

NearDuplicate

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```
# Carrega os dados de dicionario de dados de tabelas e colunas
library(readr)
dic <- read_delim("~/Similares/db2ExportFull.csv", ";", escape_double = FALSE, trim_ws = TRUE)
dic = as.data.frame(dic[,1:15])
```

PROCESSAMENTO E TRANSFORMACAO

```
# Pega só os que tem comentarios como dicionario de dados
dic = na.omit(dic)

# Filtra server
dic = dic[dic$HOST_NAME == "sudbpd02" | dic$HOST_NAME == "sudbpd08" | dic$HOST_NAME == "sudbpd12"
        | dic$HOST_NAME == "sudbpd21" | dic$HOST_NAME == "sudbpd30",]
table(dic$HOST_NAME)

##
## sudbpd02 sudbpd08 sudbpd12 sudbpd21 sudbpd30
##      1457      117      515      1171      1046

#sudbpd01 sudbpd02 sudbpd04 sudbpd08 sudbpd12 sudbpd21 sudbpd30
#      8658      1457      8385      117      515      1171      1046 # Colunas
#       35        3        11        4        1        2        3 # Schema
#      829      112      584      26      46      155      146 # Tabela
#      252      177      226      118      137      188      249 # Max nchar de comment de tabela
#      254      253      250      181      254      250      244 # Max nchar de comment de coluna

# Qtos Schemas possuem dicionario de dados de tabelas # 60
length(unique(paste(dic$HOST_NAME, dic$TABSCHEMA, sep = " ")))

## [1] 13

length(unique(dic$TABSCHEMA))

## [1] 13

# Qtos Tabelas possuem dicionario de dados de tabelas # 2.347
length(unique(paste(dic$HOST_NAME, dic$TABSCHEMA, dic$TABNAME, sep = " ")))

## [1] 589

# Qtas Colunas possuem dicionario de dados de colunas # 21.521
length(unique(paste(dic$HOST_NAME, dic$TABSCHEMA, dic$TABNAME, dic$COLNAME, sep = " ")))

## [1] 4306

# Qtos diferentes valores de comentario de tabela # 1.881
length(unique(dic$TABLE_COMENT))

## [1] 484
```

```

# Qtos diferentes valores de comentario de columna # 13.646
length(unique(dic$COLUMN_COMENTS))

## [1] 3332

# Faz tratamento do texto no nome do schema, tabela, coluna e tipo
dic$TABSCHEMA = gsub('[:punct:]', '', dic$TABSCHEMA)
dic$TABSCHEMA = gsub('\\\"', '', dic$TABSCHEMA)
dic$TABSCHEMA = gsub('\\?', '', dic$TABSCHEMA)
dic$TABSCHEMA = gsub('ã', 'a', dic$TABSCHEMA)
dic$TABSCHEMA = gsub('õ', 'o', dic$TABSCHEMA)
dic$TABSCHEMA = gsub('ç', 'c', dic$TABSCHEMA)
dic$TABSCHEMA = gsub('à', 'a', dic$TABSCHEMA)
dic$TABSCHEMA = gsub('á', 'a', dic$TABSCHEMA)
dic$TABSCHEMA = gsub('é', 'e', dic$TABSCHEMA)
dic$TABSCHEMA = gsub('í', 'i', dic$TABSCHEMA)
dic$TABSCHEMA = gsub('ó', 'o', dic$TABSCHEMA)
dic$TABSCHEMA = gsub('ú', 'u', dic$TABSCHEMA)
dic$TABSCHEMA = tolower(dic$TABSCHEMA)
dic$TABSCHEMA = gsub("[^\\x20-\\x7E]", "", dic$TABSCHEMA)

dic$TABNAME = gsub('[:punct:]', '', dic$TABNAME)
dic$TABNAME = gsub('\\\"', '', dic$TABNAME)
dic$TABNAME = gsub('\\?', '', dic$TABNAME)
dic$TABNAME = gsub('ã', 'a', dic$TABNAME)
dic$TABNAME = gsub('õ', 'o', dic$TABNAME)
dic$TABNAME = gsub('ç', 'c', dic$TABNAME)
dic$TABNAME = gsub('à', 'a', dic$TABNAME)
dic$TABNAME = gsub('á', 'a', dic$TABNAME)
dic$TABNAME = gsub('é', 'e', dic$TABNAME)
dic$TABNAME = gsub('í', 'i', dic$TABNAME)
dic$TABNAME = gsub('ó', 'o', dic$TABNAME)
dic$TABNAME = gsub('ú', 'u', dic$TABNAME)
dic$TABNAME = tolower(dic$TABNAME)
dic$TABNAME = gsub("[^\\x20-\\x7E]", "", dic$TABNAME)

dic$COLNAME = gsub('[:punct:]', '', dic$COLNAME)
dic$COLNAME = gsub('\\\"', '', dic$COLNAME)
dic$COLNAME = gsub('\\?', '', dic$COLNAME)
dic$COLNAME = gsub('ã', 'a', dic$COLNAME)
dic$COLNAME = gsub('õ', 'o', dic$COLNAME)
dic$COLNAME = gsub('ç', 'c', dic$COLNAME)
dic$COLNAME = gsub('à', 'a', dic$COLNAME)
dic$COLNAME = gsub('á', 'a', dic$COLNAME)
dic$COLNAME = gsub('é', 'e', dic$COLNAME)
dic$COLNAME = gsub('í', 'i', dic$COLNAME)
dic$COLNAME = gsub('ó', 'o', dic$COLNAME)
dic$COLNAME = gsub('ú', 'u', dic$COLNAME)
dic$COLNAME = tolower(dic$COLNAME)
dic$COLNAME = gsub("[^\\x20-\\x7E]", "", dic$COLNAME)

dic$TYPENAME = gsub('[:punct:]', '', dic$TYPENAME)
dic$TYPENAME = gsub('\\\"', '', dic$TYPENAME)
dic$TYPENAME = gsub('\\?', '', dic$TYPENAME)

```

```

dic$TYPENAME = gsub('ã', 'a', dic$TYPENAME)
dic$TYPENAME = gsub('õ', 'o', dic$TYPENAME)
dic$TYPENAME = gsub('ç', 'c', dic$TYPENAME)
dic$TYPENAME = gsub('à', 'a', dic$TYPENAME)
dic$TYPENAME = gsub('á', 'a', dic$TYPENAME)
dic$TYPENAME = gsub('é', 'e', dic$TYPENAME)
dic$TYPENAME = gsub('í', 'i', dic$TYPENAME)
dic$TYPENAME = gsub('ó', 'o', dic$TYPENAME)
dic$TYPENAME = gsub('ú', 'u', dic$TYPENAME)
dic$TYPENAME = tolower(dic$TYPENAME)
dic$TYPENAME = gsub("[^\\x20-\\x7E]", "", dic$TYPENAME)

