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# **Data Science with PySpark**

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Data Science with PySpark, written by [David R. Kearney](#).

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**Note:** Data Science with PySpark includes code adapted from [Spark and Python for Big Data](#) udemy course and [Spark and Python for Big Data](#) notebooks.

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The data used by this book was developed by [?].



## PYSPARK REGRESSION WITH FISCAL DATA

“A minimal example of using Pyspark for Linear Regression”

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- comments: true
- author: David Kearney
- categories: [pyspark, jupyter]
- description: A minimal example of using Pyspark for Linear Regression
- title: Pyspark Regression with Fiscal Data

### 1.1 Bring in needed imports

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import col
from pyspark.sql.types import StringType, BooleanType, DateType, IntegerType
from pyspark.sql.functions import *
```

### 1.2 Load data from CSV

```
#collapse-hide

# Load data from a CSV
file_location = "/FileStore/tables/df_panel_fix.csv"
df = spark.read.format("CSV").option("inferSchema", True).option("header", True).
↳load(file_location)
display(df.take(5))
```

```
df.createOrReplaceTempView("fiscal_stats")

sums = spark.sql("""
select year, sum(it) as total_yearly_it, sum(fr) as total_yearly_fr
from fiscal_stats
group by 1
order by year asc
""")

sums.show()
```

## 1.3 Describing the Data

```
df.describe().toPandas().transpose()
```

## 1.4 Cast Data Type

```
df2 = df.withColumn("gdp", col("gdp").cast(IntegerType())) \
.withColumn("specific", col("specific").cast(IntegerType())) \
.withColumn("general", col("general").cast(IntegerType())) \
.withColumn("year", col("year").cast(IntegerType())) \
.withColumn("fdi", col("fdi").cast(IntegerType())) \
.withColumn("rnr", col("rnr").cast(IntegerType())) \
.withColumn("rr", col("rr").cast(IntegerType())) \
.withColumn("i", col("i").cast(IntegerType())) \
.withColumn("fr", col("fr").cast(IntegerType()))
```

## 1.5 printSchema

```
df2.printSchema()
```

```
from pyspark.ml.feature import VectorAssembler
from pyspark.ml.regression import LinearRegression

assembler = VectorAssembler(inputCols=['gdp', 'fdi'], outputCol="features")
train_df = assembler.transform(df2)
```

```
train_df.select("specific", "year").show()
```

## 1.6 Linear Regression in Pyspark

```
lr = LinearRegression(featuresCol = 'features', labelCol='it')
lr_model = lr.fit(train_df)
```

```
trainingSummary = lr_model.summary
print("Coefficients: " + str(lr_model.coefficients))
print("RMSE: %f" % trainingSummary.rootMeanSquaredError)
print("R2: %f" % trainingSummary.r2)
```

```
lr_predictions = lr_model.transform(train_df)
lr_predictions.select("prediction", "it", "features").show(5)
from pyspark.ml.evaluation import RegressionEvaluator
lr_evaluator = RegressionEvaluator(predictionCol="prediction", \
                                   labelCol="it", metricName="r2")
```

```
print("R Squared (R2) on test data = %g" % lr_evaluator.evaluate(lr_predictions))
```



```
print("numIterations: %d" % trainingSummary.totalIterations)
print("objectiveHistory: %s" % str(trainingSummary.objectiveHistory))
trainingSummary.residuals.show()
```

```
predictions = lr_model.transform(test_df)
predictions.select("prediction", "it", "features").show()
```

```
from pyspark.ml.regression import DecisionTreeRegressor
dt = DecisionTreeRegressor(featuresCol='features', labelCol='it')
dt_model = dt.fit(train_df)
dt_predictions = dt_model.transform(train_df)
dt_evaluator = RegressionEvaluator(
    labelCol="it", predictionCol="prediction", metricName="rmse")
rmse = dt_evaluator.evaluate(dt_predictions)
print("Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) on test data = %g" % rmse)
```

