

Airflow sensors

INTRODUCTION TO AIRFLOW IN PYTHON



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Sensors

What is a *sensor*?

- An operator that waits for a certain condition to be true
 - Creation of a file
 - Upload of a database record
 - Certain response from a web request
- Can define how often to check for the condition to be true
- Are assigned to tasks

Sensor details

- Derived from `airflow.sensors.base_sensor_operator`
- Sensor arguments:
- `mode` - How to check for the condition
 - `mode='poke'` - The default, run repeatedly
 - `mode='reschedule'` - Give up task slot and try again later
- `poke_interval` - How often to wait between checks
- `timeout` - How long to wait before failing task
- Also includes normal operator attributes

File sensor

- Is part of the `airflow.sensors` library
- Checks for the existence of a file at a certain location
- Can also check if any files exist within a directory

```
from airflow.sensors.filesystem import FileSensor

file_sensor_task = FileSensor(task_id='file_sense',
                               filepath='salesdata.csv',
                               poke_interval=300,
                               dag=sales_report_dag)

init_sales_cleanup >> file_sensor_task >> generate_report
```

Other sensors

- `ExternalTaskSensor` - wait for a task in another DAG to complete
- `HttpSensor` - Request a web URL and check for content
- `SqlSensor` - Runs a SQL query to check for content
- Many others in `airflow.sensors` and `airflow.providers.*.sensors`

Why sensors?

Use a sensor...

- Uncertain when it will be true
- If failure not immediately desired
- To add task repetition without loops

Let's practice!

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Airflow executors

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What is an executor?

- Executors run tasks
- Different executors handle running the tasks differently
- Example executors:
 - `SequentialExecutor`
 - `LocalExecutor`
 - `KubernetesExecutor`

SequentialExecutor

- The default Airflow executor
- Runs one task at a time
- Useful for debugging
- While functional, not really recommended for production

LocalExecutor

- Runs on a single system
- Treats tasks as processes
- *Parallelism* defined by the user
- Can utilize all resources of a given host system

KubernetesExecutor

- Uses a Kubernetes as task manager
- Multiple worker systems can be defined
- Is significantly more difficult to setup & configure
- Extremely powerful method for organizations with extensive workflows

Determine your executor

- Via the `airflow.cfg` file
- Look for the `executor=` line

```
repl:~$ cat airflow/airflow.cfg | grep "executor ="  
executor = SequentialExecutor  
repl:~$
```

Determine your executor #2

- Via the first few lines of `airflow info`
- `executor | SequentialExecutor`

```
repl:~$ airflow info
```

Apache Airflow

version	2.7.1
executor	SequentialExecutor
task_logging_handler	airflow.utils.log.file_task_handler.FileTaskHandler
sql_alchemy_conn	sqlite:///home/repl/airflow/airflow.db
dags_folder	/home/repl/workspace/dags
plugins_folder	/home/repl/workspace
base_log_folder	/home/repl/airflow/logs
remote_base_log_folder	

Let's practice!

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Debugging and troubleshooting in Airflow

