

CMG imPACt 2019

Introduction to Machine Learning

Alex Gilgur,
CMG imPACt 2019 International Conference
Seattle, WA

Odysseas Pentakalos
February, 2019

CMG imPACt 2019

“Everything you Wanted to Know About ML” ☀

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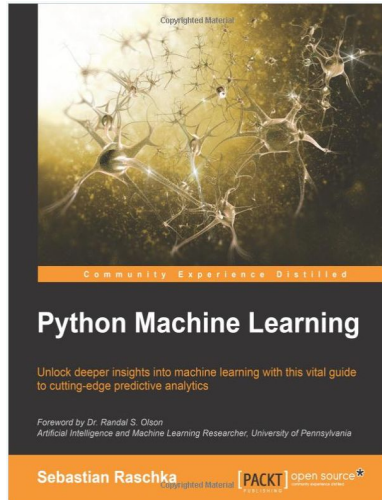
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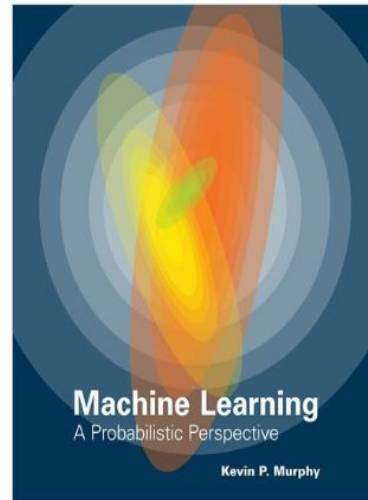
Abridged

Some Books

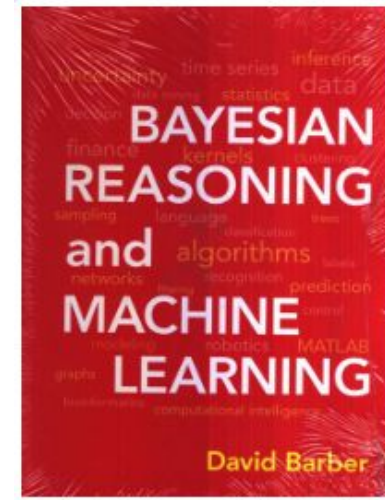
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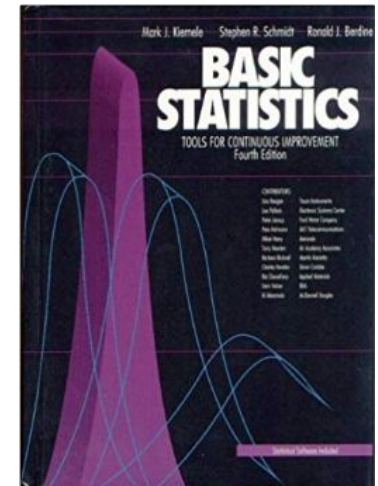
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<https://amzn.to/2SjlqIt>



Some General Information and Ideas

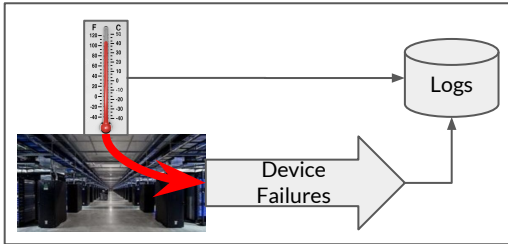
- Machine Learning vs. Statistical Learning vs. Scientific Programming
- Ideal setup:
 - I7 CPU (or GPU) 16+ GB RAM
 - [R v3.6.x + RStudio](#)
 - [Anaconda python 3.6+](#)
 - [Tensorflow](#)
 - [Keras or Cafe or pyTorch](#)
- Non-programmer tools:
 - [KNIME](#)
 - [Rattle](#)
 - [Wordij](#)
 - [Gephi](#)
 - [Tableau](#) - if you still want to be in the driver's seat of your algorithms.
- Hypothesis Testing
- No Free Lunch Theorem
- Bias/Variance tradeoff
- Ensemble Modeling
- Bayesian Approach
- [Patrick Winston](#)'s theory of Incremental Learning (vs. Locke's Tabula Rasa theory)
- "Anybody can learn to code. And everyone should give it a try"(Bill Gates on Twitter). So we will.

Flow

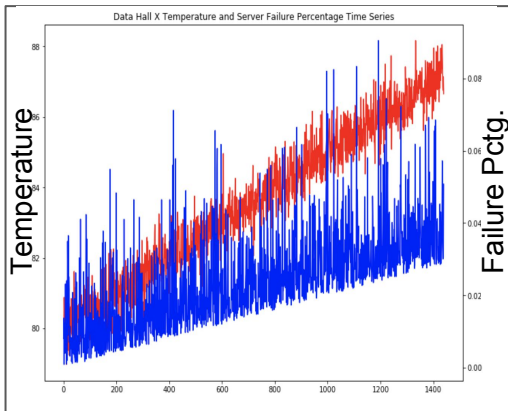
1. Device Failure Prediction:
 - a. Regression and Logistic Regression
 - b. Line fit and significance of parameters
2. Queue Assignment based on Response Times:
 - a. Distributions
 - b. Clustering
 - c. Classification
 - d. Accuracy
3. ML Workflow:
 - a. Data Engineering
 - b. Split
 - c. Train
 - d. Test
4. Model Quality



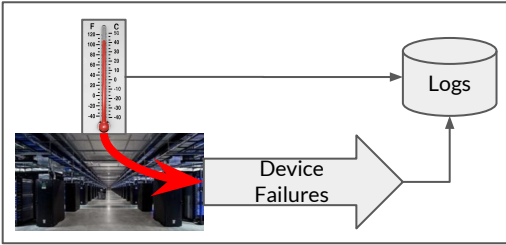
Example 1: Predicting Device Failure Probability



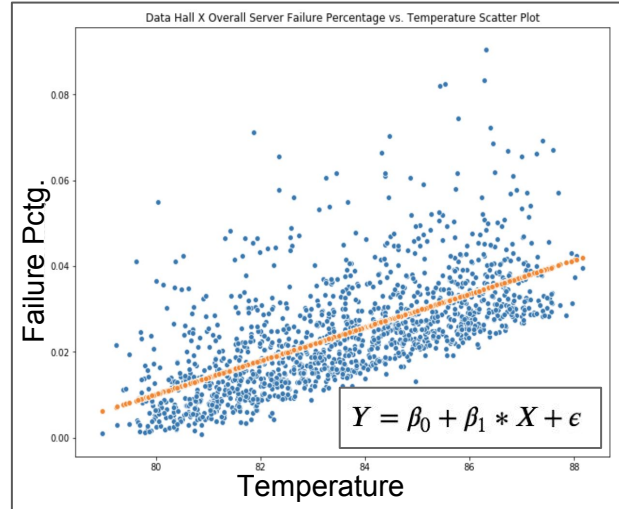
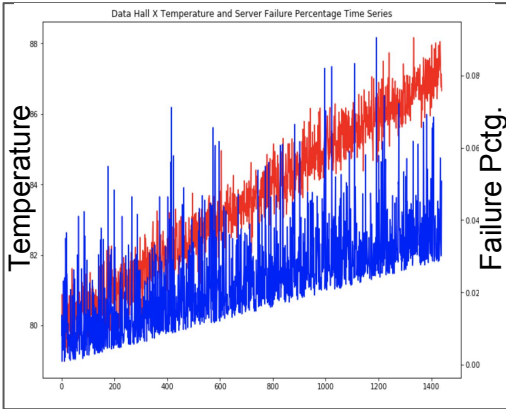
Is there a correlation between temperature and failure probability? If there is, can we use it to predict $Pr\{fail\}$?



