

Machine Learning with Python and H2O

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<http://h2o.ai/resources/>

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1 Introduction

This documentation describes how to use H2O from Python. More information on H2O's system and algorithms (as well as complete Python user documentation) is available at the H2O website at <http://docs.h2o.ai>.

H2O Python uses a REST API to connect to H2O. To use H2O in Python or launch H2O from Python, specify the IP address and port number of the H2O instance in the Python environment. Datasets are not directly transmitted through the REST API. Instead, commands (for example, importing a dataset at specified HDFS location) are sent either through the browser or the REST API to perform the specified task.

The dataset is then assigned an identifier that is used as a reference in commands to the web server. After one prepares the dataset for modeling by defining significant data and removing insignificant data, H2O is used to create a model representing the results of the data analysis. These models are assigned IDs that are used as references in commands.

Depending on the size of your data, H2O can run on your desktop or scale using multiple nodes with Hadoop, an EC2 cluster, or Spark. Hadoop is a scalable open-source file system that uses clusters for distributed storage and dataset processing. H2O nodes run as JVM invocations on Hadoop nodes. For performance reasons, we recommend that you do not run an H2O node on the same hardware as the Hadoop NameNode.

H2O helps Python users make the leap from single machine based processing to large-scale distributed environments. Hadoop lets H2O users scale their data processing capabilities based on their current needs. Using H2O, Python, and Hadoop, you can create a complete end-to-end data analysis solution.

This document describes the four steps of data analysis with H2O:

1. installing H2O
2. preparing your data for modeling
3. creating a model using simple but powerful machine learning algorithms
4. scoring your models

2 What is H2O?

H2O is fast, scalable, open-source machine learning and deep learning for smarter applications. With H2O, enterprises like PayPal, Nielsen Catalina, Cisco, and others can use all their data without sampling to get accurate predictions faster. Advanced algorithms such as deep learning, boosting, and bagging ensembles are built-in to help application designers create smarter applications through elegant APIs. Some of our initial customers have built powerful domain-specific predictive engines for recommendations, customer churn, propensity to buy, dynamic pricing, and fraud detection for the insurance, healthcare, telecommunications, ad tech, retail, and payment systems industries.

Using in-memory compression, H2O handles billions of data rows in-memory, even with a small cluster. To make it easier for non-engineers to create complete analytic workflows, H2O's platform includes interfaces for R, Python, Scala, Java, JSON, and CoffeeScript/JavaScript, as well as a built-in web interface, Flow. H2O is designed to run in standalone mode, on Hadoop, or within a Spark Cluster, and typically deploys within minutes.

H2O includes many common machine learning algorithms, such as generalized linear modeling (linear regression, logistic regression, etc.), Naïve Bayes, principal components analysis, k-means clustering, and others. H2O also implements best-in-class algorithms at scale, such as distributed random forest, gradient boosting, and deep learning. Customers can build thousands of models and compare the results to get the best predictions.

H2O is nurturing a grassroots movement of physicists, mathematicians, and computer scientists to herald the new wave of discovery with data science by collaborating closely with academic researchers and industrial data scientists. Stanford university giants Stephen Boyd, Trevor Hastie, Rob Tibshirani advise the H2O team on building scalable machine learning algorithms. With hundreds of meetups over the past three years, H2O has become a word-of-mouth phenomenon, growing amongst the data community by a hundred-fold, and is now used by 30,000+ users and is deployed using R, Python, Hadoop, and Spark in 2000+ corporations.

Try it out

- Download H2O directly at <http://h2o.ai/download>.
- Install H2O's R package from CRAN at <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/h2o/>.
- Install the Python package from PyPI at <https://pypi.python.org/pypi/h2o/>.

Join the community

- To learn about our meetups, training sessions, hackathons, and product updates, visit <http://h2o.ai>.
- Visit the open source community forum at <https://groups.google.com/d/forum/h2ostream>.
- Join the chat at <https://gitter.im/h2oai/h2o-3>.

2.1 Example Code

Python code for the examples in this document is located here:

https://github.com/h2oai/h2o-3/tree/master/h2o-docs/src/booklets/v2_2015/source/Python_Vignette_code_examples

2.2 Citation

To cite this booklet, use the following:

Aiello, S., Cliff, C., Roark, H., Rehak, L., Stetsenko, P., and Bartz, A. (Jan 2017). *Machine Learning with Python and H2O*. <http://h2o.ai/resources/>.

3 Installation

H2O requires Java; if you do not already have Java installed, install it from <https://java.com/en/download/> before installing H2O.

The easiest way to directly install H2O is via a Python package.

(Note: The examples in this document were created with H2O version 3.10.3.2.)

3.1 Installation in Python

To load a recent H2O package from PyPI, run:

```
pip install h2o
```

To download the latest stable H2O-3 build from the H2O download page:

1. Go to <http://h2o.ai/download>.
2. Choose the latest stable H2O-3 build.

3. Click the “Install in Python” tab.
4. Copy and paste the commands into your Python session.

After H2O is installed, verify the installation:

```

1 import h2o
2
3 # Start H2O on your local machine
4 h2o.init()
5
6 # Get help
7 help(h2o.estimators.glm.H2OGeneralizedLinearEstimator)
8 help(h2o.estimators.gbm.H2OGradientBoostingEstimator)
9
10 # Show a demo
11 h2o.demo("glm")
12 h2o.demo("gbm")

```

4 Data Preparation

The next sections of the booklet demonstrate the Python interface using examples, which include short snippets of code and the resulting output.

In H2O, these operations all occur distributed and in parallel and can be used on very large datasets. More information about the Python interface to H2O can be found at docs.h2o.ai.

Typically, we import and start H2O on the same machine as the running Python process:

```

1 import h2o
2 h2o.init()

```

To connect to an established H2O cluster (in a multi-node Hadoop environment, for example):

```

1 h2o.init(ip="123.45.67.89", port=54321)

```

To create an H2OFrame object from a Python tuple:

```

1 df = h2o.H2OFrame(zip(*((1, 2, 3), ('a', 'b', 'c'), (0.1, 0.2, 0.3))))
2
3 # View the H2OFrame
4 df
5
6 #   C1  C2  C3
7 # ---  ---  ---
8 #   1  a   0.1
9 #   2  b   0.2
10 #   3  c   0.3
11 #
12 # [3 rows x 3 columns]

```

To create an H2OFrame object from a Python list:

```

1 df = h2o.H2OFrame(zip(*[[1, 2, 3], ['a', 'b', 'c'], [0.1, 0.2, 0.3]]))
2
3 # View the H2OFrame
4 df
5
6 #   C1   C2   C3
7 # --- --- ---
8 #   1   a   0.1
9 #   2   b   0.2
10 #   3   c   0.3
11 #
12 # [3 rows x 3 columns]

```

To create an H2OFrame object from `collections.OrderedDict` or a Python dict:

```

1 df = h2o.H2OFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3], 'B': ['a', 'b', 'c'], 'C': [0.1, 0.2, 0.3]})
2
3 # View the H2OFrame
4 df
5
6 #   A   C   B
7 # --- --- ---
8 #   1 0.1  a
9 #   2 0.2  b
10 #   3 0.3  c
11 #
12 # [3 rows x 3 columns]

```

To create an H2OFrame object from a Python dict and specify the column types:

```

1 df2 = h2o.H2OFrame.from_python({'A': [1, 2, 3],
2                                   'B': ['a', 'a', 'b'],
3                                   'C': ['hello', 'all', 'world'],
4                                   'D': ['12MAR2015:11:00:00', '13MAR2015
5                                         :12:00:00', '14MAR2015:13:00:00']},
6                                   column_types=['numeric', 'enum', 'string', '
7                                         time'])
8
9 # View the H2OFrame
10 df2
11
12 #   A   C   B   D
13 # --- --- --- ---
14 #   1 hello a   1.42618e+12
15 #   2 all  a   1.42627e+12
16 #   3 world b   1.42636e+12
17 #
18 # [3 rows x 4 columns]

