分析并预处理user_profile数据集

缺失值处理方案:

- 1. 填充方案:结合用户的其他特征值,利用随机森林算法进行预测;但产生了大量人为构建的数据,一定程度上增加了数据的噪音
- 2. 把变量映射到高维空间:如pvalue_level的1维数据,转换成是否1、是否2、是否3、是否缺失的4维数据;这样保证了所有原始数据不变,同时能提高精确度,但这样会导致数据变得比较稀疏,如果样本量很小,反而会导致样本效果较差,因此也不能滥用

最终方案2的效果好

```
In [ ]:
         1
         2 特征选取
         3 我该选取那些特征呢?
         4 除了前面处理的pvalue level和new user class level需要作为特征以外,(能体现出用户的购买
         5 | 分类特征值: 个数
         6 - cms segid: 97
         7 - cms group id: 13
         8 - final_gender_code: 2
         9 - age_level: 7
        10 - shopping level: 3
        11 - occupation: 2
        12 - pvalue_level
        13 - new user class level
        14 - price
        15 根据经验,以上几个分类特征都一定程度能体现用户在购物方面的特征,且类别都较少,都可以用
        16
```

```
[1]:
In
              import os
             # 配置pyspark和spark driver运行时 使用的python解释器
             JAVA HOME = '/root/bigdata/jdk'
             PYSPARK PYTHON = '/miniconda2/envs/py365/bin/python'
             # 当存在多个版本时,不指定很可能会导致出错
             os. environ['PYSPARK PYTHON'] = PYSPARK PYTHON
              os.environ['PYSPARK DRIVER PYTHON'] = PYSPARK PYTHON
              os. environ [' JAVA HOME' ] = JAVA HOME
             # 配置spark信息
           9
             from pyspark import SparkConf
          10
          11
              from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
          12
             SPARK APP NAME = 'preprocessingUserProfile'
          13
          14
             SPARK URL = 'spark://192.168.58.100:7077'
          15
              conf = SparkConf()
          16
          17
              config = (
                  ('spark.app.name', SPARK APP NAME),
          18
          19
                  ('spark.executor.memory', '2g'),
                  ('spark.master', SPARK URL),
          20
                  ('spark. executor. cores', '2')
          21
          22
          23
              conf. setAll(config)
          24
          25
              spark = SparkSession.builder.config(conf=conf).getOrCreate()
```

```
[2]:
          df = spark.read.csv('/data/user profile.csv', header=True)
In
        2
          # 发现pvalue level和new user class level存在空值:
          #(注意此处的null表示空值,而如果是NULL,则往往表示是一个字符串)
        3
        4
          # 因此直接利用schema就可以加载进该数据,无需替换null值
          df. show()
       +----+
       |userid|cms segid|cms group id|final gender code|age level|pvalue level|shopping level|
       occupation new user class level
       +----+----+----
                   0
                             5
                                           2
          234
                                                   5
                                                           nu11
                                                                         3
       0
                        3
          523
                   5
                              2
                                           2
                                                   2
                                                             1
                                                                         3
       1
                        2
                   0
                                                             2
                              8
                                           1
                                                   2
                                                                         3
          612
       0
                      nu11
                   0
                                           2
         1670
                                                   4
                                                           nu11
                                                                         1
                              4
       0
                      null|
         2545
                   0
                             10
                                           1
                                                   4
                                                           nu11
                                                                         3
       0
                      nu11
                                           2
         3644
                   49
                             6
                                                   6
                                                             2
                                                                         3
       0
                        2
                             5
                                           2
                                                   5
                                                             2
                                                                         3
         5777
                   44
       0
                        2
         6211
                   0
                              9
                                           1
                                                   3
                                                           nu11
                                                                         3
       0
                        2
         6355
                   2
                                           2
                                                             1
                                                                         3
                              1
                                                   1
       0
                        4
         6823
                   43
                             5
                                           2
                                                   5
                                                             2
                                                                         3
       0
                        1
         6972
                   5
                              2
                                           2
                                                   2
                                                             2
                                                                         3
       1
                        2
                                           2
         9293
                   0
                              5
                                                   5
                                                           nu11
                                                                         3
       0
                        4
         9510
                              8
                                           1
                                                   2
                                                             2
                                                                         2
                   55
       0
                        2
       10122
