

Introduction to Big Data

Graded Assignment

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Objective

Convert the Spark MLib code from the Databricks decision trees example to use the CrossValidator autotuner. Analyze and report the best-performing model parameters.

Detailed Steps

Step 1: Create a GCS Bucket

- Navigate to the Cloud Storage Section:
- Log in to your Google Cloud Platform (GCP) Console.
- Click on Cloud Storage from the navigation menu.
- Create a New Bucket:

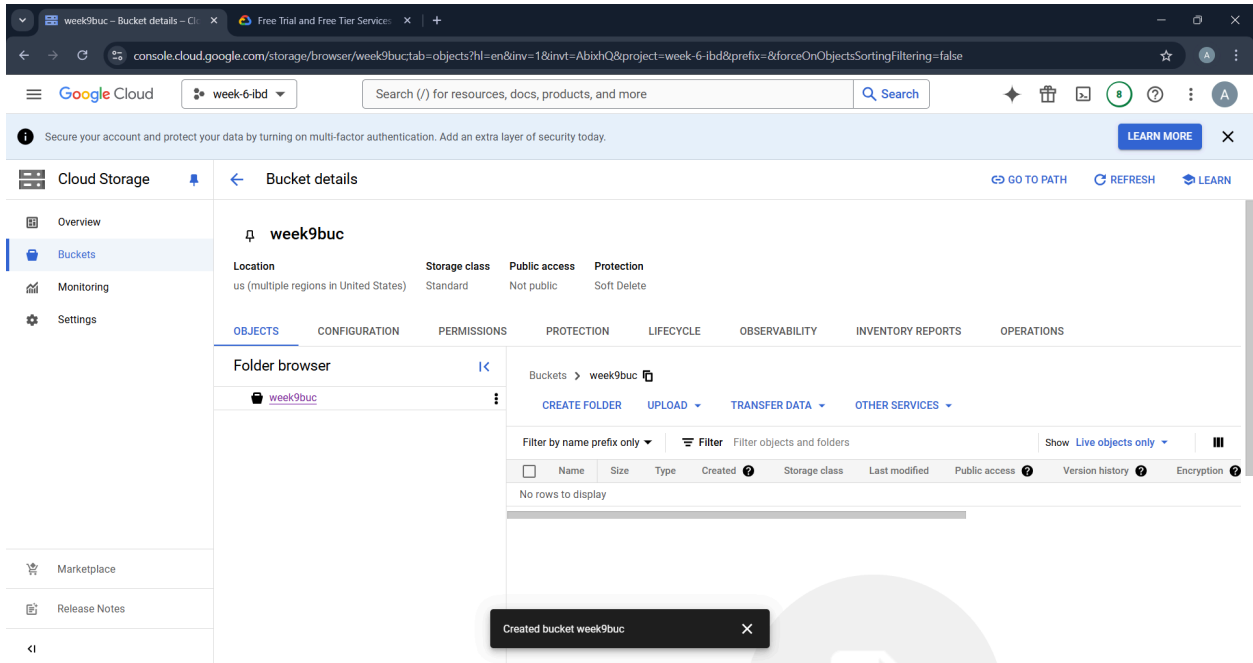
Google Cloud console interface for creating a bucket. The browser address bar shows the URL: `console.cloud.google.com/storage/create-bucket?hl=en&inv=1&inv=AbiahQ&project=week-6-ibd`. The page title is "Create a bucket - Cloud Storage". The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with "Cloud Storage" selected. The main content area is titled "Create a bucket" and contains the following sections:

- Get Started**: Pick a globally unique, permanent name. [Naming guidelines](#). The input field contains "week9buc". A tip says: "Don't include any sensitive information". Below the input field are two expandable sections: "Optimize storage for data-intensive workloads" and "Labels (optional)". A "CONTINUE" button is at the bottom.
- Choose where to store your data**: Location: us (multiple regions in United States). Location type: Multi-region.
- Choose a storage class for your data**: Default storage class: Standard.
- Choose how to control access to objects**: Public access prevention: On.

