dagster

Asset-Based Data Orchestration

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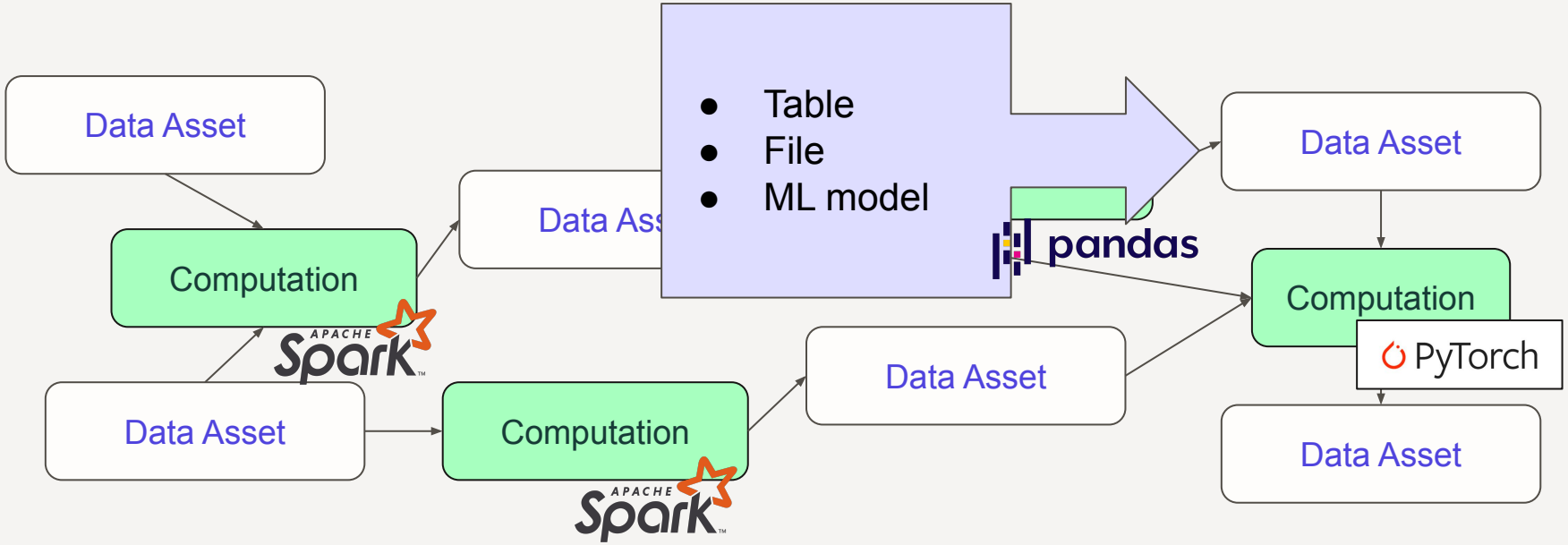
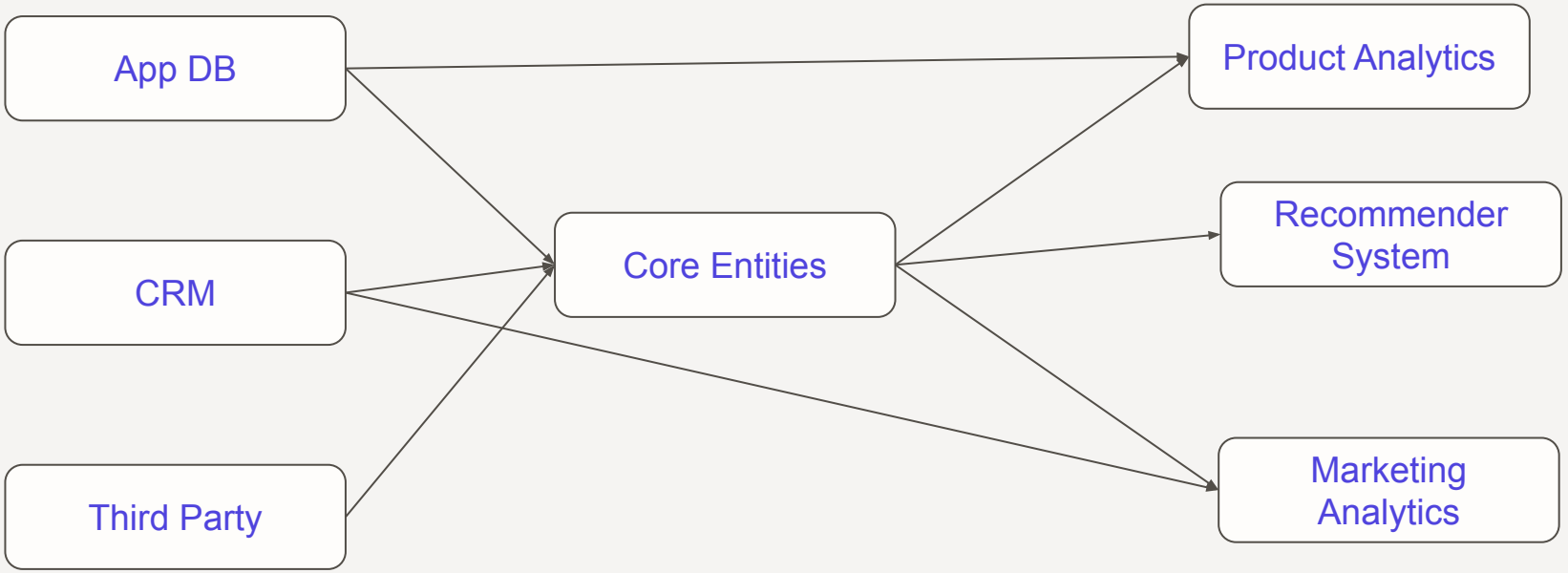
Data practitioners build and maintain data pipelines

What's a data pipeline?