# Faz tratamento no texto das colunas de comentario de tabela e de coluna
dic$TABLE_COMENT = gsub('[[:punct:]]', '', dic$TABLE_COMENT)
dic$TABLE_COMENT = gsub('\\\\"', '', dic$TABLE_COMENT)
dic$TABLE_COMENT = gsub('\\\\?', '', dic$TABLE_COMENT)
dic$TABLE_COMENT = gsub('ã', 'a', dic$TABLE_COMENT)
dic$TABLE_COMENT = gsub('õ', 'o', dic$TABLE_COMENT)
dic$TABLE_COMENT = gsub('ç', 'c', dic$TABLE_COMENT)
dic$TABLE_COMENT = gsub('à', 'a', dic$TABLE_COMENT)
dic$TABLE_COMENT = gsub('á', 'a', dic$TABLE_COMENT)
dic$TABLE_COMENT = gsub('é', 'e', dic$TABLE_COMENT)
dic$TABLE_COMENT = gsub('í', 'i', dic$TABLE_COMENT)
dic$TABLE_COMENT = gsub('ó', 'o', dic$TABLE_COMENT)
dic$TABLE_COMENT = gsub('ú', 'u', dic$TABLE_COMENT)
dic$TABLE_COMENT = tolower(dic$TABLE_COMENT)
dic$TABLE_COMENT = gsub("[^\\x20-\\x7E]", "", dic$TABLE_COMENT)

dic$COLUMN_COMENTS = gsub('[[:punct:]]', '', dic$COLUMN_COMENTS)
dic$COLUMN_COMENTS = gsub('\\\\"', '', dic$COLUMN_COMENTS)
dic$COLUMN_COMENTS = gsub('\\\\?', '', dic$COLUMN_COMENTS)
dic$COLUMN_COMENTS = gsub('ã', 'a', dic$COLUMN_COMENTS)
dic$COLUMN_COMENTS = gsub('õ', 'o', dic$COLUMN_COMENTS)
dic$COLUMN_COMENTS = gsub('ç', 'c', dic$COLUMN_COMENTS)
dic$COLUMN_COMENTS = gsub('à', 'a', dic$COLUMN_COMENTS)
dic$COLUMN_COMENTS = gsub('á', 'a', dic$COLUMN_COMENTS)
dic$COLUMN_COMENTS = gsub('é', 'e', dic$COLUMN_COMENTS)
dic$COLUMN_COMENTS = gsub('í', 'i', dic$COLUMN_COMENTS)
dic$COLUMN_COMENTS = gsub('ó', 'o', dic$COLUMN_COMENTS)
dic$COLUMN_COMENTS = gsub('ú', 'u', dic$COLUMN_COMENTS)
dic$COLUMN_COMENTS = tolower(dic$COLUMN_COMENTS)
dic$COLUMN_COMENTS <- gsub("[^\\x20-\\x7E]", "", dic$COLUMN_COMENTS)

# Cria o id
dic$id = paste(dic$HOST_NAME, dic$TABSCHEMA, dic$TABNAME, dic$COLNAME, sep = " ")

# Compara par a par todos os campos
library(dplyr)
a = expand.grid(dic$id, dic$id)
b = expand.grid(dic$HOST_NAME, dic$HOST_NAME)
c = expand.grid(dic$TABSCHEMA, dic$TABSCHEMA)
e = expand.grid(dic$TABNAME, dic$TABNAME)
f = expand.grid(dic$COLNAME, dic$COLNAME)
g = expand.grid(dic$TYPENAME, dic$TYPENAME)

```

```

h = expand.grid(dic$TABLE_COMENT, dic$TABLE_COMENT)
i = expand.grid(dic$COLUMN_COMENTS, dic$COLUMN_COMENTS)
j = expand.grid(dic$QTDA_LINHAS, dic$QTDA_LINHAS)
l = expand.grid(dic$LENGTH, dic$LENGTH)
m = expand.grid(dic$NULLS, dic$NULLS)
n = expand.grid(dic$IS_FK_COLUMN, dic$IS_FK_COLUMN)
o = expand.grid(dic$LASTUSED, dic$LASTUSED)
p = expand.grid(dic$TAMANHO, dic$TAMANHO)
columns = bind_cols(a,b,c,e,f,g,h,i,j,l,m,n,o,p)
rm(a,b,c,e,f,g,h,i,j,l,m,n,o,p,dic)
gc()

```

```

##          used   (Mb) gc trigger   (Mb) max used   (Mb)
## Ncells   578793  31.0   1168576   62.5   940480   50.3
## Vcells 260818771 1989.9  400428314 3055.1 396731914 3026.9

```

Retira da combinação de pares a combinação com ele mesmo e a combinação inversa

```

columns = as.data.frame(columns)
columns = columns[!duplicated(apply(columns,1,function(x) paste(sort(x),collapse=''))),]

```

Renomeia os nomes das colunas

```

colnames(columns) = c("id2", "id1", "server2", "server1", "schema2", "schema1", "table2", "table1",
  "col2", "col1", "type2", "type1", "dicTab2", "dicTab1", "dicCol2", "dicCol1",
  "nrow2", "nrow1", "lengthcol2", "lengthcol1", "null2", "null1",
  "fk2", "fk1", "lastused2", "lastused1", "size2", "size1")

```

#reordena as colunas

```

columns = columns[,c("id1", "id2", "server1", "server2", "schema1", "schema2", "table1", "table2",
  "col1", "col2", "type1", "type2", "dicTab1", "dicTab2", "dicCol1", "dicCol2",
  "nrow1", "nrow2", "lengthcol1", "lengthcol2", "null1", "null2",
  "fk1", "fk2", "lastused1", "lastused2", "size1", "size2")]

```

Retira a comparacao com ele mesmo

```

library(dplyr)
columns = columns %>% filter(id1 != id2)

```

Retira os que tem dicionario "realizada uma carga do datasatge tabela tbpessoa" que representa 406 ob.

```

columns = columns[columns$dicCol1 != "realizada uma carga do datasatge tabela tbpessoa",]
columns = columns[columns$dicCol2 != "realizada uma carga do datasatge tabela tbpessoa",]

```

Salva

```

write.csv2(x = columns, file = "columns.csv", row.names = TRUE)

```

Carrega os dados

```

columns = read_delim("~/Similares/columns.csv", ";", escape_double = FALSE, trim_ws = TRUE)
columns = as.data.frame(columns[,2:29])

```

Calcula distancia das variaveis tipo texto com Levenshtein e Cosseno

```

library(stringdist)
columns$lv_schema = stringdist(columns$schema1, columns$schema2, method = "lv")
columns$cos_schema = stringdist(columns$schema1, columns$schema2, method = "cosine")
columns$lv_tab = stringdist(columns$table1, columns$table2, method = "lv")
columns$cos_tab = stringdist(columns$table1, columns$table2, method = "cosine")
columns$lv_col = stringdist(columns$col1, columns$col2, method = "lv")

```

```

columns$cos_col = stringdist(columns$col1, columns$col2, method = "cosine")
columns$lv_type = stringdist(columns$type1, columns$type2, method = "lv")
columns$cos_type = stringdist(columns$type1, columns$type2, method = "cosine")
columns$lv_dicTab = stringdist(columns$dicTab1, columns$dicTab2, method = "lv")
columns$cos_dicTab = stringdist(columns$dicTab1, columns$dicTab2, method = "cosine")
columns$lv_dicCol = stringdist(columns$dicCol1, columns$dicCol2, method = "lv")
columns$cos_dicCol = stringdist(columns$dicCol1, columns$dicCol2, method = "cosine")
columns$lv_null = stringdist(columns$null1, columns$null2, method = "lv")
columns$cos_null = stringdist(columns$null1, columns$null2, method = "cosine")
columns$lv_fk = stringdist(columns$fk1, columns$fk2, method = "lv")
columns$cos_fk = stringdist(columns$fk1, columns$fk2, method = "cosine")

# Calcula a distancia entre as variaveis numericas
columns$dist_nrow = apply(columns[,c('nrow1','nrow2')], 1, function(x) sd(x))
columns$dist_length = apply(columns[,c('lengthcol1','lengthcol2')], 1, function(x) sd(x))
columns$dist_lastused = abs(as.numeric(difftime(strptime(columns$lastused1, "%Y/%m/%d %H:%M:%S"),
                                                    strptime(columns$lastused2, "%Y/%m/%d %H:%M:%S"))))
columns$dist_lastused[is.na(columns$dist_lastused)] = 0
columns$dist_size = apply(columns[,c('size1','size2')], 1, function(x) sd(x))

