# Data Versioning & Quality, Feature Stores and Labeling

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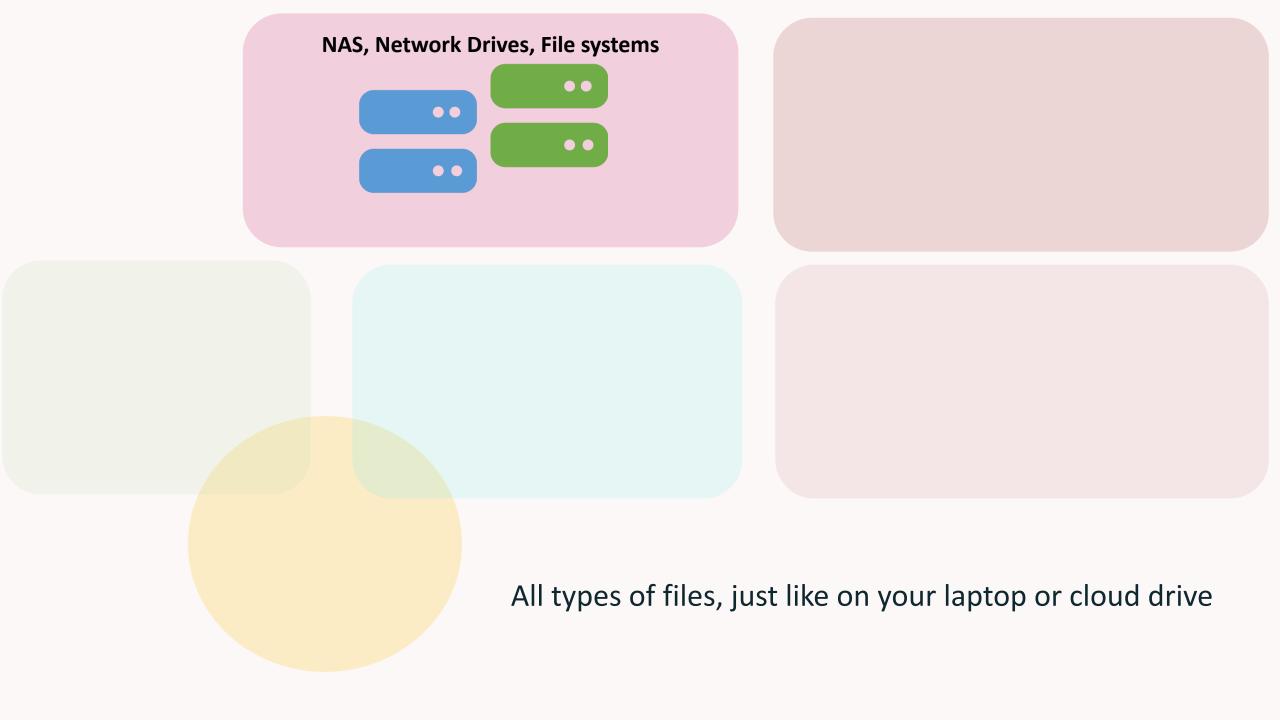


