

DataFrames

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Spark SQL

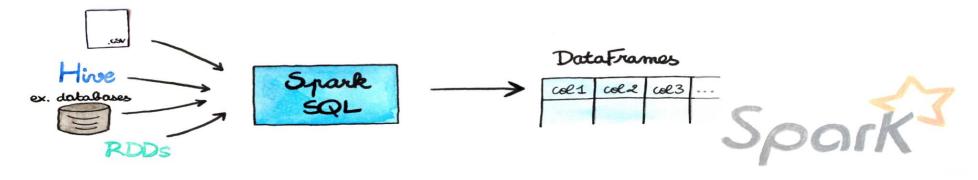
Spark SQL is a component on top of **Spark Core** that facilitates processing of structured and semi-structured data and the integration of several data formats as source (Hive, Parquet, JSON).

https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/sql-programming-guide.html



Dataframes

- DataFrame is an immutable distributed collection of data.
- Unlike an RDD, data is organized into named columns, like a table in a relational database or a dataframe in R/Python
- Distributed collection of data grouped into named columns:
 - DataFrames = RDD + Schema
- Designed to make large data sets processing even easier.
- Allows developers to impose a structure onto a distributed collection of data, allowing higher-level abstraction;





The structured spectrum

Structured

- Relational Databases
- Parquet
- Formatted Messages

Semistructured

- HTML
- XML
- JSON

Unstructured

- Plain text
- Generic media



RDD vs DataFrame

DataFrames are composed of Row objects, along with a schema that describes the data types of each column in the row.

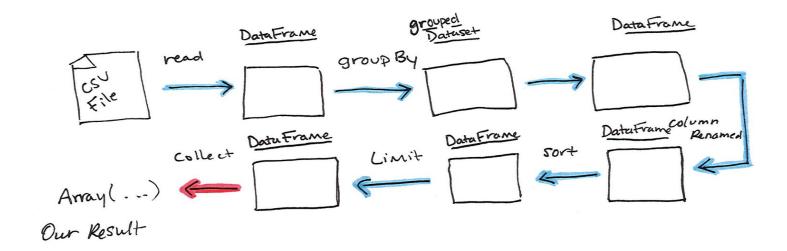
	_	
Person		
Person		
Person		
Person		
Person		
Person		

Name	Age	Height	
String	Int	Double	
String	Int	Double	
String	Int	Double	
String	Int	Double	
String	Int	Double	
String	Int	Double	

RDD[Person] DataFrame



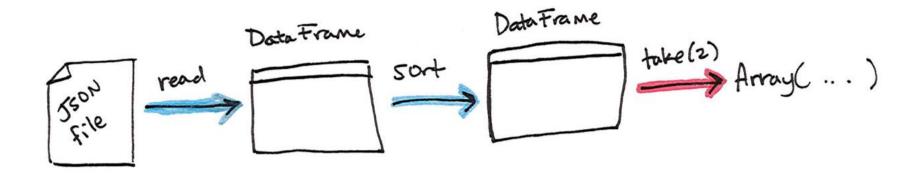
DataFrames and CSV Files



https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/sql-data-sources.html



DataFrames and JSON Files



https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/sql-data-sources.html



DataFrame – read/write formats

```
sqlContext.read.[format]
>> sqlContext.read.parquet(path)
>> sqlContext.read.json(path, [schema])
>> sqlContext.read.jdbc(url, table)
>> sqlContext.read.load(path, [format])

sqlContext.write.[format]
>> sqlContext.write.parquet(path)
>> sqlContext.write.json(path, [mode])
>> sqlContext.write.jdbc(url, table, [mode])
>> sqlContext.write.save(path, [format], [mode])
```



DataFrames and RDDs

Create from RDD of tuples

```
>> rdd = sc.parallelize([("a", 1), ("b", 2), ("c", 3)])
>> df = sqlContext.createDataFrame(rdd,["name", "id"])
>> df.show()
```

```
+---+--+
|name|id|
+----+
| a| 1|
| b| 2|
| c| 3|
```



DataFrames and RDDs

Create from RDD of Rows



Examples of SparkSQL (1)

▶ Read a JSON file



Examples of SparkSQL (2)

Create a view of our DataFrame. The lifetime of this temporary table is tied to the SparkSession that was used to create this DataFrame.

```
players.registerTempTable("players")
sqlc.sql("select distinct Team from players").show(5)
```

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Examples of SparkSQL (3)

```
# spark is an existing SparkSession

df = spark.read.json("examples/src/main/resources/people.json")
# Displays the content of the DataFrame to stdout

df.show()
# +----+
# | age| name|
# +----+
# |null|Michael|
# | 30| Andy|
# | 19| Justin|
# +----+
```

Find full example code at "examples/src/main/python/sql/basic.py" in the Spark repo.

```
# Select everybody, but increment the age by 1
df.select(df['name'], df['age'] + 1).show()
     name|(age + 1)|
# |Michael|
                nullI
                 31|
     Andy
   Justin|
                  20
# Select people older than 21
df.filter(df['age'] > 21).show()
# |age|name|
# | 30|Andy|
# Count people by age
df.groupBy("age").count().show()
# | age|count|
    301
```

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Pandas DataFrame

When in PySpark, there is also an easy option to convert Spark DataFrame to Pandas dataframe.

```
# Convert Spark DataFrame to Pandas
pandas_df = spark_df.toPandas()

# Create a Spark DataFrame from Pandas
spark_df = context.createDataFrame(pandas_df)
```

▶ One powerful and easy way to visualize data is:

dataframe.toPandas().plot()



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