

# Building a Unified Machine Learning Pipeline with XGBoost and Spark

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Distributed Machine Learning Community (DMLC) & Microsoft

### **About Me**

- Nan Zhu
  - Software Engineer in Microsoft
    - Spark Streaming, Structured Streaming integration with Azure Event Hubs (a talk at 5:00 p.m. today)
    - Spark Workload Performance Test/Monitoring/Optimization
  - Committee member of Apache MxNet (incubator) and DMLC, Contributor of Apache Spark



# About Distributed Machine Learning Community (DMLC)

- DMLC is a group of researchers and engineers collaborating on open-source machine learning projects
- What we are building
  - XGBoost (<a href="https://github.com/dmlc/xgboost">https://github.com/dmlc/xgboost</a> )
  - MxNet (<a href="https://github.com/dmlc/mxnet">https://github.com/dmlc/mxnet</a> )
  - Etc.



### Agenda

- Introduction to XGBoost and XGBoost-Spark
  - Will not go into algorithm details and formula derivations(<a href="http://www.kdd.org/kdd2016/papers/files/rfp0697-chenAemb.pdf">http://www.kdd.org/kdd2016/papers/files/rfp0697-chenAemb.pdf</a>)
- Why Integrating XGBoost and Spark?
- Design of XGBoost-Spark
- What we can learn from XGBoost-Spark



# Disclaimer: Personal Contribution to XGBoost Project



### Introduction to XGBoost



### XGBoost & XGBoost-Spark (1)

#### XGBoost

- A Gradient Boost Tree System
- Created by Tianqi Chen (PhD student in UW) in 2014
- Today: Python, R, Java, Scala, C++ bindings. Runs on single machine, Hadoop, Spark, Flink and GPU.

### XGBoost-Spark

- Integrating XGBoost and Apache Spark
- Idea generated during NIPS 2015 in the discussion between Tianqi and me.
- First Generation (RDD) in March of 2016
- Second Generation (DataFrame + ML Framework) in September of 2016

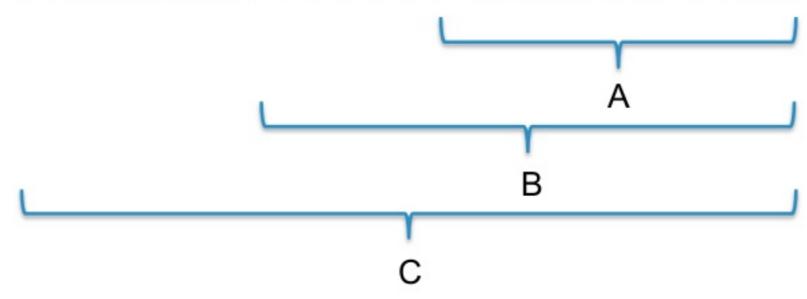


### XGBoost & XGBoost-Spark (2)

- More than half of the winning solutions in machine learning challenges hosted at Kaggle adopt XGBoost
- XGBoost-Spark Users' Affiliations:
  - Airbnb, Alibaba, eBay, Microsoft, Snapshots, Tencent, Uber, etc.
- XGBoost Developers
  - University of Washington, Microsoft, Uptake, etc.



### XGBoost: Gradient Boost Decision Tree





### **Decision Tree in XGBoost**

CART: Classification and Regression Tree

Input: age, gender, occupation, ... Does the person like computer games

age < 15

y

is male?

