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**BATCH : DATA ENGINEERING**

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**TOPICS: CONCEPTS AND HANDSON FOR READING  
CSV,GROUP BY,PIVOT,HANDLING  
FILES,SORT,ORDERBY,JOINS**

## CONCEPTS:

09/02/24

1) Parquet, Orc, avro are file formats apart from CSV, text file we have.

2) Reading text file using Data format

⊙ Read text file using `spark.read.format()`

Syntax:

```
spark.read.format("text").load("output.txt")
```

Process of Execution:

-> It converts text file into data frame.

-> When it runs on PySpark notebook, it stores as RDD.

Ex:-

```
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
```

(It imports spark session of lib from pyspark.sql module)

```
spark = SparkSession.builder.getOrCreate()
```

(In order to create a session of Spark to run program, initialization starts from `create()` command)

```
df = spark.read.format("text").load("output.txt")
```

```
-> df.selectExpr(split"split (value, ',') as  
    Text_Data_in_Row").show(1, false)
```

⊙ using `selectExpr` ~~split~~ (It will run expression & save as column name) & `split` method do split the columns & shows is giving number at rows.

ii) using Spark.read.format():-

→ It is used to load text files into data frame. The .format() specifies the I/P data source format as "text". The .load() loads data from a data source and returns data frame.

Syntax:- `Spark.read.format("text").  
load(Path=None, format=None,  
Schema=None, **options).`

3) How to add new column ~~with~~ <sup>to a</sup> constant ~~value~~ Pyspark dataframe:-

Method 1:- Add new column with constant value.

Syntax:-  
`dataframe.withColumn("column_name", lit(value))`

Ex:-

`dataframe.withColumn("salary", lit(34000)).show()`



## Method 2: using concat\_ws()

Syntax:

```
dataframe.withColumn("column_name", concat_ws  
("separator", "existing_column1", "existing_col2"))
```

Ex:

```
dataframe.withColumn("Details", concat_ws("-",  
"Name", "Company")) .show()
```

## Method 3: add a column when not exists on Data frame

Syntax:

```
if 'column_name' not in dataframe.columns:  
    dataframe.withColumn("column_name", lit(value))
```

#### 4) Manipulating (groupBy, Aggregate function)

-) groupBy <sup>aggregate</sup> used to collect the identical data into groups on Data frame & performs sum, count, avg, min & max functions on the grouped data.

Ex1

```
import pyspark
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
# create SparkSession
spark = SparkSession.builder.appName('Practice')
                        .getOrCreate()
datalist = [( "Java", 20000), ( "Python", 10000)]
rdd = spark.sparkContext.parallelize(datalist)
```

Ex2:

```
df2 = spark.read.csv("Path")
df2.show()
```

read.  
Shows the data present in CSV file.

Ex3: Sample = "Path"

```
df1 = spark.read.csv(Sample, header = true,
                      inferSchema = True)
df1.groupBy("departments").sum("salary").show()
```

Shows departments & sum(salary) with groupBy.



En 6:-  
`df1.groupby("Departments").min("Salary").show()`

Shows min(Salary).

En 5:-

`df1.groupby("dep").max("Salary").show()`

Shows max(Salary)

En 6:-

`df1.groupby("dep").avg("sal").show()`

Shows avg(sal).

En 7:-

`df1.groupby("dep").mean("sal").show()`

calculates avg value of set of values.

En 8:-

`df1.groupby("dep").count().show()`

Counts the values of departments.

Ex 9:

```
df1.groupby("dep").pivot("Name").sum("salary").show()
```

returns unique values in Name column into separate column & displays.

