

Software Engineering for ML/AI

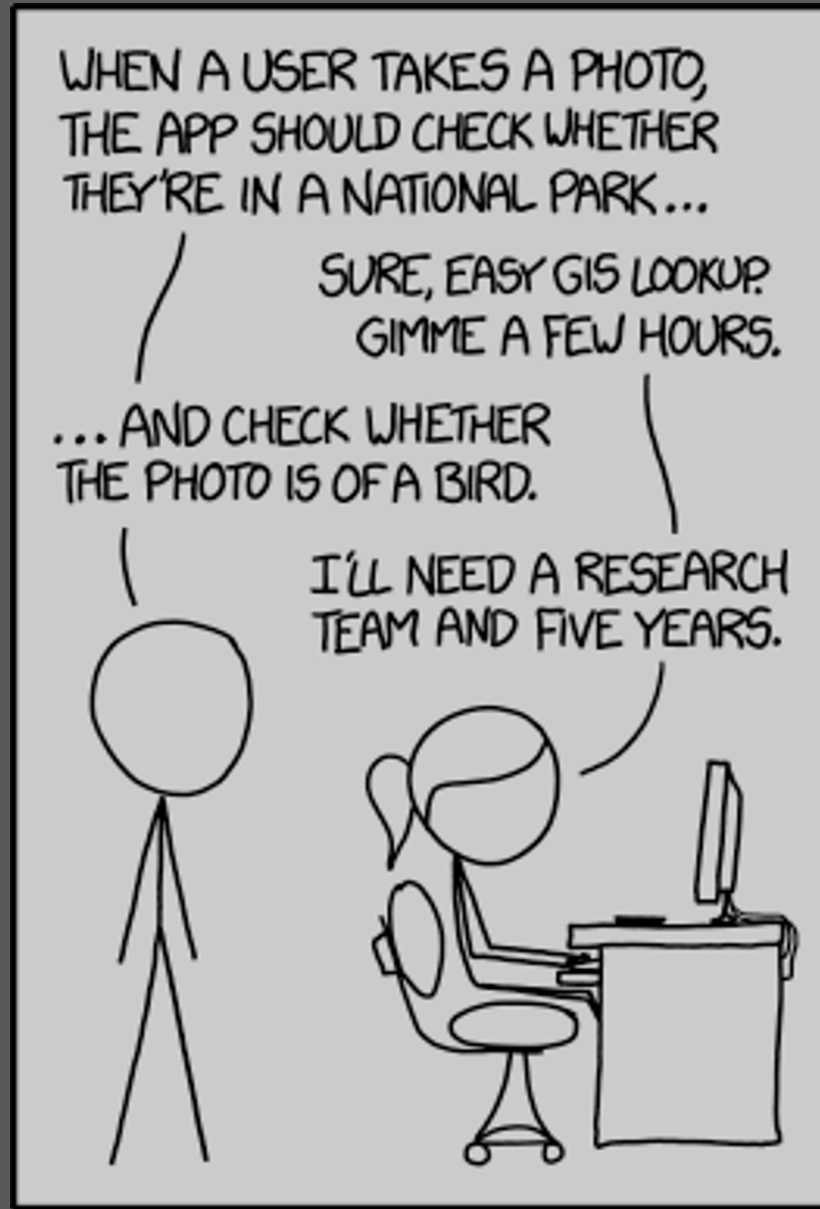
Michael Hilton

Rohan Padhye

Learning goals

- Identify differences between traditional software development and development of ML systems.
- Understand the stages that comprise the typical ML development pipeline.
- Identify challenges that must be faced within each stage of the typical ML development pipeline.

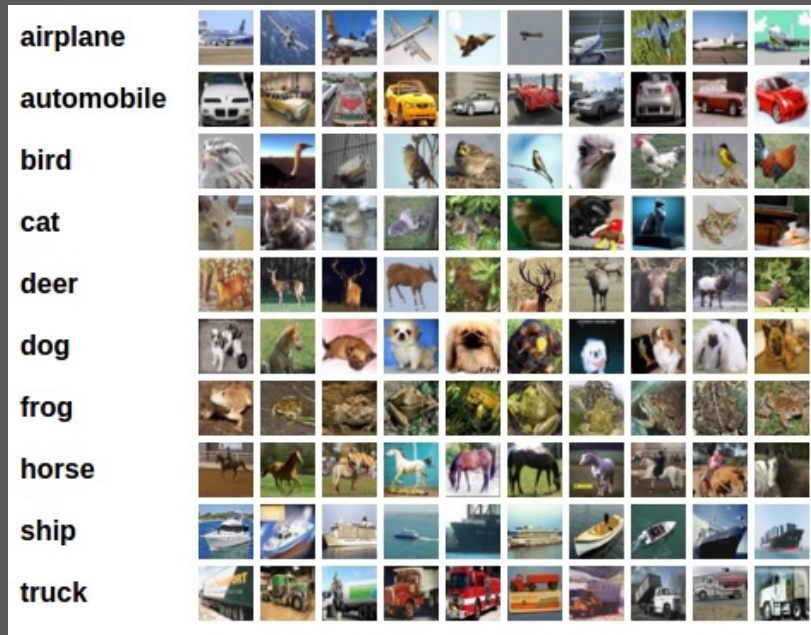
Quick poll:
**Have you taken a machine learning
course before?**



Source: <https://xkcd.com/1425/>

(Supervised)

Machine Learning in One Slide



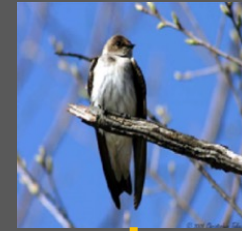
Lots of labelled data
(Inputs, outputs)



Training



Model



Input



Output

"Bird"



Input



Output

"Bird"

Traditional Software Development

“It is easy. You just chip away the stone that doesn’t look like David.”
–(probably not) Michelangelo

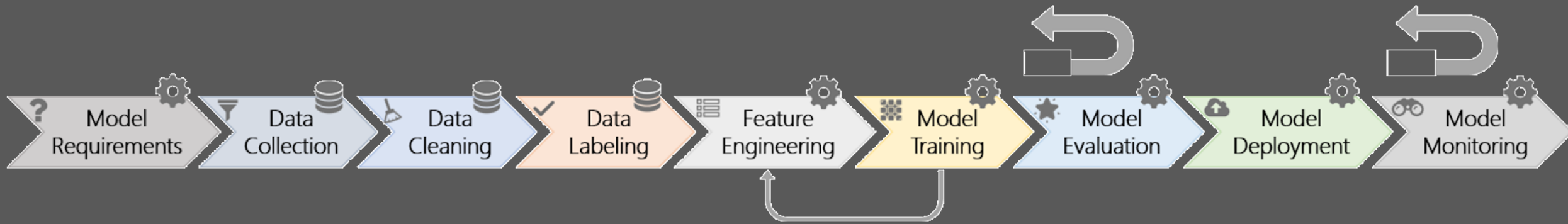


ML Development

- Observation
- Hypothesis
- Predict
- Test
- Reject or Refine Hypothesis



Microsoft's view of Software Engineering for ML



Source: "Software Engineering for Machine Learning: A Case Study" by Amershi et al. ICSE 2019

Three Fundamental Differences:

- Data discovery and management
- Customization and Reuse
- No modular development of model itself

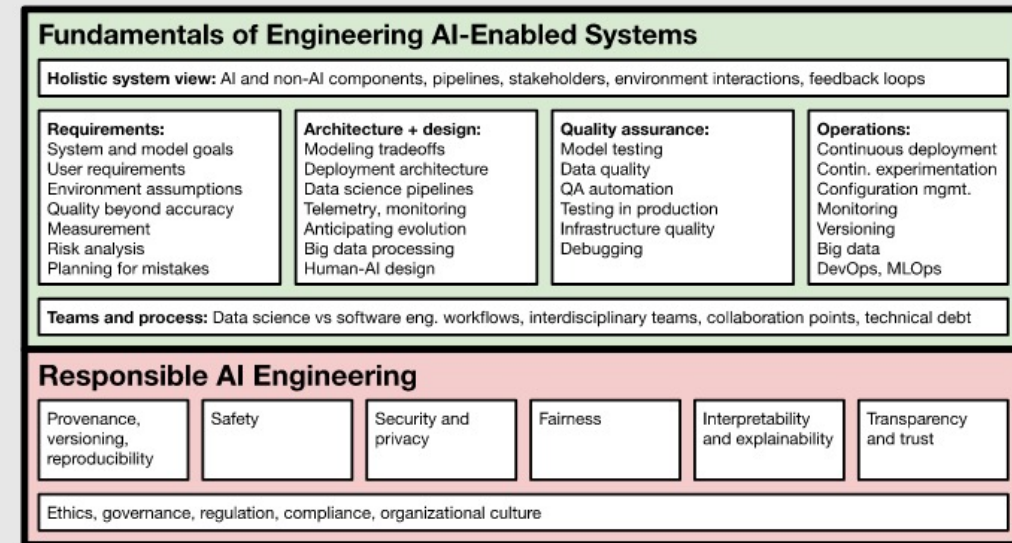
Machine Learning in Production / AI Engineering (17-445/17-645/17-745/11-695)

*Formerly **Software Engineering for AI-Enabled Systems (SE4AI)**, CMU course that covers how to build, deploy, assure, and maintain applications with machine-learned models. Covers **responsible AI** (safety, security, fairness, explainability, ...) and **MLOps**.*

Case study developed by
Christian Kästner

<https://ckaestne.github.io/seai/>

CASE STUDY



WHAT CHALLENGES ARE THERE IN BUILDING AND DEPLOYING ML?

