session4 clustering taxi demo

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1 PySpark Demo - Clustering at scale

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• This is prepared for Data analysis tools (Datenanalysewerkzeuge) at MIRACUM summer school 2019

1.0.1 Three type of data analytics

- Descriptive analytics lets businesses see what has already happened.
- Predictive analytics helps businesses see what could happen in the future.
- Prescriptive analytics recommend you what to do. (image source: https://t.ly/rBOR9)

1.0.2 Protocol:

1. Create a Spark Context 2. Import required libraries 3. Load the data 4. Create a KMeans model 5. Assign centroids to the data 6. Visualize the result 7. Aggregate the result and visualize it

```
[1]: from pyspark import SparkContext
sc = SparkContext()
sc
```

[1]: <SparkContext master=local[*] appName=pyspark-shell>

1.0.3 Protocol:

1. Create a Spark Context 2. Import required libraries 3. Load the data 4. Create a KMeans model 5. Assign centroids to the data 6. Visualize the result 7. Aggregate the result and visualize it

```
[17]: from pyspark.mllib.clustering import KMeans, KMeansModel import numpy as np import pandas as pd from dateutil import parser
```

```
import folium
from folium import plugins
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
```

1.0.4 Protocol:

1. Create a Spark Context 2. Import required libraries 3. Load and prepare the data 4. Create a KMeans model 5. Assign centroids to the data 6. Visualize the result 7. Aggregate the result and visualize it

```
[3]: raw = sc.textFile("data/uber_1k.csv")
raw.take(2)
```

```
[3]: [',2014-08-01 00:00:00,40.729,-73.9422,B02598', '0,2014-08-01 00:00:00,40.7476,-73.9871,B02598']
```

```
[4]: line = raw.map(lambda x: x.split(','))
line.take(2)
```

```
[5]: geo = line.map(lambda x: (float(x[2]), float(x[3])))
geo.take(2)
```

```
[5]: [(40.729, -73.9422), (40.7476, -73.9871)]
```

1.0.5 Protocol:

1. Create a Spark Context 2. Import required libraries 3. Load the data 4. Create a KMeans model 5. Assign centroids to the data 6. Visualize the result 7. Aggregate the result and visualize it

```
[8]: k = 8 model = KMeans.train(geo, k)
```

1.0.6 Protocol:

1. Create a Spark Context 2. Import required libraries 3. Load the data 4. Create a KMeans model 5. Assign centroids to the data 6. Visualize the result 7. Aggregate the result and visualize it

```
[16]: clusters = model.predict(geo)
  clusters.take(20)
```

```
[16]: [2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 6, 2, 6, 2, 6, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
```

1.0.7 Protocol:

1. Create a Spark Context 2. Import required libraries 3. Load the data 4. Create a KMeans model 5. Assign centroids to the data 6. Visualize the result 7. Aggregate the result and visualize it

```
[23]: # data preparation
dt = line.map(lambda x: parser.parse(x[1])).collect()
lat = geo.map(lambda x: float(x[0])).collect()
lon = geo.map(lambda x: float(x[1])).collect()
clusters = clusters.collect()

df_list = list(map(lambda w,x,y,z:[w,x,y,z], lat, lon, dt, clusters))
df_list[:2]
```

```
[23]: [[40.729, -73.9422, datetime.datetime(2014, 8, 1, 0, 0), 2], [40.7476, -73.9871, datetime.datetime(2014, 8, 1, 0, 0), 1]]
```

```
[18]: # a look up function for coloring
      def my palettes(cluster):
          if cluster == 0:
              return 'green'
          elif cluster == 1:
              return 'yellow'
          elif cluster == 2:
              return 'red'
          elif cluster == 3:
              return 'blue'
          elif cluster == 4:
              return 'orange'
          elif cluster == 5:
              return 'skyblue'
          elif cluster == 6:
              return 'gray'
          elif cluster == 7:
              return 'purple'
          else:
              return 'black'
```

```
[26]: # create a map object of new york

NY_COORDINATES = (40.729, -73.9422)

map_ny = folium.Map(location = NY_COORDINATES, width = "100%", zoom_start = 12)

$\to \max zoom: 18$

folium.TileLayer('cartodbpositron').add_to(map_ny) # stamentoner
```

```
map_ny
```

