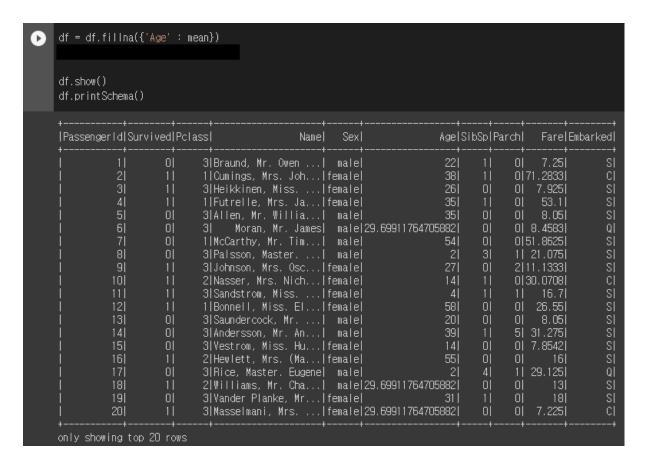
Homework 4 report 2016312761 여혁수

1-(a)

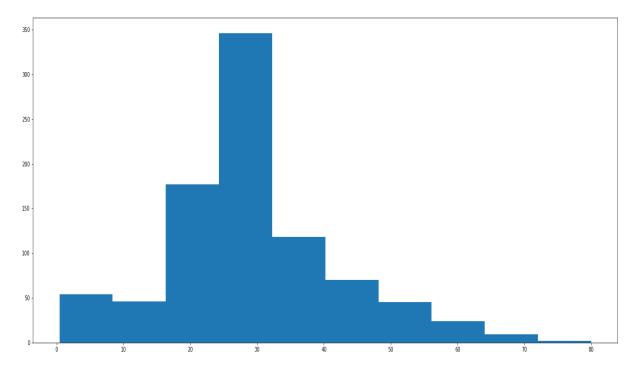
```
from pyspark.sql import *
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
from pyspark.sql.functions import *
from pyspark import SparkContext
import pandas as pd
spark = SparkSession.builder.appName("Titanic-Dataset").config('spark.driver.membry','15g').getOrCreate()
df = spark.read.option("header", True).csv('train.csv')
df.printSchema()
  -- Passengerld: string (nullable = true)
  -- Name: string (nullable = true)
  -- Sex: string (nullable = true)
   -- Age: string (nullable = true)
  -- Parch: string (nullable = true)
  -- Ticket: string (nullable = true)
  -- Fare: string (nullable = true)
-- Cabin: string (nullable = true)
  -- Embarked: string (nullable = true)
```

1-(b)

This result shows the number of missing values at each column. I dropped the columns 'Ticket' and 'Cabin'. I filled the mean value for all the missing values at 'Age' column. Mean value is 29.699. In case of 'Embarked' column, I just filled the missing value with 'S' because 'S' is the most in column.



1-(c)



Null values in 'Age' column are all changed to mean value 29.699, so we can see that there are many cases near value 30.

	+	t		t	kedIndex
SexIndex Pcla	ssIndex Ag	elndex Sib	ospindex Parc	chindex Embar	
SexIndex Pcla	ssIndex Ag	eIndex Sib 	ospIndex Pard 	chIndex Embar 	kedIndex 0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 2.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0
1.0	2.0	66.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	27.0	3.0	1.0	2.0
0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.0	0.0	16.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0

