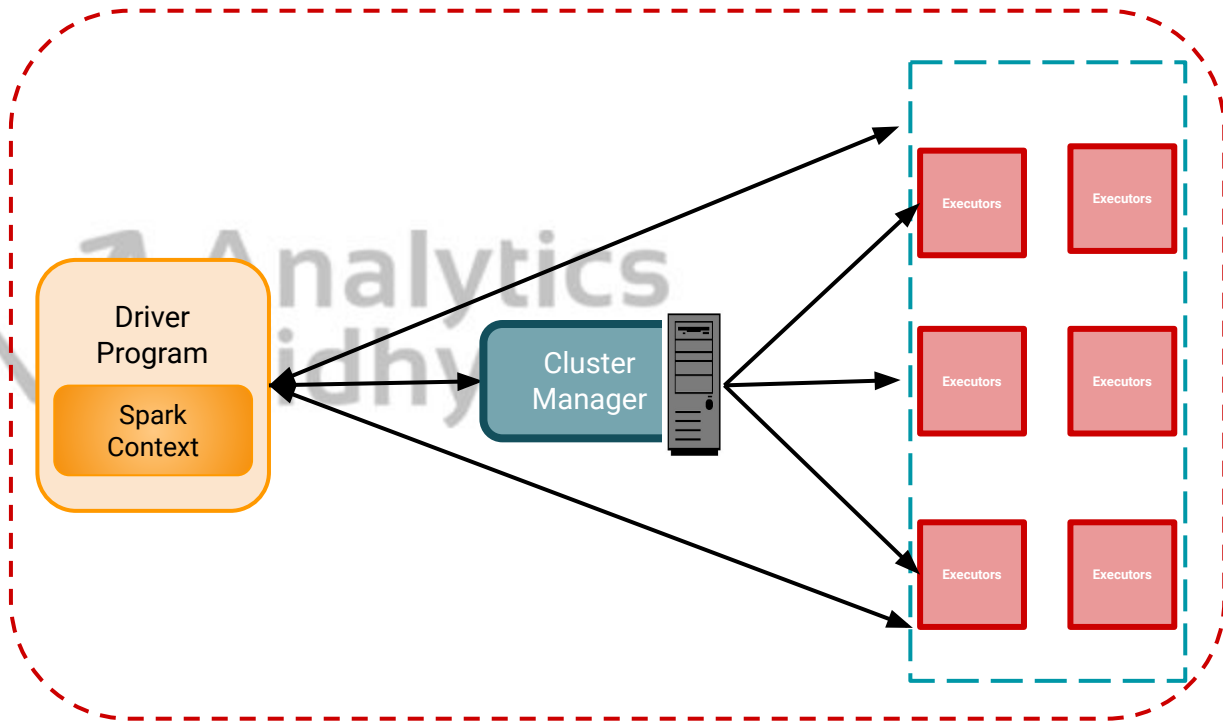


Spark Context vs Spark Session

Spark Context

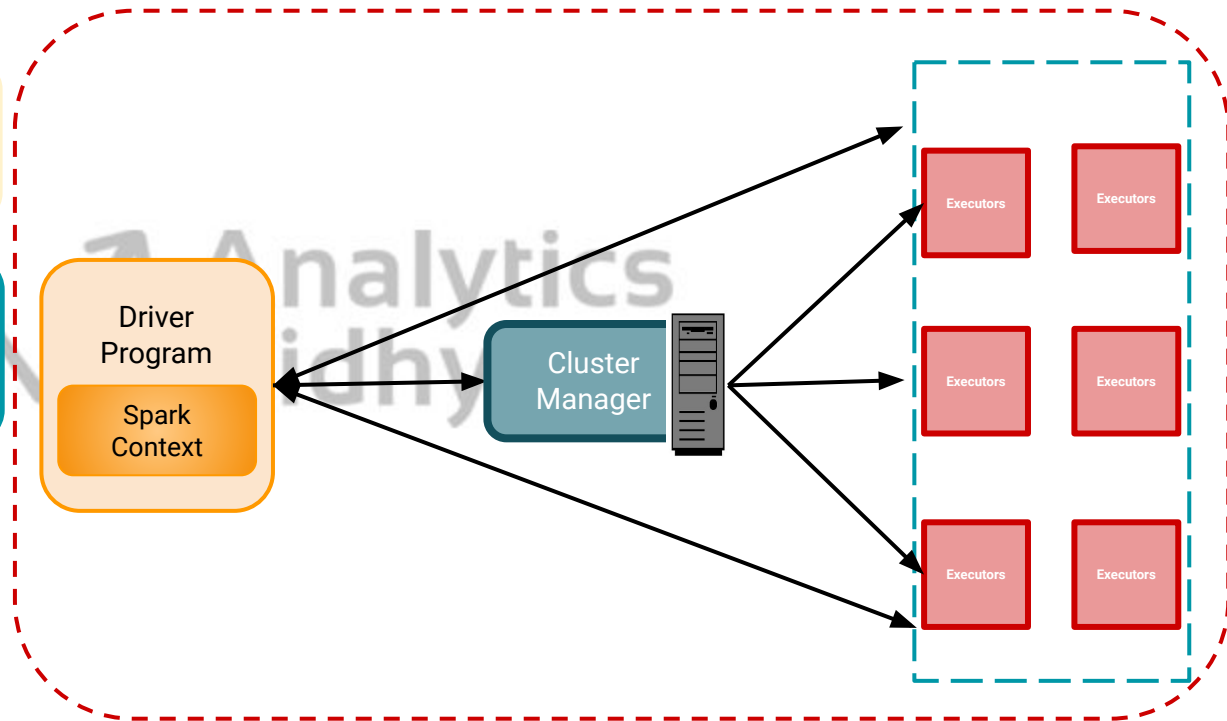
Entry point to any spark functionality.



Spark Context

Entry point to any spark functionality.

SparkContext is initiated inside Driver Program.

