# [544] Spark SQL

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### Learning Objectives

- create Hive tables and views as preparation for Spark SQL queries
- write queries that pull together related data (distinct, group by, windowing, joining)
- use a combination of SQL and DataFrame operations as part of a single calculation

### Outline

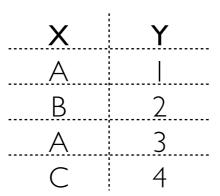
Views and Tables

Grouping

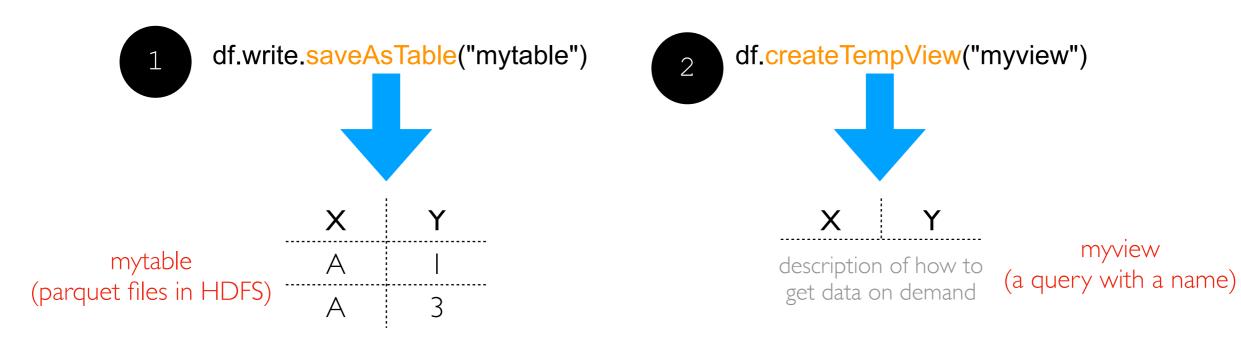
Joining

#### Tables and Views

orig.parquet



df = spark.read.format("parquet").load("orig.parquet").where("X = 'A'")



a bit like an RDD!

#### mytable vs. myview

- which one is faster to create?
- which one takes less space?
- which one is faster if we sum up the Y column?

Demos...

