Monary

Scientific analysis with MongoDB and Numpy

Imagine a world where...

You are a data scientist

You have taken a cab in New York

... and you want to analyze data

How can you do that?

Need a tool to run analysis

Need a place to store it

To take an average...

List of Python Dictionaries

~12 million numbers/sec

[{"a": 1}, {"a":2}, {"a":3}]

To take an average...

List of Python Dictionaries

~12 million numbers/sec



To take an average...

List of Python Dictionaries

~12 million numbers/sec



Python List

110 million numbers/sec

[1,2,3]

To take an average...

List of Python Dictionaries

~12 million numbers/sec

Python List

110 million numbers/sec





To take an average...

List of Python Dictionaries

~12 million numbers/sec

Python List

110 million numbers/sec

numpy.ndarray

500 million numbers/sec





[1,2,3]

To take an average...

List of Python Dictionaries

~12 million numbers/sec

Python List

110 million numbers/sec

numpy.ndarray

500 million numbers/sec







Numpy (

Numerical Python:

Scientific computing with Python

- ndarray: n-dimensional array. High performance, C-style arrays
- extensive built-in math libraries

Storage

Where to store our data?

MongoDB

Open-source document database

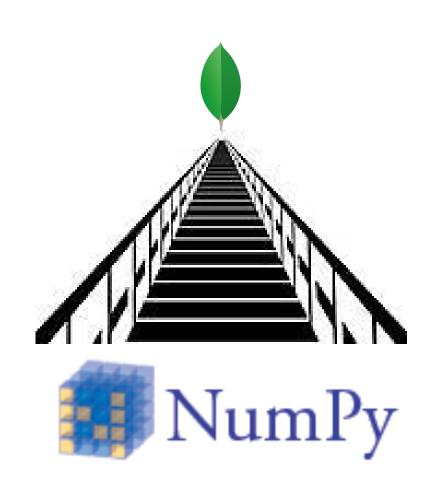
data stored as BSON

```
{
    "name": "anna",
    "height": 67,
}
```

Why MongoDB?

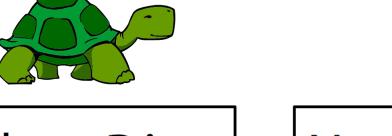
- Easy to use!
- Powerful query language
 - built-in geo queries
- Sophisticated aggregations

Now what?



PyMongo

Official MongoDB Python Driver



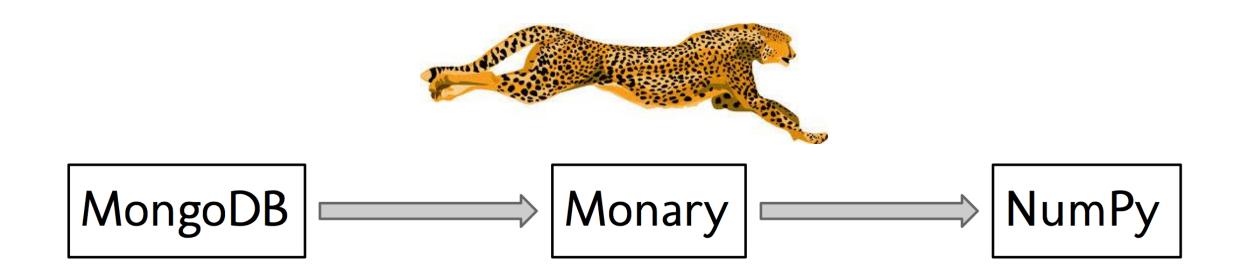


About 150,000 documents read per second

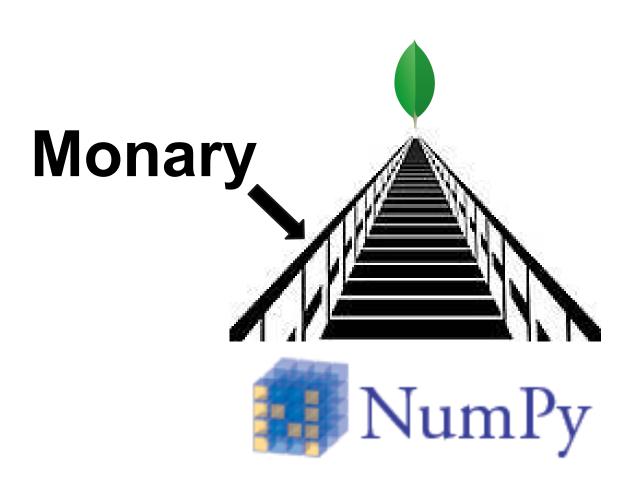
Can we do better?



Monary



Over <u>1,700,000</u> reads per second



Monary Overview

author: David J. C. Beach

operations: CRUD

dependencies: NumPy, C Driver 1.0

Monary Features

- Insert
- Remove
- Queries
- Aggregation Framework
- DB Commands

Say you have a DB, "test", with documents:

```
{"a": 5,
  "b": "hello!",
  "c": [1.2, 2.5, 3.1, 4.6, 5.7]}
```

...and you want to get a closer look at all documents for which a = 5

```
with Monary() as m:
 m.query("test", \______Database
        "collection", Collection
        { "a":5}, \____Query
        ["b"], Field Name
        ["string"]) Return Type
```

