

Exploring the knowledge and lessons from ETF project Big Data for LMI

**Overview of the technical construction of the OJV data
system: from landscaping of data sources to data
visualisation**

Mauro Pelucchi

November 2021

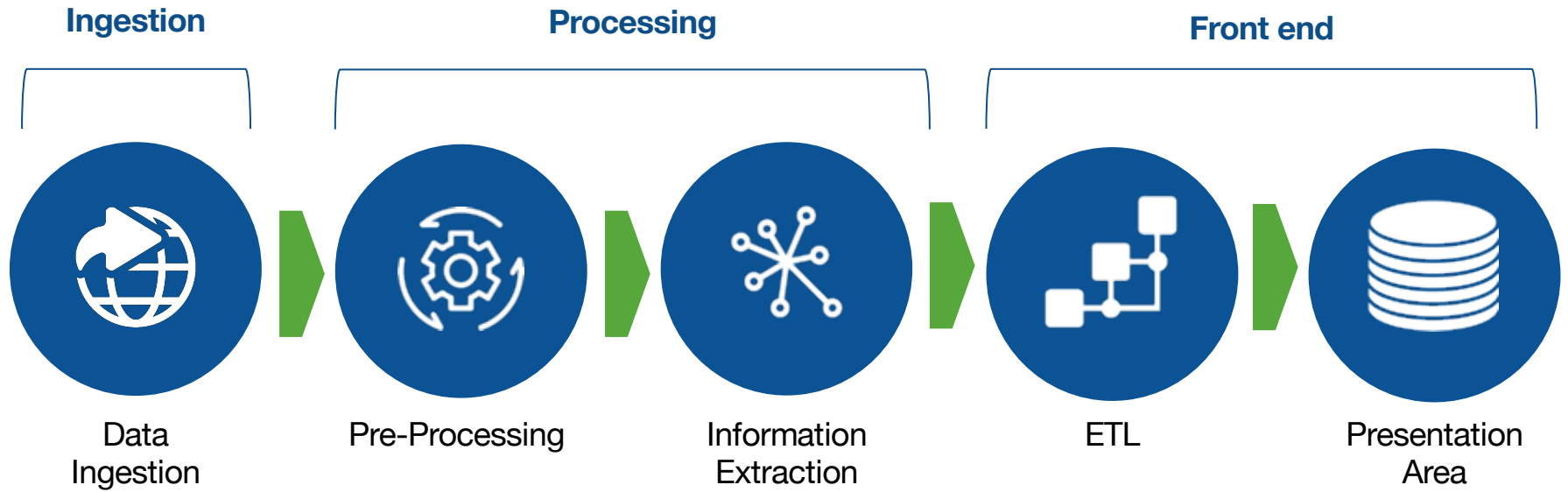
Topics

1. Overview & Recap
2. What is a pipeline?
3. Storage layer
4. Spark foundations
5. Lab sessions
 1. Find new job titles
 2. Find new occupations

Topics

- 1. Overview & Recap**
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Overall Data Flow



Information Extraction

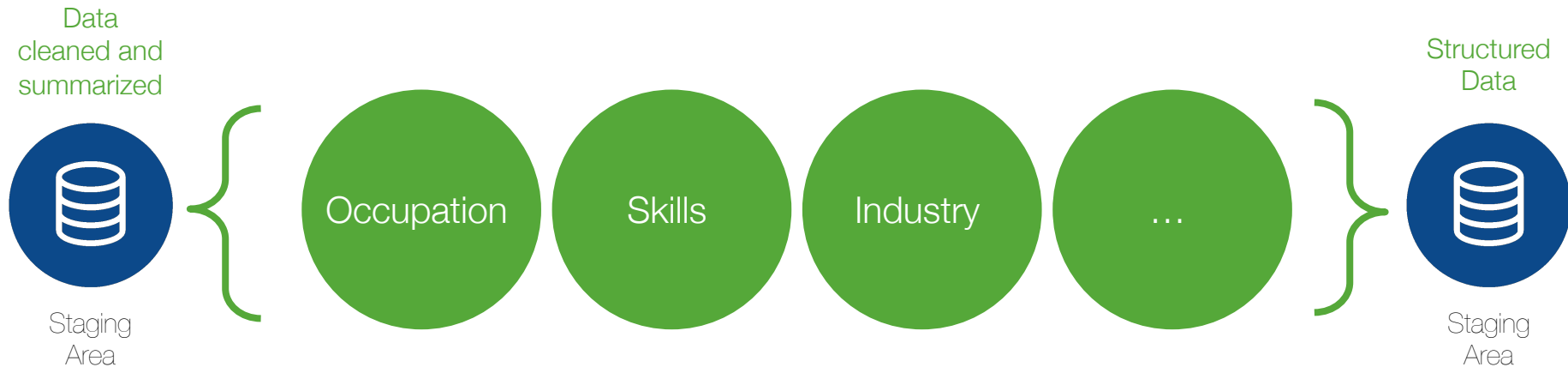
- **Goal:**
 - Extract and structure information from data, to be provided to the presentation layer
- **Challenges:**
 - Handle massive amount of heterogeneous data written in different languages
- **Approach:**
 - Develop an adaptable framework, tailored on different information features. Some relevant challenges:
 - **Occupation** feature classification: combined methods such as Machine Learning, Topic Modeling and Unsupervised Learning
 - **Skill** feature classification: another different combined methods, such as Text Analysis with corpus based or Knowledge based similarity
- **Features:**
 - Guarantee Explainable information extraction, logging classification methods and relevant features.

Information Extraction and Classification

Real Time Labour Market Intelligence

Information Extraction is an area of natural language processing that deals with finding factual information in free text.

This task uses machine learning techniques (ontology based learning, supervised learning and unsupervised learning) to match job ads with standard classifications.



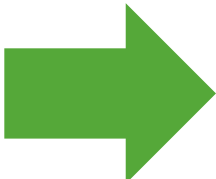
Machine Learning → Ontology based learning,
supervised learning and unsupervised learning,
etc.

Information Extraction

Information Extraction: analyse an unstructured document with the scope of extracting specific information.



Job vacancy



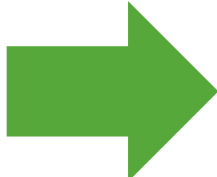
Information
Extraction

Occupation	Skills
Time	Area
Industry	...

Junior Software Developer

As Junior Software Developer, you will develop excellent software for use in field mapping, data collection, sensor networks, street navigation, and more. You will collaborate with other programmers and developers to autonomously design and implement high-quality web-based applications, restful API's, and third party integration.

We're looking for a passionate, committed developer that is able to solve and articulate complex problems with application design, development and user experiences. The position is based in our offices in Harwell, United Kingdom.



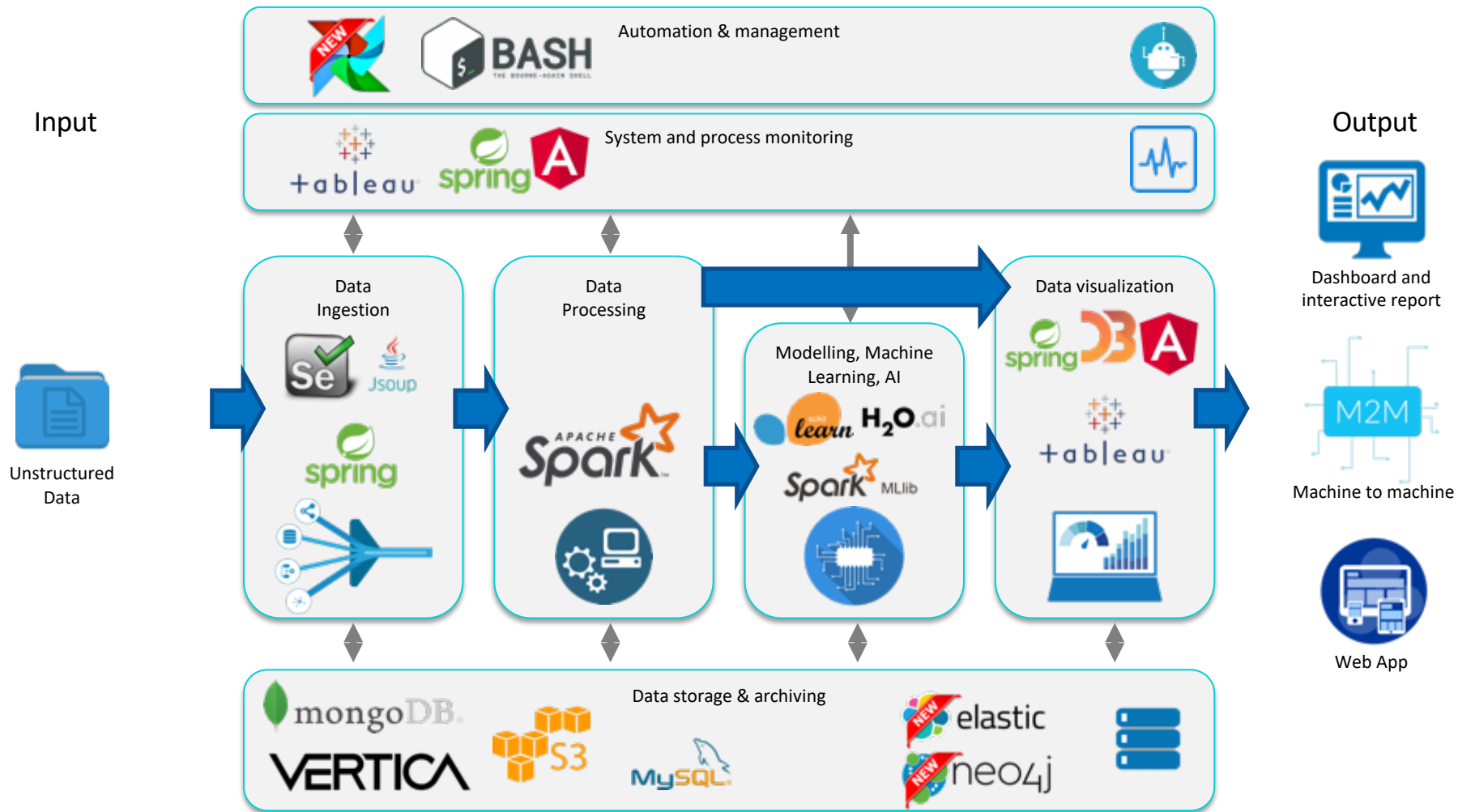
Information
Extraction

2512 – Software Developer

Skills: develop software, implement web based applications, problem solving, develop user experiences

