Untitled

April 24, 2023

```
[2]: # Set up environment variables
PROJECT = !gcloud config get-value project
PROJECT = PROJECT[0]
import os
BUCKET = "{}-dsongcp".format(PROJECT)
REGION = "us-central1"
os.environ["BUCKET"] = BUCKET
```

0.1 Exploration using BigQuery

```
[3]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import google.cloud.bigquery as bigquery

bq = bigquery.Client()
```

```
[5]: sql = """
SELECT DISTANCE, DEP_DELAY
FROM dsongcp.flights_tzcorr
WHERE RAND() < 0.001 AND dep_delay > -20 AND dep_delay < 30 AND distance < 2000
"""
df = bq.query(sql).to_dataframe()</pre>
```

[7]: print(df.head())

```
DISTANCE DEP_DELAY

1 120.0 -1.0

1 440.0 -6.0

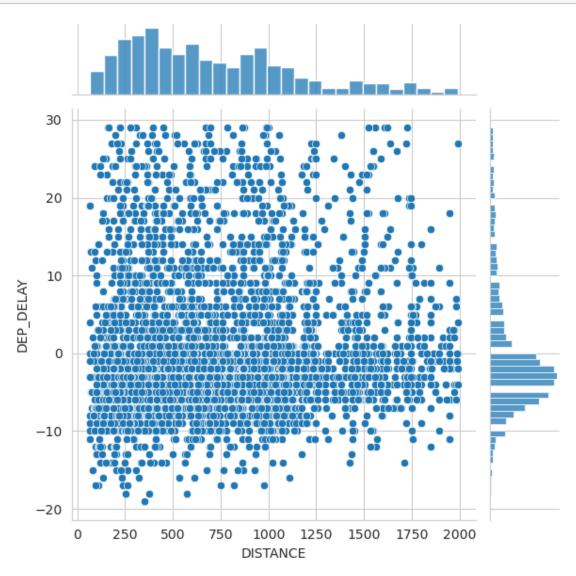
2 228.0 -3.0

3 1616.0 -2.0

4 1009.0 -3.0
```

```
[9]: sns.set_style("whitegrid")
g = sns.jointplot(x=df["DISTANCE"], y=df["DEP_DELAY"])
kind = "hex"
```

```
height = 10
joint_kws = {"gird_size": 20}
```



```
[11]: from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
    # creating spark session
    spark = SparkSession .builder .appName("Bayes classification using Spark") .
    →getOrCreate()

[14]: # Read the time-corrected JSON files from the Google cloud storage bucket:
    inputs = "gs://{}/flights/tzcorr/all_flights-*".format(BUCKET)
    flights = spark.read.json(inputs)
```

```
[15]: # Employ SQL on the dataframe by creating a temporary view (it is available.
      →only within this Spark session):
     flights.createOrReplaceTempView("flights")
[16]: # Employ SQL to query the flights view, for example by using this command:
     results = spark.sql("SELECT COUNT(*) FROM flights WHERE dep_delay > -20 AND_
      →CAST(distance AS FLOAT) < 2000")
     results.show()
     [Stage 2:==========>>
                                                                      (32 + 2) / 34
     |count(1)|
     +----+
     | 5357273|
     +----+
[17]: # Create a CSV file of the training days Google BigQuery table and save data to
      →cloud storage bucket:
     sql = """SELECT * FROM dsongcp.trainday"""
     df = bq.query(sql).to_dataframe()
     df.to csv("trainday.csv", index= False)
[18]: %%bash
     gsutil cp trainday.csv gs://${BUCKET}/flights/trainday.csv
     Copying file://trainday.csv [Content-Type=text/csv]...
     / [1 files] [ 5.8 KiB/ 5.8 KiB]
     Operation completed over 1 objects/5.8 KiB.
[20]: # Create the traindays dataframe from the CSV file trainday.csv using the
      \hookrightarrow following code:
     from pyspark.sql.types import StructType, StructField, StringType, BooleanType
     schema = StructType([
         StructField("FL_DATE", StringType(), True),
         StructField("is_train_day", BooleanType(), True)
     ])
     traindays = spark.read .option("header", "true") .option("inferSchema", "true")
      →.csv("gs://{}/flights/trainday.csv".format(BUCKET))
     traindays.createOrReplaceTempView("traindays")
```

