

A Customizable Machine Learning Pipeline

Nelson R. Manohar

What is a Pipeline?

- A Data Flow

- IN: data rows (e.g, X_t)

- OUT: data rows (e.g, Y_p)

- A Sequence of Steps

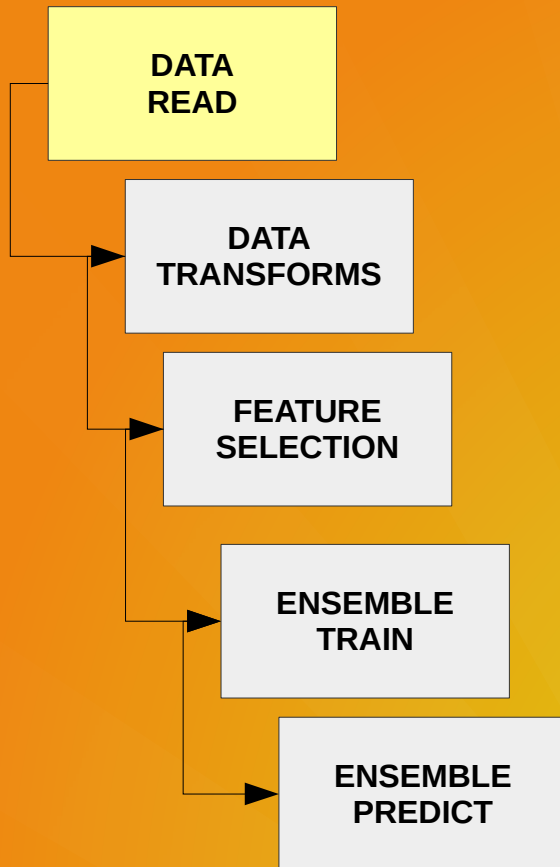
- some required

- some optional

- Customizable sequence

- Customizable steps

- Planned: each step can be done via a pub/sub compute-node



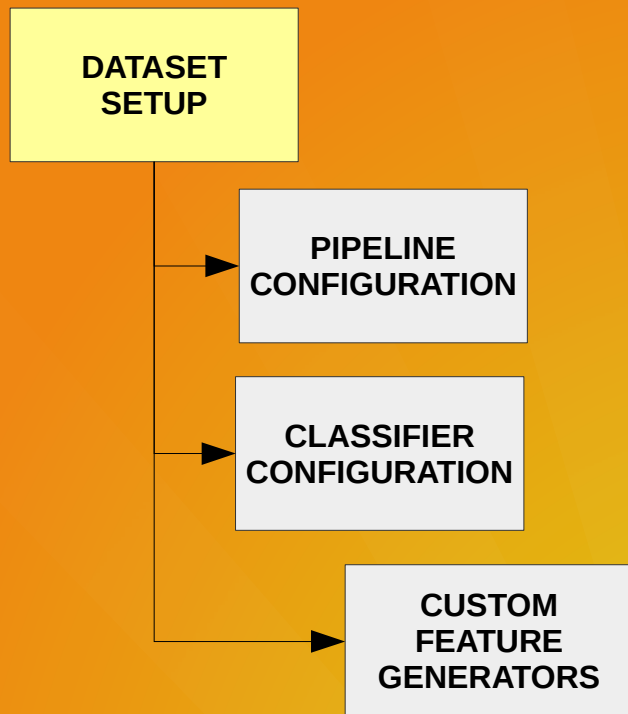
What is a Step?

- data transformation function
 - data in: some features X , Y
 - data out: some features X' , Y' , findings
- some steps mandatory, some optional
- steps can be implemented:
 - currently, in python, scikit, pandas
 - planned, invoking steps implemented in bash, awk, R, java, MR

Predictive Pipeline

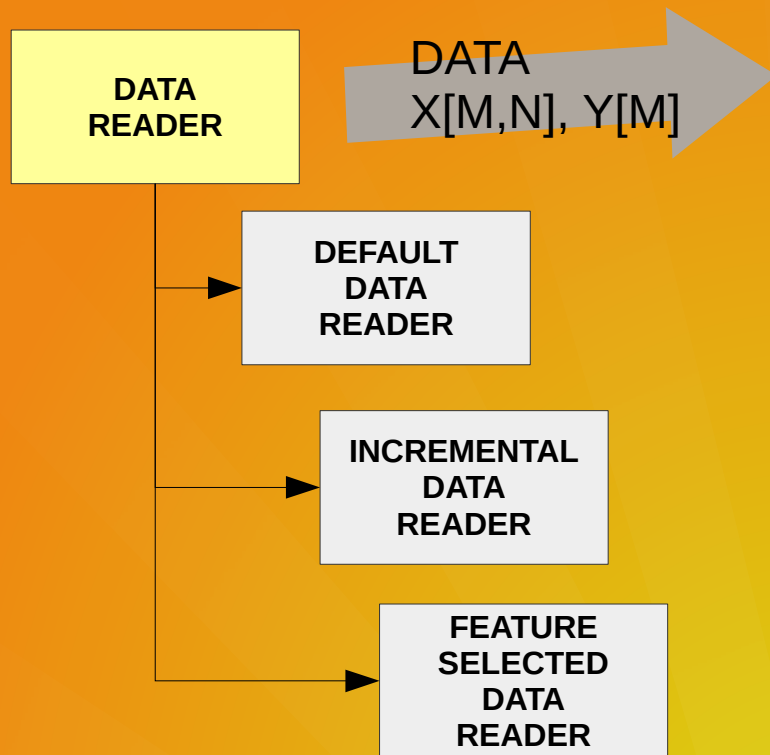
- Feat. Engineering
 - Overfitting Reduction
 - Feature Generation
 - Feature Selection
 - Feature Decorrelation
 - Feature Analytics
- Data Handling
 - Cleaning: NAs, Cuts, Factors
 - Scaling/Centering
 - Encoding
 - Partitioning
 - Augmentations
 - Reductions
 - Subsampling

