

What you will learn?

- how Spark MLlib works
- what transformers are
- what estimators are
- how to use pipelines







DataFrame

	Col 1	Col 2	
Row 1			
Row 2			
■ ■			

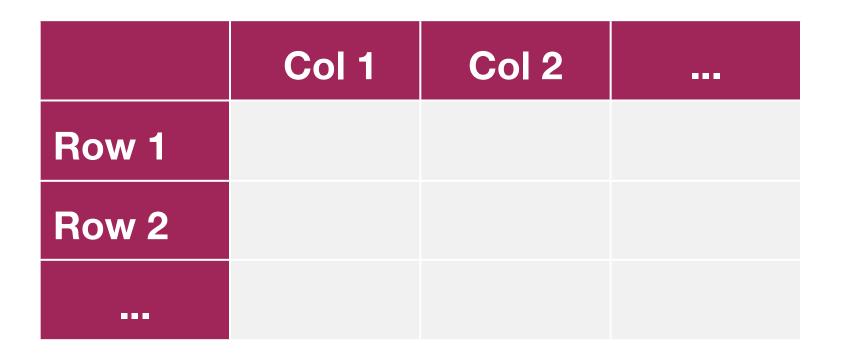


DataFrame

DataFrame

transformer.transform()

	Col 1	Col 2	
Row 1			
Row 2			



```
from pyspark.ml.feature import VectorAssembler
assembler = VectorAssembler() \
  .setInputCols(["season",
                 "yr",
                 "mnth",
                 "holiday",
                 "weekday",
                 "weathersit",
                 "temp",
                 "atemp",
                 "hum",
                 "windspeed"])\
  .setOutputCol("features")
train01 = assembler.transform(train)
```

train01.limit(5).toPandas()

	season	yr	mnth	holiday	weekday	workingday	weathersit	temp	atemp	hum	windspeed	label	features
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.138	0.116	0.434	0.362	822	[1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.138333, 0.116
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.232	0.234	0.484	0.188	1204	[1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.231667, 0.234
2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0.363	0.354	0.696	0.249	801	[1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 2.0, 0.363478, 0.353
3	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0.097	0.118	0.492	0.158	1416	[1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.0973913, 0.11
4	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0.151	0.151	0.483	0.223	1321	[1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.150833, 0.150

Used for:

- data preprocessing
- text processing
- feature creation

Estimator



DataFrame

estimator.fit()

	Col 1	Col 2	
Row 1			
Row 2			

Transformer



```
from pyspark.ml.regression import LinearRegression
lr = LinearRegression()
model = lr.fit(train02)
```

```
from pyspark.ml.regression import LinearRegression
lr = LinearRegression()
model = lr.fit(train02)
```

train03 = model.trasform(train02)

Train03.limit(5).toPandas()

	features	label	prediction
0	[1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.138333, 0.116	822	678.100
1	[1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.231667, 0.234	1204	1752.152
2	[1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 2.0, 0.363478, 0.353	801	1389.662
3	[1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.0973913, 0.11	1416	1226.827
4	[1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.150833, 0.150	1321	1273.469

Types of learning algorithms:

- regression
- classification
- clusterisation

Types of learning algorithms:

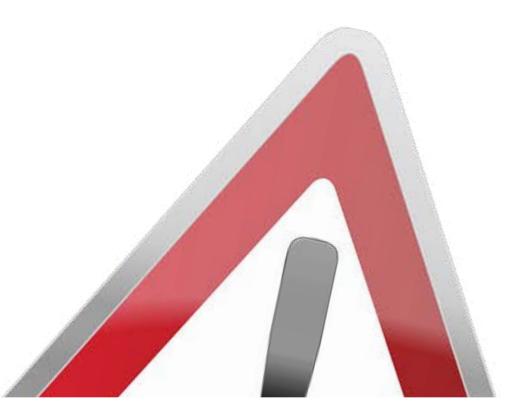
- regression
- classification
- clasterisation
- feature processing
 - MinMaxScaler

```
from pyspark.ml.feature import MinMaxScaler
scaler = MinMaxScaler(inputCol="features", outputCol="scaled_features")
scaler_model = scaler.fit(train02)
```

scaler_model.transform(train02).limit(5).toPandas()

