

LIT Summit 2016

National Laboratories Information Technology

May 1-4, 2016 • Albuquerque Convention Center • Albuquerque, NM

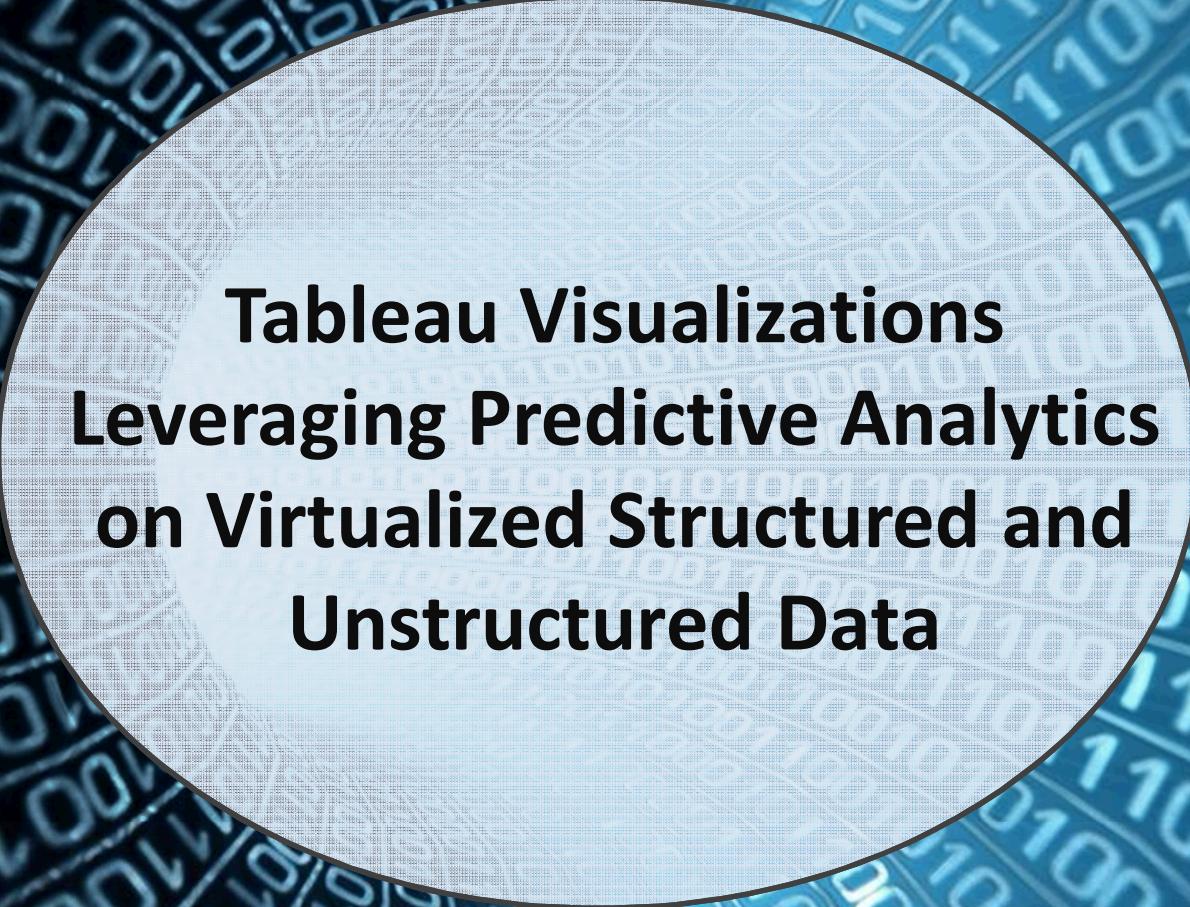


Tableau Visualizations Leveraging Predictive Analytics on Virtualized Structured and Unstructured Data

Presenters:

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Brian Anderson

Technical Contributor:



Data Sciences

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- Data Visualizations (Tableau, SSRS, D3, Custom)
- Data Virtualization (Cisco Data Virtualization Platform)
- Data Transformations (ODI, Pentaho, SSIS)
- Application Development (Wildfly, JavaScript, Spring, Angular JS)
- Predictive Analytics (R)
- Machine Learning (Weka)



