

# Feature Vectors

# Lesson Objectives

- After completing this lesson, you should be able to:
  - Understand how feature vectors fit into the APIs for Spark's MLlib and spark.ml libraries
  - Assemble feature vectors
  - Extract specific dimensions from feature vectors

# Creating feature vectors (1)

The output of your ETL process might be a DataFrame with various columns. For example, you might want to try to predict churn based on number of sessions, revenue, and recency:

churn	sessions	revenue	recency
1	20	61.24	103
1	8	80.64	23
0	4	100.94	42
0	8	99.48	26
1	17	120.56	47

# Creating feature vectors (2)

```
from collections import namedtuple
Customer = namedtuple('Customer', ['churn', 'sessions', 'revenue', 'recency'])
```

[illegible]

# Creating feature vectors (3)

```
assembler = VectorAssembler().setInputCols(["sessions", "revenue", "recency"]).setOutputCol("features")
```

```
dfWithFeatures = assembler.transform(customers)
```

```
from pyspark.ml.feature import VectorSlicer  
slicer = VectorSlicer().setInputCol("features").setOutputCol("some_features")
```

```
slicer.setIndices([0, 1]).transform(dfWithFeatures).show()
```

churn	sessions	revenue	recency	features	some_features
1	20	61.24	103	[20.0, 61.24, 103.0]	[20.0, 61.24]
1	8	80.64	23	[8.0, 80.64, 23.0]	[8.0, 80.64]
0	4	100.94	42	[4.0, 100.94, 42.0]	[4.0, 100.94]
0	8	99.48	26	[8.0, 99.48, 26.0]	[8.0, 99.48]
1	17	120.56	47	[17.0, 120.56, 47.0]	[17.0, 120.56]

# Lesson Summary

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