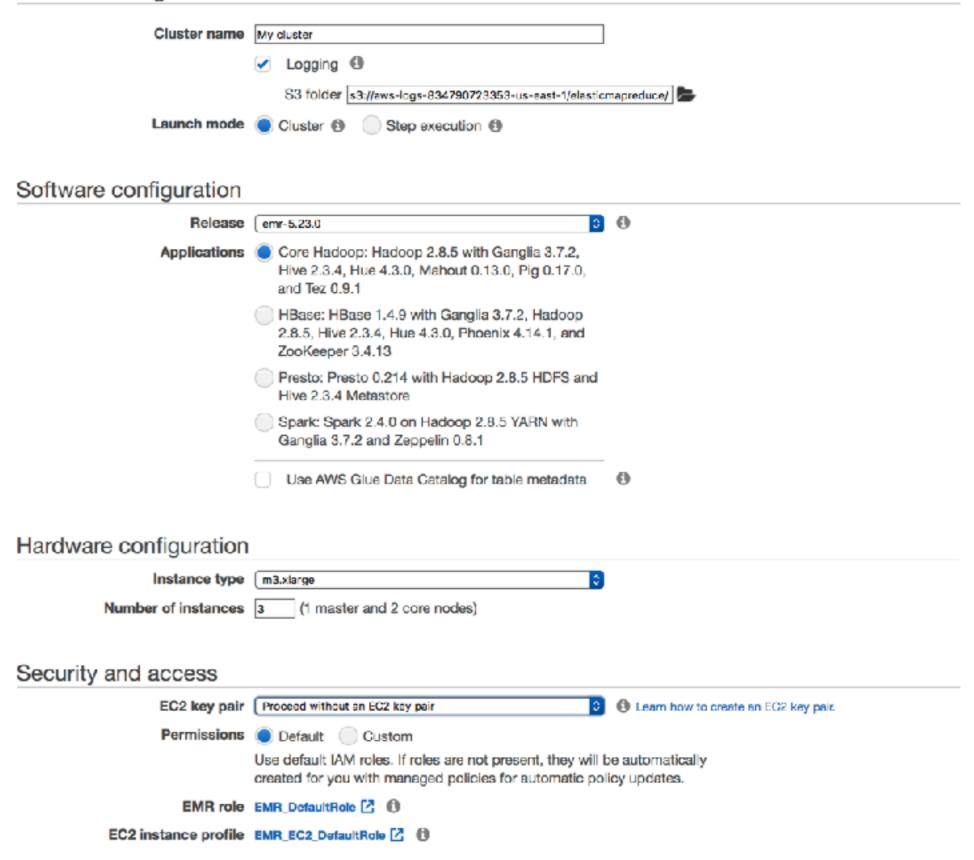
SI330: DATA MANIPULATION

SPARK DATAFRAMES

STARTING A 3-NODE CLUSTER ON AWS EMR, IMPORTING A NOTEBOOK TO S3, AND RUNNING IT

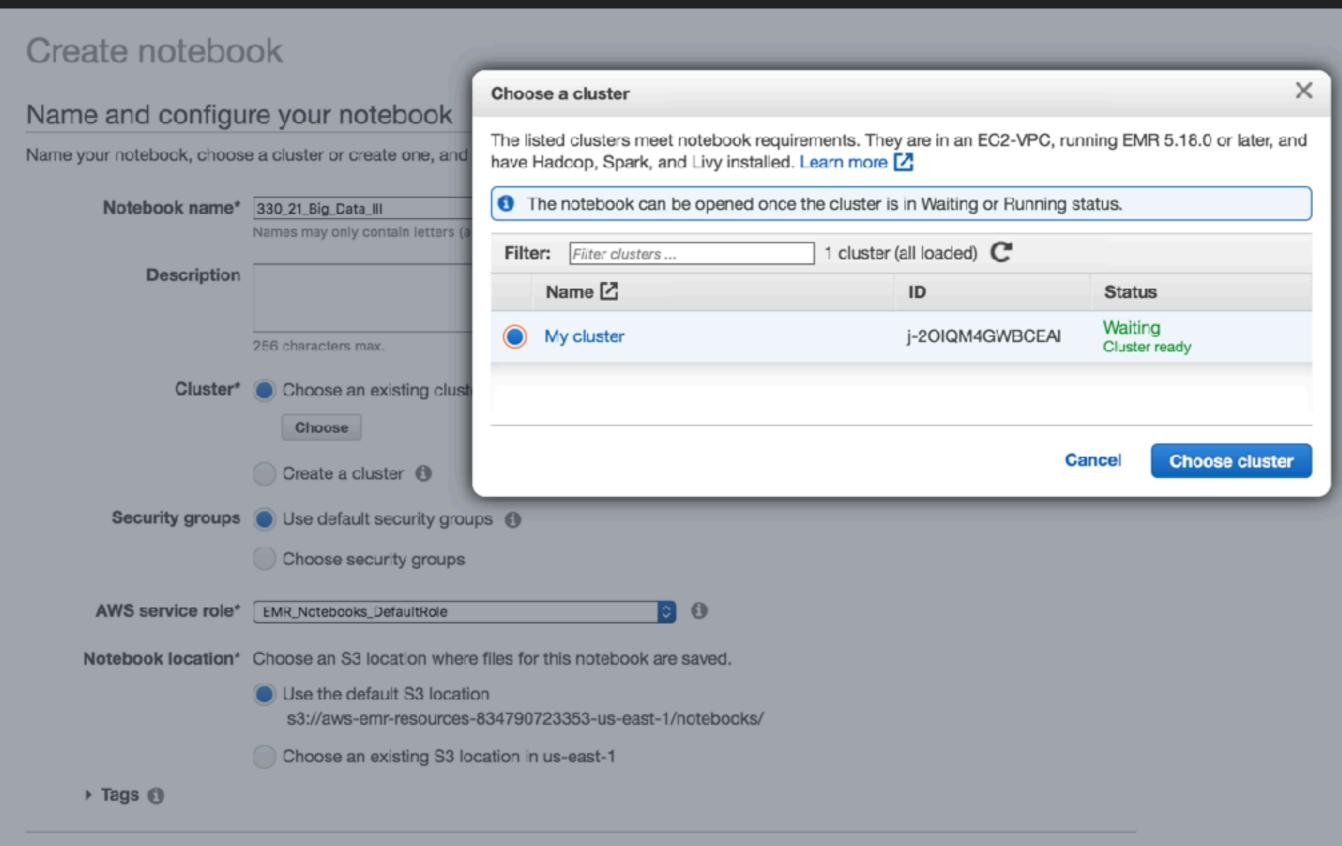
Create Cluster - Quick Options Go to advanced options

General Configuration



Amazon EMR
Clusters
Security configurations
VPC subnets
Events
Notebooks
Help
What's new

AWS CLI export Clone Terminate Cluster: My cluster Waiting Cluster ready after last step completed. Summary Application history Monitoring Hardware Configurations Events Steps Bootstrap actions Enable Web Connection - Zeppelin, Spark History Server, Ganglia, Resource Manager ... (View All) Connections: Master public DNS: ec2-3-85-144-90.compute-1.amazonaws.com SSH Tags: -- View All / Edit Summary Configuration details Network and hardware ID: j-20IQM4GWBCEAI Release label: emr-5.23.0 Availability zone: us-east-1b Creation date: 2019-04-09 10:41 (UTC-4) Hadoop distribution: Amazon Subnet ID: subnet-c33d429f Master: Running 1 m3.xlarge Elapsed time: 9 minutes Applications: Ganglia 3.7.2, Spark 2.4.0, Zeppelin 0.8.1 Auto-terminate: No Core: Running 2 m3.xlarge Log URI: s3://aws-logs-834790723353-us-Task: --Termination Off Change east-1/elasticmapreduce/ protection: **EMRFS** consistent Disabled view: Custom AMI ID: --



Notebook: 330_21_Big_Data_III Pending Notebook is attaching to cluster j-20IQM4GWBCEAI. Notebook can now be used in local mode.



