

Package ‘sparklyr’

November 14, 2019

Type Package

Title R Interface to Apache Spark

Version 1.0.5

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Description R interface to Apache Spark, a fast and general engine for big data processing, see <<http://spark.apache.org>>. This package supports connecting to local and remote Apache Spark clusters, provides a 'dplyr' compatible back-end, and provides an interface to Spark's built-in machine learning algorithms.

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SystemRequirements Spark: 1.6.x or 2.x

URL <http://spark.rstudio.com>

BugReports <https://github.com/rstudio/sparklyr/issues>

LazyData TRUE

RoxygenNote 6.1.1

Depends R (>= 3.2)

Imports assertthat, base64enc, config (>= 0.2), DBI (>= 0.6-1), dplyr (>= 0.7.2), dbplyr (>= 1.1.0), digest, forge, generics, httr (>= 1.2.1), jsonlite (>= 1.4), methods, openssl (>= 0.8), purrr, r2d3, rappdirs, rlang (>= 0.1.4), rprojroot, rstudioapi (>= 0.10), tibble, tidyr, withr, xml2, ellipsis (>= 0.1.0)

Suggests broom, ggplot2, janeaustenr, Lahman, mlbench, nnet, nycflights13, R6, RCurl, reshape2, shiny (>= 1.0.1), testthat

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2019-11-14 20:00:02 UTC

R topics documented:

checkpoint_directory	6
compile_package_jars	7
connection_config	7
copy_to.spark_connection	8
download_scalac	8
ensure	9
find_scalac	9
ft_binarizer	10
ft_bucketizer	11
ft_chisq_selector	12
ft_count_vectorizer	14
ft_dct	16
ft_elementwise_product	17
ft_feature_hasher	18
ft_hashing_tf	19
ft_idf	21
ft_imputer	22
ft_index_to_string	23
ft_interaction	24
ft_lsh	25
ft_lsh_utils	27
ft_max_abs_scaler	27
ft_min_max_scaler	29
ft_ngram	30
ft_normalizer	31
ft_one_hot_encoder	32
ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator	33
ft_pca	35
ft_polynomial_expansion	36
ft_quantile_discretizer	37
ft_regex_tokenizer	39
ft_r_formula	40
ft_sql_transformer	42
ft_standard_scaler	43
ft_stop_words_remover	45
ft_string_indexer	46
ft_tokenizer	47
ft_vector_assembler	48
ft_vector_indexer	49
ft_vector_slicer	51
ft_word2vec	52
hive_context_config	53
invoke	54
livy_config	54
livy_service_start	56
ml-params	56

ml-persistence	57
ml-transform-methods	58
ml-tuning	59
ml_aft_survival_regression	61
ml_als	63
ml_als_tidiers	66
ml_bisecting_kmeans	67
ml_chisquare_test	68
ml_clustering_evaluator	69
ml_corr	70
ml_decision_tree_classifier	71
ml_default_stop_words	74
ml_evaluate	75
ml_evaluator	76
ml_feature_importances	78
ml_fpgrowth	79
ml_gaussian_mixture	79
ml_gbt_classifier	81
ml_generalized_linear_regression	85
ml_glm_tidiers	88
ml_isotonic_regression	89
ml_isotonic_regression_tidiers	91
ml_kmeans	91
ml_lda	93
ml_lda_tidiers	97
ml_linear_regression	98
ml_linear_svc	100
ml_linear_svc_tidiers	102
ml_logistic_regression	103
ml_logistic_regression_tidiers	106
ml_model_data	106
ml_multilayer_perceptron_classifier	107
ml_multilayer_perceptron_tidiers	110
ml_naive_bayes	110
ml_naive_bayes_tidiers	112
ml_one_vs_rest	113
ml_pca_tidiers	115
ml_pipeline	115
ml_random_forest_classifier	116
ml_stage	119
ml_summary	120
ml_survival_regression_tidiers	120
ml_tree_tidiers	121
ml_uid	122
ml_unsupervised_tidiers	123
na.replace	124
random_string	124
reactiveSpark	124

register_extension	125
sdf-saveload	125
sdf-transform-methods	126
sdf_along	127
sdf_bind	127
sdf_broadcast	128
sdf_checkpoint	128
sdf_coalesce	129
sdf_collect	129
sdf_copy_to	130
sdf_crosstab	131
sdf_debug_string	131
sdf_describe	132
sdf_dim	132
sdf_is_streaming	133
sdf_last_index	133
sdf_len	134
sdf_num_partitions	134
sdf_persist	135
sdf_pivot	135
sdf_project	136
sdf_quantile	137
sdf_random_split	138
sdf_read_column	139
sdf_register	140
sdf_repartition	140
sdf_residuals.ml_model_generalized_linear_regression	141
sdf_sample	141
sdf_schema	142
sdf_separate_column	143
sdf_seq	143
sdf_sort	144
sdf_sql	144
sdf_with_sequential_id	145
sdf_with_unique_id	145
spark-api	146
spark-connections	147
spark_apply	148
spark_apply_bundle	150
spark_apply_log	150
spark_compilation_spec	151
spark_config	152
spark_config_kubernetes	152
spark_config_packages	153
spark_config_settings	154
spark_connection	154
spark_connection-class	154
spark_connection_find	155

spark_context_config	155
spark_dataframe	156
spark_default_compilation_spec	156
spark_dependency	157
spark_dependency_fallback	157
spark_extension	158
spark_home_set	158
spark_jobj	159
spark_jobj-class	159
spark_load_table	159
spark_log	160
spark_read_csv	161
spark_read_delta	162
spark_read_jdbc	163
spark_read_json	164
spark_read_libsvm	165
spark_read_orc	165
spark_read_parquet	166
spark_read_source	167
spark_read_table	168
spark_read_text	169
spark_save_table	170
spark_session_config	171
spark_table_name	171
spark_version	172
spark_version_from_home	172
spark_web	173
spark_write_csv	173
spark_write_delta	174
spark_write_jdbc	175
spark_write_json	176
spark_write_orc	176
spark_write_parquet	177
spark_write_source	178
spark_write_table	179
spark_write_text	180
src_databases	180
stream_find	181
stream_generate_test	181
stream_id	182
stream_name	183
stream_read_csv	183
stream_read_json	184
stream_read_kafka	185
stream_read_orc	186
stream_read_parquet	187
stream_read_scoket	188
stream_read_text	189

stream_render	190
stream_stats	191
stream_stop	191
stream_trigger_continuous	192
stream_trigger_interval	192
stream_view	193
stream_watermark	193
stream_write_console	194
stream_write_csv	195
stream_write_json	196
stream_write_kafka	197
stream_write_memory	198
stream_write_orc	200
stream_write_parquet	201
stream_write_text	202
tbl_cache	203
tbl_change_db	204
tbl_uncache	204

Index**205**

checkpoint_directory *Set/Get Spark checkpoint directory*

Description

Set/Get Spark checkpoint directory

Usage

spark_set_checkpoint_dir(sc, dir)

spark_get_checkpoint_dir(sc)

Arguments

sc A spark_connection.

dir checkpoint directory, must be HDFS path of running on cluster

compile_package_jars *Compile Scala sources into a Java Archive (jar)*

Description

Compile the scala source files contained within an R package into a Java Archive (jar) file that can be loaded and used within a Spark environment.

Usage

```
compile_package_jars(..., spec = NULL)
```

Arguments

...	Optional compilation specifications, as generated by spark_compilation_spec. When no arguments are passed, spark_default_compilation_spec is used instead.
spec	An optional list of compilation specifications. When set, this option takes precedence over arguments passed to ...

connection_config *Read configuration values for a connection*

Description

Read configuration values for a connection

Usage

```
connection_config(sc, prefix, not_prefix = list())
```

Arguments

sc	spark_connection
prefix	Prefix to read parameters for (e.g. spark.context., spark.sql., etc.)
not_prefix	Prefix to not include.

Value

Named list of config parameters (note that if a prefix was specified then the names will not include the prefix)

 copy_to.spark_connection

Copy an R Data Frame to Spark

Description

Copy an R data.frame to Spark, and return a reference to the generated Spark DataFrame as a tbl_spark. The returned object will act as a dplyr-compatible interface to the underlying Spark table.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'spark_connection'
copy_to(dest, df,
  name = spark_table_name(substitute(df)), overwrite = FALSE,
  memory = TRUE, repartition = 0L, ...)
```

Arguments

dest	A spark_connection.
df	An R data.frame.
name	The name to assign to the copied table in Spark.
overwrite	Boolean; overwrite a pre-existing table with the name name if one already exists?
memory	Boolean; should the table be cached into memory?
repartition	The number of partitions to use when distributing the table across the Spark cluster. The default (0) can be used to avoid partitioning.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Value

A tbl_spark, representing a dplyr-compatible interface to a Spark DataFrame.

 download_scalac

Downloads default Scala Compilers

Description

compile_package_jars requires several versions of the scala compiler to work, this is to match Spark scala versions. To help setup your environment, this function will download the required compilers under the default search path.

Usage

```
download_scalac(dest_path = NULL)
```


Arguments

`dest_path` The destination path where scalac will be downloaded to.

Details

See `find_scalac` for a list of paths searched and used by this function to install the required compilers.

`ensure` *Enforce Specific Structure for R Objects*

Description

These routines are useful when preparing to pass objects to a Spark routine, as it is often necessary to ensure certain parameters are scalar integers, or scalar doubles, and so on.

Arguments

`object` An R object.
`allow.na` Are NA values permitted for this object?
`allow.null` Are NULL values permitted for this object?
`default` If `object` is NULL, what value should be used in its place? If `default` is specified, `allow.null` is ignored (and assumed to be TRUE).

`find_scalac` *Discover the Scala Compiler*

Description

Find the scalac compiler for a particular version of scala, by scanning some common directories containing scala installations.

Usage

```
find_scalac(version, locations = NULL)
```

Arguments

`version` The scala version to search for. Versions of the form `major.minor` will be matched against the scalac installation with version `major.minor.patch`; if multiple compilers are discovered the most recent one will be used.
`locations` Additional locations to scan. By default, the directories `/opt/scala` and `/usr/local/scala` will be scanned.

ft_binarizer	<i>Feature Transformation – Binarizer (Transformer)</i>
--------------	---

Description

Apply thresholding to a column, such that values less than or equal to the threshold are assigned the value 0.0, and values greater than the threshold are assigned the value 1.0. Column output is numeric for compatibility with other modeling functions.

Usage

```
ft_binarizer(x, input_col, output_col, threshold = 0,
            uid = random_string("binarizer_"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
input_col	The name of the input column.
output_col	The name of the output column.
threshold	Threshold used to binarize continuous features.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of x.

- spark_connection: When x is a spark_connection, the function returns a ml_transformer, a ml_estimator, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- ml_pipeline: When x is a ml_pipeline, the function returns a ml_pipeline with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- tbl_spark: When x is a tbl_spark, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input tbl_spark, returning a tbl_spark

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

Other feature transformers: [ft_bucketizer](#), [ft_chisq_selector](#), [ft_count_vectorizer](#), [ft_dct](#), [ft_elementwise_product](#), [ft_feature_hasher](#), [ft_hashing_tf](#), [ft_idf](#), [ft_imputer](#), [ft_index_to_string](#), [ft_interaction](#), [ft_lsh](#), [ft_max_abs_scaler](#), [ft_min_max_scaler](#), [ft_ngram](#), [ft_normalizer](#), [ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator](#), [ft_one_hot_encoder](#), [ft_pca](#), [ft_polynomial_expansion](#), [ft_quantile_discretizer](#), [ft_r_formula](#), [ft_regex_tokenizer](#), [ft_sql_transformer](#), [ft_standard_scaler](#), [ft_stop_words_remover](#), [ft_string_indexer](#), [ft_tokenizer](#), [ft_vector_assembler](#), [ft_vector_indexer](#), [ft_vector_slicer](#), [ft_word2vec](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(dplyr)

sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")
iris_tbl <- sdf_copy_to(sc, iris, name = "iris_tbl", overwrite = TRUE)

iris_tbl %>%
  ft_binarizer(input_col = "Sepal_Length",
              output_col = "Sepal_Length_bin",
              threshold = 5) %>%
  select(Sepal_Length, Sepal_Length_bin, Species)

## End(Not run)
```

ft_bucketizer

*Feature Transformation – Bucketizer (Transformer)***Description**

Similar to R's `cut` function, this transforms a numeric column into a discretized column, with breaks specified through the `splits` parameter.

Usage

```
ft_bucketizer(x, input_col = NULL, output_col = NULL, splits = NULL,
             input_cols = NULL, output_cols = NULL, splits_array = NULL,
             handle_invalid = "error", uid = random_string("bucketizer_"), ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>spark_connection</code> , <code>ml_pipeline</code> , or a <code>tbl_spark</code> .
<code>input_col</code>	The name of the input column.
<code>output_col</code>	The name of the output column.
<code>splits</code>	A numeric vector of cutpoints, indicating the bucket boundaries.
<code>input_cols</code>	Names of input columns.
<code>output_cols</code>	Names of output columns.
<code>splits_array</code>	Parameter for specifying multiple splits parameters. Each element in this array can be used to map continuous features into buckets.
<code>handle_invalid</code>	(Spark 2.1.0+) Param for how to handle invalid entries. Options are 'skip' (filter out rows with invalid values), 'error' (throw an error), or 'keep' (keep invalid values in a special additional bucket). Default: "error"
<code>uid</code>	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
<code>...</code>	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of `x`.

- `spark_connection`: When `x` is a `spark_connection`, the function returns a `ml_transformer`, a `ml_estimator`, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- `ml_pipeline`: When `x` is a `ml_pipeline`, the function returns a `ml_pipeline` with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- `tbl_spark`: When `x` is a `tbl_spark`, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input `tbl_spark`, returning a `tbl_spark`

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

Other feature transformers: `ft_binarizer`, `ft_chisq_selector`, `ft_count_vectorizer`, `ft_dct`, `ft_elementwise_product`, `ft_feature_hasher`, `ft_hashing_tf`, `ft_idf`, `ft_imputer`, `ft_index_to_string`, `ft_interaction`, `ft_lsh`, `ft_max_abs_scaler`, `ft_min_max_scaler`, `ft_ngram`, `ft_normalizer`, `ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator`, `ft_one_hot_encoder`, `ft_pca`, `ft_polynomial_expansion`, `ft_quantile_discretizer`, `ft_r_formula`, `ft_regex_tokenizer`, `ft_sql_transformer`, `ft_standard_scaler`, `ft_stop_words_remover`, `ft_string_indexer`, `ft_tokenizer`, `ft_vector_assembler`, `ft_vector_indexer`, `ft_vector_slicer`, `ft_word2vec`

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(dplyr)

sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")
iris_tbl <- sdf_copy_to(sc, iris, name = "iris_tbl", overwrite = TRUE)

iris_tbl %>%
  ft_bucketizer(input_col = "Sepal_Length",
                output_col = "Sepal_Length_bucket",
                splits     = c(0, 4.5, 5, 8)) %>%
  select(Sepal_Length, Sepal_Length_bucket, Species)

## End(Not run)
```

 ft_chisq_selector

Feature Transformation – ChiSqSelector (Estimator)

Description

Chi-Squared feature selection, which selects categorical features to use for predicting a categorical label

Usage

```
ft_chisq_selector(x, features_col = "features", output_col = NULL,
  label_col = "label", selector_type = "numTopFeatures", fdr = 0.05,
  fpr = 0.05, fwe = 0.05, num_top_features = 50, percentile = 0.1,
  uid = random_string("chisq_selector_"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
features_col	Features column name, as a length-one character vector. The column should be single vector column of numeric values. Usually this column is output by ft_r_formula .
output_col	The name of the output column.
label_col	Label column name. The column should be a numeric column. Usually this column is output by ft_r_formula .
selector_type	(Spark 2.1.0+) The selector type of the ChisqSelector. Supported options: "numTopFeatures" (default), "percentile", "fpr", "fdr", "fwe".
fdr	(Spark 2.2.0+) The upper bound of the expected false discovery rate. Only applicable when selector_type = "fdr". Default value is 0.05.
fpr	(Spark 2.1.0+) The highest p-value for features to be kept. Only applicable when selector_type = "fpr". Default value is 0.05.
fwe	(Spark 2.2.0+) The upper bound of the expected family-wise error rate. Only applicable when selector_type = "fwe". Default value is 0.05.
num_top_features	Number of features that selector will select, ordered by ascending p-value. If the number of features is less than num_top_features, then this will select all features. Only applicable when selector_type = "numTopFeatures". The default value of num_top_features is 50.
percentile	(Spark 2.1.0+) Percentile of features that selector will select, ordered by statistics value descending. Only applicable when selector_type = "percentile". Default value is 0.1.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Details

In the case where x is a tbl_spark, the estimator fits against x to obtain a transformer, which is then immediately used to transform x, returning a tbl_spark.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of x.

- spark_connection: When x is a spark_connection, the function returns a ml_transformer, a ml_estimator, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.

- `ml_pipeline`: When `x` is a `ml_pipeline`, the function returns a `ml_pipeline` with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- `tbl_spark`: When `x` is a `tbl_spark`, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input `tbl_spark`, returning a `tbl_spark`

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

Other feature transformers: `ft_binarizer`, `ft_bucketizer`, `ft_count_vectorizer`, `ft_dct`, `ft_elementwise_product`, `ft_feature_hasher`, `ft_hashing_tf`, `ft_idf`, `ft_imputer`, `ft_index_to_string`, `ft_interaction`, `ft_lsh`, `ft_max_abs_scaler`, `ft_min_max_scaler`, `ft_ngram`, `ft_normalizer`, `ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator`, `ft_one_hot_encoder`, `ft_pca`, `ft_polynomial_expansion`, `ft_quantile_discretizer`, `ft_r_formula`, `ft_regex_tokenizer`, `ft_sql_transformer`, `ft_standard_scaler`, `ft_stop_words_remover`, `ft_string_indexer`, `ft_tokenizer`, `ft_vector_assembler`, `ft_vector_indexer`, `ft_vector_slicer`, `ft_word2vec`

ft_count_vectorizer *Feature Transformation – CountVectorizer (Estimator)*

Description

Extracts a vocabulary from document collections.

Usage

```
ft_count_vectorizer(x, input_col = NULL, output_col = NULL,
  binary = FALSE, min_df = 1, min_tf = 1, vocab_size = 2^18,
  uid = random_string("count_vectorizer_"), ...)
```

```
ml_vocabulary(model)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>spark_connection</code> , <code>ml_pipeline</code> , or a <code>tbl_spark</code> .
<code>input_col</code>	The name of the input column.
<code>output_col</code>	The name of the output column.
<code>binary</code>	Binary toggle to control the output vector values. If <code>TRUE</code> , all nonzero counts (after <code>min_tf</code> filter applied) are set to 1. This is useful for discrete probabilistic models that model binary events rather than integer counts. Default: <code>FALSE</code>
<code>min_df</code>	Specifies the minimum number of different documents a term must appear in to be included in the vocabulary. If this is an integer greater than or equal to 1, this specifies the number of documents the term must appear in; if this is a double in $[0,1)$, then this specifies the fraction of documents. Default: 1.

min_tf	Filter to ignore rare words in a document. For each document, terms with frequency/count less than the given threshold are ignored. If this is an integer greater than or equal to 1, then this specifies a count (of times the term must appear in the document); if this is a double in [0,1), then this specifies a fraction (out of the document's token count). Default: 1.
vocab_size	Build a vocabulary that only considers the top vocab_size terms ordered by term frequency across the corpus. Default: 2 ¹⁸ .
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.
model	A ml_count_vectorizer_model.

Details

In the case where `x` is a `tbl_spark`, the estimator fits against `x` to obtain a transformer, which is then immediately used to transform `x`, returning a `tbl_spark`.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of `x`.

- `spark_connection`: When `x` is a `spark_connection`, the function returns a `ml_transformer`, a `ml_estimator`, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- `ml_pipeline`: When `x` is a `ml_pipeline`, the function returns a `ml_pipeline` with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- `tbl_spark`: When `x` is a `tbl_spark`, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input `tbl_spark`, returning a `tbl_spark`

`ml_vocabulary()` returns a vector of vocabulary built.

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

Other feature transformers: `ft_binarizer`, `ft_bucketizer`, `ft_chisq_selector`, `ft_dct`, `ft_elementwise_product`, `ft_feature_hasher`, `ft_hashing_tf`, `ft_idf`, `ft_imputer`, `ft_index_to_string`, `ft_interaction`, `ft_lsh`, `ft_max_abs_scaler`, `ft_min_max_scaler`, `ft_ngram`, `ft_normalizer`, `ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator`, `ft_one_hot_encoder`, `ft_pca`, `ft_polynomial_expansion`, `ft_quantile_discretizer`, `ft_r_formula`, `ft_regex_tokenizer`, `ft_sql_transformer`, `ft_standard_scaler`, `ft_stop_words_removal`, `ft_string_indexer`, `ft_tokenizer`, `ft_vector_assembler`, `ft_vector_indexer`, `ft_vector_slicer`, `ft_word2vec`

ft_dct	<i>Feature Transformation – Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT) (Transformer)</i>
--------	---

Description

A feature transformer that takes the 1D discrete cosine transform of a real vector. No zero padding is performed on the input vector. It returns a real vector of the same length representing the DCT. The return vector is scaled such that the transform matrix is unitary (aka scaled DCT-II).

Usage

```
ft_dct(x, input_col = NULL, output_col = NULL, inverse = FALSE,
      uid = random_string("dct_"), ...)
```

```
ft_discrete_cosine_transform(x, input_col, output_col, inverse = FALSE,
                             uid = random_string("dct_"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
input_col	The name of the input column.
output_col	The name of the output column.
inverse	Indicates whether to perform the inverse DCT (TRUE) or forward DCT (FALSE).
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Details

ft_discrete_cosine_transform() is an alias for ft_dct for backwards compatibility.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of x.

- spark_connection: When x is a spark_connection, the function returns a ml_transformer, a ml_estimator, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- ml_pipeline: When x is a ml_pipeline, the function returns a ml_pipeline with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- tbl_spark: When x is a tbl_spark, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input tbl_spark, returning a tbl_spark

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

Other feature transformers: `ft_binarizer`, `ft_bucketizer`, `ft_chisq_selector`, `ft_count_vectorizer`, `ft_elementwise_product`, `ft_feature_hasher`, `ft_hashing_tf`, `ft_idf`, `ft_imputer`, `ft_index_to_string`, `ft_interaction`, `ft_lsh`, `ft_max_abs_scaler`, `ft_min_max_scaler`, `ft_ngram`, `ft_normalizer`, `ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator`, `ft_one_hot_encoder`, `ft_pca`, `ft_polynomial_expansion`, `ft_quantile_discretizer`, `ft_r_formula`, `ft_regex_tokenizer`, `ft_sql_transformer`, `ft_standard_scaler`, `ft_stop_words_remover`, `ft_string_indexer`, `ft_tokenizer`, `ft_vector_assembler`, `ft_vector_indexer`, `ft_vector_slicer`, `ft_word2vec`

ft_elementwise_product

Feature Transformation – ElementwiseProduct (Transformer)

Description

Outputs the Hadamard product (i.e., the element-wise product) of each input vector with a provided "weight" vector. In other words, it scales each column of the dataset by a scalar multiplier.

Usage

```
ft_elementwise_product(x, input_col = NULL, output_col = NULL,
  scaling_vec = NULL, uid = random_string("elementwise_product_"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
input_col	The name of the input column.
output_col	The name of the output column.
scaling_vec	the vector to multiply with input vectors
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of x.

- `spark_connection`: When x is a `spark_connection`, the function returns a `ml_transformer`, a `ml_estimator`, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- `ml_pipeline`: When x is a `ml_pipeline`, the function returns a `ml_pipeline` with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- `tbl_spark`: When x is a `tbl_spark`, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input `tbl_spark`, returning a `tbl_spark`

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

Other feature transformers: `ft_binarizer`, `ft_bucketizer`, `ft_chisq_selector`, `ft_count_vectorizer`, `ft_dct`, `ft_feature_hasher`, `ft_hashing_tf`, `ft_idf`, `ft_imputer`, `ft_index_to_string`, `ft_interaction`, `ft_lsh`, `ft_max_abs_scaler`, `ft_min_max_scaler`, `ft_ngram`, `ft_normalizer`, `ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator`, `ft_one_hot_encoder`, `ft_pca`, `ft_polynomial_expansion`, `ft_quantile_discretizer`, `ft_r_formula`, `ft_regex_tokenizer`, `ft_sql_transformer`, `ft_standard_scaler`, `ft_stop_words_remover`, `ft_string_indexer`, `ft_tokenizer`, `ft_vector_assembler`, `ft_vector_indexer`, `ft_vector_slicer`, `ft_word2vec`

ft_feature_hasher	<i>Feature Transformation – FeatureHasher (Transformer)</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Feature Transformation – FeatureHasher (Transformer)

Usage

```
ft_feature_hasher(x, input_cols = NULL, output_col = NULL,
  num_features = 2^18, categorical_cols = NULL,
  uid = random_string("feature_hasher_"), ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>spark_connection</code> , <code>ml_pipeline</code> , or a <code>tbl_spark</code> .
<code>input_cols</code>	Names of input columns.
<code>output_col</code>	Name of output column.
<code>num_features</code>	Number of features. Defaults to 2^{18} .
<code>categorical_cols</code>	Numeric columns to treat as categorical features. By default only string and boolean columns are treated as categorical, so this param can be used to explicitly specify the numerical columns to treat as categorical.
<code>uid</code>	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
<code>...</code>	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Details

Feature hashing projects a set of categorical or numerical features into a feature vector of specified dimension (typically substantially smaller than that of the original feature space). This is done using the hashing trick https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feature_hashing to map features to indices in the feature vector.

The FeatureHasher transformer operates on multiple columns. Each column may contain either numeric or categorical features. Behavior and handling of column data types is as follows: -Numeric

columns: For numeric features, the hash value of the column name is used to map the feature value to its index in the feature vector. By default, numeric features are not treated as categorical (even when they are integers). To treat them as categorical, specify the relevant columns in categoricalCols. -String columns: For categorical features, the hash value of the string "column_name=value" is used to map to the vector index, with an indicator value of 1.0. Thus, categorical features are "one-hot" encoded (similarly to using OneHotEncoder with drop_last=FALSE). -Boolean columns: Boolean values are treated in the same way as string columns. That is, boolean features are represented as "column_name=true" or "column_name=false", with an indicator value of 1.0.

Null (missing) values are ignored (implicitly zero in the resulting feature vector).

The hash function used here is also the MurmurHash 3 used in HashingTF. Since a simple modulo on the hashed value is used to determine the vector index, it is advisable to use a power of two as the num_features parameter; otherwise the features will not be mapped evenly to the vector indices.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of x.

- spark_connection: When x is a spark_connection, the function returns a ml_transformer, a ml_estimator, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- ml_pipeline: When x is a ml_pipeline, the function returns a ml_pipeline with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- tbl_spark: When x is a tbl_spark, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input tbl_spark, returning a tbl_spark

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

Other feature transformers: [ft_binarizer](#), [ft_bucketizer](#), [ft_chisq_selector](#), [ft_count_vectorizer](#), [ft_dct](#), [ft_elementwise_product](#), [ft_hashing_tf](#), [ft_idf](#), [ft_imputer](#), [ft_index_to_string](#), [ft_interaction](#), [ft_lsh](#), [ft_max_abs_scaler](#), [ft_min_max_scaler](#), [ft_ngram](#), [ft_normalizer](#), [ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator](#), [ft_one_hot_encoder](#), [ft_pca](#), [ft_polynomial_expansion](#), [ft_quantile_discretizer](#), [ft_r_formula](#), [ft_regex_tokenizer](#), [ft_sql_transformer](#), [ft_standard_scaler](#), [ft_stop_words_remover](#), [ft_string_indexer](#), [ft_tokenizer](#), [ft_vector_assembler](#), [ft_vector_indexer](#), [ft_vector_slicer](#), [ft_word2vec](#)

ft_hashing_tf

Feature Transformation – HashingTF (Transformer)

Description

Maps a sequence of terms to their term frequencies using the hashing trick.

Usage

```
ft_hashing_tf(x, input_col = NULL, output_col = NULL, binary = FALSE,
             num_features = 2^18, uid = random_string("hashing_tf_"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
input_col	The name of the input column.
output_col	The name of the output column.
binary	Binary toggle to control term frequency counts. If true, all non-zero counts are set to 1. This is useful for discrete probabilistic models that model binary events rather than integer counts. (default = FALSE)
num_features	Number of features. Should be greater than 0. (default = 2^18)
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of x.

- spark_connection: When x is a spark_connection, the function returns a ml_transformer, a ml_estimator, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- ml_pipeline: When x is a ml_pipeline, the function returns a ml_pipeline with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- tbl_spark: When x is a tbl_spark, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input tbl_spark, returning a tbl_spark

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

Other feature transformers: [ft_binarizer](#), [ft_bucketizer](#), [ft_chisq_selector](#), [ft_count_vectorizer](#), [ft_dct](#), [ft_elementwise_product](#), [ft_feature_hasher](#), [ft_idf](#), [ft_imputer](#), [ft_index_to_string](#), [ft_interaction](#), [ft_lsh](#), [ft_max_abs_scaler](#), [ft_min_max_scaler](#), [ft_ngram](#), [ft_normalizer](#), [ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator](#), [ft_one_hot_encoder](#), [ft_pca](#), [ft_polynomial_expansion](#), [ft_quantile_discretizer](#), [ft_r_formula](#), [ft_regex_tokenizer](#), [ft_sql_transformer](#), [ft_standard_scaler](#), [ft_stop_words_remover](#), [ft_string_indexer](#), [ft_tokenizer](#), [ft_vector_assembler](#), [ft_vector_indexer](#), [ft_vector_slicer](#), [ft_word2vec](#)

 ft_idf *Feature Transformation – IDF (Estimator)*

Description

Compute the Inverse Document Frequency (IDF) given a collection of documents.

Usage

```
ft_idf(x, input_col = NULL, output_col = NULL, min_doc_freq = 0,
      uid = random_string("idf_"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
input_col	The name of the input column.
output_col	The name of the output column.
min_doc_freq	The minimum number of documents in which a term should appear. Default: 0
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Details

In the case where x is a tbl_spark, the estimator fits against x to obtain a transformer, which is then immediately used to transform x, returning a tbl_spark.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of x.

- spark_connection: When x is a spark_connection, the function returns a ml_transformer, a ml_estimator, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- ml_pipeline: When x is a ml_pipeline, the function returns a ml_pipeline with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- tbl_spark: When x is a tbl_spark, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input tbl_spark, returning a tbl_spark

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

Other feature transformers: [ft_binarizer](#), [ft_bucketizer](#), [ft_chisq_selector](#), [ft_count_vectorizer](#), [ft_dct](#), [ft_elementwise_product](#), [ft_feature_hasher](#), [ft_hashing_tf](#), [ft_imputer](#), [ft_index_to_string](#), [ft_interaction](#), [ft_lsh](#), [ft_max_abs_scaler](#), [ft_min_max_scaler](#), [ft_ngram](#), [ft_normalizer](#),

ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator, ft_one_hot_encoder, ft_pca, ft_polynomial_expansion, ft_quantile_discretizer, ft_r_formula, ft_regex_tokenizer, ft_sql_transformer, ft_standard_scaler, ft_stop_words_remover, ft_string_indexer, ft_tokenizer, ft_vector_assembler, ft_vector_indexer, ft_vector_slicer, ft_word2vec

 ft_imputer

Feature Transformation – Imputer (Estimator)

Description

Imputation estimator for completing missing values, either using the mean or the median of the columns in which the missing values are located. The input columns should be of numeric type. This function requires Spark 2.2.0+.

Usage

```
ft_imputer(x, input_cols = NULL, output_cols = NULL,
           missing_value = NULL, strategy = "mean",
           uid = random_string("imputer_"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
input_cols	The names of the input columns
output_cols	The names of the output columns.
missing_value	The placeholder for the missing values. All occurrences of missing_value will be imputed. Note that null values are always treated as missing.
strategy	The imputation strategy. Currently only "mean" and "median" are supported. If "mean", then replace missing values using the mean value of the feature. If "median", then replace missing values using the approximate median value of the feature. Default: mean
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Details

In the case where x is a tbl_spark, the estimator fits against x to obtain a transformer, which is then immediately used to transform x, returning a tbl_spark.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of x.

- spark_connection: When x is a spark_connection, the function returns a ml_transformer, a ml_estimator, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.

- `ml_pipeline`: When `x` is a `ml_pipeline`, the function returns a `ml_pipeline` with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- `tbl_spark`: When `x` is a `tbl_spark`, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input `tbl_spark`, returning a `tbl_spark`

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

Other feature transformers: `ft_binarizer`, `ft_bucketizer`, `ft_chisq_selector`, `ft_count_vectorizer`, `ft_dct`, `ft_elementwise_product`, `ft_feature_hasher`, `ft_hashing_tf`, `ft_idf`, `ft_index_to_string`, `ft_interaction`, `ft_lsh`, `ft_max_abs_scaler`, `ft_min_max_scaler`, `ft_ngram`, `ft_normalizer`, `ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator`, `ft_one_hot_encoder`, `ft_pca`, `ft_polynomial_expansion`, `ft_quantile_discretizer`, `ft_r_formula`, `ft_regex_tokenizer`, `ft_sql_transformer`, `ft_standard_scaler`, `ft_stop_words_remover`, `ft_string_indexer`, `ft_tokenizer`, `ft_vector_assembler`, `ft_vector_indexer`, `ft_vector_slicer`, `ft_word2vec`

`ft_index_to_string` *Feature Transformation – IndexToString (Transformer)*

Description

A Transformer that maps a column of indices back to a new column of corresponding string values. The index-string mapping is either from the ML attributes of the input column, or from user-supplied labels (which take precedence over ML attributes). This function is the inverse of `ft_string_indexer`.

Usage

```
ft_index_to_string(x, input_col = NULL, output_col = NULL,
  labels = NULL, uid = random_string("index_to_string_"), ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>spark_connection</code> , <code>ml_pipeline</code> , or a <code>tbl_spark</code> .
<code>input_col</code>	The name of the input column.
<code>output_col</code>	The name of the output column.
<code>labels</code>	Optional param for array of labels specifying index-string mapping.
<code>uid</code>	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
<code>...</code>	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of `x`.

- `spark_connection`: When `x` is a `spark_connection`, the function returns a `ml_transformer`, a `ml_estimator`, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- `ml_pipeline`: When `x` is a `ml_pipeline`, the function returns a `ml_pipeline` with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- `tbl_spark`: When `x` is a `tbl_spark`, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input `tbl_spark`, returning a `tbl_spark`

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

`ft_string_indexer`

Other feature transformers: `ft_binarizer`, `ft_bucketizer`, `ft_chisq_selector`, `ft_count_vectorizer`, `ft_dct`, `ft_elementwise_product`, `ft_feature_hasher`, `ft_hashing_tf`, `ft_idf`, `ft_imputer`, `ft_interaction`, `ft_lsh`, `ft_max_abs_scaler`, `ft_min_max_scaler`, `ft_ngram`, `ft_normalizer`, `ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator`, `ft_one_hot_encoder`, `ft_pca`, `ft_polynomial_expansion`, `ft_quantile_discretizer`, `ft_r_formula`, `ft_regex_tokenizer`, `ft_sql_transformer`, `ft_standard_scaler`, `ft_stop_words_remover`, `ft_string_indexer`, `ft_tokenizer`, `ft_vector_assembler`, `ft_vector_indexer`, `ft_vector_slicer`, `ft_word2vec`

ft_interaction

Feature Transformation – Interaction (Transformer)

Description

Implements the feature interaction transform. This transformer takes in Double and Vector type columns and outputs a flattened vector of their feature interactions. To handle interaction, we first one-hot encode any nominal features. Then, a vector of the feature cross-products is produced.

Usage

```
ft_interaction(x, input_cols = NULL, output_col = NULL,
              uid = random_string("interaction_"), ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>spark_connection</code> , <code>ml_pipeline</code> , or a <code>tbl_spark</code> .
<code>input_cols</code>	The names of the input columns
<code>output_col</code>	The name of the output column.
<code>uid</code>	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
<code>...</code>	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of `x`.

- `spark_connection`: When `x` is a `spark_connection`, the function returns a `ml_transformer`, a `ml_estimator`, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- `ml_pipeline`: When `x` is a `ml_pipeline`, the function returns a `ml_pipeline` with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- `tbl_spark`: When `x` is a `tbl_spark`, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input `tbl_spark`, returning a `tbl_spark`

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

Other feature transformers: `ft_binarizer`, `ft_bucketizer`, `ft_chisq_selector`, `ft_count_vectorizer`, `ft_dct`, `ft_elementwise_product`, `ft_feature_hasher`, `ft_hashing_tf`, `ft_idf`, `ft_imputer`, `ft_index_to_string`, `ft_lsh`, `ft_max_abs_scaler`, `ft_min_max_scaler`, `ft_ngram`, `ft_normalizer`, `ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator`, `ft_one_hot_encoder`, `ft_pca`, `ft_polynomial_expansion`, `ft_quantile_discretizer`, `ft_r_formula`, `ft_regex_tokenizer`, `ft_sql_transformer`, `ft_standard_scaler`, `ft_stop_words_remover`, `ft_string_indexer`, `ft_tokenizer`, `ft_vector_assembler`, `ft_vector_indexer`, `ft_vector_slicer`, `ft_word2vec`

 ft_lsh

Feature Transformation – LSH (Estimator)

Description

Locality Sensitive Hashing functions for Euclidean distance (Bucketed Random Projection) and Jaccard distance (MinHash).

Usage

```
ft_bucketed_random_projection_lsh(x, input_col = NULL,
  output_col = NULL, bucket_length = NULL, num_hash_tables = 1,
  seed = NULL, uid = random_string("bucketed_random_projection_lsh"),
  ...)
```

```
ft_minhash_lsh(x, input_col = NULL, output_col = NULL,
  num_hash_tables = 1L, seed = NULL,
  uid = random_string("minhash_lsh"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
input_col	The name of the input column.
output_col	The name of the output column.
bucket_length	The length of each hash bucket, a larger bucket lowers the false negative rate. The number of buckets will be (max L2 norm of input vectors) / bucketLength.
num_hash_tables	Number of hash tables used in LSH OR-amplification. LSH OR-amplification can be used to reduce the false negative rate. Higher values for this param lead to a reduced false negative rate, at the expense of added computational complexity.
seed	A random seed. Set this value if you need your results to be reproducible across repeated calls.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Details

In the case where x is a tbl_spark, the estimator fits against x to obtain a transformer, which is then immediately used to transform x, returning a tbl_spark.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of x.

