

大数据分析处理案例

Fred

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基础知识复习

PySpark - RDD Basics

- Initializing Spark
- Loading Data
- Retrieving RDD Information
- Applying Functions
- Selecting Data
- Iterating
- Reshaping Data
- Mathematical Operations
- Sort
- Repartitioning
- Saving
- Stopping SparkContext
- Execution

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Initializing Spark (CONT)

```
from pyspark import SparkConf, SparkContext
conf = (SparkConf()
        .setMaster("local")
        .setAppName("My app")
        .set("spark.executor.memory", "1g"))
sc = SparkContext(conf = conf)
```

```
$ ./bin/spark-shell --master local[2]
```

```
$ ./bin/pyspark --master local[4] --py-files code.py
```

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```
rdd = sc.parallelize([('a',7),('a',2),('b',2)])
rdd2 = sc.parallelize([('a',2),('d',1),('b',1)])
rdd3 = sc.parallelize(range(100))
rdd4 = sc.parallelize([("a",["x","y","z"]), ("b",["p", "r"])]

textFile = sc.textFile("/my/directory/*.txt")
textFile2 = sc.wholeTextFiles("/my/directory/")
```

textFile wholeTextFiles 的区别

<https://www.cnblogs.com/jagel-95/p/9766254.html>

```
rdd.getNumPartitions() List the number of partitions
rdd.count() Count RDD instances 3
rdd.countByKey()
rdd.countByValue()
rdd.collectAsMap()
rdd3.sum()
sc.parallelize([]).isEmpty()
```


Retrieving RDD Information (CONT)

```
rdd3.max()
rdd3.min()
rdd3.mean()
rdd3.stdev()
rdd3.variance()
rdd3.histogram(3)
rdd3.stats()
```

```
rdd.map(lambda x: x+(x[1],x[0])).collect()
rdd5 = rdd.flatMap(lambda x: x+(x[1],x[0]))
rdd5.collect()
rdd4.flatMapValues(lambda x: x).collect()
```

Selecting Data

Getting

```
>>> rdd.collect()
>>> rdd.take(2)
>>> rdd.first()
>>> rdd.top(2)
```

Sampling

```
>>> rdd3.sample(False, 0.15, 81).collect()
```

Filtering

```
>>> rdd.filter(lambda x: "a" in x).collect()
>>> rdd5.distinct().collect()
>>> rdd.keys().collect()
```

Iterating

```
>>> def g(x): print(x)
>>> rdd.foreach(g)
```

Reshaping Data

Reducing

```
>>> rdd.reduceByKey(lambda x,y : x+y).collect()
>>> rdd.reduce(lambda a, b: a + b)
```

Grouping by

```
>>> rdd3.groupBy(lambda x: x % 2)
    .mapValues(list)
    .collect()
>>> rdd.groupByKey()
    .mapValues(list)
    .collect()
```

Aggregating

```
>>> seqOp = (lambda x,y: (x[0]+y,x[1]+1))
>>> combOp = (lambda x,y:(x[0]+y[0],x[1]+y[1]))
```

Mathematical Operations

```
>>> rdd.subtract(rdd2).collect()
>>> rdd2.subtractByKey(rdd).collect()
>>> rdd.cartesian(rdd2).collect()
```

Sort

```
>>> rdd2.sortBy(lambda x: x[1]).collect()  
>>> rdd2.sortByKey().collect()
```

Repartitioning

```
rdd.repartition(4)  
rdd.coalesce(1)
```


Saving

```
rdd.saveAsTextFile("rdd.txt")  
rdd.saveAsHadoopFile("hdfs://namenodehost/parent/child",  
    'org.apache.hadoop.mapred.TextOutputFormat')
```

Stopping SparkContext

```
sc.stop()
```

Execution

```
./bin/spark-submit examples/src/main/python/pi.py
```

PySpark SQL Basics

- Initializing SparkSession
- Creating DataFrames
- Inspect Data
- Duplicate Values
- Queries
- Add, Update & Remove Columns
- GroupBy
- Filter
- Sort
- Missing & Replacing Values
- Repartitioning
- Running SQL Queries Programmatically
- Output
- Stopping SparkSession

Initializing SparkSession

```
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
spark = SparkSession \
    .builder \
    .appName("Python Spark SQL basic example") \
    .config("spark.some.config.option", "some-value") \
    .getOrCreate()
```

Creating DataFrames: From RDD