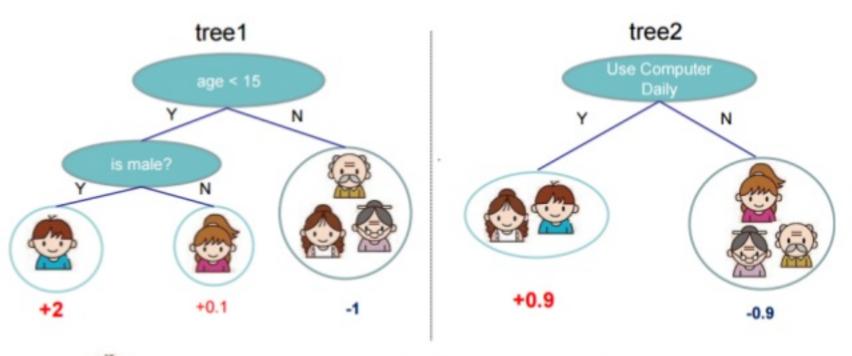
N

prediction score in each leaf +2 +0.1 -1



## What is Decision Tree Boosting?

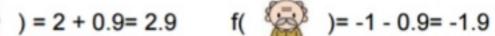
Tree Boosting with CARTs



#### Ensemble Learning:

Use multiple weaker Learners to achieve better performance than anyone alone



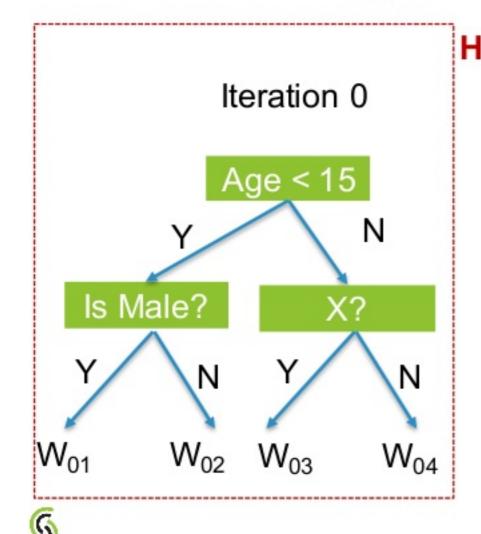


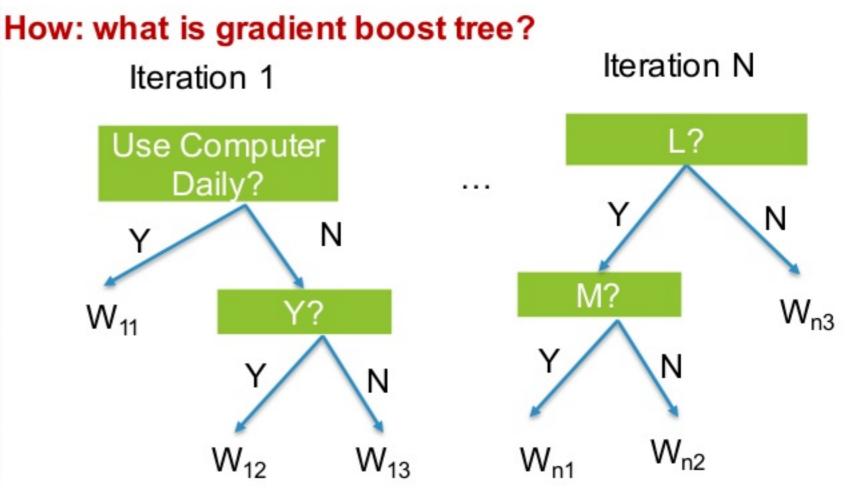


Prediction of is sum of scores predicted by each of the tree



### Learning Trees with XGBoost





### Supervised Learning Basics

$$Obj(\theta) = L(\theta) + \Omega(\theta)$$

 $L(\theta)$  - Training Loss: measures how well model fit on training data

 $\Omega(\theta)$  - Regularization: measures complexity of model (we do not want to get a model only fitting with already-seen, i.e. training, data)



### Objective Function in XGBoost

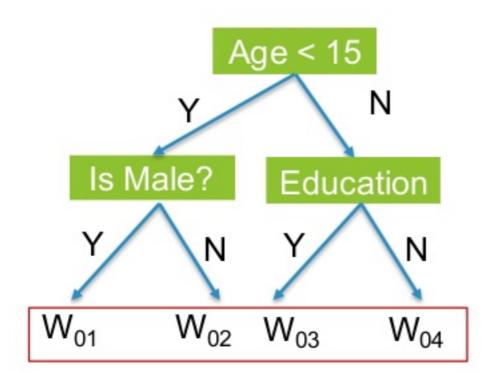
$$Obj^{t}(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} L(y_{i}, y_{i}^{t-1} + f_{t}(x_{i})) + \Omega(f_{t})$$

 $y_i$  - ground truth of data point i  $y_i^{t-1}$  - prediction for data point i in iteration t -1

 $f_t$  – tree with the optimal structure to be added in iteration t



### **Gradient Boosting in XGBoost (1)**



Question 1: How to decide values of  $W_{0x}$ ?