```
from pyspark.ml.regression import GBRegressor
gbt = GBRegressor(featuresCol='features', labelCol='it', maxIter=10)
gbt_model = gbt.fit(train_df)
gbt_predictions = gbt_model.transform(train_df)
gbt_predictions.select('prediction', 'it', 'features').show(5)

gbt_evaluator = RegressionEvaluator(
    labelCol="it", predictionCol="prediction", metricName="rmse")
rmse = gbt_evaluator.evaluate(gbt_predictions)
print("Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) on test data = %g" % rmse)
```

This post includes code adapted from [Spark and Python for Big Data](#) udemy course and [Spark and Python for Big Data](#) notebooks.



## GROUP BY AND AGGREGATION WITH PYSPARK

“Group By and Aggregation with Pyspark”

- toc: true- branch: master- badges: true
- comments: true
- author: David Kearney
- categories: [pyspark, jupyter]
- description: Group By and Aggregation with Pyspark
- title: Group By and Aggregation with Pyspark

### 2.1 Read CSV and inferSchema

```
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
from pyspark.sql.functions import countDistinct, avg, stddev

# Load data from a CSV
file_location = "/FileStore/tables/df_panel_fix.csv"
df = spark.read.format("CSV").option("inferSchema", True).option("header", True).
    ↪load(file_location)
display(df.take(5))
```

```
df.printSchema()
```

### 2.2 Using groupBy for Averages and Counts

```
df.groupBy("province")
```

```
df.groupBy("province").mean().show()
```

```
df.groupBy("reg").mean().show()
```

```
# Count
df.groupBy("reg").count().show()
```

```
# Max
df.groupBy("reg").max().show()
```

```
# Min
df.groupBy("reg").min().show()
```

```
# Sum
df.groupBy("reg").sum().show()
```

```
# Max it across everything
df.agg({'specific': 'max'}).show()
```

```
grouped = df.groupBy("reg")
grouped.agg({'it': 'max'}).show()
```

```
df.select(countDistinct("reg")).show()
```

```
df.select(countDistinct("reg").alias("Distinct Region")).show()
```

```
df.select(avg('specific')).show()
```

```
df.select(stddev("specific")).show()
```

## 2.3 Choosing Significant Digits with format\_number

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import format_number
```

```
specific_std = df.select(stddev("specific").alias('std'))
specific_std.show()
```

```
specific_std.select(format_number('std', 0)).show()
```

## 2.4 Using orderBy

```
df.orderBy("specific").show()
```

```
df.orderBy(df["specific"].desc()).show()
```

This post includes code adapted from [Spark and Python for Big Data udemy course](#) and [Spark and Python for Big Data notebooks](#).

## HANDLING MISSING DATA WITH PYSPARK

```
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
from pyspark.sql.functions import countDistinct, avg, stddev

# Load data from a CSV
file_location = "/FileStore/tables/df_panel_fix.csv"
df = spark.read.format("CSV").option("inferSchema", True).option("header", True).
    ↪load(file_location)
display(df.take(5))
```

```
df.show()
```

### 3.1 Dropping Columns without non-null values

```
# Has to have at least 2 NON-null values
df.na.drop(thresh=2).show()
```

### 3.2 Dropping any row that contains missing data

```
df.na.drop().show()
```

```
df.na.drop(subset=["general"]).show()
```

```
df.na.drop(how='any').show()
```

```
df.na.drop(how='all').show()
```

### 3.3 Imputation of Null Values

```
df.na.fill('example').show()
```

#### 3.3.1 Imputation of 0

```
df.na.fill(0).show()
```

```
df.na.fill('example', subset=['fr']).show()
```

```
df.na.fill(0, subset=['general']).show()
```

#### 3.3.2 Imputation of the Mean

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import mean
mean_val = df.select(mean(df['general'])).collect()
```