```

To display the column types:

```

1 df2.types
2 # {u'A': u'numeric', u'B': u'string', u'C': u'enum', u'D': u'time'}

```


4.1 Viewing Data

To display the top and bottom of an H2OFrame:

```

1 import numpy as np
2 df = h2o.H2OFrame.from_python(np.random.randn(100,4).tolist(), column_names=
   list('ABCD'))
3
4 # View top 10 rows of the H2OFrame
5 df.head()
6
7 #           A           B           C           D
8 # -----
9 # -0.613035 -0.425327 -1.92774 -2.1201
10 # -1.26552 -0.241526 -0.0445104 1.90628
11 # 0.763851 0.0391609 -0.500049 0.355561
12 # -1.24842 0.912686 -0.61146 1.94607
13 # 2.1058 -1.83995 0.453875 -1.69911
14 # 1.7635 0.573736 -0.309663 -1.51131
15 # -0.781973 0.051883 -0.403075 0.569406
16 # 1.40085 1.91999 0.514212 -1.47146
17 # -0.746025 -0.632182 1.27455 -1.35006
18 # -1.12065 0.374212 0.232229 -0.602646
19 #
20 # [10 rows x 4 columns]
21
22 # View bottom 5 rows of the H2OFrame
23 df.tail(5)
24
25 #           A           B           C           D
26 # -----
27 # 1.00098 -1.43183 -0.322068 0.374401
28 # 1.16553 -1.23383 -1.71742 1.01035
29 # -1.62351 -1.13907 2.1242 -0.275453
30 # -0.479005 -0.0048988 0.224583 0.219037
31 # -0.74103 1.13485 0.732951 1.70306
32 #
33 # [5 rows x 4 columns]

```

To display the column names:

```

1 df.columns
2 # [u'A', u'B', u'C', u'D']

```

To display compression information, distribution (in multi-machine clusters), and summary statistics of your data:

```

1 df.describe()
2
3 # Rows: 100 Cols: 4
4 #
5 # Chunk compression summary:
6 # chunk_type chunkname count count_% size size_%
7 # -----
8 # 64-bit Reals C8D 4 100 3.4 KB 100
9 #
10 # Frame distribution summary:
11 # size #_rows #_chunks_per_col #_chunks
12 # -----

```

```

13 # 127.0.0.1:54321 3.4 KB 100 1 4
14 # mean 3.4 KB 100 1 4
15 # min 3.4 KB 100 1 4
16 # max 3.4 KB 100 1 4
17 # stddev 0 B 0 0 0
18 # total 3.4 KB 100 1 4
19 #
20 # ----- A ----- B ----- C ----- D -----
21 # type real real real real
22 # mins -2.49822 -2.37446 -2.45977 -3.48247
23 # mean -0.01062 -0.23159 0.11423 -0.16228
24 # maxs 2.59380 1.91998 3.13014 2.39057
25 # sigma 1.04354 0.90576 0.96133 1.02608
26 # zeros 0 0 0 0
27 # missing 0 0 0 0

```

4.2 Selection

To select a single column by name, resulting in an H2OFrame:

```

1 df['A']
2
3 # A
4 # -----
5 # -0.613035
6 # -1.265520
7 # 0.763851
8 # -1.248425
9 # 2.105805
10 # 1.763502
11 # -0.781973
12 # 1.400853
13 # -0.746025
14 # -1.120648
15 #
16 # [100 rows x 1 column]

```

To select a single column by index, resulting in an H2OFrame:

```

1 df[1]
2
3 # B
4 # -----
5 # -0.425327
6 # -0.241526
7 # 0.039161
8 # 0.912686
9 # -1.839950
10 # 0.573736
11 # 0.051883
12 # 1.919987
13 # -0.632182
14 # 0.374212
15 #
16 # [100 rows x 1 column]

```

To select multiple columns by name, resulting in an H2OFrame:

```

1 df[['B','C']]
2
3 #           B           C
4 # -----
5 # -0.425327 -1.927737
6 # -0.241526 -0.044510
7 #  0.039161 -0.500049
8 #  0.912686 -0.611460
9 # -1.839950  0.453875
10 #  0.573736 -0.309663
11 #  0.051883 -0.403075
12 #  1.919987  0.514212
13 # -0.632182  1.274552
14 #  0.374212  0.232229
15 #
16 # [100 rows x 2 columns]
```

To select multiple columns by index, resulting in an H2OFrame:

```

1 df[0:2]
2
3 #           A           B
4 # -----
5 # -0.613035 -0.425327
6 # -1.265520 -0.241526
7 #  0.763851  0.039161
8 # -1.248425  0.912686
9 #  2.105805 -1.839950
10 #  1.763502  0.573736
11 # -0.781973  0.051883
12 #  1.400853  1.919987
13 # -0.746025 -0.632182
14 # -1.120648  0.374212
15 #
16 # [100 rows x 2 columns]
```

To select multiple rows by slicing, resulting in an H2OFrame:

Note By default, H2OFrame selection is for columns, so to slice by rows and get all columns, be explicit about selecting all columns:

```

1 df[2:7, :]
2
3 #           A           B           C           D
4 # -----
5 #  1.31828    0.316926    0.970535    0.218061
6 # -0.18547    0.207064    1.3229    -0.432614
7 # -0.424018 -1.72759    0.356871    0.206214
8 #  1.3377    1.10761   -0.280443    0.0964197
9 # -0.385682  0.190449    0.760816    1.92447
10 #
11 # [5 rows x 4 columns]
```

To select rows based on specific criteria, use Boolean masking:

```
1 df2[ df2["B"] == "a", :]  
2  
3 #   A   C   B  
4 # --- ----  
5 #  1  hello  a  1.42618e+12  
6 #  2   all   a  1.42627e+12  
7 #  
8 # [2 rows x 4 columns]
```

4.3 Missing Data

The H2O parser can handle many different representations of missing data types, including "" (blank), 'NA', and None (Python). They are all displayed as nan in Python.

To create an H2OFrame from Python with missing elements:

```
1 df3 = h2o.H2OFrame.from_python(  
2     {'A': [1, 2, 3, None, ''],  
3       'B': ['a', 'a', 'b', 'NA', 'NA'],  
4       'C': ['hello', 'all', 'world', None, None],  
5       'D': ['12MAR2015:11:00:00', None,  
6             '13MAR2015:12:00:00', None,  
7             '14MAR2015:13:00:00']},  
8     column_types=['numeric', 'enum', 'string', 'time'])
```

To determine which rows are missing data for a given column ('1' indicates missing):

```
1 df3["A"].isna()  
2  
3 #   C1  
4 # ----  
5 #    0  
6 #    0  
7 #    0  
8 #    1  
9 #    1  
10 #  
11 # [5 rows x 1 column]
```

To change all missing values in a column to a different value:

```
1 df3[ df3["A"].isna(), "A"] = 5
```

To determine the location of all missing data in an H2OFrame:

```

1 df3.isna()
2
3 #   C1   C2   C3   C4
4 # --- --- --- ---
5 #    0    0    0    0
6 #    0    0    0    1
7 #    0    0    0    0
8 #    0    0    0    1
9 #    0    0    0    0
10 #
11 # [5 rows x 4 columns]
```

4.4 Operations

When performing a descriptive statistic on an entire H2OFrame, missing data is generally excluded and the operation is only performed on the columns of the appropriate data type:

```

1 df4 = h2o.H2OFrame.from_python(
2     {'A': [1, 2, 3, None, ''],
3      'B': ['a', 'a', 'b', 'NA', 'NA'],
4      'C': ['hello', 'all', 'world', None, None],
5      'D': ['12MAR2015:11:00:00', None,
6           '13MAR2015:12:00:00', None,
7           '14MAR2015:13:00:00']},
8     column_types=['numeric', 'enum', 'string', 'time'])
9
10 df4.mean(na_rm=True)
11 # [2.0, nan, nan, nan]
```

When performing a descriptive statistic on a single column of an H2OFrame, missing data is generally *not* excluded:

```

1 df4["A"].mean()
2 # [nan]
3
4 df4["A"].mean(na_rm=True)
5 # [2.0]
```

In both examples, a native Python object is returned (list and float respectively in these examples).

