

Orchestrating Software-Defined Assets

Sandy Ryza (@s_ryz)
Lead Engineer, Dagster Project - Elementl

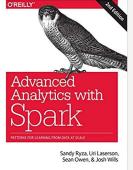


Building tools for data people

Being a data person

Building tools for data people











Frontend







Cluster Orchestration







Dev Ops







Imperative → Declarative

Imperative

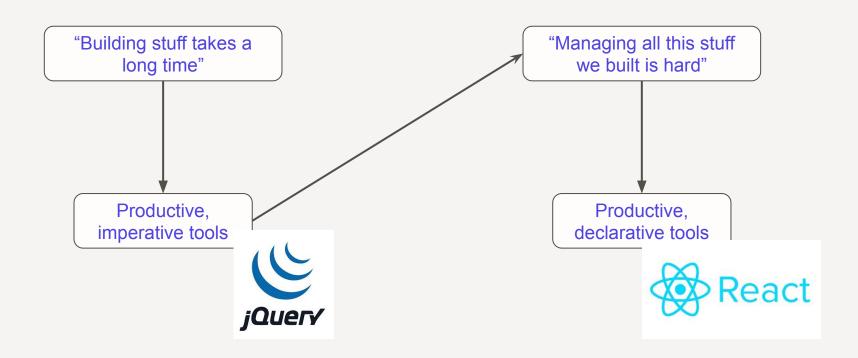
You give commands telling your system what to do.

Declarative

You describe the end state you want your system to be in.

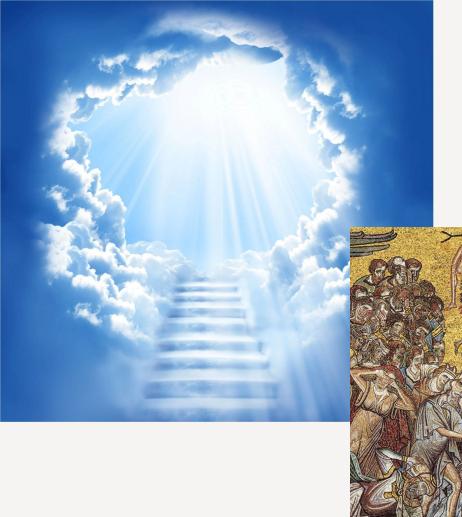
What is going on here?

The software domain trajectory



Declarative tools stop complexity from turning into chaos

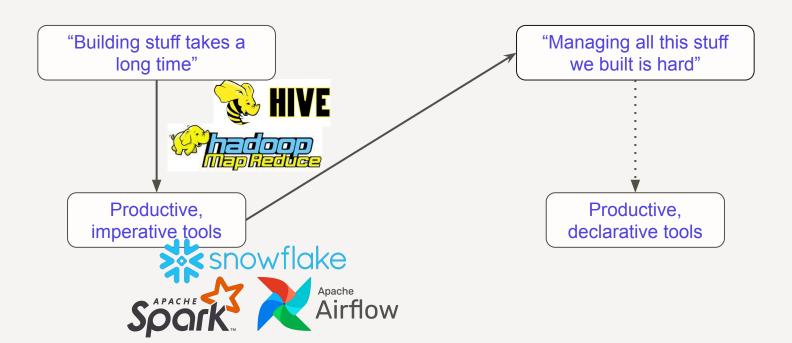
- Make intentions explicit
- Offer a principled way of managing change



DATA

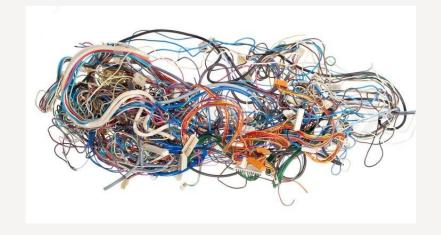


The data trajectory

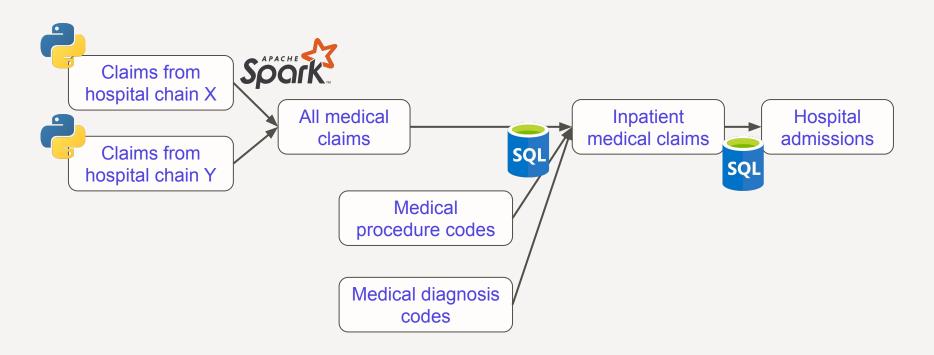


Big complexity

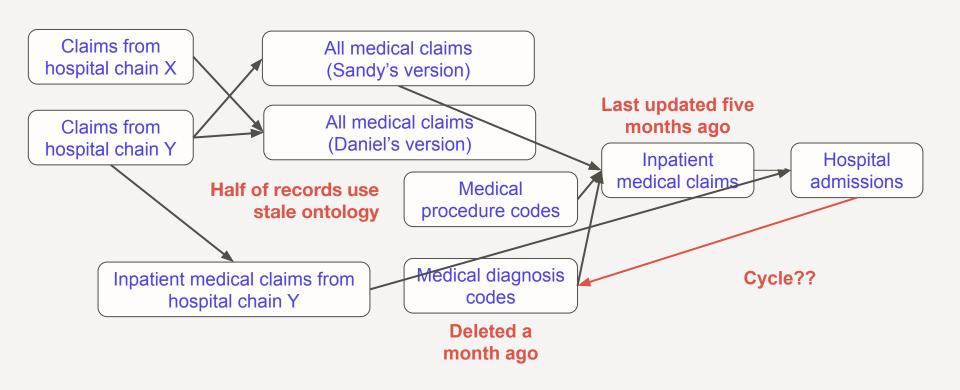
- 100s to 1,000s of tables, ML models, & datasets
- 10,000s of lines of code
- Multiple compute frameworks & storage systems