Pipeline Setup



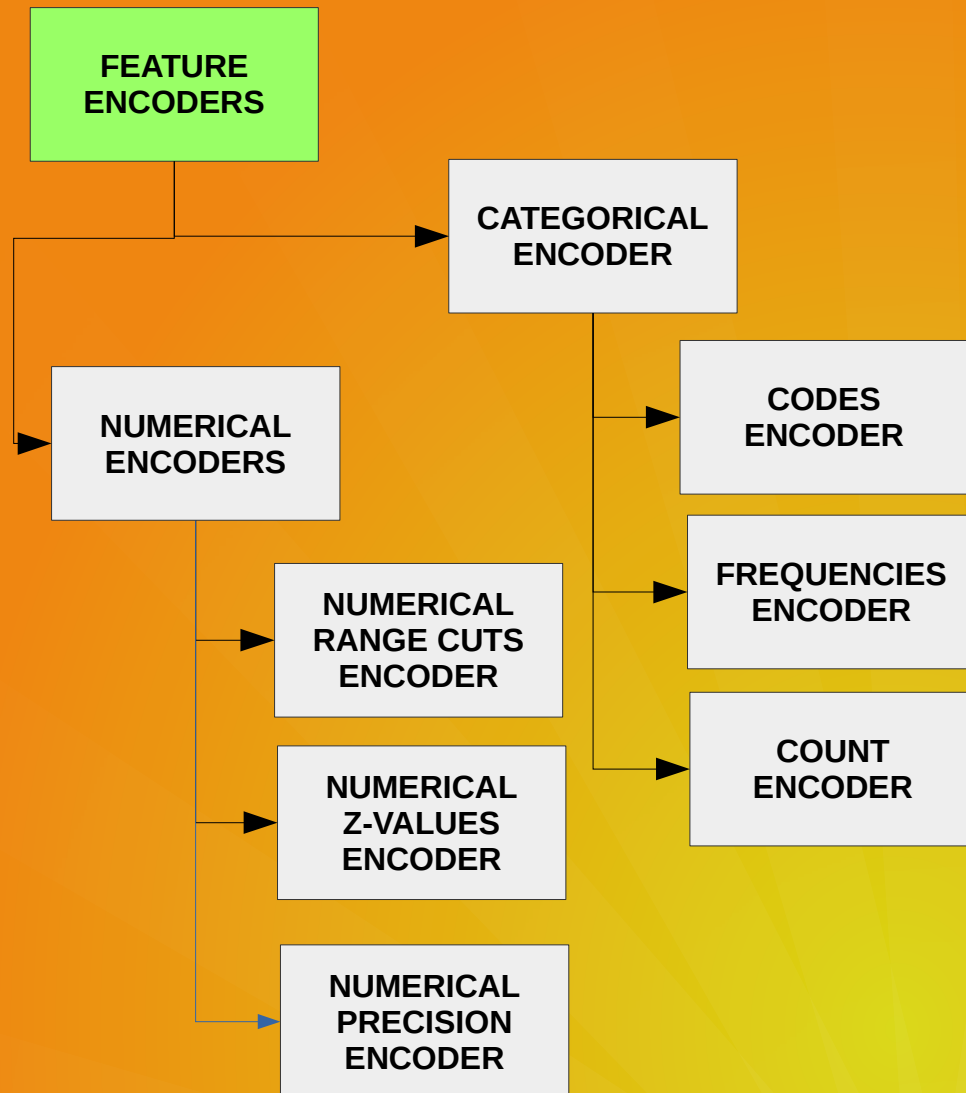
- User specified:
 - Dataset Spec
 - ID, X, Y, co-Y, Nas, sep
 - Pipeline Config
 - steps, options
 - Ensemble/Classifiers
 - clfs, options, cv
 - Feature Generator Hook
 - user-specified pre-processing for custom features

Dataset Load/Read



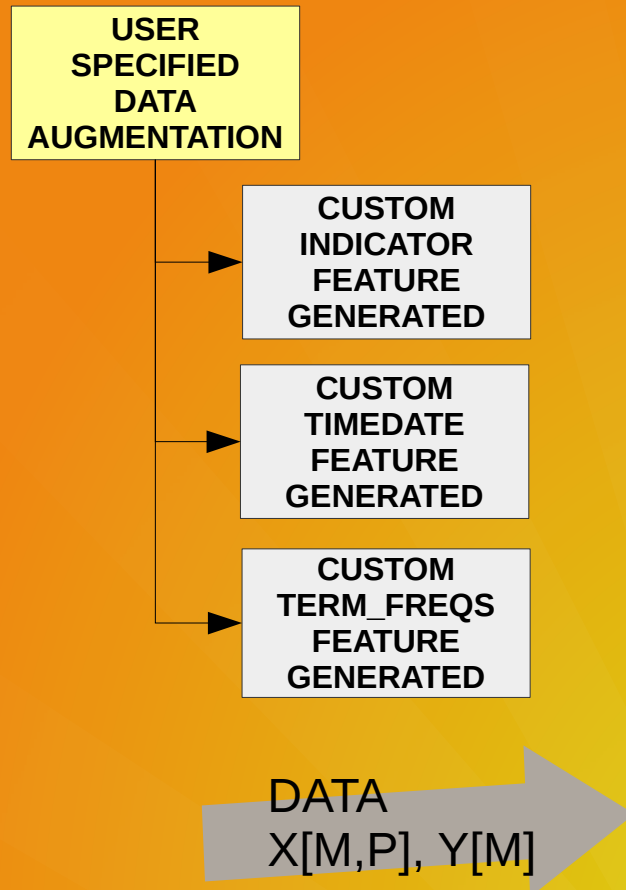
- User/System Choice:
 - Fit-all in memory (default)
 - Incremental reader (by features)
 - Preselected features reader
 - Chunk reader (in development)
 - Streaming reader (planned)

Data Encoding



- Numerical encoders
 - Stabilize/condition numerical range
 - autonomously applied
- Categorical encoders,
 - statistical profiles of factors/categories
 - stabilize/condition numerical range

