
AI Do's and Don'ts



PROLEGO



Prolego delivers practical AI
engineering services to
Fortune 1000 companies

Getting Real

A firehose of practical advice for your AI journey

Today's Agenda

- Strategy
- Prototype
- Deployment

A photograph of two firefighters in full protective gear, including helmets and respirators. They are kneeling on a wet, reflective floor. One firefighter is holding a red fire hose that is spraying a large volume of water towards the right side of the frame. The background shows a brick wall and a window with some greenery outside. The overall scene is dynamic and captures a moment of active firefighting.

Here it comes!

**Decide what is
relevant for you.**

Strategy

**What can AI do?
How do we start?**



Download an ecopy at book at www.prolego.com

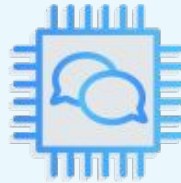
AI Product Patterns



Pattern 1

Computer Vision

- *What is in this image?*
- *Tell me when something changes*



Pattern 2

Natural Language Processing (NLP)

- *Transcribe, translate his speech*
- *Notify analyst if we should review*



Pattern 3

Next-in-Sequence Predictions

- *Predicting future sales of an item based on past sales*
- *Predicting which users will buy*
- *Detecting fraudulent credit card transactions*

Presenting NLP in a New Way: Adventures in AI

Inspired by GE's use of comic books when introducing new technologies in the 1940s and 1950s, we created our own comic book, Adventures in AI.

1950



2020



Download a free copy at
www.prolego.com/adventures-in-ai

Project Selection

AI Canvas

Opportunity

Why do it?

A high-level description of the business benefit for the AI models: revenue growth, cost reduction, speed, etc.

Solution

What is it?

A high-level description of the workflow, models, and system architecture.

Consumers

Who needs the model outputs?

AI models produce outputs from input data sources. Consumers are the products, systems, and people who use the outputs to deliver business value.

Data sources

What are the model inputs?

Primary internal/external sources of data for model inputs. Consider complexities such as accessibility, cleansing challenges.

Strategy

Why us?

Unique assets such as customers, data, or business expertise which provide ongoing sustainable advantage.

Policy & process

What else must change?

Necessary data, security, legal, or organizational changes.

Model development

How will we build it?

Identify existing research papers, models, and transfer learning opportunities for accelerating deployment.

Success criteria

How will we know it works?

KPIs or other business metrics to gauge success. Qualitative feedback as necessary.

Prototype

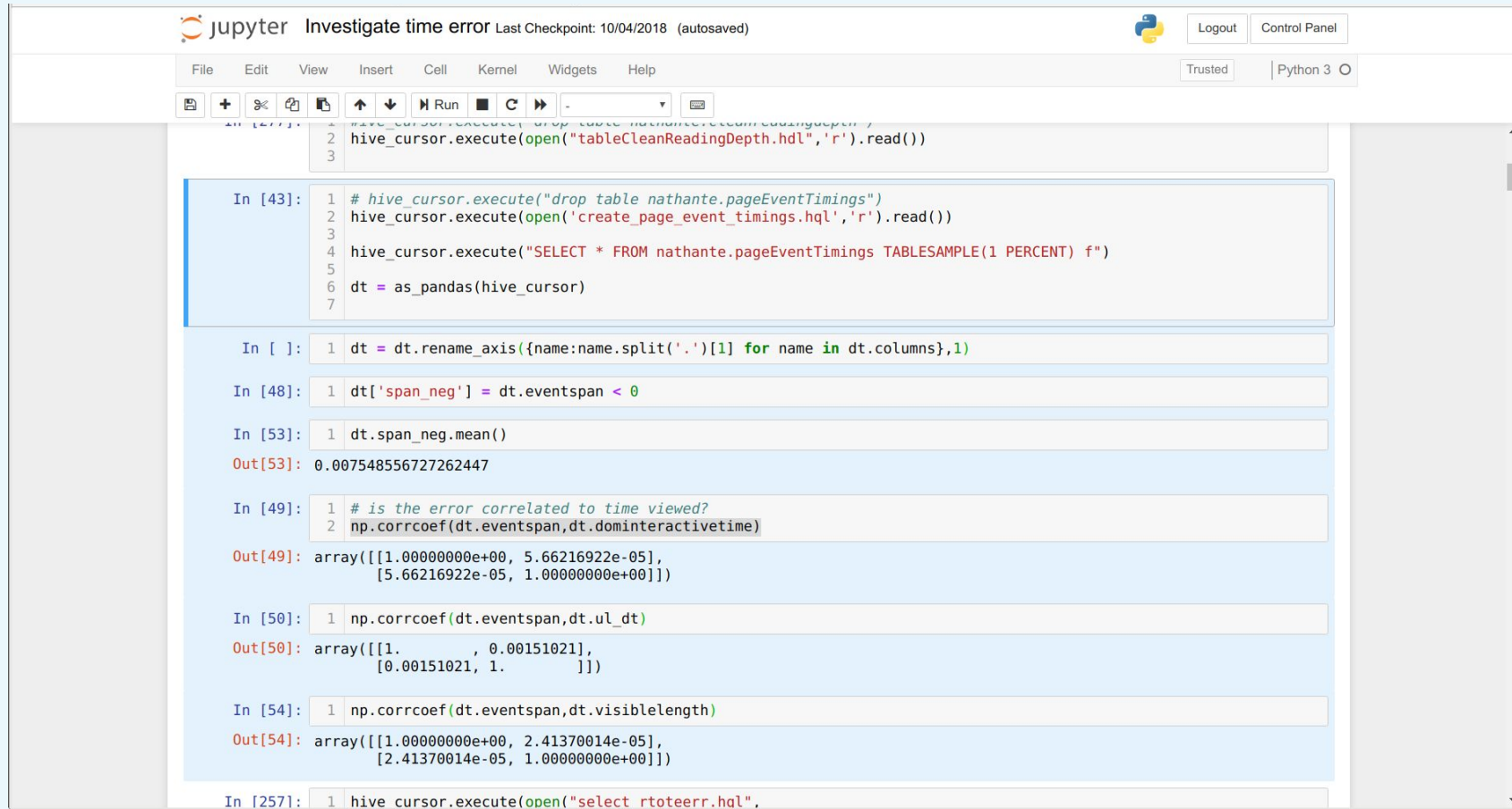
Get Real!

