

Creating a Machine Learning Pipeline to Evaluate Employee Attrition

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Final Project

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01

EDA + Preprocessing

Dataset overview with exploratory insights + cleaning

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Pipeline + Modeling

Our Pipeline and Model choice after an initial AutoML run

03

Deployment

How we deployed for inference using a Databricks workflow along with endpointing

04

Monitoring + Dataset Change

How we deployed model monitoring and tracked the synthetic test data drift

We chose an employee attrition dataset where we predict churn based on various features

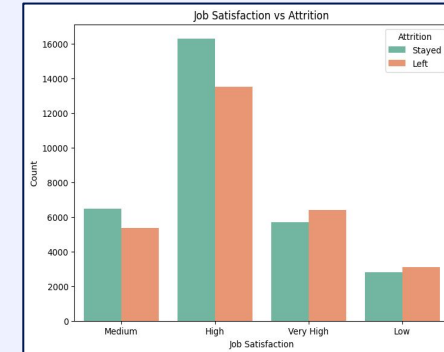
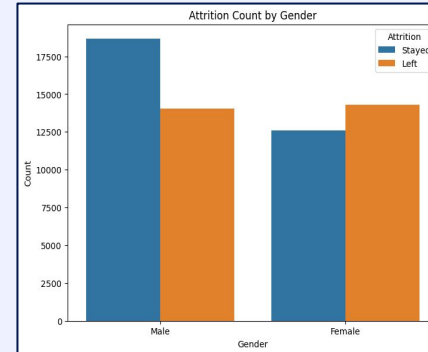
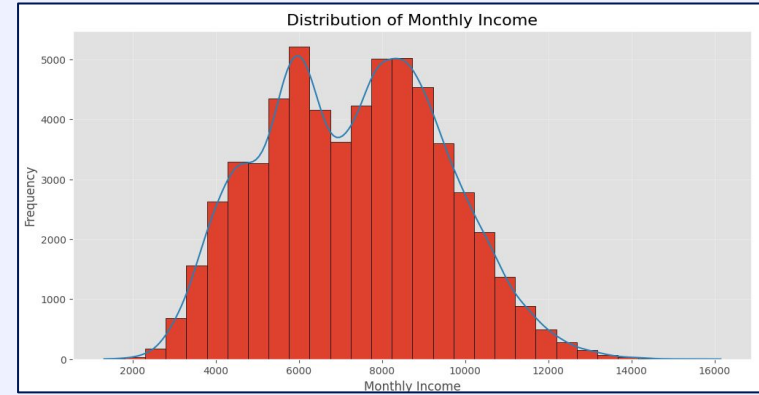
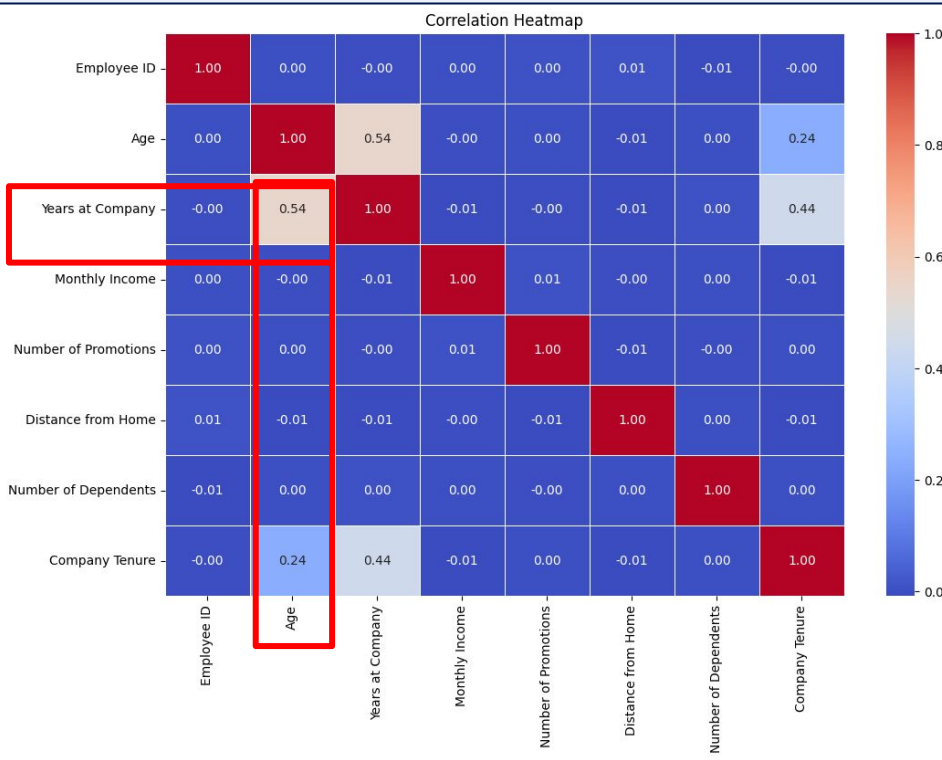
Employee Attrition Classification Dataset (from Kaggle)