                   33
                              4
                                           2
                                                             2
                                                                         3
                                                   4
                        2
       0
       10549
                   0
                              4
                                           2
                                                   4
                                                             2
                                                                         3
       0
                      null|
       10812
                   0
                                           2
                                                                         2
                              4
                                                   4
                                                           nu11
       0
                      nu11
                   0
                                                             2
       10912
                              4
                                           2
                                                   4
                                                                         3
       0
                      nu11
       10996
                   0
                                           2
                                                   5
                                                           nu11
                                                                         3
       0
                        4
       11256
                   8
                              2|
                                           2
                                                   2
                                                             1
                                                                         3
                        3
       0
       11310
                   31
                              4
                                           2
                                                   4
                                                             1
                                                                         3
       only showing top 20 rows
```

```
df.printSchema()
In
   [3]:
         root
           -- userid: string (nullable = true)
           -- cms segid: string (nullable = true)
           -- cms group id: string (nullable = true)
           -- final gender code: string (nullable = true)
           -- age level: string (nullable = true)
           -- pvalue level: string (nullable = true)
           -- shopping level: string (nullable = true)
           -- occupation: string (nullable = true)
           -- new user class level : string (nullable = true)
In [7]:
             ## 延申学习dropna()
             # # str的空值不能通过dropna()去除掉
             # print(df. select('pvalue level').count())
             # df. dropna()
             # print(df. select('pvalue level').count())
         1061768
         1061768
In [4]:
             #注意:这里的null会直接被pyspark识别为None数据,也就是na数据,所以这里可以直接利用scl
           2
             # 注意:如果数据集中存在NULL字样的数据,无法直接设置schema,只能先将NULL类型的数据处理
           3
             # 如果直接schema,下图会变成下下图:
           4
               |adgroup id|cate id|campaign id|customer| brand|price|
           5
           6
           7
             #
                              4520
                                        387991
                                                         NULL | 99.0|
                    375706
          8
          9
               |adgroupId|cateId|campaignId|customerId|brandId|price|
          10
          11
          12
                     nu11
                            nu11
                                       nu11
                                                 nu11
                                                         null null
             #处理方式如下:
          13
          14
             # from pyspark.sql.types import IntegerType, FloatType
          15
             # ad feature df = df. \
                   withColumn("adgroup_id", df.adgroup_id.cast(IntegerType())).withColumnRenamed("a
          16
             #
          17
                   withColumn ("cate id", df. cate id. cast (IntegerType())). withColumnRenamed ("cate id")
                   withColumn("campaign_id", df.campaign_id.cast(IntegerType())).withColumnRenamed
          18
          19
                   withColumn("customer", df.customer.cast(IntegerType())).withColumnRenamed("customer",
          20
                   withColumn("brand", df.brand.cast(IntegerType())).withColumnRenamed("brand", "br
             #
                   withColumn("price", df.price.cast(FloatType()))
          21
```

```
# 当然了,我们只能看到部分数值,所以有可能还有NULL,只是没有被我们看到,所以最好使用上
In
   [3]:
             from pyspark.sql.types import StructType, StructField, IntegerType
             schema = StructType([
           3
                 StructField("userId", IntegerType()),
          4
           5
                 StructField("cms segid", IntegerType()),
          6
                 StructField("cms_group_id", IntegerType()),
           7
                 StructField("final_gender_code", IntegerType()),
                 StructField("age level", IntegerType()),
          8
          9
                 StructField("pvalue_level", IntegerType()),
                 StructField("shopping_level", IntegerType()),
          10
          11
                 StructField("occupation", IntegerType()),
                 StructField("new user class level", IntegerType())
          12
          13
             ])
             user profile df = spark.read.csv('/data/user profile.csv', header=True, schema=schema)
          14
          15
             user profile df.printSchema()
          16
             user profile df. show()
         root
           -- userId: integer (nullable = true)
           -- cms segid: integer (nullable = true)
           -- cms group id: integer (nullable = true)
           -- final gender code: integer (nullable = true)
           -- age level: integer (nullable = true)
           -- pvalue level: integer (nullable = true)
           -- shopping level: integer (nullable = true)
           -- occupation: integer (nullable = true)
           -- new user class level: integer (nullable = true)
         |userId|cms segid|cms group id|final gender code|age level|pvalue level|shopping leve
         1 occupation new user class level
         +----+
                                                      2
                                                                5
             234
                                     5
                                                                          nu11
         3
```

