Overview of Machine Learning Systems

MLOps is a set of tools and best practices for bringing ML into production.

“ML algorithms” is usually what people think of when they say machine learning, but it’s only a small part of the entire system.

A diagram of a computer

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Machine learning is an approach to   
(1) learn   
(2) complex patterns from   
(3) existing data and use these patterns to make   
(4) predictions on   
(5) unseen data

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1. Learn: the system has the capacity to learn

if you want to build an ML system to learn to predict the rental price for Airbnb listings, you need to provide a dataset where each input is a listing with relevant characteristics (square footage, number of rooms, neighborhood, amenities, rating of that listing, etc.) and the associated output is the rental price of that listing. Once learned, this ML system should be able to predict the price of a new listing given its characteristics

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1. Complex patterns: there are patterns to learn, and they are complex ML solutions are only useful when there are patterns to learn. Sane people don’t invest money into building an ML system to predict the next outcome of a fair die because there’s no pattern in how these outcomes are generated.4 However, there are patterns in how stocks are priced, and therefore companies have invested billions of dollars in building ML systems to learn those patterns

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there might be a pattern in how Elon Musk’s tweets affect cryptocurrency prices. How‐ ever, you wouldn’t know until you’ve rigorously trained and evaluated your ML models on his tweets. Even if all your models fail to make reasonable predictions of cryptocurrency prices, it doesn’t mean there’s no pattern.

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1. Existing data: data is available, or it’s possible to collect data Because ML learns from data, there must be data for it to learn from. It’s amusing to think about building a model to predict how much tax a person should pay a year, but it’s not possible unless you have access to tax and income data of a large population. In the zero-shot learning (sometimes known as zero-data learning) context, it’s possible for an ML system to make good predictions for a task without having been trained on data for that task. However, this ML system was previously trained on data for other tasks, often related to the task in consideration

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1. Predictions: it’s a predictive problem ML models make predictions, so they can only solve problems that require predictive answers. ML can be especially appealing when you can benefit from a large quantity of cheap but approximate predictions. In English, “predict” means “estimate a value in the future.” For example, what will the weather be like tomorrow? Who will win the Super Bowl this year? What movie will a user want to watch next?

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1. Unseen data: unseen data shares patterns with the training data The patterns your model learns from existing data are only useful if unseen data also share these patterns. A model to predict whether an app will get downloaded on Christmas 2020 won’t perform very well if it’s trained on data from 2008, when the most popular app on the App Store was Koi Pond. What’s Koi Pond? Exactly

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6. It’s repetitive

Humans are great at few-shot learning: you can show kids a few pictures of cats and most of them will recognize a cat the next time they see one. Despite exciting progress in few-shot learning research, most ML algorithms still require many examples to learn a pattern. When a task is repetitive, each pattern is repeated multiple times, which makes it easier for machines to learn it.

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1. The cost of wrong predictions is cheap Unless your ML model’s performance is 100% all the time, which is highly unlikely for any meaningful tasks, your model is going to make mistakes. ML is especially suitable when the cost of a wrong prediction is low. For example, one of the biggest use cases of ML today is in recommender systems because with recommender systems, a bad recommendation is usually forgiving—the user just won’t click on the recommendation.

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1. It’s at scale:

Having a problem at scale also means that there’s a lot of data for you to collect, which is useful for training ML models

1. The patterns are constantly changing:

Today an indication of a spam email is a Nigerian prince, but tomorrow it might be a distraught Vietnamese writer.

Machine Learning Use Cases

Recommendation system, assisting people in many of their daily activity.

Enterprise applications might have stricter accuracy requirements but be more forgiving with latency requirements.

improving a speech recognition system’s accuracy from 95% to 95.5% might not be noticeable to most consumers, but improving a resource allocation system’s efficiency by just 0.1% can help a corporation like Google or General Motors save millions of dollars.

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Deciding how much to charge for your product or service is probably one of the hardest business decisions; why not let ML do it for you? Price optimization is the process of estimating a price at a certain time period to maximize a defined objective function, such as the company’s margin, revenue, or growth rate.

for example, internet ads, flight tickets, accommodation bookings, ride-sharing, and events.

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The cost of acquiring a new user is approximated to be 5 to 25 times more expensive than retaining an existing one.12 Churn prediction is predicting when a specific customer is about to stop using your products or services so that you can take appropriate actions to win them back.

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Machine Learning in Research Versus in Production

As ML usage in the industry is still fairly new, most people with ML expertise have gained it through academia: taking courses, doing research, reading academic papers. If that describes your background, it might be a steep learning curve for you to understand the challenges of deploying ML systems in the wild and navigate an overwhelming set of solutions to these challenges

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ML engineers   
Want a model that recommends restaurants that users will most likely order from, and they believe they can do so by using a more complex model with more data.

Sales team   
Wants a model that recommends the more expensive restaurants since these restaurants bring in more service fees.

Product team   
Notices that every increase in latency leads to a drop in orders through the service, so they want a model that can return the recommended restaurants in less than 100 milliseconds.

ML platform team   
As the traffic grows, this team has been woken up in the middle of the night because of problems with scaling their existing system, so they want to hold off on model updates to prioritize improving the ML platform.

