Introduction to Apache Airflow

INTRODUCTION TO APACHE AIRFLOW IN PYTHON



Mike Metzger
Data Engineer



What is data engineering?

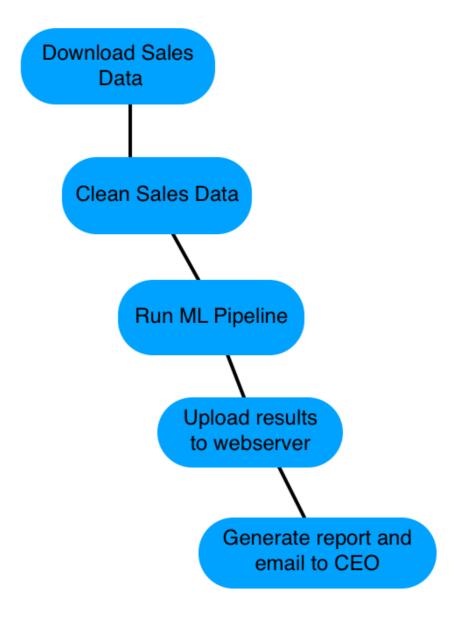
Data engineering is:

 Taking any action involving data and turning it into a reliable, repeatable, and maintainable process.

What is a workflow?

A workflow is:

- A set of steps to accomplish a given data engineering task
 - Such as: downloading files, copying data, filtering information, writing to a database, etc
- Of varying levels of complexity
- A term with various meaning depending on context



What is Airflow?

Airflow is a platform to program workflows, including:

- Creation
- Scheduling
- Monitoring



Airflow continued...

- Can implement programs from any language, but workflows are written in Python
- Implements workflows as DAGs: Directed Acyclic Graphs
- Accessed via code, command-line, or via web interface / REST API



¹ https://airflow.apache.org/docs/stable/



Other workflow tools

Other tools:

- Luigi
- SSIS
- Bash scripting





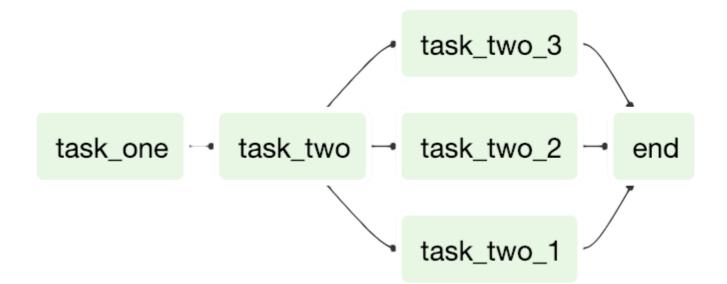




Quick introduction to DAGs

A DAG stands for Directed Acyclic Graph

- In Airflow, this represents the set of tasks that make up your workflow.
- Consists of the tasks and the dependencies between tasks.
- Created with various details about the DAG, including the name, start date, owner, etc.
- Further depth in the next lesson.



DAG code example

Simple DAG definition:

```
etl_dag = DAG(
    dag_id='etl_pipeline',
    default_args={"start_date": "2024-01-08"}
)
```

Running a workflow in Airflow

Running a simple Airflow task

```
airflow tasks test <dag_id> <task_id> [execution_date]
```

Using a DAG named *example-etl*, a task named *download-file* on 2024-01-10:

airflow tasks test example-etl download-file 2024-01-10

Let's practice!

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Airflow DAGs

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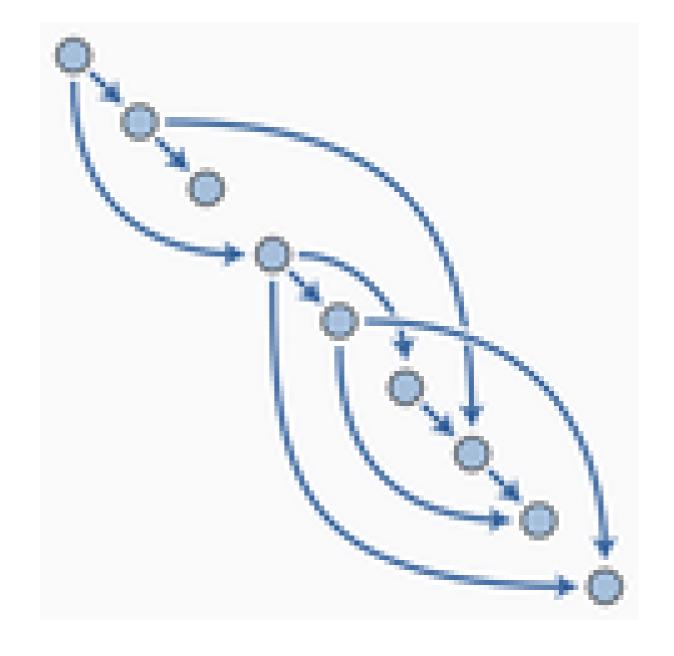
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What is a DAG?

DAG, or *Directed Acyclic Graph*:

- Directed, there is an inherent flow representing dependencies between components.
- Acyclic, does not loop / cycle / repeat.
- *Graph*, the actual set of components.
- Seen in Airflow, Apache Spark, dbt



¹ https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Directed_acyclic_graph



DAG in Airflow

Within Airflow, DAGs:

- Are written in Python (but can use components written in other languages).
- Are made up of components (typically tasks) to be executed, such as operators, sensors, etc.
- Contain dependencies defined explicitly or implicitly.
 - o ie, Copy the file to the server before trying to import it to the database service.

Define a DAG

Example DAG:

```
from airflow import DAG
from datetime import datetime
default_arguments = {
  'owner': 'jdoe',
  'email': 'jdoe@datacamp.com',
  'start_date': datetime(2020, 1, 20)
with DAG('etl_workflow', default_args=default_arguments ) as etl_dag:
```

Define a DAG (before Airflow 2.x)

Example DAG:

```
from airflow import DAG
from datetime import datetime
default_arguments = {
  'owner': 'jdoe',
  'email': 'jdoe@datacamp.com',
  'start_date': datetime(2020, 1, 20)
etl_dag = DAG('etl_workflow', default_args=default_arguments )
```

DAGs on the command line

Using airflow:

- The airflow command line program contains many subcommands.
- airflow -h for descriptions.
- Many are related to DAGs.
- airflow dags list to show all recognized DAGs.

