

## Pyspark day 4 Assignment


### 1. Creating a pyspark dataframe with sample data

```
# Initialize SparkSession
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession

# Initialize SparkSession
spark = SparkSession.builder \
    .appName("example") \
    .getOrCreate()

simpleData = [("James","Sales","NY",90000,34,10000), ("Michael","Sales",
"NY",86000,56,20000), ("Robert","Sales","CA",81000,30,23000), ("Maria",
"Finance","CA",90000,24,23000), ("Raman","Finance","CA",99000,40,24000),
("Scott","Finance","NY",83000,36,19000), ("Jen","Finance","NY",79000,53,
15000), ("Jeff","Marketing","CA",80000,25,18000), ("Kumar","Marketing",
"NY",91000,50,21000) ] # Create DataFrame
schema = ["employee_name","department","state","salary","age","bonus"]
df = spark.createDataFrame(data=simpleData, schema = schema)
df.printSchema()
df.show()
```

#### ▶ (3) Spark Jobs

▶  df: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [employee\_name: string, department: string ... 4 more fields]

```
|-- employee_name: string (nullable = true)
|-- department: string (nullable = true)
|-- state: string (nullable = true)
|-- salary: long (nullable = true)
|-- age: long (nullable = true)
|-- bonus: long (nullable = true)
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|employee_name|department|state|salary|age|bonus|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|      James|      Sales|   NY| 90000| 34|10000|
|    Michael|      Sales|   NY| 86000| 56|20000|
|    Robert|      Sales|   CA| 81000| 30|23000|
|     Maria|    Finance|   CA| 90000| 24|23000|
|     Raman|    Finance|   CA| 99000| 40|24000|
|     Scott|    Finance|   NY| 83000| 36|19000|
|        Jen|    Finance|   NY| 79000| 53|15000|
|       Jeff| Marketing|   CA| 80000| 25|18000|
|      Kumar| Marketing|   NY| 91000| 50|21000|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

## 2.Using aggregate functions like sum, mean, avg, max, min, count

Basically these functions are used to add the values, select min of values, maximum of values, average of values and count the number of records respectively based on condition given in group by

```
data=df.groupby("department").sum("salary").show()
data=df.groupby("department").min("salary").show()
data=df.groupby("department").max("salary").show()
data=df.groupby("department").avg("salary").show()
data=df.groupby("department").mean("salary").show()
data=df.groupby("department").count().show()
```

```
+-----+-----+
|department|sum(salary)|
+-----+-----+
|    Sales|    257000|
|   Finance|    351000|
| Marketing|    171000|
+-----+-----+

+-----+-----+
|department|min(salary)|
+-----+-----+
|    Sales|     81000|
|   Finance|     79000|
| Marketing|     80000|
+-----+-----+
```

```
+-----+-----+
|department|max(salary)|
+-----+-----+
|    Sales|     90000|
|   Finance|     99000|
| Marketing|     91000|
+-----+-----+

+-----+-----+
|department|    avg(salary)|
+-----+-----+
|    Sales|85666.6666666667|
|   Finance|     87750.0|
| Marketing|     85500.0|
+-----+-----+
```

```

+-----+-----+
|department|    avg(salary)|
+-----+-----+
|    Sales|85666.6666666667|
|  Finance|    87750.0|
| Marketing|    85500.0|
+-----+-----+

+-----+-----+
|department|count|
+-----+-----+
|    Sales|    3|
|  Finance|    4|
| Marketing|    2|
+-----+-----+

```

### 3.Using group by and agg functions with multiple arguments

```

data=df.groupby("employee_name","department").sum("salary").show()
data=df.groupby("employee_name","department").min("salary").show()
data=df.groupby("employee_name","department").max("salary").show()
data=df.groupby("employee_name","department").avg("salary").show()
data=df.groupby("employee_name","department").mean("salary").show()
data=df.groupby("employee_name","department").count().show()

```

```

+-----+-----+-----+
|employee_name|department|sum(salary)|
+-----+-----+-----+
|    James|    Sales|    90000|
| Michael|    Sales|    86000|
|  Robert|    Sales|    81000|
|    Maria|  Finance|    90000|
|    Raman|  Finance|    99000|
|    Scott|  Finance|    83000|
|     Jen|  Finance|    79000|
|    Jeff| Marketing|    80000|
|   Kumar| Marketing|    91000|
+-----+-----+-----+

```

