

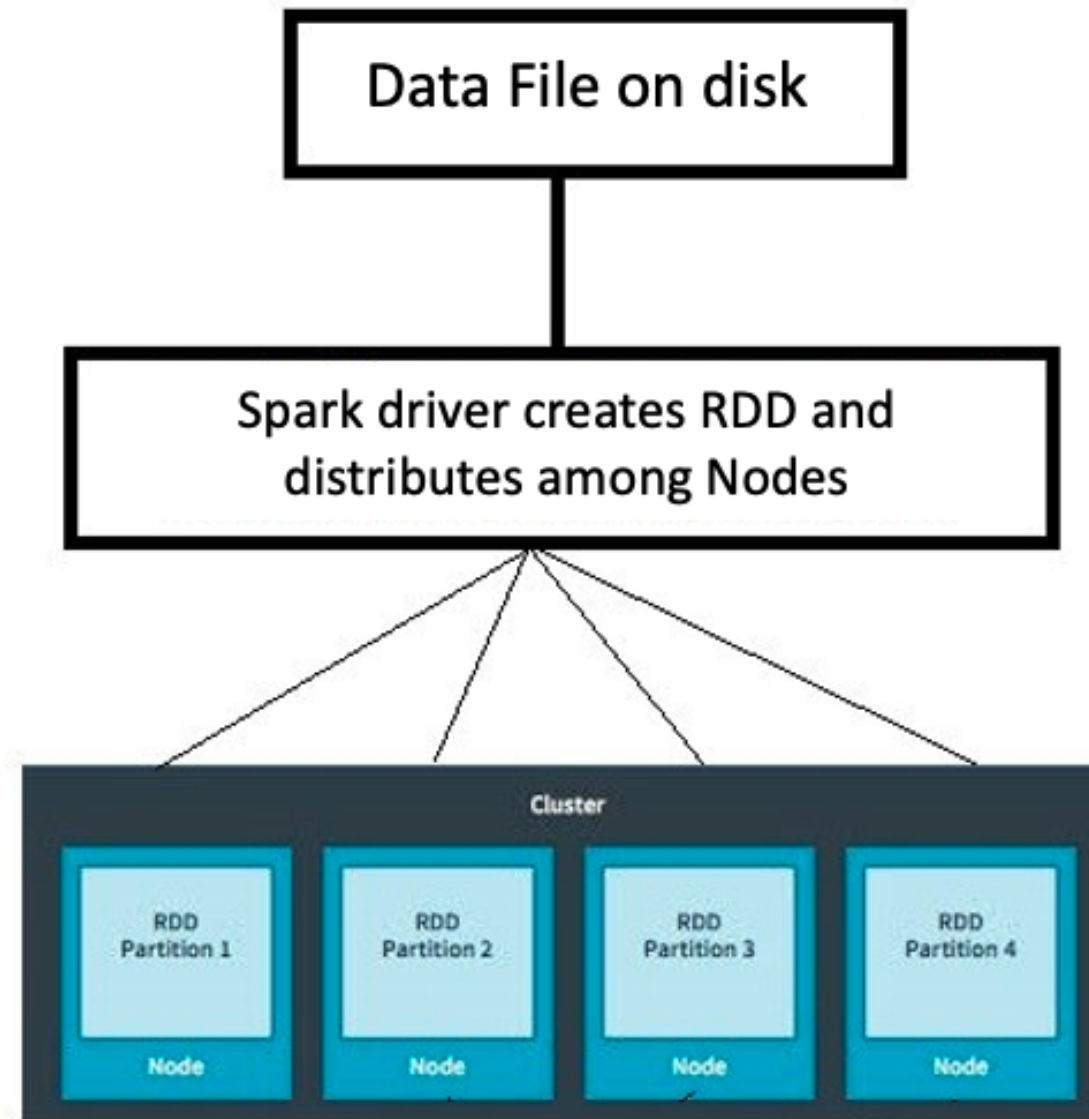
Introduction to PySpark RDD

BIG DATA FUNDAMENTALS WITH PYSPARK

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What is RDD?

