# → Homework 2 - Distributed Data Managment

Install findspark, pyspark in case it is not installed - if running on Colab.

You can copy the whole notebook to your Google account and work on it on Colab via:

File -> Save a copy in Drive -> Open the copied notebook

```
# * When using the Docker workspace do not run this step *
IM_RUNNNING_ON_COLAB = True

if IM_RUNNNING_ON_COLAB:
   !pip install --force-reinstall pyspark==3.2
   !pip install findspark
```

Uplaod the data from Moodle, it's a zip file so simply unzip it

```
!unzip /content/random_data.parquet.zip
```

### SparkSession is created outside your function

```
import findspark
findspark.init()
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
import pyspark
from time import time

def init_spark(app_name: str):
    spark = SparkSession.builder.appName(app_name).getOrCreate()
    sc = spark.sparkContext
```

```
return spark, sc
spark, sc = init_spark('hw2_kmeans')
```

### ▼ Load samples points

#### Create initials centroids

### ▼ Place your kmeans\_fit function here

Don't forget to also add it in a seperate .py file named HW2\_WET\_[ID1]\_[ID1]

```
\kappa: int = 4,
             max iter: int = 10):
# imports
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
from pyspark.ml.feature import VectorAssembler
import pyspark.sql.functions as F
spark = SparkSession.builder.getOrCreate()
def check convergence(prev centroids, centroids):
 for i in range(len(centroids)):
   if list(prev centroids[i]) != list(centroids[i]):
      return False
  return True
# initialization:
columns = data.columns
converged = False
data points = data.select("*").persist()
# add a column with number 2 to speed things up late
data points = data points.withColumn("pow", F.lit(2))
# create a list of centroids
new centroids = [list(centroid) for centroid in init.collect()]
# print(centroids)
for iteration in range(max iter):
    if converged:
        break
    else:
      prev centroids = new centroids
      distances = []
     for i,centroid in enumerate(prev centroids):
          distances.append(f'dist from c{i}')
          # for each centroid calculate sigma\{(x j-c j)^2\} by creating (x j-c j)^2 column for each j
          for j in range(len(centroid)):
              data_points = data_points.withColumn(f"x_{j}_minus_c{j}_pow", F.expr(f"{columns[j]} - {centroid[j]}"))\
                                          .withColumn(f"x {j} minus c{j} pow", F.pow(f"x {j} minus c{j} pow", "pow"))
          # now sum (x j-c j)^2 columns to get euclidian distance from centroid i
          # no need for sqrt since its monotonicly increasing and distances are strictly positive
          data_points = data_points.withColumn(f'dist_from_c{i}', sum([F.col(f"x_{k}_minus_c{k}_pow") for k in range(len(centroid))]))
      # create a column with the assigned centroid for each point
     cond = F.expr("CASE " + " ".join([f"WHEN {c} = minimum THEN '{i}'" for i,c in enumerate(distances)]) + " END")
```

#### ▼ Test your function output and run time

## Expected results

For the given intialization centroids and the sample\_df\_84 you got on Moodle, the expected results is:

Notice that the algorithm is deterministic, and we expect your results to be the same for at least 3 decimal numbers after the point.

The ordering of the centroids in the Dataframe and the title may be different.

Don't forget to run your function on the WHOLE data and show the results in the notebook's PDF and HTML :)

Also don't forget to also add your function in a seperate .py file named HW2\_WET\_[ID1]\_[ID1]

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