What is SPARK SQL?

Spark SQL is a module in Apache Spark that lets you run SQL queries on your big data.

It's like giving Spark the power of SQL!

You can write SQL queries directly — just like you do in a database — but the magic is:

It runs on top of Spark's distributed engine. So, it's fast and scalable

Why SPARK SQL?

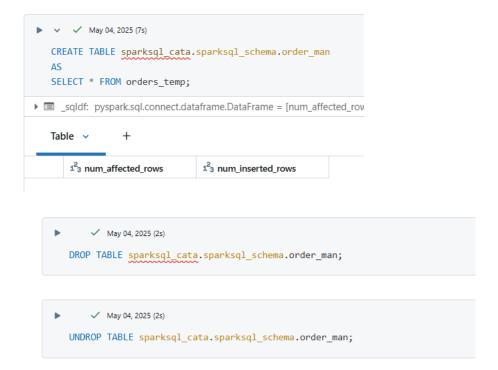
- SQL is easy to learn even if you're not a programmer.
- ightharpoonup It's great for ad-hoc analysis just like querying a database.
- ✓ It's widely used by analysts, data scientists, and engineers all in one environment!

Temp Views



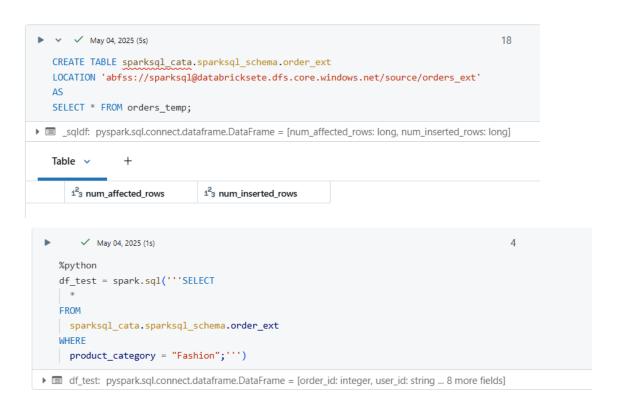
Temp views are only available for the Notebook session, Global views remain till the cluster is not killed, available in all the sessions of the same cluster.

Managed Tables

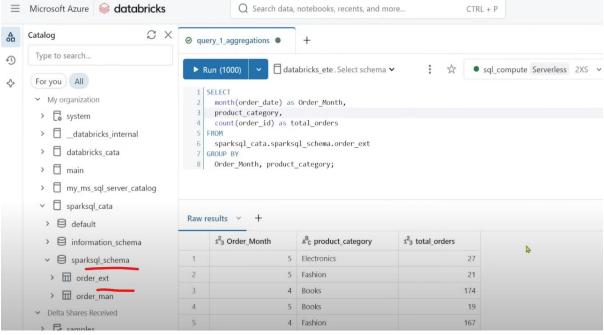


UNDROP is a unique functionality in Managed Tables, even after deletion data gets retained for some time

External Table



SQL Warehouse → compute built for SQL workloads



Sequence of execution : from \rightarrow where \rightarrow groupby \rightarrow select

```
1 SELECT
2 month(order_date) as Order_Month,
3 product_category,
4 count(order_id) as total_orders
5 FROM
6 sparksql_cata.sparksql_schema.order_ext
7 GROUP BY
8 Order_Month, product_category
9 ORDER BY Order_Month asc, total_orders desc;
```

Raw results V +

	123 Order_Month	<pre>A^BC product_category</pre>	123 total_orders
1	4	Electronics	196
2	4	Kitchen	177
3	4	Books	174
4	4	Home Decor	172
5	4	Fashion	167
6	5	Electronics	27
7	5	Kitchen	26
8	5	Fashion	21
9	5	Home Decor	21
10	5	Books	19

Subquery

```
1 | SELECT * FROM
 2
   (
 3
   SELECT
     month(order date) as Order Month,
 4
 5
     product_category,
     count(order id) as total orders
 6
 7
 8
     sparksql_cata.sparksql_schema.order_ext
9
   GROUP BY
     Order Month, product category
10
   ORDER BY Order Month asc, total orders desc
11
12
   ) tbl1
13 WHERE
14 product_category = 'Home Decor'
```

Conditional statements

```
SELECT

*,

CASE

WHEN (payment_method LIKE '%Card%') AND (order_status IN ('Cancelled','Returned')) THEN 'CARD'

WHEN (payment_method IN ('Paypal','UPI')) AND (order_status IN ('Cancelled','Returned')) THEN 'CASH'

ELSE 'No Value' END Payment_Flag

FROM

sparksql_cata.sparksql_schema.order_ext
```



