I. Setting up a Data Engineering Infrastructure: A step-by-step guide

Installations and configurations on windows 10

- a. Apache Nifi
- b. Apache Airflow
- c. Elasticsearch
- d. Kibana
- e. PostgreSQL
- f. pgAdmin 4

1. Installing and configuring Apache Nifi

Curl https://mirrors.estointernet.in/apache/nifi/1.12.1/nifi-1.12.1-bin.tar.gz #cmd

https://www.clearpeaks.com/installing-apache-nifi-on-windows/ #for window

Install a valid Java Development Kit

Download JDK from https://www.oracle.com/ae/java/technologies/javase8u211-later-archive-downloads.html

Installation

Open ~ edit the system variable environment ~ from the search bar ~ click on environment Variable ~ select Path c://windows \system32 wwbem then click edit ~ new ~ then add java path then okay – open cmd and type javac to confirm installation

Download: JDK Development Kit ~

https://www.oracle.com/ke/java/technologies/downloads/#java22

Starting Nifi

Download Nifi from https://nifi.apache.org/download/

Extract the compressed Nifi file, then go to bin, then click or run nifi.bat file it should start nifi environment ... then access the **Nifi UI** from *localhost:8443/nifi/*

Successful after many trials

Generated Username [2dc3de96-af49-46b8-ab1d-b2c52483e711]

Generated Password [t9lzC9H3BESmG7Pl6lyvvgBEsKHg+n8K]

Problem at a glance ~ latest version did not process an ID

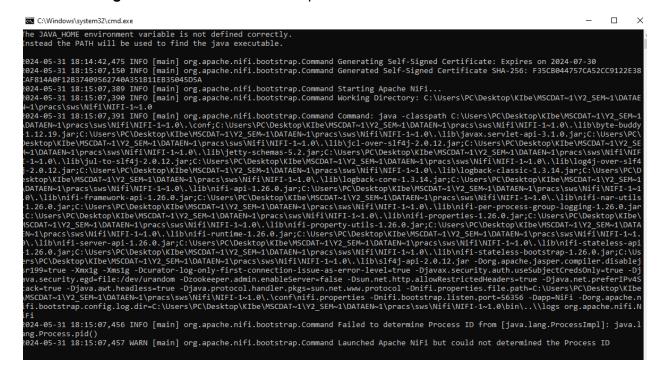
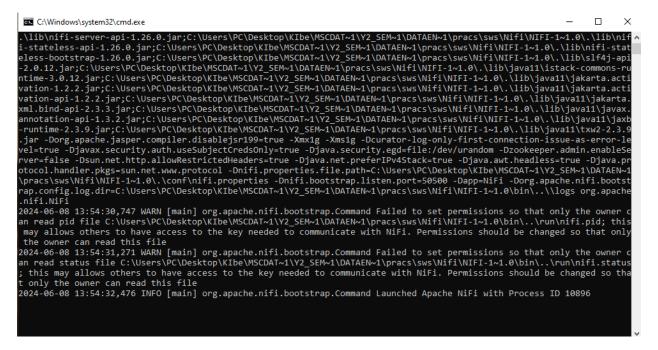
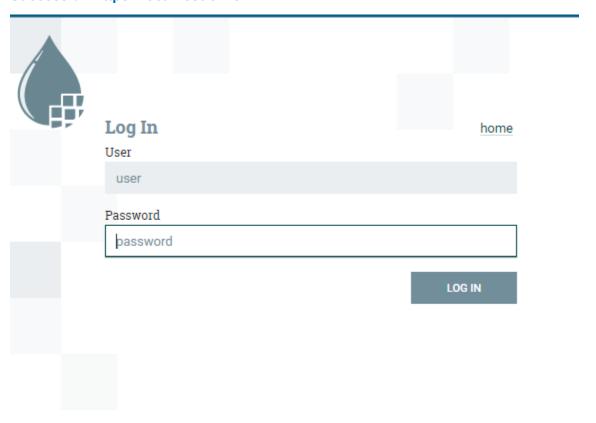