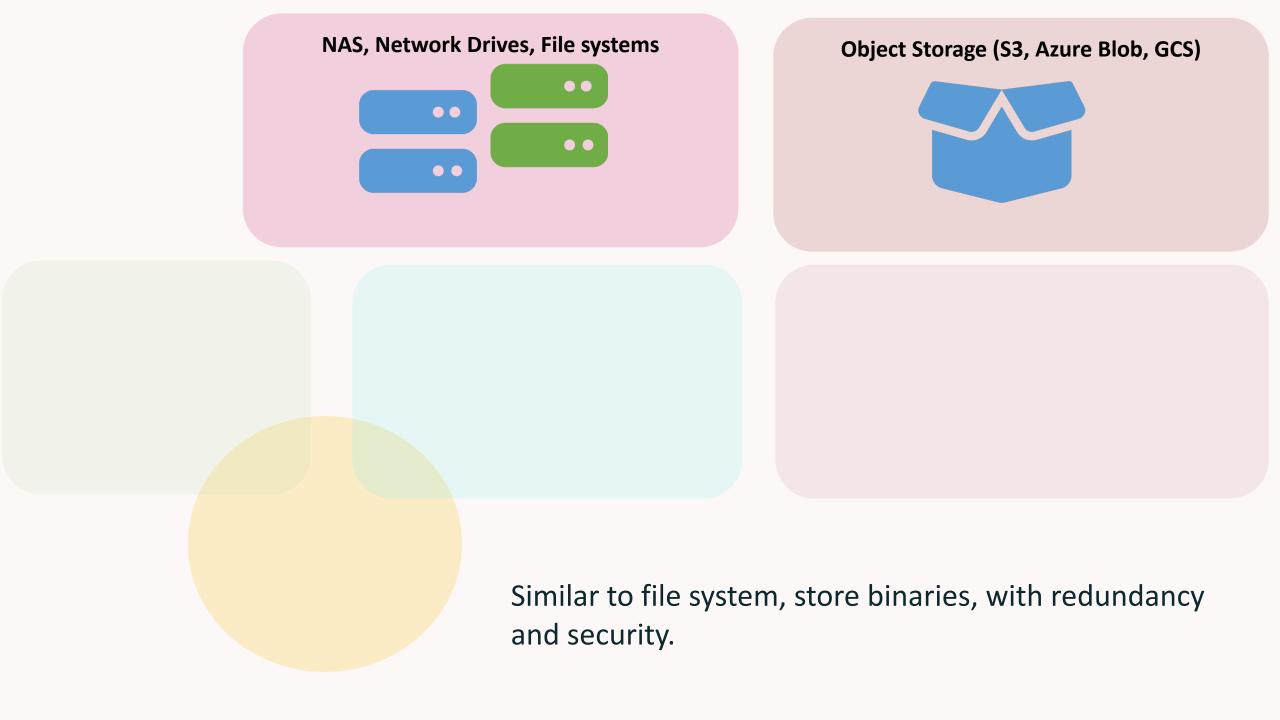
### What to Expect

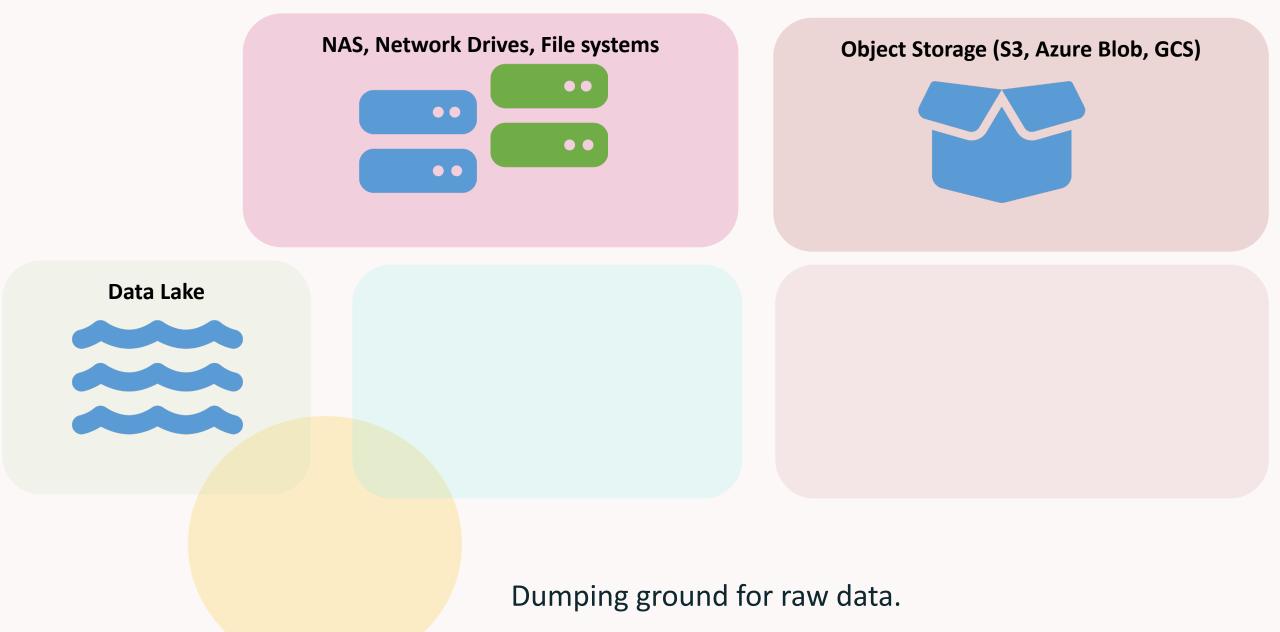
 Goal: to learn about the importance of data versioning in the model development process.

