

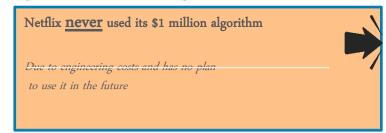
## **LEAN MODELING**

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## **SEXY DATA SCIENCE & DATA SCIENTIST**

## **NETFLIX**







# kaggle

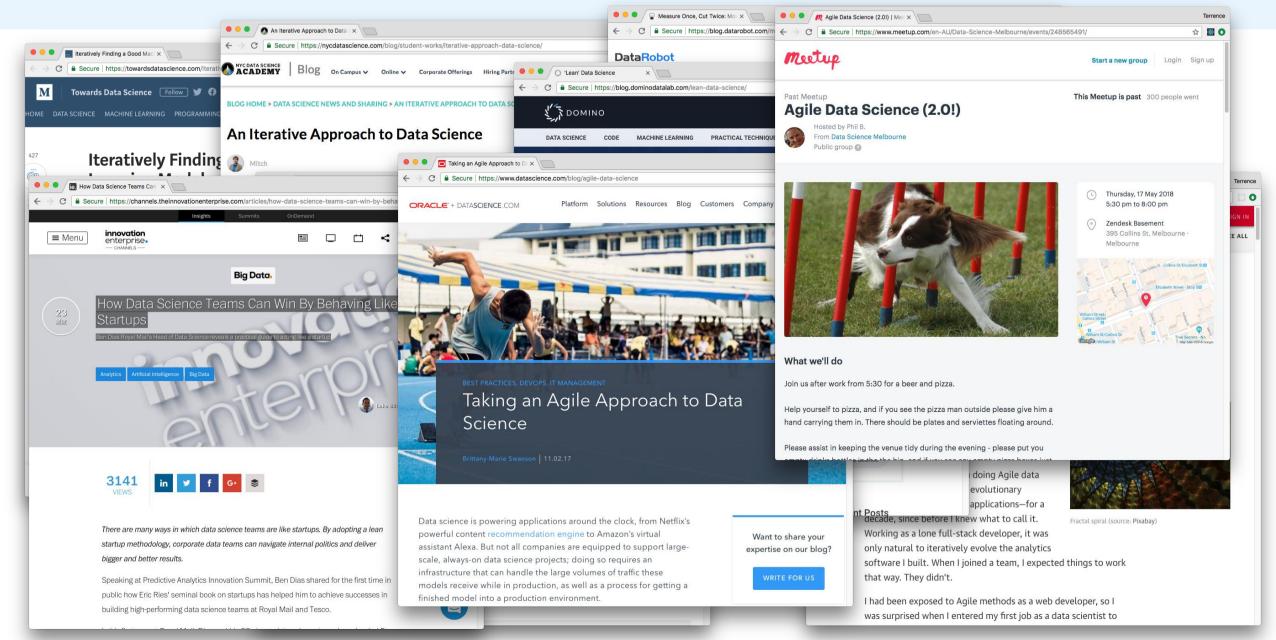
Most Kaggle winning solutions are impractical to be implemented

Kaggle solutions are aiming at model accuracies (complexities) rather than scalabilities.





## AGILE / LEAN / ITERATIVE DATA SCIENCE



#### LEAN MODELING AND LEAN DECISION-MAKING

Plan

• Think lean

• Think leaner

Build

• Go end to end

• Eliminate the risk of non-delivery

Iterate

- Build-measure-learn
- Continuous delivery

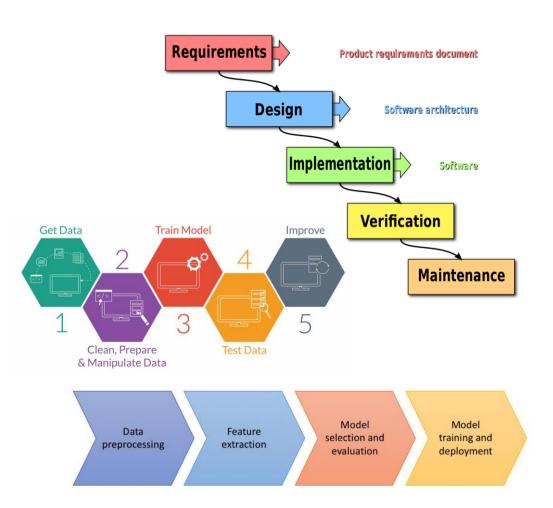
End

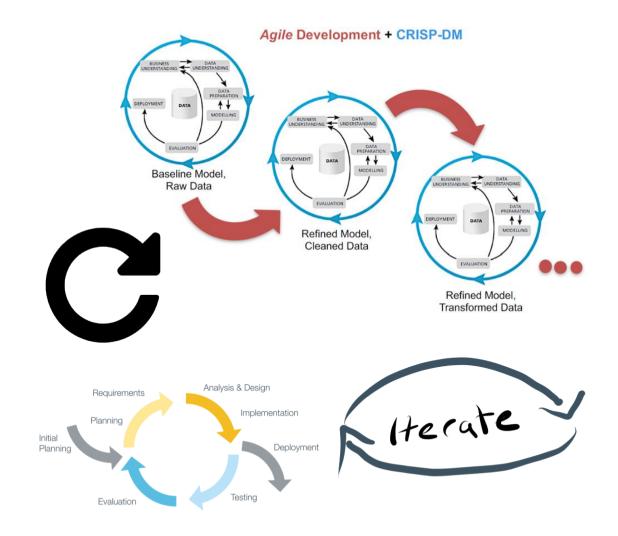
- Know when to stop
- Pivot or persevere

