Local Airflow Development at Oden

Devon Peticolas - Oden Technologies

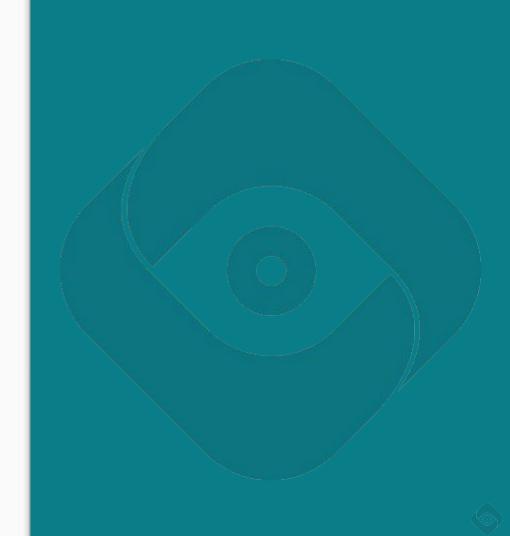
github.com/x/slides/airflow-nyc-2020 github.com/x/example-local-airflow

Kind-of Making Airflow Work Locally at Oden

Devon Peticolas - Oden Technologies

Devon Peticolas

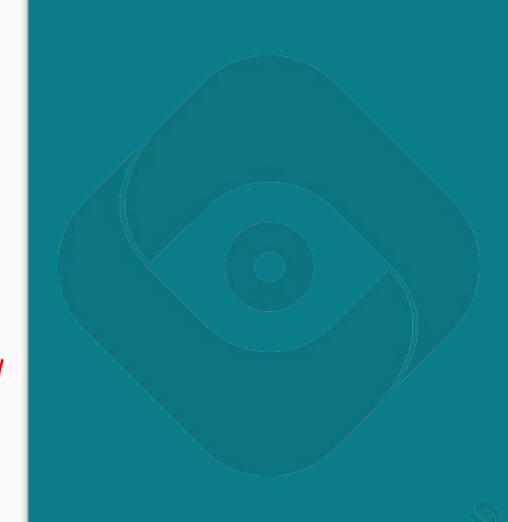
Sr. Data Engineer



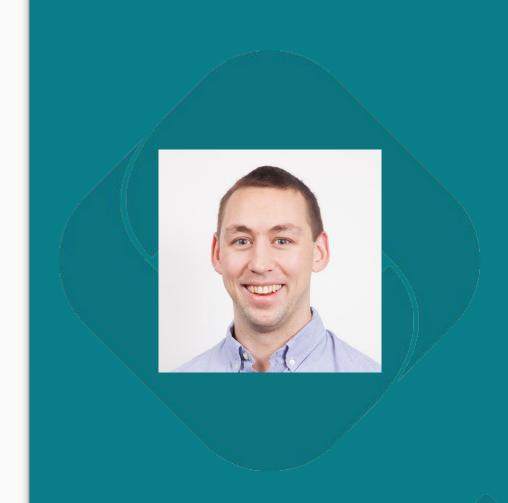
Devon Peticolas

Sr. Data Engineer

Not a DevOps Engineer! Most of this very is bad!



James Maidment



Nathan Mehl





0den

Oden's Customers

Medium to large manufacturers in plastics extrusion, injection molding, and metal stamping.

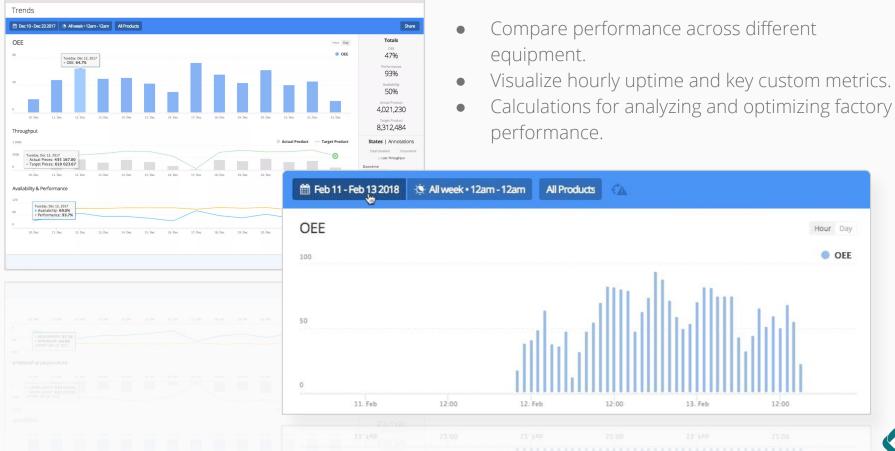
Process and Quality Engineers looking to centralize, analyze, and act on their data.

Plant managers who are looking to optimize logistics, output, and cost.

