Hafizah Ab Rahim

Microsoft Azure Machine Learning

No Code Binary Classification Model

August 10, 2020

Introduction

Azure Machine Learning is a **cloud-based platform** for building and operating machine learning solutions in Azure. It includes a wide range of features and capabilities that help data scientists **prepare data**, **train models**, **publish predictive services**, and **monitor their usage**.

One of these features is a **visual interface** called <u>**Designer**</u> that you can use to train, test, and deploy machine learning models **without writing any code**.

Objective

 Use Microsoft Azure to create a binary classification model using a home loan dataset without any code.

- Create a model that determines who qualifies for a home loan based on different historical features.

What is Binary Classification?

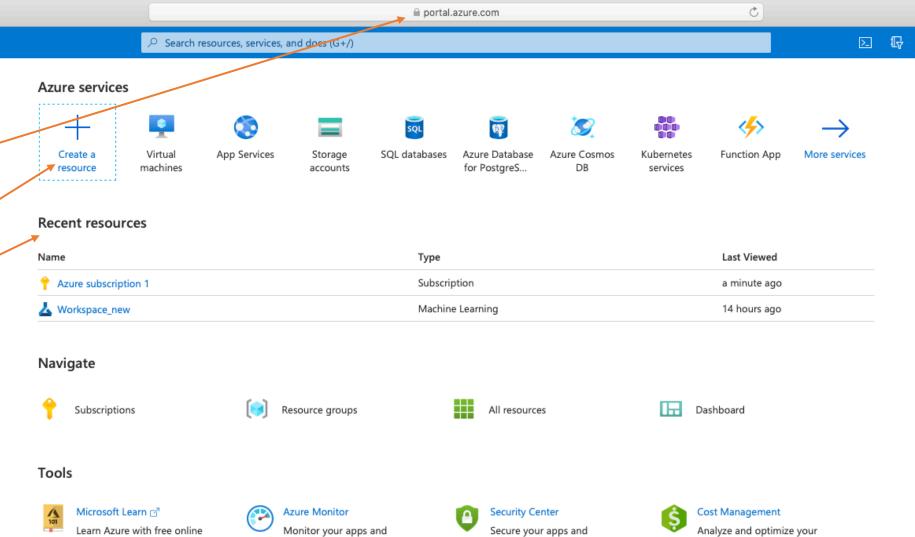
- Classification is a type of **supervised** machine learning technique. It predicts which class or category a feature belongs to.
- Classification is considered binary when there are **two class** labels.
- The dataset used has two class labels Yes (1) and No (0), where Yes means an applicant qualifies for a home loan and No means they do not.

Create Azure ML Workspace

To use Azure Machine Learning, you create a workspace in your Azure subscription. You can then use this workspace to manage data, compute resources, code, models, and other artifacts related to your machine learning workloads.

- 1. Go to "portal.azure.com"
- 2. Click "Create a resource"

Previous resources created will be shown here



training from Microsoft

infrastructure

infrastructure

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Useful links

Technical Documentation [3] Azure Migration Tools

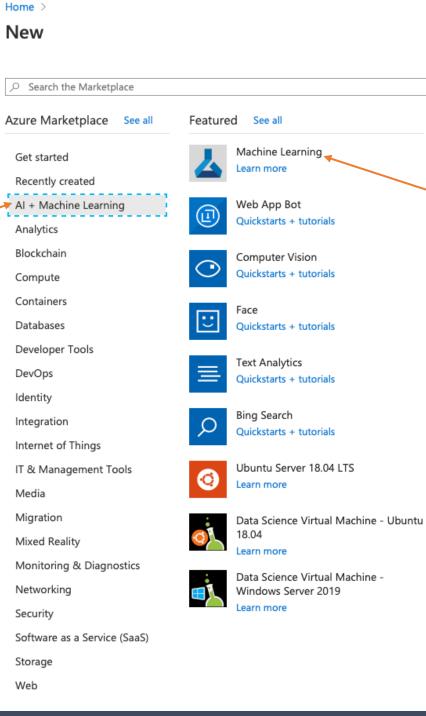
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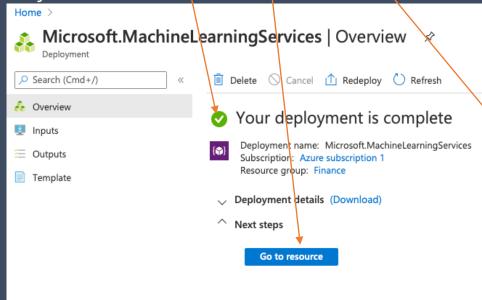


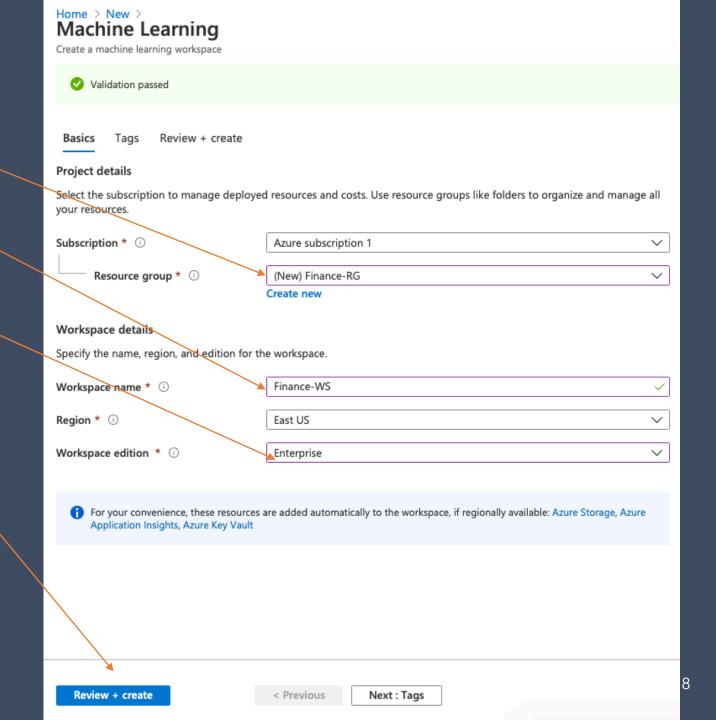
3. Click "AI + Machine Learning"



4. Click "Machine Learning"

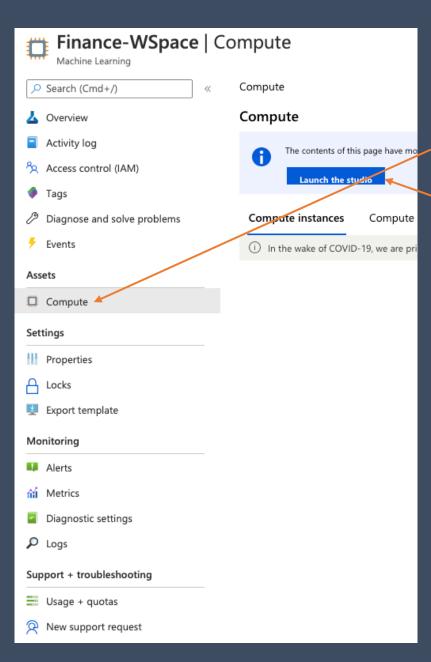
- **5.** Create a new resource group & name your workspace
- **6.** Choose "Enterprise" & then click "Review + create"
- **7.** Click "Go to resource" after you receive green check symbol.





