## ») neue fische

School and Pool for Digital Talent

# Designing Data Products



## Why would we build a model?

Exploratory analysis - understand what happened in the past

Predictive - predict what will happen

Predict what, for whom and for what purpose?



you do not always need an ML model





## **Product = Customer x Business x Technology**

Usability Business viability Feasibility

Value = product of the three.. If one is zero then the value too



#### **Applied Data Science**

## **Measuring Success**

The first model you build should be the simplest model that could address the product needs

**Business performance**: measured usually by one KPI (key performance indicator)

**Model performance**: an offline metric that captures how well the model will fit the business need



The business metric is independent from the model metric.. It is a measure of the product success

















#### examples

### **Model Performance**

#### Regression:

- RMSE, RMSLE
- MAPE ( mean absolute percentage error) accuracy as a ratio

#### Classification

- Accuracy
- Precision
- Recall

Custom metric: based on the worst case scenarios of your product.



If you need to present to stakeholders you need a simple metric.. rmse, precision, recall.. Are too complex to explain



#### Relationship

## **Business Performance & Model Performance**

Thinking of the business value of your model and the cost of being wrong can help you choose the right model metric

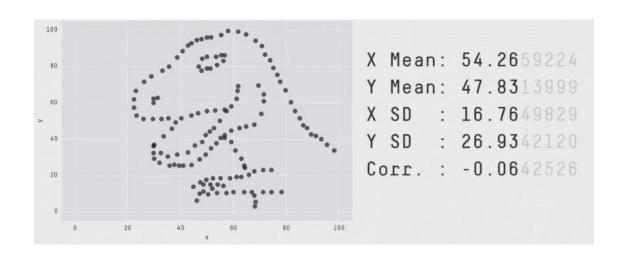
Always start from the value!



## **ERROR ANALYSIS**



## Remember the Summary vs details?





## Going beyond aggregated metrics

All the performance metrics we've seen are aggregated metrics

They help determine whether a model has learned well from a dataset or needs improvement

Next step: examine results and errors to understand why and how is the model failing or succeeding

Why: validation and iteration

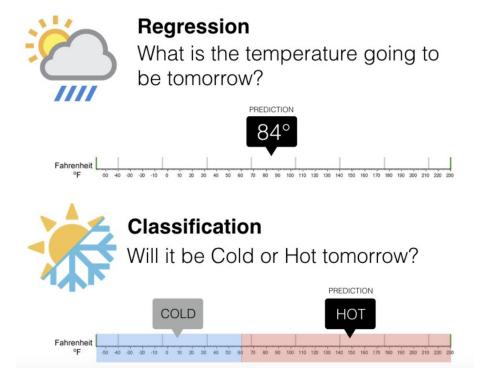




Performance metrics can be deceptive, on highly imbalanced datasets a classifier can reach very high accuracy without any predictive power



#### **Binary classification**





#### Goal

## Validate your model - inspect how it is performing

There are lot of ways to do this.. You want to contrast data (target and/or features) and predictions

- For regression: looking at residuals, for example doing EDA on residuals and inspecting the outliers
- For classification: one can start with a confusion matrix, breaking results in true class and predictions



#### Classification

## **Confusion Matrix**

- Counts how often the model predicted correctly and how often it got confused
- False Positive: false alarm / type I error
- False Negative: missed detection / type II error

What do the misclassified examples have in common?

**Predicted** 

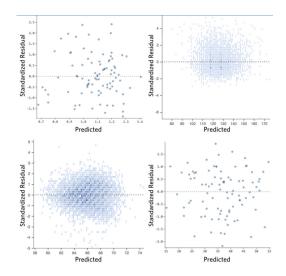
		Negatives	Positives
Actual	Negatives	TN	FP
	Positives	FN	TP



#### Regression

## **Residual analysis**

- This is like EDA again but on residuals (predicted observed)
- Plot residuals /and standardized residuals vs predicted
- We want our residuals to have no patterns, to be symmetrically distributed, centered in the middle of the plot

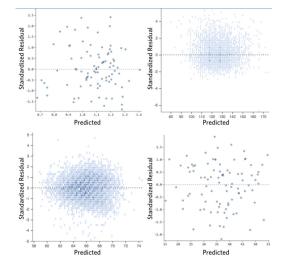


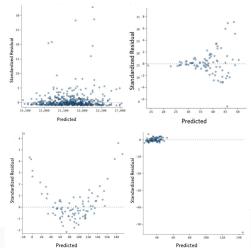


#### Regression

## **Residual analysis**

- This is like EDA again but on residuals (predicted observed)
- Plot residuals /and standardized residuals vs predicted
- We want our residuals to have no patterns, to be symmetrically distributed, centered in the middle of the plot
- IF not.. Then there is room for improvement in the model







What if my residuals look like this walkthrough:

https://www.gualtrics.com/support/stats-i a/analyses/regression-guides/interpreting -residual-plots-improve-regression/



#### Resources

https://svpg.com/what-is-a-product/

https://medium.com/analytics-vidhya/root-mean-square-log-error

<u>-rmse-vs-rmlse-935c6cc1802a</u>

**Building Machine Learning Powered Applications - Emmanuel** 

#### Ameisen

https://www.qualtrics.com/support/stats-iq/analyses/regression-guides/interpreting-residual-plots-improve-regression/ https://www.scikit-yb.org/en/latest/api/regressor/residuals.html

### Example of EDA with error analysis

https://www.kaggle.com/elitcohen/forest-cover-type-eda-modelin

g-error-analysis#Error-Analysis

https://www.kaggle.com/pestipeti/error-analysis

https://www.kaggle.com/pmarcelino/comprehensive-data-explora

tion-with-python

## **ML Project Topics**







Analyse and model success factors of kickstarter campaigns. Give new projects an idea what is needed for a successful funding and potentially even predict campaign success upfront.

- 221811 rows of data on campaigns
- (medium/hard)

Kickstarter Project



## **Tanzania Tourism Prediction**

Can you use tourism survey data and ML to predict how much money a tourist will spend when visiting Tanzania?

- Survey Data from 6476 participants
- (easy/medium)

Zindi-Tansania-Tourism



## Fraud Detection Challenge in Electricity and Gas Consumption

- Based on client's billing history detect clients involved in fraudulent activities
- (medium)

Fraud Detection Challenge



## **Urban Air Pollution Challenge**

Predict air quality levels and empower communities to plan and protect their health

- weather data and daily observations collected from Sentinel
  5P satellite tracking various pollutants in the atmosphere
- (medium/advanced -> domain knowledge helpful)

<u>Air Pollution Challenge</u>



## Flight Delay Prediction Challenge

Predict airline delays for Tunisian aviation company, Tunisair

- Data on flight delays. Can be combined with airport locations
- (medium)

Flight Delay Prediction Challenge



## **Financial Inclusion in Africa**

Can you predict who in Africa is most likely to have a bank account?

- Survey data on financial inclusion of ~33,600 participants
- (easy/medium)

Financial Inclusion in Africa



## **Turtle Rescue Forecast Challenge**

Anticipate the number of turtles to rescue

- Lots of data cleaning
- (easy/medium)

<u>Turtle Rescue Forecast Challenge</u>