- RDD = Resilient Distributed Datasets



Decomposing RDDs

- Resilient Distributed Datasets
 - Resilient: Ability to withstand failures
 - Distributed: Spanning across multiple machines
 - Datasets: Collection of partitioned data e.g, Arrays, Tables, Tuples etc.,

Creating RDDs. How to do it?

- Parallelizing an existing collection of objects
- External datasets:
 - Files in HDFS
 - Objects in Amazon S3 bucket
 - lines in a text file
- From existing RDDs

Parallelized collection (parallelizing)

- `parallelize()` for creating RDDs from python lists

```
numRDD = sc.parallelize([1,2,3,4])
```

```
helloRDD = sc.parallelize("Hello world")
```

```
type(helloRDD)
```

```
<class 'pyspark.rdd.PipelinedRDD'>
```

From external datasets

- `textFile()` for creating RDDs from external datasets

```
fileRDD = sc.textFile("README.md")
```

```
type(fileRDD)
```

```
<class 'pyspark.rdd.PipelinedRDD'>
```

Understanding Partitioning in PySpark

- A partition is a logical division of a large distributed data set
- `parallelize()` method

```
numRDD = sc.parallelize(range(10), minPartitions = 6)
```

- `textFile()` method

```
fileRDD = sc.textFile("README.md", minPartitions = 6)
```

- The number of partitions in an RDD can be found by using `getNumPartitions()` method

Let's practice

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RDD operations in PySpark

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Overview of PySpark operations

Spark Operations =


TRANSFORMATIONS

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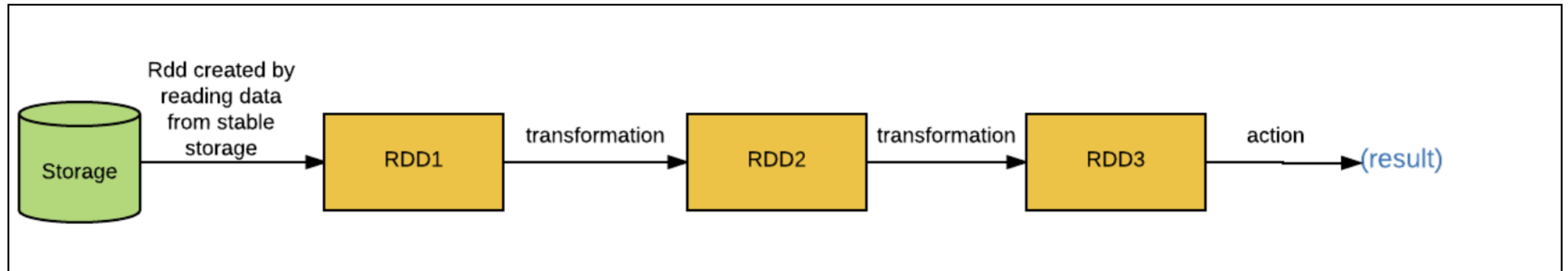