### Outline

Views and Tables

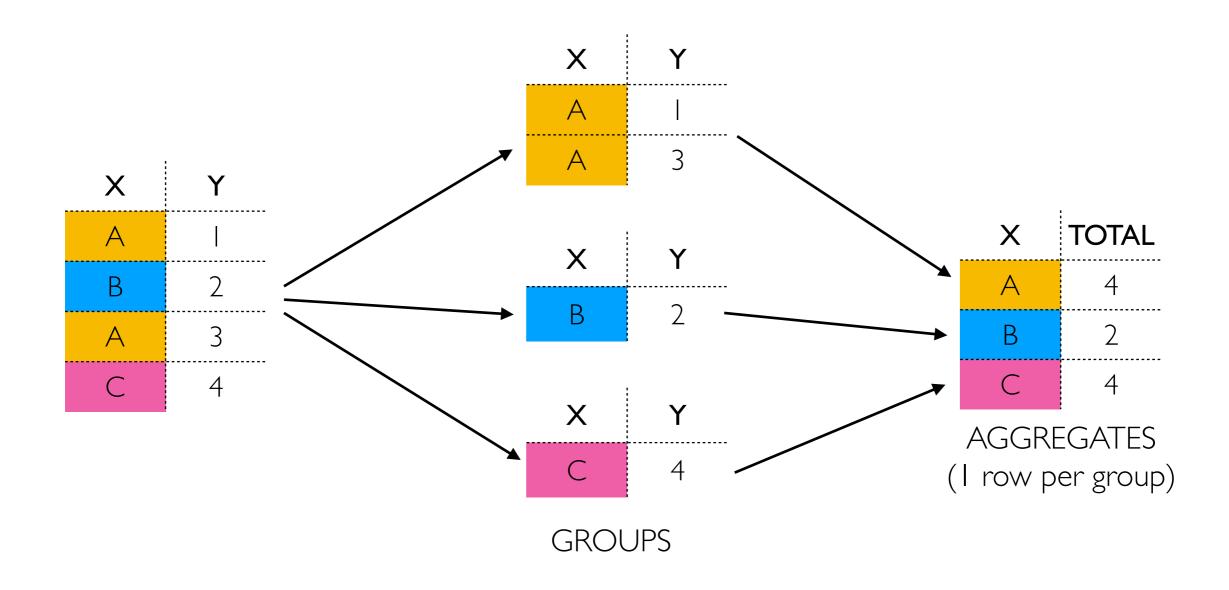
Grouping

Joining

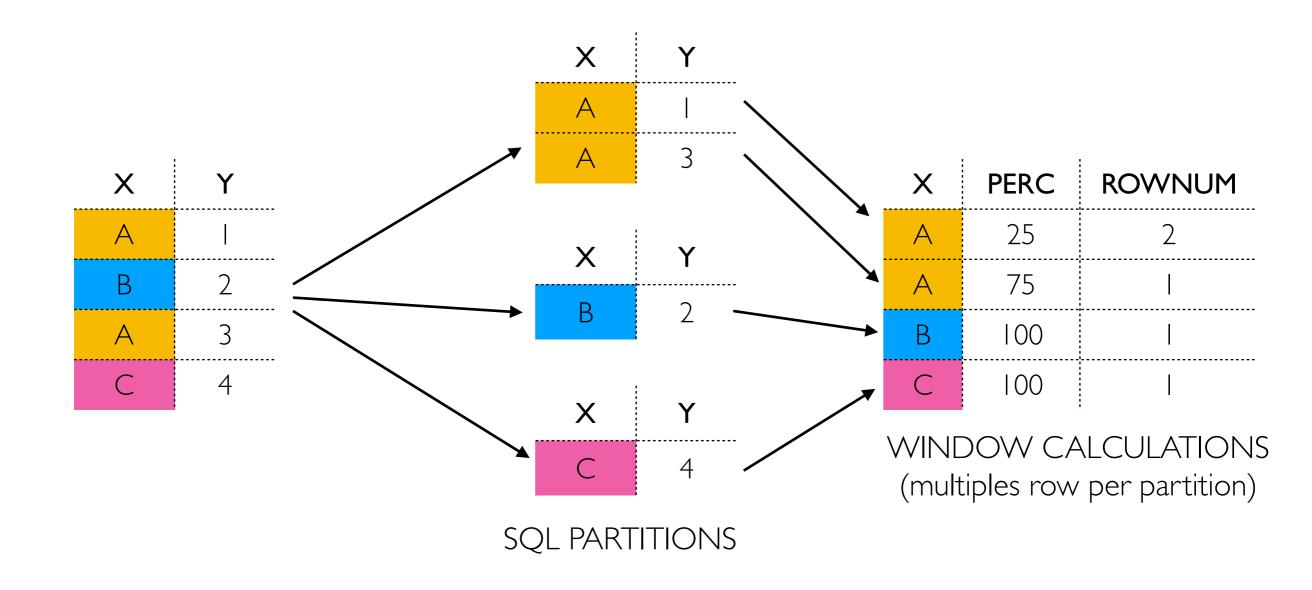
#### DISTINCT



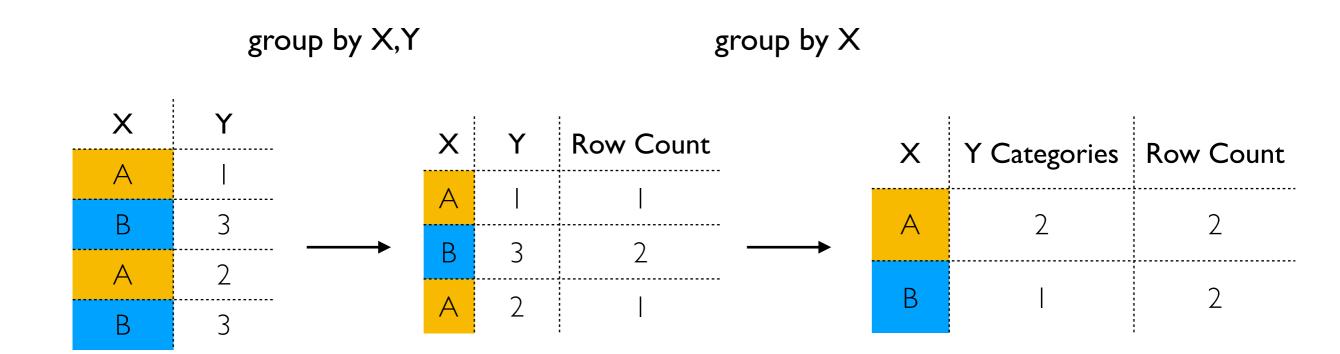
### GROUPS, AGGREGATES



#### PARTITIONS, WINDOW FUNCTIONS



### Nested/chained grouping



#### Multiple grouping levels

- SQL uses nested queries (or complicated WITH statements)
- DataFrames can chain multiple groupby's together

TopHat