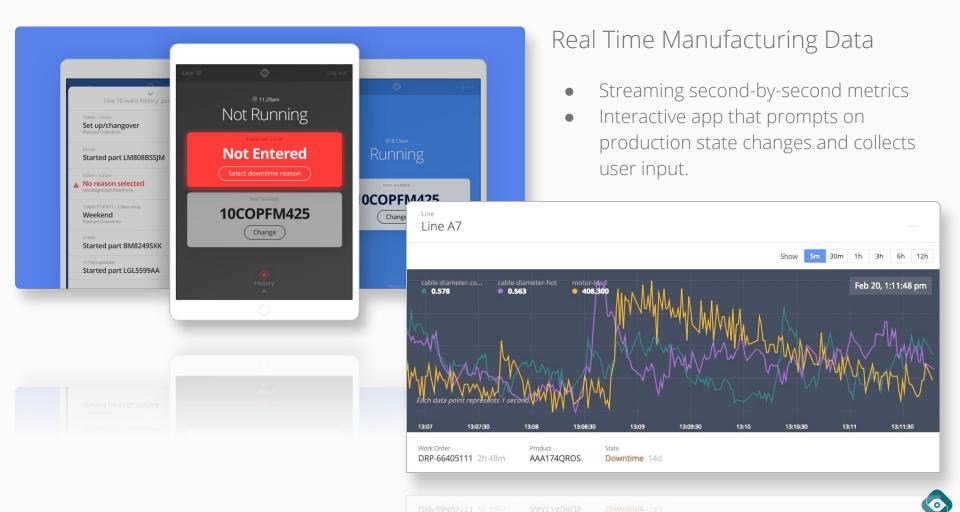


Interactive Time-series Analysis

- performance.

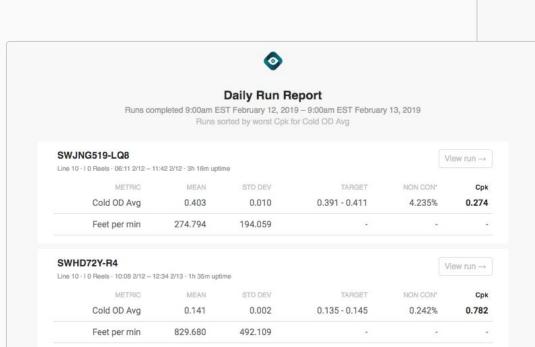


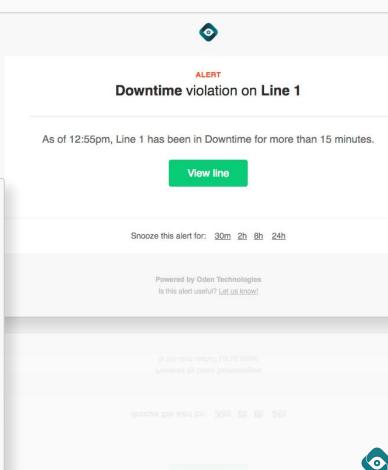




Reporting and Alerting

- Daily summaries on key process metrics from continuous intervals of production work.
- Real-time email and text alerts on target violations and concerning trends.





Technology - Hardware

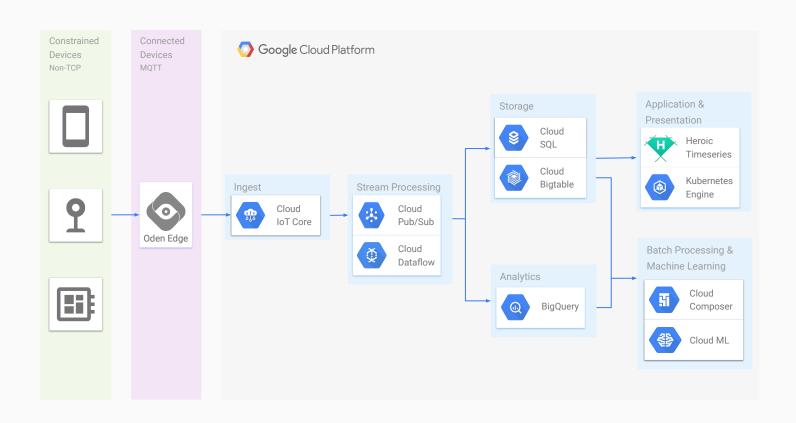




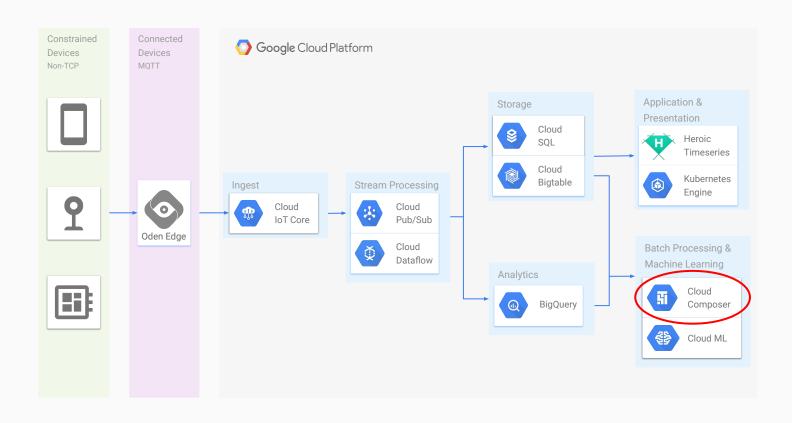
Oden Hardware

- Linux devices that connect via standard industrial protocols over serial and ethernet and speak of MQTT
- On-prem servers that a subset "edge" version of the Oden platform and speak to devices and modern PLCs via MQTT
- Connect to our services in the cloud via wired, wifi, or cellular networks.

