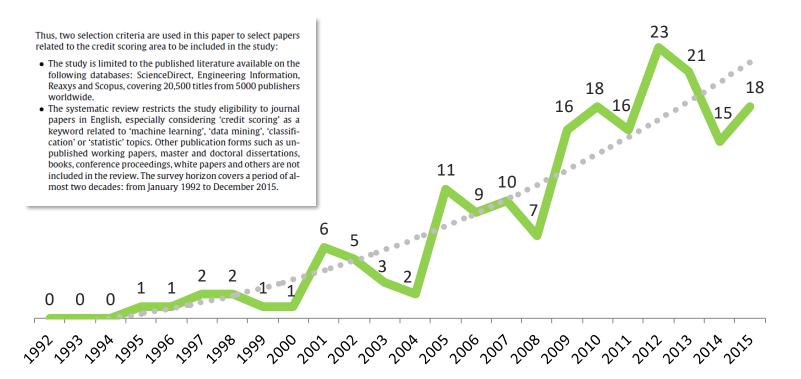


## Data Science в скоринге

Что предлагает Science?

Афанасьев Сергей КБ «Ренессанс Кредит» 1 августа 2019 г. **Москва** 

#### Растет количество статей по скорингу

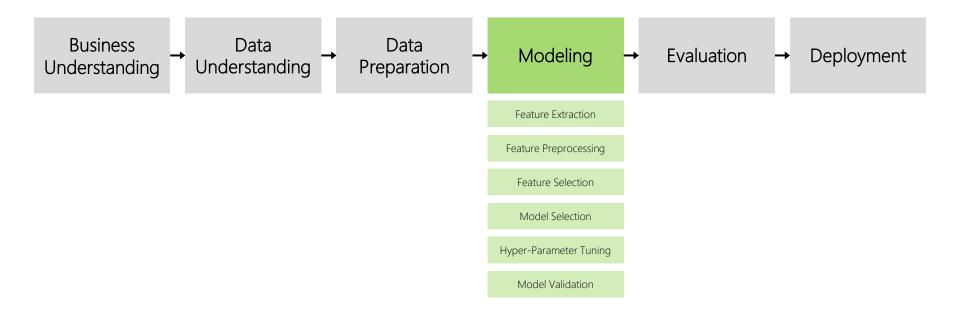


Louzada, Francisco, Anderson Ara, and Guilherme B. Fernandes. "Classification methods applied to credit scoring: Systematic review and overall comparison." Surveys in Operations Research and Management Science 21.2 (2016): 117-134.

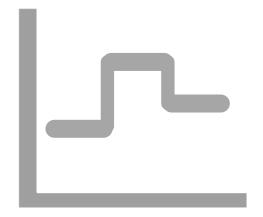
## Тематики научных статей (1992-2015)



## CRISP-DM & ML-Pipeline



# Биннингпеременных



#### Биннинг в кредитном скоринге

Задача кредитного скоринга:

- x<sub>i</sub> заемщики
- $y_i \in \{-1(bad), +1(good)\}$

Бинаризация признаков  $f_i(x)$ :

$$b_{jk}(x) = \left[ f_j(x) \in D_{jk} \right]$$

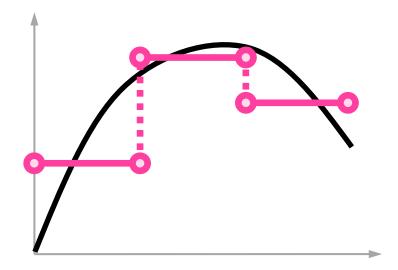
	до 25	5
Doopoor	25-40	10
Возраст	40-50	15
	50 и больше	10
	владелец	20
Cobarnoumoari	совладелец	15
Собственность	съемщик	10
	другое	5
	руководитель	15
Работа	менеджер	10
Pa001a	служащий	5
	другое	0
	1/безработный	0
CTOV	13	5
Стаж	310	10
	10 и более	15

### Зачем нужен биннинг?

## Интерпретируется и прост в применении

	до 25	5
Pooport	25-40	10
Возраст	40-50	15
	50 и больше	10
	владелец	20
Собственность	совладелец	15
Сооственность	съемщик	10
	другое	5
	руководитель	15
Работа	менеджер	10
rauuta	служащий	5
	другое	0
	1/безработный	0
Стаж	13	5
Стаж	310	10
	10 и более	15

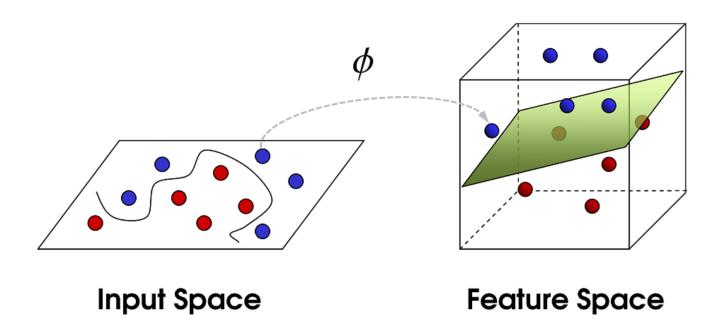
## Описывает нелинейные зависимости





Бинить или не бинить?

## Нелинейности в размерности

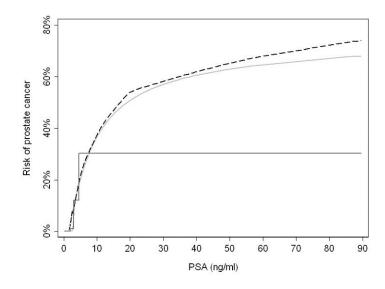


### 15+1 причина против биннинга

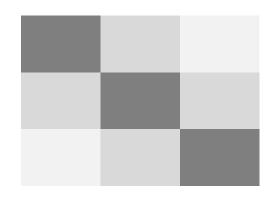
#### Problems Caused by Categorizing Continuous Variables

