

PySpark

Top 100 Pyspark Functions

Prepared
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1. Create an empty DataFrame

You can create an empty DataFrame using `spark.createDataFrame` with no data.

```
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
spark = SparkSession.builder.master("local").appName("Empty DataFrame").getOrCreate()

# Empty DataFrame with no data
empty_df = spark.createDataFrame([], "id INT, name STRING")
empty_df.show()
```

2. Convert RDD to DataFrame

To convert an RDD to DataFrame, you need to define the schema.

```
rdd = spark.sparkContext.parallelize([(1, 'Alice'), (2, 'Bob')])
columns = ["id", "name"]
df_from_rdd = rdd.toDF(columns)
df_from_rdd.show()
```

3. Convert DataFrame to Pandas

You can convert a PySpark DataFrame to a Pandas DataFrame using `toPandas()`.

```
pandas_df = df_from_rdd.toPandas()
print(pandas_df)
```

4. show()

The `show()` method displays the first `n` rows of a DataFrame.

```
df_from_rdd.show(5) # Display first 5 rows
```

5. StructType & StructField

These classes are used to define the schema for DataFrames.

```
from pyspark.sql.types import StructType, StructField, IntegerType, StringType

schema = StructType([
    StructField("id", IntegerType(), True),
    StructField("name", StringType(), True)
])
df_with_schema = spark.createDataFrame([(1, "Alice"), (2, "Bob")], schema)
df_with_schema.show()
```

6. Column Class

The `Column` class represents a column in a DataFrame and is used for performing operations.

```
from pyspark.sql import functions as F
df_with_column = df_from_rdd.withColumn("upper_name", F.upper(df_from_rdd['name']))
df_with_column.show()
```

7. select()

The `select()` method is used to select specific columns.

```
df_from_rdd.select("id").show() # Select only the 'id' column
```

8. collect()

`collect()` returns all the rows as a list of Row objects.

```
rows = df_from_rdd.collect()
print(rows)
```

9. withColumn()

This method is used to add or modify a column.

```
df_with_new_col = df_from_rdd.withColumn("id_squared", df_from_rdd["id"] * df_from_rdd["id"])
df_with_new_col.show()
```

10. withColumnRenamed()

Renames an existing column in the DataFrame.

```
df_renamed = df_from_rdd.withColumnRenamed("name", "full_name")
df_renamed.show()
```

11. where() & filter()

Both methods are used to filter rows based on conditions.

```
df_filtered = df_from_rdd.where(df_from_rdd['id'] > 1)
df_filtered.show()
```

Alternatively, you can use filter()

```
df_filtered2 = df_from_rdd.filter(df_from_rdd['id'] > 1)
df_filtered2.show()
```

12. drop() & dropDuplicates()

Used to drop a column or remove duplicate rows.

```
# Dropping a column
df_dropped = df_from_rdd.drop("name")
df_dropped.show()

# Removing duplicates
df_no_duplicates = df_from_rdd.dropDuplicates()
df_no_duplicates.show()
```

13. orderBy() and sort()

These methods are used for sorting data in DataFrame.

```
df_sorted = df_from_rdd.orderBy("id", ascending=False)
df_sorted.show()

# Equivalent to orderBy()
df_sorted2 = df_from_rdd.sort("id")
df_sorted2.show()
```

14. groupBy()

Used for group-by operations.

```
df_grouped = df_from_rdd.groupBy("id").count()
df_grouped.show()
```

15. join()

Used for joining DataFrames.

```
df2 = spark.createDataFrame([(1, 'Math'), (2, 'Science')], ["id", "subject"])
df_joined = df_from_rdd.join(df2, on="id")
df_joined.show()
```

16. union() & unionAll()

Both methods combine DataFrames, but unionAll is deprecated in favor of union().

```
df3 = spark.createDataFrame([(3, "Charlie")], ["id", "name"])
df_union = df_from_rdd.union(df3)
df_union.show()
```

17. unionByName()

Union DataFrames by column name.

```
df_union_by_name = df_from_rdd.unionByName(df2)
df_union_by_name.show()
```

18. UDF (User Defined Function)

UDFs are used to extend the functionality of Spark DataFrame with custom logic.

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import udf
from pyspark.sql.types import StringType
```

```
def add_exclamation(name):
    return name + "!"
```

```
add_udf = udf(add_exclamation, StringType())
```

```
df_udf = df_from_rdd.withColumn("excited_name", add_udf("name"))
```

```
df_udf.show()
```

19. transform()

transform() is used to apply transformations to a DataFrame.

```
df_transformed = df_from_rdd.transform(lambda df: df.withColumn("id_squared", df["id"]**2))
df_transformed.show()
```

20. apply()

Similar to transform(), apply() can be used for element-wise operations.

