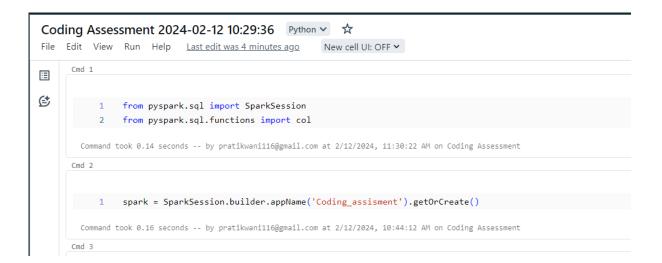
# **PySpark Coding Challenge**

Pratik Wani

### Question No 1

- Created two dataframes with the named as df1 and df2
- All the operations (Manipulating, Droping, Sorting, Aggregations, Joining, GroupeBy) performed on these dataframes
- Creating Session:
  - After importing necessary Libraries Spark Session is created using getOrCreate()



# • Creating DataFrames:

 Two DataFrames are created as df1 and df2 using the method createDataFrame by passing the data and the header

```
Cmd 3
 1 # Dataframe 1
    Data1=[(1, "Pratik", 22, "Nashik"),
               (2, "Vikas", 24, "Pune"),
                (3, "Rushi", 23, "Chicago")]
    5 Header1=["ID", "Name", "Age", "City"]
        df1=spark.createDataFrame(Data1, Header1)
 7 df1.show()
  ▶ (3) Spark Jobs
  ▶ ■ df1: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [ID: long, Name: string ... 2 more fields]
 +---+
 | ID| Name|Age| City|
 | 1|Pratik| 22| Nashik|
 | 2| Vikas| 24| Pune|
 | 3| Rushi| 23|Chicago|
 Command took 8.06 seconds -- by pratikwani116@gmail.com at 2/12/2024, 11:17:11 AM on Coding Assessment
1 #DataFrame 2
  Data2 = [(1, "Data Engineer", 4000000),
       (2, "Software Developer", 3500000),
(3, "Tester", 2000000)]
   5 Header2 = ["ID", "Role", "Salary"]
  6 df2=spark.createDataFrame(Data2, Header2)
7 df2.show()
 ▶ (3) Spark Jobs
 ▶ 🗐 df2: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [ID: long, Role: string ... 1 more field]
+---+
               Role| Salary|
| 1| Data Engineer|4000000|
| 2|Software Developer|3500000|
| 3| Tester|2000000|
```

Command took 2.38 seconds -- by pratikwani116@gmail.com at 2/12/2024, 11:21:50 AM on Coding Assessment

# Manupulating Data:

- After creating the df1 added the new data with ID 4 and Name
   Yogita in df1
- To add the data I created new dataframe with newdata and then combined it with df1 using union method

# Sorting:

- The df1 is sorted by Age in Ascending Order while the df2 is sorted by Salary in Descending Order
- o To sort the data I used orderBy() method

```
# Sorting the Dataframe 1 by age and Dataframe 2 by salary
      sorted_df1 = df1.orderBy("Age")
   3
   4 sorted_df2 = df2.orderBy(col("Salary").desc())
      print("Sorted DataFrame1 by Age in Ascending Order:")
   6 sorted_df1.show()
      print("Sorted Dataframe3 by Salary in Descending Order:")
8 sorted_df2.show()
 ▶ (2) Spark Jobs
 ▶ ■ sorted_df1: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [ID: long, Name: string ... 2 more fields]
 ▶ ■ sorted_df2: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [ID: long, Role: string ... 1 more field]
Sorted DataFrame1 by Age in Ascending Order:
+---+
| ID| Name|Age| City|
+---+
| 1|Pratik| 22| Nashik|
| 3| Rushi| 23|Chicago|
| 2| Vikas| 24| Pune|
| 4|Yogita| 30| Nashik|
+---+
Sorted Dataframe3 by Salary in Descending Order:
| ID| Role| Salary|
| 1| Data Engineer | 4000000 |
  2|Software Developer|3500000|
| 3| Tester|2000000|
```

### Joining:

- The df1 and df2 both having one column in common which is ID based on column ID both DataFrames are joined
- To join the DataFrames we have to use the join() method and pass the name of second DataFrame with the Column name and type of join
- o In this example Inner join is performed

# Group By:

- To group the data bases on some field we have to use groupBy()
   method by passing the column name
- o We can perform different aggregate functions on such grouped data
- In this example DataFrame df1 is groupby citywise and citywise total number of employees are counted.