- Simulated dataset designed for the analysis and prediction of employee attrition
- ~75K samples split into train and test sets
- Primary key of employee id
- Useful features such as:
 - **Numeric:** age, years at company, distance from home
 - **Categorical:** gender, job role, job satisfaction, marriage status

	Train	Test
# Observations	59,598	14,900
Split-Percentage	80%	20%
Target Variable	Attrition (Stayed or Left)	



Our exploratory analysis of the data indicates features that are relatively uncorrelated and ripe for pre-processing



We preprocessed our features using techniques like encoding and binning to improve model accuracy



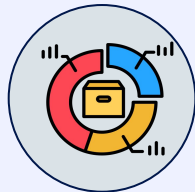
Label Encoding



One Hot Encoding



Dropped Redundant Features



Binned Continuous Features

Education	Education	
High School	1	
Bachelors	2	

Gender	Gender_Male	Gender_Female
Male	1	0
Female	0	1

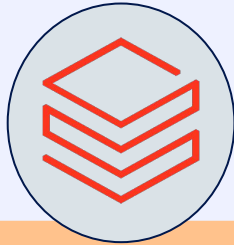
Age	Years at Company	Company Tenure
	Years at Company	Company Tenure

Age	Age_17-26	Age_43-51
16	1	0
45	0	1

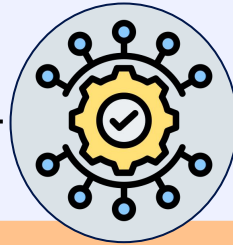
After preprocessing, we pushed our train features to a feature store within Databricks itself



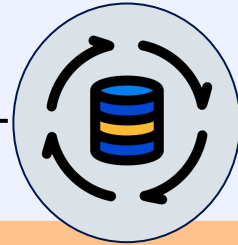
**Data downloaded
from Kaggle as .csv
files (train, test)**



**Databricks ingestion
into separate tables**

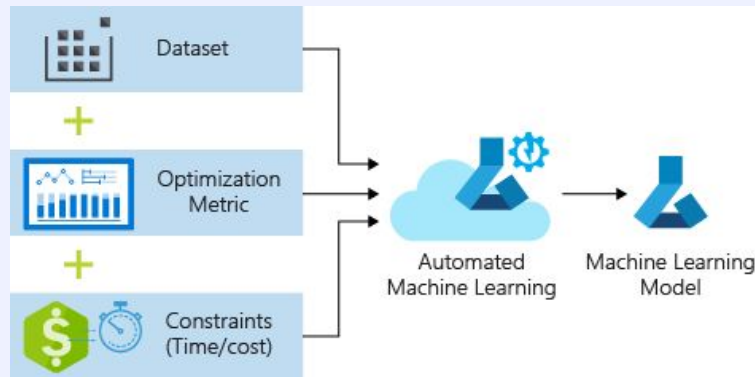


**Conduct
preprocessing steps
(binning, encoding,
etc)**



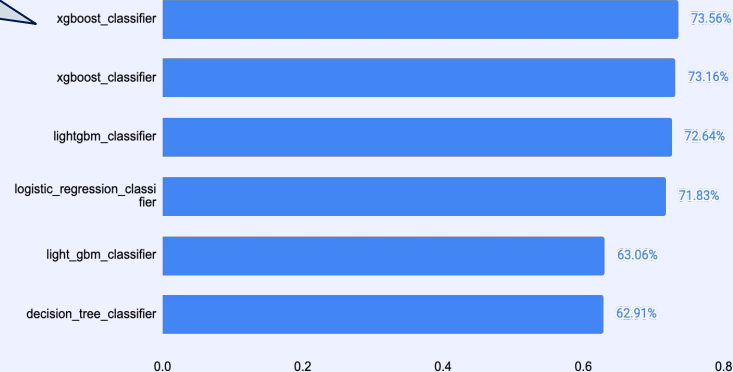
**Push cleaned features
to Feature Store in
Databricks**

We deploy AutoML to explore model options and subsequently settled on XGBoost Classifier



<https://softwareengineeringdaily.com/2019/05/15/introduction-to-automated-machine-learning-automl/>