Demos...

### Outline

Views and Tables

Grouping

Joining

which bands did each guest at the festival see?
INNER JOIN on visits.day = performances.day



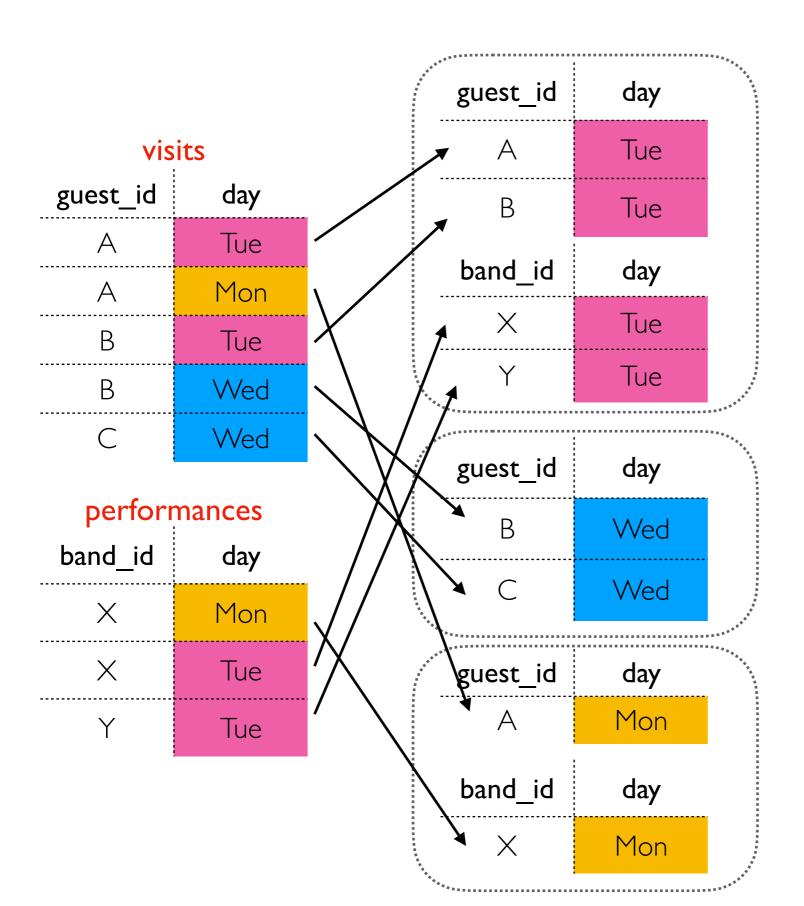
visits	
guest_id	day
Α	Tue
Α	Mon
В	Tue
В	Wed
С	Wed

pertorr band_id	mances day
Χ	Mon
X	Tue
Y	Tue

many-to-many relationship:
we join on day
each day has many visits
each day has many performances

which bands did each guest at the festival see?

