



Writing Continuous Applications with PySpark

<https://dbricks.co/pybaysf>

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PyBay, SF
August 15, 2019



I have used **Apache Spark 2.x** Before...





Apache Spark Developer Advocate, Instructor, and Author @ Databricks

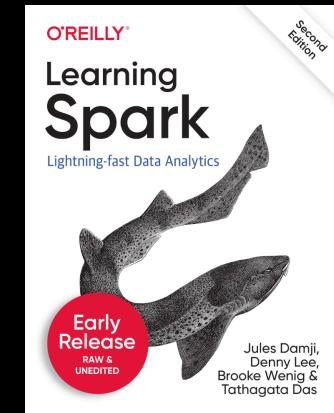
Developer Advocate @ Hortonworks

Software engineering @ Sun Microsystems, Netscape, @Home, VeriSign, Scalix, Centrify, LoudCloud/Opsware, ProQuest

Program Chair Spark + AI Summit

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/dmatrix>

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VISION

Accelerate innovation by unifying data science,
engineering and business

SOLUTION

Unified Analytics Platform

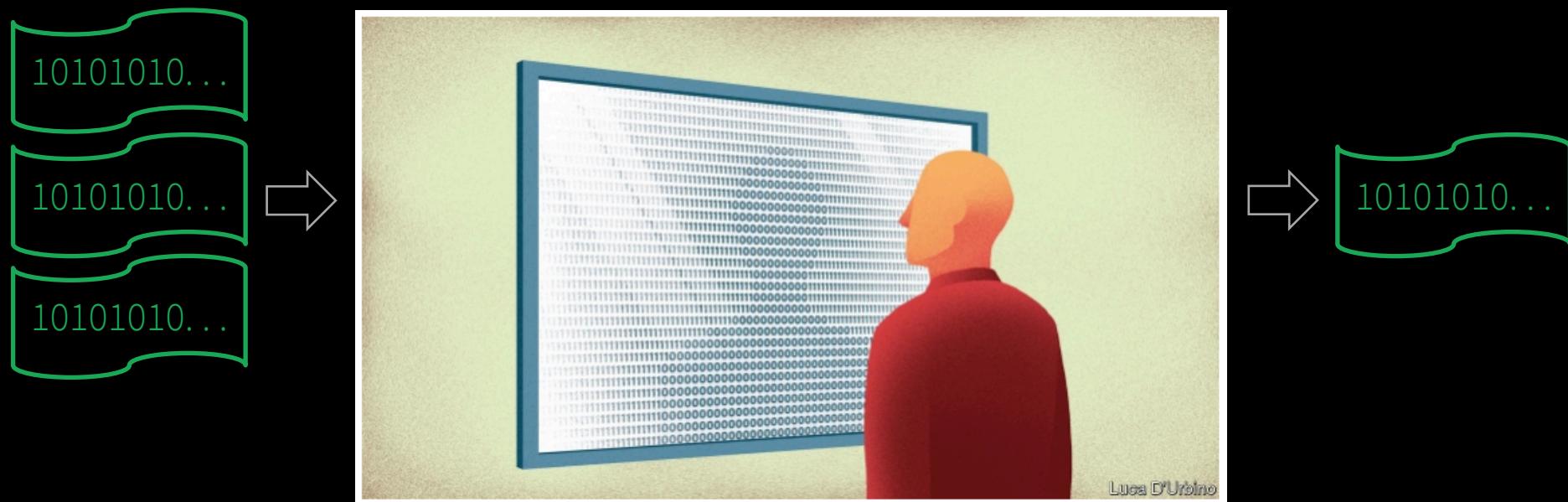
WHO WE ARE

- Original creators of   
- 2000+ global companies use our platform across big data & machine learning lifecycle

Agenda for Today's Talk

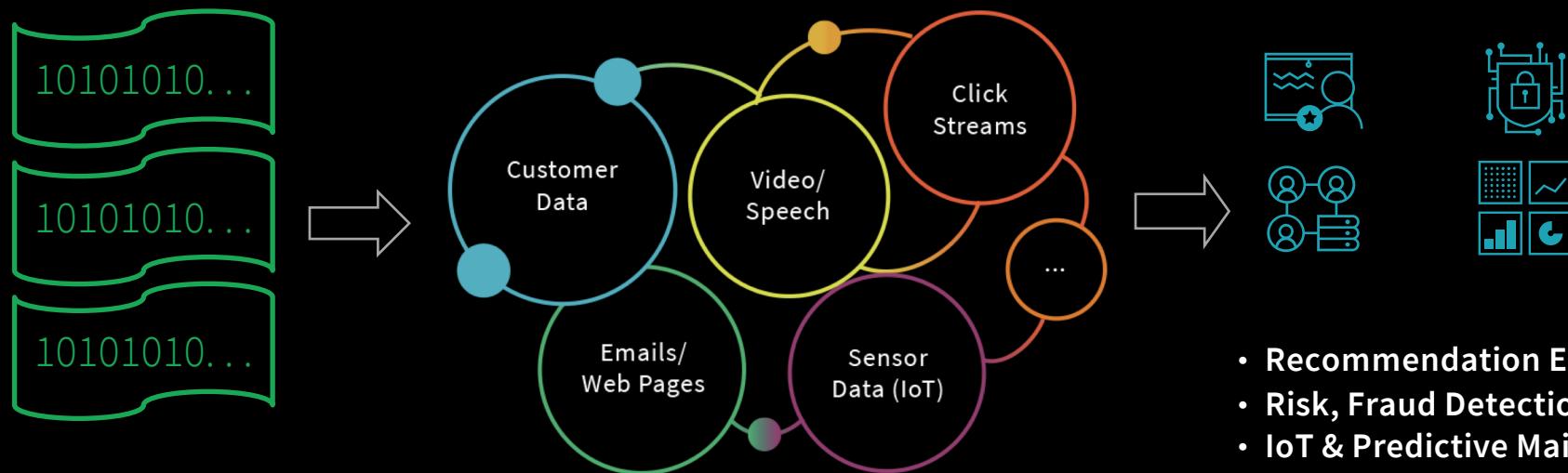
- Why Apache Spark
- Why Streaming Applications are Difficult
- What's Structured Streaming
 - Anatomy of a Continuous Application
 - Tutorials
- Q & A

