

O'REILLY®

Strata

CONFERENCE

Making Data Work

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 SANTA CLARA, CA

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Machine Learning on Spark

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UC Berkeley



Machine learning

Computer Science

Statistics

Spam filters

Click prediction

Machine learning

Recommendations

Search ranking

Machine learning techniques

Classification

Clustering

Regression

Active learning

Collaborative filtering

Implementing Machine Learning

- Machine learning algorithms are
 - Complex, multi-stage
 - Iterative
- MapReduce/Hadoop unsuitable
- Need efficient primitives for **data sharing**

Machine Learning using Spark

- Spark RDDs → efficient data sharing
- In-memory caching accelerates performance
 - Up to 20x faster than Hadoop
- Easy to use high-level programming interface
 - Express complex algorithms ~100 lines.

Machine learning techniques

Classification

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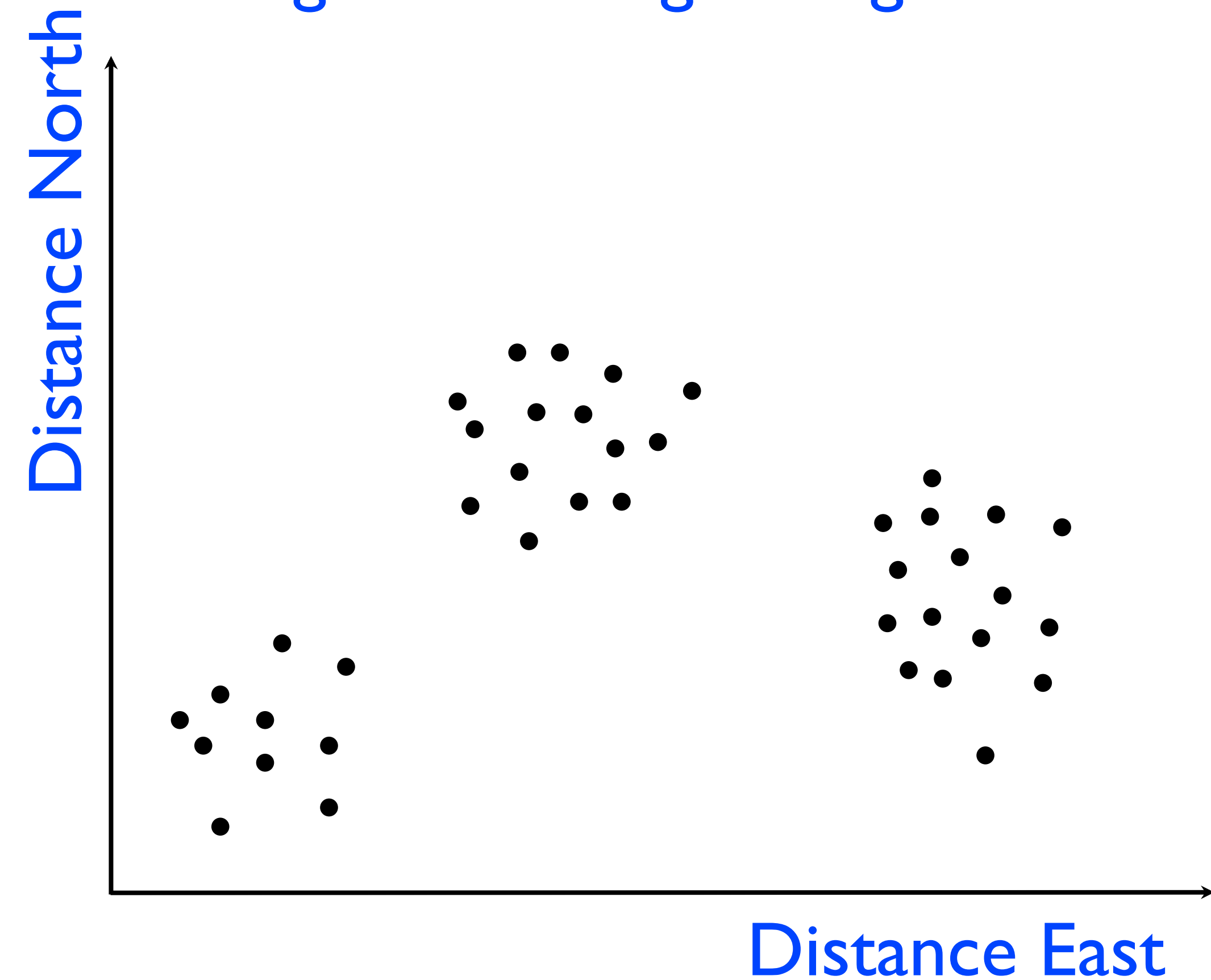
K-Means Clustering using Spark

Focus: Implementation and Performance

Clustering

Grouping **data** according to similarity

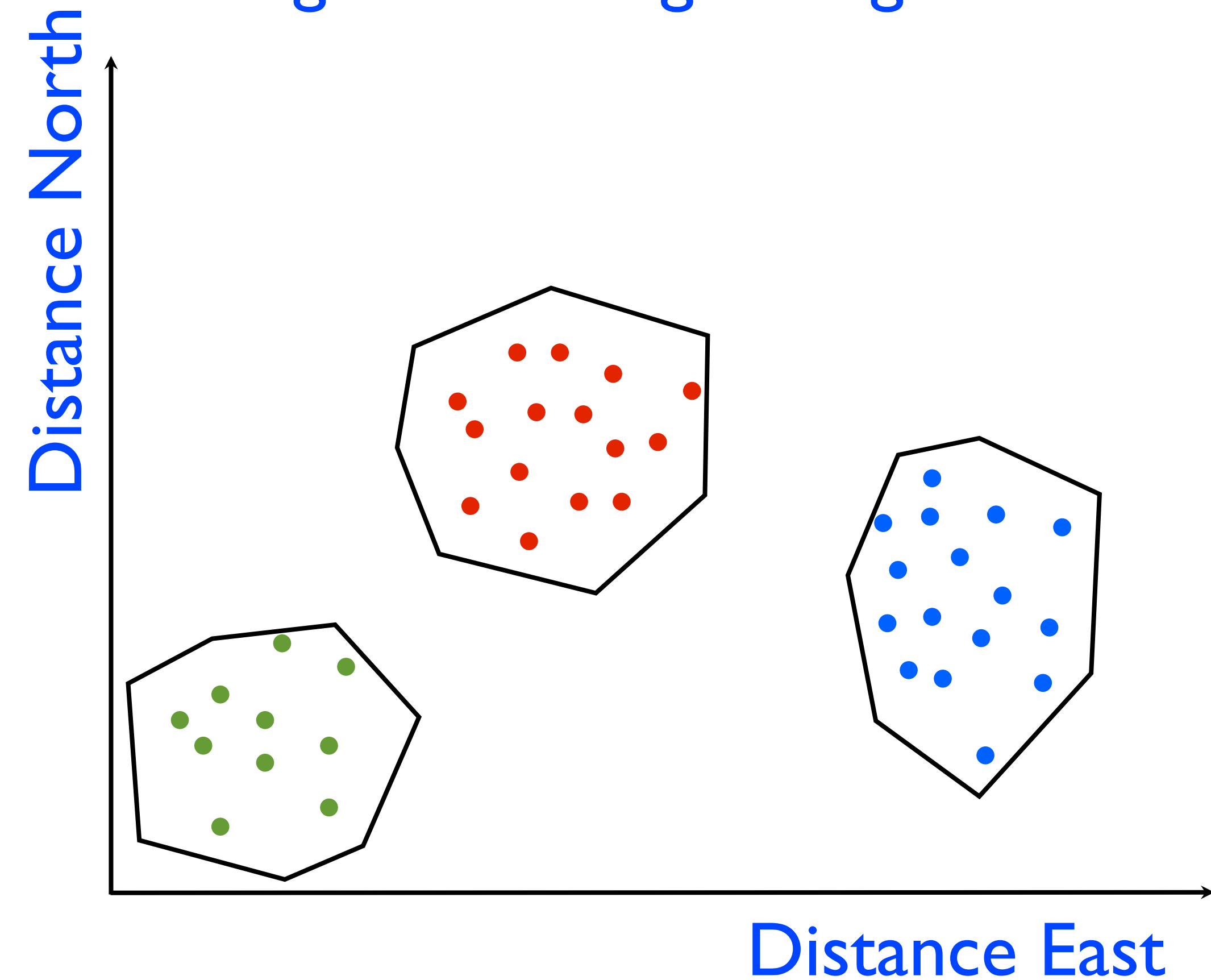
E.g. archaeological dig



Clustering

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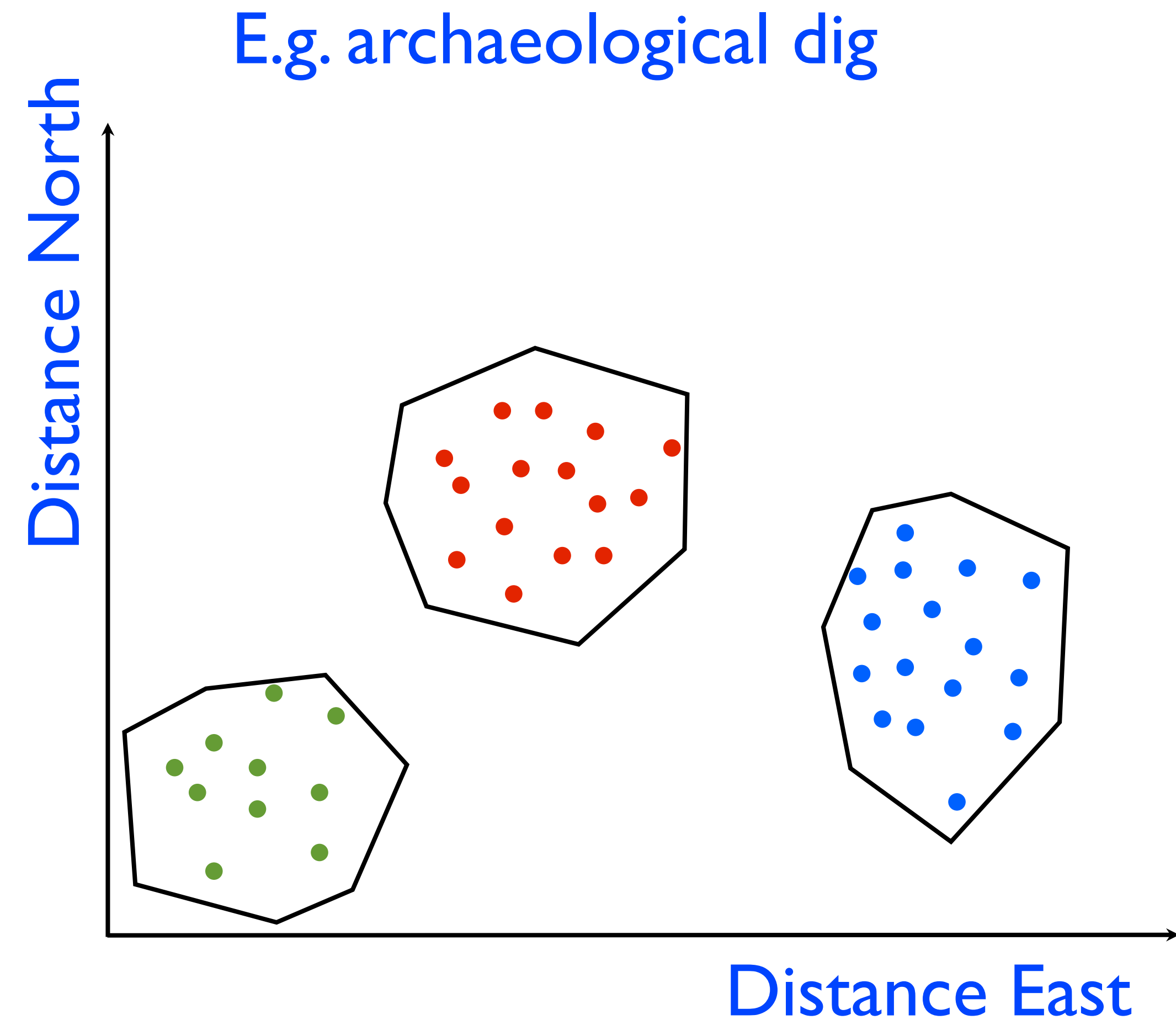
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K-Means Algorithm

