

Course 2: Production ML Systems

Module 1: Architecting Production ML Systems

Lesson Title: **Introduction**

Presenter: Max Lotstein

Format: Talking Head

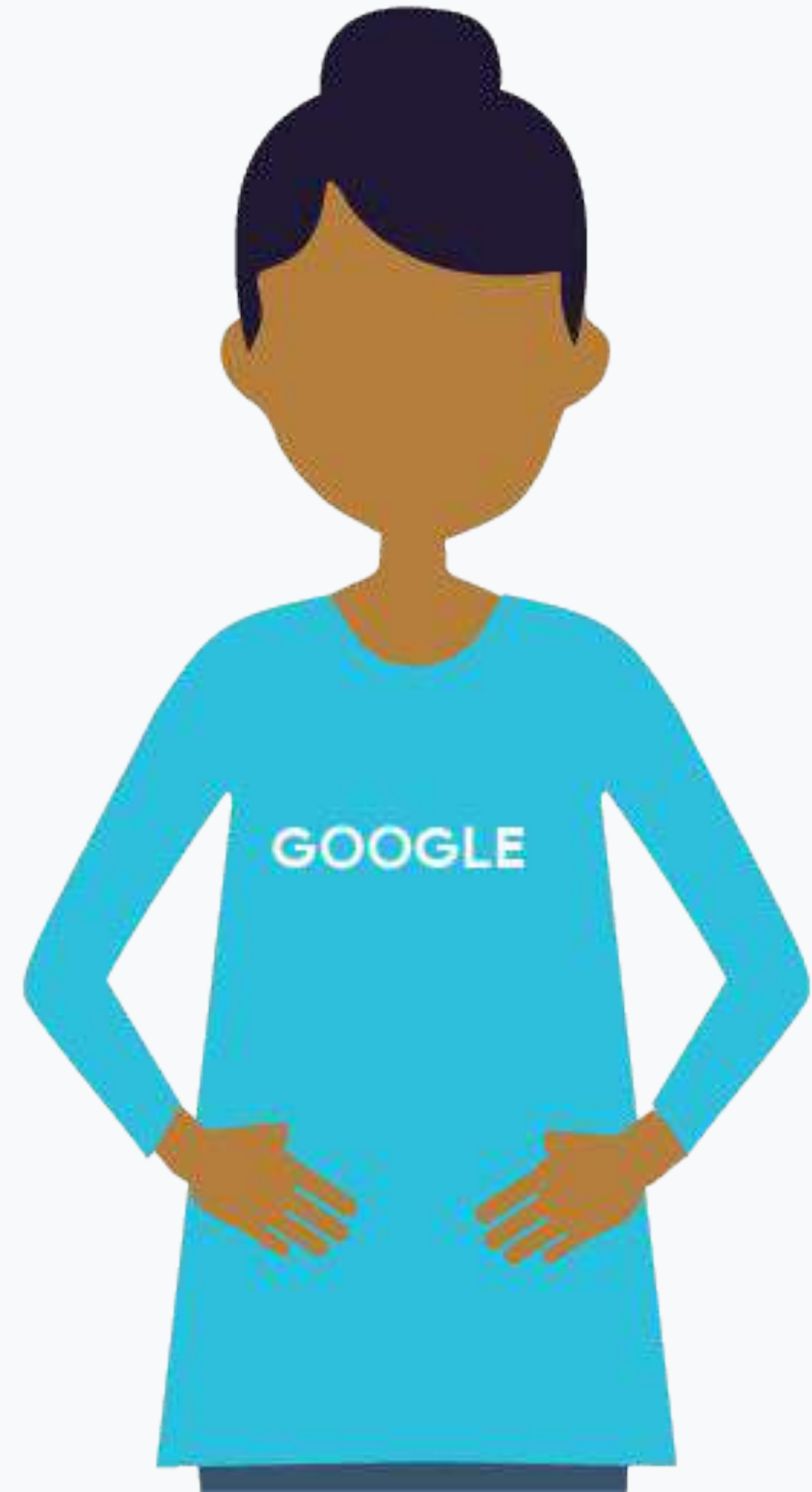
Video Name: T-PSML-0\_1\_I1\_introduction



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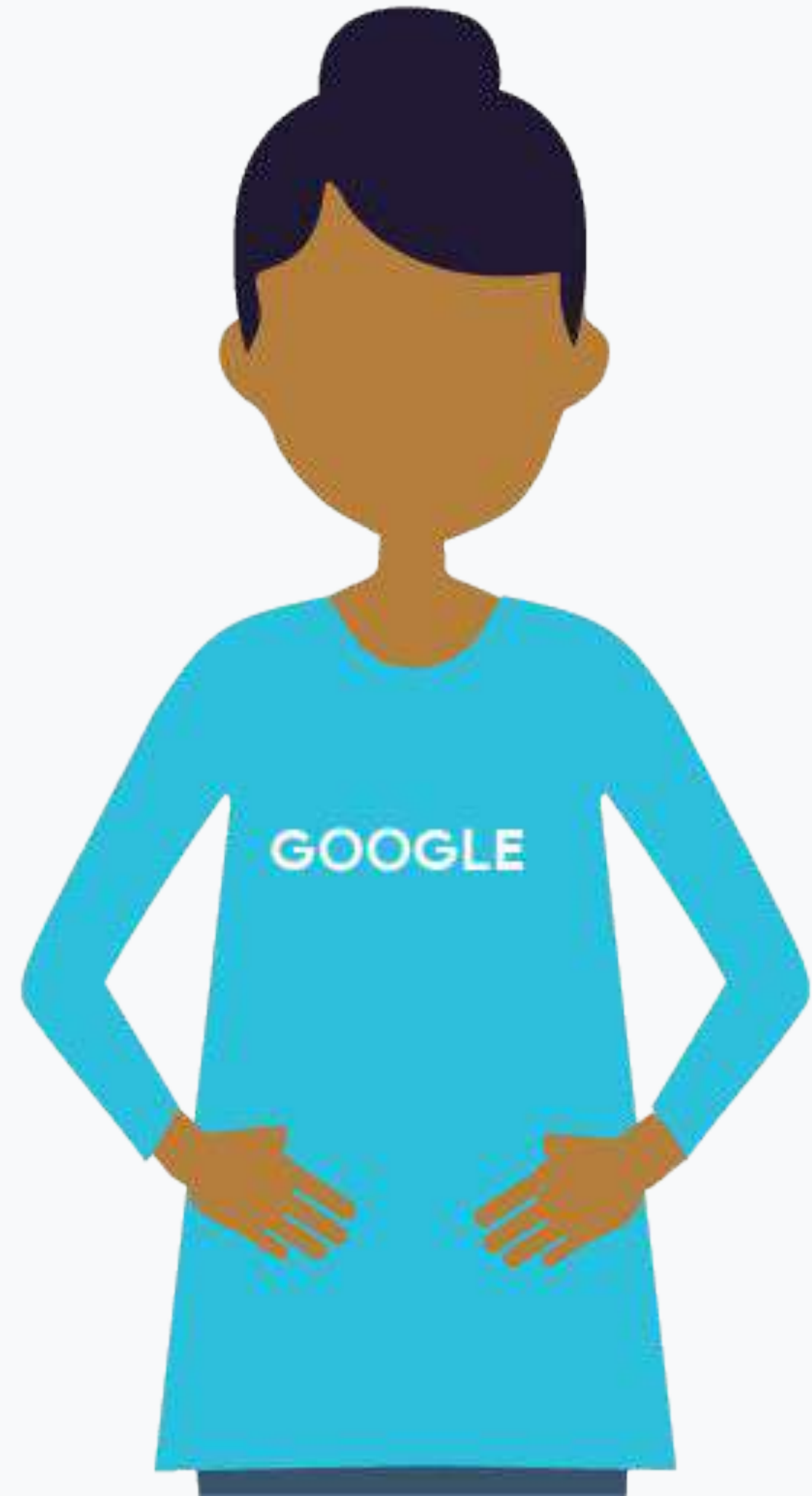
## Architecting ML Systems