```
>>> from pyspark.sql.types import *
    Infer Schema
>>> sc = spark.sparkContext
>>> lines = sc.textFile("people.txt")
>>> parts = lines.map(lambda l: l.split(","))
>>> people = parts.map(lambda p: Row(name=p[0],age=int(p[1]))
>>> peopledf = spark.createDataFrame(people)
    Specify Schema
>>> people = parts.map(lambda p: Row(name=p[0],age=int(p[1]))
>>> schemaString = "name age"
>>> fields = [StructField(field_name, StringType(), True) for
field_name in schemaString.split()]
>>> schema = StructType(fields)
>>> spark.createDataFrame(people, schema).show()
```

Creating DataFrames: From DataSource

JSON

```
>>> df = spark.read.json("customer.json")
```

```
>>> df.show()
```

```
>>> df2 = spark.read.load("people.json", format="json")
```

Parquet files

```
>>> df3 = spark.read.load("users.parquet")
```

TXT files

```
>>> df4 = spark.read.text("people.txt")
```

Inspect Data

```
>>> df.dtypes Return df column names and data types
```

```
>>> df.show() Display the content of df
```

```
>>> df.head() Return first n rows
```

```
>>> df.first() Return first row
```

```
>>> df.take(2) Return the first n rows
```

```
>>> df.schema Return the schema of df
```

```
>>> df.describe().show() Compute summary statistics >>> df
```

```
>>> df.count() Count the number of rows in df
```

```
>>> df.distinct().count() Count the number of distinct rows
```

```
>>> df.printSchema() Print the schema of df
```

```
>>> df.explain() Print the (logical and physical) plans
```


Duplicate Values

```
df = df.dropDuplicates()
```

Queries: Select

```
>>> from pyspark.sql import functions as F
Select
>>> df.select("firstName").show() Show all entries in first
>>> df.select("firstName","lastName").show()
>>> df.select("firstName","age",explode("phoneNumbers")
    .alias("contactInfo"))
    .select("contactInfo.type", "firstName", "age")
    .show()
>>> df.select(df["firstName"],df["age"]+ 1)
>>> df.select(df['age'] > 24).show()
```

Queries: When && Like

```
df.select("firstName", F.when(df.age > 30, 1).otherwise(0))  
df[df.firstName.isin("Jane","Boris")].collect()  
df.select("firstName", df.lastName.like("Smith")).show()  
  
df.select("firstName", df.lastName.startswith("Sm")).show()  
df.select(df.lastName.endswith("th")).show()  
  
df.select(df.firstName.substr(1, 3).alias("name")).collect()  
  
df.select(df.age.between(22, 24)).show()
```

Add, Update & Remove Columns

```
df = df.withColumn('city',df.address.city) \  
      .withColumn('postalCode',df.address.postalCode) \  
      .withColumn('state',df.address.state) \  
      .withColumn('streetAddress',df.address.streetAddress) \  
      .withColumn('telePhoneNumber', explode(df.phoneNumber.numbers)) \  
      .withColumn('telePhoneType', explode(df.phoneNumber.type)) \  
  
df = df.withColumnRenamed('telePhoneNumber', 'phoneNumber') \  
  
df = df.drop("address", "phoneNumber") \  
df = df.drop(df.address).drop(df.phoneNumber)
```

GroupBy

```
df.groupBy("age").count().show()
```

Filter

```
df.filter(df["age"]>24).show()
```

Sort

```
peopledf.sort(peopledf.age.desc()).collect()  
df.sort("age", ascending=False).collect()  
df.orderBy(["age","city"],ascending=[0,1]).collect()
```

Missing & Replacing Values

```
df.na.fill(50).show()  
df.na.drop().show()  
df.na.replace(10, 20).show()
```


Repartitioning

```
>>> df.repartition(10).rdd.getNumPartitions()
>>> df.coalesce(1).rdd.getNumPartitions()
```

Running SQL Queries Programmatically

```
>>> peopledf.createGlobalTempView("people")
>>> df.createTempView("customer")
>>> df.createOrReplaceTempView("customer")

df5 = spark.sql("SELECT * FROM customer").show()
>>> peopledf2 = spark.sql("SELECT * FROM global_temp.people
    .show()
```

Output

```
>>> rdd1 = df.rdd
```

```
>>> df.toJSON().first()
```

```
>>> df.toPandas()
```

```
>>> df.select("firstName", "city").write.save("nameAndCity")
```

```
>>> df.select("firstName", "age").write.save("namesAndAges")
```

Stopping SparkSession

