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Data Sources - read

format "csv", "text", "json", "parquet" (default), "orc", "jdbc"



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Data Sources - read (cont)

option csv sep (default ,): sets a single character as a separator for each field and value.

quote (default ") : sets a single character used for escaping quoted values where the separator can be part of the value. If you would like to turn off quotations, you need to set not null but an empty string. This behaviour is different from `com.databricks.spark.csv`.

escape (default \): sets a single character used for escaping quotes inside an already quoted value. `charToEscapeQuoteEscaping` (default `escape` or `\0`): sets a single character used for escaping the escape for the quote character. The default value is escape character when escape and quote characters are different, `\0` otherwise. **comment** (default empty string): sets a single character used for skipping lines beginning with this character. By default, it is disabled.

header (default false): uses the first line as names of columns.

inferSchema (default false): infers the input schema automatically from data. It requires one extra pass over the data.

mode (default PERMISSIVE): allows a mode for dealing with corrupt records during parsing. It supports the following case-insensitive modes.

- PERMISSIVE*: sets other fields to null when it meets a corrupted record, and puts the malformed string into a field configured by `columnNameOfCorruptRecord`. To keep corrupt records, an user can set a string type field named `columnNameOfCorruptRecord` in an user-defined schema. If a schema does not have the field, it drops corrupt records during parsing. When a length of parsed CSV tokens is shorter than an expected length of a schema, it sets null for extra fields.
- DROPMALFORMED*: ignores the whole corrupted records.
- FAILFAST*: throws an exception when it meets corrupted records.

nullValue (default empty string): sets the string representation of a null value. Since 2.0.1, this applies to all supported types including the string type.

nanValue (default NaN): sets the string representation of a non-number" value.

dateFormat (default yyyy-MM-dd): sets the string that indicates a date format. Custom date formats follow the formats at `java.text.SimpleDateFormat`. This applies to date type.

timestampFormat (default yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSSXXX): sets the string that indicates a timestamp format. Custom date formats follow the formats at `java.text.SimpleDateFormat`. This applies to timestamp type.

maxColumns (default 20480): defines a hard limit of how many columns a record can have. **maxCharsPerColumn** (default -1): defines the maximum number of characters allowed for any given value being read. By default, it is -1 meaning unlimited length

multiLine (default false): parse one record, which may span multiple lines.

encoding (default UTF-8): decodes the CSV files by the given encoding type.

ignoreLeadingWhiteSpace (default false): a flag indicating whether or not leading whitespaces from values being read should be skipped.

ignoreTrailingWhiteSpace (default false): a flag indicating whether or not trailing whitespaces from values being read should be skipped.

positiveInf (default Inf): sets the string representation of a positive infinity value.

negativeInf (default -Inf): sets the string representation of a negative infinity value.

columnNameOfCorruptRecord (default is the value specified in `spark.sql.columnNameOfCorruptRecord`): allows renaming the new field having malformed string created by PERMISSIVE mode. This overrides `spark.sql.columnNameOfCorruptRecord`.



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Data Sources - read (cont)

text **wholertext**(default false)



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Data Sources - read (cont)

json **mode** (default PERMISSIVE): allows a mode for dealing with corrupt records during parsing.

PERMISSIVE: sets other fields to null when it meets a corrupted record, and puts the malformed string into a field configured by `columnNameOfCorruptRecord`. To keep corrupt records, an user can set a string type field named `columnNameOfCorruptRecord` in an user-defined schema. If a schema does not have the field, it drops corrupt records during parsing. When inferring a schema, it implicitly adds a `columnNameOfCorruptRecord` field in an output schema.

DROPMALFORMED: ignores the whole corrupted records.

FAILFAST: throws an exception when it meets corrupted records.

columnNameOfCorruptRecord (default is the value specified in `spark.sql.columnNameOfCorruptRecord`): allows renaming the new field having malformed string created by PERMISSIVE mode. This overrides `spark.sql.columnNameOfCorruptRecord`.

dateFormat (default yyyy-MM-dd): sets the string that indicates a date format. Custom date formats follow the formats at `java.text.SimpleDateFormat`. This applies to date type.

timestampFormat (default yyyy-MM-dd'THH:mm:ss.SSSXXX): sets the string that indicates a timestamp format. Custom date formats follow the formats at `java.text.SimpleDateFormat`. This applies to timestamp type.

multiLine (default false): parse one record, which may span multiple lines, per file

primitivesAsString (default false): infers all primitive values as a string type

prefersDecimal (default false): infers all floating-point values as a decimal type. If the values do not fit in decimal, then it infers them as doubles.

allowComments (default false): ignores Java/C++ style comment in JSON records

allowUnquotedFieldNames (default false): allows unquoted JSON field names

allowSingleQuotes (default true): allows single quotes in addition to double quotes

allowNumericLeadingZeros (default false): allows leading zeros in numbers (e.g. 00012)

allowBackslashEscapingAnyCharacter (default false): allows accepting quoting of all character using backslash quoting mechanism

allowUnquotedControlChars (default false): allows JSON Strings to contain unquoted control characters (ASCII characters with value less than 32, including tab and line feed characters) or not.



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Data Sources - read (cont)

parquet **mergeSchema** (default is the value specified in `spark.sql.parquet.mergeSchema`): sets whether we should merge schemas collected from all Parquet part-files. This will override `spark.sql.parquet.mergeSchema`.



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Data Sources - read (cont)

orc



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Data Sources - read (cont)

jdbc url: The JDBC URL for Spark to connect to. At the minimum, it should contain the host, port, and database name. For MySQL, it may look something like this: `jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/sakila`.

dbtable: The name of a database table for Spark to read data from or write data to.

user

password

driver: The class name of the JDBC driver that Spark will instantiate to connect to the previous URL. Consult the JDBC driver documentation that you are using. For the MySQL Connector/J driver, the class name is `com.mysql.jdbc.Driver`.



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Data Sources - read (cont)

schema ⚡ can use ""..."" define the schema, need use the scala data type.

e.g. schema (""stock ticker STRING, tradedate INT, openprice FLOAT"")

```
// Mode 1
```

```
val movieSchema = StructType(Array(StructField("stock ticker", StringType, true),
```

```
,
```

```
  StructField("tradedate", IntegerType, true),
```

```
  StructField("openprice", FloatType, true)))
```

```
// Mode 2: equivalent to mode 1
```

```
val movieSchema = "stock ticker STRING, tradedate INT, openprice FLOAT"
```

DataFrameReader.format(...).option("key", "value").schema(...).load(paths: String*)

can give multiple paths, can give directory path to read all files in the directory, can use wildcard "*" in the path

To get a DataFrameReader, use `spark.read`



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Two ways to define Schema

Define a schema programmatically:

```
val schema = Struct Type(Arrary(StructField("author", StringType, false),
    StructField("title", StringType, false),
    StructField("pages", IntegerType, false)))
```



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Two ways to define Schema (cont)

Define a schema with a DDL String

```
val schema = "author STRING, title STRING, pages INT"
```



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Data Source - write

format "csv", "text", "json", "parquet" (default), "orc", "jdbc"



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Data Source - write (cont)

mode "overwrite", "append", "ignore", "error/errorIfExists" (default)



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Data Source - write (cont)

option csv **sep** (default ,): sets a single character as a separator for each field and value.

quote (default "): sets a single character used for escaping quoted values where the separator can be part of the value. If an empty string is set, it uses u0000 (null character).

escape (default \): sets a single character used for escaping quotes inside an already quoted value. `charToEscapeQuoteEscaping` (default `escape` or `\0`): sets a single character used for escaping the escape for the quote character. The default value is escape character when escape and quote characters are different, `\0` otherwise.

escapeQuotes (default true): a flag indicating whether values containing quotes should always be enclosed in quotes. Default is to escape all values containing a quote character.

quoteAll (default false): a flag indicating whether all values should always be enclosed in quotes. Default is to only escape values containing a quote character.

header (default false): writes the names of columns as the first line.

nullValue (default empty string): sets the string representation of a null value.

compression (default null): compression codec to use when saving to file. This can be one of the known case-insensitive shortened names (none, bzip2, gzip, lz4, snappy and deflate).

dateFormat (default yyyy-MM-dd): sets the string that indicates a date format. Custom date formats follow the formats at `java.text.SimpleDateFormat`. This applies to date type.

timestampFormat (default yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSSXXX): sets the string that indicates a timestamp format. Custom date formats follow the formats at `java.text.SimpleDateFormat`. This applies to timestamp type.

ignoreLeadingWhiteSpace (default true): a flag indicating whether or not leading whitespaces from values being written should be skipped.

ignoreTrailingWhiteSpace (default true): a flag indicating defines whether or not trailing whitespaces from values being written should be skipped.