Good to know

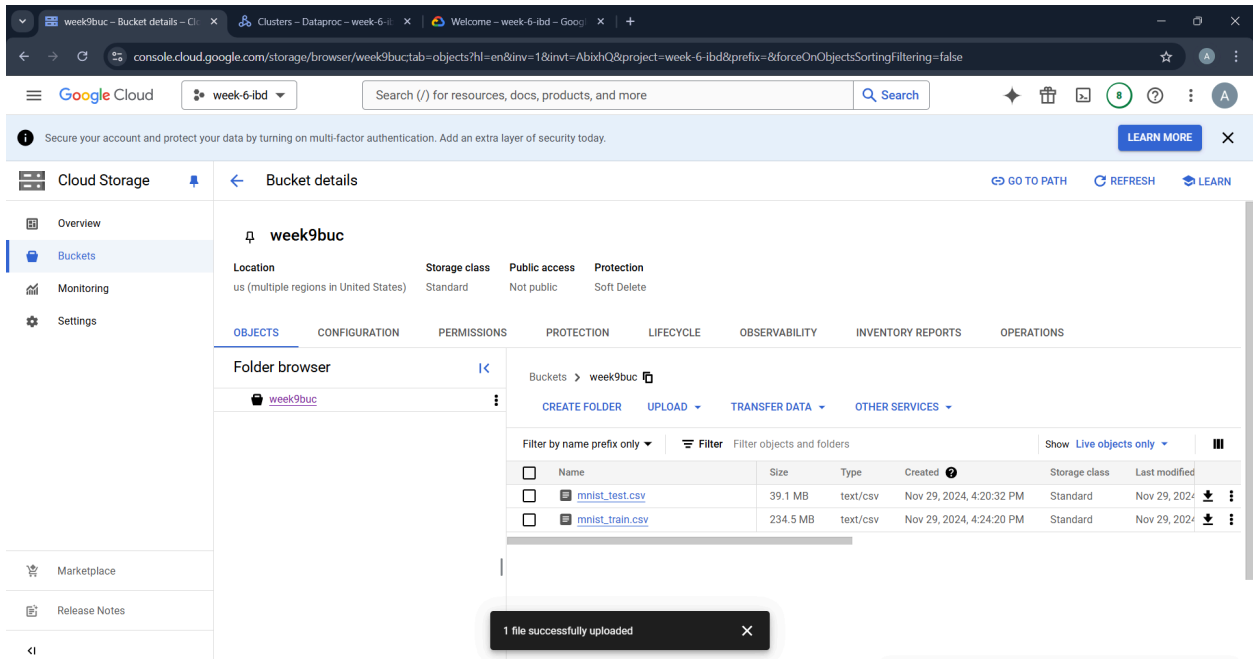
- Location pricing**: Storage rates vary depending on the storage class of your data and location of your bucket. [Pricing details](#).
- Current configuration**: Multi-region / Standard.
- | Item | Cost |
|--|------------------------|
| us (multiple regions in United States) | \$0.026 per GB-month |
| With default replication | \$0.020 per GB written |
- ESTIMATE YOUR MONTHLY COST**

- Provide a name for the bucket (e.g., "week9buc").
- Set Location and Permissions:
- Select the desired bucket location (e.g., Regional/Multiregional).



Step 2: Generate or Use MNIST Data

- Obtain MNIST Dataset:
- Either generate the MNIST Train and Test datasets or download them from a reliable source.



```

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from tensorflow.keras.datasets import mnist

# Step 1: Load the MNIST dataset
(X_train, y_train), (X_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()

# Step 2: Flatten the 28x28 images into a single 784-length vector
X_train_flat = X_train.reshape(X_train.shape[0], -1)
X_test_flat = X_test.reshape(X_test.shape[0], -1)

# Step 3: Normalize the data to [0, 1]
X_train_flat = X_train_flat.astype('float32') / 255.0
X_test_flat = X_test_flat.astype('float32') / 255.0

# Step 4: Create Pandas DataFrames
# Combine the features and labels for both train and test datasets
train_data = pd.DataFrame(X_train_flat)
train_data['label'] = y_train

test_data = pd.DataFrame(X_test_flat)
test_data['label'] = y_test

# Step 5: Save the datasets to CSV files
train_data.to_csv('mnist_train.csv', index=False)
test_data.to_csv('mnist_test.csv', index=False)

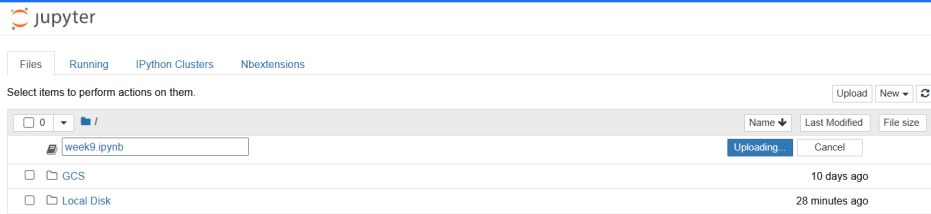
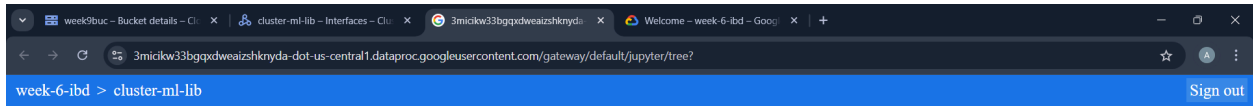
print("MNIST Train and Test datasets saved as 'mnist_train.csv' and 'mnist_test.csv'")

