在目前 spark 的 MLLib 中实现的 SVM 算法是 SVMWithSGD 支持向量机。Hinge-loss 说明:

1、目标函数: y = wx (注: w 是超平面的法向量)

2、损失函数(当前误差): HingeGradient

公式: max(0, 1 - (2 y - 1) f_w(x)))

解释: Spark 的 SVM 算法要求他的类别符号是 $\{0,1\}$,其中 y 就是类别符号,(2y-1) 运算的时候,当 y=0 时,2y-1=-1, 当 y=1 时,2y-1=+1, $f_w(x)$ 是新输入的样本点的类别值。

3、机梯度下降

梯度: -(2y - 1) * x

正则项: L2 = (1/2) * w^2

权值更新方法: weight = weight - lambda (gradient + regParam * weight)

在这个中是: weight = weight - **stepSize/sqrt(iter)** * (gradient + regParam * weight)

4、SVM 算法的第一阶段输入是训练数据样本,输出是训练模型,就是超平面,

第二阶段的输入是数据样本,输出的是样本的类别,输出数据所属的类别。

1.8.2、实现 API 及其说明

功能类	方法	方法说明
MLUtils	loadLibSVMFile	从文件中加载具有类别的数据样本,其中数据
	返回 RDD(符合	的格式是:
	LIBSVM 的 RDD)	{label index1:value1 index2:value2}
	saveAsLibSVMFile	以 LIBSVM 的格式保存数据,已经标记好的

		数据。
	train	在给定的 RDD 上进行训练,方法的参数是:
SVMWithSGD	返回的是 SVMModel	1、rdd 训练的 RDD
	实际上是生成了一个新	2、梯度下降的迭代次数
	的 SVMWithSGD 的实	3、每个迭代的步骤
	例。	4、正则化参数
		5、每一个迭代使用的数据部分

1.8.3、实现解析

SVMWithSGDExample 类(自己编写)

val data = MLUtils.loadLibSVMFile(sc, "data/mllib/sample_libsvm_data.txt")

// Split data into training (60%) and test (40%).

val splits = data.randomSplit(Array(0.6, 0.4), seed = 11L)

val training = splits(0).cache()

val test = splits(1)

// Run training algorithm to build the model

val numlterations = 100

val model = SVMWithSGD.train(training, numIterations)

loadLibSVMFile 方法的参数:

- 1、sparkcontext
- 2、文件路径
- 3、特征数量
- 4、最小的数据分片

```
org.apache.spark.mllib.classification.SVMWithSGD 类
def train(
   input: RDD[LabeledPoint],
   numlterations: Int,
   stepSize: Double,
   regParam: Double,
   miniBatchFraction: Double,
   initialWeights: Vector): SVMModel = {
 new SVMWithSGD(stepSize, numIterations, regParam, miniBatchFraction)
   .run(input, initialWeights)
}
/*****************************
构造函数参数说明: stepSize 每次梯度下降的步幅, 迭代步长, 默认为 1.0
              numIterations 迭代次数,默认值是 100
              regParam 正则式,默认值是 0.01
              miniBatchFraction 每次迭代使用的数据的部分,默认是 1.0
              initialWeights:每一维的权值,初试是0.
**/
run 方法说明:方法接收输入的数据和初始的权重,
```

```
val (weights, _) = GradientDescent.runMiniBatchSGD(
   data,
   gradient,
   updater,
   stepSize,
   numIterations,
   regParam,
   miniBatchFraction,
   initialWeights,
   convergenceTol)
   weights
}
```

```
在 SVM 算法中是用的是:
private val gradient = new HingeGradient()
private val updater = new SquaredL2Updater()
class HingeGradient extends Gradient {
  override def compute(data: Vector, label: Double, weights: Vector): (Vector,
Double) = {
   val dotProduct = dot(data, weights)
   // Our loss function with \{0, 1\} labels is max(0, 1 - (2y - 1) (f w(x)))
   // Therefore the gradient is -(2y - 1)*x
   val labelScaled = 2 * label - 1.0
    if (1.0 > labelScaled * dotProduct) {
      val gradient = data.copy
      scal(-labelScaled, gradient)
      (gradient, 1.0 - labelScaled * dotProduct)
    } else {
      (Vectors.sparse(weights.size, Array.empty, Array.empty), 0.0)
    }
  override def compute(
      data: Vector,
      label: Double,
      weights: Vector,
      cumGradient: Vector): Double = {
   val dotProduct = dot(data, weights)
   val labelScaled = 2 * label - 1.0
    if (1.0 > labelScaled * dotProduct) {
      axpy(-labelScaled, data, cumGradient)
      1.0 - labelScaled * dotProduct
    } else {
```

```
0.0
   }
 }
}
class SquaredL2Updater extends Updater {
 override def compute(
     weightsOld: Vector,
     gradient: Vector,
     stepSize: Double,
     iter: Int,
     regParam: Double): (Vector, Double) = {
   val thisIterStepSize = stepSize / math.sqrt(iter)
   val brzWeights: BV[Double] = weightsOld.asBreeze.toDenseVector
    brzWeights :*= (1.0 - thisIterStepSize * regParam)
   brzAxpy(-thisIterStepSize, gradient.asBreeze, brzWeights)
   val norm = brzNorm(brzWeights, 2.0)
   (Vectors.fromBreeze(brzWeights), 0.5 * regParam * norm * norm)
 }
}
```