# Decisao. Sendo: 0 para diferente e 1 para similar
columns$decisao = 0
columns$decisao[columns$lv_dicTab == 0 & columns$cos_dicCol == 0] = 1
columns$decisao[columns$cos_dicTab == 0 & columns$cos_dicCol == 0] = 1
columns$decisao[columns$lv_dicTab == 0 & columns$lv_dicCol == 0] = 1

# Proporcao
table(columns$decisao)

##
##      0      1
## 9267457 1208

prop.table(table(columns$decisao))

##
##      0      1
## 0.9998696684 0.0001303316

a = columns[columns$decisao == 1,]

# Verifica os iguais
length(unique(a$id1))

## [1] 721

length(unique(columns$id1))

## [1] 4305

b = as.data.frame(table(a$dicCol1))
b = b[b$Freq > 2,]

# Salva
write.csv2(x = columns, file = "columns.csv", row.names = TRUE)

```

```

# Carrega
library(readr)
columns = read_csv2("columns.csv")
columns = as.data.frame(columns[,2:50])
columns$id = paste(columns$server1, columns$schema1, columns$table1, sep = " ")
columns$idz = paste(columns$server2, columns$schema2, columns$table2, sep = " ")

# Agrega as colunas por tabela
a = columns[,c(50, 3)]
a = aggregate(server1 ~ id, a, FUN=unique)
b = columns[,c(51, 4)]
b = aggregate(server2 ~ idz, b, FUN=unique)
c = columns[,c(50, 5)]
c = aggregate(schema1 ~ id, c, FUN=unique)
d = columns[,c(51, 6)]
d = aggregate(schema2 ~ idz, d, FUN=unique)
e = columns[,c(50, 7)]
e = aggregate(table1 ~ id, e, FUN=unique)
f = columns[,c(51, 8)]
f = aggregate(table2 ~ idz, f, FUN=unique)
g = columns[,c(50, 13)]
g = aggregate(dicTab1 ~ id, g, FUN=unique)
h = columns[,c(51, 14)]
h = aggregate(dicTab2 ~ idz, h, FUN=unique)

i = columns[,c(50, 25)]
i = aggregate(lastused1 ~ id, i, FUN=unique)
j = columns[,c(51, 26)]
j = aggregate(lastused2 ~ idz, j, FUN=unique)

# Faz o merge de tudo e salva na nova variavel tables
tables = merge(a, b)
tables = merge(tables, c)
tables = merge(tables, d)
tables = merge(tables, e)
tables = merge(tables, f)
tables = merge(tables, g)
tables = merge(tables, h)
tables = merge(tables, i)
tables = merge(tables, j)
rm(a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j)

# Remove as comparacoes com ele mesmo
library(dplyr)
tables = tables %>% filter(id != idz)

# Insere os demais dados dentro do data.frame de agregacao de tabelas
tables$nrow1 = columns$nrow1[match(tables$id, columns$id)]
tables$nrow2 = columns$nrow2[match(tables$idz, columns$idz)]
tables$size1 = columns$size1[match(tables$id, columns$id)]
tables$size2 = columns$size2[match(tables$idz, columns$idz)]

tables$lv_schema = stringdist(tables$schema1, tables$schema2, method = "lv")

```

```

tables$cos_schema = stringdist(tables$schema1, tables$schema2, method = "cosine")
tables$lv_tab = stringdist(tables$table1, tables$table2, method = "lv")
tables$cos_tab = stringdist(tables$table1, tables$table2, method = "cosine")
tables$lv_dicTab = stringdist(tables$dicTab1, tables$dicTab2, method = "lv")
tables$cos_dicTab = stringdist(tables$dicTab1, tables$dicTab2, method = "cosine")

# Calcula a qtd de colunas
a = aggregate(col1 ~ server1 + schema1 + table1, columns, FUN = length)
b = aggregate(col2 ~ server2 + schema2 + table2, columns, FUN = length)
tables = merge(tables, a)
tables = merge(tables, b)

# Calcula a distancia entre as variaveis numericas
tables$dist_nrow = apply(tables[,c('nrow1','nrow2')], 1, function(x) sd(x))
tables$dist_lastused = abs(as.numeric(difftime(strptime(tables$lastused1, "%Y/%m/%d %H:%M:%S"),
                                                    strptime(tables$lastused2, "%Y/%m/%d %H:%M:%S"))))
tables$dist_lastused[is.na(tables$dist_lastused)] = 0
tables$dist_size = apply(tables[,c('size1','size2')], 1, function(x) sd(x))

# Decisao. Sendo: 0 para diferente e 1 para similar
tables$decisao = 0
tables$decisao[tables$lv_dicTab == 0] = 1
tables$decisao[tables$cos_dicTab == 0] = 1

# Se nao tiver, zera
tables$decisao[is.na(tables$decisao)] = 0

# Salva
write.csv2(x = tables, file = "tables.csv", row.names = TRUE)

# Carrega
library(readr)
tables = read_csv2("tables.csv")
tables = as.data.frame(tables[,2:29])

# Agrega as tabelas por schema
tables$id_schema = paste(tables$server1, tables$schema1, sep = " ")
tables$id_schema2 = paste(tables$server2, tables$schema2, sep = " ")

# Agrega as tabelas por schema
a = tables[,c(29, 4)]
a = aggregate(server1 ~ id_schema, a, FUN=unique)
b = tables[,c(30, 1)]
b = aggregate(server2 ~ id_schema2, b, FUN=unique)
c = tables[,c(29, 5)]
c = aggregate(schema1 ~ id_schema, c, FUN=unique)
d = tables[,c(30, 2)]
d = aggregate(schema2 ~ id_schema2, d, FUN=unique)

# Faz o merge de tudo e salva na nova variavel
schemas = merge(a, b)
schemas = merge(schemas, c)
schemas = merge(schemas, d)
rm(a,b,c,d)

```

```

# Remove as comparacoes com ele mesmo
library(dplyr)
schemas = schemas %>% filter(id_schema != id_schema2)

# Carrega a qtd de tabelas de cada schema
a = aggregate(table1 ~ server1 + schema1, tables, FUN = length)
b = aggregate(table2 ~ server2 + schema2, tables, FUN = length)
schemas = merge(schemas, a)
schemas = merge(schemas, b)

# Salva
write.csv2(x = schemas, file = "schemas.csv", row.names = TRUE)

# Carrega os dados
library(readr)
columns = read_csv2("columns.csv")

# Mantém apenas as variaveis numéricas e retira as variaveis do dicionario de dados: 24 variaveis
columns = as.data.frame(columns[,c(18:21,24,25,28:37, 42:50)])

