Dynamic Workflows with Airflow and Python

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Agenda

Intro to Apache Airflow Go to section **Workflows as Code** Go to section **Dynamic Workflows** Go to section **Best practices** Go to section **Conclusion** Go to section Apache Airflow is a platform created by the community to programmatically author, schedule and monitor workflows.

Features

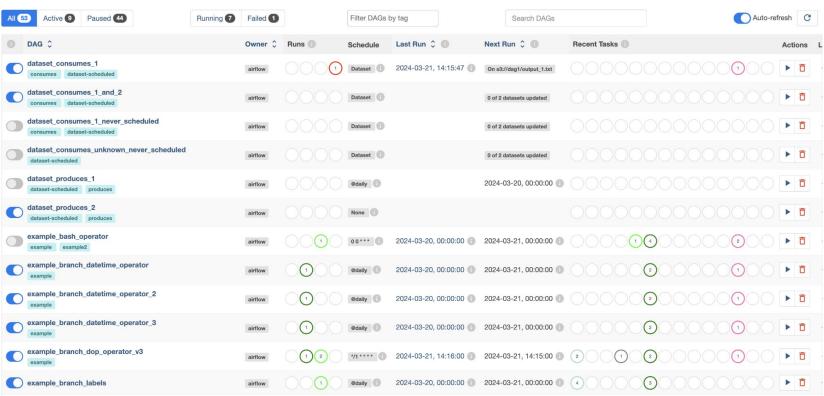
Pure python & flexibility

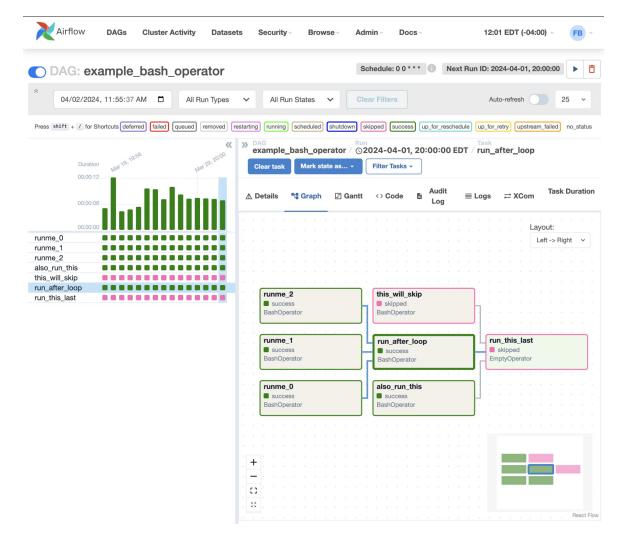
Useful UI & integrations

Ease of use & open source community



DAGs





Spinner at Pinterest

1.3k+ active users

14k+ daily DAG runs

131k+ daily task instances

160K+ daily UI/API requests

Workflows as Code

The main characteristic of Airflow workflows is that all workflows are defined in Python code.

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Directed Acyclic Graphs (DAG)

A DAG is a collection of all the tasks you want to run, organized in a way that explicitly lays out their dependencies and execution order in a workflow.

