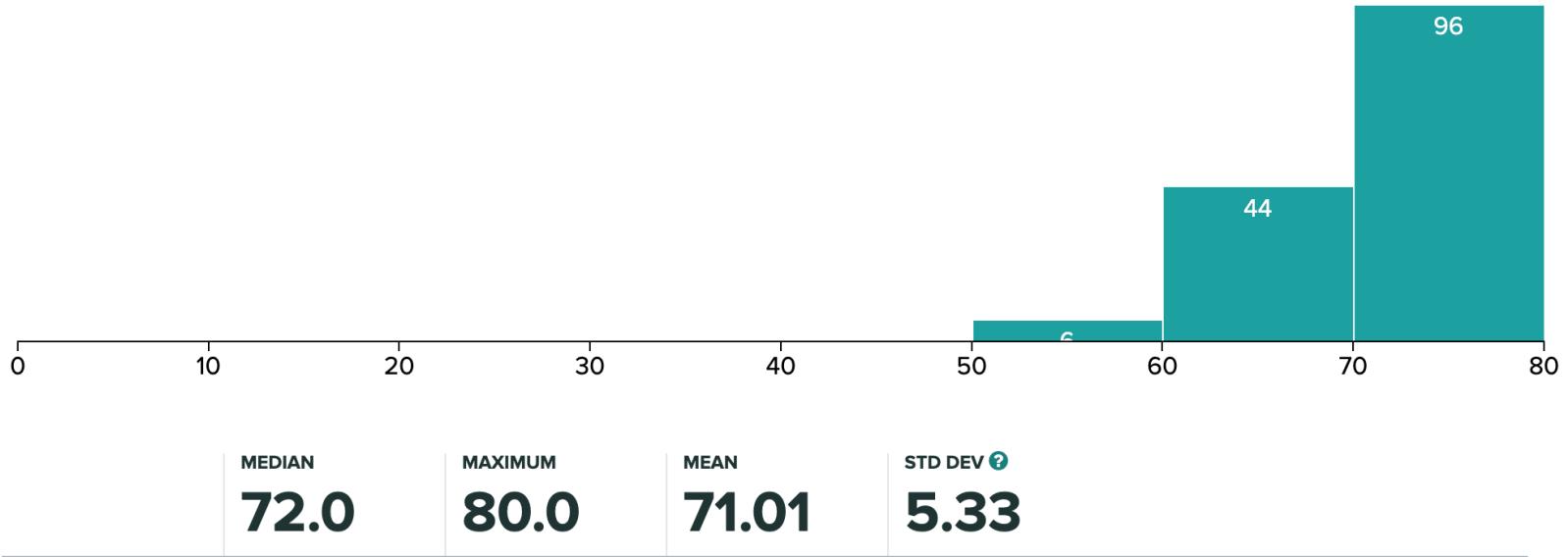


SE for ML

17-313 Fall 2022

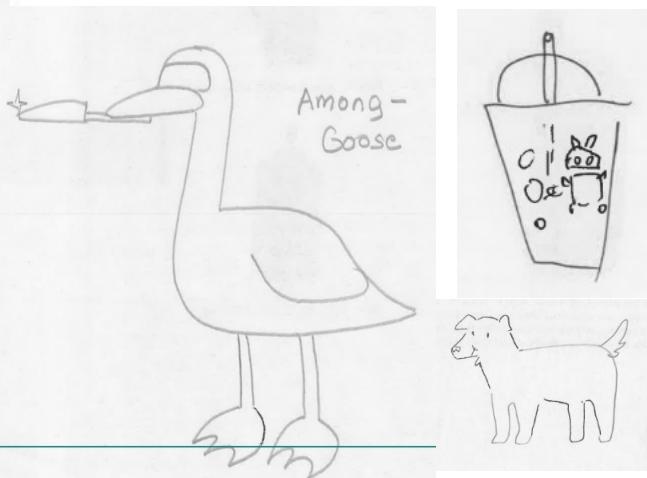
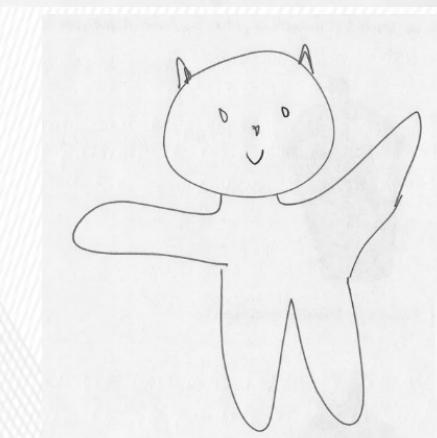
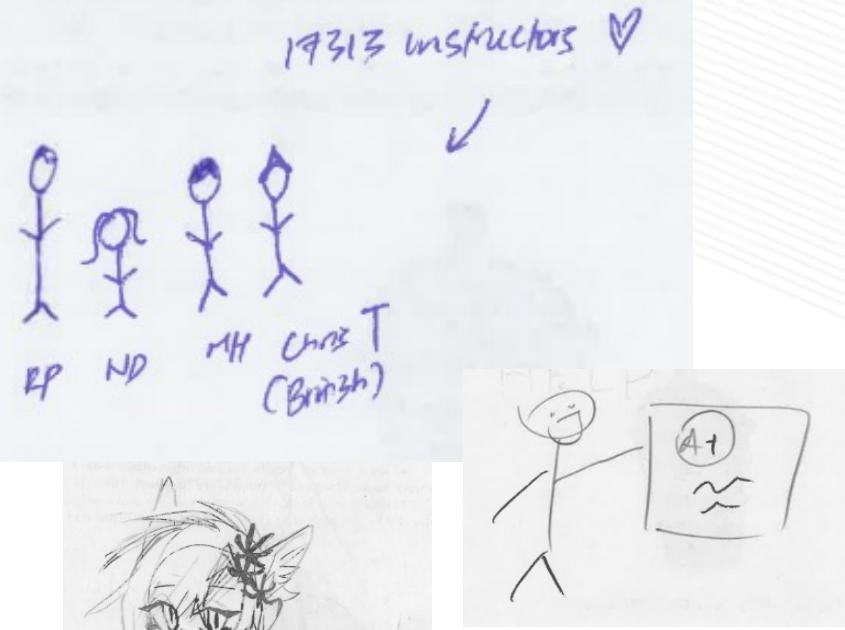
Administrivia

- HW4 Released
 - 3 checkpoints. Note, for checkpoint 1, tests don't need to pass/run
- Midterm is graded





(a) (5 points) Draw any picture you like.



Retrospectives

- “the purpose of the Sprint Retrospective is to plan ways to increase quality and effectiveness.” –Scrum.org
- We often use three questions:
- What should we:
 - Start doing?
 - Stop doing?
 - Keep doing?



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?

WHEN A USER TAKES A PHOTO,
THE APP SHOULD CHECK WHETHER
THEY'RE IN A NATIONAL PARK...

SURE, EASY GIS LOOKUP.
GIMME A FEW HOURS.

... AND CHECK WHETHER
THE PHOTO IS OF A BIRD.