Multiple Field Queries

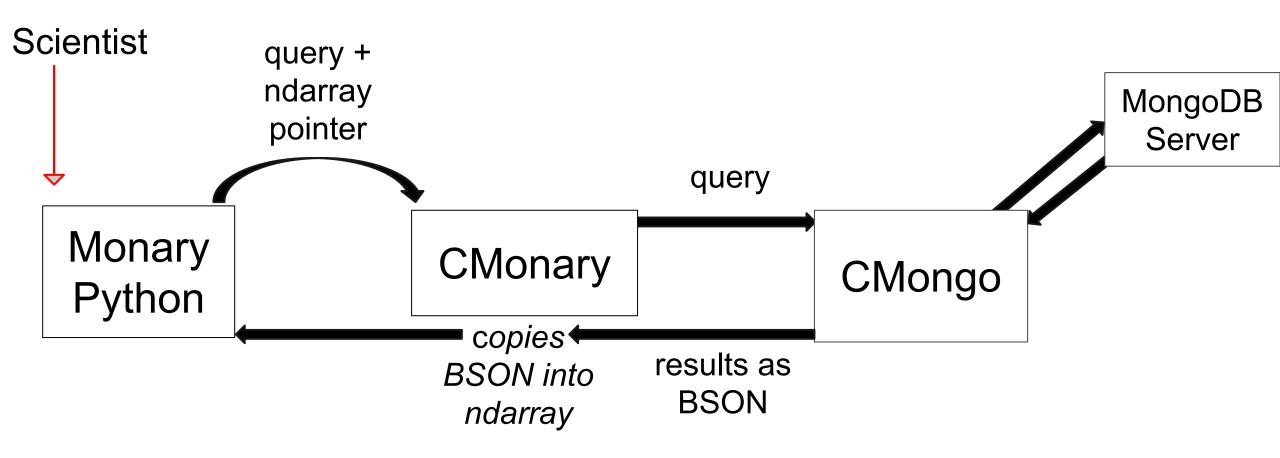
```
with Monary() as m:
 m.query("test", \______ Database
        "collection", Collection
        { "a":5}, \______Query
        ["string", "5float64"]) \= Return Type
```

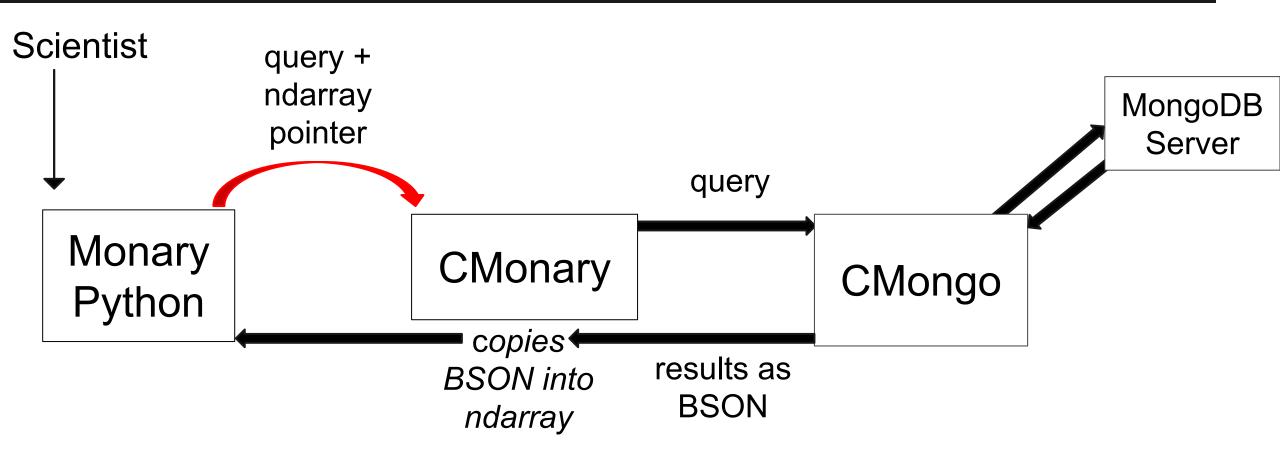
Python

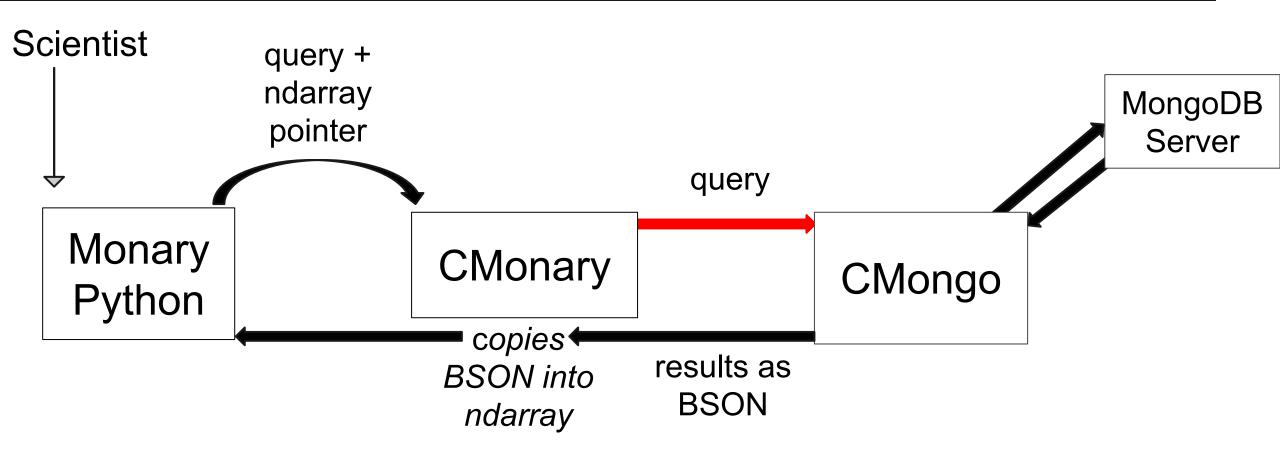
- numpy: allocates ndarrays
- Ctypes: passes pointers to ndarrays into C
- Passes query to CMongo and receives data back

