**Data Engineering Notes**

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**References:**

* <https://www.coursera.org/learn/spark-hadoop-snowflake-data-engineering>
* <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/use-apache-spark-azure-databricks/>
* ChatGPT 4o mini
* Google search

***Apache Hadoop***: open source ecosystem of software enabling parallel processing of big data.

* Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS): storage system.
* MapReduce: framework within Hadoop that:
  + maps (distributes) tasks across a cluster of computers that store intermediate results (key-value pair) on disk (slower than in-memory).
  + Intermediate results are grouped by keys and sent to the cluster of computers (parallel processing) responsible for reducing (performing user reduction function) and results are combined.

***Apache Spark***: built on top of Hadoop but stores intermediate results in-memory instead of on disk. Leverages parallelism for task completion via horizontal scaling (more nodes).

* Each worker/executor node runs a JVM (multi-threaded). Each has multiple slots based on #cores #cpus of node.
* Parallelized jobs are broken down into stages to be performed in order.

***Azure Databricks***: parallelized data processing on Apache Spark clusters.

* A notebook instance (*SparkSession* object) controls the driver node which distributes work across worker nodes.

***Resilient Distributed Datasets (RDD)***: immutable fundamental data structure in Spark that facilitates distributed computing.

* Resilient: fault tolerant.
* Distributed: RDDs distributed across nodes in Spark clusters.
* Operations:
  + Transformation (lazy, triggered with action): creates new RDDs after applying transformation e.g., filter.
  + Action: return result from computation, e.g., count.
* In pyspark shell (sc: spark context, spark: spark session):
  + rdd = sc.parallelize(list(range(15)) # create RDD
  + rdd2 = rdd.map(lambda x: x\*2) #transformation
  + rdd3 = rdd.filter(lambda x: x%3==0) #lazy transformation
  + rdd3.count() #action triggers computation