# Homework 9

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Part 1&2: Downloading the new test2\_new.txt data and the output1.txt file from HW 5 and using the userID in test2\_new.txt to fetch the related rating scores in the training data for the same users

#### Out[1]:

	UserID	ItemID	Predictor
0	200031	30877	1
1	200031	8244	1
2	200031	130183	0
3	200031	198762	0
4	200031	34503	1

## Out[2]:

	UserID	ItemID	Rating1	Rating2
0	199810	208019	0.0	0.0
1	199810	74139	0.0	0.0

	UserID	ItemID	Rating1	Rating2
2	199810	9903	0.0	0.0
3	199810	242681	0.0	0.0
4	199810	18515	0.0	70.0

## Out[3]:

	UserID	ItemID	Rating1	Rating2	Predictor
0	200031	30877	0.0	0.0	1
1	200031	8244	0.0	0.0	1
2	200031	130183	0.0	0.0	0
3	200031	198762	0.0	0.0	0
4	200031	34503	0.0	0.0	1

```
In [5]: test.to_csv('test.csv', index=False)
In [6]: train.to_csv('train.csv', index=False)
```

## Getting the Data into a Pyspark Framework in Order to Apply the ML Algorithms to it:

```
In [7]: import findspark
         findspark.init( )
         from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
         from pyspark import SparkContext
         sc = SparkContext()
In [8]: from pyspark.ml.evaluation import RegressionEvaluator
         from pyspark.ml.recommendation import ALS
         from pyspark.sql import Row
In [9]: if __name__ == "__main__":
            spark = SparkSession\
              .builder\
              .appName("HOMEWORK9")\
               .getOrCreate()
In [10]: df = spark.read.csv('test.csv', header=True, inferSchema=True)
          df.printSchema( )
root
 |-- UserID: integer (nullable = true)
|-- ItemID: integer (nullable = true)
 |-- Rating1: double (nullable = true)
 |-- Rating2: double (nullable = true)
 |-- Predictor: integer (nullable = true)
In [11]: df.show(10)
+----+
|UserID|ItemID|Rating1|Rating2|Predictor|
+----+
|200031| 30877| 90.0| 50.0|
                                      1 |
|200031| 8244|
               90.01
                        0.01
                                      1 |
|200031|130183|
                 0.01
                        0.01
                                      0 |
|200031|198762| 0.0|
                        0.0
                                      0 |
|200031| 34503| 90.0| 50.0|
                                      1 |
|200031|227283| 0.0| 90.0|
                                      0 1
|200032|218377| 0.0|
                        0.0
                                      0 |
|200032|110262|
                 0.0|
                         0.0
                                      0 |
|200032| 18681| 90.0|
                       90.0|
                                      1 |
|200032|138493| 90.0|
                         90.01
                                      11
+----+
only showing top 10 rows
```

```
In [12]: cols = df.columns
In [13]: from pyspark.ml.feature import VectorAssembler
             assembler = VectorAssembler(inputCols=['Rating1','Rating2'],
                                        outputCol= 'features')
In [14]: from pyspark.ml import Pipeline
             pipeline=Pipeline(stages=[assembler])
             model=pipeline.fit(df)
             df=model.transform(df)
             selectedCols = ['features'] + cols
             df = df.select(selectedCols)
In [15]: train_1, test_1 = df.randomSplit([0.8, 0.2], seed=2018)
             print('Training Dataset Count: '+str(train_1.count()))
             print('Test Dataset Count: '+str(test_1.count()))
Training Dataset Count: 4849
Test Dataset Count: 1151
Part 3&4: Applying the 4 different classifiers and submitting results to
Kaggle
1. Support Vector Machine Classifier:
```

```
[90.0,0.0]|200031| 8244| 90.0| 0.0|
                                                   1 | [-0.4222426652233...|
1.0|
(2,[],[])|200031|130183| 0.0| 0.0|
                                                    0|[1.00004604469945...|
0.01
                                                    0|[1.00004604469945...|
| (2,[],[])|200031|198762|
                            0.0| 0.0|
0.01
| [90.0,50.0] | 200031 | 34503 | 90.0 | 50.0 |
                                                   1|[-1.5238711219942...|
+-----
----+
only showing top 5 rows
In [17]: from pyspark.ml.evaluation import BinaryClassificationEvaluator
In [18]: evaluator = BinaryClassificationEvaluator(labelCol='Predictor')
           print("Test Area Under ROC: " + str(evaluator.evaluate(predictions)))
Test Area Under ROC: 0.872899722222222
In [19]: main_df = spark.read.csv('train.csv', header=True, inferSchema=True)
          main_df.printSchema()
root
 |-- UserID: integer (nullable = true)
 |-- ItemID: integer (nullable = true)
 |-- Rating1: double (nullable = true)
 |-- Rating2: double (nullable = true)
In [20]: main_cols = main_df.columns
           main_df = model.transform(main_df)
           selCols = ['features'] + main_cols
           main_df = main_df.select(selCols)
           main_df.printSchema()
root
 |-- features: vector (nullable = true)
 |-- UserID: integer (nullable = true)
 |-- ItemID: integer (nullable = true)
 |-- Rating1: double (nullable = true)
 |-- Rating2: double (nullable = true)
```