Technology - Architecture



Technology - Architecture





Overview

- Deployed on Google Cloud Composer
- Development is done locally using puckel/docker-airflow
- Used for all scheduled jobs, with or without dependencies
- Primarily interacts with:
 - Kubernetes
 - BigQuery
 - CloudSQL
 - Cloud Storage
 - Dataflow (Apache Beam)

Operators we Use

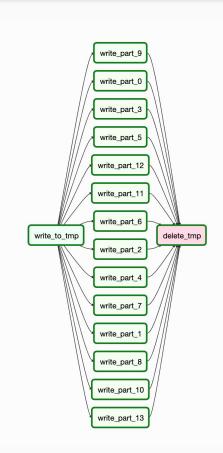
- Bigquery
 - BigqueryOperator
 - BigQueryTableDeleteOperator
 - BigQueryCreateExternalTableOperator

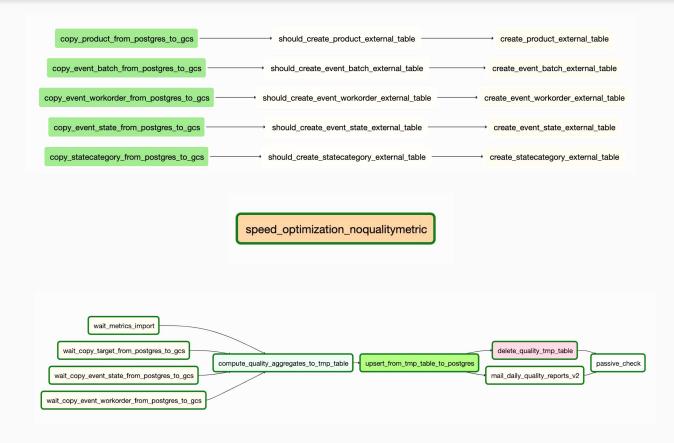
- Postgres
 - PostgresOperator
 - PostgresToCloudStorageOperator
 - CloudSqlInstanceExportOperator

- ML / Report Generation
 - KubernetesPodOperator
 - MLEngineTrainingOperator
 - DataflowTemplateOperator

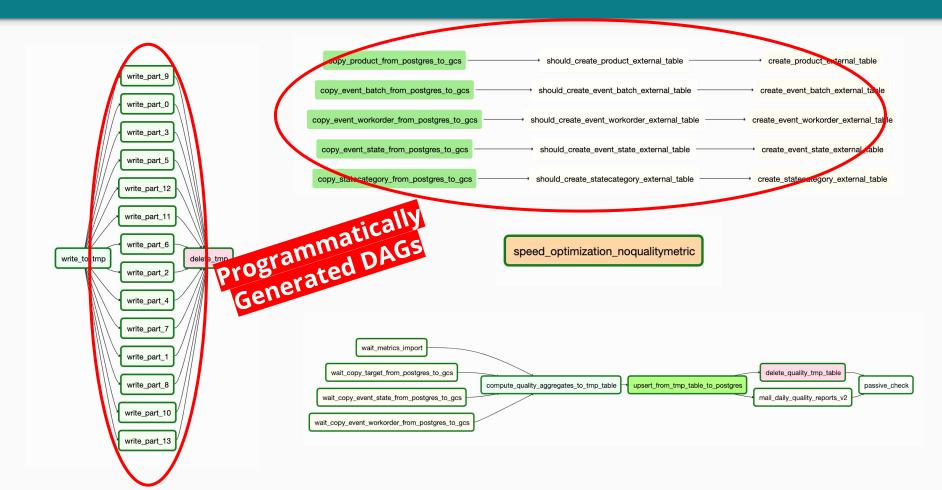
- Other
 - PythonOperator + HTTPHook
 - Lots of Custom Plugins

DAGs Come in All Shapes and Sizes!





DAGs Come in All Shapes and Sizes!

