Part 1 Working with RDD

```
In [33]: # 1
         # Import SparkConf class into program
         from pyspark import SparkConf
         # local[*]: run Spark in local mode with as many working processors as logic
         # If we want Spark to run locally with 'k' worker threads, we can specify as
         master = "local[*]"
         # The `appName` field is a name to be shown on the Spark cluster UI page
         app_name = "Assignment_1"
         # Setup configuration parameters for Spark
         spark conf = SparkConf().setMaster(master).setAppName(app name)
         # Import SparkContext and SparkSession classes
         from pyspark import SparkContext # Spark
         from pyspark.sql import SparkSession # Spark SQL
         # Using SparkSession
         spark = SparkSession.builder.config(conf=spark_conf).getOrCreate()
         sc = spark.sparkContext
         sc.setLogLevel('ERROR')
In [34]: # 2
         # import trip csv into single RDD
         # create single RDD
         trip_rdd = sc.textFile('data/trip.csv')
In [35]: # 3
         # import passenger csv into single RDD
         # create single RDD
         passenger_rdd = sc.textFile('data/passenger.csv')
In [36]: # 4
         # remove the header row
         header = trip_rdd.first()
         trip_rdd_data = trip_rdd.filter(lambda row: row != header)
         # show 5 records
         trip_rdd_data.take(5)
```

```
['a84c0db2,cb64172e,2ea4359d,43006,9/8/2019 10:01:28 PM,9/8/2019 10:15:54 P
Out[36]:
         M, 0.3, 1.92, 4.36',
           'a84c2d10,3034e6fe,e1bd0c8d,43006,7/1/2019 8:56:28 PM,7/1/2019 9:22:09 PM,
         0,9.36,6.91',
           'a84c3e75,93fb6802,75e6d450,43050,8/20/2019 9:30:46 PM,8/20/2019 9:46:48 P
         M,0,4.39,3.48',
           'a84c3f6f,25fc9273,5ba48e89,43020,9/8/2019 2:42:41 AM,9/8/2019 2:59:56 AM,
         0,2.04,1.54',
           'a84c5ce2,484c4d0c,fdb2ef59,43006,6/10/2019 9:29:18 AM,6/10/2019 9:55:36 A
         M,0,7.37,5.83'
In [37]: # remove the header row
         header1 = passenger_rdd.first()
         passenger rdd data = passenger rdd.filter(lambda row: row != header1)
          # show 5 records
         passenger_rdd_data.take(5)
Out[37]: ['00000fab,5/11/2019 8:23:54 PM',
           '0000149d,12/24/2018 9:21:33 PM',
           '00002b66,9/20/2018 9:08:24 PM',
           '00002bc7,7/28/2019 11:27:56 AM',
           '0000332e,2/21/2019 11:34:24 PM']
```

1.2

```
In [38]: # 1
    print('Trip default partitions: ',trip_rdd.getNumPartitions())
    print('Passenger default partitions: ',passenger_rdd.getNumPartitions())

Trip default partitions: 6
    Passenger default partitions: 2
```

