

PySpark – Coding Challenge

Submitted By-
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Task 1: Explain ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) with PySpark(in your ownwords):

ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) is a fundamental process in data engineering and analytics that preparing data for analysis. The **Extract** phase involves gathering raw data from various source systems, which could be relational databases, files (like CSV, JSON) and is accomplished using methods like `spark.read()` for structured data formats, such as CSV. The main objective here is to extract large volumes of data efficiently from various sources and prepare them for further processing.

Once the data is extracted, the **Transform** phase begins. This is where PySpark's allows for large-scale data processing in a distributed manner. In the transformation step, the data is cleaned, enriched, and reshaped to fit the needs of analysis. Common transformations include filtering rows based on specific criteria (`.filter()`), changing column types (`.cast()`), handling missing or null values (`.fillna()`), and applying aggregation or summarization (`.groupBy()`). This step also includes joining datasets, applying business rules, and performing data enrichment to enhance the value of the data. After transformation, the data is typically structured in a way that is optimized for analytics.

The final stage is **Load**, where the transformed data is loaded into a storage system, such as a relational database, a data lake, or a data warehouse, for future use. This step ensures that the data is available for downstream users or systems that need to access it for reporting, analysis, or further processing. Overall, ETL pipelines in PySpark enable the handling of massive datasets with scalability, speed, and reliability, which is essential in today's data-driven world.

1. Loading data:

only showing top 20 rows

- **Use Spark Sql:**

- **Filter records based on conditions (e.g., Find people with Loan Amount greater than 10,00,000):**

04:23 PM (1s)2Python

```
#Spark SQL
#Filter
#Find people with Loan Amount greater than 10,00,000
from pyspark.sql import functions as F

loan_df = loan_df.withColumn("Loan Amount", F.regexp_replace("Loan Amount", ",", "").cast("double"))

loan_df.createOrReplaceTempView("loan_data")

filtered_data = spark.sql("""
    SELECT * FROM loan_data
    WHERE `Loan Amount` > 10000
""")
filtered_data.show()
```

(1) Spark Jobs

loan_df: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [Customer_ID: string, Age: integer ... 13 more fields]
filtered_data: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [Customer_ID: string, Age: integer ... 13 more fields]

Customer_ID	Age	Gender	Occupation	Marital Status	Family Size	Income	Expenditure	Use Frequency	Loan Category	Loan Amount	Overdue
IB14001	30	MALE	BANK MANAGER	SINGLE	4	50000	22199	6	HOUSING	1000000.0	5
42,898	6		9								
IB14008	44	MALE	PROFESSOR	MARRIED	6	51000	19999	4	SHOPPING	50000.0	3
33,999	1		5								
IB14012	30	FEMALE	DENTIST	SINGLE	3	58450	27675	5	TRAVELLING	75000.0	6
20,876	3		1								
IB14018	29	MALE	TEACHER	MARRIED	5	45767	12787	3	GOLD LOAN	600000.0	7
11,000	0		4								
IB14022	34	MALE	POLICE	SINGLE	4	43521	11999	3	AUTOMOBILE	200000.0	2
43,898	1		2								
IB14024	55	FEMALE	NURSE	MARRIED	6	34999	19888	4	AUTOMOBILE	47787.0	1
50,000	0		3								
IB14025	39	FEMALE	TEACHER	MARRIED	6	46619	18675	4	HOUSING	1209867.0	8
29,999	6		8								
IB14027	51	MALE	SYSTEM MANAGER	MARRIED	3	49999	19111	5	RESTAURANTS	60676.0	8

- **Joins with another DataFrame** (for demonstration, I created another Dataframe called `loan_approval_df`):

1. Inner join:

```
#Spark SQL
#inner join

# Sample loan approval data (For demonstration of joins)
loan_approval_data = [
    ('IB14001', 'Approved'),
    ('IB14008', 'Denied'),
    ('IB14012', 'Approved'),
    ('IB14018', 'Approved'),
    ('IB14022', 'Denied'),
    ('IB14024', 'Approved'),
]

#DataFrame for loan approval data
loan_approval_columns = ['Customer_ID', 'Approval_Status']
loan_approval_df = spark.createDataFrame(loan_approval_data, loan_approval_columns)

loan_approval_df.createOrReplaceTempView("loan_approval_data")

# Perform an inner join between loan_data and loan_approval_data
joined_data = spark.sql("""
    SELECT a.*, b.Approval_Status
    FROM loan_data a
    JOIN loan_approval_data b
    ON a.Customer_ID = b.Customer_ID
""")
joined_data.show()
```