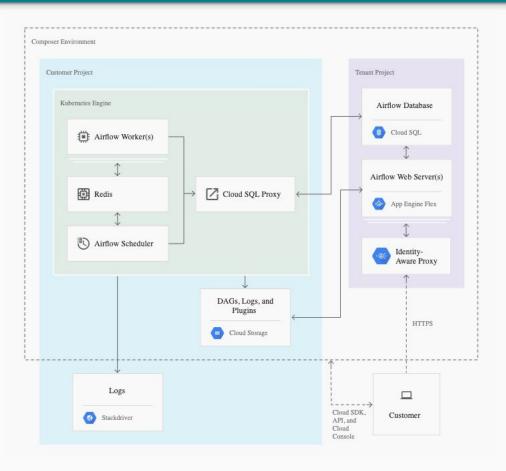


Dumping Tables From Postgres to GCS for BQ

- DAG is n separate tasks defined by a list of table names in TABLES
- Used for dumping postgres data into GCS to be queried as an external table
- Will hopefully be replaced by GCP Federated Queries soon
- Runs are independent of each other

```
TABLES = [
dag = DAG(
    "postgres dumps v1",
    default args=default args(retries=3),
    concurrency=4, # prevents LocalExecutor psycopg2 error
    schedule interval="0 * * * * *", # Every hour
   catchup=False,
    max active runs=1, # no need for more than this
for table in TABLES:
    PostgresToGoogleCloudStorageOperator(
        sql="SELECT * FROM " + table + ";",
       task id="copy " + table + " from postgres to gcs",
        postgres conn id="oden postgres default",
        filename=EXPORT PATH FMTSTR.format(table=table,
number="{}"),
        bucket="bigguery-external-tables.{{
macros.oden apex domain() }}",
schema_filename=SCHEMA_PATH_FMTSTR.format(table=table),
        dag=dag,
```

Deployment - Cloud Composer



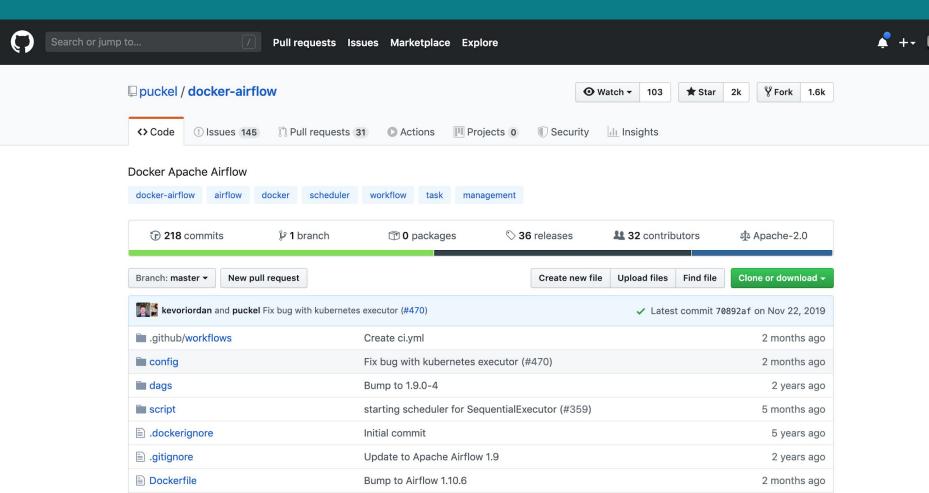
- Managed Airflow
- Upgrades are difficult
- No way to directly access (and therefore backup) the Airflow DB
- Webserver does not have a static address, can't use Airflow API
- No way to direct issue Airflow CLI commands
- General sense that no one who at Google has ever used the product

Our Local Dev Setup

Overview

- We use the Puckel Docker Image
- Run docker-compose with local DBs and proxies to staging
- All GCP actions done with user's credentials
- Shell scripts for maintaining "connections" and "variables"
- Shell scripts for issuing commands to the container

github.com/puckel/docker-airflow



- Use the puckel docker-airflow image
- 2. Install the gcloud sdk
- 3. Start custom entrypoint.sh script (overwrites original) that sets up connections, variables, and packages.

```
FROM puckel/docker-airflow:1.10.3
                                                                  Dockerfile
USER root
ARG CLOUD SDK VERSION=274.0.1
ENV CLOUD SDK VERSION=$CLOUD SDK VERSION
ARG INSTALL COMPONENTS
RUN apt-get update -qqy && apt-get install -qqy \
  curl gcc python-dev python-setuptools apt-transport-https \
 lsb-release openssh-client git gnupg \
 && easy install -U pip && pip install -U crcmod && \
 export CLOUD SDK REPO="cloud-sdk-$(lsb release -c -s)" && \
  echo "deb https://packages.cloud.google.com/apt $CLOUD SDK REPO main" >
/etc/apt/sources.list.d/google-cloud-sdk.list && \
 curl https://packages.cloud.google.com/apt/doc/apt-key.gpg | apt-key add - && \
 apt-get update && apt-get install -y google-cloud-sdk=${CLOUD_SDK_VERSION}-0
$INSTALL COMPONENTS && \
  gcloud config set core/disable usage reporting true && \
  gcloud config set component manager/disable update check true && \
 gcloud config set metrics/environment github docker image && \
  gcloud --version
USER airflow
COPY config/airflow.cfg /usr/local/airflow/airflow.cfg
COPY script/connections.sh /usr/local/airflow/connections.sh
COPY script/entrypoint.sh /entrypoint.sh
ENTRYPOINT ["/entrypoint.sh"]
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- Minimum manages:
 - Web Server
 - o Airflow DB
- Mounts necessary resources for development
- FERNET_KEY allows us to keep the same configured credentials between builds