οl

- 1

```
[6]:
             print('每个特征包含的种类数:')
In
             print(['特征' + str(c) + '的个数' + str(user profile df.groupBy(c).count().count()) f
             print('表中总共有%d行'%user profile df.count())
             print('每列各自的行数:')
             [str(c) + '列的行数: ' + str(user profile df. select(c). dropna().count()) for c in use
         每个特征包含的种类数:
         ['特征cms_segid的个数97', '特征cms_group_id的个数13', '特征final_gender_code的个数2', '特征age_level的个数7', '特征pvalue_level的个数4', '特征shopping_level的个数3', '特征oc
         cupation的个数2', '特征new_user_class_level的个数5']
         表中总共有1061768行
         每列各自的行数:
Out[6]: 「'userId列的行数: 1061768',
          cms segid列的行数: 1061768',
          'cms group id列的行数: 1061768',
          'final gender code列的行数: 1061768',
          'age level列的行数: 1061768',
          'pvalue level列的行数: 485851';
          'shopping level列的行数: 1061768',
          'occupation列的行数: 1061768',
          'new user class level列的行数: 716848']
In [7]:
             user profile df.groupBy('final_gender_code').count().show()
         |final gender code | count |
                         1 | 377517
                         2 | 684251
```

1. 处理缺失值,两列数据有空值

```
In [8]: 1 # 有缺失值的特征
```

- 2 | user_profile_df.groupBy('pvalue_level').count().show()
- 3 user profile df.groupBy('new user class level').count().show()

1.1 先不删除确实严重的特征

缺失值数据处理

注意,一般情况下:

- 缺失率低于10%: 可直接进行相应的填充, 如默认值、均值、算法拟合等等;
- 高于10%: 往往会考虑舍弃该特征
- 特征处理, 如1维转多维

但根据我们的经验,我们的广告推荐其实和用户的消费水平、用户所在城市等级都有比较大的关联,因此在这里pvalue_level、new_user_class_level都是比较重要的特征,我们不考虑舍弃

缺失值处理方案:

- 1. 填充方案:结合用户的其他特征值,利用随机森林算法进行预测;但产生了大量人为构建的数据,一定程度上增加了数据的噪音
- 2. 把变量映射到高维空间:如pvalue_level的1维数据,转换成是否1、是否2、是否3、是否缺失的4维数据;这样保证了所有原始数据不变,同时能提高精确度,但这样会导致数据变得比较稀疏,如果样本量很小,反而会导致样本效果较差,因此也不能滥用