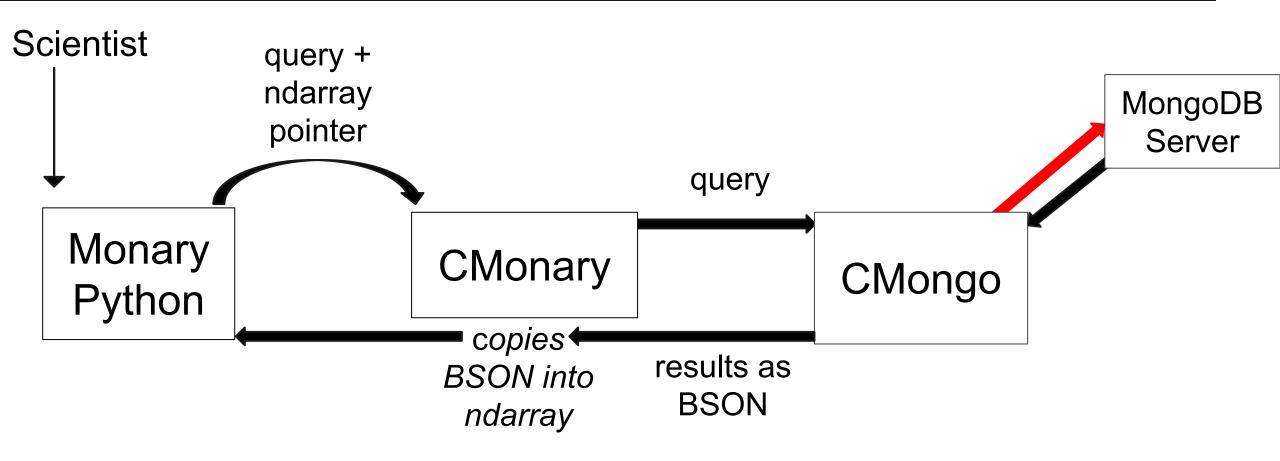
C

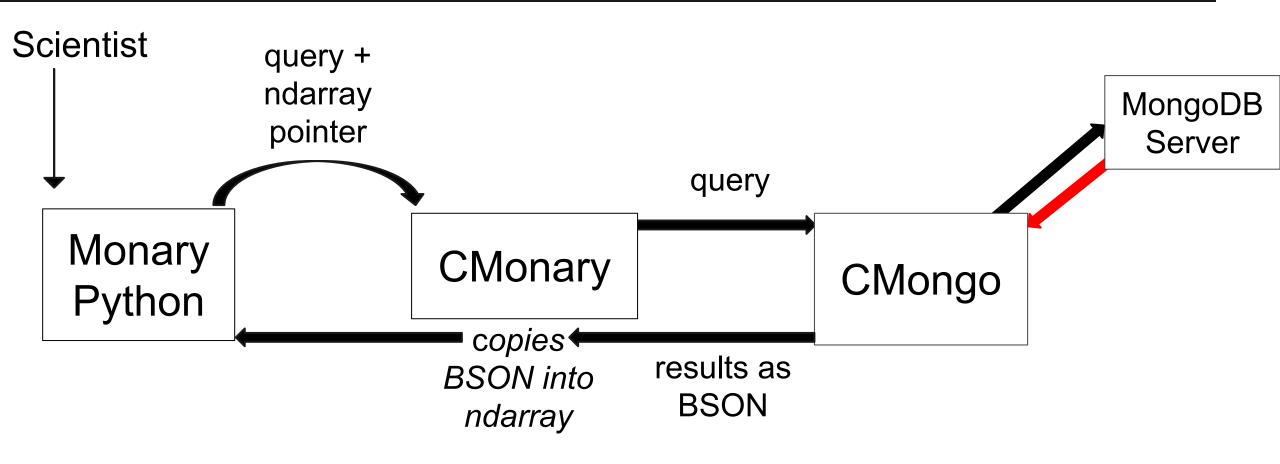
- CMongo: MongoDB C
 Driver
- Libbson: BSON Library
- Populates arrays allocated by numpy with data retrieved from MongoDB

