

Big Data Assignment-5

TEAMMATES:

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Part-a

1.

Azure data lake- It is the landing zone for all types of raw data (structured, semi structured, unstructured). It can also be used as our primary storage for all the required data.

Azure Databricks- It is databricks hosted on the azure cloud. It uses spark cluster to transform data in the form of RDDs and data frames.

Azure data factory- is used to transfer data from one service to another or one location to another with the help of linked services.

Azure synapse analytics- is a unified data warehouse platform built on top of azure data lake which takes care of ingestion of data and the analysis of it with the help of SQL or Spark engine.

Azure cosmos db- is a no-SQL data warehouse that is globally distributed and has very low latency.

Ingest data- azure data factory, azure synapse analytics

Data store- azure data lake, Azure cosmos db (noSQL data)

Prepare and transform data- azure databricks, azure synapse analytics

Model and serve data- azure cosmos db, azure synapse analytics

2.

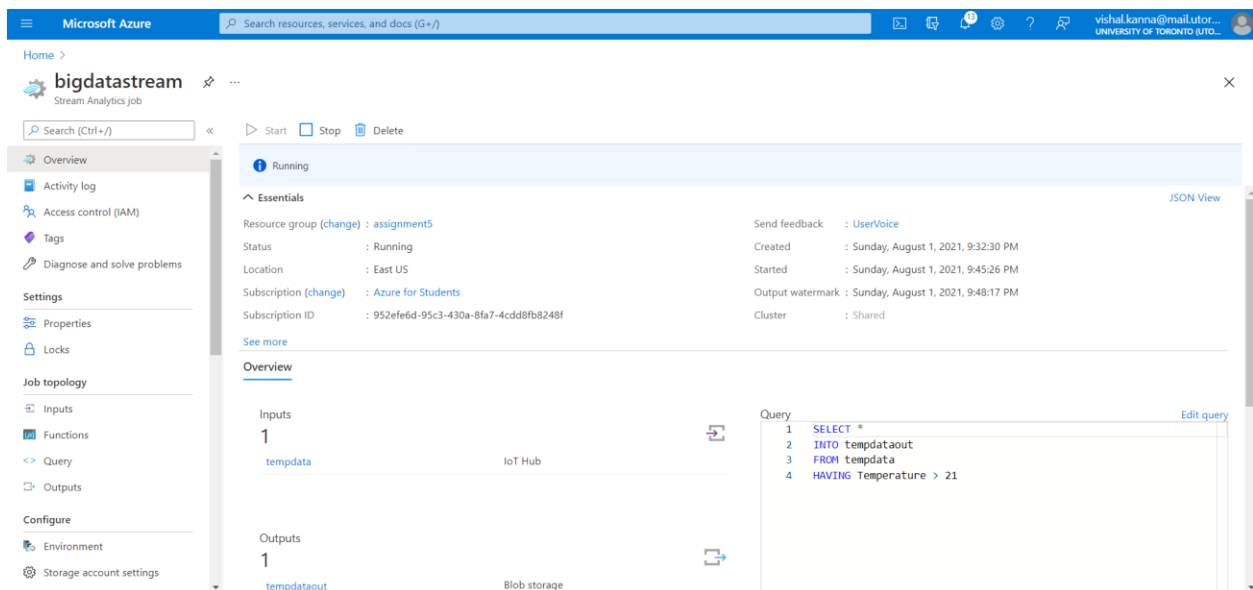
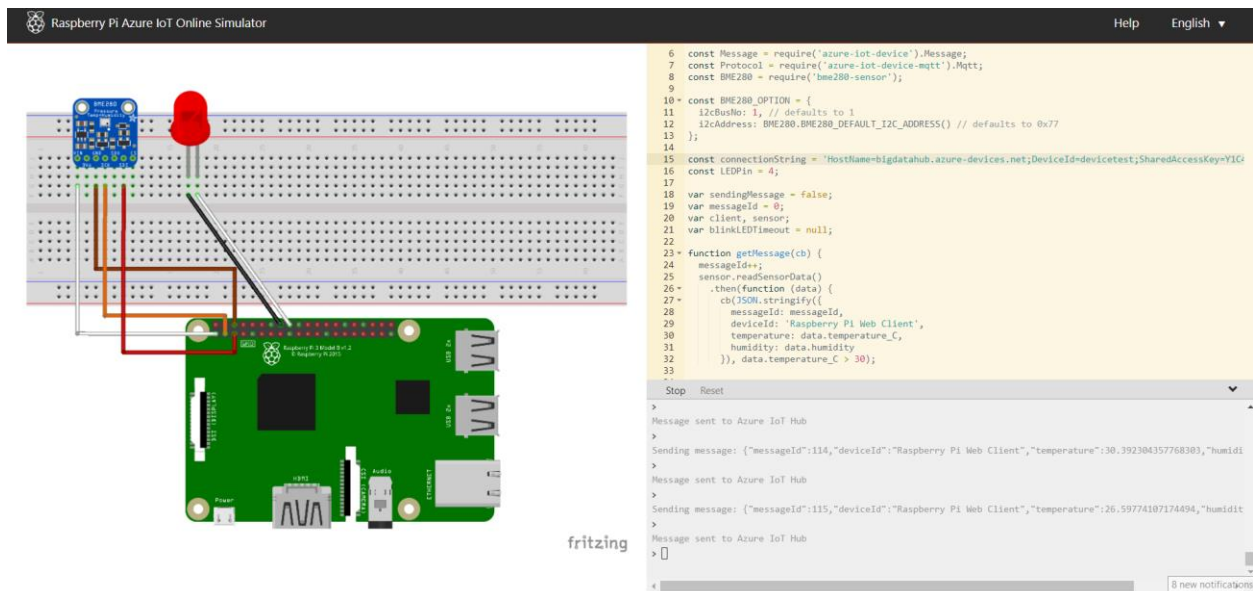
Azure stream analytics has three major steps-