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Data Source - write (cont)

text **compression** (default null): compression codec to use when saving to file. This can be one of the known case-insensitive shorten names (none, bzip2, gzip, lz4, snappy and deflate).



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Data Source - write (cont)

json **compression** (default null): compression codec to use when saving to file. This can be one of the known case-insensitive shorten names (none, bzip2, gzip, lz4, snappy and deflate).

dateFormat (default yyyy-MM-dd): sets the string that indicates a date format. Custom date formats follow the formats at `java.text.SimpleDateFormat`. This applies to date type.

timestampFormat (default yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSSXXX): sets the string that indicates a timestamp format. Custom date formats follow the formats at `java.text.SimpleDateFormat`. This applies to timestamp type.



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Data Source - write (cont)

parquet **compression** (default is the value specified in `spark.sql.parquet.compression.codec`): compression codec to use when saving to file. This can be one of the known case-insensitive shorten names(`none`, `snappy`, `gzip`, and `lzo`). This will override `spark.sql.parquet.compression.codec`.



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Data Source - write (cont)

orc **compression** (default is the value specified in spark.sql.orc.compression.codec): compression codec to use when saving to file. This can be one of the known case-insensitive shorten names(none, snappy, zlib, and lzo). This will override orc.compress and spark.sql.orc.compression.codec. If orc.compress is given, it overrides spark.sql.orc.compression.codec.



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Data Source - write (cont)

jdbc **truncate** (default false): use TRUNCATE TABLE instead of DROP TABLE.

In case of failures, users should turn off truncate option to use DROP TABLE again. Also, due to the different behavior of TRUNCATE TABLE among DBMS, it's not always safe to use this. MySQLDialect, DB2Dialect, MsSqlServerDialect, DerbyDialect, and OracleDialect supports this while PostgresDialect and default JDBCDirect doesn't. For unknown and unsupported JDBCDirect, the user option truncate is ignored.



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Data Source - write (cont)

saveAsTable(-) Saves the content of the DataFrame as the specified table.

tableName:

In the case the table already exists, behavior of this function depends on the save mode, specified by the mode function (default to `overwrite`). DataFrame does not need to be the same as that of the existing table.

String):

Unit

When mode is `Append`, if there is an existing table, we will use the format and options of the existing table. The column order in the schema of the existing table. Unlike `insertInto`, `saveAsTable` will use the column names to find the correct column positions. For example:

```
scala> Seq((1, 2)).toDF("i", "j").write.mode("overwrite").saveAsTable("t1")
scala> Seq((4, 3)).toDF("i", "j").write.mode("append").saveAsTable("t1")
```

```
scala> sql("select * from t1").show
```

```
+---+---+
```

```
| i | j |
```

```
+---+---+
```

```
| 1 | 2 |
```

```
| 4 | 3 |
```

```
+---+---+
```

In this method, save mode is used to determine the behavior if the data source table exists in Spark catalog. We will always overwrite the table if the table doesn't exist in Spark catalog, and will always append to the underlying data of data source if the table already exists.

When the DataFrame is created from a non-partitioned HadoopFsRelation with a single input path, and the data source provider can be configured to persist the table in a Hive compatible format, which means other systems like Hive will be able to read this table. Otherwise, the table will not be persisted in a Hive compatible format.



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Data Source - write (cont)

`insertInto(tableName: String): Unit` Inserts the content of the DataFrame to the specified table. It requires that the schema of the DataFrame is the same as the schema of the table.

Unlike `saveAsTable`, `insertInto` ignores the column names and just uses position-based resolution. For example:

```
scala> Seq((1, 2)).to DF( " i", " j").w ri te.m od e("o ver wri te").sa veA sTa ble -
("t1 ")
scala> Seq((3, 4)).to DF( " j", " i").w ri te.i ns ert Int o("t 1")
scala> Seq((5, 6)).to DF( " a", " b").w ri te.i ns ert Int o("t 1")
scala> sql("select * from t1").show
+---+---+
|  i|  j|
+---+---+
|  5|  6|
|  3|  4|
|  1|  2|
+---+---+
```

Because it inserts data to an existing table, format or options will be ignored.

```
DataFr ame Wri ter.fo rma t(...).mo de(...).o pti on(...).p art iti onB y(c olN ames: String).buck etB y(n
umB uckets: Int, colName: String, colNames: String).sort By( col Name: String, colNames: String *) .s av e
(path: String)
```

```
DataFr ame Wri ter.fo rma t(...).mo de(...).o pti on(...).p art iti onB y(c olN ames: String).buck etB y(n
umB uckets: Int, colName: String, colNames: String).sort By( col Name: String, colNames: String *) .s av e
As Tab le/ ins ert Int o(t abl eName: String)
```

To get `DataFrameWriter`, use `dataFr ame.write`




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Data Type

Spark	Scala	Java
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Data Type (cont)

ByteType

Byte

byte or Byte



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Data Type (cont)

ShortType

Short

short or Short



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Data Type (cont)

IntegerType

Int

int or Integer



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Data Type (cont)

LongType

Long

long or Long



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Data Type (cont)

FloatType

Float

float or Float



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Data Type (cont)

DoubleType

Double

double or Double



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Data Type (cont)

DecimalType

java.math.BigDecimal

java.,math.BigDecimal



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Data Type (cont)

StringType

String

String



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Data Type (cont)

BinaryType

Array[Byte]

byte[]



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Data Type (cont)

BooleanType

Boolean

boolean or Boolean



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Data Type (cont)

DateType

java.sql.Date

java.sql.Date



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Data Type (cont)

TimestampType

java.sql.Timestamp

java.sql.Timestamp



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Data Type (cont)

ArrayType

scala.collection.Seq

java.util.List



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Data Type (cont)

MapType

scala.collection.Map

java.util.Map



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Data Type (cont)

StructType

org.apache.spark.sql.Row

org.apache.spark.sql.Row



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Data Type (cont)

StructField



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Expressions

Computational expressions

```
((col("so meC ol") + 5) * 200) - 6) < col("ot her Col ")
```



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Expressions (cont)

Relational expressions `expr("((someCol + 5) * 200) - 6) < otherCol")`

An expression is a set of transformations on one or more values in a record in a DataFrame. Think of it like a function that takes as input one or more column names, resolves them, and then potentially applies more expressions to create a single value for each record in the dataset.

Importantly, this "single value" can actually be a complex type like a Map or Array.



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Converting to Spark Types - functions

lit(literal): Creates a Column of literal value.

Any(): Column The passed in object is returned directly if it is already a Column. If the object is a Scala Symbol, it is converted into a Column also. Otherwise, a new Column is created to represent the literal value.

org.apache.spark.sql.functions



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Change the Column Data Type - Column

cast(to: String): Casts the column to a different data type, using the canonical string representation of the type. The supported types are: **string, boolean, byte, short, int, long, float, double, decimal, date, timestamp.**

Column // Casts colA to integer.

```
df.select (col("colA ").cast ("int"))
```



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Change the Column Data Type - Column (cont)

cast(to: DataType): Column

Casts the column to a different data type.

```
// Casts colA to IntegerType.  
import org.apache.spark.sql.types.IntegerType  
df.select(col("colA").cast(IntegerType))
```

```
// equivalent to  
df.select(df("colA").cast("int"))
```

e.g. `df.withColumn("id", col("id").cast("string"))`



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others

first(): T

Returns the first row. Alias for head().



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

head(): T

Returns the first row.



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

head(n: Int): Array[T]

Returns the first n rows.



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

take(n: Int): Array[T]

Returns the first n rows in the Dataset.



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

takeAsList(n: Int): List[T]

Returns the first n rows in the Dataset as a list.



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

collect(): Array[T]

Returns an array that contains all rows in this Dataset.



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

collectAsList(): List[T]

Returns a Java list that contains all rows in this Dataset.



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

count(): Long

Returns the number of rows in the Dataset.