## **Gradient Boosting in XGBoost (2)**

$$Obj^{t}(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} L(y_i, y_i^{t-1} + f_t(x_i)) + \Omega(f_t)$$

 $f_t(x_i)$ : **a vector** of scores of leave nodes, and **a function** maps data points to leaves,  $w_q(x)$ 

 $\Omega(f_t)$ : number of leaf nodes, T, and sum of squared score of leaf nodes

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} L(y_i, y_i^{t-1} + w_q(x)) + \gamma T + \frac{1}{2} \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{T} w_j^2$$



### **Gradient Boosting in XGBoost (3)**

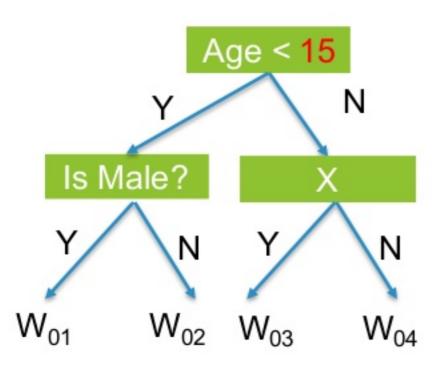
Finally 
$$w_j^* = -\frac{G_j}{H_j + \lambda}$$
  $Obj = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^T \frac{G_j^2}{H_j + \lambda} + \gamma T$ 

where 
$$G_j = \sum_{i \in I_j} g_i \ H_j = \sum_{i \in I_j} h_i$$
 
$$g_i = \partial_{\hat{y}^{(t-1)}} l(y_i, \hat{y}^{(t-1)}), \ h_i = \partial_{\hat{y}^{(t-1)}}^2 l(y_i, \hat{y}^{(t-1)})$$



(http://www.kdd.org/kdd2016/papers/files/rfp0697-chenAemb.pdf)

## Finding Optimal Splitting Point in XGBoost



Question 2: How to decide splitting point, e.g. 15?



(http://www.kdd.org/kdd2016/papers/files/rfp0697-chenAemb.pdf)

## Approximate Algorithm to Find Best Splits

Avoid Enumerating every feature value in a node, as they might be continuous

For each feature k:

- (1) Find candidate splitting points (S<sub>k1</sub>, ..., S<sub>kl</sub>), (transforming continuous feature values to discrete buckets pursuing even distribution)
- (2) Split with the maximum loss reduction corresponding splitting points

$$score \leftarrow \max(score, \frac{G_L^2}{H_L + \lambda} + \frac{G_R^2}{H_R + \lambda} - \frac{G^2}{H + \lambda})$$



(http://www.kdd.org/kdd2016/papers/files/rfp0697-chenAemb.pdf)

### Other optimizations in XGBoost

- Parallel Tree Construction
- Sparsity-aware Split Finding
  - Learning default direction for missing values from data
- Cache-aware Access
  - Memory prefetching
  - Cache-friendly thread working memory size
- Out-of-core computation
  - Scale to data size larger than physical memory
- Distributed Training



