

# 一、 弹性分布式数据集 RDD

## 1. RDD 概述

### 1.1. 什么是 RDD

RDD(Resilient Distributed Dataset)弹性、可复原的分布式数据集,是 Spark 中最基本的数据抽象,代表一个不可变的、可分区的、可并行计算的集合。

RDD 具有数据流模型的特点:自动容错、位置感知调度和可伸缩性。

RDD 允许用户执行查询时<mark>将数据集缓存到内存中(Spark 计算快的重要原因之一)</mark>,后续的查询重用该数据集,极大提升查询速度。

### 1.2. RDD 的属性

- \* Internally, each RDD is characterized by five main properties:
- \*
- \* A list of partitions
- \* A function for computing each split
- \* A list of dependencies on other RDDs
- \* Optionally, a Partitioner for key-value RDDs (e.g. to say that the RDD is hash-partitioned)
- \* Optionally, a list of preferred locations to compute each split on (e.g. block locations for
- \* an HDFS file,
- 1) RDD 包含一系列 Partition 分区。分区是 RDD 的基本组成单位,数据都是存储在分区中。RDD 包含的每个分区都会被计算任务处理,且分区数决定并行计算的粒度。可以在创建 RDD 时指定分区数,若没有指定,则默认为程序所分配到的 CPU 核数。(一个分区只属于一台机器,一台机器可包含多个分区)
- 2)函数是作用到每个分区上。Spark 中 RDD 的计算是以分区为单位,且一个分区对应 hdfs中的一个数据块(对应 mapreduce 中的一个 mapper)。
- 3) RDD 之间存在依赖关系。RDD 的容错机制: 部分分区数据丢失时,可以通过依赖关系重新计算丢失的分区数据,而不是对所有分区重新计算。
- 4)分区器 partitioner 作用在 KV 格式的 RDD 上。Spark 实现了两种类型的分区器:基于哈希的 HashPartitioner(默认)、基于范围的 RangePartitioner。只有 KV 类型的 RDD 才有 Partitioner;非 KV 类型 RDD 的 Partitioner 为 None。分区器不但决定 RDD 自身的分区数,而且决定父 RDD Shuffle 输出时的分区数。 mapreduce 的 partitioner 决定了数据写到哪个 reducer; spark 的 partitioner 决定数据属于哪个分区。



5)RDD 提供最佳计算位置。若读取 HDFS 数据,数据块的位置即是分区的最佳计算位置。按照"移动计算而不移动数据"的理念,Spark 任务调度会尽可能将计算任务启动到数据所在机器,实现数据本地化。

## 2. 创建 RDD

- 1) 通过并行化的方式将 Scala 集合或数组转化为 RDD: val rdd1 = sc.parallelize(Array(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8))
- 2) <mark>从外部存储系统(本地文件系统、Hadoop 等)读取数据创建 RDD</mark>: val rdd2 = sc.textFile("hdfs://node1.itcast.cn:9000/words.txt")

## 3. RDD 编程 API

RDD 中的算子(方法)包括 Transformation 和 Action。Transformation 延迟加载(lazy); Action 立即执行,触发 Action 时将任务提交到集群上运行。

Scala 原生集合上的方法操作单机的数组或集合; Spark 程序调用 RDD 上的方法,操作分布式数据集。(两者功能一样,实现不同)

### 3.1. Transformation

RDD 中所有转换都是延迟加载,即不会直接计算结果,只是记录应用到数据集上的转换动作, 只有触发返回结果给 Driver 的动作时,才真正执行这些转换。 这种设计让 Spark 运行更加高效。