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Show Interactive Tableau Visualization At this Time

Albuquerque, NM

79°F

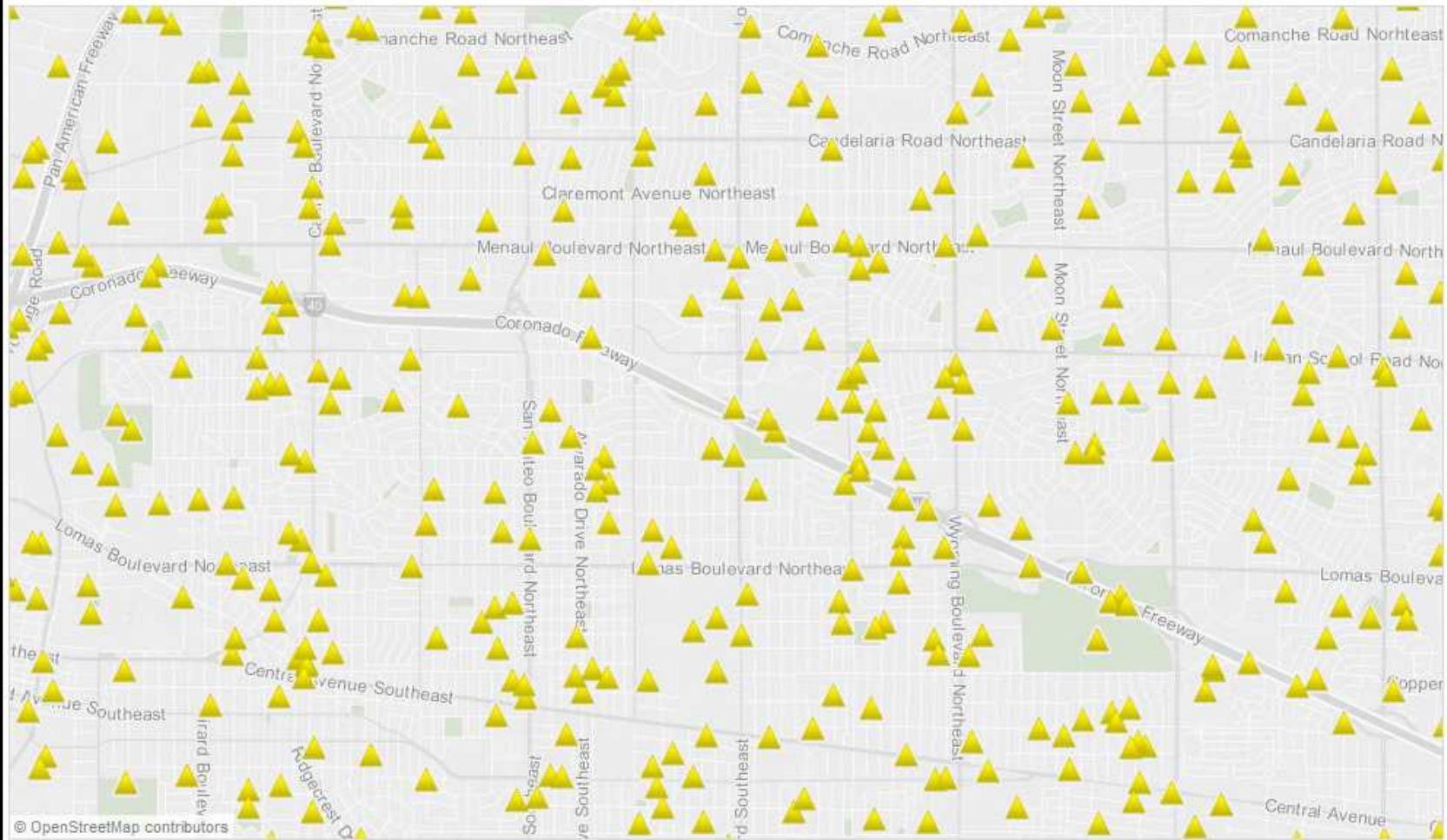
Humidity: 12%

Wind: 11 mph



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Based on current weather, there are **2** accidents predicted for today.



