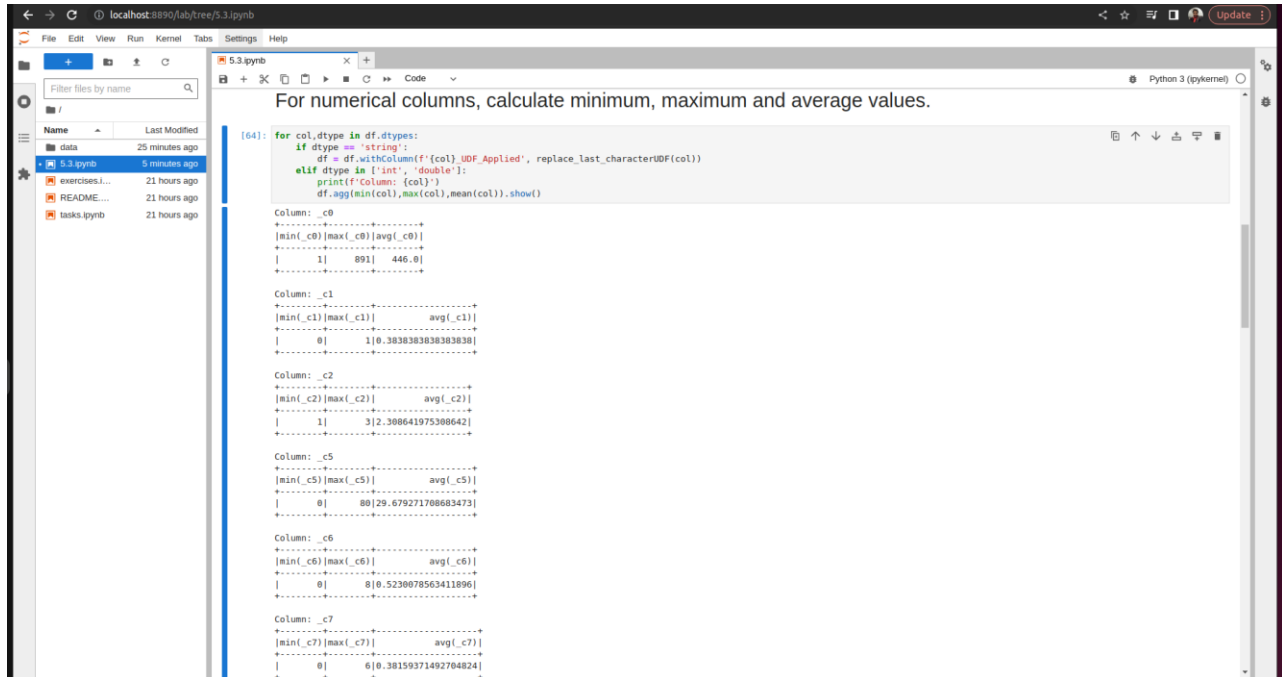


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ASSIGNMNET 5.3



```
[64]: for col, dtype in df.dtypes:
      if dtype == 'string':
          df = df.withColumn(f'{col}_UDF_Applied', replace_last_characterUDF(col))
      elif dtype in ['int', 'double']:
          print(f'Column: {col}')
          df.agg(min(col), max(col), mean(col)).show()

Column: _c0
+-----+-----+-----+
|min(_c0)|max(_c0)|avg(_c0)|
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1| 891| 446.0|
+-----+-----+-----+

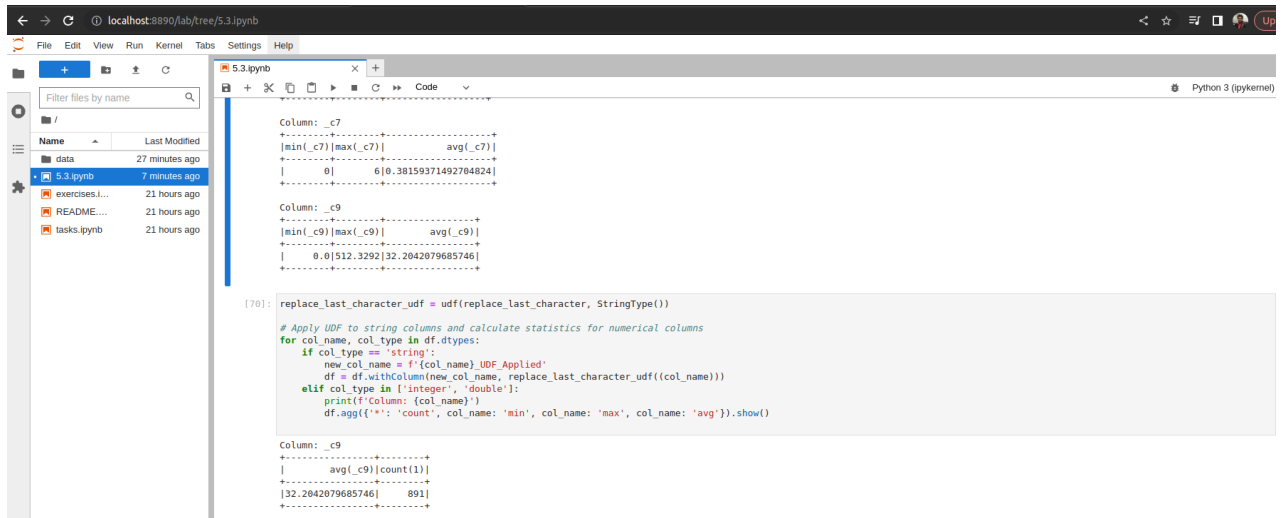
Column: _c1
+-----+-----+-----+
|min(_c1)|max(_c1)| avg(_c1)|
+-----+-----+-----+
| 0| 1|0.3838383838383838|
+-----+-----+-----+

Column: _c2
+-----+-----+-----+
|min(_c2)|max(_c2)| avg(_c2)|
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1| 3|2.388641975388642|
+-----+-----+-----+

Column: _c5
+-----+-----+-----+
|min(_c5)|max(_c5)| avg(_c5)|
+-----+-----+-----+
| 0| 80|29.679271708683473|
+-----+-----+-----+

Column: _c6
+-----+-----+-----+
|min(_c6)|max(_c6)| avg(_c6)|
+-----+-----+-----+
| 0| 8|0.5238078563411896|
+-----+-----+-----+

Column: _c7
+-----+-----+-----+
|min(_c7)|max(_c7)| avg(_c7)|
+-----+-----+-----+
| 0| 6|0.38159371492764824|
+-----+-----+-----+
```



```
[70]: replace_last_character_udf = udf(replace_last_character, StringType())

# Apply UDF to string columns and calculate statistics for numerical columns
for col_name, col_type in df.dtypes:
    if col_type == 'string':
