



Machine Learning Operations (MLOps)

Overview, Definition, and Architecture

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Outline

Introduction

MLOps definition

Open-source tools

1

3

5

2

4

6

Data science
Overview

Architecture

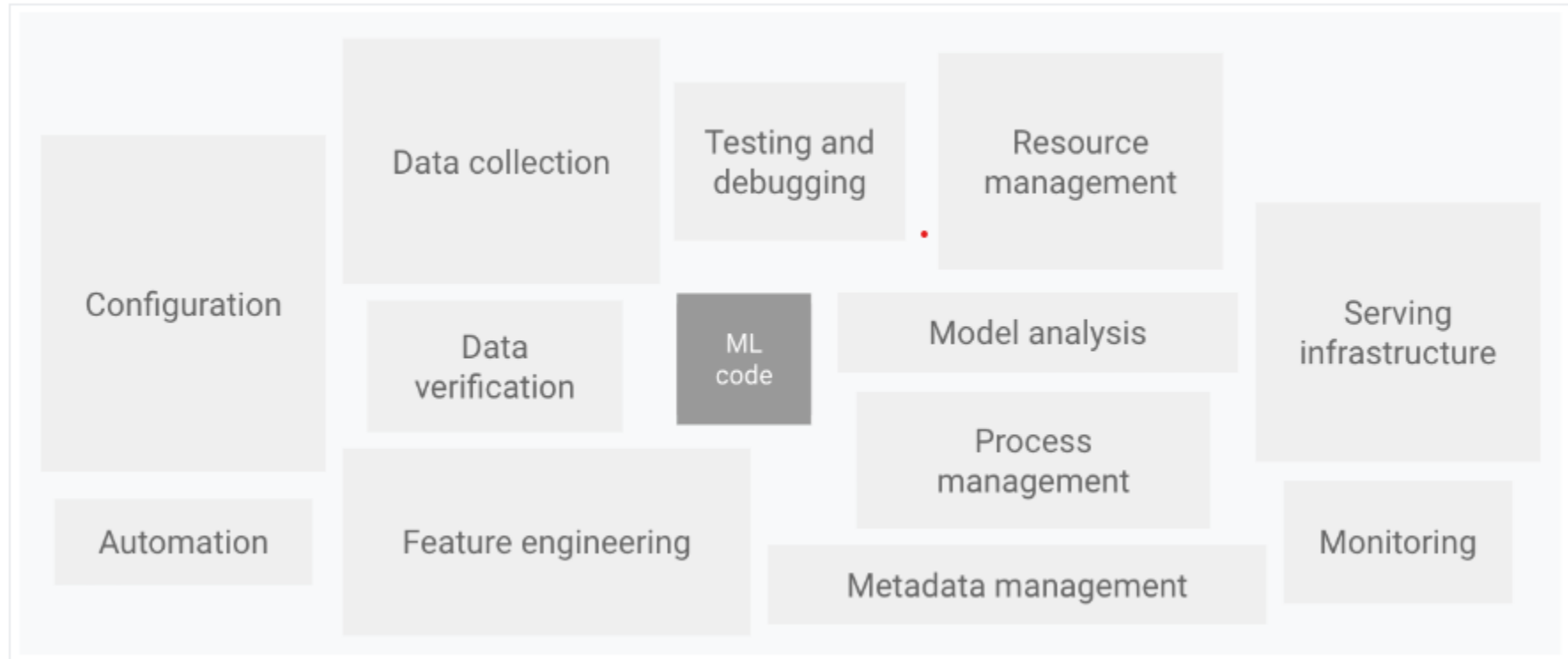
References

Data science steps for ML

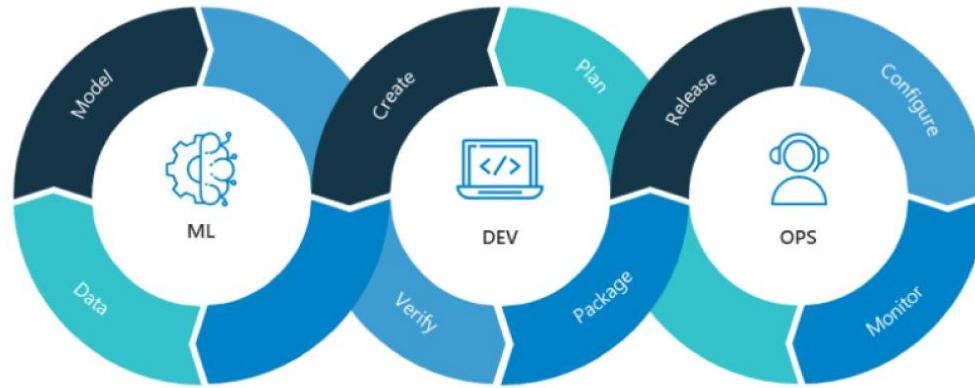
- ◎ Data extraction
- ◎ Data analysis
- ◎ Data preparation
 - Data cleaning
 - Data splitting
 - Transformation and feature engineering

Data science steps for ML

- ◎ Model training
 - Implement different algorithm
 - Hyperparameter tuning
- ◎ Model evaluation/validation
- ◎ Model serving
 - Microservices
 - Edge device
- ◎ Model monitoring



MLOps



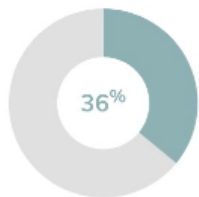
MLOps (Machine Learning Operations) refers to the practice of applying DevOps (Development Operations) principles to the machine learning workflow. It involves a set of processes, tools, and techniques to build, deploy, monitor, and manage machine learning models in production environments

MLOps

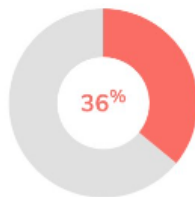
