

Megha Sharma

[Megha.sharma2@shell.com](mailto:Megha.sharma2@shell.com)

Hands On assignment

1 a.

The screenshot shows the 'Create data asset' wizard in the Azure AI Machine Learning Studio. The interface is in a web browser with multiple tabs open. The wizard has a left sidebar with a navigation menu and a main content area. The main content area is titled 'Set the name and type for your data asset' and contains three input fields: 'Name' (with the value 'customer\_data'), 'Description' (with the placeholder 'Data asset description'), and 'Type' (with the value 'File (uri\_file)'). To the right of these fields is a 'Use cases for data types' section with three subsections: 'When should I use File type?', 'When should I use Folder type?', and 'When should I use Table type?'. At the bottom of the wizard are 'Back', 'Next', and 'Cancel' buttons. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 1:33 PM on 10/4/2023.

**Create data asset**

**1 Data type**

**Set the name and type for your data asset**

**Name \***  
customer\_data

**Description**  
Data asset description

**Type \***  
File (uri\_file)

**Use cases for data types**

**When should I use File type?**

The File type is recommended in most scenarios when you are working with a single data file of any type (including tabular data). This type allows you to specify a file location by URI in a storage location on your local computer, an attached Datastore, blob/ADLS storage, or a publicly available http(s) location. There are many types of supported URIs. In the Azure Machine Learning CLI v2 or Python SDK v2, this data type is called uri\_file. [Learn more about the uri\\_file type](#)

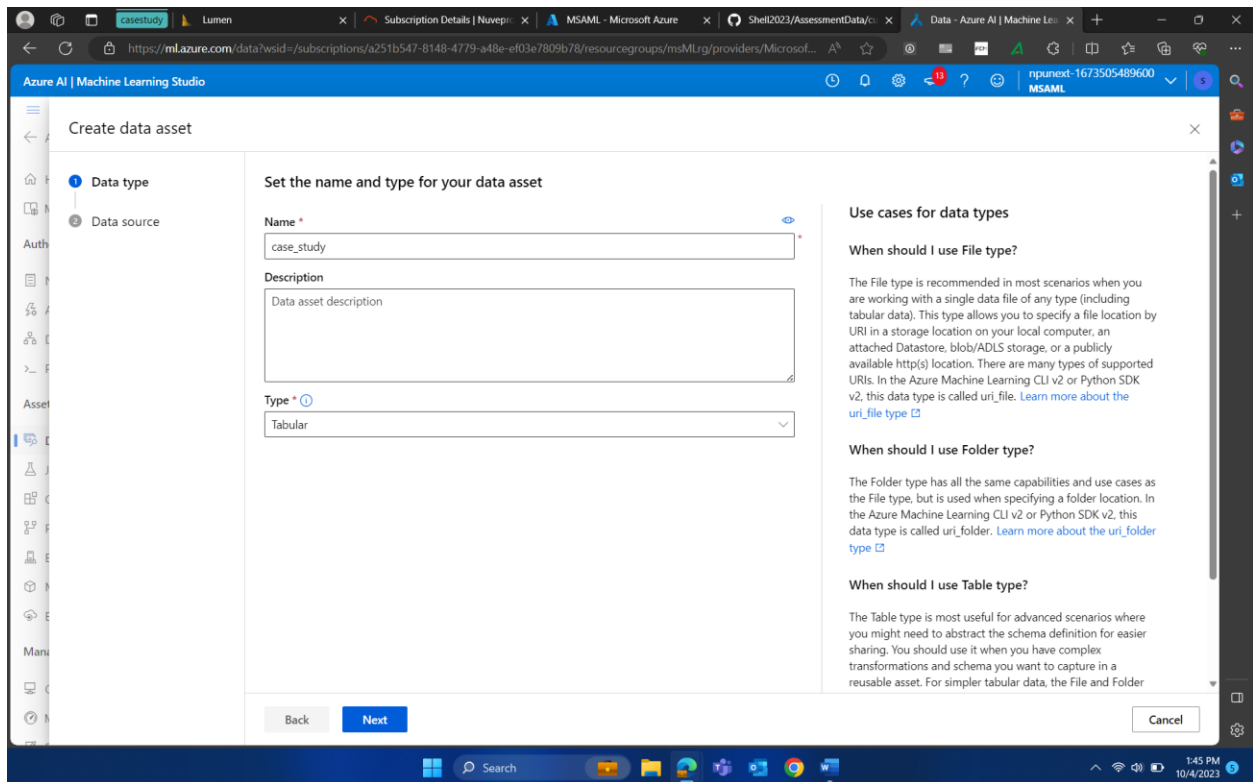
**When should I use Folder type?**

The Folder type has all the same capabilities and use cases as the File type, but is used when specifying a folder location. In the Azure Machine Learning CLI v2 or Python SDK v2, this data type is called uri\_folder. [Learn more about the uri\\_folder type](#)