# Verifica se tem NA
anyNA(columns)

## [1] FALSE

# Remove todos os objetos, menos columns
rm(list=setdiff(ls(), "columns"))
gc()

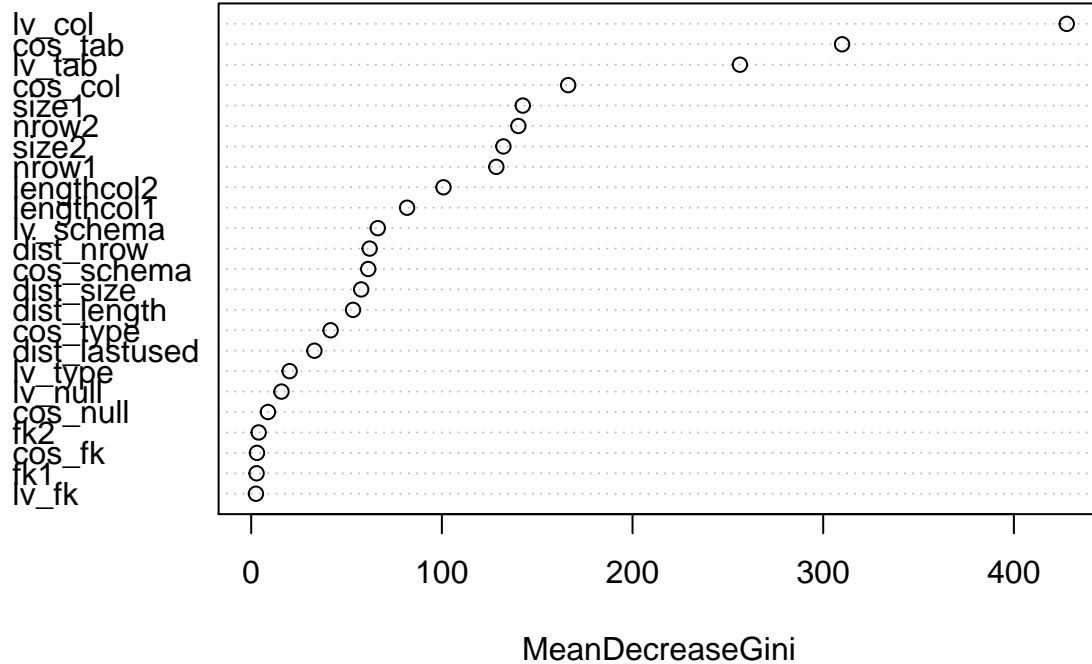
##          used   (Mb) gc trigger   (Mb)    max used   (Mb)
## Ncells   580737   31.1  11409346   609.4  43523207   2324.4
## Vcells 166110427 1267.4 1280676678  9770.8 3256066712 24841.9

# Descobre as variaveis mais importantes
library(randomForest)
fit = randomForest(formula = as.factor(decisao) ~ .,
                   data = columns, ntree = 50)

varImpPlot(fit)

```


fit



```
# Divide em treino, validacao e teste
set.seed(0)
amostra_col = sample(3, nrow(columns), replace = TRUE, prob = c(.6,.2,.2))
treino_col = columns[amostra_col == 1,]
validacao_col = columns[amostra_col == 2,]
teste_col = columns[amostra_col == 3,]
table(treino_col$decisao)

##
##      0      1
## 5562795    711

table(validacao_col$decisao)

##
##      0      1
## 1851888    245

table(teste_col$decisao)

##
##      0      1
## 1852774    252

# Exporta dados processados para arquivo .csv
write.csv2(x = treino_col, file = "treino_col.csv", row.names = TRUE)
write.csv2(x = validacao_col, file = "validacao_col.csv", row.names = TRUE)
write.csv2(x = teste_col, file = "teste_col.csv", row.names = TRUE)

# Remove todos os objetos e faz garbage collector
rm(list = ls())
gc()
```

```
##          used (Mb) gc trigger      (Mb)    max used     (Mb)
## Ncells   594916  31.8   19098510  1020.0   43523207   2324.4
## Vcells 17834271 136.1  4577505300 34923.6 5718066062 43625.4
```

```
# Carrega os dados
```

```
library(readr)
tables = read_csv2("tables.csv")
```

```
# Mantém apenas as variáveis numéricas e retira as variáveis do dicionário de dados: 24 variáveis
tables = as.data.frame(tables[,c(14:21,24:29)])
```

```
# Verifica se tem NA
```

```
anyNA(tables)
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

```
# Remove todos os objetos, menos tables
```

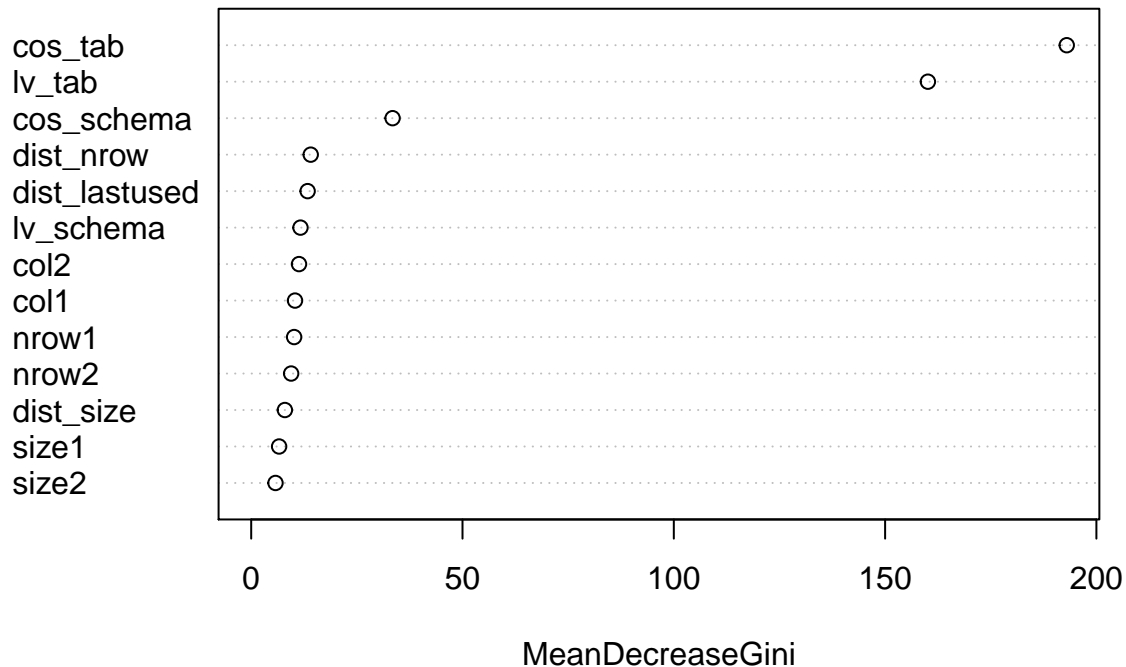
```
rm(list=setdiff(ls(), "tables"))
gc()
```

```
##          used (Mb) gc trigger      (Mb)    max used     (Mb)
## Ncells   596465  31.9   15278808    816.0   43523207   2324.4
## Vcells 20947776 159.9  3662004240 27938.9 5718066062 43625.4
```

```
# Descobre as variáveis mais importantes
```

```
library(randomForest)
fit = randomForest(formula = as.factor(decisao) ~ .,
                   data = tables, ntree = 100)
varImpPlot(fit)
```

fit



```
# Divide em treino, validacao e teste
set.seed(0)
```

```

amostra_tab = sample(3, nrow(tables), replace = TRUE, prob = c(.6,.2,.2))
treino_tab = tables[amostra_tab == 1,]
validacao_tab = tables[amostra_tab == 2,]
teste_tab = tables[amostra_tab == 3,]
table(treino_tab$decisao)

##
##      0      1
## 207576   138
table(validacao_tab$decisao)

##
##      0      1
## 69059    50
table(teste_tab$decisao)

##
##      0      1
## 69453    56

# Exporta dados processados para arquivo .csv
write.csv2(x = treino_tab, file = "treino_tab.csv", row.names = TRUE)
write.csv2(x = validacao_tab, file = "validacao_tab.csv", row.names = TRUE)
write.csv2(x = teste_tab, file = "teste_tab.csv", row.names = TRUE)

# Remove todos os objetos e faz garbage collector
rm(list = ls())
gc()

##           used (Mb) gc trigger (Mb)   max used (Mb)
## Ncells  598730 32.0 12223046  652.8 43523207 2324.4
## Vcells 17849568 136.2 2929603392 22351.2 5718066062 43625.4

