TRANSFORMATIONS AND ACTIONS

http://training.databricks.com/visualapi.pdf

A Visual Guide of the API

LinkedIn

Blog: data-frack

Databricks would like to give a special thanks to Jeff Thomspon for contributing 67 visual diagrams depicting the Spark API under the MIT license to the Spark community.

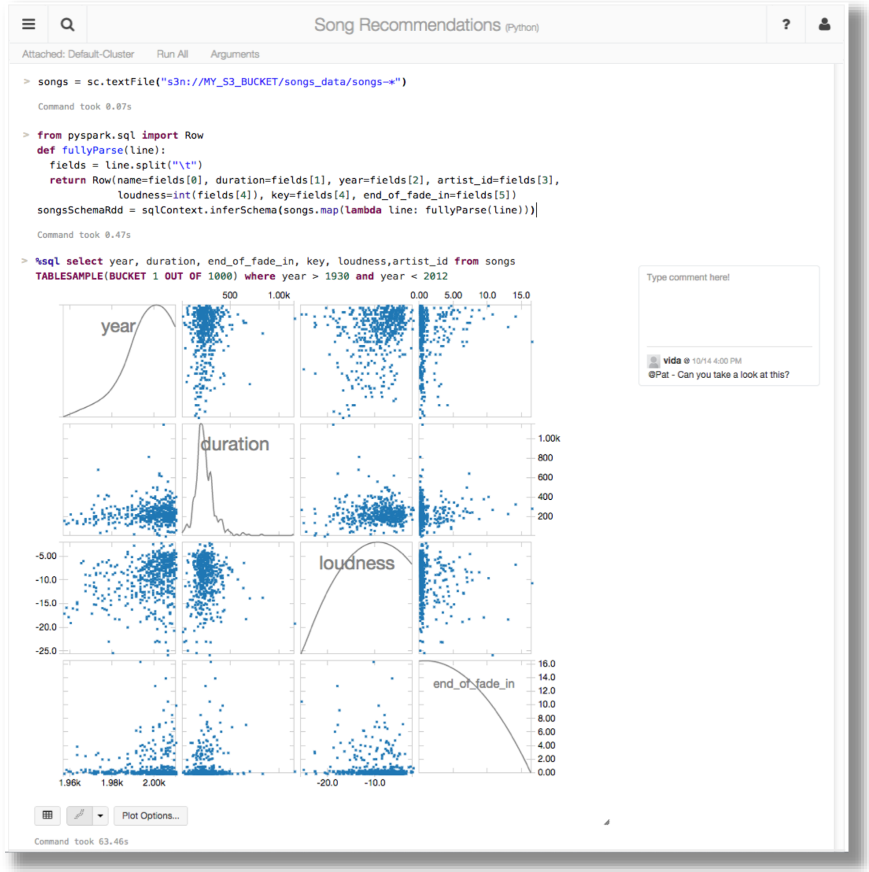
Jeff's original, creative work can be found here and you can read more about Jeff's project in his blog post.

After talking to Jeff, Databricks commissioned Adam Breindel to further evolve Jeff's work into the diagrams you see in this deck.

databricks™

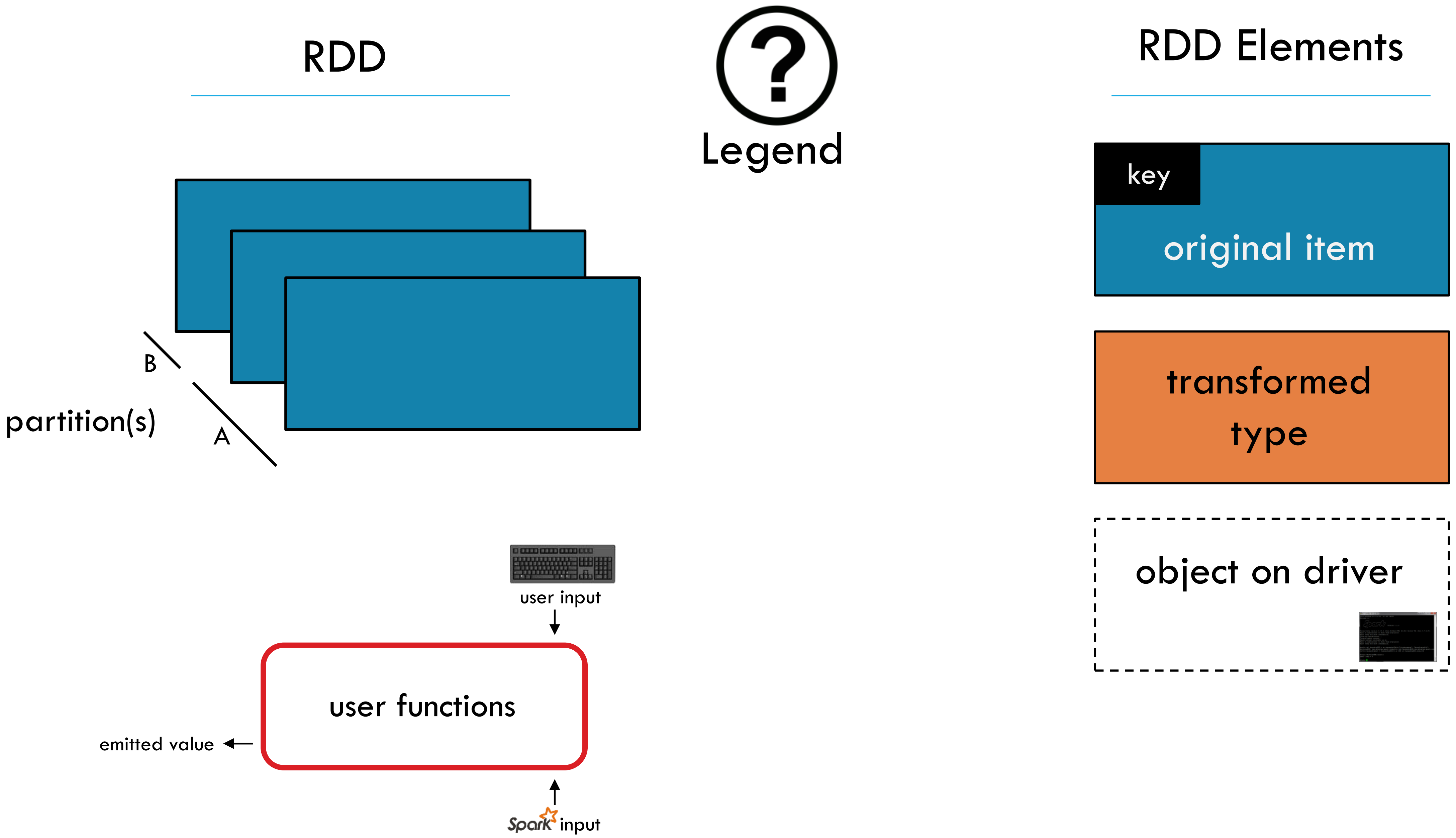
making big data simple

- Founded in late 2013
- by the creators of Apache Spark
- Original team from UC Berkeley AMPLab
- Raised $47 Million in 2 rounds
- ~55 employees
- We're hiring! (http://databricks.workable.com)
- Level 2/3 support partnerships with
  - Hortonworks
  - MapR
  - DataStax

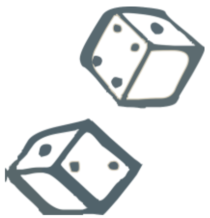


Databricks Cloud:

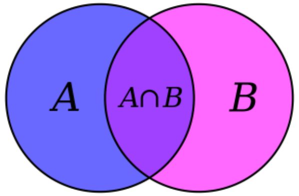
"A unified platform for building Big Data pipelines – from ETL to Exploration and Dashboards, to Advanced Analytics and Data Products."


RDD
Legend
RDD Elements
key
original item
transformed type
object on driver
B
A
partition(s)
user input
user functions
emitted value
Spark input

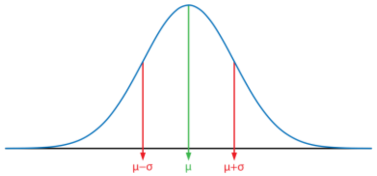
Legend



Randomized operation

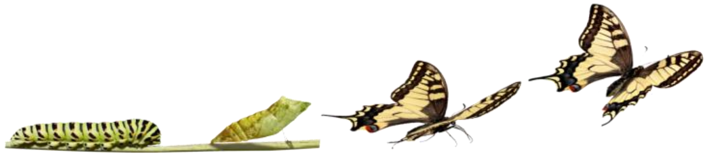


Set Theory / Relational operation



Numeric calculation

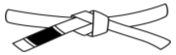
Spark Operations =



TRANSFORMATIONS

+

ACTIONS

 = easy  = medium

Essential Core & Intermediate Spark Operations

TRANSFORMATIONS

General

- map
- filter
- flatMap
- mapPartitions
- mapPartitionsWithIndex
- groupBy
- sortBy

Math / Statistical

- sample
- randomSplit

Set Theory / Relational

- union
- intersection
- subtract
- distinct
- cartesian
- zip

Data Structure / I/O

- keyBy
- zipWithIndex
- zipWithUniqueID
- zipPartitions
- coalesce
- repartition
- repartitionAndSortWithinPartitions
- pipe

ACTIONS

General

- reduce
- collect
- aggregate
- fold
- first
- take
- forEach
- top
- treeAggregate
- treeReduce
- forEachPartition
- collectAsMap

Math / Statistical

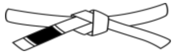
- count
- takeSample
- max
- min
- sum
- histogram
- mean
- variance
- stdev
- sampleVariance
- countApprox
- countApproxDistinct

Set Theory / Relational

- takeOrdered

Data Structure / I/O

- saveAsTextFile
- saveAsSequenceFile
- saveAsObjectFile
- saveAsHadoopDataset
- saveAsHadoopFile
- saveAsNewAPIHadoopDataset
- saveAsNewAPIHadoopFile

 = easy  = medium

Essential Core & Intermediate PairRDD Operations

TRANSFORMATIONS

General

- flatMapValues
- groupByKey
- reduceByKey
- reduceByKeyLocally
- foldByKey
- aggregateByKey
- sortByKey
- combineByKey

Math / Statistical

- sampleByKey

Set Theory / Relational

- cogroup (=groupWith)
- join
- subtractByKey
- fullOuterJoin
- leftOuterJoin
- rightOuterJoin

Data Structure

- partitionBy

ACTIONS

- keys
- values

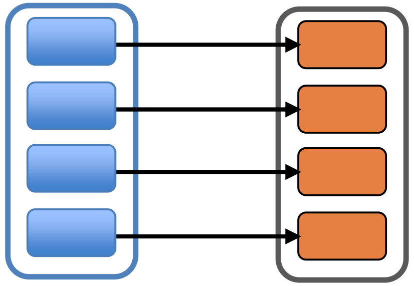
- countByKey
- countByValue
- countByValueApprox
- countApproxDistinctByKey
- countApproxDistinctByKey
- countByKeyApprox
- sampleByKeyExact

vs

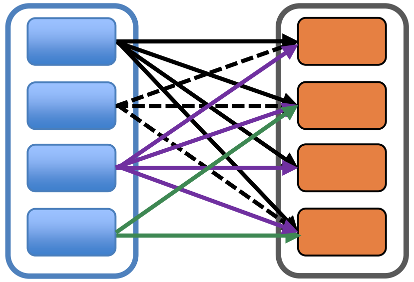
narrow

wide

each partition of the parent RDD is used by at most one partition of the child RDD



multiple child RDD partitions may depend on a single parent RDD partition



LINEAGE


Resilient Distributed Datasets: A Fault-Tolerant Abstraction for In-Memory Cluster Computing

Matei Zaharia, Mosharaf Chowdhury, Tathagata Das, Ankur Dave, Justin Ma, Murphy McCauley, Michael J. Franklin, Scott Shenker, Ion Stoica

University of California, Berkeley

Abstract

"One of the challenges in providing RDDs as an abstraction is choosing a representation for them that can track lineage across a wide range of transformations."

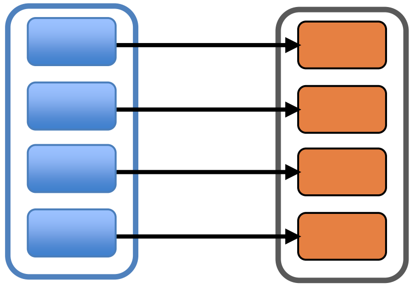
"The most interesting question in designing this interface is how to represent dependencies between RDDs."

"We found it both sufficient and useful to classify dependencies into two types:

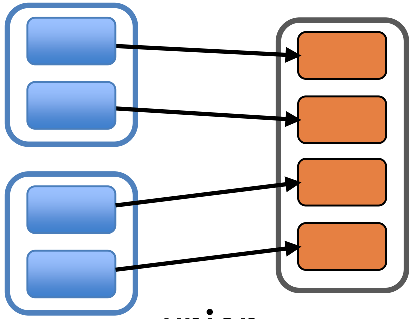
- narrow dependencies, where each partition of the parent RDD is used by at most one partition of the child RDD
- wide dependencies, where multiple child partitions may depend on it."

narrow

each partition of the parent RDD is used by at most one partition of the child RDD

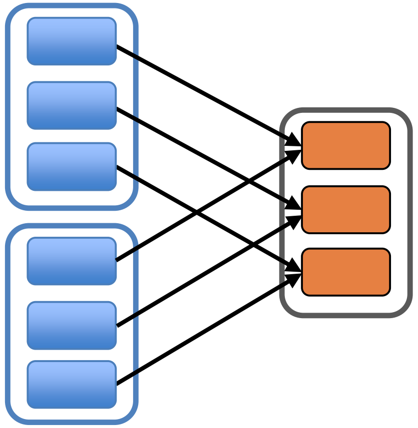


map, filter



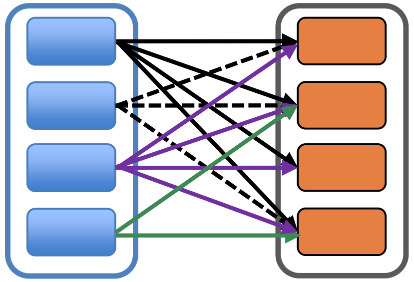
union

join w/ inputs co-partitioned

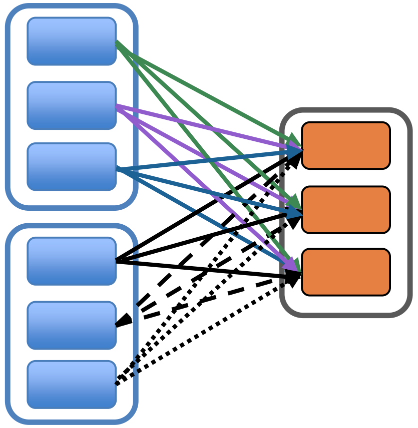


wide

multiple child RDD partitions may depend on a single parent RDD partition

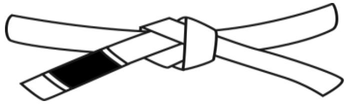


groupByKey



join w/ inputs not co-partitioned

TRANSFORMATIONS

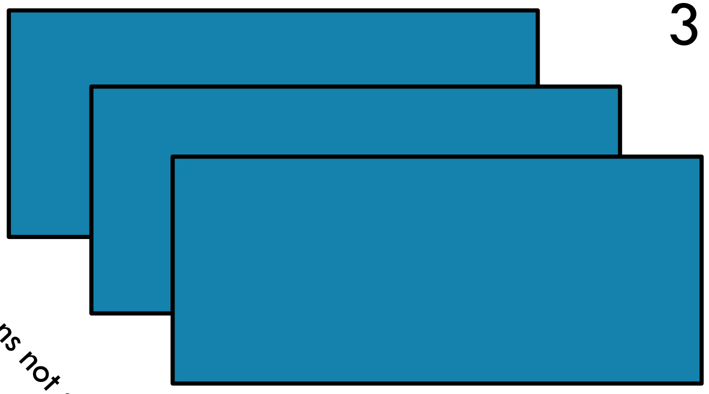


Core Operations

databricks™

MAP

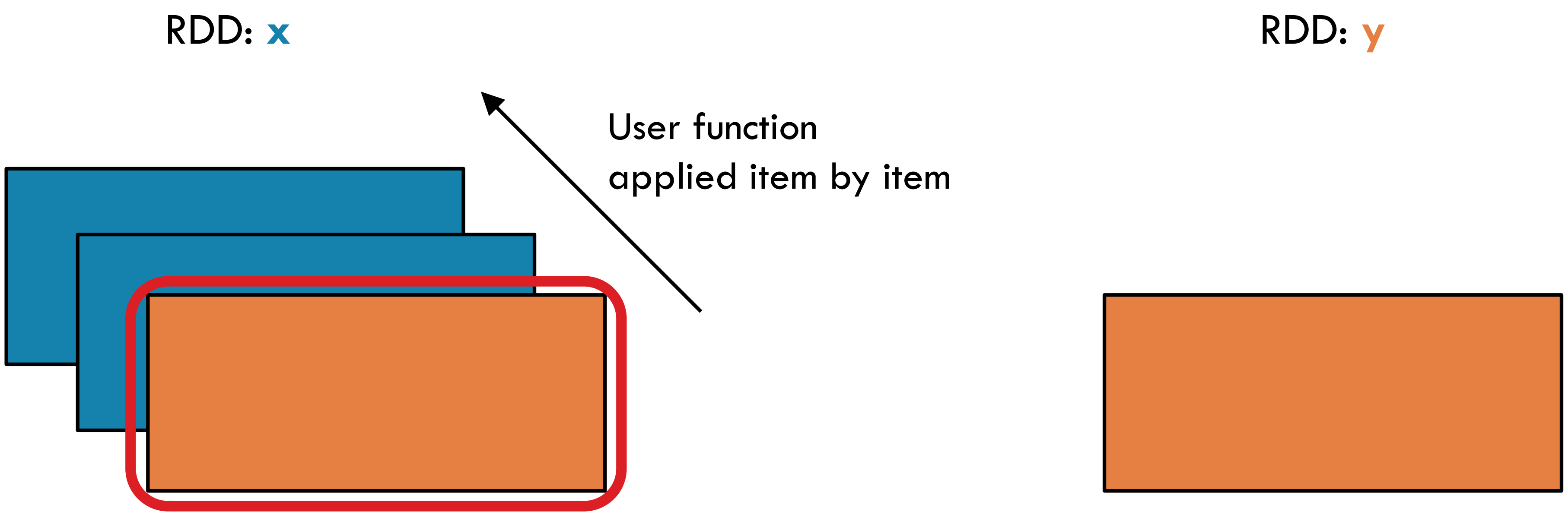
RDD: **x**



3 items in RDD

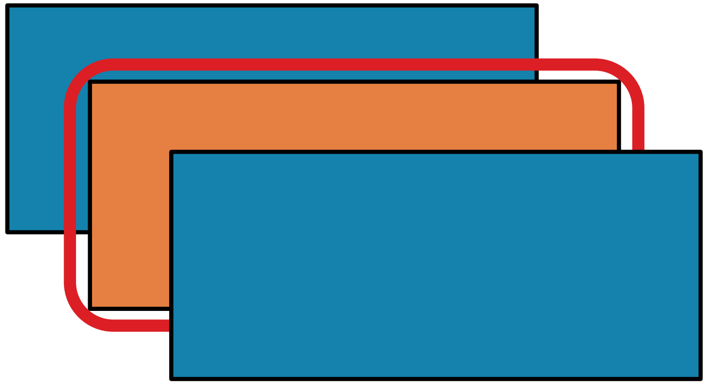
(partitions not shown)

MAP



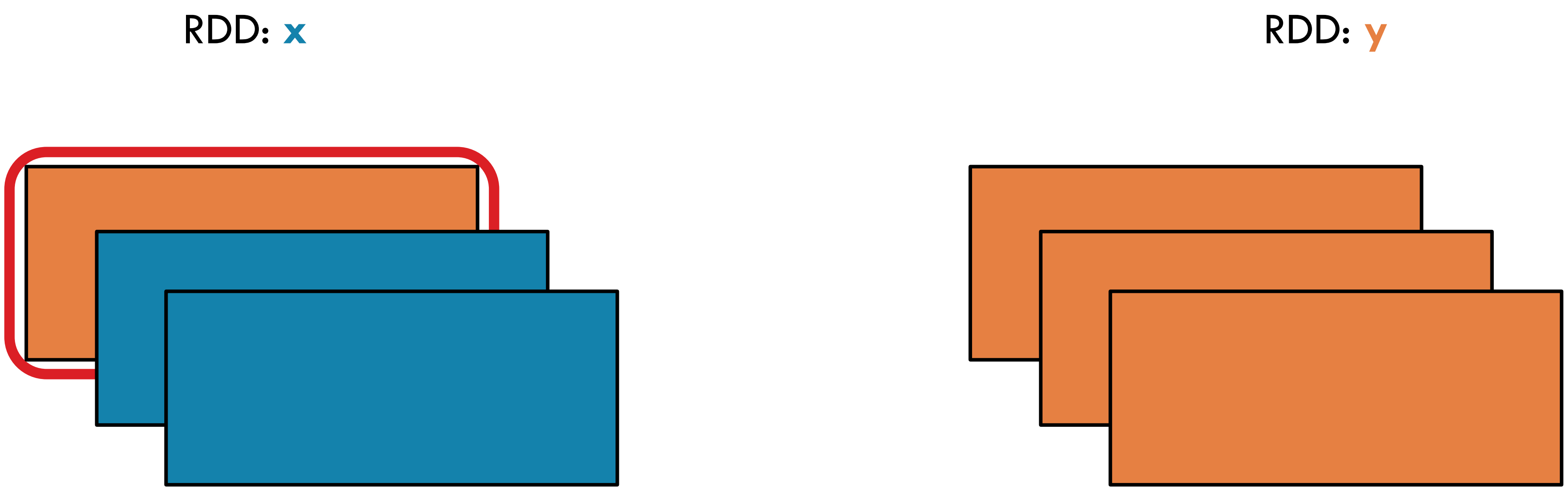
MAP

RDD: x



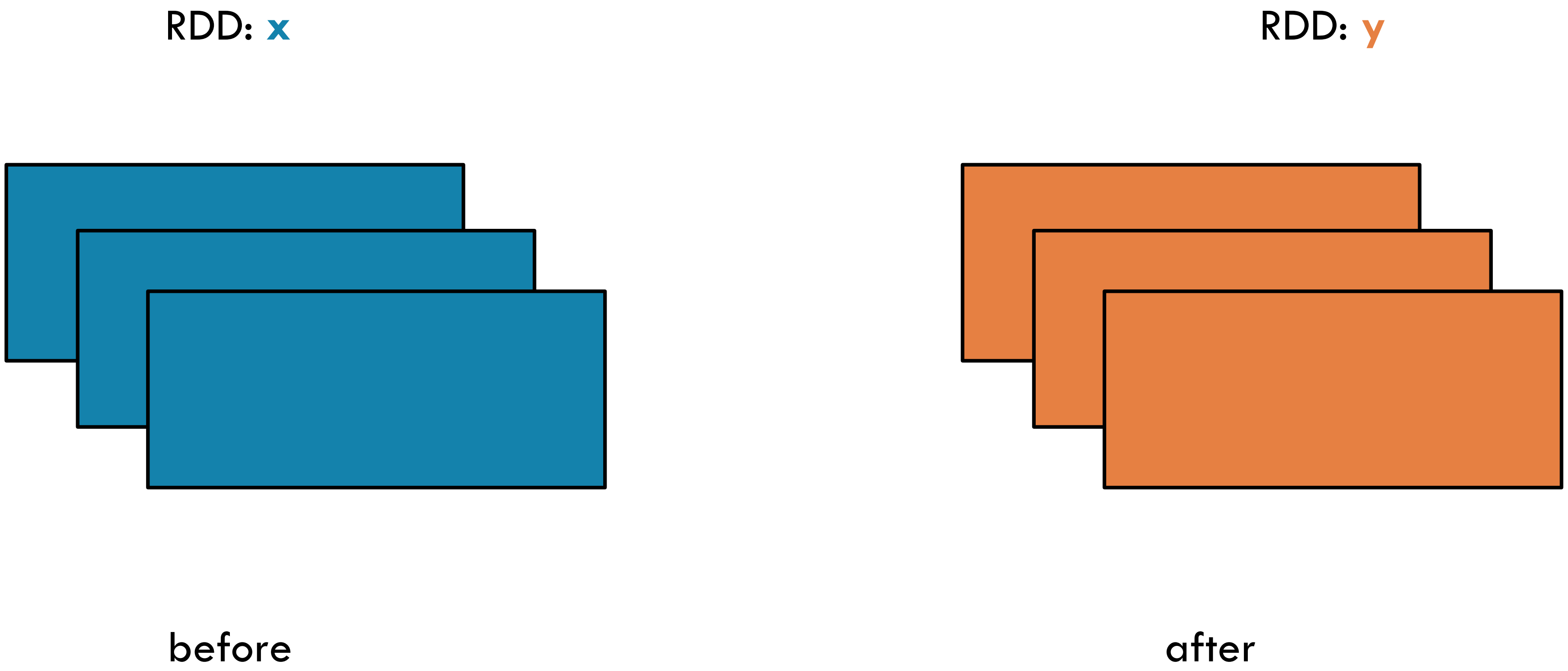
RDD: y

MAP

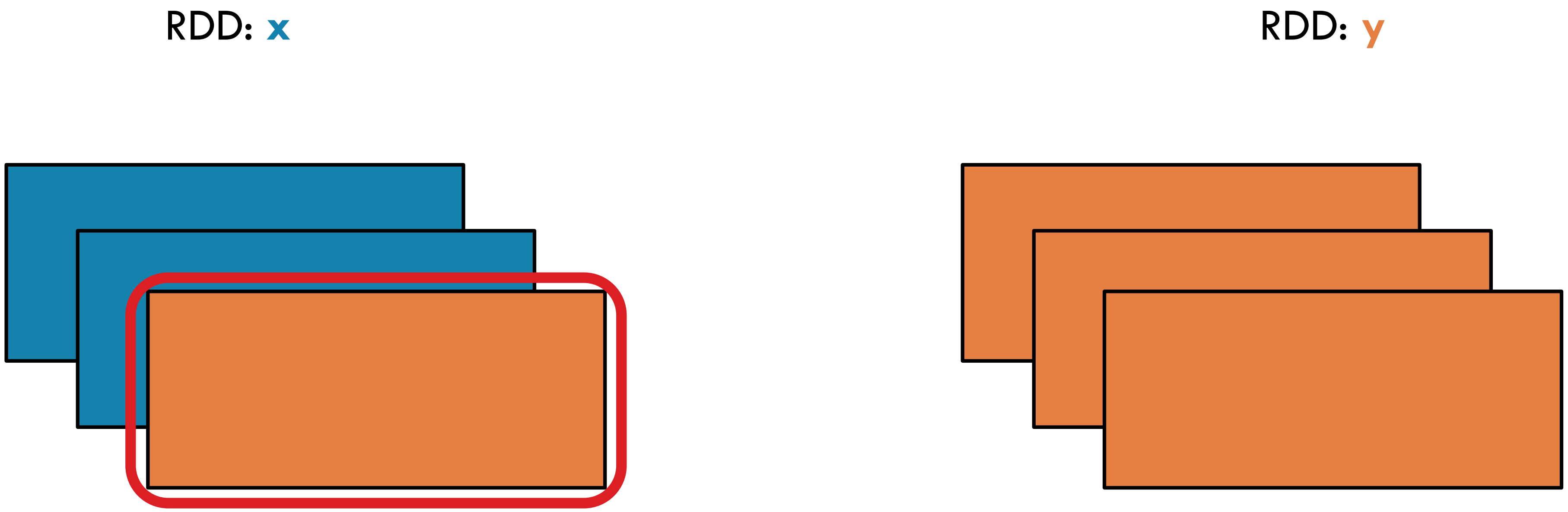


MAP

After `map()` has been applied…

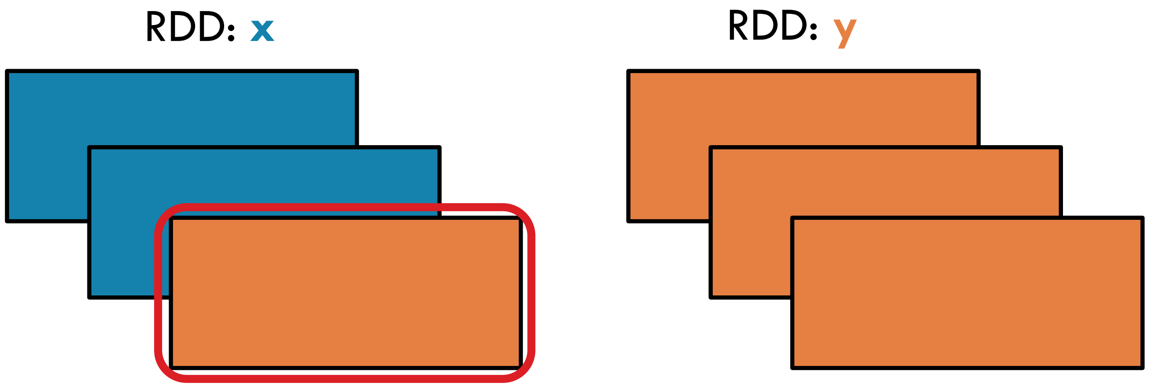


MAP



Return a new RDD by applying a function to each element of this RDD.