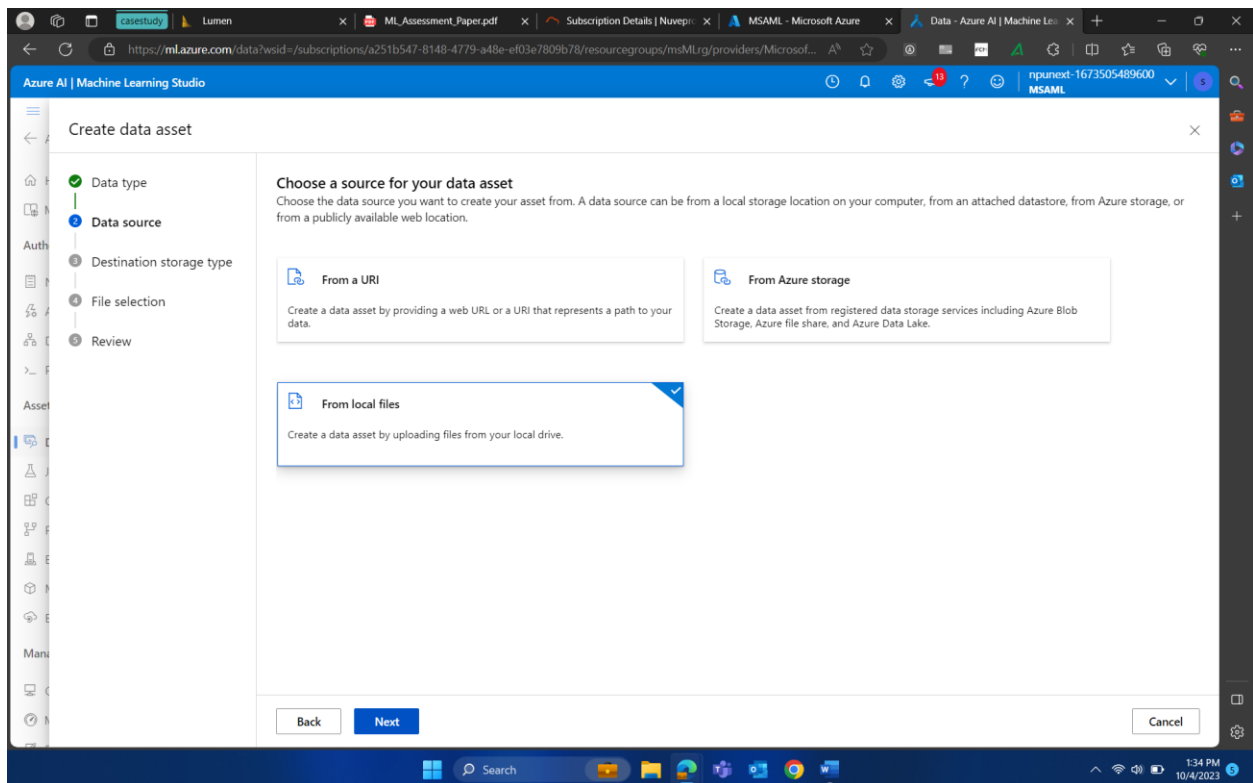
**When should I use Table type?**

The Table type is most useful for advanced scenarios where you might need to abstract the schema definition for easier sharing. You should use it when you have complex transformations and schema you want to capture in a reusable asset. For simpler tabular data, the File and Folder