Max Lotstein



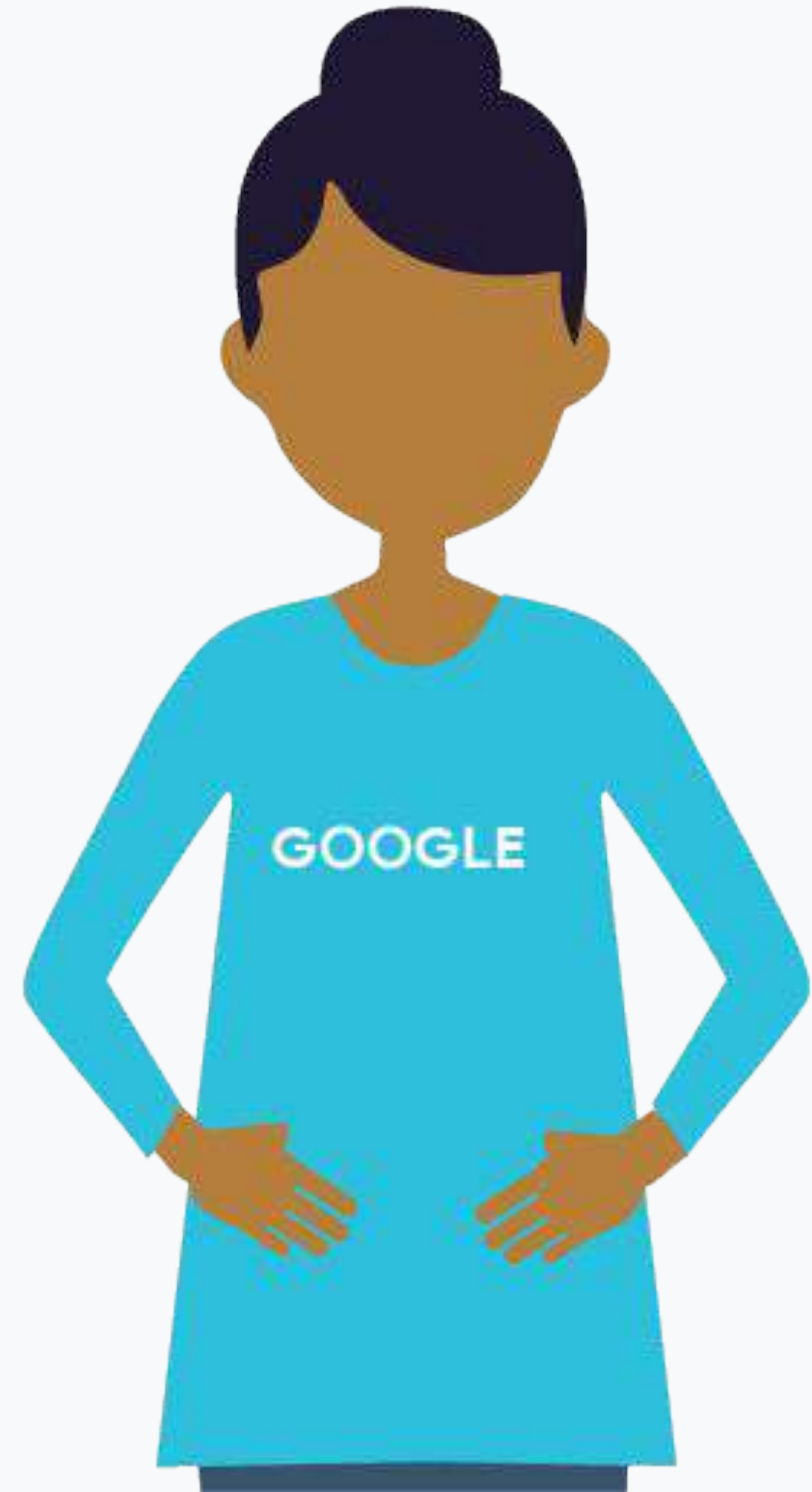
**Quiz:** What percent of system code does the ML model account for?

