

Continuous Deployment of Machine Learning Pipelines

Behrouz Derakhshan

Alireza Rezaei Mahdiraji

Tilman Rabl

Volker Markl

behrouz.derakhshan@dfki.de

alireza.rm@dfki.de

rabl@tu-berlin.de

volker.markl@tu-berlin.de



Database Systems and Information
Management Group
TU Berlin

<https://www.dima.tu-berlin.de/>

Intelligent Analytics for Massive Data
German Research Center for Artificial
Intelligence

<https://www.dfki.de/>

Life Cycle of Machine Learning Applications

- Life cycle of ML application does not end with training

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- Models and Pipelines must be deployed to answer prediction queries

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- Deployed models and pipelines should be monitored and trained further

- Life cycle of ML application does not end with training

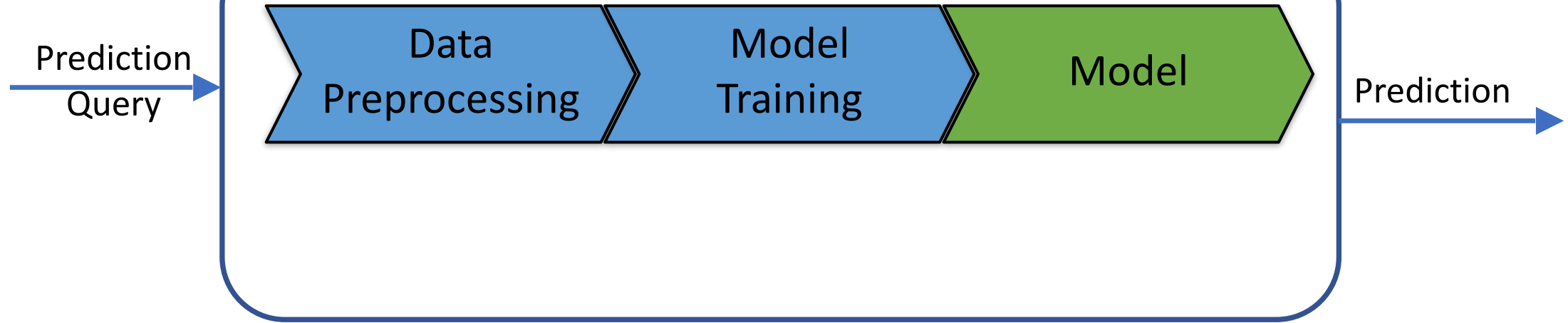
- Models and Pipelines must be deployed to answer prediction queries

