

Orchestrating ETL for School Data Using Airflow

From API Data Extraction to PostgreSQL Database Integration

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Resource

Github	https://github.com/hijirdella/ETL-Pipeline-Airflow-School-API
API	https://api-sekolah-indonesia.vercel.app/sekolah?page=1&perPage=2000
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Thanks to My Mentor: **Mohamad Ikhsan Nurulloh**



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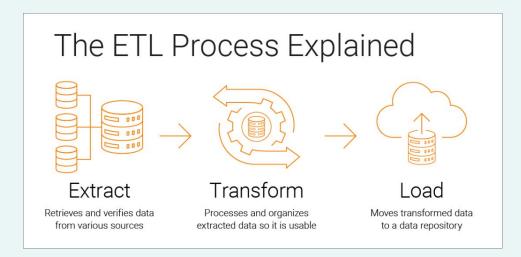


01 Introduction to ETL with Apache Airflow

What is ETL?

Extract, Transform, Load (ETL) is a data integration process involving:

- Extract: Collecting data from various sources such as APIs, databases, or files.
- Transform: Cleaning, filtering, and organizing the data to meet specific requirements.
- Load: Inserting the prepared data into a target system, such as a database.





Why Apache Airflow?

- Overview of Apache Airflow:
 - An open-source workflow orchestration tool designed for automating complex workflows like ETL.
 - Allows users to define workflows as Directed Acyclic Graphs (DAGs).
- Key Features of Apache Airflow:
 - Modular Workflows: Tasks are defined as Python code for easy customization.
 - Scheduling: Automates workflows to run at specific intervals.
 - Monitoring: Provides a web-based interface for tracking task progress, logs, and statuses.
 - Scalability: Supports distributed execution for large datasets or complex pipelines.



Objective

- Goal: Automate the ETL process to seamlessly extract, transform, and load school data into a PostgreSQL database.
- Key Outcomes:
 - o Retrieve school data from a public API.
 - Apply necessary transformations for cleaning and restructuring the data.
 - Store the processed data into a PostgreSQL database for analysis and reporting.





03 Task Overview

Tasks

1. Fetching Data from APIs:

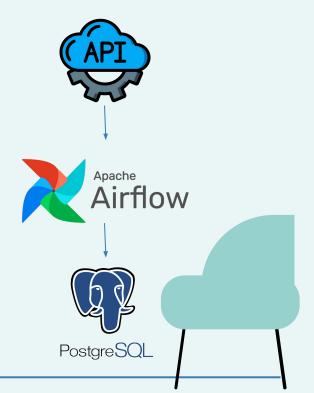
- Used the School Data API (https://api-sekolah-indonesia.vercel.app/sekolah) to retrieve raw JSON data.
- The API request fetches up to 2,000 records per call, providing detailed school data such as names, locations, and types.

Transformation of Retrieved Data:

- Filtered data for SMA (high schools) with a status of "N" (National/State-owned).
- Added a new column school_address combining school name and address for better usability.
- Converted latitude (lintang) and longitude (bujur) values to numeric formats for validation.
- Removed rows with invalid or missing latitude and longitude values.

3. Loading Transformed Data into PostgreSQL Database:

- Created a PostgreSQL table named target_table with appropriate schema.
- Inserted transformed data into the database, replacing existing data during each DAG run to ensure consistency.
- Verified that the table schema matches the data types of the transformed data.





04 Implementation - Build DAG (1)

Task 1: Fetch Data from API

- Function: fetch_data_from_api
 - Uses the requests library to send an HTTP GET request to the School API endpoint: https://api-sekolah-indonesia.vercel.ap p/sekolah?page=1&perPage=5000.
 - Retrieves data in JSON format, including school names, types, locations, and statuses.
 - Passes the fetched data to the next task via Airflow's XCom