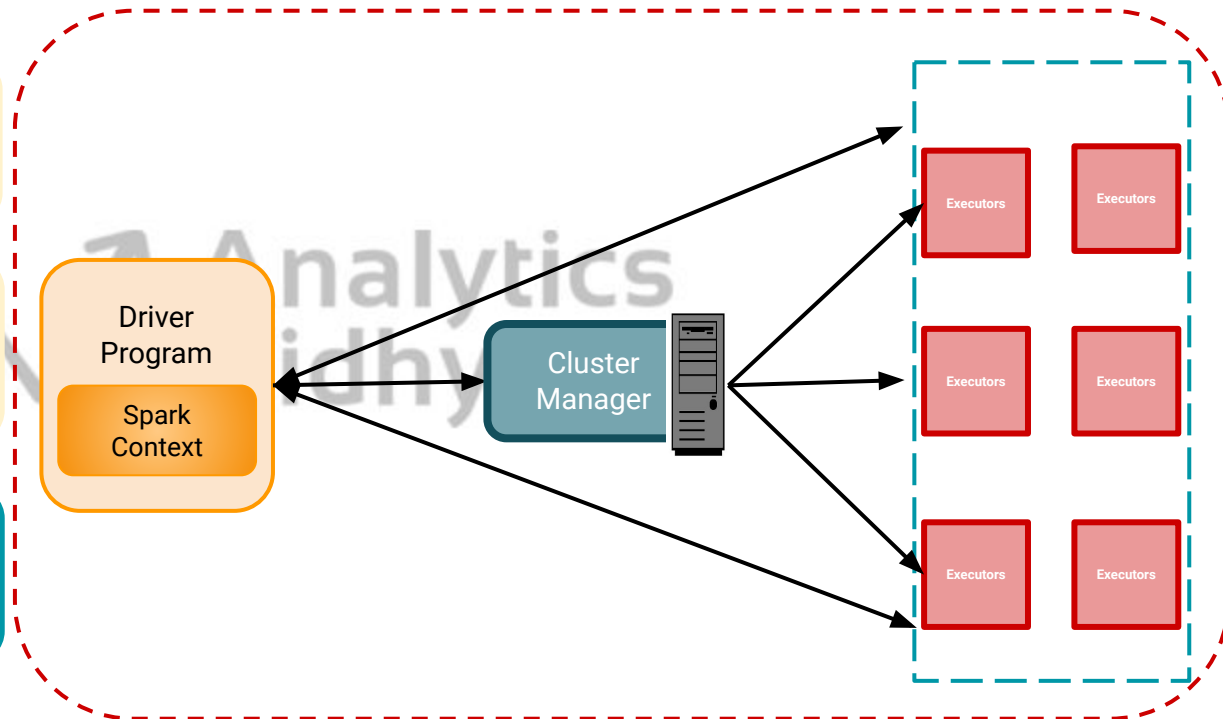


Spark Context

Entry point to any spark functionality.

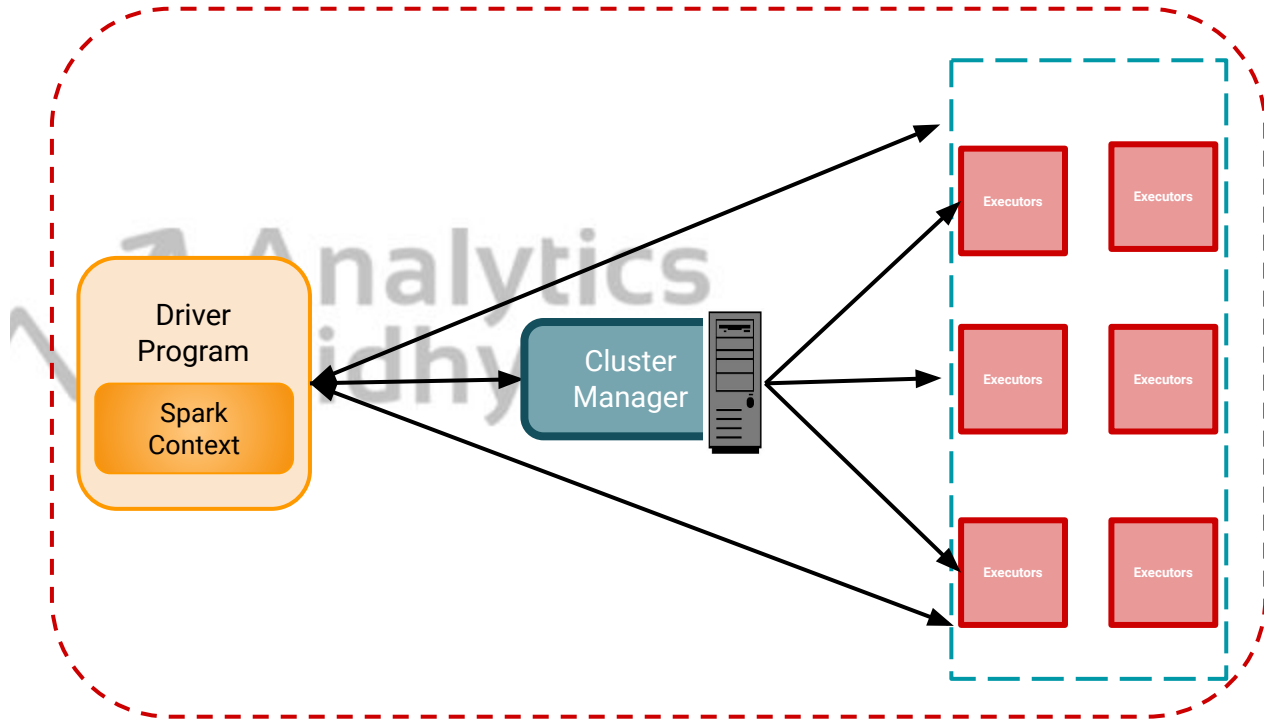
SparkContext is initiated inside Driver Program.

Driver Program then runs the operations inside the Executors.



