Yelp NLP Model Build 20241101 Notebook

Please copy traning data from https://drive.google.com/file/d/1uNsbvMDz7Zz5cyskjNe0HL5LLXlpVvdX/view?usp=sha Markdown [] container.

This data is used for model training.

In this notebook, we will use machine learning and apply NLP techniques to train a machine learning model. The model will use Reviews data to predict ratings

What we are going to do:

- Step 1: Prepare the training data for the machine learning training.
- Step 2: Train the machine learning model;
- Step 3: Save the model to a Azure storage folder so that you can use it for future prediction.



Creating the Reviews dataframe

```
✓ 11/1/2024 (<1s)
#Original Statement
#spark._jsc.hadoopConfiguration().set("fs.azure.account.key.storagewcdb11cc.dfs.core.windows.net", "8/MpKW/eANtthZIzqYxK574mC/wr2/
y Q7 L D k \theta U m / 4 m x y Q Y 8 F 9 2 T dec l A Q O x v V Q j da O O H g d n Q 6 3 y P + A S t C 6 c h p A == ")
```

Create the Databricks mountpoint

```
storageAccountName = 'storagewcdb11cc'
containerName = 'project'
applicationId = 'e9f1f100-81d7-401e-aaf5-7249fdd0fd7a'
directoryID = '7cb3acb0-5084-47dc-b739-e1160792f61c'
secretValue = 'p1m8Q~cAdgSDxddK9zfqpZaopaT5rN-6WoWXDcUk'
endpoint = 'https://login.microsoftonline.com/' + directoryID + '/oauth2/token'
source = 'abfss://' + containerName + '@' + storageAccountName + '.dfs.core.windows.net/'
mountPoint = "/mnt/deBDproject"
configs = {"fs.azure.account.auth.type": "OAuth",
           "fs.azure.account.oauth.provider.type": "org.apache.hadoop.fs.azurebfs.oauth2.ClientCredsTokenProvider",
           "fs.azure.account.oauth2.client.id": applicationId,
           "fs.azure.account.oauth2.client.secret": secretValue,
           "fs.azure.account.oauth2.client.endpoint": endpoint}
dbutils.fs.mount(source = source, mount point = mountPoint, extra configs = configs)
```

```
√ 11/1/2024 (10s)

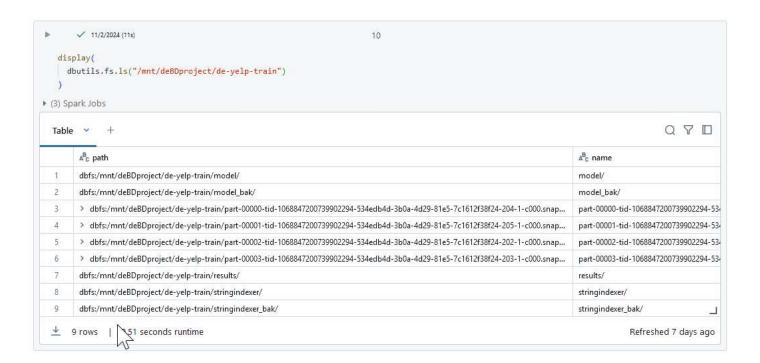
  #Original Statement
  #file_location = "abfss://project@storagewcdb11cc.dfs.core.windows.net/*"
   file_location = "/mnt/deBDproject/de-yelp-train/*"
   reviews = spark.read \
   .parquet(file_location)
   #reviews = spark.read \
   # .option("basePath", file_location) \
   # .parquet(file_location + "*")
• (1) Spark Jobs
 ▼ ■ reviews: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame
        business_id: string
        cool: long
        date: string
        funny: long
        review_id: string
        stars: double
        text: string
        useful: long
        user_id: string
```

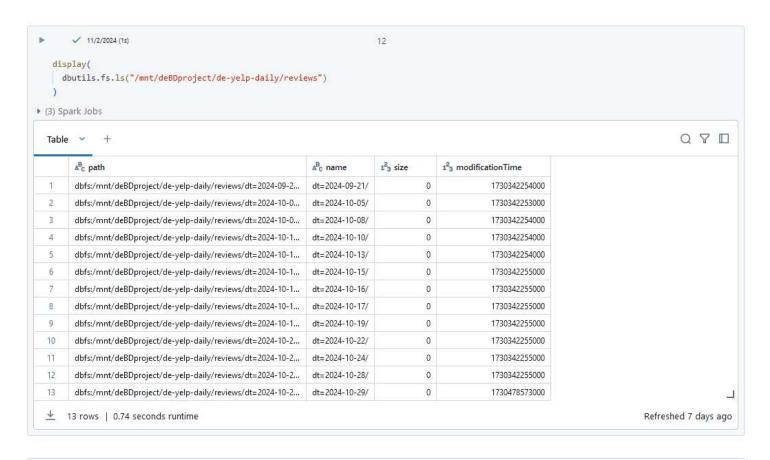
Unmounted subdirectory no longer used

```
#mountPoint = "/mnt/deBDproject"
mountPoint = "dbfs:/mnt/bd-project/"

dbutils.fs.unmount(mount_point = mountPoint)
```