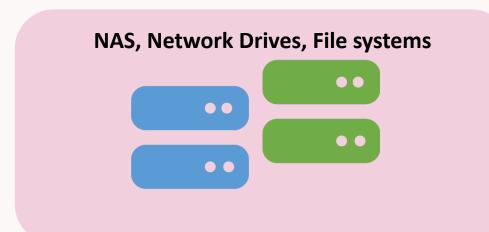
 How: in the lab we will use the very popular DVC (data version control) tool.

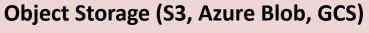
 Note: we are not going to build data pipelines (data engineering) but instead use version control to keep track of our data used for our models.













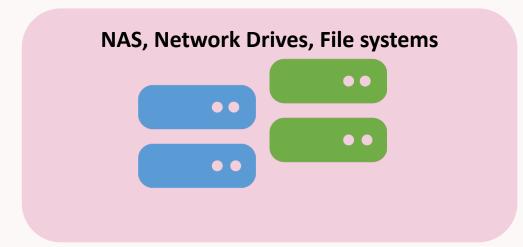
**Data Lake** 

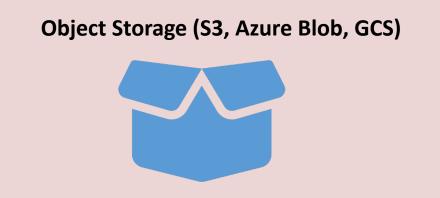


**Data Warehouse** 



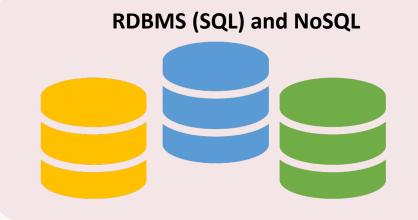
Nice, clean data using the extract-transform-load process.



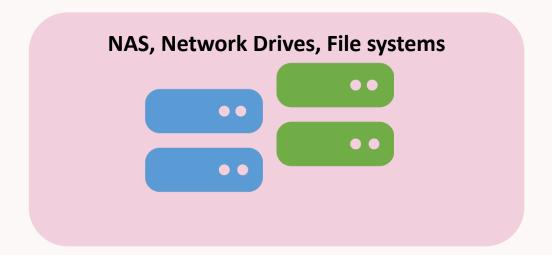


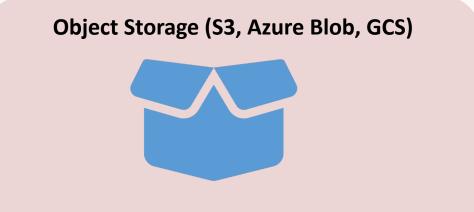


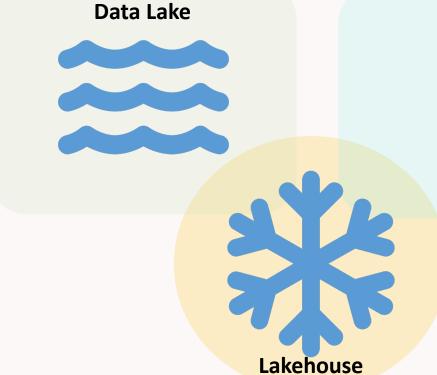




Structured, semi-structured, unstructured and persistent data for analytics.











Data lake and data warehouse in one.

#### Data Pipelines

Though we won't be building pipelines, it's useful to know the main tools involved here tend to be Airflow, Prefect, Luigi, Dagster

#### **Data Version Control**

- Likely to iterate through many versions of data during development process
- Ideally can tie data to model/experiment
- data\_v1.csv, data\_v2.csv or dev\_data.temp1, dev\_data.temp2, etc. is bad practice and error-prone
- Recreating intermediate and final datasets from scratch is an option
  - True reproducibility
  - Sometimes not possible if org has bad data practices
- A good tool should make it easy to log and find a dataset used for a particular experiment



Data\_v2 Data\_v3 Data\_v3.1

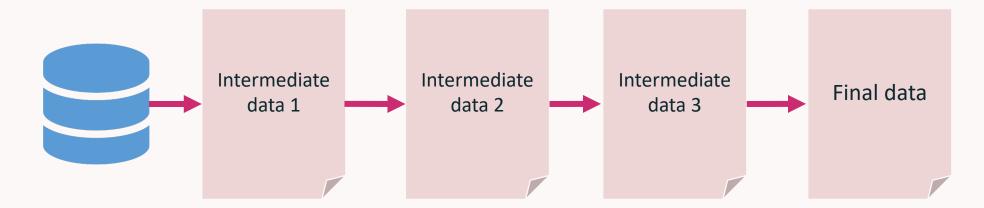
#### DVC

- Two main options: Git Large File Storage (LFS) and Data Version Control (DVC)
- DVC is similar to git
- CLI and VS Code extension
- Works on more than just data (e.g. models and experiments), but we'll only use it for versioning data

