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Python For Data Science PySpark SQL Basics Cheat Sheet

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PySpark & Spark SQL



Spark SQL is Apache Spark's module for working with structured data.

Initializing SparkSession

```
A SparkSession can be used create DataFrame, register DataFrame as tables,
execute SQL over tables, cache tables, and read parquet files.
>>> from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
>>> spark = SparkSession \
        .builder \
        .appName("Python Spark SQL basic example") \
        .config("spark.some.config.option", "some-value") \
        .getOrCreate()
```

Creating DataFrames

From RDDs

```
>>> from pyspark.sql.types import *
Infer Schema
>>> sc = spark.sparkContext
>>> lines = sc.textFile("people.txt")
>>> parts = lines.map(lambda l: l.split(","))
>>> people = parts.map(lambda p: Row(name=p[0],age=int(p[1])))
>>> peopledf = spark.createDataFrame(people)
Specify Schema
                                                          +-----
>>> people = parts.map(lambda p: Row(name=p[0],
                                age=int(p[1].strip())))
                                                                 name|age|
>>> schemaString = "name age"
                                                         +----+
>>> fields = [StructField(field_name, StringType(), True) for
                                                                 Mine
                                                               Filip
                                                                          29 j
field_name in schemaString.split()]
                                                          Jonathan 301
>>> schema = StructType(fields)
>>> spark.createDataFrame(people, schema).show()
                                                          +----+
```

From Spark Data Sources

```
JSON
>>> df = spark.read.json("customer.json")
>>> df.show()
           address|age|firstName |lastName|
                                         phoneNumber|
>>> df2 = spark.read.load("people.json", format="json")
Parquet files
>>> df3 = spark.read.load("users.parquet")
TXT files
>>> df4 = spark.read.text("people.txt")
```

Filter

#Filter entries of age, only keep those records of which the values are >24 >>> df.filter(df["age"]>24).show()

Duplicate Values

>>> df = df.dropDuplicates()

Queries

```
>>> from pyspark.sql import functions as F
Select
>>> df.select("firstName").show() #Show all entries in firstName column
>>> df.select("firstName","lastName") \
      .show()
>>> df.select("firstName", #Show all entries in firstName, age and type
              explode("phoneNumber") \
              .alias("contactInfo")) \
      .select("contactInfo.type",
              "firstName",
              "age") \
      .show()
>>> df.select(df["firstName"],df["age"]+ 1) #Show all entries in firstName and age,
                                            add 1 to the entries of age
>>> df.select(df['age'] > 24).show() #Show all entries where age >24
When
>>> df.select("firstName", #Show firstName and 0 or 1 depending on age >30
              F.when(df.age > 30, 1) \setminus
              .otherwise(0)) \
      .show()
>>> df[df.firstName.isin("Jane","Boris")] #Show firstName if in the given options
                  .collect()
Like
>>> df.select("firstName", #Show firstName, and lastName is TRUE if lastName is like Smith
              df.lastName.like("Smith")) \
      .show()
Startswith - Endswith
>>> df.select("firstName", #Show firstName, and TRUE if lastName starts with Sm
              df.lastName '
                .startswith("Sm")) \
      .show()
>>> df.select(df.lastName.endswith("th"))\ #Show last names ending in th
Substring
>>> df.select(df.firstName.substr(1, 3) \ #Return substrings of firstName
                          .alias("name")) \
      .collect()
Between
>>> df.select(df.age.between(22, 24)) \ #Show age: values are TRUE if between 22 and 24
      .show()
```

Add, Update & Remove Columns

```
Adding Columns
>>> df = df.withColumn('city',df.address.city) \
           .withColumn('postalCode',df.address.postalCode) \
           .withColumn('state',df.address.state) \
           .withColumn('streetAddress',df.address.streetAddress) \
           .withColumn('telePhoneNumber', explode(df.phoneNumber.number)) \
           .withColumn('telePhoneType', explode(df.phoneNumber.type))
Updating Columns
>>> df = df.withColumnRenamed('telePhoneNumber', 'phoneNumber')
Removing Columns
>>> df = df.drop("address", "phoneNumber")
>>> df = df.drop(df.address).drop(df.phoneNumber)
```

Missing & Replacing Values

```
>>> df.na.fill(50).show() #Replace null values
>>> df.na.drop().show() #Return new df omitting rows with null values
>>> df.na \ #Return new df replacing one value with another
     .replace(10, 20) \
     .show()
```

GroupBy

```
>>> df.groupBy("age")\ #Group by age, count the members in the groups
      .count() \
      .show()
```

Sort

```
>>> peopledf.sort(peopledf.age.desc()).collect()
>>> df.sort("age", ascending=False).collect()
>>> df.orderBy(["age","city"],ascending=[0,1])\
      .collect()
```

Repartitioning

```
>>> df.repartition(10)\ #df with 10 partitions
      .rdd \
      .getNumPartitions()
>>> df.coalesce(1).rdd.getNumPartitions() #df with 1 partition
```

Running Queries Programmatically

Registering DataFrames as Views

```
>>> peopledf.createGlobalTempView("people")
>>> df.createTempView("customer")
>>> df.createOrReplaceTempView("customer")
Query Views
>>> df5 = spark.sql("SELECT * FROM customer").show()
```

.show()

>>> peopledf2 = spark.sql("SELECT * FROM global_temp.people")\

Inspect Data

```
>>> df.dtypes #Return df column names and data types
>>> df.show() #Display the content of df
>>> df.head() #Return first n rows
>>> df.first() #Return first row
>>> df.take(2) #Return the first n rows >>> df.schema Return the schema of df
>>> df.describe().show() #Compute summary statistics >>> df.columns Return the columns of df
>>> df.count() #Count the number of rows in df
>>> df.distinct().count() #Count the number of distinct rows in df
>>> df.printSchema() #Print the schema of df
>>> df.explain() #Print the (logical and physical) plans
```

Output

Data Structures

```
>>> rdd1 = df.rdd #Convert df into an RDD
 >>> df.toJSON().first() #Convert df into a RDD of string
 >>> df.toPandas() #Return the contents of df as Pandas DataFrame
Write & Save to Files
```

```
>>> df.select("firstName", "city")\
       .write ackslash
      .save("nameAndCity.parquet")
>>> df.select("firstName", "age") \
       .write \
      .save("namesAndAges.json",format="json")
```

Stopping SparkSession

>>> spark.stop()



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