Getting Started with PySpark

Scaling data processing from a single machine to a distributed system

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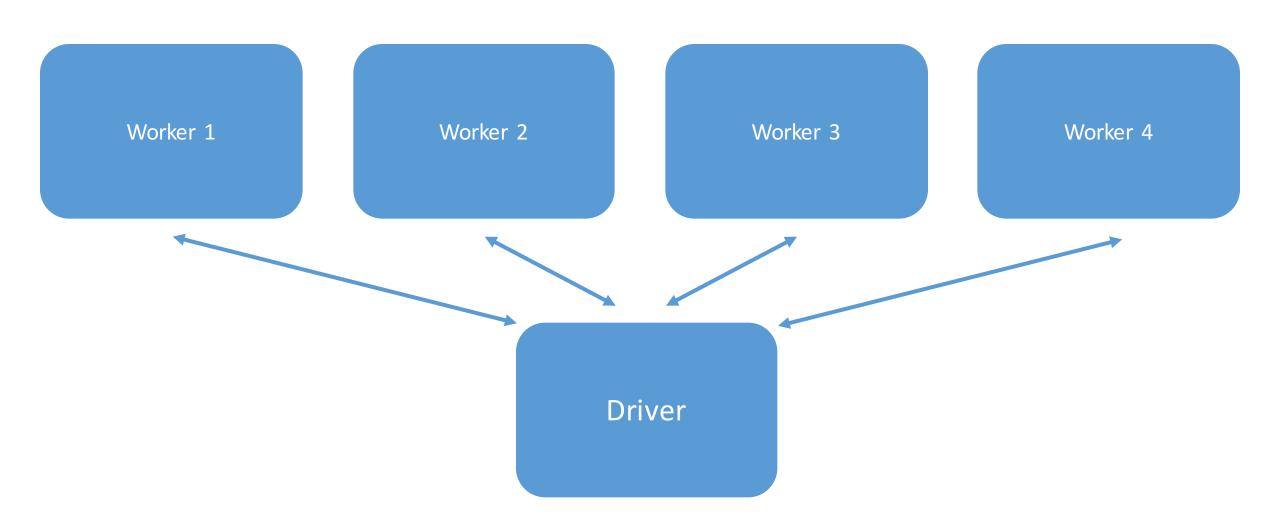
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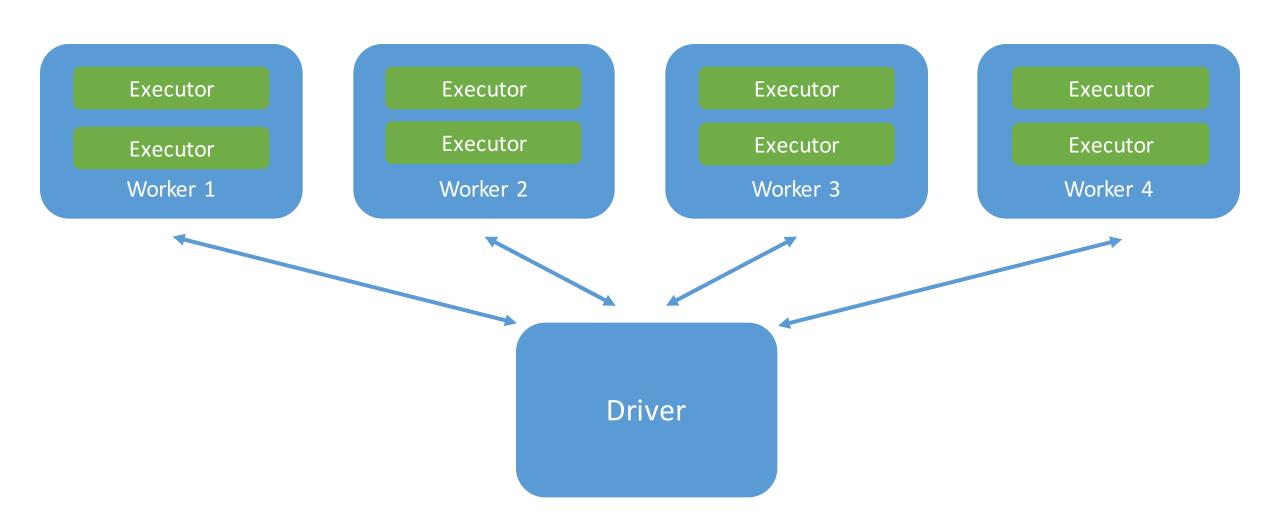
- ☐ Intro to Spark
- Data Exploration
- Data Processing
- Debugging Errors
- Building a Model

Why PySpark?

