

# Big Data's Influence on Product Design and Quality

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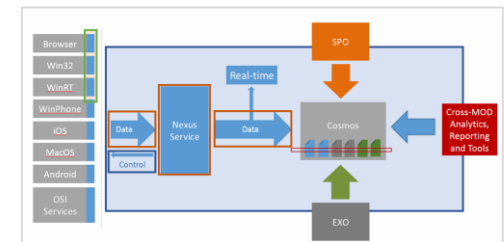
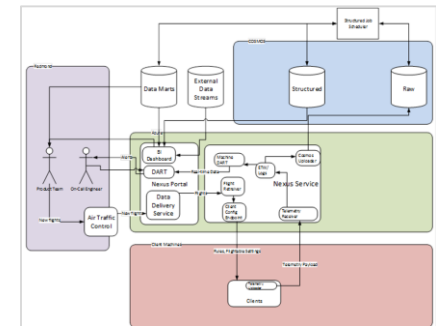
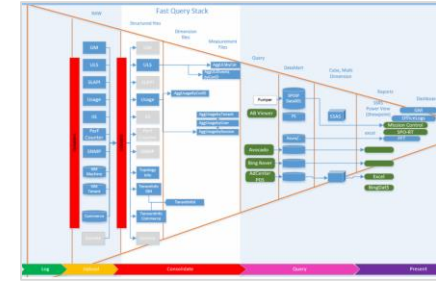
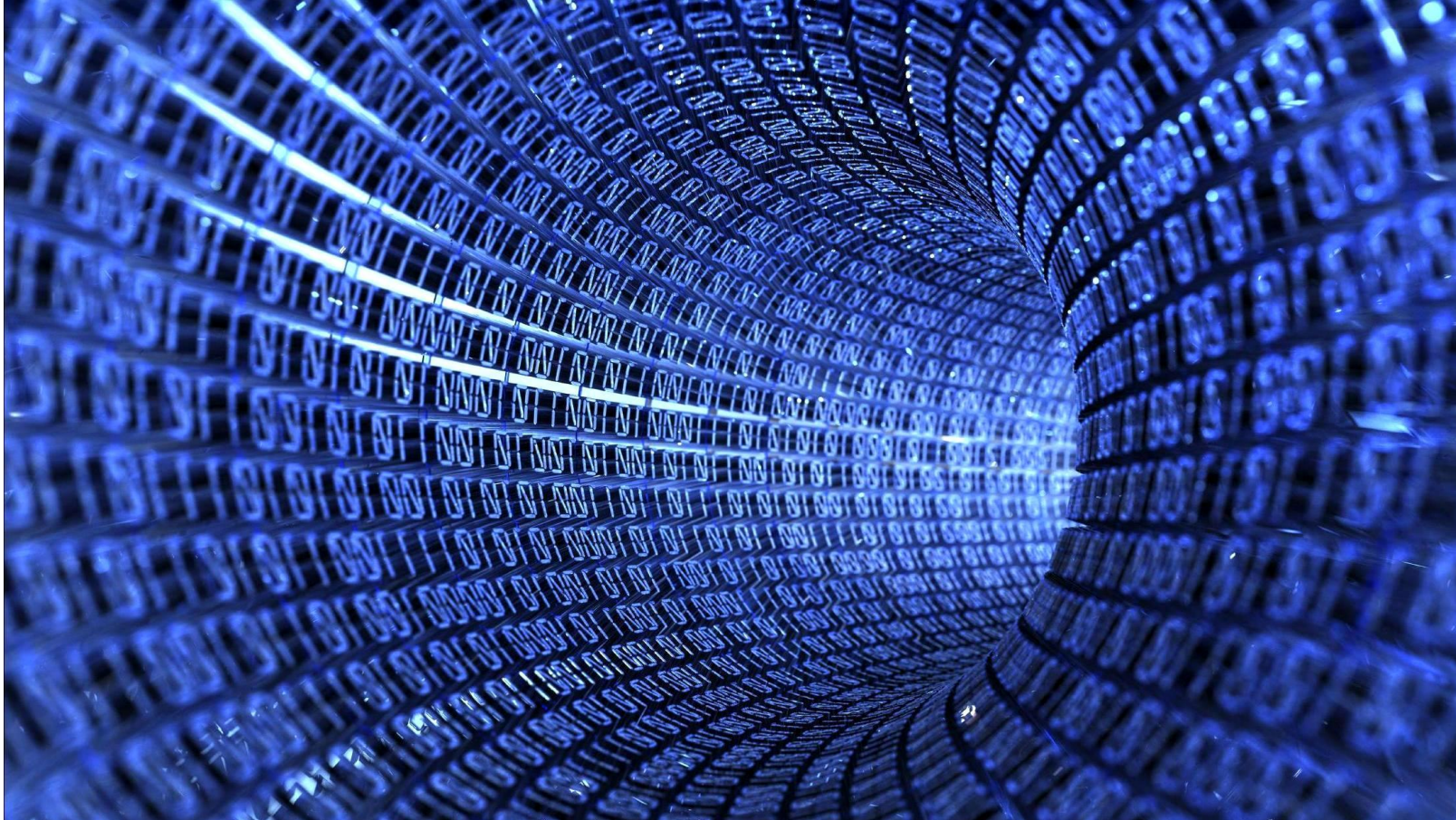
# Agenda

