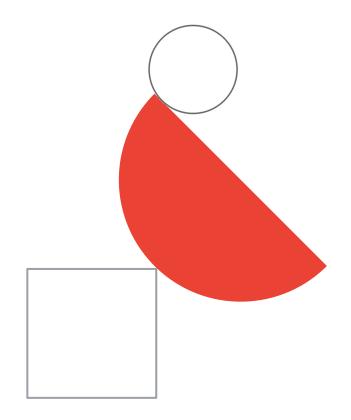
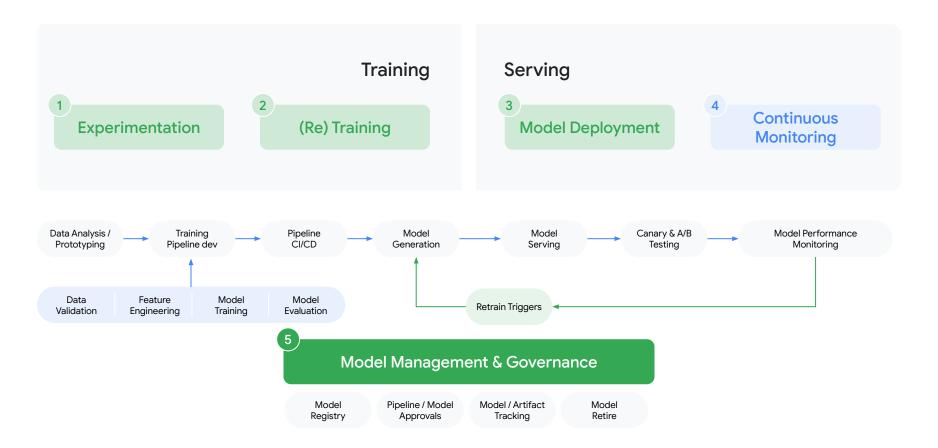
# Model Monitoring with Vertex Al



#### Where does monitoring fit in?



#### Monitoring Challenges



While a model is static, the world around it changes

"The real world is dynamic and data changes fast. I need to know when live production data deviates from training data."



Can't join predictions with actual outcomes

"I can not always collect the actual outcomes in a reasonable amount of time. I need other signals to monitor the model's performance."



Bugs in model input generation

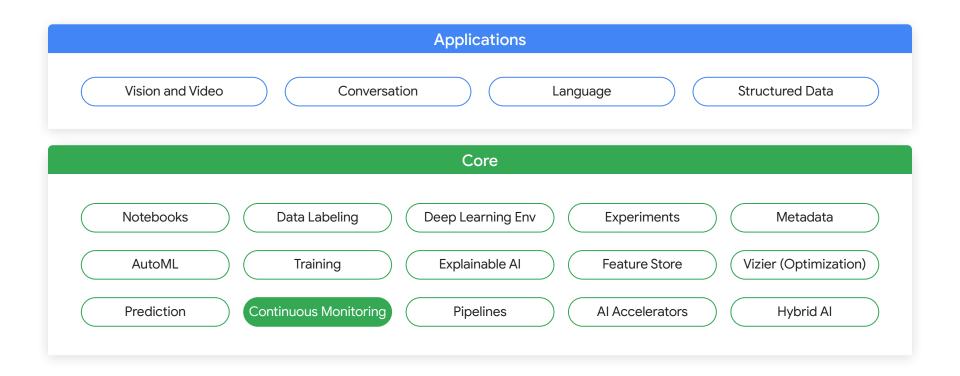
"Changes or bugs in upstream data or feature engineering pipelines can lead to incorrect model inputs. I need to catch these issues early."



Diagnosing root cause is hard

"When model performance deviates, I need to quickly drill into what is causing it i.e. identify what changed, so I can fix it."

#### **Vertex Al**



#### Easy and proactive monitoring of model performance

Monitor and alert

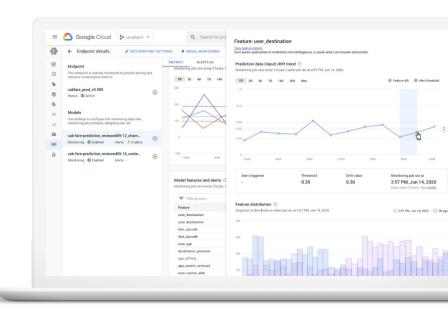
Monitor signals for model's predictive performance, and alert when those signals deviate.