```

+-----+-----+-----+
|employee_name|department|count|
+-----+-----+-----+
|      James|      Sales|    1|
|   Michael|      Sales|    1|
|    Robert|      Sales|    1|
|     Maria|    Finance|    1|
|     Raman|    Finance|    1|
|    Scott|    Finance|    1|
|       Jen|    Finance|    1|
|     Jeff| Marketing|    1|
|     Kumar| Marketing|    1|
+-----+-----+-----+

```

#### 4. Aggregate function with and without using group by

```

▶  ✓ 10:24 AM (1s) 5

df.groupBy("department").agg(({ "salary": "sum" })).show()
df.agg(({ "salary": "sum" })).show() #without group by using agg on salary
column

```

▶ (4) Spark Jobs

```

+-----+-----+
|department|sum(salary)|
+-----+-----+
|      Sales|      257000|
|    Finance|      351000|
| Marketing|      171000|
+-----+-----+

```

```

+-----+
|sum(salary)|
+-----+
|      779000|
+-----+

```

5. `pivot()` function is an aggregation function used to rotate data from one column to multiple columns(Transpose row into columns)

```
df.groupBy("department").sum("salary").show()
data=df.groupBy("department").pivot("employee_name").sum("salary")
data.show()
```

► (9) Spark Jobs

► data: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [department: string, James: long ... 8 more fields]

```
+-----+-----+
|department|sum(salary)|
+-----+-----+
|    Sales|    257000|
|  Finance|    351000|
| Marketing|    171000|
+-----+-----+

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|department|James| Jeff|  Jen|Kumar|Maria|Michael|Raman|Robert|Scott|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|    Sales|90000| null| null| null| null| 86000| null| 81000| null|
|  Finance| null| null|79000| null|90000|  null|99000|  null|83000|
| Marketing| null|80000| null|91000| null|  null|  null|  null| null|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

## 6. Missing handling files

This is a process of Data cleaning in order to handle null values. In pyspark databricks, null is not specified, None is used.

`.na.drop()` functions deletes the row which contains null values

► 10:30 AM (1s)

7

```
#Handling missing files
#In data all rows had null values so all 3 rows dropped
data.na.drop().show()
```

► (3) Spark Jobs

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|department|James|Jeff|Jen|Kumar|Maria|Michael|Raman|Robert|Scott|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

10:37 AM (1s)

8

```
simpleData = [("James",None,"NY",90000,34,10000), ("Michael","Sales","NY",
86000,56,20000), ("Robert","Sales","CA",81000,30,23000), ("Maria",
"Finance","CA",90000,24,23000), ("Raman","Finance","CA",99000,40,24000),
("Scott","Finance","NY",83000,36,19000), ("Jen",None,"NY",79000,53,15000),
("Jeff","Marketing","CA",80000,25,18000), ("Kumar",None,"NY",91000,50,
21000) ] # Create DataFrame
schema = ["employee_name","department","state","salary","age","bonus"]
df = spark.createDataFrame(data=simpleData, schema = schema)
df.na.drop().show()
df.show()
```

▶ (6) Spark Jobs

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|employee_name|department|state|salary|age|bonus|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|      Michael|      Sales|   NY| 86000| 56|20000|
|      Robert|      Sales|   CA| 81000| 30|23000|
|       Maria|    Finance|   CA| 90000| 24|23000|
|       Raman|    Finance|   CA| 99000| 40|24000|
|      Scott|    Finance|   NY| 83000| 36|19000|
|       Jeff| Marketing|   CA| 80000| 25|18000|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|employee_name|department|state|salary|age|bonus|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|       James|      null|   NY| 90000| 34|10000|
|      Michael|      Sales|   NY| 86000| 56|20000|
|      Robert|      Sales|   CA| 81000| 30|23000|
|       Maria|    Finance|   CA| 90000| 24|23000|
|       Raman|    Finance|   CA| 99000| 40|24000|
|      Scott|    Finance|   NY| 83000| 36|19000|
|       Jen|      null|   NY| 79000| 53|15000|
```

## 7.Importing csv file and performing aggregate function on the data

11:53 AM (5s)

9