## Pipelines

## Reproducible Pipelines

• All data should be reproducible, nothing adhoc



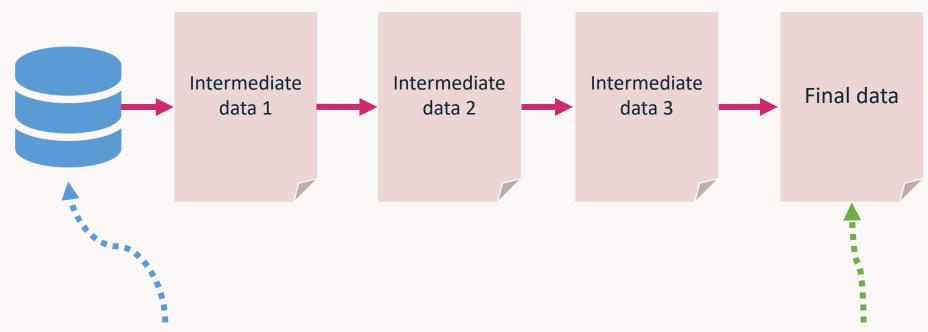
#### Reproducible Pipelines

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All data should be reproducible, nothing adhoc



So long as this doesn't change, we should be able to get back to this with code, without needing DVC, and without needing the intermediate data sets.

## DVC Demo

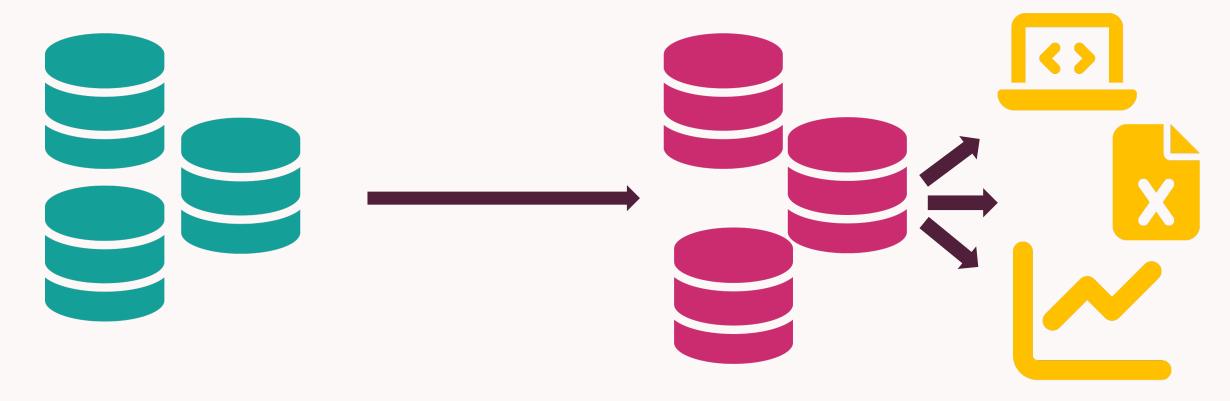
### What to Expect

 Goal: to learn about the importance of data quality checking in the model development process.

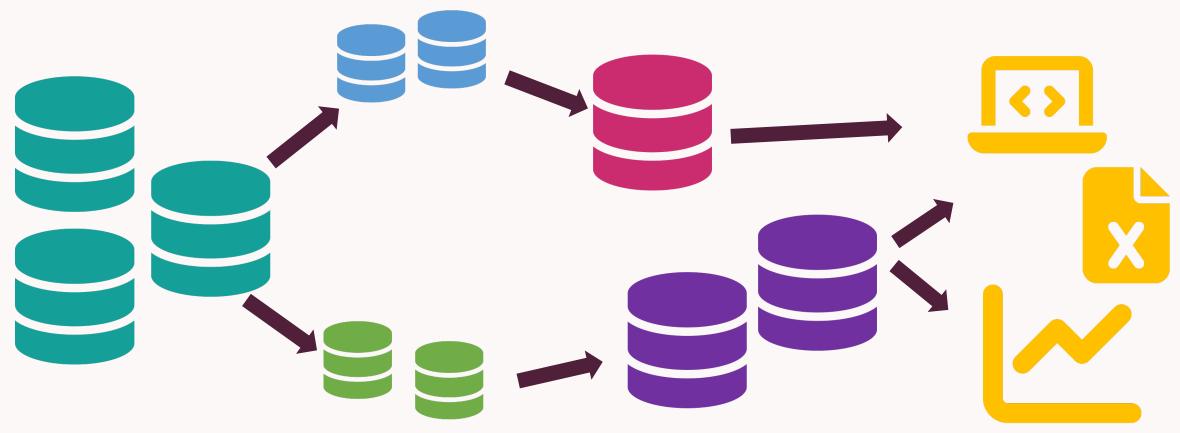
 How: in the lab we will use the very popular Great Expectations for data quality.