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PhoDUCK
국수면의 정통과 맛

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鸡肋
タッカルビ
DAKGALBI
명동본점 2F

제임스
제즈
동감비

TIBETAN
INDIAN
NEPALI
FOOD
POTALA
모탈라 레스토랑 명동

POTALA RESTAURANT

MINI
BEER
PUB
홍콩반점
LE PIANO
que future

김밥

명동교차

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샤브갈국수
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303호
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수제돈까스
Homemade pork cutlet

RIAN

바나나칼바나칼

바나나칼바나칼



Qualities of Interest?



A

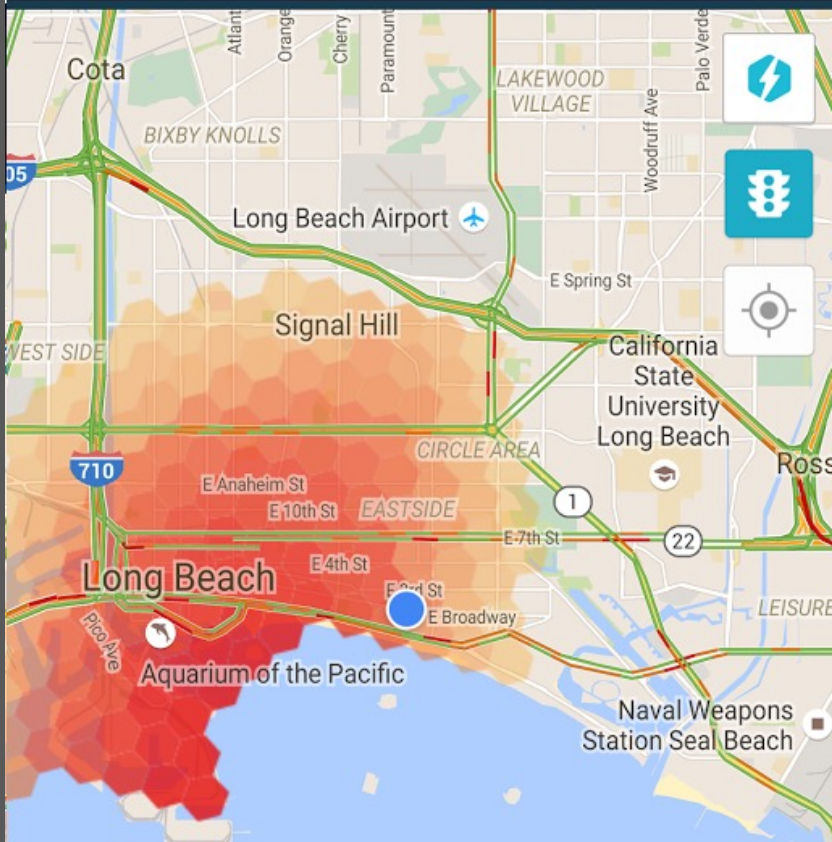


B



C

GO OFFLINE



CURRENT PROMOTION



HOME



EARNINGS

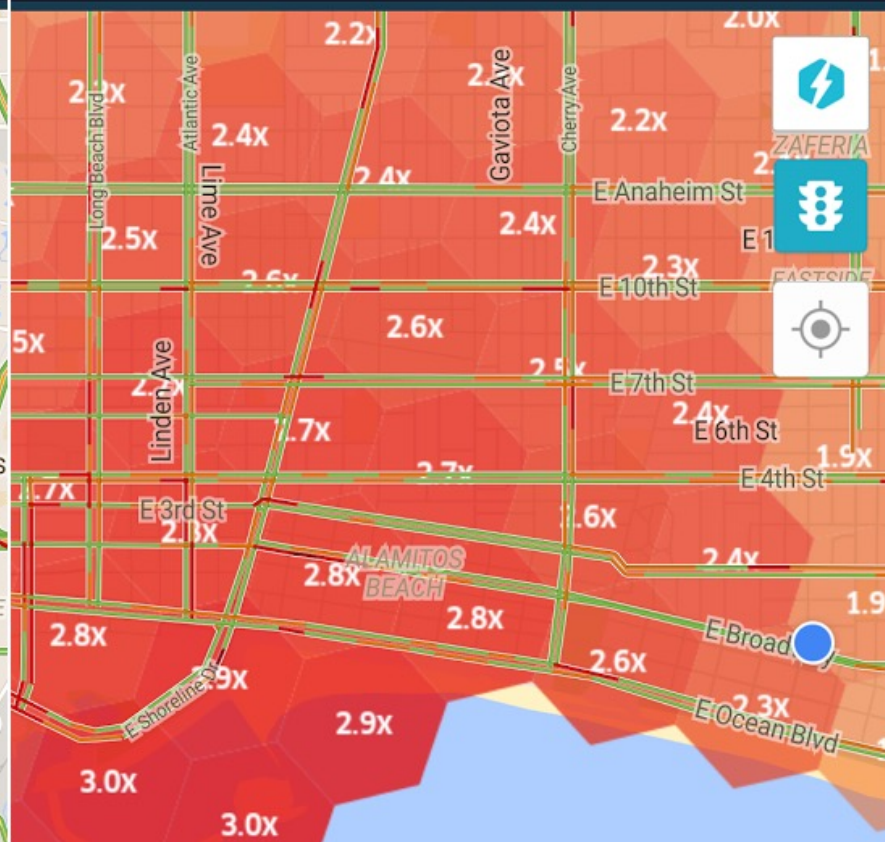


RATINGS

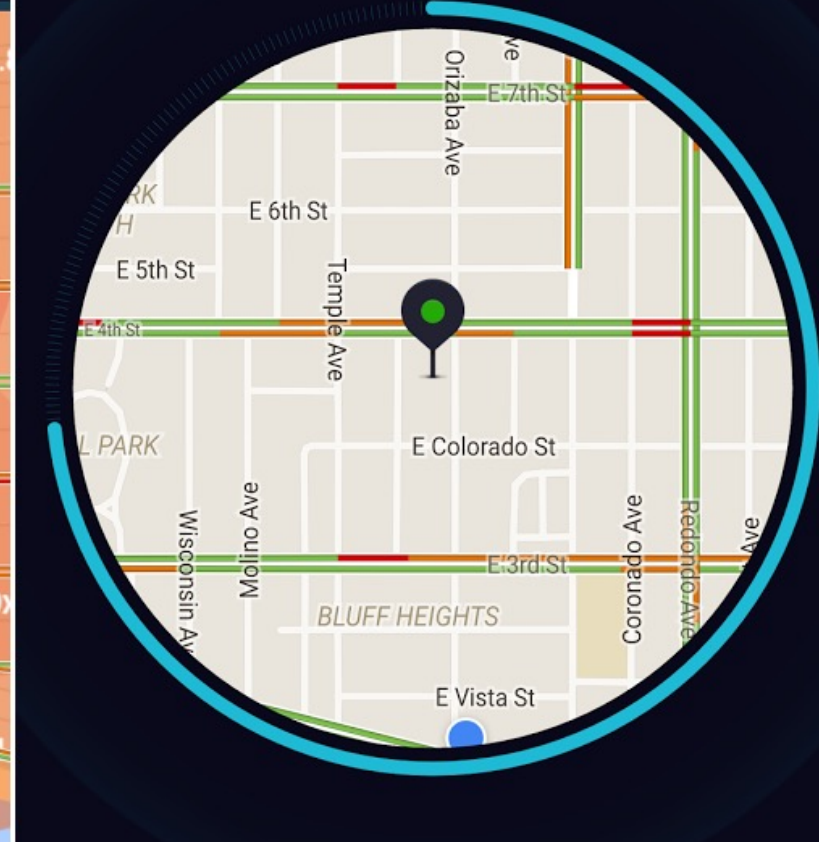


ACCOUNT

GO OFFLINE



CURRENT PROMOTION



4 MINUTES

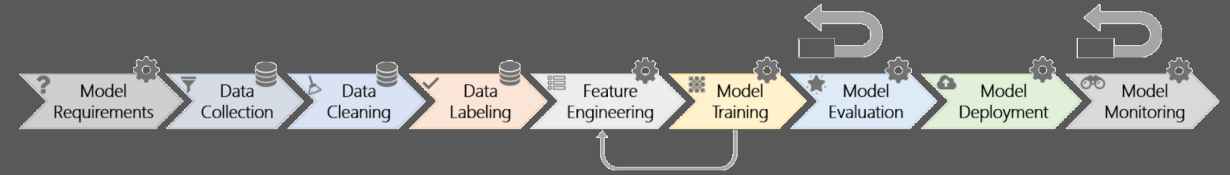
Ave, Long Beach, CA
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Qualities of Interest?