SexHot	+ PclassHot	AgeHot	SibspHot	+ ParchHot	EmbarkedHot
(1, [0], [1.0]) (1, [], []) (1, [], []) (1, [], []) (1, [0], [1.0]) (1, [0], [1.0]) (1, [0], [1.0]) (1, [], []) (1, [], []) (1, [], []) (1, [], []) (1, [], []) (1, [], []) (1, [], [])		(88, [2], [1.0])) (88, [26], [1.0])) (88, [11], [1.0])) (88, [14], [1.0])) (88, [0], [1.0])) (88, [0], [1.0])) (88, [33], [1.0])) (88, [37], [1.0])) (88, [37], [1.0])) (88, [28], [1.0])) (88, [45], [1.0])) (88, [47], [1.0])) (88, [37], [1.0])) (88, [37], [1.0]))	(6, [1], [1.0]) (6, [1], [1.0]) (6, [0], [1.0]) (6, [1], [1.0]) (6, [0], [1.0]) (6, [0], [1.0]) (6, [0], [1.0]) (6, [0], [1.0])	+	(3, [0], [1.0]) (3, [1], [1.0]) (3, [0], [1.0]) (3, [0], [1.0]) (3, [0], [1.0]) (3, [2], [1.0]) (3, [0], [1.0])
(1,[0],[1.0]) (1,[],[])	(2,[0],[1.0]) (2,[],[]) (2,[0],[1.0])	(88, [66] , [1.0]) (88, [27] , [1.0]) (88, [0] , [1.0]) (88, [16] , [1.0]) (88, [0] , [1.0])	(6,[3],[1.0]) (6,[0],[1.0]) (6,[1],[1.0])	(6, [1], [1.0]) (6, [0], [1.0]) (6, [0], [1.0])	(3, [2] , [1 . 0]) (3, [0] , [1 . 0]) (3, [0] , [1 . 0])

I used StringIndexer and OneHotEncoder at columns ['Sex', 'PClass', 'Age', 'Sibsp', 'Parch', 'Embarked'].

```
[39] train, test = df_transformed.randomSplit([0.8, 0.2], seed=None)

    train = train.withColumn('testOrtrain', lit('train'))
    test = test.withColumn('testOrtrain', lit('test'))

    train.show()
    test.show()
```

2-(a)

```
Ir = (LogisticRegression().
    setLabelCol('Survived').
    setFeaturesCol('vector').
    setRegParam(0.0).
    setMaxIter(100).
    setElasticNetParam(0.)
)
```

```
[37] from pyspark.ml.classification import LogisticRegression
     from pyspark.ml.evaluation import BinaryClassificationEvaluator
     from pyspark.sql import functions as F
     Ir = (LogisticRegression().
           setLabelCol('Survived').
           setFeaturesCol('vector').
           setRegParam(0.0).
           setMaxIter(100).
           setElasticNetParam(0.)
     lrmodel = lr.fit(train)
     IrDf = Irmodel.transform(test)
     IrDf.groupBy('prediction', 'Survived').count().show()
     evaluator = BinaryClassificationEvaluator(rawPredictionCol = 'prediction', labelCol='Survived')
     print(evaluator.evaluate(IrDf)*100 , '%')
     |prediction|Survived|count|
             1.0L
             0.01
                            21 [
             0.0
                             411
     76.69196710942441 %
     from sklearn.metrics import precision_score
     survived_list = list(lrDf.select('Survived').toPandas()['Survived'])
     prediction_list = list(lrDf.select('prediction').toPandas()['prediction'])
     print("precision ", precision_score(survived_list, prediction_list, average='midro'))
     precision 0.7926829268292683
```

First I fit the model and evaluate the model with BinaryClassificationEvaluator. Accuracy is about 76.7%. When we use precision score as our evaluation metric, precision is about 0.79. It's not bad score.

2-(d)