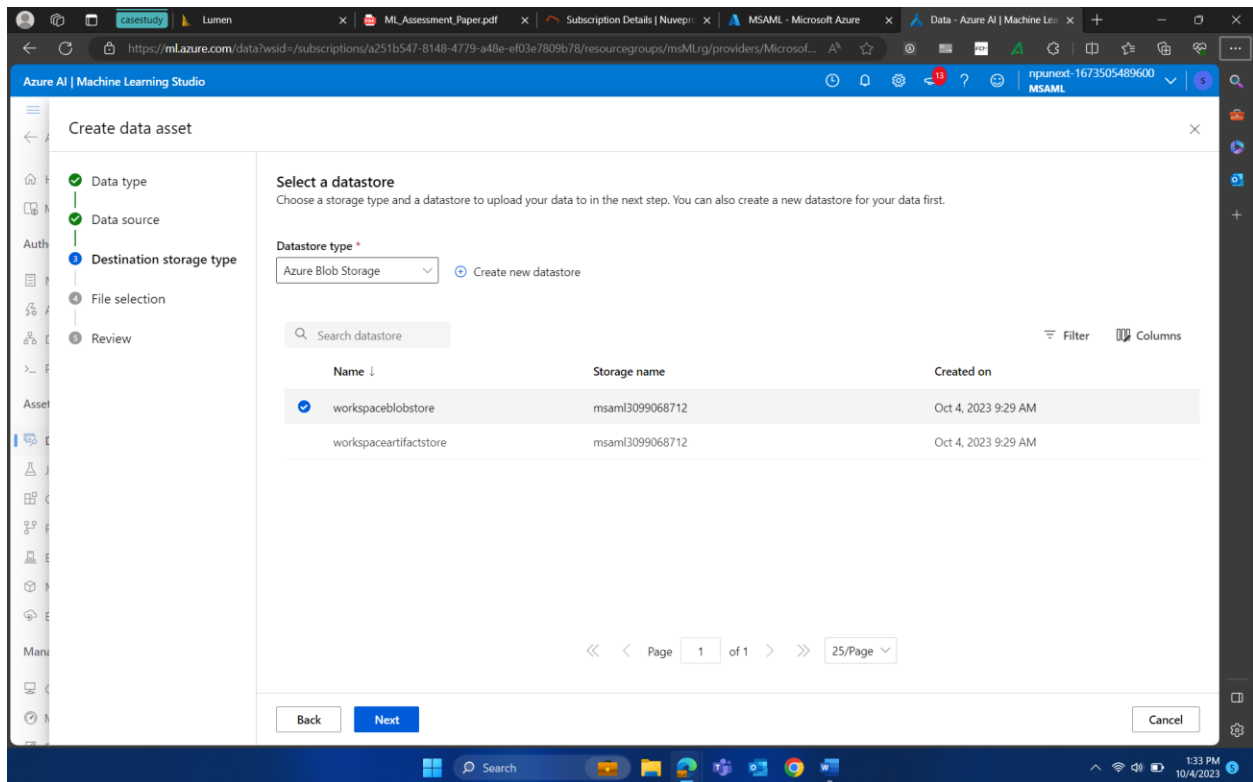
**Back** **Next** **Cancel**



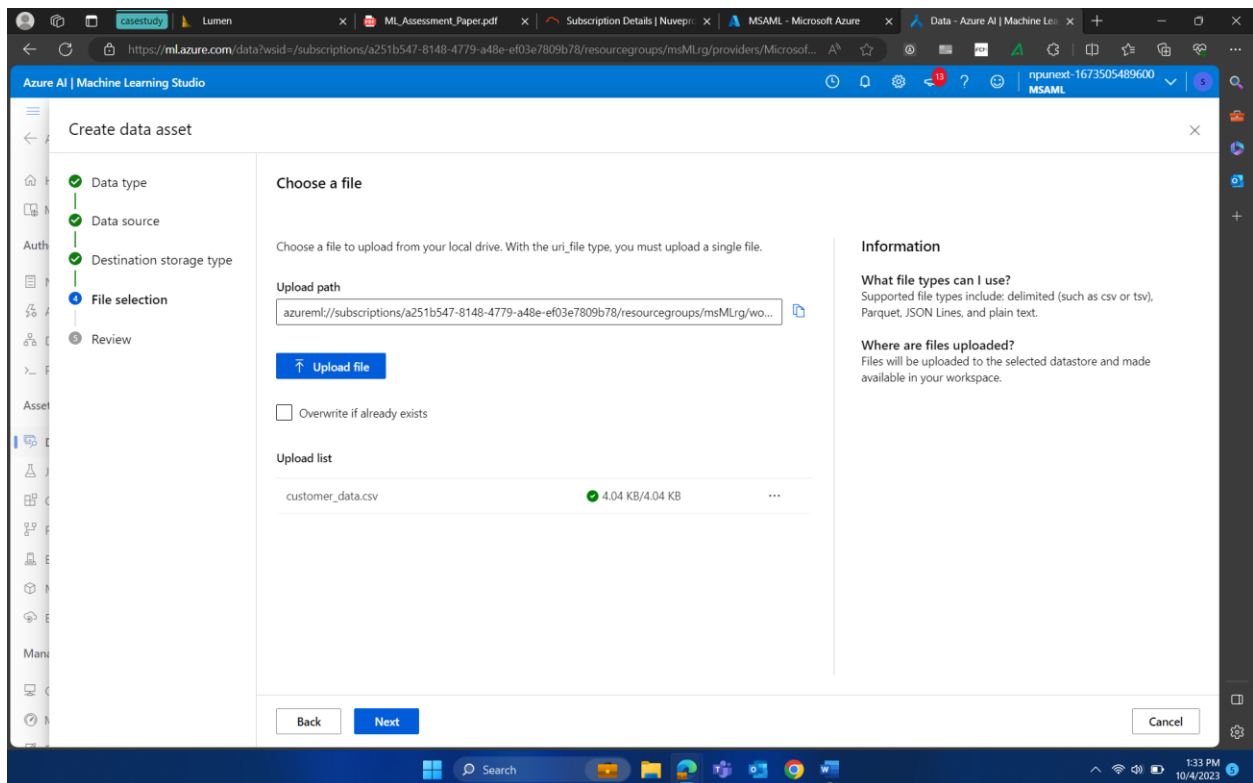
## Data type



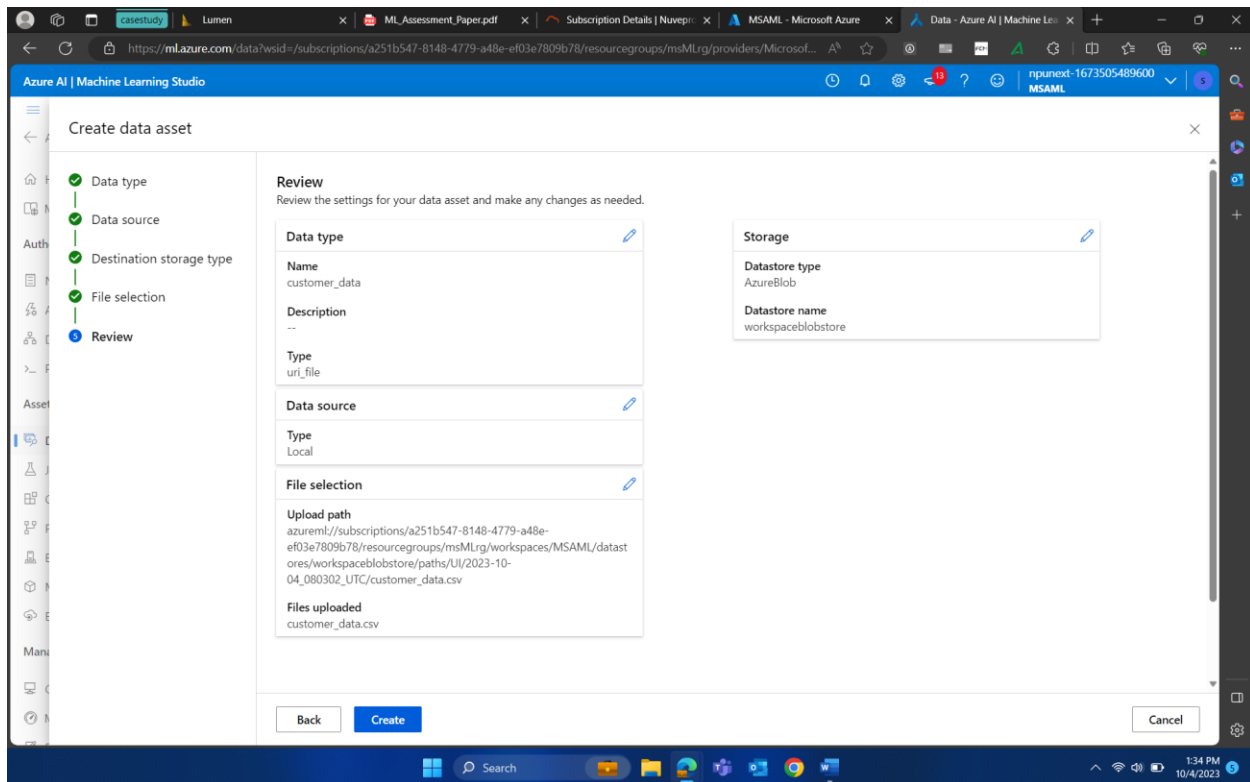
## Data source



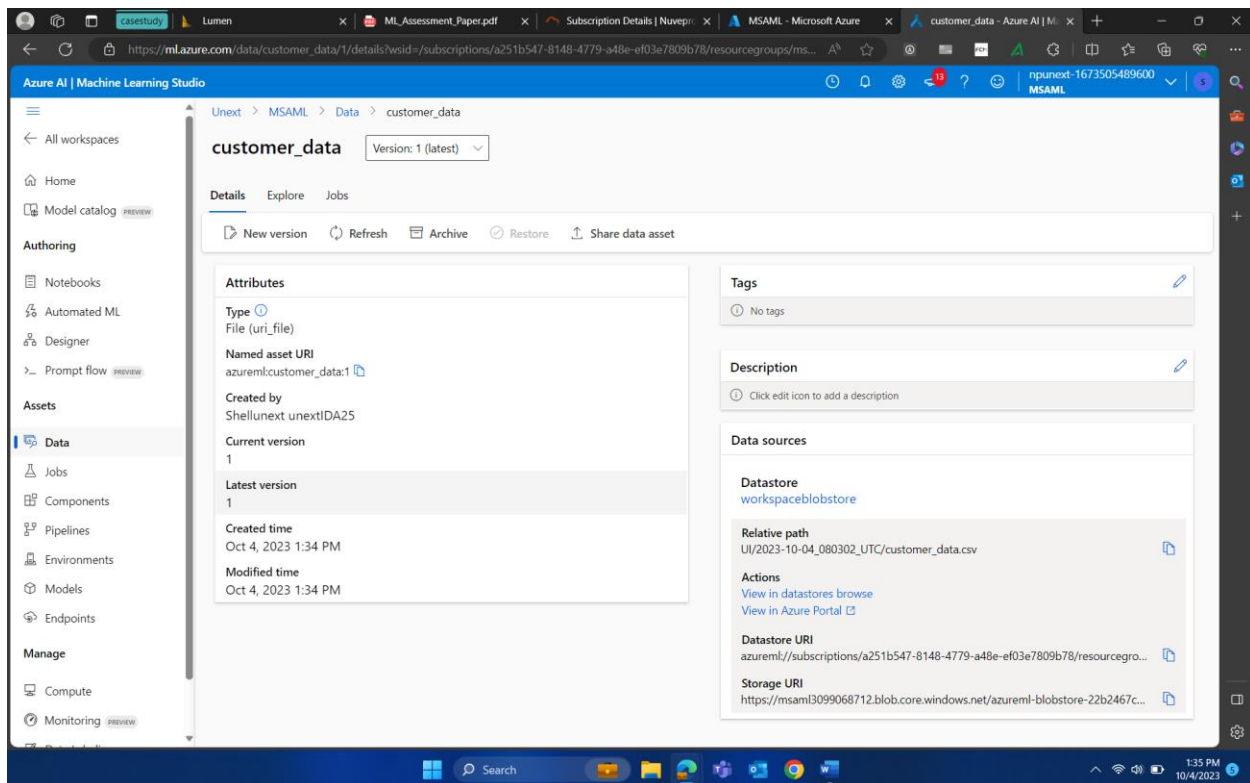
## Blob storage destination



## File selection



## Review data asset



CaseStudy Lumen Subscription Details | Nuvep MSAML - Microsoft Azure Shell2023/AssessmentData/ Data - Azure AI | Machine Learning Studio

https://ml.azure.com/data?wsid=/subscriptions/a251b547-8148-4779-a48e-e03e7809b78/resourcegroups/msMLrg/providers/Microsoft...

### Create data asset

- ✓ Data type
- ✓ Data source
- ✓ Destination storage type
- ✓ File or folder selection
- Settings
- Schema
- Review

#### Settings

These settings determine how the data is parsed. The initial settings are automatically detected; you can change them as needed to reparse the data.

**File format**: Delimited **Delimiter**: Comma **Example**: Field1,Field2,Field3 **Encoding**: UTF-8

**Column headers**: All files have same headers **Skip rows**: None

☐ Dataset contains multi-line data ⓘ

ⓘ Note: Processing tabular files with multi-line data is slower because multiple CPU cores cannot be used to ingest the data in parallel. Checking this option may result in slower processing times.

#### Data preview

CustomerID	Age	AnnualIncome	SpendingScore
1	46	371,045	99
2	43	45,194	24
3	48	111,465	59
4	61	null	21
5	39	191,670	43
6	41	120,433	52
7	18	52,885	null
8	63	108,250	95

CaseStudy Lumen Subscription Details | Nuvep MSAML - Microsoft Azure Shell2023/AssessmentData/ Data - Azure AI | Machine Learning Studio

https://ml.azure.com/data?wsid=/subscriptions/a251b547-8148-4779-a48e-e03e7809b78/resourcegroups/msMLrg/providers/Microsoft...