```
mean_val[0][0]
```

```
mean_gen = mean_val[0][0]
```

```
df.na.fill(mean_gen, ["general"]).show()
```

```
df.na.fill(df.select(mean(df['general'])).collect()[0][0], ['general']).show()
```

This post includes code adapted from Spark and Python for Big Data udemy course and Spark and Python for Big Data notebooks.

## DATAFRAME FILTERING AND OPERATIONS WITH PYSPARK

```
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession

# Load data from a CSV
file_location = "/FileStore/tables/df_panel_fix.csv"
df = spark.read.format("CSV").option("inferSchema", True).option("header", True).
    ↪load(file_location)
display(df.take(5))
```

### 4.1 Filtering on values in a column

```
df.filter("specific<10000").show()
```

```
df.filter("specific<10000").select('province').show()
```

```
df.filter("specific<10000").select(['province', 'year']).show()
```

```
df.filter(df["specific"] < 10000).show()
```

### 4.2 Filtering on values in 2+ columns

```
df.filter((df["specific"] < 55000) & (df['gdp'] > 200) ).show()
```

```
df.filter((df["specific"] < 55000) | (df['gdp'] > 20000) ).show()
```

```
df.filter((df["specific"] < 55000) & ~(df['gdp'] > 20000) ).show()
```

```
df.filter(df["specific"] == 8964.0).show()
```

```
df.filter(df["province"] == "Zhejiang").show()
```

```
df.filter(df["specific"] == 8964.0).collect()
```

```
result = df.filter(df["specific"] == 8964.0).collect()
```

```
type(result[0])
```

```
row = result[0]
```

```
row.asDict()
```

```
for item in result[0]:  
    print(item)
```

This post includes code adapted from [Spark and Python for Big Data udemy course](#) and [Spark and Python for Big Data notebooks](#).



## DATAFRAMES, FORMATTING, CASTING DATA TYPE AND CORRELATION WITH PYSPARK

```
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession

# Load data from a CSV
file_location = "/FileStore/tables/df_panel_fix.csv"
df = spark.read.format("CSV").option("inferSchema", True).option("header", True).
    ↪load(file_location)
display(df.take(5))
```

```
df.columns
```

```
df.printSchema()
```

```
# for row in df.head(5):
#     print(row)
#     print('\n')
```

```
df.describe().show()
```

```
df.describe().printSchema()
```

### 5.1 Casting Data Types and Formatting Significant Digits

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import format_number
```

```
result = df.describe()
result.select(result['province']
,format_number(result['specific'].cast('float'),2).alias('specific')
,format_number(result['general'].cast('float'),2).alias('general')
,format_number(result['year'].cast('int'),2).alias('year'),format_number(result['gdp'
    ↪'].cast('float'),2).alias('gdp')
,format_number(result['rnr'].cast('int'),2).alias('rnr'),format_number(result['rr'].
    ↪cast('float'),2).alias('rr')
,format_number(result['fdi'].cast('int'),2).alias('fdi'),format_number(result['it'].
    ↪cast('float'),2).alias('it')
,result['reg'].cast('string').alias('reg')
    ).show()
```

## 5.2 New Columns generated from extant columns using withColumn

```
df2 = df.withColumn("specific_gdp_ratio",df["specific"]/(df["gdp"]*100)).show()
```

```
df2.select('specific_gdp_ratio').show()
```

```
df.orderBy(df["specific"].asc()).head(1)[0][0]
```

## 5.3 Finding the Mean, Max, and Min

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import mean
df.select(mean("specific")).show()
```

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import max,min
```

```
df.select(max("specific"),min("specific")).show()
```

```
df.filter("specific < 60000").count()
```

```
df.filter(df['specific'] < 60000).count()
```

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import count
result = df.filter(df['specific'] < 60000)
result.select(count('specific')).show()
```

```
(df.filter(df["gdp"]>8000).count()*1.0/df.count())*100
```

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import corr
df.select(corr("gdp","fdi")).show()
```

## 5.4 Finding the max value by Year

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import year
#yeardf = df.withColumn("Year",year(df["year"]))
```

```
max_df = df.groupBy('year').max()
```

```
max_df.select('year','max(gdp)').show()
```

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import month
```

```
#df.select("year","avg(gdp)").orderBy('year').show()
```

This post includes code adapted from Spark and Python for Big Data udemy course and Spark and Python for Big Data notebooks.