Focus of this talk

- Deployed models and pipelines should be monitored and trained further

Deployment Platform

3. Query Answering



2. Deployment

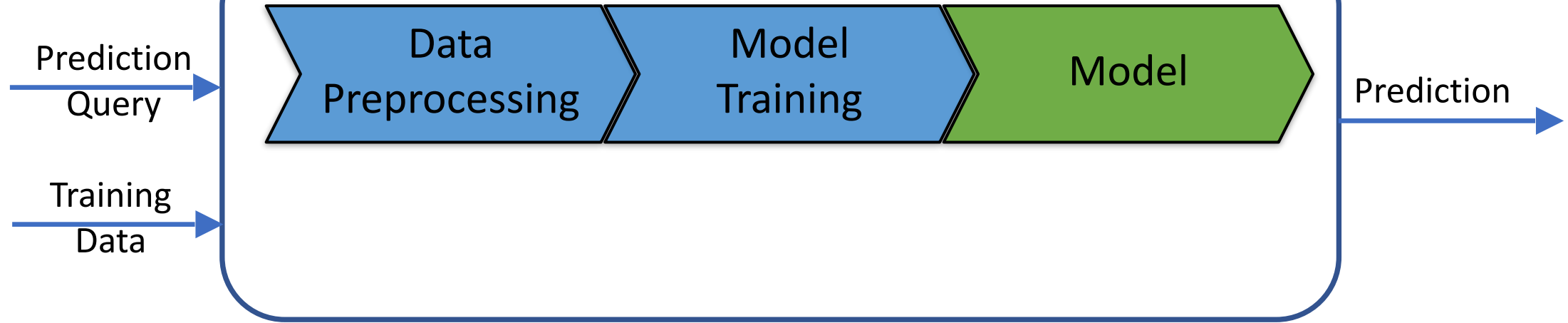


1. Training

Improvement By Online Learning

Deployment Platform

3. Query Answering



2. Deployment

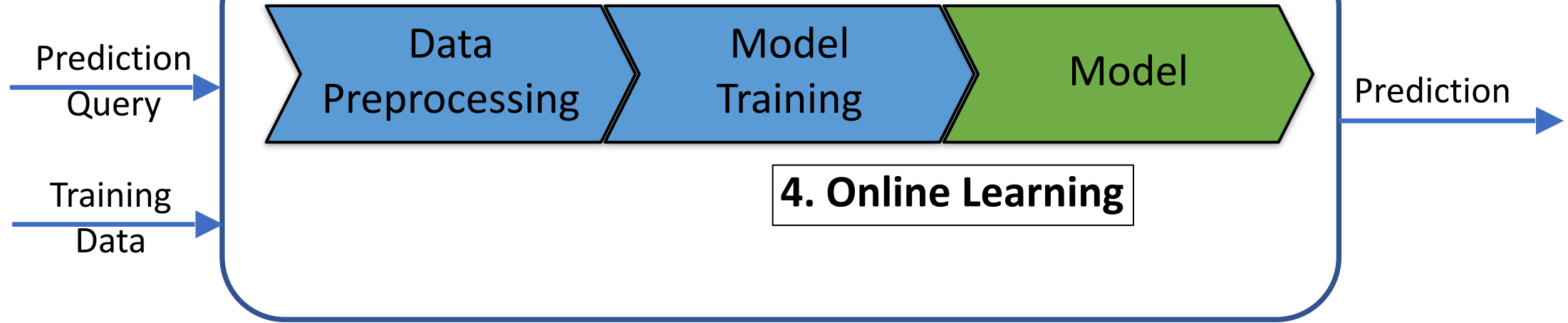


1. Training

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2. Deployment

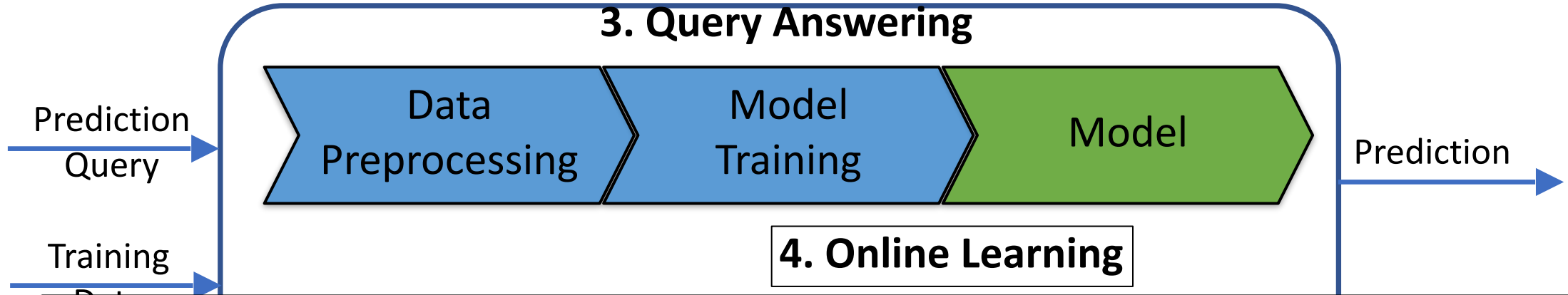


1. Training

Improvement By Online Learning

Deployment Platform

3. Query Answering



• **Efficient and Fast**

2. Deployment

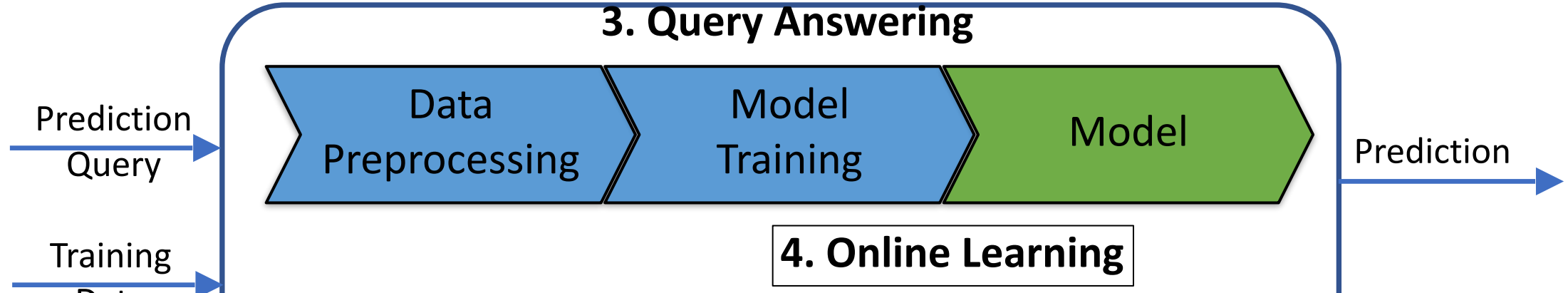


1. Training

Improvement By Online Learning

Deployment Platform

3. Query Answering



- **Efficient and Fast**

- **Cannot guarantee high-quality models**

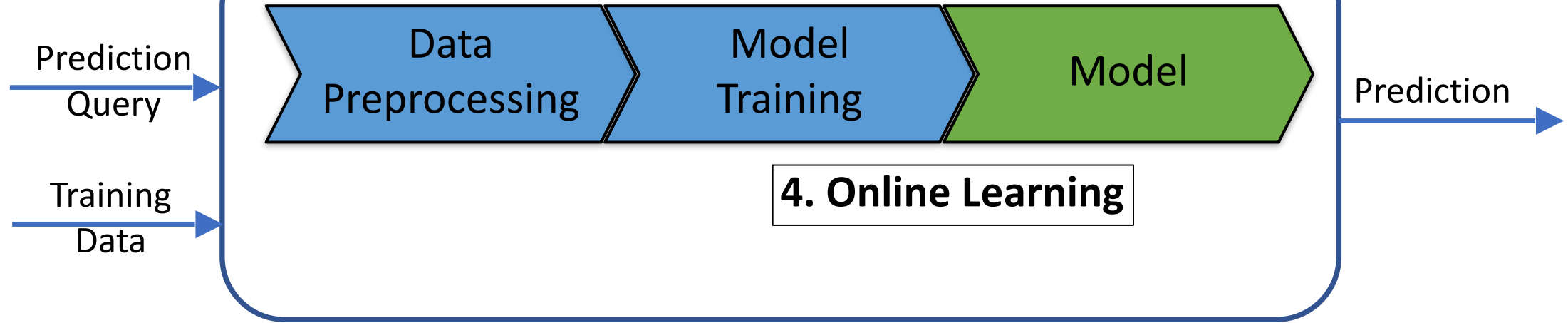


1. Training

Improvement By Retraining

Deployment Platform

3. Query Answering

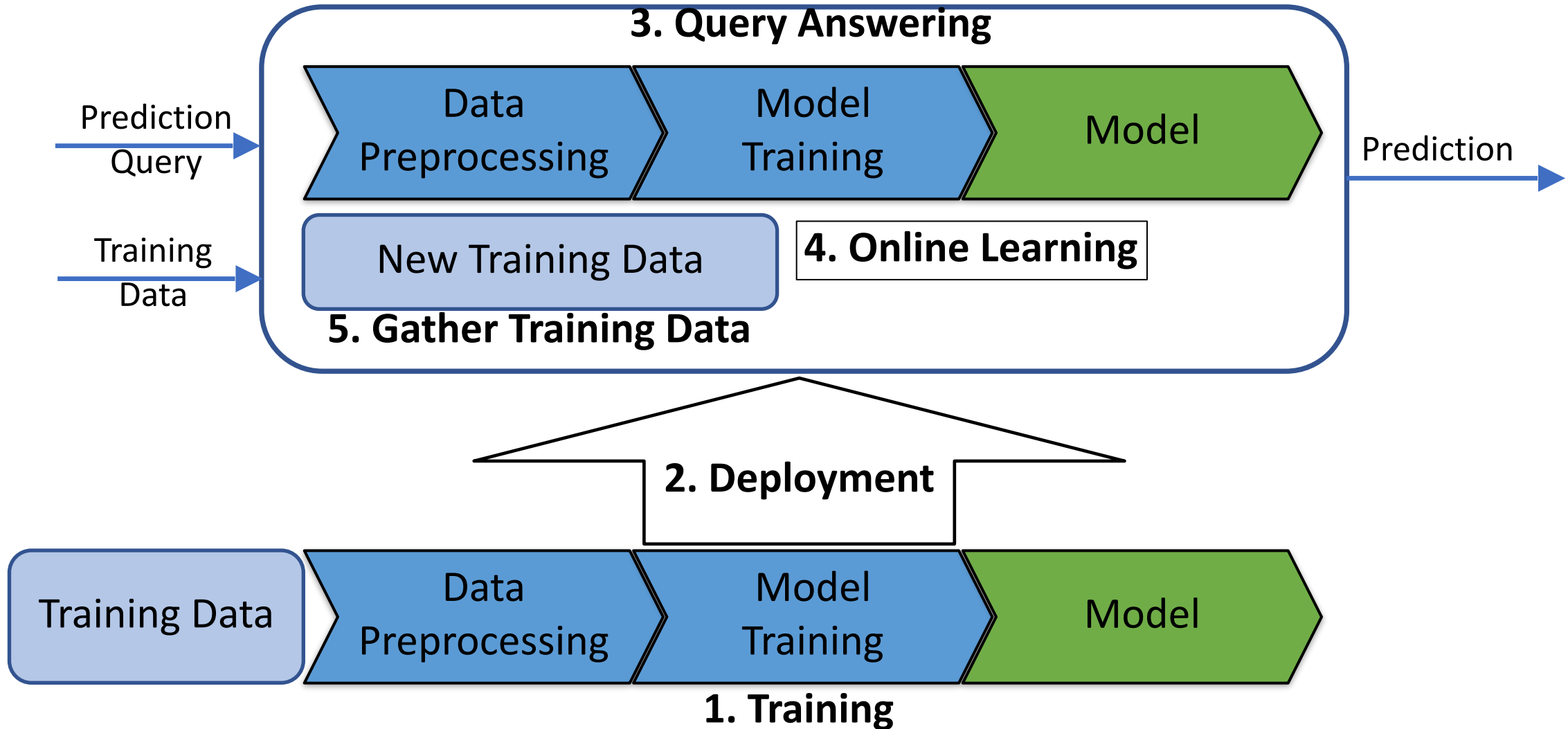


2. Deployment

1. Training

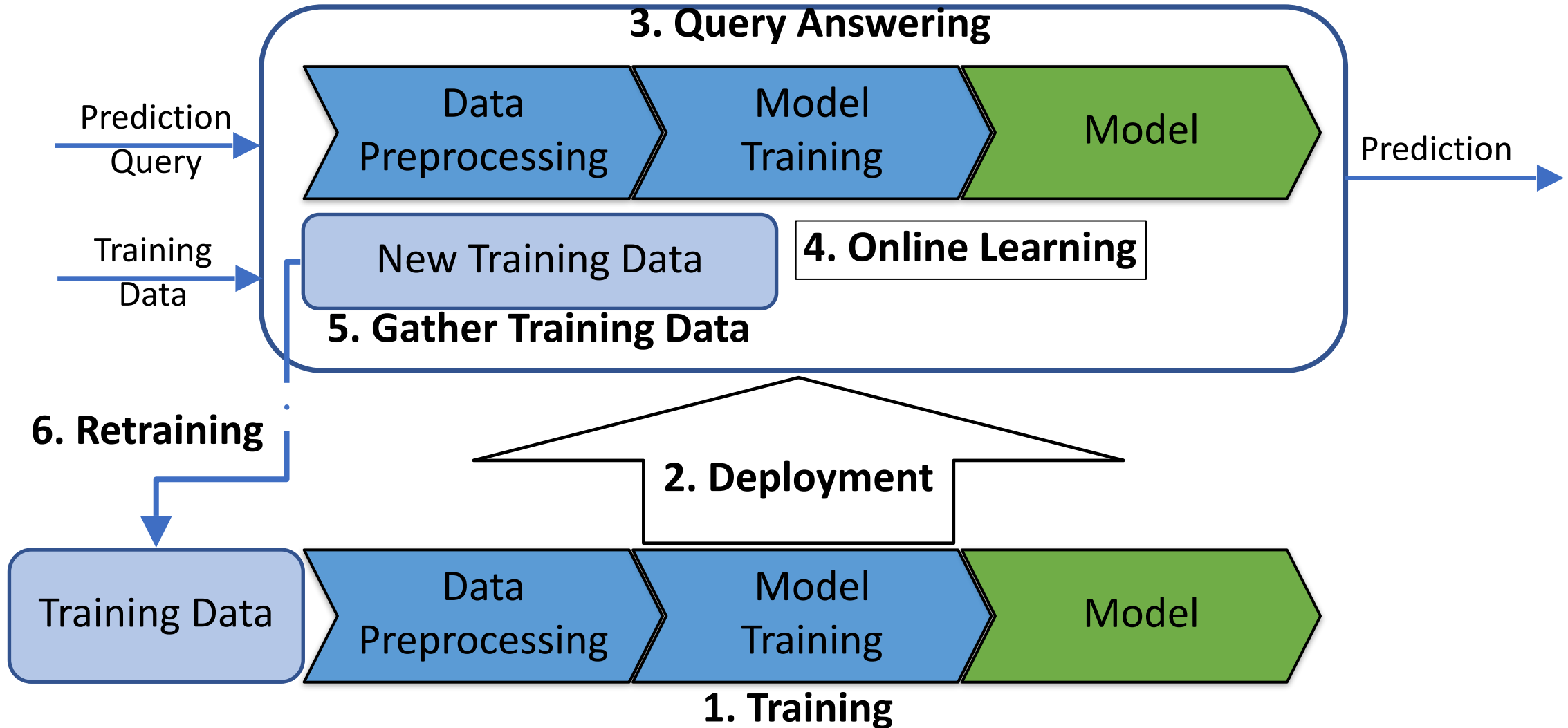


Deployment Platform

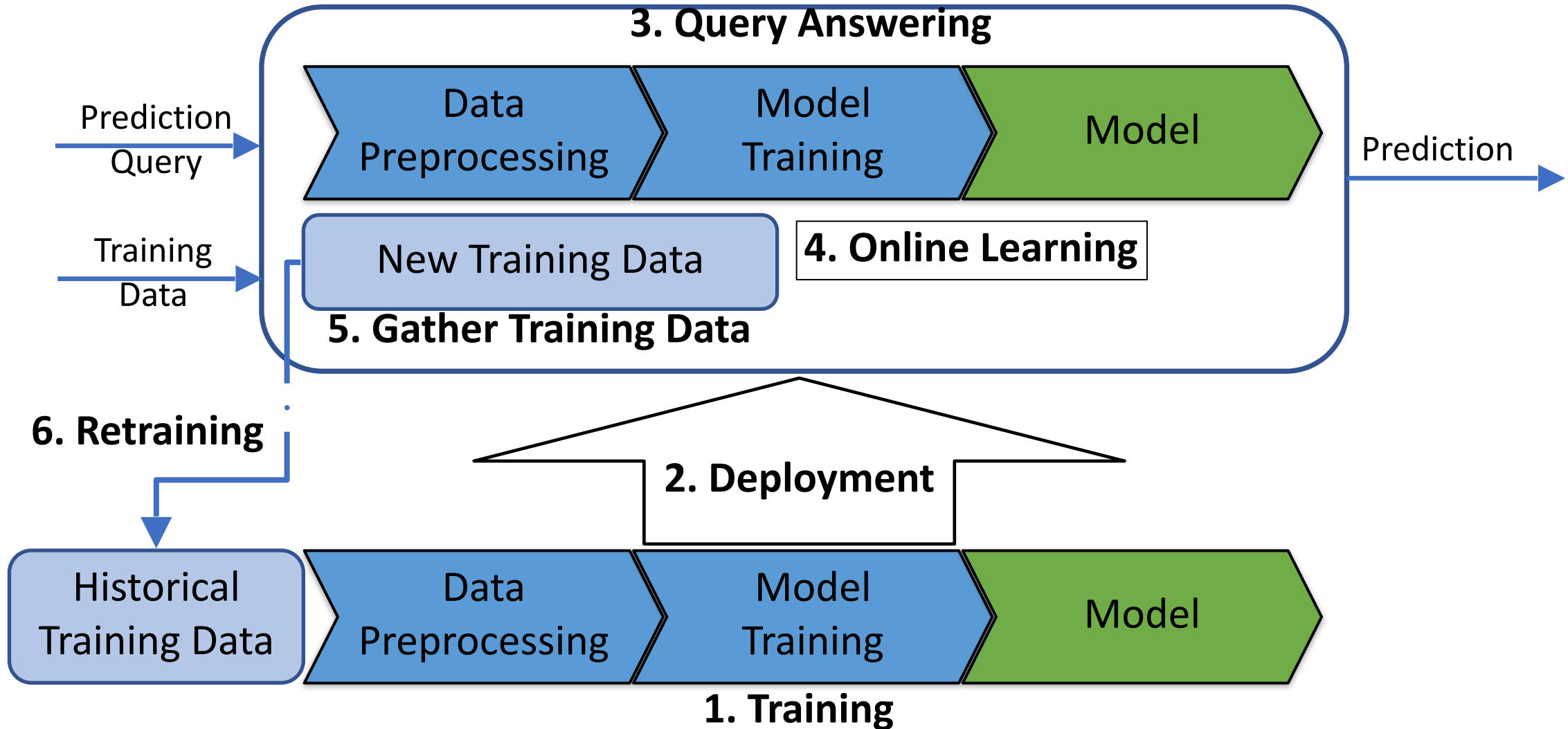


Improvement By Retraining

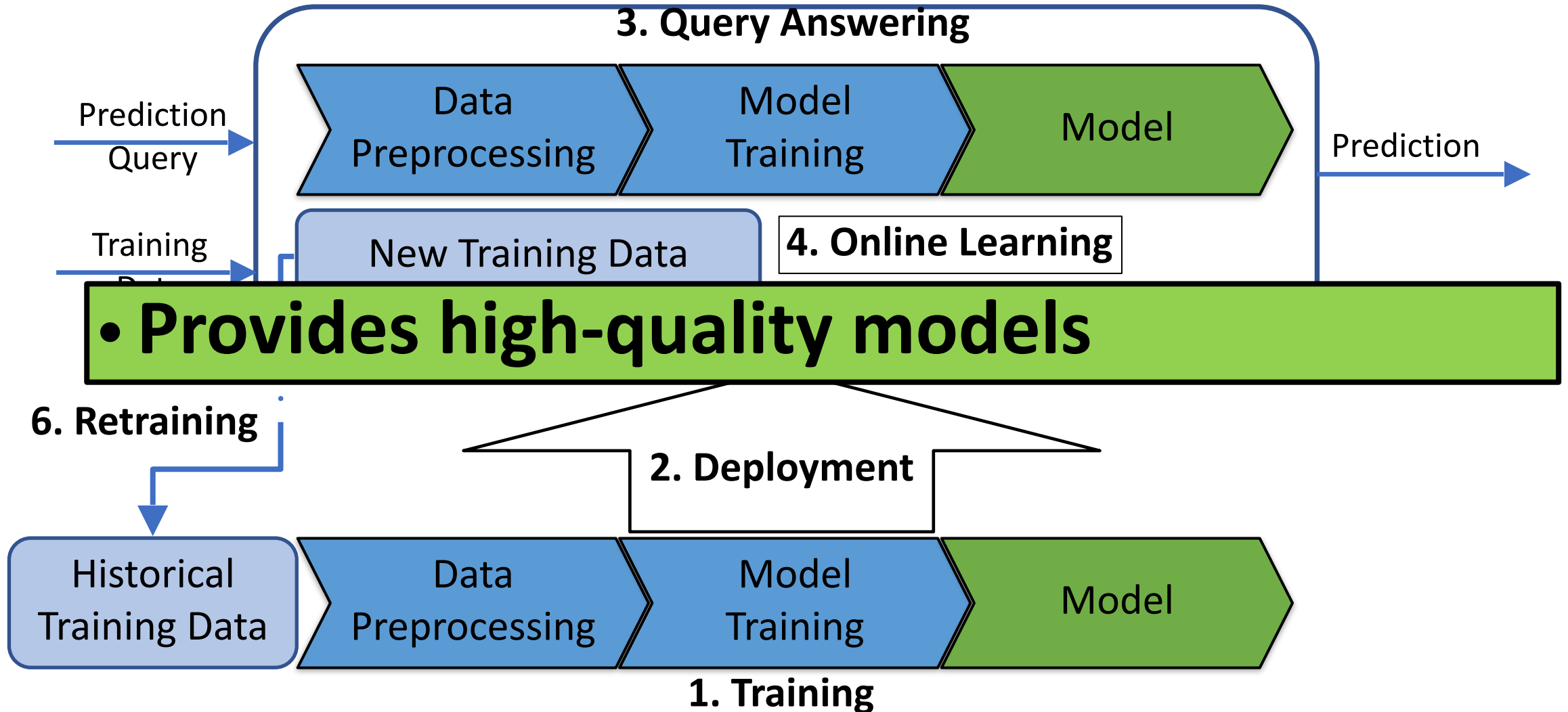
Deployment Platform



Deployment Platform



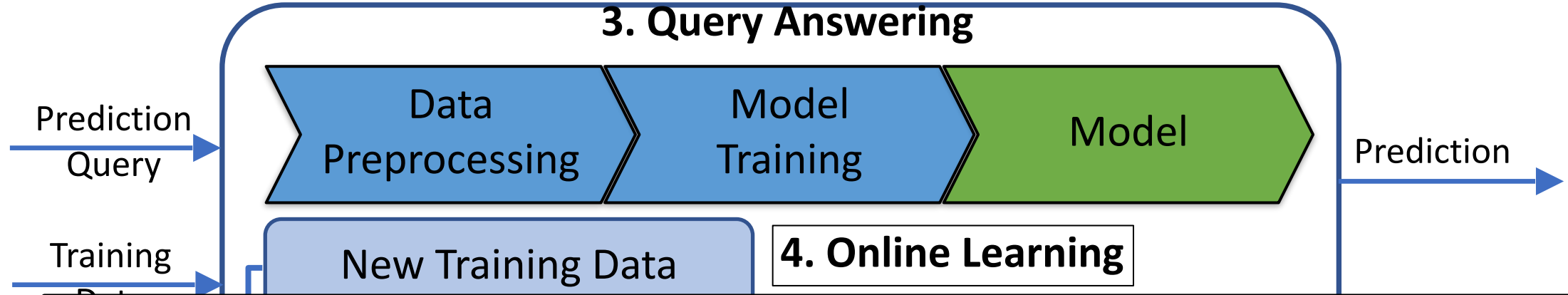
Deployment Platform



Improvement By Retraining

Deployment Platform

3. Query Answering



- Provides high-quality models

6. Retraining

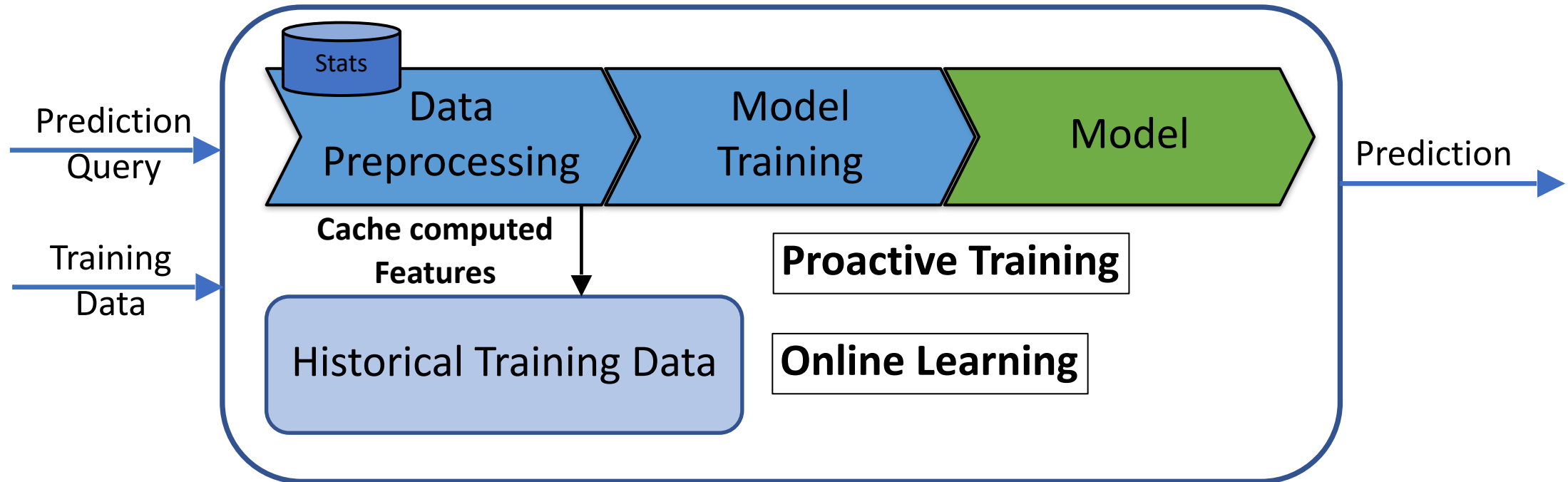
- Time-consuming and resource-intensive
- Out-of-core

1. Training

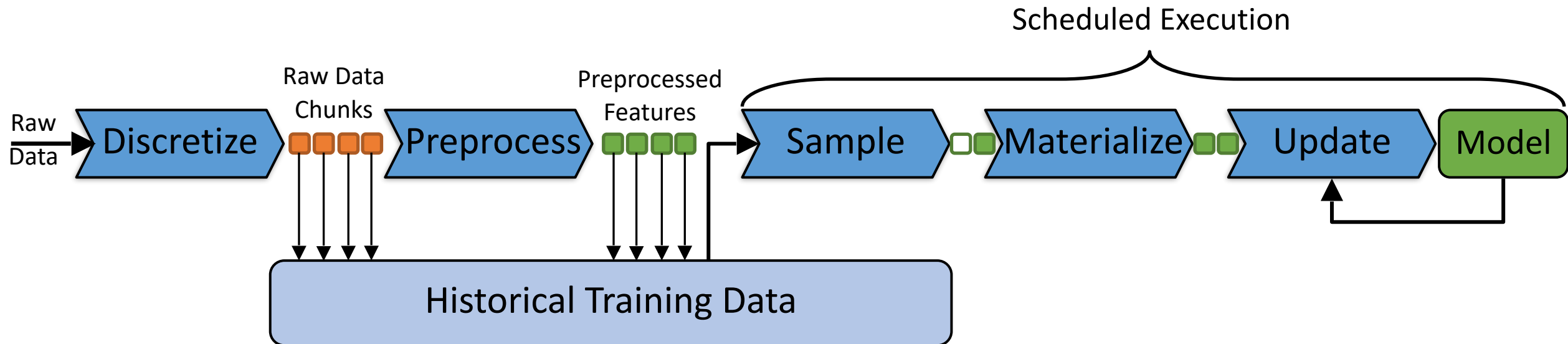


Can a platform provide the same level of **quality** as Retraining
and perform (almost) as **efficiently** as Online Learning?