# XGBoost is so good! Let's build a machine learning *Pipeline* based on XGBoost!!!

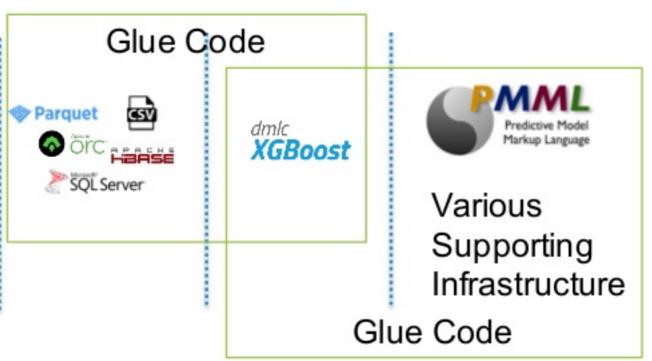


### First Version (Separate XGBoost)







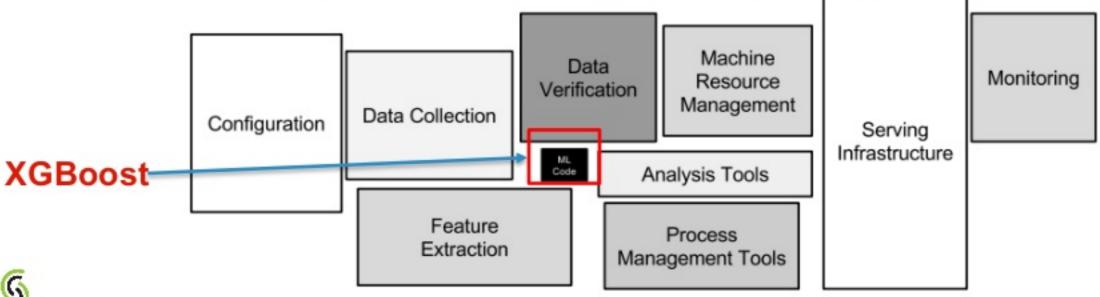




## Painpoint in Productionalizing XGBoost

"a mature system might end up being (at most) 5% machine learning code and (at least) 95% glue code"[1]

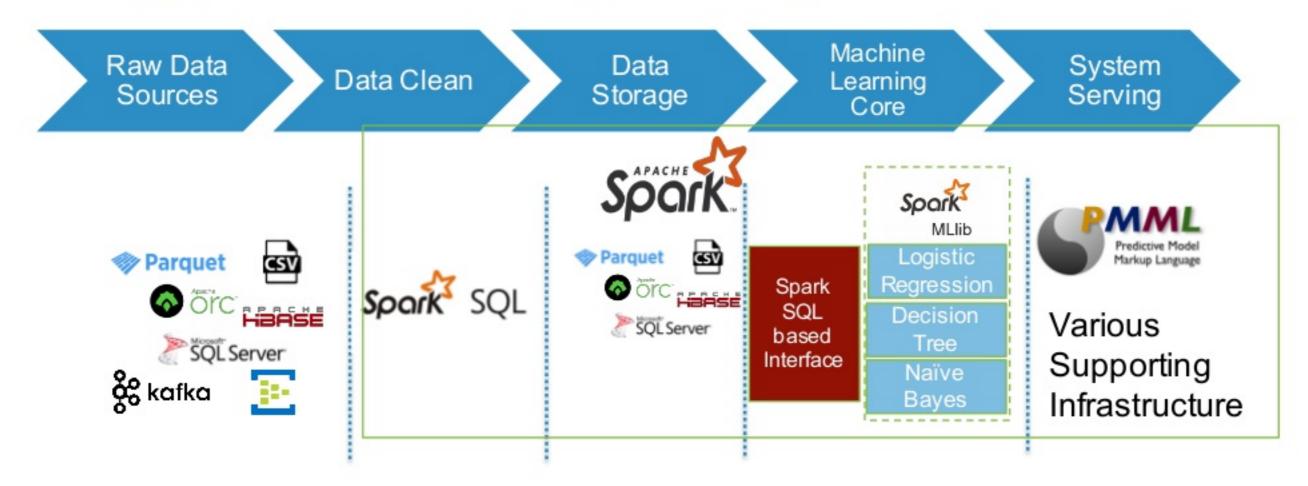
"Glue code is costly in the long term because it tends to freeze a system to the peculiarities of a specific system"[1]





[1] D. Sculley, et al., Hidden Technical Debt in Machine Learning Systems, NIPS 2015