Harwell, UK

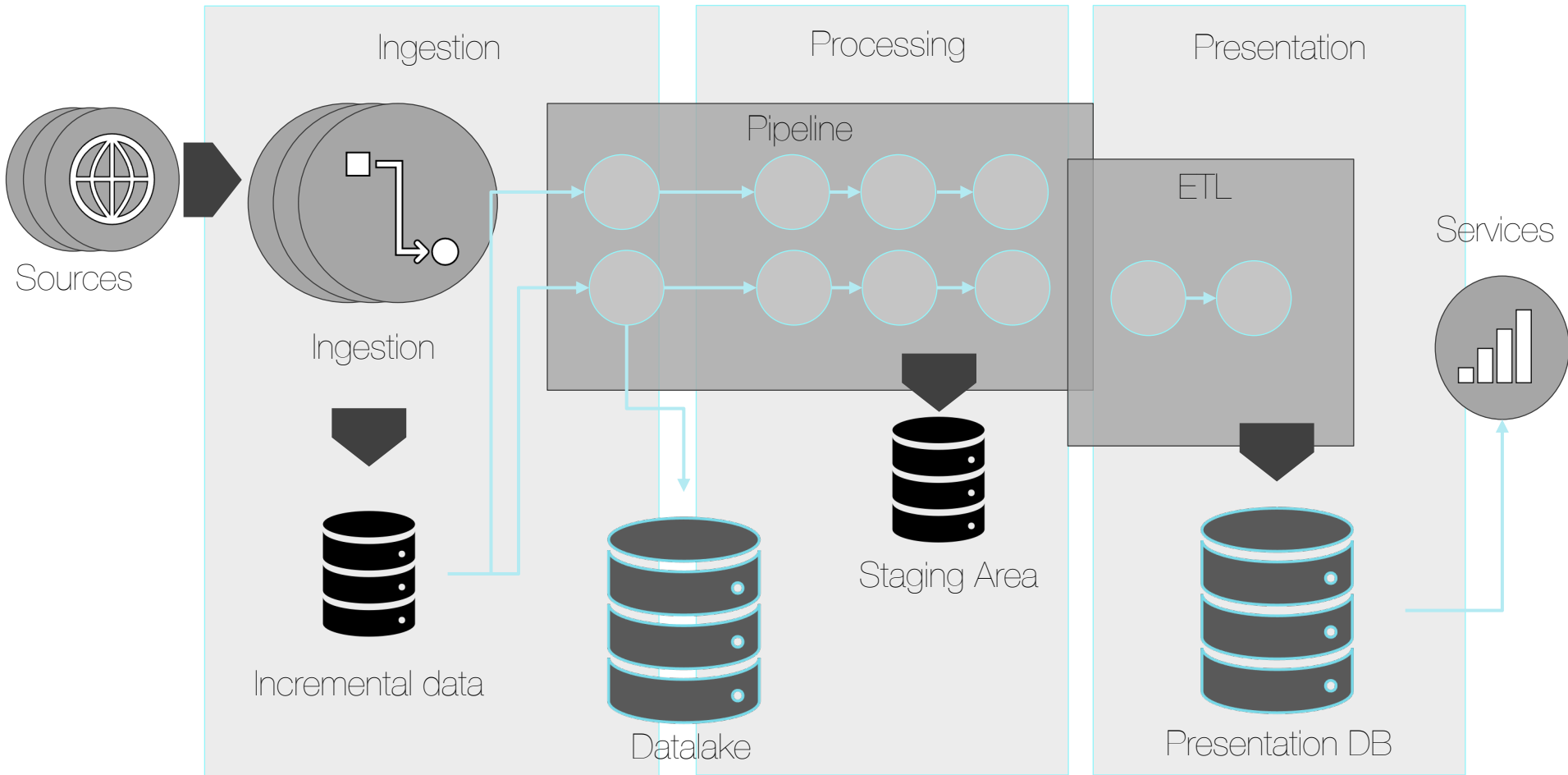
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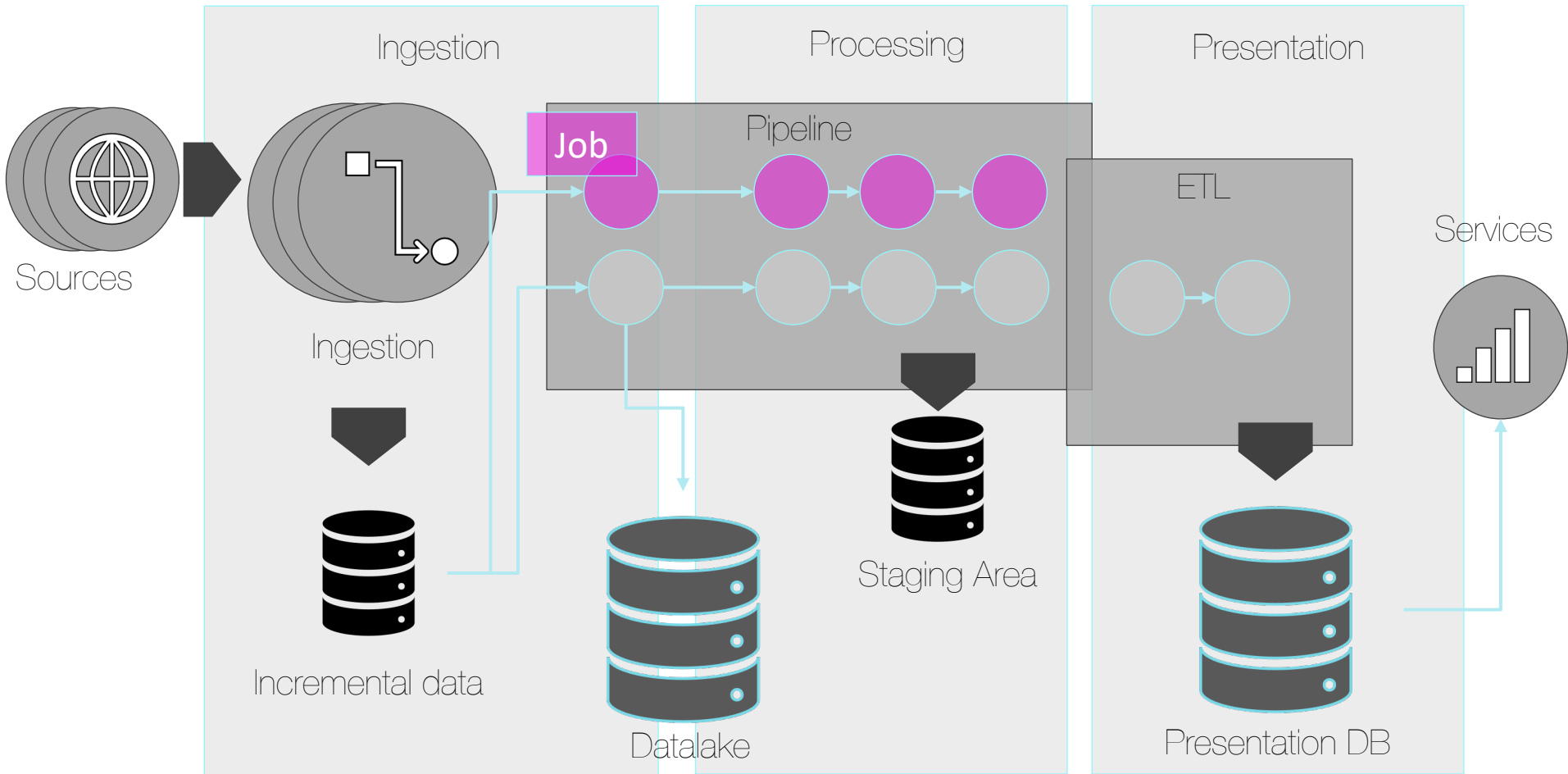
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Data product anatomy

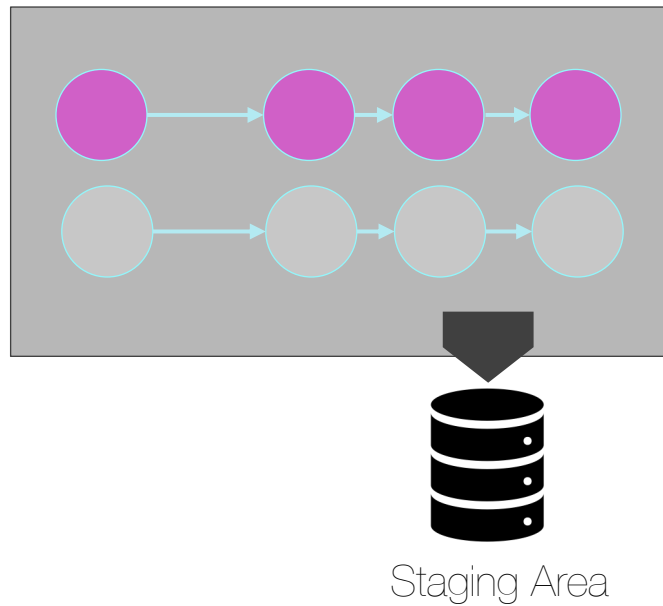


Data product anatomy



Data pipeline

Yet another computer program

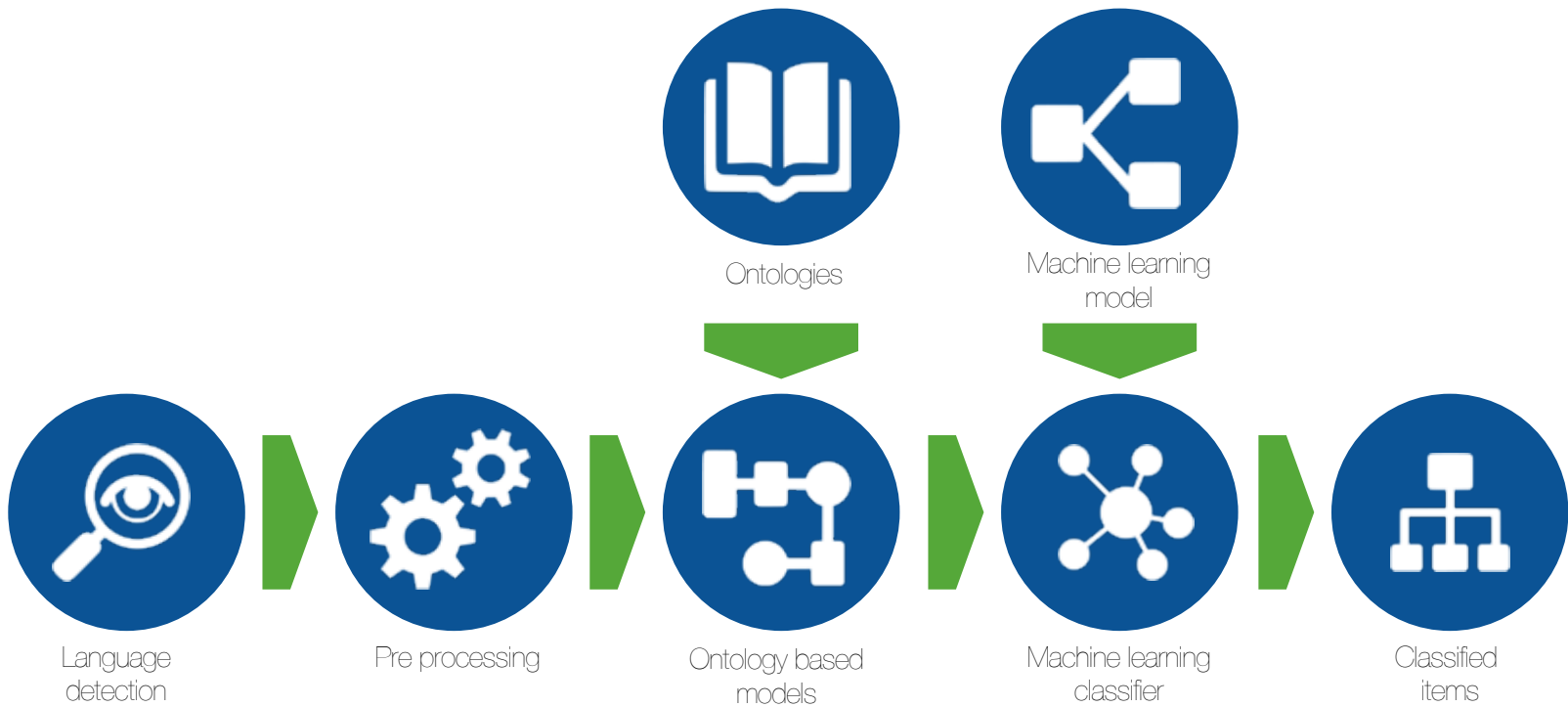


Batch job

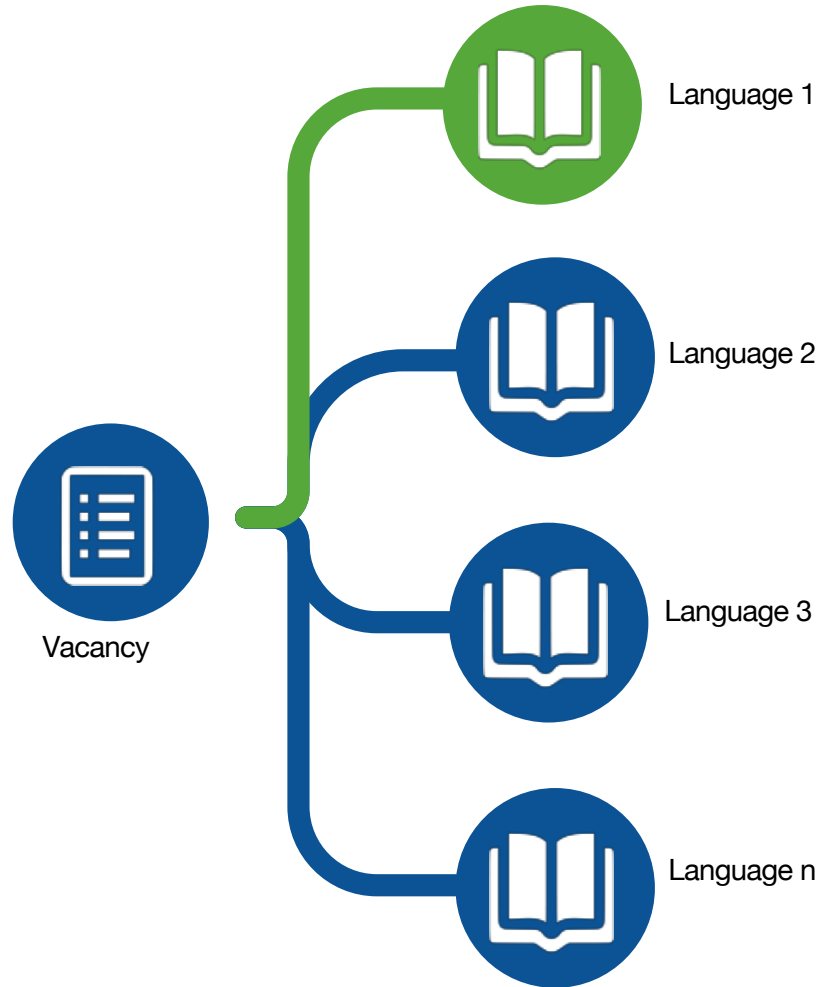
Job == function([input dataset]): [output dataset]