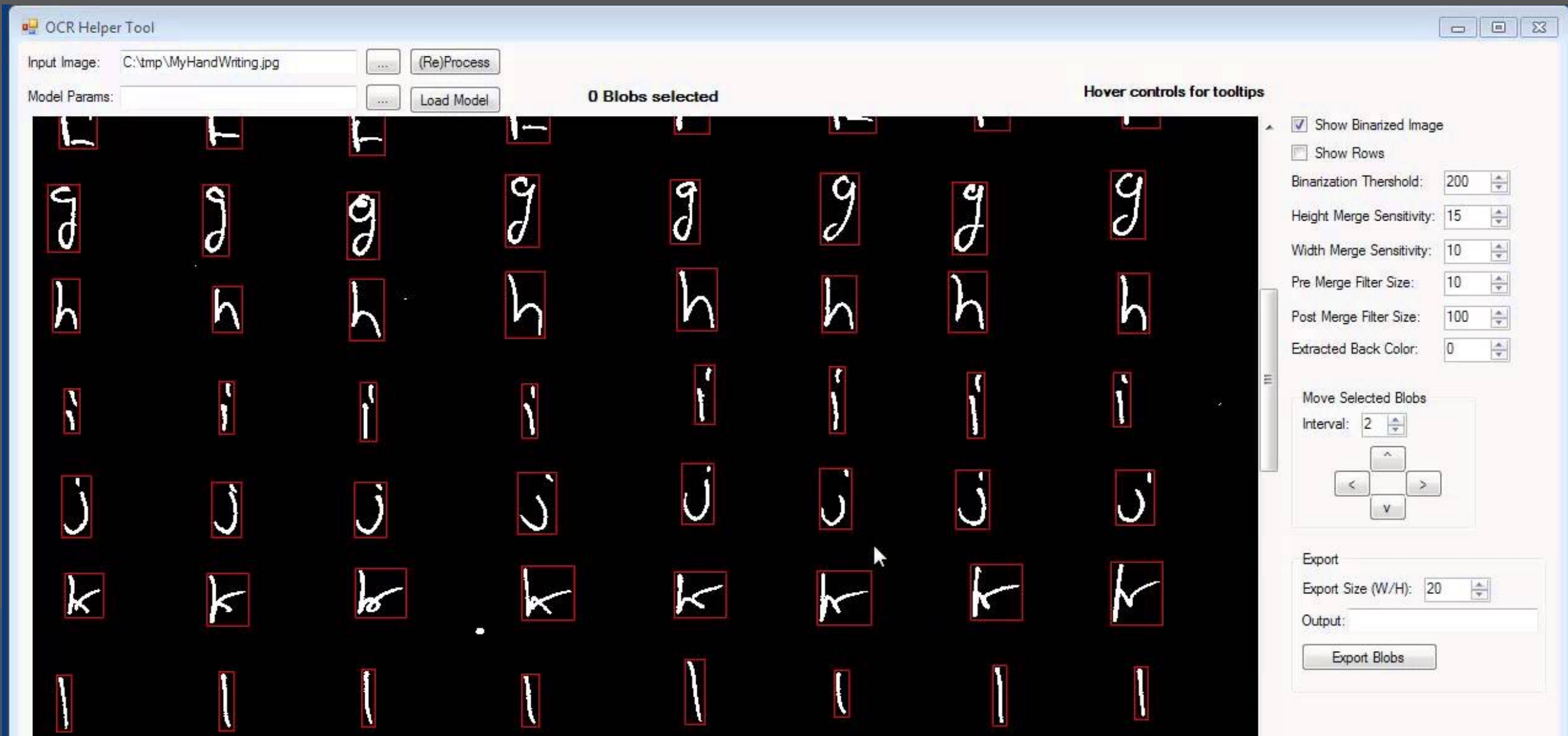
MACHINE LEARNING PIPELINE

Typical ML Pipeline



- Static
 - Get labeled data (data collection, cleaning and, labeling)
 - Identify and extract features (feature engineering)
 - Split data into training and evaluation set
 - Learn model from training data (model training)
 - Evaluate model on evaluation data (model evaluation)
 - Repeat, revising features
- with production data
 - Evaluate model on production data; monitor (model monitoring)
 - Select production data for retraining (model training + evaluation)
 - Update model regularly (model deployment)

Example Data



Learning Data

似乎格式有問題



**translation
model**

**language
model**

English output

parallel corpus

网站资讯分析网数
据显示的主域名为
全世界访问量最高
的站点除此之外搜
索在其他国家或地
域名下的多个站
点等等及旗下的等

The corporation has been estim
to run more than one million pag
in data centers around the world
to process over one billion search
requests and about twenty-four i
of user-generated data each dat
December 2012 Alexa listed as

monolingual corpus

started functioning in 1928 and established the tradition of
large exhibitions and trade fairs held in Brno, and nowadays
also ranks among the sights of the city. Brno is also
known for hosting big motorbike and other races on the
Masaryk Circuit, a tradition established in 1930 in which
the Road Racing World Championship Grand Prix is
one of the most prestigious races. Another notable cultural
tradition is an international fireworks competition.

Example Data

UserId	PickupLocation	TargetLocation	OrderTime	PickupTime
5	18:23	18:31
...				

Feature Engineering

- Identify parameters of interest that a model may learn on
- Convert data into a useful form
- Normalize data
- Include context
- Remove misleading things

Features?