1.1.1 填充方案之 利用随机森林对缺失值进行预测

a. 利用随机森林对pvalue_level的缺失值进行预测

```
In
   [10]:
              # 随机森林填充缺失值
              # 随机森林模型的输入值类型必须是 LabeledPoint类型
            2
              from pyspark.mllib.regression import LabeledPoint
               # dropna()整行删除,某行有一个空值 就删掉整行
            4
               # mlib是基于rdd的, 因此后续处理过程需要转化成rdd
            5
               train data = user profile df.dropna(subset=['pvalue level']).rdd.\
            7
                   map (lambda r:LabeledPoint (r. pvalue level-1, \
            8
                   # final gender code原数据中是1、2,随机森林模型使用时要变成0,1
            9
                   [r.cms segid, r.cms group id, r.final gender code-1, r.age level, r.shopping leve
           10
              train data.collect()
Out[10]:
          [LabeledPoint (0.0, [5.0, 2.0, 1.0, 2.0, 2.0, 1.0]),
           LabeledPoint (1.0, [0.0, 8.0, 0.0, 2.0, 2.0, 0.0]),
           LabeledPoint (1.0, [49.0, 6.0, 1.0, 6.0, 2.0, 0.0]),
           LabeledPoint (1.0, [44.0, 5.0, 1.0, 5.0, 2.0, 0.0]),
           LabeledPoint (0.0, [2.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 2.0, 0.0]),
           LabeledPoint (1.0, [43.0, 5.0, 1.0, 5.0, 2.0, 0.0]),
           LabeledPoint (1.0, [5.0, 2.0, 1.0, 2.0, 2.0, 1.0]),
           LabeledPoint (1.0, [55.0, 8.0, 0.0, 2.0, 1.0, 0.0]),
           LabeledPoint (1.0, [33.0, 4.0, 1.0, 4.0, 2.0, 0.0]),
           LabeledPoint (1.0, [0.0, 4.0, 1.0, 4.0, 2.0, 0.0]),
           LabeledPoint (1.0, [0.0, 4.0, 1.0, 4.0, 2.0, 0.0]),
           LabeledPoint (0.0, [8.0, 2.0, 1.0, 2.0, 2.0, 0.0]),
           LabeledPoint (0.0, [31.0, 4.0, 1.0, 4.0, 2.0, 0.0]),
           LabeledPoint (1.0, [20.0, 3.0, 1.0, 3.0, 2.0, 0.0]),
           LabeledPoint (1.0, [33.0, 4.0, 1.0, 4.0, 2.0, 0.0]),
           LabeledPoint (1.0, [36.0, 5.0, 1.0, 5.0, 0.0, 0.0]),
           LabeledPoint (1.0, [20.0, 3.0, 1.0, 3.0, 2.0, 0.0]),
           LabeledPoint (1.0, [8.0, 2.0, 1.0, 2.0, 2.0, 0.0]),
           LabeledPoint (1.0, [0.0, 4.0, 1.0, 4.0, 2.0, 0.0]),
                             In [11]:
               ##延申学习: LabeledPoint 与稀疏矩阵SparseVector
              # from pyspark.mllib.linalg import SparseVector
               # from pyspark.mllib.regression import LabeledPoint
            4
            5
              # # Create a labeled point with a positive label and a dense feature vector.
              \# pos = LabeledPoint (1.0, [1.0, 0.0, 3.0])
            7
            8
               # # Create a labeled point with a negative label and a sparse feature vector.
              \# neg = LabeledPoint(0, 0, SparseVector(3, [0, 2], [1.0, 3.0]))
   [12]:
               from pyspark.mllib.tree import RandomForest
In
            1
            2
               # 训练分类模型
            3
              #参数1 训练的数据
            4
              #参数2 目标值的分类个数 0,1,2
              #参数3 特征中是否包含分类的特征 {2:2,3:7} {2:2} 表示 在特征中 第三个特征是分类的: 有两
              #参数4 随机森林中 树的棵数
               model = RandomForest.trainClassifier(train data, 3, {2:2, 3:7, 4:3, 5:2}, 5)
```

In

[15]:

1

```
In [13]:

# 看看上上上个cell中哪个特征是分类特征
# user_profile_df.groupBy('cms_segid').count().show()# 种类太多
# user_profile_df.groupBy('cms_group_id').count().show()# 种类太多
# user_profile_df.groupBy('final_gender_code').count().show()# 1、2 ->0、1
# user_profile_df.groupBy('age_level').count().show()# 0-6
# user_profile_df.groupBy('shopping_level').count().show()# 1、2、3 -> 0、1、2
# user_profile_df.groupBy('occupation').count().show()# 0、1
```

```
In [14]: # 取出pvalue_level缺失的那些行 2 pl_na_df = user_profile_df.fillna(-1).where('pvalue_level=-1')
```

随机森林模型 使用的是rdd,准备输入模型的rdd

```
2 rdd = pl_na_df.rdd.map(lambda r:(r.cms_segid, r.cms_group_id, r.final_gender_code-1, predicts = model.predict(rdd)
4 print(predicts.take(20))
5 print('预测值总数',predicts.count())
6 # 这里注意predict参数,如果是预测多个,那么参数必须是直接有列表构成的rdd参数,而不能是 7 # 因此这里经过map函数处理,将每一行数据转换为普通的列表数据
```

```
In [16]: # 这里数据量比较小,直接转换为pandas dataframe来处理,因为方便,但注意如果数据量较大不 temp = predicts.map(lambda x:int(x)).collect()
gdf = pl_na_df.toPandas()
import numpy as np
# 在pandas df的基础上直接替换掉列数据
pdf["pvalue_level"] = np.array(temp) + 1 # 注意+1 还原预测值
pdf
```

