Pandas and PySpark: Data Handling and Analysis

1. Pandas: Reading Data from Various Sources

Overview

Pandas supports importing and exporting data from multiple file formats and databases, making it highly versatile for data manipulation.

Reading Data

CSV Files:

```
import pandas as pd
df = pd.read csv('data.csv')
```

Options:

- sep: Define a custom delimiter (e.g., sep=';' for semicolon-separated files).
- header: Specify row number for column names.
- Excel Files:

```
df = pd.read_excel('data.xlsx', sheet_name='Sheet1')
```

JSON Files:

```
df = pd.read_json('data.json')
```

SQL Databases:

```
from sqlalchemy import create_engine
engine = create_engine('sqlite:///database.db')
df = pd.read_sql('SELECT * FROM table_name', engine)
```

- Other Formats:
 - HTML: pd.read html('file.html').
 - Parquet: pd.read parquet('file.parquet').

2. Key Pandas Data Structures

1. Series

• **Definition**: A one-dimensional labeled array capable of holding data of any type.

• Example:

```
s = pd.Series([10, 20, 30], index=['a', 'b', 'c'])
```

2. DataFrame

- **Definition**: A two-dimensional, size-mutable, tabular data structure with labeled axes (rows and columns).
- Example:

```
data = {'Name': ['Alice', 'Bob'], 'Age': [25, 30]}
df = pd.DataFrame(data)
```

3. Arrays

- **Definition**: NumPy arrays are often used with Pandas for efficient numerical computations.
- Conversion Example:

```
import numpy as np
df_array = df.to_numpy()
```

4. Vectors

- Represented as Series or a single column in a DataFrame.
- Example:

```
vector = df['Age'] # Extracting a column as a vector.
```

3. PySpark: Introduction

What is PySpark?

- PySpark is the Python API for **Apache Spark**, a distributed computing system designed for big data processing.
- Combines the power of Spark's distributed system with Python's simplicity.

Core Features of PySpark

- **Distributed Computing**: Handles large datasets by distributing computation across clusters.
- **In-Memory Processing**: Provides faster data processing by caching data in memory.
- **Integration**: Works with Hadoop, HDFS, and various data sources (e.g., Parquet, ISON).
- **Machine Learning**: Offers MLlib for scalable machine learning tasks.

Key Components

• **SparkContext**: Entry point for Spark functionality.

```
from pyspark import SparkContext
sc = SparkContext('local', 'example')
```

• **DataFrame API**: High-level abstraction for working with structured data.

```
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
spark = SparkSession.builder.appName('example').getOrCreate()
df = spark.read.csv('data.csv', header=True, inferSchema=True)
df.show()
```

• **RDD** (**Resilient Distributed Dataset**): Low-level distributed data abstraction for transformation and action operations.

Pandas vs. PySpark

| Aspect | Pandas | PySpark |
|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Use Case | Small to medium datasets. | Large datasets, distributed. |
| Performance | Single machine, slower. | Cluster-based, highly scalable. |
| Ease of Use | Simple, Pythonic syntax. | More setup required. |

Example PySpark DataFrame Operations

Reading Data:

```
df = spark.read.csv('data.csv', header=True, inferSchema=True)
```

Basic Queries:

```
df.filter(df['Age'] > 25).select('Name').show()
```

Aggregation:

```
df.groupBy('Department').agg({'Salary': 'avg'}).show()
```

4. Summary of Key Concepts

| Concept | Definition | Example |
|------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Pandas Series | 1D labeled array. | pd.Series([1, 2, 3]) |
| Pandas DataFrame | 2D labeled data structure. | <pre>pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2]})</pre> |
| PySpark | Python API for distributed data | <pre>spark.read.csv('da ta.csv')</pre> |

| Concept | Definition | Example |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | processing. | |
| Pandas Use Case | Small datasets, single machine. | Exploratory data analysis (EDA). |
| PySpark Use Case | Big data, distributed environments. | ETL processes, machine learning. |

Conclusion

- **Pandas** excels in single-machine, small-scale data analysis with intuitive and flexible tools.
- **PySpark** is ideal for big data processing with its distributed framework and scalability.
- Together, they form a powerful combination for handling a wide range of data analysis tasks.