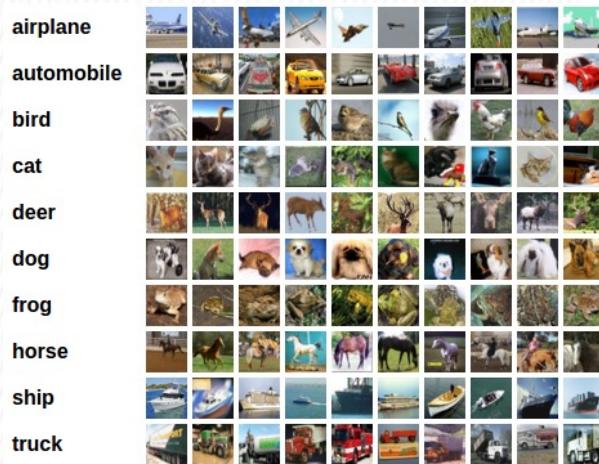
I'LL NEED A RESEARCH
TEAM AND FIVE YEARS.



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

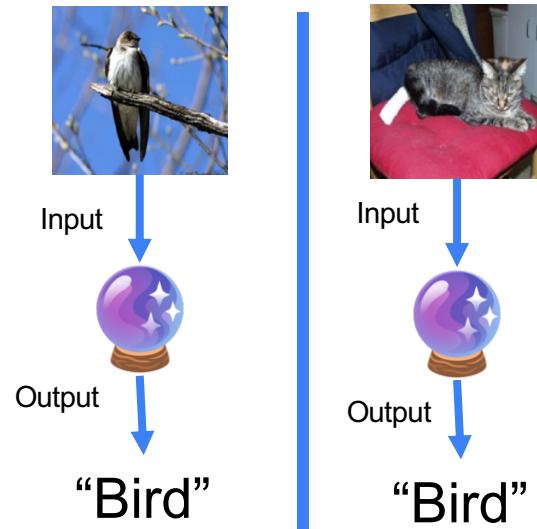
Machine Learning in One Slide

(Supervised)



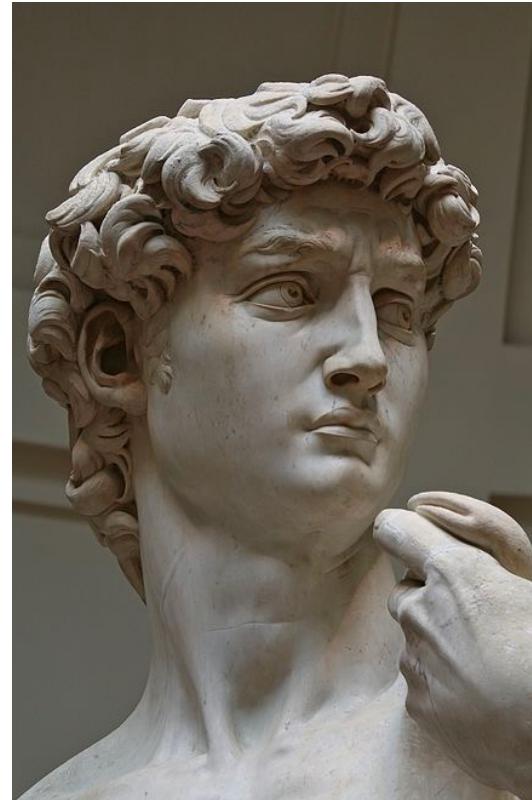
Lots of labelled data
(Inputs, outputs)

Training



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

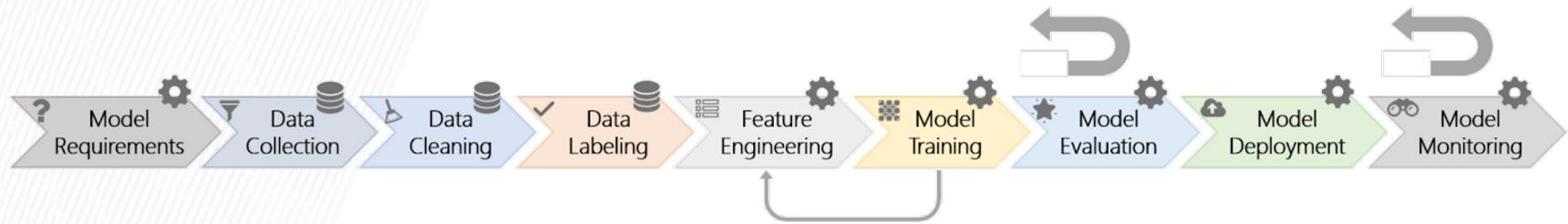


Black-box View of Machine Learning



Image: <https://xkcd.com/1838/>

Microsoft's view of Software Engineering for ML



Source: "Software Engineering for Machine Learning: A Case Study" by Amershi et al. ICSE 2018

Three Fundamental Differences:

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

Case Study

- Case study developed by
- Christian Kästner
- <https://ckaestne.github.io/seai/>

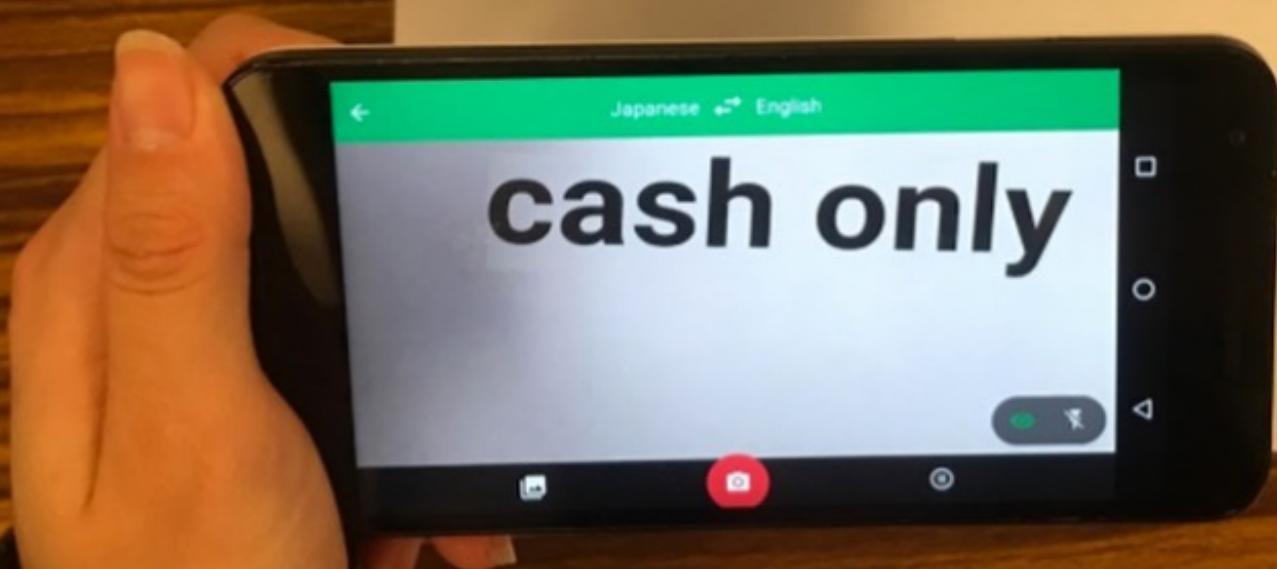
Machine Learning in Production / AI Engineering (17-445/17-645/17-745/11-695)

