

Why Did We Create Kotlin API for Apache Spark

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How did I fall in love with Big Data?

- 7 years ago Hadoop looked like a magic to Java enterprise developer
- Started to look for data-related projects
- Started to read about DBs
- Moved from Team Lead to Data Engineer



First thing Data Engineer learns?



What did I have

- Java
- Kotlin
- Scala
- Groovy
- bash, XML, YAML 😊

Sparse experience with other languages

What did I have

- Core Java
- GC
- Lots of debug experience
- Distributed systems
- Architecture

Supported languages





The most popular language in data engineering

```
1 from pyspark.sql import DataFrame, functions as F
2 from pyspark.sql.types import *
3
4 data_type = StructType([
5     StructField("pk", LongType(), False),
6     StructField("aa", StringType(), False)
7 ])
8
9 transformed_data = (
10    sample_df
11    .withColumn("json_object", F.get_json_object(F.col("json_value"), "$.data"))
12    .withColumn("parsed_struct", F.from_json(F.col("json_object"), data_type))
13    .selectExpr("parsed_struct.*")
14 )
```

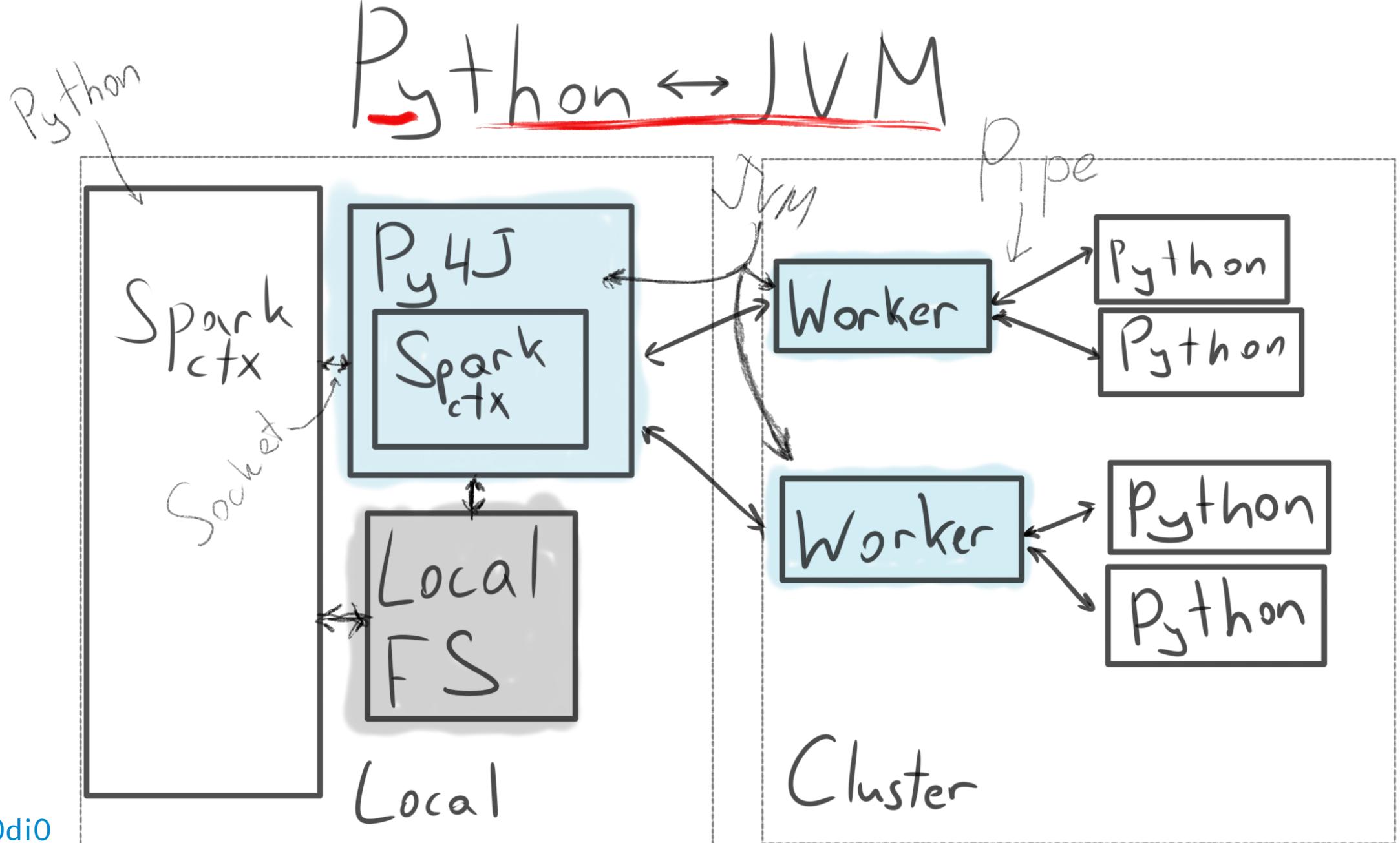
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Python