Display file directory structure storing the model





▶ ✓ 11/2/2024 (1s) 13

%fs head /mnt/deBDproject/de-yelp-train/part-00000-tid-1068847200739902294-534edb4d-3b0a-4d29-81e5-7c1612f38f24-204-1-c000.snappy(1).parquet

[Truncated to first 65536 bytes]

<\$\phi\$:dORL4JE6tz3rJxVqkdKfegATRCy4M2ND4YK\temptrace{0} uRbodV_v8gPVN2CJfXX6ooJt-Nc3vKt9TGInRkBWvuyJCjfVHYdzkPQ4TM4kHDHNzftSUtgpgyLlZ8wPxlzYL_Dwm7RdQzhC0FQgkP</p> qC63cwAI-baLmbEdxbR3F@Pw520vYWEpEYBf90rSr9NVPgmjsEdUsKpj9Xxu6pdjH0 \$LlYN-RJyL_YwxIqsSDo1aPS2Ho8yLxhKAa26pBAm6rxNP44CGMbwgAXCPBXB-7V3B2\$PgC 8i-lxwvGhVpOXM5eYdt4PZ5po0aTuzKKblek5y6Sp84P8uF-bhJFgT4Tn6DTb27vi4PgCcJTKC40CL0XtYYGfcXD%PkrTHKI0YOpASr4gz2CVWFP3kiB39Jzdovdl0hQj-nMCPWjutpifh3rV a7bS1UK3dmhPMmIF3Z1BPw0knea6-Iz1Q%PiDtIMwJVIGYspg5JvJKa0NPARgidf1SXPHj7uhK-Y7hwNPD70s2-9ApTGmNyzidqfwGP-d8B04ueyxADRutlcHYew%PCWdCNIJU4Kh480NV9dgQjhPKc14afuSa5Epecu8HDYFuNPDUn-V3XYMeSTxwEELMn7T�PS7qVBYA8wpvfbJqmouoBZhPyE1raqkLX70ZsjmX3qKIK4PJUlsvVAvZvGHWFfkKm0nlPnVI9wI9ujmrutJRMgHKSIPv-R0 $1 \\ \\ M2g \\ 9nV \\ \\ m1 \\ \\ \Phi PpP4q \\ \\ Mym-qt20nRqTKbzh \\ \\ PJVaw \\ J9bSr22xn4R9oLV1_NP-xxzSe1uXmn1YmhW4DfJd \\ \\ \Phi PmUIBt1WNPD7sz3rGGWQ1RPGBTPC53ZrG1ZBY3DT8MbcNPwUnLSg_GKfEIQ5CQQ$ 770_%Ph4RaM9E8C0d20Uw-nLR5a4PSEqbI5iQLMR9XiGWaS3q14PSZgkdhd837HkbtVFVmSMX4LOun4NN-u5yiHIxDqtJnx��TeL41yE7LNoXEMvpcJ8WNVw�xPiSJ1DpeYlhUYLGpkVwol M�PT124lMv2aCuLs4u45NquJ%8LTDKBPcViJQDMrdUm6a9X)�Ptd-hHyUkb0ndESZgnqI2U�P11zDCUJyST50gMR4xVeAhPj8NhrBzy1op0BfVGdSOiXhPfgig5QHniA0BKaddQsVFf�LuGgx0N5EXmu1U2_wiQVi&P5IFqqWJTaPNoY2ZgRlX73&Px1Wx41jtDTZhPQ1bJDD3L&P14JwHjlCxs5bkkJg5iuPoP2dPiEMXII3wF4uNCeWDEPPzQPHrply2yeB1EGNnoS66&P0M_Z45g $Rd8YH2J6tF1YEN \textcircled{P}P1tBBYdNzkeKdCNPDAsxwA4PZyOqGKdr5JetY4jgD_UoG } \textcircled{L}HdekRjTK93GR2AgtvrtgNPuaipZDBSvzDzUU1azpyGC\textcircled{P}PtNnVxOC_9p8UK3N_2-yCt4P60NzhNKEQ$ JNBA9ZfvJieD4PDPlNyBZ2fIFQRgUlWKrDD�PEQ-TZ2eeD_E0BHuvoaeG5NPYSJZZ1_8uHIIV4w44RS1l4PB_xpzeKGbCRO2P1K3p5w1PkjhIbW8NKRvXmLDwz7lzh�Pv0gQnvKbE4nMopF $\label{total control of the contro$ P-1ueCbvIpUPi8KT95ETTKhLBxveuvYElRjEIuVNiJAE
PavcOkMsnFse9D-DpIimYk
PujWCzhA9YS2fXzXPW9Lc9%1L8bk14cFx5xq7y1XmAVUC
L1feuZITxuTr19mr7V11k
fPTK 9x9sCWRDwtiV5UAzrRT@P9Aive-8MfJcUcOGQYCLlK@PCUsM2ZJAMUkUsf5-G7Js7@PI6L0Zxi5Ww0zEWSAVgngePlp3aoFMamYEhuUUoWZzavNL4mKAD2m2ek-z51ZPqL6-@@PByTZJs TDDhvOYKCj7uoy4%8PuIZwBkvWicqyWraXvYOipPQWqKTWQ2OiDgo3dzNkpun�Ph0Zxv2SpGNzZGZuJAiS1y�Plj-E32x9_FA7GmUrBGBEW4LsB45WFgysT617bKWP_WJ��PJJNCJWaH2K V44r9aeEBlqNLd_tRshM-w6S4QxE4VVi8iZPO6hY9yenifuRXrpc4Tfgs%LeMiN8nm70jjKg8izikVWiZLoLc7k78_YcDMnMCdbC-hi&LhEx_uKC2ysbbRK6kyJeU��PcwSlDlrmK1ql0WH 9zDuNKhLotQS34_MymijPTdNBoBd