User-Gen'd Features

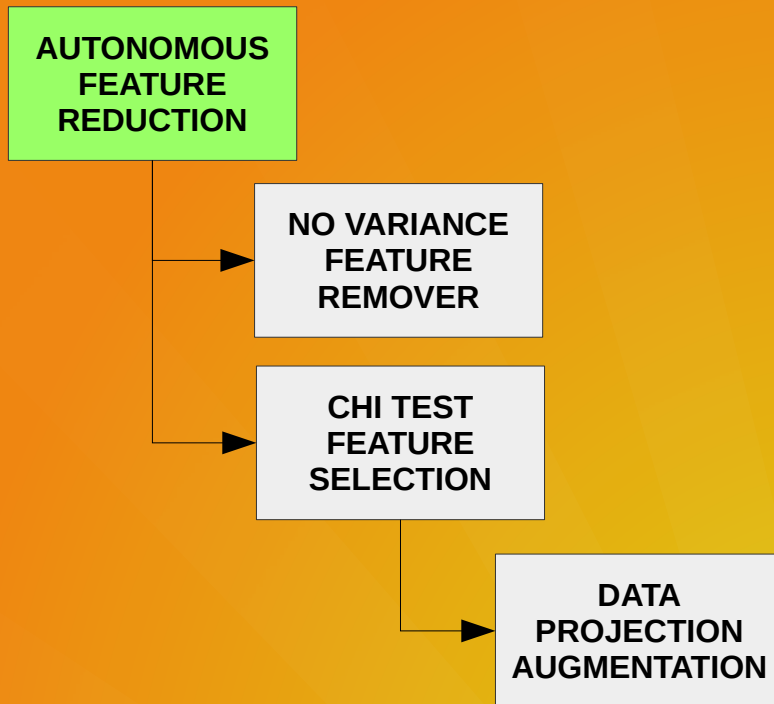


- Dataset augmentation hook allows
 - User-implemented features to be generated from existing dataset features
 - Examples: indicator variables, statistical profiles, td-idf of name fields, timedate parsing, additions, conditionals, etc.
 - Features subsequently stabilized/conditioned

Feature Reduction

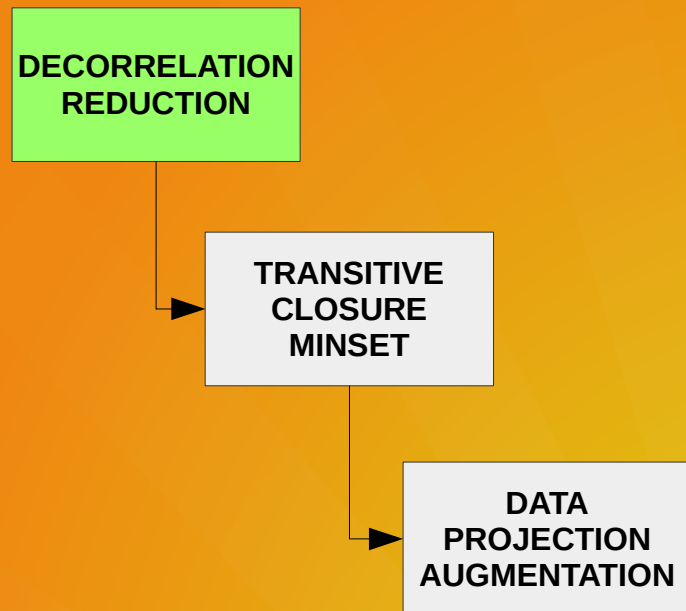
- Chisq Feature Significance

- features numerically conditioned/stabilized
- selects: All, top K, statistically significant, or any above threshold N
- returns: ranked features



Feature Decorrelation

Transitive closure of features



- keeps best rank feature given rank ordering by feature importance
- autonomous exploration of extent and degree
- for discarded features can
 - generate replacement projection
 - decorrelated replacement features

Output

```
-----  
using subsample[wrt_vars] as is
```

FS:**	10	0	PETBREED_POPULARITY	846	20903197.7787	0.0
FS:**	11	1	COATCOLOR_POPULARITY	72	3824192.20053	0.0
FS:**	9	2	AGE_IN_MONTHS	32	183468.329819	0.0
FS:**	13	3	COATPATTERN_POPULARITY	54	153410.786041	0.0
FS:**	12	4	PETNAME_POPULARITY	56	48118.986562	0.0
FS:**	17	5	IS_INTACT	2	1156.17266483	2.82083934096e-244
FS:**	20	6	IS_DOMESTIC	2	865.089920414	1.91015550786e-181
FS:**	18	7	IS_OLDER	2	604.943765259	2.0246443573e-125
FS:**	21	8	IS_SHORTHAI	2	508.493504916	1.05873638998e-104
FS:**	16	9	IS_TABBY	2	241.847898625	9.1960222577e-48
FS:**	2	10	SexuponOutcome	6	92.9331863318	1.17872888383e-16
FS:**	7	11	MONTH	12	86.4379315863	2.45240381582e-15
FS:**	4	12	Breed	102	72.7992217887	1.35908585454e-12
FS:**	8	13	HO	31	48.3314261722	8.53782520074e-08
FS:**	19	14	IS_SUMMER	2	40.2944590438	2.82340684881e-06
FS:**	15	15	IS_MIXED	2	40.0748572092	3.10247750307e-06
FS:**	1	16	AnimalType	2	32.2192501347	8.5084135566e-05
FS:**	6	17	YEAR	4	26.5811527577	0.000834834902178
FS:**	14	18	IS_FEMALE	2	23.1078365932	0.00322852061381
FS:**	3	19	AgeuponOutcome	46	3.97366539031	0.859491606084
FS:**	5	20	Color	109	0.254900598553	0.999990069613
FS:**	0	21	DateTime	28	0.0131808229234	0.999999999922