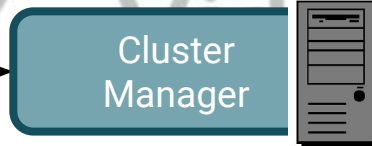
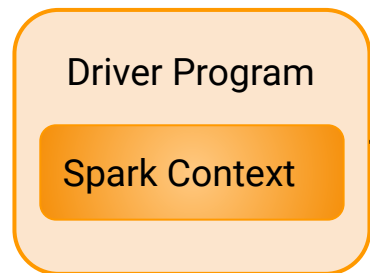
Spark Context

Submit jobs
Ask for resources
Schedule Tasks
Send Tasks
Get Job results

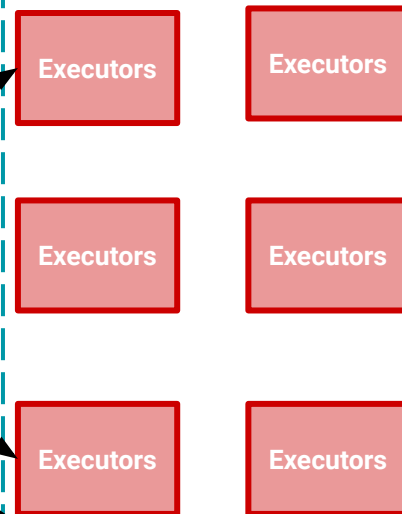


Spark Context

The first thing a Spark program must do is to create a SparkContext object.



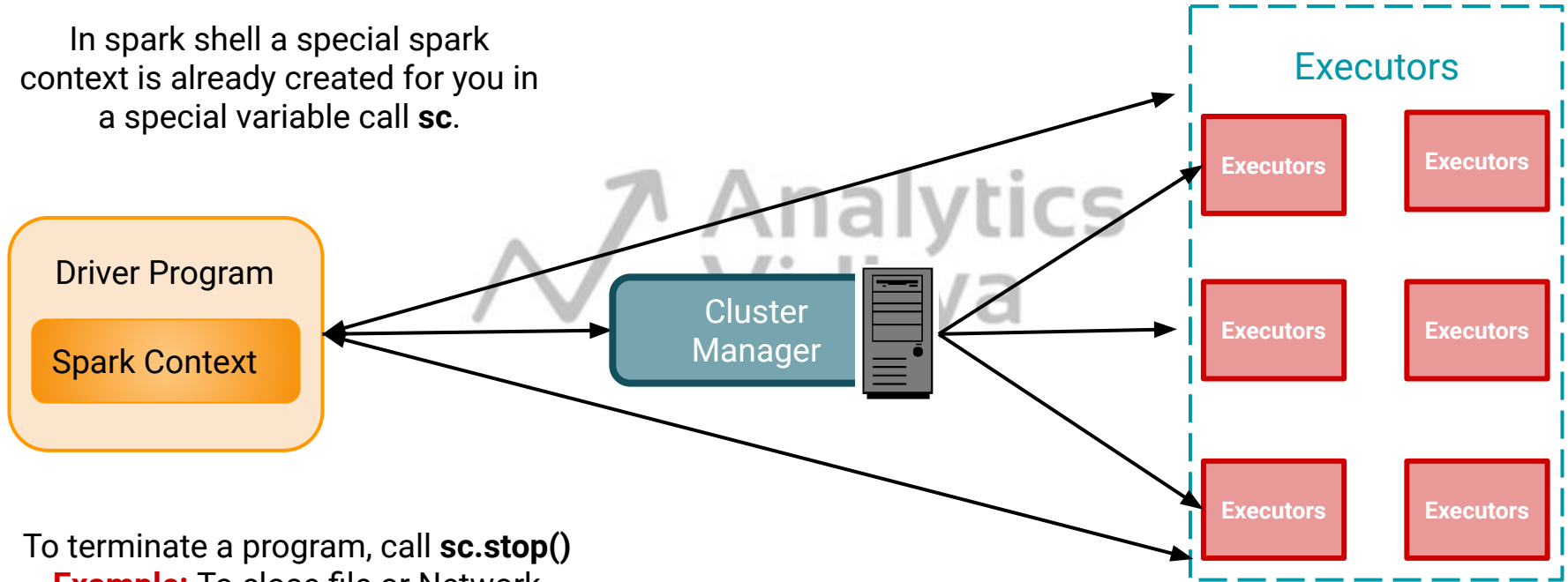
Executors



To create a SparkContext you first need to build a SparkConf object that contains information about your application.