```

Data Mining Sequencial - com 1 core

1. GLM
2. Random Forest - RF
3. GBM

```

# Carrega os dados se estiverem em diretório local
library(readr)

# Colunas
treino_col = read.csv2("treino_col.csv", sep = ";")
validacao_col = read.csv2("validacao_col.csv", sep = ";")
teste_col = read.csv2("teste_col.csv", sep = ";")
treino_col = as.data.frame(treino_col[,2:26])
validacao_col = as.data.frame(validacao_col[,2:26])
teste_col = as.data.frame(teste_col[,2:26])

# Tabelas
treino_tab = read.csv2("treino_tab.csv", sep = ";")
validacao_tab = read.csv2("validacao_tab.csv", sep = ";")
teste_tab = read.csv2("teste_tab.csv", sep = ";")

```

```

treino_tab = as.data.frame(treino_tab[,2:15])
validacao_tab = as.data.frame(validacao_tab[,2:15])
teste_tab = as.data.frame(teste_tab[,2:15])

library(MASS)
library(mlbench)
library(caret)

#####
# 1. GLM
# Inicia o contador do tempo de execução
start.time <- Sys.time()

#####
# Logistic Regression - GLM - Usando 10 folds cross validation e repetindo 3 vezes - COLUMN
set.seed(10)
glm_fit_seq_col <- train(as.factor(decisao) ~ ., data = treino_col, method="glm",
                        trControl=trainControl(method="repeatedcv", number=10, repeats=3, sampling = "down"),
                        family = binomial("logit"), maxit = 10)

# Predictions
glm_pred_seq_col <- predict(glm_fit_seq_col, newdata=teste_col)
cf_glm_seq_col = as.matrix(confusionMatrix(glm_pred_seq_col, teste_col$decisao))

# Precisão tp/(tp+fp)
precisao_glm_seq_col = cf_glm_seq_col[1,1]/sum(cf_glm_seq_col[1,1:2])
precisao_glm_seq_col

## [1] 1

# Recall: tp/(tp + fn)
recall_glm_seq_col = cf_glm_seq_col [1,1]/sum(cf_glm_seq_col [1:2,1])
recall_glm_seq_col

## [1] 0.9929155

# F-Score: 2 * precision * recall /(precision + recall)
fmeasure_glm_seq_col = 2 * precisao_glm_seq_col * recall_glm_seq_col / (precisao_glm_seq_col + recall_glm_seq_col)
fmeasure_glm_seq_col

## [1] 0.9964452

###
# TABLES
set.seed(10)
glm_fit_seq_tab <- train(as.factor(decisao) ~ ., data = treino_tab, method="glm",
                        trControl=trainControl(method="repeatedcv", number=10, repeats=3, sampling = "down"),
                        family = binomial("logit"), maxit = 10)

# Predictions
pred_glm_seq_tab <- predict(glm_fit_seq_tab, newdata=teste_tab)
cf_glm_seq_tab = as.matrix(confusionMatrix(pred_glm_seq_tab, teste_tab$decisao))

# Precisão tp/(tp+fp)
precisao_glm_seq_tab = cf_glm_seq_tab[1,1]/sum(cf_glm_seq_tab[1,1:2])
precisao_glm_seq_tab

```

```

## [1] 0.999897
# Recall: tp/(tp + fn)
recall_glm_seq_tab = cf_glm_seq_tab[1,1]/sum(cf_glm_seq_tab[1:2,1])
recall_glm_seq_tab

## [1] 0.9779563
# F-Score: 2 * precision * recall / (precision + recall)
fmeasure_glm_seq_tab = 2 * precisao_glm_seq_tab * recall_glm_seq_tab / (precisao_glm_seq_tab + recall_glm_seq_tab)
fmeasure_glm_seq_tab

## [1] 0.9888049
# Conta o tempo de execução - GLM
end.time <- Sys.time()
time.taken_glm_trad <- end.time - start.time
time.taken_glm_trad

## Time difference of 12.03564 mins
#####
# 2. RANDOM FOREST
library(randomForest)
library(caret)

# Inicia o contador do tempo de execução
start.time <- Sys.time()

### COLUMN
# Random Forest - com cross validation - Usando 10 folds cross validation e repetindo 3 vezes
set.seed(10)
rf_fit_seq_col <- train(as.factor(decisao) ~ ., data = treino_col, method="rf",
                      trControl=trainControl(method="repeatedcv", number=10, repeats=3, sampling = "down"))

# Predictions
rf_pred_seq_col <- predict(rf_fit_seq_col, newdata=teste_col)
cf_rf_seq_col = as.matrix(confusionMatrix(rf_pred_seq_col, teste_col$decisao))

# Precisão tp/(tp+fp)
precisao_rf_seq_col = cf_rf_seq_col[1,1]/sum(cf_rf_seq_col[1,1:2])
precisao_rf_seq_col

## [1] 1
# Recall: tp/(tp + fn)
recall_rf_seq_col = cf_rf_seq_col[1,1]/sum(cf_rf_seq_col[1:2,1])
recall_rf_seq_col

## [1] 0.9971675
# F-Score: 2 * precision * recall / (precision + recall)
fmeasure_rf_seq_col= 2 * precisao_rf_seq_col * recall_rf_seq_col / (precisao_rf_seq_col + recall_rf_seq_col)
fmeasure_rf_seq_col

## [1] 0.9985817
### TABLE
# Random Forest - com cross validation - Usando 10 folds cross validation e repetindo 3 vezes

```

```

set.seed(10)
rf_fit_seq_tab <- train(as.factor(decisao) ~ ., data = treino_tab, method="rf",
                        trControl=trainControl(method="repeatedcv", number=10, repeats=3, sampling = "down"))

# Predictions
rf_pred_seq_tab <- predict(rf_fit_seq_tab, newdata=teste_tab)
cf_rf_seq_tab = as.matrix(confusionMatrix(rf_pred_seq_tab, teste_tab$decisao))

# Precisão tp/(tp+fp)
precisao_rf_seq_tab = cf_rf_seq_tab [1,1]/sum(cf_rf_seq_tab [1,1:2])
precisao_rf_seq_tab

## [1] 1

# Recall: tp/(tp + fn)
recall_rf_seq_tab = cf_rf_seq_tab [1,1]/sum(cf_rf_seq_tab [1:2,1])
recall_rf_seq_tab

## [1] 0.998445

# F-Score: 2 * precision * recall /(precision + recall)
fmeasure_rf_seq_tab = 2 * precisao_rf_seq_tab * recall_rf_seq_tab / (precisao_rf_seq_tab + recall_rf_seq_tab)
fmeasure_rf_seq_tab

## [1] 0.9992219

# Conta o tempo de execução - RF
end.time <- Sys.time()
time.taken_rf_trad <- end.time - start.time
time.taken_rf_trad

## Time difference of 48.2618 mins

#####
# 3. GBM - gradient boost machines:
library(gbm)

# Inicia o contador do tempo de execução
start.time <- Sys.time()

#### COLUMN
# GBM - com cross validation - Usando 10 folds cross validation e repetindo 3 vezes
set.seed(10)
gbm_fit_seq_col <- train(as.factor(decisao) ~ ., data = treino_col, method="gbm",
                        trControl=trainControl(method="repeatedcv", number=10, repeats=3, sampling = "down"),
                        verbose = FALSE)

# Predictions
gbm_pred_seq_col <- predict(gbm_fit_seq_col, newdata=teste_col, n.trees = 10)
cf_gbm_seq_col = as.matrix(confusionMatrix(gbm_pred_seq_col, teste_col$decisao))

# Precisão tp/(tp+fp)
precisao_gbm_seq_col = cf_gbm_seq_col[1,1]/sum(cf_gbm_seq_col[1,1:2])
precisao_gbm_seq_col

## [1] 1

