

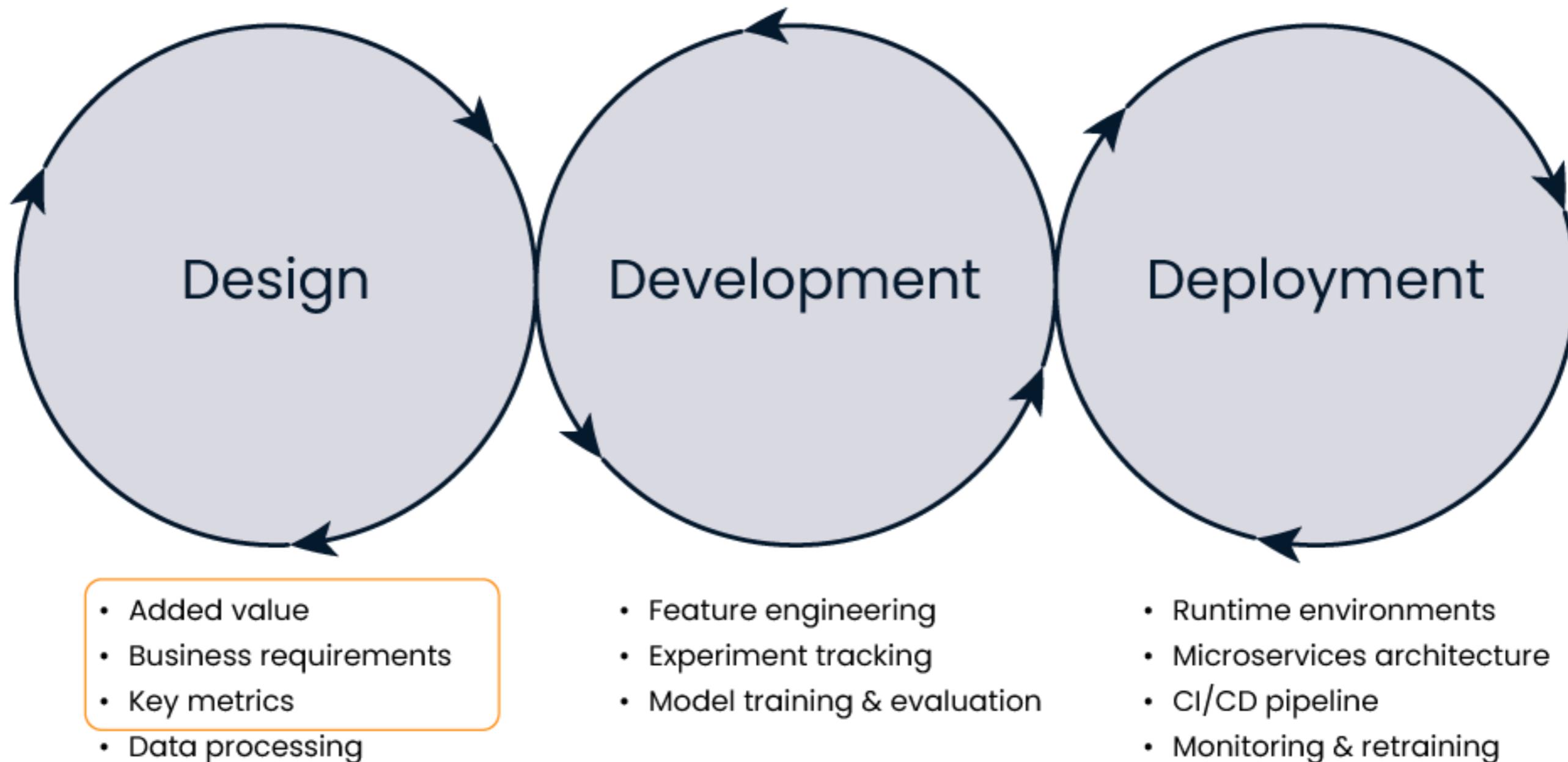
# MLOps design

MLOPS CONCEPTS



Folkert Stijnman  
ML Engineer

# Machine learning design



# Added value



# Added value estimation

- Predict whether a customer will churn

# Added value estimation

- Predict whether a customer will churn

100K customers

\$10 per month

# Added value estimation

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100K customers

\$10 per month

80% accuracy predicting churn

1,000 customers churn

50% decrease of churn

# Added value estimation

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1,000 customers churn

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---

1,000 customers x 80% x 50% = 400 customers p/m

400 x discounted subscription \$8 = \$3200 per month

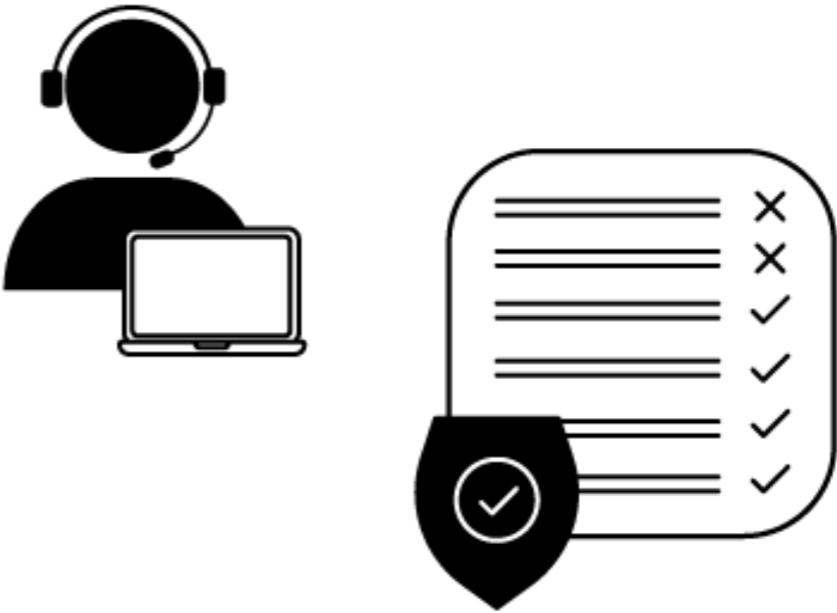
# Business requirements

- End user
  - Speed
  - Accuracy
  - Transparency



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- End user
  - Speed
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  - Transparency
- Compliance and regulations



# Business requirements

- End user
  - Speed
  - Accuracy
  - Transparency
- Compliance and regulations
- Budget
- Team size



