DATA SCIENCE 10 WEEK PART TIME COURSE

Week 7 - Cloud Computing Tuesday 4th July 2017 AGENDA 2

- 1. Guest Speaker
- 2. Cloud Computing
- 3. Spark
- 4. Lab
- 5. Real World Problem
- 6. Review

WHAT IS IT AND WHY USE IT? (GOOGLE)

- Compute Engine
- · Cloud SQL
- Container Engine
- BigQuery



WHAT IS IT AND WHY USE IT? (AWS)

- **▶** EC2
- RDS
- Container Service
- Redshift





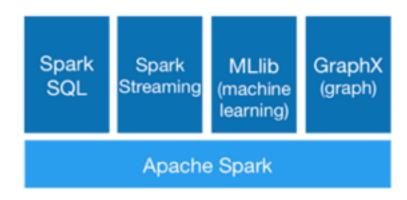
WHY USE IT?



DATA SCIENCE PART TIME COURSE

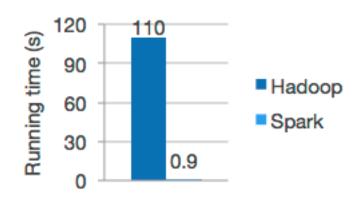
SPARK

Spark is a fast and general processing engine compatible with Hadoop data. It can process data in HDFS, HBase, Cassandra, Hive, and any Hadoop InputFormat. It is designed to perform both batch processing (similar to MapReduce) and new workloads like streaming, interactive queries, and machine learning.



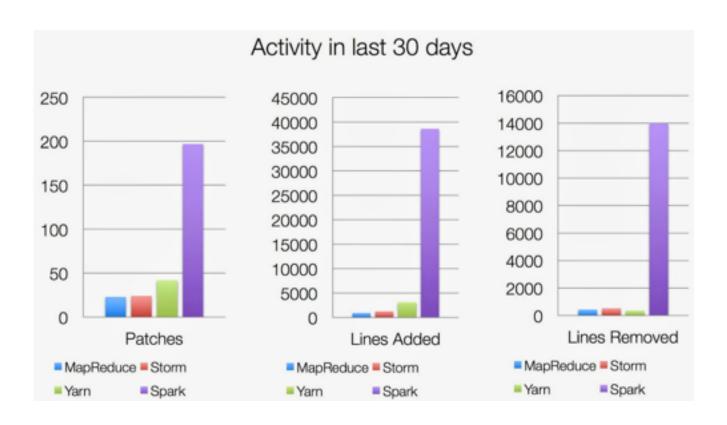
SPARK - HOW DOES IT RELATE TO DATA SCIENCE?

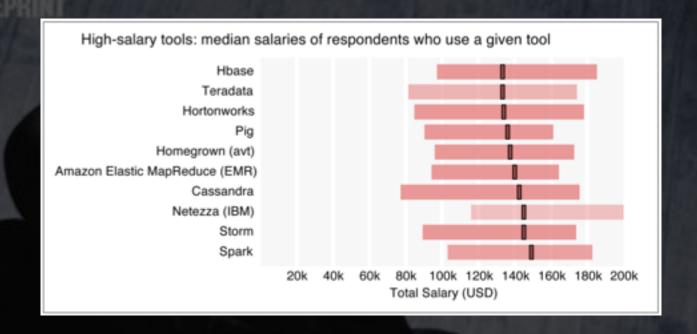
- MLlib is Spark's machine learning library. Its goal is to make practical machine learning scalable and easy. It consists of common learning algorithms and utilities, including classification, regression, clustering, collaborative filtering, dimensionality reduction, as well as lower-level optimization primitives and higherlevel pipeline APIs.
- GraphX in Spark for graphs and graph-parallel computation



Logistic regression in Hadoop and Spark

SPARK - HOW POPULAR IS IT?





'We can talk, but money talks, so talk more bucks' - Jay-Z (Izzo - The Blueprint)

RESILIENT DISTRIBUTED DATASETS (RDDs)

Spark revolves around the concept of a resilient distributed dataset (RDD), which is a fault-tolerant collection of elements that can be operated on in parallel.

There are two ways to create RDDs:

- 1. Parallelizing an existing collection in your driver program
- 2. Referencing a dataset in an external storage system, such as a shared filesystem, HDFS, HBase, or any data source offering a Hadoop InputFormat

One use of Spark SQL is to execute SQL queries written using either a basic SQL syntax or HiveQL. Spark SQL can also be used to read data from an existing Hive installation.

Spark SQL provide Spark with more information about the structure of both the data and the computation being performed. Internally, Spark SQL uses this extra information to perform extra optimizations. There are several ways to interact with Spark SQL including SQL, the DataFrames API and the Datasets API. When computing a result the same execution engine is used, independent of which API/language you are using to express the computation.

A DataFrame is a distributed collection of data organized into named columns.

It is conceptually equivalent to a table in a relational database or a data frame in R/Python, but with richer optimizations under the hood.

DataFrames can be constructed from a wide array of sources such as: structured data files, tables in Hive, external databases, or existing RDDs.