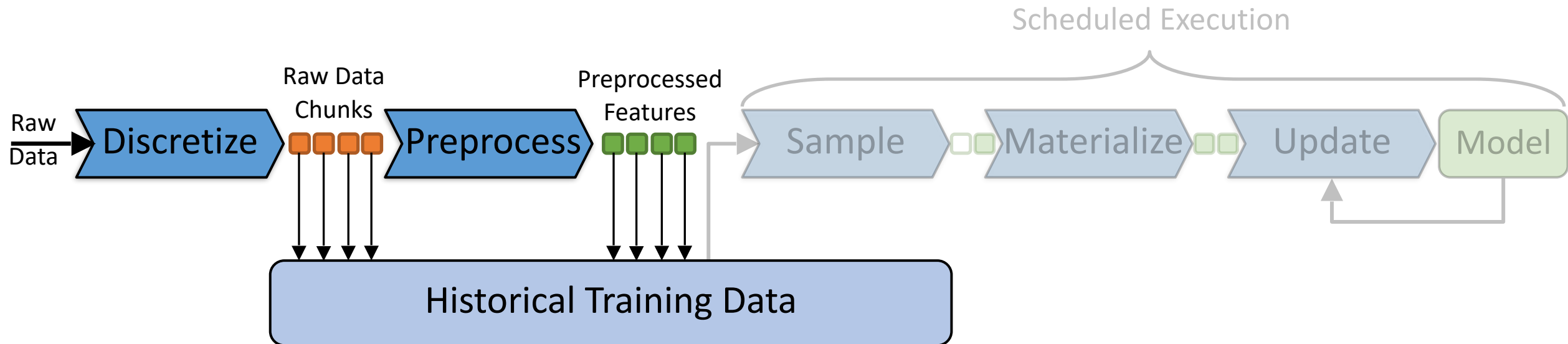
Continuous Deployment Platform



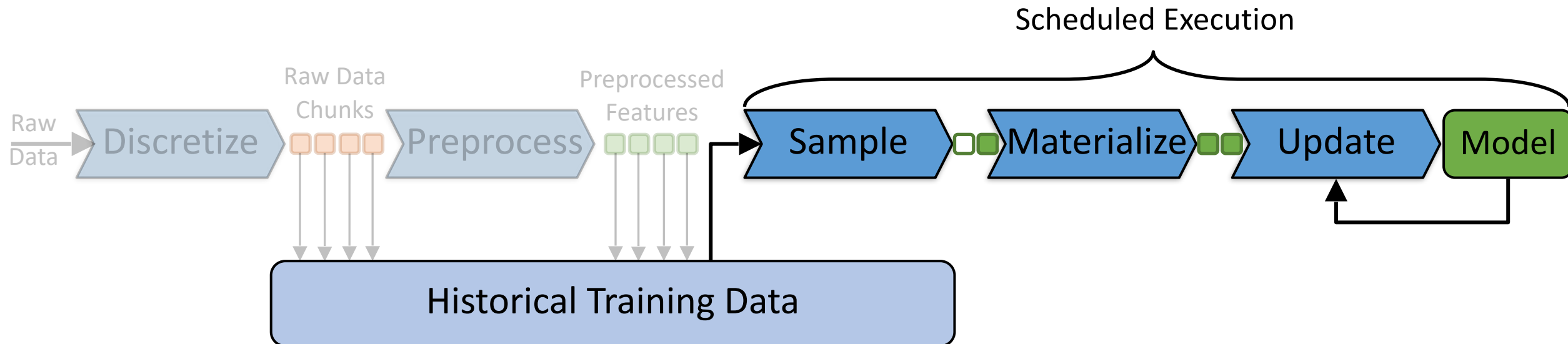
- Train the model inside the platform
- **Compute** features and cache them
- **Update** data preprocessing statistics
- Replace Retraining with **Proactive Training**

