

Apache Spark 3

## Developing Apache Spark Applications

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## Introduction

Apache Spark enables you to quickly develop applications and process jobs.

Apache Spark is designed for fast application development and processing. Spark Core is the underlying execution engine; other services, such as Spark SQL, MLlib, and Spark Streaming, are built on top of the Spark Core.

Depending on your use case, you can extend your use of Spark into several domains, including the following described in this chapter:

- Spark DataFrames
- Spark SQL
- Calling Hive user-defined functions from Spark SQL
- Spark Streaming
- Accessing HBase tables, HDFS files, and ORC data (Hive)
- Using custom libraries

For more information about using Livy to submit Spark jobs, see "Submitting Spark Applications Through Livy" in this guide.

### Related Information

[Apache Spark Quick Start](#)

[Apache Spark Overview](#)

[Apache Spark Programming Guide](#)

## Using the Spark DataFrame API

A DataFrame is a distributed collection of data organized into named columns. It is conceptually equivalent to a table in a relational database or a data frame in R or in the Python pandas library. You can construct DataFrames from a wide array of sources, including structured data files, Apache Hive tables, and existing Spark resilient distributed datasets (RDD). The Spark DataFrame API is available in Scala, Java, Python, and R.

This section provides examples of DataFrame API use.

To list JSON file contents as a DataFrame:

1. As user spark, upload the people.txt and people.json sample files to the Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS):

```
cd /usr/hdp/current/spark-client
su spark
hdfs dfs -copyFromLocal examples/src/main/resources/people.txt people.txt
hdfs dfs -copyFromLocal examples/src/main/resources/people.json
people.json
```

2. Launch the Spark shell:

```
cd /usr/hdp/current/spark-client
su spark
./bin/spark-shell --num-executors 1 --executor-memory 512m --master yarn-
client
```

3. At the Spark shell, type the following:

```
scala> val df = sqlContext.read.format("json").load("people.json")
```

#### 4. Using `df.show`, display the contents of the DataFrame:

```
scala> df.show
17/03/12 11:24:10 INFO YarnScheduler: Removed TaskSet 2.0, whose tasks
  have all completed, from pool

+----+-----+
| age |  name |
+----+-----+
| null|Michael|
|  30 |   Andy|
|  19 |  Justin|
+----+-----+
```

The following examples use Scala to access DataFrame `df` defined in the previous subsection:

```
// Import the DataFrame functions API
scala> import org.apache.spark.sql.functions._

// Select all rows, but increment age by 1
scala> df.select(df("name"), df("age") + 1).show()

// Select people older than 21
scala> df.filter(df("age") > 21).show()

// Count people by age
scala> df.groupBy("age").count().show()
```

The following example uses the DataFrame API to specify a schema for `people.txt`, and then retrieves names from a temporary table associated with the schema:

```
import org.apache.spark.sql._

val sqlContext = new org.apache.spark.sql.SQLContext(sc)
val people = sc.textFile("people.txt")
val schemaString = "name age"

import org.apache.spark.sql.types.{StructType, StructField, StringType}

val schema = StructType(schemaString.split(" ").map(fieldName =>
  StructField(fieldName, StringType, true)))
val rowRDD = people.map(_.split(",")).map(p => Row(p(0), p(1).trim))
val peopleDataFrame = sqlContext.createDataFrame(rowRDD, schema)

peopleDataFrame.registerTempTable("people")

val results = sqlContext.sql("SELECT name FROM people")

results.map(t => "Name: " + t(0)).collect().foreach(println)
```

This produces output similar to the following:

```
17/03/12 14:36:49 INFO cluster.YarnScheduler: Removed TaskSet 13.0, whose
  tasks have all completed, from pool
17/03/12 14:36:49 INFO scheduler.DAGScheduler: ResultStage 13 (collect
  at :33) finished in 0.129 s
17/03/12 14:36:49 INFO scheduler.DAGScheduler: Job 10 finished: collect
  at :33, took 0.162827 s
Name: Michael
Name: Andy
Name: Justin
```

## Using Spark SQL

This section provides information about using Spark SQL.

Using SQLContext, Apache Spark SQL can read data directly from the file system. This is useful when the data you are trying to analyze does not reside in Apache Hive (for example, JSON files stored in HDFS).

Using HiveContext, Spark SQL can also read data by interacting with the Hive MetaStore. If you already use Hive, you should use HiveContext; it supports all Hive data formats and user-defined functions (UDFs), and it enables you to have full access to the HiveQL parser. HiveContext extends SQLContext, so HiveContext supports all SQLContext functionality.

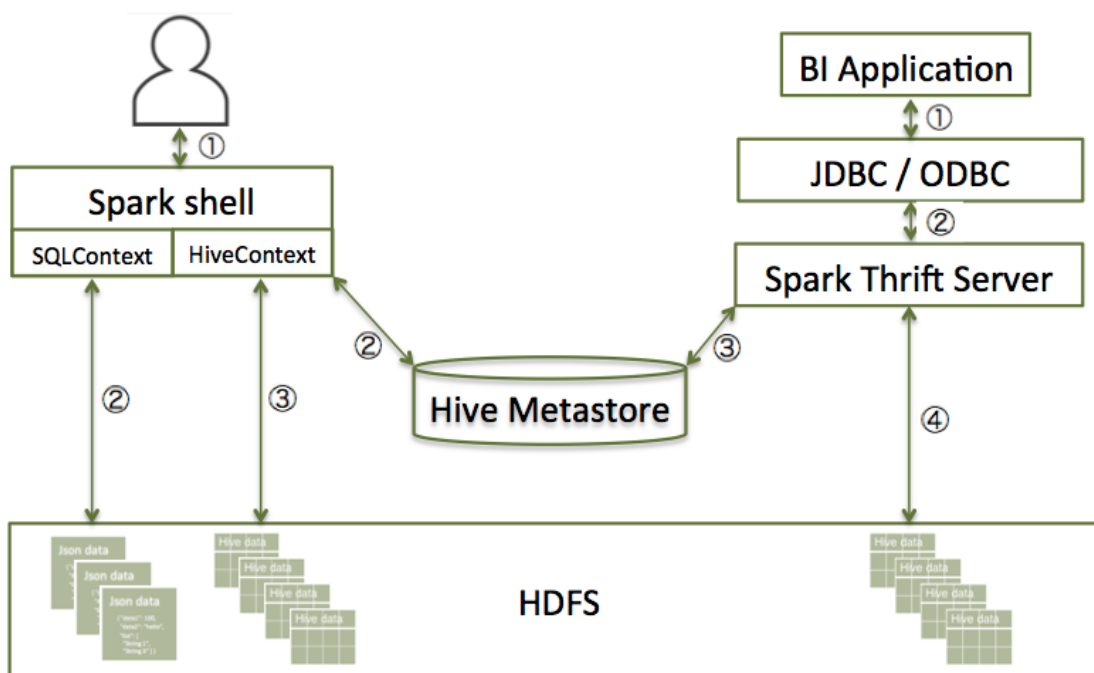
There are two ways to interact with Spark SQL:

- Interactive access using the Spark shell (see "Accessing Spark SQL through the Spark Shell" in this guide).
- From an application, operating through one of the following two APIs and the Spark Thrift server:
  - JDBC, using your own Java code or the Beeline JDBC client
  - ODBC, through the Simba ODBC driver

For more information about JDBC and ODBC access, see "Accessing Spark SQL through JDBC: Prerequisites" and "Accessing Spark SQL through JDBC and ODBC" in this guide.