*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**.*

Fundamentals of Engineering AI-Enabled Systems					
Holistic system view: AI and non-AI components, pipelines, stakeholders, environment interactions, feedback loops					
Requirements: System and model goals User requirements Environment assumptions Quality beyond accuracy Measurement Risk analysis Planning for mistakes	Architecture + design: Modeling tradeoffs Deployment architecture Data science pipelines Telemetry, monitoring Anticipating evolution Big data processing Human-AI design	Quality assurance: Model testing Data quality QA automation Testing in production Infrastructure quality Debugging	Operations: Continuous deployment Contin. experimentation Configuration mgmt. Monitoring Versioning Big data DevOps, MLOps	Teams and process: Data science vs software eng. workflows, interdisciplinary teams, collaboration points, technical debt	
Responsible AI Engineering					
Provenance, versioning, reproducibility	Safety	Security and privacy	Fairness	Interpretability and explainability	Transparency and trust
Ethics, governance, regulation, compliance, organizational culture					



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The Next Generation
of Spectacles

Qualities of Interest?



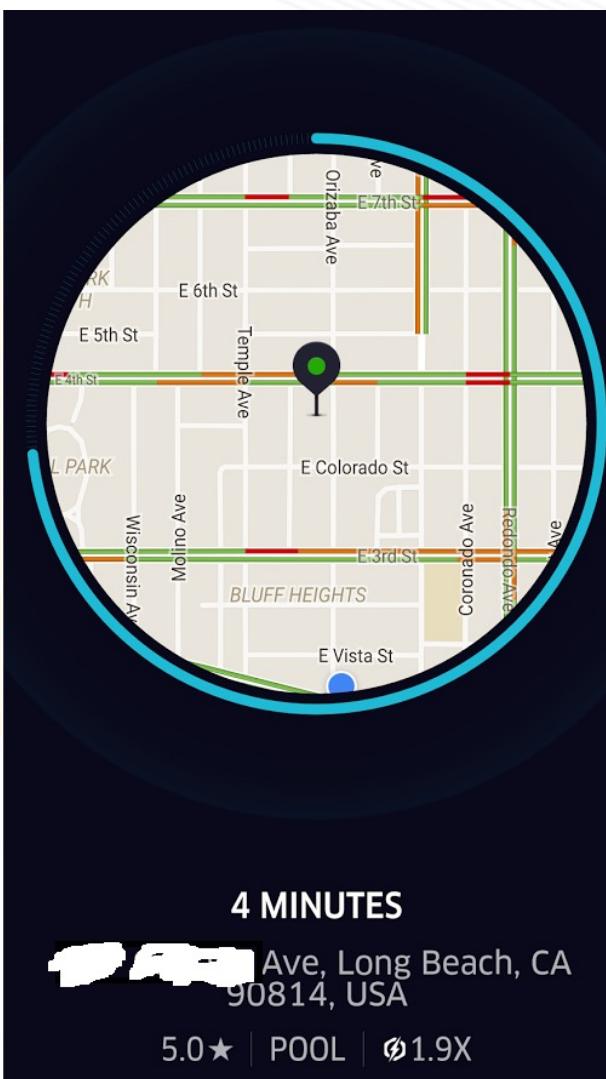
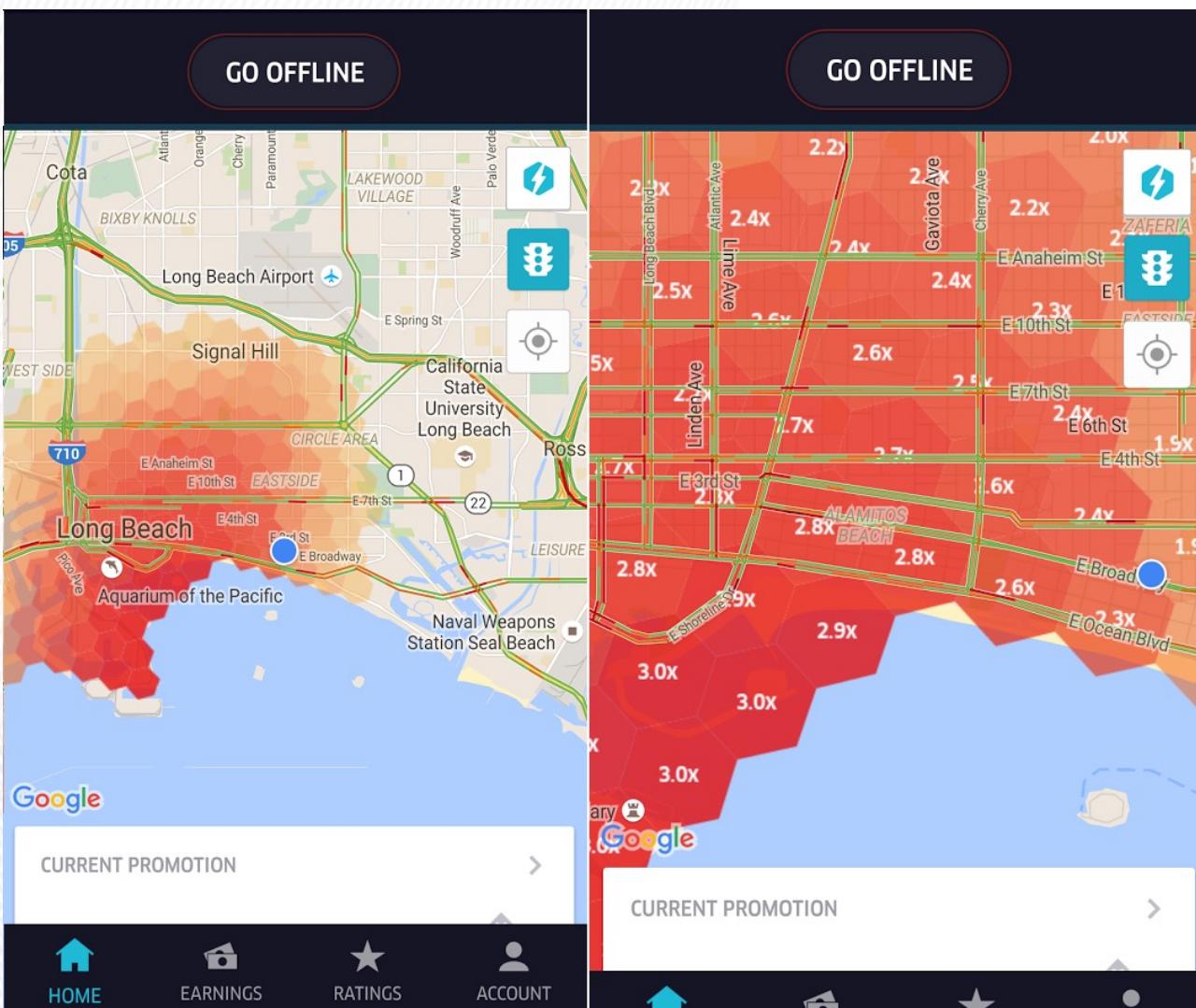
A



