

# From Python data stack to PySpark

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Slides: <https://goo.gl/Waz4kM>



# ALGORITHMS BY COMPLEXITY

MORE COMPLEX →

LEFTHAND QUICKSORT

GIT  
MERGE

SELF-  
DRIVING  
CAR

GOOGLE  
SEARCH  
BACKEND

SPRAWLING EXCEL SPREADSHEET  
BUILT UP OVER 20 YEARS BY A  
CHURCH GROUP IN NEBRASKA TO  
COORDINATE THEIR SCHEDULING







Intro  
Spark & PySpark  
PySpark Components  
Pro tips  
Recap

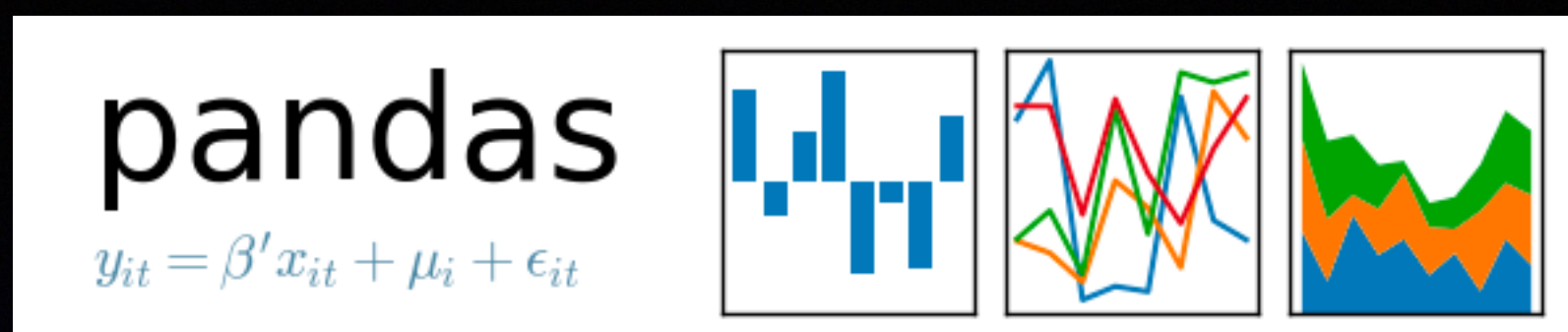


# Intro

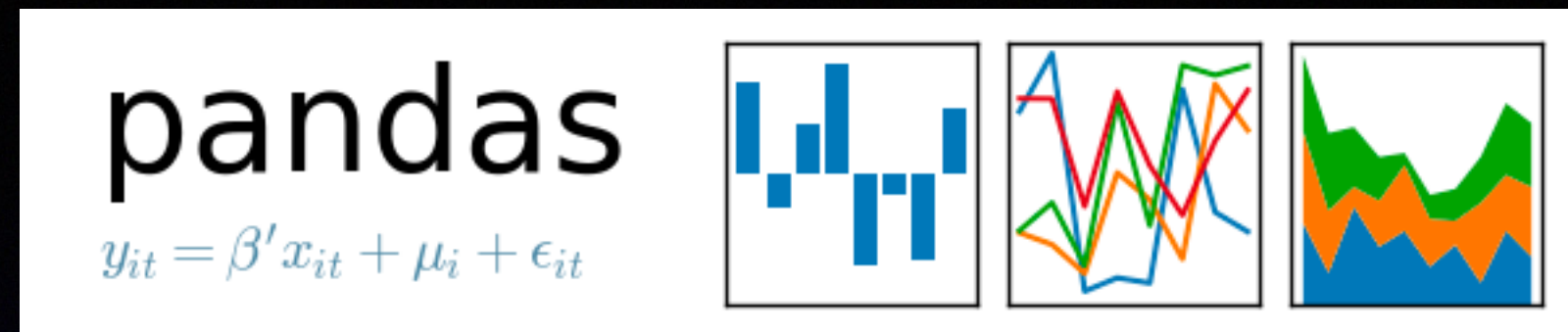












- Data connections
- Data engineering

- Data engineering
- Machine learning



# Opportunities

- Scale
- Speed
- Integration
- Development speed



# Spark & PySpark



**Easy things should be easy,  
and hard things should be possible.**

– Larry Wall,  
Father of Perl programming language



# Spark

Spark is an open-source distributed computing platform. It is:

- **Fast:** Spark is memory based, which is 10-100 times faster than Hadoop (which is disk based)
- **Scalable:** Can handle arbitrarily large data sets (GB to TB)
- **Usable:** Allows users to rapidly write R+D or production jobs





# Spark use cases

- **Fast:** If other pipelines are too slow or not parallelizable
- **Scalable:** If our dataset is too large for RAM on a single machine
- **Usable:** If other pipelines (such as map reduce) require reinventing the wheel



# PySpark

PySpark is a Python wrapper for Spark. It is usually about one release behind core Spark.





# PySpark Components



# PySpark Components

- **DataFrames:** Tabular data store, based partially on Pandas DataFrames
- **Spark ML: Machine learning library, modeled after SKLearn**
- **Spark SQL:** SQL interface, for ease of use and contributors who don't know how to code
- **GraphX:** Graph database & algorithms



# PyData stack similarities

- **DataFrames:** Similar column operations
- **Spark ML:** Same algorithms, same `.fit` and `.predict`
- **Spark SQL:** Vanilla SQL



Pro tips



# Pro tips

- **Deployment:** Setting up a Spark cluster takes work. Let someone else do it by using DataBricks, or AWS's EMR
- **Learning curve:** It's like learning a related language. Set aside time to learn the similarities and differences
- **Re-invest, don't re-implement:** Rather than 1-for-1 porting your existing code, write Spark code the 'Spark way'



Recap



# Agenda

- Intro
- Spark & PySpark
- PySpark Components
- Pro tips
- Recap



# Takeaways

- **Opportunity:** Python data stack is limited to a single thread, on a single machine
- **Scale:** PySpark can handle arbitrarily large data sets, with as many machines as you've got
- **Similarity:** PySpark is designed after the SKLearn and Pandas workflow
- **Re-invest, don't re-implement:** Rather than 1-for-1 porting your existing code, write Spark code the 'Spark way'



# Thanks!

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