

Spark by {Examples} (https://sparkbyexamples.com/)

PySpark Tutorial

PySpark Tutorial For Beginners

(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark-tutorial/)

PySpark – Features

(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark-tutorial/#features)

PySpark – Advantages

(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark-tutorial/#advantages)

PySpark – Modules & Packages

(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark-tutorial/#modules-packages)

PySpark – Cluster Managers

(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark-tutorial/#cluster-manager)

PySpark – Install on Windows

(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark-tutorial/#pyspark-installation)

PySpark – Web/Application UI

(https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-web-ui-understanding/)

PySpark – SparkSession

(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-what-is-sparksession/)

PySpark – RDD

(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark-rdd)

PySpark – Parallelize

(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-parallelize-create-rdd/)

PySpark – repartition() vs coalesce()

(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-repartition-vs-coalesce/)

PySpark – Broadcast Variables

(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-broadcast-variables/)

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HBase (https://sparkbyexamples.com/apache-hbase-tutorial/)

PySpark Join Types


| Join Two DataFrames

Kafka (https://sparkbyexamples.com/apache-kafka-tutorials-with-examples/)

PySpark


(https://sparkbyexamples.com/category/pyspark/)

[FAQ's] PySpark Join is used to combine two DataFrames and by chaining these you can join multiple DataFrames; it supports all basic join type operations available in traditional SQL like INNER, LEFT OUTER, RIGHT OUTER, LEFT ANTI, LEFT SEMI, CROSS, SELF JOIN. PySpark Joins are wider transformations that involve data shuffling across the network (https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/shuffle-partitions/).



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\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-accumulator-with-example/\)](https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-accumulator-with-example/)

PySpark DataFrame

[PySpark – Create a DataFrame
\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/different-ways-to-create-dataframe-in-pyspark/\)](https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/different-ways-to-create-dataframe-in-pyspark/)

[PySpark – Create an empty DataFrame
\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-create-an-empty-dataframe/\)](https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-create-an-empty-dataframe/)

[PySpark – Convert RDD to DataFrame
\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/convert-pyspark-rdd-to-dataframe/\)](https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/convert-pyspark-rdd-to-dataframe/)

[PySpark – Convert DataFrame to Pandas
\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/convert-pyspark-dataframe-to-pandas/\)](https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/convert-pyspark-dataframe-to-pandas/)

[PySpark – show\(\)
\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-show-display-dataframe-contents-in-table/\)](https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-show-display-dataframe-contents-in-table/)

[PySpark – StructType & StructField
\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-structtype-and-structfield/\)](https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-structtype-and-structfield/)

[PySpark – Row Class
\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-row-using-rdd-dataframe/\)](https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-row-using-rdd-dataframe/)

[PySpark – Column Class
\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-column-functions/\)](https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-column-functions/)

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

[PySpark – collect\(\)
\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-collect/\)](https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-collect/)

[PySpark – withColumn\(\)
\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-withcolumn/\)](https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-withcolumn/)

PySpark SQL Joins comes with more optimization by default (thanks to DataFrames) however still there would be some performance issues to consider while using.

In this **PySpark SQL Join** tutorial, you will learn different Join syntaxes and using different Join types on two or more DataFrames and Datasets using examples.

- [PySpark Join Syntax](#)
- [PySpark Join Types](#)
- [Inner Join DataFrame](#)
- [Full Outer Join DataFrame](#)
- [Left Outer Join DataFrame](#)
- [Right Outer Join DataFrame](#)
- [Left Anti Join DataFrame](#)
- [Left Semi Join DataFrame](#)
- [Self Join DataFrame](#)
- [Using SQL Expression
\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-sql-dataframe-join/#spark-sql\)](#)

1. PySpark Join Syntax

PySpark SQL join has a below syntax and it can be accessed directly from DataFrame.

```
join(self, other, on=None, how=)
```

join() operation takes parameters as below and returns DataFrame.



- param other: Right side of the join
- param on: a string for the join column name
- param how: default inner. Must be one of inner, cross, outer, full,

[PySpark – withColumnRenamed\(\).](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-rename-dataframe-column/>).

[PySpark – where\(\) & filter\(\).](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-where-filter/>).

[PySpark – drop\(\) & dropDuplicates\(\).](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-distinct-to-drop-duplicates/>).