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

show():	Displays the top 20 rows of Dataset in a tabular form. Strings more than 20 characters will be truncated, and all cells will be aligned right.
Unit	



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

show(numRows: Int): Unit	Displays the Dataset in a tabular form. Strings more than 20 characters will be truncated, and all cells will be aligned right.
-----------------------------	---



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

show(truncate: Boolean): Unit

Displays the top 20 rows of Dataset in a tabular form.



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

show(numRows: Int, truncate: Boolean): Unit

Displays the Dataset in a tabular form.



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

printSchema(): Unit

Prints the schema to the console in a nice tree format.



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

explain(): Unit

Prints the physical plan to the console for debugging purposes.



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

explain(extended: Boolean): Unit

Prints the plans (logical and physical) to the console for debugging purposes.



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

schema: StructType

Returns the schema of this Dataset.



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

columns: Array[String]

Returns all column names as an array.



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

describe(cols: String*): DataFrame Computes basic statistics for numeric and string columns, including count, mean, stddev, min, and max.

```
ds.describe("age", "height").show()
```

```
// output:
// summary  age      height
// count   10.0   10.0
// mean      53.3   178.05
// stddev   11.6    15.7
// min      18.0    163.0
// max      92.0    192.0
```



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

summary(statistics: String*):
DataFrame

Computes specified statistics for numeric and string columns. Available statistics are:
- count - mean - stddev - min - max - arbitrary approximate percentiles specified as a percentage (eg, 75%)

```
ds.summary().show()
```

```
// output:
// summary   age      height
// count    10.0   10.0
// mean      53.3   178.05
// stddev   11.6    15.7
// min      18.0    163.0
// 25%      24.0    176.0
// 50%      24.0    176.0
// 75%      32.0    180.0
// max      92.0    192.0
```

```
ds.summary("count", "min", "25%", "75%", "max").show()
```

```
// output:
// summary   age      height
// count    10.0   10.0
// mean      53.3   178.05
// min      18.0    163.0
// 25%      24.0    176.0
// 75%      32.0    180.0
// max      92.0    192.0
```

To do a summary for specific columns first select them:

```
ds.select("age", "height").summary().show()
```



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

cache(): Dataset.this.type

Persist this Dataset with the default storage level (MEMORY_AND_DISK).



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

`persist(): Dataset.this.type`

Persist this Dataset with the default storage level (MEMORY_AND_DISK).



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

`persist(newLevel: StorageLevel): Dataset.this.type`

Persist this Dataset with the given storage level.

`newLevel`

One of: MEMORY_ONLY, MEMORY_AND_DISK, MEMORY_ONLY_SER, MEMORY_AND_DISK_SER, DISK_ONLY, MEMORY_ONLY_2, MEMORY_AND_DISK_2, etc.



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

unpersist(): Dataset.this.type

Mark the Dataset as non-persistent, and remove all blocks for it from memory and disk.



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

unpersist(blocking: Boolean): Dataset.this.type

Mark the Dataset as non-persistent, and remove all blocks for it from memory and disk.

blocking: Whether to block until all blocks are deleted.



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

storageLevel: StorageLevel

Get the Dataset's current storage level, or StorageLevel.NONE if not persisted.



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

rdd: RDD[T]

Represents the content of the Dataset as an RDD of T.



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

toDF(): DataFrame

Converts this strongly typed collection of data to generic Dataframe.



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

`toDF(colNames: String*)` Converts this strongly typed collection of data to generic DataFrame with columns renamed.

`String*`: `val rdd: RDD[(Int, String)] = ...`

`DataFrame` `rdd.toDF()` // this implicit conversion creates a DataFrame with column name ``_1`` and ``_2``
`rdd.toDF("id", "name")` // this creates a DataFrame with column name `"id"` and `"name"`



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

coalesce(numPartitions: Int): Dataset[T]	Returns a new Dataset that has exactly numPartitions partitions, when the fewer partitions are requested.
---	---



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

repartition(numPartitions: Int): Dataset[T]

Returns a new Dataset that has exactly numPartitions partitions.



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

repartition(numPartitions: Int, partitionExprs: Column*): Dataset[T]	Returns a new Dataset partitioned by the given partitioning expressions into numPartitions. The resulting Dataset is hash partitioned.
--	--



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org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset - others (cont)

repartition(partitionExprs: Column*): Dataset[T] Returns a new Dataset partitioned by the given partitioning expressions, using spark.sql.shuffle.partitions as number of partitions.



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org.apache.spark.sql - Transformations

select(col: String, cols: String*): DataFrame

Selects a set of columns.

```
ds.select ("co lA", " col B")
```



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org.apache.spark.sql - Transformations (cont)

`select(cols: Column*): DataFrame`

Selects a set of column based expressions.

```
ds.select($"colA", $"colB")
```



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org.apache.spark.sql - Transformations (cont)

```
selectExpr(exprs: String*): DataFrame    Selects a set of SQL expressions.
// The following are equivalent:
ds.selectExpr("colA", "colB as newName", "abs(colC)")
ds.select(expr("colA"), expr("colB as newName"), expr("abs(colC)"))

df.selectExpr("*", "(product_year - (product_year % 10)) as decade")
```



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org.apache.spark.sql - Transformations (cont)

`where(conditionExpr: String): Dataset[T]` Filters rows using the given SQL expression.

To filter a DataFrame, you can also just specify a Boolean column: `df.where("isEven")`

`peopleDataset.where("age > 15")`



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org.apache.spark.sql - Transformations (cont)

`where(condition: Column): Dataset[T]`

Filters rows using the given condition.

```
peopleDs.where($"age" > 15)
```



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org.apache.spark.sql - Transformations (cont)

`filter(conditionExpr: String): Dataset[T]`

Filters rows using the given SQL expression.

```
people Ds.f i l t e r ("age > 15")
```



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org.apache.spark.sql - Transformations (cont)

`filter(condition: Column): Dataset[T]`

Filters rows using the given condition.

// The following are equivalent:

```
people Ds.f il ter ("a ge" > 15)
```

```
people Ds.w he re ( $"ag e" > 15)
```



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org.apache.spark.sql - Transformations (cont)

`filter(func: (T) ⇒ Boolean): Dataset[T]`

Returns a new Dataset that only contains elements where func returns true.



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org.apache.spark.sql - Transformations (cont)

`orderBy(sortExprs: Column*): Dataset[T]`

Returns a new Dataset sorted by the given expressions. This is an alias of the sort function.

```
movieT itl es.o rd erB y(' tit le_ len gth.desc, 'produ ced _year)
```



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org.apache.spark.sql - Transformations (cont)

orderBy(sortCol: String, sortCols: String*):
Dataset[T]

Returns a new Dataset sorted by the given expressions. This is an alias of the sort function.



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org.apache.spark.sql - Transformations (cont)

`sort(sortExprs: Column*): Dataset[T]`

Returns a new Dataset sorted by the given expressions.

e.g. `ds.sort(t($"col 1", $"co 12".d esc))`



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org.apache.spark.sql - Transformations (cont)

sort(sortCol: String, sortCols: String*): Dataset[T]

Returns a new Dataset sorted by the specified column, all in ascending order.

```
// The following 3 are equivalent
```

```
ds.sort("sortCol")
```

```
ds.sort($"sortCol")
```

```
ds.sort($"sortCol".asc)
```



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org.apache.spark.sql - Transformations (cont)

`distinct(): Dataset[T]` Returns a new Dataset that contains only the unique rows from this Dataset. This is an alias for `dropDuplicates`.



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org.apache.spark.sql - Transformations (cont)

`dropDuplicates(): Dataset[T]` Returns a new Dataset that contains only the unique rows from this Dataset. This is an alias for `distinct`.



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org.apache.spark.sql - Transformations (cont)

```
dropDuplicates(col1:      Returns a new Dataset with duplicate rows removed, considering only the subset of columns.
String, cols: String*):  // The following are equivalent
Dataset[T]               movies.select("movie_title").distinct.selectExpr("count(movie_title) as movies ").show
                          w
                          movies.dropDuplicates("movie_title").selectExpr("count(movie_title) as movies ").show
```



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org.apache.spark.sql - Transformations (cont)

dropDuplicates(colNames: Seq[String]):
Dataset[T]

Returns a new Dataset with duplicate rows removed, considering only the subset of columns.



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org.apache.spark.sql - Transformations (cont)

dropDuplicates(colNames: Array[String]):
Dataset[T]

Returns a new Dataset with duplicate rows removed, considering only the subset of columns.



