



Cell Phone Data for Social Impact

MIT CDR Data Training

JAN 2020

MIT GOV/LAB

CIVIC DATA **DESIGN LAB**



DIRECTORATE OF SCIENCE
TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

africell

Agenda

11:00 - 11:30 AM	Preparation
11:30 AM - 12:00 PM	Introduction to Spark
12:00 - 12:15 PM	Break
12:15 - 12:30 PM	Data Preparation
12:30 - 1:15 PM	Data Processing and Exploration
1:15 - 1:30 PM	Closing & Conclusion

Goals & Objectives

1. Understand some basic tools for large-scale, big data processing
2. Wrangle and ready CDR data for processing
3. Learn the basics of Apache Spark
4. Explore the use of Apache Zeppelin for integrated analytics
5. Work collaboratively in a secure analytics environment

Tools & Frameworks

Parallel/Distributed Processing
Storage and Computing
Package Management
Analytics and Data Processing
Programmatic API



X Setting Up

X Setting Up

1. Install FoxyProxy
2. Download the FoxyProxy settings file
3. Import the settings file to Foxy Proxy
4. Select the proxy setting:
 1. Use proxy emr-socks-proxy for all URLs
5. Open your Terminal/Shell and enter the following:
 1. `ssh -i ~/.ssh/<private-key> -ND 8157 <username>@34.223.103.224`
6. Return to your browser

X Setting Up: Why?

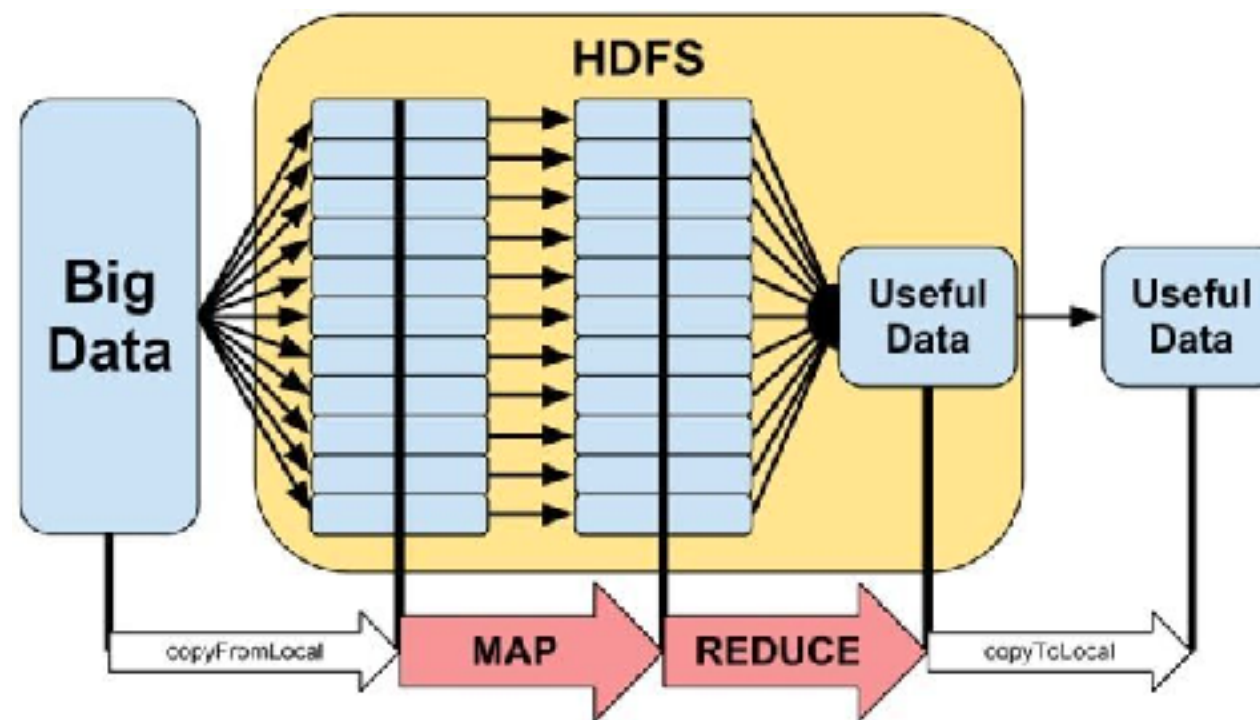
Our instance is not accessible via the public internet. This is good. In order to access our analytics environment, you need secure (authenticated and authorized).

We have two basic layers of security: SSH and AWS IAMs

We have control over who has access to CDRs and know what they are doing with it!

