Concept Drift in Recommender Systems: Building a MLOps Pipeline that takes Concept Drift into account

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**Schlagwörter**: Dokumentvorlage, wissenschaftliche Arbeit, Bachelorarbeit, Masterarbeit, Diplomarbeit, Hochschule, Textverarbeitungssystem, Microsoft Word

# Abstract

A style sheet for theses (e.g., master theses, bachelor theses, diploma theses) is being presented. This style sheet may be used by any student, its utilisation, however, is not obligatory in our university. The style sheet is designed for the Microsoft Word text processing system. This document itself is written by using the developed style sheet and can be used as a template for the production of theses. In this way, the fulfilment of the existing formatting guidelines will be automated to a large extent, thus raising the quality of theses with respect to formal criteria as well as reducing the need for training and consulting.

**Keywords:** Concept Drift, MLOps, AutoML, Recommender System, Machine Learning

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# List of Abbreviations

ML Machine Learning

GPU Graphics Processing Unit

CPU Central Processing Unit

RS Recommender System

CD Concept Drift

TFX TensorFlow Extended

TFRS TensorFlow Recommenders

DCN Deep & Cross Network

DD Data Drift

STEM Academic disciplines of science, technology, engineering, mathematics

PoC Proof of Concept

IS Information System

SotA State of the Art

AI Artificial Intelligence

API Application Programming Interface

AutoML Automated Machine Learning

# Introduction

Over the last two decades Machine Learning (ML) has become one of the fastest growing technical fields with an estimated growth of 21% in 2022 compared to its previous year (Rimol, 2021).

It managed to secure a position as one of the top fields in computer science for scientific research as well as enterprise adoption. ML combines concepts of linear algebra and statistics and applies them to large datasets to find patterns and generalizations in the data, which can be used to make predictions or classifications.

Leveraging these complex algorithms with the computational power of modern GPUs and CPUs, ML has seen application in a large variety of sectors ranging from medicine for diagnostics, to transportation for self-driving cars and e-commerce for shopping cart optimization (Choy et al., 2018). The latter sector employs so called Recommender Systems (RS) with the goal of suggesting products that coincide with the taste of the customer. With the advent of e-commerce, RSs have gained increasing interest from academia and especially the enterprise sector (Singh, Choudhury, Dey, & Pramanik, 2021). RSs serve a major role for large tech corporations in engaging, retaining and enticing the user-base of their platform (Jannach & Zanker, 2022). Netflix for example uses its own RS to suggest its users what movies they might be interested in. In order to incentivize research in the field of Recommender Systems, Netflix introduced the Netflix Prize in 2007: A dataset was made public with users and their movie ratings. The goal was to create a RS that would beat Netflix’ own RS at that time. For this challenge a prize pool of $1.000.000 was written out (Bennett, Lanning, & others, 2007). To this day datasets of movie ratings remain a popular way to benchmark RSs.

Despite the wide use and success of Recommender Systems and Machine Learning in general, it still is a relatively new field with a lot of research opportunity (Jordan & Mitchell, 2015). While Recommender Systems are considered integral to many online-platforms, their precision and accuracy often lack in comparison to other ML fields. This is, among other things, due to the nature of the data that Recommender Systems work with, which is often sparse (Khusro, Ali, & Ullah, 2016). Consequently Recommender Systems are especially susceptible to bad data quality and therefore could profit from comprehensive data curation and monitoring. This lends itself to take a data-centric approach when building, deploying and maintaining a RS, which is one of the subject matters that the field of MLOps sets out to tackle (Miranda, 2021).

MLOps emerged from the paradigm of DevOps and seeks to apply an automated and standardized approach to the lifecycle of ML applications, similar to what DevOps does for conventional Software. MLOps is attuned to the specific needs and problems of Machine Learning, such that its practices vary from those of DevOps, while still sharing the same goal of rapid and frequent deployment of Software (Makinen, Skogstrom, Laaksonen, & Mikkonen, 2021). The effect of data quality on the ML model presupposes that data quality management is an integral part of every MLOps system, since data quality affects all aspects of the machine learning lifecycle (Renggli et al., 2021). Detrimental data to the ML system’s performance can manifest itself in different ways.