```

```

# Recall tp/(tp + fn)
recall_gbm_seq_col = cf_gbm_seq_col[1,1]/sum(cf_gbm_seq_col[1:2,1])
recall_gbm_seq_col

## [1] 0.9952396

# F-Score: 2 * precision * recall /(precision + recall)
fmeasure_gbm_seq_col = 2 * precisao_gbm_seq_col * recall_gbm_seq_col / (precisao_gbm_seq_col + recall_gbm_seq_col)
fmeasure_gbm_seq_col

## [1] 0.9976141

#### TABLE
# GBM - com cross validation - Usando 10 folds cross validation e repetindo 3 vezes
set.seed(10)
gbm_fit_seq_tab <- train(as.factor(decisao) ~ ., data = treino_tab, method="gbm",
                        trControl=trainControl(method="repeatedcv", number=10, repeats=3, sampling = "down"),
                        verbose = FALSE)

# Predictions
pred_gbm_seq_tab <- predict(gbm_fit_seq_tab, newdata=teste_tab, n.trees = 10)
cf_gbm_seq_tab = as.matrix(confusionMatrix(pred_gbm_seq_tab, teste_tab$decisao))

# Precisão tp/(tp+fp)
precisao_gbm_seq_tab = cf_gbm_seq_tab[1,1]/sum(cf_gbm_seq_tab[1,1:2])
precisao_gbm_seq_tab

## [1] 1

# Recall tp/(tp + fn)
recall_gbm_seq_tab = cf_gbm_seq_tab[1,1]/sum(cf_gbm_seq_tab[1:2,1])
recall_gbm_seq_tab

## [1] 0.9959397

# F-Score: 2 * precision * recall /(precision + recall)
fmeasure_gbm_seq_tab = 2 * precisao_gbm_seq_tab * recall_gbm_seq_tab / (precisao_gbm_seq_tab + recall_gbm_seq_tab)
fmeasure_gbm_seq_tab

## [1] 0.9979657

# Conta o tempo de execução - GBM
end.time <- Sys.time()
time.taken_gbm_trad <- end.time - start.time
time.taken_gbm_trad

## Time difference of 40.36751 mins

# Remove todos os objetos e faz garbage collector
rm(list = ls())
gc()

##           used   (Mb) gc trigger   (Mb)    max used   (Mb)
## Ncells 1739445  92.9  17013618   908.7  43523207 2324.4
## Vcells 18712969 142.8 1728091189 13184.3 5718066062 43625.4

```

Mineração de Dados - Processamento Paralelo

1. GLM
2. Random Forest - RF
3. GBM

```
# Inicia o contador do tempo de execução
start.time <- Sys.time()
```

```
# Identifica quantos cores
library(doParallel)
library(doMC)
detectCores()
```

```
## [1] 8
```

```
nr_cores <- 7
registerDoMC(nr_cores)
getDoParWorkers()
```

```
## [1] 7
```

```
# Inicia o H2O
library(h2o)
h2o.init(max_mem_size = "30G", enable_assertions = FALSE)
```

```
##
## H2O is not running yet, starting it now...
##
## Note: In case of errors look at the following log files:
##   /tmp/RtmpvTN044/h2o_rstudio_started_from_r.out
##   /tmp/RtmpvTN044/h2o_rstudio_started_from_r.err
##
##
## Starting H2O JVM and connecting: ... Connection successful!
##
## R is connected to the H2O cluster:
##   H2O cluster uptime:      2 seconds 661 milliseconds
##   H2O cluster version:     3.10.5.3
##   H2O cluster version age: 18 days
##   H2O cluster name:        H2O_started_from_R_rstudio_ozg324
##   H2O cluster total nodes: 1
##   H2O cluster total memory: 26.67 GB
##   H2O cluster total cores: 8
##   H2O cluster allowed cores: 8
##   H2O cluster healthy:     TRUE
##   H2O Connection ip:        localhost
##   H2O Connection port:      54321
##   H2O Connection proxy:     NA
##   H2O Internal Security:    FALSE
##   R Version:                R version 3.4.0 (2017-04-21)
```

```
# Carregar dados locais no H2O - COLUMN
pathToData <- h2o::h2o.locate("treino_col.csv")
treino_col <- h2o.importFile(pathToData, header = T)
```

```
##
```



```

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```

```

pathToData <- h2o:::.h2o.locate("validacao_col.csv")
validacao_col <- h2o.importFile(pathToData, header = T)

```

```

##
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```

```

pathToData <- h2o:::.h2o.locate("teste_col.csv")
teste_col <- h2o.importFile(pathToData, header = T)

```

```

##
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|=====
| 100%

```

```

# Carregar dados locais no H2O - TABLE
pathToData <- h2o:::.h2o.locate("treino_tab.csv")
treino_tab <- h2o.importFile(pathToData, header = T)

```

```

##
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|=====
| 100%

```

```

pathToData <- h2o:::.h2o.locate("validacao_tab.csv")
validacao_tab <- h2o.importFile(pathToData, header = T)

```

```

##
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| 100%

```

```
pathToData <- h2o:::h2o.locate("teste_tab.csv")
teste_tab <- h2o.importFile(pathToData, header = T)
```

```
##
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```

```
# Transforma a classe em factor
teste_col$classe <- as.factor(teste_col$decisao)
validacao_col$classe <- as.factor(validacao_col$decisao)
treino_col$classe <- as.factor(treino_col$decisao)
h2o.levels(treino_col$classe)
```

```
## [1] "0" "1"
```

```
teste_tab$classe <- as.factor(teste_tab$decisao)
validacao_tab$classe <- as.factor(validacao_tab$decisao)
treino_tab$classe <- as.factor(treino_tab$decisao)
h2o.levels(treino_tab$classe)
```

```
## [1] "0" "1"
```

```
# Conta o tempo de execução - Pre-processamento
end.time <- Sys.time()
time.taken <- end.time - start.time
time.taken
```

```
## Time difference of 30.85532 secs
```

```
#####
```

```
# 1. GLM
```

```
# Inicia o contador do tempo de execução
```

```
start.time <- Sys.time()
```

```
### COLUMN
```

```
# Modelo GLM com validacao
```

```
glm_fit_par_col <- h2o.glm(y = "classe",
  training_frame = treino_col,
  validation_frame = validacao_col,
  family = "binomial",
  balance_classes = TRUE,
  seed = 1,
  lambda_search = TRUE)
```

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			99%
	=====		
			100%

```
# save the model
#h2o.saveModel(object= glm_fit2, path=getwd(), force=TRUE)
# compare the performance of the two GLMs.
glm_perf_par_col <- h2o.performance(model = glm_fit_par_col, newdata = teste_col)
```

```
# Print the model performance
glm_perf_par_col
```

```
## H2OBinomialMetrics: glm
##
## MSE: 2.298233e-12
## RMSE: 1.515992e-06
## LogLoss: 4.059898e-08
## Mean Per-Class Error: 0
## AUC: 1
## Gini: 1
## R^2: 1
## Residual Deviance: 0.1504619
## AIC: 4.150462
##
## Confusion Matrix (vertical: actual; across: predicted) for F1-optimal threshold:
##           0    1    Error    Rate
```



```

|
|=====| 44%
|
|=====| 60%
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|=====| 76%
|
|=====| 91%
|
|=====| 100%

```

```

# save the model
#h2o.saveModel(object= glm_fit2, path=getwd(), force=TRUE)
# compare the performance of the two GLMs.
glm_perf_par_tab <- h2o.performance(model = glm_fit_par_tab, newdata = teste_tab)