By Default, when the number of partition is not specified, Spark creates one Partition for each block of the file (For HDFS) Default block size for HDFS block is 64 MB (Hadoop Version 1) / 128 MB (Hadoop Version 2).

```
In [ ]:
In [39]:
        # 2
         from datetime import datetime
         mapValues_passenger_rdd = passenger_rdd_data
         # create key value pair rdd
         # Implement function with logic to be applied to the RDDs
         def parseRecord(line):
             array_line = line.split(',')
             sign = ""
             if array_line[1] != "":
                 date = array_line[1].split(' ')
                 date_list = date[0].split('/')
                 year = int(date list[2])
                 sign = "Not In 2019"
                 if year == 2019:
                     sign = "In 2019"
             # Return a tuple with the key as first element and the remaining as the
             return (sign, line)
         mapValues_passenger_rdd_1 = mapValues_passenger_rdd.map(parseRecord)
```

```
# the first_call_time row is in 1
          # show 5 values
         mapValues_passenger_rdd_1.take(5)
Out[39]: [('In 2019', '00000fab,5/11/2019 8:23:54 PM'),
          ('Not In 2019', '0000149d,12/24/2018 9:21:33 PM'),
          ('Not In 2019', '00002b66,9/20/2018 9:08:24 PM'),
          ('In 2019', '00002bc7,7/28/2019 11:27:56 AM'),
          ('In 2019', '0000332e,2/21/2019 11:34:24 PM')]
In [40]: # b
         no_of_partitions = 2
         #Define a range of values by key to distribute across partitions
         def range_function(key):
              if key == "In 2019":
                  return 0
              else:
                   return 1
In [41]: # partition
         #result = mapValues_passenger_rdd_1.map(lambda elem: list(elem)).collect()
          #rdd = sc.parallelize(result, no_of_partitions)
         rdd = mapValues passenger rdd 1.partitionBy(no of partitions, range function
In [42]: partitions = rdd.glom().collect()
          for index, partition in enumerate(partitions):
             # show partition if it is not empty
             if len(partition) > 0:
                 print(f"Partition {index}: {len(partition)} records")
         Partition 0: 556856 records
         Partition 1: 678926 records
```

```
In [43]: # 1
         # surge rate column
         surge_count = trip_rdd_data.map(lambda line : line.split(',')[6]).count()
         print("There are " + str(surge_count) + " records in surge rate before filte
         trip_filtered = trip_rdd_data.filter(lambda line : line.split(',')[6] != '')
         trip_filtered_surge_count = trip_filtered.map(lambda line : line.split(',')[
         print("There are " + str(trip_filtered_surge_count) + " records in surge rat
         There are 2318357 records in surge rate before filter
         (4 + 2)
         / 6]
        There are 2318351 records in surge rate after filter
In [44]: # trip_distance column
         trip_distance = trip_filtered.map(lambda line : line.split(',')[7]).count()
         print("There are " + str(trip_distance) + " records in trip_distance before
         trip_filtered = trip_filtered.filter(lambda line : line.split(',')[7] != '')
         trip_filtered_distance_count = trip_filtered.map(lambda line : line.split(',
         print("There are " + str(trip_filtered_distance_count) + " records in trip_d
```

```
There are 2318351 records in trip_distance before filter
        [Stage 89:=========>>
                                                                        (4 + 2)
        There are 2295112 records in trip distance after filter
In [45]:
         # filter the data make it key value pair
        def parseRecord2(line):
            array line = line.split(',')
            return (int(array_line[3]), float(array_line[6]))
         city surge = trip filtered.map(parseRecord2)
         countsByKey = sc.broadcast(city_surge.countByKey())
        avg_city_surge = city_surge.reduceByKey(lambda a,b: a+b)
         avg = avg_city_surge.map(lambda x: (x[0], x[1]/countsByKey.value[x[0]]))
        print(avg.collect())
        (5 + 1)
        / 6]
        4212716075583), (43116, 0.059504653033246084), (43179, 0.07075066034400256),
         (43006, 0.03495577782547935)]
In []:
In [46]: #3
         # filter out negative trip distance
        trip_filtered = trip_filtered.filter(lambda line : float(line.split(',')[7])
         # filter the data make it key value pair
        def parseRecord3(line):
            array_line = line.split(',')
            return (array_line[1], float(array_line[7]))
        driver_distance = trip_filtered.map(parseRecord3)
         # find max distance
        driver max = driver distance.max(lambda x: x[1])
        print(driver_max)
        print("Driver " + driver_max[0] +" has max trip distance of " + str(driver_m
         # print out other trips
        max_trips = driver_distance.filter(lambda x: x[0] == driver_max[0]).collect(
        print("Driver " + driver_max[0] + "'s other trips")
        print(max_trips)
         # find min distance
        driver_min = driver_distance.min(lambda x: x[1])
        print(driver_min)
        print("Driver " + driver_min[0] +" has min trip distance of " + str(driver_m
         # print out other trips
        min_trips = driver_distance.filter(lambda x: x[0] == driver_min[0]).collect(
        print("Driver " + driver_min[0] + "'s other trips")
        print(min_trips)
         ('704642b5', 296.1)
        Driver 704642b5 has max trip distance of 296.1
```