# Key metrics



Data  
scientist



Accuracy

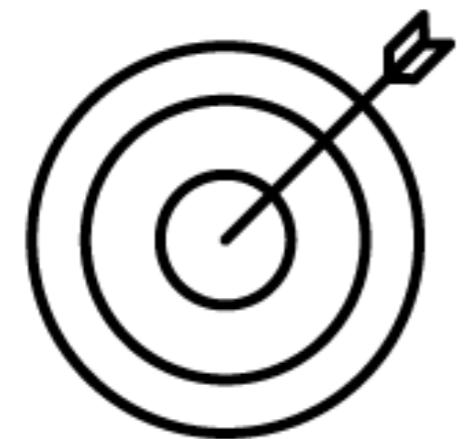
# Key metrics



Data scientist



Subject matter expert



Accuracy



Customer happiness

# Key metrics



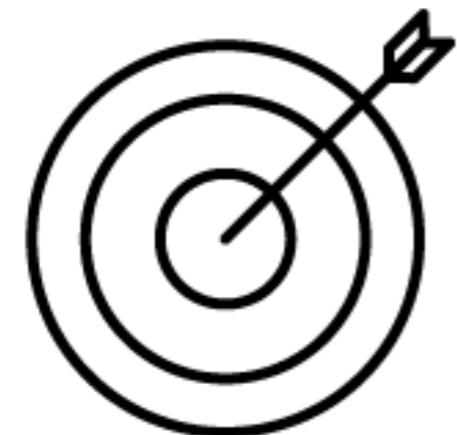
Data scientist



Subject matter expert



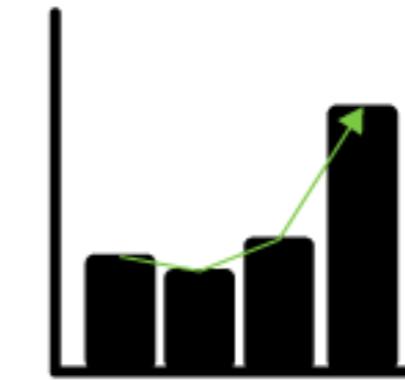
Business stakeholder



Accuracy



Customer happiness



Generated revenue

# Let's practice!

MLOPS CONCEPTS

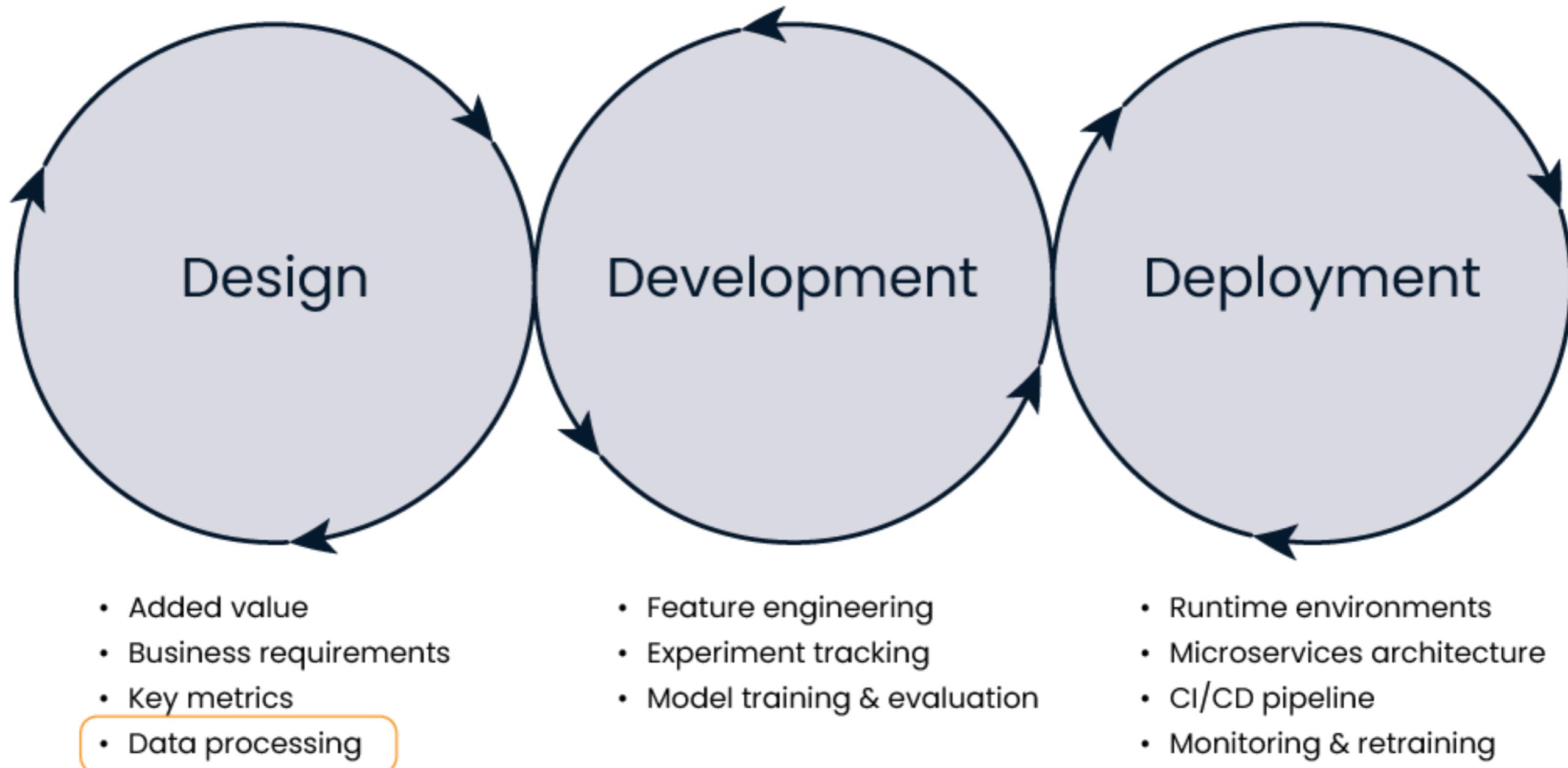
# Data quality and ingestion

MLOPS CONCEPTS



Folkert Stijnman  
ML Engineer

# Data quality and ingestion



# What is data quality?

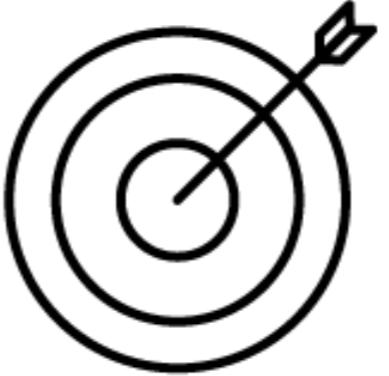
- "*Data quality refers to both the characteristics associated with high-quality data and the processes used to measure or improve the quality of data.*" - DAMA Dictionary of Data Management
