4 things you want to know, before your run your first SAS predictive modeling hackthon for your students

Gerhard Svolba Analytic Solutions Architect SAS Austria

Credits for Input to: Tamara Fischer

Twitter: https://github.com/gerhard1050
https://github.com/gerhardsvol











4 Dinge, die Sie gerne wissen möchten bevor Sie Ihren ersten SAS Predictive Modeling Hackathon für Ihre Studenten veranstalten

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Lecturer for Data Science Topics



Marketing Information Systems for "Global Sales and Marketing" (Master)



Visual Analytics and Business Intelligence for Business and Process Engineering (Master)



Data Science Case Studies with SAS (Bacc+Master)



Methodological Seminar (MD)



Why running a machine learning hackthon with students?

- Modern contemporary way to involve people in programming and data science topics. Found in several areas (kaggle, ...)
- Increases the students' motivation to deal with the business subject and methodological subject
- Not more effort compared to a classical lecture assignment and ist evaluation
- Possibility to extend the hackathon task in the lecture with presentation and interpretation tasks



General setup of my hackathons

- Hackathon based on marketing data.
- Build a predictive models with SAS (modeling procedures or SAS Visual Analytics) to predict who might be a responder (based on data from a historic campaign).
- Students received 90% of the data (100,223 records)
- I withhold 10% (10,892 obs) for the evaluation.
- Out of these test data I used the top 20 % scored to check whether they have a response or not and calculate the hitrate per student.
- Dataset contains 11 variables + 1 target variable.





Lecture: Data science case studies with SAS Statistics Students

- Students worked with SAS programming only (Datastep, SAS procedures)
- Students could choose between
 - SAS University Edition (local on their laptop, Virtual machine)
 - SAS On Demand for Academics (cloud version).
- The students submit their model logic (SAS scorecode or bin file).
 - I performed the scoring.
 - An alternative would have been to give them also the unlabeled test data and to return the scores to me
- 8 lectures (4 hours each): Hackathon task in the 7th and 8th lecture
- 32 students, 8 groups





Marketing Information Systems for "Global Sales and Marketing"

- Only worked with SAS Visual Analytics.
 - 2 lectures (5 hours each) to explain idea and methods of customer analytics and usage of SAS Visual Analytics
 - 1 lecture to run presentations
- Used a tenant in the SAS Viya cloud environment
- 3 parallel lectures (full time, part time, triple degree), 57 students, 15 groups
- Simulated the situation: Retail company sends out an RFI for marketing analytics.
 - Students had to perform presentations, presenting what they have found with their models and what marketing actions they are suggesting to run.



Summary

- Was highly impressed how well they did and how far they came when
 - defining customer segmentation,
 - describing the features of the customer base and
 - identify the high affinity customer groups and describing their features.
- And they did extremely well:
 - I saw interactive software demos in the presentations.
 - Segments defined by a decision tree in SAS Visual Analytics directly interpreted for marketing actions.
 - Many findings were illustrated with persona roles to relate business actions to these segments







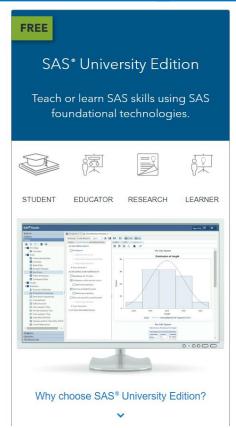
My experiences:

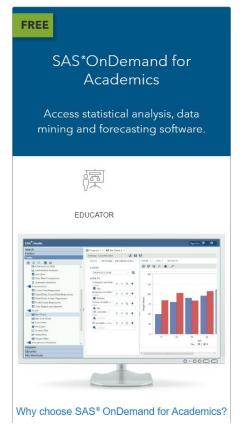


Ensure that all students have access to the same set of modeling procedures

SAS® Academic Software

https://www.sas.com/de_de/learn/academic-programs/software.html





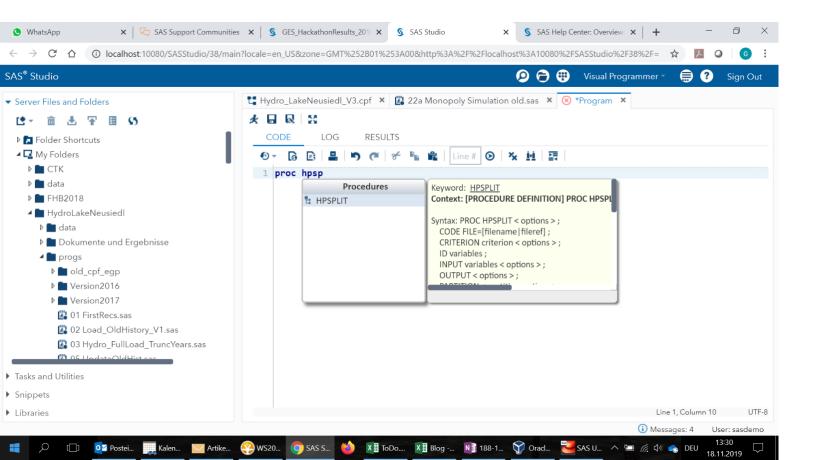


SAS University Edition or SAS On Demand for Academics?

- SAS University Edition only contains the procedures of classical SAS STAT.
- SAS On Demand for Academics also contains the High Performance Analytics procedures.
- Limits the students using the SAS UnivEdition to models like LogisticRegression (PROC LOGISTIC), discriminant analysis (PROC DISCRIM)
- Students using SAS On demand for Academics also have access to procedures like and decision Trees (PROC HPSPLIT) and HPFOREST for Random Forests or HPNEURAL for Neural Networks.
- In order to compensate for the different procedure sets, I defined a subgroup ranking and also honored the students who just built regression models.
- Note that it is also misleading because the syntax suggestion in SAS Studio suggests FOREST or TREESPLIT, even if this procedure is not available in the package.



Syntax Suggestion in SAS Studio





#2 Be very rigid when defining the submission procedure

Example for the need to individualize the evaluation

```
/** TD */
%HackEval (TD1);
%HackEval(TD2);
%HackEval(TD3);
%HackEval(TD4);
%HackEval (TD5);
/**/
\*** bu **\
%HackEval(FT1,probvar=P va c TargetBuy Catpurchase);
%HackEval(FT2);
%HackEval(FT3);
%HackEval(FT4,probvar=P va c BUYYes);
%HackEval(FT5);
144/
/* pm */
%HackEval(PT1,probvar=P va c Purchase Desipurchase);
%HackEval(PT2);
%HackEval(PT3);
%HackEval(PT4);
%HackEval(PT5);
%HackEval(PT6,probvar=P VA C TARGETBUY1RESPONDERS);
```



Prepare an automatic evaluation program that stores and scores the result



Prepare your evaluation program in a highly automated way

- You might have to apply it more than once
- SAS macro to loop over all student contributions
 - group-id variable as a unique key
 - automatically consumes the respective score logic and the name that datasets that contain their scores.



Datastep Scorecode for LOGISITC/TREE

```
*** 3. Create Test Data with Student ID;
data work.tst &id.;
set work.bigorganics tst;
run;
*** 4. Perform Score Code;
data work.tst &id.;
set work.tst &id.;
%include "&path./&id. ScoreCode.sas";
*P targetbuy1 = P targetamt1;
run;
*** 5. Select top 2178 Records;
proc sort data=work.tst &id.;
                                        *** 6. Evaluate Hits;
by descending P targetbuy1 ;
                                        proc freq data=work.Top2178 &id.;
run;
                                         title Treffer in Baseline für Gruppe &id.;
data work.Top2178 &id.;
                                         table TargetBuy;
set work.tst &id. (obs=2178);
                                        run;
run;
                                        title;
```