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta
from airflow import DAG
from airflow.operators.python operator import PythonOperator
from airflow.providers.postgres.hooks.postgres import PostgresHook
    'depends on past' : False,
def fetch data from api ():
    return data
```



04 Implementation - Build DAG (2)

Task 2: Transform Data

- Function: transform data
 - Reads the raw JSON data fetched from the API and converts it into a Pandas DataFrame.
 - Transformations Applied:
 - Filters for SMA (high schools) with a status of "N" (National/State-owned).
 - Adds a new column school_address by combining the school name and address for better readability.
 - Converts latitude (lintang) and longitude (bujur) values to numeric types for consistency.
 - Removes rows where latitude or longitude values are missing.
 - Outputs the cleaned and transformed DataFrame to the next task.

0

```
def transform data (**kwargs):
    data = kwarqs['ti'].xcom pull(task ids='fetch data from api')
    sekolah data = data['dataSekolah']
    df = pd.DataFrame (sekolah data)
    transformed df = df[(df['status'].str.contains('N')) & (df['bentuk'] == 'SMA')]
transformed df ['alamat jalan']
    transformed df ['lintang'] = pd.to numeric (transformed df ['lintang'],
errors='coerce')
    transformed df ['bujur'] = pd.to numeric (transformed df ['bujur'], errors='coerce')
    transformed df = transformed df .dropna(subset=['lintang', 'bujur'])
    return transformed df
```



04 Implementation - Build DAG (3)

Task 3: Load Data to Database

- Function: load_data_to_database
 - Uses Airflow's PostgresHook to connect to the PostgreSQL database.
 - Automatically creates a table (target_table) in the specified schema (hijir) if it does not exist.
 - Loads the transformed data into the table, replacing old records with each DAG run to maintain consistency.

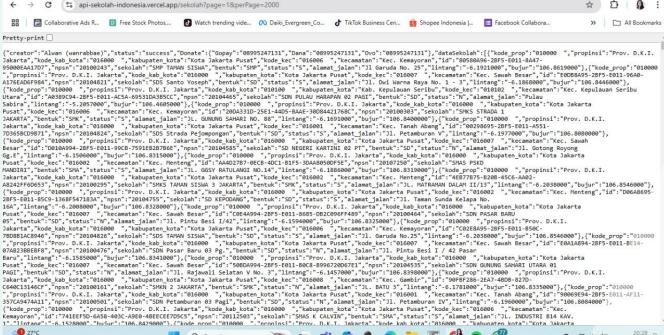
```
custom schema = 'hijir'
def load data to database (**kwargs):
   transformed data = kwargs['ti'].xcom pull(task ids='transform data')
   postgres hook = PostgresHook(postgres conn id = 'postgres')
   data types = {col: 'TEXT' for col, dtype in transformed data .dtypes.items()}
   create query = f"""
   CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS {custom schema }.target table (
       {', '.join([f'{col} {data types[col]}' for col in transformed data.columns])}
   postgres hook .run(create query)
   transformed data .to sql('target table', postgres hook.get sqlalchemy engine(),
schema=custom schema, if exists='replace', index=False)
```

04 Implementation - Build DAG (4)