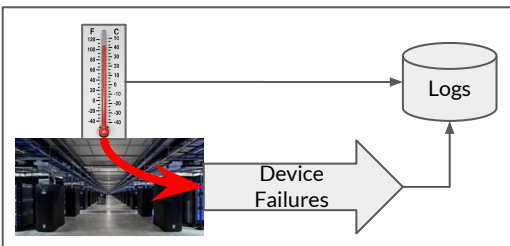
Example 1: Predicting Device Failure Probability



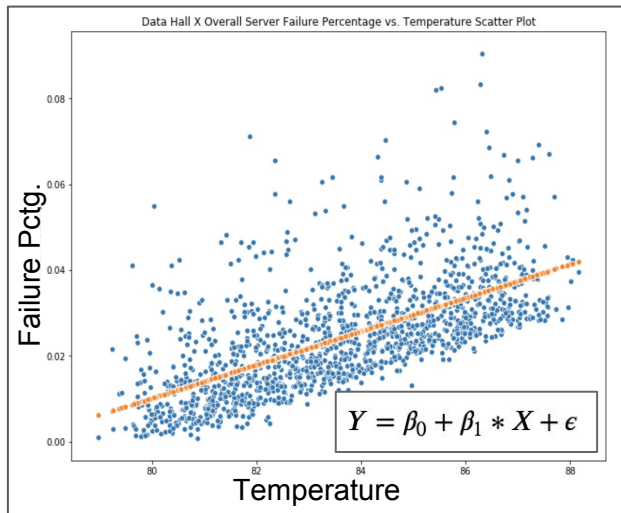
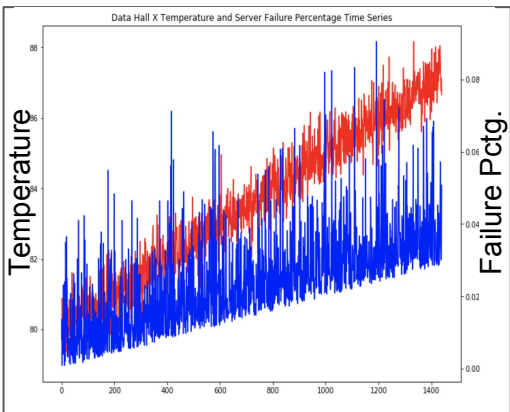
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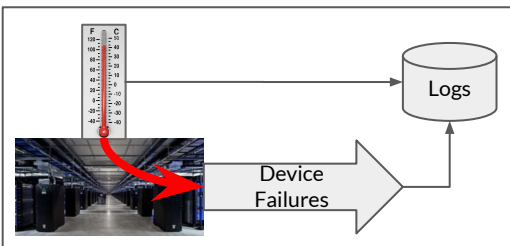
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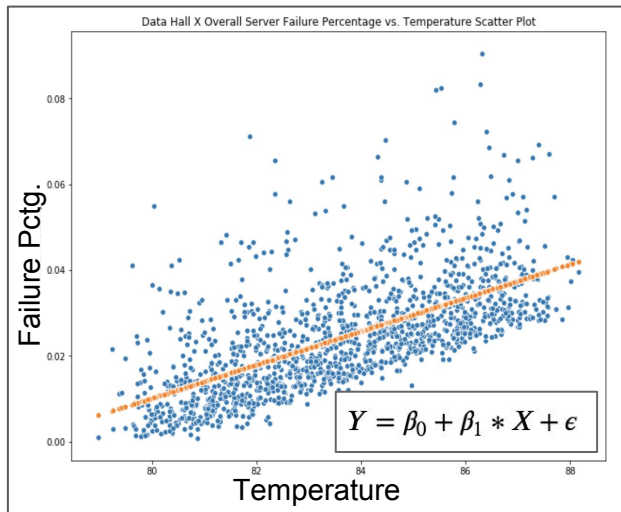
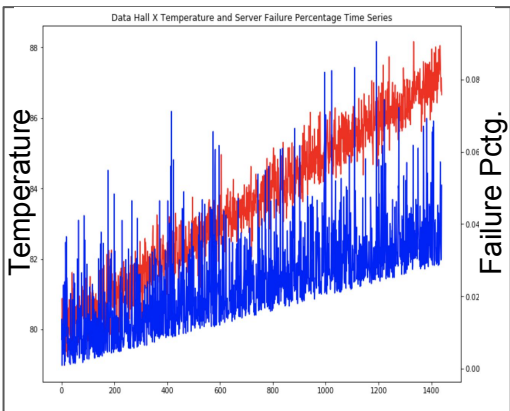
Dep. Variable:	failure_pctg	R-squared:	0.414
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.413
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	1015.
Date:	Fri, 07 Dec 2018	Prob (F-statistic):	6.25e-169
Time:	10:23:28	Log-Likelihood:	4607.1
No. Observations:	1440	AIC:	-9210.
Df Residuals:	1438	BIC:	-9200.
Df Model:	1		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	-0.3024	0.010	-29.482	0.000	-0.323	-0.282
temperature	0.0039	0.000	31.853	0.000	0.004	0.004

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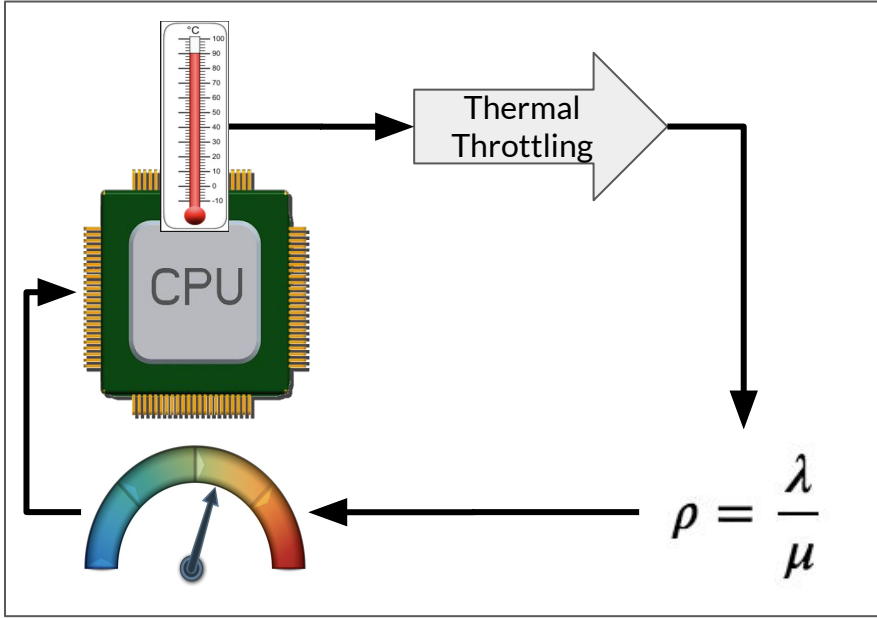
$$R^2 = 41.4\%$$

