利用AWS建立Open Weather ETL 並整合至 Apache Airflow

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GitHub

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- 7. 修正error重新執行ETL

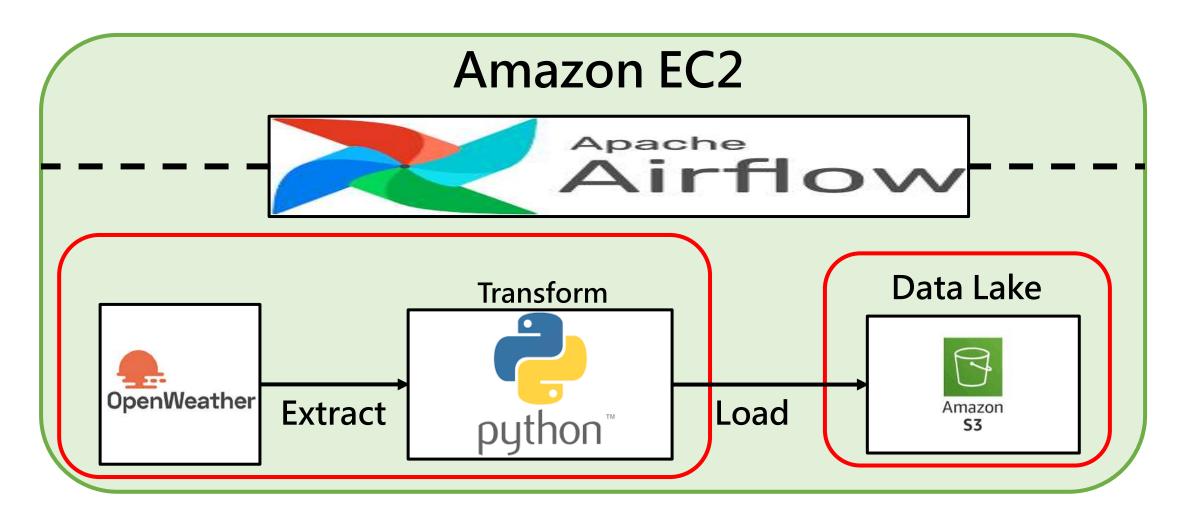
1. 簡介說明

實作說明

利用AWS開發自動化抓取OpenWeather天氣資訊的ETL

- 建立 AWS EC2 並整合至 Local端 Virtual Studio Code 編譯
- Apache Airflow 端口設定
- 建立 AWS S3
- 整合ETL至Apache Airflow
- 遇到Error設定EC2及S3 的IAM policy
- 修正error重新執行ETL

Flow



前置準備(1/2)

• 註冊open_weather帳號獲得API Keys

https://openweathermap.org/

• 註冊AWS 帳號

https://aws.amazon.com/tw/

• 建立一個 EC2(後面有建立EC2教學)

前置準備(2/2)

• AWS EC2 Ubuntu需安裝的套件: sudo apt update

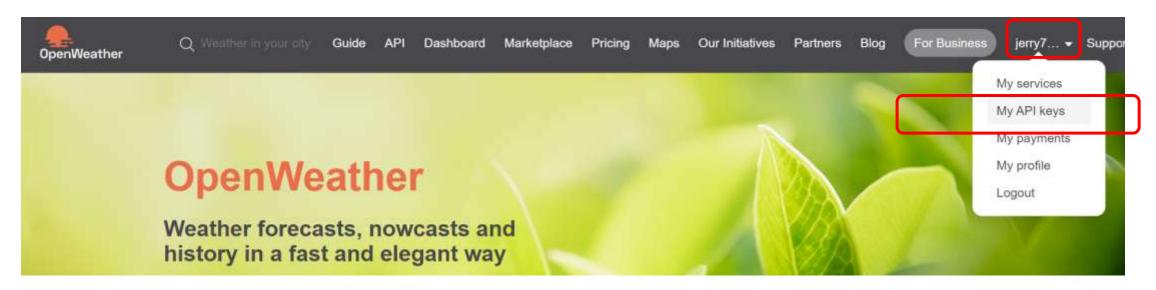
sudo apt update sudo apt install python3-pip sudo pip install pandas sudo pip install s3fs sudo pip install apache-airflow

實務知識

- Apache Airflow
- AWS EC2 建立
- AWS S3 建立
- AWS port 設定
- AWS security policy 設定
- 利用 AWS 建立 ETL
- 將AWS EC2 整合到 Local端 Visual Studio Code編譯