- ◎ MLOps manages and automates the end-to-end lifecycle of machine learning models.
- ◎ Combines DevOps and data science to streamline development, deployment, and monitoring.
- ◎ Improves collaboration, efficiency, and scalability by standardizing tools, processes, and infrastructure.
- ◎ Enables continuous integration and delivery, ensuring reliability, security, and performance in production.
- ◎ Involves monitoring, testing, and updating ML models to remain accurate and relevant.
- ◎ Accelerates innovation, reduces costs, and improves customer satisfaction.

Responses from 582 survey respondents

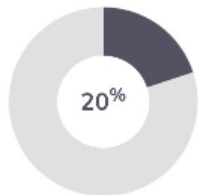
What percentage of your data scientists' time is spent deploying ML models?



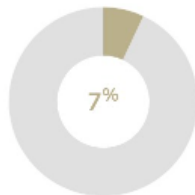
36% of survey participants said their data scientists spend **a quarter** of their time deploying ML models



36% of survey participants said their data scientists spend **a quarter to half** of their time deploying ML models



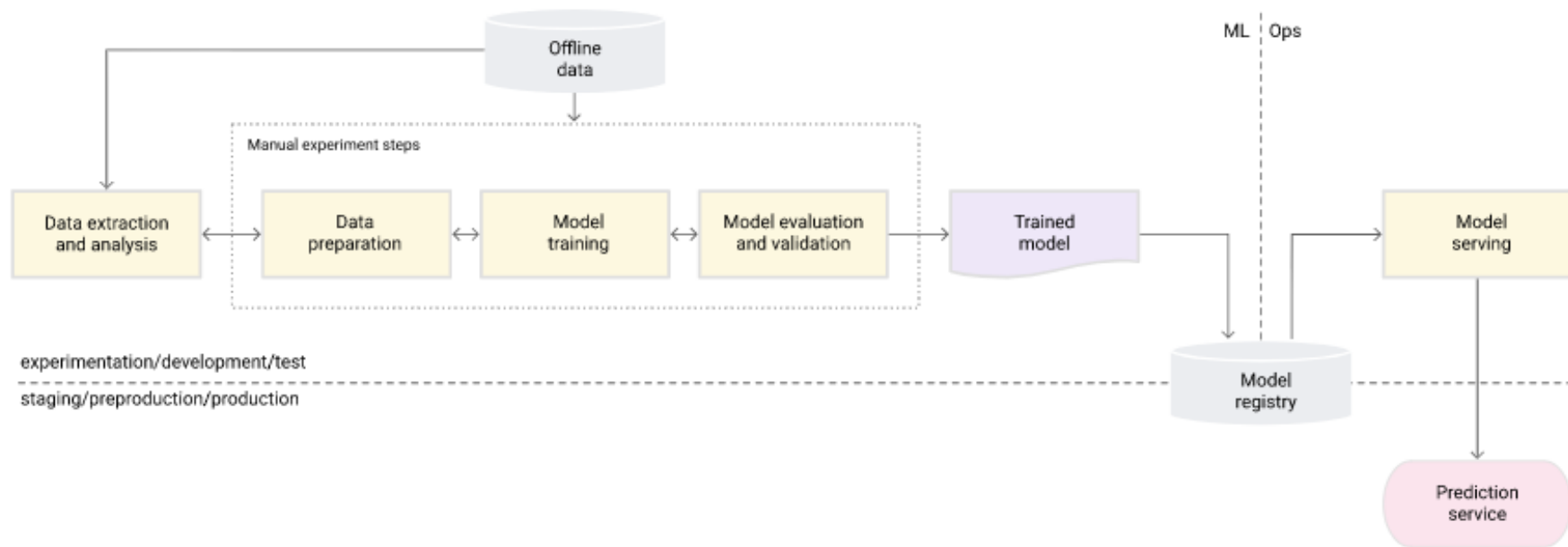
20% of survey participants said their data scientists spend **half to three-quarters** of their time deploying ML models