Out[16]:		userld	cms_segid	cms_group_id	final_gender_code	age_level	pvalue_level	shopping_l
	0	234	0	5	2	5	2	
	1	1670	0	4	2	4	2	
	2	2545	0	10	1	4	2	
	3	6211	0	9	1	3	2	
	4	9293	0	5	2	5	2	
	575912	1137329	0	4	2	4	2	
	575913	1137582	0	9	1	3	2	
	575914	1137955	0	3	2	3	1	
	575915	1138545	0	4	2	4	2	
	575916	1139632	0	7	1	1	2	

575917 rows × 9 columns

```
In [17]:

# 与非缺失数据进行拼接,完成pvalue_level的缺失值预测
new_user_profile_df = user_profile_df.dropna(subset=["pvalue_level"]).unionAll(spark.
new_user_profile_df.show()
# 注意: unionAll的使用,两个df的表结构必须完全一样
...
```

b. 利用随机森林对new_user_class_level的缺失值进行预测

```
[18]:
              from pyspark.mllib.regression import LabeledPoint
           2
           3
              # 选出new user class level全部的
              train data2 = user profile df.dropna(subset=["new user class level"]).rdd.map(
           4
           5
                  lambda r:LabeledPoint(r.new user class level - 1, \
           6
                                      [r.cms segid, r.cms group id, r.final gender code-1, r.age
           7
              )
              from pyspark.mllib.tree import RandomForest
           8
              model2 = RandomForest.trainClassifier(train data2, 4, {2:2, 3:7, 4:3, 5:2}, 5)
In [19]:
              nul na df = user profile df. na. fill(-1). where ("new user class level=-1")
           1
           2
              nul na df. show(10)
           3
              def row(r):
           4
           5
                 return r.cms segid, r.cms group id, r.final gender code, r.age level, r.shopping
           6
           7
              rdd2 = nul na df. rdd. map (row)
              predicts2 = model2.predict(rdd2)
              predicts2. take (20)
                           _____
          |userId|cms segid|cms group id|final gender code|age level|pvalue level|shopping leve
          1 occupation new user class level
          +----+
                                    8
                                                     1 \mid
                                                              2
                                                                           2
             612
                        0
         3
                    0
                                      -1|
                                                     2
            1670
                        0
                                    4
                                                                          -1
         1
                    0
                                      -1
                        0
                                                     1
            2545
                                    10
                                                                          -1
         3
                    0
                                      -1|
          10549
                        0
                                                     2
                                                                           2
         3
                    0
                                                     2
          10812
                        0
                                                                          -1 |
         2
                    0
                                       -1 |
          10912
                        0
                                                     2
                                                                           2
         3
                    0
                                       -1|
                                                     2
          | 12620|
                                                                          -1
```

总结:可以发现由于这两个字段的缺失过多,所以预测出来的值已经大大失真,但如果缺失率在10% 以下,这种方法是比较有效的一种 由于该思想正好和热独编码实现方法一样,因此这里直接使用热独编码方式处理数据

```
In
   [23]:
              from pyspark.ml.feature import OneHotEncoder
            2
              from pyspark.ml.feature import StringIndexer
            3
              from pyspark.ml import Pipeline
              from pyspark.sql.types import StringType
            4
              user profile df = user profile df.fillna(-1)
              user profile df. show()
              # 热独编码时,必须先将待处理字段 转为 字符串类型才可处理
              user profile df = user profile df. withColumn('pvalue level', user profile df. pvalue level')
            9
                  .withColumn('new user class level', user profile df.new user class level.cast(Strin
           10
              user profile df.printSchema()
           11
              # 对pvalue level进行热独编码,求值
              stringindexer = StringIndexer(inputCol='pvalue_level', outputCol='pl_onehot_feature')
           12
              encoder = OneHotEncoder(dropLast=False, inputCol='pl onehot feature', outputCol='pl on
           13
           14
              pipeline = Pipeline(stages=[stringindexer, encoder])
              pipeline fit = pipeline.fit(user profile df)
           15
              user_profile_df2 = pipeline_fit.transform(user_profile_df)
           16
           17
              # pl onehot value列的值为稀疏向量,存储热独编码的结果
              user profile df2.printSchema()
           19
              user profile df2. show()
```