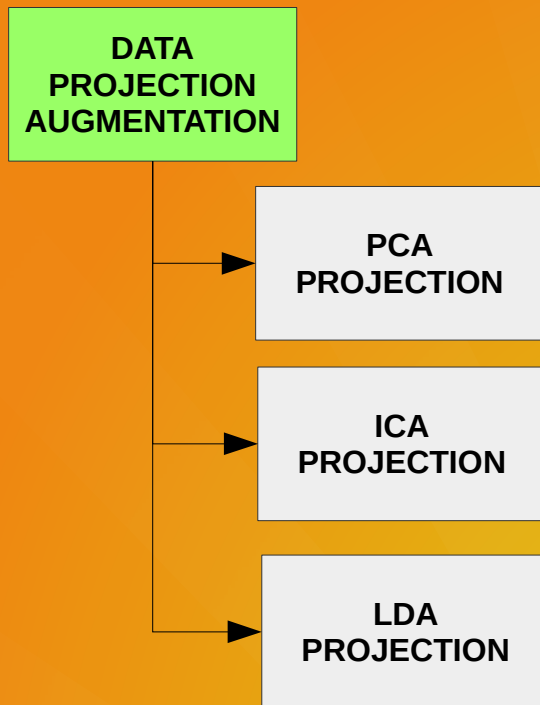
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```
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CORRELATED COLUMNS SETS {0: [46], 1: [54], 3: [62], 4: [63, 76], 5: [49, 64], 6: [65], 7: [66], 8: [67, 90], 9: [84], 10: [45, 92], 12: [47, 98], 13: [50, 101], 14: [51, 102], 15: [52, 103, 130], 16: [104], 17: [82, 125], 19: [55, 132], 20: [133], 21: [57, 134], 22: [58, 135], 23: [59], 24: [60, 136], 164], 25: [137], 26: [83, 158], 27: [171], 29: [69, 166, 181], 30: [106, 182], 31: [187, 196], 32: [71, 172], 33: [85, 192], 34: [72, 167, 198, 202], 35: [73, 168, 205], 36: [74, 169], 37: [75, 170, 207, 211], 38: [86, 212], 39: [213, 219], 40: [87, 127, 217], 41: [78, 221], 42: [226, 230], 43: [8, 228], 44: [89, 232], 77: [173], 79: [174], 80: [175], 81: [176], 99: [122], 100: [49], 123: [173]}
```

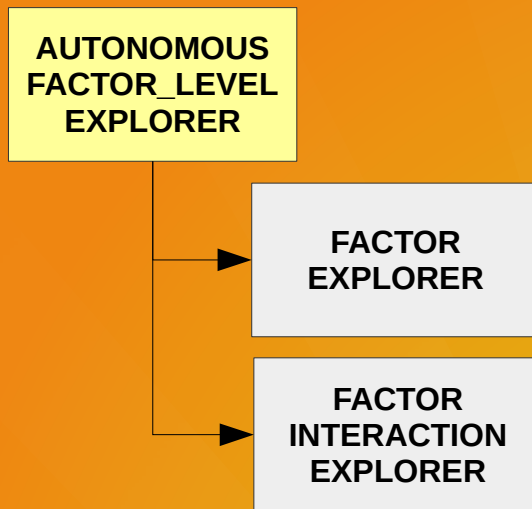
```
-----  
K: XTERM_AnimalType_BY_SexuponOutcome D:[ XTERM_AnimalType_BY_SexuponOutcome_BY_YEAR ];  
K: XTERM_AnimalType_BY_MONTH D:[ XTERM_AnimalType_BY_MONTH_BY_YEAR ];  
K: XTERM_AnimalType_BY_HO D:[ XTERM_AnimalType_BY_HO_BY_YEAR ];  
K: XTERM_AnimalType_BY_PETBREED_POPULARITY D:[ XTERM_AnimalType_BY_PETBREED_POPULARITY_BY_YEAR XTERM_AnimalType_BY_IS_MIXED_BY_PETBREED_POPULARITY ];  
  
