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# Genesys Predictive Routing Help

How to configure score expressions

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Using Genesys Predictive Routing (GPR) is all about improving key performance indicators (KPIs) in your environment. These KPIs are represented as the *target metric* in your predictors and in analysis reports, such as the Feature Analysis report. When you configure a predictor, you have the option of entering a *score expression*, which

### Related documentation:

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## Using expressions to improve scoring results

Predictors support the use of score expressions. This topic explains how metrics for which a higher score is better (metrics you want to maximize) differ from metrics for which a lower score is better (metrics you want to minimize). The discussion also accounts for whether the metric is of a classification type (results fall into categories or classes) or regression type (results can occur along a continuum of values, usually with specified minimum and maximum values).

### Important

GPR uses the term *p\_score* to indicate the raw predictor score returned from the GPR scoring engine. This is an internally derived value and is not related to *p*-value or any other standard statistical terminology.

## How URS interprets score values

URS has certain constraints on how it expects score values to be provided. Keep in mind the following:

- URS expects scores to be  $\geq 0$ .
- URS assumes that higher scores are better.
- Use the max-score configuration option to specify the highest score value URS can expect to encounter from GPR.
- URS truncates scores to integers by dropping any decimals produced by the scoring engine. As a result, if GPR generates scores of 99.01, 99.50 and 99.99, URS truncates all three scores to 99.

## Increasing and decreasing functions

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An *increasing scoring expression* or *increasing function* is one where the value of the expression increases if you increase the p\_score. The following are examples of increasing scoring expressions:

- p\_score
- 1+ p\_score
- p\_score -10
- 5\*p\_score
- (2\*p\_score - 5)

To see how this works, take the last example. If you evaluate (2\*p\_score -5) for two values, 1 and 2, you get the following results:

- $2*1-5 = -3$
- $2*2 -5 = -1$

As you increased the p\_score from 1 to 2, the scoring expression value increased as well, from -3 to -1. This is the defining characteristic of an increasing function, which can be used for metrics where a higher value is better. And as stated before, if you do not configure a scoring expression, the metric is treated as one you want to maximize.

A *decreasing scoring expression* or *decreasing function* is one where the value of the expression decreases if you increase the p\_score. The following are examples of decreasing scoring expressions:

- 1-p\_score
- 10-p\_score
- 1/p\_score

To see how this works, take the last example. If you evaluate 1/p\_score for two values, 1 and 10, you get the following results:

- $1/1 = 1$
- $1/10 = 0.1$

As you increase the p\_score from 1 to 10, the scoring expression value decreases from 1 to 0.1. This shows that you have a decreasing scoring expression, which you can use for a metric where a lower score is better.

## Scoring expressions for classification analysis

A metric with binary classification results—one where the outcome is either of two values—can be either optimal when higher or optimal when lower, depending which of the two values is preferred. For example, you might have a metric indicating whether a sale was successful, with 1 meaning a sale was made and 0 meaning no sale. In this case, the desired outcome is the higher value, so GPR can handle this as a metric to be maximized. This is GPR default behavior, so entering a scoring expression is optional.

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However, you might have a target metric such as deactivation, where if an SMS message is sent it—metric result is 1—this indicates that the customer deactivated their account. If the customer stays active, they do not send an SMS, and the result is 0, the desired outcome. In this case, to optimize the result, you should configure your predictor with a score expression of  $1 - p\_score$ . This flips the zeros to ones and the ones to zeros, and GPR correctly handles the metric as a case where you want to minimize the metric value.

## Scoring expressions for regression analysis

For regression metrics, you can use a number of different types of scoring functions. The examples given above for the increase and decrease functions are regression-type scoring functions. The following recommendations can guide you in creating effective scoring expressions.

### Example 1—Known Range of Values

The target variable ranges from 1 to 10. If you want to minimize the metric value, you might use the scoring expression  $10 - (p\_score - 1)$ . This scoring expression neatly preserves the original range of the target metric. If you evaluate the scoring expression with  $p\_score$  values of 10 and 1, you get output values of 1 and 10, respectively. This is an ideal result.

This can be stated more generally as  $max - (p\_score - min)$ , where *max* is the maximum metric value and *min* is the minimum metric value.

### Example 2—Unknown Range of Values

What if the maximum and minimum values of the target metric are unknown, as when working with AHT? In that case, use this scoring expression:  $1/p\_score$ .

Note that there are important considerations when working with division in scoring expressions:

- The denominator must *never* evaluate to 0. In the case of AHT, because AHT is never negative, you can change the denominator to  $1 + p\_score$ .
- Write the numerator as 1.0 instead of 1, which tells Python (the underlying processing language) to interpret the numerator as a *float* value instead of an *int* value.
  - If the operation is performed on *int* values, the result must be an integer; that is, it cannot be a decimal or fraction. As a result, the output might be different than you anticipate. For example:
    - $1/2$  (1 is an *int*) = 0
    - $1.0/2$  (1.0 is a *float*) = 0.5.

Keeping these two rules in mind, the final scoring expression for our example of AHT becomes  $1.0/(1 + p\_score)$ .

This is, in fact, a good scoring expression for AHT, but adding another term to the generalized expression ensures that you do not end up dividing by zero in other cases:  $1.0/(1 + p\_score - min)$ , where *min* is the minimum metric value. If your metric has no set minimum—as AHT does not—use the minimum possible value.

### Example 3—All Possible Values are Positive

As in the case of AHT, there is no set minimum, but the value cannot be a negative number.

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Therefore, use 0 as the minimum.

#### **Example 4—The Minimum Value Can Be a Negative Number**

If the target metric is in the range -5 to +5, then  $1/(1+p\_score)$  results in 0 as the denominator for  $p\_score=-1$ . To avoid that, use  $1/(1 + p\_score - (-5))$ . Now, the denominator can never be 0.

## Metrics and score expressions in predictors

GPR supports both metrics where a higher value is better, such as FCR, CSAT, and so on, and metrics where a lower score is better, such as AHT, deactivation, and so on. When handling scoring requests, by default GPR assumes metrics should be maximized. If necessary, use the scoring expression field in your predictor configuration to manipulate the raw metric values.

For example, if you are creating a predictor for a metric you want to minimize, the simple expression  $1/p\_score$  transforms your metric so that lower (improved) scores generate a higher result. See Example 2—Unknown Range of Values under "Scoring Expressions for Regression Analysis" (above) for a full discussion of the best expression to use for metrics you want to minimize.

For a complete discussion of how to create and use predictors, see [Create and update predictors](#).