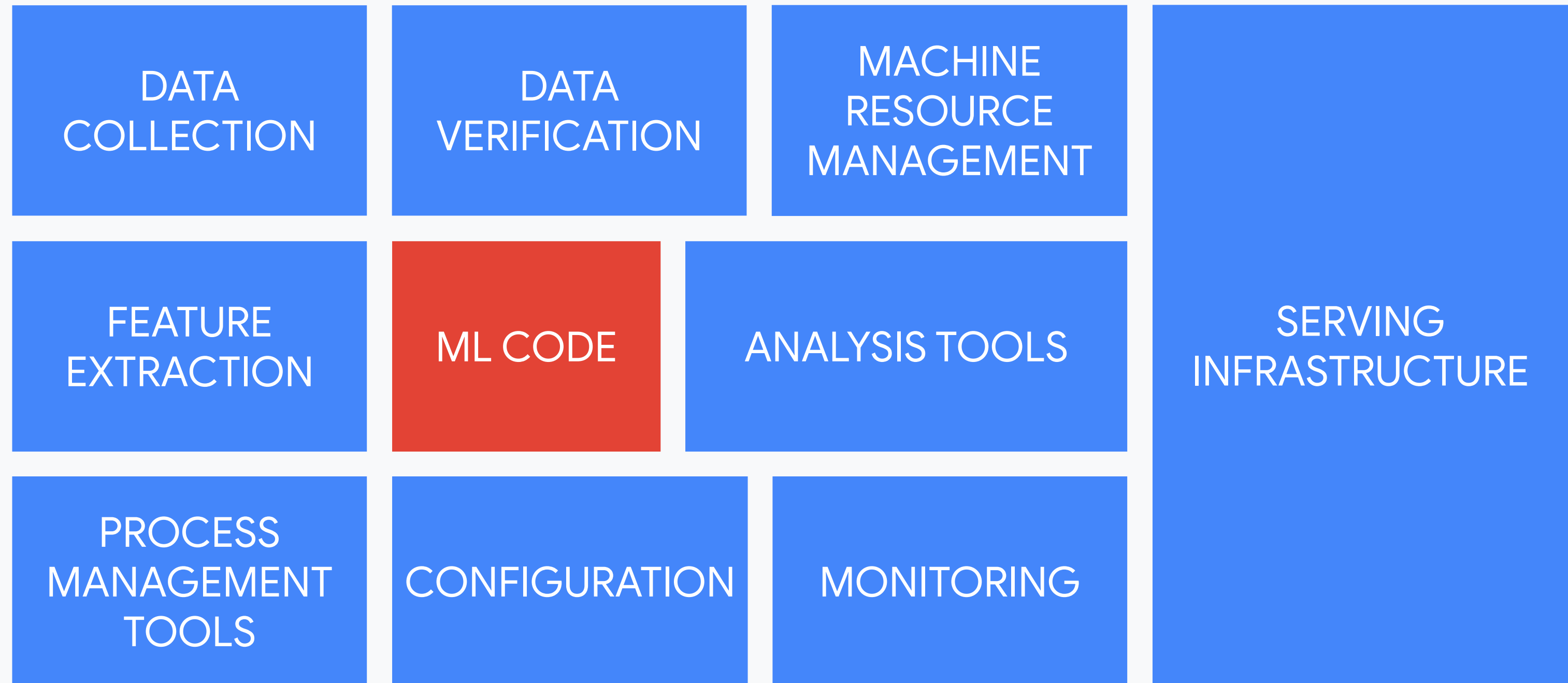
- (a) 5%
- (b) 25%
- (c) 50%
- (d) 90%



**Quiz:** What percent of system code does the ML model account for?

- (a) 5%
- (b) 25%
- (c) 50%
- (d) 90%





# Agenda

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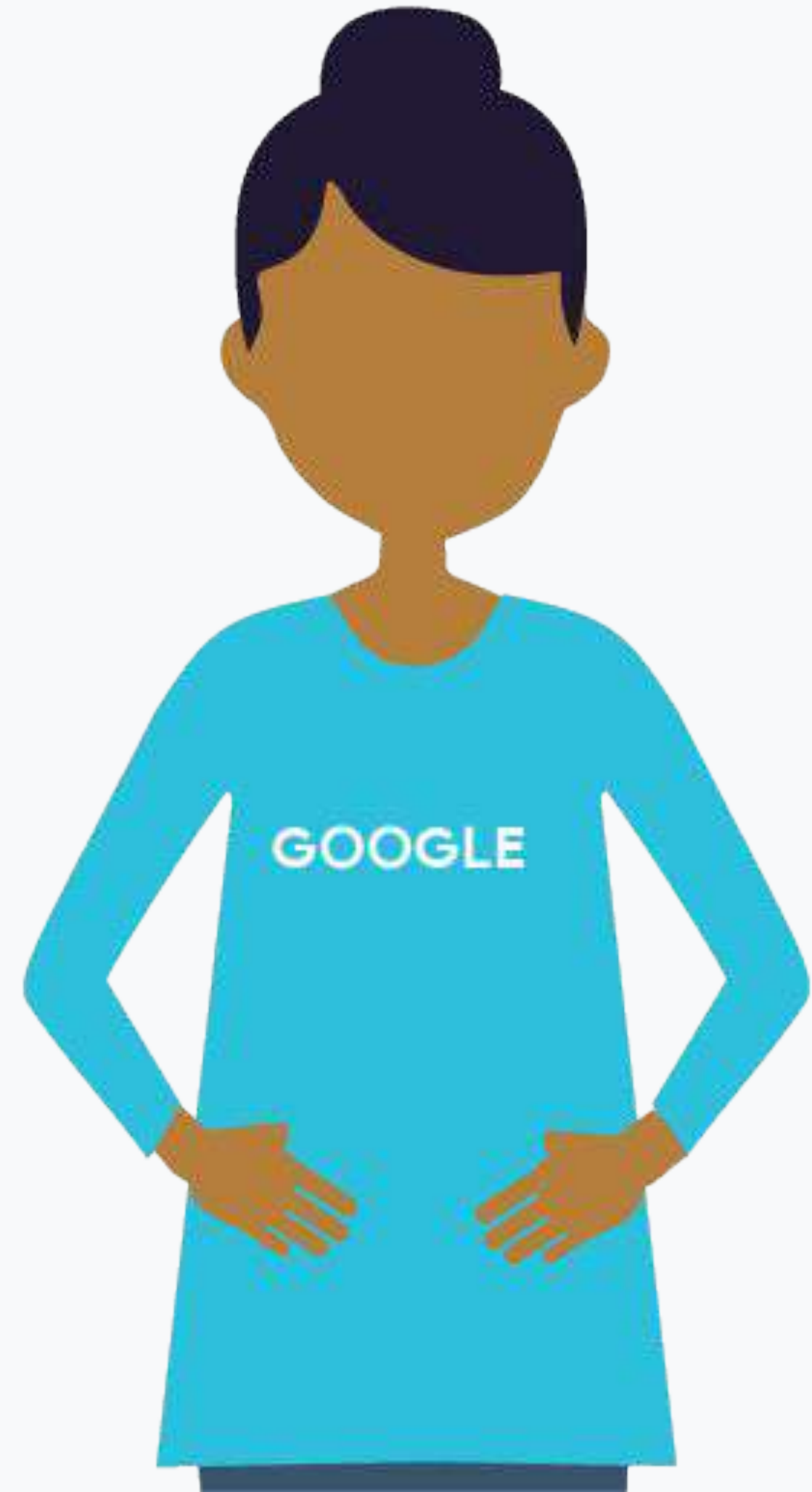
## **What's in a Production ML System**