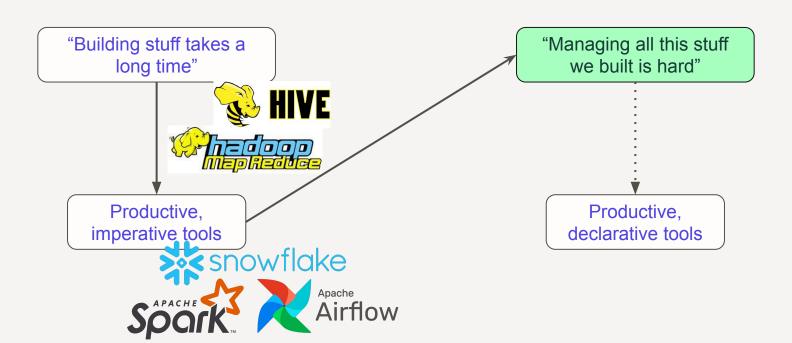
Example: how many hospital admissions?



Complexity » Chaos



The data trajectory



Declarative data management

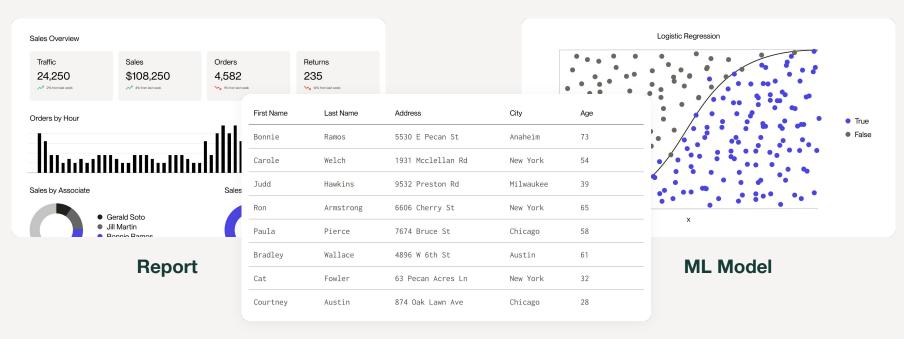
What's the declarative entity?

Frontend — UI component

Dev Ops — Resource

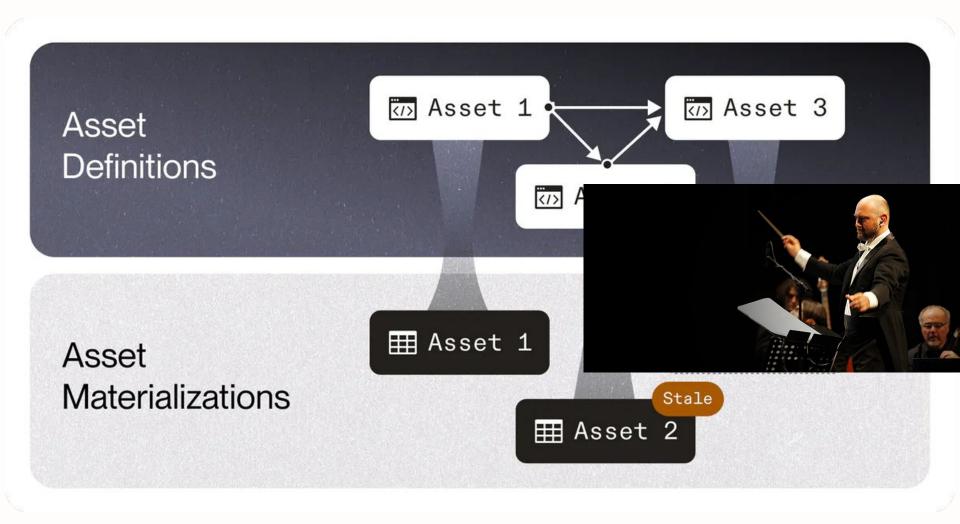
Data — ???

The asset!



Table

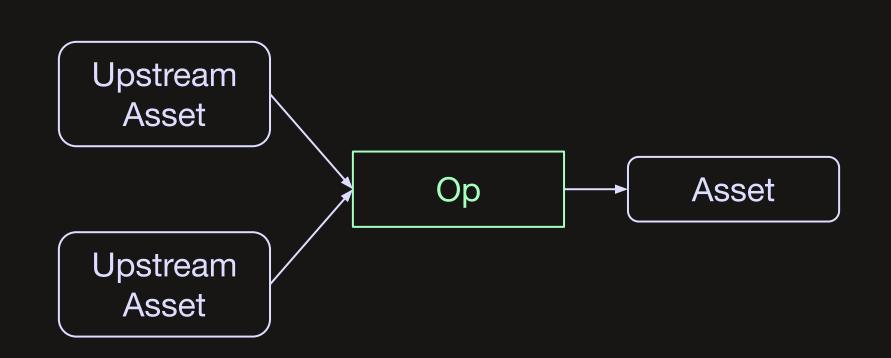
Introducing the software-defined asset



mag dagster

Software-defined asset

Specifies an asset that you intend to exist, and how to compute it.