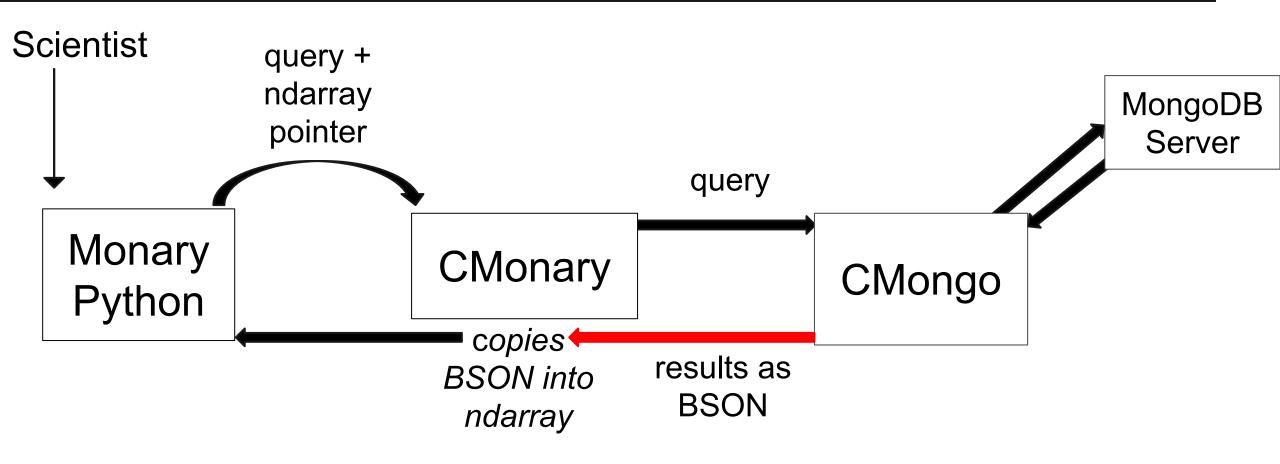


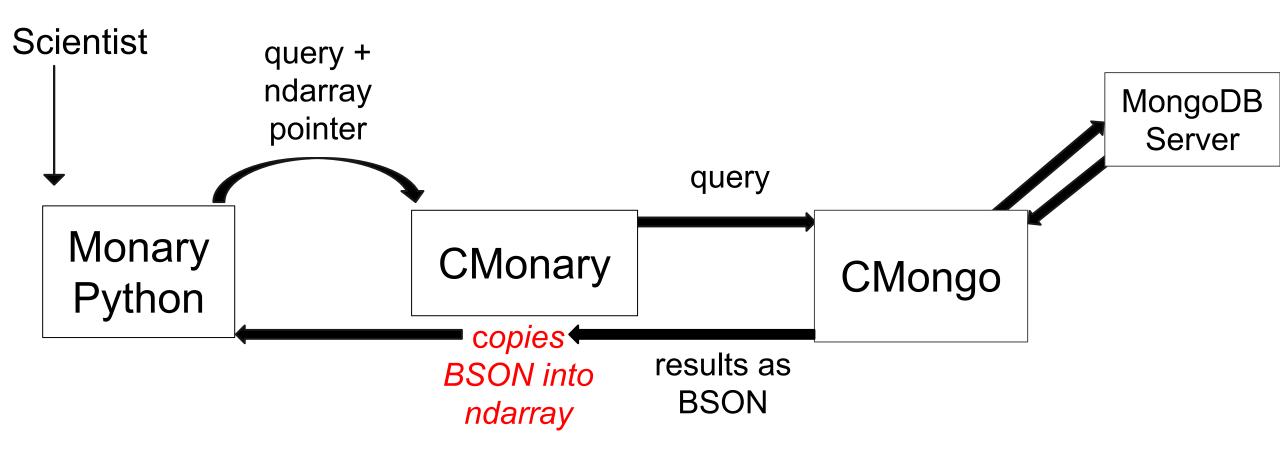


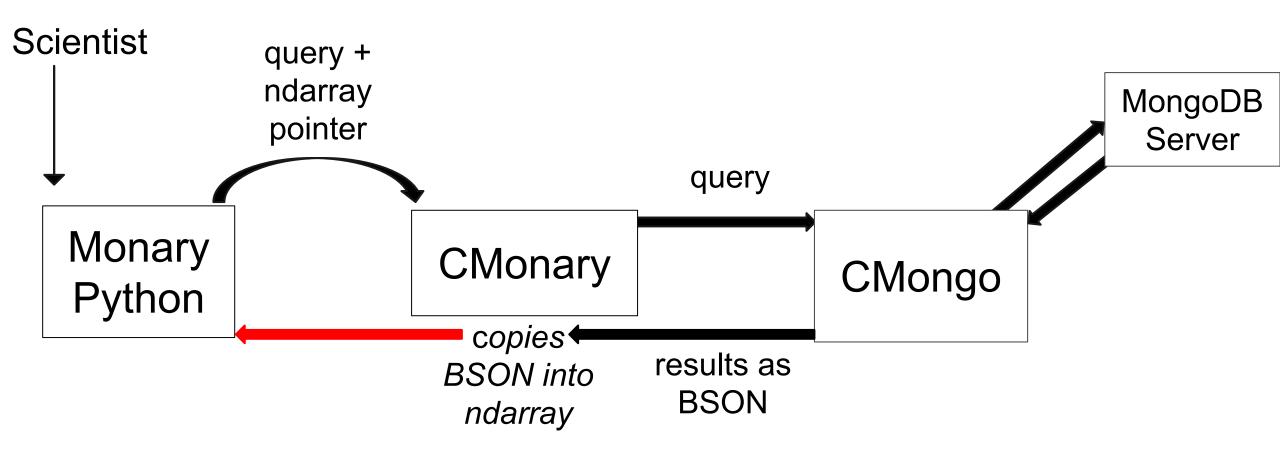












Monary Benefits

We can now combine the computational power of NumPy with the simplicity of MongoDB!

Demo

NYC Taxi Data 2013 (Chris Whong)

~168 million rides

What to do with it?



Collections

- "pickups": set of trips that start in Times Square
- "drops": set of trips that end in Times Square
- "both": set of trips that start and end in the 5-block radius around times square (yes, there were 140,829)

Example: Query

Filtering by Neighborhood

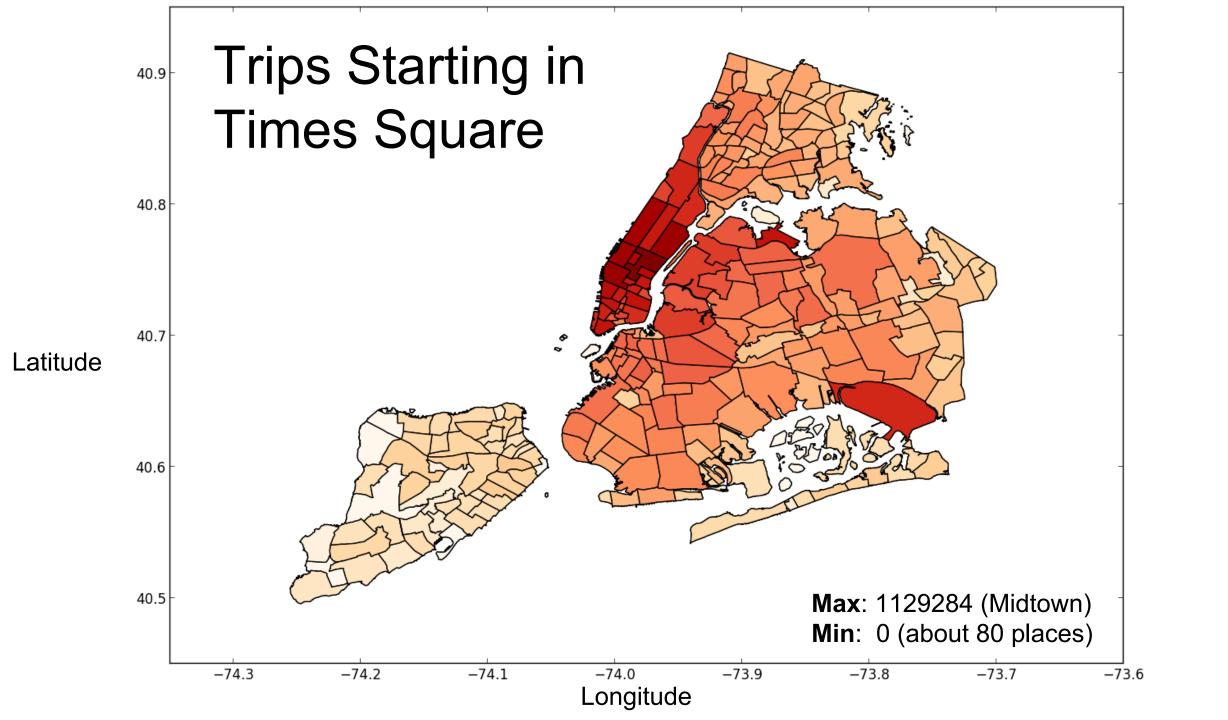
- How can I further simplify the data?
 - Primarily interested in location points
- PediaCities' NYC neighborhoods GeoJSON