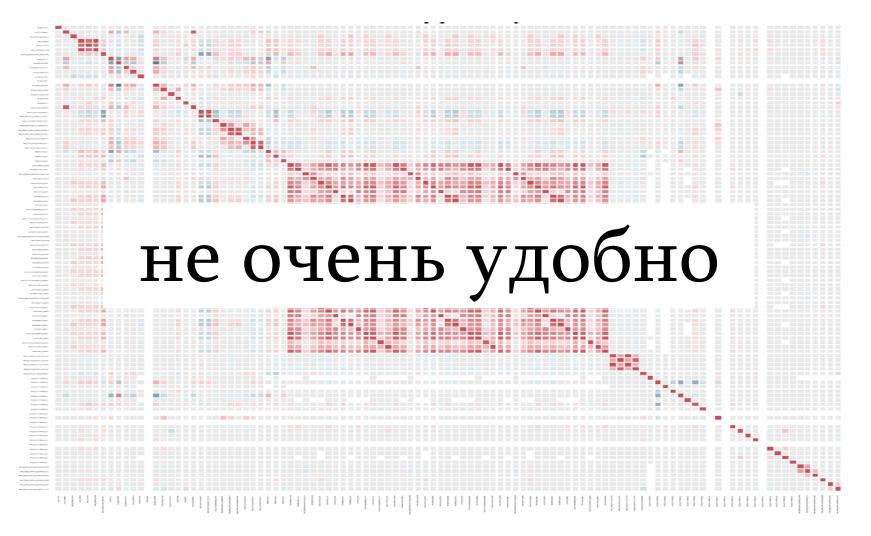
- 1. Optimum decisions are made by applying a utility function to a predicted value (e.g., predicted risk). At the decision point, one can solve for the personalized cutpoint for predicted risk that optimizes the decision. Dichotomization on independent variables is completely at odds with making optimal decisions. To make an optimal decision, the cutpoint for a predictor would necessarily be a function of the continuous values of all the other predictors, as shown here in Section 13.3.1.
- 2. Loss of power and loss of precision of estimated means, odds, hazards, etc. Dichotomization of a predictor requires the researcher to add a new predictor to the mix to make up for the lost information.
- Categorization assumes that the relationship between the predictor and the response is flat within intervals; this assumption is far less reasonable than a linearity assumption in most cases
- 4. Researchers seldom agree on the choice of cutpoint, thus there is a severe interpretation problem. One study may provide an odds ratio for comparing BMI > 30 with BMI <= 30, another for comparing BMI > 28 with BMI <= 28. Neither of these has a good definition and they have different meanings.</p>
- 5. Categorization of continuous variables using percentiles is particularly hazardous. The percentiles are usually estimated from the data at hand, are estimated with sampling error, and do not relate to percentiles of the same variable in a population. Percentiling a variable is declaring to readers that how similar a person is to other persons is as important as how the physical characteristics of the measurement predict outcomes. For example, it is common to group the continuous variable BMI into quantile intervals. BMI has a smooth relationship with every outcome studied, and relates to outcome according to anatomy and physiology and not according to what have a similar BMI.
- 6. To make a continuous predictor be more accurately modeled when categorization is used, multiple intervals are required. The needed dummy variables will spend more degrees of freedom than will fitting a smooth relationship, hence power and precision will suffer. And because of sample size limitations in the very jow and very high range of the variable, the outer intervals (e.g. outer quintiles) will be wide, resulting is solnificant heterogeneity of subjects within those intervals, and residual confounding.
- 7. Categorization assumes that there is a discontinuity in response as interval boundaries are crossed
- 8. Categorization only seems to yield interpretable estimates such as odds ratios. For example, suppose one computes the odds ratio for stroke for persons with a systolic blood pressure > 160 mmHg compared to persons with a blood pressure < = 160 mmHg. The interpretation of the resulting odds ratio will depend on the exact distribution of blood pressures in the sample (the proportion of subjects > 170, > 180, etc.). On the other hand, if blood pressure is modeled as a continuous variable (e.g., using a regression spline, quadratic, or linear effect) one can estimate the ratio of odds for exact settings of the predictor, e.g., the odds ratio for 200 mmHg compared to 120 mmHg.
- 9. When the risk of stroke is being assessed for a new subject with a known blood pressure (say 162), the subject does not report to her physician "my blood pressure exceeds 160" but rather reports 162 mmHq. The risk for this subject will be much lower than that of a subject with a blood pressure of 200 mmHq.
- 10. If cutpoints are determined in a way that is not blinded to the response variable, calculation of P-values and confidence intervals requires special simulation techniques; ordinary inferential methods are completely invalid. For example, if cutpoints are chosen by trial and error in a way that utilizes the response, even informally, ordinary P-values will be too small and confidence intervals will not have the claimed coverage probabilities. The correct Monte-Carlo simulations must take into account both multiplicities and uncertainty in the choice of cutpoints. For example, if a cutpoint is chosen that minimizes the P-value and the resulting P-value is 0.05, the true type I error can easily be above 0.5; see here
- 11. Likewise, categorization that is not blinded to the response variable results in biased effect estimates (see this and this)
- 12. "Optimal" cutpoints do not replicate over studies. Hollander, Sauerbrei, and Schumacher (see here) state that "... the optimal cutpoint approach has disadvantages. One of these is that in almost every study where this method is applied, another cutpoint will emerge. This makes comparisons across studies extremely difficult or even impossible. Altman et al. point out this problem for studies of the propnosts relevance of the S-phase fraction in breast cancer published in the literature. They identified 19 different cutpoints used in the literature; some of them were solely used because they emerged as the "optimal" cutpoint in a specific data set. In a meta-analysis on the relationship between cathepsin-D content and disease-free survival in node-negative breast cancer patients, 12 studies were in included with 12 different cutpoints. ... Interestingly, neither cathepsin-D nor the S-phase fraction are recommended to be used as propnostic markers in breast cancer in the recent update of the American Society of Clinical Oncology."
- 13. Cutpoints are arbitrary and manipulatable; cutpoints can be found that can result in both positive and negative associations (see this)
- 14. If a confounder is adjusted for by categorization, there will be residual confounding that can be explained away by inclusion of the continuous form of the predictor in the model in addition to the categories.
- 15. A better approach that maximizes power and that only assumes a smooth relationship is to use a restricted cubic spline (regression spline; piecewise cubic polynomial) function for predictors that are not known to predict linearly. Use of flexible parametric approaches such as this allows standard inference techniques (P-values, confidence limits) to be used

Prostate cancer risk by PSA (black dashed line), with predicted risks using either cubic splines (light gray solid line) or quartiles (dark gray solid line).

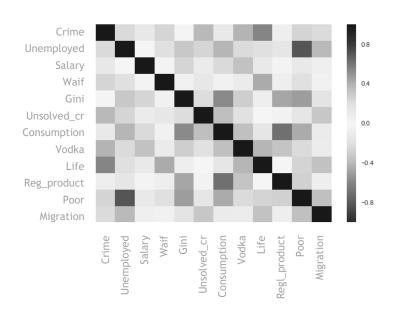


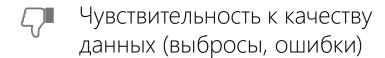
# Отборпеременных





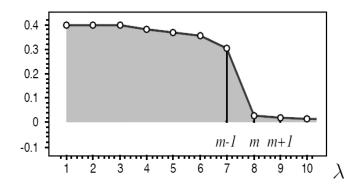
## Матрица корреляций



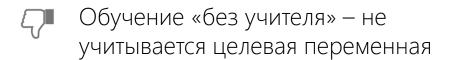


- Не учитываются сложные взаимосвязи
- Ошибки при интерпретации

#### Метод главных компонент (РСА)

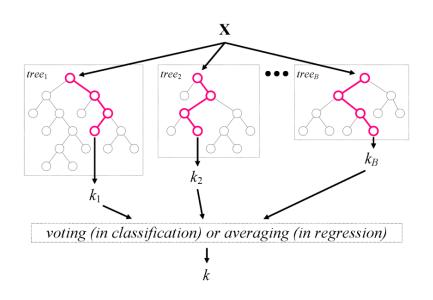


$$E_m = \frac{\|GU^{\mathsf{T}} - F\|^2}{\|F\|^2} = \frac{\lambda_{m+1} + \dots + \lambda_n}{\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n} \leqslant \varepsilon$$



- Главные компоненты не всегда самые информативные
- 🥦 Чувствительность к масштабу
- Проблема выбора порога