1. Ingest/ input
2. processed
3. Store/ output

In the first step stream analytics ingests data with the help azure event hubs, azure iot hub, and azure blob storage in a continuous manner. This data is then processed; this can be simple SQL queries or

more complex ML services. This processed data might have several types of outputs; it might be in the form of alerts/ actions which will be sent to azure functions, service bus, event hub. It may be used for real time dashboarding; then the data is sent to power BI. The processed data may also be stored in a warehouse or normal storage such as data lake or cosmos db.

3.



Microsoft Azure

Search resources, services, and docs (G+)

Azure services

- Create a resource
- Resource groups
- Cost Management ...
- Data factories
- Reservations
- Quickstart Center
- Virtual machines
- App Services
- Storage accounts
- More services

Recent resources

Name	Type	Last Viewed
bigdatastream	Stream Analytics job	4 minutes ago
bigdatahub	IoT Hub	7 minutes ago
assignment5	Resource group	18 minutes ago
vishalstore	Storage account	19 minutes ago
Azure for Students	Subscription	2 weeks ago

Search resources, services, and docs (G+)

vishal.kanna@mail.utor... UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO (UTO...)

IoT Hub Usage

- Messages used today: 3
- Daily messages quota: 8000
- IoT Devices: 1

Number of messages used

Total number of messages used (Max)
bigdatahub
95

Microsoft Azure

Search resources, services, and docs (G+)

Home > vishalstore > output >

output
Container

Search (Ctrl+/)

Upload Change access level

Authentication method: Access key (Switch to Azure AD User Account)

Location: output

Search blobs by prefix (case-...)

Show deleted blobs

Add filter

Name

0_79bccdd7d72004fc2a14970e... ..

0_79bccdd7d72004fc2a14970edc1177bf7_1.json

Save Discard Download Refresh Delete

Overview Versions Snapshots Edit Generate SAS

```
1 {"messageId":42,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":22.486323058803681,"humidity":77.759445440
2 {"messageId":43,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":21.929799908042948,"humidity":73.481084409
3 {"messageId":44,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":29.569653248795415,"humidity":78.657086435
4 {"messageId":45,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":24.6194021861521,"humidity":64.22313680202
5 {"messageId":46,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":25.138108867027242,"humidity":71.936857132
6 {"messageId":47,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":29.672159609209903,"humidity":76.411683165
7 {"messageId":48,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":25.248522099249495,"humidity":79.308509774
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9 {"messageId":50,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":31.256836008244356,"humidity":75.609369698
10 {"messageId":51,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":31.045529017317861,"humidity":67.698535408
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16 {"messageId":57,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":30.764071133556732,"humidity":70.000616567
```

Json Preview

```
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18 {"messageId":59,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":23.733589243233098,"humidity":65.164774819
19 {"messageId":60,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":24.527051891653819,"humidity":68.252213826
20 {"messageId":61,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":30.5562086339128,"humidity":66.87086955219
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22 {"messageId":63,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":28.623881163545793,"humidity":72.194303744
23 {"messageId":64,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":21.507452893501736,"humidity":66.078687039
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28 {"messageId":71,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":27.40736970400112,"humidity":78.7525029370
29 {"messageId":72,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":30.756845959498492,"humidity":69.226669825
30 {"messageId":73,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":21.891296329873242,"humidity":78.221896690
31 {"messageId":74,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":23.841488923314554,"humidity":66.966216159
32 {"messageId":76,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":31.779236107648849,"humidity":62.089188818
```