How to think about data in 2019 - 2020



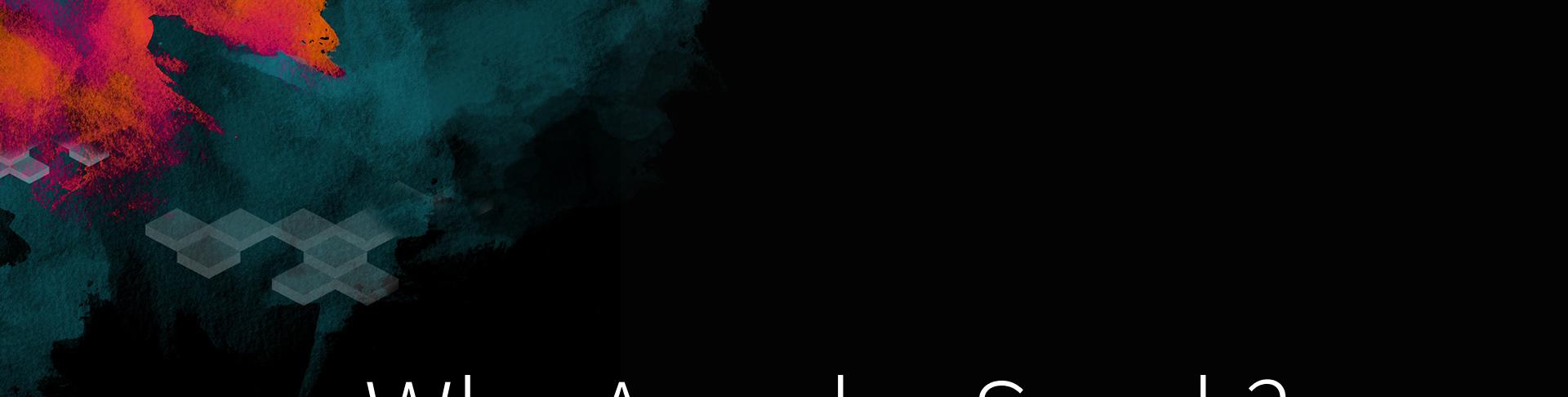
“Digital Data Zeitgeist”

How to think about data in 2019 - 2020



- Recommendation Engines
- Risk, Fraud Detection
- IoT & Predictive Maintenance

“Digital Data Zeitgeist”

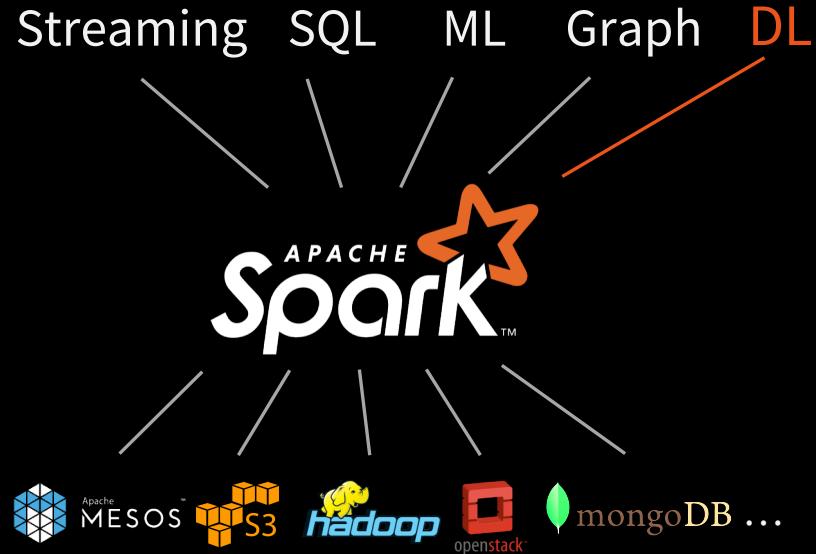


Why Apache Spark?



What is Apache Spark?