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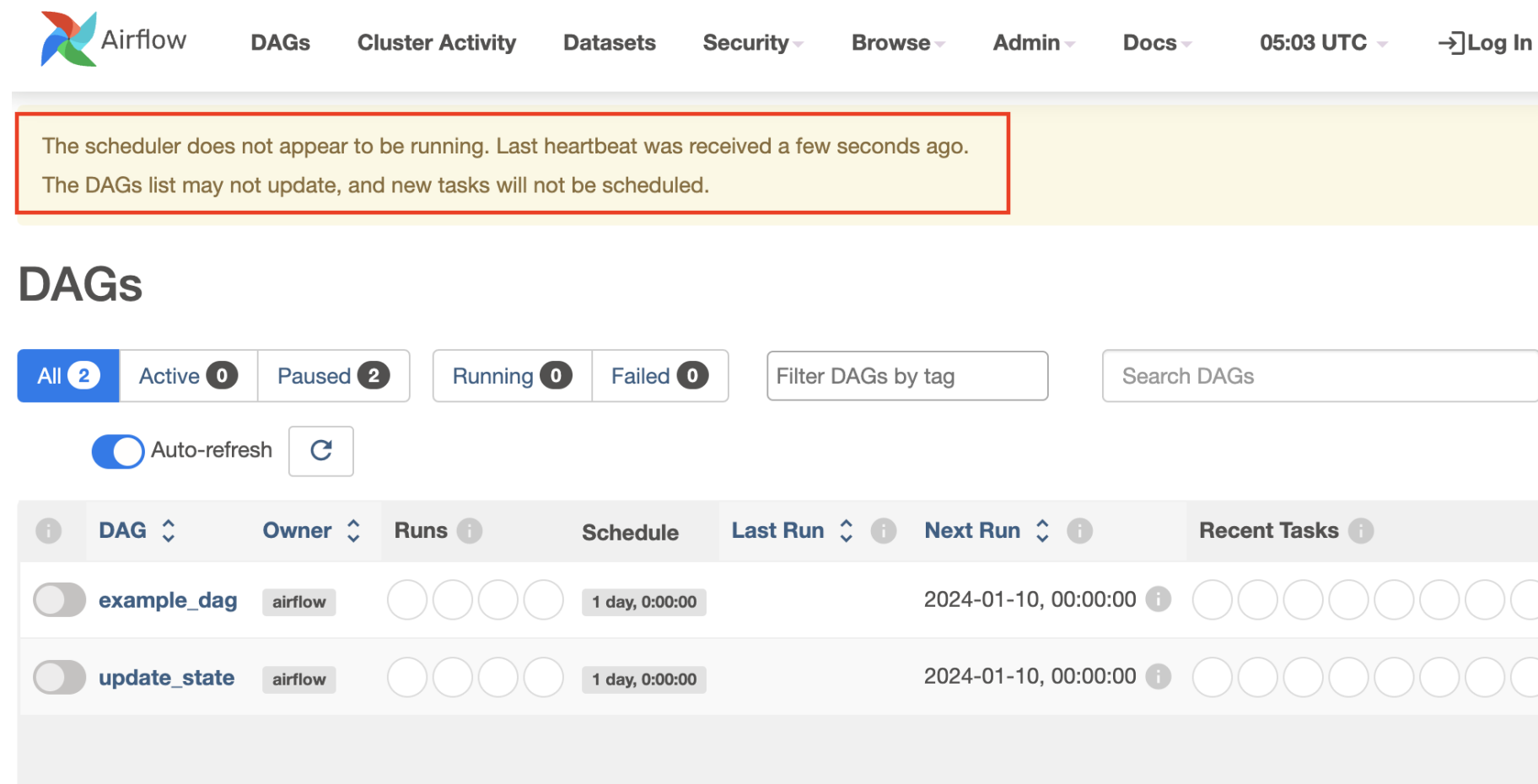
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Typical issues...

- DAG won't run on schedule
- DAG won't load
- Syntax errors

DAG won't run on schedule

- Check if scheduler is running



The screenshot shows the Apache Airflow web interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for DAGs, Cluster Activity, Datasets, Security, Browse, Admin, Docs, and a clock showing 05:03 UTC. A red box highlights a warning message: "The scheduler does not appear to be running. Last heartbeat was received a few seconds ago. The DAGs list may not update, and new tasks will not be scheduled." Below this, the "DAGs" section is visible, showing filters for All (2), Active (0), Paused (2), Running (0), and Failed (0). There's also an "Auto-refresh" toggle and a "Search DAGs" input. A table lists DAGs with columns for DAG, Owner, Runs, Schedule, Last Run, Next Run, and Recent Tasks. Two DAGs are listed: "example_dag" and "update_state", both owned by "airflow" and scheduled for "1 day, 0:00:00".


Airflow

























DAGs Cluster Activity Datasets Security Browse Admin Docs 05:03 UTC → Log In

The scheduler does not appear to be running. Last heartbeat was received a few seconds ago.
The DAGs list may not update, and new tasks will not be scheduled.

DAGs

All 2 Active 0 Paused 2 Running 0 Failed 0 Filter DAGs by tag Search DAGs

☒ Auto-refresh 

DAG	Owner	Runs	Schedule	Last Run	Next Run	Recent Tasks
<input type="checkbox"/> example_dag	airflow	   	1 day, 0:00:00		2024-01-10, 00:00:00	       
<input type="checkbox"/> update_state	airflow	   	1 day, 0:00:00		2024-01-10, 00:00:00	       

- Fix by running `airflow scheduler` from the command-line.