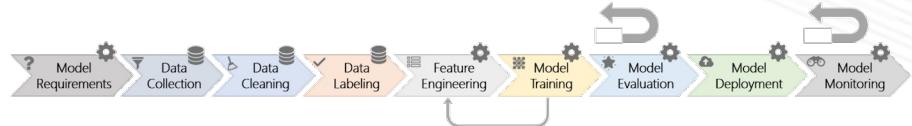
B



C



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

OCR Helper Tool

Input Image: C:\tmp\MyHandWriting.jpg (Re)Process Load Model

0 Blobs selected

Hover controls for tooltips

Show Binarized Image

Show Rows

Binarization Threshhold: 200

Height Merge Sensitivity: 15

Width Merge Sensitivity: 10

Pre Merge Filter Size: 10

Post Merge Filter Size: 100

Extracted Back Color: 0

Move Selected Blobs

Interval: 2

< ^ > v

Export

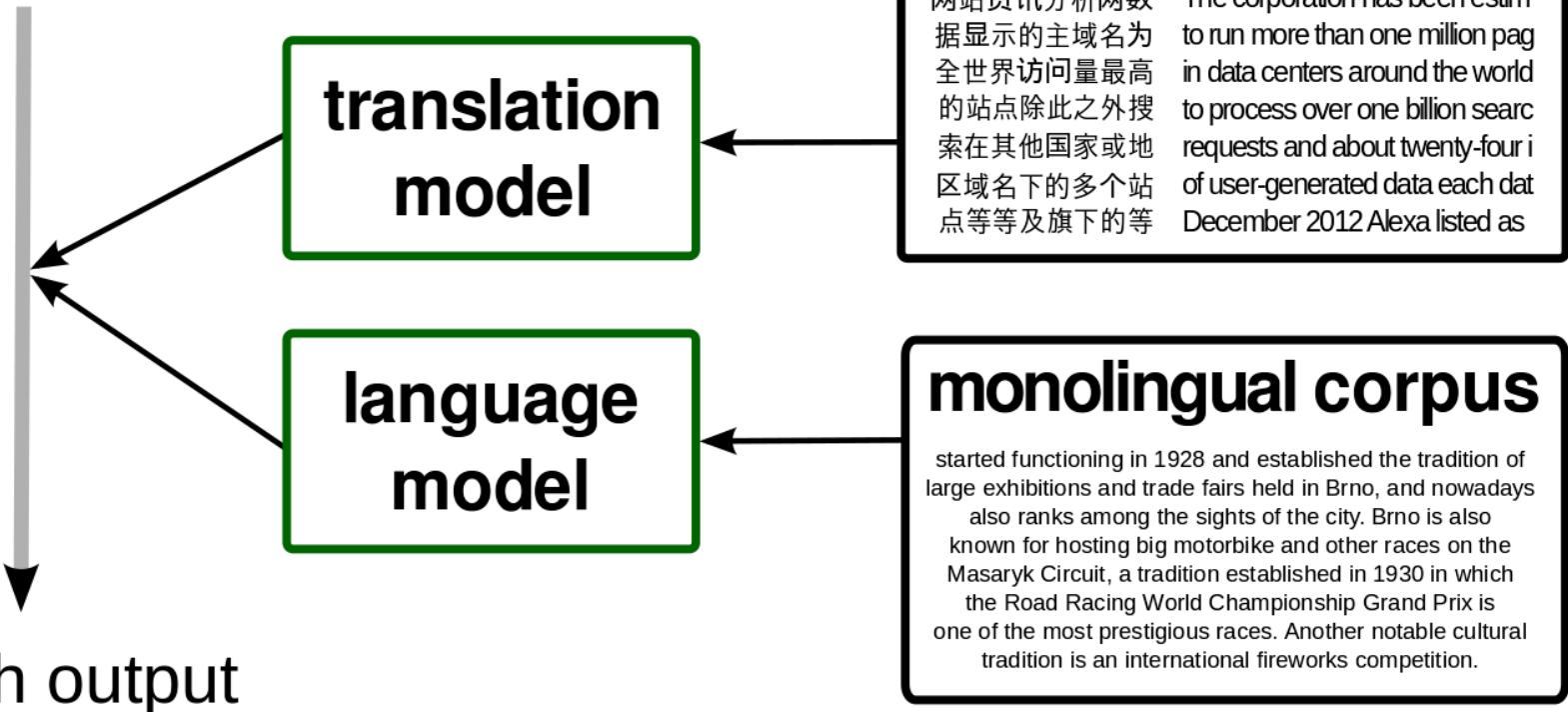
Export Size (W/H): 20

Output:

Export Blobs

Learning Data

似乎格式有問題



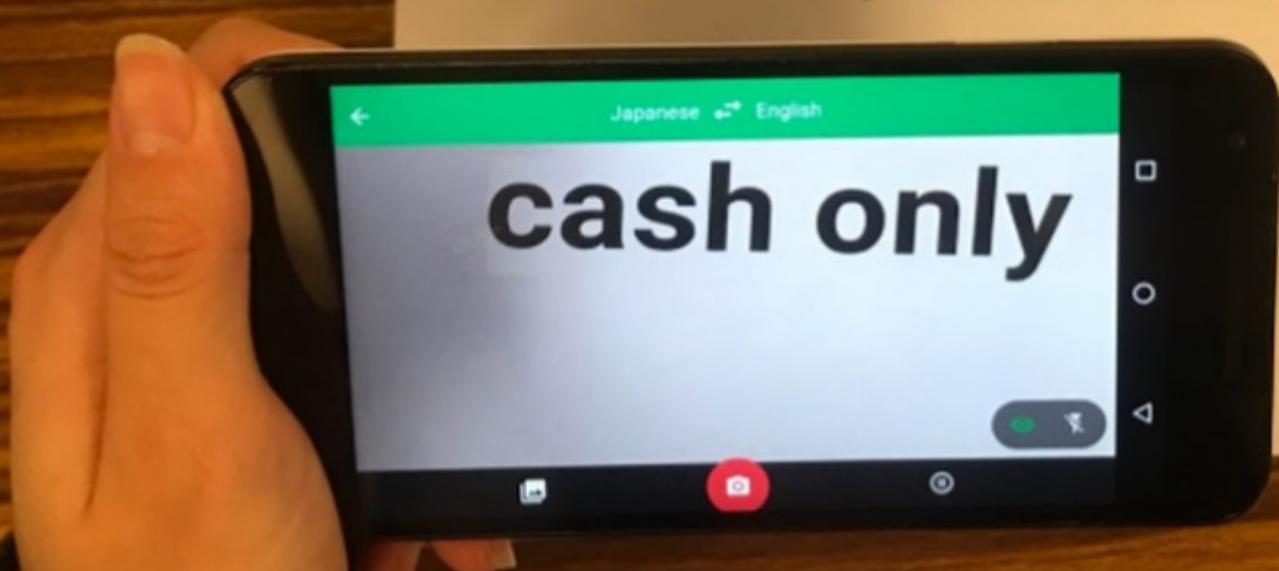
Example Data

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

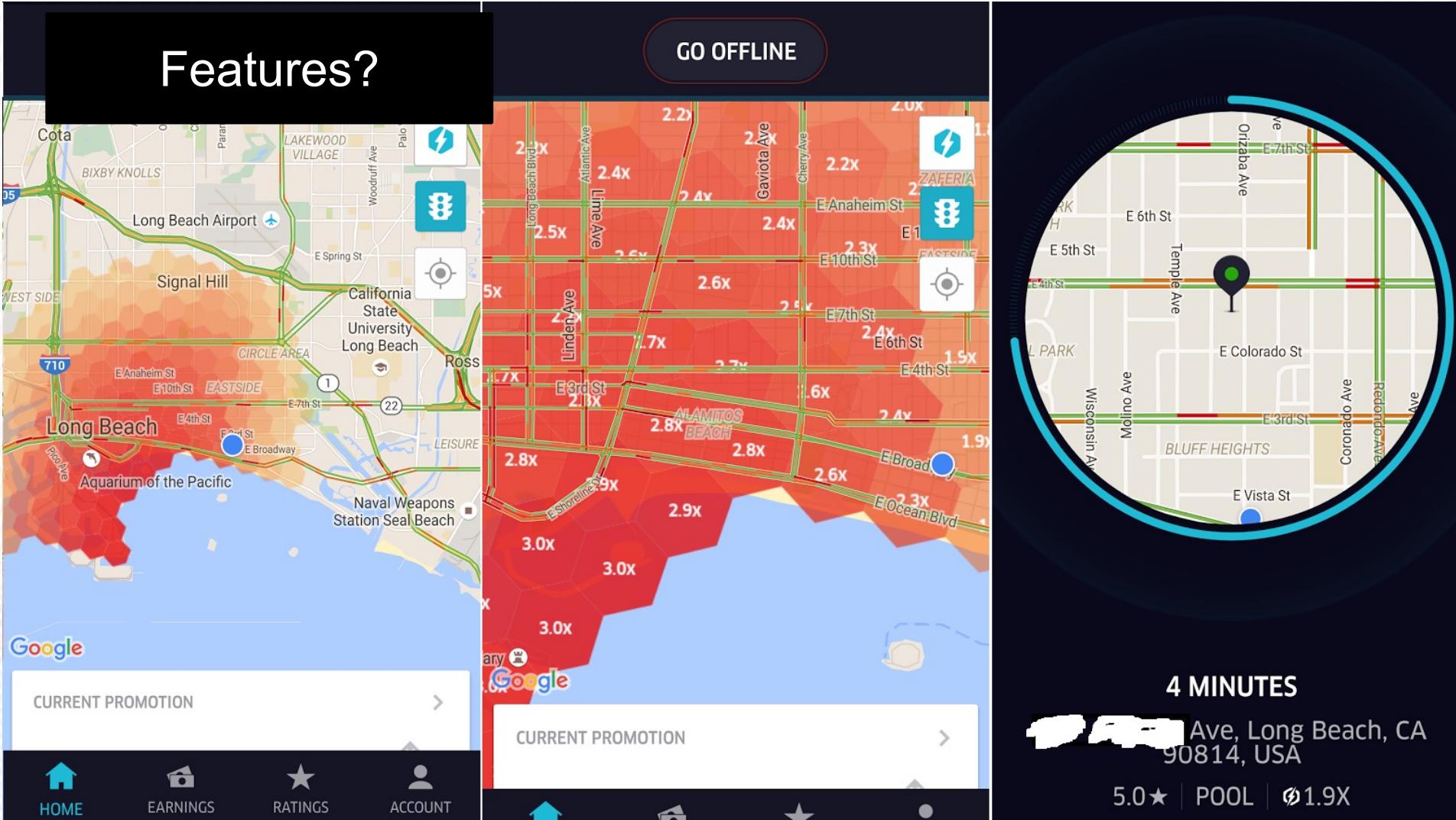
Features?



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
- ...