```
with DAG('api to database dag sekolah hijir', default args = default args,
start date=datetime (2024, 5, 1), schedule interval ='@daily', catchup=False) as dag:
   extract task = PythonOperator(
       python callable =fetch data from api
   transform task = PythonOperator(
       task id='transform data',
       python callable =transform data,
       provide context =True
       python callable =load data to database ,
       provide context =True
   extract task >> transform task >> load task
```

05 Documentation - API



























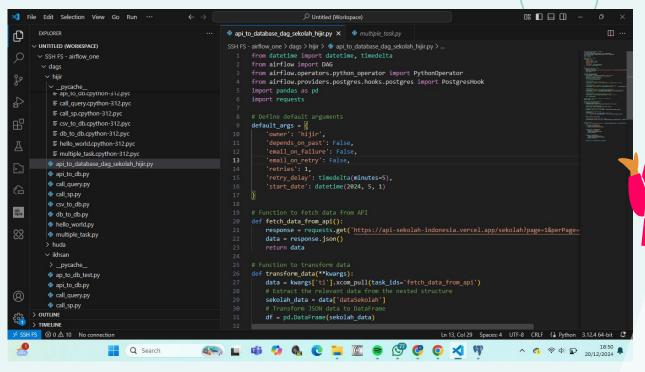








05 Documentation - Build DAG





05 Documentation - DAG

△ Not secure 103.67.78.190:8080/home

api to database dag sekolah chevko api_to_database_dag_sekolah_deryl

api_to_database_dag_sekolah_farrell

api to database dag sekolah felice api to database dag sekolah hijir

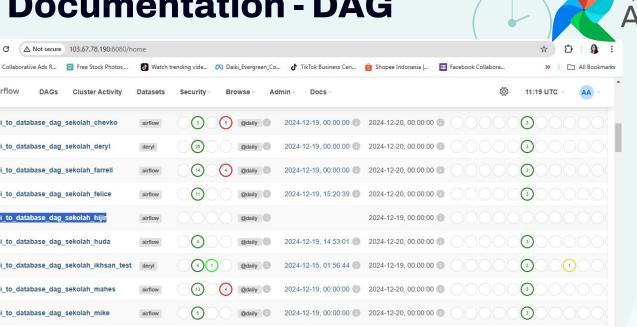
api to database dag sekolah huda

api_to_database_dag_sekolah_mahes

api to database dag sekolah mike

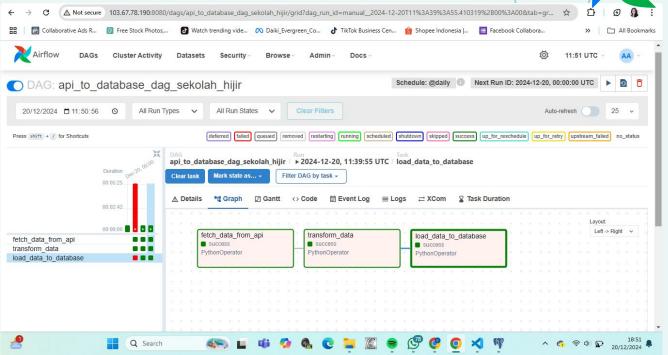
api to database dag sekolah nurisya

api_to_database_dag_sekolah_ikhsan_test





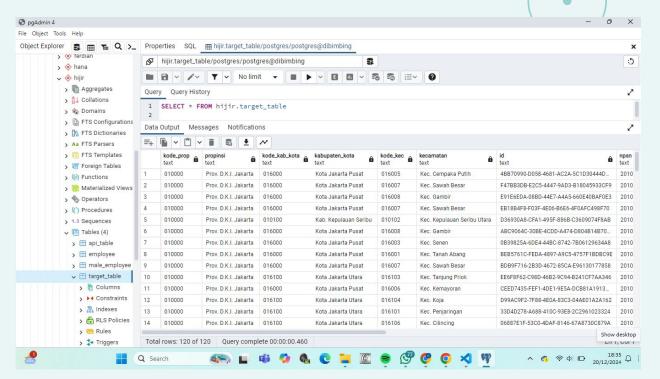
05 Documentation - DAG





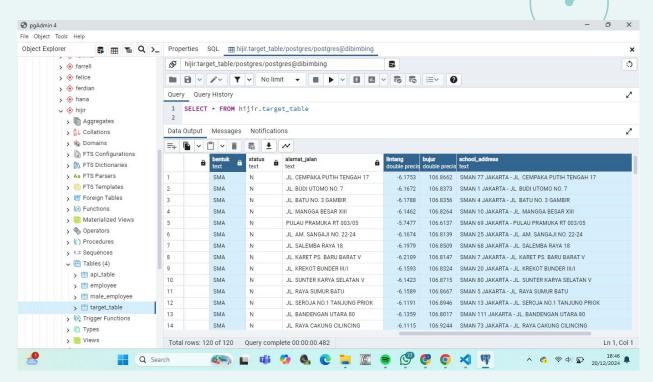


05 Documentation - Database





05 Documentation - Transformed Data





Postgre**SQL**









Scalability:

- Handles large datasets like school data from an API with thousands of records.
- Easily integrates additional APIs or data sources into the pipeline.

Scheduling:

- Automates daily data updates from the API, ensuring the database always has the latest information.
- Supports customizable schedules for specific ETL requirements.

Monitoring:

- o Provides detailed logs for each task, enabling quick debugging of issues.
- Tracks execution status in real-time via the Airflow web interface, making it easy to identify bottlenecks or errors.

Modularity and Flexibility:

- Python-based tasks allow custom transformations, such as filtering for SMA schools and combining columns.
- DAGs can be updated or extended without disrupting the workflow.

Error Handling and Retries:

- Built-in mechanisms for task retries reduce failures due to transient errors (e.g., API timeouts).