Create Compute Resources

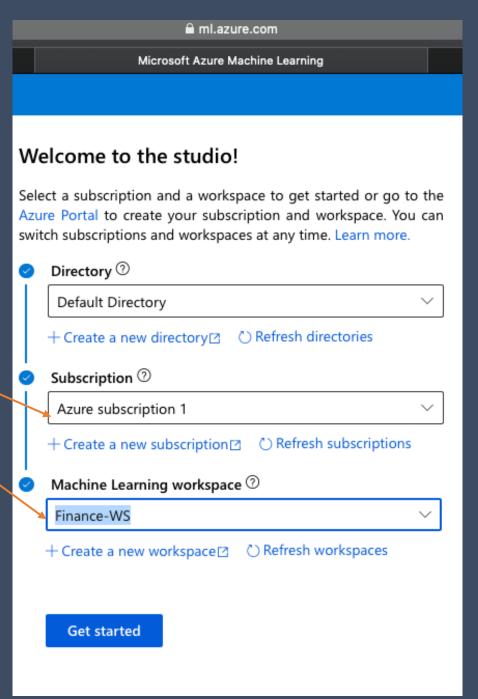
To train and deploy models using Azure Machine Learning designer, you need compute on which to run the training process, test the model, and host the model in a deployed service.



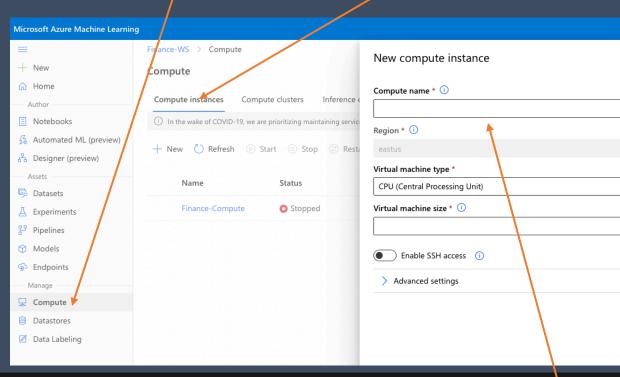


- **8.** Click "Compute"
- **9.** Click "Launch the studio"

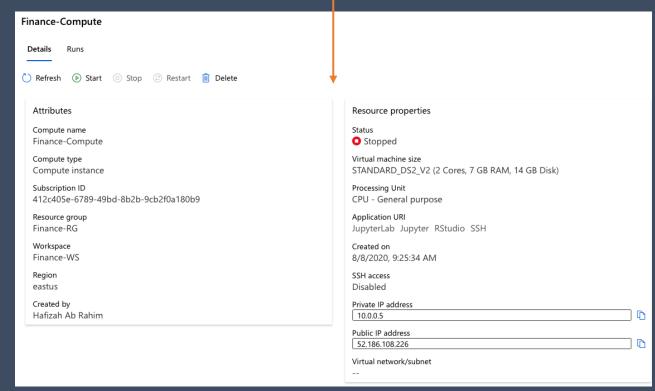
10. Once directed to the new site, choose your subscription & choose the workspace you have just created.



11. Click "Compute" then "Compute instances"



Once details are entered, the page below will display



On the **Compute Instances** tab, add a new compute instance with the following settings. You'll use this to test your model:

- Compute name: enter a unique name
- Virtual Machine type: CPU
- Virtual Machine size: Standard_DS2_v2

12. Complete the following using this information.

13. Click "Compute" then "Compute clusters"

14. Complete the following using this information.

Microsoft Azure Machine Learning Finance-WS > Compute + New Compute Compute name * (i) Compute instances Compute clusters Inference of Notebooks i In the wake of COVID-19, we are prioritizing maintaining service Automated ML (preview) + New () Refresh Delete 品 Designer (preview) Provisioning state Name Datasets Finance-CompClus Succeeded (0 node: A Experiments Pipelines Models Endpoints Manage Compute Datastores Data Labeling

New compute cluster ①

Region * (i)

eastus

Virtual machine type *

CPU (Central Processing Unit)

Virtual machine priority * (i)

Dedicated Low priority

Virtual machine size * (i)

Minimum number of nodes * (i)

0

Maximum number of nodes * (i)

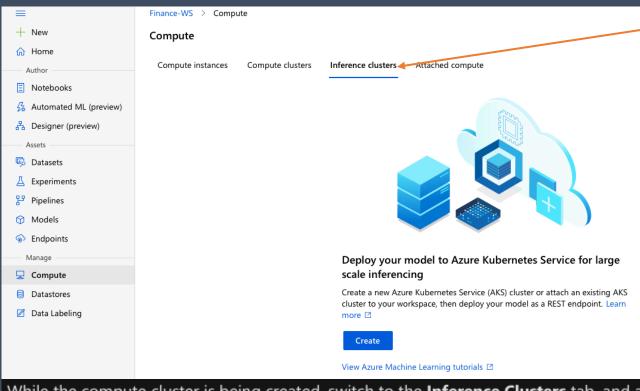
Idle seconds before scale down * (i)

120

Advanced settings

While the compute instance is being created, switch to the Compute Clusters tab, and add a new compute cluster with the following settings. You'll use this to train a machine learning model:

- Compute name: enter a unique name
- Virtual Machine size: Standard_DS2_v2
- Virtual Machine priority: Dedicated
- Minimum number of nodes: 2
- Maximum number of nodes: 2
- Idle seconds before scale down: 120

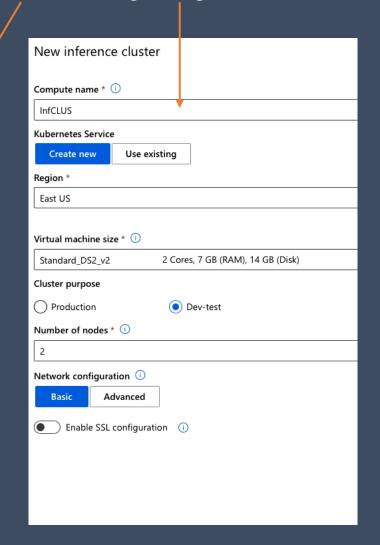


15. Click "Compute" then "Inference clusters"

16. Complete the following using this information.

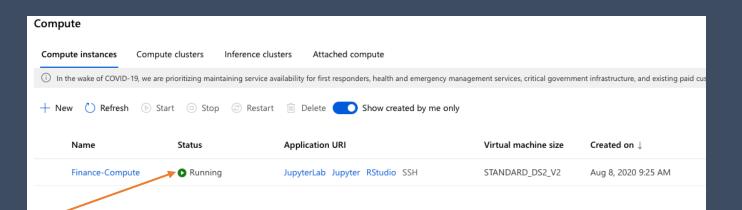
While the compute cluster is being created, switch to the **Inference Clusters** tab, and add a new cluster with the following settings. You'll use this to deploy your model as a service.