occupat	ion n	iew_use	r_class_level 		+	ue_level shopping_leve
234	+-	0	5	2	5	-1
523	0	5	3 2	2	2	1
612	1	0	2 8	1	2	2
1670	0	0	-1 4	2	4	-1
	0		-1			
2545	0	0	10 -1	1	4	-1
3644	0	49	6 2	2	6	2
5777		44	5	2	5	2
6211	0	0	9	1	3	-1
6355	0	2	2 1	2	1	1
6823	0	43	4 5	2	5	2
	0		1			
6972 	1	5	2 2	2	2	2
9293	0	0	5 4	2	5	-1
9510	0	55	8 2	1	2	2
10122		33	4	2	4	2
10549	0	0	2 4	2	4	2
10812	0	0	-1 4	2	4	-1

```
0
                0
                                                2
                                                                       2
10912
                             4
3
           0
                               -1 \mid
                                                2
                0
                                                          5
 10996
                             5
                                                                      -1
3
           0
                                4
11256
                8
                             2
                                                2
                                                          2
                                                                       1
3
           0
                                3
11310
               31
                                                2
                                                                       1
3
           0
only showing top 20 rows
root
  -- userId: integer (nullable = true)
  -- cms segid: integer (nullable = true)
  -- cms group id: integer (nullable = true)
  -- final gender code: integer (nullable = true)
  -- age level: integer (nullable = true)
  -- pvalue level: string (nullable = true)
  -- shopping level: integer (nullable = true)
  -- occupation: integer (nullable = true)
 -- new user class level: string (nullable = true)
root
  -- userId: integer (nullable = true)
  -- cms segid: integer (nullable = true)
  -- cms group id: integer (nullable = true)
  -- final gender code: integer (nullable = true)
  -- age level: integer (nullable = true)
  -- pvalue_level: string (nullable = true)
  -- shopping level: integer (nullable = true)
  -- occupation: integer (nullable = true)
  -- new user class level: string (nullable = true)
  -- pl onehot feature: double (nullable = true)
  -- pl onehot value: vector (nullable = true)
|userId|cms segid|cms group id|final gender code|age level|pvalue level|shopping leve
1 occupation new user class level pl onehot feature pl onehot value
    234
                0
                             5
                                                2
                                                                      -1
                                                       (4, [0], [1.0])
3
           0
                                3
                                                0.0
                             2
                                                2
    523
                5
                                                          2
                                                                       1
3
                                2
                                                 2.0
                                                       (4, [2], [1.0])
           1
                0
                             8
                                                                       2
    612
                                                1
                                                          2
3
           0
                                                1.0
                                                       (4, [1], [1.0])
                               -1|
   1670
                0
                             4
                                                2
                                                          4
                                                                      -1
                                                       (4, [0], [1.0])
1
                                                0.0
           0
                               -1|
   2545
                0
                            10
                                                1
                                                          4
                                                                      -1
3
           0
                                                0.0
                                                       (4, [0], [1.0])
                               -1
                                                2
                                                                       2
   3644
               49
                             6
                                                          6
3
           0
                                2
                                                1.0
                                                       (4, [1], [1.0])
                                                                       2
   5777
               44
                                                2
                                                          5
3
           0
                                2
                                                       (4, [1], [1.0])
                                                 1.0
```

			=		
6211		0	9	1	3 -1
3	0		2	0.0	(4, [0], [1.0])
6355		2	1	2	1 1
3	0		4	2.0	(4, [2], [1.0])
6823		43	5	2	5 2
3	0		1	1.0	(4, [1], [1.0])
6972		5	2	2	2 2
3	1		2	1.0	(4, [1], [1.0])
9293	'	0	5	2	5 -1
3	0	'	4	0.0	(4, [0], [1.0])
9510	'	55	8	1	2 2
2	0	1	2	1.0	(4,[1],[1.0])
10122	- 1	33	4	2	4 2
3	0	1	2	1.0	(4,[1],[1.0])
10549	- 1	0	4	2	4 2
3	0	9 1	-1	1.0	(4,[1],[1.0])
10812	9	0	4	2	4 -1
2	0	۰۱	-1	0.0	(4, [0], [1.0])
10912	Ψ ₁	0	4	2	4 2
3	0	١	-1	1.0	(4,[1],[1.0])
10996	0	0	5	2	5 -1
3	0	١	4	0.0	(4, [0], [1.0])
11256	0 1	8	2	2	2 1
3	0	ΟŢ	3	2.0	(4, [2], [1.0])
11310	O	31	4	2	4 1
3	0	01	$4 \mid$	2.0	
J ++	υ <u> </u>			∠ . ∪ +	(T, [4], [1. U]/
		1	ı	'	1