MAP



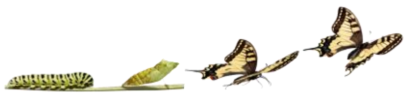
Return a new RDD by applying a function to each element of this RDD

```python
x = sc.parallelize(["b", "a", "c"])
y = x.map(lambda z: (z, 1))
print(x.collect())
print(y.collect())
```

```scala
val x = sc.parallelize(Array("b", "a", "c"))
val y = x.map(z => (z,1))
println(x.collect().mkString(", "))
println(y.collect().mkString(", "))
```

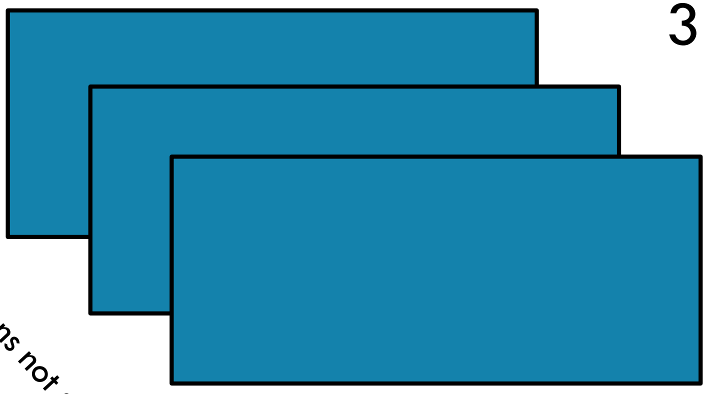
x: ['b', 'a', 'c']

y: [('b', 1), ('a', 1), ('c', 1)]

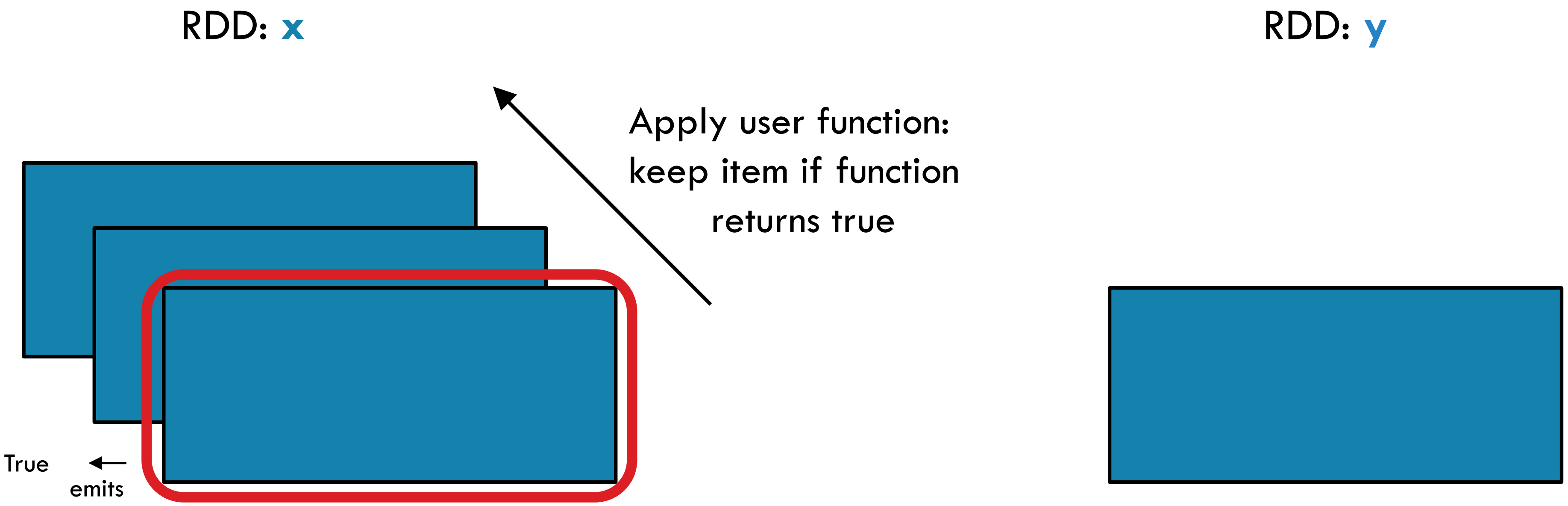


FILTER

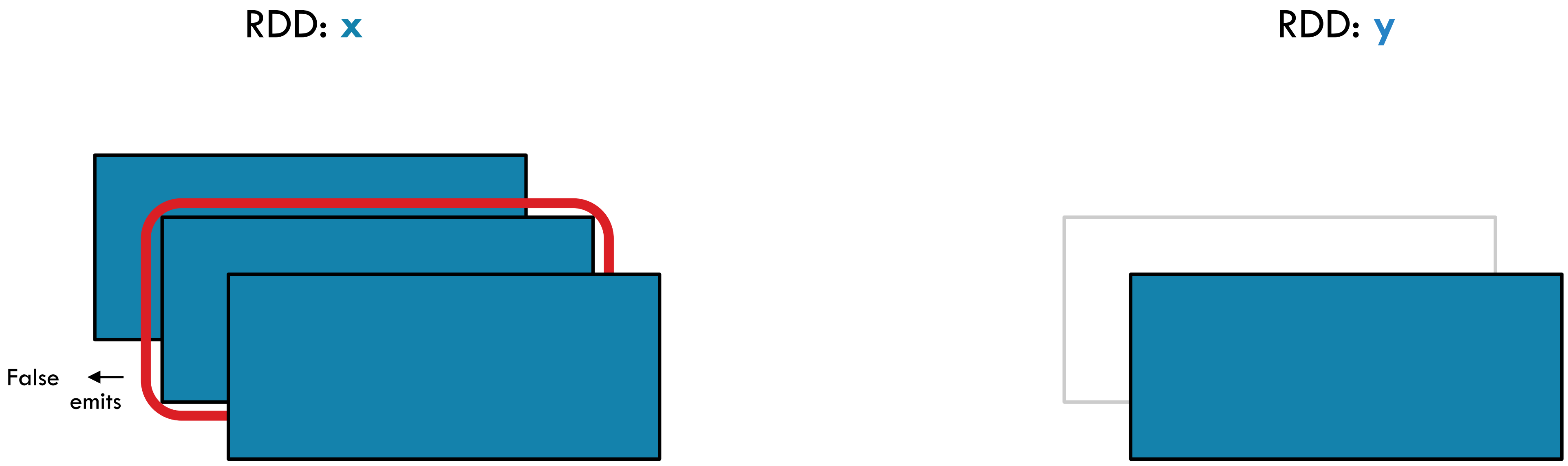
RDD: **x**



FILTER


RDD: x
RDD: y
Apply user function:
keep item if function
returns true
True
emits

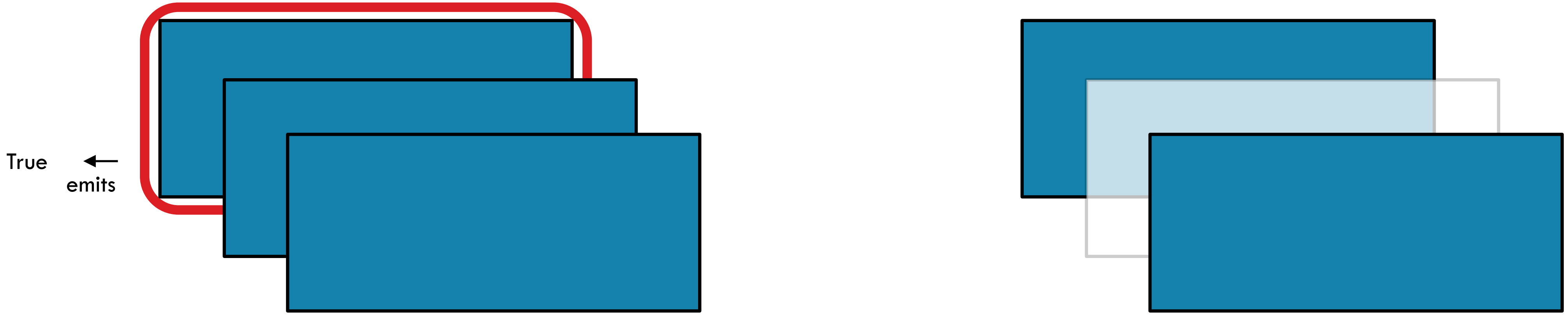
FILTER



FILTER

RDD: x

RDD: y



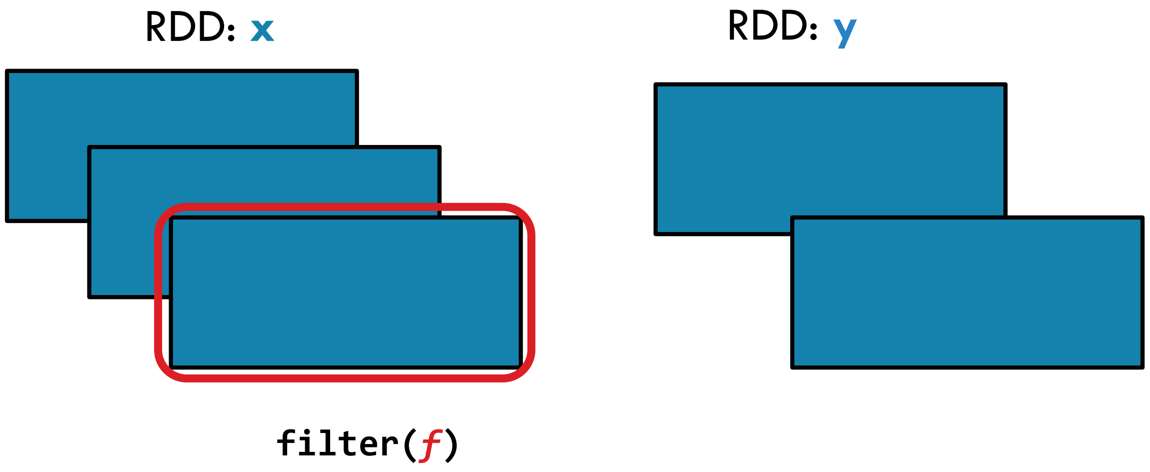
FILTER

After `filter()` has been applied…

RDD: **x** RDD: **y**

before after

FILTER



Return a new RDD containing only the elements that satisfy a predicate

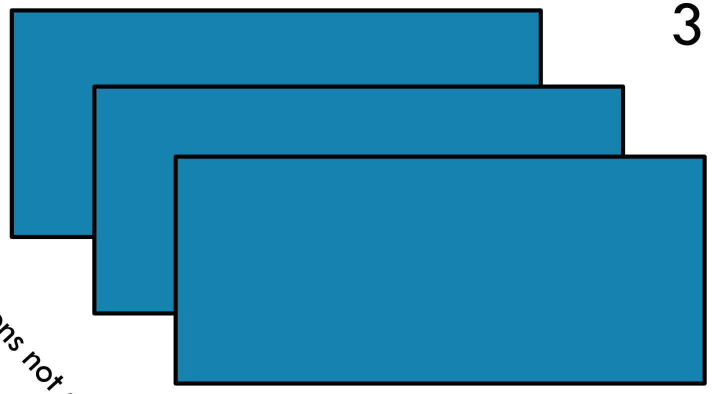
```python
x = sc.parallelize([1,2,3])
y = x.filter(lambda x: x%2 == 1) #keep odd values
print(x.collect())
print(y.collect())
```

```
x: [1, 2, 3]

y: [1, 3]
```

```scala
val x = sc.parallelize(Array(1,2,3))
val y = x.filter(n => n%2 == 1)
println(x.collect().mkString(", "))
println(y.collect().mkString(", "))
```

FLATMAP

RDD: **x**

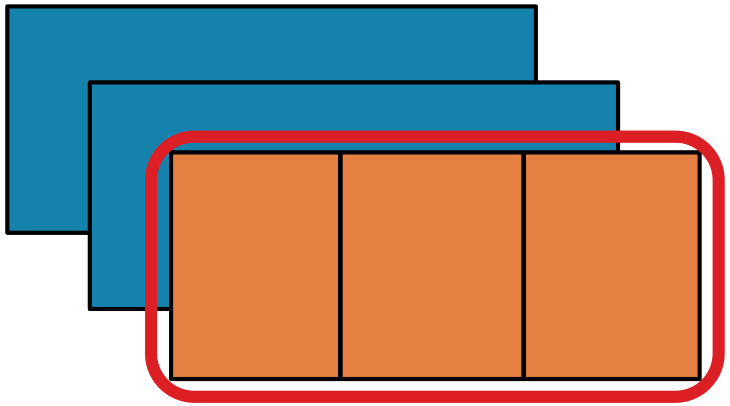


3 items in RDD

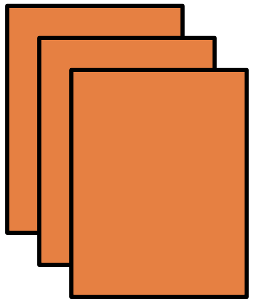
(partitions not shown)

FLATMAP

RDD: x

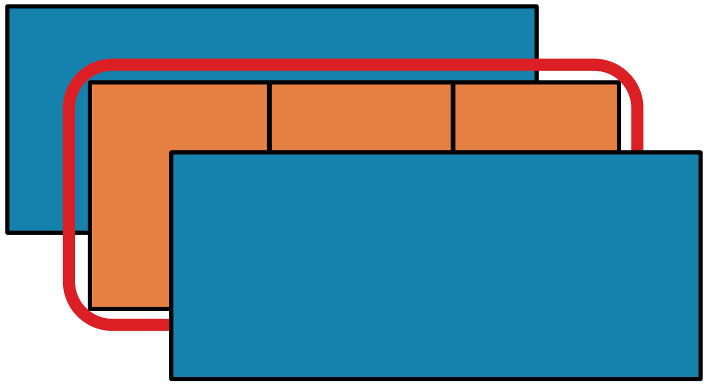


RDD: y

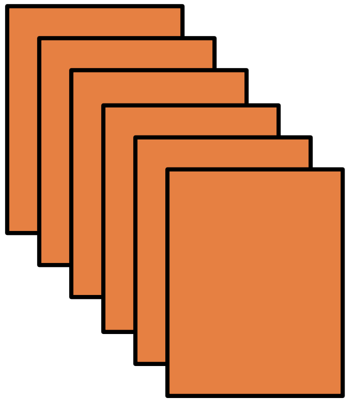


FLATMAP

RDD: x



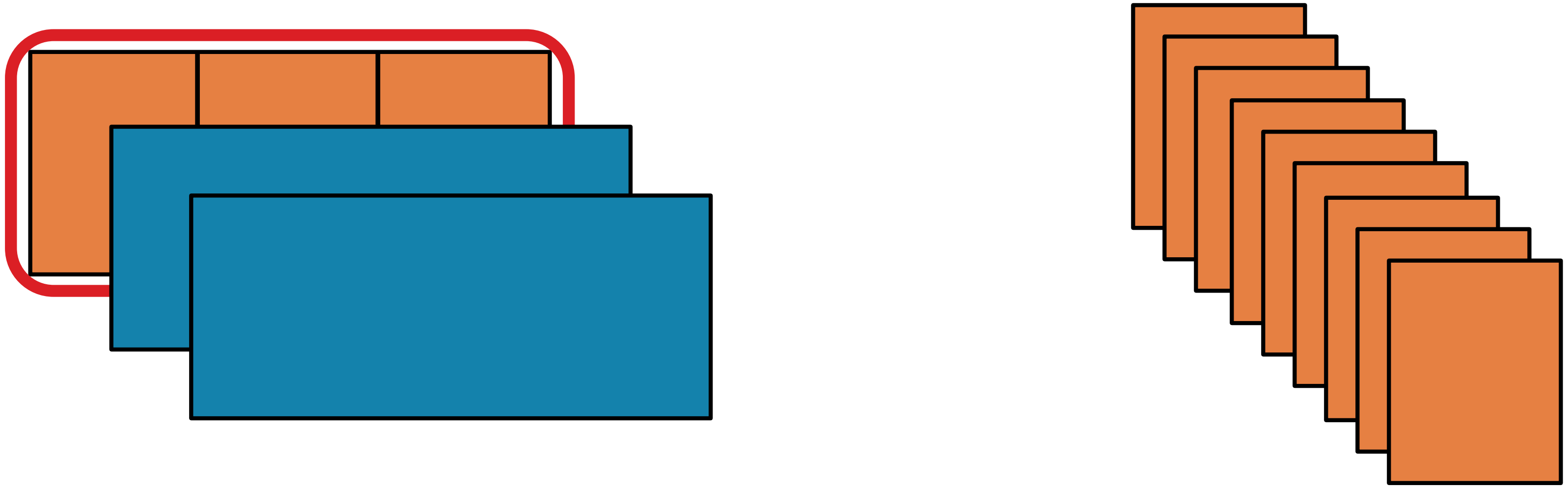
RDD: y



FLATMAP

RDD: x

RDD: y

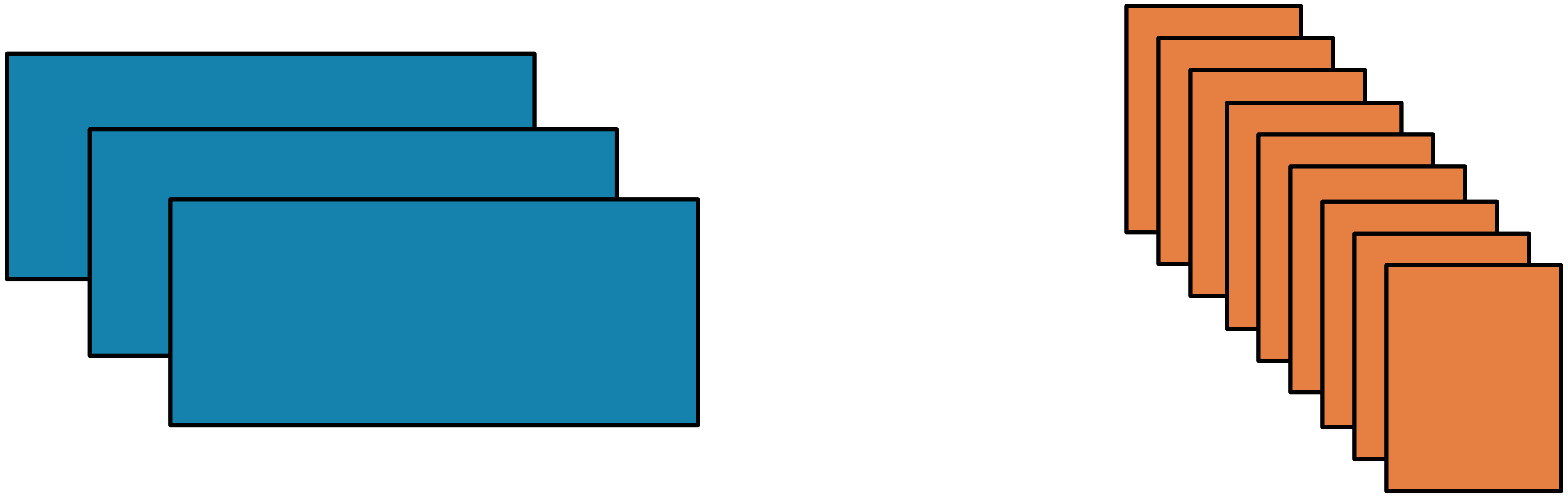


FLATMAP

After `flatmap()` has been applied...

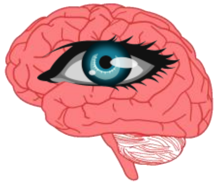
RDD: x

RDD: y



before

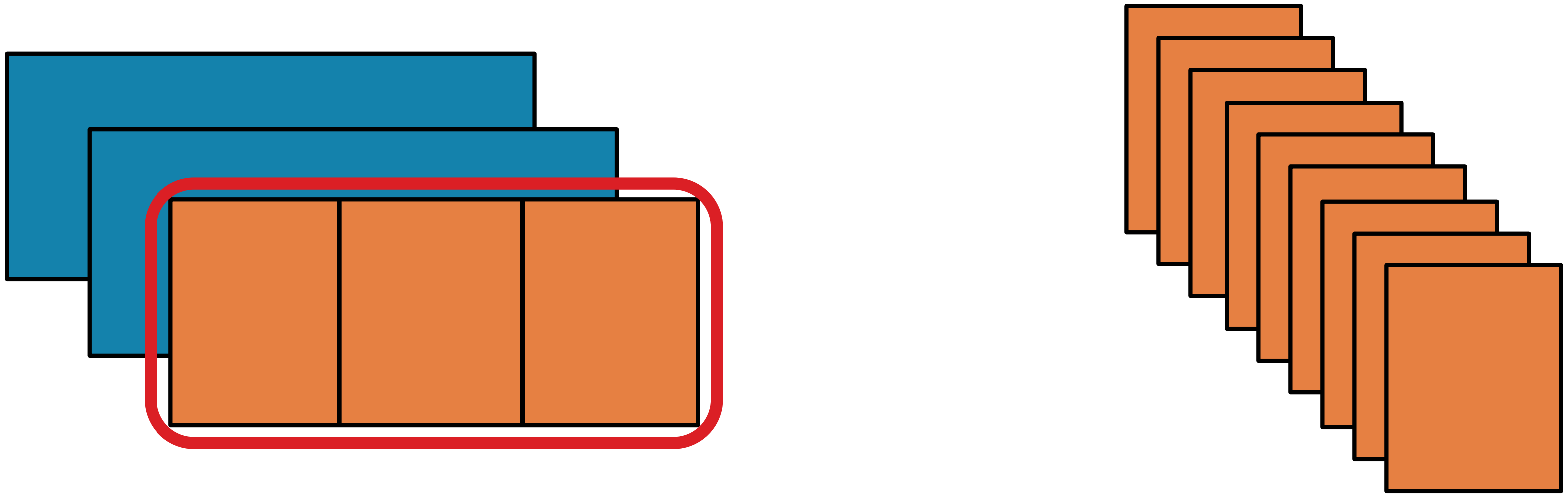
after



FLATMAP

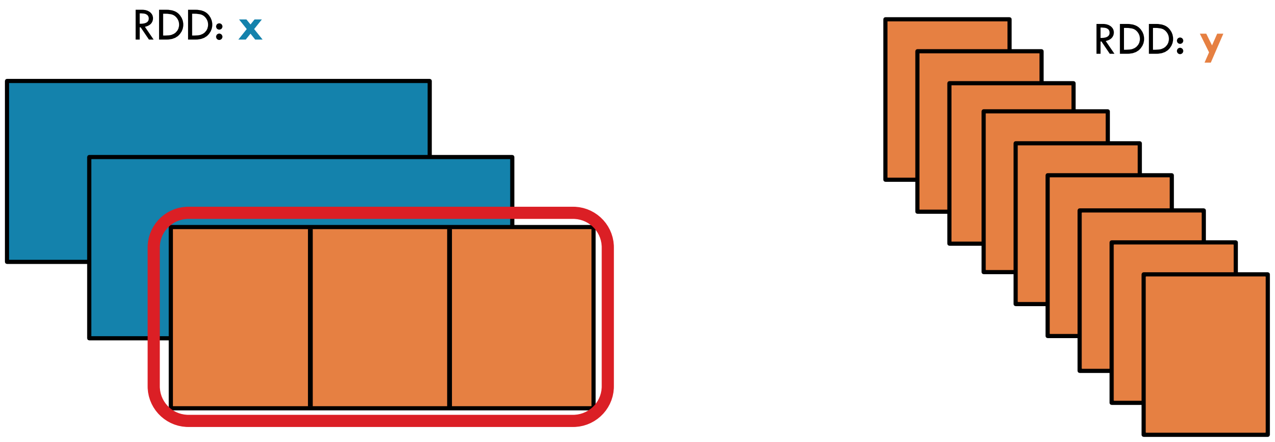
RDD: x

RDD: y



Return a new RDD by first applying a function to all elements of this RDD, and then flattening the results

FLATMAP



`flatMap(f, preservesPartitioning=False)`

Return a new RDD by first applying a function to all elements of this RDD, and then flattening the results

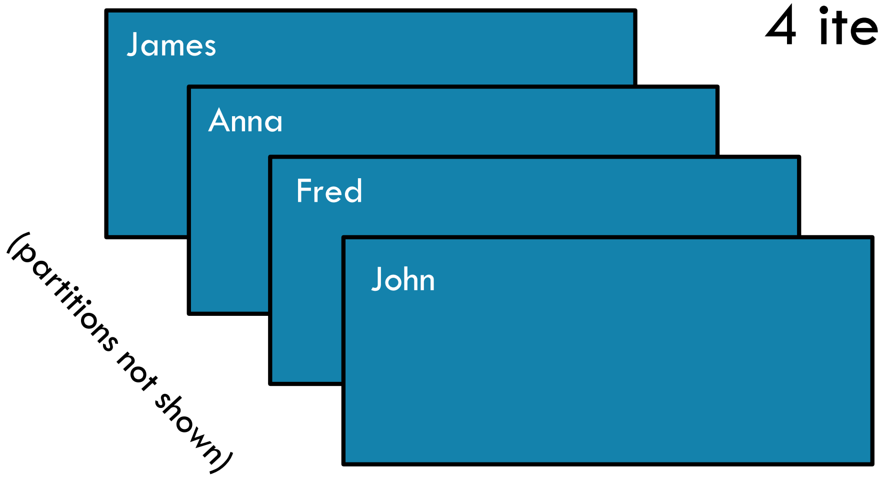
```python
x = sc.parallelize([1,2,3])
y = x.flatMap(lambda x: (x, x*100, 42))
print(x.collect())
print(y.collect())
```

```scala
val x = sc.parallelize(Array(1,2,3))
val y = x.flatMap(n => Array(n, n*100, 42))
println(x.collect().mkString(", "))
println(y.collect().mkString(", "))
```

```
x: [1, 2, 3]

y: [1, 100, 42, 2, 200, 42, 3, 300, 42]
```