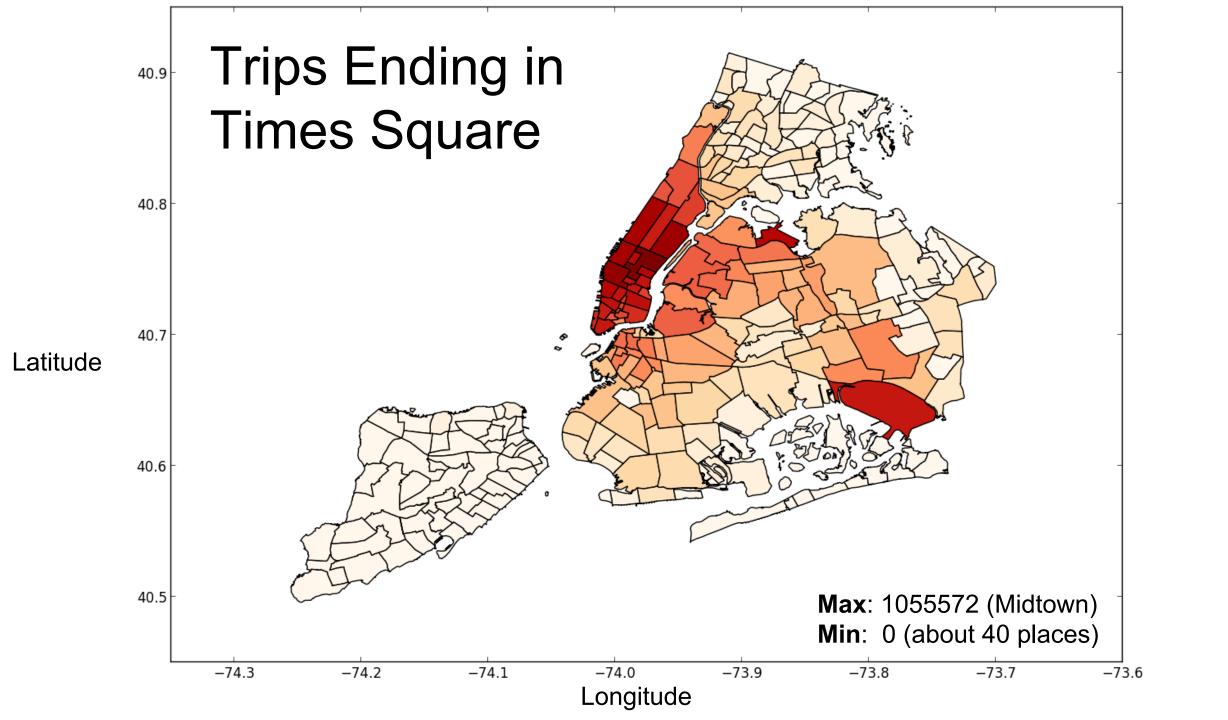
http://nyc.pediacities.com/nycpedia

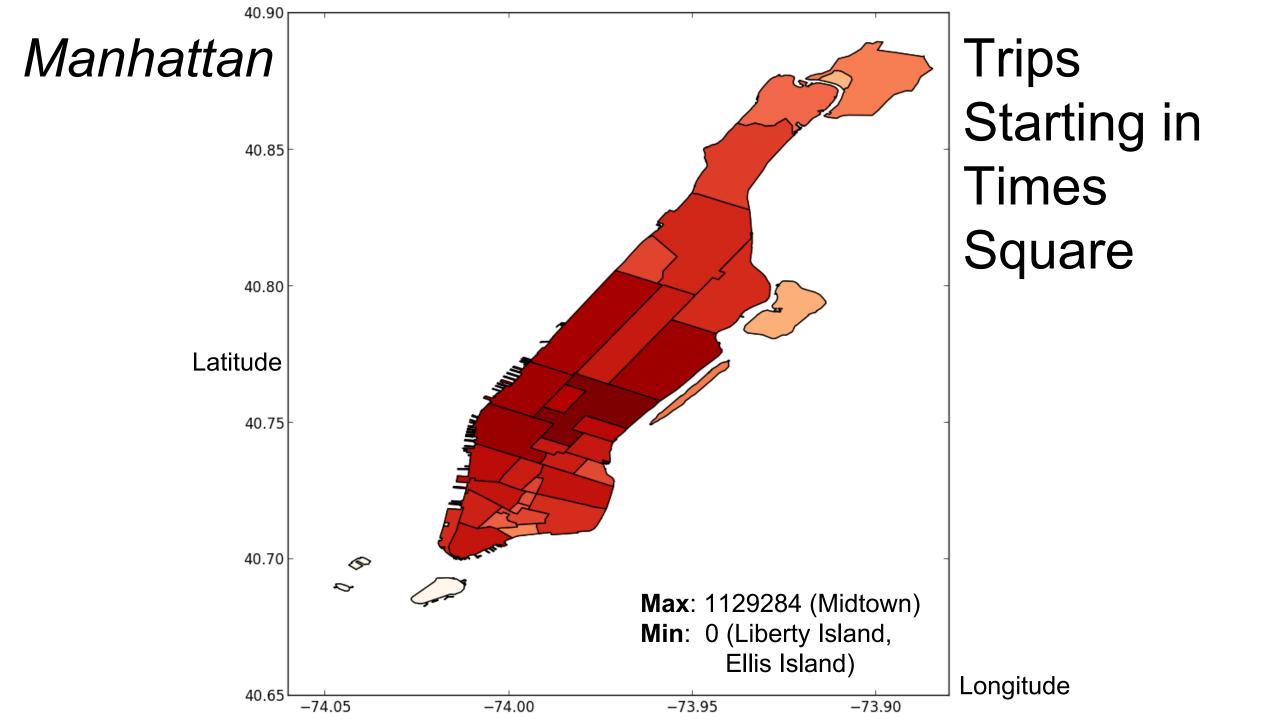
MongoDB's Geo Queries

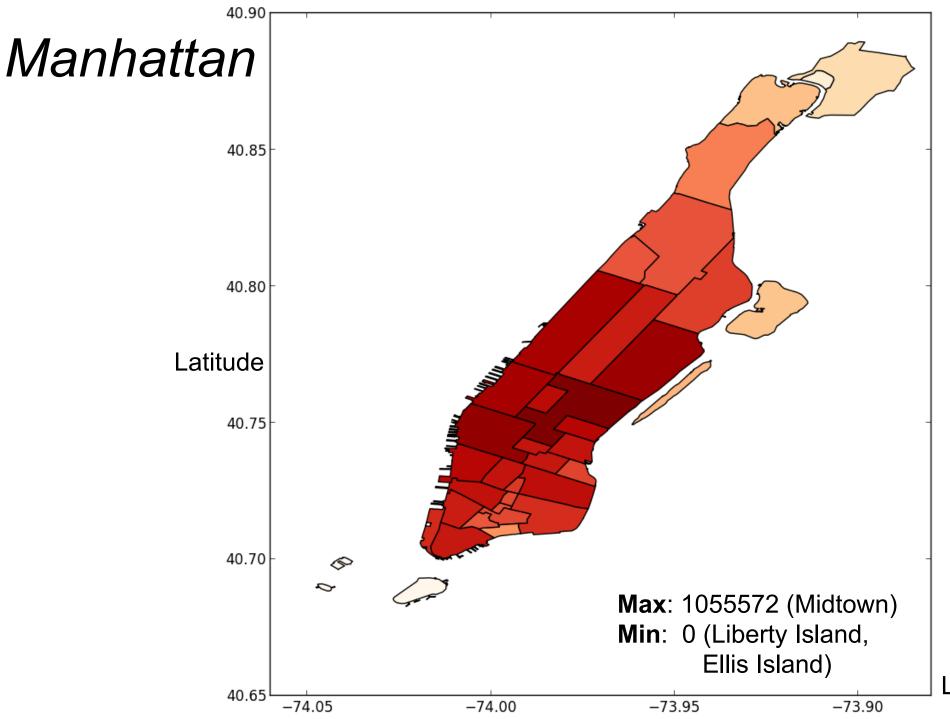
My Query

```
with Monary() as m:
 m.count("taxi",
           "drop",
           {pickup loc:
              $geoWithin: {
                 neighborhoods["soho"]
```