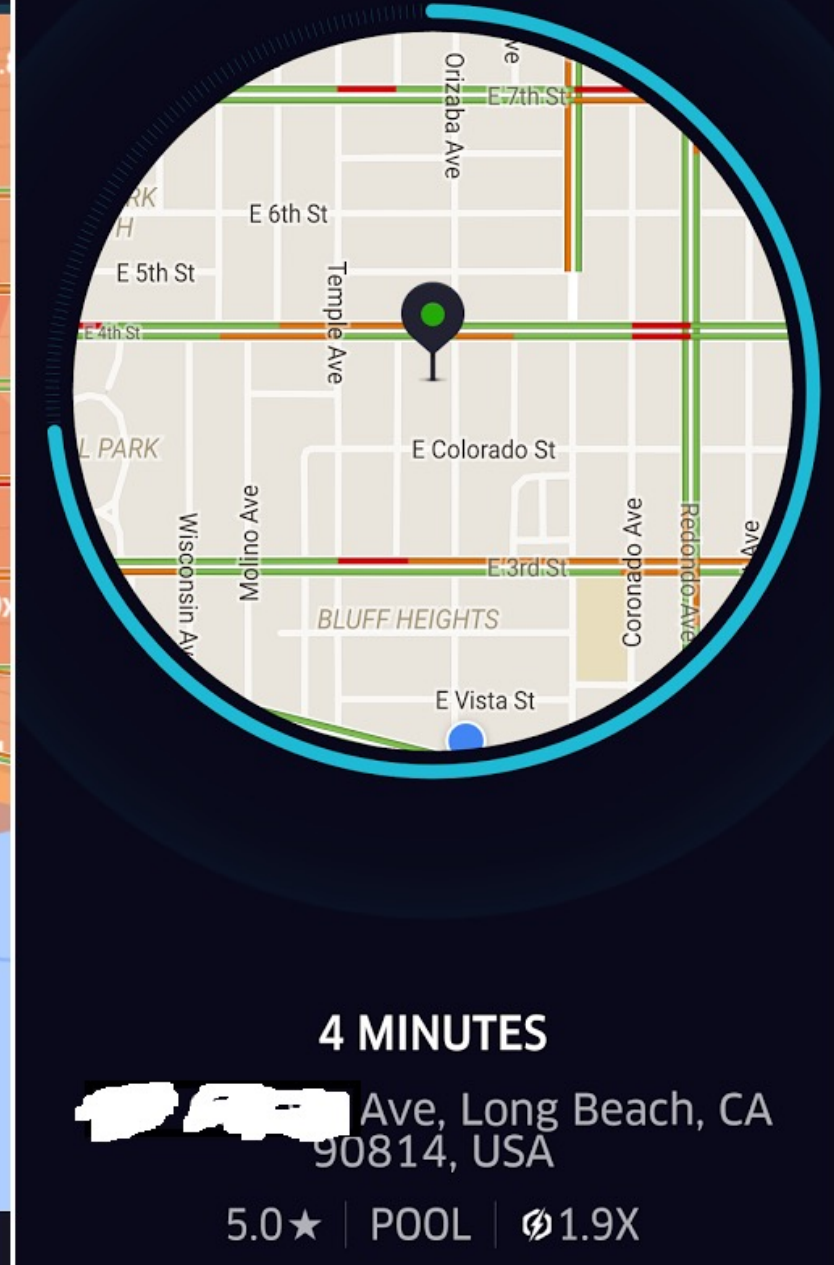
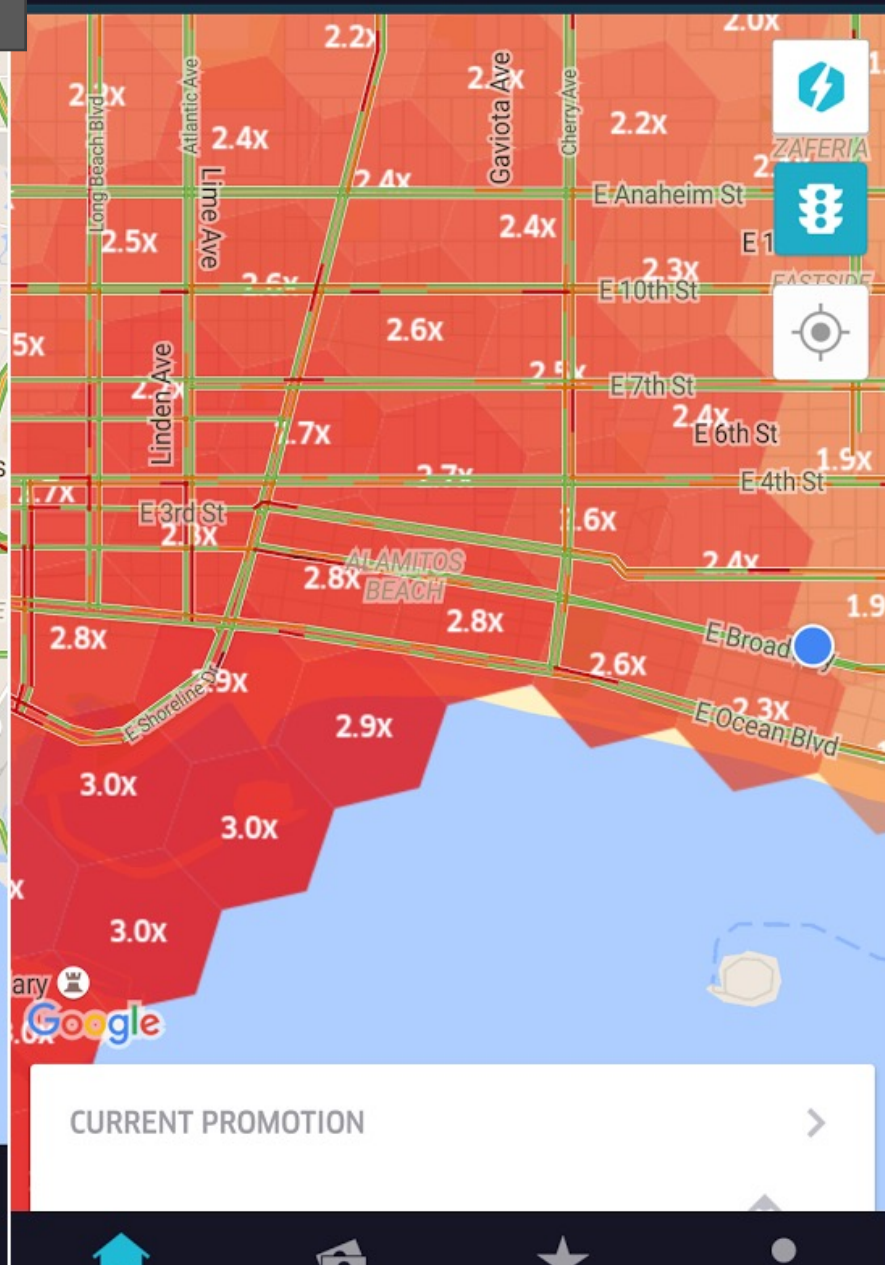
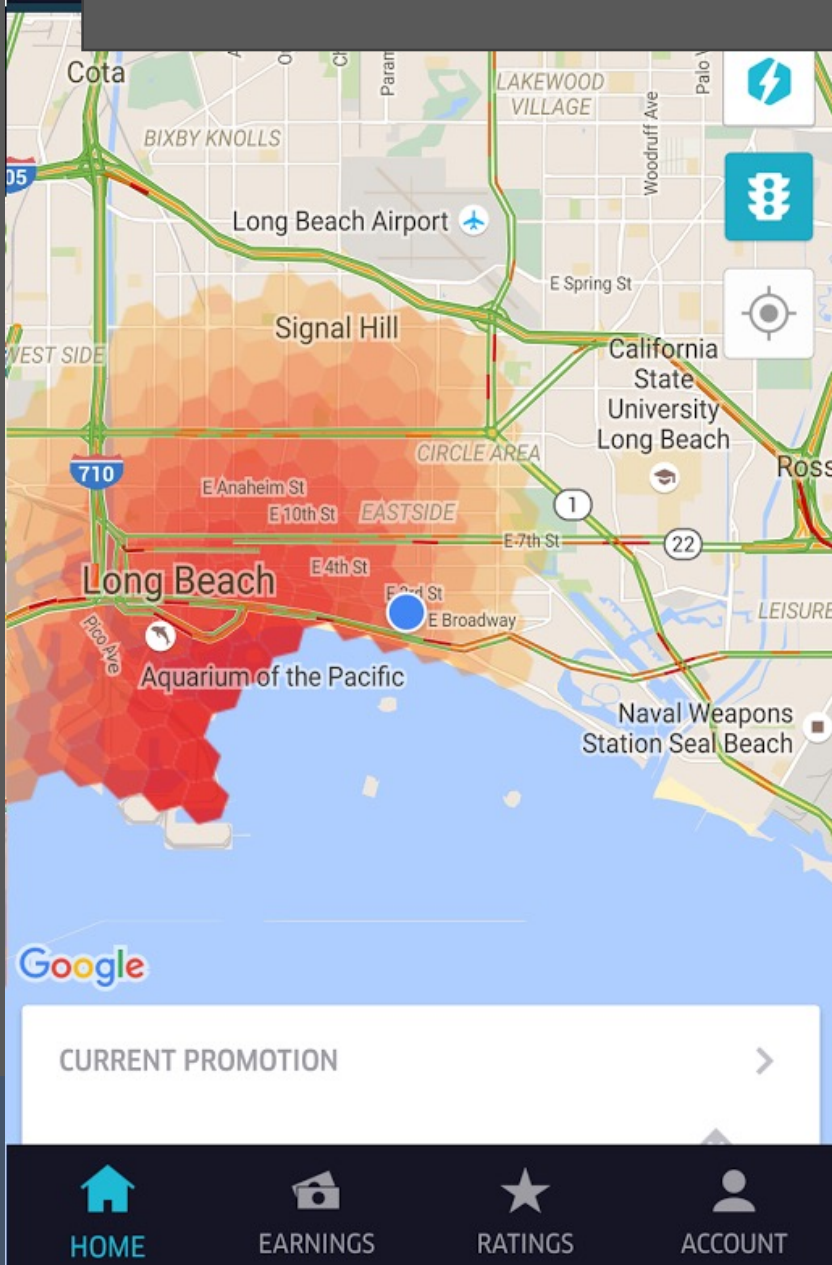
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Feature Extraction

- In OCR/translation:
 - Bounding boxes for text of interest
 - Character boundaries
 - Line segments for each character
 - GPS location of phone (to determine likely source language)

Features?



Feature Extraction

- In surge prediction:
 - Location and time of past surges
 - Events
 - Number of people traveling to an area
 - Typical demand curves in an area
 - Demand in other areas
 - Weather

Data Cleaning

- Removing outliers
- Normalizing data
- Missing values
- ...