▶ (4) Spark Jobs

```
▶ loan_approval_df: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [Customer_ID: string, Approval_Status: string]
▶ joined_data: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [Customer_ID: string, Age: integer ... 14 more fields]
```

	Customer_ID	Age	Gender	Occupation	Marital Status	Family Size	Income	Expenditure	Use Frequency	Loan Category	Loan Amount	Overdue	Debt Record
6	IB14001	30	MALE	BANK MANAGER	SINGLE	4	50000	22199	6	HOUSING	100000.0	5	42,898
1	IB14008	44	MALE	PROFESSOR	MARRIED	6	51000	19999	4	SHOPPING	50000.0	3	33,999
3	IB14012	30	FEMALE	DENTIST	SINGLE	3	58450	27675	5	TRAVELLING	75000.0	6	20,876
0	IB14018	29	MALE	TEACHER	MARRIED	5	45767	12787	3	GOLD LOAN	60000.0	7	11,000
1	IB14022	34	MALE	POLICE	SINGLE	4	43521	11999	3	AUTOMOBILE	20000.0	2	43,898
0	IB14024	55	FEMALE	NURSE	MARRIED	6	34999	19888	4	AUTOMOBILE	47787.0	1	50,000

2. Left join:

04:28 PM (2s)

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Python

```
# Perform a left join between loan_data and loan_approval_data
left_joined_data = spark.sql("""
    SELECT a.*, b.Approval_Status
    FROM loan_data a
    LEFT JOIN loan_approval_data b
    ON a.Customer_ID = b.Customer_ID
""")
left_joined_data.show()
```

▶ (3) Spark Jobs

▶ left_joined_data: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [Customer_ID: string, Age: integer ... 14 more fields]

Customer_ID	Age	Gender	Occupation	Marital Status	Family Size	Income	Expenditure	Use Frequency	Loan Category	Loan Amount	Overdue
IB14001	30	MALE	BANK MANAGER	SINGLE	4	50000	22199	6	HOUSING	1000000.0	5
42,898		6		9							
IB14008	44	MALE	PROFESSOR	MARRIED	6	51000	19999	4	SHOPPING	50000.0	3
33,999		1		5							
IB14012	30	FEMALE	DENTIST	SINGLE	3	58450	27675	5	TRAVELLING	75000.0	6
20,876		3		1							
IB14018	29	MALE	TEACHER	MARRIED	5	45767	12787	3	GOLD LOAN	600000.0	7
11,000		0		4							
IB14022	34	MALE	POLICE	SINGLE	4	43521	11999	3	AUTOMOBILE	200000.0	2
43,898		1		2							

3. Right join:

04:29 PM (1s)

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Python

```
# Perform a right join between loan_data and loan_approval_data
right_joined_data = spark.sql("""
    SELECT a.*, b.Approval_Status
    FROM loan_data a
    RIGHT JOIN loan_approval_data b
    ON a.Customer_ID = b.Customer_ID
""")
right_joined_data.show()
```

▶ (4) Spark Jobs

▶ right_joined_data: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [Customer_ID: string, Age: integer ... 14 more fields]

Customer_ID	Age	Gender	Occupation	Marital Status	Family Size	Income	Expenditure	Use Frequency	Loan Category	Loan Amount	Overdue	Debt Record
IB14001	30	MALE	BANK MANAGER	SINGLE	4	50000	22199	6	HOUSING	1000000.0	5	42,898
6		9		Approved								
IB14008	44	MALE	PROFESSOR	MARRIED	6	51000	19999	4	SHOPPING	50000.0	3	33,999
1		5		Denied								
IB14012	30	FEMALE	DENTIST	SINGLE	3	58450	27675	5	TRAVELLING	75000.0	6	20,876
3		1		Approved								
IB14018	29	MALE	TEACHER	MARRIED	5	45767	12787	3	GOLD LOAN	600000.0	7	11,000
0		4		Approved								
IB14022	34	MALE	POLICE	SINGLE	4	43521	11999	3	AUTOMOBILE	200000.0	2	43,898
1		2		Denied								
IB14024	55	FEMALE	NURSE	MARRIED	6	34999	19888	4	AUTOMOBILE	47787.0	1	50,000

4. Outer join:

04:29 PM (2s) 6 Python

```
# Perform a full outer join between loan_data and loan_approval_data
outer_joined_data = spark.sql("""
    SELECT a.*, b.Approval_Status
    FROM loan_data a
    FULL OUTER JOIN loan_approval_data b
    ON a.Customer_ID = b.Customer_ID
""")
outer_joined_data.show()
```