In [21]: SVM\_predictions = lsvcModel.transform(main\_df)

### In [22]: SVM\_predictions.show(10)

```
+----+
    features|UserID|ItemID|Rating1|Rating2|
                                     rawPrediction|prediction|
+----+
                       0.0| 0.0|[1.00004604469945...|
   (2,[],[])|199810|208019|
                                                     0.01
   (2,[],[])|199810| 74139|
                       0.01
                             0.0|[1.00004604469945...|
                                                     0.01
   (2,[],[])|199810| 9903|
                        0.0| 0.0|[1.00004604469945...|
                                                     0.01
                             0.0|[1.00004604469945...|
   (2,[],[])|199810|242681|
                       0.0
                                                     0.0|
  [0.0,70.0]|199810| 18515| 0.0| 70.0|[-0.5422337947798...|
                                                     1.0|
  [0.0,90.0]|199810|105760| 0.0| 90.0|[-0.9828851774881...|
                                                     1.0|
   (2,[],[])|199812|276940| 0.0| 0.0|[1.00004604469945...|
                                                     0.01
|[100.0,100.0]|199812|142408| 100.0| 100.0|[-2.7835316576454...|
                                                     1.0|
|[100.0,100.0]|199812|130023| 100.0| 100.0|[-2.7835316576454...|
                                                     1.0|
   (2,[],[])|199812| 29189| 0.0| 0.0|[1.00004604469945...|
                                                     0.01
+----+
```

only showing top 10 rows

#### Out[24]:

	UserID	ItemID	prediction	TrackID
0	199810	208019	0.0	
1	199810	74139	0.0	
2	199810	9903	0.0	
3	199810	242681	0.0	
4	199810	18515	1.0	

# In [25]: for i in range(len(SVM\_answer)): SVM\_answer['TracklD'][i] = str(SVM\_answer['UserlD'][i])+'\_'+str(SVM\_answer['ItemlD'][i])

## Out[26]:

	TrackID	UserID	ItemID	Predictor
0	199810_208019	199810	208019	0.0
1	199810_74139	199810	74139	0.0
2	199810_9903	199810	9903	0.0
3	199810_242681	199810	242681	0.0
4	199810_18515	199810	18515	1.0

# Out[27]:

	TrackID	Predictor
0	199810_208019	0.0
1	199810_74139	0.0
2	199810_9903	0.0
3	199810_242681	0.0
4	199810_18515	1.0

In [28]:SVM\_answer.to\_csv('SVM.csv', index=False)

The SVM Classifier got us an accuracy of 85.578% when submitted to kaggle.