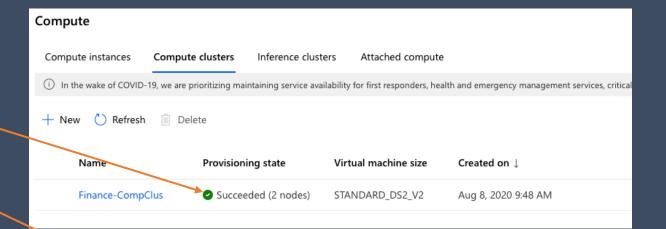
- Compute name: enter a unique name
- Kubernetes Service: Create new
- **Region**: Select a different region than the one used for your workspace
- Virtual Machine size: Standard_DS2_v2 (Use the filter to find this in the list)
- Cluster purpose: Dev-test
- Number of nodes: 2
- Network configuration: Basic
- Enable SSL configuration: Unselected

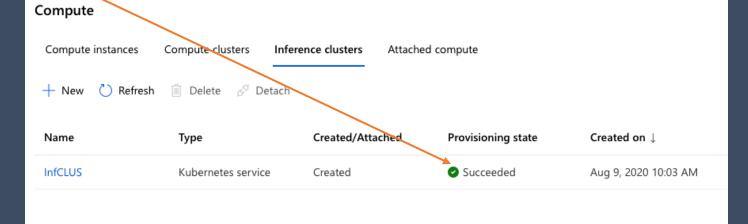


Make sure all the three types of "Compute" are ready!

On the right shows the state when "compute" is ready. <



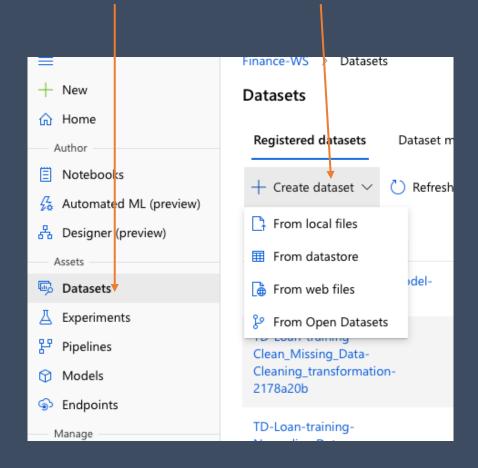




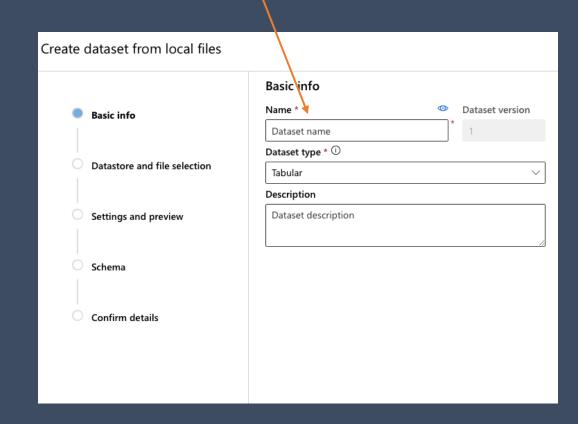
Explore Data

To train a classification model, you need a dataset that includes historical *features* (characteristics of the entity for which you want to make a prediction) and known *label* values (the class indicator that you want to train a model to predict).

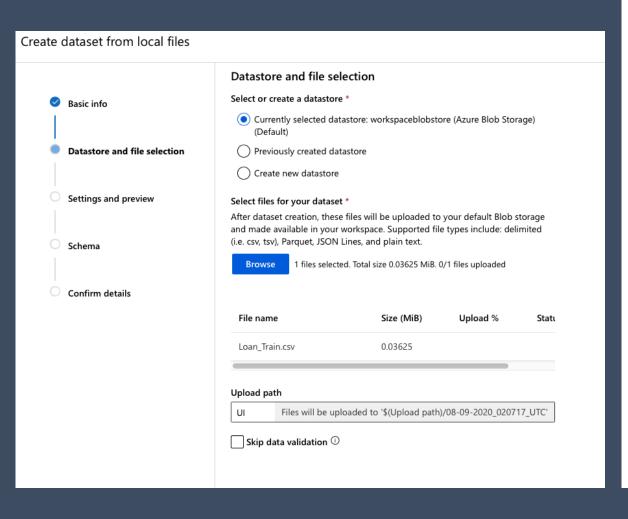
17. Click "Datasets" then "Create dataset". There are 4 ways for you to upload your data

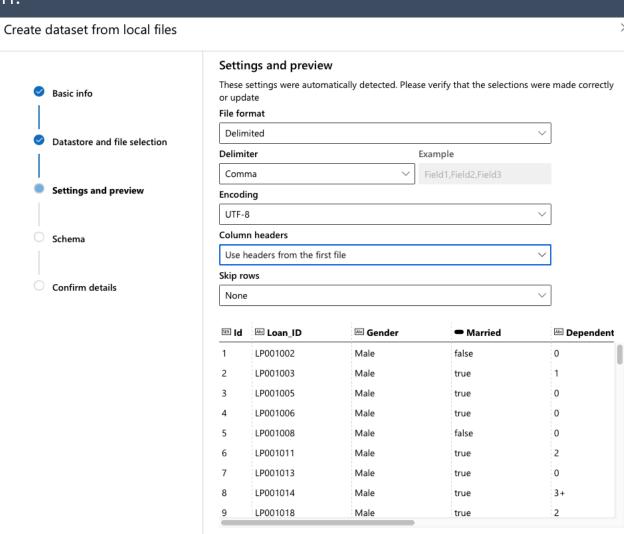


18. Name your dataset.



19. Follow these steps. Fill up the information as shown.

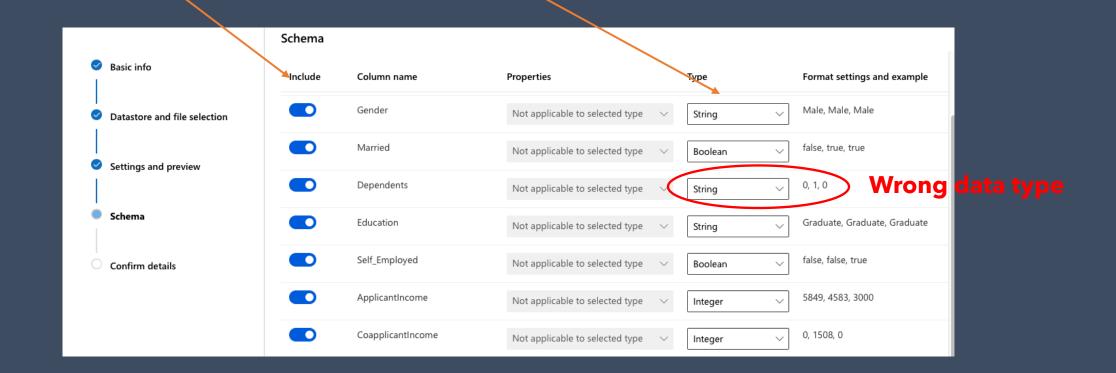






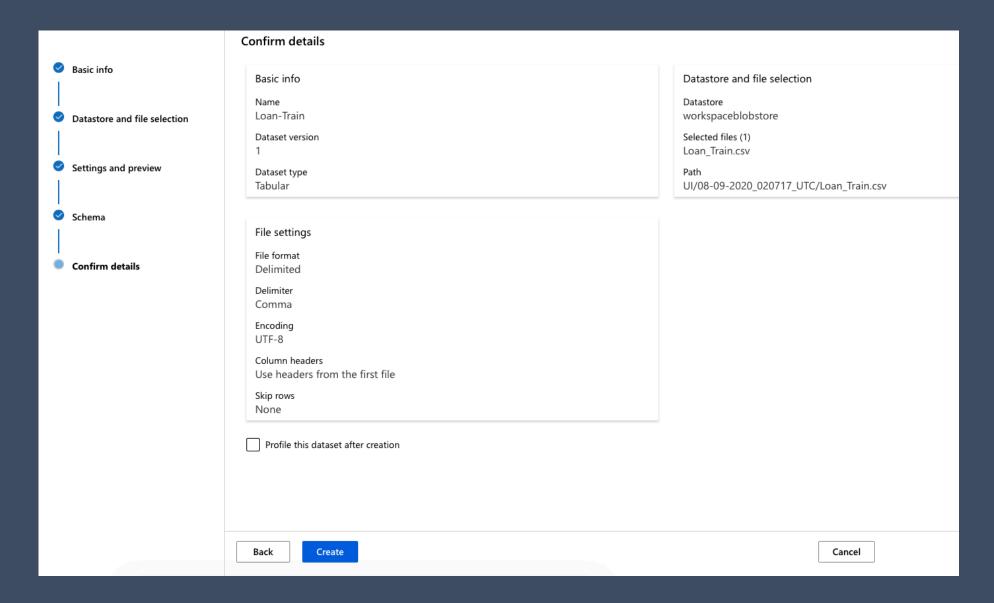
20. Choose columns that you want to be included in the table.