Distributed Computing

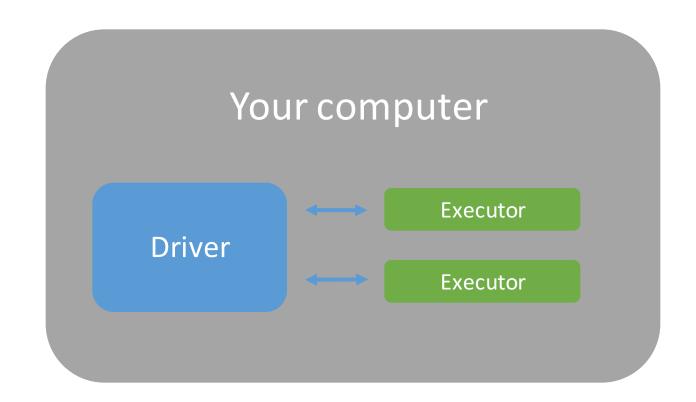


Distributed Computing



Spark Local Mode

```
In [2]: from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
    spark = (
        SparkSession
        .builder
        .appName('intro')
        .master('local[2]')
        .getOrCreate()
)
```



Actions + Transformations

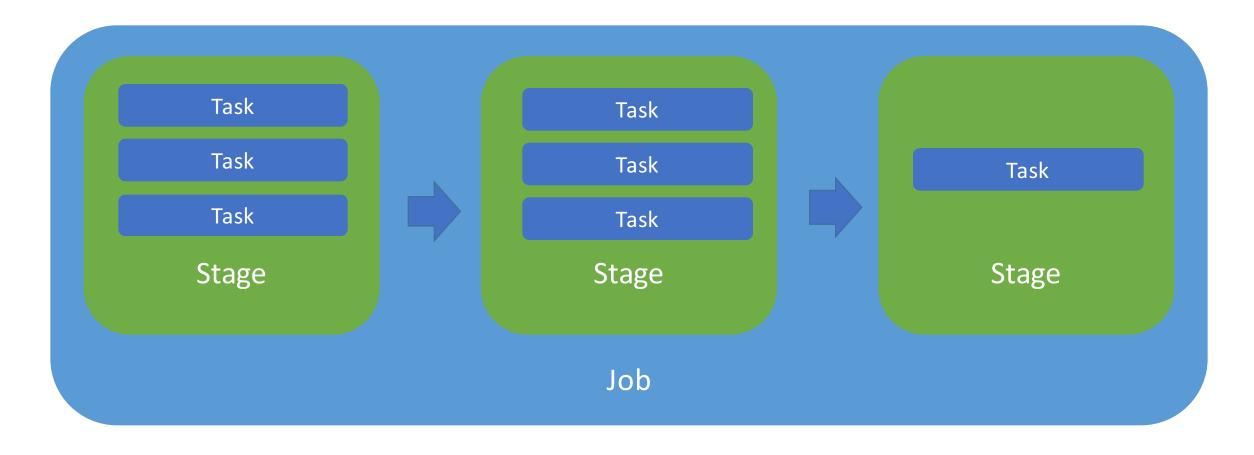
Transformation:

- Tell spark what data manipulations it should plan to do
- Will always return another dataframe
- Examples: select, groupBy, orderBy, join

Action:

- Tell spark to execute whatever it needs to to give you the result you asked for *this won't always be what you think!*
- Can return any type, or have side effects
- Examples: count, show, write

Spark Jobs



One **job** for each action called

One **stage** for each data shuffle

One **task** for each partition of data to be processed

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Spark SQL

```
# pyspark
df.groupBy('animal').count()
```

```
# pandas
df.groupby('animal').count()
```

```
# SQL
select animal, count(*)
from df
group by animal
```

Docs (also linked in notebooks): https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/api/python/pyspark.sql.html

Visualizations

... are not great in raw pyspark

Mostly sample or group data down to something that can be put in a pandas dataframe, and use your favorite python plotting functions from there.

HandySpark is a cool open source library to handle some of this, but comes at a performance cost.

Break

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Common Spark SQL Functions

DataFrame Methods

- select
- withColumn
- groupBy
- orderBy
- where / filter
- distinct

```
df.select(f.col('animal'))
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Column Methods

- alias
- cast
- isNull
- isNotNull

```
df.select(f.col('animal').alias('type_of_pet'))
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Column Methods

- alias
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Column Functions

- lit
- sum
- max
- min
- avg
- countDistinct

```
df.select(f.min(f.col('age')))
```

```
df.select(f.col('animal').alias('type_of_pet'))
```

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- **☐** Debugging Errors
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Common Categories of Errors

- Memory errors
 - You tried to collect too much data to the driver
 - Too much data ended up in a single partition
- Programming mistake
 - ... and now you need to navigate the stack trace to find the error
- This is taking longer than it should
 - Something is getting re-computed
 - Actions aren't happening where you think they are

Stack Traces

```
Py4JJavaError: An error occurred while calling o451.save.
: org.apache.spark.SparkException: Job aborted.
```

Caused by: org.apache.spark.SparkException: Job aborted due to stage failure: Task 42 in stage 15.0 failed 4 times, most recent failure: Lost task 42.3 in stage 15.0 (TID 231125, 10.132.90.25, executor 57): Executo rLostFailure (executor 57 exited caused by one of the running tasks) Reason: Remote RPC client disassociate d. Likely due to containers exceeding thresholds, or network issues. Check driver logs for WARN messages.

The most informative chunks out of hundreds of lines of stack trace, which was actually caused by trying to gather too much data to a worker.

Scanning for Py4JavaError or the name of a python exception (e.g. AttributeError, AnalysisException) is often useful.

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Simple Regression Model

Given data about the trip, can we predict what the tip would be?

- Model: Random Forest Regressor
 - A group of decision trees, each of which predicts a tip
 - The responses are then aggregated to produce the final result
- Metric: Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE)
 - Take each error, square it, average them, then take the square root
 - Very roughly, a measure of "on average, how far off are we"

Thanks all!

A recording of this class will be available soon, and full solution notebooks are available in the 'solutions' folder

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