#### 常用的 Transformation:

转换	含义
map(func)	返回新的 RDD,该 RDD 由每一个输入元素经过 func 函数转换而成
	(对每个分区中的数据进行某种类型的操作)
filter(func)	返回新的 RDD, 该 RDD 由 func 函数计算返回 true 的输入元素组成
	(对每个分区中的数据进行过滤)
flatMap(func)	类似于 map,但是 <mark>每一个输入可以映射为 0 个或多个输出(func 返</mark>
	回一个序列,而不是单个元素)
mapPartitions(func)	类似于 map,在 RDD 的每个分区上运行,在类型为 T 的 RDD 上运
	行时,func 函数的类型必须是 Iterator[T] => Iterator[U]
mapPartitionsWithIndex(func)	类似于 mapPartitions,func 带有一个整型参数的分区索引,在类型
	为T的RDD上运行时,func函数的类型必须是(Int, Interator[T]) =>
	Iterator[U]
sample(withReplacement, fraction, seed)	根据 fraction 指定的比例对数据进行采样,可以选择是否使用随机数
	进行替换,seed 用于指定随机数生成器种子
union(otherDataset)	对源 RDD 和参数 RDD <mark>求并集</mark> ,返回新的 RDD



intersection(otherDataset)	对源 RDD 和参数 RDD <mark>求交集</mark> ,返回新的 RDD
distinct([numTasks]))	对源 RDD <mark>去重</mark> ,返回新的 RDD
groupByKey([numTasks])	作用在(K,V)的 RDD 上,返回 <mark>(K, Iterator[V])</mark> 的 RDD
reduceByKey(func, [numTasks])	作用在(K,V)的 RDD 上,返回 <mark>(K,V)</mark> 的 RDD。 <mark>使用指定的 reduce 函</mark>
	数聚合相同 key 的 value。与 groupByKey 类似,reduce 任务的个数
	可以通过可选参数来设置
aggregateByKey(zeroValue)(seqOp, combOp, [numTasks])	由自定义函数决定聚合方式。reduceByKey 和 aggregateByKey 底层
	都调用了 combineByKey
sortByKey([ascending], [numTasks])	作用在(K,V)的 RDD 上,K 必须实现 Ordered 接口,返回按 key 排序
	的(K,V)的 RDD
sortBy(func,[ascending], [numTasks])	与 sortByKey 类似,更灵活
join(otherDataset, [numTasks])	作用在(K,V)和(K,W)的 RDD 上,返回相同 key 对应所有元素对的
	(K,(V,W))的 RDD
cogroup(otherDataset, [numTasks])	作用在(K,V)和(K,W)的 RDD 上,返回(K,(Iterable <v>,Iterable<w>))</w></v>
	类型的 RDD
cartesian(otherDataset)	笛卡尔积
pipe(command, [envVars])	
coalesce(numPartitions)	重新分区
repartition(numPartitions)	重新分区,底层调用 coalesce,默认 shuffle
repartitionAndSortWithinPartitions(partitioner)	重新分区,并在分区内排序

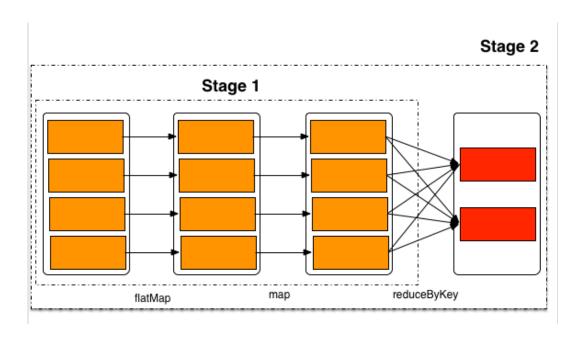
### 3.2. Action

动作	含义
reduce(func)	func 函数聚合 RDD 的所有元素
collect()	在驱动程序中 <mark>以数组的形式返回数据集的所有元素</mark>
count()	返回 RDD 的 <mark>元素个数</mark>
first()	返回 RDD 的 <mark>第一个元素(类似于 take(1))</mark>
take(n)	返回数据集的前 n 个元素组成的数组
takeSample(withReplacement,num, [seed])	返回数据集中随机采样 num 个元素组成数组,可以选择是否使用随
	机数替换,seed 用于指定随机数生成器种子
top	<b>先排序再取值(降序)</b>
takeOrdered(n, [ordering])	先排序再取前 n 个(升序)
saveAsTextFile(path)	将数据集中的元素以 textfile 的格式保存到 HDFS 文件系统或支持的
	其他文件系统。对于每个元素,Spark 调用 toString()方法转换为文本。
saveAsSequenceFile(path)	将数据集中的元素以 Hadoop sequencefile 的格式保存到指定目录,
	可以使用 HDFS 或支持的其他文件系统。
saveAsObjectFile(path)	



countByKey()	作用在(K,V)类型的 RDD 上, <mark>返回(K,Int)类型的 map,表示每一个key 对应的元素个数</mark>
foreach(func)	func 函数作用在数据集的每一个元素上。区别于 map 返回一个新的RDD,foreach 则是取出每一条数据