DAG won't run on schedule (part 2)

- At least one `schedule_interval` hasn't passed.
 - Modify the attributes to meet your requirements.
- Not enough tasks free within the executor to run.
 - Change executor type
 - Add system resources
 - Add more systems
 - Change DAG scheduling

DAG won't load

- DAG not in web UI
- DAG not in `airflow dags list`

Possible solutions

- Verify DAG file is in correct folder
- Determine the DAGs folder via `airflow.cfg`
- Note, the folder must be an absolute path

```
repl:~$ head airflow/airflow.cfg
[core]
# The folder where your airflow pipelines live, most likely a
# subfolder in a code repository
# This path must be absolute
days_folder = /home/repl/airflow/dags
```

Syntax errors

- The most common reason a DAG file won't appear
- Sometimes difficult to find errors in DAG
- Two quick methods:
 - Run `airflow dags list-import-errors`
 - Run `python3 <dagfile.py>`

airflow dags list-import-errors

```
repl:~/workspace$ airflow dags list-import-errors
filepath | error
=====+=====
/home/repl/workspace/dags/execute_report_dag.py | Traceback (most recent call last):
|   File "<frozen importlib._bootstrap>", line
|   228, in _call_with_frames_removed
|   File
|   "/home/repl/workspace/dags/execute_report_dag.py", line 18, in <module>
|       generate_report_task = BashOperator(
|   NameError: name 'BashOperator' is not defined
|
```

Running the Python interpreter

`python3 dagfile.py :`

- With errors

```
(af) mmetzger@hugo:~/airflow/dags$ python3 simple_dependency.py
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "simple_dependency.py", line 13, in <module>
    task1 = BasOperator(task_id='first_task',
NameError: name 'BasOperator' is not defined
```

- Without errors

```
(af) mmetzger@hugo:~/airflow/dags$ python3 simple_python_operator.py
(af) mmetzger@hugo:~/airflow/dags$
```

Let's practice!

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SLAs and reporting in Airflow

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SLAs

What is an SLA?

- An SLA stands for *Service Level Agreement*
- Within Airflow, the amount of time a task or a DAG should require to run
- An *SLA Miss* is any time the task / DAG does not meet the expected timing
- If an SLA is missed, an email is sent out and a log is stored.
- You can view SLA misses in the web UI.

SLA Misses

- Found under Browse: SLA Misses

 Airflow

DAGs

Cluster Activity

Datasets

Security ▾

Browse ▾

Admin ▾

Docs ▾

22:30 UTC ▾

→ Log In

List Sla Miss

Search ▾

Actions ▾

←

Record Count: 17

<input type="checkbox"/>	Dag Id ▴ ▾	Task Id ▴ ▾	Logical Date ▴ ▾	Timestamp ▴ ▾
<input type="checkbox"/>	example_dag	generate_random_number ▾	2024-01-29, 00:00:00	False	False		2024-01-29, 22:29:42
<input type="checkbox"/>	example_dag	generate_random_number ▾	2024-01-28, 00:00:00	False	False		2024-01-29, 22:29:42
<input type="checkbox"/>	example_dag	generate_random_number ▾	2024-01-27, 00:00:00	False	False		2024-01-29, 22:29:42

DAG Runs

Jobs

Audit Logs

Task Instances

Task Reschedules

Triggers

SLA Misses

DAG Dependencies

Defining SLAs

- Using the `'sla'` argument on the task

```
task1 = BashOperator(task_id='sla_task',  
                      bash_command='runcode.sh',  
                      sla=timedelta(seconds=30),  
                      dag=dag)
```

- On the `default_args` dictionary

```
default_args={  
    'sla': timedelta(minutes=20),  
    'start_date': datetime(2023, 2, 20)  
}  
dag = DAG('sla_dag', default_args=default_args)
```

timedelta object

- In the `datetime` library
- Accessed via `from datetime import timedelta`
- Takes arguments of days, seconds, minutes, hours, and weeks

```
timedelta(seconds=30)
```

```
timedelta(weeks=2)
```

```
timedelta(days=4, hours=10, minutes=20, seconds=30)
```

General reporting

- Options for success / failure / error
- Keys in the default_args dictionary

```
default_args={  
    'email': ['airflowalerts@datacamp.com'],  
    'email_on_failure': True,  
    'email_on_retry': False,  
    'email_on_success': True,  
    ...  
}
```

- Within DAGs from the EmailOperator

Let's practice!

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