```
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
spark =SparkSession.builder.appName("Practice").getOrCreate()
df_pyspark= spark.read.csv("/FileStore/tables/test1.csv",header=True,
inferSchema=True)
df_pyspark.show()
df_pyspark.groupBy("department").sum("salary").show()
```

df\_pyspark: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [employee\_name: string, department: string ... 4 more fields]

employee_name	department	state	salary	age	bonus
James	Sales	NY	90000	34	10000
Michael	Sales	NY	86000	56	20000
Robert	Sales	CA	81000	30	23000
Maria	Finance	CA	90000	24	23000
Raman	Finance	CA	99000	40	24000
Scott	Finance	NY	83000	36	19000
Jen	Finance	NY	79000	53	15000
Jeff	Marketing	CA	80000	25	18000
Kumar	Marketing	NY	91000	50	21000

department	sum(salary)
Sales	257000
Finance	351000
Marketing	171000

8. Performing sorting function--> used to sort data based on the values of specified column

11:55 AM (1s)

10

```
df.sort("bonus").show()
```

(1) Spark Jobs

employee_name	department	state	salary	age	bonus
James	Sales	NY	90000	34	10000
Jen	Finance	NY	79000	53	15000
Jeff	Marketing	CA	80000	25	18000
Scott	Finance	NY	83000	36	19000
Michael	Sales	NY	86000	56	20000
Kumar	Marketing	NY	91000	50	21000
Maria	Finance	CA	90000	24	23000
Robert	Sales	CA	81000	30	23000
Raman	Finance	CA	99000	40	24000

```
11:56 AM (1s) 11

df.sort(df["salary"].desc()).show()

(1) Spark Jobs
```

employee_name	department	state	salary	age	bonus
Raman	Finance	CA	99000	40	24000
Kumar	Marketing	NY	91000	50	21000
Maria	Finance	CA	90000	24	23000
James	Sales	NY	90000	34	10000
Michael	Sales	NY	86000	56	20000
Scott	Finance	NY	83000	36	19000
Robert	Sales	CA	81000	30	23000
Jeff	Marketing	CA	80000	25	18000
Jen	Finance	NY	79000	53	15000

Order By function is same as sort by function

```
df.orderBy("salary").show()
df_pyspark.orderBy("salary").show()

(2) Spark Jobs
```

Michael	Sales	NY	86000	56	20000
James	Sales	NY	90000	34	10000
Maria	Finance	CA	90000	24	23000
Kumar	Marketing	NY	91000	50	21000
Raman	Finance	CA	99000	40	24000

employee_name	department	state	salary	age	bonus
Jen	Finance	NY	79000	53	15000
Jeff	Marketing	CA	80000	25	18000
Robert	Sales	CA	81000	30	23000
Scott	Finance	NY	83000	36	19000
Michael	Sales	NY	86000	56	20000
James	Sales	NY	90000	34	10000
Maria	Finance	CA	90000	24	23000
Kumar	Marketing	NY	91000	50	21000
Raman	Finance	CA	99000	40	24000



## Joins between dataframes

```
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession

# Initialize SparkSession
spark = SparkSession.builder.appName("Example_joins").getOrCreate()

# Data
emp = [(1, "Smith", -1, "2018", "10", "M", 3000), (2, "Rose", 1, "2010", "20",
"M", 4000), (3, "Williams", 1, "2010", "10", "M", 1000), (4, "Jones", 2, "2005",
"10", "F", 2000), (5, "Brown", 2, "2010", "40", "", -1), (6, "Brown", 2, "2010", "50",
"", -1)]

empColumns = ["emp_id", "name", "superior_emp_id", "year_joined",
"emp_dept_id", "gender", "salary"]

empDF = spark.createDataFrame(data=emp, schema =
empColumns)
empDF.printSchema()
empDF.show()

dept = [("Finance", 10), ("Marketing", 20), ("Sales", 30), ("IT",
40)]

deptColumns = ["dept_name", "dept_id"]
deptDF = spark.createDataFrame(data=dept, schema =
deptColumns)
deptDF.printSchema()
deptDF.show()
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|emp_id|  name|superior_emp_id|year_joined|emp_dept_id|gender|salary|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|    1|  Smith|          -1|    2018|         10|    M|   3000|
|    2|   Rose|           1|    2010|         20|    M|   4000|
|    3|Williams|           1|    2010|         10|    M|   1000|
|    4|   Jones|           2|    2005|         10|    F|   2000|
|    5|   Brown|           2|    2010|         40|    |     -1|
|    6|   Brown|           2|    2010|         50|    |     -1|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

dept

```
+-----+-----+
|dept_name|dept_id|
+-----+-----+
|  Finance|     10|
|Marketing|     20|
|   Sales|     30|
|      IT|     40|
+-----+-----+
```

