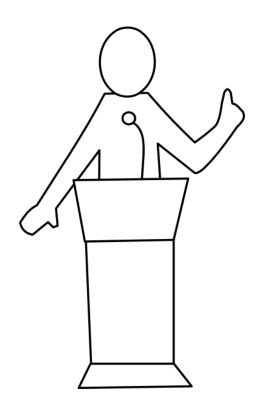


### Creedo

#### Scalable and Repeatable Extrinsic Evaluation for Pattern Discovery Systems

Mario Boley, Maike Krause-Traudes, Bo Kang, Björn Jacobs University of Bonn & Fraunhofer IAIS mario@realKD.org

#### Recently at Q&A time...

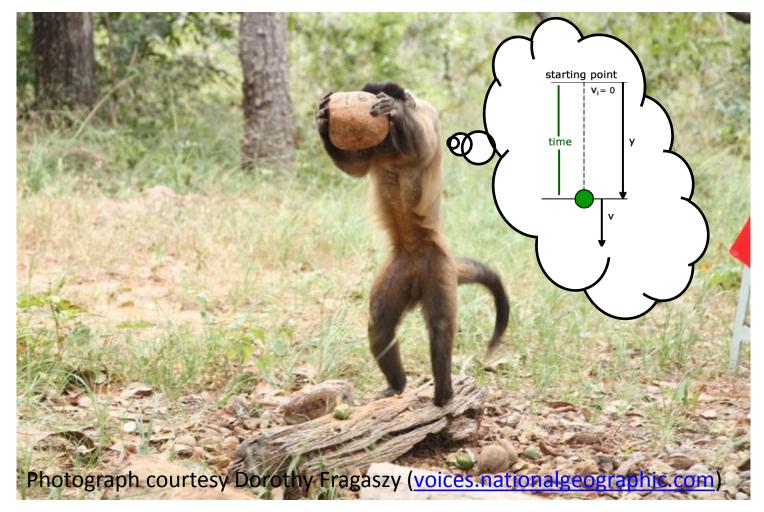


**Q:** This looks interesting, but is this really what *users* would want?

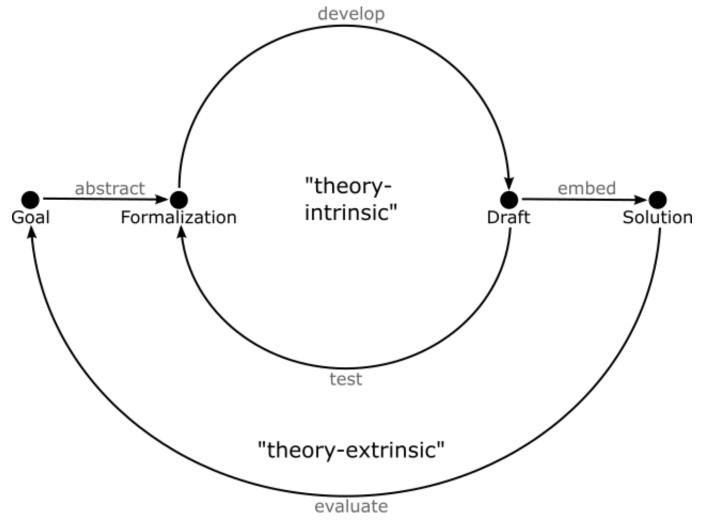
A: Well, I guess in order to really confirm that, we would need to test this *somehow* with real users.

**Q:** Yep, agreed. Thank you.

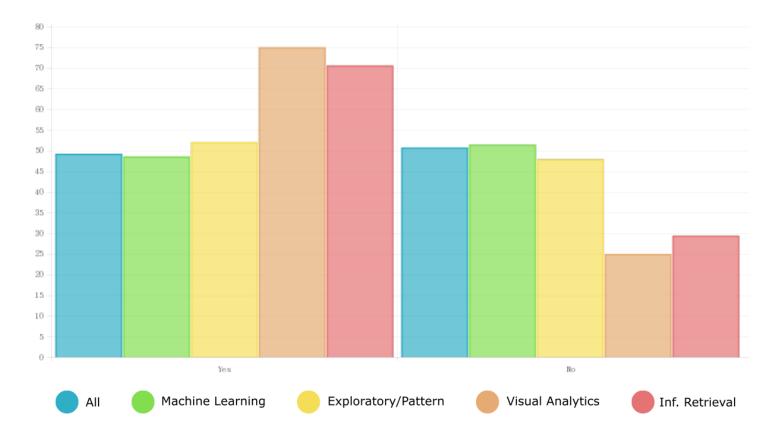
### Extrinsic evaluation can support ultimate value of contributions