- spark_connection: When x is a spark_connection, the function returns a ml_transformer, a ml_estimator, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- ml_pipeline: When x is a ml_pipeline, the function returns a ml_pipeline with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- tbl_spark: When x is a tbl_spark, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input tbl_spark, returning a tbl_spark

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

ft_lsh_utils

Other feature transformers: ft_binarizer, ft_bucketizer, ft_chisq_selector, ft_count_vectorizer, ft_dct, ft_elementwise_product, ft_feature_hasher, ft_hashing_tf, ft_idf, ft_imputer, ft_index_to_string, ft_interaction, ft_max_abs_scaler, ft_min_max_scaler, ft_ngram, ft_normalizer, ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator, ft_one_hot_encoder, ft_pca, ft_polynomial_expansion, ft_quantile_discretizer, ft_r_formula, ft_regex_tokenizer, ft_sql_transformer, ft_standard_scaler, ft_stop_words_remover, ft_string_indexer, ft_tokenizer, ft_vector_assembler, ft_vector_indexer, ft_vector_slicer, ft_word2vec

ft_lsh_utils	<i>Utility functions for LSH models</i>
--------------	---

Description

Utility functions for LSH models

Usage

```
ml_approx_nearest_neighbors(model, dataset, key, num_nearest_neighbors,
    dist_col = "distCol")
```

```
ml_approx_similarity_join(model, dataset_a, dataset_b, threshold,
    dist_col = "distCol")
```

Arguments

model	A fitted LSH model, returned by either <code>ft_minhash_lsh()</code> or <code>ft_bucketed_random_projection_lsh()</code>
dataset	The dataset to search for nearest neighbors of the key.
key	Feature vector representing the item to search for.
num_nearest_neighbors	The maximum number of nearest neighbors.
dist_col	Output column for storing the distance between each result row and the key.
dataset_a	One of the datasets to join.
dataset_b	Another dataset to join.
threshold	The threshold for the distance of row pairs.

ft_max_abs_scaler	<i>Feature Transformation – MaxAbsScaler (Estimator)</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Rescale each feature individually to range $[-1, 1]$ by dividing through the largest maximum absolute value in each feature. It does not shift/center the data, and thus does not destroy any sparsity.

Usage

```
ft_max_abs_scaler(x, input_col = NULL, output_col = NULL,
    uid = random_string("max_abs_scaler_"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
input_col	The name of the input column.
output_col	The name of the output column.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Details

In the case where x is a tbl_spark, the estimator fits against x to obtain a transformer, which is then immediately used to transform x, returning a tbl_spark.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of x.

- spark_connection: When x is a spark_connection, the function returns a ml_transformer, a ml_estimator, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- ml_pipeline: When x is a ml_pipeline, the function returns a ml_pipeline with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- tbl_spark: When x is a tbl_spark, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input tbl_spark, returning a tbl_spark

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

Other feature transformers: [ft_binarizer](#), [ft_bucketizer](#), [ft_chisq_selector](#), [ft_count_vectorizer](#), [ft_dct](#), [ft_elementwise_product](#), [ft_feature_hasher](#), [ft_hashing_tf](#), [ft_idf](#), [ft_imputer](#), [ft_index_to_string](#), [ft_interaction](#), [ft_lsh](#), [ft_min_max_scaler](#), [ft_ngram](#), [ft_normalizer](#), [ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator](#), [ft_one_hot_encoder](#), [ft_pca](#), [ft_polynomial_expansion](#), [ft_quantile_discretizer](#), [ft_r_formula](#), [ft_regex_tokenizer](#), [ft_sql_transformer](#), [ft_standard_scaler](#), [ft_stop_words_remover](#), [ft_string_indexer](#), [ft_tokenizer](#), [ft_vector_assembler](#), [ft_vector_indexer](#), [ft_vector_slicer](#), [ft_word2vec](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")
iris_tbl <- sdf_copy_to(sc, iris, name = "iris_tbl", overwrite = TRUE)

features <- c("Sepal_Length", "Sepal_Width", "Petal_Length", "Petal_Width")

iris_tbl %>%
  ft_vector_assembler(input_col = features,
                      output_col = "features_temp") %>%
  ft_max_abs_scaler(input_col = "features_temp",
```

```

        output_col = "features")

## End(Not run)

```

ft_min_max_scaler *Feature Transformation – MinMaxScaler (Estimator)*

Description

Rescale each feature individually to a common range [min, max] linearly using column summary statistics, which is also known as min-max normalization or Rescaling

Usage

```
ft_min_max_scaler(x, input_col = NULL, output_col = NULL, min = 0,
                 max = 1, uid = random_string("min_max_scaler_"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
input_col	The name of the input column.
output_col	The name of the output column.
min	Lower bound after transformation, shared by all features Default: 0.0
max	Upper bound after transformation, shared by all features Default: 1.0
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Details

In the case where x is a tbl_spark, the estimator fits against x to obtain a transformer, which is then immediately used to transform x, returning a tbl_spark.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of x.

- spark_connection: When x is a spark_connection, the function returns a ml_transformer, a ml_estimator, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- ml_pipeline: When x is a ml_pipeline, the function returns a ml_pipeline with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- tbl_spark: When x is a tbl_spark, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input tbl_spark, returning a tbl_spark

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

Other feature transformers: `ft_binarizer`, `ft_bucketizer`, `ft_chisq_selector`, `ft_count_vectorizer`, `ft_dct`, `ft_elementwise_product`, `ft_feature_hasher`, `ft_hashing_tf`, `ft_idf`, `ft_imputer`, `ft_index_to_string`, `ft_interaction`, `ft_lsh`, `ft_max_abs_scaler`, `ft_ngram`, `ft_normalizer`, `ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator`, `ft_one_hot_encoder`, `ft_pca`, `ft_polynomial_expansion`, `ft_quantile_discretizer`, `ft_r_formula`, `ft_regex_tokenizer`, `ft_sql_transformer`, `ft_standard_scaler`, `ft_stop_words_remover`, `ft_string_indexer`, `ft_tokenizer`, `ft_vector_assembler`, `ft_vector_indexer`, `ft_vector_slicer`, `ft_word2vec`

Examples

```
## Not run:
sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")
iris_tbl <- sdf_copy_to(sc, iris, name = "iris_tbl", overwrite = TRUE)

features <- c("Sepal_Length", "Sepal_Width", "Petal_Length", "Petal_Width")

iris_tbl %>%
  ft_vector_assembler(input_col = features,
                      output_col = "features_temp") %>%
  ft_min_max_scaler(input_col = "features_temp",
                   output_col = "features")

## End(Not run)
```

ft_ngram

*Feature Transformation – NGram (Transformer)***Description**

A feature transformer that converts the input array of strings into an array of n-grams. Null values in the input array are ignored. It returns an array of n-grams where each n-gram is represented by a space-separated string of words.

Usage

```
ft_ngram(x, input_col = NULL, output_col = NULL, n = 2,
         uid = random_string("ngram_"), ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>spark_connection</code> , <code>ml_pipeline</code> , or a <code>tbl_spark</code> .
<code>input_col</code>	The name of the input column.
<code>output_col</code>	The name of the output column.

n	Minimum n-gram length, greater than or equal to 1. Default: 2, bigram features
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Details

When the input is empty, an empty array is returned. When the input array length is less than n (number of elements per n-gram), no n-grams are returned.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of x.

- spark_connection: When x is a spark_connection, the function returns a ml_transformer, a ml_estimator, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- ml_pipeline: When x is a ml_pipeline, the function returns a ml_pipeline with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- tbl_spark: When x is a tbl_spark, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input tbl_spark, returning a tbl_spark

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

Other feature transformers: [ft_binarizer](#), [ft_bucketizer](#), [ft_chisq_selector](#), [ft_count_vectorizer](#), [ft_dct](#), [ft_elementwise_product](#), [ft_feature_hasher](#), [ft_hashing_tf](#), [ft_idf](#), [ft_imputer](#), [ft_index_to_string](#), [ft_interaction](#), [ft_lsh](#), [ft_max_abs_scaler](#), [ft_min_max_scaler](#), [ft_normalizer](#), [ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator](#), [ft_one_hot_encoder](#), [ft_pca](#), [ft_polynomial_expansion](#), [ft_quantile_discretizer](#), [ft_r_formula](#), [ft_regex_tokenizer](#), [ft_sql_transformer](#), [ft_standard_scaler](#), [ft_stop_words_remover](#), [ft_string_indexer](#), [ft_tokenizer](#), [ft_vector_assembler](#), [ft_vector_indexer](#), [ft_vector_slicer](#), [ft_word2vec](#)

ft_normalizer

Feature Transformation – Normalizer (Transformer)

Description

Normalize a vector to have unit norm using the given p-norm.

Usage

```
ft_normalizer(x, input_col = NULL, output_col = NULL, p = 2,
  uid = random_string("normalizer_"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
input_col	The name of the input column.
output_col	The name of the output column.
p	Normalization in L^p space. Must be ≥ 1 . Defaults to 2.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of x.

- spark_connection: When x is a spark_connection, the function returns a ml_transformer, a ml_estimator, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- ml_pipeline: When x is a ml_pipeline, the function returns a ml_pipeline with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- tbl_spark: When x is a tbl_spark, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input tbl_spark, returning a tbl_spark

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

Other feature transformers: [ft_binarizer](#), [ft_bucketizer](#), [ft_chisq_selector](#), [ft_count_vectorizer](#), [ft_dct](#), [ft_elementwise_product](#), [ft_feature_hasher](#), [ft_hashing_tf](#), [ft_idf](#), [ft_imputer](#), [ft_index_to_string](#), [ft_interaction](#), [ft_lsh](#), [ft_max_abs_scaler](#), [ft_min_max_scaler](#), [ft_ngram](#), [ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator](#), [ft_one_hot_encoder](#), [ft_pca](#), [ft_polynomial_expansion](#), [ft_quantile_discretizer](#), [ft_r_formula](#), [ft_regex_tokenizer](#), [ft_sql_transformer](#), [ft_standard_scaler](#), [ft_stop_words_remover](#), [ft_string_indexer](#), [ft_tokenizer](#), [ft_vector_assembler](#), [ft_vector_indexer](#), [ft_vector_slicer](#), [ft_word2vec](#)

ft_one_hot_encoder *Feature Transformation – OneHotEncoder (Transformer)*

Description

One-hot encoding maps a column of label indices to a column of binary vectors, with at most a single one-value. This encoding allows algorithms which expect continuous features, such as Logistic Regression, to use categorical features. Typically, used with `ft_string_indexer()` to index a column first.

Usage

```
ft_one_hot_encoder(x, input_col = NULL, output_col = NULL,
  drop_last = TRUE, uid = random_string("one_hot_encoder_"), ...)
```


Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
input_col	The name of the input column.
output_col	The name of the output column.
drop_last	Whether to drop the last category. Defaults to TRUE.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of x.

- spark_connection: When x is a spark_connection, the function returns a ml_transformer, a ml_estimator, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- ml_pipeline: When x is a ml_pipeline, the function returns a ml_pipeline with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- tbl_spark: When x is a tbl_spark, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input tbl_spark, returning a tbl_spark

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

Other feature transformers: [ft_binarizer](#), [ft_bucketizer](#), [ft_chisq_selector](#), [ft_count_vectorizer](#), [ft_dct](#), [ft_elementwise_product](#), [ft_feature_hasher](#), [ft_hashing_tf](#), [ft_idf](#), [ft_imputer](#), [ft_index_to_string](#), [ft_interaction](#), [ft_lsh](#), [ft_max_abs_scaler](#), [ft_min_max_scaler](#), [ft_ngram](#), [ft_normalizer](#), [ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator](#), [ft_pca](#), [ft_polynomial_expansion](#), [ft_quantile_discretizer](#), [ft_r_formula](#), [ft_regex_tokenizer](#), [ft_sql_transformer](#), [ft_standard_scaler](#), [ft_stop_words_remover](#), [ft_string_indexer](#), [ft_tokenizer](#), [ft_vector_assembler](#), [ft_vector_indexer](#), [ft_vector_slicer](#), [ft_word2vec](#)

ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator

Feature Transformation – OneHotEncoderEstimator (Estimator)

Description

A one-hot encoder that maps a column of category indices to a column of binary vectors, with at most a single one-value per row that indicates the input category index. For example with 5 categories, an input value of 2.0 would map to an output vector of [0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0]. The last category is not included by default (configurable via dropLast), because it makes the vector entries sum up to one, and hence linearly dependent. So an input value of 4.0 maps to [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0].

Usage

```
ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator(x, input_cols = NULL, output_cols = NULL,
  handle_invalid = "error", drop_last = TRUE,
  uid = random_string("one_hot_encoder_estimator_"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
input_cols	Names of input columns.
output_cols	Names of output columns.
handle_invalid	(Spark 2.1.0+) Param for how to handle invalid entries. Options are 'skip' (filter out rows with invalid values), 'error' (throw an error), or 'keep' (keep invalid values in a special additional bucket). Default: "error"
drop_last	Whether to drop the last category. Defaults to TRUE.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Details

In the case where x is a tbl_spark, the estimator fits against x to obtain a transformer, which is then immediately used to transform x, returning a tbl_spark.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of x.

- spark_connection: When x is a spark_connection, the function returns a ml_transformer, a ml_estimator, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- ml_pipeline: When x is a ml_pipeline, the function returns a ml_pipeline with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- tbl_spark: When x is a tbl_spark, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input tbl_spark, returning a tbl_spark

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

Other feature transformers: [ft_binarizer](#), [ft_bucketizer](#), [ft_chisq_selector](#), [ft_count_vectorizer](#), [ft_dct](#), [ft_elementwise_product](#), [ft_feature_hasher](#), [ft_hashing_tf](#), [ft_idf](#), [ft_imputer](#), [ft_index_to_string](#), [ft_interaction](#), [ft_lsh](#), [ft_max_abs_scaler](#), [ft_min_max_scaler](#), [ft_ngram](#), [ft_normalizer](#), [ft_one_hot_encoder](#), [ft_pca](#), [ft_polynomial_expansion](#), [ft_quantile_discretizer](#), [ft_r_formula](#), [ft_regex_tokenizer](#), [ft_sql_transformer](#), [ft_standard_scaler](#), [ft_stop_words_remover](#), [ft_string_indexer](#), [ft_tokenizer](#), [ft_vector_assembler](#), [ft_vector_indexer](#), [ft_vector_slicer](#), [ft_word2vec](#)

ft_pca	<i>Feature Transformation – PCA (Estimator)</i>
--------	---

Description

PCA trains a model to project vectors to a lower dimensional space of the top k principal components.

Usage

```
ft_pca(x, input_col = NULL, output_col = NULL, k = NULL,
       uid = random_string("pca_"), ...)
```

```
ml_pca(x, features = tbl_vars(x), k = length(features),
       pc_prefix = "PC", ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
input_col	The name of the input column.
output_col	The name of the output column.
k	The number of principal components
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.
features	The columns to use in the principal components analysis. Defaults to all columns in x.
pc_prefix	Length-one character vector used to prepend names of components.

Details

In the case where x is a tbl_spark, the estimator fits against x to obtain a transformer, which is then immediately used to transform x, returning a tbl_spark.

ml_pca() is a wrapper around ft_pca() that returns a ml_model.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of x.

- spark_connection: When x is a spark_connection, the function returns a ml_transformer, a ml_estimator, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- ml_pipeline: When x is a ml_pipeline, the function returns a ml_pipeline with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- tbl_spark: When x is a tbl_spark, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input tbl_spark, returning a tbl_spark

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

Other feature transformers: `ft_binarizer`, `ft_bucketizer`, `ft_chisq_selector`, `ft_count_vectorizer`, `ft_dct`, `ft_elementwise_product`, `ft_feature_hasher`, `ft_hashing_tf`, `ft_idf`, `ft_imputer`, `ft_index_to_string`, `ft_interaction`, `ft_lsh`, `ft_max_abs_scaler`, `ft_min_max_scaler`, `ft_ngram`, `ft_normalizer`, `ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator`, `ft_one_hot_encoder`, `ft_polynomial_expansion`, `ft_quantile_discretizer`, `ft_r_formula`, `ft_regex_tokenizer`, `ft_sql_transformer`, `ft_standard_scaler`, `ft_stop_words_remover`, `ft_string_indexer`, `ft_tokenizer`, `ft_vector_assembler`, `ft_vector_indexer`, `ft_vector_slicer`, `ft_word2vec`

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(dplyr)

sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")
iris_tbl <- sdf_copy_to(sc, iris, name = "iris_tbl", overwrite = TRUE)

iris_tbl %>%
  select(-Species) %>%
  ml_pca(k = 2)

## End(Not run)
```

ft_polynomial_expansion

Feature Transformation – PolynomialExpansion (Transformer)

Description

Perform feature expansion in a polynomial space. E.g. take a 2-variable feature vector as an example: (x, y) , if we want to expand it with degree 2, then we get $(x, x * x, y, x * y, y * y)$.

Usage

```
ft_polynomial_expansion(x, input_col = NULL, output_col = NULL,
  degree = 2, uid = random_string("polynomial_expansion_"), ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>spark_connection</code> , <code>ml_pipeline</code> , or a <code>tbl_spark</code> .
<code>input_col</code>	The name of the input column.
<code>output_col</code>	The name of the output column.
<code>degree</code>	The polynomial degree to expand, which should be greater than equal to 1. A value of 1 means no expansion. Default: 2

uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of `x`.

- `spark_connection`: When `x` is a `spark_connection`, the function returns a `ml_transformer`, a `ml_estimator`, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- `ml_pipeline`: When `x` is a `ml_pipeline`, the function returns a `ml_pipeline` with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- `tbl_spark`: When `x` is a `tbl_spark`, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input `tbl_spark`, returning a `tbl_spark`

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

Other feature transformers: [ft_binrizer](#), [ft_bucketizer](#), [ft_chisq_selector](#), [ft_count_vectorizer](#), [ft_dct](#), [ft_elementwise_product](#), [ft_feature_hasher](#), [ft_hashing_tf](#), [ft_idf](#), [ft_imputer](#), [ft_index_to_string](#), [ft_interaction](#), [ft_lsh](#), [ft_max_abs_scaler](#), [ft_min_max_scaler](#), [ft_ngram](#), [ft_normalizer](#), [ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator](#), [ft_one_hot_encoder](#), [ft_pca](#), [ft_quantile_discretizer](#), [ft_r_formula](#), [ft_regex_tokenizer](#), [ft_sql_transformer](#), [ft_standard_scaler](#), [ft_stop_words_remover](#), [ft_string_indexer](#), [ft_tokenizer](#), [ft_vector_assembler](#), [ft_vector_indexer](#), [ft_vector_slicer](#), [ft_word2vec](#)

ft_quantile_discretizer

Feature Transformation – QuantileDiscretizer (Estimator)

Description

`ft_quantile_discretizer` takes a column with continuous features and outputs a column with binned categorical features. The number of bins can be set using the `num_buckets` parameter. It is possible that the number of buckets used will be smaller than this value, for example, if there are too few distinct values of the input to create enough distinct quantiles.

Usage

```
ft_quantile_discretizer(x, input_col = NULL, output_col = NULL,
  num_buckets = 2, input_cols = NULL, output_cols = NULL,
  num_buckets_array = NULL, handle_invalid = "error",
  relative_error = 0.001, uid = random_string("quantile_discretizer_"),
  ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
input_col	The name of the input column.
output_col	The name of the output column.
num_buckets	Number of buckets (quantiles, or categories) into which data points are grouped. Must be greater than or equal to 2.
input_cols	Names of input columns.
output_cols	Names of output columns.
num_buckets_array	Array of number of buckets (quantiles, or categories) into which data points are grouped. Each value must be greater than or equal to 2.
handle_invalid	(Spark 2.1.0+) Param for how to handle invalid entries. Options are 'skip' (filter out rows with invalid values), 'error' (throw an error), or 'keep' (keep invalid values in a special additional bucket). Default: "error"
relative_error	(Spark 2.0.0+) Relative error (see documentation for org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrameStatFunctions.approxQuantile here for description). Must be in the range [0, 1]. default: 0.001
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Details

NaN handling: null and NaN values will be ignored from the column during QuantileDiscretizer fitting. This will produce a Bucketizer model for making predictions. During the transformation, Bucketizer will raise an error when it finds NaN values in the dataset, but the user can also choose to either keep or remove NaN values within the dataset by setting handle_invalid. If the user chooses to keep NaN values, they will be handled specially and placed into their own bucket, for example, if 4 buckets are used, then non-NaN data will be put into buckets[0-3], but NaNs will be counted in a special bucket[4].

Algorithm: The bin ranges are chosen using an approximate algorithm (see the documentation for org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrameStatFunctions.approxQuantile [here](#) for a detailed description). The precision of the approximation can be controlled with the relative_error parameter. The lower and upper bin bounds will be -Infinity and +Infinity, covering all real values.

Note that the result may be different every time you run it, since the sample strategy behind it is non-deterministic.

In the case where x is a tbl_spark, the estimator fits against x to obtain a transformer, which is then immediately used to transform x, returning a tbl_spark.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of x.

- spark_connection: When x is a spark_connection, the function returns a ml_transformer, a ml_estimator, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.

- `ml_pipeline`: When `x` is a `ml_pipeline`, the function returns a `ml_pipeline` with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- `tbl_spark`: When `x` is a `tbl_spark`, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input `tbl_spark`, returning a `tbl_spark`

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

ft_bucketizer

Other feature transformers: `ft_binarizer`, `ft_bucketizer`, `ft_chisq_selector`, `ft_count_vectorizer`, `ft_dct`, `ft_elementwise_product`, `ft_feature_hasher`, `ft_hashing_tf`, `ft_idf`, `ft_imputer`, `ft_index_to_string`, `ft_interaction`, `ft_lsh`, `ft_max_abs_scaler`, `ft_min_max_scaler`, `ft_ngram`, `ft_normalizer`, `ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator`, `ft_one_hot_encoder`, `ft_pca`, `ft_polynomial_expansion`, `ft_r_formula`, `ft_regex_tokenizer`, `ft_sql_transformer`, `ft_standard_scaler`, `ft_stop_words_remover`, `ft_string_indexer`, `ft_tokenizer`, `ft_vector_assembler`, `ft_vector_indexer`, `ft_vector_slicer`, `ft_word2vec`

ft_regex_tokenizer *Feature Transformation – RegexTokenizer (Transformer)*

Description

A regex based tokenizer that extracts tokens either by using the provided regex pattern to split the text (default) or repeatedly matching the regex (if `gaps` is false). Optional parameters also allow filtering tokens using a minimal length. It returns an array of strings that can be empty.

Usage

```
ft_regex_tokenizer(x, input_col = NULL, output_col = NULL,
  gaps = TRUE, min_token_length = 1, pattern = "\\s+",
  to_lower_case = TRUE, uid = random_string("regex_tokenizer_"), ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>spark_connection</code> , <code>ml_pipeline</code> , or a <code>tbl_spark</code> .
<code>input_col</code>	The name of the input column.
<code>output_col</code>	The name of the output column.
<code>gaps</code>	Indicates whether regex splits on gaps (TRUE) or matches tokens (FALSE).
<code>min_token_length</code>	Minimum token length, greater than or equal to 0.
<code>pattern</code>	The regular expression pattern to be used.
<code>to_lower_case</code>	Indicates whether to convert all characters to lowercase before tokenizing.
<code>uid</code>	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
<code>...</code>	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of `x`.

- `spark_connection`: When `x` is a `spark_connection`, the function returns a `ml_transformer`, a `ml_estimator`, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- `ml_pipeline`: When `x` is a `ml_pipeline`, the function returns a `ml_pipeline` with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- `tbl_spark`: When `x` is a `tbl_spark`, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input `tbl_spark`, returning a `tbl_spark`

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

Other feature transformers: [ft_binarizer](#), [ft_bucketizer](#), [ft_chisq_selector](#), [ft_count_vectorizer](#), [ft_dct](#), [ft_elementwise_product](#), [ft_feature_hasher](#), [ft_hashing_tf](#), [ft_idf](#), [ft_imputer](#), [ft_index_to_string](#), [ft_interaction](#), [ft_lsh](#), [ft_max_abs_scaler](#), [ft_min_max_scaler](#), [ft_ngram](#), [ft_normalizer](#), [ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator](#), [ft_one_hot_encoder](#), [ft_pca](#), [ft_polynomial_expansion](#), [ft_quantile_discretizer](#), [ft_r_formula](#), [ft_sql_transformer](#), [ft_standard_scaler](#), [ft_stop_words_remover](#), [ft_string_indexer](#), [ft_tokenizer](#), [ft_vector_assembler](#), [ft_vector_indexer](#), [ft_vector_slicer](#), [ft_word2vec](#)

 ft_r_formula

Feature Transformation – RFormula (Estimator)

Description

Implements the transforms required for fitting a dataset against an R model formula. Currently we support a limited subset of the R operators, including `~`, `.`, `:`, `+`, and `-`. Also see the R formula docs here: <http://stat.ethz.ch/R-manual/R-patched/library/stats/html/formula.html>

Usage

```
ft_r_formula(x, formula = NULL, features_col = "features",
            label_col = "label", force_index_label = FALSE,
            uid = random_string("r_formula_"), ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>spark_connection</code> , <code>ml_pipeline</code> , or a <code>tbl_spark</code> .
<code>formula</code>	R formula as a character string or a formula. Formula objects are converted to character strings directly and the environment is not captured.
<code>features_col</code>	Features column name, as a length-one character vector. The column should be single vector column of numeric values. Usually this column is output by ft_r_formula .

label_col	Label column name. The column should be a numeric column. Usually this column is output by <code>ft_r_formula</code> .
force_index_label	(Spark 2.1.0+) Force to index label whether it is numeric or string type. Usually we index label only when it is string type. If the formula was used by classification algorithms, we can force to index label even it is numeric type by setting this param with true. Default: FALSE.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Details

The basic operators in the formula are:

- `~` separate target and terms
- `+` concat terms, "+ 0" means removing intercept
- `-` remove a term, "- 1" means removing intercept
- `:` interaction (multiplication for numeric values, or binarized categorical values)
- `.` all columns except target

Suppose a and b are double columns, we use the following simple examples to illustrate the effect of RFormula:

- $y \sim a + b$ means model $y \sim w_0 + w_1 * a + w_2 * b$ where w_0 is the intercept and w_1, w_2 are coefficients.
- $y \sim a + b + a : b - 1$ means model $y \sim w_1 * a + w_2 * b + w_3 * a * b$ where w_1, w_2, w_3 are coefficients.

RFormula produces a vector column of features and a double or string column of label. Like when formulas are used in R for linear regression, string input columns will be one-hot encoded, and numeric columns will be cast to doubles. If the label column is of type string, it will be first transformed to double with `StringIndexer`. If the label column does not exist in the `DataFrame`, the output label column will be created from the specified response variable in the formula.

In the case where `x` is a `tbl_spark`, the estimator fits against `x` to obtain a transformer, which is then immediately used to transform `x`, returning a `tbl_spark`.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of `x`.

- `spark_connection`: When `x` is a `spark_connection`, the function returns a `ml_transformer`, a `ml_estimator`, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- `ml_pipeline`: When `x` is a `ml_pipeline`, the function returns a `ml_pipeline` with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- `tbl_spark`: When `x` is a `tbl_spark`, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input `tbl_spark`, returning a `tbl_spark`

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

Other feature transformers: [ft_binarizer](#), [ft_bucketizer](#), [ft_chisq_selector](#), [ft_count_vectorizer](#), [ft_dct](#), [ft_elementwise_product](#), [ft_feature_hasher](#), [ft_hashing_tf](#), [ft_idf](#), [ft_imputer](#), [ft_index_to_string](#), [ft_interaction](#), [ft_lsh](#), [ft_max_abs_scaler](#), [ft_min_max_scaler](#), [ft_ngram](#), [ft_normalizer](#), [ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator](#), [ft_one_hot_encoder](#), [ft_pca](#), [ft_polynomial_expansion](#), [ft_quantile_discretizer](#), [ft_regex_tokenizer](#), [ft_sql_transformer](#), [ft_standard_scaler](#), [ft_stop_words_remover](#), [ft_string_indexer](#), [ft_tokenizer](#), [ft_vector_assembler](#), [ft_vector_indexer](#), [ft_vector_slicer](#), [ft_word2vec](#)

ft_sql_transformer *Feature Transformation – SQLTransformer*

Description

Implements the transformations which are defined by SQL statement. Currently we only support SQL syntax like 'SELECT ... FROM __THIS__ ...' where '__THIS__' represents the underlying table of the input dataset. The select clause specifies the fields, constants, and expressions to display in the output, it can be any select clause that Spark SQL supports. Users can also use Spark SQL built-in function and UDFs to operate on these selected columns.

Usage

```
ft_sql_transformer(x, statement = NULL,
  uid = random_string("sql_transformer_"), ...)

ft_dplyr_transformer(x, tbl, uid = random_string("dplyr_transformer_"),
  ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
statement	A SQL statement.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.
tbl	A tbl_spark generated using dplyr transformations.

Details

ft_dplyr_transformer() is a wrapper around ft_sql_transformer() that takes a tbl_spark instead of a SQL statement. Internally, the ft_dplyr_transformer() extracts the dplyr transformations used to generate tbl as a SQL statement then passes it on to ft_sql_transformer(). Note that only single-table dplyr verbs are supported and that the sdf_ family of functions are not.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of `x`.

- `spark_connection`: When `x` is a `spark_connection`, the function returns a `ml_transformer`, a `ml_estimator`, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- `ml_pipeline`: When `x` is a `ml_pipeline`, the function returns a `ml_pipeline` with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- `tbl_spark`: When `x` is a `tbl_spark`, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input `tbl_spark`, returning a `tbl_spark`

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

Other feature transformers: `ft_binarizer`, `ft_bucketizer`, `ft_chisq_selector`, `ft_count_vectorizer`, `ft_dct`, `ft_elementwise_product`, `ft_feature_hasher`, `ft_hashing_tf`, `ft_idf`, `ft_imputer`, `ft_index_to_string`, `ft_interaction`, `ft_lsh`, `ft_max_abs_scaler`, `ft_min_max_scaler`, `ft_ngram`, `ft_normalizer`, `ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator`, `ft_one_hot_encoder`, `ft_pca`, `ft_polynomial_expansion`, `ft_quantile_discretizer`, `ft_r_formula`, `ft_regex_tokenizer`, `ft_standard_scaler`, `ft_stop_words_remover`, `ft_string_indexer`, `ft_tokenizer`, `ft_vector_assembler`, `ft_vector_indexer`, `ft_vector_slicer`, `ft_word2vec`

ft_standard_scaler *Feature Transformation – StandardScaler (Estimator)*

Description

Standardizes features by removing the mean and scaling to unit variance using column summary statistics on the samples in the training set. The "unit std" is computed using the corrected sample standard deviation, which is computed as the square root of the unbiased sample variance.

Usage

```
ft_standard_scaler(x, input_col = NULL, output_col = NULL,
  with_mean = FALSE, with_std = TRUE,
  uid = random_string("standard_scaler_"), ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>spark_connection</code> , <code>ml_pipeline</code> , or a <code>tbl_spark</code> .
<code>input_col</code>	The name of the input column.
<code>output_col</code>	The name of the output column.
<code>with_mean</code>	Whether to center the data with mean before scaling. It will build a dense output, so take care when applying to sparse input. Default: <code>FALSE</code>

 ft_stop_words_remover *Feature Transformation – StopWordsRemover (Transformer)*

Description

A feature transformer that filters out stop words from input.

Usage

```
ft_stop_words_remover(x, input_col = NULL, output_col = NULL,
  case_sensitive = FALSE,
  stop_words = ml_default_stop_words(spark_connection(x), "english"),
  uid = random_string("stop_words_remover_"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
input_col	The name of the input column.
output_col	The name of the output column.
case_sensitive	Whether to do a case sensitive comparison over the stop words.
stop_words	The words to be filtered out.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of x.

- spark_connection: When x is a spark_connection, the function returns a ml_transformer, a ml_estimator, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- ml_pipeline: When x is a ml_pipeline, the function returns a ml_pipeline with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- tbl_spark: When x is a tbl_spark, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input tbl_spark, returning a tbl_spark

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

[ml_default_stop_words](#)

Other feature transformers: [ft_binarizer](#), [ft_bucketizer](#), [ft_chisq_selector](#), [ft_count_vectorizer](#), [ft_dct](#), [ft_elementwise_product](#), [ft_feature_hasher](#), [ft_hashing_tf](#), [ft_idf](#), [ft_imputer](#), [ft_index_to_string](#), [ft_interaction](#), [ft_lsh](#), [ft_max_abs_scaler](#), [ft_min_max_scaler](#), [ft_ngram](#),

ft_normalizer, ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator, ft_one_hot_encoder, ft_pca, ft_polynomial_expansion, ft_quantile_discretizer, ft_r_formula, ft_regex_tokenizer, ft_sql_transformer, ft_standard_scaler, ft_string_indexer, ft_tokenizer, ft_vector_assembler, ft_vector_indexer, ft_vector_slicer, ft_word2vec

ft_string_indexer *Feature Transformation – StringIndexer (Estimator)*

Description

A label indexer that maps a string column of labels to an ML column of label indices. If the input column is numeric, we cast it to string and index the string values. The indices are in $[0, \text{numLabels})$, ordered by label frequencies. So the most frequent label gets index 0. This function is the inverse of [ft_index_to_string](#).

Usage

```
ft_string_indexer(x, input_col = NULL, output_col = NULL,
  handle_invalid = "error", string_order_type = "frequencyDesc",
  uid = random_string("string_indexer_"), ...)
```

```
ml_labels(model)
```

```
ft_string_indexer_model(x, input_col = NULL, output_col = NULL, labels,
  handle_invalid = "error",
  uid = random_string("string_indexer_model_"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
input_col	The name of the input column.
output_col	The name of the output column.
handle_invalid	(Spark 2.1.0+) Param for how to handle invalid entries. Options are 'skip' (filter out rows with invalid values), 'error' (throw an error), or 'keep' (keep invalid values in a special additional bucket). Default: "error"
string_order_type	(Spark 2.3+)How to order labels of string column. The first label after ordering is assigned an index of 0. Options are "frequencyDesc", "frequencyAsc", "alphabetDesc", and "alphabetAsc". Defaults to "frequencyDesc".
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.
model	A fitted StringIndexer model returned by ft_string_indexer()
labels	Vector of labels, corresponding to indices to be assigned.

Details

In the case where `x` is a `tbl_spark`, the estimator fits against `x` to obtain a transformer, which is then immediately used to transform `x`, returning a `tbl_spark`.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of `x`.

- `spark_connection`: When `x` is a `spark_connection`, the function returns a `ml_transformer`, a `ml_estimator`, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- `ml_pipeline`: When `x` is a `ml_pipeline`, the function returns a `ml_pipeline` with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- `tbl_spark`: When `x` is a `tbl_spark`, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input `tbl_spark`, returning a `tbl_spark`

`ml_labels()` returns a vector of labels, corresponding to indices to be assigned.

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

[ft_index_to_string](#)

Other feature transformers: [ft_binarizer](#), [ft_bucketizer](#), [ft_chisq_selector](#), [ft_count_vectorizer](#), [ft_dct](#), [ft_elementwise_product](#), [ft_feature_hasher](#), [ft_hashing_tf](#), [ft_idf](#), [ft_imputer](#), [ft_index_to_string](#), [ft_interaction](#), [ft_lsh](#), [ft_max_abs_scaler](#), [ft_min_max_scaler](#), [ft_ngram](#), [ft_normalizer](#), [ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator](#), [ft_one_hot_encoder](#), [ft_pca](#), [ft_polynomial_expansion](#), [ft_quantile_discretizer](#), [ft_r_formula](#), [ft_regex_tokenizer](#), [ft_sql_transformer](#), [ft_standard_scaler](#), [ft_stop_words_remover](#), [ft_tokenizer](#), [ft_vector_assembler](#), [ft_vector_indexer](#), [ft_vector_slicer](#), [ft_word2vec](#)

ft_tokenizer

Feature Transformation – Tokenizer (Transformer)

Description

A tokenizer that converts the input string to lowercase and then splits it by white spaces.

Usage

```
ft_tokenizer(x, input_col = NULL, output_col = NULL,
  uid = random_string("tokenizer_"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
input_col	The name of the input column.
output_col	The name of the output column.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of x.

- spark_connection: When x is a spark_connection, the function returns a ml_transformer, a ml_estimator, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- ml_pipeline: When x is a ml_pipeline, the function returns a ml_pipeline with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- tbl_spark: When x is a tbl_spark, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input tbl_spark, returning a tbl_spark

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

Other feature transformers: [ft_binarizer](#), [ft_bucketizer](#), [ft_chisq_selector](#), [ft_count_vectorizer](#), [ft_dct](#), [ft_elementwise_product](#), [ft_feature_hasher](#), [ft_hashing_tf](#), [ft_idf](#), [ft_imputer](#), [ft_index_to_string](#), [ft_interaction](#), [ft_lsh](#), [ft_max_abs_scaler](#), [ft_min_max_scaler](#), [ft_ngram](#), [ft_normalizer](#), [ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator](#), [ft_one_hot_encoder](#), [ft_pca](#), [ft_polynomial_expansion](#), [ft_quantile_discretizer](#), [ft_r_formula](#), [ft_regex_tokenizer](#), [ft_sql_transformer](#), [ft_standard_scaler](#), [ft_stop_words_remover](#), [ft_string_indexer](#), [ft_vector_assembler](#), [ft_vector_indexer](#), [ft_vector slicer](#), [ft_word2vec](#)

ft_vector_assembler *Feature Transformation – VectorAssembler (Transformer)*

Description

Combine multiple vectors into a single row-vector; that is, where each row element of the newly generated column is a vector formed by concatenating each row element from the specified input columns.

Usage

```
ft_vector_assembler(x, input_cols = NULL, output_col = NULL,
  uid = random_string("vector_assembler_"), ...)
```


Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
input_cols	The names of the input columns
output_col	The name of the output column.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of x.

- spark_connection: When x is a spark_connection, the function returns a ml_transformer, a ml_estimator, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- ml_pipeline: When x is a ml_pipeline, the function returns a ml_pipeline with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- tbl_spark: When x is a tbl_spark, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input tbl_spark, returning a tbl_spark

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

Other feature transformers: [ft_binarizer](#), [ft_bucketizer](#), [ft_chisq_selector](#), [ft_count_vectorizer](#), [ft_dct](#), [ft_elementwise_product](#), [ft_feature_hasher](#), [ft_hashing_tf](#), [ft_idf](#), [ft_imputer](#), [ft_index_to_string](#), [ft_interaction](#), [ft_lsh](#), [ft_max_abs_scaler](#), [ft_min_max_scaler](#), [ft_ngram](#), [ft_normalizer](#), [ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator](#), [ft_one_hot_encoder](#), [ft_pca](#), [ft_polynomial_expansion](#), [ft_quantile_discretizer](#), [ft_r_formula](#), [ft_regex_tokenizer](#), [ft_sql_transformer](#), [ft_standard_scaler](#), [ft_stop_words_remover](#), [ft_string_indexer](#), [ft_tokenizer](#), [ft_vector_indexer](#), [ft_vector_slicer](#), [ft_word2vec](#)

ft_vector_indexer	<i>Feature Transformation – VectorIndexer (Estimator)</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Indexing categorical feature columns in a dataset of Vector.

Usage

```
ft_vector_indexer(x, input_col = NULL, output_col = NULL,
  max_categories = 20, uid = random_string("vector_indexer_"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
input_col	The name of the input column.
output_col	The name of the output column.
max_categories	Threshold for the number of values a categorical feature can take. If a feature is found to have > max_categories values, then it is declared continuous. Must be greater than or equal to 2. Defaults to 20.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Details

In the case where x is a tbl_spark, the estimator fits against x to obtain a transformer, which is then immediately used to transform x, returning a tbl_spark.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of x.

- spark_connection: When x is a spark_connection, the function returns a ml_transformer, a ml_estimator, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- ml_pipeline: When x is a ml_pipeline, the function returns a ml_pipeline with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- tbl_spark: When x is a tbl_spark, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input tbl_spark, returning a tbl_spark

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

Other feature transformers: [ft_binarizer](#), [ft_bucketizer](#), [ft_chisq_selector](#), [ft_count_vectorizer](#), [ft_dct](#), [ft_elementwise_product](#), [ft_feature_hasher](#), [ft_hashing_tf](#), [ft_idf](#), [ft_imputer](#), [ft_index_to_string](#), [ft_interaction](#), [ft_lsh](#), [ft_max_abs_scaler](#), [ft_min_max_scaler](#), [ft_ngram](#), [ft_normalizer](#), [ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator](#), [ft_one_hot_encoder](#), [ft_pca](#), [ft_polynomial_expansion](#), [ft_quantile_discretizer](#), [ft_r_formula](#), [ft_regex_tokenizer](#), [ft_sql_transformer](#), [ft_standard_scaler](#), [ft_stop_words_remover](#), [ft_string_indexer](#), [ft_tokenizer](#), [ft_vector_assembler](#), [ft_vector_slicer](#), [ft_word2vec](#)

ft_vector_slicer	<i>Feature Transformation – VectorSlicer (Transformer)</i>
------------------	--

Description

Takes a feature vector and outputs a new feature vector with a subarray of the original features.