$$\beta_1 = \rho_{Y,X} * \frac{\sigma_Y}{\sigma_X}$$

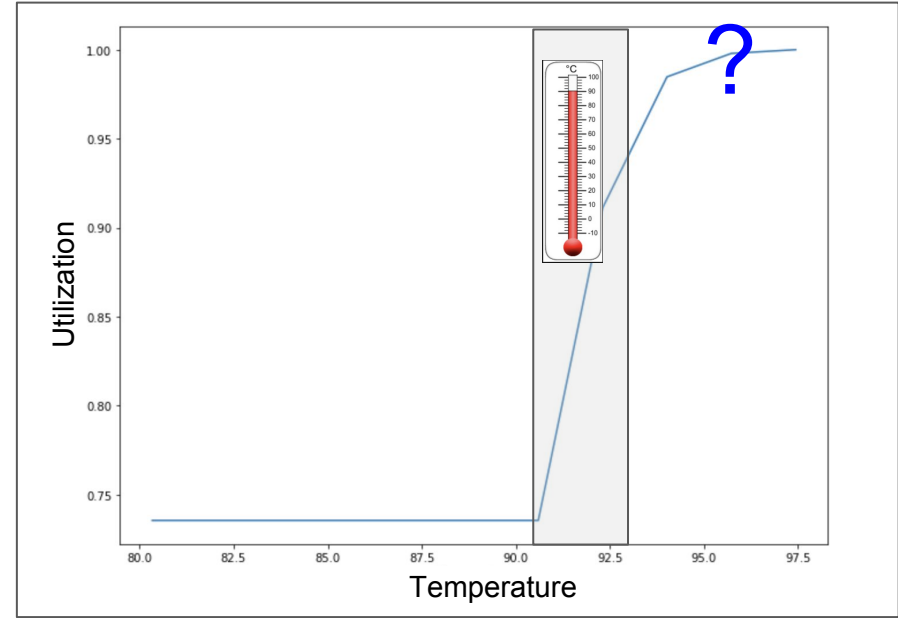
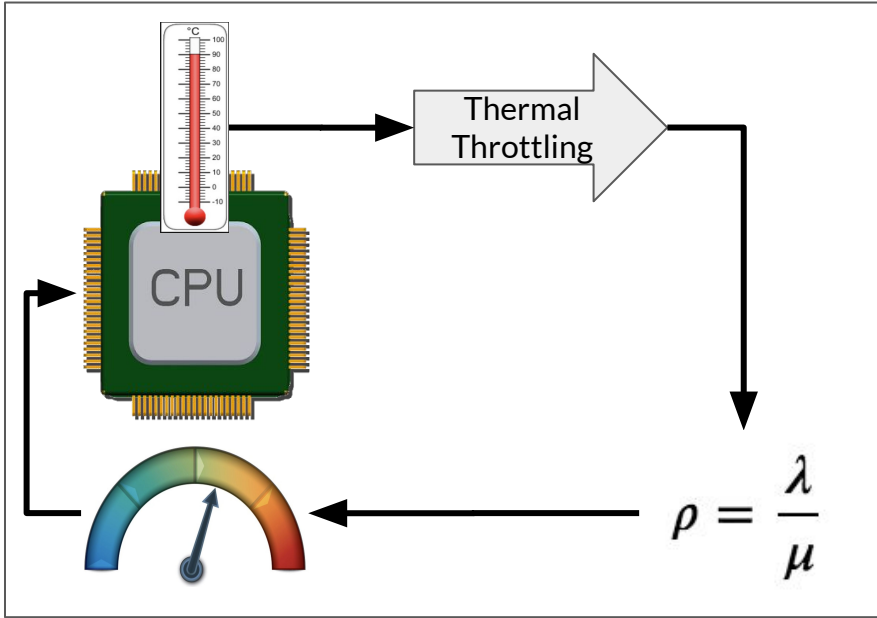
$$T = \frac{\beta_1 - 0}{\frac{\sigma_{resid}}{\sqrt{N_{df}}}}$$

regression.pvalues	
Intercept	8.019322e-150
temperature	6.246228e-169

Example 2: Logistic Regression

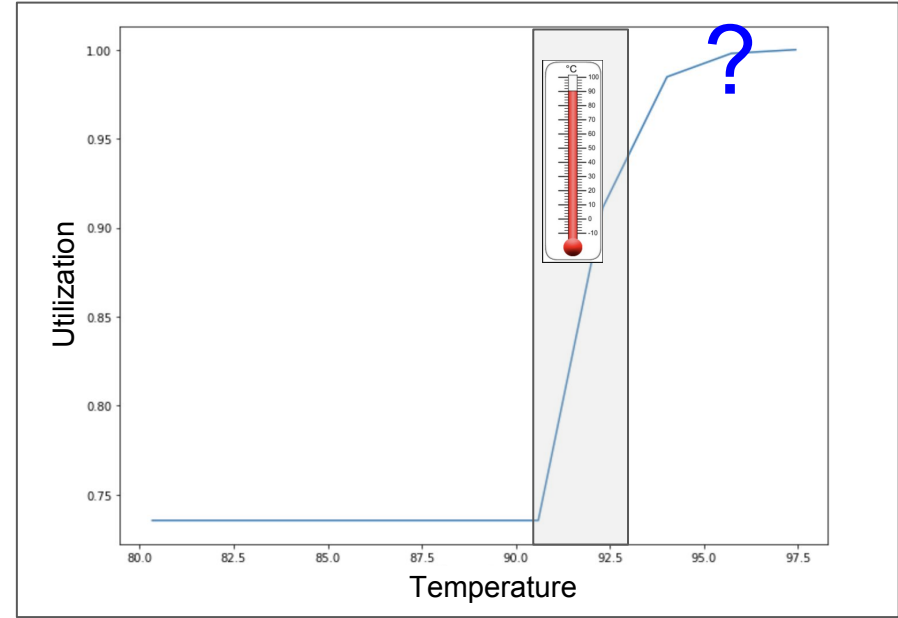
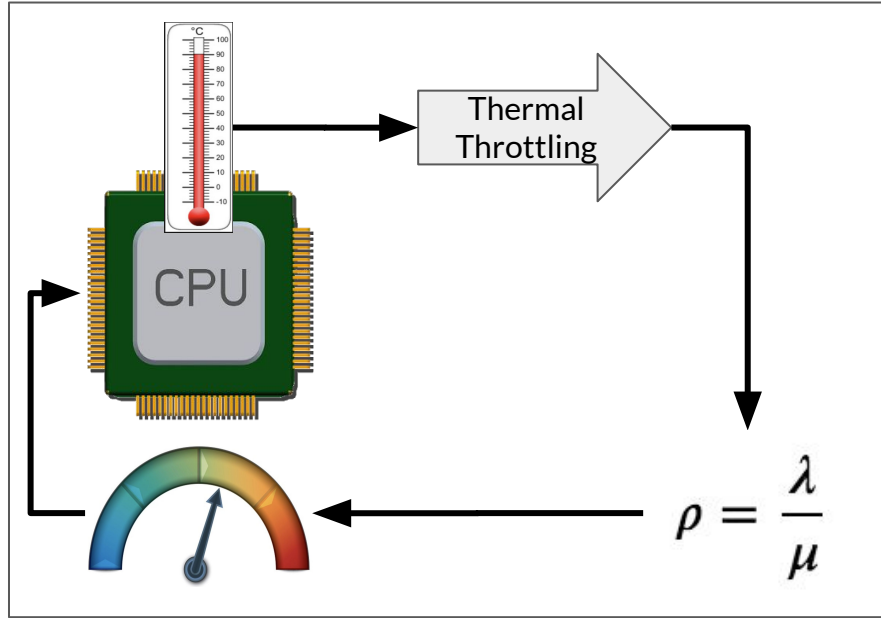


Example 2: Logistic Regression



Given utilization measured between 90 and 93 degrees, how far will utilization grow due to throttling if the temperature rises to 97 degrees?

Example 2: Logistic Regression



Given utilization measured between 90 and 93 degrees, how far will utilization grow due to throttling if the temperature rises to 97 degrees?

$$Y' = \ln \left[\frac{\rho}{1 - \rho} \right] = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * T$$



$$\rho = \frac{e^{\beta_0} * e^{\beta_1 * T}}{1 + e^{\beta_0} * e^{\beta_1 * T}}$$

Example 3: Clustering

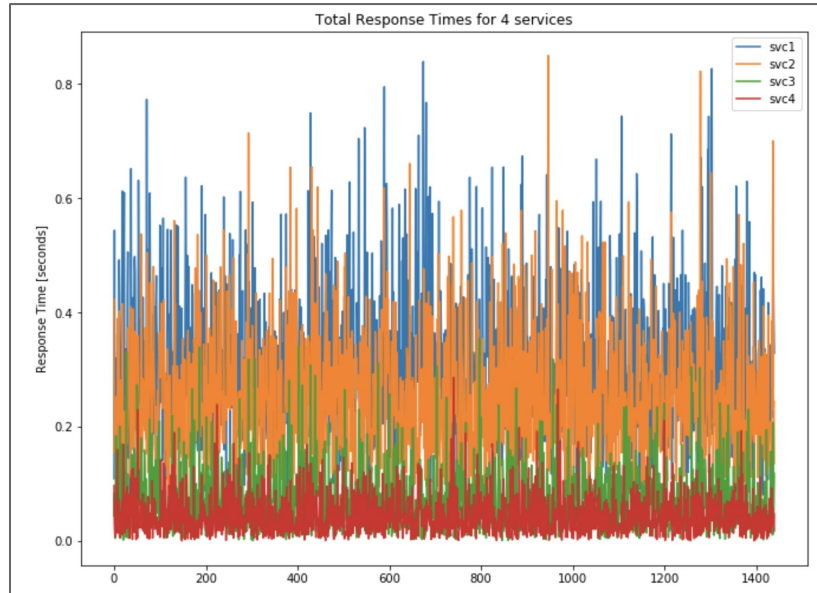
Grouping services by Response Times: services svc1-svc4 are funneling into one interface, and we want to make sure that faster services are not waiting for the slower ones.

