## **Basic Operations in PySpark Using a Sample Dataset**

## **Loading PySpark**

```
In [105]: import findspark
          findspark.init('/home/donis/spark-2.1.1-bin-hadoop2.7')
          from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
          from pyspark.sql.functions import format number, year
In [106]: spark = SparkSession.builder.appName('PySpark Sample').getOrCreate()
          We will be working with historical stock market data for Walmart:
In [107]: walmart data = spark.read.csv('walmart stock.csv', header=True, inferSchema=Tr
          We can run several actions to get a general understanding of the data:
In [108]: walmart data.printSchema()
            |-- Date: timestamp (nullable = true)
            |-- Open: double (nullable = true)
            |-- High: double (nullable = true)
            |-- Low: double (nullable = true)
            |-- Close: double (nullable = true)
            |-- Volume: integer (nullable = true)
            |-- Adj Close: double (nullable = true)
In [109]: | for entry in walmart_data.head(3):
               print(entry)
               print('\n')
          Row(Date=datetime.datetime(2012, 1, 3, 0, 0), Open=59.970001, High=61.060001,
          Low=59.869999, Close=60.330002, Volume=12668800, Adj Close=52.619234999999996
          Row(Date=datetime.datetime(2012, 1, 4, 0, 0), Open=60.20999899999996, High=6
          0.349998, Low=59.470001, Close=59.70999899999996, Volume=9593300, Adj Close=
          52.078475)
          Row(Date=datetime.datetime(2012, 1, 5, 0, 0), Open=59.349998, High=59.619999,
          Low=58.369999, Close=59.419998, Volume=12768200, Adj Close=51.825539)
In [110]: description = walmart data.describe()
```

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```
In [111]: | description.select(description['summary'],
         format_number(description['Open'].cast('float'), 2).alias('Open'),
         format_number(description['High'].cast('float'), 2).alias('High'),
         format_number(description['Low'].cast('float'), 2).alias('Low'),
         format_number(description['Close'].cast('float'), 2).alias('Close'),
         format_number(description['Volume'].cast('float'), 2).alias('Volume'),
         format number(description['Adi Close'].cast('float'), 2).alias('Adjusted Close
         +-----
         |summary| Open| High| Low| Close| Volume|Adjusted Close|
         count | 1,258.00 | 1,258.00 | 1,258.00 | 1,258.00 | 1,258.00 | 1,258.00 |
                   72.36| 72.84| 71.92| 72.39| 8,222,093.50|
6.77| 6.77| 6.74| 6.76| 4,519,781.00|
56.39| 57.06| 56.30| 56.42| 2,094,900.00|
90.80| 90.97| 89.25| 90.47|80,898,096.00|
             meanl
                                                                         67.241
           stddevl
                                                                         6.72
              min|
                                                                        50.361
              max|
                                                                        84.91
             The historical volatility ratio can be calculated:
In [112]: walmart_data = walmart_data.withColumn("HV Ratio", walmart_data['High']/walmar
In [113]: walmart data.select(format number(walmart data['HV Ratio'], 10).alias('HV Rati
         +----+
         | HV Ratio|
         +----+
         10.00000481971
         10.00000629081
          10.00000466941
         [0.0000073673]
         0.0000089156
         i0.0000086445|
         i0.0000093518|
         10.0000082914
         0.0000077122
         10.00000707181
         [0.0000101550]
         10.00000657641
         10.00000590151
         10.0000085477
          0.0000084207
         [0.0000104145]
```

We can also find the days in which the stock closed at a higher price than it opened:

|0.0000083161| |0.0000097212| |0.0000080294| |0.0000063074|

only showing top 20 rows

In [114]: stock increase = walmart data.filter(walmart data['Open'] < walmart data['Clos'</pre>

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```
In [115]: stock increase = stock increase.select(['Date',
                             format_number(stock_increase['Open'],2).alias('Open'),
                             format_number(stock_increase['Close'],2).alias('Close')]).
         stock increase.show()
          +----+
                Date| Open|Close|
          +----+
          |2012-01-03 00:00:...|59.97|60.33|
          |2012-01-05 00:00:...|59.35|59.42|
          |2012-01-09 00:00:...|59.03|59.18|
          |2012-01-11 00:00:...|59.06|59.40|
          |2012-01-13 00:00:...|59.18|59.54|
          2012-01-18 00:00:...|59.79|60.01
          2012-01-19 00:00:...|59.93|60.61
          |2012-01-20 00:00:...|60.75|61.01|
          |2012-01-23 00:00:...|60.81|60.91|
          2012-01-24 00:00:...|60.75|61.39|
          |2012-01-25 00:00:...|61.18|61.47|
          |2012-01-30 00:00:...|60.47|61.30|
          |2012-02-01 00:00:...|61.79|62.18|
          2012-02-06 00:00:...|61.85|61.88|
          |2012-02-07 00:00:...|61.62|61.69|
          |2012-02-09 00:00:...|61.58|61.96|
          |2012-02-10 00:00:...|61.68|61.90|
          |2012-02-14 00:00:...|61.91|62.22|
          |2012-02-16 00:00:...|61.77|62.04|
          2012-02-17 00:00:... 62.32 62.48
         +----+
         only showing top 20 rows
         And finally, we can figure out what the maximum stock price was each year:
          years = years.orderBy('Year')
          years.groupBy('Year').max().select(['Year', format number('max(High)', 2).alia
```

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