# **NETAJI SUHBAS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY**



# Al Hardware and tools (CACSC09) Lab File – VI Semester

Unit -4

# Submitted by -

Paras Gunjyal (2021UCA1849) Abhi Kansal (2021UCA1863) Shivam Gupta (2021UCA1816)

## Task 1: Explore RDD in spark

Resilient Distributed Dataset (RDD) is the fundamental data structure of Spark. They are immutable Distributed collections of objects of any type

#### 1 Characteristics of RDDs:

- Resilient: RDDs are resilient to failure. They can be rebuilt from lineage information in case of data loss.
- Distributed: RDDs are distributed across multiple nodes in a cluster, enabling parallel processing.
- Immutable: Once created, RDDs are immutable. Their content cannot be changed.
- Lazy Evaluation: RDDs support lazy evaluation, meaning transformations on RDDs are not executed immediately. They are evaluated only when an action is performed.
- Partitioned: RDDs are divided into partitions, which are units of parallelism processed on individual nodes in the cluster.
- Typed and Untyped: RDDs can hold any type of Python, Java, or Scala objects, or they can be typed to hold specific types of objects.

#### 2 Creation of RDDs:

- RDDs can be created in multiple ways:
- From existing data in memory
- From files in HDFS or other file systems
- By parallelizing an existing collection in the driver program
- By transforming existing RDDs through operations like map, filter, flatMap, etc.

3 Operations on RDDs:Transformations: Transformations create a new RDD from an existing one. Examples include map, filter, flatMap, groupByKey, reduceByKey, etc.

Actions: Actions compute a result or write data to an external storage system.
 Examples include collect, count, reduce, saveAsTextFile, etc.

### RDD Lineage:

RDDs maintain a lineage graph, which is a directed acyclic graph (DAG) representing
the sequence of transformations applied to the base dataset. This lineage information
enables Spark to reconstruct lost partitions in case of failure.

#### Persistence:

• RDDs can be persisted in memory for faster access in subsequent operations. Persistence is useful when RDDs are reused across multiple computations.

### Fault Tolerance:

 RDDs achieve fault tolerance through lineage information. If a partition of an RDD is lost, Spark can reconstruct it using the lineage graph.

# Types of RDDs:

- Parallelized Collections: RDDs created by parallelizing an existing collection in the driver program.
- Hadoop Datasets: RDDs created by loading files from HDFS, supporting Hadoop InputFormats and OutputFormats.

Transformed RDDs: RDDs created by applying transformations to existing RDDs.

#### **Use Cases:**

- RDDs are suitable for low-level programming and fine-grained control over data processing.
- They are useful when you need to perform custom, complex transformations on distributed datasets.

#### Limitations:

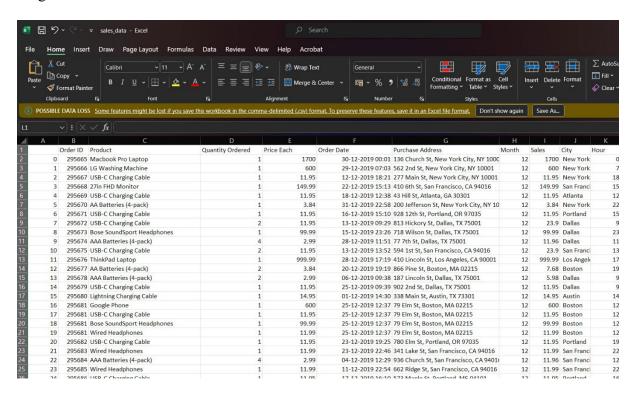
- RDDs lack optimizations present in higher-level abstractions like DataFrames and Datasets.
- They require manual optimization for performance.

# Migration to DataFrames/Datasets:

 While RDDs provide flexibility, DataFrames and Datasets offer higher-level abstractions with optimizations for better performance. In many cases, migrating from RDDs to DataFrames or Datasets is recommended for improved productivity and performance.

Task 2: In PySpark, create a program that reads a CSV file containing sales data, performs data cleaning by handling missing values and removing duplicates, calculates the total sales amount for each product, and finally, outputs the results to a new CSV file. Ensure to use transformations and actions in your PySpark script

# Orignal files:



# Installing pyspark library0

```
+ Code + Text All changes saved

Pip install pyspark

Collecting pyspark
Downloading pyspark-3.5.1.tar.gz (317.0 MB)

Preparing metadata (setup.py) ... done
Requirement already satisfied: pyj==0.10.9.7 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pyspark)
Building wheel for collected packages: pyspark
Building wheel for pyspark (setup.py) ... done
Created wheel for pyspark (setup.py) ... done
Created wheel for pyspark: filename=pyspark-3.5.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl size=317488491 sha256=8fabee50dda41021c63d84b375dd0e47266d3455e9a4b
Stored in directory: /root/.cache/pip/wheels/80/1d/60/2c256ed38dddce2fdd93be545214a63e02fbd8d74fb0b7f3a6
Successfully built pyspark
Installing collected packages: pyspark
Successfully installed pyspark-3.5.1
```

# Initializing the library

```
# Data cleaning: Handling missing values
cleaned_sales_df = sales_df.na.drop()

# Removing duplicates
deduplicated_sales_df = cleaned_sales_df.dropDuplicates()
```

```
# Calculate total sales amount for each product
total_sales_df = deduplicated_sales_df.groupBy("Product").agg(sum("Quantity Ordered").alias("TotalSalesAmount"))

# Output results to a new CSV file
total_sales_df.write.csv("TOTAL_SALES_AMOUNT.csv", header=True)

# Stop SparkSession
spark.stop()
```

# Output total sales:

$A1 \qquad \lor \vdots \times \checkmark f_x$ Product				
A	В	С	D	Е
1 Product	TotalSales	Amount		
2 Wired Headphones	20557			
3 Macbook Pro Laptop	4728			
4 Apple Airpods Headphones	15661			
5 iPhone	6849			
6 Lightning Charging Cable	23217			
7 Bose SoundSport Headphones	13457			
8 USB-C Charging Cable	23975			
9 AAA Batteries (4-pack)	31017			
10 20in Monitor	4129			
11 27in FHD Monitor	7550			
12 Vareebadd Phone	2068			
13 34in Ultrawide Monitor	6199			
14 LG Dryer	646			
15 AA Batteries (4-pack)	27635			
16 Google Phone	5532			
17 Flatscreen TV	4819			
18 LG Washing Machine	666			
19 27in 4K Gaming Monitor	6244			
20 ThinkPad Laptop	4130			