ACTIONS

- Transformations create new RDDs
- Actions perform computation on the RDDs

RDD Transformations

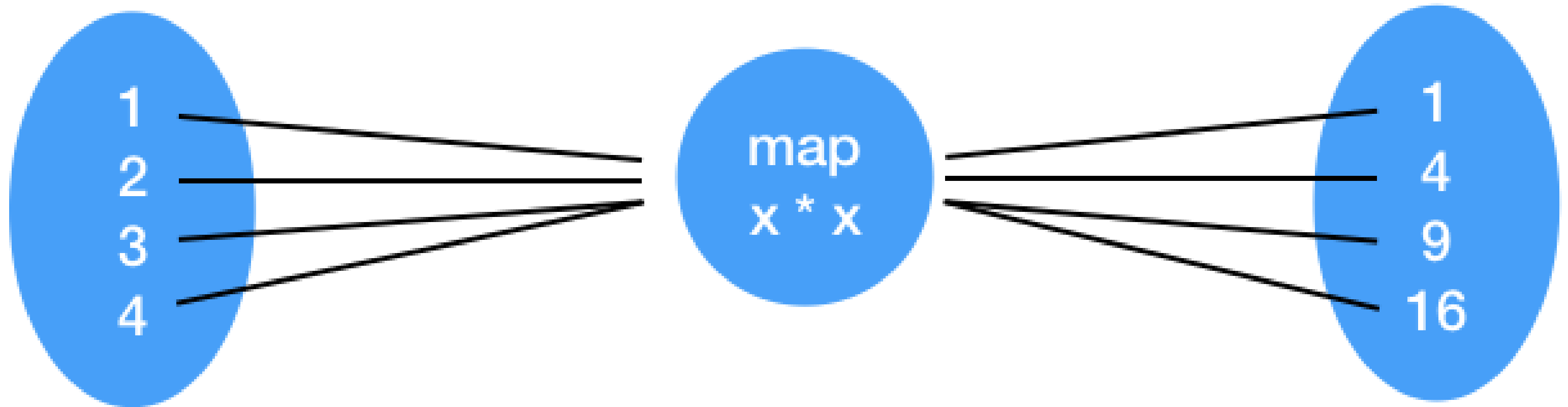
- Transformations follow Lazy evaluation



- Basic RDD Transformations
 - `map()`, `filter()`, `flatMap()`, and `union()`

map() Transformation

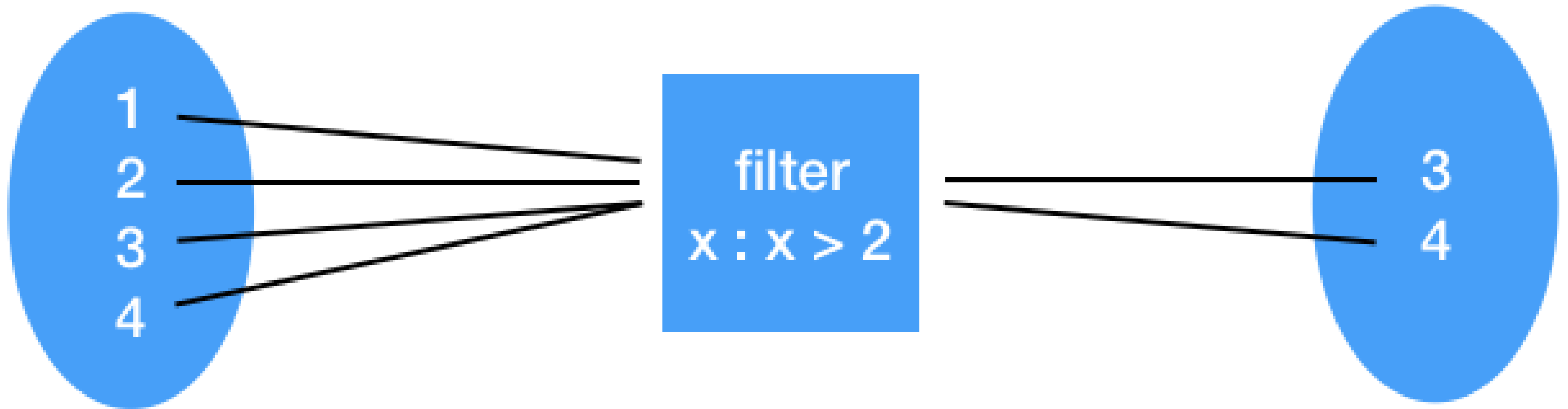
- map() transformation applies a function to all elements in the RDD



```
RDD = sc.parallelize([1,2,3,4])  
RDD_map = RDD.map(lambda x: x * x)
```