The HPFOREST procedures stores the score logic in a binary file (SAS Viya: ASTORE).

```
proc hpforest data=bigorganics trn maxtrees=2;
   input demaffl demage PromSpend PromTime /level= interval;
   input DemCluster demgender DemTVReq PromClass /level=nominal;
   target targetbuy /level= binary;
   ods output FitStatistics=fitstats;
   partition fraction (validate=0.3);
   save file="&path./GES ScoreCode.bin";
   score out=scoreRF;
   run;
%let id = GES;
data tst &id;
 set work.bigorganics tst;
run;
proc hp4score data=work.tst &id.;
score file= "&path./GES ScoreCode.bin"
      out=work.tst &id.;
run;
```

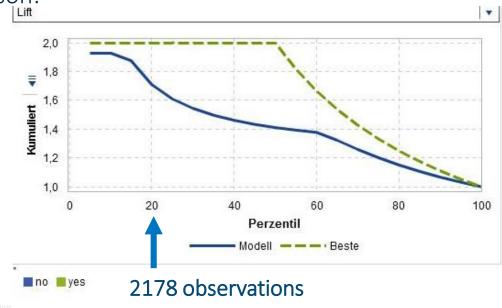


2000 or 2178 customers?

• My original plan was to evaluate the students on the top 2000 customers (customer with the highest score)

• 20% of the test data are however 2178 customers (10892/5), I decided to use this number for a specific reason:

- After the hackathon, students received the entire dataset in SAS Visual Analytics
- Directly check in the assessment charts in SAS Visual Analytis and SAS Model Studio their model performance when they looked at the 20% bin.



#4

When defining the grades: Consider that the hackathon hit rate and the students effort not necessarily has a full positive correlation

#5 Use a simple datastep to split of the test data



Withholding test data for the evaluation



#6

When working with "Big Data", make sure that your data is a true big data set from individual analysis subjects



Just replicating your data rewards overfitting

- If your base dataset contains only $^{\sim}10,000$ observations and you want to provide a "big" dataset with $^{\sim}200,000$ observations
- Don't just replicate your data 20 times into the final dataset.

```
DATA Bigdata;
SET SMALL_DATA SMALL_DATA ... SMALL_DATA
RUN;
```

- As you have identical observations in you data, this data will reward overfitting a predictive model.
 - → Because the same obervations might end in the training AND the test data.
- For internal variable you can create syntethica data on basis of the covariances.
- See also my presentation from KSFE 2016, Greifswald "Simulationen und Mathematische Programmierung mit SAS"

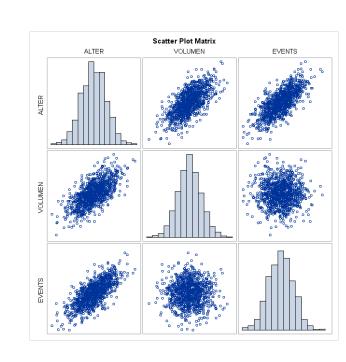


Tipp #5

SO SIMULIEREN SIE DATEN AUS EINER MULTIVARIATEN VERTEILUNG

proc iml;

```
Mean = {42, 5200, 280}; /* population means */
Cov =
{12 48 25, /* population covariances */
48 420 0,
25 0 100};
N = 1000; /* sample size */
call randseed (123);
X = RandNormal(N, Mean, Cov); /* x is a 1000 x 3 matrix */
SampleMean = mean(X);
SampleCov = cov(X);
varNames = {Alter Volumen Events};
print SampleMean[colname=varNames],
SampleCov[colname=varNames rowname=VarNames];
```



/* write sample to SAS data set for plotting */
create MVN from X[colname=varNames]; append from X; close MVN;
quit;



Proc CORR and PROC SIMNORMAL

- Note that this can also be performed with the SIMNORMAL procedure (part of SAS/STAT).
- Covariances can be easily created with the CORR procedures.

```
proc corr data=em.hmeq out=hmeq cov cov noprint nocorr;
 var BAD LOAN MORTDUE VALUE YOJ DEROG DELINO CLAGE NINO
CLNO DEBTINC;
run;
proc simnormal data=hmeq cov(type=cov)
               out =hmeq 10000 numreal = 10000 seed = 123456;
 var BAD LOAN MORTDUE VALUE YOJ DEROG DELINO CLAGE NINO
CLNO DEBTINC;
run;
```