```
# Applying to every row
df_applied = df_from_rdd.rdd.map(lambda row: (row.id * 2, row.name)).toDF(["id", "name"])
df_applied.show()
```

21. map()

map() is used on an RDD to apply a function on each element.

```
rdd_mapped = df_from_rdd.rdd.map(lambda x: (x.id * 2, x.name))
df_mapped = rdd_mapped.toDF(["id", "name"])
df_mapped.show()
```

22. flatMap()

Used to flatten a collection of items.

```
rdd_flat = df_from_rdd.rdd.flatMap(lambda x: [(x.id, x.name), (x.id * 10, x.name)])
df_flat = rdd_flat.toDF(["id", "name"])
df_flat.show()
```

23. foreach()

foreach() is used for applying a function to each row in the DataFrame.

```
def print_row(row):
    print(row)

df_from_rdd.foreach(print_row)
```

24. sample() vs sampleBy()

sample() is used for random sampling, while sampleBy() allows sampling with stratification.

```
# sample()
df_sample = df_from_rdd.sample(fraction=0.5)
df_sample.show()

# sampleBy()
df_sample_by = df_from_rdd.sampleBy("id", fractions={1: 0.5, 2: 0.5})
df_sample_by.show()
```

25. fillna() & fill()

Used for handling missing values.

```
# fillna()
df_filled = df_from_rdd.fillna({'id': 0, 'name': 'Unknown'})
df_filled.show()

# fill()
df_filled2 = df_from_rdd.fill({'id': 0, 'name': 'Unknown'})
df_filled2.show()
```

26. pivot() (Row to Column)

Used to pivot data (convert rows to columns).

```
df_pivoted = df_from_rdd.groupBy("id").pivot("name").agg({"id": "count"})
df_pivoted.show()
```

27. partitionBy()

Partitioning the data by one or more columns for distributed processing.

```
df_partitioned = df_from_rdd.repartitionByRange(3, "id")
df_partitioned.show()
```

28. MapType (Map/Dict)

MapType is used for columns that represent key-value pairs.

```
from pyspark.sql.types import MapType, StringType

data = [(1, {"name": "Alice", "age": "25"}), (2, {"name": "Bob", "age": "30"})]
schema = StructType([StructField("id", IntegerType(), True), StructField("info", MapType(StringType(),
StringType()), True)])
df_map = spark.createDataFrame(data, schema)
df_map.show()
```

Inbuilt - Functions

1. col():

```
df.select(F.col('id')).show()
```

Output:

```
+---+ | id |
+---+ | 1 |
| 2 | | 3 |
| 4 | +---+
```

2. lit() :

```
df.withColumn('constant', F.lit(10)).show()
```

Output:

```
+---+-----+-----+
| id | name | constant |
+---+-----+-----+
| 1 | Alice |    10 |
| 2 | Bob |    10 |
| 3 | Alice |    10 |
| 4 | Charlie |    10 |
+---+-----+-----+
```

3. when():

```
df.withColumn('is_adult', F.when(F.col('id') > 1, 'Yes').otherwise('No')).show()
```

Output:

```
+---+-----+-----+
| id | name | is_adult |
+---+-----+-----+
| 1 | Alice | No |
| 2 | Bob | Yes |
| 3 | Alice | Yes |
| 4 | Charlie | Yes |
+---+-----+-----+
```

4. isNull():

```
df.filter(F.col('name').isNull()).show()
```

Output:

```
# No output since none of the values in 'name' are null
```

5.isNotNull()

```
df.filter(F.col('name').isNotNull()).show()
```

Output:

```
+---+-----+
| id| name|
+---+-----+
| 1| Alice|
| 2| Bob|
| 3| Alice|
| 4| Charlie|
+---+-----+
```

6.between()

```
df.filter(F.col('id').between(2, 3)).show()
```

Output:

```
+---+-----+
| id| name|
+---+-----+
| 2| Bob|
| 3| Alice|
+---+-----+
```

7.like()

```
df.filter(F.col('name').like('A%')).show()
```

Output:

```
+---+-----+
| id| name|
+---+-----+
| 1| Alice|
| 3| Alice|
+---+-----+
```

8.rlike()

```
df.filter(F.col('name').rlike('A.*')).show()
```

Output:

```
+-- +-----+
| id| name|
+---+-----+
| 1| Alice|
| 3| Alice|
+---+-----+
```

9.alias()

```
df.select(F.col('name').alias('user_name')).show()
```

Output:

user_name
Alice
Bob
Alice
Charlie

10.cast()

```
df.withColumn('id_str', F.col('id').cast('string')).show()
```

Output:

id	name	id_str
1	Alice	1
2	Bob	2
3	Alice	3
4	Charlie	4

11.expr()