Learning

- Build a predictor that best describes an outcome for the observed features

Evaluation

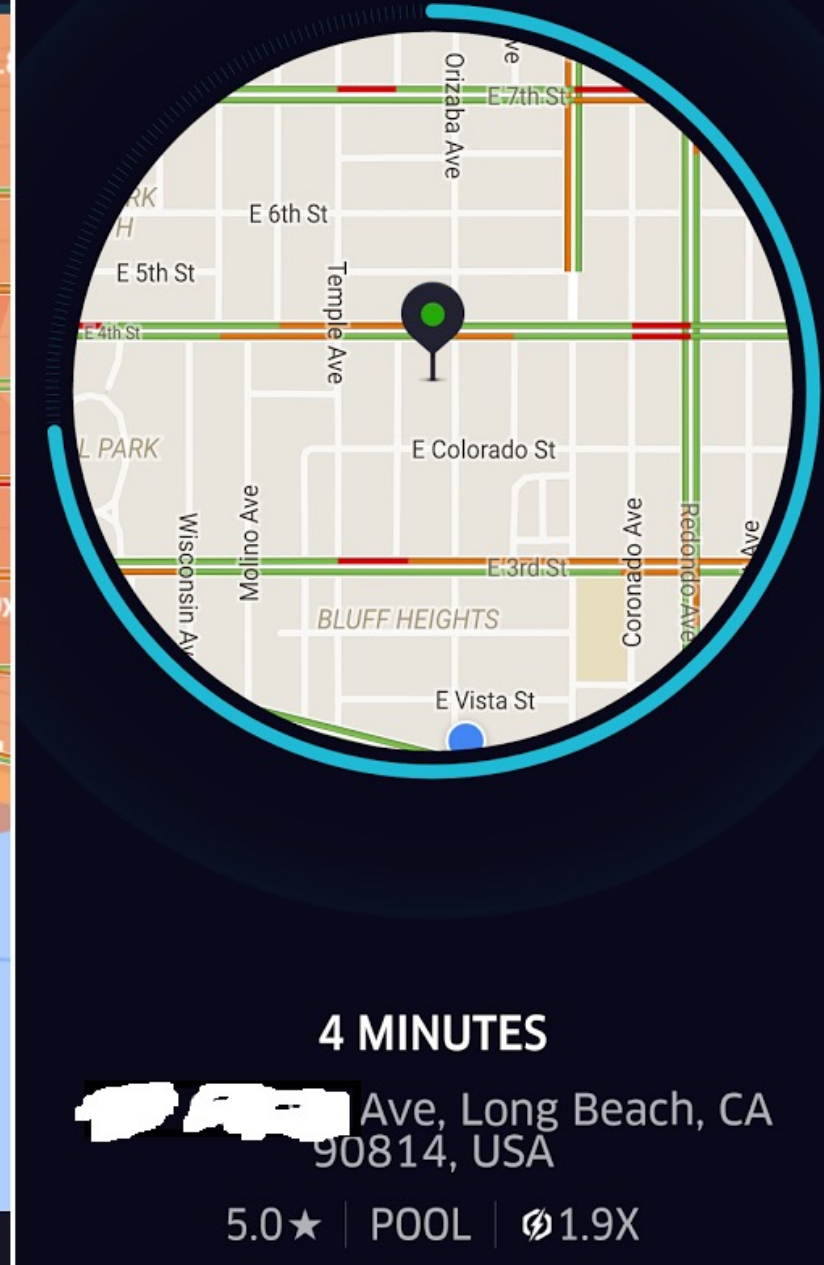
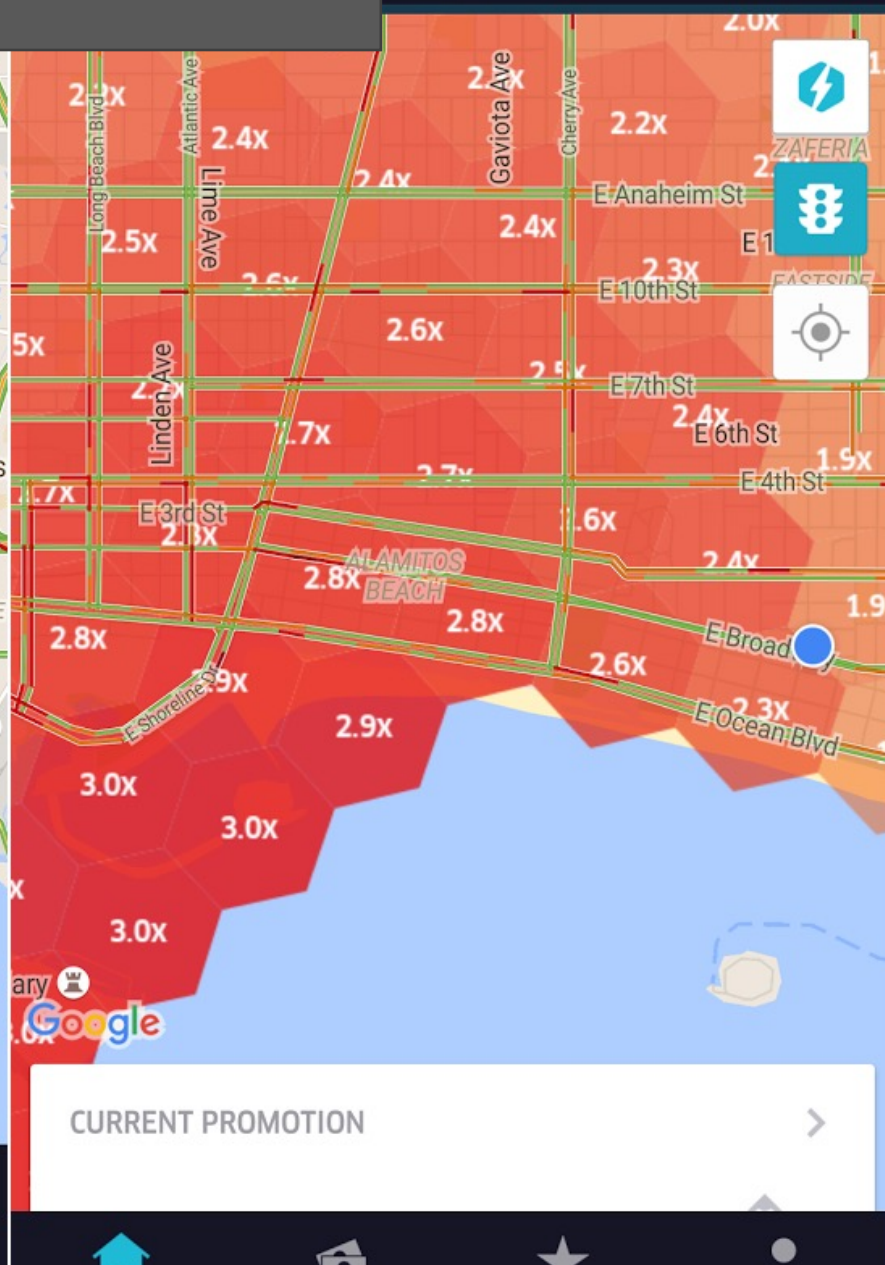
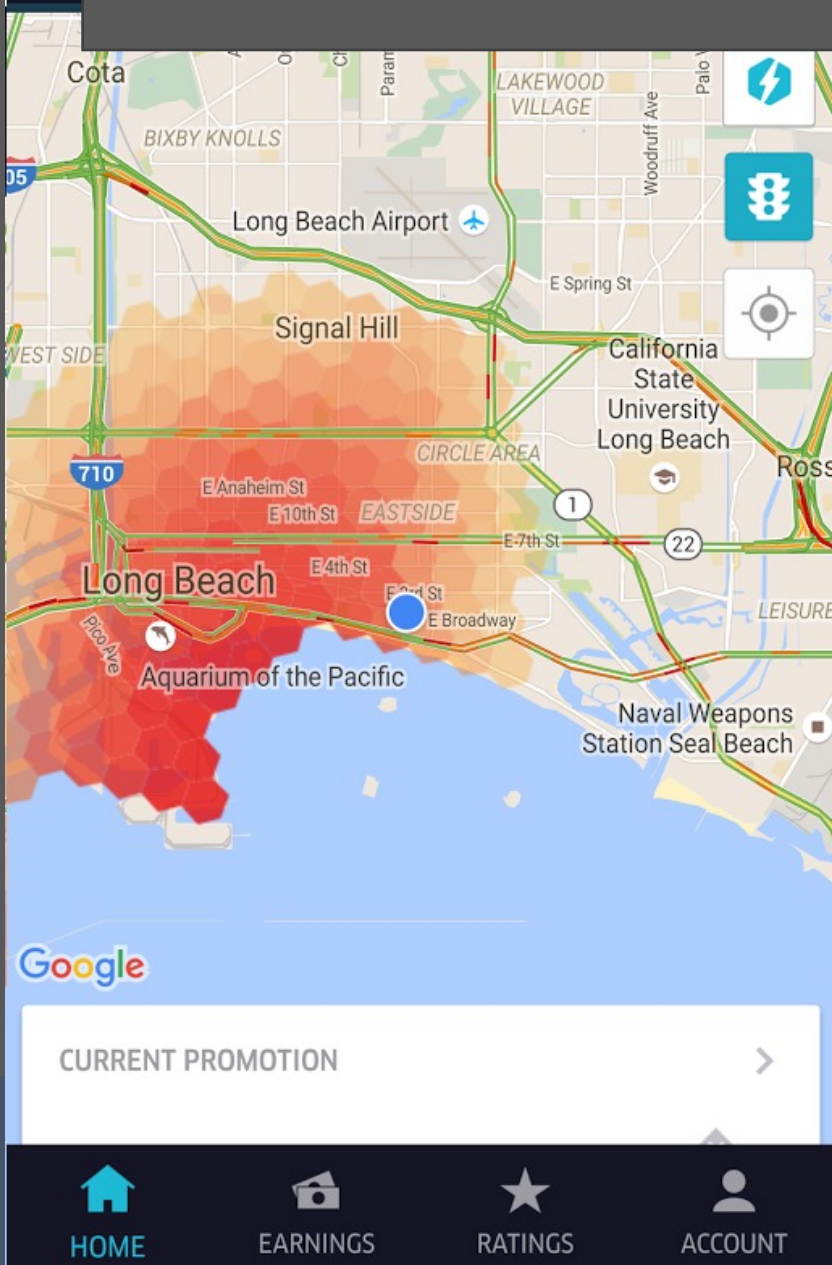
- Prediction accuracy on learned data vs
- Prediction accuracy on unseen data
 - Separate learning set, not used for training
- For binary predictors: false positives vs. false negatives, precision vs. recall
- For numeric predictors: average (relative) distance between real and predicted value
- For ranking predictors: top-K, etc.

Evaluation Data and Metrics?

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Evaluation Data and Metrics?