Usage

```
ft_vector_slicer(x, input_col = NULL, output_col = NULL,
  indices = NULL, uid = random_string("vector_slicer_"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
input_col	The name of the input column.
output_col	The name of the output column.
indices	An vector of indices to select features from a vector column. Note that the indices are 0-based.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of x.

- spark_connection: When x is a spark_connection, the function returns a ml_transformer, a ml_estimator, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- ml_pipeline: When x is a ml_pipeline, the function returns a ml_pipeline with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- tbl_spark: When x is a tbl_spark, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input tbl_spark, returning a tbl_spark

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

Other feature transformers: [ft_binarizer](#), [ft_bucketizer](#), [ft_chisq_selector](#), [ft_count_vectorizer](#), [ft_dct](#), [ft_elementwise_product](#), [ft_feature_hasher](#), [ft_hashing_tf](#), [ft_idf](#), [ft_imputer](#), [ft_index_to_string](#), [ft_interaction](#), [ft_lsh](#), [ft_max_abs_scaler](#), [ft_min_max_scaler](#), [ft_ngram](#), [ft_normalizer](#), [ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator](#), [ft_one_hot_encoder](#), [ft_pca](#), [ft_polynomial_expansion](#), [ft_quantile_discretizer](#), [ft_r_formula](#), [ft_regex_tokenizer](#), [ft_sql_transformer](#), [ft_standard_scaler](#), [ft_stop_words_remover](#), [ft_string_indexer](#), [ft_tokenizer](#), [ft_vector_assembler](#), [ft_vector_indexer](#), [ft_word2vec](#)

ft_word2vec *Feature Transformation – Word2Vec (Estimator)*

Description

Word2Vec transforms a word into a code for further natural language processing or machine learning process.

Usage

```
ft_word2vec(x, input_col = NULL, output_col = NULL,
            vector_size = 100, min_count = 5, max_sentence_length = 1000,
            num_partitions = 1, step_size = 0.025, max_iter = 1, seed = NULL,
            uid = random_string("word2vec_"), ...)
```

```
ml_find_synonyms(model, word, num)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
input_col	The name of the input column.
output_col	The name of the output column.
vector_size	The dimension of the code that you want to transform from words. Default: 100
min_count	The minimum number of times a token must appear to be included in the word2vec model's vocabulary. Default: 5
max_sentence_length	(Spark 2.0.0+) Sets the maximum length (in words) of each sentence in the input data. Any sentence longer than this threshold will be divided into chunks of up to max_sentence_length size. Default: 1000
num_partitions	Number of partitions for sentences of words. Default: 1
step_size	Param for Step size to be used for each iteration of optimization (> 0).
max_iter	The maximum number of iterations to use.
seed	A random seed. Set this value if you need your results to be reproducible across repeated calls.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the feature transformer.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.
model	A fitted Word2Vec model, returned by ft_word2vec().
word	A word, as a length-one character vector.
num	Number of words closest in similarity to the given word to find.

Details

In the case where x is a tbl_spark, the estimator fits against x to obtain a transformer, which is then immediately used to transform x, returning a tbl_spark.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of x.

- `spark_connection`: When x is a `spark_connection`, the function returns a `ml_transformer`, a `ml_estimator`, or one of their subclasses. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Transformer or Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- `ml_pipeline`: When x is a `ml_pipeline`, the function returns a `ml_pipeline` with the transformer or estimator appended to the pipeline.
- `tbl_spark`: When x is a `tbl_spark`, a transformer is constructed then immediately applied to the input `tbl_spark`, returning a `tbl_spark`

`ml_find_synonyms()` returns a DataFrame of synonyms and cosine similarities

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html> for more information on the set of transformations available for DataFrame columns in Spark.

Other feature transformers: `ft_binarizer`, `ft_bucketizer`, `ft_chisq_selector`, `ft_count_vectorizer`, `ft_dct`, `ft_elementwise_product`, `ft_feature_hasher`, `ft_hashing_tf`, `ft_idf`, `ft_imputer`, `ft_index_to_string`, `ft_interaction`, `ft_lsh`, `ft_max_abs_scaler`, `ft_min_max_scaler`, `ft_ngram`, `ft_normalizer`, `ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator`, `ft_one_hot_encoder`, `ft_pca`, `ft_polynomial_expansion`, `ft_quantile_discretizer`, `ft_r_formula`, `ft_regex_tokenizer`, `ft_sql_transformer`, `ft_standard_scaler`, `ft_stop_words_remover`, `ft_string_indexer`, `ft_tokenizer`, `ft_vector_assembler`, `ft_vector_indexer`, `ft_vector_slicer`

hive_context_config *Runtime configuration interface for Hive*

Description

Retrieves the runtime configuration interface for Hive.

Usage

```
hive_context_config(sc)
```

Arguments

sc A `spark_connection`.

invoke	<i>Invoke a Method on a JVM Object</i>
--------	--

Description

Invoke methods on Java object references. These functions provide a mechanism for invoking various Java object methods directly from R.

Usage

```
invoke(jobj, method, ...)  
  
invoke_static(sc, class, method, ...)  
  
invoke_new(sc, class, ...)
```

Arguments

jobj	An R object acting as a Java object reference (typically, a spark_jobj).
method	The name of the method to be invoked.
...	Optional arguments, currently unused.
sc	A spark_connection.
class	The name of the Java class whose methods should be invoked.

Details

Use each of these functions in the following scenarios:

invoke	Execute a method on a Java object reference (typically, a spark_jobj).
invoke_static	Execute a static method associated with a Java class.
invoke_new	Invoke a constructor associated with a Java class.

Examples

```
sc <- spark_connect(master = "spark://HOST:PORT")  
spark_context(sc) %>%  
  invoke("textFile", "file.csv", 1L) %>%  
  invoke("count")
```

livy_config	<i>Create a Spark Configuration for Livy</i>
-------------	--

Description

Create a Spark Configuration for Livy

Usage

```
livy_config(config = spark_config(), username = NULL,
            password = NULL, negotiate = FALSE,
            custom_headers = list(`X-Requested-By` = "sparklyr"), ...)
```

Arguments

config	Optional base configuration
username	The username to use in the Authorization header
password	The password to use in the Authorization header
negotiate	Whether to use gssnegotiate method or not
custom_headers	List of custom headers to append to http requests. Defaults to list("X-Requested-By" = "sparklyr").
...	additional Livy session parameters

Details

Extends a Spark `spark_config()` configuration with settings for Livy. For instance, `username` and `password` define the basic authentication settings for a Livy session.

The default value of `"custom_headers"` is set to `list("X-Requested-By" = "sparklyr")` in order to facilitate connection to Livy servers with CSRF protection enabled.

Additional parameters for Livy sessions are:

proxy_user	User to impersonate when starting the session
jars	jars to be used in this session
py_files	Python files to be used in this session
files	files to be used in this session
driver_memory	Amount of memory to use for the driver process
driver_cores	Number of cores to use for the driver process
executor_memory	Amount of memory to use per executor process
executor_cores	Number of cores to use for each executor
num_executors	Number of executors to launch for this session
archives	Archives to be used in this session
queue	The name of the YARN queue to which submitted
name	The name of this session
heartbeat_timeout	Timeout in seconds to which session be orphaned

Note that `queue` is supported only by version 0.4.0 of Livy or newer. If you are using the older one, specify `queue` via `config` (e.g. `config = spark_config(spark.yarn.queue = "my_queue")`).

Value

Named list with configuration data

livy_service_start	<i>Start Livy</i>
--------------------	-------------------

Description

Starts the livy service.

Stops the running instances of the livy service.

Usage

```
livy_service_start(version = NULL, spark_version = NULL, stdout = "",
  stderr = "", ...)
```

```
livy_service_stop()
```

Arguments

version	The version of 'livy' to use.
spark_version	The version of 'spark' to connect to.
stdout, stderr	where output to 'stdout' or 'stderr' should be sent. Same options as system2.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

ml-params	<i>Spark ML – ML Params</i>
-----------	-----------------------------

Description

Helper methods for working with parameters for ML objects.

Usage

```
ml_is_set(x, param, ...)
```

```
ml_param_map(x, ...)
```

```
ml_param(x, param, allow_null = FALSE, ...)
```

```
ml_params(x, params = NULL, allow_null = FALSE, ...)
```


Arguments

x	A Spark ML object, either a pipeline stage or an evaluator.
param	The parameter to extract or set.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.
allow_null	Whether to allow NULL results when extracting parameters. If FALSE, an error will be thrown if the specified parameter is not found. Defaults to FALSE.
params	A vector of parameters to extract.

ml-persistence	<i>Spark ML – Model Persistence</i>
----------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Save/load Spark ML objects

Usage

```
ml_save(x, path, overwrite = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model'
ml_save(x, path, overwrite = FALSE,
        type = c("pipeline_model", "pipeline"), ...)

ml_load(sc, path)
```

Arguments

x	A ML object, which could be a <code>ml_pipeline_stage</code> or a <code>ml_model</code>
path	The path where the object is to be serialized/deserialized.
overwrite	Whether to overwrite the existing path, defaults to FALSE.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.
type	Whether to save the pipeline model or the pipeline.
sc	A Spark connection.

Value

`ml_save()` serializes a Spark object into a format that can be read back into sparklyr or by the Scala or PySpark APIs. When called on `ml_model` objects, i.e. those that were created via the `tbl_spark -formula` signature, the associated pipeline model is serialized. In other words, the saved model contains both the data processing (`RFormulaModel`) stage and the machine learning stage.

`ml_load()` reads a saved Spark object into sparklyr. It calls the correct Scala load method based on parsing the saved metadata. Note that a `PipelineModel` object saved from a sparklyr `ml_model` via `ml_save()` will be read back in as an `ml_pipeline_model`, rather than the `ml_model` object.

 ml-transform-methods *Spark ML – Transform, fit, and predict methods (ml_interface)*

Description

Methods for transformation, fit, and prediction. These are mirrors of the corresponding [sdf-transform-methods](#).

Usage

```
is_ml_transformer(x)

is_ml_estimator(x)

ml_fit(x, dataset, ...)

ml_transform(x, dataset, ...)

ml_fit_and_transform(x, dataset, ...)

ml_predict(x, dataset, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_classification'
ml_predict(x, dataset,
  probability_prefix = "probability_", ...)
```

Arguments

x	A ml_estimator, ml_transformer (or a list thereof), or ml_model object.
dataset	A tbl_spark.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.
probability_prefix	String used to prepend the class probability output columns.

Details

These methods are

Value

When x is an estimator, ml_fit() returns a transformer whereas ml_fit_and_transform() returns a transformed dataset. When x is a transformer, ml_transform() and ml_predict() return a transformed dataset. When ml_predict() is called on a ml_model object, additional columns (e.g. probabilities in case of classification models) are appended to the transformed output for the user's convenience.

Description

Perform hyper-parameter tuning using either K-fold cross validation or train-validation split.

Usage

```
ml_sub_models(model)
```

```
ml_validation_metrics(model)
```

```
ml_cross_validator(x, estimator = NULL, estimator_param_maps = NULL,
  evaluator = NULL, num_folds = 3, collect_sub_models = FALSE,
  parallelism = 1, seed = NULL,
  uid = random_string("cross_validator_"), ...)
```

```
ml_train_validation_split(x, estimator = NULL,
  estimator_param_maps = NULL, evaluator = NULL, train_ratio = 0.75,
  collect_sub_models = FALSE, parallelism = 1, seed = NULL,
  uid = random_string("train_validation_split_"), ...)
```

Arguments

model	A cross validation or train-validation-split model.
x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
estimator	A ml_estimator object.
estimator_param_maps	A named list of stages and hyper-parameter sets to tune. See details.
evaluator	A ml_evaluator object, see ml_evaluator .
num_folds	Number of folds for cross validation. Must be >= 2. Default: 3
collect_sub_models	Whether to collect a list of sub-models trained during tuning. If set to FALSE, then only the single best sub-model will be available after fitting. If set to true, then all sub-models will be available. Warning: For large models, collecting all sub-models can cause OOMs on the Spark driver.
parallelism	The number of threads to use when running parallel algorithms. Default is 1 for serial execution.
seed	A random seed. Set this value if you need your results to be reproducible across repeated calls.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the ML estimator.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.
train_ratio	Ratio between train and validation data. Must be between 0 and 1. Default: 0.75

Details

`ml_cross_validator()` performs k-fold cross validation while `ml_train_validation_split()` performs tuning on one pair of train and validation datasets.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of `x`.

- `spark_connection`: When `x` is a `spark_connection`, the function returns an instance of a `ml_cross_validator` or `ml_train_validation_split` object.
- `ml_pipeline`: When `x` is a `ml_pipeline`, the function returns a `ml_pipeline` with the tuning estimator appended to the pipeline.
- `tbl_spark`: When `x` is a `tbl_spark`, a tuning estimator is constructed then immediately fit with the input `tbl_spark`, returning a `ml_cross_validation_model` or a `ml_train_validation_split_model` object.

For cross validation, `ml_sub_models()` returns a nested list of models, where the first layer represents fold indices and the second layer represents param maps. For train-validation split, `ml_sub_models()` returns a list of models, corresponding to the order of the estimator param maps.

`ml_validation_metrics()` returns a data frame of performance metrics and hyperparameter combinations.

Examples

```
## Not run:
sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")
iris_tbl <- sdf_copy_to(sc, iris, name = "iris_tbl", overwrite = TRUE)

# Create a pipeline
pipeline <- ml_pipeline(sc) %>%
  ft_r_formula(Species ~ .) %>%
  ml_random_forest_classifier()

# Specify hyperparameter grid
grid <- list(
  random_forest = list(
    num_trees = c(5,10),
    max_depth = c(5,10),
    impurity = c("entropy", "gini")
  )
)

# Create the cross validator object
cv <- ml_cross_validator(
  sc, estimator = pipeline, estimator_param_maps = grid,
  evaluator = ml_multiclass_classification_evaluator(sc),
  num_folds = 3,
  parallelism = 4
)
```

```
# Train the models
cv_model <- ml_fit(cv, iris_tbl)

# Print the metrics
ml_validation_metrics(cv_model)

## End(Not run)
```

ml_aft_survival_regression
Spark ML – Survival Regression

Description

Fit a parametric survival regression model named accelerated failure time (AFT) model (see [Accelerated failure time model \(Wikipedia\)](#)) based on the Weibull distribution of the survival time.

Usage

```
ml_aft_survival_regression(x, formula = NULL, censor_col = "censor",
  quantile_probabilities = c(0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.9, 0.95,
  0.99), fit_intercept = TRUE, max_iter = 100L, tol = 1e-06,
  aggregation_depth = 2, quantiles_col = NULL,
  features_col = "features", label_col = "label",
  prediction_col = "prediction",
  uid = random_string("aft_survival_regression_"), ...)

ml_survival_regression(x, formula = NULL, censor_col = "censor",
  quantile_probabilities = c(0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.9, 0.95,
  0.99), fit_intercept = TRUE, max_iter = 100L, tol = 1e-06,
  aggregation_depth = 2, quantiles_col = NULL,
  features_col = "features", label_col = "label",
  prediction_col = "prediction",
  uid = random_string("aft_survival_regression_"), response = NULL,
  features = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
formula	Used when x is a tbl_spark. R formula as a character string or a formula. This is used to transform the input dataframe before fitting, see ft_r_formula for details.
censor_col	Censor column name. The value of this column could be 0 or 1. If the value is 1, it means the event has occurred i.e. uncensored; otherwise censored.

quantile_probabilities	Quantile probabilities array. Values of the quantile probabilities array should be in the range (0, 1) and the array should be non-empty.
fit_intercept	Boolean; should the model be fit with an intercept term?
max_iter	The maximum number of iterations to use.
tol	Param for the convergence tolerance for iterative algorithms.
aggregation_depth	(Spark 2.1.0+) Suggested depth for treeAggregate (≥ 2).
quantiles_col	Quantiles column name. This column will output quantiles of corresponding quantileProbabilities if it is set.
features_col	Features column name, as a length-one character vector. The column should be single vector column of numeric values. Usually this column is output by ft_r_formula .
label_col	Label column name. The column should be a numeric column. Usually this column is output by ft_r_formula .
prediction_col	Prediction column name.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the ML estimator.
...	Optional arguments; see Details.
response	(Deprecated) The name of the response column (as a length-one character vector.)
features	(Deprecated) The name of features (terms) to use for the model fit.

Details

When `x` is a `tbl_spark` and `formula` (alternatively, `response` and `features`) is specified, the function returns a `ml_model` object wrapping a `ml_pipeline_model` which contains data pre-processing transformers, the ML predictor, and, for classification models, a post-processing transformer that converts predictions into class labels. For classification, an optional argument `predicted_label_col` (defaults to "predicted_label") can be used to specify the name of the predicted label column. In addition to the fitted `ml_pipeline_model`, `ml_model` objects also contain a `ml_pipeline` object where the ML predictor stage is an estimator ready to be fit against data. This is utilized by [ml_save](#) with `type = "pipeline"` to facilitate model refresh workflows.

`ml_survival_regression()` is an alias for `ml_aft_survival_regression()` for backwards compatibility.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of `x`.

- `spark_connection`: When `x` is a `spark_connection`, the function returns an instance of a `ml_estimator` object. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Predictor object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- `ml_pipeline`: When `x` is a `ml_pipeline`, the function returns a `ml_pipeline` with the predictor appended to the pipeline.

- `tbl_spark`: When `x` is a `tbl_spark`, a predictor is constructed then immediately fit with the input `tbl_spark`, returning a prediction model.
- `tbl_spark`, with `formula`: specified When `formula` is specified, the input `tbl_spark` is first transformed using a `RFormula` transformer before being fit by the predictor. The object returned in this case is a `ml_model` which is a wrapper of a `ml_pipeline_model`.

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-classification-regression.html> for more information on the set of supervised learning algorithms.

Other ml algorithms: `ml_decision_tree_classifier`, `ml_gbt_classifier`, `ml_generalized_linear_regression`, `ml_isotonic_regression`, `ml_linear_regression`, `ml_linear_svc`, `ml_logistic_regression`, `ml_multilayer_perceptron_classifier`, `ml_naive_bayes`, `ml_one_vs_rest`, `ml_random_forest_classifier`

Examples

```
## Not run:

library(survival)
library(sparklyr)

sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")
ovarian_tbl <- sdf_copy_to(sc, ovarian, name = "ovarian_tbl", overwrite = TRUE)

partitions <- ovarian_tbl %>%
  sdf_random_split(training = 0.7, test = 0.3, seed = 1111)

ovarian_training <- partitions$training
ovarian_test <- partitions$test

sur_reg <- ovarian_training %>%
  ml_aft_survival_regression(futime ~ ecog_ps + rx + age + resid_ds, censor_col = "fustat")

pred <- ml_predict(sur_reg, ovarian_test)
pred

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Perform recommendation using Alternating Least Squares (ALS) matrix factorization.

Usage

```
ml_als(x, formula = NULL, rating_col = "rating", user_col = "user",
       item_col = "item", rank = 10, reg_param = 0.1,
       implicit_prefs = FALSE, alpha = 1, nonnegative = FALSE,
       max_iter = 10, num_user_blocks = 10, num_item_blocks = 10,
       checkpoint_interval = 10, cold_start_strategy = "nan",
       intermediate_storage_level = "MEMORY_AND_DISK",
       final_storage_level = "MEMORY_AND_DISK", uid = random_string("als"),
       ...)

ml_recommend(model, type = c("items", "users"), n = 1)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
formula	Used when x is a tbl_spark. R formula as a character string or a formula. This is used to transform the input dataframe before fitting, see ft_r_formula for details. The ALS model requires a specific formula format, please use rating_col ~ user_col + item_col.
rating_col	Column name for ratings. Default: "rating"
user_col	Column name for user ids. Ids must be integers. Other numeric types are supported for this column, but will be cast to integers as long as they fall within the integer value range. Default: "user"
item_col	Column name for item ids. Ids must be integers. Other numeric types are supported for this column, but will be cast to integers as long as they fall within the integer value range. Default: "item"
rank	Rank of the matrix factorization (positive). Default: 10
reg_param	Regularization parameter.
implicit_prefs	Whether to use implicit preference. Default: FALSE.
alpha	Alpha parameter in the implicit preference formulation (nonnegative).
nonnegative	Whether to apply nonnegativity constraints. Default: FALSE.
max_iter	Maximum number of iterations.
num_user_blocks	Number of user blocks (positive). Default: 10
num_item_blocks	Number of item blocks (positive). Default: 10
checkpoint_interval	Set checkpoint interval (≥ 1) or disable checkpoint (-1). E.g. 10 means that the cache will get checkpointed every 10 iterations, defaults to 10.
cold_start_strategy	(Spark 2.2.0+) Strategy for dealing with unknown or new users/items at prediction time. This may be useful in cross-validation or production scenarios, for handling user/item ids the model has not seen in the training data. Supported values: - "nan": predicted value for unknown ids will be NaN. - "drop": rows in the input DataFrame containing unknown ids will be dropped from the output DataFrame containing predictions. Default: "nan".

intermediate_storage_level	(Spark 2.0.0+) StorageLevel for intermediate datasets. Pass in a string representation of StorageLevel. Cannot be "NONE". Default: "MEMORY_AND_DISK".
final_storage_level	(Spark 2.0.0+) StorageLevel for ALS model factors. Pass in a string representation of StorageLevel. Default: "MEMORY_AND_DISK".
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the ML estimator.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.
model	An ALS model object
type	What to recommend, one of items or users
n	Maximum number of recommendations to return

Details

ml_recommend() returns the top n users/items recommended for each item/user, for all items/users. The output has been transformed (exploded and separated) from the default Spark outputs to be more user friendly.

Value

ALS attempts to estimate the ratings matrix R as the product of two lower-rank matrices, X and Y , i.e. $X * Y^t = R$. Typically these approximations are called 'factor' matrices. The general approach is iterative. During each iteration, one of the factor matrices is held constant, while the other is solved for using least squares. The newly-solved factor matrix is then held constant while solving for the other factor matrix.

This is a blocked implementation of the ALS factorization algorithm that groups the two sets of factors (referred to as "users" and "products") into blocks and reduces communication by only sending one copy of each user vector to each product block on each iteration, and only for the product blocks that need that user's feature vector. This is achieved by pre-computing some information about the ratings matrix to determine the "out-links" of each user (which blocks of products it will contribute to) and "in-link" information for each product (which of the feature vectors it receives from each user block it will depend on). This allows us to send only an array of feature vectors between each user block and product block, and have the product block find the users' ratings and update the products based on these messages.

For implicit preference data, the algorithm used is based on "Collaborative Filtering for Implicit Feedback Datasets", available at <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICDM.2008.22>, adapted for the blocked approach used here.

Essentially instead of finding the low-rank approximations to the rating matrix R , this finds the approximations for a preference matrix P where the elements of P are 1 if r is greater than 0 and 0 if r is less than or equal to 0. The ratings then act as 'confidence' values related to strength of indicated user preferences rather than explicit ratings given to items.

The object returned depends on the class of x .

- spark_connection: When x is a spark_connection, the function returns an instance of a ml_als recommender object, which is an Estimator.

- `ml_pipeline`: When `x` is a `ml_pipeline`, the function returns a `ml_pipeline` with the recommender appended to the pipeline.
- `tbl_spark`: When `x` is a `tbl_spark`, a recommender estimator is constructed then immediately fit with the input `tbl_spark`, returning a recommendation model, i.e. `ml_als_model`.

Examples

```
## Not run:

library(sparklyr)
sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")

movies <- data.frame(
  user   = c(1, 2, 0, 1, 2, 0),
  item   = c(1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 0),
  rating = c(3, 1, 2, 4, 5, 4)
)
movies_tbl <- sdf_copy_to(sc, movies)

model <- ml_als(movies_tbl, rating ~ user + item)

ml_predict(model, movies_tbl)

ml_recommend(model, type = "item", 1)

## End(Not run)
```

ml_als_tidiers

Tidying methods for Spark ML ALS

Description

These methods summarize the results of Spark ML models into tidy forms.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ml_model_als'
tidy(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_als'
augment(x, newdata = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_als'
glance(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a Spark ML model.
...	extra arguments (not used.)
newdata	a tbl_spark of new data to use for prediction.

ml_bisecting_kmeans *Spark ML – Bisecting K-Means Clustering*

Description

A bisecting k-means algorithm based on the paper "A comparison of document clustering techniques" by Steinbach, Karypis, and Kumar, with modification to fit Spark. The algorithm starts from a single cluster that contains all points. Iteratively it finds divisible clusters on the bottom level and bisects each of them using k-means, until there are k leaf clusters in total or no leaf clusters are divisible. The bisecting steps of clusters on the same level are grouped together to increase parallelism. If bisecting all divisible clusters on the bottom level would result more than k leaf clusters, larger clusters get higher priority.

Usage

```
ml_bisecting_kmeans(x, formula = NULL, k = 4, max_iter = 20,
  seed = NULL, min_divisible_cluster_size = 1,
  features_col = "features", prediction_col = "prediction",
  uid = random_string("bisecting_bisecting_kmeans_"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
formula	Used when x is a tbl_spark. R formula as a character string or a formula. This is used to transform the input dataframe before fitting, see ft_r_formula for details.
k	The number of clusters to create
max_iter	The maximum number of iterations to use.
seed	A random seed. Set this value if you need your results to be reproducible across repeated calls.
min_divisible_cluster_size	The minimum number of points (if greater than or equal to 1.0) or the minimum proportion of points (if less than 1.0) of a divisible cluster (default: 1.0).
features_col	Features column name, as a length-one character vector. The column should be single vector column of numeric values. Usually this column is output by ft_r_formula .
prediction_col	Prediction column name.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the ML estimator.
...	Optional arguments, see Details.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of `x`.

- `spark_connection`: When `x` is a `spark_connection`, the function returns an instance of a `ml_estimator` object. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- `ml_pipeline`: When `x` is a `ml_pipeline`, the function returns a `ml_pipeline` with the clustering estimator appended to the pipeline.
- `tbl_spark`: When `x` is a `tbl_spark`, an estimator is constructed then immediately fit with the input `tbl_spark`, returning a clustering model.
- `tbl_spark`, with `formula` or `features` specified: When `formula` is specified, the input `tbl_spark` is first transformed using a `RFormula` transformer before being fit by the estimator. The object returned in this case is a `ml_model` which is a wrapper of a `ml_pipeline_model`. This signature does not apply to `ml_lda()`.

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-clustering.html> for more information on the set of clustering algorithms.

Other ml clustering algorithms: [ml_gaussian_mixture](#), [ml_kmeans](#), [ml_lda](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(dplyr)

sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")
iris_tbl <- sdf_copy_to(sc, iris, name = "iris_tbl", overwrite = TRUE)

iris_tbl %>%
  select(-Species) %>%
  ml_bisecting_kmeans(k = 4 , Species ~ .)

## End(Not run)
```

<code>ml_chisquare_test</code>	<i>Chi-square hypothesis testing for categorical data.</i>
--------------------------------	--

Description

Conduct Pearson's independence test for every feature against the label. For each feature, the (feature, label) pairs are converted into a contingency matrix for which the Chi-squared statistic is computed. All label and feature values must be categorical.

Usage

```
ml_chisquare_test(x, features, label)
```

Arguments

x	A tbl_spark.
features	The name(s) of the feature columns. This can also be the name of a single vector column created using <code>ft_vector_assembler()</code> .
label	The name of the label column.

Value

A data frame with one row for each (feature, label) pair with p-values, degrees of freedom, and test statistics.

Examples

```
## Not run:
sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")
iris_tbl <- sdf_copy_to(sc, iris, name = "iris_tbl", overwrite = TRUE)

features <- c("Petal_Width", "Petal_Length", "Sepal_Length", "Sepal_Width")

ml_chisquare_test(iris_tbl, features = features, label = "Species")

## End(Not run)
```

ml_clustering_evaluator

Spark ML - Clustering Evaluator

Description

Evaluator for clustering results. The metric computes the Silhouette measure using the squared Euclidean distance. The Silhouette is a measure for the validation of the consistency within clusters. It ranges between 1 and -1, where a value close to 1 means that the points in a cluster are close to the other points in the same cluster and far from the points of the other clusters.

Usage

```
ml_clustering_evaluator(x, features_col = "features",
  prediction_col = "prediction", metric_name = "silhouette",
  uid = random_string("clustering_evaluator_"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection object or a tbl_spark containing label and prediction columns. The latter should be the output of <code>sdf_predict</code> .
features_col	Name of features column.
prediction_col	Name of the prediction column.

metric_name	The performance metric. Currently supports "silhouette".
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the ML estimator.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Value

The calculated performance metric

Examples

```
## Not run:
sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")
iris_tbl <- sdf_copy_to(sc, iris, name = "iris_tbl", overwrite = TRUE)

partitions <- iris_tbl %>%
  sdf_random_split(training = 0.7, test = 0.3, seed = 1111)

iris_training <- partitions$training
iris_test <- partitions$test

formula <- Species ~ .

# Train the models
kmeans_model <- ml_kmeans(iris_training, formula = formula)
b_kmeans_model <- ml_bisecting_kmeans(iris_training, formula = formula)
gmm_model <- ml_gaussian_mixture(iris_training, formula = formula)

# Predict
pred_kmeans <- ml_predict(kmeans_model, iris_test)
pred_b_kmeans <- ml_predict(b_kmeans_model, iris_test)
pred_gmm <- ml_predict(gmm_model, iris_test)

# Evaluate
ml_clustering_evaluator(pred_kmeans)
ml_clustering_evaluator(pred_b_kmeans)
ml_clustering_evaluator(pred_gmm)

## End(Not run)
```

ml_corr	<i>Compute correlation matrix</i>
---------	-----------------------------------

Description

Compute correlation matrix

Usage

```
ml_corr(x, columns = NULL, method = c("pearson", "spearman"))
```

Arguments

x	A tbl_spark.
columns	The names of the columns to calculate correlations of. If only one column is specified, it must be a vector column (for example, assembled using ft_vector_assembler()).
method	The method to use, either "pearson" or "spearman".

Value

A correlation matrix organized as a data frame.

Examples

```
## Not run:
sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")
iris_tbl <- sdf_copy_to(sc, iris, name = "iris_tbl", overwrite = TRUE)

features <- c("Petal_Width", "Petal_Length", "Sepal_Length", "Sepal_Width")

ml_corr(iris_tbl, columns = features , method = "pearson")

## End(Not run)
```

ml_decision_tree_classifier

Spark ML – Decision Trees

Description

Perform classification and regression using decision trees.

Usage

```
ml_decision_tree_classifier(x, formula = NULL, max_depth = 5,
  max_bins = 32, min_instances_per_node = 1, min_info_gain = 0,
  impurity = "gini", seed = NULL, thresholds = NULL,
  cache_node_ids = FALSE, checkpoint_interval = 10,
  max_memory_in_mb = 256, features_col = "features",
  label_col = "label", prediction_col = "prediction",
  probability_col = "probability",
  raw_prediction_col = "rawPrediction",
  uid = random_string("decision_tree_classifier_"), ...)

ml_decision_tree(x, formula = NULL, type = c("auto", "regression",
  "classification"), features_col = "features", label_col = "label",
  prediction_col = "prediction", variance_col = NULL,
  probability_col = "probability",
  raw_prediction_col = "rawPrediction", checkpoint_interval = 10L,
```

```

impurity = "auto", max_bins = 32L, max_depth = 5L,
min_info_gain = 0, min_instances_per_node = 1L, seed = NULL,
thresholds = NULL, cache_node_ids = FALSE, max_memory_in_mb = 256L,
uid = random_string("decision_tree_"), response = NULL,
features = NULL, ...)

```

```

ml_decision_tree_regressor(x, formula = NULL, max_depth = 5,
max_bins = 32, min_instances_per_node = 1, min_info_gain = 0,
impurity = "variance", seed = NULL, cache_node_ids = FALSE,
checkpoint_interval = 10, max_memory_in_mb = 256,
variance_col = NULL, features_col = "features",
label_col = "label", prediction_col = "prediction",
uid = random_string("decision_tree_regressor_"), ...)

```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
formula	Used when x is a tbl_spark. R formula as a character string or a formula. This is used to transform the input dataframe before fitting, see ft_r_formula for details.
max_depth	Maximum depth of the tree (≥ 0); that is, the maximum number of nodes separating any leaves from the root of the tree.
max_bins	The maximum number of bins used for discretizing continuous features and for choosing how to split on features at each node. More bins give higher granularity.
min_instances_per_node	Minimum number of instances each child must have after split.
min_info_gain	Minimum information gain for a split to be considered at a tree node. Should be ≥ 0 , defaults to 0.
impurity	Criterion used for information gain calculation. Supported: "entropy" and "gini" (default) for classification and "variance" (default) for regression. For ml_decision_tree, setting "auto" will default to the appropriate criterion based on model type.
seed	Seed for random numbers.
thresholds	Thresholds in multi-class classification to adjust the probability of predicting each class. Array must have length equal to the number of classes, with values > 0 excepting that at most one value may be 0. The class with largest value p/t is predicted, where p is the original probability of that class and t is the class's threshold.
cache_node_ids	If FALSE, the algorithm will pass trees to executors to match instances with nodes. If TRUE, the algorithm will cache node IDs for each instance. Caching can speed up training of deeper trees. Defaults to FALSE.
checkpoint_interval	Set checkpoint interval (≥ 1) or disable checkpoint (-1). E.g. 10 means that the cache will get checkpointed every 10 iterations, defaults to 10.

max_memory_in_mb	Maximum memory in MB allocated to histogram aggregation. If too small, then 1 node will be split per iteration, and its aggregates may exceed this size. Defaults to 256.
features_col	Features column name, as a length-one character vector. The column should be single vector column of numeric values. Usually this column is output by ft_r_formula .
label_col	Label column name. The column should be a numeric column. Usually this column is output by ft_r_formula .
prediction_col	Prediction column name.
probability_col	Column name for predicted class conditional probabilities.
raw_prediction_col	Raw prediction (a.k.a. confidence) column name.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the ML estimator.
...	Optional arguments; see Details.
type	The type of model to fit. "regression" treats the response as a continuous variable, while "classification" treats the response as a categorical variable. When "auto" is used, the model type is inferred based on the response variable type – if it is a numeric type, then regression is used; classification otherwise.
variance_col	(Optional) Column name for the biased sample variance of prediction.
response	(Deprecated) The name of the response column (as a length-one character vector.)
features	(Deprecated) The name of features (terms) to use for the model fit.

Details

When `x` is a `tbl_spark` and `formula` (alternatively, `response` and `features`) is specified, the function returns a `ml_model` object wrapping a `ml_pipeline_model` which contains data pre-processing transformers, the ML predictor, and, for classification models, a post-processing transformer that converts predictions into class labels. For classification, an optional argument `predicted_label_col` (defaults to "predicted_label") can be used to specify the name of the predicted label column. In addition to the fitted `ml_pipeline_model`, `ml_model` objects also contain a `ml_pipeline` object where the ML predictor stage is an estimator ready to be fit against data. This is utilized by [ml_save](#) with `type = "pipeline"` to facilitate model refresh workflows.

`ml_decision_tree` is a wrapper around `ml_decision_tree_regressor.tbl_spark` and `ml_decision_tree_classifier` and calls the appropriate method based on model type.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of `x`.

- `spark_connection`: When `x` is a `spark_connection`, the function returns an instance of a `ml_estimator` object. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Predictor object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.

- ml_pipeline: When x is a ml_pipeline, the function returns a ml_pipeline with the predictor appended to the pipeline.
- tbl_spark: When x is a tbl_spark, a predictor is constructed then immediately fit with the input tbl_spark, returning a prediction model.
- tbl_spark, with formula: specified When formula is specified, the input tbl_spark is first transformed using a RFormula transformer before being fit by the predictor. The object returned in this case is a ml_model which is a wrapper of a ml_pipeline_model.

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-classification-regression.html> for more information on the set of supervised learning algorithms.

