



Content

Overview of relevant concepts:

- Introduction
- Core components
- Unified framework
- RDDs
- Lazy vs eager evaluation
- Catalyst optimizer
- Shuffling
- Partitioning

Performance evaluation

- Explore query plans
- Spark UI
- Type of joins



What is Apache Spark?

A distributed data processing engine designed for big data and large-scale computation

Spark's key features

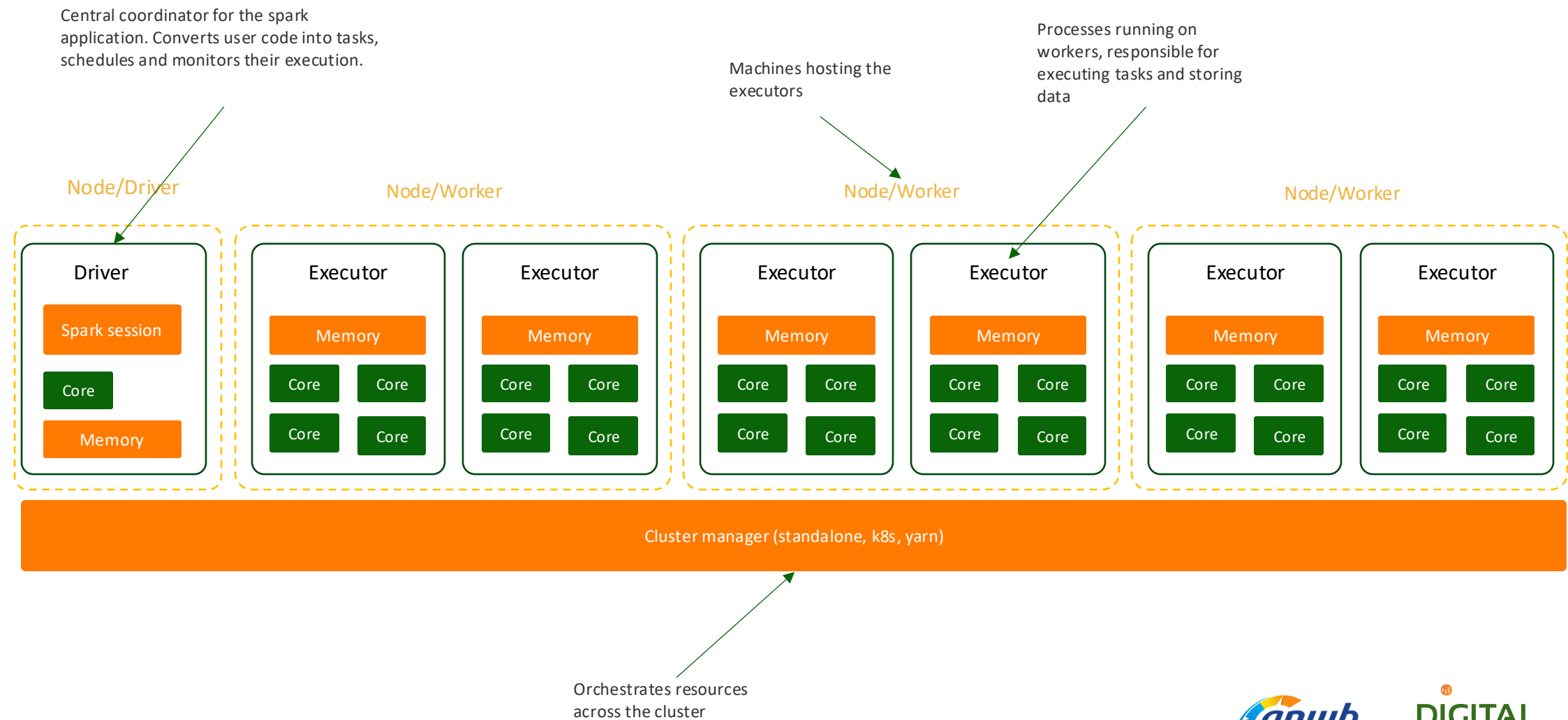
- Speed: In-memory processing for faster computation
- Scalability: Handles petabytes of data across large clusters
- Versatility: Supports multiple programming languages (API, Java, Scala, R, SQL)