Data pipelines span entire organizations

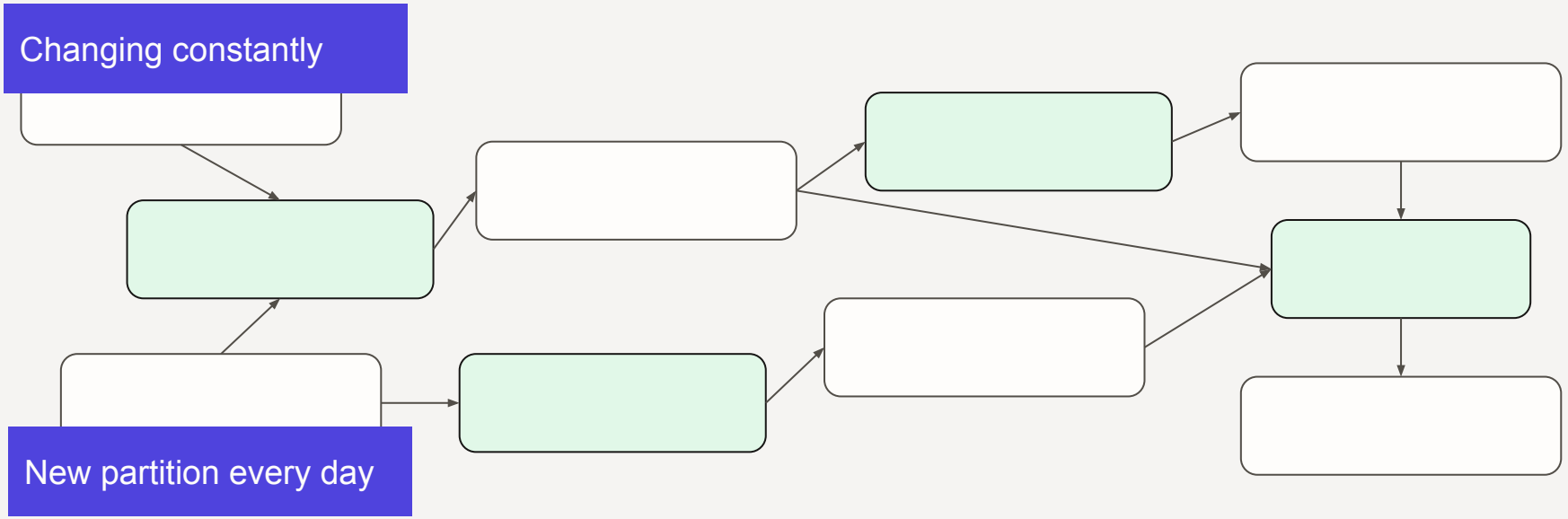


Automatically updating data assets

Why update a data asset?

- Inputs have changed

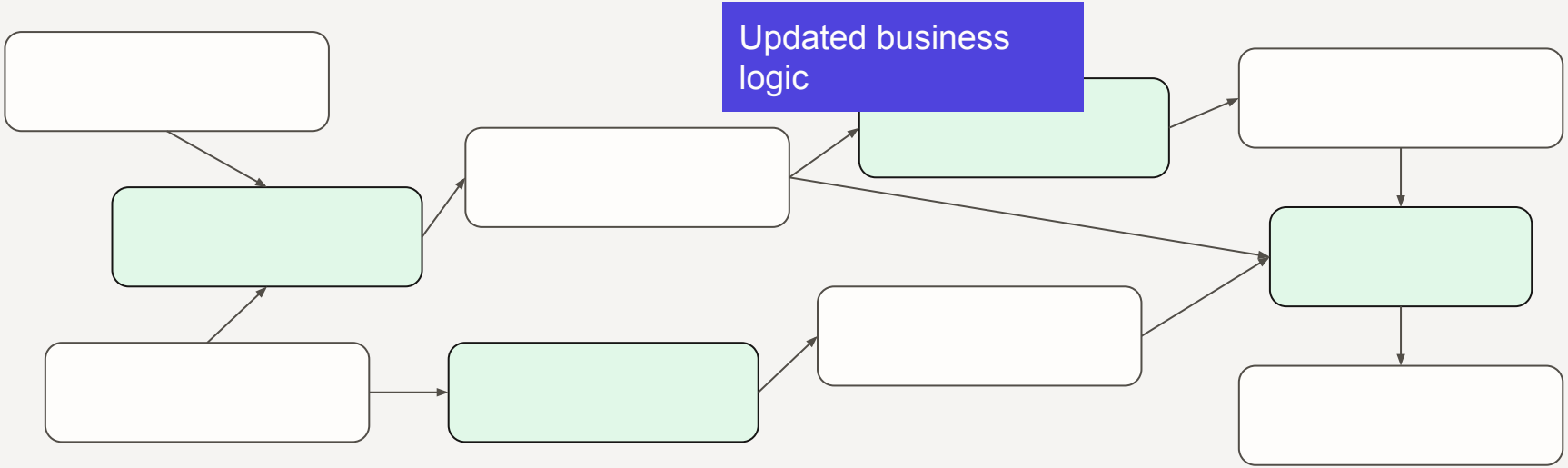
Changing inputs



Why update a data asset?

- Inputs have changed
- Code has changed

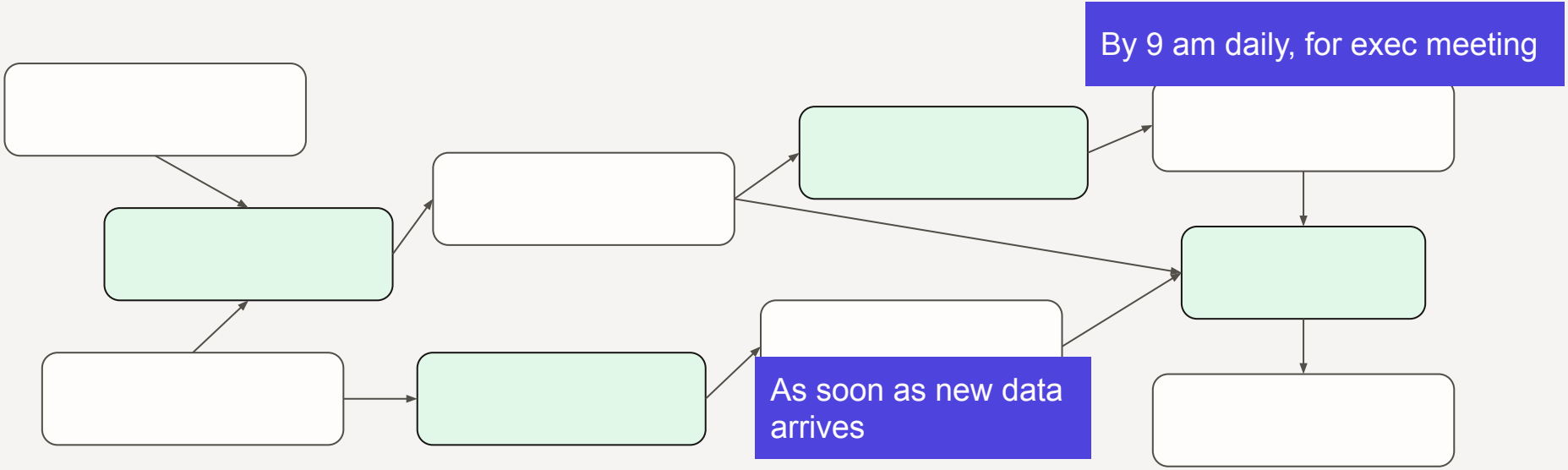
Code changes



Why update a data asset?

- Inputs have changed
- Code has changed
- Fresh data is needed

Fresh data is needed



Automatically updating data assets: how?

