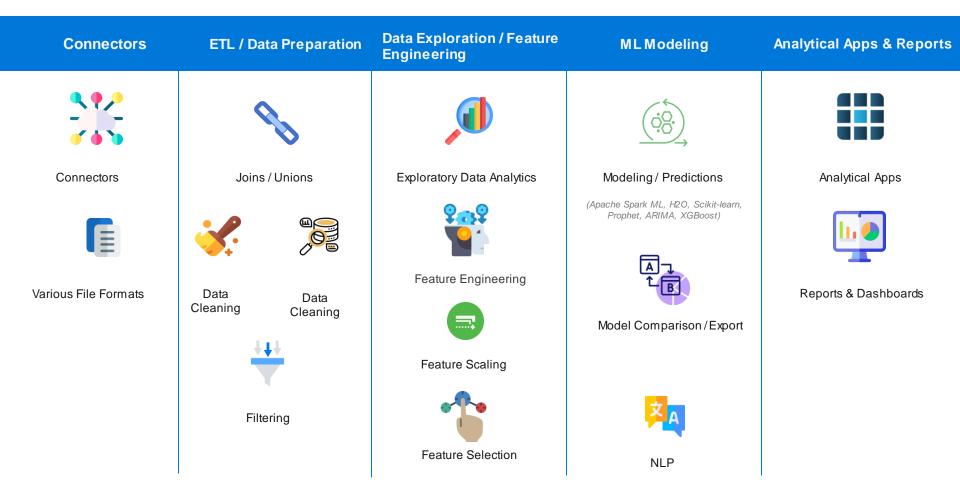




Self-Serve Advanced Analytics with Sparkflows on Databricks

Sparkflows enables the following Self-Serve Capabilities on Databricks

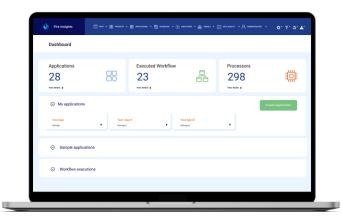




Sparkflows provides powerful Analytics Studio for Self-Serve Advanced Analytics & ML







Self-Serve Advanced Analytics with powerful workflows

350+ Processors for connecting, transforming, exploring and building AI models

A multi-user collaborative platform which scales to Petabytes of data







Sparkflows is deeply integrated with Databricks



Sparkflows



- Sparkflows interacts with Databricks using REST API's and JDBC
- JDBC is used for getting the Databricks DB schema and fetching few records for interactive execution.
- REST API is used for submitting the job to the databricks cluster.

databricks Cluster JOB 1 Cluster JOB 1 JOB 3 **DBFS**

https://docs.sparkflows.io/en/latest/databricks/index.html

https://docs.sparkflows.io/en/latest/databricks-user-guide/index.html

Sparkflows provides the following on Databricks





Interact with Databricks Clusters

View, start, stop the Databricks Clusters.



Create & Manage Databricks Connections

Connections to Databricks can be created at Global, Project and Group level.



Integration with MLflow

Create experiments in MLflow
Log metrics and artifacts to MLflow
Save ML Models to MLflow



Delta Lake

Easily Read, write and merge data into Delta Lake.



Databricks DB

Seamlesslyinteract with the Databricks DB. Browse the Databases and Tables, run DDL and Query the tables.



DBFS

Seamlessly interact with DBFS. Browse, Upload, Delete files and folders.



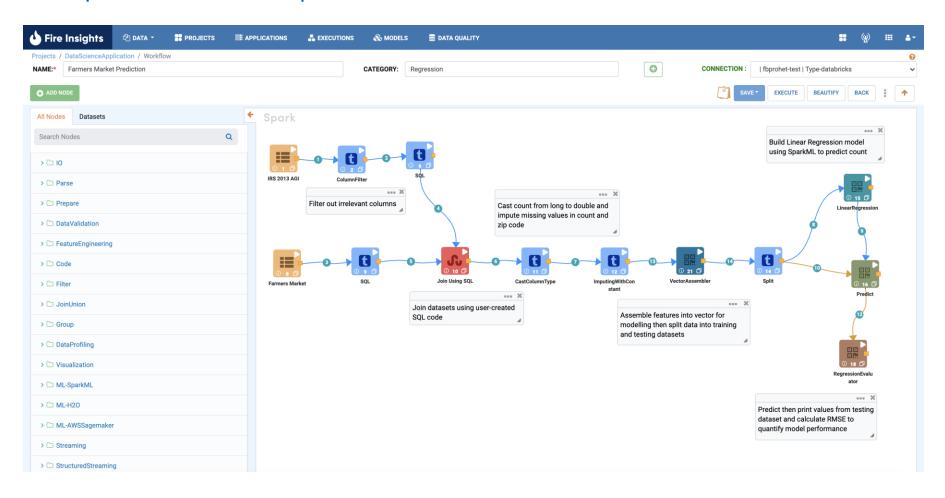
Submit Jobs to Databricks & View Results

Submit workflows and jobs to be executed on Databricks. View the status of the jobs, results of the workflows executions in Sparkflows.

