**Enron Submission Free-Response Questions**

A critical part of machine learning is making sense of your analysis process, and communicating it to others.  The questions below will help us understand your decision-making process and allow us to give feedback on your project.  Please answer each question; your answers should be 1-2 paragraphs per question.  If you find yourself writing much more than that, take a step back and see if you can simplify your response!

When your coach evaluates your responses, he or she will use a specific list of rubric items to assess your answers.  Here is the link to that rubric: [Link to the rubric](https://docs.google.com/a/knowlabs.com/document/d/17-JwNQH1aRxtqMkJ6zpCL_68kh5F6uSbDXcJS26vZWY/pub)

Each question has one or more specific rubric items associated with it, so before you submit an answer, take a look at that the rubric.  If your response does not meet expectations, you will be asked to resubmit.

Once you’ve submitted your responses, your coach will take a look and ask a few more focused follow-up questions on one or more of your answers.

We can’t wait to see what you’ve put together for this project!

1. Summarize for us the goal of this project and how machine learning is useful in trying to accomplish it.  As part of your answer, give some background on the dataset and how it can be used to answer the project question.  Were there any outliers in the data when you got it, and how did you handle those?  [relevant rubric items: “data exploration”, “outlier investigation”]

The goal of this project is to choose a combination of features of former Enron employees and choose an appropriate machine learning algorithm to predict whether that person is considered a person of interest (POI) or not. This is considered a Supervised Classification problem as we are trying to predict the discrete outcome, which is binary, and we are actually given a test data set which contains the right “answers” (whether the person is actually a POI or not). The goal will be to get the most accurate predictions when we apply our ML algorithm to test this model. For example, if we correctly predicted all the POIs in the test data set we would get an accuracy of 1.0.

This dataset is from Enron, which is an infamous American company known for its extensive fraud. The actual dataset itself consists of about half a million emails created by about 150 employees of Enron (mostly senior management) and also financial features.

1. What features did you end up using in your POI identifier, and what selection process did you use to pick them?  Did you have to do any scaling?  Why or why not?  As part of the assignment, you should attempt to engineer your own feature that doesn’t come ready-made in the dataset--explain what feature you tried to make, and the rationale behind it.  (You do not necessarily have to use it in the final analysis, only engineer and test it.)  If you used an algorithm like a decision tree, please also give the feature importances of the features that you use.  [relevant rubric items: “create new features”, “properly scale features”, “intelligently select feature”]
2. What algorithm did you end up using?  What other one(s) did you try? [relevant rubric item: “pick an algorithm”]

I ended up using the KNearestNeigbour. I considered the DecisionTree Classifier and the RandomForest. On my first run, I actually got better results with KNearestNeigbours and from my perspective it is also the simpler model to interpret as well. It is always best to choose the parsimonious model when there are similar alternatives. All these types are classification algorithms and would be appropriate because we are trying to classify the test employees as either POI or not-POI.

1. What does it mean to tune the parameters of an algorithm, and what can happen if you don’t do this well?  How did you tune the parameters of your particular algorithm?  (Some algorithms don’t have parameters that you need to tune--if this is the case for the one you picked, identify and briefly explain how you would have done it if you used, say, a decision tree classifier). [relevant rubric item: “tune the algorithm”]

Tuning the parameters of an algorithm means to change some variables in the algorirthm to tweak it. If you don’t tuen the parameters effectively, you will end up with a sub-optimal model.

1. What is validation, and what’s a classic mistake you can make if you do it wrong?  How did you validate your analysis?  [relevant rubric item: “validation strategy”]
2. Give at least 2 evaluation metrics, and your average performance for each of them.  Explain an interpretation of your metrics that says something human-understandable about your algorithm’s performance. [relevant rubric item: “usage of evaluation metrics”]