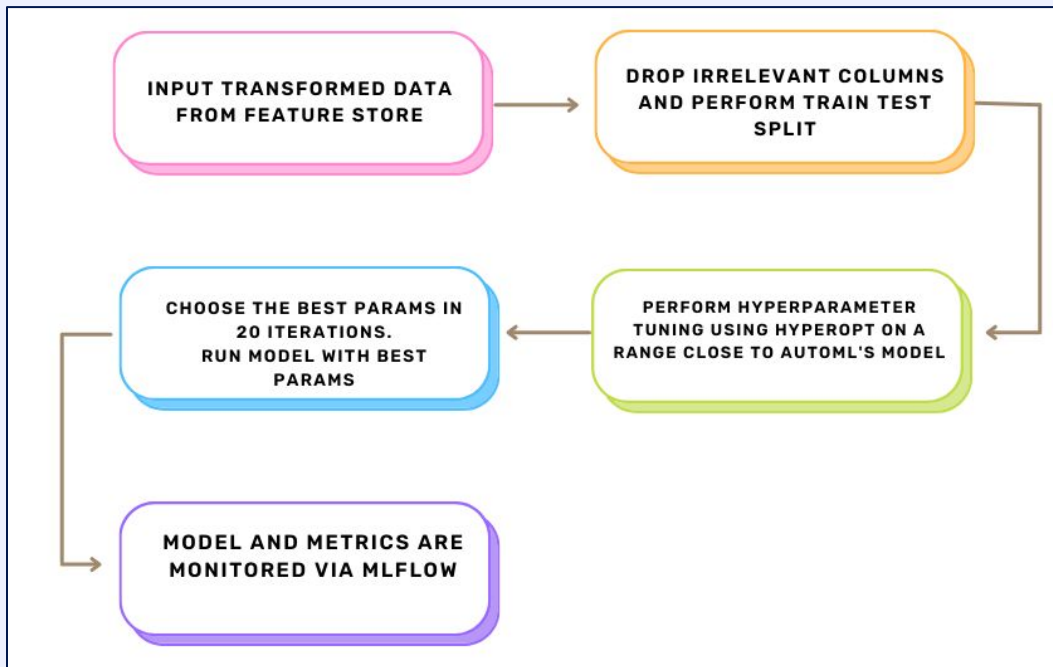
AutoML found
XGBoost with an F1
score of ~74% as
the best model



Test F1 Score

							Metrics	
	Run Name	Created	Dataset	Duration	Source	Model	test_accuracy_	test_f1_score
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	smiling-roo-145	1 day ago	dataset (1852359e)	3.1min	-		0.7583041...	0.7469858...
<input type="checkbox"/>	intrigued-steed-439	1 day ago	dataset (1852359e)	3.4min	-		0.7576364...	0.7463755...
<input type="checkbox"/>	hilarious-shrew-519	1 day ago	dataset (1852359e)	5.9min	-		0.7566349...	0.7445690...
<input type="checkbox"/>	vaunted-shrimp-341	1 day ago	dataset (1852359e)	3.3min	-		0.7560507...	0.7441575...
<input type="checkbox"/>	gentle-fish-177	1 day ago	dataset (1852359e)	3.6min	-		0.7552996...	0.7440195...
<input type="checkbox"/>	nosy-snail-738	1 day ago	dataset (1852359e)	1.7min	-		0.7561342...	0.7438639...

We then create our XGBoost model using Hyperopt and MLFlow pipeline to generate our predictions and metric evaluations