There are totally 105 coefficients corresponding to each feature of data.

```
coefficients: [-3.0029383765608,-0.963620018107391,1.2198368074488808,-19.320025512558495,-19.527120410663006,-19.424382496376726,-20.15676925355426,-18.703935425747712,-19.88024192746456,-
```

```
19.98909694282752,-20.257760618680337,-19.841952707734333,-
18.8209151445931,-18.84849879916882,-18.957092740393456,-
18.34344923406654,-16.967662998292383,-18.505375072643307,-
18.626100779575236,-19.166003330281903,-18.73253400876625,
19.15551264963913,-19.844075854796216,-19.039358108308058,
19.484242684368116,-19.534090183450044,-19.57455982849251
18.99094754687771,-19.576464922828162,-19.77692576268075,
19.841973562723048,-14.95541535060405,-19.255920444302067,
17.882817524605393,-113.53177458958828,-18.68141400147053,
19.93404187269865,-18.600098223627306,114.45835284631684,
19.551389781778223,-19.721362898317174,-13.746540102446753,-
20.622390877655764,-20.69022609870715,-18.754149094956222
19.55629969521454,-18.118820131491645,-98.24989615309896,
20.445260291679055,-44.4999861056707,194.26653519028946,
19.35842144473586,-19.66033435391316,-19.210514773089166,
16.59657029109311,-113.25331173787293,-16.624782246675665,-
115.17863566565113,-113.57099190239435,-
17.638197188662225,102.51363448809668,0.0,-
114.97151548445754,75.54817403488714,-83.12822054803078,-
138.95811942674047,-19.37471548743924,-100.44082352162687,-
116.59872542584401,-19.84827699760172,-122.46178829001612,-
98.89596521286074,75.20870412603597,-13.0928044924888,-
109.57790916667467,-
113.52354844249308,111.38745204917868,109.93301903808364,106.8961651007
539,0.0,-105.8436178590594,-83.12822054803078,-89.29538305810833,-
83.12822054803078,-89.29538305810833,-
107.53082634849298,59.717476386874424,-83.12822054803078,-
106.63471211218928,-114.2845265179959,-
83.12822054803078,11.957293617921755,11.828385760041716,11.549021120944
003,8.089751072765697,6.492830899374069,-
88.69606132658289<mark>,</mark>7.5742519867940965,8.01539802798847<u>7</u>,7.70076133<u>454758</u>
25,7.359051885263463,7.137739684856806,-104.92742853273096,-
0.6121165724456985,-0.21025339501315088]
```

intercept: 1.8203373972189798

And the higher value of coefficient, the feature has big impact to model's prediction. Of course, if coefficient is positive, It affects prediction of target feature to 1. While if coefficient is negative, It affects prediction of target feature to 0. Therefore, we can say that the feature which has largest absolute value of coefficients contributes the learning most. 88 coefficients of total 105 coefficients are related to 'Age' attribute. I seek the average of coefficients which belong to each attribute. Average of coefficients is largest at 'Age' attribute. Although the result is different at each randomsplit and execution, avg of 'Age' coefficients is largest most frequently. Top 3 largest attributes are as follows.

```
avg of 'Age' coefficients
50.829271457413846
```

avg of 'Sibsp' coefficients 23.10222396627169

avg of 'Parch' coefficients 23.92283356994004

Code) # I executed code in google Colab. I also attactrain.csv file to Colab.	thed my .ipynb file. You should upload
!pip install pyspark	
from pyspark.sql import *	
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession	
from pyspark.sql.functions import *	
from pyspark import SparkContext	
import pandas as pd	
spark = Dataset").config('spark.driver.memory','15g').getOrCreate()	SparkSession.builder.appName("Titanic-
df = spark.read.option("header", True).csv('train.csv')	
df.printSchema()	
from pyspark.sql.functions import when, count, coldf.select([count(when(isnull(c), c)).alias(c) for c in df.columns	s]).show()
columns_to_drop = ['Ticket', 'Cabin']	
df = df.drop(*columns_to_drop)	

from pyspark.sql.functions import mean as _mean, stddev as _stddev, col

```
df_stats = df.select(
    _mean(col('Age')).alias('mean'),
).collect()
mean = df_stats[0]['mean']
print(mean)
df = df.fillna({'Age' : mean})
df.show()
df.printSchema()
df = df.fillna({'Embarked': '0'})
df_pd = df.toPandas()
age_list = list(df_pd['Age'])
age_list = [float (i) for i in age_list]
age_list.sort()
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = (25, 10)
plt.hist(age_list)
plt.show()
```

