PyCon MY

2019.09.21

@fmkz___

What's PyCon?

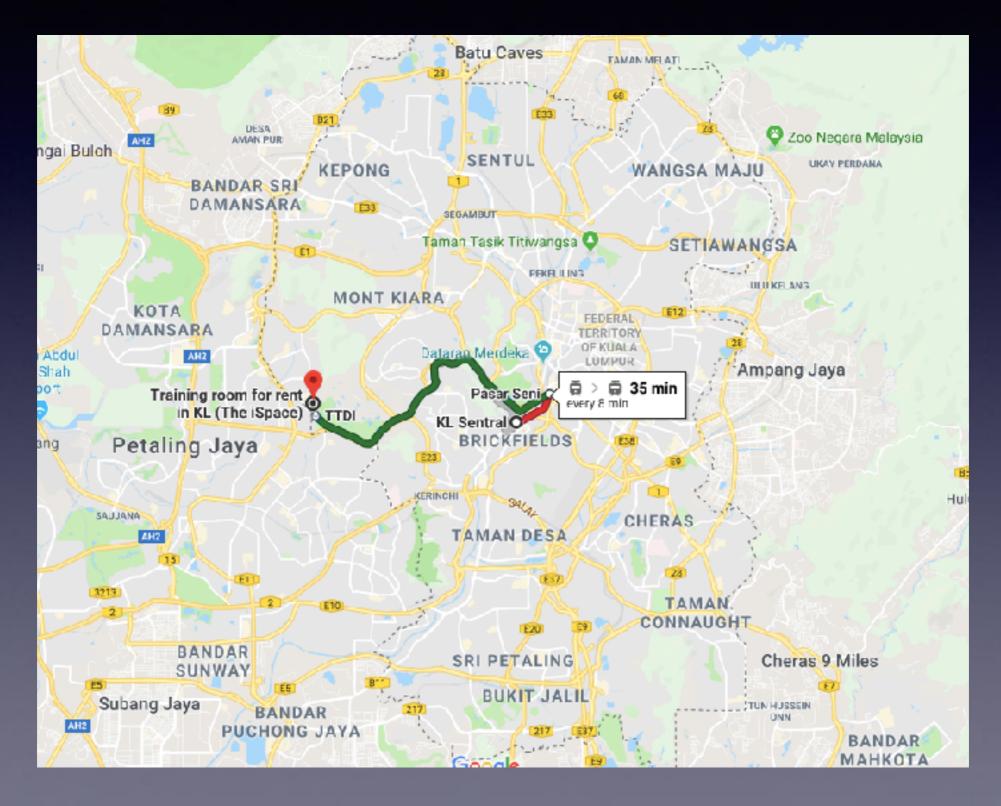
- ・Pythonに関するカンファレンス
- 各地でやってる
- · PyCon JPは先週東京で開催

PyCon MY?

- ・マレーシアで行われているPyCon
- ・PyCon MYなら夏休みとっていけることに気づいてしまった
- ・もともと2月にPyCon APAC(PH)に行く予定 だったが仕事が忙しすぎて泣く泣く諦めた。



PyCon MY



Air fare is not so expensive



Insane Foods!



ヒジャブはオシャレアイテム

- ・ショッピングセンターにはヒジャブ専門店があった
 - 素人目にも高級かどうかすぐわかる
- ・若者のヒジャブは非対称で色々凝っている感じだった
- ・留め金もおしゃれポイントの一つだと思う。
- ・MRT乗ってたら60-70%の女性はヒジャブかぶってた ように思う