[26]: <folium.raster_layers.TileLayer at 0x7fa607363c18>

[27]: <folium.folium.Map at 0x7fa607363be0>

1.0.8 Protocol:

1. Create a Spark Context 2. Import required libraries 3. Load the data 4. Create a KMeans model 5. Assign centroids to the data 6. Visualize the result 7. Aggregate the result and visualize it

```
[60]: # from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
# spark = SparkSession.builder.appName('test').getOrCreate()
# raw = spark.read.csv("data/uber.csv", inferSchema = True, header = True)
# raw.take(2)
```

```
[134]: # import pyspark.sql

# rdd = line.map(lambda x: (parser.parse(x[1]), float(x[2]), float(x[3])))

# df = sqlContext.createDataFrame(rdd, ["dt", "lat", "lon"])

# df.head(5)
```

```
[66]: from pyspark.sql import SQLContext
from pyspark.sql.functions import countDistinct, avg, stddev

sqlContext = SQLContext(sc)
sqlContext
```

[66]: <pyspark.sql.context.SQLContext at 0x7fa604a09fd0>

```
[61]: raw = sc.textFile("data/uber.csv")
line = raw.map(lambda x: x.split(','))
geo = line.map(lambda x: (float(x[1]), float(x[2])))
rdd = line.map(lambda x: (parser.parse(x[0]), float(x[1]), float(x[2])))
dt = line.map(lambda x: x[0])
```

```
[62]: results = model.predict(geo).zip(dt)
     temp = sqlContext.createDataFrame(results, ["cluster", "dt"])
     temp.show(5)
    +----+
     |cluster|
           2|2014-08-01 00:00:00|
           1 2014-08-01 00:00:00
           1|2014-08-01 00:00:00|
           1|2014-08-01 00:00:00|
           1|2014-08-01 00:00:00|
    only showing top 5 rows
[69]: sqlContext.registerDataFrameAsTable(temp, "temp")
     temp = sqlContext.sql("SELECT cluster, substring(dt, 0,4) AS year, __
      ⇒substring(dt, 6,2) AS month, substring(dt, 9,2) AS date, substring(dt, 12,2) ⊔
      →AS hr FROM temp")
     sqlContext.registerDataFrameAsTable(temp, "temp")
     temp.show(5)
    +----+
     |cluster|year|month|date| hr|
     +----+
           2|2014|
                   08 01 00
           1 | 2014 |
                   08 | 01 | 00 |
           1 2014 08 01 00
           1 | 2014 |
                   08 01 00
                   08| 01| 00|
           1 | 2014 |
    +----+
    only showing top 5 rows
[74]: df_pivot = temp.groupBy('cluster', 'hr').count()
     df_pivot.show(5)
    +----+
     |cluster| hr|count|
    +----+
           1 | 06 | 9746 |
           5| 05|
           1 | 21 | 23398 |
          2 | 20 | 7350 |
          3| 09|
                   111
    +----+
    only showing top 5 rows
```

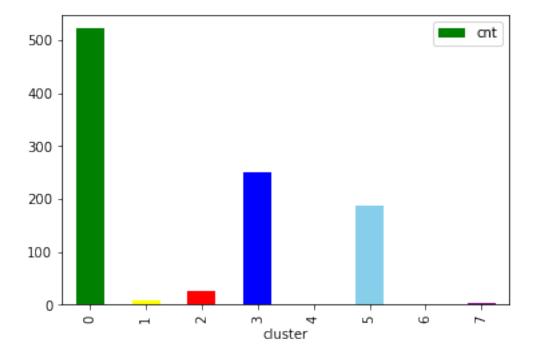
```
df pivot.show(5)
    +---+---+
    | hr| 0|
               11
                   21 31 41 51
    +---+---+
    | 00|727|10679|4612| 11| 90| 96|5145| 91|
    | 01|311| 7605|3085| 9| 48| 58|3306| 49|
    | 02|236| 5181|2300| 11| 36| 31|2283| 27|
    | 03|244| 4625|2226| 7| 31| 16|3192| 35|
    | 04|888| 4650|2452| 6| 40| 39|3664| 35|
    +---+---+
    only showing top 5 rows
[73]: df_pivot.toPandas().plot(kind = 'bar', figsize=(20,5), color = ['green', ___
     [73]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fa6042befd0>
        20000
        15000
        10000
[27]: map_ny
[27]: <folium.folium.Map at 0x7fa607363be0>
[41]: df_agg = df_pivot.groupBy('cluster').count()
     # df_agg = sqlContext.sql("SELECT cluster, count(cluster) AS cnt FROM temp_
     → GROUP BY cluster ORDER BY cluster")
     df_agg.show()
    +----+
    |cluster| count|
    +----+
          0| 39906|
          7 | 1888 |
          6 | 294493 |
```

[75]: df_pivot = temp.groupBy('hr').pivot('cluster').count().sort('hr')

```
| 5| 2616|
| 1|363950|
| 3| 478|
| 2|122761|
| 4| 3183|
```

```
[131]: df_agg.toPandas().plot(kind = 'bar', x = 'cluster', y = 'cnt', color = color =
```

[131]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fb8d11b2828>



[27]: map_ny

[27]: <folium.folium.Map at 0x7fa607363be0>