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org.apache.spark.sql - Transformations (cont)

`limit(n: Int): Dataset[T]` Returns a new Dataset by taking the first n rows. The difference between this function and `head` is that `head` is an action and returns an array (by triggering query execution) while `limit` returns a new Dataset.



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org.apache.spark.sql - Transformations (cont)

withColumn(colName: String, col:
Column): DataFrame

Returns a new Dataset by adding a column or replacing the existing column that has the same name.

However, if the given column name matches one of the existing ones, then that column is replaced with the given column expression.

```
// adding a new column based on a certain column expression  
movies.withColumn("decade", ('produce_d_year - 'produ ced _year % 10))
```



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org.apache.spark.sql - Transformations (cont)

`withColumnRenamed(existingName: String,
newName: String): DataFrame`

Returns a new Dataset with a column renamed. This is a no-op if schema doesn't contain existingName.

Notice that if the provided existingColumnName doesn't exist in the schema, Spark doesn't throw an error, and it will silently do nothing.

```
movies.withColumnRenamed("actor_name", "actor")
```



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org.apache.spark.sql - Transformations (cont)

`drop(colName: String): DataFrame` Returns a new Dataset with columns dropped. This is a no-op if schema doesn't contain column name(s).

```
movies.dr op( " act or_ nam e")
```



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org.apache.spark.sql - Transformations (cont)

`drop(colNames: String*)`: Returns a new Dataset with columns dropped. This is a no-op if schema doesn't contain column name(s).
DataFrame
You can specify one or more column names to drop, but only the ones that exist in the schema will be dropped and the ones that don't will be silently ignored.

```
movies.dr op( " act or_ nam e", " me")
```



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org.apache.spark.sql - Transformations (cont)

`drop(col: Column): DataFrame` Returns a new Dataset with a column dropped. This version of drop accepts a Column rather than a name. This is a no-op if the Dataset doesn't have a column with an equivalent expression.

```
movies.dr op( $"ac tor _na me")
```



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org.apache.spark.sql - Transformations (cont)

`union(other: Dataset[T])`: Returns a new Dataset containing union of rows in this Dataset and another Dataset.

`Dataset[T]`: This is equivalent to UNION ALL in SQL. To do a SQL-style set union (that does deduplication of elements), use this function followed by a `distinct`.

Notice that the column positions in the schema aren't necessarily matched with the fields in the strongly typed objects in a Dataset. This function resolves columns by their positions in the schema, not the fields in the strongly typed objects. Use `unionByName` to resolve columns by field name in the typed objects.

```
val df1 = Seq((1, 2, 3)).to DF( " col 0", " col 1", " col 2")
val df2 = Seq((4, 5, 6)).to DF( " col 1", " col 2", " col 0")
df1.union(df2).show
```

```
// output:
// +-----+ --- +-----+
// |col0| col 1|col2|
// +-----+ --- +-----+
// |  1|      2|  3|
// |  4|      5|  6|
// +-----+ --- +-----+
```



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org.apache.spark.sql - Transformations (cont)

`unionByName(other: Dataset[T]): Dataset[T]`

Returns a new Dataset containing union of rows in this Dataset and another Dataset. This is different from both UNION ALL and UNION DISTINCT in SQL. To do a SQL-style set union (that does deduplication of elements), use this function followed by a `distinct`. The difference between this function and `union` is that this function resolves columns by name (not by position).

```
val df1 = Seq((1, 2, 3)).to DF( " col 0", " col 1", " col 2")
val df2 = Seq((4, 5, 6)).to DF( " col 1", " col 2", " col 0")
df1.unionByName(df2).show
```

```
// output:
// +-----+ --- +-----+
// |col0| col 1|col2|
// +-----+ --- +-----+
// |  1|      2|  3|
// |  6|      4|  5|
// +-----+ --- +-----+
```



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org.apache.spark.sql - Transformations (cont)

`intersect(other: Dataset[T]): Dataset[T]` Returns a new Dataset containing rows only in both this Dataset and another Dataset. This is equivalent to INTERSECT in SQL.



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Working with Booleans - Column

===(other: Any): Column

Equality test.

```
df.where(col("In voiceN o") === 536365)
```



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Working with Booleans - Column (cont)

equalTo(other: Any): Column

Equality test.

```
df.where(col("In voiceN o").equalTo(536365))
```



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Working with Booleans - Column (cont)

`<=>`(other: Any): Column

Equality test that is safe for null values.



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Working with Booleans - Column (cont)

`!=(other: Any): Column`

Inequality test.

```
df.where(col("Invoiceno") != 536365)
```



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Working with Booleans - Column (cont)

<(other: Any): Column

Less than.



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Working with Booleans - Column (cont)

<=(other: Any): Column

Less than or equal to.



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Working with Booleans - Column (cont)

>(other: Any): Column

Greater than.



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Working with Booleans - Column (cont)

`>=(other: Any): Column`

Greater than or equal to an expression.



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Working with Booleans - Column (cont)

&&(other: Any): Column

Boolean AND.



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Working with Booleans - Column (cont)

||(other: Any): Column

Boolean OR.



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Working with Booleans - Column (cont)

isNaN: Column

True if the current expression is NaN.



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Working with Booleans - Column (cont)

isNotNull: Column

True if the current expression is NOT null.



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Working with Booleans - Column (cont)

isNull: Column

True if the current expression is null.



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Working with Booleans - Column (cont)

isin(list: Any*):
Column

A boolean expression that is evaluated to true if the value of this expression is contained by the evaluated values of the arguments.

According to documentation, isin takes a vararg, not a list. List is actually a confusing name here.

```
val items = List("a ", " b", " c")
df.filter($"c 1".isin(items :_*))
or
df.filter($"c 1".isin("a", " b", " c"))
```



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Working with Booleans - Column (cont)

like(literal: String): Column SQL like expression. Returns a boolean column based on a SQL LIKE match.

SQL Wildcards

%: Represents zero or more characters, e.g. `bl%` finds `bl`, `black`, `blue`, and `blob`

_: Represents a single character, e.g. `h_t` finds `hot`, `hat`, and `hit`

[]: Represents any single character within the brackets, e.g. `h[oa]t` finds `hot` and `hat`, but not `hit`

^: Represents any character not in the brackets, e.g. `h[^oa]t` finds `hit`, but not `hot` and `hat`

-: Represents a range of characters, e.g. `c[a-b]t` finds `cat` and `cbt`



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Working with Booleans - Column (cont)

rlike(literal: String): Column

SQL RLIKE expression (LIKE with Regex).



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Working with Booleans - Column (cont)

`startsWith(literal: String): Column`

String starts with another string literal. Returns a boolean column based on a string match.



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Working with Booleans - Column (cont)

startsWith(other: Column): Column

String starts with.



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Working with Booleans - Column (cont)

`endsWith(literal: String): Column`

String ends with another string literal. Returns a boolean column based on a string match.



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Working with Booleans - Column (cont)

endsWith(other: Column): Column

String ends with. Returns a boolean column based on a string match.



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Working with Booleans - Column (cont)

contains(other: Any): Column

Contains the other element. Returns a boolean column based on a string match.

org.apache.spark.sql.Column



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Working with Booleans - functions

not(e: Column): Column

Inversion of boolean expression, i.e. NOT.



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Working with Booleans - functions (cont)

isnan(e: Column): Column

Return true iff the column is NaN.



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Working with Booleans - functions (cont)

isnull(e: Column): Column

Return true iff the column is null.

org.apache.spark.sql.functions



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Working with Numbers - Column

+(other: Any): Column

Sum of this expression and another expression.



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Working with Numbers - Column (cont)

-(other: Any): Column

Subtraction. Subtract the other expression from this expression.



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Working with Numbers - Column (cont)

*(other: Any): Column

Multiplication of this expression and another expression.



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Working with Numbers - Column (cont)

//(other: Any): Column

Division this expression by another expression.



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Working with Numbers - Column (cont)

%(other: Any): Column

Modulo (a.k.a.

取余数, e.g. $11 \bmod 4 = 3$

`org.apache.spark.sql.Column`



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Working with Numbers - functions

abs(e: Column): Column

Computes the absolute value.



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Working with Numbers - functions (cont)

`round(e: Column): Column`

Returns the value of the column e rounded to 0 decimal places with HALF_UP round mode.