Subqueries are alternatives to CTE

```
1 WITH tbl1
 2
    (
 3
    SELECT
 4
 5
          CASE
 6
         WHEN (payment_method LIKE '%Card%') AND (order_status IN ('Cancelled', 'Returned')) THEN 'CARD'
 7
          WHEN (payment_method IN ('Paypal','UPI')) AND (order_status IN ('Cancelled','Returned')) THEN 'CASH'
          ELSE 'No Value' END Payment_Flag
 8
 9 FROM
10
     sparksql_cata.sparksql_schema.order_ext
11 )
12
    SELECT * FROM tbl1
13 WHERE Payment_Flag='CARD'
14
```

Hierarchial CTEs

```
► Run (1000)
                   ☐ databricks_ete. Select schema ✔
                                                          : 🌣

    sql_compute Serverless 2XS v Save*

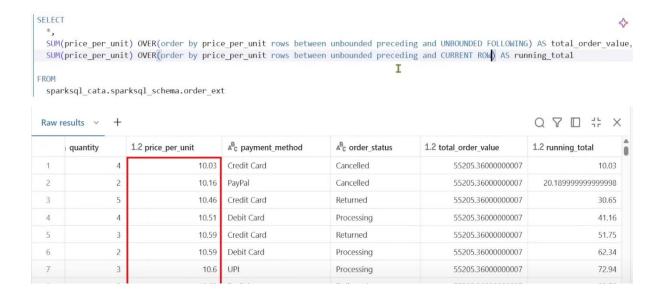
1 WITH tbl2
2
   WITH tbl1
 4 (
5 SELECT
 6
         CASE
 8
         WHEN (payment method LIKE '%Card%') AND (order status IN ('Cancelled', 'Returned')) THEN 'CARD'
         WHEN (payment_method IN ('Paypal','UPI')) AND (order_status IN ('Cancelled','Returned')) THEN 'CASH'
9
10
         ELSE 'No Value' END Payment_Flag
11 FROM
12
    sparksql_cata.sparksql_schema.order_ext
13 )
   SELECT * FROM tbl1
14
15 WHERE Payment Flag='CARD'
16 )
17 SELECT * FROM tbl2
18 WHERE product_category = 'Home Decor'
```

Window Functions

sparksql_cata.sparksql_schema.order_ext

```
1 SELECT
2 price_per_unit,
3 Rank() over(order by price_per_unit desc) as rank,
4 Dense_Rank() over(order by price_per_unit desc) as dense_rank,
5 Row_Number() over(order by price_per_unit desc) as row_number
6 FROM
7 sparksql cata.sparksql schema.order ext
```





UPSERT - MERGE

::

The last 2 commands are equivalent



FUNCTIONS

2 types → 1) User Defined Scalar Function 2)User Defined Table Function Register Functions in UC

· ::

FUNCTIONS

SCALAR FUNCTION

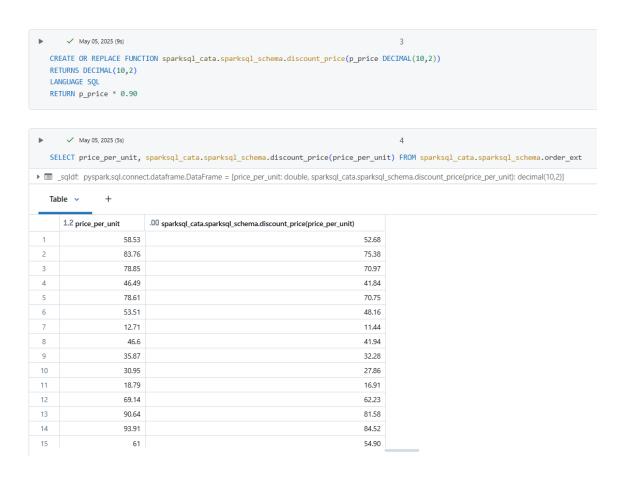
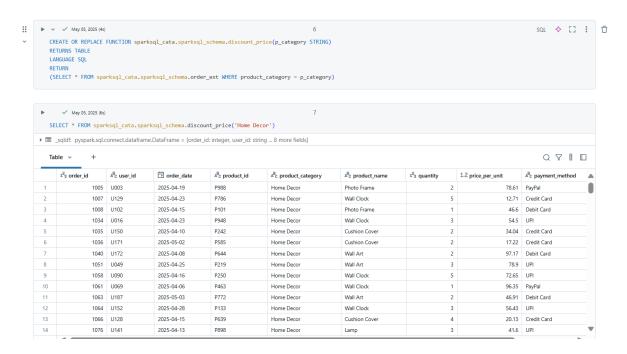
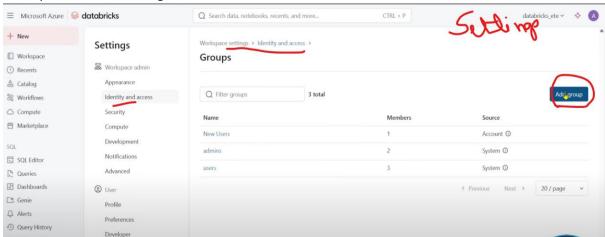