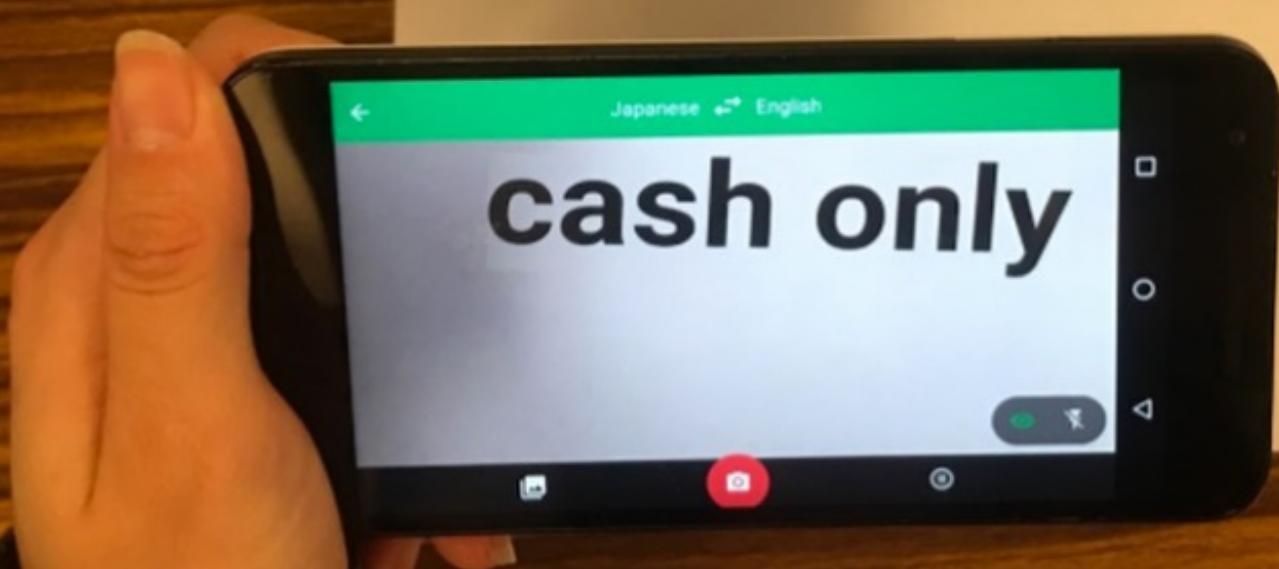
Learning

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

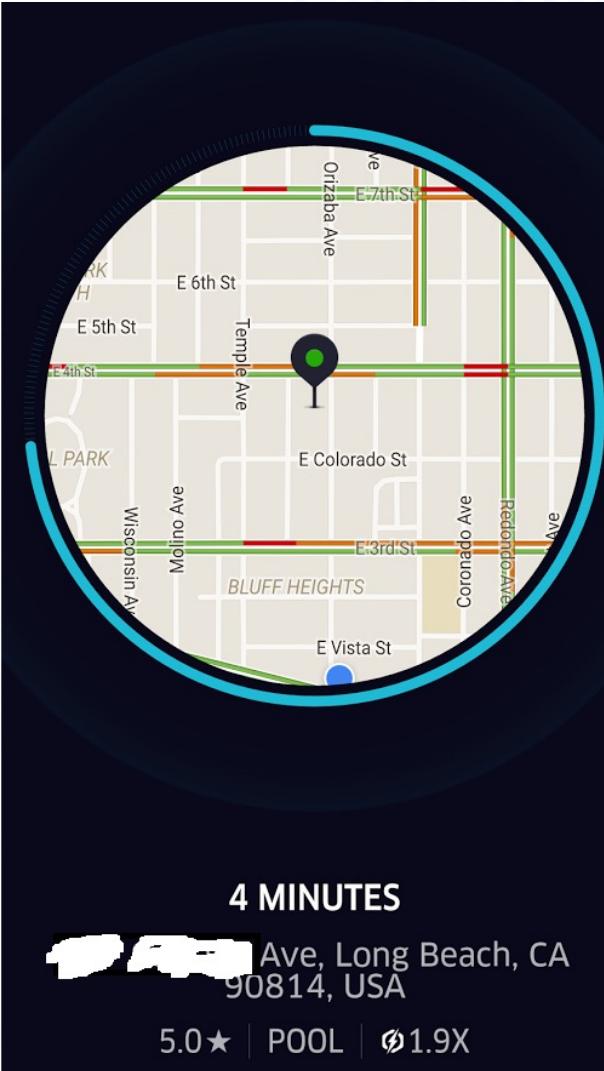
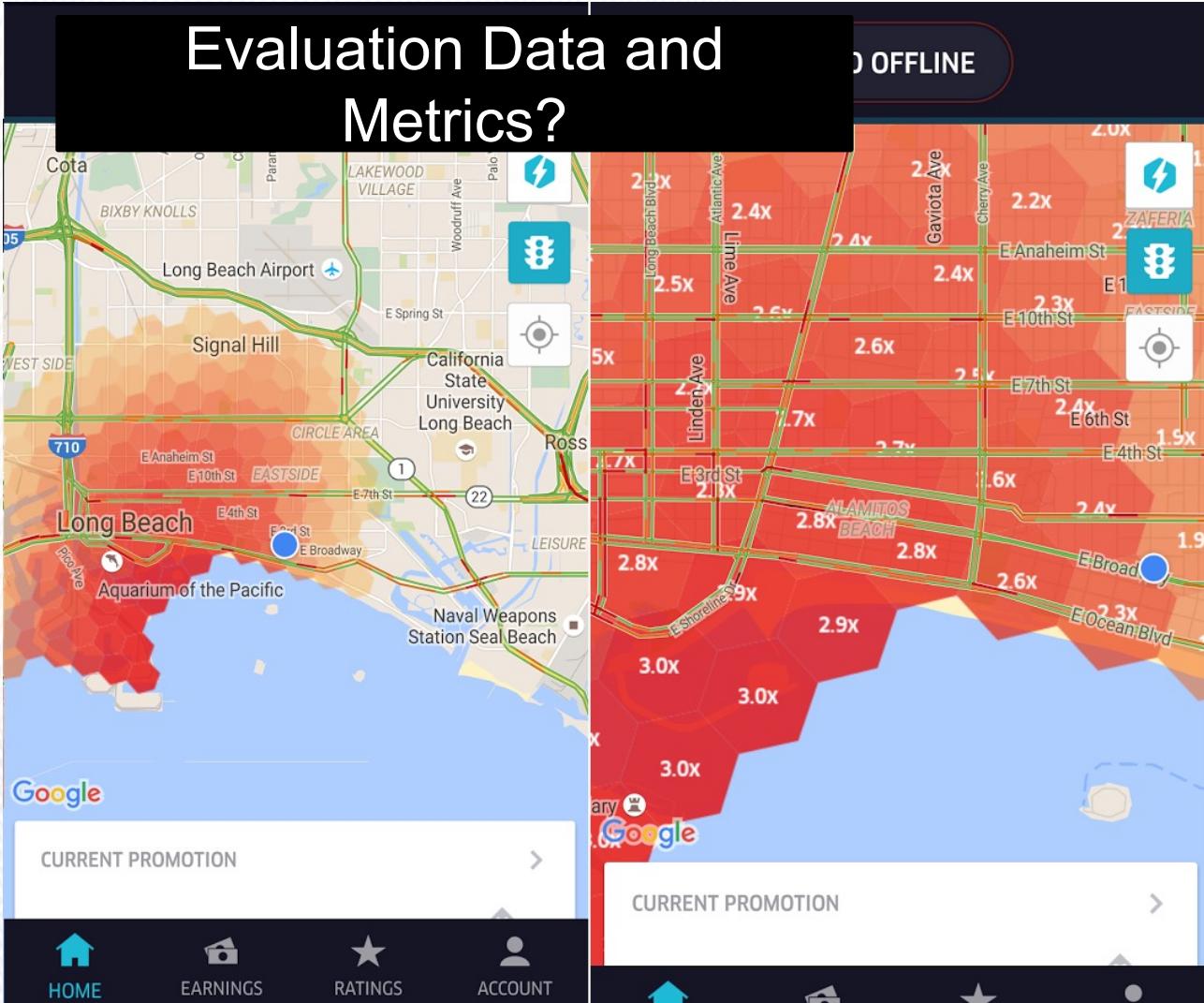
Evaluation

- 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?



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

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?
- ...

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

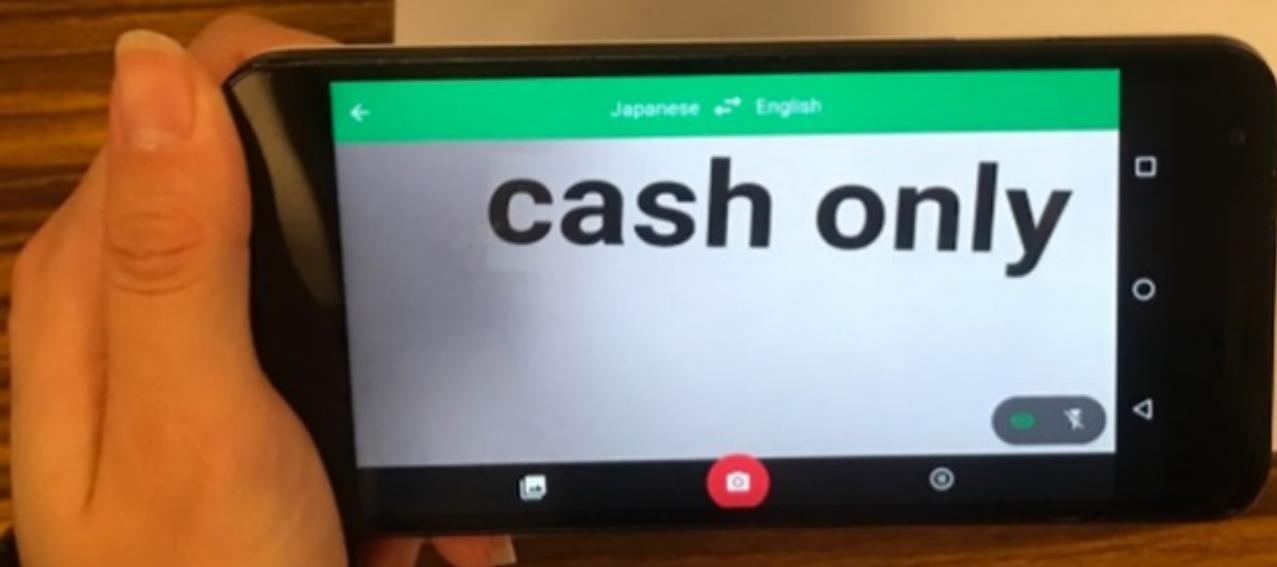
- Responsive
 - consistent, high performance
- Resilient
 - maintain responsive in the face of failure, recovery, rollback
- Elastic
 - scale with varying loads