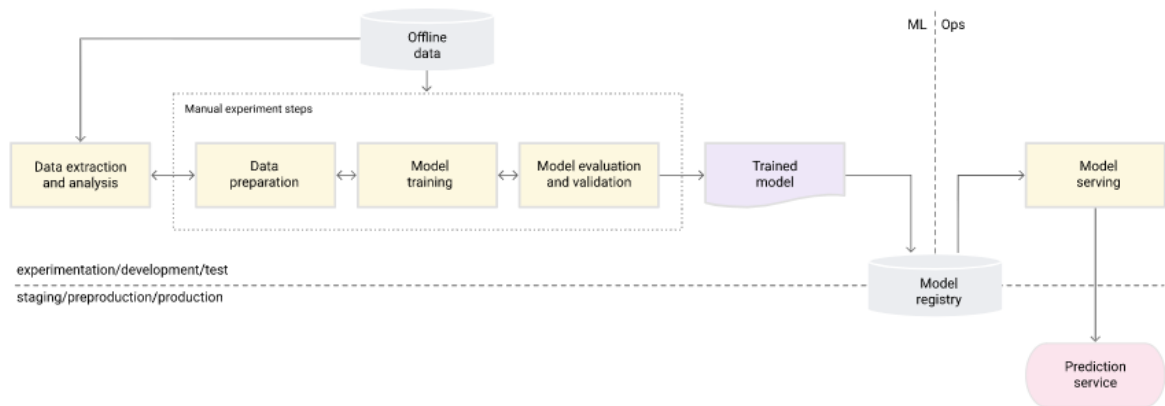
7% of survey participants said their data scientists spend **more than three-quarters** of their time deploying ML models

1% of respondents said they were unsure.