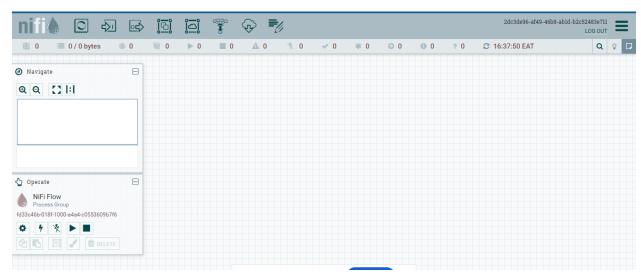
Figure 1: Nifi Issues

Processed ID



Successful: https://localhost:8443/nifi/





2. Installing and configuring Apache Airflow

Tools needed

- Docker
- Visual studio Code
- -Download and install docker follow the serious SQL procedure (very hectic and stubborn this one)
- Set up Apache Airflow

Save file; https://airflow.apache.org/docs/apache-airflow/2.5.1/docker-compose.yaml as a yaml file otherwise it will not work. You can use VS code to edit. Save file in a folder then open said folder from VS code environment.

Create a .env file then paste below code and save.

AIRFLOW IMAGE NAME= apache/airflow:2.4.2

AIRFLOW_UID=50000

Open a terminal and run *docker compose up -d*, these should pull all relevant resources and create an airflow container on docker, executable through *Localhost:8080/Login/*

Problem

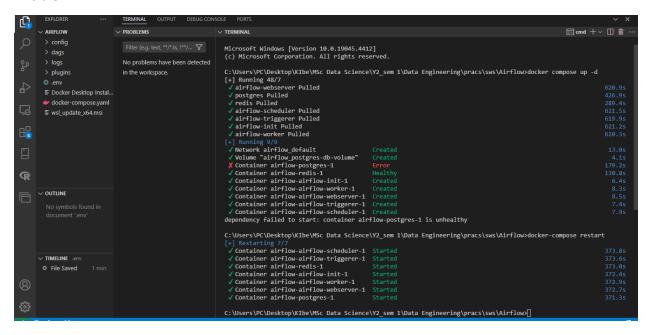


Figure 2: Airflow Issues

3. Installing and configuring Elasticsearch

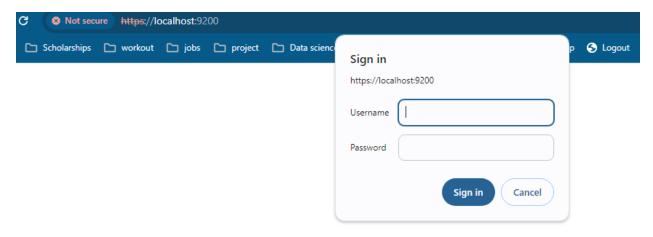
curl https://artifacts.elastic.co/downloads/ Elasticsearch/elasticsearch-7.6.0-darwin-x86_64.tar.gz --output elasticsearch.tar.gz **#cmd**

Download Elasticsearch zip file from: https://www.elastic.co/downloads/elasticsearch then extract the file or https://www.elastic.co/downloads/past-releases#elasticsearch

Then go bin in the folder look for Elasticsearch type window batch file, then run a command line from there with (elasticsearch.bat), it will now create our application, accessible on a URL on port 9200 at https://localhost:9200 or 9300

Play around with *Elasticsearch-service.bat remove* to try different versions if a process fails sc delete elasticsearch-service-x86_64 or Control Panel\System and Security\Administrative Tools or services.msc ~ on win + r or on #cmd

Successful



Setting up a password

Run CMD as an ADMIN, then move to the bin with Elasticsearch batch file, copy the path then paste on cmd e.g. cd C:\Users\ \Elasticsearch\elasticsearch-8.11.4\bin

Then, below command to reset a new password with username: elastic

- -Elasticsearch-reset-password -u elastic --interactive
- Elasticsearch-reset-password -u elastic --interactive -verbose with debug

Do not close the previous cmd running Elasticsearch application.

ERROR: Failed to determine the health of the cluster., with exit code 69

4. Installing and configuring Kibana

Download Kibana: https://www.elastic.co/downloads/kibana

Basically, our Kibana run on port 5601 at default.

