# Homework 3: Airflow setup

Installing Airflow using Docker and running simple DAG

# **Installing Docker**

https://www.docker.com/get-started/

Download required version for your platform



#### Check for successful installation

```
/Desktop/hse/hse_dc_2024/hw3
                                            docker version
Client:
Cloud integration: v1.0.29
                  20.10.17
1.41
Version:
API version:
                  go1.17.11
100c701
Mon Jun 6 23:04:45 2022
Go version:
Git commit:
Built:
Context:
                    darwin/arm64
                  default
Experimental:
Server: Docker Desktop 4.12.0 (85629)
Engine:
 Version:
                    20.10.17
 API version: 1.41 (minimum version 1.12)
Go version: gol.17.11
Git commit: a89b842
 Built:
                   Mon Jun 6 23:01:01 2022
                   linux/arm64
 OS/Arch:
 Experimental:
                    false
containerd:
                    1.6.8
 Version:
 GitCommit:
                    9cd3357b7fd7218e4aec3eae239db1f68a5a6ec6
 Version:
                    1.1.4
                    v1.1.4-0-g5fd4c4d
 GitCommit:
 docker-init:
 Version:
                    0.19.0
  GitCommit:
                    de40ad0
```

# Configure Docker

https://airflow.apache.org/docs/apache-airflow/2.3.0/start/docker.html

Downloading template for docker-compose.yaml

curl -LfO 'https://airflow.apache.org/docs/apache-airflow/2.3.0/docker-compose.yaml'

I will use LocalExecutor instead of celery. It's more convenient way of running simple test DAGs

AIRFLOW\_\_CORE\_\_EXECUTOR: LocalExecutor

Therefore I could remove services airflow-worker, redis and flower because they only work for Celery architecture.

### Preparing local environment

initializing required folders and environment variables

```
mkdir -p ./dags ./logs ./plugins
echo -e "AIRFLOW_UID=$(id -u)" > .env
```

## Running airflow

### Initializing the database

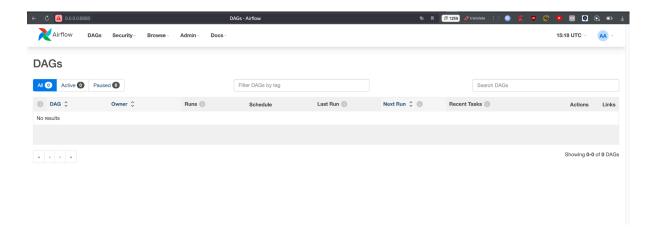
Running airflow init command to perform database migrations and initialize database.

docker-compose up airflow-init

### Starting all services

docker-compose up

Now we can access Airflow UI on http://0.0.0.0:8080/home



# Writing simple DAG

### DAG difinition

The code is placed inside ./dags/ folder as a separate .py file

```
from airflow import DAG

from airflow.operators.http_operator import SimpleHttpOperator

from airflow.operators.python_operator import PythonOperator

from airflow.operators.bash_operator import BashOperator

from airflow.utils.dates import days_ago

from datetime import datetime, timedelta
```

```
random numbers = ti.xcom pull(task ids='fetch random numbers')
  numbers_list = random_numbers.split()
default_args = {
with DAG(
  description="Fetch random numbers from random.org and process them",
  catchup=False,
  default args=default args,
  fetch random numbers = SimpleHttpOperator(
endpoint='integers/?num=10&min=1&max=100&col=1&base=10&format=plain&rnd=new',
       response_filter=lambda response: response.text,
  process_random_numbers = PythonOperator(
       python_callable=process_numbers,
  display result = BashOperator(
```

This DAG performs a sequence of three tasks:

1. fetch\_random\_numbers:

It sends an HTTP GET request to random.org to fetch 10 random numbers ranging from 1 to 100. These numbers are formatted as a plain text list with one number per line.

### 2. process\_random\_numbers:

This task involves a Python function process\_numbers that processes the numbers retrieved by the SimpleHttpOperator. The function pulls the numbers from the previous task (using XComs), splits them by newlines, converts them to integers, and calculates their total sum.