When applying functions to each column of the data, an H2OFrame containing the means of each column is returned:

```

1 df5 = h2o.H2OFrame.from_python(np.random.randn(100,4).tolist(), column_names=
2   list('ABCD'))
3 df5.apply(lambda x: x.mean(na_rm=True))
4
5 # H2OFrame:
6 #           A           B           C           D
7 # -----
8 # 0.0304506  0.0334168  -0.0374976  0.0520486
9 #
10 # [1 row x 4 columns]
```

When applying functions to each row of the data, an H2OFrame containing the sum of all columns is returned:

```

1 df5.apply(lambda row: row.sum(), axis=1)
2
3 # H2OFrame:
4 #           C1
5 # -----
6 # -0.388512
7 #  1.67669
8 # -2.56216
9 # -0.277616
10 #  1.13655
11 # -0.575992
12 # -3.49258
13 #  0.776883
14 # -0.778604
15 #  2.30617
16 #
17 # [100 rows x 1 column]
```

H2O provides many methods for histogramming and discretizing data. Here is an example using the `hist` method on a single data frame:

```

1 df6 = h2o.H2OFrame.from_python(np.random.randn(100,1).tolist())
2
3 df6.hist(plot=False)
4
5 # Parse Progress: [#####] 100%
6 #   breaks      counts      mids_true      mids      density
7 # -----
8 # -1.51121         nan         nan         nan         0
9 # -0.868339         9      -1.07704     -1.18977     0.139997
10 # -0.225468        12      -0.73561     -0.546904    0.186663
11 #  0.417403        18      -0.413093     0.0959675    0.279994
12 #  1.06027         26      -0.10108     0.738839    0.404436
13 #  1.70315         22       0.214337     1.38171     0.342215
14 #  2.34602         7       0.607727     2.02458     0.108887
15 #  2.98889         6       0.860969     2.66745     0.0933313
16 #
17 # [8 rows x 5 columns]
```

H2O includes a set of string processing methods in the H2OFrame class that make it easy to operate on each element in an H2OFrame.

To determine the number of times a string is contained in each element:

```

1 df7 = h2o.H2OFrame.from_python(['Hello', 'World', 'Welcome', 'To', 'H2O', '
  World'])
2
3 # View the H2OFrame
4 df7
5
6 # C1      C2      C3      C4      C5      C6
7 # ----
8 # Hello  World  Welcome  To      H2O    World
9 #
10 # [1 row x 6 columns]
11
12 # Find how many times "l" appears in each string
13 df7.countmatches('l')
14
15 # C1      C2      C3      C4      C5      C6
16 # ----
17 # 2      1      1      0      0      1
18 #
19 # [1 row x 6 columns]

```

To replace the first occurrence of 'l' (lower case letter) with 'x' and return a new H2OFrame:

```

1 df7.sub('l','x')
2
3 # C1      C2      C3      C4      C5      C6
4 # ----
5 # Hexlo  Worxd  Wexcome  To      H2O    Worxd

```

For global substitution, use `gsub`. Both `sub` and `gsub` support regular expressions.

To split strings based on a regular expression:

```

1 df7.strsplit('(l)+')
2
3 # C1      C2      C3      C4      C5      C6      C7      C8      C9      C10
4 # ----
5 # He      o      Wor      d      We      come    To      H2O    Wor      d
6 #
7 # [1 row x 10 columns]

```

4.5 Merging

To combine two H2OFrames together by appending one as rows and return a new H2OFrame:

```

1 # Create a frame of random numbers w/ 100 rows
2 df8 = h2o.H2OFrame.from_python(np.random.randn(100,4).tolist(), column_names=
   list('ABCD'))
3
4 # Create a second frame of random numbers w/ 100 rows
5 df9 = h2o.H2OFrame.from_python(np.random.randn(100,4).tolist(), column_names=
   list('ABCD'))
6
7 # Combine the two frames, adding the rows from df9 to df8
8 df8.rbind(df9)
9
10 #
11 # -----
12 # 1.11442      1.31272      0.250418      1.73182
13 # -1.61876     0.428622    -1.16684     -0.032936
14 # 0.637249    -0.48904     1.55848     0.669266
15 # 0.00355574  -0.40736     -0.979222    -0.395017
16 # 0.218243    -0.154004    -0.219537    -0.750664
17 # -0.047789   0.306318     0.557441    -0.319108
18 # -1.45013    -0.614564     0.472257    -0.456181
19 # -0.594333   -0.435832    -0.0257311   0.548708
20 # 0.571215    -1.22759     -2.01855    -0.491638
21 # -0.697252   -0.864301    -0.542508    -0.152953
22 #
23 # [200 rows x 4 columns]

```

For successful row binding, the column names and column types between the two H2OFrames must match. To combine two H2O frames together by appending one as columns and return a new H2OFrame:

```

1 df8.cbind(df9)
2
3 #
4 # -----
5 # -0.09  0.944  0.160  0.271 -0.351  1.66 -2.32 -0.86
6 # -0.95  0.669  0.664  1.535 -0.633 -1.78  0.32  1.27
7 # 0.17  0.657  0.970 -0.419 -1.413 -0.51  0.64 -1.25
8 # 0.58 -0.516 -1.598 -1.346  0.711  1.09  0.05  0.63
9 # 1.04 -0.281 -0.411  0.959 -0.009 -0.47  0.41 -0.52
10 # 0.49  0.170  0.124 -0.170 -0.722 -0.79 -0.91 -2.09
11 # 1.42 -0.409 -0.525  2.155 -0.841 -0.19  0.13  0.63
12 # 0.94  1.192 -1.075  0.017  0.167  0.54  0.52  1.42
13 # -0.53  0.777 -1.090 -2.237 -0.693  0.24 -0.56  1.45
14 # 0.34 -0.456 -1.220 -0.456 -0.315  1.10  1.38 -0.05
15 #
16 # [100 rows x 8 columns]

```


H2O also supports merging two frames together by matching column names:

```

1 df10 = h2o.H2OFrame.from_python( {
2     'A': ['Hello', 'World', 'Welcome', 'To', 'H2O', 'World'],
3     'n': [0,1,2,3,4,5]} )
4
5 # Create a single-column, 100-row frame
6 # Include random integers from 0-5
7 df11 = h2o.H2OFrame.from_python(np.random.randint(0,6,(100,1)), column_names=
    list('n'))
8
9 # Combine column "n" from both datasets
10 df11.merge(df10)
11
12 #      n  A
13 # ---  ---
14 #    2 Welcome
15 #    5 World
16 #    4 H2O
17 #    2 Welcome
18 #    3 To
19 #    3 To
20 #    1 World
21 #    1 World
22 #    3 To
23 #    1 World
24 #
25 # [100 rows x 2 columns]
```