## RDDs AND SCHEMAS AND DATA TYPES WITH PYSPARK

```
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession

# Load data from a CSV
file_location = "/FileStore/tables/df_panel_fix.csv"
df = spark.read.format("CSV").option("inferSchema", True).option("header", True).
    ↪load(file_location)
display(df.take(5))
```

```
df.show()
```

```
df.printSchema()
```

```
df.columns
```

```
df.describe()
```

### 6.1 Setting Data Schema and Data Types

```
from pyspark.sql.types import StructField, StringType, IntegerType, StructType
```

```
data_schema = [
    StructField("_c0", IntegerType(), True)
    , StructField("province", StringType(), True)
    , StructField("specific", IntegerType(), True)
    , StructField("general", IntegerType(), True)
    , StructField("year", IntegerType(), True)
    , StructField("gdp", IntegerType(), True)
    , StructField("fdi", IntegerType(), True)
    , StructField("rnr", IntegerType(), True)
    , StructField("rr", IntegerType(), True)
    , StructField("i", IntegerType(), True)
    , StructField("fr", IntegerType(), True)
    , StructField("reg", StringType(), True)
    , StructField("it", IntegerType(), True)
]
```

```
final_struct = StructType(fields=data_schema)
```

## 6.2 Applying the Data Schema/Data Types while reading in a CSV

```
df = spark.read.format("CSV").schema(final_struct).load(file_location)
```

```
df.printSchema()
```

```
df.show()
```

```
df['fr']
```

```
type(df['fr'])
```

```
df.select('fr')
```

```
type(df.select('fr'))
```

```
df.select('fr').show()
```

```
df.head(2)
```

```
df.select(['reg', 'fr'])
```

## 6.3 Using select with RDDs

```
df.select(['reg', 'fr']).show()
```

```
df.withColumn('fiscal_revenue', df['fr']).show()
```

```
df.show()
```

## 6.4 Renaming Columns using withColumnRenamed

```
df.withColumnRenamed('fr', 'new_fiscal_revenue').show()
```

## 6.5 New Columns by Transforming extant Columns using withColumn

```
df.withColumn('double_fiscal_revenue', df['fr']*2).show()
```

```
df.withColumn('add_fiscal_revenue', df['fr']+1).show()
```

```
df.withColumn('half_fiscal_revenue', df['fr']/2).show()
```

```
df.withColumn('half_fr', df['fr']/2)
```

## 6.6 Spark SQL for SQL functionality using createOrReplaceTempView

```
df.createOrReplaceTempView("economic_data")
```

```
sql_results = spark.sql("SELECT * FROM economic_data")
```

```
sql_results
```

```
sql_results.show()
```

```
spark.sql("SELECT * FROM economic_data WHERE fr=634562").show()
```

This post includes code adapted from Spark and Python for Big Data udemy course and Spark and Python for Big Data notebooks.



## WINDOW FUNCTIONS AND PIVOT TABLES WITH PYSPARK

```
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
from pyspark.sql.types import StructField,StringType,IntegerType,StructType,
↳DoubleType, FloatType
from pyspark.sql.functions import *

data_schema = [
StructField("_c0", IntegerType(), True)
,StructField("province", StringType(), True)
,StructField("specific", DoubleType(), True)
,StructField("general", DoubleType(), True)
,StructField("year", IntegerType(), True)
,StructField("gdp", FloatType(), True)
,StructField("fdi", FloatType(), True)
,StructField("rnr", DoubleType(), True)
,StructField("rr", FloatType(), True)
,StructField("i", FloatType(), True)
,StructField("fr", IntegerType(), True)
,StructField("reg", StringType(), True)
,StructField("it", IntegerType(), True)
]

final_struc = StructType(fields=data_schema)

file_location = "/FileStore/tables/df_panel_fix.csv"
df = spark.read.format("CSV").schema(final_struc).option("header", True).load(file_
↳location)

#df.printSchema()

df.show()
```