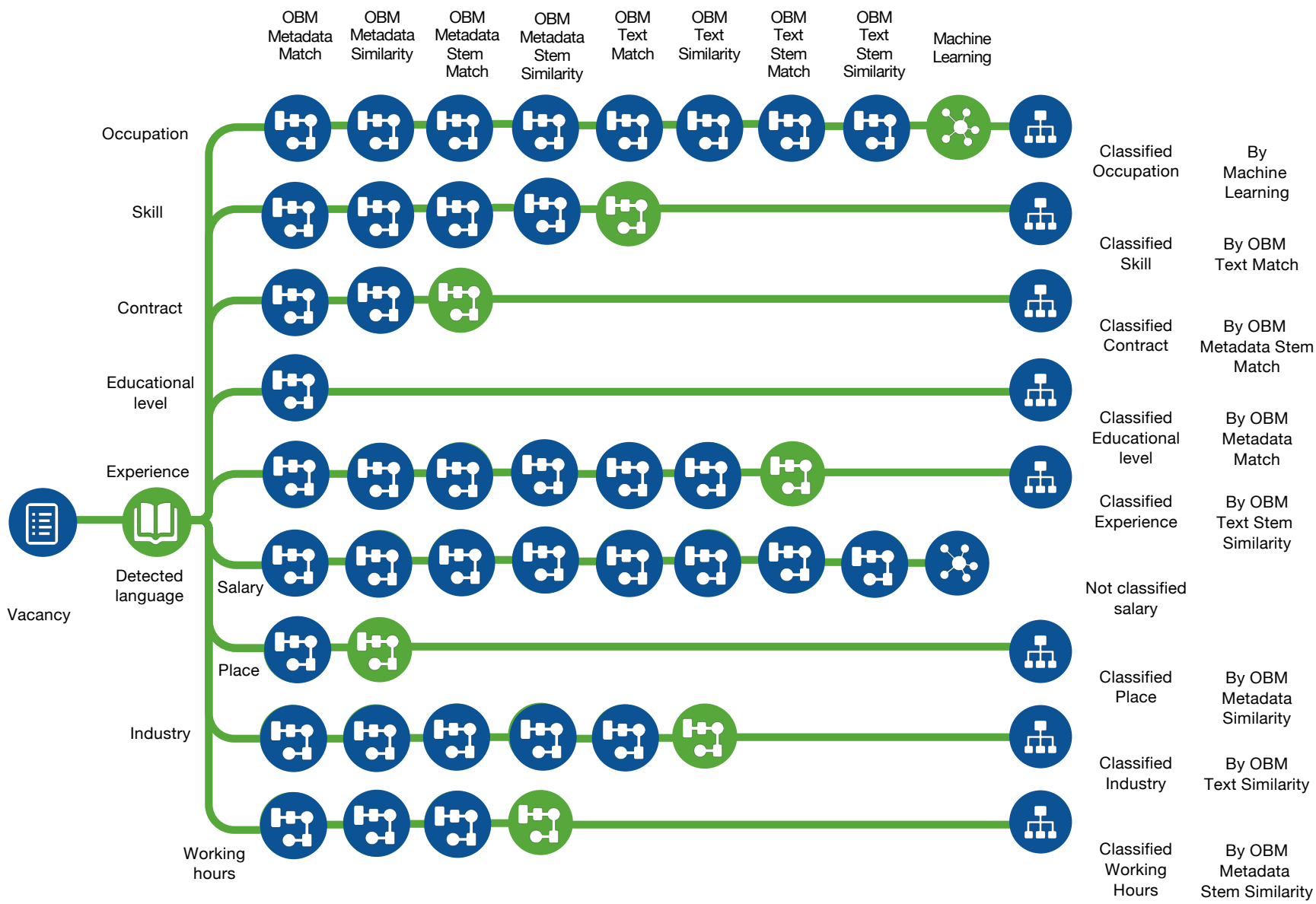
- Testable
- Atomic
- Deterministic
- Idempotent
- No other input factors

Pipeline details

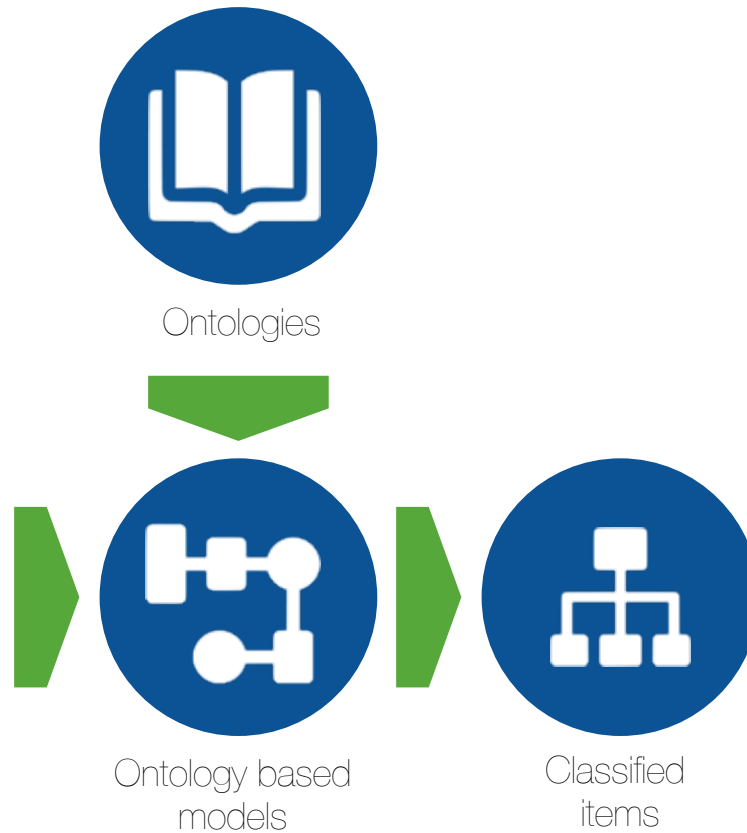


Pipeline and language detection





Ontology based components



Regular expressions

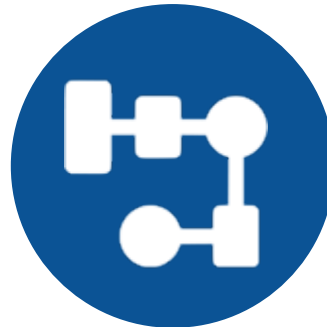
A **regular expression** is a notation to specify a set of strings.



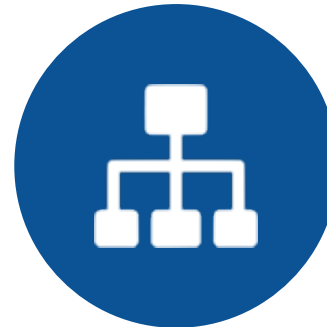
Ontologies



Regular expressions

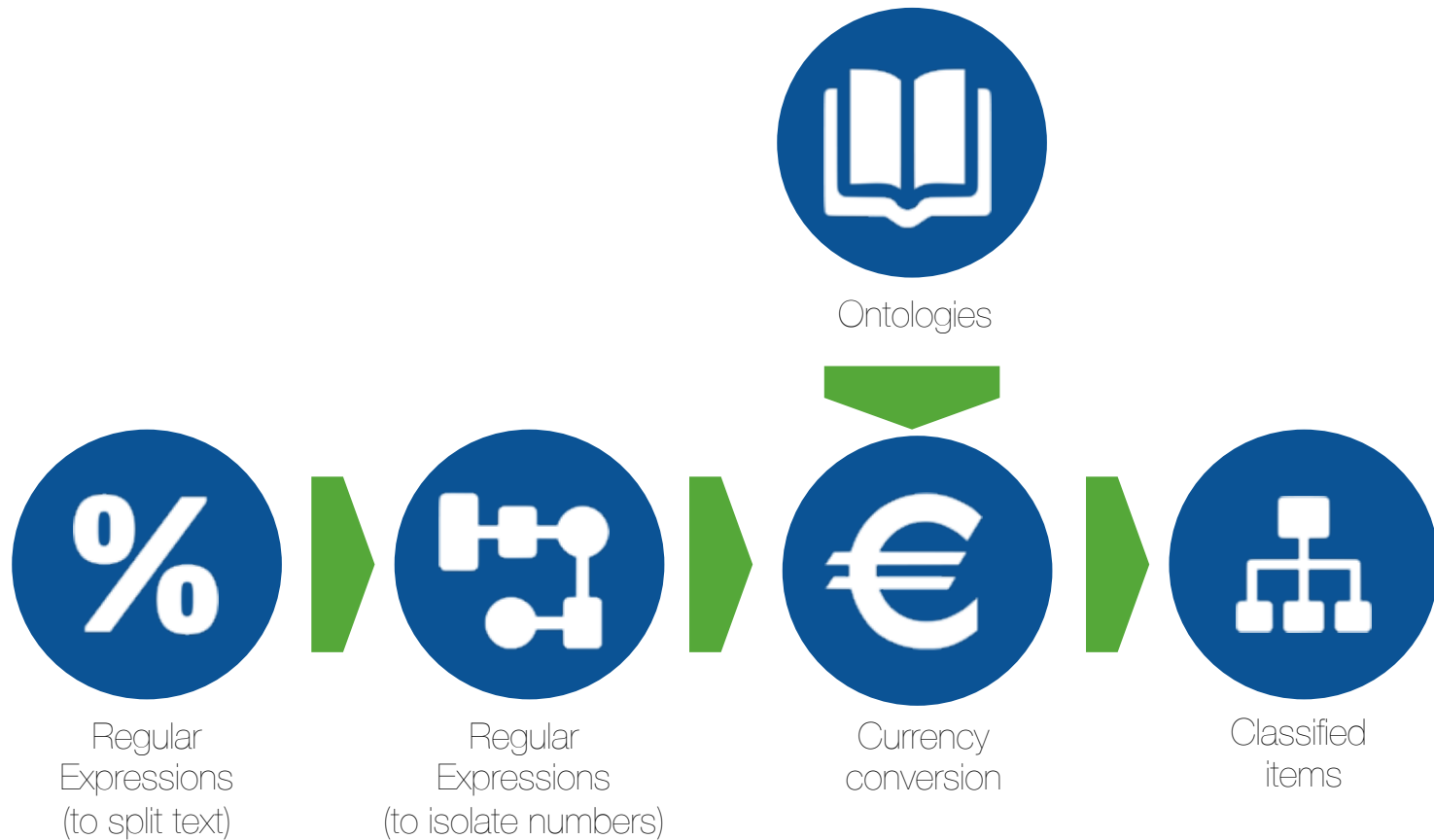


Ontology based models



Classified items

Regular expression for salary detection



Testing (single job)

How test the pipeline?

- Test the single job / single component
- Standard dataset (gold dataset or mock dataset)
 - Generate input
 - Run in local / small cluster
 - Verify output

What's we need?

The toolkit

Statistical Methods

Tools

User Experience Research

Time series
analysis

Missing data
imputations

Data mining

Multilevel
modeling

Classification and
clustering

Pattern
recognition

AB testing

Principal
component and
factor analysis

Machine learning

Forecasting

Network analysis

Regression
techniques

What's we need?

The toolkit

Statistical Methods

Tools

User Experience Research

Languages

Python

R

Scala

SQL

Libraries

Pandas

Sklearn

OpenNLP

Spacy

Fasttext

Word2Vec

H2O.ai

...

Data Engineering

Hadoop

Spark

Profiling

ETL

Job notices

APIs

Optimized data pipelines

Optimized data storage/access

Cloud (AWS)

CI/CD

Visualization

D3.js

Gephi

R

Matplot

Shiny

Tableau

What's we need?