4.6 Grouping

"Grouping" refers to the following process:

- splitting the data into groups based on some criteria
- applying a function to each group independently
- combining the results into an H2OFrame

To group and then apply a function to the results:

```

1 df12 = h2o.H2OFrame(
2     {'A' : ['foo', 'bar', 'foo', 'bar', 'foo', 'bar', 'foo', 'foo'],
3      'B' : ['one', 'one', 'two', 'three', 'two', 'two', 'one', 'three'],
4      'C' : np.random.randn(8).tolist(),
5      'D' : np.random.randn(8).tolist()})
6
7 # View the H2OFrame
8 df12
9
10 #      A          C      B          D
11 # ---  ---
12 # foo -0.710095    one    0.253189
13 # bar -0.165891    one   -0.433233
14 # foo -1.51996    two    1.12321
15 # bar  2.25083    three   0.512449
16 # foo -0.618324    two    1.35158
17 # bar  0.0817828    two    0.00830419
```

```

18 # foo 0.634827 one 1.25897
19 # foo 0.879319 three 1.48051
20 #
21 # [8 rows x 4 columns]
22
23 df12.group_by('A').sum().frame
24
25 # A sum_C sum_B sum_D
26 # ---
27 # bar 2.16672 3 0.0875206
28 # foo -1.33424 5 5.46746
29 #
30 # [2 rows x 4 columns]

```

To group by multiple columns and then apply a function:

```

1 df13 = df12.group_by(['A', 'B']).sum().frame
2
3 # View the H2OFrame
4 df13
5
6 # A B sum_C sum_D
7 # ---
8 # bar one -0.165891 -0.433233
9 # bar three 2.25083 0.512449
10 # bar two 0.0817828 0.00830419
11 # foo one -0.0752683 1.51216
12 # foo three 0.879319 1.48051
13 # foo two -2.13829 2.47479
14 #
15 # [6 rows x 4 columns]

```

Use merge to join the results into the original H2OFrame:

```

1 df12.merge(df13)
2
3 # A B C D sum_C sum_D
4 # ---
5 # foo one -0.710095 0.253189 -0.0752683 1.51216
6 # bar one -0.165891 -0.433233 -0.165891 -0.433233
7 # foo two -1.51996 1.12321 -2.13829 2.47479
8 # bar three 2.25083 0.512449 2.25083 0.512449
9 # foo two -0.618324 1.35158 -2.13829 2.47479
10 # bar two 0.0817828 0.00830419 0.0817828 0.00830419
11 # foo one 0.634827 1.25897 -0.0752683 1.51216
12 # foo three 0.879319 1.48051 0.879319 1.48051
13 #
14 # [8 rows by 6 columns]

```

4.7 Using Date and Time Data

H2O has powerful features for ingesting and feature engineering using time data. Internally, H2O stores time information as an integer of the number of milliseconds since the epoch.

To ingest time data natively, use one of the supported time input formats:

```

1 df14 = h2o.H2OFrame.from_python(
2     {'D': ['18OCT2015:11:00:00',
3         '19OCT2015:12:00:00',
4         '20OCT2015:13:00:00']},
5     column_types=['time'])
6
7 df14.types
8 # {u'D': u'time'}
```

To display the day of the month:

```

1 df14['D'].day()
2
3 # D
4 # ---
5 # 18
6 # 19
7 # 20
```

To display the day of the week:

```

1 df14['D'].dayOfWeek()
2
3 # D
4 # ---
5 # Sun
6 # Mon
7 # Tue
```

4.8 Categoricals

H2O handles categorical (also known as enumerated or factor) values in an H2OFrame. This is significant because categorical columns have specific treatments in each of the machine learning algorithms.

Using 'df12' from above, H2O imports columns A and B as categorical/enumerated/factor types:

```

1 df12.types
2 # {u'A': u'enum', u'C': u'real', u'B': u'enum', u'D': u'real'}
```

To determine if any column is a categorical/enumerated/factor type:

```

1 df12.anyfactor()
2 # True
```

To view the categorical levels in a single column:

```

1 df12["A"].levels()
2 # ['bar', 'foo']
```

To create categorical interaction features:

```

1 df12.interaction(['A','B'], pairwise=False, max_factors=3, min_occurrence=1)
2
3 # A_B
4 # -----
5 # foo_one
6 # bar_one
7 # foo_two
8 # other
9 # foo_two
10 # other
11 # foo_one
12 # other
13 #
14 # [8 rows x 1 column]
```

To retain the most common categories and set the remaining categories to a common 'Other' category and create an interaction of a categorical column with itself:

```

1 bb_df = df12.interaction(['B','B'], pairwise=False, max_factors=2,
2 min_occurrence=1)
3
4 # View H2OFrame
5 bb_df
6
7 # B_B
8 # -----
9 # one
10 # one
11 # two
12 # other
13 # two
14 # one
15 # other
16 #
17 # [8 rows x 1 column]
```

These can then be added as a new column on the original dataframe:

```

1 df15 = df12.cbind(bb_df)
2
3 # View H2OFrame
4 df15
5
6 # A C B D B_B
7 # ---
8 # foo -0.809171 one 1.79059 one
9 # bar 0.216644 one 2.88524 one
10 # foo -0.033664 two 0.61205 two
11 # bar 0.985545 three 0.357742 other
12 # foo -2.15563 two 0.0456449 two
13 # bar -0.0170454 two -1.33625 two
14 # foo 1.32524 one 0.308092 one
15 # foo -0.546305 three -0.92675 other
16 #
17 # [8 rows x 5 columns]
```

4.9 Loading and Saving Data

In addition to loading data from Python objects, H2O can load data directly from:

- disk
- network file systems (NFS, S3)
- distributed file systems (HDFS)
- HTTP addresses

H2O currently supports the following file types:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| • CSV (delimited) files | • ARFF |
| • ORC | • XLS |
| • SVMLite | • XLST |

To load data from the same machine running H2O:

```
1 df = h2o.upload_file("/pathToFile/fileName")
```

To load data from the machine(s) running H2O to the machine running Python:

```
1 df = h2o.import_file("/pathToFile/fileName")
```

To save an H2OFrame on the machine running H2O:

```
1 h2o.export_file(df, "/pathToFile/fileName")
```

To save an H2OFrame on the machine running Python:

```
1 h2o.download_csv(df, "/pathToFile/fileName")
```

5 Machine Learning

The following sections describe some common model types and features.

5.1 Modeling

The following section describes the features and functions of some common models available in H2O. For more information about running these models in

Python using H2O, refer to the documentation on the H2O.ai website or to the booklets on specific models.

H2O supports the following models:

- Deep Learning
- Naïve Bayes
- Principal Components Analysis (PCA)
- K-means
- Generalized Linear Models (GLM)
- Gradient Boosting Machine (GBM)
- Generalized Low Rank Model (GLRM)
- Distributed Random Forest (DRF)

The list continues to grow, so check www.h2o.ai to see the latest additions.

5.1.1 Supervised Learning

Generalized Linear Models (GLM): Provides flexible generalization of ordinary linear regression for response variables with error distribution models other than a Gaussian (normal) distribution. GLM unifies various other statistical models, including Poisson, linear, logistic, and others when using ℓ_1 and ℓ_2 regularization.

Distributed Random Forest: Averages multiple decision trees, each created on different random samples of rows and columns. It is easy to use, non-linear, and provides feedback on the importance of each predictor in the model, making it one of the most robust algorithms for noisy data.

Gradient Boosting Machine (GBM): Produces a prediction model in the form of an ensemble of weak prediction models. It builds the model in a stage-wise fashion and is generalized by allowing an arbitrary differentiable loss function. It is one of the most powerful methods available today.

