

gusty

Chris Cardillo

4/17/23

Table of contents

Preface	3
Flavors of Orchestration Code	3
What is gusty?	3
1 gusty Basics	5
1.1 gusty DAG Structure	5
1.2 Task Definition Files	6
YAML Files with <code>hello.yml</code>	7
SQL Files with <code>hey.sql</code>	7
Python Files with <code>hi.py</code>	7
1.3 METADATA.yml	8

Preface

Orchestration, or the routine scheduling and execution of dependent tasks, is a core component of modern data work. Orchestration continues to reach more and more data workers - it was originally a focus for data engineers, but it now permeates the work of data analysts, analytics engineers, data scientists, and machine learning engineers. The easier it is for any class of data worker to orchestrate their code, the easier it is for any member of an organization to derive value from the outputs of that code.

Flavors of Orchestration Code

Orchestration with Python is a vast and opinionated landscape, but there are three clear flavors of orchestration to have emerged over time:

1. **Object-oriented** orchestration, where tasks are objects and dependencies between tasks are handled with methods. [Airflow's classic style](#) is a good example of object-oriented orchestration.
2. **Decorative** orchestration, where tasks are functions and decorators are used to configure the tasks. Dependencies are often managed by passing the output of one function into the input of another. [Airflow's taskflow API](#) and [Dagster's entire API](#) are good examples of decorative orchestration.
3. **File-oriented** orchestration, where tasks are files, and dependencies are cleverly inferred or declared explicitly. Tools like [Mage](#), [dbt](#), and [Orchest](#) exemplify file-oriented orchestration.

What is gusty?

`gusty` is a file-oriented framework for [Airflow](#), the absolute standard for orchestrators today. Airflow is a Top-Level Apache Project with sustained development, a gigantic ecosystem of [provider packages](#), and is offered as a hosted service by major public clouds and other Airflow-focused companies. While other orchestrators natively support file-oriented orchestration, Airflow is such a good orchestrator that we were compelled to create a file-oriented framework for it. If you are reading this, you are likely already familiar with - or using - Airflow.

gusty exists to make file-oriented orchestration fun and easy using Airflow, allowing for file-oriented DAGs to be incorporated in existing Airflow projects without any need to change existing work or Airflow code. This document hopes to serve as a guide for getting the most out of file-oriented orchestration in Airflow using gusty.

1 gusty Basics

To familiarize ourselves with gusty, we'll start by making a simple DAG, called `hello_dag`.

1.1 gusty DAG Structure

A gusty DAG lives inside of your Airflow DAGs folder (by default `$AIRFLOW_HOME/dags`), and is comprised of a few core elements:

1. **Task Definition Files** - Each file holds specifications for a given task. In the example below, `hi.py`, `hey.sql`, and `hello.yml` are our Task Definition Files. These Task Definition Files are all stored inside our `hello_dag` folder.
2. **METADATA.yml** - This optional file contains any argument that could be passed to [Airflow's DAG object](#), as well as some optional gusty-specific argument. In the example below, `METADATA.yml` is stored inside of our `hello_dag` folder, alongside the Task Definition Files.
3. **DAG File** - The file that turns a gusty DAG folder into an Airflow DAG. It's more or less like any other Airflow DAG file, and it will contain gusty's `create_dag` function. In the example below, `hello_dag.py` is our DAG Generation File. The DAG Generation File does *not* need to be named identically to the DAG folder.

```
$AIRFLOW_HOME/dags/  
  
  hello_dag/  
    METADATA.yml  
    hi.py  
    hey.sql  
    hello.yml  
  
  hello_dag.py
```

In the event you wanted to create a second gusty DAG, you can just repeat this pattern. For example, if we wanted to add `goodbye_dag`:

```
$AIRFLOW_HOME/dags/

    goodbye_dag/
        METADATA.yml
        bye.py
        later.sql
        goodbye.yml
|
    hello_dag/
        METADATA.yml
        hi.py
        hey.sql
        hello.yml

goodbye_dag.py
hello_dag.py
```

1.2 Task Definition Files

The three primary file types used for Task Definition Files are Python, SQL, and YAML. `gusty` supports other file types, but these three are the most commonly used. The general pattern for Task Definition files is that they contain:

- **Frontmatter** - YAML which carries the specification and parameterization for the task. This can include which Airflow (or custom) operator to use, any keyword arguments to be passed to that operator, and any task dependencies the given task may have.
- **Body** - The primary contents of the task. For example, the Body of a SQL file is the SQL statement which will be executed; the body of a Python file can be the `python_callable` that will be ran by the operator. For YAML files, there is no Body because the whole Task Definition File is YAML.