The following diagram illustrates the access process, depending on whether you are using the Spark shell or business intelligence (BI) application:

The following diagram illustrates the access process, depending on whether you are using the Spark shell or business intelligence (BI) application:



The following subsections describe how to access Spark SQL through the Spark shell, and through JDBC and ODBC.

### Related Information

[Beeline Command Line Shell](#)

## Access Spark SQL through the Spark shell

Use the following steps to access Spark SQL using the Spark shell.

The following sample command launches the Spark shell on a YARN cluster:

```
./bin/spark-shell --num-executors 1 --executor-memory 512m --master yarn-client
```

To read data directly from the file system, construct a `SQLContext`. For an example that uses `SQLContext` and the Spark `DataFrame` API to access a JSON file, see "Using the Spark `DataFrame` API" in this guide.

To read data by interacting with the Hive Metastore, construct a `HiveContext` instance (`HiveContext` extends `SQLContext`). For an example of the use of `HiveContext` (instantiated as `val sqlContext`), see "Accessing ORC Files from Spark" in this guide.

## Access Spark SQL through JDBC or ODBC: prerequisites

This section describes prerequisites for accessing Spark SQL through JDBC or ODBC.

Using the Spark Thrift server, you can remotely access Spark SQL over JDBC (using the JDBC Beeline client) or ODBC (using the Simba driver).

The following prerequisites must be met before accessing Spark SQL through JDBC or ODBC:

- The Spark Thrift server must be deployed on the cluster. See "Installing and Configuring Spark Over Ambari" in this guide for more information).
- Ensure that `SPARK_HOME` is defined as your Spark directory:

```
export SPARK_HOME=/usr/hdp/current/spark-client
```

If you want to enable user impersonation for the Spark Thrift server, so that the Thrift server runs Spark SQL jobs as the submitting user, see "Configuring the Spark Thrift server" in this guide.

Before accessing Spark SQL through JDBC or ODBC, note the following caveats:

- The Spark Thrift server works in YARN client mode only.
- ODBC and JDBC client configurations must match Spark Thrift server configuration parameters. For example, if the Thrift server is configured to listen in binary mode, the client should send binary requests and use HTTP mode when the Thrift server is configured over HTTP.
- All client requests coming to the Spark Thrift server share a `SparkContext`.

Additional Spark Thrift Server Commands

To list available Thrift server options, run `./sbin/start-thriftserver.sh --help`.

To manually stop the Spark Thrift server, run the following commands:

```
su spark
./sbin/stop-thriftserver.sh
```

### Related Information

[Beeline Command Line Shell](#)

## Access Spark SQL through JDBC

Use the following steps to access Spark SQL through JDBC.

To access Spark SQL through JDBC, you need a JDBC URL connection string to supply connection information to the JDBC data source. Connection strings for the Spark SQL JDBC driver have the following format:

```
jdbc:hive2://<host>:<port>/<dbName>;<sessionConfs>?<hiveConfs>#<hiveVars>
```

JDBC Parameter	Description
host	The node hosting the Thrift server
port	The port number on which the Thrift server listens
dbName	The name of the Hive database to run the query against
sessionConfs	Optional configuration parameters for the JDBC or ODBC driver in the following format: <key1>=<value1>;<key2>=<key2>...;
hiveConfs	Optional configuration parameters for Hive on the server in the following format: <key1>=<value1>;<key2>=<key2>; ... These settings last for the duration of the user session.
hiveVars	Optional configuration parameters for Hive variables in the following format: <key1>=<value1>;<key2>=<key2>; ... These settings persist for the duration of the user session.

**Note:**

The Spark Thrift server is a variant of HiveServer2, so you can use many of the same settings. For more information about JDBC connection strings, including transport and security settings, see "Hive JDBC and ODBC Drivers" in the HDP Data Access guide.

The following connection string accesses Spark SQL through JDBC on a Kerberos-enabled cluster:

```
beeline> !connect jdbc:hive2://localhost:10002/
default;httpPath=/;principal=hive/hdp-team.example.com@EXAMPLE.COM
```

The following connection string accesses Spark SQL through JDBC over HTTP transport on a Kerberos-enabled cluster:

```
beeline> !connect jdbc:hive2://localhost:10002/
default;transportMode=http;httpPath=/;principal=hive/hdp-
team.example.com@EXAMPLE.COM
```

To access Spark SQL, complete the following steps:

1. Connect to the Thrift server over the Beeline JDBC client.

- a. From the SPARK\_HOME directory, launch Beeline:

```
su spark
./bin/beeline
```

- b. At the Beeline prompt, connect to the Spark SQL Thrift server with the JDBC connection string:

```
beeline> !connect jdbc:hive2://localhost:10015
```

The host port must match the host port on which the Spark Thrift server is running.

You should see output similar to the following:

```
beeline> !connect jdbc:hive2://localhost:10015
Connecting to jdbc:hive2://localhost:10015
Enter username for jdbc:hive2://localhost:10015:
Enter password for jdbc:hive2://localhost:10015:
...
Connected to: Spark SQL (version 2.0.0)
Driver: Spark Project Core (version 2.0.0.2.4.0.0-169)
Transaction isolation: TRANSACTION_REPEATABLE_READ
0: jdbc:hive2://localhost:10015>
```



- When connected, issue a Spark SQL statement.

The following example executes a SHOW TABLES query:

```
0: jdbc:hive2://localhost:10015> show tables;
+-----+-----+-----+
| tableName | isTemporary |
+-----+-----+-----+
| sample_07 | false       |
| sample_08 | false       |
| testtable | false       |
+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows selected (2.399 seconds)
0: jdbc:hive2://localhost:10015>
```

## Accessing Spark SQL through ODBC

Use the following steps to access Spark SQL through ODBC.

If you want to access Spark SQL through ODBC, first download the ODBC Spark driver for the operating system you want to use for the ODBC client. After downloading the driver, refer to the Hortonworks ODBC Driver with SQL Connector for Apache Spark User Guide for installation and configuration instructions.

Drivers and associated documentation are available in the "Hortonworks Data Platform Add-Ons" section of the Hortonworks Downloads page under "Hortonworks ODBC Driver for SparkSQL." If the latest version of HDP is newer than your version, check the Hortonworks Data Platform Archive area of the add-ons section for the version of the driver that corresponds to your version of HDP.

### Related Information

[Hortonworks Downloads](#)

## Spark SQL User Impersonation

This section provides information about Spark SQL user impersonation.

When user impersonation is enabled for Spark SQL through the Spark Thrift server, the Thrift server runs queries as the submitting user. By running queries under the user account associated with the submitter, the Thrift Server can enforce user level permissions and access control lists. This enables granular access control to Spark SQL at the level of files or tables. Associated data cached in Spark is visible only to queries from the submitting user.

Spark SQL user impersonation is supported for Apache Spark 1 versions 2.0.0 and later. To enable user impersonation, see "Enabling User Impersonation for the Spark Thrift Server" in this guide. The following paragraphs illustrate several features of user impersonation.

### Permissions and ACL Enforcement

When user impersonation is enabled, permissions and ACL restrictions are applied on behalf of the submitting user.