The toolkit

Statistical Methods

Tools

User Experience Research

Interactive
Prototyping

Service
blueprinting

User observation

Journey mapping

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Key concepts

- Columnar Data Formats
- Delta lake

Concepts

Columnar Data Formats

- Filters are not the only “predicate” that can be pushed down
- Column selection can also be pushed down
 - With a database like PostgreSQL, this is done with a SELECT statement
 - For files, we require a Columnar File Format
- Data is stored by column, not by row
 - Parquet and ORC
 - Delta lake format: [Delta.io](#), [Hudi](#), [Iceberg](#)
- Compared to Row-Based File formats that store data by row
 - CSV, TSV, JSON, and AVRO

Concepts

An Example: Columnar vs Row-Based

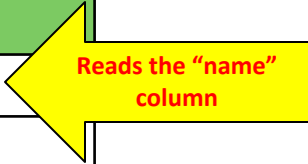
Row-Based

	name	color	city	age
Row 1	Tom	red	Chicago	32
Row 2	Sally	blue	Paris	87
Row 3	Mike	green	London	20
Row 4	Mary	yellow	Fresno	55



Columnar

	Row 1	Row 2	Row 3	Row 4
name	Tom	Sally	Mike	Mary
color	red	blue	green	yellow
city	Chicago	Paris	London	Fresno
age	32	87	20	55



What is **Delta Lake**?



Technology designed to be used with Apache Spark to build robust data lakes

Open source project at delta.io

Databricks [Delta Lake documentation](#)

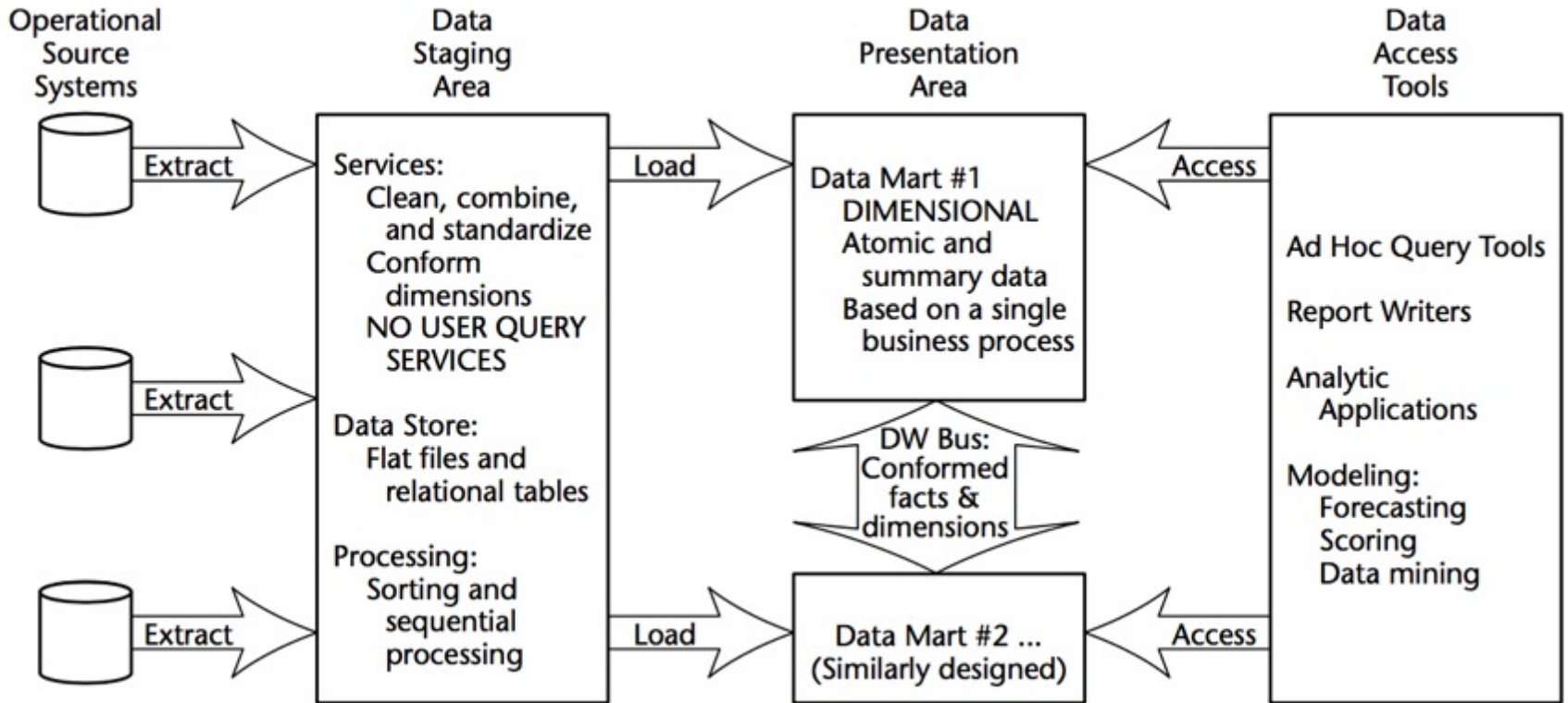
Delta Lake features

- ACID transactions on Spark
- Scalable metadata handling
- Streaming and batch unification
- Schema enforcement
- Time travel
- Upserts and deletes
- Fully configurable/optimizable
- Structured streaming support

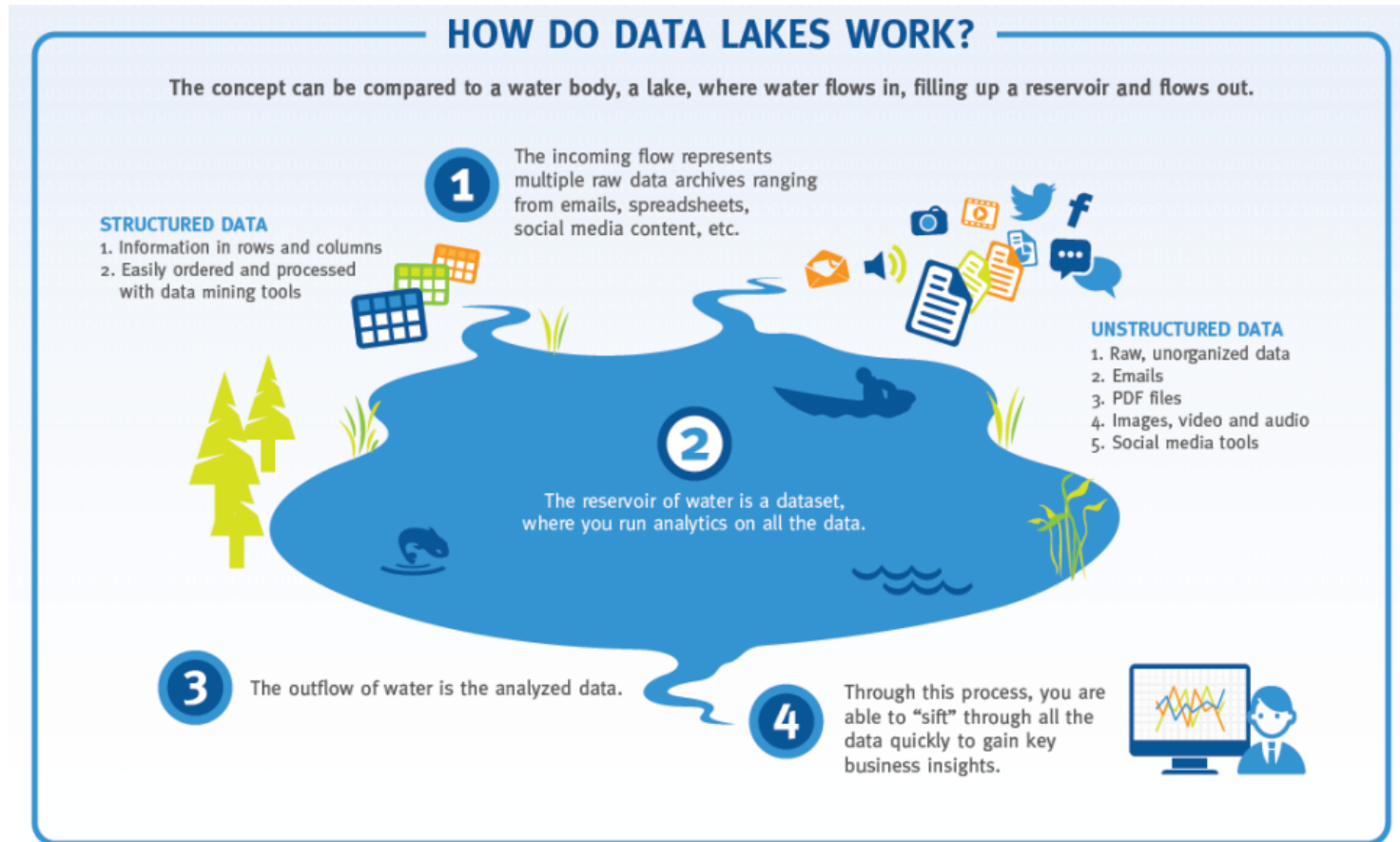
Staging area

STAGING AREA = pipelines, ETL data and processes
is like a restaurant kitchen

- Data in the staging area must not be accessible to the end user: they are not ready to be consumed.
- "Dangerous" operations take place in the staging area: data cleaning, lookups and joins, creation of data marts, ...
- Business users do not (and should not) care what happens during pipelines and ETLs.



Data lake



Credits: EMC

<https://40uu5c99f3a2ja7s7miveqqqu-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Understanding-data-lakes-EMC.pdf>

The Data Lake Paradigm

Data Warehouse

- Aggregated Subsets
- On-Demand Views
- Curated By Experts
- Structured - Tables, Views, Reports. Limited Context
- Data Quality Is Known And Tracked

Data Lake

- Store Everything As-is
- Let Business Decide What They Need
- Support Rapid Change
- Provide Data Lineage and History Tracking and Visualization
- Unstructured - Key-Word Search
- Data Is Available In Various States from Raw to Fully Conformed
- Quality Metrics Often Not Available

Modern Day Data Lake Architecture

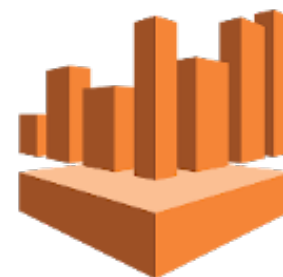
- Schema-on-Read
- Descriptive Data Modeling
- New Data can start flowing any time and will appear retroactively
- Flexibility
- Scalability
- Rapid Data Ingestion
- Good for Exploration and Bottom-Up Approach



amazon
EMR



Parquet



AWS Athena



S3 Bucket
Datalake

Recap & Keywords



- Pipelines and jobs
 - Yet another computer programs
 - Batch job
- Different types of components
 - Machine Learning Based, ontology based, reg-ex,
...
- Testing a pipeline
- Storage
 - Different format: json, parquet and delta.io
 - Different scope: metadata, data lake, staging area

Questions?



Topics

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4. **Spark foundations**
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De-facto standard unified analytics engine for big data processing

Largest open-source project in data processing

Key concepts & terms

- Shared resources
- Parallelization
- Partitions
- Jobs, Stages, and Tasks
- Drivers
- Executors
- Cluster & Nodes
- Cores/Threads

Can you open the
bag...

