GraphFrame_example

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```
[33]: from functools import reduce
from graphframes import *
from pyspark import *
from pyspark.sql import *
from pyspark.sql.functions import col, lit, when
```

1 Creating GraphFrames

```
[34]: vertices = sqlContext.createDataFrame([
       ("a", "Alice", 34),
       ("b", "Bob", 36),
       ("c", "Charlie", 30),
       ("d", "David", 29),
       ("e", "Esther", 32),
       ("f", "Fanny", 36),
       ("g", "Gabby", 60)], ["id", "name", "age"])
[35]: edges = sqlContext.createDataFrame([
       ("a", "b", "friend"),
       ("b", "c", "follow"),
       ("c", "b", "follow"),
       ("f", "c", "follow"),
       ("e", "f", "follow"),
       ("e", "d", "friend"),
       ("d", "a", "friend"),
       ("a", "e", "friend")
     ], ["src", "dst", "relationship"])
[36]: g = GraphFrame(vertices, edges)
     print(g)
    GraphFrame(v:[id: string, name: string ... 1 more field], e:[src: string, dst:
    string ... 1 more field])
[37]: from graphframes.examples import Graphs
     same_g = Graphs(sqlContext).friends()
```

```
print(same_g)
   GraphFrame(v:[id: string, name: string ... 1 more field], e:[src: string, dst:
   string ... 1 more field])
       Querying graph and DataFrame
[38]: vertices.show()
   +---+
    | id|
           name | age |
    +---+
      a | Alice | 34|
      ъl
           Bob| 36|
      c|Charlie| 30|
      d| David| 29|
      e | Esther | 32|
      f| Fanny| 36|
      g| Gabby| 60|
    +---+
[39]: edges.show()
    +---+
    |src|dst|relationship|
    +---+
      al bl
                 friend|
      bl cl
                 follow|
                 follow
      cl bl
      f| c|
                 follow|
      el fl
                 follow|
      e| d|
                friend
      d|
                 friend|
          a|
                 friend|
[40]: # incoming degree of the vertices
    g.inDegrees.show()
    # outgoing degree of the vertices
    g.outDegrees.show()
```

g.degrees.show()

```
+---+
| id|inDegree|
+---+
  f|
  e|
         1|
 d|
         1|
 c|
         21
l bl
| a|
         1|
+---+
| id|outDegree|
+---+
| f|
          1|
          2|
l el
 dl
          1|
l cl
          1|
| b|
          1|
          21
+---+
+---+
| id|degree|
+---+
| f|
        2|
l el
        3|
  d|
        2|
        3|
 сl
l bl
        31
  al
        31
+---+
youngest = g.vertices.groupBy().min("age")
```

```
[41]: #find the age of the youngest person in the graph
youngest = g.vertices.groupBy().min("age")
youngest.show()

+------
| min(age)|
+------+
| 29|
+------+
```

```
[42]: # count the number of 'follow' relationships in the graph
numFollows = g.edges.filter("relationship = 'follow'").count()
```

```
print("The number of follow edges is", numFollows)
```

The number of follow edges is 4

3 Motif finding

```
[43]: # Search for pairs of vertices with edges in both directions between them.

motifs = g.find("(a)-[e]->(b); (b)-[e2]->(a)")

motifs.show()
```

```
[44]: # find all the reciprocal relationships in which one person is older than 30 filtered = motifs.filter("b.age > 30 or a.age > 30") filtered.show()
```

```
[45]: # Find chains of 4 vertices.
chain4 = g.find("(a)-[ab]->(b); (b)-[bc]->(c); (c)-[cd]->(d)")

# Query on sequence, with state (cnt)
# (a) Define method for updating state given the next element of the motif.
def cumFriends(cnt, edge):
    relationship = col(edge)["relationship"]
    return when(relationship == "friend", cnt + 1).otherwise(cnt)

# (b) Use sequence operation to apply method to sequence of elements in motif.
# In this case, the elements are the 3 edges.
edges = ["ab", "bc", "cd"]
numFriends = reduce(cumFriends, edges, lit(0))
```

