Permissions****

In a production environment, it is a best practice **not to use the root user** for deploying and managing AWS resources. Instead, we:

1. **Create IAM User Groups** to manage permissions more effectively.
   * For instance, if certain engineers only need read access to an S3 bucket while others require full access, we can:
     + Create a **Read-Only Group**.
     + Create a **Read-Write Group**.
   * Permissions are assigned to the group, and users are added to the appropriate group rather than managing individual permissions manually.
2. **Create a Project-Specific IAM User**:
   * Assign this user to the **Administrative Group** created above.
   * Enable **AWS Management Console access** for the user.
   * Generate and download the **Access Key ID** and **Secret Access Key**. These credentials are required for programmatic access via AWS SDKs or the AWS CLI.
   * Log in using this newly created IAM user for all subsequent operations in the project.

### ****Launch Amazon EC2 Instance for Airflow****

To orchestrate the ETL pipeline using Apache Airflow, we set up an **EC2 instance**.

1. **Choose Amazon Machine Image (AMI)**:
   * Use **Ubuntu Server** for compatibility with Airflow and common Python tools.
2. **Select Instance Type**:
   * Avoid using t2.micro (Free Tier) as it lacks the necessary memory for Airflow.
   * Recommended:
     + t2.small (2 GiB) – may work with minor lag.
     + t2.medium (4 GiB) – ideal for smooth operation.
3. **Create or Select Key Pair**:
   * Key pairs are used for **SSH access** to the instance.
   * Note: These keys are not used for AWS API access (IAM credentials handle that).
4. **Configure Security Group**:
   * Create or modify a **security group** to allow essential traffic:
     + HTTP (port 80) – allow from anywhere (0.0.0.0/0)
     + HTTPS (port 443) – allow from anywhere
     + SSH (port 22) – allow from your IP or anywhere (only for testing/development)

### ****Connect to EC2 and Install Apache Airflow****

Once the EC2 instance is launched:

1. Go to the **AWS EC2 Console** > Select your instance > Click **Connect**.
2. Choose the **EC2 Instance Connect** tab to open a browser-based terminal.
3. From the terminal:
   * Start installing required **system dependencies** and **Python packages**.
   * Proceed with installing **Apache Airflow**, setting up a virtual environment, and preparing your project directory.

Bash commands:

sudo apt update

sudo apt install python3-pip

sudo apt update

sudo apt install software-properties-common

sudo add-apt-repository ppa:deadsnakes/ppa

sudo apt update

sudo apt install python3.12 python3.12-venv -y

sudo apt install python3.12-venv

python3 -m venv airflow\_venv

source airflow\_venv/bin/activate

pip install --upgrade awscli 3

pip install apache-airflow

airflow standalone

### ****Initialize Apache Airflow and Access the UI****

After installing Airflow on the EC2 instance:

###  **Access Airflow via Browser**

### **Visit: http://<your-ec2-public-ip>:8080**

### **Enter the username and password you created.**

### **Open Port 8080 on EC2 Security Group**

### **Go to EC2 Dashboard > Instances > Security Groups.**

### **Edit the inbound rules:**

### **Click Add Rule**

### **Type: Custom TCP**

### **Port Range: 8080**

### **Source: Anywhere (IPv4) or your specific IP for security**

### ****Connect EC2 to VS Code Using Remote SSH and Setup Airflow****

For better development experience, connect to your EC2 instance from **VS Code** using the **Remote - SSH extension**.

1. **Obtain SSH Command from EC2 Console**:
   * Go to **EC2 Dashboard > Connect > SSH Client**.
   * Copy the SSH command provided.
   * Ensure your .pem key file has the correct permission:
     + Bash: chmod 400 airflow-key.pem
2. **Configure VS Code for Remote Access:**

* Install the **Remote - SSH** extension in VS Code.
* Open a remote window (bottom-left green icon).
* Select: **Connect to Host > Configure SSH Hosts**.
* Add the following entry in your SSH config file:

Host airflow-ec2

HostName <Your EC2 Public IP>

User ubuntu

IdentityFile /path/to/your/airflow-key.pem

1. **Connect to Your Instance:**

* In the **Remote Explorer**, click **Connect to Host**.
* Choose your configured host (e.g., airflow-ec2).
* VS Code will now open your EC2 file system (/home/ubuntu/).

