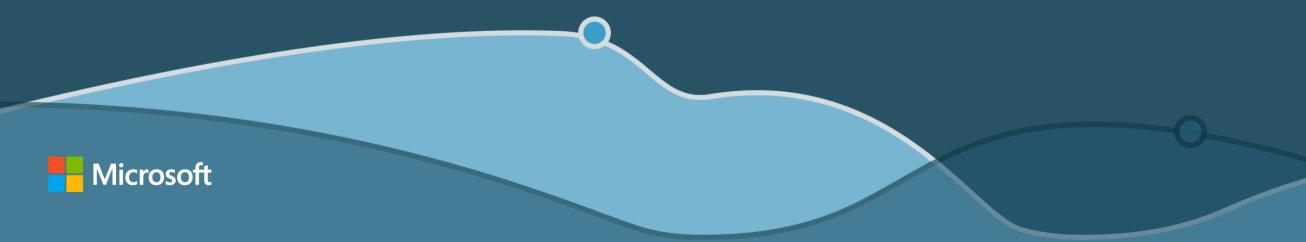


# Cortana Analytics Workshop

Sept 10 - 11, 2015 • MSCC

# Fundamentals of Revolution R Enterprise

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## Agenda

#### Open-Source R and Revolution R Enterprise

Open-Source R and Its Limitations
Revolution R Enterprise and Its Solutions
The XDF File Format
RevoScaleR functions and Parallel Memory Algorithms

#### Demo

Predicting mortgage defaults

#### Your Turn

Predicting flight speed

# Open-Source R



Open-source
Free
Expressive
Cornucopia of packages
A bit slow
Data lives in memory

## Open-Source R and Revolution R Enterprise



Open-source
Free
Expressive
Cornucopia of packages
A bit slow
Data lives in memory



Faster linear algebra libraries
Data lives on disk
Built for distributed computing (XDF, PEMAs)

#### Revolution R and Cortana Analytics Suite

#### In Azure ML

RRE will soon be available as a module in Azure ML Studio, just like R and Python...

#### In SQL Server

... and in SQL Server, for in-database analytics

# From Memory to Disk: The XDF File

#### The XDF File Format

Binary format for distributed computation

#### The XDF File Format

Binary format for distributed computation

#### Chunk-oriented

Append new data with minimal rewriting Easy to distribute data among nodes

#### Column-oriented (within chunks)

Fast reading and writing of vectors

#### Pre-computed Descriptive Stats

Basic variable information, queried instantly

# Managing Data with Revolution R Enterprise

## Importing Data: rxImport

File Conversion

Querying Databases

Appending New Data

#### File Conversion

# Querying Databases

```
dbConn <- RxOdbcData(</pre>
    connectionString =
        "Driver={SQLite3 ODBC Driver};
         Database=somedb.sqlite",
    sqlQuery = "SELECT * FROM claims"
```

## Querying Databases

# Appending New Data

# Appending New Data

```
# A list of paths to the CSVs
csvList <- list.files("*.csv", full.names = TRUE)</pre>
# The desired XDF path
xdfPath <- "appended.xdf"</pre>
# Iterate over each file
lapply(csvList, FUN = function(x) {
    rxImport(inData = x,
              outFile = xdfPath,
              append = file.exists(xdfPath))
```

# Managing Data

Subsetting

Creating and Transforming Variables

# Subsetting

```
rxDataStep(inData = "fulldata.xdf",
           outFile = "subset.xdf",
           varsToKeep = c("balance",
                           "date",
                           "accountTenure"),
           rowSelection = year < 2011
```

## Creating and Transforming Variables

```
rxDataStep(inData = "fulldata.xdf",
           outFile = "fulldata.xdf",
           transforms = list(
               ageSquared = age^2,
               ageLog = log(age),
               unifRandom = runif(.rxNumRows)),
           overwrite = TRUE
```

#### Performance Note

# Data manipulation functionality is available in many RevoScaleR functions

rxImport, rxDataStep, rxSummary, etc.

# For well-defined processes, pack as much into one function as you can

Fewer function calls = fewer reads of the data = faster

## Data Mgmt Args in Most rxFunctions

varsToKeep, varsToDrop

rowSelection

transforms (etc.)

numRows

#### Managing Data Across Chunks

Centering

Lagging

Factors

## Centering

```
# First, calculate the mean
ageMean <- rxSummary( ~ age, data = xdfPath)$sData$Mean</pre>
# Next, make a mean-centering function
centerVar <- function(dataList) {</pre>
     dataList[[newName]] <-</pre>
         dataList[[varToCenter]] - dataList[[varMean]]
    return(dataList)
```

## Centering

```
rxDataStep(inData = xdfPath,
           outFile = xdfPath,
           transformObjects = list(
               varMean = ageMean,
               varToCenter = age,
               newName = "ageCentered"),
           transformFunc = centerVar,
           append = "cols",
           overwrite = TRUE
```

# Lagging

```
# Sort first
rxSort(inData = xdfPath,
       outFile = xdfPath,
       sortByVars = "date")
rxDataStep(inData = xdfPath,
           outFile = xdfPath,
           transformObjects = list(
               varToLag = "balance",
               newName = "priorBalance"),
           transformFunc = lagFunc,
           append = "cols",
           overwrite = TRUE)
```

## Lagging in Open-Source R

```
someData$priorBalance <- c(
    NA,
    someData$priorBalance[-length(someData$priorBalance)]</pre>
```

Month	origVar	laggedVar
Jan	2	NA
Feb	4	2
Mar	6	4

#### Lagging in Revolution R Enterprise

```
lagFunc <- function(dataList) {</pre>
  if(.rxStartRow == 1) {
    dataList[[newName]] <- c(NA,</pre>
                               dataList[[varToLag]][-.rxNumRows])
  } else {
    dataList[[newName]] <- c(.rxGet("lastValue"),</pre>
                               dataList[[varToLag]][-.rxNumRows])
  .rxSet("lastValue", dataList[[varToLag]][.rxNumRows])
  return(dataList)
```

#### Factors

```
rxFactors(inData = xdfPath,
          outFile = xdfPath,
          factorInfo = list(
              region = list(
    newLevels = c(Midwest = c("Ohio", "Illinois"),
                  Mountains = c("Utah", "Idaho")),
    otherLevel = "Somewhere Else"))
```

# Analyzing Data with Parallel External Memory Algorithms

# Summarizing Data

rxGetInfo

rxSummary, rxQuantile

rxCrossTabs, rxCube

# Visualizing Data

rxHistogram

rxLinePlot

# Analyzing Data

rxCor

rxLinMod

rxLogit

(and many others)

## Next Steps

Hands-On Tutorial

On the next slide

Session SES34: Integrating SQL Server and Revo R
Here at 1pm

Attend SES39: On-Prem Hadoop and Revo R Solutions
In Baker at 2pm

Watch for RRE in Azure ML and SQL Server

#### Your Turn

#### The Dataset

US domestic flights from 2007
7.5M records in total; start with 100,000
file.path(Sys.getenv("ACADEMYR\_BIG\_DATA\_PATH"), "2007.csv"))

#### Functions You'll Need

rxImport, rxHistogram, rxDataStep, rxLinMod
Get documentation by prefixing a question mark: ?rxDataStep
Matt's code from a moment ago: http://aka.ms/rre\_fun

#### If You Finish Early

Try an advanced model: rxGlm, rxDTree, rxDForest Set numRows = -1 to try working with all 7.5M flights