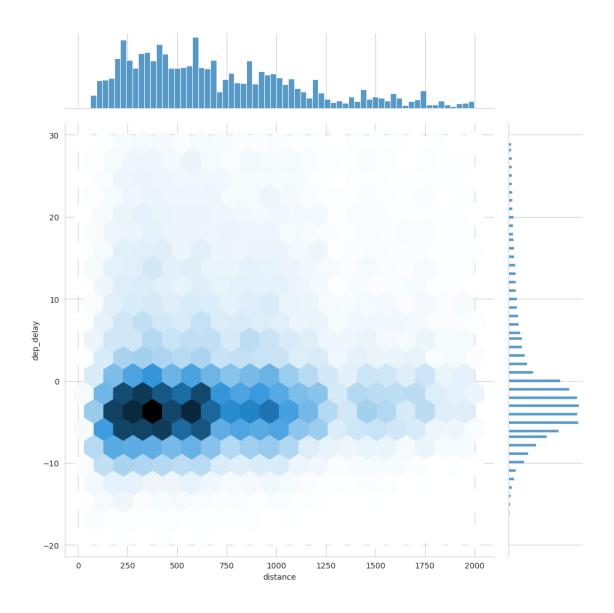
[21]: # restrict the flights dataframe to contain only training days using an SQL \hookrightarrow join operation:

```
[22]: # Create a hexbin plot using Spark (repeat of what you did in BigQuery, except_\(\text{\total}\) + that you now restrict to train days only):

df = flights[(flights['distance'] < 2000) & (flights['dep_delay'] > -20) &_\(\total\) + (flights['dep_delay'] < 30)]

pdf = df.sample(False, 0.02, 20).toPandas() # to 100,000 rows approx on_\(\total\) + complete dataset

g = sns.jointplot(x=pdf['distance'], y=pdf['dep_delay'], kind="hex", height=10,\(\total\) + joint_kws={'gridsize':20})
```



```
[23]: # Finding thresholds that make the two quantized variables uniformly undistributed is straightforward using the approximate quantiles method:

distthresh = flights.approxQuantile('distance', list(np.arange(0, 1.0, 0.2)), 0.

→02)

distthresh[-1] = float('inf')

print(distthresh)
```

```
[Stage 22:=====> (7 + 2) / 9]
[-82.0, -5.0, -3.0, 0.0, inf]
```

0.2 Bayes classification

```
[25]: \# Find the flights that belong to the mth distance bin and nth delay bin by \sqcup
     \hookrightarrowslicing the full set of flights:
     import pyspark.sql.functions as F
     import pandas as pd
     df = pd.DataFrame(columns = ["dist_thresh", "delay_thresh", "frac_ontime"])
     for m in range(0, 2):
         for n in range(0, len(delaythresh)-1):
             bdf = flights[(flights["distance"] >= distthresh[m]) \&_{\sqcup}
      & (flights['dep_delay'] >= delaythresh[n]) & (flights['dep_delay']_

    delaythresh[n+1])]

             ontime_frac = bdf.agg(F.sum("ontime")).collect()[0][0] / bdf.agg(F.
      print(m, n, ontime_frac)
             df = df.append({
                 "dist_thresh": distthresh[m],
                 "delay_thresh": delaythresh[n],
                 "frac_ontime": ontime_frac}, ignore_index = True)
```

- 0 0 0.9795324781979586
- 0 1 0.9732700511013729
- 0 2 0.9644298176408268
- 0 3 0.5500322747224374

```
1 0 0.9779420684019332
     1 1 0.9751335815133887
     1 2 0.9681868803476844
     [Stage 85:======>> (33 + 1) / 34]
     1 3 0.5763487238807807
[26]: # Fine-tune the delay threshold around the decision boundary:
     delaythresh = range(10, 20)
     df = pd.DataFrame(columns=['dist_thresh', 'delay_thresh', 'frac_ontime'])
     for m in range(0, len(distthresh)-1):
         for n in range(0, len(delaythresh)-1):
            bdf = flights[(flights['distance'] >= distthresh[m])
                 & (flights['distance'] < distthresh[m+1])
                 & (flights['dep_delay'] >= delaythresh[n])
                 & (flights['dep_delay'] < delaythresh[n+1])]
            ontime_frac = bdf.agg(F.sum('ontime')).collect()[0][0] / bdf.agg(F.
      print (m, n, ontime_frac)
             df = df.append({
                 'dist_thresh': distthresh[m],
                 'delay_thresh': delaythresh[n],
                 'frac_ontime': ontime_frac
             }, ignore index=True)
     0 0 0.8137951450562463
     0 1 0.7901898734177215
     0 2 0.7645924627519719
     0 3 0.7214854111405835
     0 4 0.6870363139398672
     0 5 0.6392009987515606
```