# Extrinsic means: "not depending on theory used for development cycle"

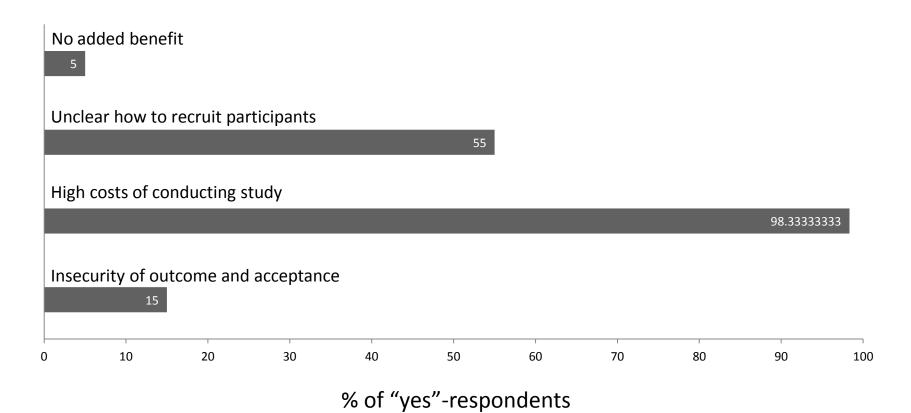


### Poll among ECMLPKDD authors: half skipped potentially useful studies



#### Details at http://www.realkd.org/dm-userstudies/ecmlpkdd-authorpoll-march2015/

# High costs are dominant reason for skipping on "study opportunity"



# High costs are dominant reason for skipping on "study opportunity"

No added benefit of user study over automatized/formal evaluation

5									
Unclea	ar how to	recruit sui <sup>.</sup>	table group	o of partici	pants				
					55				
Cost o	f developi	ing study c	lesign	46.6666666	7				
Cost o	f embedd	ing contrib	oution in ac	cessible UI 40	l				
Cost o	f organiziı	ng actual s	tudy	_	6	3.33333333			
	f evaluatii <sup>15</sup> rity of out	-	acceptanc	e by peers					
	15								
0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
				% OT "Y	es"-resp	ondents			

100

### Creedo's major contributions are...

• Allows definition of **reusable study designs** 

 Elements focus on scalable evaluation in application context

• Automatizes process

# A study is a process for providing evidence in favor or against...

Hypothesis:

"Users can solve a certain class of analysis tasks better with a specific target system than with other control systems."

# A study is a process for providing evidence in favor or against...

#### Hypothesis:

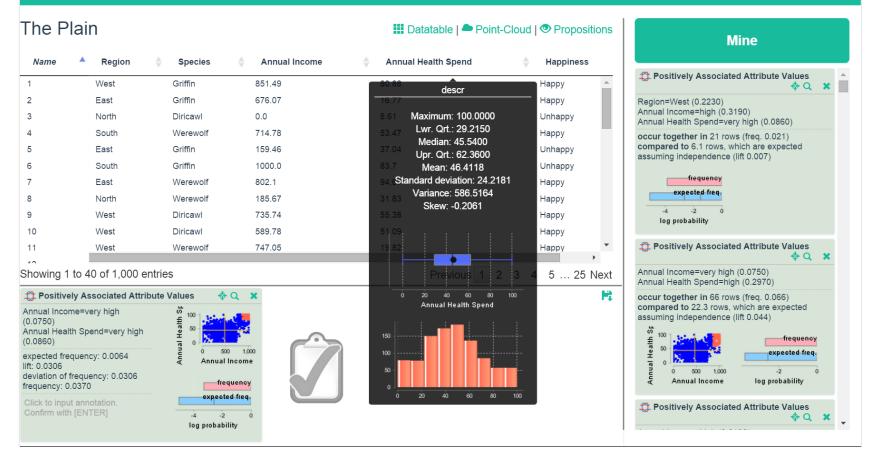
"Users can solve a certain class of analysis tasks better with a specific target system than with other control systems."