### 7.1 Using toPandas to look at the data

```
df.limit(10).toPandas()
```

## 7.2 Renaming Columns

```
df = df.withColumnRenamed("reg", "region")
```

```
df.limit(10).toPandas()
```

```
# df = df.toDF(*['year', 'region', 'province', 'gdp', 'fdi', 'specific', 'general',  
→ 'it', 'fr', 'rnr', 'rr', 'i', '_c0', 'specific_classification', 'provinceIndex',  
→ 'regionIndex'])
```

## 7.3 Selecting Columns of Interest

```
df = df.select('year', 'region', 'province', 'gdp', 'fdi')
```

```
df.sort("gdp").show()
```

## 7.4 Sorting RDDs by Columns

```
from pyspark.sql import functions as F  
df.sort(F.desc("gdp")).show()
```

## 7.5 Casting Data Types

```
from pyspark.sql.types import IntegerType, StringType, DoubleType  
df = df.withColumn('gdp', F.col('gdp').cast(DoubleType()))
```

```
df = df.withColumn('province', F.col('province').cast(StringType()))
```

```
df.filter((df.gdp>10000) & (df.region=='East China')).show()
```

## 7.6 Aggregating using groupBy, .agg and sum/max

```
from pyspark.sql import functions as F  
df.groupBy(["region", "province"]).agg(F.sum("gdp"), F.max("gdp")).show()
```

```
df.groupBy(["region", "province"]).agg(F.sum("gdp").alias("SumGDP"), F.max("gdp").alias(  
→ "MaxGDP")).show()
```

```
df.groupBy(["region", "province"]).agg(  
    F.sum("gdp").alias("SumGDP"),\  
    F.max("gdp").alias("MaxGDP")\  
) .show()
```



```
df.limit(10).toPandas()
```

## 7.7 Exponentials using exp

```
df = df.withColumn("Exp_GDP", F.exp("gdp"))
df.show()
```

## 7.8 Window functions

Note: Window functions

```
# Window functions

from pyspark.sql.window import Window
windowSpec = Window().partitionBy(['province']).orderBy(F.desc('gdp'))
df.withColumn("rank", F.rank().over(windowSpec)).show()
```

```
from pyspark.sql.window import Window
windowSpec = Window().partitionBy(['province']).orderBy('year')
```

## 7.9 Lagging Variables

```
dfWithLag = df.withColumn("lag_7", F.lag("gdp", 7).over(windowSpec))
```

```
df.filter(df.year>'2000').show()
```

## 7.10 Looking at windows within the data

```
from pyspark.sql.window import Window
windowSpec = Window().partitionBy(['province']).orderBy('year').rowsBetween(-6, 0)
```

```
dfWithRoll = df.withColumn("roll_7_confirmed", F.mean("gdp").over(windowSpec))
```

```
dfWithRoll.filter(dfWithLag.year>'2001').show()
```

```
from pyspark.sql.window import Window
windowSpec = Window().partitionBy(['province']).orderBy('year').rowsBetween(Window.
↳ unboundedPreceding, Window.currentRow)
```

```
dfWithRoll = df.withColumn("cumulative_gdp", F.sum("gdp").over(windowSpec))
```

```
dfWithRoll.filter(dfWithLag.year>'1999').show()
```

## 7.11 Pivot Dataframes

Note: Pivot Dataframes

```
pivoted_df = df.groupBy('year').pivot('province') \
                .agg(F.sum('gdp').alias('gdp') , F.sum('fdi').alias('fdi'))
pivoted_df.limit(10).toPandas()
```

```
pivoted_df.columns
```

```
newColnames = [x.replace("-", "_") for x in pivoted_df.columns]
```

```
pivoted_df = pivoted_df.toDF(*newColnames)
```

```
expression = ""
cnt=0
for column in pivoted_df.columns:
    if column!='year':
        cnt +=1
        expression += f"{'column'}' , {'column'}, "
expression = f"stack({cnt}, {expression[:-1]}) as (Type,Value)"
```