One manifestation is concept drift (CD), which describes a changing outcome *y* to a constant input *x* over time (Lu et al., 2018). Real world examples of CD could be changing house prices due to a fluctuating house market, or people changing their taste in movies because of aging or genre trends. Deteriorating RS performance due to CD can directly impact the health of the online platform it is used on, as outputs of RSs are generally reciprocated back to the user experience. For instance, if a movie streaming platform stops recommending appropriate movies to a user because it failed to adapt to the change in taste, the user might stop watching movies on that platform and eventually cancel their subscription. Issues of Concept Drift need to be addressed and mitigated to ensure user-base retention for online services. Additionally, it needs to be incorporated into a MLOps system to benefit from the maintainability, consistency and automation of a unified process.

The product of this work, called an artifact, will be the implementation of a concept drift-aware MLOps pipeline for a RS. CD-awareness meaning, that it possesses the ability to account for potential CD in the data.

This paper serves as a thorough documentation of the design of the artifact, which is based on a comprehensive dissection of scientific literature touching the topics of Recommender Systems, MLOps and Concept Drift. The result will then be qualitatively evaluated and discussed.

This research follows the design science research (DSR) methodology of Alan R. Hevner (Hevner, March, Park, & Ram, 2004).

# Motivation and Structure

## Environment

Machine Learning serves great value to businesses. In 2017, Netflix for instance claimed an estimated saving of $1 billion through their use of RSs (Columbus, 2017). Since 2017, ML algorithms became more sophisticated and hardware more powerful to make Artificial Intelligence (AI[[1]](#footnote-1)) operations more efficient, effective and in return more profitable. Gartner calculated the revenue of the AI software market to be over $51 billion in the year 2021 with a prediction to surpass $60 billion by the end of 2022 (Rimol, 2021). Open-source software, ML cloud services and an active community make AI more accessible to a wide variety of businesses. These developments make a growing number of institutions consider optimizing, augmenting, or even reinventing their current operations with ML. McKinsey’s “The state of AI in 2021” reported that 56% of their surveyed businesses have adopted ML and AI in at least one of their business functions. An increase of 6% compared to the preceding year (Chui, Hall, Singla, & Sukharevsky, 2021). It’s apparent that ML and AI receive increasing interest in the enterprise sector.

According to a survey conducted by Refinitiv, out of 447 international institutions that use ML, only 46% have deployed AI in multiple areas and are core to its business, whereas 44% deployed ML in pockets, while the remaining 10% were still prototyping and investing in its infrastructure (Baker, 2019). This indicates that a majority of enterprises, while considering or using ML for their businesses, struggle to embed it into their existing infrastructure. This observation is also supported by Algorithmia’s 2020 report on enterprise machine learning, which uncovers that 55% of companies “*actively developing machine learning lifecycles or […] beginning their machine learning journey*” (Algorithmia, 2020, p.1) have yet to deploy a machine learning model. This report highlights that a lot of the main difficulties of ML lie in its operational aspect, such as reproducibility, versioning of models and scaling of the ML system. This leads to “*unreasonably long roads to deployment*” (Algorithmia, 2020, p.14) and impedes evolving the ML system to higher levels of maturity (Algorithmia, 2020). Another Refinitiv study also identified lacking data quality to remain the biggest challenge for ML and data science (Refinitiv, 2020).

The aforementioned McKinsey whitepaper made the observation that companies most successful with AI were employing advanced operation procedures such as MLOps, as well as putting greater effort into mitigating and reacting to “*AI-related-risks*”, such as concept drift. This applies to the operation of RSs as well. Operationalizing the ML lifecycle and ensuring high model quality through data quality assurance are essential to a RS in a productive environment. A data-centric approach to RSs combined with the application of MLOps practices should prevent or alleviate unsatisfactory RS performance while ensuring maintainability and reproducibility to an mostly automated ML process. Especially the phenomenon of concept drift needs to be accounted for as it is an inevitable occurrence for a majority of real world data. A key challenge for RSs is its often unpredictable nature and sudden appearance, which can be detrimental to business operation. Shift in the data can be subliminal as it is not tangible in most cases and therefore can go unnoticed by Data Scientists and ML engineers. Consequently the effects of CD can first become apparent through degradation of model performance. Scalable and automated ways to account for change in ML data still are in their infancy and therefore require further research and development to engineer solutions. In the long run a state-of-the-art ML infrastructure will make RS operations more profitable for businesses through labor reduction and performance improvements.