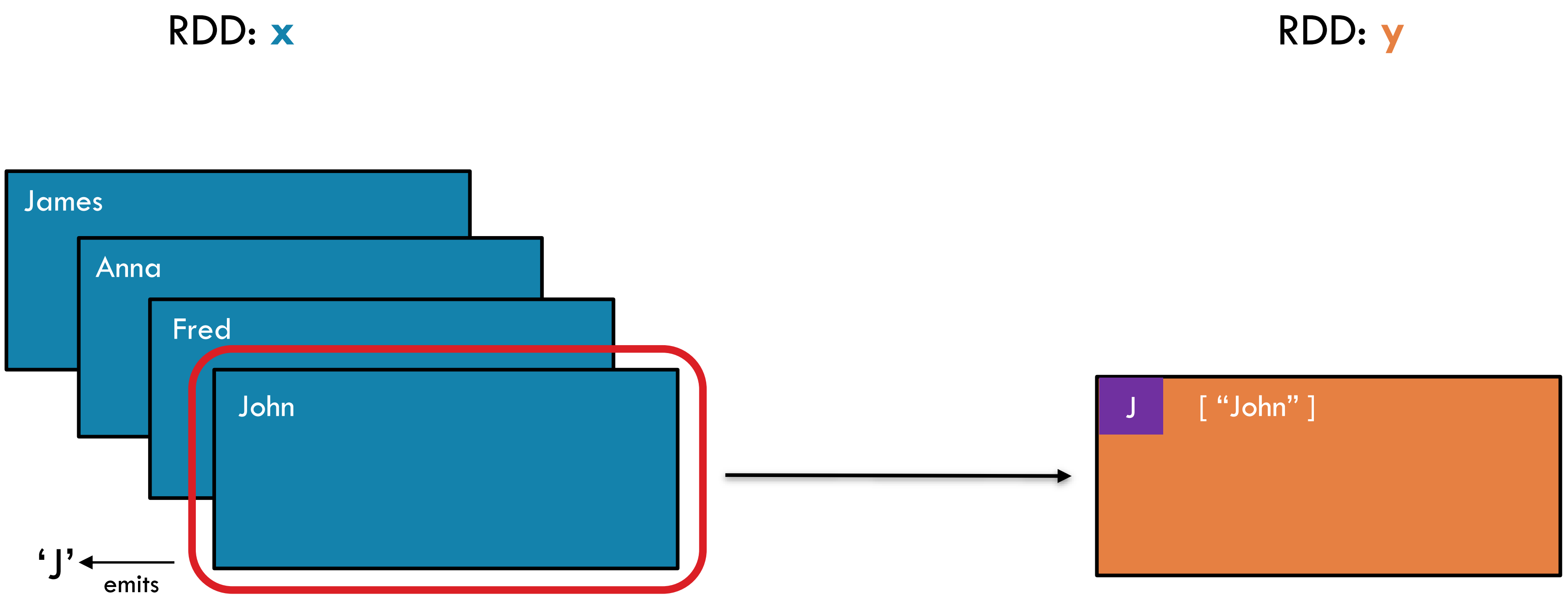
GROUPBY

RDD: **x**



4 items in RDD

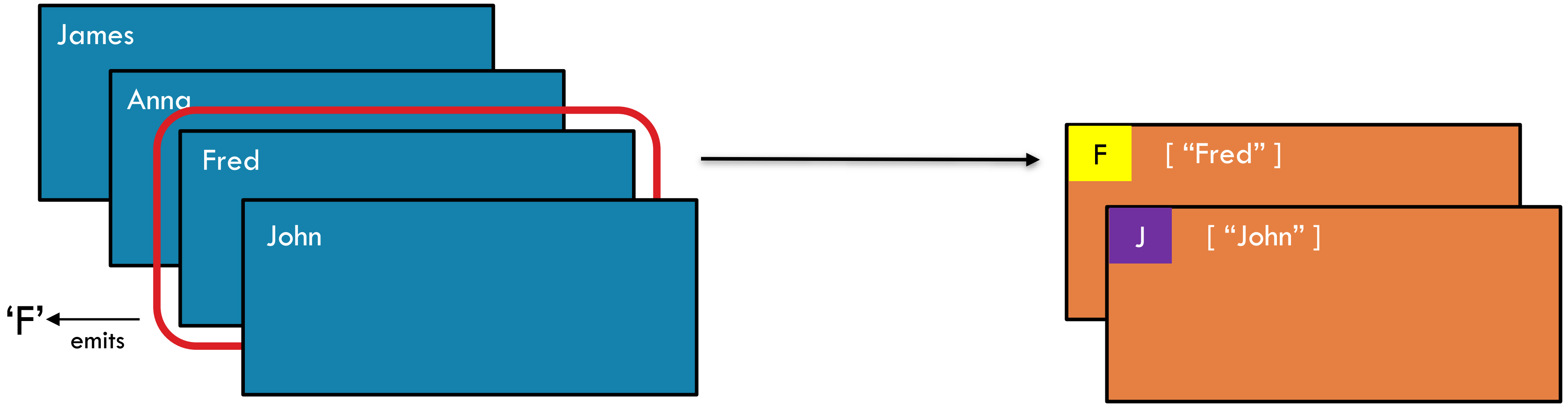
GROUPBY



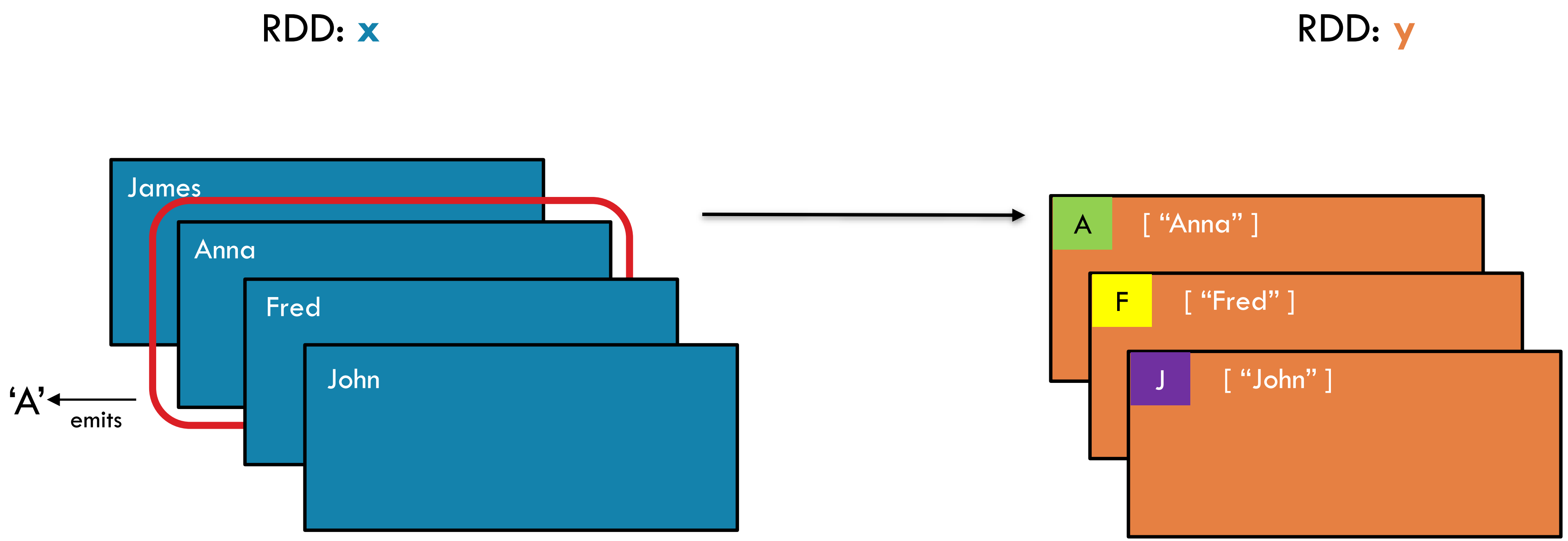
GROUPBY

RDD: x

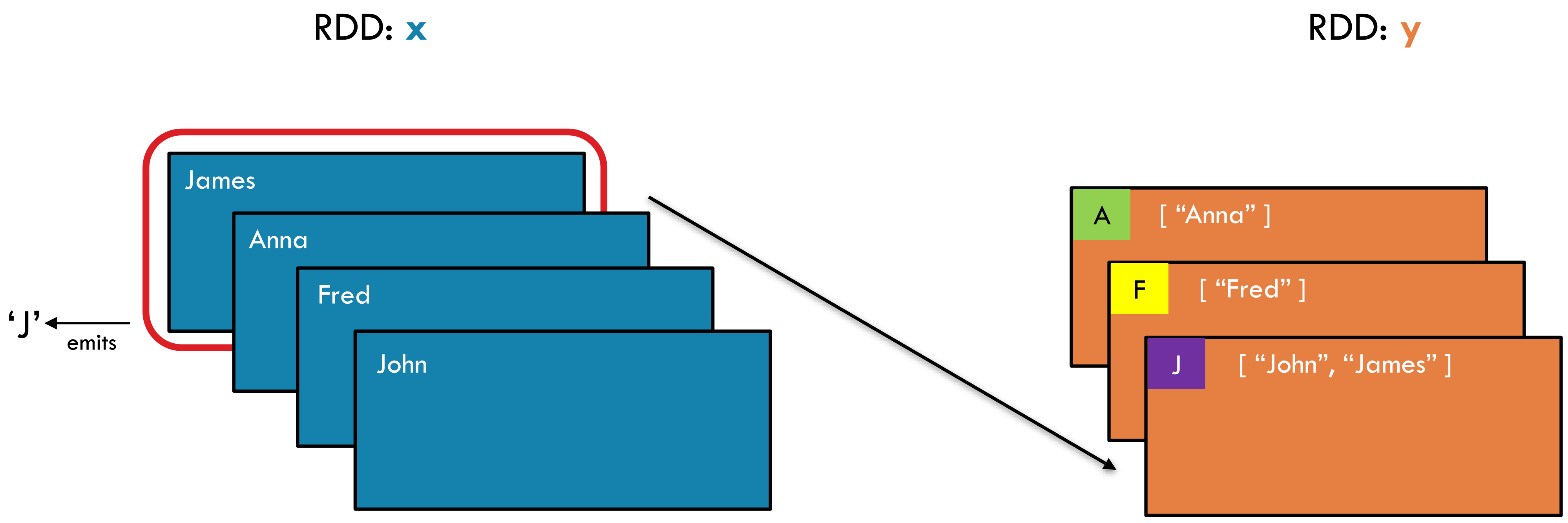
RDD: y



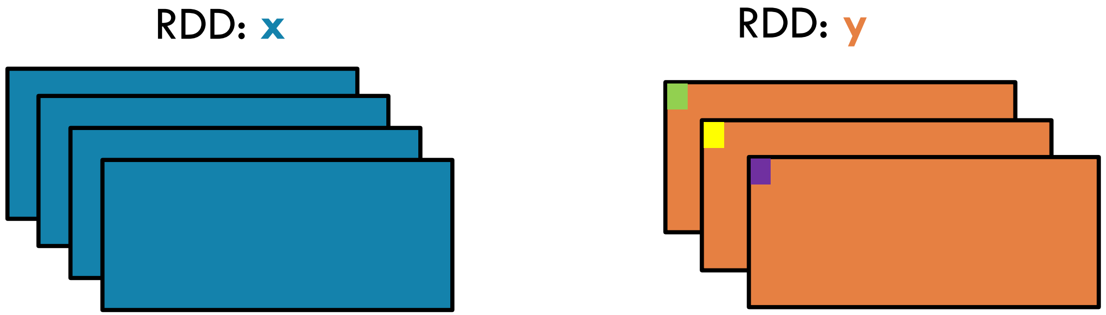
GROUPBY



GROUPBY


RDD: x
RDD: y
James
Anna
Fred
John
'J'
emits
A
["Anna"]
F
["Fred"]
J
["John", "James"]

GROUPBY



groupBy(*f*, *numPartitions=None*)

Group the data in the original RDD. Create pairs where the key is the output of a user function, and the value is all items for which the function yields this key.

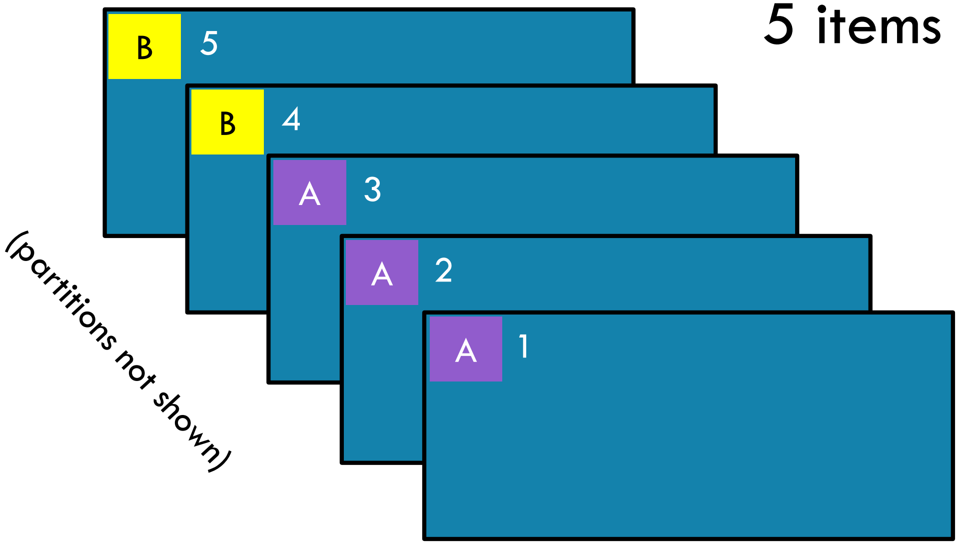
```python
x = sc.parallelize(['John', 'Fred', 'Anna', 'James'])
y = x.groupBy(lambda w: w[0])
print [(k, list(v)) for (k, v) in y.collect()]
```

```scala
val x = sc.parallelize(
    Array("John", "Fred", "Anna", "James"))
val y = x.groupBy(w => w.charAt(0))
println(y.collect().mkString(", "))
```

```
x: ['John', 'Fred', 'Anna', 'James']

y: [('A',['Anna']),('J',['John','James']),('F',['Fred'])]
```

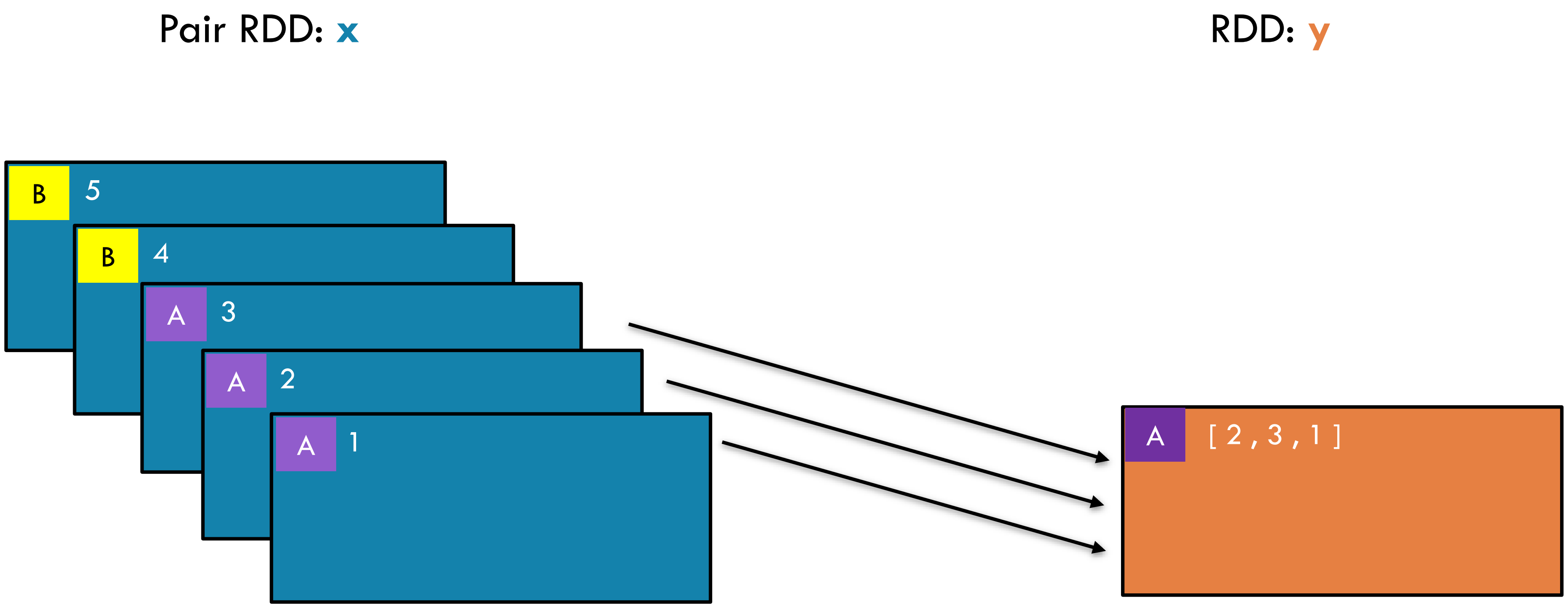
GROUPBYKEY

Pair RDD: **x**

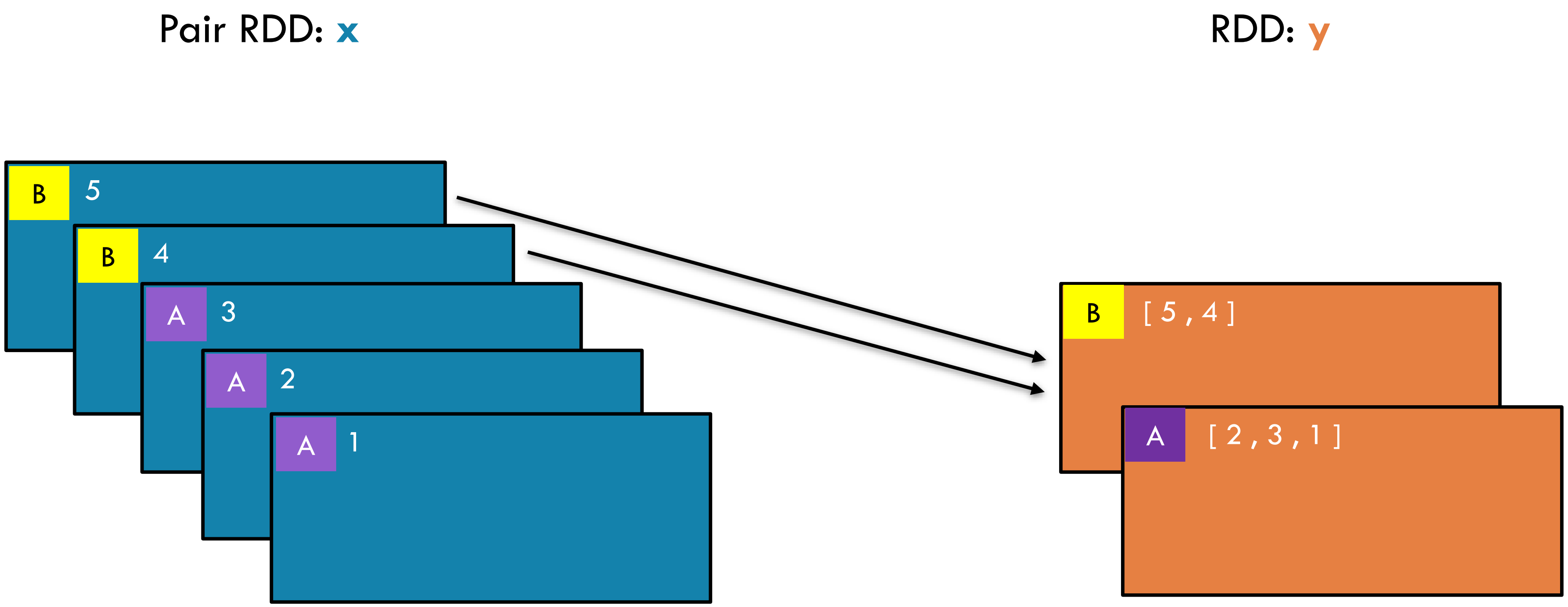


5 items in RDD

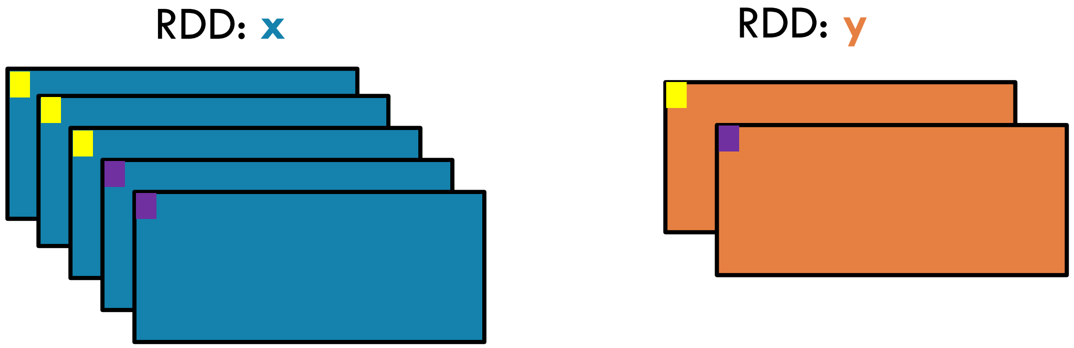
GROUPBYKEY



GROUPBYKEY



GROUPBYKEY



groupByKey(*numPartitions=None*)

Group the values for each key in the original RDD. Create a new pair where the original key corresponds to this collected group of values.

```
x = sc.parallelize([('B',5),('B',4),('A',3),('A',2),('A',1)])
y = x.groupByKey()
print(x.collect())
print(list((j[0], list(j[1])) for j in y.collect()))
```

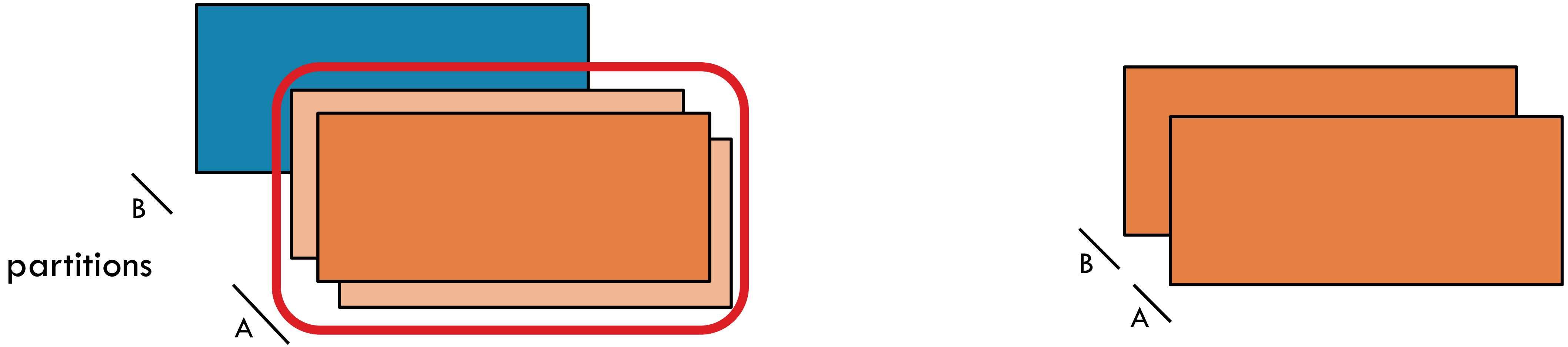
```
val x = sc.parallelize(
        Array(('B',5),('B',4),('A',3),('A',2),('A',1)))
val y = x.groupByKey()
println(x.collect().mkString(", "))
println(y.collect().mkString(", "))
```

```
x: [('B', 5),('B', 4),('A', 3),('A', 2),('A', 1)]

y: [('A', [2, 3, 1]),('B',[5, 4])]
```

MAPPARTITIONS

RDD: x

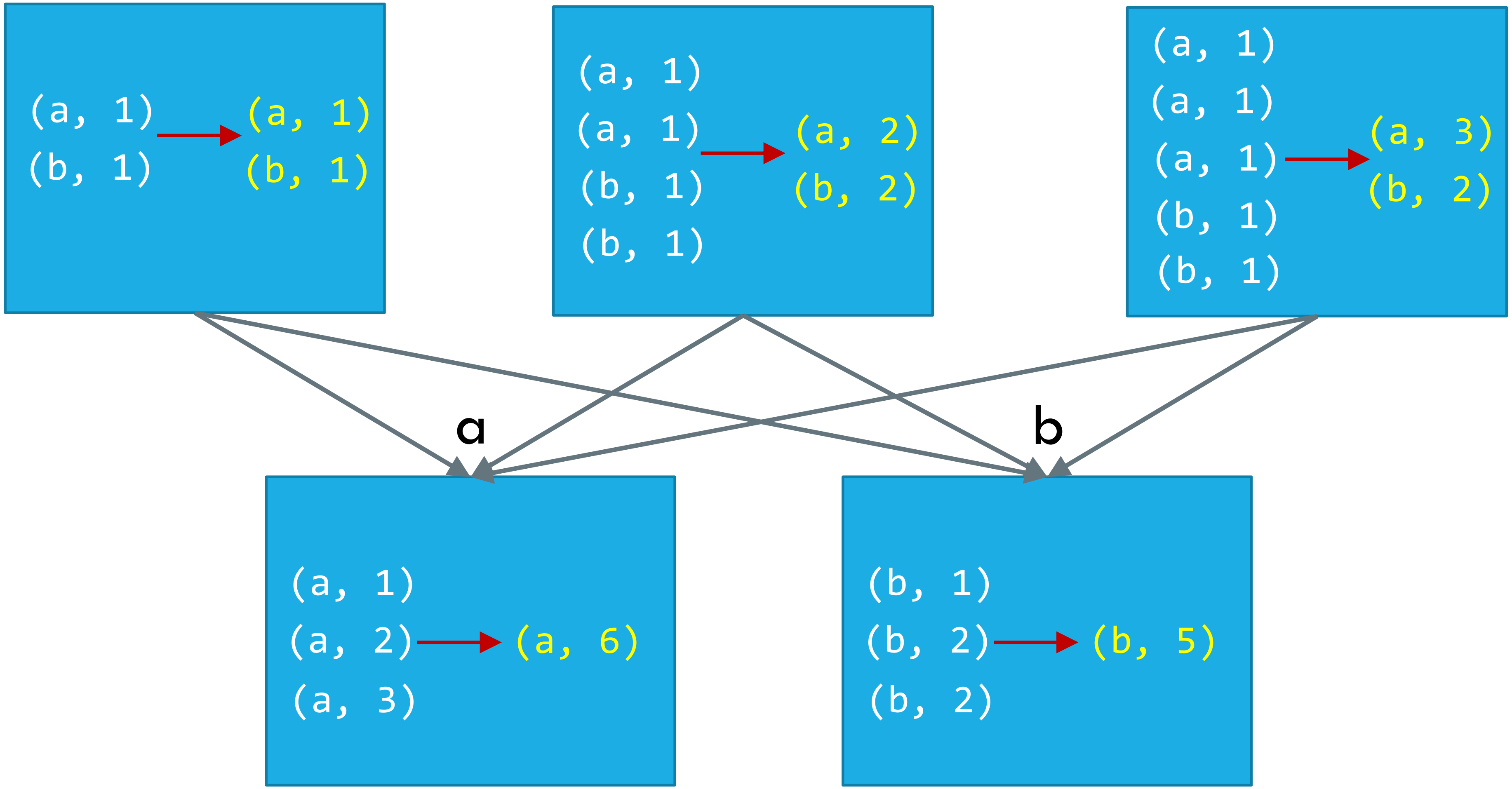
RDD: y



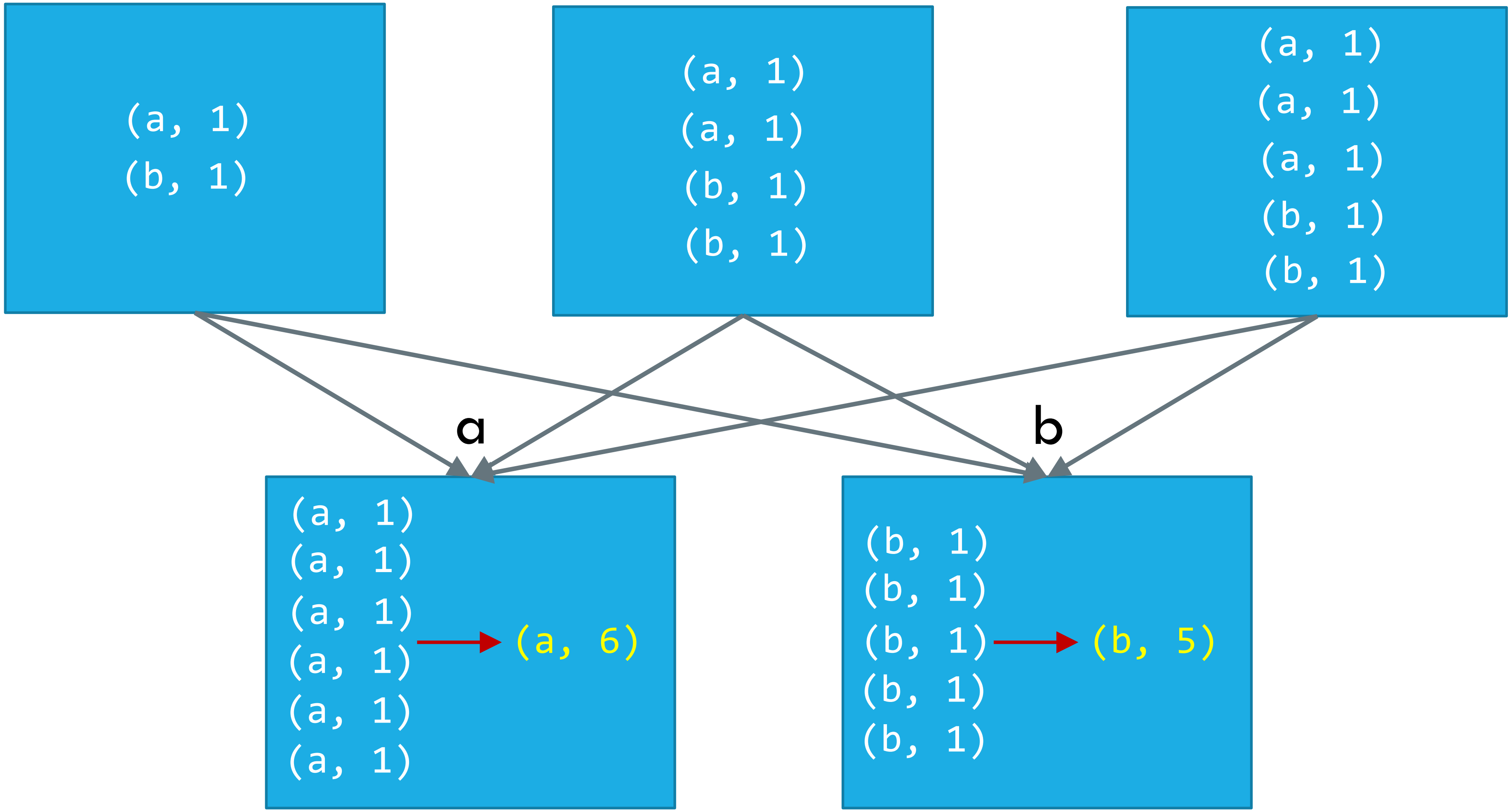
REDUCEBYKEY VS GROUPBYKEY

```
val words = Array("one", "two", "two", "three", "three", "three")
val wordPairsRDD = sc.parallelize(words).map(word => (word, 1))

val wordCountsWithReduce = wordPairsRDD
  .reduceByKey(_ + _)
  .collect()

val wordCountsWithGroup = wordPairsRDD
  .groupByKey()
  .map(t => (t._1, t._2.sum))
  .collect()
```

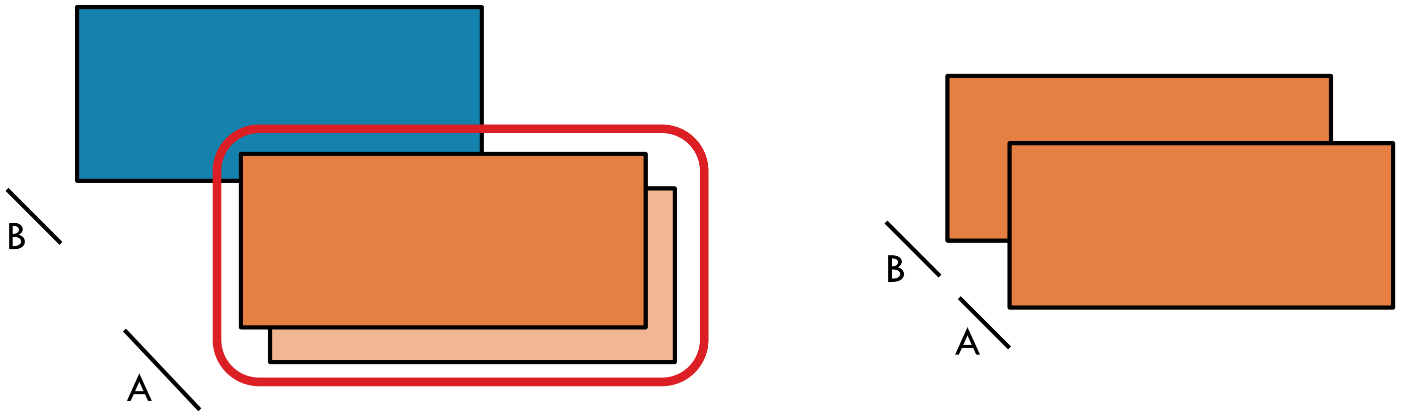
REDUCEBYKEY



GROUPBYKEY


(a, 1)
(b, 1)
(a, 1)
(a, 1)
(b, 1)
(b, 1)
(a, 1)
(a, 1)
(a, 1)
(b, 1)
(b, 1)
a
b
(a, 1)
(a, 1)
(a, 1)
(a, 1)
(a, 1)
(a, 1)
(a, 6)
(b, 1)
(b, 1)
(b, 1)
(b, 1)
(b, 1)
(b, 5)

MAPPARTITIONS



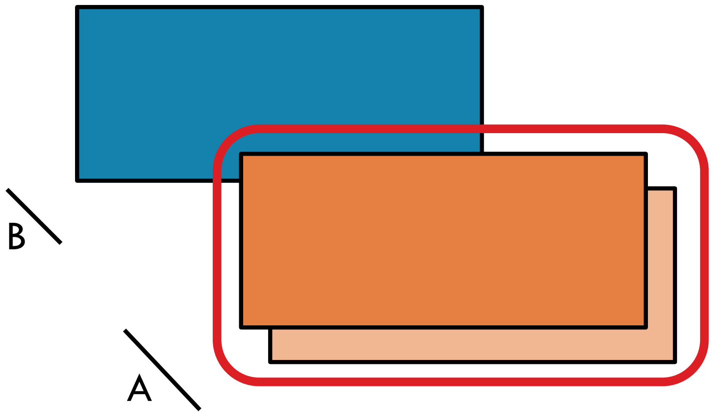
`mapPartitions(f, preservesPartitioning=False)`

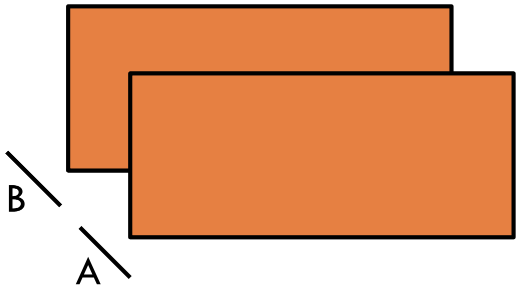
Return a new RDD by applying a function to each partition of this RDD

```python
x = sc.parallelize([1,2,3], 2)

def f(iterator): yield sum(iterator); yield 42

y = x.mapPartitions(f)

# glom() flattens elements on the same partition
print(x.glom().collect())
print(y.glom().collect())
```

```
x:  [[1], [2, 3]]

y:  [[1, 42], [5, 42]]
```