        new_col_name = f'{col_name}_UDF_Applied'
        df = df.withColumn(new_col_name, replace_last_character_udf((col_name)))
    elif col_type in ['integer', 'double']:
        print(f'Column: {col_name}')
        df.agg(f'{col_name}_count', col_name: 'min', col_name: 'max', col_name: 'avg')).show()

Column: _c9
+-----+-----+-----+
| avg(_c9)|count(1)|
+-----+-----+-----+
| 32.2842079685746| 891|
+-----+-----+-----+
```

- We define a UDF called `replace_last_character` to replace the last character of a string column. We also create the UDF using `udf` and specify the return type as `StringType()`.

- Next, we iterate over the columns of the DataFrame using `df.dtypes`. If the column type is 'string', we apply the UDF to that column using `withColumn` and create a new column with the suffix `"_UDF_Applied"`.
- For numerical columns, we calculate statistics by using the `agg` function. The example code demonstrates how to print the minimum, maximum, and average values for each numerical column.

For categorical columns, create and apply UDF that will change the last letter of every word to "1".

```
[47]: def replace_last_character(s):
      try:
          return ' '.join([word[:-1]+'1'
                           for word in s.split(' ')])
      except:
          return s

      replace_last_characterUDF = udf(lambda z: replace_last_character(z),StringType())
```

Sort DataFrame by the first column and save the results to the Parquet file.