- ▶ **Big Data - Setting yourself up for success**
  - ▶ What are the basics – can you deal with the Big Data Chaos?
  - ▶ What problems are you really trying to solve?
  - ▶ Who (disciplines), what, and how
  - ▶ How programs evolve
- ▶ **Case Studies / Examples of Evolution**
  - ▶ Microsoft Application ScoreCard Example
  - ▶ Office Anomaly Detection

# Big Data

Setting yourself for success

# Big Data



# Can you organize your data?

What is the problem you are trying to solve?



What are the questions you are trying to answer?



Do you have the taxonomy that will help you ask these questions?



Does each discipline know their Data role?

# How can you improve



Share knowledge across teams and orgs



Taxonomy, semantics, common language

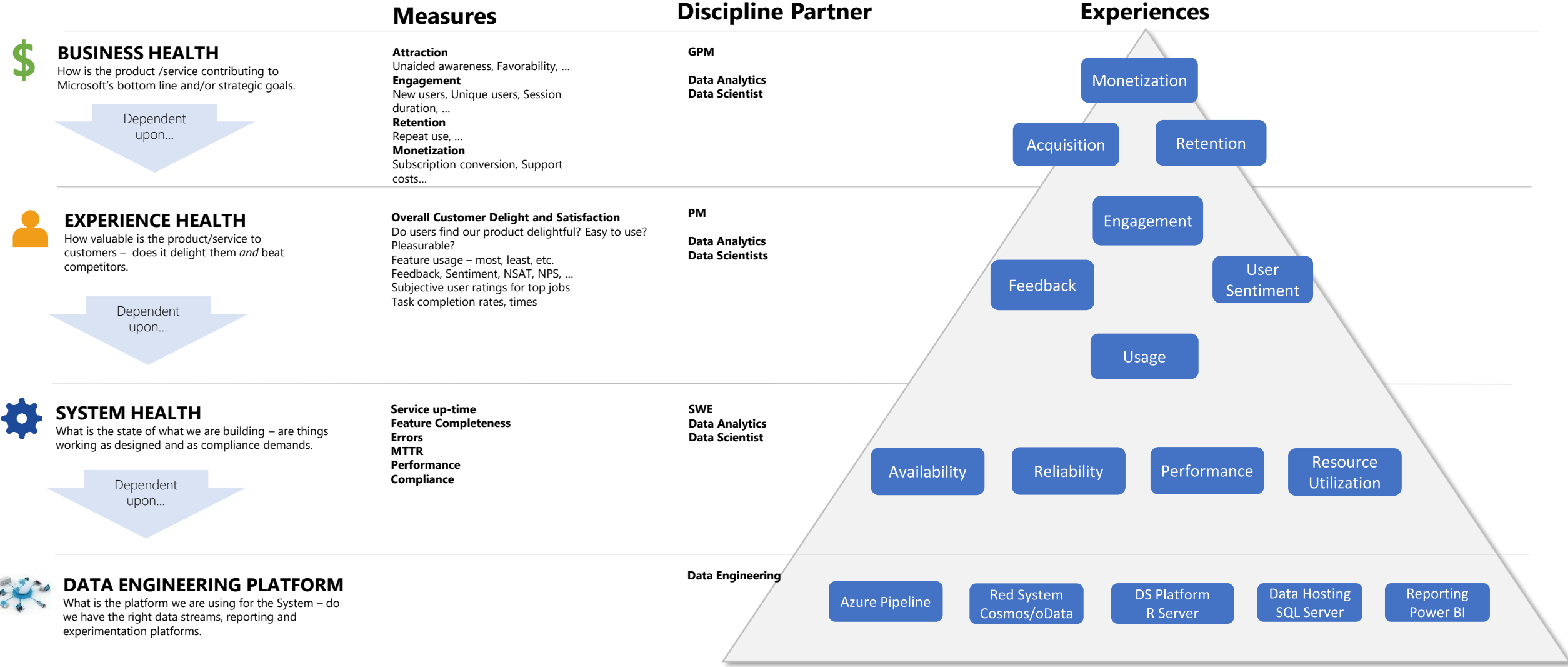


De-Duplication of work across teams and orgs



Collaboration across teams and orgs

# Customer 'Delight'...experiences that span data and roles



# How programs evolve using data



## HOW ARE WE DOING?

- KPIs defined, sources identified and first dashboard



## WHY DID THIS HAPPEN?

- Refined metrics and self-service reporting



## WHAT HAPPENS IF I DO THIS?

- Machine Learning and Predictive Analysis



# PRODUCT HEALTH SPECTRUM

Contoso Application (Example): App edit / render 3D Objects

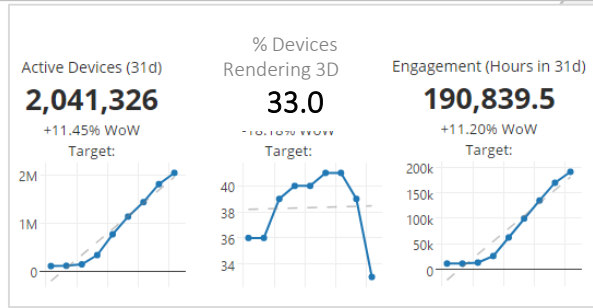
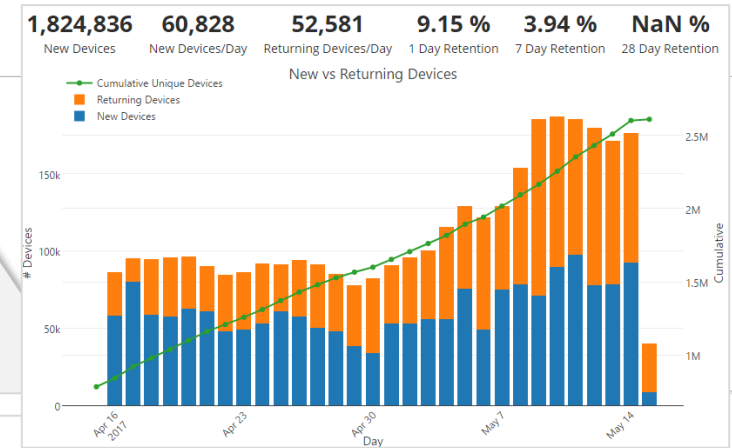
# Customer 'Delight'...experiences measures example