Optimize 方法中调用了 GradientDescent.runMiniBatchSGD 方法。

```
runMiniBatchSGD (data: RDD[(Double, Vector)],
   gradient: Gradient,
   updater: Updater,
   stepSize: Double,
   numlterations: Int,
   regParam: Double,
   miniBatchFraction: Double,
   initialWeights: Vector,
   convergenceTol: Double): (Vector, Array[Double]) = {
   val stochasticLossHistory = new ArrayBuffer[Double](numIterations)
 // Record previous weight and current one to calculate solution vector
difference
 var previousWeights: Option[Vector] = None
 var currentWeights: Option[Vector] = None
 val numExamples = data.count()
 if (numExamples == 0) {
   return (initialWeights, stochasticLossHistory.toArray)
  }
```

```
// Initialize weights as a column vector
 var weights = Vectors.dense(initialWeights.toArray)
 val n = weights.size
 /**
  * For the first iteration, the regVal will be initialized as sum of weight squares
  * if it's L2 updater; for L1 updater, the same logic is followed.
 var regVal = updater.compute(
   weights, Vectors.zeros(weights.size), 0, 1, regParam). 2
 var converged = false
 vari = 1
 while (!converged && i <= numlterations) {
   val bcWeights = data.context.broadcast(weights)
         (gradientSum.
                        lossSum, miniBatchSize) = data.sample(false,
miniBatchFraction, 42 + i)
     .treeAggregate((BDV.zeros[Double](n), 0.0, 0L))(
       seqOp = (c, v) = > \{
         // c: (grad, loss, count), v: (label, features)
             I = gradient.compute(v. 2, v. 1, bcWeights.value,
Vectors.fromBreeze(c. 1))
         (c. 1, c. 2 + l, c. 3 + 1)
       },
       combOp = (c1, c2) => {
         // c: (grad, loss, count)
         (c1. 1 += c2. 1, c1. 2 + c2. 2, c1. 3 + c2. 3)
       })
   if (miniBatchSize > 0) {
     /**
      * lossSum is computed using the weights from the previous iteration
      * and regVal is the regularization value computed in the previous
iteration as well.
      */
     stochasticLossHistory.append(lossSum / miniBatchSize + regVal)
     val update = updater.compute(
       weights.
                           Vectors.fromBreeze(gradientSum
miniBatchSize.toDouble),
       stepSize, i, regParam)
     weights = update. 1
     regVal = update. 2
     previousWeights = currentWeights
     currentWeights = Some(weights)
     if (previousWeights != None && currentWeights != None) {
```

```
converged = isConverged(previousWeights.get,
        currentWeights.get, convergenceTol)
     }
   } else {
             }
   i += 1
   (weights, stochasticLossHistory.toArray)
}
private def isConverged(
   previousWeights: Vector,
   currentWeights: Vector,
   convergenceTol: Double): Boolean = {
 val previousBDV = previousWeights.asBreeze.toDenseVector
 val currentBDV = currentWeights.asBreeze.toDenseVector
 val solutionVecDiff: Double = norm(previousBDV - currentBDV)
 solutionVecDiff < convergenceTol * Math.max(norm(currentBDV),</pre>
1.0)
}
方法说明: data: 输入的数据。
        gradient: 梯度下降函数
        Updater: 梯度更新函数
        stepSize:第一次迭代的次数
        numIteration: 迭代次数
        regParam: 正则表达式
        miniBatchFraction:数据量(样本量)
 返回值:返回值是相应的权重,和对应的损失值。
```

算法的执行流程:

MLUtils.loadLibSVMFile —> SVMWithSGD.train —> new SVMWithSGD.run —> Optimzer.optimze —> GradientDescent.runMiniBatchSGD —> updater.compute

和 hingeGradient.compute

算法本身的数据量:

- 1、输入的数据样本的特点
- 2、迭代的次数
- 3、损失的差异值
- 4、每一步的执行次数