#### Example:

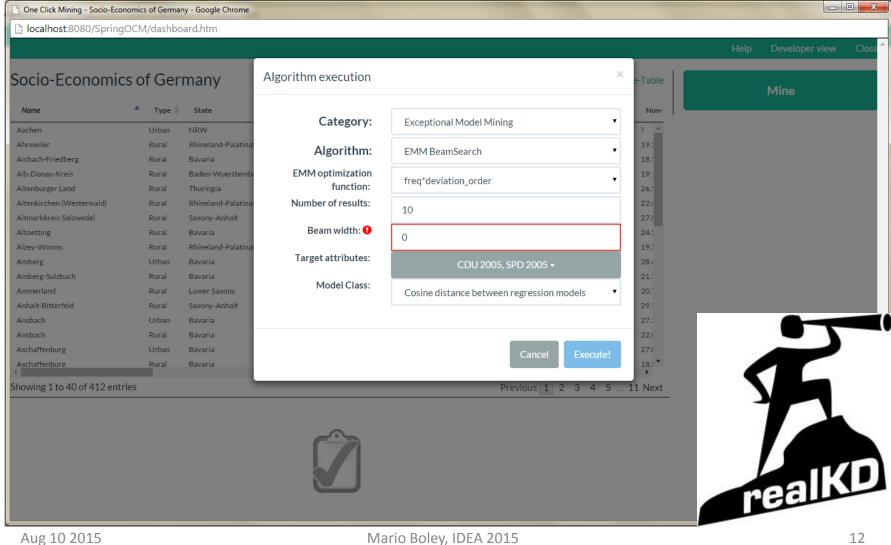
"Users can discover a set of interesting patterns faster using a FORSIEDbased association discovery process than when using a conventional" association discovery process."

\*based on a static interestingness measure that is oblivious to prior and gained knowledge

## Data analysis systems are represented by Creedo analytics dashboards



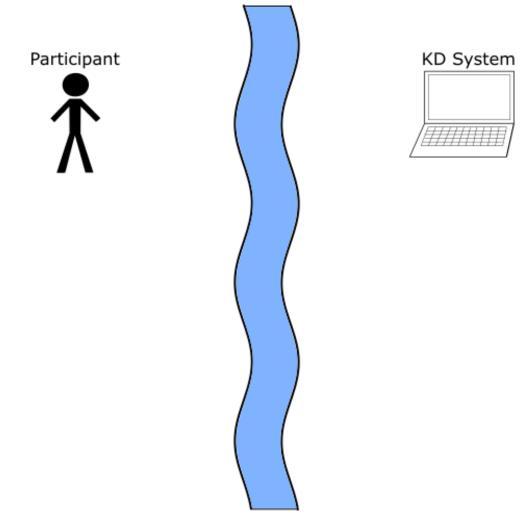
### Algorithms can be integrated via the realKD library

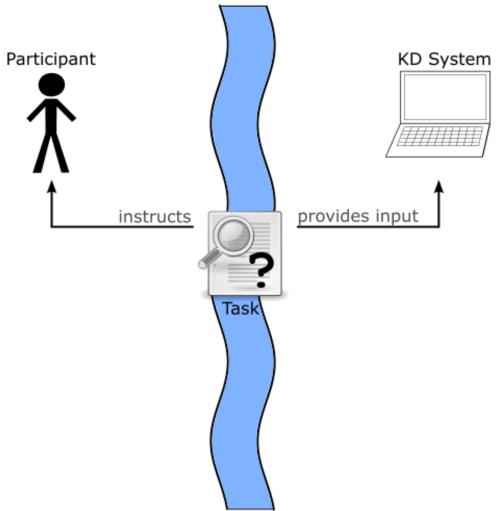


1. Introduction

In this paper, we tackle the important problem of discovering interesting patterns from a given input dataset.  $q(x) = \frac{1}{|D(x)|} (p_0 - p_x)^2$ 

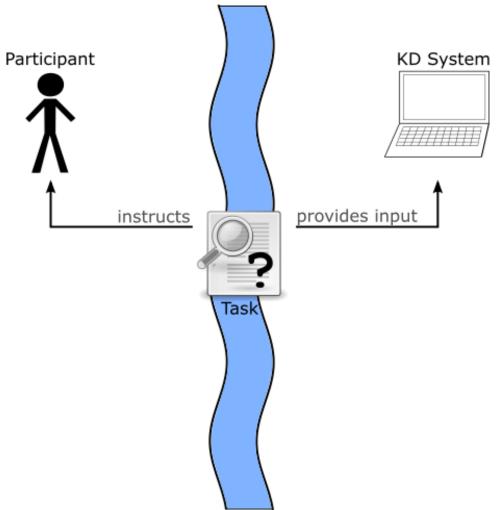
for each  $d \in D$ if  $x \in D$  then  $\widehat{D}(x) \leftarrow \widehat{D}(x) + 1$ 