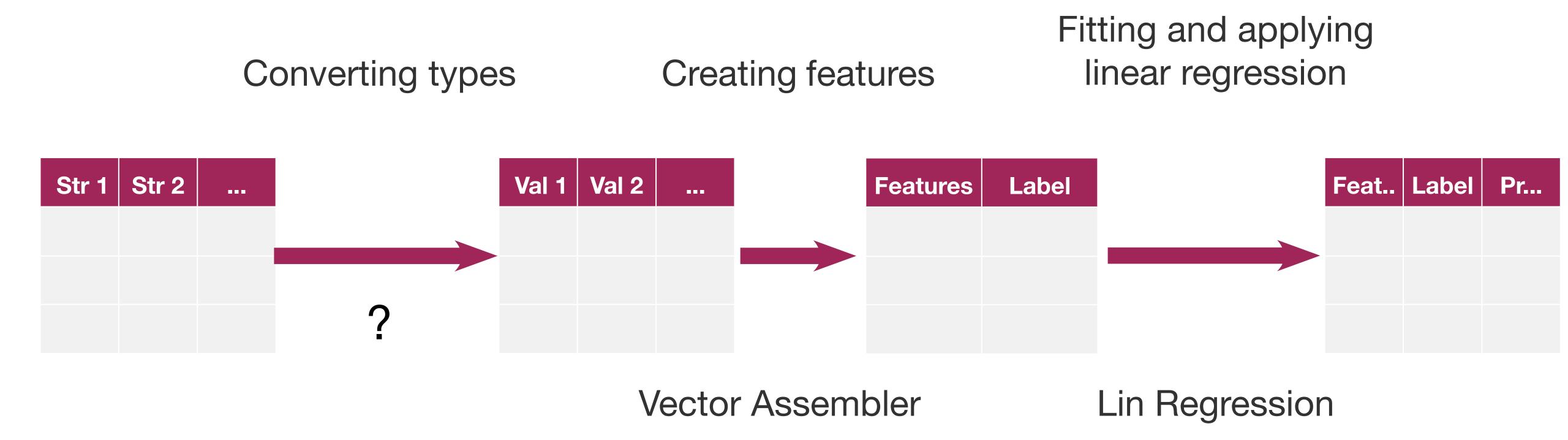
features	label	scaled_featues
[1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.138333, 0.116	822	[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0986903276436
[1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.216522, 0.250	1096	[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.19611765993,
[1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.231667, 0.234	1204	[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.214989073396,
[1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.0973913, 0.11	1416	[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.166666666667, 0.0, 0.04
[1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.196364, 0.189	1349	[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.166666666667, 0.0, 0.17
	[1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.138333, 0.116 [1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.216522, 0.250 [1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.231667, 0.234 [1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.0973913, 0.11	[1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.138333, 0.116 822