#### New Approach by Random Forest





Высокое качество отбора переменных

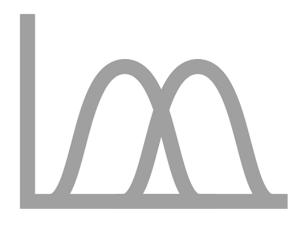


Вычислительная сложность



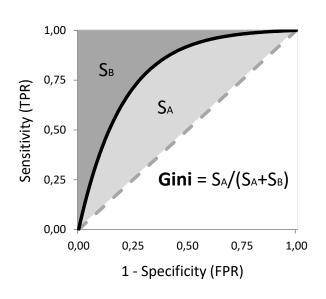
Переобучение

# Метрикикачества



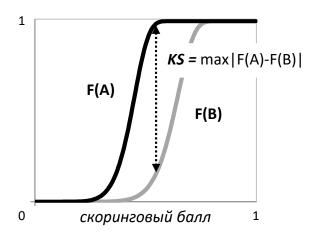
## Отраслевой стандарт

#### Gini Index

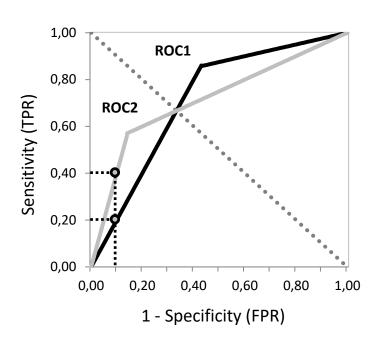


#### **KS** statistic

#### Функция распределения



#### Проблемы метрики Gini



- Является интегральной метрикой с артефактами (см. рисунок)
- Плохо работает на несбалансированных выборках
- Не отражает финансовый результат

#### Метрики бывают разные

#### Пороговые метрики качества\*

Метрика	Формула
ACC	(TP + TN) / (TP + TN + FN + FP)
ERR	(FP + FN) / (TP + TN + FN + FP)
PPCR	(TP + FP) / (TP + TN + FN + FP)
TNR	TN / (TN + FP)
REC, SN, TPR	TP / (TP + FN) = 1 - FNR
bACC	0,5 (TNR + TPR)
SP	TN / (TN + FP) = 1 – FPR
FPR	FP / (TN + FP) = 1 – SP
FNR	FN / (TP + FN) = 1 – SN
LRP	SN / (1 – SP) = (1 – FNR) / FPR
LRN	(1-SN) / SP = FNR / (1-FPR)
PREC, PPV	TP / (TP + FP)
FDR	FP / (TP + FP) = 1 – PPV
NPV	TN / (TN + FN)
FOR	FN / (TN + FN) = 1 – NPV
$F_{_{0,5}}$	1,25 × PREC × REC / (0,25 × PREC + REC)
$F_1$	2 × PREC × REC / (PREC + REC)
$F_2$	5 × PREC × REC / (4 × PREC + REC)
MCC	$(TP \times TN - FP \times FN) / ((TP + FP)(TP + FN)(TN + FP)(TN + FN))^{1/2}$
LIFT	PREC / (TP + FN) / (TP + TN + FN + FP)

<sup>\*</sup> ACC – accuracy; ERR – error rate; PPCR – predicted positive condition rate; TNR – true negative rate; REC – recall; SN – sensitivity; TPR – true positive rate; bACC – balanced accuracy; SP – specificity; FPR – false positive rate; FNR – false negative rate; LRP – likelihood ratio positive; LRN – likelihood ratio negative; PREC – precision; PPV – positive predictive value; FDR – false discovery rate; NPV – negative predictive value; FOR – false omission rate; F – F-score; MCC – Matthews correlation coefficient; LIFT – concentration increase; TP – true positives; TN – true negatives; FP – false positives; FN – false negatives.

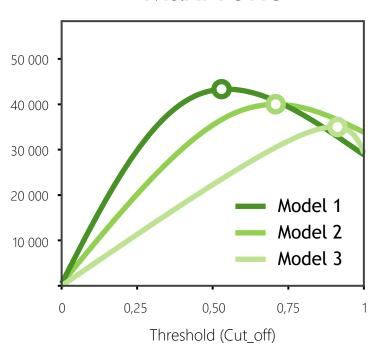
#### Метрики качества, не зависящие от порога\*\*

Метрика	Анализируемая кривая	Методика вычисления
AUC-ROC	ROC-кривая	Площадь под ROC-кривой
Gini	ROC-кривая	Gini = 2 × AUC_ROC – 1
AUC-CROC	CROC-кривая <sup>1</sup>	Площадь под CROC-кривой
AUC-PR, AP	PR-кривая	Площадь под PR-кривой
AUC LIFT	LIFT-кривая²	Площадь под LIFT-кривой
NAP	PR-кривая	NAP = AP/(1 - d) - d/(1 - d)
KS	Функции распределения	$KS = \max  F(a_i) - F(b_i) $
S-test	Плотности распределения	$S = \sum  a_i - b_i /2$
Chi	Плотности распределения	Chi = $\Sigma((a_t - b_t)^{(0,5)})/(a_t + b_t)$
T-test	Плотности распределения	$T = (E(a_i) - E(b_i))/((var(a_i)/N_a) + (var(b_i)/N_b)^(0,5))$
MAD-test <sup>3</sup>	Плотности распределения	$MAD = \sum  a_i - b_i /K, 1 \le i \le K$
AD-test <sup>4</sup>	Плотности распределения	$\begin{array}{l} \mathrm{AD} = (\Sigma(N_{t} \times \mathbf{Z}(N_{a} + N_{b} - N_{a} \times i)) \hat{}(0,5)) / (i \times \mathbf{Z}(N_{a} + N_{b} - i)) / \\ (N_{a} \times N_{b}), \ 1 \leq i \leq N_{a} + N_{b} \end{array}$
KLD	Плотности распределения	$KLD(a_i  b_i) = \Sigma a_i \times \log(a_i/b_i)$
JSD	Плотности распределения	$\mathrm{JSD}(a_i  b_i) = (\mathrm{KLD}(a_i  (a_i+b_i)/2) + \mathrm{KLD}(b_i  (a_i+b_i)/2))/2$

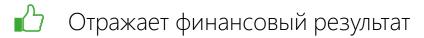
<sup>\*\*</sup> AUC-ROC – area under curve ROC; Gini – Gini index; AUC-CROC – area under curve concentrated ROC; AUC-PR – area under curve PR; AP – average precision; AUC LIFT – area under curve LIFT; NAP – normalized average precision; KS – Kolmogorov-Smirnov test; Chi – Pearson's chi-squared test; T-test – Welch's t-test, unequal variances t-test; MAD – mean absolute deviation; AD-test – Anderson-Darling test; KLD – Kullback-Leibler divergence; JSD – Jensen-Shannon divergence.