A Dataset is a new experimental interface added in Spark 1.6 that tries to provide the benefits of RDDs (strong typing, ability to use powerful lambda functions) with the benefits of Spark SQL's optimized execution engine.

A Dataset can be constructed from JVM objects and then manipulated using functional transformations (map, flatMap, filter, etc.).

The unified Dataset API can be used both in Scala and Java. Python does not yet have support for the Dataset API. Full python support will be added in a future release.

- spark.mllib contains the original API built on top of RDDs.
- spark.ml provides higher-level API built on top of DataFrames for constructing ML pipelines.

SPARK MLLIB 16

Data types

Basic statistics

- summary statistics
- correlations
- stratified sampling
- hypothesis testing
- streaming significance testing
- random data generation

Classification and regression

- linear models (SVMs, logistic regression, linear regression)
- naive Bayes
- decision trees

- ensembles of trees (Random Forests and Gradient-Boosted Trees)
- isotonic regression

Collaborative filtering

alternating least squares (ALS)

Clustering

- k-means
- Gaussian mixture
- power iteration clustering (PIC)
- latent Dirichlet allocation (LDA)
- bisecting k-means
- streaming k-means

Dimensionality reduction

- singular value decomposition (SVD)
- principal component analysis (PCA)

Feature extraction and transformation

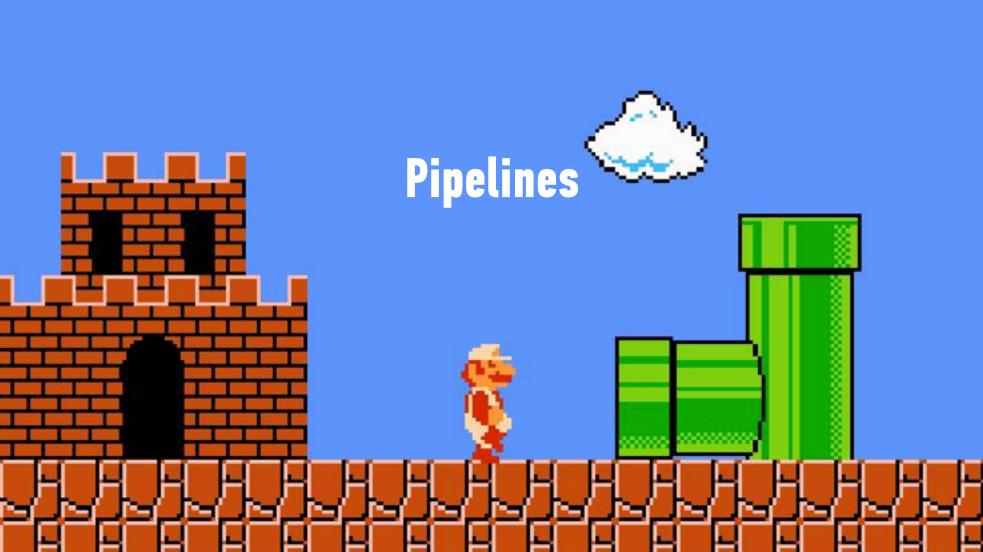
Frequent pattern mining

- FP-growth
- association rules
- PrefixSpan

Evaluation metrics

PMML model export

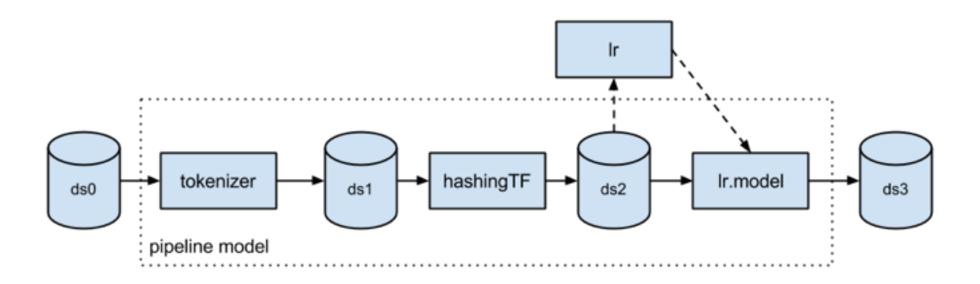
Optimization (developer)



PIPELINES 18

Two types of pipelines

- Transformer takes a dataset as input and produces an augmented dataset as output. For example, a transformer may read a column (e.g., text), map it into a new column (e.g., feature vectors), and output a new DataFrame with the mapped column appended
- Estimator basically training a model, it must be first fit on the input dataset to produce a model. For example, a learning algorithm such as LogisticRegression is an Estimator.



SPARK GRAPHX

Useful for graphs and graph parallel processing

- PageRank
- Label Propagation
- SVD++
- Triangle Counting



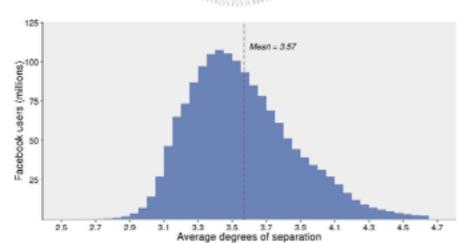
DIGRESSION - GRAPH ANALYSIS - FACEBOOK

How connected is the world?

