

DATA SCIENCE

DATABASES / MAPREDUCE

I. DATABASES

II. SQL / NOSQL

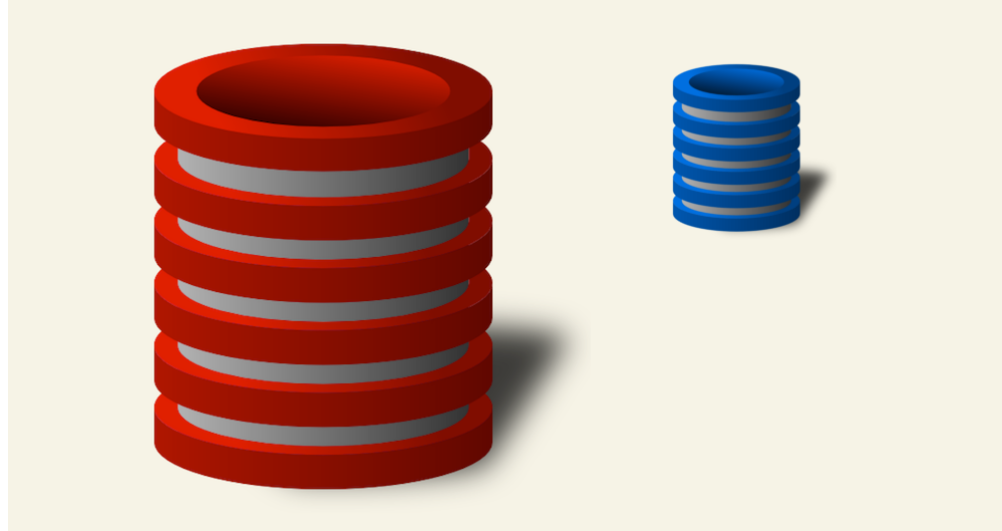
III. MAPREDUCE

IV. IMPLEMENTATIONS OF MAPREDUCE

V. EXAMPLE OF MAPREDUCE

I. DATABASES

- ▶ An organized collection of data
- ▶ Organized using a schema (like a blueprint of a database)
- ▶ Organized into tables with different sets of data