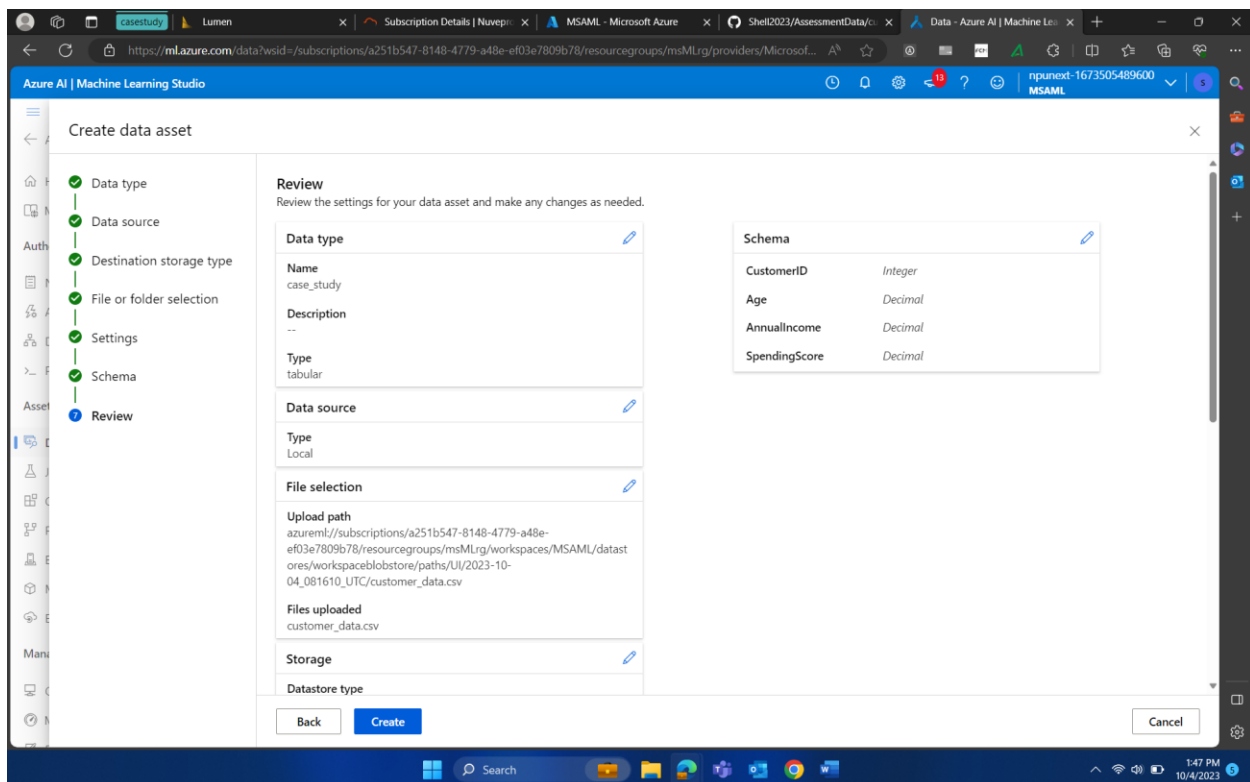
### Create data asset

- ✓ Data type
- ✓ Data source
- ✓ Destination storage type
- ✓ File or folder selection
- ✓ Settings
- Schema
- Review