Join Type	Description
Inner Join	Join records when key columns are matched, and dropped when they are not matched
Outer join	Returns all rows from both datasets, where Join expression doesn't match it returns null or respective columns
Left Join/ Left outer join	Returns all rows from left dataset regardless of match found on right dataset, when Join doesn't match – it assigns null for that record
Right Join/ Right outer join	Returns all rows from Right dataset regardless of match found on left dataset, when Join doesn't match – it assigns null for that record
Left Semi Join	Returns columns from the only left dataset for the matched records in the right dataset on join expression
Left Anti Join	Returns only columns from left dataset for non-matched records

```
#Inner join
empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id==deptDF.dept_id,"inner").show()
#Outer join,Full outer join both full and outer join is same
empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id==deptDF.dept_id,"outer").show()
empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id==deptDF.dept_id,"full").show()
#left join or left outer join
empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id==deptDF.dept_id,"left").show()
empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id==deptDF.dept_id,"leftouter").show()
#Right join or right outer join
empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id==deptDF.dept_id,"right").show()
empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id==deptDF.dept_id,"rightouter").show()
```

### 1.1.Inner join output

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|emp_id|  name|superior_emp_id|year_joined|emp_dept_id|gender|salary|dept_name|dept_id|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|    1| Smith|          -1|    2018|        10|   M|  3000|  Finance|    10|
|    3|Williams|         1|    2010|        10|   M|  1000|  Finance|    10|
|    4|  Jones|         2|    2005|        10|   F|  2000|  Finance|    10|
|    2|   Rose|         1|    2010|        20|   M|  4000|Marketing|    20|
|    5|  Brown|         2|    2010|        40|   |    -1|      IT|    40|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

## 1.2.Outer join output

emp_id	name	superior_emp_id	year_joined	emp_dept_id	gender	salary	dept_name	dept_id
1	Smith	-1	2018	10	M	3000	Finance	10
3	Williams	1	2010	10	M	1000	Finance	10
4	Jones	2	2005	10	F	2000	Finance	10
2	Rose	1	2010	20	M	4000	Marketing	20
null	null	null	null	null	null	null	Sales	30
5	Brown	2	2010	40		-1	IT	40
6	Brown	2	2010	50		-1	null	null

## 1.3.Left join Output

emp_id	name	superior_emp_id	year_joined	emp_dept_id	gender	salary	dept_name	dept_id
1	Smith	-1	2018	10	M	3000	Finance	10
2	Rose	1	2010	20	M	4000	Marketing	20
3	Williams	1	2010	10	M	1000	Finance	10
4	Jones	2	2005	10	F	2000	Finance	10
5	Brown	2	2010	40		-1	IT	40
6	Brown	2	2010	50		-1	null	null

## 1.4.Right join Output

emp_id	name	superior_emp_id	year_joined	emp_dept_id	gender	salary	dept_name	dept_id
4	Jones	2	2005	10	F	2000	Finance	10
3	Williams	1	2010	10	M	1000	Finance	10
1	Smith	-1	2018	10	M	3000	Finance	10
2	Rose	1	2010	20	M	4000	Marketing	20
null	null	null	null	null	null	null	Sales	30
5	Brown	2	2010	40		-1	IT	40

## Left semi,Left Anti, Anti, Cross joins

```
#Leftsemi join and right semi join
empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id==deptDF.dept_id,"leftsemi").show() # null values will not be printed

#leftanti join and right anti join
empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id==deptDF.dept_id,"leftanti").show()

#anti join
empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id==deptDF.dept_id,"anti").show()

#cross join
empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id==deptDF.dept_id,"cross").show()
```

## 1.5.Left semi join

emp_id	name	superior_emp_id	year_joined	emp_dept_id	gender	salary
1	Smith	-1	2018	10	M	3000
3	Williams	1	2010	10	M	1000
4	Jones	2	2005	10	F	2000
2	Rose	1	2010	20	M	4000
5	Brown	2	2010	40		-1

### 1.6.Leftanti join

emp_id	name	superior_emp_id	year_joined	emp_dept_id	gender	salary
6	Brown	2	2010	50		-1

### 1.7.Anti join

emp_id	name	superior_emp_id	year_joined	emp_dept_id	gender	salary
6	Brown	2	2010	50		-1