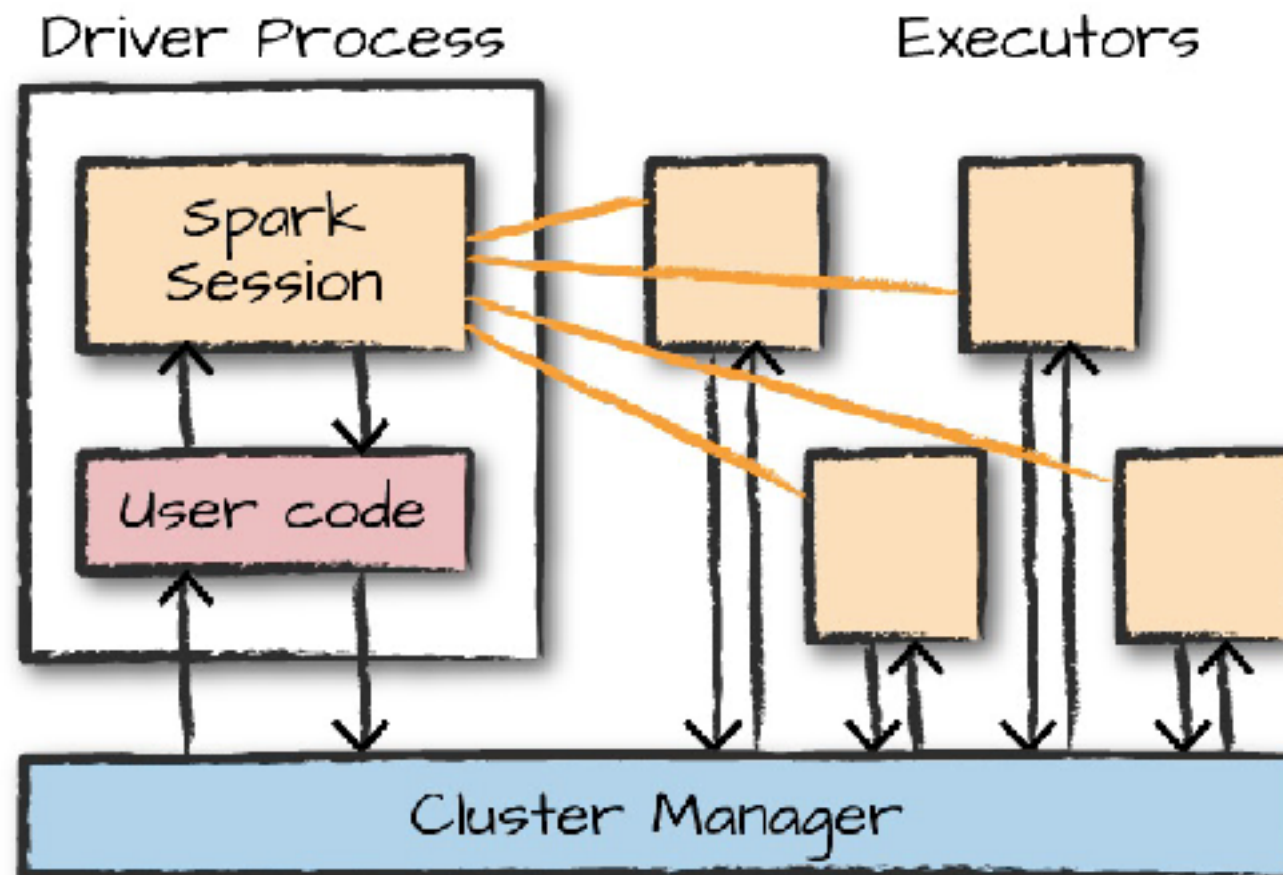
! Introduction to Apache Spark

I What is Spark?



a better Hadoop?

I What is Spark?



- Spark processes in-memory and can run onto various filesystems (HDFS, S3, RDBMs, etc).
- Very powerful APIs and abstraction.
- Spark is lazy.

Source: Chamber, Bill et al. 2017. *Spark: The Definitive Guide*, pg 21

I What is Spark?

