

Spark Tutorial

Spark – SparkContext
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-sparkcontext/>).

Spark RDD Tutorial

Spark RDD – Read text file
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/apache-spark-rdd/spark-read-multiple-text-files-into-a-single-rdd/>)

Spark map() vs mapPartitions() with Examples

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Spark `map()` and `mapPartitions()` transformations apply the function on each element/record/row of the `DataFrame/Dataset` and returns the new `DataFrame/Dataset`. In this article, I will explain the difference between `map()` Vs `mapPartitions()` transformations, their syntax, and usages with Scala examples.

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- [map\(\)](#) – Spark `map()` transformation applies a function to each row in a `DataFrame`/`Dataset` and returns the new transformed `Dataset`.

[Spark RDD – Read CSV](https://sparkbyexamples.com/apache-spark-rdd/spark-load-csv-file-into-rdd/)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/apache-spark-rdd/spark-load-csv-file-into-rdd/>).

[Spark RDD – Create RDD](https://sparkbyexamples.com/apache-spark-rdd/different-ways-to-create-spark-rdd/)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/apache-spark-rdd/different-ways-to-create-spark-rdd/>).

[Spark RDD – Create Empty RDD](https://sparkbyexamples.com/apache-spark-rdd/spark-how-to-create-an-empty-rdd/)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/apache-spark-rdd/spark-how-to-create-an-empty-rdd/>).

[Spark RDD – Transformations](https://sparkbyexamples.com/apache-spark-rdd/spark-rdd-transformations/)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/apache-spark-rdd/spark-rdd-transformations/>).

[Spark RDD – Actions](https://sparkbyexamples.com/apache-spark-rdd/spark-rdd-actions/)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/apache-spark-rdd/spark-rdd-actions/>).

[Spark RDD – Pair Functions](https://sparkbyexamples.com/apache-spark-rdd/spark-pair-rdd-functions/)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/apache-spark-rdd/spark-pair-rdd-functions/>).

[Spark RDD – Repartition and Coalesce](https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-repartition-vs-coalesce/)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-repartition-vs-coalesce/>).

[Spark RDD – Shuffle Partitions](https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-shuffle-partitions/)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-shuffle-partitions/>).

[Spark RDD – Cache vs Persist](https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-difference-between-cache-and-persist/)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-difference-between-cache-and-persist/>).

[Spark RDD – Persistence Storage Levels](https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-persistence-storage-levels/)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-persistence-storage-levels/>).

[Spark RDD – Broadcast Variables](https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-broadcast-variables/)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-broadcast-variables/>).

[Spark RDD – Accumulator Variables](https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-accumulators/)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-accumulators/>).

[Spark RDD – Convert RDD to DataFrame](https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-convert-rdd-to-dataframe/)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-convert-rdd-to-dataframe/>).

- [mapPartitions\(\)](#) – This is exactly the same as `map()`; the difference being, Spark `mapPartitions()` provides a facility to do heavy initializations (for example Database connection) once for each partition instead of doing it on every DataFrame row. This helps the performance of the job when you dealing with heavy-weighted initialization on larger datasets.

Key Points:

- One key point to remember, these both transformations returns the `Dataset[U]` but not the `DataFrame` (In Spark 2.0, `DataFrame = Dataset[Row]`).
- After applying the transformation function on each row of the input `DataFrame/Dataset`, these return the same number of rows as input but the schema or number of the columns of the result could be different.
- If you know `flatMap()` transformation, this is the key difference between `map` and `flatMap` where `map` returns only one row/element for every input, while `flatMap()` can return a list of rows/elements.

Spark `map()` vs

`mapPartitions()` Example

Let's see the differences with example. First let's [create a Spark DataFrame](https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/different-ways-to-create-a-spark-dataframe/) (<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/different-ways-to-create-a-spark-dataframe/>)

api.apache-spark-rdd/convert-spark-rdd-to-dataframe-dataset/).

Spark SQL Tutorial

Spark SQL – Create DataFrame

(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/different-ways-to-create-a-spark-dataframe/>)

Spark SQL – Select Columns

[\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-select-columns-from-dataframe/\)](https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-select-columns-from-dataframe/).

Spark SQL – Add and Update Column (withColumn)

(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-dataframe-withcolumn/>)

Spark SQL – Rename Nested Column

(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/rename-a-column-on-spark-dataframes/>).