▶ (3) Spark Jobs

outer_joined_data: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [Customer_ID: string, Age: integer ... 14 more fields]

Customer_ID	Age	Gender	Occupation	Marital Status	Family Size	Income	Expenditure	Use Frequency	Loan Category	Loan Amount	Overdue
1B14093	21	FEMALE	MANAGER	SINGLE	3	42516	24567	7	AUTOMOBILE	2569874.0	8
89,652	2			NULL							
1B14094	49	MALE	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	MARRIED	5	65214	42589	5	HOUSING	985412.0	5
11,254	1			NULL							
1B14312	21	FEMALE	MANAGER	SINGLE	3	42516	24567	7	EDUCATIONAL LOAN	2569874.0	8
89,652	2			NULL							
1B14315	49	MALE	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	MARRIED	5	65214	42589	5	HOUSING	985412.0	5
11,254	1			NULL							
1B14001	30	MALE	BANK MANAGER	SINGLE	4	50000	22199	6	HOUSING	1000000.0	5
42,898	6			Approved							

- **Simple Aggregations (e.g., average loan amount per occupation):**

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```
# Aggregation: Average Loan Amount per Occupation
avg_loan_per_occupation = spark.sql("""
    SELECT Occupation, AVG(`Loan Amount`) AS avg_loan
    FROM loan_data
    GROUP BY Occupation
""")
avg_loan_per_occupation.show()
```

▶ (2) Spark Jobs

avg_loan_per_occupation: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [Occupation: string, avg_loan: double]

Occupation	avg_loan
CIVIL ENGINEER	819806.3333333334
FIRE DEPARTMENT	955125.1666666666
ACCOUNTANT	1223623.2857142857
BANK MANAGER	629305.6071428572
SYSTEM OFFICER	290192.0
NUTRITION	456780.0
DIETICIAN	625974.4615384615
CLERK	633292.7307692308
SOFTWARE ENGINEER	755663.0
AGRICULTURAL ENGI...	767338.0
ASSISTANT MANAGER	729638.5
TEACHER	681778.6349206349

1. GroupBy and Aggregation (e.g., total income per marital status):

```
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# GroupBy: Total Income by Marital Status
total_income_per_status = spark.sql("""
    SELECT `Marital Status`, SUM(Income) AS total_income
    FROM loan_data
    GROUP BY `Marital Status`
""")
total_income_per_status.show()
```

(2) Spark Jobs

total_income_per_status: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [Marital Status: string, total_income: long]

Marital Status	total_income
SINGLE	8756569
MARRIED	23226313

2. Filter and Aggregate (e.g., filter by 'SINGLE' marital status and calculate total loan amount):

```
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# Filter and Aggregate: Total Loan Amount for SINGLE marital status
single_marital_status = spark.sql("""
    SELECT SUM(`Loan Amount`) AS total_loan
    FROM loan_data
    WHERE `Marital Status` = 'SINGLE'
""")
single_marital_status.show()
```

(2) Spark Jobs

single_marital_status: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [total_loan: double]

total_loan
1.12118685E8

- **Use PySpark:**
- **Filter records based on conditions (e.g., Find people with Loan Amount greater than 10,00,000):**

04:31 PM (1s) 10 Python

```
#PySpark
# Filter: Loan Amount greater than 1,000,000
filtered_df = loan_df.filter(loan_df['Loan Amount'] > 1000000)
filtered_df.show()
```

(1) Spark Jobs

filtered_df: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [Customer_ID: string, Age: integer ... 13 more fields]

Customer_ID	Age	Gender	Occupation	Marital Status	Family Size	Income	Expenditure	Use Frequency	Loan Category	Loan Amount	Overdue	Debt Record
IB14025	39	FEMALE	TEACHER	MARRIED	6	46619	18675	4	HOUSING	1209867.0	8	
IB14042	25	FEMALE	DOCTOR	SINGLE	4	60111	27111	5	TRAVELLING	1290929.0	4	
IB14050	56	MALE	CIVIL ENGINEER	MARRIED	4	NULL	13999	3	HOUSING	1065577.0	6	
IB14089	25	MALE	PROFESSOR	SINGLE	5	62145	31254	4	BOOK STORES	1245789.0	6	
IB14093	21	FEMALE	MANAGER	SINGLE	3	42516	24567	7	AUTOMOBILE	2569874.0	8	
IB14096	33	FEMALE	CLERK	MARRIED	3	35684	15247	3	RESTAURANTS	1452637.0	3	
IB14104	54	MALE	AIRPORT OFFICER	MARRIED	6	80000	32541	2	AUTOMOBILE	2045789.0	1	

- **Joins:**

1. Inner join:

```
#inner join
inner_joined_data = loan_df.join(loan_approval_df, loan_df.Customer_ID == loan_approval_df.Customer_ID, "inner")

# Show the result
inner_joined_data.show()
```

- ▶ (4) Spark Jobs

```
inner_joined_data: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [Customer_ID: string, Age: integer ... 15 more fields]
```

[illegible]

2. Left join:

```
#left join
left_joined_data = loan_df.join(loan_approval_df, loan_df.Customer_ID == loan_approval_df.Customer_ID, "left")

# Show the result
left_joined_data.show()
```

- ▶ (2) Spark Jobs

```
left_joined_data: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [Customer_ID: string, Age: integer ... 15 more fields]
```

4,500	5	4	NULL	NULL								
	IB14037	54	FEMALE	TEACHER	MARRIED	5	48099	19999	4	RESTAURANTS	30999.0	1
12,000	7	5	NULL	NULL	NULL							
	IB14039	45	MALE	ACCOUNT MANAGER	MARRIED	7	45777	18452	4	GOLD LOAN	987611.0	7
39,999	8	1	NULL	NULL	NULL							
	IB14041	59	FEMALE	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	MARRIED	4	50999	22999	5	EDUCATIONAL LOAN	599934.0	3
9,000	9	9	NULL	NULL	NULL							
	IB14042	25	FEMALE	DOCTOR	SINGLE	4	60111	27111	5	TRAVELLING	1290929.0	4
18,000	1	0	NULL	NULL	NULL							
	IB14045	31	MALE	STORE KEEPER	SINGLE	5	40999	11999	3	BOOK STORES	167654.0	1
4,500	0	1	NULL	NULL	NULL							
	IB14049	49	MALE	BANK MANAGER	MARRIED	4	45999	14500	4	TRAVELLING	79999.0	4
6,700	7	3	NULL	NULL	NULL							
	IB14050	56	MALE	CIVIL ENGINEER	MARRIED	4	NULL	13999	3	HOUSING	1065577.0	6
19,999	4	2	NULL	NULL	NULL							
	IB14054	58	FEMALE	DOCTOR	MARRIED	5	60000	25000	5	HOUSING	900000.0	5
21,000	9	0	NULL	NULL	NULL							

3. Right join:

04:34 PM (2s) 13

```
#right join
right_joined_data = loan_df.join(loan_approval_df, loan_df.Customer_ID == loan_approval_df.Customer_ID, "right")

# Show the result
right_joined_data.show()
```

▶ (4) Spark Jobs

right_joined_data: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [Customer_ID: string, Age: integer ... 15 more fields]

	Customer_ID	Age	Gender	Occupation	Marital Status	Family Size	Income	Expenditure	Use Frequency	Loan Category	Loan Amount	Overdue	Debt Record
6	IB14001	30	MALE	BANK MANAGER	SINGLE	4	50000	22199	6	HOUSING	1000000.0	5	42,898
1	IB14008	44	MALE	PROFESSOR	MARRIED	6	51000	19999	4	SHOPPING	50000.0	3	33,999
3	IB14012	30	FEMALE	DENTIST	SINGLE	3	58450	27675	5	TRAVELLING	75000.0	6	20,876
0	IB14018	29	MALE	TEACHER	MARRIED	5	45767	12787	3	GOLD LOAN	600000.0	7	11,000
1	IB14022	34	MALE	POLICE	SINGLE	4	43521	11999	3	AUTOMOBILE	200000.0	2	43,898
0	IB14024	55	FEMALE	NURSE	MARRIED	6	34999	19888	4	AUTOMOBILE	47787.0	1	50,000

4. Outer join:

04:35 PM (1s) 14

```
#outer join
outer_joined_data = loan_df.join(loan_approval_df, loan_df.Customer_ID == loan_approval_df.Customer_ID, "outer")

