Regression for massive data sets Ioannis Kosmidis, UCL

## Regression modelling for massive data sets

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R Packages

Resources and structure

#### Resources

- Delivered resources include:
  - this set of slides
  - an R script with code chunks to reproduce the analyses herein
- You may install the R packages that are used or mentioned on these slides by typing:

```
# Update the installed packages first
update.packages(ask = FALSE, repos = 'http://cran.rstudio.com/')
# Install the packages for this tutorial
PFpackages <- c('biglm', 'ffbase', 'ggplot2', 'sgd')
install.packages(PFpackages, repos = 'http://cran.rstudio.com/')</pre>
```

■ The slides contain some exercises as footnotes. For example, see below¹.

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#### Outline

- R Packages
   Resources and structure
   Data sets
   Linear regression model
- 4 Generalized linear model
- 5 Least squares
- 6 Stochastic gradient descent

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R Packages

Resources and structu

#### Package dependencies

You can ensure that all code chunks will work for you if, prior to copying an pasting the contents of the code chunks, you run the following code chunk.

```
# ffbase Provides support for data.frame like objects that connect to
# files stored out of memory
require(ffbase)
# biglm implements a bounded-memory fitter for glms
require(biglm)
# ggplot2 is for flexible plotting
require(ggplot2)
# sgd is for stochastic gradient descent methods
require(sgd)
```

■ Below you can set the variable mydir to the directory where the "big data" sets we will be working with can be stored (ensure you have at least 50 GB of free space in the corresponding drive). The value of mydir for me is on an external hard drive (USB 3 is preferred if your machine and hard drive support it).

```
mydir <- "/Volumes/IK_PORTABLE/BigReg/"</pre>
```

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>exercise: install the **R** packages that are used in this tutorial.

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LData sets

#### Outline

2 Data sets

■ Higgs data

■ Airline performance

4 Generalized linear model

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L Data sets

### Higgs data

- Variables:
  - signal (0 if background, 1 if signal process for Higgs boson);
  - 21 basic features (feature1, ..., feature21 with real values);

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- 7 high-level features (HLfeature1, ..., HLfeature7 with real values) which are appropriate functions of the 21 basic features.
- Data<sup>2</sup>:
  - training set:  $10.5 \times 10^6$  observations;
  - test set:  $0.5 \times 10^6$  observations.
- Task: Distinguish between a signal process and a background process based on basic and/or high-level features.

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### Higgs data

■ Relevant paper:

Baldi, P., P. Sadowski, and D. Whiteson (2014). Searching for Exotic Particles in High-energy Physics with Deep Learning. Nature Communications 5. http://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms5308

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# Higgs data: download and prepare ffdf object 1



```
HiggsDir <- pasteO(mydir, "/", "HIGGS"); cdir <- getwd()</pre>
HiggsURL <- "https://goo.gl/3i9Jpr"</pre>
## Download the data: this will download 2.6 GB in HiggsDir. If this does
## not work for you, then copy and paste the link to a browser.
setwd(HiggsDir); download.file(dataURL, "HIGGSdata.csv.gz")
## decompress: this takes a while and will create an 8.0 GB csv file. For
## linux/Mac OSX systems the following command should work out of the box.
## For windows install 7zip (http://www.7-zip.org) and extract manually.
system("gunzip -kdv HIGGSdata.csv.gz")
## Read the HIGGS data in a ffdf object: Had to wait ~ 15 minutes
## on my laptop for the following to complete
varnames <- c("signal", paste0("feature", 1:21), paste0("HLfeature",1:7))
Higgs_ffdf <- read.csv.ffdf(file = "HIGGSdata.csv",</pre>
                            header = FALSE,
                            VERBOSE = TRUE,
                            next.rows = 5e+05,
                            col.names = varnames,
                            colClasses = rep("double", length(varnames)))
## set test variable (0 if observation is for training, 1 if for test)
Higgs_ffdf$test <- c(ff(0, 10500000), ff(1, 500000))
## Write ffdf object to the disk and go back to the working directory
save.ffdf(Higgs_ffdf, dir = "./HIGGSffdf", overwrite = TRUE); setwd(cdir)
```

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Source: https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/HIGGS; data was produced using Monte Carlo simulations.

Regression for massive data sets

### Airline performance data

■ Data were made available as part of the "Data expo 2009" ASA competition<sup>3</sup>.

- Data provides arrival and departure details for all commercial flights within the USA, form October 1987 to April 2008.
- There are nearly  $120 \times 10^6$  records on 29 variables including:
  - departure delays (DepDelay) and arrival delays (ArrDelay) (in minutes; can be negative);
  - date/time information (e.g. Year, DepTime, ArrTime);
  - origin and destination airports (Origin, Dest), and so on.
- Overall aim: investigate relationships between delays and other variables.

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# ... and prepare ffdf object 🏛

```
setwd(AirlinesDir)
varnames <- c("Year", "Month", "DayofMonth", "DayOfWeek", "DepTime",
              "CRSDepTime", "ArrTime", "CRSArrTime", "UniqueCarrier",
              "FlightNum", "TailNum", "ActualElapsedTime",
              "CRSElapsedTime", "AirTime", "ArrDelay", "DepDelay",
              "Origin", "Dest", "Distance", "TaxiIn", "TaxiOut",
              "Cancelled", "CancellationCode", "Diverted", "CarrierDelay",
              "WeatherDelay", "NASDelay", "SecurityDelay", "LateAircraftDelay")
colclasses <- c(rep("double", 8), "factor", "double", "factor",</pre>
               rep("double", 5), rep("factor", 2), rep("double", 11))
Airlines <- read.csv.ffdf(file = paste0(AirlinesDir, "/", years[1], ".csv"),
                         header = TRUE, next.rows = 5e+05,
                          col.names = varnames, colClasses = colclasses,
                          VERBOSE = TRUE)
for (year in years[-1]) {
   filepath <- pasteO(AirlinesDir, "/", year, ".csv")</pre>
   veardata <- read.csv.ffdf(file = filepath.</pre>
                              header = TRUE, next.rows = 5e+05,
                              col.names = varnames, VERBOSE = TRUE,
                              colClasses = if (year < 2003) colclasses else NA)
   Airlines <- ffdfappend(Airlines, yeardata); delete(yeardata)
save.ffdf(Airlines, dir = pasteO(AirlinesDir, "/", "airlinesffdf"),
          overwrite = TRUE)
setwd(cdir)
```

## Airline performance data: download ... 1

```
AirlinesDir <- pasteO(mydir, "/", "airlines"); cdir <- getwd()</pre>
setwd(AirlinesDir)
years <- 1987:2008 ## Years to download
## Download and decompress the data for all years: this takes a while and
## will require 13.7 GB. If this does not work for you then download
## manually from http://stat-computing.org/dataexpo/2009/the-data.html.
## For linux/Mac OSX systems the following command should work out of
## the box. For windows install 7zip (http://www.7-zip.org) and extract
## manuallu.
for (year in years) {
    filename <- pasteO(year, ".csv.bz2")</pre>
    dataurl <- paste0("http://stat-computing.org/dataexpo/2009/",</pre>
                      filename)
    download.file(dataurl, filename)
    system(paste("bzip2 -kdv", filename))
setwd(cdir)
```

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Source: http://stat-computing.org/dataexpo/2009/