- The core of the machine learning model
- Poor data quality impacts the model

# Data quality dimensions

- Accuracy
- Completeness
- Consistency
- Timeliness

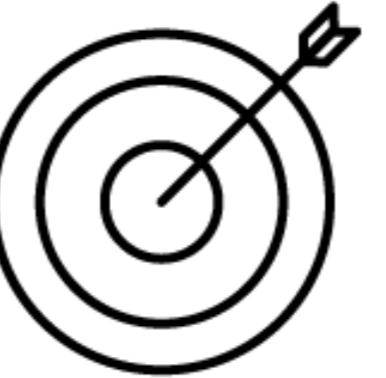
# Data quality dimensions

- **Accuracy:** representation of reality
- **Completeness**
- **Consistency**
- **Timeliness**



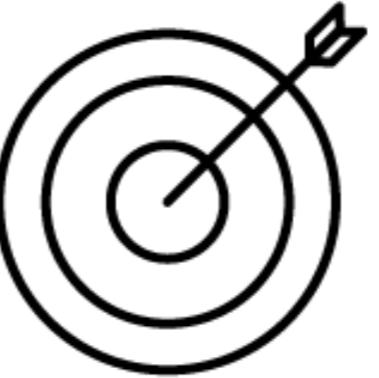
# Data quality dimensions

- **Accuracy:** representation of reality
- **Completeness:** thorough description
- **Consistency**
- **Timeliness**



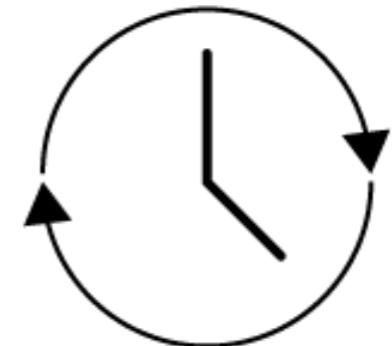
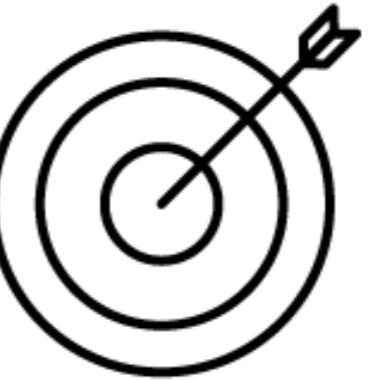
# Data quality dimensions

- **Accuracy:** representation of reality
- **Completeness:** thorough description
- **Consistency:** similar definitions
- **Timeliness**