K: XTERM_AnimalType_BY_PETNAME_POPULARITY D:[ XTERM_AnimalType_BY_PETNAME_POPULARITY_BY_SexuponOutcome XTERM_AnimalType_BY_PETNAME_POPULARITY_BY_YEAR ];  
K: XTERM_AnimalType_BY_COATPATTERN_POPULARITY D:[ XTERM_AnimalType_BY_COATPATTERN_POPULARITY_BY_YEAR ];  
K: XTERM_AnimalType_BY_COATCOLOR_POPULARITY D:[ XTERM_AnimalType_BY_COATCOLOR_POPULARITY_BY_YEAR ];  
K: XTERM_AGE_IN_MONTHS_BY_AnimalType D:[ XTERM_AGE_IN_MONTHS_BY_AnimalType_BY_YEAR XTERM_AGE_IN_MONTHS_BY_AnimalType_BY_IS_OLDER ];  
K: XTERM_AnimalType_BY_IS_OLDER D:[ XTERM_AnimalType_BY_IS_OLDER_BY_YEAR ];  
K: XTERM_MONTH_BY_SexuponOutcome D:[ XTERM_AnimalType_BY_MONTH_BY_SexuponOutcome XTERM_MONTH_BY_SexuponOutcome_BY_YEAR ];  
K: XTERM_HO_BY_SexuponOutcome D:[ XTERM_AnimalType_BY_HO_BY_SexuponOutcome XTERM_HO_BY_SexuponOutcome_BY_YEAR ];
```

FG: Projections

- Feature Projections generate features from features
 - Linear Discriminant of X features wrt Y
 - Independent Signal Components of X features wrt Y
 - Principal components of X features
 - Attempts to generate a pre-specified 0, 1, or upto N other features from N features
 - Features are automatically stabilized/condition



FG: Factor Levels

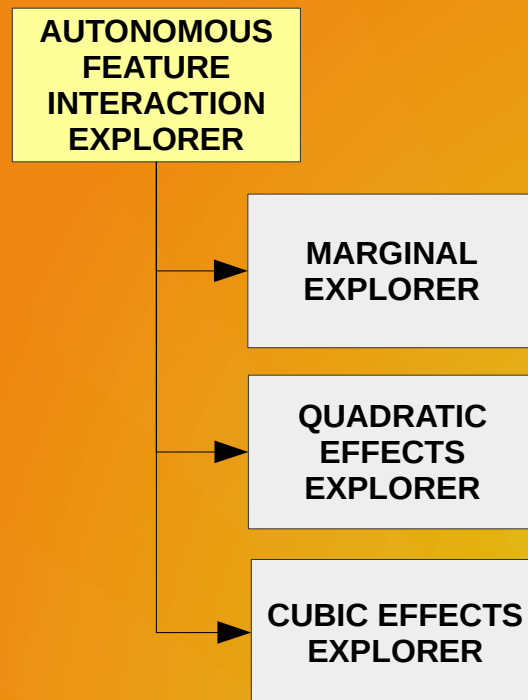


- Autonomously exploration
- Identifies factors and factor interactions with high levels of significance wrt to target variable Y
- Combinatorial exploration pruned via
 - random subsampling of factors,
 - pre-validation heuristics
 - feature selection ranking
 - timeout