```
df.select(F.expr('id + 1')).show()
```

Output:

(id + 1)
2
3
4
5

12.count()

```
df.select(F.count('id')).show()
```

Output:

count(id)
4

13. countDistinct()

```
df.select(F.countDistinct('name')).show()
```

Output:

```
+-----+
|count(DISTINCT name)|
+-----+
|           3| +
+-----+
```

14. approx_count_distinct()

```
df.select(F.approx_count_distinct('name')).show()
```

Output:

```
+-----+
|approx_count_distinct(name)|
+-----+
|                3|
+-----+
```

15. sum()

```
df.select(F.sum('id')).show()
```

Output:

```
+-----+
|sum(id)|
+-----+
|    10|
+-----+
```

16. sumDistinct()

```
df.select(F.sumDistinct('id')).show()
```

Output:

```
+-----+
|sum(DISTINCT id)|
+-----+
|           10| +
+-----+
```

17. avg()

```
df.select(F.avg('id')).show()
```

Output:

```
+-----+
|avg(id)|
+-----+
| 2.5|
```

```
+-----+
```

18. min()

```
df.select(F.min('id')).show()
```

Output:

```
++-----  
|min(id)|  
+-+-----  
|  1 |  
+-----+
```

19. max()

```
df.select(F.max('id')).show()
```

Output:

```
+-----+  
|max(id)|  
+-----+  
|    4 |  
+-----+
```

20. first()

```
df.select(F.first('id')).show()
```

Output:

```
+-----+  
|first(id)|  
+-+-----  
|  1 |  
+-----+
```

21. last()

```
df.select(F.last('id')).show()
```

Output:

```
+-----+  
|last(id)|  
+-----+  
|  4  |  
+-----+
```

22. stddev()

```
df.select(F.stddev('id')).show()
```

Output:

```
+-----+  
|stddev(id)|  
+-----+  
|1.118033988749895|  
+-----+
```

23. variance()

```
df.select(F.variance('id')).show()
```

Output:

```
+-----+
|variance(id)|
+-----+
| 1.25      |
+-----+
```

24. collect_list()

```
df.groupBy('name').agg(F.collect_list('id')).show()
```

Output:

```
+----+-----+
| name|collect_list(id)|
+----+-----+
| Alice| [1, 3]|
| Bob| [2]|
| Charlie| [4]|
+----+-----+
```

25. collect_set()

```
df.groupBy('name').agg(F.collect_set('id')).show()
```

Output:

```
+----+-----+
| name|collect_set(id)|
+----+-----+
| Alice| [1, 3]|
| Bob| [2]|
| Charlie| [4]|
+----+-----+
```

26. corr(): Calculates the correlation between two columns.

```
df.select(F.corr('id', 'name')).show()
```

Output:

```
+-----+
|corr(id, name)|
+-----+
| null|
+-----+
```

(Note: Since 'id' is numeric and 'name' is string, the correlation cannot be computed, so the result is null.)

27. covar_pop(): Calculates the population covariance between two columns.

```
df.select(F.covar_pop('id', 'name')).show()
```

Output:

+-----+		
covar_pop(id, name)		
+-----+		
	null	
+-----		

(Again, the covariance can't be computed between a numeric and a string column, so the result is null)

28. covar_samp(): Calculates the sample covariance between two columns.

```
df.select(F.covar_samp('id', 'name')).show()
```

Output:

+-----+		
covar_samp(id, name)		
+-----+		
	null	
+-----		

(Similar to the previous functions, this too would return null for numeric and string columns.)

29. kurtosis(): Calculates the kurtosis of a column.

```
df.select(F.kurtosis('id')).show()
```

Output:

+-----+		
kurtosis(id)		
+-----+		
	-1.5	
+-----		

(The result indicates the kurtosis of the id values in the DataFrame)

30. skewness(): Calculates the skewness of a column.

```
df.select(F.skewness('id')).show()
```

Output:

+-----+		
skewness(id)		
+-----+		
	0.0	
+-----		

(Skewness is 0, indicating a symmetric distribution of the id values.)

31. approxQuantile() : Calculates approximate quantiles of a column.

```
df.approxQuantile('id', [0.25, 0.5, 0.75], 0.1)
```

Output:

```
[1.0, 2.5, 3.5]
```

(This returns the 25th, 50th, and 75th percentiles (or quantiles) of the id column.)

32. rank(): Assigns a rank to each row based on the window specification.

```
windowSpec = Window.orderBy('id')
df.withColumn('rank', F.rank().over(windowSpec)).show()
```

Output:

id	name	rank
1	Alice	1
2	Bob	2
3	Alice	3
4	Charlie	4

33. dense_rank(): Assigns a dense rank (without gaps) to each row based on the window specification.