Json

Preview

```
31 {"messageId":74,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":23.841488923314554,"humidity":66.966216159
32 {"messageId":76,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":31.779236107648849,"humidity":62.089188818
33 {"messageId":77,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":27.825611760378621,"humidity":61.332545484
34 {"messageId":78,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":23.595794033027467,"humidity":71.097904818
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38 {"messageId":82,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":30.727778753966149,"humidity":72.801938404
39 {"messageId":83,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":29.565481945985383,"humidity":61.212127547
40 {"messageId":84,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":24.996982815569975,"humidity":61.702192290
41 {"messageId":85,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":30.125597644991956,"humidity":64.534437428
42 {"messageId":86,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":28.196548645180645,"humidity":69.633966779
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```

```
44 {"messageId":88,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":26.559600721636993,"humidity":71.602662458
45 {"messageId":89,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":23.497132710919931,"humidity":61.041120087
46 {"messageId":90,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":25.718827026151615,"humidity":67.112418543
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51 {"messageId":95,"deviceId":"Raspberry Pi Web Client","temperature":24.775206107394613,"humidity":77.304864939
```

ASSIGNMENT 5

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PART - B

1. **Explain what problem you are going to solve using this dataset. Provide a brief overview of your problem statement.**

The dataset chosen is [Gait Classification Dataset](#). The dataset was created by calculating the walking parameters of 16 different volunteers aged between 20 and 34 years old. A total of 321 attributes are present and out of which only 26 attributes have proper labels.

Problem Statement: One of the gait attributes is gait variability. Gait variability is the fluctuation of gait measures between steps. Higher variability indicates the risk of falling or frailty or developing a neuro-degenerative disease and is more common in aged people. Lower variability indicates that a person is physically fit. Our target here is gait variability. We are trying to train a model to predict whether a person is prone to the risk of having a neuro degenerative disease or is physically fit with the help of the other gait attributes.