Check to make sure the all data type are correct.





21. Check all the details. Click "Create".



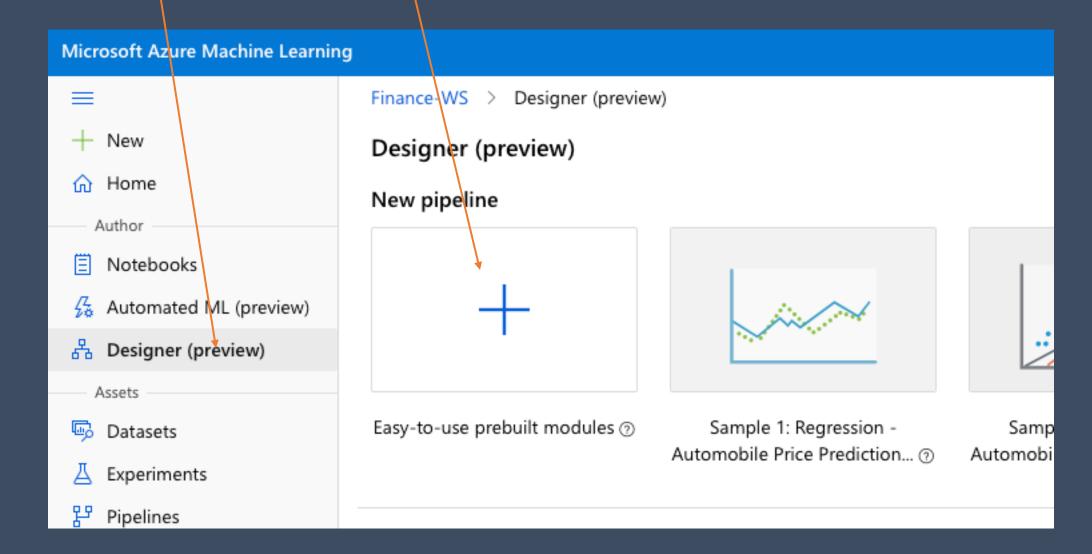
22. Repeat steps 17-21 when you want to upload another dataset. In this project, I uploaded another dataset for testing.

Loan-Test	2	Aug 8, 2020 5:22 PM	Aug 8, 2020 7:58 PM	Tabular	Hafizah Ab Rahim
Loan	2	Aug 8, 2020 5:20 PM	Aug 8, 2020 5:58 PM	Tabular	Hafizah Ab Rahim

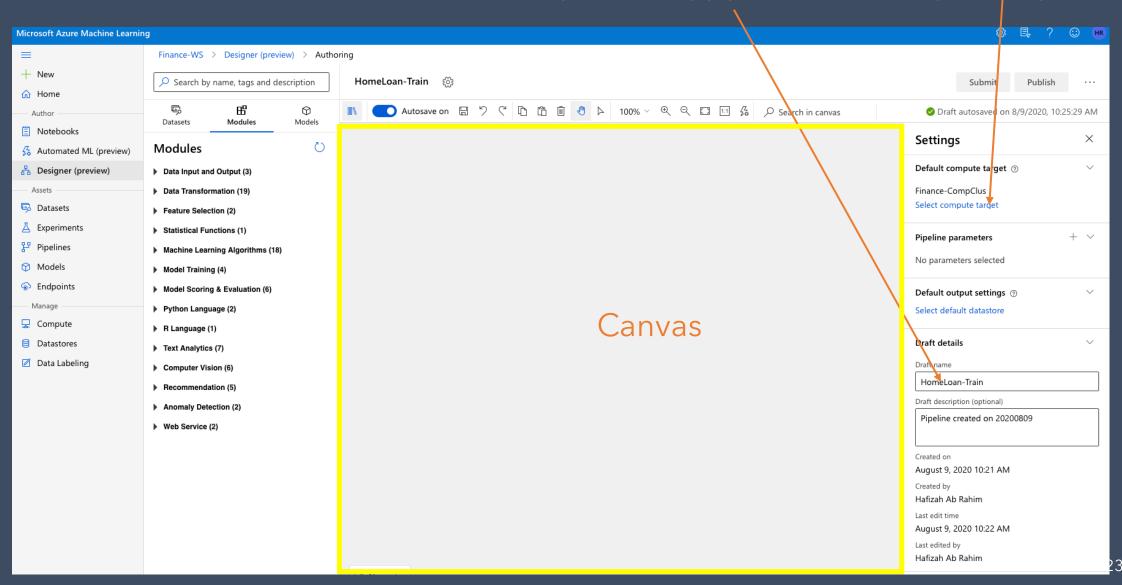
Creating a Pipeline

To get started with Azure Machine Learning designer, first you must create a pipeline and add the dataset you want to work with.

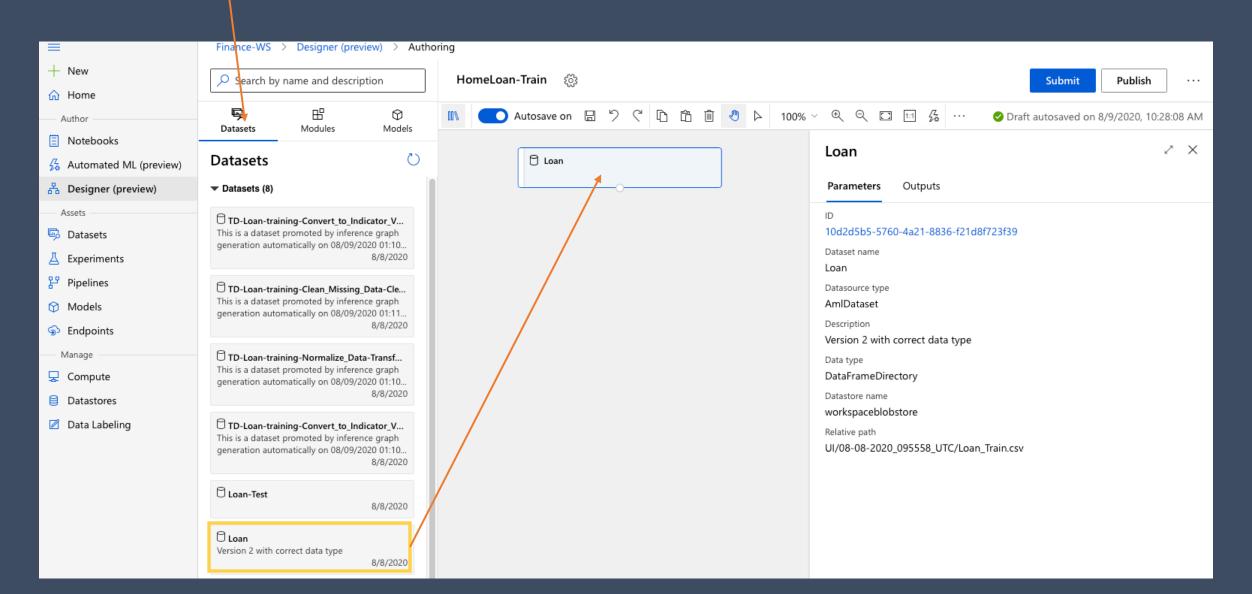
23. Click "Designer (preview)" and then "+"