- 0 6 0.6092511013215859
- 0 7 0.556468654613759
- 0 8 0.5275194772555919
- 1 0 0.834435261707989
- 1 1 0.8127323420074349
- 1 2 0.7945911139729556
- 1 3 0.7678386763185109
- 1 4 0.7386728505173029
- 1 5 0.6957947530864198
- 1 6 0.6517402376910016
- 1 7 0.6123407109322603
- 1 8 0.5716976689427832
- 2 0 0.8324673678874668
- 2 1 0.8211325966850829
- 2 2 0.7979426891991183
- 2 3 0.7733044286156705

```
2 4 0.7498322147651006
    2 5 0.7072135785007072
    2 6 0.6897522522522522
    2 7 0.6706309211852449
    2 8 0.6179225202213708
    3 0 0.83638779691047
    3 1 0.8149313328090023
    3 2 0.8052236369572314
    3 3 0.7886468370339338
    3 4 0.7651509419686767
    3 5 0.7372527385924816
    3 6 0.7196197061365601
    3 7 0.6871413199426112
    3 8 0.665420739888825
[27]: # To find the delay threshold for each distance threshold where the value is
```

→closest to the 0.70 decision boundary, run the following code:

df['score'] = abs(df['frac_ontime'] - 0.7)

```
dist_thresh delay_thresh frac_ontime
                                              score
4
          31.0
                        14.0
                                 0.687036 0.012964
14
         331.0
                        15.0
                                 0.695795 0.004205
23
         541.0
                        15.0
                                 0.707214 0.007214
34
         813.0
                        17.0
                                 0.687141 0.012859
```

```
[28]: # Write out the table bayes as a CSV file to Google cloud storage bucket:
bayes.to_csv('gs://{}}flights/bayes.csv'.format(BUCKET), index=False)
!gsutil cat gs://{BUCKET}/flights/bayes.csv
```

```
dist_thresh,delay_thresh,frac_ontime,score
31.0,14.0,0.6870363139398672,0.012963686060132762
331.0,15.0,0.6957947530864198,0.004205246913580152
541.0,15.0,0.7072135785007072,0.007213578500707252
813.0,17.0,0.6871413199426112,0.012858680057388772
```

0.3 Evaluating the Model

```
[29]: distthresh[-1] = 100000
      for m in range(0, len(distthresh)-1):
          statement = """
      SELECT
        '{0:.0f}-{1:.0f} miles' AS bin,
        ROUND(SUM(IF(dep_delay < \{2:f\} AND arr_delay < 15, 1, 0))/COUNT(*), 2) AS_{\sqcup}
       ROUND(SUM(IF(dep_delay >= \{2:f\} AND arr_delay < 15, 1, 0))/COUNT(*), 2) AS_{\sqcup}
       ROUND(SUM(IF(dep delay < \{2:f\} AND arr_delay >= 15, 1, 0))/COUNT(*), 2) AS<sub>\(\)</sub>

→false_negative,
       ROUND(SUM(IF(dep_delay >= \{2:f\} AND arr_delay >= 15, 1, 0))/COUNT(*), 2) AS<sub>\(\perp}</sub>
       COUNT(*) AS total flights
      FROM flights f
      JOIN traindays t
      ON f.FL_DATE == t.FL_DATE
      WHERE
        t.is_train_day == 'False' AND
        f.distance >= {0:f} AND f.distance < {1:f}</pre>
      """.format( distthresh[m], distthresh[m+1], bayes[ bayes['dist_thresh'] ==__
      →distthresh[m] ]['delay_thresh'].values[0] )
          eval_flights = spark.sql(statement)
          eval_flights.show()
```

+				
+ I				
bin correct_nocancel	false_positive f	alse_negative	correct_cancel te	otal_flights
+				
+ 31-331 miles 326713 +				
+				
+				+
 bin correct_nocancel +	-	_		_
+ 331-541 miles 311447	0.79	0.03	0.03	0.14
++				+
+				
+ bin correct_nocancel				
+ +				
541-813 miles 327936		0.04		0.14
++				
[Stage 389:=====				
++ + I	+	+	+	+
bin correct_nocancel ++	_	_		_
+ 813-100000 miles	0.771	0 041	0.051	0 131

	654370 +							
	+		•					
]:								