# Data quality dimensions

- **Accuracy:** representation of reality
- **Completeness:** thorough description
- **Consistency:** similar definitions
- **Timeliness:** availability of data

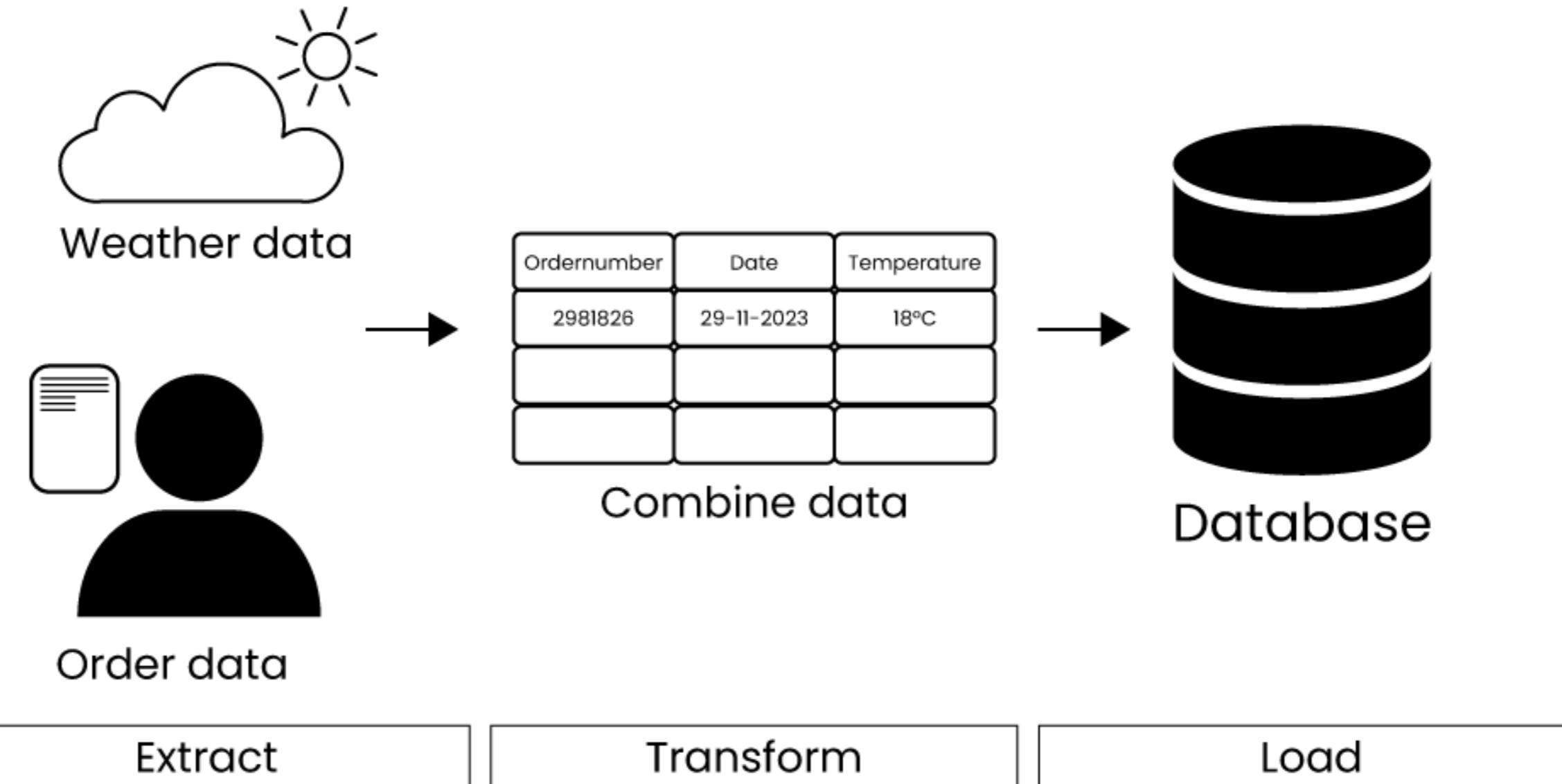


# Data quality dimensions example

Dimension	Example question to answer	Example of dimension quality
Accuracy	Does our data correctly describe the customer?	The customer's age in the data is 18, but is actually 32.
Completeness	Is there any customer data missing?	For 80% of the customers, we don't have a last name.
Consistency	Is the definition of the customer synchronized throughout the company?	The customer is stated as active in one database but not active in another.
Timeliness	When is the customer ordering data available?	The customer orders are synchronized at the end of the day but are not available in real-time.

Low data quality is not the end of the project!