## 3.3. WordCount 中的 RDD



## 3.4. 练习

### 启动 spark-shell:

/usr/local/spark-1.5.2-bin-hadoop2.6/<mark>bin/spark-shell --master spark://node1.itcast.cn:7077</mark>

### 练习1:

//通过并行化方式生成 rdd

val rdd1 = sc.parallelize(List(5, 6, 4, 7, 3, 8, 2, 9, 1, 10))

//对 rdd1 的每一个元素乘 2 然后排序

 $val\ rdd2 = rdd1.map(_* 2).sortBy(x => x, true)$ 

//过滤出大于等于 10 的元素

val rdd3 = rdd2.filter(\_ >= 10)

//将元素以数组的方式在客户端显示

rdd3.collect



```
scala> val rdd1 = sc.parallelize(List(5, 6, 4, 7, 3, 8, 2, 9, 1, 10)) rdd1: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[Int] = ParallelCollectionRDD[0] at parallelize at <console>:27
scala> val rdd2 = rdd1 map( * 2).sortBy(x => x, true)
rdd2: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[Int] = MapPartitionsRDD[6] at sortBy at <console>:29
scala> val rdd3 = rdd2.filter( >= 10)
rdd3: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[Int] = MapPartitionsRDD[7] at filter at <console>:31
scala> rdd3.collect
 res0: Array[Int] = Array(10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20)
练习 2:
val rdd1 = sc.parallelize(Array("a b c", "d e f", "h i j"))
//将 rdd1 的每一个元素先切分再压平
val rdd2 = rdd1.flatMap(_.split(' '))
rdd2.collect
scala> val rdd1 = sc.parallelize(Array("a b c", "d e f", "h i j")) rdd1: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[String] = ParallelCollectionRDD[8] at parallelize at <console>:27
scala> val rdd2 = rdd1 flatMap(_.split(' '))
rdd2: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[String] = MapPartitionsRDD[9] at flatMap at <console>:29
scala> rdd2.collect
resl: Array[String] = Array(a, b, c, d, e, f, h, i, j)
练习 3:
val rdd1 = sc.parallelize(List(5, 6, 4, 3))
val rdd2 = sc.parallelize(List(1, 2, 3, 4))
//求并集
val rdd3 = rdd1.union(rdd2)
//求交集
val rdd4 = rdd1.intersection(rdd2)
//夫重
rdd3.distinct.collect
rdd4.collect
scala> val rdd1 = sc.parallelize(List(5, 6, 4, 3))
rddl: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[Int] = ParallelCollectionRDD[10] at parallelize at <console>:27
scala> val rdd2 = sc.parallelize(List(1, 2, 3, 4))
rdd2: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[Int] = ParallelCollectionRDD[11] at parallelize at <console>:27
scala> val rdd3 = rdd1.<mark>union(rdd2)</mark>
rdd3: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[Int] = UnionRDD[12] at union at <console>:31
scala> val rdd4 = rdd1.intersection(rdd2)
rdd4: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[Int] = MapPartitionsRDD[18] at intersection at <console>:31
scala> rdd3 distinct collect
res2: Array[Int] = Array(4, 1, 5, 6, 2, 3)
scala> rdd4.collect
res3: Array[Int] = Array(4, 3)
练习 4:
val rdd1 = sc.parallelize(List(("tom", 1), ("jerry", 3), ("kitty", 2)))