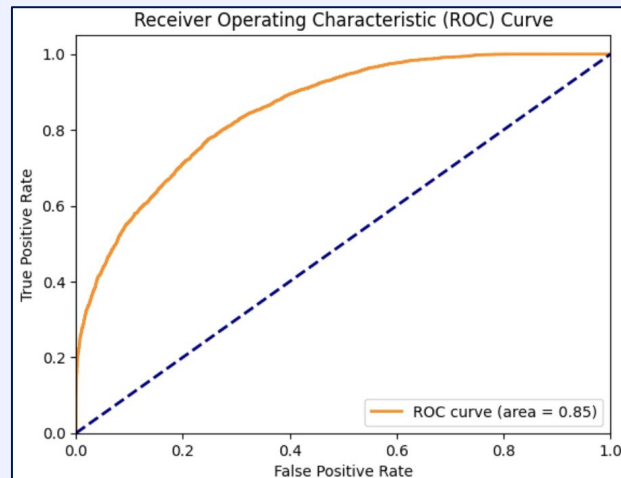
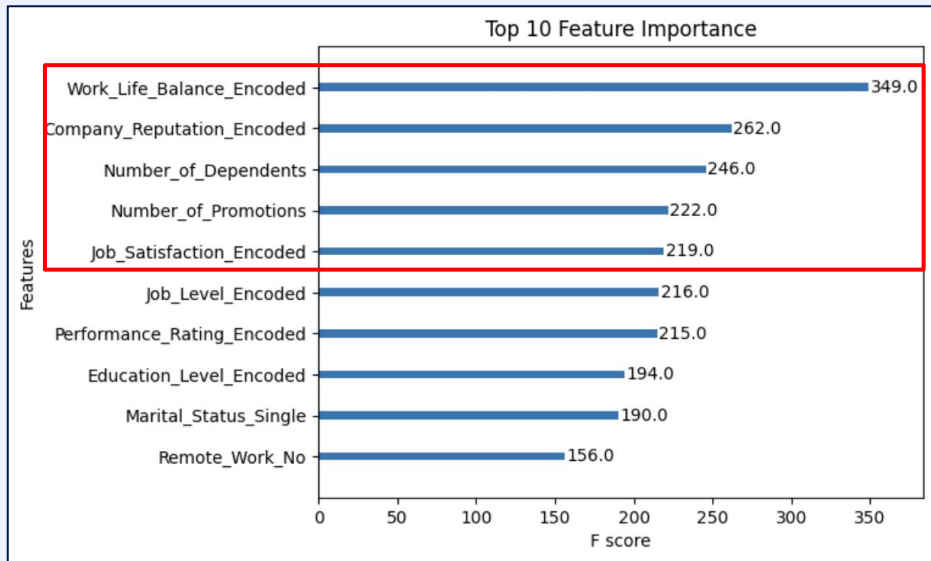


Modelling Process

```
Best Parameters chosen by Hyperopt for XGBoost:  
objective: binary:logistic  
colsample_bytree: 0.402  
enable_categorical: False  
learning_rate: 0.072  
max_depth: 3  
min_child_weight: 1  
missing: nan  
n_estimators: 584
```

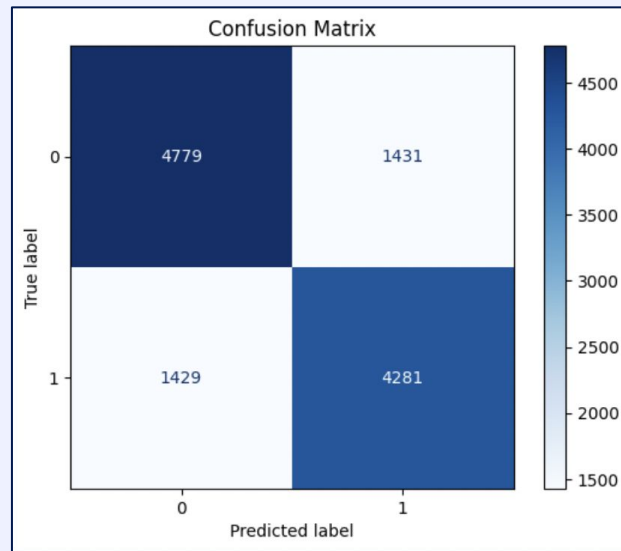
Best Parameters chosen by Hyperopt with values ranges based on baseline AutoML