# Data ingestion



# Let's practice!

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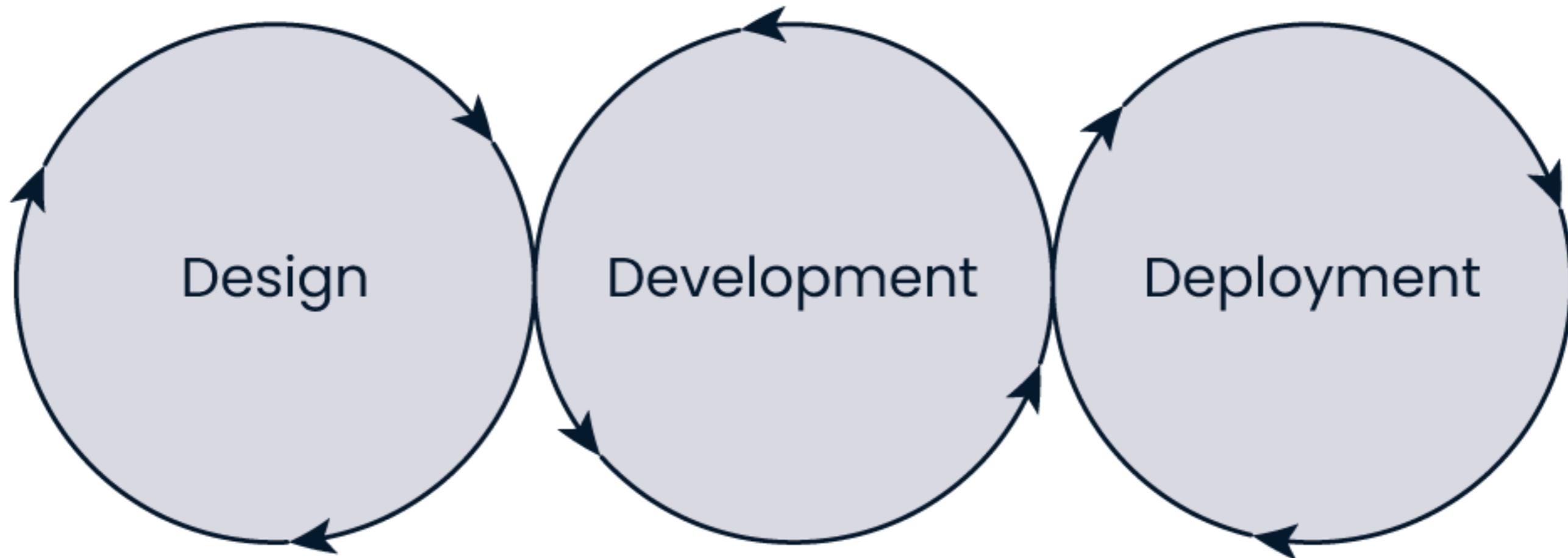
# Feature engineering and the feature store

MLOPS CONCEPTS



Folkert Stijnman  
ML Engineer

# Feature engineering



- Added value
- Business requirements
- Key metrics
- Data processing

- Feature engineering
- Experiment tracking
- Model training & evaluation

- Runtime environments
- Microservices architecture
- CI/CD pipeline
- Monitoring & retraining

# Feature engineering

*... is the process of selecting, manipulating, and transforming raw data into features.*

A feature is a variable, such as the column in a table

# Customer data

Customer ID	Number of orders	Total expenditure
0	4	\$1982
1	2	\$8545
2	8	\$102
...	...	...

# Customer data

The diagram illustrates a data transformation process. On the left, a table titled 'Customer data' contains four rows of raw customer information. An arrow points from this table to a second table on the right, which summarizes the data into four key metrics.

Customer ID	Number of orders	Total expenditure
0	4	\$1982
1	2	\$8545
2	8	\$102
...	...	...

Average expenditure
\$495.50
\$4272.50
\$12.75
...

# Feature engineering weigh-off

More features can

- produce a very accurate model
- achieve more stability
- be more expensive due to additional pre-processing steps
- require more maintenance
- lead to noise, or over-engineering

