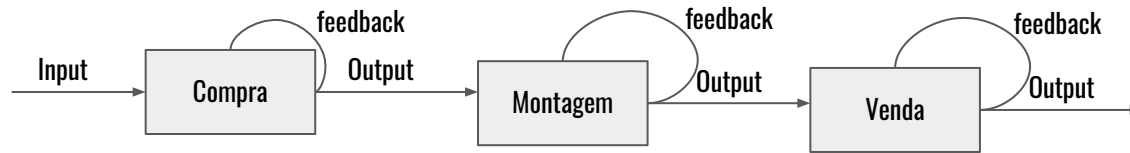


CRISP-ML (Q):

Um framework para abordar problemas com ML







The Machine Learning Canvas (v0.4)

Designed for: _____

Designed by: _____

Date: _____

Iteration: _____

Decisions

How are predictions used to make decisions that provide the proposed value to the end-user?



ML task

Input, output to predict, type of problem.



Value Propositions



What are we trying to do for the end-user(s) of the predictive system? What objectives are we serving?

Data Sources



Which raw data sources can we use (internal and external)?

Collecting Data



How do we get new data to learn from (inputs and outputs)?

PREDICT

GOAL

(what, why, who)

LEARN

Making Predictions



When do we make predictions on new inputs? How long do we have to featureize a new input and make a prediction?

Offline Evaluation



Methods and metrics to evaluate the system before deployment.

Features



Input representations extracted from raw data sources.

Building Models



When do we create/update models with new training data? How long do we have to featureize training inputs and create a model?

Live Evaluation and Monitoring

Methods and metrics to evaluate the system after deployment, and to quantify value creation.

EVALUATE

machinelearningcanvas.com by Louis Dorard, Ph.D.

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Fonte: <https://medium.com/louis-dorard/from-data-to-ai-with-the-machine-learning-canvas-part-i-d171b867b047>

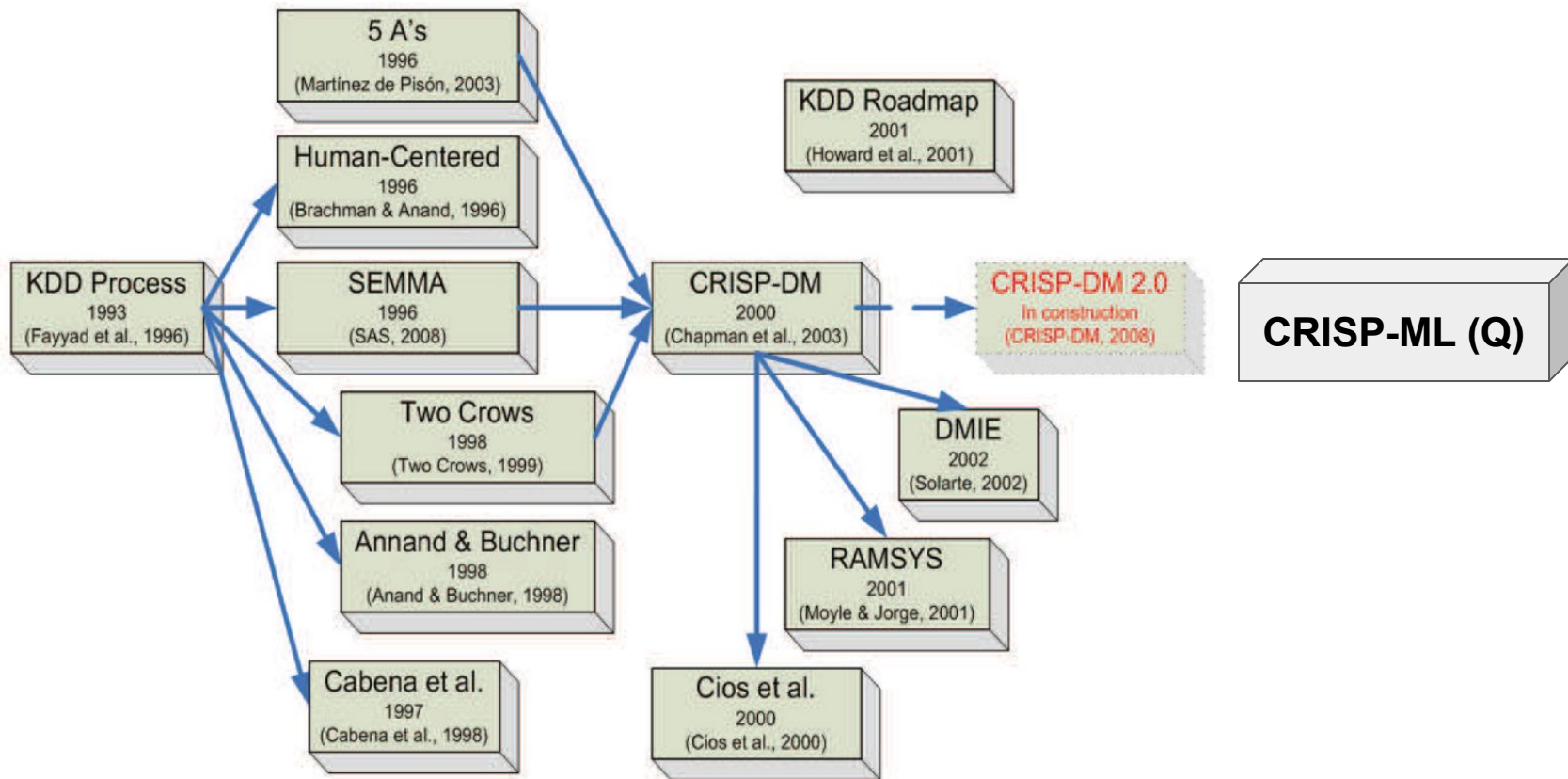
Foto: <https://pixabay.com/pt/photos/sherlock-holmes-londres-turbulento-5499030/>