#### MaxProfit — максимизирует прибыль

#### **MaxProfit**



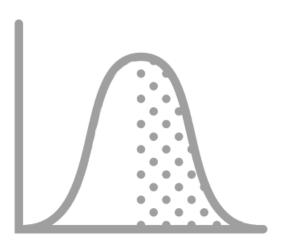
$$\mathbf{P} = (1 - RR) \left( \frac{t_0}{1 - t_0} \times TN - FN \right) \times s$$



🖒 Не чувствителен к дисбалансу

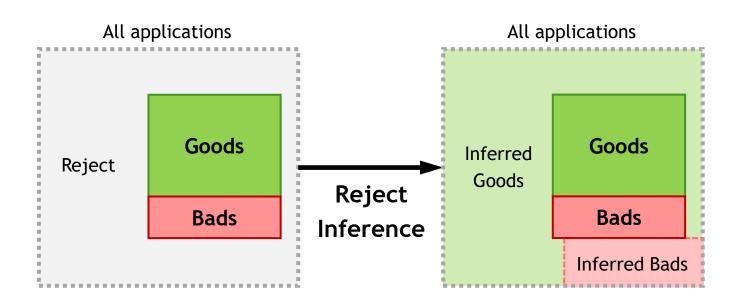
🖒 Подбирает оптимальный порог

## Reject Inference



#### Проблема смещения оценок

Reject Inference – процедура включения в выборку отклоненных заявок с целью корректировки смещения скоринговых оценок

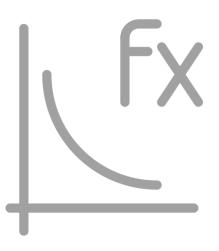


### Методы Reject Inference

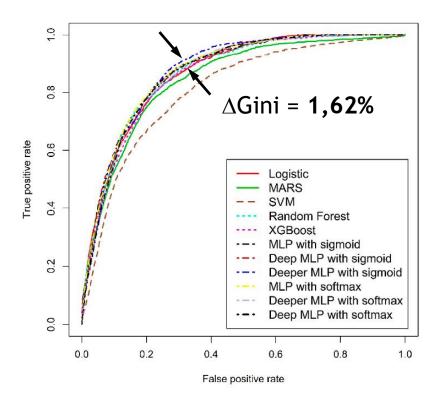
		Качество	Стоимость
	Hard cutoff	•0000	БЕСПЛАТНО
Неявные методы	Fuzzy	00000	БЕСПЛАТНО
методы	Semi-Supervised	00000	БЕСПЛАТНО
A /D toot	Triggers/batch	00000	НЕДОРОГО
A/B test	Open Gate	00000	50 000 000 руб.*

<sup>\*</sup> Стоимость указана за 10 000 заявок

# **Б** ML Алгоритмы



### Сравнение алгоритмов (2019)



Log Regression – один из лучших алгоритмов по метрике Gini

Machine Learning Models	AUC	H-Measure
Logistic	0.8667	0.4151
MARS	0.8462	0.3868
SVM	0.8083	0.3097
RF	0.8682	0.4214
XGBoost	0.8633	0.3987
MLP with sigmoid	0.8726	0.4256
Deep MLP with sigmoid	0.8718	0.4233
Deeper MLP with sigmoid	0.8748	0.4298
MLP with softmax	0.8742	0.4311
Deeper MLP with softmax	0.8664	0.4126
Deep MLP with softmax	0.8682	0.4172

#### Сравнение алгоритмов (2015)

#### Benchmarking state-of-the-art classification algorithms for credit scoring: An update of research

Stefan Lessmann\*\*, Bart Baesens<sup>∞</sup>, Hsin-Vonn Seow<sup>d</sup>, Lyn C. Thomas<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> School of Business and Economics, Humboldt-University of Berlin

<sup>b</sup> Department of Decision Sciences & Information Management, Catholic University of Leuven

<sup>c</sup> School of Management, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton, SO17 1BJ, United Kingdom

<sup>a</sup> Nottingham University Business School, University of Nottingham-Malaysia Campus

#### Abstract

Many years have passed since Baesens et al. published their benchmarking study of classification algorithms in credit scoring [Baesens, B., Van Gestel, T., Viaene, S., Stepanova, M., Suykens, J., & Vanthienen, J. (2003). Benchmarking state-of-the-art classification algorithms for credit scoring. Journal of the Operational Research Society, 54(6), 627-635.]. The interest in prediction methods for scorecard development is unbroken. However, there have been several advancements including novel learning methods, performance measures and techniques to reliably compare different classifiers, which the credit scoring literature does not reflect. To close these research gaps, we update the study of Baesens et al. and compare several novel classification algorithms to the state-of-the-art in credit scoring. In addition, we examine the extent to which the assessment of alternative scorecards differs across established and novel indicators of predictive accuracy. Finally, we explore whether more accurate classifiers are managerial meaningful. Our study provides valuable insight for professionals and academics in credit scoring. It helps practitioners to stay abreast of technical advancements in predictive modeling. From an academic point of view, the study provides an independent assessment of recent scoring methods and offers a new baseline to which future approaches can be compared.

Keywords: Data Mining, Credit Scoring, OR in banking, Forecasting benchmark

#### В исследовании сравнивались:

- 41 алгоритм
- на 8 выборках (портфелях).
- по 6 метрикам

## Рэнкинг обычных классификаторов

Classifier family	BM selection	Classifier	AUC	PCC	BS	Н	PG	KS	AvgR	High score
		ANN	16.2 (.000)	18.6 (.000)	27.5 (.000)	17.9 (.000)	14.9 (.020)	17.6 (.000)	18.8	14
		B-Net	27.8 (.000)	26.8 (.000)	20.4 (.000)	28.3 (.000)	23.7 (.000)	26.2 (.000)	25.5	30
		CART	36.5 (.000)	32.8 (.000)	35.9 <u>(.000</u> )	36.3 (.000)	25.7 (.000)	34.1 (.000)	33.6	38
		ELM	30.1 (.000)	29.8 (.000)	35.9 (.000)	30.6 (.000)	27.0 (.000)	27.9 (.000)	30.2	36
		ELM-K	20.6 (.000)	19.9 (.000)	36.8 (.000)	19.0 (.000)	23.0 (.000)	20.6 (.000)	23.3	26
er		J4.8	36.9 (.000)	34.2 (.000)	34.3 (.000)	35.4 (.000)	35.7 <u>(.000)</u>	32.5 (.000)	34.8	39
classifier		k-NN	29.3 (.000)	30.1 (.000)	27.2 (.000)	30.0 (.000)	26.6 (.000)	30.5 (.000)	29.0	34
l cla	n.a.	LDA	21.8 (.000)	20.9 (.000)	16.7 <u>(.000)</u>	20.5 (.000)	24.8 (.000)	21.9 (.000)	21.1	20
Individual	Ė	LR	20.1 (.000)	19.9 (.000)	13.3 (.000)	19.0 (.000)	23.1 (.000)	20.4 (.000)	19.3	16
divi		LR-R	22.5 (.000)	22.0 (.000)	34.6 (.000)	22.5 (.000)	21.4 (.000)	21.4 (.000)	24.1	28
In		NB	30.1 (.000)	29.9 (.000)	23.8 (.000)	29.3 (.000)	22.2 (.000)	29.1 (.000)	27.4	33
		RbfNN	31.4 (.000)	31.7 (.000)	28.0 (.000)	31.9 (.000)	24.1 (.000)	31.7 (.000)	29.8	35
		QDA	27.0 (.000)	26.4 (.000)	22.6 (.000)	26.4 (.000)	23.6 (.000)	27.3 (.000)	25.5	31
		SVM-L	21.7 (.000)	23.0 (.000)	31.8 (.000)	22.6 (.000)	19.7 (.000)	21.7 (.000)	23.4	27
		SVM-Rbf	20.5 (.000)	22.2 (.000)	31.8 (.000)	22.0 (.000)	21.7 (.000)	21.3 (.000)	23.2	25
		VP	37.8 <u>(.000)</u>	36.4 (.000)	31.4 (.000)	37.8 <u>(.000)</u>	34.6 (.000)	37.6 <u>(.000)</u>	35.9	40