[PySpark – orderBy\(\) and sort\(\).](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-orderby-and-sort-explained/>).

[PySpark – groupBy\(\).](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-groupby-explained-with-example/>).

[PySpark – join\(\).](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-join-explained-with-examples/>).

[PySpark – union\(\) & unionAll\(\).](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-union-and-unionall/>).

[PySpark – unionByName\(\).](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/spark-merge-two-dataframes-with-different-columns/>).

[PySpark – UDF \(User Defined Function\).](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-udf-user-defined-function/>).

[PySpark – map\(\).](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-map-transformation/>).

[PySpark – flatMap\(\).](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-flatmap-transformation/>).

[pyspark – foreach\(\).](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-loop-iterate-through-rows-in-dataframe/#use-foreach-loop-through-dataframe>).

[PySpark – sample\(\) vs sampleBy\(\).](#)

full_outer, left, left_outer, right, right_outer, left_semi, and left_anti.

You can also write Join expression by adding `where()` (<https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-dataframe-filter/>) and `filter()` (<https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-dataframe-filter/>) methods on DataFrame and can have Join on multiple columns.

2. PySpark Join Types

Below are the different Join Types PySpark supports.

Join String	Equivalent SQL Join
inner	INNER JOIN
outer, full, fullouter, full_outer	FULL OUTER JOIN
left, leftouter, left_outer	LEFT JOIN
right, rightouter, right_outer	RIGHT JOIN
cross	
anti, leftanti, left_anti	
semi, leftsemi, left_semi	

PySpark Join Types

Before we jump into PySpark SQL Join examples, first, let's create an "emp" and "dept" [DataFrame's](https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/different-ways-to-create-dataframe-in-pyspark/) (<https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/different-ways-to-create-dataframe-in-pyspark/>). here, column "emp_id" is unique on emp and "dept_id" is unique on the dept dataset's and emp_dept_id from emp has a reference to dept_id on dept dataset.

[\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-sampling-example/\)](https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-sampling-example/)

[PySpark – fillna\(\) & fill\(\).
\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-fillna-fill-replace-null-values/\)](https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-fillna-fill-replace-null-values/)

[PySpark – pivot\(\)_\(Row to Column\).
\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-pivot-and-unpivot-dataframe/\)](https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-pivot-and-unpivot-dataframe/)

[PySpark – partitionBy\(\).
\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-partitionby-example/\)](https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-partitionby-example/)

[PySpark – ArrayType Column \(Array\).
\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-arraytype-column-with-examples/\)](https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-arraytype-column-with-examples/)

[PySpark – MapType \(Map/Dict\).
\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-maptype-dict-examples/\)](https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-maptype-dict-examples/)

PySpark SQL Functions

[PySpark – Aggregate Functions
\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-aggregate-functions/\)](https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-aggregate-functions/)

[PySpark – Window Functions
\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-window-functions/\)](https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-window-functions/)

[PySpark – Date and Timestamp Functions
\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-sql-date-and-timestamp-functions/\)](https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-sql-date-and-timestamp-functions/)

[PySpark – JSON Functions
\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-json-functions-with-examples/\)](https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-json-functions-with-examples/)

PySpark Datasources

[PySpark – Read & Write CSV File
\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-read-csv-file-into-dataframe/\)](https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-read-csv-file-into-dataframe/)

[PySpark – Read & Write Parquet File
\(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-read-write-parquet-file/\)](https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-read-write-parquet-file/)

```
emp = [(1,"Smith",-1,"2018","10",
        (2,"Rose",1,"2010","20","M",
        (3,"Williams",1,"2010","10",
        (4,"Jones",2,"2005","10","F",
        (5,"Brown",2,"2010","40","",
        (6,"Brown",2,"2010","50",
        ]
empColumns = ["emp_id","name","",
              "emp_dept_id","gender",""]

empDF = spark.createDataFrame(d
empDF.printSchema()
empDF.show(truncate=False)

dept = [("Finance",10), \
        ("Marketing",20), \
        ("Sales",30), \
        ("IT",40) \
        ]
deptColumns = ["dept_name","dept
deptDF = spark.createDataFrame(
deptDF.printSchema()
deptDF.show(truncate=False)
```