Benefits

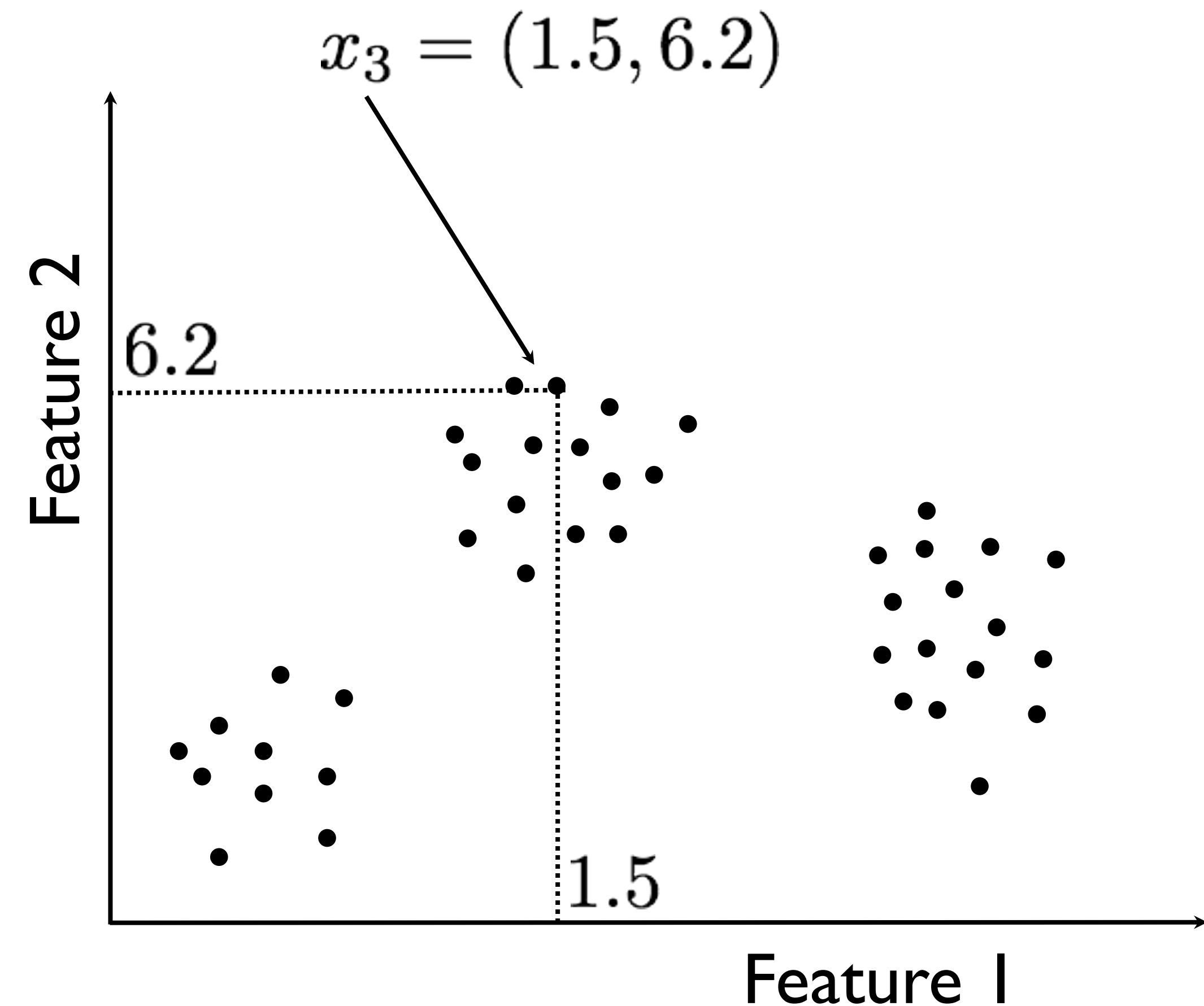
- Popular
- Fast
- Conceptually straightforward



K-Means: preliminaries

Data: Collection of values

```
data = lines.map(line=>
  parseVector(line))
```

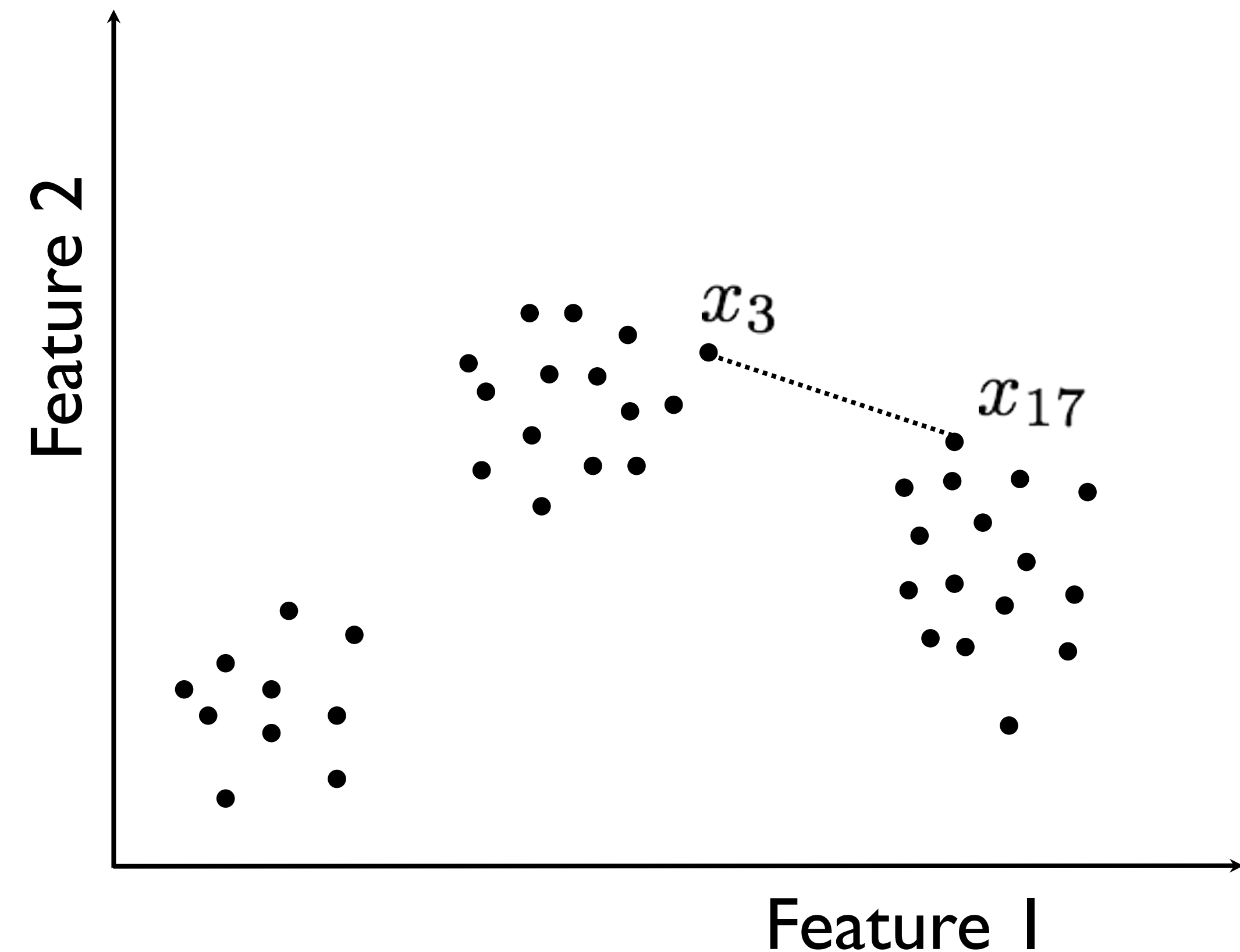


K-Means: preliminaries

Dissimilarity:

Squared Euclidean distance

`dist = p.squaredDist(q)`



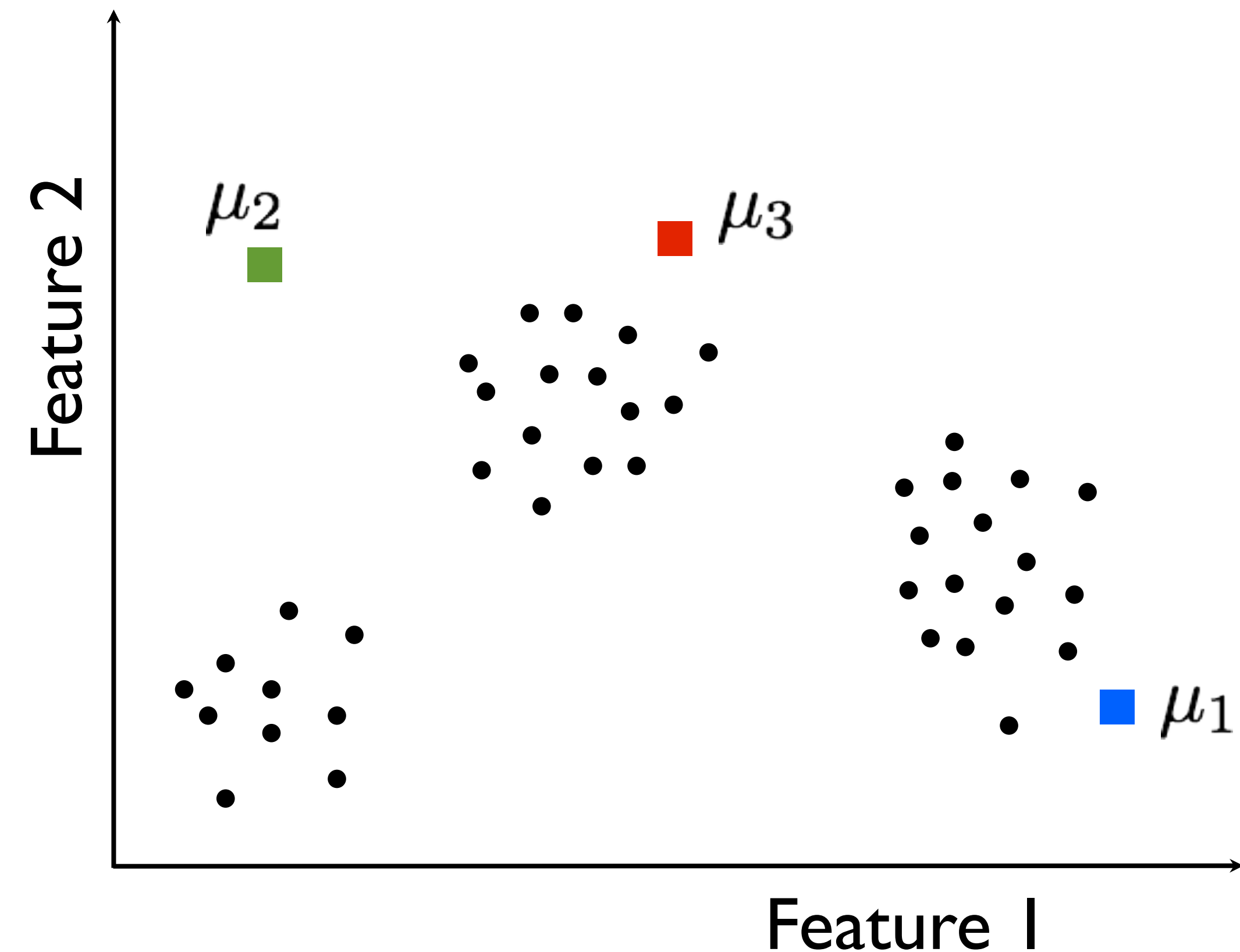
K-Means: preliminaries

K = Number of clusters

$\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_K$

Data assignments to clusters

$S_1, S_2, \dots, S_K$



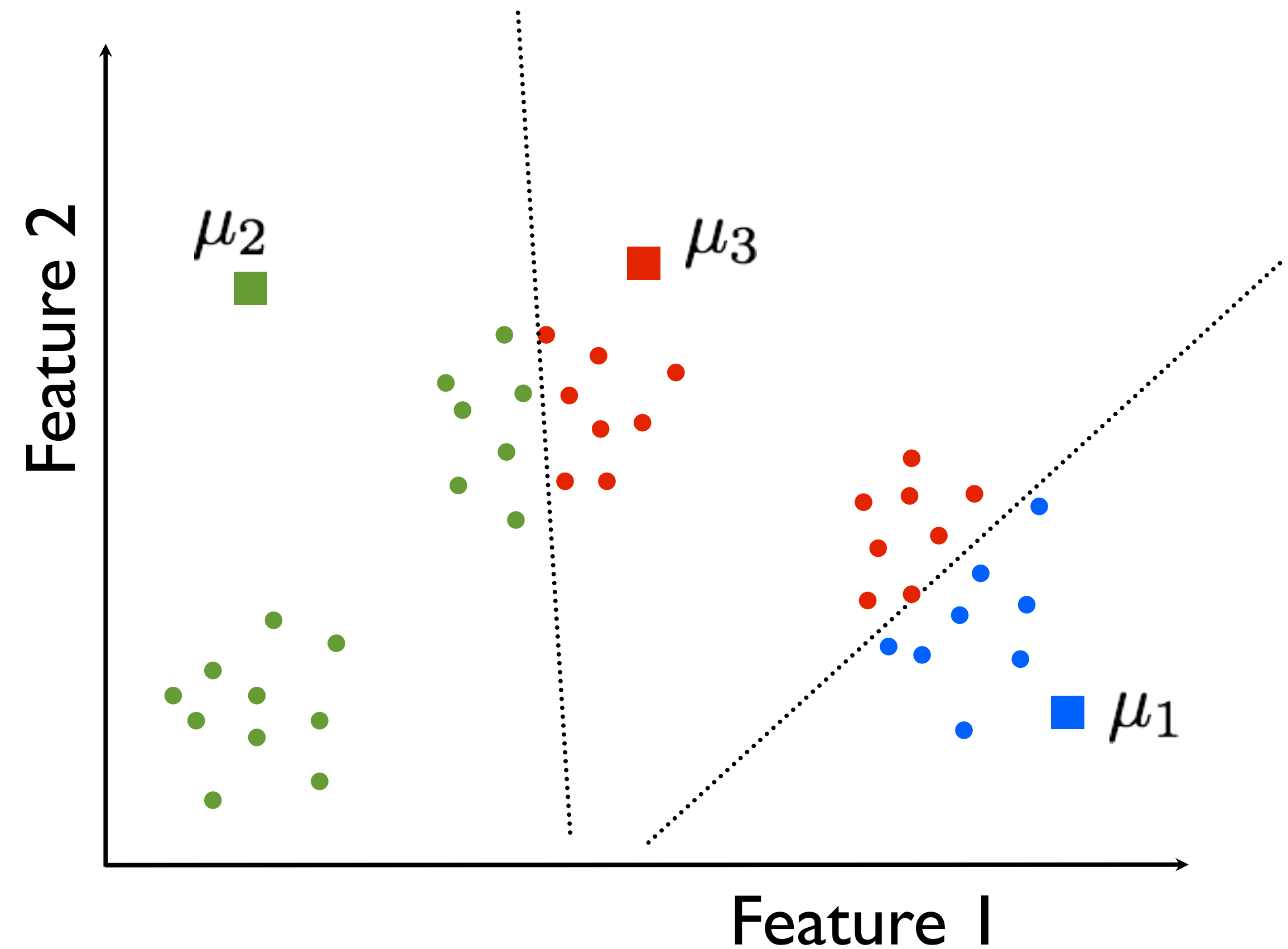
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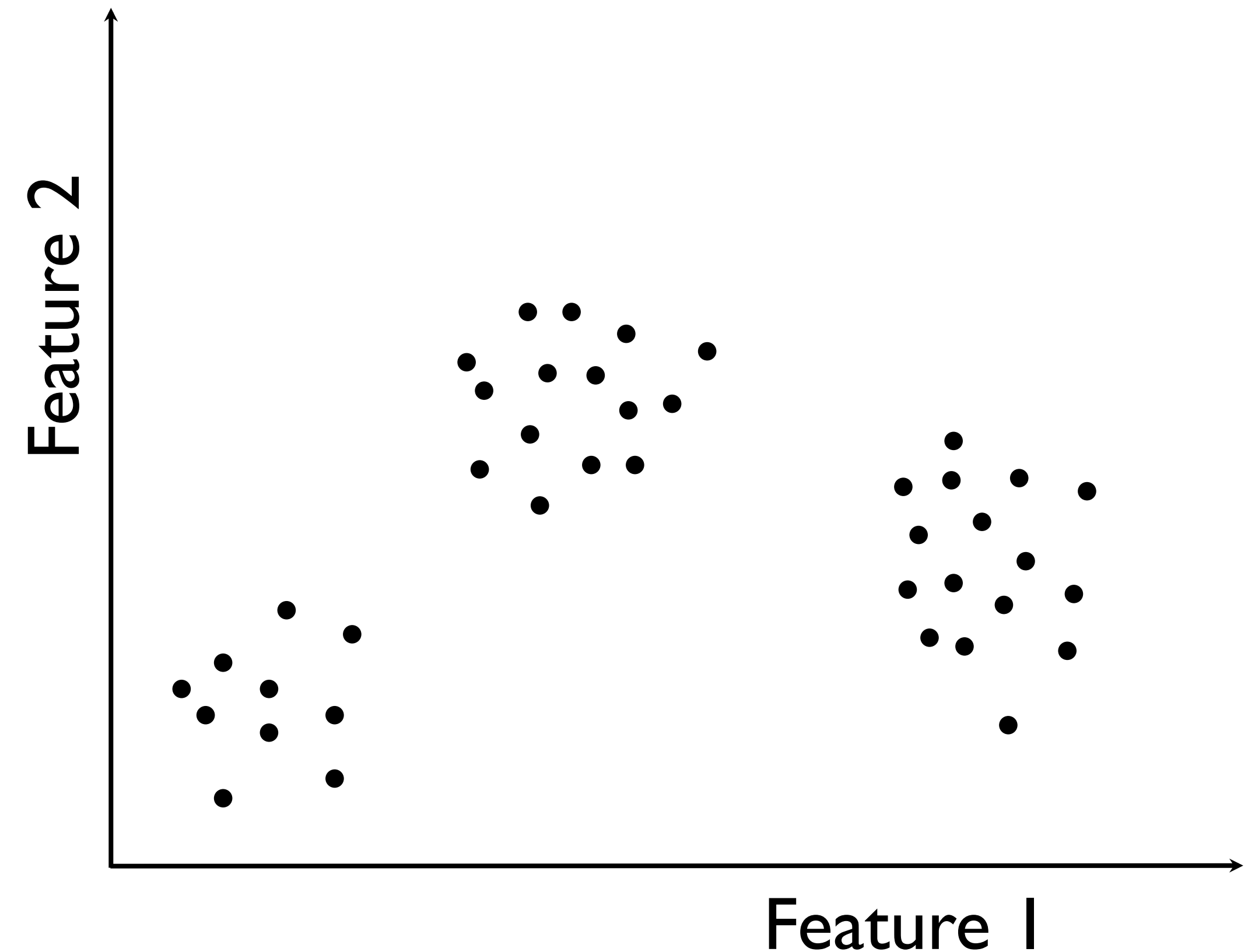
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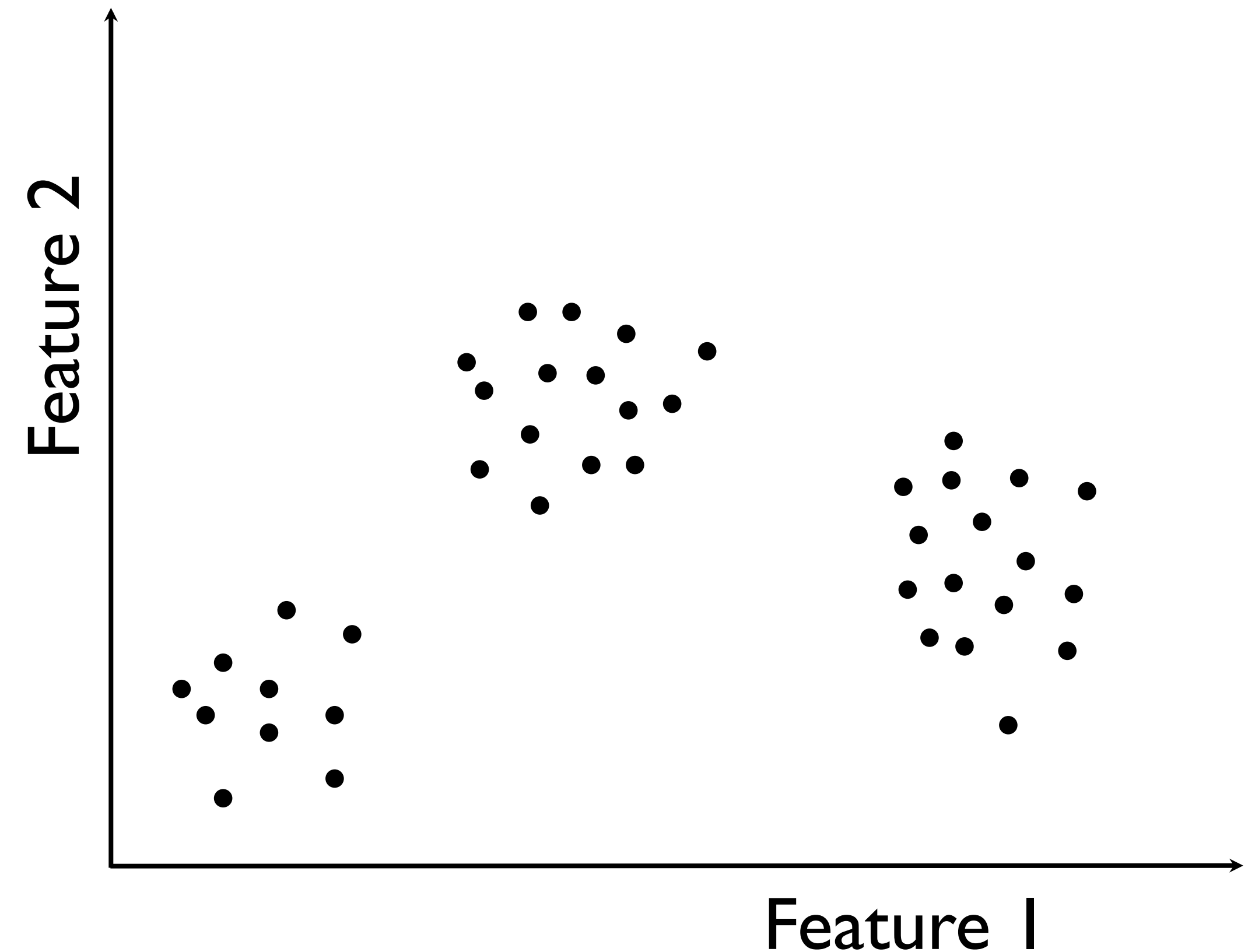
K-Means Algorithm

- Initialize K cluster centers
- Repeat until convergence:
 - Assign each data point to the cluster with the closest center.
 - Assign each cluster center to be the mean of its cluster's data points.