The status quo: **workflow engines**

- DAG of tasks
- Run the DAG every hour/day/whatever

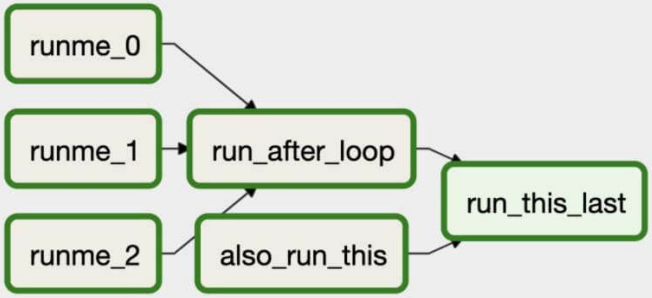
```python
from airflow.operators import BashOperator, DummyOperator
from airflow.models import DAG
from datetime import datetime

args = {
    'owner': 'airflow',
    'start_date': datetime(2015, 1, 1),
}

dag = DAG(dag_id='example1')

cmd = 'ls -l'
run_this_last = DummyOperator(
    task_id='run_this_last',
    default_args=args)
dag.add_task(run_this_last)

run_this = BashOperator(
    task_id='run_after_loop', bash_command='echo 1',
    default_args=args)
dag.add_task(run_this)
run_this.set_downstream(run_this_last)
for i in range(9):
    i = str(i)
    task = BashOperator(
```



Workflow engines: not actually the best way to schedule data pipelines?

- Forces running in lockstep
  - Caught between doing redundant work and stale data
- Code management
  - What DAG should this new data asset be a part of?
  - Monolithic DAG objects
- Alerts when tasks fail vs. when data is late

A different way:
Asset-based orchestration

Goals of asset-based orchestration

- Outcomes
  - Make data ready on time
  - Avoid redundant work
- Express scheduling in terms of the data assets
  - When does source data change?
  - How fresh do data assets need to be?
- Understand scheduling decisions

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Building a pipeline

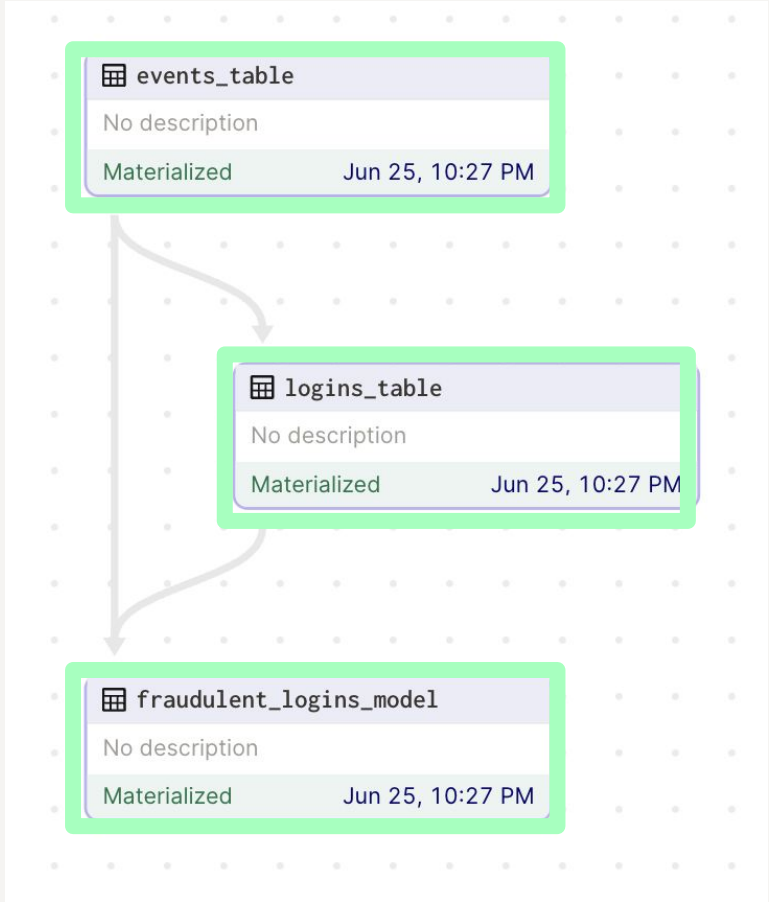
aka defining some data assets

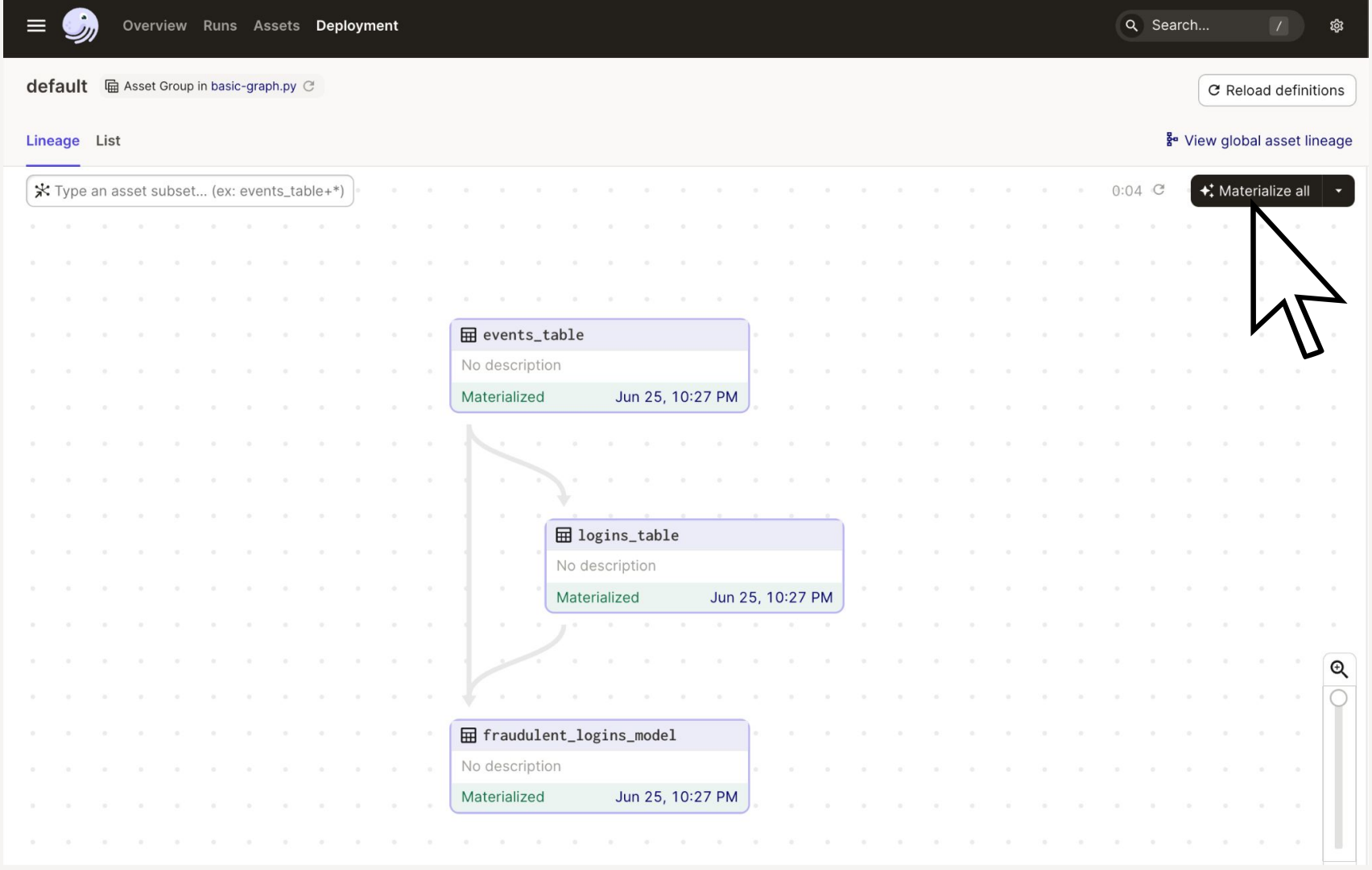
```python
from dagster import asset

@asset
def events_table():
    # code that writes the events table
    ...

@asset
def logins_table(events_table):
    # code that generates the logins table from the
    # events table
    ...

@asset
def fraudulent_logins_model(events_table, logins_table):
    # code that trains a bad login detection model
    ...
```