#### 2. Factorization Machine:

```
In [29]: from pyspark.ml.classification import FMClassifier
        from pyspark.ml.feature import MinMaxScaler, StringIndexer
        from pyspark.ml.evaluation import MulticlassClassificationEvaluator
        fm = FMClassifier(featuresCol = 'features', labelCol = 'Predictor', stepSize=0.001)
        fmmodel = fm.fit(df)
        predictions_fm = fmmodel.transform(main_df)
        predictions_fm.show(5)
+-----
----+
| features|UserID|ItemID|Rating1|Rating2| rawPrediction|
                                                         proba
bility|prediction|
+-----
----+
(2,[],[])|199810|208019| 0.0| 0.0|[0.10276937000588...|[0.52566975379
244...| 0.0|
| (2,[],[])|199810| 74139| 0.0| 0.0|[0.10276937000588...|[0.52566975379
244...| 0.0|
| (2,[],[])|199810| 9903| 0.0| 0.0|[0.10276937000588...|[0.52566975379
244...| 0.0|
244...| 0.0|
|[0.0,70.0]|199810| 18515| 0.0| 70.0|[-1.0901217713695...|[0.25159534874
361...
        1.0|
+-----
----+
only showing top 5 rows
In [30]: fm_answer = predictions_fm.select('UserID', 'ItemID', 'prediction')
        fm_answer = fm_answer.toPandas()
In [31]: fm_answer['TrackID'] = "
        fm_answer.head()
Out[31]:
```

	UserID	ItemID	prediction	TrackID
0	199810	208019	0.0	
1	199810	74139	0.0	
2	199810	9903	0.0	
3	199810	242681	0.0	
4	199810	18515	1.0	

In [32]: for i in range(len(fm\_answer)):

fm\_answer['TrackID'][i] = str(fm\_answer['UserID'][i])+'\_'+str(fm\_answer['ItemID'][i])

In [33]: fm\_answer = fm\_answer[['TrackID', 'UserID', 'ItemID', 'prediction']]
 fm\_answer = fm\_answer.rename(columns={'prediction': 'Predictor'})
 fm\_answer.head()

# Out[33]:

	TrackID	UserID	ItemID	Predictor
0	199810_208019	199810	208019	0.0
1	199810_74139	199810	74139	0.0
2	199810_9903	199810	9903	0.0
3	199810_242681	199810	242681	0.0
4	199810_18515	199810	18515	1.0

#### Out[34]:

	TrackID	Predictor
0	199810_208019	0.0
1	199810_74139	0.0
2	199810_9903	0.0
3	199810_242681	0.0
4	199810_18515	1.0

In [35]: fm\_answer.to\_csv('factorization\_machine.csv', index=False)

The Factorization Machine Classifier got us an accuracy of 85.745% when submitted to kaggle.

# 3. Logistic Regression:

```
In [41]: from pyspark.ml.classification import LogisticRegression
```

```
lr = LogisticRegression(featuresCol ='features', labelCol = 'Predictor', maxIter=10)
lrmodel = lr.fit(df)
predictions_lr = lrmodel.transform(main_df)
predictions_lr.show(5)
```

```
(2,[],[])|200031|130183|
                                0.0| 0.0|
                                                     0|[1.42369930626282...|[0.
80591769594253...|
(2,[],[])|200031|198762|
                             0.0| 0.0|
                                                     0|[1.42369930626282...|[0.
80591769594253...| 0.0|
|[90.0,50.0]|200031| 34503|
                               90.0| 50.0|
                                                     1|[-4.6449289927726...|[0.
00951873496864...
                         1.01
+-----
----+
only showing top 5 rows
In [43]: evaluator = BinaryClassificationEvaluator(labelCol = 'Predictor')
           print("Test Area Under ROC: " + str(evaluator.evaluate(predictions_lr)))
Test Area Under ROC: 0.8749316111111111
In [48]: from pyspark.ml.tuning import ParamGridBuilder, CrossValidator
           paramGrid = (ParamGridBuilder()
                      .addGrid(lr.regParam, [0.01, 0.1, 0.5])
                      .addGrid(lr.elasticNetParam, [0.0, 0.5, 1.0])
                      .addGrid(lr.maxIter, [1, 5, 10])
                      .build())
            cv = CrossValidator(estimator=lr, estimatorParamMaps=paramGrid, evaluator=evaluator, nu
                                                                          mFolds=5)
            cvModel = cv.fit(df)
            predictions_lr_1 = cvModel.transform(df)
            print('Test Area Under ROC', evaluator.evaluate(predictions_lr_1))
Test Area Under ROC 0.874717277777777
In [49]: lr_answer = predictions_lr.select('UserID', 'ItemID', 'prediction')
           lr_answer = lr_answer.toPandas()
In [50]: lr_answer['TrackID'] = "
           lr_answer.head()
Out[50]:
```

