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Thursday Learning Hour

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Beyond .Fit()

Navigating the robust solution

Democratizing ML series – Session 16

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What are we going to **Learn today** ?

- Recap - .fit()
- Models that are not just limited with .fit()
- Gaps in Most of the ML Solutions in the delivery
- Keep MLOPs as the SOP
- Build visibility through Model Explainability
- Quantify the Model's Uncertainty
- Monitor your Model's health
- Package your Models
- ML Ethics
- Don't Stop Learning – Keep upgrading your Models

.Fit() brings the Confidence on your Solution in the early stage – Let's recap the typical ML Development Activities

- muPDNA (Problem Definition)
- Data Discovery
- EDA and Hypotheses testing

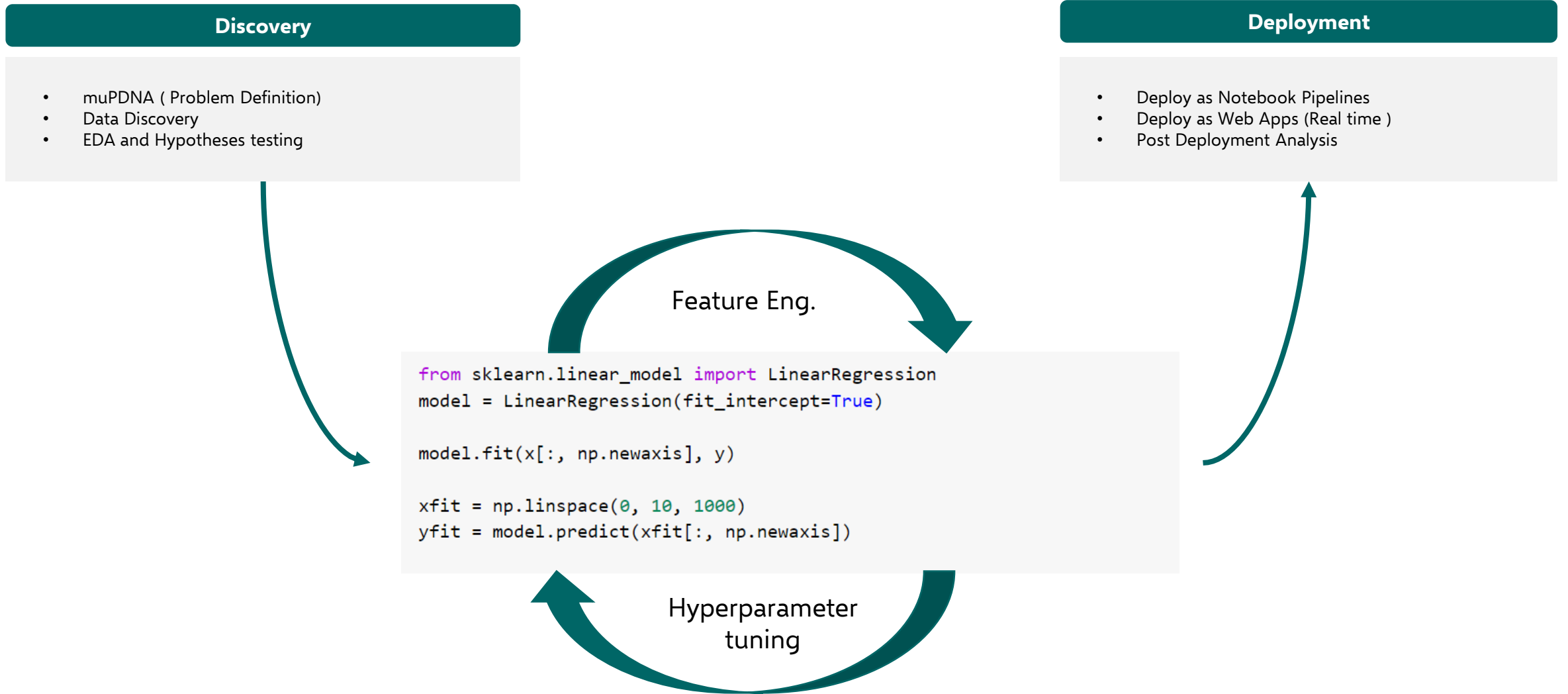
```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
model = LinearRegression(fit_intercept=True)

model.fit(x[:, np.newaxis], y)

xfit = np.linspace(0, 10, 1000)
yfit = model.predict(xfit[:, np.newaxis])
```

- Deploy as Notebook Pipelines
- Deploy as Web Apps (Real time)
- Post Deployment Analysis

Let's Not underestimate.....! Most of the time , **Feature Engineering and Hyperparameter tuning** are the real trump cards



Addressing the Gap is all we need

Where do we spent our more time ?

- Data Preparation
- EDA (Not Really – But Ideally we should)
- Model Development and Improvement (In a Closed Space : Not Much Exploration)

What do we focus much ?

- Getting better performance (Mostly by considering wrong metrics)

What do we consider as success ?

- Accuracy : (is all we wanted
- What about Optimization / Computation Efficiency then?

- **Identified new ML Solutions**
- **Explainable Models**
- **Models under Our Radar**
- **Reliable Predictions**
- **Continuous Training**
- **Easier Portability**
- **Enhanced Latency**
- **Ensured Ethics**



Current State

Future State

Models that needs more handcrafting and solve unique problems – ML is not at all a Single Layered Solution

