

Part of the new R/Insurance Webinar Series

# High performance programming in R

(arrow package and Parquet files)

31 January 2024

#### Welcome to the webinar!

R/insurance webinar series

- 1) From Excel to programming in R
- 2) From programming in R to putting R into production
- 3) R performance culture

# 4) High performance programming in R

Delivered on behalf of the R Consortium by Georgios Bakoloukas and Benedikt Schamberger, Actuarial Control, Group Risk Management, Swiss Re

#### Background to Swiss Re's R community

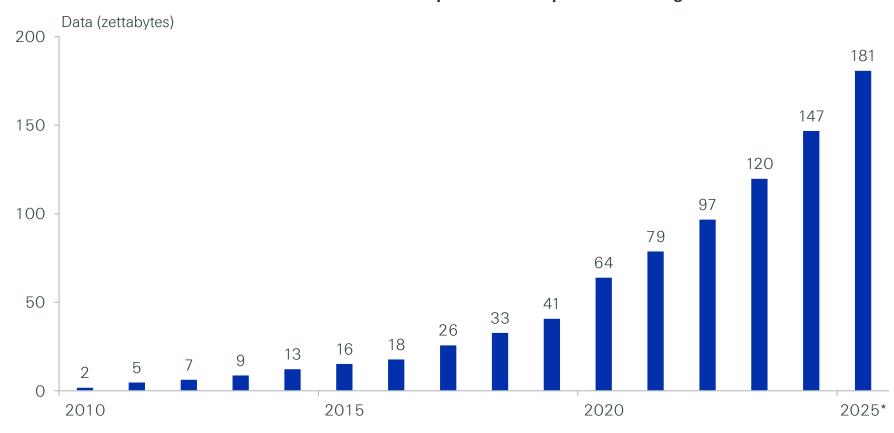
Large actuarial R programming, Atelier, community

- Swiss Re internal R community sponsored by our Group Chief Actuary Philip Long (<u>Atelier programme</u>)
- 2000+ community with 500+ regular coders who also support each other
- The case we see today relates to code optimisations we did for experience study work, ie comparing how an insurance portfolio performed to initial expectations
- Views expressed belong solely to the speakers and not necessarily to the speaker's employer

#### Data sizes increasing

Sizes have been growing exponentially and are expected to keep this trend

#### Volume of data created and consumed is expected to keep on increasing



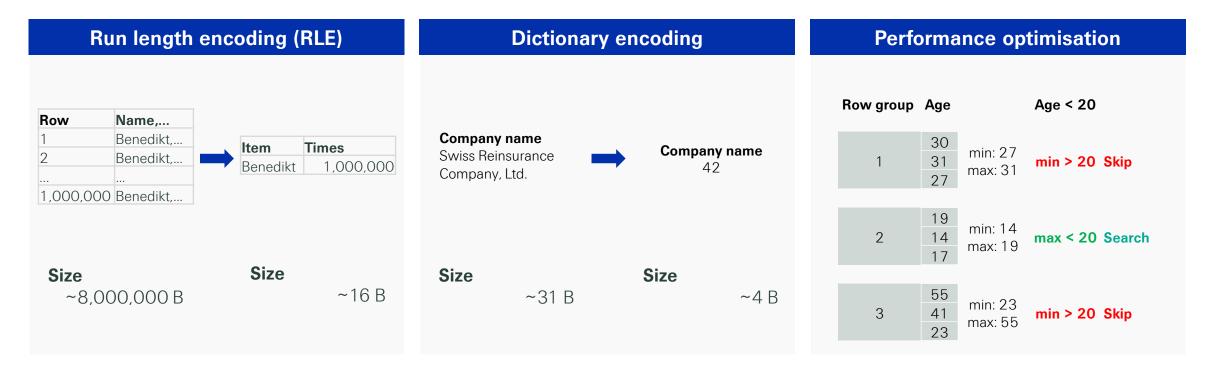
Source: Statisa: Volume of data/information created, captured, copied, and consumed worldwide from 2010 to 2020, with forecasts from 2021 to 2025, September 2022

#### Parquet file format

Uses common compression methods like RLE, dictionaries and other optimisations



#### Fast and efficient columnar-storage



Examples for illustration, exact sizes and optimisations will depend on your data and options used in creating the parquet file

# Moving from CSV to Parquet with arrow Drop-in replacement for CSV

## **CSV** (with data.table)



## Parquet (with arrow)



#### Reading data

my\_data <- data.table::fread("my\_data.csv")</pre>



my\_data <- arrow::read\_parquet("my\_data.parquet")</pre>

#### Writing data

data.table::fwrite(my\_data, file = "my\_data.csv")



arrow::write\_parquet(my\_data, sink = "my\_data.parquet")

#### Case study: Aggregating exposure information

Regular dplyr and partitioned parquet

#### Regular dplyr



## **Partitioned parquet**



```
df <- fread("my_data.csv") # or read_parquet("my_data.parquet)"

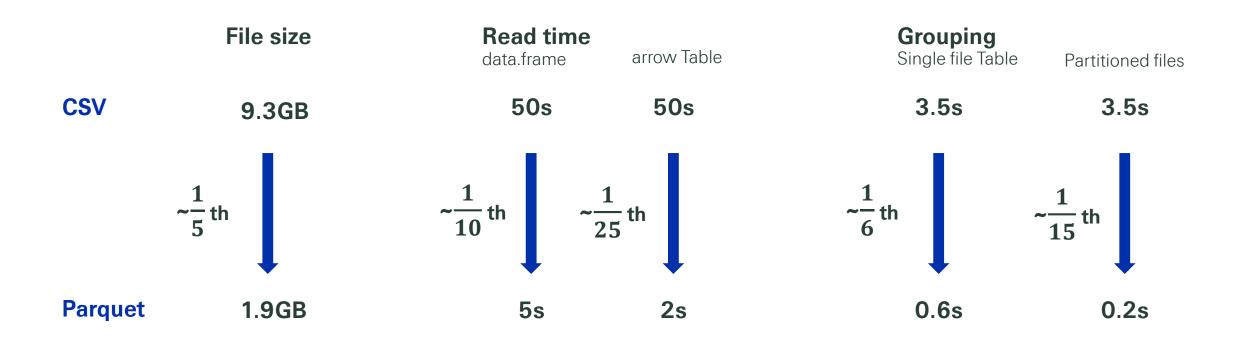
df |>
   filter(calendar_year == 2019) |>
   summarise(
     total_exposure = sum(exposure_amount),
     .by = c("benefit_id", "insured_age_group", "region")
)
```

```
df <- open_dataset("my_data") # partitioned parquet folder

df |>
    filter(calendar_year == 2019) |>
    summarise(
      total_exposure = sum(exposure_amount),
      .by = c("benefit_id", "insured_age_group", "region")
    ) |>
    collect()
```

#### Why switching to Parquet is worthwhile

Smaller files, faster reading and potentially much faster aggregations



Test file: L&H insurance treaty about 24m rows, with 51 columns, size 9.3GB (CSV)





# **R Consortium Impact**

 R Consortium Community Grants and Sponsorships Over USD \$1.4 Million



- Organize large scale collaborative projects
  - R Validation Hub
  - R-Ladies
  - Diversity and Inclusion Working Group
- Co-host multidisciplinary data science forums
  - Stanford Data Institute
- Direct support for key R events
  - R/Medicine, R/Pharma, useR!, LatinR, more
- Direct support for R User Groups







# Organizations Can Become a Member Today!

Email Joseph Rickert at director@r-consortium.org

to set up first call