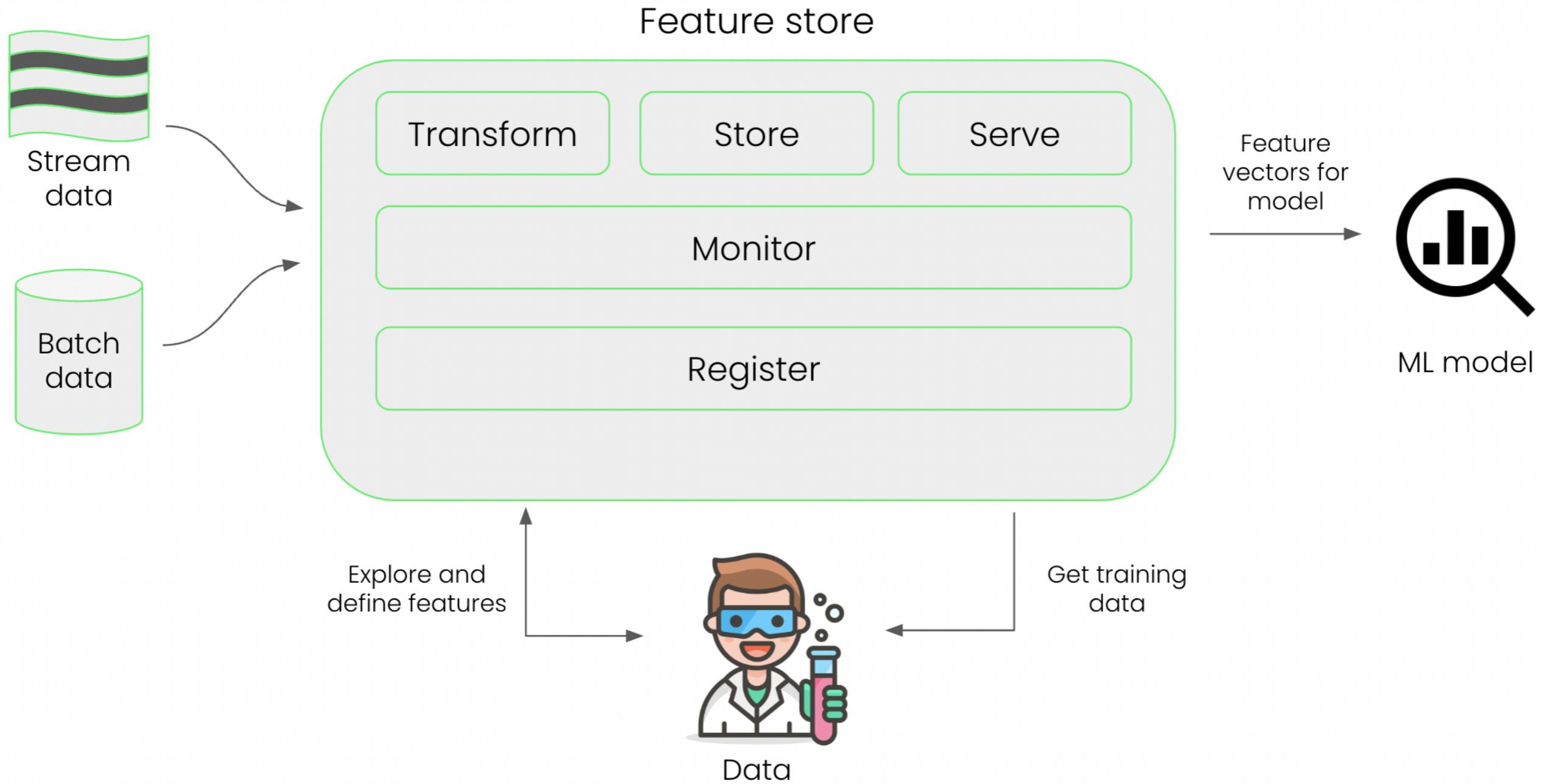
# What if the number of ML projects increases?

Feature A	Feature B	Feature C
0,298	92,5	1
0,721	24,0	0
0,980	56,8	0
...	...	...



Feature A	Feature B	...	Feature Z
0,298	92,5	...	2
0,721	24,0	...	8
0,980	56,8	...	5
...	...	...	...

# The feature store



# When to use a feature store?

- Computational cost of computing or transforming features
- Amount of projects and thus ML models for the same features

# Let's practice!

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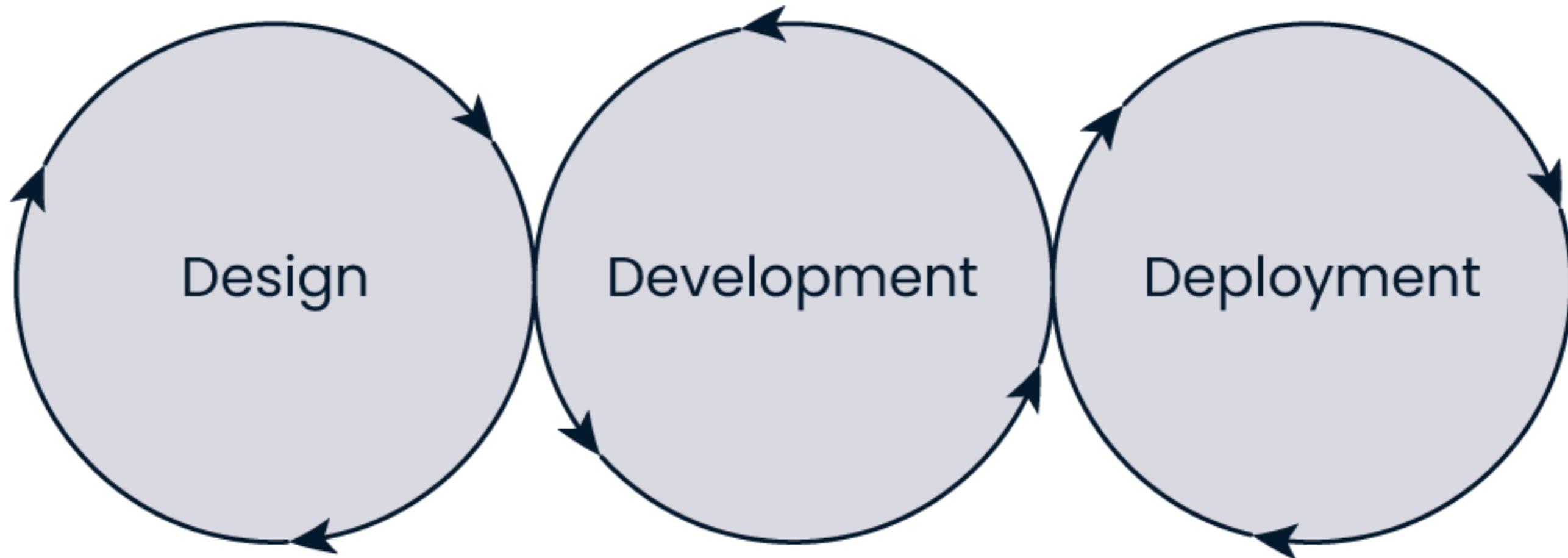
# Experiment tracking