Measuring the real Cause

- Models that can capture the real causal impact between the variables

Handling Unstructured Data

- Models that can handle multi modalities

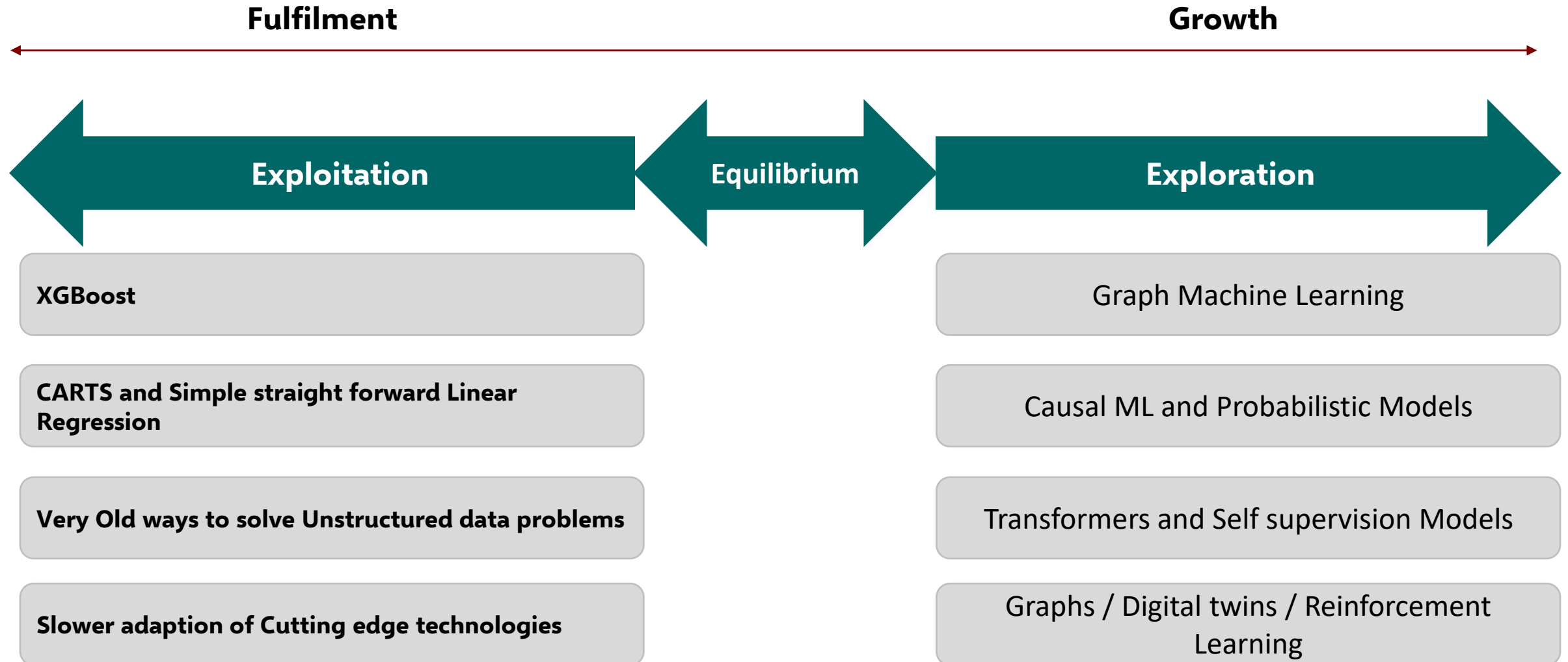
Probabilistic – Yet Realistic

- Models that can be trained in Bayesian way

Hyper Personalization

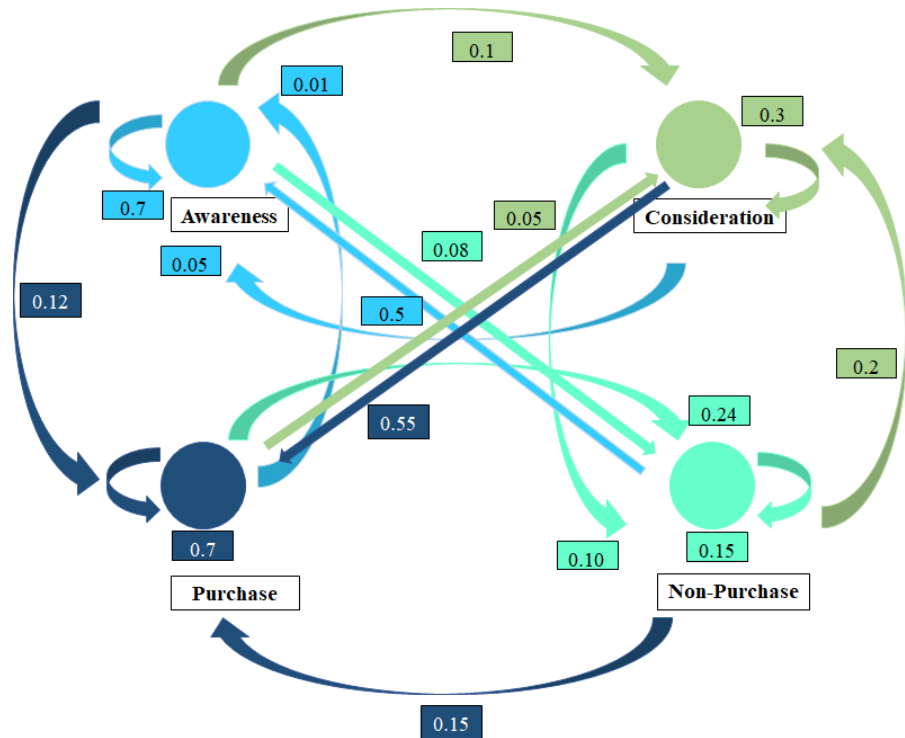
- Models that can bring personalization and handle cold start problem

Trade off between **Exploitation and Exploration** of Machine Learning Solutions - Unique Solutions to Show Off 😊