#7

Use the %data2datastep macro to simply transfer data to other SAS environments



%data2datastep(bigorganics_trn,em,work,c:\tmp\bigorganics_trn.sas);

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Jedi SAS Tricks: The DATA to DATA Step Macro

Q 34

https://blogs.sas.com/content/sastraining/2016/03/11/jedi-sas-tricks-data-to-data-step-macro/

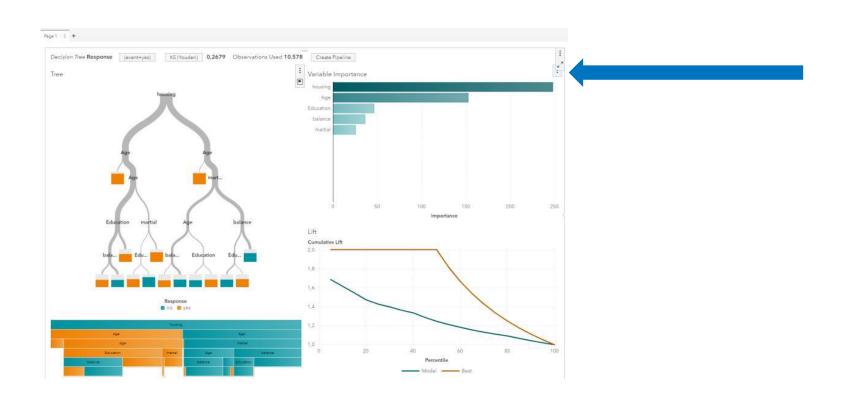


#8

How SAS Model Manager became my best friend – Consuming, Documenting and Evaluating Predictive Models in a SAS Predictive Modeling Hackathon in Academics

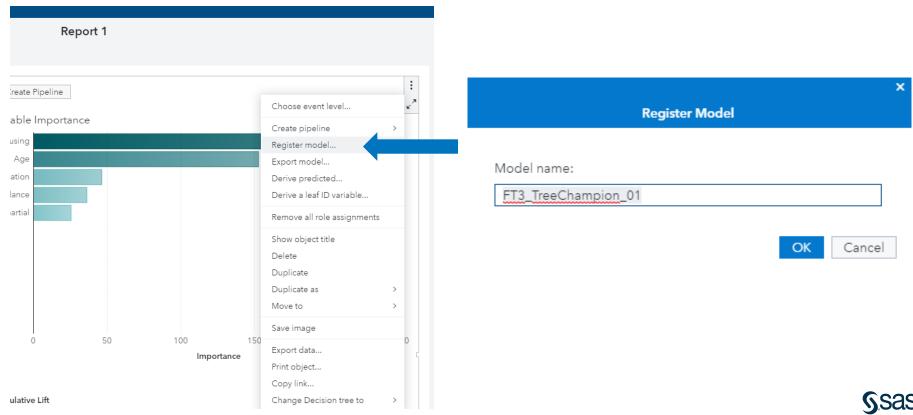


Building a model in SAS Visual Analytics

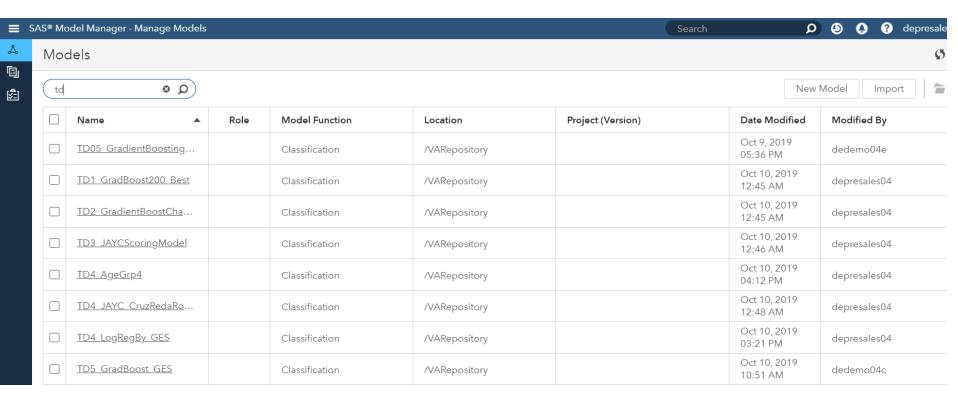




Registering and naming the model



Viewing the model in SAS Model Manager





Automatically scoring each model with SAS Code (SAS Viya)