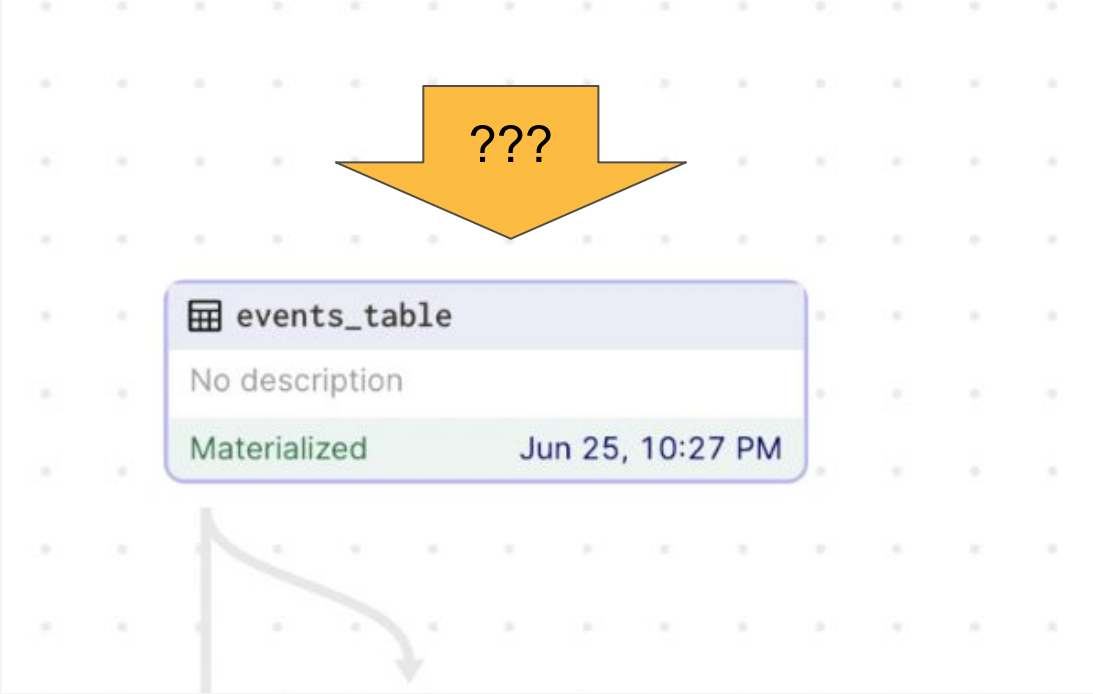

Overview
Runs
Assets
Deployment
Search...
/
default
Asset Group in basic-graph.py
Reload definitions
Lineage
List
View global asset lineage
Type an asset subset... (ex: events_table+*)
0:04
Materialize all
events_table
No description
Materialized
Jun 25, 10:27 PM
logins_table
No description
Materialized
Jun 25, 10:27 PM
fraudulent_logins_model
No description
Materialized
Jun 25, 10:27 PM

Asset-based orchestration in Dagster

Auto-materialize policies

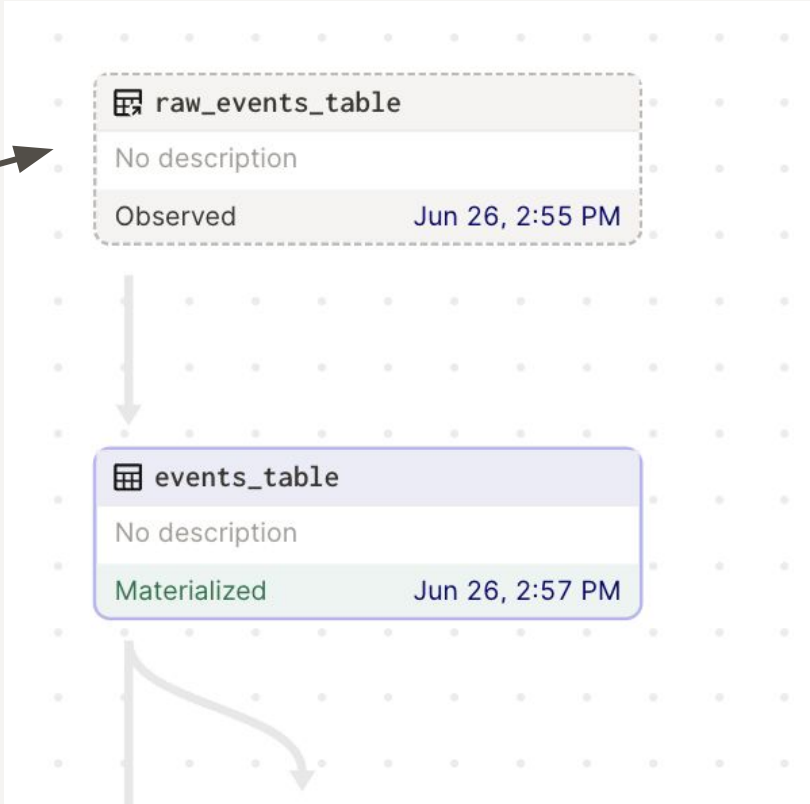
```
@asset(auto_materialize_policy=AutoMaterializePolicy.eager())
def logins_table(events_table):
    ...
```