Part 2 Working with DataFrames

2.1

```
In [47]: # 1
         # Load datas
         df_trip = spark.read.csv('data/trip.csv',header=True, inferSchema=True)
         df_passenger = spark.read.csv('data/passenger.csv',header=True, inferSchema=
         df city = spark.read.csv('data/city.csv',header=True, inferSchema=True)
         df_trip.printSchema()
         df_passenger.printSchema()
         df_city.printSchema()
         root
          |-- id: string (nullable = true)
          |-- driver id: string (nullable = true)
          |-- passenger_id: string (nullable = true)
          |-- city_id: integer (nullable = true)
          |-- call time: string (nullable = true)
          |-- finish_time: string (nullable = true)
          -- surge_rate: double (nullable = true)
          |-- trip distance: double (nullable = true)
          |-- trip_fare: double (nullable = true)
         root
          -- id: string (nullable = true)
          |-- first_call_time: string (nullable = true)
         root
          -- id: integer (nullable = true)
          -- name: string (nullable = true)
```

```
In [48]: #1
    df_city = df_city.withColumnRenamed('id', 'city_id')
    df_city.show()
```

|city_id| name|

```
42868 | Mordor |
42948 | Erebor |
        43006 | Minas Tirith |
        43020 | Isengard
        43050
              Gondor
        43094
                Moria
                Rohan
        43116
             Rivendell
        43179
        43244 | Minas Ithis
        43278 The Shire
      +----+
In [49]:
      #2
      df_joined = df_city.join(df_trip,df_city.city_id==df_trip.city_id,how='inner
In [50]:
      #3
      df_joined_3 = df_joined.filter(df_joined.trip_distance > 0)
      df joined 3 = df joined 3.filter(df joined.trip fare > 0)
      df_joined_3.show(5)
      |city_id|name|id|driver_id|passenger_id|city_id|1_time|finish_time|surge_rate|trip_distance|trip_fare|
      -----+
      -----+
      only showing top 5 rows
In [51]:
      #4
      from pyspark.sql.functions import *
      df_joined_4 = df_joined_3.sort(df_joined_3.trip_distance.desc())
      df joined 4 s = df joined 4.select(col('id'),col('driver id'),col('passenger
      df joined 4 s.show(5)
      [Stage 107:>
                                                     (0 + 2)
         -----+-----+
          id|driver_id|passenger_id|trip_distance|
      +----+
      |7f4a1ec5| 704642b5| 771e01b2|
|30bb5f34| 7119b481| d5e5e5d8|
                                 296.1
                                261.71
                                244.82
      |ac1861e1| ceccad76| 2a2f3fc5|
      |4525a2bf| bdb22ca4| b7f9f488|
                                236.14
      | b60c4614 | 70b9733e | 09ec3959 | 235.42 |
      +----+
      only showing top 5 rows
```

```
In [52]:
        #1
         #1. The function is defined
         def On holiday(line):
             holiday = ['1/1/2019', '3/5/2019', '4/19/2019', '4/21/2019', '5/1/2019',
                     '9/7/2019', '10/12/2019', '11/2/2019', '11/15/2019', '12/25/2019'
             array_line = line.split(' ')
             check = False
             if array_line[0] in holiday:
                 check = True
             return check
          #2. Calling the UDF with DataFrame
          from pyspark.sql.functions import udf
          from pyspark.sql.types import *
          # NOTE: it seems that calls to udf() must be after SparkContext() is called
          udf_On_holiday = udf(On_holiday, BooleanType())
          df_changed = df_joined.withColumn("On_holiday", udf_On_holiday("call_time"))
          df_changed.tail(5)
Out[52]: [Row(city_id=43006, name='Minas Tirith', id='a84b949e', driver_id='a454c95
         d', passenger_id='906eee37', city_id=43006, call_time='7/6/2019 6:32:54 AM',
