HOW TO CONNECT AMAZON GLUE TO A JDBC DATABASE

Here we explain how to connect Amazon Glue to a Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) database.

The reason you would do this is to be able to run ETL jobs on data stored in various systems. For example, you could:

- Read .CSV files stored in S3 and write those to a JDBC database.
- Write database data to Amazon Redshift, JSON, CSV, ORC, Parquet, or Avro files in S3.
- Once the JDBC database metadata is created, you can write Python or Scala scripts and create Spark dataframes and Glue dynamic frames to do ETL transformations and then save the results.
- Since a Glue Crawler can span multiple data sources, you can bring disparate data together and join it for purposes of preparing data for machine learning, running other analytics, deduping a file, and doing other data cleansing. However, that is limited by the number of Python packages installed in Glue (you cannot add more) in GluePYSpark.

In this tutorial, we use PostgreSQL running on an EC2 instance. Glue supports Postgres, MySQL, Redshift, and Aurora databases. To use other databases, you would have to provide your own JDBC jar file.

Amazon VPC

Unfortunately, configuring Glue to crawl a JDBC database requires that you understand how to work

with Amazon VPC (virtual private clouds). I say unfortunately because application programmers don't tend to understand networking. Amazon requires this so that your traffic does not go over the public internet.

Fortunately, EC2 creates these network gateways (VPC and subnet) for you when you spin up virtual machines. All you need to do is set the firewall rules in the **default** security group for your virtual machine.

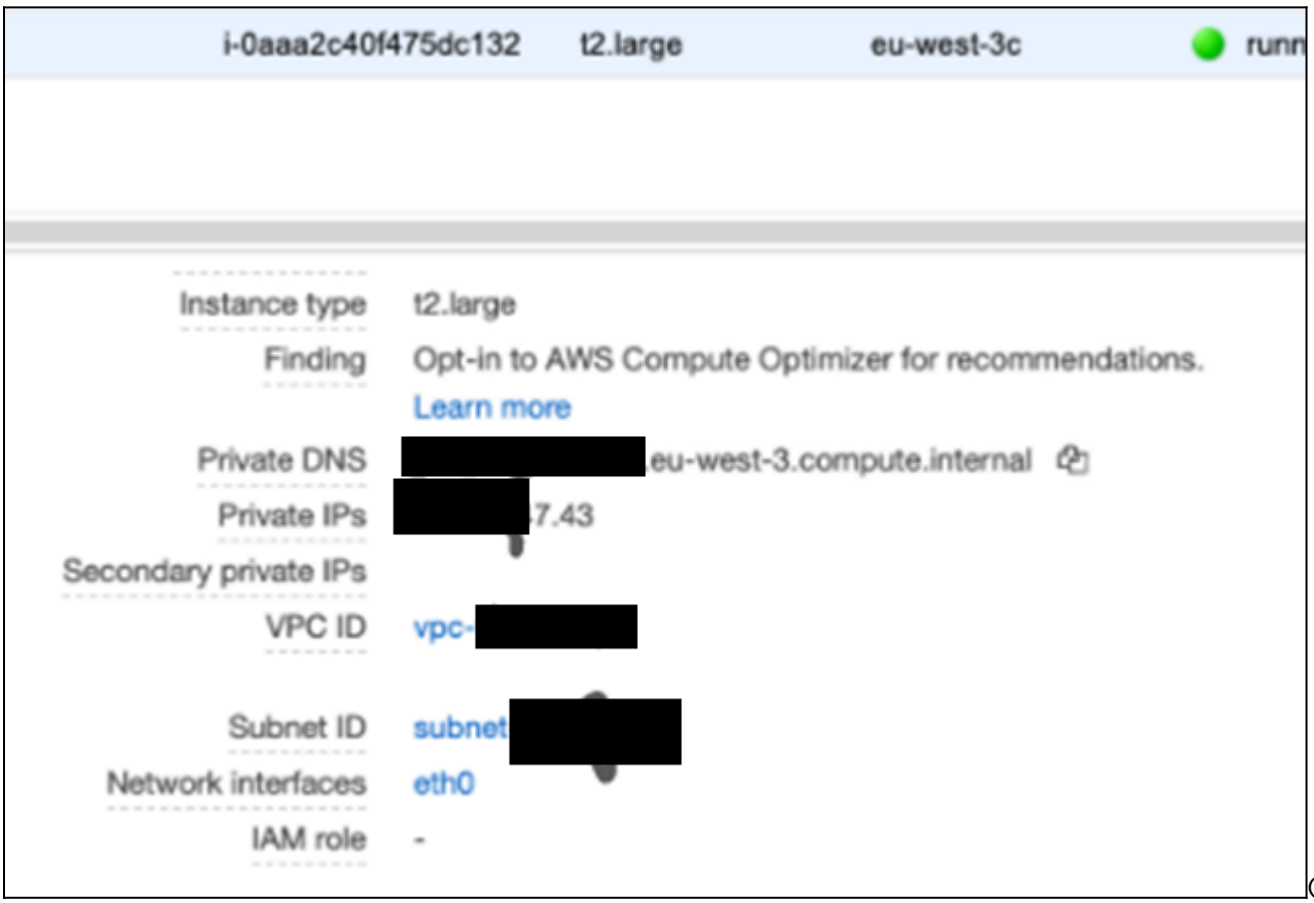
If you do this step wrong, or skip it entirely, you will get the error:

```
ERROR : At least one security group must open all ingress ports. To limit traffic, the source security group in your inbound rule can be restricted to the same security group
```

