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June 29th, 2021

Outline

01**OCTO Technology****02****Causation****03****The Tools of Science and Statistics****04****Le paradoxe de Simpson****05****Towards a Causal Model****06****Inference Engines****07****Conclusion**



01

OCTO Technology

OCTO in Numbers

IT Consulting &
Outstanding Software

1 INTERNATIONAL
SUBSIDIARIES

HEAD-
QUARTERS



4 OFFICES
IN FRANCE

PARIS

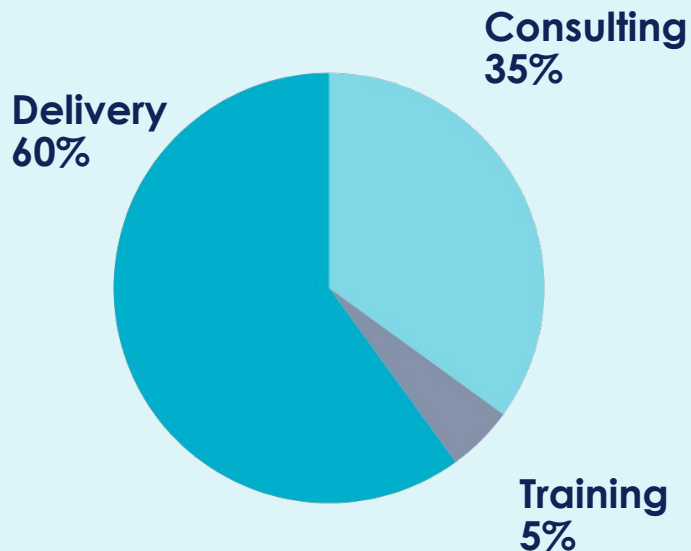


740 EMPLOYEES

with over 630 Consultants, Experts,
and Coaches

all well-versed in technology, methodology,
and sensitive to your professional challenges

Breakdown by Activity



OCTO - Digital Transformation Accelerator

USER CENTRIC

Rely on relevant technologies to **build** User Experience that can answer any need : ATAWAD "any time, anywhere, any device".

TECH TRENDS

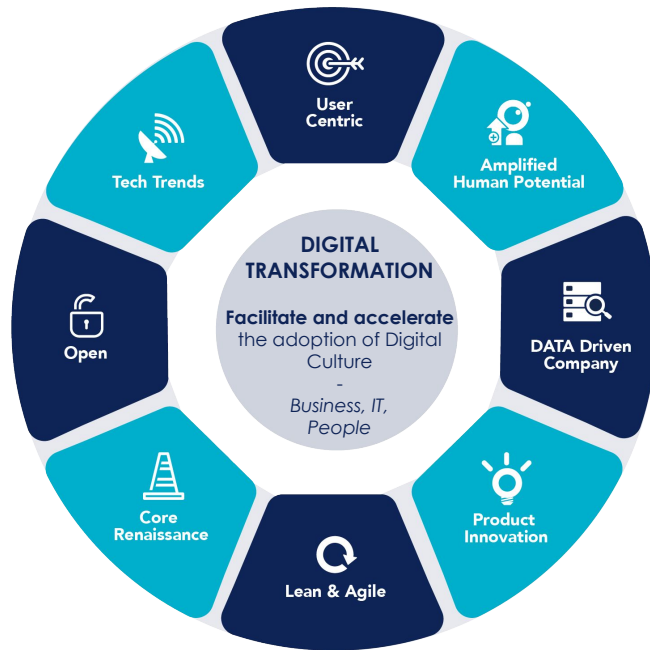
Provide expertise on the potential of technology to boost your business models and economic assets.

OPEN

Open your information system and **secure** access to your services to share, monetize, and benefit from the key drivers of Open Innovation.

CORE RENAISSANCE

Redesign the core of your information systems to meet digital's high standards, reduce TTM, and refocus on essential features.



AMPLIFIED HUMAN POTENTIAL

Share the codes of digital by establishing collaborative practices and boost potential and expertise within your teams.

DATA-DRIVEN COMPANY

Build data architecture that can drive your activities and make the most of opportunities provided by Big Data, Data Science, and Machine Learning.

PRODUCT INNOVATION

Structure and **Ensure** effective deployment of the Product Innovation approach (Design Thinking and Lean startup) to firmly plant it in your organization and processes (portfolio).

LEAN & AGILE

Coach your teams to take ownership of the best practices on the market: autonomous and multidisciplinary teams, short cycles, Test & Learn culture, industrialization of software procedures, DevOps, Software Craftmanship.

Our Ecosystem

We provide support
to all industries



INDUSTRIAL
COMPANIES



TRAVEL



DEFENSE
AEROSPACE



ENERGY
UTILITIES



BANKING



INSURANCE



RETAIL



CONSUMER
GOODS



SERVICE PROVIDERS



PUBLIC SECTOR



HEALTHCARE



ENTERTAINMENT



INTERNET



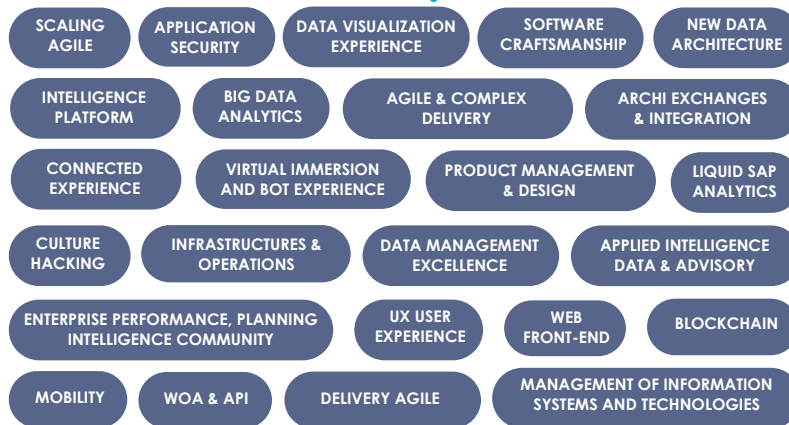
MEDIA



SERVICES



600 consultants are ready and willing to help you find solutions. Organized into tribes, they all share expertise and knowledge to provide the best!