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Working with Numbers - functions (cont)

round(e: Column, scale: Int): Column
Round the value of e to scale decimal places with HALF_UP round mode if scale is greater than or equal to 0 or at integral part when scale is less than 0.



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Working with Numbers - functions (cont)

`round(e: Column): Column`: Returns the value of the column `e` rounded to 0 decimal places with `HALF_EVEN` round mode.
`Column`: `HALF_EVEN` round towards the "nearest neighbor" unless both neighbors are equidistant, in which case, round towards the even neighbor.



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Working with Numbers - functions (cont)

round(e: Column, scale: Int): Column Round the value of e to scale decimal places with HALF_EVEN round mode if scale is greater than or equal to 0 or at integral part when scale is less than 0.



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Working with Numbers - functions (cont)

`pow(l: Double, rightName: String): Column`

Returns the value of the first argument raised to the power of the second argument.



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Working with Numbers - functions (cont)

pow(l: Double, r: Column): Column

Returns the value of the first argument raised to the power of the second argument.



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Working with Numbers - functions (cont)

`pow(leftName: String, r: Double): Column`

Returns the value of the first argument raised to the power of the second argument.



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Working with Numbers - functions (cont)

pow(l: Column, r: Double): Column

Returns the value of the first argument raised to the power of the second argument.



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Working with Numbers - functions (cont)

`pow(leftName: String, rightName: String): Column` Returns the value of the first argument raised to the power of the second argument.



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Working with Numbers - functions (cont)

`pow(leftName: String, r: Column): Column`

Returns the value of the first argument raised to the power of the second argument.



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Working with Numbers - functions (cont)

pow(l: Column, rightName: String): Column

Returns the value of the first argument raised to the power of the second argument.



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Working with Numbers - functions (cont)

pow(l: Column, r: Column): Column

Returns the value of the first argument raised to the power of the second argument.

org.apache.spark.sql.functions



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Working with Strings - Column

contains(other: Any): Column

Contains the other element. Returns a boolean column based on a string match.



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Working with Strings - Column (cont)

`startsWith(literal: String): Column`

String starts with another string literal. Returns a boolean column based on a string match.



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Working with Strings - Column (cont)

`startsWith(other: Column): Column`

String starts with. Returns a boolean column based on a string match.



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Working with Strings - Column (cont)

`endsWith(literal: String): Column`

String ends with another string literal. Returns a boolean column based on a string match.



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Working with Strings - Column (cont)

`endsWith(other: Column): Column`

String ends with. Returns a boolean column based on a string match.



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Working with Strings - Column (cont)

`substr(startPos: Int, len: Int):`

An expression that returns a substring.

Column

`startPos` begins with 1.

In scala, String has also a function `substring(int beginIndex, int endIndex)`, here the `beginIndex` starts from 0.



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Working with Strings - Column (cont)

`substr(startPos: Column, len: Column): Column`

An expression that returns a substring.



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Working with Strings - Column (cont)

like(literal: String): Column SQL like expression. Returns a boolean column based on a SQL LIKE match.

SQL Wildcards

%: Represents zero or more characters, e.g. `bl%` finds `bl`, `black`, `blue`, and `blob`

_: Represents a single character, e.g. `h_t` finds `hot`, `hat`, and `hit`

[]: Represents any single character within the brackets, e.g. `h[oa]t` finds `hot` and `hat`, but not `hit`

^: Represents any character not in the brackets, e.g. `h[^oa]t` finds `hit`, but not `hot` and `hat`

-: Represents a range of characters, e.g. `c[a-b]t` finds `cat` and `cbt`



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Working with Strings - Column (cont)

rlike(literal: String): Column

SQL RLIKE expression (LIKE with Regex).

org.apache.spark.sql.Column



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Working with Strings - functions

initcap(e: Column): Column

Returns a new string column by converting the first letter of each word to uppercase.



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Working with Strings - functions (cont)

lower(e: Column): Column

Converts a string column to lower case.



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Working with Strings - functions (cont)

upper(e: Column): Column

Converts a string column to upper case.



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Working with Strings - functions (cont)

trim(e: Column): Column

Trim the spaces from both ends for the specified string column.



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Working with Strings - functions (cont)

trim(e: Column, trimString: String): Column

Trim the specified character from both ends for the specified string column.



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Working with Strings - functions (cont)

`ltrim(e: Column): Column`

Trim the spaces from left end for the specified string value.



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Working with Strings - functions (cont)

`ltrim(e: Column, trimString: String): Column`

Trim the specified character string from left end for the specified string column.



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Working with Strings - functions (cont)

rtrim(e: Column): Column

Trim the spaces from right end for the specified string value.



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Working with Strings - functions (cont)

rtrim(e: Column, trimString: String): Column

Trim the specified character string from right end for the specified string column.



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Working with Strings - functions (cont)

lpad(str: Column, len: Int, pad: String): Column Left-pad the string column with pad to a length of len. If the string column is longer than len, the return value is shortened to len characters.



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Working with Strings - functions (cont)

<code>rpad(str: Column, len: Int, pad: String): Column</code>	Right-pad the string column with pad to a length of len. If the string column is longer than len, the return value is shortened to len characters.
---	--



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Working with Strings - functions (cont)

`substring(str: Column, pos: Int, len: Int): Column` Substring starts at `pos` and is of length `len` when `str` is `String` type or returns the slice of byte array that starts at `pos` in byte and is of length `len` when `str` is `Binary` type.

Note: The position is not zero based, but 1 based index.

In scala, String has also a function `substring(int beginIndex, int endIndex)`, here the `beginIndex` starts from 0.



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Working with Strings - functions (cont)

`substring_index(str: Column, delim: String, count: Int): Column` Returns the substring from string `str` before `count` occurrences of the delimiter `delim`. If `count` is positive, everything the left of the final delimiter (counting from left) is returned. If `count` is negative, every to the right of the final delimiter (counting from the right) is returned. `substring_index` performs a case-sensitive match when searching for `delim`.



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Working with Strings - functions (cont)

regex- Extract a specific group matched by a Java regex, from the specified string column. If the regex did not match, or the specified group
_extra- did not match, an empty string is returned.
ct(e: val rhymeDF = Seq(("A fox saw a crow sitting on a tree singing \"Caw! Caw! Caw!\")).toDF ("rh ym
Column, e ")
exp: rhymeDF.select(regex_extract('rhyme, " [a- z]* o[x w]", 0).as(" sub string ")).show
String, There could be multiple matches of the pattern in a string; therefore, the group index (starts with 0) is needed to identify which one.
groupIdx:
Int):
Column



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Working with Strings - functions (cont)

<code>regex_replace(e: Column, pattern: Column, replacement: Column): Column</code>	Replace all substrings of the specified string value that match regex with rep.
---	---



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Working with Strings - functions (cont)

regexp- Replace all substrings of the specified string value that match regexp with rep.
_repla- val rhymeDF = Seq(("A fox saw a crow sitting on a tree singing \"Caw! Caw! Caw!\")).t oDF ("rh ym
ce(e: e ")
Column, rhymeDF.s ele ct(reg exp _re pla ce('rhyme, " fox |cr ow", " ani mal ").a s("n ew_ rhy me")).s
pattern: how (false)
String, rhymeDF.s ele ct(reg exp _re pla ce('rhyme, " [a- z]* o[x w]", " ani mal ").a s("n ew_ rhy me")
replac-).s how (false)
ement:
String):
Column



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Working with Strings - functions (cont)

repeat(str: Column, n: Int): Column

Repeats a string column n times, and returns it as a new string column.



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Working with Strings - functions (cont)

`reverse(str: Column): Column`

Reverses the string column and returns it as a new string column.



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Working with Strings - functions (cont)

split(str: Column, pattern: String): Column

Splits str around pattern (pattern is a regular expression).



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Working with Strings - functions (cont)

length(e: Column): Computes the character length of a given string or number of bytes of a binary string. The length of character strings include the trailing spaces. The length of binary strings includes binary zeros.

Column



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Working with Strings - functions (cont)

`translate(src: Column, matchingString: String, replaceString: String): Column` Translate any character in the `src` by a character in `replaceString`. The characters in `replaceString` correspond to the characters in `matchingString`. The translate will happen when any character in the string matches the character in the `matchingString`.



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Working with Strings - functions (cont)

`concat(exprs: Column*)`: Concatenates multiple input columns together into a single column. If all inputs are binary, `concat` returns an output as binary. Otherwise, it returns as string.