```
version: '3'
                                                    docker-compose.yml
services:
  airflow-webserver:
    build: .
    depends on:
      - airflow-postgres
    environment:
      - EXECUTOR=Local
      - LOAD EX=n
      - FERNET KEY=x19IeYL1ZJwyYQ-z76N1kaPbZm1nJzDyRMnU2txQhro=
      - POSTGRES HOST=airflow-postgres
      - POSTGRES PASSWORD=airflow
    env file:
      - dev.env
    volumes:
      - ./dags:/usr/local/airflow/dags
      - ./plugins:/usr/local/airflow/plugins
      - ./requirements.txt:/requirements.txt
      - ./variables.json:/usr/local/airflow/variables.json
      - ~/.config:/usr/local/airflow/.config
      - ~/.docker:/usr/local/airflow/.docker
      - /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock
    ports:
      - 8080:8080
    command: webserver
  airflow-postgres:
    image: postgres:9.6
    environment:
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      - POSTGRES PASSWORD=airflow
    env_file:
      - dev.env
    volumes:
      - ./dags:/usr/local/airflow/dags
      - ./plugins:/usr/local/airflow/plugins
      - ./requirements.txt:/requirements.txt
      - ./variables.json:/usr/local/airflow/variables.json
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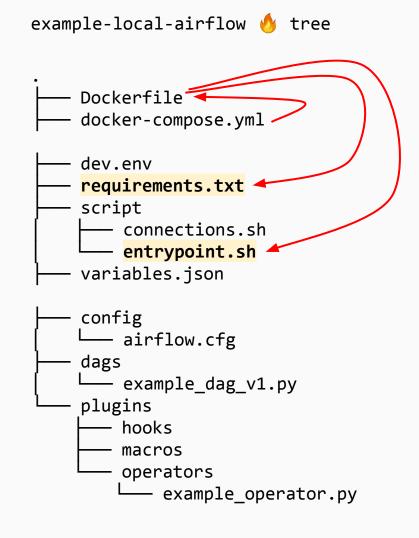
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      - POSTGRES HOST=airflow-postgres
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    env_file:
      - dev.env
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      - ./plugins:/usr/local/airflow/plugins
      - ./requirements.txt:/requirements.txt
      - ./variables.json:/usr/local/airflow/variables.json
      - ~/.config:/usr/local/airflow/.config
      - ~/.docker:/usr/local/airflow/.docker
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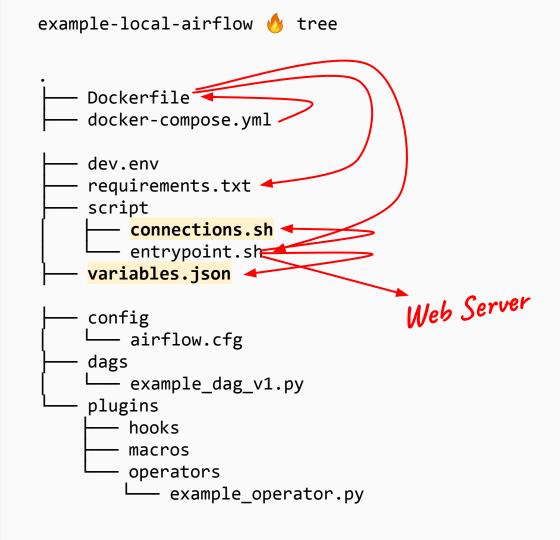
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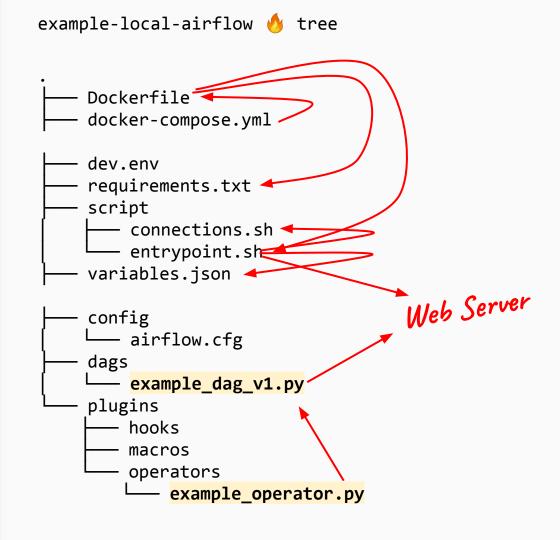
example-local-airflow 🐠 Dockerfile docker-compose.yml dev.env requirements.txt script connections.sh entrypoint.sh variables.json config — airflow.cfg dags example_dag_v1.py plugins hooks macros operators example_operator.py