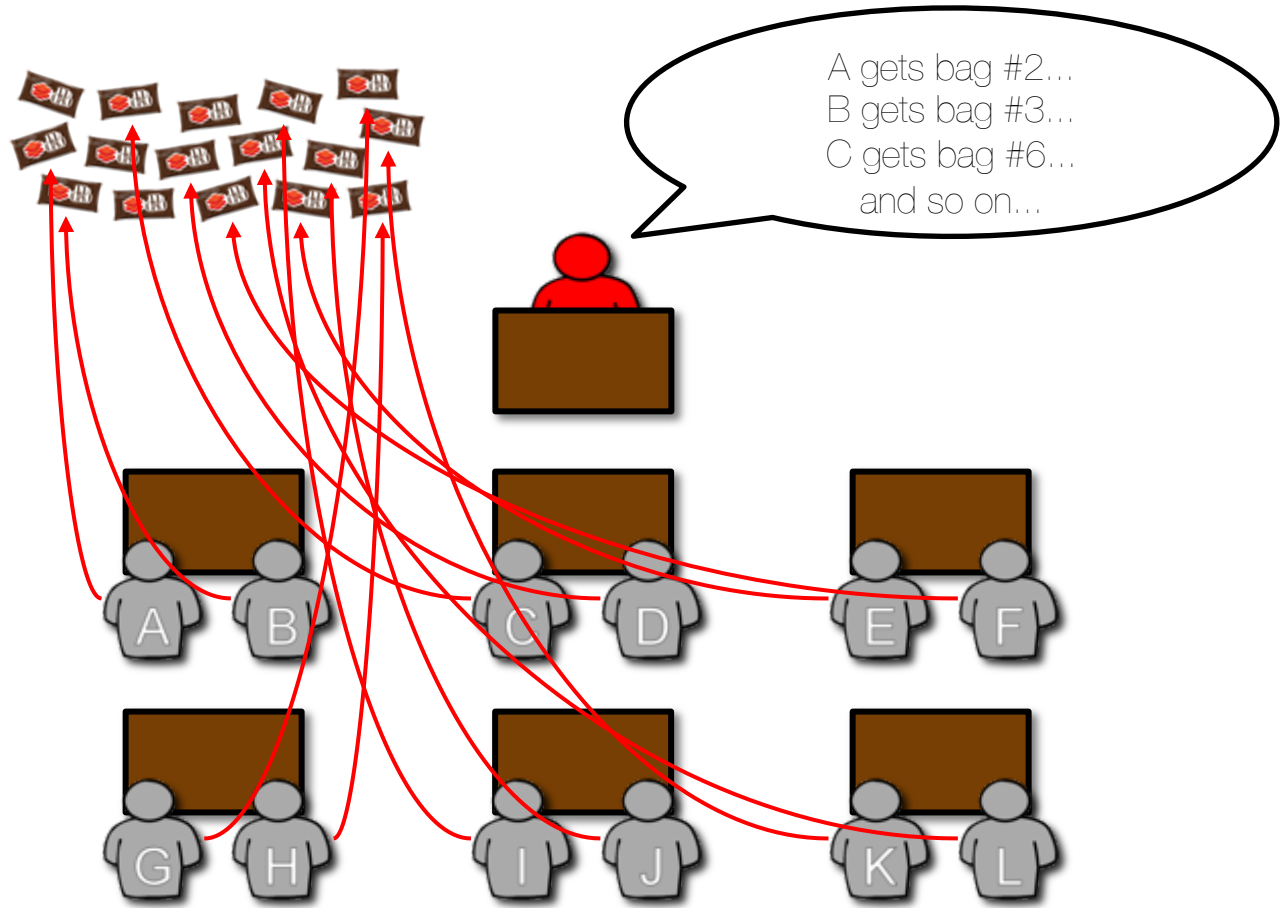


...and eat all the
brown



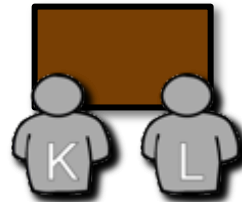
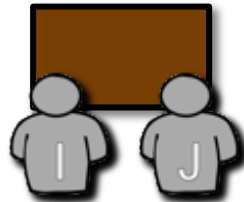
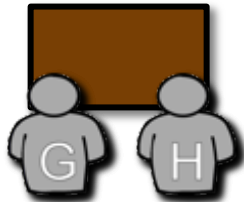
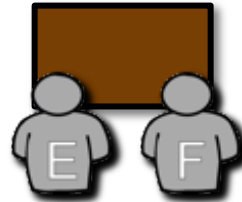
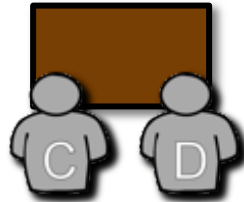
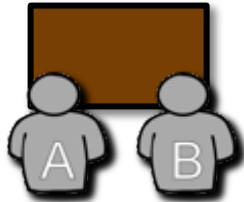
...in 60 seconds?

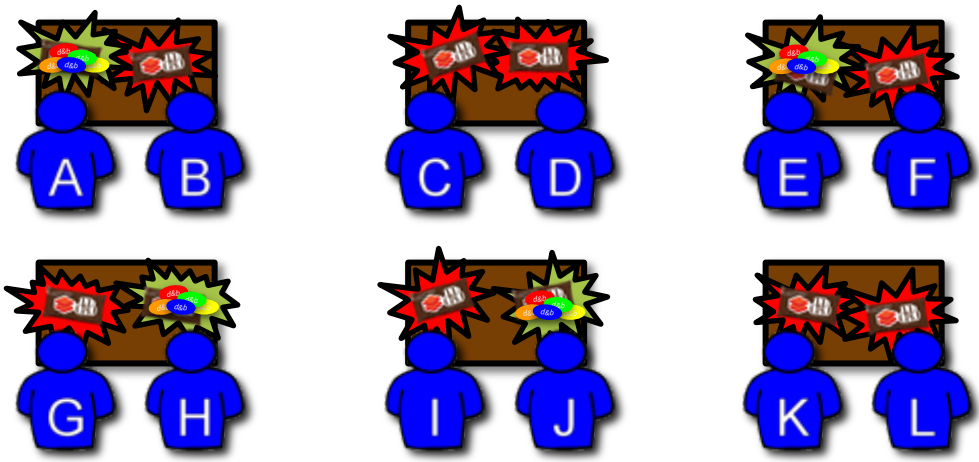
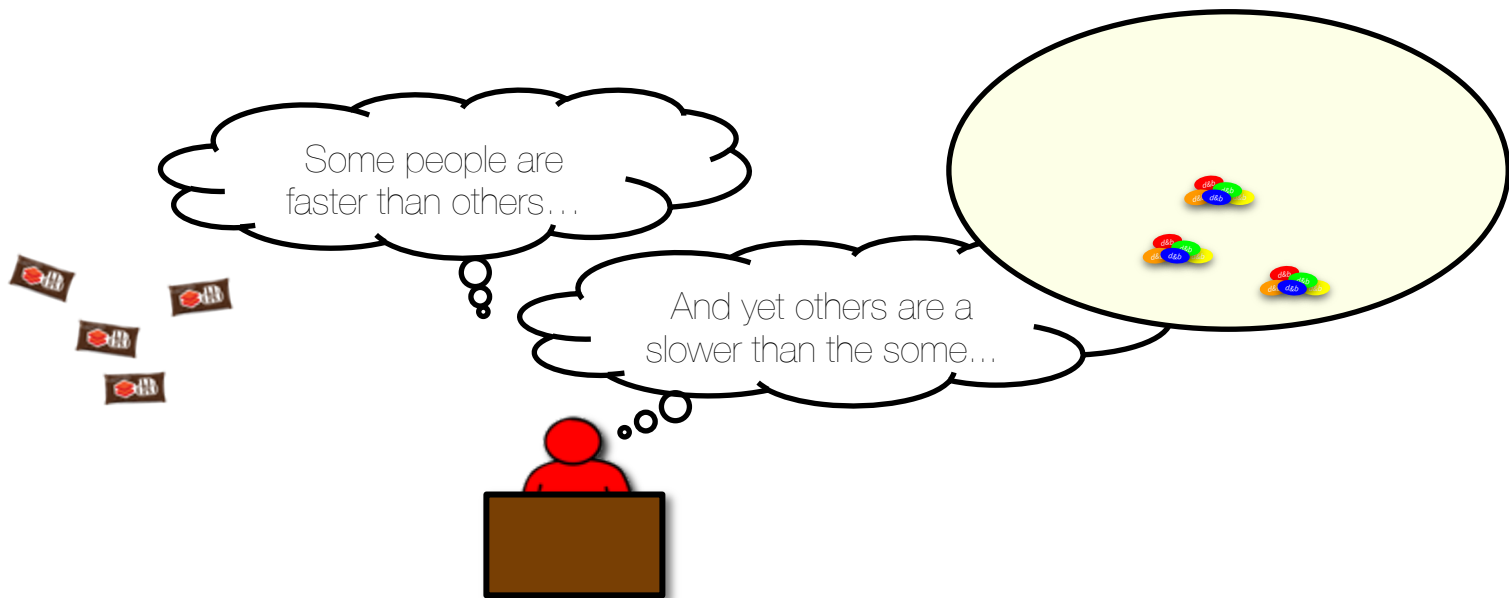
Now about 100 bags of M&Ms
Withing 60 secods?