```
spark.stop()
```

用 Spark 对沃尔玛股票进行数据分析

加载数据

```
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession spark =
SparkSession.builder.appName('walmart').getOrCreate() df =
spark.read.csv('walmart_stock.csv', inferSchema=True,
header=True)
```

[查看数据](#)

- 所有的列名
- 打印 Schema 表结构
- 输出前 5 行

```
df.describe().show()
```


修改浮点数精度

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import format_number

summary = df.describe()
summary.select(summary['summary'],
                format_number(summary['Open'].cast('float'), 2),
                format_number(summary['High'].cast('float'), 2),
                format_number(summary['Low'].cast('float'), 2),
                format_number(summary['Close'].cast('float'), 2),
                format_number(summary['Volume'].cast('int'), 0)
            ).show()
```

```
df_hv = df.withColumn('HV Ratio', df['High']/df['Volume'])
df_hv.show()
```

```
df.orderBy(df['High'].desc()).select(['Date']).head(1)[0]['Date']
```

字段 Close 的均值是多少

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import mean
df.select(mean('Close')).show()
```

Volume 列的最大和最小值是多少

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import min, max
df.select(max('Volume'),min('Volume')).show()
```

Close 字段小于 60 的天数有多少天

```
df.filter(df['Close'] < 60).count()
```

请问 High 字段大于 80 的天占总天数的百分比？

```
df.filter('High > 80').count() * 100/df.count()
```

请问 High 和 Volume 两列数据的皮尔逊相关系数是多少?

```
df.corr('High', 'Volume')

from pyspark.sql.functions import corr

df.select(corr(df['High'], df['Volume'])).show()
```


每一年最大的 “High” 值是多少？

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import (dayofmonth, hour,
                                     dayofyear, month,
                                     year, weekofyear,
                                     format_number, date_format)

year_df = df.withColumn('Year', year(df['Date']))

year_df.groupBy('Year').max()['Year', 'max(High)'].show()
```

每月的平均 Close 值是多少

```
#Create a new column Month from existing Date column
month_df = df.withColumn('Month', month(df['Date']))

#Group by month and take average of all other columns
month_df = month_df.groupBy('Month').mean()

#Sort by month
month_df = month_df.orderBy('Month')

#Display only month and avg(Close), the desired columns
month_df['Month', 'avg(Close)'].show()
```

Spark ML

Spark Mllib 主要内容

- **机器学习算法**：常规机器学习算法包括分类、回归、聚类和协同过滤。
- **特征工程**：特征提取、特征转换、特征选择以及降维。
- **管道**：构造、评估和调整的管道的工具。
- **存储**：保存和加载算法、模型及管道
- **实用工具**：线性代数，统计，数据处理等。

Spark 机器学习库 (MLlib) 中文指南

<https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/24320870>

API 更迭

- RDD-based API (Spark MLlib, org.apache.spark.mllib)
- Dataset API (Spark ML org.apache.spark.ml)

Spark+AI Summit

Welcome to the largest data & machine learning conference in the world. It's a unique experience for developers, data engineers, data scientists, and decision-makers to collaborate at the intersection of data and ML. Attendees will learn about the latest advances in Apache Spark and ML technologies like TensorFlow, MLflow, PyTorch as well as real-world enterprise AI best practices.

欢迎来到世界上最大的数据和机器学习会议。对于开发人员，数据工程师，数据科学家和决策者来说，这是一种独特的体验，可以在数据和 ML 的交叉点进行协作。与会者将了解 Apache Spark 和 ML 技术的最新进展，如 TensorFlow，MLflow，PyTorch 以及现实企业 AI 最佳实践。

开源的 AI 算法与 Spark 的结合

- XGBoost on Spark
- TensorFlowOnSpark(Yahoo)
- BigDL(Intel)
- Spark on Angel(腾讯)

ML Pipelines 提供了一组基于 DataFrame 构建的统一的高级 API，可帮助用户创建和调整实用的机器学习流程。

ML Pipelines 之核心概念

- **DataFrame**: 使用 Spark SQL 中的 DataFrame 作为 ML 数据集，它可以包含各种数据类型。例如，DataFrame 可以具有存储文本，特征向量，真实标签和预测的不同列。
- **Transformer**: Transformer 是一种可以将一个 DataFrame 转换为另一个 DataFrame 的算法。例如，ML 模型是 Transformer，其将具有特征的数据 DataFrame 转换为具有预测的数据 DataFrame。
- **Estimator**: Estimator 是一种算法，可以适应 DataFrame 以生成 Transformer。例如，学习算法是 Estimator，其在 DataFrame 上训练并产生模型。

ML Pipelines 之核心概念 (续)

- Pipeline: Pipeline 将多个 Transformer 和 Estimator 链接在一起以指定 ML 工作流程
- Parameter: 所有 Transformers 和 Estimators 现在共享一个用于指定参数的通用 API

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Linear Regression: Train