Metrics used for Evaluation and Results

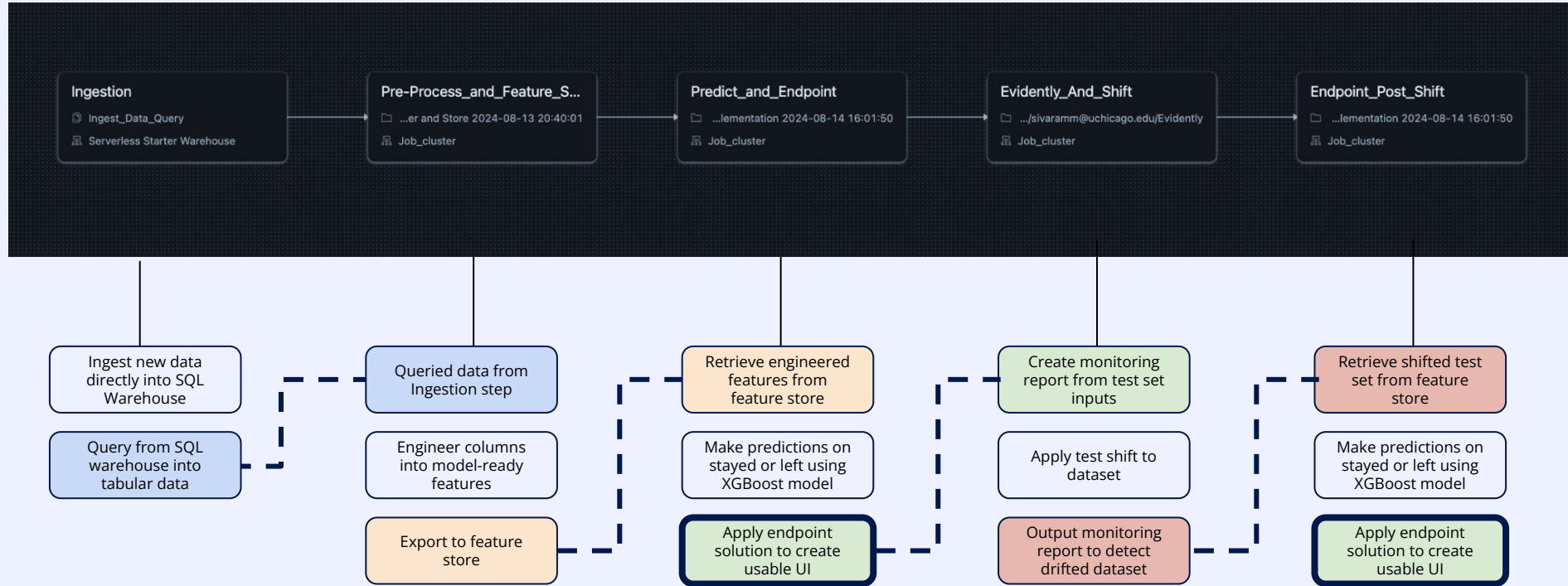


	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.77	0.77	0.77	6210
1	0.75	0.75	0.75	5710
accuracy			0.76	11920
macro avg	0.76	0.76	0.76	11920
weighted avg	0.76	0.76	0.76	11920

F1 score for both classes have similar performance indicating no bias



A Databricks workflow allows us to deploy our model in an environment that continuously ingests new data



The deployed model is used for inference to predict attrition

Deployment

	1^2_3 Employee_ID	1.2 prediction
1	38272	1
2	1549	0
3	31466	0
4	30663	0
5	37115	0
6	52460	1
7	7612	1
8	63461	1
9	1	1
10	72300	0
11	37247	1
12	72219	0
13	19533	1
14	50626	0
15	25720	0

unleashed-duck-948 [Provide feedback](#) [Reproduce Run](#)

Overview Model metrics System metrics Traces Evaluation results **Review** Artifacts

Created at 2024-08-16 04:04:46

Created by sharamm@uchicago.edu

Experiment ID 1051949419884385 [🔗](#)

Status 🟢 Finished

Run ID 909300a0990764d2960d92a030a2d [🔗](#)

Duration 2.8s

Datasets used --

Tags Add

Source [🔗](#) run 154650388192641 of job 1030112497050709

Logged models --

Registered models --

Parameters (0)

Metrics (3)

Search metrics

Metric	Value
accuracy	0.7603946441155743
F1_score	0.7476989598925287
precision	0.7467965453773184
recall	0.7465241019192622

Model Inference ☆

Runs Tasks

Start date [📅](#) [< Previous](#) [Next >](#)

Runs

Run total duration 6m 11s 3m 5s Aug 16

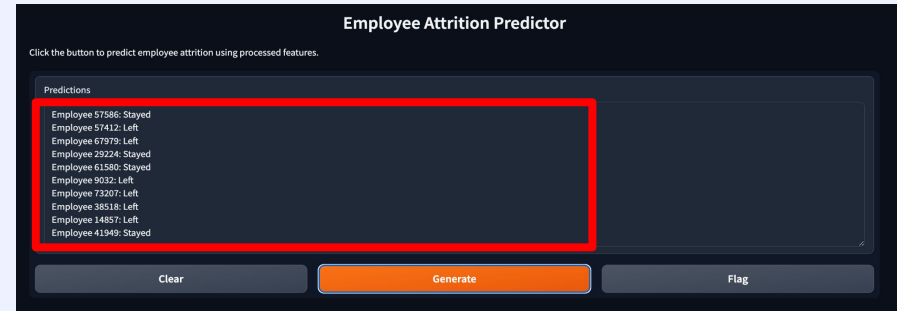
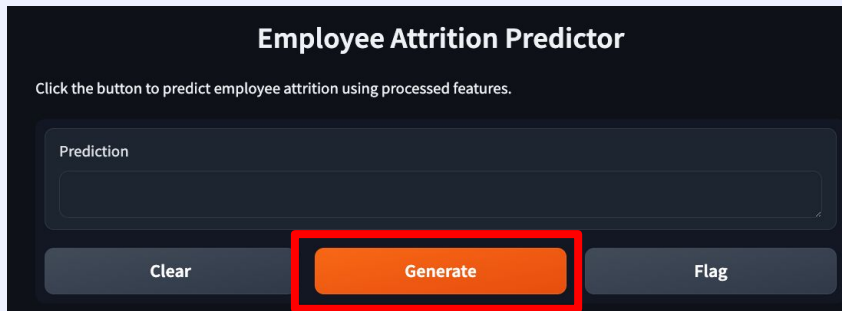
Inference