OpenWeather

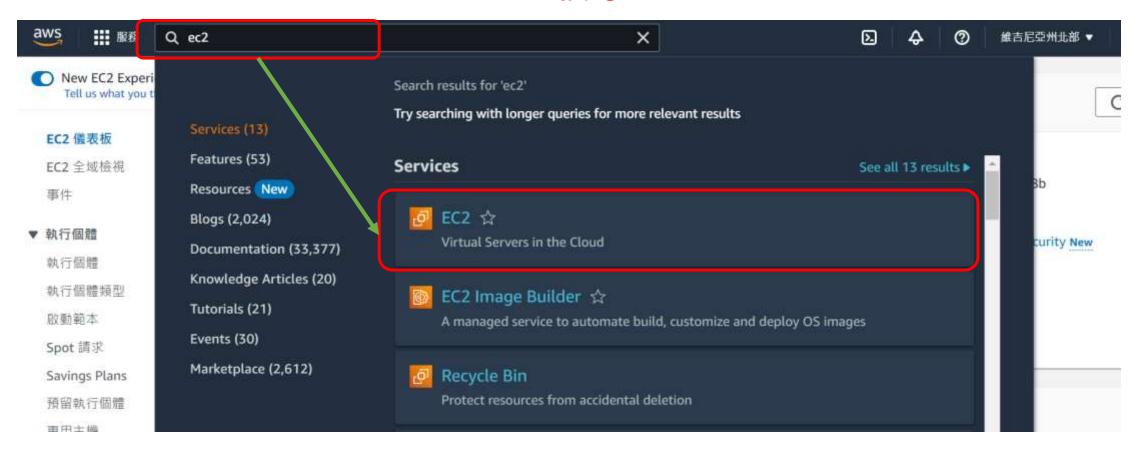
註冊完畢點選 My API keys 即可獲得金鑰



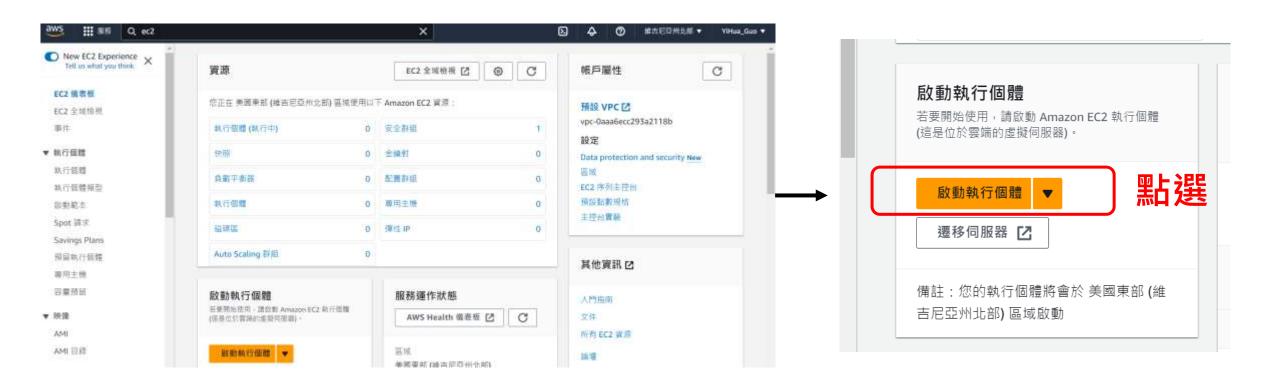
2.建立 AWS EC2 並整合至 Local 端 Visual Studio Code編譯

搜尋 EC2

DashBoard搜尋 EC2



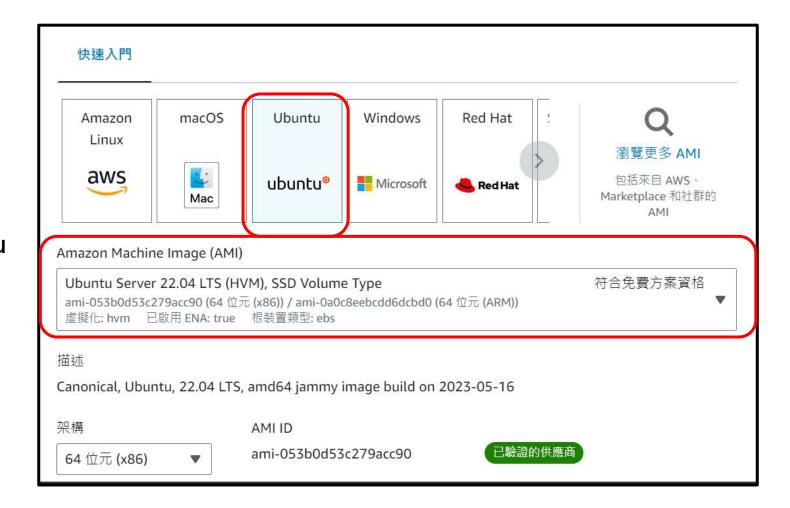
點選後進入畫面



為 EC2 命名



選擇作業系統



這裡選擇 Ubuntu

選擇規格

實作ETL需選擇 t2.small規格 否則後續會有記憶體不足的情形發生

如果只是實作 連線到 Local端 Visual Studio Code 選擇 t2.micro 免費規格即可



建立金鑰





產生金鑰





2023/9/14 上午 09:30

PEM 檔案

2 KB

請將此檔案妥善儲存,勿遺失





成功建立 EC2





點選連線



點選SSH用戶端



開啟終端機測試連線

金鑰路徑須根據自身存放路徑自行修改

PS C:\Users\jerry> ssh -i "C:\Users\jerry\Desktop\master course\dataEngineer\openWeatherETL\open_weather_ETL.pem" ubuntu @ec2-54-158-100-87.compute-1.amazonaws.com
The authenticity of host 'ec2-54-158-100-87.compute-1.amazonaws.com (54.158.100.87)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:uk9rZDsvu7Aw0/ZP+8w0twzBsA935HXesKBd1/sHrPE.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'ec2-54-158-100-87.compute-1.amazonaws.com' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.19.0-1025-aws x86_64)

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software; the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by applicable law.

To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>". See "man sudo_root" for details.