MAPPARTITIONS





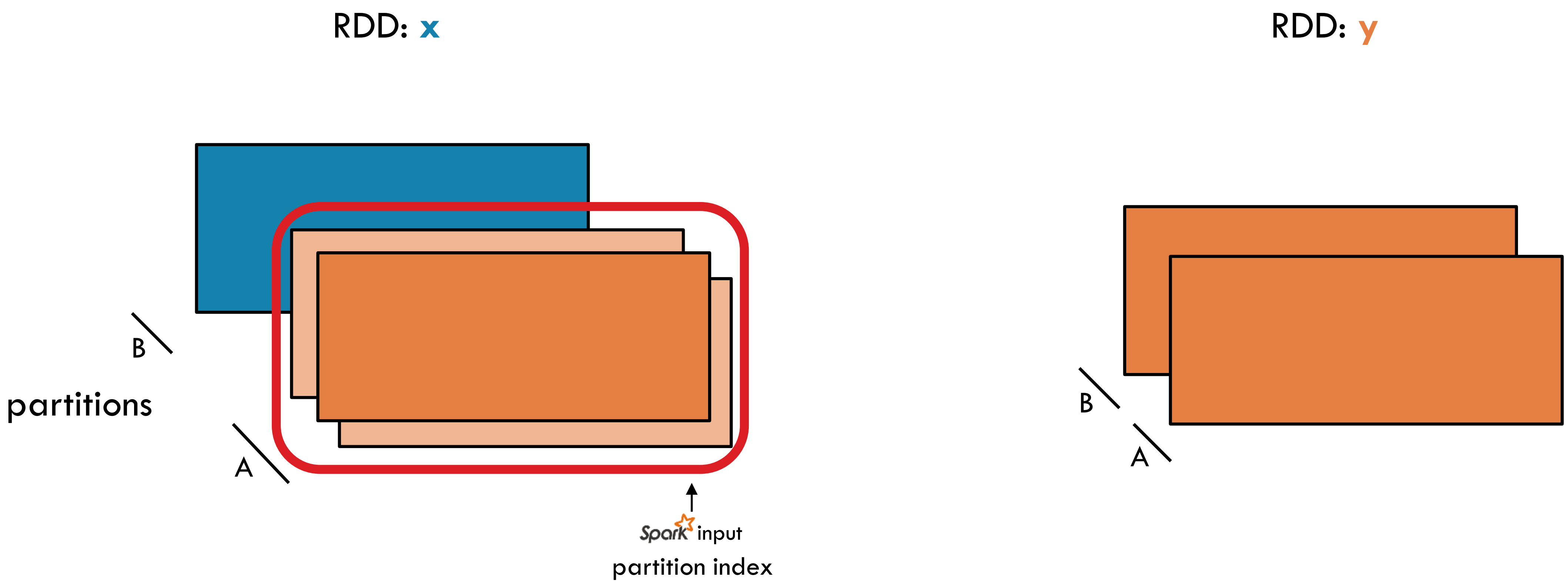
`mapPartitions(f, preservesPartitioning=False)`

Return a new RDD by applying a function to each partition of this RDD

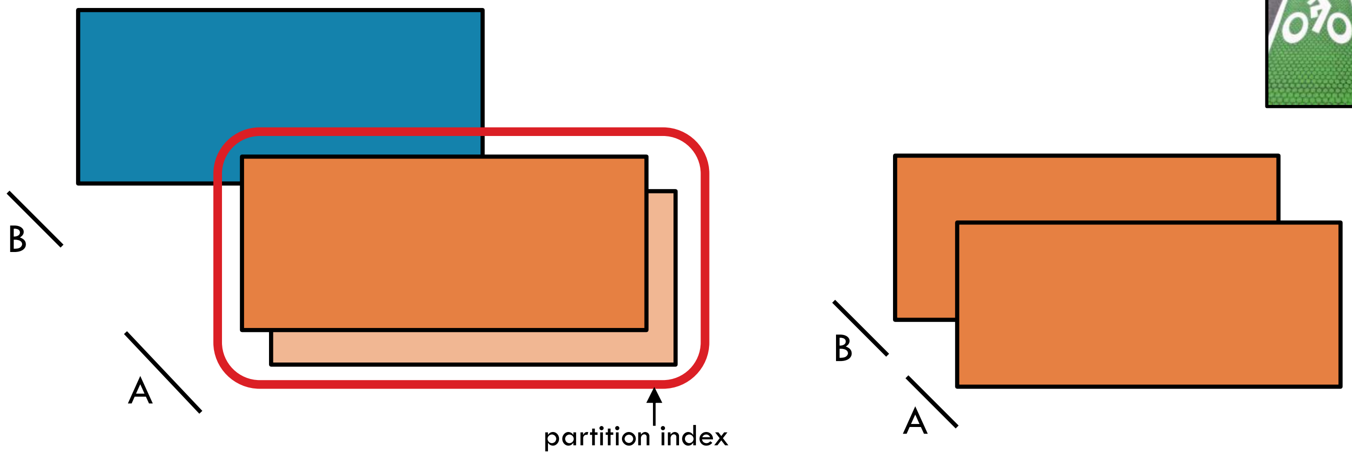
```
val x = sc.parallelize(Array(1,2,3), 2)

def f(i:Iterator[Int])={ (i.sum,42).productIterator }

val y = x.mapPartitions(f)

// glom() flattens elements on the same partition
val xOut = x.glom().collect()
val yOut = y.glom().collect()
```

```
x:  Array(Array(1), Array(2, 3))

y:  Array(Array(1, 42), Array(5, 42))
```

MAPPARTITIONSWITHINDEX



MAPPARTITIONSWITHINDEX



`mapPartitionsWithIndex(f, preservesPartitioning=False)`

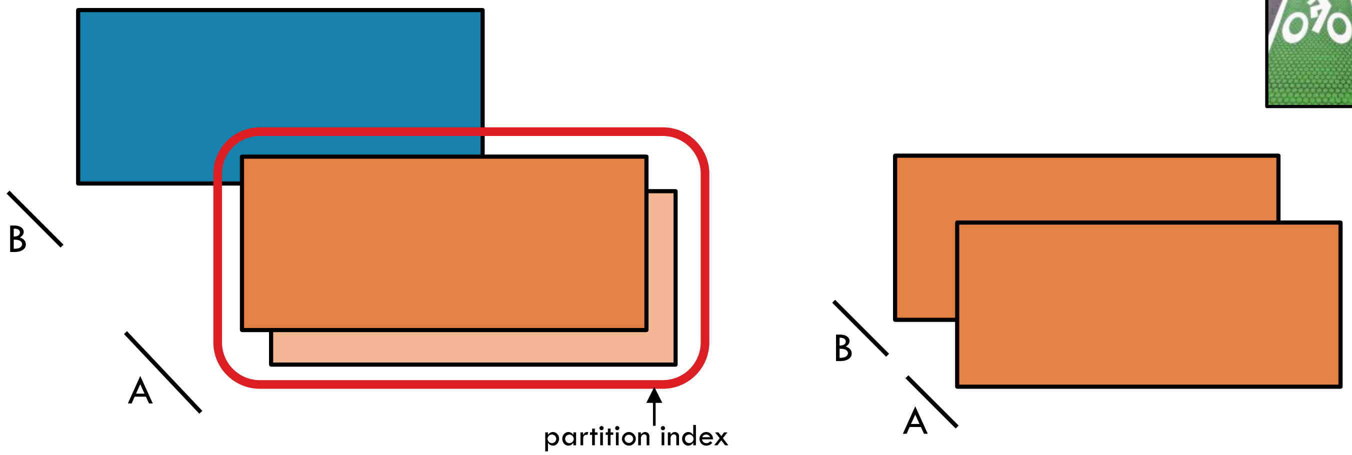
Return a new RDD by applying a function to each partition of this RDD, while tracking the index of the original partition

```python
x = sc.parallelize([1,2,3], 2)

def f(partitionIndex, iterator): yield (partitionIndex, sum(iterator))

y = x.mapPartitionsWithIndex(f)

# glom() flattens elements on the same partition
print(x.glom().collect())
print(y.glom().collect())
```

B A

```
x: [[1], [2, 3]]

y: [[0, 1], [1, 5]]
```

MAPPARTITIONSWITHINDEX



mapPartitionsWithIndex(*f*, *preservesPartitioning=False*)

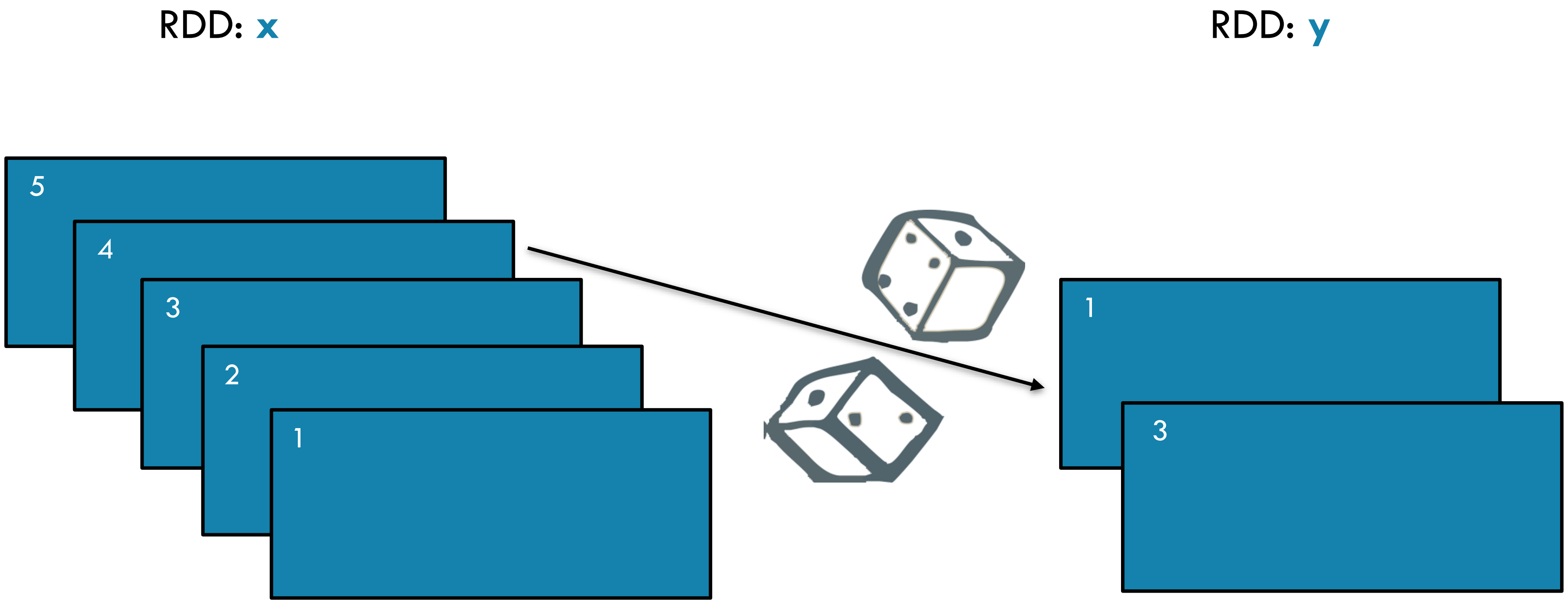
Return a new RDD by applying a function to each partition of this RDD, while tracking the index of the original partition.

```
val x = sc.parallelize(Array(1,2,3), 2)

def f(partitionIndex:Int, i:Iterator[Int]) = {
 (partitionIndex, i.sum).productIterator
}

val y = x.mapPartitionsWithIndex(f)

// glom() flattens elements on the same partition
val xOut = x.glom().collect()
val yOut = y.glom().collect()
```

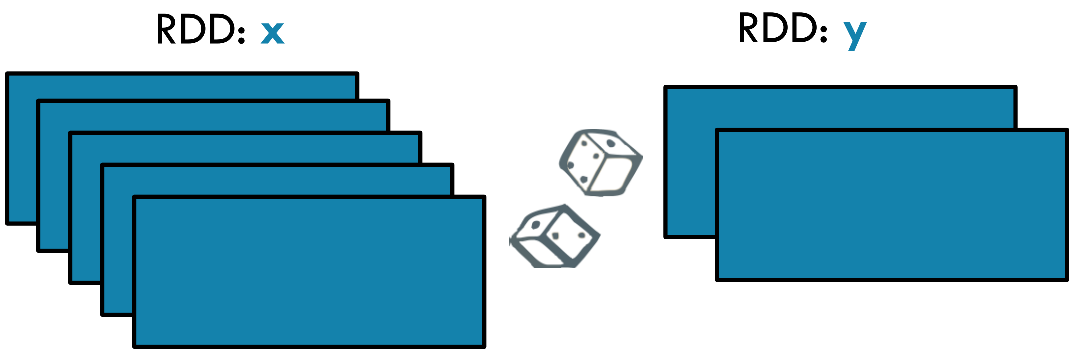
B A

```
x: Array(Array(1), Array(2, 3))

y: Array(Array(0, 1), Array(1, 5))
```

SAMPLE



SAMPLE



`sample(withReplacement, fraction, seed=None)`

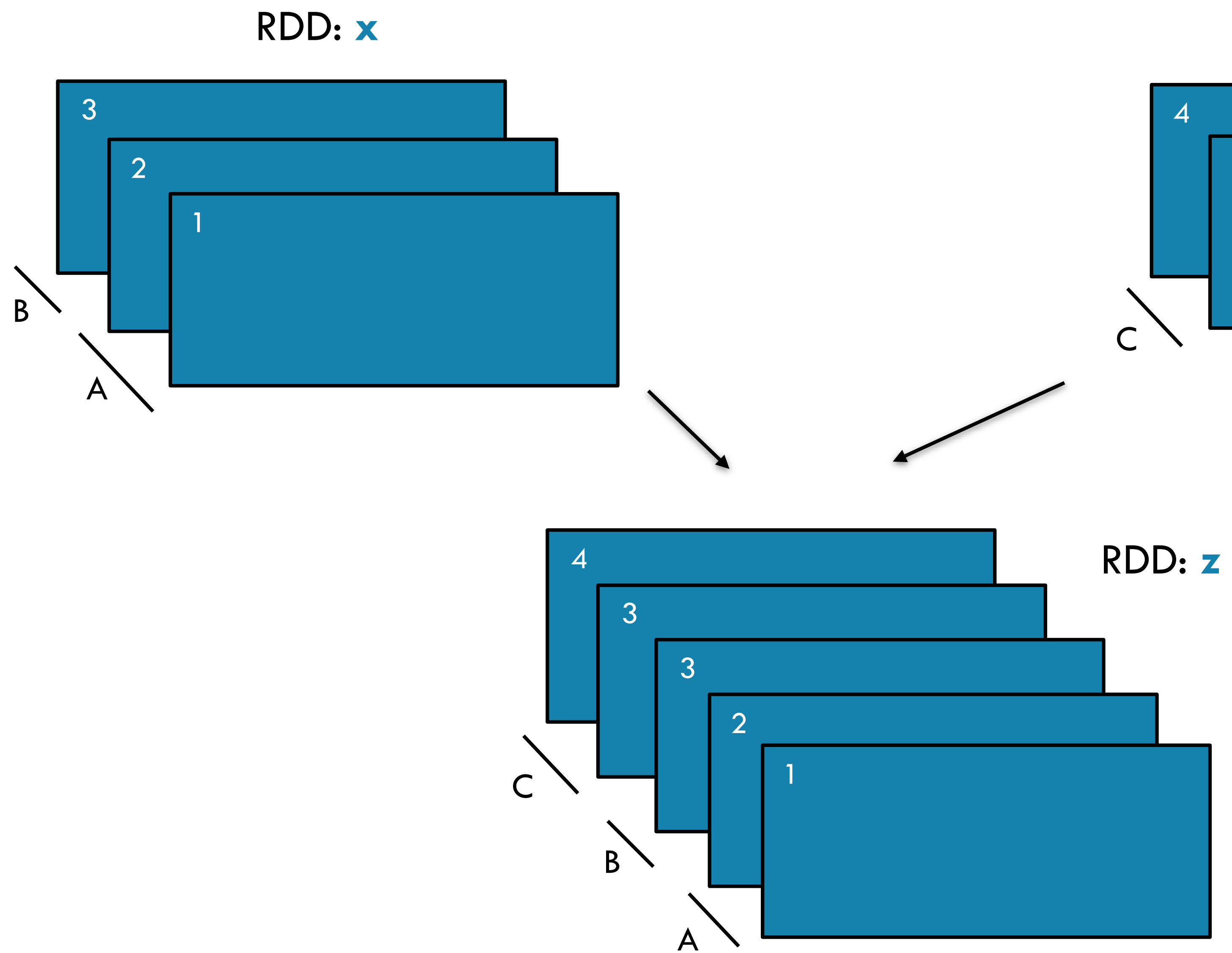
Return a new RDD containing a statistical sample of the original RDD

```python
x = sc.parallelize([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
y = x.sample(False, 0.4, 42)
print(x.collect())
print(y.collect())
```

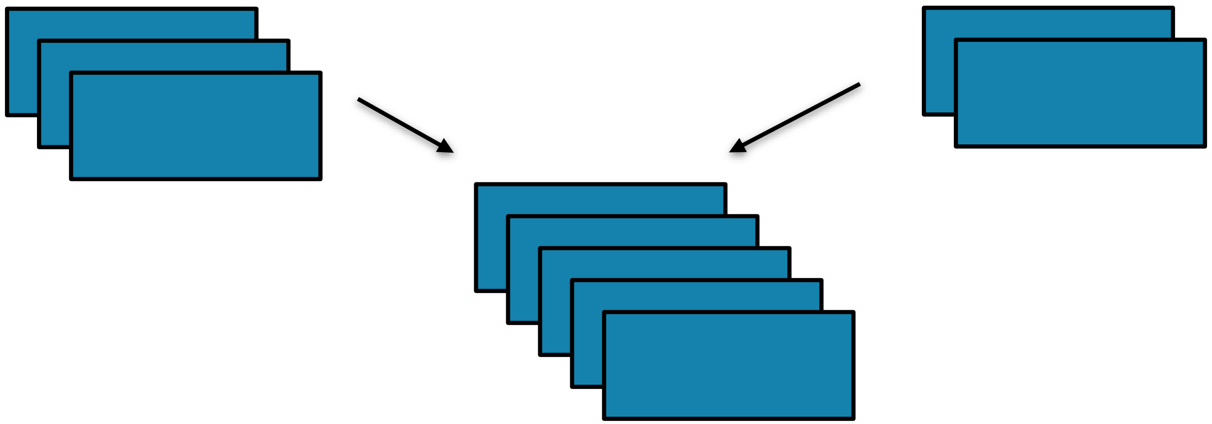
```scala
val x = sc.parallelize(Array(1, 2, 3, 4, 5))
val y = x.sample(false, 0.4)

// omitting seed will yield different output
println(y.collect().mkString(", "))
```

```
x: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

y: [1, 3]
```

UNION



UNION



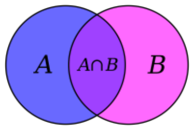
Return a new RDD containing all items from two original RDDs. Duplicates are *not* culled.

`union(otherRDD)`

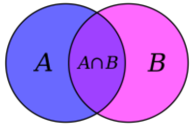
```python
x = sc.parallelize([1,2,3], 2)
y = sc.parallelize([3,4], 1)
z = x.union(y)
print(z.glom().collect())
```

```scala
val x = sc.parallelize(Array(1,2,3), 2)
val y = sc.parallelize(Array(3,4), 1)
val z = x.union(y)
val zOut = z.glom().collect()
```

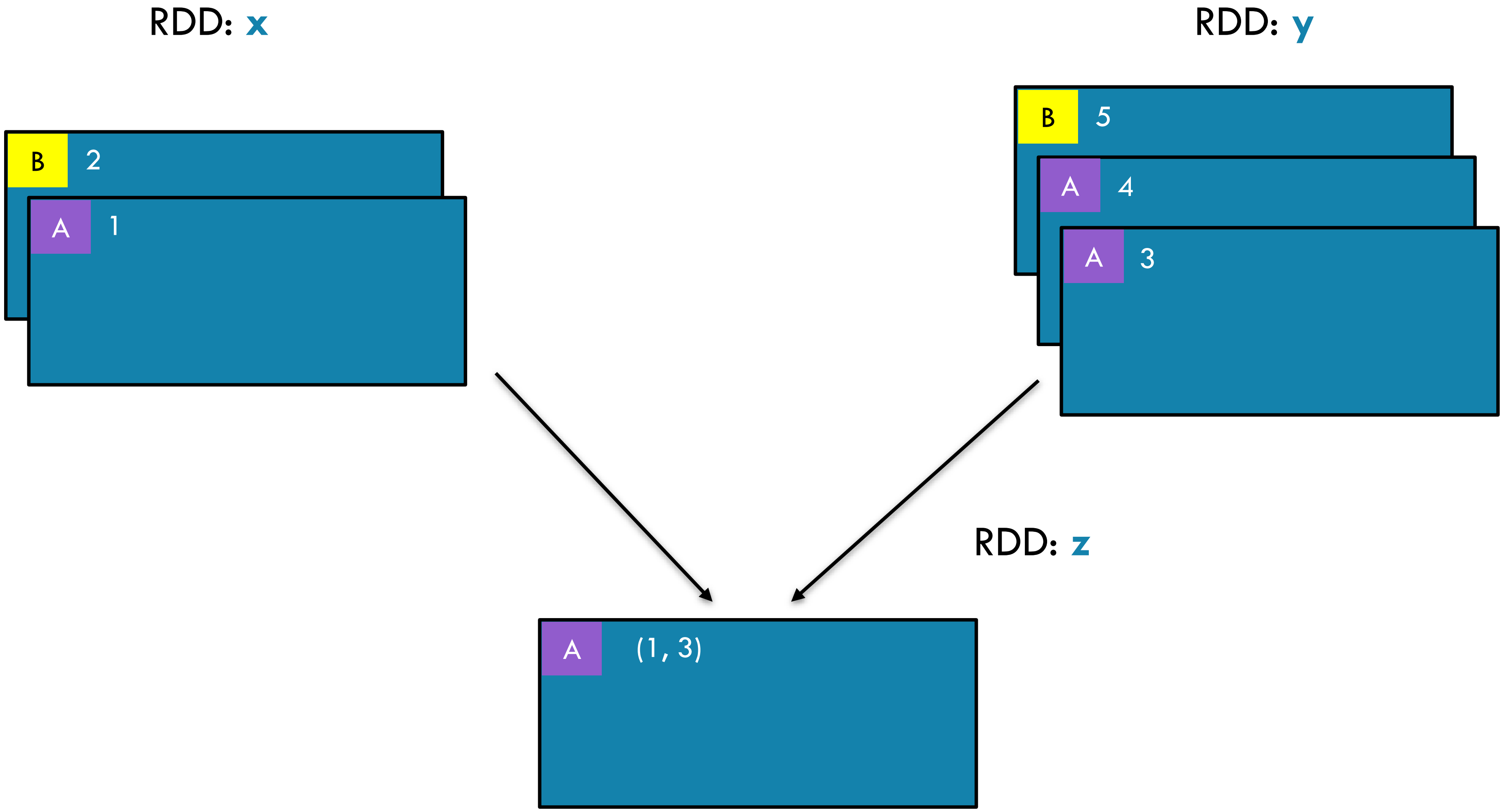
```
x: [1, 2, 3]

y: [3, 4]

z: [[1], [2, 3], [3, 4]]
```



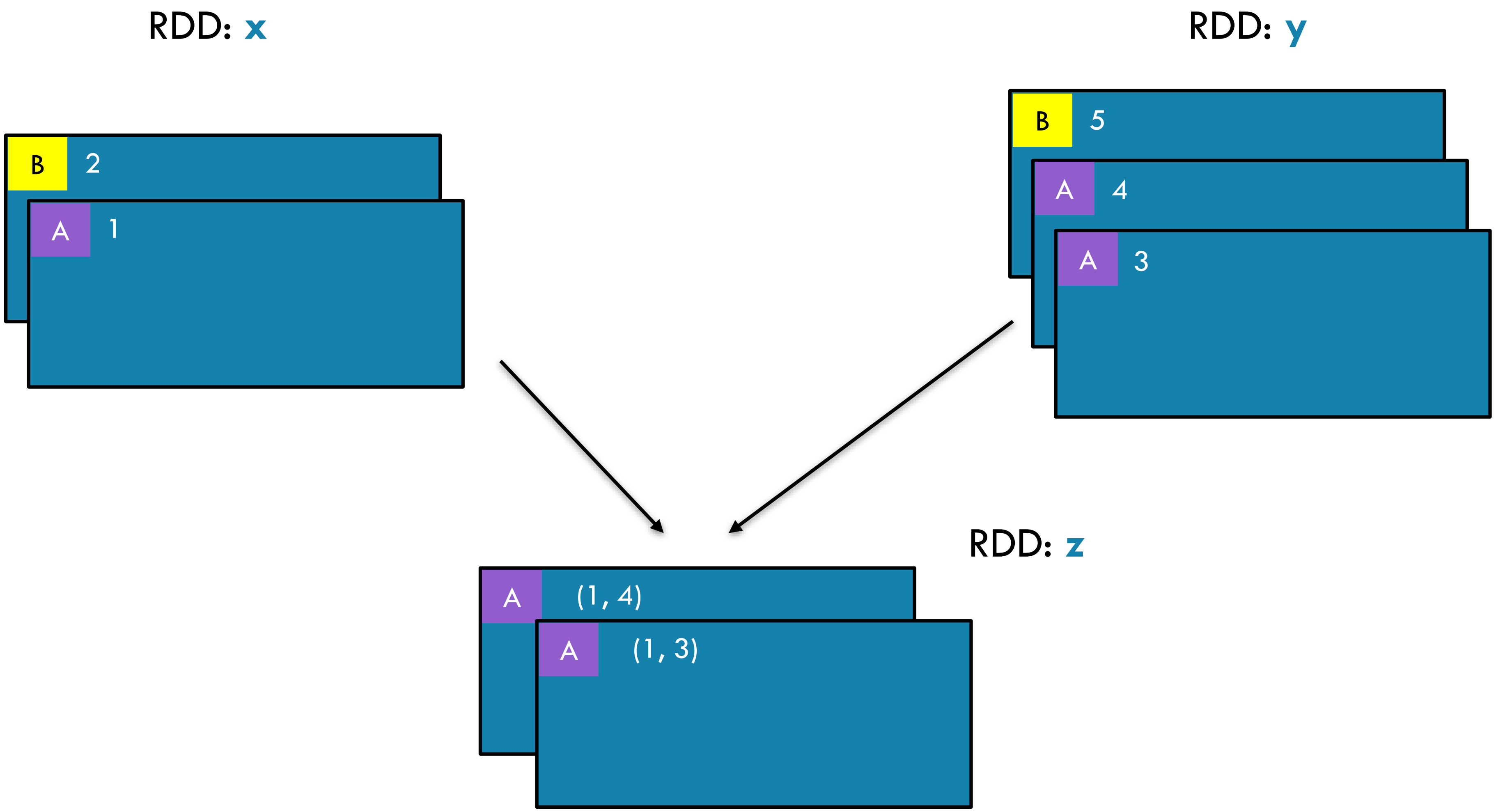
JOIN



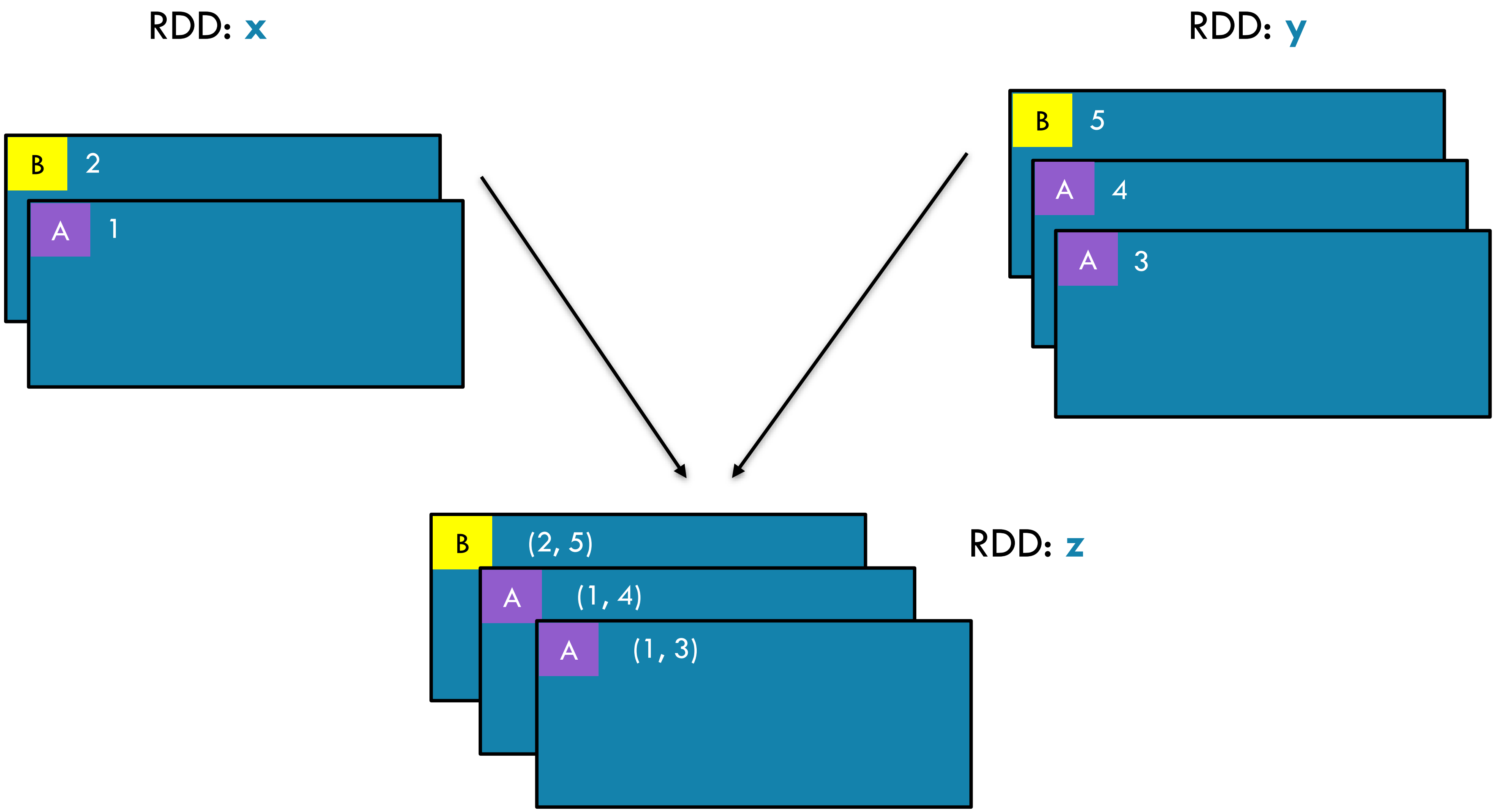
JOIN



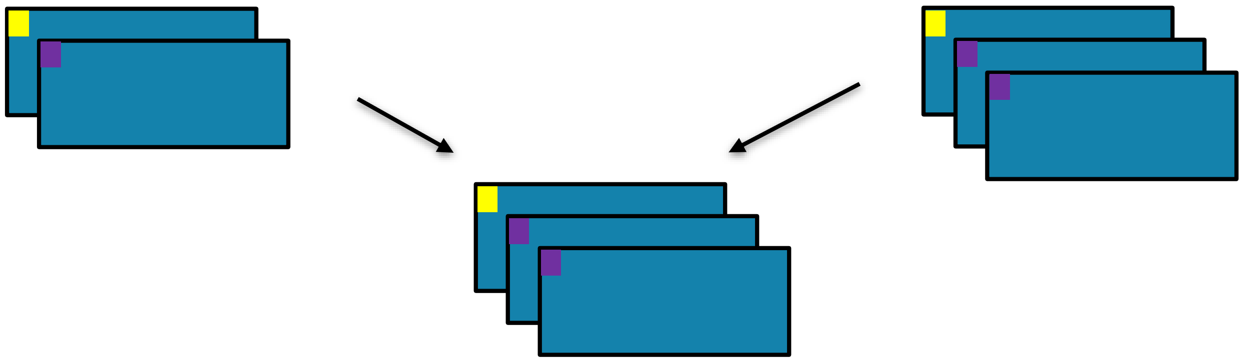
JOIN



JOIN



JOIN



Return a new RDD containing all pairs of elements having the same key in the original RDDs

union(*otherRDD, numPartitions=None*)