In the following example, "foo\_db" database has a table "drivers", which only user "foo" can access:

```
[root@sandbox spark]# hdfs dfs -ls /apps/hive/warehouse/foo_db.db
Found 1 items
drwx----- - foo hdfs          0 2017-02-22 14:59 /apps/hive/warehouse/foo_db.db/drivers
[root@sandbox spark]# █
```

A Beeline session running as user "foo" can access the data, read the drivers table, and create a new table based on the table:

```

[[foo@sandbox ~]$ beeline
Beeline version 1.2.1000.2.5.3.0-37 by Apache Hive
[beeline> !connect jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015/foo_db;principal=hive/_HOST@REALM.COM
Connecting to jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015/foo_db;principal=hive/_HOST@REALM.COM
[Enter username for jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015/foo_db;principal=hive/_HOST@REALM.COM:
[Enter password for jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015/foo_db;principal=hive/_HOST@REALM.COM:
Connected to: Spark SQL (version 1.6.3)
Driver: Hive JDBC (version 1.2.1000.2.5.3.0-37)
Transaction isolation: TRANSACTION_REPEATABLE_READ
[0: jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015> show tables;
+-----+-----+
| tableName | isTemporary |
+-----+-----+
| drivers   | false       |
+-----+-----+
1 row selected (0.244 seconds)
[0: jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015> select * from drivers limit 2;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| driverid | name          | ssn      | location          | certified | wageplan |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 10       | George Vetticaden | 621011971 | 244-4532 Nulla Rd. | N         | miles   |
| 11       | Jamie Engesser  | 262112338 | 366-4125 Ac Street | N         | miles   |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows selected (7.505 seconds)
[0: jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015> create table driver_data like drivers;
+-----+-----+
| result |
+-----+-----+
No rows selected (0.658 seconds)
[0: jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015> insert into driver_data select * from drivers;
+-----+-----+
| Result |
+-----+-----+
No rows selected (1.33 seconds)
[0: jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015> select * from driver_data limit 2;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| driverid | name          | ssn      | location          | certified | wageplan |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 10       | George Vetticaden | 621011971 | 244-4532 Nulla Rd. | N         | miles   |
| 11       | Jamie Engesser  | 262112338 | 366-4125 Ac Street | N         | miles   |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows selected (0.331 seconds)
0: jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015> █

```

Spark queries run in a YARN application as user “foo”:

ID	User	Name	Application Type	Queue	Application Priority	StartTime	FinishTime	State	FinalStatus	Running Containers	Allocated CPU V-Cores	Allocated Memory MB	% of Queue	% of Cluster	Progress	Tracking UI	Blacklisted Nodes
application_1487790747428_0008	foo	SparkThriftServerApp	SPARK	default	0	Wed Feb 22 12:03:00 -0800 2017	N/A	RUNNING	UNDEFINED	1	1	2048	8.3	8.3	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	ApplicationMaster	0

All user permissions and access control lists are enforced while accessing tables, data or other resources. In addition, all output generated is for user “foo”.

For the table created in the preceding Beeline session, the owner is user “foo”:

```

[[root@sandbox spark]# hdfs dfs -ls /apps/hive/warehouse/foo_db.db
Found 2 items
drwxr-xr-x - foo hdfs          0 2017-02-22 15:45 /apps/hive/warehouse/foo_db.db/driver_data
drwx----- - foo hdfs          0 2017-02-22 14:59 /apps/hive/warehouse/foo_db.db/drivers
[[root@sandbox spark]# █

```

The per-user Spark Application Master (“AM”) caches data in memory without other users being able to access the data--cached data and state are restricted to the Spark AM running the query. Data and state information are not stored in the Spark Thrift server, so they are not visible to other users. Spark master runs as yarn-cluster, but query execution works as though it is yarn-client (essentially a yarn-cluster user program that accepts queries from STS indefinitely).

### Spark Thrift Server as Proxy

The Spark Thrift server does not run user queries; it forwards them to the appropriate user-specific Spark AM. This improves the scalability and fault tolerance of the Spark Thrift server.

application_1487790747426_0013	bar	User SparkThriftServerApp	SPARK	default	0	Wed Feb 22 13:10:12 -0800 2017	N/A	RUNNING	UNDEFINED	1	1	2048	8.3	8.3	<input type="checkbox"/>	ApplicationMaster	0
application_1487790747426_0010	foo	User SparkThriftServerApp	SPARK	default	0	Wed Feb 22 12:59:53 -0800 2017	N/A	RUNNING	UNDEFINED	1	1	2048	8.3	8.3	<input type="checkbox"/>	ApplicationMaster	0

When user impersonation is enabled for the Spark Thrift server, the Thrift Server is responsible for the following features and capabilities:

- Authorizing incoming user connections (SASL authorization that validates the user Beeline/socket connection).
- Managing Spark applications launched on behalf of users:
  - Launching Spark application if no appropriate application exists for the incoming request.
  - Terminating the Spark AM when all associated user connections are closed at the Spark Thrift server.
- Acting as a proxy and forwarding requests/responses to the appropriate user’s Spark AM.
- Ensuring that long-running Spark SQL sessions persist, by keeping the Kerberos state valid.
  - The Spark Thrift server and Spark AM, when launched on behalf of a user, can be long-running applications in clusters with Kerberos enabled.
  - The submitter's principal and keytab are not required for long-running Spark AM processes, although the Spark Thrift server requires the Hive principal and keytab.

### Enhancements for Connection URL Support.

The connection URL format for Hive is described in the Apache Hive documentation. In user impersonation mode, the Spark Thrift server supports a default database and hivevar variables.

#### Specifying Default Database in the Connection URL

Specifying the connection URL as jdbc:hive2://\$HOST:\$PORT/my\_db results in an implicit “use my\_db” when a user connects.

For an example, see the preceding Beeline example where the !connect command specifies the connection URL for “foo\_db”.

#### Support for hivevar Variables

Hive variables can be used to parameterize queries. To set a Hive variable, use the set hivevar command:

```
set hivevar:key=value
```

You can also set a Hive variable as part of the connection URL. In the following Beeline example, plan=miles is appended to the connection URL. The variable is referenced in the query as \${hivevar:plan}.

```
Beeline version 1.2.1000.2.5.3.0-37 by Apache Hive
[beeline> !connect jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015/foo_db;principal=hive/_HOST@REALM.COM#plan=miles
Connecting to jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015/foo_db;principal=hive/_HOST@REALM.COM#plan=miles
[Enter username for jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015/foo_db;principal=hive/_HOST@REALM.COM#plan=miles:
[Enter password for jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015/foo_db;principal=hive/_HOST@REALM.COM#plan=miles:
Connected to: Spark SQL (version 1.6.3)
Driver: Hive JDBC (version 1.2.1000.2.5.3.0-37)
Transaction isolation: TRANSACTION_REPEATABLE_READ
0: jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015>
[0: jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015> select * from drivers where wageplan="${hivevar:plan}";
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| driverid | name | ssn | location | certified | wageplan |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 10 | George Vetticaden | 621011971 | 244-4532 Nulla Rd. | N | miles |
| 11 | Jamie Engesser | 262112338 | 366-4125 Ac Street | N | miles |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows selected (8.897 seconds)
0: jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015> █
```

#### Related Information

[Apache Hive Connection URL Format](#)

### Advanced Connection Management Features

By default, all connections for a user are forwarded to the same Spark AM to execute the query. In some cases, it is necessary to exercise finer-grained control.

### Specifying Named Connections

When user impersonation is enabled, Spark supports user-named connections identified by a user-specified `connectionId` (a Hive conf parameter in the connection URL). This can be useful when overriding Spark configurations such as queue, memory configuration, or executor configuration settings.

Every Spark AM managed by the Spark Thrift server is associated with a user and `connectionId`. Connection IDs are not globally unique; they are specific to the user.

You can specify `connectionId` to control which Spark AM executes queries. If you not specify `connectionId`, a default `connectionId` is associated with the Spark AM.

