

Spark Structured Streaming

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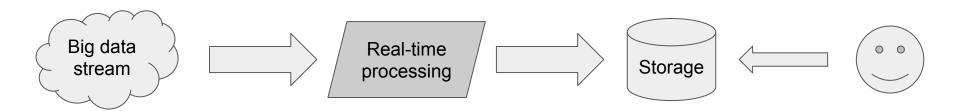


Spark Structured Streaming

- Intro
- Application example
- Hints



RT processing



- Apache Spark Streaming classic
- ► Apache Spark Structured Streaming new wave (:



Apache Spark Structured Streaming

Spark Structured Streaming provides real-time stream processing letting the user leave its details unattended

- DataFrame -> DataFrame
- Micro-batch approach
- Event-based approach (2.3.0+)



Spark DataFrame

```
input df = spark \
    .read \
    .format("kafka") \
    .option("kafka.bootstrap.servers", "host:port") \
    .option("subscribe", "topic") \
    .load()
result = input df \
    .select(
        explode(split(lines.value, " ")) \
    .alias("word"))
result.write \
    .format("parquet") \
    .save("path/to/dst/dir")
```



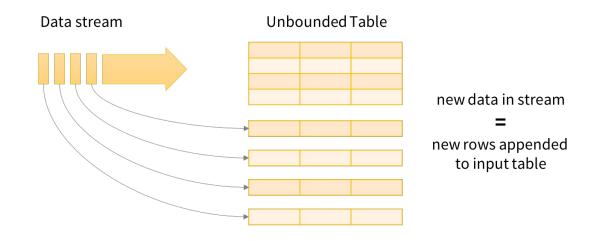
Spark Structured Streaming

```
input df = spark \
    .readStream \
    .format("kafka") \
    .option("kafka.bootstrap.servers", "host:port") \
    .option("subscribe", "topic") \
    .load()
result = input df \
    .select(
        explode(split(lines.value, " ")) \
    .alias("word"))
result.writeStream \
    .format("parquet") \
    .option("path", "path/to/dst/dir") \
    .start()
```



Unbounded table

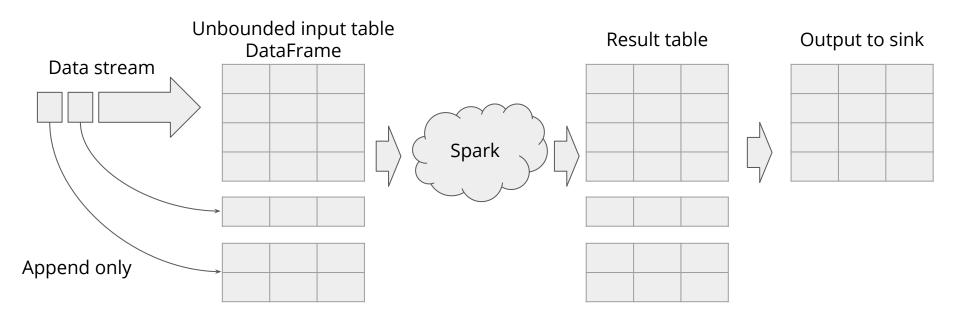
Each new item in the stream is like a row appended to the input table



Data stream as an unbounded Input Table

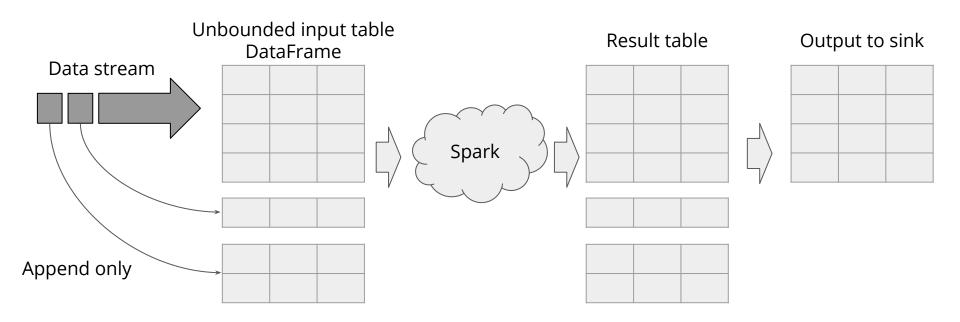


Structured Streaming Base





Input sources





Input sources

- File source reads files written in a directory as a stream of data
- Kafka source reads data from Kafka
- Socket source reads text data from a socket connection
- Rate source generates data at the specified number of rows per second, each output row contains a timestamp and value
 - Useful for testing