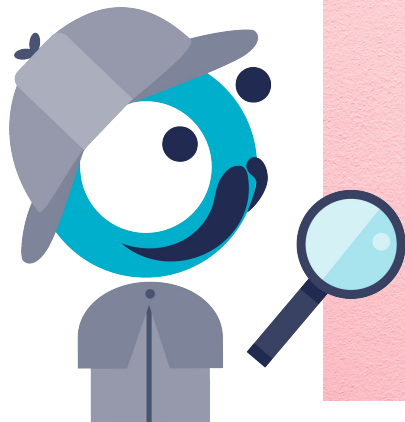




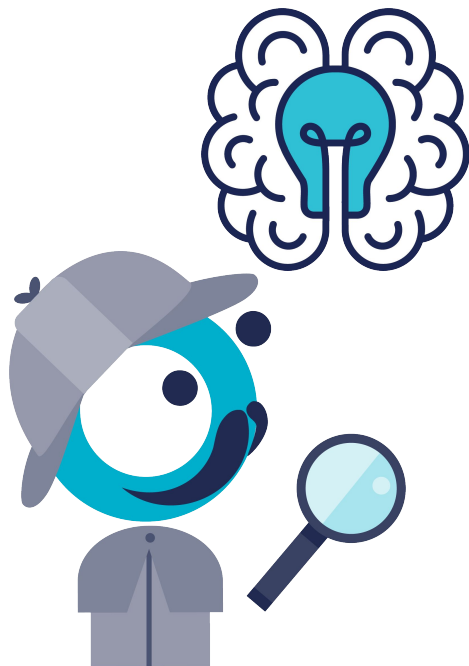
02

Causation

Why Study Causation?



Humans Think With Causation

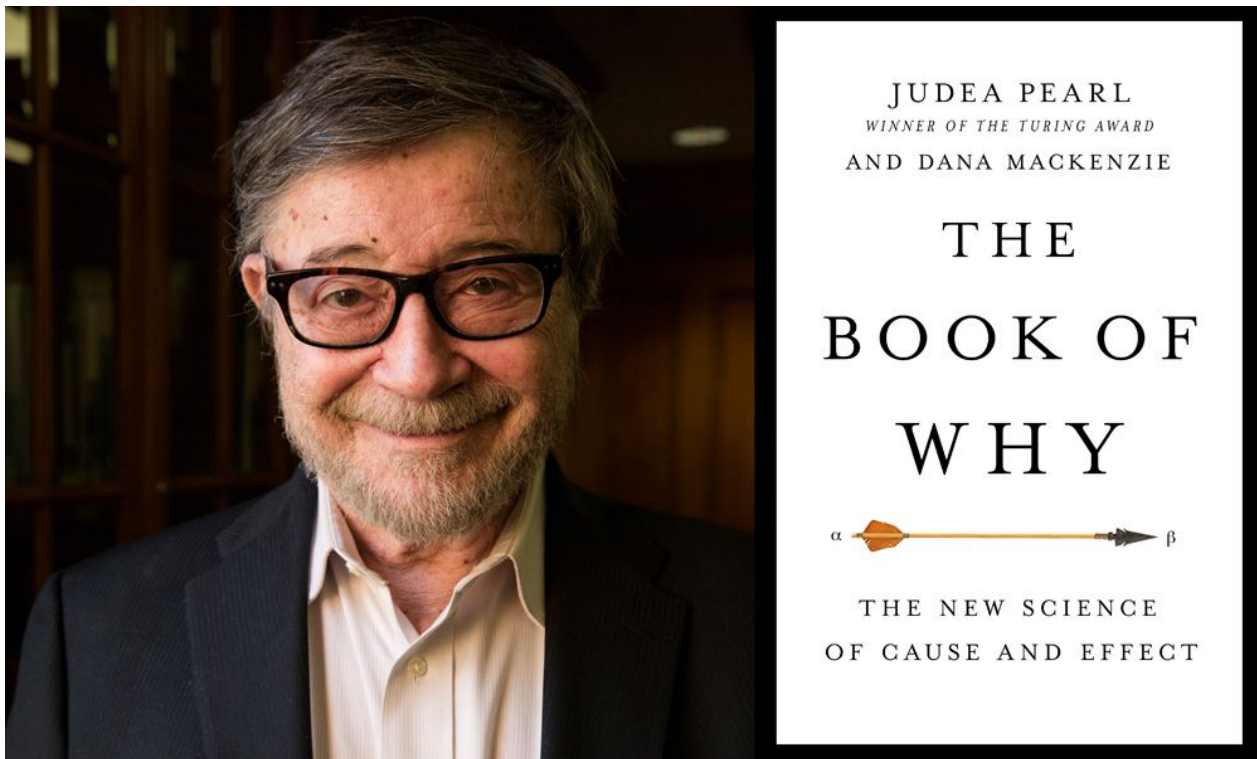


A Few Questions That Entail Causation

1. Why are some neighborhoods poorer than others?
2. Was it the new tax regulation or our advertising campaign that made our sales go up?
3. What is the efficacy of the AstraZeneca vaccine against coronavirus infection?
4. Should the European Medicines Agency approve the Sputnik V vaccine?
5. I'm about to switch careers to become a Data Scientist. Should I?