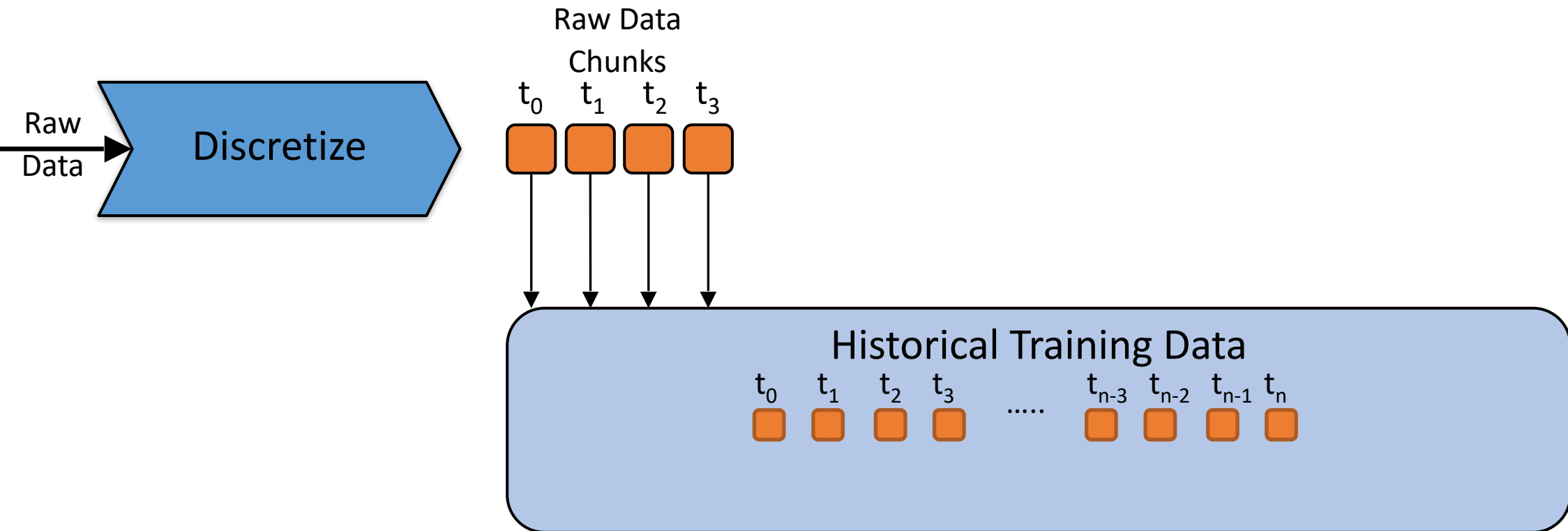


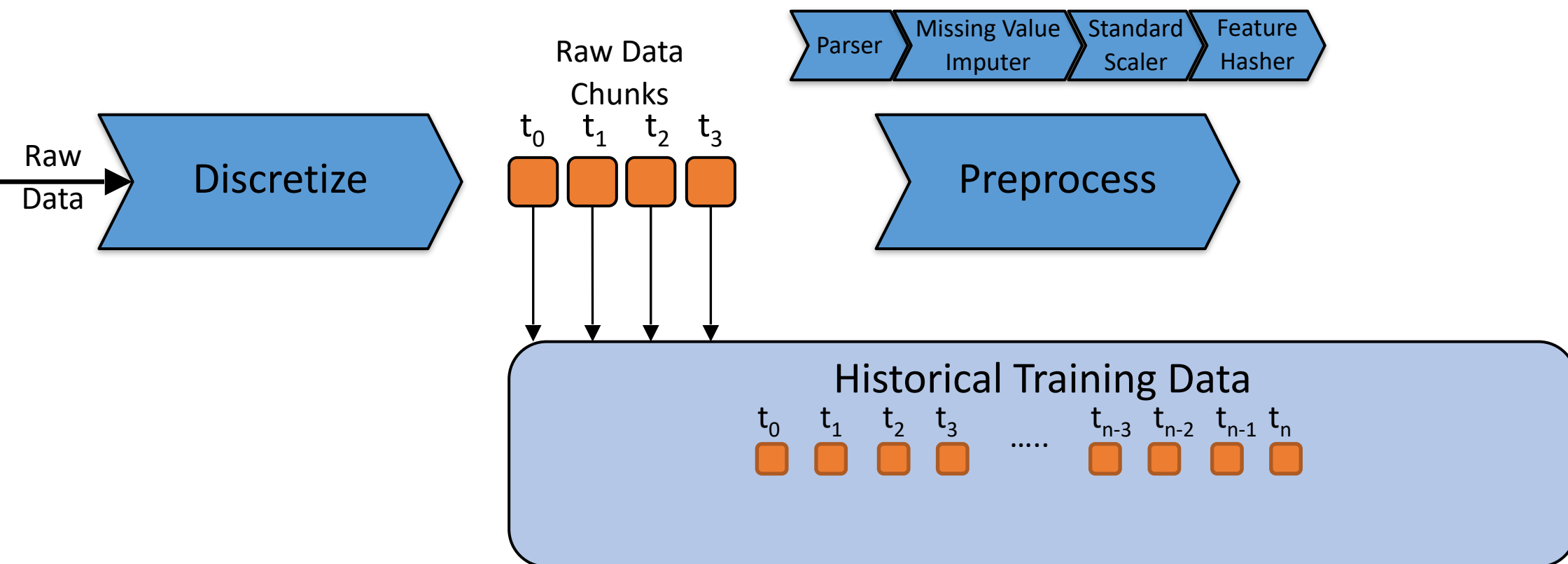
Data Preparation Phase

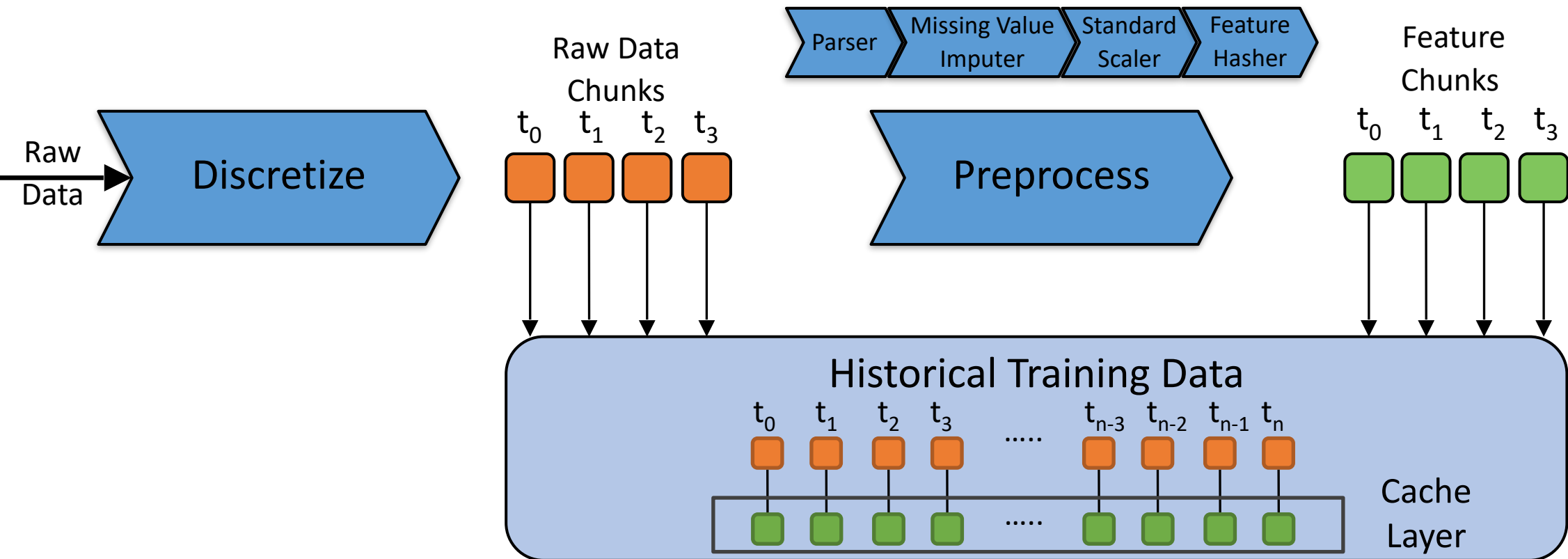


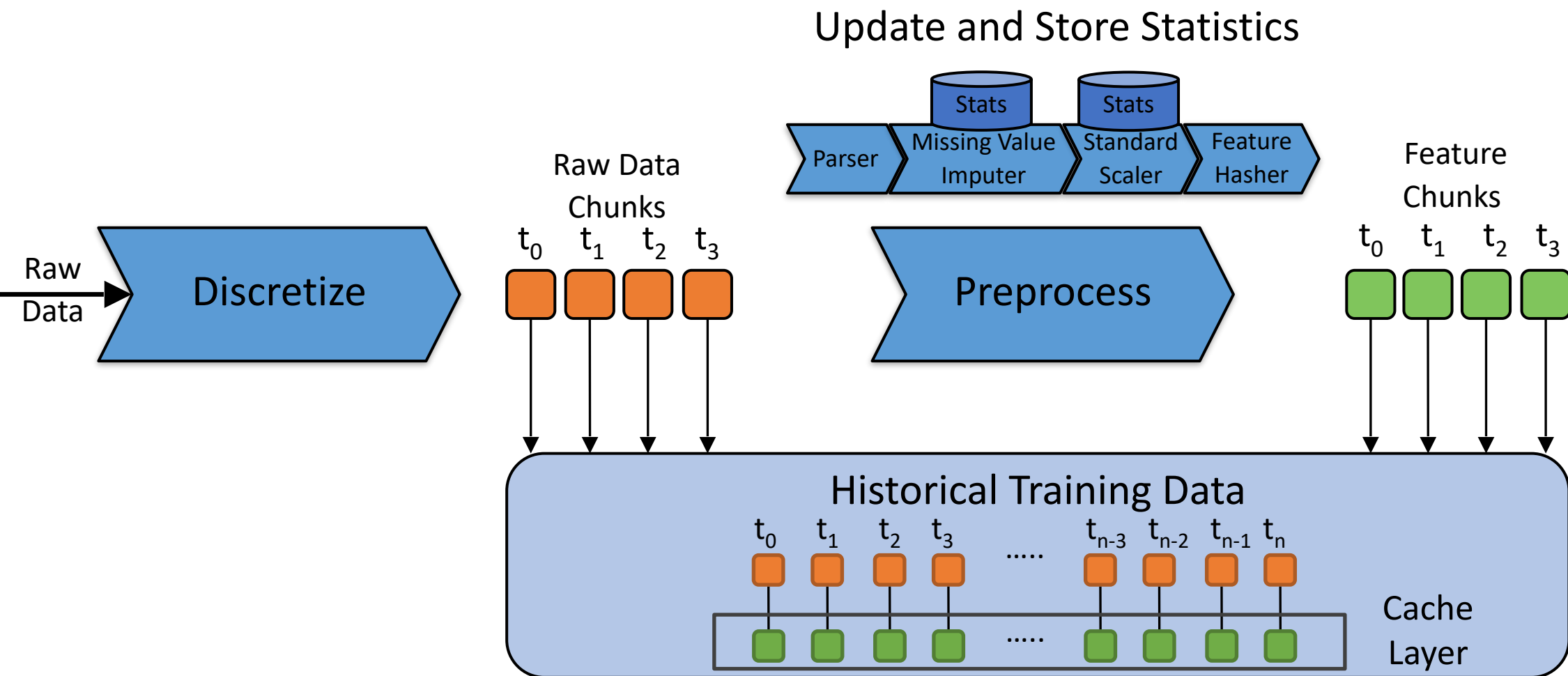
Proactive Training Phase

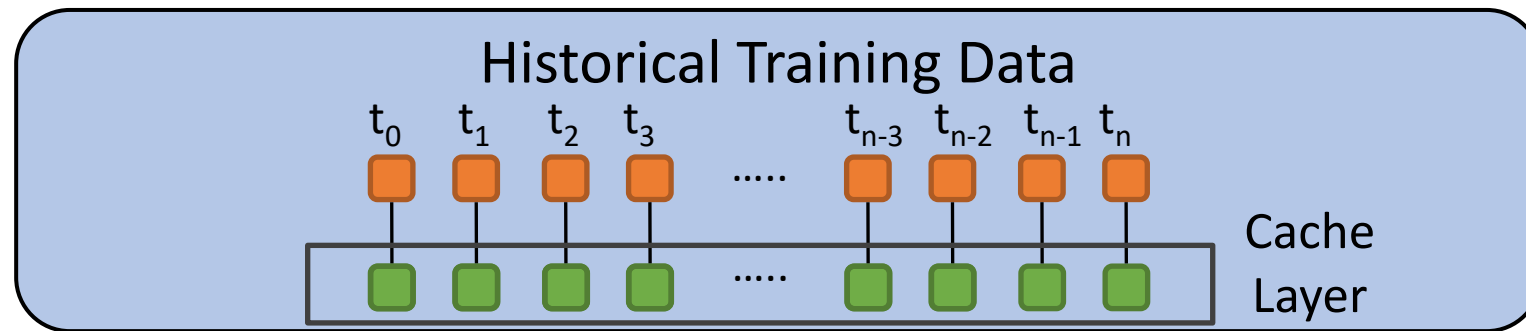


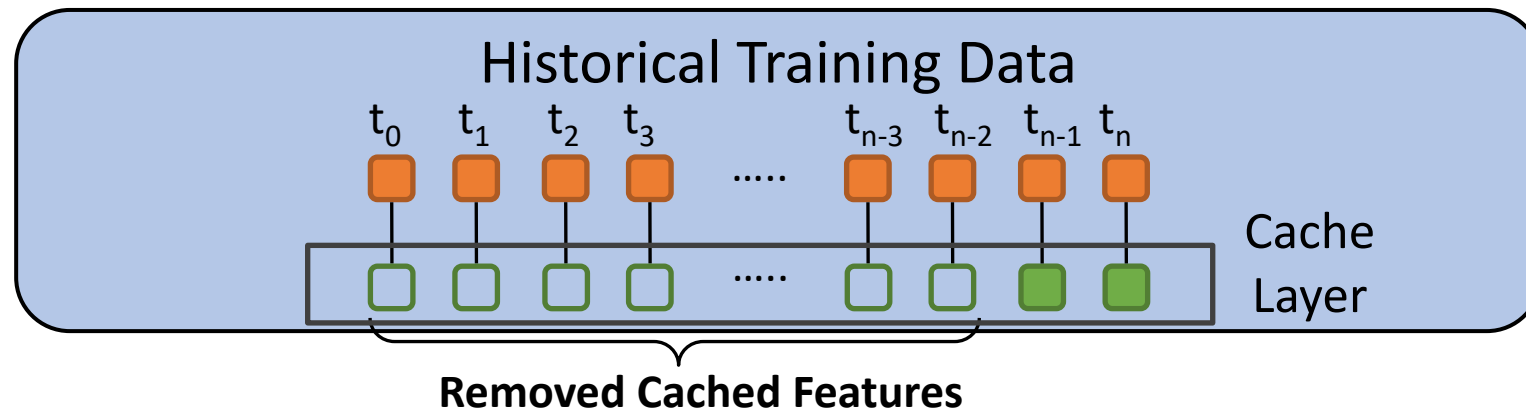


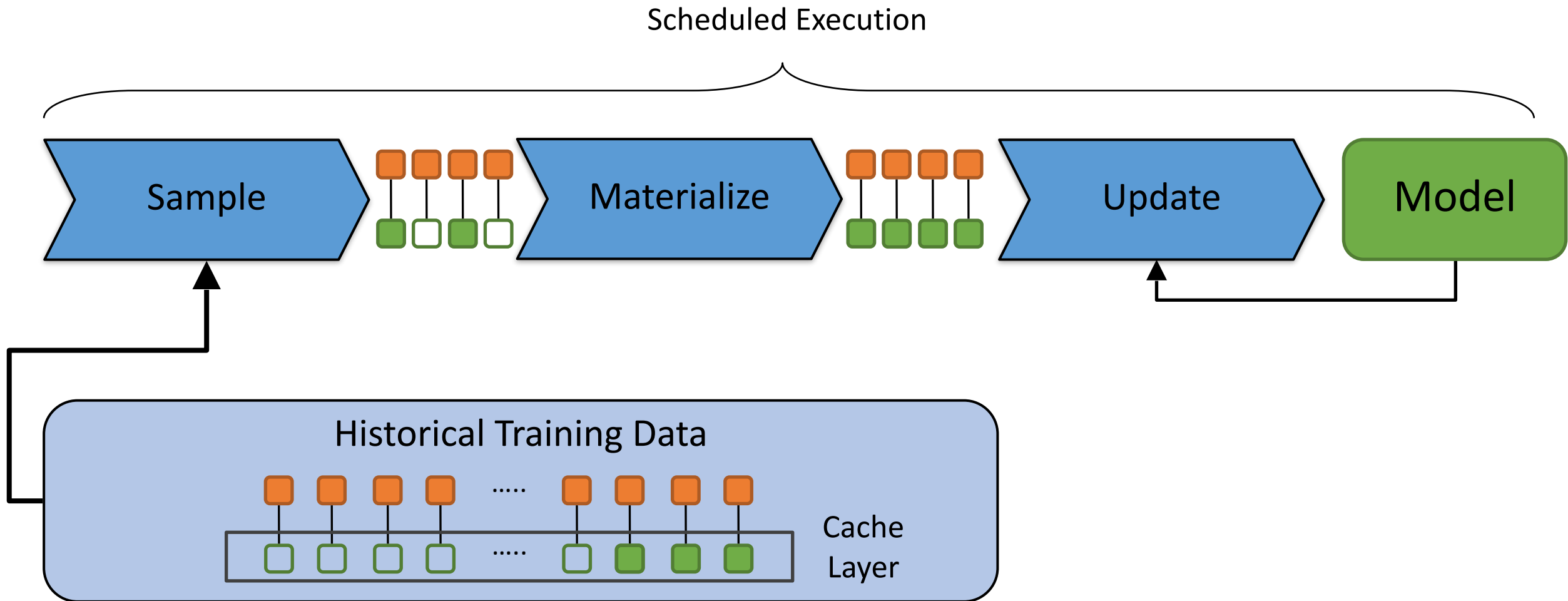




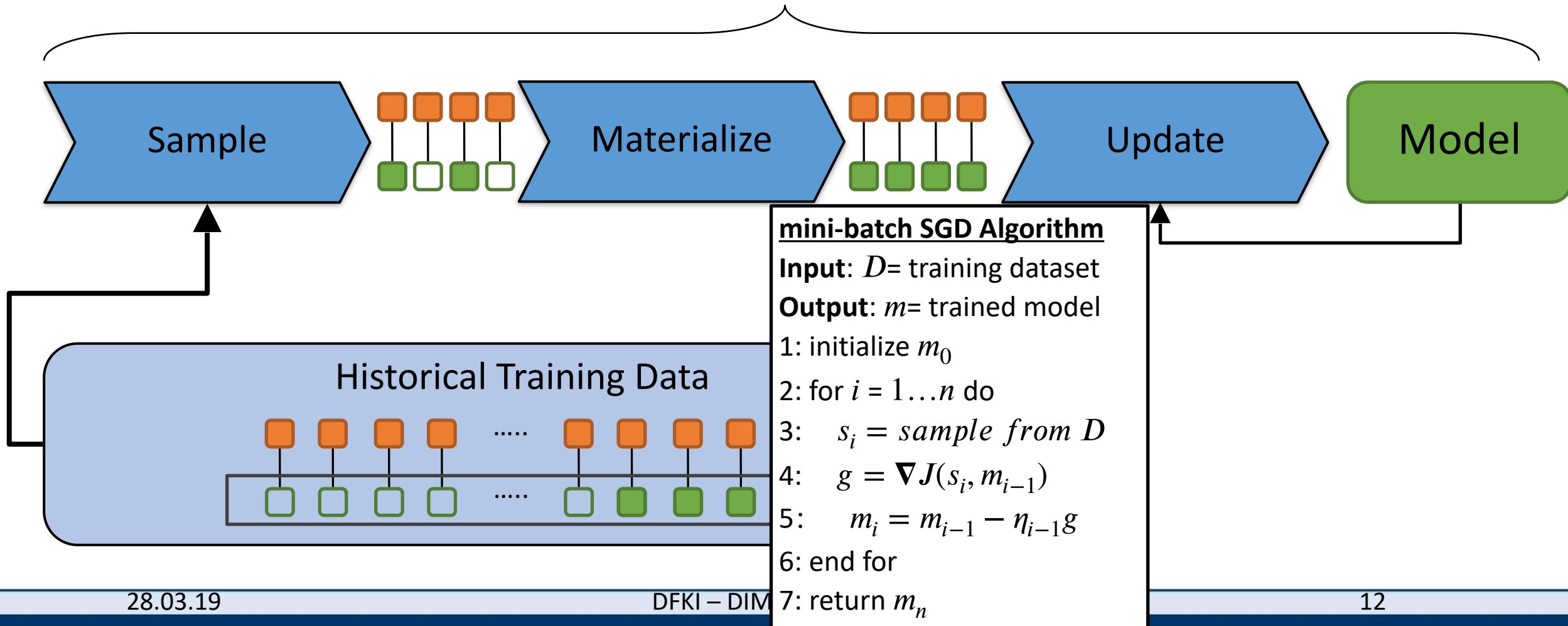




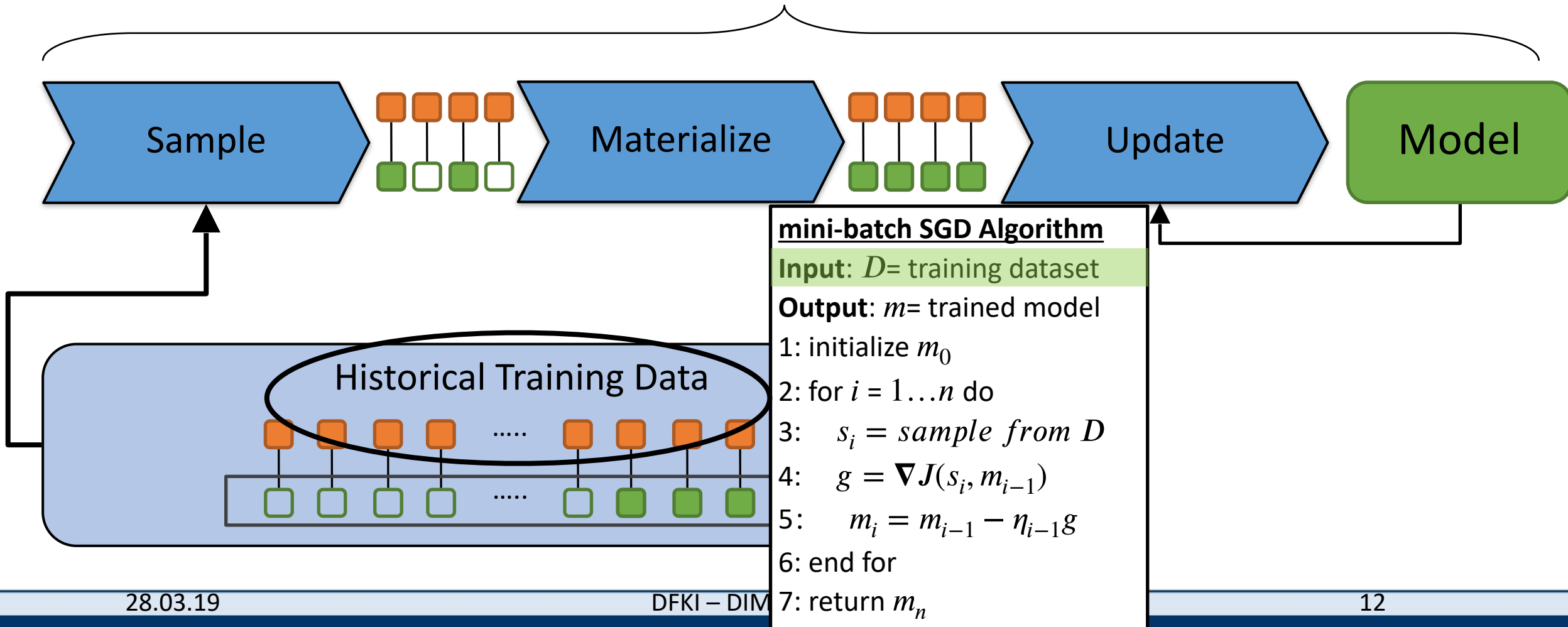




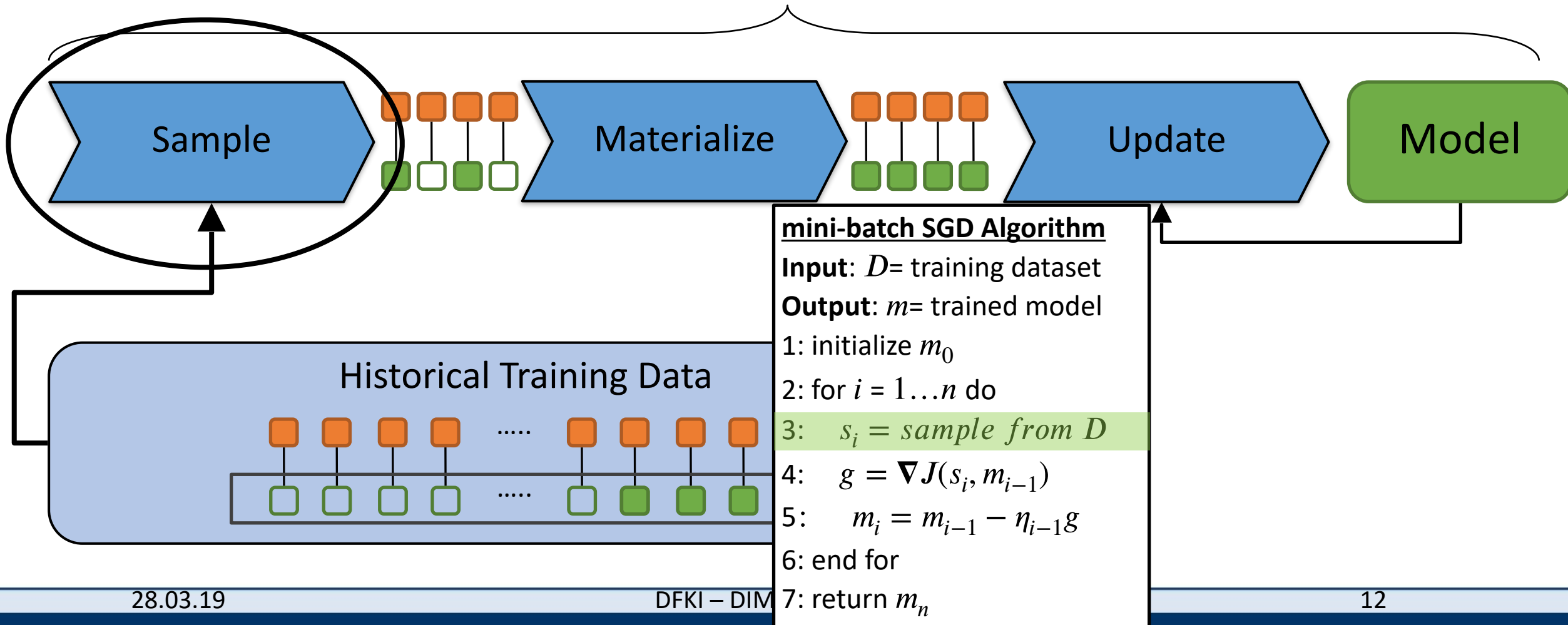
Scheduled Execution



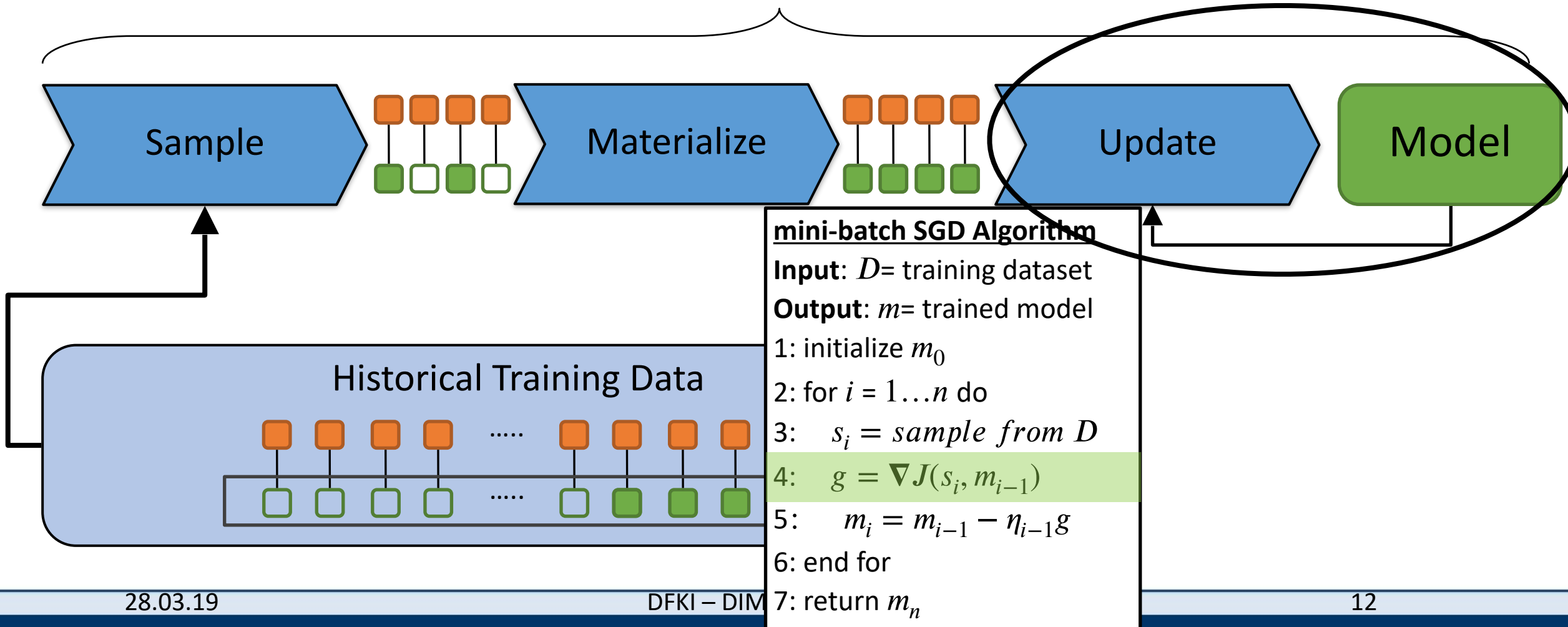
Scheduled Execution

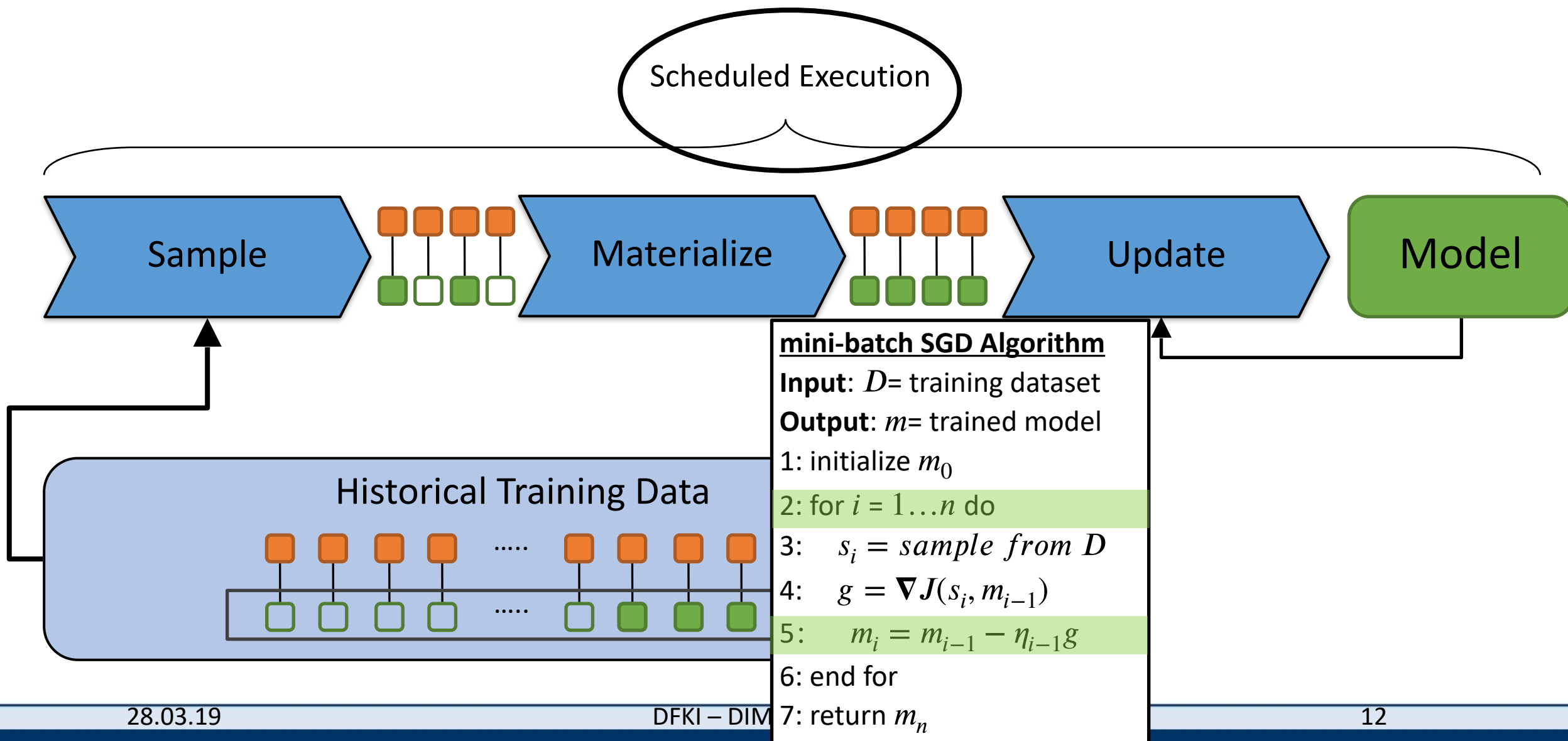