filter() Transformation

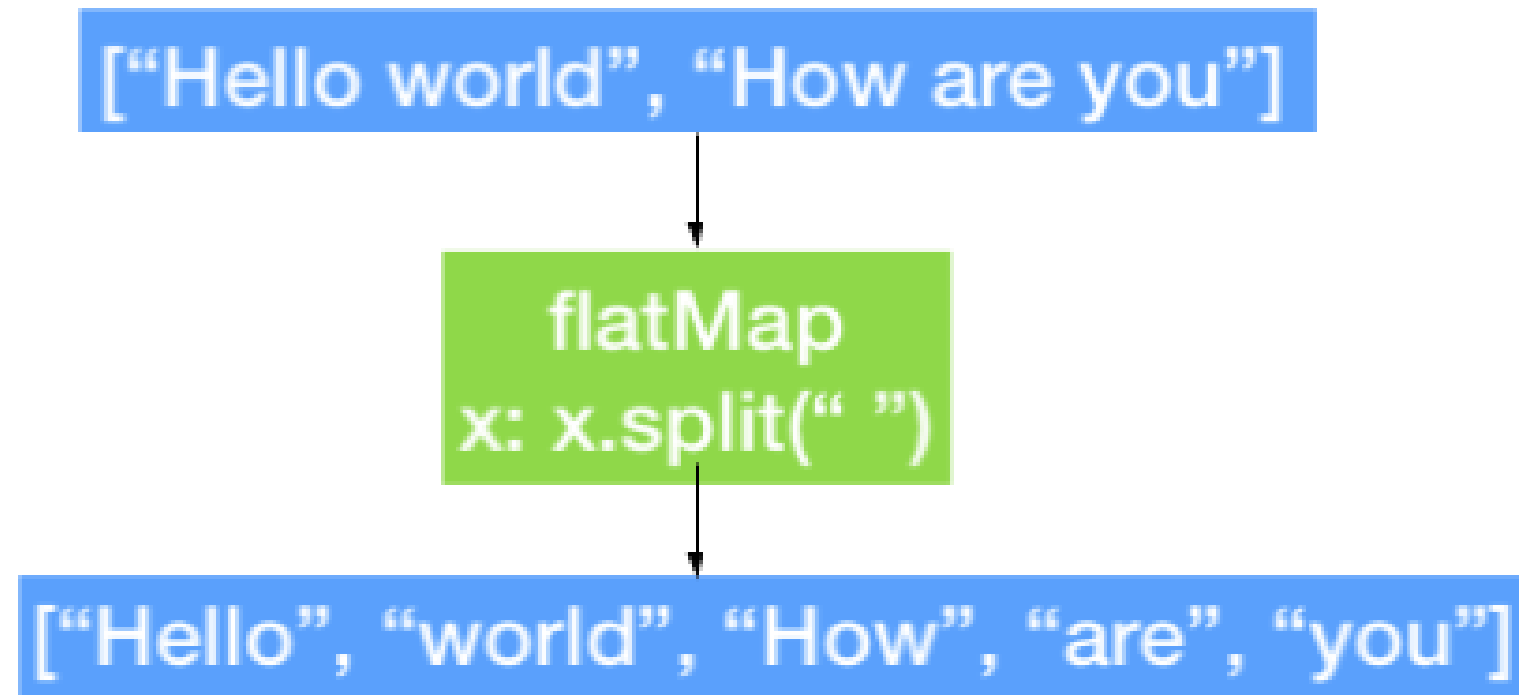
- Filter transformation returns a new RDD with only the elements that pass the condition



```
RDD = sc.parallelize([1,2,3,4])  
RDD_filter = RDD.filter(lambda x: x > 2)
```