Follow on Zeppelin

I What is Spark: Dataframe

Spreadsheet on
a single machine



Table or Data Frame
partitioned across servers
in a data center

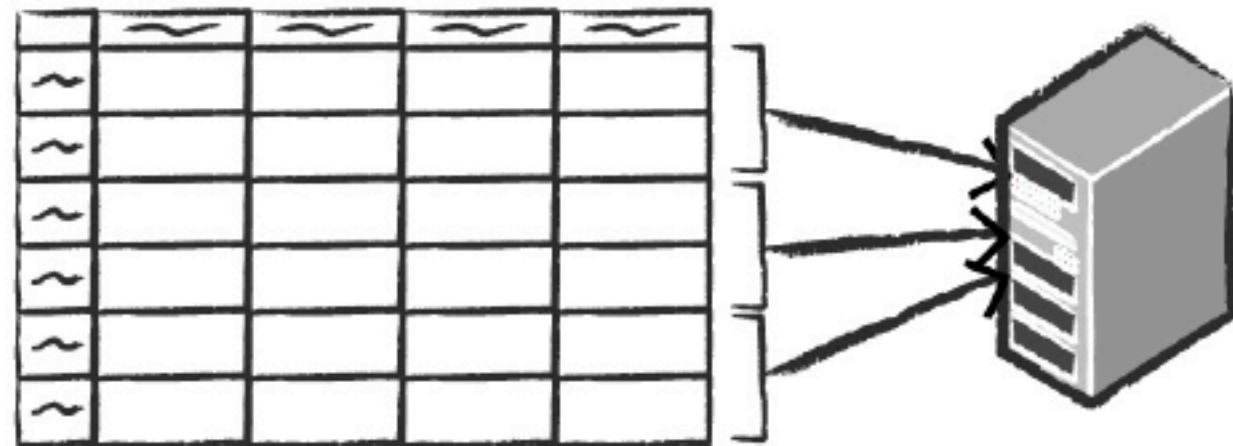


Figure 2-3. Distributed versus single-machine analysis

Source: Chamber, Bill et al. 2017. *Spark: The Definitive Guide*, pg 25

I What is Spark: Transformations

Narrow transformations
1 to 1

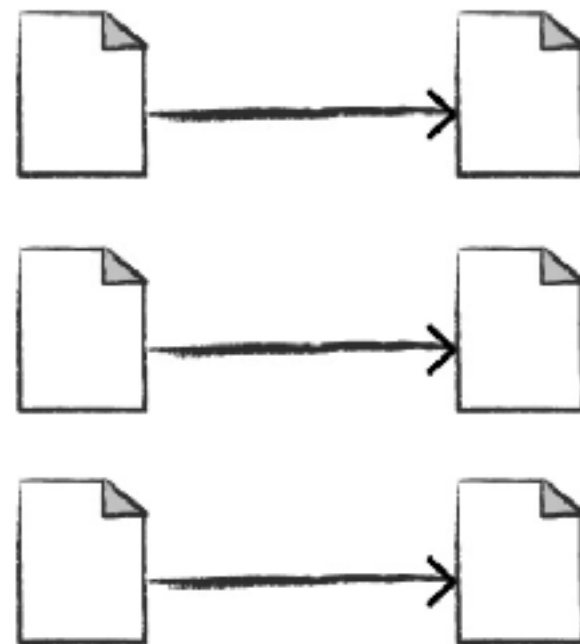


Figure 2-4. A narrow dependency

Wide transformations
(shuffles) 1 to N