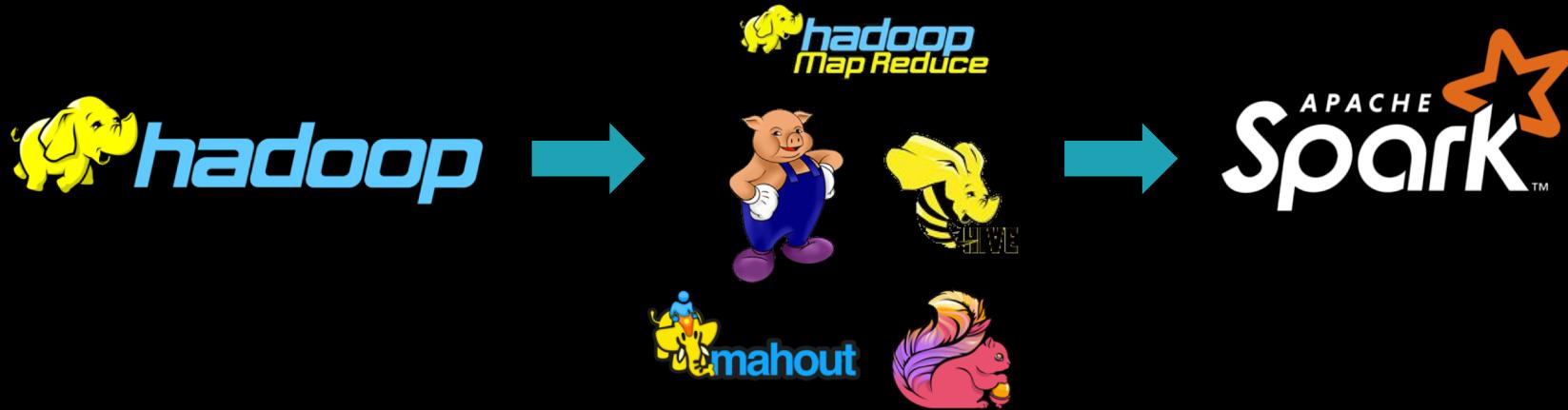
- General cluster computing engine that extends MapReduce
- Rich set of APIs and libraries
- Unified Engine
- Large community: 1000+ orgs, clusters up to 8000 nodes
- Supports DL Frameworks



Unique Thing about Spark

- **Unification:** same engine and same API for diverse use cases
 - Streaming, batch, or interactive
 - ETL, SQL, machine learning, or graph
 - Deep Learning Frameworks w/Horovod
 - TensorFlow
 - Keras
 - PyTorch

Faster, Easier to Use, Unified



First Distributed
Processing Engine

Specialized Data
Processing Engines

Unified Data
Processing Engine

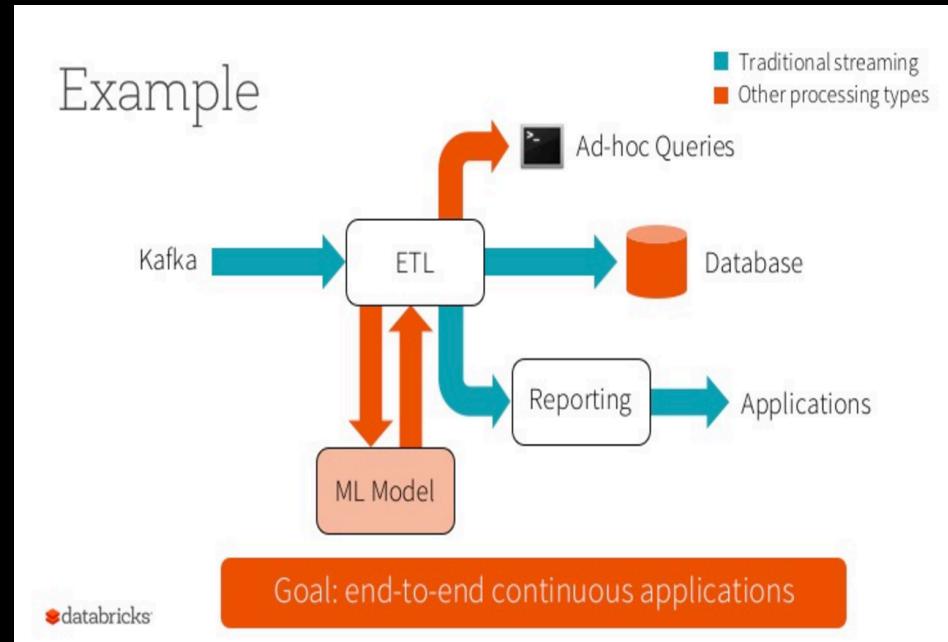
Benefits of Unification

1. Simpler to **use** and **operate**
2. **Code reuse**: e.g. only write monitoring, FT, etc once
3. **New apps** that span processing types: e.g. interactive queries on a stream, online machine learning



Why Streaming Applications are Inherently Difficult?

building robust stream processing apps is hard



Complexities in stream processing

COMPLEX DATA

Diverse data formats
(json, avro, txt, csv, binary, ...)

Data can be dirty,
And tardy (out-of-order)

COMPLEX WORKLOADS

Combining streaming with
interactive queries

Machine learning

COMPLEX SYSTEMS

Diverse storage systems
(Kafka, S3, Kinesis, RDBMS, ...)