Tasks

Go to the latest successful run [Cancel runs](#) ▼

Start time	Run ID	Launched	Duration	Spark	Status	Error code	Run param...	⋮
Aug 16, 2024, ...	157089...	Manually	6m 13s	Spark UI / Logs / Metrics	🟢 Succ...			⋮
Aug 16, 2024, ...	634611...	Manually	3m 15s	Spark UI / Logs / Metrics	🟢 Succ...			⋮

Gradio offers a simple endpoint solution for our pipeline, outputting our inference results in an intuitive user interface



Example of **10 attrition inferences** our model makes from newly ingested data in the Gradio endpoint UI

Model Monitoring with MLFlow for two separate runs

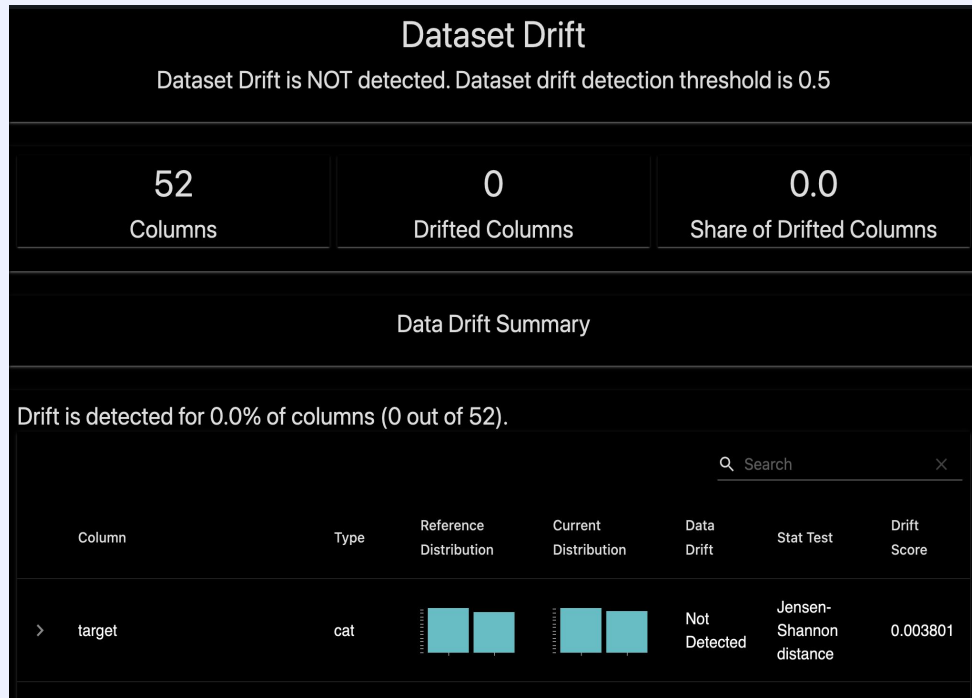
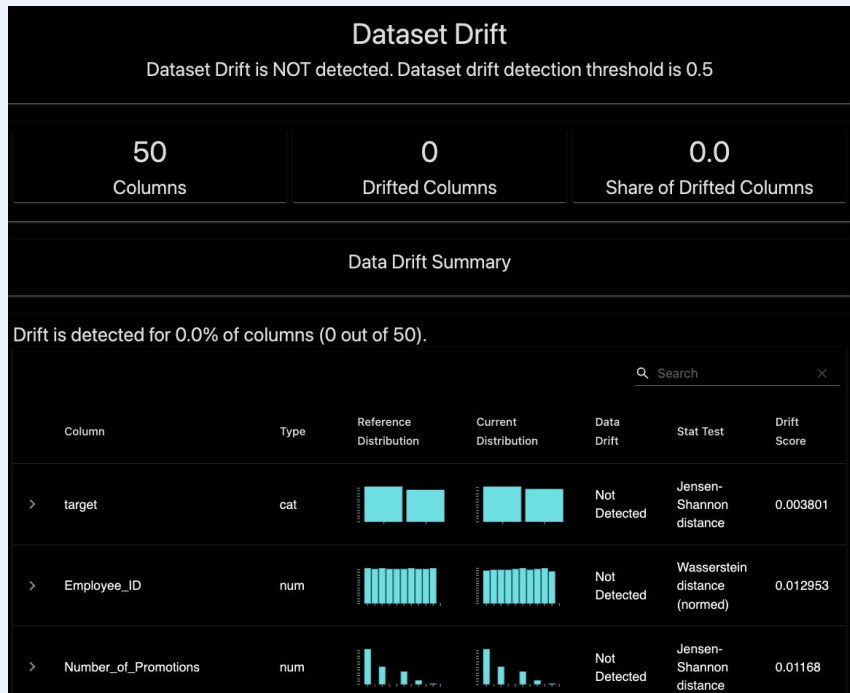
🔍 Search metrics