Due to resource constraints, we cannot allocate more than 2 instances of the interface. So we need to cluster the services into two groups.

Example 3: Clustering

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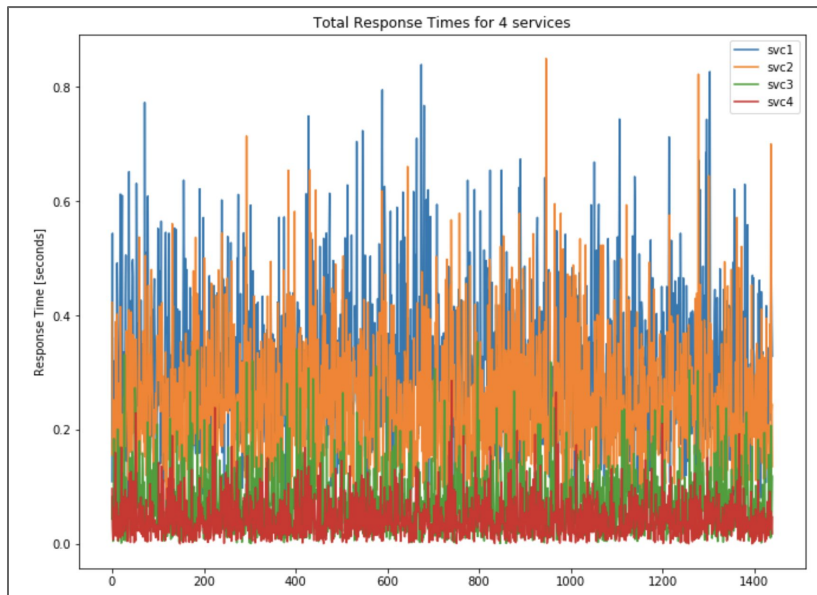


Example 3: Clustering

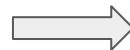
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svc3 and svc4 seem to belong in a different group than svc1 and svc2. We can use a clustering technique (e.g., k-means, with $k = 2$), to assign services to clusters.



Find Clusters

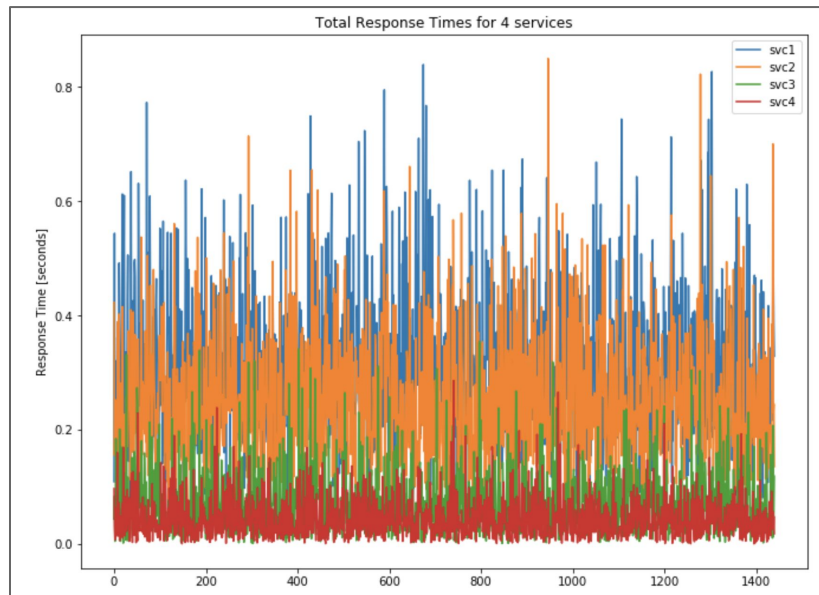


Assign Services
to Clusters

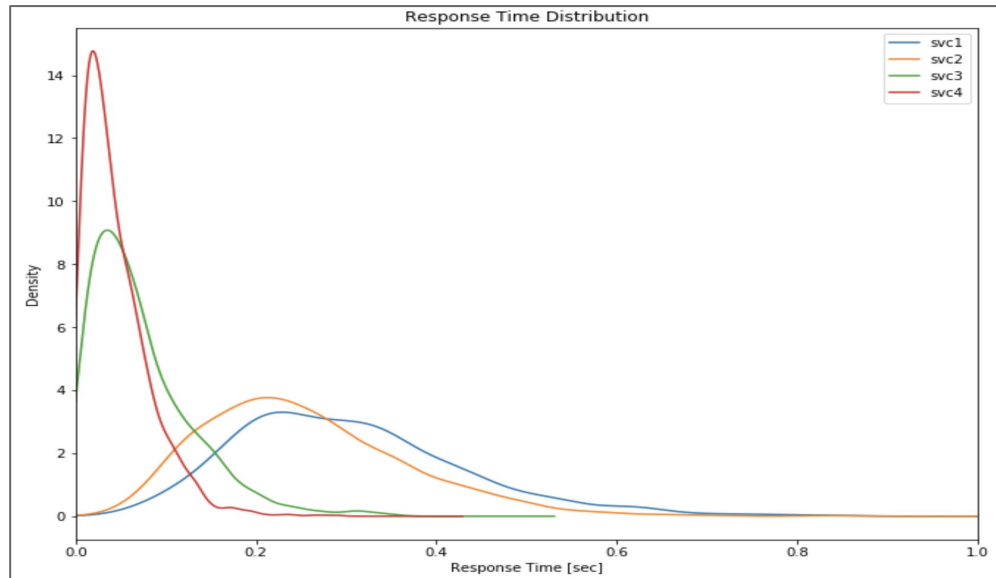
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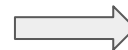
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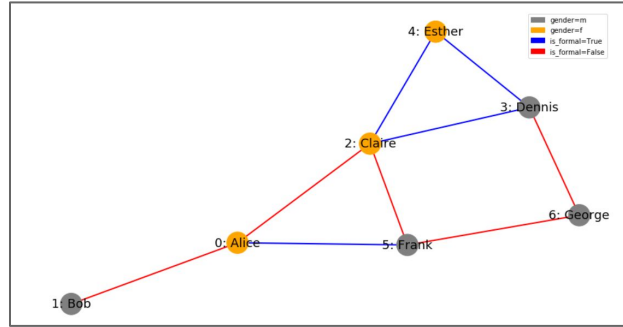