Ex 10

~~drop~~ dropping rows based on null values

```
df1.na.drop().show()
```

→ drop() has 3 parameters

i) how:

```
df1.na.drop(how="all").show()
```

→ It will return if all values in rows are null then drop # default any

```
ii) df1.na.drop(how="any", subset=["salary"]).show()
```

-) returns atleast 2 non null values should be present.

```
iii) df1.na.drop(how="any", subset=["salary"]).show()
```

-) returns only in that column rows get deleted



5) orderBy() & sort():-

sort() is to sort a dataframe by using one or more columns, default - ascending order.

i) `df1.sort("salary").show()`

Sorts salary in ascending order & prints

ii) sort based on descending order:-

`df1.sort(df1["salary"].desc()).show()`

Sorts salary in descending order & prints

iii) sort based on 1st column then 2nd column:-

`df1.sort("salary", "name").show()`

Sorts salary & name simultaneously

orderBy():-

`df1.orderBy("salary").show()`

Sorts based on single column.



## 6) PySpark Joins

inner join :- Join records when key columns are matched & dropped when they are not match.

outer join returns all rows from both databases, when join doesn't match it returns null of respective column.

left join returns all rows from left dataset  
↑  
opposite

right join

left semi join returns column from only left dataset for matched records.

left Anti Join returns columns from left dataset for non-matched records

Ex syntax

```
empDF.join (deptDF, empDF.emp_dept_id ==  
deptDF.dept_id ; "inner").  
show()
```

Inner

```
empDF.join (deptDF, empDF.emp_dept_id
```

## HANDS ON:

### 1) READING CSV FILES:

```
In [4]: df2 = spark.read.csv("C:\\Users\\Sumedha\\Downloads\\first.csv")
df2.show()
```

_c0	_c1	_c2
Name	Departments	Salary
chandu	Data Science	10000
chandu	IOT	5000
Rohit	Big Data	4000
chandu	Big Data	4000
rohit	Data Science	3000
krishna	Data Science	20000
krishna	IOT	10000
rashmi	Big Data	5000
rashmi	Data Science	10000

### READING CSV FILE USING GROUP BY:

```
In [5]: Sample = "C:\\Users\\Sumedha\\Downloads\\first.csv"
df1 = spark.read.csv(Sample, header = True, inferSchema = True)
# df1.show()
df1.groupBy("Departments").sum("salary").show()
```

Departments	sum(salary)
IOT	15000
Big Data	13000
Data Science	43000

### GROUP BY USING AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS:

i) using min():

```
In [7]: df1.groupBy("Departments").min("salary").show()
```

Departments	min(salary)
IOT	5000
Big Data	4000
Data Science	3000

ii) using max():

```
In [8]: df1.groupBy("Departments").max("salary").show()
```

Departments	max(salary)
IOT	10000
Big Data	5000
Data Science	20000

iii) using avg():

```
In [9]: df1.groupBy("Departments").avg("salary").show()
```

Departments	avg(salary)
IOT	7500.0
Big Data	4333.333333333333
Data Science	10750.0



iv) using mean():

```
In [10]: df1.groupBy("Departments").mean("salary").show()
```

Departments	avg(salary)
IOT	7500.0
Big Data	4333.333333333333
Data Science	10750.0

v) using count():

```
In [11]: df1.groupBy("Departments").count().show()
```

Departments	count
IOT	2
Big Data	3
Data Science	4

vi) using pivot():

```
In [13]: df1.groupBy("Departments").pivot("Name").sum("salary").show()
```

Departments	Rohit	chandu	krishna	rashmi	rohit
IOT	NULL	5000	10000	NULL	NULL
Big Data	4000	4000	NULL	5000	NULL
Data Science	NULL	10000	20000	10000	3000

## 2)HANDLING MISSING VALUES PYSPARK:

```
In [14]: df1.na.drop().show()
```

Name	Departments	Salary
chandu	Data Science	10000
chandu	IOT	5000
Rohit	Big Data	4000
chandu	Big Data	4000
rohit	Data Science	3000
krishna	Data Science	20000
krishna	IOT	10000
rashmi	Big Data	5000
rashmi	Data Science	10000