## BUSINESS HEALTH

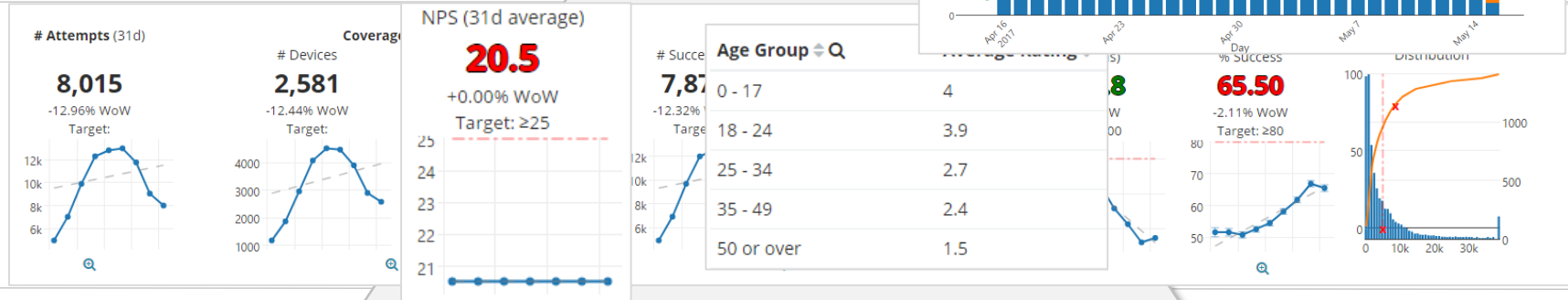
Dependent upon...

## Measures

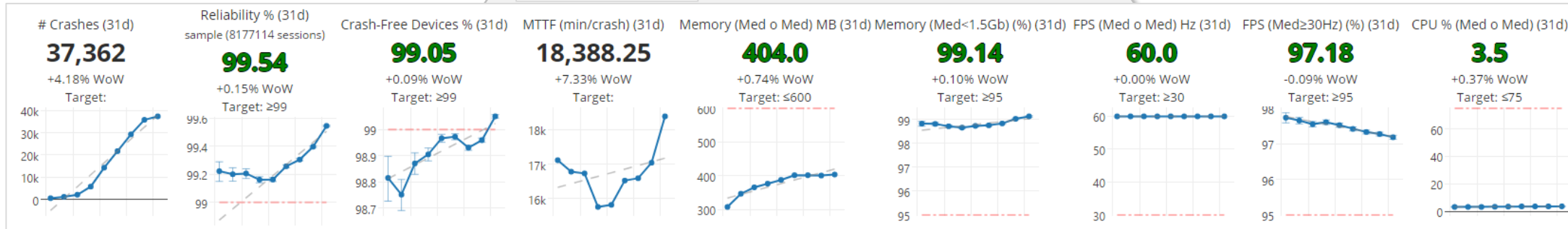


## EXPERIENCE HEALTH

Dependent upon...



## SYSTEM HEALTH



# Customer 'Delight'...experiences measures example



## BUSINESS HEALTH

Dependent upon...