This introduction poses the baseline for the relevance cycle of Hevner’s design science research method. The collected insights from the whitepapers serve to map out the environment and establish the motivation for this research. The acceptance criteria for the later artifact will be in part derived from the findings and motivation in this chapter, which will be elaborated in the following chapter.

Having established the environment and motivation, the following research question is formulated for this work: “*What can a MLOps pipeline for a recommender system, that takes concept drift into account, look like?*”

## Artifact

The goal of the DSR methodology is the design and creation of an artifact. This particular work sets out to create an automated machine learning (AutoML) pipeline for a RS, the main research focus being the implementation of CD-awareness into the pipeline. For evaluation purposes, a specification sheet will be generated on which the artifact will be measured against. The artifact will be compared with the features listed in the specification. Based on the specifications, the final product will be analyzed, hurdles during the design and development will be identified, and the success of this research will be determined. The specifications are structured in *base specifications* and *research specifications*. While both types of requirements are integral to the whole research project, the research requirements have a direct connection to the research question at hand. During the DSR process both requirement types receive equal prioritization as both requirement types make up the whole artifact. A table with all specifications can be seen in *table 1*.

The base requirement list consists of creating a base pipeline (without explicit CD-awareness) and implementing the recommender system. The base MLOps pipeline will be realized with TensorFlow Extended (TFX), a package with various tools to orchestrate and monitor the ML lifecycle (Baylor et al., 2017). As for the RS a Deep & Cross Network (DCN) will be implemented with the TensorFlow Recommenders Python API (TFRS). MovieLens 25M will be used as the dataset, a collection of 25 million movie scores with 62.000 movies and 162.000 users (Harper & Konstan, 2016).

Table 1: Artifact specification table

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Specification type** | **Specification** | **Description** |
| Base specification | Recommender system | The artifact has deep & cross network RS made with TFRS. |
|  | Base pipeline | The artifact has a TFX pipeline for the RS. |
| Research specification | CD detection | The artifact has the ability to detect CD. |
|  | CD understanding | The artifact has the ability to extract information out of CD. |
|  | CD adaptation | The artifact has the ability to react to CD. |
|  | Integrated pipeline | The final artifact is one pipeline that can be executed in one go |
|  | Automated pipeline | The pipeline can finish without human intervention |

The research specifications have three criteria related to concept drift, which are taken from the 2018 paper “Learning under Concept Drift: A Review” (Lu et al., 2018):

*Concept drift detection* specifies the technical ability for the artifact to register concept drift in the data. An example would be the implementation of a concept drift detection algorithm.

*Concept drift understanding* specifies the ability of the artifact to retrieve additional information from the concept drift. This criteria serves to give concept drift more tangibility and helps data scientists identify the source of concept drift. The most rudimentary implementation of this specification would be a timestamp for every occurring CD. A timestamp for CD is also the minimum requirement to realize an automated pipeline, as in order to initiate concept drift adaptation the system needs to know when CD occurs.

*Concept drift adaptation* specifies an action that accounts for concept drift, like starting a retraining of the model.

Each of these components amount to what we define in this paper as CD-awareness. All three specifications will be explained in further detail in the literature review.

Besides the concept drift specifications, there are also pipeline conditions in the research specifications that envision the artifact to be one unified and automated process.

These specifications serve as an aide during the design and development of the artifact. Rather than evaluating the artifact based on how many specifications it technically fulfilled, the whole artifact will be qualitatively evaluated using the specification sheet as a guideline. In the scope of this work, one solution to CD will be implemented that is derived from the literature. It is not a comparison and evaluation of various implementations of CD-awareness. This work does not entail a quantitative evaluation of the artifact, as the focus lies on a qualitative analysis of the prototype. Lastly, the concept of Data Drift (DD) is not subject of this work and thus only will be touched in the context of Concept Drift.

## Procedure

Throughout this project various tools are used to track, organize and document this work. As part of this research, a GitHub repository was created, which contains both the thesis Word document and the software artifact.[[2]](#footnote-2) GitHub and Git are used for version control and enable work on different systems. It also serves to make the development of this research transparent and traceable. Internally, a GitHub Project Kanban board is used for project management. There, the project is broken down into individual tasks, all of which have their progress tracked. This way it is possible to gain an overview of the current status of this project and plan future development steps.