#### Рэнкинг однородных ансамблей

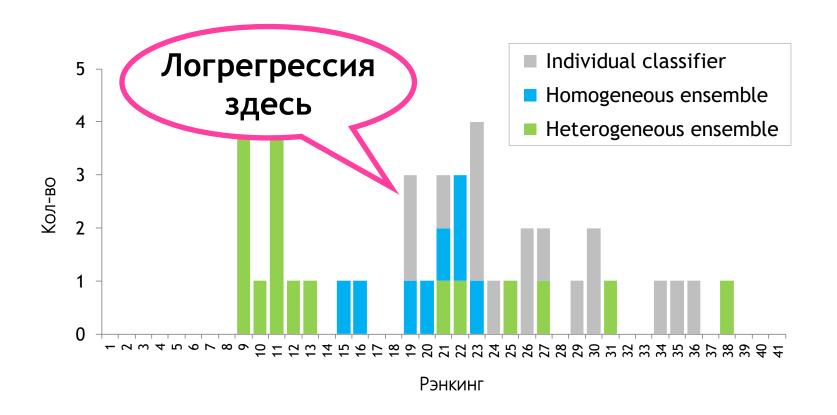
Classifier family	BM selection	Classifier	AUC	PCC	BS	Н	PG	KS	AvgR	High score
		ADT	22.0 (.000)	18.8 (.000)	19.0 (.000)	21.7 (.000)	19.4 (.000)	20.0 (.000)	20.2	17
ensemble		Bag	25.1 (.000)	22.6 (.000)	18.3 (.000)	23.5 (.000)	25.2 (.000)	24.7 (.000)	23.2	24
nser		BagNN	15.4 (.000)	17.3 (.000)	12.6 (.000)	16.5 (.000)	15.0 (.020)	16.6 (.000)	15.6	13
	n.a.	Boost	16.9 (.000)	16.7 (.000)	25.2 (.000)	18.2 (.000)	19.2 (.000)	18.1 (.000)	19.0	15
sueo	ri .	LMT	22.9 (.000)	23.4 (.000)	15.6 (.000)	25.1 (.000)	20.1 (.000)	22.9 (.000)	21.7	22
Homogeneous n.a.		RF	14.7 <u>(.000)</u>	14.3 (.039)	12.6 (.000)	12.8 (.004)	19.4 (.000)	15.3 (.000)	14.8	12
		RotFor	22.8 (.000)	21.9 (.000)	23.0 (.000)	21.1 (.000)	21.6 (.000)	22.9 (.000)	22.2	23
		SGB	21.0 (.000)	19.9 (.000)	20.8 (.000)	21.2 (.000)	22.5 (.000)	20.8 (.000)	21.0	19

Bold face indicates the best classifier (lowest average rank) per performance measure. Italic script highlights classifiers that perform best in their family (e.g., best individual classifier, best homogeneous ensemble, etc.). Values in brackets give the adjusted p-value corresponding to a pairwise comparison of the row classifier to the best classifier (per performance measure). An underscore indicates that p-values are significant at the 5% level. To account for the total number of pairwise comparisons, we adjust p-values using the Rom-procedure (García, et al., 2010). Prior to conducting multiple comparisons, we employ the Friedman test to verify that at least two classifiers perform significantly different (e.g., Demšar, 2006). The last row shows the corresponding  $\chi^2$  and p-values.

## Рэнкинг разнородных ансамблей

Classifier family	BM selection	Classifier	AUC	PCC	BS	Н	PG	KS	AvgR	High score
	0	AvgS	8.7 (.795)	10.8 (.812)	6.6 (.628)	9.2 (.556)	12.0 (.420)	9.2 (.513)	9.4	4
	none	AvgW	7.3 (/)	12.6 (.578)	7.9 (.628)	7.3 (/)	10.2 (/)	7.9 (/)	8.9	2
_		Stack	30.6 (.000)	26.6 (.000)	37.4 (.000)	29.6 (.000)	30.7 (.000)	29.5 (.000)	30.7	37
		CompM	18.3 (.000)	15.3 (.004)	36.5 (.000)	17.2 (.000)	20.0 (.000)	18.2 (.000)	20.9	18
		EPVRL	8.2 (.795)	10.8 (.812)	6.8 (.628)	9.3 (.556)	13.7 (.125)	11.0 (.226)	10.0	5
ble	direct	GASEN	8.6 (.795)	10.6 (.812)	6.5 (.628)	9.0 (.556)	11.4 (.420)	9.0 (.513)	9.2	3
sem	ic d	HCES	10.9 (.191)	11.7 (.812)	7.5 (.628)	10.2 (.449)	14.8 (.020)	13.1 (.010)	11.4	9
Heterogeneous ensemble	Static	HCES-Bag	7.7 (.795)	9.7 (/)	<b>5.8</b> (/)	8.2 (.559)	12.5 (.420)	9.2 (.513)	8.8	1
eon		MPOE	9.9 (.637)	10.1 (.812)	9.4 (.126)	9.9 (.524)	15.1 (.018)	10.9 (.226)	10.9	6
gen		Top-T	8.7 (.795)	11.3 (.812)	10.0 (.055)	9.8 (.524)	14.8 (.020)	12.3 (.048)	11.2	8
etero	ŧ	CuCE	10.0 (.637)	12.0 (.812)	10.1 (.050)	10.8 (.220)	12.1 (.420)	11.2 (.226)	11.0	7
Ħ	dire	k-Means	12.6 (.008)	13.6 (.118)	9.8 (.073)	11.2 (.109)	14.9 (.020)	12.0 (.077)	12.4	10
	c in	KaPru	27.7 (.000)	25.3 (.000)	15.7 (.000)	28.1 (.000)	25.1 (.000)	25.4 (.000)	24.5	29
	Static indirect	MDM	24.4 (.000)	24.0 (.000)	11.6 (.002)	23.7 (.000)	21.7 (.000)	23.7 (.000)	21.5	21
_		UWA	9.3 (.795)	11.8 (.812)	19.5 (.000)	10.1 (.453)	14.3 (.049)	10.9 (.226)	12.7	11
	Dyna- mic	kNORA	27.1 (.000)	2 <b>6</b> .7 (.000)	28.1 (.000)	28.1 (.000)	23.4 (.000)	25.9 (.000)	26.6	32
	Dy n	PMCC	40.1 (.000)	38.6 (.000)	32.9 (.000)	39.5 (.000)	39.9 (.000)	38.8 (.000)	38.3	41

#### Рэнкинг алгоритмов



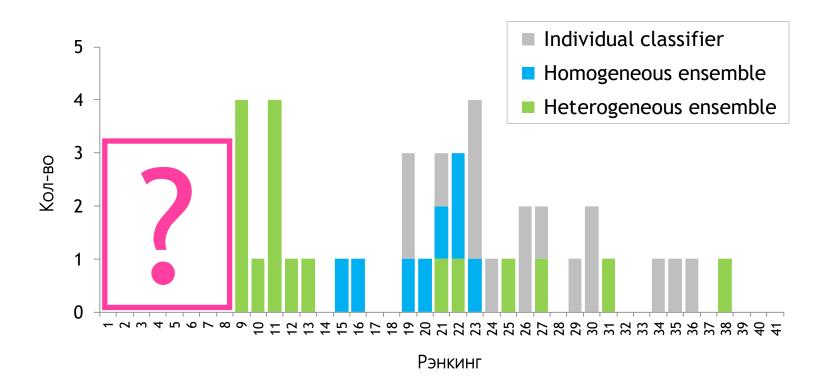
#### Теорема о бесплатных завтраках



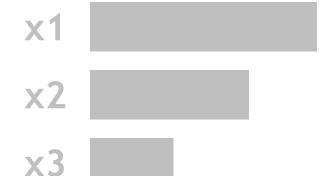
В среднем по всем возможным порождающим определениям у любого алгоритма классификации частота ошибок классификации ранее не наблюдавшихся примеров одинакова. Самый изощренный алгоритм, который мы только можем придумать, в среднем (по всем возможным задачам) дает такое же качество, как простейшее предсказание: все точки принадлежат одному классу.