### "WATERFALL"

### VS







#### WHAT IS LEAN? WHAT IS AGILE?

- The term "lean" gets thrown around a lot
- It comes from *The Lean Startup* by Eric Reiss
- Generally, it refers to maximizing learning while minimizing wasted time and effort.
- It does not mean building a bad or inferior product.
- "Agile" refers to a set of principles used for software development.
- They both involve iteration and metrics to achieve a desired result.

On our team, we sometimes talk about being **ruthlessly lean** – eliminating all non-essential waste and getting to the end state as quickly as possible.

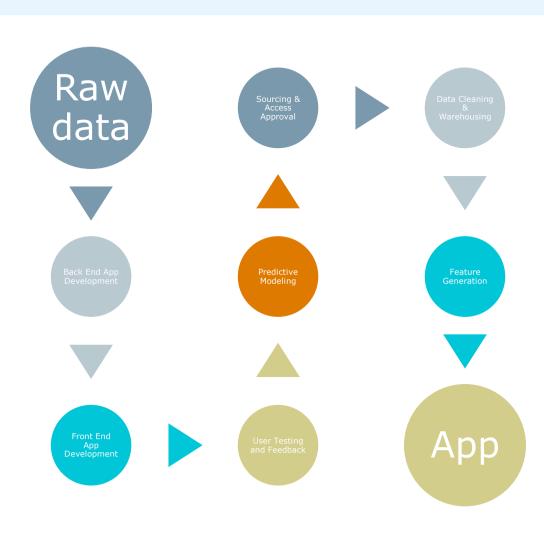
- If I asked you to build a model to predict customer age, and I need it in two hours, what would you build?
- (Hint: go leaner)

#### **GOING END TO END**



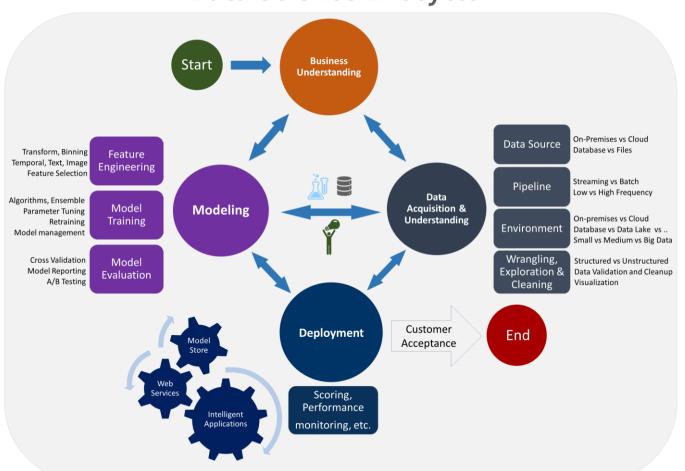
"Eliminate the risk of non-delivery" - Tez

- If you have two months to complete a project, finish the first version in one week.
- Even if things go horribly wrong after that, you still have something to show.
- Identify any roadblocks as early as possible.
- Everything is easier the second time around



#### A DATA SCIENCE PRODUCT HAS MANY COMPONENTS

## **Data Science Lifecycle**



- All of these components are necessary and must work together.
- With coordination, they can be developed in parallel in a lean and agile way.

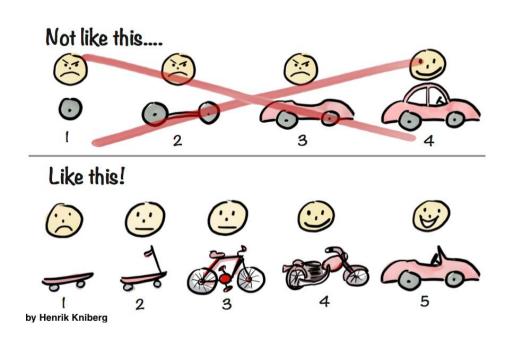
From <a href="https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/team-data-science-process/overview">https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/team-data-science-process/overview</a>

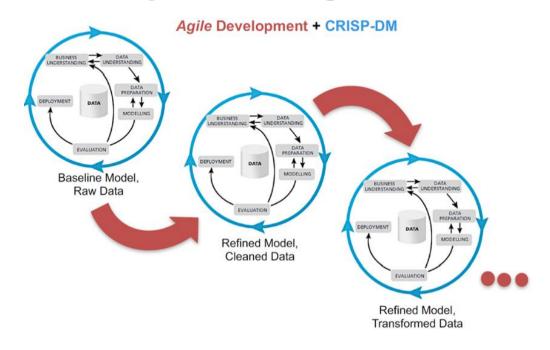
## MINIMAL VIABLE PRODUCTS (MVP) FOR DATA MODELING

## The role of a MVP is to test hypotheses

- I can obtain access and approval for the data I need
- A model can built with sufficient accuracy to meet the business needs
- The model provides a demonstrable value to the business
- My model can scale and be integrated in a production system

## The MVP should lead to continuous delivery of working software





#### **EVALUATING MODELS IN CONTEXT**

In ML research and Kaggle competitions, the best model is the one that maximizes a specific accuracy metric.