System failures

Structured Streaming

stream processing on Spark SQL engine

fast, scalable, fault-tolerant

rich, unified, high level APIs

deal with *complex data* and *complex workloads*

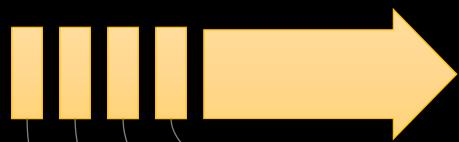
rich ecosystem of data sources

integrate with many *storage systems*

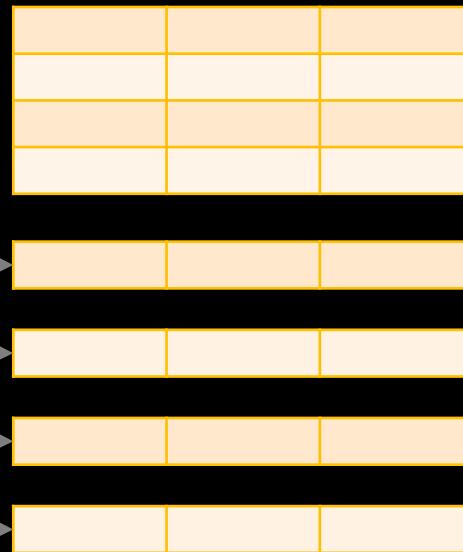
you
should not have to
reason about streaming

Treat Streams as Unbounded Tables

data stream



unbounded input table



new data in the
data stream

=

new rows appended
to a unbounded table

you
should write queries

&

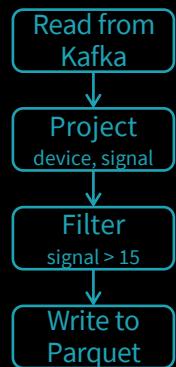
Apache Spark

should continuously update the answer

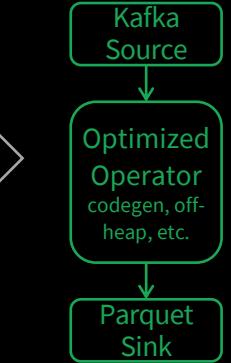
Apache Spark automatically *streamifies*!

```
input = spark.readStream  
  .format("kafka")  
  .option("subscribe", "topic")  
  .load()  
  
result = input  
  .select("device", "signal")  
  .where("signal > 15")  
  
result.writeStream  
  .format("parquet")  
  .start("dest-path")
```