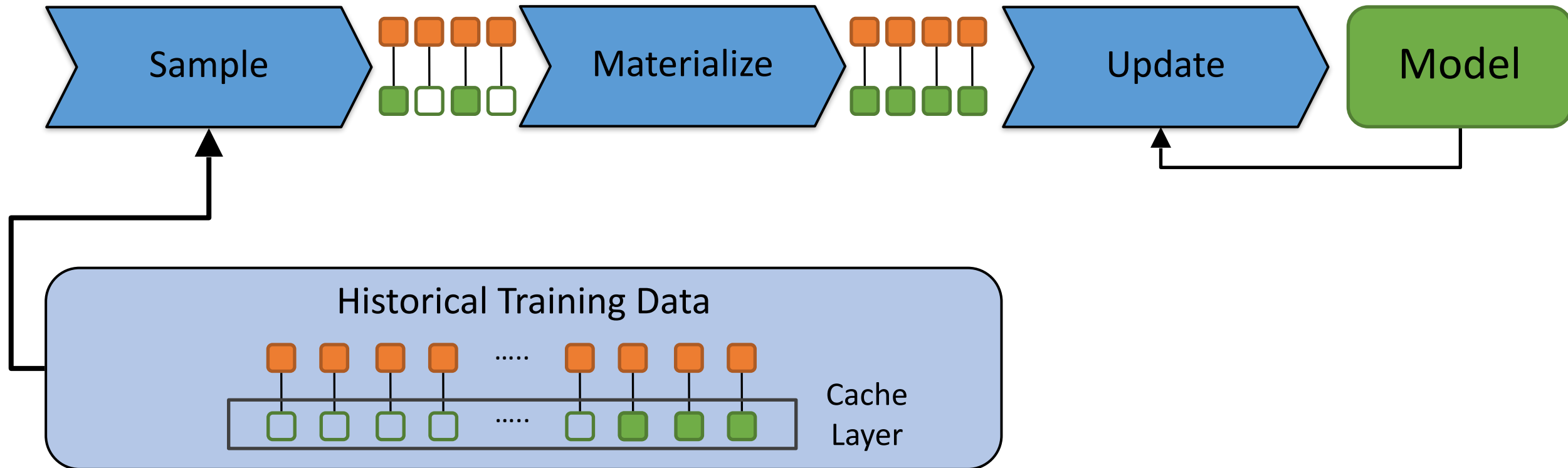
Scheduled Execution



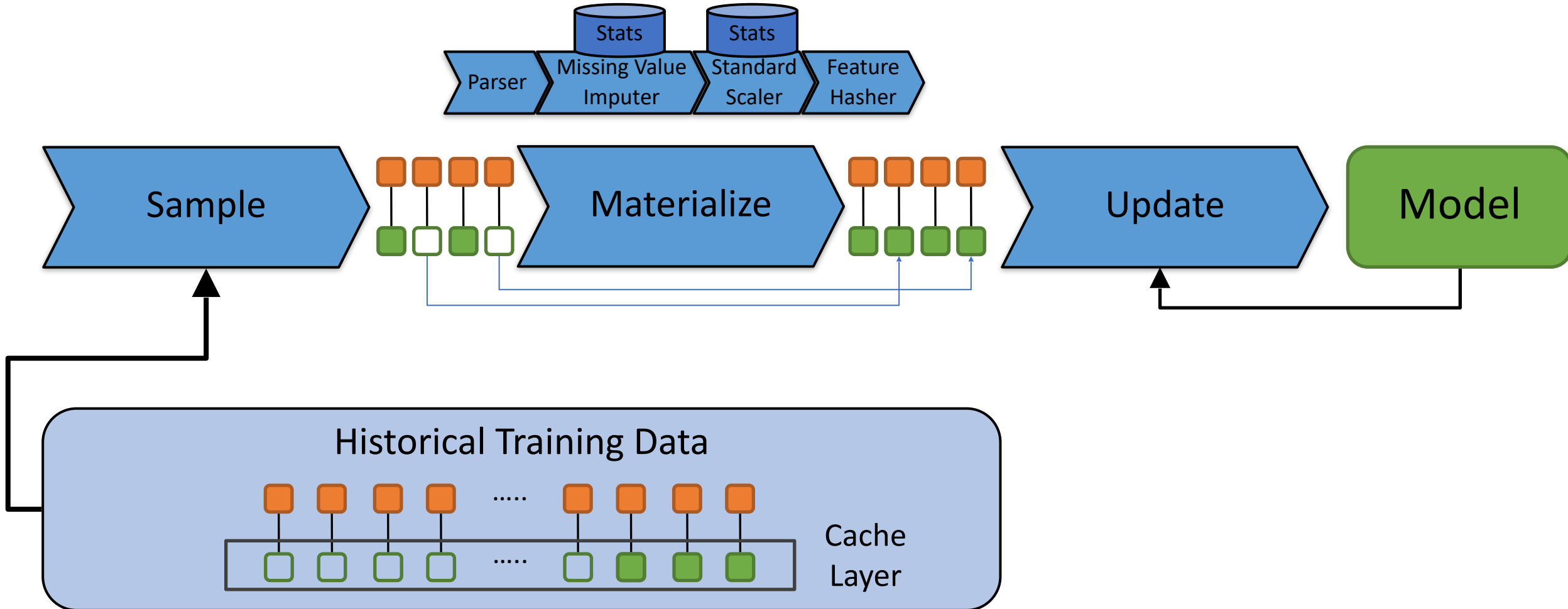
Scheduled Execution







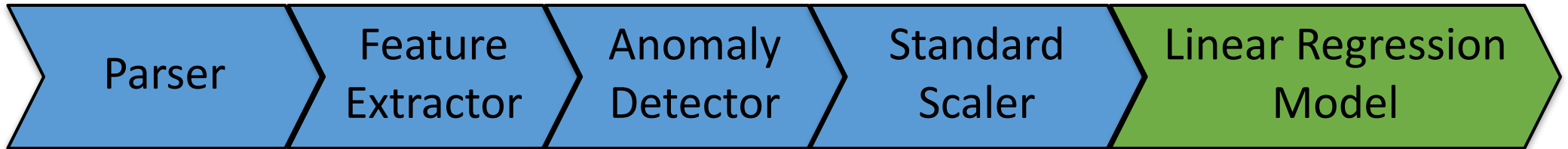
Statistics precomputed during the Data Preparation Phase



URL Pipeline



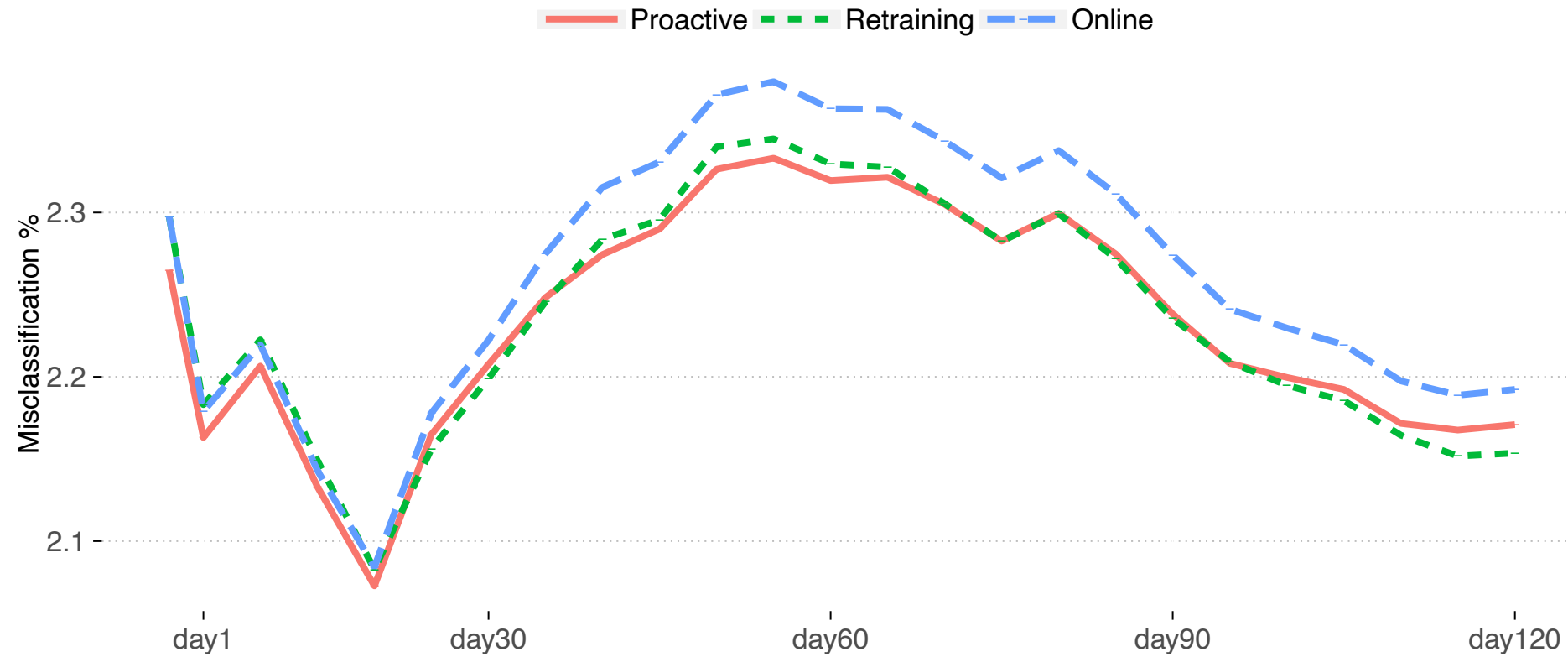
Taxi Pipeline



Datasets	Size	#Instances	Initial	Deployment
URL	2.1 GB	2.4 M	Day 0	Day 1-120
Taxi	42 GB	280 M	Jan 15	Feb 15 – Jun 16

Can Proactive Training provide the same level of **quality** as Retraining?

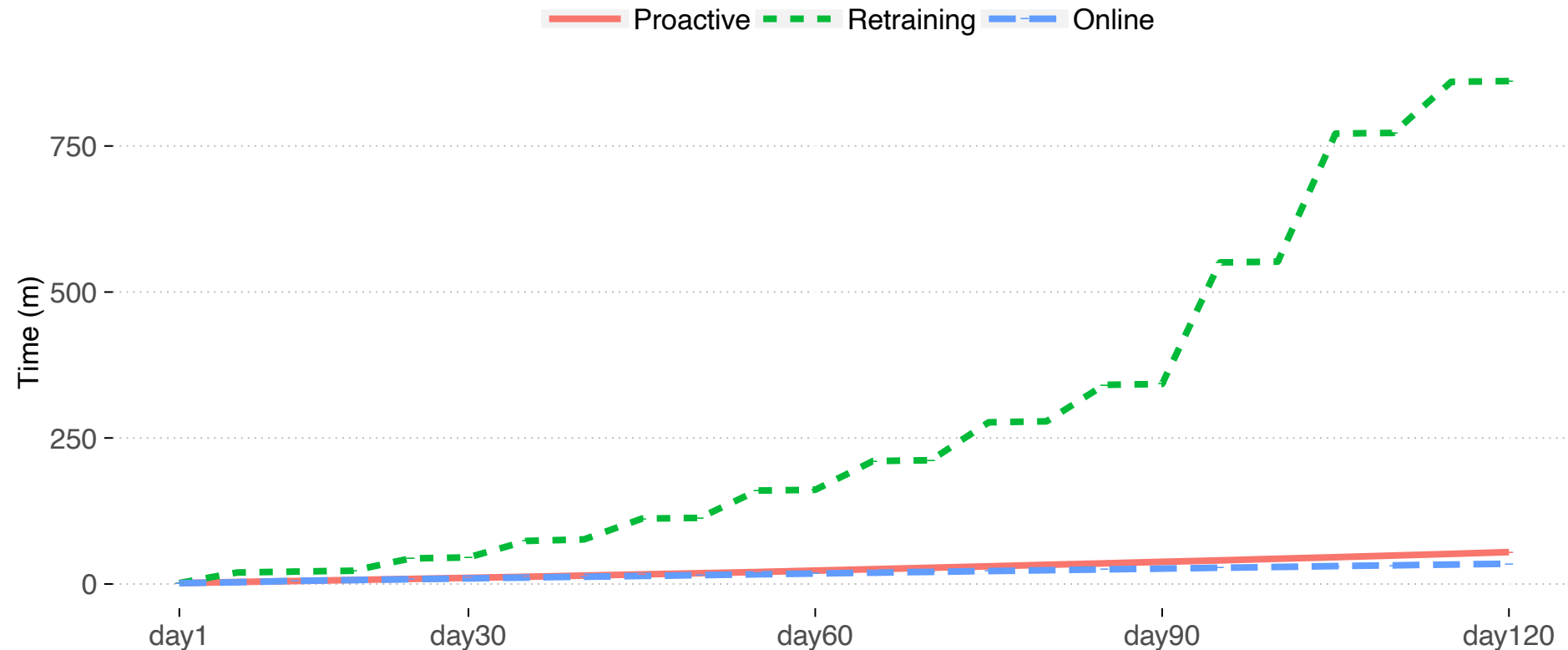
Can Proactive Training provide the same level of **quality** as Retraining?