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Example Project Structure

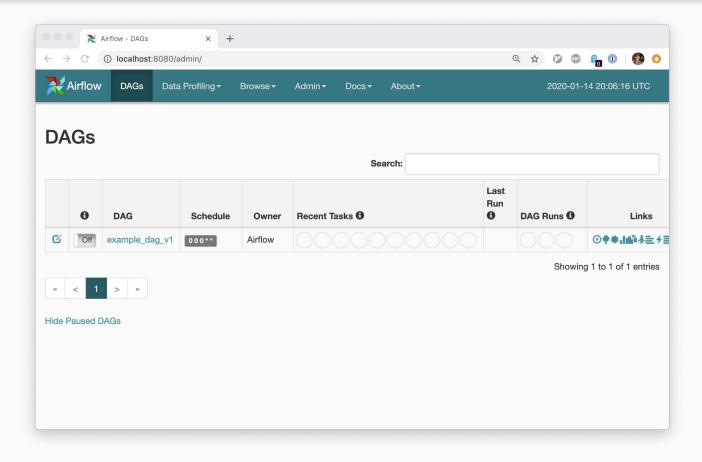


Building and Testing DAG Construction

```
from airflow import DAG
from airflow.operators.python_operator import PythonOperator
from datetime import datetime
dag = DAG(
    "example_dag_v1",
    schedule_interval="0 0 0 * *",
    start_date=datetime(2020, 1, 12, 4, 20, 0),
t1 = PythonOperator(
    task_id="example_task",
    python_callable=lambda: print("hello world!"),
    dag=dag,
```

Building and Testing DAG Construction

Building and Testing DAG Construction



Cloud Credentials (GCP Specific)

- Mounted from the home directory of the user into the home directory of the airflow user within the container
- The connections.sh script, run at image build time, configures the credentials to be keyless causing the google client libraries to default to the credentials in the user's (airflow user) home directory.

```
version: '3'
                                                   docker-compose.yml
services:
  airflow-webserver:
    volumes:
      - ./dags:/usr/local/airflow/dags
      - ./plugins:/usr/local/airflow/plugins
      - ./requirements.txt:/requirements.txt
      - ./variables.json:/usr/local/airflow/variables.json
      - ~/.config:/usr/local/airflow/.config
      - ~/.docker:/usr/local/airflow/.docker
      - /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock
                                                  scripts/connections.sh
#!/bin/bash -e
# Connection for google cloud services, GCS, bigguery, cloudsql.
# By not setting a key path we default to the user's credentials mounted
# into /usr/local/airflow/.config
airflow connections --delete --conn id google cloud default
airflow connections --add \
    --conn id=google cloud default \
    --conn type=google cloud platform \
    --conn extra='{
        "extra google cloud platform key path": "",
        "extra__google_cloud_platform__project": "oden-qa",
        "extra__google_cloud_platform__scope": ""
    }'
```

Proxying to CloudSQL in Staging (GCP Specific)

- For jobs that need to read or write to a staging cloudsql instance we include a cloudsql-proxy.
- In destructive query
 development we run a regular
 postgres instance like we did
 the airflow-postgres and load in
 dumps of data.

```
version: '3'
                                                   docker-compose.yml
services:
  airflow-webserver:
    build: .
    depends on:
      - airflow-postgres
    environment:
      - FXECUTOR=Local
      - LOAD EX=n
      - FERNET KEY=x19IeYL1ZJwyYQ-z76N1kaPbZm1nJzDyRMnU2txQhro=
      - POSTGRES HOST=airflow-postgres
      - POSTGRES PASSWORD=airflow
      - CLOUDSQL POSTGRES HOST=cloudsql-proxy
      - CLOUDSQL POSTGRES PORT=5432
    env file:
      - dev.env
  cloudsql-proxy:
    image: gcr.io/cloudsql-docker/gce-proxy:1.13
    command: sh -c "/cloud sql proxy -dir=/cloudsql
-instances=$${GCLOUD_PROJECT}:$${GCLOUD_REGION}:$${CLOUDSQL_INSTANCE_NAME}=tcp:0.
0.0.0:5432"
    env file:
      - dev.env
    volumes:
      - ~/.config:/root/.config
```

Proxying to CloudSQL in Staging (GCP Specific)