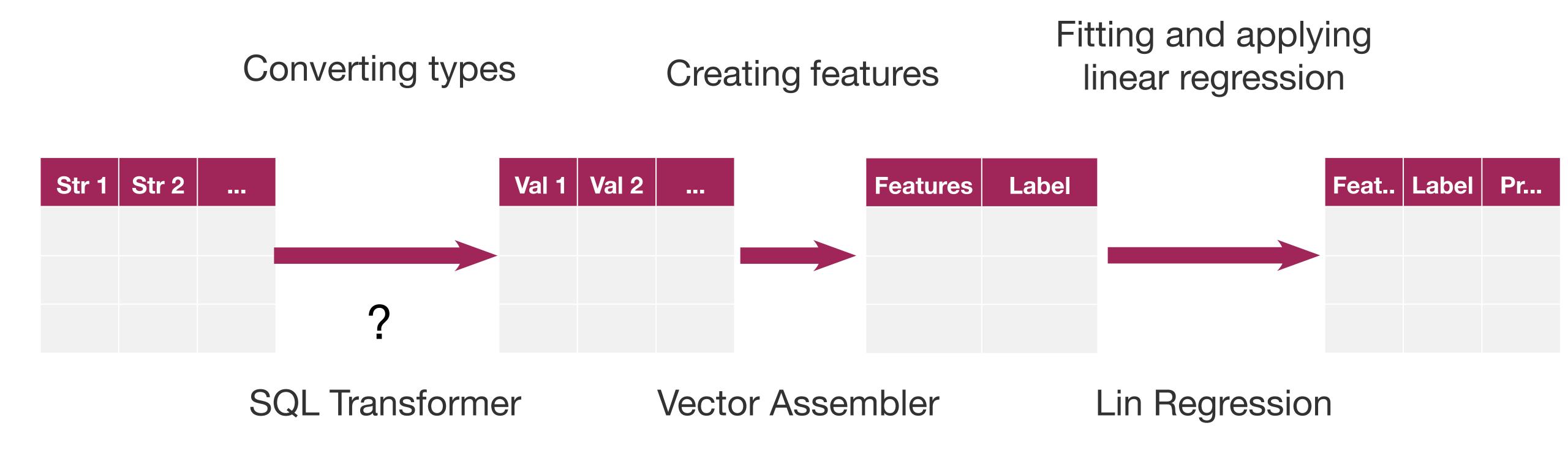




Train estimators on train dataset only! MPORTANT







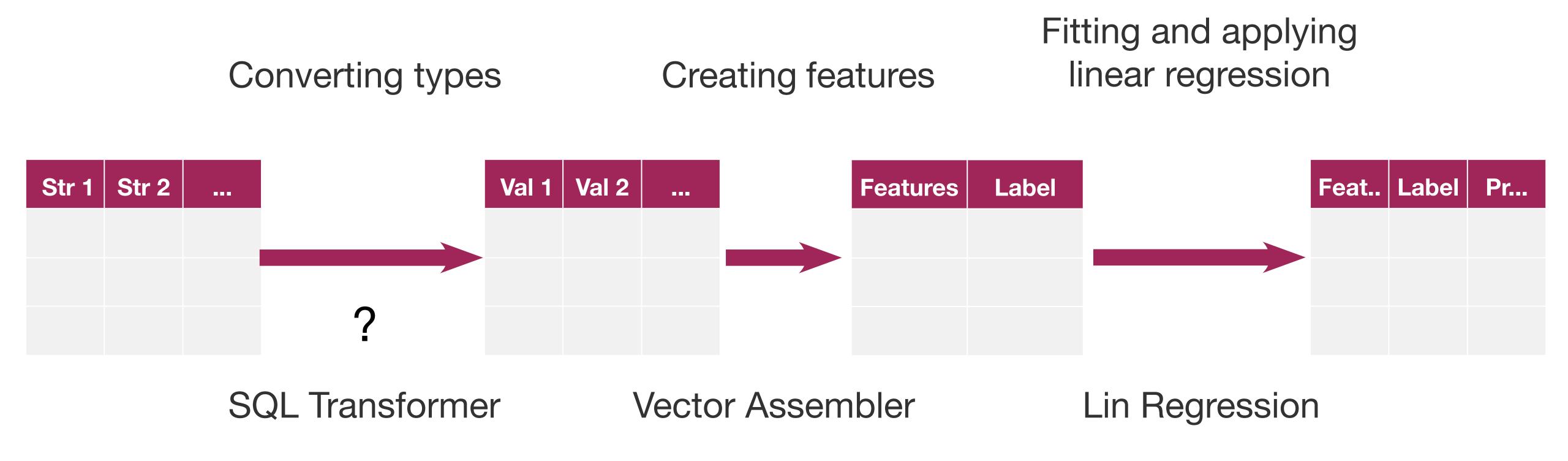
```
bike sharing01 = bike sharing.select(
    bike sharing.season.astype("int"),
    bike sharing.yr.astype("int"),
    bike sharing.mnth.astype("int"),
    bike sharing.holiday.astype("int"),
    bike sharing.weekday.astype("int"),
    bike sharing.workingday.astype("int"),
    bike sharing.weathersit.astype("int"),
    bike sharing.temp.astype("double"),
    bike sharing.atemp.astype("double"),
    bike sharing.hum.astype("double"),
    bike sharing.windspeed.astype("double"),
    bike_sharing.cnt.astype("int").alias("label")
```