Input sources examples

Rate source

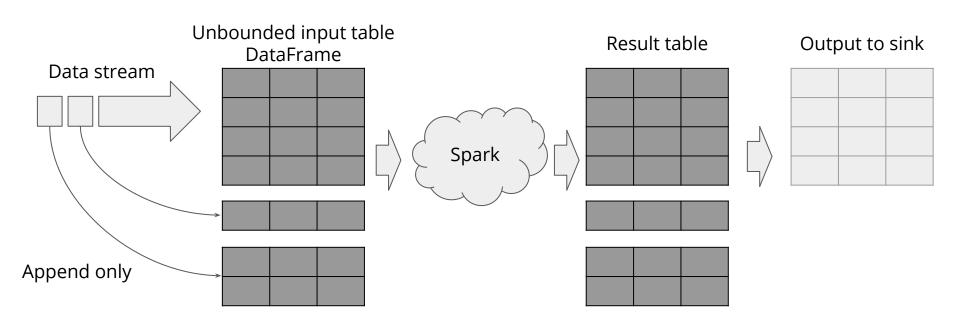
```
input_df = spark \
    .readStream \
    .format("rate") \
    .option("rowsPerSecond", 100) \
    .option("numPartitions", 3) \
    .load()
```

Kafka Source

```
input_df = spark \
    .readStream \
    .format("kafka") \
    .option("kafka.bootstrap.servers", "kafka01.bigdatateam.ru:9092")
    .option("subscribe", "my_awesome_topic") \
    .load()
```



Unbounded dataframe





Unbounded dataframe

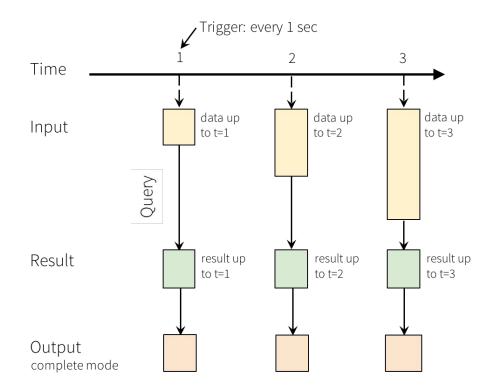
```
In [29]:
         input df = spark \
              .readStream \
              .format("rate") \
              .option("rowsPerSecond", 100) \
              .option("numPartitions", 3) \
              .load()
In [30]: input df.isStreaming
Out[30]: True
In [31]: input df.printSchema()
         root
           -- timestamp: timestamp (nullable = true)
           -- value: long (nullable = true)
```





Structured Streaming Trigger

Trigger determine when the processing on the accumulated data is started





- Default micro-batches will be generated as soon as the previous micro-batch has completed processing
- Fixed interval micro-batches micro-batches will be kicked off at the user-specified intervals (similar to spark streaming)
- One-time micro-batch only one batch will be executed to process all the available data
 - Reprocessing of historical data
 - Testing purposes
- Continuous with fixed checkpoint interval (alpha) continuous processing mode (similar event-based approach)

► Fixed interval micro-batches

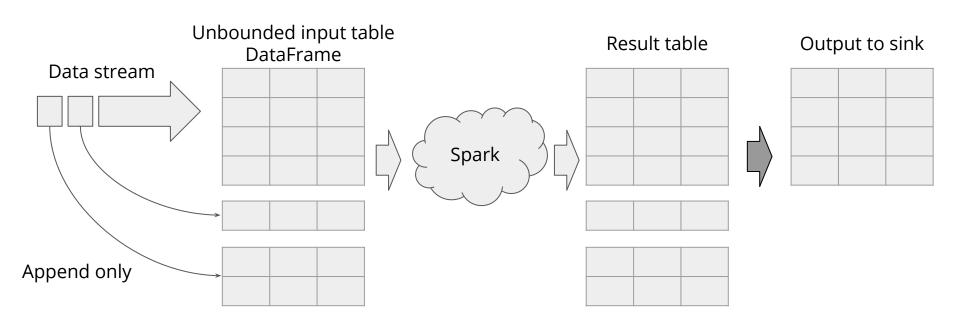
```
query = output_df \
    .writeStream \
    .format("console") \|
    .trigger(processingTime='2 seconds') \
    .start()
```