Other ml algorithms: [ml_aft_survival_regression](#), [ml_gbt_classifier](#), [ml_generalized_linear_regression](#), [ml_isotonic_regression](#), [ml_linear_regression](#), [ml_linear_svc](#), [ml_logistic_regression](#), [ml_multilayer_perceptron_classifier](#), [ml_naive_bayes](#), [ml_one_vs_rest](#), [ml_random_forest_classifier](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")
iris_tbl <- sdf_copy_to(sc, iris, name = "iris_tbl", overwrite = TRUE)

partitions <- iris_tbl %>%
  sdf_random_split(training = 0.7, test = 0.3, seed = 1111)

iris_training <- partitions$training
iris_test <- partitions$test

dt_model <- iris_training %>%
  ml_decision_tree(Species ~ .)

pred <- ml_predict(dt_model, iris_test)

ml_multiclass_classification_evaluator(pred)

## End(Not run)
```

ml_default_stop_words *Default stop words*

Description

Loads the default stop words for the given language.

Usage

```
ml_default_stop_words(sc, language = c("english", "danish", "dutch",
  "finnish", "french", "german", "hungarian", "italian", "norwegian",
  "portuguese", "russian", "spanish", "swedish", "turkish"), ...)
```

Arguments

sc A spark_connection
language A character string.
... Optional arguments; currently unused.

Details

Supported languages: danish, dutch, english, finnish, french, german, hungarian, italian, norwegian, portuguese, russian, spanish, swedish, turkish. Defaults to English. See <http://anoncvs.postgresql.org/cvsweb.cgi/pgsql/src/backend/snowball/stopwords/> for more details

Value

A list of stop words.

See Also

[ft_stop_words_remover](#)

ml_evaluate

Evaluate the Model on a Validation Set

Description

Compute performance metrics.

Usage

```
ml_evaluate(x, dataset)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_logistic_regression'
ml_evaluate(x, dataset)

## S3 method for class 'ml_logistic_regression_model'
ml_evaluate(x, dataset)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_linear_regression'
ml_evaluate(x, dataset)

## S3 method for class 'ml_linear_regression_model'
ml_evaluate(x, dataset)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_generalized_linear_regression'
ml_evaluate(x, dataset)

## S3 method for class 'ml_generalized_linear_regression_model'
```

```
ml_evaluate(x, dataset)

## S3 method for class 'ml_evaluator'
ml_evaluate(x, dataset)
```

Arguments

x An ML model object or an evaluator object.
dataset The dataset to be validate the model on.

ml_evaluator	<i>Spark ML - Evaluators</i>
--------------	------------------------------

Description

A set of functions to calculate performance metrics for prediction models. Also see the Spark ML Documentation <https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/api/scala/index.html#org.apache.spark.ml.evaluation.package>

Usage

```
ml_binary_classification_evaluator(x, label_col = "label",
  raw_prediction_col = "rawPrediction", metric_name = "areaUnderROC",
  uid = random_string("binary_classification_evaluator_"), ...)

ml_binary_classification_eval(x, label_col = "label",
  prediction_col = "prediction", metric_name = "areaUnderROC")

ml_multiclass_classification_evaluator(x, label_col = "label",
  prediction_col = "prediction", metric_name = "f1",
  uid = random_string("multiclass_classification_evaluator_"), ...)

ml_classification_eval(x, label_col = "label",
  prediction_col = "prediction", metric_name = "f1")

ml_regression_evaluator(x, label_col = "label",
  prediction_col = "prediction", metric_name = "rmse",
  uid = random_string("regression_evaluator_"), ...)
```

Arguments

x A spark_connection object or a tbl_spark containing label and prediction columns. The latter should be the output of `sdf_predict`.
label_col Name of column string specifying which column contains the true labels or values.
raw_prediction_col Raw prediction (a.k.a. confidence) column name.

metric_name	The performance metric. See details.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the ML estimator.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.
prediction_col	Name of the column that contains the predicted label or value NOT the scored probability. Column should be of type Double.

Details

The following metrics are supported

- Binary Classification: areaUnderROC (default) or areaUnderPR (not available in Spark 2.X.)
- Multiclass Classification: f1 (default), precision, recall, weightedPrecision, weightedRecall or accuracy; for Spark 2.X: f1 (default), weightedPrecision, weightedRecall or accuracy.
- Regression: rmse (root mean squared error, default), mse (mean squared error), r2, or mae (mean absolute error.)

ml_binary_classification_eval() is an alias for ml_binary_classification_evaluator() for backwards compatibility.

ml_classification_eval() is an alias for ml_multiclass_classification_evaluator() for backwards compatibility.

Value

The calculated performance metric

Examples

```
## Not run:
sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")
mtcars_tbl <- sdf_copy_to(sc, mtcars, name = "mtcars_tbl", overwrite = TRUE)

partitions <- mtcars_tbl %>%
  sdf_random_split(training = 0.7, test = 0.3, seed = 1111)

mtcars_training <- partitions$training
mtcars_test <- partitions$test

# for multiclass classification
rf_model <- mtcars_training %>%
  ml_random_forest(cyl ~ ., type = "classification")

pred <- ml_predict(rf_model, mtcars_test)

ml_multiclass_classification_evaluator(pred)

# for regression
rf_model <- mtcars_training %>%
  ml_random_forest(cyl ~ ., type = "regression")

pred <- ml_predict(rf_model, mtcars_test)
```

```
ml_regression_evaluator(pred, label_col = "cyl")

# for binary classification
rf_model <- mtcars_training %>%
  ml_random_forest(am ~ gear + carb, type = "classification")

pred <- ml_predict(rf_model, mtcars_test)

ml_binary_classification_evaluator(pred)

## End(Not run)
```

ml_feature_importances

Spark ML - Feature Importance for Tree Models

Description

Spark ML - Feature Importance for Tree Models

Usage

```
ml_feature_importances(model, ...)
```

```
ml_tree_feature_importance(model, ...)
```

Arguments

model	A decision tree-based model.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Value

For `ml_model`, a sorted data frame with feature labels and their relative importance. For `ml_prediction_model`, a vector of relative importances.

ml_fpgrowth	<i>Frequent Pattern Mining – FPGrowth</i>
-------------	---

Description

A parallel FP-growth algorithm to mine frequent itemsets.

Usage

```
ml_fpgrowth(x, items_col = "items", min_confidence = 0.8,
            min_support = 0.3, prediction_col = "prediction",
            uid = random_string("fpgrowth_"), ...)
```

```
ml_association_rules(model)
```

```
ml_freq_itemsets(model)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
items_col	Items column name. Default: "items"
min_confidence	Minimal confidence for generating Association Rule. min_confidence will not affect the mining for frequent itemsets, but will affect the association rules generation. Default: 0.8
min_support	Minimal support level of the frequent pattern. [0.0, 1.0]. Any pattern that appears more than (min_support * size-of-the-dataset) times will be output in the frequent itemsets. Default: 0.3
prediction_col	Prediction column name.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the ML estimator.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.
model	A fitted FPGrowth model returned by ml_fpgrowth()

ml_gaussian_mixture	<i>Spark ML – Gaussian Mixture clustering.</i>
---------------------	--

Description

This class performs expectation maximization for multivariate Gaussian Mixture Models (GMMs). A GMM represents a composite distribution of independent Gaussian distributions with associated "mixing" weights specifying each's contribution to the composite. Given a set of sample points, this class will maximize the log-likelihood for a mixture of k Gaussians, iterating until the log-likelihood changes by less than tol, or until it has reached the max number of iterations. While this process is generally guaranteed to converge, it is not guaranteed to find a global optimum.

Usage

```
ml_gaussian_mixture(x, formula = NULL, k = 2, max_iter = 100,
  tol = 0.01, seed = NULL, features_col = "features",
  prediction_col = "prediction", probability_col = "probability",
  uid = random_string("gaussian_mixture_"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
formula	Used when x is a tbl_spark. R formula as a character string or a formula. This is used to transform the input dataframe before fitting, see ft_r_formula for details.
k	The number of clusters to create
max_iter	The maximum number of iterations to use.
tol	Param for the convergence tolerance for iterative algorithms.
seed	A random seed. Set this value if you need your results to be reproducible across repeated calls.
features_col	Features column name, as a length-one character vector. The column should be single vector column of numeric values. Usually this column is output by ft_r_formula .
prediction_col	Prediction column name.
probability_col	Column name for predicted class conditional probabilities. Note: Not all models output well-calibrated probability estimates! These probabilities should be treated as confidences, not precise probabilities.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the ML estimator.
...	Optional arguments, see Details.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of x.

- `spark_connection`: When x is a `spark_connection`, the function returns an instance of a `ml_estimator` object. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- `ml_pipeline`: When x is a `ml_pipeline`, the function returns a `ml_pipeline` with the clustering estimator appended to the pipeline.
- `tbl_spark`: When x is a `tbl_spark`, an estimator is constructed then immediately fit with the input `tbl_spark`, returning a clustering model.
- `tbl_spark`, with `formula` or `features` specified: When `formula` is specified, the input `tbl_spark` is first transformed using a `RFormula` transformer before being fit by the estimator. The object returned in this case is a `ml_model` which is a wrapper of a `ml_pipeline_model`. This signature does not apply to `ml_lda()`.

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-clustering.html> for more information on the set of clustering algorithms.

Other ml clustering algorithms: [ml_bisecting_kmeans](#), [ml_kmeans](#), [ml_lda](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")
iris_tbl <- sdf_copy_to(sc, iris, name = "iris_tbl", overwrite = TRUE)

gmm_model <- ml_gaussian_mixture(iris_tbl, Species ~ .)
pred <- sdf_predict(iris_tbl, gmm_model)
ml_clustering_evaluator(pred)

## End(Not run)
```

ml_gbt_classifier	<i>Spark ML – Gradient Boosted Trees</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Perform binary classification and regression using gradient boosted trees. Multiclass classification is not supported yet.

Usage

```
ml_gbt_classifier(x, formula = NULL, max_iter = 20, max_depth = 5,
  step_size = 0.1, subsampling_rate = 1,
  feature_subset_strategy = "auto", min_instances_per_node = 1L,
  max_bins = 32, min_info_gain = 0, loss_type = "logistic",
  seed = NULL, thresholds = NULL, checkpoint_interval = 10,
  cache_node_ids = FALSE, max_memory_in_mb = 256,
  features_col = "features", label_col = "label",
  prediction_col = "prediction", probability_col = "probability",
  raw_prediction_col = "rawPrediction",
  uid = random_string("gbt_classifier_"), ...)

ml_gradient_boosted_trees(x, formula = NULL, type = c("auto",
  "regression", "classification"), features_col = "features",
  label_col = "label", prediction_col = "prediction",
  probability_col = "probability",
  raw_prediction_col = "rawPrediction", checkpoint_interval = 10,
  loss_type = c("auto", "logistic", "squared", "absolute"),
  max_bins = 32, max_depth = 5, max_iter = 20L, min_info_gain = 0,
  min_instances_per_node = 1, step_size = 0.1, subsampling_rate = 1,
  feature_subset_strategy = "auto", seed = NULL, thresholds = NULL,
```

```
cache_node_ids = FALSE, max_memory_in_mb = 256,
uid = random_string("gradient_boosted_trees_"), response = NULL,
features = NULL, ...)
```

```
ml_gbt_regressor(x, formula = NULL, max_iter = 20, max_depth = 5,
step_size = 0.1, subsampling_rate = 1,
feature_subset_strategy = "auto", min_instances_per_node = 1,
max_bins = 32, min_info_gain = 0, loss_type = "squared",
seed = NULL, checkpoint_interval = 10, cache_node_ids = FALSE,
max_memory_in_mb = 256, features_col = "features",
label_col = "label", prediction_col = "prediction",
uid = random_string("gbt_regressor_"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
formula	Used when x is a tbl_spark. R formula as a character string or a formula. This is used to transform the input dataframe before fitting, see ft_r_formula for details.
max_iter	Maximum number of iterations.
max_depth	Maximum depth of the tree (≥ 0); that is, the maximum number of nodes separating any leaves from the root of the tree.
step_size	Step size (a.k.a. learning rate) in interval (0, 1] for shrinking the contribution of each estimator. (default = 0.1)
subsampling_rate	Fraction of the training data used for learning each decision tree, in range (0, 1]. (default = 1.0)
feature_subset_strategy	The number of features to consider for splits at each tree node. See details for options.
min_instances_per_node	Minimum number of instances each child must have after split.
max_bins	The maximum number of bins used for discretizing continuous features and for choosing how to split on features at each node. More bins give higher granularity.
min_info_gain	Minimum information gain for a split to be considered at a tree node. Should be ≥ 0 , defaults to 0.
loss_type	Loss function which GBT tries to minimize. Supported: "squared" (L2) and "absolute" (L1) (default = squared) for regression and "logistic" (default) for classification. For ml_gradient_boosted_trees, setting "auto" will default to the appropriate loss type based on model type.
seed	Seed for random numbers.
thresholds	Thresholds in multi-class classification to adjust the probability of predicting each class. Array must have length equal to the number of classes, with values > 0 excepting that at most one value may be 0. The class with largest value p/t is predicted, where p is the original probability of that class and t is the class's threshold.

checkpoint_interval	Set checkpoint interval (≥ 1) or disable checkpoint (-1). E.g. 10 means that the cache will get checkpointed every 10 iterations, defaults to 10.
cache_node_ids	If FALSE, the algorithm will pass trees to executors to match instances with nodes. If TRUE, the algorithm will cache node IDs for each instance. Caching can speed up training of deeper trees. Defaults to FALSE.
max_memory_in_mb	Maximum memory in MB allocated to histogram aggregation. If too small, then 1 node will be split per iteration, and its aggregates may exceed this size. Defaults to 256.
features_col	Features column name, as a length-one character vector. The column should be single vector column of numeric values. Usually this column is output by ft_r_formula .
label_col	Label column name. The column should be a numeric column. Usually this column is output by ft_r_formula .
prediction_col	Prediction column name.
probability_col	Column name for predicted class conditional probabilities.
raw_prediction_col	Raw prediction (a.k.a. confidence) column name.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the ML estimator.
...	Optional arguments; see Details.
type	The type of model to fit. "regression" treats the response as a continuous variable, while "classification" treats the response as a categorical variable. When "auto" is used, the model type is inferred based on the response variable type – if it is a numeric type, then regression is used; classification otherwise.
response	(Deprecated) The name of the response column (as a length-one character vector.)
features	(Deprecated) The name of features (terms) to use for the model fit.

Details

When `x` is a `tbl_spark` and `formula` (alternatively, `response` and `features`) is specified, the function returns a `ml_model` object wrapping a `ml_pipeline_model` which contains data pre-processing transformers, the ML predictor, and, for classification models, a post-processing transformer that converts predictions into class labels. For classification, an optional argument `predicted_label_col` (defaults to "predicted_label") can be used to specify the name of the predicted label column. In addition to the fitted `ml_pipeline_model`, `ml_model` objects also contain a `ml_pipeline` object where the ML predictor stage is an estimator ready to be fit against data. This is utilized by [ml_save](#) with `type = "pipeline"` to facilitate model refresh workflows.

The supported options for `feature_subset_strategy` are

- "auto": Choose automatically for task: If `num_trees == 1`, set to "all". If `num_trees > 1` (forest), set to "sqrt" for classification and to "onethird" for regression.
- "all": use all features

- "onethird": use 1/3 of the features
- "sqrt": use $\sqrt{\text{number of features}}$
- "log2": use $\log_2(\text{number of features})$
- "n": when n is in the range (0, 1.0], use $n * \text{number of features}$. When n is in the range (1, number of features), use n features. (default = "auto")

ml_gradient_boosted_trees is a wrapper around ml_gbt_regressor.tbl_spark and ml_gbt_classifier.tbl_spark and calls the appropriate method based on model type.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of x.

- spark_connection: When x is a spark_connection, the function returns an instance of a ml_estimator object. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Predictor object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- ml_pipeline: When x is a ml_pipeline, the function returns a ml_pipeline with the predictor appended to the pipeline.
- tbl_spark: When x is a tbl_spark, a predictor is constructed then immediately fit with the input tbl_spark, returning a prediction model.
- tbl_spark, with formula: specified When formula is specified, the input tbl_spark is first transformed using a RFormula transformer before being fit by the predictor. The object returned in this case is a ml_model which is a wrapper of a ml_pipeline_model.

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-classification-regression.html> for more information on the set of supervised learning algorithms.

Other ml algorithms: [ml_aft_survival_regression](#), [ml_decision_tree_classifier](#), [ml_generalized_linear_regression](#), [ml_isotonic_regression](#), [ml_linear_regression](#), [ml_linear_svc](#), [ml_logistic_regression](#), [ml_multilayer_perceptron_classifier](#), [ml_naive_bayes](#), [ml_one_vs_rest](#), [ml_random_forest_classifier](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")
iris_tbl <- sdf_copy_to(sc, iris, name = "iris_tbl", overwrite = TRUE)

partitions <- iris_tbl %>%
  sdf_random_split(training = 0.7, test = 0.3, seed = 1111)

iris_training <- partitions$training
iris_test <- partitions$test

gbt_model <- iris_training %>%
  ml_gradient_boosted_trees(Sepal_Length ~ Petal_Length + Petal_Width)

pred <- ml_predict(gbt_model, iris_test)
```

```
ml_regression_evaluator(pred, label_col = "Sepal_Length")

## End(Not run)
```

```
ml_generalized_linear_regression
      Spark ML – Generalized Linear Regression
```

Description

Perform regression using Generalized Linear Model (GLM).

Usage

```
ml_generalized_linear_regression(x, formula = NULL,
  family = "gaussian", link = NULL, fit_intercept = TRUE,
  offset_col = NULL, link_power = NULL, link_prediction_col = NULL,
  reg_param = 0, max_iter = 25, weight_col = NULL, solver = "irls",
  tol = 1e-06, variance_power = 0, features_col = "features",
  label_col = "label", prediction_col = "prediction",
  uid = random_string("generalized_linear_regression_"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
formula	Used when x is a tbl_spark. R formula as a character string or a formula. This is used to transform the input dataframe before fitting, see ft_r_formula for details.
family	Name of family which is a description of the error distribution to be used in the model. Supported options: "gaussian", "binomial", "poisson", "gamma" and "tweedie". Default is "gaussian".
link	Name of link function which provides the relationship between the linear predictor and the mean of the distribution function. See for supported link functions.
fit_intercept	Boolean; should the model be fit with an intercept term?
offset_col	Offset column name. If this is not set, we treat all instance offsets as 0.0. The feature specified as offset has a constant coefficient of 1.0.
link_power	Index in the power link function. Only applicable to the Tweedie family. Note that link power 0, 1, -1 or 0.5 corresponds to the Log, Identity, Inverse or Sqrt link, respectively. When not set, this value defaults to 1 - variancePower, which matches the R "statmod" package.
link_prediction_col	Link prediction (linear predictor) column name. Default is not set, which means we do not output link prediction.
reg_param	Regularization parameter (aka lambda)

max_iter	The maximum number of iterations to use.
weight_col	The name of the column to use as weights for the model fit.
solver	Solver algorithm for optimization.
tol	Param for the convergence tolerance for iterative algorithms.
variance_power	Power in the variance function of the Tweedie distribution which provides the relationship between the variance and mean of the distribution. Only applicable to the Tweedie family. (see Tweedie Distribution (Wikipedia)) Supported values: 0 and [1, Inf). Note that variance power 0, 1, or 2 corresponds to the Gaussian, Poisson or Gamma family, respectively.
features_col	Features column name, as a length-one character vector. The column should be single vector column of numeric values. Usually this column is output by ft_r_formula .
label_col	Label column name. The column should be a numeric column. Usually this column is output by ft_r_formula .
prediction_col	Prediction column name.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the ML estimator.
...	Optional arguments; see Details.

Details

When `x` is a `tbl_spark` and `formula` (alternatively, `response` and `features`) is specified, the function returns a `ml_model` object wrapping a `ml_pipeline_model` which contains data pre-processing transformers, the ML predictor, and, for classification models, a post-processing transformer that converts predictions into class labels. For classification, an optional argument `predicted_label_col` (defaults to `"predicted_label"`) can be used to specify the name of the predicted label column. In addition to the fitted `ml_pipeline_model`, `ml_model` objects also contain a `ml_pipeline` object where the ML predictor stage is an estimator ready to be fit against data. This is utilized by [ml_save](#) with `type = "pipeline"` to facilitate model refresh workflows.

Valid link functions for each family is listed below. The first link function of each family is the default one.

- gaussian: "identity", "log", "inverse"
- binomial: "logit", "probit", "loglog"
- poisson: "log", "identity", "sqrt"
- gamma: "inverse", "identity", "log"
- tweedie: power link function specified through `link_power`. The default link power in the tweedie family is $1 - \text{variance_power}$.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of `x`.

- `spark_connection`: When `x` is a `spark_connection`, the function returns an instance of a `ml_estimator` object. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Predictor object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.

- `ml_pipeline`: When `x` is a `ml_pipeline`, the function returns a `ml_pipeline` with the predictor appended to the pipeline.
- `tbl_spark`: When `x` is a `tbl_spark`, a predictor is constructed then immediately fit with the input `tbl_spark`, returning a prediction model.
- `tbl_spark`, with `formula`: specified When `formula` is specified, the input `tbl_spark` is first transformed using a `RFormula` transformer before being fit by the predictor. The object returned in this case is a `ml_model` which is a wrapper of a `ml_pipeline_model`.

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-classification-regression.html> for more information on the set of supervised learning algorithms.

Other ml algorithms: [ml_aft_survival_regression](#), [ml_decision_tree_classifier](#), [ml_gbt_classifier](#), [ml_isotonic_regression](#), [ml_linear_regression](#), [ml_linear_svc](#), [ml_logistic_regression](#), [ml_multilayer_perceptron_classifier](#), [ml_naive_bayes](#), [ml_one_vs_rest](#), [ml_random_forest_classifier](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sparklyr)

sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")
mtcars_tbl <- sdf_copy_to(sc, mtcars, name = "mtcars_tbl", overwrite = TRUE)

partitions <- mtcars_tbl %>%
  sdf_random_split(training = 0.7, test = 0.3, seed = 1111)

mtcars_training <- partitions$training
mtcars_test <- partitions$test

# Specify the grid
family <- c("gaussian", "gamma", "poisson")
link <- c("identity", "log")
family_link <- expand_grid(family = family, link = link, stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
family_link <- data.frame(family_link, rmse = 0)

# Train the models
for (i in 1:nrow(family_link)) {
  glm_model <- mtcars_training %>%
    ml_generalized_linear_regression(mpg ~ .,
      family = family_link[i, 1],
      link = family_link[i, 2]
    )

  pred <- ml_predict(glm_model, mtcars_test)
  family_link[i, 3] <- ml_regression_evaluator(pred, label_col = "mpg")
}

family_link

## End(Not run)
```

ml_glm_tidiers

*Tidying methods for Spark ML linear models***Description**

These methods summarize the results of Spark ML models into tidy forms.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ml_model_generalized_linear_regression'
tidy(x,
     exponentiate = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_linear_regression'
tidy(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ml_model_generalized_linear_regression'
augment(x,
        newdata = NULL, type.residuals = c("working", "deviance", "pearson",
        "response"), ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ml_model_linear_regression'
augment(x, newdata = NULL,
        type.residuals = c("working", "deviance", "pearson", "response"), ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ml_model_generalized_linear_regression'
glance(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ml_model_linear_regression'
glance(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a Spark ML model.
exponentiate	For GLM, whether to exponentiate the coefficient estimates (typical for logistic regression.)
...	extra arguments (not used.)
newdata	a tbl_spark of new data to use for prediction.
type.residuals	type of residuals, defaults to "working". Must be set to "working" when newdata is supplied.

Details

The residuals attached by `augment` are of type "working" by default, which is different from the default of "deviance" for `residuals()` or `sdf_residuals()`.

ml_isotonic_regression

Spark ML – Isotonic Regression

Description

Currently implemented using parallelized pool adjacent violators algorithm. Only univariate (single feature) algorithm supported.

Usage

```
ml_isotonic_regression(x, formula = NULL, feature_index = 0,
  isotonic = TRUE, weight_col = NULL, features_col = "features",
  label_col = "label", prediction_col = "prediction",
  uid = random_string("isotonic_regression_"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
formula	Used when x is a tbl_spark. R formula as a character string or a formula. This is used to transform the input dataframe before fitting, see ft_r_formula for details.
feature_index	Index of the feature if features_col is a vector column (default: 0), no effect otherwise.
isotonic	Whether the output sequence should be isotonic/increasing (true) or antitonic/decreasing (false). Default: true
weight_col	The name of the column to use as weights for the model fit.
features_col	Features column name, as a length-one character vector. The column should be single vector column of numeric values. Usually this column is output by ft_r_formula .
label_col	Label column name. The column should be a numeric column. Usually this column is output by ft_r_formula .
prediction_col	Prediction column name.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the ML estimator.
...	Optional arguments; see Details.

Details

When x is a tbl_spark and formula (alternatively, response and features) is specified, the function returns a ml_model object wrapping a ml_pipeline_model which contains data pre-processing transformers, the ML predictor, and, for classification models, a post-processing transformer that converts predictions into class labels. For classification, an optional argument predicted_label_col (defaults to "predicted_label") can be used to specify the name of the predicted label column. In addition to the fitted ml_pipeline_model, ml_model objects also contain a ml_pipeline object where the ML predictor stage is an estimator ready to be fit against data. This is utilized by [ml_save](#) with type = "pipeline" to facilitate model refresh workflows.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of `x`.

- `spark_connection`: When `x` is a `spark_connection`, the function returns an instance of a `ml_estimator` object. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Predictor object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- `ml_pipeline`: When `x` is a `ml_pipeline`, the function returns a `ml_pipeline` with the predictor appended to the pipeline.
- `tbl_spark`: When `x` is a `tbl_spark`, a predictor is constructed then immediately fit with the input `tbl_spark`, returning a prediction model.
- `tbl_spark`, with `formula`: specified When `formula` is specified, the input `tbl_spark` is first transformed using a `RFormula` transformer before being fit by the predictor. The object returned in this case is a `ml_model` which is a wrapper of a `ml_pipeline_model`.

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-classification-regression.html> for more information on the set of supervised learning algorithms.

Other ml algorithms: [ml_aft_survival_regression](#), [ml_decision_tree_classifier](#), [ml_gbt_classifier](#), [ml_generalized_linear_regression](#), [ml_linear_regression](#), [ml_linear_svc](#), [ml_logistic_regression](#), [ml_multilayer_perceptron_classifier](#), [ml_naive_bayes](#), [ml_one_vs_rest](#), [ml_random_forest_classifier](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")
iris_tbl <- sdf_copy_to(sc, iris, name = "iris_tbl", overwrite = TRUE)

partitions <- iris_tbl %>%
  sdf_random_split(training = 0.7, test = 0.3, seed = 1111)

iris_training <- partitions$training
iris_test <- partitions$test

iso_res <- iris_tbl %>%
  ml_isotonic_regression(Petal_Length ~ Petal_Width)

pred <- ml_predict(iso_res, iris_test)

pred

## End(Not run)
```

ml_isotonic_regression_tidiers

Tidying methods for Spark ML Isotonic Regression

Description

These methods summarize the results of Spark ML models into tidy forms.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ml_model_isotonic_regression'
tidy(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ml_model_isotonic_regression'
augment(x, newdata = NULL, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ml_model_isotonic_regression'
glance(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a Spark ML model.
...	extra arguments (not used.)
newdata	a tbl_spark of new data to use for prediction.

ml_kmeans

Spark ML – K-Means Clustering

Description

K-means clustering with support for k-means|| initialization proposed by Bahmani et al. Using 'ml_kmeans()' with the formula interface requires Spark 2.0+.

Usage

```
ml_kmeans(x, formula = NULL, k = 2, max_iter = 20, tol = 1e-04,
  init_steps = 2, init_mode = "k-means||", seed = NULL,
  features_col = "features", prediction_col = "prediction",
  uid = random_string("kmeans_"), ...)
```

```
ml_compute_cost(model, dataset)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
formula	Used when x is a tbl_spark. R formula as a character string or a formula. This is used to transform the input dataframe before fitting, see ft_r_formula for details.
k	The number of clusters to create
max_iter	The maximum number of iterations to use.
tol	Param for the convergence tolerance for iterative algorithms.
init_steps	Number of steps for the k-meansll initialization mode. This is an advanced setting – the default of 2 is almost always enough. Must be > 0. Default: 2.
init_mode	Initialization algorithm. This can be either "random" to choose random points as initial cluster centers, or "k-meansll" to use a parallel variant of k-means++ (Bahmani et al., Scalable K-Means++, VLDB 2012). Default: k-meansll.
seed	A random seed. Set this value if you need your results to be reproducible across repeated calls.
features_col	Features column name, as a length-one character vector. The column should be single vector column of numeric values. Usually this column is output by ft_r_formula .
prediction_col	Prediction column name.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the ML estimator.
...	Optional arguments, see Details.
model	A fitted K-means model returned by ml_kmeans()
dataset	Dataset on which to calculate K-means cost

Value

The object returned depends on the class of x.

- spark_connection: When x is a spark_connection, the function returns an instance of a ml_estimator object. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- ml_pipeline: When x is a ml_pipeline, the function returns a ml_pipeline with the clustering estimator appended to the pipeline.
- tbl_spark: When x is a tbl_spark, an estimator is constructed then immediately fit with the input tbl_spark, returning a clustering model.
- tbl_spark, with formula or features specified: When formula is specified, the input tbl_spark is first transformed using a RFormula transformer before being fit by the estimator. The object returned in this case is a ml_model which is a wrapper of a ml_pipeline_model. This signature does not apply to ml_lda().

ml_compute_cost() returns the K-means cost (sum of squared distances of points to their nearest center) for the model on the given data.

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-clustering.html> for more information on the set of clustering algorithms.

Other ml clustering algorithms: [ml_bisecting_kmeans](#), [ml_gaussian_mixture](#), [ml_lda](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")
iris_tbl <- sdf_copy_to(sc, iris, name = "iris_tbl", overwrite = TRUE)
ml_kmeans(iris_tbl, Species ~ .)

## End(Not run)
```

ml_lda

Spark ML – Latent Dirichlet Allocation

Description

Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA), a topic model designed for text documents.

Usage

```
ml_lda(x, formula = NULL, k = 10, max_iter = 20,
       doc_concentration = NULL, topic_concentration = NULL,
       subsampling_rate = 0.05, optimizer = "online",
       checkpoint_interval = 10, keep_last_checkpoint = TRUE,
       learning_decay = 0.51, learning_offset = 1024,
       optimize_doc_concentration = TRUE, seed = NULL,
       features_col = "features",
       topic_distribution_col = "topicDistribution",
       uid = random_string("lda_"), ...)
```

```
ml_describe_topics(model, max_terms_per_topic = 10)
```

```
ml_log_likelihood(model, dataset)
```

```
ml_log_perplexity(model, dataset)
```

```
ml_topics_matrix(model)
```

Arguments

x A `spark_connection`, `ml_pipeline`, or a `tbl_spark`.

formula	Used when <code>x</code> is a <code>tbl_spark</code> . R formula as a character string or a formula. This is used to transform the input dataframe before fitting, see ft_r_formula for details.
k	The number of clusters to create
max_iter	The maximum number of iterations to use.
doc_concentration	Concentration parameter (commonly named "alpha") for the prior placed on documents' distributions over topics ("theta"). See details.
topic_concentration	Concentration parameter (commonly named "beta" or "eta") for the prior placed on topics' distributions over terms.
subsampling_rate	(For Online optimizer only) Fraction of the corpus to be sampled and used in each iteration of mini-batch gradient descent, in range (0, 1]. Note that this should be adjusted in synch with <code>max_iter</code> so the entire corpus is used. Specifically, set both so that <code>maxIterations * miniBatchFraction</code> greater than or equal to 1.
optimizer	Optimizer or inference algorithm used to estimate the LDA model. Supported: "online" for Online Variational Bayes (default) and "em" for Expectation-Maximization.
checkpoint_interval	Set checkpoint interval (≥ 1) or disable checkpoint (-1). E.g. 10 means that the cache will get checkpointed every 10 iterations, defaults to 10.
keep_last_checkpoint	(Spark 2.0.0+) (For EM optimizer only) If using checkpointing, this indicates whether to keep the last checkpoint. If <code>FALSE</code> , then the checkpoint will be deleted. Deleting the checkpoint can cause failures if a data partition is lost, so set this bit with care. Note that checkpoints will be cleaned up via reference counting, regardless.
learning_decay	(For Online optimizer only) Learning rate, set as an exponential decay rate. This should be between (0.5, 1.0] to guarantee asymptotic convergence. This is called "kappa" in the Online LDA paper (Hoffman et al., 2010). Default: 0.51, based on Hoffman et al.
learning_offset	(For Online optimizer only) A (positive) learning parameter that downweights early iterations. Larger values make early iterations count less. This is called "tau0" in the Online LDA paper (Hoffman et al., 2010) Default: 1024, following Hoffman et al.
optimize_doc_concentration	(For Online optimizer only) Indicates whether the <code>doc_concentration</code> (Dirichlet parameter for document-topic distribution) will be optimized during training. Setting this to true will make the model more expressive and fit the training data better. Default: <code>FALSE</code>
seed	A random seed. Set this value if you need your results to be reproducible across repeated calls.
features_col	Features column name, as a length-one character vector. The column should be single vector column of numeric values. Usually this column is output by ft_r_formula .

topic_distribution_col	Output column with estimates of the topic mixture distribution for each document (often called "theta" in the literature). Returns a vector of zeros for an empty document.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the ML estimator.
...	Optional arguments, see Details.
model	A fitted LDA model returned by <code>ml_lda()</code> .
max_terms_per_topic	Maximum number of terms to collect for each topic. Default value of 10.
dataset	test corpus to use for calculating log likelihood or log perplexity

Details

For `'ml_lda.tbl_spark'` with the formula interface, you can specify named arguments in `'...'` that will be passed `'ft_regex_tokenizer()'`, `'ft_stop_words_remover()'`, and `'ft_count_vectorizer()'`. For example, to increase the default `'min_token_length'`, you can use `'ml_lda(dataset, ~ text, min_token_length = 4)'`.

Terminology for LDA:

- "term" = "word": an element of the vocabulary
- "token": instance of a term appearing in a document
- "topic": multinomial distribution over terms representing some concept
- "document": one piece of text, corresponding to one row in the input data

Original LDA paper (journal version): Blei, Ng, and Jordan. "Latent Dirichlet Allocation." JMLR, 2003.

Input data (`features_col`): LDA is given a collection of documents as input data, via the `features_col` parameter. Each document is specified as a Vector of length `vocab_size`, where each entry is the count for the corresponding term (word) in the document. Feature transformers such as `ft_tokenizer` and `ft_count_vectorizer` can be useful for converting text to word count vectors

Value

The object returned depends on the class of `x`.

- `spark_connection`: When `x` is a `spark_connection`, the function returns an instance of a `ml_estimator` object. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Estimator object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- `ml_pipeline`: When `x` is a `ml_pipeline`, the function returns a `ml_pipeline` with the clustering estimator appended to the pipeline.
- `tbl_spark`: When `x` is a `tbl_spark`, an estimator is constructed then immediately fit with the input `tbl_spark`, returning a clustering model.
- `tbl_spark`, with `formula` or `features` specified: When `formula` is specified, the input `tbl_spark` is first transformed using a `RFormula` transformer before being fit by the estimator. The object returned in this case is a `ml_model` which is a wrapper of a `ml_pipeline_model`. This signature does not apply to `ml_lda()`.

`ml_describe_topics` returns a DataFrame with topics and their top-weighted terms.

`ml_log_likelihood` calculates a lower bound on the log likelihood of the entire corpus

Parameter details

doc_concentration: This is the parameter to a Dirichlet distribution, where larger values mean more smoothing (more regularization). If not set by the user, then `doc_concentration` is set automatically. If set to singleton vector `[alpha]`, then `alpha` is replicated to a vector of length `k` in fitting. Otherwise, the `doc_concentration` vector must be length `k`. (default = automatic)

Optimizer-specific parameter settings:

EM

- Currently only supports symmetric distributions, so all values in the vector should be the same.
- Values should be greater than 1.0
- default = uniformly $(50 / k) + 1$, where $50/k$ is common in LDA libraries and +1 follows from Asuncion et al. (2009), who recommend a +1 adjustment for EM.

Online

- Values should be greater than or equal to 0
- default = uniformly $(1.0 / k)$, following the implementation from [here](#)

topic_concentration:

This is the parameter to a symmetric Dirichlet distribution.

Note: The topics' distributions over terms are called "beta" in the original LDA paper by Blei et al., but are called "phi" in many later papers such as Asuncion et al., 2009.

If not set by the user, then `topic_concentration` is set automatically. (default = automatic)

Optimizer-specific parameter settings:

EM

- Value should be greater than 1.0
- default = $0.1 + 1$, where 0.1 gives a small amount of smoothing and +1 follows Asuncion et al. (2009), who recommend a +1 adjustment for EM.

Online

- Value should be greater than or equal to 0
- default = $(1.0 / k)$, following the implementation from [here](#).

topic_distribution_col: This uses a variational approximation following Hoffman et al. (2010), where the approximate distribution is called "gamma." Technically, this method returns this approximation "gamma" for each document.

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-clustering.html> for more information on the set of clustering algorithms.

Other ml clustering algorithms: [ml_bisecting_kmeans](#), [ml_gaussian_mixture](#), [ml_kmeans](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(janeaustenr)
library(dplyr)
sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")

lines_tbl <- sdf_copy_to(sc,
  austen_books()[c(1:30), ],
  name = "lines_tbl",
  overwrite = TRUE
)

# transform the data in a tidy form
lines_tbl_tidy <- lines_tbl %>%
  ft_tokenizer(
    input_col = "text",
    output_col = "word_list"
  ) %>%
  ft_stop_words_remover(
    input_col = "word_list",
    output_col = "wo_stop_words"
  ) %>%
  mutate(text = explode(wo_stop_words)) %>%
  filter(text != "") %>%
  select(text, book)

lda_model <- lines_tbl_tidy %>%
  ml_lda(~text, k = 4)

# vocabulary and topics
tidy(lda_model)

## End(Not run)
```

ml_lda_tidiers

Tidying methods for Spark ML LDA models

Description

These methods summarize the results of Spark ML models into tidy forms.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ml_model_lda'
tidy(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_lda'
augment(x, newdata = NULL, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ml_model_lda'
glance(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a Spark ML model.
...	extra arguments (not used.)
newdata	a tbl_spark of new data to use for prediction.

ml_linear_regression *Spark ML – Linear Regression*

Description

Perform regression using linear regression.

Usage

```
ml_linear_regression(x, formula = NULL, fit_intercept = TRUE,
  elastic_net_param = 0, reg_param = 0, max_iter = 100,
  weight_col = NULL, loss = "squaredError", solver = "auto",
  standardization = TRUE, tol = 1e-06, features_col = "features",
  label_col = "label", prediction_col = "prediction",
  uid = random_string("linear_regression_"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
formula	Used when x is a tbl_spark. R formula as a character string or a formula. This is used to transform the input dataframe before fitting, see ft_r_formula for details.
fit_intercept	Boolean; should the model be fit with an intercept term?
elastic_net_param	ElasticNet mixing parameter, in range [0, 1]. For alpha = 0, the penalty is an L2 penalty. For alpha = 1, it is an L1 penalty.
reg_param	Regularization parameter (aka lambda)
max_iter	The maximum number of iterations to use.
weight_col	The name of the column to use as weights for the model fit.
loss	The loss function to be optimized. Supported options: "squaredError" and "huber". Default: "squaredError"
solver	Solver algorithm for optimization.
standardization	Whether to standardize the training features before fitting the model.

tol	Param for the convergence tolerance for iterative algorithms.
features_col	Features column name, as a length-one character vector. The column should be single vector column of numeric values. Usually this column is output by ft_r_formula .
label_col	Label column name. The column should be a numeric column. Usually this column is output by ft_r_formula .
prediction_col	Prediction column name.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the ML estimator.
...	Optional arguments; see Details.

Details

When `x` is a `tbl_spark` and `formula` (alternatively, `response` and `features`) is specified, the function returns a `ml_model` object wrapping a `ml_pipeline_model` which contains data pre-processing transformers, the ML predictor, and, for classification models, a post-processing transformer that converts predictions into class labels. For classification, an optional argument `predicted_label_col` (defaults to `"predicted_label"`) can be used to specify the name of the predicted label column. In addition to the fitted `ml_pipeline_model`, `ml_model` objects also contain a `ml_pipeline` object where the ML predictor stage is an estimator ready to be fit against data. This is utilized by [ml_save](#) with `type = "pipeline"` to facilitate model refresh workflows.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of `x`.

- `spark_connection`: When `x` is a `spark_connection`, the function returns an instance of a `ml_estimator` object. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Predictor object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- `ml_pipeline`: When `x` is a `ml_pipeline`, the function returns a `ml_pipeline` with the predictor appended to the pipeline.
- `tbl_spark`: When `x` is a `tbl_spark`, a predictor is constructed then immediately fit with the input `tbl_spark`, returning a prediction model.
- `tbl_spark`, with `formula`: specified When `formula` is specified, the input `tbl_spark` is first transformed using a `RFormula` transformer before being fit by the predictor. The object returned in this case is a `ml_model` which is a wrapper of a `ml_pipeline_model`.

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-classification-regression.html> for more information on the set of supervised learning algorithms.

Other ml algorithms: [ml_aft_survival_regression](#), [ml_decision_tree_classifier](#), [ml_gbt_classifier](#), [ml_generalized_linear_regression](#), [ml_isotonic_regression](#), [ml_linear_svc](#), [ml_logistic_regression](#), [ml_multilayer_perceptron_classifier](#), [ml_naive_bayes](#), [ml_one_vs_rest](#), [ml_random_forest_classifier](#)

Examples

```

## Not run:
sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")
mtcars_tbl <- sdf_copy_to(sc, mtcars, name = "mtcars_tbl", overwrite = TRUE)

partitions <- mtcars_tbl %>%
  sdf_random_split(training = 0.7, test = 0.3, seed = 1111)

mtcars_training <- partitions$training
mtcars_test <- partitions$test

lm_model <- mtcars_training %>%
  ml_linear_regression(mpg ~ .)

pred <- ml_predict(lm_model, mtcars_test)

ml_regression_evaluator(pred, label_col = "mpg")

## End(Not run)

```

ml_linear_svc

*Spark ML – LinearSVC***Description**

Perform classification using linear support vector machines (SVM). This binary classifier optimizes the Hinge Loss using the OWLQN optimizer. Only supports L2 regularization currently.

Usage

```

ml_linear_svc(x, formula = NULL, fit_intercept = TRUE, reg_param = 0,
  max_iter = 100, standardization = TRUE, weight_col = NULL,
  tol = 1e-06, threshold = 0, aggregation_depth = 2,
  features_col = "features", label_col = "label",
  prediction_col = "prediction", raw_prediction_col = "rawPrediction",
  uid = random_string("linear_svc_"), ...)