The overarching process of the artifact creation is structured in underlying phases (Figure 1). The initial phase of this project is dedicated to the set-up of the artifact environment. This phase encompasses every necessary step to build a software environment on which the artifact will run on. The individual tasks would consist of choosing the python version, setting up a work directory and installing needed packages and other software. After setting up the environment, a simple base TFX RS pipeline is implemented. This pipeline serves as the foundation from which the research artifact is built upon. The next phase involves incrementally expanding the baseline with the remaining TFX components to build a more comprehensive pipeline. This step might also uncover potential compatibility issues between TFX components and the TFRS Recommender System.[[3]](#footnote-3) Depending on what components work and don’t work, design changes to the artifact need to be made. In the next phase the base RS will be replaced by a state of the art deep & cross network (DCN) RS. Having implemented a more sophisticated pipeline, an intermediate evaluation of the current pipeline will be done. The objective in this phase is to find out the capabilities of this pipeline in relation to the research question. What components can be leveraged to fulfill the objective of this work? Accomplishing these phases should fulfill the base specifications detailed in the previous chapter. The following phase consists of incorporating CD-awareness into the pipeline. With the knowledge base from scientific papers and information about the environment from the whitepapers, a solution to CD will be engineered. This process will run iteratively and in accordance with the DSR methodology. Each iteration of this phase concludes with an evaluation, which will determine whether another iteration is initiated. Once the artifact reaches a state where no additional iterations are done, a final evaluation of the artifact will be made, which concludes this research project.

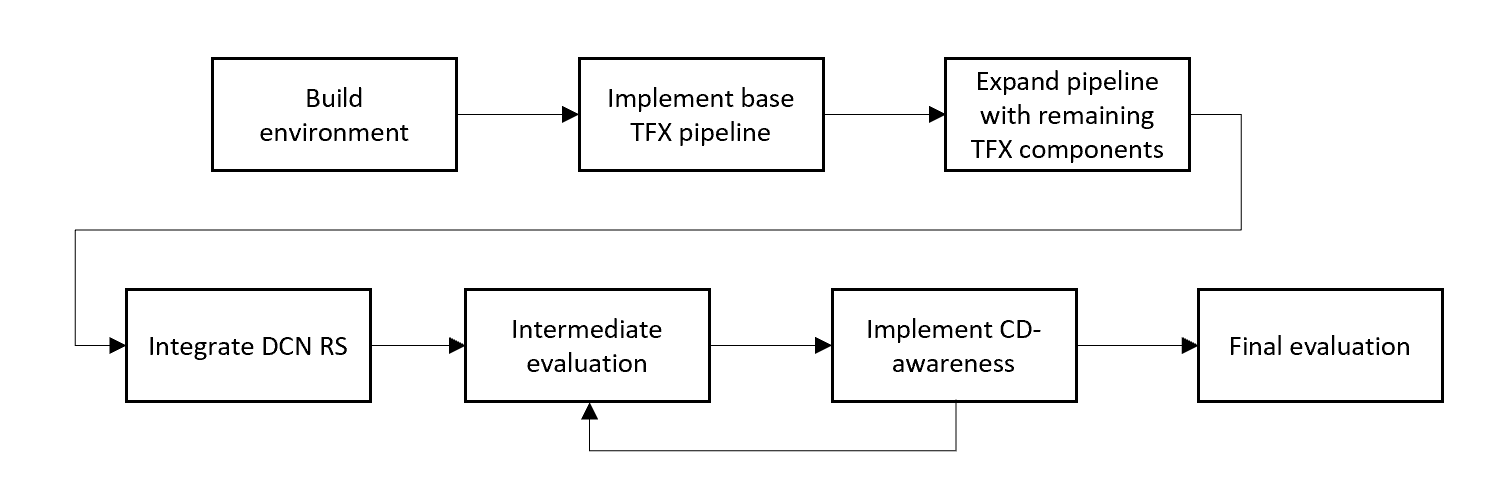


Figure 1: procedure of artifact development

## Challenges

This work is not done in association with a company, despite being a study directed towards businesses exploring a potential solution to CD in an AutoML scenario. Consequently this research can't be conducted in an existing enterprise infrastructure. This entails the challenge that, first, an environment needs to be built approximating a productive business setting. For instance, instead of using real world data from a data lake or data warehouse, this research needs to revert to publicly available datasets. Simulating a productive MLOps environment means that there is a discrepancy between this work's environment and an organization's environment, which might impact applicability of the artifact.