Cumulative Prequential Prediction Error Rate for the URL Pipeline During the Deployment

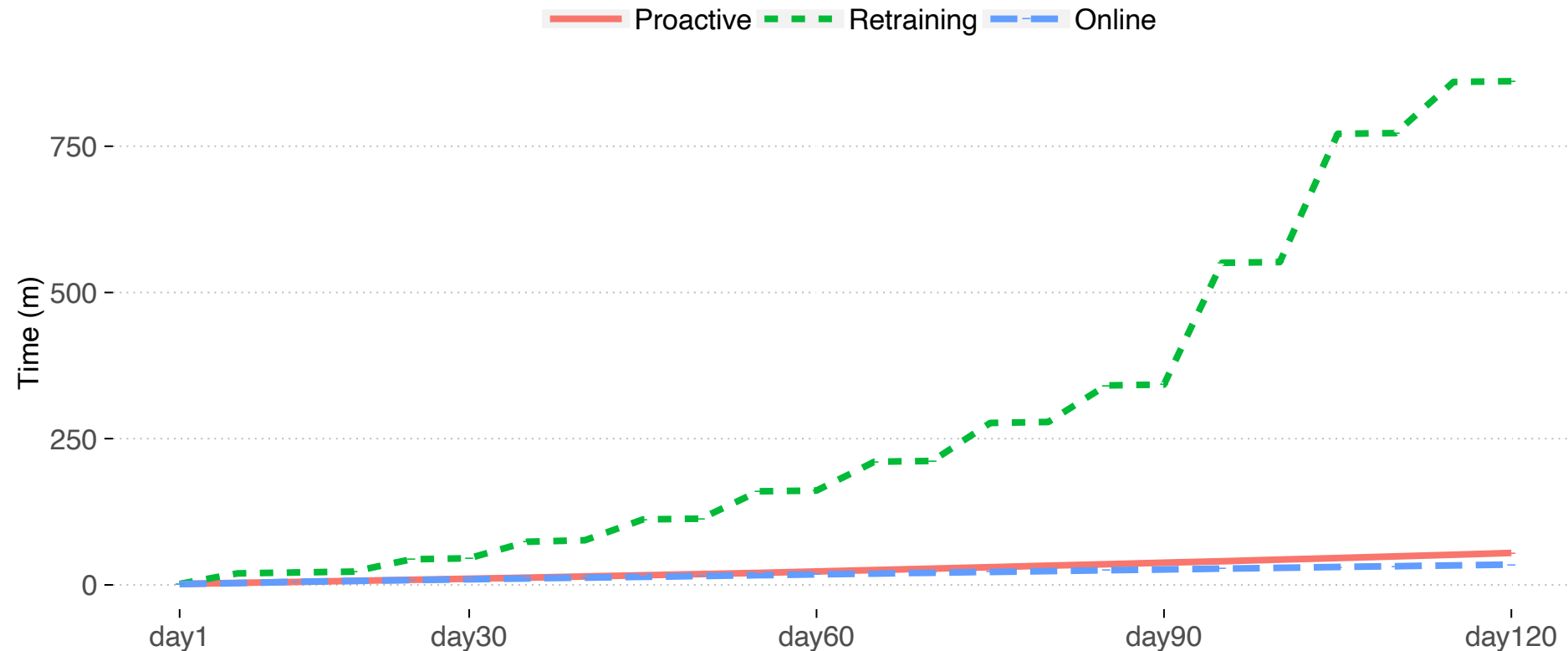
Can Proactive Training perform (almost) as **efficiently** as Online Learning?

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Cumulative Training Time for the URL Pipeline During the Deployment

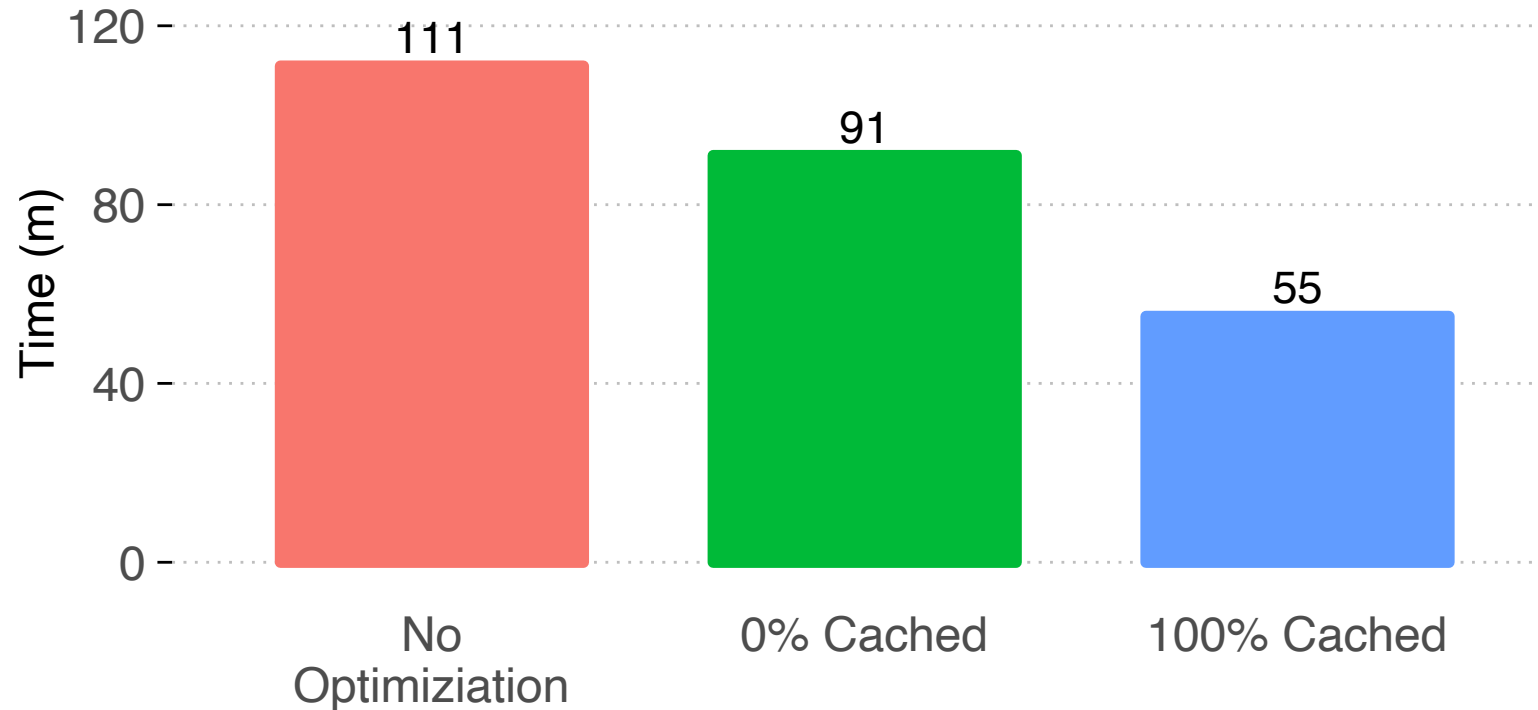
Can Proactive Training perform (almost) as **efficiently** as Online Learning?



Cumulative Training Time for the URL Pipeline During the Deployment

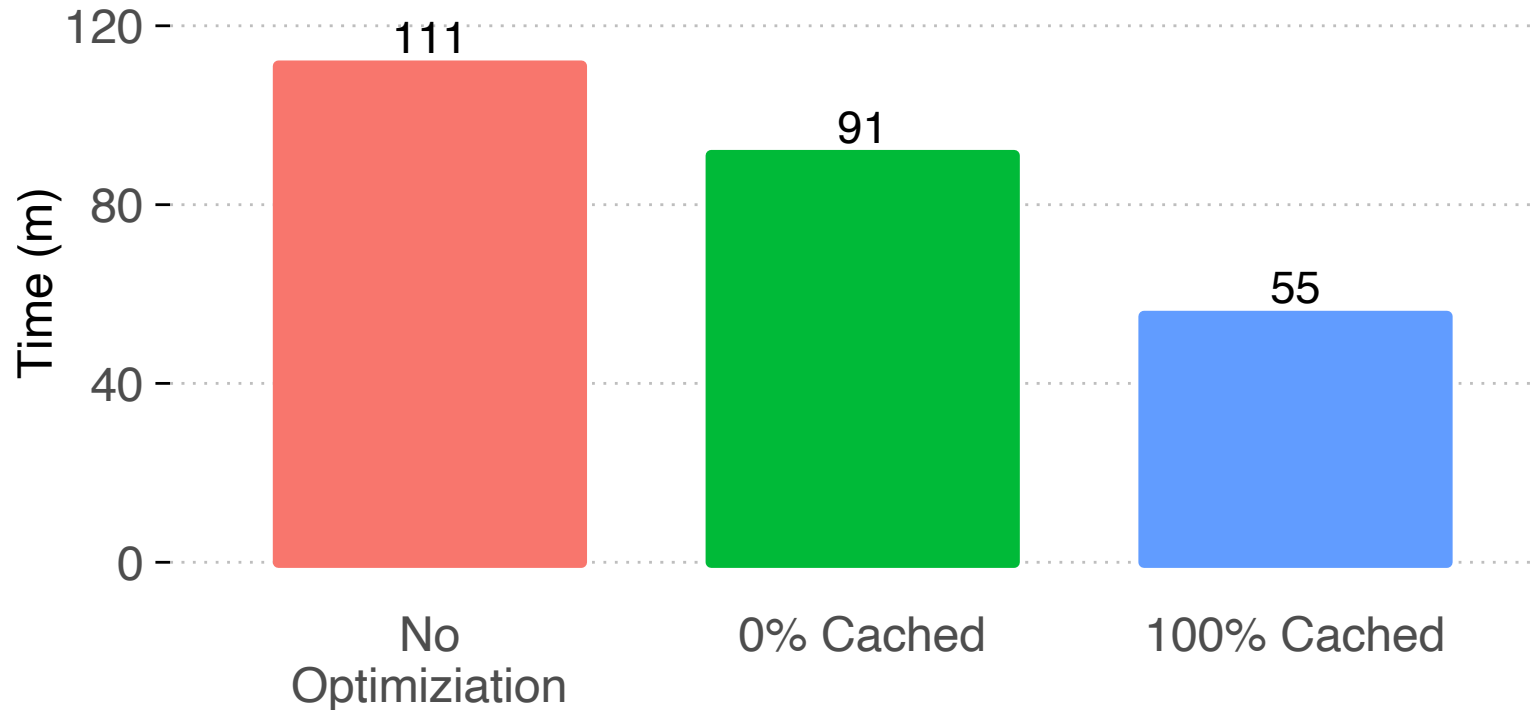
Proactive training provides same level of model accuracy as Retraining, while matching the speed of Online Learning

What are the effects of **Statistics Computation** and **Feature Caching** ?



Total Training Time in Presence of Statistics Computation and Feature Caching

What are the effects of **Statistics Computation** and **Feature Caching** ?

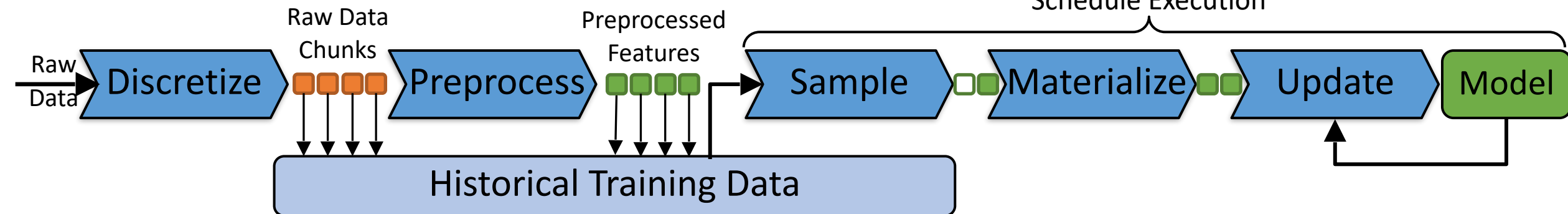
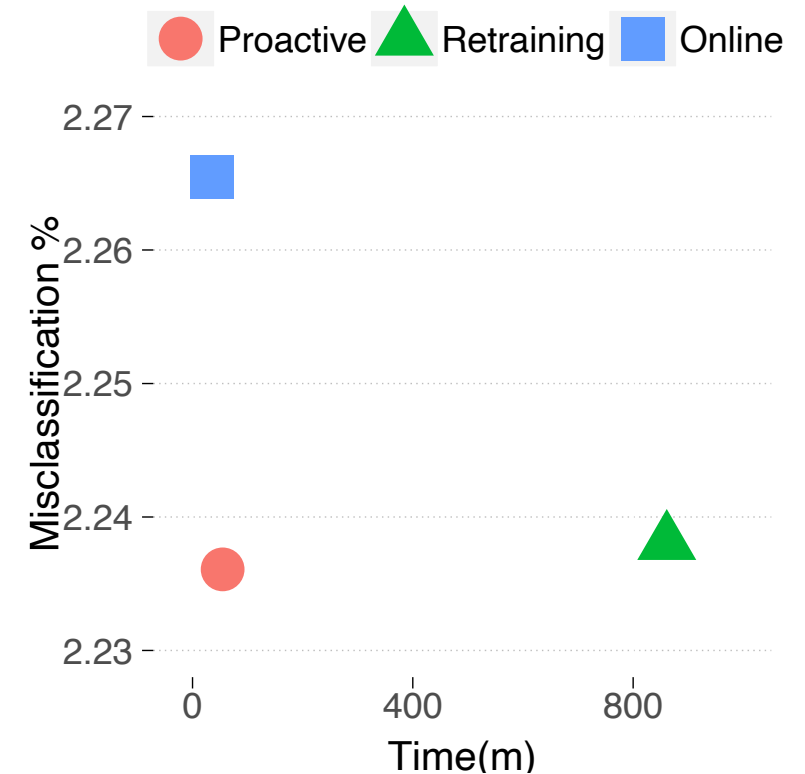


Total Training Time in Presence of Statistics Computation and Feature Caching

Statistics Computation and Feature Caching improves the performance of Proactive training by a factor of 2

Continuous Deployment Platform

- Proactive Training, instead of Offline Retraining
- Feature Caching
- Online Statistics Computation
- Reduces the total training time
- Achieves high quality

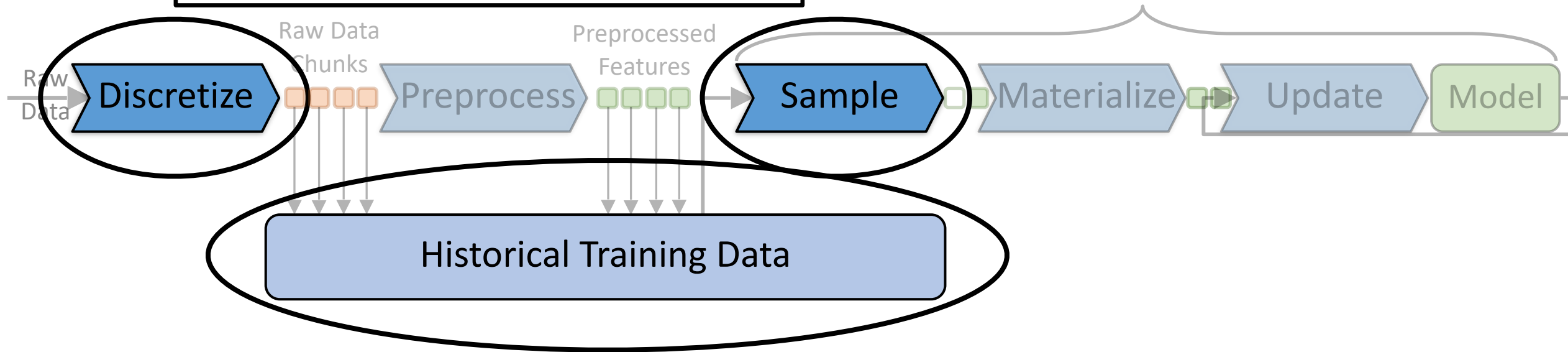


1. D. Crankshaw, X. Wang, G. Zhou, M. Franklin, et al. 2016. Clipper: A Low-Latency Online Prediction Serving System. arXiv preprint arXiv:1612.03079 (2016).
2. D. Crankshaw, P. Bailis, J. Gonzalez, H. Li, et al. 2014. The missing piece in complex analytics: Low latency, scalable model management and serving with velox.
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9. M. Zeiler. 2012. ADADELTA: an adaptive learning rate method. arXiv preprint arXiv:1212.5701 (2012).
10. T. Tieleman and G. Hinton. 2012. Lecture 6.5-rmsprop: Divide the gradient by a running average of its recent magnitude. COURSE: Neural networks for machine learning 4, 2 (2012), 26–31.

