Apache Airflow Basics

By Dhandapani Yedappalli Krishnamurthi Sep 11, 2025

1. What is Airflow?

- Apache Airflow is an open-source platform for orchestrating workflows.
- It helps you schedule, monitor, and manage data pipelines.
- Workflows are written as Python code.
- Think of Airflow as a task scheduler + pipeline manager.

2. Key Concepts

- 1. DAG (Directed Acyclic Graph)
 - A workflow in Airflow.
 - Directed → tasks have order.
 - Acyclic → no loops allowed.
- 2. Task
 - A unit of work (e.g., run SQL, execute Python script, call API).
- 3. Operator
 - A template for a task. Examples:
 - PythonOperator → run Python function
 - BashOperator → run shell commands
 - PostgresOperator → run SQL on Postgres
- 4. Task Instance
 - o A specific execution of a task in a DAG run.
- 5. Scheduler
 - Decides when tasks should run.
- 6. Executor
 - o Decides how tasks run (e.g., Local, Celery, Kubernetes).
- 7. Web UI

3. How Airflow Works

- 1. You define a DAG in Python.
- 2. Scheduler reads DAG and schedules tasks.
- 3. Executor runs tasks.
- 4. Metadata is stored in Airflow database.
- 5. You monitor via Web UI.

```
from airflow import DAG
from airflow.operators.bash import BashOperator
from datetime import datetime
# Define DAG
with DAG(
dag_id="example_dag",
start date=datetime(2025, 9, 1),
schedule_interval="@daily", # run daily
catchup=False
) as dag:
# Task 1
task1 = BashOperator(
task id="print date",
bash command="date"
)
# Task 2
task2 = BashOperator(
task_id="say_hello",
bash_command="echo 'Hello, Airflow!"
)
# Set dependency
task1 >> task2
```

5. Airflow Components

- o airflow scheduler → schedules DAGs
- \circ airflow webserver \rightarrow UI for monitoring
- o airflow worker → runs tasks
- o airflow database → stores metadata

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6. Why Use Airflow?

- Automates workflows
- ✓ Scalable (can run thousands of tasks)
- ✓ Supports retries & error handling
- ✓ Integrates with databases, cloud services, big data tools
- ✓ Rich monitoring (logs, UI, alerts)