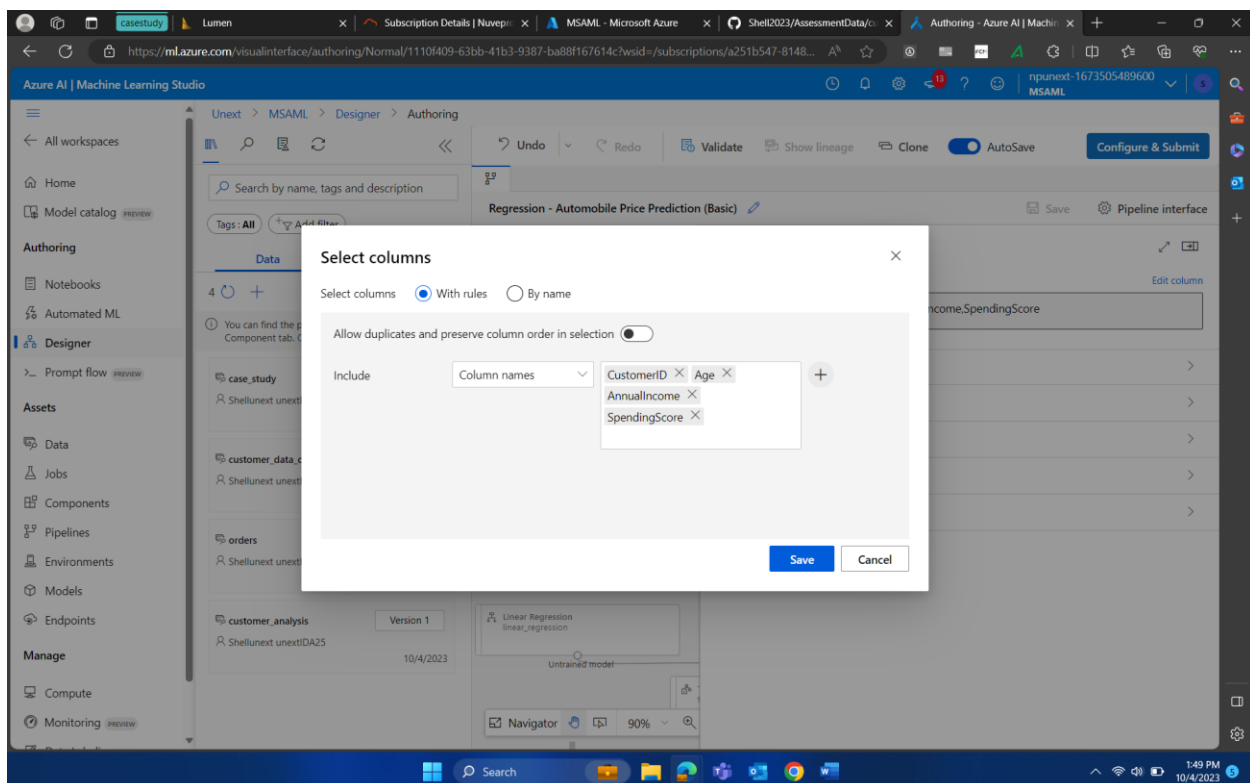
#### Schema

Column types are auto-detected based on the initial subset of the data and can be updated here. Values not aligning with the specified column type will fail conversion and would be either null-filled or replaced with error value. Any conversions preview errors are non-blocking and you can proceed.

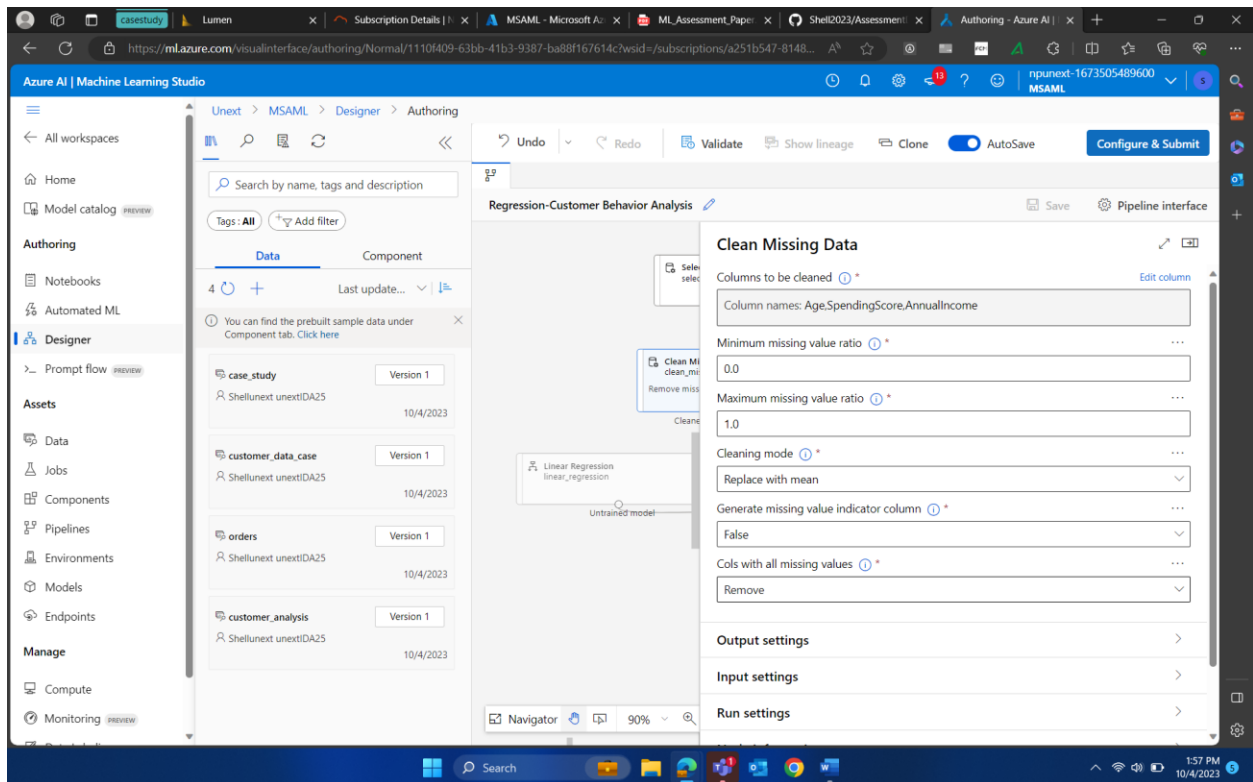
Include	Column name	Type	Example values	Date format ⓘ	Properties ⓘ
<input type="checkbox"/>	Path	String		Not applicable to selected ...	Not applicable to selected ...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CustomerID	Integer	1, 2, 3	Not applicable to selected ...	Not applicable to selected ...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Age	Decimal (dot '.')	46, 43, 48	Not applicable to selected ...	Not applicable to selected ...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AnnualIncome	Decimal (dot '.')	371045, 45194, 111465	Not applicable to selected ...	Not applicable to selected ...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SpendingScore	Decimal (dot '.')	99, 24, 59	Not applicable to selected ...	Not applicable to selected ...



1 b.