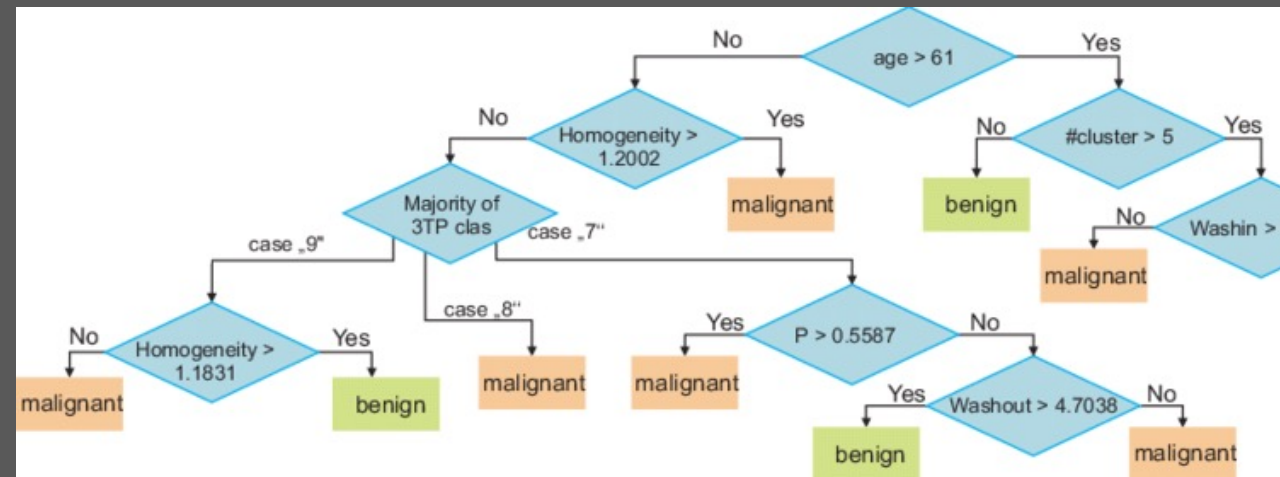
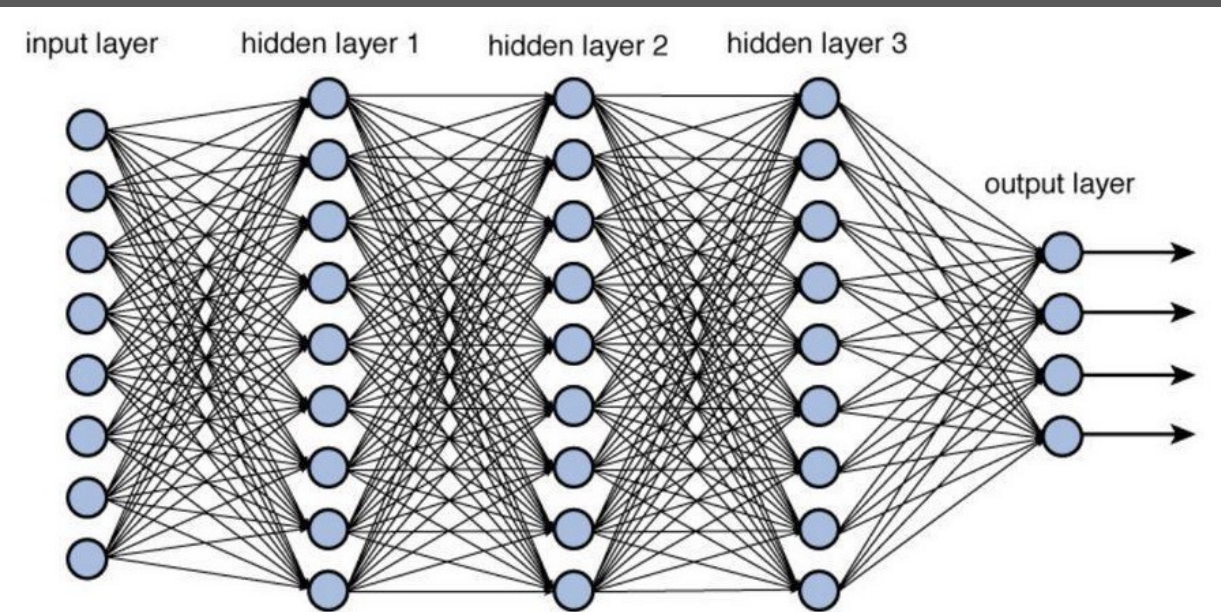
Learning and Evaluating in Production

- Beyond static data sets, **build telemetry**
- Design challenge: identify mistakes in practice
- Use sample of live data for evaluation
- Retrain models with sampled live data regularly
- Monitor performance and intervene

TRADEOFFS IN ML MODELS

Understanding Capabilities and Tradeoffs

- Deep Neural Networks
- Decision Trees



ML Model Tradeoffs

- Accuracy
- Capabilities (e.g. classification, recommendation, clustering...)
- Amount of training data needed
- Inference latency
- Learning latency; incremental learning?
- Model size
- Explainable? Robust?
- ...

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE CONSIDERATIONS

Where should the model live?

Glasses

Phone

Cloud

OCR
Component

Translation
Component

Where should the model live?

Vehicle

Phone

Cloud

Surge
Prediction

Considerations

- How much data is needed as input for the model?
- How much output data is produced by the model?
- How fast/energy consuming is model execution?
- What latency is needed for the application?
- How big is the model? How often does it need to be updated?
- Cost of operating the model? (distribution + execution)
- Opportunities for telemetry?
- What happens if users are offline?

Typical Designs

- Static intelligence in the product
 - difficult to update
 - good execution latency
 - cheap operation
 - offline operation
 - no telemetry to evaluate and improve
- Client-side intelligence
 - updates costly/slow, out of sync problems
 - complexity in clients
 - offline operation, low execution latency

Typical Designs

- Server-centric intelligence
 - latency in model execution (remote calls)
 - easy to update and experiment
 - operation cost
 - no offline operation
- Back-end cached intelligence
 - precomputed common results
 - fast execution, partial offline
 - saves bandwidth, complicated updates
- Hybrid models

Other Considerations

- Coupling of ML pipeline parts
- Coupling with other parts of the system
- Ability for different developers and analysts to collaborate
- Support online experiments
- Ability to monitor

Reactive Systems

- Responsive
 - consistent, high performance
- Resilient
 - maintain responsive in the face of failure, recovery, rollback
- Elastic
 - scale with varying loads

