Primary abstraction that allow Spark to distribute data

- Fault tolerant if they are destroyed they can be recreated by the driver and sent to a new worker
- Immutable once created you cannot change them. Instead you perform transformations on them and create new RDDs.

You can create an RDD in one of two ways:

- Parallelizing an existing collection in your driver program
- Referencing a dataset in an external storage system, such as a shared filesystem, HDFS, HBase, or any data source offering a Hadoop InputFormat

Parallelizing an existing collection in your driver program

```
>>> data = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] //Python List
>>> distData = sc.parallelize(data) // RDD
```

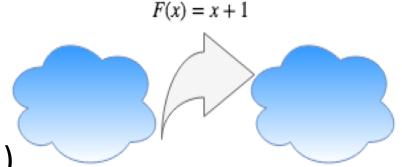
Referencing a dataset

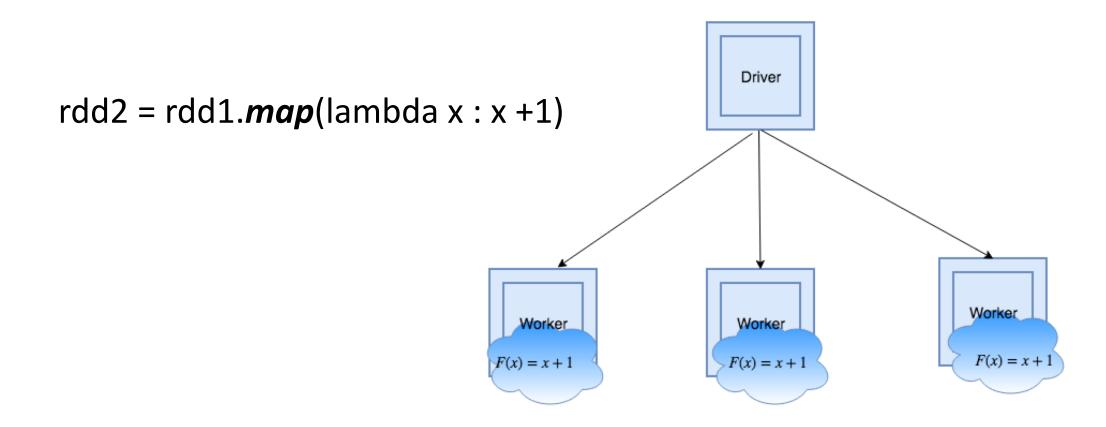
```
>>> distFile = sc.textFile("data.txt") //RDD
```

Given an RDD you can create a new RDD using transformations.

>>> rdd1 = sc.parallelize(data)

>>> rdd2 = rdd1.map(lambda x : x + 1)





Transformations on RDDs

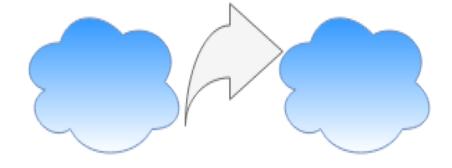
map

flatmap

filter

fold

aggregate



 To get the results of a transformation back to the driver, you must issue an action

```
>>> data = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
>>> rdd1 = sc.parallelize(data)
>>> rdd2 = rdd1.map(lambda x : x + 1)
>>> rdd2.collect()
```

```
In [1]: import pyspark
        sc = pyspark.SparkContext('local[*]')
In [2]: data = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
        rdd1 = sc.parallelize(data)
        rdd2 = rdd1.map(lambda x : x + 1)
        print(type(rdd2))
        <class 'pyspark.rdd.PipelinedRDD'>
In [3]: mylist = rdd2.collect()
        print(type(mylist))
        <class 'list'>
In [5]: print(mylist)
        [2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
```

```
    Actions
        collect
        count
        reduce
        take(n)
```

Reference: https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/rdd-programming-guide.html - actions

Lazy Evaluation