Backup Slides

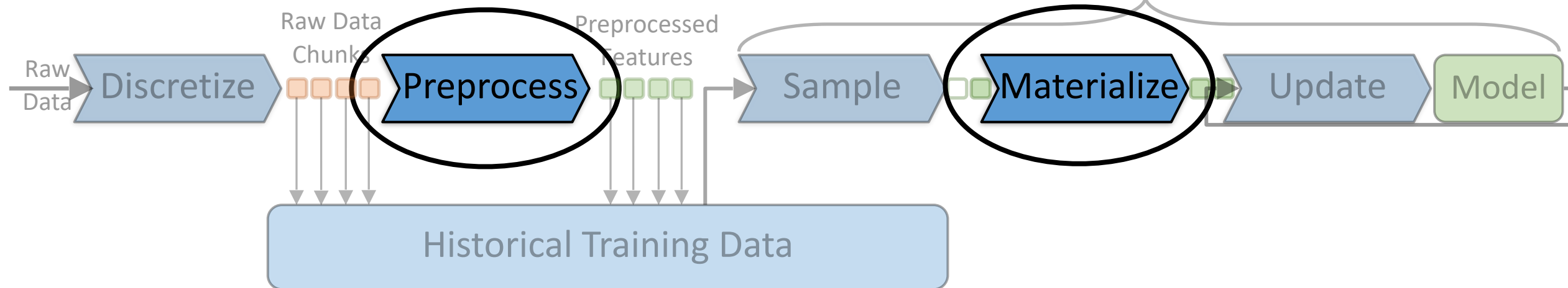
Data Manager

- Data Discretizing
- Data Sampling
- Historical Data Management



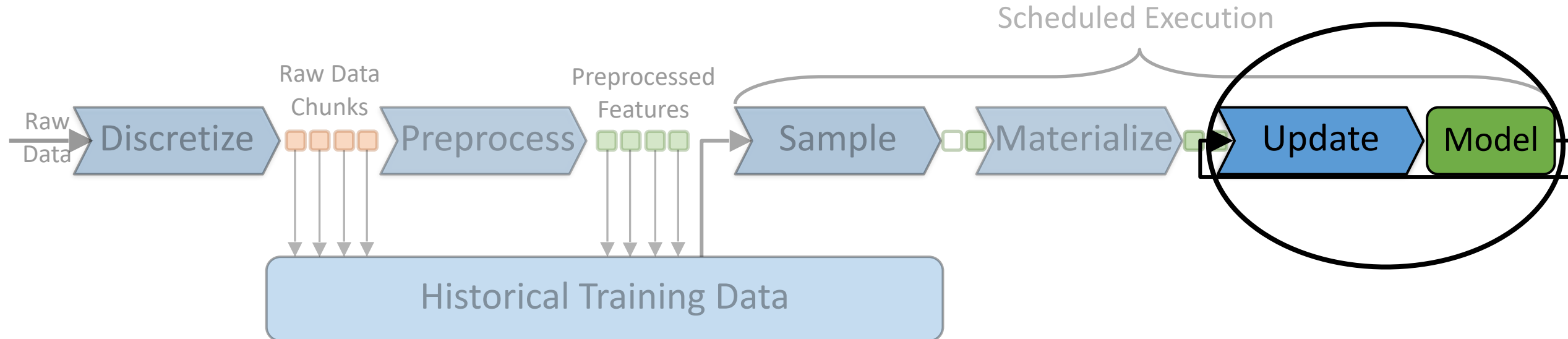
Pipeline Manager

- Data Preprocessing
- Data Materialization
- Pipeline Component Management



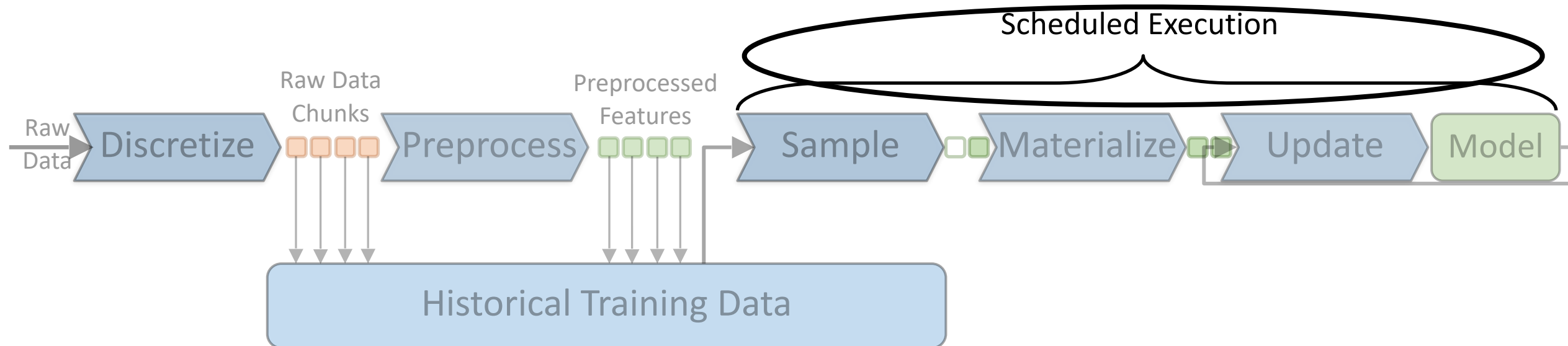
Model Updater

- Online Training
- Proactive Training



Scheduler

- Schedule Proactive Training



■ TFX

- ☐ Manual Retraining
- ☐ No Online Learning

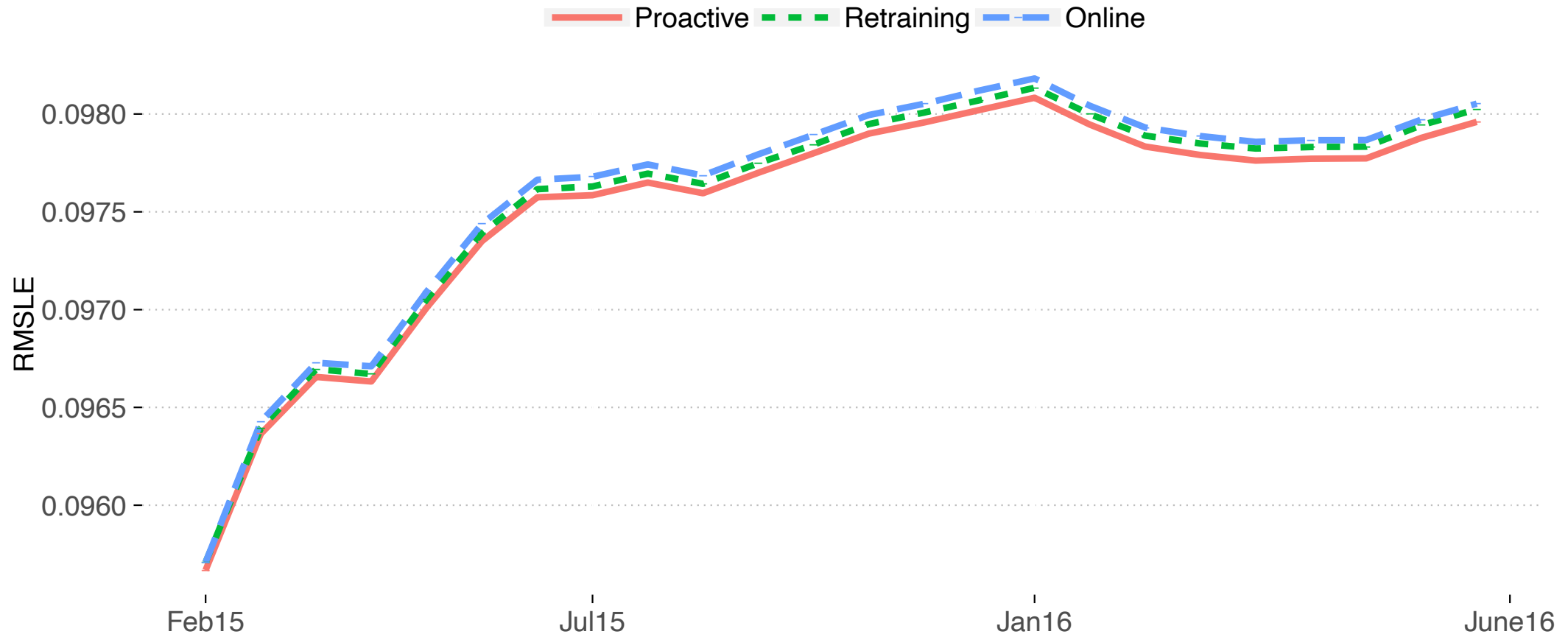
■ Velox

- ☐ Automatic Retraining
- ☐ Online Learning

■ Clipper

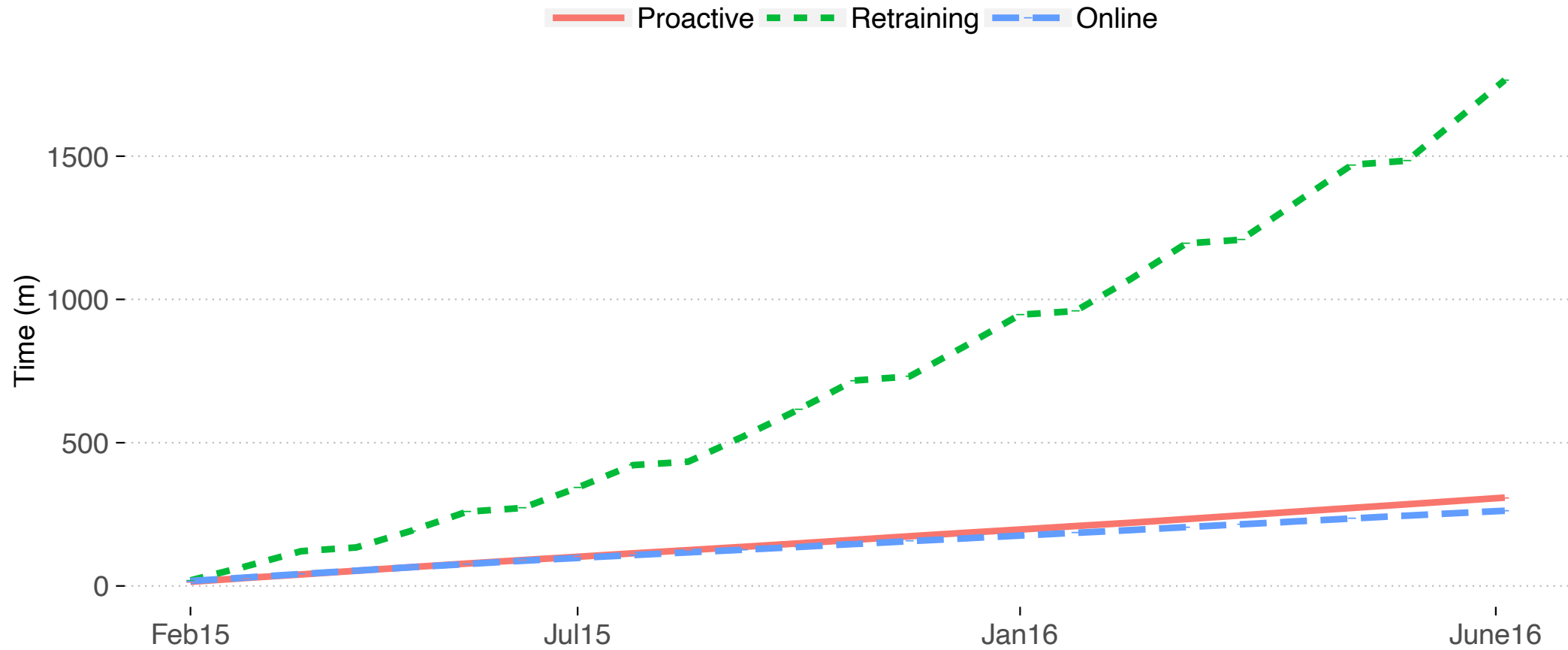
- ☐ No Retraining
- ☐ No Online Learning
- ☐ Ensemble of Models

Proactive Training vs Periodical Retraining (Taxi)



Cumulative Prequential Prediction Error Rate for the Taxi Pipeline During the Deployment

Proactive Training vs Periodical Retraining (Taxi)

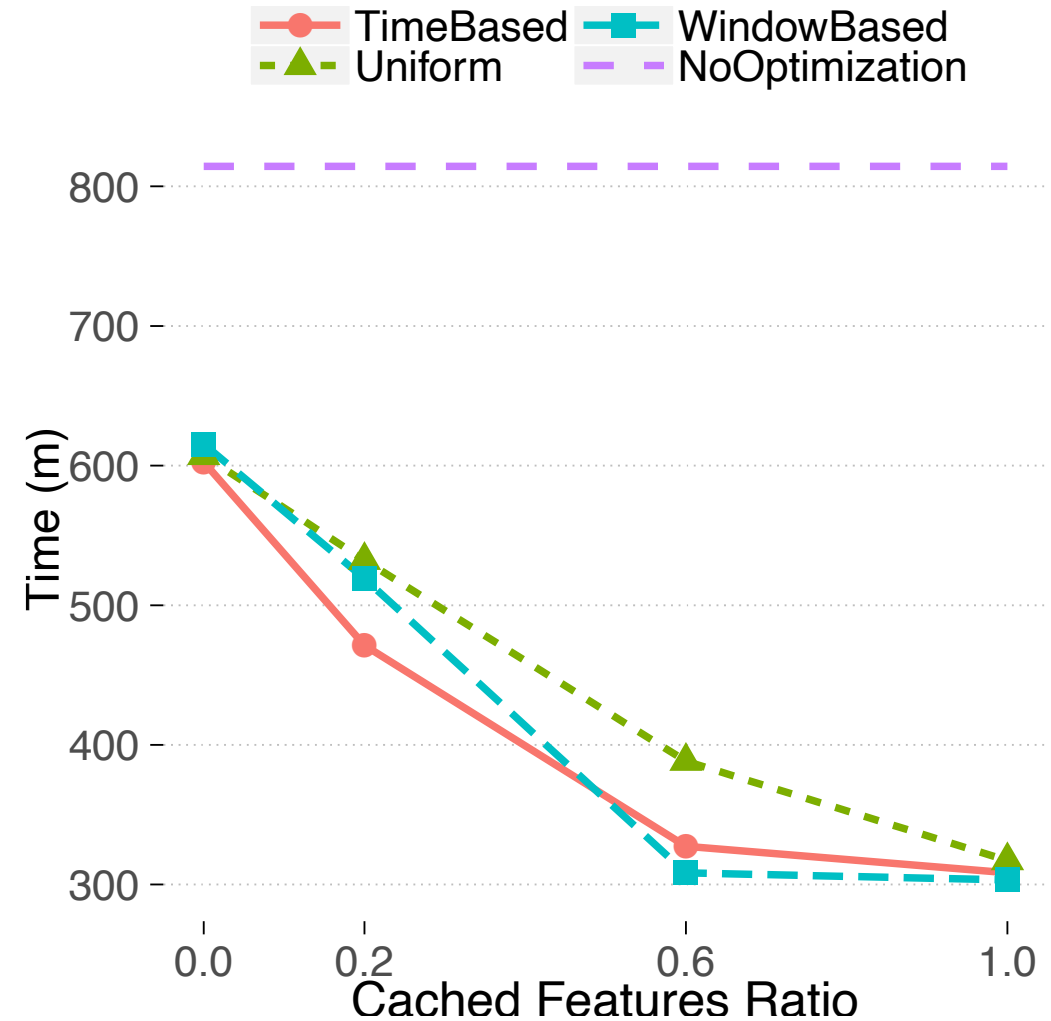


Cumulative Training Time for the Taxi Pipeline During the Deployment

Materialization Utilization Rate for different ratio of Cached Features Taxi

Sampling	Ratio of Cached Features	
	m = 0.2	m = 0.6
Uniform	0.51	0.90
Window-based	0.57	1.0
Time-based	0.65	0.97

Materialization Utilization Rate:
Ratio of preprocessed features that
skipped the materialization step