         finish_time='7/6/2019 6:53:35 AM', surge_rate=0.0, trip_distance=4.72, trip_
         fare=3.18, On holiday=False),
          Row(city_id=43050, name='Gondor', id='a84bcle0', driver_id='la154fe4', pass
         enger_id='313bd7fe', city_id=43050, call_time='7/22/2019 5:58:25 PM', finish
          _time='7/22/2019 6:54:49 PM', surge_rate=0.0, trip_distance=20.2, trip fare=
         10.69, On holiday=False),
          Row(city_id=43050, name='Gondor', id='a84bcd75', driver_id='9e8e5eb2', pass
         enger id='47253b43', city id=43050, call time='9/7/2019 6:24:18 PM', finish
         time='9/7/2019 6:47:46 PM', surge_rate=0.0, trip_distance=8.78, trip_fare=7.
         41, On_holiday=True),
          Row(city_id=43006, name='Minas Tirith', id='a84bde9a', driver_id='e609e0a
         3', passenger_id='b731ab38', city_id=43006, call_time='7/2/2019 6:24:59 PM',
         finish_time='7/2/2019 6:38:58 PM', surge_rate=0.0, trip_distance=3.4, trip_f
         are=1.84, On_holiday=False),
          Row(city id=43179, name='Rivendell', id='a84be654', driver id='308ccf8f', p
         assenger_id='15a309cb', city_id=43179, call_time='9/7/2019 9:15:50 AM', fini
         sh_time='9/7/2019 9:45:28 AM', surge_rate=0.4, trip_distance=9.99, trip_fare
         =6.21, On_holiday=True)]
In [54]: #2 use dataframe
         df_changed_2 = df_changed.groupBy("name", "On_holiday").agg({"trip_fare": "avg
         df_changed_2 = df_changed_2.sort("name", "On_holiday")
         df_changed_2.show(12)
                                                                              (0 + 2)
         [Stage 111:>
         / 21
```

```
name|On_holiday| avg(trip_fare)|
    Gondor | false | 5.13122212820313 |

Gondor | true | 5.4218031555221575 |

Isengard | false | 5.550994994344451 |

Isengard | 5.600377565004333 |
     | Isengard
                     true | 5.690277565084232 |
                  false| 4.969949667768408|
|Minas Tirith|
|Minas Tirith|
                     true 5.22092199619494
   Rivendell
                    false | 5.669180818214374 |
   Rivendell|
                     true 5.851725862931469
        Rohan
                    false | 5.276064985963267
        Rohan
                     true | 5.455164385996093 |
   The Shire
                    false | 4.995571570029671|
   The Shire | true | 5.189087501615612 |
```

```
In [55]: # use sql
        # Create Views from Dataframes
        df_changed.createOrReplaceTempView("sql_changed")
        #### Aggregate the dataset by 'Year' and count the total number of athletes
        sql_changed = spark.sql('''
         SELECT name,On_holiday,AVG(trip_fare)
         FROM sql_changed
         GROUP BY name, On_holiday
         ORDER BY name, On_holiday
        1 1 1 )
        sql_changed.show(12)
        [Stage 114:=========>
                                                                  (1 + 1)
        / 2]
                   +----+
              name|On_holiday| avg(trip_fare)|
          _____+
             Gondor false 5.13122212820313
             Gondor
                       true | 5.4218031555221575 |
            Isengard
                       true | 5.690277565084232 |
                      false | 4.969949667768408 |
        |Minas Tirith|
                        true | 5.22092199619494 |
        |Minas Tirith|
                       false | 5.669180818214374
           Rivendell
           Rivendell|
                        true 5.851725862931469
              Rohan
                       false 5.276064985963267
              Rohan
                        true | 5.455164385996093 |
           The Shire
                       false 4.995571570029671
           The Shire true 5.189087501615612
```