**Diagnose** 

Help identify the cause for the deviation i.e. what changed, how and how much?

< Update Model

Trigger model re-training pipeline or collect relevant training data to address performance degradation.



Model Monitoring computes the statistical distribution of the latest feature values seen in production.

Model Monitoring computes the statistical distribution of the latest feature values seen in production.

#### Baselines for skew and drift

Model Monitoring uses different baselines for skew detection and drift detection:

Model Monitoring computes the statistical distribution of the latest feature values seen in production.

#### Baselines for skew and drift

Model Monitoring uses different baselines for skew detection and drift detection:

 For skew detection, the baseline is the statistical distribution of the feature's values in the training data.

Model Monitoring computes the statistical distribution of the latest feature values seen in production.

#### Baselines for skew and drift

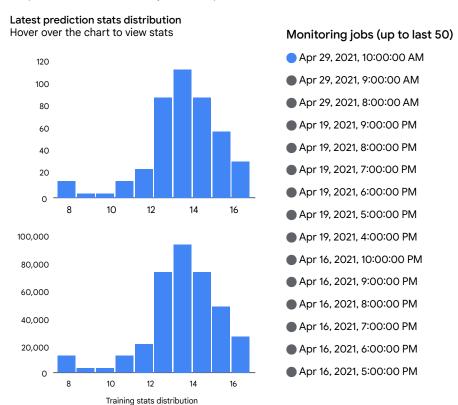
Model Monitoring uses different baselines for skew detection and drift detection:

- For skew detection, the baseline is the statistical distribution of the feature's values in the training data.
- For drift detection, the baseline is the statistical distribution of the feature's values seen in production in the recent past.

# Example of feature monitoring

#### Feature distribution

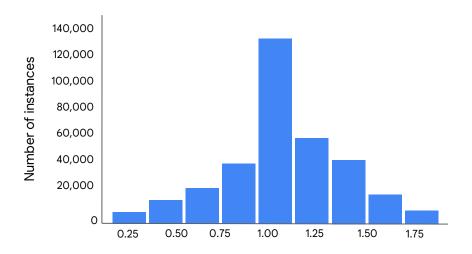
Snapshot of distribution when job ran at Apr 29, 2021 10:00:00 AM



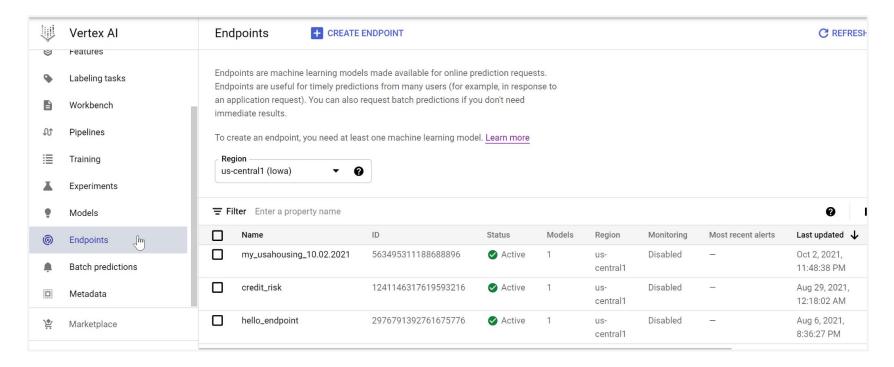
# Categorical and numerical features

For categorical features, the computed distribution is the number or percentage of instances of each possible value of the feature.

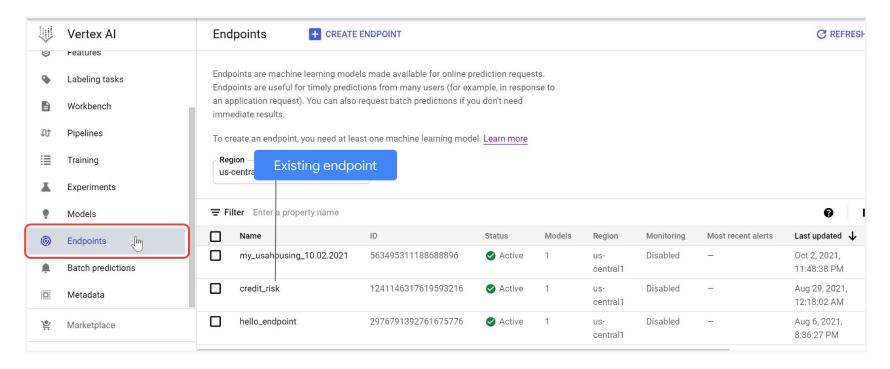
For numerical features, we divide the range of possible feature values into equal intervals, and compute the number or percentage of feature values that fall in each interval.