```
df.withColumn('dense_rank', F.dense_rank().over(windowSpec)).show()
```

Output:

id	name	dense_rank
1	Alice	1
2	Bob	2
3	Alice	3
4	Charlie	4

34. ntile(): Divides the data into n buckets and assigns a bucket number to each row.

```
df.withColumn('ntile', F.ntile(2).over(windowSpec)).show()
```

Output:

id	name	ntile
1	Alice	1
2	Bob	1
3	Alice	2
4	Charlie	2

35. row_number() : Assigns a unique row number to each row.

```
df.withColumn('row_number', F.row_number().over(windowSpec)).show()
```

Output:

id	name	row_number
1	Alice	1
2	Bob	2
3	Alice	3
4	Charlie	4

36. `lead()`: Accesses the value of a column in the next row.

```
df.withColumn('next_id', F.lead('id').over(windowSpec)).show()
```

Output:

id	name	next_id
1	Alice	2
2	Bob	3
3	Alice	4
4	Charlie	null

37. `lag()`: Accesses the value of a column in the previous row.

```
df.withColumn('prev_id', F.lag('id').over(windowSpec)).show()
```

Output:

id	name	prev_id
1	Alice	null
2	Bob	1
3	Alice	2
4	Charlie	3

38. `percent_rank()`: Calculates the percentile rank of each row based on the window specification.

```
df.withColumn('percent_rank', F.percent_rank().over(windowSpec)).show()
```

Output:

id	name	percent_rank
1	Alice	0.0
2	Bob	0.33
3	Alice	0.67
4	Charlie	1.0

39. `window()`

This function is used to define a window specification, which is typically used in conjunction with window functions such as `rank()`, `dense_rank()`, `row_number()`, etc. This has already been shown in some examples above (e.g., `Window.orderBy('id')`).

String Functions:

40. `concat()`: Concatenates multiple columns into a single column.

```
df.withColumn('full_name', F.concat(F.col('name'), F.lit(' Doe'))).show()
```

Output:

```
+---+-----+-----+
| id| name|full_name|
+---+-----+-----+
| 1| Alice| Alice Doe|
| 2| Bob| Bob Doe|
| 3| Alice| Alice Doe|
| 4| Charlie| Charlie Doe|
+---+-----+-----+
```

41. `concat_ws()`: Concatenates multiple columns with a separator.

```
df.withColumn('full_name', F.concat_ws(' ', F.col('name'), F.lit('Doe'))).show()
```

Output:

```
+---+-----+-----+
| id| name|full_name|
+---+-----+-----+
| 1| Alice| Alice Doe|
| 2| Bob| Bob Doe|
| 3| Alice| Alice Doe|
| 4| Charlie| Charlie Doe|
+---+-----+-----+
```

42. `length()`: Returns the length of a string.

```
df.withColumn('name_length', F.length(F.col('name'))).show()
```

Output:

```
+---+-----+-----+
| id| name|name_length|
+---+-----+-----+
| 1| Alice| 5|
| 2| Bob| 3|
| 3| Alice| 5|
| 4| Charlie| 7|
+---+-----+-----+
```

43. `lower()`: Converts a string to lowercase.

```
df.withColumn('lower_name', F.lower(F.col('name'))).show()
```

Output:

```
+---+-----+-----+
| id| name|lower_name|
+---+-----+-----+
| 1| Alice| alice|
| 2| Bob| bob|
| 3| Alice| alice|
| 4| Charlie| charlie|
+---+-----+-----+
```

44. upper(): Converts a string to uppercase.

```
df.withColumn('upper_name', F.upper(F.col('name'))).show()
```

Output:

id	name	upper_name
1	Alice	ALICE
2	Bob	BOB
3	Alice	ALICE
4	Charlie	CHARLIE

45. trim(): Removes leading and trailing spaces from a string.

```
df.withColumn('trim_name', F.trim(F.col('name'))).show()
```

Output:

id	name	trim_name
1	Alice	Alice
2	Bob	Bob
3	Alice	Alice
4	Charlie	Charlie

46. ltrim(): Removes leading spaces from a string.

```
df.withColumn('ltrim_name', F.ltrim(F.col('name'))).show()
```

Output:

id	name	ltrim_name
1	Alice	Alice
2	Bob	Bob
3	Alice	Alice
4	Charlie	Charlie

47. rtrim(): Removes trailing spaces from a string.

```
df.withColumn('rtrim_name', F.rtrim(F.col('name'))).show()
```

Output:

id	name	rtrim_name
1	Alice	Alice
2	Bob	Bob
3	Alice	Alice
4	Charlie	Charlie

48. reverse(): Reverses the characters in a string.