Training Design Decisions

Serving Design Decisions

Serving on CMLE

Designing an Architecture  
from Scratch





# Learn how to...

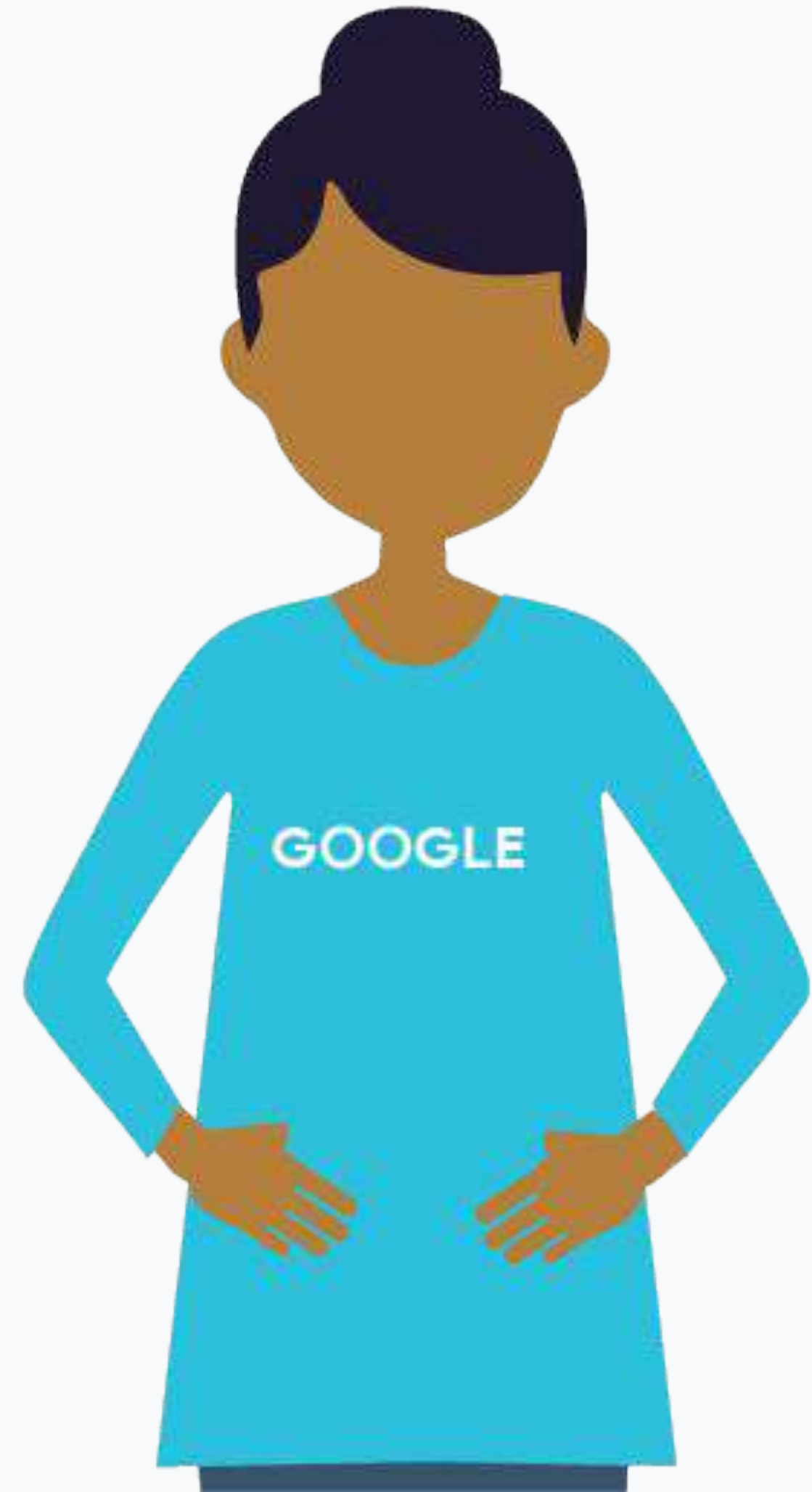
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Choose the appropriate training paradigm