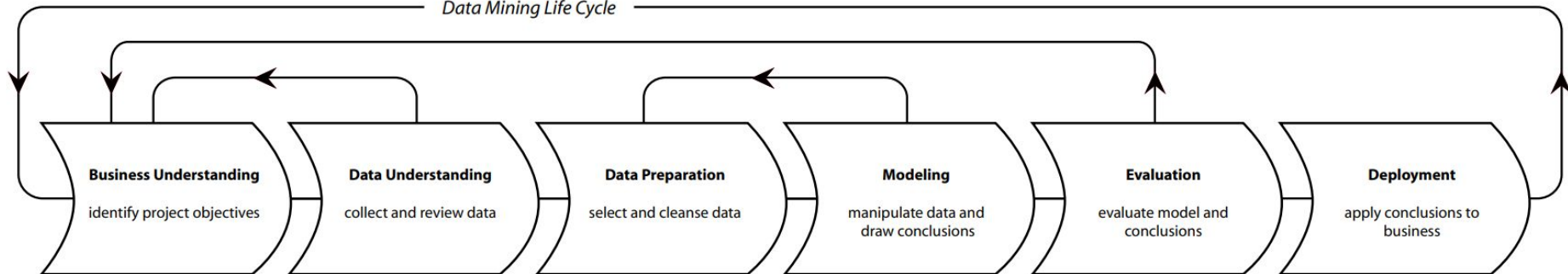


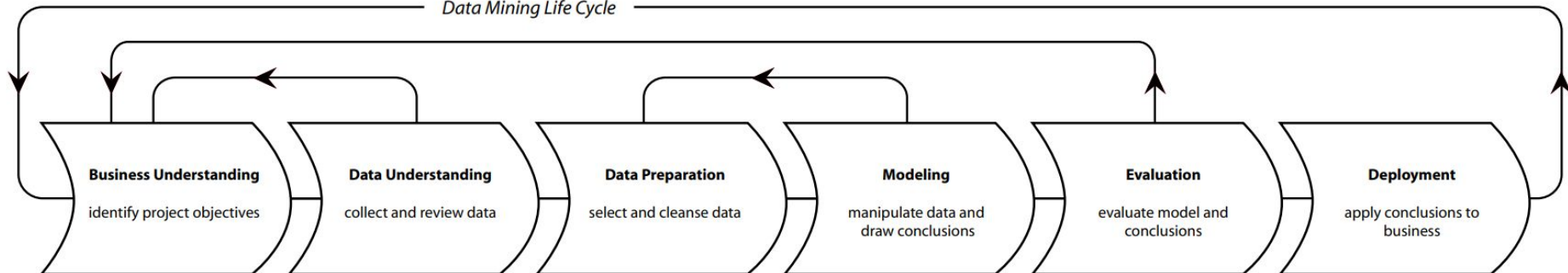
**Problemas de ML devem ser abordados por
processos investigativos iterativos.**