### 3. display\_result:

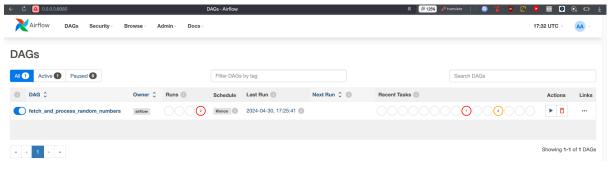
Function: This task uses a simple Bash command to echo the total sum of the random numbers. The total sum is retrieved using an XCom pull, indicating integration across different tasks within the DAG.

### **Execute DAG**

Now we need to restart airflow services. Stopping current execution using ctrl+c hotkey.

docker-compose down docker-compose up

We can see our DAG ready to be executed.



### Triggering DAG via "Trigger DAG" button from actions list



As we can see - DAG failed.

### Let's click on the failed task (fetch\_random\_numbers) and read its logs:

```
[2024-04-30, 17:25:43 UTC] {http.py:102} INFO - Calling HTTP method
[2024-04-30, 17:25:43 UTC] {taskinstance.py:1889} ERROR - Task failed with
exception
Traceback (most recent call last):
File
"/home/airflow/.local/lib/python3.7/site-packages/airflow/models/connection.p
y", line 430, in get connection from secrets
  raise AirflowNotFoundException(f"The conn id `{conn id}` isn't defined")
airflow.exceptions.AirflowNotFoundException: The conn id `random org` isn't
defined
[2024-04-30, 17:25:43 UTC] {taskinstance.py:1400} INFO - Marking task as
FAILED. dag id=fetch and process random numbers,
task id=fetch random numbers, execution date=20240430T172541,
start date=20240430T172543, end date=20240430T172543
[2024-04-30, 17:25:43 UTC] {standard task runner.py:97} ERROR - Failed to
execute job 7 for task fetch random numbers (The conn id `random org` isn't
defined; 207)
```

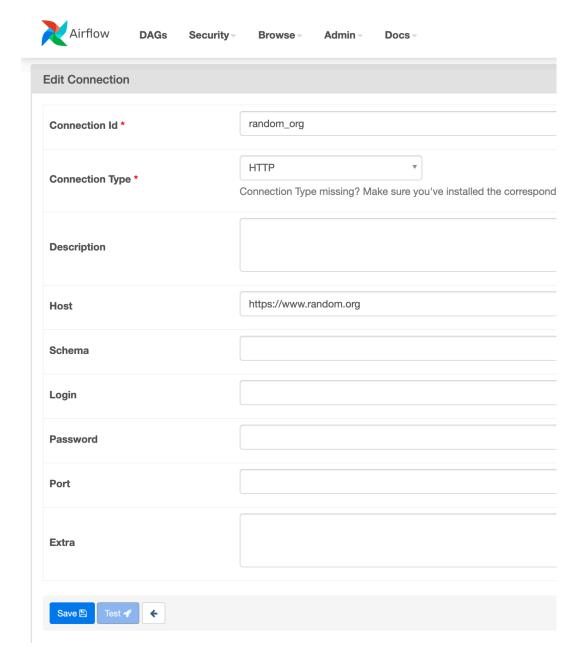
That's because we need to configure the connection. Open the Admin tab and select Connections. Click the + button to add a new connection.



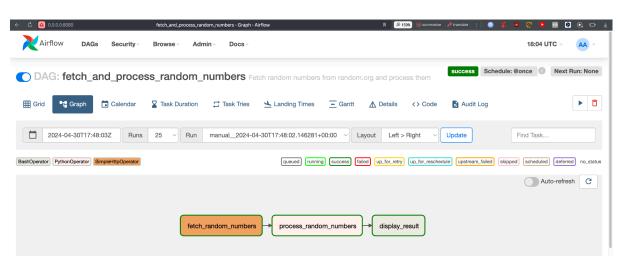
Enter the following information:

Conn Id: random\_org
Conn Type: HTTP

Host: https://www.random.org



### Lest try to trigger DAG one more time



And this time our DAG executed successfully! We can see tasks execution results as XCOM outputs in interface