Advantages of Sparkflows on Databricks



Prepare, Profile, Explore & Build ML Models at Scale



Execute various ML Algorithms on a variety of ML Engines

















Number of ML Algorithms supported out of the box

Scikit Learn



Classification

- · Gradient Boosting Classifie
- Logistic Regression
- · Random Forest Classifier

Regression

- Bayesian Ridge Regression
- · Gradient Boosting Regression
- · Lasso Regression
- · Random Forest Regression
- Ridge Regression

Evaluator

- Regression Evaluator
- · Classification Evaluator
- Custom Metrics

Modeling

- Model Predict
- Model Save
- Model Load

T:--- C--:

H20



- · Gradient Boosting Machine
- · Generalized Linear Models
- · Generalized Low Rank Models
- · Distributed Random Forest
- Isolation Forest
- K-Means
- · Naive Bayes
- Neural Network
- PCA
- Word to Vec.
- XGBoost

Spark ML



Feature Transformers

- Binarizer
- IDF
- Index String
- N Gram Transformer

Spark ML



Clustering:

- K-Means Clustering
- LDA
- Gaussian Mixture

Regression

- AFT Survival Regression
- · Decision Tree Regression
- · GBT Regression
- · Linear Regression
- Random Forest Regression
- · XGBoost Regression

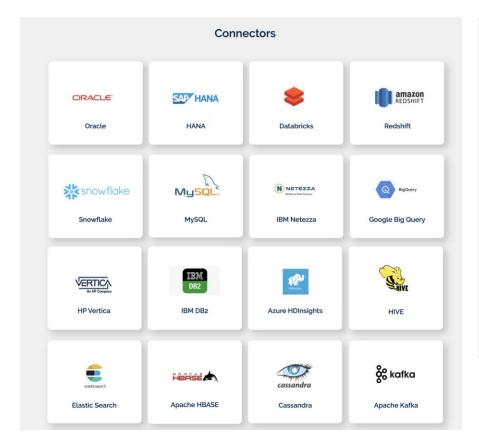
Classification

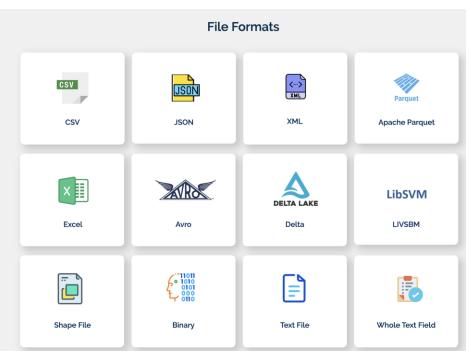
- · Decision Tree Classifier
- GBT Classifier
- · Logistic Regression
- MultiLayer Perceptron
- Naive Bayes
- · Random Forest Classifier
- XGBoost Classifier

Collaborative Filtering:

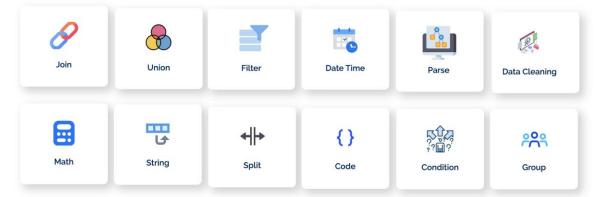
Connect to various Data Sources

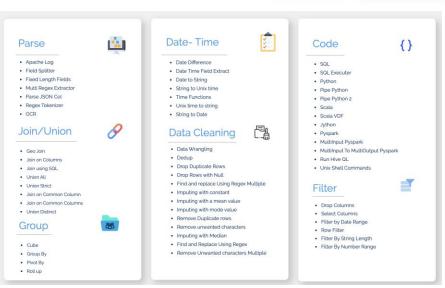
Read various File Formats

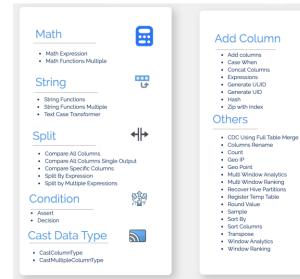




Powerful Data Preparation



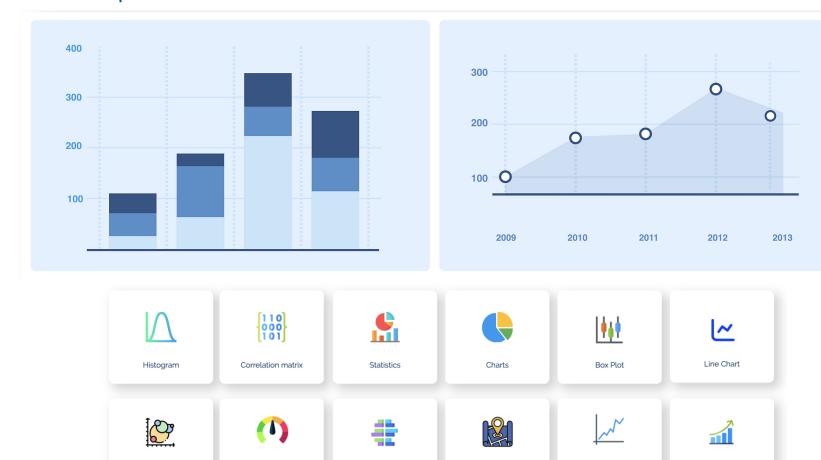




Explore & Visualize data at Scale

Bubble Chart

Gauge



Graph Group by Column

Graph Region Geo

Graph Subplots

Graph Values

Data Profiling



Columns Cardinality



Correlation



Cross tab



Distinct values in Column



Flag Outlier



Graph-Month Distribution



Graph-Year Distribution



Graph-Weekday Distribution



Graph-Year Distribution



Histogram



Null Values in Column



Summary Statistics

Schedule Jobs or Trigger them



By Time

By Event

Security



Kerberos

Apache Ranger



User Impersonation

Versioning & Sharing of Workflows



Versioning



Sharing **Application** with Groups



Lock Workflows

Git Integration



Engines

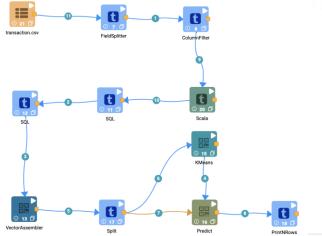
Streaming

Batch

Code in Workflows







TEMP TABLE : 0

```
SQL *: 0
```

```
1 select customer_id, rValue, fValue , mValue,
2 case when rValue <= 35 then 3.0
3 when rValue > 35 and rValue <= 112 then 2.0
4 else 1.0
5 end as rScore,
6 case when fValue >= 15 then 3.0
7 when fValue >= 4 and fValue < 15 then 2.0
8 else 1.0
9 end as fScore,
10 case when mValue >= 50000.0 then 3.0
11 when mValue >= 25000.0 and mValue < 50000.0 then 2.0
12 else 1.0
13 end as mScore,
14 mValue / fValue as avg_amount from fire_temp_table
```

SCALA: 0

```
import org.apache.spark.sql.functions.{col,

val preprocess = inDF.select(col("customer_id"), col("amount"), to_date(col("dt")).as("t_date"))

.withColumn("current_date", current_date)
.withColumn("trans", lit(1))

val outDF = preprocess.groupBy(col("customer_id")).agg(Map("amount" -> "sum", "trans" -> "sum", "diff" -> "min"))

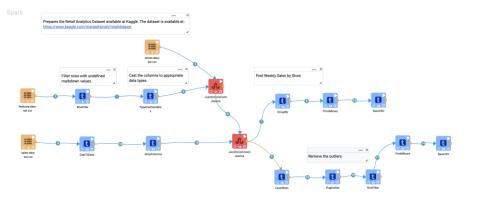
select(col("customer_id"), col("sum(amount)").as("mValue"), col("sum(trans)").as("fValue"), col("min(diff)").as("rValue"))

outDF.registerTempTable("outDF")
```

PYSPARK: 0

```
17 v def myfn(spark: SparkSession, workflowContext: WorkflowContext, id: int, inDF: DataFrame, cust dict):
     # Convert the Spark DataFrame to a Pandas DataFrame using Arrow
      dataset = inDF.select("*").toPandas()
      print(dataset.head)
      print(dataset.shape)
      print(dataset.describe())
      dataset = dataset.fillna(method='ffill')
25
26 v
     X = dataset[
           ['fixed acidity', 'volatile acidity', 'citric acid', 'residual sugar', 'chlorides', 'free sulfur dioxide',
28
             'total sulfur dioxide', 'density', 'pH', 'sulphates', 'alcohol']].values
29
     y = dataset['quality'].values
     X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(X, y, test size=0.2, random state=0)
```