- This code defines the `replace_last_character` function that takes a string `s` as input. It splits the string into words, removes the last character from each word, and appends '1'. It then joins the modified words back into a string.
- The `replace_last_character_udf` is created using a lambda function that calls `replace_last_character` and wraps it with the `udf` function. It specifies the return type as `StringType()`.

The screenshot shows a JupyterLab interface with a notebook titled "5.3.ipynb". The notebook contains the following code:

```
[73]: df = df.sort(df.columns[0])

write to Parquet file

[49]: df.write.parquet('data/output_data.parquet', mode='overwrite')

Read same Parquet file for confirmation

[50]: df = spark.read.parquet('data/output_data.parquet')
df.show()
```

The output of the `df.show()` command is displayed, showing a preview of the sorted data. The data is organized into columns, with the first column being the primary key. The output shows the following columns: `_c0`, `_c1`, `_c2`, `_c3`, `_c4`, `_c5`, `_c6`, `_c7`, `_c8`, `_c9`, `_c10`, `_c11`, `_c12`, `_c3_UDF_Applied`, `_c4_UDF_Applied`, `_c8_UDF_Applied`, `_c10_UDF_Applied`, `_c11_UDF_Applied`.

	_c0	_c1	_c2	_c3	_c4	_c5	_c6	_c7	_c8	_c9	_c10	_c11	_c12	_c3_UDF_Applied	_c4_UDF_Applied	_c8_UDF_Applied	_c10_UDF_Applied	_c11_UDF_Applied
1	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen ...	male	22	1	0		A/5 21171	7.25	null		5 2020-01-01 13:45:25 Braund1 Mr1 Owen ...	mal1	A/1 21171	null		
2	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. Joh...	female	38	1	0		PC 17599 71.2833	C85			C 2020-01-01 13:44:48 Cumings1 Mrs1 Joh...	femal1	P1 17599	C8		
3	1	3	Heikkinen, Miss. ...	female	26	0	0		STON/02. 3101282	7.925	null		S 2020-01-01 13:38:11 Heikkinen1 Miss1 ...	femal1	STON/021 3101281	null		
4	1	1	Futrelle, Mrs. Ja...	female	35	1	0		113803	53.1	C123		S 2020-01-01 13:32:00 Futrelle1 Mrs1 Ja...	femal1	113801	C12		
5	0	3	Allen, Mr. Willia...	male	35	0	0		373450	8.05	null		S 2020-01-01 13:36:30 Allen1 Mr1 Willia...	mal1	373451	null		
6	0	3	Moran, Mr. James	male	null	0	0		338877	8.4583	null		0 2020-01-01 13:31:39 Moran1 Mr1 Jame1	mal1	338871	null		
7	0	1	McCarthy, Mr. Tim...	male	54	0	0		17463 51.8625	E46			S 2020-01-01 13:37:31 McCarthy1 Mr1 Tim...	mal1	17461	E4		
8	0	3	Palsson, Master. ...	male	2	3	1		349909	21.075	null		S 2020-01-01 13:49:08 Palsson1 Master1 ...	mal1	349901	null		
9	1	3	Johnson, Mrs. Osc...	female	27	0	2		347742 11.1333	null			S 2020-01-01 13:33:42 Johnson1 Mrs1 Osc...	femal1	347741	null		
10	1	2	Nasser, Mrs. Nich...	female	34	1	0		237736 30.0780	null			C 2020-01-01 13:32:53 Nasser1 Mrs1 Nich...	femal1	237731	null		
11	1	3	Sandstrom, Miss. ...	female	4	1	1		PP 9549	16.7	G6		S 2020-01-01 13:32:23 Sandstrom1 Miss1 ...	femal1	P1 9541	G		
12	1	1	Bonnell, Miss. El...	female	58	0	0		113783	26.55	C183		S 2020-01-01 13:30:12 Bonnell1 Miss1 El...	femal1	113781	C18		

- Finally, we sort the DataFrame by the first column and save the sorted DataFrame to a Parquet file, overwriting it if it already exists, using the write method and mode('overwrite').
- Then, we use the spark.read.parquet() method to read the Parquet file located at 'data/output_data.parquet' into a DataFrame named df. Finally, we use df.show() to display the contents of the DataFrame.