

# **The joy of Clean Data!**

**San Francisco Big Data Science Meetup**

**15 Dec 2015**

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# Overview

- For beginners
- Examples from my background
- Tools along the way
- Live demo of “80% munging”
- How H2O fits in
- Q & A

# 1996 – Lehman Brothers

- Just graduated – Applied Maths & Computing
- Dividend claims
- Cleaning at source; e.g. data entry typos
- Estimate cash flows, alerts etc
- Nothing fancy
- Tools: VB & Sybase
- How I accidentally created messy data

# 1999 - Salomon Brothers

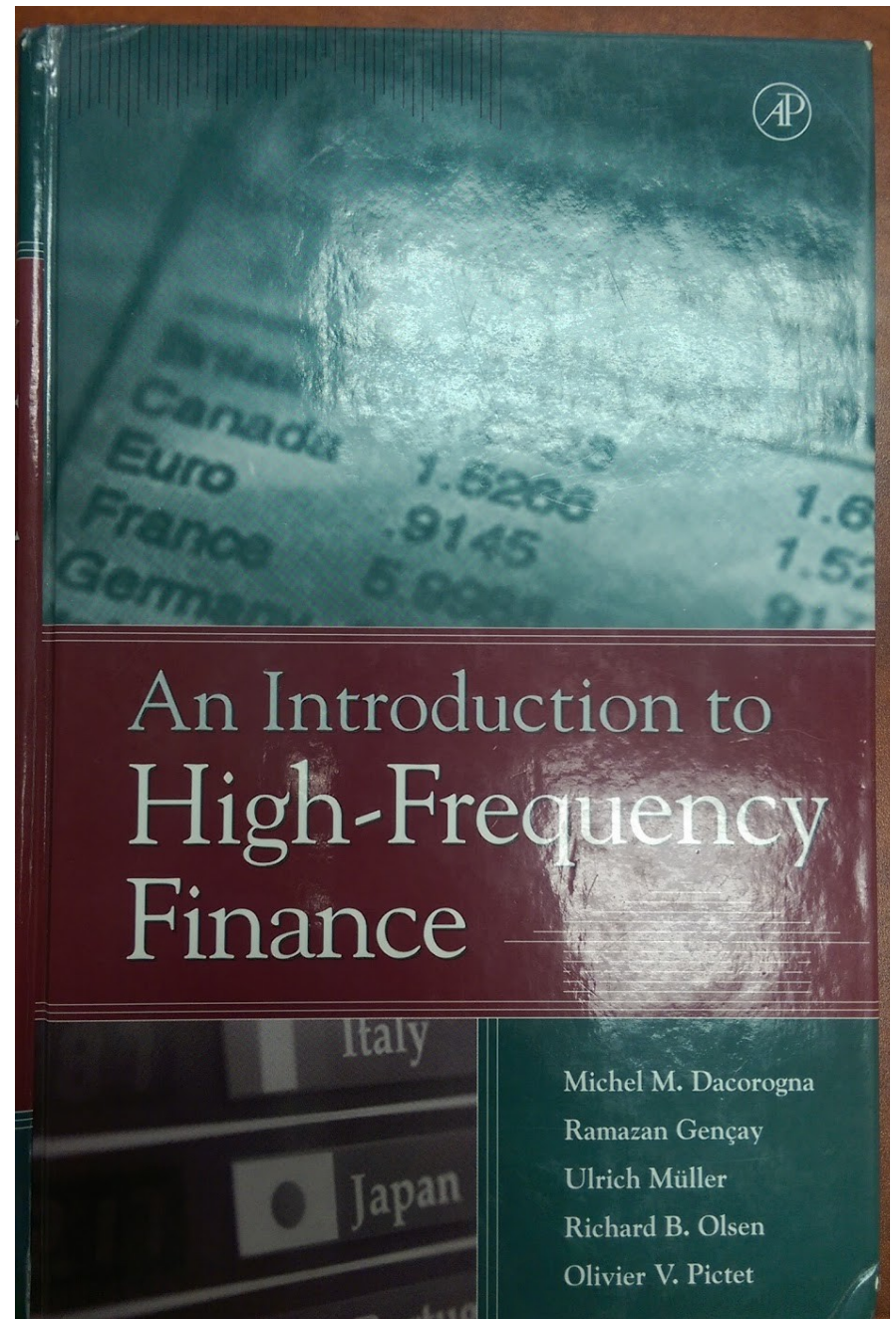
- Equity risk model
  - Multiple time series regression (10 year)
  - DEM proxy for EUR prior to 1 Jan 1999
  - IPOs get their sector's median; e.g. France Telecom
  - Abbey National X000445**5**
  - 90% of the lines of code was not the regression