Common use cases:

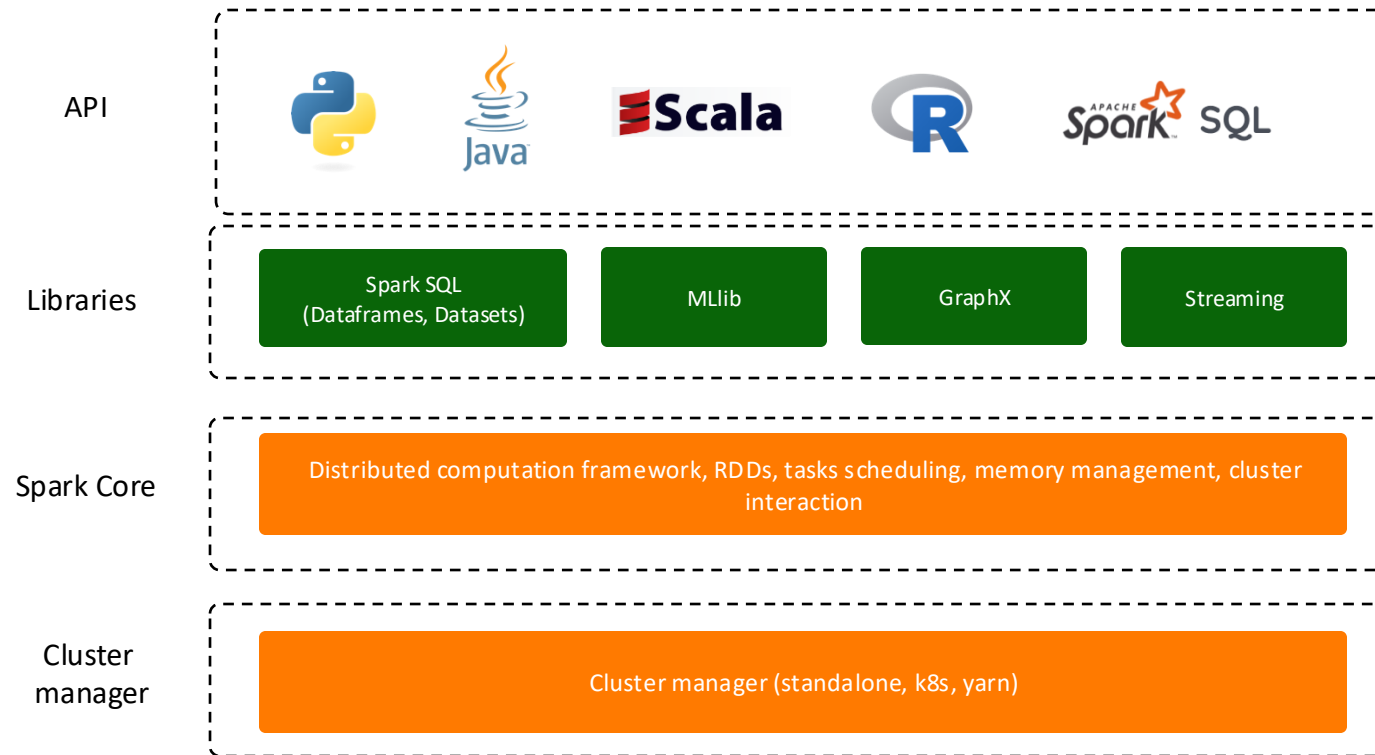
- ETL pipelines
- Data Analytics
- Machine Learning workflows