This prints “emp” and “dept” DataFrame to the console. Refer complete example below on how to create spark object.

```
Emp Dataset
+-----+-----+-----+
|emp_id|name   |superior_emp_id|
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1     |Smith  | -1            |
| 2     |Rose   | 1             |
| 3     |Williams| 1            |
| 4     |Jones  | 2             |
| 5     |Brown  | 2             |
| 6     |Brown  | 2             |
+-----+-----+-----+

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

[pyspark/pyspark-read-and-write-parquet-file/](#).

[PySpark – Read & Write JSON file](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-read-json-file-into-dataframe/>).

PySpark Built-In Functions

[PySpark – when\(\)](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-when-otherwise/>).

[PySpark – expr\(\)](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-sql-expr-expression-function/>).

[PySpark – lit\(\)](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-lit-add-literal-constant/>).

[PySpark – split\(\)](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-convert-string-to-array-column/>).

[PySpark – concat_ws\(\)](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-convert-array-column-to-string-column/>).

[Pyspark – substring\(\)](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-substring-from-a-column/>).

[PySpark – translate\(\)](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-replace-column-values/#translate-replace-character-by-character>).

[PySpark – regexp_replace\(\)](#)
(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-replace-column-values/#regexp_replace-replace-string-columns).

[PySpark – overlay\(\)](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-replace-column-values/#overlay-function>).

[PySpark – to_timestamp\(\)](#)
(https://sparkbyexamples.com/spark/pyspark-to_timestamp-

3. PySpark Inner Join

DataFrame

Inner join is the default join in PySpark and it's mostly used. This joins two datasets on key columns, where keys don't match the rows get dropped from both datasets (emp & dept).

```
empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id == deptDF.dept_id,how='inner').show(truncate=False)
```

When we apply Inner join on our datasets, It drops “emp_dept_id” 50 from “emp” and “dept_id” 30 from “dept” datasets. Below is the result of the above Join expression.

emp_id	name	superior_emp_id
1	Smith	-1
2	Rose	1
3	Williams	1
4	Jones	2
5	Brown	2

4. PySpark Full Outer

Join

Outer a.k.a full, fullouter join returns all rows from both datasets, where join expression doesn't match it

[convert-string-to-timestamp-type/](#)

[PySpark – to_date\(\) \(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-to_date-convert-timestamp-to-date/\)](#)

[PySpark – date_format\(\) \(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-date_format-convert-date-to-string-format/\)](#)

[PySpark – datediff\(\) \(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-difference-between-two-dates-days-months-years/#datediff\)](#)

[PySpark – months_between\(\) \(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-difference-between-two-dates-days-months-years/#months_between\(\)\)](#)

[PySpark – explode\(\) \(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-explode-nested-array-into-rows/\)](#)

[PySpark – array_contains\(\) \(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-arraytype-column-with-examples/#array_contains\)](#)

[PySpark – array\(\) \(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-arraytype-column-with-examples/#array\)](#)

[PySpark – collect_list\(\) \(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-aggregate-functions/#collect-list\)](#)

[PySpark – collect_set\(\) \(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-aggregate-functions/#collect-set\)](#)

[PySpark – create_map\(\) \(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-convert-dataframe-columns-to-maptype-dict/\)](#)

[PySpark – map_keys\(\) \(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-maptype-dict-examples/#map_keys\)](#)

[PySpark – map_values\(\) \(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-maptype-dict-examples/#map_values\)](#)

returns null on respective record columns.

```
empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id===deptDF.dept_id).show(truncate=False)
empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id===deptDF.dept_id).show(truncate=False)
empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id===deptDF.dept_id).show(truncate=False)
```

From our “emp” dataset’s “emp_dept_id” with value 50 doesn’t have a record on “dept” hence dept columns have null and “dept_id” 30 doesn’t have a record in “emp” hence you see null’s on emp columns. Below is the result of the above Join expression.