## 7.12 Unpivoting RDDs

```
unpivoted_df = pivoted_df.select('year',F.expr(expression))
unpivoted_df.show()
```

This post includes code adapted from [Spark and Python for Big Data udemy course](#) and [Spark and Python for Big Data notebooks](#).

## REGRESSION AND CLASSIFICATION WITH PYSPARK ML

### 8.1 Linear Regression and Random Forest/GBT Classification with Pyspark

```
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
from pyspark.sql.types import StructField,StringType,IntegerType,StructType,
↳DoubleType,FloatType
from pyspark.sql.functions import *

data_schema = [
StructField("_c0", IntegerType(), True)
,StructField("province", StringType(), True)
,StructField("specific", DoubleType(), True)
,StructField("general", DoubleType(), True)
,StructField("year", IntegerType(), True)
,StructField("gdp", FloatType(), True)
,StructField("fdi", FloatType(), True)
,StructField("rnr", DoubleType(), True)
,StructField("rr", FloatType(), True)
,StructField("i", FloatType(), True)
,StructField("fr", IntegerType(), True)
,StructField("reg", StringType(), True)
,StructField("it", IntegerType(), True)
]

final_struct = StructType(fields=data_schema)

file_location = "/FileStore/tables/df_panel_fix.csv"
df = spark.read.format("CSV").schema(final_struct).option("header", True).load(file_
↳location)

#df.printSchema()

df.show()

df.groupBy('province').count().show()
```

## 8.2 Imputation of mean values to prepare the data

```
mean_val = df.select(mean(df['general'])).collect()
mean_val[0][0]
mean_gen = mean_val[0][0]
df = df.na.fill(mean_gen, ["general"])
```

```
mean_val = df.select(mean(df['specific'])).collect()
mean_val[0][0]
mean_gen = mean_val[0][0]
df = df.na.fill(mean_gen, ["specific"])
```

```
mean_val = df.select(mean(df['rr'])).collect()
mean_val[0][0]
mean_gen = mean_val[0][0]
df = df.na.fill(mean_gen, ["rr"])
```

```
mean_val = df.select(mean(df['fr'])).collect()
mean_val[0][0]
mean_gen = mean_val[0][0]
df = df.na.fill(mean_gen, ["fr"])
```

```
mean_val = df.select(mean(df['rnr'])).collect()
mean_val[0][0]
mean_gen = mean_val[0][0]
df = df.na.fill(mean_gen, ["rnr"])
```

```
mean_val = df.select(mean(df['i'])).collect()
mean_val[0][0]
mean_gen = mean_val[0][0]
df = df.na.fill(mean_gen, ["i"])
```

## 8.3 Creating binary target feature from extant column for classification

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import *
df = df.withColumn('specific_classification', when(df.specific >= 583470.7303370787, 1).
↳ otherwise(0))
```

## 8.4 Using StringIndexer for categorical encoding of string type columns

```
from pyspark.ml.feature import StringIndexer
```

```
indexer = StringIndexer(inputCol="province", outputCol="provinceIndex")
df = indexer.fit(df).transform(df)
```

```
indexer = StringIndexer(inputCol="reg", outputCol="regionIndex")
df = indexer.fit(df).transform(df)
```

```
df.show()
```

## 8.5 Using VectorAssembler to prepare features for machine learning

```
from pyspark.ml.linalg import Vectors
from pyspark.ml.feature import VectorAssembler
```

```
df.columns
```

```
assembler = VectorAssembler(
    inputCols=[
        'provinceIndex',
        # 'specific',
        'general',
        'year',
        'gdp',
        'fdi',
        #'rnr',
        #'rr',
        #'i',
        #'fr',
        'regionIndex',
        'it'
    ],
    outputCol="features")
```