TABLE FUNCTIONS - UDTF



Dynamic Data Masking

Prerequisite: need amin rights



Add yourself as an admin



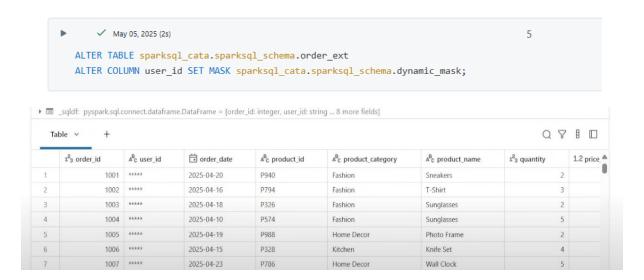
MASK FUNCTION

```
May 05, 2025 (3s) 3

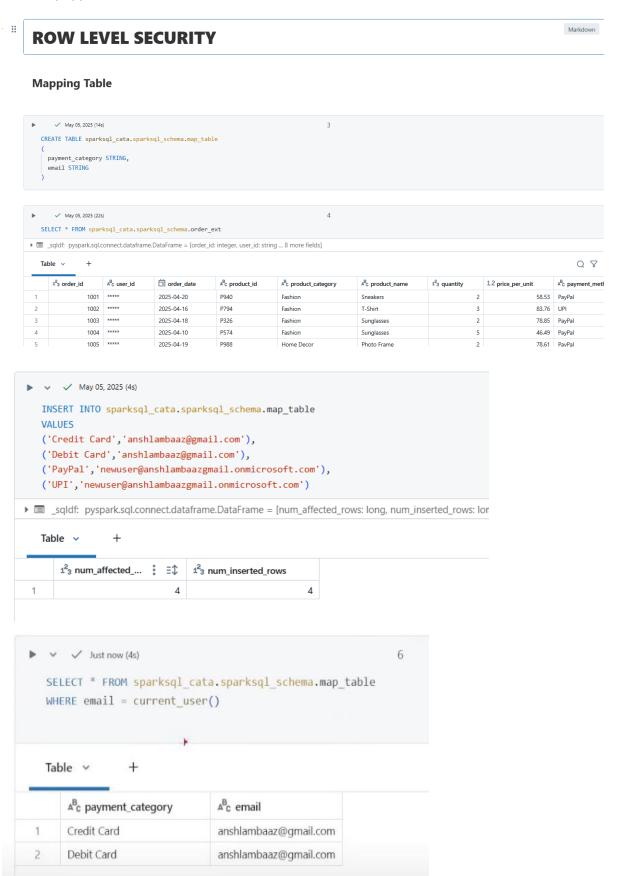
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION sparksql_cata.sparksql_schema.dynamic_mask(p_user_id STRING)
RETURN
CASE WHEN is_account_group_member('admin') THEN p_user_id ELSE '***** END;
```

Masking PII (Personal identifiable information) → used_id is_account_group_member() is an inbuilt function

APPLYING MASK FUNCTION TO THE COLUMN - user_id



Row Level Security → restricting access to the users/what users should have access to what data (Normally applied in PowerBI but can be used in ADB)



Mapping Table Testing

```
► ✓ May 05, 2025 (3s)
7

SELECT * FROM sparksql_cata.sparksql_schema.map_table

WHERE email = current_user()

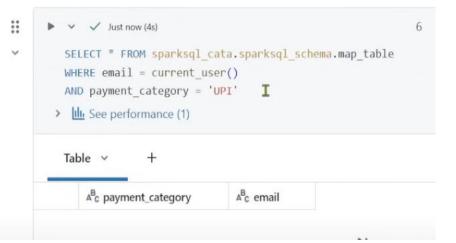
AND payment_category = 'Credit Card'

► □ _sqldf: pyspark.sql.connect.dataframe.DataFrame = [payment_category: string, email: string]

Table ∨ +

ABc payment_category
ABc email

1 Credit Card
anshlambaaz@gmail.com
```



No data cause UPI data should be visible to the other user

Converting Mapping Table into a Boolean

```
SELECT EXISTS

(
SELECT * FROM sparksql_cata.sparksql_schema.map_table
WHERE email = current_user()
AND payment_category = 'UPI'
)

sqldf: pyspark.sql.connect.dataframe.DataFrame = [EXISTS(SELECT*FROMsparksql_cata.sparksql_schema.map_tableWHEREemail=current_user()AND

Table v +

EXISTS(SELECT*FROMsparksql_cata.sparksql_schema.map_tableWHEREemail=current_user()ANDpayment_category='UPI')

1 false
```

