

# Life as an ML Engineer

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# Intro

# Things you already know

## 1. Interchangeable Parts

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2. Testing

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3. Integration

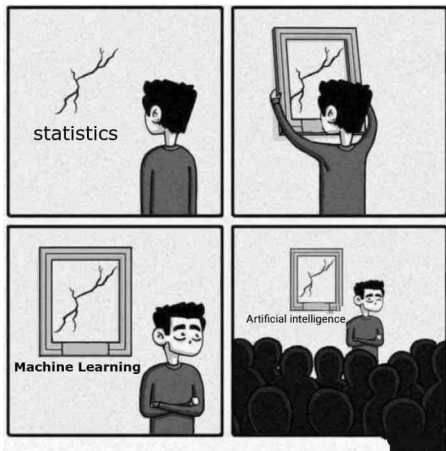
# Objectives

1. Think about ML from an engineering perspective

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2. Learn some of the terminology used to help converse between Data Scientists and Engineers like:

## ai vs statistics





you're going to need some data

# you need to know what you're trying to do

▶ user stories

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- ▶ user stories
- ▶ business problem?

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- ▶ user stories
- ▶ business problem?
- ▶ black box function

## picking your algorithm

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  - ▶ scikit learn flow chart
  - ▶ or just use deep learning, it's cool

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- ▶ look at your inputs
- ▶ look at your outputs
- ▶ phone a friend
  - ▶ scikit learn flow chart
  - ▶ or just use deep learning, it's cool
- ▶ interpretability

# don't forget to look for prior art

- ▶ Look at UNet, YOLO, ResNet51, RetinaNet, and many other hyped algorithms.

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- ▶ Look at UNet, YOLO, ResNet51, RetinaNet, and many other hyped algorithms.
- ▶ Tensorflow has many sets of “pre-trained” weights

this was a whole section on data prep

▶ new API

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- ▶ new API
- ▶ new CSV from a customer

## things that matter for ML

- ▶ normalizing or "whitening"



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- ▶ binning

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- ▶ binning
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- ▶ dimensionality reduction
- ▶ class imbalance

# algorithms

## pre-jargon

▶ letters

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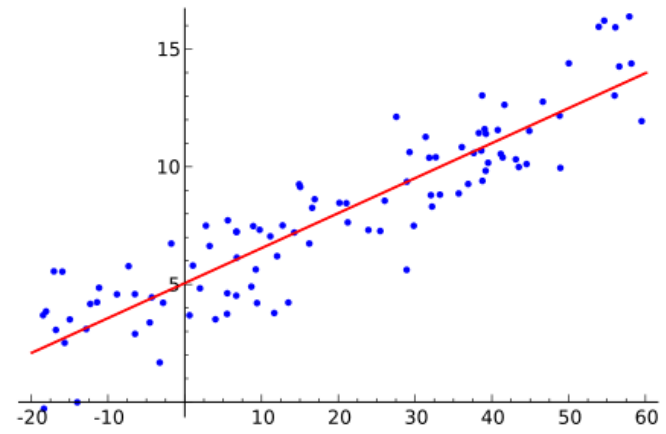
- ▶ letters
- ▶  $Y = mx + b$

## pre-jargon (cont'd)

$$Y = Wx + b$$



## regression



# what if there are multiple variables?

►  $y = W_1x_1 + b$

## what if there are multiple variables?

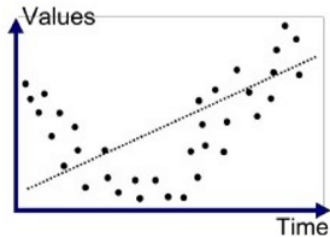
▶  $y = W_1x_1 + b$

▶  $y = W_1x_1 + W_2x_2 + \dots + b$

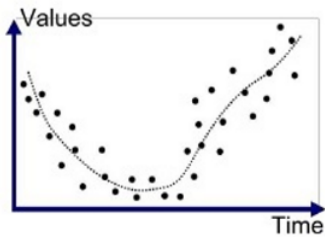
## what if there are multiple variables?

- ▶  $y = W_1x_1 + b$
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- ▶  $y = Wx + b$

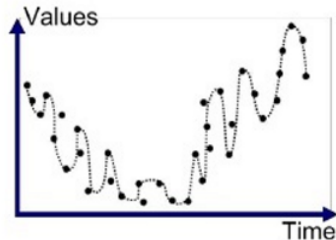
## overfitting



Underfitted

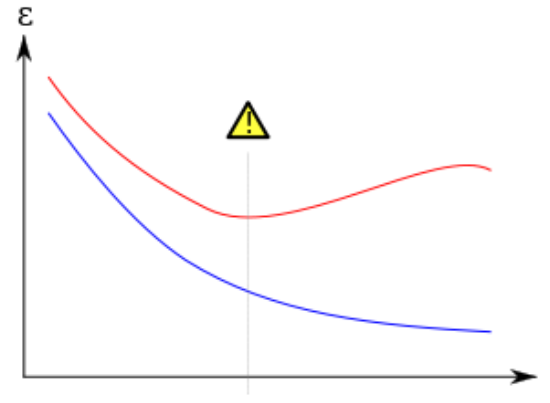


Good Fit/Robust



Overfitted

## overfitting



## data requirements

► large data

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- ▶ large data
- ▶ data hacks

