

Python For Data Science Cheat Sheet

PySpark - SQL Basics



PySpark & Spark SQL

Spark SQL is Apache Spark's module for working with structured data.

Initializing SparkSession

A SparkSession can be used to create DataFrame, register DataFrame as tables, execute SQL over tables, cache tables, and read parquet files.

```
>>> from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
>>> spark = SparkSession \
    .builder \
    .appName("Python Spark SQL basic example") \
    .config("spark.some.config.option", "some-value") \
    .getOrCreate()
```

Creating DataFrames

From RDDs

```
>>> from pyspark.sql.types import *
Infer Schema
>>> sc = spark.sparkContext
>>> lines = sc.textFile("people.txt")
>>> parts = lines.map(lambda l: l.split(","))
>>> people = parts.map(lambda p: Row(name=p[0], age=int(p[1])))
>>> spark.createDataFrame(people)
Specify Schema
>>> people = parts.map(lambda p: Row(name=p[0], age=int(p[1].strip())))
>>> schemaString = "name age"
>>> fields = [StructField(field_name, StringType(), True)
for
field name in schemaString.split()]]
>>> schema = StructType(fields)
>>> spark.createDataFrame(people, schema).show()
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|name|age|
+-----+-----+
|Philip|29|
|Jonathan|30|
```

From Spark Data Sources

JSON

```
>>> df = spark.read.json("customer.json")
>>> df.show()
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|address|age|firstName|lastName|phoneNumber|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|New York,10021,N.Y.|25|John|Smith|[1212-555-1234,ho...]|
|New York,10021,N.Y.|21|Jane|Doe|[322-888-1234,ho...]|
```

Parquet files

```
>>> df2 = spark.read.load("people.json", format="json")
>>> df3 = spark.read.load("users.parquet")
```

TXT files

```
>>> df4 = spark.read.text("people.txt")
```

Inspect Data

<pre>>>> df.dtypes >>> df.show() >>> df.head() >>> df.first() >>> df.take(2) >>> df.schema</pre>	Return df column names and data types Display the content of df Return first n rows Return first row Print the first rows
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Duplicate

```
>>> df = df.dropDuplicates()
```

Values Queries

<pre>>>> from pyspark.sql import functions as F Select >>> df.select("firstName").show() >>> df.select("firstName", "lastName") \ .show() >>> df.select("firstName", "age", explode("phoneNumber") \ .alias("contactInfo")) \ .select("contactInfo.type", "firstName", "age") \ .show() >>> df.select(df["firstName"], df["age"] + 1) \ .show() >>> df.select(df['age'] > 24).show() When >>> df.select("firstName", F.when(df.age > 30, 1) \ .otherwise(0)) \ .show() >>> df[df.firstName.isin("Jane", "Boris")] \ .collect() Like >>> df.select("firstName", df.lastName.like("Smith")) \ .show() Startswith - Endswith >>> df.select("firstName", df.lastName \ .startswith("Sm")) \ .show() >>> df.select(df.lastName.endswith("th")) \ .show() Substring >>> df.select(df.firstName.substr(1, 3) \ .alias("name")) \ .collect() Between >>> df.select(df.age.between(22, 24)) \ .show()</pre>	Show all entries in firstNameColumn Show all entries in firstName age and type Show all entries in firstName and age, add 1 to the entries of age Show all entries where age >24 Show firstName and 0 or 1 depending on age >30 Show firstName if in the given options Show if firstName and lastName is like TRUE if last name Smith Show firstName, and TRUE if lastName starts with Sm Show last names ending in th Return substrings of firstName 22 age: values are TRUE if between and 24
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Add, Update & Remove Columns

<pre>>>> df = df.withColumn('city', df.address.city) \ .withColumn('postalCode', df.address.postalCode) \ .withColumn('state', df.address.state) \ .withColumn('streetAddress', df.address.streetAddress) \ .withColumn('telePhoneNumber', explode(df.phoneNumber.number)) \ .withColumn('telephoneType', explode(df.phoneNumber.type))</pre>	Adding Columns
<pre>>>> df = df.withColumnRenamed('telePhoneNumber', 'phoneNumber')</pre>	Updating Columns
<pre>>>> df = df.drop("address", "phoneNumber") >>> df = df.drop(df.address).drop(df.phoneNumber)</pre>	Removing Columns

GroupBy

```
>>> df.groupBy("age") \
    .count() \
    .show()
```

Group by age, count the members in the groups

Filter

```
>>> df.filter(df["age"] > 24).show()
```

Filter entries of age, only keep those records of which the values are >24

Sort

```
>>> peopleDf.sort(peopleDf.age.desc()).collect()
>>> df.sort("age", ascending=False).collect()
>>> df.orderBy(["age", "city"], ascending=[0,1]) \
    .collect()
```

Missing & Replacing Values

```
>>> df.na.fill(50).show()
>>> df.na.drop().show()
>>> df.na \
    .replace(10, 20) \
    .show()
```

Replace null values

Return new df omitting rows with null values

Return new df replacing one value with another

Repartitioning

```
>>> df.repartition(10) \
    .rdd \
    .getNumPartitions()
>>> df.coalesce(1).rdd.getNumPartitions()
```

df with 10 partitions

df with 1 partition

Running SQL Queries Programmatically

<pre>>>> peopleDf.createGlobalTempView("people") >>> df.createTempView("customer") >>> df.createOrReplaceTempView("customer")</pre>	Registering DataFrames as Views
<pre>>>> df5 = spark.sql("SELECT * FROM customer").show() >>> peopleDf2 = spark.sql("SELECT * FROM global_temp.people") \ .show()</pre>	Query Views

Output

Data Structures

```
>>> rdd1 = df.rdd
>>> df.toJSON().first()
>>> df.toPandas()
```

Convert into an RDD

Convert into a RDD of string

Return the contents of df as Pandas DataFrame

Write & Save to Files

```
>>> df.select("firstName", "city") \
    .write \
    .save("nameAndCity.parquet")
>>> df.select("firstName", "age") \
    .write \
    .save("namesAndAges.json", format="json")
```

Stopping SparkSession

```
>>> spark.stop()
```

<pre>>>> df.describe().show() >>> df.columns >>> df.count() >>> df.distinct().count() >>> df.printSchema() >>> df.explain()</pre>	Compute summary statistics Return the columns of df Count the number of rows in df Count the number of distinct rows in df Print the schema of df Print the (logical and physical) plans
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