Metric	Value
accuracy	0.7424496644295302
auc_roc	0.8295651144313345
f1_score	0.7285587975243147
precision	0.7270160578789483
recall	0.7301080985291512

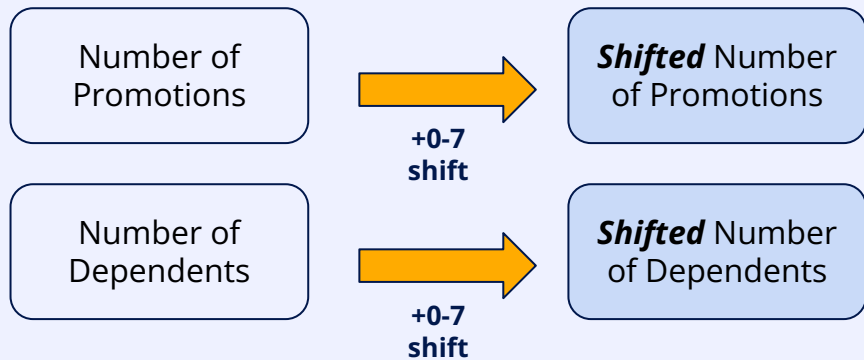
🔍 Search metrics

Metric	Value
accuracy	0.7408557046979866
auc_roc	0.8294899612190207
f1_score	0.7287257398788091
precision	0.7320042342978123
recall	0.7254764819024305

We spin up Evidently AI to generate monitoring reports to track our model and its performance



To explore “changed” test data, we shift Number of Promotions and Number of Dependents in our dataset



Drift in column 'Number_of_Promotions'

Data drift detected. Drift detection method: Wasserstein distance (normed). Drift score: 1.505

Drift in column 'Number_of_Dependents'

Data drift detected. Drift detection method: Wasserstein distance (normed). Drift score: 0.963

2

Columns

2

Drifted Columns

1.0

Share of Drifted Columns

Data Drift Summary

Drift is detected for 100.0% of columns (2 out of 2).

Search

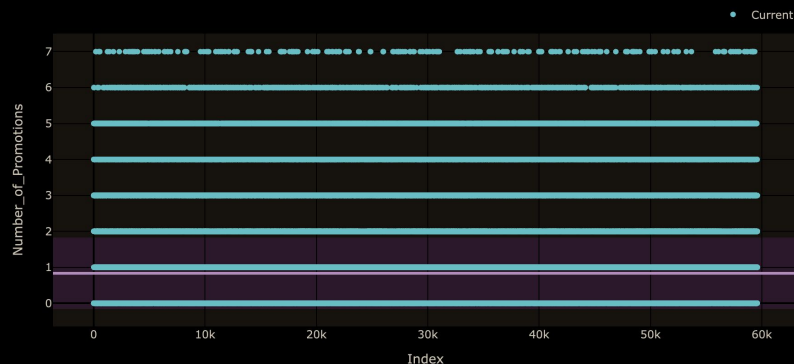
Column	Type	Reference Distribution	Current Distribution	Data Drift	Stat Test	Drift Score
> Number_of_Promotions	num			Detected	Wasserstein distance (normed)	1.504748
> Number_of_Dependents	num			Detected	Wasserstein distance (normed)	0.963057

Evidently AI automatically displays drift insights for our changed features

Drift in column 'Number_of_Promotions'

Data drift detected. Drift detection method: Wasserstein distance (normed). Drift score: 1.505

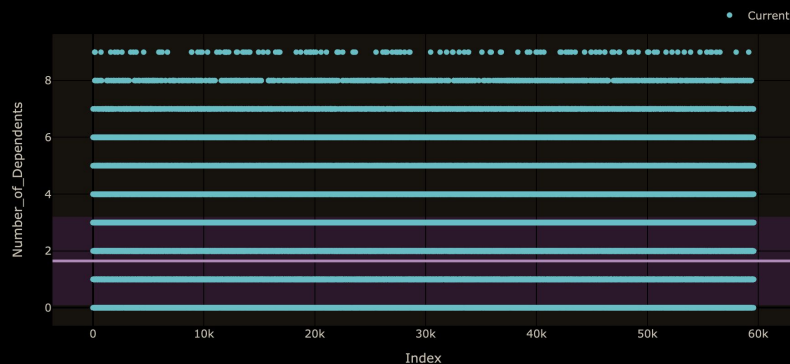
DATA DRIFT DATA DISTRIBUTION



Drift in column 'Number_of_Dependents'