FG: Interaction Effects

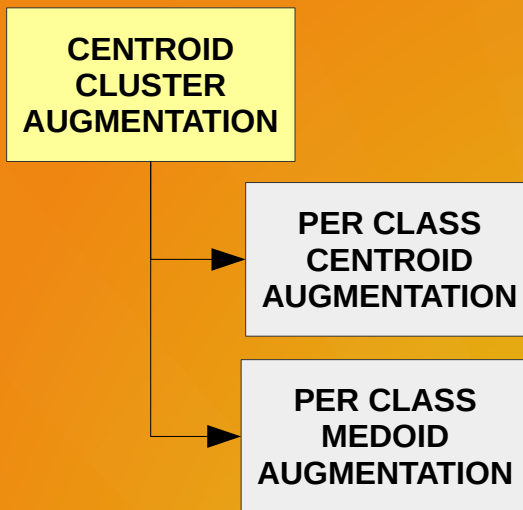
- Marginals

- Explores feature interactions
- conditional statistical profiles (groupby)
- Autonomously explored
- Autonomously selected
- Selected wrt target variable Y

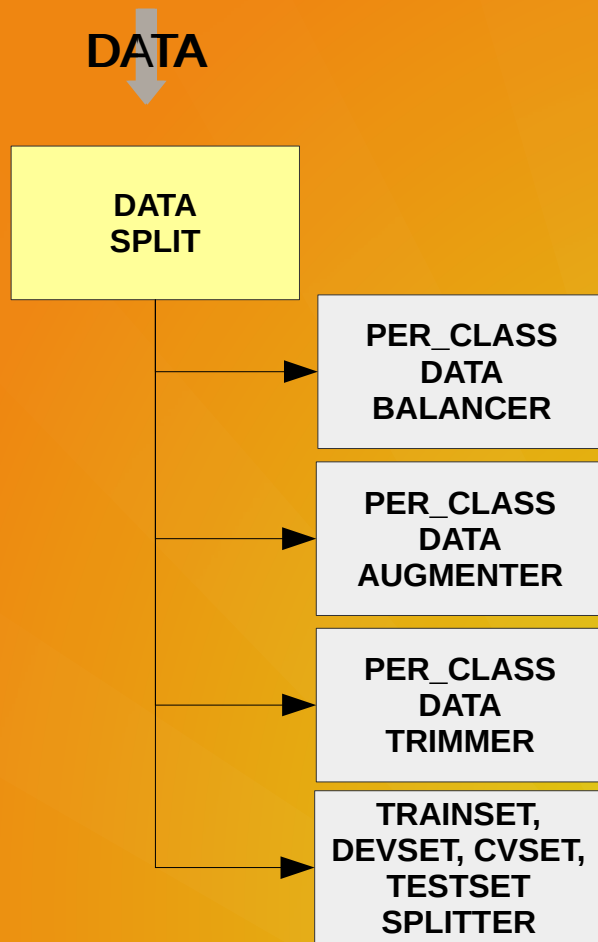


Data Augm/Reduction: Centroids

- Per-class random subsampling
 - Representative sampled
 - centroid (numerical)
 - medoid (categorical) for subsamples
- Used to
 - artificially augment dataset or
 - reduce dataset by deletion of the samples assoc. with a centroid

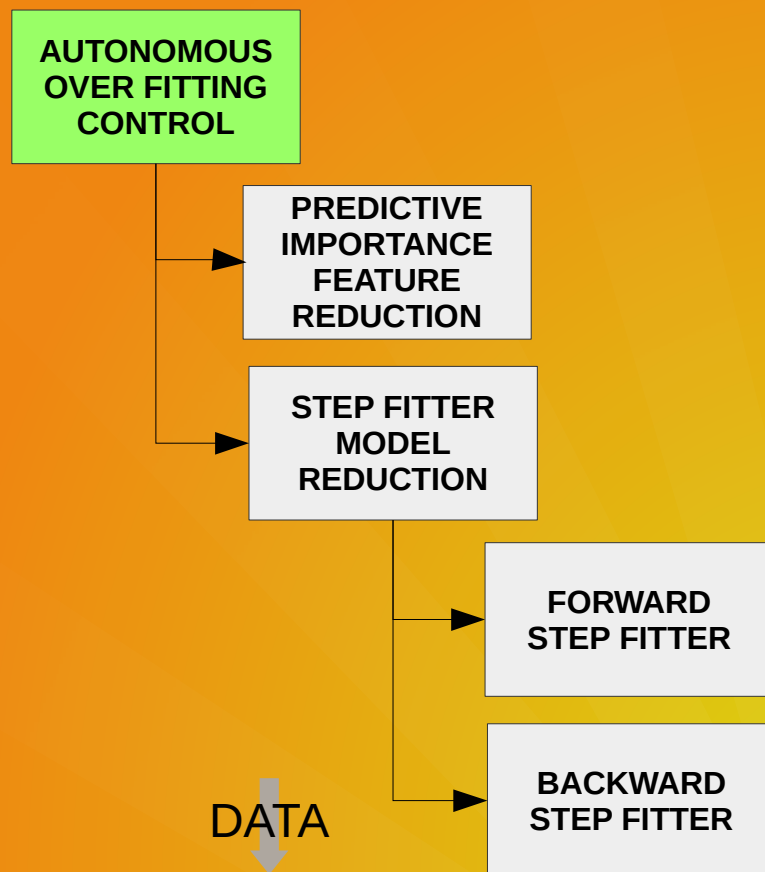


Dataset Partitioning



- Dataset partitioned into
 - Training set, dev set, cv set, and test set
 - Balancing of class sizes done wrt user-specified policies (percentage, augmentation, subsampling, etc)
 - Dev set used to fine-tune ensemble classifier parameters

Overfitting Control: Step Fitter



- Autonomous exploration via step-fitter of ranked features by importance

- Forward stepper

- Back stepper

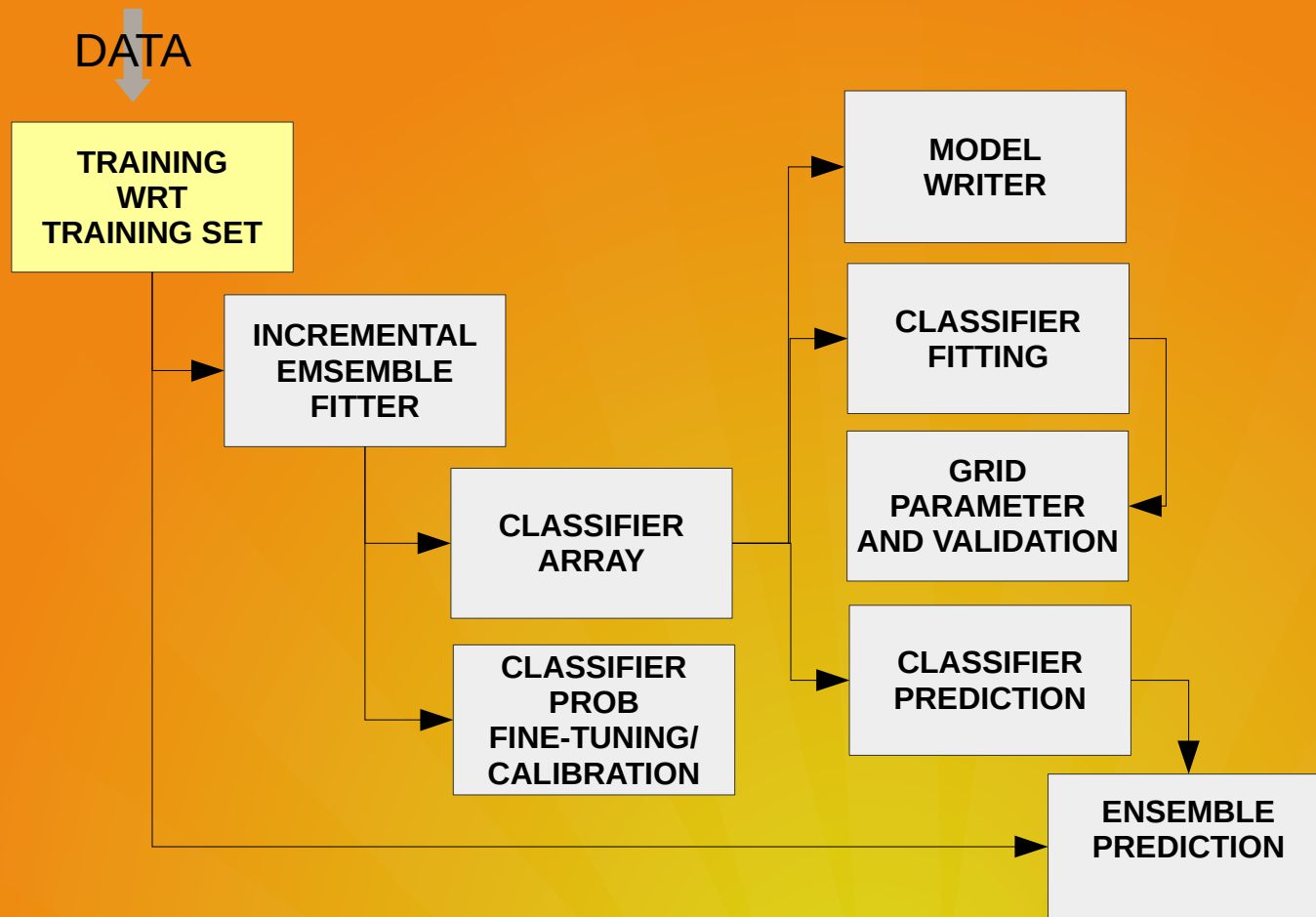
- Combo stepper

- Maximum timeout

- Warm-start (**fix code**)

Gradient Boosting Classifier used to reduce training time and reduce overfitting

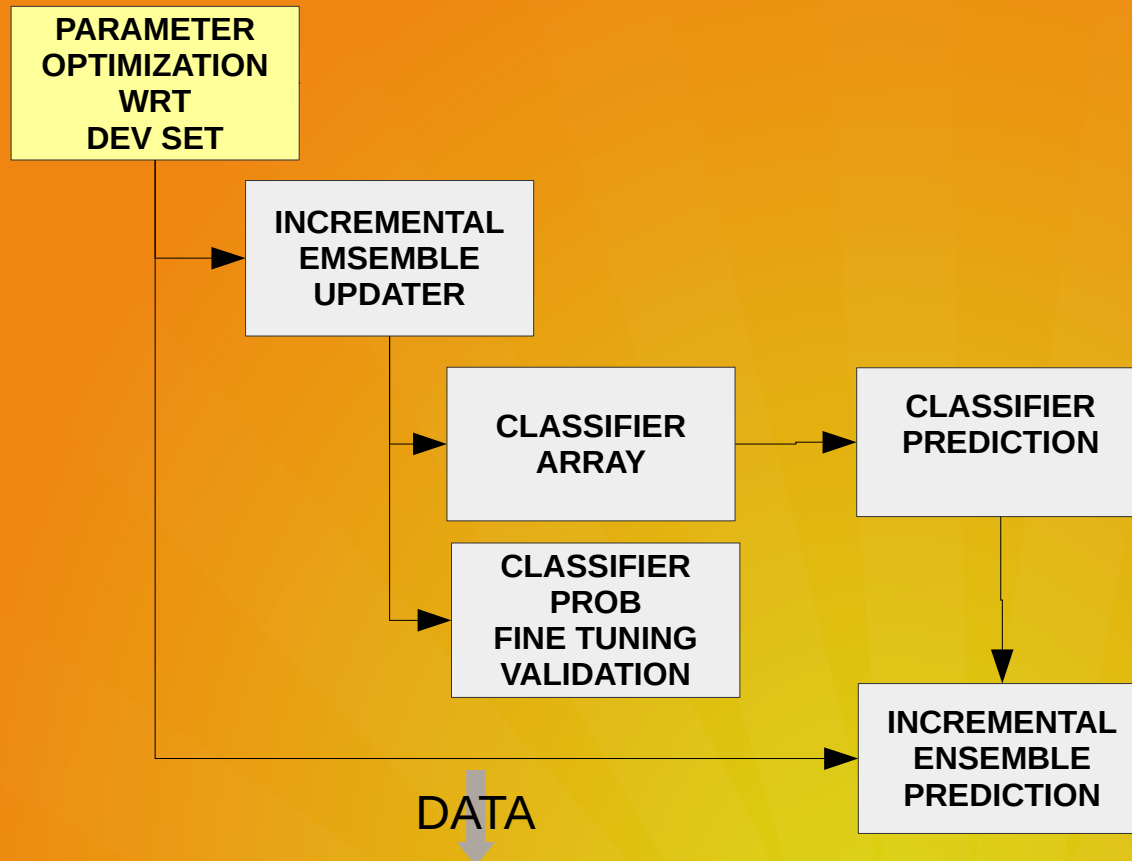
Ensemble Training



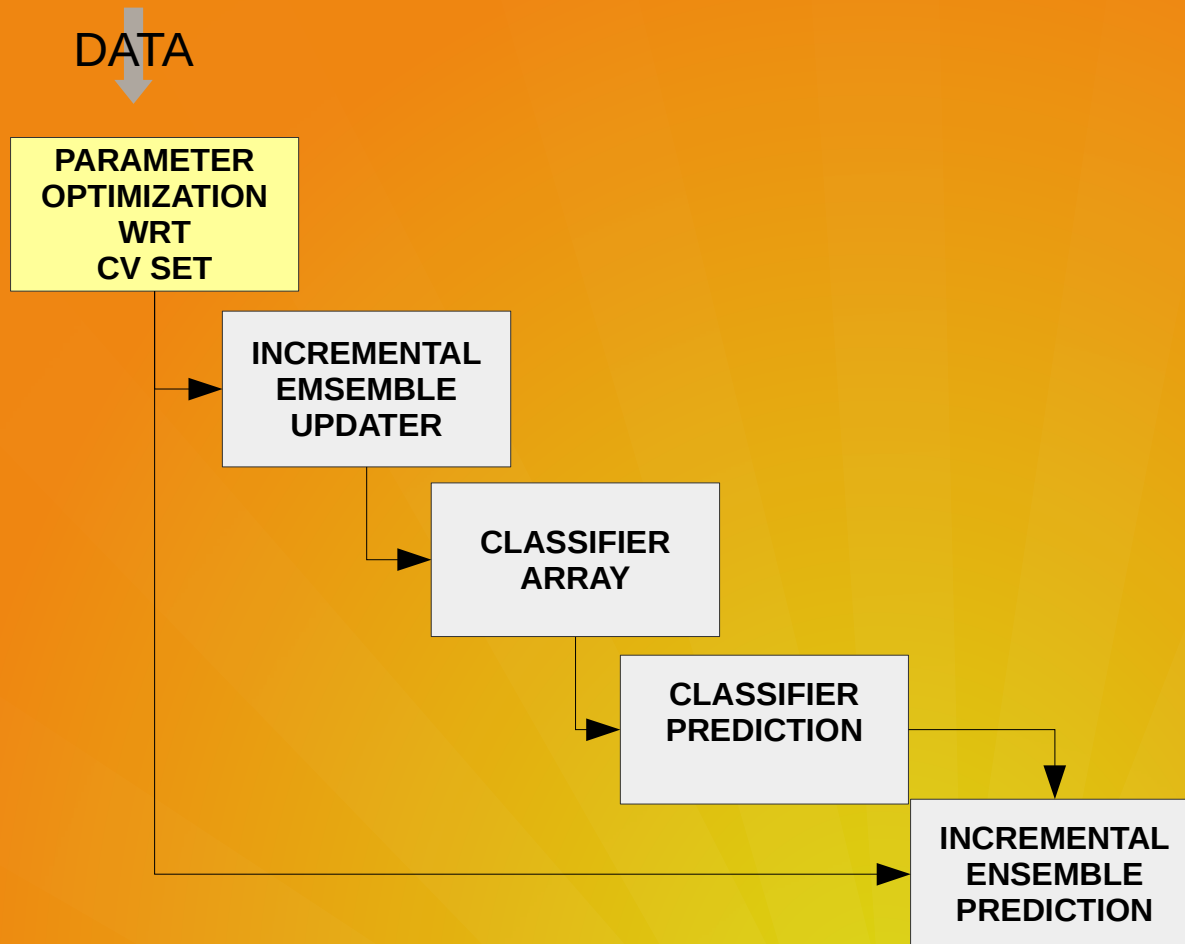
Ensembles

- Atop intra-classifier ensembles
 - Variants of same classifier allowed
 - Multiclass and Binary classifiers allowed
 - Ensemble classifiers allowed (such as Random Trees, Bagging, Boosting, etc)