PCgjtA5DXxQBqWSvcC8z164Pg5ogvPhw3PSobtaZFkdEX%PNV6zZPb5OGVpyX4JrSzUPP4BVjCMSKc4eJGfJldPB_h%PwPViqOIThG5W_p4FKGqjrhPSC7fxNEkv3q1No-MD09TcW
P9XpUGr6ATXSWYfbU7kiba4PbbEXAEFr4RYHLlZ-HFssThPEvBlARgBUFBu6ZYS9wENvNLADi6HxTACB-ARbiPfa-2�PRTEdvP_6wGvXOugln1ixb4LI1h0GRYp86eX-XawVXsS�DPgGvar

```
reviews.printSchema()

root

|-- business_id: string (nullable = true)

|-- cool: long (nullable = true)

|-- date: string (nullable = true)

|-- funny: long (nullable = true)

|-- review_id: string (nullable = true)

|-- stars: double (nullable = true)

|-- text: string (nullable = true)

|-- useful: long (nullable = true)

|-- user_id: string (nullable = true)

|-- user_id: string (nullable = true)
```

Display the columns we will be focusing on. text = yelp reviews. stars = ratings

Save dataframe to memory for improved performance with repetitive use. Count the number of reviews.

```
# Saving the dataframe to memory for repetitive use
reviews.cache()
reviews.count()

(3) Spark Jobs

698757
```

A partition is composed of a subset of rows in a table that share the same value for a predefined subset of columns called the partitioning columns. Using partitions can speed up queries against the table as well as data manipulation.

```
print("Number of partitions before:", reviews.rdd.getNumPartitions())
# reviews = reviews.repartition(16) # Adjust the number based on your cluster size and data
# print("Number of partitions after:", reviews.rdd.getNumPartitions())

Number of partitions before: 4
```

EDA

Exploratory Data Analysis

Load library to detect languages in text column

```
11/2/2024 (9s)
                                                                      27
   %pip install langid
Collecting langid
  Downloading langid-1.1.6.tar.gz (1.9 MB)
                                            - 0.0/1.9 MB ? eta -:--:--
                                           - 0.5/1.9 MB 13.6 MB/s eta 0:00:01
                                           - 1.9/1.9 MB 29.8 MB/s eta 0:00:00
 Preparing metadata (setup.py): started
 Preparing metadata (setup.py): finished with status 'done'
Requirement already satisfied: numpy in /databricks/python3/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from langid) (1.23.5)
Building wheels for collected packages: langid
 Building wheel for langid (setup.py): started
 Building wheel for langid (setup.py): finished with status 'done'
 Created wheel for langid: filename=langid-1.1.6-py3-none-any.whl size=1941173 sha256=4daebc827146aae7c152917b0cffeafa35a8445534b2b136fb60603645
665b25
 Stored in directory: /root/.cache/pip/wheels/32/6a/b6/b7eb43a6ad55b139c15c5daa29f3707659cfa6944d3c696f5b
Successfully built langid
Installing collected packages: langid
Successfully installed langid-1.1.6
Note: you may need to restart the kernel using %restart_python or dbutils.library.restartPython() to use updated packages.
 91
```

