Spark the Definitive Guide 2nd Edition

Chapter 03

A Tour of Spark's Toolset

A Tour of Spark's Toolset

Text Book



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Objectives and Outcomes

- ► Take a tour of Spark's toolset
- Understand how to run production Spark applications
- Understand type-safe APIs for structured data
- Understand Structured Streaming and Machine Learning
- Understand SparkR and Resilient Distributed DataSets

Review

So far we have:

- learned about core architecture of Spark
 - learned about executors
 - learned about partitions
 - learned about drivers
- learned about datatypes
 - DataFrames
 - APIs
- learned about transformations
- learned about actions
- learned how to put it together from the Spark CLI

Spark Overview

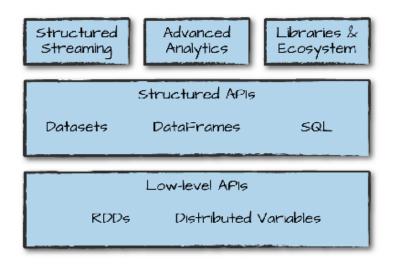


Figure 1-1. Spark's toolkit

Running Production Applications

- spark-submit
 - Different from the interactive shell commands we saw in chapter 02
 - spark-submit does one thing: send your code to a cluster for execution
 - Application will run until finished or reports and error
- ► Types of **cluster managers include**:
 - local system (as threads)
 - Mesos
 - YARN

Sample Code

- spark-submit --class
 org.apache.spark.examples.SparkPi --master local
 examples/jars/spark-examples_2.11-2.4.4.jar 10
 - ► The file name was changes since we are using version 2.4.4 not 2.2.0
 - ► The job can also be submitted to a cluster by changing the --master local to --master yarn or --master mesos

Type-Safe DataSets

- Spark uses multiple languages:
 - Scala, Java, Python, R, and SQL
 - Java and Scala are statically typed languages
 - Python and R are not statically typed, but dynamically typed
- How to handle type-safety?
 - Recall that DataFrames (chapter 2) are a distributed collection of objects of type Row
 - DataSet API allows you to assign a Java/Scala class to the records within a DataFrame
 - Manipulate that data like a Java ArrayList or Scale Seq
- DataSets can be used as needed
 - DataSets can be cast back into DataFrames
 - Allows for casting of data depending on your needs
 - Large applications logic will need/enforce type safety, but data analysis via SQL won't need type safety
 - DataSets Covered in depth in Chapter 11

Example code of DataSets 39

```
case class Flight(DEST_COUNTRY_NAME: String,
ORIGEN_COUNTRY_NAME: String, count: BigInt)
val flightsDF = spark.read
.parquet("/data/flight-data/
parquet/2010-summary.parquet/")
val flights = flightsDF.as[Flight]
```

Structured Streaming

- High-level API for stream processing
 - ► Added in Spark 2.2, 2017-07-11
- Structured Streaming takes batch mode operations and run them in a streaming fashion
- See page 40 to page 44 in the e-book or class video for demonstration

Machine Learning and Advanced Analytics

- ► Has a built in Spark Library called MLlib
- ► Allows for many options:
 - Preprocessing
 - Munging
 - training of models

k-Means clustering

- Using data loaded in the previous example we will:
 - ingest raw data
 - build up transformations
 - train our simple model to make predictions
- MLlib requires data to be represented as numerical data
 - Sample shopping data is of all different types
 - ▶ Need to use *transformations* to change the datatype
 - P. 45-48 in the e-book has the steps needed
 - Book has the steps needed to split our dataset into training and test sets

Lower-Level APIs

- ▶ RDDs you should mostly stick to higher level APIs
- ► This section we will skip for now

SparkR and Other Packages

- Is a tool for running R on Spark
- Similar to the Python language but uses R syntax
 - Can import other Spark libraries to make programming more R-like
- https://spark-packages.org
 - Spark for dotNet
 - Work through the tutorial and see if you can get the results

Conclusion

- ► We learned Spark's programming model
- ► We learned how to run production code
- ► We were introduced to type-safe data structures in Spark
- ► We were introduced to Structured Streaming on Spark
- We were introduced to Machine Learning on Spark
- We were introduced to 3rd party Spark packages

Questions

▶ Questions?