Command line vs Python

Use the command line tool to:

- Start Airflow processes
- Manually run DAGs / Tasks
- Get logging information from Airflow

Use Python to:

- Create a DAG
- Edit the individual properties of a DAG

Let's practice!

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Airflow web interface

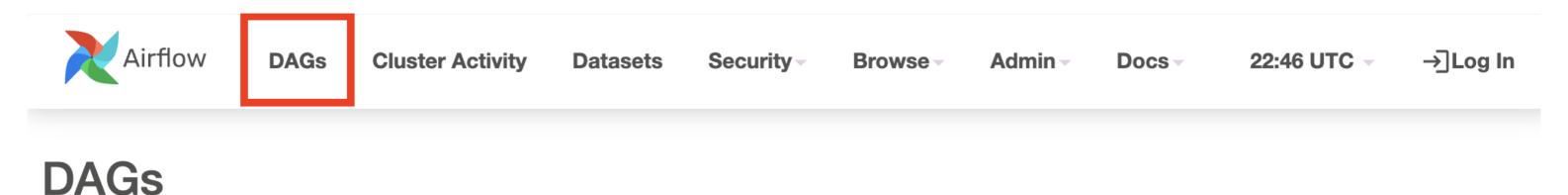
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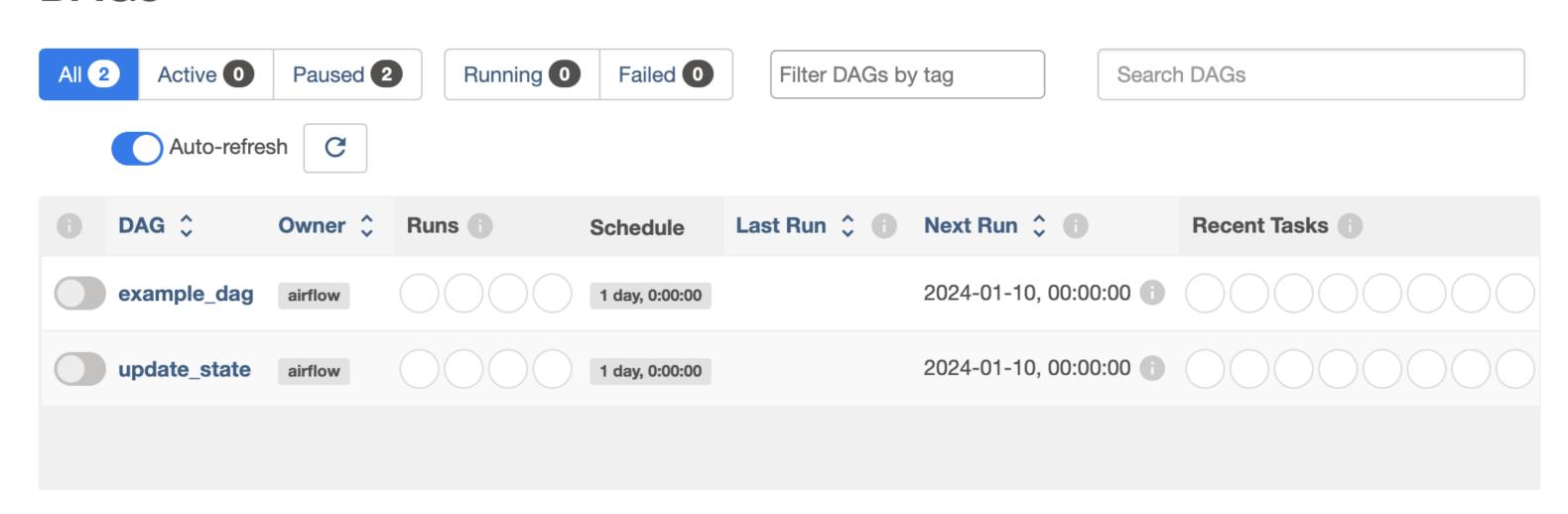


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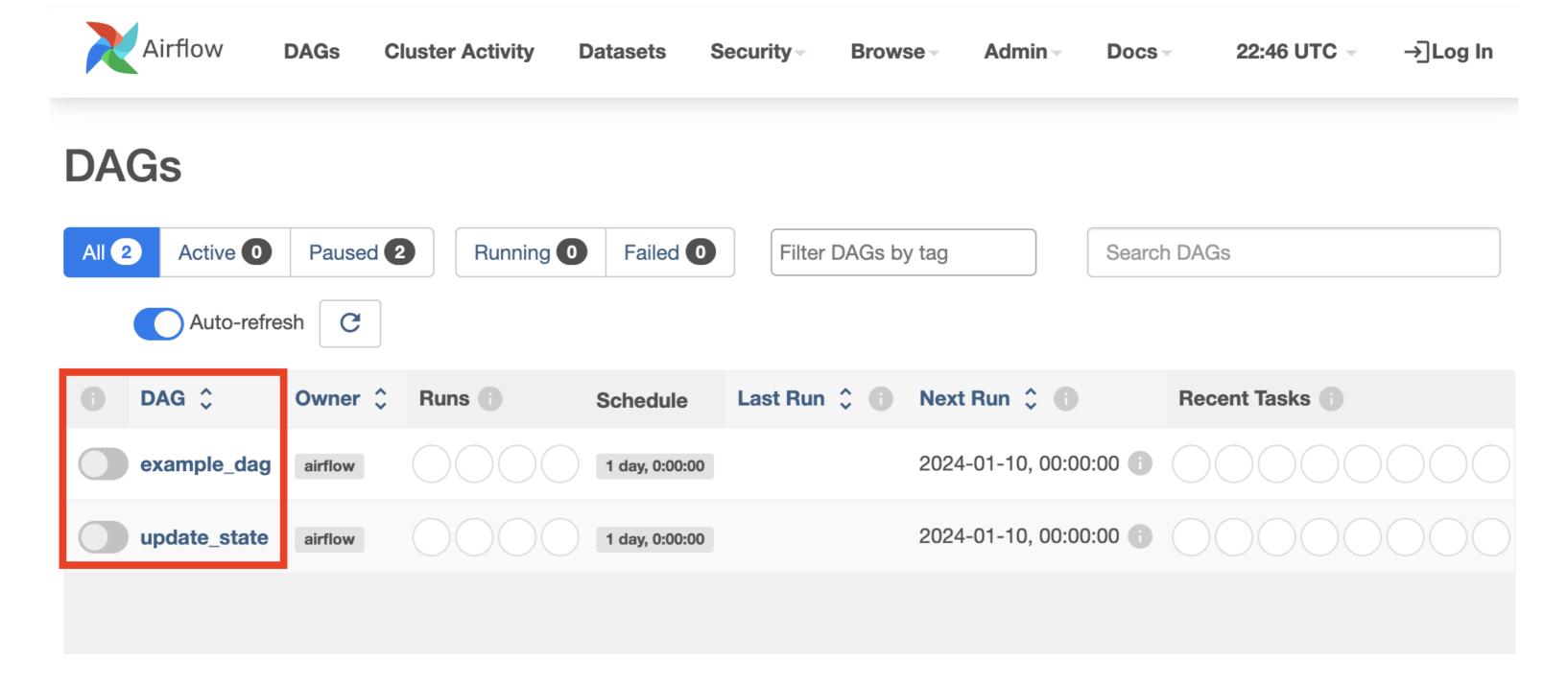