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Working with Strings - functions (cont)

<code>concat_ws(sep: String, exprs: Column*): Column</code>	Concatenates multiple input string columns together into a single string column, using the given separator.
---	---



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Working with Strings - functions (cont)

`instr(str: Column, substring: String): Column` Locate the position of the first occurrence of `substr` column in the given string. Returns null if either of the arguments are null.

Note: *The position is not zero based, but 1 based index. Returns 0 if `substr` could not be found in `str`.*



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Working with Strings - functions (cont)

locate(substr: String, str: Column, pos: Int):
Column

Locate the position of the first occurrence of substr in a string column, after position pos.
Note: *The position is not zero based, but 1 based index. Returns 0 if substr could not be found in str.*



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Working with Strings - functions (cont)

locate(substr: String, str: Column):
Column

Locate the position of the first occurrence of substr in a string column, after position pos.

Note: *The position is not zero based, but 1 based index. Returns 0 if substr could not be found in str.*

org.apache.spark.sql.functions



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Working with Date/Time - functions

`current_date()`: Column

Returns the current date as a date column.



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Working with Date/Time - functions (cont)

`current_timestamp()`: Column

Returns the current timestamp as a timestamp column.



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Working with Date/Time - functions (cont)

date_add(start: Column, days: Int): Column

Returns the date that is days days after start



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Working with Date/Time - functions (cont)

`date_sub(start: Column, days: Int): Column`

Returns the date that is days days before start



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Working with Date/Time - functions (cont)

`datediff(end: Column, start: Column): Column`

Returns the number of days from start to end.



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Working with Date/Time - functions (cont)

`add_months(startDate: Column, numMonths: Int): Column`

Returns the date that is numMonths after startDate.



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Working with Date/Time - functions (cont)

months_between(date1: Column, date2: Column): Column

Returns number of months between dates date1 and date2.



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Working with Date/Time - functions (cont)

year(e: Column): Column

Extracts the year as an integer from a given date/timestamp/string.



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Working with Date/Time - functions (cont)

quarter(e: Column): Column

Extracts the quarter as an integer from a given date/timestamp/string.



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Working with Date/Time - functions (cont)

month(e: Column): Column

Extracts the month as an integer from a given date/timestamp/string.



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Working with Date/Time - functions (cont)

`weekofyear(e: Column): Column`

Extracts the week number as an integer from a given date/timestamp/string.



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Working with Date/Time - functions (cont)

dayofyear(e: Column): Column

Extracts the day of the year as an integer from a given date/timestamp/string.



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Working with Date/Time - functions (cont)

dayofmonth(e: Column): Column

Extracts the day of the month as an integer from a given date/timestamp/string.



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Working with Date/Time - functions (cont)

dayofweek(e: Column): Column

Extracts the day of the week as an integer from a given date/timestamp/string.



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Working with Date/Time - functions (cont)

hour(e: Column): Column

Extracts the hours as an integer from a given date/timestamp/string.



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Working with Date/Time - functions (cont)

minute(e: Column): Column

Extracts the minutes as an integer from a given date/timestamp/string.



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Working with Date/Time - functions (cont)

second(e: Column): Column

Extracts the seconds as an integer from a given date/timestamp/string.



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Working with Date/Time - functions (cont)

`to_date(e: Column): Column`

Converts the column into DateType by casting rules to DateType.



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Working with Date/Time - functions (cont)

`to_date(e: Column, fmt: String): Column` Converts the column into a `DateType` with a specified format (see [<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/i18n/format/simpleDateFormat.html>]) return null if fail.
The format here is the format, which is used by `Date` to be saved in `DF`.
`DF.show()` will display the date in default format `yyyy-MM-dd`.



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Working with Date/Time - functions (cont)

to_timestamp(s: Column): Column

Convert time string to a Unix timestamp (in seconds) by casting rules to TimestampType.



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Working with Date/Time - functions (cont)

to_timestamp(s: Column, fmt: String): Column	Convert time string to a Unix timestamp (in seconds) with a specified format (see [http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/i18n/format/simpleDateFormat.html]) to Unix timestamp (in seconds), return null if fail. The format here is the format, which is used by timestamp to be saved in DF. DF.show() will display the timestamp in default format yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss
--	---



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Working with Date/Time - functions (cont)

`date_format(dateExpr: Column, format: String): Column` Converts a date/timestamp/string to a value of string in the format specified by the date format given by the second argument. A pattern `dd.MM.yyyy` would return a string like `18.03.1993`. All pattern letters of `java.text.SimpleDateFormat` can be used.



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Working with Date/Time - functions (cont)

`unix_timestamp()`: Column

Returns the current Unix timestamp (in seconds).



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Working with Date/Time - functions (cont)

unix_timestamp(s: Column): Column
Converts time string in format yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss to Unix timestamp (in seconds), using the default timezone and the default locale. Returns null if fails.



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Working with Date/Time - functions (cont)

`unix_timestamp(s: Column, p: String): Column` Converts time string with given pattern to Unix timestamp (in seconds). Returns null if fails.



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Working with Date/Time - functions (cont)

from_unixtime(ut: Column, f: String): Column Converts the number of seconds from unix epoch (1970-01-01 00:00:00 UTC) to a string representing the timestamp of that moment in the current system time zone in the given format.



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Working with Date/Time - functions (cont)

from_unixtime(ut: Column): Column	Converts the number of seconds from unix epoch (1970-01-01 00:00:00 UTC) to a string representing the timestamp of that moment in the current system time zone in the given format.
--------------------------------------	---



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Working with Date/Time - functions (cont)

last_day(e: Column): Given a date column, returns the last day of the month which the given date belongs to. For example, input "2015-07-27" returns "2015-07-31" since July 31 is the last day of the month in July 2015.



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Working with Date/Time - functions (cont)

`next_day(date: Column, dayOfWeek: String): Column`

Given a date column, returns the first date which is later than the value of the date column that is on the specified day of the week.

For example, `next_day("2015-07-27", "Sunday")` returns 2015-08-02 because that is the first Sunday after 2015-07-27.

Day of the week parameter is case insensitive, and accepts: "Mon", "Tue", "Wed", "Thu", "Fri", "Sat", "Sun".

org.apache.spark.sql.functions

The default date format these functions use is yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss.



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Working with Null/NaN - Column

isNull: Column

True if the current expression is null.



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Working with Null/NaN - Column (cont)

isNotNull: Column

True if the current expression is NOT null.



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Working with Null/NaN - Column (cont)

isNaN: Column

True if the current expression is NaN.

org.apache.spark.sql.Column



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Working with Null/NaN - functions

isnull(e: Column): Column

Return true iff the column is null.



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Working with Null/NaN - functions (cont)

isnan(e: Column): Column

Return true iff the column is NaN.



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Working with Null/NaN - functions (cont)

`nanvl(col1: Column, col2: Column): Column` Returns col1 if it is not NaN, or col2 if col1 is NaN. Both inputs should be floating point columns (DoubleType or FloatType).



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Working with Null/NaN - functions (cont)

coalesce(e): Returns the first column that is not null, or null if all inputs are null. For example, `coalesce(a, b, c)` will return `a` if `a` is not null, or `b` if `a` is null and `b` is not null, or `c` if both `a` and `b` are null but `c` is not null.

Column*): // create a movie with null title

```
Column
case class Movie( actor_name: String, movie_title: String, produced_year: Long)
val badMoviesDF = Seq( Movie( null, null, 2018L), Movie( "John Doe", "Awesome Movie", 2018L) ).
toDF
// use coalesce to handle null value in title column
badMoviesDF.select( coalesce( 'actor_name, lit("no_name") ).as("new_title") ).show
+-----+
| new_title|
+-----+
| no_name|
| John Doe|
+-----+
```

org.apache.spark.sql.functions



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Working with Null/NaN - DataFrameNaFunctions

drop(): DataFrame

Returns a new DataFrame that drops rows containing **any** null or NaN values.



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Working with Null/NaN - DataFrameNaFunctions (cont)

drop(how: String): Returns a new DataFrame that drops rows containing null or NaN values.
DataFrame If how is **"any"**, then drop rows containing any null or NaN values. If how is **"all"**, then drop rows only if every column is null or NaN for that row.