UPDATING MODELS

Updating Models

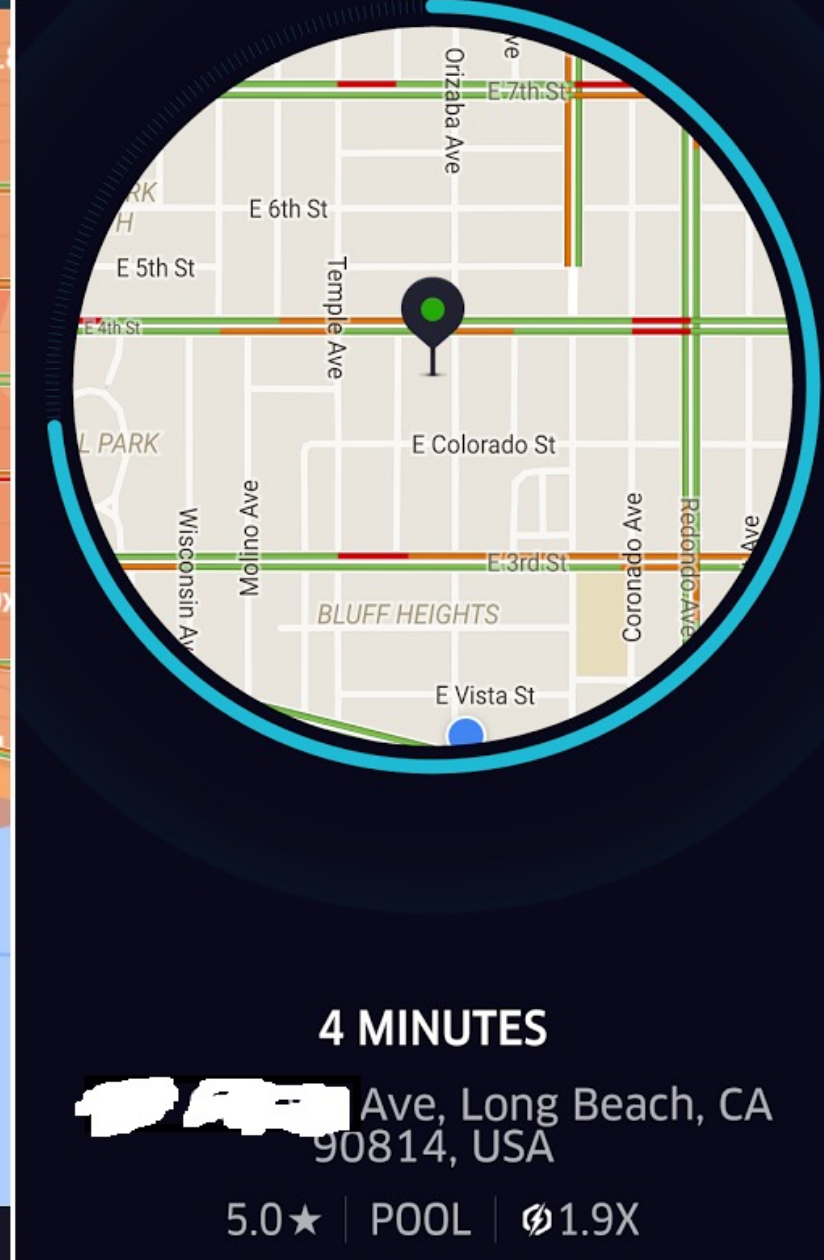
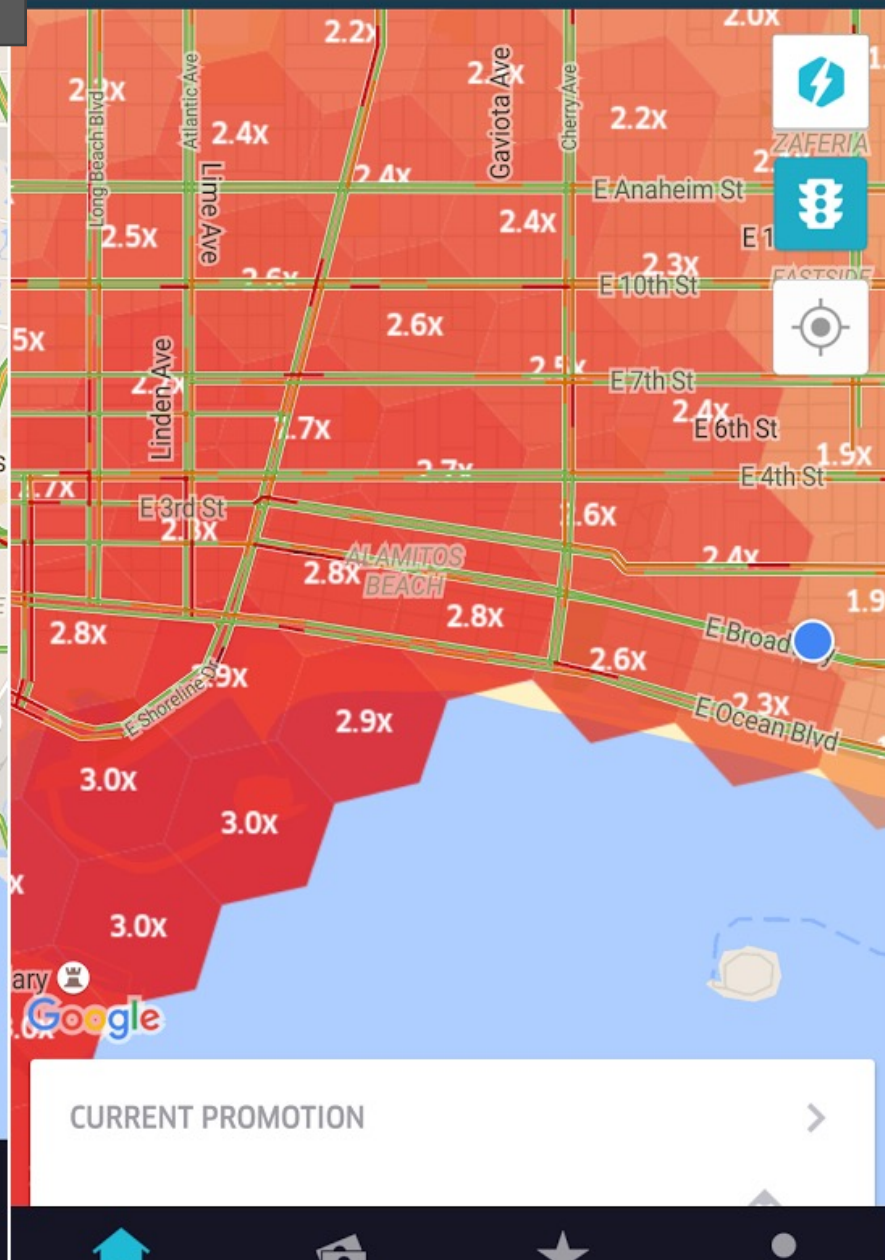
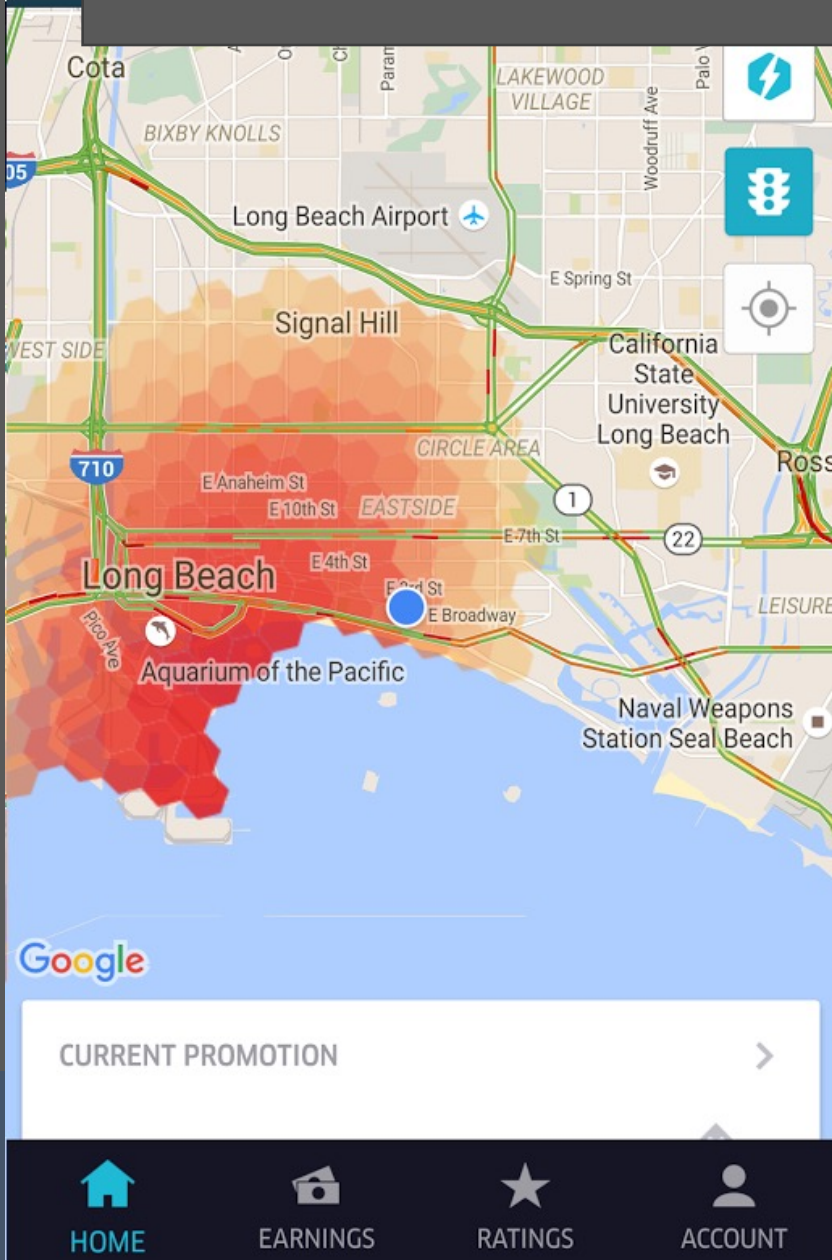
- Models are rarely static outside the lab
- Data drift, feedback loops, new features, new requirements
- When and how to update models?
- How to version? How to avoid mistakes?

Update Strategy?

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Update Strategy?



PLANNING FOR MISTAKES

Mistakes will happen

- No specification
- ML components detect patterns from data (real and spurious)
- Predictions are often accurate, but mistakes always possible
- Mistakes are not predicable or explainable or similar to human mistakes
- Plan for mistakes
- Telemetry to learn about mistakes?



How Models can Break

- System outage
- Model outage
 - model tested? deployment and updates reliable? file corrupt?
- Model errors
- Model degradation
 - data drift, feedback loops

Hazard Analysis

- Worst thing that can happen?
- Backup strategy? Undoable? Nontechnical compensation?