DAGs view

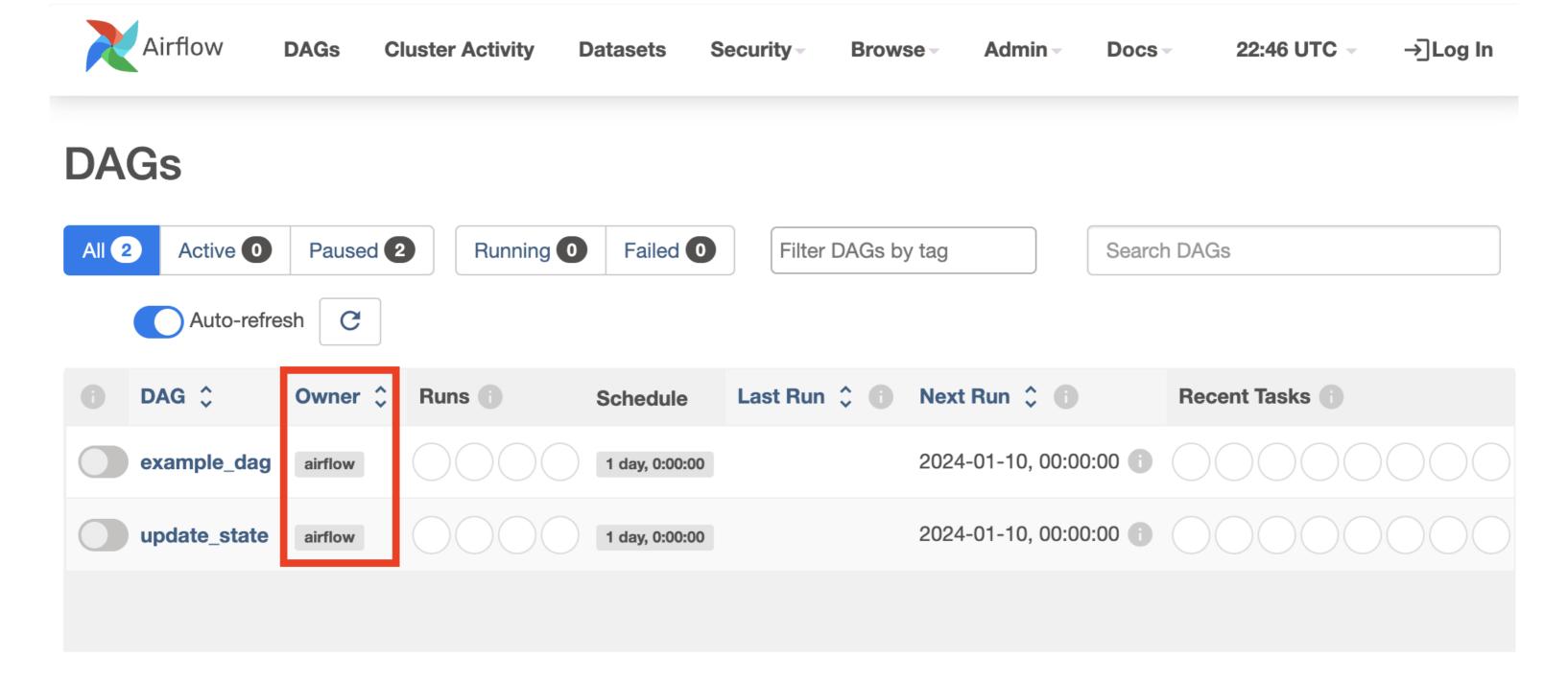




DAGs view DAGs

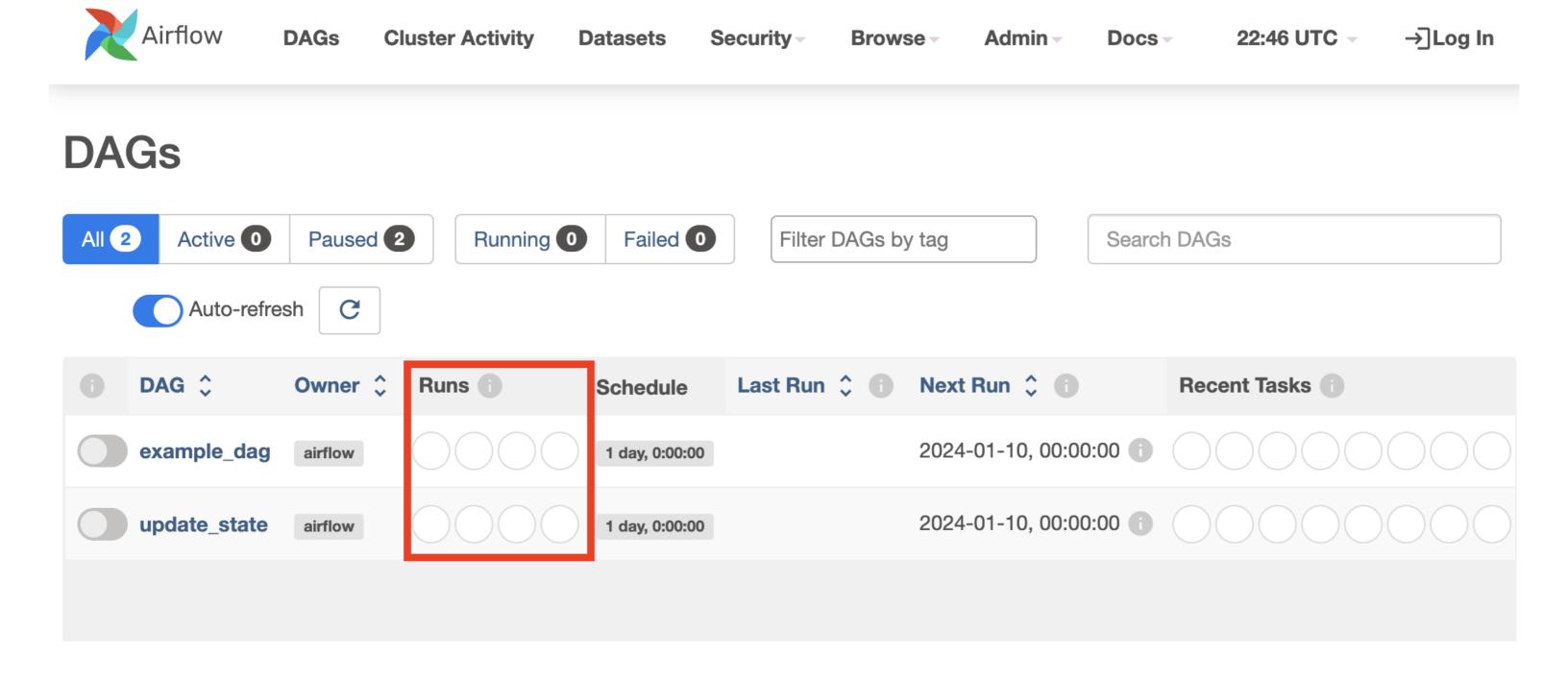


DAGs view owner



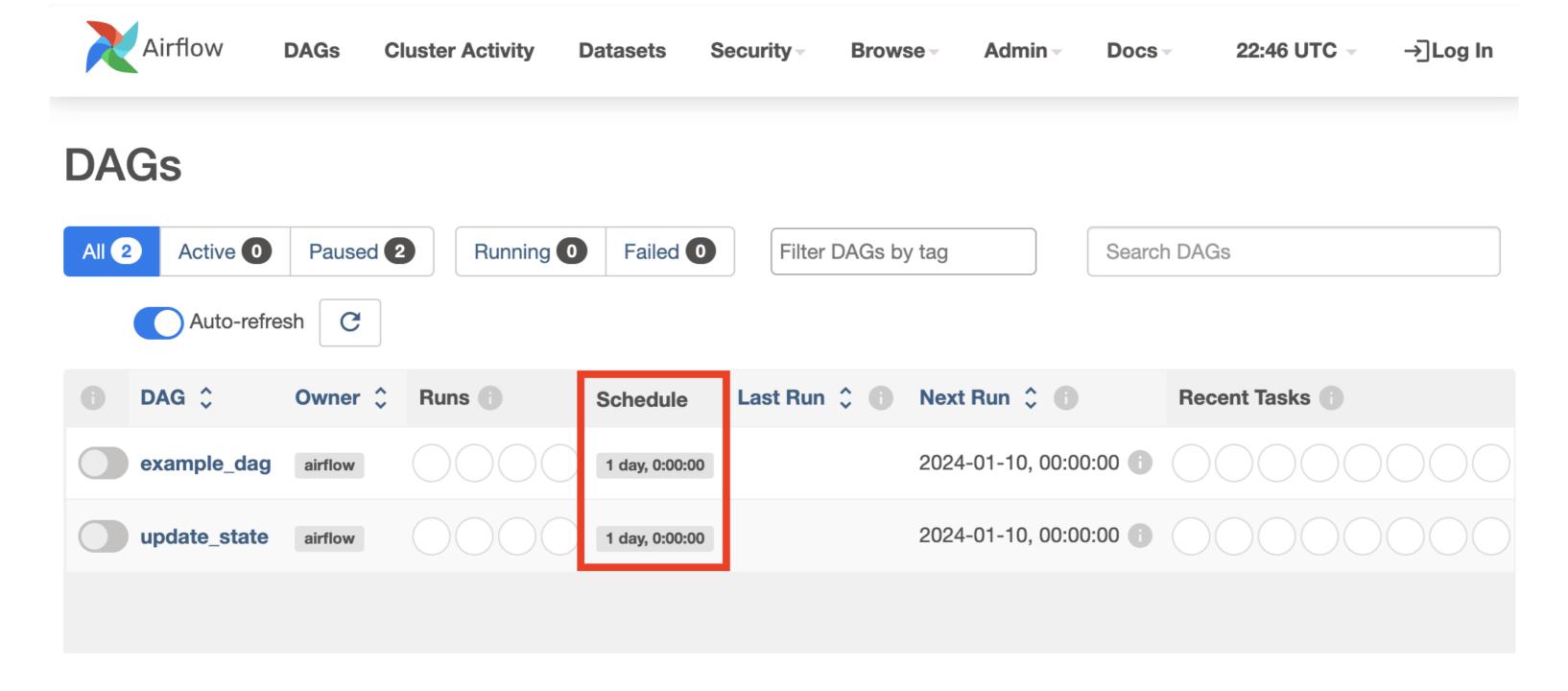


