

INTRO to DATA SCIENCE

LECTURE 18: PARALLEL COMPUTING

Francesco Mosconi DAT5 SF // May 7th, 2014

LAST TIMES:

- NAÏVE BAYES
- PLOT.LY
- HISTORY OF MACHINE LEARNING

QUESTIONS?

I. INTRO TO CLUSTER COMPUTING

II. LAB: PARALLEL PARAMETER GRID SEARCH

I. CLUSTER COMPUTING WHAT, WHY, HOW

Q: What is a cluster?

Q: What is a cluster?

A: A **computer cluster** consists of a set of **connected computers** that **work together** so that in many respects they can be viewed as a **single system**.

A: General and Specific reasons

A: General:

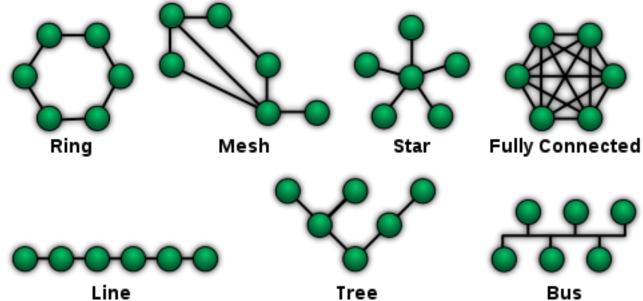
- Lower Cost: pay-as-you-need
- Elasticity: add and remove resources
- Availability: launch jobs through API

A: General:

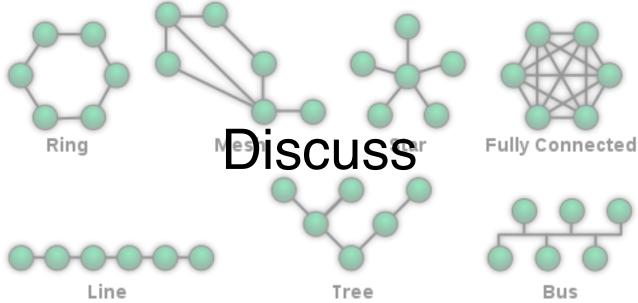
- Lower Cost: pay-as-you-need
- Elasticity: add and remove resources
- Availability: launch jobs through API Specific to Data Science:
 - Distributed Map Reduce
 - Data doesn't fit in memory

A: Different topologies

A: Different topologies



A: Different topologies



Q: Benefits of Start Topology

Q: Benefits of Start Topology

A:

- Better performance: max 3 dev and 2 links
- Isolation: non-centralized failure no effect
- Centralization: control, fault detection
- Easy Install and config

Q: Features of a cluster?

Q: Features of a star cluster?

A:

- Dispatch jobs to whole cluster
- Control individual nodes
- Shared memory

II. LAB: IPYTHON PARALLEL