Introduction to Data Pipelines

CLEANING DATA WITH PYSPARK





What is a data pipeline?

- A set of steps to process data from source(s) to final output
- Can consist of any number of steps or components
- Can span many systems
- We will focus on data pipelines within Spark

What does a data pipeline look like?

- Input(s)
 - CSV, JSON, web services, databases
- Transformations
 - o withColumn(), .filter(), .drop()
- Output(s)
 - CSV, Parquet, database
- Validation
- Analysis

Pipeline details

- Not formally defined in Spark
- Typically all normal Spark code required for task

```
schema = StructType([
StructField('name', StringType(), False),
StructField('age', StringType(), False)
df = spark.read.format('csv').load('datafile').schema(schema)
df = df.withColumn('id', monotonically_increasing_id())
df.write.parquet('outdata.parquet')
df.write.json('outdata.json')
```

Let's Practice!



Data handling techniques

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What are we trying to parse?

- Incorrect data
 - Empty rows
 - Commented lines
 - Headers
- Nested structures
 - Multiple delimiters
- Non-regular data
 - Differing numbers of columns per row
- Focused on CSV data

```
width, height, image

# This is a comment

200    300    affenpinscher;0

600    450    Collie;307    Collie;101
600    449    Japanese_spaniel;23
```

Stanford ImageNet annotations

- Identifies dog breeds in images
- Provides list of all identified dogs in image
- Other metadata (base folder, image size, etc.)

Example rows:

```
02111277 n02111277_3206 500 375 Newfoundland,110,73,416,298 02108422 n02108422_4375 500 375 bull_mastiff,101,90,214,356 \ bull_mastiff,282,74,416,370
```



Removing blank lines, headers, and comments

Spark's CSV parser:

- Automatically removes blank lines
- Can remove comments using an optional argument

```
df1 = spark.read.csv('datafile.csv.gz', comment='#')
```

- Handles header fields
 - Defined via argument
 - Ignored if a schema is defined

```
df1 = spark.read.csv('datafile.csv.gz', header='True')
```

Automatic column creation

Spark will:

• Automatically create columns in a DataFrame based on sep argument

```
df1 = spark.read.csv('datafile.csv.gz', sep=',')
```

- Defaults to using ,
- Can still successfully parse if sep is not in string

```
df1 = spark.read.csv('datafile.csv.gz', sep='*')
```

- Stores data in column defaulting to _c0
- Allows you to properly handle nested separators

Let's practice!



Data validation

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Definition

Validation is:

- Verifying that a dataset complies with the expected format
- Number of rows / columns
- Data types
- Complex validation rules

Validating via joins

- Compares data against known values
- Easy to find data in a given set
- Comparatively fast

```
parsed_df = spark.read.parquet('parsed_data.parquet')
company_df = spark.read.parquet('companies.parquet')
verified_df = parsed_df.join(company_df, parsed_df.company == company_df.company)
```

This automatically removes any rows with a company not in the valid_df!

Complex rule validation

Using Spark components to validate logic:

- Calculations
- Verifying against external source
- Likely uses a UDF to modify / verify the DataFrame

Let's practice!



Final analysis and delivery

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Analysis calculations (UDF)

Calculations using UDF

```
def getAvgSale(saleslist):
 totalsales = 0
 count = 0
 for sale in saleslist:
    totalsales += sale[2] + sale[3]
    count += 2
  return totalsales / count
udfGetAvgSale = udf(getAvgSale, DoubleType())
df = df.withColumn('avg_sale', udfGetAvgSale(df.sales_list))
```

Analysis calculations (inline)

Inline calculations

```
df = df.read.csv('datafile')
df = df.withColumn('avg', (df.total_sales / df.sales_count))
df = df.withColumn('sq_ft', df.width * df.length)
df = df.withColumn('total_avg_size', udfComputeTotal(df.entries) / df.numEntries)
```

Let's practice!



Congratulations and next steps

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Next Steps

- Review Spark documentation
- Try working with data on actual clusters
- Work with various datasets

Thank you!