Import udf, StringType libraries Use UDF to detect the type of languages in the text (aka reviews) column

```
import langid
from pyspark.sql.functions import udf
from pyspark.sql.types import StringType

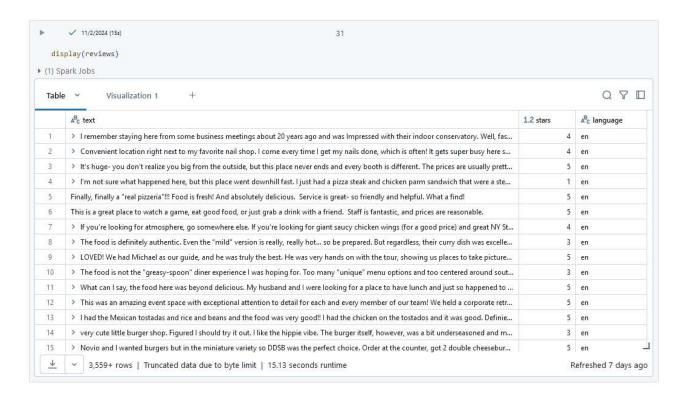
# UDF to detect language
def detect_language(text):
    return langid.classify(text)[0]

detect_language_udf = udf(detect_language, StringType())

# Assuming df is your DataFrame and 'text' is the column with text data
reviews = reviews.withColumn("language", detect_language_udf(reviews.text))

* Improviews: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame
    text: string
    stars: double
    language: string
```

Display the reviews dataframe. Scroll to the right to the [language] column to see what language it's written in.



Cache the reviews dataframe again due to dataframe changes

Group by the [language] column on the dataframe to see what languages there are in the text (aka reviews) column. Language is mostly english, but you can see there are a lot of different languages used in reviews.

```
✓ 11/2/2024 (1s)
                                                                         35
   language counts = reviews.groupBy("language").count()
  language_counts.show()
▶ (2) Spark Jobs
▶ ■ language_counts: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [language: string, count: long]
       ro
       pl
               4
              29
       pt
       ocl
              31
       gl
               1
       ms |
               2
       cs
       del
              99
       br
               5
             276
       it
              72
       afl
              131
              13
       1tl
               1
       nol
               6
       zh
              52
              78
only showing top 20 rows
```

Filter the reviews dataframe to only include the english language

```
reviews = reviews.filter(reviews.language == "en")
reviews = reviews.filter(reviews.language.isNotNull())

reviews: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame
text: string
stars: double
language: string
```

cache the reviews dataframe to data changes

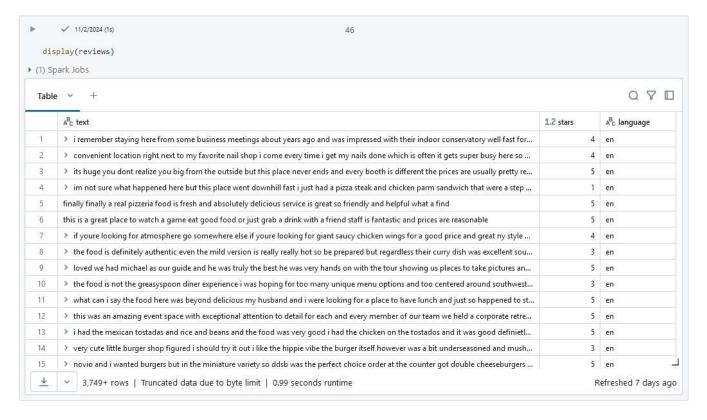
Plotting Words using WordCloud

Collect texts from PySpark DataFrame to the driver. Needed to increase compute cluster to increase memory to support the WordCloud library.

```
11/2/2024 (3m)
                                                             42
  from wordcloud import WordCloud
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  # Collect texts from PySpark DataFrame to the driver
  all_texts = reviews.select("text").rdd.flatMap(lambda x: x).collect()
  # Join all text items into a single string
  all_text = ' '.join(all_texts)
  # Generate WordCloud
  wordcloud = WordCloud(width=800, height=400, background_color='white', max_words=100).generate(all_text)
  # Display the WordCloud using matplotlib
  plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
  plt.imshow(wordcloud, interpolation='bilinear')
  plt.axis('off')
  plt.show()
▶ (1) Spark Jobs
                            lot customer service
price menupeople
                            made
 much decided area
go back delicious
                                    come
                                             restaur
                                                                antdrink
                                           came
                        e e
                                        serv
                            table
                                      say
```