The root of the graph

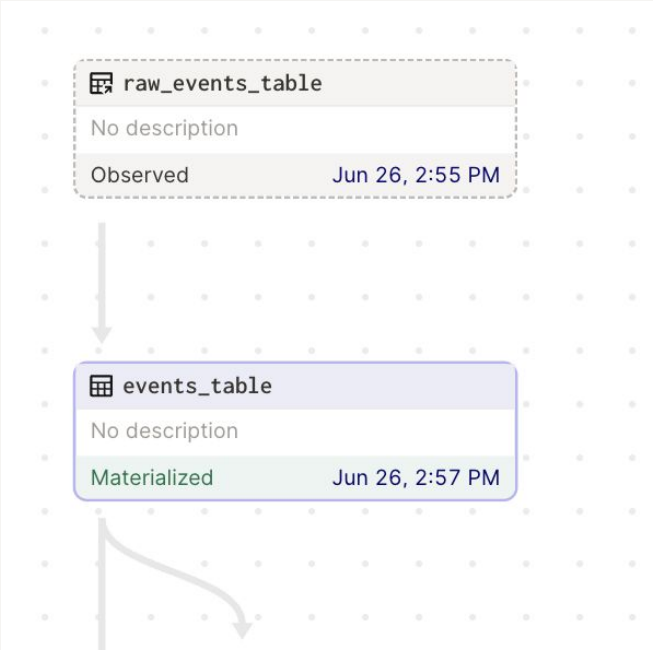


Source assets

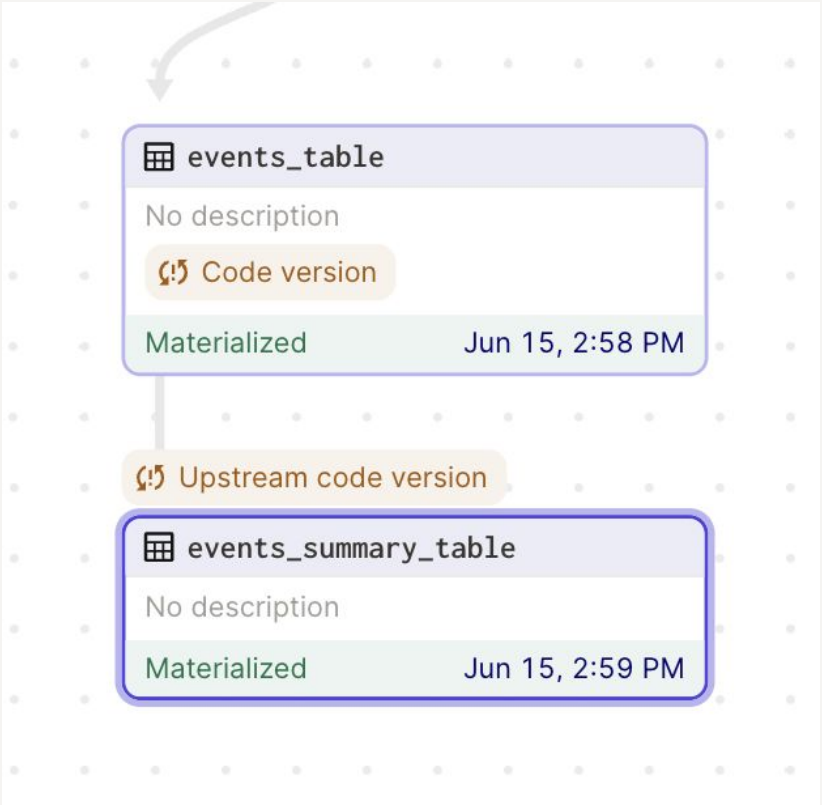
source asset



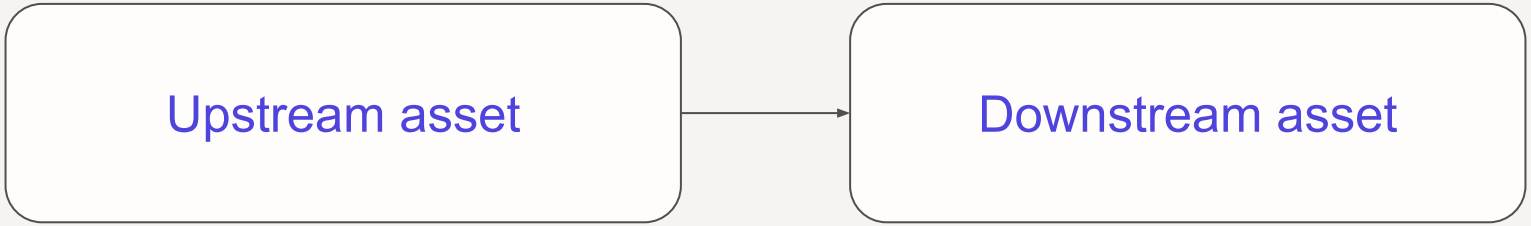
```python
@observable_source_asset
def raw_events_table():
    path = "raw_data_bucket/raw_events.parquet"
    last_modified_datetime = get_last_modified_datetime(path)
    return DataVersion(str(last_modified_datetime))
```



What about code changes?



Lazy auto-materialization



Freshness policies

```python
@asset(
    freshness_policy=FreshnessPolicy(
        cron_schedule="@daily",
        maximum_lag_minutes=24 * 60,
    )
)
def fraudulent_logins_model(events_table, logins_table):
    # code that trains a bad login detection model
    ...
```