```



```
val rdd2 = sc.parallelize(List(("jerry", 2), ("tom", 1), ("shuke", 2)))
//求 join
val\ rdd3 = rdd1.join(rdd2)
rdd3.collect
//求并集
val rdd4 = rdd1 union rdd2
//按 key 进行分组
rdd4.groupByKey
rdd4.collect
scala> val rdd1 = sc.parallelize(List(("tom", 1), ("jerry", 3), ("kitty", 2)))
rdd1: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[(String, Int)] = ParallelCollectionRDD[22] at parallelize at <console>:27
scala> val rdd2 = sc.parallelize(List(("jerry", 2), ("tom", 1), ("shuke", 2)))
rdd2: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[(String, Int)] = ParallelCollectionRDD[23] at parallelize at <console>:27
 scala> val rdd3 = rdd1 join(rdd2)
rdd3: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[(String, (Int, Int))] = MapPartitionsRDD[26] at join at <console>:31
 scala> rdd3.collect
 res4: Array[(String, (Int, Int))] = Array((tom,(1,1)), (jerry,(3,2)))
scala> val rdd4 = rdd1 union rdd2
rdd4: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[(String, Int)] = UnionRDD[27] at union at <console>:31
scala> rdd4 groupByKey
 res5: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDd[(String, Iterable[Int])] = ShuffledRDD[28] at groupByKey at <console>:34
scala> rdd4.collect
res6: Array[(String, Int)] = Array((tom,1), (jerry,3), (kitty,2), (jerry,2), (tom,1), (shuke,2))
练习5:
val rdd1 = sc.parallelize(List(("tom", 1), ("tom", 2), ("jerry", 3), ("kitty", 2)))
val rdd2 = sc.parallelize(List(("jerry", 2), ("tom", 1), ("shuke", 2)))
//cogroup
val\ rdd3 = rdd1.cogroup(rdd2)
rdd3.collect
 scala> val rddl = sc.parallelize(List(("tom", 1), ("tom", 2), ("jerry", 3), ("kitty", 2)))
rddl: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[(String, Int)] = ParallelCollectionRDD[0] at parallelize at <console>:27
 scala> val rdd2 = sc.parallelize(List(("jerry", 2), ("tom", 1), ("shuke", 2)))
rdd2: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[(String, Int)] = ParallelCollectionRDD[1] at parallelize at <console>:27
 cala> val rdd3 = rdd1
rdd3: org.apache.spark.rdd.roy((String, (Iterable[Int], Iterable[Int]))] = MapPartitionsRDD[3] at cogroup at <console>:31
scala> rdd3.collect
res0: Array((String, (Iterable[Int], Iterable[Int]))) = Array((tom,(CompactBuffer(1, 2),CompactBuffer(1))), (jerry,(CompactBuffer(3),CompactBuffer(2)))
2))), (kitty,(CompactBuffer(2),CompactBuffer())))
练习 6:
val rdd1 = sc.parallelize(List(1, 2, 3, 4, 5))
//reduce 聚合
val\ rdd2 = rdd1.reduce(_ + _)
scala> val rdd1 = sc.parallelize(List(1, 2, 3, 4, 5))
rdd1: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[Int] = ParallelCollectionRDD[33] at parallelize at <console>:27
scala> val rdd2 = rdd1 reduce( + )
 rdd2: Int = 15
```



