## Sai Kiran Putta Hari Krishna Rangineeni

**PART – I :** Titanic DataSet Exploration in PySpark **PART – II :** Text Classification using PySpark

#### PART - I:

• Titanic Dataset after loading into Pyspark has a schema like follows with top 5 rows as below:

```
The Lot Very Torminal Table Holp

Terminal Table Ho
```

• We can observe that all the numeric features too are in String Format. After changing the datatype of features and checking the schema gives the following.

```
root
|-- PassengerId: string (nullable = true)
|-- Survived: double (nullable = true)
|-- Pclass: string (nullable = true)
|-- FirstName: string (nullable = true)
|-- Name: string (nullable = true)
|-- Sex: string (nullable = true)
|-- Age: double (nullable = true)
|-- SibSp: double (nullable = true)
|-- Parch: double (nullable = true)
|-- Ticket: string (nullable = true)
|-- Fare: double (nullable = true)
|-- Cabin: string (nullable = true)
|-- Embarked: string (nullable = true)
```

• Following are total number of observations in the dataset and columns in the dataset as follow.

```
18/05/10 14:16:15 INFO BlockManagerInfo: Removed broadcast_4_piece0 on 10.0.2.15:37555 in memory (size: 3.7 KB, free: 413.9 MB)
18/05/10 14:16:15 INFO CodeGenerator: Code generated in 12.042279 ms
891
['PassengerId', 'Survived', 'Pclass', 'FirstName', 'Name', 'Sex', 'Age', 'SibSp', 'Parch', 'Ticket', 'Fare', 'Cabin', 'Embarked']
```

• Features, Age and Fare have few observations missing. Imputing those features with the mean of respective columns. Following are the means.

Age Mean: 29.69911764705882 Fare Mean: 32.2042079685746

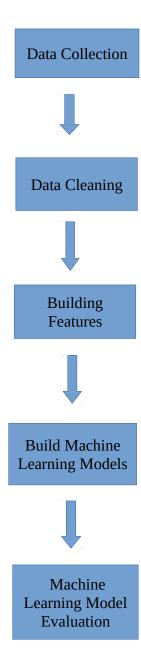
The statistics of each feature is as follows.

summary   Fa	Pa Pare Cab	+ ssenge in Emba	rId  arked	Survived	Pclass	FirstName	Name		Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket
count		+ 91	891  891		891	891  null	891 null	891	714	891	891	891  260318.54916792738  32.
93428597186	7.3538	ll  420152:	nuil	. 48659245426485753 ( 		null	null	null	14.526497332334035 1	.1027434322934315	0.8060572211299488	471609.26868834975 49.6
min    max    512.32	).0  !92		99  SI	0.0      1.0	3		Capt. Edward Gif the Countess. of		0.42  80.0	0.0  8.0	0.0  6.0	110152  WE/P 5735
								++	+-	+	+	

• Grouping the dataset by Fare, following are top 20 counts.

```
Fare | count |
   8.051
            431
   13.0
            42
  .8958
            38
            34
   26.0
            31
            24
   10.5
            18
  7.925
            16
  7.775
            15
  26.55
            15
    0.0
  .2292
            15
   7.25
            13
 8.6625
            13
  .8542
            13|
  7.225
            12
   16.1
             9
    9.5
             9
   15.5
             8 j
             8
  24.15
   14.5
             7
only showing top 20 rows
```

### PART – II:

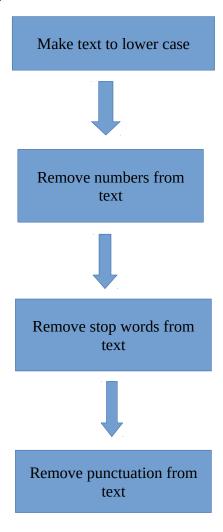


### **Data Collection:**

Using the API, NYTimesArticle different posts on Business, Technology, Sports and Politics are collected. The data collection code can be found in the ipynb notebook attached as part of submission.

In total we collected around 4MB of data for all the different classes.

# **Data Cleaning:**



# **Building Features:**

We experimented with different way we can build features. Such as,

- Term Frequency
- TF IDF
- Term Frequency with N-grams
- TF IDF with N-grams

Out of all the combinations we observed that Term Frequency was giving best results while doing validation later on while building Machine Learning models.

### **Building Machine Learning Models:**

We tried three different Machine Learning models as follows,

- Logistic Regression
- Naive Bayes
- Random Forest

While the best results were obtained using Term Frequency, the second best were obtained while using TF-IDF. The results are as below.

```
Predictions on Trainingset Results:
Logistic Regression Acc: 0.7418812544698649
Naive Bayes Acc: 0.4204787325657328
Random Forest Acc: 0.5702506124263316

Predictions on Testingset Results:
Logistic Regression Acc: 0.7590909090909091
Naive Bayes Acc: 0.475
Random Forest Acc: 0.6392660369933096
```

The best results were obtained while using Term Frequency. The results are like below.

```
Predictions on Trainingset Results:
Logistic Regression Acc: 0.7428846318537036
Naive Bayes Acc: 0.5390030336605612
Random Forest Acc: 0.5702506124263316

Predictions on Testingset Results:
Logistic Regression Acc: 0.7590909090909091
Naive Bayes Acc: 0.58181818181818
Random Forest Acc: 0.6392660369933096
```

Taking new data and running the classifiers gave following results.

```
Predictions on Trainingset Results:
Logistic Regression Acc: 0.7428846318537036
Naive Bayes Acc: 0.5390030336605612
Random Forest Acc: 0.5702506124263316

Predictions on Testingset Results:
Logistic Regression Acc: 0.7590909090909091
Naive Bayes Acc: 0.58181818181818
Random Forest Acc: 0.6392660369933096

Final Test Results (New Data):
Logistic Regression Acc: 0.6227513227513227
Naive Bayes Acc: 0.5803921568627451
Random Forest Acc: 0.6480376766091052
```

**Inference :** Getting similar results for the final testing set same as testing and training set implies that the models have been performing consistently.

**Final Inference:** Looking at all the figures the order of precedence of best classifier for this dataset is as follows,

- Logistic Regression
- Random Forest
- Naive Bayes