Software-Defined Asset

Upstream
Asset Key

. . .

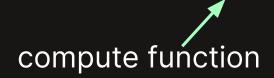
Upstream Asset Key



Asset Key

Defining an asset in Python

```
asset key
                                                         upstream
    dagster import asset
                                                         asset key
@asset
   activity_forecast(activity_daily_stats: DataFrame) -> DataFrame:
   start date = activity daily stats.date.max()
   future_dates = date_range(start=start_date, end=start_date + DateOffset(days=30))
   predicted_data = 0.5 * np.exp(7 * (future_dates.astype(np.int64) / <math>10**18 - 1.6095))
   return DataFrame({"date": future dates, "num comments": predicted data})
```



Python isn't the only way to define an asset...

Defining an asset in SQL (with dbt)

```
asset key
                                  upstream asset keys
activity_daily_stats.sql
select *
from {{ ref('comment_daily_stats') }}
full outer join {{ ref('story_daily_stats') }}
using (date)
```

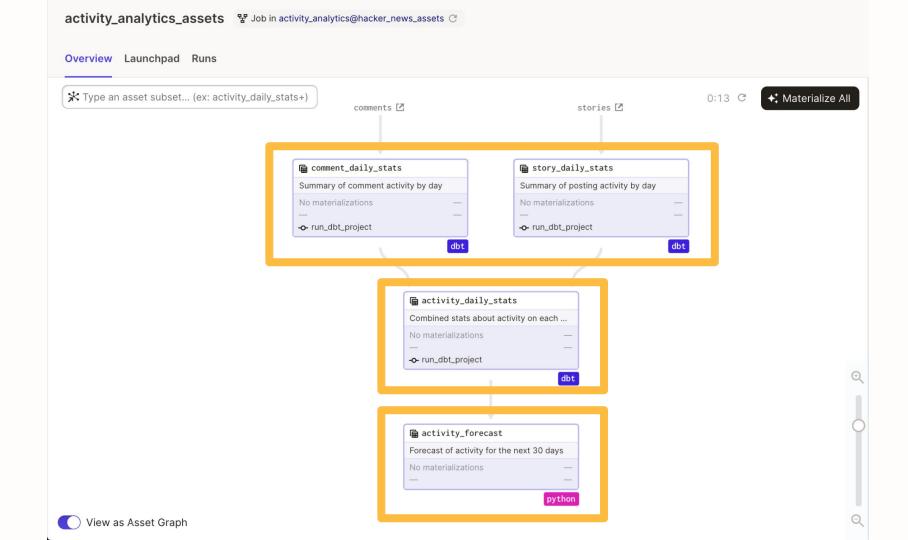
compute function

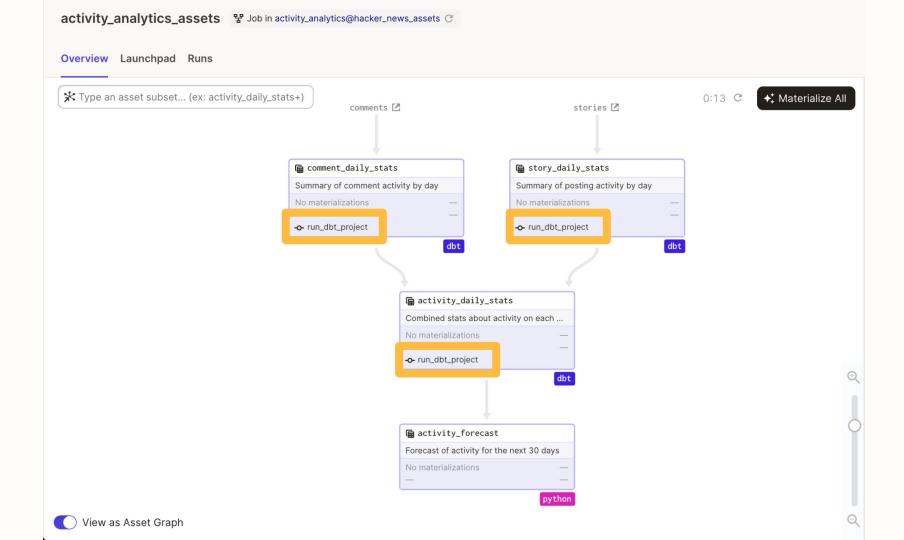
```
activity_daily_stats.s
select *
from {{ ref('comment_daily_stats') }}
full outer join {{ ref('story_daily_stats') }}
using (date)
```

```
def activity_forecast (activity_daily_stats:
    """Forecast of activity_for the next 20
    ays"""
    start_date = activity_daily_stats.date.max()
    future_dates = date_range(start=start_date, end=start_date + DateOffset(days=30))
    predicted_data = 0.5 * np.exp(7 * (future_dates.astype(np.int64) / 10**18 - 1.6095))
    return DataFrame({"date": future_dates, "num_comments": predicted_data})
```

```
from dagster_dbt.asset_defs import load_assets_from_dbt_manifest
```