Deep Learning: Models high-level abstractions in data by using non-linear transformations in a layer-by-layer method. Deep learning is an example of supervised learning, which can use unlabeled data that other algorithms cannot.

Naïve Bayes: Generates a probabilistic classifier that assumes the value of a particular feature is unrelated to the presence or absence of any other feature, given the class variable. It is often used in text categorization.

5.1.2 Unsupervised Learning

K-Means: Reveals groups or clusters of data points for segmentation. It clusters observations into k -number of points with the nearest mean.

Principal Component Analysis (PCA): The algorithm is carried out on a set of possibly collinear features and performs a transformation to produce a new set of uncorrelated features.

Generalized Low Rank Model (GLRM): The method reconstructs missing values and identifies important features in heterogeneous data. It also recognizes a number of interpretations of low rank factors, which allows clustering of examples or of features.

Anomaly Detection: Identifies the outliers in your data by invoking the deep learning autoencoder, a powerful pattern recognition model.

5.2 Running Models

This section describes how to run the following model types:

- Gradient Boosting Machine (GBM)
- Generalized Linear Models (GLM)
- K-means
- Principal Components Analysis (PCA)

This section also shows how to generate predictions.

5.2.1 Gradient Boosting Machine (GBM)

To generate gradient boosting machine models for creating forward-learning ensembles, use `H2OGradientBoostingEstimator`.

The construction of the estimator defines the parameters of the estimator and the call to `H2OGradientBoostingEstimator.train` trains the estimator on the specified data. This pattern is common for each of the H2O algorithms.

```
1 In [1]: import h2o
2
3 In [2]: h2o.init()
4
5 Checking whether there is an H2O instance running at http://localhost
   :54321..... not found.
6 Attempting to start a local H2O server...
7   Java Version: java version "1.8.0_25"; Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (
   build 1.8.0_25-b17); Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.25-
   b02, mixed mode)
8   Starting server from /usr/local/h2o_jar/h2o.jar
9   Ice root: /var/folders/yl/cq5nhky53hjcl9wrqxt39kz80000gn/T/tmpHpRzVe
10  JVM stdout: /var/folders/yl/cq5nhky53hjcl9wrqxt39kz80000gn/T/tmpHpRzVe/
   h2o_techwriter_started_from_python.out
11  JVM stderr: /var/folders/yl/cq5nhky53hjcl9wrqxt39kz80000gn/T/tmpHpRzVe/
   h2o_techwriter_started_from_python.err
12  Server is running at http://127.0.0.1:54321
13 Connecting to H2O server at http://127.0.0.1:54321... successful.
14
15 In [3]: from h2o.estimators.gbm import H2OGradientBoostingEstimator
16
17 In [4]: iris_data_path = "http://h2o-public-test-data.s3.amazonaws.com/
   smalldata/iris/iris.csv" # load demonstration data
18
19 In [5]: iris_df = h2o.import_file(path=iris_data_path)
20
21 Parse Progress: [#####] 100%
22
23 In [6]: iris_df.describe()
24 Rows:150 Cols:5
25
26 Chunk compression summary:
27 chunktype chunkname count count_% size size_%
28 -----
29 1-Byte Int C1 1 20 218B 18.890
30 1-Byte Flt C2 4 80 936B 81.109
31
32 Frame distribution summary:
33 size rows chunks/col chunks
34 -----
35 127.0.0.1:54321 1.1KB 150 1 5
36 mean 1.1KB 150 1 5
37 min 1.1KB 150 1 5
38 max 1.1KB 150 1 5
39 stddev 0 B 0 0 0
40 total 1.1 KB 150 1 5
41
42 C1 C2 C3 C4 C5
43 -----
44 type real real real real enum
45 mins 4.3 2.0 1.0 0.1 0.0
46 mean 5.84333333333 3.054 3.75866666667 1.19866666667 NaN
47 maxs 7.9 4.4 6.9 2.5 2.0
48 sigma 0.828066127978 0.433594311362 1.76442041995 0.763160741701 NaN
49 zeros 0 0 0 0 50
50 missing 0 0 0 0 0
51
52
53 In [7]: gbm_regressor = H2OGradientBoostingEstimator(distribution="gaussian",
   ntrees=10, max_depth=3, min_rows=2, learn_rate="0.2")
54
```



```
55 In [8]: gbm_regressor.train(x=range(1,iris_df.ncol), y=0, training_frame=
56         iris_df)
57 gbm Model Build Progress: [#####] 100%
58
59 In [9]: gbm_regressor
60 Out[9]: Model Details
61 =====
62 H2OGradientBoostingEstimator: Gradient Boosting Machine
63 Model Key:   GBM_model_python_1446220160417_2
64
65 Model Summary:
66   number_of_trees           |           10
67   model_size_in_bytes      |          1535
68   min_depth                |             3
69   max_depth                |             3
70   mean_depth               |             3
71   min_leaves               |             7
72   max_leaves               |             8
73   mean_leaves              |            7.8
74
75 ModelMetricsRegression: gbm
76 ** Reported on train data. **
77
78 MSE: 0.0706936802293
79 RMSE: 0.265882831769
80 MAE: 0.219981056849
81 RMSLE: 0.0391855537448
82 Mean Residual Deviance: 0.0706936802293
83
84 Scoring History:
85   timestamp      duration   number_of_trees   training_MSE
86   -----
87   2015-10-30 08:50:00  0.121 sec    1           0.472445
88   2015-10-30 08:50:00  0.151 sec    2           0.334868
89   2015-10-30 08:50:00  0.162 sec    3           0.242847
90   2015-10-30 08:50:00  0.175 sec    4           0.184128
91   2015-10-30 08:50:00  0.187 sec    5           0.14365
92   2015-10-30 08:50:00  0.197 sec    6           0.116814
93   2015-10-30 08:50:00  0.208 sec    7           0.0992098
94   2015-10-30 08:50:00  0.219 sec    8           0.0864125
95   2015-10-30 08:50:00  0.229 sec    9           0.077629
96   2015-10-30 08:50:00  0.238 sec   10           0.0706937
97
98 Variable Importances:
99   variable   relative_importance   scaled_importance   percentage
100   -----
101   C3          227.562                1           0.894699
102   C2          15.1912              0.0667563      0.0597268
103   C5           9.50362              0.0417627      0.037365
```