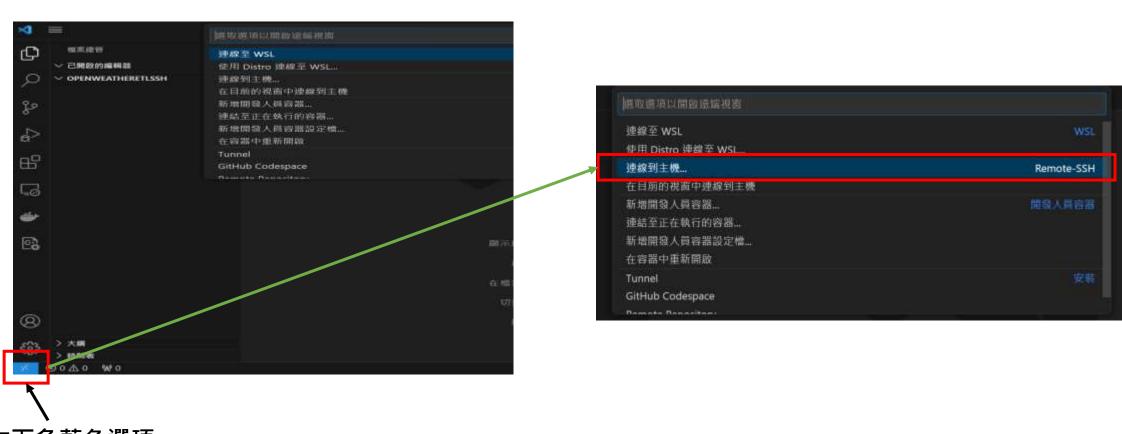
ubuntu@ip-172-31-43-27:~\$

成功連線畫面

整合至Local端 Visual Studio Code

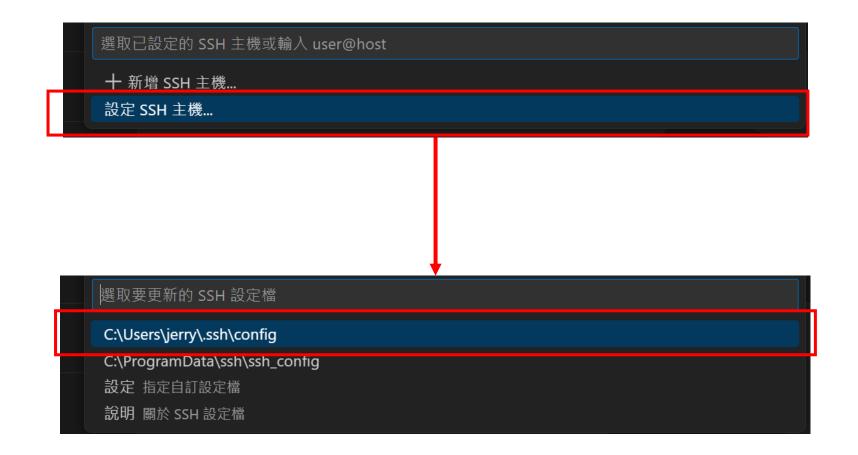
開啟 Visual Studio Code 並下載 延伸模組 Remote SSH