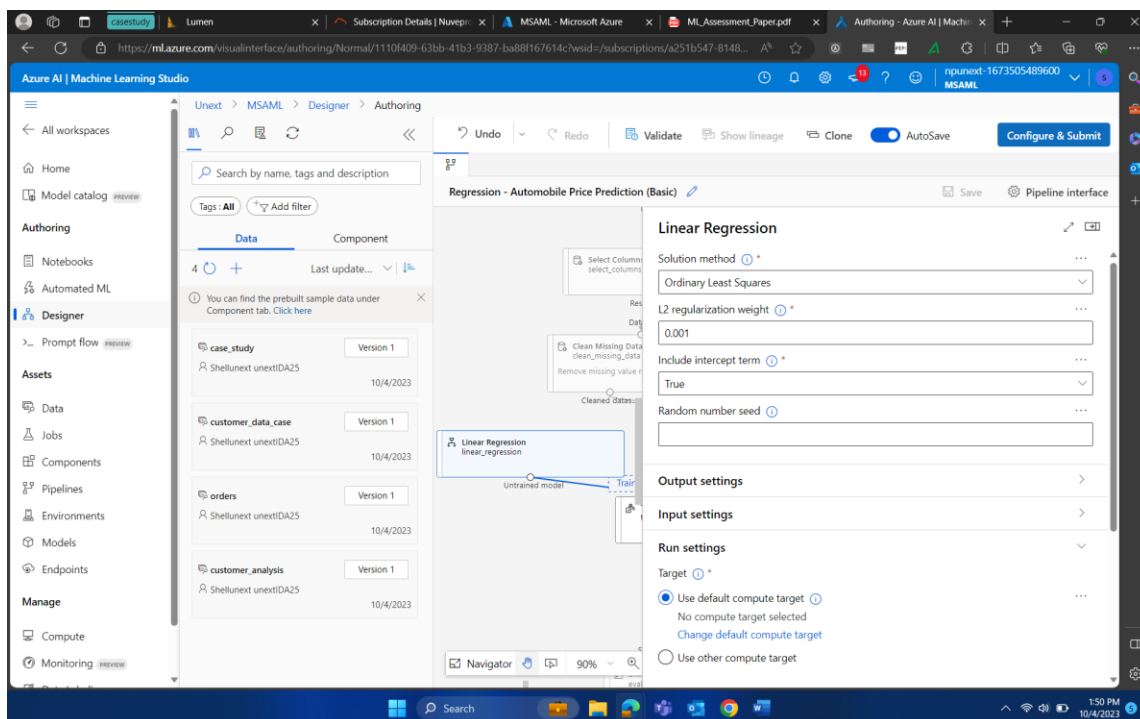


Select columns



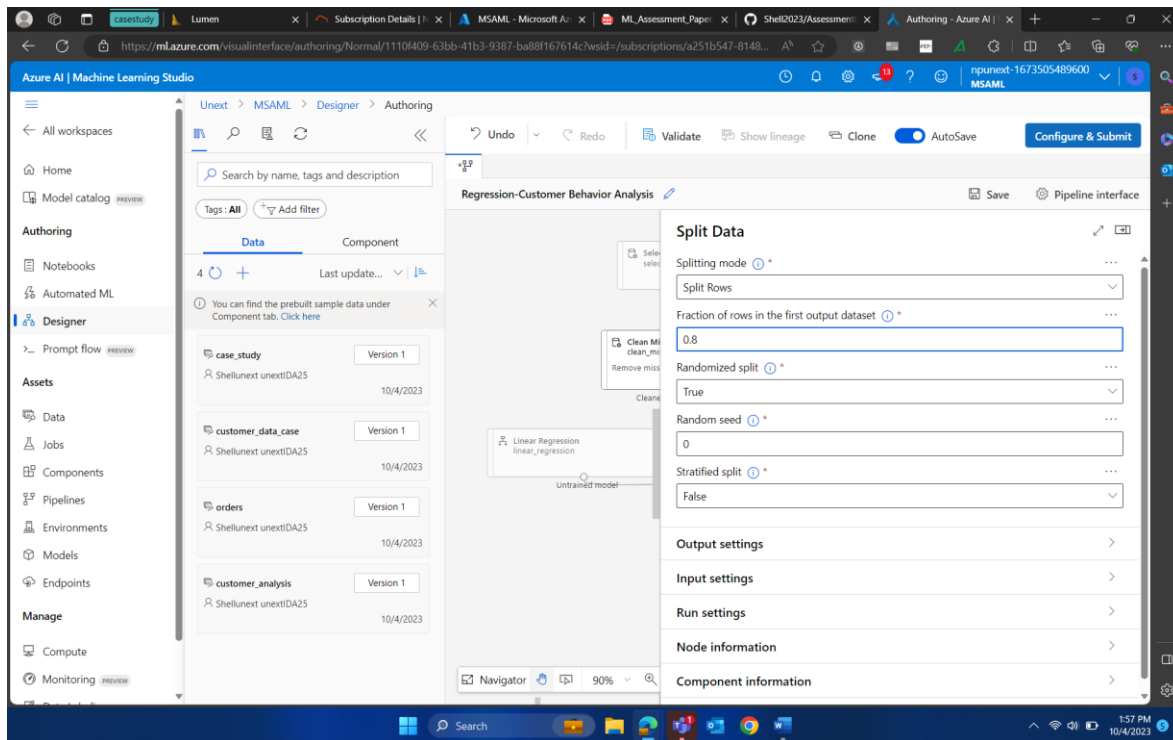
Clean missing data

2 a.



Linear regression model

2 b.