Spark SQL – Drop column

(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-drop-column-from-dataframe-dataset/>)

Spark SQL – Where | Filter

(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-dataframe-where-filter/>)

Spark SQL – When Otherwise

(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-case-when-otherwise-example/>),

Spark SQL – Collect data to Driver

(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-dataframe-collect/>).

Spark SQL – Distinct

(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-remove-duplicate-rows/>)

Spark SQL- Pivot Table

(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/how-to-pivot-table-and-unpivot-a-spark-dataframe/>).

Spark SQL – Data Types

(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-sql-dataframe-data-types/>)

```
val structureData = Seq(
  Row("James", "", "Smith", "366"),
  Row("Michael", "Rose", "", "40"),
  Row("Robert", "", "Williams", "38"),
  Row("Maria", "Anne", "Jones", "39"),
  Row("Jen", "Mary", "Brown", "34")
)
```

```
val structureSchema = new StructType()
    .add("firstname", StringType)
    .add("middlename", StringType)
    .add("lastname", StringType)
    .add("id", StringType)
    .add("location", StringType)
    .add("salary", IntegerType)
```

```
val df2 = spark.createDataFrame(
    spark.sparkContext.parallelize(
        List.fill(1000)(List.fill(10)(0)),
        List.fill(1000)("id")
    ),
    Seq("id", "v1")
)
df2.printSchema()
df2.show(false)
```

Yields below output

```
root
|-- firstname: string (nullable = true)
|-- middlename: string (nullable = true)
|-- lastname: string (nullable = true)
|-- id: string (nullable = true)
|-- location: string (nullable = true)
|-- salary: integer (nullable = true)
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+
|firstname|middlename|lastname|
+-----+-----+-----+
|James    |           |Smith    |
|Michael  |Rose       |          |
|Robert   |           |Williams |
|Maria    |Anne       |Jones    |
|Jen      |Mary       |Brown    |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

In order to explain `map()` and `mapPartitions()` with an example, let's also create a "Util" class with a method `combine()`, this is a simple method that takes three string arguments and combines them with a comma delimiter. In realtime, this could be a third-party class that does complex transformation.

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[Spark SQL – StructType | StructField](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-sql-structtype-on-dataframe/>).

[Spark SQL – Schema](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-schema-explained-with-examples/>).

[Spark SQL – Groupby](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/using-groupby-on-dataframe/>).

[Spark SQL – Sort DataFrame](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-how-to-sort-dataframe-column-explained/>).

[Spark SQL – Join Types](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-sql-dataframe-join/>).

[Spark SQL – Union and UnionAll](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-dataframe-union-and-union-all/>).

[Spark SQL – map\(\) vs mapPartitions\(\)](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-map-vs-mappartitions-transformation/>).

[Spark SQL – foreach\(\) vs foreachPartition\(\)](#)
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[Spark SQL – map\(\) vs flatMap\(\)](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-map-vs-flatmap-with-examples/>).

[Spark SQL – Persist and Cache](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-dataframe-cache-and-persist-explained/>).

[Spark SQL – UDF \(User Defined Functions\)](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-sql-udf/>).

[Spark SQL – Array \(ArrayType\) Column](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-array-arraytype-dataframe-column/>).

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```
class Util extends Serializable {
  def combine(fname:String, mname:String, lname:String) : String = {
    fname + "," + mname + "," + lname
  }
}
```

We will create an object for this class by initializing and call the `combine()` method for each row in a `DataFrame`.

Spark map() transformation

Spark `map()` transformation applies a function to each row in a `DataFrame`/`Dataset` and returns the new transformed `Dataset`. As mentioned earlier, `map()` returns one row for every row in a input `DataFrame`, in other words, input and the result exactly contains the same number of rows.

For example, if you have 100 rows in a `DataFrame`, after applying the function `map()` return with exactly 100 rows. However, the structure or schema of the result could be different.

Syntax:

```
1) map[U](func : scala.Function1[A, B]) : org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset[U]
2) map[U](func : org.apache.spark.sql.Function1[A, B]) : org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset[U]
```

Spark provides 2 map transformation signatures one takes `scala.function1` as argument and



[Spark SQL – Map \(MapType\) column](https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-dataframe-map-maptype-column/)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-dataframe-map-maptype-column/>).

[Spark SQL – Flatten Nested Struct Column](https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-flatten-nested-struct-column/)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-flatten-nested-struct-column/>).

[Spark SQL – Flatten Nested Array Column](https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-flatten-nested-array-column-to-single-column/)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-flatten-nested-array-column-to-single-column/>).