```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
formula	Used when x is a tbl_spark. R formula as a character string or a formula. This is used to transform the input dataframe before fitting, see ft_r_formula for details.
fit_intercept	Boolean; should the model be fit with an intercept term?
reg_param	Regularization parameter (aka lambda)
max_iter	The maximum number of iterations to use.

standardization	Whether to standardize the training features before fitting the model.
weight_col	The name of the column to use as weights for the model fit.
tol	Param for the convergence tolerance for iterative algorithms.
threshold	in binary classification prediction, in range [0, 1].
aggregation_depth	(Spark 2.1.0+) Suggested depth for treeAggregate (≥ 2).
features_col	Features column name, as a length-one character vector. The column should be single vector column of numeric values. Usually this column is output by ft_r_formula .
label_col	Label column name. The column should be a numeric column. Usually this column is output by ft_r_formula .
prediction_col	Prediction column name.
raw_prediction_col	Raw prediction (a.k.a. confidence) column name.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the ML estimator.
...	Optional arguments; see Details.

Details

When `x` is a `tbl_spark` and `formula` (alternatively, `response` and `features`) is specified, the function returns a `ml_model` object wrapping a `ml_pipeline_model` which contains data pre-processing transformers, the ML predictor, and, for classification models, a post-processing transformer that converts predictions into class labels. For classification, an optional argument `predicted_label_col` (defaults to "predicted_label") can be used to specify the name of the predicted label column. In addition to the fitted `ml_pipeline_model`, `ml_model` objects also contain a `ml_pipeline` object where the ML predictor stage is an estimator ready to be fit against data. This is utilized by [ml_save](#) with `type = "pipeline"` to facilitate model refresh workflows.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of `x`.

- `spark_connection`: When `x` is a `spark_connection`, the function returns an instance of a `ml_estimator` object. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Predictor object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- `ml_pipeline`: When `x` is a `ml_pipeline`, the function returns a `ml_pipeline` with the predictor appended to the pipeline.
- `tbl_spark`: When `x` is a `tbl_spark`, a predictor is constructed then immediately fit with the input `tbl_spark`, returning a prediction model.
- `tbl_spark`, with `formula`: specified When `formula` is specified, the input `tbl_spark` is first transformed using a `RFormula` transformer before being fit by the predictor. The object returned in this case is a `ml_model` which is a wrapper of a `ml_pipeline_model`.

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-classification-regression.html> for more information on the set of supervised learning algorithms.

Other ml algorithms: [ml_aft_survival_regression](#), [ml_decision_tree_classifier](#), [ml_gbt_classifier](#), [ml_generalized_linear_regression](#), [ml_isotonic_regression](#), [ml_linear_regression](#), [ml_logistic_regression](#), [ml_multilayer_perceptron_classifier](#), [ml_naive_bayes](#), [ml_one_vs_rest](#), [ml_random_forest_classifier](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(dplyr)

sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")
iris_tbl <- sdf_copy_to(sc, iris, name = "iris_tbl", overwrite = TRUE)

partitions <- iris_tbl %>%
  filter(Species != "setosa") %>%
  sdf_random_split(training = 0.7, test = 0.3, seed = 1111)

iris_training <- partitions$training
iris_test <- partitions$test

svc_model <- iris_training %>%
  ml_linear_svc(Species ~ .)

pred <- ml_predict(svc_model, iris_test)

ml_binary_classification_evaluator(pred)

## End(Not run)
```

ml_linear_svc_tidiers *Tidying methods for Spark ML linear svc*

Description

These methods summarize the results of Spark ML models into tidy forms.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ml_model_linear_svc'
tidy(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_linear_svc'
augment(x, newdata = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_linear_svc'
glance(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a Spark ML model.
...	extra arguments (not used.)
newdata	a tbl_spark of new data to use for prediction.

ml_logistic_regression

Spark ML – Logistic Regression

Description

Perform classification using logistic regression.

Usage

```
ml_logistic_regression(x, formula = NULL, fit_intercept = TRUE,
  elastic_net_param = 0, reg_param = 0, max_iter = 100,
  threshold = 0.5, thresholds = NULL, tol = 1e-06,
  weight_col = NULL, aggregation_depth = 2,
  lower_bounds_on_coefficients = NULL,
  lower_bounds_on_intercepts = NULL,
  upper_bounds_on_coefficients = NULL,
  upper_bounds_on_intercepts = NULL, features_col = "features",
  label_col = "label", family = "auto",
  prediction_col = "prediction", probability_col = "probability",
  raw_prediction_col = "rawPrediction",
  uid = random_string("logistic_regression_"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
formula	Used when x is a tbl_spark. R formula as a character string or a formula. This is used to transform the input dataframe before fitting, see ft_r_formula for details.
fit_intercept	Boolean; should the model be fit with an intercept term?
elastic_net_param	ElasticNet mixing parameter, in range [0, 1]. For alpha = 0, the penalty is an L2 penalty. For alpha = 1, it is an L1 penalty.
reg_param	Regularization parameter (aka lambda)
max_iter	The maximum number of iterations to use.
threshold	in binary classification prediction, in range [0, 1].

thresholds	Thresholds in multi-class classification to adjust the probability of predicting each class. Array must have length equal to the number of classes, with values > 0 excepting that at most one value may be 0. The class with largest value p/t is predicted, where p is the original probability of that class and t is the class's threshold.
tol	Param for the convergence tolerance for iterative algorithms.
weight_col	The name of the column to use as weights for the model fit.
aggregation_depth	(Spark 2.1.0+) Suggested depth for treeAggregate (≥ 2).
lower_bounds_on_coefficients	(Spark 2.2.0+) Lower bounds on coefficients if fitting under bound constrained optimization. The bound matrix must be compatible with the shape (1, number of features) for binomial regression, or (number of classes, number of features) for multinomial regression.
lower_bounds_on_intercepts	(Spark 2.2.0+) Lower bounds on intercepts if fitting under bound constrained optimization. The bounds vector size must be equal with 1 for binomial regression, or the number of classes for multinomial regression.
upper_bounds_on_coefficients	(Spark 2.2.0+) Upper bounds on coefficients if fitting under bound constrained optimization. The bound matrix must be compatible with the shape (1, number of features) for binomial regression, or (number of classes, number of features) for multinomial regression.
upper_bounds_on_intercepts	(Spark 2.2.0+) Upper bounds on intercepts if fitting under bound constrained optimization. The bounds vector size must be equal with 1 for binomial regression, or the number of classes for multinomial regression.
features_col	Features column name, as a length-one character vector. The column should be single vector column of numeric values. Usually this column is output by ft_r_formula .
label_col	Label column name. The column should be a numeric column. Usually this column is output by ft_r_formula .
family	(Spark 2.1.0+) Param for the name of family which is a description of the label distribution to be used in the model. Supported options: "auto", "binomial", and "multinomial."
prediction_col	Prediction column name.
probability_col	Column name for predicted class conditional probabilities.
raw_prediction_col	Raw prediction (a.k.a. confidence) column name.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the ML estimator.
...	Optional arguments; see Details.

Details

When `x` is a `tbl_spark` and `formula` (alternatively, `response` and `features`) is specified, the function returns a `ml_model` object wrapping a `ml_pipeline_model` which contains data pre-processing transformers, the ML predictor, and, for classification models, a post-processing transformer that converts predictions into class labels. For classification, an optional argument `predicted_label_col` (defaults to `"predicted_label"`) can be used to specify the name of the predicted label column. In addition to the fitted `ml_pipeline_model`, `ml_model` objects also contain a `ml_pipeline` object where the ML predictor stage is an estimator ready to be fit against data. This is utilized by `ml_save` with `type = "pipeline"` to facilitate model refresh workflows.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of `x`.

- `spark_connection`: When `x` is a `spark_connection`, the function returns an instance of a `ml_estimator` object. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Predictor object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- `ml_pipeline`: When `x` is a `ml_pipeline`, the function returns a `ml_pipeline` with the predictor appended to the pipeline.
- `tbl_spark`: When `x` is a `tbl_spark`, a predictor is constructed then immediately fit with the input `tbl_spark`, returning a prediction model.
- `tbl_spark`, with `formula`: specified When `formula` is specified, the input `tbl_spark` is first transformed using a `RFormula` transformer before being fit by the predictor. The object returned in this case is a `ml_model` which is a wrapper of a `ml_pipeline_model`.

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-classification-regression.html> for more information on the set of supervised learning algorithms.

Other ml algorithms: [ml_aft_survival_regression](#), [ml_decision_tree_classifier](#), [ml_gbt_classifier](#), [ml_generalized_linear_regression](#), [ml_isotonic_regression](#), [ml_linear_regression](#), [ml_linear_svc](#), [ml_multilayer_perceptron_classifier](#), [ml_naive_bayes](#), [ml_one_vs_rest](#), [ml_random_forest_classifier](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")
mtcars_tbl <- sdf_copy_to(sc, mtcars, name = "mtcars_tbl", overwrite = TRUE)

partitions <- mtcars_tbl %>%
  sdf_random_split(training = 0.7, test = 0.3, seed = 1111)

mtcars_training <- partitions$training
mtcars_test <- partitions$test

lr_model <- mtcars_training %>%
  ml_logistic_regression(am ~ gear + carb)

pred <- ml_predict(lr_model, mtcars_test)
```

```
ml_binary_classification_evaluator(pred)
## End(Not run)
```

```
ml_logistic_regression_tidiers
Tidying methods for Spark ML Logistic Regression
```

Description

These methods summarize the results of Spark ML models into tidy forms.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ml_model_logistic_regression'
tidy(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_logistic_regression'
augment(x, newdata = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_logistic_regression'
glance(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a Spark ML model.
...	extra arguments (not used.)
newdata	a tbl_spark of new data to use for prediction.

```
ml_model_data Extracts data associated with a Spark ML model
```

Description

Extracts data associated with a Spark ML model

Usage

```
ml_model_data(object)
```

Arguments

object	a Spark ML model
--------	------------------

Value

A tbl_spark

ml_multilayer_perceptron_classifier

Spark ML – Multilayer Perceptron

Description

Classification model based on the Multilayer Perceptron. Each layer has sigmoid activation function, output layer has softmax.

Usage

```
ml_multilayer_perceptron_classifier(x, formula = NULL, layers = NULL,
  max_iter = 100, step_size = 0.03, tol = 1e-06, block_size = 128,
  solver = "l-bfgs", seed = NULL, initial_weights = NULL,
  thresholds = NULL, features_col = "features", label_col = "label",
  prediction_col = "prediction", probability_col = "probability",
  raw_prediction_col = "rawPrediction",
  uid = random_string("multilayer_perceptron_classifier_"), ...)
```

```
ml_multilayer_perceptron(x, formula = NULL, layers, max_iter = 100,
  step_size = 0.03, tol = 1e-06, block_size = 128,
  solver = "l-bfgs", seed = NULL, initial_weights = NULL,
  features_col = "features", label_col = "label", thresholds = NULL,
  prediction_col = "prediction", probability_col = "probability",
  raw_prediction_col = "rawPrediction",
  uid = random_string("multilayer_perceptron_classifier_"),
  response = NULL, features = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
formula	Used when x is a tbl_spark. R formula as a character string or a formula. This is used to transform the input dataframe before fitting, see ft_r_formula for details.
layers	A numeric vector describing the layers – each element in the vector gives the size of a layer. For example, c(4, 5, 2) would imply three layers, with an input (feature) layer of size 4, an intermediate layer of size 5, and an output (class) layer of size 2.
max_iter	The maximum number of iterations to use.
step_size	Step size to be used for each iteration of optimization (> 0).
tol	Param for the convergence tolerance for iterative algorithms.

<code>block_size</code>	Block size for stacking input data in matrices to speed up the computation. Data is stacked within partitions. If block size is more than remaining data in a partition then it is adjusted to the size of this data. Recommended size is between 10 and 1000. Default: 128
<code>solver</code>	The solver algorithm for optimization. Supported options: "gd" (minibatch gradient descent) or "l-bfgs". Default: "l-bfgs"
<code>seed</code>	A random seed. Set this value if you need your results to be reproducible across repeated calls.
<code>initial_weights</code>	The initial weights of the model.
<code>thresholds</code>	Thresholds in multi-class classification to adjust the probability of predicting each class. Array must have length equal to the number of classes, with values > 0 excepting that at most one value may be 0. The class with largest value p/t is predicted, where p is the original probability of that class and t is the class's threshold.
<code>features_col</code>	Features column name, as a length-one character vector. The column should be single vector column of numeric values. Usually this column is output by ft_r_formula .
<code>label_col</code>	Label column name. The column should be a numeric column. Usually this column is output by ft_r_formula .
<code>prediction_col</code>	Prediction column name.
<code>probability_col</code>	Column name for predicted class conditional probabilities.
<code>raw_prediction_col</code>	Raw prediction (a.k.a. confidence) column name.
<code>uid</code>	A character string used to uniquely identify the ML estimator.
<code>...</code>	Optional arguments; see Details.
<code>response</code>	(Deprecated) The name of the response column (as a length-one character vector.)
<code>features</code>	(Deprecated) The name of features (terms) to use for the model fit.

Details

When `x` is a `tbl_spark` and `formula` (alternatively, `response` and `features`) is specified, the function returns a `ml_model` object wrapping a `ml_pipeline_model` which contains data pre-processing transformers, the ML predictor, and, for classification models, a post-processing transformer that converts predictions into class labels. For classification, an optional argument `predicted_label_col` (defaults to "predicted_label") can be used to specify the name of the predicted label column. In addition to the fitted `ml_pipeline_model`, `ml_model` objects also contain a `ml_pipeline` object where the ML predictor stage is an estimator ready to be fit against data. This is utilized by [ml_save](#) with `type = "pipeline"` to facilitate model refresh workflows.

`ml_multilayer_perceptron()` is an alias for `ml_multilayer_perceptron_classifier()` for backwards compatibility.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of x.

- `spark_connection`: When x is a `spark_connection`, the function returns an instance of a `ml_estimator` object. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Predictor object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- `ml_pipeline`: When x is a `ml_pipeline`, the function returns a `ml_pipeline` with the predictor appended to the pipeline.
- `tbl_spark`: When x is a `tbl_spark`, a predictor is constructed then immediately fit with the input `tbl_spark`, returning a prediction model.
- `tbl_spark`, with `formula`: specified When `formula` is specified, the input `tbl_spark` is first transformed using a `RFormula` transformer before being fit by the predictor. The object returned in this case is a `ml_model` which is a wrapper of a `ml_pipeline_model`.

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-classification-regression.html> for more information on the set of supervised learning algorithms.

Other ml algorithms: [ml_aft_survival_regression](#), [ml_decision_tree_classifier](#), [ml_gbt_classifier](#), [ml_generalized_linear_regression](#), [ml_isotonic_regression](#), [ml_linear_regression](#), [ml_linear_svc](#), [ml_logistic_regression](#), [ml_naive_bayes](#), [ml_one_vs_rest](#), [ml_random_forest_classifier](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")

iris_tbl <- sdf_copy_to(sc, iris, name = "iris_tbl", overwrite = TRUE)
partitions <- iris_tbl %>%
  sdf_random_split(training = 0.7, test = 0.3, seed = 1111)

iris_training <- partitions$training
iris_test <- partitions$test

mlp_model <- iris_training %>%
  ml_multilayer_perceptron_classifier(Species ~ ., layers = c(4,3,3))

pred <- ml_predict(mlp_model, iris_test)

ml_multiclass_classification_evaluator(pred)

## End(Not run)
```

ml_multilayer_perceptron_tidiers

Tidying methods for Spark ML MLP

Description

These methods summarize the results of Spark ML models into tidy forms.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ml_model_multilayer_perceptron_classification'
tidy(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ml_model_multilayer_perceptron_classification'
augment(x,
        newdata = NULL, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ml_model_multilayer_perceptron_classification'
glance(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a Spark ML model.
...	extra arguments (not used.)
newdata	a tbl_spark of new data to use for prediction.

ml_naive_bayes

Spark ML – Naive-Bayes

Description

Naive Bayes Classifiers. It supports Multinomial NB (see [here](#)) which can handle finitely supported discrete data. For example, by converting documents into TF-IDF vectors, it can be used for document classification. By making every vector a binary (0/1) data, it can also be used as Bernoulli NB (see [here](#)). The input feature values must be nonnegative.

Usage

```
ml_naive_bayes(x, formula = NULL, model_type = "multinomial",
               smoothing = 1, thresholds = NULL, weight_col = NULL,
               features_col = "features", label_col = "label",
               prediction_col = "prediction", probability_col = "probability",
               raw_prediction_col = "rawPrediction",
               uid = random_string("naive_bayes_"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
formula	Used when x is a tbl_spark. R formula as a character string or a formula. This is used to transform the input dataframe before fitting, see ft_r_formula for details.
model_type	The model type. Supported options: "multinomial" and "bernoulli". (default = multinomial)
smoothing	The (Laplace) smoothing parameter. Defaults to 1.
thresholds	Thresholds in multi-class classification to adjust the probability of predicting each class. Array must have length equal to the number of classes, with values > 0 excepting that at most one value may be 0. The class with largest value p/t is predicted, where p is the original probability of that class and t is the class's threshold.
weight_col	(Spark 2.1.0+) Weight column name. If this is not set or empty, we treat all instance weights as 1.0.
features_col	Features column name, as a length-one character vector. The column should be single vector column of numeric values. Usually this column is output by ft_r_formula .
label_col	Label column name. The column should be a numeric column. Usually this column is output by ft_r_formula .
prediction_col	Prediction column name.
probability_col	Column name for predicted class conditional probabilities.
raw_prediction_col	Raw prediction (a.k.a. confidence) column name.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the ML estimator.
...	Optional arguments; see Details.

Details

When x is a tbl_spark and formula (alternatively, response and features) is specified, the function returns a ml_model object wrapping a ml_pipeline_model which contains data pre-processing transformers, the ML predictor, and, for classification models, a post-processing transformer that converts predictions into class labels. For classification, an optional argument predicted_label_col (defaults to "predicted_label") can be used to specify the name of the predicted label column. In addition to the fitted ml_pipeline_model, ml_model objects also contain a ml_pipeline object where the ML predictor stage is an estimator ready to be fit against data. This is utilized by [ml_save](#) with type = "pipeline" to facilitate model refresh workflows.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of x.

- spark_connection: When x is a spark_connection, the function returns an instance of a ml_estimator object. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Predictor object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.

- `ml_pipeline`: When `x` is a `ml_pipeline`, the function returns a `ml_pipeline` with the predictor appended to the pipeline.
- `tbl_spark`: When `x` is a `tbl_spark`, a predictor is constructed then immediately fit with the input `tbl_spark`, returning a prediction model.
- `tbl_spark`, with `formula`: specified When `formula` is specified, the input `tbl_spark` is first transformed using a `RFormula` transformer before being fit by the predictor. The object returned in this case is a `ml_model` which is a wrapper of a `ml_pipeline_model`.

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-classification-regression.html> for more information on the set of supervised learning algorithms.

Other ml algorithms: `ml_aft_survival_regression`, `ml_decision_tree_classifier`, `ml_gbt_classifier`, `ml_generalized_linear_regression`, `ml_isotonic_regression`, `ml_linear_regression`, `ml_linear_svc`, `ml_logistic_regression`, `ml_multilayer_perceptron_classifier`, `ml_one_vs_rest`, `ml_random_forest_classifier`

Examples

```
## Not run:
sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")
iris_tbl <- sdf_copy_to(sc, iris, name = "iris_tbl", overwrite = TRUE)

partitions <- iris_tbl %>%
  sdf_random_split(training = 0.7, test = 0.3, seed = 1111)

iris_training <- partitions$training
iris_test <- partitions$test

nb_model <- iris_training %>%
  ml_naive_bayes(Species ~ .)

pred <- ml_predict(nb_model, iris_test)

ml_multiclass_classification_evaluator(pred)

## End(Not run)
```

ml_naive_bayes_tidiers

Tidying methods for Spark ML Naive Bayes

Description

These methods summarize the results of Spark ML models into tidy forms.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ml_model_naive_bayes'
tidy(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_naive_bayes'
augment(x, newdata = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_naive_bayes'
glance(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a Spark ML model.
...	extra arguments (not used.)
newdata	a tbl_spark of new data to use for prediction.

ml_one_vs_rest	<i>Spark ML – OneVsRest</i>
----------------	-----------------------------

Description

Reduction of Multiclass Classification to Binary Classification. Performs reduction using one against all strategy. For a multiclass classification with k classes, train k models (one per class). Each example is scored against all k models and the model with highest score is picked to label the example.

Usage

```
ml_one_vs_rest(x, formula = NULL, classifier = NULL,
  features_col = "features", label_col = "label",
  prediction_col = "prediction", uid = random_string("one_vs_rest_"),
  ...)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
formula	Used when x is a tbl_spark. R formula as a character string or a formula. This is used to transform the input dataframe before fitting, see ft_r_formula for details.
classifier	Object of class ml_estimator. Base binary classifier that we reduce multiclass classification into.
features_col	Features column name, as a length-one character vector. The column should be single vector column of numeric values. Usually this column is output by ft_r_formula .

label_col	Label column name. The column should be a numeric column. Usually this column is output by <code>ft_r_formula</code> .
prediction_col	Prediction column name.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the ML estimator.
...	Optional arguments; see Details.

Details

When `x` is a `tbl_spark` and `formula` (alternatively, `response` and `features`) is specified, the function returns a `ml_model` object wrapping a `ml_pipeline_model` which contains data pre-processing transformers, the ML predictor, and, for classification models, a post-processing transformer that converts predictions into class labels. For classification, an optional argument `predicted_label_col` (defaults to `"predicted_label"`) can be used to specify the name of the predicted label column. In addition to the fitted `ml_pipeline_model`, `ml_model` objects also contain a `ml_pipeline` object where the ML predictor stage is an estimator ready to be fit against data. This is utilized by `ml_save` with `type = "pipeline"` to facilitate model refresh workflows.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of `x`.

- `spark_connection`: When `x` is a `spark_connection`, the function returns an instance of a `ml_estimator` object. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Predictor object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.
- `ml_pipeline`: When `x` is a `ml_pipeline`, the function returns a `ml_pipeline` with the predictor appended to the pipeline.
- `tbl_spark`: When `x` is a `tbl_spark`, a predictor is constructed then immediately fit with the input `tbl_spark`, returning a prediction model.
- `tbl_spark`, with `formula`: specified When `formula` is specified, the input `tbl_spark` is first transformed using a `RFormula` transformer before being fit by the predictor. The object returned in this case is a `ml_model` which is a wrapper of a `ml_pipeline_model`.

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-classification-regression.html> for more information on the set of supervised learning algorithms.

Other ml algorithms: `ml_aft_survival_regression`, `ml_decision_tree_classifier`, `ml_gbt_classifier`, `ml_generalized_linear_regression`, `ml_isotonic_regression`, `ml_linear_regression`, `ml_linear_svc`, `ml_logistic_regression`, `ml_multilayer_perceptron_classifier`, `ml_naive_bayes`, `ml_random_forest_classifier`

ml_pca_tidiere	<i>Tidying methods for Spark ML Principal Component Analysis</i>
----------------	--

Description

These methods summarize the results of Spark ML models into tidy forms.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ml_model_pca'
tidy(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_pca'
augment(x, newdata = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_pca'
glance(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a Spark ML model.
...	extra arguments (not used.)
newdata	a tbl_spark of new data to use for prediction.

ml_pipeline	<i>Spark ML – Pipelines</i>
-------------	-----------------------------

Description

Create Spark ML Pipelines

Usage

```
ml_pipeline(x, ..., uid = random_string("pipeline_"))
```

Arguments

x	Either a spark_connection or ml_pipeline_stage objects
...	ml_pipeline_stage objects.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the ML estimator.

Value

When x is a spark_connection, ml_pipeline() returns an empty pipeline object. When x is a ml_pipeline_stage, ml_pipeline() returns an ml_pipeline with the stages set to x and any transformers or estimators given in

 ml_random_forest_classifier

Spark ML – Random Forest

Description

Perform classification and regression using random forests.

Usage

```
ml_random_forest_classifier(x, formula = NULL, num_trees = 20,
  subsampling_rate = 1, max_depth = 5, min_instances_per_node = 1,
  feature_subset_strategy = "auto", impurity = "gini",
  min_info_gain = 0, max_bins = 32, seed = NULL, thresholds = NULL,
  checkpoint_interval = 10, cache_node_ids = FALSE,
  max_memory_in_mb = 256, features_col = "features",
  label_col = "label", prediction_col = "prediction",
  probability_col = "probability",
  raw_prediction_col = "rawPrediction",
  uid = random_string("random_forest_classifier_"), ...)
```

```
ml_random_forest(x, formula = NULL, type = c("auto", "regression",
  "classification"), features_col = "features", label_col = "label",
  prediction_col = "prediction", probability_col = "probability",
  raw_prediction_col = "rawPrediction",
  feature_subset_strategy = "auto", impurity = "auto",
  checkpoint_interval = 10, max_bins = 32, max_depth = 5,
  num_trees = 20, min_info_gain = 0, min_instances_per_node = 1,
  subsampling_rate = 1, seed = NULL, thresholds = NULL,
  cache_node_ids = FALSE, max_memory_in_mb = 256,
  uid = random_string("random_forest_"), response = NULL,
  features = NULL, ...)
```

```
ml_random_forest_regressor(x, formula = NULL, num_trees = 20,
  subsampling_rate = 1, max_depth = 5, min_instances_per_node = 1,
  feature_subset_strategy = "auto", impurity = "variance",
  min_info_gain = 0, max_bins = 32, seed = NULL,
  checkpoint_interval = 10, cache_node_ids = FALSE,
  max_memory_in_mb = 256, features_col = "features",
  label_col = "label", prediction_col = "prediction",
  uid = random_string("random_forest_regressor_"), ...)
```

Arguments

x A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.

formula	Used when x is a tbl_spark. R formula as a character string or a formula. This is used to transform the input dataframe before fitting, see ft_r_formula for details.
num_trees	Number of trees to train (≥ 1). If 1, then no bootstrapping is used. If > 1 , then bootstrapping is done.
subsampling_rate	Fraction of the training data used for learning each decision tree, in range (0, 1]. (default = 1.0)
max_depth	Maximum depth of the tree (≥ 0); that is, the maximum number of nodes separating any leaves from the root of the tree.
min_instances_per_node	Minimum number of instances each child must have after split.
feature_subset_strategy	The number of features to consider for splits at each tree node. See details for options.
impurity	Criterion used for information gain calculation. Supported: "entropy" and "gini" (default) for classification and "variance" (default) for regression. For <code>ml_decision_tree</code> , setting "auto" will default to the appropriate criterion based on model type.
min_info_gain	Minimum information gain for a split to be considered at a tree node. Should be ≥ 0 , defaults to 0.
max_bins	The maximum number of bins used for discretizing continuous features and for choosing how to split on features at each node. More bins give higher granularity.
seed	Seed for random numbers.
thresholds	Thresholds in multi-class classification to adjust the probability of predicting each class. Array must have length equal to the number of classes, with values > 0 excepting that at most one value may be 0. The class with largest value p/t is predicted, where p is the original probability of that class and t is the class's threshold.
checkpoint_interval	Set checkpoint interval (≥ 1) or disable checkpoint (-1). E.g. 10 means that the cache will get checkpointed every 10 iterations, defaults to 10.
cache_node_ids	If FALSE, the algorithm will pass trees to executors to match instances with nodes. If TRUE, the algorithm will cache node IDs for each instance. Caching can speed up training of deeper trees. Defaults to FALSE.
max_memory_in_mb	Maximum memory in MB allocated to histogram aggregation. If too small, then 1 node will be split per iteration, and its aggregates may exceed this size. Defaults to 256.
features_col	Features column name, as a length-one character vector. The column should be single vector column of numeric values. Usually this column is output by ft_r_formula .
label_col	Label column name. The column should be a numeric column. Usually this column is output by ft_r_formula .

prediction_col	Prediction column name.
probability_col	Column name for predicted class conditional probabilities.
raw_prediction_col	Raw prediction (a.k.a. confidence) column name.
uid	A character string used to uniquely identify the ML estimator.
...	Optional arguments; see Details.
type	The type of model to fit. "regression" treats the response as a continuous variable, while "classification" treats the response as a categorical variable. When "auto" is used, the model type is inferred based on the response variable type – if it is a numeric type, then regression is used; classification otherwise.
response	(Deprecated) The name of the response column (as a length-one character vector.)
features	(Deprecated) The name of features (terms) to use for the model fit.

Details

When `x` is a `tbl_spark` and `formula` (alternatively, `response` and `features`) is specified, the function returns a `ml_model` object wrapping a `ml_pipeline_model` which contains data pre-processing transformers, the ML predictor, and, for classification models, a post-processing transformer that converts predictions into class labels. For classification, an optional argument `predicted_label_col` (defaults to "predicted_label") can be used to specify the name of the predicted label column. In addition to the fitted `ml_pipeline_model`, `ml_model` objects also contain a `ml_pipeline` object where the ML predictor stage is an estimator ready to be fit against data. This is utilized by `ml_save` with `type = "pipeline"` to facilitate model refresh workflows.

The supported options for `feature_subset_strategy` are

- "auto": Choose automatically for task: If `num_trees == 1`, set to "all". If `num_trees > 1` (forest), set to "sqrt" for classification and to "onethird" for regression.
- "all": use all features
- "onethird": use 1/3 of the features
- "sqrt": use use `sqrt(number of features)`
- "log2": use `log2(number of features)`
- "n": when `n` is in the range (0, 1.0], use `n * number of features`. When `n` is in the range (1, number of features), use `n` features. (default = "auto")

`ml_random_forest` is a wrapper around `ml_random_forest_regressor.tbl_spark` and `ml_random_forest_classifier` and calls the appropriate method based on model type.

Value

The object returned depends on the class of `x`.

- `spark_connection`: When `x` is a `spark_connection`, the function returns an instance of a `ml_estimator` object. The object contains a pointer to a Spark Predictor object and can be used to compose Pipeline objects.

- `ml_pipeline`: When `x` is a `ml_pipeline`, the function returns a `ml_pipeline` with the predictor appended to the pipeline.
- `tbl_spark`: When `x` is a `tbl_spark`, a predictor is constructed then immediately fit with the input `tbl_spark`, returning a prediction model.
- `tbl_spark`, with `formula`: specified When `formula` is specified, the input `tbl_spark` is first transformed using a `RFormula` transformer before being fit by the predictor. The object returned in this case is a `ml_model` which is a wrapper of a `ml_pipeline_model`.

See Also

See <http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-classification-regression.html> for more information on the set of supervised learning algorithms.

Other ml algorithms: [ml_aft_survival_regression](#), [ml_decision_tree_classifier](#), [ml_gbt_classifier](#), [ml_generalized_linear_regression](#), [ml_isotonic_regression](#), [ml_linear_regression](#), [ml_linear_svc](#), [ml_logistic_regression](#), [ml_multilayer_perceptron_classifier](#), [ml_naive_bayes](#), [ml_one_vs_rest](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")
iris_tbl <- sdf_copy_to(sc, iris, name = "iris_tbl", overwrite = TRUE)

partitions <- iris_tbl %>%
  sdf_random_split(training = 0.7, test = 0.3, seed = 1111)

iris_training <- partitions$training
iris_test <- partitions$test

rf_model <- iris_training %>%
  ml_random_forest(Species ~ ., type = "classification")

pred <- ml_predict(rf_model, iris_test)

ml_multiclass_classification_evaluator(pred)

## End(Not run)
```

ml_stage

Spark ML – Pipeline stage extraction

Description

Extraction of stages from a Pipeline or PipelineModel object.

Usage

```
ml_stage(x, stage)
```

```
ml_stages(x, stages = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	A ml_pipeline or a ml_pipeline_model object
stage	The UID of a stage in the pipeline.
stages	The UIDs of stages in the pipeline as a character vector.

Value

For ml_stage(): The stage specified.

For ml_stages(): A list of stages. If stages is not set, the function returns all stages of the pipeline in a list.

ml_summary	<i>Spark ML – Extraction of summary metrics</i>
------------	---

Description

Extracts a metric from the summary object of a Spark ML model.

Usage

```
ml_summary(x, metric = NULL, allow_null = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	A Spark ML model that has a summary.
metric	The name of the metric to extract. If not set, returns the summary object.
allow_null	Whether null results are allowed when the metric is not found in the summary.

ml_survival_regression_tidiers	<i>Tidying methods for Spark ML Survival Regression</i>
--------------------------------	---

Description

These methods summarize the results of Spark ML models into tidy forms.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ml_model_aft_survival_regression'
tidy(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_aft_survival_regression'
augment(x, newdata = NULL,
  ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_aft_survival_regression'
glance(x, ...)
```


Arguments

x	a Spark ML model.
...	extra arguments (not used.)
newdata	a tbl_spark of new data to use for prediction.

ml_tree_tidiers	<i>Tidying methods for Spark ML tree models</i>
-----------------	---

Description

These methods summarize the results of Spark ML models into tidy forms.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ml_model_decision_tree_classification'
tidy(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_decision_tree_regression'
tidy(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_decision_tree_classification'
augment(x,
  newdata = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_decision_tree_regression'
augment(x, newdata = NULL,
  ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_decision_tree_classification'
glance(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_decision_tree_regression'
glance(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_random_forest_classification'
tidy(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_random_forest_regression'
tidy(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_random_forest_classification'
augment(x,
  newdata = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_random_forest_regression'
augment(x, newdata = NULL,
```

```

... )

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_random_forest_classification'
glance(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_random_forest_regression'
glance(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_gbt_classification'
tidy(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_gbt_regression'
tidy(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_gbt_classification'
augment(x, newdata = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_gbt_regression'
augment(x, newdata = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_gbt_classification'
glance(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_gbt_regression'
glance(x, ...)

```

Arguments

x	a Spark ML model.
...	extra arguments (not used.)
newdata	a tbl_spark of new data to use for prediction.

ml_uid

Spark ML – UID

Description

Extracts the UID of an ML object.

Usage

```
ml_uid(x)
```

Arguments

x	A Spark ML object
---	-------------------

`ml_unsupervised_tidiers`*Tidying methods for Spark ML unsupervised models*

Description

These methods summarize the results of Spark ML models into tidy forms.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ml_model_kmeans'  
tidy(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ml_model_kmeans'  
augment(x, newdata = NULL, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ml_model_kmeans'  
glance(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ml_model_bisecting_kmeans'  
tidy(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ml_model_bisecting_kmeans'  
augment(x, newdata = NULL, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ml_model_bisecting_kmeans'  
glance(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ml_model_gaussian_mixture'  
tidy(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ml_model_gaussian_mixture'  
augment(x, newdata = NULL, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ml_model_gaussian_mixture'  
glance(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a Spark ML model.
<code>...</code>	extra arguments (not used.)
<code>newdata</code>	a <code>tbl_spark</code> of new data to use for prediction.

na.replace	<i>Replace Missing Values in Objects</i>
------------	--

Description

This S3 generic provides an interface for replacing `NA` values within an object.

Usage

```
na.replace(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An R object.
...	Arguments passed along to implementing methods.

random_string	<i>Random string generation</i>
---------------	---------------------------------

Description

Generate a random string with a given prefix.

Usage

```
random_string(prefix = "table")
```

Arguments

prefix	A length-one character vector.
--------	--------------------------------

reactiveSpark	<i>Reactive spark reader</i>
---------------	------------------------------

Description

Given a spark object, returns a reactive data source for the contents of the spark object. This function is most useful to read Spark streams.

Usage

```
reactiveSpark(x, intervalMillis = 1000, session = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	An object coercable to a Spark DataFrame.
intervalMillis	Approximate number of milliseconds to wait to retrieve updated data frame. This can be a numeric value, or a function that returns a numeric value.
session	The user session to associate this file reader with, or NULL if none. If non-null, the reader will automatically stop when the session ends.

register_extension *Register a Package that Implements a Spark Extension*

Description

Registering an extension package will result in the package being automatically scanned for spark dependencies when a connection to Spark is created.

Usage

```
register_extension(package)
```

```
registered_extensions()
```

Arguments

package	The package(s) to register.
---------	-----------------------------

Note

Packages should typically register their extensions in their .onLoad hook – this ensures that their extensions are registered when their namespaces are loaded.

sdf-saveload *Save / Load a Spark DataFrame*

Description

Routines for saving and loading Spark DataFrames.

Usage

```
sdf_save_table(x, name, overwrite = FALSE, append = FALSE)
```

```
sdf_load_table(sc, name)
```

```
sdf_save_parquet(x, path, overwrite = FALSE, append = FALSE)
```

```
sdf_load_parquet(sc, path)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
name	The table name to assign to the saved Spark DataFrame.
overwrite	Boolean; overwrite a pre-existing table of the same name?
append	Boolean; append to a pre-existing table of the same name?
sc	A spark_connection object.
path	The path where the Spark DataFrame should be saved.

sdf-transform-methods *Spark ML – Transform, fit, and predict methods (sdf_ interface)*

Description

Deprecated methods for transformation, fit, and prediction. These are mirrors of the corresponding [ml-transform-methods](#).

Usage

```
sdf_predict(x, model, ...)
sdf_transform(x, transformer, ...)
sdf_fit(x, estimator, ...)
sdf_fit_and_transform(x, estimator, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A tbl_spark.
model	A ml_transformer or a ml_model object.
...	Optional arguments passed to the corresponding ml_ methods.
transformer	A ml_transformer object.
estimator	A ml_estimator object.

Value

sdf_predict(), sdf_transform(), and sdf_fit_and_transform() return a transformed dataframe whereas sdf_fit() returns a ml_transformer.

sdf_along	<i>Create DataFrame for along Object</i>
-----------	--

Description

Creates a DataFrame along the given object.

Usage

```
sdf_along(sc, along, repartition = NULL, type = c("integer",
"integer64"))
```

Arguments

sc	The associated Spark connection.
along	Takes the length from the length of this argument.
repartition	The number of partitions to use when distributing the data across the Spark cluster.
type	The data type to use for the index, either "integer" or "integer64".

sdf_bind	<i>Bind multiple Spark DataFrames by row and column</i>
----------	---

Description

sdf_bind_rows() and sdf_bind_cols() are implementation of the common pattern of do.call(rbind, sdf) or do.call(cbind, sdf) for binding many Spark DataFrames into one.

Usage

```
sdf_bind_rows(..., id = NULL)
```

```
sdf_bind_cols(...)
```

Arguments

...	Spark tbls to combine. Each argument can either be a Spark DataFrame or a list of Spark DataFrames When row-binding, columns are matched by name, and any missing columns will be filled with NA. When column-binding, rows are matched by position, so all data frames must have the same number of rows.
-----	---

id Data frame identifier.
 When `id` is supplied, a new column of identifiers is created to link each row to its original Spark DataFrame. The labels are taken from the named arguments to `sdf_bind_rows()`. When a list of Spark DataFrames is supplied, the labels are taken from the names of the list. If no names are found a numeric sequence is used instead.

Details

The output of `sdf_bind_rows()` will contain a column if that column appears in any of the inputs.

Value

`sdf_bind_rows()` and `sdf_bind_cols()` return `tbl_spark`

<code>sdf_broadcast</code>	<i>Broadcast hint</i>
----------------------------	-----------------------

Description

Used to force broadcast hash joins.

Usage

`sdf_broadcast(x)`

Arguments

`x` A `spark_connection`, `ml_pipeline`, or a `tbl_spark`.

