





Rethinking the DAG

Escaping the workflow ← data platform impedance mismatch

Pete Hunt
CEO - Dagster Labs

Agenda

- About me
- The mess we're in
 - Developer velocity
 - Stack complexity
 - Data decentralization
- The impedance mismatch
- Rethinking the DAG and its implications

Who am I?



CEO at Dagster Labs

- Dagster Core (OSS)
- Dagster+ (coming April 17)



Ran data teams at Twitter and co-founded a streaming data company for detecting online abuse

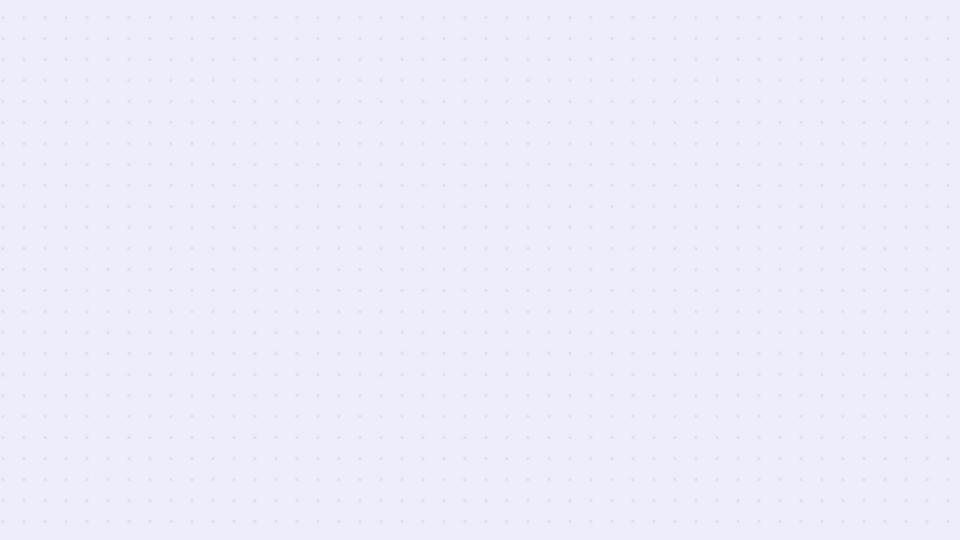


Founding member of the React project at Facebook

The mess we're in

Imagine yourself as a new Head of Data at a Series B company building a Spotify competitor