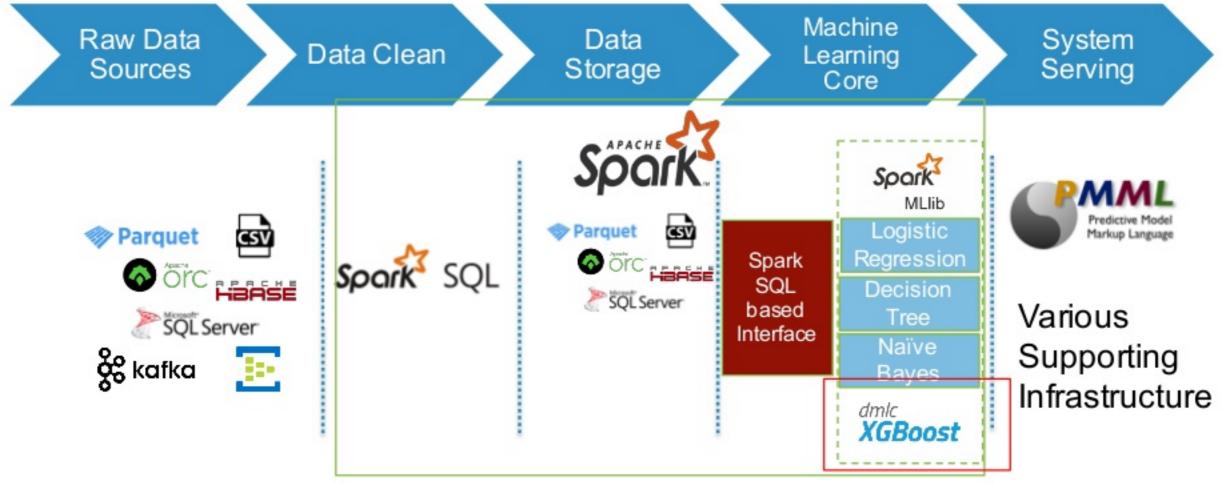
### Biggest Advantage of Spark MLLIB





No Additional Glue Code: run in Spark cluster, use standard Data Source API of Spark SQL and existing tuning/feature engineering utils

### Ideal Version of Pipeline





Take XGBoost as one of the algorithms in Spark ML

### How?



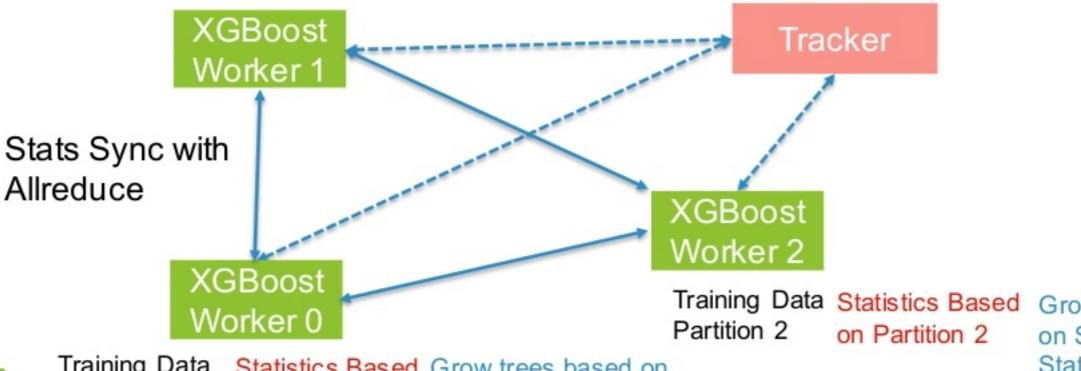
"Apache Spark is an open-source Cluster-computing framework...centered on a data structure called Resilient Distributed Dataset (RDD)"[1]

Mission 1: Make XGBoost and Spark Communicate in Execution and Memory Layer



## Distributed Training with XGBoost (per Iteration)

Training Data Statistics Based Grow trees based on Partition 1 on Partition 1 Synced Statistics