<code>sdf_checkpoint</code>	<i>Checkpoint a Spark DataFrame</i>
-----------------------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Checkpoint a Spark DataFrame

Usage

`sdf_checkpoint(x, eager = TRUE)`

Arguments

`x` an object coercible to a Spark DataFrame
`eager` whether to truncate the lineage of the DataFrame

sdf_coalesce	<i>Coalesces a Spark DataFrame</i>
--------------	------------------------------------

Description

Coalesces a Spark DataFrame

Usage

```
sdf_coalesce(x, partitions)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
partitions	number of partitions

sdf_collect	<i>Collect a Spark DataFrame into R.</i>
-------------	--

Description

Collects a Spark dataframe into R.

Usage

```
sdf_collect(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Spark dataframe to collect
...	Additional options.

`sdf_copy_to`*Copy an Object into Spark*

Description

Copy an object into Spark, and return an R object wrapping the copied object (typically, a Spark DataFrame).

Usage

```
sdf_copy_to(sc, x, name, memory, repartition, overwrite, ...)
```

```
sdf_import(x, sc, name, memory, repartition, overwrite, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>sc</code>	The associated Spark connection.
<code>x</code>	An R object from which a Spark DataFrame can be generated.
<code>name</code>	The name to assign to the copied table in Spark.
<code>memory</code>	Boolean; should the table be cached into memory?
<code>repartition</code>	The number of partitions to use when distributing the table across the Spark cluster. The default (0) can be used to avoid partitioning.
<code>overwrite</code>	Boolean; overwrite a pre-existing table with the name <code>name</code> if one already exists?
<code>...</code>	Optional arguments, passed to implementing methods.

Advanced Usage

`sdf_copy_to` is an S3 generic that, by default, dispatches to `sdf_import`. Package authors that would like to implement `sdf_copy_to` for a custom object type can accomplish this by implementing the associated method on `sdf_import`.

See Also

Other Spark data frames: [sdf_random_split](#), [sdf_register](#), [sdf_sample](#), [sdf_sort](#)

Examples

```
sc <- spark_connect(master = "spark://HOST:PORT")
sdf_copy_to(sc, iris)
```

sdf_crosstab	<i>Cross Tabulation</i>
--------------	-------------------------

Description

Builds a contingency table at each combination of factor levels.

Usage

```
sdf_crosstab(x, col1, col2)
```

Arguments

x	A Spark DataFrame
col1	The name of the first column. Distinct items will make the first item of each row.
col2	The name of the second column. Distinct items will make the column names of the DataFrame.

Value

A DataFrame containing the contingency table.

sdf_debug_string	<i>Debug Info for Spark DataFrame</i>
------------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Prints plan of execution to generate x. This plan will, among other things, show the number of partitions in parenthesis at the far left and indicate stages using indentation.

Usage

```
sdf_debug_string(x, print = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	An R object wrapping, or containing, a Spark DataFrame.
print	Print debug information?

sdf_describe	<i>Compute summary statistics for columns of a data frame</i>
--------------	---

Description

Compute summary statistics for columns of a data frame

Usage

```
sdf_describe(x, cols = colnames(x))
```

Arguments

x	An object coercible to a Spark DataFrame
cols	Columns to compute statistics for, given as a character vector

sdf_dim	<i>Support for Dimension Operations</i>
---------	---

Description

sdf_dim(), sdf_nrow() and sdf_ncol() provide similar functionality to dim(), nrow() and ncol().

Usage

```
sdf_dim(x)
sdf_nrow(x)
sdf_ncol(x)
```

Arguments

x	An object (usually a spark_tbl).
---	----------------------------------

sdf_is_streaming	<i>Spark DataFrame is Streaming</i>
------------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Is the given Spark DataFrame a streaming data?

Usage

```
sdf_is_streaming(x)
```

Arguments

x A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.

sdf_last_index	<i>Returns the last index of a Spark DataFrame</i>
----------------	--

Description

Returns the last index of a Spark DataFrame. The Spark mapPartitionsWithIndex function is used to iterate through the last nonempty partition of the RDD to find the last record.

Usage

```
sdf_last_index(x, id = "id")
```

Arguments

x A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.

id The name of the index column.

sdf_len	<i>Create DataFrame for Length</i>
---------	------------------------------------

Description

Creates a DataFrame for the given length.

Usage

```
sdf_len(sc, length, repartition = NULL, type = c("integer",
"integer64"))
```

Arguments

sc	The associated Spark connection.
length	The desired length of the sequence.
repartition	The number of partitions to use when distributing the data across the Spark cluster.
type	The data type to use for the index, either "integer" or "integer64".

sdf_num_partitions	<i>Gets number of partitions of a Spark DataFrame</i>
--------------------	---

Description

Gets number of partitions of a Spark DataFrame

Usage

```
sdf_num_partitions(x)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
---	--

sdf_persist	<i>Persist a Spark DataFrame</i>
-------------	----------------------------------

Description

Persist a Spark DataFrame, forcing any pending computations and (optionally) serializing the results to disk.

Usage

```
sdf_persist(x, storage.level = "MEMORY_AND_DISK")
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
storage.level	The storage level to be used. Please view the Spark Documentation for information on what storage levels are accepted.

Details

Spark DataFrames invoke their operations lazily – pending operations are deferred until their results are actually needed. Persisting a Spark DataFrame effectively 'forces' any pending computations, and then persists the generated Spark DataFrame as requested (to memory, to disk, or otherwise).

Users of Spark should be careful to persist the results of any computations which are non-deterministic – otherwise, one might see that the values within a column seem to 'change' as new operations are performed on that data set.

sdf_pivot	<i>Pivot a Spark DataFrame</i>
-----------	--------------------------------

Description

Construct a pivot table over a Spark Dataframe, using a syntax similar to that from `reshape2::dcast`.

Usage

```
sdf_pivot(x, formula, fun.aggregate = "count")
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>spark_connection</code> , <code>ml_pipeline</code> , or a <code>tbl_spark</code> .
<code>formula</code>	A two-sided R formula of the form $x_1 + x_2 + \dots \sim y_1$. The left-hand side of the formula indicates which variables are used for grouping, and the right-hand side indicates which variable is used for pivoting. Currently, only a single pivot column is supported.
<code>fun.aggregate</code>	How should the grouped dataset be aggregated? Can be a length-one character vector, giving the name of a Spark aggregation function to be called; a named R list mapping column names to an aggregation method, or an R function that is invoked on the grouped dataset.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sparklyr)
library(dplyr)

sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")
iris_tbl <- sdf_copy_to(sc, iris, name = "iris_tbl", overwrite = TRUE)

# aggregating by mean
iris_tbl %>%
  mutate(Petal_Width = ifelse(Petal_Width > 1.5, "High", "Low" )) %>%
  sdf_pivot(Petal_Width ~ Species,
           fun.aggregate = list(Petal_Length = "mean"))

# aggregating all observations in a list
iris_tbl %>%
  mutate(Petal_Width = ifelse(Petal_Width > 1.5, "High", "Low" )) %>%
  sdf_pivot(Petal_Width ~ Species,
           fun.aggregate = list(Petal_Length = "collect_list"))

## End(Not run)
```

sdf_project

Project features onto principal components

Description

Project features onto principal components

Usage

```
sdf_project(object, newdata, features = dimnames(object$pc)[[1]],
           feature_prefix = NULL, ...)
```


Arguments

object	A Spark PCA model object
newdata	An object coercible to a Spark DataFrame
features	A vector of names of columns to be projected
feature_prefix	The prefix used in naming the output features
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Transforming Spark DataFrames

The family of functions prefixed with `sdf_` generally access the Scala Spark DataFrame API directly, as opposed to the `dplyr` interface which uses Spark SQL. These functions will 'force' any pending SQL in a `dplyr` pipeline, such that the resulting `tbl_spark` object returned will no longer have the attached 'lazy' SQL operations. Note that the underlying Spark DataFrame *does* execute its operations lazily, so that even though the pending set of operations (currently) are not exposed at the R level, these operations will only be executed when you explicitly `collect()` the table.

sdf_quantile	<i>Compute (Approximate) Quantiles with a Spark DataFrame</i>
--------------	---

Description

Given a numeric column within a Spark DataFrame, compute approximate quantiles (to some relative error).

Usage

```
sdf_quantile(x, column, probabilities = c(0, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1),
  relative.error = 1e-05)
```

Arguments

x	A <code>spark_connection</code> , <code>ml_pipeline</code> , or a <code>tbl_spark</code> .
column	The column for which quantiles should be computed.
probabilities	A numeric vector of probabilities, for which quantiles should be computed.
relative.error	The relative error – lower values imply more precision in the computed quantiles.

sdf_random_split *Partition a Spark Dataframe*

Description

Partition a Spark DataFrame into multiple groups. This routine is useful for splitting a DataFrame into, for example, training and test datasets.

Usage

```
sdf_random_split(x, ..., weights = NULL,
  seed = sample(.Machine$integer.max, 1))

sdf_partition(x, ..., weights = NULL,
  seed = sample(.Machine$integer.max, 1))
```

Arguments

x	An object coercable to a Spark DataFrame.
...	Named parameters, mapping table names to weights. The weights will be normalized such that they sum to 1.
weights	An alternate mechanism for supplying weights – when specified, this takes precedence over the ... arguments.
seed	Random seed to use for randomly partitioning the dataset. Set this if you want your partitioning to be reproducible on repeated runs.

Details

The sampling weights define the probability that a particular observation will be assigned to a particular partition, not the resulting size of the partition. This implies that partitioning a DataFrame with, for example,

```
sdf_random_split(x, training = 0.5, test = 0.5)
```

is not guaranteed to produce training and test partitions of equal size.

Value

An R list of tbl_sparks.

Transforming Spark DataFrames

The family of functions prefixed with sdf_ generally access the Scala Spark DataFrame API directly, as opposed to the dplyr interface which uses Spark SQL. These functions will 'force' any pending SQL in a dplyr pipeline, such that the resulting tbl_spark object returned will no longer have the attached 'lazy' SQL operations. Note that the underlying Spark DataFrame *does* execute its operations lazily, so that even though the pending set of operations (currently) are not exposed at the R level, these operations will only be executed when you explicitly collect() the table.

See Also

Other Spark data frames: [sdf_copy_to](#), [sdf_register](#), [sdf_sample](#), [sdf_sort](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
# randomly partition data into a 'training' and 'test'
# dataset, with 60% of the observations assigned to the
# 'training' dataset, and 40% assigned to the 'test' dataset
data(diamonds, package = "ggplot2")
diamonds_tbl <- copy_to(sc, diamonds, "diamonds")
partitions <- diamonds_tbl %>%
  sdf_random_split(training = 0.6, test = 0.4)
print(partitions)

# alternate way of specifying weights
weights <- c(training = 0.6, test = 0.4)
diamonds_tbl %>% sdf_random_split(weights = weights)

## End(Not run)
```

sdf_read_column

Read a Column from a Spark DataFrame

Description

Read a single column from a Spark DataFrame, and return the contents of that column back to R.

Usage

```
sdf_read_column(x, column)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
column	The name of a column within x.

Details

It is expected for this operation to preserve row order.

sdf_register	<i>Register a Spark DataFrame</i>
--------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Registers a Spark DataFrame (giving it a table name for the Spark SQL context), and returns a `tbl_spark`.

Usage

```
sdf_register(x, name = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A Spark DataFrame.
<code>name</code>	A name to assign this table.

Transforming Spark DataFrames

The family of functions prefixed with `sdf_` generally access the Scala Spark DataFrame API directly, as opposed to the `dplyr` interface which uses Spark SQL. These functions will 'force' any pending SQL in a `dplyr` pipeline, such that the resulting `tbl_spark` object returned will no longer have the attached 'lazy' SQL operations. Note that the underlying Spark DataFrame *does* execute its operations lazily, so that even though the pending set of operations (currently) are not exposed at the R level, these operations will only be executed when you explicitly `collect()` the table.

See Also

Other Spark data frames: [sdf_copy_to](#), [sdf_random_split](#), [sdf_sample](#), [sdf_sort](#)

sdf_repartition	<i>Repartition a Spark DataFrame</i>
-----------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Repartition a Spark DataFrame

Usage

```
sdf_repartition(x, partitions = NULL, partition_by = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>spark_connection</code> , <code>ml_pipeline</code> , or a <code>tbl_spark</code> .
<code>partitions</code>	number of partitions
<code>partition_by</code>	vector of column names used for partitioning, only supported for Spark 2.0+

sdf_residuals.ml_model_generalized_linear_regression
Model Residuals

Description

This generic method returns a Spark DataFrame with model residuals added as a column to the model training data.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ml_model_generalized_linear_regression'
sdf_residuals(object,
  type = c("deviance", "pearson", "working", "response"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'ml_model_linear_regression'
sdf_residuals(object, ...)

sdf_residuals(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Spark ML model object.
type	type of residuals which should be returned.
...	additional arguments

sdf_sample *Randomly Sample Rows from a Spark DataFrame*

Description

Draw a random sample of rows (with or without replacement) from a Spark DataFrame.

Usage

```
sdf_sample(x, fraction = 1, replacement = TRUE, seed = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	An object coercable to a Spark DataFrame.
fraction	The fraction to sample.
replacement	Boolean; sample with replacement?
seed	An (optional) integer seed.

Transforming Spark DataFrames

The family of functions prefixed with `sdf_` generally access the Scala Spark DataFrame API directly, as opposed to the `dplyr` interface which uses Spark SQL. These functions will 'force' any pending SQL in a `dplyr` pipeline, such that the resulting `tbl_spark` object returned will no longer have the attached 'lazy' SQL operations. Note that the underlying Spark DataFrame *does* execute its operations lazily, so that even though the pending set of operations (currently) are not exposed at the R level, these operations will only be executed when you explicitly `collect()` the table.

See Also

Other Spark data frames: [sdf_copy_to](#), [sdf_random_split](#), [sdf_register](#), [sdf_sort](#)

sdf_schema

Read the Schema of a Spark DataFrame

Description

Read the schema of a Spark DataFrame.

Usage

```
sdf_schema(x)
```

Arguments

`x` A `spark_connection`, `ml_pipeline`, or a `tbl_spark`.

Details

The `type` column returned gives the string representation of the underlying Spark type for that column; for example, a vector of numeric values would be returned with the type `"DoubleType"`. Please see the [Spark Scala API Documentation](#) for information on what types are available and exposed by Spark.

Value

An R list, with each list element describing the name and type of a column.

sdf_separate_column *Separate a Vector Column into Scalar Columns*

Description

Given a vector column in a Spark DataFrame, split that into *n* separate columns, each column made up of the different elements in the column column.

Usage

```
sdf_separate_column(x, column, into = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	A spark_connection, ml_pipeline, or a tbl_spark.
column	The name of a (vector-typed) column.
into	A specification of the columns that should be generated from column. This can either be a vector of column names, or an R list mapping column names to the (1-based) index at which a particular vector element should be extracted.

sdf_seq *Create DataFrame for Range*

Description

Creates a DataFrame for the given range

Usage

```
sdf_seq(sc, from = 1L, to = 1L, by = 1L, repartition = type,
        type = c("integer", "integer64"))
```

Arguments

sc	The associated Spark connection.
from, to	The start and end to use as a range
by	The increment of the sequence.
repartition	The number of partitions to use when distributing the data across the Spark cluster.
type	The data type to use for the index, either "integer" or "integer64".

sdf_sort	<i>Sort a Spark DataFrame</i>
----------	-------------------------------

Description

Sort a Spark DataFrame by one or more columns, with each column sorted in ascending order.

Usage

```
sdf_sort(x, columns)
```

Arguments

x	An object coercable to a Spark DataFrame.
columns	The column(s) to sort by.

Transforming Spark DataFrames

The family of functions prefixed with `sdf_` generally access the Scala Spark DataFrame API directly, as opposed to the `dplyr` interface which uses Spark SQL. These functions will 'force' any pending SQL in a `dplyr` pipeline, such that the resulting `tbl_spark` object returned will no longer have the attached 'lazy' SQL operations. Note that the underlying Spark DataFrame *does* execute its operations lazily, so that even though the pending set of operations (currently) are not exposed at the R level, these operations will only be executed when you explicitly `collect()` the table.

See Also

Other Spark data frames: [sdf_copy_to](#), [sdf_random_split](#), [sdf_register](#), [sdf_sample](#)

sdf_sql	<i>Spark DataFrame from SQL</i>
---------	---------------------------------

Description

Defines a Spark DataFrame from a SQL query, useful to create Spark DataFrames without collecting the results immediately.

Usage

```
sdf_sql(sc, sql)
```

Arguments

sc	A <code>spark_connection</code> .
sql	a 'SQL' query used to generate a Spark DataFrame.

`sdf_with_sequential_id`*Add a Sequential ID Column to a Spark DataFrame*

Description

Add a sequential ID column to a Spark DataFrame. The Spark `zipWithIndex` function is used to produce these. This differs from `sdf_with_unique_id` in that the IDs generated are independent of partitioning.

Usage

```
sdf_with_sequential_id(x, id = "id", from = 1L)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>spark_connection</code> , <code>ml_pipeline</code> , or a <code>tbl_spark</code> .
<code>id</code>	The name of the column to host the generated IDs.
<code>from</code>	The starting value of the id column

`sdf_with_unique_id`*Add a Unique ID Column to a Spark DataFrame*

Description

Add a unique ID column to a Spark DataFrame. The Spark `monotonicallyIncreasingId` function is used to produce these and is guaranteed to produce unique, monotonically increasing ids; however, there is no guarantee that these IDs will be sequential. The table is persisted immediately after the column is generated, to ensure that the column is stable – otherwise, it can differ across new computations.

Usage

```
sdf_with_unique_id(x, id = "id")
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>spark_connection</code> , <code>ml_pipeline</code> , or a <code>tbl_spark</code> .
<code>id</code>	The name of the column to host the generated IDs.

`spark-api`*Access the Spark API*

Description

Access the commonly-used Spark objects associated with a Spark instance. These objects provide access to different facets of the Spark API.

Usage

`spark_context(sc)``java_context(sc)``hive_context(sc)``spark_session(sc)`

Arguments

<code>sc</code>	A <code>spark_connection</code> .
-----------------	-----------------------------------

Details

The [Scala API documentation](#) is useful for discovering what methods are available for each of these objects. Use [invoke](#) to call methods on these objects.

Spark Context

The main entry point for Spark functionality. The **Spark Context** represents the connection to a Spark cluster, and can be used to create RDDs, accumulators and broadcast variables on that cluster.

Java Spark Context

A Java-friendly version of the aforementioned **Spark Context**.

Hive Context

An instance of the Spark SQL execution engine that integrates with data stored in Hive. Configuration for Hive is read from `hive-site.xml` on the classpath.

Starting with Spark \geq 2.0.0, the **Hive Context** class has been deprecated – it is superseded by the **Spark Session** class, and `hive_context` will return a **Spark Session** object instead. Note that both classes share a SQL interface, and therefore one can invoke SQL through these objects.

Spark Session

Available since Spark 2.0.0, the **Spark Session** unifies the **Spark Context** and **Hive Context** classes into a single interface. Its use is recommended over the older APIs for code targeting Spark 2.0.0 and above.

spark-connections *Manage Spark Connections*

Description

These routines allow you to manage your connections to Spark.

Usage

```
spark_connect(master, spark_home = Sys.getenv("SPARK_HOME"),
  method = c("shell", "livy", "databricks", "test", "qubole"),
  app_name = "sparklyr", version = NULL, config = spark_config(),
  extensions = sparklyr::registered_extensions(), packages = NULL, ...)
```

```
spark_connection_is_open(sc)
```

```
spark_disconnect(sc, ...)
```

```
spark_disconnect_all()
```

```
spark_submit(master, file, spark_home = Sys.getenv("SPARK_HOME"),
  app_name = "sparklyr", version = NULL, config = spark_config(),
  extensions = sparklyr::registered_extensions(), ...)
```

Arguments

master	Spark cluster url to connect to. Use "local" to connect to a local instance of Spark installed via spark_install .
spark_home	The path to a Spark installation. Defaults to the path provided by the SPARK_HOME environment variable. If SPARK_HOME is defined, it will always be used unless the version parameter is specified to force the use of a locally installed version.
method	The method used to connect to Spark. Default connection method is "shell" to connect using spark-submit, use "livy" to perform remote connections using HTTP, or "databricks" when using a Databricks clusters.
app_name	The application name to be used while running in the Spark cluster.
version	The version of Spark to use. Required for "local" Spark connections, optional otherwise.
config	Custom configuration for the generated Spark connection. See spark_config for details.

extensions	Extension R packages to enable for this connection. By default, all packages enabled through the use of <code>sparklyr::register_extension</code> will be passed here.
packages	A list of Spark packages to load. For example, "delta" or "kafka" to enable Delta Lake or Kafka. Also supports full versions like "io.delta:delta-core_2.11:0.4.0". This is similar to adding packages into the <code>sparklyr.shell.packages</code> configuration option. Notice that the version parameter is used to choose the correct package, otherwise assumes the latest version is being used.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.
sc	A <code>spark_connection</code> .
file	Path to R source file to submit for batch execution.

Details

When using `method = "livy"`, it is recommended to specify `version` parameter to improve performance by using precompiled code rather than uploading sources. By default, jars are downloaded from GitHub but the path to the correct sparklyr JAR can also be specified through the `livy.jars` setting.

Examples

```
sc <- spark_connect(master = "spark://HOST:PORT")
connection_is_open(sc)

spark_disconnect(sc)
```

spark_apply	<i>Apply an R Function in Spark</i>
-------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Applies an R function to a Spark object (typically, a Spark DataFrame).

Usage

```
spark_apply(x, f, columns = NULL, memory = !is.null(name),
  group_by = NULL, packages = NULL, context = NULL, name = NULL,
  ...)
```

Arguments

`x` An object (usually a `spark_tbl`) coercable to a Spark DataFrame.

f	<p>A function that transforms a data frame partition into a data frame. The function <code>f</code> has signature <code>f(df, context, group1, group2, ...)</code> where <code>df</code> is a data frame with the data to be processed, <code>context</code> is an optional object passed as the context parameter and <code>group1</code> to <code>groupN</code> contain the values of the <code>group_by</code> values. When <code>group_by</code> is not specified, <code>f</code> takes only one argument.</p> <p>Can also be an <code>rlang</code> anonymous function. For example, as <code>~ .x + 1</code> to define an expression that adds one to the given <code>.x</code> data frame.</p>
columns	<p>A vector of column names or a named vector of column types for the transformed object. When not specified, a sample of 10 rows is taken to infer out the output columns automatically, to avoid this performance penalty, specify the column types. The sample size is configurable using the <code>sparklyr.apply.schema.infer</code> configuration option.</p>
memory	<p>Boolean; should the table be cached into memory?</p>
group_by	<p>Column name used to group by data frame partitions.</p>
packages	<p>Boolean to distribute <code>.libPaths()</code> packages to each node, a list of packages to distribute, or a package bundle created with <code>spark_apply_bundle()</code>.</p> <p>Defaults to <code>TRUE</code> or the <code>sparklyr.apply.packages</code> value set in <code>spark_config()</code>.</p> <p>For clusters using Yarn cluster mode, packages can point to a package bundle created using <code>spark_apply_bundle()</code> and made available as a Spark file using <code>config\$sparklyr.shell.files</code>. For clusters using Livy, packages can be manually installed on the driver node.</p> <p>For offline clusters where <code>available.packages()</code> is not available, manually download the packages database from https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/packages.rds and set <code>Sys.setenv(sparklyr.apply.packagesdb = "<path1-to-rds>")</code>. Otherwise, all packages will be used by default.</p> <p>For clusters where R packages already installed in every worker node, the <code>spark.r.libpaths</code> config entry can be set in <code>spark_config()</code> to the local packages library. To specify multiple paths collapse them (without spaces) with a comma delimiter (e.g., <code>"/lib/path/one,/lib/path/two"</code>).</p>
context	<p>Optional object to be serialized and passed back to <code>f()</code>.</p>
name	<p>Optional table name while registering the resulting data frame.</p>
...	<p>Optional arguments; currently unused.</p>

Configuration

`spark_config()` settings can be specified to change the workers environment.

For instance, to set additional environment variables to each worker node use the `sparklyr.apply.env.*config`, to launch workers without `--vanilla` use `sparklyr.apply.options.vanilla` set to `FALSE`, to run a custom script before launching Rscript use `sparklyr.apply.options.rscript.before`.

Examples

```
## Not run:

library(sparklyr)
sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")
```

```
# creates an Spark data frame with 10 elements then multiply times 10 in R
sdf_len(sc, 10) %>% spark_apply(function(df) df * 10)

## End(Not run)
```

spark_apply_bundle *Create Bundle for Spark Apply*

Description

Creates a bundle of packages for spark_apply().

Usage

```
spark_apply_bundle(packages = TRUE, base_path = getwd())
```

Arguments

packages	List of packages to pack or TRUE to pack all.
base_path	Base path used to store the resulting bundle.

spark_apply_log *Log Writer for Spark Apply*

Description

Writes data to log under spark_apply().

Usage

```
spark_apply_log(..., level = "INFO")
```

Arguments

...	Arguments to write to log.
level	Severity level for this entry; recommended values: INFO, ERROR or WARN.

`spark_compilation_spec`*Define a Spark Compilation Specification*

Description

For use with `compile_package_jars`. The Spark compilation specification is used when compiling Spark extension Java Archives, and defines which versions of Spark, as well as which versions of Scala, should be used for compilation.

Usage

```
spark_compilation_spec(spark_version = NULL, spark_home = NULL,  
  scalac_path = NULL, scala_filter = NULL, jar_name = NULL,  
  jar_path = NULL, jar_dep = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>spark_version</code>	The Spark version to build against. This can be left unset if the path to a suitable Spark home is supplied.
<code>spark_home</code>	The path to a Spark home installation. This can be left unset if <code>spark_version</code> is supplied; in such a case, <code>sparklyr</code> will attempt to discover the associated Spark installation using <code>spark_home_dir</code> .
<code>scalac_path</code>	The path to the <code>scalac</code> compiler to be used during compilation of your Spark extension. Note that you should ensure the version of <code>scalac</code> selected matches the version of <code>scala</code> used with the version of Spark you are compiling against.
<code>scala_filter</code>	An optional R function that can be used to filter which <code>scala</code> files are used during compilation. This can be useful if you have auxiliary files that should only be included with certain versions of Spark.
<code>jar_name</code>	The name to be assigned to the generated jar.
<code>jar_path</code>	The path to the <code>jar</code> tool to be used during compilation of your Spark extension.
<code>jar_dep</code>	An optional list of additional jar dependencies.

Details

Most Spark extensions won't need to define their own compilation specification, and can instead rely on the default behavior of `compile_package_jars`.

spark_config	<i>Read Spark Configuration</i>
--------------	---------------------------------

Description

Read Spark Configuration

Usage

```
spark_config(file = "config.yml", use_default = TRUE)
```

Arguments

file	Name of the configuration file
use_default	TRUE to use the built-in defaults provided in this package

Details

Read Spark configuration using the [config](#) package.

Value

Named list with configuration data

spark_config_kubernetes	<i>Kubernetes Configuration</i>
-------------------------	---------------------------------

Description

Convenience function to initialize a Kubernetes configuration instead of `spark_config()`, exposes common properties to set in Kubernetes clusters.

Usage

```
spark_config_kubernetes(master, version = "2.3.2",
  image = "spark:sparklyr", driver = random_string("sparklyr-"),
  account = "spark", jars = "local:///opt/sparklyr", forward = TRUE,
  executors = NULL, conf = NULL, timeout = 120, ports = c(8880,
  8881, 4040), fix_config = identical(.Platform$OS.type, "windows"), ...)
```


Arguments

master	Kubernetes url to connect to, found by running <code>kubectl cluster-info</code> .
version	The version of Spark being used.
image	Container image to use to launch Spark and sparklyr. Also known as <code>spark.kubernetes.container.image</code> .
driver	Name of the driver pod. If not set, the driver pod name is set to "sparklyr" suffixed by id to avoid name conflicts. Also known as <code>spark.kubernetes.driver.pod.name</code> .
account	Service account that is used when running the driver pod. The driver pod uses this service account when requesting executor pods from the API server. Also known as <code>spark.kubernetes.authenticate.driver.serviceAccountName</code> .
jars	Path to the sparklyr jars; either, a local path inside the container image with the sparklyr jars copied when the image was created or, a path accessible by the container where the sparklyr jars were copied. You can find a path to the sparklyr jars by running <code>system.file("java/", package = "sparklyr")</code> .
forward	Should ports used in sparklyr be forwarded automatically through Kubernetes? Default to TRUE which runs <code>kubectl port-forward</code> and <code>kill kubectl</code> on disconnection.
executors	Number of executors to request while connecting.
conf	A named list of additional entries to add to <code>sparklyr.shell.conf</code> .
timeout	Total seconds to wait before giving up on connection.
ports	Ports to forward using <code>kubectl</code> .
fix_config	Should the <code>spark-defaults.conf</code> get fixed? TRUE for Windows.
...	Additional parameters, currently not in use.

`spark_config_packages` *Creates Spark Configuration*

Description

Creates Spark Configuration

Usage

```
spark_config_packages(config, packages, version)
```

Arguments

config	The Spark configuration object.
packages	A list of named packages or versioned packages to add.
version	The version of Spark being used.

spark_config_settings *Retrieve Available Settings*

Description

Retrieves available sparklyr settings that can be used in configuration files or `spark_config()`.

Usage

```
spark_config_settings()
```

spark_connection *Retrieve the Spark Connection Associated with an R Object*

Description

Retrieve the `spark_connection` associated with an R object.

Usage

```
spark_connection(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An R object from which a <code>spark_connection</code> can be obtained.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

spark_connection-class
spark_connection class

Description

spark_connection class

spark_connection_find *Find Spark Connection*

Description

Finds an active spark connection in the environment given the connection parameters.

Usage

```
spark_connection_find(master = NULL, app_name = NULL, method = NULL)
```

Arguments

master	The Spark master parameter.
app_name	The Spark application name.
method	The method used to connect to Spark.

spark_context_config *Runtime configuration interface for the Spark Context.*

Description

Retrieves the runtime configuration interface for the Spark Context.

Usage

```
spark_context_config(sc)
```

Arguments

sc	A spark_connection.
----	---------------------

spark_dataframe	<i>Retrieve a Spark DataFrame</i>
-----------------	-----------------------------------

Description

This S3 generic is used to access a Spark DataFrame object (as a Java object reference) from an R object.

Usage

```
spark_dataframe(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An R object wrapping, or containing, a Spark DataFrame.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Value

A [spark_jobj](#) representing a Java object reference to a Spark DataFrame.

spark_default_compilation_spec	<i>Default Compilation Specification for Spark Extensions</i>
--------------------------------	---

Description

This is the default compilation specification used for Spark extensions, when used with [compile_package_jars](#).

Usage

```
spark_default_compilation_spec(pkg = infer_active_package_name(),
  locations = NULL)
```

Arguments

pkg	The package containing Spark extensions to be compiled.
locations	Additional locations to scan. By default, the directories /opt/scala and /usr/local/scala will be scanned.

spark_dependency	<i>Define a Spark dependency</i>
------------------	----------------------------------

Description

Define a Spark dependency consisting of a set of custom JARs and Spark packages.

Usage

```
spark_dependency(jars = NULL, packages = NULL, initializer = NULL,  
catalog = NULL, repositories = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

jars	Character vector of full paths to JAR files.
packages	Character vector of Spark packages names.
initializer	Optional callback function called when initializing a connection.
catalog	Optional location where extension JAR files can be downloaded for Livy.
repositories	Character vector of Spark package repositories.
...	Additional optional arguments.

Value

An object of type 'spark_dependency'

spark_dependency_fallback	<i>Fallback to Spark Dependency</i>
---------------------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Helper function to assist falling back to previous Spark versions.

Usage

```
spark_dependency_fallback(spark_version, supported_versions)
```

Arguments

spark_version	The Spark version being requested in spark_dependencies.
supported_versions	The Spark versions that are supported by this extension.

Value

A Spark version to use.

spark_extension	<i>Create Spark Extension</i>
-----------------	-------------------------------

Description

Creates an R package ready to be used as an Spark extension.

Usage

```
spark_extension(path)
```

Arguments

path	Location where the extension will be created.
------	---

spark_home_set	<i>Set the SPARK_HOME environment variable</i>
----------------	--

Description

Set the SPARK_HOME environment variable. This slightly speeds up some operations, including the connection time.

Usage

```
spark_home_set(path = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

path	A string containing the path to the installation location of Spark. If NULL, the path to the most latest Spark/Hadoop versions is used.
...	Additional parameters not currently used.

Value

The function is mostly invoked for the side-effect of setting the SPARK_HOME environment variable. It also returns TRUE if the environment was successfully set, and FALSE otherwise.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
# Not run due to side-effects  
spark_home_set()  
  
## End(Not run)
```

spark_jobj	<i>Retrieve a Spark JVM Object Reference</i>
------------	--

Description

This S3 generic is used for accessing the underlying Java Virtual Machine (JVM) Spark objects associated with R objects. These objects act as references to Spark objects living in the JVM. Methods on these objects can be called with the [invoke](#) family of functions.

Usage

```
spark_jobj(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An R object containing, or wrapping, a spark_jobj.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

See Also

[invoke](#), for calling methods on Java object references.

spark_jobj-class	<i>spark_jobj class</i>
------------------	-------------------------

Description

spark_jobj class

spark_load_table	<i>Reads from a Spark Table into a Spark DataFrame.</i>
------------------	---

Description

Reads from a Spark Table into a Spark DataFrame.

Usage

```
spark_load_table(sc, name, path, options = list(), repartition = 0,
  memory = TRUE, overwrite = TRUE)
```

Arguments

sc	A spark_connection.
name	The name to assign to the newly generated table.
path	The path to the file. Needs to be accessible from the cluster. Supports the "hdfs://", "s3a://" and "file://" protocols.
options	A list of strings with additional options. See http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/sql-programming-guide.html#configuration .
repartition	The number of partitions used to distribute the generated table. Use 0 (the default) to avoid partitioning.
memory	Boolean; should the data be loaded eagerly into memory? (That is, should the table be cached?)
overwrite	Boolean; overwrite the table with the given name if it already exists?

See Also

Other Spark serialization routines: [spark_read_csv](#), [spark_read_delta](#), [spark_read_jdbc](#), [spark_read_json](#), [spark_read_libsvm](#), [spark_read_orc](#), [spark_read_parquet](#), [spark_read_source](#), [spark_read_table](#), [spark_read_text](#), [spark_save_table](#), [spark_write_csv](#), [spark_write_delta](#), [spark_write_jdbc](#), [spark_write_json](#), [spark_write_orc](#), [spark_write_parquet](#), [spark_write_source](#), [spark_write_table](#), [spark_write_text](#)

 spark_log

View Entries in the Spark Log

Description

View the most recent entries in the Spark log. This can be useful when inspecting output / errors produced by Spark during the invocation of various commands.

Usage

```
spark_log(sc, n = 100, filter = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

sc	A spark_connection.
n	The max number of log entries to retrieve. Use NULL to retrieve all entries within the log.
filter	Character string to filter log entries.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

spark_read_csv	<i>Read a CSV file into a Spark DataFrame</i>
----------------	---

Description

Read a tabular data file into a Spark DataFrame.

Usage

```
spark_read_csv(sc, name = NULL, path = name, header = TRUE,
  columns = NULL, infer_schema = is.null(columns), delimiter = ",",
  quote = "\"", escape = "\\\"", charset = "UTF-8",
  null_value = NULL, options = list(), repartition = 0,
  memory = TRUE, overwrite = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

sc	A spark_connection.
name	The name to assign to the newly generated table.
path	The path to the file. Needs to be accessible from the cluster. Supports the "hdfs://", "s3a://" and "file://" protocols.
header	Boolean; should the first row of data be used as a header? Defaults to TRUE.
columns	A vector of column names or a named vector of column types.
infer_schema	Boolean; should column types be automatically inferred? Requires one extra pass over the data. Defaults to is.null(columns).
delimiter	The character used to delimit each column. Defaults to ','.
quote	The character used as a quote. Defaults to '"'.
escape	The character used to escape other characters. Defaults to '\\'.
charset	The character set. Defaults to "UTF-8".
null_value	The character to use for null, or missing, values. Defaults to NULL.
options	A list of strings with additional options.
repartition	The number of partitions used to distribute the generated table. Use 0 (the default) to avoid partitioning.
memory	Boolean; should the data be loaded eagerly into memory? (That is, should the table be cached?)
overwrite	Boolean; overwrite the table with the given name if it already exists?
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Details

You can read data from HDFS (`hdfs://`), S3 (`s3a://`), as well as the local file system (`file://`).

If you are reading from a secure S3 bucket be sure to set the following in your `spark-defaults.conf` `spark.hadoop.fs.s3a.access.key`, `spark.hadoop.fs.s3a.secret.key` or any of the methods outlined in the [aws-sdk documentation Working with AWS credentials](#) In order to work with the newer `s3a://` protocol also set the values for `spark.hadoop.fs.s3a.impl` and `spark.hadoop.fs.s3a.endpoint`. In addition, to support v4 of the S3 api be sure to pass the `-Dcom.amazonaws.services.s3.enableV4` driver options for the config key `spark.driver.extraJavaOptions` For instructions on how to configure `s3n://` check the hadoop documentation: [s3n authentication properties](#)

When header is `FALSE`, the column names are generated with a `V` prefix; e.g. `V1`, `V2`, ...

See Also

Other Spark serialization routines: [spark_load_table](#), [spark_read_delta](#), [spark_read_jdbc](#), [spark_read_json](#), [spark_read_libsvm](#), [spark_read_orc](#), [spark_read_parquet](#), [spark_read_source](#), [spark_read_table](#), [spark_read_text](#), [spark_save_table](#), [spark_write_csv](#), [spark_write_delta](#), [spark_write_jdbc](#), [spark_write_json](#), [spark_write_orc](#), [spark_write_parquet](#), [spark_write_source](#), [spark_write_table](#), [spark_write_text](#)

<code>spark_read_delta</code>	<i>Read from Delta Lake into a Spark DataFrame.</i>
-------------------------------	---

Description

Read from Delta Lake into a Spark DataFrame.

Usage

```
spark_read_delta(sc, path, name = NULL, version = NULL,
  timestamp = NULL, options = list(), repartition = 0,
  memory = TRUE, overwrite = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>sc</code>	A <code>spark_connection</code> .
<code>path</code>	The path to the file. Needs to be accessible from the cluster. Supports the <code>"hdfs://"</code> , <code>"s3a://"</code> and <code>"file://"</code> protocols.
<code>name</code>	The name to assign to the newly generated table.
<code>version</code>	The version of the delta table to read.
<code>timestamp</code>	The timestamp of the delta table to read. For example, <code>"2019-01-01"</code> or <code>"2019-01-01'T'00:00:00.000"</code> .
<code>options</code>	A list of strings with additional options.
<code>repartition</code>	The number of partitions used to distribute the generated table. Use 0 (the default) to avoid partitioning.

memory	Boolean; should the data be loaded eagerly into memory? (That is, should the table be cached?)
overwrite	Boolean; overwrite the table with the given name if it already exists?
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

See Also

Other Spark serialization routines: [spark_load_table](#), [spark_read_csv](#), [spark_read_jdbc](#), [spark_read_json](#), [spark_read_libsvm](#), [spark_read_orc](#), [spark_read_parquet](#), [spark_read_source](#), [spark_read_table](#), [spark_read_text](#), [spark_save_table](#), [spark_write_csv](#), [spark_write_delta](#), [spark_write_jdbc](#), [spark_write_json](#), [spark_write_orc](#), [spark_write_parquet](#), [spark_write_source](#), [spark_write_table](#), [spark_write_text](#)

spark_read_jdbc	<i>Read from JDBC connection into a Spark DataFrame.</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Read from JDBC connection into a Spark DataFrame.