David H. Wolpert, 1996

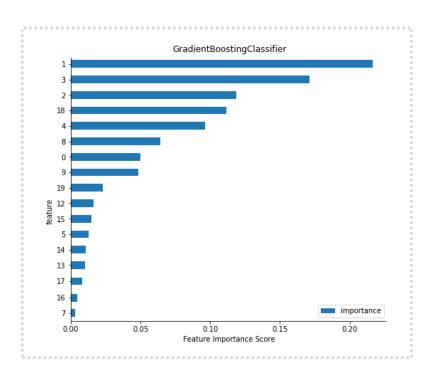
#### Бесплатных завтраков не бывает?



# **Б** Интер-претаторы



### Feature Importance



Ансамблевые алгоритмы на основе деревьев решений (Random Forest, Gradient Boosting и др.) позволяют оценить важность каждого признака через показатель Feature Importance.

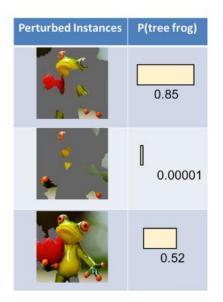
#### LIME



Original Image P(tree frog) = 0.54



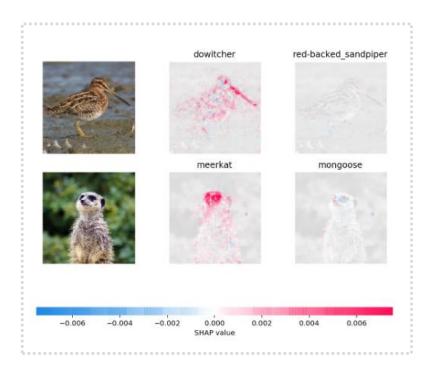
Interpretable Components



LIME использует подход интерпретации сложных моделей через простые модели:

Простая линейная модель аппроксимируют функцию сложной модели путем локального подбора линейных моделей к перестановкам исходного обучающего набора.

#### **SHAP**



#### SHAP (SHapley Additive exPlanations)

- это унифицированный подход для объяснения результатов сложных моделей. SHAP связывает теорию игр с локальными объяснениями, объединяя несколько предыдущих методов и представляя аддитивный метод атрибуции признаков, основанный на ожиданиях.

## Eli5

```
Contribution?
                  Feature
        +8.958
                  Highlighted in text (sum)
                  <BIAS>
        -5.013
from: brian@ucsd.edu (brian kantor) subject: re: help for kidney
stones ..... organization: the avant-garde of the now, ltd.
lines: 12 nntp-posting-host: ucsd.edu as i recall from my bout
with kidney stones, there isn't any medication that can do
anything about them except relieve the pain, either they pass,
or they have to be broken up with sound, or they have to be
extracted surgically, when i was in, the x-ray tech happened to
mention that she'd had kidney stones and children, and the
childbirth hurt less, demerol worked, although i nearly got
arrested on my way home when i barfed all over the police car
parked just outside the er. - brian
```

Обширная библиотека, содержащая различные алгоритмы для интерпретации моделей:

- Permutation Importance
- LIME
- TextExplainer

# Кодирование переменных



# Энкодеры бывают не только WoE

**Ordinal** — convert string labels to integer values 1 through k. Ordinal.

**OneHot** — one column for each value to compare vs. all other values. Nominal, ordinal.

**Binary** — convert each integer to binary digits. Each binary digit gets one column. Some info loss but fewer dimensions. Ordinal.

**BaseN** — Ordinal, Binary, or higher encoding. Nominal, ordinal. Doesn't add much functionality. Probably avoid.

**Hashing** — Like OneHot but fewer dimensions, some info loss due to collisions. Nominal, ordinal.

**Helmert** (reverse) — The mean of the dependent variable for a level is compared to the mean of the dependent variable over all previous levels.

**Sum** — compares the mean of the dependent variable for a given level to the overall mean of the dependent variable over all the levels.

**Backward Difference** — the mean of the dependent variable for a level is compared with the mean of the dependent variable for the prior level.

**Polynomial** — orthogonal polynomial contrasts. The coefficients taken on by polynomial coding for k=4 levels are the linear, quadratic, and cubic trends in the categorical variable.

**Target** — use the mean of the DV, must take steps to avoid overfitting/ response leakage. Nominal, ordinal. For classification tasks.

**LeaveOneOut** — similar to target but avoids contamination. Nominal, ordinal. For classification tasks.

**Weight of Evidence** — added in v1.3. Not documented in the docs as of April 11, 2019. The method is explained in this post.

**James-Stein** — forthcoming in v1.4. Described in the code here.

**M-estimator** — forthcoming in v1.4. Described in the code here. Simplified target encoder.

# Практические результаты

Table 1.3 ROC AUC scores for Single Validation

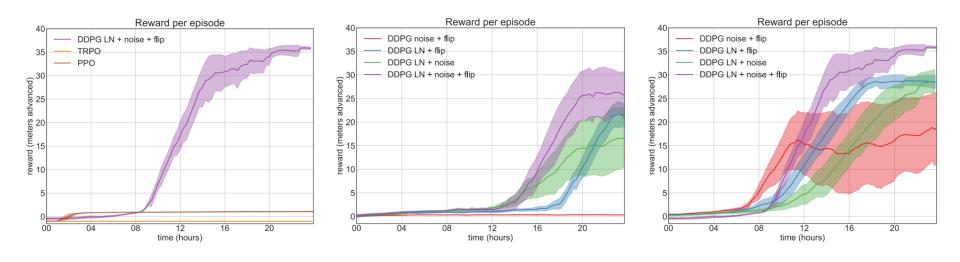
	telecom	adult	employee	credit	mortgages	promotion	kick	kdd_upselling	taxi	poverty_A	poverty_B	poverty_C
BackwardDifferenceEncoder	0.8382	0.9293	0.7569	0.7595	0.6894	0.9064				0.7323	0.6151	0.7108
CatBoostEncoder	0.8392	0.9292	0.8498	0.7594	0.6951	0.8918	0.7901	0.8654	0.5844	0.7429	0.6902	0.7333
FrequencyEncoder	0.8392	0.9293	0.8138	0.7592	0.6937	0.9055	0.7902	0.8634	0.582	0.7302	0.6128	0.7195
HelmertEncoder	0.8404	0.9297	0.8344	0.7597	0.7027	0.9083				0.7297	0.6374	0.7196
JamesSteinEncoder	0.8388	0.9292	0.7817	0.7597	0.667	0.9053	0.5835	0.726	0.5898	0.7303	0.6764	0.7217
LeaveOneOutEncoder	0.5	0.5182	0.6121	0.4997	0.5	0.5403	0.4682	0.5	0.5	0.5103	0.5	0.4959
MEstimateEncoder	0.8394	0.929	0.7353	0.7593	0.6957	0.9054	0.5877	0.5953	0.5946	0.7302	0.6493	0.7076
OrdinalEncoder	0.8404	0.9299	0.8274	0.7585	0.6917	0.9078	0.7809	0.8465	0.6034	0.7337	0.6635	0.742
SumEncoder	0.8404	0.929	0.8053	0.7593	0.6944	0.9073				0.7355	0.6206	0.7372
TargetEncoder	0.8388	0.9293	0.815	0.7599	0.6702	0.9057	0.7042	0.713	0.5894	0.7292	0.6742	0.7207
WOEEncoder	0.8393	0.9294	0.8325	0.7599	0.6801	0.9056	0.7172	0.8391	0.5903	0.7279	0.6737	0.7224

https://github.com/DenisVorotyntsev/CategoricalEncodingBenchmark/blob/master/README.md