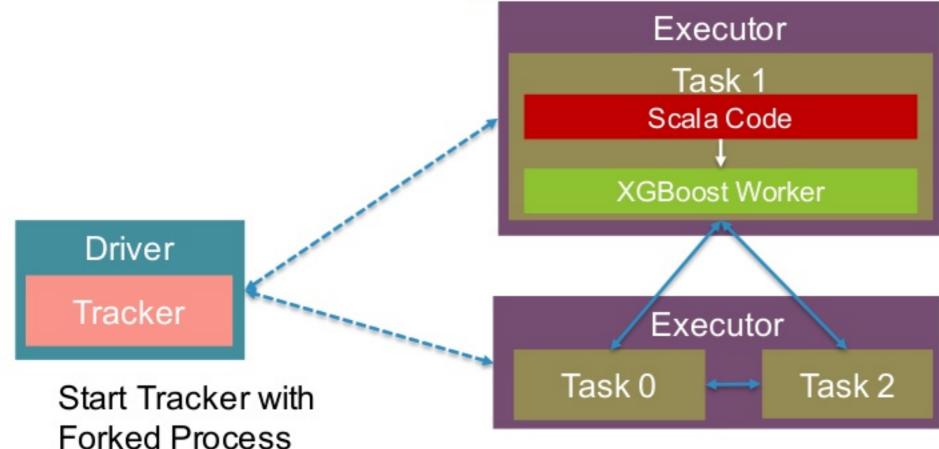




Training Data Statistics Based Grow trees based on Partition 0 Synced Statistics

Grow trees based on Synced Statistics

### Integrate XGBoost and Spark in Execution Layer



Integrating
Execution Model:
Call native

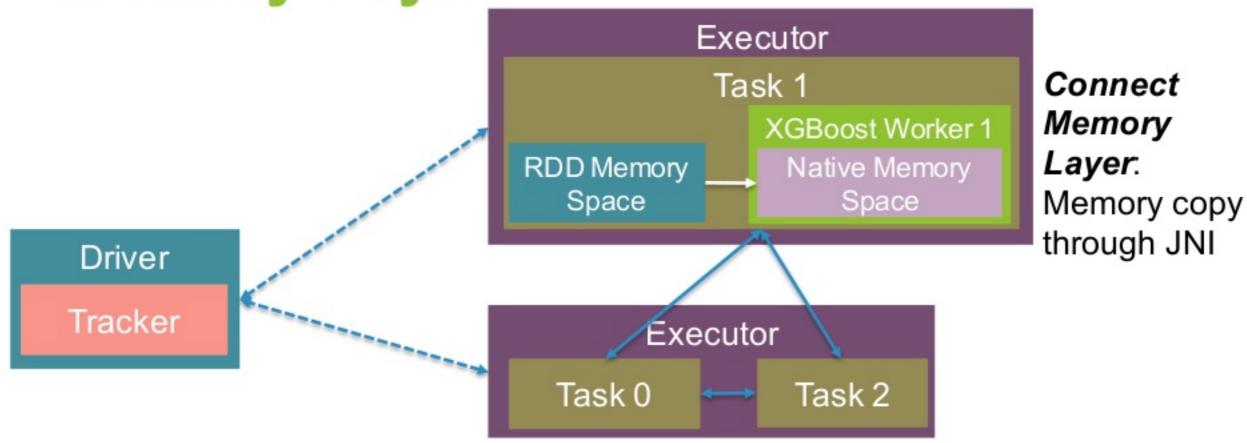
Call native libraries through JNI

Integrate Distributed Communication:

AllReduce Layer (Bypassing shuffle/broadcast)



Integrate XGBoost and Spark In Memory Layer





## Memory Layout Facilitating Batching Copy



Copy to Native Memory in Batch, interpret by native code



To avoid call JNI for every data point in training dataset

### Wrap Internals with APIs

```
val trainDF =
                                                     Load Training Data
sparkSession.read.format("libsvm").load(inputT
                                                      with Spark SQL API
rainPath)
val paramMap = Map(
  "eta" -> 0.1f,
                                                       Configure XGBoost
  "max_depth" -> 2,
  "objective" -> "binary:logistic")
val xgboostModel =
XGBoost.trainWithDataFrame(
                                                       Call XGBoost-Spark
  trainDF, paramMap, numRound, nWorkers =
                                                       API to train
args(1).toInt, useExternalMemory = true)
```



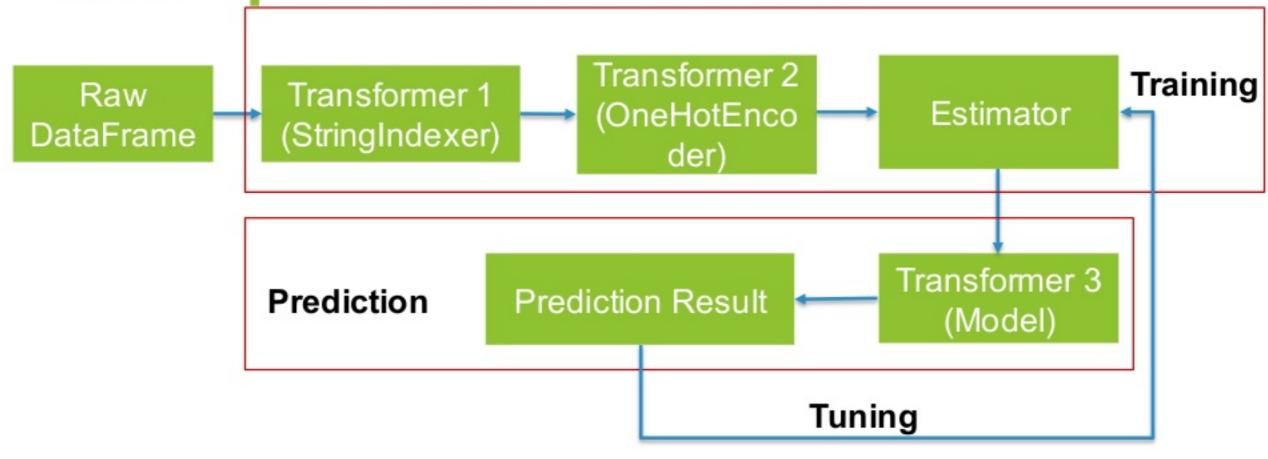
MLlib ...make practical machine learning scalable and easy...ML Algorithms...
Featurization...Pipelines...
Persistence...Utilities...[2]