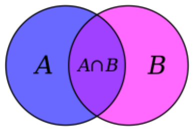
```python
x = sc.parallelize([("a", 1), ("b", 2)])
y = sc.parallelize([("a", 3), ("a", 4), ("b", 5)])
z = x.join(y)
print(z.collect())
```

```scala
val x = sc.parallelize(Array(("a", 1), ("b", 2)))
val y = sc.parallelize(Array(("a", 3), ("a", 4), ("b", 5)))
val z = x.join(y)
println(z.collect().mkString(", "))
```

x: [("a", 1), ("b", 2)]

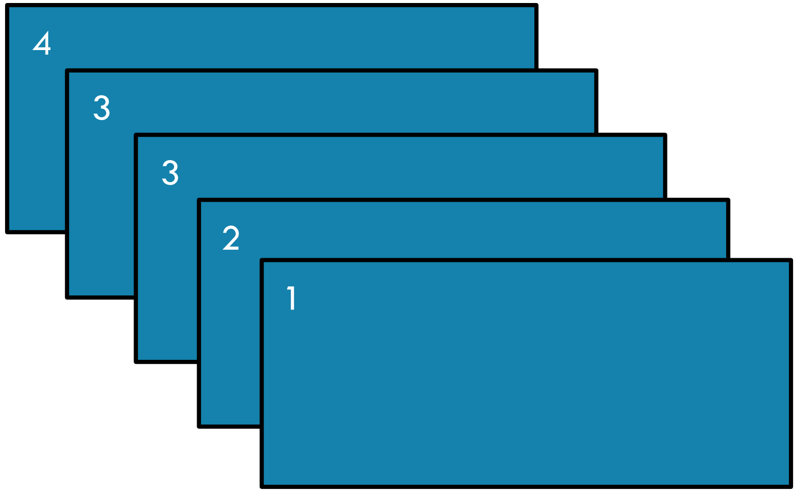
y: [("a", 3), ("a", 4), ("b", 5)]

z: [('a', (1, 3)), ('a', (1, 4)), ('b', (2, 5))]

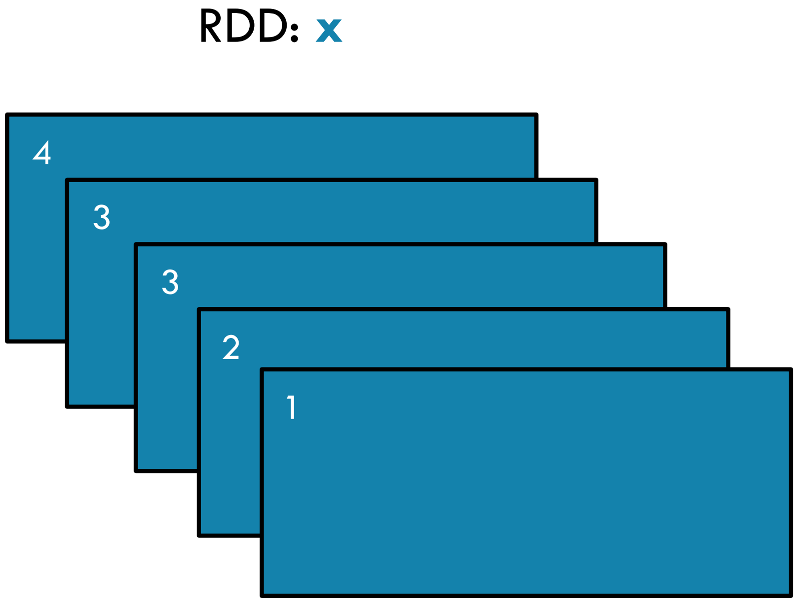


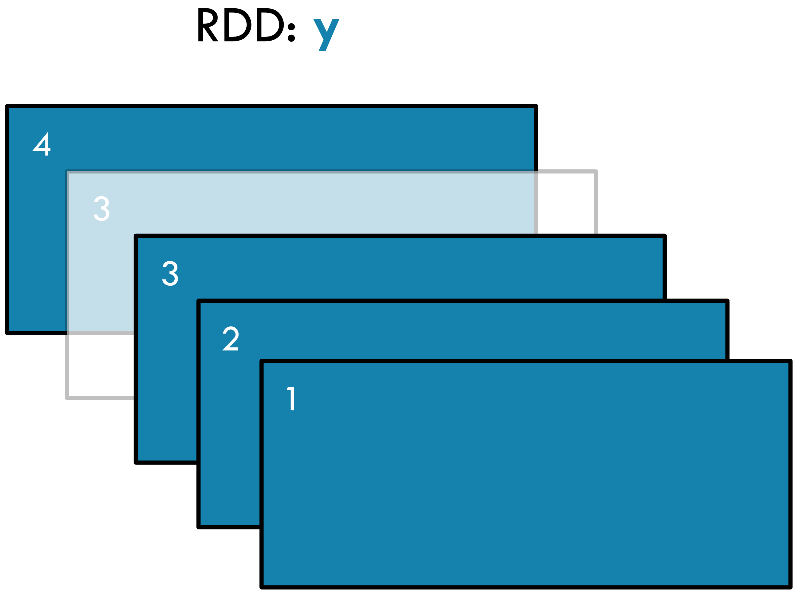
DISTINCT

RDD: **x**

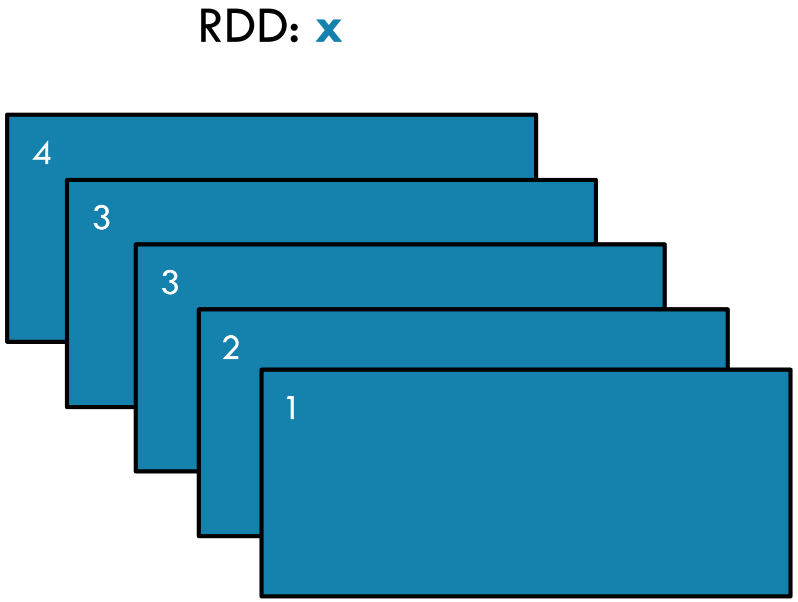


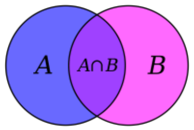
DISTINCT



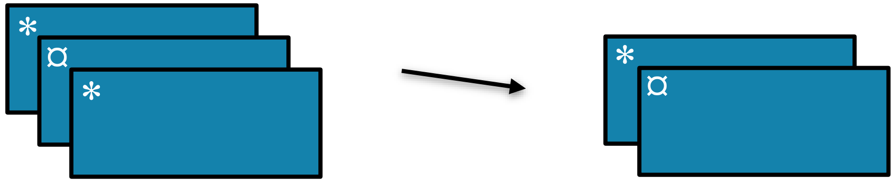


DISTINCT





DISTINCT



Return a new RDD containing distinct items from the original RDD (omitting all duplicates)

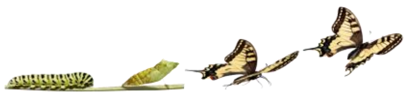
distinct(*numPartitions=None*)

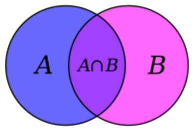
```python
x = sc.parallelize([1,2,3,3,4])
y = x.distinct()

print(y.collect())
```

```scala
val x = sc.parallelize(Array(1,2,3,3,4))
val y = x.distinct()

println(y.collect().mkString(", "))
```

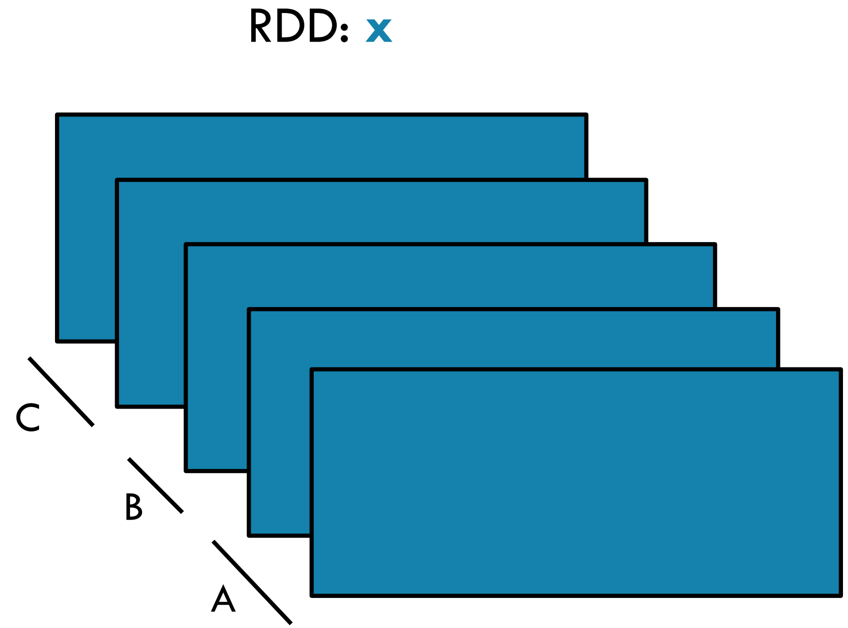
x: [1, 2, 3, 3, 4]

y: [1, 2, 3, 4]



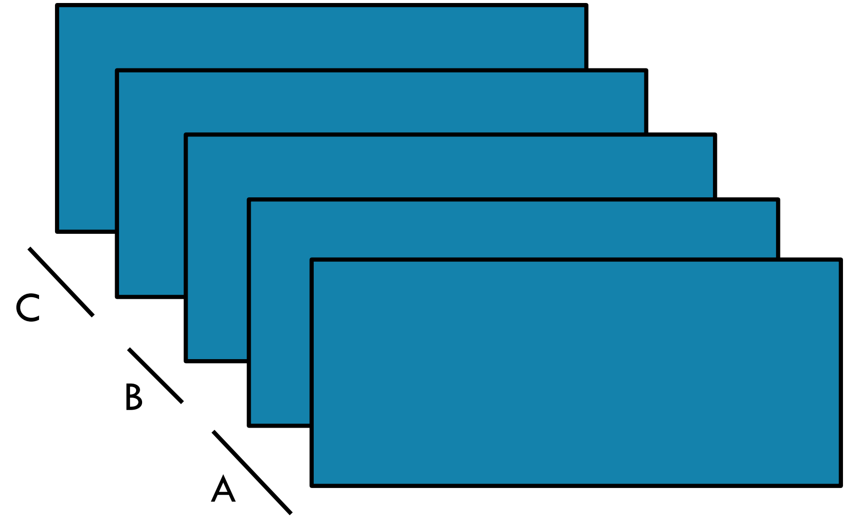


COALESCE

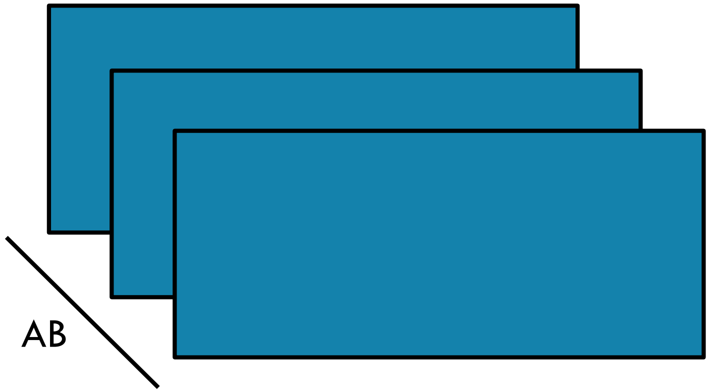


COALESCE

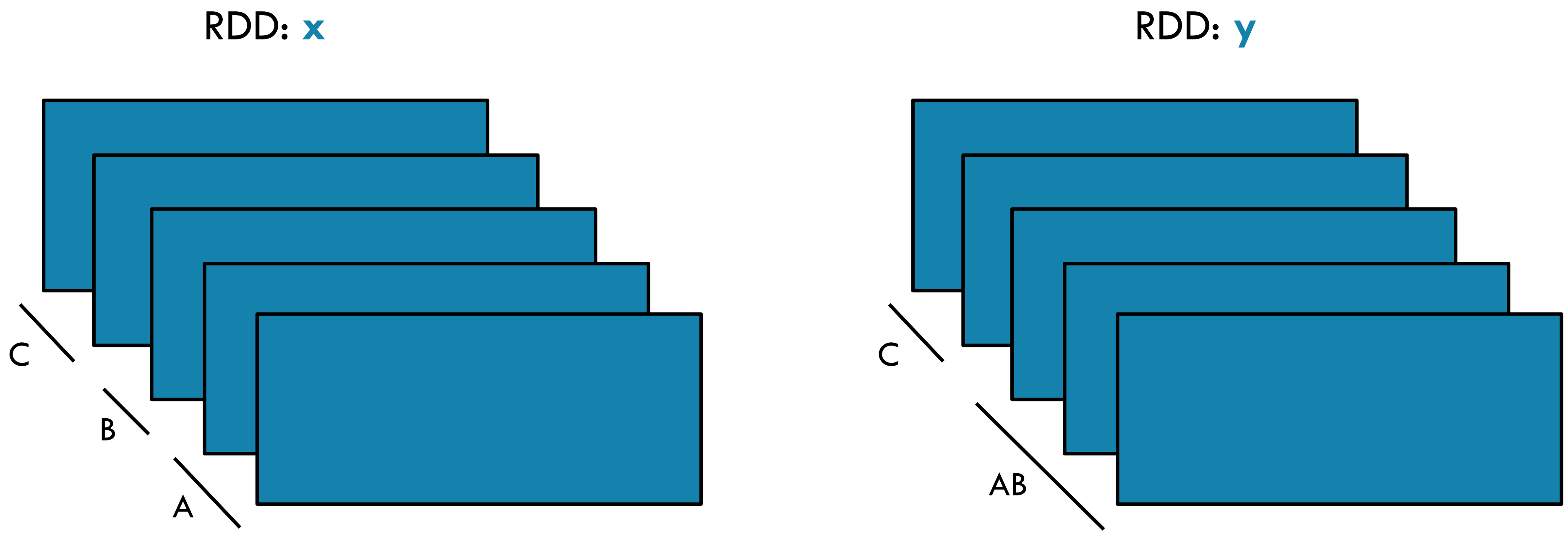
RDD: **x**



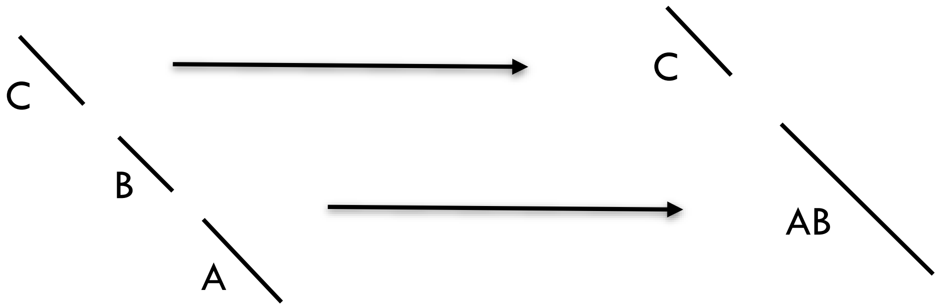
RDD: **y**



COALESCE



COALESCE



Return a new RDD which is reduced to a smaller number of partitions

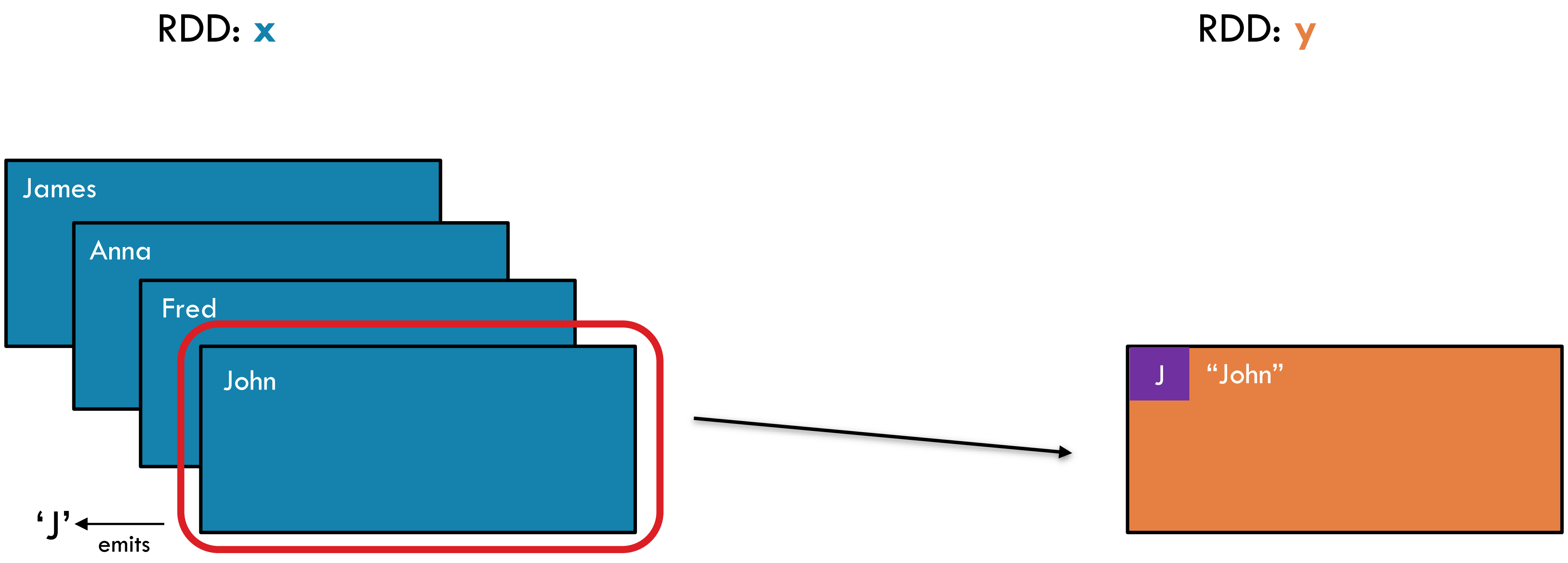
```
coalesce(numPartitions, shuffle=False)
```

```python
x = sc.parallelize([1, 2, 3, 4, 5], 3)
y = x.coalesce(2)
print(x.glom().collect())
print(y.glom().collect())
```

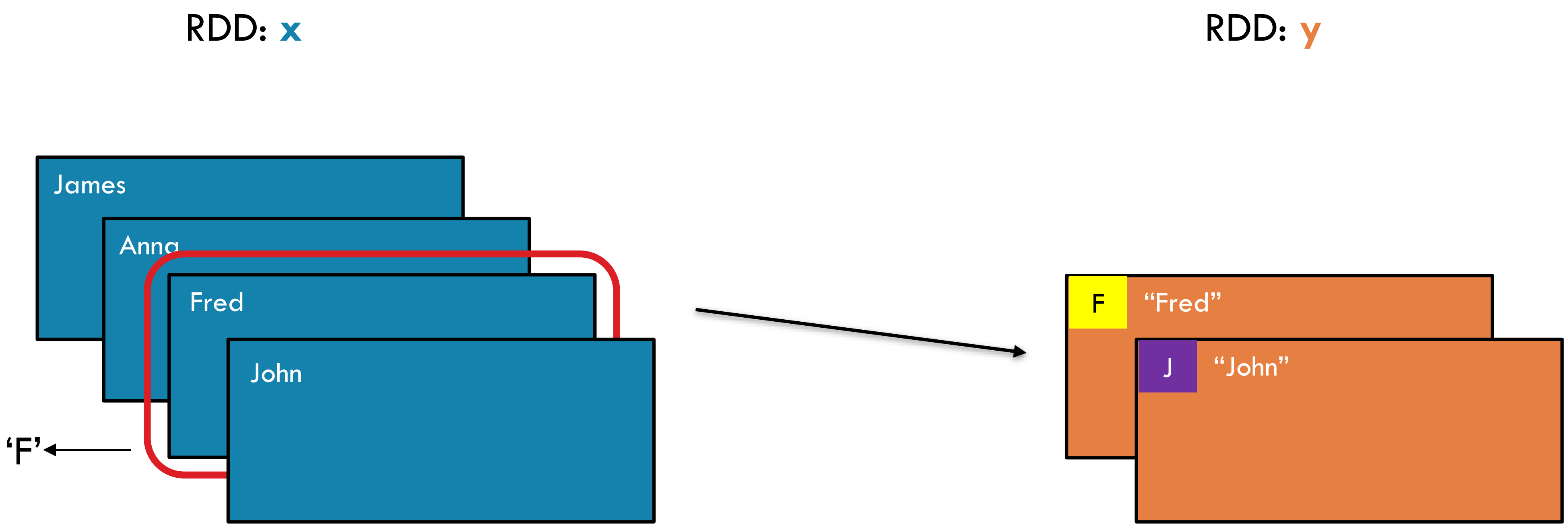
```
x: [[1], [2, 3], [4, 5]]

y: [[1], [2, 3, 4, 5]]
```

```scala
val x = sc.parallelize(Array(1, 2, 3, 4, 5), 3)
val y = x.coalesce(2)
val xOut = x.glom().collect()
val yOut = y.glom().collect()
```

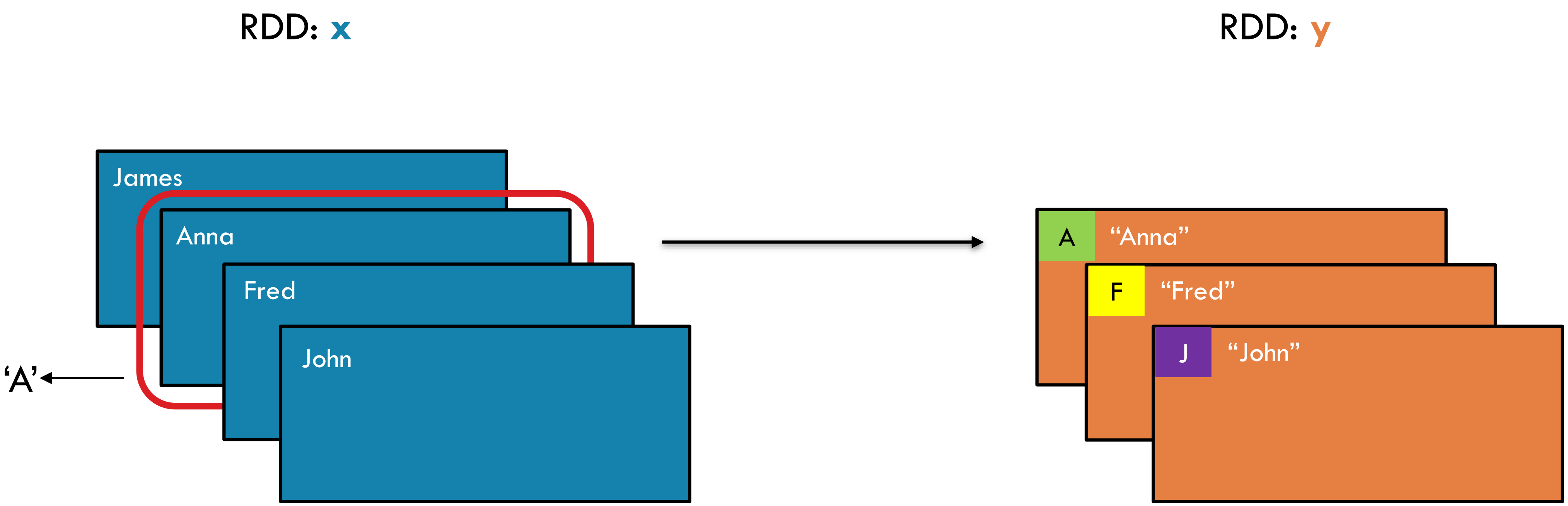
KEYBY



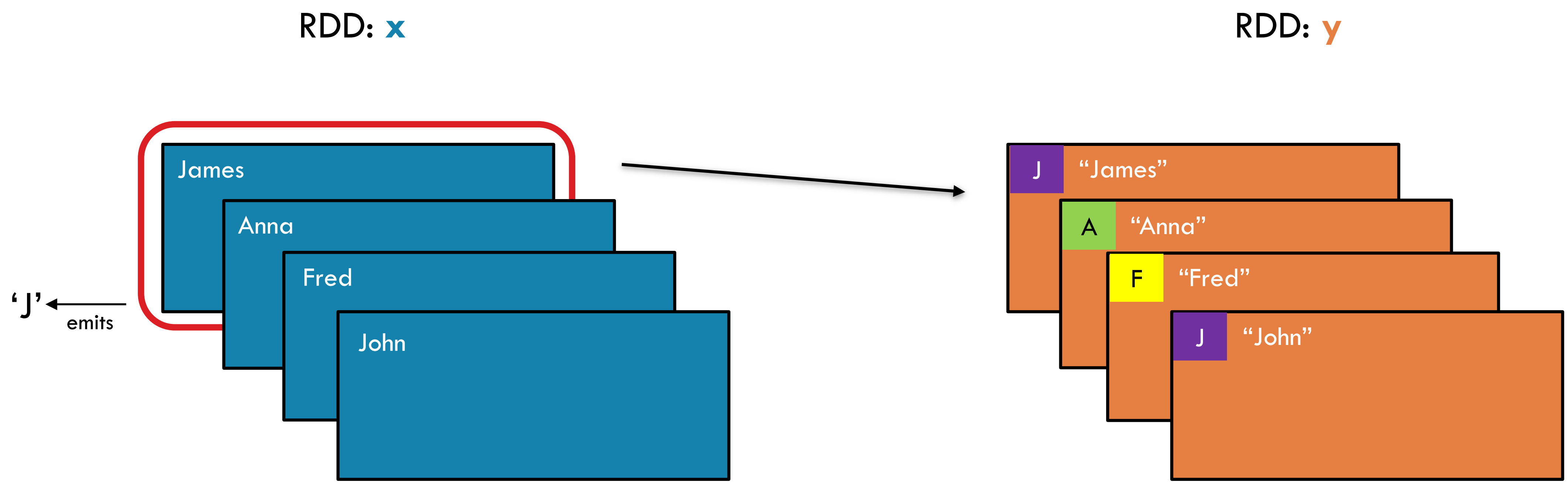
KEYBY



KEYBY

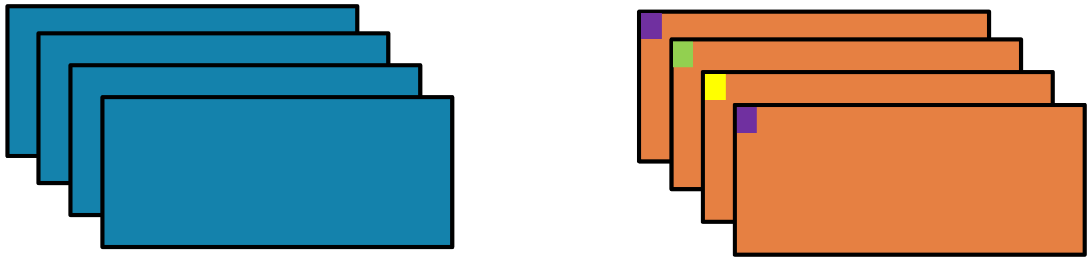


KEYBY


RDD: x
RDD: y
James
Anna
Fred
John
'J'
emits
J "James"
A "Anna"
F "Fred"
J "John"

KEYBY

RDD: x RDD: y



keyBy(*f*)

Create a Pair RDD, forming one pair for each item in the original RDD. The pair's key is calculated from the value via a user-supplied function.