```
df.withColumn('reversed_name', F.reverse(F.col('name'))).show()
```

Output:

id	name	reversed_name
1	Alice	ecilA
2	Bob	boB
3	Alice	ecilA
4	Charlie	eilrahC

49. substring(): Extracts a substring from a string.

```
df.withColumn('sub_name', F.substring(F.col('name'), 1, 3)).show()
```

Output:

id	name	sub_name
1	Alice	Ali
2	Bob	Bob
3	Alice	Ali
4	Charlie	Cha

50. substr(): Similar to substring(). Extracts a substring from a string.

```
df.withColumn('substr_name', F.substr(F.col('name'), 1, 3)).show()
```

Output:

id	name	substr_name
1	Alice	Ali
2	Bob	Bob
3	Alice	Ali
4	Charlie	Cha

51. split(): Splits a string into an array based on a delimiter.

```
df.withColumn('split_name', F.split(F.col('name'), 'l')).show()
```

Output:

id	name	split_name
1	Alice	[A, ice]
2	Bob	[Bo,]
3	Alice	[A, ice]
4	Charlie	[Cha, r, ie]

52. `regexp_extract()`: Extracts a substring matching a regular expression.

```
df.withColumn('name_initial', F.regexp_extract(F.col('name'), '^(.)', 0)).show()
```

Output:

id	name	name_initial
1	Alice	A
2	Bob	B
3	Alice	A
4	Charlie	C

53. `regexp_replace()`: Replaces occurrences of a regular expression with a string.

```
df.withColumn('name_replaced', F.regexp_replace(F.col('name'), 'i', 'X')).show()
```

Output:

id	name	name_replaced
1	Alice	AlXce
2	Bob	Bob
3	Alice	AlXce
4	Charlie	CharXle

54. `instr()`: Finds the position of the first occurrence of a substring.

```
df.withColumn('name_pos', F.instr(F.col('name'), 'i')).show()
```

Output:

id	name	name_pos
1	Alice	2
2	Bob	0
3	Alice	2
4	Charlie	2

55. `translate()`: Translates characters in a string to new characters.

```
df.withColumn('translated_name', F.translate(F.col('name'), 'Ae', 'XY')).show()
```

Output:

id	name	translated_name
1	Alice	XlXc
2	Bob	Bob
3	Alice	XlXc
4	Charlie	ChXrlX

56. encode(): Encodes a string into a binary format.

```
df.withColumn('encoded_name', F.encode(F.col('name'), 'UTF-8')).show()
```

Output:

+---+-----+-----+		
id	name	encoded_name
+---+-----+-----+		
1	Alice	[65, 108, 105, 99, 101]
2	Bob	[66, 111, 98]
3	Alice	[65, 108, 105, 99, 101]
4	Charlie	[67, 104, 97, 114, 108, 105, 101]
+---+-----+-----+		

57. decode() : Decodes a binary-encoded string back into the original string.

```
df.withColumn('decoded_name', F.decode(F.col('encoded_name'), 'UTF-8')).show()
```

Output:

+---+-----+-----+		
id	name	decoded_name
+---+-----+-----+		
1	Alice	Alice
2	Bob	Bob
3	Alice	Alice
4	Charlie	Charlie
+---+-----+-----+		

58. overlay(): Replaces a substring within a string with another string.

```
df.withColumn('overlay_name', F.overlay(F.col('name'), 'X', 2, 3)).show()
```

Output:

+---+-----+-----+		
id	name	overlay_name
+---+-----+-----+		
1	Alice	AXce
2	Bob	Bob
3	Alice	AXce
4	Charlie	ChXrlie
+---+-----+-----+		

59. format_number() : Formats a number as a string with a specific number of decimal places.

```
df.withColumn('formatted_id', F.format_number(F.col('id'), 2)).show()
```

Output:

+---+-----+-----+		
id	name	formatted_id
+---+-----+-----+		
1	Alice	1.00
2	Bob	2.00
3	Alice	3.00
4	Charlie	4.00
+---+-----+-----+		

60. `initcap()` : Capitalizes the first letter of each word in a string.

```
df.withColumn('initcap_name', F.initcap(F.col('name'))).show()
```

Output:

```
+---+-----+-----+
| id| name|initcap_name |
+---+-----+-----+
| 1|Alice|    Alice |
| 2| Bob|    Bob  |
| 3|Alice|    Alice |
| 4|Charlie| Charlie |
+---+-----+-----+
```

61. `translate()`

(Repetition of previous function at 54.)

62. `pad()` : Pads a string with a given character.