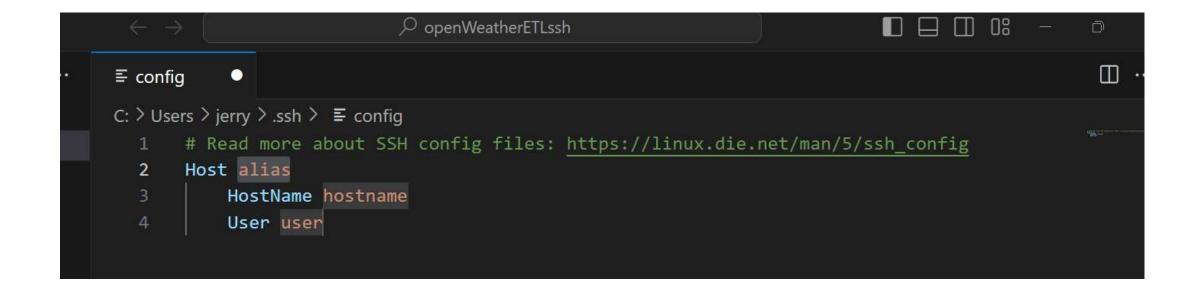


點選左下角藍色選項

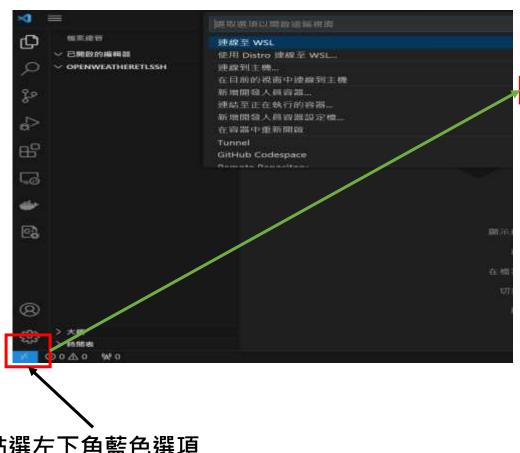
繼續點選



修改此檔案內容





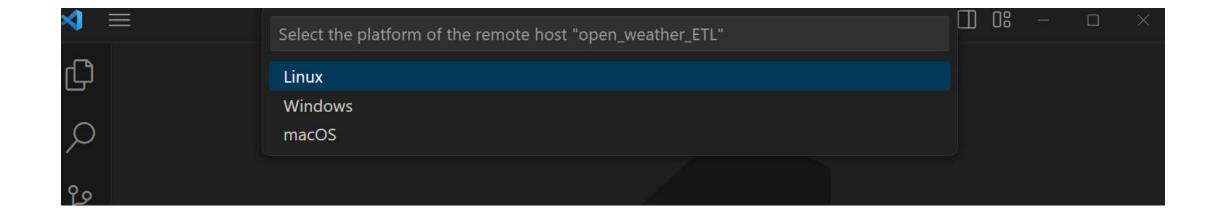


點選左下角藍色選項



- 可看到已經有我們所設定的主機名稱
- 點選即可

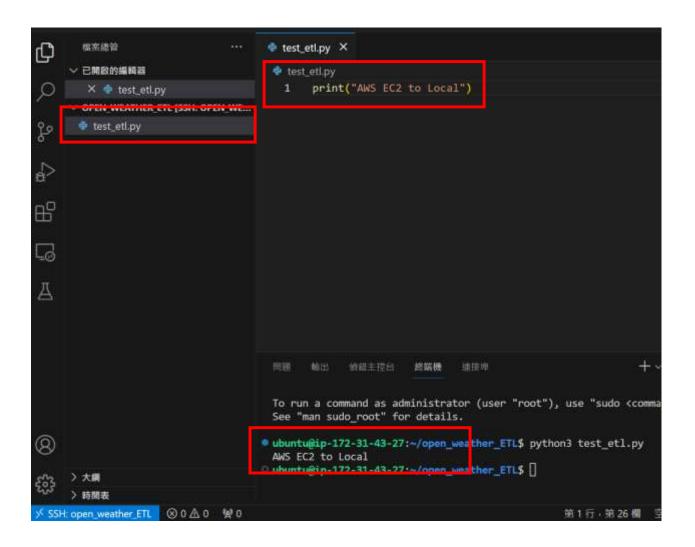
點選Linux



整合連線成功

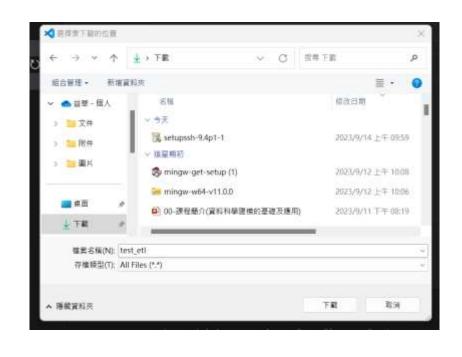


測試



也可將程式碼下載至Local端







點選程式檔案,並且按滑鼠右鍵 >下載

注意事項



每重新啟動一次EC2皆須修改HostName 才可成功連線

3. Apache Airflow 端口設定

回到執行個體區



記住此編號

回到 EC2 點選 安全群組

▼ 網路和安全

安全群組

彈件 IP