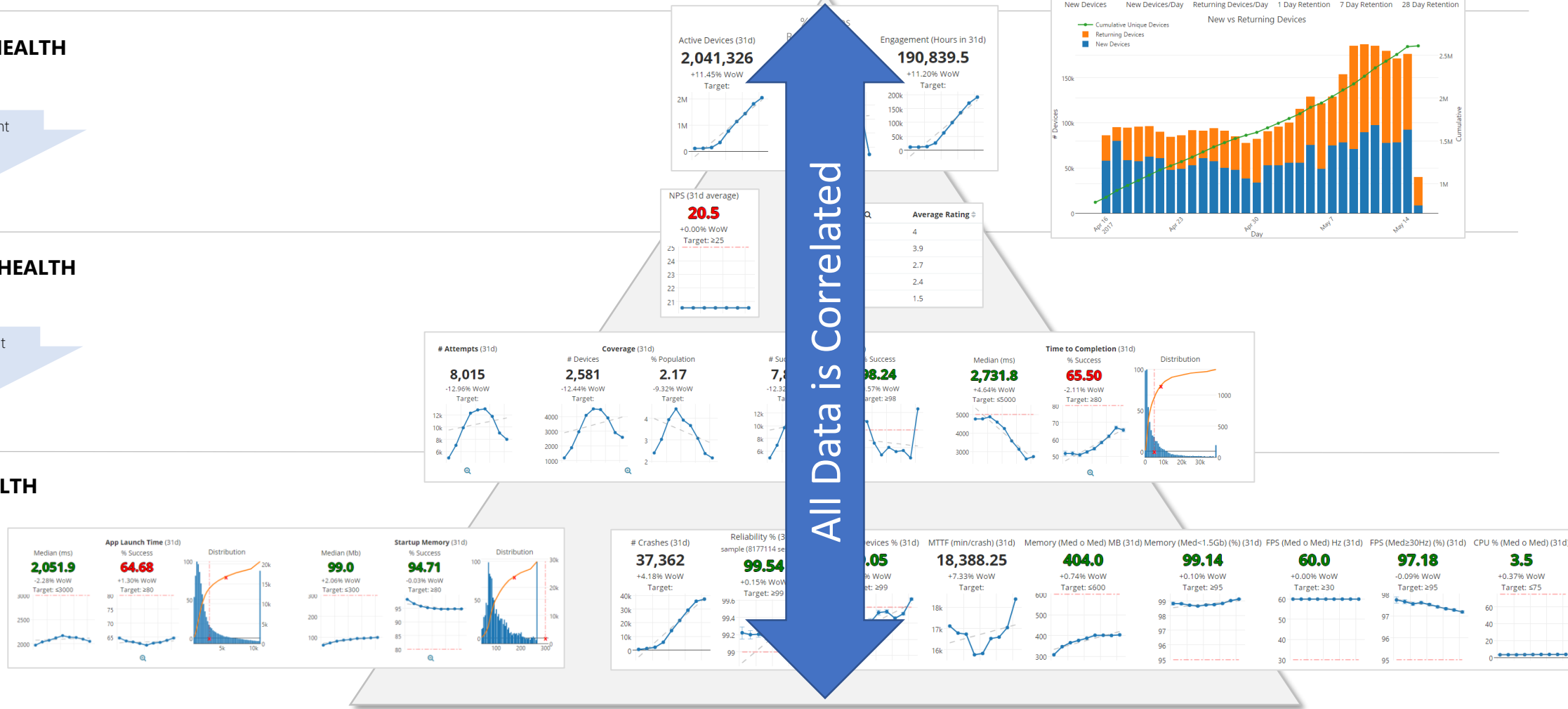
## EXPERIENCE HEALTH

Dependent upon...