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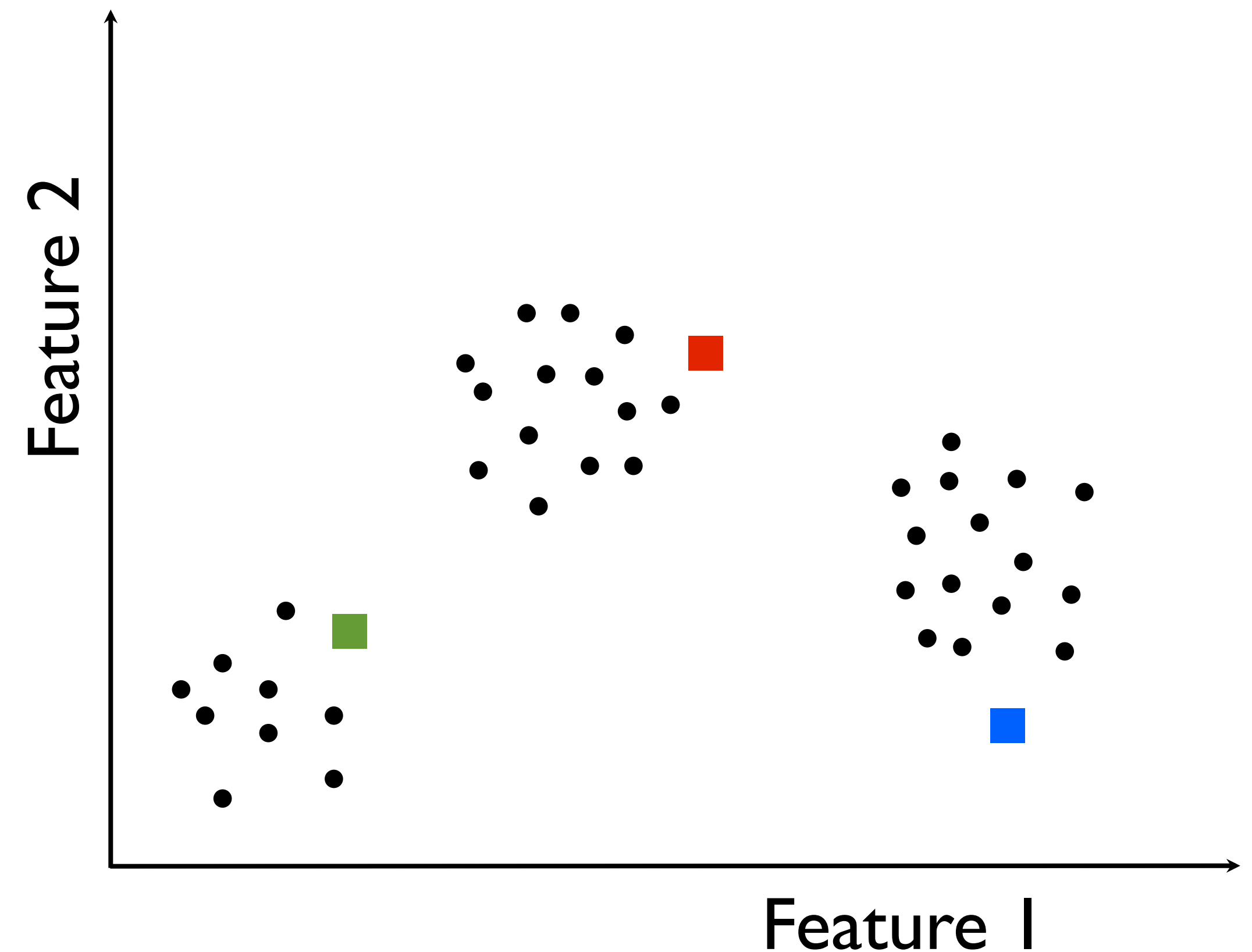
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```
centers = data.takeSample(  
    false, K, seed)
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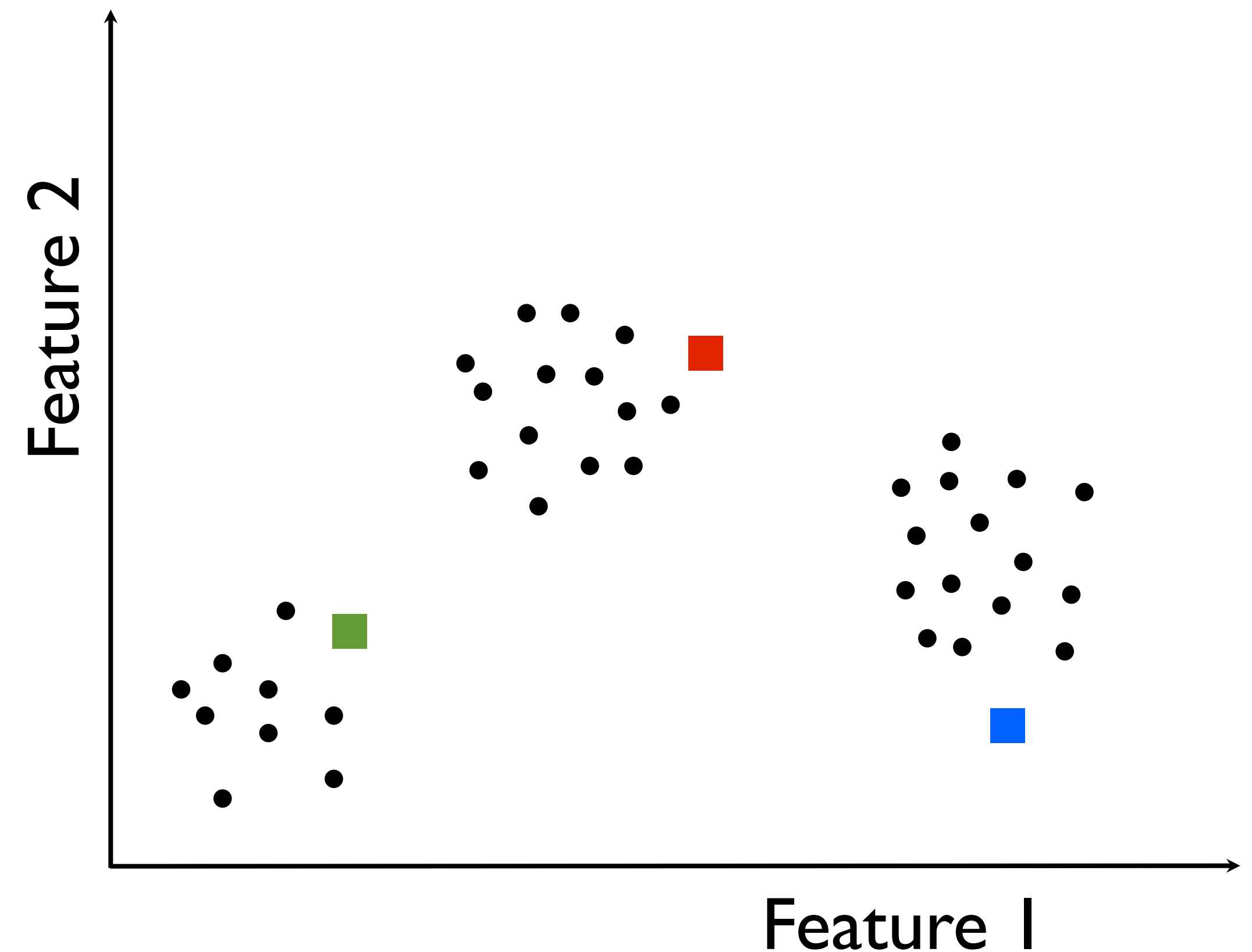
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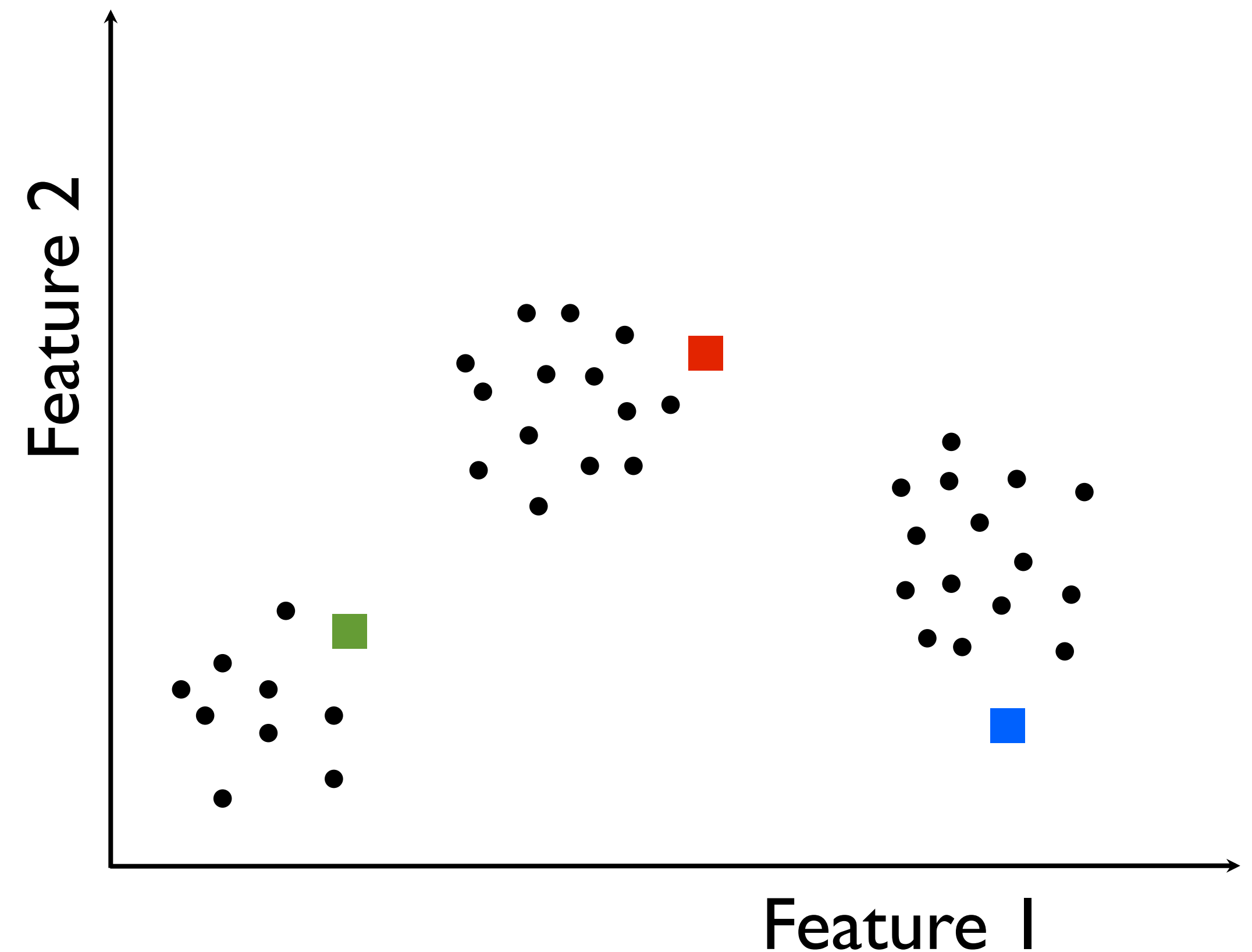
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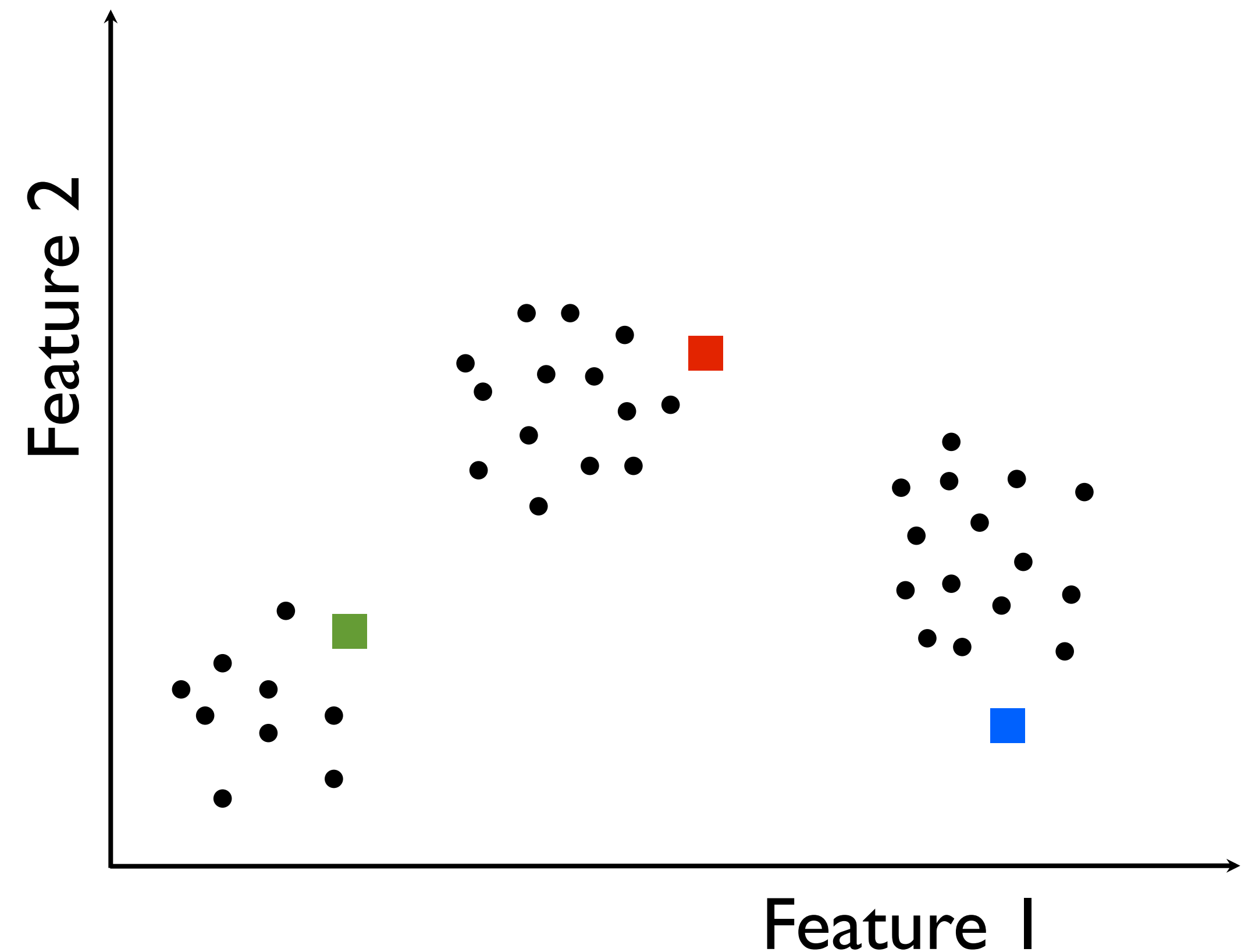
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K-Means Algorithm

