Working with templates

INTRODUCTION TO AIRFLOW IN PYTHON



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What are templates?

Templates:

- Allow substituting information during a DAG run
- Provide added flexibility when defining tasks
- Are created using the Jinja templating language

Non-Templated BashOperator example

Create a task to echo a list of files:

```
t1 = BashOperator(
          task_id='first_task',
          bash_command='echo "Reading file1.txt"',
          dag=dag)
t2 = BashOperator(
          task_id='second_task',
          bash_command='echo "Reading file2.txt"',
          dag=dag)
```

Templated BashOperator example

Output:

```
Reading file1.txt
```



Templated BashOperator example (continued)

```
templated_command="""
  echo "Reading {{ params.filename }}"
11 11 11
t1 = BashOperator(task_id='template_task',
       bash_command=templated_command,
       params={'filename': 'file1.txt'}
       dag=example_dag)
t2 = BashOperator(task_id='template_task',
       bash_command=templated_command,
       params={'filename': 'file2.txt'}
       dag=example_dag)
```

Let's practice!

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More templates

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Quick task reminder

- Take a list of filenames
- Print "Reading <filename>" to the log / output
- Templated version:

```
templated_command="""
echo "Reading {{ params.filename }}"

t1 = BashOperator(task_id='template_task',
    bash_command=templated_command,
    params={'filename': 'file1.txt'}
    dag=example_dag)
```

More advanced template

```
Reading file1.txt
Reading file2.txt
```

Variables

- Airflow built-in runtime variables
- Provides assorted information about DAG runs, tasks, and even the system configuration.
- Examples include:

```
Execution Date: {{ ds }}

Execution Date: {{ ds }}

Execution Date, no dashes: {{ ds_nodash }}

Previous Execution date: {{ prev_ds }}

Prev Execution date, no dashes: {{ prev_ds_nodash }}

BAG object: {{ dag }}

Airflow config object: {{ conf }}

# YYYY-MM-DD

# YYYYYMMDD

# YYYYYMMDD

# YYYYYMMDD

# YYYYYMMDD

# Object: {{ dag }}

# Object: {{ conf }}

# Object: {{
```

¹ https://airflow.apache.org/docs/stable/macros-ref.html



Macros

In addition to others, there is also a {{ macros }} variable.

This is a reference to the Airflow macros package which provides various useful objects / methods for Airflow templates.

- {{ macros.datetime }}: The datetime.datetime object
- {{ macros.timedelta }}: The timedelta object
- {{ macros.uuid }}: Python's uuid object
- {{ macros.ds_add('2020-04-15', 5) }}: Modify days from a date, this example returns 2020-04-20

Let's practice!

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Branching

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Branching

Branching in Airflow:

- Provides conditional logic
- Using BranchPythonOperator
- from airflow.operators.python_operator import BranchPythonOperator
- Takes a python_callable to return the next task id (or list of ids) to follow

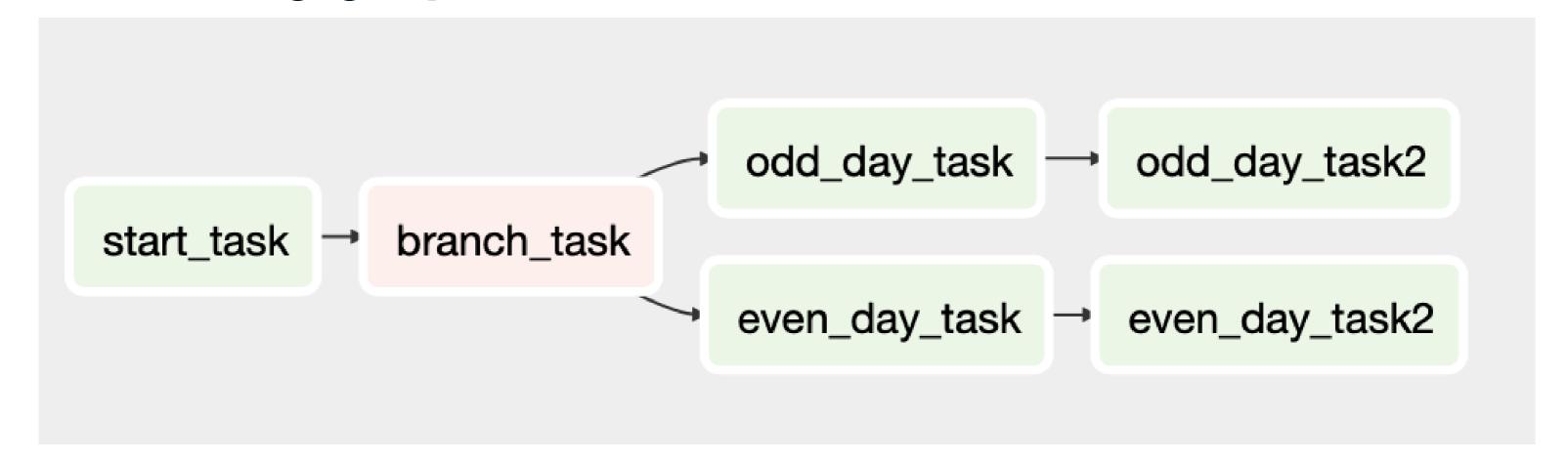
Branching example

```
def branch_test(**kwargs):
   if int(kwargs['ds_nodash']) % 2 == 0:
      return 'even_day_task'
   else:
      return 'odd_day_task'
```