# Bootstrap и стат. тесты

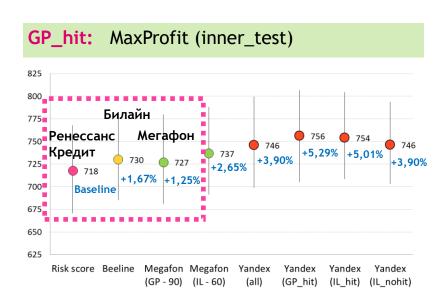


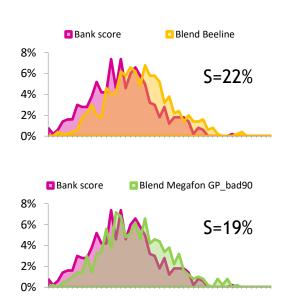
# Bootstrap (пример)



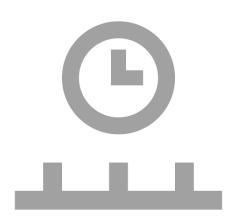
**Bootstrap** – обучение одной модели на случайных подвыборках много раз (~100-500). На выходе получается распределение оценок, по которому можно проверить статистическую значимость полученных результатов.

# Bootstrap для Blend-моделей



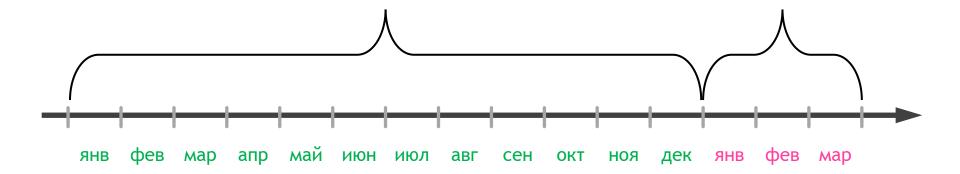


# Out-of-Time выборки



## Train/Validation

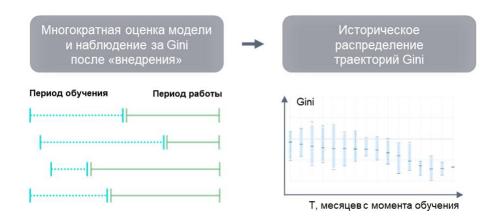
# **OOT-Test**



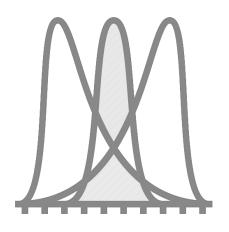
### Сколько моделей не внедряется из-за низкого качества на ООТ?

- о Много
- о Мало
- Ни одной

# Для оценки стабильности Gini можно строить отдельную модель



# Family-Wise Error Rate



# Family-Wise Error Rate

Поправка на множественную проверку гипотез (multiple comparisons, multiplicity, multiple testing problem) — способ устрания эффекта множественных сравнений, возникающего при необходимости построения семейства статистических выводов. Для устранения этого эффекта было разработано несколько подходов.

#### Попарвка Бонферрони

$$ext{FWER} = P(V \geq 1) = P\left\{igcup_{i=1}^m \left(p_i \leq rac{lpha}{m}
ight)
ight\} \leq \sum_{i=1}^m P\left(p_i \leq rac{lpha}{m}
ight) \leq mrac{lpha}{m} = lpha$$

#### Метод Шидака

$$\mathrm{P}(T_1 \leq t_1, \dots, T_m \leq t_m) \geq \prod_{i=1}^m \mathrm{P}(T_i \leq t_i), orall t$$

#### Метод Шидака-Холма

$$lpha_1=1-(1-lpha)^{1/m}\ldotslpha_i=1-(1-lpha)^{rac{1}{m-i+1}}\ldotslpha_m=lpha$$

# Примеры из практики (правила AFS)

	No	30+mob3	%	
Группа	Правила	ценз	30+mob3	Hit rate
1	1	1095	1,6%	2,4%
1	2	199	2,5%	0,4%
1	3	3255	1,0%	7,2%
1	5	2785	1,0%	6,2%
1	6	6355	0,7%	14,1%
1	8	3097	1,5%	6,9%
1	9	531	3,0%	1,2%
2	10	1637	1,0%	3,6%
2	11	2613	1,0%	5,8%
2	12	3943	1,3%	8,8%
2	13	116	1,7%	0,3%
2	14	739	1,8%	1,6%
2	15	296	2,0%	0,7%
2	16	1327	1,7%	3,0%
2	17	961	1,2%	2,1%
2	18	3832	1,4%	8,5%
3	19	6048	1,6%	13,4%
3	20	1219	1,2%	2,7%
3	21	934	1,3%	2,1%
3	22	1107	1,3%	2,5%
3	23	1403	1,3%	3,1%
3	24	2518	1,2%	5,6%
3	25	3577	1,2%	8,0%
3	26	936	1,5%	2,1%
3	27	1486	1,7%	3,3%
3	28	1943	1,5%	4,3%
3	29	2759	1,4%	6,1%
3	30	11405	1,2%	25,4%
4	31	3653	2,2%	8,1%
4	32	3738	2,2%	8,3%
4	33	6912	1,7%	15,4%
4	34	4487	1,8%	10,0%
4	35	1531	3,4%	3,4%

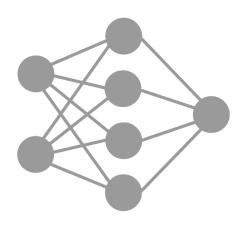
	Nº	30+mob3	%	
Группа	Правила	ценз	30+mob3	Hit rate
4	36	3146	1,0%	7,0%
4	37	13491	1,7%	30,0%
4	38	13760	1,8%	30,6%
5	39	323	3,4%	0,7%
5	40	546	2,7%	1,2%
5	41	776	2,6%	1,7%
5	42	1382	1,5%	3,1%
5	43	2243	1,3%	5,0%
5	44	3027	1,5%	6,7%
5	45	539	1,7%	1,2%
5	46	886	1,6%	2,0%
5	47	1273	1,4%	2,8%
6	48	109	5,5%	0,2%
6	49	140	5,0%	0,3%
6	50	31	6,5%	0,1%
6	51	34	5,9%	0,1%
6	52	252	0,4%	0,6%
6	53	340	0,3%	0,8%
6	54	102	2,9%	0,2%
6	55	128	1,6%	0,3%
6	56	1264	1,5%	2,8%
6	57	1705	1,3%	3,8%
6	58	688	1,6%	1,5%
6	59	807	1,5%	1,8%
6	60	385	1,8%	0,9%
6	61	503	1,6%	1,1%
6	62	755	1,9%	1,7%
6	63	2261	1,3%	5,0%
6	64	1602	1,8%	3,6%
6	65	2138	1,5%	4,8%
6	66	940	1,8%	2,1%
6	67	1212	1,7%	2,7%
7	68	1933	2,2%	4,3%
			_,_,-	.,-,-