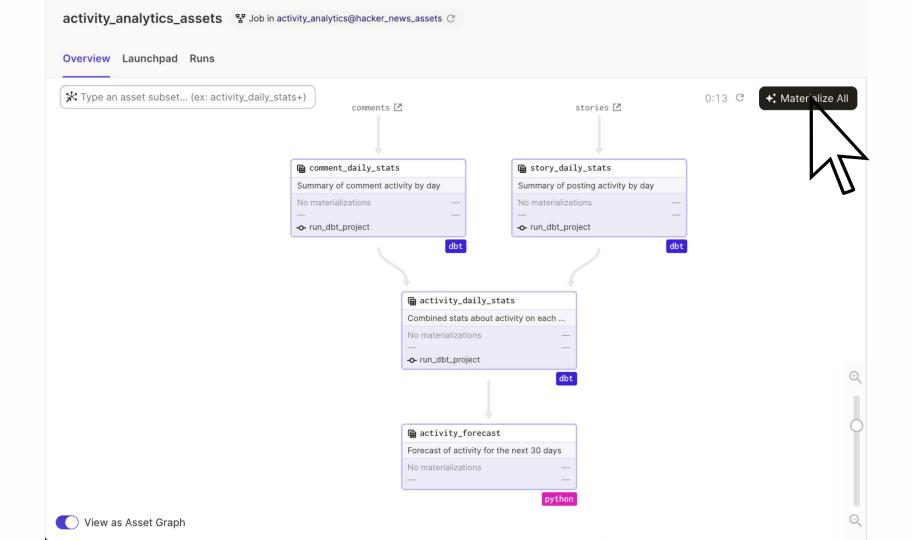
```
dbt_assets = load_assets_from_dbt_manifest
    json.load(open(os.patn.join(DBT_PROJECT_DIR, "target", "manifest.json"))),
    io_manager_key="warehouse_io_manager",
)
```

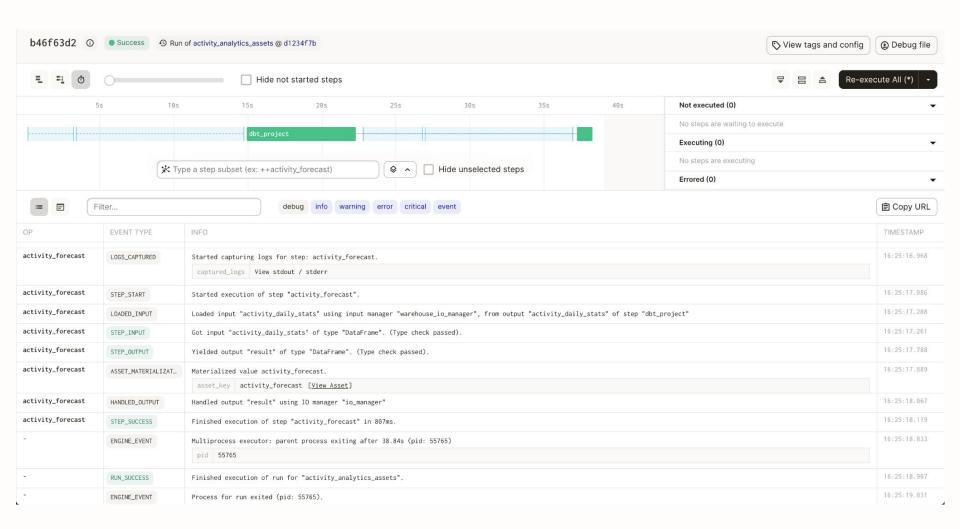


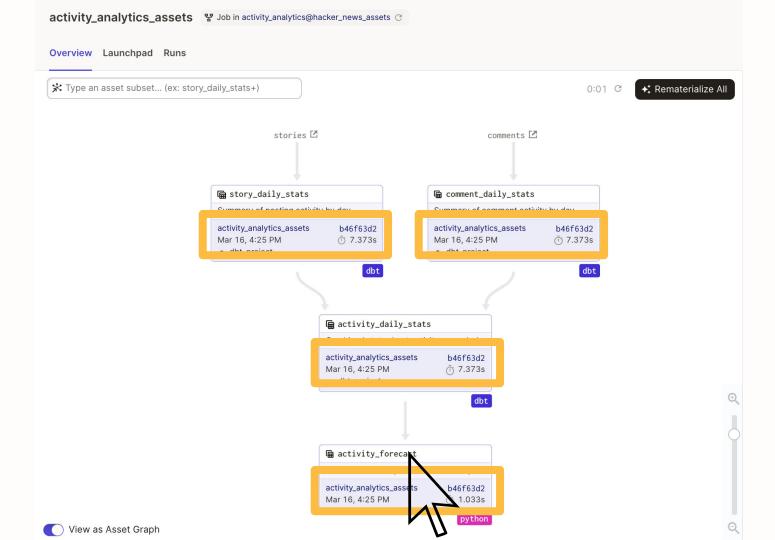


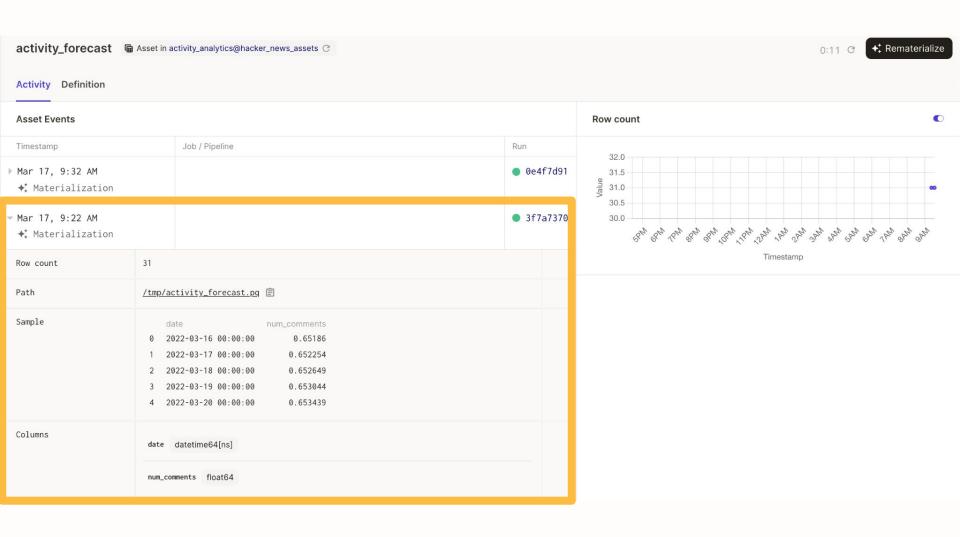
Decentralized dependencies → more scalable graph