MLOps level 0: Manual process



Characteristics

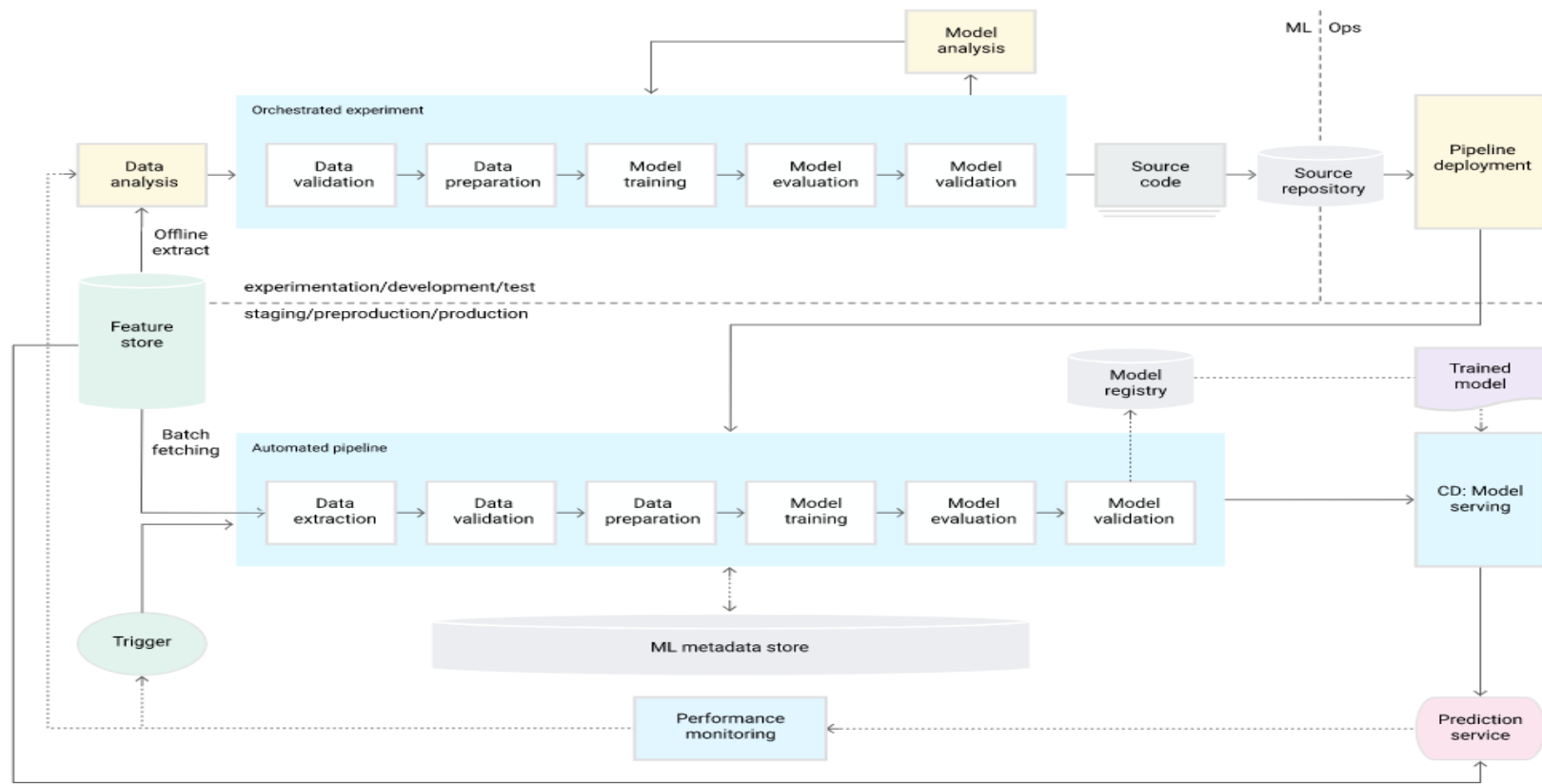


- Manual, script-driven, and interactive process
- Disconnection between ML and operations
- Infrequent release iterations
- No CI/CD
- Deployment refers to the prediction service
- Lack of active performance monitoring

Challenges

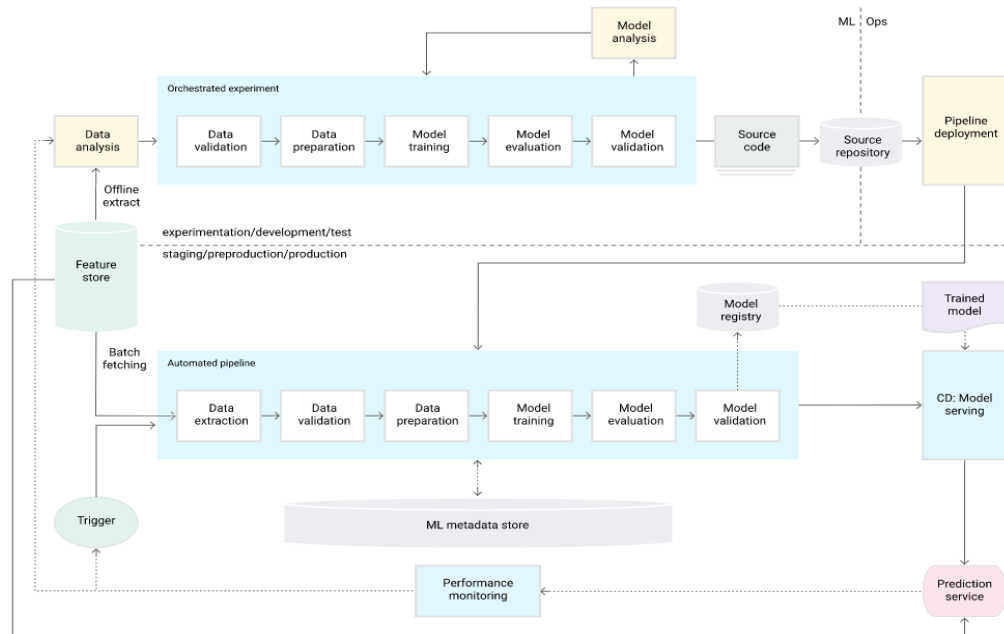
- ◎ Maintain model's accuracy in production
 - Actively monitor the quality of your model in production
 - Frequently retrain your production models
 - Continuously experiment with new implementations to produce the model
- ◎ Set up CT/CI/CD to rapidly test, build and deploy new implementation of the ML pipeline