 - Generative and discriminative classifiers can be mixed
- Weighted Voting ensemble (deprecated)
- Weighted Probability ensemble
 - Computes weighted average of selected predictors
 - Balances/conditioning classifier probabilities to 0.5
- Trained Probability Predictor ensemble
 - Trains meta classifier using predictions of ensemble classifiers
 - Predicts using meta classifier

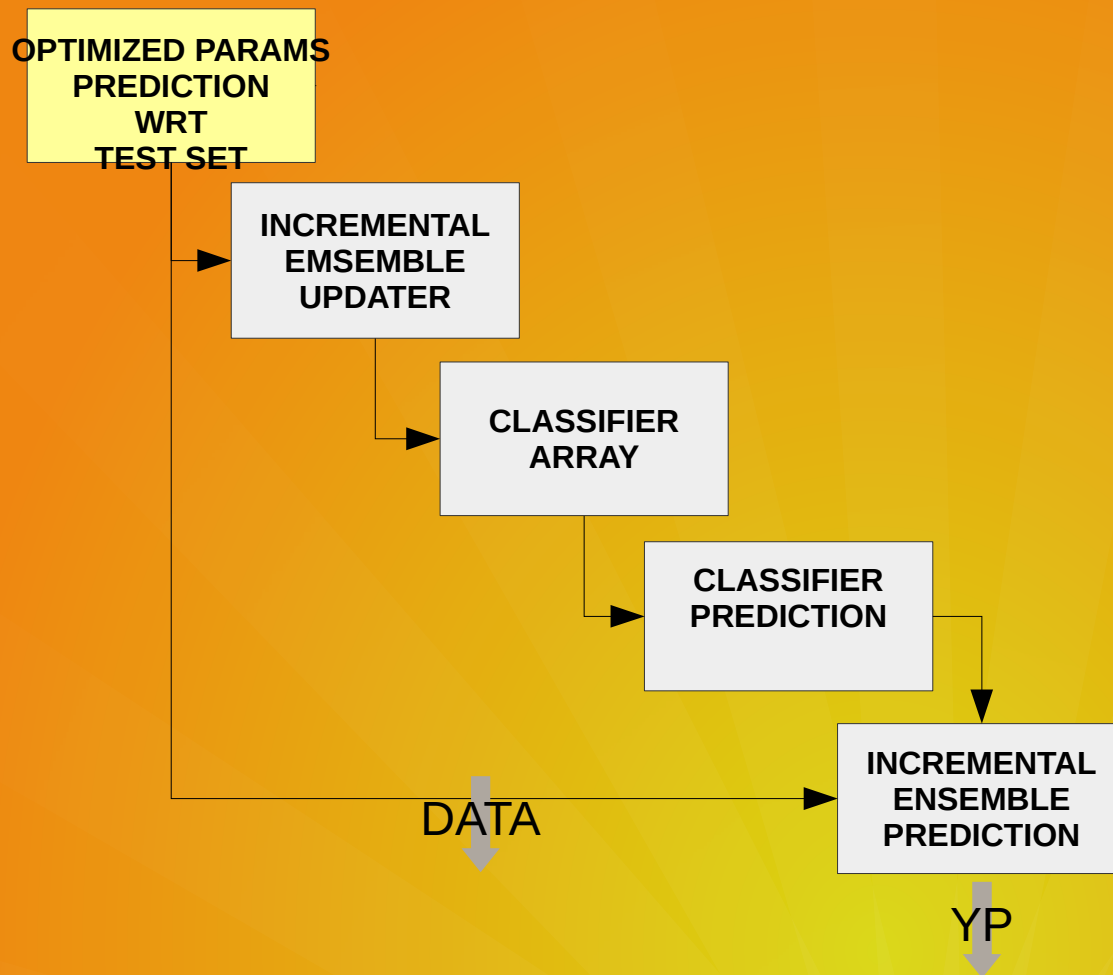
Ensemble DevSet Optimization



Ensemble Cross Validation



Ensemble: TestSet Prediction



Classification Performance

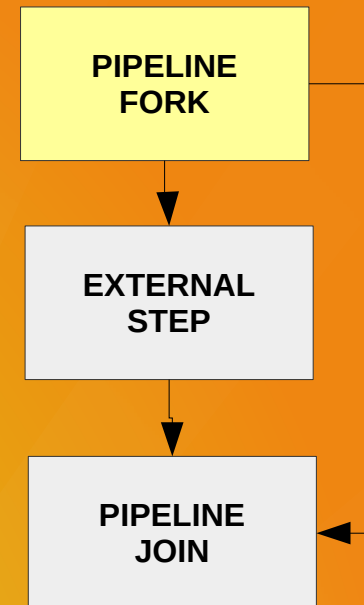
	Classification	MxN	Classifiers	LogLoss Accuracy
Santander	Binary	130Kx300	RF, DT, GB	
BNP	Binary	150Kx130	ET, GB	
Titanic	Binary	1Kx11		
Shelter	Multiclass			
S.F. Crime				
Avito				
Digits				

Future Work

- Configuration
 - Graphical “jobflow” style pipeline specification
- MR/Cluster
 - Steps to map reduce
 - Steps to n-cores or n-nodes
- Dashboard:
 - Per step: pipeline stats
 - Per step: data quality
 - Per step: predictive increase

Non-Native Step

- Via Pipeline Fork & Join
 - OUT: X, Y, f(), params
 - Bash fork f() process
 - Bash waits f() completion
 - F() generates X*, Y*, res
 - Pipeline reads X*, Y*, res
 - Pipeline resumes execution



MR-1

- MR implementation of certain pipeline steps
 - Already envisioned for subsequent implementation
 - Based on both simple (training and offline predictions) as well as streaming MR (classifier updates and production/online predictions)
- Clustering:
