Assignment – Day 13

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Transaction & Action Practice:-

1. Creating RDDs and DataFrame in PySpark with a Schema: -

```
#to create rdds and dataframe
from pyspark import SparkContext
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
sc = SparkContext.getOrCreate()
spark = SparkSession.builder.appName('pyspark first program').getOrCreate()
#create the rdd
rdd = sc.parallelize([('C', 85, 76, 87, 91), ('B', 85, 76, 87, 91), ("A", 85, 78, 96, 92), ("A", 85, 78, 96, 96, 96, 96, 96), ("A", 85, 85, 96, 96, 96, 96), ("A", 85, 96, 96, 96), ("A", 85, 96, 96, 96), (
92,76,89,96)], 4)
mydata = ['Division', 'English', 'Mathematics', 'Physics', 'Chemistry']
marks df = spark.createDataFrame(rdd, schema=mydata)
print(rdd.collect())
print(rdd) #---Transformation which gives rdd value
rdd.collect() #----Action gives non rdd value
   (3) Spark Jobs
      ▶ ■ marks_df: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [Division: string, English: long ... 3 more fields]
   [('C', 85, 76, 87, 91), ('B', 85, 76, 87, 91), ('A', 85, 78, 96, 92), ('A', 92, 76, 89, 96)]
   ParallelCollectionRDD[181] at readRDDFromInputStream at PythonRDD.scala:435
  Out[14]: [('C', 85, 76, 87, 91),
      ('B', 85, 76, 87, 91),
      ('A', 85, 78, 96, 92),
      ('A', 92, 76, 89, 96)]
```

2. Creating RDDs, Converting to DataFrame, and Performing Actions in PySpark: -

```
#to create rdds and dataframe

from pyspark import SparkContext
```

```
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession

sc =SparkContext.getOrCreate()

spark = SparkSession.builder.appName('pyspark first program').getOrCreate()

#create the rdd

rdd = sc.parallelize([('C',85,76,87,91), ('B',85,76,87,91), ("A", 85,78,96,92), ("A", 92,76,89,96)], 4)

mydata = ['Division', 'English', 'Mathematics', 'Physics', 'Chemistry']

marks_df = spark.createDataFrame(rdd, schema=mydata)

print(rdd.count())

rdd.take(2) ##Action gives non rdd value
```

```
    ▶ (4) Spark Jobs
    ▶ ■ marks_df: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [Division: string, English: long ... 3 more fields]
    4
    Out[13]: [('C', 85, 76, 87, 91), ('B', 85, 76, 87, 91)]
```

3. Counting the Number of Elements in an RDD Using PySpark: -

```
from pyspark import SparkContext
sc = SparkContext.getOrCreate()
count_rdd = sc.parallelize([1,2,3,4,5,5,6,7,8,9])
print(count_rdd.count())
count_rdd.count()

(2) Spark Jobs

10
Out[3]: 10
```

4. Using count() and first() Actions to Analyze an RDD in PySpark: -

```
from pyspark import SparkContext

sc = SparkContext.getOrCreate()

first_rdd = sc.parallelize([1,2,3,4,5,5,6,7,8,9])

print(first_rdd.count())

first_rdd.first() #First method is action

(3) Spark Jobs

out[4]: 1
```

5. Filtering Elements of an RDD Based on a Condition in PySpark

6. Applying Filters and Performing Union Operation on RDDs in PySpark

[2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 6, 9]

```
from pyspark import SparkContext
sc = SparkContext.getOrCreate()
uninon_inp = sc.parallelize([2,4,5,6,7,8,9,10])
uninon_rdd_1 = uninon_inp.filter(lambda x:x % 2 == 0)
uninon_rdd_2 = uninon_inp.filter(lambda x:x % 3 == 0)
print(uninon_rdd_1.union(uninon_rdd_2).collect())

(1) Spark Jobs
```

7. Using flatMap() Transformation to Split and Flatten Data in an RDD in PySpark

```
from pyspark import SparkContext
sc = SparkContext.getOrCreate()
flatmap_rdd = sc.parallelize(["Hey there", "This is PySpark RDD
Transformations"])
print(flatmap_rdd.flatMap(lambda x :x.split(" ").collect()))
flatmap_rdd.flatMap(lambda x :x.split(" ").collect())

PythonRDD[217] at RDD at PythonRDD.scala:58
Out[17]: PythonRDD[218] at RDD at PythonRDD.scala:58
```

8. Using flatMap() to Split and Flatten Strings into Words in an RDD in PySpark

```
from pyspark import SparkContext
sc = SparkContext.getOrCreate()
flatmap_rdd = sc.parallelize(["Hey there", "This is PySpark RDD
Transformations"])
(flatmap_rdd.flatMap(lambda x: x.split(" ")).collect())

> (1) Spark Jobs
Out[18]: ['Hey', 'there', 'This', 'is', 'PySpark', 'RDD', 'Transformations']
```

9. Using reduce() Action to Aggregate Elements in an RDD in PySpark

10. Saving an RDD to a Text File Using saveAsTextFile() in PySpark

11. Using map() Transformation to Modify Elements in an RDD in PySpark

12. Using filter() Transformation to Select Even Numbers from an RDD in PySpark

13. Creating an RDD, Converting it to a DataFrame, and Registering it as a Temp View in PySpark

```
from pyspark import SparkContext
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
sc =SparkContext.getOrCreate()
spark = SparkSession.builder.appName('pyspark first
program').getOrCreate()

#create the rdd
rdd = sc.parallelize([('C',85,76,87,91), ('B',85,76,87,91), ("A",
85,78,96,92), ("A", 92,76,89,96)], 4)
mydata = ['Division', 'English', 'Mathematics', 'Physics', 'Chemistry']
marks_df = spark.createDataFrame(rdd, schema=mydata)
print(marks_df.createOrReplaceTempView("dataofmarks"))
```

```
► (1) Spark Jobs

► □ marks_df: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [Division: string, English: long ... 3 more fields]

None
```

14. Using take() Action to Retrieve the First N Elements from an RDD in PySpark

```
from pyspark import SparkContext
sc = SparkContext.getOrCreate()
count_rdd = sc.parallelize([1,2,3,4,5,5,6,7,8,9])
print(count_rdd.take(2))
count_rdd.take(6)

/ (4) Spark Jobs

[1, 2]
Out[10]: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5]
```

Summary of Transaction & Action:-

1. Creating RDDs:

• RDDs are created using sc.parallelize() with sample data.

2. Creating DataFrames:

• RDDs are converted to DataFrames using spark.createDataFrame() with a predefined schema.

3. RDD Transformations:

- map(): Applies a function to each element of the RDD.
- filter(): Filters elements based on a condition.
- flatMap(): Flattens the results of applied functions (e.g., splitting strings into words).
- union(): Combines two RDDs into one.

4. RDD Actions:

- count(): Counts the number of elements in an RDD.
- first(): Returns the first element of the RDD.
- reduce(): Reduces the RDD to a single value (e.g., summing elements).
- collect(): Collects all elements from the RDD to the driver.
- saveAsTextFile(): Saves the RDD to a text file.

5. DataFrame Operations:

 A DataFrame can be registered as a temporary SQL view using createOrReplaceTempView(), enabling SQL queries on the data.

6. File Operations:

• The code includes file I/O operations like saving an RDD to a text file using saveAsTextFile().

7. Lazy and Eager Execution:

• Transformations are lazy (not executed immediately), while actions are eager (trigger computation and return results).