Then follow below steps to launch

Run a CMD from the Kibana folder, basically, select the whole path on the search environment then type CMD, this should launch a working shell automatically, with path C:\Users\PC\ 'your directory' ... \kibana-8.14.0> .. **On CMD** environment Run .\bin\kibana.ba, this should install Kibana. On Firefox (Recommended) open http://localhost:5601/?code=043252

Successful but with conflicting address issues as below

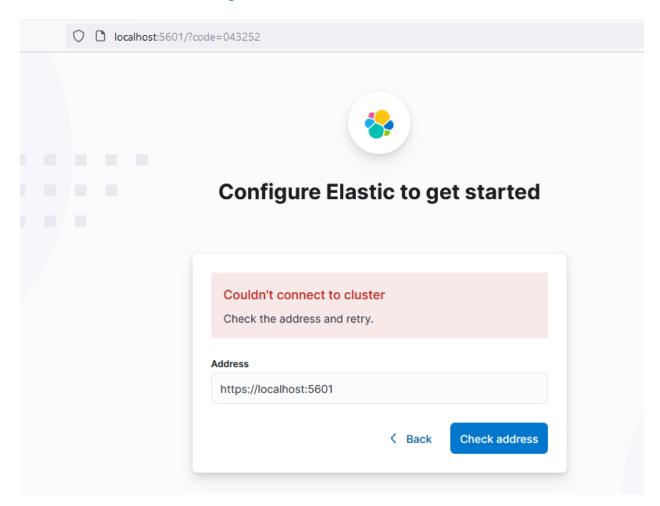


Figure 4a: Kibana Issues

```
i Kibana has not been configured.

Go to <a href="http://localhost:5601/?code=043252">http://localhost:5601/?code=043252</a> to get started.

[2024-06-07T08:49:26.919+03:00][ERROR][plugins.interactiveSetup.elasticsearch] Unable to connect to host "https://localhost:9200":
[2024-06-07T08:49:48.399+03:00][ERROR][plugins.interactiveSetup.elasticsearch] Unable to connect to host "https://localhost:5601": write EPROTO 382A0000:error:0A000108:SSL routines:ssl3_get_record:wrong version number:c:\ws\deps\openssl\openssl\ssl\record\ssl3_record.c:355:
[2024-06-07T08:49:49.407+03:00][ERROR][plugins.interactiveSetup.elasticsearch] Unable to connect to host "https://localhost:5601": write EPROTO 382A0000:error:0A000108:SSL routines:ssl3_get_record:wrong version number:c:\ws\deps\openssl\openssl\ssl\record\ssl3_record.c:355:

[2024-06-07T08:49:50.051+03:00][ERROR][plugins.interactiveSetup.elasticsearch] Unable to connect to host "https://localhost:5601": write EPROTO 382A0000:error:0A000108:SSL routines:ssl3_get_record:wrong version number:c:\ws\deps\openssl\openssl\splassl\record\ssl3_record.c:355:
```

Figure 4b: Kibana Issues

5. Installing and configuring PostgreSQL

Download PostgreSQL: https://www.enterprisedb.com/downloads/postgres-postgresql-downloads

Then install normally, this will take a few minutes Port = 5432, remember password = k#\$e

Launches successfully as below

6. Installing pgAdmin 4

pgAdmin 4 has been installed as a PostgreSQL component above.

Problem

Asks configure a static port in one case, in another case it asks to return to default, then now launches successfully.