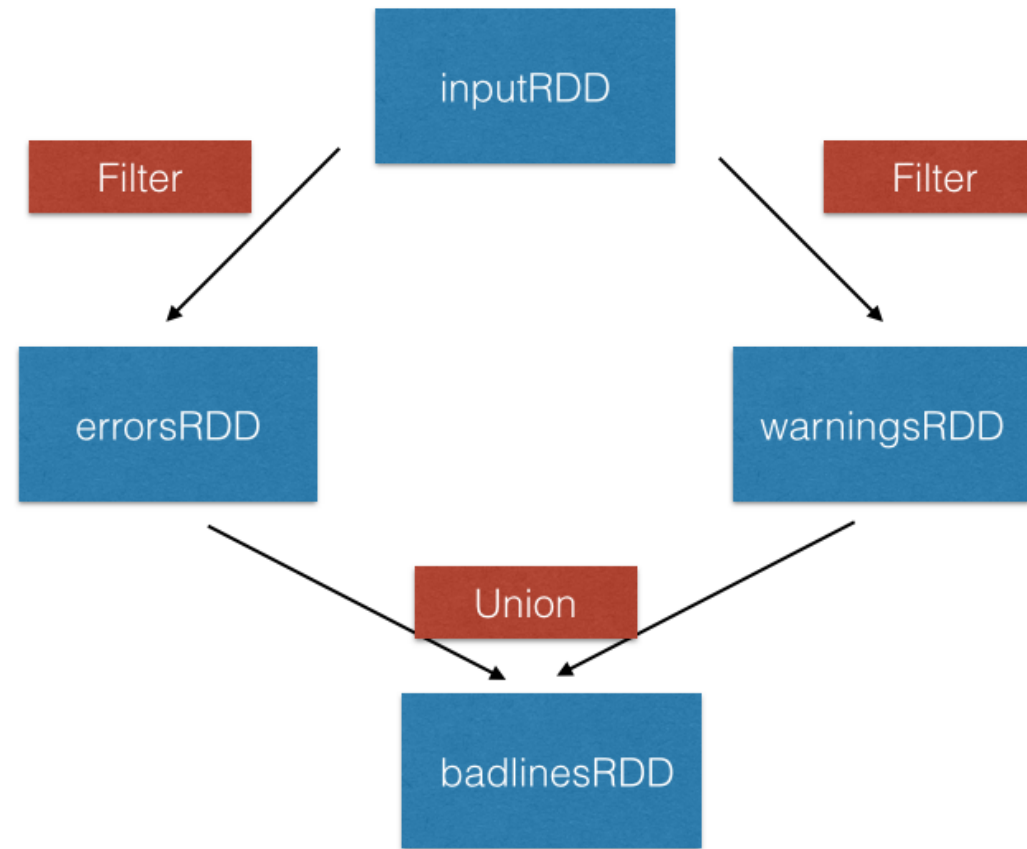
flatMap() Transformation

- flatMap() transformation returns multiple values for each element in the original RDD



```
RDD = sc.parallelize(["hello world", "how are you"])
RDD_flatmap = RDD.flatMap(lambda x: x.split(" "))
```

union() Transformation



```
inputRDD = sc.textFile("logs.txt")
errorRDD = inputRDD.filter(lambda x: "error" in x.split())
warningsRDD = inputRDD.filter(lambda x: "warnings" in x.split())
combinedRDD = errorRDD.union(warningsRDD)
```

RDD Actions

- They are operations that return a value after running a computation on the RDD
- Basic RDD Actions
 - `collect()`
 - `take(N)`
 - `first()`
 - `count()`

collect() and take() Actions

- collect() return all the elements of the dataset as an array
- take(N) returns an array with the first N elements of the dataset

```
RDD_map.collect()
```

```
[1, 4, 9, 16]
```

```
RDD_map.take(2)
```

```
[1, 4]
```

first() and count() Actions

- first() prints the first element of the RDD

```
RDD_map.first()
```

```
[1]
```

- count() return the number of elements in the RDD

```
RDD_flatmap.count()
```

```
5
```

Let's practice RDD operations

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Working with Pair RDDs in PySpark

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Introduction to pair RDDs in PySpark

- Real life datasets are usually key/value pairs
- Each row is a key and maps to one or more values
- Pair RDD is a special data structure to work with this kind of datasets
- Pair RDD: Key is the identifier and value is the data

Creating pair RDDs

- Two common ways to create pair RDDs
 - From a list of key-value tuple
 - From a regular RDD
- Get the data into key/value form for paired RDD

```
my_tuple = [('Sam', 23), ('Mary', 34), ('Peter', 25)]  
pairRDD_tuple = sc.parallelize(my_tuple)
```

```
my_list = ['Sam 23', 'Mary 34', 'Peter 25']  
regularRDD = sc.parallelize(my_list)  
pairRDD_RDD = regularRDD.map(lambda s: (s.split(' ')[0], s.split(' ')[1]))
```