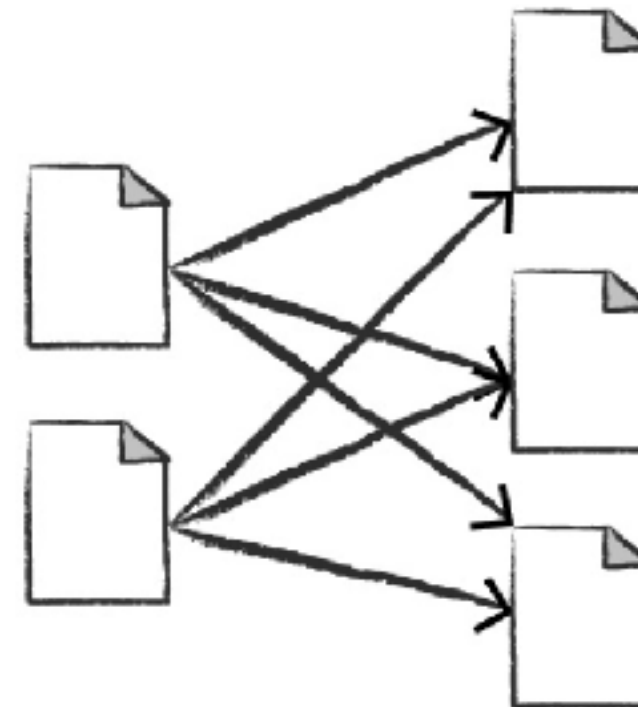


Figure 2-5. A wide dependency

Source: Chamber, Bill et al. 2017. *Spark: The Definitive Guide*, pg 27-28

I What is Spark: Transformations

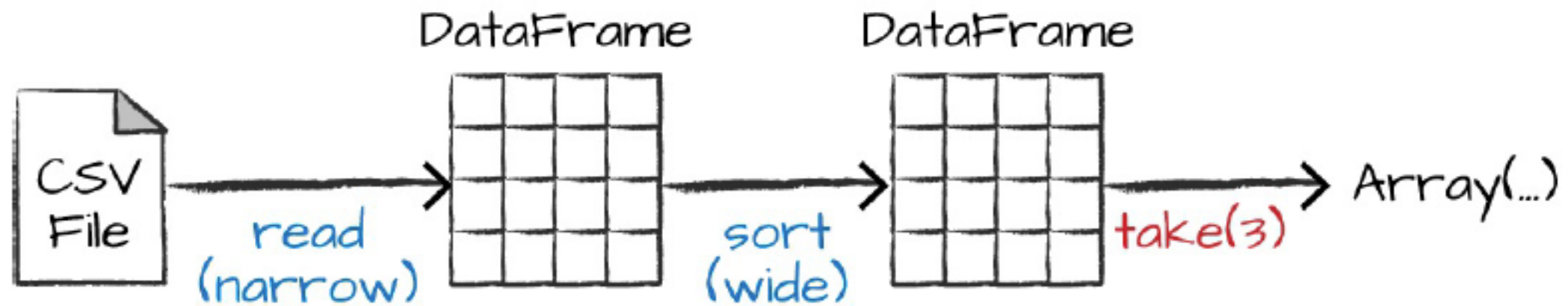


Figure 2-8. Reading, sorting, and collecting a DataFrame

Source: Chamber, Bill et al. 2017. *Spark: The Definitive Guide*, pg 31

I What is Spark: Transformations

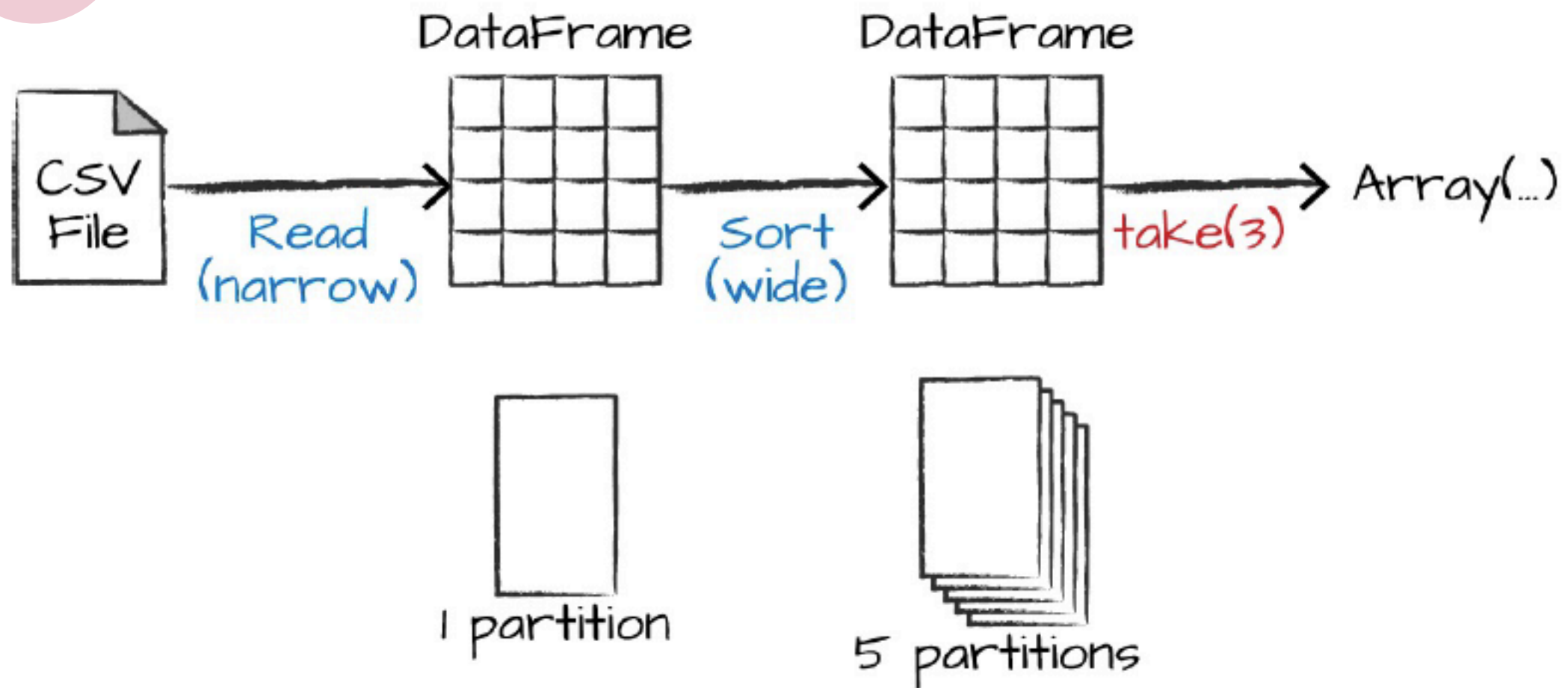


Figure 2-9. The process of logical and physical DataFrame manipulation