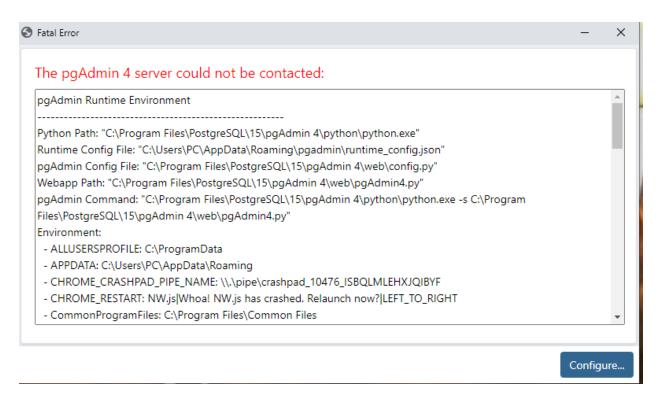
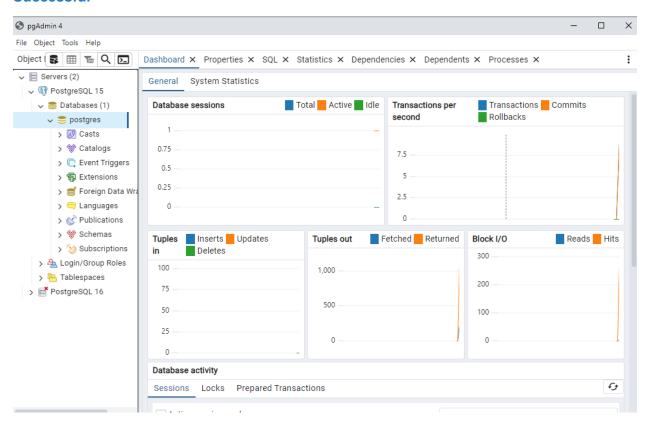


Figure 6: Postgres issue

Successful



II. Reading and Writing Files

Explore the process of reading and writing CSV files using Python's built-in CSV library and pandas Dataframes. Compare the two approaches in terms of performance, ease of use, and handling of large datasets. Provide a scenario where one approach might be preferred over the other.

a. How to read and write CSV files using Python's built-in CSV library

Sample code to write CSV file s in python's built in CSV library

Sample codes to **read** CSV file s in python's built in CSV library

```
Reading CSVs

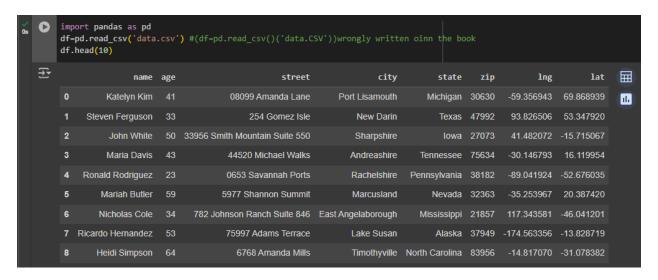
import csv

with open('data.csv', newline='') as f:
    myreader = csv.DictReader(f)
    headers = myreader.fieldnames # `next(myreader)` isn't needed with `DictReader`
    for row in myreader:
        print(row['name'])

Kyle Bennett
Jonathan Walters
Teresa Small
Breanna Evans
```

b. How to Read and write CSVs using pandas Dataframes

Sample code to read CSVs using pandas Dataframes



Sample code to write CSVs using pandas Dataframes



c. Writing JSON with Python

Sample code to write JSON file in Python

```
(3) from faker import Faker
        import json
        output=open('data.JSON','w')
        fake=Faker()
   [4] alldata={}
        alldata['records']=[]
        for x in range(1000):
         data={{ "name":fake.name(), "age":fake.random_int
         (min=18, max=80, step=1),
         "street":fake.street_address(),
         "city":fake.city(), "state":fake.state(),
         "zip":fake.zipcode(),
         "lng":float(fake.longitude()),
         "lat":float(fake.latitude())
        alldata['records'].append(data)
[7] json.dump(alldata,output)
```

Sample code to read JSON files in Python

d. Reading and writing JSON with Dataframes

Sample code read Json files



Pass the orient parameter, which determines the format of the JSON that is returned Sample results as below

```
df.head(2).to_json(orient='records')

[{"records":[{"name":"Holly Potter","age":66,"street":"6111 Conrad Light Apt. 806","city":"West Luisberg t":-53.21111},{"name":"Anna Navarro","age":52,"street":"25638 Dawson Wall Suite 288","city":"Monroecheste at":28.489776},{"name":"Leah Rodriguez","age":67,"street":"0198 Parker Island Suite 892","city":"Russells 09288,"lat":54.556264},{"name":"Melissa Hill","age":64,"street":"4751 Bowers Oval Suite 136","city":"Lisa 8,"lat":32.8358755},{"name":"Joshua Thompson","age":34,"street":"96612 Eddie Hill","city":"Ronaldton","st 1.05052},{"name":"Andrew Dawson","age":35,"street":"858 James Hills Suite 443","city":"Mcdonaldside","sta -83.186551},{"name":"Joshua Smith","age...'
```