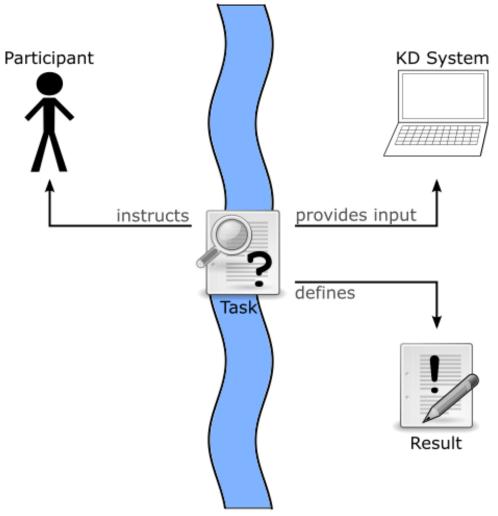


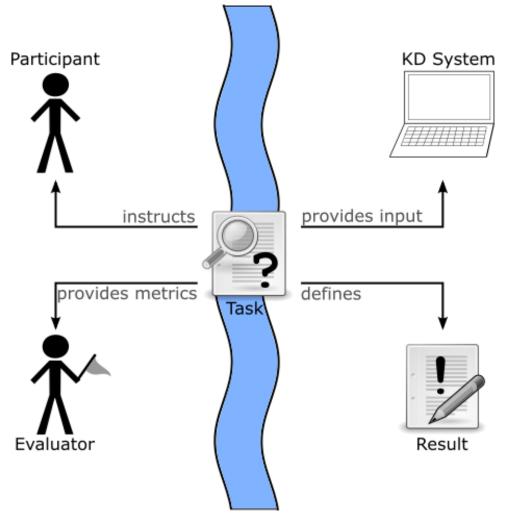


## User perspective on task are natural language instructions

Analysis task instructions					
As a new employee of the Data Science Department of the government of <b>The Plain</b> , you have to get familiar with the socio-economics status of your country. Go on and use our data mining tool to discover key phenomena from <b>The Plain</b> 's socio-economic data. The data consists of the socio-economic records of 1000 representative inhabitant samples of your country.					
The data mining tool will propose statements about the data, and measures associativity among the statements. Such information is summarized in graphic representations ( <b>patterns</b> ) like the figure below:					
Desitively Associated Attribute Values					
Annual Income=very high (0.0710) Annual Health Spend=high (0.2820) Happiness=Unhappy (0.3720)					
occur together in 53 rows (freq. 0.053) compared to 7.4 rows, which are expected assuming independence (lift 0.023)					
so icg probability					
<ul> <li>Sec.1 states whether the statements are positively or negatively associated.</li> </ul>					
<ul> <li>Sec.2 lists the considered statements, along with the frequency (proportion of inhabitants) that each individual statement holds true.</li> </ul>					
<ul> <li>Sec.3 visualizes the difference between the expected frequency (blue bar) and the actual frequency (red bar) of the statements. The larger the difference the stronger the positive/negative association is.</li> </ul>					