Spark's core components

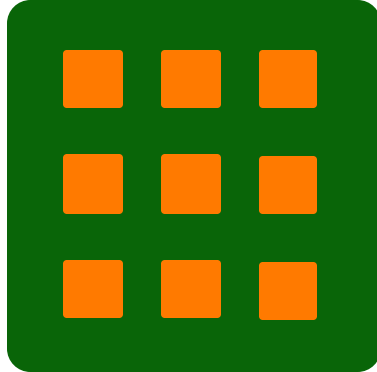


Spark's unified framework

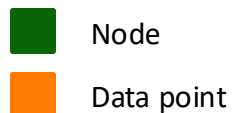
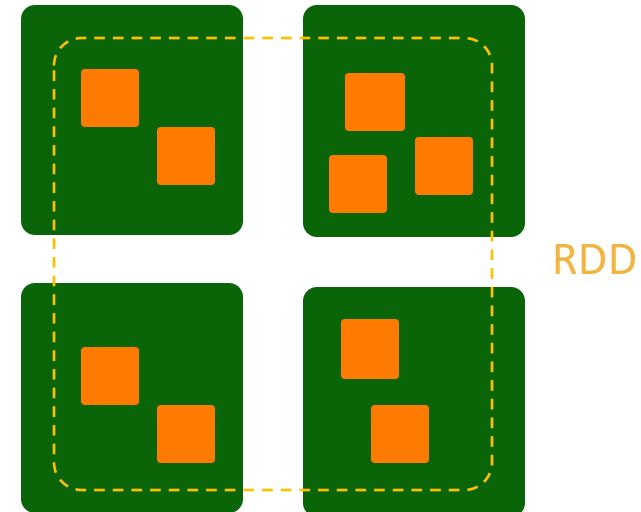


Resilient distributed dataset (RDD), is a fault-tolerant, immutable collection of elements that can be operated in parallel across a cluster of machines.

```
my_var = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ..., N]
```



```
my_rdd = sc.parallelize([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ..., N])
```



Lazy vs eager evaluation

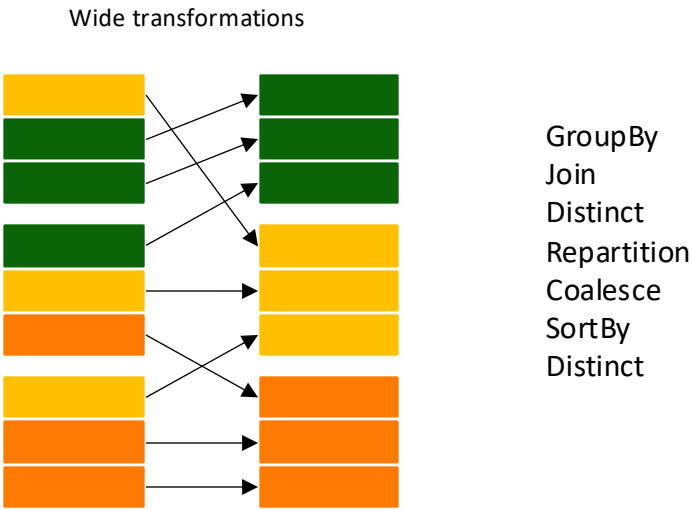
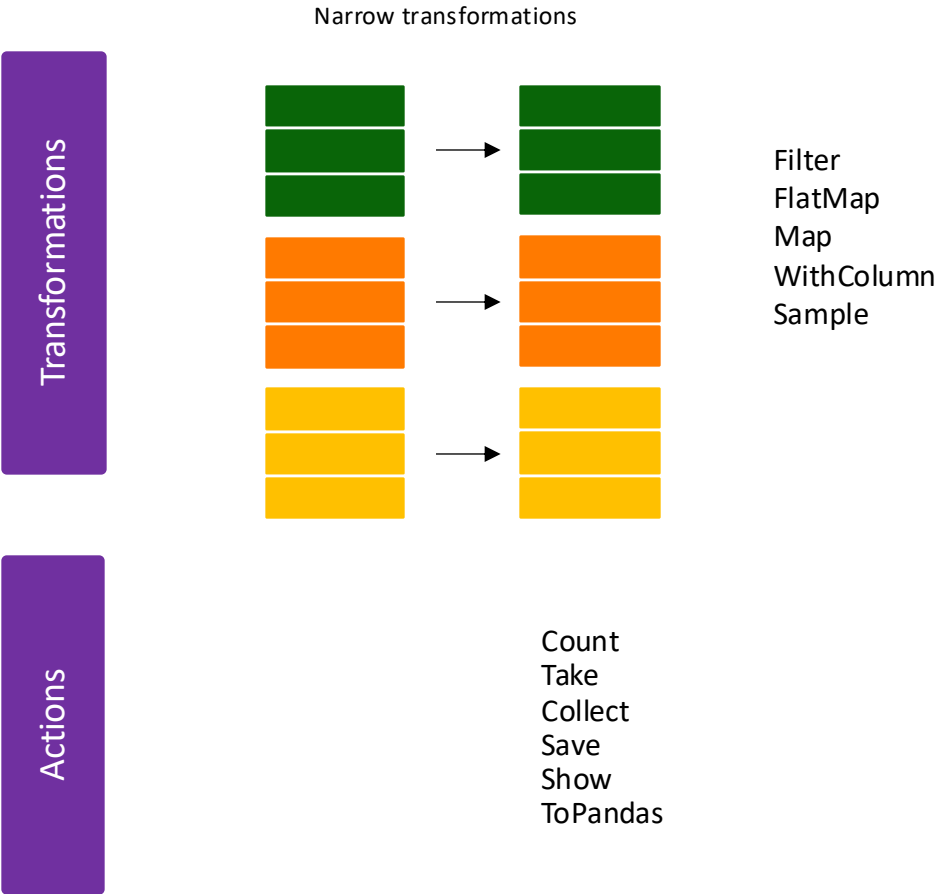
Lazy