Find Clusters



Assign Services
to Clusters

Network Analysis Introduction

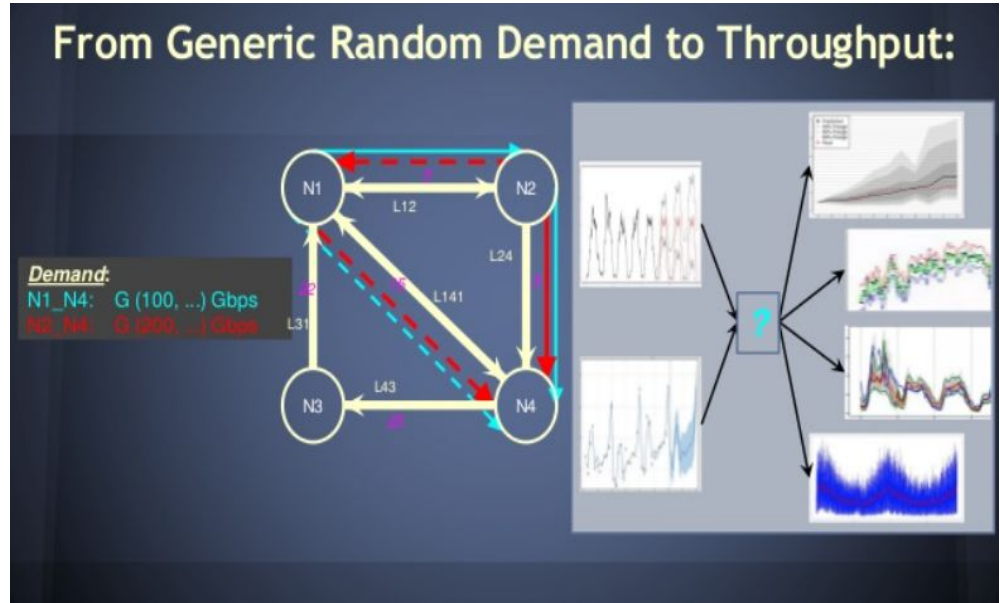


Node Attributes

Degree Distribution

Shortest Path

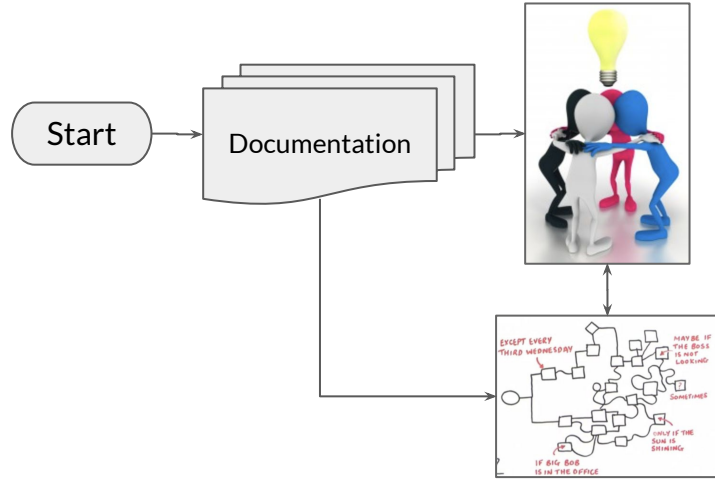
Node Centrality



More on the topic is in this [PDF](#)

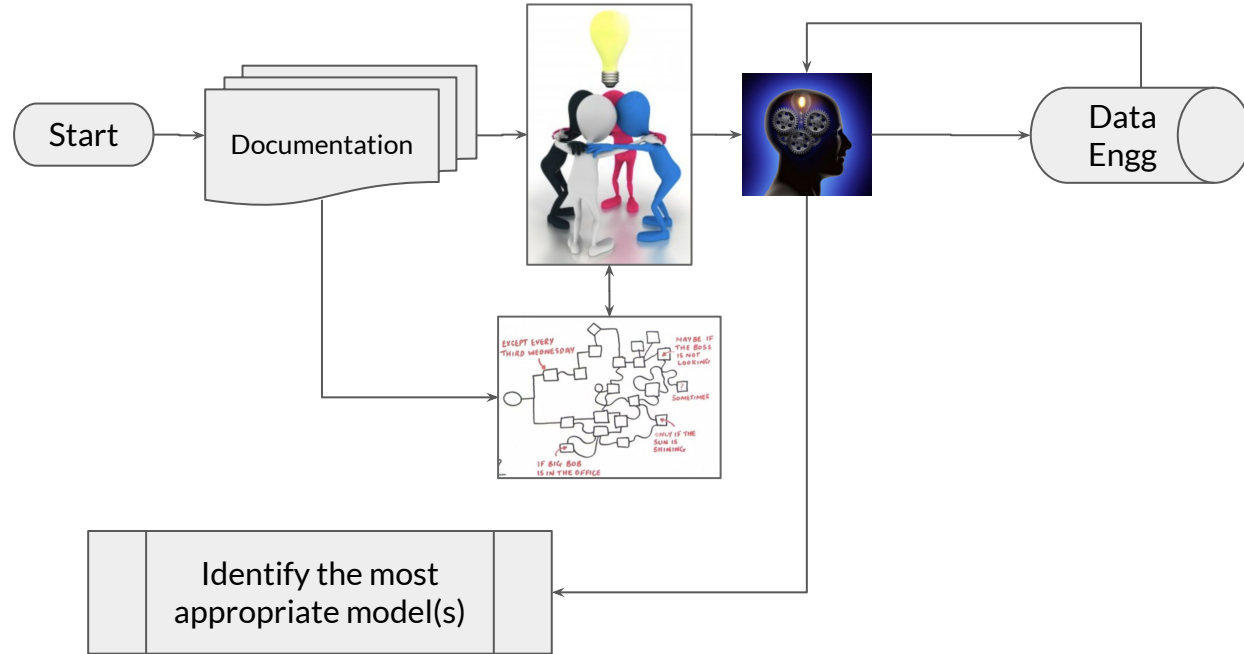
The Jupyter Notebook is [here](#).

The Life of a Model: Waterfall



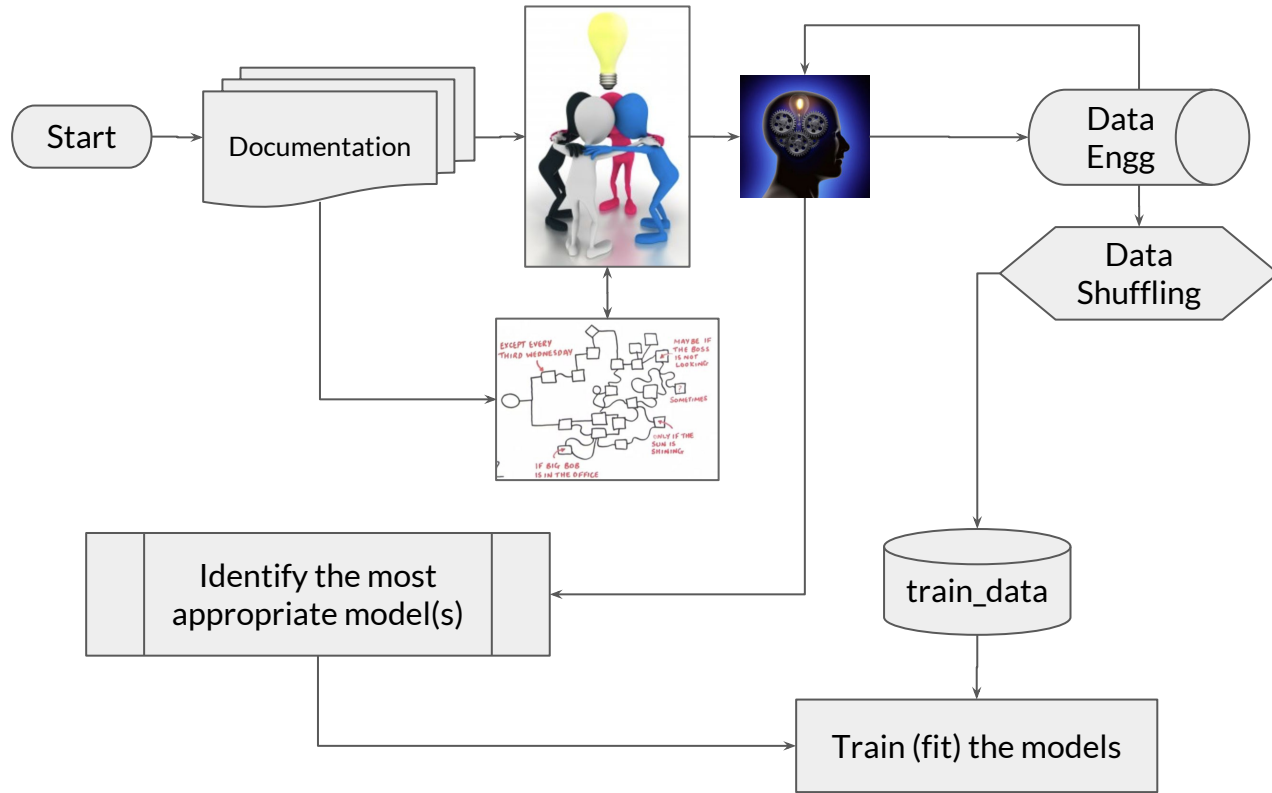
Also see [here](#)