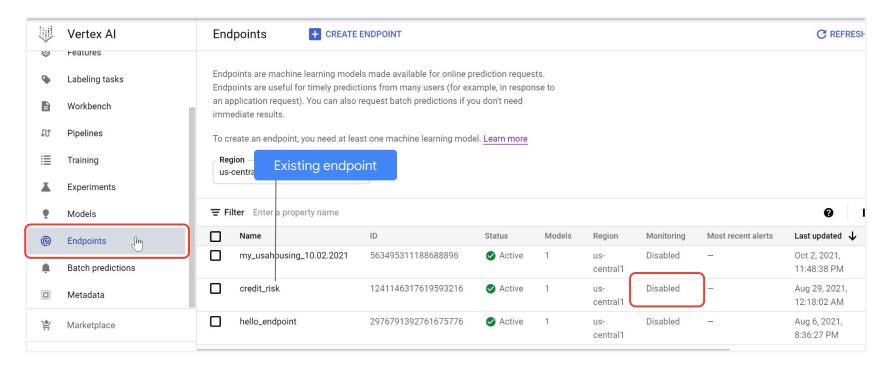
## Create a job using the Cloud Console



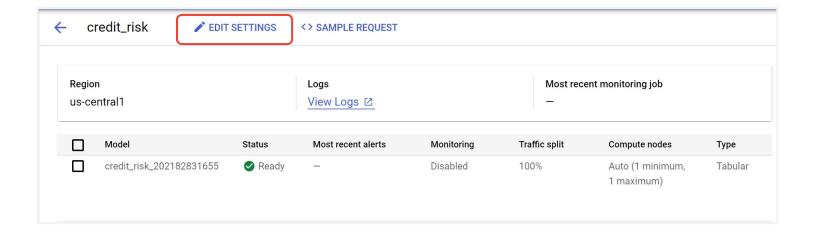
## Create a job using the Cloud Console



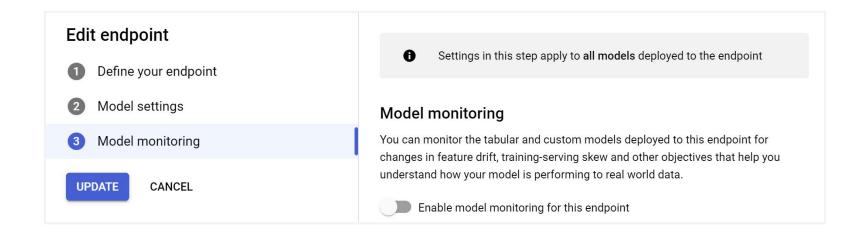
## Create a job using the Cloud Console



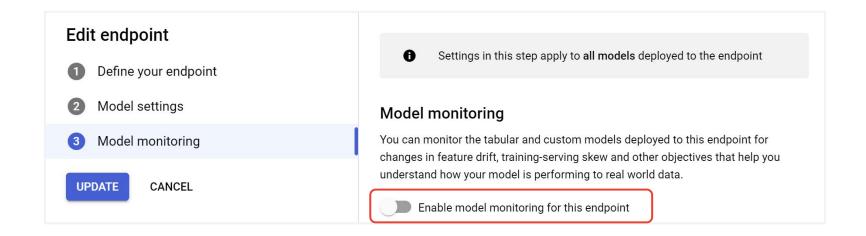
# Edit settings to enable monitoring



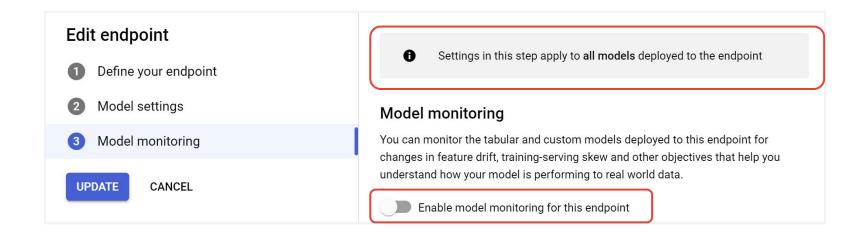
#### Toggle the switch to enable model monitoring