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Data Sources

Weather Data from Weather Underground

<https://www.wunderground.com/history/airport/KABQ>

- 💧 Weather Data for 2011-2012 in CSV virtualized with Cisco

Injury Information from Department of Labor

<http://developer.dol.gov/>

- ✚ Could not access Albuquerque specific data so created data based off National accident information for 2011-2012
- ✚ Latitude and Longitude were added programmatically
- ✚ Accident Information obtained in CSV virtualized with Cisco
- ✚ Accident Abstract Information for 2011-2012 in CSV loaded into MongoDB and virtualized with Cisco



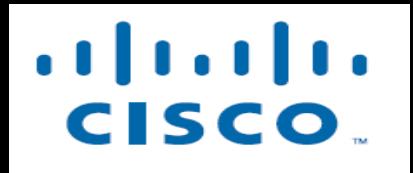
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Why Use Data Virtualization?

- ⌚ For any application usage where data needs to quickly and easily be served up as REST, SOAP, or as a database procedure or view
- ⌚ As a virtual data warehouse (data warehouse of data warehouses) combining disparate data sources able to be joined and transformed via an SQL paradigm
- ⌚ To support a variety of analytic tools that consume data differently (IE Tableau favors data objects while D3 only supports web services)
- ⌚ Tableau provides a built-in virtualization mechanism of sorts. However, it is limited. Disparate data sources must be blended not joined. Blending limits many functions, does not provide every join type.



Cisco Data Virtualization Platform

Runtime Server Environment

Development Environment

Discovery

Studio

Adapters



Applications



Big Data Stores



Excel Files



Flat Files



Mainframes



OLAP Cubes



Messages



XML Docs



RDBMS



Web Services

Front-end Applications

Cisco Information Server

SQL
(ODBC, JDBC, ADO.NET)

Web Services
(HTTP, REST, SOAP, JSON, OData)

Messaging
(JMS)

Hadoop
(Input Format)

Federation Engine

Cost-based Optimizer

Rules-based Optimizer

Views, SQLScript (Database Centric)

XQuery, Java, WSDL, SCA (Services Centric)

Caching

Quality

Governance

SQL
(ODBC,
JDBC)

Web
Services
(REST,
SOAP)

Messaging
(JMS)

URI

Hadoop
(HiveDB)