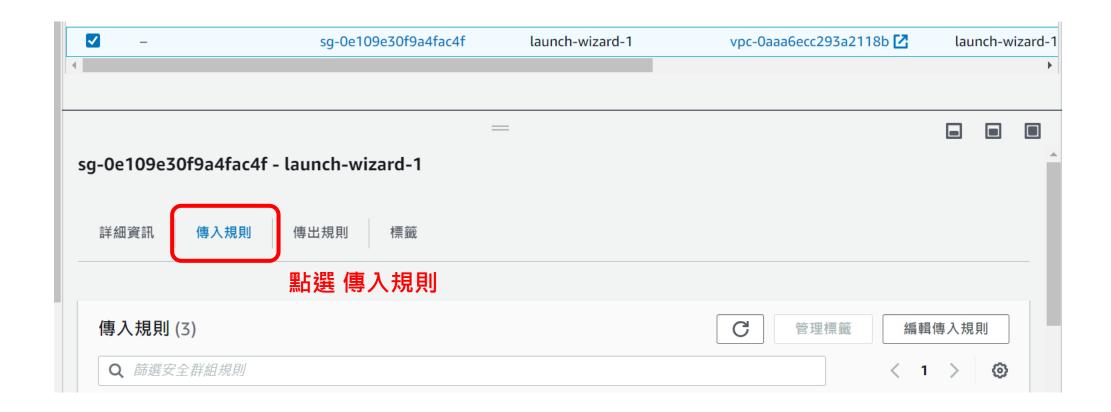
配置群組

金鑰對

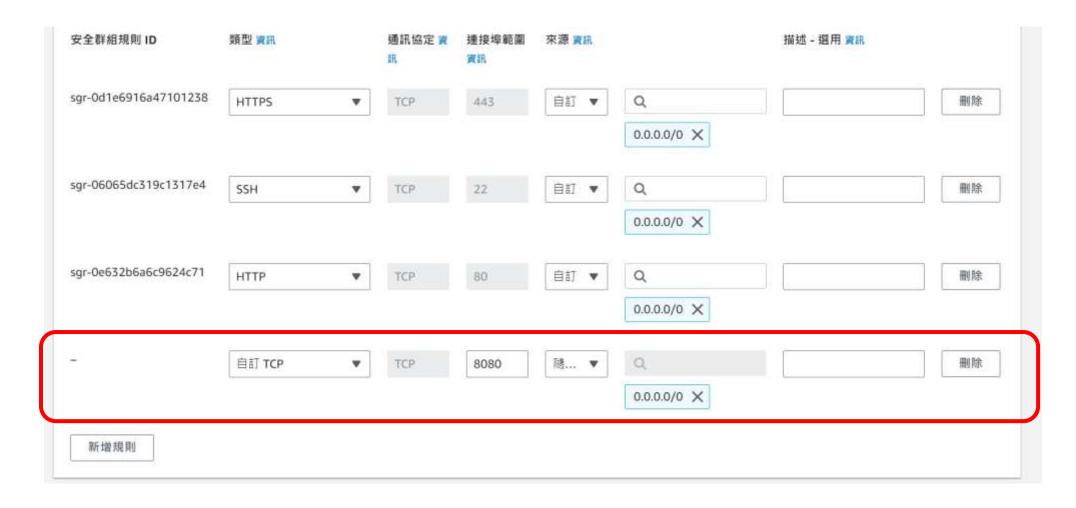
網路界面



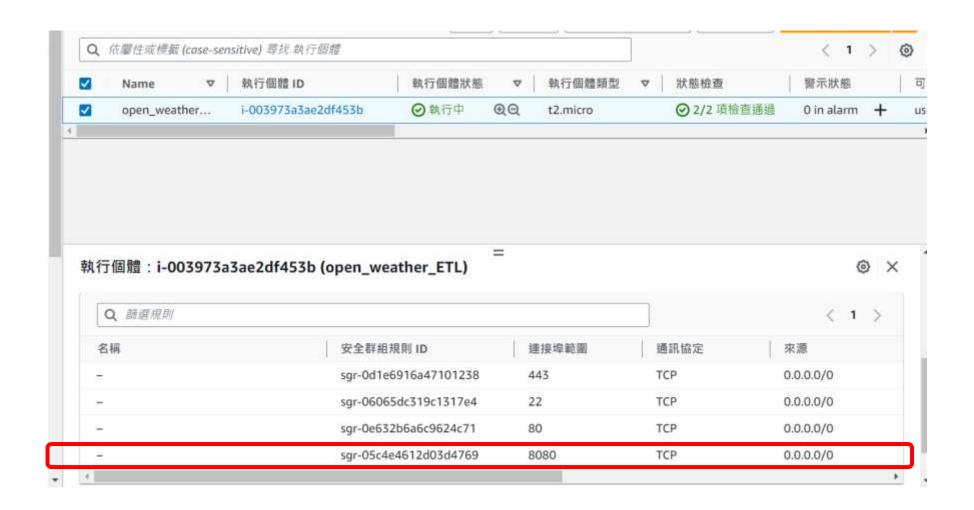
勾選與前面相符的安全組編號



自訂 8080 連接,來源 選 隨機ipv4



新增成功畫面



啟動 Airflow

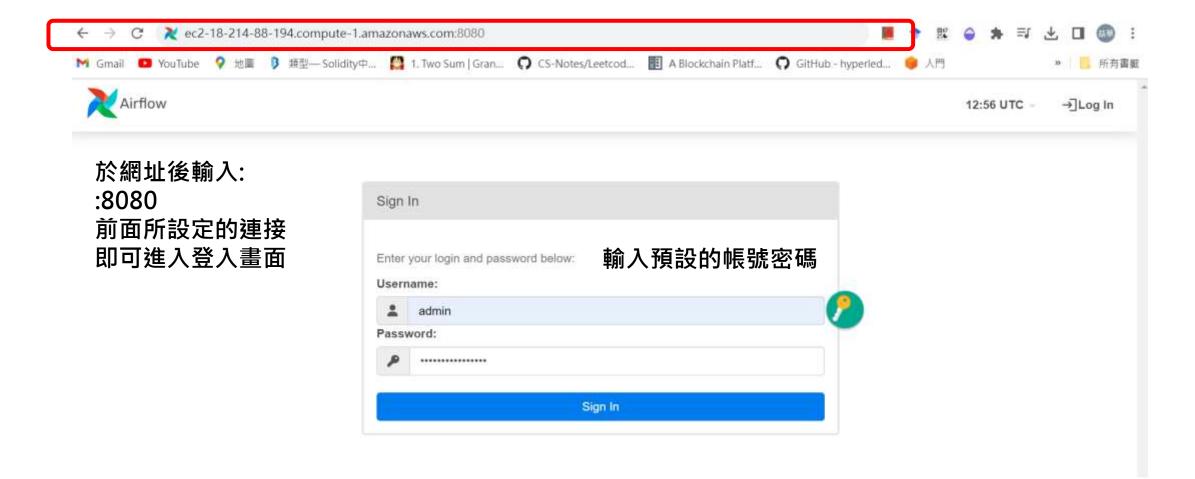
於所開啟連線的 AWS EC2 ubuntu中 輸入指令 airflow standalone 即可啟動airflow

```
e | Airflow is ready
e | Login with username: admin password: mSkYBAbg6Z9nTeFe
e | Airflow Standalone is for development purposes only. Do not use this in production!
```