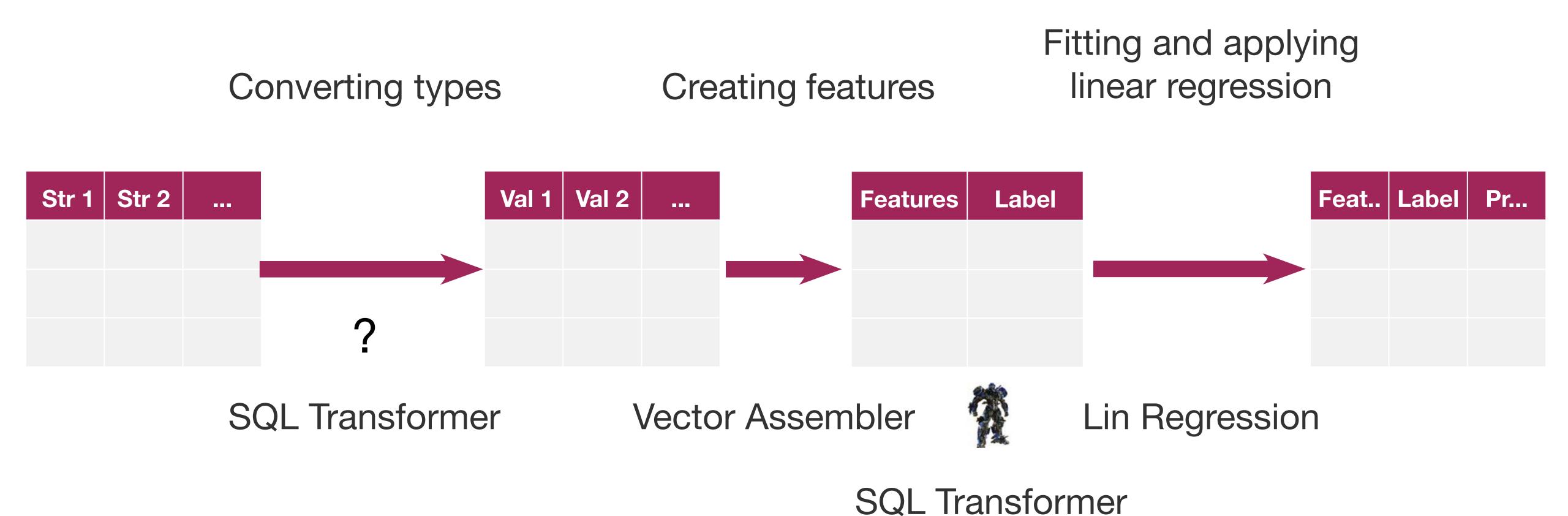
```
from pyspark.ml.feature import SQLTransformer
```

```
sql_transformer01 = SQLTransformer(
   statement="""
   SELECT
      cast(season as int),
      cast(yr as int),
      cast(mnth as int),
      cast(holiday as int),
      cast(weekday as int),
      cast(workingday as int),
      cast(weathersit as int),
      cast(temp as double),
      cast(atemp as double),
      cast(hum as double),
      cast(windspeed as double),
                    as int) as label
      cast(cnt
   FROM ___THIS___
```

```
from pyspark.ml.feature import SQLTransformer
```

```
sql_transformer01 = SQLTransformer(
   statement="""
   SELECT
      cast(season as int),
      cast(yr as int),
      cast(mnth as int),
      cast(holiday as int),
      cast(weekday as int),
      cast(workingday as int),
      cast(weathersit as int),
      cast(temp as double),
      cast(atemp as double),
      cast(hum as double),
      cast(windspeed as double),
                    as int) as label
      cast(cnt
```





```
sql_transformer02 = SQLTransformer(
    statement="""
    SELECT
        features,
        label
    FROM __THIS__
""")
```

pipeline_model = pipeline.fit(train)

```
train01 = pipeline_model.transform(train)

test01 = pipeline_model.transform(test)

test01.limit(3).toPandas()
```

	features	label	prediction
0	[2.0, 0.0, 4.0, 0.0, 2.0, 2.0, 0.5025, 0.49305	2034	2656.789689
1	[2.0, 0.0, 4.0, 0.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.5125, 0.50314	3429	3847.812611
2	[2.0, 0.0, 4.0, 0.0, 6.0, 2.0, 0.46, 0.450121,	4036	2608.635643

```
r2 = 0.784378126749
rmse = 912.341004982
```

pipeline_model.save("pipeline_model")

from pyspark.ml import PipelineModel
new_pipeline_model = PipelineModel.load("pipeline_model")

```
r2 = 0.784378126749
rmse = 912.341004982
```

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