Existem diversos frameworks para problemas com dados



Data Mining Life Cycle





Determine Business Objectives

Background
Business Objectives
Business Success Criteria
(Log and Report Process)

Assess Situation

Inventory of Resources,
Requirements, Assumptions,
and Constraints
Risks and Contingencies
Terminology
Costs and Benefits
(Log and Report Process)

Determine Data Mining Goals

Data Mining Goals
Data Mining Success Criteria
(Log and Report Process)

Produce Project Plan

Project Plan
Initial Assessment of Tools and
Techniques
(Log and Report Process)

Collect Initial Data

Initial Data Collection Report
(Log and Report Process)

Describe Data

Data Description Report
(Log and Report Process)

Explore Data

Data Exploration Report
(Log and Report Process)

Verify Data Quality

Data Quality Report
(Log and Report Process)

Data Set

Data Set Description
(Log and Report Process)

Select Data

Rationale for Inclusion/
Exclusion
(Log and Report Process)

Clean Data

Data Cleaning Report
(Log and Report Process)

Construct Data

Derived Attributes
Generated Records
(Log and Report Process)

Integrate Data

Merged Data
(Log and Report Process)

Format Data

Reformatted Data
(Log and Report Process)

Select Modeling Technique

Modeling Technique
Modeling Assumptions
(Log and Report Process)

Generate Test Design

Test Design
(Log and Report Process)

Build Model Parameter Settings

Models
Model Description
(Log and Report Process)

Assess Model

Model Assessment
Revised Parameter
(Log and Report Process)

Evaluate Results

Align Assessment of Data
Mining Results with
Business Success Criteria
(Log and Report Process)

Approved Models

Review Process
Review of Process
(Log and Report Process)

Determine Next Steps

List of Possible Actions
Decision
(Log and Report Process)

Plan Deployment

Deployment Plan
(Log and Report Process)

Plan Monitoring and Maintenance

Monitoring and
Maintenance Plan
(Log and Report Process)

Produce Final Report

Final Report
Final Presentation
(Log and Report Process)

Review Project Experience

Documentation
(Log and Report Process)

Generic Tasks

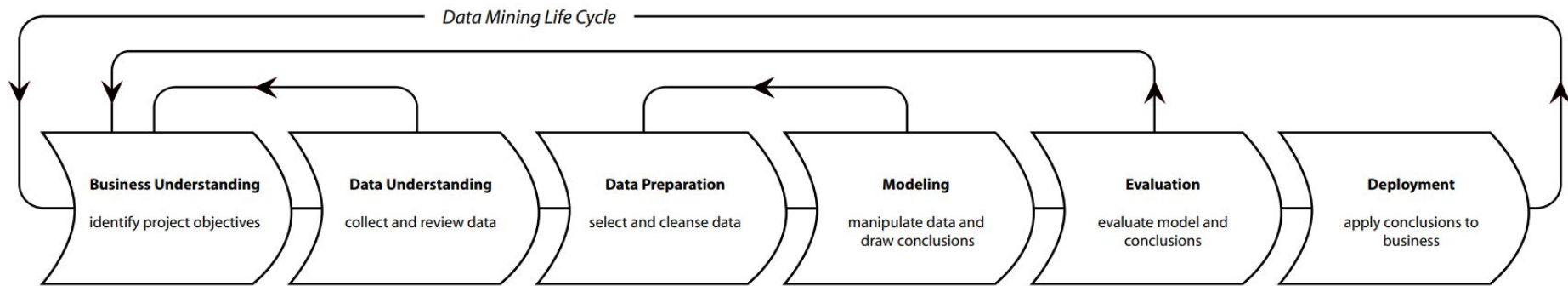
Specialized Tasks
(Process Instances)