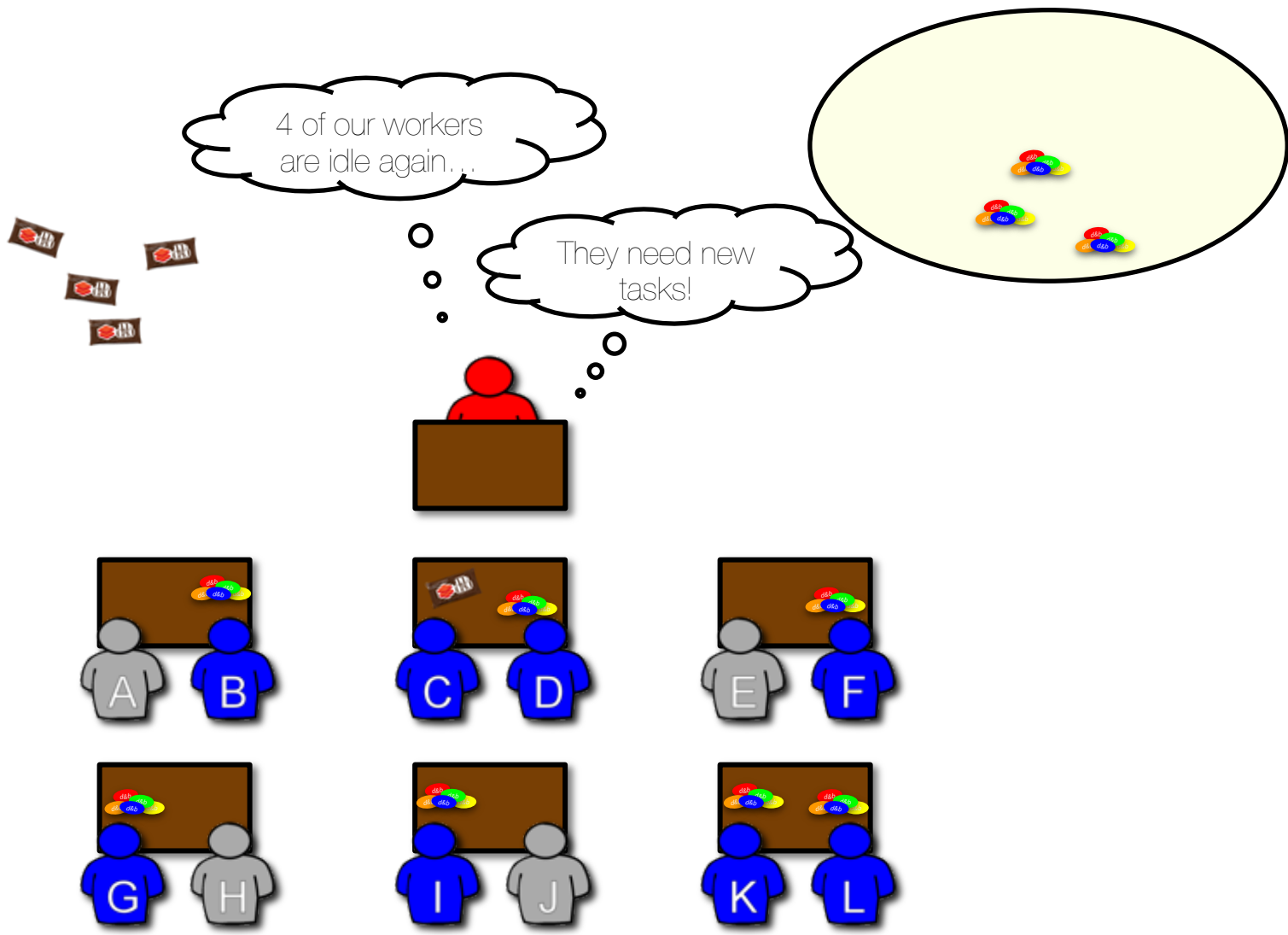


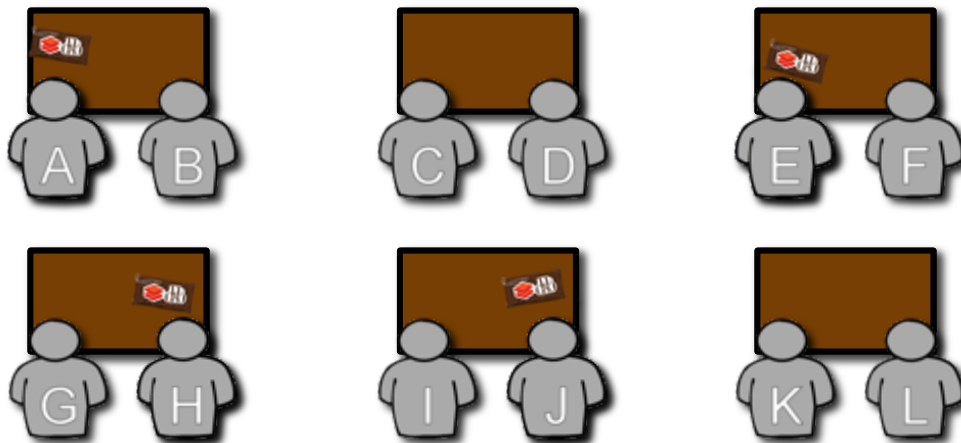
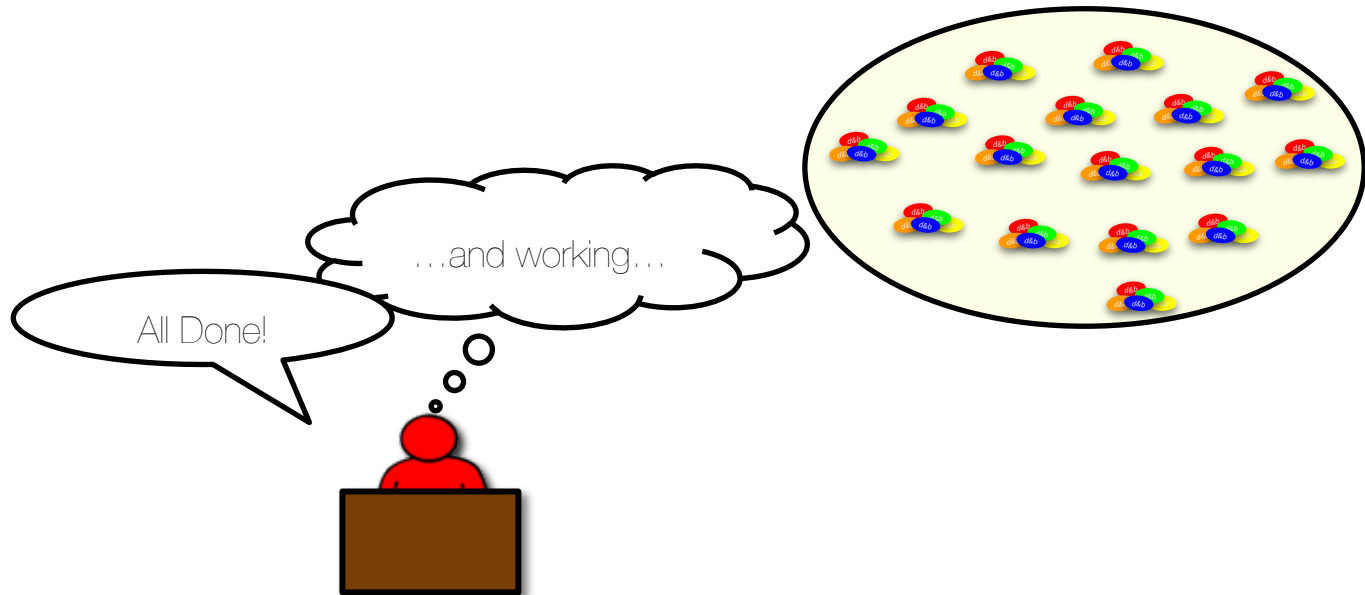


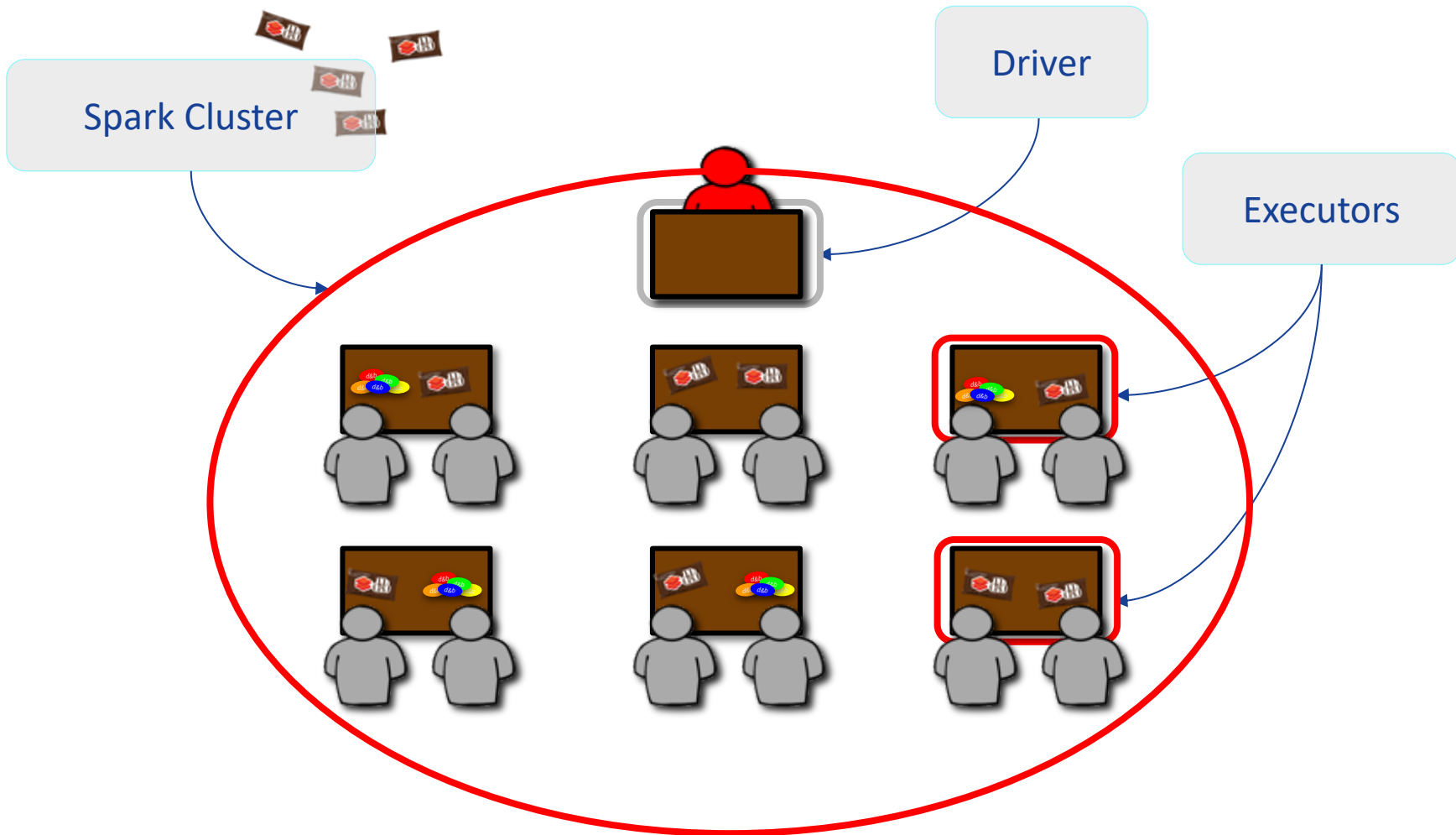
Instructions: Eat all the browns and pile the rest in the corner.