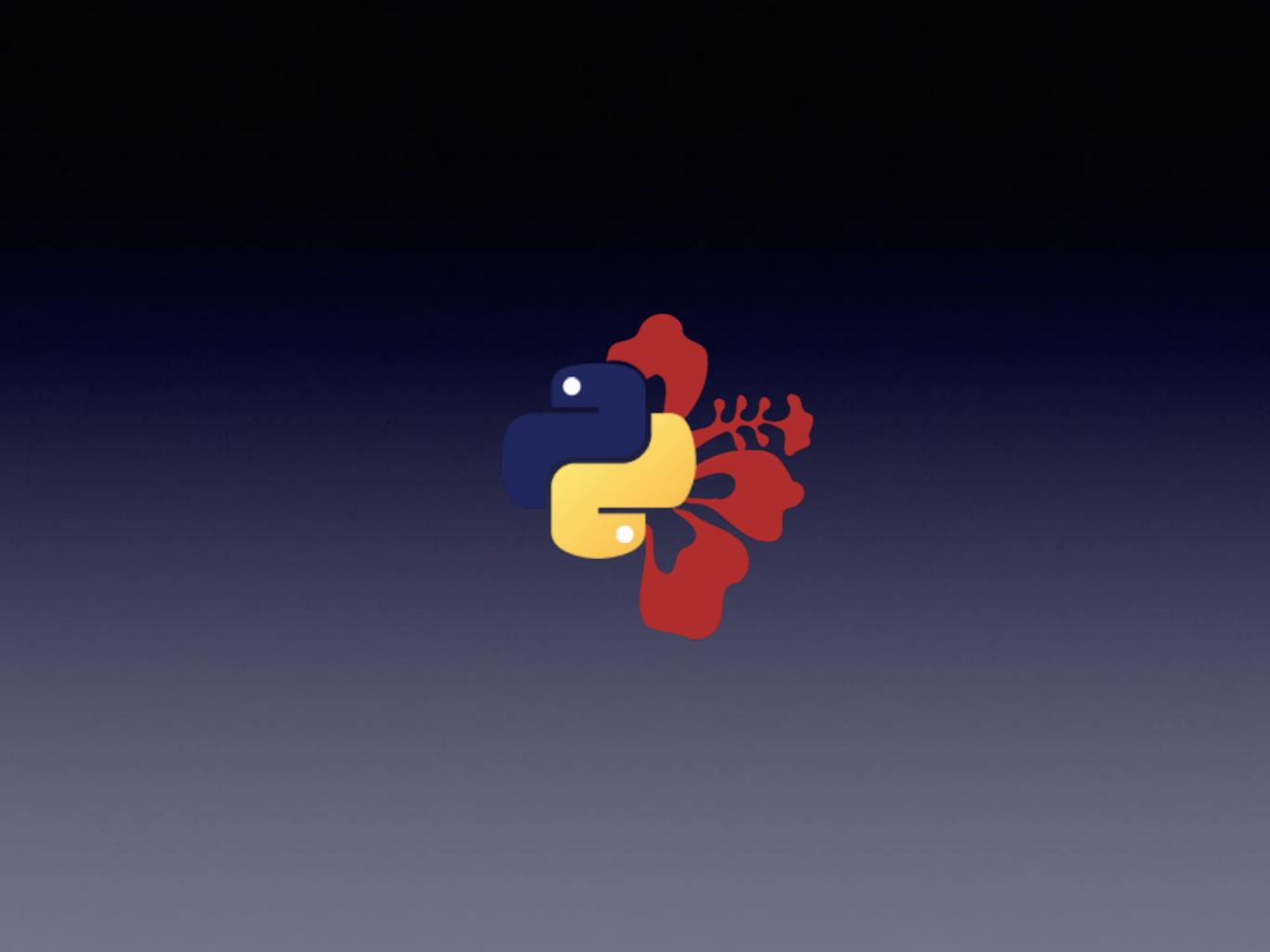
公共トイレは辛み







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Keynote

Practical Python and Jupyter for Data Science and Beyond

Carol Willing