Glue can only crawl networks in the same AWS region—unless you create your own NAT gateway.

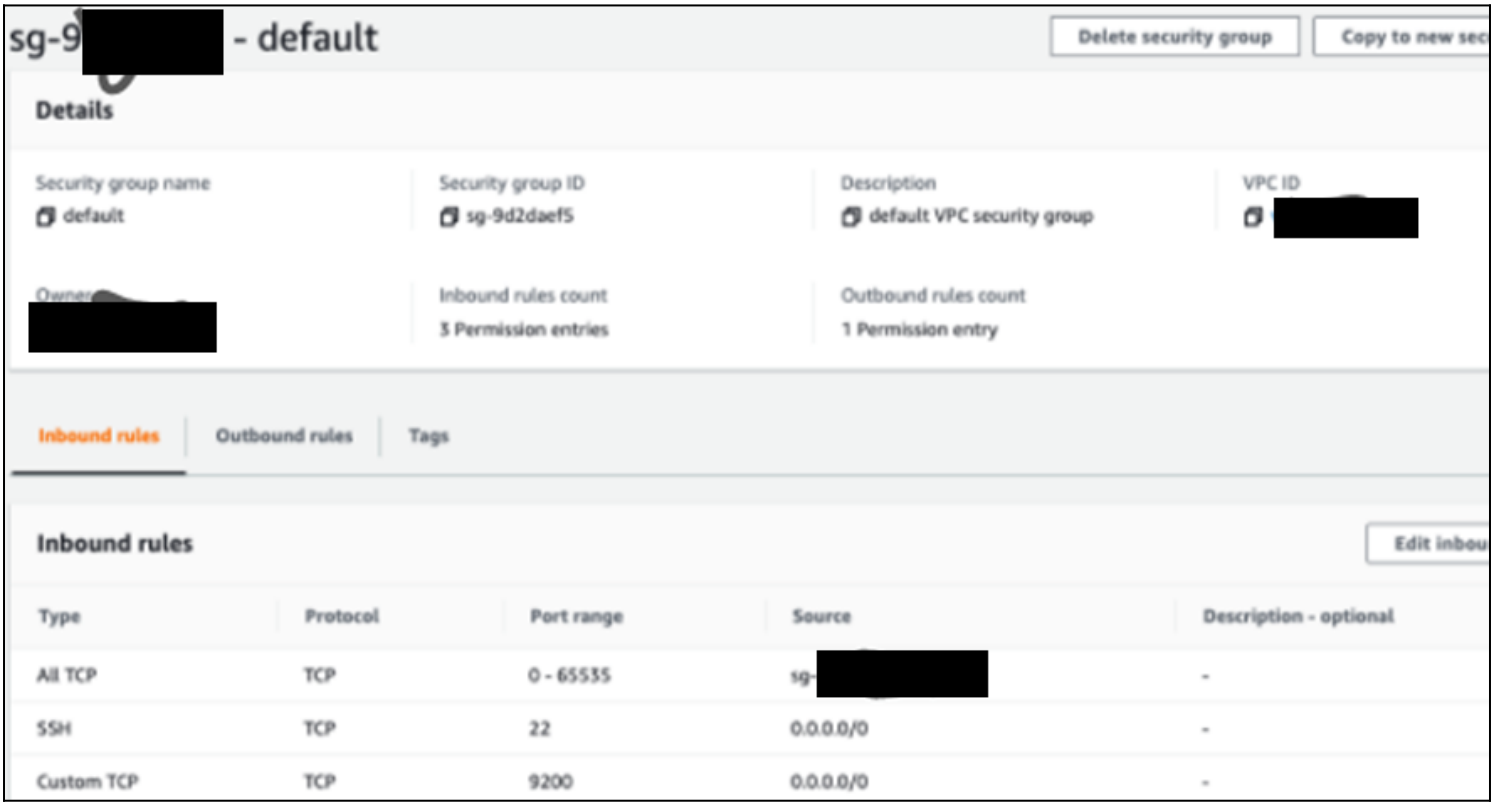
Configure firewall rule

Look at the EC2 instance where your database is running and note the **VPC ID** and **Subnet ID.**



Go to **Security Groups** and pick the **default** one. You might have to clear out the filter at the top of the screen to find that.