To explicitly name a connection, set the Hive conf parameter to `spark.sql.thriftServer.connectionId`, as shown in the following session:

```
[[foo@sandbox ~]$ beeline
Beeline version 1.2.1000.2.5.3.0-37 by Apache Hive
beeline> !connect jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015/foo_db;principal=hive/_HOST@REALM.COM?spark.sql.thriftServer.connectionId=conn1
Connecting to jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015/foo_db;principal=hive/_HOST@REALM.COM?spark.sql.thriftServer.connectionId=conn1
Enter username for jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015/foo_db;principal=hive/_HOST@REALM.COM?spark.sql.thriftServer.connectionId=conn1:
Enter password for jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015/foo_db;principal=hive/_HOST@REALM.COM?spark.sql.thriftServer.connectionId=conn1:
Connected to: Spark SQL (version 1.6.3)
Driver: Hive JDBC (version 1.2.1000.2.5.3.0-37)
Transaction isolation: TRANSACTION_REPEATABLE_READ
0: jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015>
```

Note: Named connections allow users to specify their own Spark AM connections. They are scoped to individual users, and do not allow a user to access the Spark AM associated with another user.

application_1487790747426_0020	foo	User SparkThriftServerApp connection id = conn1	SPARK	default	0	Wed Feb 22 13:57:15 -0800 2017	N/A	RUNNING	UNDEFINED	1	1	2048	8.3	8.3	ApplicationMaster	0
application_1487790747426_0019	bar	User SparkThriftServerApp connection id = conn1	SPARK	default	0	Wed Feb 22 13:57:01 -0800 2017	N/A	RUNNING	UNDEFINED	1	1	2048	8.3	8.3	ApplicationMaster	0

If the Spark AM is available, the connection is associated with the existing Spark AM.

### Data Sharing and Named Connections

Each `connectionId` for a user identifies a different Spark AM.

For a user, cached data is shared and available only within a single AM, not across Spark AM’s.

Different user connections on the same Spark AM can leverage previously cached data. Each user connection has its own Hive session (which maintains the current database, Hive variables, and so on), but shares the underlying cached data, executors, and Spark application.

The following example shows a session for the first connection from user “foo” to named connection “conn1”:

```
[[foo@sandbox ~]$ beeline
Beeline version 1.2.1000.2.5.3.0-37 by Apache Hive
beeline> !connect jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015/foo_db;principal=hive/_HOST@REALM.COM?spark.sql.thriftServer.connectionId=conn1
Connecting to jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015/foo_db;principal=hive/_HOST@REALM.COM?spark.sql.thriftServer.connectionId=conn1
Enter username for jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015/foo_db;principal=hive/_HOST@REALM.COM?spark.sql.thriftServer.connectionId=conn1:
Enter password for jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015/foo_db;principal=hive/_HOST@REALM.COM?spark.sql.thriftServer.connectionId=conn1:
Connected to: Spark SQL (version 1.6.3)
Driver: Hive JDBC (version 1.2.1000.2.5.3.0-37)
Transaction isolation: TRANSACTION_REPEATABLE_READ
0: jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015>
0: jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015> select count(*) from drivers;
+-----+
|_c0|
+-----+
| 34 |
+-----+
1 row selected (8.32 seconds)
0: jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015> cache table drivers;
+-----+
| Result |
+-----+
No rows selected (2.242 seconds)
0: jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015> select count(*) from drivers;
+-----+
|_c0|
+-----+
| 34 |
+-----+
1 row selected (0.323 seconds)
0: jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015>
```

After caching the ‘drivers’ table, the query runs an order of magnitude faster.

A second connection to the same connectionId from user “foo” leverages the cached table from the other active Beeline session, significantly increasing query execution speed:

```
[[foo@sandbox ~]$ beeline
Beeline version 1.2.1000.2.5.3.0-37 by Apache Hive
beeline> !connect jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015/foo_db;principal=hive/_HOST@REALM.COM?spark.sql.thriftServer.connectionId=conn1
Connecting to jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015/foo_db;principal=hive/_HOST@REALM.COM?spark.sql.thriftServer.connectionId=conn1
Enter username for jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015/foo_db;principal=hive/_HOST@REALM.COM?spark.sql.thriftServer.connectionId=conn1:
Enter password for jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015/foo_db;principal=hive/_HOST@REALM.COM?spark.sql.thriftServer.connectionId=conn1:
Connected to: Spark SQL (version 1.6.3)
Driver: Hive JDBC (version 1.2.1000.2.5.3.0-37)
Transaction isolation: TRANSACTION_REPEATABLE_READ
0: jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015> select count(*) from drivers;
+-----+
|_c0|
+-----+
| 34 |
+-----+
1 row selected (0.402 seconds)
0: jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015> █
```

### Overriding Spark Configuration Settings

If the Spark Thrift server is unable to find an existing Spark AM for a user connection, by default the Thrift server launches a new Spark AM to service user queries. This is applicable to named connections and unnamed connections. When a new Spark AM is to be launched, you can override current Spark configuration settings by specifying them in the connection URL. Specify Spark configuration settings as hiveconf variables prepended by the sparkconf prefix:

```
Beeline version 1.2.1000.2.5.3.0-37 by Apache Hive
beeline>
beeline> !connect jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015/foo_db;principal=hive/_HOST@REALM.COM?spark.sql.thriftServer.connectionId=my_conn;sparkconf.spark.executor.memory=4g
Connecting to jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015/foo_db;principal=hive/_HOST@REALM.COM?spark.sql.thriftServer.connectionId=my_conn;sparkconf.spark.executor.memory=4g
Enter username for jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015/foo_db;principal=hive/_HOST@REALM.COM?spark.sql.thriftServer.connectionId=my_conn;sparkconf.spark.executor.memory=4g:
Enter password for jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015/foo_db;principal=hive/_HOST@REALM.COM?spark.sql.thriftServer.connectionId=my_conn;sparkconf.spark.executor.memory=4g:
Connected to: Spark SQL (version 1.6.3)
Driver: Hive JDBC (version 1.2.1000.2.5.3.0-37)
Transaction isolation: TRANSACTION_REPEATABLE_READ
0: jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015> select * from drivers where wageplan="miles";
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| driverid | name | ssn | location | certified | wageplan |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 10 | George Vetticaden | 621011971 | 244-4532 Nulla Rd. | N | miles |
| 11 | Jamie Engesser | 262112338 | 366-4125 Ac Street | N | miles |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows selected (10.617 seconds)
0: jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015> █
```

The following connection URL includes a spark.executor.memory setting of 4 GB:

```
jdbc:hive2://sandbox.hortonworks.com:10015/foo_db;principal=hive/_HOST@REALM.COM?spark.sql.thriftServer.connectionId=my_conn;sparkconf.spark.executor.memory=4g
```