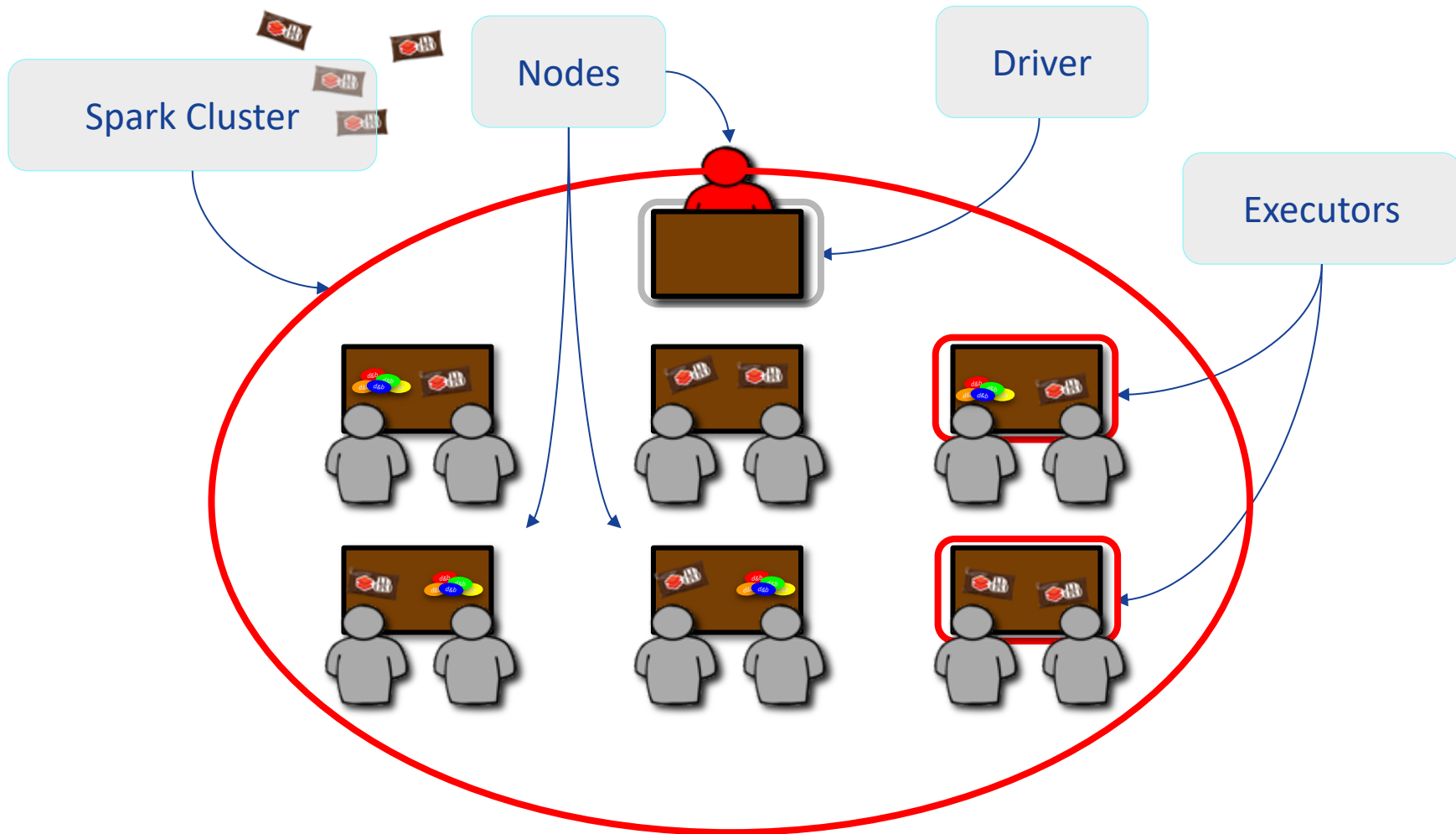


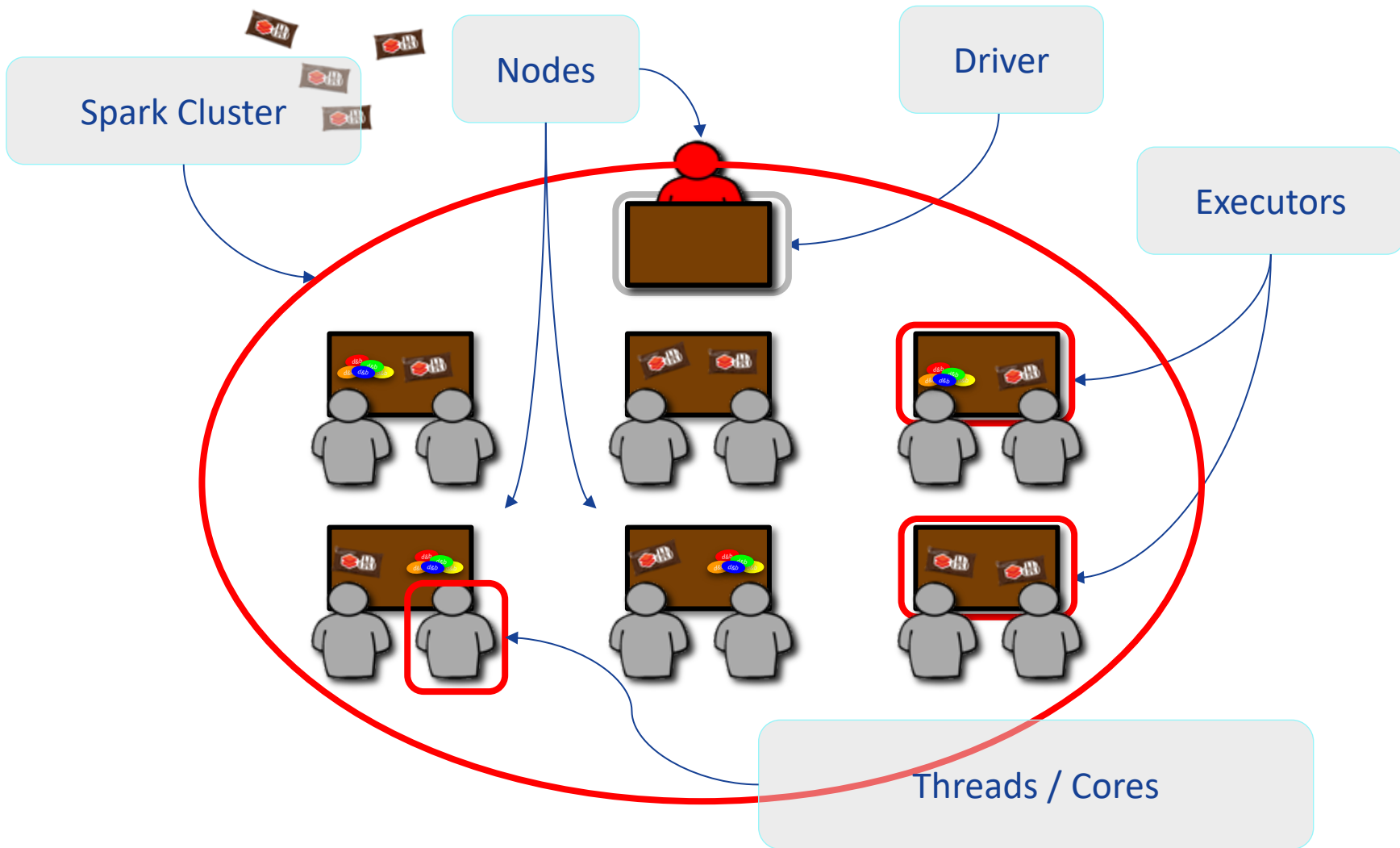




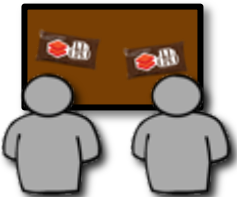
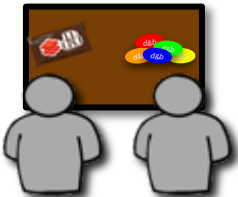
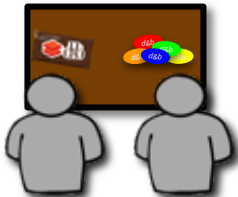
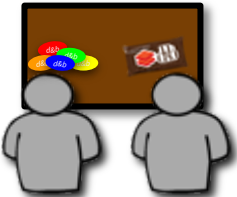
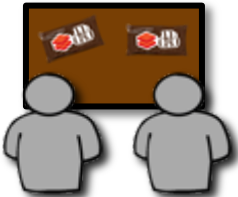
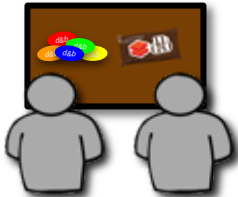


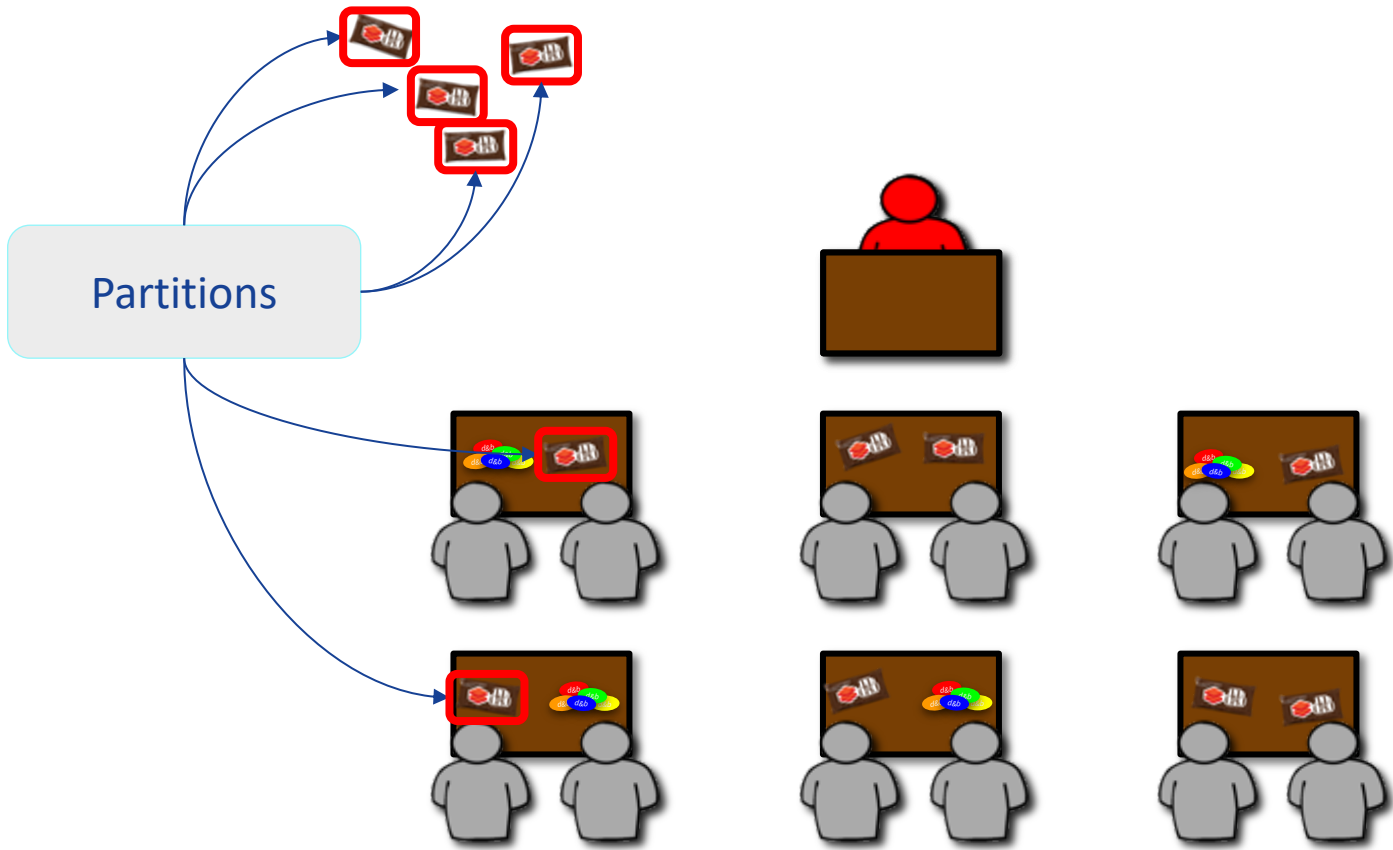




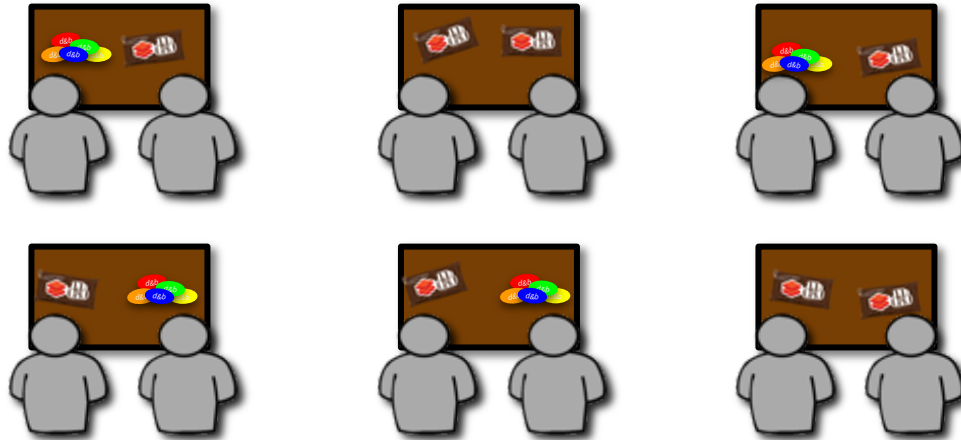
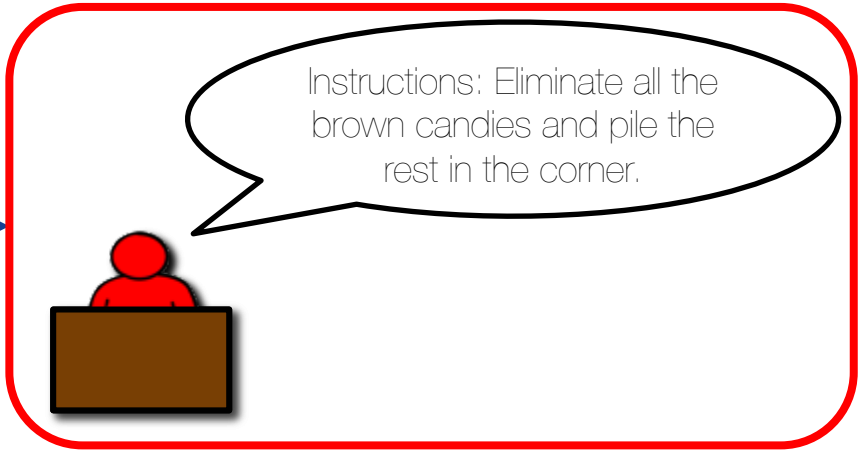