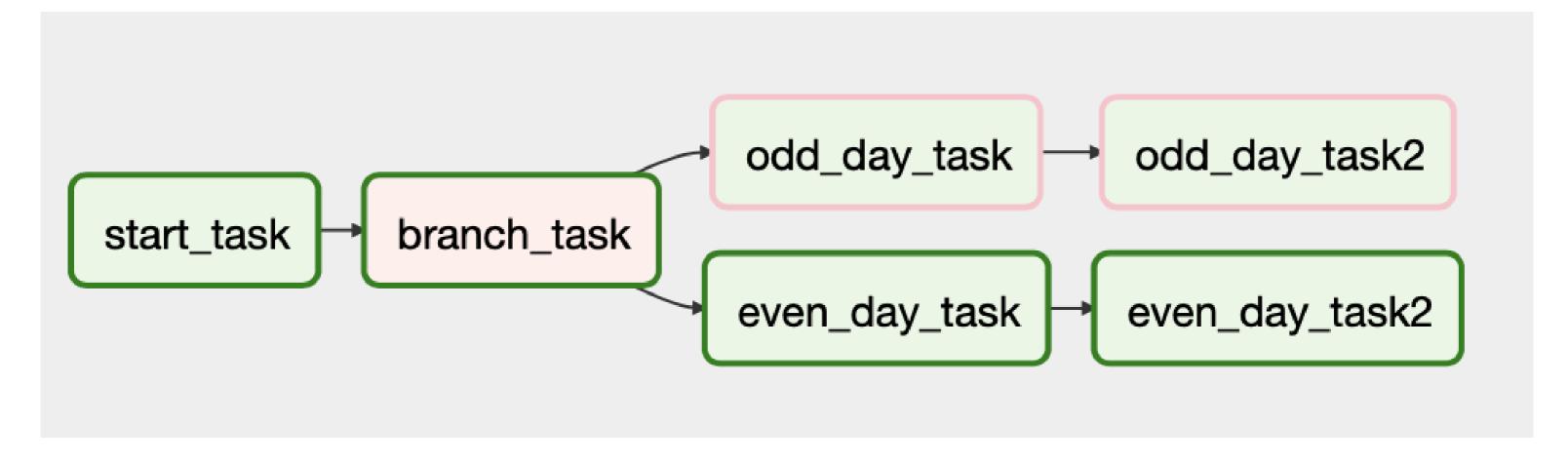
Branching example

```
def branch_test(**kwargs):
  if int(kwargs['ds_nodash']) % 2 == 0:
    return 'even_day_task'
  else:
    return 'odd_day_task'
branch_task = BranchPythonOperator(task_id='branch_task',dag=dag,
       provide_context=True,
       python_callable=branch_test)
start_task >> branch_task >> even_day_task >> even_day_task2
branch_task >> odd_day_task >> odd_day_task2
```