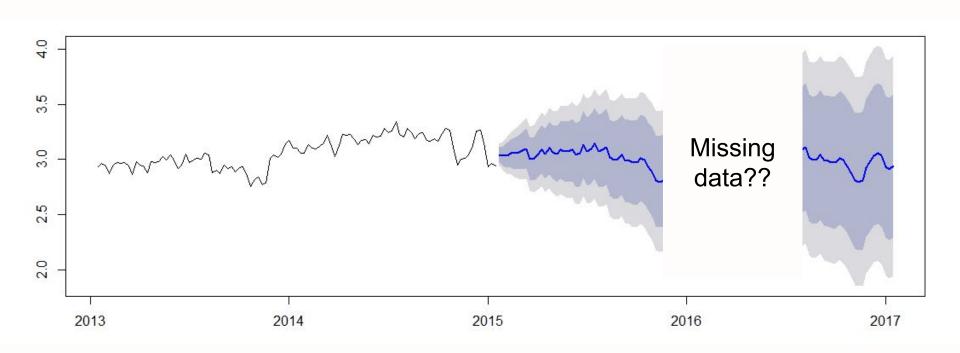


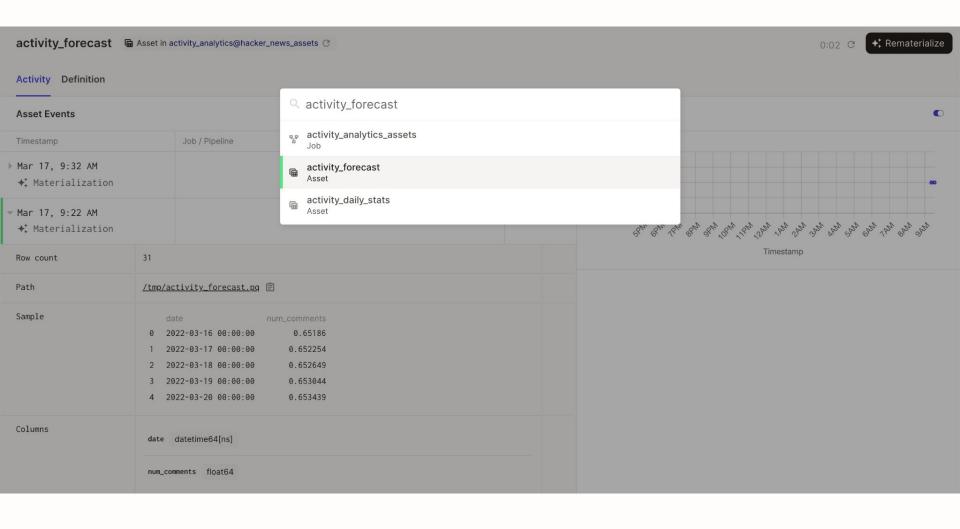


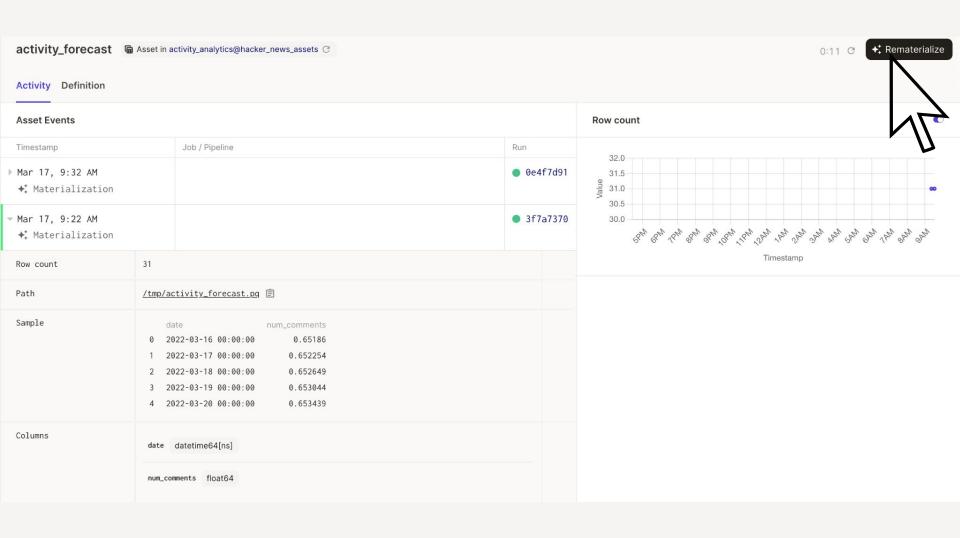




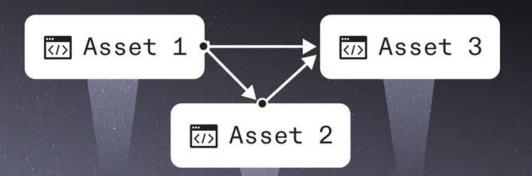
select * from activity_forecast







Asset Definitions



Asset Materializations

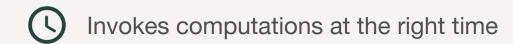


Assets are not static

Orchestration



What does a traditional orchestrator do?