Budget: *creating capability, not immediate ROI*

Team: *current talent before recruiting*

Data: *don't delay due to "data issues"*

Evaluate impact on your data



The screenshot displays a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following components:

- Header:** "jupyter Investigate time error Last Checkpoint: 10/04/2018 (autosaved)" with "Logout" and "Control Panel" buttons.
- Menu:** File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help.
- Toolbar:** Includes icons for file operations, a "Run" button, and a kernel status indicator.
- Code Cells and Outputs:**
 - Cell 43:** Executes Hive commands to drop a table, create a new one, and query it. The output is a pandas DataFrame.

```
In [43]: 1 # hive_cursor.execute("drop table nathante.pageEventTimings")
2 hive_cursor.execute(open('create_page_event_timings.hql','r').read())
3
4 hive_cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM nathante.pageEventTimings TABLESAMPLE(1 PERCENT) f")
5
6 dt = as_pandas(hive_cursor)
7
```
 - Cell []:** Renames the DataFrame axes.

```
In [ ]: 1 dt = dt.rename_axis({name:name.split('.')[1] for name in dt.columns},1)
```
 - Cell 48:** Filters the DataFrame based on event span.

```
In [48]: 1 dt['span_neg'] = dt.eventspan < 0
```
 - Cell 53:** Calculates the mean of the filtered event span.

```
In [53]: 1 dt.span_neg.mean()
Out[53]: 0.007548556727262447
```
 - Cell 49:** Checks for correlation between event span and domain interactive time.

```
In [49]: 1 # is the error correlated to time viewed?
2 np.corrcoef(dt.eventspan,dt.dominteractivetime)
Out[49]: array([[1.00000000e+00, 5.66216922e-05],
 [5.66216922e-05, 1.00000000e+00]])
```
 - Cell 50:** Checks for correlation between event span and user ID.

```
In [50]: 1 np.corrcoef(dt.eventspan,dt.ul_dt)
Out[50]: array([[1.          , 0.00151021],
 [0.00151021, 1.          ]])
```
 - Cell 54:** Checks for correlation between event span and visible length.

```
In [54]: 1 np.corrcoef(dt.eventspan,dt.visiblelength)
Out[54]: array([[1.00000000e+00, 2.41370014e-05],
 [2.41370014e-05, 1.00000000e+00]])
```
 - Cell 257:** Executes a Hive query to select error data.

```
In [257]: 1 hive_cursor.execute(open("select rtoteerr.hql",
```

Tips

- Time-box to 4 months max!
- Work with engaged business partners
- Plan for deployment on day 0

Deployment

That light
... is indeed
a train



From Notebooks to Production Code

```
jupyter Investigate time error Last Checkpoint: 10/04/2018 (autosaved)
```

```
File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help
```

```
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hive_cursor.execute(open("create_page_event_timings.hql","r").read())

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In [54]: 1 np.corrcoef(dt.eventspan,dt.visiblelength)
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               [2.41370014e-05, 1.00000000e+00]])

In [257]: 1 hive_cursor.execute(open("select rtoteerr.hql",
```

```
31
32 self.file = None
33 self.fingerprints = set()
34 self.logdups = True
35 self.debug = debug
36 self.logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
37 self.path =
38     if path:
39         self.file = open(os.path.join(path, "request_seen"),
40                           self.file.seek(0)
41                           self.fingerprints.update({request})
42
43 @classmethod
44 def from_settings(cls, settings):
45     debug = settings.getbool("SUPERFILTER_DEBUG")
46     return cls(job_dir(settings), debug)
47
48 def request_seen(self, request):
49     fp = self.request_fingerprint(request)
50     if fp in self.fingerprints:
51         return True
52     self.fingerprints.add(fp)
53     if self.file:
54         self.file.write(fp + os.linesep)
55
56 def request_fingerprint(self, request):
57     return request_fingerprint(request)
```

Closing Thoughts

- Think defense.
- Think long term.
- Think capabilities - not solutions.