Cleaning: The dataset has a large number of attributes with no proper labels and these attributes are removed.

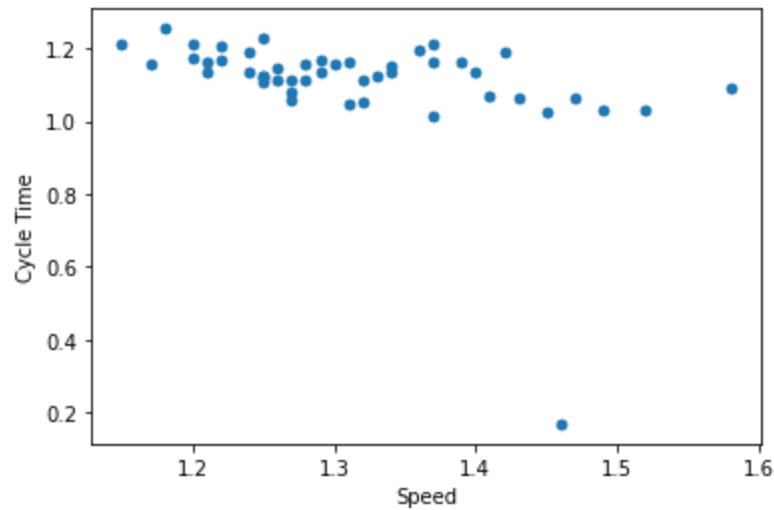
Preprocessing: We have to map the variability feature to 1's and 0's as it will be our target feature for our models.

Modelling: For the modelling, we chose two algorithms - Logistic Regression and Naive Bayes.

2. **Explain your dataset. Explore your dataset and provide at least 5 meaningful charts/graphs with explanation.**

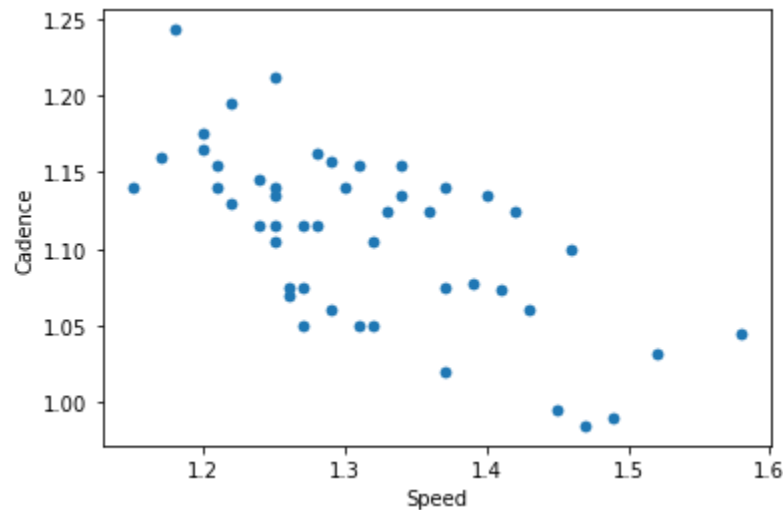
1. Cycle Time Vs Speed

Gait cycle time is the time interval between two successive occurrences of one of the repetitive events of the locomotion. Gait Speed is the time one takes to walk a specified distance. From the graph below, we could see that the cycle time remains almost equal for all the volunteers irrespective of the time taken by them to cover a specified distance.



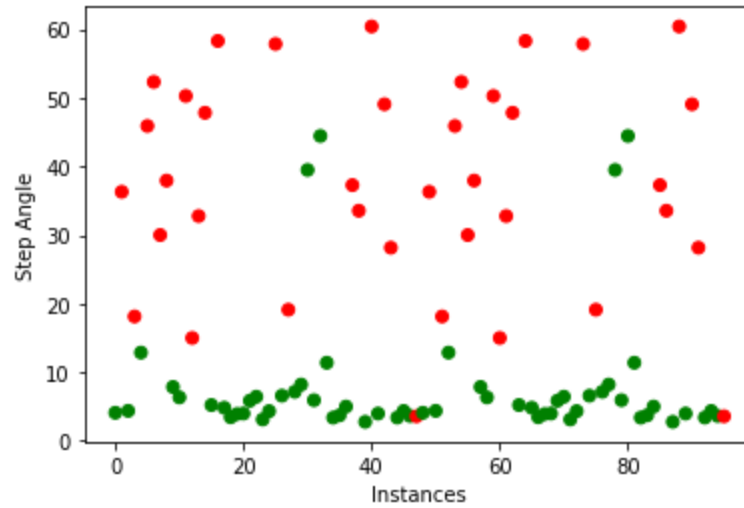
2. Speed Vs Cadence

Gait Cadence is the number of steps or cycles completed by a person in a specified period of time i.e., steps or cycles per minute. From the graph, it is evident that as the speed increases the number of steps taken to complete a specified distance decreases. The graph shows a linearly decreasing behaviour.



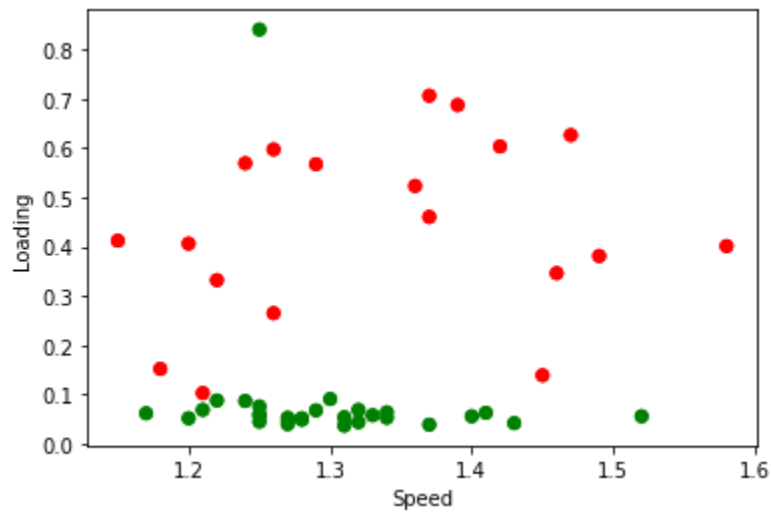
3. Step Angle Grouped by variability

The step angle captures the angular change (ie, rotation) in the sagittal plane of lower limbs during walking. From the graph below, it is evident that people without risks of neurodegenerative diseases have larger step angles (indicated by red) and those with the risks show smaller step angles (indicated by green).



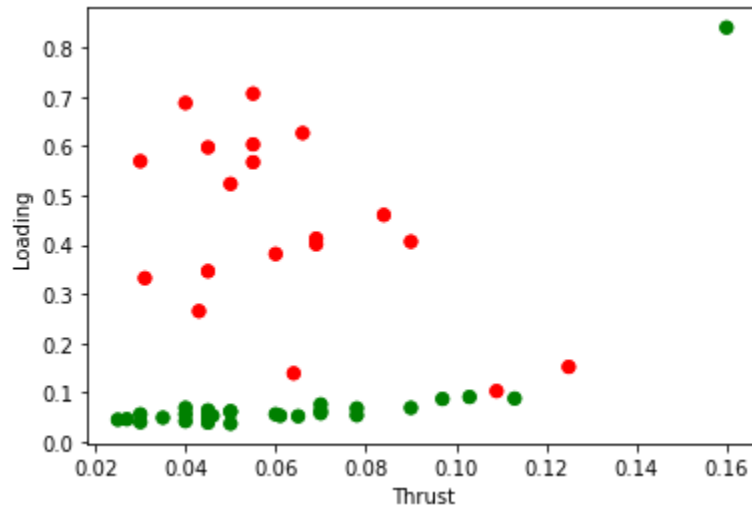
4. Speed Vs Loading - Grouped by Variability

Gait loading is the phase where the body absorbs the impact of the foot and the trunk of the body moves forward to align with the line of gravity. The graph shows that the loading is almost zero in people with the risks of developing the neurodegenerative diseases.



5. Thrust Vs Loading - Grouped by Variability

Like the previous graph, irrespective of the thrust, loading remains zero.



3. Do data cleaning/pre-processing as required and explain what you have done for your dataset and why?

Loading dataset into notebook and exploring