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Working with Null/NaN - DataFrameNaFunctions (cont)

`drop(cols: Seq[String]): DataFrame` (Scala-specific) Returns a new DataFrame that drops rows containing any null or NaN values in the specified columns.



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Working with Null/NaN - DataFrameNaFunctions (cont)

drop(how: String, (Scala-specific) Returns a new DataFrame that drops rows containing null or NaN values in the specified columns. If how
cols: Seq[String]): is "any", then drop rows containing any null or NaN values in the specified columns. If how is "all", then drop rows only if
DataFrame every specified column is null or NaN for that row.



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Working with Null/NaN - DataFrameNaFunctions (cont)

drop(minNonNulls: Int): DataFrame	Returns a new DataFrame that drops rows containing less than minNonNulls non-null and non-NaN values.
--------------------------------------	---



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Working with Null/NaN - DataFrameNaFunctions (cont)

`drop(minNonNulls: Int, cols: Seq[String]): DataFrame` (Scala-specific) Returns a new DataFrame that drops rows containing less than minNonNulls non-null and non-NaN values in the specified columns.



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Working with Null/NaN - DataFrameNaFunctions (cont)

fill(value: String/Boolean/Dou-
ble/Long): DataFrame

Returns a new DataFrame that replaces null values in string/boolean columns (or null or NaN values in numeric columns) with value.



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Working with Null/NaN - DataFrameNaFunctions (cont)

`fill(value: String/Boolean/Double/Long, cols: Seq[String]): DataFrame` (Scala-specific) Returns a new DataFrame that replaces null values in specified string/boolean/double/long columns.



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Working with Null/NaN - DataFrameNaFunctions (cont)

`fill(valueMap: Map[String, Any]): DataFrame` (Scala-specific) Returns a new DataFrame that replaces null values. The key of the map is the column name, and the value of the map is the replacement value. The value must be of the following type: Int, Long, Float, Double, String, Boolean. Replacement values are cast to the column data type.
e.g. `df.na.fill(Map(" A" -> " unknown", " B" -> 1.0))`



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Working with Null/NaN - DataFrameNaFunctions (cont)

`replaceT:` (Scala-specific) Replaces values matching keys in replacement map.
`DataFrame` **col** name of the column to apply the value replacement. If col is "", replacement is applied on all string, numeric or boolean columns.
replacement value replacement map. Key and value of replacement map must have the same type, and can only be doubles, strings or booleans. The map value can have nulls.

```
// Replaces all occurrences of 1.0 with 2.0 in column "height".  
df.na.replace("height", Map(1.0 -> 2.0));
```

```
// Replaces all occurrences of "UNKNOWN" with "unnamed" in column "name".  
df.na.replace("name", Map("UNKNOWN" -> "unnamed"));
```

```
// Replaces all occurrences of "UNKNOWN" with "unnamed" in all string columns.  
df.na.replace("", Map("UNKNOWN" -> "unnamed"));
```



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Working with Null/NaN - DataFrameNaFunctions (cont)

replaceT: DataFrame (Scala-specific) Replaces values matching keys in replacement map.

```
// Replaces all occurrences of 1.0 with 2.0 in column "height" and "weight".  
df.na.replace("height" :: "weight" :: Nil, Map(1.0 -> 2.0));
```

```
// Replaces all occurrences of "UNKNOWN" with "unnamed" in column "firstname" and "lastname".  
df.na.replace("firstname" :: "lastname" :: Nil, Map("UNKNOWN" -> "unnamed"));
```

`org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrameNaFunctions`

use `df.na` to get `DataFrameNaFunctions`



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Working with Sorting - Column

asc: Column Returns a sort expression based on ascending order of the column.

```
// Scala: sort a DataFrame by age column in ascending order.  
df.sort(d f("a ge").asc)
```



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Working with Sorting - Column (cont)

`asc_nulls_first`: Column Returns a sort expression based on ascending order of the column, and null values return before non-null values.



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Working with Sorting - Column (cont)

`asc_nulls_last`: Column Returns a sort expression based on ascending order of the column, and null values appear after non-null values.



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Working with Sorting - Column (cont)

desc: Column

Returns a sort expression based on the descending order of the column.



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Working with Sorting - Column (cont)

desc_nulls_first: Column	Returns a sort expression based on the descending order of the column, and null values appear before non-null values.
-----------------------------	---



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Working with Sorting - Column (cont)

`desc_nulls_last`: Column Returns a sort expression based on the descending order of the column, and null values appear after non-null values.

`org.apache.spark.sql.Column`



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Working with Sorting - functions

`asc(columnName: String): Column`

Returns a sort expression based on ascending order of the column.

```
df.sort(a sc( " dep t"), desc("a ge"))
```



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Working with Sorting - functions (cont)

`asc_nulls_first(columnName: String): Column` Returns a sort expression based on ascending order of the column, and null values return before non-null values.



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Working with Sorting - functions (cont)

<code>asc_nulls_last(columnName: String): Column</code>	Returns a sort expression based on ascending order of the column, and null values appear after non-null values.
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Working with Sorting - functions (cont)

`desc(columnName: String): Column`

Returns a sort expression based on the descending order of the column.



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Working with Sorting - functions (cont)

desc_nulls_first(columnName: String): Column	Returns a sort expression based on the descending order of the column, and null values appear before non-null values.
---	---



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Working with Sorting - functions (cont)

`desc_nulls_last(columnName: String): Column` Returns a sort expression based on the descending order of the column, and null values appear after non-null values.

org.apache.spark.sql.functions



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Working with Aggregate functions

`count(columnName: String): TypedColumn[Any, Long]`

Aggregate function: returns the number of items in a group.

`count("**")`: count null values

`count(<column_name>)`: not count null values



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

count(e: Column): Column

Aggregate function: returns the number of items in a group.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

`countDistinct(columnName: String, columnNames: String*)`: Column

Aggregate function: returns the number of distinct items in a group.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

countDistinct(expr: Column, exprs: Column*): Column

Aggregate function: returns the number of distinct items in a group.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

`first(column-Name: String): Column` Aggregate function: returns the first value of a column in a group. The function by default returns the first values it sees. It will return the first non-null value it sees when `ignoreNulls` is set to true. If all values are null, then null is returned.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

first(e: Column): Column

Aggregate function: returns the first value in a group.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

first(columnName: String, ignoreNulls: Boolean): Column

Aggregate function: returns the first value of a column in a group.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

first(e: Column, ignoreNulls: Boolean): Column

Aggregate function: returns the first value in a group.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

last(columnName: String): Column
Aggregate function: returns the last value of the column in a group. The function by default returns the last values it sees. It will return the last non-null value it sees when ignoreNulls is set to true. If all values are null, then null is returned.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

last(e: Column): Column

Aggregate function: returns the last value in a group.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

last(columnName: String, ignoreNulls: Boolean): Column

Aggregate function: returns the last value of the column in a group.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

last(e: Column, ignoreNulls: Boolean): Column

Aggregate function: returns the last value in a group.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

`min(columnName: String): Column`

Aggregate function: returns the minimum value of the column in a group.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

min(e: Column): Column

Aggregate function: returns the minimum value of the expression in a group.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

max(columnName: String): Column

Aggregate function: returns the maximum value of the column in a group.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

max(e: Column): Column

Aggregate function: returns the maximum value of the expression in a group.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

sum(columnName: String): Column

Aggregate function: returns the sum of all values in the given column.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

sum(e: Column): Column

Aggregate function: returns the sum of all values in the expression.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

sumDistinct(columnName: String): Column

Aggregate function: returns the sum of distinct values in the expression.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

sumDistinct(e: Column): Column

Aggregate function: returns the sum of distinct values in the expression.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

avg(columnName: String): Column

Aggregate function: returns the average of the values in a group.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

avg(e: Column): Column

Aggregate function: returns the average of the values in a group.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

mean(columnName: String): Column

Aggregate function: returns the average of the values in a group. Alias for avg.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

mean(e: Column): Column

Aggregate function: returns the average of the values in a group. Alias for avg.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

variance(columnName: String): Column

Aggregate function: alias for var_samp.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

variance(e: Column): Column

Aggregate function: alias for var_samp



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

`var_samp(columnName: String): Column`

Aggregate function: returns the unbiased variance of the values in a group.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

var_samp(e: Column): Column

Aggregate function: returns the unbiased variance of the values in a group.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

`var_pop(columnName: String): Column`

Aggregate function: returns the population variance of the values in a group.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