Stop

Delete

Notebook

Notebook ID: e-57P1H88BYJF47OEZIOIACZPY5

Description: --

Last modified: 1 second ago

Last modified by: ...assumed-role/vocstartsoft/user266495=cteplovs@umich.edu (1)

Created on: 2019-04-09 10:51 (UTC-4)

Created by: ...assumed-role/vocstartsoft/user266495=cteplovs@umich.edu

Service IAM role: EMR_Notebooks_DefaultRole [2]

Notebook tags: creatorUserId = AROAJEOPKG4T7CS7RAHI2:user266495=cteplovs@umich.edu View All / Edit

Notebook location: s3://aws-emr-resources-834790723353-us-east-1/notebooks/



Cluster

Cluster: My cluster

Cluster Id: j-20IQM4GWBCEAI

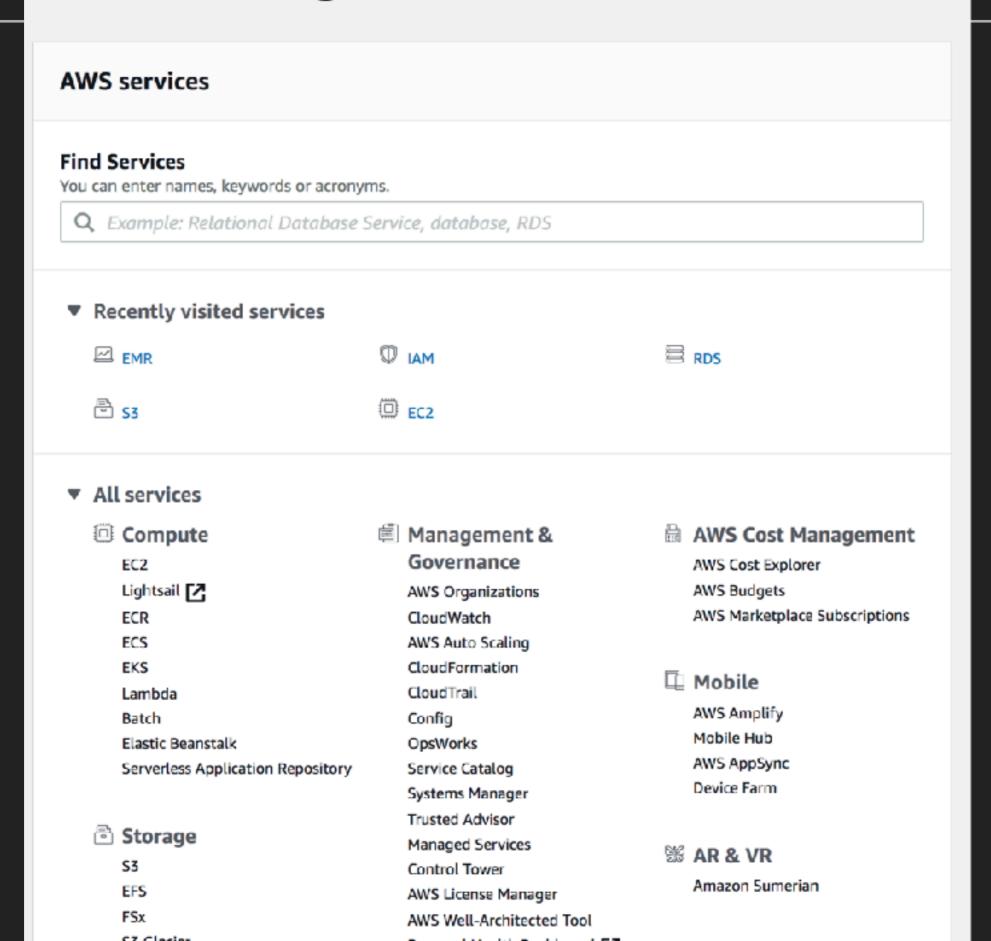
Cluster status: Waiting Cluster ready after last step completed.