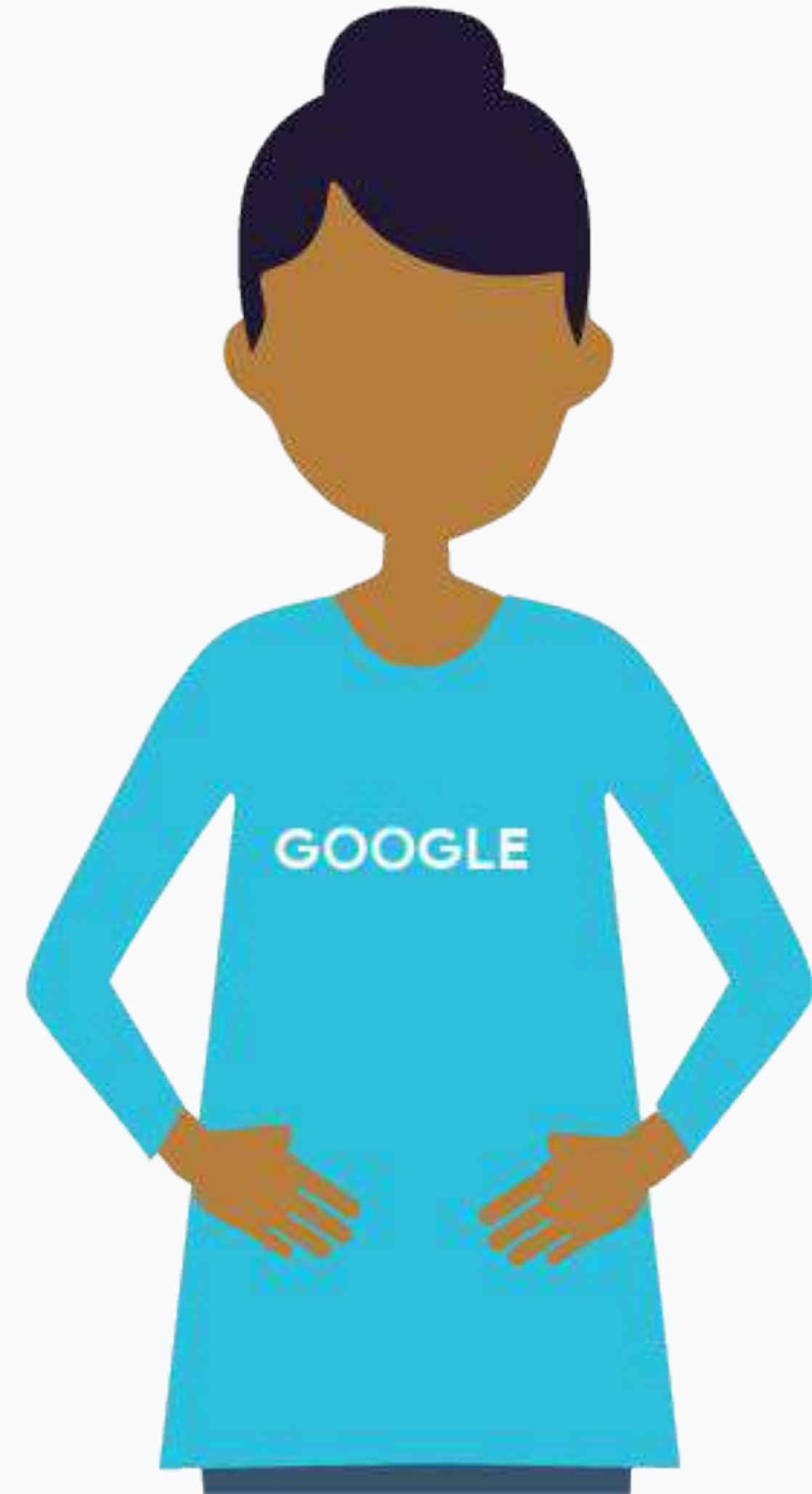
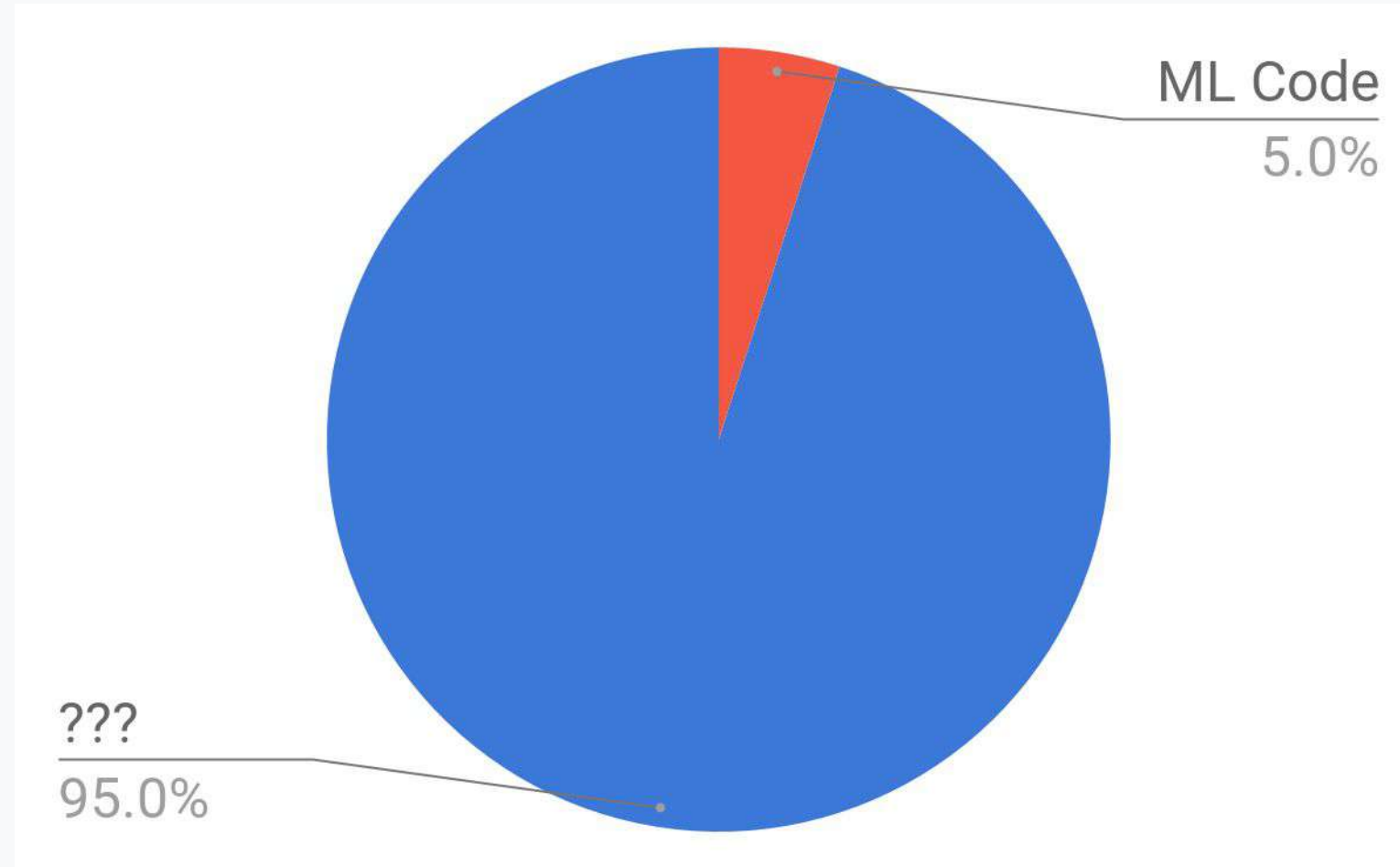
Choose the appropriate serving paradigm