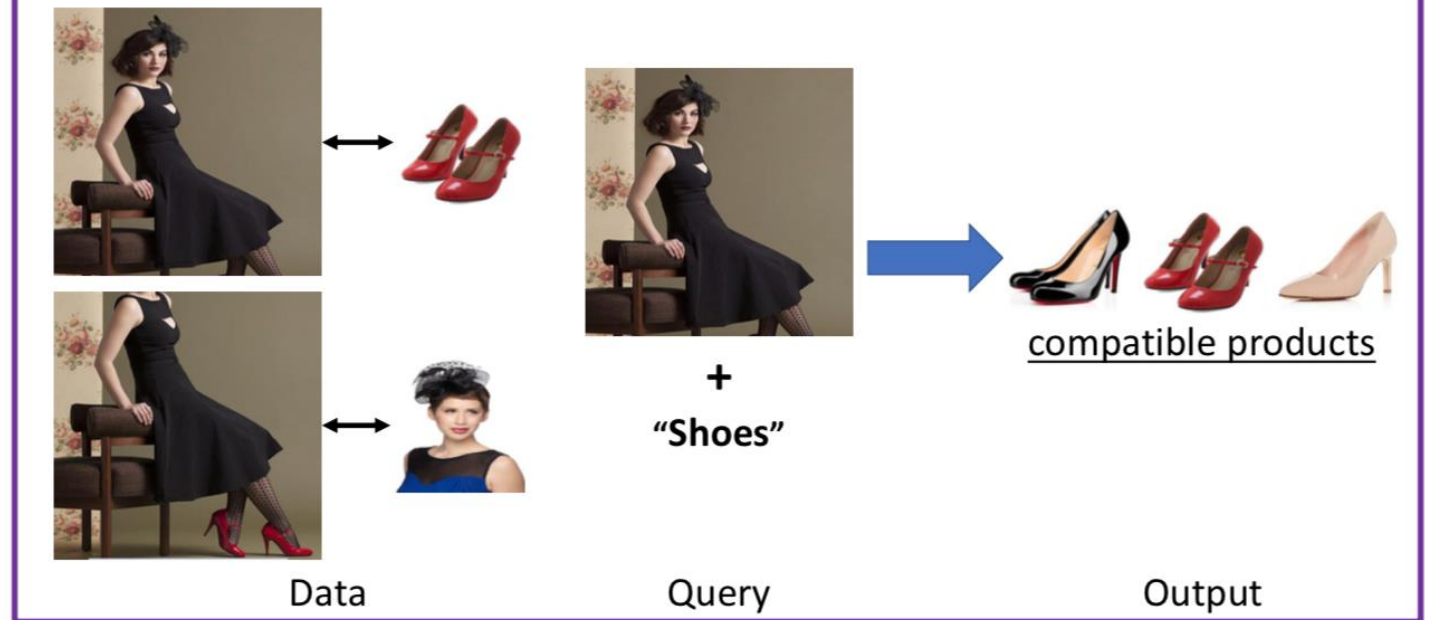
Trade off between **Exploitation and Exploration** of Machine Learning Solutions - Unique Solutions to Show Off 😊

Markov Chains for Marketing analytics



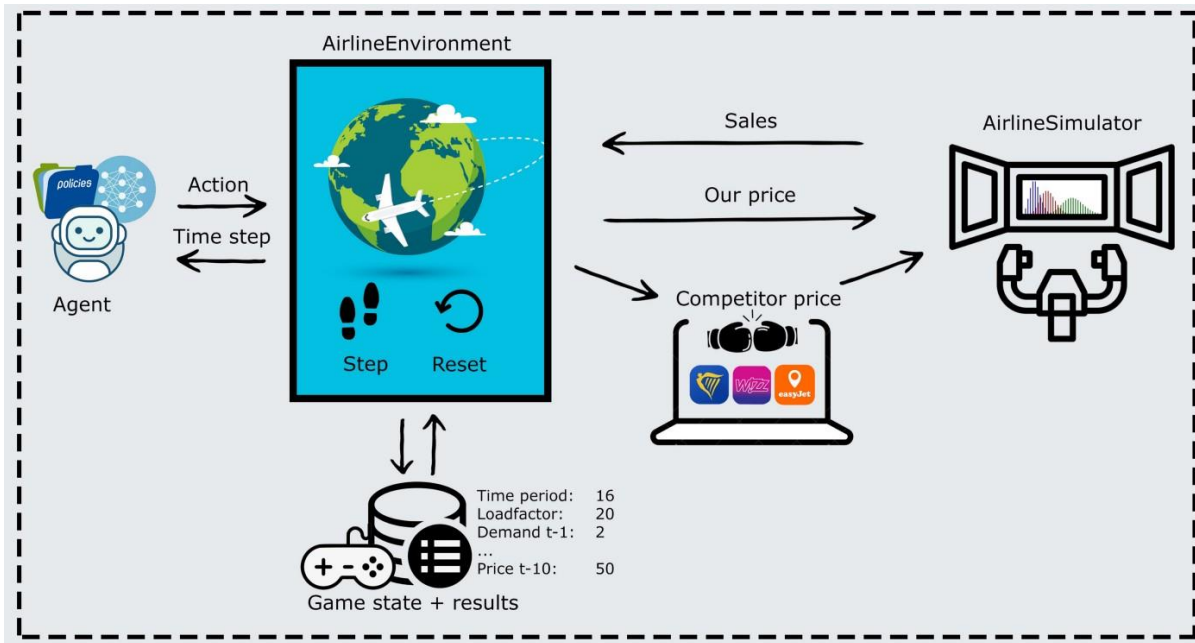
Vision and Language Modelling for Hyper personalization

Complete the Look

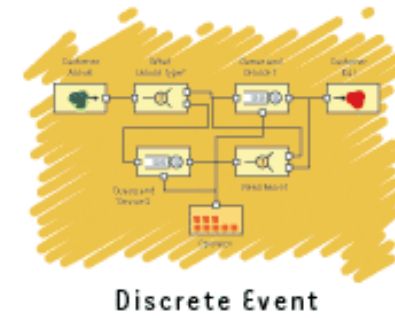
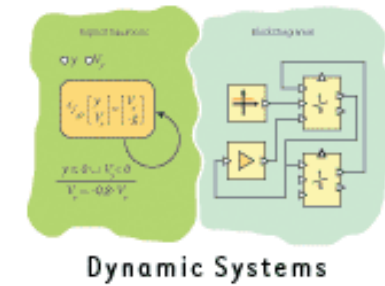
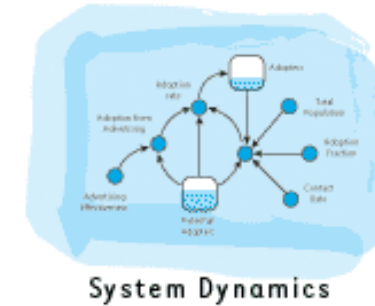


Trade off between **Exploitation and Exploration** of Machine Learning Solutions - Unique Solutions to Show Off 😊