Source: Chamber, Bill et al. 2017. *Spark: The Definitive Guide*, pg 32

I What is Spark: Transformations

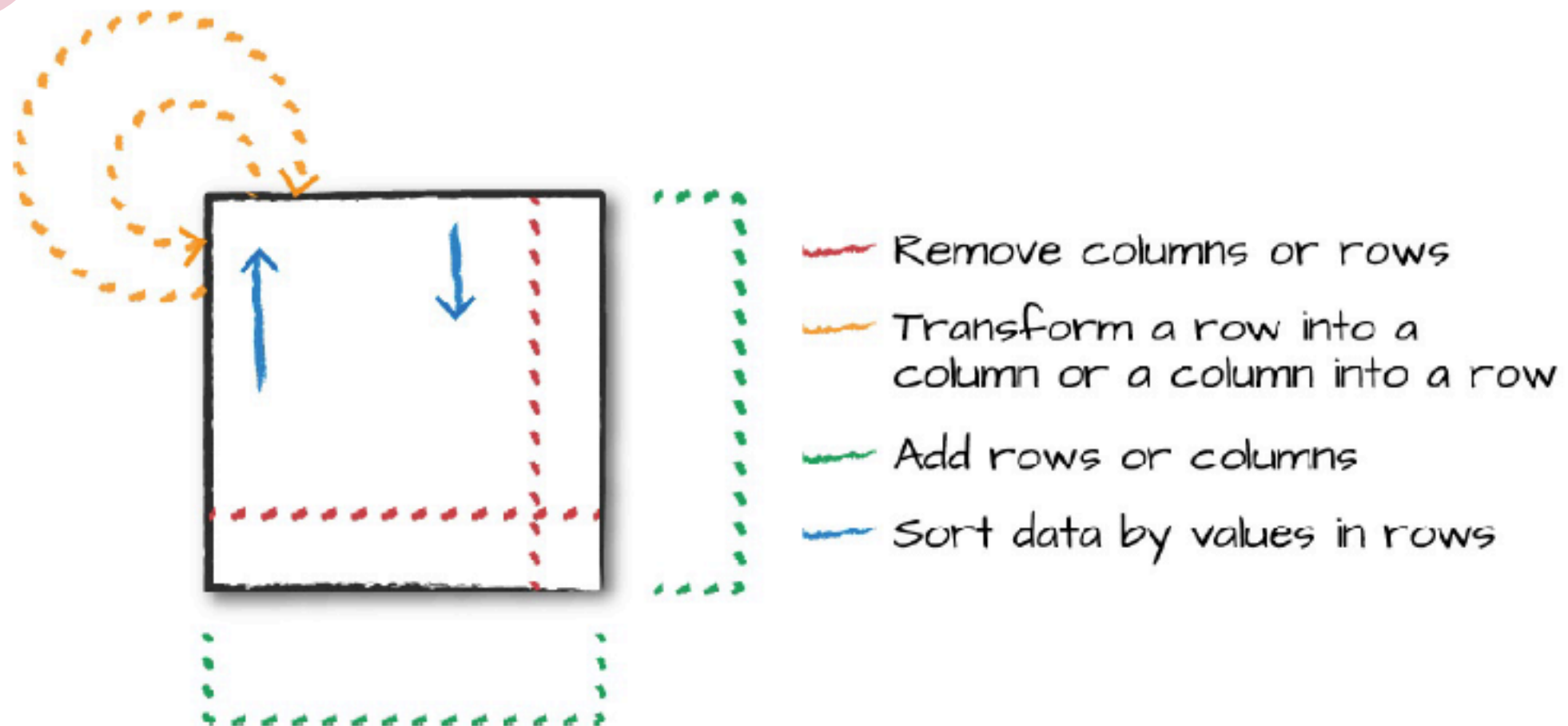


Figure 5-2. Different kinds of transformations

Source: Chamber, Bill et al. 2017. *Spark: The Definitive Guide*, pg 32

I What is Spark: Windows

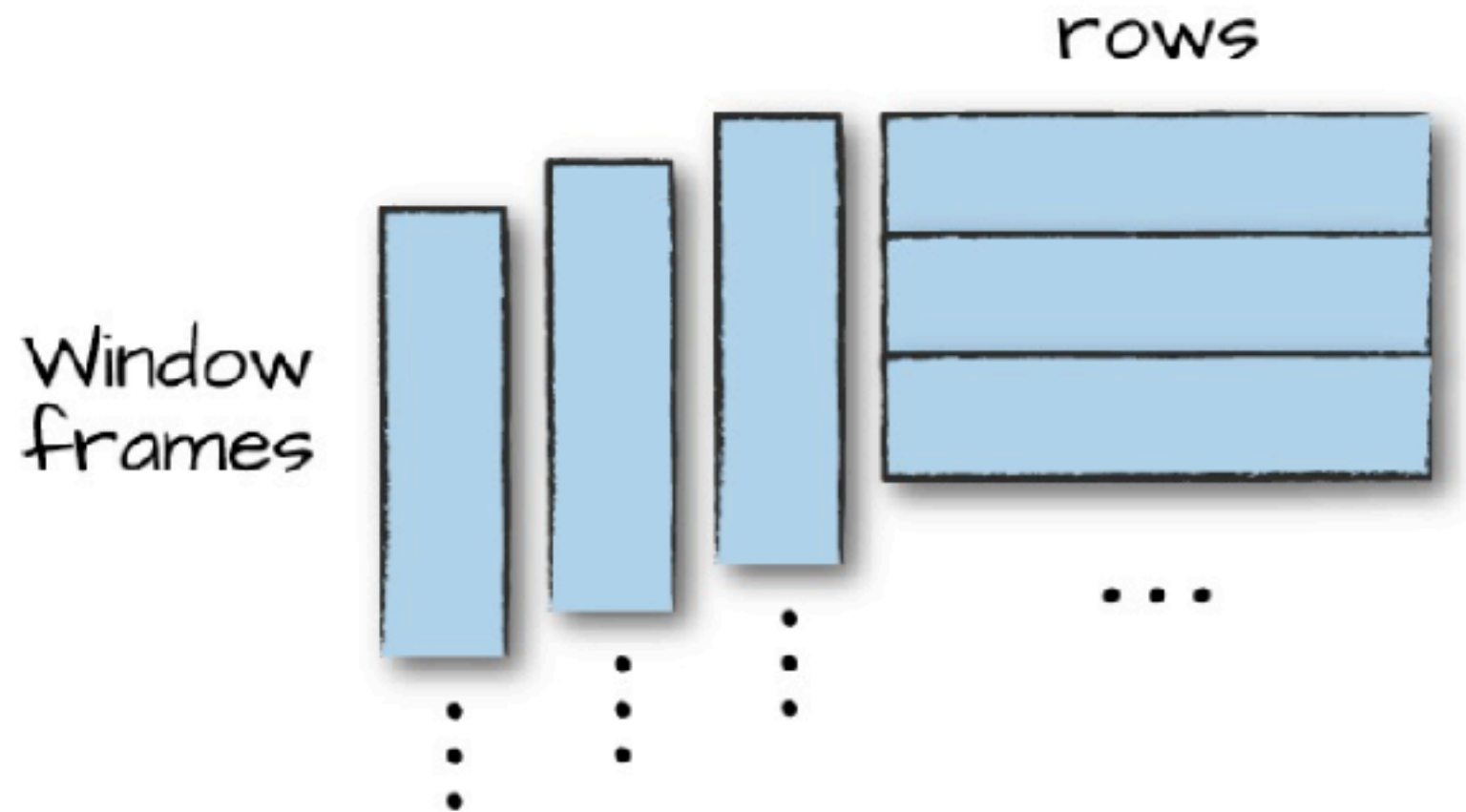


Figure 7-1. Visualizing window functions

Source: Chamber, Bill et al. 2017. *Spark: The Definitive Guide*, pg 135

II Prepping Data For Processing



II Prepping Data for Processing

Our analyses require other types of data:

1. **shapefiles** for districts, chiefdoms, sections
2. antenna and site **meta-data**

We need to be intentional in our processing of this data. The decision we make here will impact the rest of our analysis. Time should be spent cleaning and understanding these datasets.

II Prepping Data for Processing

Follow on Zeppelin

III Creating Aggregates

III Creating Aggregates

We will review to types of aggregation task in Spark:

1. **custom aggregations**

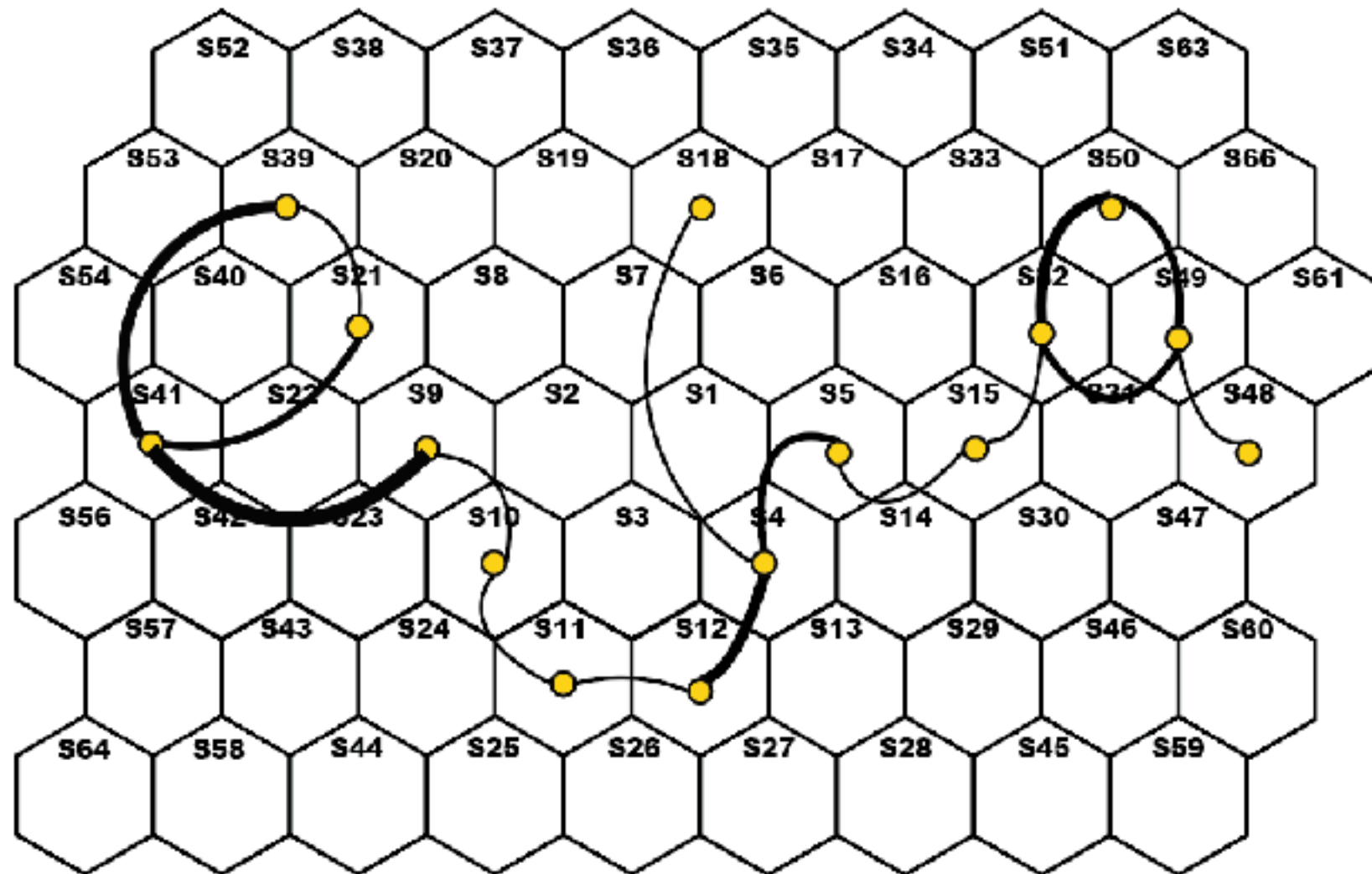
1. generating stops and journeys

2. **off-the-shelf aggregations**

1. running Flowminder SQL Queries

III Creating Aggregates: stops & journeys

subscriber QWD1823HD81238NM1
Movement on 02/29/2020

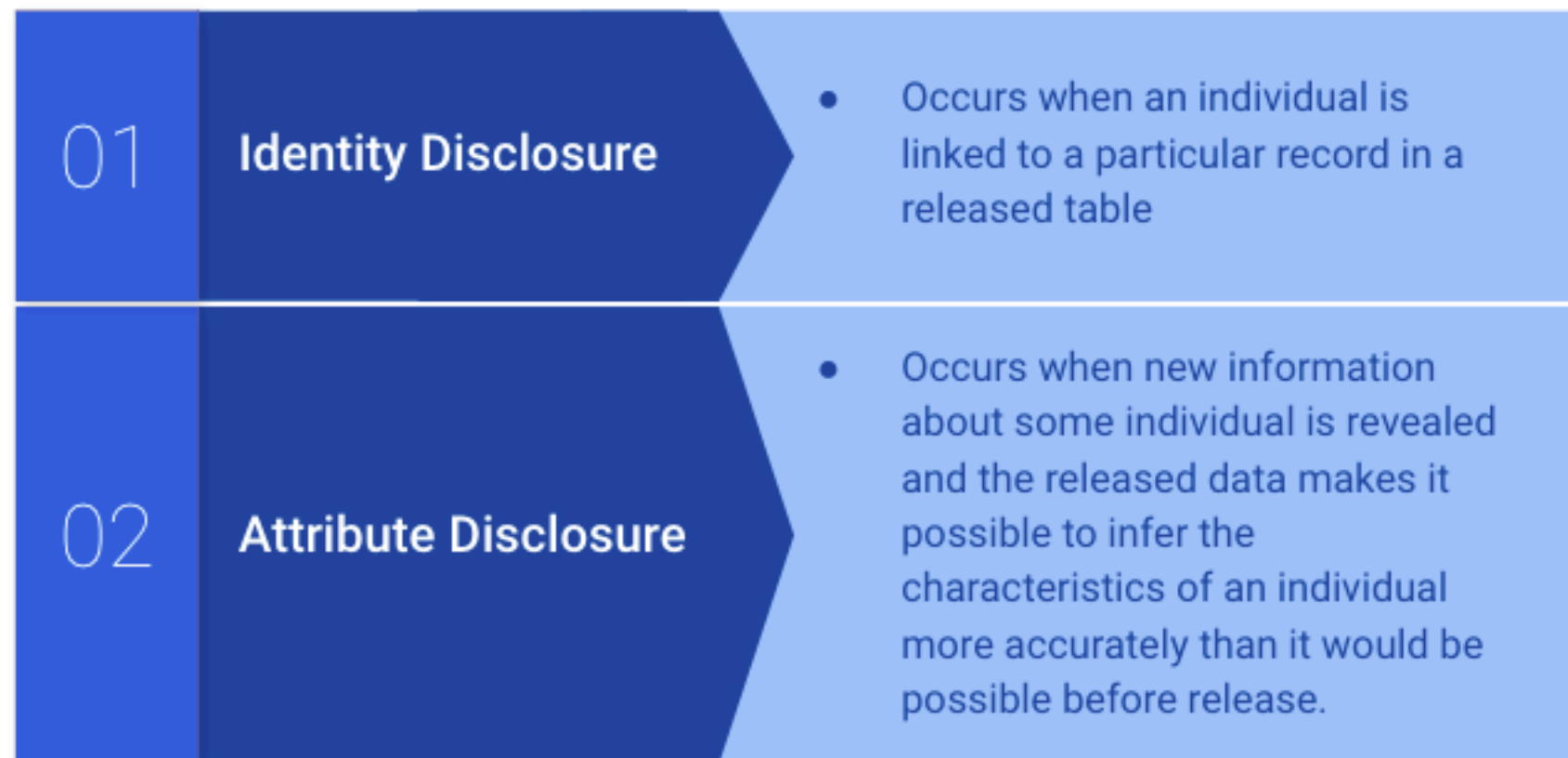


III Creating Aggregates

Follow on Zeppelin

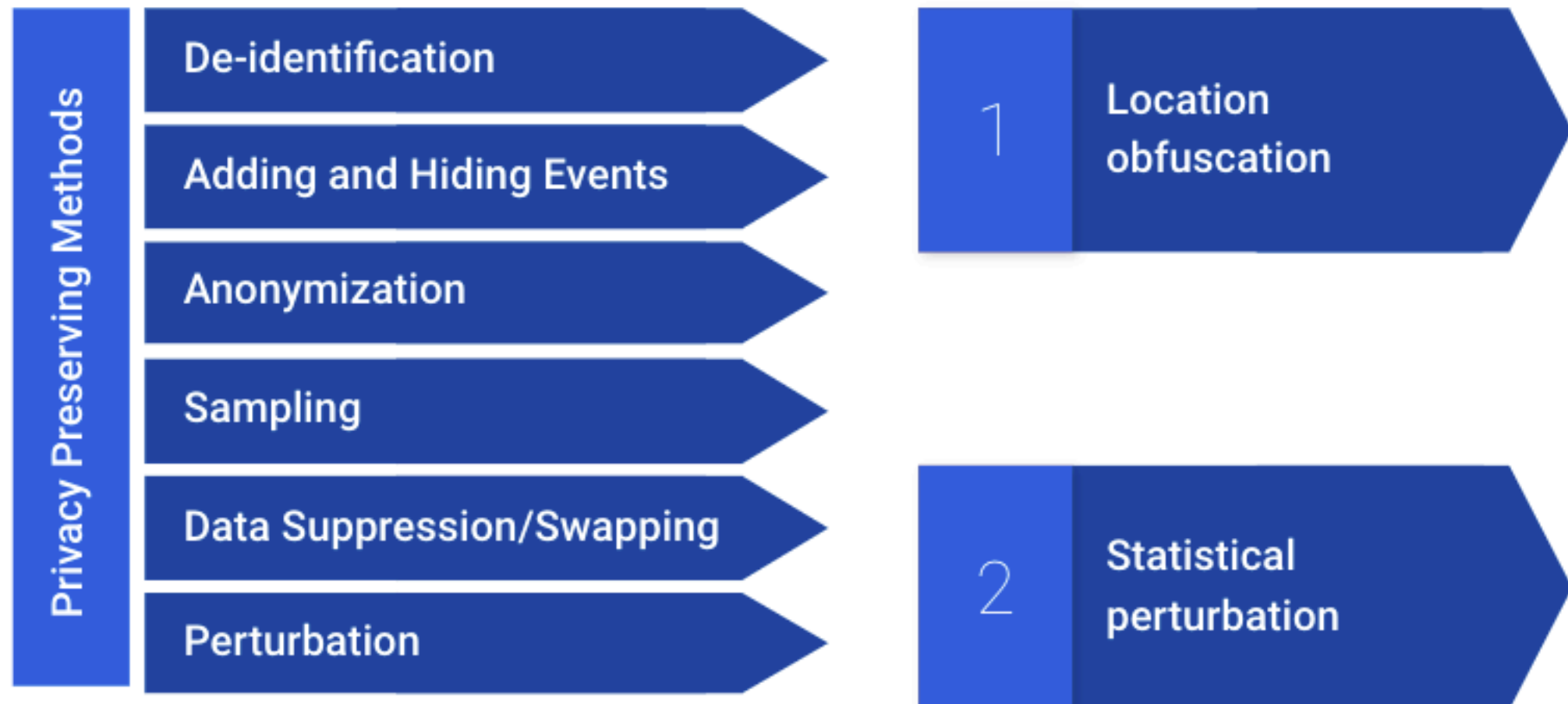
IV Closing

IV Closing: Privacy



For a comprehensive overview, see *Protecting User Data and Privacy*

IV Closing: Privacy



For a comprehensive overview, see *Protecting User Data and Privacy*

IV Closing: Privacy

Can the Data Analysis partner ensure:

1 Effective Anonymization	2 Appropriate Storage and Access	3 High Standard of Ethical Use
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All Personally Identifiable Information and sensitive information are removed from dataset - All analysis should protect the privacy of all individuals by utilizing methods that preserve a given level of anonymity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anonymized CDR data is kept in a secure location accessible only by those with proper authorization. - Anonymized CDR should not be moved outside of the chosen storage environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No attempt will be made to use external data and a priori information of identify individuals - Requires data analysis partner to report any exposure of sensitive information - Research outputs should not be capable of re-identification if combined with other data.

For a comprehensive overview, see *Protecting User Data and Privacy*

IV Closing: Much More

- CDR can be use to model social networks. Spatial and temporal interactions among subscribers
- Can be overplayed with other data: census, business, survey.
- Apache Spark can handle this! Support for both streaming and batch analytics. Integrations pipelines for large-scale Machine Learning.

Thank You!

AX References