Usage

```
spark_read_jdbc(sc, name, options = list(), repartition = 0,
  memory = TRUE, overwrite = TRUE, columns = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

sc	A spark_connection.
name	The name to assign to the newly generated table.
options	A list of strings with additional options. See http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/sql-programming-guide.html#configuration .
repartition	The number of partitions used to distribute the generated table. Use 0 (the default) to avoid partitioning.
memory	Boolean; should the data be loaded eagerly into memory? (That is, should the table be cached?)
overwrite	Boolean; overwrite the table with the given name if it already exists?
columns	A vector of column names or a named vector of column types.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

See Also

Other Spark serialization routines: [spark_load_table](#), [spark_read_csv](#), [spark_read_delta](#), [spark_read_json](#), [spark_read_libsvm](#), [spark_read_orc](#), [spark_read_parquet](#), [spark_read_source](#), [spark_read_table](#), [spark_read_text](#), [spark_save_table](#), [spark_write_csv](#), [spark_write_delta](#), [spark_write_jdbc](#), [spark_write_json](#), [spark_write_orc](#), [spark_write_parquet](#), [spark_write_source](#), [spark_write_table](#), [spark_write_text](#)

spark_read_json	<i>Read a JSON file into a Spark DataFrame</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Read a table serialized in the **JavaScript Object Notation** format into a Spark DataFrame.

Usage

```
spark_read_json(sc, name = NULL, path = name, options = list(),
  repartition = 0, memory = TRUE, overwrite = TRUE, columns = NULL,
  ...)
```

Arguments

sc	A spark_connection.
name	The name to assign to the newly generated table.
path	The path to the file. Needs to be accessible from the cluster. Supports the "hdfs://", "s3a://" and "file://" protocols.
options	A list of strings with additional options.
repartition	The number of partitions used to distribute the generated table. Use 0 (the default) to avoid partitioning.
memory	Boolean; should the data be loaded eagerly into memory? (That is, should the table be cached?)
overwrite	Boolean; overwrite the table with the given name if it already exists?
columns	A vector of column names or a named vector of column types.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Details

You can read data from HDFS (hdfs://), S3 (s3a://), as well as the local file system (file://).

If you are reading from a secure S3 bucket be sure to set the following in your spark-defaults.conf spark.hadoop.fs.s3a.access.key, spark.hadoop.fs.s3a.secret.key or any of the methods outlined in the aws-sdk documentation [Working with AWS credentials](#) In order to work with the newer s3a:// protocol also set the values for spark.hadoop.fs.s3a.impl and spark.hadoop.fs.s3a.endpoint . In addition, to support v4 of the S3 api be sure to pass the -Dcom.amazonaws.services.s3.enableV4 driver options for the config key spark.driver.extraJavaOptions For instructions on how to configure s3n:// check the hadoop documentation: [s3n authentication properties](#)

See Also

Other Spark serialization routines: [spark_load_table](#), [spark_read_csv](#), [spark_read_delta](#), [spark_read_jdbc](#), [spark_read_libsvm](#), [spark_read_orc](#), [spark_read_parquet](#), [spark_read_source](#), [spark_read_table](#), [spark_read_text](#), [spark_save_table](#), [spark_write_csv](#), [spark_write_delta](#), [spark_write_jdbc](#), [spark_write_json](#), [spark_write_orc](#), [spark_write_parquet](#), [spark_write_source](#), [spark_write_table](#), [spark_write_text](#)

spark_read_libsvm *Read libsvm file into a Spark DataFrame.*

Description

Read libsvm file into a Spark DataFrame.

Usage

```
spark_read_libsvm(sc, name = NULL, path = name, repartition = 0,
  memory = TRUE, overwrite = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

sc	A spark_connection.
name	The name to assign to the newly generated table.
path	The path to the file. Needs to be accessible from the cluster. Supports the "hdfs://", "s3a://" and "file://" protocols.
repartition	The number of partitions used to distribute the generated table. Use 0 (the default) to avoid partitioning.
memory	Boolean; should the data be loaded eagerly into memory? (That is, should the table be cached?)
overwrite	Boolean; overwrite the table with the given name if it already exists?
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

See Also

Other Spark serialization routines: [spark_load_table](#), [spark_read_csv](#), [spark_read_delta](#), [spark_read_jdbc](#), [spark_read_json](#), [spark_read_orc](#), [spark_read_parquet](#), [spark_read_source](#), [spark_read_table](#), [spark_read_text](#), [spark_save_table](#), [spark_write_csv](#), [spark_write_delta](#), [spark_write_jdbc](#), [spark_write_json](#), [spark_write_orc](#), [spark_write_parquet](#), [spark_write_source](#), [spark_write_table](#), [spark_write_text](#)

spark_read_orc *Read a ORC file into a Spark DataFrame*

Description

Read a **ORC** file into a Spark DataFrame.

Usage

```
spark_read_orc(sc, name = NULL, path = name, options = list(),
  repartition = 0, memory = TRUE, overwrite = TRUE, columns = NULL,
  schema = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

sc	A spark_connection.
name	The name to assign to the newly generated table.
path	The path to the file. Needs to be accessible from the cluster. Supports the "hdfs://", "s3a://" and "file://" protocols.
options	A list of strings with additional options. See http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/sql-programming-guide.html#configuration .
repartition	The number of partitions used to distribute the generated table. Use 0 (the default) to avoid partitioning.
memory	Boolean; should the data be loaded eagerly into memory? (That is, should the table be cached?)
overwrite	Boolean; overwrite the table with the given name if it already exists?
columns	A vector of column names or a named vector of column types.
schema	A (java) read schema. Useful for optimizing read operation on nested data.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Details

You can read data from HDFS (hdfs://), S3 (s3a://), as well as the local file system (file://).

See Also

Other Spark serialization routines: [spark_load_table](#), [spark_read_csv](#), [spark_read_delta](#), [spark_read_jdbc](#), [spark_read_json](#), [spark_read_libsvm](#), [spark_read_parquet](#), [spark_read_source](#), [spark_read_table](#), [spark_read_text](#), [spark_save_table](#), [spark_write_csv](#), [spark_write_delta](#), [spark_write_jdbc](#), [spark_write_json](#), [spark_write_orc](#), [spark_write_parquet](#), [spark_write_source](#), [spark_write_table](#), [spark_write_text](#)

spark_read_parquet *Read a Parquet file into a Spark DataFrame*

Description

Read a **Parquet** file into a Spark DataFrame.

Usage

```
spark_read_parquet(sc, name = NULL, path = name, options = list(),
  repartition = 0, memory = TRUE, overwrite = TRUE, columns = NULL,
  schema = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

sc	A spark_connection.
name	The name to assign to the newly generated table.
path	The path to the file. Needs to be accessible from the cluster. Supports the "hdfs://", "s3a://" and "file://" protocols.
options	A list of strings with additional options. See http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/sql-programming-guide.html#configuration .
repartition	The number of partitions used to distribute the generated table. Use 0 (the default) to avoid partitioning.
memory	Boolean; should the data be loaded eagerly into memory? (That is, should the table be cached?)
overwrite	Boolean; overwrite the table with the given name if it already exists?
columns	A vector of column names or a named vector of column types.
schema	A (java) read schema. Useful for optimizing read operation on nested data.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Details

You can read data from HDFS (hdfs://), S3 (s3a://), as well as the local file system (file://).

If you are reading from a secure S3 bucket be sure to set the following in your spark-defaults.conf spark.hadoop.fs.s3a.access.key, spark.hadoop.fs.s3a.secret.key or any of the methods outlined in the aws-sdk documentation [Working with AWS credentials](#) In order to work with the newer s3a:// protocol also set the values for spark.hadoop.fs.s3a.impl and spark.hadoop.fs.s3a.endpoint . In addition, to support v4 of the S3 api be sure to pass the -Dcom.amazonaws.services.s3.enableV4 driver options for the config key spark.driver.extraJavaOptions For instructions on how to configure s3n:// check the hadoop documentation: [s3n authentication properties](#)

See Also

Other Spark serialization routines: [spark_load_table](#), [spark_read_csv](#), [spark_read_delta](#), [spark_read_jdbc](#), [spark_read_json](#), [spark_read_libsvm](#), [spark_read_orc](#), [spark_read_source](#), [spark_read_table](#), [spark_read_text](#), [spark_save_table](#), [spark_write_csv](#), [spark_write_delta](#), [spark_write_jdbc](#), [spark_write_json](#), [spark_write_orc](#), [spark_write_parquet](#), [spark_write_source](#), [spark_write_table](#), [spark_write_text](#)

spark_read_source *Read from a generic source into a Spark DataFrame.*

Description

Read from a generic source into a Spark DataFrame.

Usage

```
spark_read_source(sc, name = NULL, path = name, source,
  options = list(), repartition = 0, memory = TRUE,
  overwrite = TRUE, columns = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

sc	A spark_connection.
name	The name to assign to the newly generated table.
path	The path to the file. Needs to be accessible from the cluster. Supports the "hdfs://", "s3a://" and "file://" protocols.
source	A data source capable of reading data.
options	A list of strings with additional options. See http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/sql-programming-guide.html#configuration .
repartition	The number of partitions used to distribute the generated table. Use 0 (the default) to avoid partitioning.
memory	Boolean; should the data be loaded eagerly into memory? (That is, should the table be cached?)
overwrite	Boolean; overwrite the table with the given name if it already exists?
columns	A vector of column names or a named vector of column types.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

See Also

Other Spark serialization routines: [spark_load_table](#), [spark_read_csv](#), [spark_read_delta](#), [spark_read_jdbc](#), [spark_read_json](#), [spark_read_libsvm](#), [spark_read_orc](#), [spark_read_parquet](#), [spark_read_table](#), [spark_read_text](#), [spark_save_table](#), [spark_write_csv](#), [spark_write_delta](#), [spark_write_jdbc](#), [spark_write_json](#), [spark_write_orc](#), [spark_write_parquet](#), [spark_write_source](#), [spark_write_table](#), [spark_write_text](#)

spark_read_table	<i>Reads from a Spark Table into a Spark DataFrame.</i>
------------------	---

Description

Reads from a Spark Table into a Spark DataFrame.

Usage

```
spark_read_table(sc, name, options = list(), repartition = 0,
  memory = TRUE, columns = NULL, ...)
```


Arguments

sc	A spark_connection.
name	The name to assign to the newly generated table.
options	A list of strings with additional options. See http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/sql-programming-guide.html#configuration .
repartition	The number of partitions used to distribute the generated table. Use 0 (the default) to avoid partitioning.
memory	Boolean; should the data be loaded eagerly into memory? (That is, should the table be cached?)
columns	A vector of column names or a named vector of column types.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

See Also

Other Spark serialization routines: [spark_load_table](#), [spark_read_csv](#), [spark_read_delta](#), [spark_read_jdbc](#), [spark_read_json](#), [spark_read_libsvm](#), [spark_read_orc](#), [spark_read_parquet](#), [spark_read_source](#), [spark_read_text](#), [spark_save_table](#), [spark_write_csv](#), [spark_write_delta](#), [spark_write_jdbc](#), [spark_write_json](#), [spark_write_orc](#), [spark_write_parquet](#), [spark_write_source](#), [spark_write_table](#), [spark_write_text](#)

spark_read_text	<i>Read a Text file into a Spark DataFrame</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Read a text file into a Spark DataFrame.

Usage

```
spark_read_text(sc, name = NULL, path = name, repartition = 0,
  memory = TRUE, overwrite = TRUE, options = list(), whole = FALSE,
  ...)
```

Arguments

sc	A spark_connection.
name	The name to assign to the newly generated table.
path	The path to the file. Needs to be accessible from the cluster. Supports the "hdfs://", "s3a://" and "file://" protocols.
repartition	The number of partitions used to distribute the generated table. Use 0 (the default) to avoid partitioning.
memory	Boolean; should the data be loaded eagerly into memory? (That is, should the table be cached?)

overwrite	Boolean; overwrite the table with the given name if it already exists?
options	A list of strings with additional options.
whole	Read the entire text file as a single entry? Defaults to FALSE.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Details

You can read data from HDFS (`hdfs://`), S3 (`s3a://`), as well as the local file system (`file://`).

If you are reading from a secure S3 bucket be sure to set the following in your `spark-defaults.conf` `spark.hadoop.fs.s3a.access.key`, `spark.hadoop.fs.s3a.secret.key` or any of the methods outlined in the [aws-sdk documentation Working with AWS credentials](#) In order to work with the newer `s3a://` protocol also set the values for `spark.hadoop.fs.s3a.impl` and `spark.hadoop.fs.s3a.endpoint`. In addition, to support v4 of the S3 api be sure to pass the `-Dcom.amazonaws.services.s3.enableV4` driver options for the config key `spark.driver.extraJavaOptions` For instructions on how to configure `s3n://` check the hadoop documentation: [s3n authentication properties](#)

See Also

Other Spark serialization routines: [spark_load_table](#), [spark_read_csv](#), [spark_read_delta](#), [spark_read_jdbc](#), [spark_read_json](#), [spark_read_libsvm](#), [spark_read_orc](#), [spark_read_parquet](#), [spark_read_source](#), [spark_read_table](#), [spark_save_table](#), [spark_write_csv](#), [spark_write_delta](#), [spark_write_jdbc](#), [spark_write_json](#), [spark_write_orc](#), [spark_write_parquet](#), [spark_write_source](#), [spark_write_table](#), [spark_write_text](#)

spark_save_table	<i>Saves a Spark DataFrame as a Spark table</i>
------------------	---

Description

Saves a Spark DataFrame and as a Spark table.

Usage

```
spark_save_table(x, path, mode = NULL, options = list())
```

Arguments

x	A Spark DataFrame or dplyr operation
path	The path to the file. Needs to be accessible from the cluster. Supports the <code>"hdfs://"</code> , <code>"s3a://"</code> and <code>"file://"</code> protocols.
mode	A character element. Specifies the behavior when data or table already exists. Supported values include: <code>'error'</code> , <code>'append'</code> , <code>'overwrite'</code> and <code>ignore</code> . Notice that <code>'overwrite'</code> will also change the column structure. For more details see also http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/sql-programming-guide.html#save-modes for your version of Spark.
options	A list of strings with additional options.

See Also

Other Spark serialization routines: [spark_load_table](#), [spark_read_csv](#), [spark_read_delta](#), [spark_read_jdbc](#), [spark_read_json](#), [spark_read_libsvm](#), [spark_read_orc](#), [spark_read_parquet](#), [spark_read_source](#), [spark_read_table](#), [spark_read_text](#), [spark_write_csv](#), [spark_write_delta](#), [spark_write_jdbc](#), [spark_write_json](#), [spark_write_orc](#), [spark_write_parquet](#), [spark_write_source](#), [spark_write_table](#), [spark_write_text](#)

spark_session_config *Runtime configuration interface for the Spark Session*

Description

Retrieves or sets runtime configuration entries for the Spark Session

Usage

```
spark_session_config(sc, config = TRUE, value = NULL)
```

Arguments

sc	A spark_connection.
config	The configuration entry name(s) (e.g., "spark.sql.shuffle.partitions"). Defaults to NULL to retrieve all configuration entries.
value	The configuration value to be set. Defaults to NULL to retrieve configuration entries.

spark_table_name *Generate a Table Name from Expression*

Description

Attempts to generate a table name from an expression; otherwise, assigns an auto-generated generic name with "sparklyr_" prefix.

Usage

```
spark_table_name(expr)
```

Arguments

expr	The expression to attempt to use as name
------	--

 spark_version

Get the Spark Version Associated with a Spark Connection

Description

Retrieve the version of Spark associated with a Spark connection.

Usage

```
spark_version(sc)
```

Arguments

sc A spark_connection.

Details

Suffixes for e.g. preview versions, or snapshotted versions, are trimmed – if you require the full Spark version, you can retrieve it with `invoke(spark_context(sc), "version")`.

Value

The Spark version as a [numeric_version](#).

 spark_version_from_home

Get the Spark Version Associated with a Spark Installation

Description

Retrieve the version of Spark associated with a Spark installation.

Usage

```
spark_version_from_home(spark_home, default = NULL)
```

Arguments

spark_home The path to a Spark installation.
 default The default version to be inferred, in case version lookup failed, e.g. no Spark installation was found at spark_home.

spark_web	<i>Open the Spark web interface</i>
-----------	-------------------------------------

Description

Open the Spark web interface

Usage

```
spark_web(sc, ...)
```

Arguments

sc	A spark_connection.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

spark_write_csv	<i>Write a Spark DataFrame to a CSV</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Write a Spark DataFrame to a tabular (typically, comma-separated) file.

Usage

```
spark_write_csv(x, path, header = TRUE, delimiter = ",",
  quote = "\"", escape = "\\\"", charset = "UTF-8",
  null_value = NULL, options = list(), mode = NULL,
  partition_by = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A Spark DataFrame or dplyr operation
path	The path to the file. Needs to be accessible from the cluster. Supports the "hdfs://", "s3a://" and "file://" protocols.
header	Should the first row of data be used as a header? Defaults to TRUE.
delimiter	The character used to delimit each column, defaults to ,.
quote	The character used as a quote. Defaults to '"'.
escape	The character used to escape other characters, defaults to \.
charset	The character set, defaults to "UTF-8".
null_value	The character to use for default values, defaults to NULL.
options	A list of strings with additional options.

mode	A character element. Specifies the behavior when data or table already exists. Supported values include: 'error', 'append', 'overwrite' and ignore. Notice that 'overwrite' will also change the column structure. For more details see also http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/sql-programming-guide.html#save-modes for your version of Spark.
partition_by	A character vector. Partitions the output by the given columns on the file system.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

See Also

Other Spark serialization routines: [spark_load_table](#), [spark_read_csv](#), [spark_read_delta](#), [spark_read_jdbc](#), [spark_read_json](#), [spark_read_libsvm](#), [spark_read_orc](#), [spark_read_parquet](#), [spark_read_source](#), [spark_read_table](#), [spark_read_text](#), [spark_save_table](#), [spark_write_delta](#), [spark_write_jdbc](#), [spark_write_json](#), [spark_write_orc](#), [spark_write_parquet](#), [spark_write_source](#), [spark_write_table](#), [spark_write_text](#)

spark_write_delta	<i>Writes a Spark DataFrame into Delta Lake</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Writes a Spark DataFrame into Delta Lake.

Usage

```
spark_write_delta(x, path, mode = NULL, options = list(), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A Spark DataFrame or dplyr operation
path	The path to the file. Needs to be accessible from the cluster. Supports the "hdfs://", "s3a://" and "file://" protocols.
mode	A character element. Specifies the behavior when data or table already exists. Supported values include: 'error', 'append', 'overwrite' and ignore. Notice that 'overwrite' will also change the column structure. For more details see also http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/sql-programming-guide.html#save-modes for your version of Spark.
options	A list of strings with additional options.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

See Also

Other Spark serialization routines: [spark_load_table](#), [spark_read_csv](#), [spark_read_delta](#), [spark_read_jdbc](#), [spark_read_json](#), [spark_read_libsvm](#), [spark_read_orc](#), [spark_read_parquet](#), [spark_read_source](#), [spark_read_table](#), [spark_read_text](#), [spark_save_table](#), [spark_write_csv](#), [spark_write_jdbc](#), [spark_write_json](#), [spark_write_orc](#), [spark_write_parquet](#), [spark_write_source](#), [spark_write_table](#), [spark_write_text](#)

spark_write_jdbc	<i>Writes a Spark DataFrame into a JDBC table</i>
------------------	---

Description

Writes a Spark DataFrame into a JDBC table.

Usage

```
spark_write_jdbc(x, name, mode = NULL, options = list(),
  partition_by = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A Spark DataFrame or dplyr operation
name	The name to assign to the newly generated table.
mode	A character element. Specifies the behavior when data or table already exists. Supported values include: 'error', 'append', 'overwrite' and ignore. Notice that 'overwrite' will also change the column structure. For more details see also http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/sql-programming-guide.html#save-modes for your version of Spark.
options	A list of strings with additional options.
partition_by	A character vector. Partitions the output by the given columns on the file system.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

See Also

Other Spark serialization routines: [spark_load_table](#), [spark_read_csv](#), [spark_read_delta](#), [spark_read_jdbc](#), [spark_read_json](#), [spark_read_libsvm](#), [spark_read_orc](#), [spark_read_parquet](#), [spark_read_source](#), [spark_read_table](#), [spark_read_text](#), [spark_save_table](#), [spark_write_csv](#), [spark_write_delta](#), [spark_write_json](#), [spark_write_orc](#), [spark_write_parquet](#), [spark_write_source](#), [spark_write_table](#), [spark_write_text](#)

spark_write_json *Write a Spark DataFrame to a JSON file*

Description

Serialize a Spark DataFrame to the **JavaScript Object Notation** format.

Usage

```
spark_write_json(x, path, mode = NULL, options = list(),
  partition_by = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A Spark DataFrame or dplyr operation
path	The path to the file. Needs to be accessible from the cluster. Supports the "hdfs://", "s3a://" and "file://" protocols.
mode	A character element. Specifies the behavior when data or table already exists. Supported values include: 'error', 'append', 'overwrite' and ignore. Notice that 'overwrite' will also change the column structure. For more details see also http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/sql-programming-guide.html#save-modes for your version of Spark.
options	A list of strings with additional options.
partition_by	A character vector. Partitions the output by the given columns on the file system.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

See Also

Other Spark serialization routines: [spark_load_table](#), [spark_read_csv](#), [spark_read_delta](#), [spark_read_jdbc](#), [spark_read_json](#), [spark_read_libsvm](#), [spark_read_orc](#), [spark_read_parquet](#), [spark_read_source](#), [spark_read_table](#), [spark_read_text](#), [spark_save_table](#), [spark_write_csv](#), [spark_write_delta](#), [spark_write_jdbc](#), [spark_write_orc](#), [spark_write_parquet](#), [spark_write_source](#), [spark_write_table](#), [spark_write_text](#)

spark_write_orc *Write a Spark DataFrame to a ORC file*

Description

Serialize a Spark DataFrame to the **ORC** format.

Usage

```
spark_write_orc(x, path, mode = NULL, options = list(),
  partition_by = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A Spark DataFrame or dplyr operation
path	The path to the file. Needs to be accessible from the cluster. Supports the "hdfs://", "s3a://" and "file://" protocols.
mode	A character element. Specifies the behavior when data or table already exists. Supported values include: 'error', 'append', 'overwrite' and ignore. Notice that 'overwrite' will also change the column structure. For more details see also http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/sql-programming-guide.html#save-modes for your version of Spark.
options	A list of strings with additional options. See http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/sql-programming-guide.html#configuration .
partition_by	A character vector. Partitions the output by the given columns on the file system.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

See Also

Other Spark serialization routines: [spark_load_table](#), [spark_read_csv](#), [spark_read_delta](#), [spark_read_jdbc](#), [spark_read_json](#), [spark_read_libsvm](#), [spark_read_orc](#), [spark_read_parquet](#), [spark_read_source](#), [spark_read_table](#), [spark_read_text](#), [spark_save_table](#), [spark_write_csv](#), [spark_write_delta](#), [spark_write_jdbc](#), [spark_write_json](#), [spark_write_parquet](#), [spark_write_source](#), [spark_write_table](#), [spark_write_text](#)

spark_write_parquet *Write a Spark DataFrame to a Parquet file*

Description

Serialize a Spark DataFrame to the **Parquet** format.

Usage

```
spark_write_parquet(x, path, mode = NULL, options = list(),
  partition_by = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A Spark DataFrame or dplyr operation
path	The path to the file. Needs to be accessible from the cluster. Supports the "hdfs://", "s3a://" and "file://" protocols.
mode	A character element. Specifies the behavior when data or table already exists. Supported values include: 'error', 'append', 'overwrite' and ignore. Notice that 'overwrite' will also change the column structure. For more details see also http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/sql-programming-guide.html#save-modes for your version of Spark.
options	A list of strings with additional options. See http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/sql-programming-guide.html#configuration .
partition_by	A character vector. Partitions the output by the given columns on the file system.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

See Also

Other Spark serialization routines: [spark_load_table](#), [spark_read_csv](#), [spark_read_delta](#), [spark_read_jdbc](#), [spark_read_json](#), [spark_read_libsvm](#), [spark_read_orc](#), [spark_read_parquet](#), [spark_read_source](#), [spark_read_table](#), [spark_read_text](#), [spark_save_table](#), [spark_write_csv](#), [spark_write_delta](#), [spark_write_jdbc](#), [spark_write_json](#), [spark_write_orc](#), [spark_write_source](#), [spark_write_table](#), [spark_write_text](#)

spark_write_source *Writes a Spark DataFrame into a generic source*

Description

Writes a Spark DataFrame into a generic source.

Usage

```
spark_write_source(x, source, mode = NULL, options = list(),
  partition_by = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A Spark DataFrame or dplyr operation
source	A data source capable of reading data.
mode	A character element. Specifies the behavior when data or table already exists. Supported values include: 'error', 'append', 'overwrite' and ignore. Notice that 'overwrite' will also change the column structure. For more details see also http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/sql-programming-guide.html#save-modes for your version of Spark.

options	A list of strings with additional options.
partition_by	A character vector. Partitions the output by the given columns on the file system.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

See Also

Other Spark serialization routines: [spark_load_table](#), [spark_read_csv](#), [spark_read_delta](#), [spark_read_jdbc](#), [spark_read_json](#), [spark_read_libsvm](#), [spark_read_orc](#), [spark_read_parquet](#), [spark_read_source](#), [spark_read_table](#), [spark_read_text](#), [spark_save_table](#), [spark_write_csv](#), [spark_write_delta](#), [spark_write_jdbc](#), [spark_write_json](#), [spark_write_orc](#), [spark_write_parquet](#), [spark_write_table](#), [spark_write_text](#)

spark_write_table	<i>Writes a Spark DataFrame into a Spark table</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Writes a Spark DataFrame into a Spark table.

Usage

```
spark_write_table(x, name, mode = NULL, options = list(),
  partition_by = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A Spark DataFrame or dplyr operation
name	The name to assign to the newly generated table.
mode	A character element. Specifies the behavior when data or table already exists. Supported values include: 'error', 'append', 'overwrite' and ignore. Notice that 'overwrite' will also change the column structure. For more details see also http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/sql-programming-guide.html#save-modes for your version of Spark.
options	A list of strings with additional options.
partition_by	A character vector. Partitions the output by the given columns on the file system.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

See Also

Other Spark serialization routines: [spark_load_table](#), [spark_read_csv](#), [spark_read_delta](#), [spark_read_jdbc](#), [spark_read_json](#), [spark_read_libsvm](#), [spark_read_orc](#), [spark_read_parquet](#), [spark_read_source](#), [spark_read_table](#), [spark_read_text](#), [spark_save_table](#), [spark_write_csv](#), [spark_write_delta](#), [spark_write_jdbc](#), [spark_write_json](#), [spark_write_orc](#), [spark_write_parquet](#), [spark_write_source](#), [spark_write_text](#)

spark_write_text	<i>Write a Spark DataFrame to a Text file</i>
------------------	---

Description

Serialize a Spark DataFrame to the plain text format.

Usage

```
spark_write_text(x, path, mode = NULL, options = list(),
  partition_by = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A Spark DataFrame or dplyr operation
path	The path to the file. Needs to be accessible from the cluster. Supports the "hdfs://", "s3a://" and "file://" protocols.
mode	A character element. Specifies the behavior when data or table already exists. Supported values include: 'error', 'append', 'overwrite' and ignore. Notice that 'overwrite' will also change the column structure. For more details see also http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/sql-programming-guide.html#save-modes for your version of Spark.
options	A list of strings with additional options.
partition_by	A character vector. Partitions the output by the given columns on the file system.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

See Also

Other Spark serialization routines: [spark_load_table](#), [spark_read_csv](#), [spark_read_delta](#), [spark_read_jdbc](#), [spark_read_json](#), [spark_read_libsvm](#), [spark_read_orc](#), [spark_read_parquet](#), [spark_read_source](#), [spark_read_table](#), [spark_read_text](#), [spark_save_table](#), [spark_write_csv](#), [spark_write_delta](#), [spark_write_jdbc](#), [spark_write_json](#), [spark_write_orc](#), [spark_write_parquet](#), [spark_write_source](#), [spark_write_table](#)

src_databases	<i>Show database list</i>
---------------	---------------------------

Description

Show database list

Usage

```
src_databases(sc, ...)
```

Arguments

sc A spark_connection.
 ... Optional arguments; currently unused.

stream_find *Find Stream*

Description

Finds and returns a stream based on the stream's identifier.

Usage

```
stream_find(sc, id)
```

Arguments

sc The associated Spark connection.
 id The stream identifier to find.

Examples

```
## Not run:
sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")
sdf_len(sc, 10) %>%
  spark_write_parquet(path = "parquet-in")

stream <- stream_read_parquet(sc, "parquet-in") %>%
  stream_write_parquet("parquet-out")

stream_id <- stream_id(stream)
stream_find(sc, stream_id)

## End(Not run)
```

stream_generate_test *Generate Test Stream*

Description

Generates a local test stream, useful when testing streams locally.

Usage

```
stream_generate_test(df = rep(1:1000), path = "source",
  distribution = floor(10 + 1e+05 * stats::dbinom(1:20, 20, 0.5)),
  iterations = 50, interval = 1)
```

Arguments

df	The data frame used as a source of rows to the stream, will be cast to data frame if needed. Defaults to a sequence of one thousand entries.
path	Path to save stream of files to, defaults to "source".
distribution	The distribution of rows to use over each iteration, defaults to a binomial distribution. The stream will cycle through the distribution if needed.
iterations	Number of iterations to execute before stopping, defaults to fifty.
interval	The interval in seconds use to write the stream, defaults to one second.

Details

This function requires the callr package to be installed.

stream_id	<i>Spark Stream's Identifier</i>
-----------	----------------------------------

Description

Retrieves the identifier of the Spark stream.

Usage

```
stream_id(stream)
```

Arguments

stream	The spark stream object.
--------	--------------------------

stream_name	<i>Spark Stream's Name</i>
-------------	----------------------------

Description

Retrieves the name of the Spark stream if available.

Usage

```
stream_name(stream)
```

Arguments

stream	The spark stream object.
--------	--------------------------

stream_read_csv	<i>Read CSV Stream</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

Reads a CSV stream as a Spark dataframe stream.

Usage

```
stream_read_csv(sc, path, name = NULL, header = TRUE, columns = NULL,
  delimiter = ",", quote = "\"", escape = "\\\"",
  charset = "UTF-8", null_value = NULL, options = list(), ...)
```

Arguments

sc	A spark_connection.
path	The path to the file. Needs to be accessible from the cluster. Supports the "hdfs://", "s3a://" and "file://" protocols.
name	The name to assign to the newly generated stream.
header	Boolean; should the first row of data be used as a header? Defaults to TRUE.
columns	A vector of column names or a named vector of column types.
delimiter	The character used to delimit each column. Defaults to ','.
quote	The character used as a quote. Defaults to '"'.
escape	The character used to escape other characters. Defaults to '\\'.
charset	The character set. Defaults to "UTF-8".
null_value	The character to use for null, or missing, values. Defaults to NULL.
options	A list of strings with additional options.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

See Also

Other Spark stream serialization: [stream_read_json](#), [stream_read_kafka](#), [stream_read_orc](#), [stream_read_parquet](#), [stream_read_ssocket](#), [stream_read_text](#), [stream_write_console](#), [stream_write_csv](#), [stream_write_json](#), [stream_write_kafka](#), [stream_write_memory](#), [stream_write_orc](#), [stream_write_parquet](#), [stream_write_text](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")

dir.create("csv-in")
write.csv(iris, "csv-in/data.csv", row.names = FALSE)

csv_path <- file.path("file://", getwd(), "csv-in")

stream <- stream_read_csv(sc, csv_path) %>% stream_write_csv("csv-out")

stream_stop(stream)

## End(Not run)
```

stream_read_json	<i>Read JSON Stream</i>
------------------	-------------------------

Description

Reads a JSON stream as a Spark dataframe stream.

Usage

```
stream_read_json(sc, path, name = NULL, columns = NULL,
  options = list(), ...)
```

Arguments

sc	A spark_connection.
path	The path to the file. Needs to be accessible from the cluster. Supports the "hdfs://", "s3a://" and "file://" protocols.
name	The name to assign to the newly generated stream.
columns	A vector of column names or a named vector of column types.
options	A list of strings with additional options.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

See Also

Other Spark stream serialization: [stream_read_csv](#), [stream_read_kafka](#), [stream_read_orc](#), [stream_read_parquet](#), [stream_read_scoket](#), [stream_read_text](#), [stream_write_console](#), [stream_write_csv](#), [stream_write_json](#), [stream_write_kafka](#), [stream_write_memory](#), [stream_write_orc](#), [stream_write_parquet](#), [stream_write_text](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")

dir.create("json-in")
jsonlite::write_json(list(a = c(1,2), b = c(10,20)), "json-in/data.json")

json_path <- file.path("file://", getwd(), "json-in")

stream <- stream_read_json(sc, json_path) %>% stream_write_json("json-out")

stream_stop(stream)

## End(Not run)
```

stream_read_kafka	<i>Read Kafka Stream</i>
-------------------	--------------------------

Description

Reads a Kafka stream as a Spark dataframe stream.

Usage

```
stream_read_kafka(sc, name = NULL, options = list(), ...)
```

Arguments

sc	A spark_connection.
name	The name to assign to the newly generated stream.
options	A list of strings with additional options.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

Details

Please note that Kafka requires installing the appropriate package by connecting with a config setting where `sparklyr.shell.packages` is set to, for Spark 2.3.2, `"org.apache.spark:spark-sql-kafka-0-10_2.11:2.3.2"`.

See Also

Other Spark stream serialization: [stream_read_csv](#), [stream_read_json](#), [stream_read_orc](#), [stream_read_parquet](#), [stream_read_scoket](#), [stream_read_text](#), [stream_write_console](#), [stream_write_csv](#), [stream_write_json](#), [stream_write_kafka](#), [stream_write_memory](#), [stream_write_orc](#), [stream_write_parquet](#), [stream_write_text](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

config <- spark_config()

# The following package is dependent to Spark version, for Spark 2.3.2:
config$sparklyr.shell.packages <- "org.apache.spark:spark-sql-kafka-0-10_2.11:2.3.2"

sc <- spark_connect(master = "local", config = config)

read_options <- list(kafka.bootstrap.servers = "localhost:9092", subscribe = "topic1")
write_options <- list(kafka.bootstrap.servers = "localhost:9092", topic = "topic2")

stream <- stream_read_kafka(sc, options = read_options) %>%
  stream_write_kafka(options = write_options)

stream_stop(stream)

## End(Not run)
```

stream_read_orc	<i>Read ORC Stream</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

Reads an **ORC** stream as a Spark dataframe stream.

Usage

```
stream_read_orc(sc, path, name = NULL, columns = NULL,
  options = list(), ...)
```

Arguments

sc	A spark_connection.
path	The path to the file. Needs to be accessible from the cluster. Supports the "hdfs://", "s3a://" and "file://" protocols.
name	The name to assign to the newly generated stream.
columns	A vector of column names or a named vector of column types.
options	A list of strings with additional options.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

See Also

Other Spark stream serialization: [stream_read_csv](#), [stream_read_json](#), [stream_read_kafka](#), [stream_read_parquet](#), [stream_read_scket](#), [stream_read_text](#), [stream_write_console](#), [stream_write_csv](#), [stream_write_json](#), [stream_write_kafka](#), [stream_write_memory](#), [stream_write_orc](#), [stream_write_parquet](#), [stream_write_text](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")

sdf_len(sc, 10) %>% spark_write_orc("orc-in")

stream <- stream_read_orc(sc, "orc-in") %>% stream_write_orc("orc-out")

stream_stop(stream)

## End(Not run)
```

stream_read_parquet *Read Parquet Stream*

Description

Reads a parquet stream as a Spark dataframe stream.

Usage

```
stream_read_parquet(sc, path, name = NULL, columns = NULL,
  options = list(), ...)
```

Arguments

sc	A spark_connection.
path	The path to the file. Needs to be accessible from the cluster. Supports the "hdfs://", "s3a://" and "file://" protocols.
name	The name to assign to the newly generated stream.
columns	A vector of column names or a named vector of column types.
options	A list of strings with additional options.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

See Also

Other Spark stream serialization: [stream_read_csv](#), [stream_read_json](#), [stream_read_kafka](#), [stream_read_orc](#), [stream_read_scket](#), [stream_read_text](#), [stream_write_console](#), [stream_write_csv](#), [stream_write_json](#), [stream_write_kafka](#), [stream_write_memory](#), [stream_write_orc](#), [stream_write_parquet](#), [stream_write_text](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")

sdf_len(sc, 10) %>% spark_write_parquet("parquet-in")

stream <- stream_read_parquet(sc, "parquet-in") %>% stream_write_parquet("parquet-out")

stream_stop(stream)

## End(Not run)
```

stream_read_scket	<i>Read Socket Stream</i>
-------------------	---------------------------

Description

Reads a Socket stream as a Spark dataframe stream.

Usage

```
stream_read_scket(sc, name = NULL, columns = NULL, options = list(),
  ...)
```

Arguments

sc	A spark_connection.
name	The name to assign to the newly generated stream.
columns	A vector of column names or a named vector of column types.
options	A list of strings with additional options.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

See Also

Other Spark stream serialization: [stream_read_csv](#), [stream_read_json](#), [stream_read_kafka](#), [stream_read_orc](#), [stream_read_parquet](#), [stream_read_text](#), [stream_write_console](#), [stream_write_csv](#), [stream_write_json](#), [stream_write_kafka](#), [stream_write_memory](#), [stream_write_orc](#), [stream_write_parquet](#), [stream_write_text](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")

# Start socket server from terminal, example: nc -lk 9999
stream <- stream_read_socket(sc, options = list(host = "localhost", port = 9999))
stream

## End(Not run)
```

stream_read_text	<i>Read Text Stream</i>
------------------	-------------------------

Description

Reads a text stream as a Spark dataframe stream.

Usage

```
stream_read_text(sc, path, name = NULL, options = list(), ...)
```

Arguments

sc	A spark_connection.
path	The path to the file. Needs to be accessible from the cluster. Supports the "hdfs://", "s3a://" and "file://" protocols.
name	The name to assign to the newly generated stream.
options	A list of strings with additional options.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

See Also

Other Spark stream serialization: [stream_read_csv](#), [stream_read_json](#), [stream_read_kafka](#), [stream_read_orc](#), [stream_read_parquet](#), [stream_read_socket](#), [stream_write_console](#), [stream_write_csv](#), [stream_write_json](#), [stream_write_kafka](#), [stream_write_memory](#), [stream_write_orc](#), [stream_write_parquet](#), [stream_write_text](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")

dir.create("text-in")
```

```

writeLines("A text entry", "text-in/text.txt")

text_path <- file.path("file://", getwd(), "text-in")

stream <- stream_read_text(sc, text_path) %>% stream_write_text("text-out")

stream_stop(stream)

## End(Not run)

```

stream_render	<i>Render Stream</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

Collects streaming statistics to render the stream as an 'htmlwidget'.

Usage

```
stream_render(stream = NULL, collect = 10, stats = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

stream	The stream to render
collect	The interval in seconds to collect data before rendering the 'htmlwidget'.
stats	Optional stream statistics collected using <code>stream_stats()</code> , when specified, stream should be omitted.
...	Additional optional arguments.

Examples

```

## Not run:
library(sparklyr)
sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")

dir.create("iris-in")
write.csv(iris, "iris-in/iris.csv", row.names = FALSE)

stream <- stream_read_csv(sc, "iris-in/") %>%
  stream_write_csv("iris-out/")

stream_render(stream)
stream_stop(stream)

## End(Not run)

```

stream_stats	<i>Stream Statistics</i>
--------------	--------------------------

Description

Collects streaming statistics, usually, to be used with `stream_render()` to render streaming statistics.