Tasks, Operators, and Dependencies

Tasks are the individual units of work, operators define specific types of tasks, and dependencies are the relationships determining the order in which tasks run.

```
from airflow import DAG
from airflow.operators.dummy_operator import DummyOperator
from airflow.operators.python_operator import PythonOperator
from datetime import datetime
with DAG('sample_dag', start_date=datetime(2024, 9, 10)) as dag:
    start = DummyOperator(task_id='start')
    print_hello = PythonOperator(task_id='print_hello',
python_callable=lambda: print('Hello PyLadies Dublin!'))
    print_welcome = PythonOperator(task_id='print_welcome',
python_callable=lambda: print('Welcome to Pinterest!'))
    end = DummyOperator(task_id='end')
                                                                     2024 Pinterest
    start >> [print_hello, print_welcome] >> end
    start >> end
```



```
[2024-09-12 13:25:12.662+00:00] [9417] {stage base.pv:190} INFO - Exiting stage ExecutorStage for task {'environment': 'devrestricted-traju', 'dag id': 'sample dag', 'task id': 'print he
llo', 'execution date': '2024-09-11T00:00:00+00:00', 'try number': 2}
[2024-09-12 13:25:12,679+00:00] [9417] {taskinstance.py:1058} INFO -
[2024-09-12 13:25:12,680+00:00] [9417] {retry_restriction_utils.py:110} INFO - Auto retries is disabled because of either a manual retry or hitting the retry restriction threshold.
[2024-09-12 13:25:12,680+00:00] [9417] {retry_restriction_utils.py:121} INFO - For more information about retry_restriction, please_refer_to: https://w.pinadmin.com/display/DataTeam/Retr
v+Restriction+User+Guide
[2024-09-12 13:25:12,680+00:00] [9417] {taskinstance.py:1073} INFO - Starting attempt 2 of 2
[2024-09-12 13:25:12,691+00:00] [9417] {taskinstance.py:1092} INFO - Executing <Task(PythonOperator): print_hello> on 2024-09-11T00:00:00+00:00
[2024-09-12 13:25:12,691+00:00] [9417] {base task runner.py:122} INFO - Running: ['airflow', 'tasks', 'run', 'sample dag', 'print hello', '2024-09-11T00:00:00+00:00', '--job id', '5', '-
-pool', 'default_pool', '--raw', '-sd', 'DAGS_FOLDER/test_hello_world.py', '--cfg_path', '/tmp/tmpizqoze9m']
[2024-09-12 13:25:15,571+00:00] [9473] {task command.py:394} INFO - Running <TaskInstance: sample dag.print hello 2024-09-11T00:00:00+00:00 [running]> on host devrestricted-traju.ec2.pin
220.com
[2024-09-12 13:25:15,575+00:00] [9473] {taskinstance.py:1197} INFO - [JobExecutionRecord] Inserting new JobExecutionRecord into db
[2024-09-12 13:25:15,586+00:00] [9473] {taskinstance.py:1216} INFO - [JobExecutionRecord] Inserted JobExecutionRecord into db; JobExecutionRecord(workflow name=sample dag, workflow clust
er=devrestricted-traju, job name=print hello, instance id=dev traju scheduled 2024-09-11T00:00:00+00:00 try number=2, status=started, application id string=, jss id string=, start tim
e=2024-09-12 13:25:15.575895, end_time=None, project=ii, tier=tier3, data={"pinairflow_build": "9a9e13176cb3a97b2a9631e8f31ef63bb28b60e2", "pinboard_build": "4fb1d272eaadaf66495f61d21f71
52bf4c6c18d7", "spinner_workflows_build": null})
[2024-09-12 13:25:15.586+00:00] [9473] {taskinstance.pv:1260} INFO - Add JobExecutionRecord info in task instance context
[2024-09-12 13:25:15,590+00:00] [9473] {python_operator.py:135} INFO - Exporting the following env vars:
AIRFLOW_CTX_DAG_ID=sample_dag
AIRFLOW_CTX_TASK_ID=print_hello
AIRFLOW_CTX_EXECUTION_DATE=2024-09-11T00:00:00+00:00
AIRFLOW CTX DAG RUN ID=dev traju scheduled 2024-09-11T00:00:00+00:00
[2024-09-12 13:25:15,590+00:00] [9473] {logging mixin.py:100} INFO - Hello PyLadies Dublin!
[2024-09-12 13:25:15,590+00:00] [9473] {python operator.py:147} INFO - Done. Returned value was: None
```

tring=, start_time=2024-09-12 13:25:16, end_time=2024-09-12 13:25:15.595301, project=ii, tier=tier3, data={"pinairflow_build": "9a9e13176cb3a97b2a9631e8f31ef63bb28b60e2", "pinboard_build": "4fb1d272eaadaf66495f61d21f7152bf4c6c18d7", "spinner_workflows_build": null})

[2024-09-12 13:25:15,605+00:00] [9473] {stage_base.py:190} INFO - Exiting stage TaskExecStage for task {'environment': 'devrestricted-traju', 'dag_id': 'sample_dag', 'task_id': 'print_he llo', 'execution_date': '2024-09-11T00:00:00+00:00', 'try_number': 2}

[2024-09-12 13:25:15,601+00:00] [9473] {taskinstance.py:1374} INFO - [JobExecutionRecord] Updated final status of JobExecutionRecord in the db: JobExecutionRecord(workflow_name=sample_da q, workflow_cluster=devrestricted-traju, job name=print hello, instance id=dev traju scheduled 2024-09-11T00:00:00+00:00 try number=2, status=success, application id string=, jss id s

[2024-09-12 13:25:15,593+00:00] [9473] {taskinstance.py:1353} INFO - [JobExecutionRecord] Updating final status of JobExecutionRecord in the db

Principles

Scalable

Elegant

Extensible

Dynamic

Dynamic Workflows

Workflows that can automatically adjust and scale based on varying inputs, conditions, or external triggers.

Input-based Dynamic Workflows

Using environment variables

```
deployment = os.environ.get("DEPLOYMENT",
   "PROD")

if deployment == "PROD":
    task = Operator(param="prod-param")
elif deployment == "DEV":
    task = Operator(param="dev-param")

// DAG code
```

Example of an unsafe approach:

keeping both the dev and prod data in the same location puts you at risk of overwriting prod data. This behavior will be blocked in the future.

```
prod_database = 'default'
dev_database = os.environ.get('user')

table_name = 'very_important_table'

output_dev_location = f's3:// bucket-name /project/{dev_database}/{table_name}'
output_prod_location = 's3:// bucket-name /project/{prod_database}/{table_name}'
...
```



Use Case: S3ResourceSpec

Input-based Dynamic Workflows at Pinterest

S3ResourceSpec

```
from airflow.lineage.pinterest.s3_resource
import S3ResourceSpec

# define the s3 url for the output table
output_s3_resource = S3ResourceSpec(
base_url='s3://bucket-name/retention-30days/
prefix_name/number_of_buckets',
test_resource_retention_days=30,
)

output_s3_resource_entity =
output_s3_resource.get_resource_entity()
```