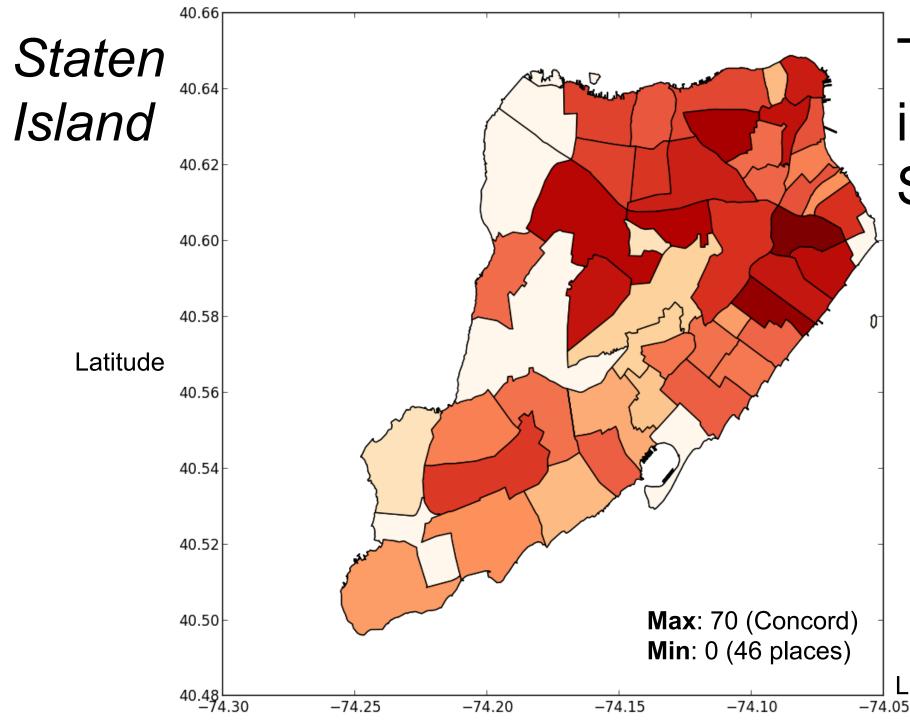






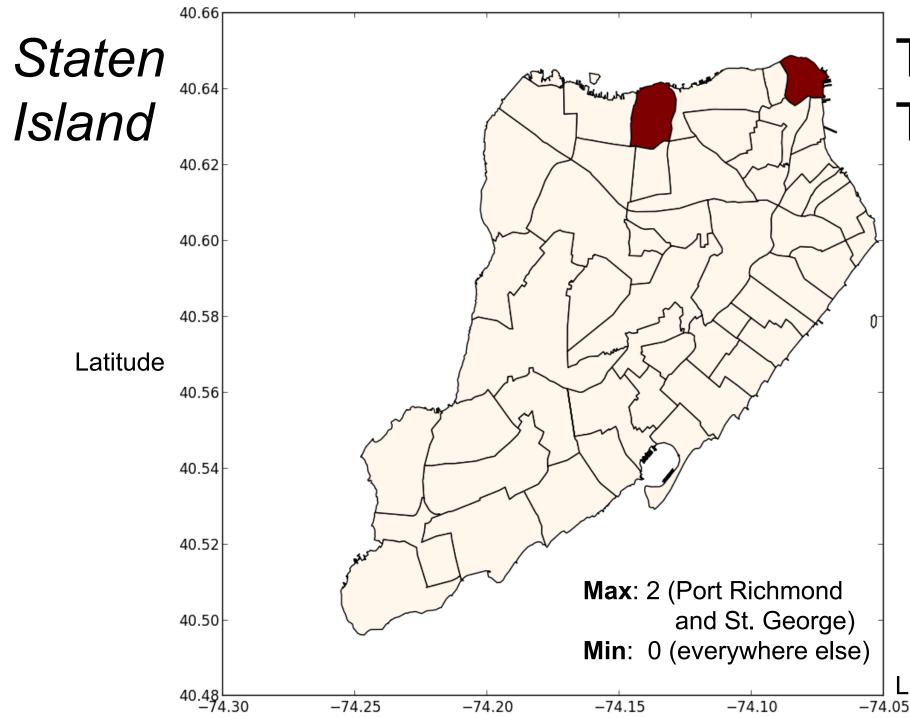
Trips Ending in Times Square

Longitude



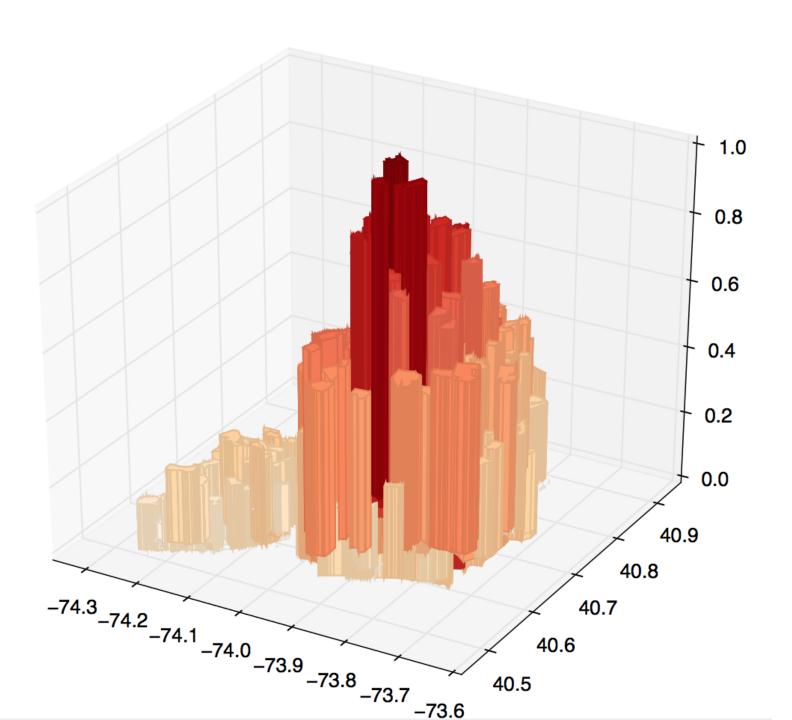
Trips Starting in Times Square

Longitude

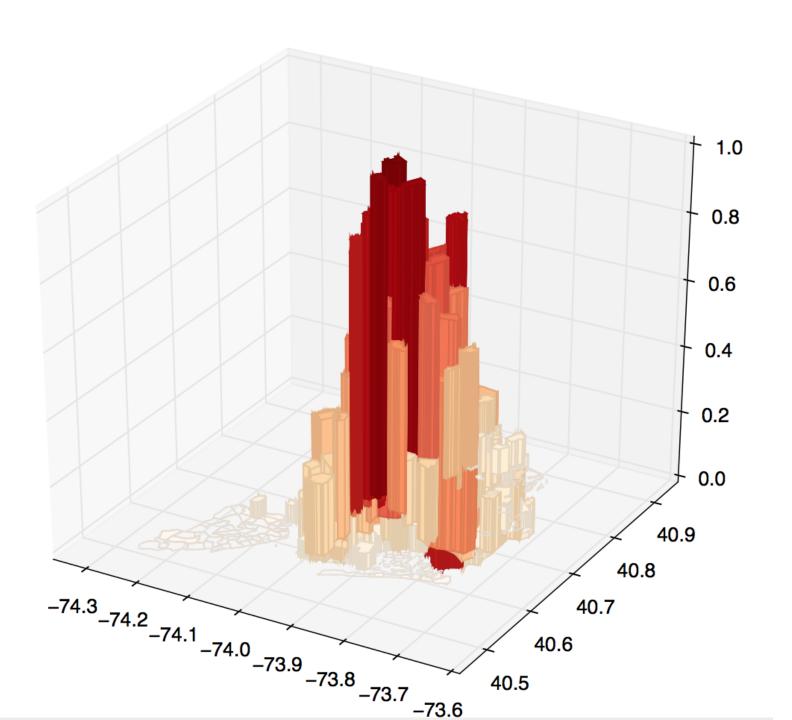


Trips Ending in Times Square

Longitude



Trips Starting in Times Square



Trips Ending in Times Square

Example: Aggregation

Aggregating Data by Date