Reinforcement Learning for Dynamic Pricing



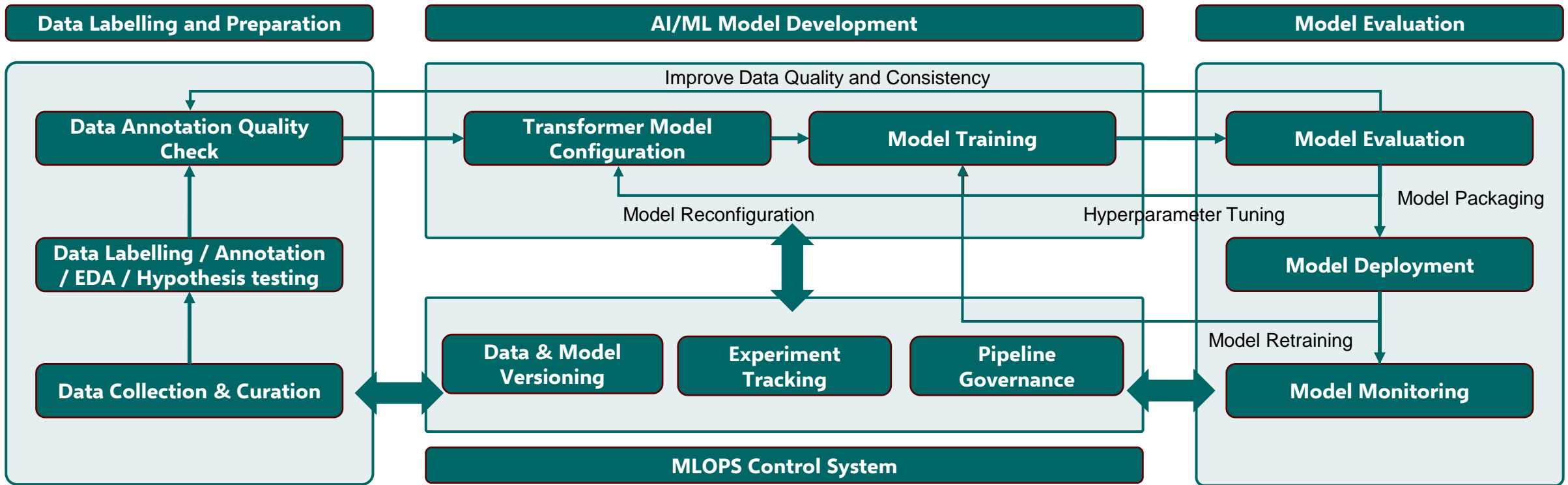
Twinning through Simulations



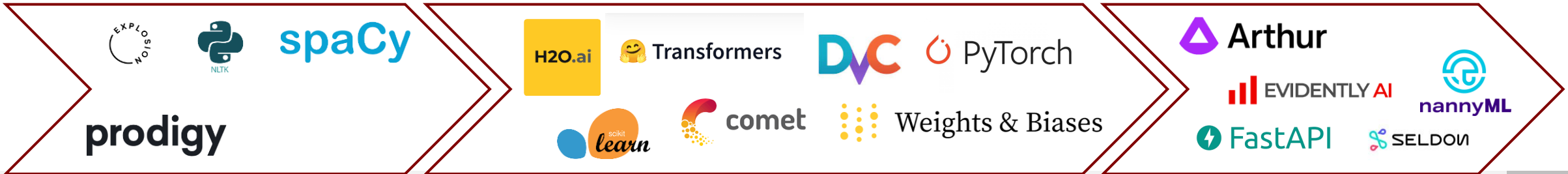
Focusing the **Post Model Development Activities** to enhance the ML Solutions



MLOps as the Standard SOP to build ML Solutions – Enabling Clients to adapt/explore MLOps powered Solutions



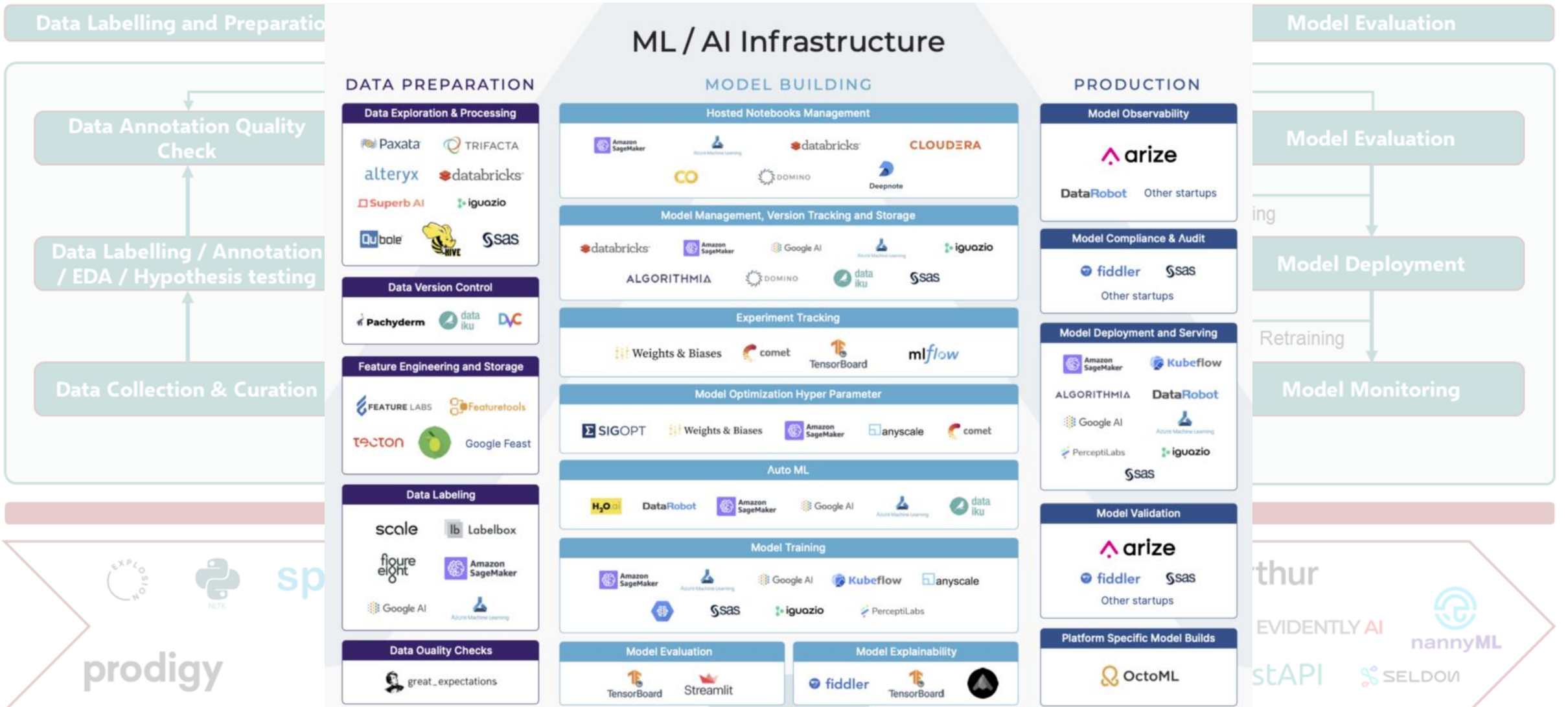
Tools and Frameworks Required



The tools and frameworks required for MLOps are categorized into three groups:

- Data Labelling and Preparation:** prodigy, spaCy, NLTK, EXPLOIS.
- AI/ML Model Development:** H2O.ai, Transformers, DVC, PyTorch, comet, Weights & Biases, scikit learn.
- Model Evaluation and Monitoring:** Arthur, EVIDENTLY AI, nannyML, FastAPI, SELDON.

Explore the MLOPs Landscape



Building **Visibility through Model Explainability** – Make your Black box Models into White/Glass Box Models

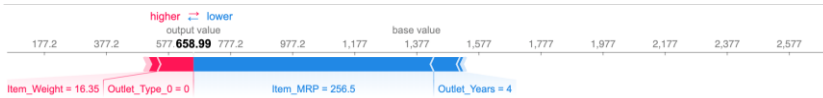
Linear Models

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$$

Labels: Y_i is Dependent Variable, X_i is Independent Variable, β_0 is Constant/Intercept, β_1 is Slope/Coefficient.

- Interpreting the Association not the Causation
- But We can use Causal ML Practices

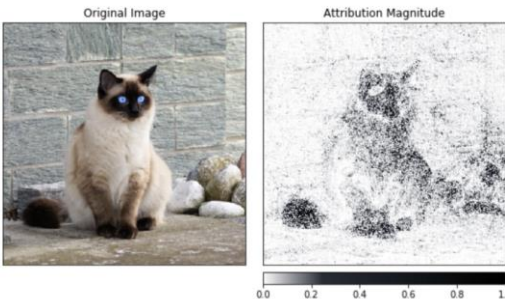
CARTS



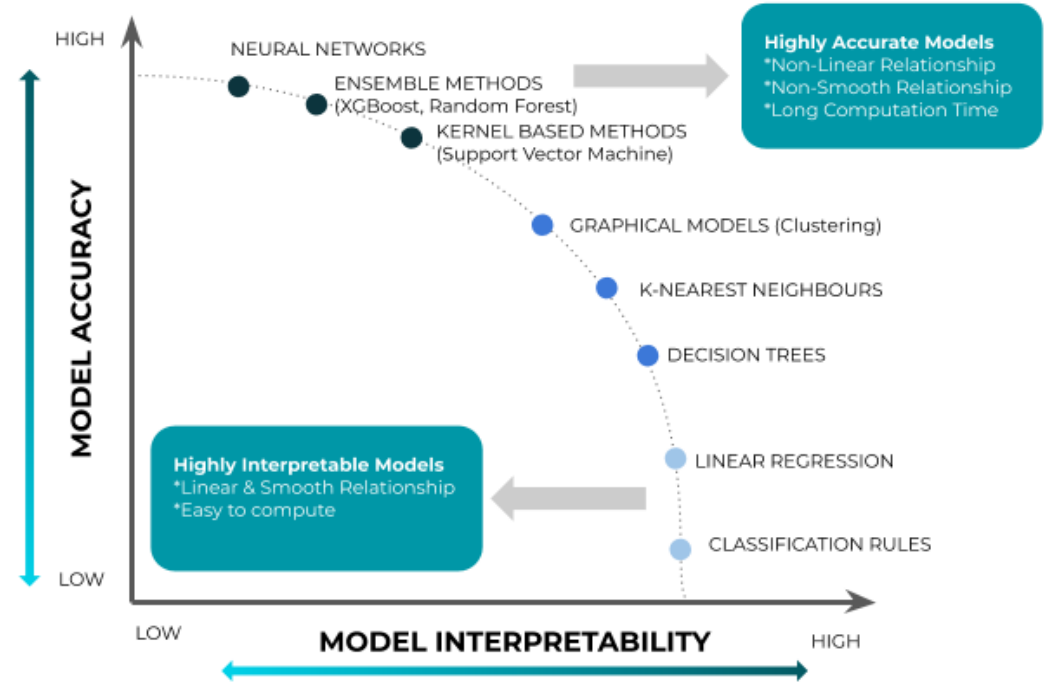
- Shapely / LIME Values

Deep Learning Models

True Label	Predicted Label	Attribution Label	Attribution Score	Word Importance
cat	cat (0.88)	cat	7.93	what is on the picture



Text Contributions: 7.93
 Image Contributions: 3.12
 Total Contribution: 11.05



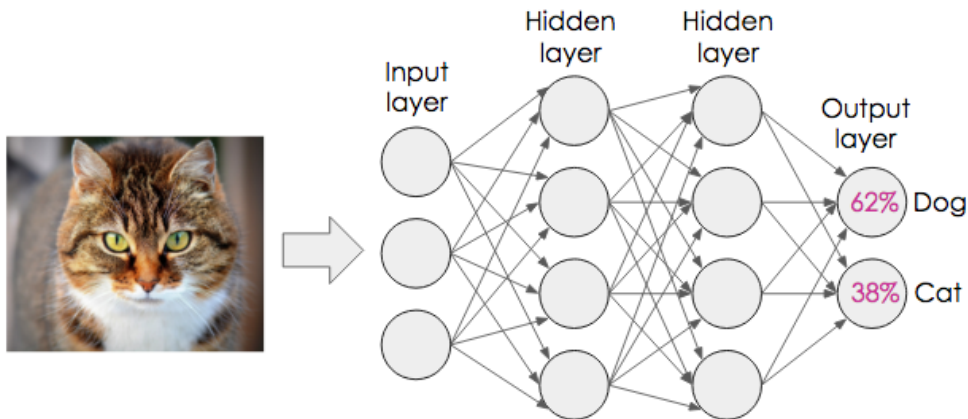
Why Uncertainty matters ?

Decision Making Process should be supported with a Prediction with a level of Confidence

You may tell , We have Error metrics to measure accuracy .