Python + Jupyter + Knowledge + Community



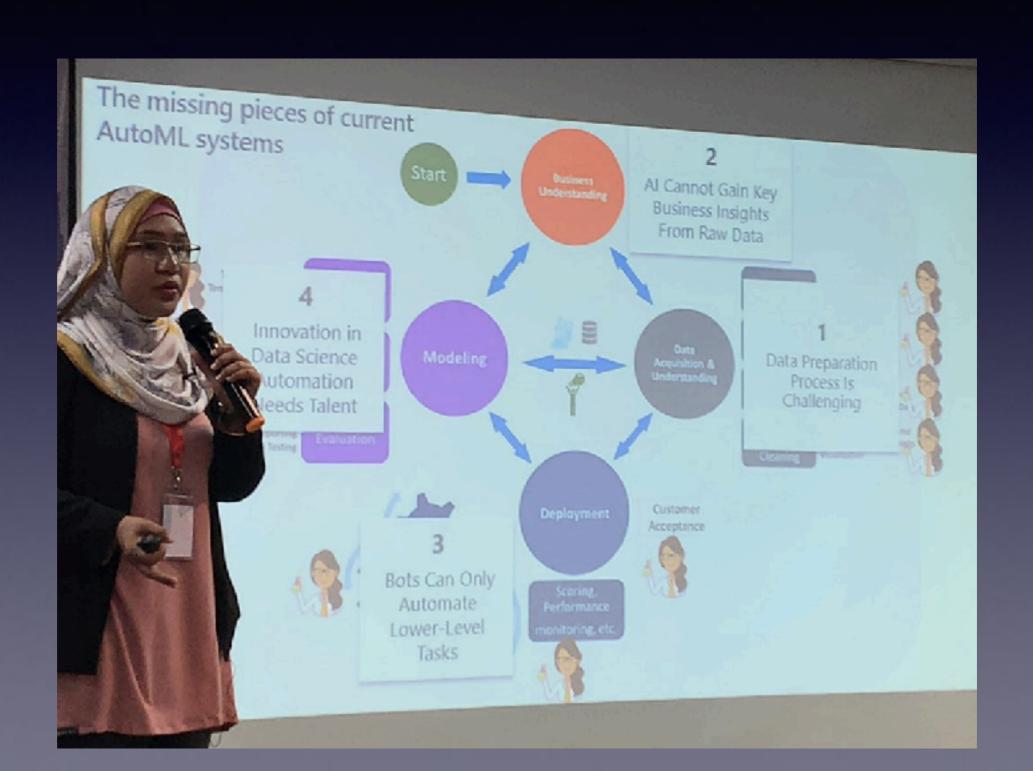
@WillingCarol

社内コミュニティ欲しい

- ・コミュニティは学習の高速道路
- ・Pythonコミュニティを広げるのとKNIME頑張る 感じ?

Will AutoML take over data scientist's job?

By Fatin Fatihah Zahari.