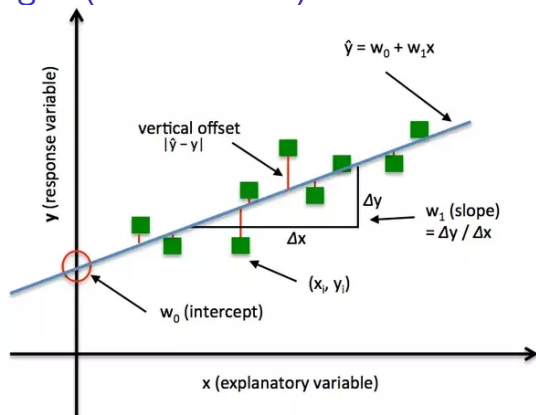


## data requirements

- ▶ large data
- ▶ data hacks
  - ▶ data augmentation - zoom, rotate, flip images

## gradient descent

## losing it (loss function)



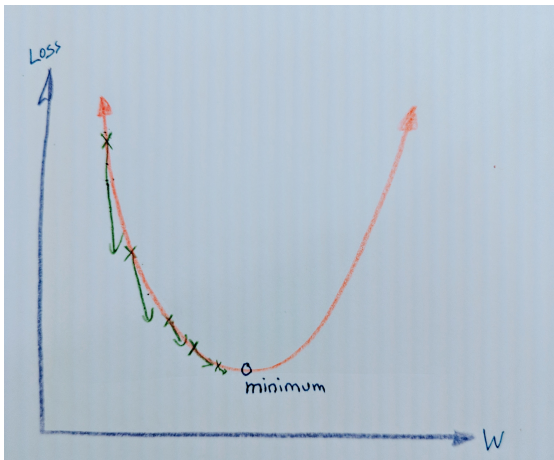
## little bit of math

$$\sum_x (Wx + b - y_x)^2$$

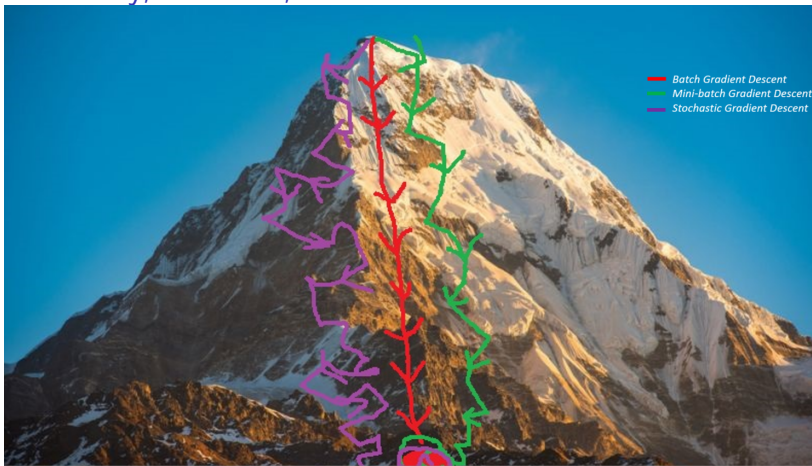
## little bit more math

$$\arg \min_{W,b} \sum_x (Wx + b - y_x)^2$$

## gradient descent



## stochasticity, batches, and mini-batches



## inference aka “pushing to production”



## trained model

▶ what is truth?

## trained model

- ▶ what is truth?
- ▶ testing?

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- ▶ what can go wrong?

## trained model

- ▶ what is truth?
- ▶ testing?
- ▶ what can go wrong?
- ▶ "master" branch?

## scaling (performance, speed)

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- ▶ load balancing



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  - ▶ e.g., hot dog vs not hot dog, and someone gives it a brautwurst
  - ▶ or a real example, kangaroos on self driving cars

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- ▶ online learning: re-train nightly/hourly/steaming w/ new data
- ▶ active learning: figure out what labels you need to improve model performance

## tensors and flow graph

## tensors

- ▶ linear relation between vectors, scalars, or other tensors

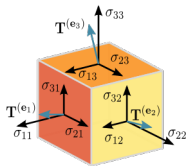


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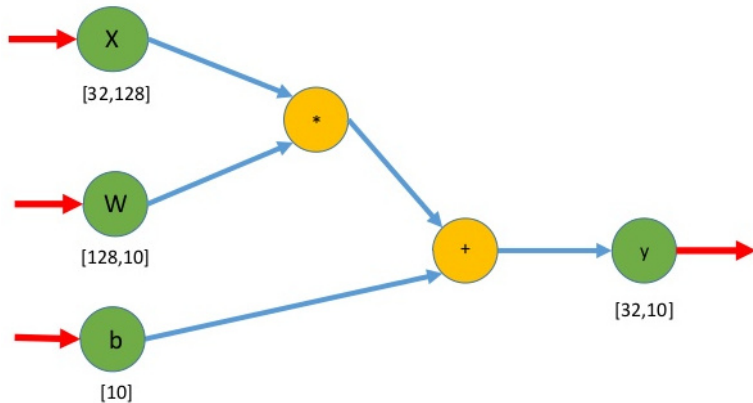
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- ▶ practically: multi-dimensional array

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- ▶ practically: multi-dimensional array



## computational flow graph (Directed-acyclic graph)



questions?

## other resources

## other learning resources

- ▶ <http://fast.ai>
- ▶ <https://hackernoon.com/choosing-the-right-machine-learning-algorithm-68126944ce1f>
- ▶ [http://ml-cheatsheet.readthedocs.io/en/latest/linear\\_regression.html](http://ml-cheatsheet.readthedocs.io/en/latest/linear_regression.html)

## image credits

- ▶ ai vs stats
- ▶ regression
- ▶ overfitting
- ▶ more overfitting
- ▶ loss functions
- ▶ gradient descent
- ▶ tensors
- ▶ tensorflow graph