MLOps level 1: ML pipeline automation(CT)



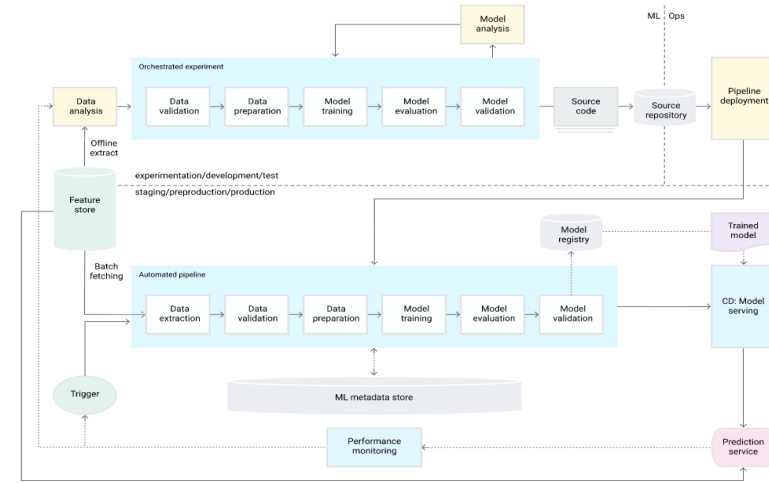
Data validation

- ◎ Data schema skews (stop)
 - Unexpected features
 - Unexpected values
 - Lack of all expected features
- ◎ Data value skew (retrain)



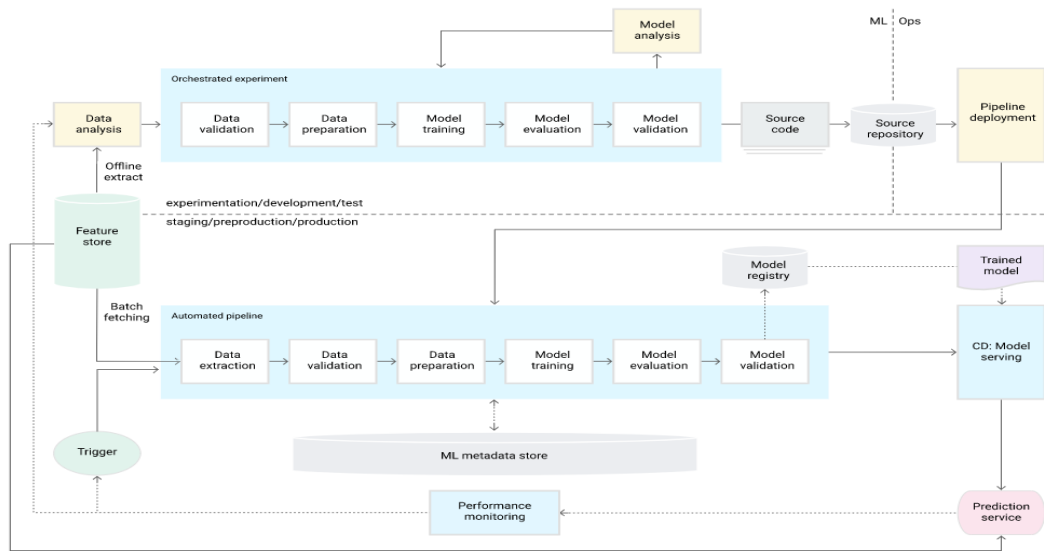
Model validation (offline)