Java

MF
Adapter

Application
APIs

Management
Environment

Manager

Monitor

Active Cluster



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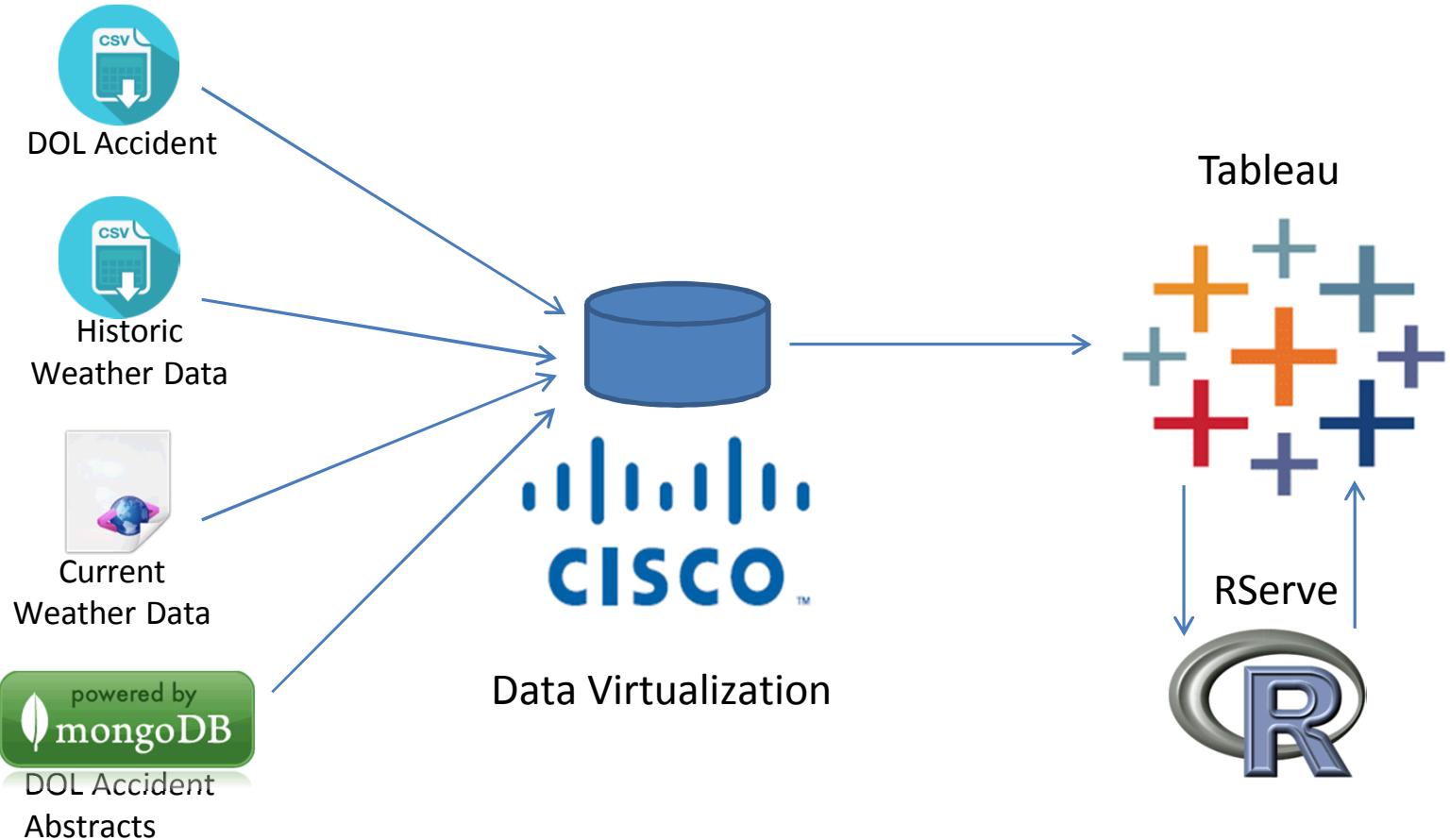
Cisco Data Virtualization Lineage:



osha_accident_and_weather:

```
SELECT
  *
FROM
  /shared/NLIT/Formatting/abq_weather
  ABQ_Weather_rest
  JOIN
  /shared/NLIT/Formatting/osha_accident
  osha_accident_csv
  ON
    ABQ_Weather_rest.MST =
  osha_accident_csv.event_date
```

Integration of Data by Cisco Data Virtualization:

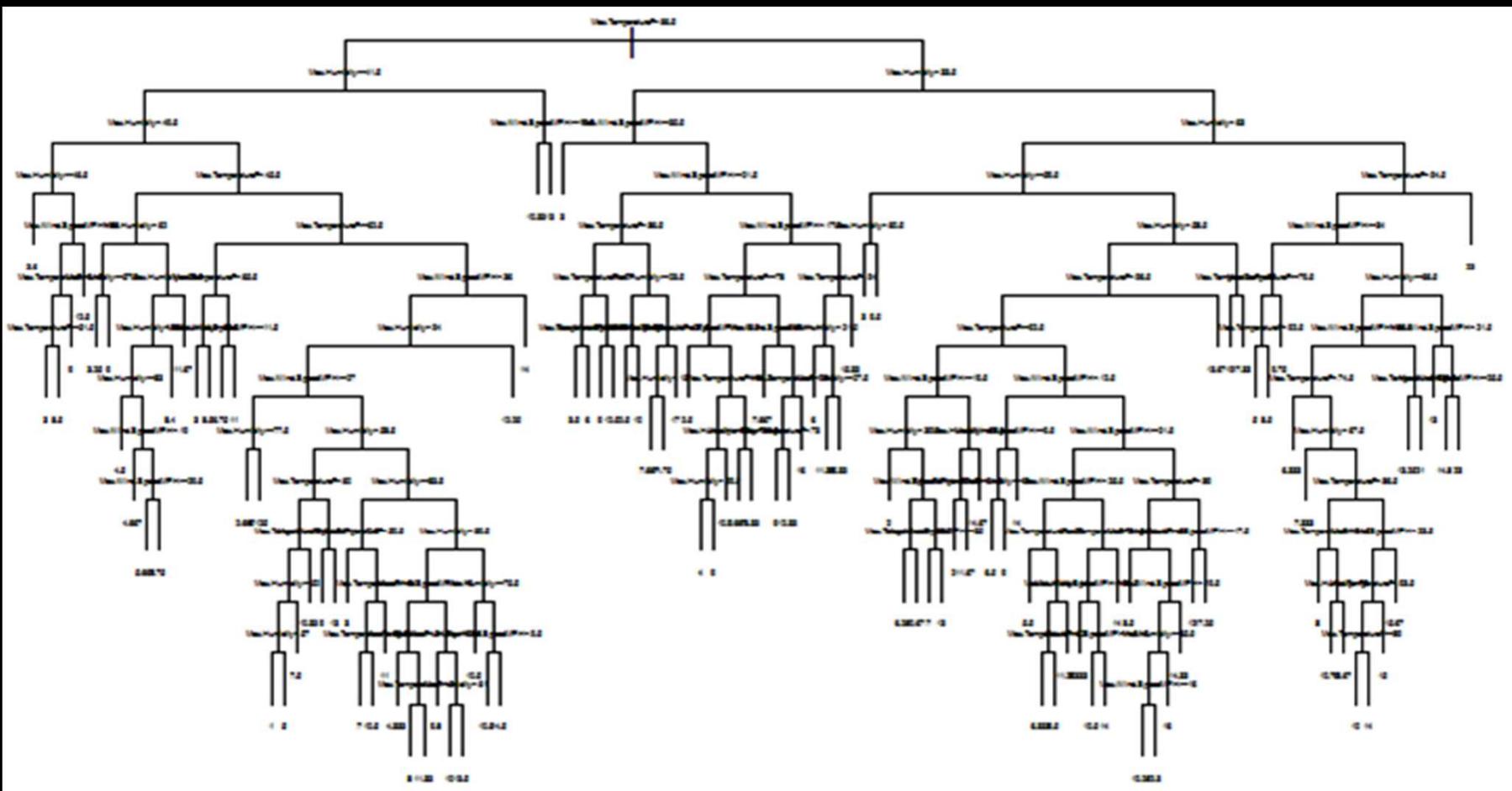




- Used regression tree (rpart) to output the number of accident using the inputs of temperature, wind speed and humidity to build the model.
 - Selected rpart for recursive partitioning and probability matrix for accidents.
- Using generic predict function for rpart class.