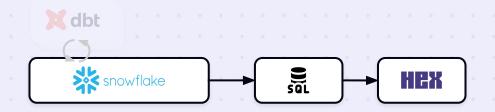




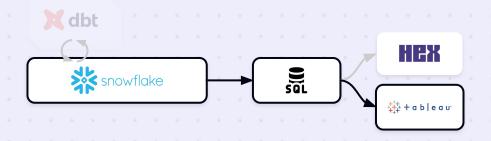






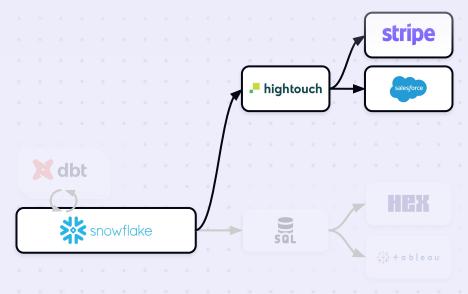






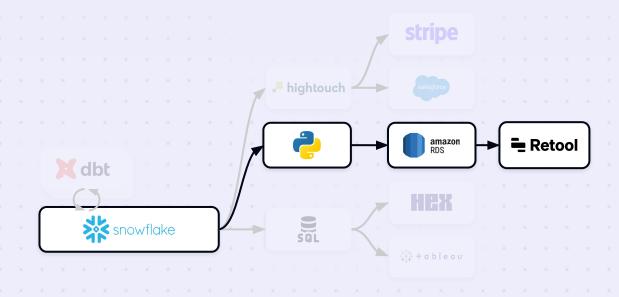


Wade / Head of Sales



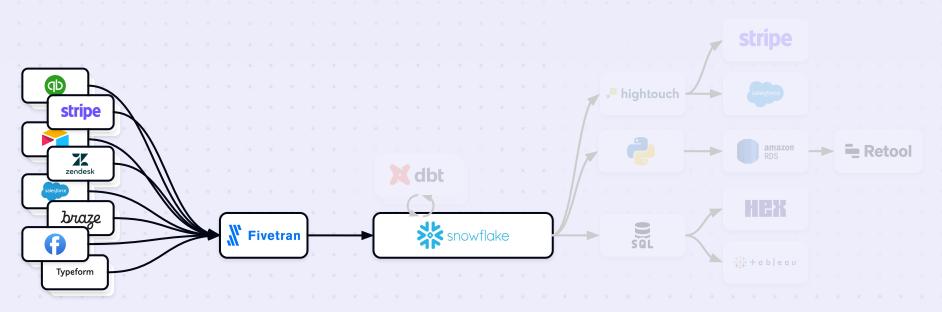


Joel / Customer Success Manager



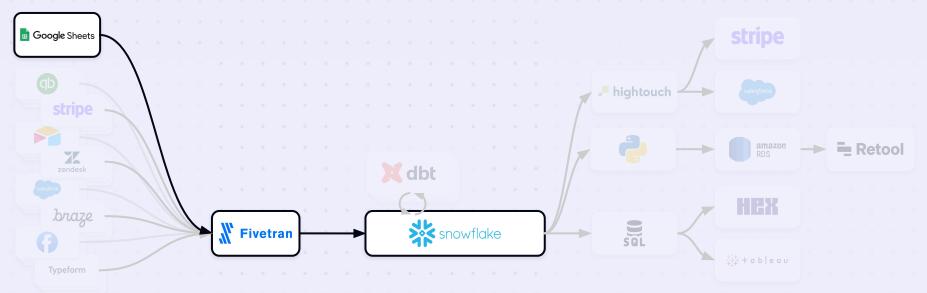


Joel / Data Contractor at ACME Analytics

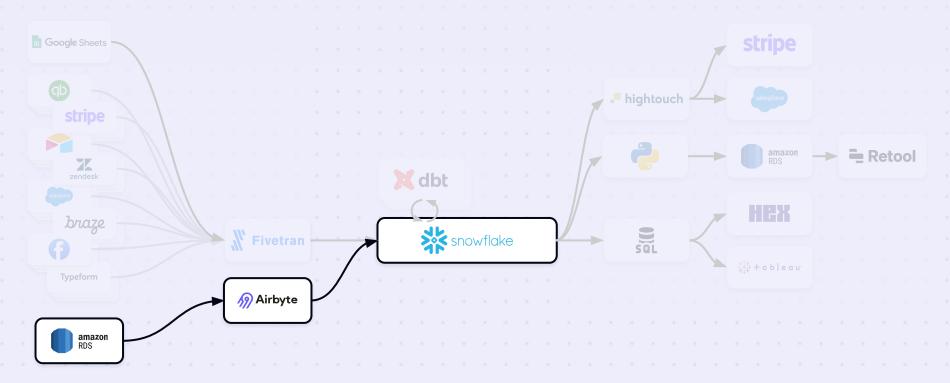




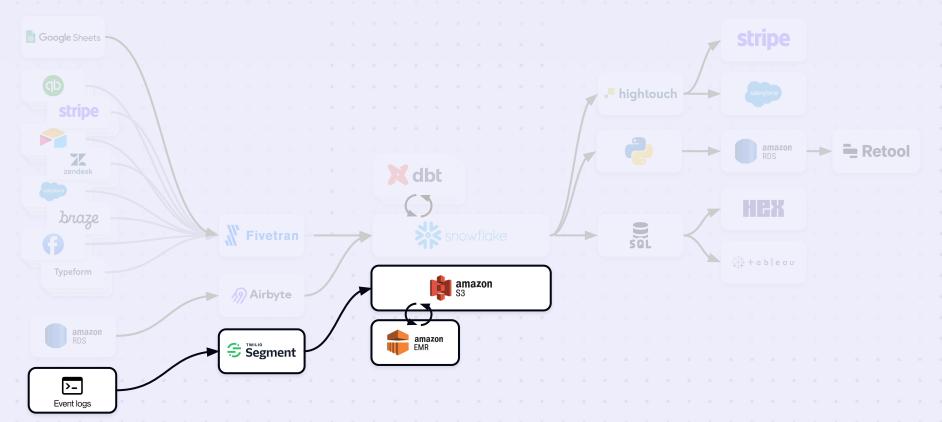
Grace / Product Manager



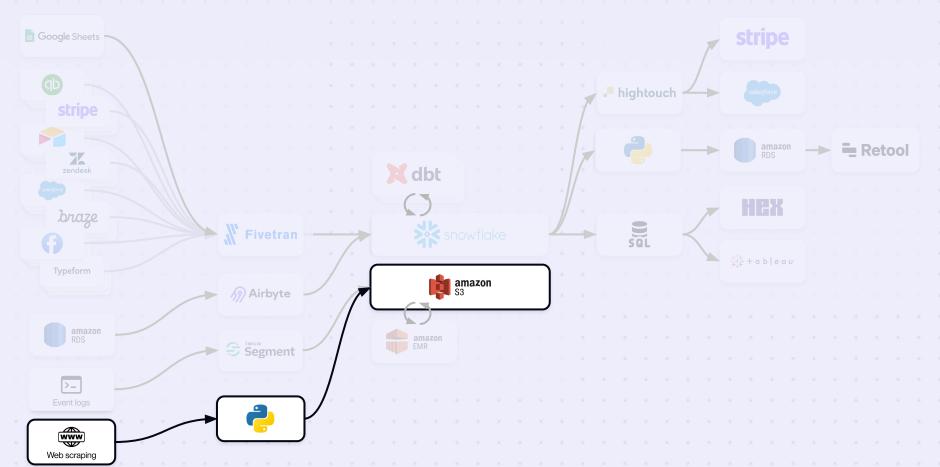






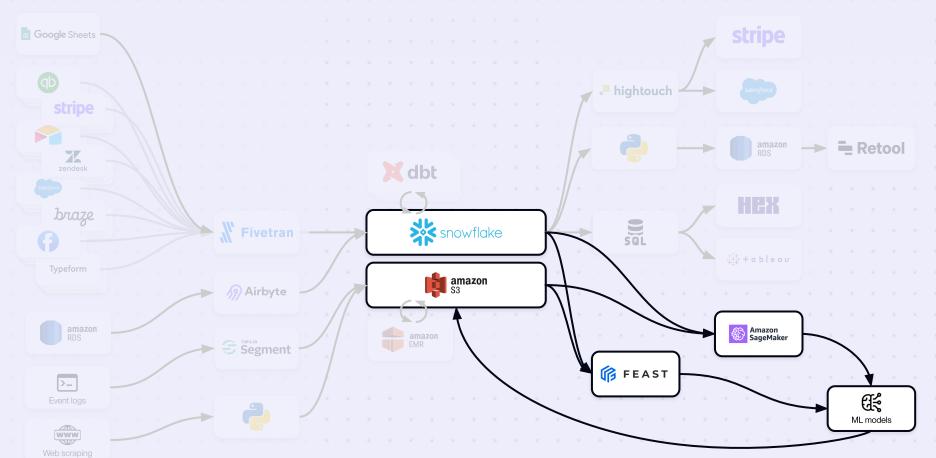




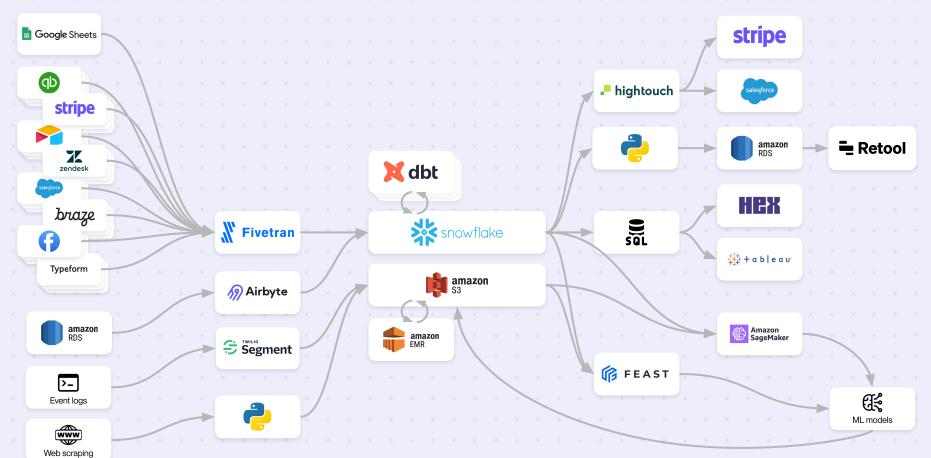




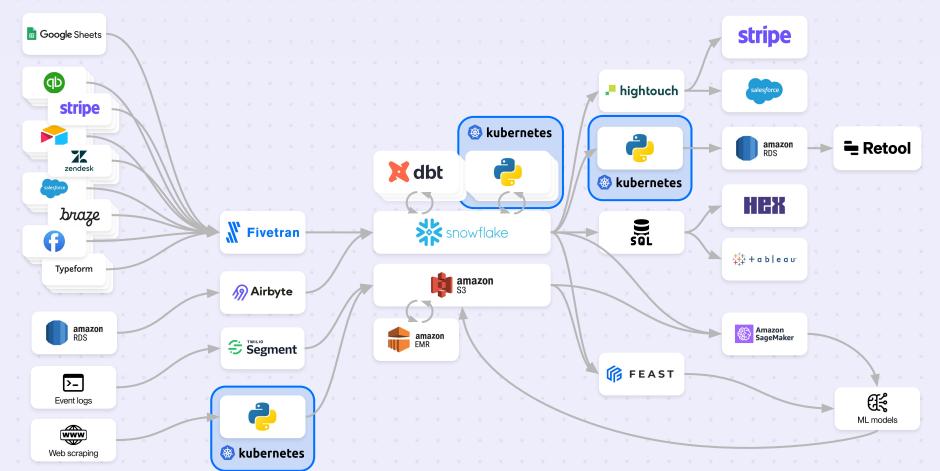
Hector / Data Scientist



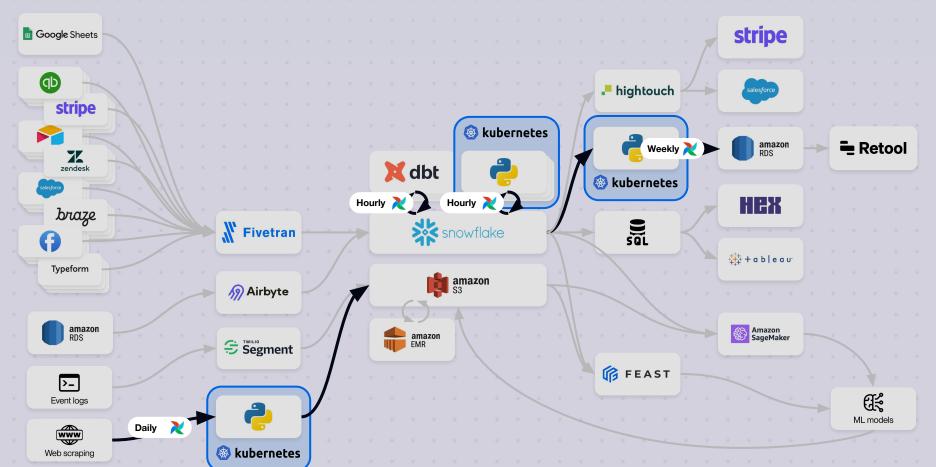




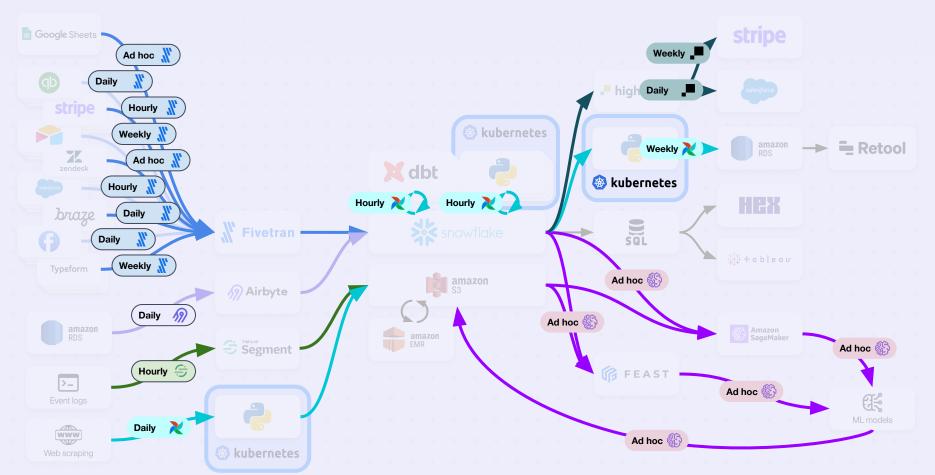




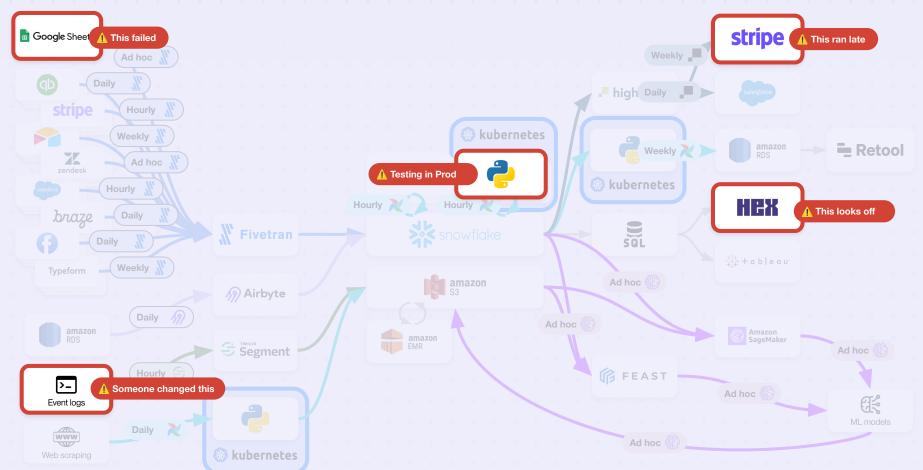


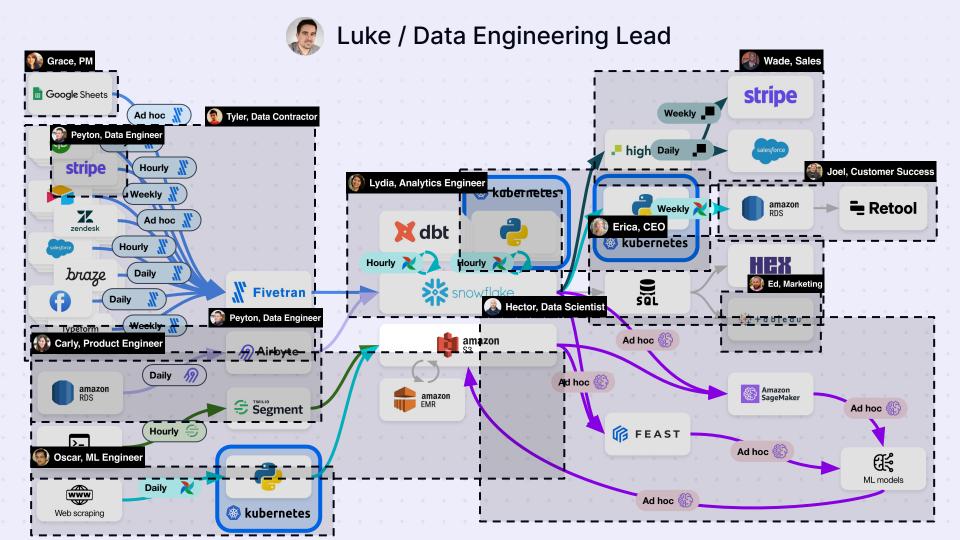


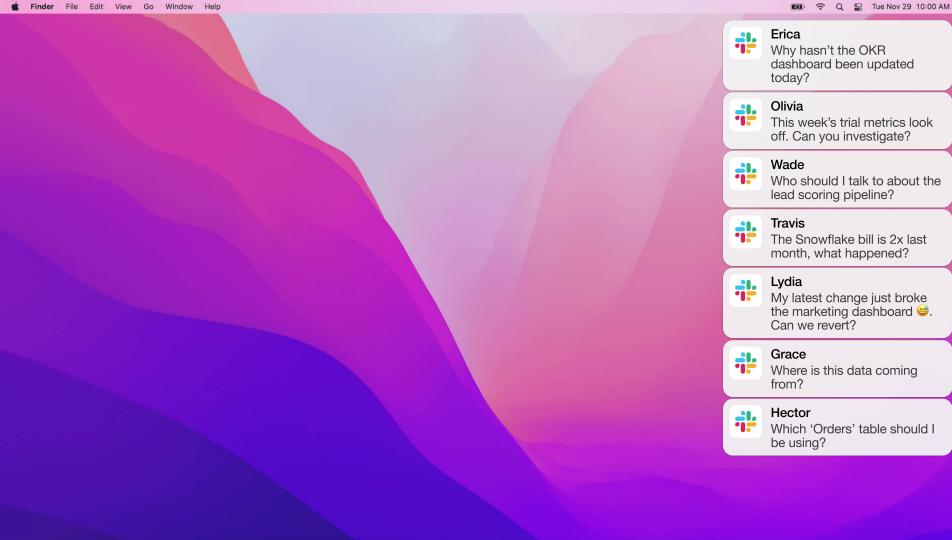












Luke's life is chaos



Slow & painful dev experience

Hard to identify, debug and fix problems across a large codebase that cuts across multiple tools



Complex & costly tech stack

Dozens of point solutions to integrate and maintain with no "single pane of glass" for observability.



Chaotic & intricate ownership