24. Rename your training pipeline and choose your compute target.



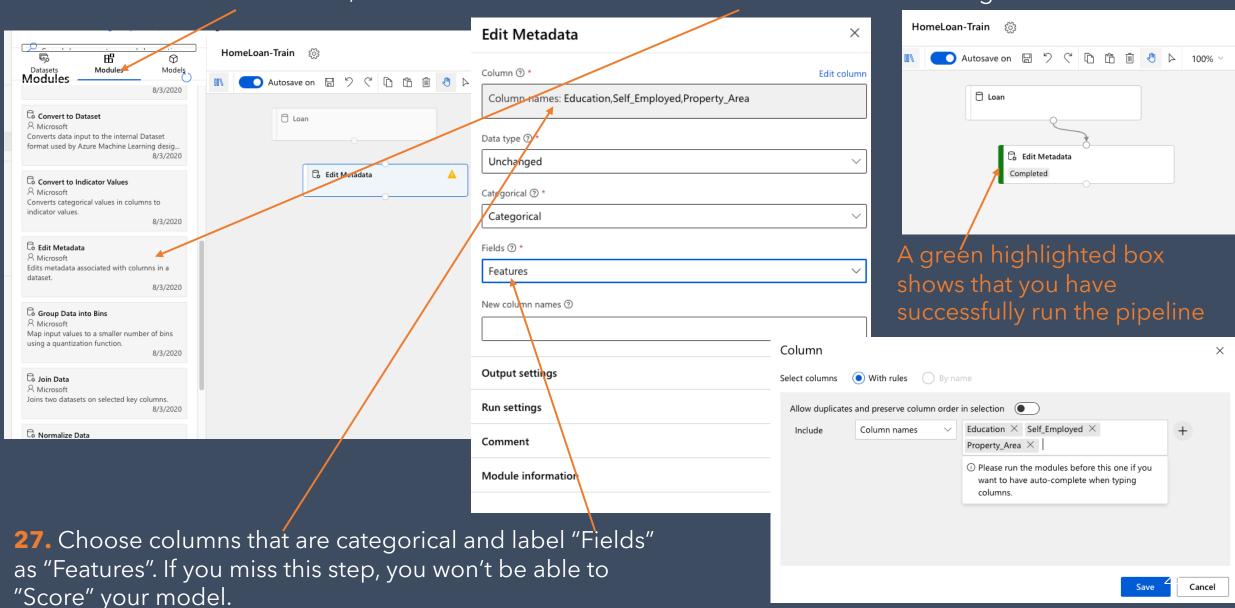
25. Click "Datasets" and choose your dataset. Drag your dataset onto the canvas.



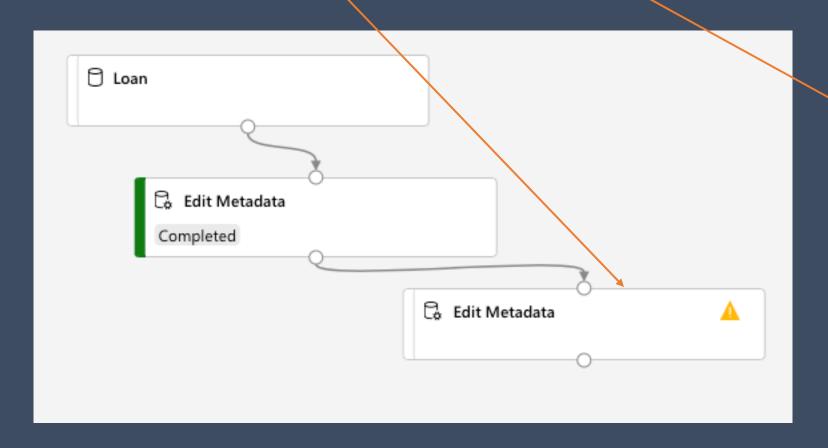


Don't forget to connect the boxes using arrows!

26. Click "Modules" and then, click "Data Transformation". Find "Edit Metadata" and drag it to the canvas .



28. Add another "Edit Metadata". Add a column that acts as a label.

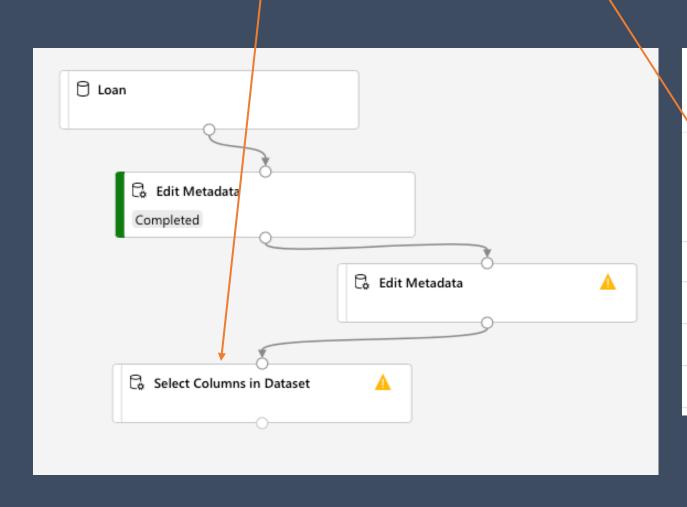


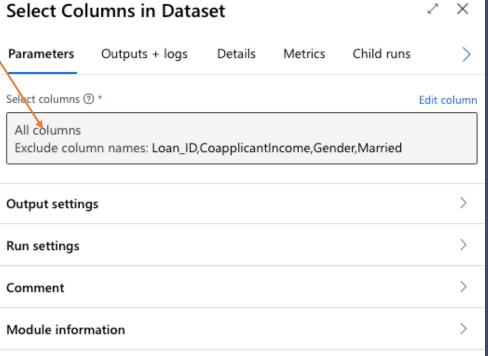
This is to ensure that we can easily eliminate this part when running the pipeline using the test dataset.

(**Testing process does not require label column**)

Edit Metadata Outputs + logs Details Column (?) * Column names: Loan_Status Data type ② * Unchanged Categorical ② * Categorical Fields ② * Labels New column names ② Output settings Run settings Comment Module information

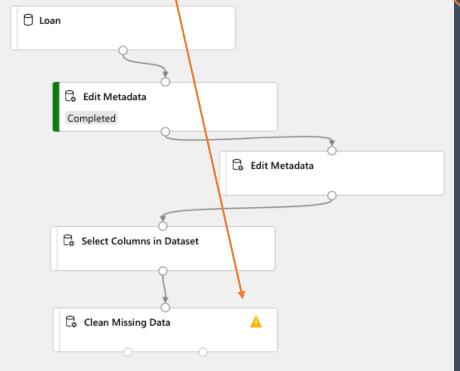
29. Add "Select Columns in Dataset" from the "Data Transformation" module and drag it to the canvas and choose columns that you want to include and exclude for analysis.