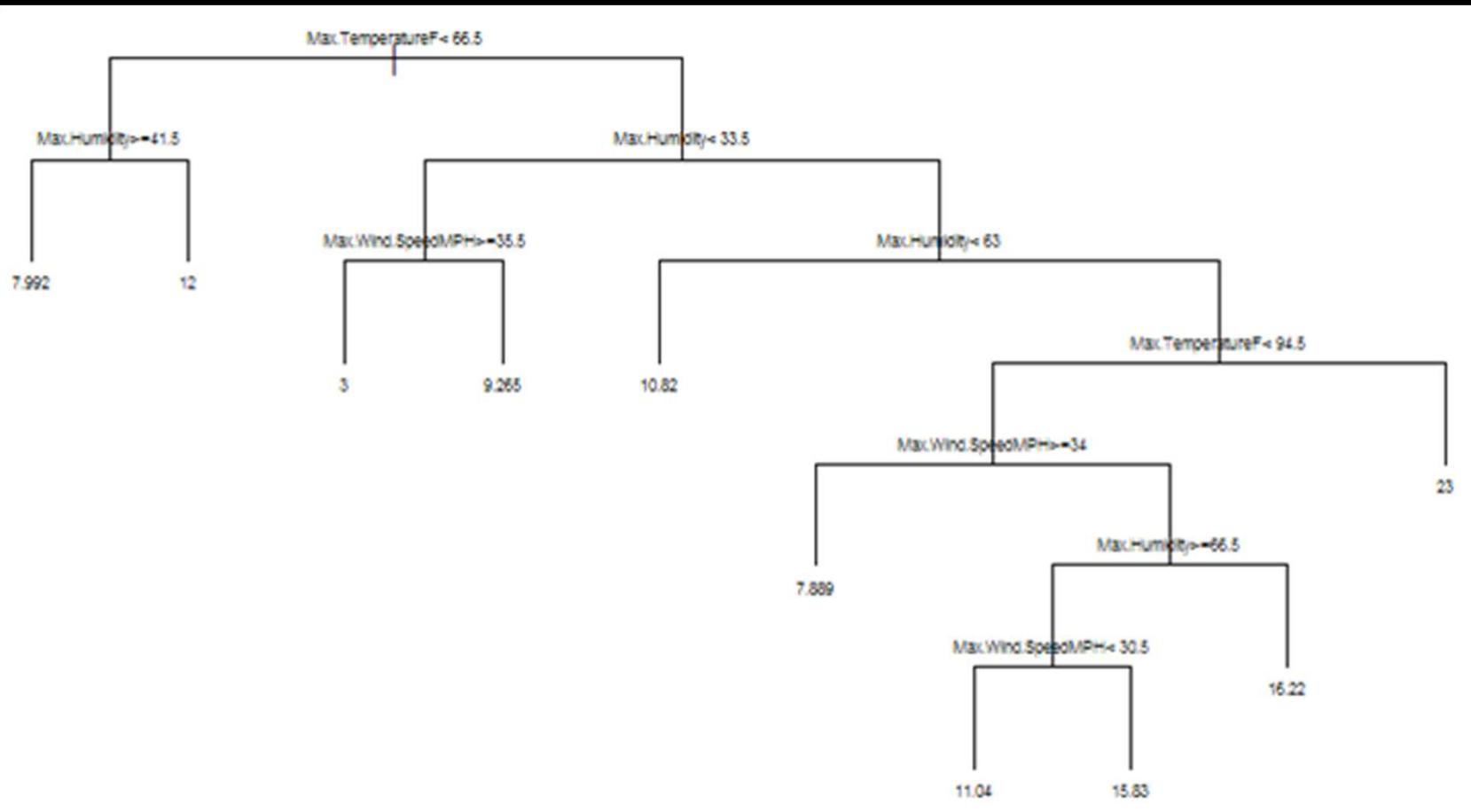
Unpruned Regression Tree:



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Pruned Regression Tree:



Integrating R and Tableau:

AccidentsPrediction  osha accident locations 

Results are computed along Table (Across).

```
SCRIPT_REAL('library(rpart);
awd = read.csv("C:/R/ABQ-Weather-2011.csv");
fit <- rpart(Accidents ~ Max.TemperatureF + Max.Humidity + Max.Wind.SpeedMPH,
t(data.frame(predict(fit, newdata=data.frame(Max.TemperatureF = .arg1, Max.F
[Temperature], [Humidity], [Wind Speed]))|
```

Default Table Calculation

Sheets Affected ▾  



R Script in Tableau

```
SCRIPT_REAL('
library(rpart);

awd = read.csv("C:/R/ABQ-Weather.csv");

fit <- rpart(Accidents ~ Max.TemperatureF + Max.Humidity + Max.Wind.SpeedMPH,
data=awd));

t(data.frame(predict(fit, newdata=data.frame(Max.TemperatureF = .arg1, Max.Humidity =
.arg2, Max.Wind.SpeedMPH = .arg3))))[1,];'

[Temperature], [Humidity], [Wind Speed]
)
```



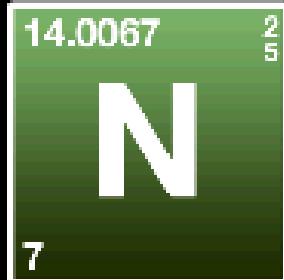
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Conclusion

- Virtual Database Environments such as Cisco or Denodo greatly aid in joining disparate data sources (structured, unstructured, Cubes, Big Data etc.) into the SQL paradigm for analytic consumption
- Powerful Predictive Analytics can be calculated and visualized by leveraging the integration of R and Tableau



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