Difficult to strike a balance between centralization and decentralization while maximizing productivity.

Why?

Skill issue?



ZIRPy venture-backed data companies?



Lauren Balik 🔮 @laurenbalik · Sep 7, 2023

Warehouse-native is driven by VC funding incentives.

Seguoia and Altimeter and to an extent ICONIQ have the Snowflake ecosystem.

Andreessen Horowitz and NEA own the Databricks ecosystem.

Redpoint is closest to GCP ecosystem, but not really meaningful.

So the goal here for any...

Show more



🥍 Matt Arderne 🤡 @mattarderne · Sep 7, 2023

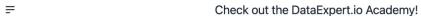
General Data Observation:

current/new generation of data tooling is increasingly

- Use case specific
- Built on basis of a Data Warehouse ...

Show more

Is data just that hard?





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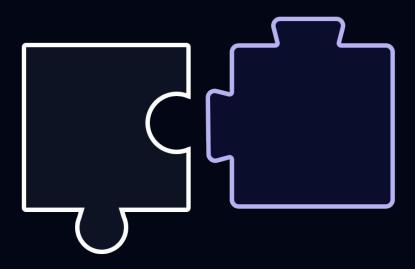
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The root technical cause

An impedance mismatch between workflow engines and the rest of the data platform

Impedance mismatch?



When two layers of a system use fundamentally incompatible domain models

文A 4 languages ∨

Article Talk Tools ∨