Mission 2: Integrate with Spark ML Framework



[2] http://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-guide.html

## A Machine Learning Pipeline Built with Spark ML Framework





https://dzone.com/articles/distingish-pop-music-from-heavy-metal-using-apache

## Fit XGBoost into Spark ML framework

Make XGBoost *train* as a native Spark ML Algorithm

XGBoostEstimator

Extends ML's Estimator triggering distributed XGBoost Workers over training DataFrame

Make XGBoost *predict* as a native Spark ML Model

XGBoostModel

Extends ML's Transformer

Make XGBoost be **tunable** as a native Spark ML Algorithm

XGBoostParams

Extends ML's Parameters system



### Fitting into Spark ML framework

Extends ML's

Estimator triggering
distributed XGBoost
Workers over training

Extends ML's

**DataFrame** 

Transformer

XGBoostModel

XGBoostEstimator

Extends ML's Parameters system XGBoostParams

A Full Pipeline with XGBoost and Spark ML
Utils

StringIndexer

vectorAssembler

CrossValidationSplit

XGBoost
Estimator

Evaluator

ParamGrid

XGBoostModel



## Building a Unified Pipeline with XGBoost and Spark

```
val pipeline = new Pipeline().setStages(
  Array (monthIndexer, daysOfMonthIndexer, daysOfWeekIndexer,
    uniqueCarrierIndexer, originIndexer, destIndexer, monthEncoder, daysOfMonthEncoder,
    daysOfWeekEncoder, uniqueCarrierEncoder, originEncoder, destEncoder, vectorAssembler))
pipeline.fit(trainingSet).transform(trainingSet).selectExpr(
  "features", "case when dep delayed 15min = true then 1.0 else 0.0 end as label")
val paramGrid = new ParamGridBuilder()
  .addGrid(xgbEstimator.eta, Utils.fromConfigToParamGrid(conf)(xgbEstimator.eta.name))

    addGrid (xgbEstimator.maxDepth,

Utils.framConfigToParamGrid(conf)(xgbEstimator.maxDepth.name).
    map( .toInt))
  .addGrid(xgbEstimator.gamma, Utils.fromConfigToParamGrid(conf)(xgbEstimator.gamma.name))
  .addGrid(xgbEstimator.lambda, Utils.fromConfigToParamGrid(conf)(xgbEstimator.lambda.name))
  .addGrid(xgbEstimator.colSampleByTree, Utils.fromConfigToParamGrid(conf)(
    xgbEstimator.colSampleByTree.name))
  .addGrid(xgbEstimator.subSample, Utils.fromConfigToParamGrid(conf)(
    xgbEstimator.subSample.name))
  .build()
val cv = new CrossValidator()
  .setEstimator(xgbEstimator)
  .setEvaluator (new BinaryClassificationEvaluator().
    setRawPredictionCol("probabilities").setLabelCol("label"))
  .setEstimatorParamMaps (paramGrid)
  .setNumFolds(5)
val cvModel = cv.fit(trainingSet)
cvModel.bestModel.asInstanceOf[XGBoostModel]
```