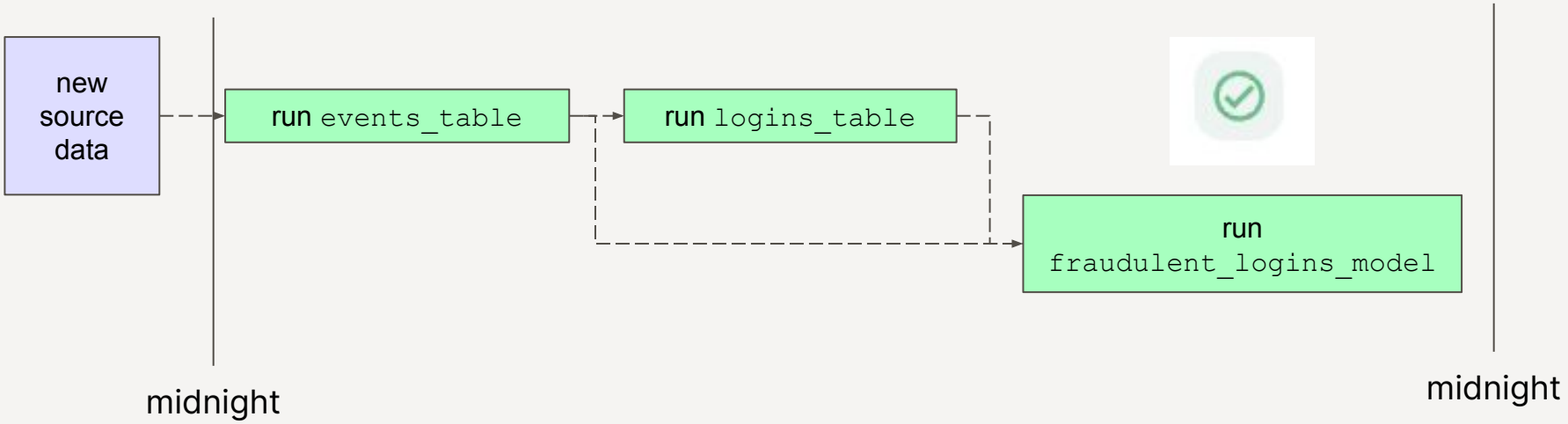
fraudulent_logins_model

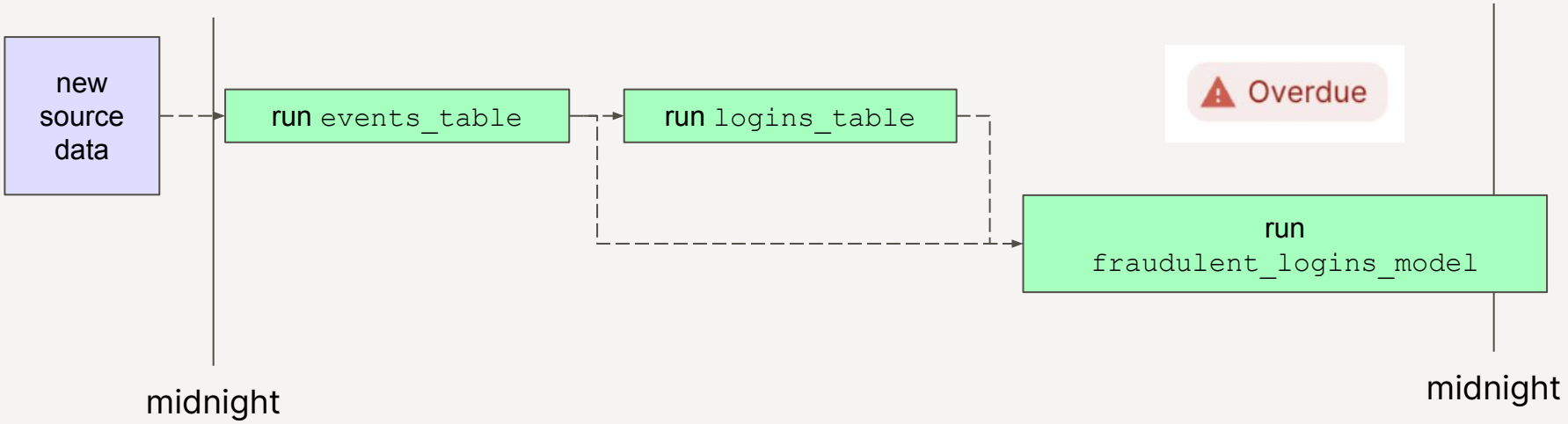
View in Asset Catalog

Freshness policy

By 12:00 AM UTC, this asset should incorporate all data up to 24 hours before that time.

Overdue


new source data
run events_table
run logins_table
run fraudulent_logins_model
midnight
midnight


new source data
run events_table
run logins_table
Overdue
run fraudulent_logins_model
midnight
midnight

```python
@asset(auto_materialize_policy=AutoMaterializePolicy.lazy())
def logins_table(events_table):
    # code that generates the logins table from the
    # events table
    ...


@asset(
    freshness_policy=FreshnessPolicy(
        cron_schedule="@daily",
        maximum_lag_minutes=24 * 60,
    ),
    auto_materialize_policy=AutoMaterializePolicy.lazy(),
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def fraudulent_logins_model(events_table, logins_table):
    # code that trains a bad login detection model
    ...
```
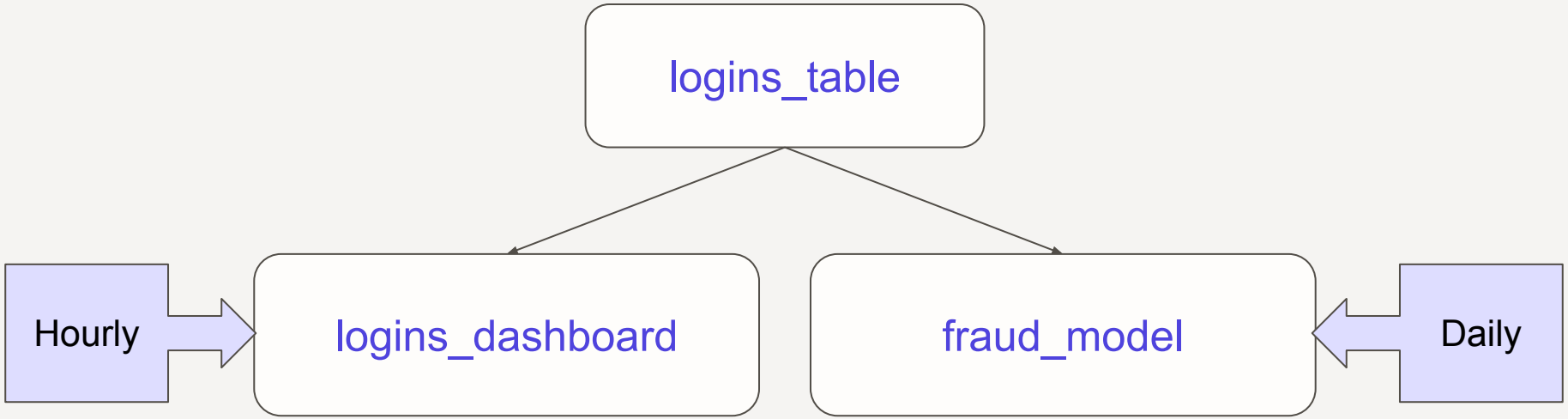