#### 练习7:

```
val rdd1 = sc.parallelize(List(("tom", 1), ("jerry", 3), ("kitty", 2), ("shuke", 1)))
val rdd2 = sc.parallelize(List(("jerry", 2), ("tom", 3), ("shuke", 2), ("kitty", 5)))
val rdd3 = rdd1.union(rdd2)
//按 key 进行聚合
val rdd4 = rdd3.reduceByKey(_ + _)
rdd4.collect
//按 value 降序排序
val\ rdd5 = rdd4.map(t => (t._2, t._1)).sortByKey(false).map(t => (t._2, t._1))
rdd5.collect
scala> val rdd1 = sc.parallelize(List(("tom", 1), ("jerry", 3), ("kitty", 2), ("shuke", 1)))
rdd1: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[(String, Int)] = ParallelCollectionRDD[34] at parallelize at <console>:27
scala> val rdd2 = sc.parallelize(List(("jerry", 2), ("tom", 3), ("shuke", 2), ("kitty", 5)))
rdd2: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[(String, Int)] = ParallelCollectionRDD[35] at parallelize at <console>:27
scala>
 scala> val rdd3 = rdd1.union(rdd2)
rdd3: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[(String, Int)] = UnionRDD[36] at union at <console>:31
scala> val rdd4 = rdd3.reduceByKey(_ + _)
rdd4: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[(String, Int)] = ShuffledRDD[37] at reduceByKey at <console>:33
scala> rdd4.collect
res8: Array[(String, Int)] = Array((tom,4), (jerry,5), (shuke,3), (kitty,7))
scala> val rdd5 = rdd4.map(t => (t._2, t._1)).sortByKey(false).map(t => (t._2, t._1))
rdd5: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[(String, Int)] = MapPartitionsRDD[42] at map at <console>:35
scala> rdd5.collect
res9: Array[(String, Int)] = Array((kitty,7), (jerry,5), (tom,4), (shuke,3))
```

//想了解更多,访问下面的地址

http://homepage.cs.latrobe.edu.au/zhe/ZhenHeSparkRDDAPIExamples.html

## 补充:复杂算子

#### 1. mapPartitionsWithIndex

```
scala> val func = (index:Int, iter:Iterator[(Int)]) => { iter.toList.map(x => "[ pairID:" + index + ", val:" + x + "]").iterator }
func: (Int, Iterator[Int]) => Iterator[String] = <function2>
scala> val rddl = sc.parallelize(List(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9), 2)
rddl: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[Int] = ParallelCollectionRDD[4] at parallelize at <console>:27
scala> rddl_mapPartitionsWithIndex(func).collect
res2: Array(String] = Array([ pairID:0, val:1], [ pairID:0, val:2], [ pairID:0, val:3], [ pairID:0, val:4], [ pairID:1, val:5], [ pairID:1, val:6],
airID:1, val:9])
```