# 2002 - Citigroup

- Pairs Trading
- 200 most liquid stocks
- $200 \times 199 / 2 = 19,900$  pairs
- Stock splits, id changes
- Dickey Fuller test for stationarity
- Bollinger bands => buy/sell signal
- Excel spreadsheet to clients with embedded S-PLUS plot, daily, 50 custom variants
- Rebalance => orphan & surrogate pairs

# 2004 moved to fund management

Bigger data  
e.g. 25TB



## 4

### ADAPTIVE DATA CLEANING

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# Over cleaning

1. I queried for intra-day auctions

```
select from quote where bid>ask
```

No results; i.e. all  $bid < ask$ .

Asked data provider

Grrrrr

2. Negative prices can be correct



# Tools

KDB

<http://kx.com/>  
@kxsystems

OneTick

<https://www.onetick.com/>  
@OneMarketData

O'REILLY



Data  
Science  
at the  
Command Line

FACING THE FUTURE WITH TIME-TESTED TOOLS

Jeroen Janssens

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QxpOKbv-KQU>

## Sorting and counting

```
$ wc finn
```

```
12361 114266 610157 finn
```

```
$ < words grep '^a' | grep 'e$' | sort | uniq -c | sort -rn
```

```
77 are
```

```
21 alone
```

```
20 ashore
```

```
19 above
```

```
13 alive
```

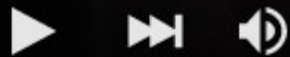
```
9 awhile
```

```
9 apiece
```

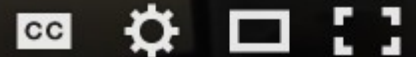
```
7 axe
```

```
7 agree
```

```
5 anywhere
```



35:37 / 1:31:24



<b>alias</b>	<b>csvsql</b>	<b>json2csv</b>	<b>shuf</b>
<b>awk</b>	<b>csvstack</b>	<b>less</b>	<b>sort</b>
<b>aws</b>	<b>csvstat</b>	<b>parallel</b>	<b>split</b>
<b>bc</b>	<b>curl</b>	<b>paste</b>	<b>sql2csv</b>
<b>bigmler</b>	<b>cut</b>	<b>pbc</b>	<b>tail</b>
<b>body</b>	<b>dseq</b>	<b>python, R and r</b>	<b>tapkee</b>
<b>cat</b>	<b>find</b>	<b>Rio</b>	<b>tee</b>
<b>cols</b>	<b>for</b>	<b>Rio-scatter</b>	<b>tr</b>
<b>csvcut</b>	<b>grep</b>	<b>run_experiment</b>	<b>tree</b>
<b>csvgrep</b>	<b>head</b>	<b>sample</b>	<b>uniq</b>
<b>csvjoin</b>	<b>header</b>	<b>scrape</b>	<b>wc</b>
<b>csvlook</b>	<b>in2csv</b>	<b>sed</b>	<b>weka</b>
<b>csvsort</b>	<b>jq</b>	<b>seq</b>	<b>xml2json</b>

- Can be faster than loading the whole file into R or Python
- Can be faster workflow
- Pre-processing before loading into R or Python

# tidyr by Hadley Wickham

<https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/tidyr/vignettes/tidy-data.html>

- Untidy data defined as :
  - Column headers are values, not variable names.
  - Multiple variables are stored in one column.
  - Variables are stored in both rows and columns.
  - Multiple types of observational units stored in the same table.
  - A single observational unit is stored in multiple tables.
- Solves by: gathering, separating and spreading
- That's the *shape* of the data. Yes, good, but not the kind of messy data I'm talking about in this presentation.

# To illustrate

- In June 2013, RStudio made available download logs from their CRAN mirror  
<http://blog.rstudio.org/2013/06/10/rstudio-cran-mirror/>
- R-Bloggers search “CRAN download stats”  
154 results; e.g.

<http://www.r-bloggers.com/finally-tracking-cran-packages-downloads/>

<https://github.com/metacran/cranlogs>

<http://www.r-bloggers.com/working-with-the-rstudio-cran-logs/>

<http://www.r-bloggers.com/cran-download-statistics-of-any-packages-rstats/>

<http://www.r-bloggers.com/my-r-packages-worldmap-of-downloads/>

## Top 100 R Packages by Downloads





We analyzed data from Cran daily download data to understand the top R packages that were downloaded. Here is the list based on download data for a single day: Feb 28th 2015.