But all of them are global level of confidence metrics.
So, it is necessary to look for

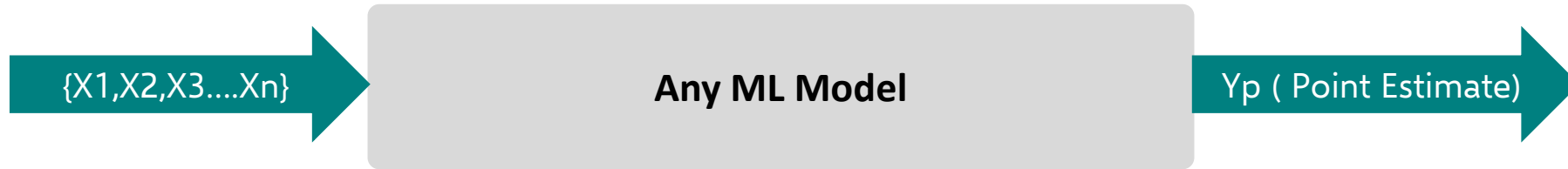
“Local Levels of Confidence at the Sample Level “



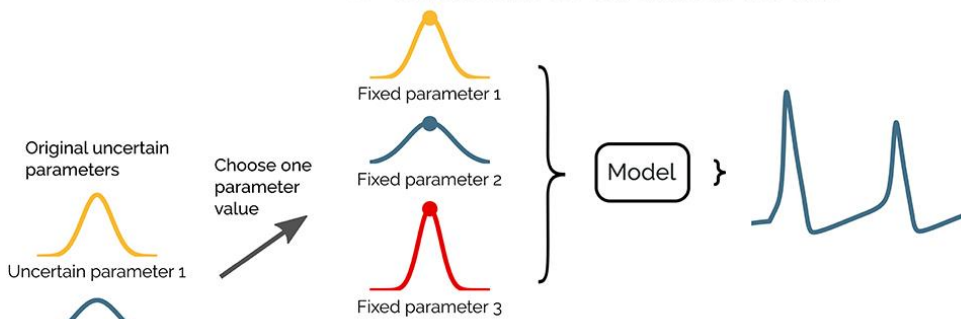
What If , the input image is a Bird
?
Will it be classified as “Dog” or
“Cat” ?

YES, the Neural network still predicts as “Dog/Cat” with a high probability score on unseen images known as *“out-of-distribution”* samples.

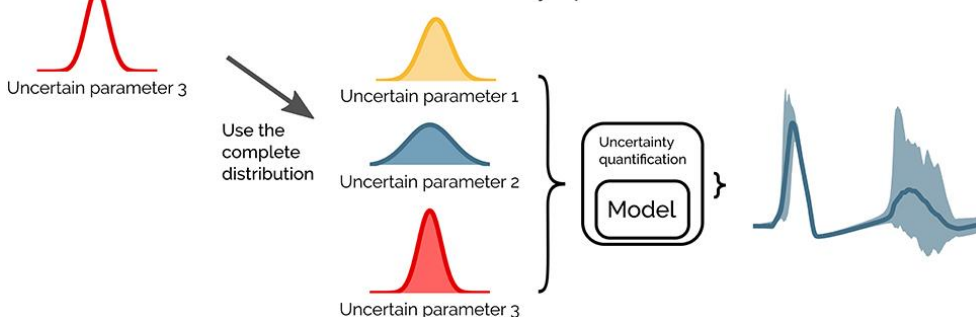
Model Calibration and Uncertainty Quantification to ensure confidence and reliability of your models



A Traditional deterministic model



B Uncertainty quantification of the model



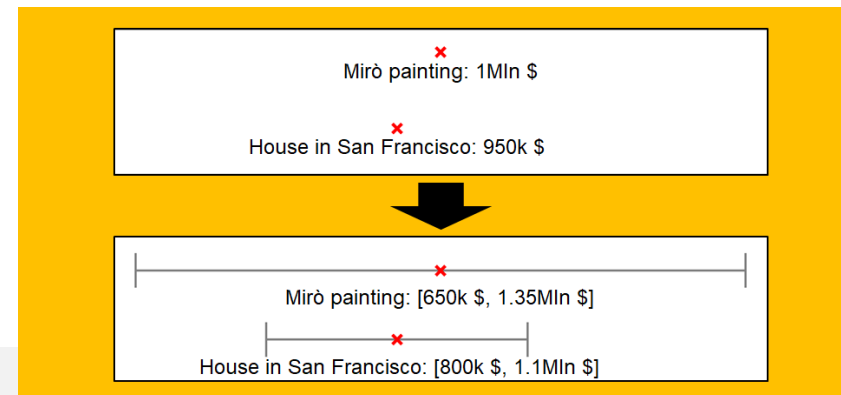
Calibration :

Calibrated probabilities means that the probability reflects the likelihood of true events.

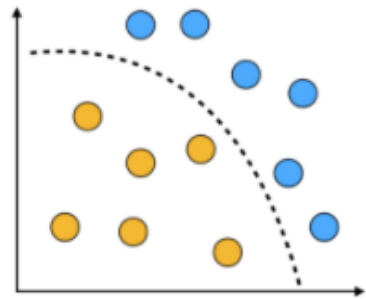
- Plat Scaling
- Isotonic Regression

Uncertainty Quantification :

Intervals around Prediction – Not the typical confidence interval



Monitoring to ensure robust ML Pipeline – Measure Post Development Performance and Drift Metrics

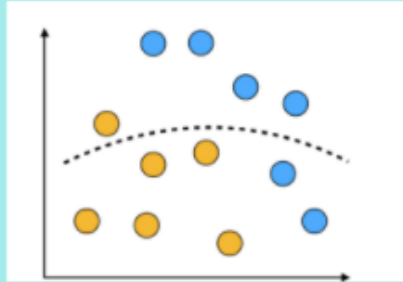


Training data with decision boundary

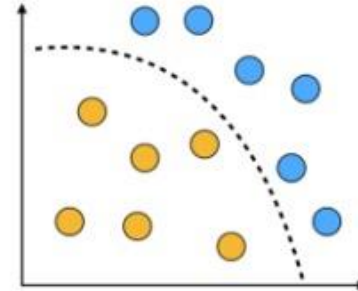
$P(Y|X)$
Probability of y output given x input