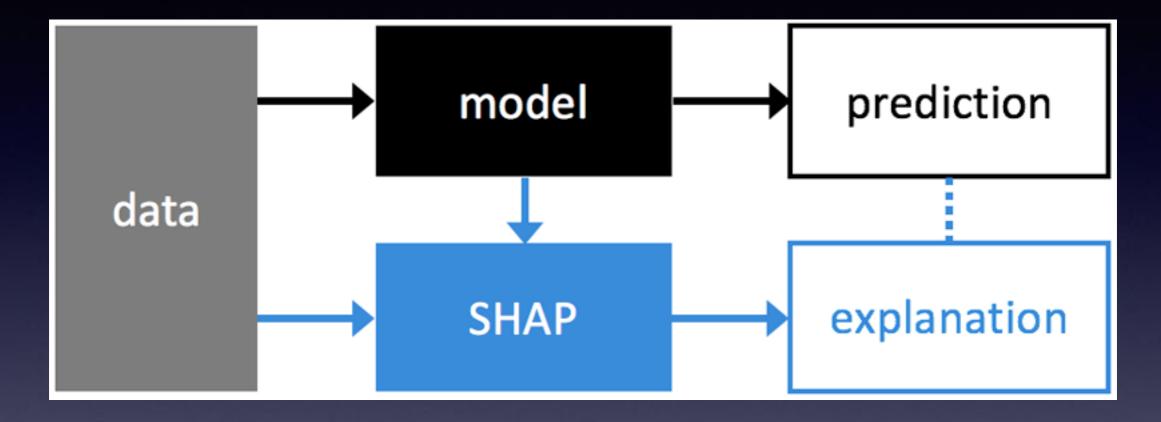
駆逐などされん

- ・データ前処理はAutoMLにはつらすぎるだろ
- ・AutoMLが生データからビジネスインサイト(ド メイン知識)を発見するなんて頭沸いてるわ
- ・ボットはいまのところ低レベルのタスクしかこな せんがな
- そもそもデータサイエンスにおけるイノベーションには才能必要だろ

Visualise the black box - An introduction to interoperable machine learning by Rahul Bhatia.

- · https://github.com/slundberg/shap
- · https://github.com/marcotcr/lime
- · https://eli5.readthedocs.io/en/latest/
- · あと忘れた

SHAP



SHAP (SHapley Additive exPlanations) is a unified approach to explain the output of any machine learning model. SHAP connects game theory with local explanations, uniting several previous methods [1-7] and representing the only possible consistent and locally accurate additive feature attribution method based on expectations (see our papers for details and citations).

```
import xgboost
import shap

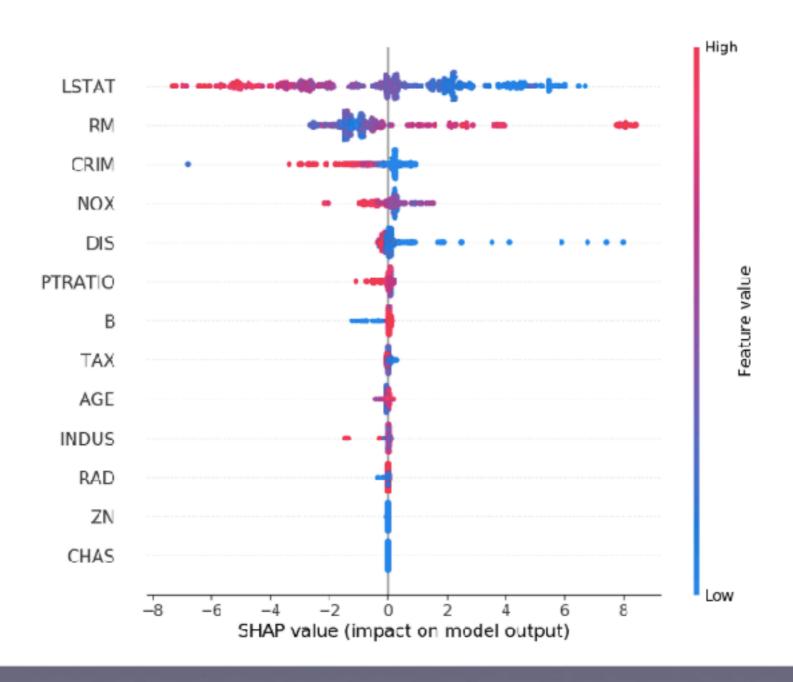
# load JS visualization code to notebook
shap.initjs()

# train XGBoost model
X,y = shap.datasets.boston()
model = xgboost.train({"learning_rate": 0.01}, xgboost.DMatrix(X, label=y), 100)

# explain the model's predictions using SHAP values
# (same syntax works for LightGBM, CatBoost, and scikit-learn models)
explainer = shap.TreeExplainer(model)
shap_values = explainer.shap_values(X)

# visualize the first prediction's explanation (use matplotlib=True to avoid Javascript)
shap.force_plot(explainer.expected_value, shap_values[0,:], X.iloc[0,:])
```





LIME

can answer

Why should I trust you?