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Object–relational impedance mismatch creates difficulties going from data in relational data stores (relational database management system ["RDBMS"]) to usage in domain-driven object models. Object-orientation (OO) is the default method for business-centric design in programming languages. The problem lies in neither relational nor OO, but in the conceptual difficulty mapping between the two logic models. Both are logical models implementable differently on database servers, programming languages, design patterns, or other technologies. Issues range from application to enterprise scale, whenever stored relational data is used in domain-driven object models, and vice versa. Object-oriented data stores can trade this problem for other implementation difficulties.

The term *impedance mismatch* comes from impedance matching in electrical engineering .

The impedance mismatch in data

Workflow Engines

Workflow-oriented tools

Focused on the **task**: a function that performs some work and can depend on other tasks.

Examples: bash scripts, Python functions, K8s jobs

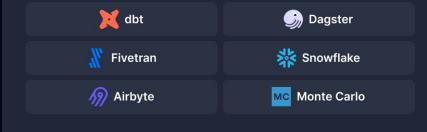


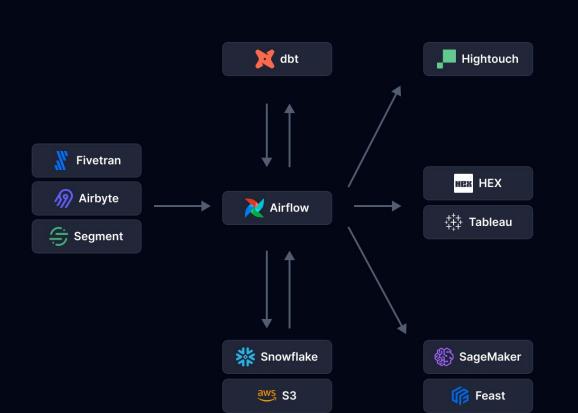
The rest of the platform

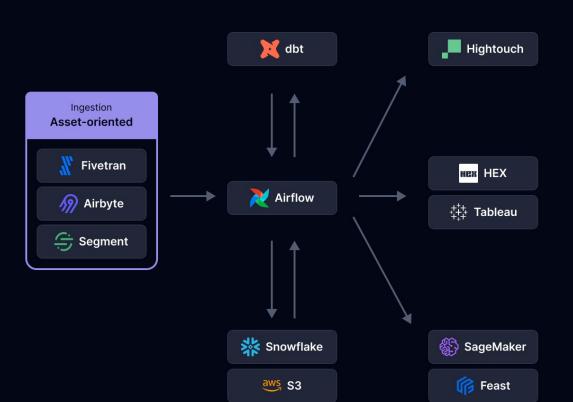
Asset-oriented tools

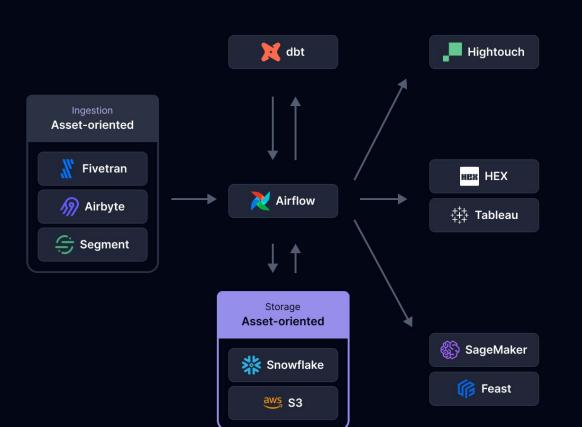
Focused on the **data asset**: an object in persistent storage that captures some understanding of the world