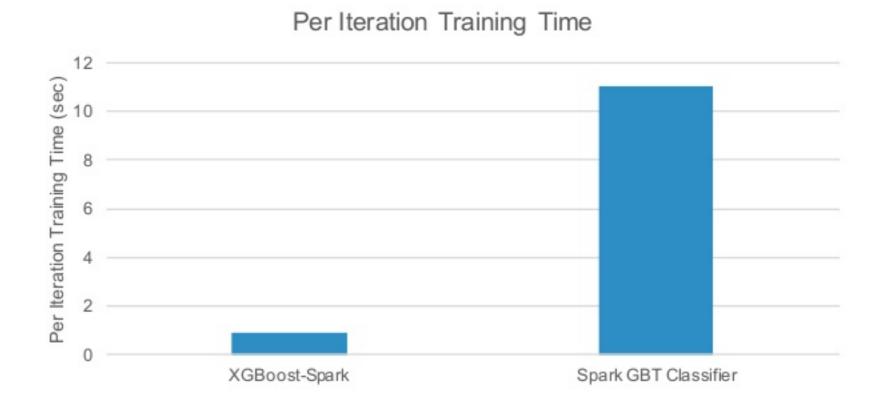
Setting Preprocessing Stages

Searching
Optimal
Parameters of
XGBoost with
CrossValidation



### **Performance Evaluation**

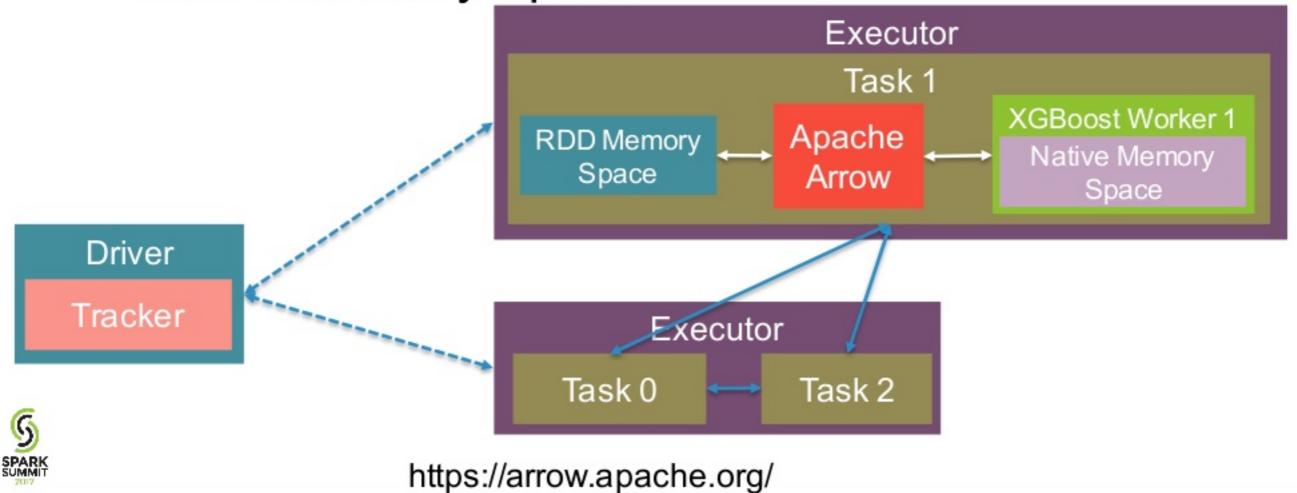
Airline Dataset (22M examples), 48 Workers in XGBoost/Tasks in Spark Hardware: 6 D4V2 VMs on Azure serving Spark Executors





### **Future Work**

Unified Memory Space



## What we can learn from the design of XGBoost-Spark

- Spark ML framework facilitates us to implement something like XGBoost-Spark
- Beyond the current Spark ML...
  - More pain points in ML pipelines, e.g. entanglement (record system behavior), data dependencies (versioning training dataset), ...



### Summary

- Introduction to XGBoost & XGBoost Spark
- Machine Learning algorithm is only a very small part of the complete data processing/analytic pipeline
  - Embed XGBoost to Apache Spark ML Pipeline (XGBoost-Spark) to resolve your headaches
- A new view to Spark/Spark ML



### Acknowledgement

- Special thanks to Tianqi Chen, who created XGBoost project and offered strong support when I built XGBoost-Spark
- Thanks to XGBoost Committers/Contributors/Users who keep working on improving the project
- Thanks to McGill University which supports me working on the project





### Thank You!!!

https://github.com/dmlc/xgboost

https://github.com/dmlc/xgboost/jvm-packages