# • Aggregation:

- After grouping the data we can perform different aggregations on the data
- Such as Sum(), Max(), Min(), Avg()
- Here 2 examples are performed one is finding Grand Total and another one is finding Citywise Average age of employees

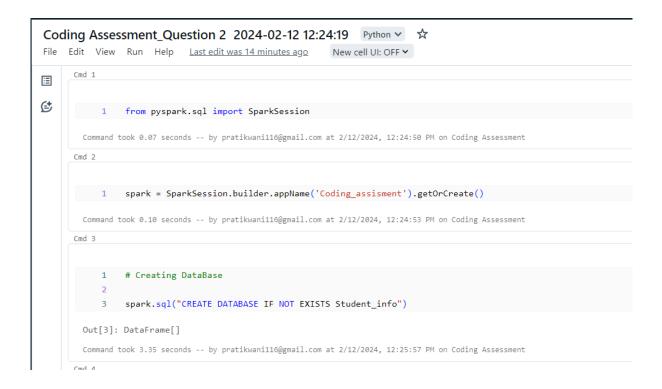
```
# Aggregations
        # Grand Total Salary
        Grand_total=df2.groupBy().sum("Salary")
   4 print("Grand Total: ")
        Grand_total.show()
        # Calulate City wise Avarage age of emplyees
   8 Avg_age=df1.groupBy().avg("Age")
        print("City wise Avg age: ")
   10 Avg_age.show()
   11
 ▶ (4) Spark Jobs
 \blacktriangleright \ \  \  \, \blacksquare \ \  \  \, \mathsf{Grand\_total:} \  \  \, \mathsf{pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame} = [\mathsf{sum}(\mathsf{Salary}) : \mathsf{long}]
 Avg_age: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [avg(Age): double]
|sum(Salary)|
9500000
City wise Avg age:
|avg(Age)|
24.75
Command took 2.46 seconds -- by pratikwani116@gmail.com at 2/12/2024, 11:51:16 AM on Coding Assessment
```

# Droping:

- To drop any column from the DataFrame we have to use drop method by passing the name of the columns we want to delete.
- In this example column name City is deleted from the DataFrame df1

#### Question No 2

- The Database Student\_info is created in that database two tables
   named as Students and Courses are created
- Join operations performed on these tables
- Create Database:



#### Create Tables

#### Insert Records

```
1
    # Inserting Dummy Data
    spark.sql("INSERT INTO Student_info.Students (Roll_no, Name, Course_id) VALUES\
3
    (1, 'Amit Kumar', 101),\
4
    (2, 'Priya Patel', 102),\
    (3, 'Rahul Sharma', 103),\
    (4, 'Neha Gupta', 104),\
    (5, 'Sandeep Singh', 105);")
8
   spark.sql("INSERT INTO Student_info.Courses (Course_name, Course_id) VALUES\
10
11 ('Computer Science', 101),\
   ('Electrical Engineering', 102),\
12
    ('Mechanical Engineering', 103),\
13
   ('Civil Engineering', 104),\
14
   ('Mathematics', 105),\
15
   ('Physics', 106),\
16
    ('Chemistry', 107);")
17
18
```

Command took 2.13 seconds -- by pratikwani116@gmail.com at 2/12/2024, 12:35:16 PM on Coding Assessment

Physics| 106| Chemistry| 107|

#### • Inner Join:

- o Inner Join takes all the matching rows from the both tables
- student is enrolled in courses with course\_id 106, 107 so in the
   result set of inner join these two coursed will not include

#### • Left Join:

- Left Join takes all the rows from Left Table and Matching Rows from the Right Table
- The Unmatched fields are filled with Null values

# • Right Join:

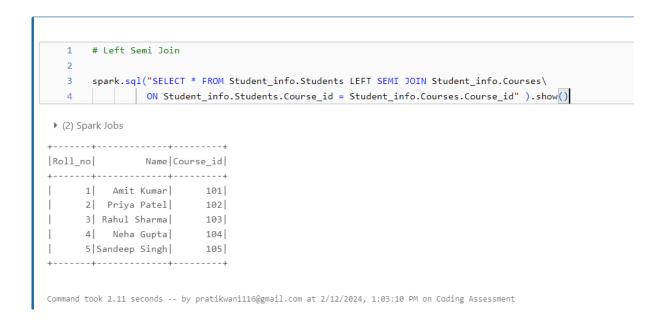
- Right Join takes all the rows from Right Table and Matching Rows from the Left Table
- The Unmatched fields are filled with Null values

### • Left Anti Join:

- o Left Anti Join takes all the unmatched rows from left Table
- o The Unmatched fields are filled with Null values
- In this example there is no such unmatched row hence result set is empty

### • Left Semi Join:

o Left Semi Join takes all the matched rows from left Table



- Applying Functions in a Pandas DataFrame
  - o DataFrame is created in which we have weekly incomes
  - The function is created to get the total income of each month