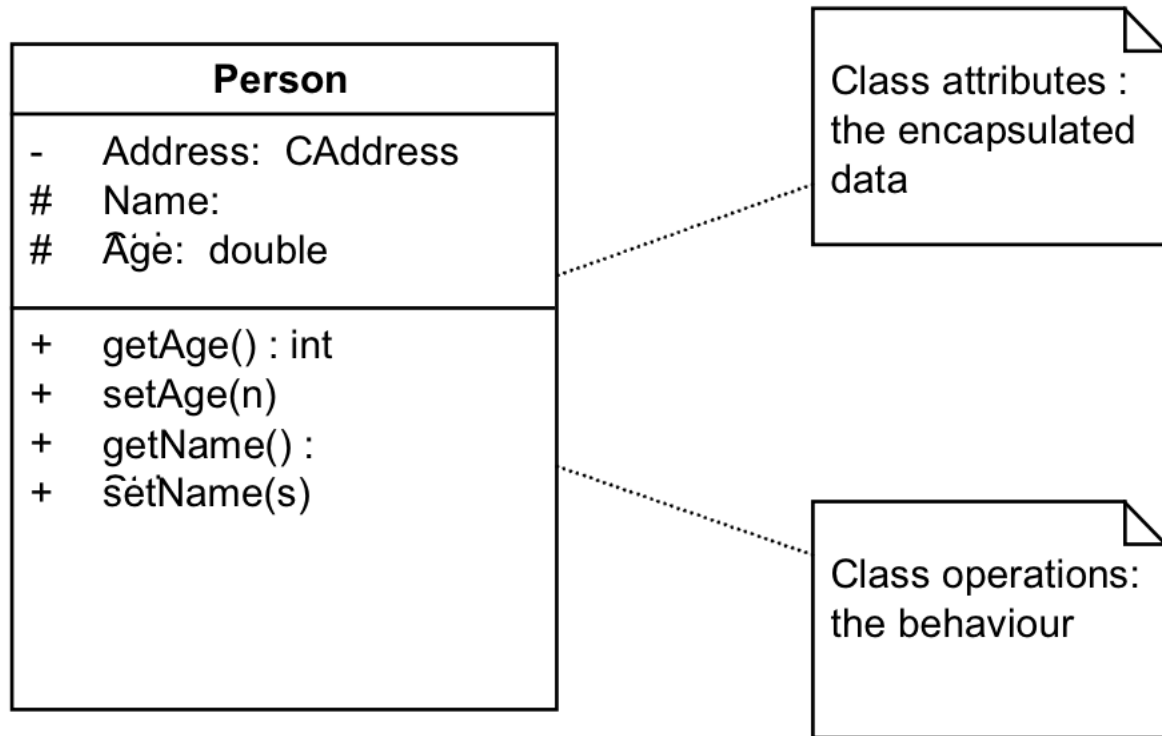


WHY EVEN USE A DATABASE?

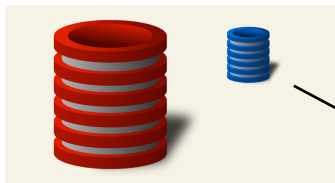
- Easy to store and more importantly, retrieve data
- Generally has a structured language for interacting with the data
- Reliable and **scalable**
- Access large amounts of data relatively quickly

HOW CAN YOU VISUALIZE A DATABASE?





II. SQL / NOSQL

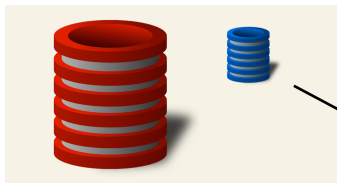


Relational

- Traditional rows and columns data
- **Strict** structure / Primary Keys
- Entire column for each feature
- Industry standard

NoSql

- No well defined data structure
- Works better for unstructured data
- Cheaper hardware
- Popular among Startups



Relational Examples

- MySQL
- Oracle
- Postgres
- SQLite

NoSql Examples

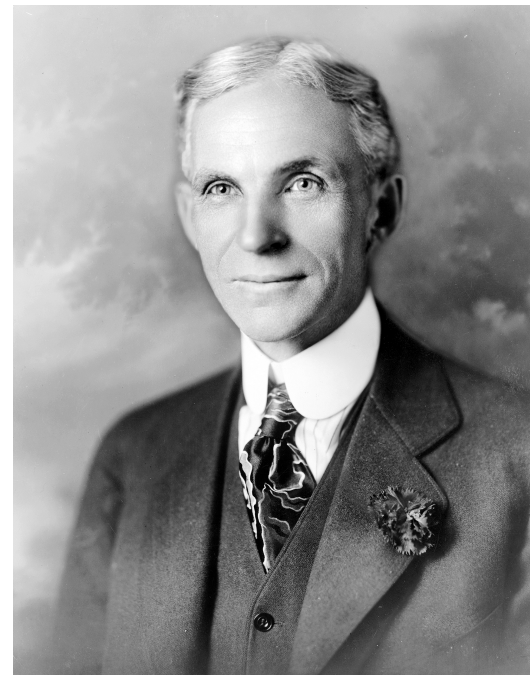
- MongoDB
- CouchDB
- Redis
- Cassandra

S
Q
L

Structured Query Language

Is a language for database communication

III. MAPREDUCE



“Nothing is particularly hard if you divide it into small jobs.”

- Henry Ford

MapReduce is broken up into steps:

1. Map: produces key value pairs depending on the task
2. Shuffle/Sort (optional) sorts the key value pairs, could make new ones
3. Reduce combines the key value pairs into a single output

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NOTE

Ideally the map function is run over a *cluster* of computers in *parallel*

Temperatures

- **Given:** several data tables consisting of data organized in a (City:Temperature) over several days
- **Goal:** Find the max temperature for each city

File 1

New York City: 32
Chicago: 22
New York City: 36
Miami: 67
...

File 2

Miami: 77
New York City: 32
New Haven: 29
...