Updating Models

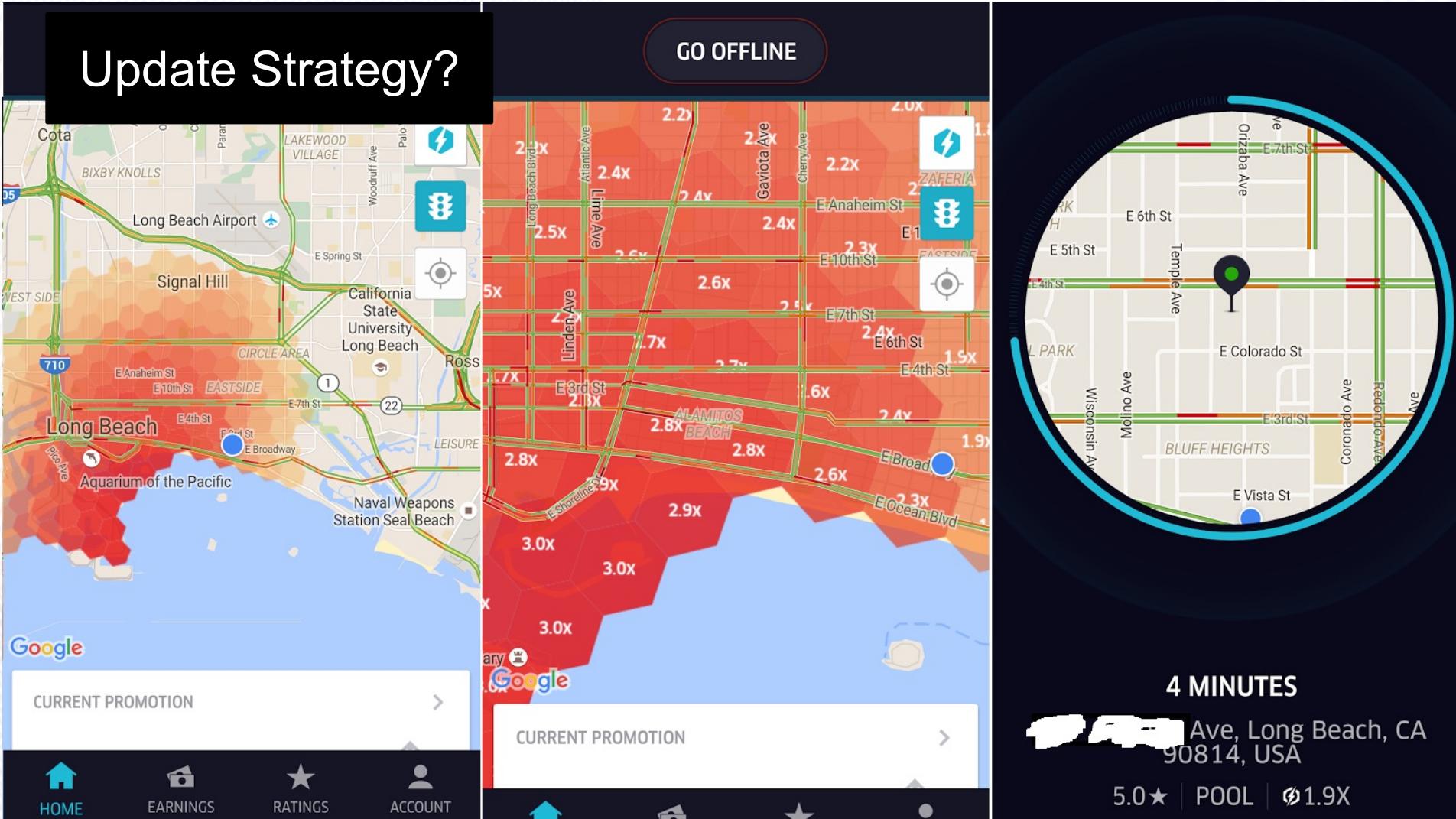
- Models are rarely static outside the lab
- Data drift, feedback loops, new features, new requirements
- When and how to update models?
- How to version? How to avoid mistakes?

Update Strategy?

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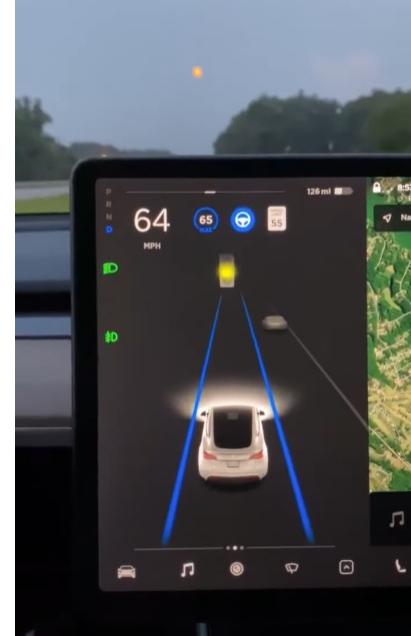


Update Strategy?



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 predictable 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

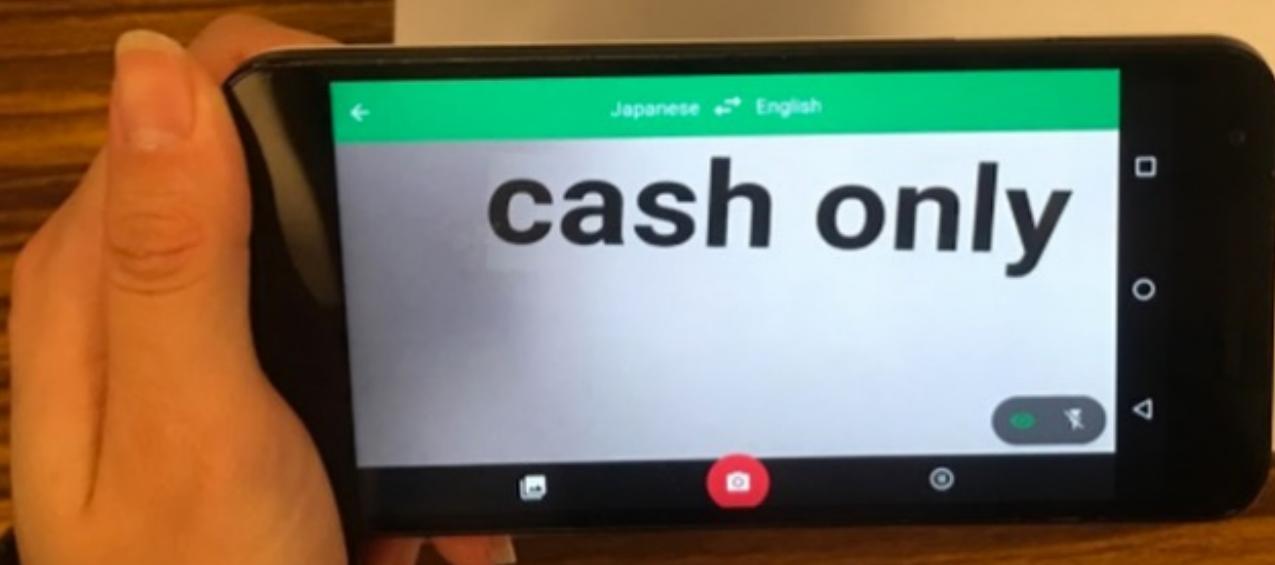
- Worst thing that can happen?
- Backup strategy? Undoable? Nontechnical compensation?