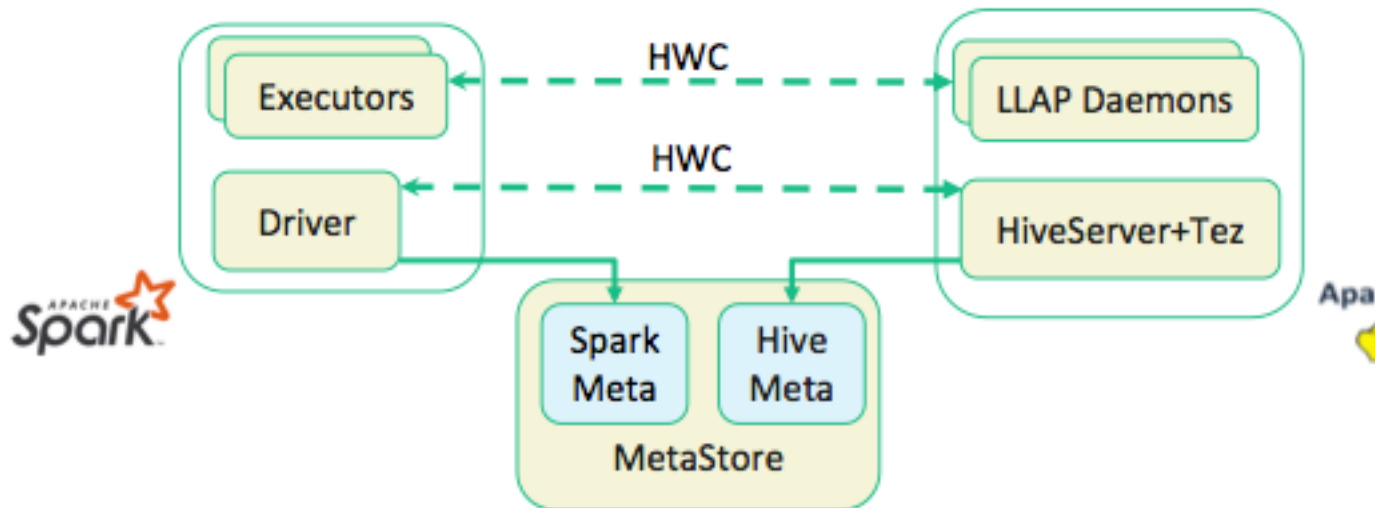
The environment tab of the Spark application shows the appropriate value:

spark.eventLog.enabled	true
spark.executor.extraLibraryPath	/usr/hdp/current/hadoop-client/lib/native:/usr/hdp/current/hadoop-client/lib/native/Linux-amd64-64
spark.executor.id	driver
spark.executor.memory	4g
spark.externalBlockStore.folderName	spark-aa79a105-9b6f-4d1f-8e8b-2a1d413fcc7
spark.hadoop.cacheConf	false

## Using the Hive Warehouse Connector with Spark

This section provides information about using the Hive Warehouse Connector with Apache Spark.

Significant improvements were introduced for Hive in HDP-3.0, including performance and security improvements, as well as ACID compliance. Spark cannot read from or write to ACID tables, so Hive catalogs and the Hive Warehouse Connector (HWC) have been introduced in order to accommodate these improvements.



Updates for HDP-3.0:

- Hive uses the "hive" catalog, and Spark uses the "spark" catalog. No extra configuration steps are required – these catalogs are created automatically when you install or upgrade to HDP-3.0 (in Ambari the Spark `metastore.catalog.default` property is set to `spark` in "Advanced spark2-hive-site-override").
- You can use the Hive Warehouse Connector to read and write Spark DataFrames and Streaming DataFrames to and from Apache Hive using low-latency, analytical processing (LLAP). Apache Ranger and the Hive Warehouse Connector now provide fine-grained row and column access control to Spark data stored in Hive.

### Related Information

[Hive Warehouse Connector for accessing Apache Spark data](#)

[Hive Schema Tool](#)

## Calling Hive User-Defined Functions

Use the following steps to call Hive user-defined functions.

### About this task

You can call built-in Hive UDFs, UDAFs, and UDTFs and custom UDFs from Spark SQL applications if the functions are available in the standard Hive `.jar` file. When using Hive UDFs, use `HiveContext` (not `SQLContext`).

### Using Built-in UDFs

The following interactive example reads and writes to HDFS under Hive directories, using `hiveContext` and the built-in `collect_list(col)` UDF. The `collect_list(col)` UDF returns a list of objects with duplicates. In a production environment, this type of operation runs under an account with appropriate HDFS permissions; the following example uses `hdfs` user.

1. Launch the Spark Shell on a YARN cluster:

```
su hdfs
cd $SPARK_HOME
./bin/spark-shell --num-executors 2 --executor-memory 512m --master yarn-
client
```

- At the Scala REPL prompt, construct a HiveContext instance:

```
val hiveContext = new org.apache.spark.sql.hive.HiveContext(sc)
```

- Invoke the Hive collect\_list UDF:

```
scala> hiveContext.sql("from TestTable SELECT key, collect_list(value)
  group by key order by key").collect.foreach(println)
```

### Using Custom UDFs

You can register custom functions in Python, Java, or Scala, and use them within SQL statements.

When using a custom UDF, ensure that the .jar file for your UDF is included with your application, or use the --jars command-line option to specify the file.

The following example uses a custom Hive UDF. This example uses the more limited SQLContext, instead of HiveContext.

- Launch spark-shell with hive-udf.jar as its parameter:

```
./bin/spark-shell --jars <path-to-your-hive-udf>.jar
```

- From spark-shell, define a function:

```
scala> sqlContext.sql("""create temporary function balance as
  'org.package.hiveudf.BalanceFromRechargesAndOrders' """);
```

- From spark-shell, invoke your UDF:

```
scala> sqlContext.sql("""
create table recharges_with_balance_array as
select
  reseller_id,
  phone_number,
  phone_credit_id,
  date_recharge,
  phone_credit_value,
  balance(orders,'date_order', 'order_value', reseller_id, date_recharge,
  phone_credit_value) as balance
from orders
""");
```

## Using Spark Streaming

This section provides information on using Spark streaming.

### Before you begin

Before running a Spark Streaming application, Spark and Kafka must be deployed on the cluster.

Unless you are running a job that is part of the Spark examples package installed by Hortonworks Data Platform (HDP), you must add or retrieve the HDP spark-streaming-kafka .jar file and associated .jar files before running your Spark job.

### About this task

Spark Streaming is an extension of the core spark package. Using Spark Streaming, your applications can ingest data from sources such as Apache Kafka and Apache Flume; process the data using complex algorithms expressed

with high-level functions like map, reduce, join, and window; and send results to file systems, databases, and live dashboards.

Spark Streaming receives live input data streams and divides the data into batches, which are then processed by the Spark engine to generate the final stream of results in batches:



See the Apache Spark Streaming Programming Guide for conceptual information; programming examples in Scala, Java, and Python; and performance tuning recommendations.

Apache Spark has built-in support for the Apache Kafka 0.8 API. If you want to access a Kafka 0.10 cluster using new Kafka 0.10 APIs (such as wire encryption support) from Spark streaming jobs, the `spark-kafka-0-10-connector` package supports a Kafka 0.10 connector for Spark streaming. See the package readme file for additional documentation.

The remainder of this subsection describes general steps for developers using Spark Streaming with Kafka on a Kerberos-enabled cluster; it includes a sample pom.xml file for Spark Streaming applications with Kafka. For additional examples, see the Apache GitHub example repositories for Scala, Java, and Python.

**Important:**

Dynamic Resource Allocation does not work with Spark Streaming.

**Related Information**

[Apache Streaming Programming Guide](#)

[spark-kafka-0-10-connector](#)

[Apache GitHub Scala Streaming Examples](#)

[Apache GitHub Java Streaming Examples](#)

[Apache GitHub Python Streaming Examples](#)

## Building and Running a Secure Spark Streaming Job

Use the following steps to build and run a secure Spark streaming job.