DAGs view runs



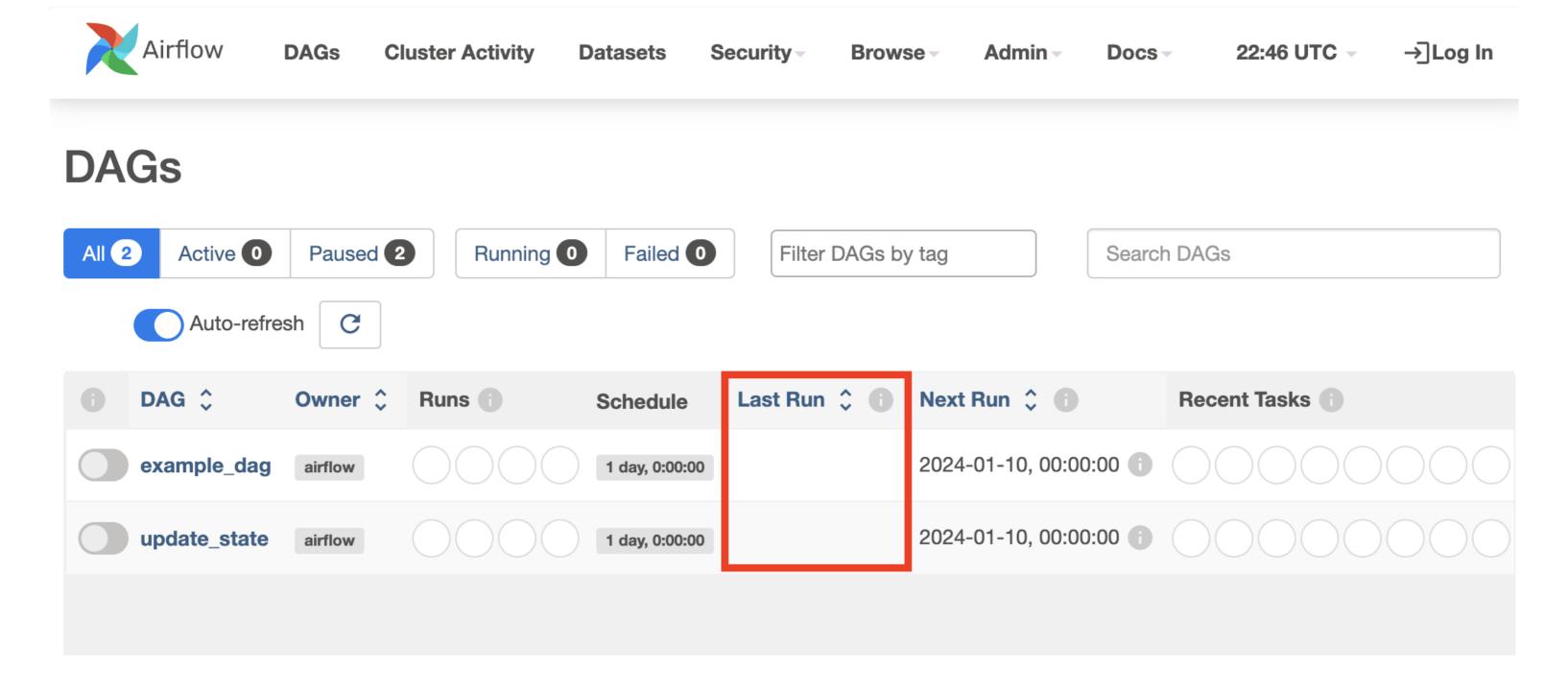


DAGs view schedule

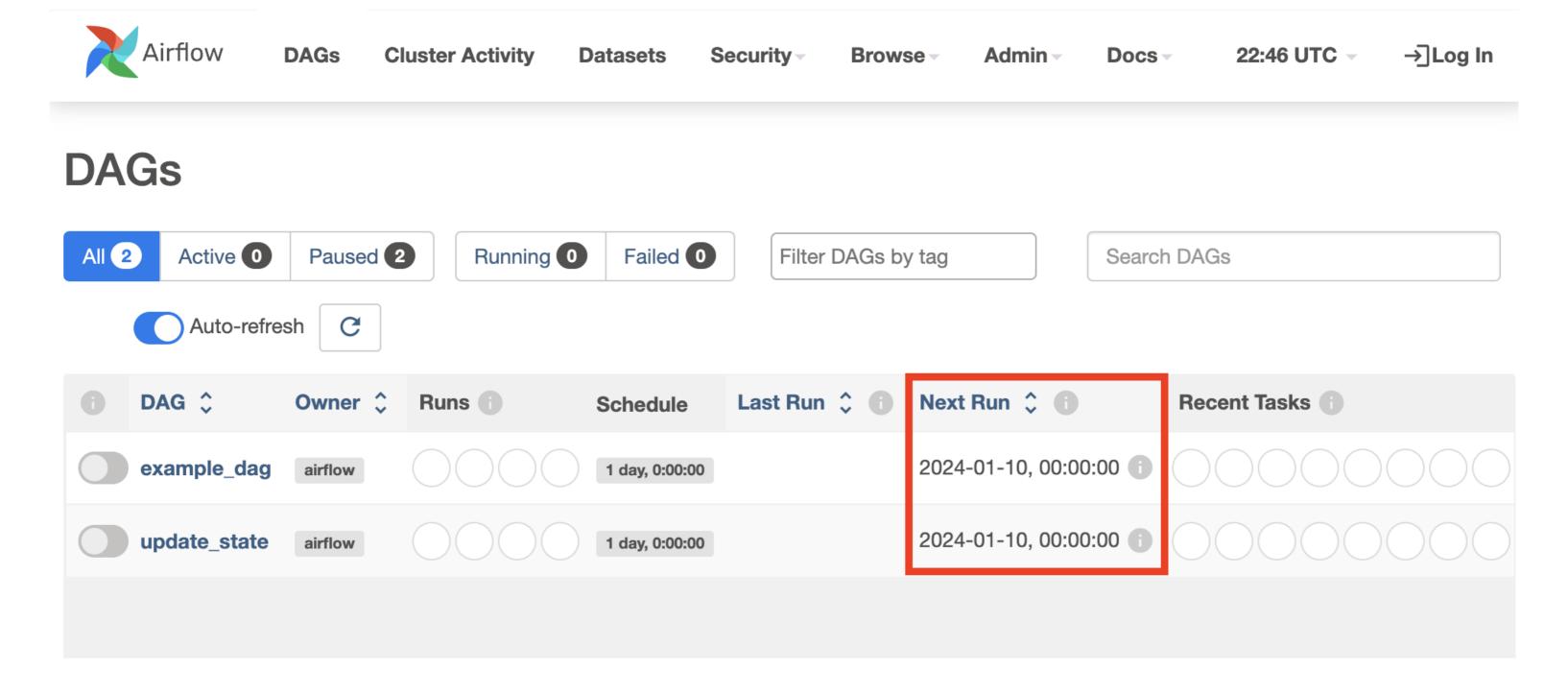




DAGs view last run