```
1 from azureml.core import Workspace, Dataset
2
3 subscription_id = '952ef6d-95c3-43ba-8fa7-4cd8f98268f'
4 resource_group = 'assignment5'
5 workspace_name = 'bigdata'
6
7 workspace = Workspace(subscription_id, resource_group, workspace_name)
8
9 dataset = Dataset.get_by_name(workspace, name='gait_raw')
10 df=dataset.to_pandas_dataframe()
[10] ✓ 2 sec

1 experiment_name = 'assignment5'
2
3 from azureml.core import Experiment
4 exp = Experiment(workspace, name=experiment_name)
[7] ✓ <1 sec

1 df.shape
[11] ✓ <1 sec
(48, 27)
```


Removing unwanted columns- while we uploaded the file as dataset to azure ml service we removed most of the unlabeled columns but some still persisted. These columns were removed with the code below.

```
1 df.drop(["Column172", "Column323"], axis = 1, inplace = True)
2 print (df)
```

[16] ✓ <1 sec

	instances	Speed	Variability	Symmetry	Heel Press Time	Cycle Time	\
0	0	1.32	4.15	4.00	1.054	1.054	
1	0	1.29	0.00	0.90	1.119	1.137	
2	0	1.25	5.06	-3.80	1.109	1.109	
3	1	1.21	0.00	-6.30	1.185	1.162	
4	1	1.20	4.43	-7.90	1.188	1.172	
5	1	1.20	0.00	-8.40	1.235	1.213	
6	2	1.37	0.00	1.00	1.239	1.215	
7	2	1.46	0.00	-4.50	1.160	0.168	
8	2	1.36	0.00	2.80	1.185	1.197	
9	3	1.29	5.83	-4.80	1.167	1.170	
10	3	1.30	7.84	-5.80	1.161	1.158	
11	3	1.58	0.00	-7.40	1.114	1.093	
12	4	1.45	0.00	0.90	1.029	1.025	
13	4	1.47	0.00	3.50	1.039	1.064	
14	4	1.49	0.00	1.80	1.050	1.033	
15	5	1.21	6.09	1.30	1.140	1.134	
16	5	1.15	0.00	-0.70	1.264	1.211	

Updating target column(Variability)- to 1 and 0 so that we can proceed to make a valid classification model. All the classification models the target feature needs to be distinct classes for the model to function properly.

```
1 df['Variability'] = (df['Variability'] > 0).astype(int)
2 df
```

[17] ✓ <1 sec

	instances	Speed	Variability	Symmetry	Heel Press Time	Cycle Time	Cadence	Posture	Oscillation	Loading	...	Peak Angle Speed,	Max
0	0	1.32	1	4.00	1.054	1.054	1.050	1.060	0.043	0.044	...	1.280	0.99
1	0	1.29	0	0.90	1.119	1.137	1.060	1.065	0.406	0.567	...	5.660	0.98
2	0	1.25	1	-3.80	1.109	1.109	1.105	1.115	0.048	0.056	...	1.265	1.00
3	1	1.21	0	-6.30	1.185	1.162	1.155	1.160	0.215	0.103	...	1.640	1.02
4	1	1.20	1	-7.90	1.188	1.172	1.175	1.177	0.153	0.052	...	1.290	1.01
5	1	1.20	0	-8.40	1.235	1.213	1.165	1.165	0.567	0.406	...	4.345	1.01
6	2	1.37	0	1.00	1.239	1.215	1.140	1.145	0.648	0.460	...	4.655	1.01
7	2	1.46	0	-4.50	1.160	0.168	1.100	1.100	0.348	0.346	...	3.395	0.99

Replicating rows- to create more data for automated ml, as the process requires a minimum of 50 rows to run.

	instances	Speed	Variability	Symmetry	Heel Press Time	Cycle Time	Cadence	Posture	Oscillation	Loading	...	Peak Angle Speed,	Maxin Sv Sp
0	0	1.32	1	4.0	1.054	1.054	1.050	1.060	0.043	0.044	...	1.280	0.999
1	0	1.29	0	0.9	1.119	1.137	1.060	1.065	0.406	0.567	...	5.660	0.984
2	0	1.25	1	-3.8	1.109	1.109	1.105	1.115	0.048	0.056	...	1.265	1.000
3	1	1.21	0	-6.3	1.185	1.162	1.155	1.160	0.215	0.103	...	1.640	1.020
4	1	1.20	1	-7.9	1.188	1.172	1.175	1.177	0.153	0.052	...	1.290	1.013
...
91	14	1.22	0	7.5	1.165	1.167	1.130	1.130	0.328	0.332	...	3.790	0.999
92	14	1.28	1	7.4	1.114	1.111	1.115	1.110	0.038	0.049	...	1.175	1.002
93	15	1.34	1	-6.5	1.155	1.153	1.155	1.150	0.050	0.064	...	1.310	1.002

Saving cleaned and processed file-