Spark Context

In spark shell a special spark context is already created for you in a special variable call **sc**.



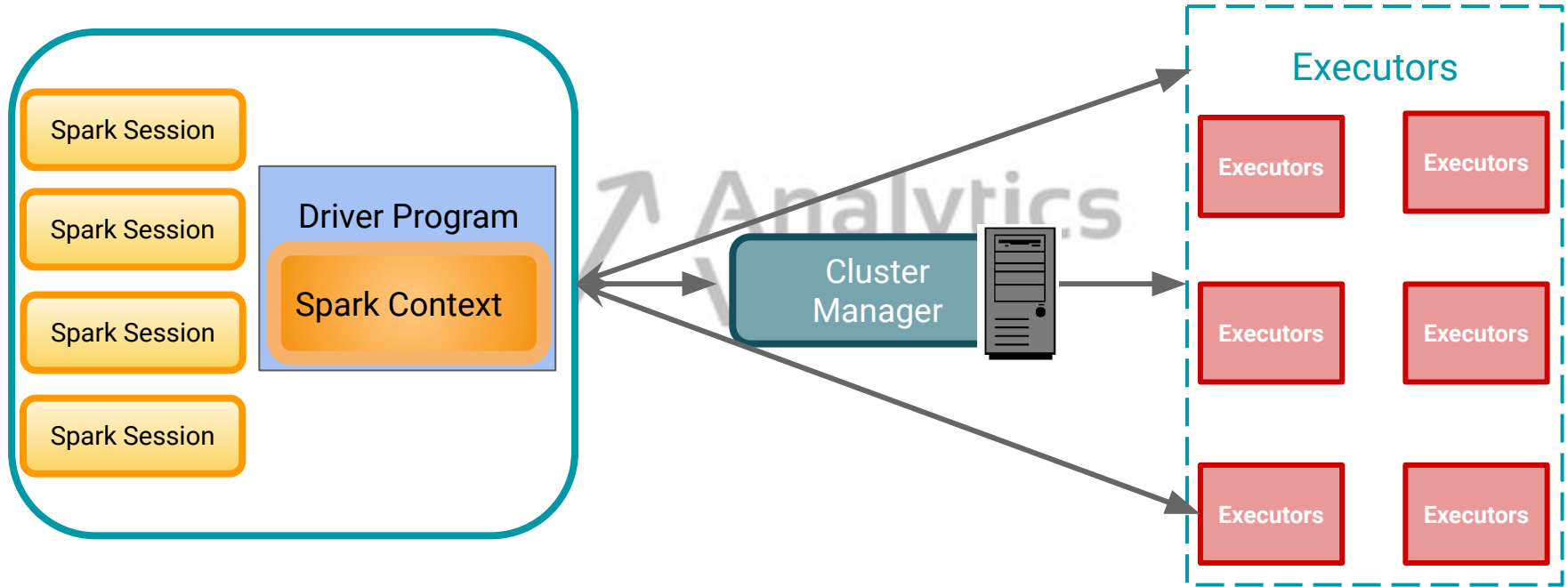
To terminate a program, call **sc.stop()**

Example: To close file or Network connections

Creating a SparkContext

```
conf = SparkConf().setAppName(appName).setMaster(master)  
sc = SparkContext(conf=conf)
```


Spark Session



Creating a SparkSession

In previous versions of Spark, you had to create a `SparkConf` and `SparkContext` to interact with Spark, as shown previously.

In Spark 2.0 the same effects can be achieved through `SparkSession`, without explicitly creating `SparkConf`, `SparkContext` or `SQLContext`, as they're encapsulated within the `SparkSession`.

// Create a SparkSession. No need to create SparkContext
// You automatically get it as part of the SparkSession

```
spark = SparkSession \
    .builder \
    .master("local") \
    .appName("Spark Session") \
    .config("spark.some.config.option", "some-value") \
    .getOrCreate()
```



Thank You