### 1.8.Cross join

emp_id	name	superior_emp_id	year_joined	emp_dept_id	gender	salary	dept_name	dept_id
1	Smith	-1	2018	10	M	3000	Finance	10
3	Williams	1	2010	10	M	1000	Finance	10
4	Jones	2	2005	10	F	2000	Finance	10
2	Rose	1	2010	20	M	4000	Marketing	20
5	Brown	2	2010	40		-1	IT	40

## 9.Union between two RDDS

```
12:26 PM (1s) 16
#Unions
#Union function
data=sc.parallelize([2,4,5,6,7,8,9,10])
data1=data.filter(lambda x:x%2==0)
data2=data.filter(lambda x:x%3==0)
print(data1.union(data2).collect())
print(data1.union(data2).distinct().collect())

(2) Spark Jobs
[2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 6, 9]
[2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10]
```

## Handson on spark sql

```
#initializing the program
from pyspark import SparkContext
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
sc=SparkContext.getOrCreate()
spark=SparkSession.builder.appName('Pyspark session').getOrCreate()

df_pyspark= spark.read.csv("/FileStore/tables/test1-2.csv",header=True,inferSchema=True)
df_pyspark.show()
df_pyspark.groupBy("department").sum("salary").show()
```

▸ (5) Spark Jobs

▸ df\_pyspark: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [employee\_name: string, department: string ... 4 more fields]

employee_name	department	state	salary	age	bonus
James	Sales	NY	90000	34	10000
Michael	Sales	NY	86000	56	20000
Robert	Sales	CA	81000	30	23000
Maria	Finance	CA	90000	24	23000
Raman	Finance	CA	99000	40	24000
Scott	Finance	NY	83000	36	19000
Jen	Finance	NY	79000	53	15000
Jeff	Marketing	CA	80000	25	18000
Kumar	Marketing	NY	91000	50	21000

```
spark.sql("""select * from test """).show()
```

▸ (1) Spark Jobs

_c0	_c1	_c2	_c3	_c4	_c5
employee_name	department	state	salary	age	bonus
James	Sales	NY	90000	34	10000
Michael	Sales	NY	86000	56	20000
Robert	Sales	CA	81000	30	23000
Maria	Finance	CA	90000	24	23000
Raman	Finance	CA	99000	40	24000
Scott	Finance	NY	83000	36	19000
Jen	Finance	NY	79000	53	15000
Jeff	Marketing	CA	80000	25	18000
Kumar	Marketing	NY	91000	50	21000

## Reading csv files through spark.

### Method 1 : first row is not taken as header

```
05:19 PM (1s) 21

# File location and type
file_location = "/FileStore/tables/simple_zipcodes.csv"
file_type = "csv"

#Csv options
infer_schema="false"
first_row_is_header="false"
delimiter=","

# The applied options are for CSV files. For other file types, these will be ignored.
df = spark.read.format(file_type) \
    .option("inferSchema", infer_schema) \
    .option("header", first_row_is_header) \
    .option("sep", delimiter) \
    .load(file_location)

display(df)
```

	A <sup>B</sup> <sub>C</sub> _c0	A <sup>B</sup> <sub>C</sub> _c1	A <sup>B</sup> <sub>C</sub> _c2	A <sup>B</sup> <sub>C</sub> _c3	A <sup>B</sup> <sub>C</sub> _c4
1	RecordNumb...	Country	City	Zipcode	State
2	1	US	PARC PARQUE	704	PR
3	2	US	PASEO COSTA DEL SUR	704	PR
4	10	US	BDA SAN LUIS	709	PR
5	49347	US	HOLT	32564	FL
6	49348	US	HOMOSASSA	34487	FL
7	61391	US	CINGULAR WIRELESS	76166	TX
8	61392	US	FORT WORTH	76177	TX
9	61393	US	FT WORTH	76177	TX
10	54356	US	SPRUCE PINE	35585	AL

## Creating a temp view and obtaining results from the view

```

05:20 PM (<1s) 22
df.createOrReplaceTempView("tempdata")

05:21 PM (<1s) 23
spark.sql("select * from tempdata").show()