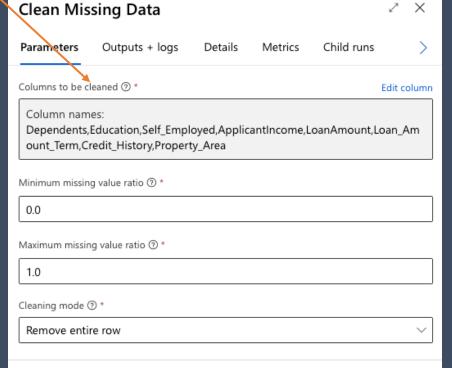




30. Add "Clean Missing Data" from the "Data Transformation" module and drag it to the canvas .

Boxes on the right show statistics before and after cleaning the missing data







Standard deviation

Unique values

Missing values

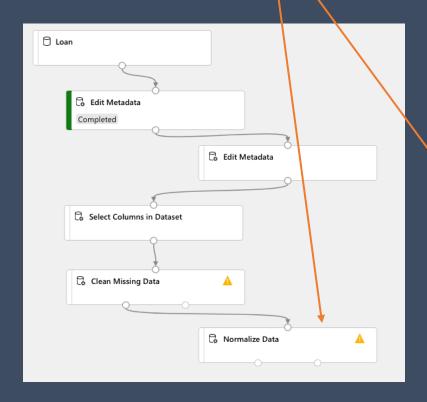
Feature type

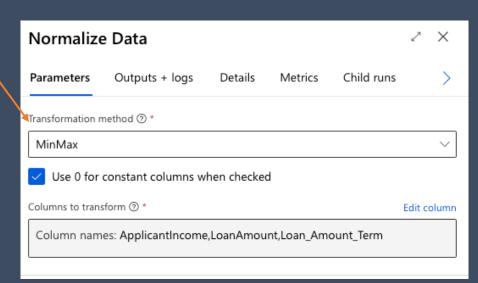
Categorical Feature

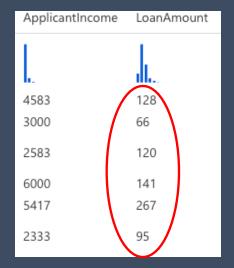


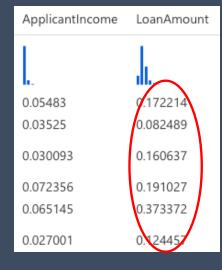
Boxes below show statistics before and after data normalization.

31. Add "Normalize Data" from the "Data Transformation" module and drag it to the canvas .











32. Add "Convert to Indicator Values" from the "Data Transformation" module and drag it to the canvas .

Click the box to overwrite the original column



This is to ensure that we can easily eliminate this part when running the pipeline using the test dataset.

(**Testing process do not require label column**)

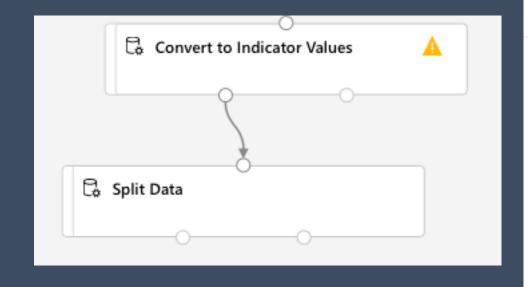
Boxes below show statistics before and after changing to Boolean values.

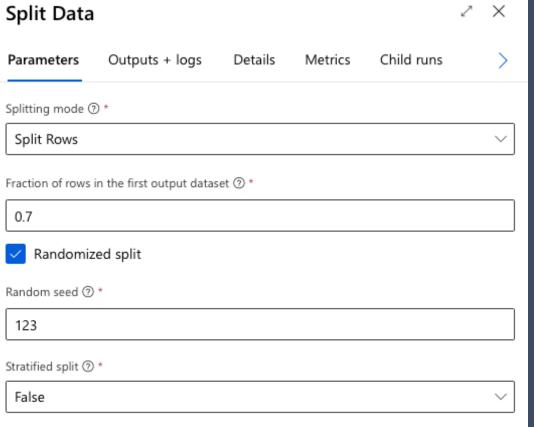


Self_Employed-

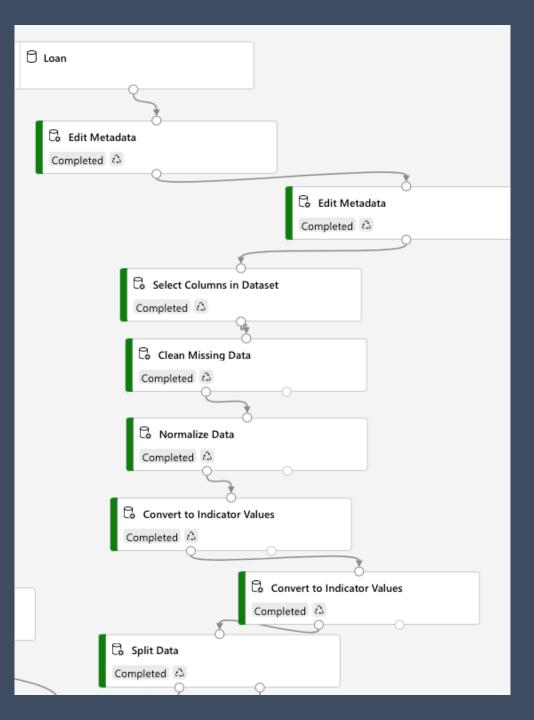
Yes

33. Add "Split Data" from the "Data Transformation" module and drag it to the canvas .





Run the pipeline. Make sure all boxes are marked "completed" before proceeding to the step.

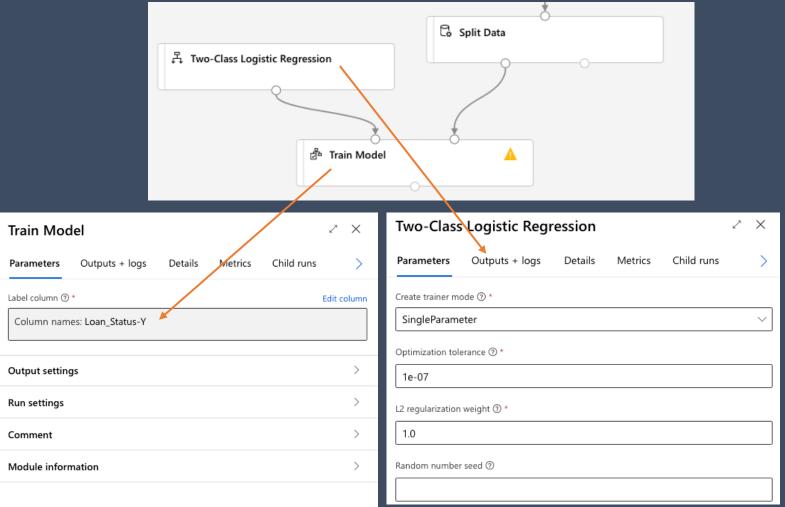




34. Add "Train Model" from the "Model Training" module and drag it to the canvas.

35. Add "Two-Class Logistic Regression" from the "Machine Learning Algorithm" module and drag it to the

canvas.

