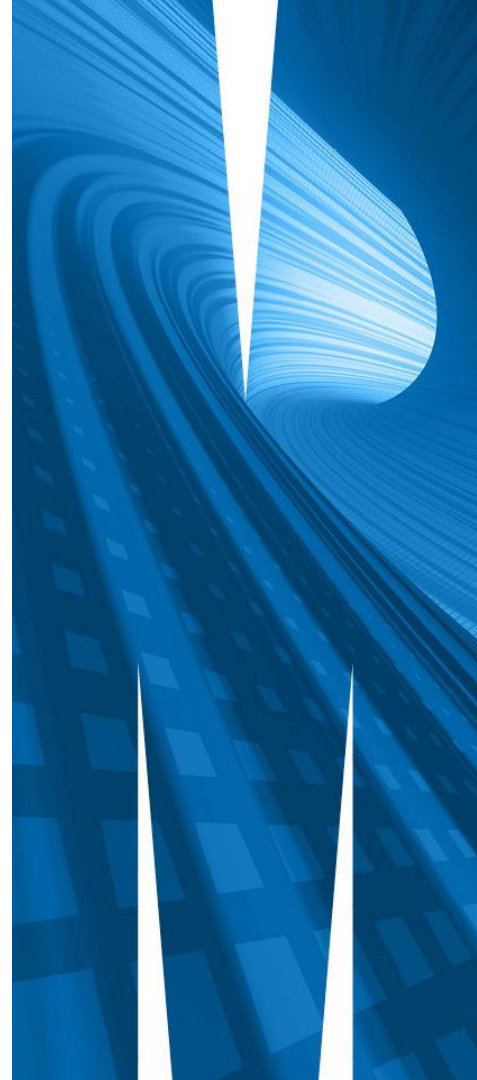


Session 7

FIT5202 Big Data Processing

K-Means Clustering

Model Selection



Week 7 Agenda

- Part - A

- Session 5 Review
- K-means Clustering
 - Silhouette Score
- Tutorial Instructions
 - Use case : Identify if 3 hackers were involved

- Part - B

- Model Selection
 - Hyperparameter Tuning
 - Cross Validation
 - K-fold Cross Validation
 - TrainValidationSplit
- Model Persistence
 - Saving and Loading a Model

K-Means Clustering

Finds groups (or clusters) of data

A cluster comprises a number of “similar” objects

A member is closer to another member within the same group than to a member of a different group

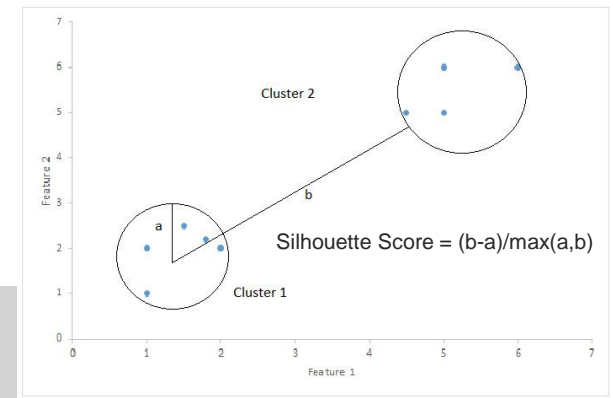
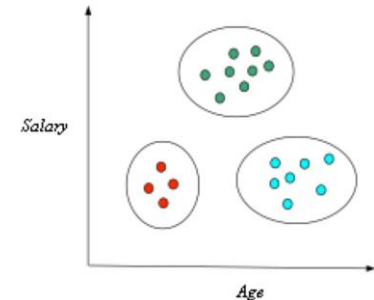
Groups have no category or label

Unsupervised learning

[Animation Demo](https://www.naftaliharris.com/blog/visualizing-k-means-clustering) (<https://www.naftaliharris.com/blog/visualizing-k-means-clustering>)

Silhouette Score (-1 to 1): calculates the goodness of a clustering technique

- **1** means Clusters are well apart from each other and clearly distinguishes
- **0** means clusters are not clearly distinguished, the distance between the clusters is not significant
- **-1** means clusters are assigned in the wrong way