```

▶ (1) Spark Jobs

2	US	PASEO COSTA DEL SUR	704	PR
10	US	BDA SAN LUIS	709	PR
49347	US	HOLT	32564	FL
49348	US	HOMOSASSA	34487	FL
61391	US	CINGULAR WIRELESS	76166	TX
61392	US	FORT WORTH	76177	TX
61393	US	FT WORTH	76177	TX
54356	US	SPRUCE PINE	35585	AL
76511	US	ASH HILL	27007	NC
4	US	URB EUGENE RICE	704	PR
39827	US	MESA	85209	AZ
39828	US	MESA	85210	AZ
49345	US	HILLIARD	32046	FL
49346	US	HOLDER	34445	FL
3	US	SECT LANAUSSÉ	704	PR
54354	US	SPRING GARDEN	36275	AL
54355	US	SPRINGVILLE	35146	AL
76512	US	ASHEBORO	27203	NC

only showing top 20 rows

## Show(n) -> n indicates no. of rows

```

df.select("_c0", "_c1").show(5)

```

▶ (1) Spark Jobs

_c0	_c1
RecordNumber	Country
1	US
2	US
10	US
49347	US

only showing top 5 rows

## Data manipulation-Using Select and where

```

05:21 PM (1s) 25 Python
spark.sql("""SELECT * From tempdata WHERE _c4='AZ'""").show(5)

```

▶ (1) Spark Jobs

_c0	_c1	_c2	_c3	_c4
39827	US	MESA	85209	AZ
39828	US	MESA	85210	AZ

## Method 2 ---→keeping first row as header

```
05:23 PM (1s) 26

# File location and type
file_location = "/FileStore/tables/simple_zipcodes.csv"
file_type = "csv"

# CSV options
infer_schema = "false"
first_row_is_header = "true"
delimiter = ","

# The applied options are for CSV files. For other file types, these will be ignored.
df = spark.read.format(file_type) \
    .option("inferSchema", infer_schema) \
    .option("header", first_row_is_header) \
    .option("sep", delimiter) \
    .load(file_location)

display(df)
```

display(df)

▶ (2) Spark Jobs

▶ df: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [RecordNumber: string, Country: string ... 3 more fields]

	RecordNumber	Country	City	Zipcode	State
1	1	US	PARC PARQUE	704	PR
2	2	US	PASEO COSTA DEL SUR	704	PR
3	10	US	BDA SAN LUIS	709	PR
4	49347	US	HOLT	32564	FL
5	49348	US	HOMOSASSA	34487	FL
6	61391	US	CINGULAR WIRELESS	76166	TX
7	61392	US	FORT WORTH	76177	TX
8	61393	US	FT WORTH	76177	TX
9	54356	US	SPRUCE PINE	35585	AL

## Creating temp view and accessing data from view

```
05:23 PM (<1s) 27

df.createOrReplaceTempView("customer")

05:24 PM (1s) 28

spark.sql("select * from customer").show(5)
df.select("RecordNumber","Country").show(5)

▶ (2) Spark Jobs

|RecordNumber|Country|City|Zipcode|State|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|1|US|PARC PARQUE|704|PR|
|2|US|PASEO COSTA DEL SUR|704|PR|
|10|US|BDA SAN LUIS|709|PR|
|49347|US|HOLT|32564|FL|
|49348|US|HOMOSASSA|34487|FL|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
only showing top 5 rows
```

```
+-----+-----+
|RecordNumber|Country|
+-----+-----+
|1|US|
|2|US|
|10|US|
|49347|US|
|49348|US|
+-----+-----+
only showing top 5 rows
```

## Using orderby

```
05:24 PM (1s) 30
spark.sql("""select * FROM customer WHERE state in ('PR','AZ','FL')order by state """).show(10)
▶ (1) Spark Jobs
```

RecordNumber	Country	City	Zipcode	State
39827	US	MESA	85209	AZ
39828	US	MESA	85210	AZ
49347	US	HOLT	32564	FL
49348	US	HOMOSASSA	34487	FL
49345	US	HILLIARD	32046	FL
49346	US	HOLDER	34445	FL
1	US	PARC PARQUE	704	PR
2	US	PASEO COSTA DEL SUR	704	PR
10	US	BDA SAN LUIS	709	PR
4	US	URB EUGENE RICE	704	PR

only showing top 10 rows

## Using aggregate function like count and group by

```
05:25 PM (1s) 31
spark.sql("""SELECT state,count(*) as count FROM customer GROUP BY state""").show()
▶ (2) Spark Jobs
```

state	count
AZ	2
NC	3
AL	3
TX	3
FL	4
PR	5