- $\circ \qquad \text{Error handling ensures data quality by validating and cleaning data during transformations}.$

Integration:

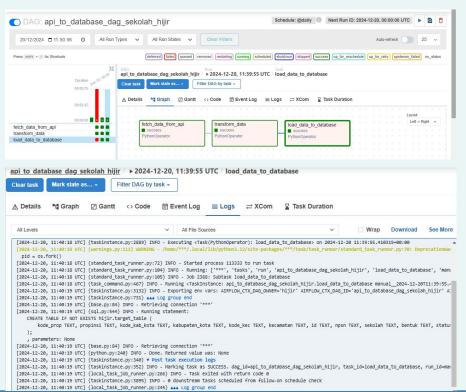
 Seamless connection with PostgreSQL for database operations, automating table creation and data loading.



07 Execution and Testing

Execution of ETL Pipelines

- DAG Execution:
 - The ETL pipeline is executed via Apache Airflow's web interface
 - Tasks are run sequentially:
 - fetch_data_from_api → transform_data \rightarrow load data to database.
 - The pipeline fetches, processes, and loads data into PostgreSQL daily, ensuring updated records.
- Task Monitoring:
 - The Airflow web UI shows task status (e.g., running, success, or failed).
 - Logs for each task provide detailed insights into execution and potential errors.





Testing the Pipeline

Data Accuracy:

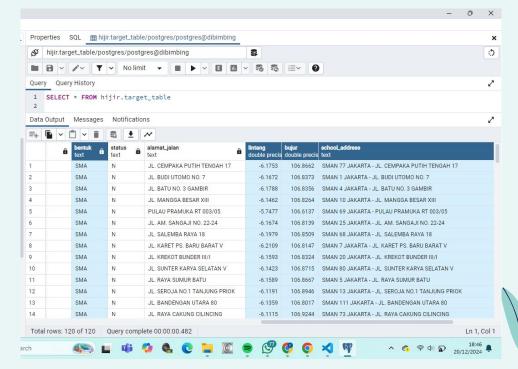
- Verified data extraction by comparing API response against the raw input in the transformation step.
 - Ensured only SMA schools with status "N" are included in the transformed dataset.

2. Transformation Validation:

- Checked that new columns like school_address are correctly generated.
- Confirmed latitude (lintang) and longitude (bujur) are numeric and rows with invalid data are removed

3. Database Integrity:

- Verified table creation in PostgreSQL matches the schema of transformed data.
- Checked that data is correctly inserted and replaced during each DAG run.





08 Conclusion



1. ETL Pipeline Overview:

- Automated data flow from API to PostgreSQL using Apache Airflow.
- Tasks: Data extraction, transformation, and loading executed sequentially.

2. Transformations Applied:

- Filtered for SMA schools with status "N".
- Added school_address combining name and address.
- Converted lintang and bujur to numeric values.
- Removed rows with invalid or missing coordinates.

3. Benefits of Apache Airflow:

- Simplifies workflows with scheduling, monitoring, and error handling.
- Scalable and flexible for future data sources or transformations.

Thanks!

Do you have any questions?

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https://www.linkedin.com/in/hijirdella/

https://github.com/hijirdella/ETL-Pipeline-Airflow-School-API