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`centers = data.takeSample(
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`closest = data.map(p =>
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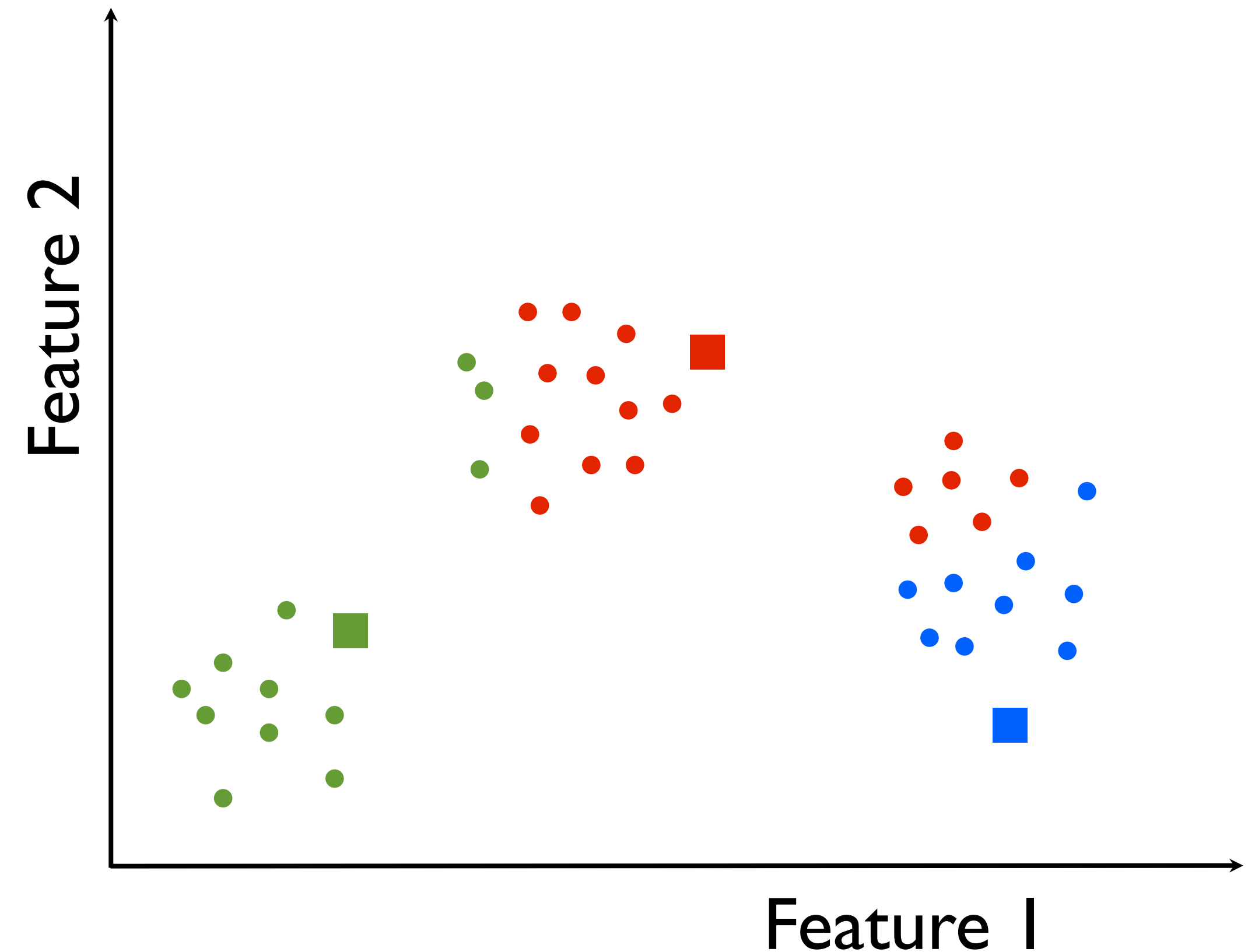
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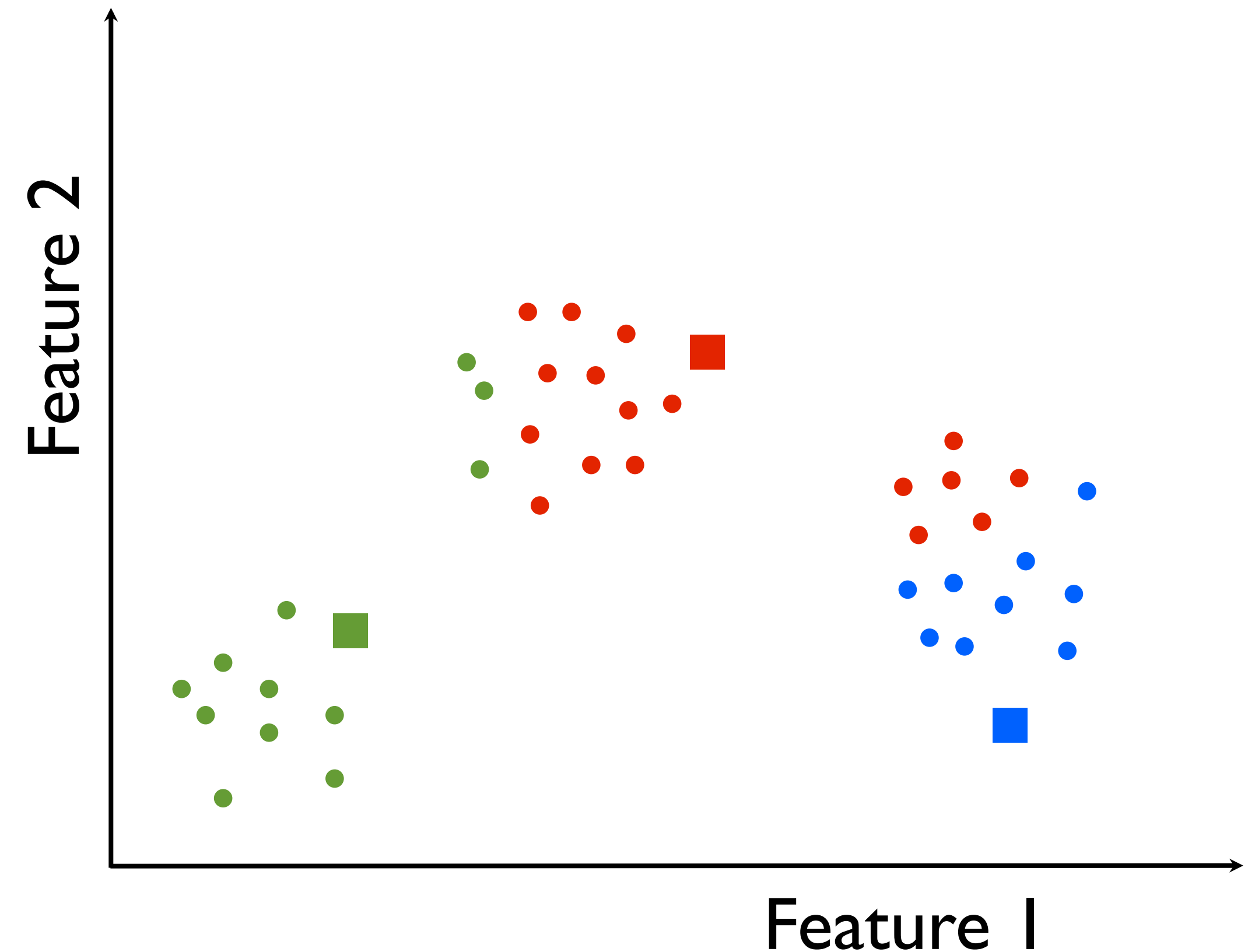
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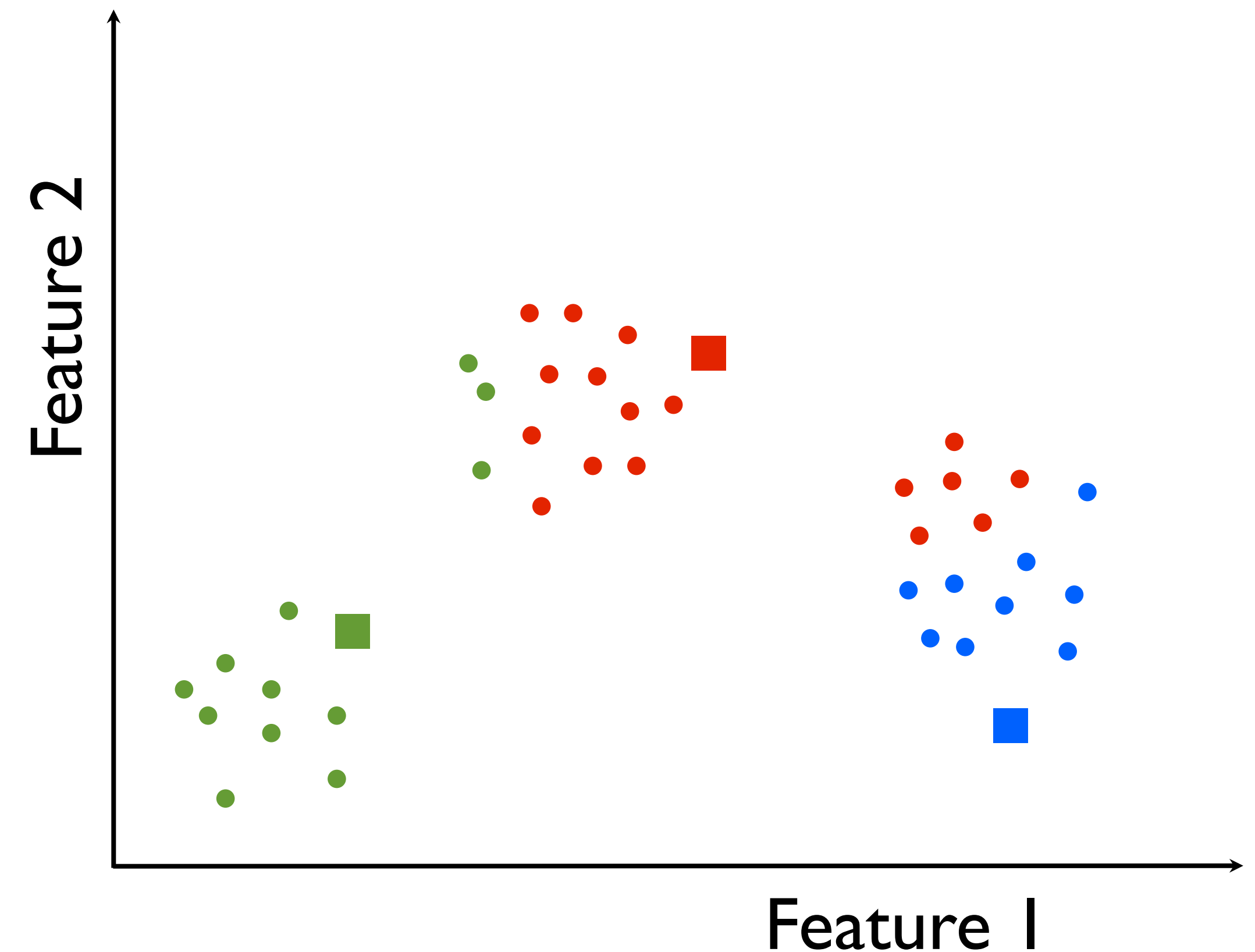
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```
pointsGroup =  
  closest.groupByKey()
```



K-Means Algorithm

- Initialize K cluster centers

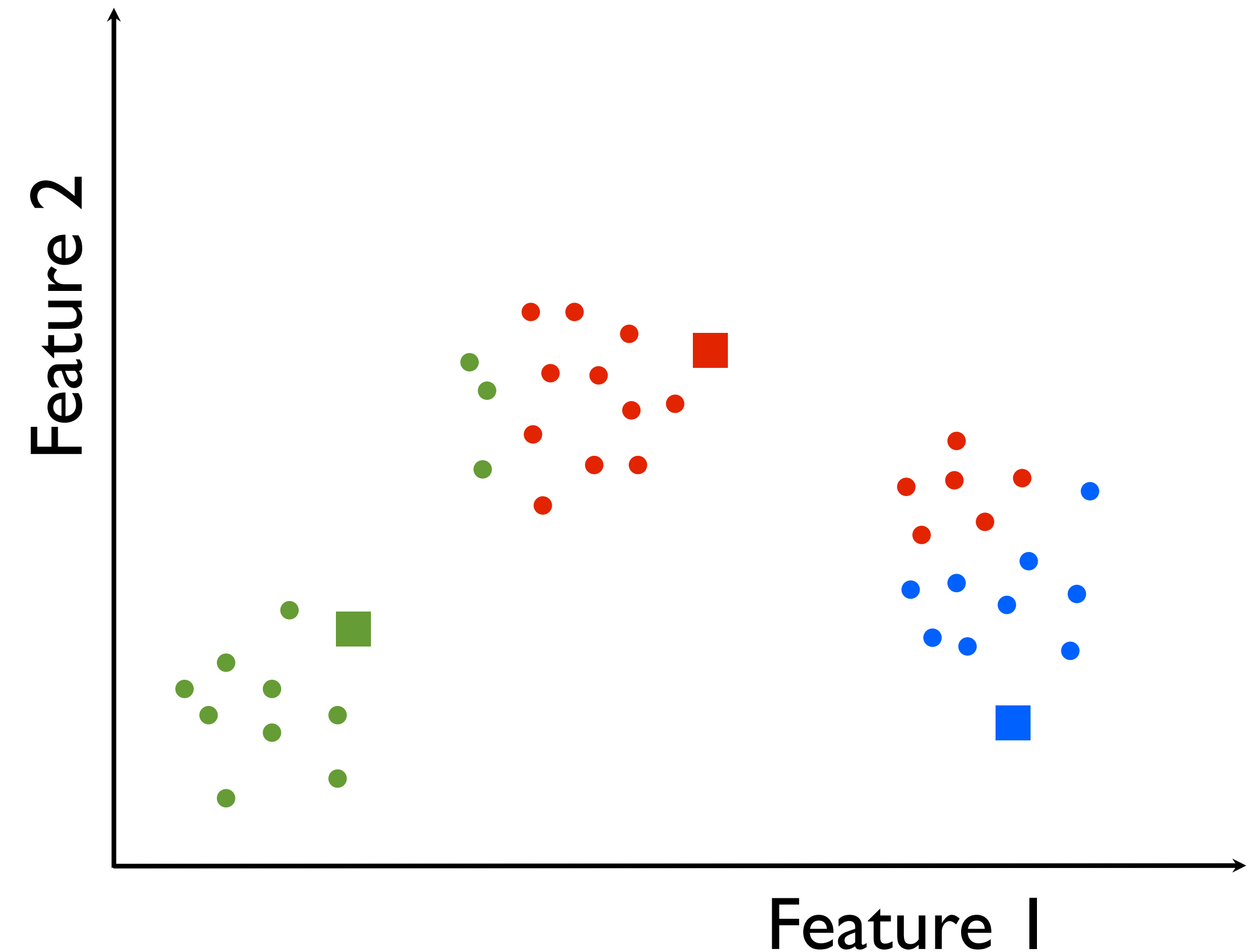
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```
newCenters = pointsGroup.mapValues(  
  ps => average(ps))
```