Text Normalization

Normalization of text column. Removing unwanted characters and symbols from text (aka results) column. Set the case to lowercase.



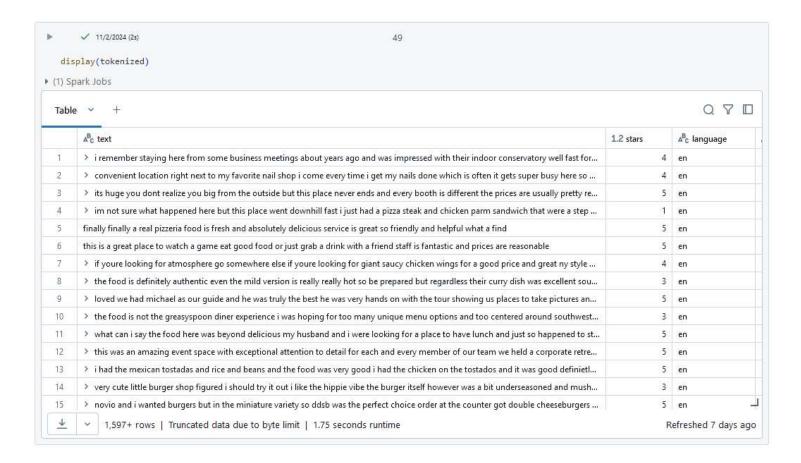
Tokenization

Tokenization is the process of breaking text into individual words, phrases, symbols, or other meaningful elements called tokens. This step is using simple Word Tokenization. Types of Tokenization Word Tokenization: Breaking text into individual words. Sentence Tokenization: Breaking text into individual sentences. Stemming: Reducing words to their base or root form. For example, "running" \rightarrow "run". Lemmatization: Reducing words to their base form using a lexical knowledge base. It's more accurate than stemming. For example, "better" \rightarrow "good". Stop Word Removal: Removing common words that may not add significant meaning in analysis, like "and", "the", "is".

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import regexp_replace, trim, split, translate
from pyspark.ml.feature import Tokenizer

tokenizer = Tokenizer(inputCol="text", outputCol="tokens")
tokenized = tokenizer.transform(reviews)

tokenized: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [text: string, stars: double ... 2 more fields]
```



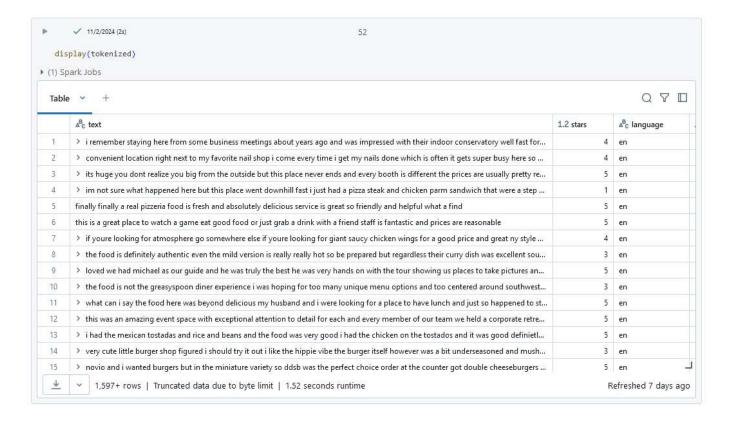
Create a new column [filtered] with some words removed. "I" "and" etc...