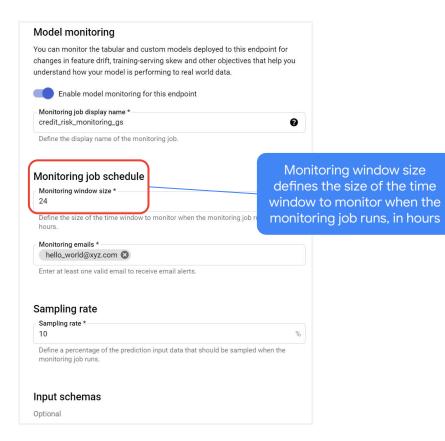


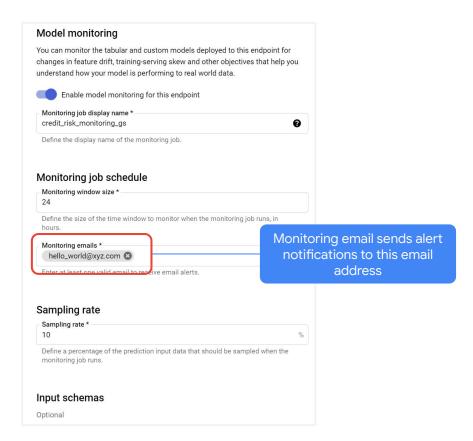
#### Toggle the switch to enable model monitoring



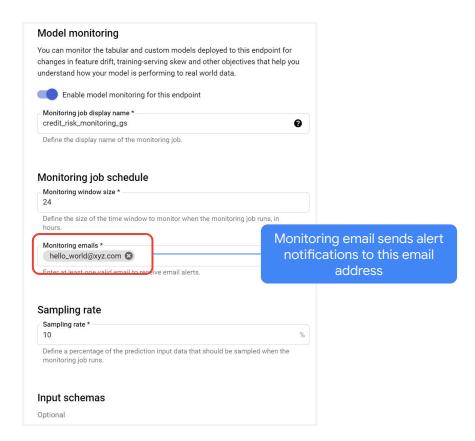
#### Toggle the switch to enable model monitoring



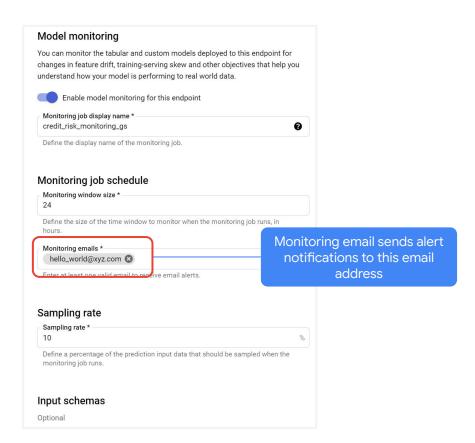




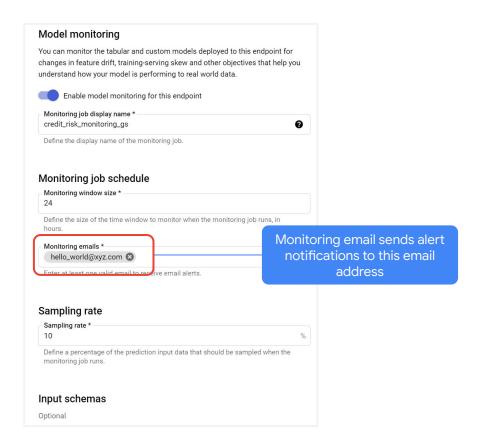
• The time at which the monitoring job ran



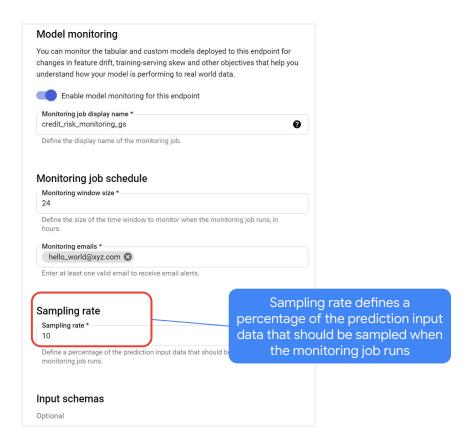
- The time at which the monitoring job ran
- The name of the feature that has skew or drift



- The time at which the monitoring job ran
- The name of the feature that has skew or drift
- The alerting threshold as well as the recorded statistical distance measure



# Prediction request sampling rate



#### Monitoring objective Training Prediction Skew Detection Skew is calculated between feature distributions of prediction input data and training O Prediction Drift Detection Uses prediction input data. Drift is calculated between feature distributions every time the monitoring job runs. **Training Prediction Skew Detection**

#### Training data source

#### Cloud Storage

- O BigQuery table
- O Vertex Dataset

#### ■ Training data location \* Supported file formats are: .csv, .tfrecord

#### Target Field

prediction input.