_+_____

only showing top 20 rows

```
[29]:
                                            # 使用热编码转换new user class level的一维数据为多维
In
                                             stringindexer = StringIndexer(inputCol='new user class level', outputCol='nucl onehot
                                            encoder = OneHotEncoder(dropLast=False,inputCol='nucl onehot feature',outputCol='nuc
                                            pipeline = Pipeline(stages=[stringindexer, encoder])
                                            pipeline fit = pipeline. fit (user profile df2)
                                            user profile df3 = pipeline fit. transform(user profile df2)
                                            user profile df3.printSchema()
                                            user_profile_df3.show()
                              root
                                      -- userId: integer (nullable = true)
                                     -- cms segid: integer (nullable = true)
                                     -- cms group id: integer (nullable = true)
                                     -- final gender code: integer (nullable = true)
                                     -- age level: integer (nullable = true)
                                     -- pvalue level: string (nullable = true)
                                     -- shopping level: integer (nullable = true)
                                     -- occupation: integer (nullable = true)
                                     -- new user class level: string (nullable = true)
                                     -- pl onehot feature: double (nullable = true)
                                     -- pl onehot value: vector (nullable = true)
                                     -- nucl onehot feature: double (nullable = true)
                                    -- nucl onehot value: vector (nullable = true)
                               |userId|cms\_segid|cms\_group\_id|final\_gender\_code|age\_level|pvalue\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shopping\_level|shoppin
```