One-time micro-batch

```
query = output_df \
    .writeStream \
    .format("console") \
    .trigger(once=True) \
    .start()
```



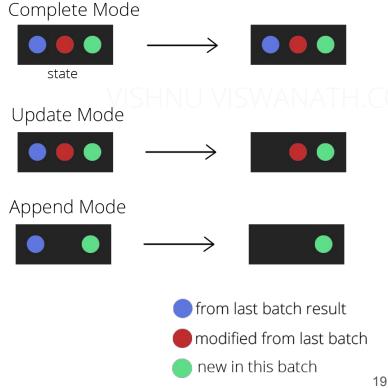
The output mode





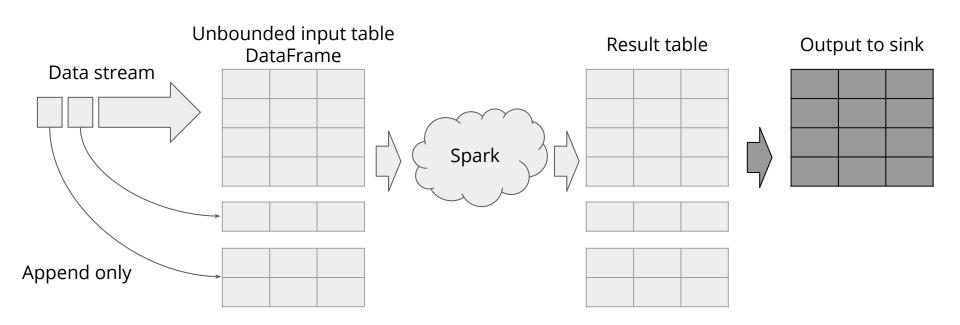
The output mode

- Result table => Output to sink
- **Complete Mode** the whole result table will be outputted to the sink after every trigger
- **Update Mode** only the rows in the result table that were updated since the last trigger will be outputted to the sink
- Append Mode (default) only the new rows added to the result table since the last trigger will be outputted to the sink





Output sinks





Output sinks

- File sink stores the output to a directory
- Kafka sink stores the output to one or more topics in Kafka
- Foreach sink runs arbitrary computation on the records in the output (Python support in Spark 2.4.0+)
- Console sink prints the output to the console/stdout every time there is a trigger
- Memory sink the output is stored in memory as an in-memory table (for debugging)



Output examples

Console sink

```
query = output_df \
    .writeStream \
    .outputMode("append") \
    .format("console") \
    .option("truncate", "false") \
    .start()
```

Foreach Sink

```
def foreach_batch_function(df, epoch_id):
    # Transform and write df
    pass

query = output_df \
    .writeStream \
    .foreachBatch(foreach_batch_function) \
    .start()
```



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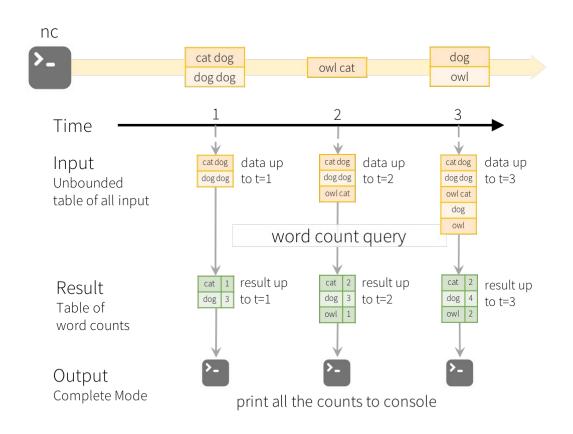
Example of App

- **Create Spark Session**
- Define input source
- Transform DataFrame
- Write result to output
- Start query
- Wait for exit (only for CLI)
- In Jupyter use query.stop()

```
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
    from pyspark.sql.functions import explode
    from pyspark.sql.functions import split
    spark = SparkSession \
        .builder \
        .appName("word_count") \
        .getOrCreate()
    lines = spark \
        .readStream \
        .format("socket") \
        .option("host", "localhost") \
        .option("port", 9999) \
14
15
        .load()
16
    words = lines.select(explode(split(lines.value, " ")).alias("word"))
    wordCounts = words.groupBy("word").count()
19
    query = wordCounts \
        .writeStream \
        .outputMode("complete") \
        .format("console") \
24
        .start()
25
    query.awaitTermination()
```