## SYSTEM HEALTH

## Measures

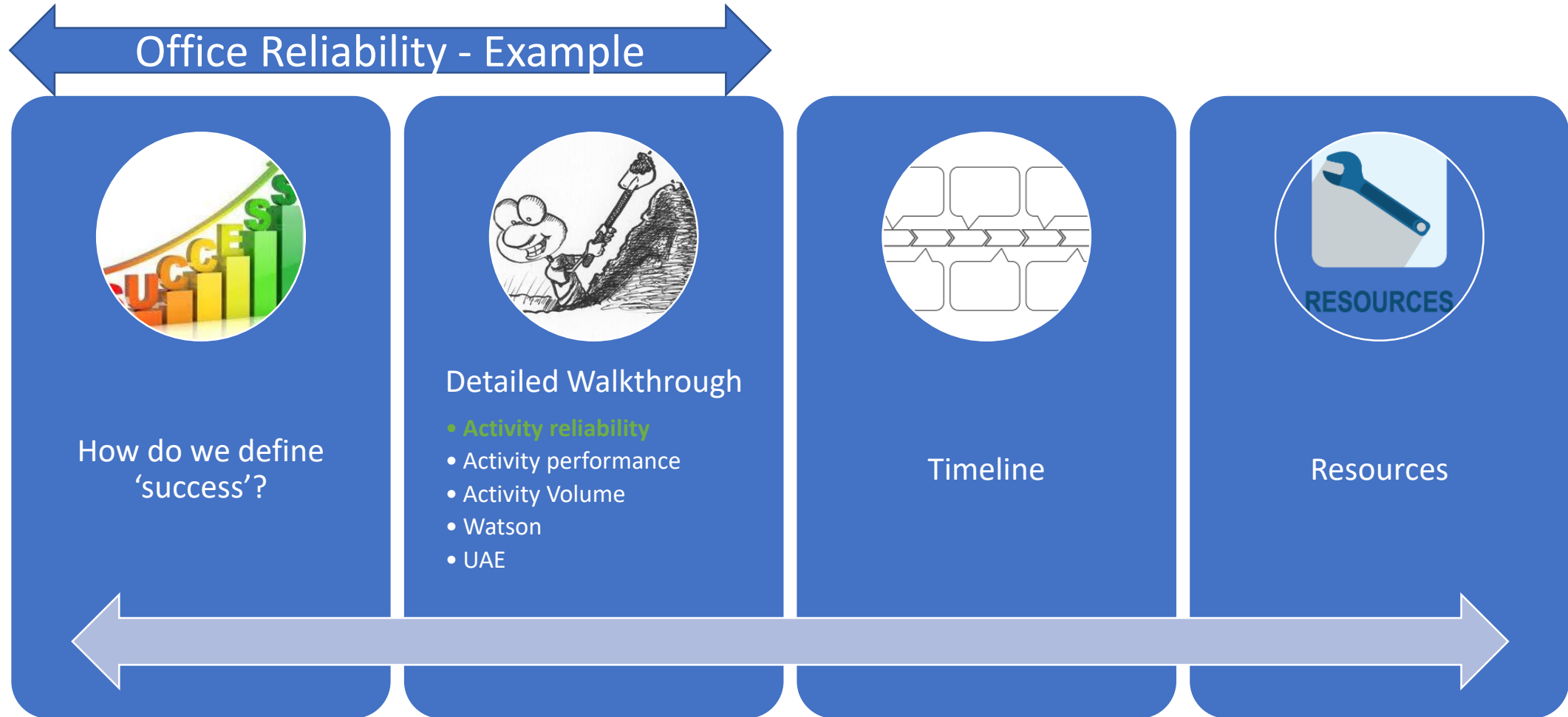


All Data is Correlated

# Anomaly detection

Office Reliability

# Anomaly Detection - Project Plan



# What is 'Anomaly detection (AD)'?

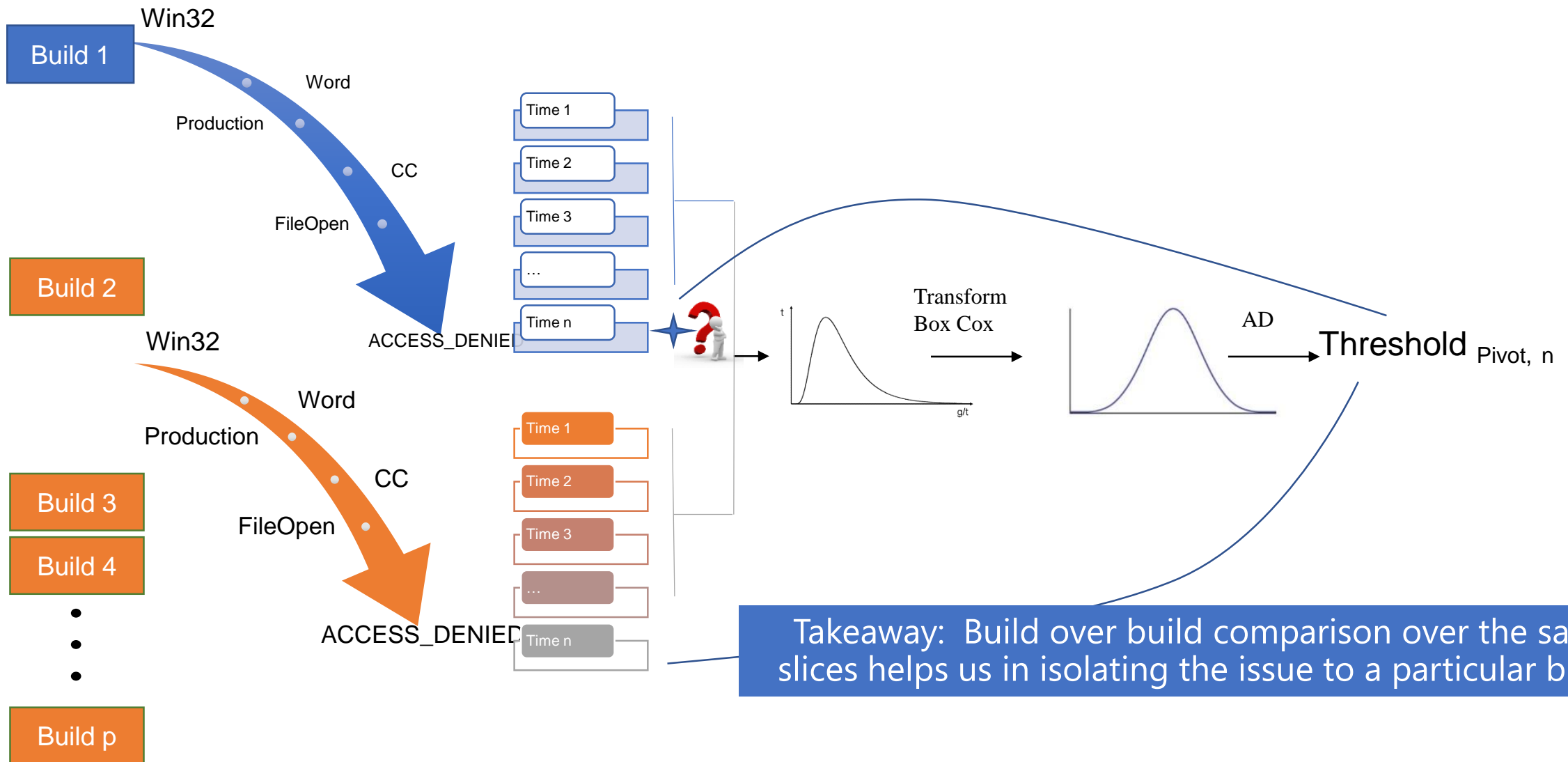
There are a lot of definitions out there –

“In [data mining](#), **anomaly detection** (also **outlier detection**) is the identification of items, events or observations which do not conform to an expected pattern or other items in a [dataset](#)”

In our world,

- The model that represents a normal behavior from a given normal training set and testing the likelihood of a test instance to be generated from the learnt model
- Training involves learning behaviors from other builds and then test a given build against the dynamic thresholds