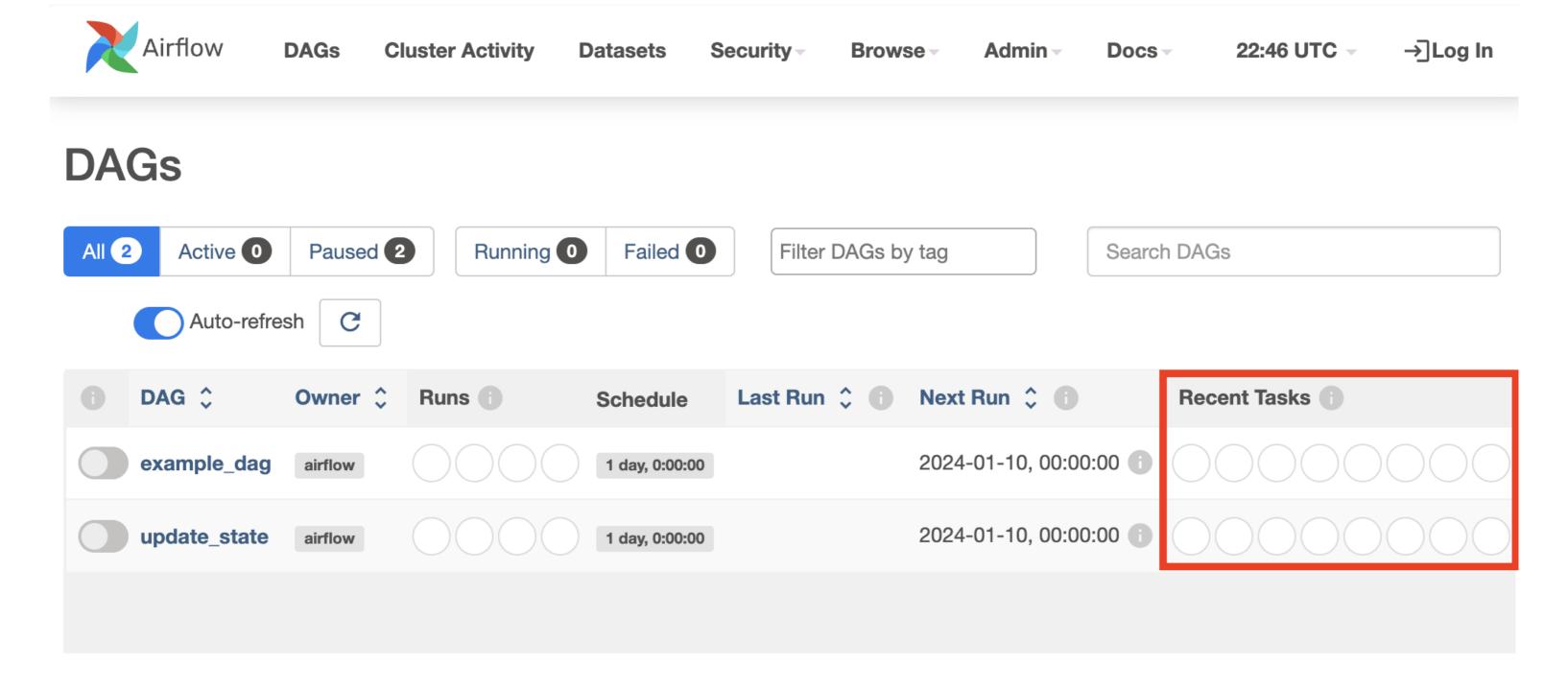


DAGs view next run



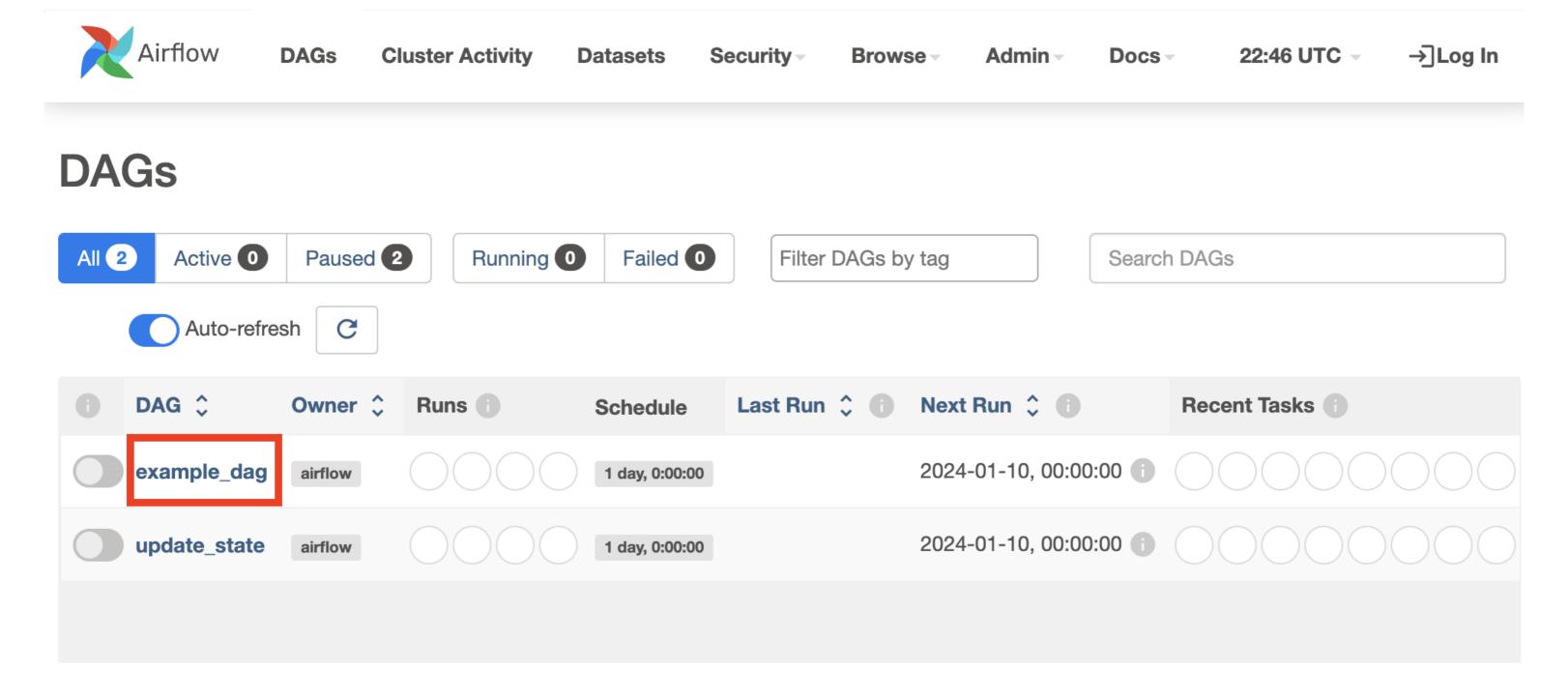


DAGs view recent tasks



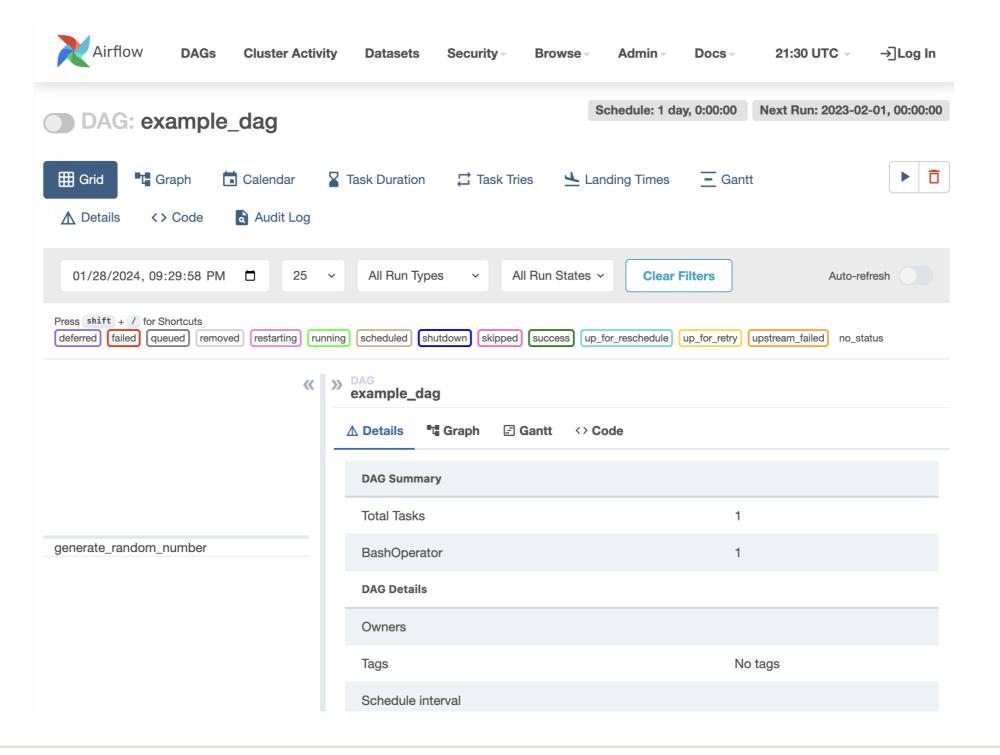