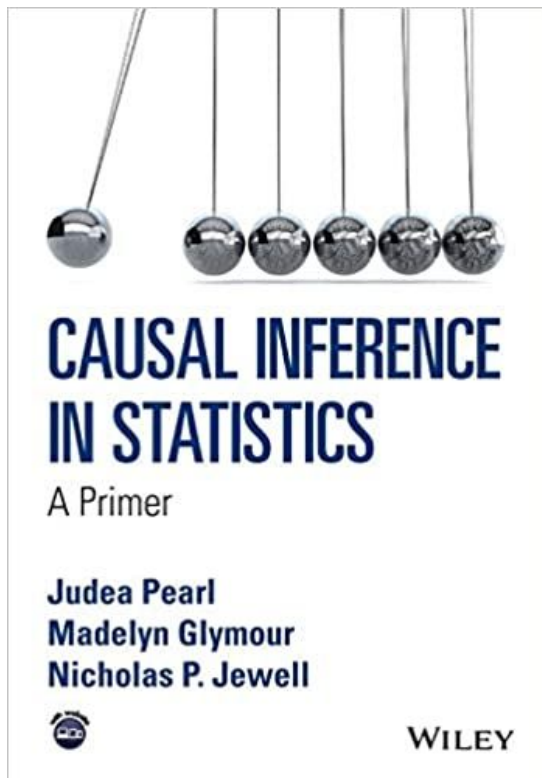
Judea Pearl

pioneer of the field of Causal Inference



Judea Pearl

To get started with causal calculus



[Series of Medium posts](#)

by Bruno Gonçalves



How Can We Find a Cause and its Effect?

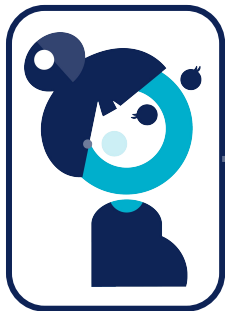


Does a drug...

have an effect on...

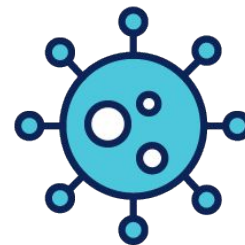


disease recovery?



Does pregnancy...

have an effect on...

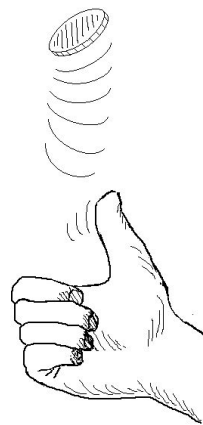
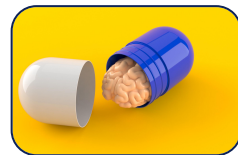


vulnerability to a virus?

How Can We Find a Cause and its Effect?

Research Methods

- ◉ **Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT)**
 - > The **Gold standard** in causal research
 - > Individuals are **randomly assigned** to a treatment condition that corresponds to a possible value of the **controlled variable**.
 - > **Randomness** guarantees that we find a causal relationship.
- ◉ **Observational Study**
 - > Data is simply collected **without intervention** on the studied environment.
 - > Causation can't be distinguished from **correlation**



03

The Tools of Science and Statistics

The Tools of Science

Mathematical equations cannot express causal relationships

- **B**: Barometer reading
- **P**: Atmospheric Pressure
- **k**: constant of proportionality