Split data



Success: Pipeline job has been submitted. View Details

Graph validation

Refresh

The pipeline looks good, you can submit or publish now

Regression-Customer Behavior Analysis

Save Pipeline interface

```
graph TD; case_study[case_study] --> Data_Input[Data Input]; Data_Input --> Select_Columns[Select Columns in Dataset]; Select_Columns --> Clean_Missing[Clean Missing Data]; Clean_Missing --> Split_Data[Split Data]; Split_Data --> Linear_Regression[Linear Regression]; Split_Data --> Train_Model[Train Model]; Linear_Regression --> Train_Model; Train_Model --> Score_Model[Score Model]; Score_Model --> Evaluate_Model[Evaluate Model];
```

Regression-Customer Behavior Analysis

Running

Share Job overview

Outline

- linear\_regression
- case\_study
- select\_columns\_in\_dataset\_1
- clean\_missing\_data
- split\_data
- train\_model
- score\_model
- evaluate\_model

```
graph TD; case_study[case_study] --> Data_Input[Data Input]; Data_Input --> Select_Columns[Select Columns in Dataset]; Select_Columns --> Clean_Missing[Clean Missing Data]; Clean_Missing --> Split_Data[Split Data]; Split_Data --> Linear_Regression[Linear Regression]; Split_Data --> Train_Model[Train Model]; Linear_Regression --> Train_Model; Train_Model --> Score_Model[Score Model]; Score_Model --> Evaluate_Model[Evaluate Model];
```

3 a.

The screenshot displays the Azure Machine Learning Studio interface. The left sidebar shows the 'Jobs' tab selected under the 'Assets' section. The main workspace shows a workflow titled 'Regression-Customer Behavior Analysis' in a 'Running' state. The workflow diagram includes nodes for 'case study', 'select\_columns\_in\_dataset\_1', 'clean\_missing\_data', 'split\_data', 'train\_model', 'tune\_model\_hyperparameters', 'score\_model', and 'evaluate\_model'. The 'tune\_model\_hyperparameters' node is highlighted, indicating it is the current focus of the workflow.

Hyper parameter tuning

This screenshot shows the 'Tune Model Hyperparameters' configuration panel for the 'tune\_model\_hyperparameters' node in the workflow. The panel is titled 'Tune Model Hyperparameters' and includes the following settings:

- Specify parameter sweeping mode:** Entire grid
- Metric for measuring performance for classification:** Accuracy
- Metric for measuring performance for regression:** Mean absolute error
- Label column:** SpendingScore (with an 'Edit column' link)
- Output settings:** (expandable section)
- Input settings:** (expandable section)
- Run settings:** (expandable section)
- Component information:** (expandable section)

The workflow diagram in the background shows the 'tune\_model\_hyperparameters' node connected to the 'train\_model' node.

## Assessment Questions.

1.

- a. Data Collection: Gather and acquire the data needed for training from various sources, including databases, files, web services, or external datasets.
- b. Data Cleaning: Identify and address issues like missing values, outliers, and inconsistencies within the dataset. This often involves actions such as filling in missing data, eliminating outlier values, or rectifying data errors.
- c. Data Transformation: Modify the data by actions like converting categorical variables into numerical forms, scaling numerical attributes, and encoding text or images.
- d. Feature Engineering: Enhance the dataset by creating new features or altering existing ones to improve model performance. This includes selecting relevant features and transforming them meaningfully.
- e. Data Splitting: Divide the dataset into distinct portions—typically training, validation, and test sets. The training set is used to train the model, the validation set aids in hyperparameter tuning, and the test set assesses model performance.
- f. Data Uploading: Upload the cleaned and processed dataset to Azure Machine Learning Workspace or storage, making it accessible for model training and experimentation.
- g. It is important to split dataset into training and validation because The training set is used to train the model, the validation set aids in hyperparameter tuning, and the test set assesses model performance.

2. Splitting a dataset into training and testing sets is essential in machine learning for various reasons:

- a. Model Assessment: It allows evaluating how well a model performs on new, unseen data.
- b. Overfitting Detection: Helps identify if a model is too closely tailored to the training data, indicating overfitting.
- c. Hyperparameter Tuning: Enables systematic tuning of model settings to optimize generalization.
- d. Performance Metrics: Provides data for calculating performance metrics like accuracy, precision, and recall.
- e. Bias and Variance Analysis: Aids in assessing bias and variance to strike a balance.
- f. Model Selection: Facilitates choosing the best model among candidates.
- g. Validation of Assumptions: Ensures model behavior aligns with expectations and real-world scenarios.
- h. Real-world Simulation: Mimics the model's performance in production environments.

3. We can see that there is a linear trend or direct relation between the income and spending score and age, we can try using linear regression model.

- a. Interpretability: Linear Regression provides clear interpretability of coefficients. This means we can easily understand the direction and magnitude of the impact of each predictor variable on the purchasing behavior. This is important when we want to explain why certain factors influence buying decisions.

- b. **Simplicity:** Linear Regression is a simple and straightforward algorithm. It's easy to implement and understand, making it a good choice when we want to quickly analyze the relationship between a few key variables and purchasing behavior.

Linear Regression is a suitable algorithm for predicting customer purchasing behavior when we have a reasonable expectation of a linear relationship between predictor variables and the target variable. It offers interpretability and simplicity, making it a valuable tool in certain scenarios. However, it's essential to assess whether its assumptions hold and whether it provides adequate predictive performance for your specific dataset and goals.

- 4. **Hyperparameter tuning** involves optimizing a machine learning model's settings, called hyperparameters, for better performance. It's vital because:
  - a. **Improved Performance:** Proper hyperparameter choices enhance model accuracy and prevent overfitting.
  - b. **Resource Efficiency:** Efficient hyperparameters save training time and resources.
  - c. **Robustness:** Tuned hyperparameters make models adaptable to diverse data

Grid Search is a systematic technique:

- a. It explores hyperparameter combinations, such as learning rates and tree numbers, exhaustively.
- b. Cross-validation assesses each combination's performance, finding the best setup.
- c. Benefits include thorough exploration, reproducibility, and ease of implementation. However, it can be computationally intensive.