Serve ML models scalably

Design an architecture from scratch

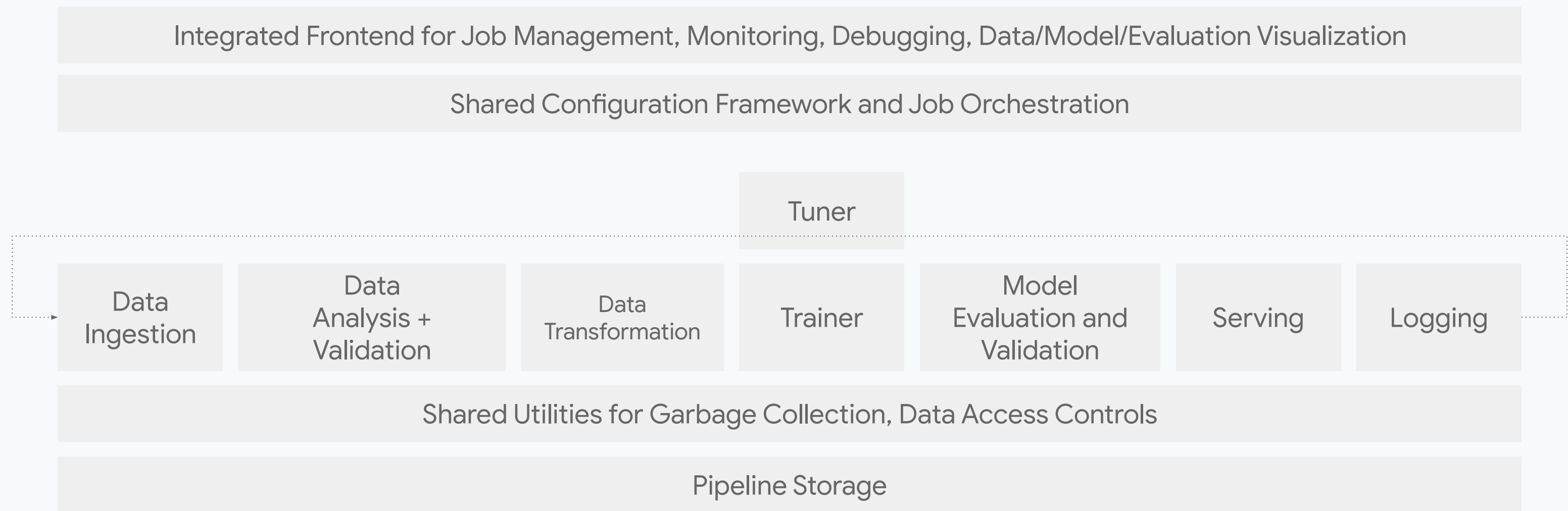


What's the other 95% of  
system code?