$$B = kP$$

The Tools of Science

$$B = kP$$

$$P = \frac{B}{k}$$

$$k = \frac{B}{P}$$

$$B - kP = 0$$

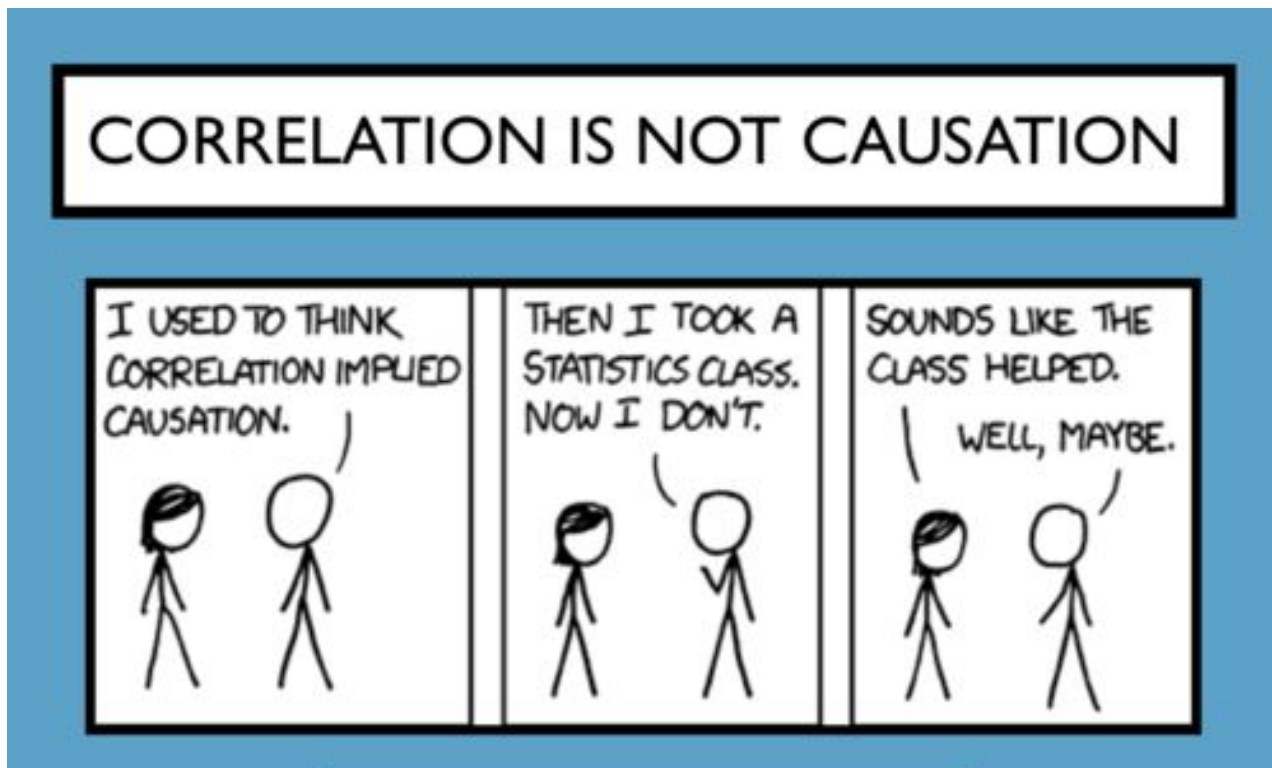
The Tools of Science

Probability

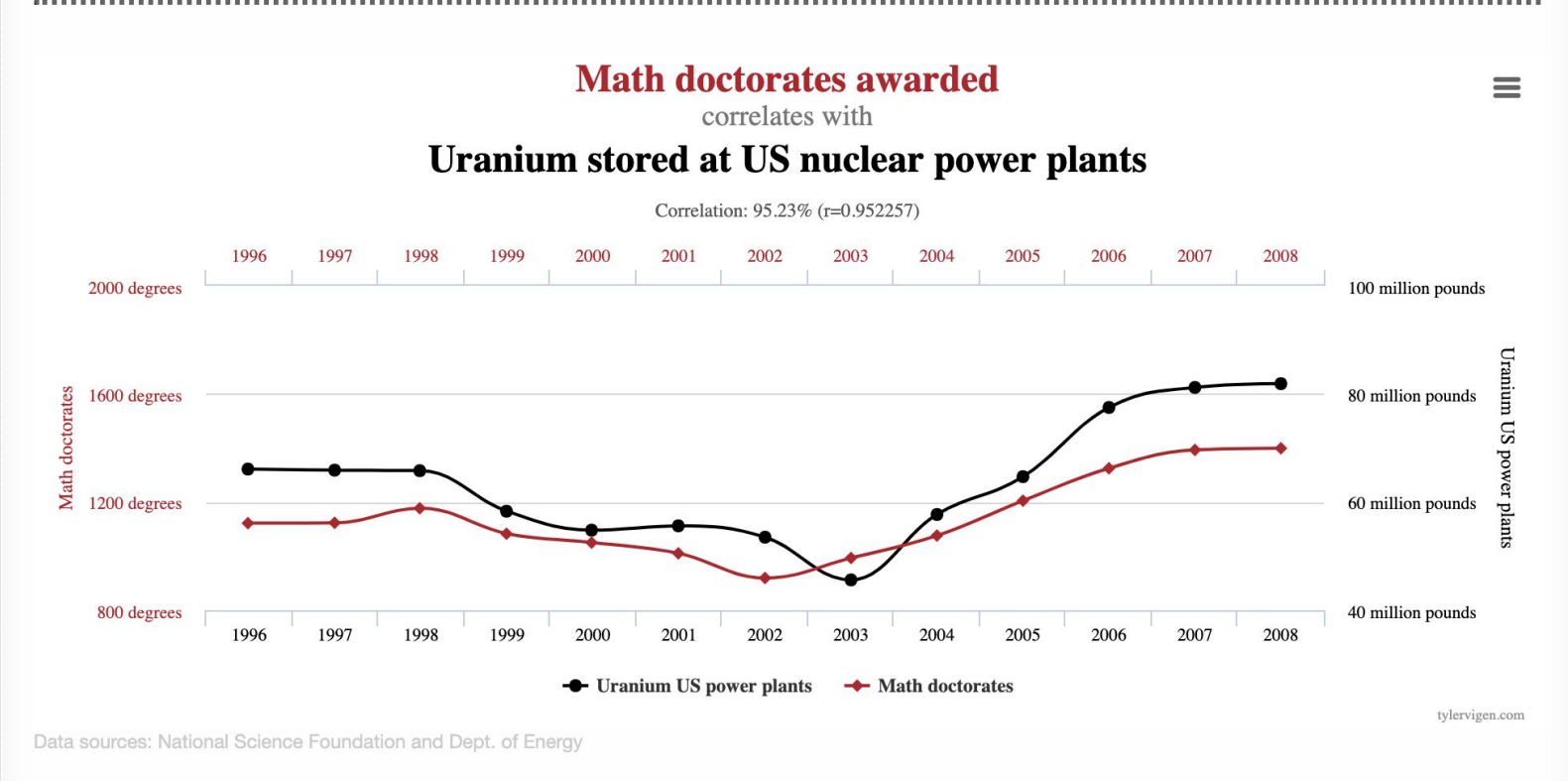


$$P(S|P = 101kPa)$$

Correlation \neq Causation



Spurious Correlations



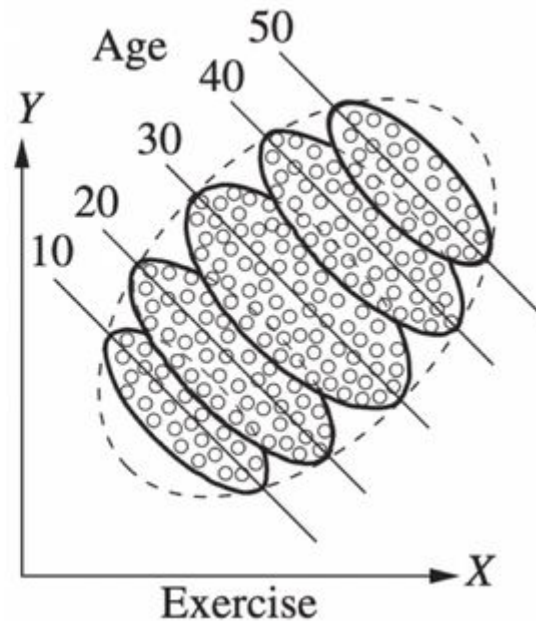
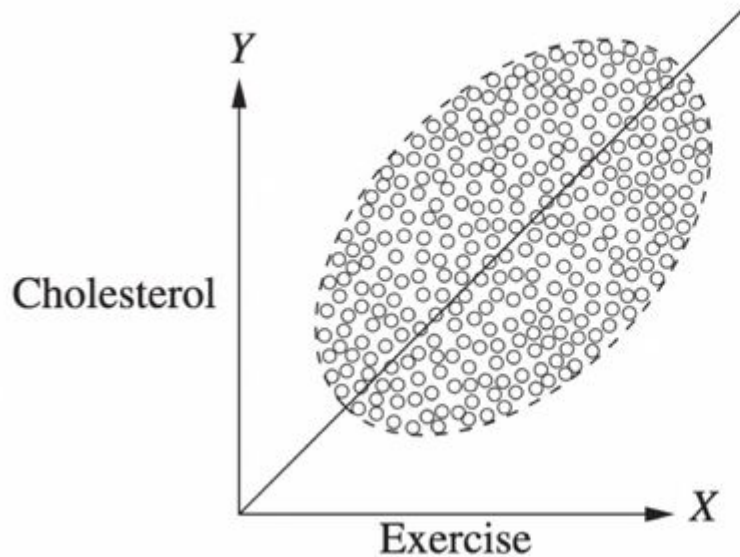
<https://www.tylervigen.com/spurious-correlations>



04

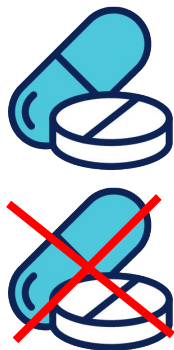
Simpson's Paradox

Simpson's Paradox



Simpson's Paradox: Fictitious Example

Recovery Rate of a Drug



Drug taking
(it's a choice)





Recovery

Simpson's Paradox: Fictitious Data as an Example

	Drug	No drug
Men	81 out of 87 recovered (93%)	234 out of 270 recovered (87%)
Women	192 out of 263 recovered (73%)	55 out of 80 recovered (69%)
Combined data	273 out of 350 recovered (78%)	289 out of 350 recovered (83%)

Counter-intuitive Mathematics


$$\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} \geq \frac{e}{f} + \frac{g}{h}$$


$$\frac{a+c}{b+d} \not\geq \frac{e+g}{f+h}$$

Statistics, an “Objective” Field

- ◉ Modern statistics' objective is to summarize data.
- ◉ Contingency tables alone cannot tell the story of the mechanism that generated the data.
- ◉ So far, causation has been handled by the scientists' **intuition**.
- ◉ **New tools** are needed to manipulate causal links easily.