104	C4	2.08799	0.00917544	0.00820926
-----	----	---------	------------	------------

To generate a classification model that uses labels,
use `distribution="multinomial"`:

```
1 In [10]: gbm_classifier = H2OGradientBoostingEstimator(distribution="
2           multinomial", ntrees=10, max_depth=3, min_rows=2, learn_rate="0.2")
3
4 In [11]: gbm_classifier.train(x=range(0,iris_df.ncol-1), y=iris_df.ncol-1,
5           training_frame=iris_df)
6
7 gbm Model Build Progress: [#####] 100%
8
9 In [12]: gbm_classifier
10 Out[12]: Model Details
11 =====
12 H2OGradientBoostingEstimator : Gradient Boosting Machine
13 Model Key: GBM_model_python_1446220160417_4
14
15 Model Summary:
16
17      number_of_trees      model_size_in_bytes      min_depth      max_depth
18      mean_depth      min_leaves      max_leaves      mean_leaves
19
20 --  -----
21
22      30      2.93333      3933      8      1      3
23      2.93333      2      8      5.86667
24
25 ModelMetricsMultinomial: gbm
26 ** Reported on train data. **
27
28 MSE: 0.00976685303214
29 RMSE: 0.0988273900907
30 LogLoss: 0.0782480973696
31 Mean Per-Class Error: 0.00666666666667
32 Confusion Matrix: vertical: actual; across: predicted
33
34 Iris-setosa      Iris-versicolor      Iris-virginica      Error      Rate
35 -----
36 50      0      0      0      0 / 50
37 0      49      1      0.02      1 / 50
38 0      0      50      0      0 / 50
39 50      49      51      0.00666667      1 / 150
40
41 Top-3 Hit Ratios:
42 k      hit_ratio
43 --- -----
44 1      0.993333
45 2      1
46 3      1
47
48 Scoring History:
49      timestamp      duration      number_of_trees      training_MSE
50      training_logloss      training_classification_error
51 -----
52
53 2015-10-30 08:51:52      0.047 sec      1      0.282326
54      0.758411      0.0266667
55 2015-10-30 08:51:52      0.068 sec      2      0.179214
56      0.550506      0.0266667
```

```

47 2015-10-30 08:51:52 0.086 sec 3 0.114954
   0.412173 0.0266667
48 2015-10-30 08:51:52 0.100 sec 4 0.0744726
   0.313539 0.02
49 2015-10-30 08:51:52 0.112 sec 5 0.0498319
   0.243514 0.02
50 2015-10-30 08:51:52 0.131 sec 6 0.0340885
   0.19091 0.00666667
51 2015-10-30 08:51:52 0.143 sec 7 0.0241071
   0.151394 0.00666667
52 2015-10-30 08:51:52 0.153 sec 8 0.017606
   0.120882 0.00666667
53 2015-10-30 08:51:52 0.165 sec 9 0.0131024
   0.0975897 0.00666667
54 2015-10-30 08:51:52 0.180 sec 10 0.00976685
   0.0782481 0.00666667

```

```

55
56 Variable Importances:
57 variable      relative_importance  scaled_importance  percentage
58 -----
59 C4             192.761                1                0.774374
60 C3             54.0381               0.280338         0.217086
61 C1             1.35271                0.00701757       0.00543422
62 C2             0.773032               0.00401032       0.00310549

```

5.2.2 Generalized Linear Models (GLM)

Generalized linear models (GLM) are some of the most commonly-used models for many types of data analysis use cases. While some data can be analyzed using linear models, linear models may not be as accurate if the variables are more complex. For example, if the dependent variable has a non-continuous distribution or if the effect of the predictors is not linear, generalized linear models will produce more accurate results than linear models.

Generalized Linear Models (GLM) estimate regression models for outcomes following exponential distributions in general. In addition to the Gaussian (i.e. normal) distribution, these include Poisson, binomial, gamma and Tweedie distributions. Each serves a different purpose and, depending on distribution and link function choice, it can be used either for prediction or classification.

H2O's GLM algorithm fits the generalized linear model with elastic net penalties. The model fitting computation is distributed, extremely fast, and scales extremely well for models with a limited number ($\sim$ low thousands) of predictors with non-zero coefficients.

The algorithm can compute models for a single value of a penalty argument or the full regularization path, similar to glmnet. It can compute Gaussian (linear), logistic, Poisson, and gamma regression models. To generate a generalized linear model for developing linear models for exponential distributions, use

H2OGeneralizedLinearEstimator. You can apply regularization to the model by adjusting the lambda and alpha parameters.

```
In [13]: from h2o.estimators.glm import H2OGeneralizedLinearEstimator
In [14]: prostate_data_path = "http://h2o-public-test-data.s3.amazonaws.com/
        smalldata/prostate/prostate.csv"
In [15]: prostate_df = h2o.import_file(path=prostate_data_path)
Parse Progress: [#####] 100%
In [16]: prostate_df["RACE"] = prostate_df["RACE"].asfactor()
In [17]: prostate_df.describe()
Rows:380 Cols:9
Chunk compression summary:
chunk_type  chunk_name  count  count_percentage  size
-----
CBS 1.39381 Bits 1 11.1111 118 B
C1N 26.4588 1-Byte Integers (w/o NAs) 5 55.5556 2.2 KB
C2 9.7803 2-Byte Integers 1 11.1111 828 B
CUD 25.6556 Unique Reals 1 11.1111 2.1 KB
C8D 36.7116 64-bit Reals 1 11.1111 3.0 KB
Frame distribution summary:
size  number_of_rows  number_of_chunks_per_column
-----
127.0.0.1:54321 8.3 KB 380 1 9
mean 8.3 KB 380 1 9
min 8.3 KB 380 1 9
max 8.3 KB 380 1 9
stddev 0 B 0 0 0
total 8.3 KB 380 1 9
In [18]: glm_classifier = H2OGeneralizedLinearEstimator(family="binomial",
        nfolds=10, alpha=0.5)
In [19]: glm_classifier.train(x=["AGE", "RACE", "PSA", "DCAPS"], y="CAPSULE",
        training_frame=prostate_df)
glm Model Build Progress: [#####] 100%
In [20]: glm_classifier
Out[20]: Model Details
=====
H2OGeneralizedLinearEstimator : Generalized Linear Model
Model Key: GLM_model_python_1446220160417_6
GLM Model: summary
```

```

48
49     family      link      regularization
      number_of_predictors_total  number_of_active_predictors
      number_of_iterations      training_frame
50  --  -----  -----  -----
      -----
51     binomial  logit  Elastic Net (alpha = 0.5, lambda = 3.251E-4 )  6
                                     6
                                     py_3
52
53
54 ModelMetricsBinomialGLM: glm
55 ** Reported on train data. **
56
57 MSE: 0.202442565125
58 RMSE: 0.449936178947
59 LogLoss: 0.591121990582
60 Null degrees of freedom: 379
61 Residual degrees of freedom: 374
62 Null deviance: 512.288840185
63 Residual deviance: 449.252712842
64 AIC: 461.252712842
65 AUC: 0.718954248366
66 Gini: 0.437908496732
67 Confusion Matrix (Act/Pred) for max f1 @ threshold = 0.282384349078:
68
69      0      1      Error      Rate
70  ----  ---  ---  -----
71  0      80     147    0.6476    (147.0/227.0)
72  1      19     134    0.1242    (19.0/153.0)
73  Total  99     281    0.4368    (166.0/380.0)
74
75 Maximum Metrics: Maximum metrics at their respective thresholds
76
77 metric                                threshold      value      idx
78 -----
79 max f1                                0.282384      0.617849    276
80 max f2                                0.198777      0.77823     360
81 max f0point5                           0.415125      0.636672    108
82 max accuracy                           0.415125      0.705263    108
83 max precision                           0.998613      1           0
84 max recall                              0.198777      1          360
85 max specificity                         0.998613      1           0
86 max absolute_mcc                       0.415125      0.369123    108
87 max min_per_class_accuracy             0.332648      0.656388    175
88 max mean_per_class_accuracy             0.377454      0.67326     123
89 Gains/Lift Table: Avg response rate: 40.26 %
90
91 ModelMetricsBinomialGLM: glm
92 ** Reported on cross-validation data. **
93
94 MSE: 0.209698776592
95 RMSE: 0.457928789871
96 LogLoss: 0.610086165597
97 Null degrees of freedom: 379
98 Residual degrees of freedom: 374
99 Null deviance: 513.330704712
100 Residual deviance: 463.665485854
101 AIC: 475.665485854
102 AUC: 0.688203622124
103 Gini: 0.376407244249