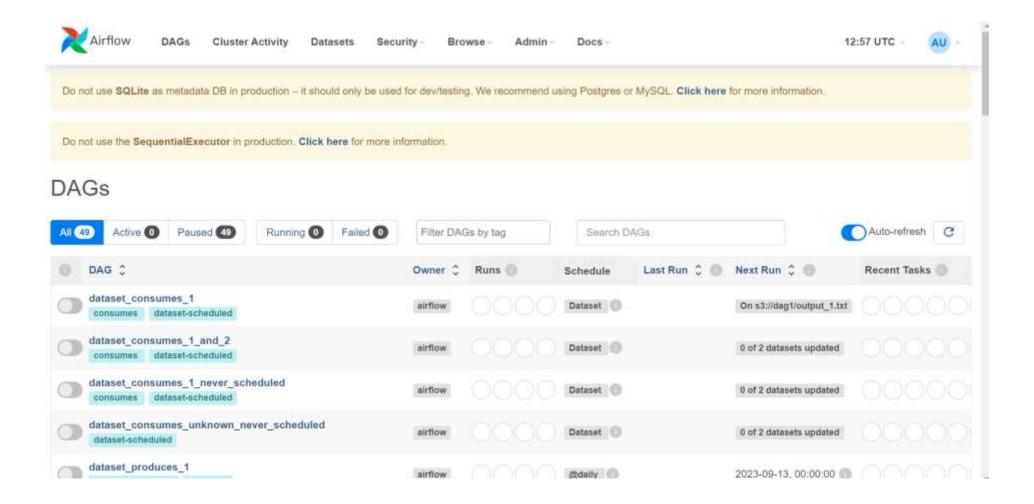
成功啟動會給予一組預設的帳號密碼

查看 EC2 的 公有 IPv4 DNS 並複製



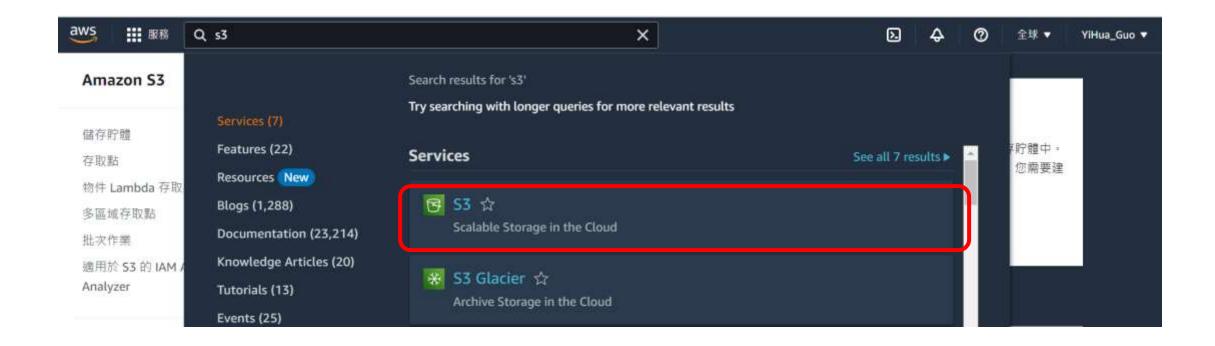


成功登入 Airflow



4. 建立 AWS S3

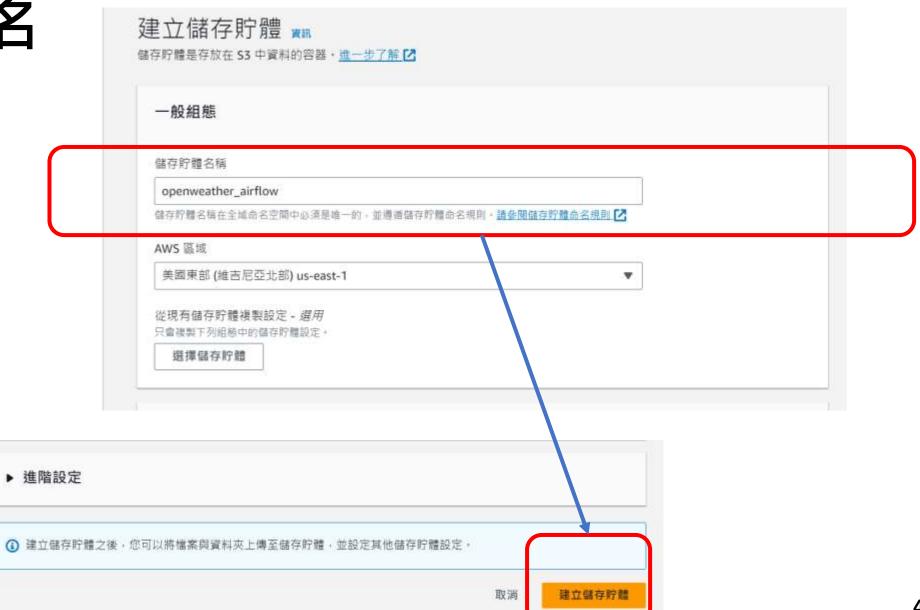
搜尋 S3 點選



點選 建立儲存體



S3命名



建立成功畫面

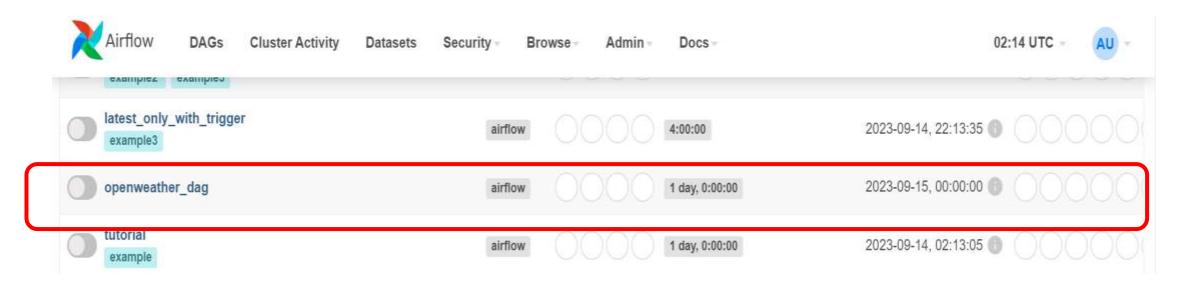


5. 整合ETL至 Apache Airflow

移至 AWS EC2 Ubuntu 中的 Airflow 資料夾



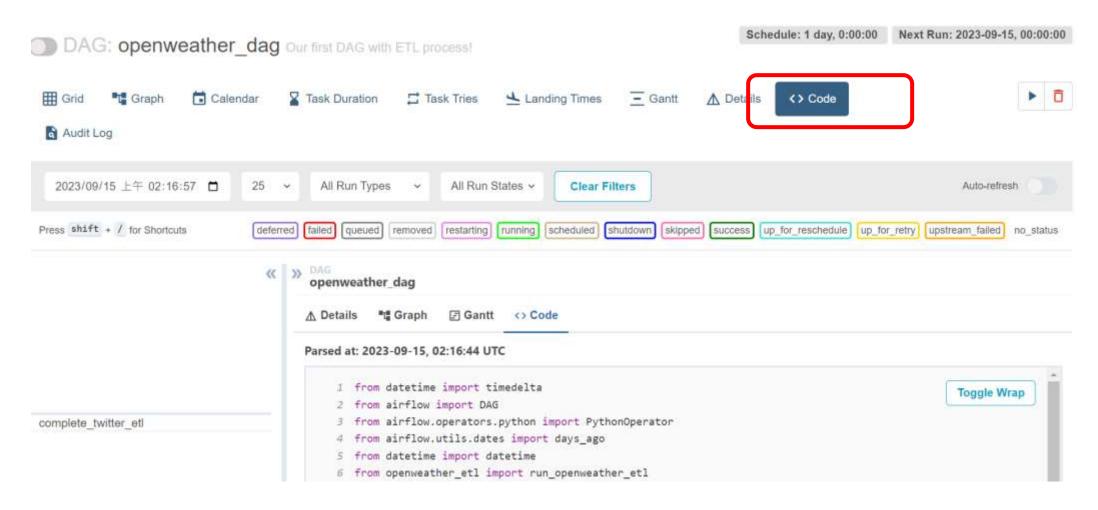
回到 Airflow畫面



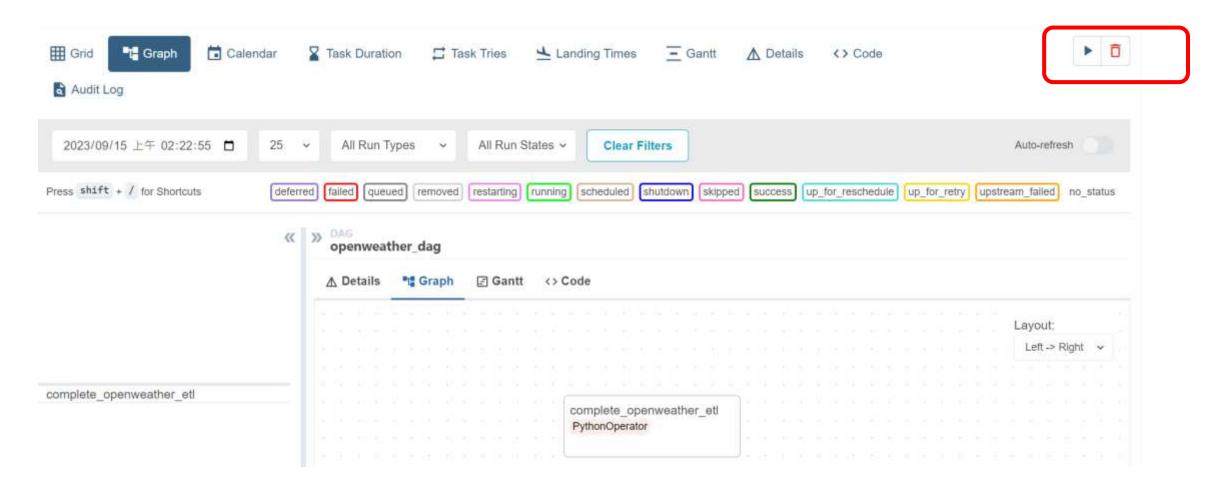
可看到已經成功新增我們所建立的ETL檔案

點選即可進入

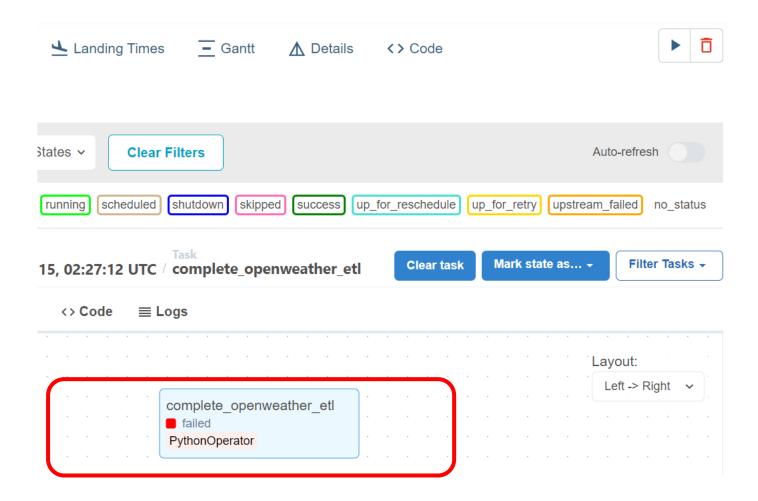
進入後 點選Code可查看程式碼



點選 Graph > 紅框三角形 即可啟動ETL



執行完畢 發現執行失敗



查看錯誤訊息

```
Traceback (most recent call last):

File "/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/s3fs/core.py", line 113, in _error_wrapper

return await func(*args, **kwargs)

File "/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/aiobotocore/client.py", line 383, in _make_api_call

raise error_class(parsed_response, operation_name)

botocore.exceptions.ClientError: An error occurred (AccessDenied) when calling the CreateBucket operation: Access Denied

The above exception was the direct cause of the following exception:

Traceback (most recent call last):

File "/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/airflow/operators/python.py", line 192, in execute

return_value = self.execute_callable()

File "/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/airflow/operators/python.py", line 209, in execute_callable
```