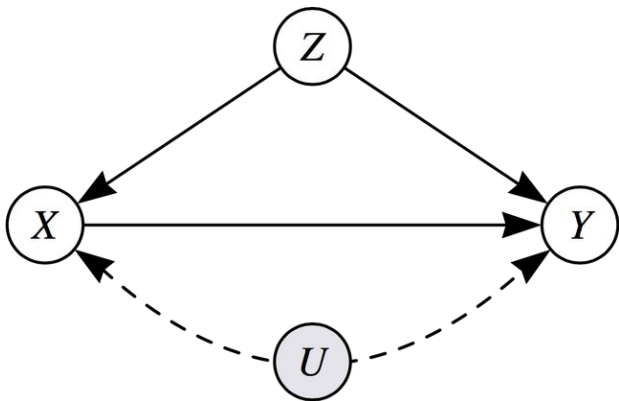
05

Towards a Causal Model

Causal Calculus

Two Components

Causal Diagram



To express what we know

Symbolic Language

$$P(Y \mid do(X))$$

To express what we want to know

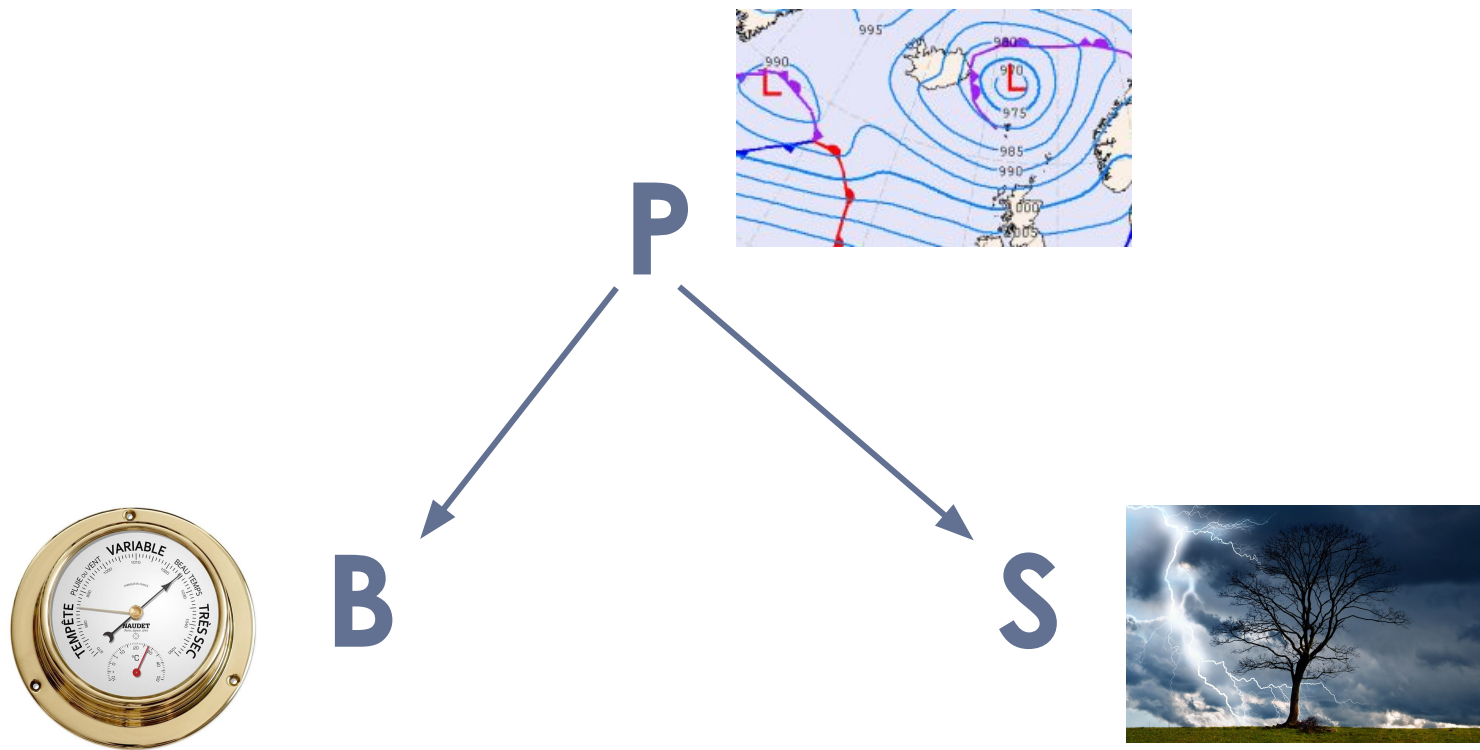
Causal Calculus

The **do()** operator

$$P(S \mid B) \quad \text{vs.} \quad P(S \mid do(B))$$



Causal Relationships Matter

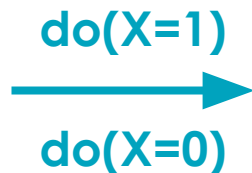


Back to our Drug Example

We want to know the effect of the drug on recovery.



Drug taking
(X)



Recovery
(Y)