```
from pyspark.ml.linalg import Vectors
from pyspark.ml.classification import LogisticRegression

training = spark.createDataFrame([
    (1.0, Vectors.dense([0.0, 1.1, 0.1])),
    (0.0, Vectors.dense([2.0, 1.0, -1.0])),
    (0.0, Vectors.dense([2.0, 1.3, 1.0])),
    (1.0, Vectors.dense([0.0, 1.2, -0.5]))], ["label", "fea

lr = LogisticRegression(maxIter=10, regParam=0.01)

model1 = lr.fit(training)
```

Logistic Regression: Prediction

```
# Prepare test data
test = spark.createDataFrame([
    (1.0, Vectors.dense([-1.0, 1.5, 1.3])),
    (0.0, Vectors.dense([3.0, 2.0, -0.1])),
    (1.0, Vectors.dense([0.0, 2.2, -1.5]))], ["label", "features"])

prediction = model1.transform(test)
result = prediction.select("features", "label", "myProbability")
    .collect()

for row in result:
    print("features=%s, label=%s -> prob=%s, prediction=%s" %
          (row.features, row.label, row.myProbability, row.prediction))
```

Logistic Regression: 复杂一点的

```
training = spark.createDataFrame([
    (0, "a b c d e spark", 1.0),
    (1, "b d", 0.0),
    (2, "spark f g h", 1.0),
    (3, "hadoop mapreduce", 0.0)
], ["id", "text", "label"])

# Configure an ML pipeline, which consists of three stages
tokenizer = Tokenizer(inputCol="text", outputCol="words")
hashingTF = HashingTF(inputCol=tokenizer.getOutputCol(), outputCol="hashes")
lr = LogisticRegression(maxIter=10, regParam=0.001)
pipeline = Pipeline(stages=[tokenizer, hashingTF, lr])
```

Logistic Regression: 复杂一点的

```
# Prepare test documents, which are unlabeled (id, text) tuples
test = spark.createDataFrame([
    (4, "spark i j k"),
    (5, "l m n"),
    (6, "spark hadoop spark"),
    (7, "apache hadoop")
], ["id", "text"])

# Make predictions on test documents and print columns of interest
prediction = model.transform(test)
selected = prediction.select("id", "text", "probability", "prediction")
for row in selected.collect():
    rid, text, prob, prediction = row
    print("(%d, %s) --> prob=%s, prediction=%f" % (rid, text, prob, prediction))
```


ML Tuning: model selection and hyperparameter tuning

- Cross-Validation
- Train-Validation Split

<http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-tuning.html>

Extracting, transforming and selecting features

Feature Extractors

- TF-IDF
- Word2Vec
- CountVectorizer
- FeatureHasher

Feature Selectors

- VectorSlicer
- RFormula
- ChiSqSelector

Extracting, transforming and selecting features

Locality Sensitive Hashing

■ LSH Operations

- Feature Transformation
- Approximate Similarity Join
- Approximate Nearest Neighbor Search

■ LSH Algorithms

- Bucketed Random Projection for Euclidean Distance
- MinHash for Jaccard Distance

Extracting, transforming and selecting features

Feature Transformers

- Tokenizer/StopWordsRemover/n-gram
- Binarizer
- PCA
- PolynomialExpansion
- Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT)
- StringIndexer
- IndexToString
- OneHotEncoderEstimator
- VectorIndexer

XGBoost on Spark

没有 Python 版本的接口，Scala 版本，如果对 Spark ML 感兴趣的同学，可以参考如下教程

https://xgboost.readthedocs.io/en/latest/jvm/xgboost4j_spark_tutorial.html

把这个解法的 xgboost 改为 spark 的实现

<https://www.kaggle.com/viveksrinivasan/eda-ensemble-model-top-10-percentile>