## Transformations and Actions: Takeaways

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## **Syntax**

• Generate a sequence of values from an RDD:

```
def hamlet_speaks(line):
id = line[0]
speaketh = False
if "HAMLET" in line:
     speaketh = True
if speaketh:
     yield id, "hamlet speaketh!"
hamlet_spoken = split_hamlet.flatMap(lambda x: hamlet_speaks(x))
```

• Return the number of elements in an RDD:

```
hamlet_spoken_lines.count()
```

• Return a list representation of an RDD:

```
hamlet_spoken_lines.collect()
```

## **Concepts**

- **yield** is a Python technique that allows the interpreter to generate data on the fly and pull it when necessary as opposed to storing to the memory immediately.
- Spark takes advantage of 'yield' to improve the speed of computations.
- flatMap() is useful when you want to generate a sequence of values from an RDD.

## Resources

• Python yield

• <u>Difference between map and flatMap in Apache Spark</u>



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