推測應為 AWS 上的 EC2 與 S3 沒有建立資料傳輸的權限

6. 遇到Error設定EC2及S3的IAM policy

至EC2執行個體畫面

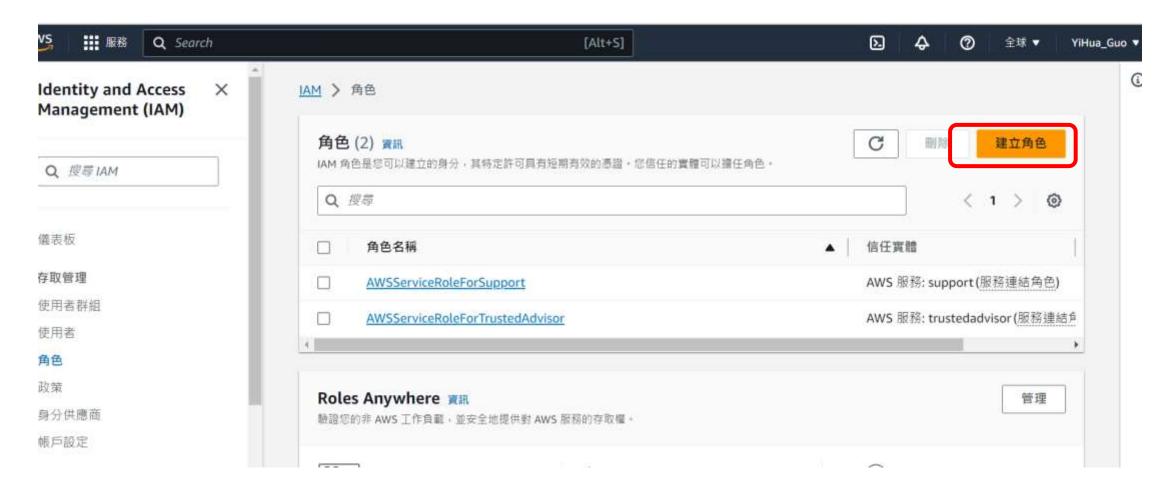


勾選執行個體 並依序點選 動作 > 安全性 > 修改IAM角色

點選 建立新IAM角色



點選 建立角色



依序勾選設定



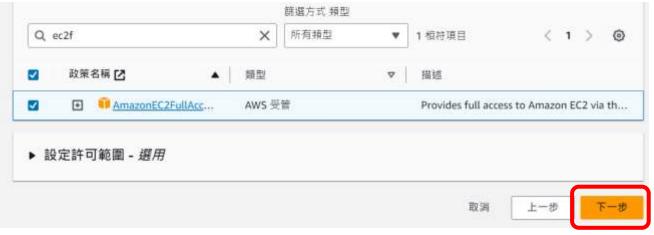
政策設定

搜尋 S3 勾選 AmazonS3FullAccess

搜尋 EC2 勾選 AmazonEC2FullAccess

勾選政策完,點選下一步即可





為前面所制定的政策 role 命名

命名、檢閱和建立

角色詳細資訊

角色名稱

輸入有意義的名稱以識別此角色。

ec2_s3_airflow_role

最多 64 個字元。請使用英數字元和 '+=,.@-_' 字元。

描述

為此角色新增簡短說明。

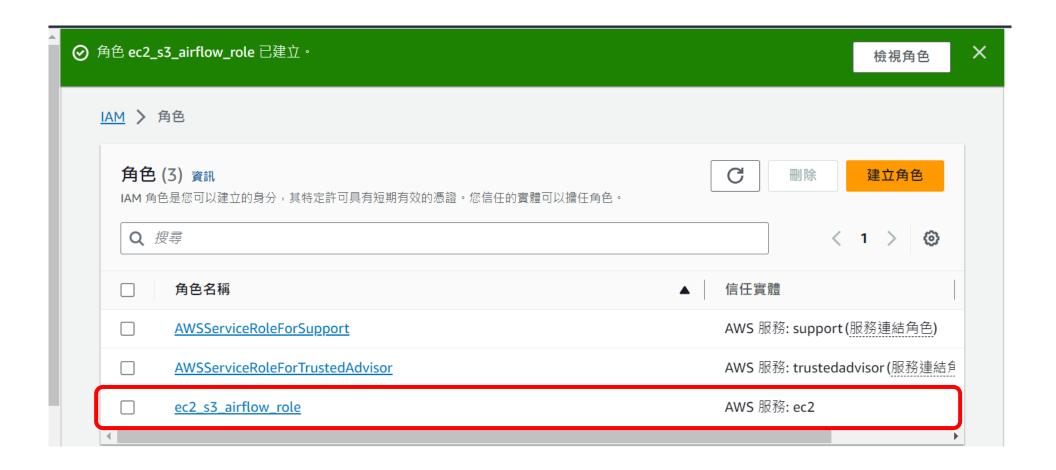
Allows EC2 instances to call AWS services on your behalf.

最多 1000 個字元。請使用英數字元和 '+=,.@-_' 字元。

點選 建立角色



成功建立畫面



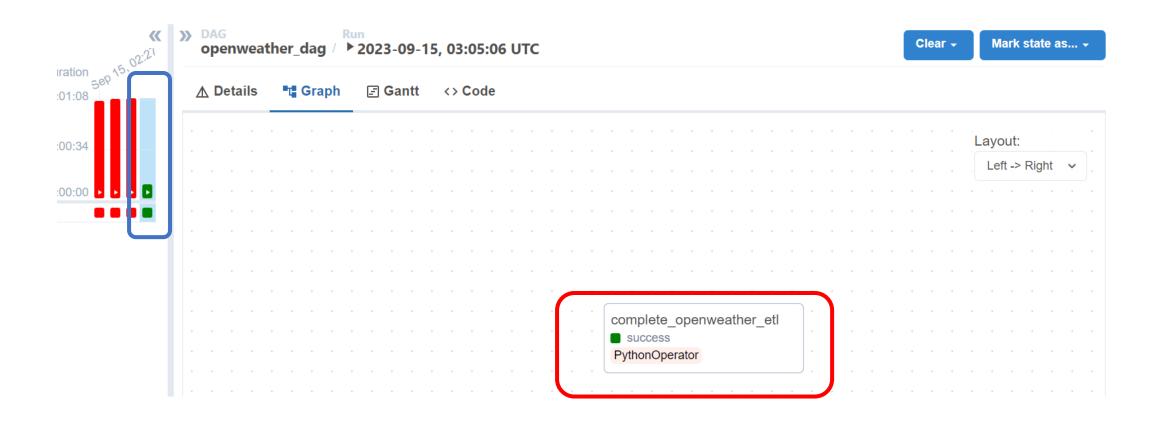
回到最初修改IAM角色 畫面



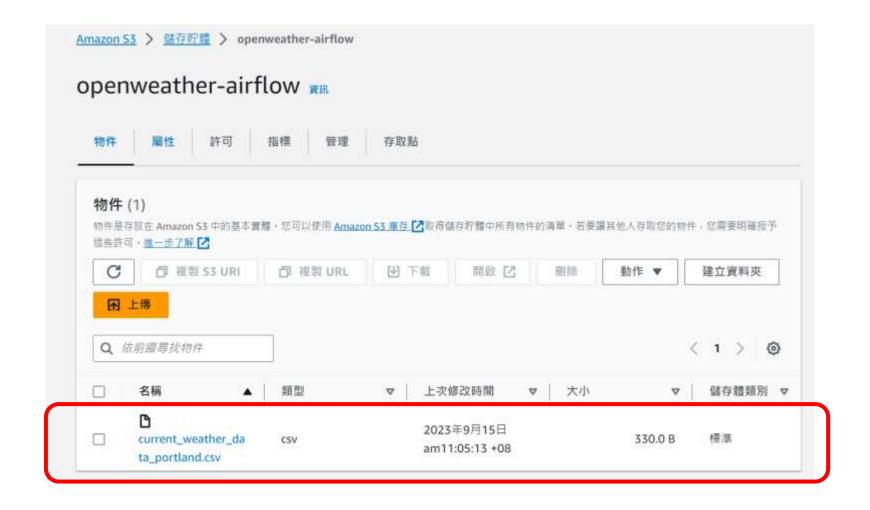
選擇前面所建立的IAM role

7. 修正error重新執行ETL

綠色標示 成功執行



成功將EC2抓取的資料傳送儲存至S3



End