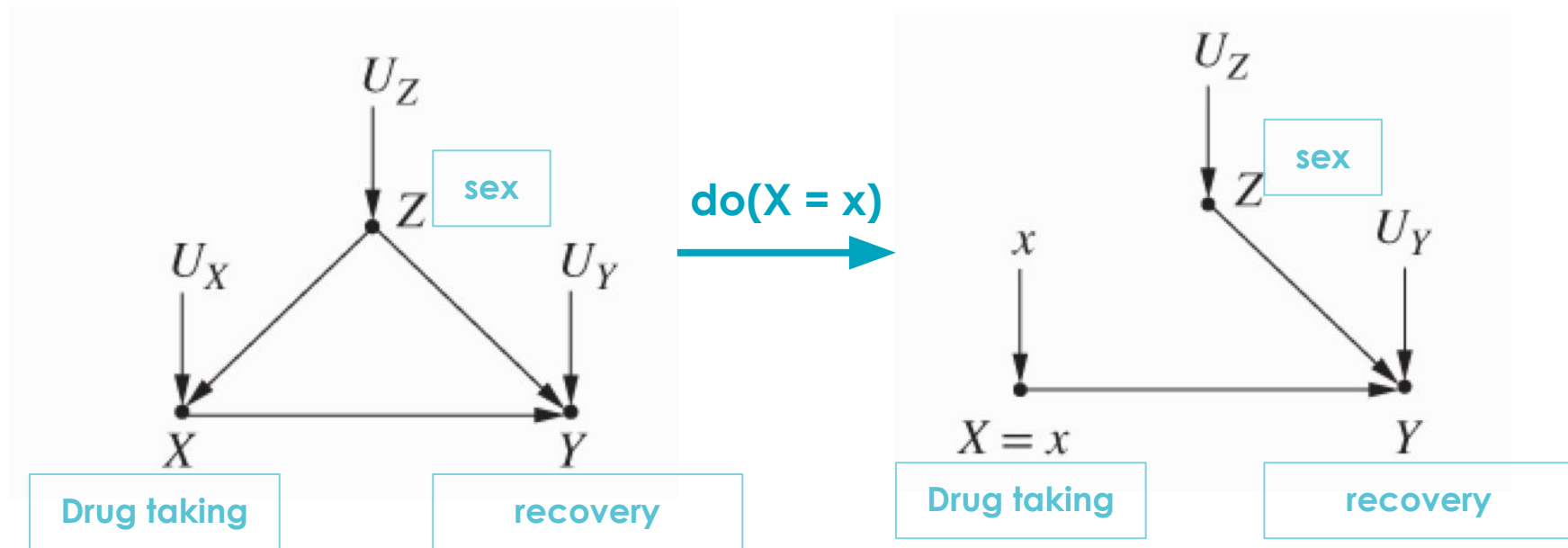
Calculate the Causal Effect

$$ACE = P(Y = 1 | do(X = 1)) - P(Y = 1 | do(X = 0))$$



ACE = Average Causal Effect

Do-calculus



The Adjustment Formula

$$P(Y = \text{😊} \mid do(X = \text{💊}))) =$$

$$P(Y = \text{😊} \mid X = \text{💊}, Z = \text{👩})P(Z = \text{👩}) \\ + P(Y = \text{😊} \mid X = \text{💊}, Z = \text{👨})P(Z = \text{👨})$$

The Adjustment Formula

$$P(Y = y | do(X = x)) = \sum_z P(Y = y | X = x, Z = z) P(Z = z)$$

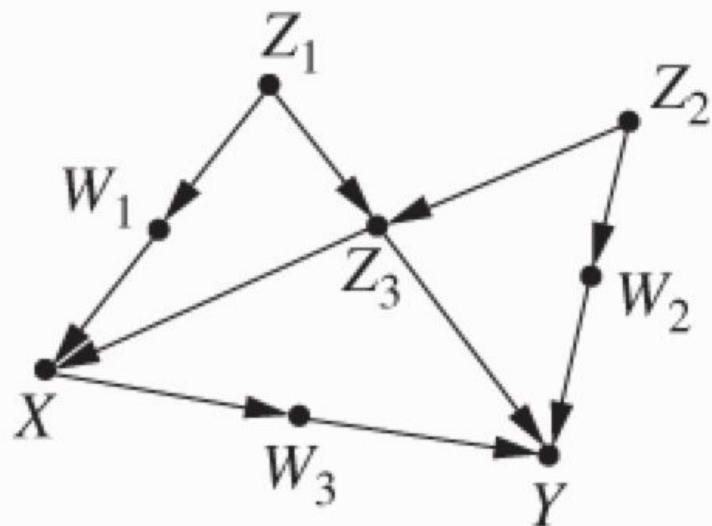
Back to the Original Data

	Drug	No drug
Men (51%)	81 out of 87 recovered (93%)	234 out of 270 recovered (87%)
Women (49%)	192 out of 263 recovered (73%)	55 out of 80 recovered (69%)
Combined data	273 out of 350 recovered (78%)	289 out of 350 recovered (83%)

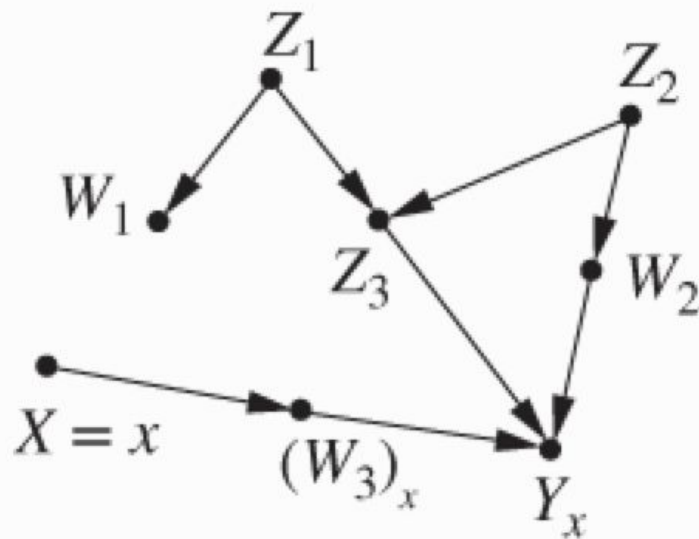
83%

78%

Graphs Can Get More Complex



(a)