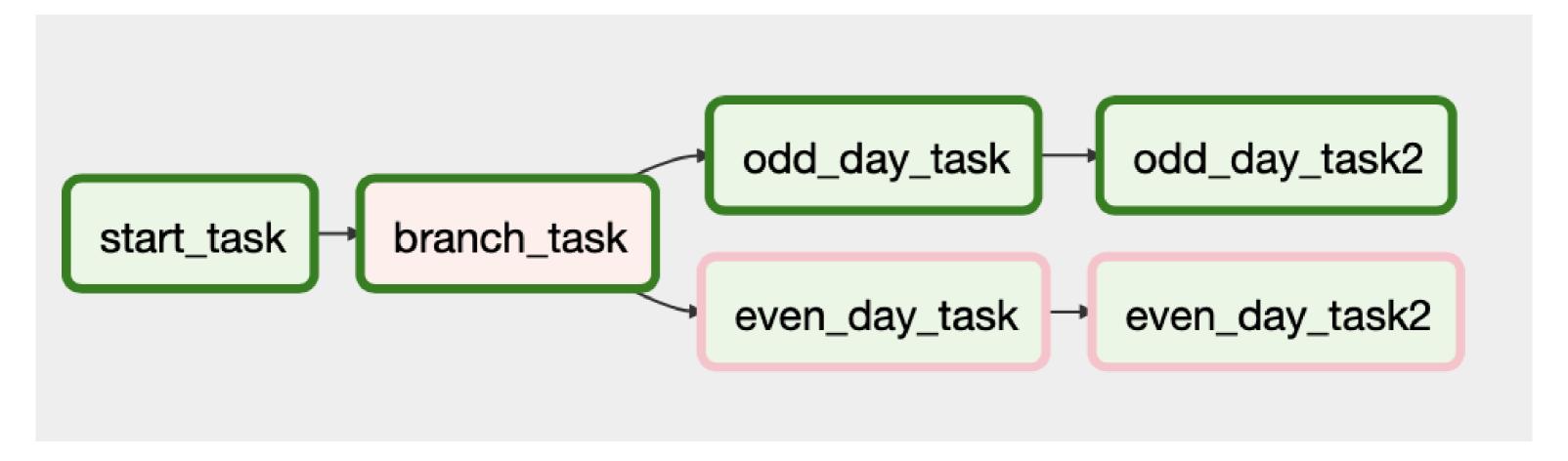
Branching graph view



Branching even days



Branching odd days



Let's practice!

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Creating a production pipeline

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Running DAGs & Tasks

To run a specific task from command-line:

```
airflow run <dag_id> <task_id> <date>
```

To run a full DAG:

airflow trigger_dag -e <date> <dag_id>

Operators reminder

- BashOperator expects a bash_command
- PythonOperator expects a python_callable
- BranchPythonOperator requires a python_callable and provide_context=True . The callable must accept **kwargs .
- FileSensor requires filepath argument and might need mode or poke_interval attributes

Template reminders

- Many objects in Airflow can use templates
- Certain fields may use templated strings, while others do not
- One way to check is to use built-in documentation:
- 1. Open python3 interpreter
- 2. Import necessary libraries (ie,
 from airflow.operators.bash_operator import BashOperator)
- 3. At prompt, run help(<Airflow object>), ie, help(BashOperator)
- 4. Look for a line that referencing *template_fields*. This will specify any of the arguments that can use templates.

Template documentation example

```
repl:~$ python3
Python 3.6.7 (default, Oct 22 2018, 11:32:17)
[GCC 8.2.0] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> from airflow.operators.bash_operator import BashOperator
>>> help(BashOperator)
```

```
Data and other attributes defined here:

template_ext = ('.sh', '.bash')

template_fields = ('bash_command', 'env')

ui_color = '#f0ede4'
```

Let's practice!

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Congratulations!

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What we've learned

- Workflows / DAGs
- Operators (BashOperator, PythonOperator, EmailOperator)
- Tasks
- Dependencies / Bitshift operators
- Sensors
- Scheduling

- SLAs / Alerting
- Templates
- Branching
- Airflow command line / Ul
- Airflow executors
- Debugging / Troubleshooting

Next steps

- Setup your own environment for practice
- Look into other operators / sensors
- Experiment with dependencies
- Look into parts of Airflow we didn't cover
 - XCom
 - Connections
 - Refer to docs for more
- Keep building workflows!

Thank you!

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