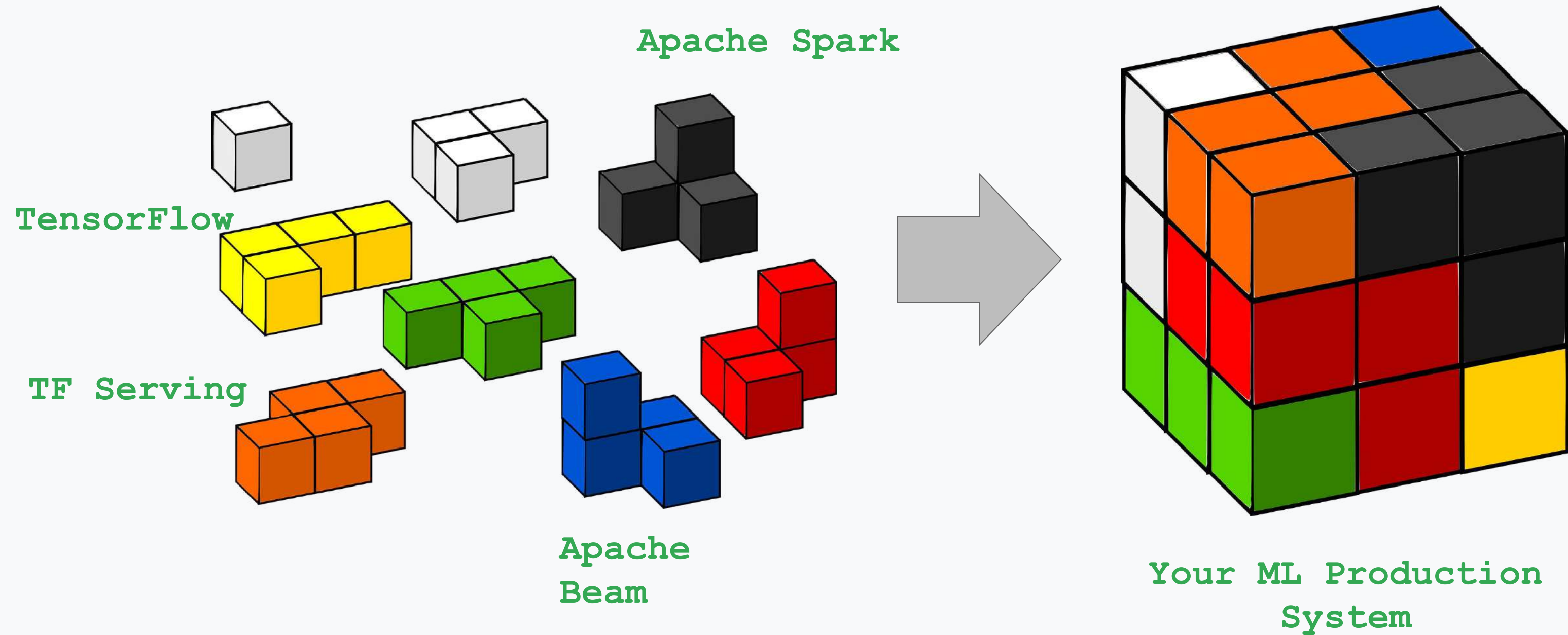




# Other Components in a Production ML System



# Reuse generic software frameworks whenever you can



Managed services handle  
infrastructure for you



Cloud  
Dataproc



Cloud  
Dataflow



Cloud Machine  
Learning Engine

Course 2: Production ML Systems

Module 1: Architecting Production ML Systems

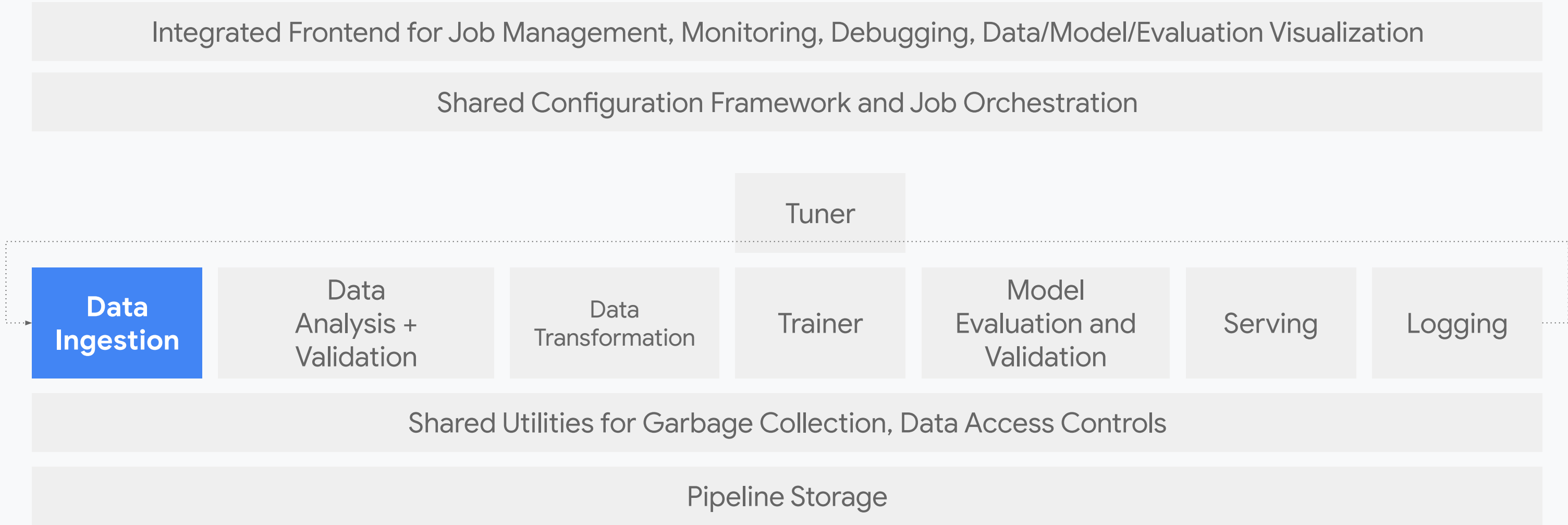
Lesson Title: **The Components of an ML System**

Presenter: Max Lotstein

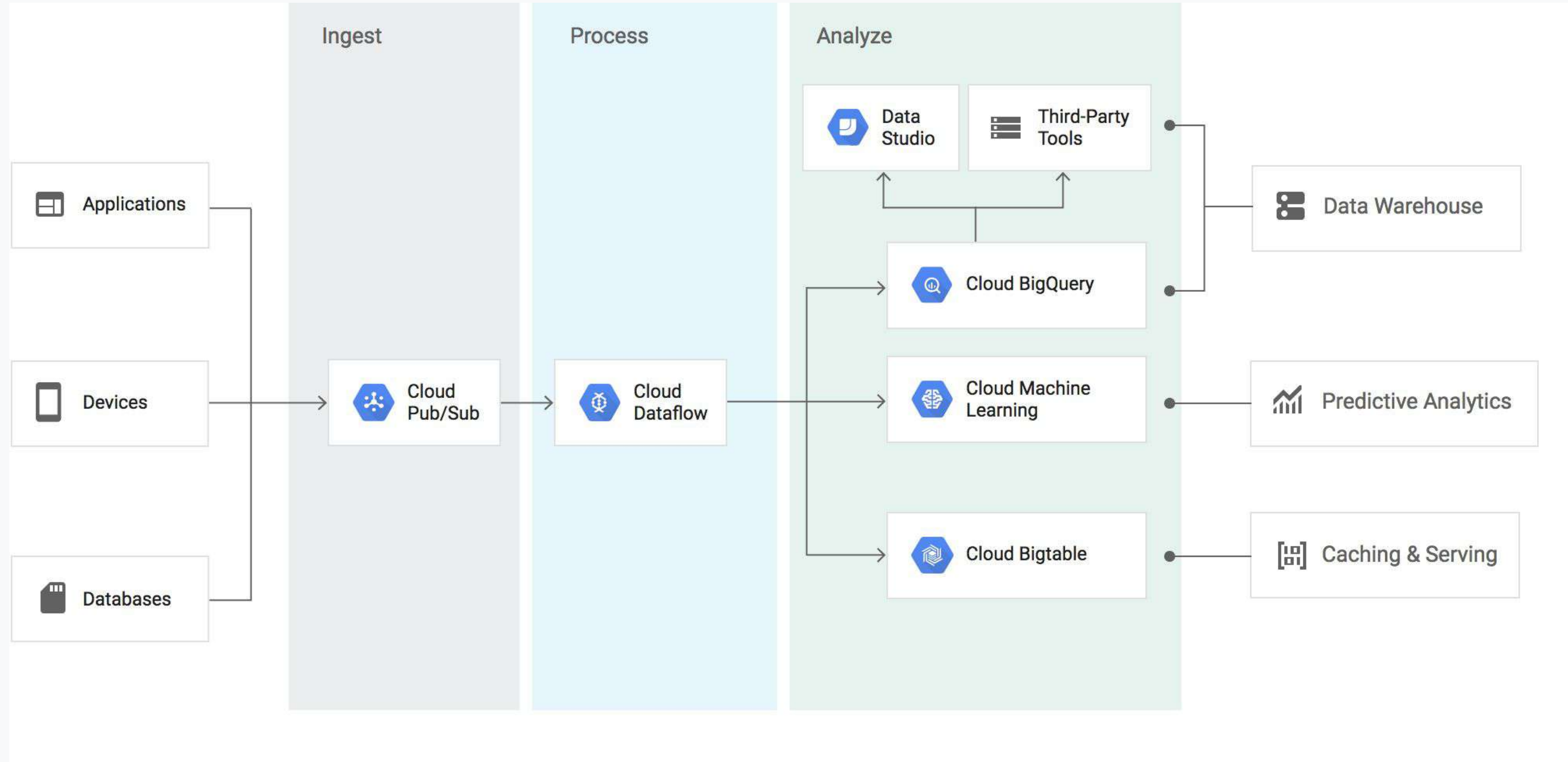
Format: Talking Head

Video Name: T-PSML-0\_1\_l2\_the\_components\_of\_an\_ml\_system

# Production ML System Component: Data Ingestion



# Streaming Data Ingestion Pipeline Architecture





# Structured Batch Data Ingestion with BigQuery

```
# Assume a BigQuery has the following schema,
#     name      STRING,
#     age       INT,

# Create the parse_examples list of features.
features = dict(
    name=tf.FixedLenFeature([1], tf.string),
    age=tf.FixedLenFeature([1], tf.int32))

# Create a Reader.
reader = bigquery_reader_ops.BigQueryReader(project_id=PROJECT,
                                             dataset_id=DATASET,
                                             table_id=TABLE,
                                             timestamp_millis=TIME,
                                             num_partitions=NUM_PARTITIONS,
                                             features=features)

# Populate a queue with the BigQuery Table partitions.
queue = tf.train.string_input_producer(reader.partitions())

# Read and parse examples.
row_id, examples_serialized = reader.read(queue)
examples = tf.parse_example(examples_serialized, features=features)

# Process the Tensors examples["name"], examples["age"], etc...
```