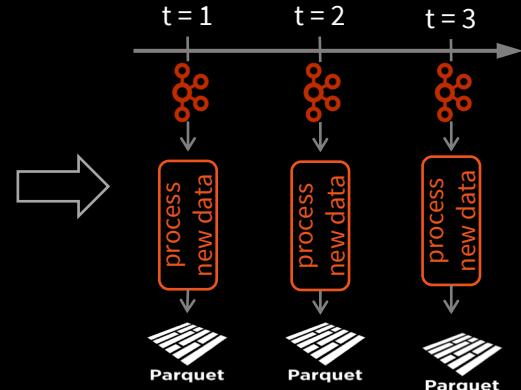
DataFrames,
Datasets, SQL



Logical
Plan



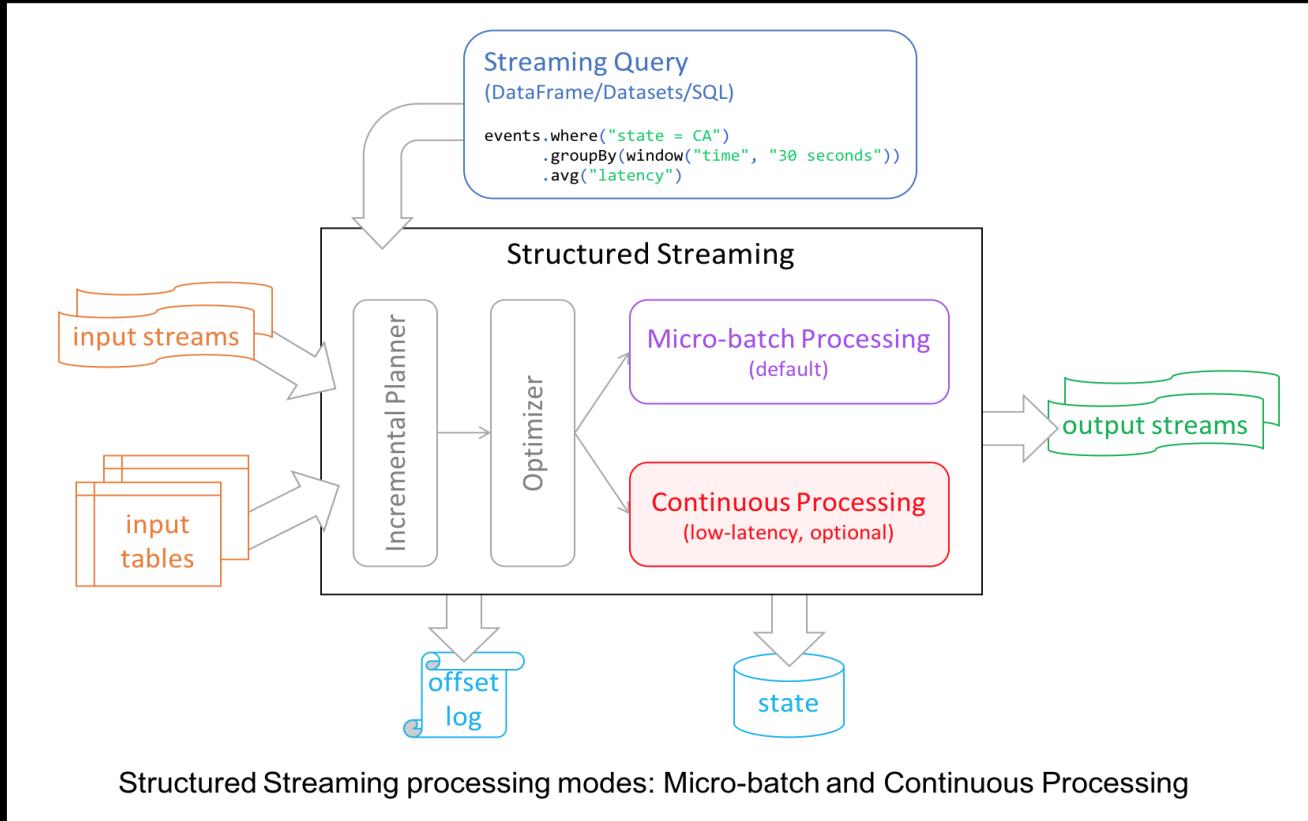
Optimized
Physical Plan



Series of Incremental
Execution Plans

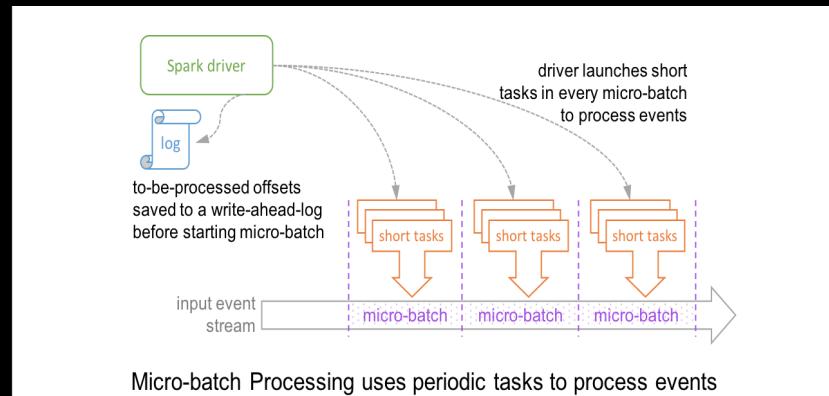
Spark SQL converts batch-like query to a series of incremental execution plans operating on new batches of data

Structured Streaming – Processing Modes

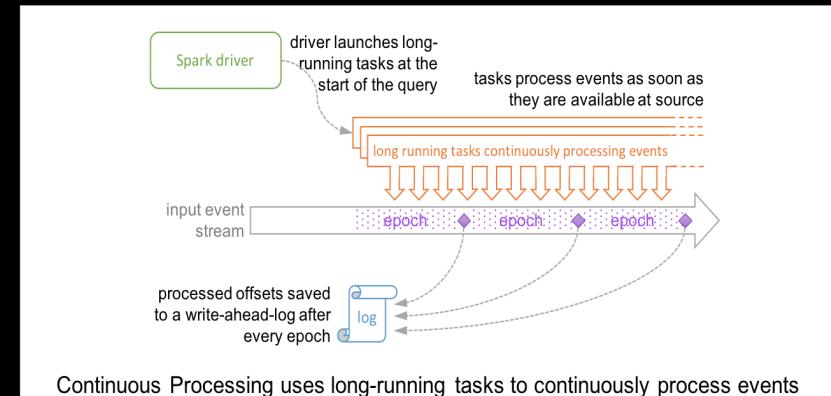


Structured Streaming Processing Modes

Batch Mode



Continuous Mode





Anatomy of a Continuous Application

Anatomy of a Streaming Query

Streaming word count



Simple Streaming ETL

Anatomy of a Streaming Query: Step 1

```
spark.readStream  
  .format("kafka")  
  .option("subscribe", "input")  
  .load()
```

}

Source

- Specify one or more locations to read data from
- Built in support for Files/Kafka/Socket, pluggable.

Anatomy of a Streaming Query: Step 2

```
spark.readStream  
  .format("kafka")  
  .option("subscribe", "input")  
  .load()  
  .groupBy("value.cast("string") as key")  
  .agg(count("*") as "value")
```

Transformation

- Using DataFrames, Datasets and/or SQL.
- Internal processing always exactly-once.

}

Anatomy of a Streaming Query: Step 3

```
spark.readStream  
  .format("kafka")  
  .option("subscribe", "input")  
  .load()  
  .groupBy("value.cast("string") as key")  
  .agg(count("*") as "value")  
  .writeStream()  
  .format("kafka")  
  .option("topic", "output")  
  
  .outputMode(OutputMode.Complete())  
  .option("checkpointLocation", "...")  
  .start()
```

Sink

- Accepts the output of each batch.
- When supported sinks are transactional and exactly once (Files).

Anatomy of a Streaming Query: Output Modes

```
from pyspark.sql import Trigger  
  
spark.readStream  
.format("kafka")  
.option("subscribe", "input")  
.load()  
.groupBy("value.cast("string") as key")  
.agg(count("*") as 'value')  
.writeStream()  
.format("kafka")  
.option("topic", "output")  
.trigger("1 minute")  
.outputMode("update")  
    ("checkpointLocation", "...")  
.start()
```

Output mode – What's output

- Complete – Output the whole answer every time
- Update – Output changed rows
- Append – Output new rows only

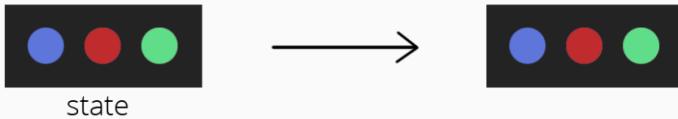
}

Trigger – When to output

- Specified as a time, eventually supports data size
- No trigger means as fast as possible