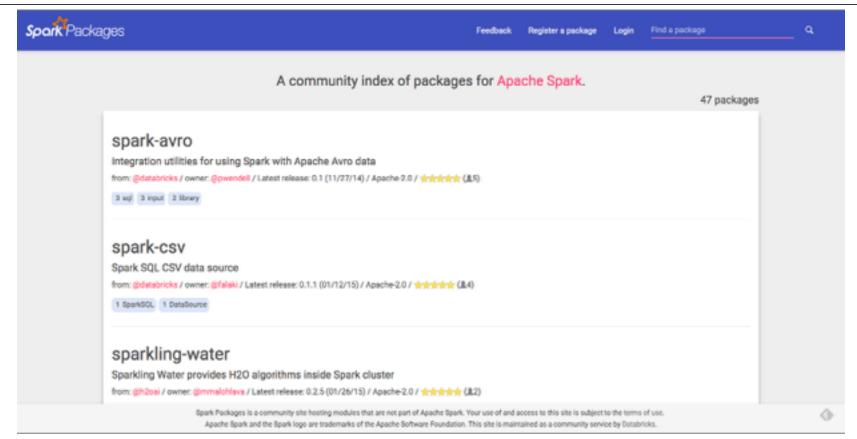
Each person in the world (at least among the 1.59 billion people active on Facebook) is connected to every other person by an average of three and a half other people.

Rather than calculate it exactly, they estimate distances with statistical algorithms





SPARK PACKAGES 22



DATA SCIENCE PART TIME COURSE



JSON - WHAT IS IT?

JSON - JavaScript Object Notation

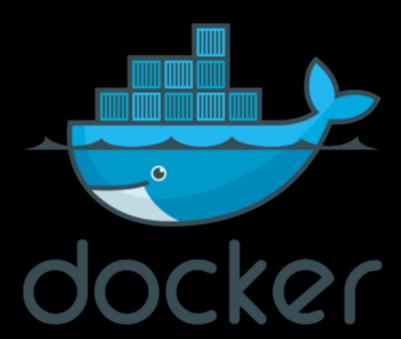
- Human readable data with attributevalue pairs.
- What is inside the curly brackets is an object
- In the object we declare variables with 'attribute': 'value' pairs

```
var json =
       "firstName": "John",
       "lastName": "Smith",
       "age": 25,
       "address":
         "streetAddress": "34 York St".
         "city": "Sydney",
         "state": "NSW",
         "postalCode": "2000"
10
11
       "phoneNumbers": [
12
           "type": "home",
13
14
15
         Ъ,
16
           "type": "office",
18
19
20
21
       "children": [],
22
       "spouse": null
23
```

JSON - HOW DOES IT RELATE TO DATA SCIENCE?

- Webservices provide application programming interfaces (APIs) are now usually transferring data via JSON
- Underlying document databases like MongoDB
- Increasingly common data format

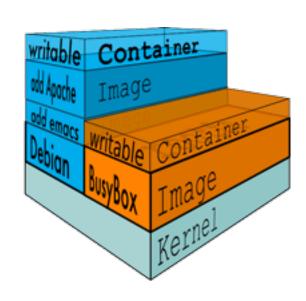
DATA SCIENCE PART TIME COURSE



DOCKER - WHAT IS IT?

Docker containers wrap up a piece of software in a complete filesystem that contains everything it needs to run: code, runtime, system tools, system libraries – anything you can install on a server. This guarantees that it will always run the same, regardless of the environment it is running in.

- Lightweight
- Open
- Secure



DOCKER - HOW DOES IT RELATE TO DATA SCIENCE?

- Installing data science software can be a pain because of software dependencies and different OS environments. Docker helps solve this problem
- See Kaggle Scripts





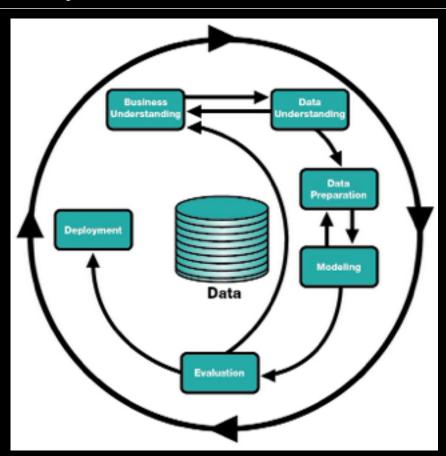
DISCUSSION TIME

- > Talk through a real problem
- > Review last week
- Questions
- ▶ Task List

REAL PROBLEMS



DATA SCIENCE - Week 8 Day 1



REVIEW

DATA SCIENCE - Week 8 Day 1

Task List (25 mins)

Read Natural Language Processing website - http://www.nltk.org/ (5 mins)

Read and be able to explain one use case of the Alchemy API (10 mins)

□ Download and install NLTK for Python (10mins)