

# Dagster Deep Dives: Thinking in Partitions

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Dagster is a framework for orchestrating data pipelines

You have the flexibility to build pipelines outright or create a platform to enable others to build their own

As a framework, Dagster is grounded in having strong core building blocks

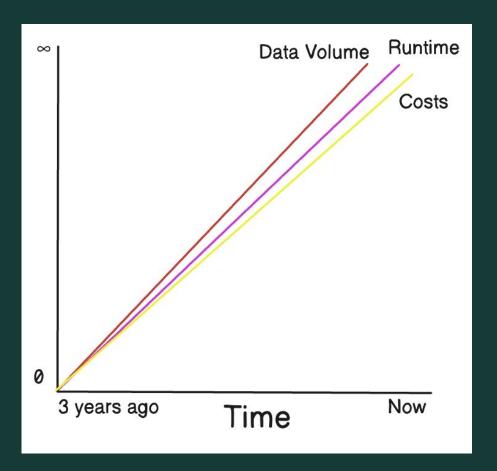


## Today, we'll go into detail on part of that core: *Partitions*

We'll cover the fundamentals of them, along with how to think of your data pipelines in partitions

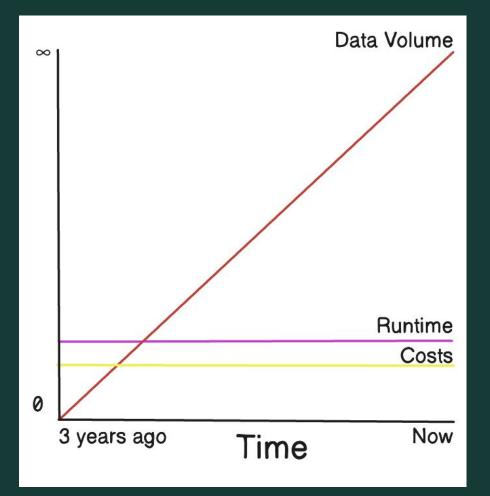


Data pipelines often scale linearly with the size your data, which includes increasing runtime and costs





How can you break the relationship between your growing data volume and the resources your pipelines take?





People have been trying to solve this problem for decades.

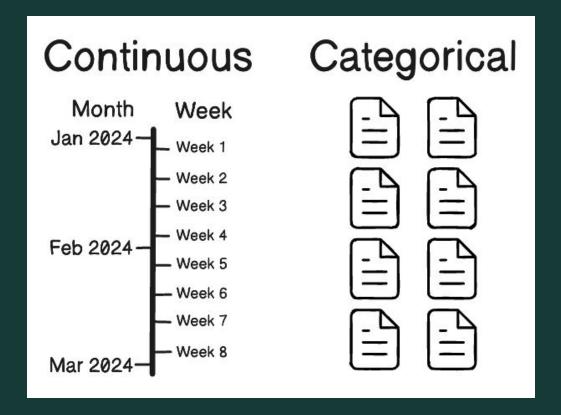
One of the best solutions is to **incrementally** load the data.

Working with data **incrementally** means only working with data that has not be loaded yet



Partitions are a way to model incremental data

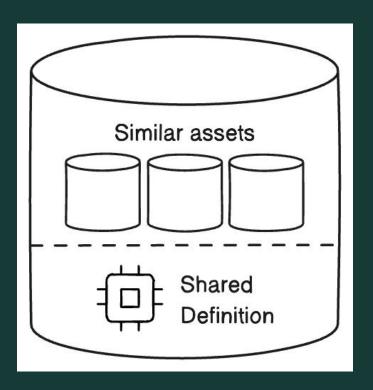
Data is partitioned by a shared dimension





Dagster has native support for **partitions** as one way to maintain incremental data assets

## dagster



A partitioned asset is a collection of smaller assets that share the same definition (code/deps)

### Dagster's APIs for Partitions

- Categorical Partitions
  - StaticPartitionsDefinition
- Time-based Partitions
  - [Daily] [Weekly] [Monthly] Partitions Definition
  - o TimeWindowPartitionDefinition(cron schedule="0 0 1 1 \*")
- Partition Mappings
  - o AssetDep
  - AllPartitionMapping
  - o TimeWindowPartitionMapping
- Accessors
  - o context.partition key
  - o context.partition time window

```
assets.py
1 from dagster import asset, StaticPartitionsDefinition
2 from .orders_data_utils import get_dim_items
4 category_partition = StaticPartitionsDefinition(
       ['Electronics', 'Clothing', 'Books', 'Home', 'Sports']
7 @asset(
       partitions_def=category_partition
10 def dim_items(context):
       category = context.partition_key
       context.log.info(f'Getting items for category: {category}')
       get_dim_items(category)
```

### Demo



Let's partition an asset by time

#### An expensive asset

```
assets.py
1 from dagster import asset
  from .orders_data_utils import get_orders
6 @asset(
      deps=[dim_customers, dim_promotions, dim_destinations, dim_items],
    get_orders() # gets data from all time
```