Depending on your compilation and build processes, one or more of the following tasks might be required before running a Spark Streaming job:

- If you are using maven as a compile tool:
  1. Add the Hortonworks repository to your pom.xml file:

```

<repository>
  <id>hortonworks</id>
  <name>hortonworks repo</name>
  <url>http://repo.hortonworks.com/content/repositories/releases/</url>
</repository>
  
```

2. Specify the Hortonworks version number for Spark streaming Kafka and streaming dependencies to your pom.xml file:

```

<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.spark</groupId>
  
```



```

    <artifactId>spark-streaming-kafka_2.10</artifactId>
    <version>2.0.0.2.4.2.0-90</version>
  </dependency>

  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.spark</groupId>
    <artifactId>spark-streaming_2.10</artifactId>
    <version>2.0.0.2.4.2.0-90</version>
    <scope>provided</scope>
  </dependency>

```

Note that the correct version number includes the Spark version and the HDP version.

3. (Optional) If you prefer to pack an uber .jar rather than use the default ("provided"), add the maven-shade-plugin to your pom.xml file:

```

<plugin>
  <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>
  <artifactId>maven-shade-plugin</artifactId>
  <version>2.3</version>
  <executions>
    <execution>
      <phase>package</phase>
      <goals>
        <goal>shade</goal>
      </goals>
    </execution>
  </executions>
  <configuration>
    <filters>
      <filter>
        <artifact>*:*</artifact>
        <excludes>
          <exclude>META-INF/*.SF</exclude>
          <exclude>META-INF/*.DSA</exclude>
          <exclude>META-INF/*.RSA</exclude>
        </excludes>
      </filter>
    </filters>
    <finalName>uber-${project.artifactId}-${project.version}</
finalName>
  </configuration>
</plugin>

```

- Instructions for submitting your job depend on whether you used an uber .jar file or not:
- If you kept the default .jar scope and you can access an external network, use --packages to download dependencies in the runtime library:

```

spark-submit --master yarn-client \
  --num-executors 1 \
  --packages org.apache.spark:spark-streaming-
kafka_2.10:2.0.0.2.4.2.0-90 \
  --repositories http://repo.hortonworks.com/content/repositories/
releases/ \
  --class <user-main-class> \
  <user-application.jar> \
  <user arg lists>

```

The artifact and repository locations should be the same as specified in your pom.xml file.

- If you packed the .jar file into an uber .jar, submit the .jar file in the same way as you would a regular Spark application:

```
spark-submit --master yarn-client \
  --num-executors 1 \
  --class <user-main-class> \
  <user-uber-application.jar> \
  <user arg lists>
```

For a sample pom.xml file, see "Sample pom.xml file for Spark Streaming with Kafka" in this guide.

## Running Spark Streaming Jobs on a Kerberos-Enabled Cluster

Use the following steps to run a Spark Streaming job on a Kerberos-enabled cluster.

1. Select or create a user account to be used as principal.

This should not be the kafka or spark service account.

2. Generate a keytab for the user.
3. Create a Java Authentication and Authorization Service (JAAS) login configuration file: for example, key.conf.
4. Add configuration settings that specify the user keytab.

The keytab and configuration files are distributed using YARN local resources. Because they reside in the current directory of the Spark YARN container, you should specify the location as ./v.keytab.

The following example specifies keytab location ./v.keytab for principal vagrant@example.com:

```
KafkaClient {
  com.sun.security.auth.module.Krb5LoginModule required
  useKeyTab=true
  keyTab=" ./v.keytab"
  storeKey=true
  useTicketCache=false
  serviceName="kafka"
  principal="vagrant@EXAMPLE.COM";
};
```

5. In your spark-submit command, pass the JAAS configuration file and keytab as local resource files, using the --files option, and specify the JAAS configuration file options to the JVM options specified for the driver and executor:

```
spark-submit \
  --files key.conf#key.conf,v.keytab#v.keytab \
  --driver-java-options "-Djava.security.auth.login.config=./key.conf" \
  --conf "spark.executor.extraJavaOptions=-Djava.security.auth.login.config=./key.conf" \
  ...
```

6. Pass any relevant Kafka security options to your streaming application.

For example, the KafkaWordCount example accepts PLAINTEXTSASL as the last option in the command line:

```
KafkaWordCount /vagrant/spark-examples.jar c6402:2181 abc ts 1
PLAINTEXTSASL
```

## Sample pom.xml File for Spark Streaming with Kafka

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
```

```

<project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0
    http://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
  <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>

  <groupId>test</groupId>
  <artifactId>spark-kafka</artifactId>
  <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>

  <repositories>
    <repository>
      <id>hortonworks</id>
      <name>hortonworks repo</name>
      <url>http://repo.hortonworks.com/content/repositories/releases/
</url>
    </repository>
  </repositories>

  <dependencies>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>org.apache.spark</groupId>
      <artifactId>spark-streaming-kafka_2.10</artifactId>
      <version>2.0.0.2.4.2.0-90</version>
    </dependency>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>org.apache.spark</groupId>
      <artifactId>spark-streaming_2.10</artifactId>
      <version>2.0.0.2.4.2.0-90</version>
      <scope>provided</scope>
    </dependency>
  </dependencies>
  <build>
    <defaultGoal>package</defaultGoal>
    <resources>
      <resource>
        <directory>src/main/resources</directory>
        <filtering>true</filtering>
      </resource>
      <resource>
        <directory>src/test/resources</directory>
        <filtering>true</filtering>
      </resource>
    </resources>
    <plugins>
      <plugin>
        <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>
        <artifactId>maven-resources-plugin</artifactId>
        <configuration>
          <encoding>UTF-8</encoding>
        </configuration>
        <executions>
          <execution>
            <goals>
              <goal>copy-resources</goal>
            </goals>
          </execution>
        </executions>
      </plugin>
      <plugin>
        <groupId>net.alchim31.maven</groupId>
        <artifactId>scala-maven-plugin</artifactId>
        <version>3.2.0</version>
        <configuration>

```

```

    <recompileMode>incremental</recompileMode>
    <args>
      <arg>-target:jvm-1.7</arg>
    </args>
    <javacArgs>
      <javacArg>-source</javacArg>
      <javacArg>1.7</javacArg>
      <javacArg>-target</javacArg>
      <javacArg>1.7</javacArg>
    </javacArgs>
  </configuration>
  <executions>
    <execution>
      <id>scala-compile</id>
      <phase>process-resources</phase>
      <goals>
        <goal>compile</goal>
      </goals>
    </execution>
    <execution>
      <id>scala-test-compile</id>
      <phase>process-test-resources</phase>
      <goals>
        <goal>testCompile</goal>
      </goals>
    </execution>
  </executions>
</plugin>
<plugin>
  <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>
  <artifactId>maven-compiler-plugin</artifactId>
  <configuration>
    <source>1.7</source>
    <target>1.7</target>
  </configuration>

  <executions>
    <execution>
      <phase>compile</phase>
      <goals>
        <goal>compile</goal>
      </goals>
    </execution>
  </executions>
</plugin>

<plugin>
  <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>
  <artifactId>maven-shade-plugin</artifactId>
  <version>2.3</version>
  <executions>
    <execution>
      <phase>package</phase>
      <goals>
        <goal>shade</goal>
      </goals>
    </execution>
  </executions>
  <configuration>
    <filters>
      <filter>
        <artifact>*:*</artifact>
        <excludes>

```

```

        <exclude>META-INF/*.SF</exclude>
        <exclude>META-INF/*.DSA</exclude>
        <exclude>META-INF/*.RSA</exclude>
    </excludes>
    </filter>
</filters>
<finalName>uber-${project.artifactId}-
${project.version}</finalName>
</configuration>
</plugin>