```
+----+
ı
           a|
                      ab
                                    b
                                               bc|
                                                            сl
cdl
              d|num_friends|
+----+
-----+
| [d, David, 29]|[d, a, friend]| [a, Alice, 34]|[a, e, friend]|[e, Esther,
32]|[e, f, follow]| [f, Fanny, 36]|
|[e, Esther, 32]|[e, d, friend]| [d, David, 29]|[d, a, friend]| [a, Alice,
34] | [a, e, friend] | [e, Esther, 32] |
                                    3|
| [d, David, 29]|[d, a, friend]| [a, Alice, 34]|[a, e, friend]|[e, Esther,
32]|[e, d, friend]| [d, David, 29]|
                                    3|
| [d, David, 29]|[d, a, friend]| [a, Alice, 34]|[a, b, friend]|
                                                    [b, Bob,
36]|[b, c, follow]|[c, Charlie, 30]|
|[e, Esther, 32]|[e, d, friend]| [d, David, 29]|[d, a, friend]| [a, Alice,
34] | [a, b, friend] | [b, Bob, 36] |
                                    3|
| [a, Alice, 34]|[a, e, friend]|[e, Esther, 32]|[e, d, friend]| [d, David,
29] | [d, a, friend] | [a, Alice, 34] |
                               31
 -----+
```

4 Subgraphs

```
[46]: g2 = g.filterEdges("relationship = 'friend'").filterVertices("age > 30").

dropIsolatedVertices()
g2.vertices.show()
g2.edges.show()
```

+---+

5 Standard graph algorithms

5.1 Breadth-first search (BFS)

```
[48]: # limited the search by edge filters and maximum path lengths
filteredPaths = g.bfs(
   fromExpr = "name = 'Esther'",
   toExpr = "age < 32",
   edgeFilter = "relationship != 'friend'",
   maxPathLength = 3)
filteredPaths.show()</pre>
```

```
+-----+
| from| e0| v1| e1| to|
+-----+
|[e, Esther, 32]|[e, f, follow]|[f, Fanny, 36]|[f, c, follow]|[c, Charlie, 30]|
```

5.2 Connected components

```
[49]: sc.setCheckpointDir("/tmp/graphframes-example-connected-components")
result = g.connectedComponents()
result.show()
```

```
| e| Esther| 32|412316860416|
| f| Fanny| 36|412316860416|
| g| Gabby| 60|146028888064|
```

5.3 Strongly connected components

```
[50]: result = g.stronglyConnectedComponents(maxIter=10)
result.select("id", "component").show()
```

5.4 Label Propagation

```
[51]: result = g.labelPropagation(maxIter=5)
result.show()
```

5.5 PageRank

|src|dst|relationship|weight| +---+---+ al bl 0.5 friend 1.0 bl cl follow el fl follow | 0.5| el dl friend 0.51 follow cl bl 1.0 friend | 0.5| al el 1.0 f| c| follow 1.0 dl al friend +---+---+

| c|Charlie| 30| 2.6878300011606218| +---+-----

```
[53]: # Run PageRank for a fixed number of iterations.
iter_10 = g.pageRank(resetProbability=0.15, maxIter=10)
iter_10.vertices.show()
```

```
| d| David| 29|0.32504910549694244|
| c|Charlie| 30| 2.6667877057849627|
+---+----+
```

```
[54]: # Run PageRank personalized for vertex "a"
vertex_a = g.pageRank(resetProbability=0.15, maxIter=10, sourceId="a")
vertex_a.vertices.show()
```

5.6 Shortest paths

```
[55]: #Computes shortest paths to the given set of landmark vertices(specified by →vertex ID)

results = g.shortestPaths(landmarks=["a", "d"])

results.show()
```

5.7 Triangle Count

```
[56]: # Computes the number of triangles passing through each vertex
results = g.triangleCount()
results.show()
```