from pyspark.ml.feature import StringIndexer

```
from pyspark.ml.feature import OneHotEncoder from pyspark.ml import Pipeline
```

```
sex_indexer = StringIndexer(inputCol="Sex", outputCol="SexIndex")
pclass_indexer = StringIndexer(inputCol="Pclass", outputCol="PclassIndex")
age_indexer = StringIndexer(inputCol="Age", outputCol="AgeIndex")
sibsp_indexer = StringIndexer(inputCol="SibSp", outputCol="SibspIndex")
parch_indexer = StringIndexer(inputCol="Parch", outputCol="ParchIndex")
embarked_indexer = StringIndexer(inputCol="Embarked", outputCol="EmbarkedIndex")
onehotencoder_sex_vector = OneHotEncoder(inputCol="SexIndex", outputCol="SexHot")
onehotencoder_pclass_vector = OneHotEncoder(inputCol="PclassIndex", outputCol="PclassHot")
onehotencoder_age_vector = OneHotEncoder(inputCol="AgeIndex", outputCol="AgeHot")
onehotencoder_sibsp_vector = OneHotEncoder(inputCol="SibspIndex", outputCol="SibspHot")
onehotencoder_parch_vector = OneHotEncoder(inputCol="ParchIndex", outputCol="ParchHot")
onehotencoder embarked vector
                                                    OneHotEncoder(inputCol="EmbarkedIndex",
outputCol="EmbarkedHot")
pipeline = Pipeline(stages=[sex_indexer,
                             pclass_indexer,
                             age_indexer,
                             sibsp_indexer,
                             parch_indexer,
                             embarked_indexer,
                             onehotencoder_sex_vector,
                             onehotencoder_pclass_vector,
```

onehotencoder_age_vector,

```
onehotencoder_sibsp_vector,
                              onehotencoder_parch_vector,
                              onehotencoder_embarked_vector
                     ])
df_transformed = pipeline.fit(df).transform(df)
df_transformed.show()
from pyspark.sql.types import IntegerType
df_transformed
                                                           df_transformed.withColumn("Survived",
df_transformed["Survived"].cast(IntegerType()))
from pyspark.ml.feature import VectorAssembler
va = VectorAssembler(inputCols=['SexHot',
                                  'PclassHot',
                                  'AgeHot',
                                  'SibspHot',
                                  'ParchHot',
                                  'EmbarkedHot'],
                     outputCol='vector')
```

pipeline = Pipeline(stages=[va])

```
df_transformed = pipeline.fit(df_transformed).transform(df_transformed)
df_transformed.show()
train, test = df_transformed.randomSplit([0.8, 0.2], seed=None)
train = train.withColumn('testOrtrain', lit('train'))
test = test.withColumn('testOrtrain', lit('test'))
train.show()
test.show()
from pyspark.ml.classification import LogisticRegression
from pyspark.ml.evaluation import BinaryClassificationEvaluator
from pyspark.sql import functions as F
Ir = (LogisticRegression().
      set Label Col ('Survived').\\
      set Features Col ('vector').\\
      setRegParam(0.0).
      set Max Iter (100).\\
      setElasticNetParam(0.)
      )
lrmodel = lr.fit(train)
lrDf = lrmodel.transform(test)
```

```
IrDf.groupBy('prediction', 'Survived').count().show()
evaluator = BinaryClassificationEvaluator(rawPredictionCol = 'prediction', labelCol='Survived')
print(evaluator.evaluate(IrDf)*100 , '%')
from sklearn.metrics import precision_score
survived_list = list(lrDf.select('Survived').toPandas()['Survived'])
prediction_list = list(lrDf.select('prediction').toPandas()['prediction'])
print("precision ", precision_score(survived_list, prediction_list, average='micro'))
print("coefficients:", Irmodel.coefficients)
print("intercept: ", Irmodel.intercept)
print()
print("avg of 'Age' coefficients")
age_list = [float (i) for i in lrmodel.coefficients[3:91]]
sum = 0
for a in age_list:
  if a<0:
    sum + = (a*-1)
  else:
    sum + = a
print(sum/88)
```

```
print("avg of 'Sibsp' coefficients")
age_list = [float (i) for i in Irmodel.coefficients[91:97]]
sum = 0
for a in age_list:
  if a<0:
    sum + = (a*-1)
  else:
    sum + = a
print(sum/6)
print("avg of 'Parch' coefficients")
age_list = [float (i) for i in lrmodel.coefficients[97:103]]
sum = 0
for a in age_list:
  if a<0:
    sum + = (a*-1)
  else:
    sum+=a
print(sum/6)
```