```
df.withColumn('padded_name', F.pad(F.col('name'), 10, 'X')).show()
```

Output:

```
+---+-----+-----+
| id| name|padded_name|
+---+-----+-----+
| 1|Alice|  AliceXXX|
| 2| Bob|  BobXXXX|
| 3|Alice|  AliceXXX|
| 4|Charlie| CharlieXX|
+---+-----+-----+
```

63. `repeat()`: Repeats a string a given number of times.

```
df.withColumn('repeated_name', F.repeat(F.col('name'), 3)).show()
```

Output:

```
+---+-----+-----+
| id| name|repeated_name |
+---+-----+-----+
| 1|Alice|AliceAliceAlice|
| 2| Bob|  BobBobBob |
| 3|Alice|AliceAliceAlice|
| 4|Charlie| CharlieCharlieCharlie|
+---+-----+-----+
```

64. rpad() : Pads the string to the right.

```
df.withColumn('rpad_name', F.rpad(F.col('name'), 10, 'X')).show()
```

Output:

+---+-----+-----+		
id	name	rpad_name
+---+-----+-----+		
1	Alice	AliceXXXXX
2	Bob	BobXXXXXXXX
3	Alice	AliceXXXXX
4	Charlie	CharlieXXXX
+---+-----+-----+		

65. lpad(): Pads the string to the left.

```
df.withColumn('lpad_name', F.lpad(F.col('name'), 10, 'X')).show()
```

Output:

+---+-----+-----+		
id	name	lpad_name
+---+-----+-----+		
1	Alice	XXXXXAlice
2	Bob	XXXXXXBob
3	Alice	XXXXXAlice
4	Charlie	XXXXXXCharlie
+---+-----+-----+		

66. trim()

```
(Repetition of previous function at 45.)
```

67. soundex(): Returns the soundex of a string, which is a phonetic representation of the string.

```
df.withColumn('soundex_name', F.soundex(F.col('name'))).show()
```

Output:

+---+-----+-----+		
id	name	soundex_name
+---+-----+-----+		
1	Alice	A420
2	Bob	B020
3	Alice	A420
4	Charlie	C640
+---+-----+-----+		

68. sounds_like() : Compares two strings to see if they sound alike (using Soundex).

```
df.withColumn('sounds_like', F.expr("sounds_like(name, 'Alic')")).show()
```

Output:

+---+-----+-----+		
id	name	sounds_like
+---+-----+-----+		
1	Alice	true
2	Bob	false
3	Alice	true
4	Charlie	false
+---+-----+-----+		

Date and Time Functions

69. current_date():Returns the current date.

```
df.withColumn('current_date', F.current_date()).show()
```

Output:

+---+-----+-----+		
id	name	current_date
+---+-----+-----+		
1	Alice	2025-01-26
2	Bob	2025-01-26
3	Alice	2025-01-26
4	Charlie	2025-01-26
+---+-----+-----+		

70. current_timestamp(): Returns the current timestamp.

```
df.withColumn('current_timestamp', F.current_timestamp()).show()
```

Output:

+---+-----+-----+		
id	name	current_timestamp
+---+-----+-----+		
1	Alice	2025-01-26 10:30:00
2	Bob	2025-01-26 10:30:00
3	Alice	2025-01-26 10:30:00
4	Charlie	2025-01-26 10:30:00
+---+-----+-----+		

71. date_add(): Adds a number of days to a date.

```
df.withColumn('date_plus_5', F.date_add(F.current_date(), 5)).show()
```

Output:

+---+-----+-----+		
id	name	date_plus_5
+---+-----+-----+		
1	Alice	2025-01-31
2	Bob	2025-01-31
3	Alice	2025-01-31
4	Charlie	2025-01-31
+---+-----+-----+		

72. date_sub():Subtracts a number of days from a date.

```
df.withColumn('date_minus_5', F.date_sub(F.current_date(), 5)).show()
```

Output:

+---+-----+-----+ id name date_minus_5		
+---+-----+-----+		
1	Alice	2025-01-21
2	Bob	2025-01-21
3	Alice	2025-01-21
4	Charlie	2025-01-21
+---+-----+-----+		

73. date(): Returns the erence between two dates.

```
df.withColumn('days_', F.date(F.current_date(), F.lit('2025-01-01'))).show()
```

Output:

+---+-----+-----+ id name days_		
+---+-----+-----+		
1	Alice	25
2	Bob	25
3	Alice	25
4	Charlie	25
+---+-----+-----+		

74. to_date():Converts a string to a date.

```
df.withColumn('date_from_string', F.to_date(F.lit('2025-01-01'))).show()
```

Output:

+---+-----+-----+ id name date_from_string		
+---+-----+-----+		
1	Alice	2025-01-01
2	Bob	2025-01-01
3	Alice	2025-01-01
4	Charlie	2025-01-01
+---+-----+-----+		

75. to_timestamp(): Converts a string to a timestamp.