# Print the model performance
glm_perf_par_tab

```

```

## H2OBinomialMetrics: glm
##
## MSE: 1.595827e-07
## RMSE: 0.000399478
## LogLoss: 2.076279e-05
## Mean Per-Class Error: 0
## AUC: 1
## Gini: 1
## R^2: 0.9998018
## Residual Deviance: 2.886402
## AIC: 6.886402
##
## Confusion Matrix (vertical: actual; across: predicted) for F1-optimal threshold:
##      0 1 Error Rate
## 0 69453 0 0.000000 =0/69453
## 1 0 56 0.000000 =0/56
## Totals 69453 56 0.000000 =0/69509
##
## Maximum Metrics: Maximum metrics at their respective thresholds
##      metric threshold value idx
## 1 max f1 0.985930 1.000000 0
## 2 max f2 0.985930 1.000000 0
## 3 max f0point5 0.985930 1.000000 0
## 4 max accuracy 0.985930 1.000000 0
## 5 max precision 0.985930 1.000000 0
## 6 max recall 0.985930 1.000000 0
## 7 max specificity 0.985930 1.000000 0
## 8 max absolute_mcc 0.985930 1.000000 0
## 9 max min_per_class_accuracy 0.985930 1.000000 0
## 10 max mean_per_class_accuracy 0.985930 1.000000 0
##
## Gains/Lift Table: Extract with `h2o.gainsLift(<model>, <data>)` or `h2o.gainsLift(<model>, valid=<T/
h2o.auc(glm_perf_par_tab)

```

```
## [1] 1
```



```
h2o.F1(glm_perf_par_tab)
```

```
##      threshold      f1
## 1 9.859298e-01 1.000000000
## 2 9.354107e-06 0.001610005
```

```
h2o.precision(glm_perf_par_tab)
```

```
##      threshold  precision
## 1 9.859298e-01 1.000000000
## 2 9.354107e-06 0.0008056511
```

```
h2o.recall(glm_perf_par_tab)
```

```
##      threshold tpr
## 1 9.859298e-01 1
## 2 9.354107e-06 1
```

```
# Conta o tempo de execução - GLM
```

```
end.time <- Sys.time()
```

```
time.taken_glm_paral <- end.time - start.time
```

```
time.taken_glm_paral
```

```
## Time difference of 3.405605 mins
```

```
#####
```

```
# 2. Random Forest - RF
```

```
# Inicia o contador do tempo de execução
```

```
start.time <- Sys.time()
```

```
## TABLE
```

```
rf_fit_par_col <- h2o.randomForest(y = "classe",
                                   training_frame = treino_col,
                                   model_id = "rf_fit_par_col",
                                   validation_frame = validacao_col,
                                   balance_classes = TRUE,
                                   ntrees = 50,
                                   seed = 1)
```

```
##
```

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=====	94%
=====	96%
=====	98%
=====	100%

```
# save the model
#h2o.saveModel(object= rf_fit2, path=getwd(), force=TRUE)

# Compare the performance
rf_perf_par_col <- h2o.performance(model = rf_fit_par_col, newdata = teste_col)

# print the performance model
rf_perf_par_col

## H2OBinomialMetrics: drf
##
## MSE: 0.0001342768
## RMSE: 0.01158779
## LogLoss: 0.0006994244
## Mean Per-Class Error: 0
## AUC: 1
## Gini: 1
##
## Confusion Matrix (vertical: actual; across: predicted) for F1-optimal threshold:
##      0    1    Error    Rate
## 0    1852774    0 0.000000 =0/1852774
## 1         0    252 0.000000 =0/252
## Totals 1852774 252 0.000000 =0/1853026
```

```

##
## Maximum Metrics: Maximum metrics at their respective thresholds
##           metric threshold    value idx
## 1           max f1  0.000465 1.000000  22
## 2           max f2  0.000465 1.000000  22
## 3           max f0point5 0.000465 1.000000  22
## 4           max accuracy 0.000465 1.000000  22
## 5           max precision 0.009767 1.000000   0
## 6           max recall  0.000465 1.000000  22
## 7           max specificity 0.009767 1.000000   0
## 8           max absolute_mcc 0.000465 1.000000  22
## 9 max min_per_class_accuracy 0.000465 1.000000  22
## 10 max mean_per_class_accuracy 0.000465 1.000000  22
##
## Gains/Lift Table: Extract with `h2o.gainsLift(<model>, <data>)` or `h2o.gainsLift(<model>, valid=<T/
h2o.auc(rf_perf_par_col)

## [1] 1
h2o.F1(rf_perf_par_col)

##           threshold           f1
## 1 0.009766810 0.007905138
## 2 0.009752272 0.038910506
## 3 0.007590136 0.090909091
## 4 0.007589997 0.429906542
## 5 0.007528265 0.434782609
##
## ---
##           threshold           f1
## 108 2.608437e-06 0.0013546239
## 109 2.298514e-06 0.0013534816
## 110 1.832039e-06 0.0013533217
## 111 1.030745e-06 0.0013532308
## 112 5.732990e-07 0.0013532199
## 113 0.000000e+00 0.0002719506
h2o.precision(rf_perf_par_col)

##           threshold precision
## 1 0.009766810           1
## 2 0.009752272           1
## 3 0.007590136           1
## 4 0.007589997           1
## 5 0.007528265           1
##
## ---
##           threshold precision
## 108 2.608437e-06 0.0006777710
## 109 2.298514e-06 0.0006771991
## 110 1.832039e-06 0.0006771190
## 111 1.030745e-06 0.0006770735
## 112 5.732990e-07 0.0006770681
## 113 0.000000e+00 0.0001359938

```

```
h2o.recall(rf_perf_par_col)
```

```
##      threshold      tpr
## 1 0.009766810 0.003968254
## 2 0.009752272 0.019841270
## 3 0.007590136 0.047619048
## 4 0.007589997 0.273809524
## 5 0.007528265 0.277777778
```

```
##
```

```
## ---
```

```
##      threshold tpr
## 108 2.608437e-06 1
## 109 2.298514e-06 1
## 110 1.832039e-06 1
## 111 1.030745e-06 1
## 112 5.732990e-07 1
## 113 0.000000e+00 1
```

```
## COLUMN
```

```
rf_fit_par_tab <- h2o.randomForest(y = "classe",
                                   training_frame = treino_tab,
                                   model_id = "rf_fit_par_tab",
                                   validation_frame = validacao_tab,
                                   balance_classes = TRUE,
                                   ntrees = 50,
                                   seed = 1)
```

```
##
```

```
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```

```
# save the model
```

```
#h2o.saveModel(object= rf_fit2, path=getwd(), force=TRUE)
```

```
# Compare the performance
```

```
rf_perf_par_tab <- h2o.performance(model = rf_fit_par_tab, newdata = teste_tab)
```

```
# print the performance model
```

```
rf_perf_par_tab
```

```
## H2OBinomialMetrics: drf
```

```

##
## MSE: 0.0003122894
## RMSE: 0.01767171
## LogLoss: 0.001335059
## Mean Per-Class Error: 0
## AUC: 1
## Gini: 1
##
## Confusion Matrix (vertical: actual; across: predicted) for F1-optimal threshold:
##      0 1 Error Rate
## 0 69453 0 0.000000 =0/69453
## 1 0 56 0.000000 =0/56
## Totals 69453 56 0.000000 =0/69509
##
## Maximum Metrics: Maximum metrics at their respective thresholds
##      metric threshold value idx
## 1 max f1 0.001549 1.000000 25
## 2 max f2 0.001549 1.000000 25
## 3 max f0point5 0.001549 1.000000 25
## 4 max accuracy 0.001549 1.000000 25
## 5 max precision 1.000000 1.000000 0
## 6 max recall 0.001549 1.000000 25
## 7 max specificity 1.000000 1.000000 0
## 8 max absolute_mcc 0.001549 1.000000 25
## 9 max min_per_class_accuracy 0.001549 1.000000 25
## 10 max mean_per_class_accuracy 0.001549 1.000000 25
##
## Gains/Lift Table: Extract with `h2o.gainsLift(<model>, <data>)` or `h2o.gainsLift(<model>, valid=<T/I/
h2o.auc(rf_perf_par_tab)

## [1] 1
h2o.F1(rf_perf_par_tab)

## threshold f1
## 1 1.0000000 0.1935484
## 2 0.9715527 0.3030303
## 3 0.9582799 0.4864865
## 4 0.9525862 0.5066667
## 5 0.9041960 0.5263158
##
## ---
## threshold f1
## 96 1.355278e-05 0.097816594
## 97 1.306356e-05 0.095400341
## 98 1.288816e-05 0.049689441
## 99 4.371464e-06 0.036234228
## 100 4.275271e-06 0.028105395
## 101 0.000000e+00 0.001610005
h2o.precision(rf_perf_par_tab)

## threshold precision
## 1 1.0000000 1
## 2 0.9715527 1