### ii) PARAMETERS OF DROP():

It has three parameters - **how**, **thresh**, and **subset**

a) if all values in rows are null then drop default any:

```
In [15]: #parameters of drop()
#i)
df1.na.drop(how="all").show()
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+
| Name| Departments|Salary|
+-----+-----+-----+
| chandu|Data Science| 10000|
| chandu|      IOT|  5000|
| Rohit|   Big Data|  4000|
| chandu|   Big Data|  4000|
| rohit|Data Science|  3000|
| krishna|Data Science| 20000|
| krishna|      IOT| 10000|
| rashmi|   Big Data|  5000|
| rashmi|Data Science| 10000|
+-----+-----+-----+
```

b)at least 2 non null values should be present.:

```
In [16]: #ii)
df1.na.drop(how="any",subset=["salary"]).show()
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+
| Name| Departments|Salary|
+-----+-----+-----+
| chandu|Data Science| 10000|
| chandu|      IOT|  5000|
| Rohit|   Big Data|  4000|
| chandu|   Big Data|  4000|
| rohit|Data Science|  3000|
| krishna|Data Science| 20000|
| krishna|      IOT| 10000|
| rashmi|   Big Data|  5000|
| rashmi|Data Science| 10000|
+-----+-----+-----+
```

c) only in that column rows get deleted:

```
In [18]: #sort()
df1.sort("salary").show()
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+
| Name| Departments|Salary|
+-----+-----+-----+
| rohit|Data Science|  3000|
| Rohit|   Big Data|  4000|
| chandu|   Big Data|  4000|
| chandu|      IOT|  5000|
| rashmi|   Big Data|  5000|
| chandu|Data Science| 10000|
| krishna|      IOT| 10000|
| rashmi|Data Science| 10000|
| krishna|Data Science| 20000|
+-----+-----+-----+
```



### 3)ORDERBY() AND SORT() IN PYSPARK DATAFRAME:

—>sort():

```
In [20]: #sort using single column  
df1.sort(df1["salary"].desc()).show()
```

Name	Departments	Salary
krishna	Data Science	20000
chandu	Data Science	10000
krishna	IOT	10000
rashmi	Data Science	10000
chandu	IOT	5000
rashmi	Big Data	5000
Rohit	Big Data	4000
chandu	Big Data	4000
rohit	Data Science	3000

—>orderBy():

```
In [23]: #orderBy
```

```
In [24]: df1.orderBy("salary").show()
```

Name	Departments	Salary
rohit	Data Science	3000
Rohit	Big Data	4000
chandu	Big Data	4000
chandu	IOT	5000
rashmi	Big Data	5000
chandu	Data Science	10000
krishna	IOT	10000
rashmi	Data Science	10000
krishna	Data Science	20000

## 4) joins : PySpark Join is used to combine two DataFrames and by chaining these you can join multiple DataFrames

```
joins Python ☆
File Edit View Run Help Last edit was now New cell UI: OFF ▼
▶ Run all joins Share Publish

1 emp = [(1,"Smith",-1,"2018","10","M",3000),(2, "Rose",1, "2010", "20","M", 4000),(3,"Williams",1,"2010","10","M",1000),(4, "Jones",2,
"2005","10","F",2000),(5,"Brown",2,"2010","40","", -1),(6, "Brown", 2, "2010","50","", -1)]
2 empColumns = ["emp_id","name","superior_emp_id","year_joined", "emp_dept_id","gender","salary"]
3 empDF = spark.createDataFrame(data=emp, schema = empColumns)
4 empDF.printSchema()
5 empDF.show()
6 dept = [(("Finance",10),("Marketing",20),("Sales",30),("IT",40))]
7 deptColumns = ["dept_name","dept_id"]
8 deptDF = spark.createDataFrame(data=dept, schema = deptColumns)
9 deptDF.printSchema()
10 deptDF.show()
```

▶ (6) Spark Jobs

▶ empDF: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [emp\_id: long, name: string ... 5 more fields]

▶ deptDF: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [dept\_name: string, dept\_id: long]

emp_id	name	superior_emp_id	year_joined	emp_dept_id	gender	salary
1	Smith	-1	2018	10	M	3000
2	Rose	1	2010	20	M	4000
3	Williams	1	2010	10	M	1000
4	Jones	2	2005	10	F	2000
5	Brown	2	2010	40		-1
6	Brown	2	2010	50		-1

dept_name	dept_id
Finance	10
Marketing	20
Sales	30
IT	40

Command took 13.62 seconds -- by cdamvsr@gmail.com at 09/02/2024, 17:01:04 on joins