Streaming Query: Output Modes

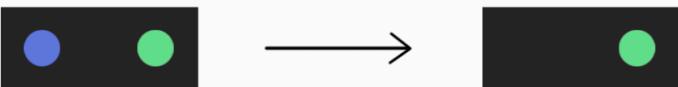
Complete Mode



Update Mode



Append Mode



vishnuviswanath.com

Output mode – What's output

- Complete – Output the whole answer every time
- Update – Output changed rows
- Append – Output new rows only

Anatomy of a Streaming Query: Checkpoint

```
from pyspark.sql import Trigger  
  
spark.readStream  
  .format("kafka")  
  .option("subscribe", "input")  
  .load()  
  .groupBy("value.cast("string") as key")  
  .agg(count("*") as 'value')  
  .writeStream()  
  .format("kafka")  
  .option("topic", "output")  
  .trigger("1 minute")  
  .outputMode("update")  
  .option("checkpointLocation", "...")  
  .withWatermark("timestamp" "2 minutes")  
  .start()
```

Checkpoint & Watermark

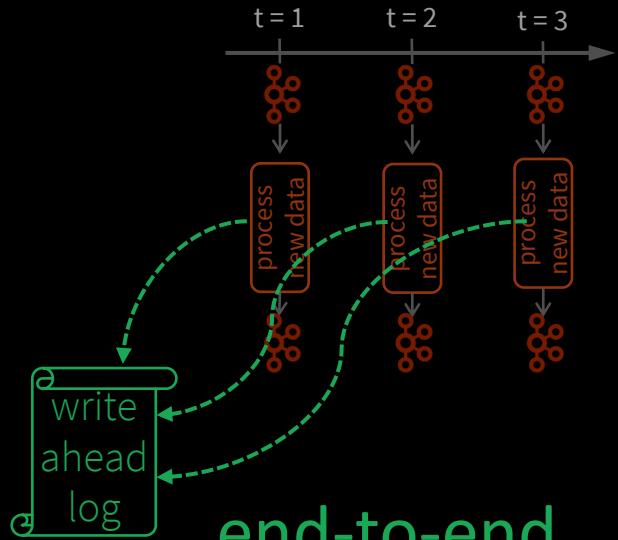
- Tracks the progress of a query in persistent storage
 - Can be used to restart the query if there is a failure.
 - *trigger(Trigger.Continuous("1 second"))*
- } Set checkpoint location & watermark to drop very late events

Fault-tolerance with Checkpointing

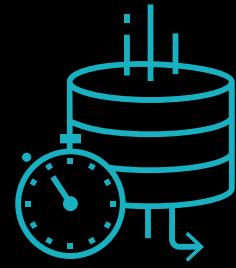
Checkpointing – tracks progress (offsets) of consuming data from the source and intermediate state.