Common scenario:
different freshness requirements, same upstream data



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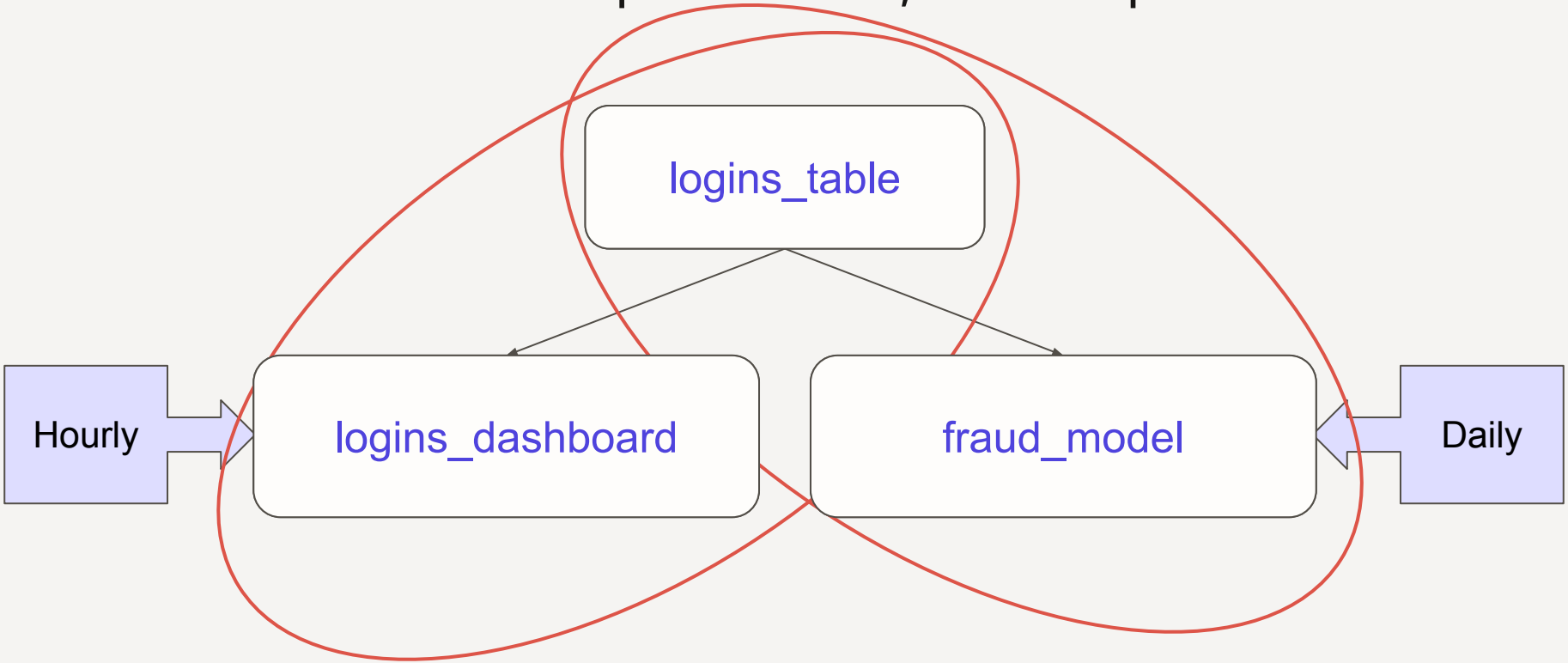

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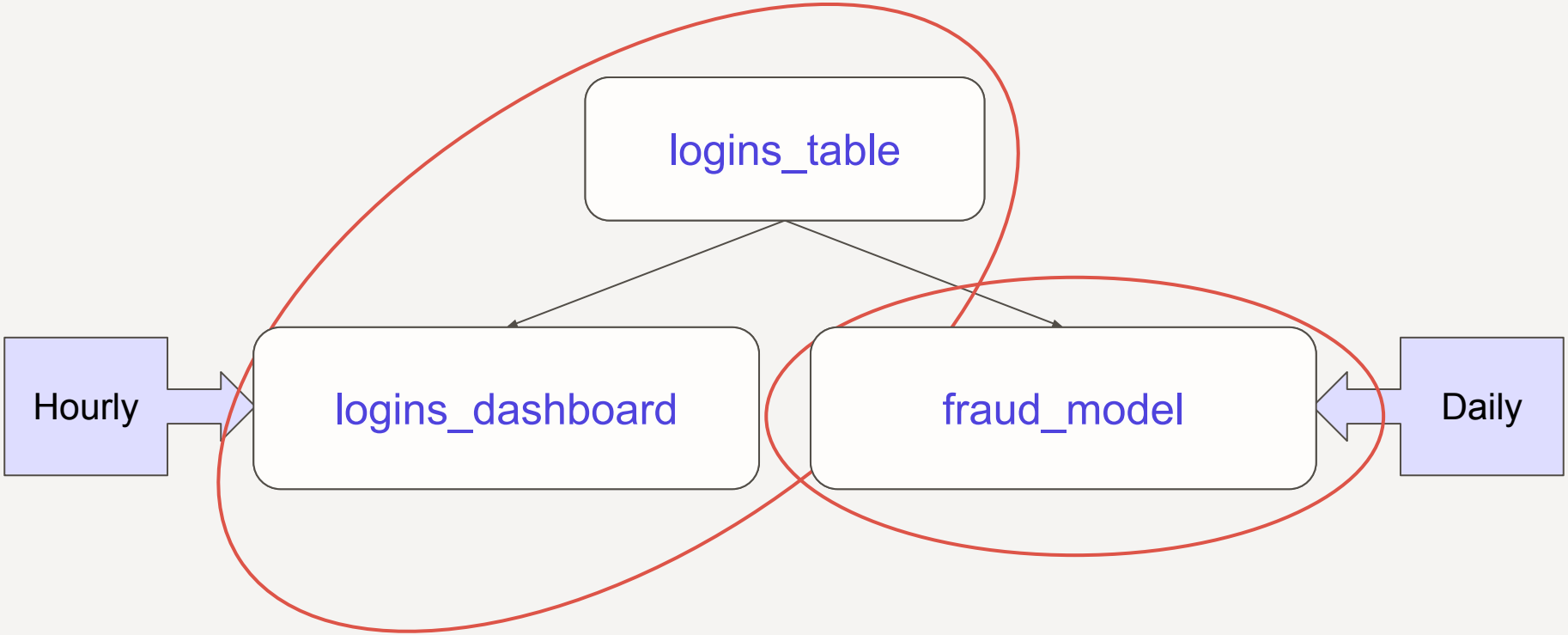

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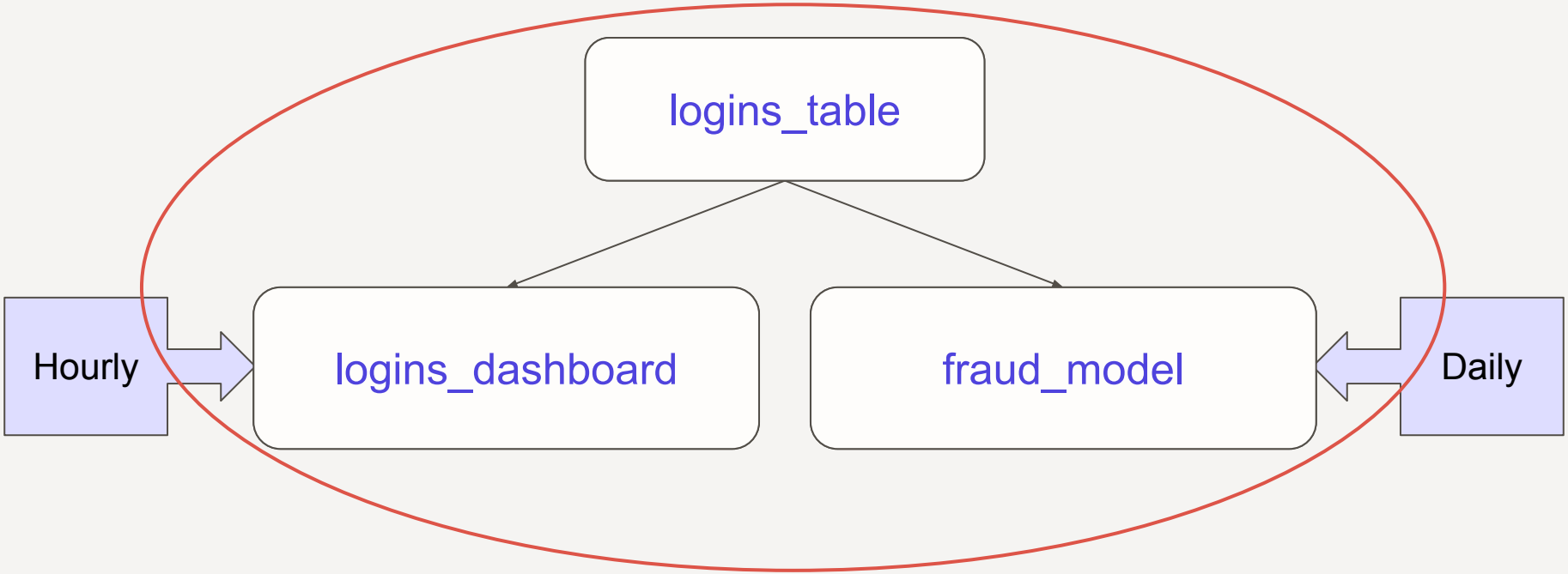