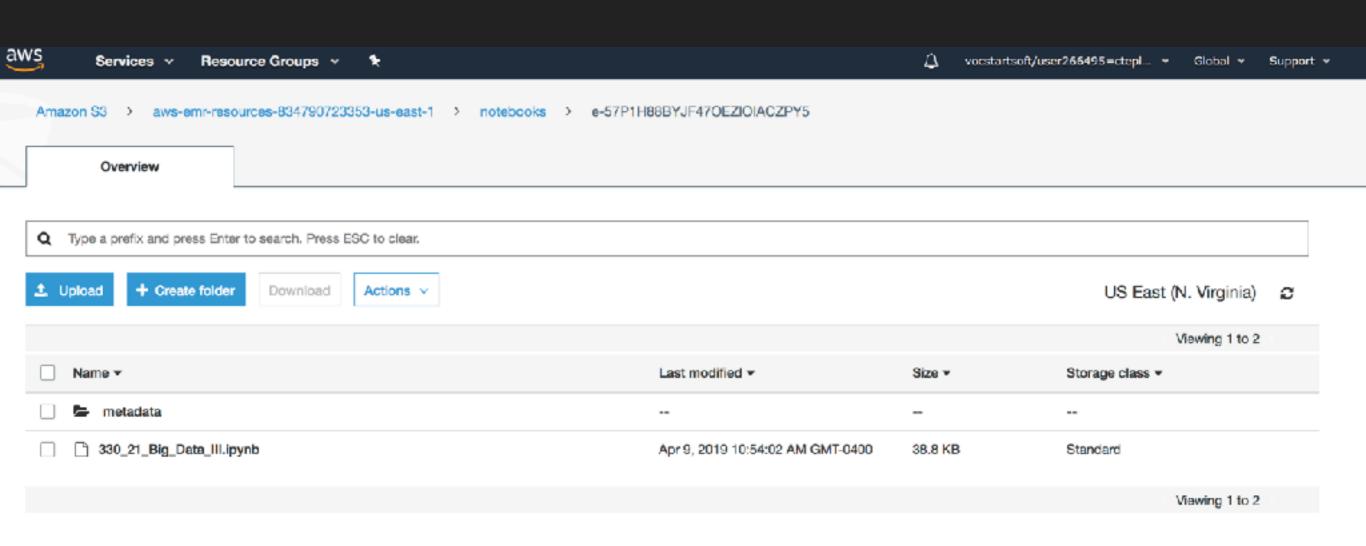
Cluster tags: --

Step logs: s3://aws-logs-834790723353-us-east-1/elasticmapreduce/



AWS Management Console





Notebook: 330_21_Big_Data_III Ready Notebook is ready to run jobs on cluster j-20IQM4GWBCEAI.

Open

Stop

Delete

Notebook

Notebook ID: e-57P1H88BYJF47OEZIOIACZPY5

Description: --

Last modified: 2 minutes ago

Created on: 2019-04-09 10:51 (UTC-4)

Created by: ...assumed-role/vocstartsoft/user266495=cteplovs@umich.edu (1)

Service IAM role: EMR_Notebooks_DefaultRole [2]

Notebook tags: creatorUserId = AROAJEOPKG4T7CS7RAHI2:user266495=cteplovs@umich.edu View All / Edit

Notebook location: s3://aws-emr-resources-834790723353-us-east-1/notebooks/



Cluster

Cluster: My cluster

Cluster Id: j-20IQM4GWBCEAI

Cluster status: Waiting Cluster ready after last step completed.

Cluster tags: --

Step logs: s3://aws-logs-834790723353-us-east-1/elasticmapreduce/



SPARK APIS

- Three APIs:
 - RDDs (last week)
 - DataSets
 - DataFrames

SPARK RDDS:

- Resilient Distributed Datasets
- low-level
- support creation, transformations, and actions
 - creation:
 - parallelize() an existing data structure; load a file with textFile()
 - transformations return a new RDD (e.g. map(), reduce())
 - actions return non-RDDs (e.g. count(), collect()

SPARK DATASETS

- distributed collection of data
- only available via Scala and Java (i.e. no Python interface)
- we will not be using Datasets

SPARK DATAFRAMES

- our main focus will be on Spark DataFrames
- DataFrames are Spark Datasets organized into named columns (sound familiar?)
- they're tables
- conceptually very similar to pandas and R DataFrames

SPARK DATAFRAMES: GETTING STARTED

all interaction is via a SparkSession

```
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession

spark = SparkSession \
   .builder \
   .appName("Python Spark SQL basic example") \
   .getOrCreate()
```

- entry point to programming Spark with the DataFrame API
- to create a SparkSession, use the builder pattern shown above ON NON-DATABRICKS PLATFORMS
- more of less equivalent to SparkContext from last week
- NOTE: DATABRICKS GIVES YOU THIS "FOR FREE"