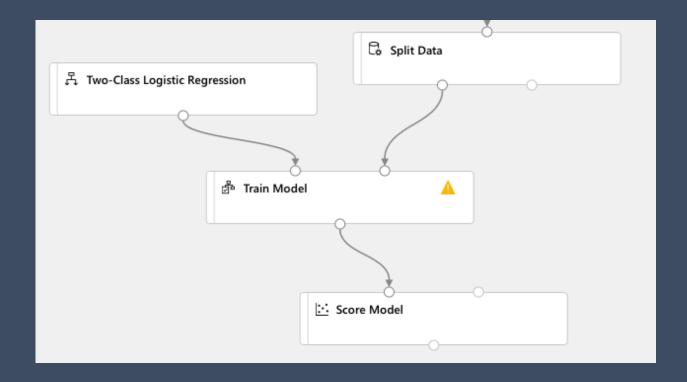


The "Loan_Status-Y" column best represents the "Loan_Status" column where N=0 and Y=1.

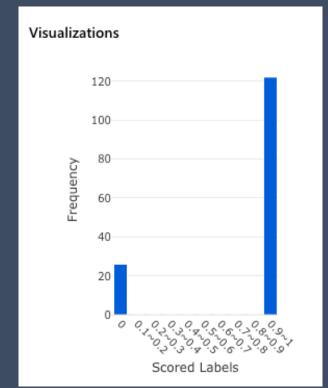
Loan_Status- N	Loan_Status- Y	Loan_Status	
$\Gamma_{\rm T}$	ı L		
1	0	N	
0	1	Υ	
0	1	Υ	
0	1	Υ	
0	1	Υ	
0	1	Υ	
1	0	Ν	
0	1	Υ	
1	0	Ν	
0	1	Υ	
0	1	Υ	
1	0	Ν	
0	1	Υ	

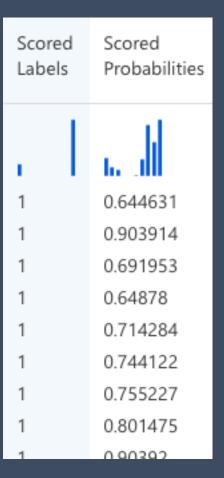


36. Add "Score Model" from the "Model Scoring and Evaluation" module and drag it to the canvas.



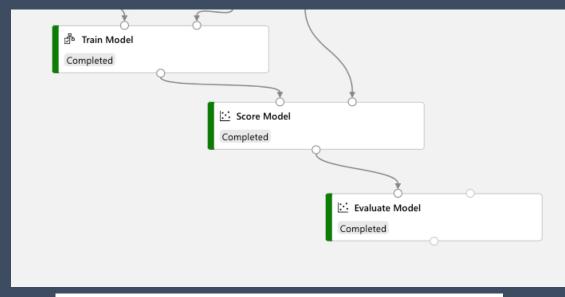
These are the results after scoring process is complete.

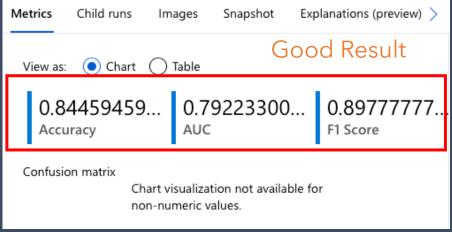






37. Add "Evaluate Model" from the "Model Scoring and Evaluation" module and drag it to the canvas.





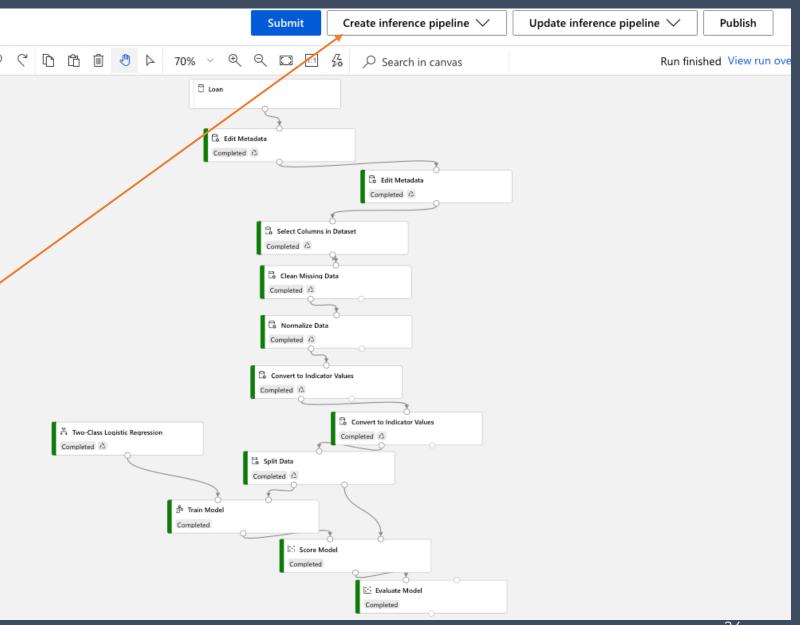
These are the results after the evaluation process is complete.





Submit the pipeline. Make sure all boxes are marked "completed" before proceeding to the next step.

38. Click "Create inference pipeline"

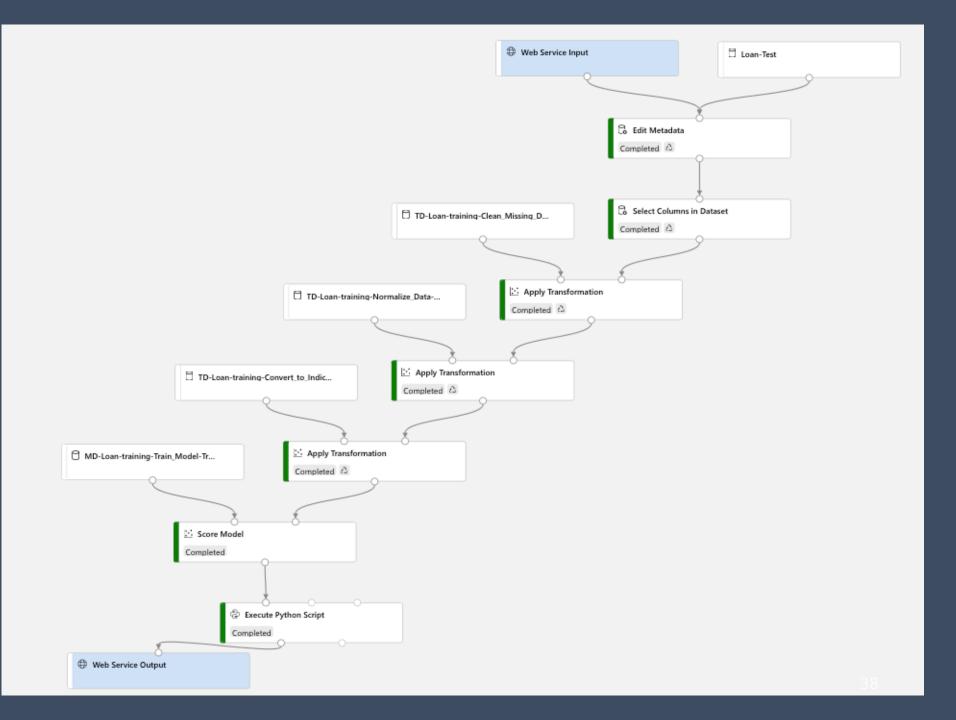


Create an Inference Pipeline

After creating and running a pipeline to train the model, you need a second pipeline that performs the same data transformations for new data, and then uses the trained model to *inference* (in other words, predict) label values based on its features. This pipeline will form the basis for a predictive service that you can publish for applications to use.