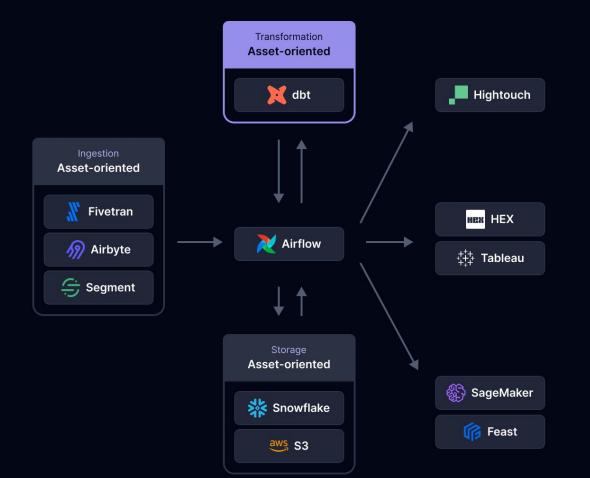
Examples: database tables, ML model, dashboards

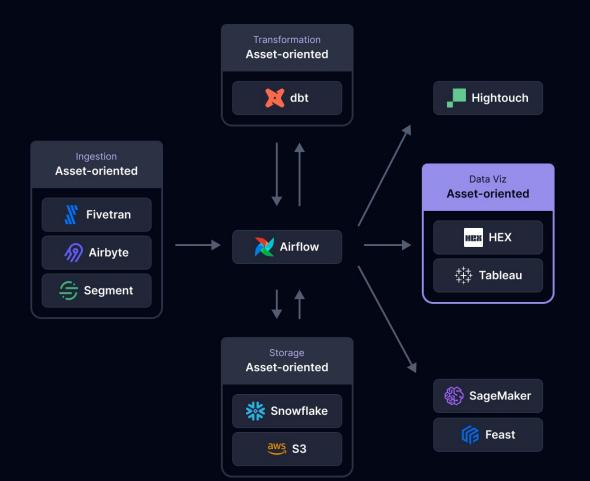


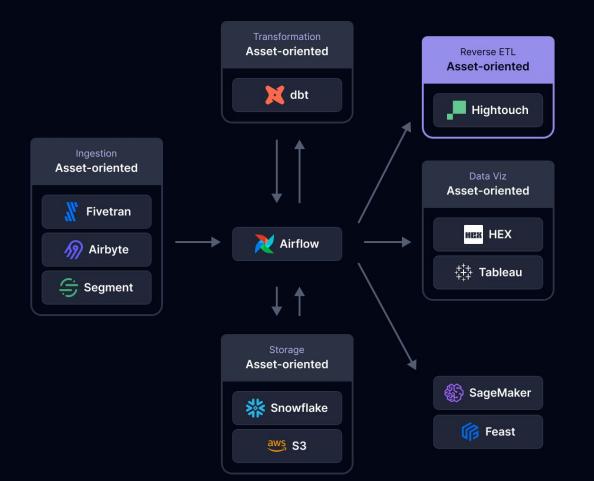
















What does this mean?

Mismatched programming model

Engineers are more productive when they can think declaratively in terms of desired outputs (assets).

Scheduling inflexibility

Workflow tasks do not have a notion of "freshness" leading to unnecessary spend by excessively rematerializing assets..

Many-to-one relationship between assets and workflow steps

Single workflow tasks like `dbt run` may produce many data assets.

Metadata and observability

The workflow engine has the execution logs, some other system has the schema. A separate data catalog needs to be integrated to join the data together and make it useful for stakeholders

How does the world change when we move from workflow-orientation to asset-orientation?

Dev experience Stack complexity Ownership

The dev experience is slow & painful

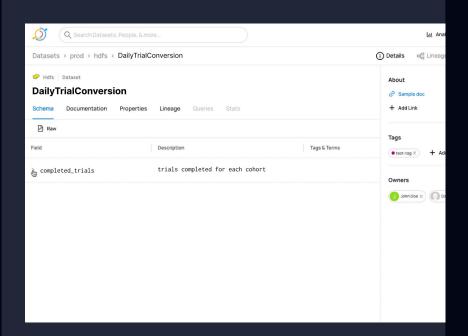
Our hero Luke gets a bug report that the weekly report is missing data.



Olivia

This week's trial metrics look off. Can you investigate?

He searches around his data catalog, but it was last updated 2 weeks ago because the sync job broke.

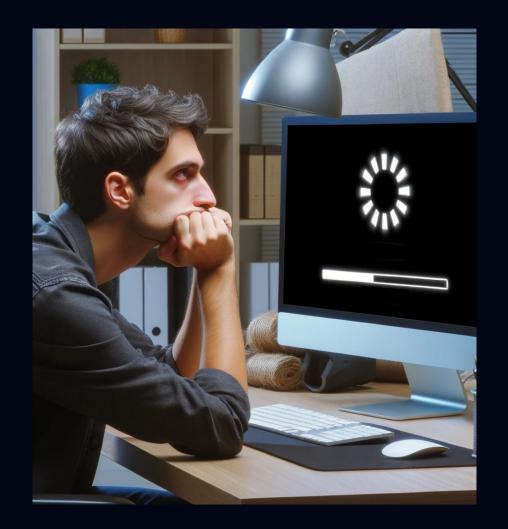


He has to spelunk through the codebase, reading git blame and grepping for every string he can think of to find the code that is related to the problematic data asset.

```
HelloWorld dag.py X
HelloWorld dag.py
      from airflow import DAG
      from airflow.operators.python import PythonOper
      from datetime import datetime
      def helloWorld():
          print('Hello World')
      with DAG(dag id="HelloWorld dag",
                start date=datetime(2021,1,1),
                schedule interval="@hourly",
                catchup=False) as dag:
 12
               task1 = PythonOperator(
               task id="hello world",
               python callable=helloWorld)
      task1
```

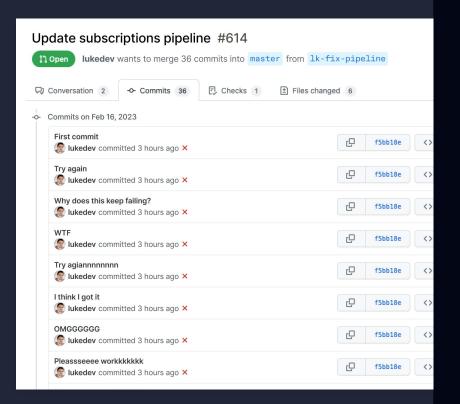
The dev experience is slow & painful

He pushes it to the staging environment, which takes 15 minutes, to see if it works.