K-Means Algorithm

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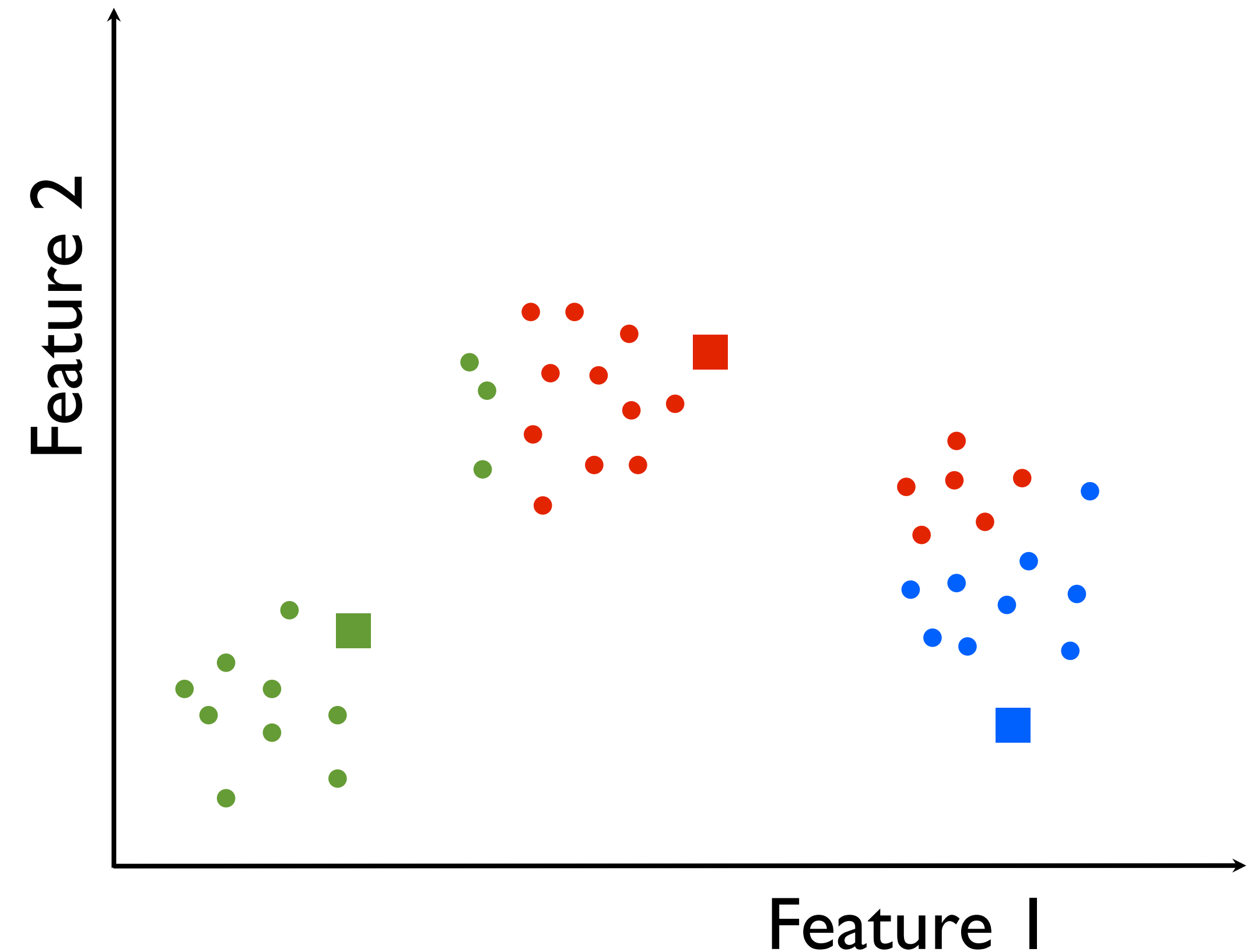
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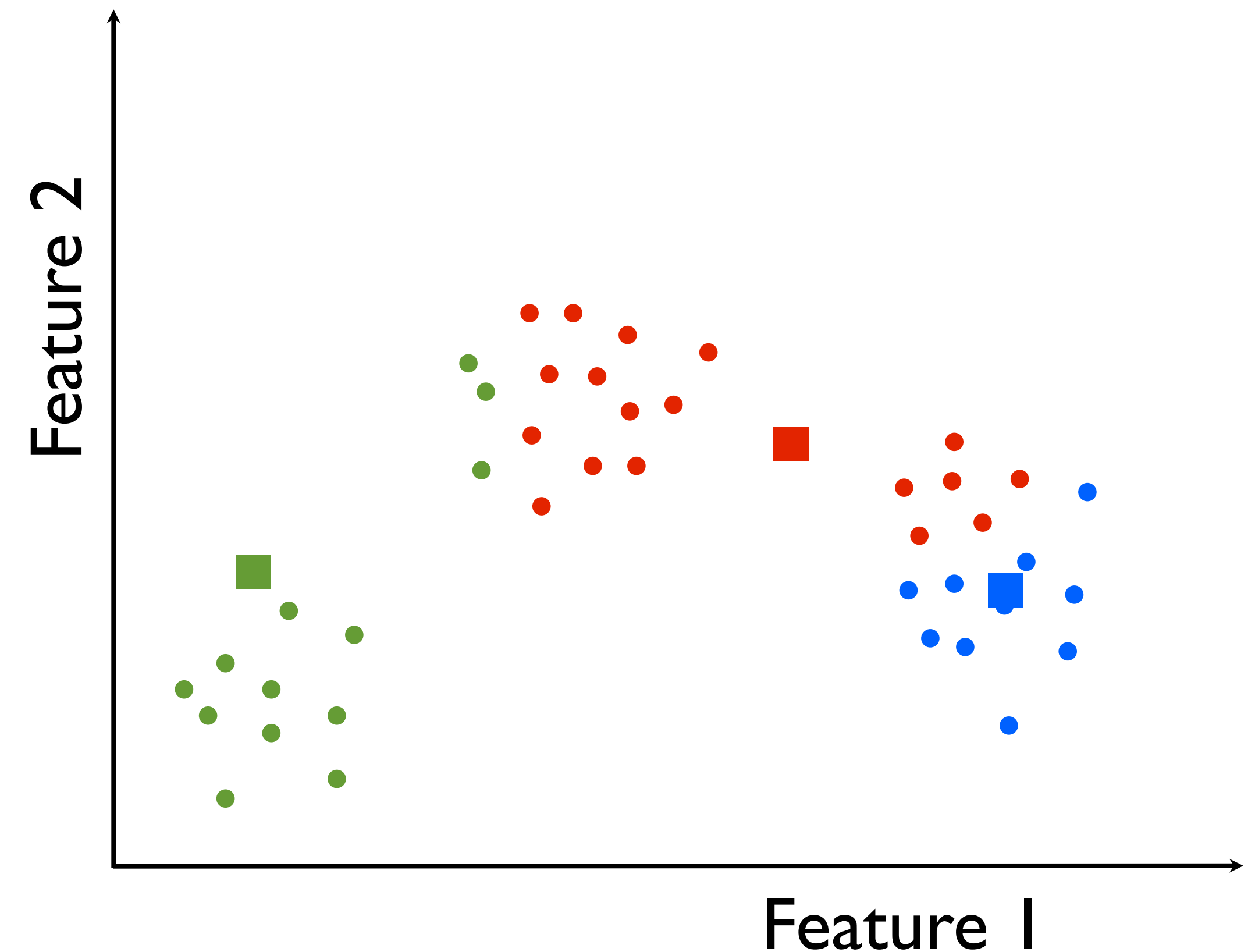
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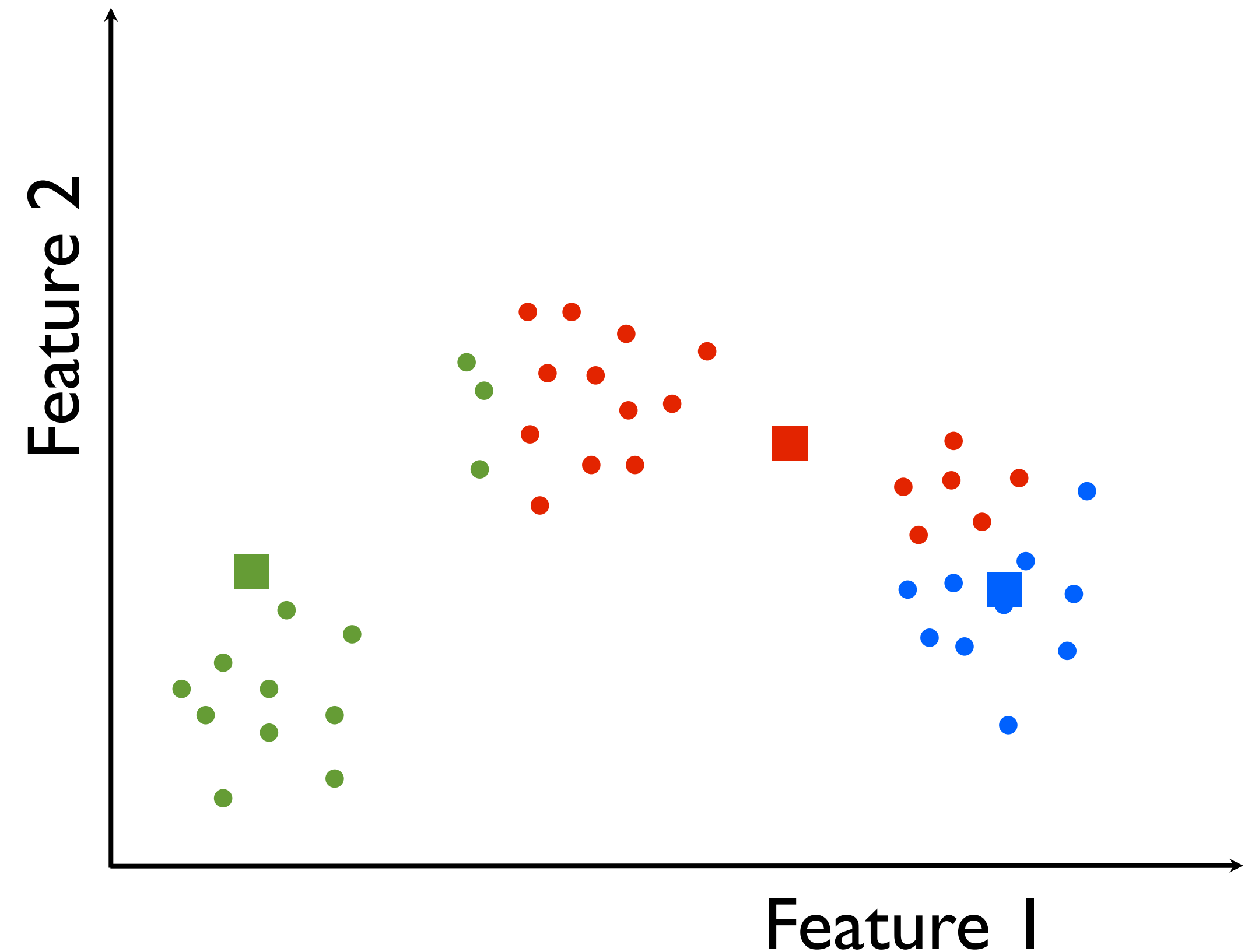
- Repeat until convergence:

```
while (dist(centers, newCenters) >  $\epsilon$ )