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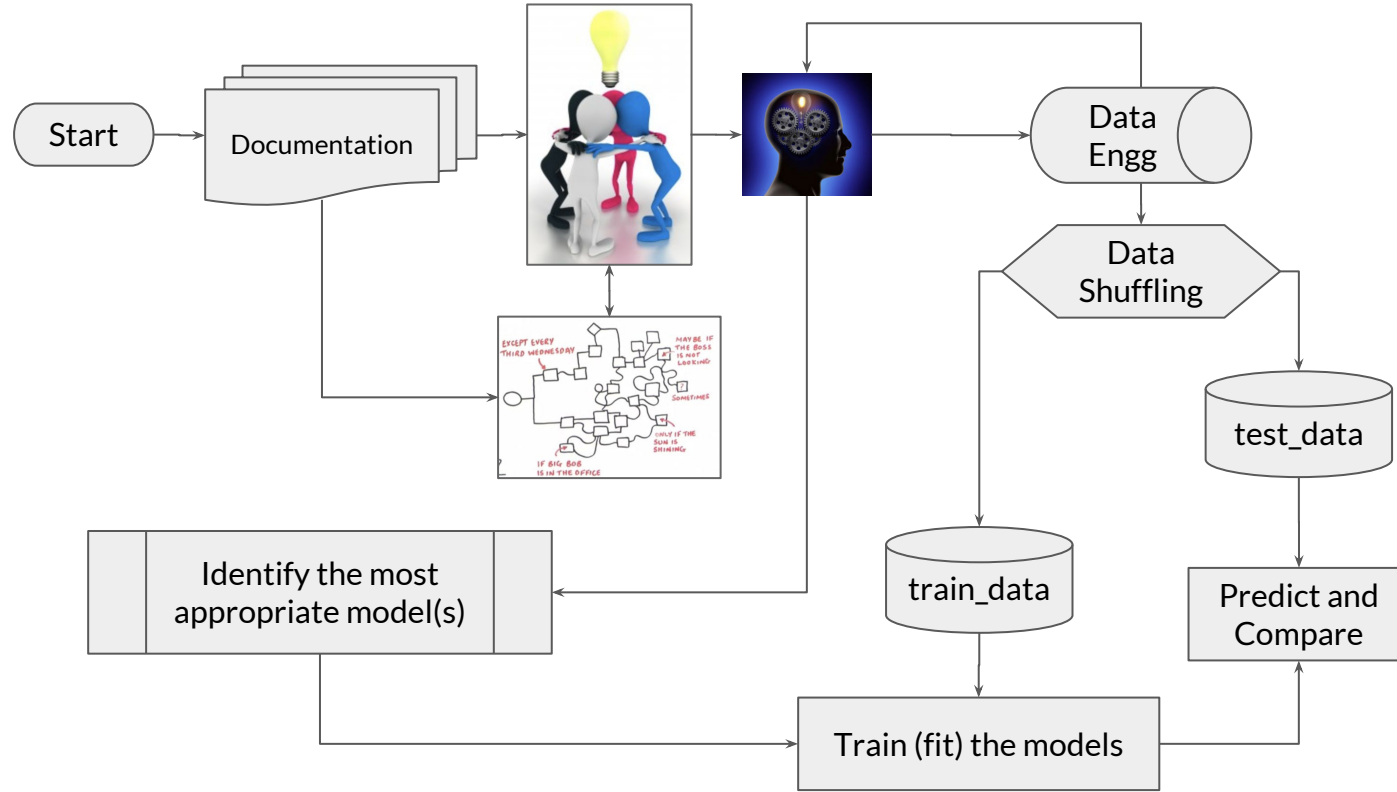
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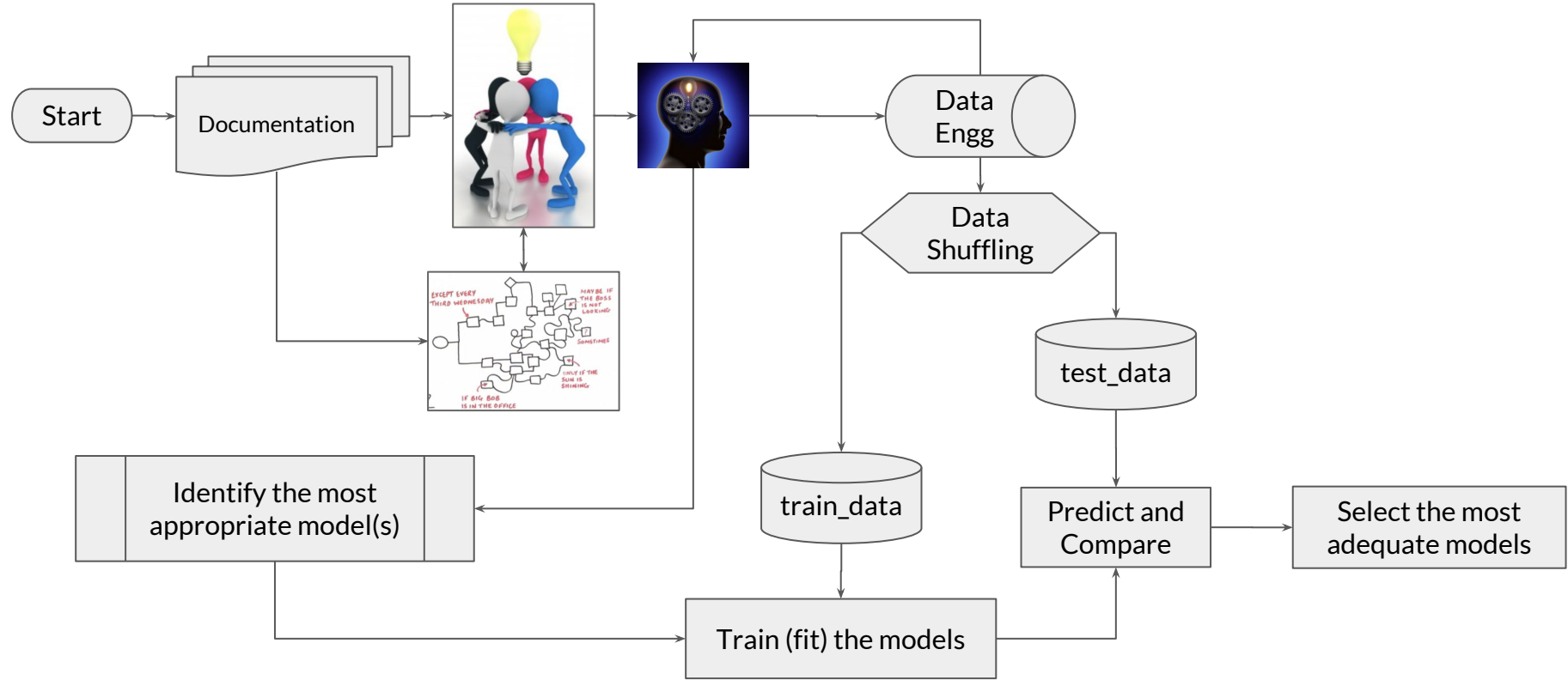
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