 Note: we are not going to build data pipelines (data engineering) but instead introduce how we might integrate quality control as part of a pipeline.

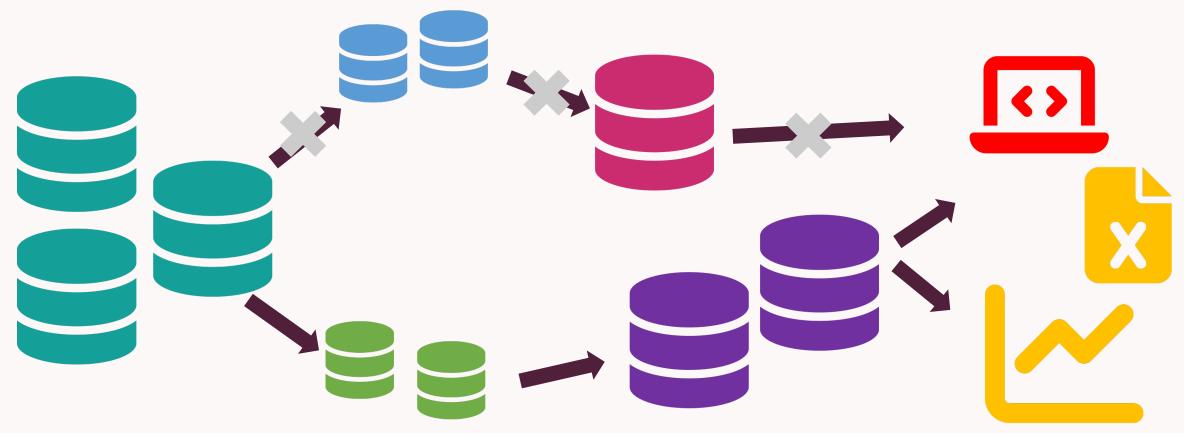
- Checking quality of upstream and downstream data sources is critical
  - Upstream and downstream data is used for many purposes, including model development/deployment, reporting, ad-hoc analyses, etc.



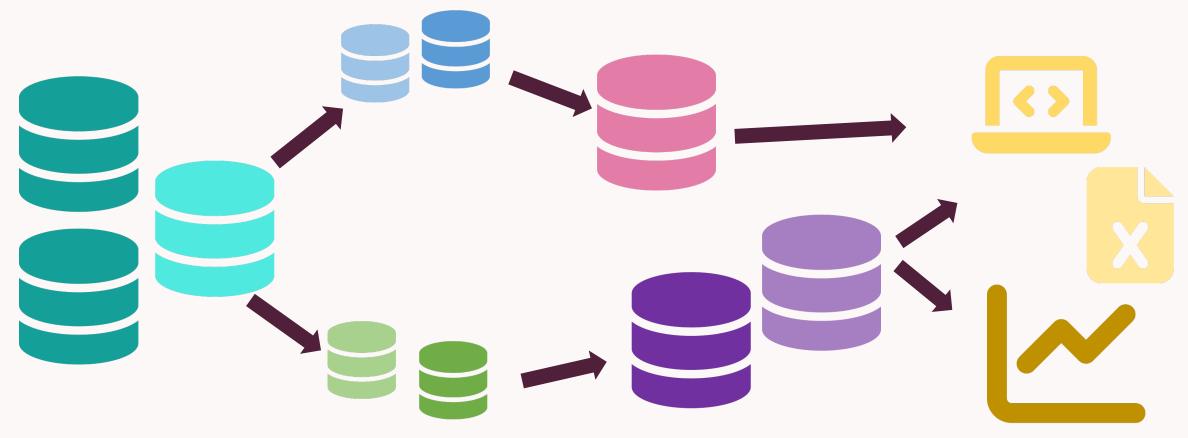
- Checking quality of upstream and downstream data sources is critical
  - Data easily gets fragmented, and can be owned by different teams