```
1 df_repeated.to_csv(r'gait_final.csv')
```

[27] ✓ <1 sec

4. Implement 2 machine learning models, explain which algorithms you have selected and why. Compare them and show success metrics (Accuracy/RMSE/Confusion Matrix) as per your problem. Explain results.

Model 1:

Algorithm: Logistic Regression

Regularization Parameter: 2.0

Reason for choosing Logistic Regression: Logistic Regression is the most common algorithm used for binary classification involving numerical values and is known to prevent overfitting.

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook in the Microsoft Azure Machine Learning environment. The notebook is named 'Assign5.ipynb' and is running on a 'MLassigncompute' kernel. The code implements a Logistic Regression model using sklearn. The results of the model are displayed in the output cell [60]:

```
1 # Model 1
2 # Logistic Regression
3 from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
4 from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, f1_score, roc_auc_score
5
6 model1 = LogisticRegression(C=2.0).fit(X_train, y_train.ravel())
7
8 # Predictions
9 pred_model1 = model1.predict(X_test)
10
11 # Accuracy score of Model1
12 accuracy_1 = accuracy_score(y_test, pred_model1)
13 auc_1 = roc_auc_score(y_test, pred_model1)
14 fscore_1 = f1_score(y_test, pred_model1)
15
16 print("Accuracy of Model_1", accuracy_1)
17 print("AUC of Model_1", auc_1)
18 print("F1 score of Model_1", fscore_1)
```

Output [60]:

```
... Accuracy of Model_1 1.0
AUC of Model_1 1.0
F1 score of Model_1 1.0
```

Model 2:

Algorithm: Naive Bayes

Reason for choosing Naive Bayes: It is easy to implement and performs well in test dataset.

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook in the Microsoft Azure Machine Learning environment. The notebook is named 'Assign5.ipynb' and is running on a 'MLassigncompute' kernel. The code implements a Naive Bayes model using sklearn. The results of the model are displayed in the output cell [61]:

```
1 # Model 2
2 # Naive Bayes
3 from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
4 model2 = GaussianNB().fit(X_train, y_train.ravel())
5
6 # Predictions
7 pred_model2 = model2.predict(X_test)
8
9 # Accuracy score of Model1
10 accuracy_2 = accuracy_score(y_test, pred_model2)
11 auc_2 = roc_auc_score(y_test, pred_model2)
12 fscore_2 = f1_score(y_test, pred_model2)
13
14 print("Accuracy of Model_1", accuracy_2)
15 print("AUC of Model_1", auc_2)
16 print("F1 score of Model_1", fscore_2)
```

Output [61]:


```
... Accuracy of Model_1 0.95
AUC of Model_1 0.9166666666666667
F1 score of Model_1 0.9655172413793104
```

From the above two models, Logistic Regression performs better compared to the Naive Bayes. The Accuracy, F1 score and AUC scores of the first model are better compared to the model 2 i.e, Naive Bayes. F1 score shows the accuracy of the test set and logistic regression shows better performance on the test set.

5. Use Automated ML for your data set. Explain best model results.



Automated ml run initiated-

The screenshot shows the Azure ML interface for an Automated ML run named 'Run 1'. The status is 'Running' with a green play icon. The breadcrumb navigation is 'Home > Automated ML > assignment5 > Run 1'. Below the status, there are buttons for 'Refresh' and 'Cancel'. A tabbed interface shows 'Details' as the active tab, with other tabs for 'Data guardrails', 'Models', 'Outputs + logs', 'Child runs', and 'Snapshot'. The 'Details' tab shows a progress bar with two steps: 'Setting up the run' (completed) and 'Submitting run to compute' (in progress). Below the progress bar, the following details are listed: 'Created' (Aug 6, 2021 12:38 PM), 'Started' (Aug 6, 2021 12:38 PM), 'Compute target' (assignment5), 'Run ID' (AutoML_58ec6fe1-ac9d-46ee-92f1-245cfb06110a), 'Script name' (--), and 'Created by' (Hruday Kanna Anand). On the right side, a 'Task type' dropdown is set to 'Classification' with a 'View configuration settings' link. Below it, 'Featurization' is set to 'Auto', 'Primary metric' is 'Accuracy', and 'Experiment name' is 'assignment5'.

Run 1  Running

[Refresh](#) [Cancel](#)

Details Data guardrails Models Outputs + logs Child runs Snapshot

 Running 

Setting up the run

Submitting run to compute

Created
Aug 6, 2021 12:38 PM

Started
Aug 6, 2021 12:38 PM

Compute target
[assignment5](#)

Run ID
AutoML_58ec6fe1-ac9d-46ee-92f1-245cfb06110a

Script name
--

Created by
Hruday Kanna Anand

Input datasets
Input name: training_data, Dataset: gait_final: Version 1

Task type
Classification [View configuration settings](#)


Featurization
Auto

Primary metric
Accuracy

Experiment name
assignment5

Automated run completed


The screenshot shows the Azure ML interface for the same Automated ML run 'Run 1', but now the status is 'Completed' with a green checkmark icon. The breadcrumb navigation remains 'Home > Automated ML > assignment5 > Run 1'. Below the status, there are buttons for 'Refresh' and 'Cancel'. The 'Details' tab is still active, showing the same progress bar as before, but now both steps are completed. The details listed are: 'Created' (Aug 6, 2021 12:38 PM), 'Started' (Aug 6, 2021 12:38 PM), 'Duration' (43m 33.76s), 'Compute target' (assignment5), 'Run ID' (AutoML_58ec6fe1-ac9d-46ee-92f1-245cfb06110a), 'Script name' (--), and 'Created by' (Hruday Kanna Anand). The 'Task type' dropdown is still set to 'Classification', and the other configuration details on the right remain the same.