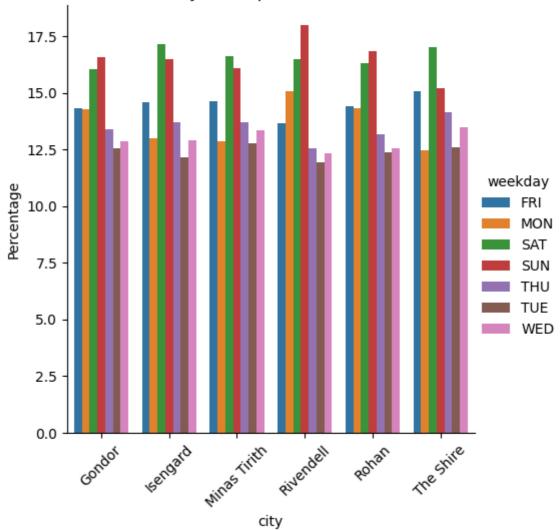
```
In [56]: #3
   import datetime
   def Weekday1(line):
        array_line = line.split(' ')
        return array_line[0]
   # NOTE: it seems that calls to udf() must be after SparkContext() is called
   udf_Weekday1 = udf(Weekday1, StringType())
   df_weekday = df_joined.withColumn("date", udf_Weekday1("call_time"))
   # convert using to_date function
   df_col = df_weekday.select("*",to_date(col("date"),"M/d/yyyy").alias("dateda
   df_col = df_col.drop("date")
```

```
# define date function
         def Weekday2(d):
             day = d.weekday()
             weekday = ['MON','TUE','WED','THU','FRI','SAT','SUN']
             return weekday[day]
         udf Weekday2 = udf(Weekday2, StringType())
         df_col = df_col.withColumn("weekday", udf_Weekday2("dateday"))
         df col = df col.drop("dateday")
         df col.show(5)
         id|driver id|passenger id|city id|
         city id
                     l time
         | 43006|Minas Tirith|a84c0db2| cb64172e| 2ea4359d| 43006|9/8/2019 10:0 1:28 PM|9/8/2019 10:15:54 PM| 0.3| 1.92| 4.36| SUN| 43006|Minas Tirith|a84c2d10| 3034e6fe| elbd0c8d| 43006| 7/1/2019 8:5 6:28 PM| 7/1/2019 9:22:09 PM| 0.0| 9.36| 6.91| MON| 43050| Gondor|a84c3e75| 93fb6802| 75e6d450| 43050|8/20/2019 9:3 0:46 PM|8/20/2019 9:46:48 PM| 0.0| 4.39| 3.48| TUE| 43020| Isengard|a84c3f6f| 25fc9273| 5ba48e89| 43020| 9/8/2019 2:4 2:41 AM| 9/8/2019 2:59:56 AM| 0.0|
         2:41 AM | 9/8/2019 2:59:56 AM | 0.0 |
                                                    2.04 | 1.54 | SUN |
         | 43006|Minas Tirith|a84c5ce2| 484c4d0c| fdb2ef59| 43006|6/10/2019 9:2
         9:18 AM 6/10/2019 9:55:36 AM 0.0
                                                    7.37 | 5.83 | MON |
         +----+
         -----+
         only showing top 5 rows
In [57]: # 4
         # use sql
         # Create Views from Dataframes
         df col.createOrReplaceTempView("sql 4")
         #### Aggregate the dataset by 'Year' and count the total number of athletes
         sql_4 = spark.sql('''
          SELECT name, weekday, COUNT(name)
           FROM sql_4
           GROUP BY name, weekday
           ORDER BY name, weekday
         ''')
         sql_4 = sql_4.withColumnRenamed('count(name)', 'Count')
         sql 4.createOrReplaceTempView("sql 4 1")
         sql_4_1 = spark.sql('''
           SELECT name, SUM(Count)
          FROM sql_4_1
          GROUP BY name
           ORDER BY name
         sql_4 = sql_4.withColumnRenamed('name', 'city')
         sql_joined = sql_4.join(sql_4_1,sql_4.city==sql_4_1.name,how='inner')
         def Percentage(num1, num2):
            result = num1/num2
             return result*100
         # NOTE: it seems that calls to udf() must be after SparkContext() is called
         udf_4 = udf(Percentage, DoubleType())
         sql_joined = sql_joined.withColumn("Percentage", udf_4('Count','sum(Count)')
         sql_joined = sql_joined.drop('name','sum(Count)')
         sql_joined = sql_joined.sort("city","weekday")
         sql_joined.show(8)
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
 File "/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/pyspark/python/lib/pyspark.zi
p/pyspark/daemon.py", line 186, in manager
 File "/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/pyspark/python/lib/pyspark.zi
p/pyspark/daemon.py", line 74, in worker
 File "/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/pyspark/python/lib/pyspark.zi
p/pyspark/worker.py", line 642, in main
   if read_int(infile) == SpecialLengths.END_OF_STREAM:
 File "/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/pyspark/python/lib/pyspark.zi
p/pyspark/serializers.py", line 595, in read_int
   raise EOFError
EOFError
+----+
    city|weekday|Count|
                            Percentage
+----+
  Gondor
           FRI | 45623 | 14.324377784545634 |
  Gondor | FRI | 45623 | 14.324377784545634 |
Gondor | MON | 45502 | 14.286387084417848 |
  Gondor | SAT | 51117 | 16.049343953984156 |
  Gondor | SUN | 52755 | 16.56363128298676 |
  Gondor
           THU | 42607 | 13.377436035905921 |
  Gondor
           TUE | 39995 | 12.55733926951105 |
            WED | 40900 | 12.84148458864863 |
  Gondor
          FRI | 49305 | 14.602485428612047 |
|Isengard|
+----+
only showing top 8 rows
```

```
In [58]: #5
         #create bar plot of each city and trip number
         import pandas as pd
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import seaborn as sns
         # sql graph = sql joined.filter(sql joined.weekday == 'FRI')
         bar = sql_joined.toPandas()
         sns.catplot(x = 'city', y='Percentage', hue = 'weekday', data=bar, kind='bar')
         plt.title('Effect of weekdays on trip number for different cities')
         plt.xticks(rotation = 45)
         plt.show()
```