`var_pop(e: Column): Column`

Aggregate function: returns the population variance of the values in a group.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

stddev(columnName: String): Column

Aggregate function: alias for stddev_samp.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

stddev(e: Column): Column

Aggregate function: alias for stddev_samp.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

stddev_samp(columnName: String): Column

Aggregate function: returns the sample standard deviation of the expression in a group.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

stddev_samp(e: Column): Column

Aggregate function: returns the sample standard deviation of the expression in a group.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

stddev_pop(columnName: String): Column

Aggregate function: returns the population standard deviation of the expression in a group.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

stddev_pop(e: Column): Column

Aggregate function: returns the population standard deviation of the expression in a group.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

skewness(columnName: String): Column

Aggregate function: returns the skewness of the values in a group.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

skewness(e: Column): Column

Aggregate function: returns the skewness of the values in a group.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

kurtosis(columnName: String): Column

Aggregate function: returns the kurtosis of the values in a group.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

kurtosis(e: Column): Column

Aggregate function: returns the kurtosis of the values in a group.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

`corr(columnName1: String, columnName2: String): Column` Aggregate function: returns the Pearson Correlation Coefficient for two columns.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

`corr(column1: Column, column2: Column): Column`

Aggregate function: returns the Pearson Correlation Coefficient for two columns.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

covar_samp(columnName1: String, columnName2: String): Column

Aggregate function: returns the sample covariance for two columns.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

covar_samp(column1: Column, column2: Column): Column

Aggregate function: returns the sample covariance for two columns.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

`covar_pop(columnName1: String, columnName2: String): Column` Aggregate function: returns the population covariance for two columns.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

covar_pop(column1: Column, column2: Column): Column

Aggregate function: returns the population covariance for two columns.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

`collect_list(columnName: String): Column`

Aggregate function: returns a list of objects with duplicates.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

`collect_list(e: Column): Column`

Aggregate function: returns a list of objects with duplicates.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

`collect_set(columnName: String): Column`

Aggregate function: returns a set of objects with duplicate elements eliminated.



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Working with Aggregate functions (cont)

`collect_set(e: Column): Column`

Aggregate function: returns a set of objects with duplicate elements eliminated.

`org.apache.spark.sql.functions`



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Working with Aggregate - RelationalGroupedDataset

agg(expr: Column,
exprs: Column*):
DataFrame

Compute aggregates by specifying a series of aggregate columns. Note that this function by default retains the grouping columns in its output. To not retain grouping columns, set `spark.sql.retainGroupColumns` to false.

```
import org.apache.spark.sql.functions._  
df.groupBy("department").agg(max("age"), sum("expense"))
```



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Working with Aggregate - RelationalGroupedDataset (cont)

agg(exprs: Map[String, String]): DataFrame

(Scala-specific) Compute aggregates by specifying a map from column name to aggregate methods. The resulting DataFrame will also contain the grouping columns.

```
df.groupBy("department").agg(Map("age" -> "max", "expense" -> "sum"))
```



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Working with Aggregate - RelationalGroupedDataset (cont)

`count(): DataFrame` Count the number of rows for each group. The resulting DataFrame will also contain the grouping columns.



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Working with Aggregate - RelationalGroupedDataset (cont)

`max(colNames: String*): DataFrame` Compute the max value for each numeric columns for each group. The resulting DataFrame will also contain the grouping columns. When specified columns are given, only compute the max values for them.



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Working with Aggregate - RelationalGroupedDataset (cont)

`min(colNames: String*): DataFrame` Compute the min value for each numeric column for each group. The resulting DataFrame will also contain the grouping columns. When specified columns are given, only compute the min values for them.



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Working with Aggregate - RelationalGroupedDataset (cont)

`sum(colNames: String*): DataFrame` Compute the sum for each numeric columns for each group. The resulting DataFrame will also contain the grouping columns. When specified columns are given, only compute the sum for them.



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Working with Aggregate - RelationalGroupedDataset (cont)

avg(colNames: String*): DataFrame

Compute the mean value for each numeric columns for each group.



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Working with Aggregate - RelationalGroupedDataset (cont)

`mean(colNames: String*)`: Compute the average value for each numeric columns for each group. This is an alias for `avg`. The resulting `DataFrame` will also contain the grouping columns. When specified columns are given, only compute the average values for them.



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Working with Aggregate - RelationalGroupedDataset (cont)

`pivot(pivotColumn: String): RelationalGroupedDataset` Pivots a column of the current DataFrame and performs the specified aggregation. There are two versions of pivot function: one that requires the caller to specify the list of distinct values to pivot on, and one that does not. The latter is more concise but less efficient, because Spark needs to first compute the list of distinct values internally.



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Working with Aggregate - RelationalGroupedDataset (cont)

`pivot(pivotColumn: String, values: Seq[Any]): RelationalGroupedDataset` Pivots a column of the current DataFrame and performs the specified aggregation. There are two versions of pivot function: one that requires the caller to specify the list of distinct values to pivot on, and one that does not. The latter is more concise but less efficient, because Spark needs to first compute the list of distinct values internally.

`org.apache.spark.sql.RelationalGroupedDataset`

Use `df.groupBy("x xx")` to get RelationalGroupedDataset



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Working with Collection - functions

size(e: Column): Column

Returns length of array or map.



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Working with Collection - functions (cont)

`array_contains(column: Column, value: Any): Column` Returns null if the array is null, true if the array contains value, and false otherwise.



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Working with Collection - functions (cont)

sort_array(e: Column): Column	Sorts the input array for the given column in ascending order, according to the natural ordering of the array elements.
----------------------------------	---



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Working with Collection - functions (cont)

`sort_array(e: Column, asc: Boolean): Column` Sorts the input array for the given column in ascending or descending order, according to the natural ordering of the array elements.



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Working with Collection - functions (cont)

explode(e: Column): Column

Creates a new row for each element in the given array or map column.



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Working with Collection - functions (cont)

`explode_outer(e: Column): Column`: Creates a new row for each element in the given array or map column. Unlike `explode`, if the array/map is null or empty then null is produced.

org.apache.spark.sql.functions



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Working with Window - functions

`rank()`: Window function: returns the rank of rows within a window partition.

`Column` The difference between `rank` and `dense_rank` is that `dense_rank` leaves no gaps in ranking sequence when there are ties. That is, if you were ranking a competition using `dense_rank` and had three people tie for second place, you would say that all three were in second place and that the next person came in third. `Rank` would give me sequential numbers, making the person that came in third place (after the ties) would register as coming in fifth.
e.g. 1, 2, 2, 2, 5



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Working with Window - functions (cont)

dense_ Window function: returns the rank of rows within a window partition, without any gaps.

rank(): The difference between rank and dense_rank is that denseRank leaves no gaps in ranking sequence when there are ties. That is, if you were ranking a competition using dense_rank and had three people tie for second place, you would say that all three were in second place and that the next person came in third. Rank would give me sequential numbers, making the person that came in third place (after the ties) would register as coming in fifth.

e.g. 1, 2, 2, 2, 3



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Working with Window - functions (cont)

`percent_rank()`: Column Window function: returns the relative rank (i.e. percentile) of rows within a window partition.
This is computed by:
 $(\text{rank of row in its partition} - 1) / (\text{number of rows in the partition} - 1)$



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Working with Window - functions (cont)

`row_number()`: Column

Window function: returns a sequential number starting at 1 within a window partition.



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Working with Window - functions (cont)

`cume_dist()`: Column Window function: returns the cumulative distribution of values within a window partition, i.e.
N = total number of rows in the partition
$$\text{cumeDist}(x) = \text{number of values before (and including) } x / N$$

```
import org.apache.spark.sql.expressions.Window
import org.apache.spark.sql.functions.col
val windowSpec = Window.partitionBy("CustomerId", "date").orderBy(col("Quantity").desc).rowsBetween(Window.unboundedPreceding, Window.CurrentRow)
```

```
val purchaseRank = rank().over(windowSpec)
```

```
dfWithDate.where("CustomerId IS NOT NULL").orderBy("CustomerId")
.select(
  col("CustomerId"),
  col("date"),
  col("Quantity"),
  purchaseRank.alias("quantityRank")).show()
```



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org.apache.spark.sql.expressions.WindowSpec

rowBetween

todo



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org.apache.spark.sql.expressions.WindowSpec (cont)

rangeBetween

todo



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