	UserID	ItemID	prediction	TrackID
0	200031	30877	1.0	
1	200031	8244	1.0	
2	200031	130183	0.0	
3	200031	198762	0.0	
4	200031	34503	1.0	
4	200031	34503	1.0	

In [51]: for i in range(len(lr\_answer)):  $lr_answer['TracklD'][i] = str(lr_answer['UserlD'][i]) + '_' + str(lr_answer['ItemlD'][i])$ 

# Out[52]:

	TrackID	UserID	ItemID	Predictor
0	200031_30877	200031	30877	1.0
1	200031_8244	200031	8244	1.0
2	200031_130183	200031	130183	0.0
3	200031_198762	200031	198762	0.0
4	200031_34503	200031	34503	1.0

#### Out [53]:

	TrackID	Predictor
0	200031_30877	1.0
1	200031_8244	1.0
2	200031_130183	0.0
3	200031_198762	0.0
4	200031_34503	1.0

In [54]: lr\_answer.to\_csv('logistic\_regress.csv', index=False)

In [63]: **from** pyspark.ml.classification **import** GBTClassifier

predictions\_gbt = gbtmodel.transform(main\_df)

The Logistic Regression Classifier got us an accuracy of 85.771% when submitted to kaggle.

# 4. Gradient\_Boosted Tree Classifier:

```
gbt = GBTClassifier(featuresCol = 'features', labelCol = 'Predictor', maxIter=10)
gbtmodel = gbt.fit(df)
```

predictions\_gbt.show(5)

```
+----+
| features|UserID|ItemID|Rating1|Rating2| rawPrediction| proba
bility|prediction|
+----+
| (2,[],[])|199810|208019| 0.0| 0.0|[0.69621496476798...|[0.80097988422
856...| 0.0|
| (2,[],[])|199810| 74139| 0.0| 0.0|[0.69621496476798...|[0.80097988422
856...| 0.0|
| (2,[],[])|199810| 9903| 0.0| 0.0|[0.69621496476798...|[0.80097988422
856...| 0.0|
```

# Out[73]:

	UserID	ItemID	prediction	TrackID
0	199810	208019	0.0	
1	199810	74139	0.0	
2	199810	9903	0.0	
3	199810	242681	0.0	
4	199810	18515	1.0	

# Out[75]:

	TrackID	UserID	ItemID	Predictor
0	199810_208019	199810	208019	0.0
1	199810_74139	199810	74139	0.0
2	199810_9903	199810	9903	0.0
3	199810_242681	199810	242681	0.0
4	199810_18515	199810	18515	1.0

# Out[76]:

	TrackID	Predictor
0	199810_208019	0.0
1	199810_74139	0.0
2	199810_9903	0.0
3	199810_242681	0.0
4	199810_18515	1.0

In [77]: gbt\_answer.to\_csv('gradient\_boosted\_tree.csv', index=False)

The Gradient-Boosted Tree Classifier got us an accuracy of 85.753% when submitted to kaggle.