1 1 1 1 , 6 , 1 1 , 1

```
In [30]: 1 # 如何将用户特征合并?
```

- 2 #例如我们要合并上表中的三列为一列: "age_level", "pl_onehot_value", "nucl_onehot_value"
- 3 from pyspark.ml.feature import VectorAssembler
- 4 | feature_df = VectorAssembler().setInputCols(["age_level", "pl_onehot_value", "nucl_one
- transform(user_profile_df3)
- 6 | feature_df. show()

```
______
  -----
   _____
|userId|cms_segid|cms_group_id|final_gender_code|age_level|pvalue_level|shopping_leve
loccupation new user class level pl onehot feature pl onehot value nucl onehot featu
re|nucl_onehot_value| features|
                                      2
      0 |
                                       0.0| (4,[0],[1.0])|
3
[2.0] [5, [2], [1.0]) | (10, [0, 1, 7], [5.0, ... |
\begin{vmatrix} 523 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}
                                      2
                                                          1
3
                                       [2.0] [4,[2],[1.0])
       1
1.0
      (5, [1], [1.0]) | (10, [0, 3, 6], [2.0, ...]
  612 0 8
                                      1
                                                          2
         0
                                       1.0
                                            (4, [1], [1.0])
3
      (5, [0], [1.0]) | (10, [0, 2, 5], [2.0, ...)
0.0
| 1670| 0| 4|
       0 |
1
                                       0.0
                                            (4, [0], [1.0])
0.0
      (5, [0], [1.0]) | (10, [0, 1, 5], [4.0, ...)
  2545 | 0 | 10 |
                                      1
       0
3
                                       0.0
                                            (4, [0], [1.0])
      (5, [0], [1.0]) | (10, [0, 1, 5], [4.0, ...)
         49 | 6 |
                                               6
  3644
                                            (4, [1], [1.0]) |
3
        0
                                       1.0
1.0
      (5, [1], [1.0]) | (10, [0, 2, 6], [6.0, ...]
 5777 44 5
                                      2
                                               5
                                                          2
                                       |1.0| (4, [1], [1.0])|
3
      (5, [1], [1.0]) | (10, [0, 2, 6], [5.0, ...)
1.0
6211 0 9
                                      1
                                                         -1 |
         0
                                       0.0 \mid (4, [0], [1.0]) \mid
3
|1.0| (5, [1], [1.0]) | (10, [0, 1, 6], [3.0, ... |
  6355 | 2 | 1 |
                                                          1
3
                                             (4, [2], [1.0])
         0
                                       2.0
      (5, [3], [1.0]) | (10, [0, 3, 8], [1.0, ...)
3.0
 6823 | 43 | 5 |
                                                          2
                                               5
3
                                       1.0 \mid (4, [1], [1.0]) \mid
       0
      (5, [4], [1.0]) | (10, [0, 2, 9], [5.0, ...)
6972
                                                          2
3
                                       |1.0| (4, [1], [1.0])|
1.0
      (5, [1], [1.0]) | (10, [0, 2, 6], [2.0, ...])
         0 | 5 | 4
                                      2
  9293
                                               5
3
                                       0.0 \mid (4, [0], [1.0]) \mid
        0
      (5, [3], [1.0]) | (10, [0, 1, 8], [5.0, ... |
3.0
  9510 | 55 | 8 |
                                      1
                                                          2
                                       1.0 (4, [1], [1.0])
2
         0
      (5, [1], [1.0]) | (10, [0, 2, 6], [2.0, ...)
1.0
            33
                                       2
                                                          2
10122
                                       1.0
                                             (4, [1], [1.0])
```

```
1.0
        (5, [1], [1.0]) | (10, [0, 2, 6], [4.0, ...]
                                                2
10549
                0
                                                                       2
                                                       (4, [1], [1.0]) |
3
           0
                                                1.0
0.0
        (5, [0], [1.0]) | (10, [0, 2, 5], [4.0, ...)
10812
              0
                                                          4
           0
                                                 0.0
                                                       (4, [0], [1.0])
2
        (5, [0], [1.0]) | (10, [0, 1, 5], [4.0, ...)
0.0|
                                                2
10912
                0
                                                          4
                                                                       2
                                                       (4, [1], [1.0])
3
                                                1.0
        (5, [0], [1.0]) | (10, [0, 2, 5], [4.0, ...])
0.0
10996
                                                2
                                                          5
                0
                             5
3
           0
                                                0.0
                                                       (4, [0], [1.0])
3.0
        (5, [3], [1.0]) | (10, [0, 1, 8], [5.0, ...)
                                                          2
11256
                                                2
                             2
                                                                        1
                                                       (4, [2], [1.0])
3
                                                 2.0
2.0
        (5, [2], [1.0]) | (10, [0, 3, 7], [2.0, ...)
11310
               31
                                                2
                                                                        1
3
           0
                                                 2.0
                                                       (4, [2], [1.0])
3.0
        (5, [3], [1.0]) | (10, [0, 3, 8], [4.0, ...)
only showing top 20 rows
```

```
In [31]: 1 feature df. select('features'). show()
```

```
features
(10, [0, 1, 7], [5.0, \dots)
(10, [0, 3, 6], [2.0, \dots)
(10, [0, 2, 5], [2.0, \dots)
(10, [0, 1, 5], [4, 0, \dots])
(10, [0, 1, 5], [4.0, \dots]
(10, [0, 2, 6], [6, 0, \dots)
(10, [0, 2, 6], [5, 0, \dots)
(10, [0, 1, 6], [3.0, \dots)
(10, [0, 3, 8], [1.0, \dots
(10, [0, 2, 9], [5, 0, \dots)
(10, [0, 2, 6], [2.0, \dots)
(10, [0, 1, 8], [5.0, \dots)
(10, [0, 2, 6], [2.0, \dots)
(10, [0, 2, 6], [4.0, \dots)
(10, [0, 2, 5], [4.0, \dots)
(10, [0, 1, 5], [4, 0, \dots])
1/10 [0 0 5] [1 0
```

```
In []: # 我该选取那些特征呢?
2 # 除了前面处理的pvalue_level和new_user_class_level需要作为特征以外,(能体现出用户的购3
3 # 分类特征值: 个数
4 # - cms_segid: 97
5 # - cms_group_id: 13
6 # - final_gender_code: 2
7 # - age_level: 7
8 # - shopping_level: 3
9 # - occupation: 2
10 # - pvalue_level
11 # - new_user_class_level
12 # - price
13 # 根据经验,以上几个分类特征都一定程度能体现用户在购物方面的特征,且类别都较少,都可以
```