```
output = assembler.transform(df)
```

```
final_data = output.select("features", "specific")
```

## 8.6 Splitting data into train and test

```
train_data, test_data = final_data.randomSplit([0.7, 0.3])
```

## 8.7 Regression with Pyspark ML

```
from pyspark.ml.regression import LinearRegression
lr = LinearRegression(labelCol='specific')
```

## 8.8 Fitting the linear regression model to the training data

```
lrModel = lr.fit(train_data)
```

## 8.9 Coefficients and Intercept of the linear regression model

```
print("Coefficients: {} Intercept: {}".format(lrModel.coefficients,lrModel.intercept))
```

## 8.10 Evaluating trained linear regression model on the test data

```
test_results = lrModel.evaluate(test_data)
```

## 8.11 Metrics of trained linear regression model on the test data (RMSE, MSE, R2)

```
print("RMSE: {}".format(test_results.rootMeanSquaredError))
print("MSE: {}".format(test_results.meanSquaredError))
print("R2: {}".format(test_results.r2))
```

## 8.12 Looking at correlations with corr

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import corr
```

```
df.select(corr('specific','gdp')).show()
```

## 8.13 Classification with Pyspark ML

```
from pyspark.ml.classification import DecisionTreeClassifier,GBTClassifier,
↳ RandomForestClassifier
from pyspark.ml import Pipeline
```

## 8.14 DecisionTreeClassifier, RandomForestClassifier and GBTClassifier

```
dtc = DecisionTreeClassifier(labelCol='specific_classification',featuresCol='features'
↳)
rfc = RandomForestClassifier(labelCol='specific_classification',featuresCol='features'
↳)
gbt = GBTClassifier(labelCol='specific_classification',featuresCol='features')
```

## 8.15 Selecting features and binary target

```
final_data = output.select("features", "specific_classification")
train_data, test_data = final_data.randomSplit([0.7, 0.3])
```

## 8.16 Fitting the Classifiers to the Training Data

```
rfc_model = rfc.fit(train_data)
gbt_model = gbt.fit(train_data)
dtc_model = dtc.fit(train_data)
```

## 8.17 Classifier predictions on test data

```
dtc_predictions = dtc_model.transform(test_data)
rfc_predictions = rfc_model.transform(test_data)
gbt_predictions = gbt_model.transform(test_data)
```

## 8.18 Evaluating Classifiers using pyspark.ml.evaluation and MulticlassClassificationEvaluator

```
from pyspark.ml.evaluation import MulticlassClassificationEvaluator
```

### 8.18.1 Classifier Accuracy

```
acc_evaluator = MulticlassClassificationEvaluator(labelCol="specific_classification",
↪ predictionCol="prediction", metricName="accuracy")
```

## 8.19 Classifier Accuracy Metrics

```
dtc_acc = acc_evaluator.evaluate(dtc_predictions)
rfc_acc = acc_evaluator.evaluate(rfc_predictions)
gbt_acc = acc_evaluator.evaluate(gbt_predictions)
```

```
print('-'*80)
print('Decision tree accuracy: {0:2.2f}%'.format(dtc_acc*100))
print('-'*80)
print('Random forest ensemble accuracy: {0:2.2f}%'.format(rfc_acc*100))
print('-'*80)
print('GBT accuracy: {0:2.2f}%'.format(gbt_acc*100))
print('-'*80)
```

## 8.20 Classification Correlation with Corr

```
df.select(corr('specific_classification', 'fdi')).show()
```

```
df.select(corr('specific_classification', 'gdp')).show()
```

This post includes code adapted from Spark and Python for Big Data udemy course and Spark and Python for Big Data notebooks.



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [Kea19] David Raymond Kearney. *Ties that Bind: Connections, Institutions and Economics in the People's Republic of China*. PhD thesis, Duke University, 2019.