```
+-----+-----+-----+
|emp_id|name   |superior_emp_id|
+-----+-----+-----+
|2      |Rose   |1              |
|5      |Brown  |2              |
|1      |Smith  |-1             |
|3      |Williams|1              |
|4      |Jones  |2              |
|6      |Brown  |2              |
|null   |null   |null           |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

5. PySpark Left Outer

Join

Left a.k.a Leftouter join returns all rows from the left dataset regardless of match found on the right dataset when join expression doesn’t match, it assigns null for that record and drops records from right where match not found.

```
empDF.join(deptDF,empDF("emp_dept_id"===deptDF.dept_id),how="left").show(false)
empDF.join(deptDF,empDF("emp_dept_id"===deptDF.dept_id),how="left").show(false)
```


[PySpark – struct\(\).](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-structtype-and-structfield/#update-struct-function>)

[PySpark – countDistinct\(\).](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-count-distinct-from-dataframe/>)

[PySpark – sum\(\).avg\(\).](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-dataframe-groupby-and-sort-by-descending-order/>)

[PySpark – row_number\(\).](#)
(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-window-functions/#row_number)

[PySpark – rank\(\).](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-window-functions/#rank>)

[PySpark – dense_rank\(\).](#)
(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-window-functions/#dense_rank)

[PySpark – percent_rank\(\).](#)
(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-window-functions/#percent_rank)

[PySpark – typedLit\(\).](#)
(<https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-lit-add-literal-constant/#typedlit>)

[PySpark – from_json\(\).](#)
(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-json-functions-with-examples/#from_json)

[PySpark – to_json\(\).](#)
(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-json-functions-with-examples/#to_json)

[PySpark – json_tuple\(\).](#)
(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-json-functions-with-examples/#json_tuple)

[PySpark – get_json_object\(\).](#)
(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-json-functions-with-examples/#get_json_object)

[PySpark – schema_of_json\(\).](#)
(https://sparkbyexamples.com/pyspark/pyspark-json-functions-with-examples/#schema_of_json)

From our dataset, “emp_dept_id” 50 doesn’t have a record on “dept” dataset hence, this record contains null on “dept” columns (dept_name & dept_id). and “dept_id” 30 from “dept” dataset dropped from the results. Below is the result of the above Join expression.

emp_id	name	superior_emp_id
1	Smith	-1
2	Rose	1
3	Williams	1
4	Jones	2
5	Brown	2
6	Brown	2

6. Right Outer Join

Right a.k.a Rightouter join is opposite of left join, here it returns all rows from the right dataset regardless of match found on the left dataset, when join expression doesn’t match, it assigns null for that record and drops records from left where match not found.

```
empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id===deptDF.dept_id,how='right').show(truncate=False)
empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id===deptDF.dept_id,how='right').show(truncate=False)
```

From our example, the right dataset “dept_id” 30 doesn’t have it on the left dataset “emp” hence, this record contains null on “emp” columns. and “emp_dept_id” 50 dropped as a match not found on left. Below is the result of the above Join expression.

```

+-----+-----+-----+
|emp_id|name      |superior_emp_id|
+-----+-----+-----+
|4      |Jones      |2              |
|3      |Williams   |1              |
|1      |Smith      |-1             |
|2      |Rose       |1              |
|null   |null       |null           |
|5      |Brown      |2              |
+-----+-----+-----+

```

7. Left Semi Join

leftsemi join is similar to inner join difference being leftsemi join returns all columns from the left dataset and ignores all columns from the right dataset. In other words, this join returns columns from the only left dataset for the records match in the right dataset on join expression, records not matched on join expression are ignored from both left and right datasets.

The same result can be achieved using select on the result of the inner join however, using this join would be efficient.

```

empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept
.show(truncate=False)

```

Below is the result of the above join expression.

```

leftsemi join
+-----+-----+-----+
|emp_id|name      |superior_emp_id|
+-----+-----+-----+
|1      |Smith      |-1             |
|2      |Rose       |1              |
|3      |Williams   |1              |
|4      |Jones      |2              |
|5      |Brown      |2              |
+-----+-----+-----+

```

8. Left Anti Join

leftanti join does the exact opposite of the leftsemi, leftanti join returns only columns from the left dataset for non-matched records.

```
empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept
.show(truncate=False)
```

Yields below output

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|emp_id|name  |superior_emp_id|y
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|6      |Brown|2              |2
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

9. PySpark Self Join

Joins are not complete without a self join, Though there is no self-join type available, we can use any of the above-explained join types to join DataFrame to itself. below example use inner self join.

```
empDF.alias("emp1").join(empDF.
col("emp1.superior_emp_id")
.select(col("emp1.emp_id"),
col("emp2.emp_id").alias(
col("emp2.name").alias("s
.show(truncate=False)
```

Here, we are joining emp dataset with itself to find out superior emp_id and name for all employees.