Tracks what computations ran

Orchestrators are experts on



When stuff happens



When stuff is going to happen



What it takes to make something happen

Critical questions about our assets

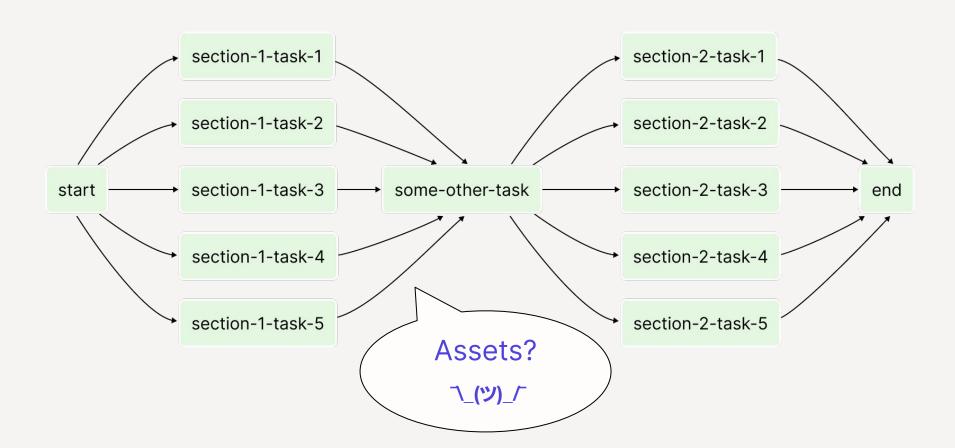
Is this asset up-to-date?

What do I need to run to refresh this asset?

When will this asset be updated next?

What code and data were used to generate this asset?

After pushing a change, what assets need to be updated?



Orchestration + Assets = ?

Asset orchestrator:

manages change in assets

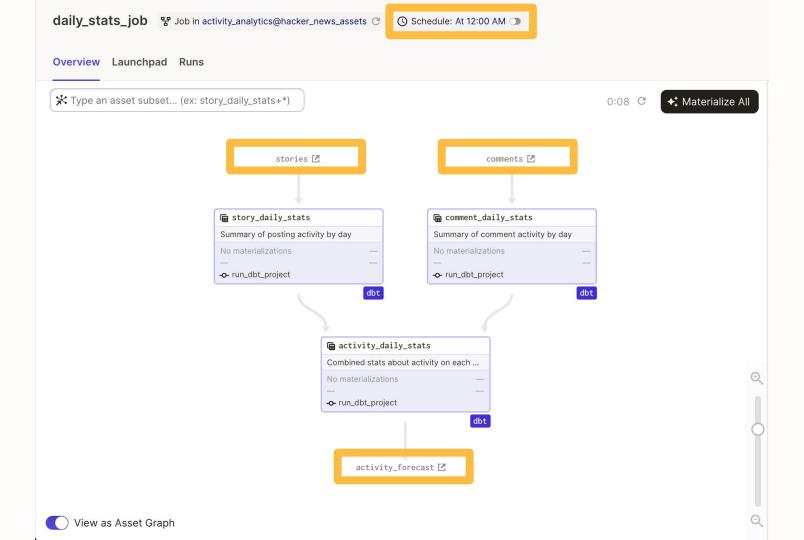
Triggered asset jobs

Re-materialize your assets on a schedule, or via a sensor

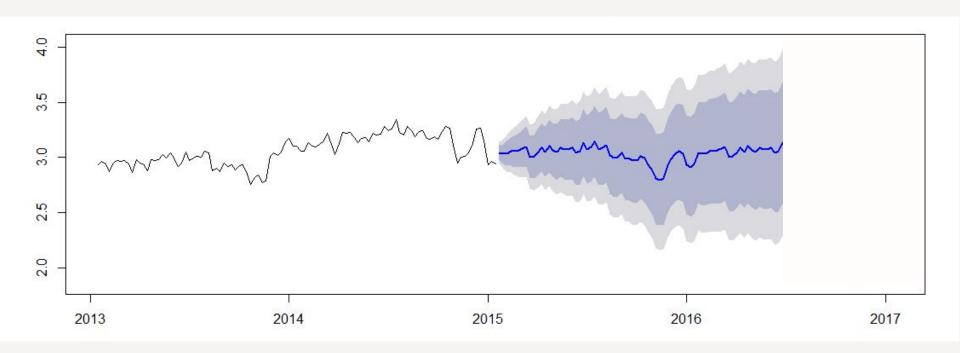
Reconciliation

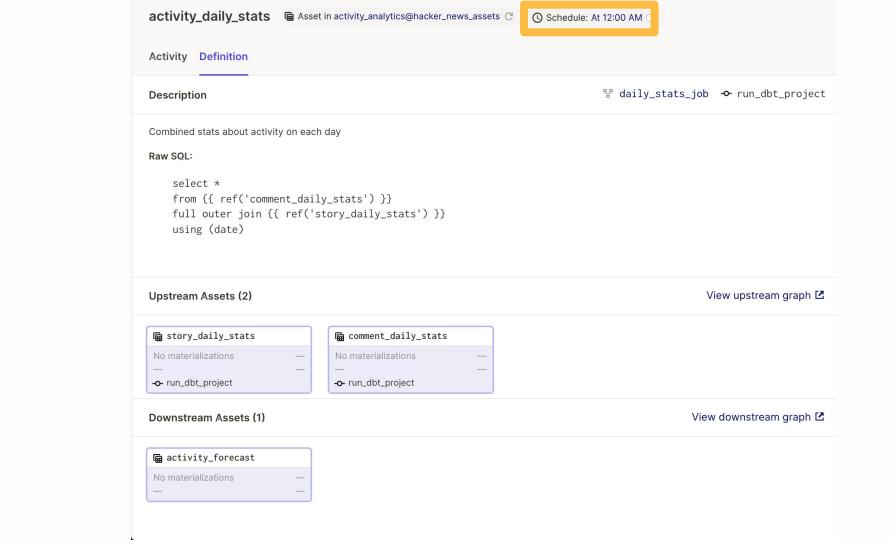
Update your assets when they don't match their definitions

```
ScheduleDefinition(
    job=assets.build_job(
        "daily_stats_job", selection=["*activity_daily_stats"]
    ),
    cron_schedule="0 0 * * *",
),
```



select * from activity_forecast





Critical questions about our assets

Is this asset up-to-date?