- ◎ Evaluate predictive quality on test dataset
- ◎ Compare with current model performance
- ◎ Check for consistency across data segments
- ◎ Test for deployment and infrastructure compatibility
- ◎ Conduct online validation through canary or A/B testing



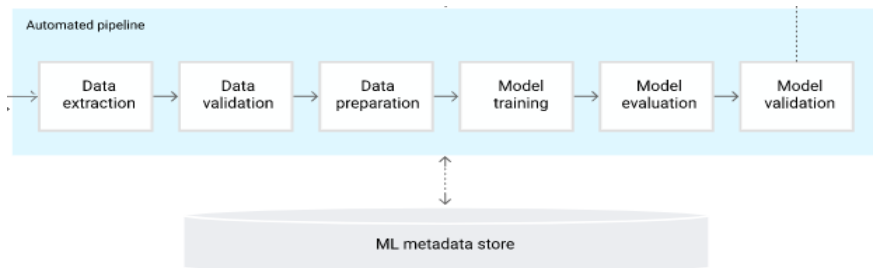
Feature store

- Discover and reuse existing feature sets to avoid duplication
- Serve up-to-date feature values from the feature store.
- Use the feature store for experimentation, CT, and online serving to avoid training-serving skew.
- avoid training-serving skew for:
 - Experimentation (offline)
 - continuous training
 - Online prediction