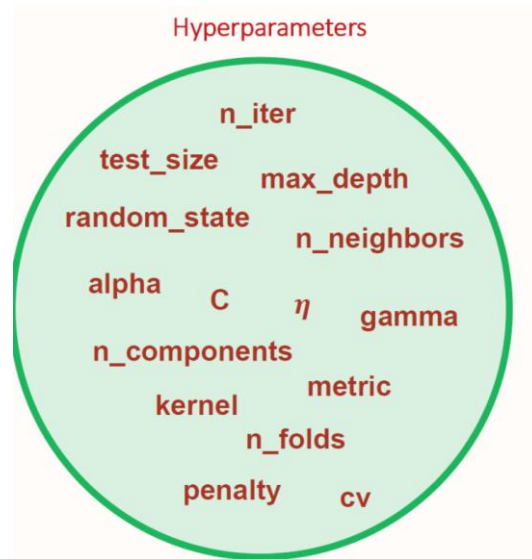
Model Selection

Hyperparameter Tuning

- Hyper-parameters are not model parameters : they cannot be trained from the data
- Hyperparameter tuning : choosing a set of optimal hyperparameters for a learning algorithm
- `model.getParamMap()` to get the list of hyperparameters for the model

```
from pyspark.ml.classification import DecisionTreeClassifier

# Extracts the number of nodes in the decision tree and the tree depth in the model and stores
dt = DecisionTreeClassifier(featuresCol = 'features', labelCol = 'label', maxDepth = 3)
dtModel = dt.fit(train)
```



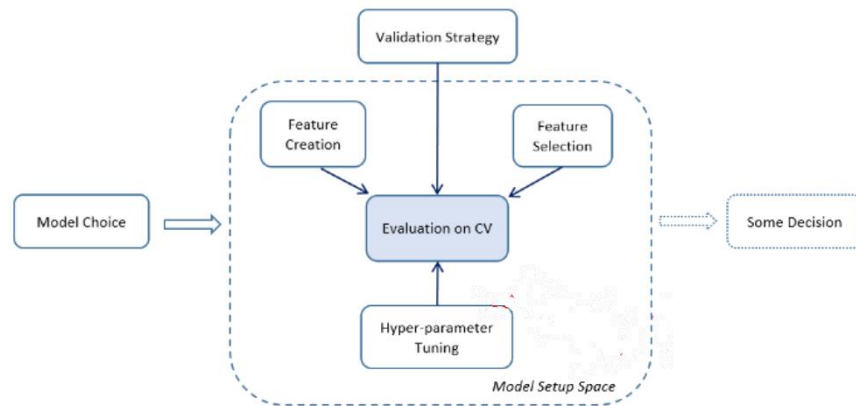
Model Selection

All models are wrong; some are useful (George E.P. Box)

- Finding the best model or parameters
- Tuning can be done for individual Estimators or the entire Pipeline

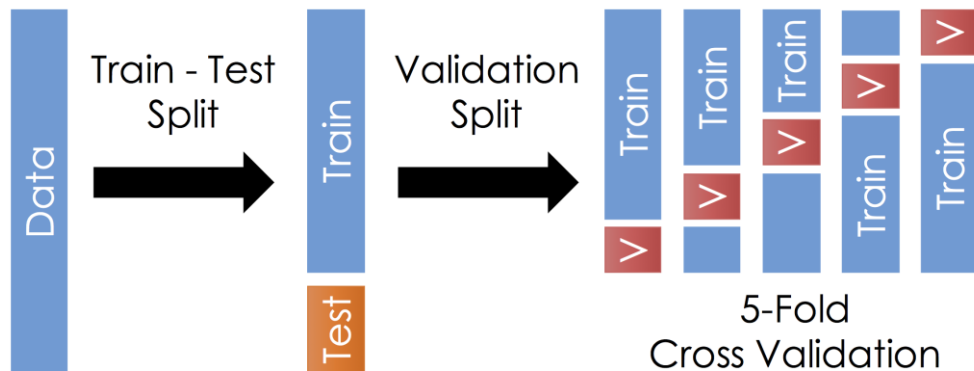
Model selection for Mlib has the following tools:

1. CrossValidator
2. TrainValidationSplit



Cross Validation (K-Fold)

- Splitting dataset into a set of folds, which are used as separate training and test datasets.



