h2oEnsemble: Scalable Ensemble Learning in R

Erin LeDell

H2O.ai Mountain View, California USA

July 2, 2015

H2O.ai

July 2, 2015

Introduction



< □ > < 🗗 >

July 2, 2015

- Ensemble Learning
- Model Stacking (aka. Super Learning)
- H2O Machine Learning via h2o R package
- h2oEnsemble R package

Ensemble Learning



In statistics and machine learning, ensemble methods use multiple models to obtain better predictive performance than could be obtained from any of the constituent models.

– Wikipedia, 2015

- Ensemble of weak learners (e.g. Random Forest)
- Generalized Model Stacking (combine the predictions from multiple models)

The **Super Learner algorithm** is a loss-based supervised learning method that finds the optimal combination of a collection of prediction algorithms.



Super Learner performs asymptotically as well as best possible weighted combination of the base learners.

		< ⊡ >	< ≣ >	< ≣)	- E	$\mathcal{O}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{C}$
H2O.ai	useR! 2015				July 2,	2015

K-fold Cross-validation





Example: 5-fold cross validation

нилы		0	\sim		
1120.01	н	2	υ	ı.a	

useR! 2015

▲ロ > ▲ □ > ▲ □ > ▲ □ > ▲

Super Learner: The setup

- **1** Define a base learner library of *L* learners, $\Psi^1, ..., \Psi^L$.
- **2** Specify a metalearning method, Φ .
- **③** Partition the training observations into V folds.

Super Learner: The algorithm

- Generate a matrix Z, of dimension n × L, of cross-validated predictions as follows: During cross-validation, we obtain fits, Ψ¹_{-ν}, defined as fitting Ψ¹ on the observations that are not in fold ν. Predictions are then generated for the observations in the vth fold.
- Find the optimal combination of subset-specific fits according to a user-specified metalearner algorithm, Φ̂, with a new design matrix, Z.
- Fit L models (one for each base learner) on the original training set, X, and save the L individual model fit objects along with Φ̂. This ensemble model can be used to generate predictions on new data.

Practical solutions to this problem:

- Develop alternative formulations of Super Learner that learn on subsets of data to overcome memory limitations.
- Use candidate learners that can learn iteratively and thus do not require loading the entire training set into memory at once. (i.e., online learning)
- Make use of distributed algorithms.
- ③ Rather than native R or Python, use a more "scalable" language (C++, Java, Scala, Fortran, Julia).

H2O is an open source, distributed, Java machine learning library.



APIs available in: R, Python, Java, Scala and REST/JSON

Distributed Supervised ML Algorithms available in H2O

- Generalized Linear Model with Elastic Net regularization
- Gradient Boosting Machines (w/ trees)
- Random Forest
- Deep Learning: Multi-Layer Feed-Forward Neural Networks



h2o R package

h2o: How to start H2O & load data

Example

```
library(h2o) # First install from CRAN
localH20 <- h2o.init() # Initialize the H2O cluster</pre>
```

Data directly into H2O cluster (avoids R)
train <- h2o.importFile(path = "train.csv")</pre>

```
# Data into H2O from R data.frame
train <- as.h2o(my_df)</pre>
```

A B F A B F

h2o: How to train & test

Example

- y <- "Class"
- x <- setdiff(names(train), y)</pre>

fit <- h2o.gbm(x = x, y = y, training_frame = train)
pred <- h2o.predict(fit = fit, validation_frame = test)</pre>

h2oEnsemble R package

h2oEnsemble: Set up the ensemble

h2oEnsemble: How to train & test

Example

pred <- h2o.predict(fit = fit, validation_frame = test)</pre>

H2O Ensemble: Performance

Runtime Performance of H2O Ensemble



Training Observations (Millions)

R color palette: https://github.com/karthik/wesanderson



Thank you!

@ledell on Twitter, GitHub http://www.stat.berkeley.edu/~ledell

> More info at http://h2o.ai Email: erin@h2o.ai