**i) INNER JOIN:** Join records when key columns are matched, and dropped when they are not matched.

```
Python ▶ ▼ - x
1 empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id == deptDF.dept_id,"inner") .show()
```

▶ (3) Spark Jobs

emp_id	name	superior_emp_id	year_joined	emp_dept_id	gender	salary	dept_name	dept_id
1	Smith	-1	2018	10	M	3000	Finance	10
3	Williams	1	2010	10	M	1000	Finance	10
4	Jones	2	2005	10	F	2000	Finance	10
2	Rose	1	2010	20	M	4000	Marketing	20
5	Brown	2	2010	40		-1	IT	40

Command took 5.72 seconds -- by cdamvsr@gmail.com at 09/02/2024, 17:07:46 on joins



**ii) OUTER JOIN:** Returns all rows from both datasets, where the Join expression doesn't match it returns null or respective columns.

```
1 empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id == deptDF.dept_id,"outer").show()
```

▶ (3) Spark Jobs

emp_id	name	superior_emp_id	year_joined	emp_dept_id	gender	salary	dept_name	dept_id
1	Smith	-1	2018	10	M	3000	Finance	10
3	Williams	1	2010	10	M	1000	Finance	10
4	Jones	2	2005	10	F	2000	Finance	10
2	Rose	1	2010	20	M	4000	Marketing	20
null	null	null	null	null	null	null	Sales	30
5	Brown	2	2010	40		-1	IT	40
6	Brown	2	2010	50		-1	null	null

Command took 2.75 seconds -- by cdamvsr@gmail.com at 09/02/2024, 17:08:29 on joins

—>

```
1 empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id == deptDF.dept_id,"full").show()
2
```

▶ (3) Spark Jobs

emp_id	name	superior_emp_id	year_joined	emp_dept_id	gender	salary	dept_name	dept_id
1	Smith	-1	2018	10	M	3000	Finance	10
3	Williams	1	2010	10	M	1000	Finance	10
4	Jones	2	2005	10	F	2000	Finance	10
2	Rose	1	2010	20	M	4000	Marketing	20
null	null	null	null	null	null	null	Sales	30
5	Brown	2	2010	40		-1	IT	40
6	Brown	2	2010	50		-1	null	null

Command took 2.39 seconds -- by cdamvsr@gmail.com at 09/02/2024, 17:47:10 on joins

—> full outer join:

```
1 empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id == deptDF.dept_id,"fullouter").show()
2
```

▶ (3) Spark Jobs

emp_id	name	superior_emp_id	year_joined	emp_dept_id	gender	salary	dept_name	dept_id
1	Smith	-1	2018	10	M	3000	Finance	10
3	Williams	1	2010	10	M	1000	Finance	10
4	Jones	2	2005	10	F	2000	Finance	10
2	Rose	1	2010	20	M	4000	Marketing	20
null	null	null	null	null	null	null	Sales	30
5	Brown	2	2010	40		-1	IT	40
6	Brown	2	2010	50		-1	null	null

Command took 1.90 seconds -- by cdamvsr@gmail.com at 09/02/2024, 17:09:06 on joins

**iii) LEFT JOIN/ LEFT OUTER JOIN:** Returns all rows from left dataset regardless of match found on right dataset, when Join doesn't match - it assigns null for that record.

```
1 #left join
2 empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id == deptDF.dept_id,"left").show()
3
```

▶ (6) Spark Jobs

emp_id	name	superior_emp_id	year_joined	emp_dept_id	gender	salary	dept_name	dept_id
1	Smith	-1	2018	10	M	3000	Finance	10
2	Rose	1	2010	20	M	4000	Marketing	20
3	Williams	1	2010	10	M	1000	Finance	10
4	Jones	2	2005	10	F	2000	Finance	10
5	Brown	2	2010	40		-1	IT	40
6	Brown	2	2010	50		-1	null	null