The dev experience is slow & painful

Oops, he made a typo, time to wait another 15 minutes while we push again...



How the impedance mismatch caused Luke's problems

No single source of truth

- The data catalog had to assemble a view of the world using the exhaust of several tools
- Workflow-oriented orchestrator required manual integration to associate metadata with the entry in the catalog
- The integration between the two tools broke

Opaque relationship between data assets and pipeline code

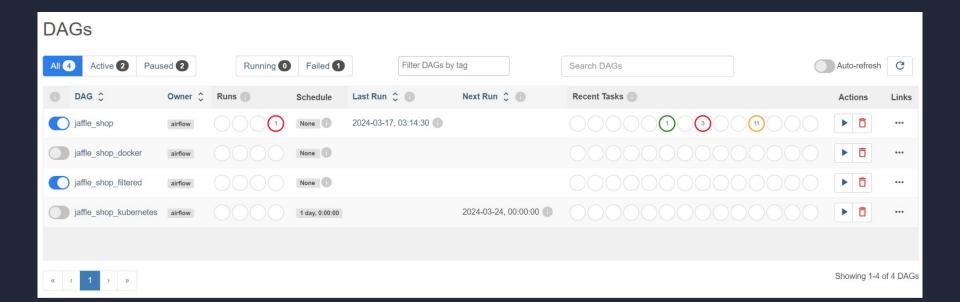
- Data pipelines were written in a workflow-oriented style.
- There was no clear correspondence between the data asset and the workflow task that produced it

Workflow-oriented vs Asset-oriented code

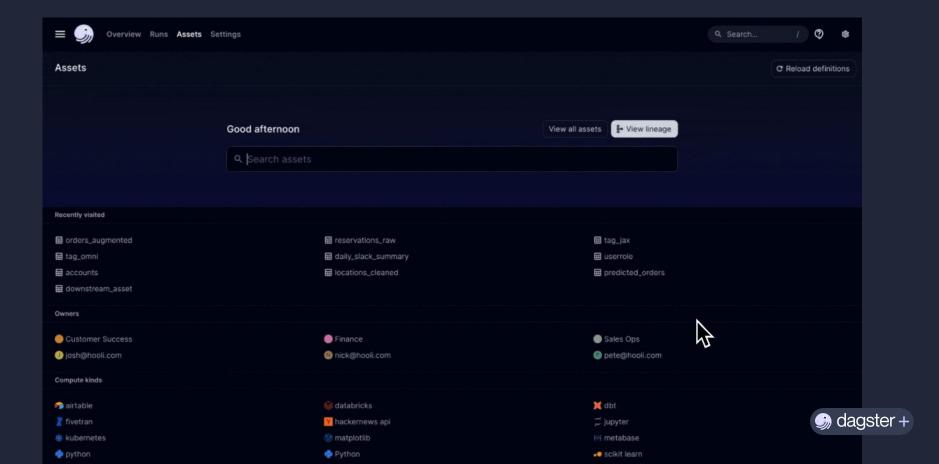
```
extract_task = PythonOperator
  task_id='extract_data',
  python callable=extract data,
  dag=dag,
transform_task = PythonOperator(
  task_id='transform_data',
  python callable=transform data,
  provide context=True,
  dag=dag,
save_task = PythonOperator(
  task_id='save_to_s3',
  python callable=save to s3,
  op args=['{{ ti.xcom pull(task ids="transform data") }}'],
  op kwarqs={'execution date': '{{ ts }}'},
  dag=dag,
extract_task > transform_task >> save_task
```

```
@asset
def clickstream_data():
    extract_data()
    transform_data()
    save_to_s3()
```