CREATING SPARK DATAFRAMES

- once you have a SparkSession you can create a DataFrame
- a DataFrame can be created from:
 - a list
 - an RDD
 - a specially formatted JSON file

CREATING A DATAFRAME FROM A LIST

- list of tuples: include a list of column names
- list of values: specify value type

CREATING A DATAFRAME FROM AN RDD

- simple of you're ok with default column names
- need to create a pyspark.sql.Row if you want better column names

```
# create an RDD
from pyspark import SparkContext
sc = SparkContext.getOrCreate()
 lot rdd = sc.parallelize([('Chris',67),('Frank',70)])
# create a DataFrame from an RDD
dfPeople = spark.createDataFrame(lot rdd)
dfPeople.show()
# create a Row to include column names
from pyspark.sql import Row
lot_rdd_named_columns = lot_rdd \
    .map(lambda x: Row(name=x[0], score=int(x[1])))
dfPeople named columns = spark \
    .createDataFrame(lot rdd named columns)
dfPeople named columns.show()
 Chris
```

CREATING A DATAFRAME FROM A JSON FILE

```
# read a specially formatted JSON file (one JSON object per line)
df = spark.read.json("business.json")
# Displays the content of the DataFrame to stdout
df.show()
             address
                              attributes
                                                business id
                                                                     categories
                                                                                         city
                                                                 neighborhood|postal_code|review_count|stars|state
hours|is open|
                             longitude
                 latitude|
                                                       name
|4855 E Warner Rd,...|[true,null,null,n...|FYWN1wneV18bWNgQj...|[Dentists, Genera...|
                                                                                    Ahwatukee
                              33.3306902 | -111.9785992 |
[7:30-17:00,7:30-...| 1|
                                                         Dental by Design
```

INFERRING SCHEMA

• from previous example, df.printSchema() gives:

```
root
  -- address: string (nullable = true)
  -- attributes: struct (nullable = true)
       -- AcceptsInsurance: boolean (nullable = true)
      -- AgesAllowed: string (nullable = true)
       -- Alcohol: string (nullable = true)
      -- Ambience: struct (nullable = true)
            -- casual: boolean (nullable = true)
            -- classy: boolean (nullable = true)
            -- divey: boolean (nullable = true)
            -- hipster: boolean (nullable = true)
            -- intimate: boolean (nullable = true)
            -- romantic: boolean (nullable = true)
            -- touristy: boolean (nullable = true)
            -- trendy: boolean (nullable = true)
            -- upscale: boolean (nullable = true)
         BYOB: boolean (nullable = true)
         BYOBCorkage: string (nullable = true)
       -- BestNights: struct (nullable = true)
            -- friday: boolean (nullable = true)
            -- monday: boolean (nullable = true)
            -- saturday: boolean (nullable = true)
            -- sunday: boolean (nullable = true)
            -- thursday: boolean (nullable = true)
            -- tuesday: boolean (nullable = true)
            -- wednesday: boolean (nullable = true)
  -- is open: long (nullable = true)
  -- latitude: double (nullable = true)
  -- longitude: double (nullable = true)
 -- name: string (nullable = true)
  -- neighborhood: string (nullable = true)
 -- postal code: string (nullable = true)
  -- review count: long (nullable = true)
  -- stars: double (nullable = true)
  -- state: string (nullable = true)
```

CREATING A DATA FRAME FROM A FILE (IN GENERAL)

 spark can load a number of different formats: json, parquet, jdbc, orc, libsvm, csv, text

df = spark.read.load("examples/src/main/resources/people.json", format="json")

COLUMN SELECTION

```
# Select only the "name" column
df.select("name").show()
                name
    Dental by Design
 Stephen Szabo Salon
Western Motor Veh...
     Sports Authority
Brick House Taver...
             Messina
          BDJ Realty
          Soccer Zone
    Any Given Sundae
Detailing Gone Mo...
   East Coast Coffee
CubeSmart Self St...
T & T Bakery and ...
Complete Dental Care
Showmars Governme...
      Alize Catering
      T & Y Nail Spa
Meineke Car Care ...
|Senior's Barber Shop
Maxim Bakery & Re...
only showing top 20 rows
```