Concept Drift

$P(Y|X)$ Changes



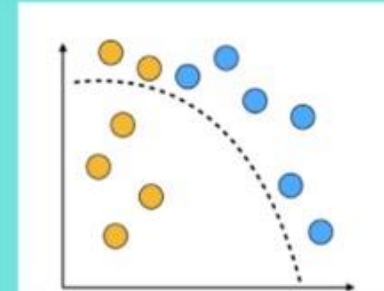
- Reality/behavioral change
- Relationships change, not the input



Training data with decision boundary

$P(Y|X)$
Probability of y output given x input

Data Drift*



- Data changes
- Fundamental relationships do not change

Label Drift

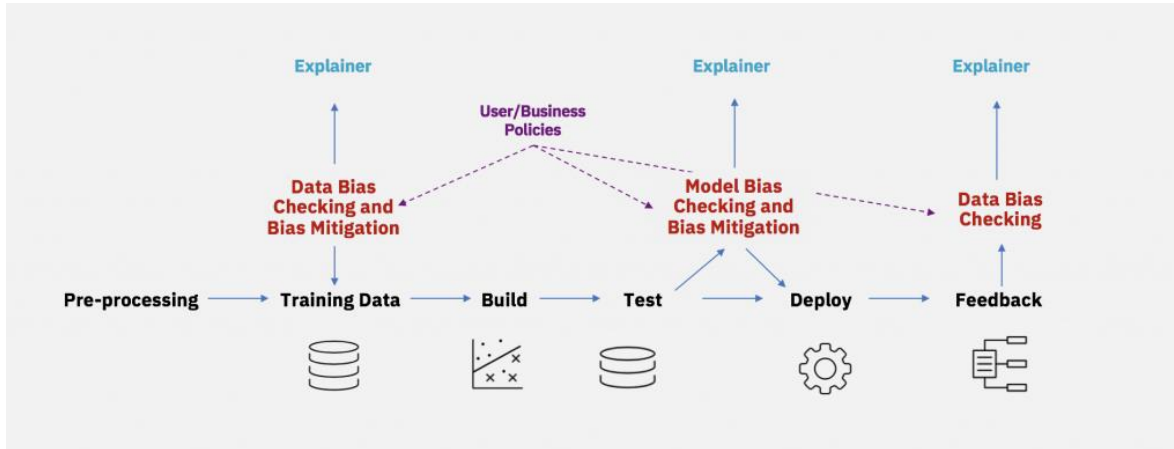
- Output data shifts
- $P(Y)$ Changes

Feature Drift

- Input data shifts
- $P(X)$ Changes

- Many Statistical and Information theory related metrics to measure the drifts
- Entropy , Wasserstein Distance , Kolmogorov Smirnov test , Shannon Entropy , Chi Square test

Ensure ML Ethics - Leap into **Fairness, Bias and Model Privacy**



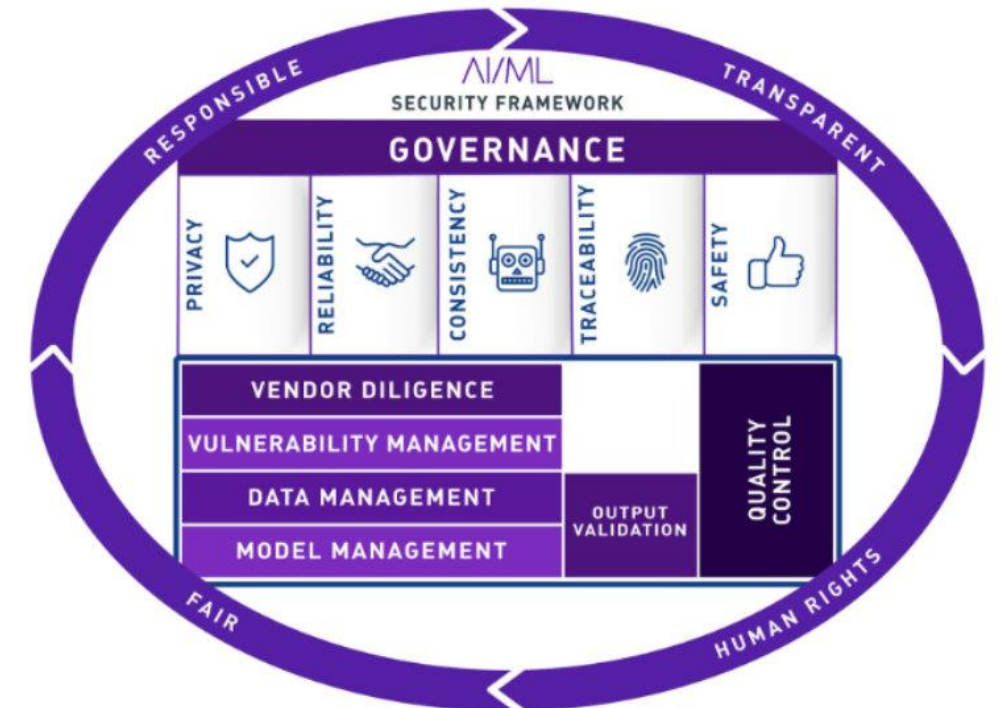
Critical solutions in Fraud / Finance / Healthcare domain needs the well balanced Fairness and Privacy