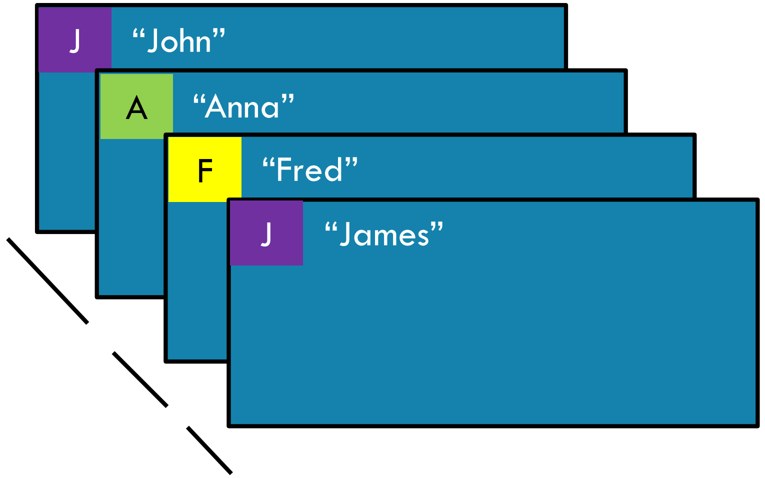
```python
x = sc.parallelize(['John', 'Fred', 'Anna', 'James'])
y = x.keyBy(lambda w: w[0])
print y.collect()
```

```scala
val x = sc.parallelize(
    Array("John", "Fred", "Anna", "James"))
val y = x.keyBy(w => w.charAt(0))
println(y.collect().mkString(", "))
```

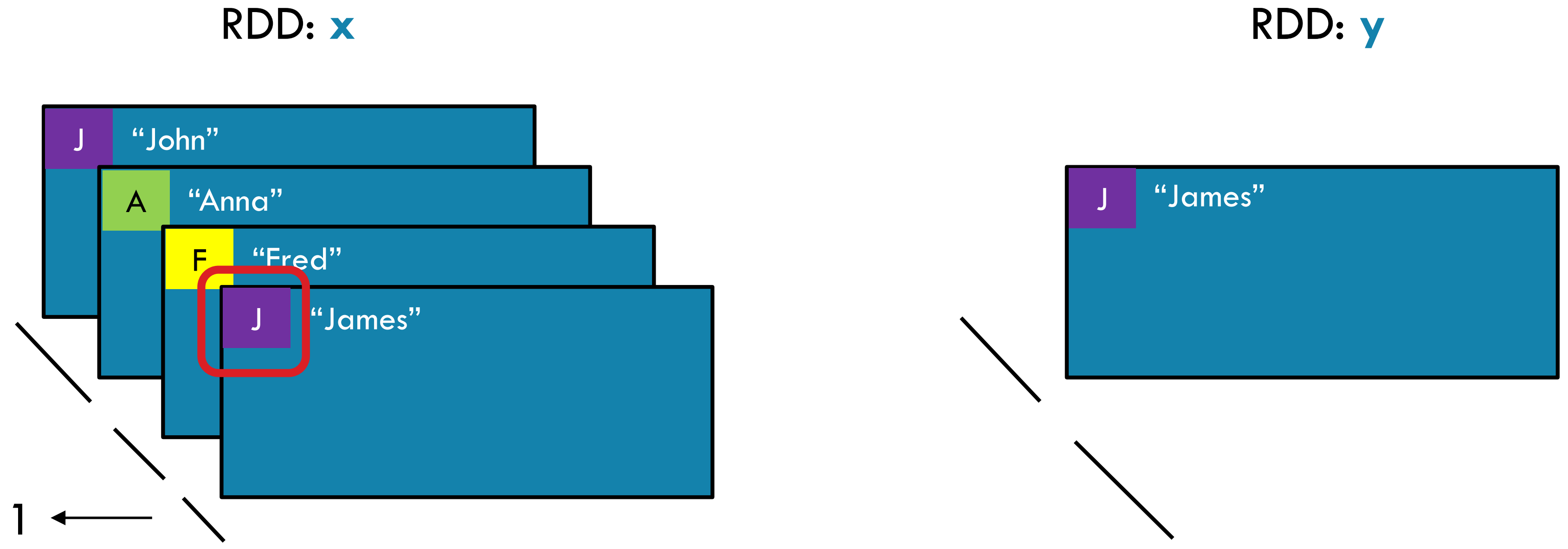
```
x: ['John', 'Fred', 'Anna', 'James']

y: [('J','John'),('F','Fred'),('A','Anna'),('J','James')]
```

PARTITIONBY

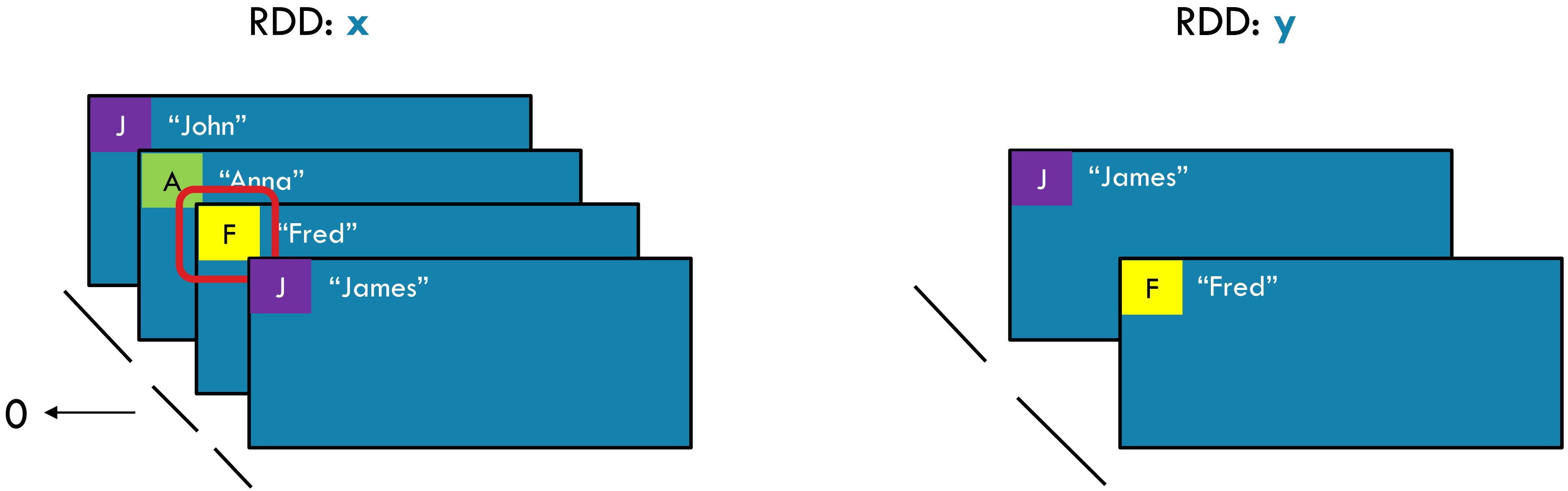
RDD: x



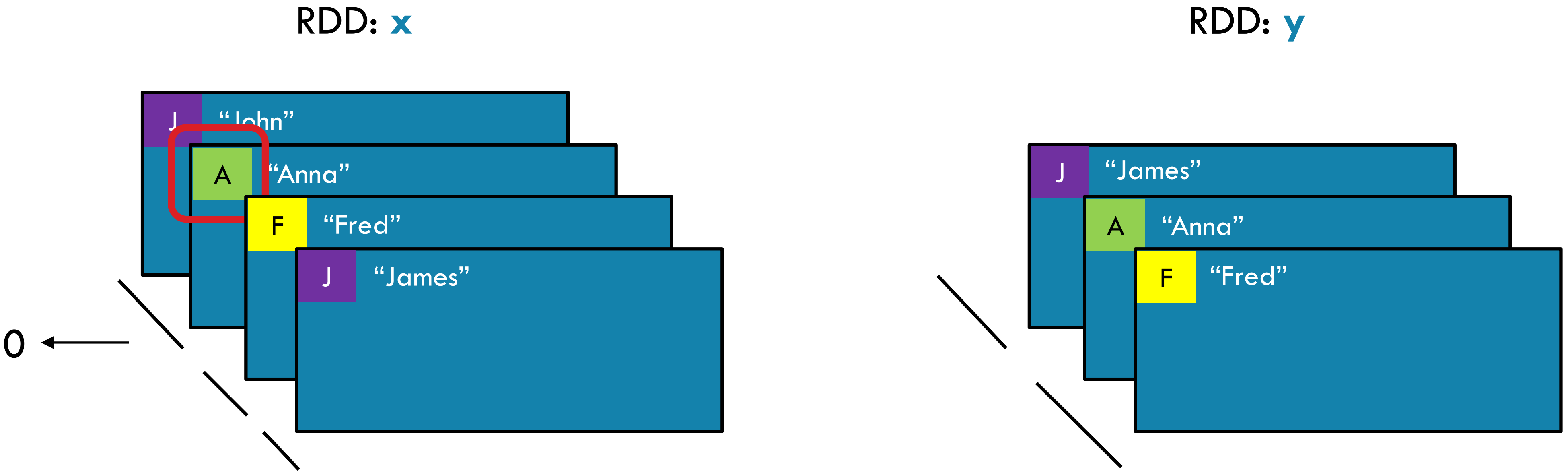
PARTITIONBY



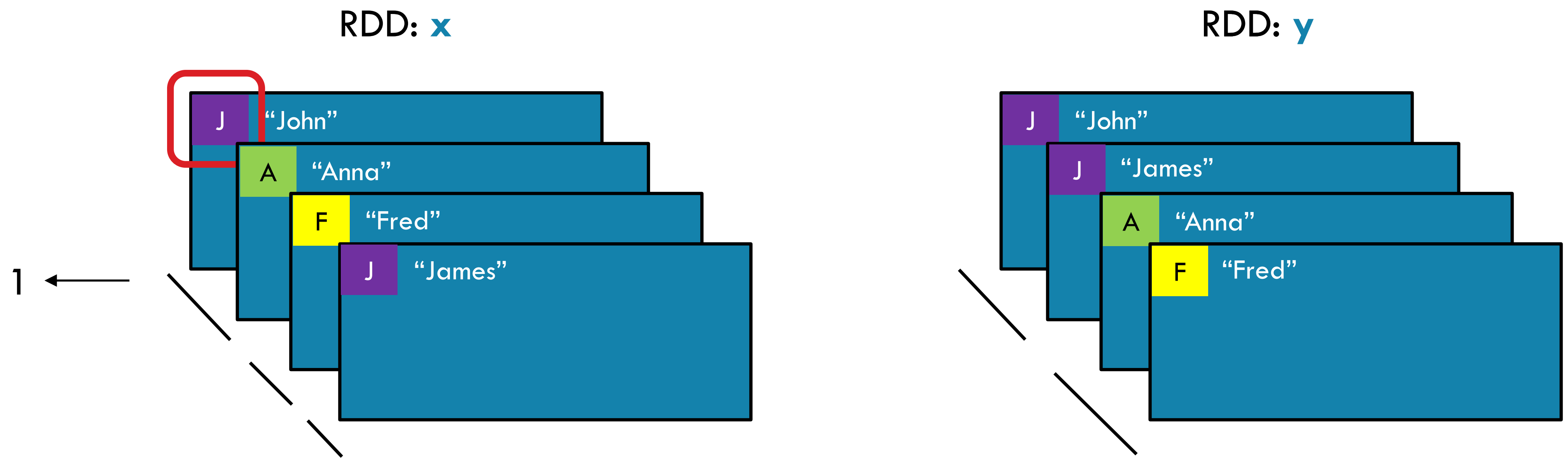
PARTITIONBY



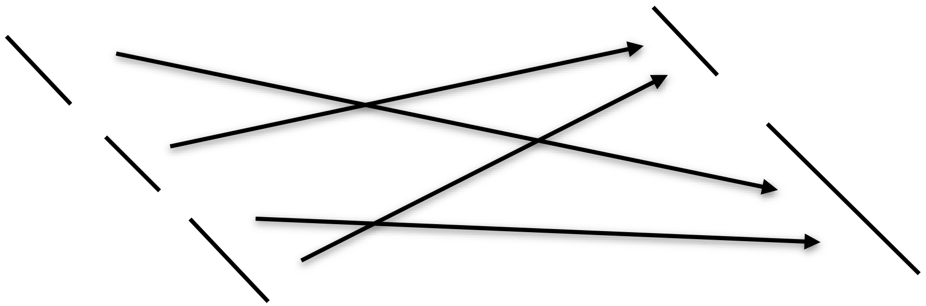
PARTITIONBY



PARTITIONBY



PARTITIONBY



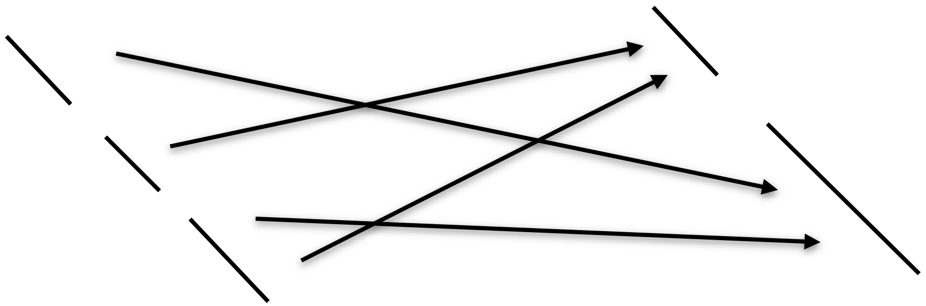
Return a new RDD with the specified number of partitions, placing original items into the partition returned by a user supplied function

```
partitionBy(numPartitions, partitioner=portable_hash)
```

```
x = sc.parallelize([('J','James'),('F','Fred'),
                    ('A','Anna'),('J','John')], 3)

y = x.partitionBy(2, lambda w: 0 if w[0] < 'H' else 1)
print x.glom().collect()
print y.glom().collect()
```

```
x: [[('J', 'James')], [('F', 'Fred')],
    [('A', 'Anna'), ('J', 'John')]]

y: [[('A', 'Anna'), ('F', 'Fred')],
    [('J', 'James'), ('J', 'John')]]
```

PARTITIONBY



Return a new RDD with the specified number of partitions, placing original items into the partition returned by a user supplied function.

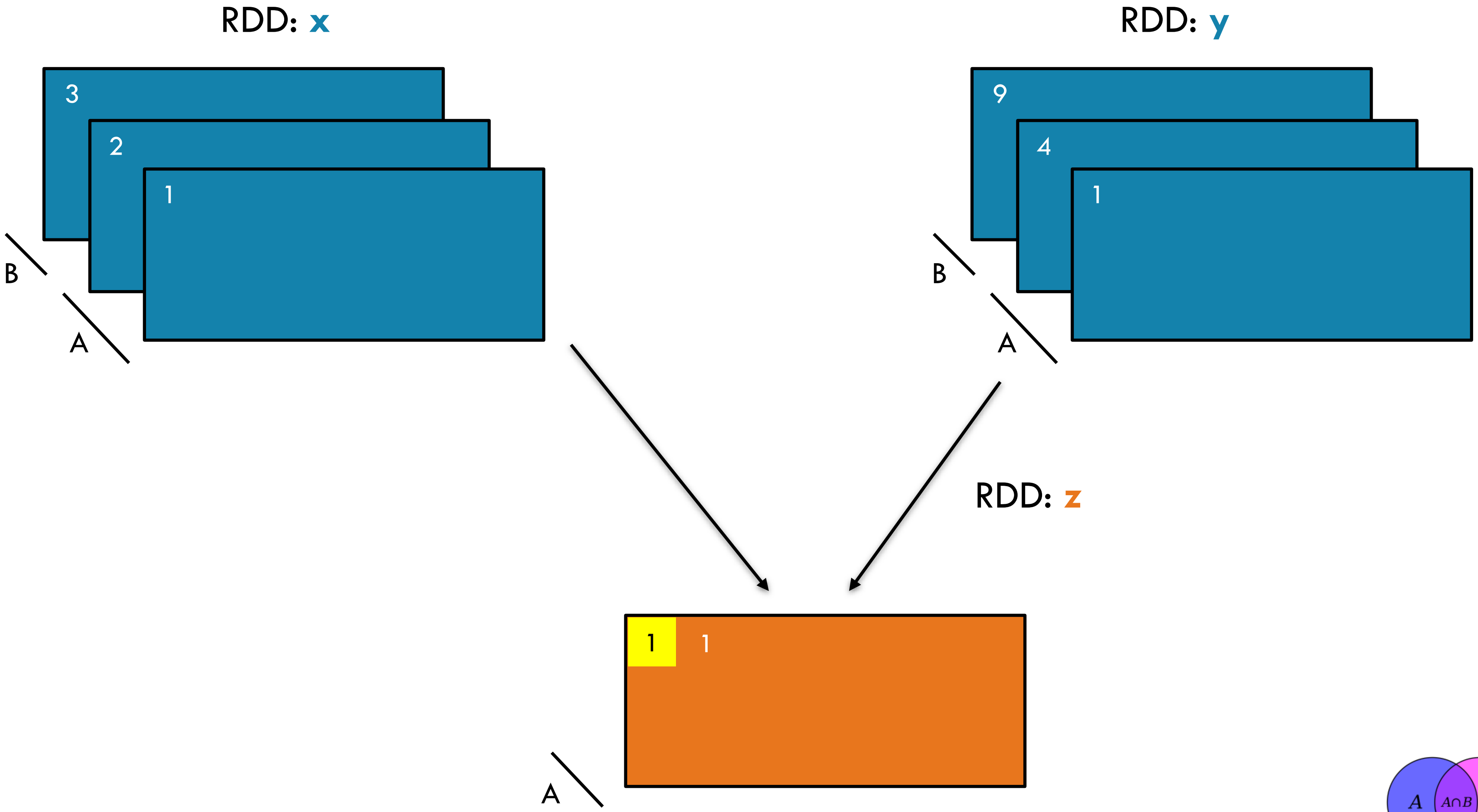
partitionBy(*numPartitions, partitioner=portable_hash*)

```
import org.apache.spark.Partitioner
val x = sc.parallelize(Array(('J',"James"),('F',"Fred"),
                             ('A',"Anna"),('J',"John")), 3)

val y = x.partitionBy(new Partitioner() {
  val numPartitions = 2
  def getPartition(k:Any) = {
     if (k.asInstanceOf[Char] < 'H') 0 else 1
  }
})

val yOut = y.glom().collect()
```

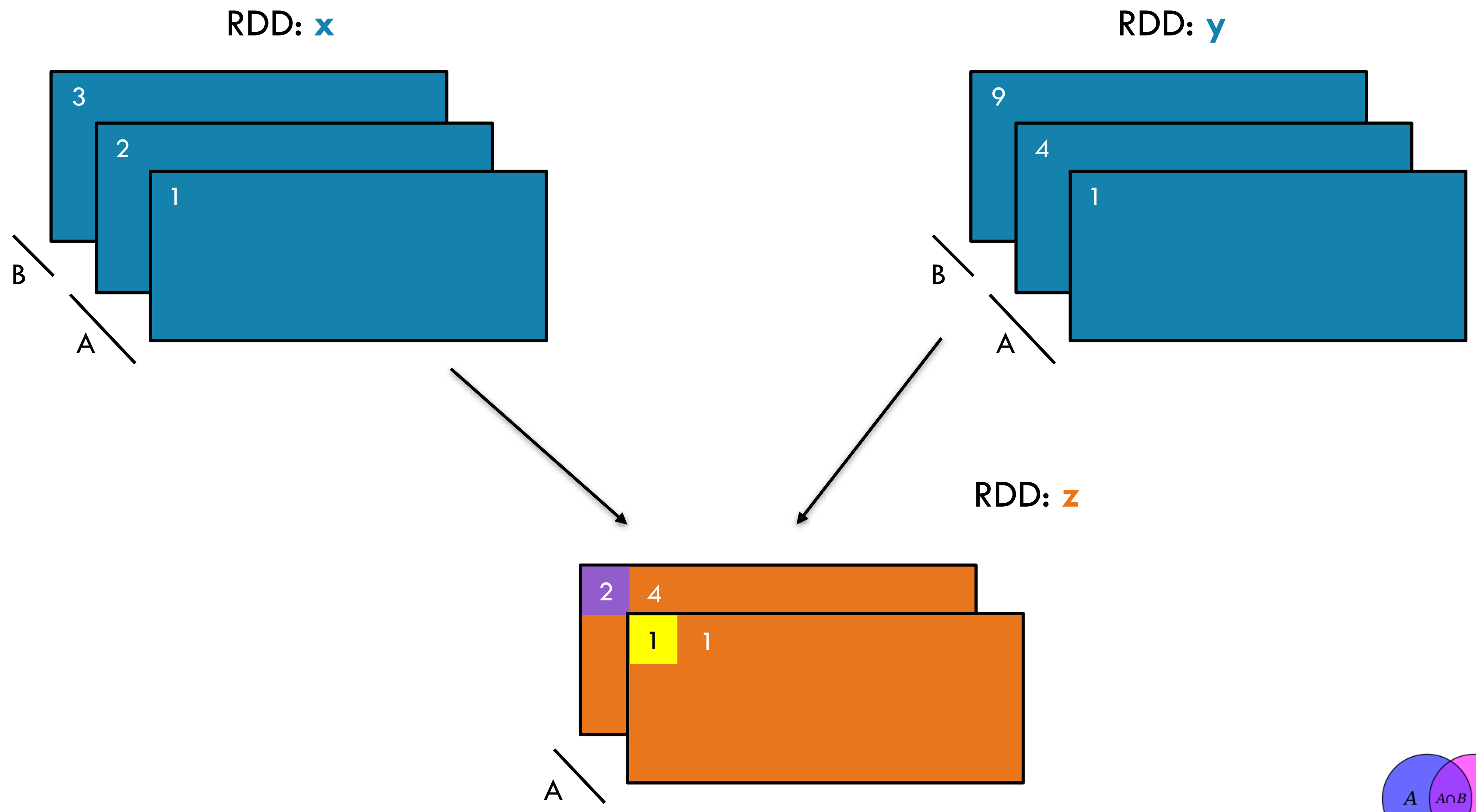
```
x: Array(Array((A,Anna), (F,Fred)),
         Array((J,John), (J,James)))

y: Array(Array((F,Fred), (A,Anna)),
         Array((J,John), (J,James)))
```

ZIP

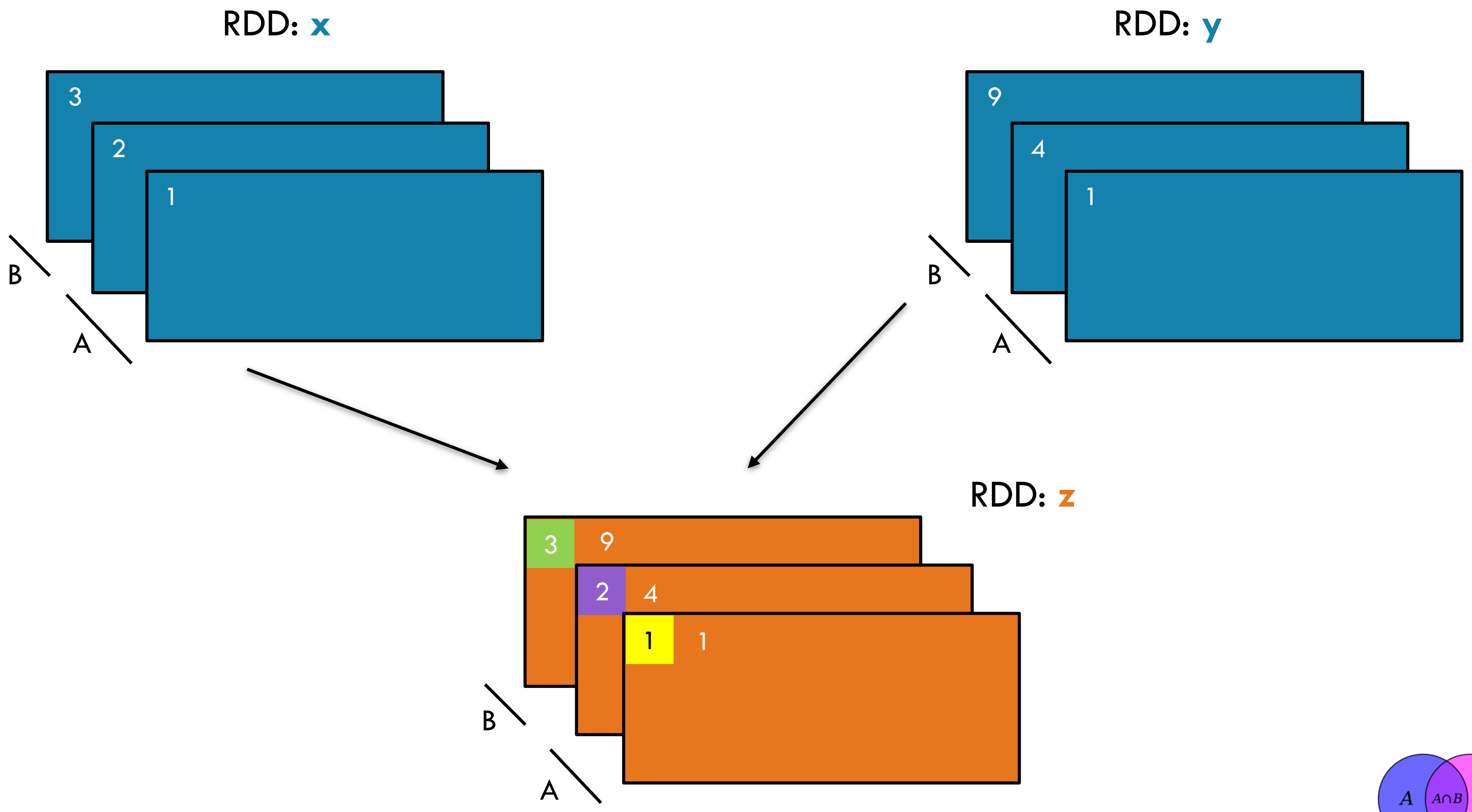
ZIP



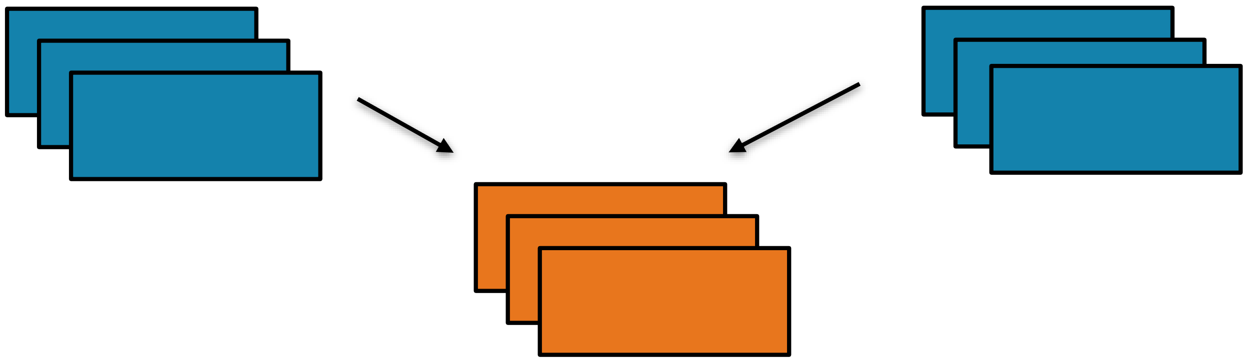
ZIP



ZIP



ZIP



Return a new RDD containing pairs whose key is the item in the original RDD, and whose value is that item's corresponding element (same partition, same index) in a second RDD

`zip(otherRDD)`

```python
x = sc.parallelize([1, 2, 3])
y = x.map(lambda n:n*n)
z = x.zip(y)

print(z.collect())
```

```scala
val x = sc.parallelize(Array(1,2,3))
val y = x.map(n=>n*n)
val z = x.zip(y)

println(z.collect().mkString(", "))
```

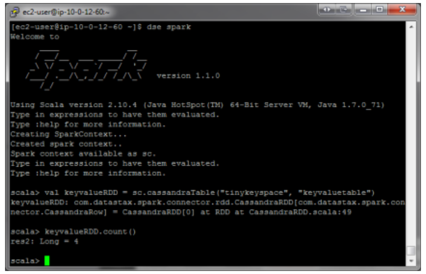
```
x: [1, 2, 3]

y: [1, 4, 9]

z: [(1, 1), (2, 4), (3, 9)]
```

ACTIONS

Core Operations

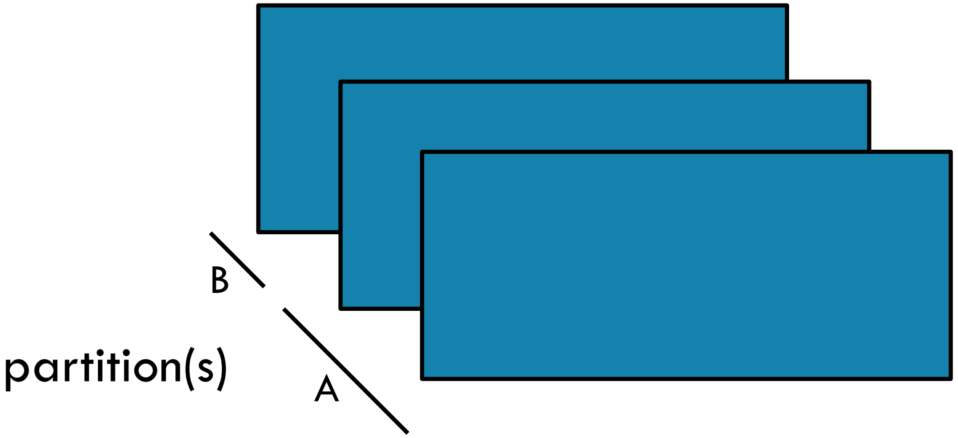
databricks™

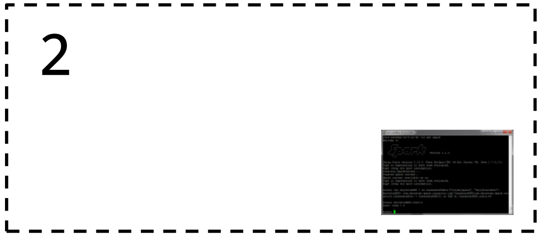
vs



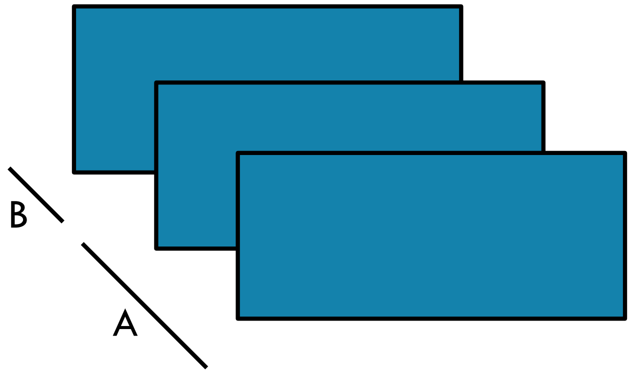
distributed	**driver**
occurs across the cluster	result must fit in driver JVM

GETNUMPARTITIONS





GETNUMPARTITIONS



2

getNumPartitions()

Return the number of partitions in RDD

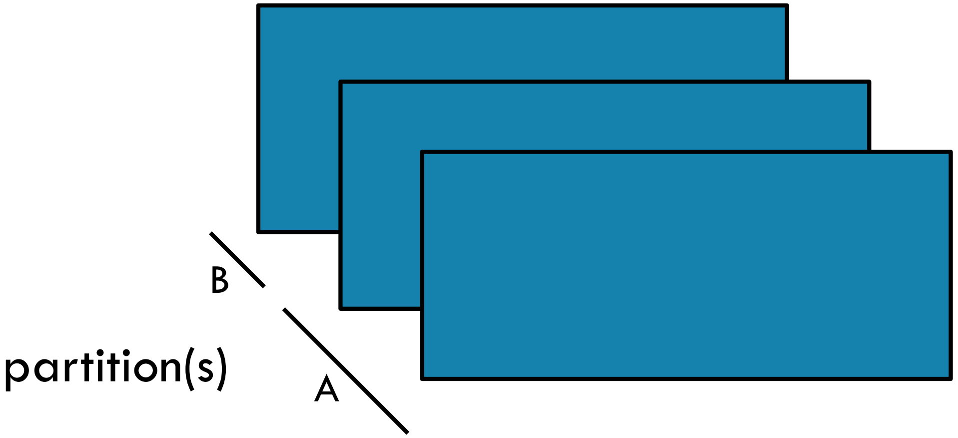
```
x = sc.parallelize([1,2,3], 2)
y = x.getNumPartitions()

print(x.glom().collect())
print(y)
```