Manager   
Wants to maximize the margin, and one way to achieve this might be to let go of the ML team

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Production having different requirements from research is one of the reasons why successful research projects might not always be used in production. For example, ensembling is a technique popular among the winners of many ML competitions, including the famed $1 million Netflix Prize, and yet it’s not widely used in produc‐ tion. Ensembling combines “multiple learning algorithms to obtain better predictive performance than could be obtained from any of the constituent learning algorithms alone.”15 While it can give your ML system a small performance improvement, ensembling tends to make a system too complex to be useful in production,

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The misalignment of interests between research and production has been noticed by researchers. In an EMNLP 2020 paper, Ethayarajh and Jurafsky argued that benchmarks have helped drive advances in natural language processing (NLP) by incentivizing the creation of more accurate models at the expense of other qualities valued by practitioners such as compactness, fairness, and energy efficiency

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Computational priorities

When designing an ML system, people who haven’t deployed an ML system often make the mistake of focusing too much on the model development part and not enough on the model deployment and maintenance part.

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The average latency of Google Translate is the average time it takes from when a user clicks Translate to when the translation is shown, and the throughput is how many queries it processes and serves a second. If your system always processes one query at a time, higher latency means lower throughput. If the average latency is 10 ms, which means it takes 10 ms to process a query, the throughput is 100 queries/second. If the average latency is 100 ms, the throughput is 10 queries/second. However, because most modern distributed systems batch queries to process them together, often concurrently, higher latency might also mean higher throughput.

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A diagram of a number of queries

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To reduce latency in production, you might have to reduce the number of queries you can process on the same hardware at a time. If your hardware is capable of processing many more queries at a time, using it to process fewer queries means underutilizing your hardware, increasing the cost of processing each query

In 2017, an Akamai study found that a 100 ms delay can hurt conversion rates by 7%

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Use percentile to avoid the outliers and find the average of the latency. Like 50th percentile.

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Data During the research phase, the datasets you work with are often clean and wellformatted, freeing you to focus on developing models. They are static by nature so that the community can use them to benchmark new architectures and techniques

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means that many people might have used and discussed the same datasets, and quirks of the dataset are known. You might even find open source scripts to process and feed the data directly into your models

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In research, you mostly work with historical data, e.g., data that already exists and is stored somewhere. In production, most likely you’ll also have to work with data that is being constantly generated by users, systems, and third-party data.

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Fairness During the research phase, a model is not yet used on people, so it’s easy for research‐ ers to put off fairness as an afterthought: “Let’s try to get state of the art first and worry about fairness when we get to production.” When it gets to production, it’s too late. If you optimize your models for better accuracy or lower latency, you can show that your models beat state of the art. But, as of writing this book, there’s no equivalent state of the art for fairness metrics

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You or someone in your life might already be a victim of biased mathematical algorithms without knowing it. Your loan application might be rejected because the ML algorithm picks on your zip code, which embodies biases about one’s soci‐ oeconomic background. Your resume might be ranked lower because the ranking system employers use picks on the spelling of your name. Your mortgage might get a higher interest rate because it relies partially on credit scores, which favor the rich and punish the poor. Other examples of ML biases in the real world are in predictive policing algorithms, personality tests administered by potential employers, and college rankings.

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ML algorithms don’t predict the future, but encode the past, thus perpetuating the biases in the data and more. When ML algorithms are deployed at scale, they can discriminate against people at scale. If a human operator might only make sweeping judgments about a few individuals at a time, an ML algorithm can make sweeping judgments about millions in split seconds. This can especially hurt members of minority groups because misclassification on them could only have a minor effect on models’ overall performance metrics

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If an algorithm can already make correct predictions on 98% of the population, and improving the predictions on the other 2% would incur multiples of cost, some companies might, unfortunately, choose not to do it. During a McKinsey & Company research study in 2019, only 13% of the large companies surveyed said they are taking steps to mitigate risks to equity and fairness, such as algorithmic bias and discrimination

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Interpretability

“Suppose you have cancer and you have to choose between a black box AI surgeon that cannot explain how it works but has a 90% cure rate and a human surgeon with an 80% cure rate. Do you want the AI surgeon to be illegal?

While most of us are comfortable with using a microwave without understanding how it works, many don’t feel the same way about AI yet, especially if that AI makes important decisions about their lives.

First, interpretability is important for users, both business leaders and end users, to understand why a decision is made so that they can trust a model and detect potential biases

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Machine Learning Systems Versus Traditional Software

many challenges are unique to ML applications and require their own tools. In SWE, there’s an underlying assumption that code and data are separated. In fact, in SWE, we want to keep things as modular and separate as possible.

On the contrary, ML systems are part code, part data, and part artifacts created from the two. The trend in the last decade shows that applications developed with the most/best data win. Instead of focusing on improving ML algorithms, most companies will focus on improving their data

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In traditional SWE, you only need to focus on testing and versioning your code. With ML, we have to test and version our data too

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The size of ML models is another challenge. As of 2022, it’s common for ML models to have hundreds of millions, if not billions, of parameters, which requires gigabytes of random-access memory (RAM) to load them into memory. A few years from now, a billion parameters might seem quaint—like, “Can you believe the computer that sent men to the moon only had 32 MB of RAM?”

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As ML models get more complex, coupled with the lack of visibility into their work, it’s hard to figure out what went wrong or be alerted quickly enough when things go wrong.

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ML systems are complex, consisting of many different components. Data scientists and ML engineers working with ML systems in production will likely find that focusing only on the ML algorithms part is far from enough. It’s important to know about other aspects of the system, including the data stack, deployment, monitoring, maintenance, infrastructure, etc

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