- F is made to distinct Spark built-ins from self-made.
Who have ever created their own function over column?
- API is untyped
- Everything is string-based
- UDF s are SLOW
- Custom type support is complex



Python

```
checkResult = VerificationSuite(spark) \
    .onData(df) \
    .addCheck(
        check.hasSize(lambda x: x >= 3) \
        .hasMin("b", lambda x: x == 0) \
        .isComplete("c") \
        .isUnique("a") \
        .isContainedIn("a", ["foo", "bar", "baz"]) \
        .isNonNegative("b")) \
    .run()
```

scala

The best* official API

- Typed and untyped APIs
- Awesome smart encoders
- Spark is written in Scala:
 - Best interop possible
- Huge ecosystem

* by my own rating among official APIs

The hard parts

```
implicit val z1 = 2
def addTo(n: Int) = {
    def add(x: Int)(y: Int)(implicit z: Int) = x + y + z
    add(n) _
}
val addTo1 = addTo(1)
addTo1(2)
```

The hard parts

```
trait HashSet[+T] {  
    def add[U >: T](item: U)  
}
```

The hard parts

```
trait Zulimba[+T] {  
    def gogoThere[U >: T](next: U)  
}
```

The hard parts

- Hard to learn for people without JVM knowledge
- Hard to read code somebody else wrote
- Easy to abuse language features
 - operator overloading
 - implicit
 - traits

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Yes, but even Spark doesn't utilize it's full power

For the greater good

Objects in Spark

```
1 val newInstance = NewInstance(  
2     cls, arguments, ObjectType(cls), propagateNull = false)  
3 expressions.If(  
4     IsNull(path),  
5     expressions.Literal.create(null, ObjectType(cls)),  
6     newInstance  
7 )
```

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Everything is expression

- NewInstance
- ObjectType
- If
- IsNull
- Literal

Type safety is not silver bullet

java

Java

```
public class Employee {  
    private String name;  
    private String id;  
    private double sal;  
    public String getName() { }  
    public void setName(String name) { }  
    public String getId() { }  
    public void setId(String id) { }  
    public double getSal() { }  
    public void setSal(double sal) { }  
    public int hashCode() { }  
    public boolean equals() { }  
}
```

```
Encoder<Person> personEncoder = Encoders.bean(Person.class);
Dataset<Person> javaBeanDS = spark.createDataset(
    Collections.singletonList(person),
    personEncoder
);
// ---- and then ----
Encoder<Integer> integerEncoder = Encoders.INT();
Dataset<Integer> primitiveDS = spark.createDataset(
    Arrays.asList(1, 2, 3),
    integerEncoder);
Dataset<Integer> transformedDS = primitiveDS.map(
    (MapFunction<Integer, Integer>) value → value + 1,
    integerEncoder);
```

Java is verbose

R

R is hard

```
1 mtcars_tbl ← copy_to(sc, mtcars)
2
3 partitions ← mtcars_tbl %>%
4   filter(hp ≥ 100) %>%
5   mutate(cyl8 = cyl == 8) %>%
6   sdf_partition(training = 0.5, test = 0.5, seed = 1099)
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Thoughts on R

- There are ideas on deprecating SparkR
- There always will be performance gap between native (JVM) and other languages