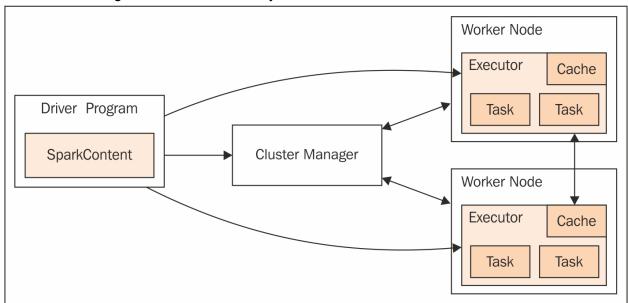
Problems with big data - Store, Process, Scale

Hadoop - to store(HDFS-stored data in distributed manner) and process(MR-Map Reduce for distributed processing) big data

Limitation of hadoop - 1) on disk computation 2) It could process only batch data

- 3) If we want to do 10 different things, we need to learn 10 different frameworks Apache Spark it is a multi-language engine for executing data engineering, data science and machine learning on single-node machines or clusters.
 - Can be considered as the successor of Hadoop as it overcomes the drawbacks of it.
 Unlike hadoop, it supports both real-time as well as batch processing. It is a general clustering system.
 - It also supports in-memory calculations, which makes it 100 times faster than hadoop. This is made possible by reducing the number of read/write operations into the disk.
 - It offers high-level APIs in Java, Python, Scala, R and SQL.



Four types of cluster manager: Standalone, Apache Mesos, Hadoop YARN, Kubernetes RDD, DataFrame, Dataset Spark Context

```
In [1]: import pyspark
 In [6]: import findspark
 In [7]: findspark.init('/usr/local/spark')
 In [8]: from pyspark import SparkContext
In [11]: sc.stop()
In [12]: conf=pyspark.SparkConf().setMaster("local").setAppName("first")
In [13]: sc=SparkContext(conf=conf)
In [14]: rdd=sc.parallelize([1,2,3])
In [15]: rdd.collect()
Out[15]: [1, 2, 3]
 In [1]: import findspark
 In [2]: findspark.init()
 In [3]: from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
 In [5]: spark=SparkSession.builder.appName("RDDExample").getOrCreate()
            Setting default log level to "WARN".
            To adjust logging level use sc.setLogLevel(newLevel). For SparkR, use setLogLevel(newLevel). 23/09/21 08:38:50 WARN NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop library for your platform... using builtin-j ava classes where applicable
 In [7]: df=spark.createDataFrame([(1,2,3)])
 In [8]: df.show()
            | _1| _2| _3|
            | 1| 2| 3|
 In [9]: from datetime import datetime, date
            import pandas as pd
from pyspark.sql import Row
            df = spark.createDataFrame([
                 - spank.treatebackarramet[]
Row(a=1, b=2., c='string1', d=date(2000, 1, 1), e=datetime(2000, 1, 1, 12, 0)),
Row(a=2, b=3., c='string2', d=date(2000, 2, 1), e=datetime(2000, 1, 2, 12, 0)),
Row(a=4, b=5., c='string3', d=date(2000, 3, 1), e=datetime(2000, 1, 3, 12, 0))
            1)
            df
 Out[9]: DataFrame[a: bigint, b: double, c: string, d: date, e: timestamp]
In [10]: df.printSchema()
            root
              |-- a: long (nullable = true)
|-- b: double (nullable = true)
|-- c: string (nullable = true)
              |-- d: date (nullable = true)
|-- e: timestamp (nullable = true)
In [11]: df.show()
            t al bl al dl al
```

```
In [14]: df.select("a", "b").show()
         | a| b|
+---+
         | 1|2.0|
           213.01
           4|5.0|
In [13]: from pyspark.sql.functions import col
In [15]: df.select(col("a").alias("first name")).show()
                  11
                  4
In [16]: df.select("a",col("b"),df["c"]).show()
         | a| b| c|
         | 1|2.0|string1|
            2|3.0|string2|
           4|5.0|string3|
In [18]: df.withColumnRenamed("a", "First Name").show()
         |First Name| b| c| d| e|
                  1|2.0|string1|2000-01-01|2000-01-01 12:00:00|
                   2|3.0|string2|2000-02-01|2000-01-02 12:00:00|
                  4|5.0|string3|2000-03-01|2000-01-03 12:00:00|
In [20]: from pyspark.sql.functions import *
In [24]: df.select(concat("b",lit(" & "),"c")).show()
         |concat(b, & , c)|
             2.0 & string1|
             3.0 & string2
            5.0 & string3|
In [26]: df\
        .select(concat("b",lit(" & "),"c"))\
        .show()
         |concat(b, & , c)|
            2.0 & string1|
3.0 & string2|
             5.0 & string3
In [27]: dfffinal=df.drop("d")
In [28]: dfffinal.write.csv("/home/labuser/1PySpark/Day1/finalemp")
```