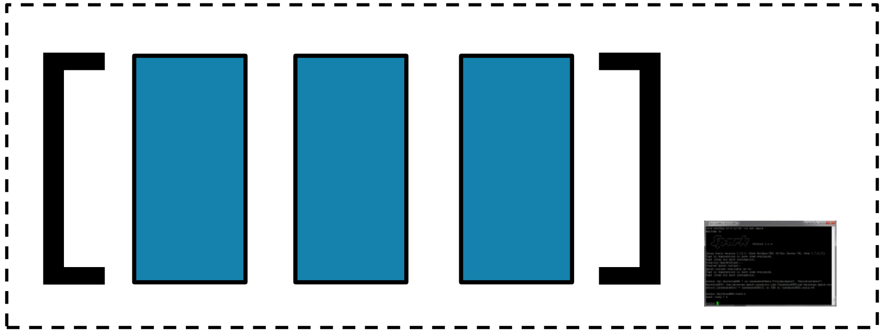
```
val x = sc.parallelize(Array(1,2,3), 2)
val y = x.partitions.size
val xOut = x.glom().collect()
println(y)
```

x: [[1], [2, 3]]

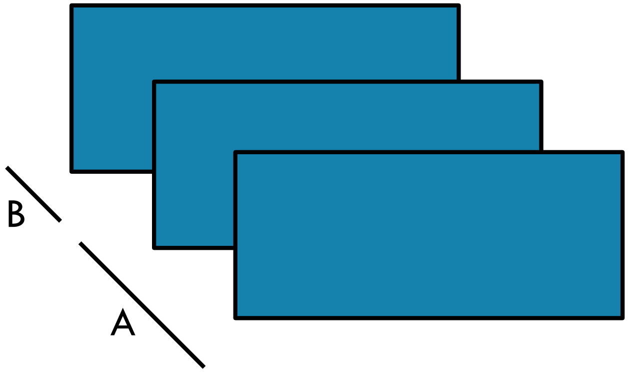
y: 2

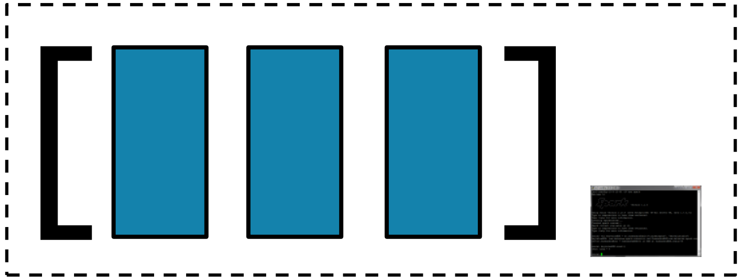
COLLECT





COLLECT





`collect()`

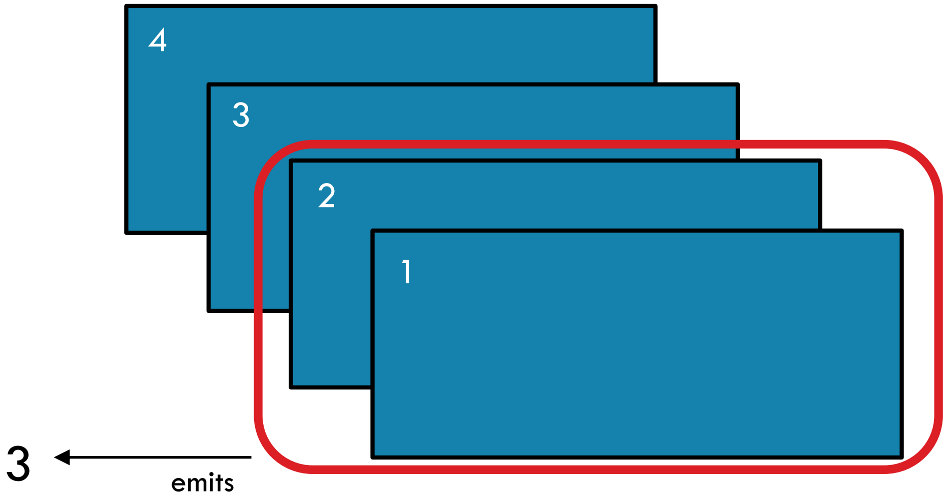
Return all items in the RDD to the driver in a single list

```python
x = sc.parallelize([1,2,3], 2)
y = x.collect()

print(x.glom().collect())
print(y)
```

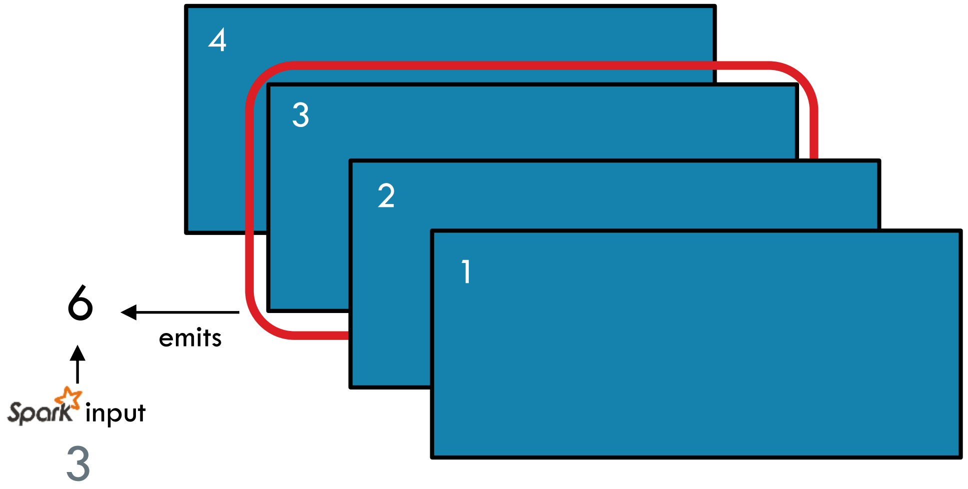
```scala
val x = sc.parallelize(Array(1,2,3), 2)
val y = x.collect()

val xOut = x.glom().collect()
println(y)
```

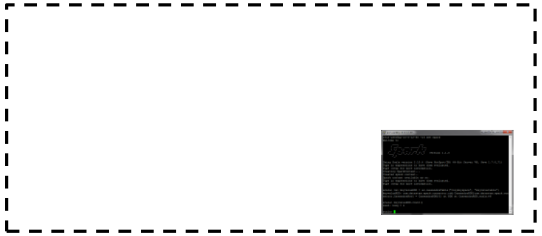
```
x: [[1], [2, 3]]

y: [1, 2, 3]
```

REDUCE

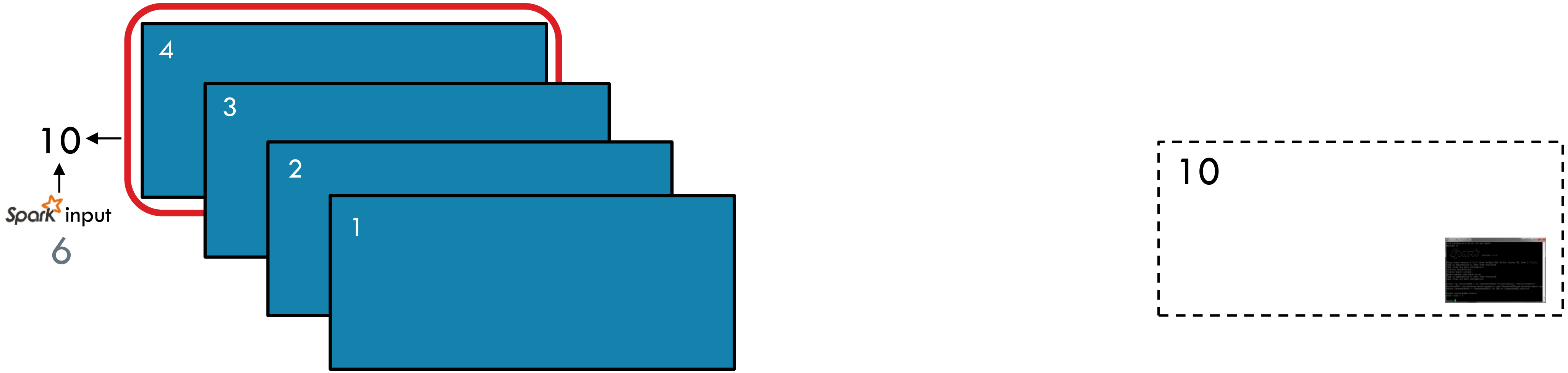


REDUCE

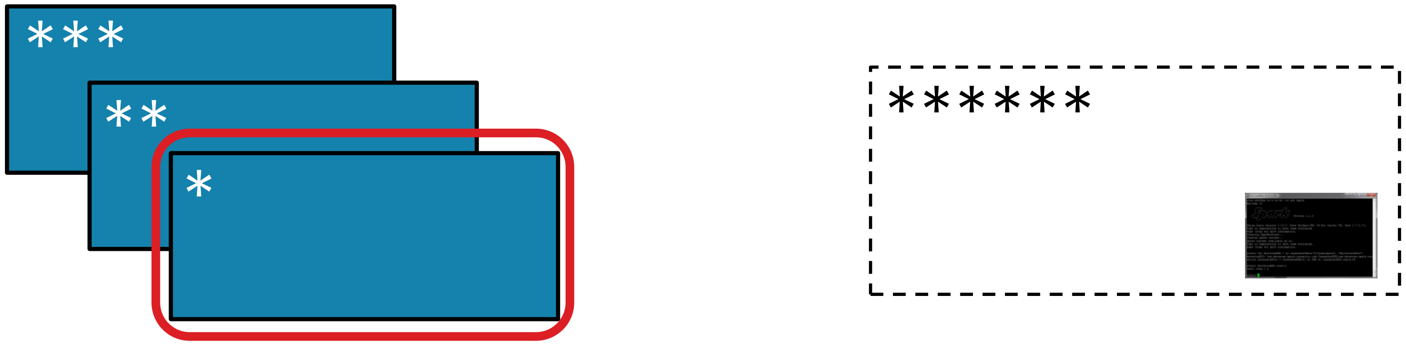




REDUCE



REDUCE



reduce(*f*)

Aggregate all the elements of the RDD by applying a user function pairwise to elements and partial results, and returns a result to the driver

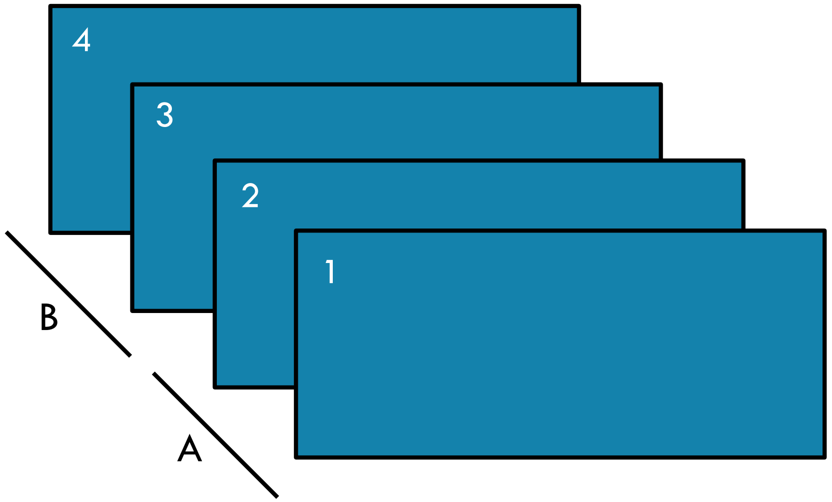
```python
x = sc.parallelize([1,2,3,4])
y = x.reduce(lambda a,b: a+b)

print(x.collect())
print(y)
```

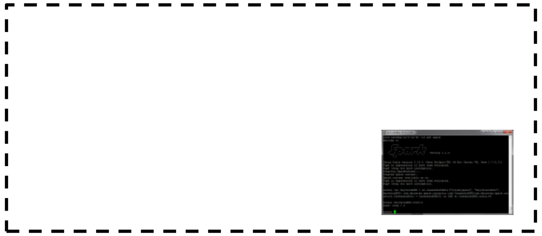
```scala
val x = sc.parallelize(Array(1,2,3,4))
val y = x.reduce((a,b) => a+b)

println(x.collect.mkString(", "))
println(y)
```

x: [1, 2, 3, 4]

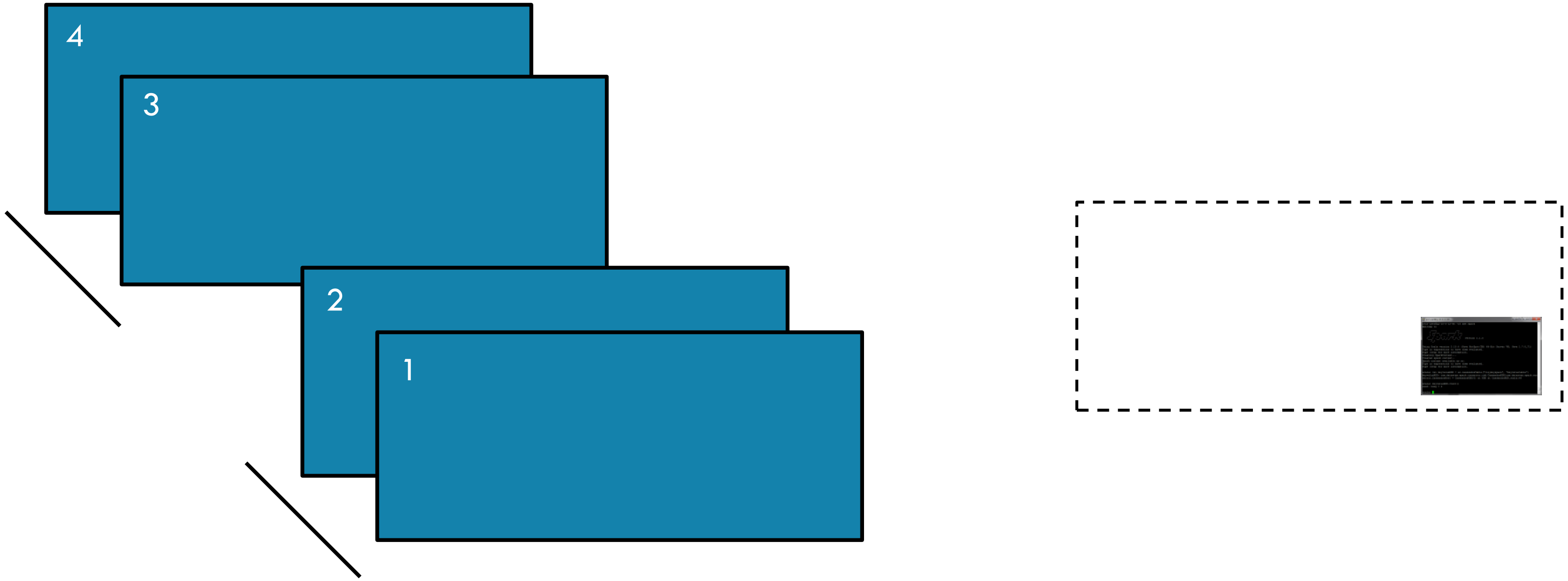
y: 10

AGGREGATE

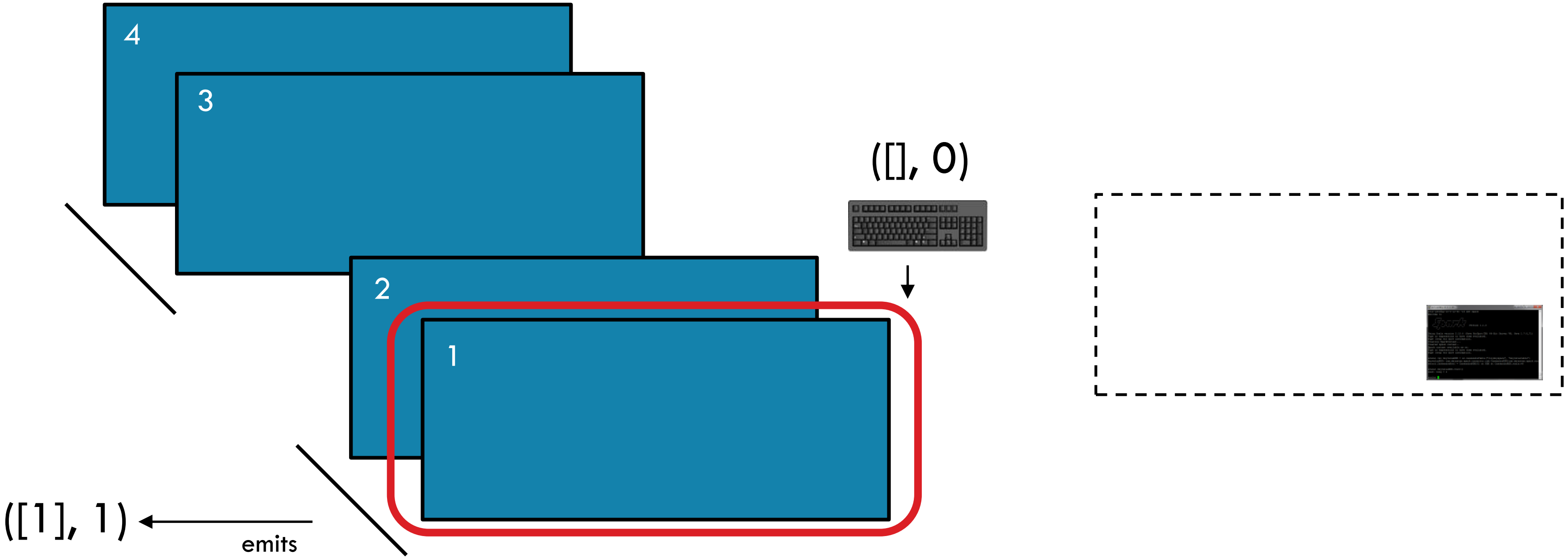




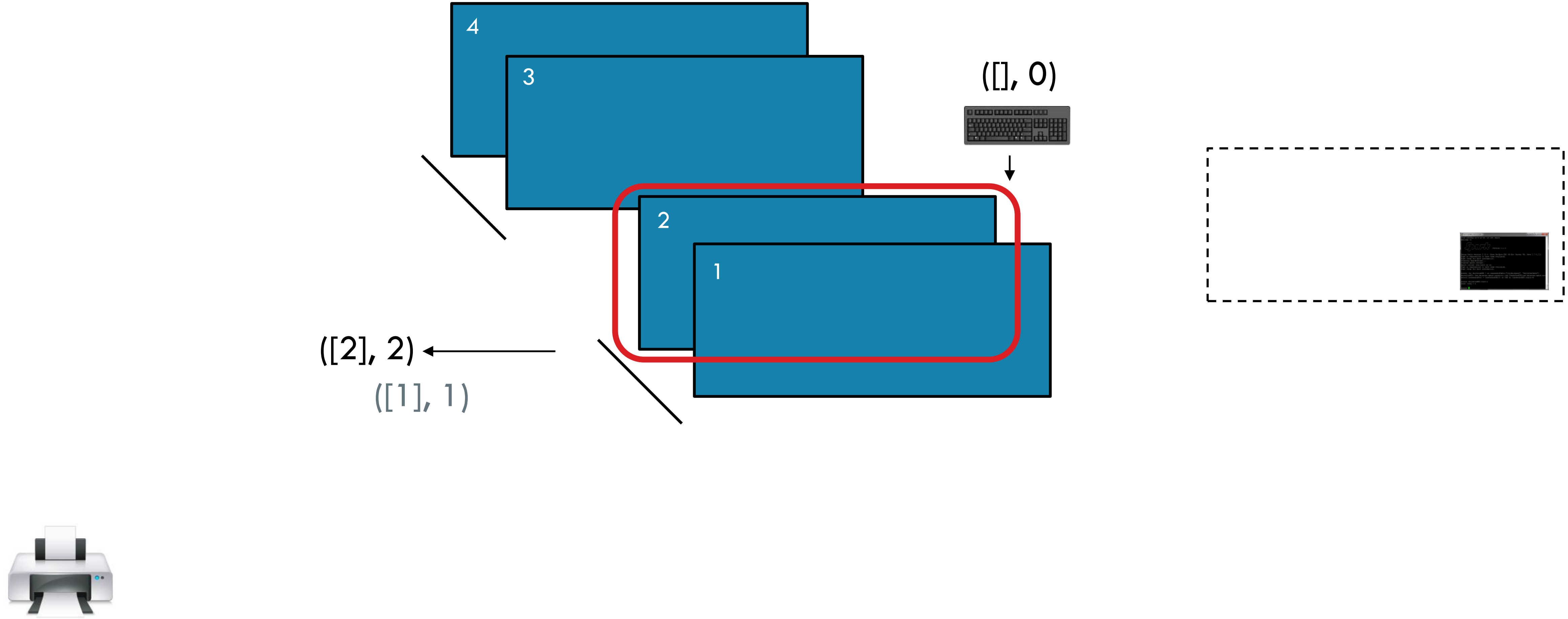
AGGREGATE



AGGREGATE



AGGREGATE



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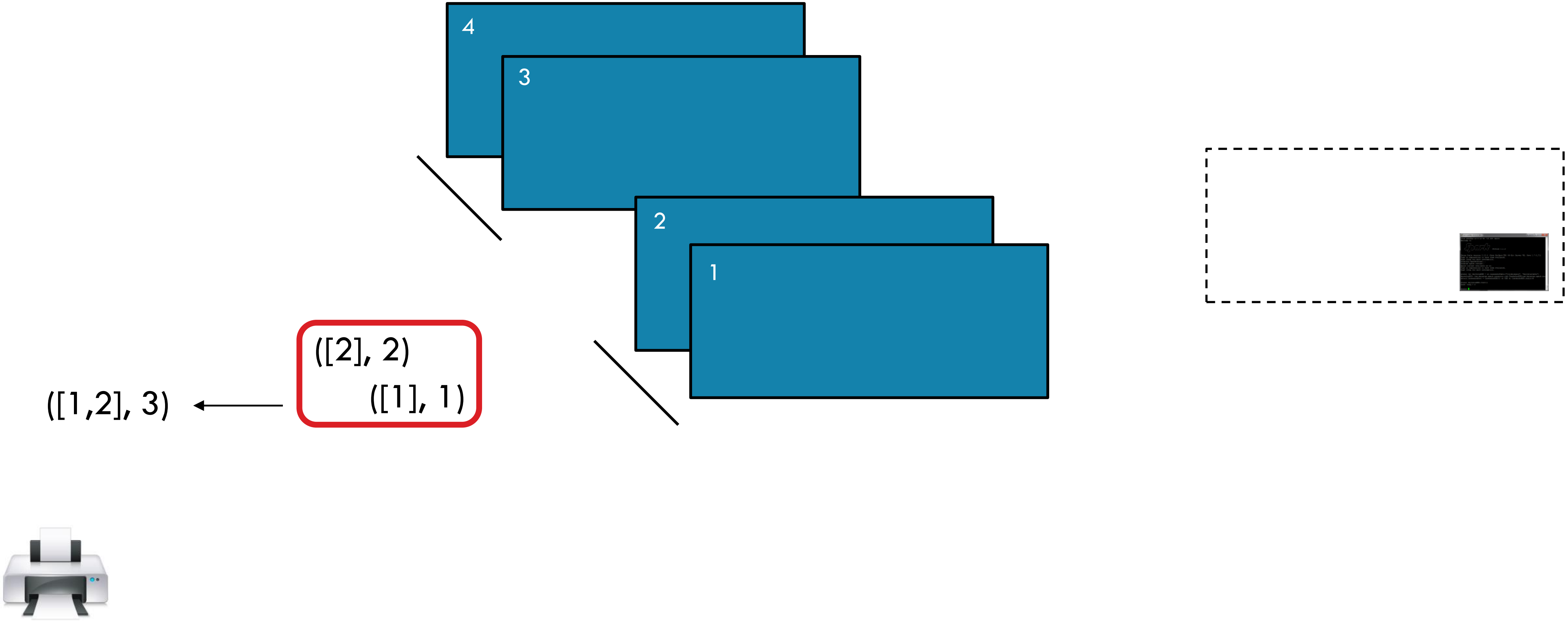

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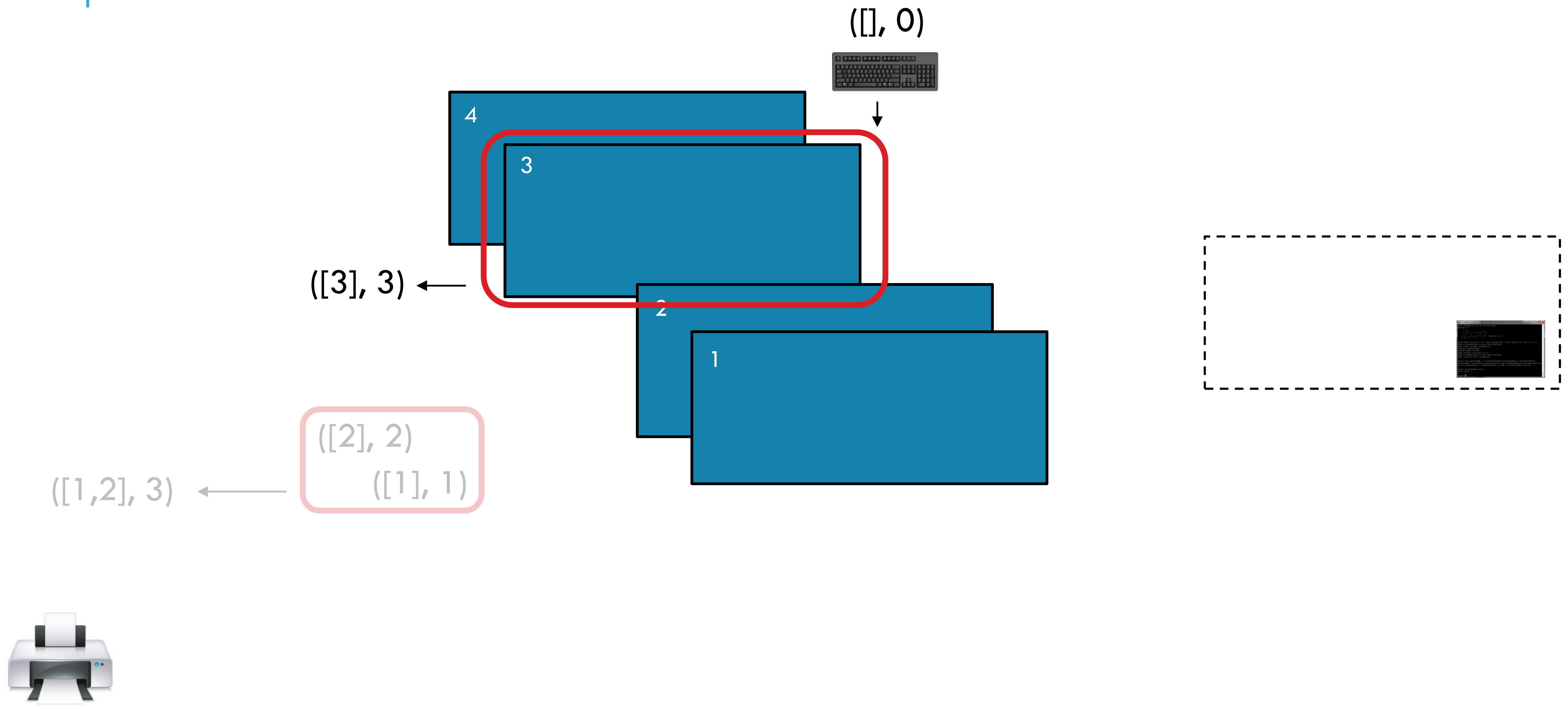

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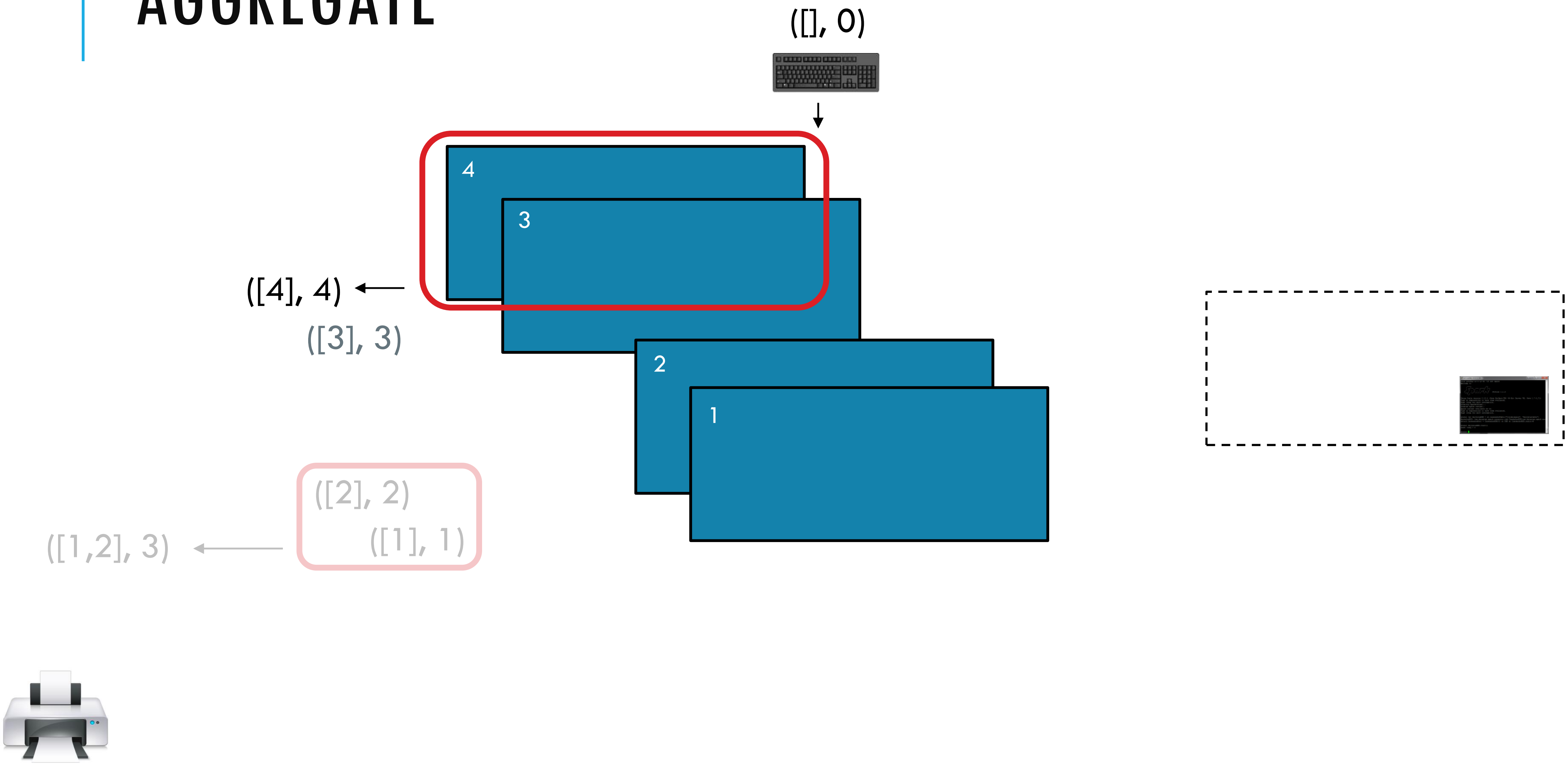