- Checking quality of upstream and downstream data sources is critical
  - Data pipelines break without warning



- Checking quality of upstream and downstream data sources is critical
  - Data/schema changes, sometimes without sufficient warning



#### Data Checks are Problem-Specific

#### Check that data:

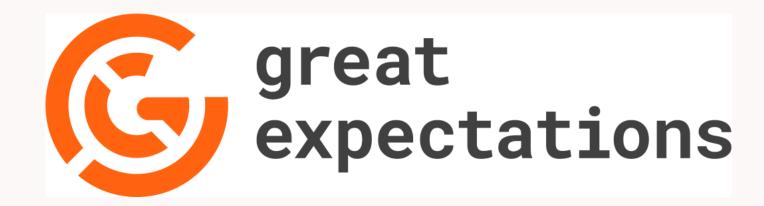
- Exists
- Is within a range
- Has a specific variance, min, max, etc.
- Is a specific type
- Is a specific length
- Contains specific values
- Contains < % missing</li>

•



#### **Great Expectations**

- Python-based declarative language for validating, documenting, and profiling data.
- Is NOT a pipeline execution or data versioning tool.
- Read the docs.



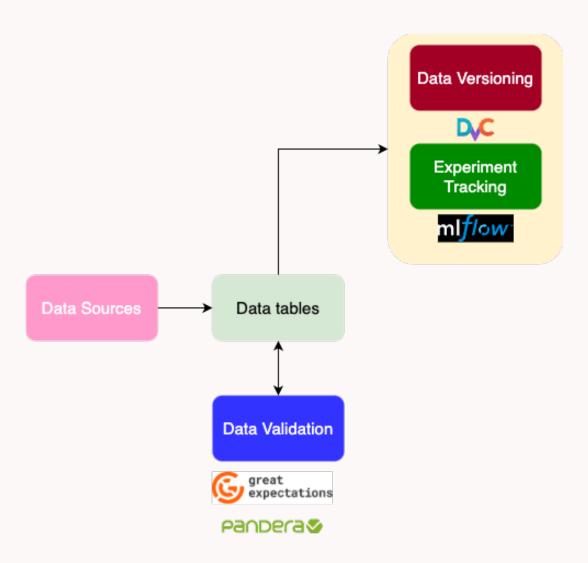
#### **Great Expectations**

Great Expectations can be a part of the ETL pipeline execution



#### Alternatives

- Deepchecks (<a href="https://deepchecks.com/">https://deepchecks.com/</a>)
- Soda (<a href="https://www.soda.io/">https://www.soda.io/</a>)
- Pandera (https://pandera.readthedocs.io/en/stable/)
- Deequ (<a href="https://github.com/awslabs/deequ">https://github.com/awslabs/deequ</a>): spark-based
- Data Validation Tool (<a href="https://github.com/GoogleCloudPlatform/professional-services-data-validator">https://github.com/GoogleCloudPlatform/professional-services-data-validator</a>)



## Feature Stores and Platforms

### What to Expect

 Goal: to learn about how the use of feature stores and platforms might help accelerate model development and ease model deployment.

 How: we will not be doing a feature store lab. Feel free to explore on your own.