```

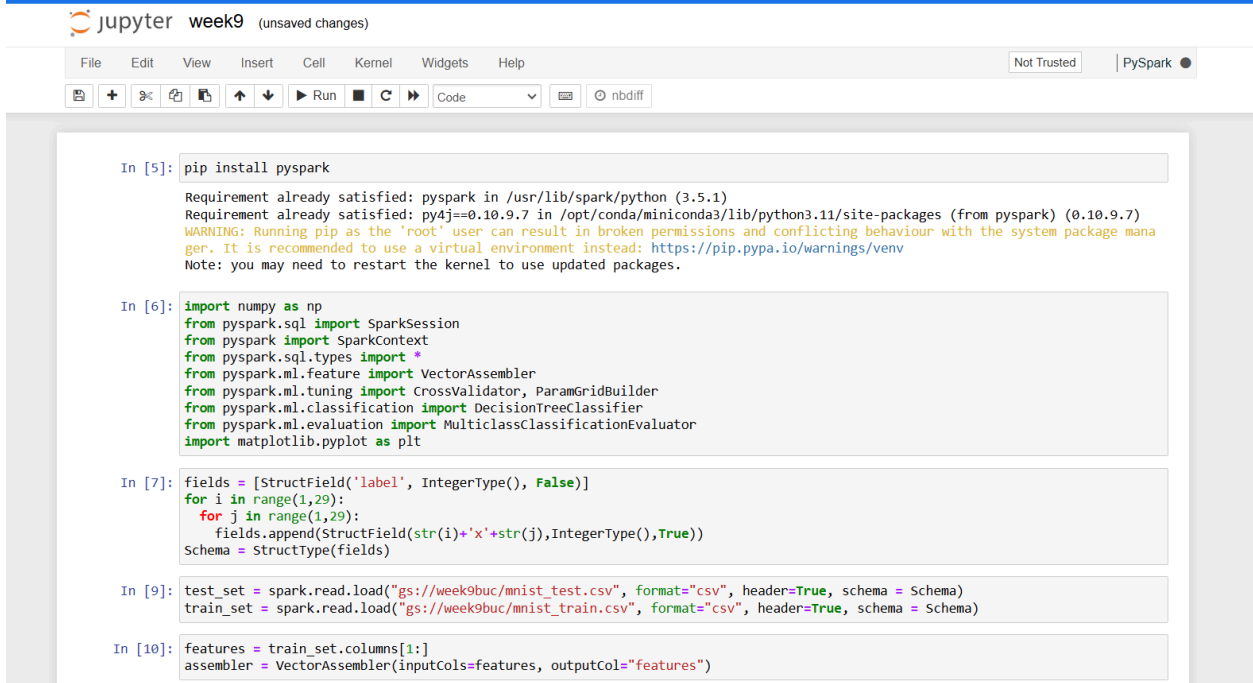
- Upload Data to the GCS Bucket:

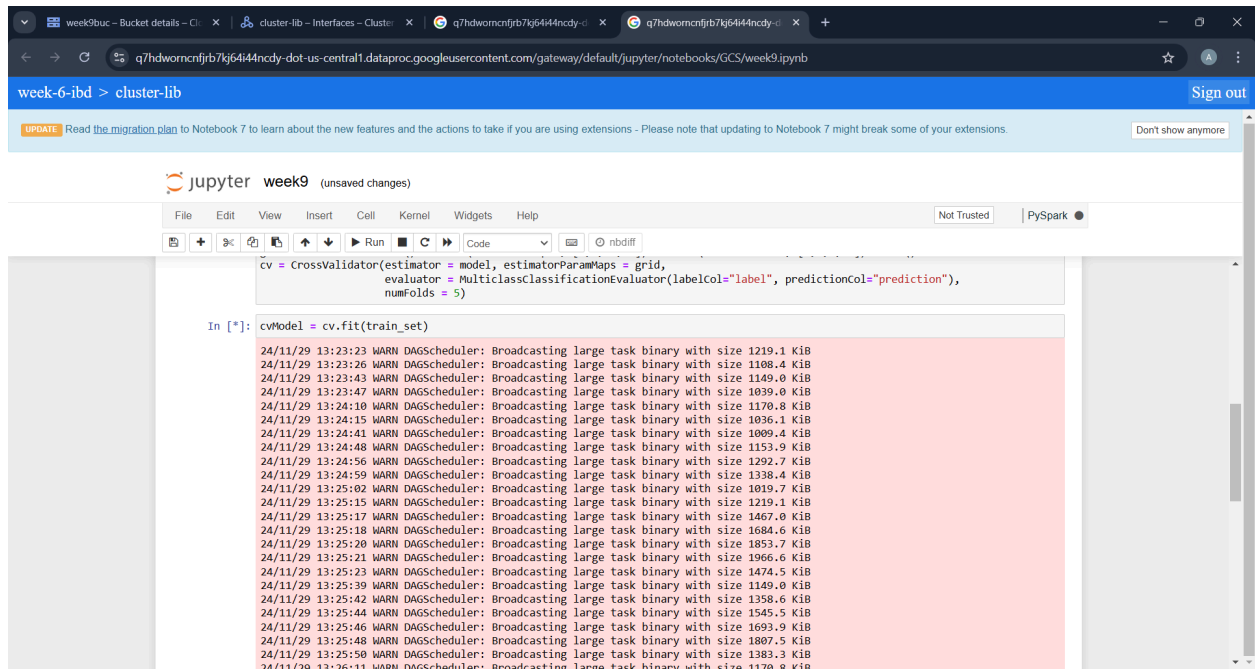
Step 3: Create a Dataproc Cluster

- Go to the Dataproc Section:
- In the GCP Console, navigate to the Dataproc page.
- Create a Cluster:
- Click on Create Cluster.
- Configure Cluster Settings:
 - Set Cluster Type to "Standard".
 - Choose appropriate machine types for the master and worker nodes based on your data size and computational needs.
 - Enable the Component Gateway for easier job monitoring and debugging.
 - Ensure Spark Compatibility



- Modify the Code to Use CrossValidator:
 - Use CrossValidator to tune the model parameters (e.g., maxDepth, maxBins).
 - Update Model Evaluation Metrics:
 - Adjust the code to output performance metrics for each model.





Results

- Best Parameters after CrossValidator Autotuning:
- List the parameters that yielded the best performance (e.g., maxDepth = 10, maxBins = 32).

```
In [9]: est = cvModel.bestModel
print(f'Best tree depth {est.getMaxDepth()}, Best bin size {est.getMaxBins()}')
Best tree depth 16, Best bin size 2
```

```
In [10]: testresult = est.transform(test_set)
```

```
In [11]: print(f'Total test points {testresult.count()}')
wrong = testresult.where(testresult.label!=testresult.prediction)
print(f'Wrongly classified count {wrong.count()}')
```

Total test points 9999

```
24/11/29 14:15:48 WARN DAGScheduler: Broadcasting large task binary with size 1606.9 KiB
[Stage 544:=====> (1 + 1) / 2]
```

Wrongly classified count 1124

- Misclassified Data Points:
- Analyze the misclassified data points to identify potential patterns or weaknesses in the model.

```
In [12]: temp = wrong.limit(5).select("label","prediction","features").collect()

for r in temp:
    plt.figure()
    row = np.array(r.features).reshape((28,28))
    plt.imshow(row,cmap = 'gray')
    plt.title(f'True {r.label} Predicted {r.prediction}')
```