`gusty` will pass any argument that can be passed to the `operator` specified (as well as any [BaseOperator](#) arguments) to the operator. The specified `operator` should be a full path to that operator.

The file name of each Task Definition File will become the name of the Airflow task.

Let's explore these different file types by looking at the contents of these Task Definition Files in `hello_dag`.

YAML Files with `hello.yml`

Here are the contents of our `hello.yml` file:

```
operator: airflow.operators.bash.BashOperator
bash_command: echo hello
```

The resulting task would contain a `BashOperator` with the task id `hello`.

Because the entire file is YAML, there is no separation of Frontmatter and Body.

SQL Files with `hey.sql`

Here are the contents of our `hey.sql` file:

```
---
operator: airflow.providers.sqlite.operators.sqlite.SqliteOperator
---

SELECT 'hey'
```

The resulting task would contain a `SqliteOperator` with the task id `hey`.

The Frontmatter of our SQL file is encased in a set of triple dashes (`---`). The Body of the file is everything below the second set of triple dashes. For SQL files, the Body of the file is passed to the `sql` argument of the underlying operator. In this case, `SELECT 'hey'` would be passed to the `sql` argument.

Python Files with `hi.py`

Here are the contents of our `hi.py` file:

```
# ---
# python_callable: say_hi
# ---

def say_hi():
    phrase = "hi"
    print(phrase)
    return phrase
```

The resulting task would contain a `PythonOperator` with the task id `hi`.

The Frontmatter of our Python file is also encased in a set of triple dashes (---), but you will also note that the entirety of the Frontmatter, including the triple dashes, are prefixed by comment hashes (#).

By default, gusty will specify specify Airflow's [PythonOperator](#) as the `operator`, if no `operator` argument is provided. As with any Task Definition File, you can specify whatever `operator` is available to you in your Airflow environment, so you could just as easily add `operator: airflow.operators.python.PythonVirtualenvOperator` to this Frontmatter to use the `PythonVirtualenvOperator` instead of the `PythonOperator`.

When a `python_callable` is specified in the Frontmatter of a Python file, gusty will search the Body of the Python file for a function with the name specified in the Frontmatter's `python_callable` argument. For the best results with Python files, it's recommended that you put all of the Body contents in a named function, as illustrated above.

1.3 METADATA.yml

The `METADATA.yml` file is a special file for passing DAG-related arguments to [Airflow's DAG object](#). Airflow's DAG object takes arguments like `schedule` (when you want your DAG to run), `default_args.start_date` (how far back you want your DAG to start), `default_args.email` (who should be notified if a task in DAG fails), and more. The `METADATA.yml` file is a convenient way to pass this information to Airflow.

Let's look at the contents of the `METADATA.yml` file in our `hello_dag` folder:

```
description: "Saying hello using different file types"
doc_md: |-
    This is a longform description,
    which can be accessed from Airflow's
    Graph view for your DAG. It looks
    like a tiny poem.
schedule: "0 * * * *"
catchup: False
default_args:
    owner: You
    email: you@you.com
    start_date: !days_ago 28
    email_on_failure: True
    email_on_retry: False
    retries: 1
    retry_delay: !timedelta
        minutes: 5
```



```
tags:
- docs
- demo
- hello
```

The above `METADATA.yml` configures a DAG that runs once a day (`schedule: "0 * * * *"`), has a start date of 28 days ago (`default_args.start_date: !days_ago 28`), and is tagged with the tags `docs`, `demo`, and `hello`. It also adds a `description`, a `doc_md`, and more, but every argument here is simply an argument in [Airflow's DAG object](#).

The only thing that you might not have seen before are *YAML constructors*, as illustrated above in the `default_args.start_date` (using `!days_ago`) and `default_args.retry_delay` (using `!timedelta`) arguments, which are calling *functions* inside of YAML. In short, YAML constructors are just Python functions that are called when your YAML (or any Task Definition File Frontmatter) is loaded. We'll discuss YAML constructors more in later sections, but they are a powerful way to control File-oriented DAGs and tasks, and help ensure you have just as much control over your DAGs as writing them any other way.

We'll also cover gusty-specific `METADATA.yml` later on, but for now, all you need to know is that the `METADATA.yml` file is used for passing arguments to [Airflow's DAG object](#).