Target field \*

Optional

Alert thresholds

Specify an alert threshold value for each feature that will be used to trigger alerts.

The name of the field from the training data the model is to predict, i.e. not in

**BROWSE** 

# Monitoring objective Training Prediction Skew Detection Skew is calculated between feature distributions of prediction input data and training data. Prediction Drift Detection Uses prediction input data. Drift is calculated between feature distributions every time the monitoring job runs. Training Prediction Skew Detection Training data source Cloud Storage BigQuery table Vertex Dataset Training data location \* BROWSE

#### Target Field

Supported file formats are: .csv, .tfrecord

The name of the field from the training data the model is to predict, i.e. not in prediction input.

Target field \*

#### Alert thresholds Optional

Specify an alert threshold value for each feature that will be used to trigger alerts.

#### **Python Libraries**

```
from google.cloud.aiplatform_v1.types.model_deployment_monitoring_job import
(
    ModelDeploymentMonitoringJob,
    ModelDeploymentMonitoringObjectiveConfig,
    ModelDeploymentMonitoringScheduleConfig,
)
from google.cloud.aiplatform_v1.types.model_monitoring import (
    ModelMonitoringAlertConfig,
    ModelMonitoringObjectiveConfig,
    SamplingStrategy,
    ThresholdConfig,
)
```

#### **Skew and Drift Configs**

```
skew_thresholds = {
    "feature1": ThresholdConfig(value=0.03),
    "feature2": ThresholdConfig(value=0.03),
drift_thresholds = {
    "feature1": ThresholdConfig(value=0.03),
    "feature2": ThresholdConfig(value=0.03),
skew_config = ModelMonitoringObjectiveConfig.TrainingPredictionSkewDetectionConfig(
        skew_thresholds=skew_thresholds
drift_config = ModelMonitoringObjectiveConfig.PredictionDriftDetectionConfig(
   drift_thresholds=drift_thresholds
```

#### Set up objective config

```
# Training dataset to enable training-serving skew detection
training_dataset = ModelMonitoringObjectiveConfig.TrainingDataset(
    target_field=TARGET FIELD
training_dataset.bigguery_source = BigQuerySource(
    input_uri=BIGQUERY_SOURCE_URI
# Set up objective config
objective_config = ModelMonitoringObjectiveConfig(
    training_dataset=training_dataset,
    training_prediction_skew_detection_config=skew_config,
    prediction_drift_detection_config=drift_config,
```

#### Wrap config together with specific model

```
monitoring_objective_configs = [
    ModelDeploymentMonitoringObjectiveConfig(
        objective_config=objective_config,
        deployed_model_id=endpoint.list_models()[0].id,
    )
]
```

# Sampling + Scheduling + Alerting Configs

```
sampling_config = SamplingStrategy(
    random_sample_config=SamplingStrategy.RandomSampleConfig(sample_rate=0.8)
)

schedule_config = ModelDeploymentMonitoringScheduleConfig(
    monitor_interval=Duration(seconds=3600)
)

email_config = ModelMonitoringAlertConfig.EmailAlertConfig(
    user_emails=[USER_EMAIL]
)
alerting_config = ModelMonitoringAlertConfig(email_alert_config=email_config)
```

#### **Create Job**

```
job = ModelDeploymentMonitoringJob(
    display_name="churn",
    endpoint=ENDPOINT,
    model_deployment_monitoring_objective_configs=monitoring_objective_configs,
    logging_sampling_strategy=sampling_config,
    model_deployment_monitoring_schedule_config=schedule_config,
    model_monitoring_alert_config=alerting_config,
```

#### Lab

#### Model Monitoring with Vertex Al

In this lab you will deploy a model to Vertex AI, then configure and launch a monitoring job.

notebooks/model\_monitoring/solutions/model\_monitoring\_vertex.ipynb

