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Multiple Dependency Pipeline: Takeaways

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Syntax

• Building a DAG class:

```
class DAG:
    def __init__(self):
        self.root = Vertex()

class Vertex:
    def __init__(self):
        self.to = []
        self.data = None
```

• Integrating a DAG into a pipeline:

```
class Pipeline:
   def __init__(self):
        self.tasks = DAG()
    def task(self, depends_on=None):
        def inner(f):
            self.tasks.add(f)
            if depends_on:
                self.tasks.add(depends_on, f)
        return f
    return inner
def run(self):
    scheduled = self.tasks.sort()
    completed = {}
    for task in scheduled:
        for node, values in self.tasks.graph.items():
            if task in values:
                completed[task] = task(completed[node])
        if task not in completed:
            completed[task] = task()
    return completed
```

Concepts

- A pipeline that handles multiple branching is called a Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG).
- Breaking down the terminology of a DAG:
 - Graph: A data structure that is composed of vertices and edges.
 - Directed: Each edge of a vertex points only in one direction.
 - Acyclic: The graph does not have any cycles, meaning that it cannot point to a vertex more than once.
- When using a DAG, we can implement task scheduling in linear time, , where and are the numbers of vertcies and edges.
- The time complexity for finding the longest path is and for sorting by the longest paths.

- The number of in-degrees is what makes the root node different than any other node.
 - The number of in-degrees is the total count of edges pointing toward the node.
 - Each root node will always have zero in-degrees.
- A topological sort of a directed graph is a linear ordering of its vertices such that for every directed edge from vertex to vertex , comes before in the ordering.

Resources

- Deque module
- Kahn's Algorithm



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