This is a final version of the inference pipeline that can then be deployed.

Steps taken will be explained in the next slide.





39.

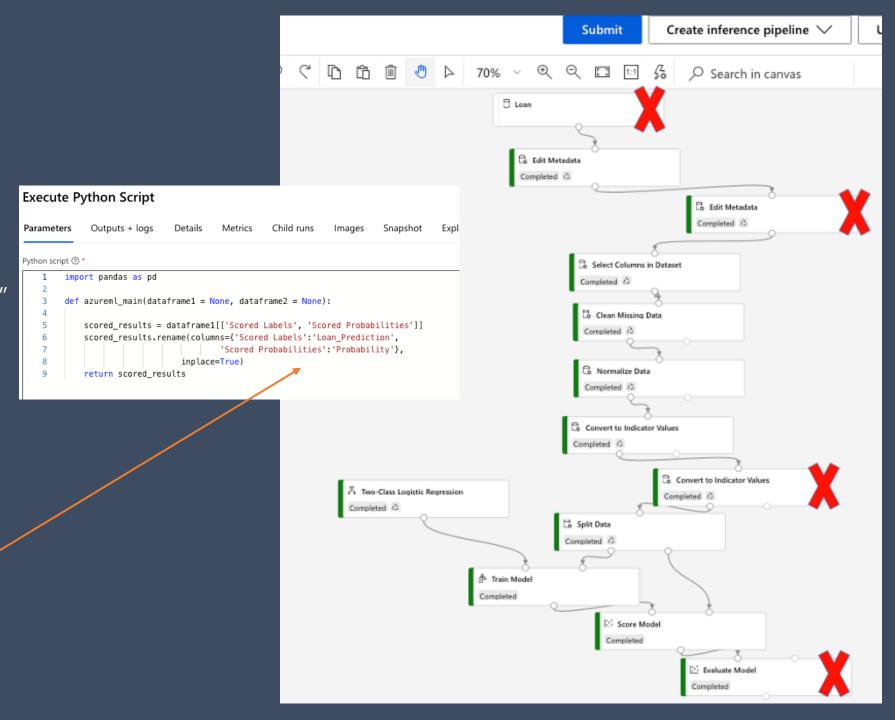
Replace the "Loan" dataset with the testing dataset (Loan-Test).

Delete the second "Edit Metadata" box. The label column is not required here.

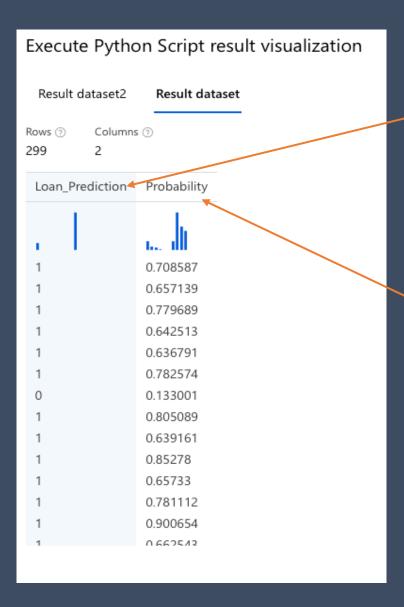
Delete the second "Convert to Indicator Values" box. The label column is not required here.

Delete the "Evaluate Model" box.

Insert the "Execute Python Script" from the "Python Language" module and drag it to the canvas.



Below are the results after the Python script has been executed.



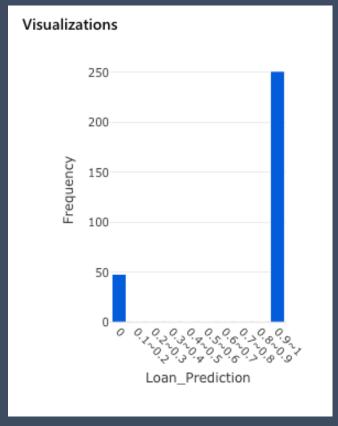
The class label shows binary outcomes of 0 and 1 where 0 signifies a successfully qualified home loan application and 0 signifies a denied application.

The outcomes of 0 or 1 depends on the values in the probability column.

A probability of less than 0.5 gives an outcome of 0.

A probability of more than 0.5 gives an outcome of 1.

The bar chart below shows that the number of qualified home loan applications is 5 times more than denied applications.



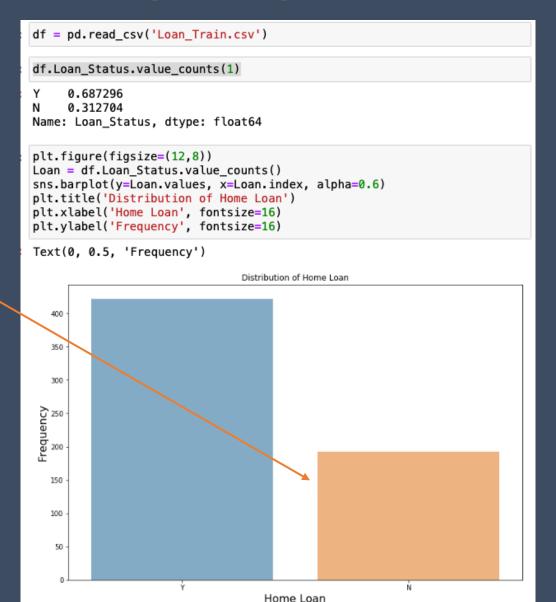
Ways to Improve Model Accuracy

- Use SMOTE from the "Data Transformation" module to increase the number of underrepresented cases in the dataset. This would balance out the dataset.
- 2. Try different machine learning **algorithms** such as Support Vector Machine and Random Forest.
- 3. Use **feature importance** to do feature selection by choosing only the top 20% of features.

SMOTE

This visualization shows an imbalanced dataset where class "N" has less data than class "Y".

*This visual was coded in Python using Jupyter Notebook.



SMOTE stands for Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique.

SMOTE takes the entire dataset as an input, but it increases the percentage of only the minority cases.

SMOTE does not change the number of majority cases.

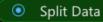
Knowledge check

✓ 200 XP

2 minutes

1. You are using Azure Machine Learning designer to create a training pipeline for a binary classification model. You have added a dataset containing features and labels, a Two-Class Decision Forest module, and a Train Model module. You plan to use Score Model and Evaluate Model modules to test the trained model with a subset of the dataset that was not used for training. Which additional kind of module should you add?

O Join Data



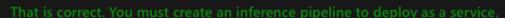
That is correct. Use a Split Data module to randomly split a dataset into test and validation subsets.

- Select Columns in Dataset
- **2.** You use an Azure Machine Learning designer pipeline to train and test a binary classification model. You review the model's performance metrics in an Evaluate Model module, and note that it has an AUC score of 0.3. What can you conclude about the model?
 - O The model can explain 30% of the variance between true and predicted labels.
 - The model predicts accurately for 70% of test cases.
 - The model performs worse than random guessing.



That is correct. An AUC of 0.5 is what you'd expect with random prediction of a binary model.

- **3.** You use Azure Machine Learning designer to create a training pipeline for a classification model. What must you do before deploying the model as a service?
 - Create an inference pipeline from the training pipeline



- Add an Evaluate Model module to the training pipeline
- O Clone the training pipeline with a different name