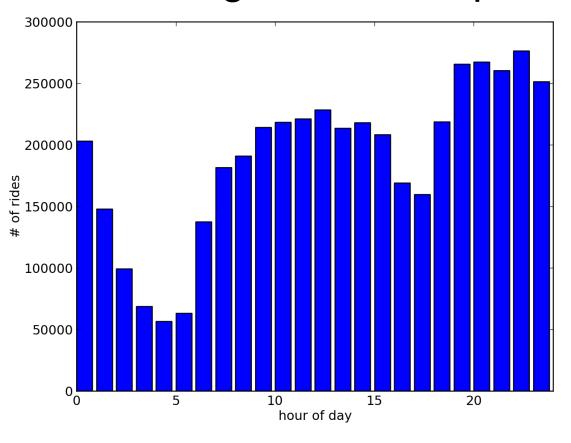
- MongoDB aggregation pipeline sets up various filters to run the data through
- \$group, \$count, \$sort
- Date Operators: \$hour, \$dayOfWeek,
 \$dayOfMonth, \$dayOfYear

Aggregation

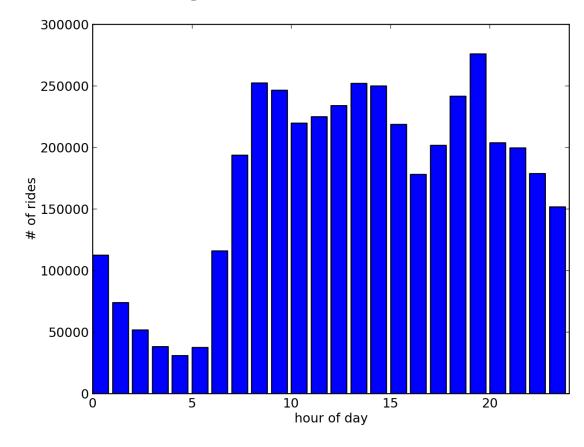
```
db.both.aggregate(
  [{$group: { id:
             { hourOfRide:
               {\$hour: "\$pickup time}},
             count: {$sum: 1}
```