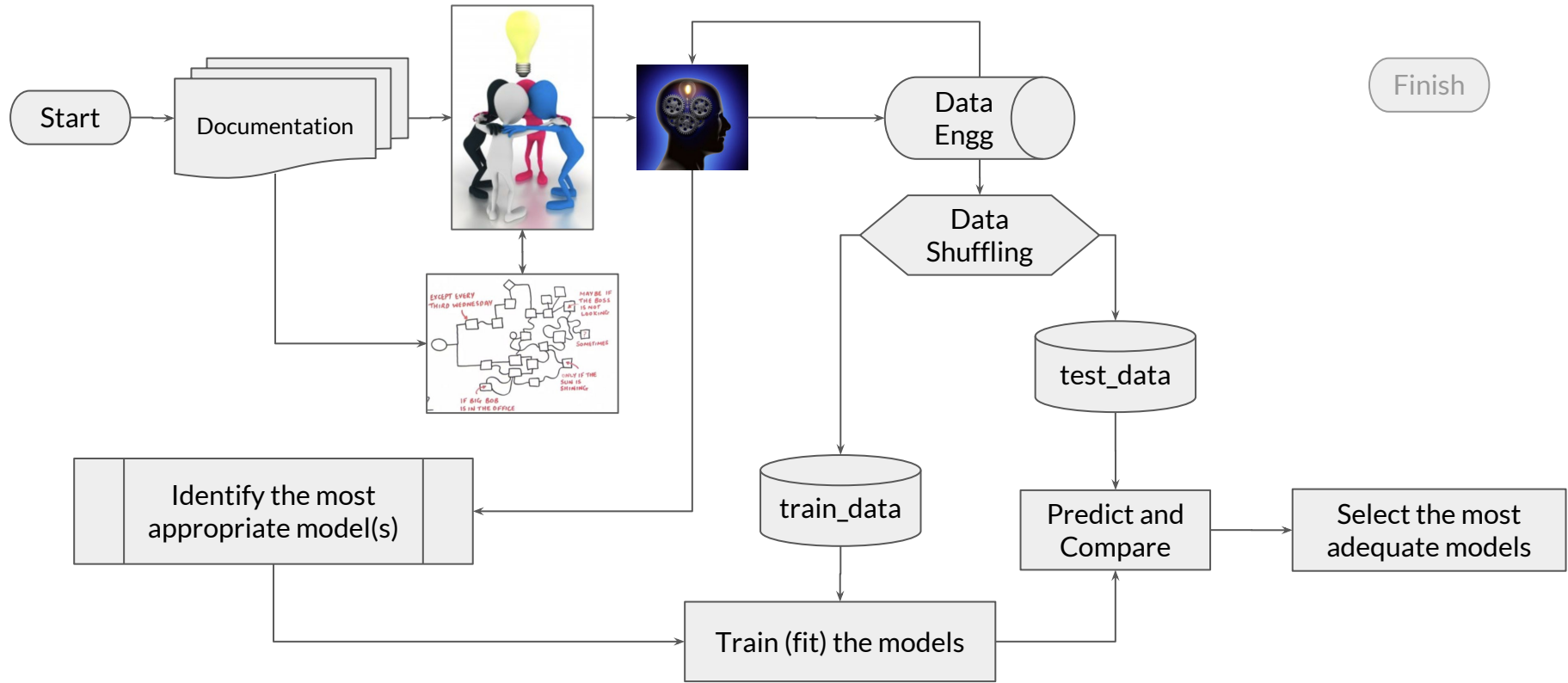
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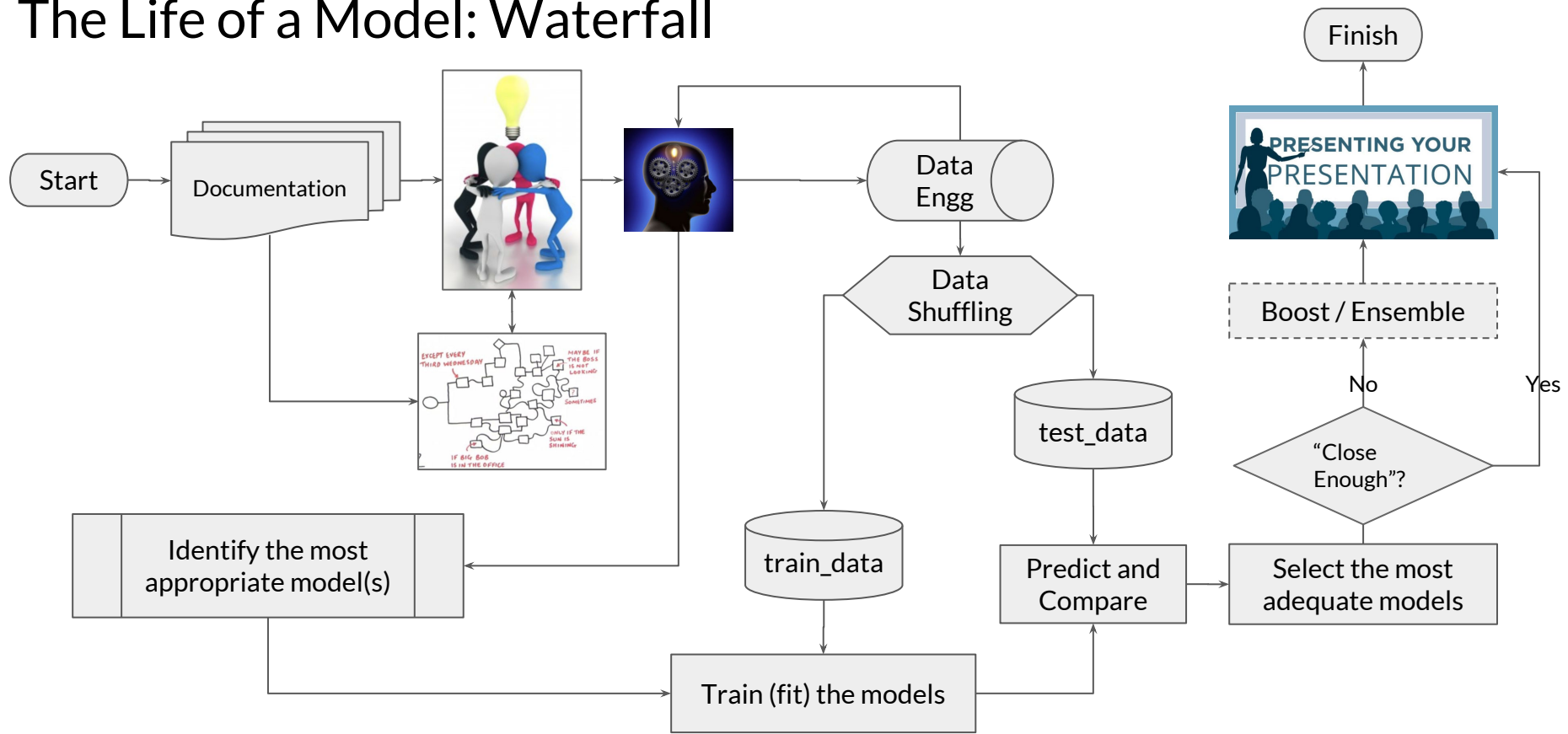
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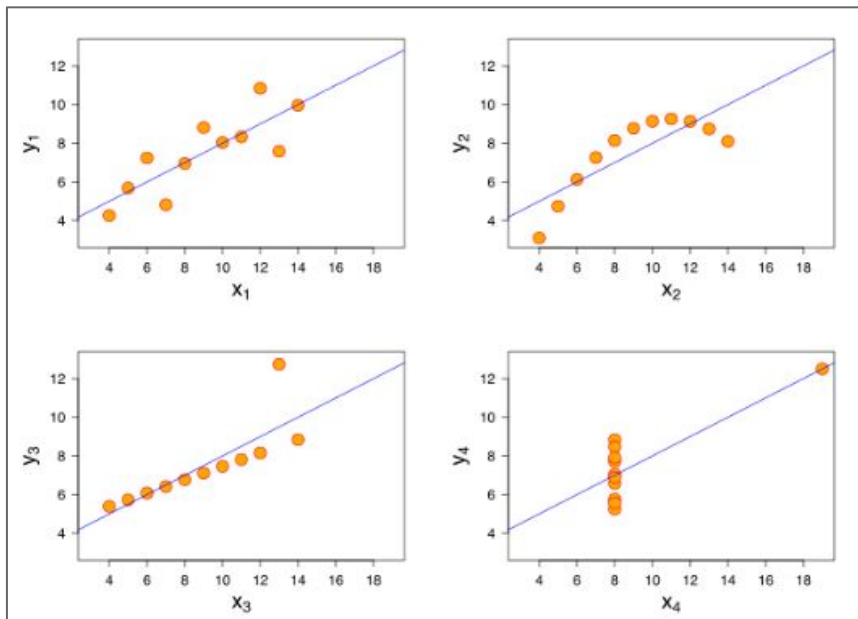
Also see [here](#)