```
from pyspark.ml.feature import StopWordsRemover

stopword_remover = StopWordsRemover(inputCol="tokens", outputCol="filtered")
stopword = stopword_remover.transform(tokenized)

* stopword: pyspark.sql.dataframe.Dataframe
text: string
stars: double
language: string
* tokens: array
element: string

* filtered: array
element: string
element: string
```



Extracts a vocabulary from document collections and generates a CountVectorizerModel.

is a tool used for converting a collection of text documents into a matrix of token counts. In other words, it transforms raw text data into numerical data, which can be used by machine learning algorithms.

Here's what the CountVectorizer does step by step:

Tokenization: It splits each text document into individual words or tokens. Typically, this involves removing punctuation and populary Building: The CountVectorizer builds a vocabulary of all unique words that appear across the entire collection of document appears. For each document, it counts how many times each word (or token) from the vocabulary appears in the document Sparse Matrix Representation: The result is usually a sparse matrix because most text data is sparse in terms of word occurrence.

Example:

Let's say you have a dataset with three documents:

```
"I love machine learning"
"Machine learning is fun"
"I love programming"
```

The CountVectorizer might build a vocabulary like this:

```
"I", "love", "machine", "learning", "is", "fun", "programming"
```

Then, it would generate a matrix like this (each row corresponds to a document, and each column corresponds to a word from the vocabulary):

Document I love machine learning is fun programming 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 0 0 0 0 1

Use Cases: Text Classification: For tasks like spam detection, sentiment analysis, or topic modeling. Feature Engineering: Converting text data into a form that can be fed into machine learning models. Text Analysis: Exploring the frequency of words in different documents.

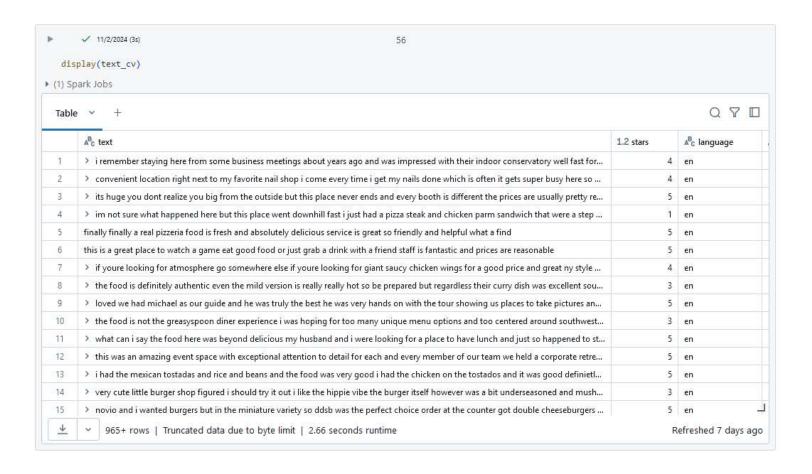
```
from pyspark.ml.feature import CountVectorizer

cv = CountVectorizer(vocabSize=2**16, inputCol="filtered", outputCol='cv')
cv_model = cv.fit(stopword)
text_cv = cv_model.transform(stopword)

▶ (2) Spark Jobs

▼ (1) MLflow run
Logged 1 run ₺ to an experiment ₺ in MLflow. Learn more ₺

▶ ■ text_cv: pysparksql.dataframe.DataFrame
```



Calculating Inverse Document Frequency on the cv_text column. Converting tokens or words into numerical values so that they can be fed into machine learning models. Methods One-Hot Encoding: Each word is represented as a vector with a '1' in its corresponding position in the vocabulary and '0' elsewhere. Word Embeddings: Dense vector representations where similar words have similar vectors. Examples include Word2Vec, GloVe, and FastText. TF-IDF (Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency): Weighs words based on their importance in a document relative to a collection of documents.

```
from pyspark.ml.feature import IDF

idf = IDF(inputCol='cv', outputCol="features", minDocFreq=5) #minDocFreq: remove sparse terms
idf_model = idf.fit(text_cv)
text_idf = idf_model.transform(text_cv)

(1) Spark Jobs

(1) MLflow run
Logged 1 run C to an experiment C in MLflow. Learn more C

text_idf: pysparksql.dataframe.DataFrame
```

StringIndexer - Takes [stars] column, creates label column and creates index.

In Databricks, the StringIndexer is a feature of the Spark MLlib library that is used for converting categorical string values into numerical indices.

It's an important preprocessing step when you need to work with machine learning algorithms that require numerical input, but your data contains categorical variables (e.g., "red", "blue", "green"). What StringIndexer Does:

Converts Categorical Strings to Numeric Indices:

The StringIndexer takes a column of string labels and converts them into numeric values. For example, if you have a column (

Ordering Based on Frequency:

By default, the StringIndexer assigns numeric indices based on the frequency of the categories in the dataset. The most frequency

Handles New Categories:

In case of new categories appearing in new data (that weren't seen during training), StringIndexer can handle them by using

Example Use Case:

Assume you have a column Color with values: "Red", "Green", "Blue", "Red", "Blue".

Input (before StringIndexer):

Color

Red Green Blue Red Blue

Output (after applying StringIndexer):