The open-ended nature of this work’s research question is another source of challenge that is inherent to DSR projects. In Hevner’s DSR methodology it is only specified what problem the final artifact should solve, not how it should look like, as it is part of the process to come up with an innovative design. This room for interpretation of what the artifact should look like makes it more difficult to quantify the artifact in the end. For this reason a specification has been created, which should make the idea of the artifact more concrete. Even with a specification sheet, the challenge remains on how to meaningfully evaluate a ML pipeline. Unlike ML algorithms, there is no reference pipeline to measure the artifact against, assuming that using quantitative metrics like processing time would make sense for this work in the first place. Another aspect that hinders quantifiability of such an artifact is the phenomena of CD itself. As mentioned in the environment chapter, CD is a burden for businesses because it lacks tangibility and is therefore hard notice, let alone isolate and quantitatively measure. This project needs to deal with these limitations and find a way to evaluate the artifact in a value adding manner.

Another hurdle is a lack of scientific studies and official documentation on this specific subject, as the operationalization of ML systems only received mainstream attention in the last few years with the advent of terms like AutoML and MLOps, or tools like TFX. TFX had its first release in May 2019 (Google LLC, 2019), whereas TFRS had its initial release in fall of 2020 (Google LLC, 2020). Only in end of March 2022 has Google released its first TFX documentation using TFRS (Google LLC, 2022). As of conducting this project, more fundamental documentation is planned for both tools (Wei, 2022). It would be defensible to say that both tools still are in their infancy, going by their recent releases, their ever expanding documentation and active development. Besides the novelty of these fields, a lot of research and development in ML systems goes unnoticed by the academic community, as they are conducted behind closed doors and used as proprietary software. In 2019, Naumov, et al. stated the following about the current environment of RS research: “*Although recommendation and personalization systems still drive much practical success of deep learning within industry today, these networks continue to receive little attention in the academic community*” (Naumov et al., 2019, p.8)

# State of Research

## Design Science Research

Design science is a research paradigm that emerged as a differentiation to natural science in STEM. Natural science, also referred to as behavioral science, is associated with fields like mathematics, physics, biology and chemistry. Its research methodology follows the objective of uncovering facts and theories about reality. Juxtaposed to the natural science lies the design science. Instead of uncovering rules and theories about the nature of reality, design science sets out to engineer and create artifacts with tools from scientific literature. Design science is predominantly represented in the engineering and computer science fields, where proof of concepts (PoC) and prototypes are the result of a lot of academic works. Both behavioral science and design science have distinguished approaches on how to conduct research.

Design science research contains a set of frameworks and best practices to manage academic work in the design science department. One of the more prominent methodologies is Alan R. Hevner’s “three cycles” of DSR (Hevner et al., 2004). Hevner originally designed his framework to involve the research aspect more closely to the development process of Information Systems (IS) in enterprise environments. It consists of 3 cycles which are closely related to each other and serve to build an artifact. The three cycles are what Hevner argues separates design science from other research paradigms (Hevner, 2007).

The artifact is the eventual product of the academic work using DSR. Since its first publication in 2004, DSR has found application in a wide variety of fields that surpasses conventional engineering and computer science. This means that the term “artifact” has a broad definition and is consequently hard to delimit. Generally, an artifact means anything that emerges from design science research. It could range from a theoretical model that was derived from other academic work, to a physical prototype or a production-ready software system.

The goal of DSR is to create an innovative artifact, which incorporates both theoretical-scientific, as well as the practical-environmental (e.g. business) aspects into its design. The iteration through the three cycles creates a mutual feedback-loop between the artifact and the science and business environment (Hevner et al., 2004). The result is an artifact, which is attuned to the business needs of an enterprise, while also holding scientific value and enriching the academic field with new insights and findings.

In the following, the three cycles will be elaborated in more detail.