Dataset

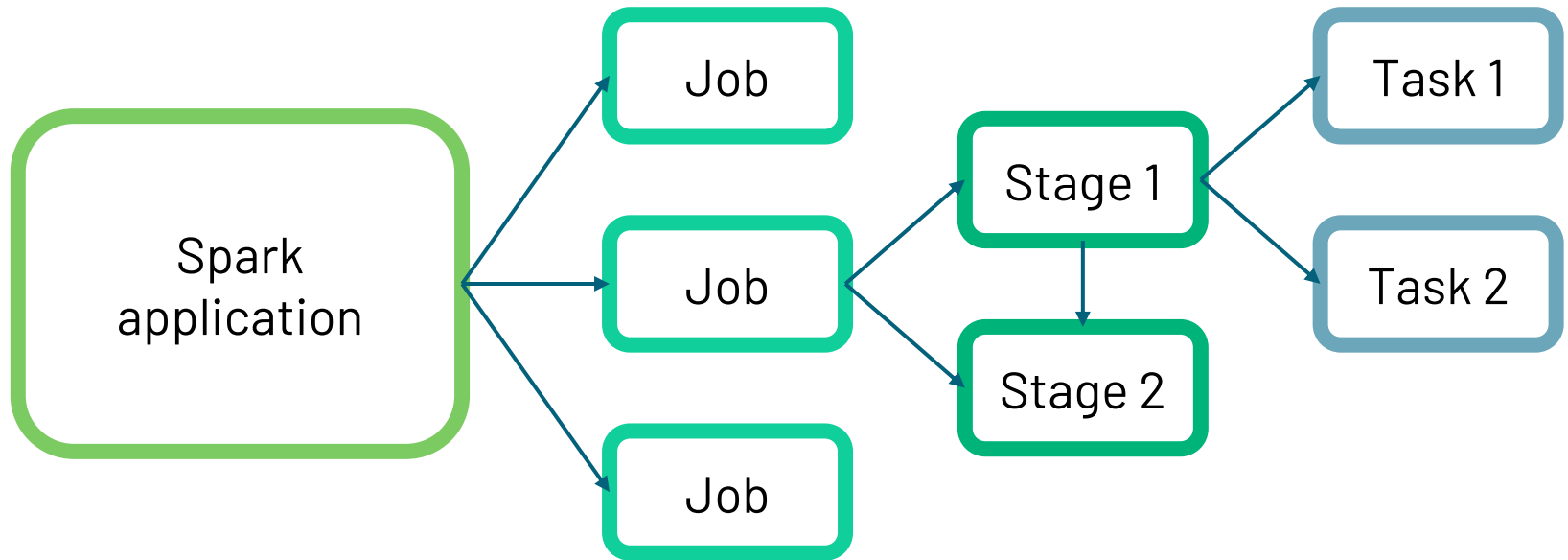




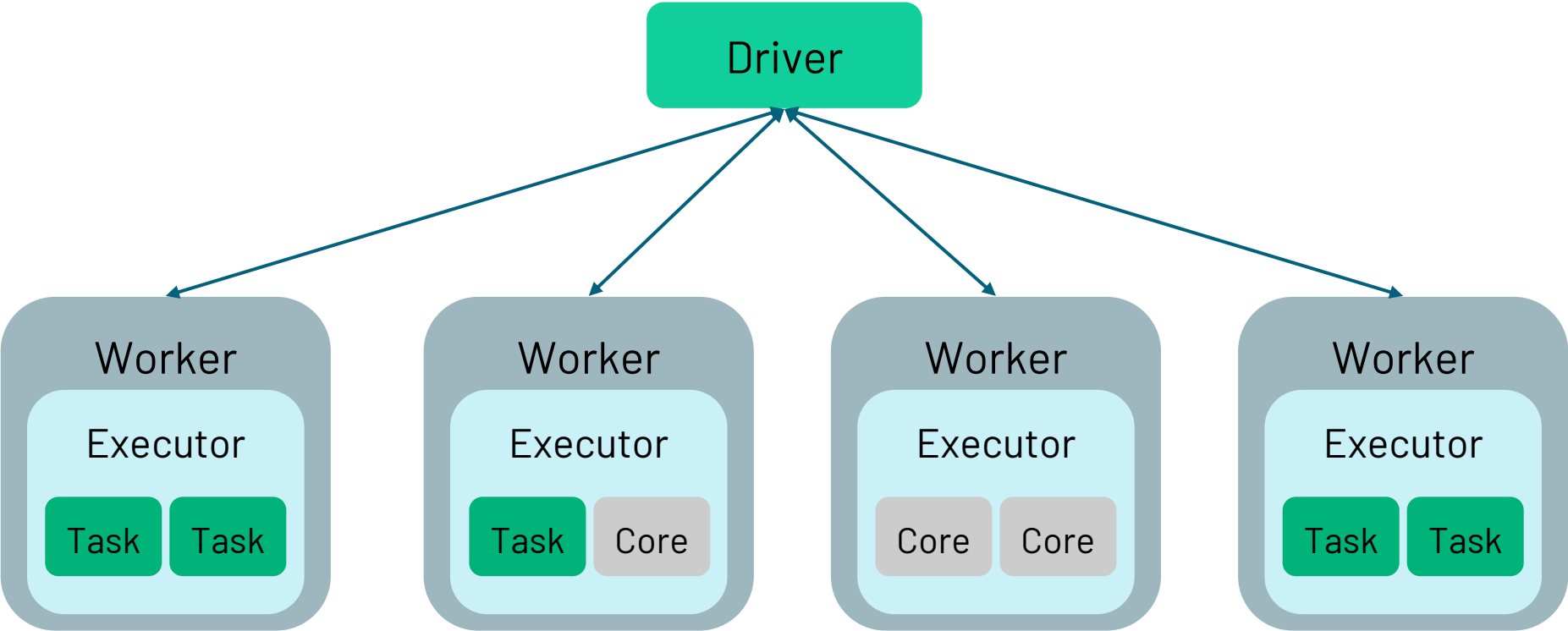
A Spark Job



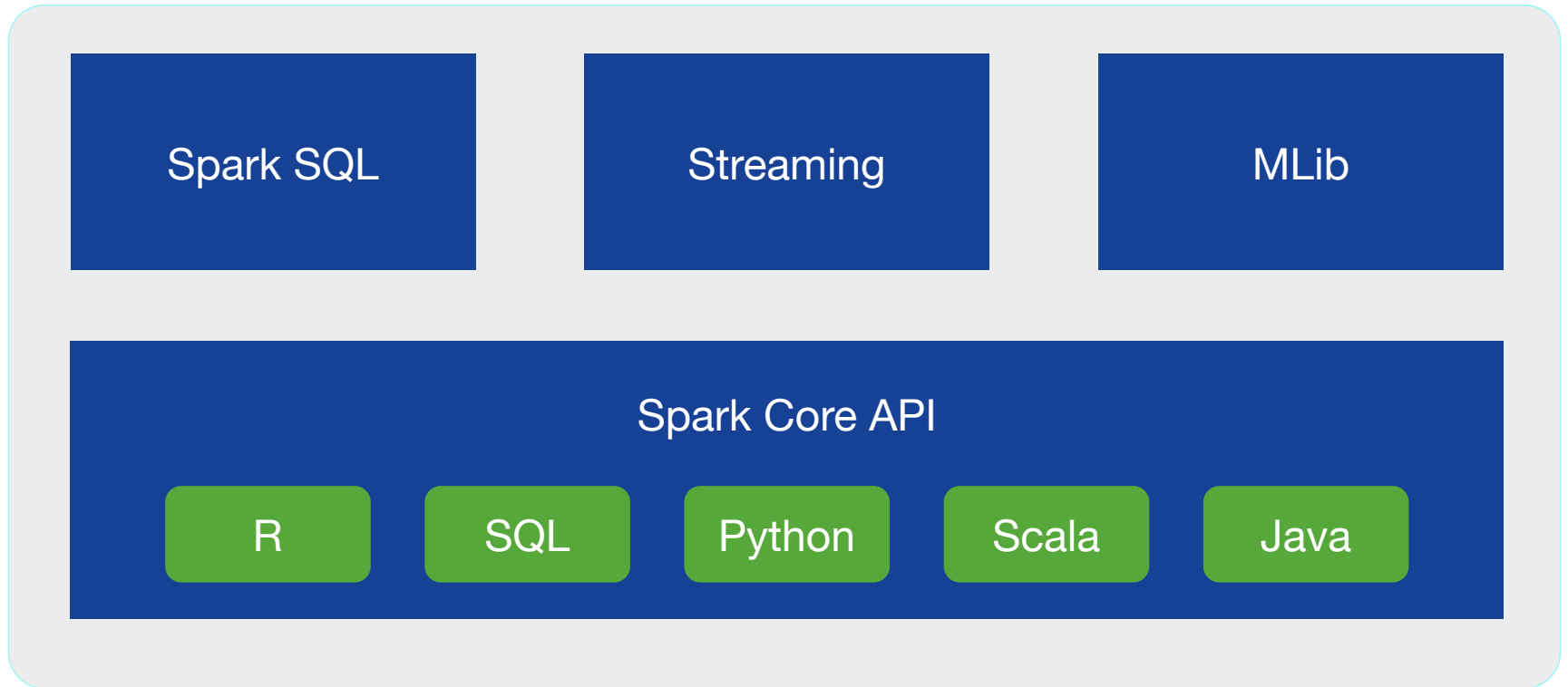
Spark Execution



Spark Cluster



Spark API



Recap & Keywords



- Spark
 - Standard de-facto big data processing
- Lazy evaluation
- Dataset partitions
- Horizontal scaling
- Transformations & Components

Questions?



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Goal

Train a Word2Vec model to improve our ontologies:

- Start from 1 occupation
- Create a corpus
- Pre-processing
- Train the model
- Use the model to extract new job titles

Word embeddings depend on a notion of **word similarity**.

A very useful definition is paradigmatic similarity:

Similar words occur in **similar contexts**. They are **exchangeable**.

Yesterday { POTUS
The President
Obama } called a press conference

Intuition: Context also carries the meaning

I eat an **apple** every day.

I eat an **orange** every day.

I like **driving** my **car** to work.



+ Codice + Testo

✓ RAM
Disco

Modifica



Taxonomy improvement with Word-embeddings

Welcome!

In this notebook we first see an introduction about the concept of Word-Embedding and as we go on we'll learn how Word2Vec algorithms and see how can we implement them with the scope to improve our taxonomies (mainly ESCO occupations).

Please note that the main purpose of this notebook is to make familiar a beginner ML user with the mentioned concepts instead of focusing on the most efficient - or pythonic - way to write the code.

First we start by uploading the files we will use. This is a file with 25 observations: 5k for each occupation. We will start by processing one occupation.

```
[1] from google.colab import files
     _source = files.upload()
```

Choose Files esco_4occupations.csv

- **esco_4occupations.csv**(text/csv) - 1811573 bytes, last modified: 9/10/2020 - 100% done
Saving esco_4occupations.csv to esco_4occupations.csv

```
[2] import io
     import pandas as pd
     df = pd.read_csv(io.BytesIO(_source['esco_4occupations.csv']), sep = ',', delimiter=None, header='infer', encoding = 'utf-8')
     display(df)
```


Lab session

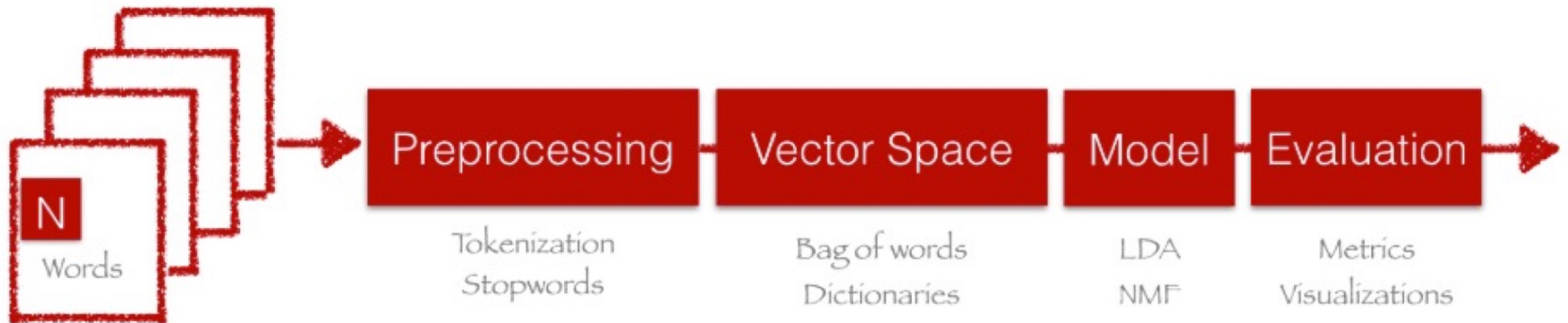
Find new occupations

Goal

Use LDA to improve our ontologies and extract new insights:

- Start from a corpus of job vacancies
- Pre-processing
- Apply some topic modelling techniques
- Extract new occupations

M Documents



What «topic» means?

Observation

A group of words are likely to appear in the same **context**

A hidden (so, unknown) structure that helps determine what words are likely to appear in a corpus

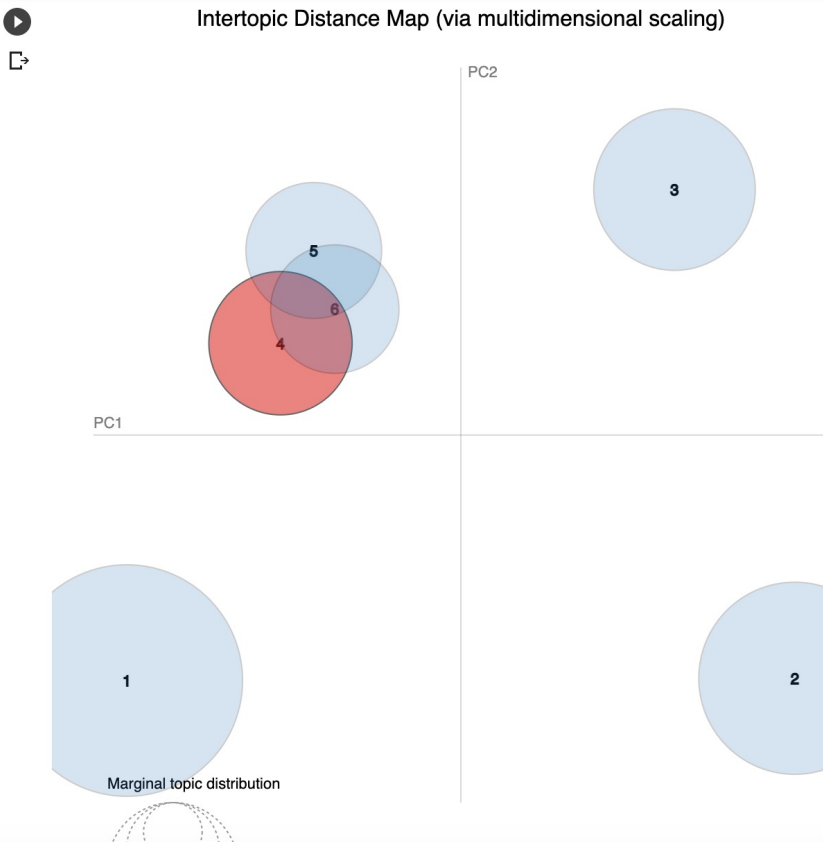
A topic is a word-distribution over a fixed vocabulary

+ Codice + Testo

RAM Disco

Modifica

Intertopic Distance Map (via multidimensional scaling)



Top-30 Most Relevant Terms for Topic 4 (11.9% of tokens)