1. Configure Airflow to Use the DAG Folder

* Once connected to your EC2 environment via VS Code, navigate to the Airflow Directory and create *dags* folder:

cd /home/ubuntu/airflow

* Create Your First DAG File inside dags folder: zillow\_analytics.py
* In the airflow folder, locate and open airflow.cfg, **update DAGs Folder Path:**

dags\_folder = /home/ubuntu/airflow/dags

load\_examples = False

1. Restart Airflow to Apply Changes

### ****Create a RapidAPI Account****

* The project requires connecting to a data API.
* Instead of hunting for zillow data APIs, use **RapidAPI** — a popular platform that provides access to many APIs from one place.
* Create a free account on [RapidAPI.com](https://rapidapi.com).
* RapidAPI provides a **mock zillow data API** that mimics the real zillow data structure — perfect for your development and testing.
* This way, you get consistent, API-driven zillow data without worrying about sourcing or hosting it yourself.

### Using RapidAPI with the Zillow API:

1. **Subscribe to the API**
   * After logging into RapidAPI, you need to **subscribe** to the specific API you want to use before you can call it.
   * Go to the API’s page (e.g., the Zillow API), and click **Subscribe to Test** or a similar button.
   * You must subscribe even if the API is free to enable test requests.
2. **Finding the Right Endpoint**
   * Navigate to the **Endpoints** tab on the API page.
   * For this project, use the "search for properties" endpoint or whichever endpoint is relevant to your data needs.
3. **Testing the Endpoint**
   * RapidAPI provides **code snippets** in multiple languages.
   * Select **Python** and then choose the **requests** code snippet.
   * You can click **Test Endpoint** on the RapidAPI UI to see a live response from the API.
4. **Understanding Response**
   * You can view **example responses** to understand the structure of the JSON data you’ll get.
   * Typical property data will include fields like bedrooms, bathrooms, city, country, etc.

**Key Components from the Code Snippet**

**URL**: The API endpoint URL (important for your request).

**Query Parameters**: Contains the location (e.g., "location": "Houston, TX"), which you can change to any city/state of interest.

**Headers**: Includes X-RapidAPI-Key and X-RapidAPI-Host which authenticate your request on RapidAPI.

* + **Making the Request in Code**  
    You’ll use something like:

response = requests.get(URL, headers=headers, params=querystring)

data = response.json()

1. **Create a JSON File for API Keys**

* Inside your Airflow directory on the EC2 instance, create a new file named config\_api.json to store your API credentials:

Path:  
/home/ubuntu/airflow/config\_api.json

{

"x-rapidapi-key": "52c02bf380msh3e00a1cabc82761p197028jsnfcef6f371c79",

"x-rapidapi-host": "zillow56.p.rapidapi.com"

}

* The Python json.load() reads your API keys into the config dictionary. Your Python callable (extract\_data\_from\_rapidapi()) uses those keys from config\_api.json

**Important:**

* Add this **config\_api.json** file to your .gitignore if you are using git, so it won’t be pushed to any repo.
* If you are using an EC2 instance or server, make sure this file is securely stored and not exposed to others.

Use Airflow Variables or Secrets Manager (AWS Secrets Manager or HashiCorp Vault) for production-grade secrets management

## **Creating the First Airflow Task – API Extraction with PythonOperator**

In this step, we implement the **first task in our Airflow DAG**, which is responsible for extracting Zillow data using the RapidAPI.

*Refer to scripts/airflow/dags/zillow\_analytics.py*

### ****6.1. Define DAG Defaults and Instantiate DAG****

Before creating tasks, you must define a set of default arguments (default\_args) and instantiate the DAG:

* **default\_args**:
  + Specify metadata such as task owner, retry policy, and retry delays.
  + These are applied to all tasks unless overridden.
* **DAG Object**:

Define the DAG’s ID, schedule interval, start date, description, and other DAG-level parameters