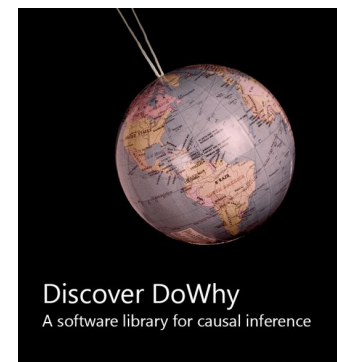
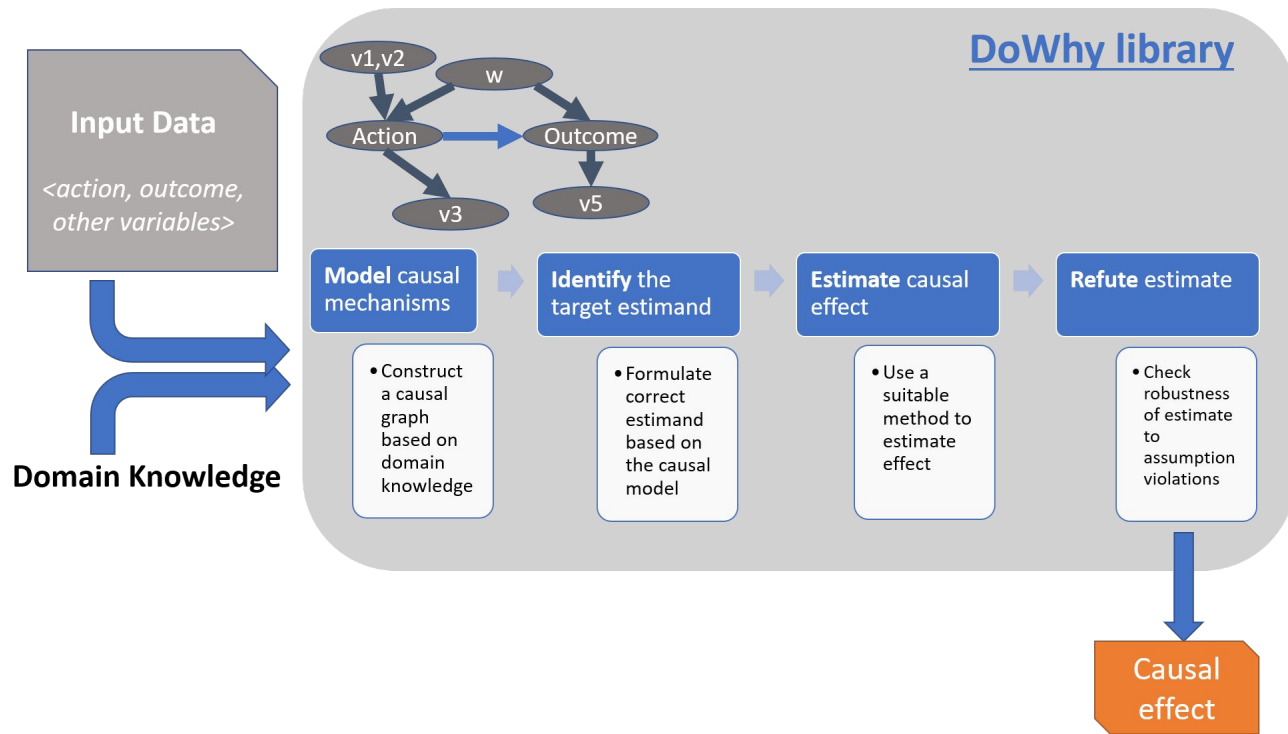
(b)

06

Inference Engines

The DoWhy Library

by Microsoft

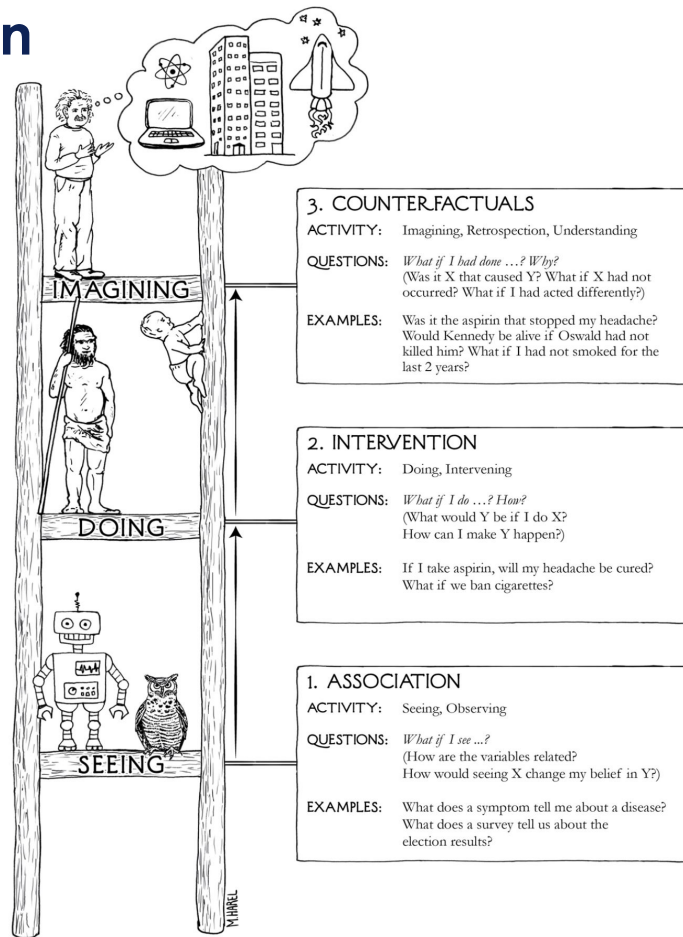




07

Conclusion

The Ladder of Causation



The Potential of Causal Inference

How could we use it in our Data Science projects?

Strengths

- Precise modelling of **causal links**
- Libraries can handle **complex** interactions.
- Transparent and **interpretable** model.
- Leverages **domain expertise**.



Difficulties

- MUST leverage **domain expertise**.
- Forces the consultant to **look beyond the data** themselves.
- Causal diagrams can be **tedious** to build.
- **Any other ideas?**



*There
Is
a Better
Way*