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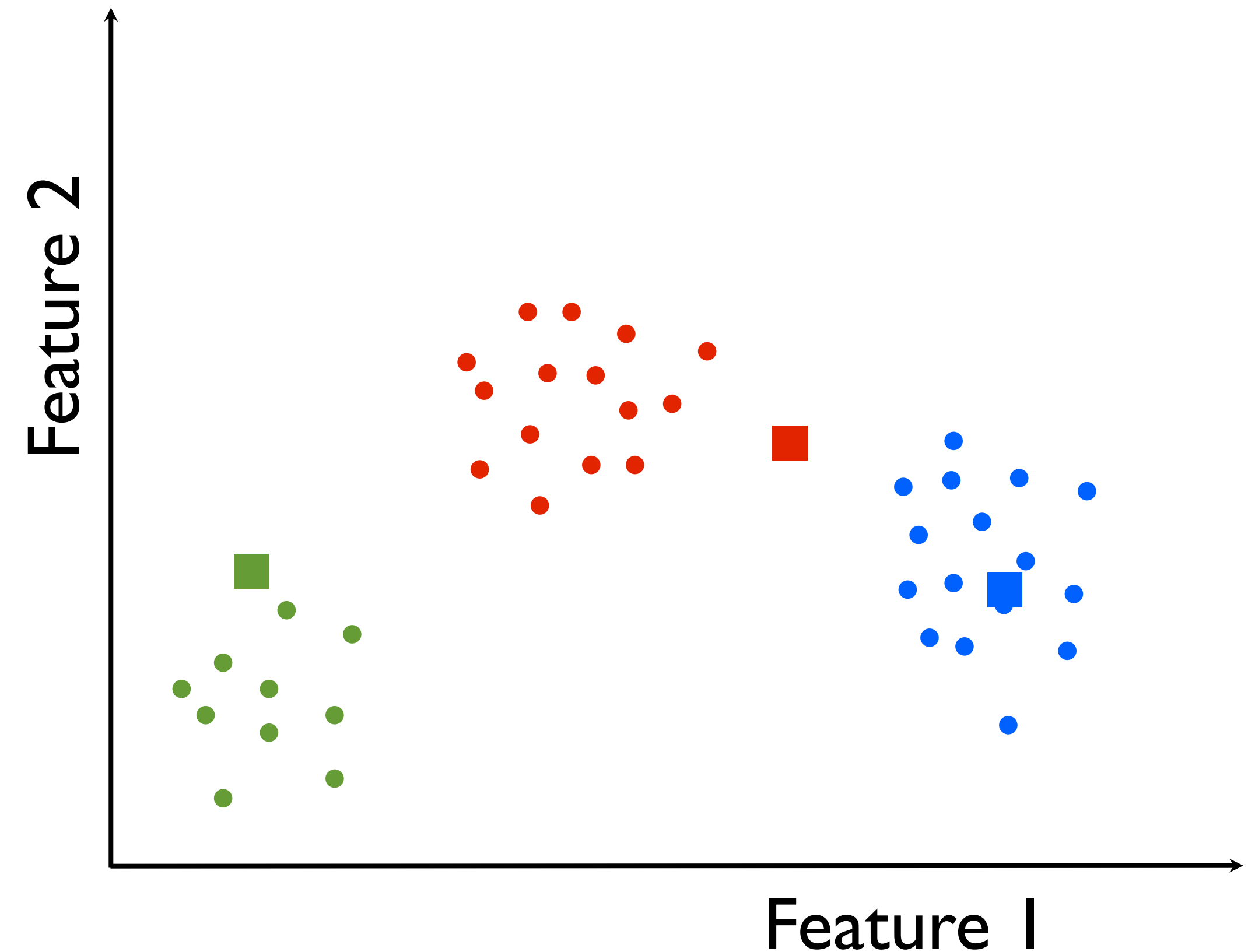
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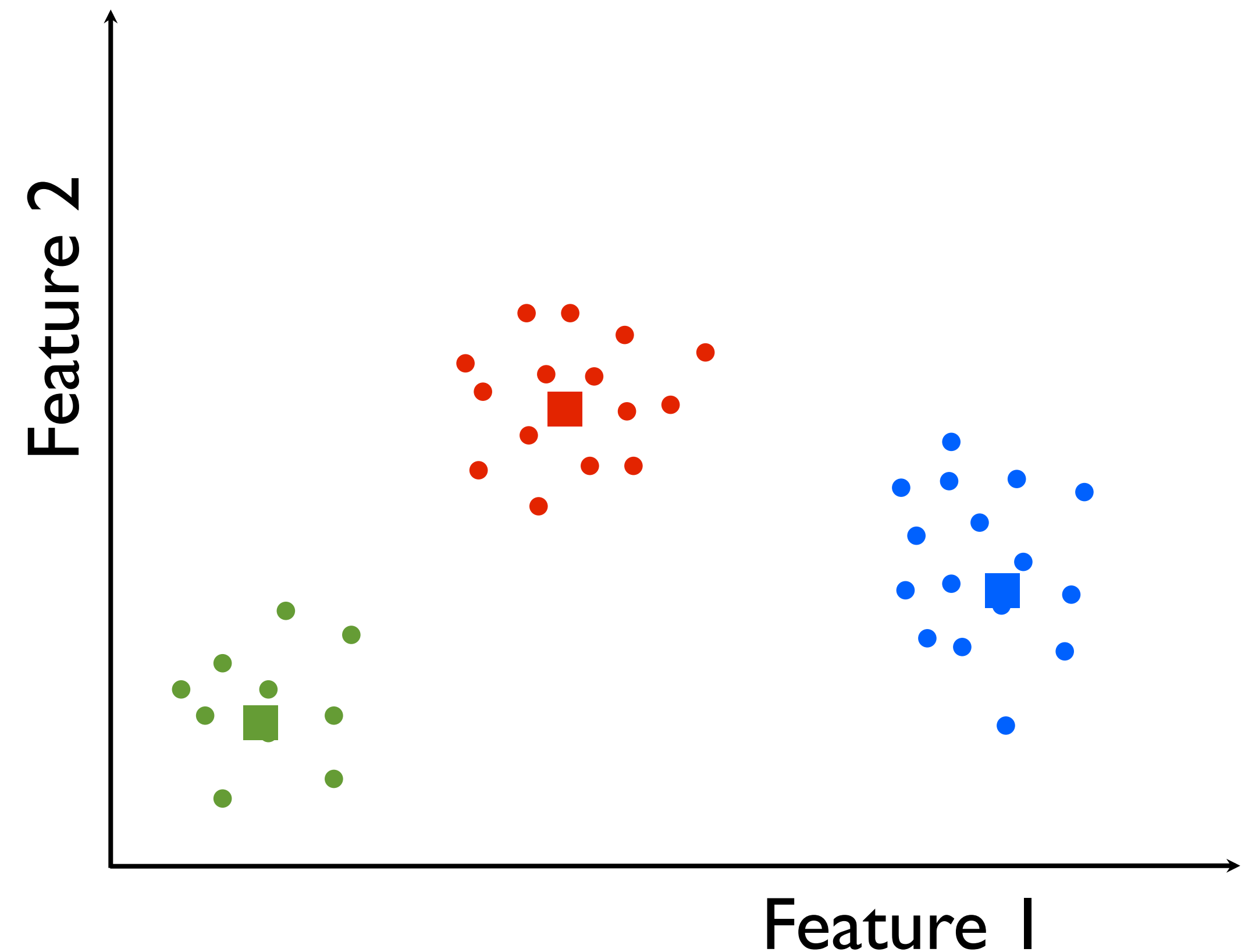
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  newCenters = pointsGroup.mapValues(  
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```



K-Means Source