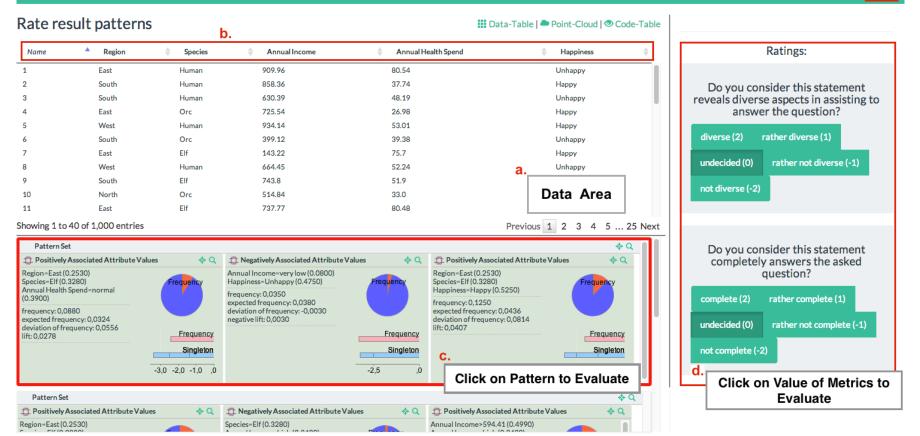




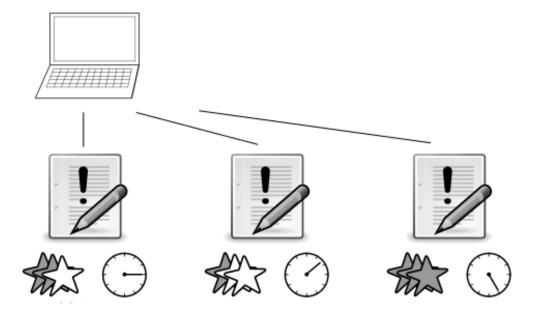


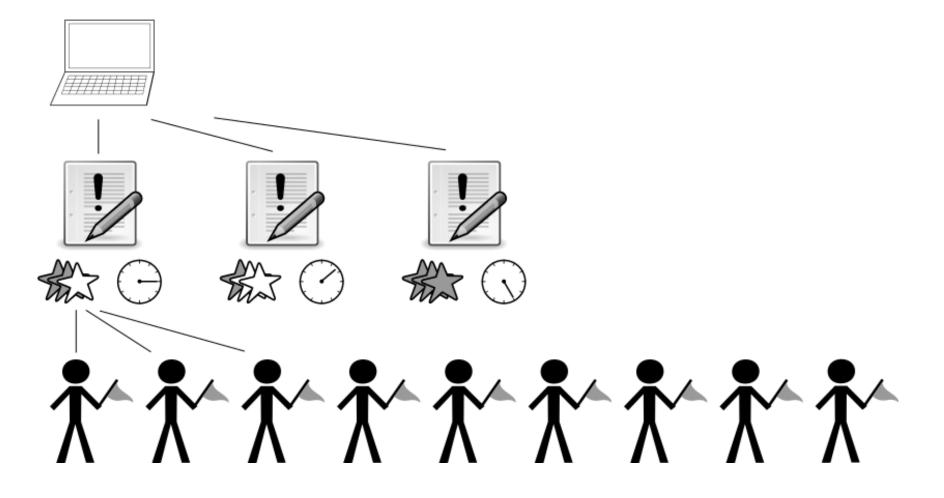
### Task also defines elementary attributes of results