# Show the result
outer_joined_data.show()
```

▶ (3) Spark Jobs

outer_joined_data: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [Customer_ID: string, Age: integer ... 15 more fields]

	Customer_ID	Age	Gender	Occupation	Marital Status	Family Size	Income	Expenditure	Use Frequency	Loan Category	Loan Amount	Overdue	Debt Record
13,000	IB14029	24	FEMALE	TEACHER	SINGLE	3	45008	17454	4	AUTOMOBILE	399435.0	9	13,987
0	IB14031	37	FEMALE	SOFTWARE ENGINEER	MARRIED	5	55999	23999	5	AUTOMOBILE	60999.0	2	0
33,333	IB14032	24	MALE	DATA ANALYST	SINGLE	4	60111	28999	6	AUTOMOBILE	35232.0	5	4,500
4,500	IB14034	32	MALE	PRODUCT ENGINEER	MARRIED	6	NULL	29000	7	COMPUTER SOFTWARES	80660.0	6	12,000
39,999	IB14037	54	FEMALE	TEACHER	MARRIED	5	48099	19999	4	RESTAURANTS	30999.0	1	18,000
9,000	IB14039	45	MALE	ACCOUNT MANAGER	MARRIED	7	45777	18452	4	GOLD LOAN	987611.0	7	18,000
9,000	IB14041	59	FEMALE	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	MARRIED	4	50999	22999	5	EDUCATIONAL LOAN	599934.0	3	18,000
18,000	IB14042	25	FEMALE	DOCTOR	SINGLE	4	60111	27111	5	TRAVELLING	1290929.0	4	18,000

only showing top 20 rows

- **Simple Aggregations** (e.g., Aggregating Total Loan Amount, Average Income, and Counting Customers):

```

04:39 PM (1s) 15

# Simple aggregations
# Aggregating Total Loan Amount, Average Income, and Counting Customers
from pyspark.sql import functions as F

aggregated_data = loan_df.agg(
    F.sum("Loan Amount").alias("Total_Loan_Amount"),
    F.avg("Income").alias("Average_Income"),
    F.count("Customer_ID").alias("Customer_Count"),
    F.min("Income").alias("Min_Income"),
    F.max("Income").alias("Max_Income")
)

aggregated_data.show()

```

(2) Spark Jobs

```

aggregated_data: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [Total_Loan_Amount: double, Average_Income: double ... 3 more fields]

```

Total_Loan_Amount	Average_Income	Customer_Count	Min_Income	Max_Income
3.98526449E8	68339.49145299145	500	28366	930000

1. **GroupBy and Aggregation** (e.g., Grouping by Occupation and Calculating Total Loan Amount and Average Income):

```

04:40 PM (1s) 16

# Grouping and aggregations
# Calculating Total Loan Amount and Average Income
grouped_data = loan_df.groupBy("Occupation").agg(
    F.sum("Loan Amount").alias("Total_Loan_Amount"),
    F.avg("Income").alias("Average_Income"),
    F.count("Customer_ID").alias("Customer_Count")
)

grouped_data.show()

```

(2) Spark Jobs

```

grouped_data: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [Occupation: string, Total_Loan_Amount: double ... 2 more fields]

```

Occupation	Total_Loan_Amount	Average_Income	Customer_Count
CIVIL ENGINEER	4918838.0	60359.666666666664	6
FIRE DEPARTMENT	1.1461502E7	55357.916666666664	12
ACCOUNTANT	8565363.0	56623.28571428572	7
BANK MANAGER	1.7620557E7	92191.0	28
SYSTEM OFFICER	1160768.0	56780.0	4
NUTRITION	456780.0	55650.0	1
DIETICIAN	8137668.0	72599.16666666667	13
CLERK	1.6465611E7	76871.125	26
SOFTWARE ENGINEER	2.6448205E7	61107.8	35
AGRICULTURAL ENGI...	6138704.0	82060.625	8
ASSISTANT MANAGER	4377831.0	54866.166666666664	6
TEACHER	4.2952054E7	52812.73333333333	63
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	5197463.0	53319.333333333336	9

2. Filter and Aggregate (e.g., filter by 'SINGLE' marital status and calculate total loan amount):

```
04:40 PM (1s) 17

# Filtering and aggregation
# Filtering Customers with Income > 50,000 and Calculating Total Loan Amount and Average Expenditure
filtered_aggregated_data = loan_df.filter(loan_df.Income > 50000).agg(
    F.sum("Loan Amount").alias("Total_Loan_Amount"),
    F.avg("Expenditure").alias("Average_Expenditure")
)

filtered_aggregated_data.show()
```

▶ (2) Spark Jobs

```
▶ filtered_aggregated_data: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [Total_Loan_Amount: double, Average_Expenditure: double]

+-----+-----+
|Total_Loan_Amount|Average_Expenditure|
+-----+-----+
|      2.61067242E8| 30574.736263736264|
+-----+-----+
```

--Thank You!