MLOPS CONCEPTS



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ML Engineer

# The machine learning experiment



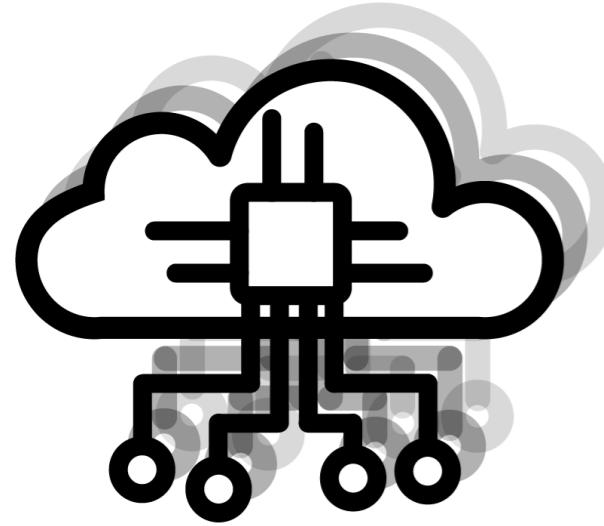
- Added value
- Business requirements
- Key metrics
- Data processing

- Feature engineering
- Experiment tracking
- Model training & evaluation

- Runtime environments
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# Why is experiment tracking important?

In each experiment, the following factors can be configured:



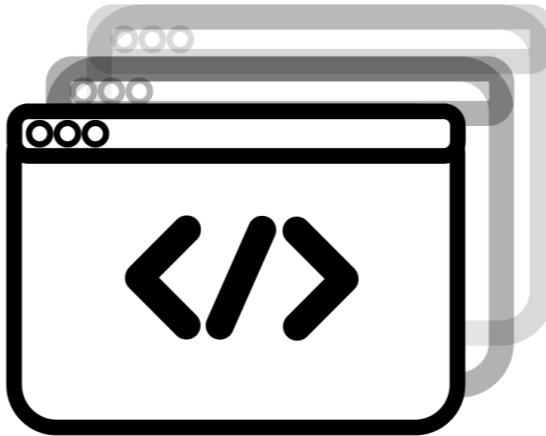
Machine learning  
models



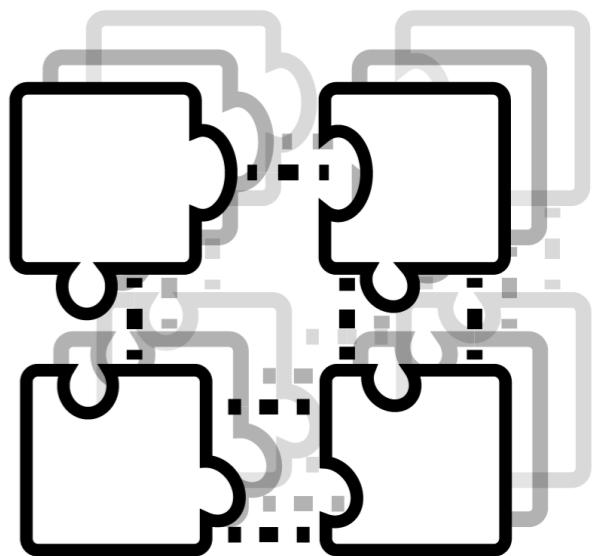
Model  
hyperparameters



Versions of data



Execution scripts



Environment  
configurations

- The amount of different configurations can become huge
- Each experiment can have a different outcome

# Using experiment tracking in the ML lifecycle

Experiment tracking can help to:

- Compare and evaluate experiments
- Reproduce results from earlier experiments
- Collaborate on experiments with developers and stakeholders
- Report on results to stakeholders

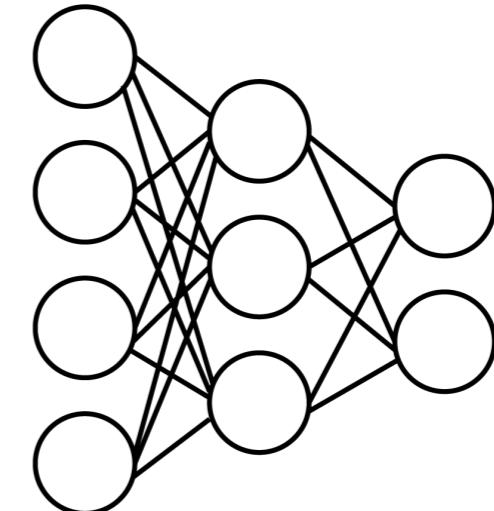
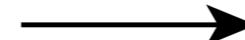
# How to track experiments?