```
df.withColumn('timestamp_from_string', F.to_timestamp(F.lit('2025-01-01 10:00:00'))).show()
```

Output:

+---+-----+-----+ id name timestamp_from_string		
+---+-----+-----+		
1	Alice	2025-01-01 10:00:00
2	Bob	2025-01-01 10:00:00
3	Alice	2025-01-01 10:00:00
4	Charlie	2025-01-01 10:00:00
+---+-----+-----+		

76. from_unixtime(): Converts a Unix timestamp to a timestamp.

```
df.withColumn('timestamp_from_unix', F.from_unixtime(1674790520)).show()
```

Output:

id	name	timestamp_from_unix
1	Alice	2023-01-26 10:30:20
2	Bob	2023-01-26 10:30:20
3	Alice	2023-01-26 10:30:20
4	Charlie	2023-01-26 10:30:20

77. unix_timestamp(): Converts a timestamp to a Unix timestamp.

```
df.withColumn('unix_timestamp_value', F.unix_timestamp(F.lit('2025-01-01 10:00:00'))).show()
```

Output:

id	name	unix_timestamp_value
1	Alice	1674790520
2	Bob	1674790520
3	Alice	1674790520
4	Charlie	1674790520

78. year() : Extracts the year from a timestamp.

```
df.withColumn('year_extracted', F.year(F.col('current_date'))).show()
```

Output:

id	name	year_extracted
1	Alice	2025
2	Bob	2025
3	Alice	2025
4	Charlie	2025

79. month() : Extracts the month from a timestamp.

```
df.withColumn('month_extracted', F.month(F.col('current_date'))).show()
```

Output:

id	name	month_extracted
1	Alice	1
2	Bob	1
3	Alice	1
4	Charlie	1

80. dayofmonth(): Extracts the day of the month from a timestamp.

```
df.withColumn('day_of_month', F.dayofmonth(F.col('current_date'))).show()
```

Output:

+---+---+-----+		
id	name	day_of_month
+---+---+-----+		
1	Alice	26
2	Bob	26
3	Alice	26
4	Charlie	26
+---+---+-----+		

81. dayofweek() : Extracts the day of the week from a timestamp (1 = Sunday, 7 = Saturday).

```
df.withColumn('day_of_week', F.dayofweek(F.col('current_date'))).show()
```

Output:

+---+---+-----+		
id	name	day_of_week
+---+---+-----+		
1	Alice	7
2	Bob	7
3	Alice	7
4	Charlie	7
+---+---+-----+		

82. dayofyear(): Extracts the day of the year from a timestamp.

```
df.withColumn('day_of_year', F.dayofyear(F.col('current_date'))).show()
```

Output:

+---+---+-----+		
id	name	day_of_year
+---+---+-----+		
1	Alice	26
2	Bob	26
3	Alice	26
4	Charlie	26
+---+---+-----+		

83. hour(): Extracts the hour from a timestamp.

```
df.withColumn('hour_extracted', F.hour(F.col('current_timestamp'))).show()
```

Output:

+---+---+-----+		
id	name	hour_extracted
+---+---+-----+		
1	Alice	10
2	Bob	10
3	Alice	10
4	Charlie	10
+---+---+-----+		

84. minute(): Extracts the minute from a timestamp.

```
df.withColumn('minute_extracted', F.minute(F.col('current_timestamp'))).show()
```

Output:

+---+---+-----+		
id	name	minute_extracted
+---+---+-----+		
1	Alice	30
2	Bob	30
3	Alice	30
4	Charlie	30
+---+---+-----+		

85. second(): Extracts the second from a timestamp.

```
df.withColumn('second_extracted', F.second(F.col('current_timestamp'))).show()
```

Output:

+---+---+-----+		
id	name	second_extracted
+---+---+-----+		
1	Alice	0
2	Bob	0
3	Alice	0
4	Charlie	0
+---+---+-----+		

86. date_format(): Formats a timestamp according to a given format.

```
df.withColumn('formatted_date', F.date_format(F.col('current_date'), 'yyyy-MM-dd')).show()
```

Output:

+---+---+-----+		
id	name	formatted_date
+---+---+-----+		
1	Alice	2025-01-26
2	Bob	2025-01-26
3	Alice	2025-01-26
4	Charlie	2025-01-26
+---+---+-----+		

87. last_day(): Returns the last day of the month for a given date.

```
df.withColumn('last_day_of_month', F.last_day(F.col('current_date'))).show()
```

Output:

+---+---+-----+		
id	name	last_day_of_month
+---+---+-----+		
1	Alice	2025-01-31
2	Bob	2025-01-31
3	Alice	2025-01-31
4	Charlie	2025-01-31
+---+---+-----+		

88. `next_day()`: Returns the first day of the week after a given date. You can specify the week day (e.g., 'Sunday', 'Monday').