INNER JOIN on visits.day = performances.day

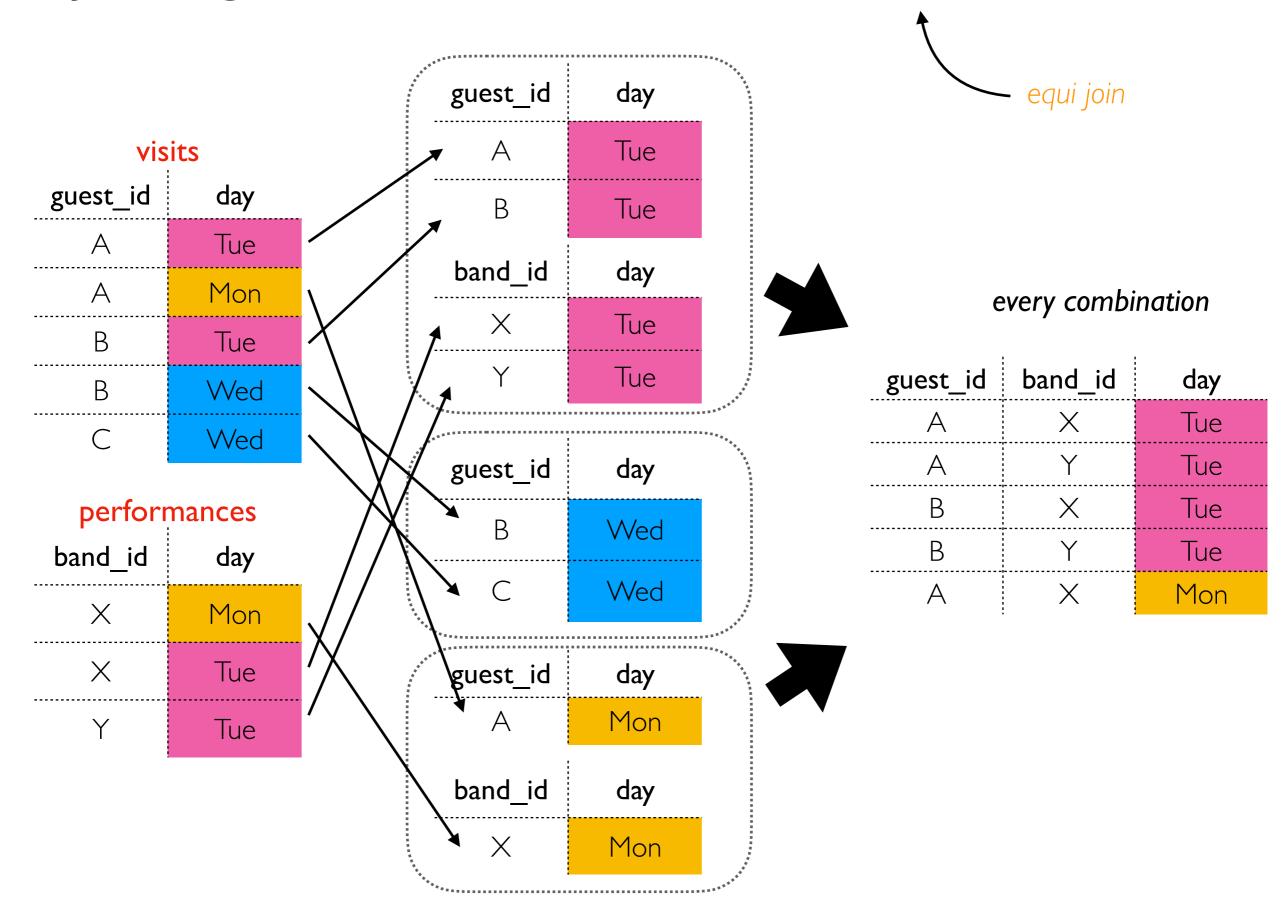




Joining is logically similar to grouping, but on two tables.