Tool	Pro	Con
Spreadsheet	Straightforward, easy to use	Require a lot of manual work
Proprietary platform	Custom solution specific for our process	Require time and effort
Experiment tracking tool	Specifically designed for experiments	Can be expensive

- Results of experiment tracking are stored in a *metadata store*

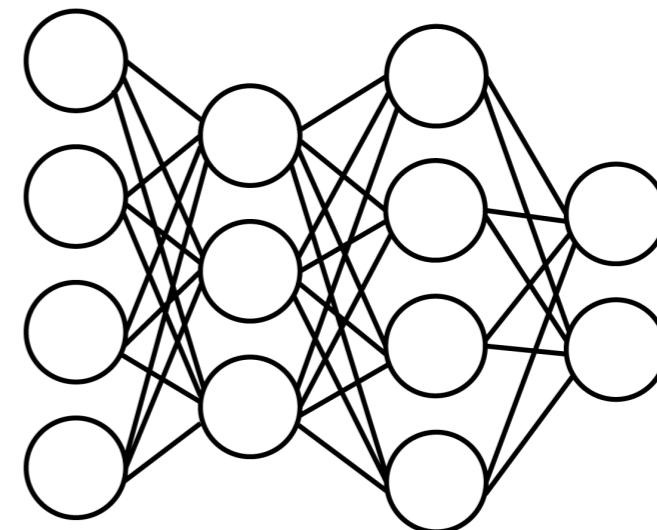
# A machine learning experiment

Experiment 1



A neural network with 1 hidden layer

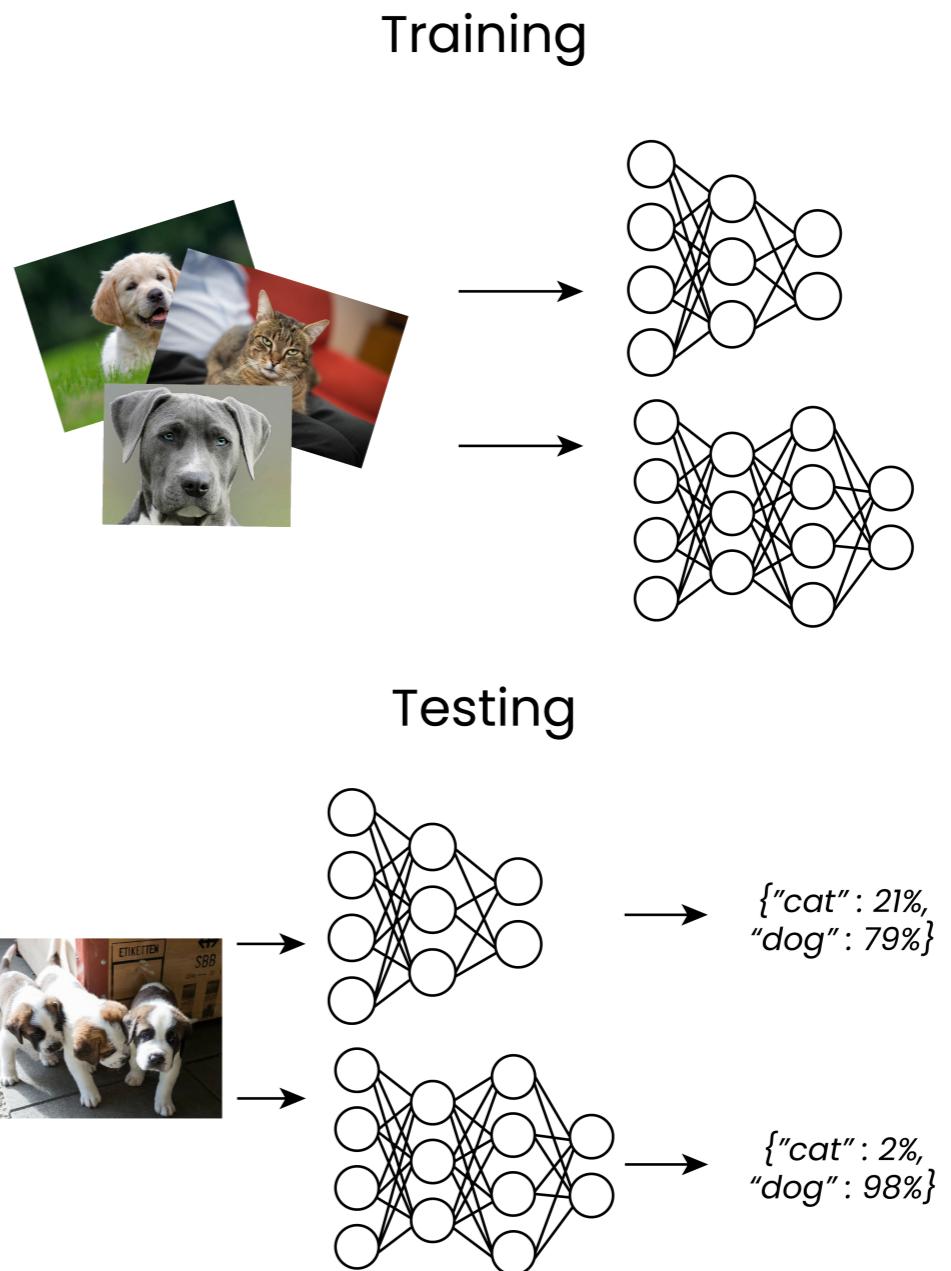
Experiment 2



A neural network with 2 hidden layers

# The experiment process

1. Formulate a hypothesis: "We expect that..."
2. Gather images and labels
3. Define experiments, e.g., types of models, hyperparameters, datasets
4. Setup experiment tracking
5. Train the machine learning model(s)
6. Test the models on a hold-out test set
7. Register the most suitable model
8. Visualize and report back to team and stakeholders, and determine next steps



# Let's practice!

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