Cross Validation (Decision Tree)

```
from pyspark.ml.tuning import ParamGridBuilder, CrossValidator, CrossValidatorModel
from pyspark.ml.evaluation import BinaryClassificationEvaluator
# Create ParamGrid for Cross Validation
dtparamGrid = (ParamGridBuilder()
               .addGrid(dt.maxDepth, [2, 5, 10, 20, 30])
               .addGrid(dt.maxBins, [10, 20, 40, 80, 100])
               .build())
```

```
dtevaluator = BinaryClassificationEvaluator(rawPredictionCol="rawPrediction")
```

```
dtcv = CrossValidator(estimator = pipeline,
                      estimatorParamMaps = dtparamGrid,|
                      evaluator = dtevaluator,
                      numFolds = 3)
```

```
dtcvModel = dtcv.fit(train)
```

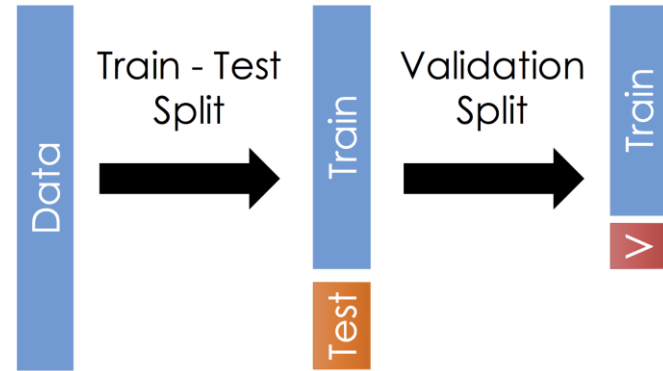
```
bestModel = dtcvModel.bestModel
```

```
print('Best Param (regParam): ', bestModel.stages[-1]._java_obj.paramMap())
```

```
Best Param for DT: {
  DecisionTreeClassifier_ba35db4d44b0-featuresCol: features,
  DecisionTreeClassifier_ba35db4d44b0-labelCol: label,
  DecisionTreeClassifier_ba35db4d44b0-maxBins: 20,
  DecisionTreeClassifier_ba35db4d44b0-maxDepth: 20
}
```

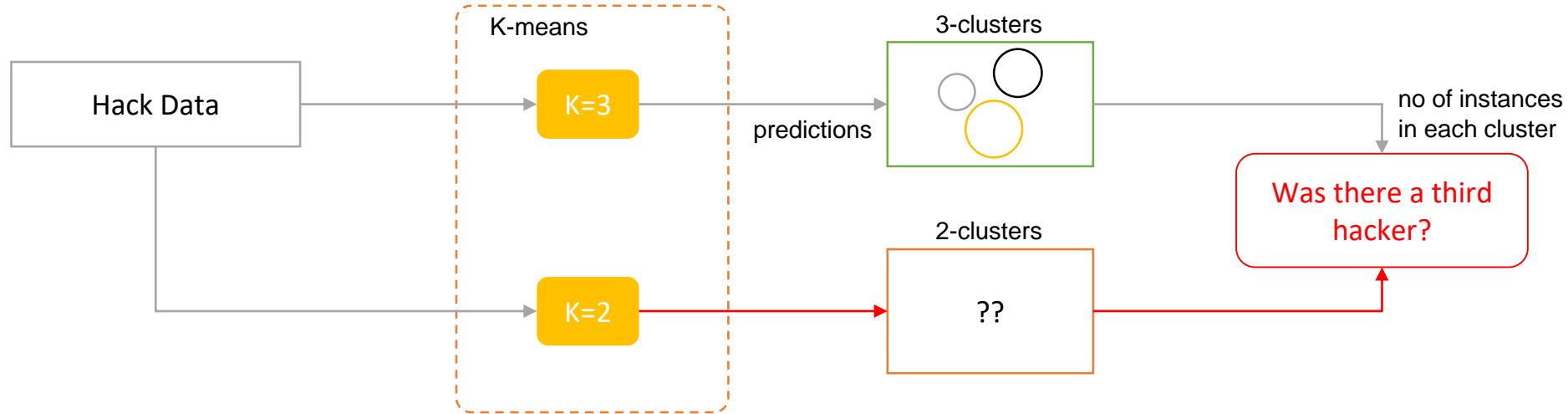
TrainValidationSplit

- Creates a single dataset pair
- Only evaluates each combination of parameter once as opposed to k-times in case of CrossValidator
- Less expensive but not reliable if the training dataset is not large enough



Use case : Was there a third hacker?

Assumption : Hackers trade off attacks equally



Thank You!

See you next week.