Transformations on pair RDDs

- All regular transformations work on pair RDD
- Have to pass functions that operate on key value pairs rather than on individual elements
- Examples of paired RDD Transformations
 - `reduceByKey(func)`: Combine values with the same key
 - `groupByKey()`: Group values with the same key
 - `sortByKey()`: Return an RDD sorted by the key
 - `join()`: Join two pair RDDs based on their key

reduceByKey() transformation

- `reduceByKey()` transformation combines values with the same key
- It runs parallel operations for each key in the dataset
- It is a transformation and not action

```
regularRDD = sc.parallelize([("Messi", 23), ("Ronaldo", 34),  
                             ("Neymar", 22), ("Messi", 24)])  
  
pairRDD_reducebykey = regularRDD.reduceByKey(lambda x,y : x + y)  
pairRDD_reducebykey.collect()  
[('Neymar', 22), ('Ronaldo', 34), ('Messi', 47)]
```


sortByKey() transformation

- `sortByKey()` operation orders pair RDD by key
- It returns an RDD sorted by key in ascending or descending order

```
pairRDD_reducebykey_rev = pairRDD_reducebykey.map(lambda x: (x[1], x[0]))
pairRDD_reducebykey_rev.sortByKey(ascending=False).collect()
[(47, 'Messi'), (34, 'Ronaldo'), (22, 'Neymar')]
```

groupByKey() transformation

- `groupByKey()` groups all the values with the same key in the pair RDD

```
airports = [("US", "JFK"), ("UK", "LHR"), ("FR", "CDG"), ("US", "SFO")]
regularRDD = sc.parallelize(airports)
pairRDD_group = regularRDD.groupByKey().collect()
for cont, air in pairRDD_group:
    print(cont, list(air))

FR ['CDG']
US ['JFK', 'SFO']
UK ['LHR']
```

join() transformation

- `join()` transformation joins the two pair RDDs based on their key

```
RDD1 = sc.parallelize([("Messi", 34), ("Ronaldo", 32), ("Neymar", 24)])  
RDD2 = sc.parallelize([("Ronaldo", 80), ("Neymar", 120), ("Messi", 100)])
```

```
RDD1.join(RDD2).collect()  
[('Neymar', (24, 120)), ('Ronaldo', (32, 80)), ('Messi', (34, 100))]
```

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More actions

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reduce() action

- `reduce(func)` action is used for aggregating the elements of a regular RDD
- The function should be commutative (changing the order of the operands does not change the result) and associative
- An example of `reduce()` action in PySpark

```
x = [1, 3, 4, 6]
RDD = sc.parallelize(x)
RDD.reduce(lambda x, y : x + y)
```

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saveAsTextFile() action

- `saveAsTextFile()` action saves RDD into a text file inside a directory with each partition as a separate file

```
RDD.saveAsTextFile("tempFile")
```

- `coalesce()` method can be used to save RDD as a single text file

```
RDD.coalesce(1).saveAsTextFile("tempFile")
```

Action Operations on pair RDDs

- RDD actions available for PySpark pair RDDs
- Pair RDD actions leverage the key-value data
- Few examples of pair RDD actions include
 - `countByKey()`
 - `collectAsMap()`

countByKey() action

- `countByKey()` only available for type (K, V)
- `countByKey()` action counts the number of elements for each key
- Example of `countByKey()` on a simple list

```
rdd = sc.parallelize([("a", 1), ("b", 1), ("a", 1)])  
for key, val in rdd.countByKey().items():  
    print(key, val)
```

```
('a', 2)  
('b', 1)
```

collectAsMap() action

- `collectAsMap()` return the key-value pairs in the RDD as a dictionary
- Example of `collectAsMap()` on a simple tuple

```
sc.parallelize([(1, 2), (3, 4)]).collectAsMap()
```

```
{1: 2, 3: 4}
```

Let's practice

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