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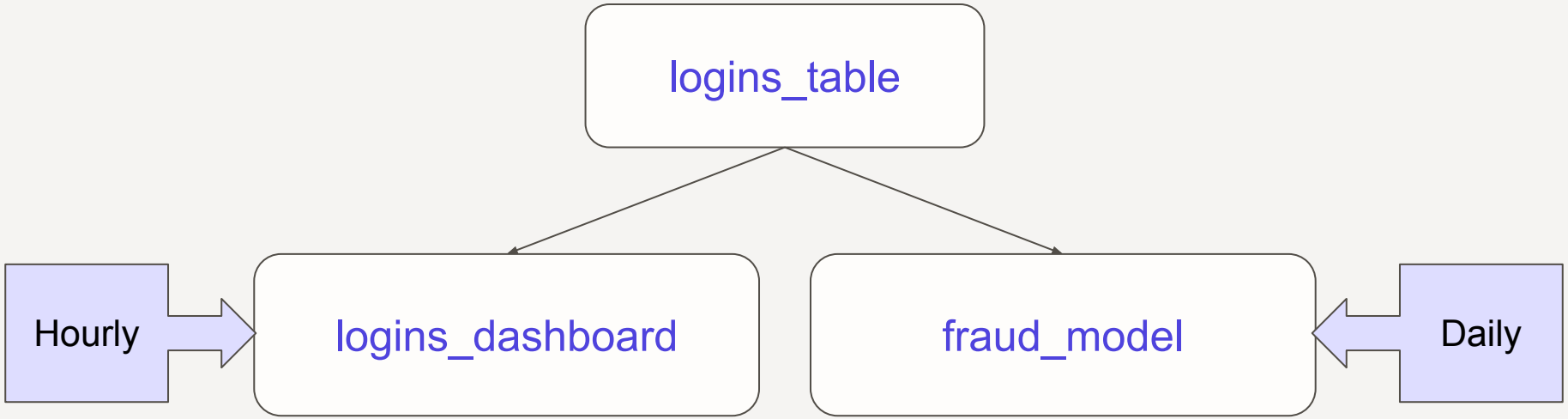
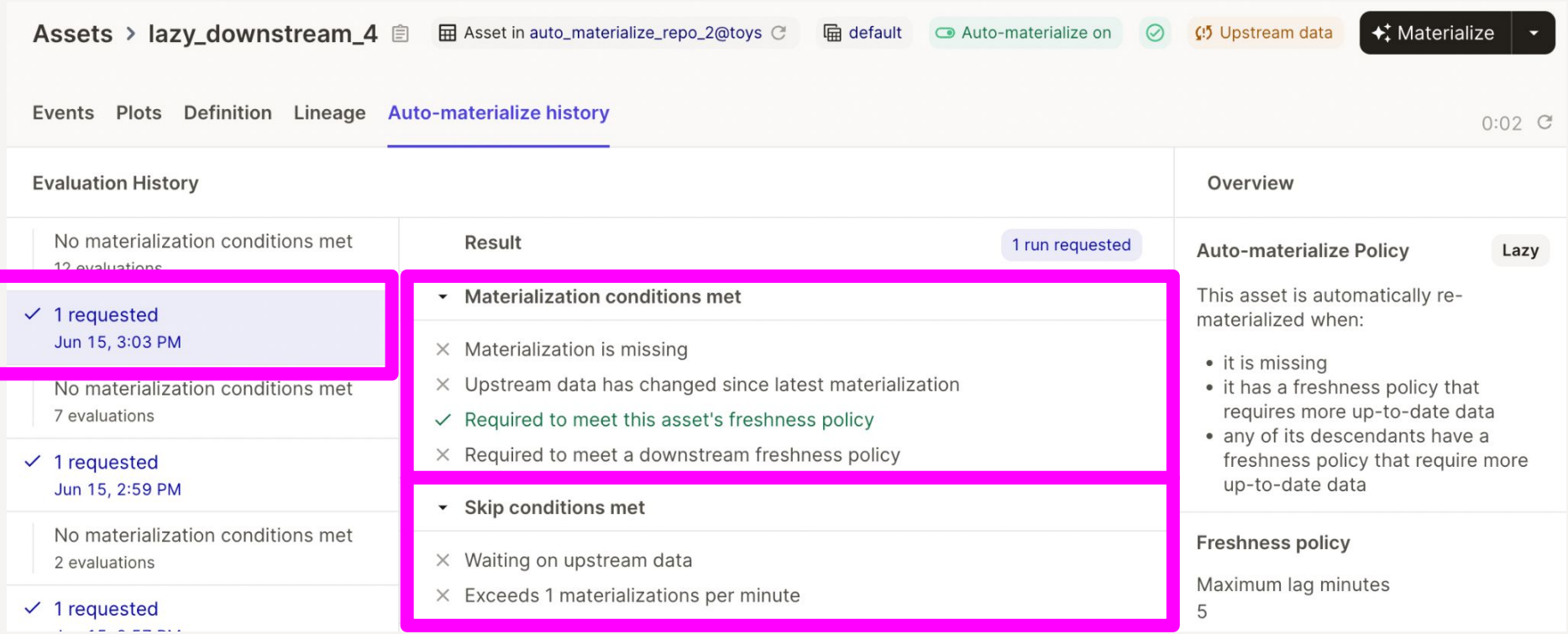


Asset-based orchestration: observability



To sum up...

- Data pipeline = graph of data assets connected by computations
- Workflows are not an adequate scheduling abstraction
- Asset-based orchestration
  - Express intentions more clearly
  - Avoid redundant computations
  - Debug scheduling decisions

Thank you

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