DAGs view example_dag



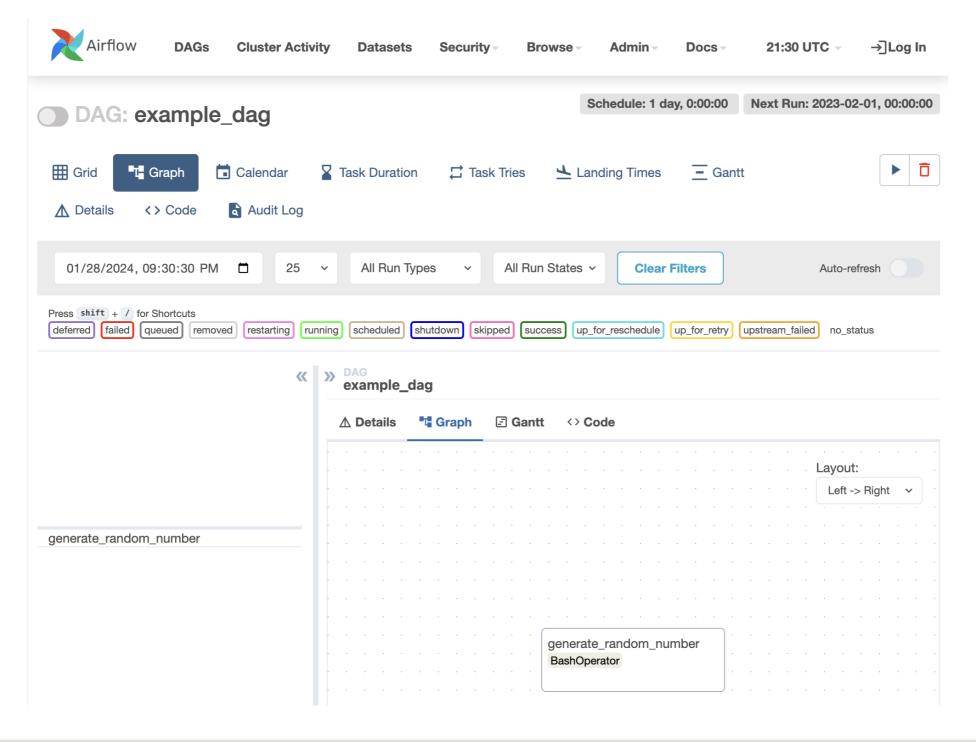


DAG detail view



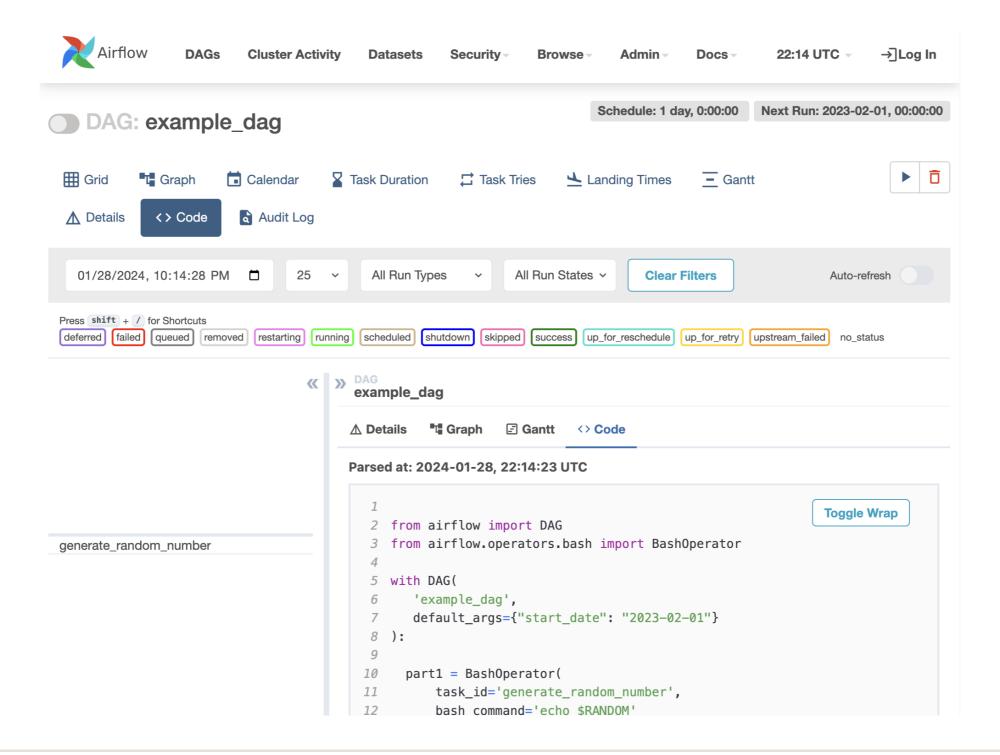


DAG graph view



