

Speaker Notes: Scala for Apache Spark

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- Open Spark API:
<https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/api/scala/index.html>
- Open Scala API: <https://www.scala-lang.org/api/2.11.8/#package>
- Open Java API String: <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/>

- Bio:
 - mostly Java, big data with Hadoop
 - big data with Spark, Databricks, Scala
 - Now Asymmetrik - Scala, Spark, Elasticsearch, Akka...
 - Data Engineer
- Slides: <https://github.com/medale/scala-spark/blob/master/presentation/ScalaSpark.pdf>
- Scala Spark Code Examples: <https://github.com/medale/scala-spark>
- Also <https://github.com/medale/spark-mail>

- Intro to Scala (from Java) to leverage Apache Spark with Scala API
- sbt - build tool
- spark-testing framework for integration testing

Why Scala for Spark?

- Data Engineer - scalable ecosystem of Java/Scala-based tools
- less boilerplate/less typing (Ted Malaska (three big data books on O'Reilly): 50% less than Java)
- strong typing, elegant multi-paradigm language (functional and OO)
- all code runs in executor JVM - no callouts to local Python shell for UDFs/UDAFs
- *spark-shell* is Scala-based
- Baltimore Scala meetup

- semicolons
- get/set JavaBeans convention
- explicit constructor
- static main method

Scala Main One

- Look Ma - no semicolons
- package structure - match directory structure
- Match file name/class name
- object vs. class
 - object - Java static methods, singleton
- no public (default)
- def - method/function declaration
- type declared after variable name
- parameterized type: `Array[String]`
- return type, body (last entry gets returned)
- val - immutable, var - mutable
- class constructor (args none vs. val vs. var)
 - Java get/set: `import scala.reflect.BeanProperty`
 - `@BeanProperty var firstName`

- expressions returns value (vs. statements)
 - Array (any indexed sequence) accessor `args(index)`
 - type of lines is inferred as lowest-common denominator if/else block
 - In this case: `Seq[String]`

- Main division - AnyVal vs. AnyRef (unified through Any)
- AnyRef is like Object in Java
 - Null is a subclass of all reference classes
- AnyVal - Java primitives
 - Unit - `val u = ()` // `u: Unit = ()` 0-tuple
 - Value class: `class Wrapper(val underlying: Int) extends AnyVal`
- Universal trait:
 - trait that extends Any
 - only has defs as members
- Nothing is subclass of everything (throwing exception returns Nothing)

- object - main method entry point
- SparkSession Scala API
 - scaladocs
 - object
 - class
 - .builder method (don't need empty parentheses - mutator method with ())
- Builder class - fluent interface/method chaining
 - getOrCreate
 - Run from shell or batch spark-submit

- Showed SparkSession scaladocs

- Triple quoted string can include special chars like newline, double-quote
- `.stripMargin` - by default uses pipe `|` removes all chars in front of pipe
- String - where does `stripMargin` method come from? (next slide)

- `java.lang.String` - does not have `stripMargin` method

- `implicit def augmentString(x: String): StringOps`
- Also: `implicit def booleanArrayOps(xs: Array[Boolean]): ArrayOps[Boolean]`

- stripMargin method
- Also useful: head, tail, map, filter, sliding (ngrams), permutations

- import aliasing: `import java.util.{List => JavaList}`
- `readLinesFromFile` uses `nio.Paths/Files` (could use any 3rd party Java library, e.g. Apache Commons IO)
- `import scala.collection.JavaConverters._` - implicit conversions
 - underscore like Java `*` - import all methods from `JavaConverters`
 - `DecorateAsScala/DecorateAsJava/AsScala/AsJava`
- last line `lines` gets returned from method (return type `Seq[String]`)

wordCountLocal: map higher-order function w/named function

- Scala 1 JVM processing - Seq trait (Array implements)
- higher-order functions - input is a function (or returns function)
- map - iterate over seq, one input, one output element
 - Immutability: underlying seq is not updated, returns new seq!
- map - with named function
 - can define function within a function (also imports)
 - if small function - pollute namespace, harder to read

- syntactic sugar 1 - type is inferred
- placeholder syntax - if parameter is only used once
 - for two param function, *first*, *second*

- new collection
- same number of elements
- use function to transform each element (doesn't have to be same type)

- map + flatten - map function must return collection (GenTraversableOnce)
- flatten - takes each element of result collection and appends to output in order
 - only flattens outermost collection!

- flatMap - one input element - GenTraversableOnce (Seq-like), 0 or more
- filter - keep elements that test true

- Show filter, flatMap higher-order functions

- create empty map String to Int, default value 0
- two args: 1 arg - same as return type (here map)
- second arg: function of (map, current word)
 - look up value for word and increment by 1 (default 0)
 - if not default - NoSuchElementException
 - create new map with updated key - newValue pair (replace existing key)

- mkString
- string interpolation - s“...”

- process at scale!
- parallelize from driver to executor
- Immutable RDD - map, flatMap, filter transformations!
 - action like collect, take, write causes execution

- groupBy - expensive shuffle operation
- map to 2 tuple - implicit conversion to PairRDDFunctions
 - import org.a.s.rdd.RDD
 - object RDD - `implicit def rddToPairRDDFunctions(rdd: RDD[(K, V)])`
- PairRDDFunctions - reduceByKey - function with two arguments
 - local combine step, then shuffle (hashPartitioner)
- transformations (lazy) executed by action collect()!
 - to local driver - memory!!!

- implicit conversions of RDD of type x - to, for example:
 - (K,V) pairs - rddToPairRDDFunctions
 - Double/Numeric - double/numericRDDBToDoubleRDDFunctions

HelloSparkDatasetWorld - Scala case class

- immutable data structure
- default constructor parameters are `val`
- generates boiler plate code, singleton object
 - `apply` method - constructor without `new`
 - also unapply for pattern matching
- Scala: Lots of “syntactic sugar” - less typing, compiler translates
 - access elements in indexed collection: `coll(index)` - `coll.apply(index)`

HelloSparkDatasetWorld - javap Person.class

- javap disassembler (package names removed)
- implements Product (abstract algebraic type), Serializable
 - Serializable important for Spark shuffle!
 - Product (productPrefix = classname)
 - productArity
 - productElement(int)
 - productIterator
- static apply factory method/unapply for matching
- copy method
 - Scala - named parameters (can create new object with one changed param)
 - `p.copy(age=43)`
- equals, hashCode, toString
 - toString - classname(field1,field2...)
- also curried, tupled methods

- Encoder: Spark manages objects in memory (minimize garbage collection)
 - import implicits for Encoders for Scala primitives, String, Product..
- select returns DataFrame (a Dataset[Row])
- where with Column - \$ convert string to Column
 - greater method on Column
 - === for column equality (== for Scala equality!!)

- Column-based manipulation of column content
 - time
 - string
 - math

Want to cover - highlights but have in-depth examples in repo

- IntelliJ Scala plugin
- object/main method
- case class - Product
- functions - defining a function, anonymous functions
- collections - map, flatMap, filter
- immutability
- implicits - Predef / StringOps / StringLike
- Scala docs
- Spark - RDD, Dataframe, Dataset (Tungsten memory, code gen)
- SparkSession, DataframeReader
- udf
- sbt build - quick overview
- integration testing - spark-testing-base