What do I need to run to refresh this asset?

When will this asset be updated next?

What code and data were used to generate this asset?

After pushing a change, what assets need to be updated?

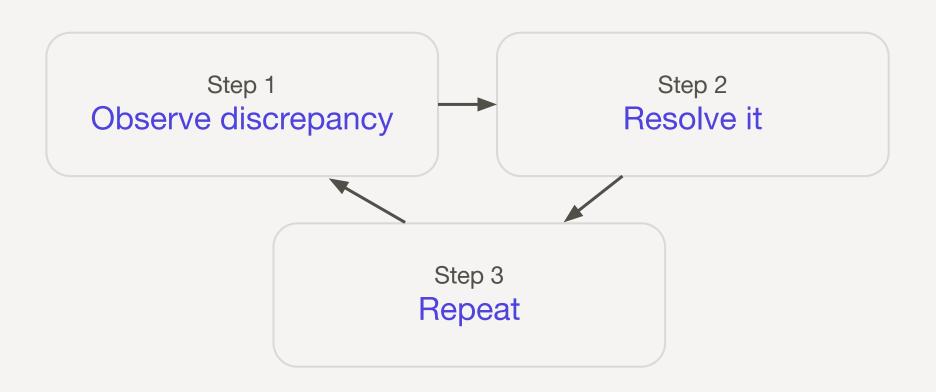
Scheduled asset jobs

Re-materialize your assets on a schedule

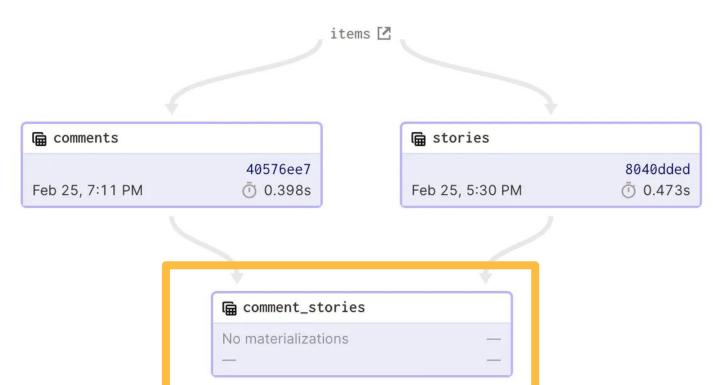
Reconciliation

Update your assets when they don't match their definitions

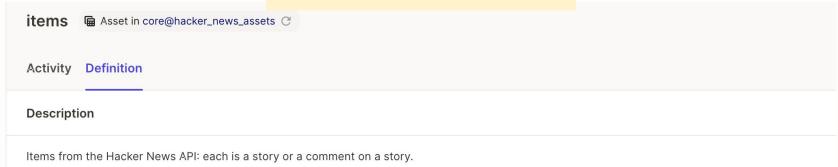
Reconciliation: how it works

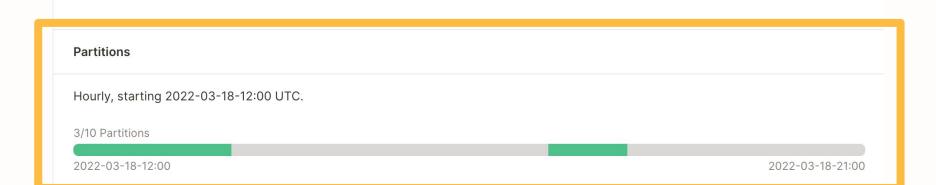


Discrepancy: definition w/o materialization



Discrepancy: partition definition w/o materialization

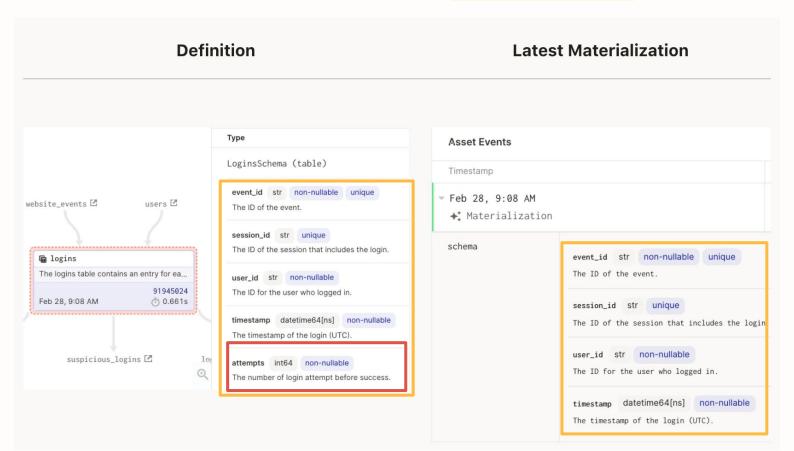




Discrepancy: upstream changed



Discrepancy: columns



The fruits of reconciliation

- Move bookkeeping about what's stale out of your head
- Avoid unnecessary computation
- Understand why computations occurred

Software-defined assets & the modern data stack

that have dramatically simplified common patterns for working with data.