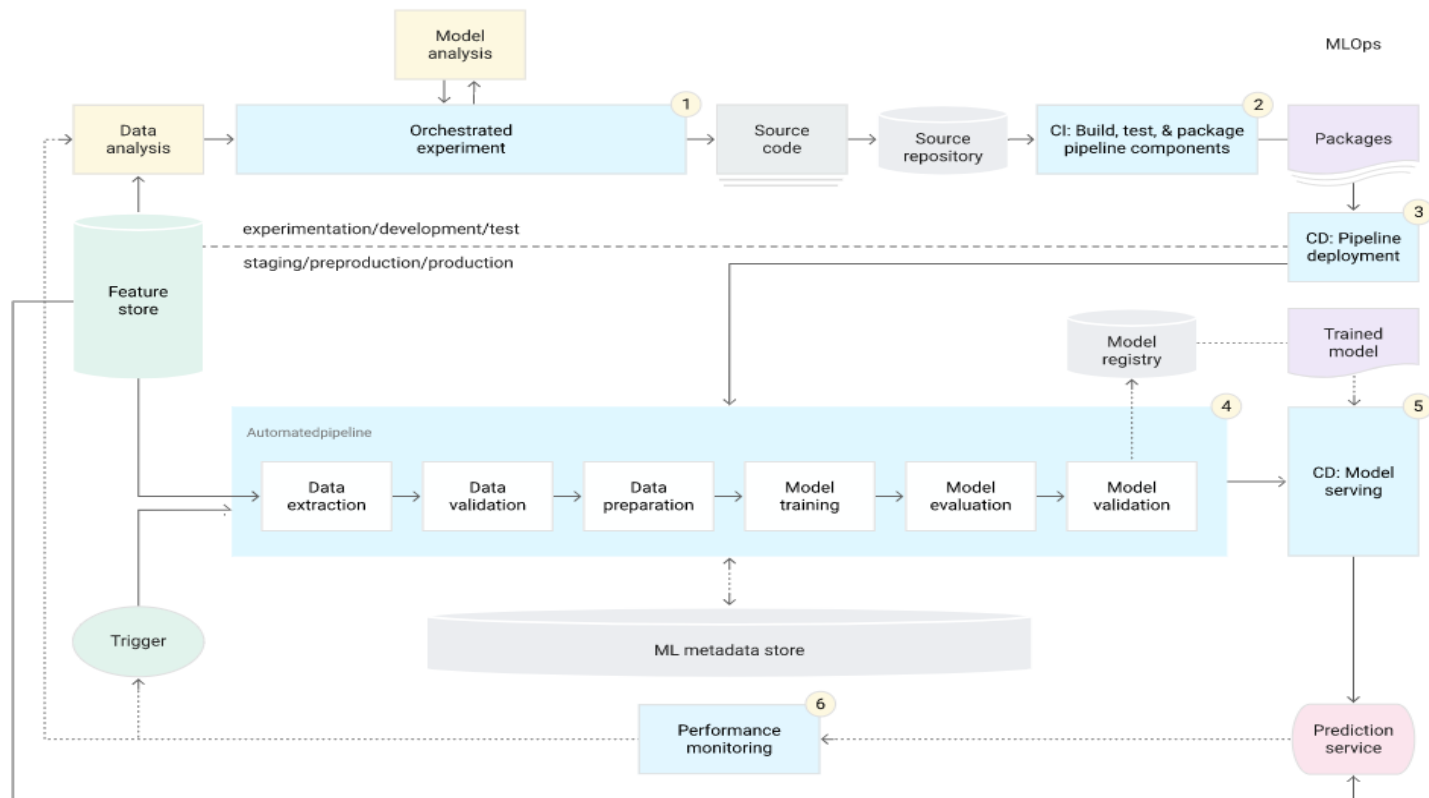


Metadata management

- ◎ Record pipeline versions, timestamps, and executor for lineage, reproducibility, and debugging
- ◎ Store parameter arguments passed to the pipeline
- ◎ Store pointers to the artifacts produced by each step of the pipeline
- ◎ Store pointers to previous models and evaluation metrics for comparison

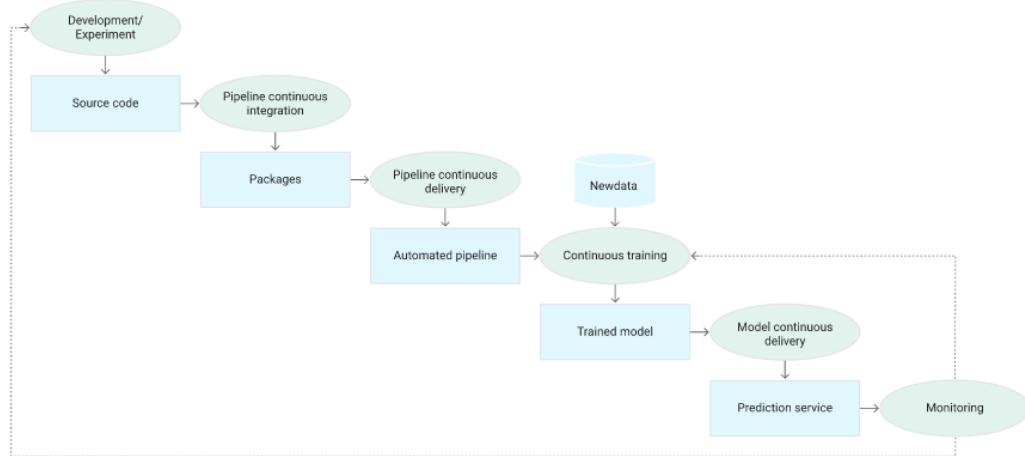


MLOps level 2: CI/CD pipeline automation



Characteristics

- ⦿ Development and experimentation
- ⦿ Pipeline continuous integration
- ⦿ Pipeline continuous delivery/deployment
- ⦿ Automated triggering
- ⦿ Model continuous delivery
- ⦿ Monitoring










Continuous integration

- ② Unit tests for feature engineering and model methods in implementation
- ② Tests for model convergence and avoiding NaN values
- ② Testing that each component in the pipeline produces the expected artifacts
- ② Testing integration between pipeline components.

Continuous delivery

- ⦿ Verify the compatibility of the model with the target infrastructure before deployment
- ⦿ Test the prediction service by calling the service API with expected inputs
- ⦿ Test prediction service performance by load testing to capture metrics such as QPS and model latency
- ⦿ Validate data for retraining or batch prediction
- ⦿ Verify that models meet predictive performance targets before deployment
- ⦿ Automate deployment to a test environment triggered by code push to development branch

Open-source libraries

MLOps Stage	Open-source Tool	Alternatives
Source Code	 Github	Bitbucket
Feature Store	 Feast	Hopsworks
ML Pipeline	 Kubeflow	Polyaxon
Model Validation Testing/Maintenance	 Deepchecks	Etiq AI, Great Expectations
Model Registry	 MLflow	Neptune
Model Serving	 Cortex	Seldon Core
Model Monitoring	 Deepchecks	Prometheus, Grafana

The background of the slide is a light gray network pattern. It consists of numerous small circles, some of which are solid gray and others are hollow with a gray outline. These circles are interconnected by thin, light gray lines, creating a complex, web-like structure that fills the entire background.

Thanks!

Any questions?