COLUMN SELECTION WITH MANIPULATION

```
# Select all businesses, but increment the review_count by 1

df.select(df['name'], df['review count'] + 1).show()
```

```
name | (review count + 1) |
   Dental by Design
Stephen Szabo Salon
Western Motor Veh...
                                     19
    Sports Authority
                                     10
Brick House Taver...
                                    117
             Messina
         BDJ Realty
         Soccer Zone
    Any Given Sundae
Detailing Gone Mo...
   East Coast Coffee
CubeSmart Self St...
T & T Bakery and ...
|Complete Dental Care
Showmars Governme...
     Alize Catering
      T & Y Nail Spa
Meineke Car Care ...
|Senior's Barber Shop|
                                      66
Maxim Bakery & Re...
```

only showing top 20 rows

FILTERING

```
# Select businesses with 4 or more stars
df.filter(df['stars'] >= 4).show()
```

GROUPBY AND SORTING

```
# Count businesses by stars
df.groupBy("stars").count().show()
```

```
+----+
|stars|count|
+----+
| 3.5|32038|
| 4.5|24796|
| 2.5|16148|
| 1.0| 3788|
| 4.0|33492|
| 3.0|23142|
| 2.0| 9320|
| 1.5| 4303|
| 5.0|27540|
+----+
```

Count businesses by stars and sort the output

df.groupBy("stars").count().sort("stars",ascending=False).show()

```
+----+
| stars | count |
+----+
| 5.0 | 27540 |
| 4.5 | 24796 |
| 4.0 | 33492 |
| 3.5 | 32038 |
| 3.0 | 23142 |
| 2.5 | 16148 |
| 2.0 | 9320 |
| 1.5 | 4303 |
| 1.0 | 3788 |
+----+
```

EXPLODE

create a row for each value in a list/array/etc.

```
# create a DataFrame from a list of tuples
df from other list2 = spark.createDataFrame(
    [('Chris',[67,42]),('Frank',[70,72])], ['name','scores']
df_from other_list2.show()
 name scores
+----+
|Chris|[67, 42]|
|Frank|[70, 72]|
+----+
from pyspark.sql.functions import explode
df_exploded = df_from_other_list2.withColumn('score',explode('scores'))
df exploded.show()
 name | scores | score |
|Chris|[67, 42]|
|Chris|[67, 42]|
                   42
|Frank|[70, 72]|
                   70
|Frank|[70, 72]|
```

WHEN... OTHERWISE

JOIN

The following code is a complex example in which we have two DataFrames: people and department. We are filtering people with age > 30 and joining to department as shown. We are then grouping by department name and (people) gender, then aggregating two variables: the average salary and the maximum age.

```
people.filter(people.age > 30).join(department, people.deptId == department.id) \
    .groupBy(department.name, "gender").agg({"salary": "avg", "age": "max"})
```

JOIN

```
join(other, on=None, how=None)
```

Joins with another **DataFrame**, using the given join expression.

Parameters: • other – Right side of the join

- on a string for the join column name, a list of column names, a join expression (Column), or a list of Columns. If on is a string or a list of strings indicating the name of the join column(s), the column(s) must exist on both sides, and this performs an equi-join.
- how str, default inner. Must be one of: inner, cross, outer, full, full_outer, left, left_outer, right, right outer, left_semi, and left_anti.

The following performs a full outer join between df1 and df2.

```
>>> df.join(df2, df.name == df2.name, 'outer').select(df.name, df2.height).collect()
[Row(name=None, height=80), Row(name=u'Bob', height=85), Row(name=u'Alice', height=None)]
```

```
>>> df.join(df2, 'name', 'outer').select('name', 'height').collect()
[Row(name=u'Tom', height=80), Row(name=u'Bob', height=85), Row(name=u'Alice', height=None)]
```

```
>>> cond = [df.name == df3.name, df.age == df3.age]
>>> df.join(df3, cond, 'outer').select(df.name, df3.age).collect()
[Row(name=u'Alice', age=2), Row(name=u'Bob', age=5)]
```

```
>>> df.join(df2, 'name').select(df.name, df2.height).collect()
[Row(name=u'Bob', height=85)]
```

```
>>> df.join(df4, ['name', 'age']).select(df.name, df.age).collect()
[Row(name=u'Bob', age=5)]
```

SQL JOINS