#### Feature Store History

• In 2017, Uber wrote a blog post detailing Michelangelo

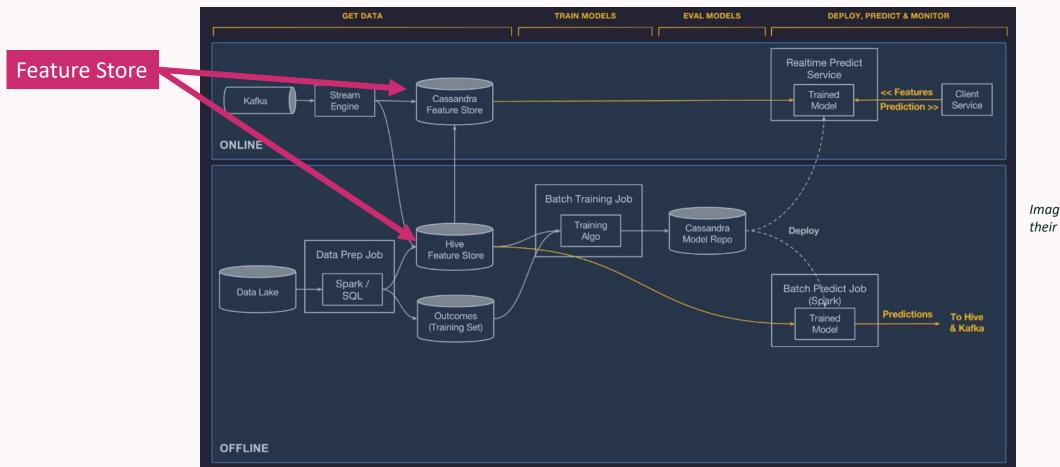
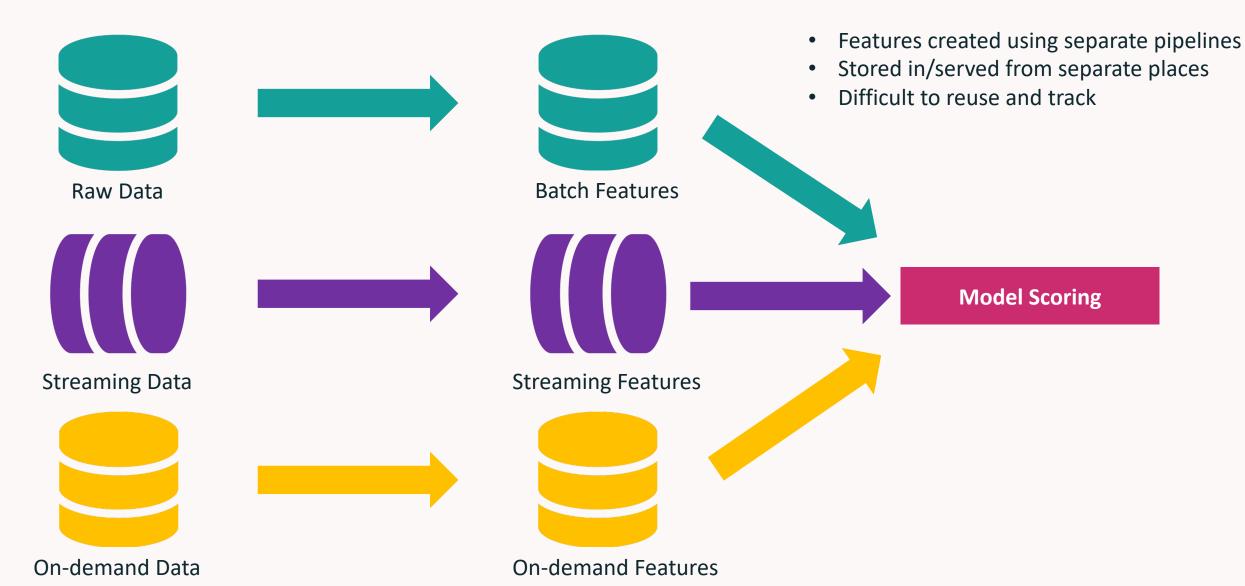
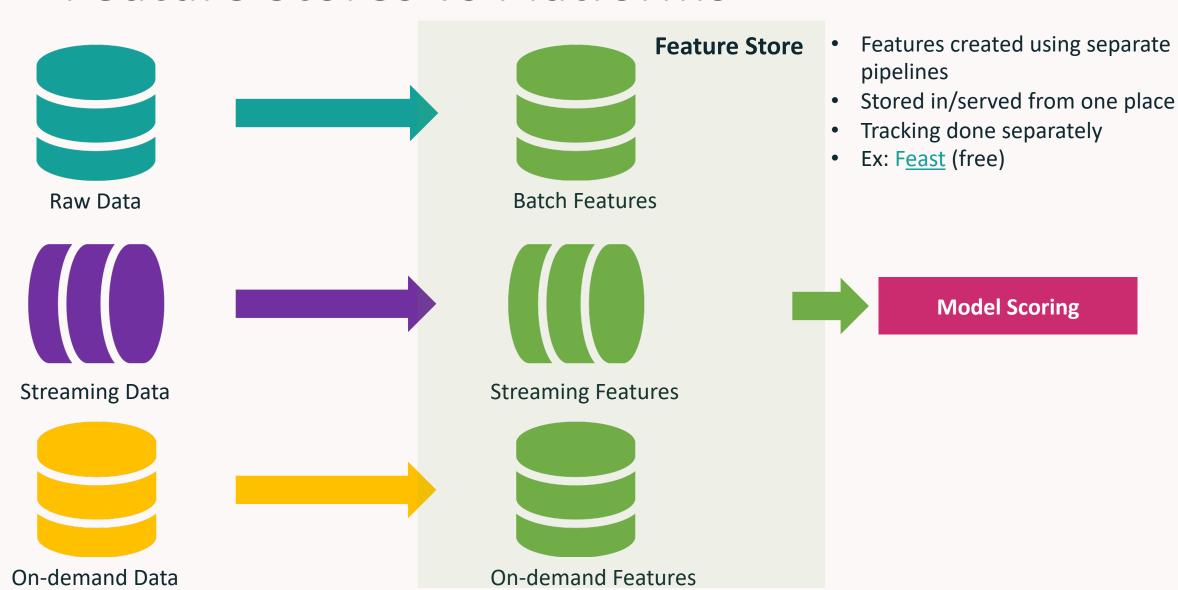