\$hour

Starting in Times Square

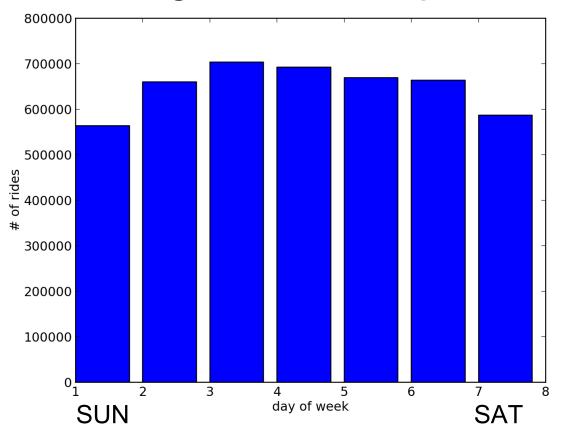


Ending in Times Square

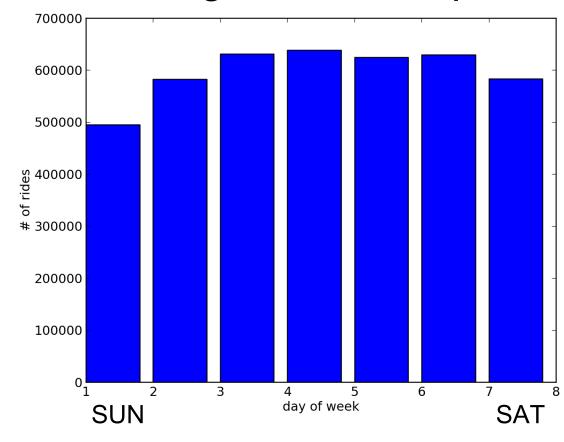


\$dayOfWeek

Starting in Times Square

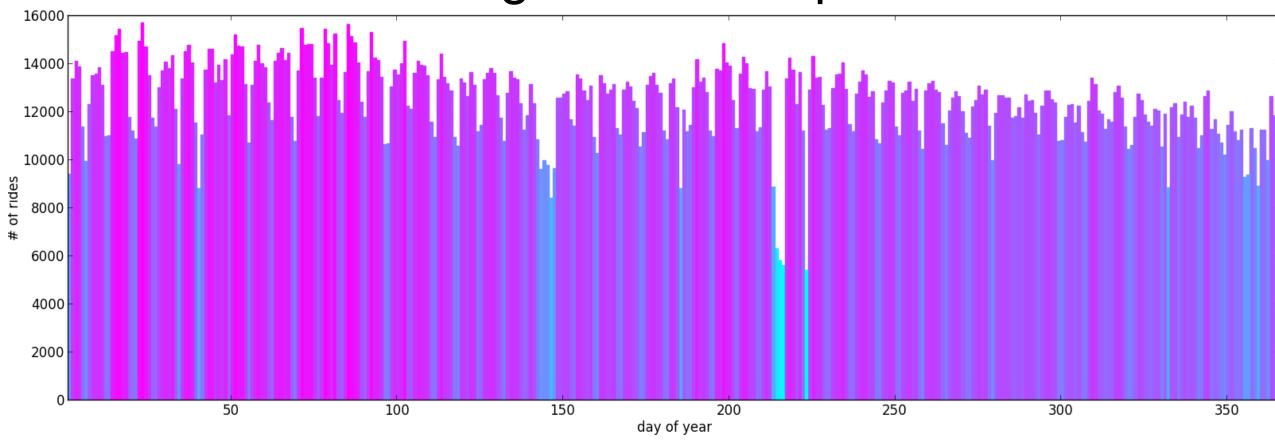


Ending in Times Square



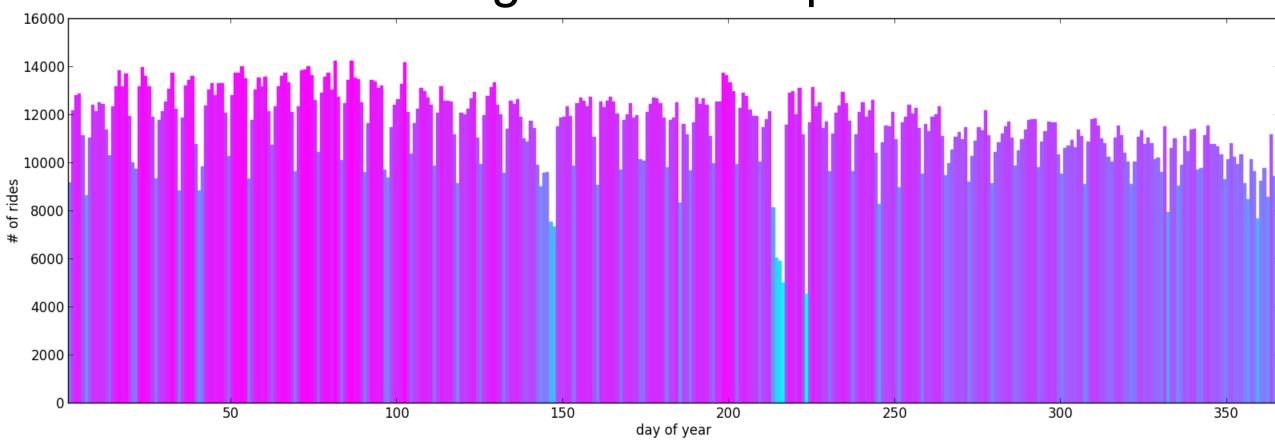
\$dayOfYear

Starting in Times Square



\$dayOfYear

Ending in Times Square



Future of Monary

Very exciting time for Monary!

- Matt + Kyle: inserts, aggregation
- Me: SSL, error-handling, multidimensional array extraction, DB commands, documentation, packaging
- TBD: Optimized search, logging, upserts, new C bindings, type-safe mode, and more!

Future Monary Integration

- Currently, a lot of projects that use MongoDB connect with Pymongo
 - Blaze!
- There are a lot of projects that could use a connection with MongoDB
 - Pandas!
- Endless other use cases

HUGE Thanks

- My mentors at MongoDB
 - A. Jesse Jiryu Davis
 - Jason Carey
- Summer Interns
 - Matt Cotter
 - Kyle Suarez
- David Beach



Contact

anna.herlihy@mongodb.com

Source: <u>bitbucket.org/djcbeach/monary</u>

PyPI: pypi.python.org/pypi/monary

Documentation: monary.readthedocs.org

This Talk: github.com/aherlihy/monary-talk