a visual guide to CRISP-DM methodology

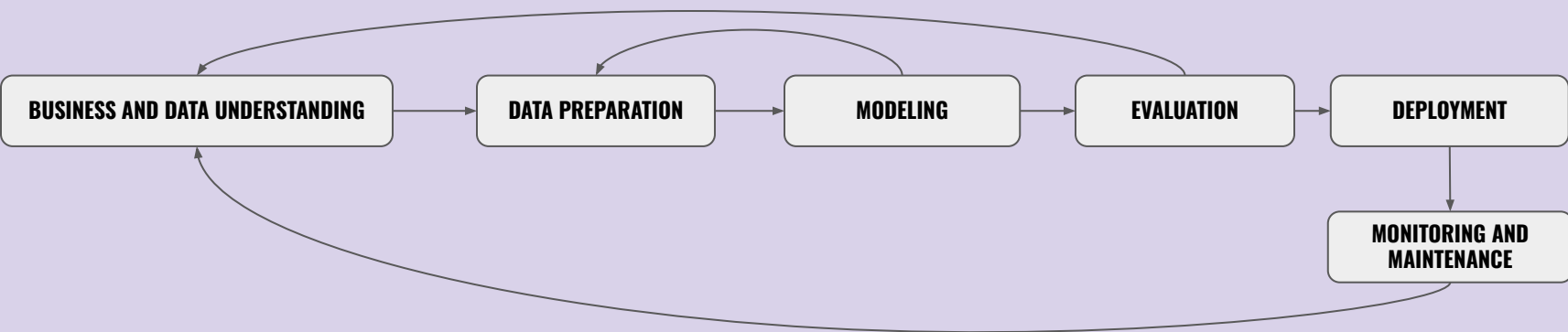
SOURCE CRISP-DM 1.0
<http://www.crisp-dm.org/download.htm>
DESIGN Nicole Leaper
<http://www.nicoleleaper.com>



CRISP-DM



CRISP-ML (Q)



CRISP-ML (Q)

BUSINESS AND DATA UNDERSTANDING

DATA PREPARATION

MODELING

EVALUATION

DEPLOYMENT

MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE

Understanding

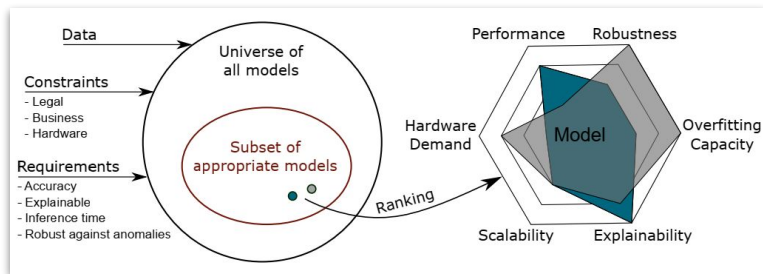
- escopo do desenvolvimento
- critério de sucesso
- relatório com a verificação da qualidade dos dados.
- para o modelo: requisitos e condições de contorno do problema

Data preparation

- um *dataframe* para alimentar o modelo.
- usualmente, as etapas de preparação são:
 - select data;
 - clean data;
 - construct data (feature engineering e data augmentation);
 - standardize data (normalização, unidades).

Modeling

- Model selection (revisão da literatura, definição das métricas de avaliação + qualidade do modelo)
- Garantir reprodutibilidade



Performance	Performance metric on unseen data e.g. accuracy, AUROC, F1-score, mean square error (MSE), mean absolute error (MAE) etc.
Robustness	Resiliency of the model to inconsistent inputs e.g. adversarial attacks, out-of-distribution samples, anomalies and distribution shifts and to failures in the underlying execution environment e.g. sensor, actuators and computational platform.
Scalability	The property of the model to scale to high data volume during the training and re-training in the production system. Complexity analysis on the execution time and hardware demand dependent on the number of samples and feature dimension.
Explainability	Models could be either directly explainable or given by post-hoc explanations. The decisions of explainable models could be inspected manually and could increase the user acceptance. In addition, uncertainty and confidence estimates provide guidance on indecisive decisions.
Model Complexity	Models with large capacities overfit easily on small data sets. Assume that the capacity of your model suits the complexity of your data and use proper regularization.
Resource Demand	The model has to be deployed on hardware and is restricted by its memory. In addition, the inference time has to be considered dependent on the application.

CRISP-ML (Q)