Responsible AI/ML Models

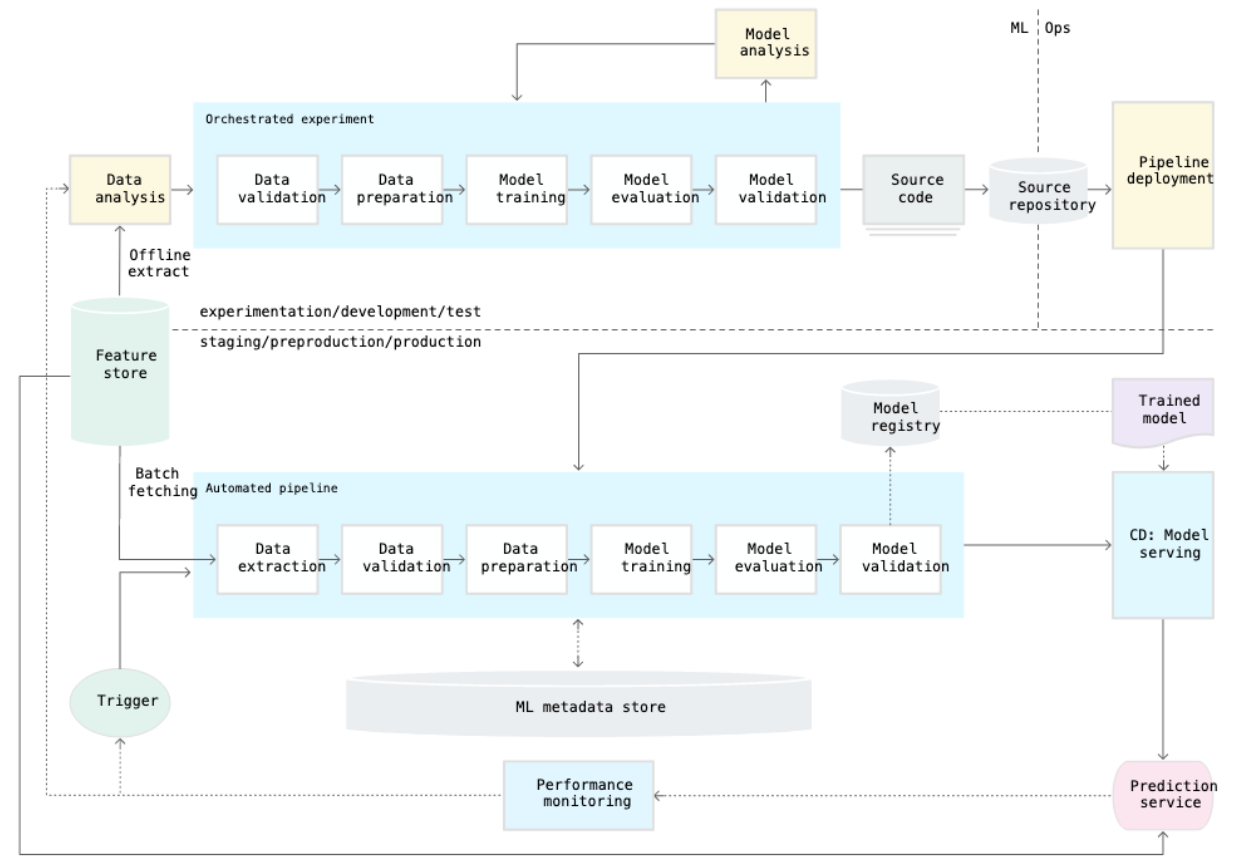
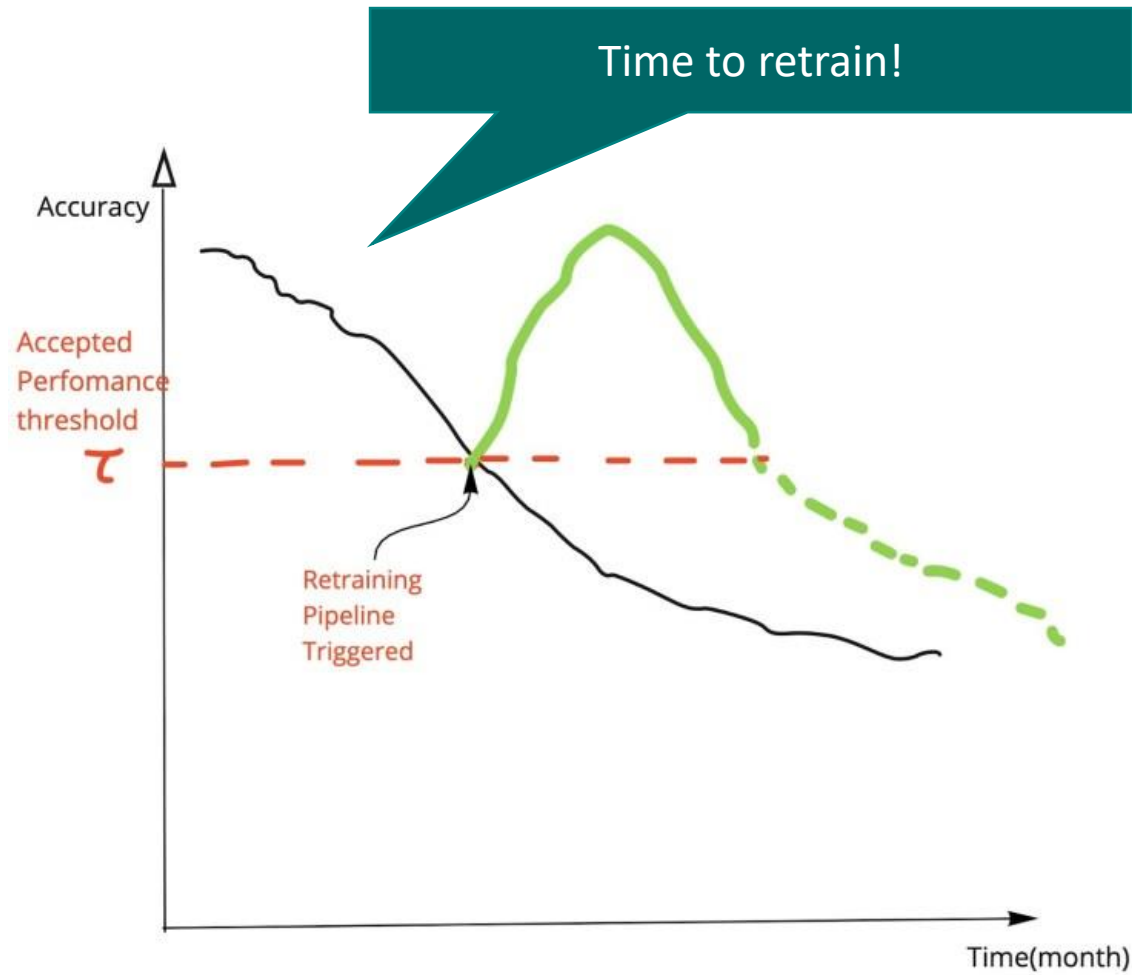
Explainable AI/ML Models

Reusable AI/ML Models

Orphaned AI / ML Models



Continuous Learning along with the Existing Continuous Integration and Continuous Deployment





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Questions....?

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Thanks for joining...!

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Appendix...

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