Example of App





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Window operation

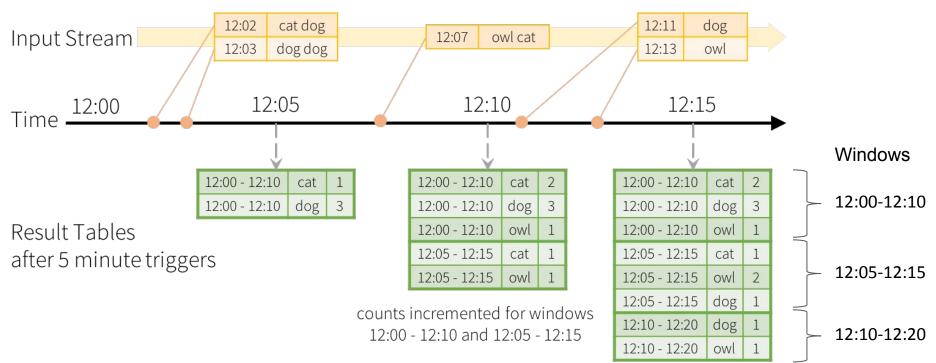
- Window operation provides a windowed approach, which allows you to apply transformations over a sliding window of data
- It is very similar to grouped aggregations

```
words = ... # streaming DataFrame of schema { timestamp: Timestamp, word: String }
windowedCounts = words.groupBy(
    window(words.timestamp, "10 minutes", "5 minutes"),
    words.word
).count()
```

- Window size 10 minutes
- Window slide 5 minutes



Window operation



Windowed Grouped Aggregation with 10 min windows, sliding every 5 mins

counts incremented for windows 12:05 - 12:15 and 12:10 - 12:20



Window operation and late data

at 12:04 but arrived at 12:11 12:02 cat dog 12:04 dog Input Stream 12:07 owl cat dog dog 12:13 12:03 owl 12:10 12:15 12:00 Time -12:00 - 12:10 12:00 - 12:10 12:00 - 12:10 2 cat cat cat dog 3 dog dog 12:00 - 12:10 12:00 - 12:10 12:00 - 12:10 4 Result Tables 12:00 - 12:10 owl 12:00 - 12:10 owl 12:05 - 12:15 cat 12:05 - 12:15 1 cat after 5 minute triggers

12:05 - 12:15

owl

counts incremented only for window 12:00 - 12:10

owl

owl

12:05 - 12:15

12:10 - 12:20

late data that was generated

Late data handling in Windowed Grouped Aggregation

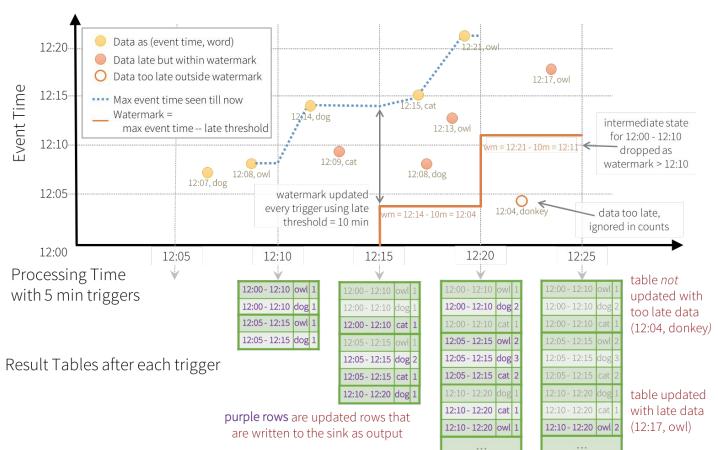


Watermarking

Watermarking - lets the engine automatically track the current event time in the data and attempt to clean up old state accordingly.



Watermarking (window & update)





Query Type VS Output Mode

Query type	Output modes
Without aggregations	Append, Update
With window aggregation and watermark	Append, Update, Complete
Other aggregation	Update, Complete



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Thank you! Questions?

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