Mitigating Mistakes

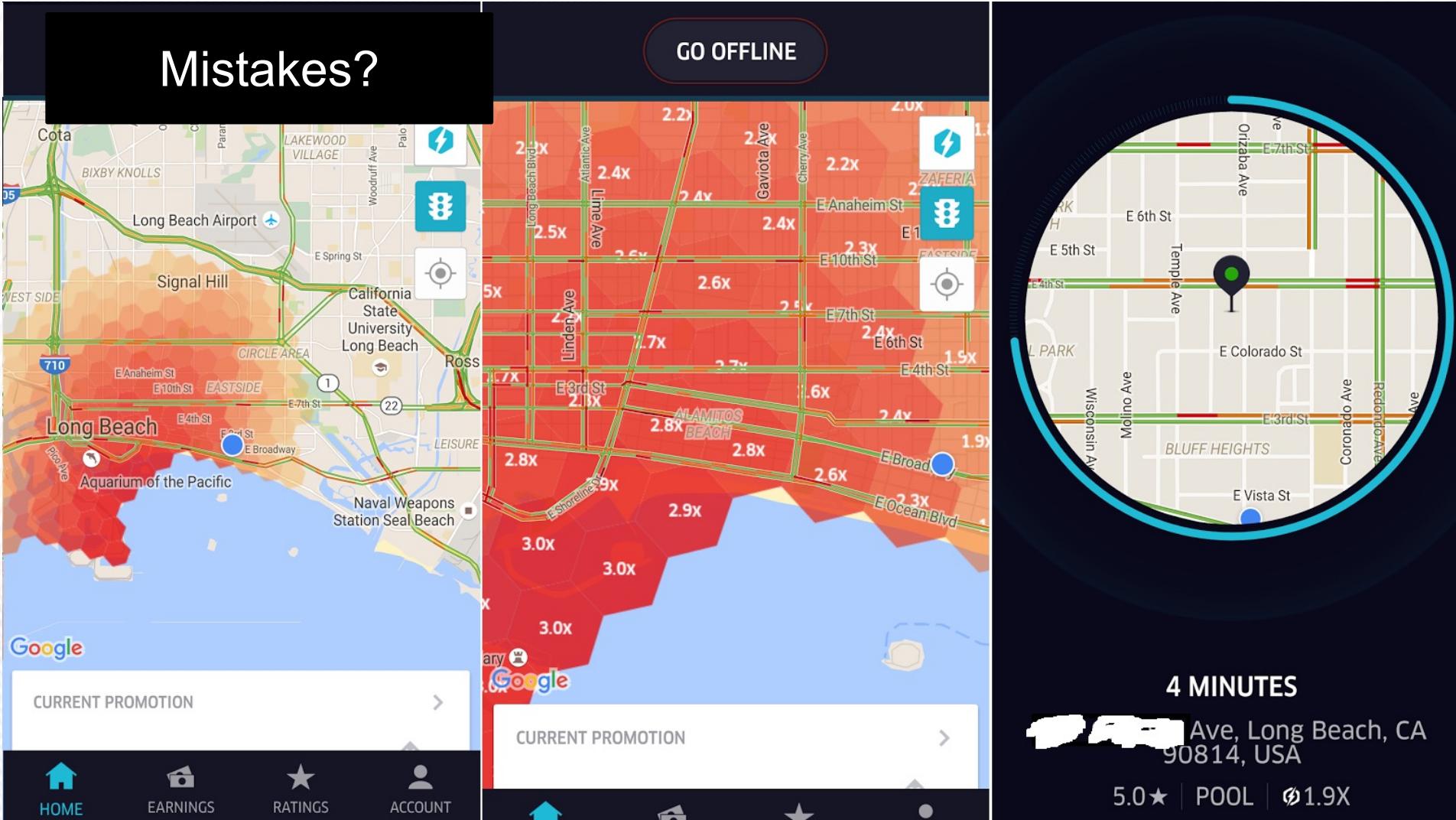
- Investigating in ML
 - e.g., more training data, better data, better features, better engineers
- Less forceful experience
 - e.g., prompt rather than automate decisions, turn off
- Adjust learning parameters
 - e.g., more frequent updates, manual adjustments
- Guardrails
 - e.g., heuristics and constraints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

Mistakes?

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Mistakes?

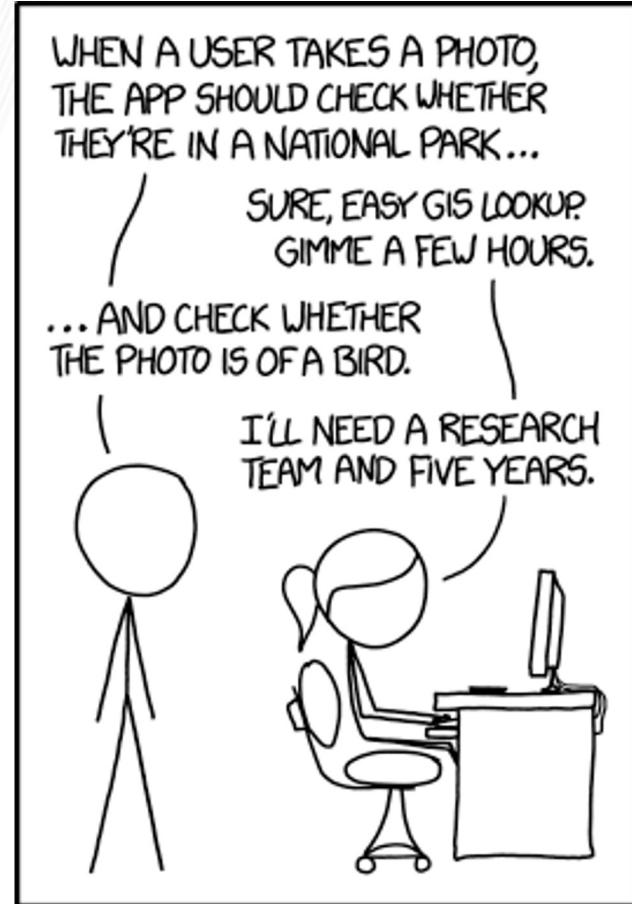


Telemetry

- 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

Requirements and estimation

- Talking to stakeholders



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