Rank	Package	No. of Downloads
1	Rcpp	1960
2	ggplot2	1785
3	digest	1709
4	reshape2	1651
5	plyr	1634
6	rjava	1577
7	stringr	1549
8	RColorBrewer	1497
9	colorspace	1372
10	manipulate	1363

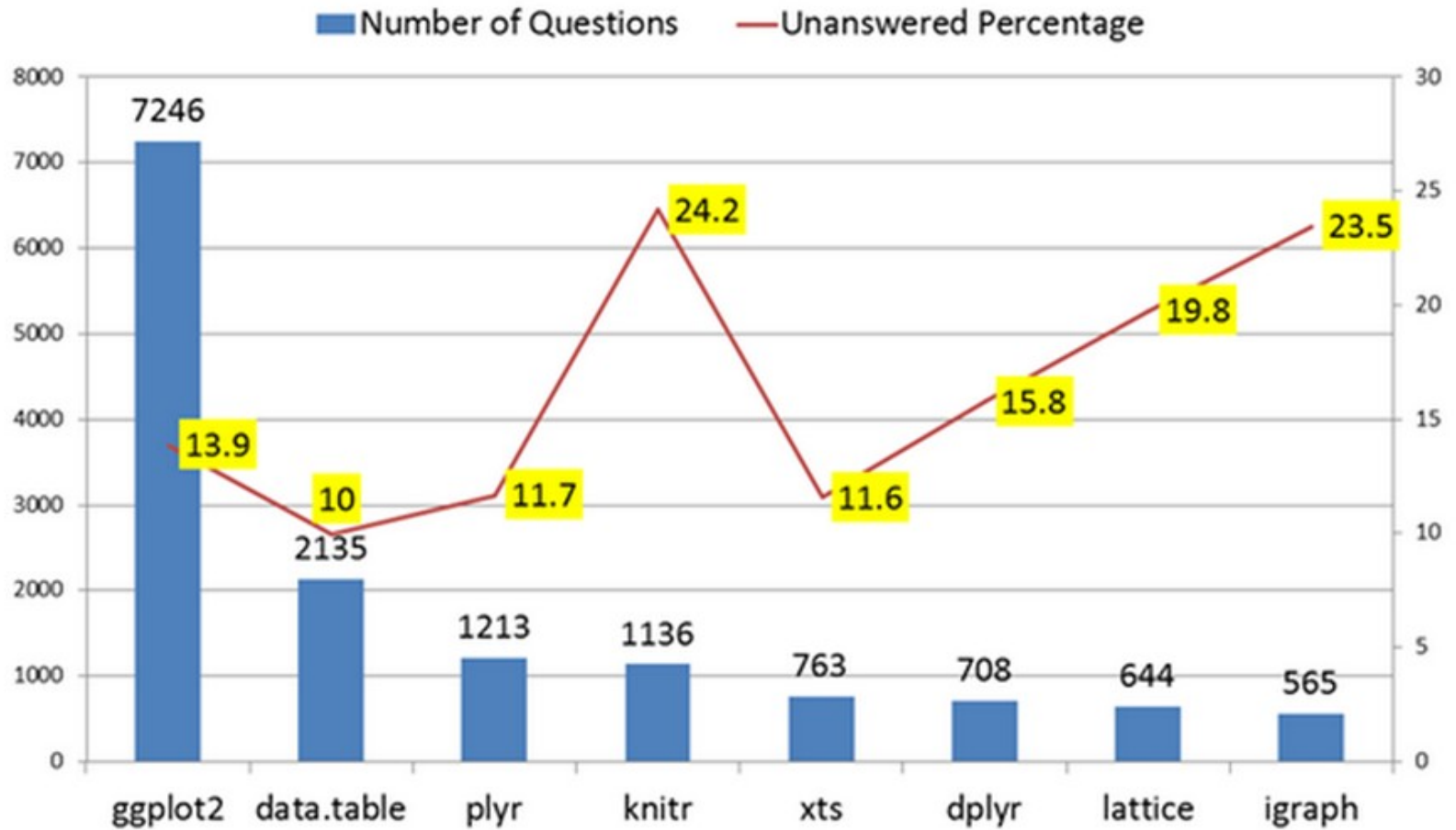
March  
2015



# Data Science Central

## Number of Questions Asked & Unanswered for Top R Packages

April  
2015



Source: *Vozag.com & Stack Overflow*





# Data Science Central

- Comparing the top downloaded packages with the most discussed packages shows little correlations between them. For Instance, ggplot2 has the most questions asked & is the second highest downloaded package **but data.table package (the second highest ranked R package for questions asked) is not even in the top 100 packages downloaded.** Knitr is another example which is in the top 5 questions asked, but is 27th ranked in downloaded packages.
- **So- does the R community need to focus on packages that have the highest questions to resolve their issues rather than the ones with the most downloads?**

Let's look at the data!