Effect of weekdays on trip number for different cities



Part 3

RDD

```
In [64]: %%time
         city_rdd = sc.textFile('data/city.csv')
         # remove the header row
         header_city = city_rdd.first()
         city_rdd_data = city_rdd.filter(lambda row: row != header_city)
         # join on city id
         # show 5 records
         # format rdd
         def parseCity(line):
             array_line = line.split(',')
             return (array_line[0], array_line[1])
         city_rdd_datas = city_rdd.map(parseCity)
         def parseTrip(line):
             array_line = line.split(',')
             return (array_line[3], array_line[0] + ',' + array_line[4])
         trip_rdd_datas = trip_rdd_data.map(parseTrip)
```

```
# join datas
         rdd_join = city_rdd_datas.join(trip_rdd_datas)
         rdd_join = rdd_join.filter(lambda row: row[1][0] == 'Minas Tirith')
         #rdd_join = rdd_join.toDF().select('_2')
         rdd_join.flatMap(lambda row: row[1]).take(20)
         (7 + 1)
         / 8]
        CPU times: user 11.1 ms, sys: 9.84 ms, total: 20.9 ms
        Wall time: 4.8 s
        ['Minas Tirith',
Out[64]:
          'a84c0db2,9/8/2019 10:01:28 PM',
          'Minas Tirith',
          'a84c2d10,7/1/2019 8:56:28 PM',
          'Minas Tirith',
          'a84c5ce2,6/10/2019 9:29:18 AM',
          'Minas Tirith',
          'a84ceb22,6/30/2019 3:09:18 AM',
          'Minas Tirith',
          'a84d29a0,8/11/2019 9:49:49 PM',
          'Minas Tirith',
          'a84d31ee,7/7/2019 11:53:51 PM',
          'Minas Tirith',
          'a84d8d16,6/24/2019 7:25:16 AM',
          'Minas Tirith',
          'a84dbd8a,7/1/2019 9:56:52 PM',
          'Minas Tirith',
          'a84dc20a,6/13/2019 2:42:58 AM',
          'Minas Tirith',
          'a84dfcb7,7/27/2019 6:19:44 PM']
```

