```
package it.polito.bigdata.spark.sparkmllib;

import org.apache.spark.api.java.*;
import org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrame;
import org.apache.spark.sql.Row;
import org.apache.spark.sql.SQLContext;
import org.apache.spark.ml.Pipeline;
import org.apache.spark.ml.PipelineModel;
import org.apache.spark.ml.PipelineStage;
import org.apache.spark.ml.classification.LogisticRegression;
import org.apache.spark.mllib.regression.LabeledPoint;
import org.apache.spark.SparkConf;

public class SparkDriver {


      public static void main(String[] args) {

            String inputFileTraining;
            String inputFileTest;
            String outputPath;

            inputFileTraining=args[0];
            inputFileTest=args[1];
            outputPath=args[2];

            // Create a configuration object and set the name of the application
            SparkConf conf=new SparkConf().setAppName("MLlib - logistic
regression");

            // Create a Spark Context object
            JavaSparkContext sc = new JavaSparkContext(conf);

            // Create an SQLContext
            SQLContext sqlContext = new org.apache.spark.sql.SQLContext(sc);

            // Read training data from a textual file
            // Each lines has the format: class-label,list of numerical attribute
values
            // E.g., 1,1.0,5.0,4.5,1.2
            JavaRDD<String> trainingData=sc.textFile(inputFileTraining);

            // Map each element (each line of the input file) a LabelPoint
            JavaRDD<LabeledPoint> trainingRDD=trainingData.map(new InputRecord());

            // Prepare training data.
            // We use LabeledPoint, which is a JavaBean.
            // We use Spark SQL to convert RDDs of JavaBeans
            // into DataFrames.
            // Each data point has a set of features and a label
            DataFrame training = sqlContext.createDataFrame(trainingRDD,
LabeledPoint.class).cache();

            // Create a LogisticRegression object.
            // LogisticRegression is an Estimator that is used to
            // create a classification model based on logistic regression.
            LogisticRegression lr = new LogisticRegression();

            // We can set the values of the parameters of the
```

```
            // Logistic Regression algorithm using the setter methods.
            // There is one set method for each parameter
            // For example, we are setting the number of maximum iterations to 10
            // and the regularization parameter. to 0.0.1
            lr.setMaxIter(10);
            lr.setRegParam(0.01);


            // Define the pipeline that is used to create the logistic regression
            // model on the training data
            // In this case the pipeline contains one single stage/step (the model
            // generation step).
            Pipeline pipeline = new Pipeline()
                        .setStages(new PipelineStage[] {lr});

            // Execute the pipeline on the training data to build the
            // classification model
            PipelineModel model = pipeline.fit(training);

            // Now, the classification model can be used to predict the class label
            // of new unlabeled data

            // Read test (unlabeled) data
            JavaRDD<String> testData=sc.textFile(inputFileTest);

            // Map each element (each line of the input file) a LabelPoint
            JavaRDD<LabeledPoint> testRDD=testData.map(new InputRecord());

            // Create the DataFrame based on the new test data
            DataFrame test = sqlContext.createDataFrame(testRDD,
LabeledPoint.class);

            // Make predictions on test documents using the Transformer.transform()
method.
            // The transform will only use the 'features' columns

            // The returned DataFrame has the following schema (attributes)
            // - features: vector (values of the attributes)
            // - label: double (value of the class label)
            // - rawPrediction: vector (nullable = true)
            // - probability: vector (The i-th cell contains the probability that
the
            //                         current record belongs to the i-th class
            // - prediction: double (the predicted class label)

            DataFrame predictions = model.transform(test);

            // Select only the features (i.e., the value of the attributes) and
            // the predicted class for each record
            DataFrame predictionsDF=predictions.select("features", "prediction");

            // Save the result in an HDFS file
            JavaRDD<Row> predictionsRDD = predictionsDF.javaRDD();
            predictionsRDD.saveAsTextFile(outputPath);


            // Close the Spark Context object
            sc.close();
      }
```

```
}
```

```
package it.polito.bigdata.spark.sparkmllib;

import org.apache.spark.api.java.function.Function;
import org.apache.spark.mllib.regression.LabeledPoint;
import org.apache.spark.mllib.linalg.Vectors;
import org.apache.spark.mllib.linalg.Vector;

@SuppressWarnings("serial")
public class InputRecord implements Function<String, LabeledPoint> {

	public LabeledPoint call(String record) {
		String[] fields = record.split(",");

		// Fields of 0 contains the id of the class
		double classLabel = Double.parseDouble(fields[0]);

		// The other cells of fields contain the (numerical) values of the
attributes
		// Create an array of doubles containing these values
		double[] attributesValues = new double[fields.length-1];

		for (int i = 0; i < fields.length-1; ++i) {
			attributesValues[i] = Double.parseDouble(fields[i+1]);
		}

		// Create a dense vector based in the content of attributesValues
		Vector attrValues= Vectors.dense(attributesValues);

		// Return a new LabeledPoint
		return new LabeledPoint(classLabel, attrValues);
	}

}
```