Python For Data Science *Cheat Sheet*

PySpark - SQL Basics

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PySpark & Spark SQL

Spark SQL is Apache Spark's module for working with structured data.



Initializing SparkSession

A SparkSession can be used create DataFrame, register DataFrame as tables,

execute SQL over tables, cache tables, and read parquet files.

```
>>> from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
>>> spark = SparkSession \
    .builder \
    .appName("Python Spark SQL basic example") \
    .config("spark.some.config.option", "some-value") \
    .getOrCreate()
```

Creating DataFrames

From RDDs

```
>>> from pyspark.sql.types import *
 Infer Schema
>>> sc = spark.sparkContext
>>> lines = sc.textFile("people.txt")
>>> parts = lines.map(lambda l: l.split(","))
>>> people = parts.map(lambda p: Row(name=p[0],age=int(p[1])))
>>> peopledf = spark.createDataFrame(people)
Specify Schema
>>> people = parts.map(lambda p: Row(name=p[0],
                                      age=int(p[1].strip())))
>>> schemaString = "name age"
>>> fields = [StructField(field name, StringType(), True) for
field name in schemaString.split() ]
>>> schema = StructType(fields)
>>> spark.createDataFrame(people, schema).show()
      name|age
      Mine| 28|
  Filip 29
Jonathan 30
```

From Spark Data Sources

Duplicate Values

>>> df = df.dropDuplicates()

Queries

```
>>> from pyspark.sql import functions as
>>> df.select("firstName").show()
                                                   Show all entries in firstName column
>>> df.select("firstName","lastName") \
>>> df.select("firstName",
                                                   Show all entries in firstName, age
                "age",
                                                    and type
                explode("phoneNumber") \
                .alias("contactInfo")) \
       .select("contactInfo.type",
                 "firstName",
                "age") \
       .show()
>>> df.select(df["firstName"],df["age"]+ 1)
                                                   Show all entries in firstName and age,
                                                   add 1 to the entries of age
       .show()
>>> df.select(df['age'] > 24).show()
                                                   Show all entries where age >24
When
>>> df.select("firstName",
                                                   Show firstName and O or 1 depending
                 F.when(df.age > 30, 1) \
                                                   on age >30
                .otherwise(0)) \
       show()
>>> df[df.firstName.isin("Jane","Boris")]
                                                   Show firstName if in the given options
                    .collect()
Like
>>> df.select("firstName",
                                                   Show {\tt firstName} , and {\tt lastName} is
                df.lastName.like("Smith"))
                                                   TRUE if lastName is like Smith
       .show()
Startswith - Endswith
>>> df.select("firstName",
                                                   Show firstName, and TRUE if
                                                   lastName starts with Sm
```

.collect()

Add, Update & Remove Columns

Adding Columns

Show age: values are TRUE if between

Updating Columns

>>> df = df.withColumnRenamed('telePhoneNumber', 'phoneNumber')

Removing Columns

```
>>> df = df.drop("address", "phoneNumber")
>>> df = df.drop(df.address).drop(df.phoneNumber)
```

Inspect Data

```
        >>> df.dtypes
        Return df column names and data types

        >>> df.show()
        Display the content of df

        >>> df.head()
        Return first n rows

        >>> df.first()
        Return first row

        >>> df.take(2)
        Return the first n rows

        >>> df.schema
        Return the schema of df
```

```
>>> df.describe().show()
>>> df.columns
>>> df.columns of df
Count the number of rows in df
>>> df.distinct().count()
>>> df.printSchema()
>>> df.explain()

Compute summary statistics
Return the columns of df
Count the number of of sistinct rows in df
Print the schema of df
Print the (logical and physical) plans
```

GroupBy

```
>>> df.groupBy("age")\
.count() \
.show()
```

Group by age, count the members in the groups

Filter

```
>>> df.filter(df["age"]>24).show() Filter entries of age, only keep those records of which the values are >24
```

Sort

Missing & Replacing Values

Repartitioning

Running SQL Queries Programmatically

Registering DataFrames as Views

```
>>> peopledf.createGlobalTempView("people")
>>> df.createTempView("customer")
>>> df.createOrReplaceTempView("customer")
```

Query Views

Output

Data Structures

Write & Save to Files

```
>>> df.select("firstName", "city")\
    .write \
    .save("nameAndCity.parquet")
>>> df.select("firstName", "age") \
    .write \
    .save("namesAndAges.json", format="json")
```

Stopping SparkSession

```
>>> spark.stop()
```

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