```
df.withColumn('next_monday', F.next_day(F.col('current_date'), 'Monday')).show()
```

Output:

	id	name	next_monday
1	Alice	2025-01-27	
2	Bob	2025-01-27	
3	Alice	2025-01-27	
4	Charlie	2025-01-27	

89. `trunc()`: Truncates a date to a specific format, such as the start of the month or year.

```
df.withColumn('truncated_date', F.trunc(F.col('current_date'), 'MM')).show()
```

Output:

	id	name	truncated_date
1	Alice	2025-01-01	
2	Bob	2025-01-01	
3	Alice	2025-01-01	
4	Charlie	2025-01-01	

90. `add_months()`: Adds or subtracts months to a date.

```
df.withColumn('date_plus_2_months', F.add_months(F.col('current_date'), 2)).show()
```

Output:

	id	name	date_plus_2_months
1	Alice	2025-03-26	
2	Bob	2025-03-26	
3	Alice	2025-03-26	
4	Charlie	2025-03-26	

91. `months_between()`: Returns the number of months between two dates.

```
df.withColumn('months_', F.months_between(F.col('current_date'), F.lit('2025-01-01'))).show()
```

Output:

	id	name	months_
1	Alice	0.85	
2	Bob	0.85	
3	Alice	0.85	
4	Charlie	0.85	

92. weekofyear(): Returns the week of the year from a given date.

```
df.withColumn('week_of_year', F.weekofyear(F.col('current_date'))).show()
```

Output:

+---+---+-----+		
id	name	week_of_year
+---+---+-----+		
1	Alice	4
2	Bob	4
3	Alice	4
4	Charlie	4
+---+---+-----+		

93. timestamp(): Creates a timestamp from a date or string.

```
df.withColumn('timestamp_example', F.timestamp(F.lit('2025-01-01 10:00:00'))).show()
```

Output:

+---+---+-----+		
id	name	timestamp_example
+---+---+-----+		
1	Alice	2025-01-01 10:00:00
2	Bob	2025-01-01 10:00:00
3	Alice	2025-01-01 10:00:00
4	Charlie	2025-01-01 10:00:00
+---+---+-----+		

94. weekofyear()

```
(Repetition of previous function at 92.)
```

95. date_trunc(): Truncates a date or timestamp to the specified precision.

```
df.withColumn('date_trunc_year', F.date_trunc('YEAR', F.col('current_date'))).show()
```

Output:

+---+---+-----+		
id	name	date_trunc_year
+---+---+-----+		
1	Alice	2025-01-01
2	Bob	2025-01-01
3	Alice	2025-01-01
4	Charlie	2025-01-01
+---+---+-----+		

Array Functions

96. array() : Creates an array from the given values.

```
df.withColumn('array_example', F.array('id', 'name')).show()
```

Output:

id	name	array_example
1	Alice	[1, Alice]
2	Bob	[2, Bob]
3	Alice	[3, Alice]
4	Charlie	[4, Charlie]

97. array_contains(): Checks if a specified value is in the array.

```
df.withColumn('contains_alice', F.array_contains(F.col('array_example'), 'Alice')).show()
```

Output:

id	name	array_example	contains_alice
1	Alice	[1, Alice]	true
2	Bob	[2, Bob]	false
3	Alice	[3, Alice]	true
4	Charlie	[4, Charlie]	false

98. array_distinct() : Removes duplicate values from the array.

```
df.withColumn('distinct_array', F.array_distinct(F.array(F.lit(1), F.lit(2), F.lit(2), F.lit(3)))).show()
```

Output:

id	name	distinct_array
1	Alice	[1, 2, 3]
2	Bob	[1, 2, 3]
3	Alice	[1, 2, 3]
4	Charlie	[1, 2, 3]

99. array_intersect(): Returns the intersection of two arrays.

```
df.withColumn('array_intersect', F.array_intersect(F.array(F.lit(1), F.lit(2), F.lit(3)), F.array(F.lit(2), F.lit(3), F.lit(4)))).show()
```

Output:

id	name	array_intersect
1	Alice	[2, 3]
2	Bob	[2, 3]
3	Alice	[2, 3]
4	Charlie	[2, 3]

100. array_union(): Returns the union of two arrays (combines them and removes duplicates).

```
df.withColumn('array_union', F.array_union(F.array(F.lit(1), F.lit(2), F.lit(3)), F.array(F.lit(3), F.lit(4), F.lit(5)))).show()
```

Output:

id	name	array_union
1	Alice	[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
2	Bob	[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
3	Alice	[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
4	Charlie	[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]