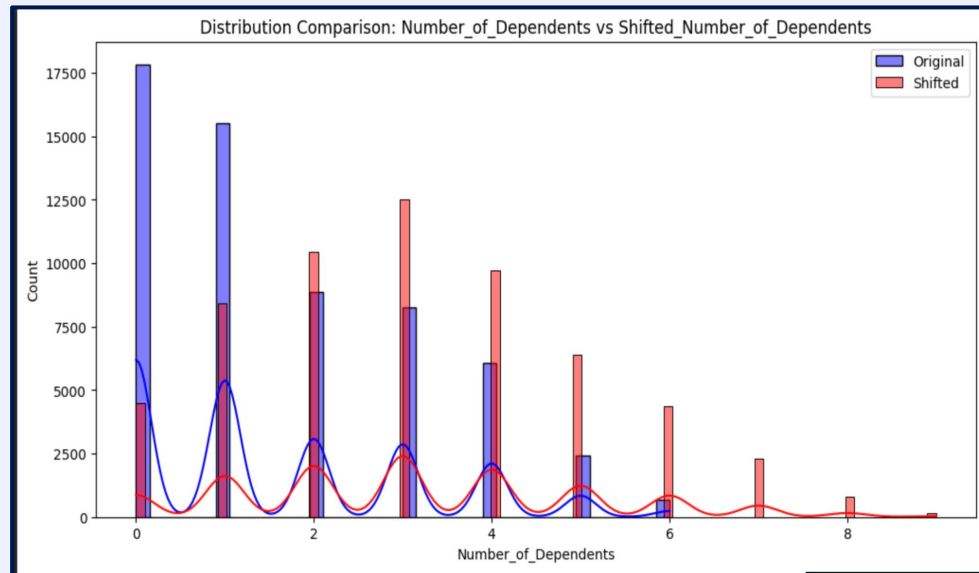
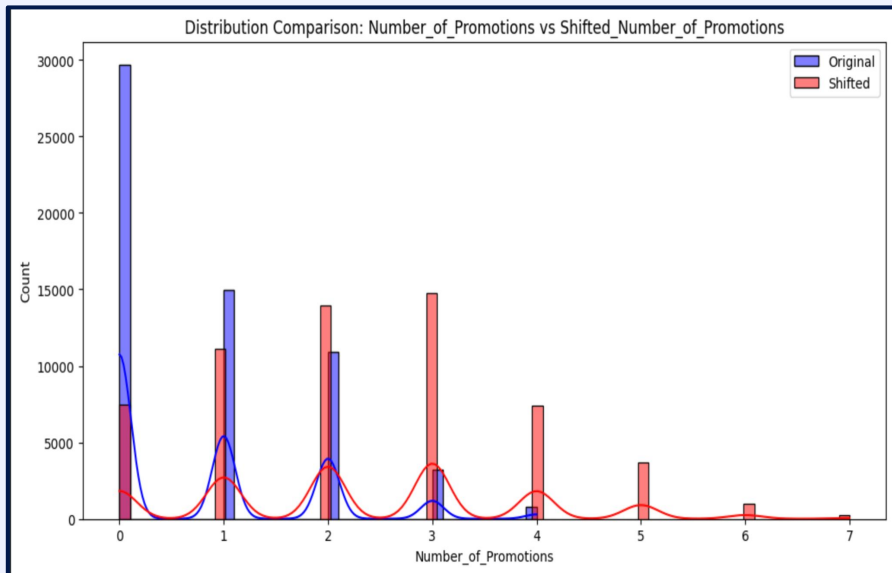
Data drift detected. Drift detection method: Wasserstein distance (normed). Drift score: 0.963

DATA DRIFT DATA DISTRIBUTION



Drift Scores Higher than the Threshold of 0.5, hence Drift is detected

Evidently AI also displays charts to effectively monitor specific shifts in features



Link to Video Demonstration

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RghT9TW1hIk8lsRimOdat9OhvWh3DfIV/view?usp=share_link

Link to Notebooks

Link to
Notebooks

<https://uchicago-team2-databricks.cloud.databricks.com/browse/folders/1051949419685084?o=294370602992426>

Questions?

For any follow-ups, please email:

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