1. **The relevance cycle**: The relevance cycle initiates the DSR process. In this cycle all requirements relevant to the artifact and the research are worked out. First, a problem is defined and opportunities and arguments are laid out supporting research to resolve the problem with an artifact. Since DSR has its roots in the enterprise sector, it is vital to map out and contextualize the environment this research takes place in, as it directly influences the design of the artifact. In order to evaluate the artifact, acceptance criteria need to be defined. This way a conclusion can be made whether the artifact succeeded in its goals to improve the environment or not (Hevner & Chatterjee, 2010). In this work the results of the relevance cycle are to be found in the introduction of this paper.
2. **The rigor cycle**: Following the relevance cycle, comes the rigor cycle. While the relevance cycle establishes the requirements for the project, the rigor cycle introduces the methods, drawn from scientific literature, used to create the artifact (Hevner & Chatterjee, 2010). This so called *knowledge base* consists of engineering methods and scientific theories and sets the foundation from which the artifact will be designed and built from. A thorough rigor cycle ensures that the artifact is grounded on state-of-the-art literature from the academic field. This establishes the connection to other scientific contributions and thus sets it apart from routine designs and routine design processes (Hevner & Chatterjee, 2010). The rigor cycle gives the artifact the scientific weight it requires to be acknowledged as an academic contribution, consequently it is vital that the design of the artifact draws sufficiently from the knowledge base of the rigor cycle. The knowledge base is referenced in the State of Research of this paper
3. **The design cycle**: “*The internal design cycle is the heart of any design science research project.*” (Hevner & Chatterjee, 2010, p.10) The design cycle is the culmination of the relevance and the rigor cycle. The information acquired from the two prior cycles will now be deployed to design and implement the artifact. Hevner points out that it is not possible to retain both maximum relevance and rigor simultaneously, thus a balance between both need to be struck (Hevner & Chatterjee, 2010). In the context of the design cycle the rigor represents the actual construction of the artifact, meaning the implementation of the knowledge base gained from the rigor cycle. In opposition to the rigor stands the relevance. The relevance represents all the requirements and evaluation criteria that were specified in the relevance cycle. The discrepancy between the relevance and the rigor gets resolved by the artifact, which is the bridge between both and thus constitutes the business and scientific contribution. The design cycle is documented in the Artifact design chapter of this paper.

DSR is a non-linear process. With progression of the research project, the relevance, rigor, and design cycle can change as new insights are garnered. Through iterative cycles Hevner’s DSR methodology accounts for the often unpredictable nature of the artifact creation process. Should either parts of the relevance, rigor or design fall out of line with the current state of the project, it needs to be updated by reiteration (Hevner et al., 2004).

Once the research is conducted and the artifact is created it itself becomes part of the knowledge base, whose insights can now be used for other research projects.

## Recommender Systems

Die Idee, eine spezielle Word-Dokumentvorlage zum Schreiben von Abschlussarbeiten und anderen wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten zu entwickeln, ist zwar naheliegend, doch ist eine Internet-Recherche nach einschlägigen Lösungen wenig ergiebig. Der Stand der Technik lässt sich folgendermaßen beschreiben:

* Relativ häufig sind Anleitungen zum Schreiben von Doktorarbeiten, vor allem im angelsächsischen Raum (Phillips/Pugh 1994; Wolfe 2000). Diese Anleitungen beziehen sich jedoch mehr auf die Inhalte als auf die äußere Form einer wissenschaftlichen Arbeit.
* Meist werden die Vorgaben für die Formatierung von Abschlussarbeiten in Form von Richtlinien verbal beschrieben (z.B. HBI 1999). Eine Hilfestellung für die Umsetzung solcher Vorgaben mit Hilfe des in den meisten Hochschulen gängigen Textverarbeitungssystems Microsoft Word wird dabei jedoch nicht angeboten.
* Die vorhandenen von Microsoft für das Textverarbeitungssystem Word (Lambrich 1999) mitgelieferten Dokumentvorlagen sind nicht für wissenschaftliche Arbeiten konzipiert. Eine Recherche im Web erbrachte nur wenige Ansätze, eine spezielle Dokumentvorlage für wissenschaftliche Arbeiten zu entwickeln. So gibt es ein umfangreiches Projekt „Digitale Dissertationen“ an der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, in dessen Rahmen auch eine Dokumentvorlage („dissertation-97.dot“) entwickelt wurde, die allerdings in ihrer Komplexität über die hier präsentierte Lösung hinausgeht (Humboldt Universität zu Berlin 2000). Andere Dokumentvorlagen beziehen sich auf das Textverarbeitungssystem LaTeX, das an der HdM wenig gebräuchlich ist (siehe z.B. University of Alberta 2000).