#### Define a partition

```
assets.py
1 from dagster import asset, MonthlyPartitionsDefinition
2 from .orders_data_utils import get_orders
4 monthly_partition = MonthlyPartitionsDefinition(start_date='2020-01-01')
8 @asset(
      deps=[dim_customers, dim_promotions, dim_destinations, dim_items],
      get_orders() # gets data from all time
```

#### **After**

```
assets.py
   from dagster import asset, MonthlyPartitionsDefinition
   from .orders_data_utils import get_orders
   monthly_partition = MonthlyPartitionsDefinition(start_date='2020-01-01')
8 @asset(
       deps=[dim_customers, dim_promotions, dim_destinations, dim_items],
       partitions_def=monthly_partition
11 )
       start_date, end_date = context.partition_time_window
       get_orders(start_date, end_date)
```

### Run It

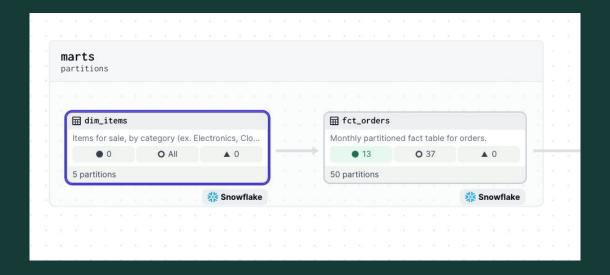


A **partitioned asset** is a collection of smaller assets that share the same definition

StaticPartitionDefinition can be used for categorical data

MonthlyPartitionDefinition can be used for continuous time data







# Partition Mappings configure how assets depend on partitioned assets

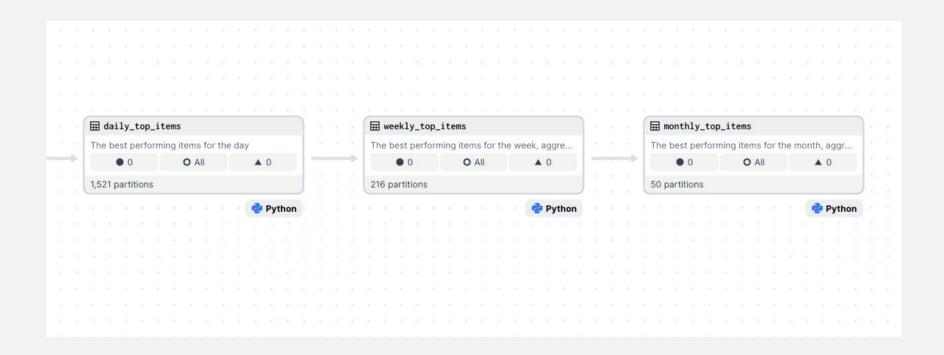
#### This lets you express dependencies like:

- Depend on all partitions
- Depend on the same partition as itself
- Depend on a specific set of partitions
  - etc.

#### Configure a dependency

```
assets.py
from dagster import asset, AssetDep, AllPartitionMapping
@asset(
    deps=[
        dim_customers, dim_promotions, dim_destinations,
        AssetDep(
            partition_mapping=AllPartitionMapping()
    ],
    partitions_def=monthly_partition,
def fct_orders(context):
    start_date, end_date = context.partition_time_window
    get_fct_orders(start_date=start_date, end_date=end_date)
```

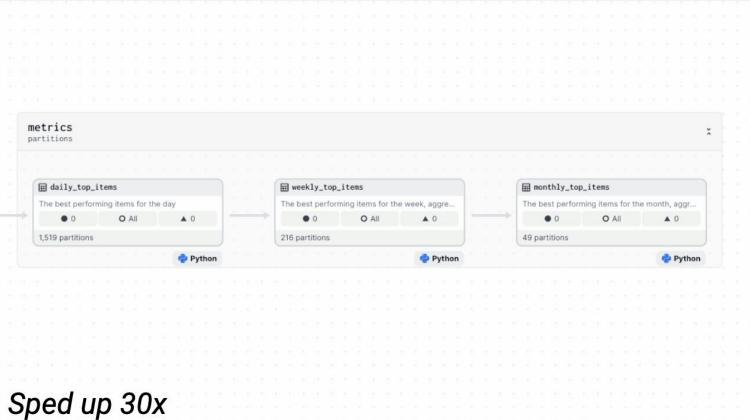
#### Partitions depending on certain partitions



#### Define a partition

```
assets.py
  from dagster import asset, WeeklyPartitionDefinition, AutoMaterializePolicy,
2 AssetDep, TimeWindowPartitionMapping
  weekly_partition = WeeklyPartitionsDefinition(start_date='2020-01-01')
  @asset(
      deps=[
              partition_mapping=TimeWindowPartitionMapping()
      partitions_def=weekly_partition,
      auto_materialize_policy=AutoMaterializePolicy.eager()
  def weekly_top_items(context: AssetExecutionContext):
      pass # logic truncated from the code snippet
```

#### And here it is





# Partition Mappings configure how an asset depends on a partitioned asset

You have many mappings available to you, ex.

AllPartitionMapping, TimeWindowPartitionMapping, IdentityPartitionMapping, LastPartitionMapping, etc.



Partitioning data makes pipelines faster and cheaper

Dagster has great native support for partitions

How downstream assets depend on partitions is configurable

## Next steps & resources



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