Explaining the predictions of any classifier



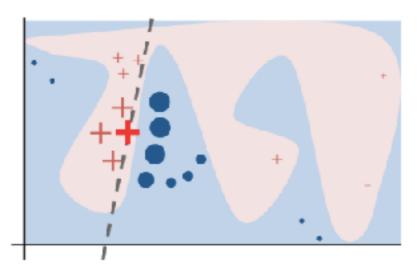




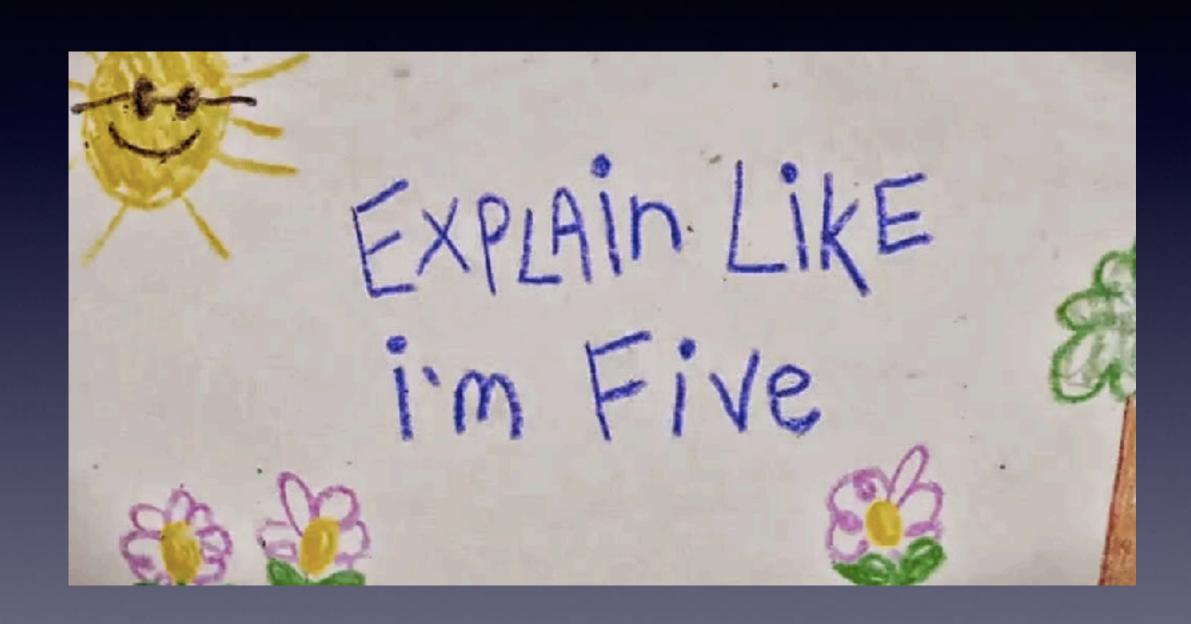
Marco Tulio Ribeiro, Sameer Singh, Carlos Guestrin

What are explanations?

Intuitively, an explanation is a local linear approximation of the model's behaviour. While the model may be very complex globally, it is easier to approximate it around the vicinity of a particular instance. While treating the model as a black box, we perturb the instance we want to explain and learn a sparse linear model around it, as an explanation. The figure below illustrates the intuition for this procedure. The model's decision function is represented by the blue/pink background, and is clearly nonlinear. The bright red cross is the instance being explained (let's call it X). We sample instances around X, and weight them according to their proximity to X (weight here is indicated by size). We then learn a linear model (dashed line) that approximates the model well in the vicinity of X, but not necessarily globally. For more information, read our paper, or take a look at this blog post.



ELI5



Summary

- ・来年はAPACとして立候補するらしいので採択されればより大きなイベントになるでしょう
- 料理も美味しいし、治安も悪くないので楽しいです
- ・PyConJPも良いが他の国のPyConも楽しい