[Spark SQL – Explode Array & Map Columns](https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/explode-spark-array-and-map-dataframe-column/)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/explode-spark-array-and-map-dataframe-column/>).

[Spark SQL – Sampling](https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-sampling-with-examples/)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-sampling-with-examples/>).

[Spark SQL – Partitioning](https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-partitioning-understanding/)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-partitioning-understanding/>).

Spark SQL Functions

[Spark SQL String Functions](https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/usage-of-spark-sql-string-functions/)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/usage-of-spark-sql-string-functions/>).

[Spark SQL Date and Timestamp Functions](https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-sql-date-and-time-functions/)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-sql-date-and-time-functions/>).

[Spark SQL Array Functions](https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-sql-array-functions/)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-sql-array-functions/>).

[Spark SQL Map Functions](https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-sql-map-functions/)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-sql-map-functions/>).

[Spark SQL Sort Functions](https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-sql-sort-functions/)
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[Spark SQL Aggregate Functions](https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-sql-aggregate-functions/)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-sql-aggregate-functions/>).

the other takes MapFunction and if you notice both these functions return Dataset[U] but not DataFrame (which is Dataset[Row]). If you want a DataFrame as output then you need to convert the Dataset to DataFrame using toDF() function.

Usage:

```
import spark.implicits._
val df3 = df2.map(row=>{
    // This initialization happens
    // If it is heavy initialization
    // It degrades the performance
    val util = new Util()
    val fullName = util.combine(row.get("fullName"), row.get("lastName"))
})
val df3Map = df3.toDF("fullName", "lastName")

df3Map.printSchema()
df3Map.show(false)
```

Since map transformations execute on worker nodes, we have initialized and create an object of the Util class inside the map() function and the initialization happens for every row in a DataFrame. This causes performance issues when you have heavily weighted initializations.

Note: When you running it on Standalone mode, initializing the class outside of the map() still works as both executors and driver run on the same JVM but running this on cluster fails with exception.

Above example yields below output.

[spark/spark-sql-aggregate-functions/](#)

[Spark SQL Window Functions \(https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-sql-window-functions/\)](#)

[Spark SQL JSON Functions \(https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-most-used-json-functions-with-examples/\)](#)

Spark Data Source API

[Spark – Read & Write CSV file \(https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-read-csv-file-into-dataframe/\)](#)

[Spark – Read and Write JSON file \(https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-read-and-write-json-file/\)](#)

[Spark – Read & Write Parquet file \(https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-read-write-dataframe-parquet-example/\)](#)

[Spark – Read & Write XML file \(https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-read-write-xml/\)](#)

[Spark – Read & Write Avro files \(https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/read-write-avro-file-spark-dataframe/\)](#)

[Spark – Read & Write Avro files \(Spark version 2.3.x or earlier\) \(https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/using-avro-data-files-from-spark-sql-2-3-x/\)](#)

[Spark – Read & Write HBase using “hbase-spark” Connector \(https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-read-write-using-hbase-spark-connector/\)](#)

[Spark – Read & Write from HBase using Hortonworks \(https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/create-spark-dataframe-from-hbase-using-hortonworks/\)](#)

[Spark – Read & Write ORC file \(https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-read-orc-file-into-dataframe/\)](#)

```
root
|-- fullName: string (nullable)
|-- id: string (nullable = true)
|-- salary: integer (nullable = true)
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+
|fullName      |id    |salary|
+-----+-----+-----+
|James,,Smith  |36636|3100  |
|Michael,Rose, |40288|4300  |
|Robert,,Williams|42114|1400  |
|Maria,Anne,Jones|39192|5500  |
|Jen,Mary,Brown |34561|3000  |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

As you notice the above output, the input of the DataFrame has 5 rows so the result of the map also has 5 but the column counts are different.

Spark mapPartitions() transformation

Spark `mapPartitions()` provides a facility to do heavy initializations (for example Database connection) once for each partition instead of doing it on every DataFrame row. This helps the performance of the job when you dealing with heavy-weighted initialization on larger datasets.

Syntax:

```
1) mapPartitions[U](func : scala.Function1[U, R]: org.apache.spark.sql.execution.datasources.v2.DataSourceRDDLike)
2) mapPartitions[U](f : org.apache.spark.sql.execution.datasources.v2.DataSourceRDDLike) : org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrame
```

`mapPartitions` also have 2 signatures, one take `scala.Function1` and other takes `spark MapPartitionsFunction` arguments.

`mapPartitions()` keeps the result of the partition in-memory until it finishes executing all rows in a partition.

Usage:

[Spark – Read Binary File
\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-read-binary-file-into-dataframe/\)](https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-read-binary-file-into-dataframe/)

Spark Streaming & Kafka

[Spark Streaming – OutputModes
\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-streaming-outputmode/\)](https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-streaming-outputmode/)

[Spark Streaming – Reading Files From Directory
\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-streaming-read-json-files-from-directory/\)](https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-streaming-read-json-files-from-directory/)

[Spark Streaming – Reading Data From TCP Socket
\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-streaming-from-tcp-socket/\)](https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-streaming-from-tcp-socket/)

[Spark Streaming – Processing Kafka Messages in JSON Format
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[Spark Streaming – Processing Kafka messages in AVRO Format
\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-streaming-consume-and-produce-kafka-messages-in-avro-format/\)](https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-streaming-consume-and-produce-kafka-messages-in-avro-format/)

[Spark SQL Batch – Consume & Produce Kafka Message
\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-batch-processing-produce-consume-kafka-topic/\)](https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-batch-processing-produce-consume-kafka-topic/)



```
val df4 = df2.mapPartitions(it  
    // Do the heavy initializat  
    // Like database connection  
    val util = new Util()  
    val res = iterator.map(row=  
        val fullName = util.combi  
        (fullName, row.getString(  
    })  
    res  
})  
val df4part = df4.toDF("fullN  
df4part.printSchema()  
df4part.show(false)
```

This yields the same output as above.

Complete example of Spark DataFrame map() & mapPartitions()

Below is complete example of Spark DataFrame map() & mapPartition() example.



```
package com.sparkbyexamples.spark.examples

import org.apache.spark.sql.{Row, Dataset}
import org.apache.spark.sql.types._

object MapTransformation extends App {

  val spark: SparkSession = SparkSession
    .master("local[5]")
    .appName("SparkByExamples.com")
    .getOrCreate()

  val structureData = Seq(
    Row("James", "", "Smith", "366", "California", "USA", 30000),
    Row("Michael", "Rose", "", "40", "Texas", "USA", 40000),
    Row("Robert", "", "Williams", "", "New York", "USA", 40000),
    Row("Maria", "Anne", "Jones", "", "New York", "USA", 40000),
    Row("Jen", "Mary", "Brown", "34", "California", "USA", 30000)
  )

  val structureSchema = new StructType()
    .add("firstname", StringType)
    .add("middlename", StringType)
    .add("lastname", StringType)
    .add("id", StringType)
    .add("location", StringType)
    .add("salary", IntegerType)

  val df2 = spark.createDataFrame(structureData, structureSchema)
  spark.sparkContext.parallelize(1000000)
  df2.printSchema()
  df2.show(false)

  import spark.implicits._
  val util = new Util()
  val df3 = df2.map(row=>{

    val fullName = util.combine(
      (fullName, row.getString(3))
    )
  })
  val df3Map = df3.toDF("fullName")

  df3Map.printSchema()
  df3Map.show(false)

  val df4 = df2.mapPartitions(iterator=>{
    val util = new Util()
    val res = iterator.map(row=>{
      val fullName = util.combine(
        (fullName, row.getString(3))
      )
    })
    res
  })
  val df4part = df4.toDF("fullName")
  df4part.printSchema()
}
```



```
df4part.show(false)
}
```

This example is also available at [Spark Example github project](https://github.com/spark-examples/spark-scala-examples/blob/master/src/main/scala/com/sparkbyexamples/spark/dataframe/examples/MapTransformation.scala) (<https://github.com/spark-examples/spark-scala-examples/blob/master/src/main/scala/com/sparkbyexamples/spark/dataframe/examples/MapTransformation.scala>)


Conclusion


In this Spark DataFrame article, you have learned `map()` and `mapPartitions()` transformations execute a function on each and every row and returns the same number of records as in input but with the same or different schema or columns. Also learned when you have a complex initialization you should be using `mapPartitions()` as it has the capability to do initializations once for each partition instead of every DataFrame row..


Thanks for reading. Leave me a comment if you like this article.


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(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/tag/map-2/>),
[MAPPARTITIONS\(\)](#),
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/tag/mappartitions/>).



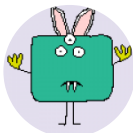
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PANKAJ

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Good Article. Thanks for sharing



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