In data science, the best model is the one that delivers the most impact to the business (powering applications or informing decision-making processes)

For any new model development, ask the question: Is the payoff worth the investment?

#### **Intrinsic** evaluation:

- Evaluate a model in isolation
- E.g. accuracy / F1 / AUC

#### **Extrinsic** evaluation

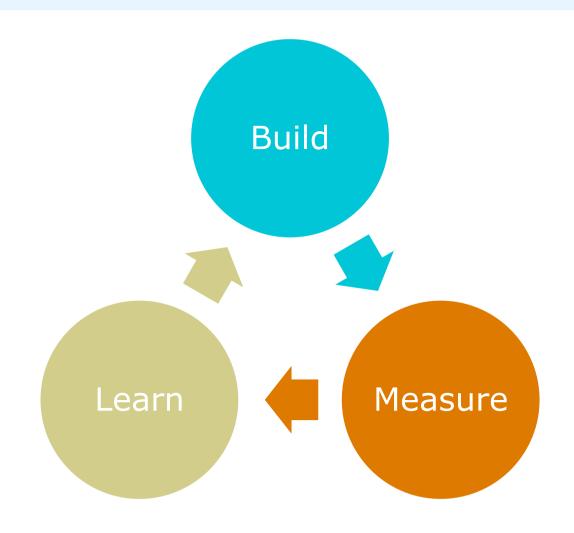
- Evaluate a model based on its contribution to a larger system
- E.g. A/B testing

## THE BUILD-MEASURE-LEARN CYCLE

Iterate on successive models in a structured way.

Not just randomly trying different things.

Think about the metrics you measure.



#### WHAT IS A LEAN MODEL?

#### Lean:

- Quick to implement (this depends on your skillset)
- Efficient training and inference
- Interpretable
- Potential for scalability
- Can be integrated into broader system

#### Not lean:

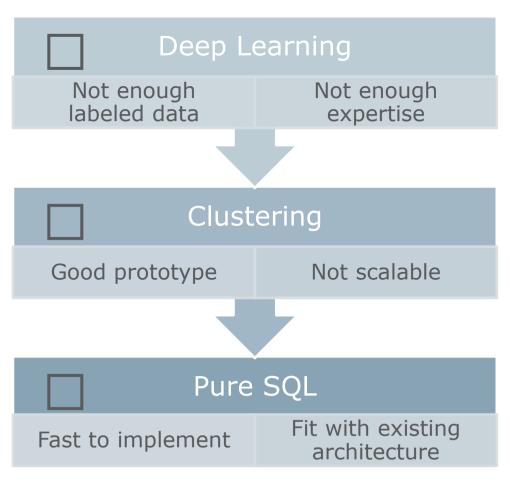
- The latest and greatest new library
- Lots of parameter tuning or feature engineering
- Opaque / black box
- Long training times or inference times
- Impractical to scale up

#### Are these lean techniques?

- Logistic regression
- Random Forests
- K-nearest neighbours
- Deep learning
- Rule-based systems

#### **SOME PERSONAL EXAMPLES**

## **Text Labeling**



### **Report Generation**

Need to aggregate data on features A, B, C and D.

- 1. Get data for features A and B from existing feature store
- 2. Generate feature C because it's easy
- 3. Create dummy values for feature D because it's hard
- 4. Write the aggregation and report generation code
  - 1. Deliver this to stakeholders for feedback
- 5. Write the logic for D

#### **KNOWING WHEN TO STOP**

- Sometimes, external factors will tell you when you've run out of time or money.
- Resist the urge to build the perfect model. Don't optimize unless that is your current primary objective.
- Remember the 80:20 rule.
- Always be evaluating your own level of productivity – is there something else you could be doing with your time that is more valuable?



#### POTENTIAL PITFALLS OF LEAN MODELING

#### **Pitfalls**

- Your project might die an early death because the results don't meet expectations
- Clients / stakeholders might not be used to viewing work in progress
- Your MVP might end up being the production product!

#### ...and how to avoid them

- Communicate clearly. Explain that this is not the final result and you are in a process of collecting feedback to learn and iterate
- Always remember there is a distinction between "lean" and "inferior"
- Stay disciplined and stick with the process

### HOW TO TAKE A LEAN APPROACH TO THE DATATHON

### **Strategy**

- Go end to end as fast as you can
  - First, build the leanest model you can think of
- Iterate, iterate, iterate
  - Use the value graph to prioritize work an identify easy wins
  - Put yourself in the shoes of stakeholders at each iteration

#### **Teamwork**

- Minimize / eliminate dependencies between team members
- Collaborate continuously don't wait until the end

# **THANK YOU**

