

Python For Data Science Cheat Sheet

PySpark - RDD Basics

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Spark

PySpark is the Spark Python API that exposes the Spark programming model to Python.



Initializing Spark

SparkContext

```
>>> from pyspark import SparkContext
>>> sc = SparkContext(master = 'local[2]')
```

Inspect SparkContext

>>> sc.version	Retrieve SparkContext version
>>> sc.pythonVer	Retrieve Python version
>>> sc.master	Master URL to connect to
>>> str(sc.sparkHome)	Path where Spark is installed on worker nodes
>>> str(sc.sparkUser())	Retrieve name of the Spark User running SparkContext
>>> sc.appName	Return application name
>>> sc.applicationId	Retrieve application ID
>>> sc.defaultParallelism	Return default level of parallelism
>>> sc.defaultMinPartitions	Default minimum number of partitions for RDDs

Configuration

```
>>> from pyspark import SparkConf, SparkContext
>>> conf = (SparkConf()
            .setMaster("local")
            .setAppName("My app")
            .set("spark.executor.memory", "1g"))
>>> sc = SparkContext(conf = conf)
```

Using The Shell

In the PySpark shell, a special interpreter-aware SparkContext is already created in the variable called `sc`.

```
$ ./bin/spark-shell --master local[2]
$ ./bin/pyspark --master local[4] --py-files code.py
```

Set which master the context connects to with the `--master` argument, and add Python `.zip`, `.egg` or `.py` files to the runtime path by passing a comma-separated list to `--py-files`.

Loading Data

Parallelized Collections

```
>>> rdd = sc.parallelize([('a',7), ('a',2), ('b',2)])
>>> rdd2 = sc.parallelize([('a',2), ('d',1), ('b',1)])
>>> rdd3 = sc.parallelize(range(100))
>>> rdd4 = sc.parallelize([("a",["x","y","z"]),
                          ("b",["p","r"])]])
```

External Data

Read either one text file from HDFS, a local file system or or any Hadoop-supported file system URI with `textFile()`, or read in a directory of text files with `wholeTextFiles()`.

```
>>> textFile = sc.textFile("/my/directory/*.txt")
>>> textFile2 = sc.wholeTextFiles("/my/directory/")
```

Retrieving RDD Information

Basic Information

>>> rdd.getNumPartitions() >>> rdd.count() 3	List the number of partitions Count RDD instances
>>> rdd.countByKey() defaultdict(<type 'int'>,{ 'a':2, 'b':1})	Count RDD instances by key
>>> rdd.countByValue() defaultdict(<type 'int'>,{ ('b',2):1, ('a',2):1, ('a',7):1})	Count RDD instances by value
>>> rdd.collectAsMap() {'a': 2, 'b': 2}	Return (key,value) pairs as a dictionary
>>> rdd3.sum() 4950	Sum of RDD elements
>>> sc.parallelize([]).isEmpty() True	Check whether RDD is empty

Summary

>>> rdd3.max() 99	Maximum value of RDD elements
>>> rdd3.min() 0	Minimum value of RDD elements
>>> rdd3.mean() 49.5	Mean value of RDD elements
>>> rdd3.stdev() 28.866070047722118	Standard deviation of RDD elements
>>> rdd3.variance() 833.25	Compute variance of RDD elements
>>> rdd3.histogram(3) ([0,33,66,99], [33,33,34])	Compute histogram by bins
>>> rdd3.stats()	Summary statistics (count, mean, stdev, max & min)

Applying Functions

>>> rdd.map(lambda x: x+(x[1],x[0])) .collect() [('a',7,7,'a'), ('a',2,2,'a'), ('b',2,2,'b')]	Apply a function to each RDD element
>>> rdd5 = rdd.flatMap(lambda x: x+(x[1],x[0])) >>> rdd5.collect() [('a',7,7,'a','a',2,2,'a','b',2,2,'b')]	Apply a function to each RDD element and flatten the result
>>> rdd4.flatMapValues(lambda x: x) .collect() [('a','x'), ('a','y'), ('a','z'), ('b','p'), ('b','r')]	Apply a flatMap function to each (key,value) pair of rdd4 without changing the keys

Selecting Data

>>> rdd.collect() [('a', 7), ('a', 2), ('b', 2)]	Return a list with all RDD elements
>>> rdd.take(2) [('a', 7), ('a', 2)]	Take first 2 RDD elements
>>> rdd.first() ('a', 7)	Take first RDD element
>>> rdd.top(2) [('b', 2), ('a', 7)]	Take top 2 RDD elements
>>> rdd3.sample(False, 0.15, 81).collect() [3,4,27,31,40,41,42,43,60,76,79,80,86,97]	Return sampled subset of rdd3
>>> rdd.filter(lambda x: "a" in x) .collect() [('a',7), ('a',2)]	Filter the RDD
>>> rdd5.distinct().collect() [('a',2,'b',7)]	Return distinct RDD values
>>> rdd.keys().collect() ['a', 'a', 'b']	Return (key,value) RDD's keys

Iterating

>>> def g(x): print(x) >>> rdd.foreach(g) ('a', 7) ('b', 2) ('a', 2)	Apply a function to all RDD elements
--	--------------------------------------

Reshaping Data

>>> rdd.reduceByKey(lambda x,y : x+y) .collect() [('a',9), ('b',2)]	Merge the rdd values for each key
>>> rdd.reduce(lambda a, b: a + b) ('a',7,'a',2,'b',2)	Merge the rdd values
>>> rdd3.groupBy(lambda x: x % 2) .mapValues(list) .collect() >>> rdd.groupByKey() .mapValues(list) .collect() [('a',[7,2]), ('b',[2])]	Return RDD of grouped values
>>> rdd3.aggregate((0,0),seqOp,combOp) (4950,100)	Group rdd by key
>>> rdd.aggregateByKey((0,0),seqOp,combOp) .collect() [('a',(9,2)), ('b',(2,1))]	Aggregate RDD elements of each partition and then the results
>>> rdd3.fold(0,add) 4950	Aggregate values of each RDD key
>>> rdd.foldByKey(0, add) .collect() [('a',9), ('b',2)]	Aggregate the elements of each partition, and then the results
>>> rdd3.keyBy(lambda x: x+x) .collect()	Merge the values for each key
	Create tuples of RDD elements by applying a function

Mathematical Operations

>>> rdd.subtract(rdd2) .collect() [('b',2), ('a',7)]	Return each rdd value not contained in rdd2
>>> rdd2.subtractByKey(rdd) .collect() [('d', 1)]	Return each (key,value) pair of rdd2 with no matching key in rdd
>>> rdd.cartesian(rdd2).collect()	Return the Cartesian product of rdd and rdd2

Sort

>>> rdd2.sortBy(lambda x: x[1]) .collect() [('d',1), ('b',1), ('a',2)]	Sort RDD by given function
>>> rdd2.sortByKey() .collect() [('a',2), ('b',1), ('d',1)]	Sort (key, value) RDD by key

Repartitioning

>>> rdd.repartition(4)	New RDD with 4 partitions
>>> rdd.coalesce(1)	Decrease the number of partitions in the RDD to 1

Saving

```
>>> rdd.saveAsTextFile("rdd.txt")
>>> rdd.saveAsHadoopFile("hdfs://namenodehost/parent/child",
                        'org.apache.hadoop.mapred.TextOutputFormat')
```

Stopping SparkContext

```
>>> sc.stop()
```

Execution

```
$ ./bin/spark-submit examples/src/main/python/pi.py
```