```
Color | Index

Red | 0

Green | 1

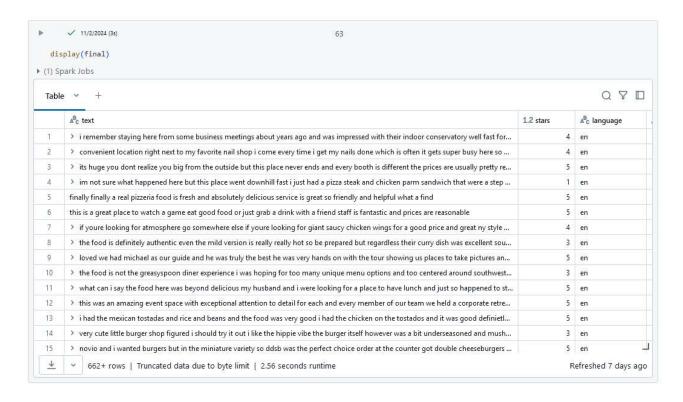
Blue | 2

Red | 0

Blue | 2
```

Key Parameters:

```
inputCol: The name of the input column (the string column you want to index).
outputCol: The name of the output column that will store the numeric indices.
handleInvalid: Option to handle invalid input during transformation. You can set this to 'skip' (skip rows with invalid labels)
```



Split data into 80% 20%. 80% to train model, 20% to test data

```
train_data, test_data = final.randomSplit([0.8, 0.2], seed=2024)

train_data; pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame
test_data: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame
test_data: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame
```

cache data for data processing model

```
train_data.cache()
train_data.count()

> (3) Spark Jobs
558142
```

smaller/shallow decision trees. maxDepth = 5 levels deep. Seed makes it more deterministic. Train and then test model. Transform predicts labels. Creates model, predicts labels. Assigns to predictions dataframe.

```
from pyspark.ml.classification import RandomForestClassifier

rf = RandomForestClassifier(numTrees=100, maxDepth=5, seed=42)
rf_model = rf.fit(train_data)
predictions = rf_model.transform(test_data)

> (15) Spark Jobs

v(1) MLflow run
Logged 1 run 12 to an experiment 12 in MLflow. Learn more 12

> m predictions: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame
Stale widget: cannot display widget because the python repl changed. Please rerun the notebook
Stale widget: cannot display widget because the python repl changed. Please rerun the notebook
```

Model Evalution

Overview: MulticlassClassificationEvaluator in Databricks (or Spark MLlib) is an essential tool for assessing the performance of multiclass classification models. It calculates various metrics such as accuracy, F1 score, precision, and recall, helping you understand how well your model performs on unseen data.

The MulticlassClassificationEvaluator in Databricks (specifically in Apache Spark MLlib) is a utility used for evaluating the performance of machine learning classification models, particularly for multiclass classification problems.

It computes evaluation metrics based on the predictions made by a classification model, such as accuracy, and can be used to assess how well the model is performing in terms of correctly predicting the class labels. Key Points about MulticlassClassificationEvaluator:

Purpose: It is specifically designed for classification tasks where the model predicts one of several possible classes. It supports Metrics:

Accuracy: The most commonly used evaluation metric, which calculates the proportion of correct predictions out of the total It can also calculate other metrics like weightedPrecision, weightedRecall, and weightedF1Score, but accuracy is the most computs:

It requires a predicted label column (the column with the predicted class labels from the model). It also requires the true label column (the actual class labels from the test data).

How It Works: The MulticlassClassificationEvaluator takes the model's predictions and compares them to the actual values in the test set, and then computes the evaluation metrics. By default, it calculates accuracy (i.e., the percentage of correct predictions), but you can specify different metrics via the metricName parameter. Key Parameters:

```
labelCol: The column name containing the actual labels (ground truth).

predictionCol: The column name containing the predicted labels (output from the model).

metricName: The metric you want to use for evaluation. Common options include:
    "accuracy": Proportion of correct predictions.
    "f1": The F1 score, which balances precision and recall.
    "weightedPrecision": Precision weighted by class distribution.
    "weightedRecall": Recall weighted by class distribution.
    "weightedF1": F1 score weighted by class distribution.

accuracy: Measures the fraction of correctly predicted labels. This is useful when you have a balanced dataset.
```

Example Metrics:

```
Accuracy: Measures the overall correctness of the model.