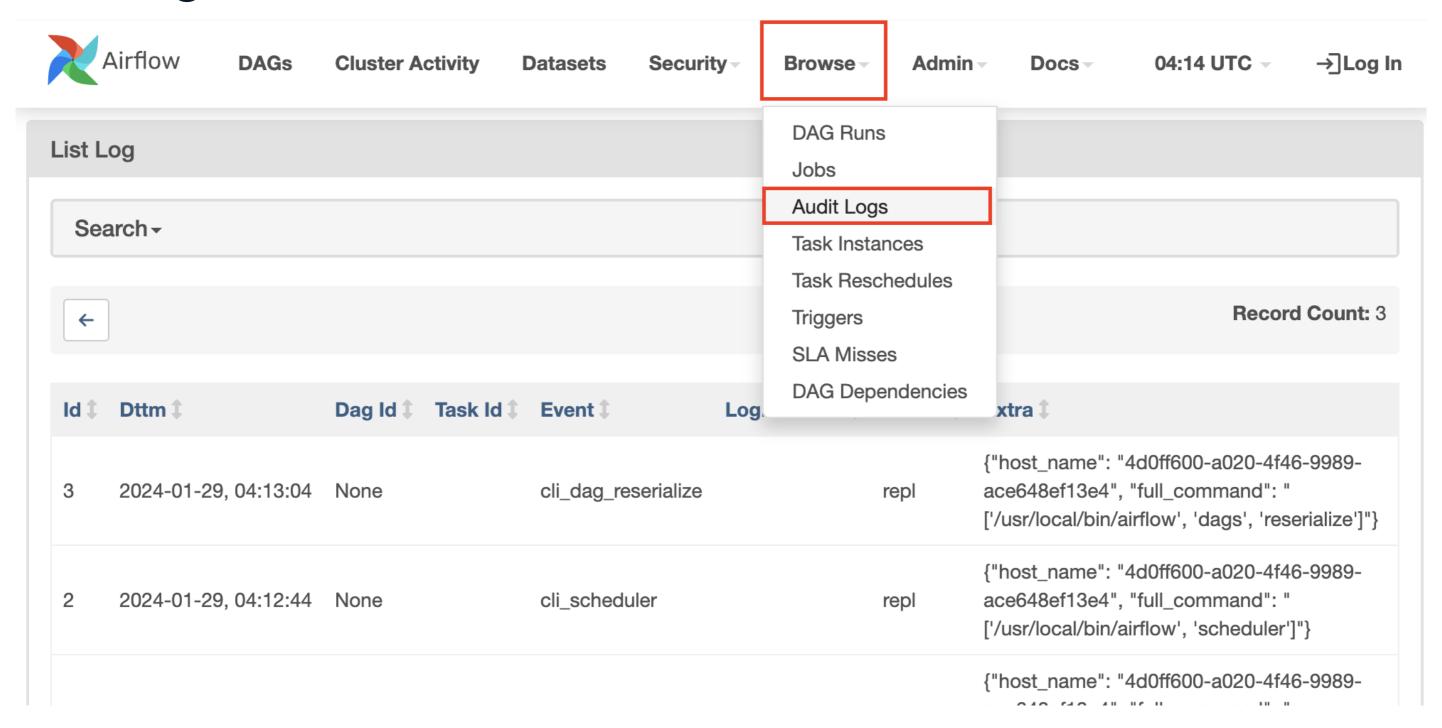


DAG code view





Audit logs





Web UI vs command line

In most cases:

- Equally powerful depending on needs
- Web UI is easier
- Command line tool may be easier to access depending on settings

Let's practice!

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