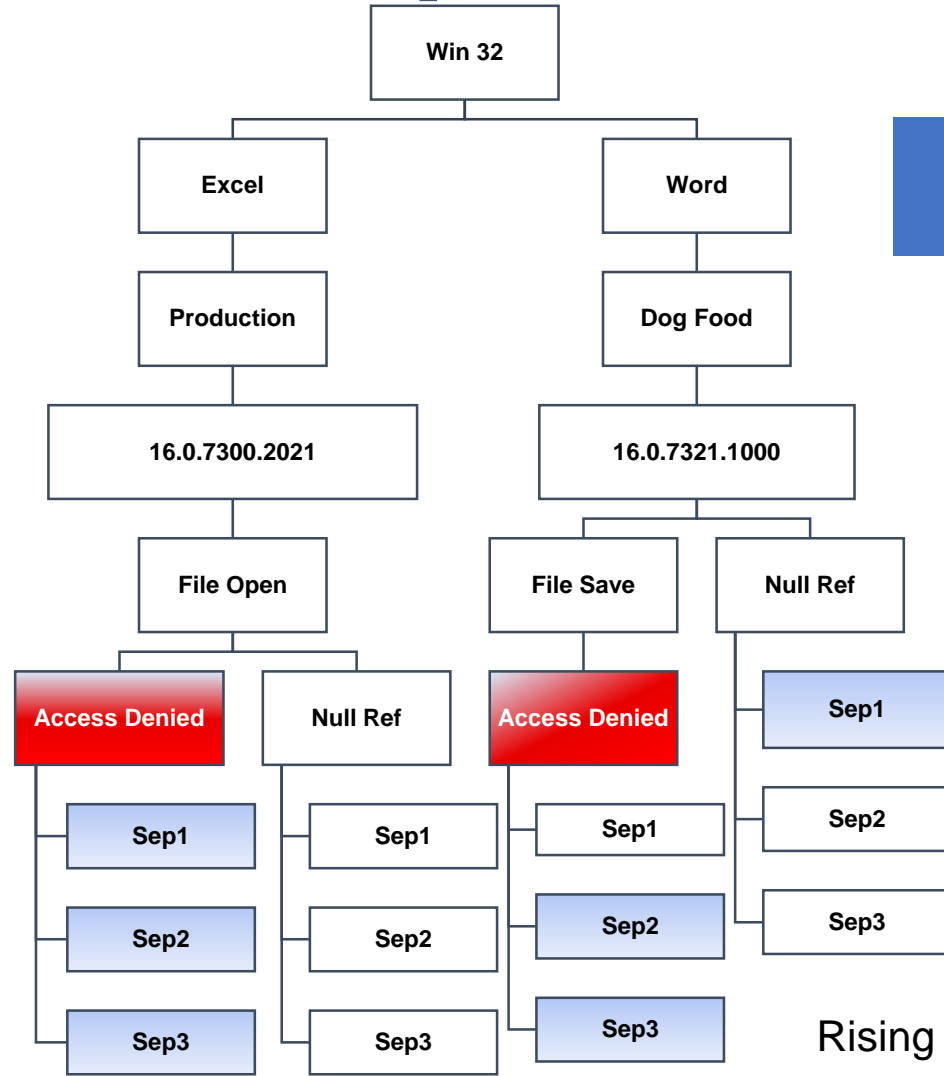
# Massively Parallel Time Series AD Model



# Rolling up anomalous points to anomalous pivots

Takeaway: Grouping anomalous points to pivots makes it more actionable!

Anomalous points  
Anomalous pivots



All days anomalies

Single day spikes

Rising anomalies



# Our 'success metrics'

- ▶ **Time To Detect** – This is a top level org metric, that measures our ability to detect ship-blocking issues earlier
  - ▶  $\sum_{k=0}^n$  Time when bug was created –  
Time when the issue was checked in (based on root cause)
- ▶ **Internal metrics**
  - ▶ Usage of the reports/offerings per team/GEM/GPM
    - ▶ # of users
    - ▶ # of views
  - ▶ # of Alerts created
  - ▶ # of Bugs created, sliced by ship-blocking v/s not



# Thank You!

Questions?