Accuracy=Number of correct predictionsTotal number of predictions

Accuracy=Total number of predictionsNumber of correct predictions

F1 Score: A balance between precision and recall, useful when the class distribution is imbalanced.

F1=2xPrecision*RecallPrecision*Recall

F1=2xPrecision*RecallPrecision*Recall

Weighted Metrics: When the dataset has imbalanced classes (e.g., one class is much more frequent than the others), weighted metricall
```

When to Use:

Model Comparison: You can use this evaluator to compare different models or hyperparameters based on their performance metrics. Performance Monitoring: It's useful for monitoring the performance of your model on test or validation datasets.

```
from pyspark.ml.evaluation import MulticlassClassificationEvaluator

evaluator = MulticlassClassificationEvaluator(predictionCol="prediction")
    roc_auc = evaluator.evaluate(predictions)
    accuracy = predictions.filter(predictions.label == predictions.prediction).count() / float(predictions.count())

print("Accuracy Score: {0:.4f}".format(accuracy))
    print("ROC-AUC: {0:.4f}".format(roc_auc))

> (6) Spark Jobs

Accuracy Score: 0.4615
ROC-AUC: 0.2915
```

Create a Pipeline

Take transformational steps to fit into model. Basically rebuiding all the transformation steps again for the model. Using linear regression for the model.

```
11/2/2024 (4m)
                                                                         76
   from pyspark.ml.classification import LogisticRegression
   from pyspark.ml import Pipeline
   def prepare data(df):
       df = df.select("text", "stars")
       cleaned = df.withColumn("text", lower(df.text)) \
           .withColumn("text", regexp_replace("text", "[^a-zA-Z\\s]", "")) \
           .withColumn("text", regexp_replace("text", "\\s+", " "))
       return cleaned
   def create_and_train_pipeline(cleaned):
       train, test = cleaned.randomSplit([0.8, 0.1], seed=2024)
       tokenizer = Tokenizer(inputCol="text", outputCol="tokens")
       stopword_remover = StopWordsRemover(inputCol="tokens", outputCol="filtered")
       cv = CountVectorizer(vocabSize=2**16, inputCol="filtered", outputCol='cv')
       idf = IDF(inputCol='cv', outputCol="features", minDocFreq=5)
       label_encoder = StringIndexer(inputCol="stars", outputCol="label")
       lr = LogisticRegression(maxIter=100)
       # Creating the pipeline
       pipeline = Pipeline(stages=[tokenizer, stopword_remover, cv, idf, label_encoder, lr])
       # Fitting and transforming (predicting) using the pipeline
       pipeline_model = pipeline.fit(train)
       predictions = pipeline_model.transform(test)
       return predictions, pipeline_model
   df = spark.read.parquet(file_location)
   cleaned_data = prepare_data(df)
   predictions, pipeline_model = create_and_train_pipeline(cleaned_data)
   # Evaluate the model
   evaluator = MulticlassClassificationEvaluator(labelCol="label", predictionCol="prediction", metricName="accuracy")
   accuracy = evaluator.evaluate(predictions)
   print(f"Test set accuracy = {accuracy}")
▶ (99) Spark Jobs
▼ (1) MLflow run
    Logged 1 run ☐ to an experiment ☐ in MLflow. Learn more ☐
 ▶ ■ df: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [business_id: string, cool: long ... 7 more fields]
 teaned_data: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [text: string, stars: double]
 ▶ ■ predictions: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame
 Stale widget: cannot display widget because the python repl changed. Please rerun the notebook
 Stale widget: cannot display widget because the python repl changed. Please rerun the notebook
Test set accuracy = 0.6343853692414538
```

Save the Model file to Azure storage

Save model to storage to be applied to new yelp reviews.

```
# Saving model object to the /mnt/deBDProject directory. Yours name may be different.

# pipeline_model.save('abfss://de-yelp-train@storagewcdb1lcc.dfs.core.windows.net/model/')

# pipeline_model.save("/mnt/deBDproject/model/")

# pipeline_model.save("/mnt/deBDproject/model/")

pipeline_model.write().overwrite().save("/mnt/deBDproject/de-yelp-train/model/")

# Save the the String Indexer to decode the encoding. We need it in the future Sentiment Analysis.

# le_model.save('abfss://de-yelp-train@storagewcdb1lcc.dfs.core.windows.net/stringindexer/')

# pipeline_model.save.overwrite("/mnt/deBDproject/stringindexer/")

le_model.write().overwrite().save("/mnt/deBDproject/de-yelp-train/stringindexer/")

* (13) Spark Jobs
```