Image taken from their blog post

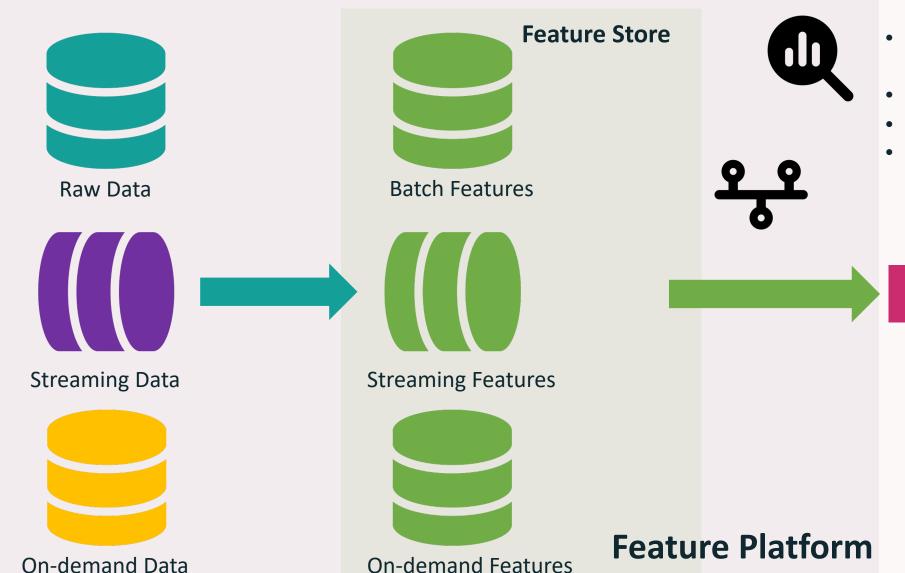
#### Feature Stores vs Platforms



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#### Feature Stores vs Platforms



- Features orchestrated in one place
  - Dev/prod sync
- Stored in/served from one place
- Tracking, versioning included
- Ex: <u>Tecton</u> (\$\$) and <u>Featureform</u>

**Model Scoring** 

#### Feast

Feast is an open source feature store (not platform):

- Manages storage in other databases
- Integrates with many data sources (GCP, AWS, Azure, Snowflake) and storage (Postgres, Dynamo, Redis, and others)



# Labeling

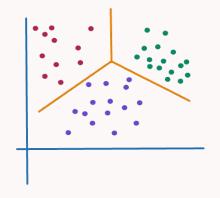
### What to Expect

 Goal: we've learned about data quality and feature stores/platforms, so we should complete the picture and wrap everything up by learning about labeling solutions.

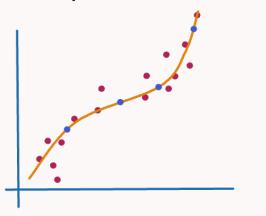
 How: we will not be doing a labeling lab. Feel free to explore on your own.

### In some cases, we may not need to label

Unsupervised learning

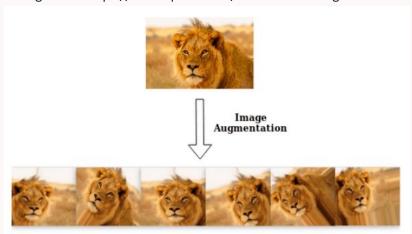


Semi-supervised learning



#### Augmentation

Image from https://www.quora.com/What-is-data-augmentation-in-CNN



Self-supervised learning

Synthetic data

### **Labeling Options**

• Labeling by hand: hire and train (\$\$\$, ②②②)

• Labeling vendors: pay somebody else (\$\$\$, ②)

• Crowdsourced labeling: pay somebody else (\$,②)

Labeling tools: <u>Snorkel AI</u> and <u>Scale AI</u>

#### **Quality of labels**



# Read the Michelangelo blog post