Mitigating Mistakes

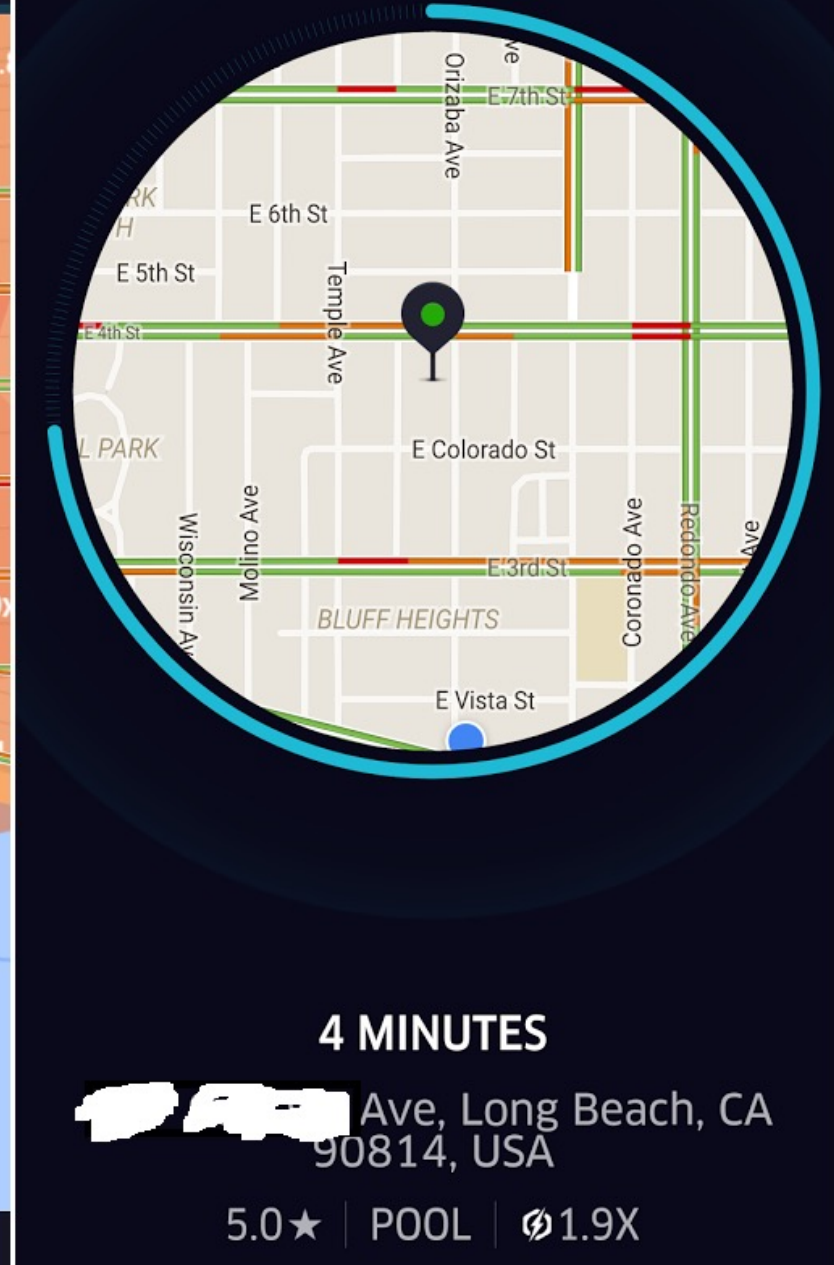
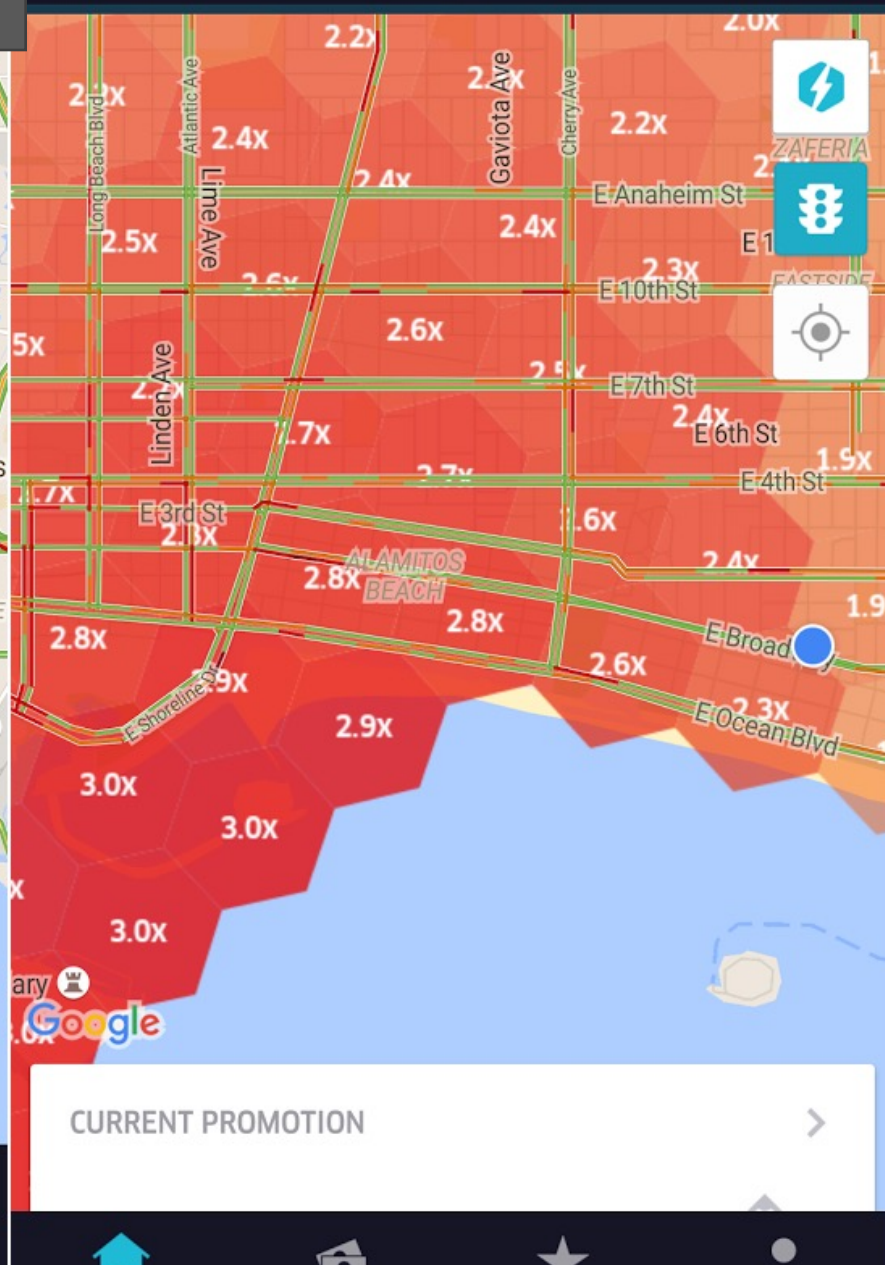
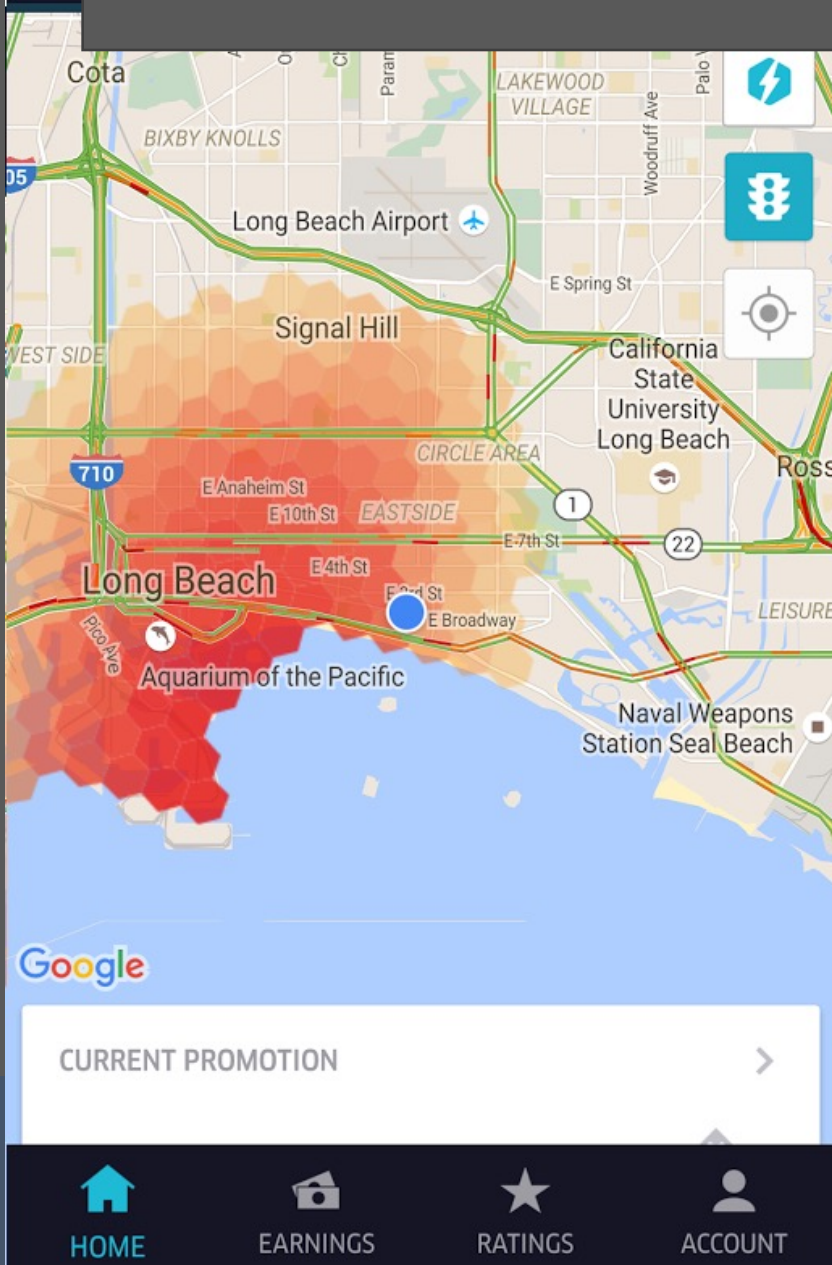
- Investigating in ML
 - e.g., more training data, better data, better features, better engineers
- Less forceful experience
 - e.g., prompt rather than automate decisions, turn off
- Adjust learning parameters
 - e.g., more frequent updates, manual adjustments
- Guardrails
 - e.g., heuristics and constraints on outputs
- Override errors
 - e.g., hardcode specific results

Mistakes?

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Mistakes?



Telemetry

- Purpose:
 - monitor operation
 - monitor success (accuracy)
 - improve models over time (e.g., detect new features)
- Challenges:
 - too much data – sample, summarization, adjustable
 - hard to measure – intended outcome not observable? proxies?
 - rare events – important but hard to capture
 - cost – significant investment must show benefit
 - privacy – abstracting data

Talking to stakeholders

REQUIREMENTS AND ESTIMATION



Source: <https://xkcd.com/1425/>

Summary

- Machine learning in production systems is challenging
- Many tradeoffs in selecting ML components and in integrating them in larger system
- Plan for updates
- Manage mistakes, plan for telemetry