Command took 2.96 seconds -- by cdamvsr@gmail.com at 09/02/2024, 17:09:44 on joins

→left outer:

```
1 empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id == deptDF.dept_id,"leftouter").show()
2
```

▶ (6) Spark Jobs

emp_id	name	superior_emp_id	year_joined	emp_dept_id	gender	salary	dept_name	dept_id
1	Smith	-1	2018	10	M	3000	Finance	10
2	Rose	1	2010	20	M	4000	Marketing	20
3	Williams	1	2010	10	M	1000	Finance	10
4	Jones	2	2005	10	F	2000	Finance	10
5	Brown	2	2010	40		-1	IT	40
6	Brown	2	2010	50		-1	null	null

Command took 3.12 seconds -- by cdamvsr@gmail.com at 09/02/2024, 17:51:11 on joins

**iv)RIGHT JOIN/ RIGHT OUTER JOIN:** Returns all rows from Right dataset regardless of match found on left dataset, when Join doesn't match - it assigns null for that record.

```
Cmd 10
Python ▶ ▾ ▹ ▸ ✕
1 empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id == deptDF.dept_id,"right").show()

▶ (6) Spark Jobs

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|emp_id|  name|superior_emp_id|year_joined|emp_dept_id|gender|salary|dept_name|dept_id|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|    4| Jones|          2|    2005|        10|    F|  2000| Finance|    10|
|    3|Williams|        1|    2010|        10|    M|  1000| Finance|    10|
|    1|  Smith|        -1|    2018|        10|    M|  3000| Finance|    10|
|    2|   Rose|         1|    2010|        20|    M|  4000|Marketing|    20|
| null|  null|       null|     null|     null| null|   null|   Sales|    30|
|    5| Brown|         2|    2010|        40|    |    -1|    IT|    40|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

Command took 2.52 seconds -- by cdamvsr@gmail.com at 09/02/2024, 17:52:44 on joins

Cmd 11
```

—> right outer:

```
Cmd 11
Python ▶ ▾ ▹ ▸ ✕
1 empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id == deptDF.dept_id,"rightouter").show()
2

▶ (6) Spark Jobs

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|emp_id|  name|superior_emp_id|year_joined|emp_dept_id|gender|salary|dept_name|dept_id|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|    4| Jones|          2|    2005|        10|    F|  2000| Finance|    10|
|    3|Williams|        1|    2010|        10|    M|  1000| Finance|    10|
|    1|  Smith|        -1|    2018|        10|    M|  3000| Finance|    10|
|    2|   Rose|         1|    2010|        20|    M|  4000|Marketing|    20|
| null|  null|       null|     null|     null| null|   null|   Sales|    30|
|    5| Brown|         2|    2010|        40|    |    -1|    IT|    40|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

Command took 3.05 seconds -- by cdamvsr@gmail.com at 09/02/2024, 17:10:44 on joins
```



**v)LEFT SEMI JOIN:**Returns columns from the only left dataset for the matched records in the right dataset on join expression.

Cmd 12

```
1 #right join
2 empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id == deptDF.dept_id,"leftsemi").show()
3
```

▶ (3) Spark Jobs

emp_id	name	superior_emp_id	year_joined	emp_dept_id	gender	salary
1	Smith	-1	2018	10	M	3000
3	Williams	1	2010	10	M	1000
4	Jones	2	2005	10	F	2000
2	Rose	1	2010	20	M	4000
5	Brown	2	2010	40		-1

Command took 2.47 seconds -- by cdamvsr@gmail.com at 09/02/2024, 17:11:03 on joins

**VI)LEFT ANTI JOIN:** Returns only columns from the left dataset for non-matched records.

Cmd 13

```
1 #left anti join
2 empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id == deptDF.dept_id,"leftanti").show()
```

▶ (6) Spark Jobs

emp_id	name	superior_emp_id	year_joined	emp_dept_id	gender	salary
6	Brown	2	2010	50		-1

Command took 2.52 seconds -- by cdamvsr@gmail.com at 09/02/2024, 17:11:28 on joins