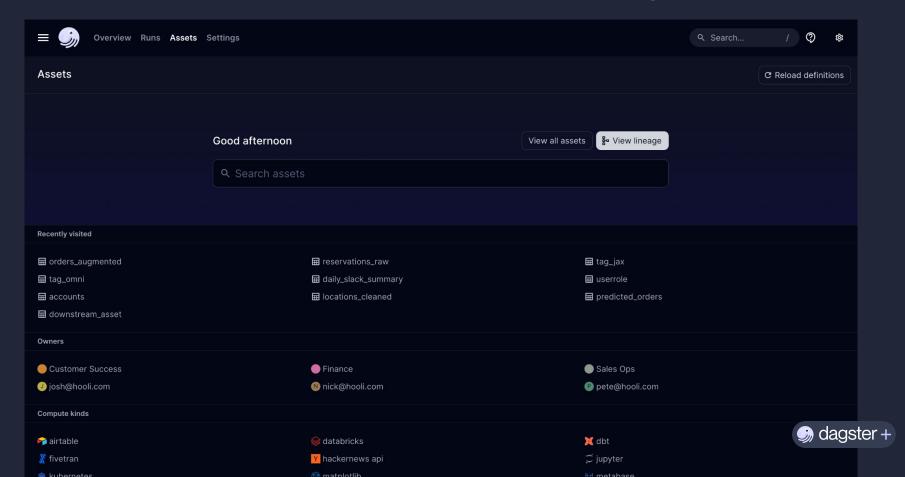
Workflow-oriented UI



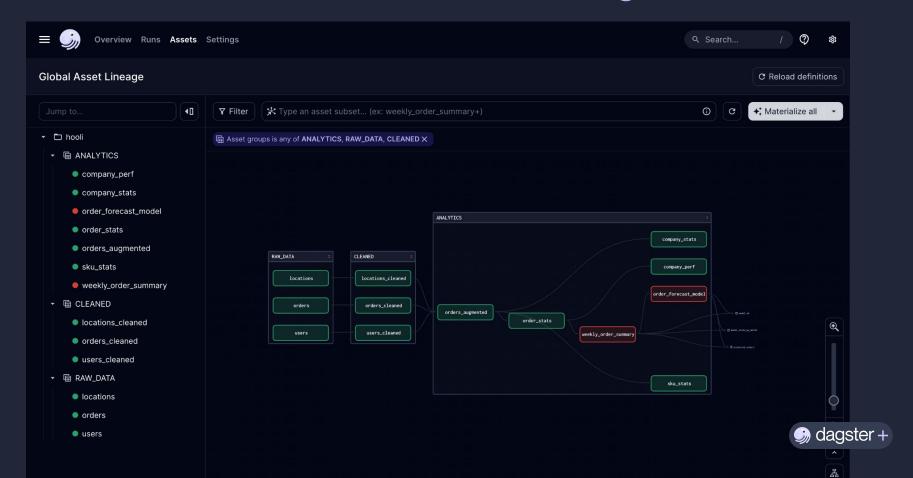
Asset-oriented UI - Catalog



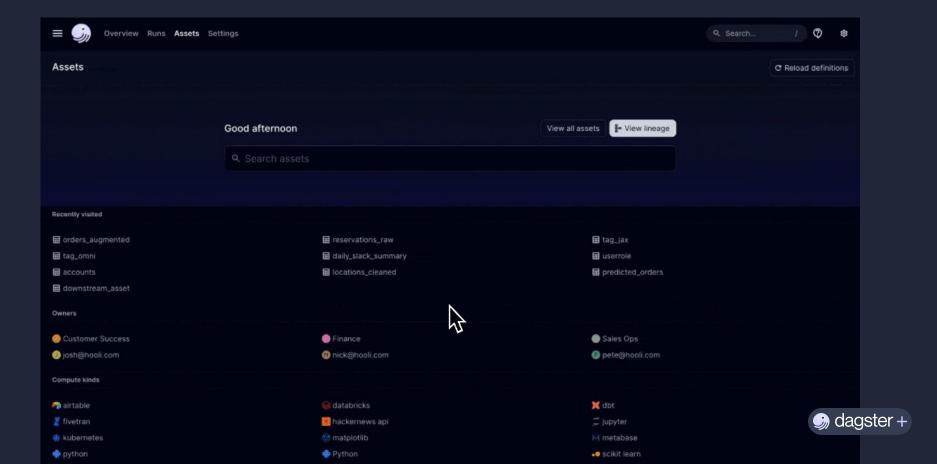
Asset-oriented UI - Catalog



Asset-oriented UI - lineage



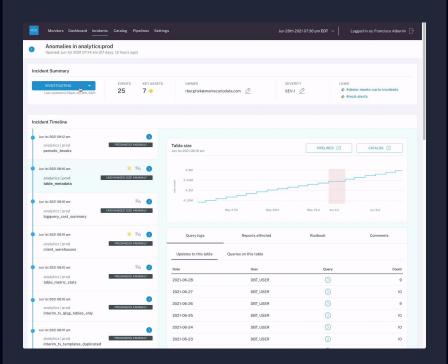
Asset-oriented UI - lineage



The tech stack is complex & expensive

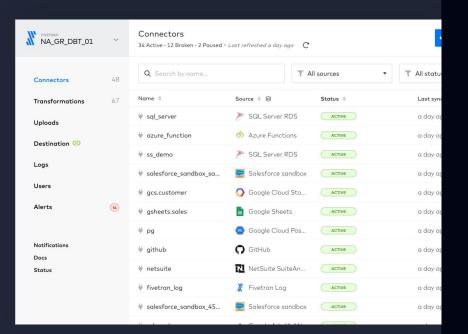
Luke's customers, data pipeline authors, want to be alerted if their data fails quality checks.

- He negotiates a deal with a vendor
- Asks his stakeholders to tag all of their queries
- They say: "Q1 2025"



Luke's customers also want to move some data around.

- He negotiates a deal with an ELT vendor
- Writes a custom operator for his stakeholders to use
- Needs to remember to wire it up to every other tool in the stack



Luke gets the Snowflake bill for the month and it's up 400%

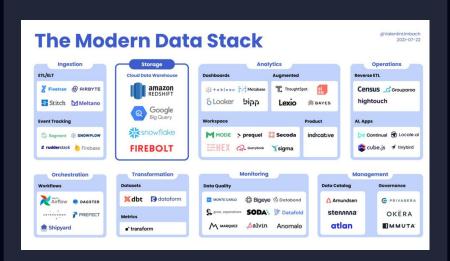
- He looks at the query_history table and sees its driven by a query that has no attribution information
- He greps through the codebase and eventually finds the code that issues the query
- He fixes the bug, but asks his customers to tag their queries for next time.
- They say: "Q1 2025"



Travis

The Snowflake bill is 4x last month, what happened?

By the end of the year, he's bought 20 different data tools and runs 10 new OSS services.



Oh, and his platform eng counterparts just got laid off, so he has to carry the pager every week now.



Why the impedance mismatch made Luke buy more tools

Disconnected systems

Because Fivetran and Monte Carlo are asset-oriented tools and Airflow is not, Luke had to prod his stakeholders to do an expensive, manual integration phase for each data asset.

Manual integration

Similarly, he was unable to attribute Snowflake spend to specific teams or assets without hours or days of sifting through the codebase, or asking his stakeholders to, again, manually tag each one of their queries.

Poor observability

Because Airflow is a workflow engine, it does not have any built-in features that support asset-oriented capabilities like data observability, cost management and data discovery, necessitating the purchase, integration and maintenance of numerous point solutions.

Why the impedance mismatch made Luke buy more tools

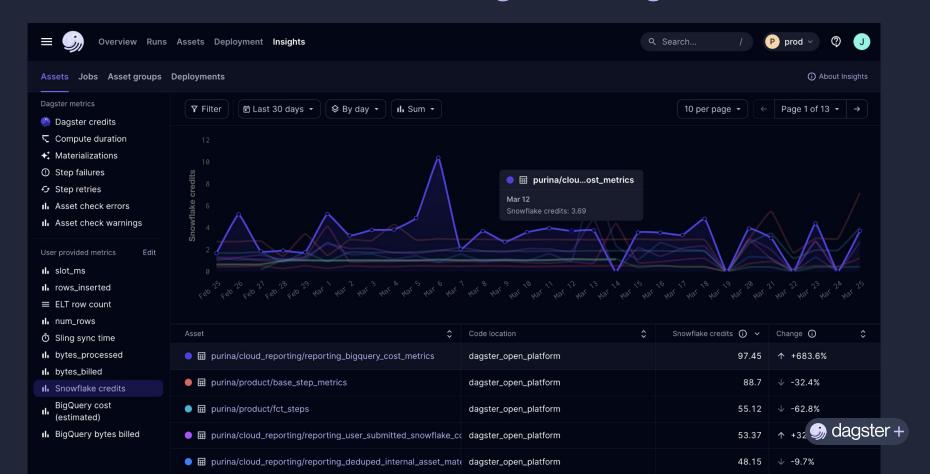
Manual tagging of queries

- Airflow is workflow-oriented, and has no knowledge of which tasks correspond to which data assets
- For this reason, Airflow can't help Luke's customers with this problem, so they must tag their queries with asset attribution manually, which is expensive and fragile.