Regression: How to find the Best-Fitting Model

1. The 7 linearizable models
2. Multivariate Analysis
3. Fine points of model selection

Details are [here](#).
More details are [here](#).

Regression: One Thing to Beware



Anscombe's Quartet

Property	Value	Accuracy
Mean of x	9	exact
Sample variance of x	11	exact
Mean of y	7.50	to 2 decimal places
Sample variance of y	4.125	± 0.003
Correlation between x and y	0.816	to 3 decimal places
Linear regression line	$y = 3.00 + 0.500x$	to 2 and 3 decimal places, respectively
Coefficient of determination of the linear regression	0.67	to 2 decimal places

Classification Model Quality:

Accuracy

True Value	Happy	Unhappy	Total Classified
Happy	6	3	9
Unhappy	4	15	19
Total True	10	18	28

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$$

= 76%

Classification Model Quality:

Precision

True Value	Happy	Unhappy	Total Classified
Happy	6	3	9
Unhappy	4	15	19
Total True	10	18	28

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

= 67% for Happy
= 79% for Unhappy

Classification Model Quality:

Specificity

True Value	Happy	Unhappy	Total Classified
Happy	6	3	9
Unhappy	4	15	19
Total True	10	18	28

$$\text{Specificity} = \frac{TN}{TN + FP}$$

= 33% for Happy

= 21% for Unhappy

Classification Model Quality:

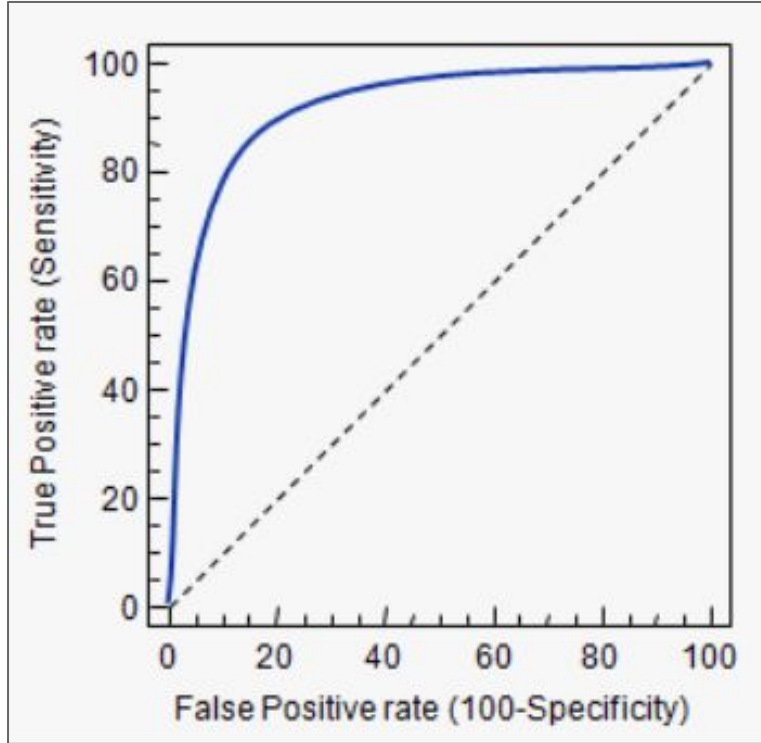
Recall (Sensitivity)

True Value	Happy	Unhappy	Total Classified
Happy	6	3	9
Unhappy	4	15	19
Total True	10	18	28

$$\text{Recall} = \text{Sensitivity} = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

= 83% (Unhappy)
= 60% (Happy)

Classification Model Quality: AUC (Area Under Curve)

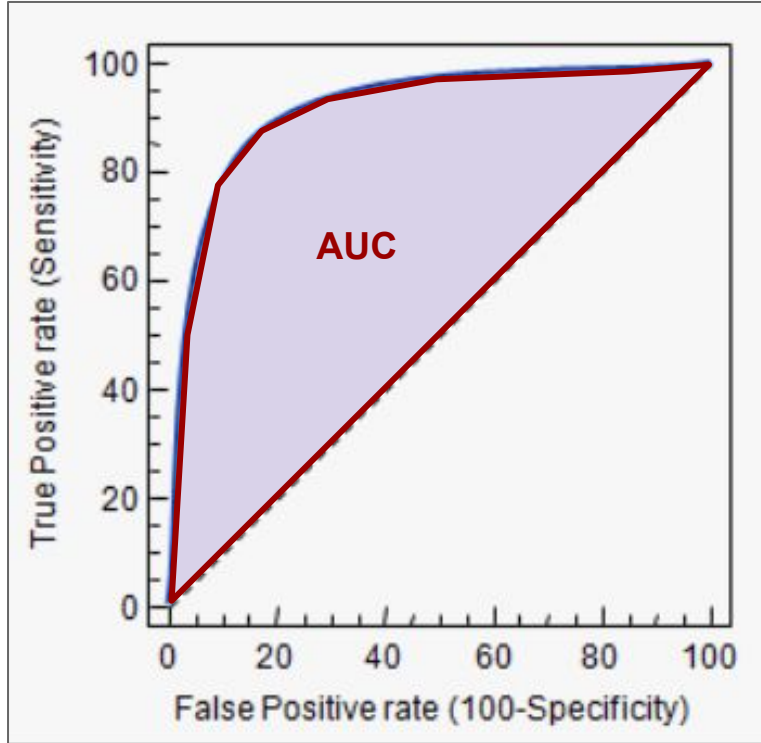


The higher the AUC the more likely we are to recognize the right label and the less likely we are to have a false positive conclusion.

Very useful for multi-label classification.

Classification Model Quality:

AUC (Area Under Curve)



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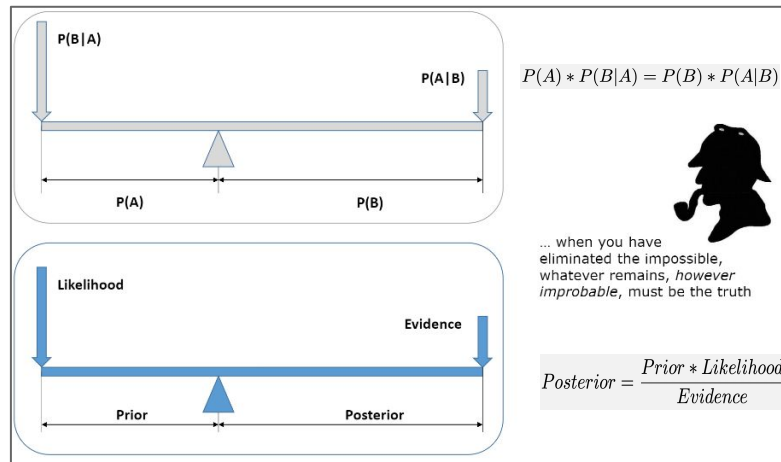
In Lieu of Epilogue:

1. Bayesian Principle

2. Neural Networks:

- A very short overview of what neural networks are is [here](#).
- Naftali Tishby: the only existing [mathematical explanation for why Deep Neural Networks work](#).

3. Dimensionality Reduction: [Principal Component Analysis \(PCA\)](#) ([a more serious video](#))



Appendix

A lot of useful PDFs: https://github.com/chemodan/ml_training_for_cmg_impact/tree/master/PDF

An excellent blog: <https://sebastianraschka.com/blog/index.html>

Q&A sources: [Quora](#); [StackOverflow](#); [StackExchange](#)

A good explanation of confidence intervals of variances: ([milefoot](#))

What We Have Discussed

1. Literature
2. Examples:
 - a. Linear Regression
 - b. Logistic Regression
 - c. Classification
 - d. Clustering
3. Workflow
4. Model Quality:
 - a. Regression
 - b. Classification

Where We Skimmed the Surface & What We Left Out

1. Dimensionality Reduction Techniques
2. Neural Networks
3. Bayesian Approach
4. Time Series Analysis
 - a. Stationary
 - b. Nonstationary
5. Statistical Process Control

Some Additional Useful Links

GitHub repository for this presentation: https://github.com/chemodan/ml_training_for_cmg_impact

Tools (No Programming Needed):

- <https://www.knime.com/> - a generic ML platform (GUI-based ML workflow creation tool)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7lpvQW360js> - Word analysis: Wordij (a 25-min demo)
- <https://gephi.org/> - a network visualization tool

Thank you!