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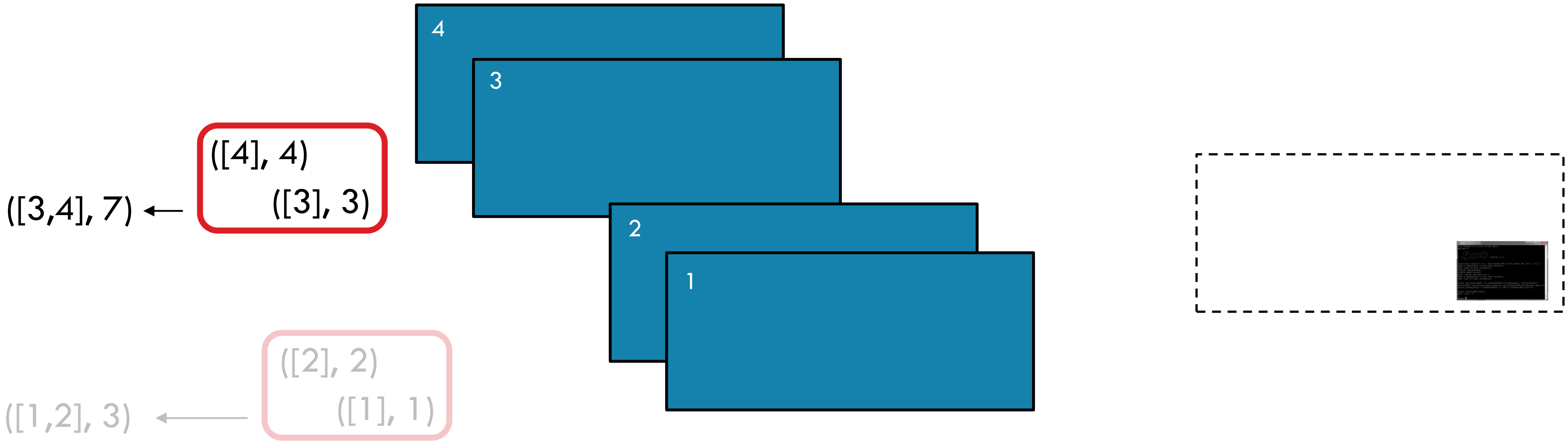

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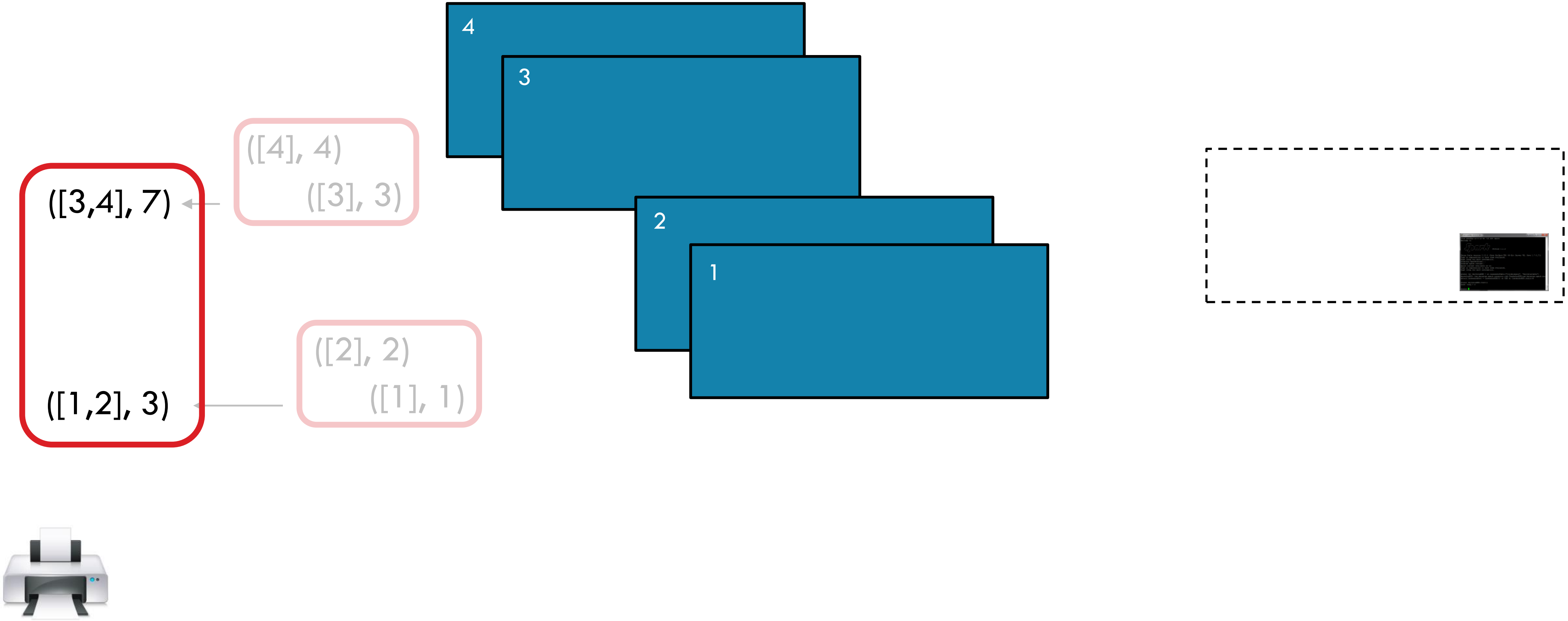

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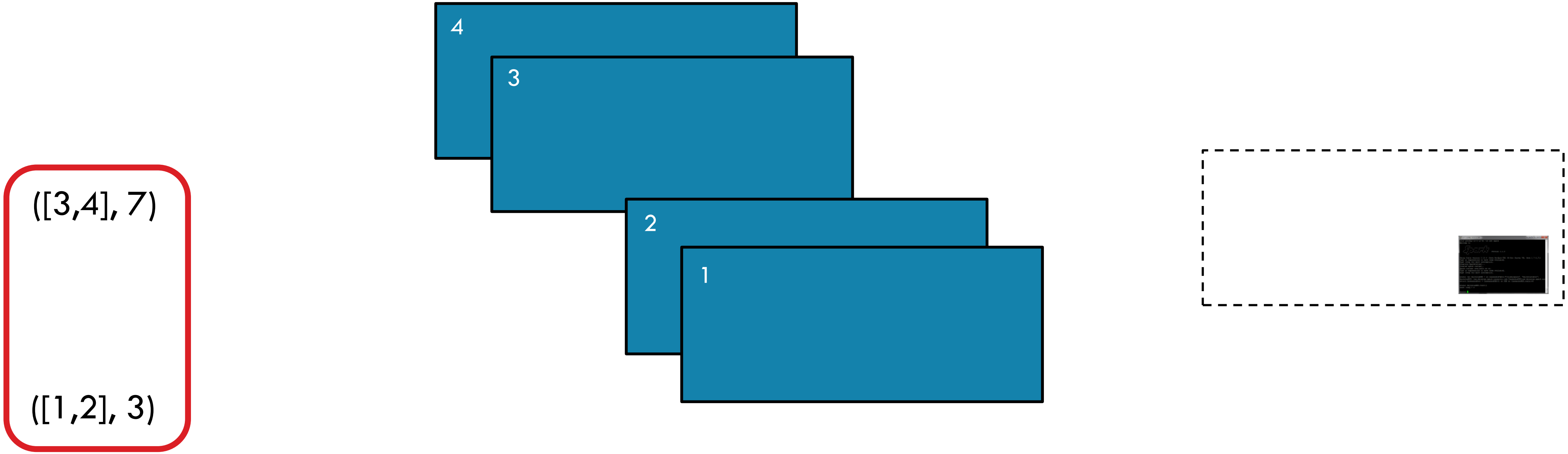

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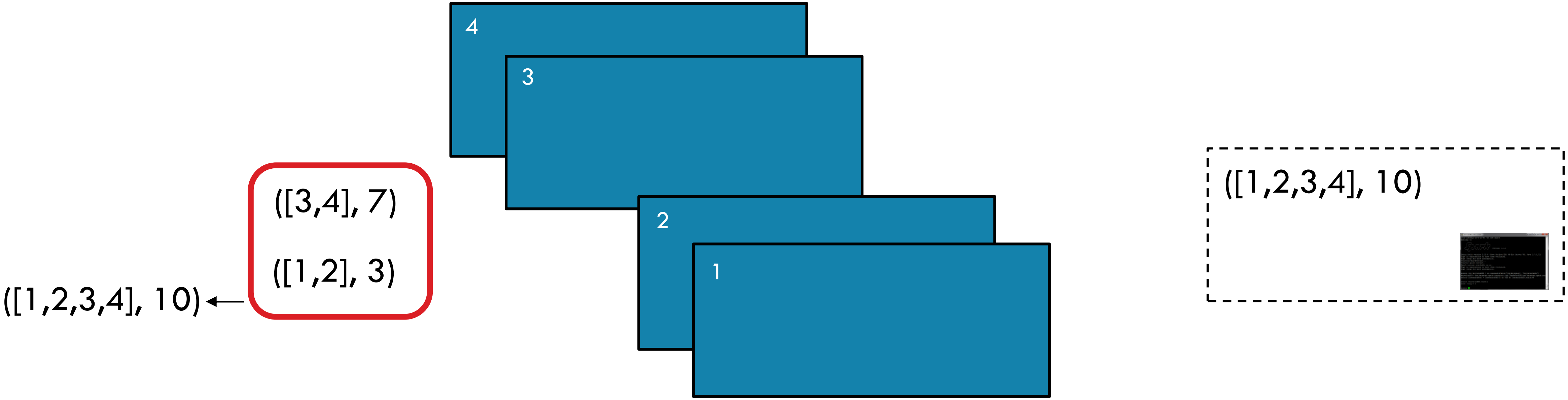
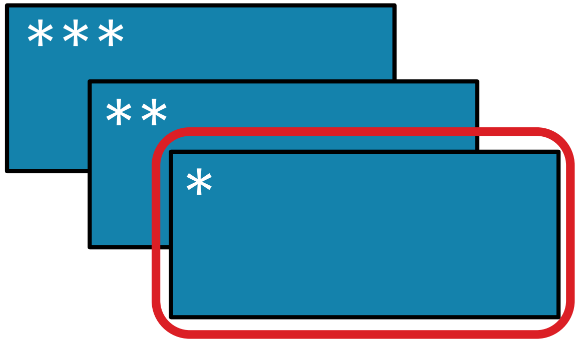
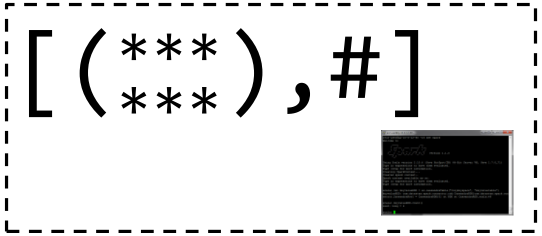


AGGREGATE





`aggregate(identity, seqOp, combOp)`

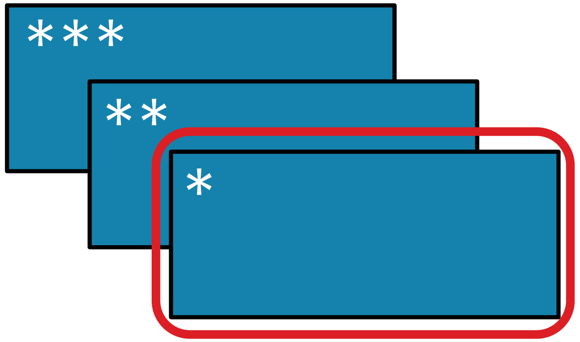
Aggregate all the elements of the RDD by:

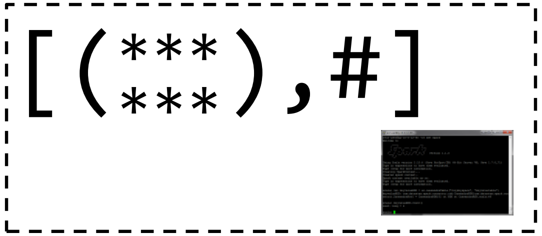
- applying a user function to combine elements with user-supplied objects,
- then combining those user-defined results via a second user function,
- and finally returning a result to the driver.

```
seqOp = lambda data, item: (data[0] + [item], data[1] + item)
combOp = lambda d1, d2: (d1[0] + d2[0], d1[1] + d2[1])

x = sc.parallelize([1,2,3,4])
y = x.aggregate(([], 0), seqOp, combOp)

print(y)
```

```
x: [1, 2, 3, 4]

y: ([1, 2, 3, 4], 10)
```

AGGREGATE





aggregate(identity, *seqOp*, *combOp*)

Aggregate all the elements of the RDD by:

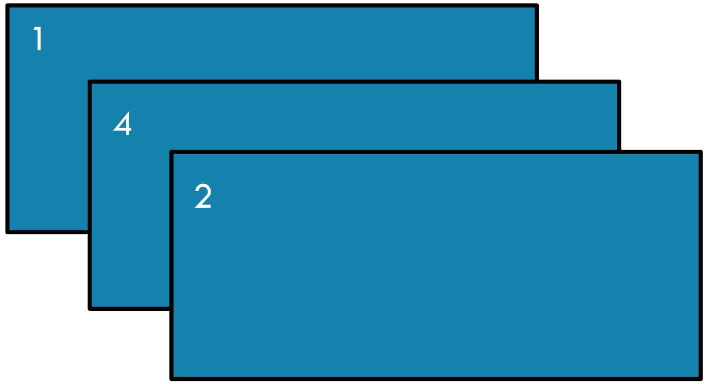
- applying a user function to combine elements with user-supplied objects,
- then combining those user-defined results via a second user function,
- and finally returning a result to the driver.

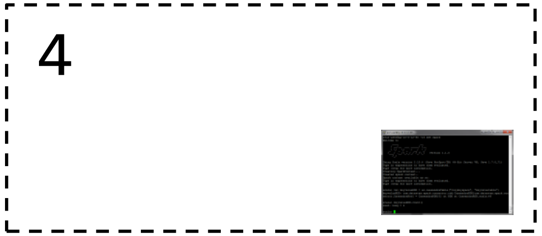
```scala
def seqOp = (data:(Array[Int], Int), item:Int) =>
     (data._1 :+ item, data._2 + item)

def combOp = (d1:(Array[Int], Int), d2:(Array[Int], Int)) =>
     (d1._1.union(d2._1), d1._2 + d2._2)

val x = sc.parallelize(Array(1,2,3,4))
val y = x.aggregate((Array[Int](), 0))(seqOp, combOp)

println(y)
```

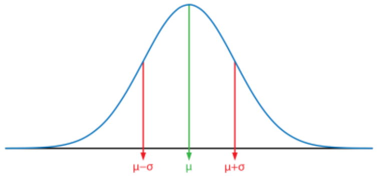
x: [1, 2, 3, 4]

y: (Array(3, 1, 2, 4),10)

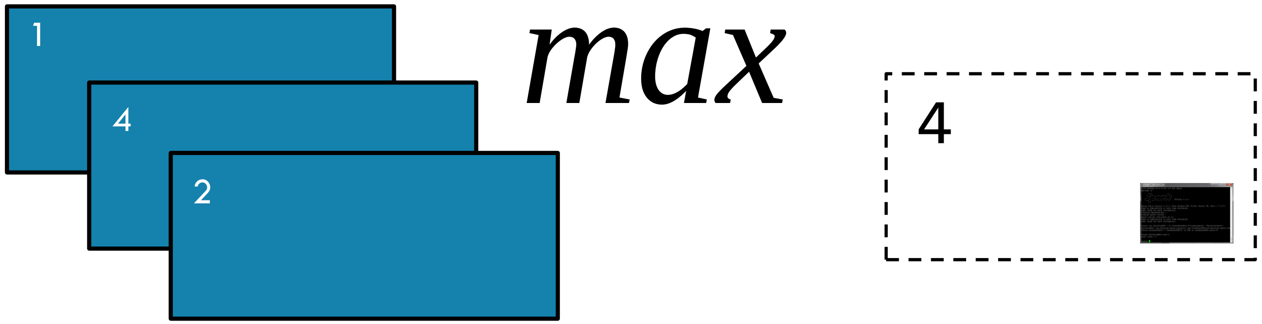
MAX







MAX



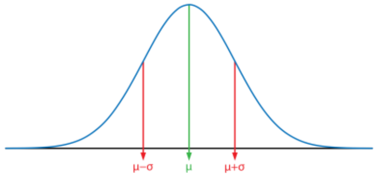
max()

Return the maximum item in the RDD

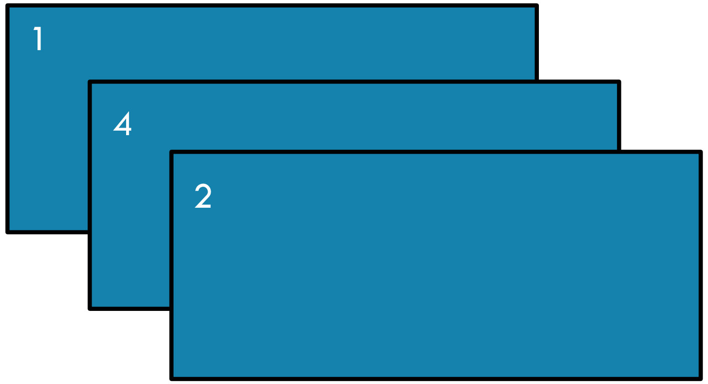
```python
x = sc.parallelize([2,4,1])
y = x.max()

print(x.collect())
print(y)
```

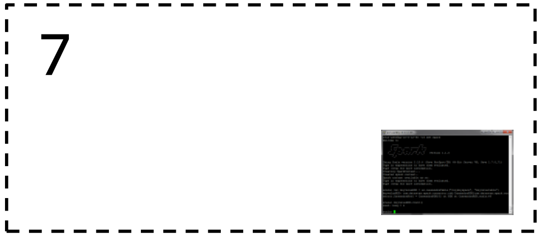
```scala
val x = sc.parallelize(Array(2,4,1))
val y = x.max

println(x.collect().mkString(", "))
println(y)
```

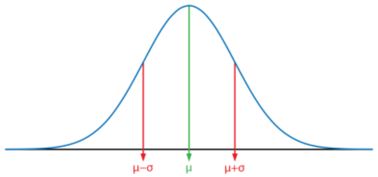
```
x: [2, 4, 1]

y: 4
```



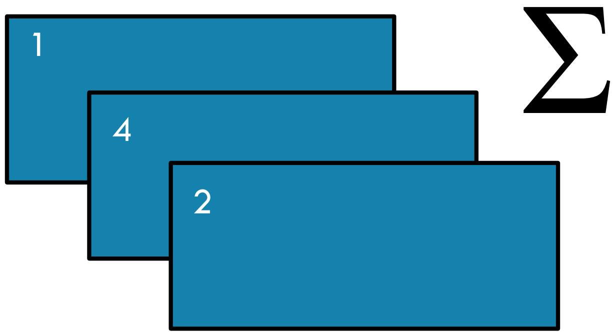
SUM







SUM



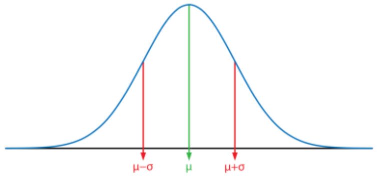
sum()

Return the sum of the items in the RDD

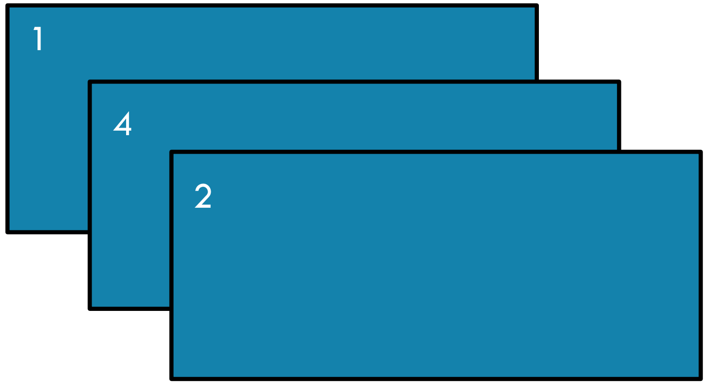
```python
x = sc.parallelize([2,4,1])
y = x.sum()

print(x.collect())
print(y)
```

```scala
val x = sc.parallelize(Array(2,4,1))
val y = x.sum

println(x.collect().mkString(", "))
println(y)
```

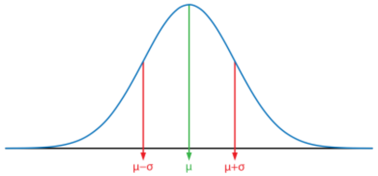
```
x:  [2, 4, 1]

y:  7
```



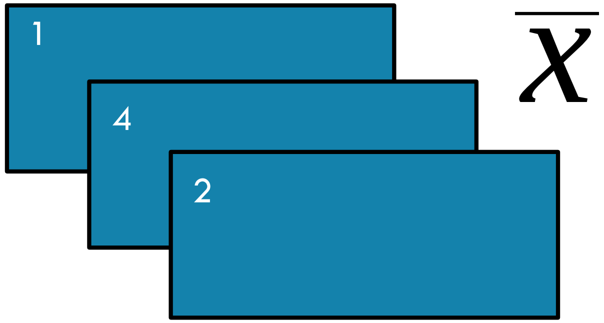
MEAN



2.33333333



MEAN



2.3333333

`mean()`

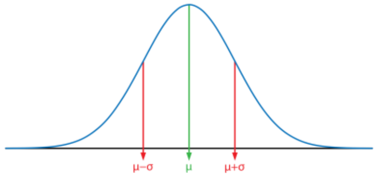
Return the mean of the items in the RDD

```python
x = sc.parallelize([2,4,1])
y = x.mean()

print(x.collect())
print(y)
```

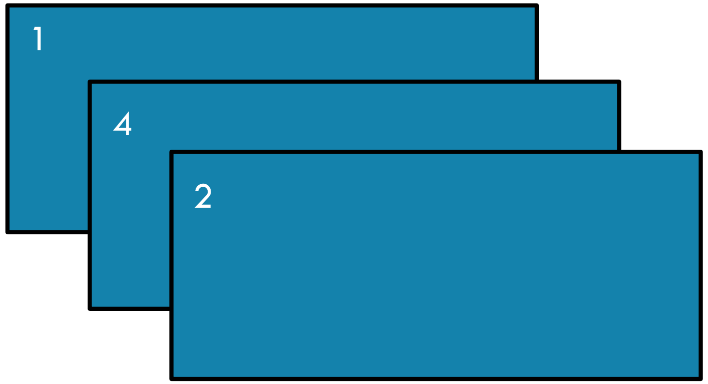
```scala
val x = sc.parallelize(Array(2,4,1))
val y = x.mean

println(x.collect().mkString(", "))
println(y)
```

x: [2, 4, 1]

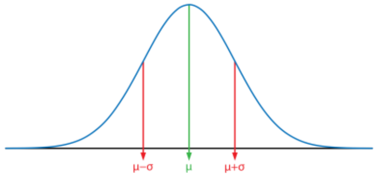
y: 2.3333333



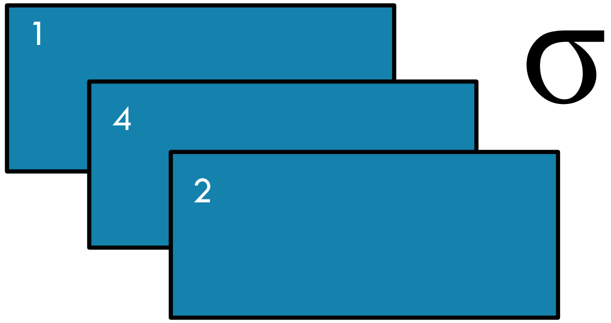
STDEV



1.2472191



STDEV



1.2472191

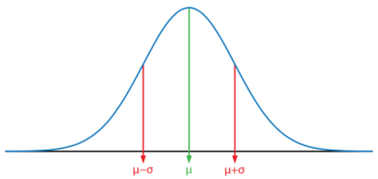
stdev()

Return the standard deviation of the items in the RDD

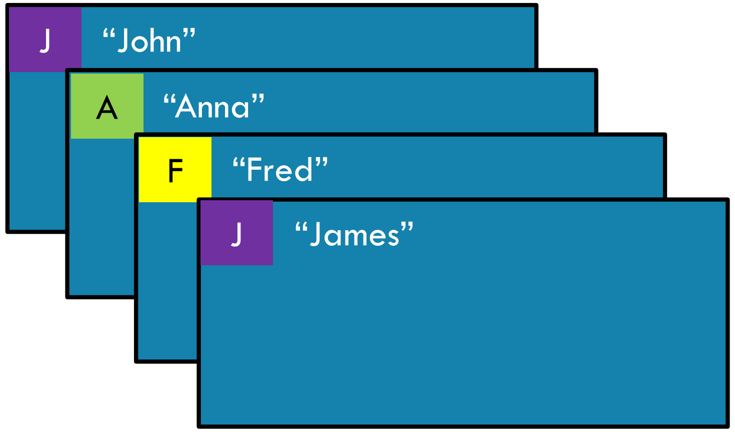
```python
x = sc.parallelize([2,4,1])
y = x.stdev()

print(x.collect())
print(y)
```

```scala
val x = sc.parallelize(Array(2,4,1))
val y = x.stdev

println(x.collect().mkString(", "))
println(y)
```

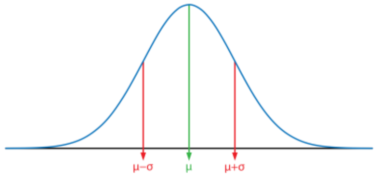
```
x: [2, 4, 1]

y: 1.2472191
```



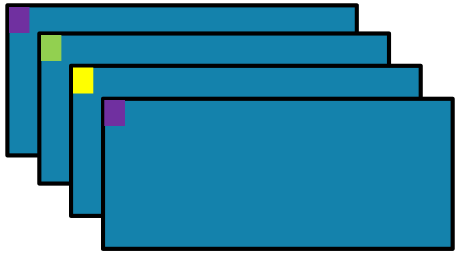
COUNTBYKEY



{'A': 1, 'J': 2, 'F': 1}



COUNTBYKEY



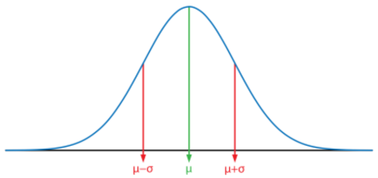
countByKey()

Return a map of keys and counts of their occurrences in the RDD

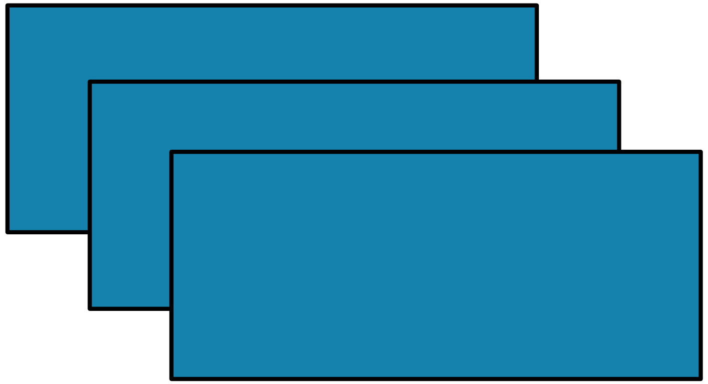
```python
x = sc.parallelize([('J', 'James'), ('F','Fred'),
                    ('A','Anna'), ('J','John')])

y = x.countByKey()
print(y)
```

```scala
val x = sc.parallelize(Array(('J',"James"),('F',"Fred"),
                             ('A',"Anna"),('J',"John")))

val y = x.countByKey()
println(y)
```

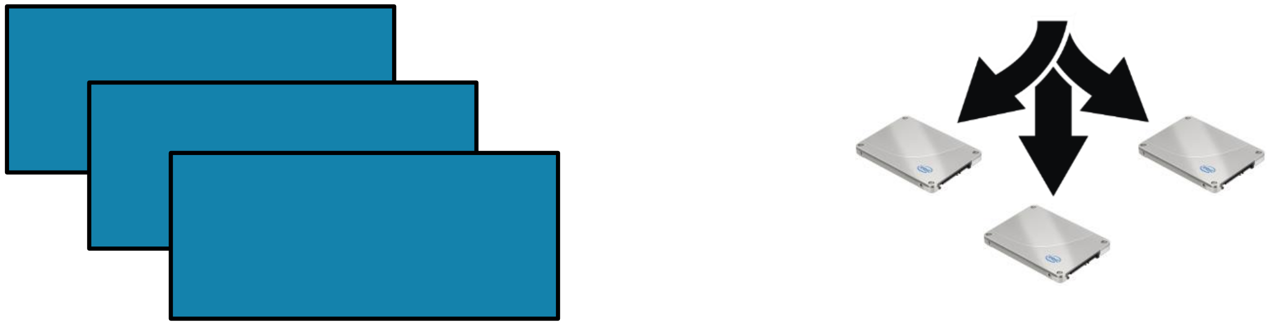
```
x: [('J', 'James'), ('F','Fred'),
    ('A','Anna'), ('J','John')]

y: {'A': 1, 'J': 2, 'F': 1}
```



SAVEASTEXTFILE



SAVEASTEXTFILE



saveAsTextFile(*path, compressionCodecClass=None*)

Save the RDD to the filesystem indicated in the path

```python
dbutils.fs.rm("/temp/demo", True)
x = sc.parallelize([2,4,1])
x.saveAsTextFile("/temp/demo")

y = sc.textFile("/temp/demo")
print(y.collect())
```

```scala
dbutils.fs.rm("/temp/demo", true)
val x = sc.parallelize(Array(2,4,1))
x.saveAsTextFile("/temp/demo")

val y = sc.textFile("/temp/demo")
println(y.collect().mkString(", "))
```

```
x: [2, 4, 1]

y: [u'2', u'4', u'1']
```

LAB

Q&A

databricks™