```
centers = data.takeSample(
  false, K, seed)
while (d >  $\epsilon$ )
{
  closest = data.map(p =>
    (closestPoint(p, centers), p))
  pointsGroup =
    closest.groupByKey()
  newCenters = pointsGroup.mapValues(
    ps => average(ps))
  d = distance(centers, newCenters)
  centers = newCenters.map(_)
}
```



Ease of use

- Interactive shell:

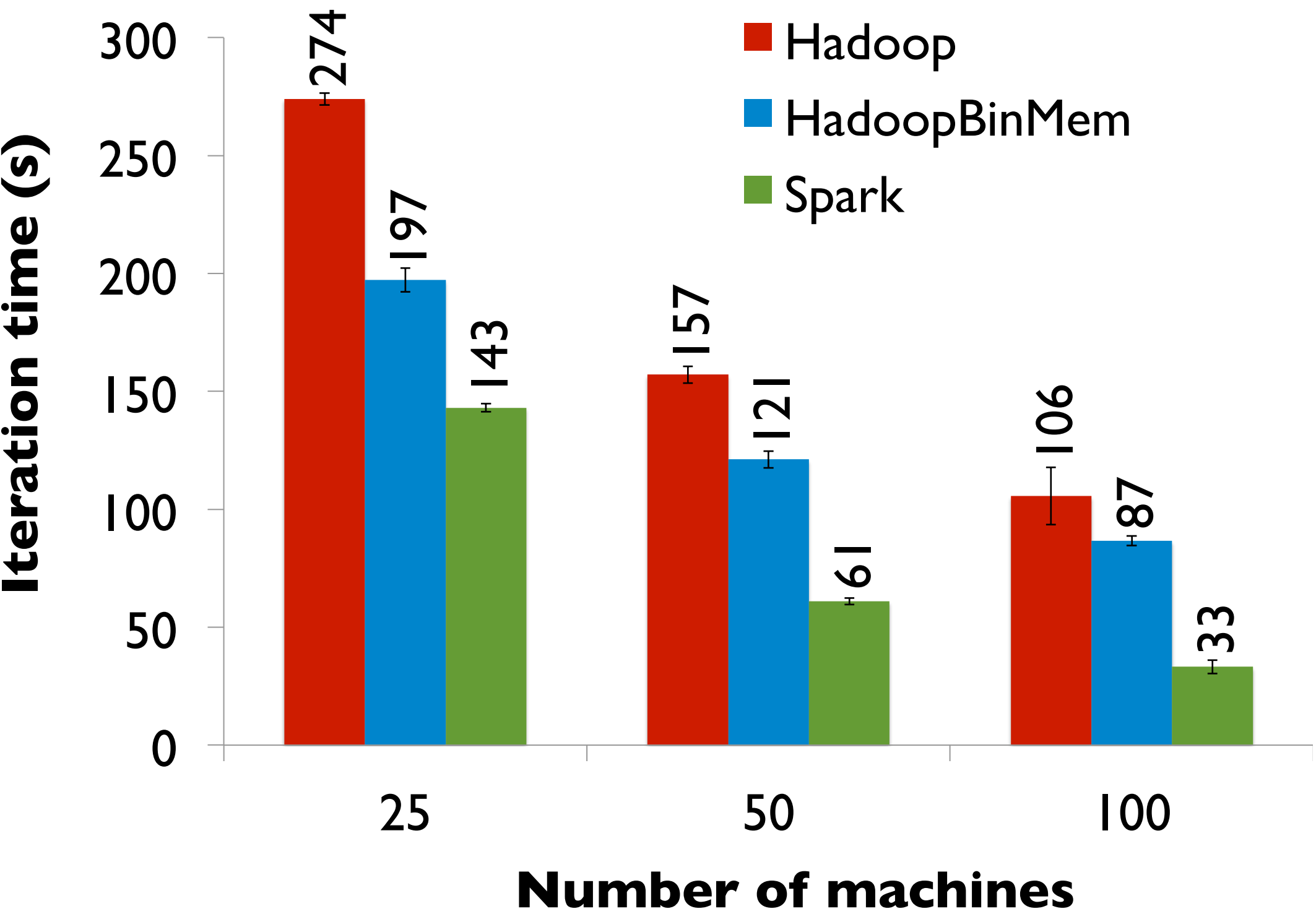
Useful for featurization, pre-processing data

- Lines of code for K-Means

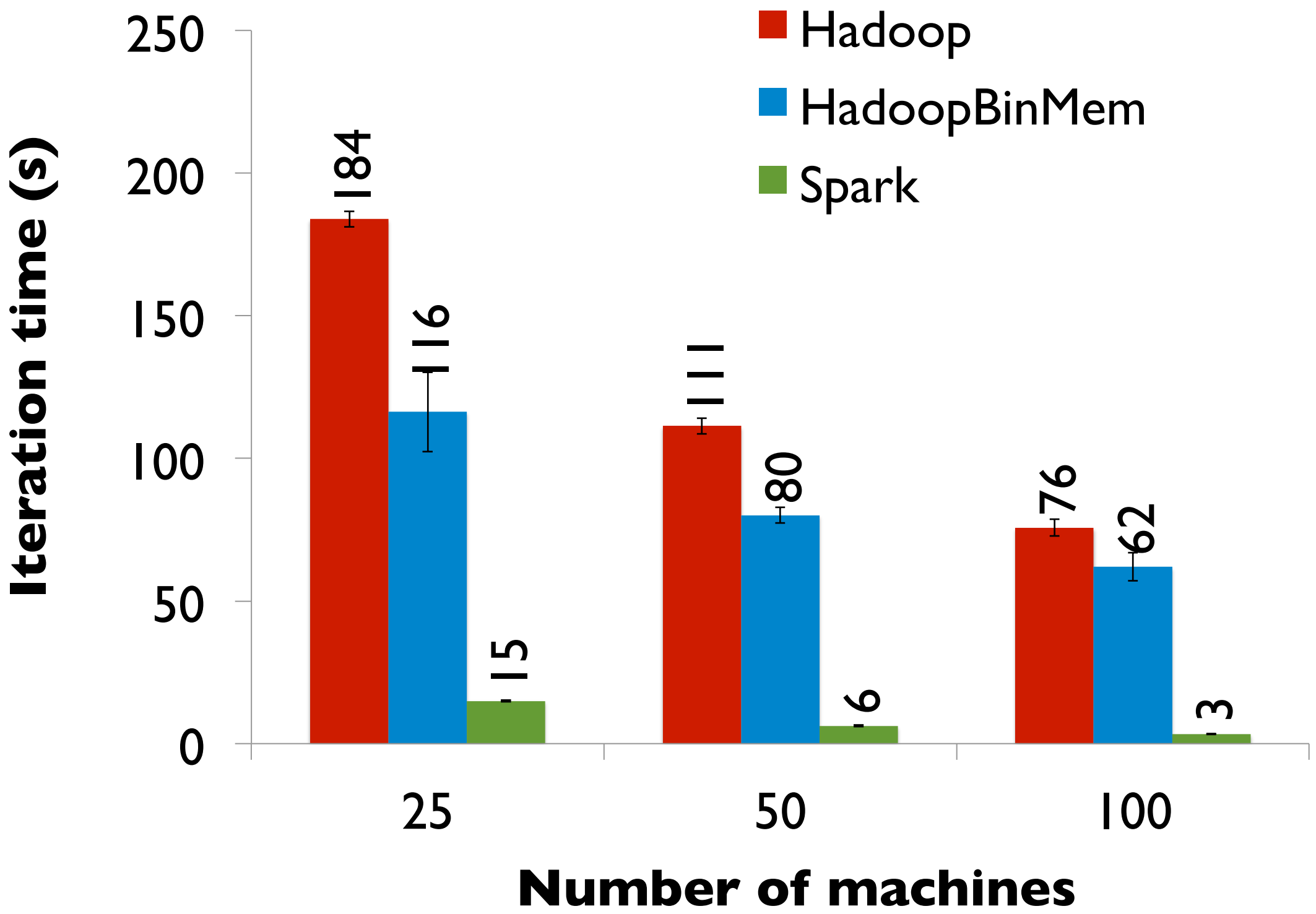
- Spark ~ 90 lines – (Part of hands-on tutorial !)
- Hadoop/Mahout ~ 4 files, > 300 lines

Performance

K-Means



Logistic Regression



[Zaharia et. al, NSDI'12]

Conclusion

- Spark: Framework for cluster computing
- **Fast** and **easy** machine learning programs
- K means clustering using Spark
- Hands-on exercise this afternoon !

Examples and more: www.spark-project.org

