SVM IN BIG DATA

which can be used for classification, regression, or other tasks. Intuitively, a good separation is achieved by the hyperplane that has the largest distance to the nearest training-data points of any class (so-called functional margin), since in general the larger the margin the lower the generalization error of the classifier. LinearSVC in Spark ML supports binary classification with linear SVM.

1-get Data

```
In [9]: import findspark
         import pyspark
         findspark.init()
In [10]:
        from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
         from pyspark import SparkContext, SparkConf
         spark = SparkSession.builder.appName('svm').getOrCreate()
         sc = spark.sparkContext
In [13]: df= spark.read.format("csv").option("header", "true").load("data/bill_authentica")
        df.show(5)
        +----+
         |Variance|Skewness|Curtosis| Entropy|Class|
           3.6216 | 8.6661 | -2.8073 | -0.44699 |
           4.5459 8.1674 -2.4586 -1.4621
                                              0 l
            3.866 -2.6383 1.9242 0.10645
                                              01
           3.4566 | 9.5228 | -4.0112 | -3.5944 |
                                              0
         0.32924 -4.4552 4.5718 -0.9888
                                              01
        +----+
        only showing top 5 rows
In [21]: df.printSchema()
        root
          |-- Variance: string (nullable = true)
          |-- Skewness: string (nullable = true)
          |-- Curtosis: string (nullable = true)
          |-- Entropy: string (nullable = true)
          |-- Class: string (nullable = true)
```

```
In [30]:
        from pyspark.ml.linalg import Vectors
        from pyspark.ml.feature import VectorAssembler
        from pyspark.sql.types import FloatType,DoubleType
        assembler = VectorAssembler(
            inputCols=["Variance", "Skewness", "Curtosis", "Entropy"],
            outputCol="features")
        newdf=df.select(df["Variance"].cast(FloatType()),df["Skewness"].cast(FloatType()
        print(newdf.printSchema())
        newdf.show(5)
        #outputdf = assembler.transform(newdf)
        #newdf.show()
        #outputdf = assembler.transform(newdf)
        #outputdf2=outputdf.withColumnRenamed('Class','label').select('features','label'
        #outputdf2.show(5)
        4
        root
         |-- Variance: float (nullable = true)
         |-- Skewness: float (nullable = true)
         |-- Curtosis: float (nullable = true)
         |-- Entropy: float (nullable = true)
         |-- Class: double (nullable = true)
        None
        +----+
        |Variance|Skewness|Curtosis| Entropy|Class|
        +----+
           3.6216 | 8.6661 | -2.8073 | -0.44699 | 0.0 |
           4.5459 | 8.1674 | -2.4586 | -1.4621
                                            0.0
            3.866 -2.6383 1.9242 0.10645
                                            0.0
           3.4566 | 9.5228 | -4.0112 | -3.5944 |
                                            0.0
         0.32924 -4.4552 4.5718 -0.9888 0.0
        +----+
        only showing top 5 rows
```

```
In [32]:
       outputdf = assembler.transform(newdf)
        newdf.show(5)
        outputdf = assembler.transform(newdf)
        outputdf2=outputdf.withColumnRenamed('Class','label').select('features','label')
        outputdf2.show(5)
        +----+
        |Variance|Skewness|Curtosis| Entropy|Class|
        +----+
          3.6216 | 8.6661 | -2.8073 | -0.44699 | 0.0 |
          4.5459 | 8.1674 | -2.4586 | -1.4621 | 0.0 |
           3.866 -2.6383 1.9242 0.10645 0.0
          3.4566 | 9.5228 | -4.0112 | -3.5944 | 0.0 |
        | 0.32924| -4.4552| 4.5718| -0.9888| 0.0|
        +----+
       only showing top 5 rows
        +----+
                  features|label|
        |[3.62159991264343...| 0.0|
        |[4.54589986801147...| 0.0|
        |[3.86599993705749...| 0.0|
        |[3.45659995079040...| 0.0|
        |[0.32923999428749...| 0.0|
        +----+
       only showing top 5 rows
```

Split Data set to train and test

```
In [ ]:
```

```
In [47]: from pyspark.ml.classification import LinearSVC
        # Load training data
        lsvc = LinearSVC(maxIter=10, regParam=0.1)
         # Fit the model
         lsvcModel = lsvc.fit(outputdf2)
         prediction=lsvcModel.transform(outputdf2).select("features", "label", "prediction")
         prediction.show(5)
         #print("Coefficients: " + str(lsvcModel.coefficients))
         #print("Intercept: " + str(lsvcModel.intercept))
         +----+
                     features | label | prediction |
         |[3.62159991264343...| 0.0|
                                          0.0
         |[4.54589986801147...| 0.0|
                                          0.0
         |[3.86599993705749...| 0.0|
                                          0.0
         |[3.45659995079040...| 0.0|
                                          0.0
         |[0.32923999428749...| 0.0|
         +----+
        only showing top 5 rows
In [56]:
         +----+
         |label|
           0.0
          1.0
         +----+
In [58]: from pyspark.ml.evaluation import MulticlassClassificationEvaluator
         evaluator = MulticlassClassificationEvaluator()
         evaluation = evaluator.evaluate(prediction)
         print("evalue=",evaluation)
        evalue= 0.9752594564697722
In [ ]:
```