Live demo of munging

Observations and comments on  
meetup video recording

**<https://youtu.be/4VWQEvYIfV8>**

( ~ 22 mins in )

# “Big data”

## 1. Data > 240GB

needle-in-haystack e.g. fraud

## 2. Data < 240GB

compute intensive, parallel 100's cores

## 3. Data < 240GB

feature engineering > 240GB

Speed for i) production and ii) interaction

NB: 240GB is currently largest available on EC2

<http://yourdatafitsinram.com/>

**YES, your data fits in RAM.**

My data is:

TiB ▼

## Dell PowerEdge R920 60 core

( 4 \* Intel® Xeon® E7-8880L 2.2GHz, 37.5M Cache, 15 Core )

with 1.5TB RAM \$60k ( 96 \* 16GB )

with 6TB \$150k-\$200k? ( 96 \* 64GB )

But, still “only” 60 cores

In the office here we already have 2.5TB RAM  
and 320 cores on 10 machines.

So do many businesses.

- data.table's radix join
- Now parallel and distributed
- e.g. high cardinality 1bn/1bn/1bn row join

data.table	10 min	
H2O 1 node 32 core	3.5 min	
H2O 4 node 128 core	1.5 min	=> <b>demo</b>
H2O 10 node 320 core	2.0 min	

- Known improvements to be made

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8VpzNibOme0>

The screenshot displays a terminal window with four panels, each representing a different host: mr-0xd6, mr-0xd7, mr-0xd8, and mr-0xd9. Each panel is split into two sections. The left section shows a green bar chart representing network traffic volume over time. The right section shows a table of network traffic details, including source and destination IP addresses, volume, and time.

Host	Source	Destination	Volume	Time
mr-0xd6	mr-0xd6.0xdata.lo	mr-0xd7.0xdata.lo	1.29Gb	774Mb
	mr-0xd6.0xdata.lo	mr-0xd8.0xdata.lo	1.26Gb	767Mb
	mr-0xd6.0xdata.lo	mr-0xd9.0xdata.lo	1.24Gb	761Mb
	mr-0xd6.0xdata.lo	mr-0xb10.0xdata.l	95.1kb	99.2kb
	mr-0xd6.0xdata.lo	h2o_pc.0xdata.loc	85.1kb	97.0kb
	mr-0xd6.0xdata.lo	h2o_pc.0xdata.loc	84.9kb	96.6kb
mr-0xd7	mr-0xd7.0xdata.lo	172.16.2.186	380Mb	740Mb
	mr-0xd7.0xdata.lo	172.16.2.188	25.9Mb	717Mb
	mr-0xd7.0xdata.lo	172.16.2.189	31.3Mb	712Mb
	mr-0xd7.0xdata.lo	mr-0xb10.0xdata.l	73.4kb	86.3kb
	mr-0xd7.0xdata.lo	h2o_pc.0xdata.loc	85.1kb	97.0kb
	mr-0xd7.0xdata.lo	h2o_pc.0xdata.loc	84.9kb	96.6kb
mr-0xd8	mr-0xd8.0xdata.lo	172.16.2.187	1.30Gb	774Mb
	mr-0xd8.0xdata.lo	172.16.2.186	1.29Gb	774Mb
	mr-0xd8.0xdata.lo	mr-0xd9.0xdata.lo	1.25Gb	761Mb
	mr-0xd8.0xdata.lo	mr-0xb10.0xdata.l	88.8kb	97.7kb
	mr-0xd8.0xdata.lo	h2o_pc.0xdata.loc	85.1kb	97.0kb
	mr-0xd8.0xdata.lo	h2o_pc.0xdata.loc	84.9kb	96.6kb
mr-0xd9	mr-0xd9.0xdata.lo	172.16.2.186	1.25Gb	767Mb
	mr-0xd9.0xdata.lo	mr-0xd7.0xdata.lo	1.25Gb	767Mb
	mr-0xd9.0xdata.lo	mr-0xd8.0xdata.lo	1.22Gb	759Mb
	mr-0xd9.0xdata.lo	mr-0xb10.0xdata.l	88.8kb	97.7kb
	mr-0xd9.0xdata.lo	h2o_pc.0xdata.loc	85.1kb	97.0kb
	mr-0xd9.0xdata.lo	h2o_pc.0xdata.loc	84.9kb	96.6kb

**Thank you.**

**Q & A**