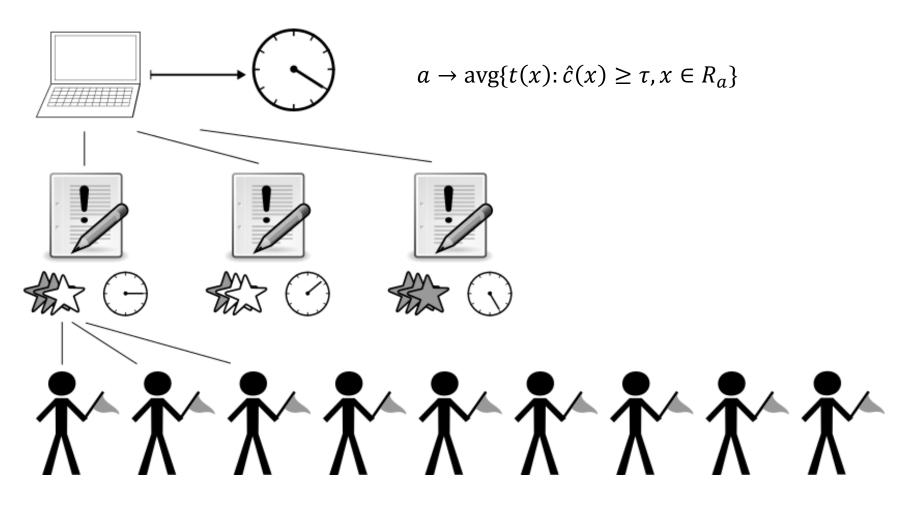
e. Submit







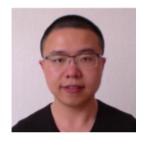




#### Assignment logic can control biases and balance confidence

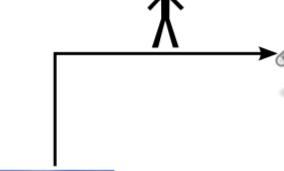




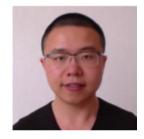


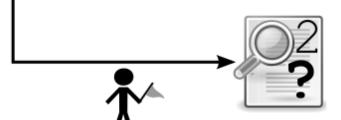


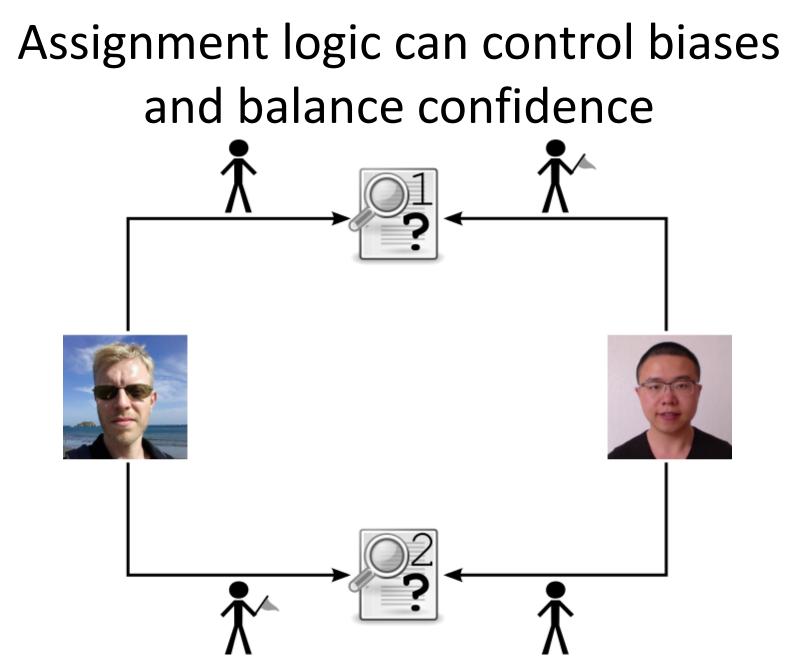
### Assignment logic can control biases and balance confidence



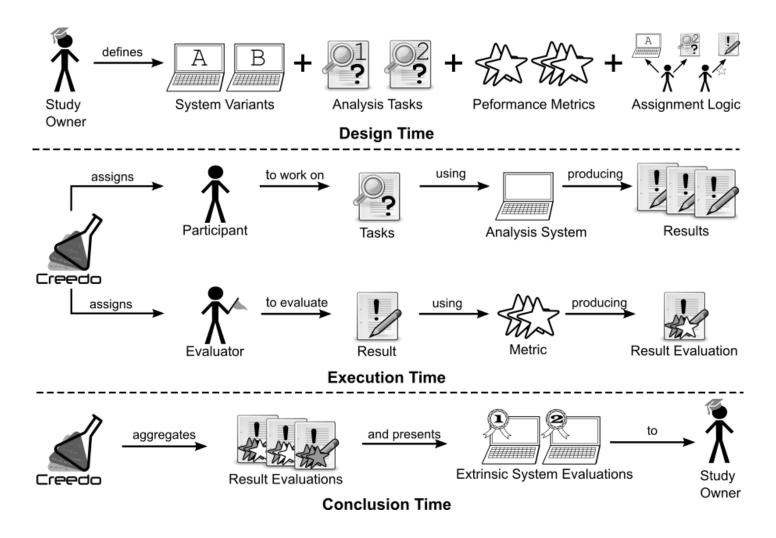




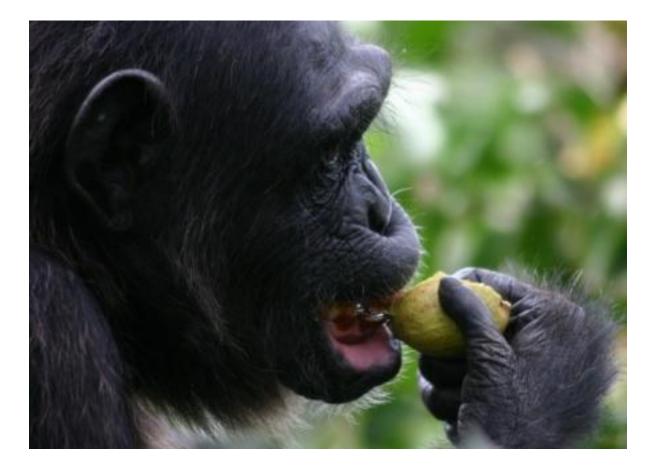




#### Creedo organizes study process







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