DataFrame

```
In [60]: %%time
# filter

df_city_frame = df_city.filter(df_city.name=='Minas Tirith')

df_trip_frame = df_trip.filter(df_trip.city_id==43006)
# Join city and trip on city_id

df_joined_frame = df_city_frame.join(df_trip_frame,df_city_frame.city_id==df_df_joined_frame.select('id','name','call_time').show(20)
```

```
id
                 name
                                  call_time
|a84c0db2|Minas Tirith|9/8/2019 10:01:28 PM|
|a84c2d10|Minas Tirith| 7/1/2019 8:56:28 PM|
a84c5ce2 | Minas Tirith | 6/10/2019 9:29:18 AM |
a84ceb22|Minas Tirith|6/30/2019 3:09:18 AM|
a84d29a0 | Minas Tirith | 8/11/2019 9:49:49 PM |
a84d31ee | Minas Tirith | 7/7/2019 11:53:51 PM
a84d8d16 | Minas Tirith | 6/24/2019 7:25:16 AM |
a84dbd8a|Minas Tirith| 7/1/2019 9:56:52 PM|
 a84dc20a | Minas Tirith | 6/13/2019 2:42:58 AM
a84dfcb7|Minas Tirith|7/27/2019 6:19:44 PM|
a84f80fa | Minas Tirith | 8/2/2019 8:17:11 PM |
a84fc521 Minas Tirith 5/14/2019 4:48:25 AM
a850834f | Minas Tirith | 7/30/2019 8:37:40 AM |
a850c3de | Minas Tirith | 8/12/2019 12:49:3... |
a850de4c | Minas Tirith | 6/4/2019 10:49:11 PM |
a851b2b2 | Minas Tirith | 8/28/2019 10:52:4...
a8528280 | Minas Tirith | 8/27/2019 6:51:21 AM |
a852a3b2 | Minas Tirith | 8/31/2019 4:36:57 AM |
|a8530202|Minas Tirith|8/31/2019 8:25:22 AM|
|a8537774|Minas Tirith|9/17/2019 2:23:53 AM|
+----+
only showing top 20 rows
Wall time: 173 ms
```

CPU times: user 2.99 ms, sys: 0 ns, total: 2.99 ms

SQL

```
In [61]: %%time
         # use sql
         # Create Views from Dataframes
         df_city.createOrReplaceTempView("sql_city")
         df_trip.createOrReplaceTempView("sql_trip")
         ## Join summer and dictionary using SQL
         sql_joined = spark.sql('''
           SELECT d.name, w.id, w.call time
           FROM sql_city d JOIN sql_trip w
           ON d.city_id=w.city_id
           WHERE d.name = "Minas Tirith"
          111)
         sql_joined.show(20)
```

++		
name	id	call_time
Minas Tirith	a84c0db2	9/8/2019 10:01:28 PM
!		7/1/2019 8:56:28 PM
1		
'		6/10/2019 9:29:18 AM
'		6/30/2019 3:09:18 AM
Minas Tirith	a84d29a0	8/11/2019 9:49:49 PM
Minas Tirith	a84d31ee	7/7/2019 11:53:51 PM
Minas Tirith	a84d8d16	6/24/2019 7:25:16 AM
Minas Tirith	a84dbd8a	7/1/2019 9:56:52 PM
Minas Tirith	a84dc20a	6/13/2019 2:42:58 AM
Minas Tirith	a84dfcb7	7/27/2019 6:19:44 PM
Minas Tirith	a84f80fa	8/2/2019 8:17:11 PM
Minas Tirith	a84fc521	5/14/2019 4:48:25 AM
Minas Tirith	a850834f	7/30/2019 8:37:40 AM
Minas Tirith	a850c3de	8/12/2019 12:49:3
•	•	6/4/2019 10:49:11 PM
		8/28/2019 10:52:4
Minas Tirith	a8528280	8/27/2019 6:51:21 AM
Minas Tirith	a852a3b2	8/31/2019 4:36:57 AM
Minas Tirith	a8530202	8/31/2019 8:25:22 AM
Minas Tirith	a8537774	9/17/2019 2:23:53 AM
++		
only showing top 20 rows		

CPU times: user 1.54 ms, sys: 376 μ s, total: 1.92 ms

Wall time: 115 ms

Discussion

RDD time: CPU times: user 11.1 ms, sys: 9.84 ms, total: 20.9 ms Wall time: 4.8 s

DataFrame time: CPU times: user 2.99 ms, sys: 0 ns, total: 2.99 ms Wall time: 173 ms

SQL time: CPU times: user 1.54 ms, sys: 376 μs, total: 1.92 ms Wall time: 115 ms

In theory, considering our dataset, RDD would be slower than both Dataframes. Because both dataframe and sql uses a catalyst optimizer for optimization. The catalyst optimizer provides an easy API to perform aggregation operations. According to the %%time function SQL > DataFrame > RDD. SQL ran the fastest and RDD ran the slowest. In my code, sql is faster than dataframe because the dataframe approach breaks the SQL into multiple statements/queries. The sql is fastest because all the grouping and slecting is done in one statement.