Evaluation of expressions is delayed until their results are needed

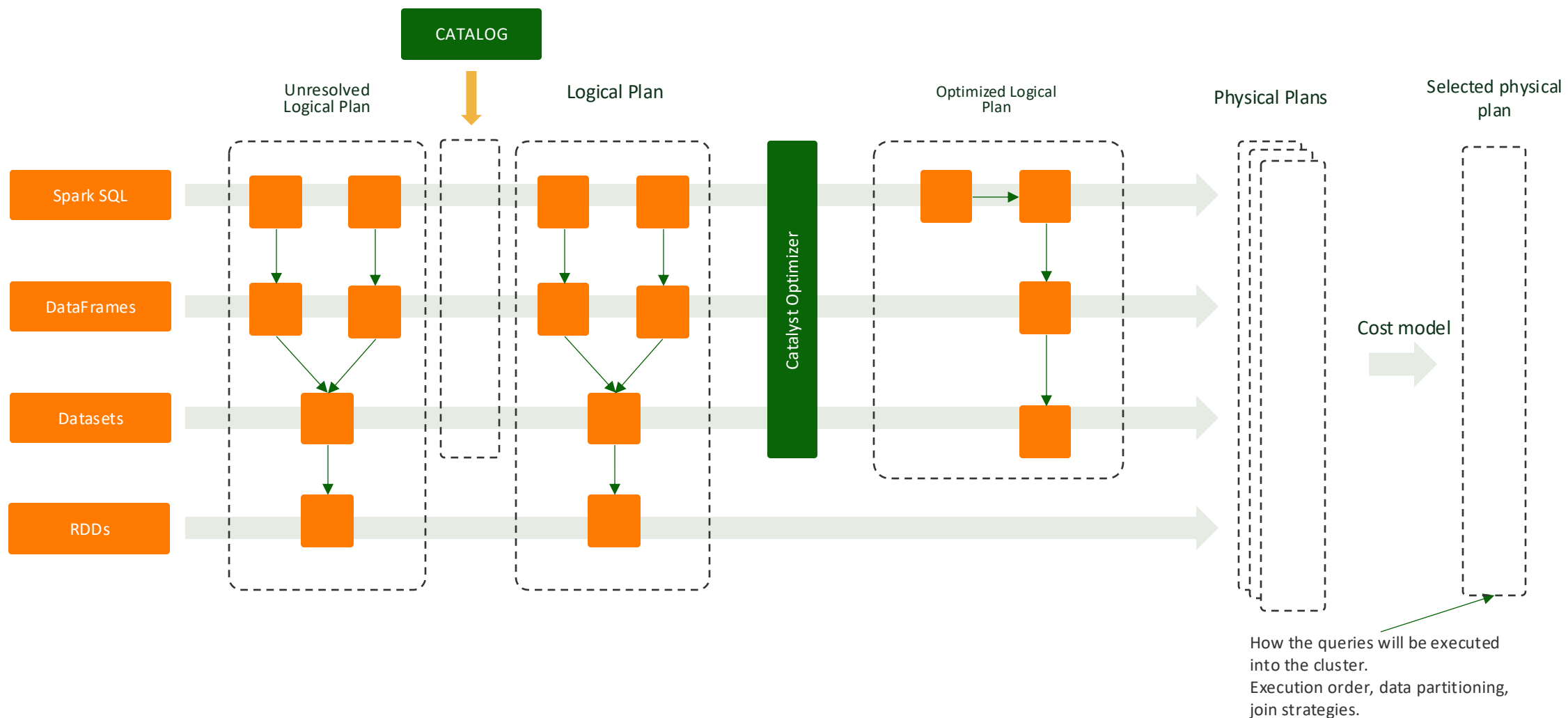
Eager

Evaluation of expressions occur every time a new expression is declared.