 Connections to the remote instance can be made by embedding them into the connection.sh file.

```
#!/bin/bash -e
                                            scripts/connections.sh
# Regular postgres connection
airflow connections --delete --conn id postgres default
airflow connections --add \
    --conn id=postgres_default \
    --conn uri
"postgresql://${CLOUDSQL_POSTGRES_USERNAME}:${CLOUDSQL_POSTGRES_PASSWORD}
@cloudsql-proxy/${CLOUDSQL_POSTGRES_DBNAME}"
# CloudSQL connection (used for google first-party operators)
airflow connections --delete --conn id google cloud sql
airflow connections --add \
  --conn id=google cloud sql
--conn_uri="gcpcloudsq1://${CLOUDSQL_POSTGRES_USERNAME}:${CLOUDSQL_POSTGR
ES_PASSWORD}@1.1.1.1:3306/${CLOUDSQL_POSTGRES_DBNAME}?database_type=postg
res&project_id=${GCLOUD_PROJECT}&location=${GCLOUD_REGION}&instance=${CLO
UDSQL_POSTGRES_DBNAME}&use_proxy=True&sql_proxy_use_tcp=False"
```

Proxying Kubernetes Services Using Kubefwd

 Use kubefwd to connect to services running in staging or a locally running kubernetes cluster

```
version: '3'
                                                 docker-compose.yml
services:
  airflow-webserver:
   build: .
   depends on:
      - airflow-postgres
   environment:
     - FXECUTOR=Local
     - LOAD EX=n
      - FERNET KEY=x19IeYL1ZJwyYQ-z76N1kaPbZm1nJzDyRMnU2txQhro=
      - POSTGRES HOST=airflow-postgres
      - POSTGRES PASSWORD=airflow
      - FOO SERVICE HOST=foo-kubernetes-service-proxy
   env file:
      - dev.env
foo-kubernetes-service-proxy:
    image: google/cloud-sdk:237.0.0
    command: kubectl port-forward svc/foo 80 --address 0.0.0.0
    volumes:
      - ~/.config:/root/.config
      - ~/.kube:/root/.kube
/usr/local/Caskroom/google-cloud-sdk:/usr/local/Caskroom/google-cloud-sdk
```

```
~/s/example-local-airflow odcker-compose exec airflow-webserver bash -c \
"airflow test example_dag_v1 example_task 2020-01-10"
```

```
~/s/example-local-airflow 🔥 docker-compose exec airflow-webserver bash -c \
     "airflow test example dag v1 example task 2020-01-10"
[2020-01-14 20:45:23,890] {{ init .py:51}} INFO - Using executor SequentialExecutor
[2020-01-14 20:45:24,159] {{models.py:273}} INFO - Filling up the DagBag from /usr/local/airflow/dags
[2020-01-14 20:45:24,250] {{models.py:1359}} INFO - Dependencies all met for <TaskInstance:
example dag v1.example task 2020-01-10T00:00:00+00:00 [None]>
[2020-01-14 20:45:24,255] {{models.py:1359}} INFO - Dependencies all met for <TaskInstance:
example dag v1.example task 2020-01-10T00:00:00+00:00 [None]>
[2020-01-14 20:45:24,255] {{models.py:1571}} INFO -
Starting attempt 1 of 1
[2020-01-14 20:45:24,256] {{models.py:1593}} INFO - Executing <Task(PythonOperator): example task> on
2020-01-10T00:00:00+00:00
[2020-01-14 20:45:24,270] {{python operator.py:95}} INFO - Exporting the following env vars:
AIRFLOW CTX DAG ID=example dag v1
AIRFLOW CTX TASK ID=example task
AIRFLOW CTX EXECUTION DATE=2020-01-10T00:00:00+00:00
hello world!
[2020-01-14 20:45:24,271] {{python operator.py:104}} INFO - Done. Returned value was: None
```

#!/bin/bash scripts/test_task.sh

docker-compose exec airflow-webserver bash -c "airflow test \$1 \$2 \$3"

```
~/s/example-local-airflow 6./scripts/test_task.sh example_dag_v1 example_task 2020-01-10"
[2020-01-14 20:45:23,890] {{ init .py:51}} INFO - Using executor SequentialExecutor
[2020-01-14 20:45:24,159] {{models.py:273}} INFO - Filling up the DagBag from /usr/local/airflow/dags
[2020-01-14 20:45:24,250] {{models.py:1359}} INFO - Dependencies all met for <TaskInstance:
example dag v1.example task 2020-01-10T00:00:00+00:00 [None]>
[2020-01-14 20:45:24,255] {{models.py:1359}} INFO - Dependencies all met for <TaskInstance:
example dag v1.example task 2020-01-10T00:00:00+00:00 [None]>
[2020-01-14 20:45:24,255] {{models.py:1571}} INFO -
Starting attempt 1 of 1
[2020-01-14 20:45:24,256] {{models.py:1593}} INFO - Executing <Task(PythonOperator): example task> on
2020-01-10T00:00:00+00:00
[2020-01-14 20:45:24,270] {{python operator.py:95}} INFO - Exporting the following env vars:
AIRFLOW CTX DAG ID=example dag v1
AIRFLOW CTX TASK ID=example task
AIRFLOW CTX EXECUTION DATE=2020-01-10T00:00:00+00:00
hello world!
[2020-01-14 20:45:24,271] {{python operator.py:104}} INFO - Done. Returned value was: None
```

