

PRIMES

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AGENDA

- ▶ What is a Pipeline?
- ▶ Pipeline Transformations
- ▶ Why Use a Pipeline?
- ▶ Coding Implementation
- → Sklearn documentation

In the 'real world' what is a pipeline?





Prospects

Inquiries

Proposals/Sales

New Customers

• Using the 'real world' examples, then, what might a pipeline be for programming in general, and data science in particular?

Technical definition:

Data pipelines are concatenations of sequential transformers and estimators in which the output of one step becomes the input of the next step.

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In the abstract, they look something like this:

PIPELINE TRANSFORMATIONS

Examples of data transformations?

- ► Change in units (lbs -> kg) ('Normalization')
- → Change of scale
- ► Change of base
- Missing data imputation
- ▶ Text/image/sound vectorization!

WHAT IS A PIPELINE? (SUMMARY)

'Pipeline' is, ultimately, some new jargon for something we've already used: functions

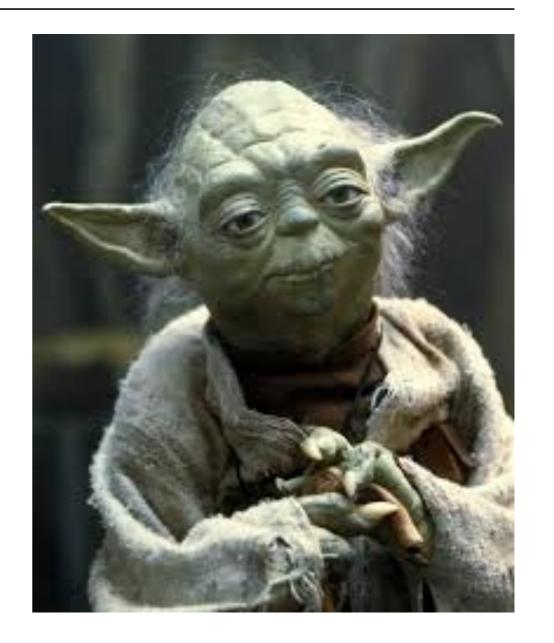
They take input data, run it through an arbitrary number of transformers, and finally through an estimator or classifier (e.g., a logistic regression) to produce predictions

WHY USE A PIPELINE?

- The primary reasons are efficiency and reproducibility.
- Since we will frequently have to run the same tests multiple times, especially in a production or working environment, it helps to have rationalized the process as much as possible.
- But their all-in-one nature also means they are uniquely useful for working with text data.

Repetition leads to Mistakes. Mistakes lead to Bad Results. Bad Results lead to the Dark Side.

--Yoda (paraphrased)



You may have noticed (or you will soon notice) that when you get to modeling, you tend to type the same pieces of code over and over again.

This is especially true with natural language processing.

Debunking Quotations

- Processing about 5 million words
- Blocks of 1000, 500, 100 observations at the sentence, word, and character level
- Many ways to process and, more vexingly, to tweak the processes
- What to do?

I wrote a function. Several of them.

```
In [36]: def vec_test(vect, X, y, pair, vec):
 i = 0
 res = []
 accl = []
 precl = []
 featl = []
 while i <= 4:
     X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=.3) #random_state=42)
     X train dtm = vect.fit transform(X train)
     #X vec = vect.fit transform(X)
     feat = X train dtm.shape[1]
     #print 'Features: ', feat
     featl.append(feat)
     X test dtm = vect.transform(X test)
     nb = MultinomialNB()
     nb.fit(X train dtm, y train)
     y pred class = nb.predict(X test dtm)
     acc = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_class)
     prec = precision_score(y test, y pred class, average='weighted')
     accl.append(acc)
     precl.append(prec)
     #print 'Accuracy: '. acc
```

All of that, and I had to keep track of a number of variations, hard coding them.

Whereas a pipeline, doing the core of that function, is just:

Which can then be fit to data and scored like any other model

Pipelines are also the only way to tune text vectorizers using gridsearch

Which is amazing and incredibly useful and I really, really wish I'd used it in my capstone

Only resource you really need: http://scikitlearn.org/stable/modules/pipeline.html#pipeline