Condition-based Dynamic Workflows

Using iteration to generate tasks dynamically



```
from airflow import DAG
from airflow.operators.python_operator
import PythonOperator
from datetime import datetime
with DAG('sample_dag',
start_date=datetime(2024, 9, 10)) as dag:
    previous_task = None
    for i in range(5):
        task =
PythonOperator(task_id=f'task_{i}',
python_callable=lambda: print(f'Hello from
task {i}'))
        if previous_task:
            previous_task >> task
        previous_task = task
```

Use Case: Data Profiling

```
sense_query_analytics_metastore_dump

tier_1_candidates

get_tier_1_candidates

trigger_ii_dp_daily

sense_query_analytics_pincat_table_tags
```

```
def _push_tables_to_xcoms(context):
    resolved = []
    for row in context['job_output']:
        dataset_name = row[0]

        if dataset_name not in resolved:
            resolved.append(dataset_name)

        context['task_instance'].xcom_push(key='datasets', value=resolved)

context['task_instance'].xcom_push(key='wf_exec_date', value=context['execution_date'].add(days=6)

.strftime('%Y-%m-%d'))
```

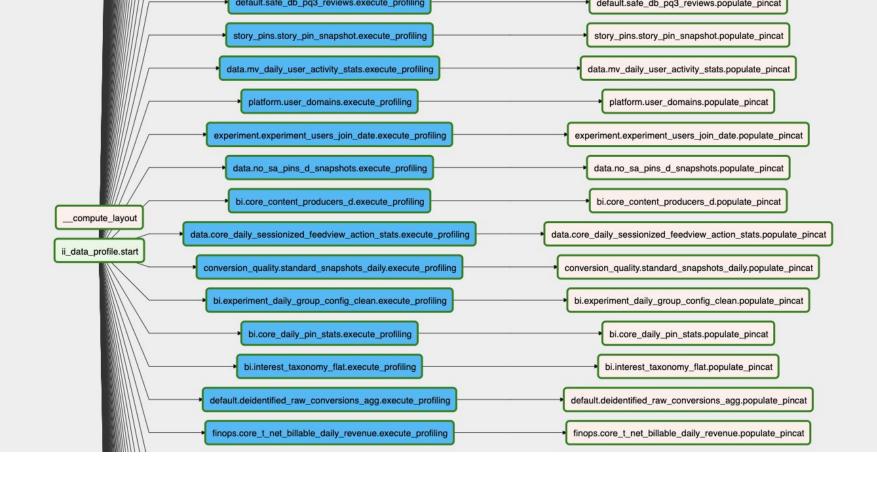
```
def _set_config(context, dag_run_obj):
    """Set the dag_run.config to pass downstream."""
    dag_run_obj.payload = {
        'datasets':
    context['task_instance'].xcom_pull(task_ids='get_tier_1
        _candidates', key='datasets'),
        'wf_exec_date':
    context['task_instance'].xcom_pull(task_ids='get_tier_1
        _candidates', key='wf_exec_date')
    }
    LOG.info(dag_run_obj)
    LOG.info(dag_run_obj.payload)
    return dag_run_obj
```

Triggered DAG: ii_dp_daily

```
from
airflow.providers.pinterest.models.dynamic_dag
import DynamicDAG

dag = DynamicDAG(
    dag_id='ii_data_profile',
    schedule_interval=None,
    default_args=default_args,
    concurrency=20,
    compute_layout=compute_layout,
    max_active_runs=3,
)
```

```
def compute_layout(dynamic_dag: DynamicDAG,
                   execution_date: datetime = None,
                   dagrun_conf: dict = None) -> None:
    dag_name = dynamic_dag.dag_id
    start = dynamic_dag.add_task_into_dynamic_dag(DummyOperator,
task_id='{}.start'.format(dag_name))
    data_profiling_task = {}
    populate_pincat_task = {}
    if isinstance(dagrun_conf, dict) and "datasets" in dagrun_conf and
isinstance(dagrun_conf["datasets"], list):
        exec_dt = dagrun_conf["wf_exec_date"]
        for dataset_name in dagrun_conf["datasets"]:
             start >> data_profiling_task[dataset_name] >>
populate_pincat_task[dataset_name]
```



Advantages

Flexibility

Scalability

Efficiency

Best Practices

Best Practices

Optimize DAG parsing

Manage number of tasks and parallelism

Leverage XComs strategically

Conclusion

Conclusion

- Airflow's capabilities provide extensive control over workflow automation and scheduling.
- Dynamically generating workflows can enhance adaptability and operational efficiency.
- Following best practices is essential for optimizing performance and maintainability.

Questions?

Thank you!



Appendix

- Spinner: Pinterest's Workflow Platform
- Airflow at Pinterest: Airflow Summit 2022
- Apache Airflow: Quick Start