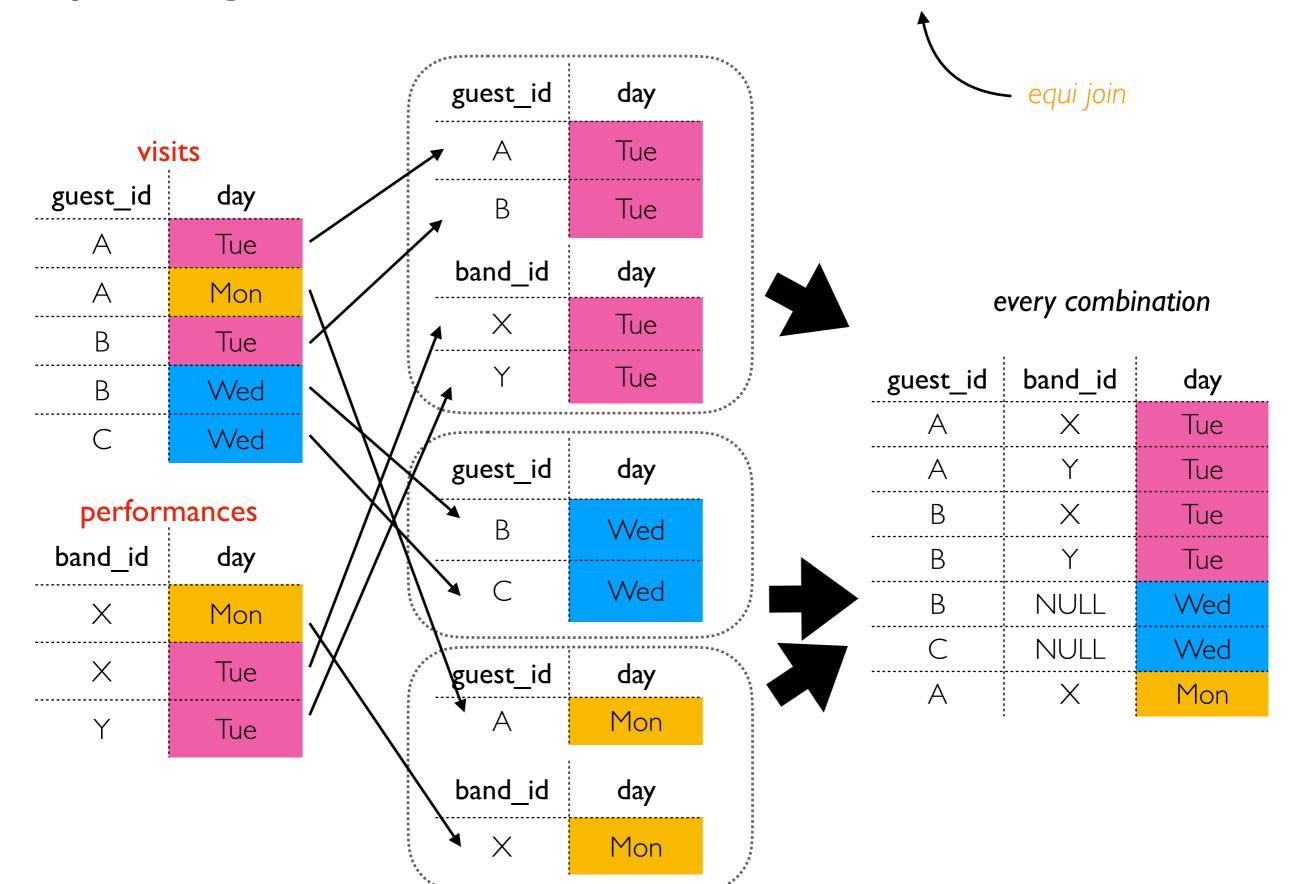
To find matches, we need to bring portions of each table with the same day together to the same place.