Usage

```
stream_stats(stream, stats = list())
```

Arguments

stream	The stream to collect statistics from.
stats	An optional stats object generated using <code>stream_stats()</code> .

Value

A stats object containing streaming statistics that can be passed back to the `stats` parameter to continue aggregating streaming stats.

Examples

```
## Not run:
sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")
sdf_len(sc, 10) %>%
  spark_write_parquet(path = "parquet-in")

stream <- stream_read_parquet(sc, "parquet-in") %>%
  stream_write_parquet("parquet-out")

stream_stats(stream)

## End(Not run)
```

stream_stop	<i>Stops a Spark Stream</i>
-------------	-----------------------------

Description

Stops processing data from a Spark stream.

Usage

```
stream_stop(stream)
```

Arguments

stream The spark stream object to be stopped.

stream_trigger_continuous

Spark Stream Continuous Trigger

Description

Creates a Spark structured streaming trigger to execute continuously. This mode is the most performant but not all operations are supported.

Usage

```
stream_trigger_continuous(checkpoint = 5000)
```

Arguments

checkpoint The checkpoint interval specified in milliseconds.

See Also

[stream_trigger_interval](#)

stream_trigger_interval

Spark Stream Interval Trigger

Description

Creates a Spark structured streaming trigger to execute over the specified interval.

Usage

```
stream_trigger_interval(interval = 1000)
```

Arguments

interval The execution interval specified in milliseconds.

See Also

[stream_trigger_continuous](#)

`stream_view`*View Stream*

Description

Opens a Shiny gadget to visualize the given stream.

Usage

```
stream_view(stream, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>stream</code>	The stream to visualize.
<code>...</code>	Additional optional arguments.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sparklyr)
sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")

dir.create("iris-in")
write.csv(iris, "iris-in/iris.csv", row.names = FALSE)

stream_read_csv(sc, "iris-in/") %>%
  stream_write_csv("iris-out/") %>%
  stream_view() %>%
  stream_stop()

## End(Not run)
```

`stream_watermark`*Watermark Stream*

Description

Ensures a stream has a watermark defined, which is required for some operations over streams.

Usage

```
stream_watermark(x, column = "timestamp", threshold = "10 minutes")
```

Arguments

x	An object coercable to a Spark Streaming DataFrame.
column	The name of the column that contains the event time of the row, if the column is missing, a column with the current time will be added.
threshold	The minimum delay to wait to data to arrive late, defaults to ten minutes.

stream_write_console *Write Console Stream*

Description

Writes a Spark dataframe stream into console logs.

Usage

```
stream_write_console(x, mode = c("append", "complete", "update"),
  options = list(), trigger = stream_trigger_interval(), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A Spark DataFrame or dplyr operation
mode	Specifies how data is written to a streaming sink. Valid values are "append", "complete" or "update".
options	A list of strings with additional options.
trigger	The trigger for the stream query, defaults to micro-batches running every 5 seconds. See stream_trigger_interval and stream_trigger_continuous .
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

See Also

Other Spark stream serialization: [stream_read_csv](#), [stream_read_json](#), [stream_read_kafka](#), [stream_read_orc](#), [stream_read_parquet](#), [stream_read_scoket](#), [stream_read_text](#), [stream_write_csv](#), [stream_write_json](#), [stream_write_kafka](#), [stream_write_memory](#), [stream_write_orc](#), [stream_write_parquet](#), [stream_write_text](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")

sdf_len(sc, 10) %>% dplyr::transmute(text = as.character(id)) %>% spark_write_text("text-in")

stream <- stream_read_text(sc, "text-in") %>% stream_write_console()

stream_stop(stream)
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

stream_write_csv	<i>Write CSV Stream</i>
------------------	-------------------------

Description

Writes a Spark dataframe stream into a tabular (typically, comma-separated) stream.

Usage

```
stream_write_csv(x, path, mode = c("append", "complete", "update"),
  trigger = stream_trigger_interval(), checkpoint = file.path(path,
  "checkpoint"), header = TRUE, delimiter = ",", quote = "\"",
  escape = "\\\"", charset = "UTF-8", null_value = NULL,
  options = list(), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A Spark DataFrame or dplyr operation
path	The path to the file. Needs to be accessible from the cluster. Supports the "hdfs://", "s3a://" and "file://" protocols.
mode	Specifies how data is written to a streaming sink. Valid values are "append", "complete" or "update".
trigger	The trigger for the stream query, defaults to micro-batches running every 5 seconds. See stream_trigger_interval and stream_trigger_continuous .
checkpoint	The location where the system will write all the checkpoint information to guarantee end-to-end fault-tolerance.
header	Should the first row of data be used as a header? Defaults to TRUE.
delimiter	The character used to delimit each column, defaults to ,.
quote	The character used as a quote. Defaults to '"'.
escape	The character used to escape other characters, defaults to \.
charset	The character set, defaults to "UTF-8".
null_value	The character to use for default values, defaults to NULL.
options	A list of strings with additional options.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

See Also

Other Spark stream serialization: [stream_read_csv](#), [stream_read_json](#), [stream_read_kafka](#), [stream_read_orc](#), [stream_read_parquet](#), [stream_read_scoket](#), [stream_read_text](#), [stream_write_console](#), [stream_write_json](#), [stream_write_kafka](#), [stream_write_memory](#), [stream_write_orc](#), [stream_write_parquet](#), [stream_write_text](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")

dir.create("csv-in")
write.csv(iris, "csv-in/data.csv", row.names = FALSE)

csv_path <- file.path("file://", getwd(), "csv-in")

stream <- stream_read_csv(sc, csv_path) %>% stream_write_csv("csv-out")

stream_stop(stream)

## End(Not run)
```

stream_write_json	<i>Write JSON Stream</i>
-------------------	--------------------------

Description

Writes a Spark dataframe stream into a JSON stream.

Usage

```
stream_write_json(x, path, mode = c("append", "complete", "update"),
  trigger = stream_trigger_interval(), checkpoint = file.path(path,
  "checkpoints", random_string("")), options = list(), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A Spark DataFrame or dplyr operation
path	The destination path. Needs to be accessible from the cluster. Supports the "hdfs://", "s3a://" and "file://" protocols.
mode	Specifies how data is written to a streaming sink. Valid values are "append", "complete" or "update".
trigger	The trigger for the stream query, defaults to micro-batches running every 5 seconds. See stream_trigger_interval and stream_trigger_continuous .
checkpoint	The location where the system will write all the checkpoint information to guarantee end-to-end fault-tolerance.
options	A list of strings with additional options.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

See Also

Other Spark stream serialization: [stream_read_csv](#), [stream_read_json](#), [stream_read_kafka](#), [stream_read_orc](#), [stream_read_parquet](#), [stream_read_scoket](#), [stream_read_text](#), [stream_write_console](#), [stream_write_csv](#), [stream_write_kafka](#), [stream_write_memory](#), [stream_write_orc](#), [stream_write_parquet](#), [stream_write_text](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")

dir.create("json-in")
jsonlite::write_json(list(a = c(1,2), b = c(10,20)), "json-in/data.json")

json_path <- file.path("file://", getwd(), "json-in")

stream <- stream_read_json(sc, json_path) %>% stream_write_json("json-out")

stream_stop(stream)

## End(Not run)
```

stream_write_kafka *Write Kafka Stream*

Description

Writes a Spark dataframe stream into an kafka stream.

Usage

```
stream_write_kafka(x, mode = c("append", "complete", "update"),
  trigger = stream_trigger_interval(),
  checkpoint = file.path("checkpoints", random_string("")),
  options = list(), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A Spark DataFrame or dplyr operation
mode	Specifies how data is written to a streaming sink. Valid values are "append", "complete" or "update".
trigger	The trigger for the stream query, defaults to micro-batches running every 5 seconds. See stream_trigger_interval and stream_trigger_continuous .
checkpoint	The location where the system will write all the checkpoint information to guarantee end-to-end fault-tolerance.

options A list of strings with additional options.
 ... Optional arguments; currently unused.

Details

Please note that Kafka requires installing the appropriate package by connecting with a config setting where `sparklyr.shell.packages` is set to, for Spark 2.3.2, `"org.apache.spark:spark-sql-kafka-0-10_2.11:2.3.2"`.

See Also

Other Spark stream serialization: [stream_read_csv](#), [stream_read_json](#), [stream_read_kafka](#), [stream_read_orc](#), [stream_read_parquet](#), [stream_read_scoket](#), [stream_read_text](#), [stream_write_console](#), [stream_write_csv](#), [stream_write_json](#), [stream_write_memory](#), [stream_write_orc](#), [stream_write_parquet](#), [stream_write_text](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

config <- spark_config()

# The following package is dependent to Spark version, for Spark 2.3.2:
config$sparklyr.shell.packages <- "org.apache.spark:spark-sql-kafka-0-10_2.11:2.3.2"

sc <- spark_connect(master = "local", config = config)

read_options <- list(kafka.bootstrap.servers = "localhost:9092", subscribe = "topic1")
write_options <- list(kafka.bootstrap.servers = "localhost:9092", topic = "topic2")

stream <- stream_read_kafka(sc, options = read_options) %>%
  stream_write_kafka(options = write_options)

stream_stop(stream)

## End(Not run)
```

stream_write_memory *Write Memory Stream*

Description

Writes a Spark dataframe stream into a memory stream.

Usage

```
stream_write_memory(x, name = random_string("sparklyr_tmp_"),
  mode = c("append", "complete", "update"),
  trigger = stream_trigger_interval(),
  checkpoint = file.path("checkpoints", name, random_string("")),
  options = list(), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A Spark DataFrame or dplyr operation
name	The name to assign to the newly generated stream.
mode	Specifies how data is written to a streaming sink. Valid values are "append", "complete" or "update".
trigger	The trigger for the stream query, defaults to micro-batches running every 5 seconds. See stream_trigger_interval and stream_trigger_continuous .
checkpoint	The location where the system will write all the checkpoint information to guarantee end-to-end fault-tolerance.
options	A list of strings with additional options.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

See Also

Other Spark stream serialization: [stream_read_csv](#), [stream_read_json](#), [stream_read_kafka](#), [stream_read_orc](#), [stream_read_parquet](#), [stream_read_scoket](#), [stream_read_text](#), [stream_write_console](#), [stream_write_csv](#), [stream_write_json](#), [stream_write_kafka](#), [stream_write_orc](#), [stream_write_parquet](#), [stream_write_text](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")

dir.create("csv-in")
write.csv(iris, "csv-in/data.csv", row.names = FALSE)

csv_path <- file.path("file://", getwd(), "csv-in")

stream <- stream_read_csv(sc, csv_path) %>% stream_write_memory("csv-out")

stream_stop(stream)

## End(Not run)
```

stream_write_orc *Write a ORC Stream*

Description

Writes a Spark dataframe stream into an **ORC** stream.

Usage

```
stream_write_orc(x, path, mode = c("append", "complete", "update"),
  trigger = stream_trigger_interval(), checkpoint = file.path(path,
  "checkpoints", random_string("")), options = list(), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A Spark DataFrame or dplyr operation
path	The destination path. Needs to be accessible from the cluster. Supports the "hdfs://", "s3a://" and "file://" protocols.
mode	Specifies how data is written to a streaming sink. Valid values are "append", "complete" or "update".
trigger	The trigger for the stream query, defaults to micro-batches running every 5 seconds. See stream_trigger_interval and stream_trigger_continuous .
checkpoint	The location where the system will write all the checkpoint information to guarantee end-to-end fault-tolerance.
options	A list of strings with additional options.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

See Also

Other Spark stream serialization: [stream_read_csv](#), [stream_read_json](#), [stream_read_kafka](#), [stream_read_orc](#), [stream_read_parquet](#), [stream_read_scoket](#), [stream_read_text](#), [stream_write_console](#), [stream_write_csv](#), [stream_write_json](#), [stream_write_kafka](#), [stream_write_memory](#), [stream_write_parquet](#), [stream_write_text](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")

sdf_len(sc, 10) %>% spark_write_orc("orc-in")

stream <- stream_read_orc(sc, "orc-in") %>% stream_write_orc("orc-out")

stream_stop(stream)
```



```
## End(Not run)
```

```
stream_write_parquet Write Parquet Stream
```

Description

Writes a Spark dataframe stream into a parquet stream.

Usage

```
stream_write_parquet(x, path, mode = c("append", "complete", "update"),
  trigger = stream_trigger_interval(), checkpoint = file.path(path,
  "checkpoints", random_string("")), options = list(), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A Spark DataFrame or dplyr operation
path	The destination path. Needs to be accessible from the cluster. Supports the "hdfs://", "s3a://" and "file://" protocols.
mode	Specifies how data is written to a streaming sink. Valid values are "append", "complete" or "update".
trigger	The trigger for the stream query, defaults to micro-batches running every 5 seconds. See stream_trigger_interval and stream_trigger_continuous .
checkpoint	The location where the system will write all the checkpoint information to guarantee end-to-end fault-tolerance.
options	A list of strings with additional options.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

See Also

Other Spark stream serialization: [stream_read_csv](#), [stream_read_json](#), [stream_read_kafka](#), [stream_read_orc](#), [stream_read_parquet](#), [stream_read_scoket](#), [stream_read_text](#), [stream_write_console](#), [stream_write_csv](#), [stream_write_json](#), [stream_write_kafka](#), [stream_write_memory](#), [stream_write_orc](#), [stream_write_text](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")

sdf_len(sc, 10) %>% spark_write_parquet("parquet-in")
```

```

stream <- stream_read_parquet(sc, "parquet-in") %>% stream_write_parquet("parquet-out")

stream_stop(stream)

## End(Not run)

```

stream_write_text *Write Text Stream*

Description

Writes a Spark dataframe stream into a text stream.

Usage

```

stream_write_text(x, path, mode = c("append", "complete", "update"),
  trigger = stream_trigger_interval(), checkpoint = file.path(path,
  "checkpoints", random_string("")), options = list(), ...)

```

Arguments

x	A Spark DataFrame or dplyr operation
path	The destination path. Needs to be accessible from the cluster. Supports the "hdfs://", "s3a://" and "file://" protocols.
mode	Specifies how data is written to a streaming sink. Valid values are "append", "complete" or "update".
trigger	The trigger for the stream query, defaults to micro-batches running every 5 seconds. See stream_trigger_interval and stream_trigger_continuous .
checkpoint	The location where the system will write all the checkpoint information to guarantee end-to-end fault-tolerance.
options	A list of strings with additional options.
...	Optional arguments; currently unused.

See Also

Other Spark stream serialization: [stream_read_csv](#), [stream_read_json](#), [stream_read_kafka](#), [stream_read_orc](#), [stream_read_parquet](#), [stream_read_scoket](#), [stream_read_text](#), [stream_write_console](#), [stream_write_csv](#), [stream_write_json](#), [stream_write_kafka](#), [stream_write_memory](#), [stream_write_orc](#), [stream_write_parquet](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

sc <- spark_connect(master = "local")

dir.create("text-in")
writeLines("A text entry", "text-in/text.txt")

text_path <- file.path("file://", getwd(), "text-in")

stream <- stream_read_text(sc, text_path) %>% stream_write_text("text-out")

stream_stop(stream)

## End(Not run)
```

tbl_cache

Cache a Spark Table

Description

Force a Spark table with name `name` to be loaded into memory. Operations on cached tables should normally (although not always) be more performant than the same operation performed on an uncached table.

Usage

```
tbl_cache(sc, name, force = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>sc</code>	A <code>spark_connection</code> .
<code>name</code>	The table name.
<code>force</code>	Force the data to be loaded into memory? This is accomplished by calling the <code>count</code> API on the associated Spark DataFrame.

tbl_change_db	<i>Use specific database</i>
---------------	------------------------------

Description

Use specific database

Usage

```
tbl_change_db(sc, name)
```

Arguments

sc	A spark_connection.
name	The database name.

tbl_uncache	<i>Uncache a Spark Table</i>
-------------	------------------------------

Description

Force a Spark table with name name to be unloaded from memory.

Usage

```
tbl_uncache(sc, name)
```

Arguments

sc	A spark_connection.
name	The table name.

Index

*Topic **interenal**

- spark_config_packages, [153](#)

- augment.ml_model_aft_survival_regression
(ml_survival_regression_tidiers),
[120](#)
- augment.ml_model_als (ml_als_tidiers),
[66](#)
- augment.ml_model_bisecting_kmeans
(ml_unsupervised_tidiers), [123](#)
- augment.ml_model_decision_tree_classification
(ml_tree_tidiers), [121](#)
- augment.ml_model_decision_tree_regression
(ml_tree_tidiers), [121](#)
- augment.ml_model_gaussian_mixture
(ml_unsupervised_tidiers), [123](#)
- augment.ml_model_gbt_classification
(ml_tree_tidiers), [121](#)
- augment.ml_model_gbt_regression
(ml_tree_tidiers), [121](#)
- augment.ml_model_generalized_linear_regression
(ml_glm_tidiers), [88](#)
- augment.ml_model_isotonic_regression
(ml_isotonic_regression_tidiers),
[91](#)
- augment.ml_model_kmeans
(ml_unsupervised_tidiers), [123](#)
- augment.ml_model_lda (ml_lda_tidiers),
[97](#)
- augment.ml_model_linear_regression
(ml_glm_tidiers), [88](#)
- augment.ml_model_linear_svc
(ml_linear_svc_tidiers), [102](#)
- augment.ml_model_logistic_regression
(ml_logistic_regression_tidiers),
[106](#)
- augment.ml_model_multilayer_perceptron_classification
(ml_multilayer_perceptron_tidiers),
[110](#)

- augment.ml_model_naive_bayes
(ml_naive_bayes_tidiers), [112](#)
- augment.ml_model_pca (ml_pca_tidiers),
[115](#)
- augment.ml_model_random_forest_classification
(ml_tree_tidiers), [121](#)
- augment.ml_model_random_forest_regression
(ml_tree_tidiers), [121](#)

- checkpoint_directory, [6](#)
- compile_package_jars, [7](#), [151](#), [156](#)
- config, [152](#)
- connection_config, [7](#)
- copy_to.spark_connection, [8](#)
- cut, [11](#)

- download_scalac, [8](#)

- ensure, [9](#)

- find_scalac, [9](#)
- ft_binarizer, [10](#), [12](#), [14](#), [15](#), [17–21](#), [23–26](#),
[28](#), [30–34](#), [36](#), [37](#), [39](#), [40](#), [42–45](#),
[47–51](#), [53](#)
- ft_bucketed_random_projection_lsh
(ft_lsh), [25](#)
- ft_bucketizer, [10](#), [11](#), [14](#), [15](#), [17–21](#), [23–26](#),
[28](#), [30–34](#), [36](#), [37](#), [39](#), [40](#), [42–45](#),
[47–51](#), [53](#)
- ft_chisq_selector, [10](#), [12](#), [12](#), [15](#), [17–21](#),
[23–26](#), [28](#), [30–34](#), [36](#), [37](#), [39](#), [40](#),
[42–45](#), [47–51](#), [53](#)
- ft_count_vectorizer, [10](#), [12](#), [14](#), [14](#), [17–21](#),
[23–26](#), [28](#), [30–34](#), [36](#), [37](#), [39](#), [40](#),
[42–45](#), [47–51](#), [53](#), [95](#)
- ft_dct, [10](#), [12](#), [14](#), [15](#), [16](#), [18–21](#), [23–26](#), [28](#),
[30–34](#), [36](#), [37](#), [39](#), [40](#), [42–45](#), [47–51](#),
[53](#)
- ft_discrete_cosine_transform (ft_dct),
[16](#)

- ft_dplyr_transformer
(ft_sql_transformer), 42
- ft_elementwise_product, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 17, 19–21, 23–26, 28, 30–34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42–45, 47–51, 53
- ft_feature_hasher, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 18, 20, 21, 23–26, 28, 30–34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42–45, 47–51, 53
- ft_hashing_tf, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17–19, 19, 21, 23–26, 28, 30–34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42–45, 47–51, 53
- ft_idf, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17–20, 21, 23–26, 28, 30–34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42–45, 47–51, 53
- ft_imputer, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17–21, 22, 24–26, 28, 30–34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42–45, 47–51, 53
- ft_index_to_string, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17–21, 23, 23, 25, 26, 28, 30–34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42–51, 53
- ft_interaction, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17–21, 23, 24, 24, 26, 28, 30–34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42–45, 47–51, 53
- ft_lsh, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17–21, 23–25, 25, 28, 30–34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42–45, 47–51, 53
- ft_lsh_utils, 27
- ft_max_abs_scaler, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17–21, 23–26, 27, 30–34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42–45, 47–51, 53
- ft_min_max_scaler, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17–21, 23–26, 28, 29, 31–34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42–45, 47–51, 53
- ft_minhash_lsh (ft_lsh), 25
- ft_ngram, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17–21, 23–26, 28, 30, 30, 32–34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42–45, 47–51, 53
- ft_normalizer, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17–21, 23–26, 28, 30, 31, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42–44, 46–51, 53
- ft_one_hot_encoder, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17–20, 22–26, 28, 30–32, 32, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42–44, 46–51, 53
- ft_one_hot_encoder_estimator, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17–20, 22–26, 28, 30–33, 33, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42–44, 46–51, 53
- ft_pca, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17–20, 22–26, 28, 30–34, 35, 37, 39, 40, 42–44, 46–51, 53
- ft_polynomial_expansion, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17–20, 22–26, 28, 30–34, 36, 36, 39, 40, 42–44, 46–51, 53
- ft_quantile_discretizer, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17–20, 22–26, 28, 30–34, 36, 37, 37, 40, 42–44, 46–51, 53
- ft_r_formula, 10, 12–15, 17–20, 22–26, 28, 30–34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 40, 41, 43, 44, 46–51, 53, 61, 62, 64, 67, 72, 73, 80, 82, 83, 85, 86, 89, 92, 94, 98–101, 103, 104, 107, 108, 111, 113, 114, 117
- ft_regex_tokenizer, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17–20, 22–26, 28, 30–34, 36, 37, 39, 39, 42–44, 46–51, 53
- ft_sql_transformer, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17–20, 22–26, 28, 30–34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42, 42, 44, 46–51, 53
- ft_standard_scaler, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17–20, 22–26, 28, 30–34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42, 43, 43, 46–51, 53
- ft_stop_words_remover, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17–20, 22–26, 28, 30–34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42–44, 45, 47–51, 53, 75
- ft_string_indexer, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17–20, 22–26, 28, 30–34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42–44, 46, 46, 48–51, 53
- ft_string_indexer_model
(ft_string_indexer), 46
- ft_tokenizer, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17–20, 22–26, 28, 30–34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42–44, 46, 47, 47, 49–51, 53, 95
- ft_vector_assembler, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17–20, 22–26, 28, 30–34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42–44, 46–48, 48, 50, 51, 53
- ft_vector_indexer, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17–20, 22–26, 28, 30–34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42–44, 46–49, 49, 51, 53
- ft_vector_slicer, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17–20, 22–26, 28, 30–34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42–44, 46–50, 51, 53
- ft_word2vec, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17–20, 22–26, 28, 30–34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42–44, 46–51, 52
- glance.ml_model_aft_survival_regression
(ml_survival_regression_tidiers), 120

- glance.ml_model_als (ml_als_tidiers), 66
- glance.ml_model_bisecting_kmeans (ml_unsupervised_tidiers), 123
- glance.ml_model_decision_tree_classification (ml_tree_tidiers), 121
- glance.ml_model_decision_tree_regression (ml_tree_tidiers), 121
- glance.ml_model_gaussian_mixture (ml_unsupervised_tidiers), 123
- glance.ml_model_gbt_classification (ml_tree_tidiers), 121
- glance.ml_model_gbt_regression (ml_tree_tidiers), 121
- glance.ml_model_generalized_linear_regression (ml_glm_tidiers), 88
- glance.ml_model_isotonic_regression (ml_isotonic_regression_tidiers), 91
- glance.ml_model_kmeans (ml_unsupervised_tidiers), 123
- glance.ml_model_lda (ml_lda_tidiers), 97
- glance.ml_model_linear_regression (ml_glm_tidiers), 88
- glance.ml_model_linear_svc (ml_linear_svc_tidiers), 102
- glance.ml_model_logistic_regression (ml_logistic_regression_tidiers), 106
- glance.ml_model_multilayer_perceptron_classification (ml_multilayer_perceptron_tidiers), 110
- glance.ml_model_naive_bayes (ml_naive_bayes_tidiers), 112
- glance.ml_model_pca (ml_pca_tidiers), 115
- glance.ml_model_random_forest_classification (ml_tree_tidiers), 121
- glance.ml_model_random_forest_regression (ml_tree_tidiers), 121

- hive_context (spark-api), 146
- hive_context_config, 53

- invoke, 54, 146, 159
- invoke_new (invoke), 54
- invoke_static (invoke), 54
- is_ml_estimator (ml-transform-methods), 58
- is_ml_transformer (ml-transform-methods), 58
- java_context (spark-api), 146
- livy_config, 54
- livy_service_start, 56
- livy_service_stop (livy_service_start), 56

- ml-params, 56
- ml-persistence, 57
- ml-transform-methods, 58, 126
- ml-tuning, 59
- ml_aft_survival_regression, 61, 74, 84, 87, 90, 99, 102, 105, 109, 112, 114, 119
- ml_als, 63
- ml_als_tidiers, 66
- ml_approx_nearest_neighbors (ft_lsh_utils), 27
- ml_approx_similarity_join (ft_lsh_utils), 27
- ml_association_rules (ml_fpgrowth), 79
- ml_binary_classification_eval (ml_evaluator), 76
- ml_binary_classification_evaluator (ml_evaluator), 76
- ml_bisecting_kmeans, 67, 81, 93, 96
- ml_chisquare_test, 68
- ml_classification_eval (ml_evaluator), 76
- ml_clustering_evaluator, 69
- ml_compute_cost (ml_kmeans), 91
- ml_corr, 70
- ml_cross_validator (ml-tuning), 59
- ml_decision_tree (ml_decision_tree_classifier), 71
- ml_decision_tree_classifier, 63, 71, 84, 87, 90, 99, 102, 105, 109, 112, 114, 119
- ml_decision_tree_regressor (ml_decision_tree_classifier), 71
- ml_default_stop_words, 45, 74
- ml_describe_topics (ml_lda), 93
- ml_evaluate, 75
- ml_evaluator, 59, 76

- ml_feature_importances, 78
- ml_find_synonyms (ft_word2vec), 52
- ml_fit (ml-transform-methods), 58
- ml_fit_and_transform (ml-transform-methods), 58
- ml_fpgrowth, 79
- ml_freq_itemsets (ml_fpgrowth), 79
- ml_gaussian_mixture, 68, 79, 93, 96
- ml_gbt_classifier, 63, 74, 81, 87, 90, 99, 102, 105, 109, 112, 114, 119
- ml_gbt_regressor (ml_gbt_classifier), 81
- ml_generalized_linear_regression, 63, 74, 84, 85, 90, 99, 102, 105, 109, 112, 114, 119
- ml_glm_tidiers, 88
- ml_gradient_boosted_trees (ml_gbt_classifier), 81
- ml_is_set (ml-params), 56
- ml_isotonic_regression, 63, 74, 84, 87, 89, 99, 102, 105, 109, 112, 114, 119
- ml_isotonic_regression_tidiers, 91
- ml_kmeans, 68, 81, 91, 96
- ml_labels (ft_string_indexer), 46
- ml_lda, 68, 81, 93, 93
- ml_lda_tidiers, 97
- ml_linear_regression, 63, 74, 84, 87, 90, 98, 102, 105, 109, 112, 114, 119
- ml_linear_svc, 63, 74, 84, 87, 90, 99, 100, 105, 109, 112, 114, 119
- ml_linear_svc_tidiers, 102
- ml_load (ml-persistence), 57
- ml_log_likelihood (ml_lda), 93
- ml_log_perplexity (ml_lda), 93
- ml_logistic_regression, 63, 74, 84, 87, 90, 99, 102, 103, 109, 112, 114, 119
- ml_logistic_regression_tidiers, 106
- ml_model_data, 106
- ml_multiclass_classification_evaluator (ml_evaluator), 76
- ml_multilayer_perceptron (ml_multilayer_perceptron_classifier), 107
- ml_multilayer_perceptron_classifier, 63, 74, 84, 87, 90, 99, 102, 105, 107, 112, 114, 119
- ml_multilayer_perceptron_tidiers, 110
- ml_naive_bayes, 63, 74, 84, 87, 90, 99, 102, 105, 109, 110, 114, 119
- ml_naive_bayes_tidiers, 112
- ml_one_vs_rest, 63, 74, 84, 87, 90, 99, 102, 105, 109, 112, 113, 119
- ml_param (ml-params), 56
- ml_param_map (ml-params), 56
- ml_params (ml-params), 56
- ml_pca (ft_pca), 35
- ml_pca_tidiers, 115
- ml_pipeline, 115
- ml_predict (ml-transform-methods), 58
- ml_random_forest (ml_random_forest_classifier), 116
- ml_random_forest_classifier, 63, 74, 84, 87, 90, 99, 102, 105, 109, 112, 114, 116
- ml_random_forest_regressor (ml_random_forest_classifier), 116
- ml_recommend (ml_als), 63
- ml_regression_evaluator (ml_evaluator), 76
- ml_save, 62, 73, 83, 86, 89, 99, 101, 105, 108, 111, 114, 118
- ml_save (ml-persistence), 57
- ml_stage, 119
- ml_stages (ml_stage), 119
- ml_sub_models (ml-tuning), 59
- ml_summary, 120
- ml_survival_regression (ml_aft_survival_regression), 61
- ml_survival_regression_tidiers, 120
- ml_topics_matrix (ml_lda), 93
- ml_train_validation_split (ml-tuning), 59
- ml_transform (ml-transform-methods), 58
- ml_tree_feature_importance (ml_feature_importances), 78
- ml_tree_tidiers, 121
- ml_uid, 122
- ml_unsupervised_tidiers, 123
- ml_validation_metrics (ml-tuning), 59
- ml_vocabulary (ft_count_vectorizer), 14
- NA, 124
- na.replace, 124
- numeric_version, 172

- random_string, 124
- reactiveSpark, 124
- register_extension, 125
- registered_extensions
 - (register_extension), 125
- sdf-saveload, 125
- sdf-transform-methods, 58, 126
- sdf_along, 127
- sdf_bind, 127
- sdf_bind_cols (sdf_bind), 127
- sdf_bind_rows (sdf_bind), 127
- sdf_broadcast, 128
- sdf_checkpoint, 128
- sdf_coalesce, 129
- sdf_collect, 129
- sdf_copy_to, 130, 139, 140, 142, 144
- sdf_crosstab, 131
- sdf_debug_string, 131
- sdf_describe, 132
- sdf_dim, 132
- sdf_fit (sdf-transform-methods), 126
- sdf_fit_and_transform
 - (sdf-transform-methods), 126
- sdf_import (sdf_copy_to), 130
- sdf_is_streaming, 133
- sdf_last_index, 133
- sdf_len, 134
- sdf_load_parquet (sdf-saveload), 125
- sdf_load_table (sdf-saveload), 125
- sdf_ncol (sdf_dim), 132
- sdf_nrow (sdf_dim), 132
- sdf_num_partitions, 134
- sdf_partition (sdf_random_split), 138
- sdf_persist, 135
- sdf_pivot, 135
- sdf_predict, 69, 76
- sdf_predict (sdf-transform-methods), 126
- sdf_project, 136
- sdf_quantile, 137
- sdf_random_split, 130, 138, 140, 142, 144
- sdf_read_column, 139
- sdf_register, 130, 139, 140, 142, 144
- sdf_repartition, 140
- sdf_residuals
 - (sdf_residuals.ml_model_generalized_linear_regression), 141
- sdf_residuals.ml_model_generalized_linear_regression
 - 141
- sdf_sample, 130, 139, 140, 141, 144
- sdf_save_parquet (sdf-saveload), 125
- sdf_save_table (sdf-saveload), 125
- sdf_schema, 142
- sdf_separate_column, 143
- sdf_seq, 143
- sdf_sort, 130, 139, 140, 142, 144
- sdf_sql, 144
- sdf_transform (sdf-transform-methods), 126
- sdf_with_sequential_id, 145
- sdf_with_unique_id, 145
- spark-api, 146
- spark-connections, 147
- spark_apply, 148
- spark_apply_bundle, 150
- spark_apply_log, 150
- spark_compilation_spec, 151
- spark_config, 147, 152
- spark_config_kubernetes, 152
- spark_config_packages, 153
- spark_config_settings, 154
- spark_connect (spark-connections), 147
- spark_connection, 154
- spark_connection_class, 154
- spark_connection_find, 155
- spark_connection_is_open
 - (spark-connections), 147
- spark_context (spark-api), 146
- spark_context_config, 155
- spark_dataframe, 156
- spark_default_compilation_spec, 156
- spark_dependency, 157
- spark_dependency_fallback, 157
- spark_disconnect (spark-connections), 147
- spark_disconnect_all
 - (spark-connections), 147
- spark_extension, 158
- spark_get_checkpoint_dir
 - (checkpoint_directory), 6
- spark_home_dir, 151
- spark_home_set, 158
- spark_install, 147
- spark_job, 159
- spark_job_class, 159
- spark_load_table, 159, 162–171, 174–180
- spark_log, 160

- spark_read_csv, [160](#), [161](#), [163–171](#),
[174–180](#)
- spark_read_delta, [160](#), [162](#), [162](#), [163–171](#),
[174–180](#)
- spark_read_jdbc, [160](#), [162](#), [163](#), [163](#),
[164–171](#), [174–180](#)
- spark_read_json, [160](#), [162](#), [163](#), [164](#),
[165–171](#), [174–180](#)
- spark_read_libsvm, [160](#), [162–164](#), [165](#),
[166–171](#), [174–180](#)
- spark_read_orc, [160](#), [162–165](#), [165](#),
[167–171](#), [174–180](#)
- spark_read_parquet, [160](#), [162–166](#), [166](#),
[168–171](#), [174–180](#)
- spark_read_source, [160](#), [162–167](#), [167](#),
[169–171](#), [174–180](#)
- spark_read_table, [160](#), [162–168](#), [168](#), [170](#),
[171](#), [174–180](#)
- spark_read_text, [160](#), [162–169](#), [169](#), [171](#),
[174–180](#)
- spark_save_table, [160](#), [162–170](#), [170](#),
[174–180](#)
- spark_session (spark-api), [146](#)
- spark_session_config, [171](#)
- spark_set_checkpoint_dir
(checkpoint_directory), [6](#)
- spark_submit (spark-connections), [147](#)
- spark_table_name, [171](#)
- spark_version, [172](#)
- spark_version_from_home, [172](#)
- spark_web, [173](#)
- spark_write_csv, [160](#), [162–171](#), [173](#),
[175–180](#)
- spark_write_delta, [160](#), [162–171](#), [174](#), [174](#),
[175–180](#)
- spark_write_jdbc, [160](#), [162–171](#), [174](#), [175](#),
[175](#), [176–180](#)
- spark_write_json, [160](#), [162–171](#), [174](#), [175](#),
[176](#), [177–180](#)
- spark_write_orc, [160](#), [162–171](#), [174–176](#),
[176](#), [178–180](#)
- spark_write_parquet, [160](#), [162–171](#),
[174–177](#), [177](#), [179](#), [180](#)
- spark_write_source, [160](#), [162–171](#),
[174–178](#), [178](#), [179](#), [180](#)
- spark_write_table, [160](#), [162–171](#), [174–179](#),
[179](#), [180](#)
- spark_write_text, [160](#), [162–171](#), [174–179](#),
[180](#)
- sparklyr::register_extension, [148](#)
- src_databases, [180](#)
- stream_find, [181](#)
- stream_generate_test, [181](#)
- stream_id, [182](#)
- stream_name, [183](#)
- stream_read_csv, [183](#), [185–189](#), [194](#), [195](#),
[197–202](#)
- stream_read_json, [184](#), [184](#), [186–189](#), [194](#),
[195](#), [197–202](#)
- stream_read_kafka, [184](#), [185](#), [185](#), [187–189](#),
[194](#), [195](#), [197–202](#)
- stream_read_orc, [184–186](#), [186](#), [188](#), [189](#),
[194](#), [195](#), [197–202](#)
- stream_read_parquet, [184–187](#), [187](#), [188](#),
[189](#), [194](#), [195](#), [197–202](#)
- stream_read_socket, [184–188](#), [188](#), [189](#),
[194](#), [195](#), [197–202](#)
- stream_read_text, [184–188](#), [189](#), [194](#), [195](#),
[197–202](#)
- stream_render, [190](#)
- stream_stats, [191](#)
- stream_stop, [191](#)
- stream_trigger_continuous, [192](#), [192](#),
[194–197](#), [199–202](#)
- stream_trigger_interval, [192](#), [192](#),
[194–197](#), [199–202](#)
- stream_view, [193](#)
- stream_watermark, [193](#)
- stream_write_console, [184–189](#), [194](#), [195](#),
[197–202](#)
- stream_write_csv, [184–189](#), [194](#), [195](#),
[197–202](#)
- stream_write_json, [184–189](#), [194](#), [195](#), [196](#),
[198–202](#)
- stream_write_kafka, [184–189](#), [194](#), [195](#),
[197](#), [197](#), [199–202](#)
- stream_write_memory, [184–189](#), [194](#), [195](#),
[197](#), [198](#), [198](#), [200–202](#)
- stream_write_orc, [184–189](#), [194](#), [195](#),
[197–199](#), [200](#), [201](#), [202](#)
- stream_write_parquet, [184–189](#), [194](#), [195](#),
[197–200](#), [201](#), [202](#)
- stream_write_text, [184–189](#), [194](#), [195](#),
[197–201](#), [202](#)
- tbl_cache, [203](#)
- tbl_change_db, [204](#)

`tbl_uncache`, [204](#)
`tidy.ml_model_aft_survival_regression`
 (`ml_survival_regression_tidiers`),
 [120](#)
`tidy.ml_model_als` (`ml_als_tidiers`), [66](#)
`tidy.ml_model_bisecting_kmeans`
 (`ml_unsupervised_tidiers`), [123](#)
`tidy.ml_model_decision_tree_classification`
 (`ml_tree_tidiers`), [121](#)
`tidy.ml_model_decision_tree_regression`
 (`ml_tree_tidiers`), [121](#)
`tidy.ml_model_gaussian_mixture`
 (`ml_unsupervised_tidiers`), [123](#)
`tidy.ml_model_gbt_classification`
 (`ml_tree_tidiers`), [121](#)
`tidy.ml_model_gbt_regression`
 (`ml_tree_tidiers`), [121](#)
`tidy.ml_model_generalized_linear_regression`
 (`ml_glm_tidiers`), [88](#)
`tidy.ml_model_isotonic_regression`
 (`ml_isotonic_regression_tidiers`),
 [91](#)
`tidy.ml_model_kmeans`
 (`ml_unsupervised_tidiers`), [123](#)
`tidy.ml_model_lda` (`ml_lda_tidiers`), [97](#)
`tidy.ml_model_linear_regression`
 (`ml_glm_tidiers`), [88](#)
`tidy.ml_model_linear_svc`
 (`ml_linear_svc_tidiers`), [102](#)
`tidy.ml_model_logistic_regression`
 (`ml_logistic_regression_tidiers`),
 [106](#)
`tidy.ml_model_multilayer_perceptron_classification`
 (`ml_multilayer_perceptron_tidiers`),
 [110](#)
`tidy.ml_model_naive_bayes`
 (`ml_naive_bayes_tidiers`), [112](#)
`tidy.ml_model_pca` (`ml_pca_tidiers`), [115](#)
`tidy.ml_model_random_forest_classification`
 (`ml_tree_tidiers`), [121](#)
`tidy.ml_model_random_forest_regression`
 (`ml_tree_tidiers`), [121](#)