Generate Pyspark code from Workflows



Pyspark Code



```
12 #ReadCSV
13
14 df_2_ReadCSV= spark.read.format("csv").option("header", "true").option("sep", ",").load("s3a:/
16 #RowFilter
18 df 6 RowFilter= df 2 ReadCSV.filter("MarkDown1 != 'NA' OR MarkDown2 != 'NA' OR MarkDown3 != 'N
20 #TypeCastVariables
22 from pyspark.sql.functions import *
23 df cast = df 6 RowFilter.withColumn("Date-new", to date(from unixtime(unix timestamp(col("Date
24 df_5_TypeCastVariables=df_cast
25
26 from pyspark.sql.functions import *
27 df cast = df 6 RowFilter.withColumn("Date-new", to date(from unixtime(unix timestamp(col("Date
28 df 5 TypeCastVariables=df cast
29 .withColumn("MarkDownl-new", df 6 RowFilter["MarkDownl"].cast(DoubleType)).drop("MarkDownl").w
30 df 5 TypeCastVariables=df cast
31
32 from pyspark.sql.functions import *
33 df_cast = df_6_RowFilter.withColumn("Date-new", to_date(from_unixtime(unix_timestamp(col("Date
34 df_5_TypeCastVariables=df_cast
35 .withColumn("MarkDownl-new", df_6_RowFilter["MarkDownl"].cast(DoubleType)).drop("MarkDownl").w
36 df 5 TypeCastVariables=df cast
37 .withColumn("MarkDown2-new", df 6 RowFilter["MarkDown2"].cast(DoubleType)).drop("MarkDown2").w
```







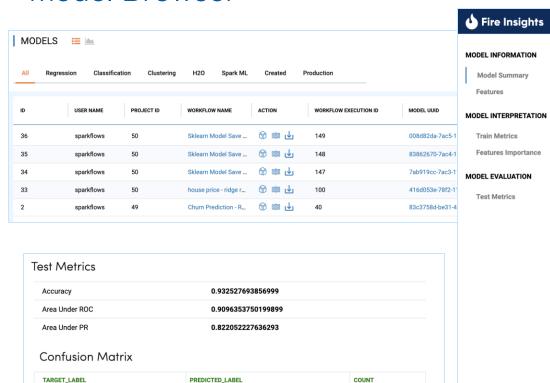
Model Browser

1.0

0.0

1.0

0.0



87 6

61

839

1.0

1.0

0.0

0.0

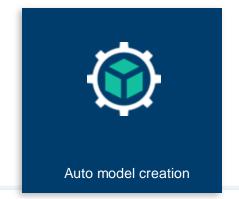
₾ DATA •	PROJECTS	APPLICATIONS	EXECUTIONS	& MODELS	DATA QUALITY			
	Models / Model Details MODEL INFO							
ID	NAME			ALGORITHM				
2	2 Churn Prediction - RFC			Spark RandomForestClassifier				
Model Path Model has not been persisted Model Summary								
FeatureSubsetStrategy				auto				
Impurity				gini				
C	CacheNodelds			false				
MaxBins				32				
М	axDepth			5				
М	MaxMemoryInMB			256				
М	MinInfoGain			0.0				
М	MinInstancesPerNode			1				
N	umTrees			20				
Se	eed			20733648	1			
Si	ubsamplingRate			1.0				
La	LabelCol			label				

Accelerate model building with AutoML











CONFIGURE AUTOML



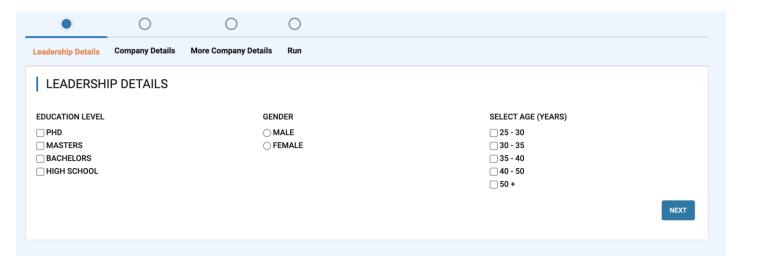


	NAME	DATA TYPE	FORMAT
1	Pregnancies	INTEGER	
2	Glucose	INTEGER	
3	BloodPressure	INTEGER	
4	SkinThickness	INTEGER	
5	Insulin	INTEGER	
6	ВМІ	DOUBLE	
7	DiabetesPedigreeFunction	DOUBLE	
8	Age	INTEGER	
9	Outcome	INTEGER	



Build Analytical Apps dynamically







Thank You!