which bands did each guest at the festival see?
INNER JOIN on visits.day = performances.day



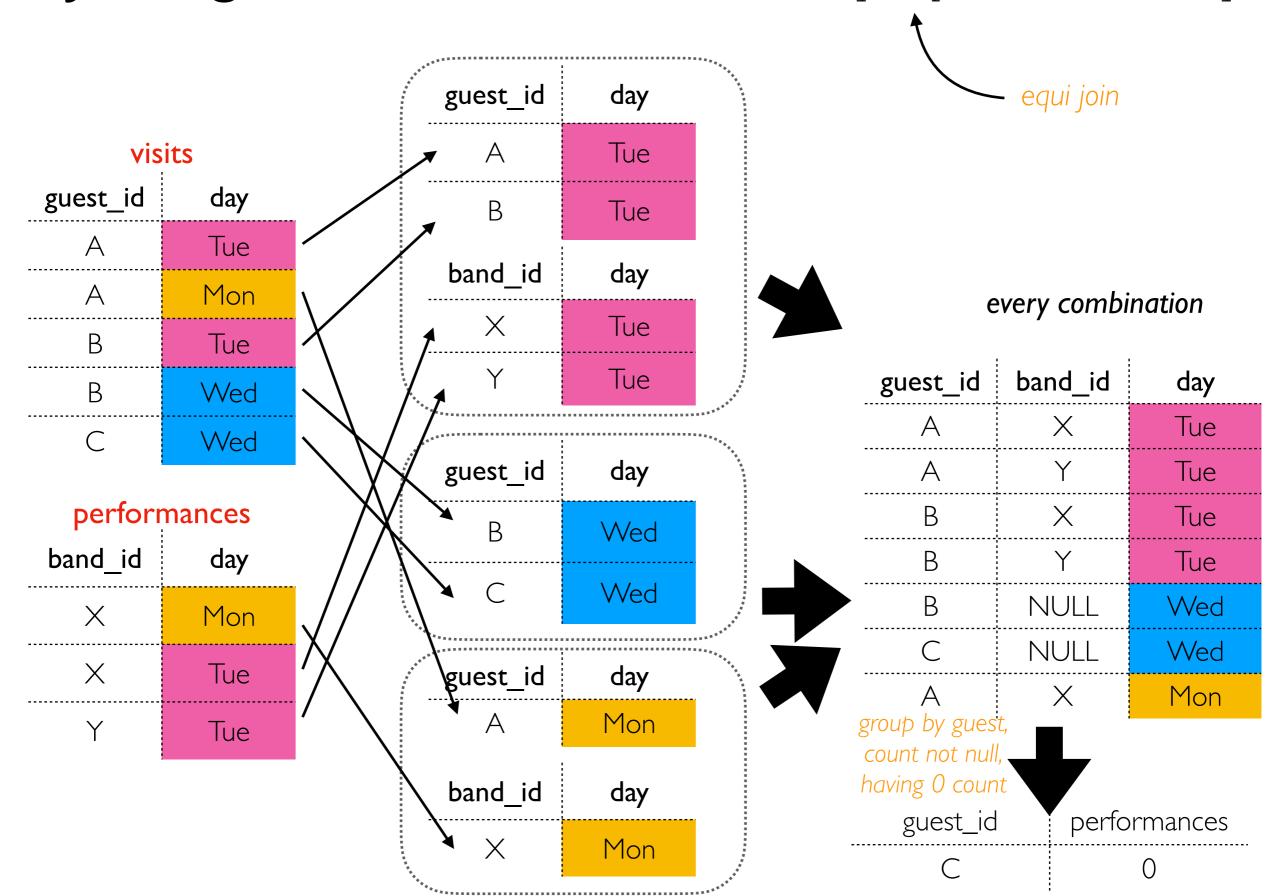
which guests came but didn't see a performance?

LEFT JOIN on visits.day = performances.day



which guests never saw a performance?

LEFT JOIN on visits.day = performances.day



Demos...