

first_pyspark

Prise en main de PySpark

FINISHED

Ceci est un support de cours ;-).

Les Resilients distributed datasets (RDD). Kesako?

Un RDD est une collection partitionnée d'enregistrements en lecture seule qui ne peut être créée que par des opérations déterministes. En gros, analogiquement, c'est une liste partitionnée dont les morceaux vivent dans la RAM des différents **workers** spark d'un cluster.


Took 0 sec. Last updated by anonymous at August 20 2019, 3:16:15 PM.

```
%spark2.pyspark
```

FINISHED

```
# la methode parallelize converti la liste en un RDD
words = sc.parallelize (
    ["scala",
    "java",
    "hadoop",
    "spark",
    "akka",
    "spark vs hadoop",
    "pyspark",
    "pyspark and spark"]
)
```

Took 0 sec. Last updated by anonymous at August 20 2019, 4:07:47 PM.

```
%spark2.pyspark  SPARK JOB (http://sandbox-hdp.hortonworks.com:4040/jobs/job?id=7) FINISHED
```

```
# notez que l'execution de la methode count initie un spark job (normal le RDD e
counts = words.count()
print "Number of elements in RDD -> %i" % (counts)
```

Number of elements in RDD -> 8

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```
%spark2.pyspark
```

ERROR

```
# notez aussi qu'un RDD N'EST PAS UNE LISTE au sens de python. La preuve
print words[2]
```

Fail to execute line 1: print words[2]


Traceback (most recent call last):

```
File "/tmp/zeppelin_pyspark-6097419831649483967.py", line 380, in <module>
    exec(code, _zcUserQueryNamespace)
```

File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
TypeError: 'RDD' object does not support indexing

Took 0 sec. Last updated by anonymous at August 20 2019, 3:01:43 PM. (outdated)

first_pyspark

```
%spark2.pyspark  SPARK JOB (http://sandbox-hdp.hortonworks.com:4040/jobs/job?id=2) FINISHED  
  
# Pour récupérer le contenu d'un RDD (i.e. le désérialiser) on se sert de la metl  
print "Elements in RDD -> {}".format(words.collect())
```

```
Elements in RDD -> ['scala', 'java', 'hadoop', 'spark', 'akka', 'spark vs hadoop',  
, 'pyspark', 'pyspark and spark']
```

Took 1 sec. Last updated by anonymous at August 20 2019, 3:06:58 PM. (outdated)

FINISHED

Effectuer des traitements parallèles à l'aide de Map / Reduce / Filter

Ce que nous allons montrer ici n'est pas très différent de la **programmation fonctionnelle** locale telle qu'on peut la faire en Python ou R. La seule différence tient ici à la parallélisation

Un bon article sur la PF en python (<http://sametmax.com/map-filter-et-reduce/>)

Took 0 sec. Last updated by anonymous at August 20 2019, 3:24:32 PM.

```
%spark2.pyspark FINISHED  
  
# Regardons déjà comment cela se présente en python local. J'ai une liste de nom  
noms = ["Marie", "Jean", "Pierre", "Bethsabée"]  
  
# On peut adopter une approche itérative (i.e. boucler sur la structure)  
noms_longs = []  
for n in noms:  
    if len(n)>5:  
        noms_longs.append(n)  
print noms_longs
```

```
['Pierre', 'Bethsabée']
```

Took 0 sec. Last updated by anonymous at August 20 2019, 3:23:43 PM.

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`%spark2.pyspark`

FINISHED

```
# ou alors filter en utilisant une fonction
noms_long = list(filter(lambda x: len(x)>5, noms))
print noms_long
```

```
['Pierre', 'Bethsabée']
```

Took 0 sec. Last updated by anonymous at August 20 2019, 3:26:24 PM. (outdated)

```
%spark2.pyspark █ SPARK JOB (http://sandbox-hdp.hortonworks.com:4040/jobs/job?id=3) FINISHED
# revenons maintenant à notre RDD et récupérons les noms de plus de 5 caractères
```

```
long_words = words.filter(lambda x: len(x)>5)
print "les mots de plus de 5 caractères: {}".format(long_words.collect())
```

```
les mots de plus de 5 caractères: ['hadoop', 'spark vs hadoop', 'pyspark', 'pyspark and spark']
```

Took 0 sec. Last updated by anonymous at August 20 2019, 3:29:56 PM. (outdated)

```
%spark2.pyspark █ SPARK JOB (http://sandbox-hdp.hortonworks.com:4040/jobs/job?id=4) FINISHED
```

```
# remplaçons tous les espaces par un _ à l'aide de MAP
```

```
words_without_spaces = words.map(lambda x: x.replace(" ", "_"))
print "les mots sans espaces: {}".format(words_without_spaces.collect())
```

```
les mots sans espaces: ['scala', 'java', 'hadoop', 'spark', 'akka', 'spark_vs_hadoop', 'pyspark', 'pyspark_and_spark']
```

Took 0 sec. Last updated by anonymous at August 20 2019, 3:43:25 PM. (outdated)

```
%spark2.pyspark █ SPARK JOB (http://sandbox-hdp.hortonworks.com:4040/jobs/job?id=16) FINISHED
from operator import add
```

```
# enfin concatenons l'ensemble des mots en une seule str à l'aide de REDUCE
```

```
concatenated = words.reduce(add)
print "les mots concatene: {}".format(concatenated)
```

```
les mots concatene: scalajavahadoopsparkakkaspark vs hadooppysparkpyspark and spark
```

Took 0 sec. Last updated by anonymous at August 20 2019, 4:25:38 PM.

```
%spark2.pyspark █ SPARK JOB (http://sandbox-hdp.hortonworks.com:4040/jobs/job?id=19) FINISHED
```

```
#TODO: à la suite de la fusion des boîtes x et y, constituez une équipe composée
```

```
# NB 1) on peut définir un RDD comme la somme de deux RDD ou plus à l'aide de "+"
# 2) rien n'empêche d'appliquer plusieurs map / filter successifs
```

```
boite_x = sc.parallelize([("Claire", 37, "dev"), ("Pierre", 24, "po"), ("Marie", 22, "dev")])
boite_y = sc.parallelize([("Charles", 33, "po"), ("Ali", 23, "dev"), ("Karl", 40, "dev")])
```

```
# ICI
```

[('Pierre', 24, 'po'), ('Charles', 33, 'po'), ('Claire', 37, 'dev'), ('Karl', 40,
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%spark2.pyspark

READY