Offsets and metadata saved as JSON

Can resume after changing your streaming transformations

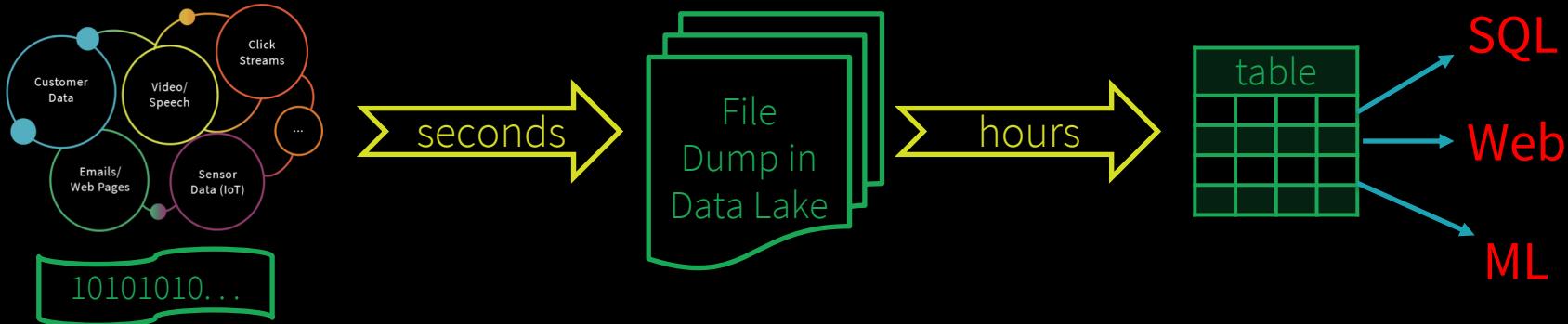


end-to-end
exactly-once
guarantees



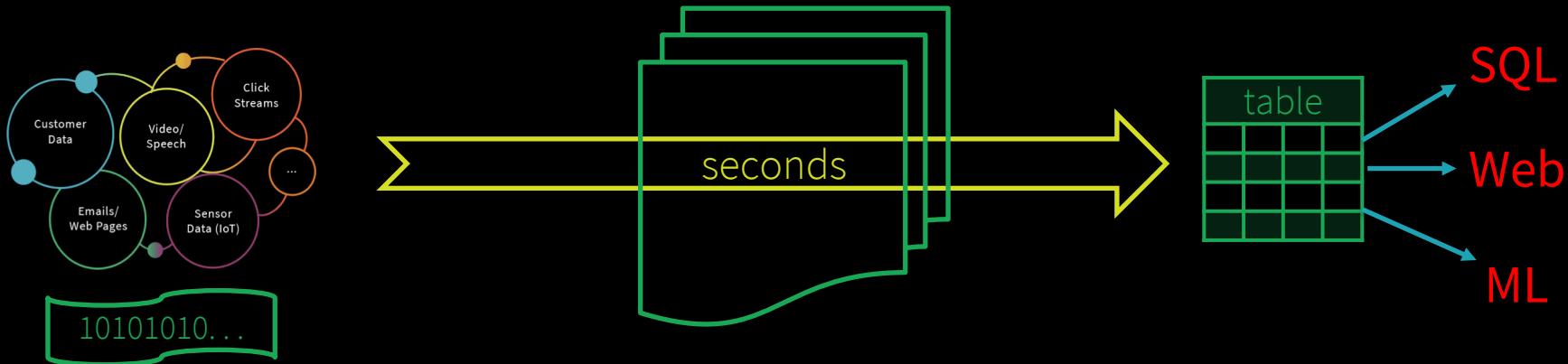
Complex Streaming ETL

Traditional ETL



- Raw, dirty, un/semi-structured is data dumped as files
- Periodic jobs run every few hours to convert raw data to structured data ready for further analytics
- **Problem:**
 - Hours of delay before taking decisions on latest data
 - Unacceptable when time is of essence
 - [intrusion, anomaly or fraud detection, monitoring IoT devices, etc.]

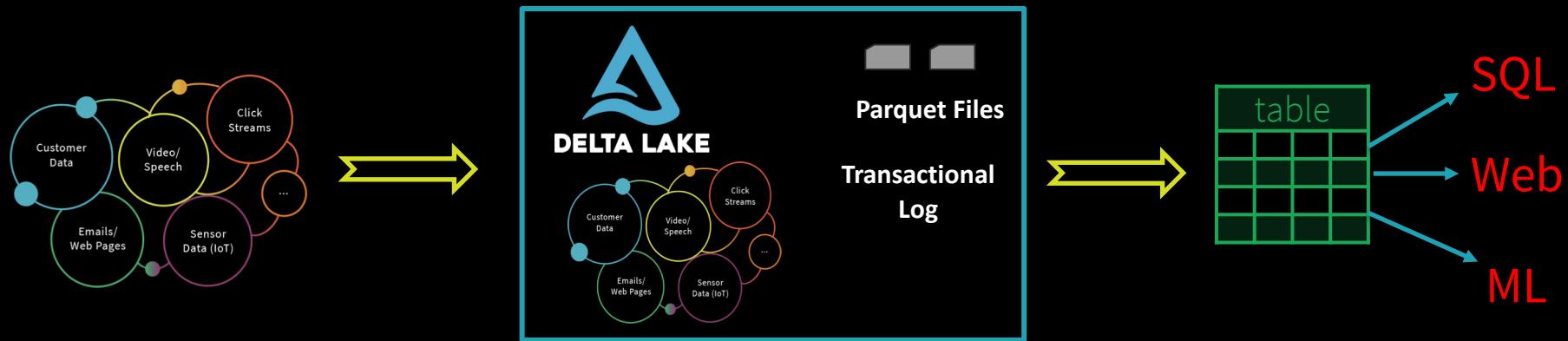
1. Streaming ETL w/ Structured Streaming



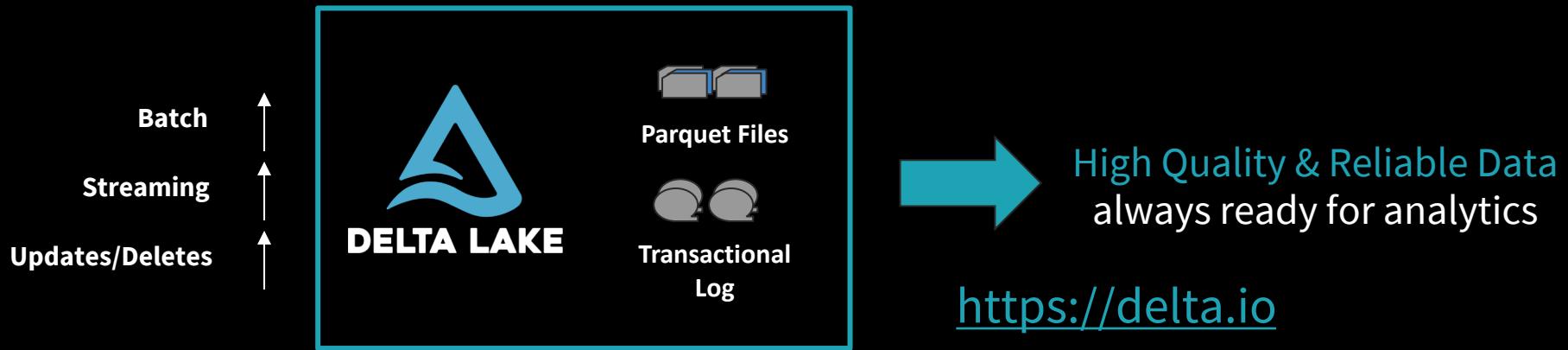
Structured Streaming Changes the Equation:

- eliminates latencies
- adds immediacy
- transforms data continuously

2. ETL w/ Structured Streaming & Delta Lake



Delta Lake ensures data reliability



Key Features

- ACID Transactions
- Schema Enforcement
- Unified Batch & Streaming
- Time Travel/Data Snapshots