Default Json file looks like below

```
df.head(2).to_json()

'{"records":{"0":[{"name":"Holly Potter","age":66,"street":"6111 Conrad Light Apt. 806","city":"West Luisberg","s 7,"lat":-53.21111},{"name":"Anna Navarro","age":52,"street":"25638 Dawson Wall Suite 288","city":"Monroechester", 35,"lat":28.489776},{"name":"Leah Rodriguez","age":67,"street":"0198 Parker Island Suite 892","city":"Russellshir 106.209288,"lat":54.556264},{"name":"Melissa Hill","age":64,"street":"4751 Bowers Oval Suite 136","city":"Lisamou 9098,"lat":32.8358755},{"name":"Joshua Thompson","age":34,"street":"96612 Eddie Hill","city":"Ronaldton","state": t":31.05052},{"name":"Andrew Dawson","age":35,"street":"858 James Hills Suite 443","city":"Mcdonaldside","state": at":-83.186551},{"name":"Joshua Smith",...'
```

Building a CSV to a JSON data pipeline

Wanted to install apache-airflow on my IDE but ran into below error

```
Attempting uninstall: blinker
Found existing installation: blinker 1.4
reror: uninstall-distutils-installed-package

**Cannot uninstall blinker 1.4

**It is a distutils installed project and thus we cannot accurately determine which files belong to it which would lead to only a partial uninstall.
```

The system was configuring the environment in preparation for apache-airflow installation. I tried to uninstall it through conda remove blinker and still ran into an error as below.

```
(base) C:\Users\PC>conda remove blinker
Collecting package metadata (repodata.json): / DEBUG:urllib3.connectionpool:Starting new HTTPS connection (1): repo.anaconda.com:443
DEBUG:urllib3.connectionpool:https://repo.anaconda.com:443 "GET /pkgs/msys2/noarch/repodata.json HTTP/1.1" 200 None
DEBUG:urllib3.connectionpool:https://repo.anaconda.com:443 "GET /pkgs/msys2/noarch/repodata.json HTTP/1.1" 304 0
DEBUG:urllib3.connectionpool:https://repo.anaconda.com:443 "GET /pkgs/msys2/noarch/repodata.json HTTP/1.1" 304 0
DEBUG:urllib3.connectionpool:https://repo.anaconda.com:443 "GET /pkgs/msys2/noarch/repodata.json HTTP/1.1" 304 0
DEBUG:urllib3.connectionpool:https://repo.anaconda.com:443 "GET /pkgs/ry\uni-64/repodata.json HTTP/1.1" 304 0
DEBUG:urllib3.connectionpool:https://repo.anaconda.com:443 "GET /pkgs/ry\uni-64/repodata.json HTTP/1.1" 200 None
DEBUG:urllib3.connectionpool:https://repo.anaconda.com:443 "GET /pkgs/ry\uni-64/repodata.json HTTP/1.1" 200 None
DEBUG:urllib3.connectionpool:https://repo.anaconda.com:443 "GET /pkgs/ry\uni-64/repodata.json HTTP/1.1" 200 None
One
Solving environment: failed

PackagesNotFoundError: The following packages are missing from the target environment:
- blinker

(base) C:\Users\PC>
(base) C:\Users\PC>
```

Conclusion

Basically, this project requires a very robust system, for example core i7 and above, unfortunately I was using core i5. So, as I was approaching towards using the whole Data engineering infrastructure at once to perform ETL, my system was overwhelmed. However, the project is perfectly doable (Chapter 4: Working with Databases, Chapter 5: Cleaning and Transforming Data, Chapter 6: Building a 311 Data Pipeline) if and when the data engineering infrastructure is configured correctly. Continuing to struggle to make progress with my weak system is an unsatisfactory endeavor.