- Students did not have to submit SAS Score, binary files or SAS ASTORES
- They just registered their model
- I could simply access this models in SAS Model Manager
- Could use the following DS2-Code to score and evaluation the models

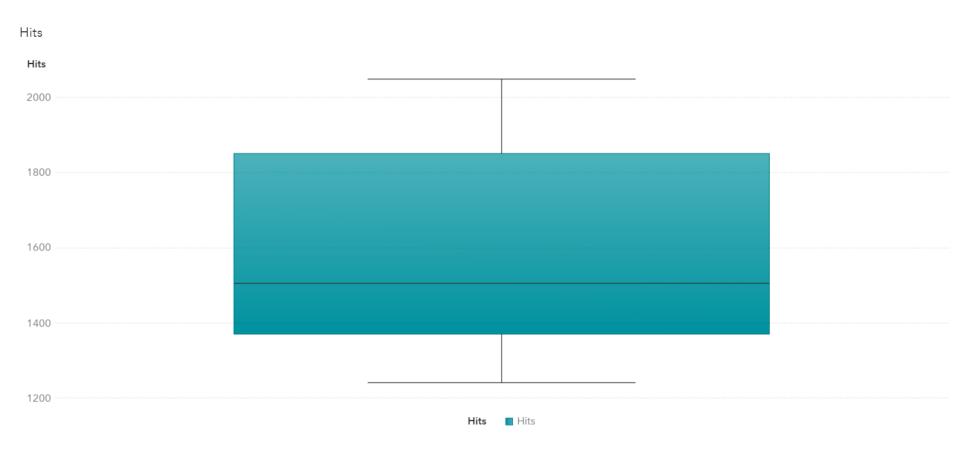
```
proc cas;
loadactionset "ds2";
action runModel submit /
    modelTable={name="SAS_MODEL_TABLE", caslib="PUBLIC"}
    modelName="HMEQ_GB"
    table={name="HMEQ", caslib="PUBLIC"}
    casOut={name="HMEQ_SCORED", caslib="CASUSER"}
strictLevel="IGNORE";
run;
quit;
```



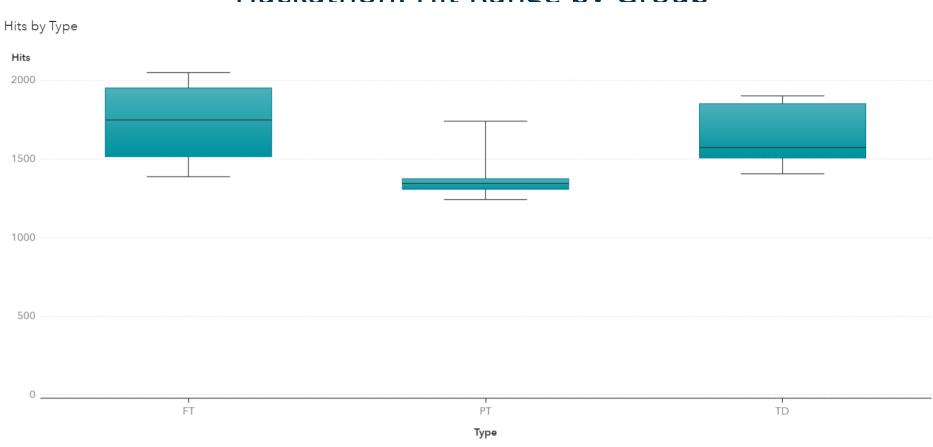
#9 Displaying the Hackathon Results step-by-step (with SAS Visual Analytics)