</plugins>

</build>
</project>

```

## HBase Data on Spark with Connectors

This section provides information on streaming HBase data into Spark using connectors.

Software connectors are architectural elements in the cluster that facilitate interaction between different Hadoop components. For real-time and near-real-time data analytics, there are connectors that bridge the gap between the HBase key-value store and complex relational SQL queries that Spark supports. Developers can enrich applications and interactive tools with connectors because connectors allow operations such as complex SQL queries on top of an HBase table inside Spark and table JOINS against data frames.

### Important:

The HDP bundle includes two different connectors that extract datasets out of HBase and streams them into Spark:

- Hortonworks Spark-HBase Connector
- RDD-Based Spark-HBase Connector: a connector from Apache HBase that uses resilient distributed datasets (RDDs)

## Selecting a Connector

Use the following information to select an HBase connector for Spark.

The two connectors are designed to meet the needs of different workloads. In general, use the Hortonworks Spark-HBase Connector for SparkSQL, DataFrame, and other fixed schema workloads. Use the RDD-Based Spark-HBase Connector for RDDs and other flexible schema workloads.

### Hortonworks Spark-HBase Connector

When using the connector developed by Hortonworks, the underlying context is data frame, with support for optimizations such as partition pruning, predicate pushdowns, and scanning. The connector is highly optimized to push down filters into the HBase level, speeding up workload. The tradeoff is limited flexibility because you must specify your schema upfront. The connector leverages the standard Spark DataSource API for query optimization.

The connector is open-sourced for the community. The Hortonworks Spark-HBase Connector library is available as a downloadable Spark package at <https://github.com/hortonworks-spark/shc>. The repository readme file contains information about how to use the package with Spark applications.

For more information about the connector, see [A Year in Review](#) blog.

### RDD-Based Spark-HBase Connector

The RDD-based connector is developed by the Apache community. The connector is designed with full flexibility in mind: you can define schema on read and therefore it is suitable for workloads where schema is undefined at ingestion time. However, the architecture has some tradeoffs when it comes to performance.

Refer to the following table for other factors that might affect your choice of connector, source repos, and code examples.

Table 8.1. Comparison of the Spark-HBase Connectors

	Hortonworks Spark-HBase Connector	RDD-Based Spark-HBase Connector
Source	Hortonworks	Apache HBase community
Apache Open Source?	Yes	Yes
Requires a Schema?	Yes: Fixed schema	No: Flexible schema
Suitable Data for Connector	SparkSQL or DataFrame	RDD
Main Repo	<a href="#">shc git repo</a>	Apache hbase-spark git repo
Sample Code for Java	Not available	Apache hbase.git repo
Sample Code for Scala	<a href="#">shc git repo</a>	Apache hbase.git repo

## Using the Connector with Apache Phoenix

If you use a Spark-HBase connector in an environment that uses Apache Phoenix as a SQL skin, be aware that both connectors use only HBase .jar files by default. If you want to submit jobs on an HBase cluster with Phoenix enabled, you must include `--jars phoenix-server.jar` in your `spark-submit` command. For example:

```
./bin/spark-submit --class your.application.class \
--master yarn-client \
--num-executors 2 \
--driver-memory 512m \
--executor-memory 512m --executor-cores 1 \
--packages com.hortonworks:shc:1.0.0-1.6-s_2.10 \
--repositories http://repo.hortonworks.com/content/groups/
public/ \
--jars /usr/hdp/current/phoenix-client/phoenix-server.jar \
--files /etc/hbase/conf/hbase-site.xml /To/your/application/jar
```

## Accessing HDFS Files from Spark

This section contains information on running Spark jobs over HDFS data.

### Specifying Compression

To add a compression library to Spark, you can use the `--jars` option. For an example, see "Adding Libraries to Spark" in this guide.

To save a Spark RDD to HDFS in compressed format, use code similar to the following (the example uses the GZip algorithm):

```
rdd.saveAsHadoopFile("/tmp/spark_compressed",
                    "org.apache.hadoop.mapred.TextOutputFormat",
                    compressionCodecClass="org.apache.hadoop.io.compress.GzipCodec")
```

For more information about supported compression algorithms, see "Configuring HDFS Compression" in the HDP Data Storage guide.

### Accessing HDFS from PySpark

When accessing an HDFS file from PySpark, you must set `HADOOP_CONF_DIR` in an environment variable, as in the following example:

```
export HADOOP_CONF_DIR=/etc/hadoop/conf
[hrt_qa@ip-172-31-42-188 spark]$ pyspark
[hrt_qa@ip-172-31-42-188 spark]$ >>>lines = sc.textFile("hdfs://
ip-172-31-42-188.ec2.internal:8020/tmp/PySparkTest/file-01")
.....
```

If `HADOOP_CONF_DIR` is not set properly, you might see the following error:

```

Error from secure cluster

2016-08-22 00:27:06,046|t1.machine|INFO|1580|140672245782272|
MainThread|Py4JJavaError: An error occurred while calling
z:org.apache.spark.api.python.PythonRDD.collectAndServe.
2016-08-22 00:27:06,047|t1.machine|INFO|1580|140672245782272|MainThread|:
org.apache.hadoop.security.AccessControlException: SIMPLE authentication is
not enabled. Available:[TOKEN, KERBEROS]
2016-08-22 00:27:06,047|t1.machine|INFO|1580|140672245782272|MainThread|at
sun.reflect.NativeConstructorAccessorImpl.newInstance0(Native Method)
2016-08-22 00:27:06,047|t1.machine|INFO|1580|140672245782272|MainThread|at
sun.reflect.NativeConstructorAccessorImpl.newInstance(NativeConstructorAccessorImpl.java)
2016-08-22 00:27:06,048|t1.machine|INFO|1580|140672245782272|MainThread|at
{code}
```

## Accessing ORC Data in Hive Tables

Apache Spark on HDP supports the Optimized Row Columnar (ORC) file format, a self-describing, type-aware, column-based file format that is one of the primary file formats supported in Apache Hive.

ORC reduces I/O overhead by accessing only the columns that are required for the current query. It requires significantly fewer seek operations because all columns within a single group of row data (known as a "stripe") are stored together on disk.

Spark ORC data source supports ACID transactions, snapshot isolation, built-in indexes, and complex data types (such as array, map, and struct), and provides read and write access to ORC files. It leverages the Spark SQL Catalyst engine for common optimizations such as column pruning, predicate push-down, and partition pruning.

This subsection has several examples of Spark ORC integration, showing how ORC optimizations are applied to user programs.

### Related Information

[ORC File Format](#)

[Apache Hive ACID Transactions](#)

## Access ORC files from Spark

Use the following steps to access ORC files from Apache Spark.

### About this task

To start using ORC, you can define a `SparkSession` instance:

```
import org.apache.spark.sql.SparkSession
val spark = SparkSession.builder().getOrCreate()
import spark.implicits._
```

The following example uses data structures to demonstrate working with complex types. The `Person` struct data type has a name, an age, and a sequence of contacts, which are themselves defined by names and phone numbers.

### Procedure

1. Define Contact and Person data structures:

```
case class Contact(name: String, phone: String)
case class Person(name: String, age: Int, contacts: Seq[Contact])
```

2. Create 100 Person records:

```
val records = (1 to 100).map { i =>
  Person(s"name_$$i", i, (0 to 1).map { m => Contact(s"contact_$$m",
    s"phone_$$m") })
}
```

In the physical file, these records are saved in columnar format. When accessing ORC files through the `DataFrame` API, you see rows.

3. To write person records as ORC files to a directory named “people”, you can use the following command:

```
records.toDF().write.format("orc").save("people")
```

4. Read the objects back:

```
val people = sqlContext.read.format("orc").load("people.json")
```

5. For reuse in future operations, register the new “people” directory as temporary table “people”:

```
people.createOrReplaceTempView("people")
```

6. After you register the temporary table “people”, you can query columns from the underlying table:

```
sqlContext.sql("SELECT name FROM people WHERE age < 15").count()
```

### Results

In this example the physical table scan loads only columns name and age at runtime, without reading the contacts column from the file system. This improves read performance.

You can also use `Spark DataFrameReader` and `DataFrameWriter` methods to access ORC files.

### Related Information

[Apache Spark DataFrameReader Methods](#)

[Apache Spark DataFrameWriter Methods](#)

## Predicate Push-Down Optimization

The columnar nature of the ORC format helps avoid reading unnecessary columns, but it is still possible to read unnecessary rows. The example in this subsection reads all rows in which the age value is between 0 and 100, even



though the query requested rows in which the age value is less than 15 ("...WHERE age < 15"). Such full table scanning is an expensive operation.

ORC avoids this type of overhead by using predicate push-down, with three levels of built-in indexes within each file: file level, stripe level, and row level:

- File-level and stripe-level statistics are in the file footer, making it easy to determine if the rest of the file must be read.
- Row-level indexes include column statistics for each row group and position, for finding the start of the row group.

ORC uses these indexes to move the filter operation to the data loading phase by reading only data that potentially includes required rows.

This combination of predicate push-down with columnar storage reduces disk I/O significantly, especially for larger datasets in which I/O bandwidth becomes the main bottleneck to performance.

ORC predicate push-down is enabled by default in Spark SQL.

## Load ORC Data into DataFrames Using Predicate Push-Down

DataFrames are similar to Spark RDDs but have higher-level semantics built into their operators. This allows optimization to be pushed down to the underlying query engine.

Here is the Scala API version of the SELECT query used in the previous section, using the DataFrame API:

```
val spark = SparkSession.builder().getOrCreate()
val people = spark.read.format("orc").load("peoplePartitioned")
people.filter(people("age") < 15).select("name").show()
```

DataFrames are not limited to Scala. There is a Java API and, for data scientists, a Python API binding:

```
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
spark = SparkSession.builder.getOrCreate()
people = spark.read.format("orc").load("peoplePartitioned")
people.filter(people.age < 15).select("name").show()
```

## Optimize Queries Using Partition Pruning

When predicate push-down optimization is not applicable—for example, if all stripes contain records that match the predicate condition—a query with a WHERE clause might need to read the entire data set. This becomes a bottleneck over a large table. Partition pruning is another optimization method; it exploits query semantics to avoid reading large amounts of data unnecessarily.

Partition pruning is possible when data within a table is split across multiple logical partitions. Each partition corresponds to a particular value of a partition column and is stored as a subdirectory within the table root directory on HDFS. Where applicable, only the required partitions (subdirectories) of a table are queried, thereby avoiding unnecessary I/O.

Spark supports saving data in a partitioned layout seamlessly, through the `partitionBy` method available during data source write operations. To partition the "people" table by the "age" column, you can use the following command:

```
people.write.format("orc").partitionBy("age").save("peoplePartitioned")
```

As a result, records are automatically partitioned by the age field and then saved into different directories: for example, `peoplePartitioned/age=1/`, `peoplePartitioned/age=2/`, and so on.

After partitioning the data, subsequent queries can omit large amounts of I/O when the partition column is referenced in predicates. For example, the following query automatically locates and loads the file under `peoplePartitioned/age=20/` and omits all others:

```
val peoplePartitioned = spark.read.format("orc").load("peoplePartitioned")
peoplePartitioned.createOrReplaceTempView("peoplePartitioned")
spark.sql("SELECT * FROM peoplePartitioned WHERE age = 20")
```

## Enable Vectorized Query Execution

### About this task

Vectorized query execution is a feature that greatly reduces the CPU usage for typical query operations such as scans, filters, aggregates, and joins. Vectorization is also implemented for the ORC format. Spark also uses Whole Stage Codegen and this vectorization (for Parquet) since Spark 2.0 (released on July 26, 2016).

Use the following steps to implement the new ORC format and enable vectorization for ORC files with SparkSQL.

### Procedure

1. On the Ambari Dashboard, select Spark2 > Configs. For Spark shells and applications, click Custom spark2-defaults, then add the following properties. For the Spark Thrift Server, add these properties under Custom spark2-thrift-sparkconf.
  - `spark.sql.orc.enabled=true` – Enables the new ORC format to read/write Spark data source tables and files.
  - `spark.sql.hive.convertMetastoreOrc=true` – Enables the new ORC format to read/write Hive tables.
  - `spark.sql.orc.char.enabled=true` – Enables the new ORC format to use CHAR types to read Hive tables. By default, STRING types are used for performance reasons. This is an optional configuration for Hive compatibility.
2. Click Save, then restart Spark and any other components that require a restart.

## Read Hive ORC Tables

For existing Hive tables, Spark can read them without `createOrReplaceTempView`. If the table is stored as ORC format, predicate Push-down, partition pruning, and vectorized query execution are also applied according to the configuration.

```
spark.sql("SELECT * FROM hiveTable WHERE age = 20")
```

## Additional Resources

- Apache ORC website: <https://orc.apache.org/>
- ORC performance:
  - <http://hortonworks.com/blog/orcfile-in-hdp-2-better-compression-better-performance/>
  - [https://www.slideshare.net/Hadoop\\_Summit/performance-update-when-apache-orc-met-apache-spark-81023199](https://www.slideshare.net/Hadoop_Summit/performance-update-when-apache-orc-met-apache-spark-81023199)
- Get Started with Spark: <http://hortonworks.com/hadoop/spark/get-started/>

## Using Custom Libraries with Spark

Spark comes equipped with a selection of libraries, including Spark SQL, Spark Streaming, and MLlib.

If you want to use a custom library, such as a compression library or Magellan, you can use one of the following two spark-submit script options:

- The `--jars` option, which transfers associated `.jar` files to the cluster. Specify a list of comma-separated `.jar` files.
- The `--packages` option, which pulls files directly from Spark packages. This approach requires an internet connection.

For example, you can use the `--jars` option to add codec files. The following example adds the LZO compression library:

```
spark-submit --driver-memory 1G \  
  --executor-memory 1G \  
  --master yarn-client \  
  --jars /usr/hdp/2.6.0.3-8/hadoop/lib/hadoop-lzo-0.6.0.2.6.0.3-8.jar \  
  test_read_write.py
```

For more information about the two options, see [Advanced Dependency Management on the Apache Spark "Submitting Applications" web page](#).

### Note:

If you launch a Spark job that references a codec library without specifying where the codec resides, Spark returns an error similar to the following:

```
Caused by: java.lang.IllegalArgumentException: Compression codec  
com.hadoop.compression.lzo.LzoCodec not found.
```

To address this issue, specify the codec file with the `--jars` option in your job submit command.

### Related Information

[Magellan: Geospatial Analytics on Spark](#)

[Submitting Applications: Advanced Dependency Management](#)

## Using Spark from R: SparkR

### About this task

SparkR is an R package that provides a lightweight front end for using Apache Spark from R, supporting large-scale analytics on Hortonworks Data Platform (HDP) from the R language and environment.

SparkR provides a distributed data frame implementation that supports operations like selection, filtering, and aggregation on large datasets. In addition, SparkR supports distributed machine learning through MLlib.

This section lists prerequisites, followed by a SparkR example. Here are several links to additional information:

### Before you begin

Before you run SparkR, ensure that your cluster meets the following prerequisites:



**Related Information**

[Integrate SparkR and R for Better Data Science Workflow](#)

[Using R Packages with SparkR](#)

[Apache SparkR Documentation](#)