### 2. aggregate

aggregate 是 Action 算子,先局部聚合再全局聚合。



```
scala> val rdd2 = sc.parallelize(List("a", "b", "c", "d", "e", "f"), 2)
rdd2: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[String] = ParallelCollectionRDD[2] at parallelize at <console>:27
 scala> def func2(index: Int, iter: Iterator[(string)]): Iterator[string] = { iter.toList.map(x => " [ partID: " + index + ", val: " + x + " ] ").iterator } func2: (index: Int, iter: Iterator[string])Iterator[string]
  scala><mark>rdd2.aggregate("")( + , + )</mark>
resl: String = abcdef
  scala> rdd2.aggregate("")
res2: String = abcdef
  scala> rdd2.aggregate (***)(_+
res3: String = abcdef
 scala> rdd2.aggregate("")(_+_, _+_)
res4: String = abcdef
 scala> rdd2.aggregate("")(_+_, _+_)
res5: String = abcdef
  scala> rdd2.aggregate("")(_+_, _+_)
res6: String = defabc
 scala> val rdd3 = sc.parallelize(List("12", "23", "345", "4567"), 2)
 rdd3: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[String] = ParallelCollectionRDD[3] at parallelize at <console>:27
scala> rdd3.aggregate("")((x,y) => math.max(x.length, y.length).toString, (x,y) => x + y)
res8: String = 24
scala> rdd3.agg=egate("")((x,y) => math.max(x.length, y.length).toString, (x,y) => x + y)
 res9: String = 24
scala> rdd3.aggregate("")((x,y) => math.max(x.length, y.length).toString, (x,y) => x + y)
res10: String 42
 scala> val rdd4 = sc.parallelize(List("12", "23", "345", ""), 2)
 rdd4: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[String] = ParallelCollectionRDD[5] at parallelize at <console>:27
 scala > rdd4.aggregate("")((x,y) \Rightarrow math.min(x.length, y.length).toString, (x,y) \Rightarrow x + y)
 resl3: String + 01
 scala> rdd4.aggregate("")((x,y) => math.min(x.length, y.length).toString, (x,y) => x + y)
res14: String 10
3. aggregateByKey
reduceByKey 和 aggregateByKey 底层都是调用 combineByKey。
scala> val pairRDD = sc.parallelize(List(("cat", 2), ("cat", 5), ("mouse", 4), ("cat", 2), ("dog", 12), ("mouse", 2)), 2)
pairRDD: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[(String, Int)] = ParallelCollectionRDD[6] at parallelize at <console>:27
scala> def \ func2(index: Int, iter: Iterator[(String, Int)]): Iterator[String] = \{ iter.toList.map(x \Rightarrow "[ partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" + index + ", vertical function of the partID:" +
 scala> pairRDD_mapPartitionsWithIndex_func2).collect
res3: Array[String] = Array(| partID:0, val:(cat,2)], [ partID:0, val:(cat,5)], [ partID:0, val:(mouse,4)], [ partID:1, val:(cat,2
 scala> pairRDD_aggregateByKey(0)(_+, _+).collect
res4: Array[(String, Int)] = Array((dog,12), (cat,9), (mouse,6))
 scala> pairRDD.aggregateByKey(0) (math.max(_, _), _+_).collect \\ res5: Array[(String, Int)] = Array((dog,12), (cat,7), (mouse,6)) \\
 scala> pairRDD.aggregateByKey(100)(math.max(_, _), _+_).collect
res6: Array[(String, Int)] = Array((dog,100), (cat,200), (mouse,200))
4. combineByKey
 scala> sc.textFile("hdfs://mini1:9090/wordtest").flatMap(\_.split(" ")).map((\_,1)). \\ \hline res29: Array[(String, Int)] = Array((b,7), (a,4)) \\ \hline \label{eq:continuous}
  scala> sc.textFile("hdfs://minil:9000/wordtest").flatMap(_.split(" ")).map((_.1)).<mark>groupByKey().</mark>map(t => (t._1, t._2.sum)).collect
res30: Array[(String, Int)] = Array((b,7), (a,4))
  cala> sc.textFile("hdfs://minil:9000/wordtest").flatMap(_.split(" ")).map((_,1)).dggregateByKey(0)(_+_, _+_].collect
res31: Array[(String, Int)] = Array((b,7), (a,4))
 scala> sc.textFile("hdfs://minil:9000/wordtest").flatMap(_.split(" ")).map((_,1)).combineByKey(x => x, (a:Int, b:Int) => a+b, (m:Int, n:Int) => m+n).collect res32: Array((String, Int)) = Array((b,7), (a.4))
```



```
scala> val rdd4 = sc.parallelize(List("dog", "cat", "gnu", "salmon", "rabbit", "turkey", "wolf", "bee", "bear"), 3)
rdd4: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[String] = ParallelCollectionRDD[44] at parallelize at <console>:27

scala> val rdd5 = sc.parallelize(List(1,1,2,2,2,1,2,2,2),3)
rdd5: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[Int] = ParallelCollectionRDD[45] at parallelize at <console>:27

scala> val rdd6 = rdd5.zip[rdd4)
rdd6: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[(Int, String)] = ZippedPartitionsRDD2[46] at zip at <console>:31

scala> rdd6.collect
res1: Array[(Int, String)] = Array((1,dog), (1,cat), (2,gnu), (2,salmon), (2,rabbit), (1,turkey), (2,wolf), (2,bee), (2,bear))
scala> rdd6.combineByKey x=>List(x), (a:List[String], b:String)=>a:+b [(m:List[String],n:List[String])=>m++n).collect
res12: Array[(Int, List[String])] = Array((1,List(dog, cat, turkey)), (2,List(salmon, rabbit, gnu, wolf, bee, bear)))
```

### 5. coalesce repartition

```
scala> val rdd1 = sc.parallelize(1 to 10,10)
rdd1: org.apache.spark.rdd.RDD[Int] = ParallelCollectionRDD[48] at parallelize at <console>:27
scala> rdd1_partitions.length
res13: Int = 10
scala> val rdd2 = rdd1_coalesce(2, false).partitions.length
rdd2: Int = 2
```

repartition 底层调用 coalesce,默认 shuffle。