Streaming ETL w/ Structured Streaming

Example

1. Json data being received in Kafka
2. Parse nested json and flatten it
3. Store in structured Parquet table
4. Get end-to-end failure guarantees

```
from pyspark.sql import Trigger

rawData = spark.readStream
    .format("kafka")
    .option("kafka.bootstrap.servers",...)
    .option("subscribe", "topic")
    .load()

parsedData = rawData
    .selectExpr("cast (value as string) as json")
    .select(from_json("json", schema).as("data"))
    .select("data.*") # do your ETL/Transformation

query = parsedData.writeStream
    .option("checkpointLocation", "/checkpoint")
    .partitionBy("date")
    .format("parquet") → .format("delta")
    .trigger(processingTime='5 seconds')
    .start("/parquetTable") → .start("/deltaTable")
```

Reading from Kafka

rawData dataframe has the following columns

```
raw_data_df = spark.readStream  
  .format("kafka")  
  .option("kafka.bootstrap.servers",...)  
  .option("subscribe", "topic")  
  .load()
```

key	value	topic	partition	offset	timestamp
[binary]	[binary]	"topicA"	0	345	1486087873
[binary]	[binary]	"topicB"	3	2890	1486086721

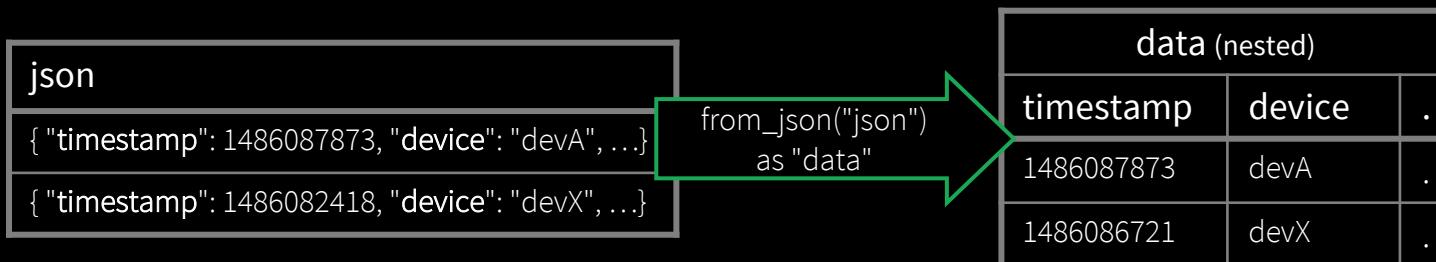
Transforming Data

Cast binary *value* to string

Name it column *json*

```
parsedData = rawData
    .selectExpr("cast (value as string) as json")
    .select(from_json("json", schema).as("data"))
    .select("data.*")
```

Parse *json* string and expand into
nested columns, name it *data*



Transforming Data

Cast binary *value* to string
Name it column *json*

```
parsedData = rawData
    .selectExpr("cast (value as string) as json")
    .select(from_json("json", schema).as("data"))
    .select("data.*")
```

Parse *json* string and expand into
nested columns, name it *data*

Flatten the nested columns

powerful built-in Python
APIs to perform complex
data transformations

from_json, to_json, explode, ...
100s of functions

(see [our blog post](#) & [tutorial](#))

Writing to Parquet



Save parsed data as Parquet table or Delta table in the given path

Partition files by date so that future queries on time slices of data is fast

e.g. query on last 48 hours of data

```
queryP = parsedData.writeStream  
    .option("checkpointLocation", ...)  
    .partitionBy("date")  
    .format("parquet")  
    .start("/parquetTable") #pathname
```

```
queryD = parsedData.writeStream  
    .option("checkpointLocation", ...)  
    .partitionBy("date")  
    .format("delta")  
    .start("/deltaTable") #pathname
```

Tutorials



<https://dbricks.co/pybaysf>

Create Cluster

New Cluster

Cancel Create Cluster

0 Workers: 0.0 GB Memory, 0 Cores, 0 DBU
1 Driver: 6.0 GB Memory, 0.88 Cores, 1 DBU

Cluster Name: my_pyspark_tutorial

Databricks Runtime Version: Runtime: 5.2 (Scala 2.11, Spark 2.4.0)

Python Version: 3

Instance: Free 6GB Memory: As a Community Edition user, your cluster will automatically terminate after an idle period of two hours.
For [more configuration options](#), please [upgrade your Databricks subscription](#).

Instances Spark

Availability Zone: us-west-2c

Enter your cluster name

Use DBR 5.4 and Apache Spark 2.4.3 Scala 2.11

The default Python version for clusters was changed from major version 2 to 3.

databricks

Home Workspace Recents Data Clusters Jobs Search

Summary

- Apache Spark best suited for unified analytics & processing at scale
- Structured Streaming APIs Enables Continuous Applications
 - Populate in Parquet tables or Delta Lake
- Demonstrated Continuous Application

Resources

- [Getting Started Guide with Apache Spark on Databricks](#)
- [docs.databricks.com](#)
- [Spark Programming Guide](#)
- [Structured Streaming Programming Guide](#)
- [Anthology of Technical Assets for Structured Streaming](#)
- [Databricks Engineering Blogs](#)
- <https://databricks.com/training/instructor-led-training>
- <https://delta.io>



Thank You 😊

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Appendix