Hackathon: Hit Range

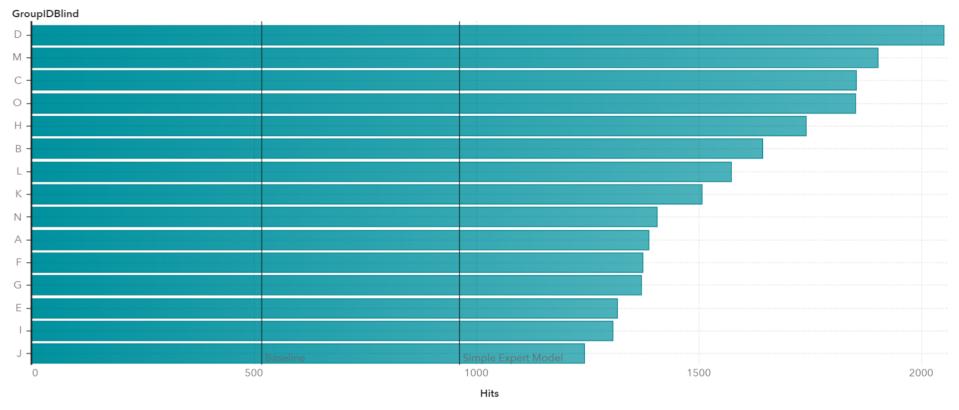


Hackathon: Hit Range by Group



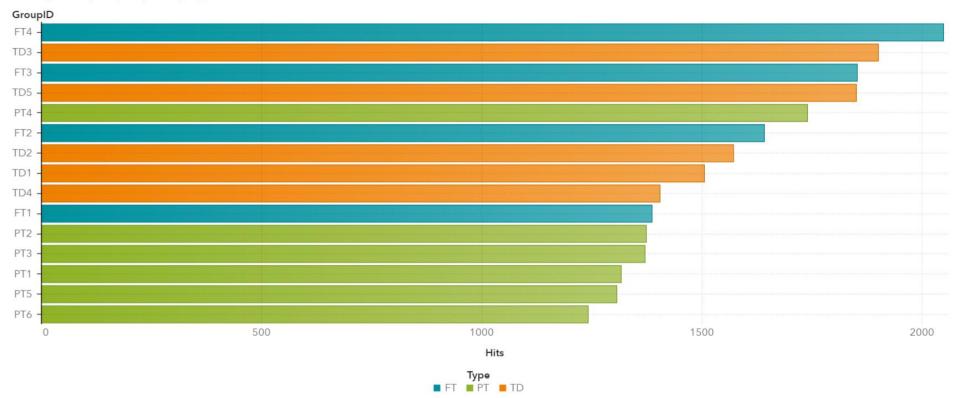
Hackathon: Hit Rate Blinded





Hackathon: Hitrate unblinded for Teams

Hits by GroupID grouped by Type



Students: Two bonus tips for students



Students #1 First prepare a minimum framework that delivers the required result set, only then move to fine-tune your model

Students #2 Minor mistakes can ruin your performance

$$0 <= x < 5$$

$$5 < x < = 8$$



Conclusion

I can recommend running a hackathon in your lecture

AS offers free software for students (non-students)

 Make your life as easy as possible (SAS Macros, Requirements, ...)



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SAS Predictive Modeling Hackathon @FH-Steyr

- No/little analytical background → were able to build predictive models
- and create nice presentations of the results
- Some even played around with autotuning, group by models, ...
- SAS Visual Analytics is a great tool to teach analytics/ML/data science to business users
- Gerhard: registered the models in SAS Model Manager and scored them via DS2
 - SAS Model Manager and DS2-Soring made my life much easier
 - I recommend to make that experience! —
 be the one who receives the models from the data scientist



- How should students deliver their data preparation code?
 - Dataset
 - Code



Organizing and Evaluating a Predictive Modeling Hackathon with SAS Viya – Tips, Tricks and Code Samples