```

```
104 Confusion Matrix (Act/Pred) for max f1 @ threshold = 0.339885371023:
105      0      1      Error      Rate
106 -----
107 0      154    73    0.3216    (73.0/227.0)
108 1       53   100    0.3464    (53.0/153.0)
109 Total  207   173    0.3316    (126.0/380.0)
110 Maximum Metrics: Maximum metrics at their respective thresholds
111
112 metric                      threshold      value      idx
113 -----
114 max f1                      0.339885      0.613497    172
115 max f2                      0.172551      0.773509    376
116 max f0point5                0.419649      0.615251    105
117 max accuracy                0.447491      0.692105    93
118 max precision              0.998767      1           0
119 max recall                  0.172551      1           376
120 max specificity             0.998767      1           0
121 max absolute_mcc            0.419649      0.338849    105
122 max min_per_class_accuracy  0.339885      0.653595    172
123 max mean_per_class_accuracy 0.339885      0.666004    172
124 Gains/Lift Table: Avg response rate: 40.26 %
125
126
127 Scoring History:
128      timestamp              duration      iteration      log_likelihood      objective
129  --  -----
130      2016-08-25 12:54:20    0.000 sec    0              256.144
131      0.674064
132      2016-08-25 12:54:20    0.055 sec    1              226.961
133      0.597573
134      2016-08-25 12:54:20    0.092 sec    2              224.728
135      0.591813
136      2016-08-25 12:54:20    0.125 sec    3              224.627
137      0.591578
138      2016-08-25 12:54:20    0.157 sec    4              224.626
139      0.591578
```

5.2.3 K-means

To generate a K-means model for data characterization, use `h2o.kmeans()`. This algorithm does not require a dependent variable.

```
1 In [21]: from h2o.estimators.kmeans import H2OKMeansEstimator
2
3 In [22]: cluster_estimator = H2OKMeansEstimator(k=3)
4
5 In [23]: cluster_estimator.train(x=[0,1,2,3], training_frame=iris_df)
6
7 kmeans Model Build Progress: [#####] 100%
8
9 In [24]: cluster_estimator
10 Out[24]: Model Details
11 =====
12 H2OKMeansEstimator : K-means
13 Model Key: K-means_model_python_1446220160417_8
14
15 Model Summary:
```

```

16      number_of_rows      number_of_clusters      number_of_categorical_columns
17      number_of_iterations      within_cluster_sum_of_squares
18      total_sum_of_squares      between_cluster_sum_of_squares
19
20      150      4      3      190.757      0      596
21      405.243
22
23      ModelMetricsClustering: kmeans
24      ** Reported on train data. **
25
26      MSE: NaN
27      RMSE: NaN
28      Total Within Cluster Sum of Square Error: 190.756926265
29      Total Sum of Square Error to Grand Mean: 596.0
30      Between Cluster Sum of Square Error: 405.243073735
31
32      Centroid Statistics:
33      centroid      size      within_cluster_sum_of_squares
34      -----
35      1      96      149.733
36      2      32      17.292
37      3      22      23.7318
38
39      Scoring History:
40      timestamp      duration      iteration      avg_change_of_std_centroids
41      within_cluster_sum_of_squares
42      -----
43      2016-08-25 13:03:36      0.005 sec      0      nan
44      385.505
45      2016-08-25 13:03:36      0.029 sec      1      1.37093
46      173.769
47      2016-08-25 13:03:36      0.029 sec      2      0.184617
48      141.623
49      2016-08-25 13:03:36      0.030 sec      3      0.00705735
50      140.355
51      2016-08-25 13:03:36      0.030 sec      4      0.00122272
52      140.162
53      2016-08-25 13:03:36      0.031 sec      5      0.000263918
54      140.072
55      2016-08-25 13:03:36      0.031 sec      6      0.000306555
56      140.026

```

5.2.4 Principal Components Analysis (PCA)

To map a set of variables onto a subspace using linear transformations, use `h2o.transforms.decomposition.H2OPCA`. This is the first step in Principal Components Regression.

```

1  In [25]: from h2o.transforms.decomposition import H2OPCA
2
3  In [26]: pca_decomp = H2OPCA(k=2, transform="NONE", pca_method="Power")
4
5  In [27]: pca_decomp.train(x=range(0,4), training_frame=iris_df)

```

```

6
7 pca Model Build Progress: [#####] 100%
8
9 In [28]: pca_decomp
10 Out[28]: Model Details
11 =====
12 H2OPCA : Principal Component Analysis
13 Model Key: PCA_model_python_1446220160417_10
14
15 Importance of components:
16
17 -----
18 Standard deviation      7.86058      1.45192
19 Proportion of Variance  0.96543      0.032938
20 Cumulative Proportion   0.96543      0.998368
21
22
23 ModelMetricsPCA: pca
24 ** Reported on train data. **
25
26 MSE: NaN
27 RMSE: NaN
28
29 In [29]: pred = pca_decomp.predict(iris_df)
30
31 pca prediction progress: [#####] 100%
32
33 In [30]: pred.head() # Projection results
34 Out[30]:
35      PC1      PC2
36 -----
37 5.9122  2.30344
38 5.57208 1.97383
39 5.44648 2.09653
40 5.43602 1.87168
41 5.87507 2.32935
42 6.47699 2.32553
43 5.51543 2.07156
44 5.85042 2.14948
45 5.15851 1.77643
46 5.64458 1.99191

```

5.3 Grid Search

H2O supports grid search across hyperparameters:

```

1 In [32]: ntrees_opt = [5, 10, 15]
2
3 In [33]: max_depth_opt = [2, 3, 4]
4
5 In [34]: learn_rate_opt = [0.1, 0.2]
6
7 In [35]: hyper_parameters = {"ntrees": ntrees_opt, "max_depth": max_depth_opt,
8                               "learn_rate": learn_rate_opt}
9
10 In [36]: from h2o.grid.grid_search import H2OGridSearch
11
12 In [37]: gs = H2OGridSearch(H2OGradientBoostingEstimator(distribution="
13                               multinomial"), hyper_params=hyper_parameters)

```



```

12 In [38]: gs.train(x=range(0,iris_df.ncol-1), y=iris_df.ncol-1, training_frame
13           =iris_df, nfolds=10)
14
15 gbm Grid Build Progress: [#####] 100%
16
17 In [39]: print gs.sort_by('logloss', increasing=True)
18
19 Grid Search Results:
20 Model Id                      Hyperparameters: ['learn_rate', 'ntrees', '
      max_depth']      logloss
21 -----
22 Grid_GBM_model_1446220160417_30  ['0.2, 15, 4']
23                               0.05105
24 Grid_GBM_model_1446220160417_27  ['0.2, 15, 3']
25                               0.0551088
26 Grid_GBM_model_1446220160417_24  ['0.2, 15, 2']
27                               0.0697714
28 Grid_GBM_model_1446220160417_29  ['0.2, 10, 4']
29                               0.103064
30 Grid_GBM_model_1446220160417_26  ['0.2, 10, 3']
31                               0.106232
32 Grid_GBM_model_1446220160417_23  ['0.2, 10, 2']
33                               0.120161
34 Grid_GBM_model_1446220160417_21  ['0.1, 15, 4']
35                               0.170086
36 Grid_GBM_model_1446220160417_18  ['0.1, 15, 3']
37                               0.171218
38 Grid_GBM_model_1446220160417_15  ['0.1, 15, 2']
39                               0.181186
40 Grid_GBM_model_1446220160417_28  ['0.2, 5, 4']
41                               0.275788
42 Grid_GBM_model_1446220160417_25  ['0.2, 5, 3']
43                               0.27708
44 Grid_GBM_model_1446220160417_22  ['0.2, 5, 2']
45                               0.280413
46 Grid_GBM_model_1446220160417_20  ['0.1, 10, 4']
47                               0.28759
48 Grid_GBM_model_1446220160417_17  ['0.1, 10, 3']
49                               0.288293
50 Grid_GBM_model_1446220160417_14  ['0.1, 10, 2']
51                               0.292993
52 Grid_GBM_model_1446220160417_16  ['0.1, 5, 3']
53                               0.520591
54 Grid_GBM_model_1446220160417_19  ['0.1, 5, 4']
55                               0.520697
56 Grid_GBM_model_1446220160417_13  ['0.1, 5, 2']
57                               0.524777

```

5.4 Integration with scikit-learn

The H2O Python client can be used within scikit-learn pipelines and cross-validation searches. This extends the capabilities of both H2O and scikit-learn. Note that the sklearn and scipy packages are required to use the H2O Python client with scikit-learn.