 - Currently, using representative-sample-KNN (centroids from subsamples)
 - Later:
 - chunks sent to reducers which generate local representative samples/local centroids
 - then combiners produce clustering of local centroids to generate global centroids

MR-2

- Encoders

- Currently, encoder transforms learned on either training set or global dataset
- Later,
 - Preliminary job selected chunks based on some criteria such as timestamp, id ordering, random subsampling
 - Chunks sent to first MR job reducers produce local/chunk statistical profiles for feature
 - MR combiners take local/chunk profiles and learn/learn global dataset transform
 - Second MR job applies learned transform to dataset chunks

MR-3

- Feature Selection/Decorrelation:
 - Currently, learned from subsampled slice of dataset
 - Planned, learned from multiple subsampled dataset slices
 - Later
 - Dataset chunks to MR reducers which produce chunk feature importances
 - combiners take chunk feature importances and learn/yield global/dataset feature importances

MR-4

- Classifiers:

- Currently, ensemble, boosting, voting, and bagging classifiers (RT, DT, GB, etc)

- trained using Random Patches and/or Random Spaces

- Later,

- First MR job produces local classifier
 - Combiners generate/grow ensemble classifier into pseudo-global classifier (see above Random Subspaces)
 - Second MR job's reducer job applies learner global ensemble classifier to data
 - Second MR job's combiner produces ordered predictions and stats