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Spark Lesson 2

5 questions

1
point

1.
How can you create an RDD? Mark all that apply

☑ Reading from HDFS

☑ Apply a transformation to an existing RDD

☐ Calling collect() on an existing RDD

☑ Reading from a local file available both on the driver and on the workers

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2.
How does Spark make RDDs resilient in case a partition is lost?

● Tracks the history of each partition and reruns what is needed to restore it

○ By default keeps multiple copies in memory on the same node

○ By default keeps multiple copies in memory across different nodes

○ Tracks the history of each partition and reads it back from disk

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3.
Which of the following sentences about flatMap and map are true?

☑ flatMap accepts a function that returns multiple elements, those elements are then flattened out into a continuous RDD.

☑ map transforms elements with a 1 to 1 relationship, 1 input - 1 output

☐ any flatMap transforms each input element in the same number of X output elements, so the size of the output RDD is X times the size of the input RDD

■ if you use flatMap with this function:

```
def my_func(a):
    return [a, a+1]

```

on a RDD that contains only the numbers 2 and 8, and collect the output RDD to the Driver, the output would be:

```
[[2, 3], [8, 9]]
```

1
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4.
Check all wide transformations

□ shuffle

■ repartition

□ flatMap

■ groupByKey

■ reduceByKey

1
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5.
Check all true statements about shuffle

■ groupByKey and reduceByKey have similar performance because both trigger a shuffle

■ A shuffle operation always works in memory

■ Repartition, even if it triggers a shuffle, can improve performance of your pipeline by balancing the data distribution after a heavy filtering operation

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