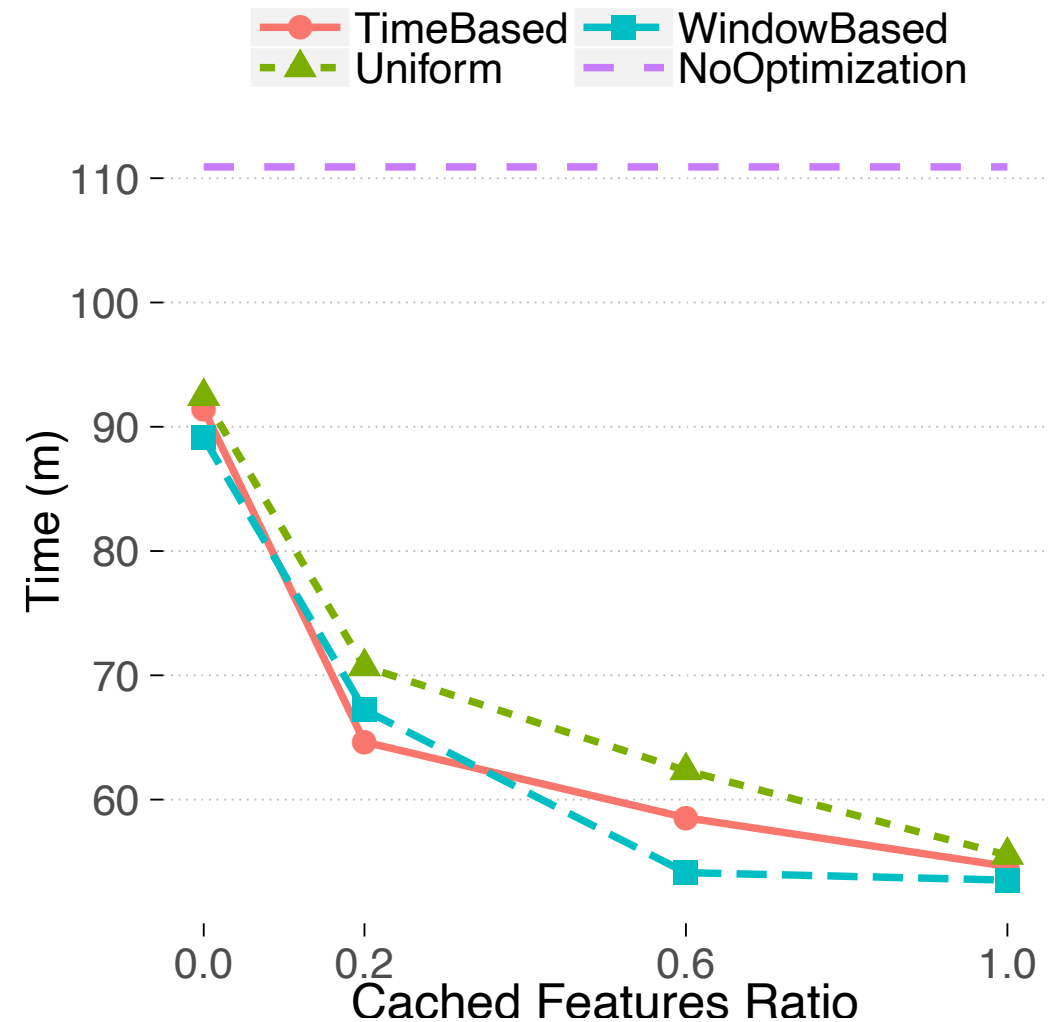


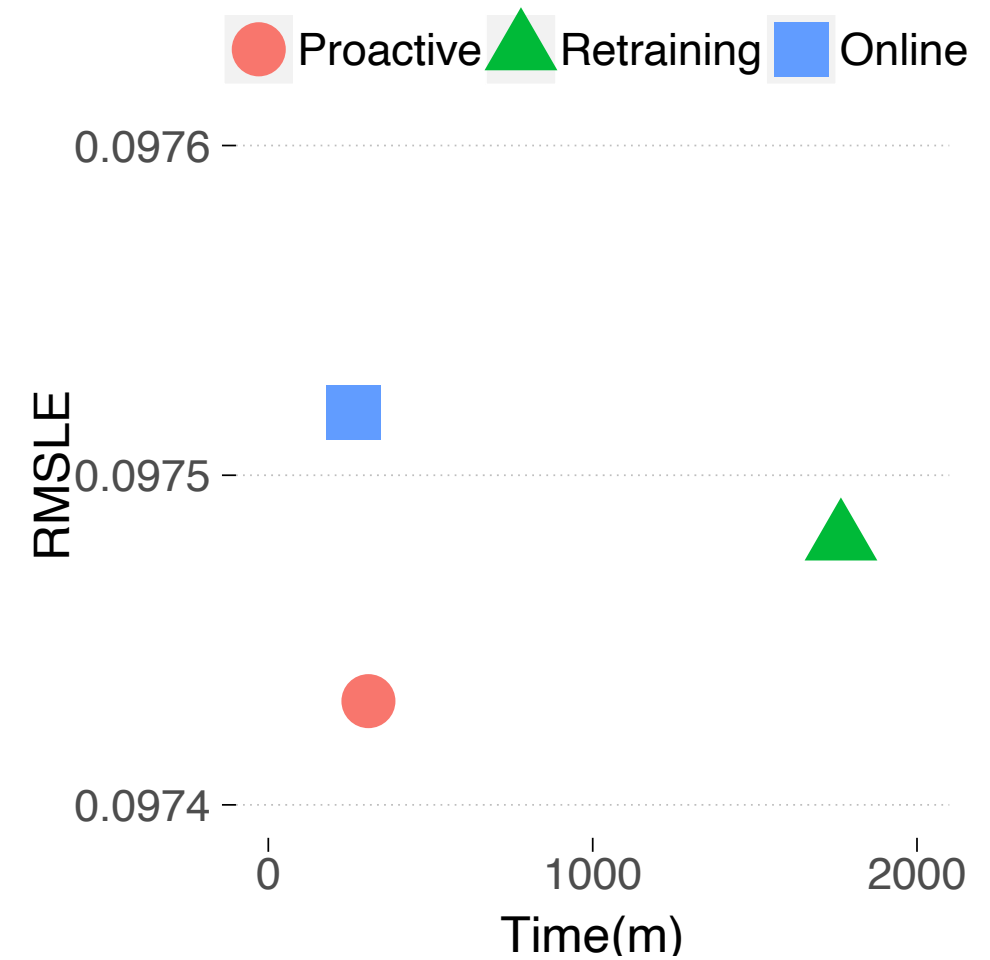
Materialization Utilization Rate for different ratio of Cached Features URL

Sampling	Ratio of Cached Features	
	m = 0.2	m = 0.6
Uniform	0.52	0.91
Window-based	0.58	1.0
Time-based	0.68	0.97

Materialization Utilization Rate:

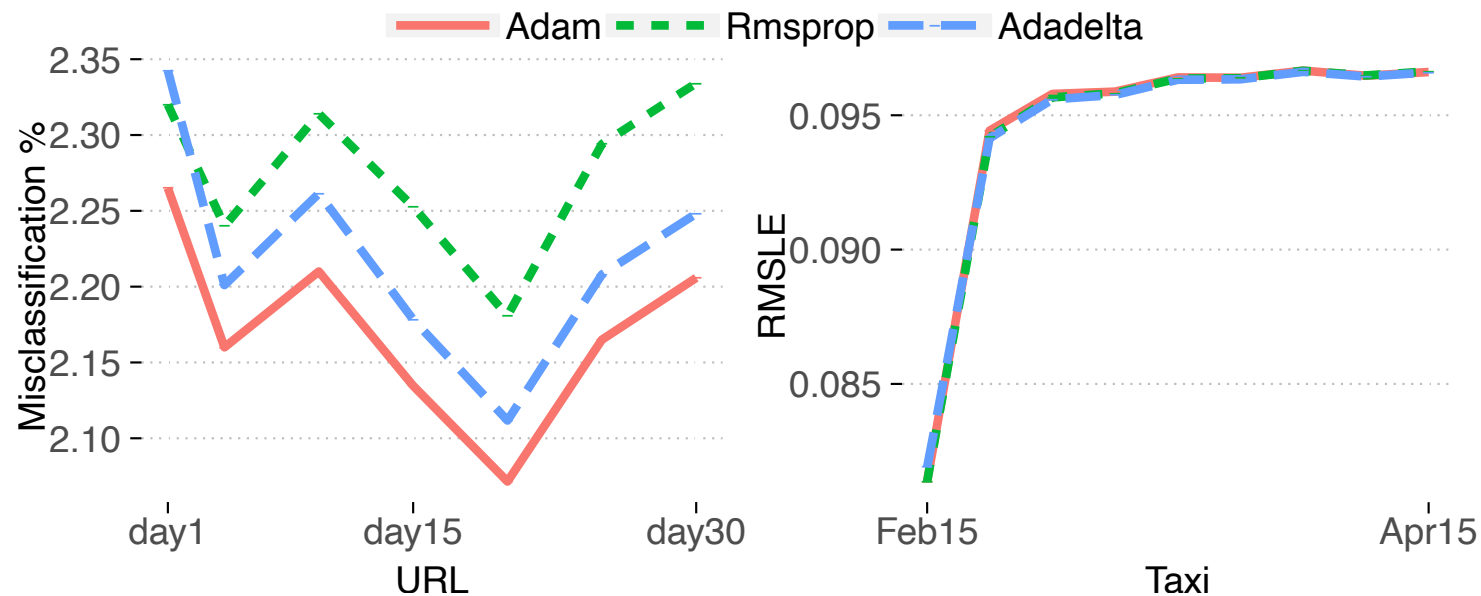
Ratio of preprocessed features that skipped the materialization step





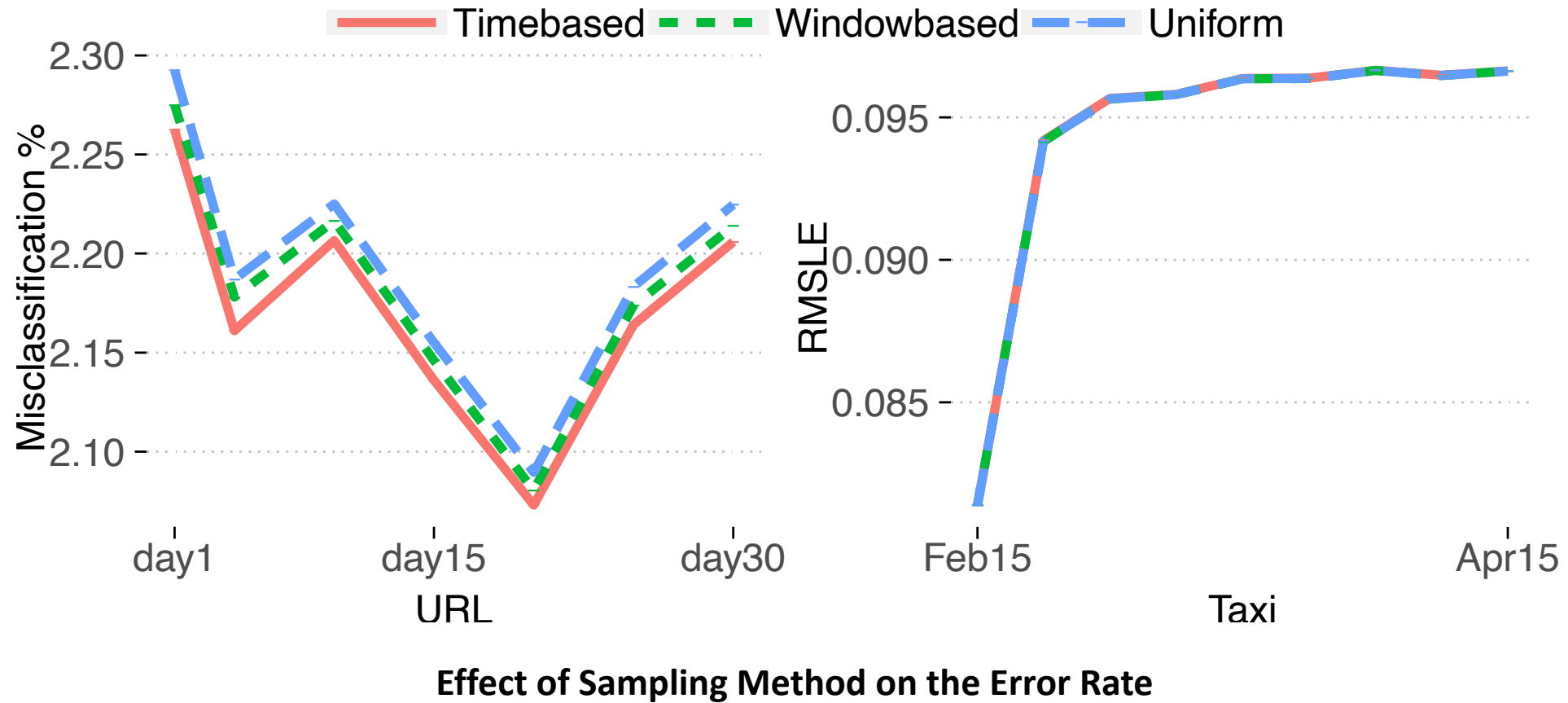
Adaptation	URL			Taxi		
	r = 1E-2	r = 1E-3	r = 1E-4	r = 1E-2	r = 1E-3	r = 1E-4
Adam	0.030	0.026	0.035	0.09553	0.09551	0.09551
RMSProp	0.030	0.027	0.034	0.09552	0.09552	0.09550
Adadelata	0.029	0.028	0.034	0.09609	0.09610	0.09619

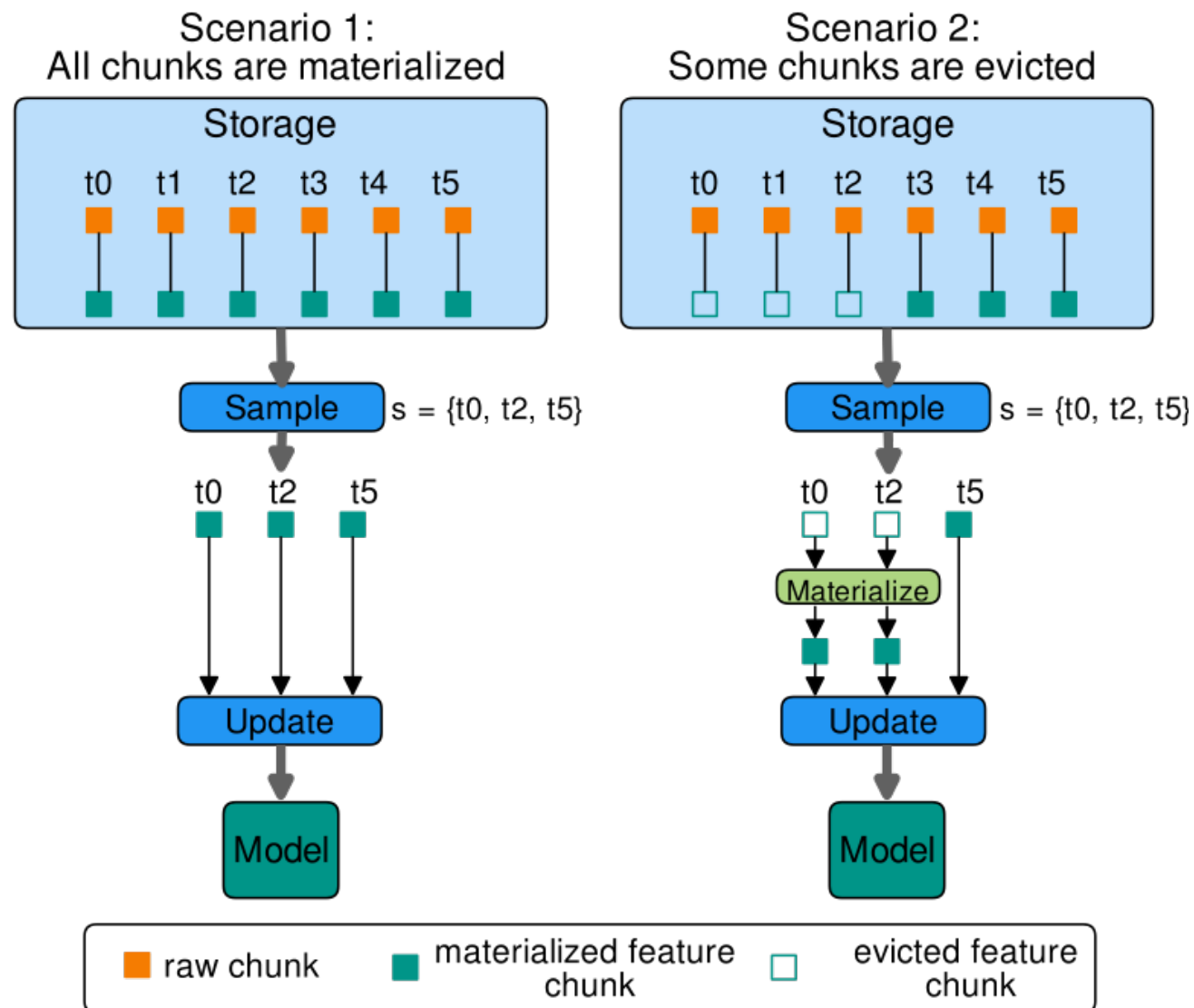
Effect Learning Rate Adaption and Regularization Parameter on Initial Training



Effect of Learning Rate Adaption during the Deployment

Effect of Sampling on model quality





Ads CTR USE Case Figure