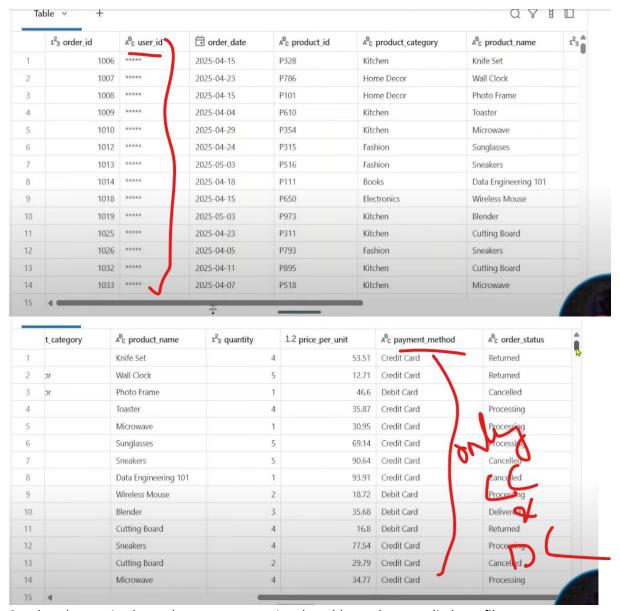
CONVERT INTO A BOOLEAN FUNCTION

APPLYING RLS FUNCTION TO THE COLUMN

TESTING

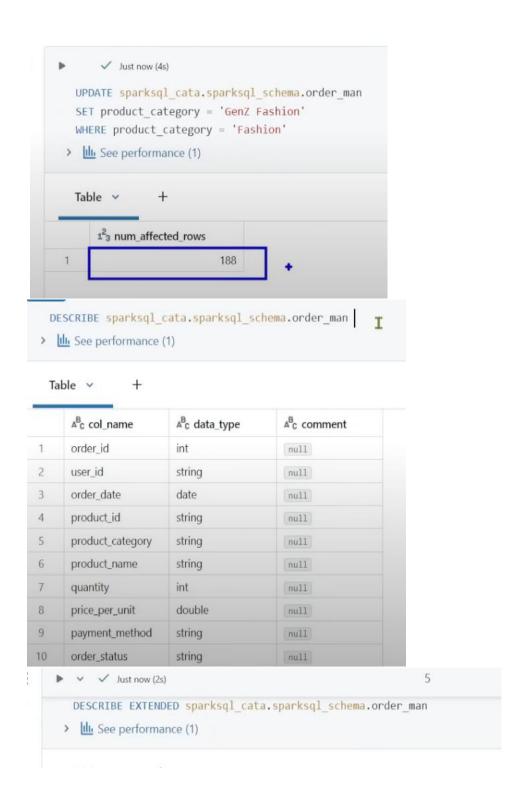
```
► ✓ Just now (5s) 15

SELECT * FROM sparksql_cata.sparksql_schema.order_ext
```



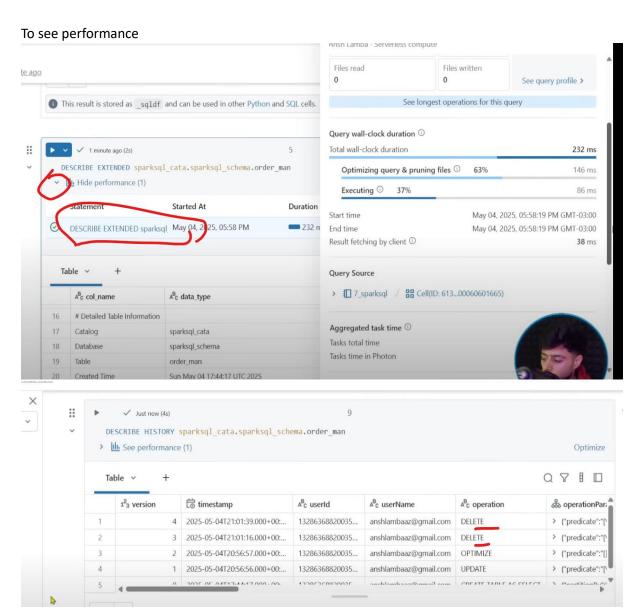
So whats happening bts: when we are querying the table, we have applied row filter on payment_method column, simply pass all the values to the rowlevel_security function, this function will take all the values of payment_method & check the current user and privilege of that user.

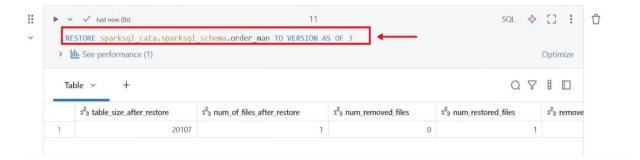
DML OPERATIONS





Delta Tables calculate the statistics of first 32 columns





Different approach