Testing DAGs with Airflow CLI - Rendering SQL

```
./script/render_task.sh example sql dag v1 example sql task 2020-01-13
[2020-01-14 20:54:56,259] {{ init .py:51}} INFO - Using executor SequentialExecutor
[2020-01-14 20:54:56,591] {{models.py:273}} INFO - Filling up the DagBag from /usr/local/airflow/dags
   # property: sql
SELECT *
  FROM my_table
 WHERE timestamp > '2020-01-13'
```

Testing DAGs with Airflow CLI - Rendering SQL

#!/bin/bash scripts/render_task.sh

docker-compose exec airflow-webserver bash -c "airflow render \$1 \$2 \$3"

Developing Plugins

- Plugins can be developed locally
- Airflow server will, by default, refresh the dagbag periodically
- You can also force a trigger of the DAG bag

Dockerfile docker-compose.yml dev.env requirements.txt script connections.sh entrypoint.sh variables.json config - airflow.cfg dags example_dag_v1.py plugins hooks macros operators example operator.py

example-local-airflow 🤚

Example Plugin Operator

```
from airflow.operators import BaseOperator
                                                                   plugins/operators/example operator.py
from airflow.operators.python operator import PythonOperator
from airflow.plugins manager import AirflowPlugin
from airflow.utils.decorators import apply defaults
class ExampleOperator(PythonOperator):
   @apply defaults
   def init (self, python callable=None, **kwargs):
       def new callable():
           print("hello")
           python callable()
           print("outer!")
       super(ExampleOperator, self). init (python callable=new callable, **kwargs)
class ExampleOperatorPlugin(AirflowPlugin):
   name = "example_operator"
   operators = [ExampleOperator]
```

Example Plugin DAG

```
from airflow import DAG
from airflow.operators.example_operator import ExampleOperator
from datetime import datetime
dag = DAG(
    "example_plugin_dag_v1",
    schedule_interval="0 0 0 * *",
    start_date=datetime(2020, 1, 12, 4, 20, 0),
t1 = ExampleOperator(
    task_id="example_task",
    python_callable=lambda: print("(hello inner!)"),
    dag=dag,
```

dags/example_plugin_dag.py

Testing DAGs with Airflow CLI - Testing Plugin Rendering

```
~/s/example-local-airflow 🔥 docker-compose exec airflow-webserver bash -c "python -c \"from airflow.models import
DagBag; d = DagBag();\""
[2020-01-14 21:21:54,790] {{__init__.py:51}} INFO - Using executor SequentialExecutor
[2020-01-14 21:21:54,791] {{models.py:273}} INFO - Filling up the DagBag from /usr/local/airflow/dags
[2020-01-14 21:21:54,885] {{models.py:377}} ERROR - Failed to import:
/usr/local/airflow/dags/example plugin dag v1.py
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/usr/local/airflow/.local/lib/python3.6/site-packages/airflow/models.py", line 374, in process file
    m = imp.load source(mod name, filepath)
  File "/usr/local/lib/python3.6/imp.py", line 172, in load source
    module = load(spec)
  File "<frozen importlib. bootstrap>", line 684, in load
  File "<frozen importlib. bootstrap>", line 665, in load unlocked
  File "<frozen importlib. bootstrap external>", line 678, in exec module
  File "<frozen importlib. bootstrap>", line 219, in call with frames removed
  File "/usr/local/airflow/dags/example_plugin_dag_v1.py", line 14, in <module>
    dag=dag,
  File "/usr/local/airflow/.local/lib/python3.6/site-packages/airflow/utils/decorators.py", line 98, in wrapper
    result = func(*args, **kwargs)
  File "/usr/local/airflow/plugins/operators/example_operator.py", line 14, in __init__
    super(ExampleOperator, self). init (python callable=new callable, **kwargs)
NameError: name 'new callable' is not defined
```

Testing DAGs with Airflow CLI - Testing Plugin Rendering

```
~/s/example-local-airflow odcker-compose exec airflow-webserver bash -c "python -c \"from airflow.models import DagBag; d = DagBag();\""
```

```
[2020-01-14 21:25:41,849] {{__init__.py:51}} INFO - Using executor SequentialExecutor [2020-01-14 21:25:41,850] {{models.py:273}} INFO - Filling up the DagBag from /usr/local/airflow/dags
```

~/s/example-local-airflow 🔥

Testing DAGs with Airflow CLI - Testing Plugin Rendering

#!/bin/bash

docker-compose exec airflow-webserver bash -c "python -c \"from airflow.models import
DagBag; d = DagBag();\"

scripts/refresh_dagbag.sh

In Summary

- Extend existing docker images to suit your needs
- Use airflow CLI commands and bash to set connections and variables
- Use docker-compose to manage local databases and proxies
- Use airflow CLI to test and render tasks and debug DAGs and plugins
- The only way to get a good local Airflow environment is bash, sweat, and tears

github.com/x/slides/airflow-nyc-2020 github.com/x/example-local-airflow

Thank You

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