Using H2O R Models @ System1

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01/23/2018
Campaign Optimization Problem

- Large dataset
  - >200M rows of session level data
  - Mixed effect models are typically used for granular data
- Train model in < 1 hour
  - Simple mixed effect model
    - 6 mins for 2M rows
    - Est. ~10 hours at 200M
- Need to easily expand model with more features
  - Time
  - User context
  - Other models
Benchmarking

- Check out Szilard’s benchmarking
  - [https://github.com/szilard/benchm-ml](https://github.com/szilard/benchm-ml)
  - Python, R, H2O, Spark, Vowpal Wabbit
- H2o is a clear winner in most categories
  - Training speed and memory usage
  - Especially with large data
- 10M row logistic regression model
  - R - 90s, 5GB
  - Python - crash/360s, 60/250GB
  - H2O - 5s, 3GB
library(h2o)

h2o.init(max_mem_size="20g", nthreads=-1)  # Initialize h2o cluster locally using maximum number of threads

dx_train <- as.h2o(df_train)  # Make into h2o object
dx_test <- as.h2o(df_test)

# Train model
model <- h2o.gbm(x = c("device_type", "country_code", "market", "partner", "category", "day", "hour", "hourc", "hours", "hourcs", "hourcc", "hourss"), y = "ctr",
                 training_frame = dx_train,
                 weights_column = 'sessions', distribution = "gaussian",
                 ntrees = 1000, max_depth = 9, learn_rate = 0.01,
                 min_rows = 1, sample_rate = 0.8, col_sample_rate = 1.0, nbins = 100)

h2o.performance(model, dx_test)  # Check performance on a holdout set

predictions <- h2o.predict(model, dx_test)  # Make predictions
H2O Pros/Cons

- **Pros**
  - Fast (utilizes multiprocessing)
  - Resource efficient (utilizes distributed technology)
  - Easy to use
  - Python and R
  - Easily save model (POJO/MOJO)
  - Can distribute to multiple boxes for increased speedups

- **Cons**
  - Less complex models (currently)
    - No mixed effect models (use random forest instead?)
  - Predicting straight from model in prod requires Java code
    - Put your model in a np.memmap lookup table