Transformations and actions

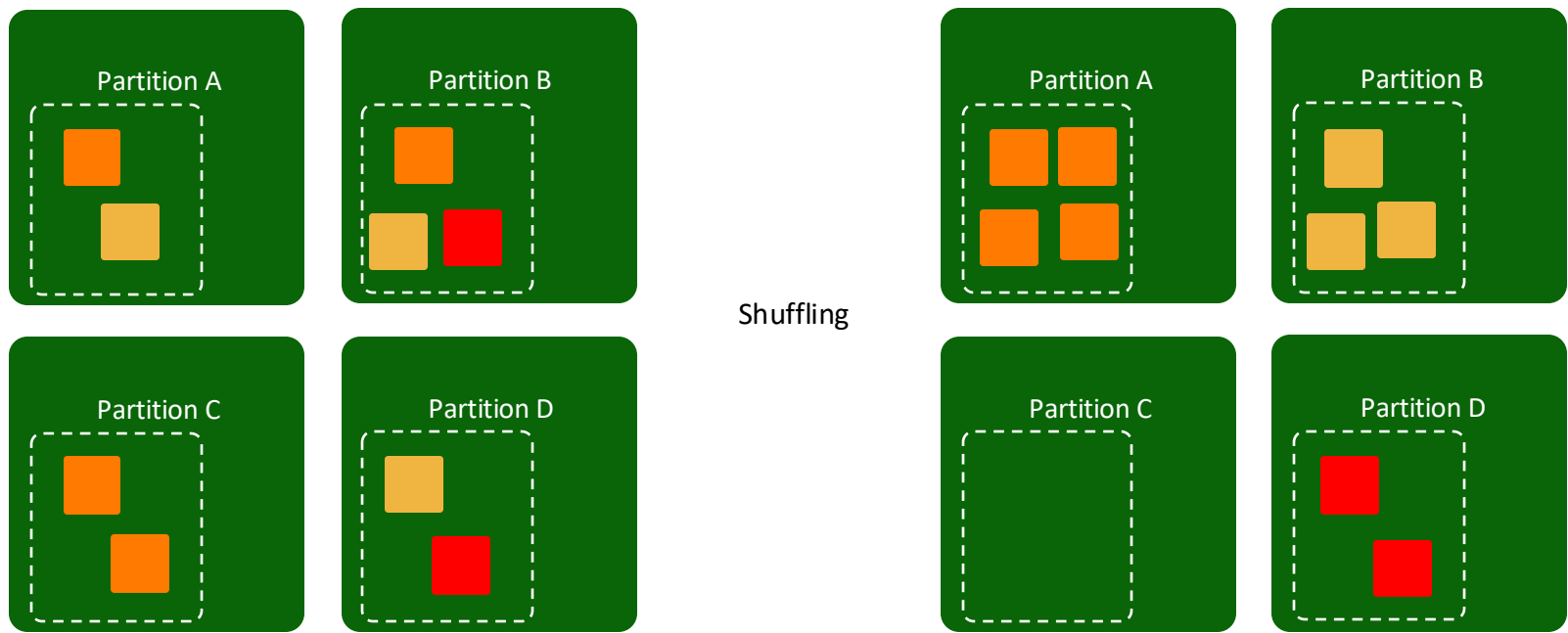


Catalyst optimizer and Tungsten engine



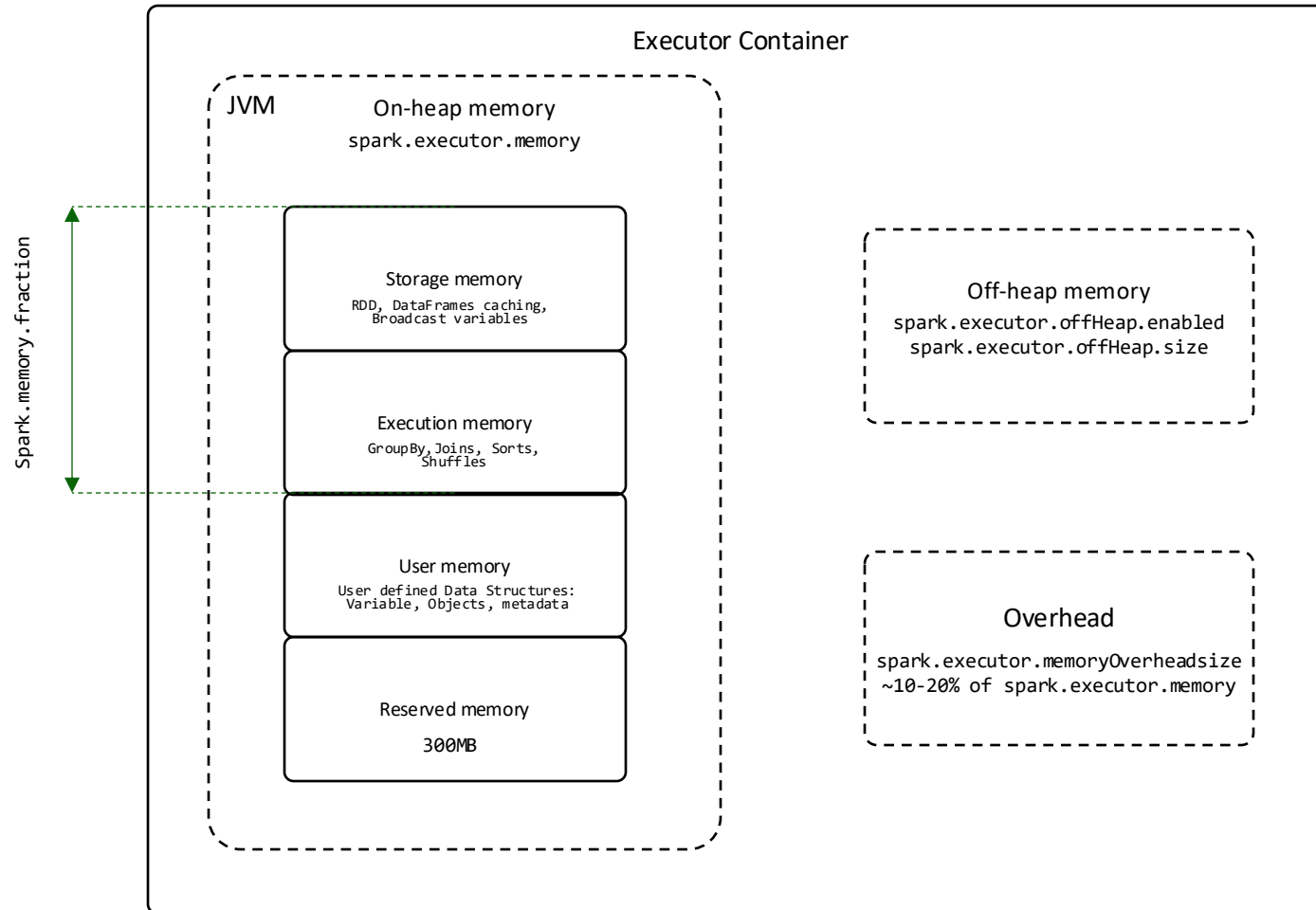
Source: [Key topics in Apache Spark](#), [Catalyst Optimizer](#)

Shuffling and partitioning



- Node
- Data point

Memory management



Source: [Spark's memory management overview](#)