A set of tools and practices



Define derived tables





Define source tables

Pre-modern world

Execution Ingest SQL Python transforms ML

Orchestration



Modern world

Execution

Orchestration







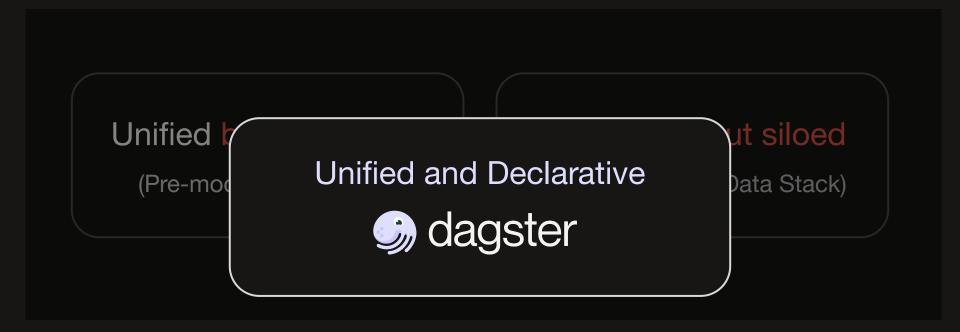


Sync external tables @ midnight

Rebuild derived tables @ 1 am



We're forced to choose...





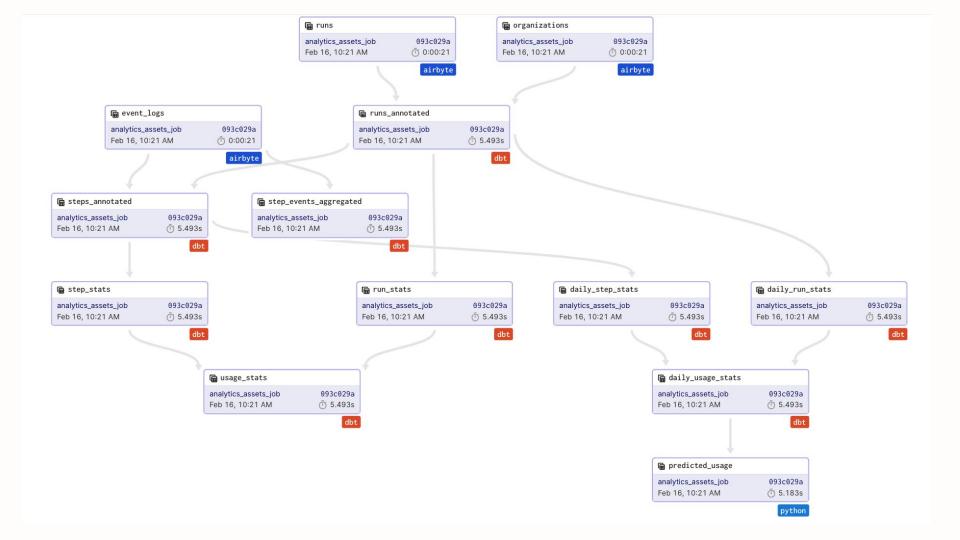
```
airbyte_assets = build_airbyte_assets(
    connection_id="my-airbyte-connection-id",
    destination_tables=["table1", "table2"],
)
```



```
dbt_assets = load_assets_from_dbt_project(
    project_dir="my/dbt/project/dir/",
)
```



```
@asset
def predicted_usage(daily_usage_stats: DataFrame) -> DataFrame:
...
```



Boiling it all down

Missing abstraction: the software-defined asset

Declarative approach → less chaos, more trust

Asset orchestrators manage change in assets

Python: first-class citizen of the Modern Data Stack

Unified control plane for the Modern Data Stack

Thank you

Sandy Ryza
_{@s_ryz}

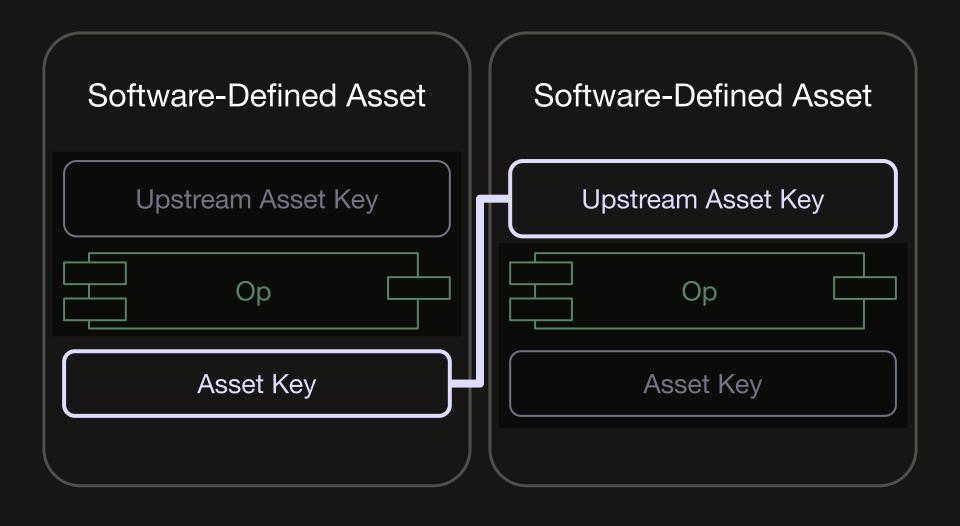






Asset Definitions

Asset Materializations



The casualties of chaos

Trust

Productivity