Run 1  Completed

[Refresh](#) [Cancel](#)

Details Data guardrails Models Outputs + logs Child runs Snapshot

Properties

Status
 Completed

Created
Aug 6, 2021 12:38 PM

Started
Aug 6, 2021 12:38 PM

Duration
43m 33.76s

Compute target
[assignment5](#)

Run ID
AutoML_58ec6fe1-ac9d-46ee-92f1-245cfb06110a

Script name
--

Created by
Hruday Kanna Anand

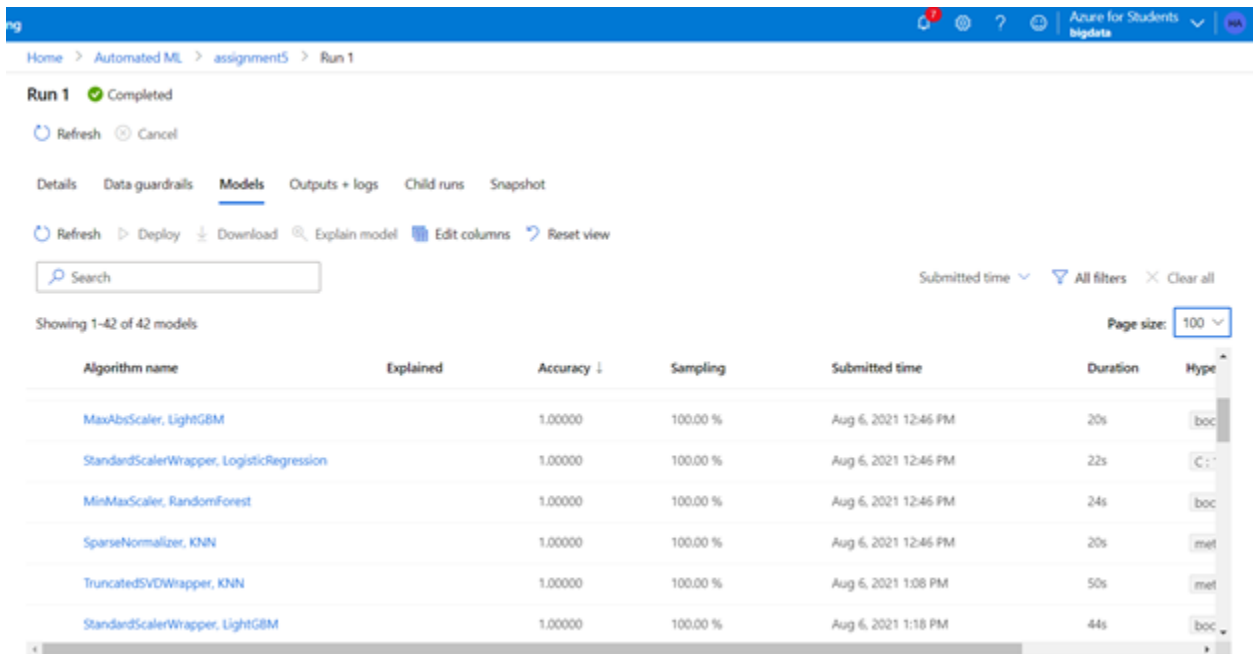
Task type
Classification [View configuration settings](#)

Featurization
Auto

Primary metric
Accuracy

Experiment name
assignment5

Models-



Run 1 Completed

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Submitted time [All filters](#) [Clear all](#)

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Algorithm name	Explained	Accuracy ↓	Sampling	Submitted time	Duration	Hype
MaxAbsScaler, LightGBM		1.00000	100.00 %	Aug 6, 2021 12:46 PM	20s	boc
StandardScalerWrapper, LogisticRegression		1.00000	100.00 %	Aug 6, 2021 12:46 PM	22s	C:
MinMaxScaler, RandomForest		1.00000	100.00 %	Aug 6, 2021 12:46 PM	24s	boc
SparseNormalizer, KNN		1.00000	100.00 %	Aug 6, 2021 12:46 PM	20s	met
TruncatedSVDWrapper, KNN		1.00000	100.00 %	Aug 6, 2021 1:08 PM	50s	met
StandardScalerWrapper, LightGBM		1.00000	100.00 %	Aug 6, 2021 1:18 PM	44s	boc

We can see that 42 models have been made and trained and almost all of them have an accuracy of 1.

Best model-

The best model with Light GBM with max abs scaler. Light GBM is a gradient boosting framework that uses tree based learning algorithms. Max abs scaler is used to preprocess our features dividing our features by the maximum value to scale down the features to a common scale.

Best model summary

Algorithm name
MaxAbsScaler, LightGBM

Hyperparameters
[View hyperparameters](#)

Accuracy
1.00000 [View all other metrics](#)

Sampling
100.00 % ⓘ

Registered models
No registration yet

Deploy status
No deployment yet

Hyperparameters of the best model-

Hyperparameters

Data transformation:

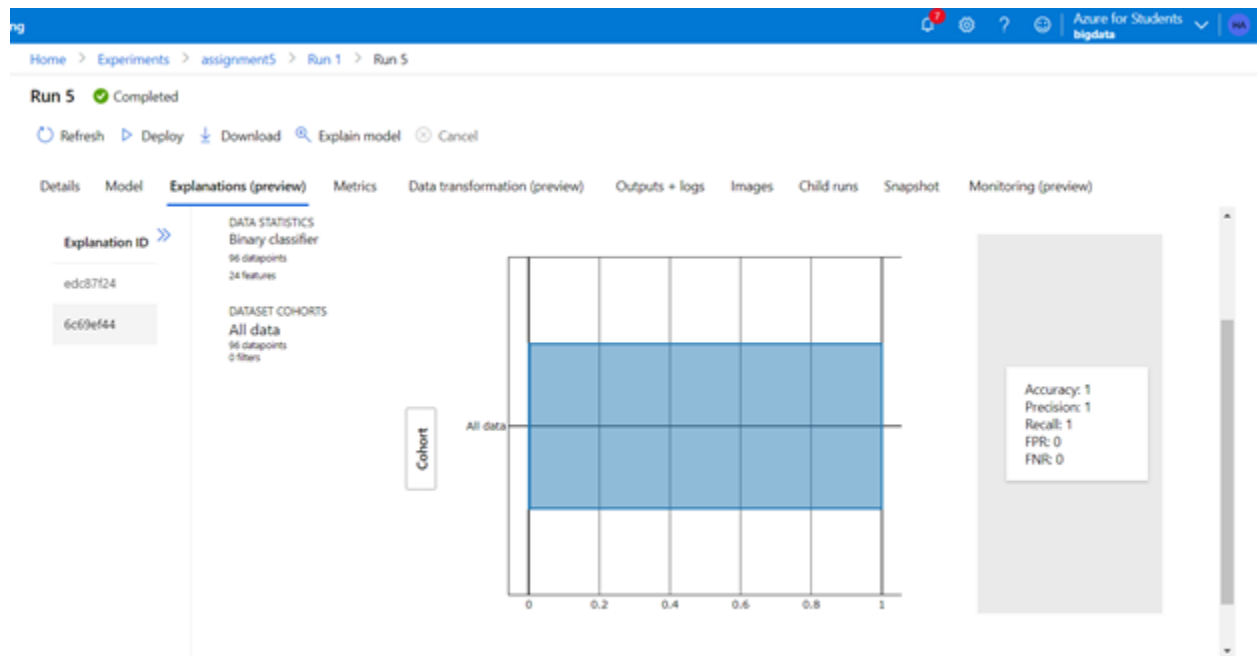
```
1 {
2   "spec_class": "preproc",
3   "class_name": "MaxAbsScaler",
4   "module": "sklearn.preprocessing",
5   "param_args": [],
6   "param_kwargs": {},
7   "prepared_kwargs": {}
8 }
```

Training algorithm:

```
1 {
2   "spec_class": "sklearn",
3   "class_name": "LightGBMClassifier",
4   "module": "automl.client.core.common.model_wrappers",
5   "param_args": [],
6   "param_kwargs": {
7     "min_data_in_leaf": 20
8   },
9   "prepared_kwargs": {}
10 }
```

Model explanation-

We can see the model has an accuracy, precision and recall 1.



From this graph we can see our model relies largely on the peak angle speed feature to come up with an accurate output.