```

```
## 3 0.9582799      1
## 4 0.9525862      1
## 5 0.9041960      1
##
## ---
##      threshold    precision
## 96  1.355278e-05 0.0514233242
## 97  1.306356e-05 0.0500894454
## 98  1.288816e-05 0.0254777070
## 99  4.371464e-06 0.0184514003
## 100 4.275271e-06 0.0142529906
## 101 0.000000e+00 0.0008056511
```

```
h2o.recall(rf_perf_par_tab)
```

```
##      threshold      tpr
## 1 1.0000000 0.1071429
## 2 0.9715527 0.1785714
## 3 0.9582799 0.3214286
## 4 0.9525862 0.3392857
## 5 0.9041960 0.3571429
##
## ---
##      threshold tpr
## 96  1.355278e-05  1
## 97  1.306356e-05  1
## 98  1.288816e-05  1
## 99  4.371464e-06  1
## 100 4.275271e-06  1
## 101 0.000000e+00  1
```

```
# Conta o tempo de execução - RF
end.time <- Sys.time()
time.taken_rf_parallel <- end.time - start.time
time.taken_rf_parallel
```

```
## Time difference of 4.681985 mins
```

```
#####
```

```
# 3. GBM
```

```
# Inicia o contador do tempo de execução
```

```
start.time <- Sys.time()
```

```
## COLUMN
```

```
gbm_fit_par_col <- h2o.gbm(y = "classe",
                           training_frame = treino_col,
                           model_id = "gbm_fit_par_col",
                           validation_frame = validacao_col,
                           ntrees = 50,   # lembrar de colocar 500 arvores
                           balance_classes = TRUE,
                           seed = 1)
```

```
##
```

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=====	92%
=====	94%
=====	96%
=====	98%
=====	100%

```

# save the model
#h2o.saveModel(object=gbm_fit_par_col, path=getwd(), force=TRUE)

# Let's compare the performance of the two GBMs.
gbm_perf_par_col <- h2o.performance(model = gbm_fit_par_col, newdata = teste_col)

# Print model performance
gbm_perf_par_col

```

```

## H2OBinoomialMetrics: gbm
##
## MSE: 0.0001259307
## RMSE: 0.01122189
## LogLoss: 0.0004461843
## Mean Per-Class Error: 0
## AUC: 1
## Gini: 1
##
## Confusion Matrix (vertical: actual; across: predicted) for F1-optimal threshold:
##           0   1   Error   Rate
## 0      1852774   0 0.000000 =0/1852774
## 1           0 252 0.000000 =0/252
## Totals 1852774 252 0.000000 =0/1853026
##
## Maximum Metrics: Maximum metrics at their respective thresholds
##           metric threshold   value idx
## 1           max f1 0.037709 1.000000 0
## 2           max f2 0.037709 1.000000 0
## 3           max f0point5 0.037709 1.000000 0
## 4           max accuracy 0.037709 1.000000 0
## 5           max precision 0.037709 1.000000 0
## 6           max recall 0.037709 1.000000 0
## 7           max specificity 0.037709 1.000000 0
## 8           max absolute_mcc 0.037709 1.000000 0
## 9 max min_per_class_accuracy 0.037709 1.000000 0
## 10 max mean_per_class_accuracy 0.037709 1.000000 0
##
## Gains/Lift Table: Extract with `h2o.gainsLift(<model>, <data>)` or `h2o.gainsLift(<model>, valid=<T/I>
h2o.auc(gbm_perf_par_col)

## [1] 1
h2o.F1(gbm_perf_par_col)

##           threshold           f1
## 1 3.770917e-02 1.0000000000
## 2 4.168822e-07 0.0002719506
h2o.precision(gbm_perf_par_col)

##           threshold   precision
## 1 3.770917e-02 1.0000000000
## 2 4.168822e-07 0.0001359938
h2o.recall(gbm_perf_par_col)

##           threshold tpr
## 1 3.770917e-02 1
## 2 4.168822e-07 1
## TABLE
gbm_fit_par_tab <- h2o.gbm(y = "classe",
                           training_frame = treino_tab,
                           model_id = "gbm_fit_par_tab",
                           validation_frame = validacao_tab,

```

```

ntrees = 50, # lembrar de colocar 500 arvores
balance_classes = TRUE,
seed = 1)

```

```

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```

```

# save the model
#h2o.saveModel(object=gbm_fit_par_tab , path=getwd(), force=TRUE)

# Let's compare the performance of the two GBMs.
gbm_perf_par_tab <- h2o.performance(model = gbm_fit_par_tab, newdata = teste_tab)

# Print model performance
gbm_perf_par_tab

```

```

## H2OBinomialMetrics: gbm
##
## MSE: 0.0005559258
## RMSE: 0.02357808
## LogLoss: 0.001432985
## Mean Per-Class Error: 0
## AUC: 1
## Gini: 1
##
## Confusion Matrix (vertical: actual; across: predicted) for F1-optimal threshold:
##      0 1 Error Rate
## 0 69453 0 0.000000 =0/69453
## 1 0 56 0.000000 =0/56
## Totals 69453 56 0.000000 =0/69509
##
## Maximum Metrics: Maximum metrics at their respective thresholds
##      metric threshold value idx
## 1 max f1 0.169318 1.000000 0
## 2 max f2 0.169318 1.000000 0
## 3 max f0point5 0.169318 1.000000 0
## 4 max accuracy 0.169318 1.000000 0
## 5 max precision 0.169318 1.000000 0
## 6 max recall 0.169318 1.000000 0
## 7 max specificity 0.169318 1.000000 0

```

```

## 8          max absolute_mcc 0.169318 1.000000 0
## 9  max min_per_class_accuracy 0.169318 1.000000 0
## 10 max mean_per_class_accuracy 0.169318 1.000000 0
##
## Gains/Lift Table: Extract with `h2o.gainsLift(<model>, <data>)` or `h2o.gainsLift(<model>, valid=<T/
h2o.auc(gbm_perf_par_tab)

## [1] 1
h2o.F1(gbm_perf_par_tab)

##      threshold      f1
## 1 1.693178e-01 1.000000000
## 2 2.168401e-06 0.001610005
h2o.precision(gbm_perf_par_tab)

##      threshold      precision
## 1 1.693178e-01 1.0000000000
## 2 2.168401e-06 0.0008056511
h2o.recall(gbm_perf_par_tab)

##      threshold tpr
## 1 1.693178e-01 1
## 2 2.168401e-06 1
# Conta o tempo de execução - GBM
end.time <- Sys.time()
time.taken_gbm_parallel <- end.time - start.time
time.taken_gbm_parallel

## Time difference of 3.006662 mins
#####
# Desliga o H2O
h2o.shutdown(prompt = FALSE)

## [1] TRUE
# Remove todos os objetos e faz garbage collector
#rm(list = ls())
gc()

##      used (Mb) gc trigger (Mb) max used (Mb)
## Ncells 2080968 111.2 13610894 727.0 43523207 2324.4
## Vcells 21091229 161.0 1382472951 10547.5 5718066062 43625.4

```