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|emp_id|name    |superior_emp_id
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|2      |Rose    |1
|3      |Williams|1
|4      |Jones   |2
|5      |Brown   |2
|6      |Brown   |2
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

4. Using SQL Expression

Since PySpark SQL support native SQL syntax, we can also write join operations after creating temporary tables on DataFrame's and use these tables on `spark.sql()`.

```
empDF.createOrReplaceTempView("emp")
deptDF.createOrReplaceTempView("dept")

joinDF = spark.sql("select * from emp join dept on emp.dept_id = dept.dept_id")
joinDF.show(truncate=False)

joinDF2 = spark.sql("select * from emp join dept on emp.dept_id = dept.dept_id")
joinDF2.show(truncate=False)
```

5. PySpark SQL Join on multiple DataFrame's

When you need to join more than two tables, you either use SQL expression after creating a temporary view on the DataFrame or use the result of join operation to join with another DataFrame like chaining them. for example

```
df1.join(df2, df1.id1 == df2.id2)
    .join(df3, df1.id1 == df3.id3)
```

6. PySpark SQL Join Complete Example

```

import pyspark
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
from pyspark.sql.functions import col

spark = SparkSession.builder.appName("Employee Department Join").getOrCreate()

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

empColumns = ["emp_id","name","dept_id","emp_dept_id",
              "gender","salary"]

empDF = spark.createDataFrame(emp,empColumns)
empDF.printSchema()
empDF.show(truncate=False)

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

deptColumns = ["dept_name","dept_id"]
deptDF = spark.createDataFrame(dept,deptColumns)
deptDF.printSchema()
deptDF.show(truncate=False)

empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id == deptDF.dept_id,how="inner",rsync="true")
empDF.show(truncate=False)

empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id == deptDF.dept_id,how="left",rsync="true")
empDF.show(truncate=False)

empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id == deptDF.dept_id,how="right",rsync="true")
empDF.show(truncate=False)

empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id == deptDF.dept_id,how="outer",rsync="true")
empDF.show(truncate=False)

empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id == deptDF.dept_id,how="full_outer",rsync="true")
empDF.show(truncate=False)

empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id == deptDF.dept_id,how="semi",rsync="true")
empDF.show(truncate=False)

empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id == deptDF.dept_id,how="anti",rsync="true")
empDF.show(truncate=False)

empDF.join(deptDF,empDF.emp_dept_id == deptDF.dept_id,how="inner",rsync="false")
empDF.show(truncate=False)

```

```

        .show(truncate=False)

empDF.alias("emp1").join(empDF.alias("emp2"),
    col("emp1.superior_emp_id") === col("emp2.emp_id"),
    .select(col("emp1.emp_id").alias("emp1_id"),
        col("emp2.emp_id").alias("emp2_id"),
        col("emp2.name").alias("emp2_name"))
    .show(truncate=False)

empDF.createOrReplaceTempView("emp_view")
deptDF.createOrReplaceTempView("dept_view")

joinDF = spark.sql("select * from emp_view join dept_view")
        .show(truncate=False)

joinDF2 = spark.sql("select * from emp_view join dept_view")
        .show(truncate=False)

```

Examples explained here are available at the [GitHub \(https://github.com/spark-examples/pyspark-examples/blob/master/pyspark-join.py\)](https://github.com/spark-examples/pyspark-examples/blob/master/pyspark-join.py) project for reference.

Conclusion

In this PySpark SQL tutorial, you have learned two or more DataFrames can be joined using the `join()` function of the DataFrame, Join types syntax, usage, and examples with PySpark (Spark with Python), I would also recommend reading through [Optimizing SQL Joins](#) to know performance impact on joins.

Happy Learning !!

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Anonymous

6 MAY 2021 [REPLY](#)

Surper content, really helped a lot !!!



meri

7 MAR 2021 [REPLY](#)

there is no any 60 value. I think you meant to write 50 😊



NNK 14 MAR 2021 [REPLY](#)

Thanks for pointing it out. I have corrected it now.



Anonymous

24 NOV 2020 [REPLY](#)

Very good job!!

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