5.4.1 Pipelines

To create a scikit-learn style pipeline using H2O transformers and estimators:

```
In [41]: from h2o.transforms.preprocessing import H2OScaler
In [42]: from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
In [43]: # Turn off h2o progress bars
In [44]: h2o.__PROGRESS_BAR__=False
In [45]: h2o.no_progress()
In [46]: # build transformation pipeline using sklearn's Pipeline and H2O
         transforms
In [47]: pipeline = Pipeline([("standardize", H2OScaler()),
         ....:                  ("pca", H2OPCA(k=2)),
         ....:                  ("gbm", H2OGradientBoostingEstimator(distribution="
         multinomial"))])
In [48]: pipeline.fit(iris_df[:4],iris_df[4])
Out[48]: Model Details
=====
H2OPCA : Principal Component Analysis
Model Key: PCA_model_python_1446220160417_32

Importance of components:
          pc1          pc2
-----
Standard deviation    3.22082    0.34891
Proportion of Variance 0.984534    0.0115538
Cumulative Proportion 0.984534    0.996088

ModelMetricsPCA: pca
** Reported on train data. **

MSE: NaN
RMSE: NaN
Model Details
=====
H2OGradientBoostingEstimator : Gradient Boosting Machine
Model Key: GBM_model_python_1446220160417_34

Model Summary:
  number_of_trees  number_of_internal_trees  model_size_in_bytes
    min_depth    max_depth    mean_depth    min_leaves    max_leaves
  --  -
  50          150          4.84          2          13          1
    9.97333

ModelMetricsMultinomial: gbm
** Reported on train data. **

MSE: 0.00162796447355
```

```
51 RMSE: 0.0403480417561
52 LogLoss: 0.0152718656454
53 Mean Per-Class Error: 0.0
54 Confusion Matrix: vertical: actual; across: predicted
55
56 Iris-setosa      Iris-versicolor  Iris-virginica  Error  Rate
57 -----
58 50              0              0          0    0 / 50
59 0              50              0          0    0 / 50
60 0              0              50          0    0 / 50
61 50             50             50          0    0 / 150
62
63 Top-3 Hit Ratios:
64 k    hit_ratio
65 ---
66 1     1
67 2     1
68 3     1
69
70 Scoring History:
71   timestamp      duration  number_of_trees  training_rmse
72   training_logloss  training_classification_error
73   ---
74 2016-08-25 13:50:21 0.006 sec  0.0          0.666666666667
75   1.09861228867      0.66
76 2016-08-25 13:50:21 0.077 sec  1.0          0.603019288754
77   0.924249463924      0.04
78 2016-08-25 13:50:21 0.096 sec  2.0          0.545137025745
79   0.788619346614      0.04
80 2016-08-25 13:50:21 0.110 sec  3.0          0.492902188607
81   0.679995476522      0.04
82 2016-08-25 13:50:21 0.123 sec  4.0          0.446151758168
83   0.591313596193      0.04
84 ---
85 2016-08-25 13:50:21 0.419 sec  46.0         0.0489303232171
86   0.0192767805328      0.0
87 2016-08-25 13:50:21 0.424 sec  47.0         0.0462779490149
88   0.0180720396825      0.0
89 2016-08-25 13:50:21 0.429 sec  48.0         0.0444689238255
90   0.0171428314531      0.0
91 2016-08-25 13:50:21 0.434 sec  49.0         0.0423442541538
92   0.0161938230172      0.0
93 2016-08-25 13:50:21 0.438 sec  50.0         0.0403480417561
94   0.0152718656454      0.0
95
96 Variable Importances:
97 variable      relative_importance  scaled_importance  percentage
98 -----
99 PC1           448.958              1                  0.982184
100 PC2           8.1438              0.0181393         0.0178162
101 Pipeline(steps=[('standardize', <h2o.transforms.preprocessing.H2OScaler
102   object at 0x1088c6a50>), ('pca', ), ('gbm', )])
```

5.4.2 Randomized Grid Search

To create a scikit-learn style hyperparameter grid search using k-fold cross validation:

```

1 In [57]: from sklearn.grid_search import RandomizedSearchCV
2
3 In [58]: from h2o.cross_validation import H2OKFold
4
5 In [59]: from h2o.model.regression import h2o_r2_score
6
7 In [60]: from sklearn.metrics.scorer import make_scorer
8
9 In [61]: from sklearn.metrics.scorer import make_scorer
10
11 # Parameters to test
12 In [62]: params = {"standardize__center":    [True, False],
13     ....:          "standardize__scale":    [True, False],
14     ....:          "pca__k":                [2,3],
15     ....:          "gbm__ntrees":           [10,20],
16     ....:          "gbm__max_depth":        [1,2,3],
17     ....:          "gbm__learn_rate":       [0.1,0.2]}
18
19 In [63]: custom_cv = H2OKFold(iris_df, n_folds=5, seed=42)
20
21 In [64]: pipeline = Pipeline([("standardize", H2OScaler()),
22     ....:                      ("pca", H2OPCA(k=2)),
23     ....:                      ("gbm", H2OGradientBoostingEstimator(
24                          distribution="gaussian"))])
25
26 In [65]: random_search = RandomizedSearchCV(pipeline, params,
27     ....:                                     n_iter=5,
28     ....:                                     scoring=make_scorer(h2o_r2_score),
29     ....:                                     cv=custom_cv,
30     ....:                                     random_state=42,
31     ....:                                     n_jobs=1)
32 In [66]: random_search.fit(iris_df[1:], iris_df[0])
33 Out[66]: RandomizedSearchCV(cv=<h2o.cross_validation.H2OKFold instance at 0x10ba413d0
34     >,
35     error_score='raise',
36     estimator=Pipeline(steps=[('standardize', <h2o.transforms.
37     preprocessing.H2OScaler object at 0x10c0f18d0>), ('pca', ), ('
38     gbm', )]),
39     fit_params={}, iid=True, n_iter=5, n_jobs=1,
40     param_distributions={'pca__k': [2, 3], 'gbm__ntrees': [10, 20], '
41     standardize__scale': [True, False], 'gbm__max_depth': [1, 2,
42     3], 'standardize__center': [True, False], 'gbm__learn_rate':
43     [0.1, 0.2]},
44     pre_dispatch='2*n_jobs', random_state=42, refit=True,
45     scoring=make_scorer(h2o_r2_score), verbose=0)
46
47 In [67]: print random_search.best_estimator_
48 Model Details
49 =====
50 H2OPCA : Principal Component Analysis
51 Model Key: PCA_model_python_1446220160417_136
52
53 Importance of components:
54
55 ----- pc1 ----- pc2 ----- pc3 -----

```



```
93 Variable Importances:
94 variable      relative_importance      scaled_importance      percentage
95 -----
96 PC1            160.092                    1                    0.894701
97 PC3            14.8175                   0.0925562           0.08281
98 PC2            4.0241                    0.0251361           0.0224893
99 Pipeline(steps=[('standardize', <h2o.transforms.preprocessing.H2OScaler
    object at 0x10c1679d0>), ('pca', ), ('gbm', )])
```

6 References

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