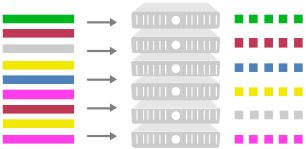
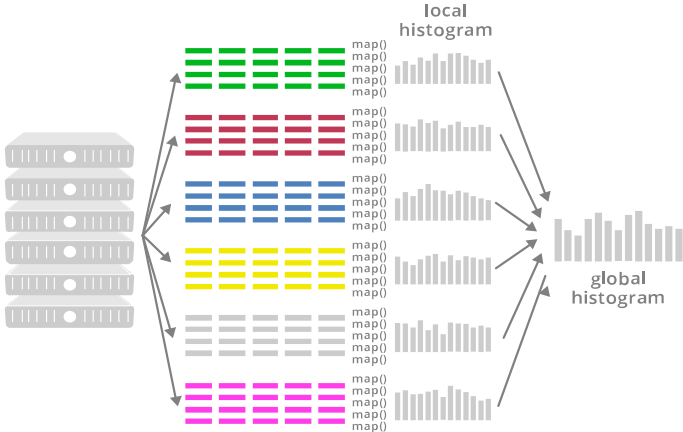




Parallel Data Ingest

Distributed Tree Building via Fine-Grain Map/Reduce to find optimal split points of data layer by layer





Start with root node and build layers of tree nodes [ILLUSTRATION BELOW]

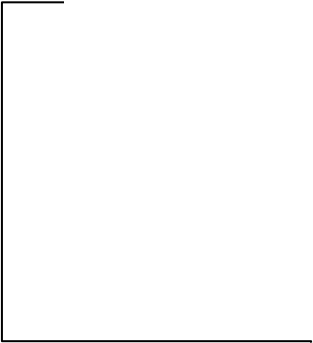
For each layer, **repeat** the following:

- For a set of features, split the data at every possible split point
- Find the split that leads to best model improvement
- Use discretization to limit the number of potential splits
 - To find the split, local histograms are calculated on each node and then aggregated into a global histogram
 - From the global histogram, the best split column is chosen













For each layer,
iterate







Data is stored in-memory on all cluster compute nodes

- Rows are evenly distributed across the cluster**
- Columns are stored separately and compressed**

Basis for fine-grain Map/Reduce for histogram calculation



```
graph TD; A([all data]) --> B[find optimal split<br/>(feature & value)]; B --> C([age < 25?]); C -- Y --> D[ ]; C -- N --> E[ ]; style D fill:none,stroke:none; style E fill:none,stroke:none;
```

all data

find optimal split
(feature & value)

age < 25?

Y

N

Analytical error landscape

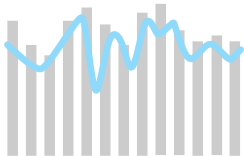
age

income



best split: age 25

H2O: discretized
into bins

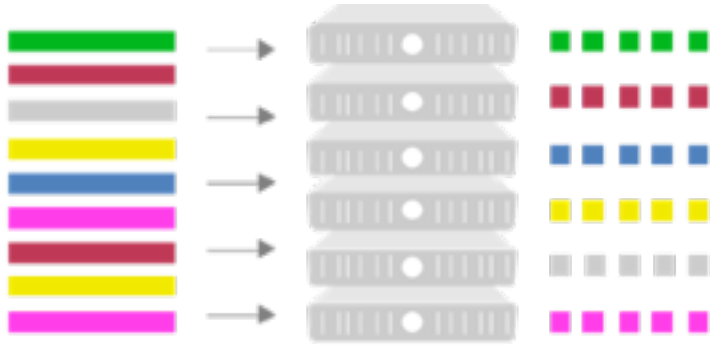


age 25

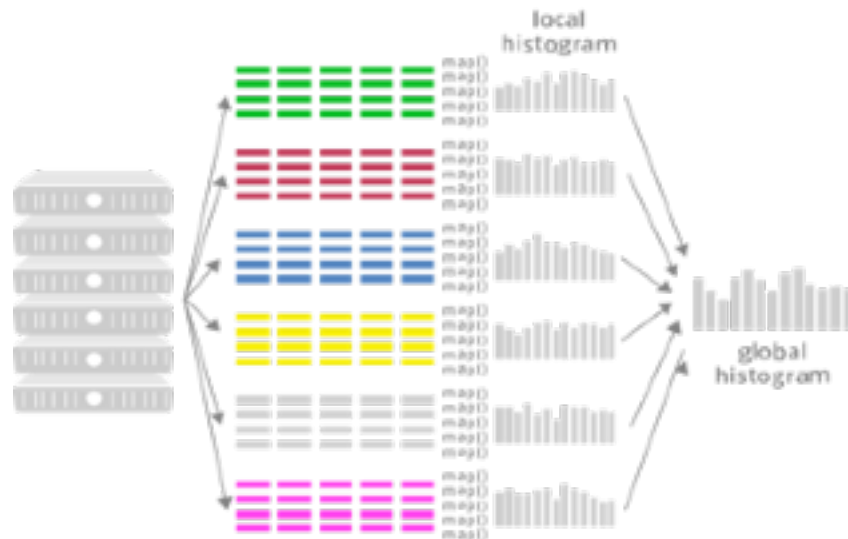


Scalable implementation in H2O

Scalable Implementation in H2O



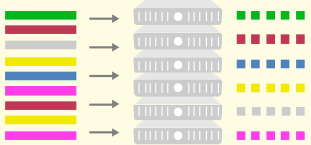
Parallel Parse into **Distributed Rows**



Fine Grain Map Reduce Illustration: Scalable
Distributed Histogram Calculation for GBM

Scalable Implementation in H2O

1 Parallel Data Ingest



Data is stored in-memory on all cluster compute nodes

- Rows are evenly distributed across the cluster
- Columns are stored separately and compressed

Basis for fine-grain Map/Reduce for histogram calculation

2 Distributed Tree Building via Fine-Grain Map/Reduce to find optimal split points of data layer by layer

Start with root node and build layers of tree nodes [ILLUSTRATION BELOW]

For each layer, **repeat** the following:

- For a set of features, split the data at every possible split point
- Find the split that leads to best model improvement
- Use discretization to limit the number of potential splits
 - To find the split, local histograms are calculated on each node and then aggregated into a global histogram
 - From the global histogram, the best split column is chosen

For each layer, iterate