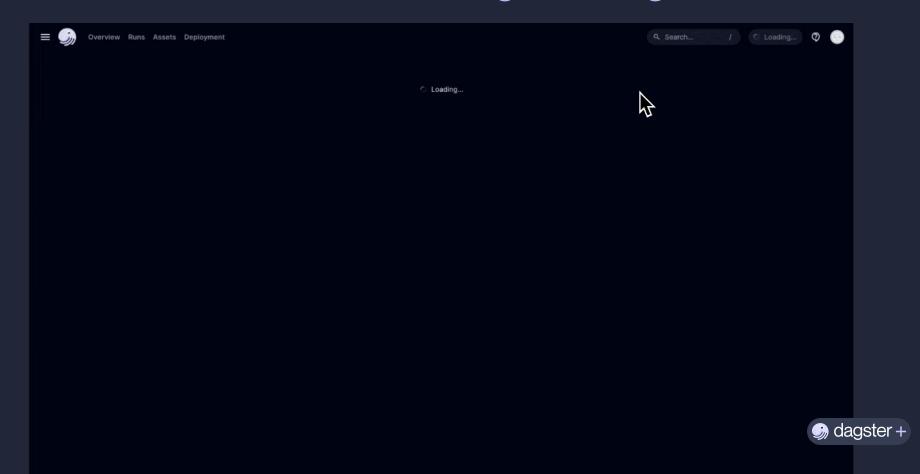
No data observability

- As tasks in workflow engines are black boxes,
 Airflow has no knowledge of the data they are operating on.
- Thus, Airflow's observability is limited to high-level cluster and workflow health.
- There is no visibility into the data itself, necessitating manual integration of point solutions.

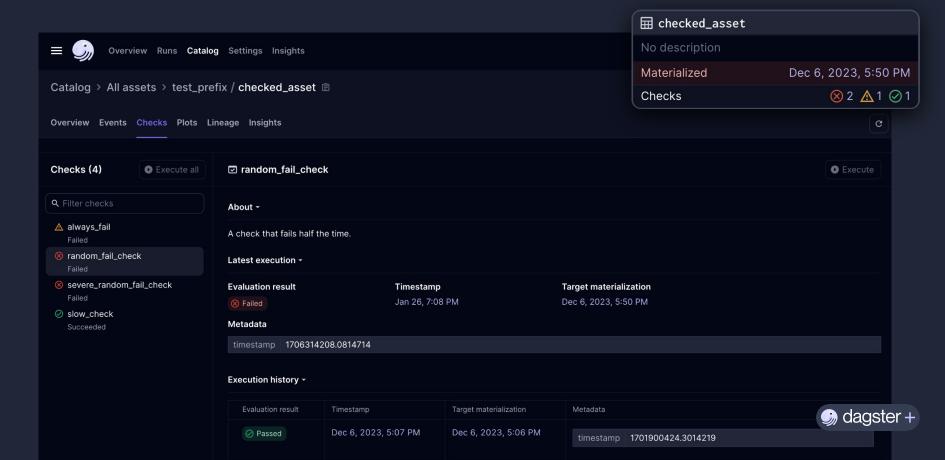
Cost control with Dagster Insights



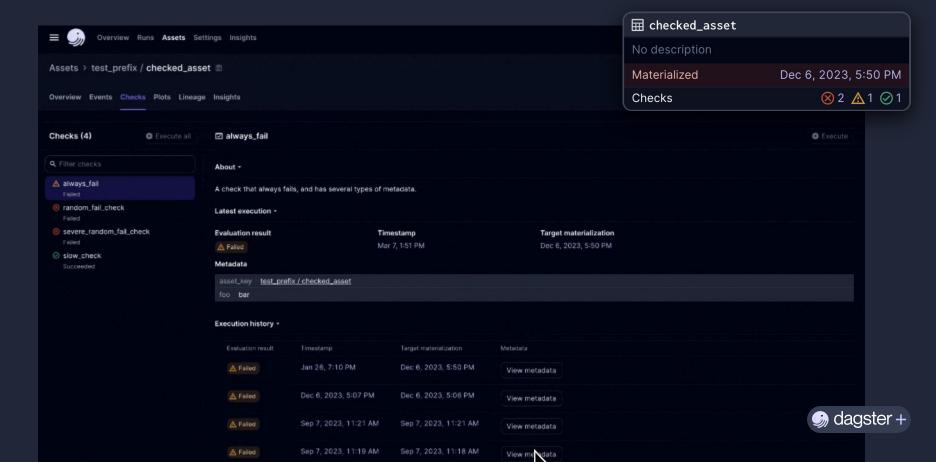
Cost control with Dagster Insights



Data Quality checks with Dagster



Data Quality checks with Dagster



Ownership is chaotic & complicated

All of the data teams got reorged, and now workflows are shared between multiple teams.

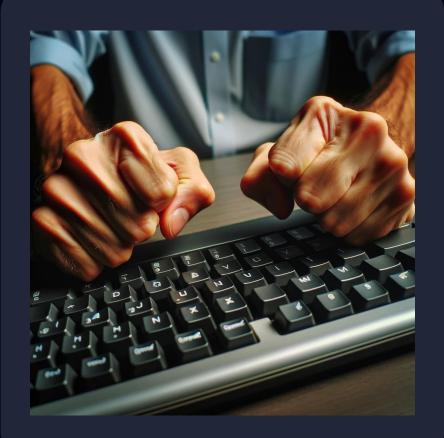


Olivia

Organization update

I'm excited to share some changes to our engineering org...

Teams start to step on each others' toes technically and socially.



They eventually conclude that it's easier to spin up separate infrastructure for their workflows than collaborate on a single instance.



Because there are multiple owners and Airflow instances, stakeholders are more confused than ever. The #help-data Slack channel is chaos.



Wade

Who should I talk to about the lead scoring pipeline?



Grace

Where is this data coming from?



Hector

Which 'Orders' table should I be using?

Why the impedance mismatch made ownership complicated



Workflow-oriented orchestration (Airflow, others)

Why the impedance mismatch made ownership complicated



Workflow-oriented orchestration (Airflow, others)

Why the impedance mismatch made ownership complicated



Asset-oriented orchestration adds an overlay layer

Wrapping up

- There is an impedance mismatch between workflow-oriented orchestrators and the rest of the (asset-oriented) data platform.
- This impedance mismatch causes problems with:
 - Developer experience
 - Stack complexity
 - Collaboration
- There is a way out

Thanks!

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- <u>dagster.io</u> for Dagster
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