	Nº	30+mob3	%	
Группа	Правила	ценз	30+mob3	Hit rate
7	69	2553	2,2%	5,7%
7	70	3186	2,0%	7,1%
7	71	1929	2,2%	4,3%
7	72	2544	2,2%	5,7%
7	73	3176	2,0%	7,1%
7	74	3186	2,0%	7,1%
7	75	4108	1,8%	9,1%
7	76	4800	1,7%	10,7%
7	77	1020	2,4%	2,3%
6	78	7390	1,5%	16,4%
6	79	3551	1,6%	7,9%
6	80	11060	1,4%	24,6%
6	81	6047	1,4%	13,4%
6	82	3428	1,7%	7,6%
6	83	14239	1,2%	31,7%
6	84	9605	1,3%	21,4%
6	85	14497	1,3%	32,2%
6	86	11211	1,4%	24,9%
6	87	13298	1,4%	29,6%
6	88	11231	1,4%	25,0%
6	89	2805	1,7%	6,2%
6	90	2009	1,6%	4,5%
6	91	1191	1,8%	2,6%
6	92	906	1,9%	2,0%
8	93	4879	1,0%	10,8%
8	94	7543	1,1%	16,8%
8	95	8304	1,2%	18,5%
8	96	12050	1,1%	26,8%
9	98	4249	0,5%	9,4%
9	99	230	0,9%	0,5%
9	100	220	0,9%	0,5%
9	101	481	0,4%	1,1%
9	102	774	1,0%	1,7%

F	Nº	3	0+mob3	% 30+mob3	Hit rate
<b>Группа</b> 9	Правила 103	_	ценз 820	2.0%	1.8%
9	103		389	1,0%	0,9%
9	105		1188	2,9%	2,6%
10	105	-	1188	2,9%	2,0%
10	109	Н	510	2,9%	1,1%
10	110	Н	1054	3,3%	2,3%
11	113	Н	99	6,1%	0,2%
11	114	Н	35	11,4%	0,2%
11	115	Н	37	2.7%	0,1%
11	116	Н	30	3,3%	0,1%
11	117	Н	131	4,6%	0,1%
11	118	Н	51	9,8%	0,1%
11	119	Н	49	0.0%	0,1%
11	120	Н	44	2.3%	0,1%
11	121	Н	245	7,3%	0,5%
11	122	Н	108	6.5%	0,2%
11	123	Н	99	9,1%	0,2%
11	124		83	7,2%	0,2%
11	125	Н	1020	2,9%	2,3%
11	126	П	496	2,6%	1,1%
11	127	П	409	3,9%	0,9%
11	128	ı	312	3,2%	0,7%
11	129		-1000	2,5/0	20, 170
11	130		2648	2,5%	5,9%
11	131		1944	2,0%	4,3%
11	132		1628	2,3%	3,6%
12	133		418	1,4%	0,9%
12	134		3520	1,0%	7,8%
13	135		13	7,7%	0,0%
13	136		134	1,5%	0,3%
13	137		93	0,0%	0,2%
13	138		196	1,0%	0,4%
13	139		0	#ДЕЛ/0!	0,0%

неэффективные правила низкоэффективные правила высокоэффективные правила дефолт по правилу ниже таргета дефолт по правилу выше таргета, но ниже 3\*таргет дефолт по правилу выше 3\*таргет

# Feature engineering



# NLP — типы задач

#### **Syntax**

Grammar induction

#### Lemmatization

Morphological segmentation

#### Part-of-speech tagging

#### Parsing

Sentence breaking

#### Stemming

#### Word segmentation

Terminology extraction

#### **Semantics**

Lexical semantics

Machine translation

#### Named entity recognition

Natural language generation

## Natural language understanding

Optical character recognition

Question answering

Recognizing Textual

entailment

Relationship extraction

Sentiment analysis

#### Topic segmentation

Word sense disambiguation

#### Speech

Speech recognition
Speech segmentation
Text-to-speech

#### Discourse

Automatic summarization
Coreference resolution
Discourse analysis

# Natural Language Processing

# Выявление оффшорных компаний по публикациям в СМИ



В Газпромбанке используют методы NLP для построения графа связей российских компаний с оффшорными юр. лицами при рассмотрении заявок на корпоративные кредитные линии.

#### Результаты:

- 1) Посредством транзитивного замыкания в графе российских компаний через иностранные юр. лица сняты трансграничные ограничения;
- 2) Поиск не только юридических, но и экономических связей;
- 3) Topic и Sentiment разметка дают дополнительное понимание контекста взаимосвязи.



# Computer Vision

### Open Source фотобиометрия



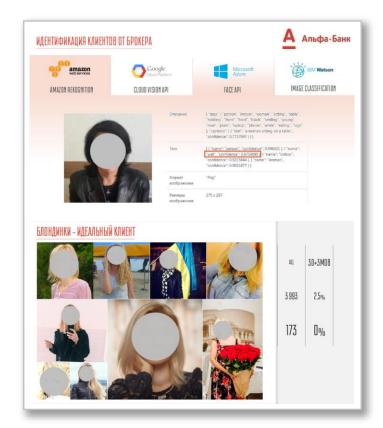
Специалисты из украинского Альфа-Банка использовали **бесплатные** Open Source технологии от Microsoft и Google для обработки фотографий клиентов.

Из фото клиента извлекалась информация:

- 1) Эмоции на лице;
- 2) Различные объекты (машины, пляж, дети и т.п.);
- 3) Задний фон

Извлеченную информацию использовали:

- 1. Как дополнительные предикторы в скоринге: например, выяснилось, что лучшие клиенты это блондинки, а клиенты, сфотографированные на фоне дорогих авто чаще допускают просрочки;
- 2. Для выявления **«черных брокеров»:** выявлялись одинаковые предметы на фоне разных фотографий клиентов, сделанных якобы в разных TT.



# PE3HOME



	переменных – нужен или нет?		Hashing, Helmert, M-estimator, etc.
2.	<b>Отбор переменных</b> — RF вместо Cross-Correlation Matrix & PCA	8.	<b>Bootstrap и стат.тесты</b> – t-test, Friedman, Q-statistic, etc.
3.	<b>Метрики качества</b> — MaxProfit вместо (или вместе) Gini и K-S	9.	Out-of-Time подход – признан излишне консервативным
4.	Reject Inference – методы борьбы со смещением скоринговых оценок	10.	Family-wise error rate – проверка статистической значимости правил
<b>5</b> .	<b>ML-алгоритмы</b> – что может быть лучше логистической регрессии?	11.	<b>Feature engineering</b> — классические методы, NLP, Computer Vision, etc.
6.	Интерпретаторы сложных алгоритмов – LIME, SHAP, Eli5	***	И многое другое, чего мы пока не знаем

Биннинг количественных

**Encoding** – WoE, Target, James-Stein,

### Психология

64% психологических экспериментов не воспроизводятся



### Социология

75% экспериментов в социальной психологии не воспроизводятся



### Data Science

Какой % работ по скорингу не реплицируются?

Пока не посчитали



# Спасибо за внимание!

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