File 1

New York City: 32
Chicago: 22
New York City: 36
Miami: 67
Chicago: 21
New Haven: 32

File 2

Miami: 77
New York City: 32
New Haven: 29
Chicago: 29
Miami: 78
Chicago: 44

File 1

New York City: 32
Chicago: 22
New York City: 36
Miami: 67
Chicago: 21
New Haven: 32

map →

(NYC: 32,
CHI: 22,
NYC: 36,
MIA: 67,
CHI: 21
NH: 32)

File 2

Miami: 77
New York City: 32
New Haven: 29
Chicago: 29
Miami: 78
Chicago: 44

map →

(MIA: 77,
NYC: 32,
NH: 29
CHI: 29,
MIA: 78,
CHI: 44)

File 1

New York City: 32
Chicago: 22
New York City: 36
Miami: 67
Chicago: 21
New Haven: 32

map →

(NYC: 32,
CHI: 22,
NYC: 36,
MIA: 67,
CHI: 21
NH: 32)

File 2

Miami: 77
New York City: 32
New Haven: 29
Chicago: 29
Miami: 78
Chicago: 44

map →

(MIA: 77,
NYC: 32,
NH: 29
CHI: 29,
MIA: 78,
CHI: 44)

sort

(NYC: [32,32,36],
CHI: [21,22,29,44],
MIA: [67,77,78],
NH: [29,32])

File 1

New York City: 32
Chicago: 22
New York City: 36
Miami: 67
Chicago: 21
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map →

(NYC: 32,
CHI: 22,
NYC: 36,
MIA: 67,
CHI: 21
NH: 32)

File 2

Miami: 77
New York City: 32
New Haven: 29
Chicago: 29
Miami: 78
Chicago: 44

map →

(MIA: 77,
NYC: 32,
NH: 29
CHI: 29,
MIA: 78,
CHI: 44)

sort ↗ ↖

(NYC: [32,32,36],
CHI: [21,22,29,44],
MIA: [67,77,78],
NH: [29,32])

reduce ↘



(NYC: 36,
CHI: 44,
MIA: 78,
NH: 32)

MapReduce Benefits

- Extremely scalable: algorithm for a MB of Data will work for a PetaByte of Data
- Many implementations with documentation exist for Java, C, Python, etc..
- Relatively fast compared to straight though processing

MECHANICAL TURK ALERT!!!

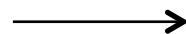
You are all about to become a MapReduce cluster. All of you will be either a:

- Mapper
- Sorter
- Reducer

- Mappers

File 1

big data big big data



(big: 1),
(data: 1),
(big, 1),
(big: 1),
(data: 1)

- Sorters

- Reducer

- Mappers

File 1

big data big big data

- Sorters

(big: 1),
(data: 1),
(big: 1),
(big: 1),
(data: 1),
.....

- Reducer

→ (big: 1),
(data: 1),
(big, 1),
(big: 1),
(data: 1)

→ (big: [1, 1, 1, 1, ...]),
(data: [1, 1, 1, ...]),
(sql: [1, 1, 1, ...]),
.....

• Mappers

File 1
big data big big data

→
(big: 1),
(data: 1),
(big, 1),
(big: 1),
(data: 1)

• Sorters

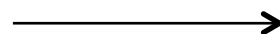
(big: 1),
(data: 1),
(big, 1),
(big: 1),
(data: 1),
.....



(big: [1, 1, 1, 1, ...]),
(data: [1, 1, 1, ...]),
(sql: [1, 1, 1, ...]),
.....

• Reducer

(big: [1, 1, 1, 1, ...]),
(data: [1, 1, 1, ...]),
(sql: [1, 1, 1, ...]),
.....



(big: 16),
(data: 22),
(sql: 2),
.....

IV. IMPLEMENTATIONS OF MAPREDUCE



- Creator: Apache
- Implemented in: Java
- Has API for python
- Open source



- Creator: UC Berkley
- Owned by: Apache
- Implemented in: Java
- Built in API, ML, Graphing capabilities



- Creator: Nokia
- Implemented in: Python
- Open source on Github

V. EXAMPLE OF MAPREDUCE