

2. SparkSQL & DataFrames



RDDs: Pros and Cons

Pros:

+ Developers: low level control of execution

Cons:

- For user:
 - complicated to express complex ideas
 - difficult to understand the code
- For Spark: lambda functions are **opaque** (no optimization)



DataFrames

- Structured dataset:
 - In-memory, distributed tables
 - Named and typed columns: schema
 - Collection of Rows
- Sources available: structured files, Hive tables, RDBMS (MySQL, PostgreSQL, ...), RDDs
- High-level APIs



RDDs vs DataFrames: code

```
# In Python
# Create an RDD of tuples (name, age)
dataRDD = sc.parallelize([("Brooke", 20), ("Denny", 31), ("Jules", 30),
    ("TD", 35), ("Brooke", 25)])
# Use map and reduceByKey transformations with their lambda
# expressions to aggregate and then compute average

agesRDD = (dataRDD
    .map(lambda x: (x[0], (x[1], 1)))
    .reduceByKey(lambda x, y: (x[0] + y[0], x[1] + y[1]))
    .map(lambda x: (x[0], x[1][0]/x[1][1])))
```

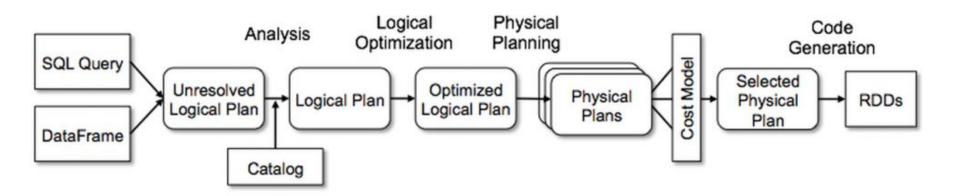
How to do it?

```
# Create a DataFrame
data_df = spark.createDataFrame([("Brooke", 20), ("Denny", 31), ("Jules", 30),
  ("TD", 35), ("Brooke", 25)], ["name", "age"])
# Group the same names together, aggregate their ages, and compute an average
avg df = data df.groupBy("name").agg(avg("age"))
# Show the results of the final execution
avg df.show()
+----+
   name avg(age)
+----+
 Brooke
           22.5
                           What to do?
  Jules
           30.0
           35.0
  Denny
           31.0
+----+
```



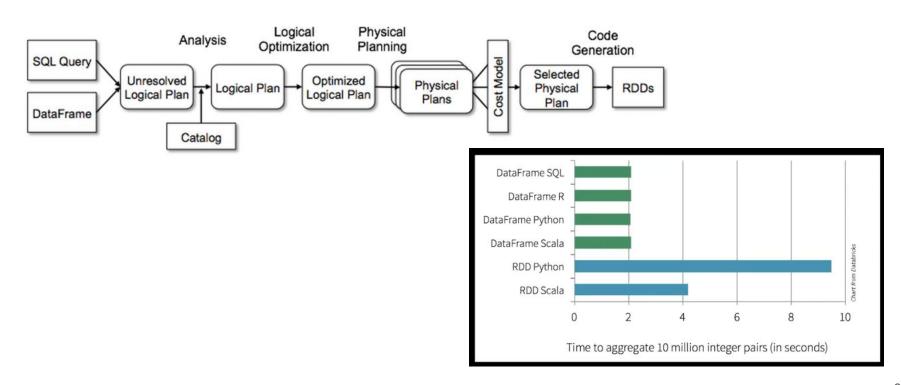
Catalyst Optimizer

```
someRdd someDF
.reduceByKey(lambda x, y: ...) .groupBy("...")
.filter(lambda x: ...) .filter(cond)
```





Catalyst Optimizer





Working with DataFrames

Querying DataFrames:

• By **chaining** functions:

```
df
  .select(...)
  .filter(...)
```

By writing SQL strings:

```
spark.sql("SELECT * FROM table")
```



Why SQL?

- Around since the 70s
- Huge enterprise usage:
 - Lots of users
 - Lots of projects
- But: cannot be used for ML or graph analyses