Add an **All TCP** inbound firewall rule. Then attach the **default** security group ID.



Amazon Glue security groups

Don't use your Amazon console root login. Use an IAM user. For all Glue operations they will need: **AWSGlueServiceRole** and **AmazonS3FullAccess** or some subset thereof.

Your Glue security rule will look something like this:

```
arn:aws:iam::(XXXX):role/service-role/AWSGlueServiceRole-S3IAMRole
```

Create a JDBC connection

In Amazon Glue, create a JDBC connection. It should look something like this:

```
Type    JDBC
JDBC URL        jdbc:postgresql://xxxxxx:5432/inventory
VPC Id
vpc-xxxxxxx
Subnet  subnet-xxxxxx
Security groups sg-xxxxxx
Require SSL connection  false
Description     -
Username        xxxxxxxx
Created 30 August 2020 9:37 AM UTC+3
Last modified   30 August 2020 4:01 PM UTC+3
```

Define crawler

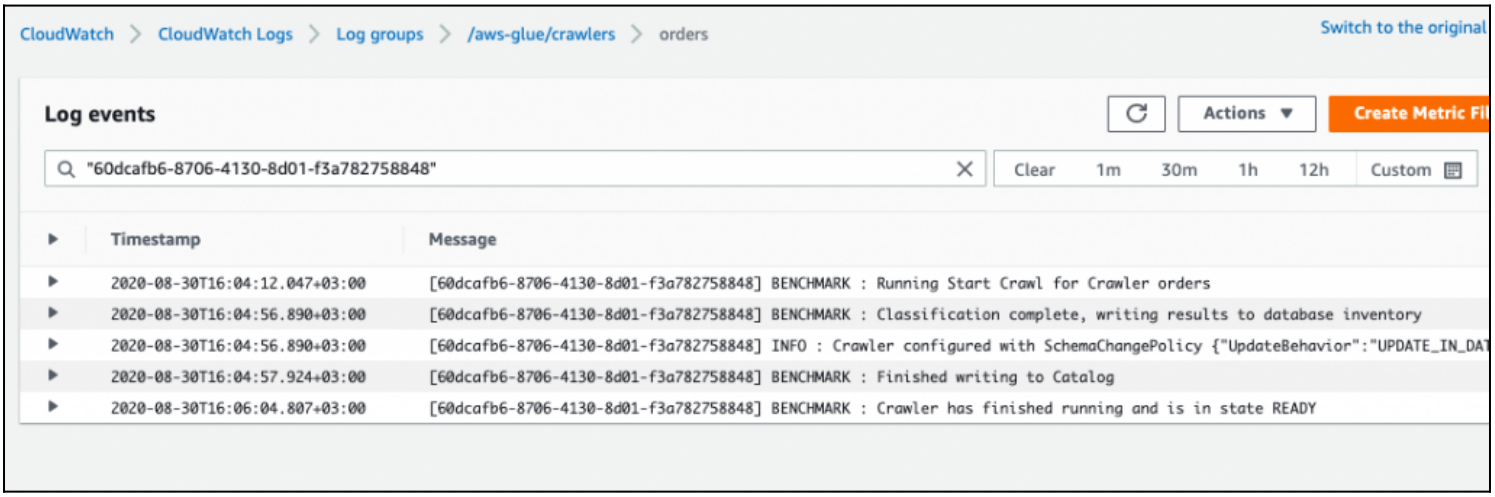
Create a Glue database. This is basically just a name with no other parameters, in Glue, so it's not really a database.

Next, define a crawler to run against the JDBC database. The **include path** is the **database/table** in the case of PostgreSQL.

For other databases, look up the JDBC connection string.

Run the crawler

Then you run the crawler, it provides a link to the logs stored in CloudWatch. Look there for errors or success.



If you have done everything correctly, it will generate metadata in tables in the database. This is not data. It's just a schema for your tables.

Additional resources

For more tutorials like this, explore these resources:

- BMC Machine Learning & Big Data Blog
- Apache Spark Guide, with 15 articles and tutorials
- AWS Guide
- Amazon Braket Quantum Computing: How To Get Started