Die durchgeführten Recherchen bestärkten daher den Autor bei seinem Ziel, eine einfach nutzbare Word-Dokumentvorlage für wissenschaftliche Arbeiten zu entwickeln.

# Conclusion and Outlook

Mit der hier vorgelegten Dokumentvorlage steht ein Werkzeug zur Verfügung, das es möglich macht, auf relativ einfache Weise die Textgestaltung für Abschlussarbeiten und andere wissenschaftliche Arbeiten zu automatisieren. Dies spart Arbeitszeit, Beratungsaufwand und erhöht zugleich die Qualität des Ergebnisses hinsichtlich formaler Kriterien.

Gleichzeitig unterstützt die Dokumentvorlage die Lehre in Fächern *wie Arbeits-, Lern- und Präsentationstechniken* und *Vorbereitung auf die Bachelor- bzw. Masterarbeit*,

Die Dokumentvorlage wurde im Sommer 2000 in der vorliegenden grundlegend überarbeiteten Version zum ersten Mal hochschulweit benutzt, nachdem bereits die Vorgängerversion im Jahr 1999 für drei Abschlussarbeiten erfolgreich eingesetzt wurde.

Erweiterungen der Dokumentvorlage und der darin enthaltenen Anleitung zur Erstellung von Abschlussarbeiten mit dem Textsystem Microsoft Word sind auch für die Zukunft geplant. Das Feedback aus der Nutzung der Dokumentvorlage für Abschlussarbeiten an der HdM wird dabei fortgesetzt aufgegriffen und zur Verbesserung genutzt werden.

# Anhang A: Beispiele für die Gliederung von Abschlussarbeiten

Die nachfolgenden Gliederungen stellen lediglich Vorschläge dar, die stets am konkreten Fall überprüft und in der Regel angepasst werden müssen.

## A.1 Literaturarbeiten

1. Überblick (oder: Zusammenfassung, „Executive Summary“, alles Wichtige für den „Manager“ oder Schnellleser)
2. Fragestellung (oder: Ziele, Ausgangspunkt, Motivation)
3. Übersicht über den Stand der Wissenschaft und Technik (Beschreibung der Lösungsansätze, Beispiele etc. in einzelnen Abschnitten)
4. Bewertung der einzelnen untersuchten Ansätze, Beispiele etc., Identifikation von Defiziten
5. Synthese: Erstellung einer Gesamtschau, allgemeine Prinzipien, Beschreibung einer eigenen Sicht auf das Problem, evtl. auch eigene Vorschläge
6. Zusammenfassung (Erklärung des Nutzens), Ausblick

Anhang: eventuell recherchierte Texte, Produktbeschreibungen, etc.

## A.2 Systementwicklungen

1. Überblick (oder: Zusammenfassung, „Executive Summary“, alles Wichtige für den „Manager“ oder Schnellleser)
2. Problemstellung (oder: Ziele, Ausgangspunkt), Vorgesehener Benutzerkreis, Bedürfnisse der Benutzer
3. Stand der Technik (Wie wird das Problem bisher gelöst, wo sind die Defizite)
4. Gewählter Lösungsansatz (allgemeines Prinzip, welche Werkzeuge, z.B. Programmiersprachen werden verwendet)
5. Beschreibung der durchgeführten Arbeiten
6. Ergebnis (z.B. Screenshots mit Erläuterungen)
7. Zusammenfassung (Erklärung des Nutzens), Ausblick

Anhang: evtl. (ausgewählte) Programmbeispiele

Evtl. CD-ROM als Beilage

# Anhang B: Formatvorlagen

Nachfolgend sind die für die Benutzer der Dokumentvorlage wichtigsten Formatvorlagen aufgelistet. Vermerkt ist jeweils auch der Zweck der Formatvorlage und ob es sich um eine neue oder eine modifizierte Formatvorlage handelt.

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1. Throughout this paper ML and AI will be used interchangeably. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. https://github.com/MyPetOctocat/bachelor\_2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. During the time of this research, the official documentation regarding TFRS implementation in TFX only uses three out of nine TFX components. (Google LLC, 2022) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)