

Spark
DataFrames

Anurag Nagar

Introduction

DataFrames

Creating DataFrames

Loading Data

Operations
using DF

Selection and
Projection

Grouping

Grouping

Spark DataFrames

Anurag Nagar

Big Data Class

Introduction

Spark
DataFrames

Anurag Nagar

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Operations
using DF

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Projection

Grouping

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- DataFrames are part of **Spark SQL**.
- Like RDDs, DataFrames (DF) are **immutable, distributed, partitioned** collection of data
- They have all the properties of RDDs, such as lazy evaluation, recovery through lineage graphs, etc.
- They contain specialized APIs for working with **tabular** data, and have **named columns**.

Name	Age	Height
String	Int	Double
String	Int	Double
String	Int	Double
String	Int	Double
String	Int	Double
String	Int	Double
String	Int	Double

DataFrame

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Spark
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Anurag Nagar

Introduction

DataFrames

Creating DataFrames

Loading Data

Operations
using DF

Selection and
Projection

Grouping

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- DataFrames are well suited for large structured or semi-structured data.
- Data can be loaded easily from a wide variety of sources
- DF contain named columns, and a list of tuples

Hive Data

Csv Data

Json Data

RDBMS Data

XML Data

Parquet Data

Cassandra Data

RDDs

Spark SQL

DataFrame

	Col1	Col2	Col3
Row 1				
Row 2				
Row 3				
...				

Loading Data into DataFrames

Spark
DataFrames

Anurag Nagar

Introduction

DataFrames

Creating DataFrames

Loading Data

Operations
using DF

Selection and
Projection

Grouping

Grouping

spark.read is the starting point to read data into DF. More details can be found [at this link](#).

- To read a simple CSV file with header

```
val df = spark.read.option("header", "true")  
                  .csv(FILEPATH)
```

- To read in a file with custom delimiter

```
val df = spark.read.option("header", "true")  
                  .option("delimiter", "|") .load(FILEPATH)
```

Loading Data into DataFrames

Spark
DataFrames

Anurag Nagar

Introduction

DataFrames

Creating DataFrames

Loading Data

Operations
using DF

Selection and
Projection

Grouping

Grouping

spark.read is the starting point to read data into DF. More details can be found [at this link](#).

- RDDs can be converted to DF

```
// define a class that corresponds to each row of data
case class Person(name: String, age: Long)
// Create an RDD of Person objects from a text file ,
// convert it to a Dataframe
val peopleDF = sc
  .textFile("examples/src/main/resources/people.txt")
  .map(_.split(","))
  .map(attributes => Person(attributes(0),
    attributes(1).trim.toInt))
  .toDF()
```

Loading Data into DataFrames

Spark
DataFrames

Anurag Nagar

Introduction

DataFrames

Creating DataFrames

Loading Data

Operations
using DF

Selection and
Projection

Grouping

Grouping

- To extract few columns

```
val filtered = df.select("column1", "column2").show()
```

- To filter data with conditions:

```
val selected = df.filter($"column" > value).show()  
// example  
val selected = df.filter($"age" > 21).show()
```

Loading Data into DataFrames

Spark
DataFrames

Anurag Nagar

Introduction

DataFrames

Creating DataFrames

Loading Data

Operations
using DF

Selection and
Projection

Grouping

Grouping

- To group by a column and get count of groups:

```
val groupCountd = df.groupBy("column").count()
```

- To group by a column and show average of another column by group

```
val groupAge = df.groupBy("column").avg("col2")
```

- To find other stats

```
import org.apache.spark.sql.functions.{avg, mean, stddev}  
val stats = cars.groupBy("automatic").agg(avg("mpg"),  
    stddev("torque"))
```

Loading Data into DataFrames

Spark
DataFrames

Anurag Nagar

Introduction

DataFrames

Creating DataFrames

Loading Data

Operations
using DF

Selection and
Projection

Grouping

Grouping

- To join two DF

```
val df = left.join(right, left.col("name") ===  
    right.col("name"))
```

- To do left/right outer join

```
val df = left.join(right, left.col("name") ===  
    right.col("name"), joinType="param")
```

where **param** could be one of the following: *inner*, *outer*,
left_outer, *right_outer*