**BigQuery**



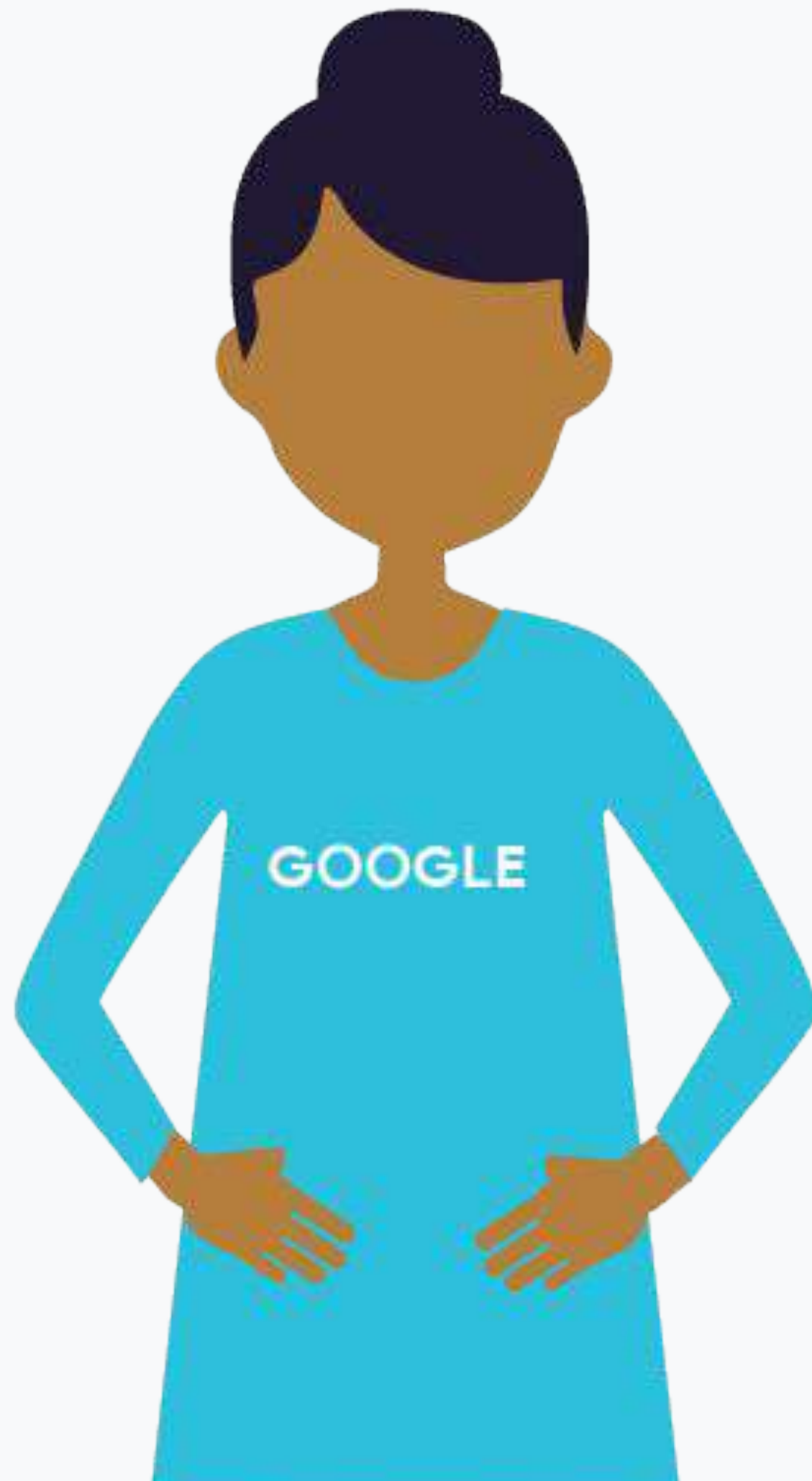
# Structured Batch Data Ingestion with Cloud DataFlow

```
p = beam.Pipeline(argv=pipeline_args)
input = p | 'ReadFromBQ' >> beam.io.Read(beam.io.BigQuerySource(known_args.input))
predictions = input | 'Prediction' >> beam.ParDo(PredictDoFn(), known_args.model)
predictions | 'WriteToBQ' >> beam.io.Write(beam.io.BigQuerySink(
    known_args.output,
    schema=schema,
    create_disposition=beam.io.BigQueryDisposition.CREATE_IF_NEEDED,
    write_disposition=beam.io.BigQueryDisposition.WRITE_TRUNCATE))
logging.getLogger().setLevel(logging.INFO)
p.run()
```

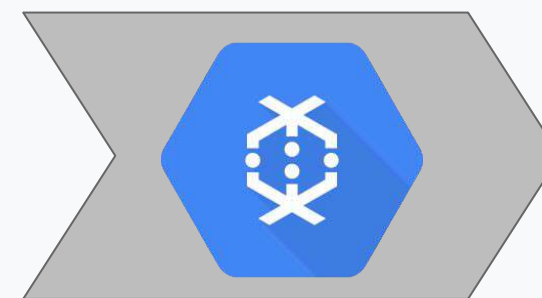
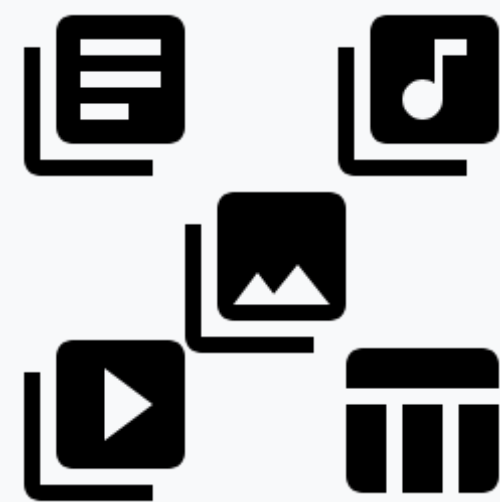


**DataFlow**





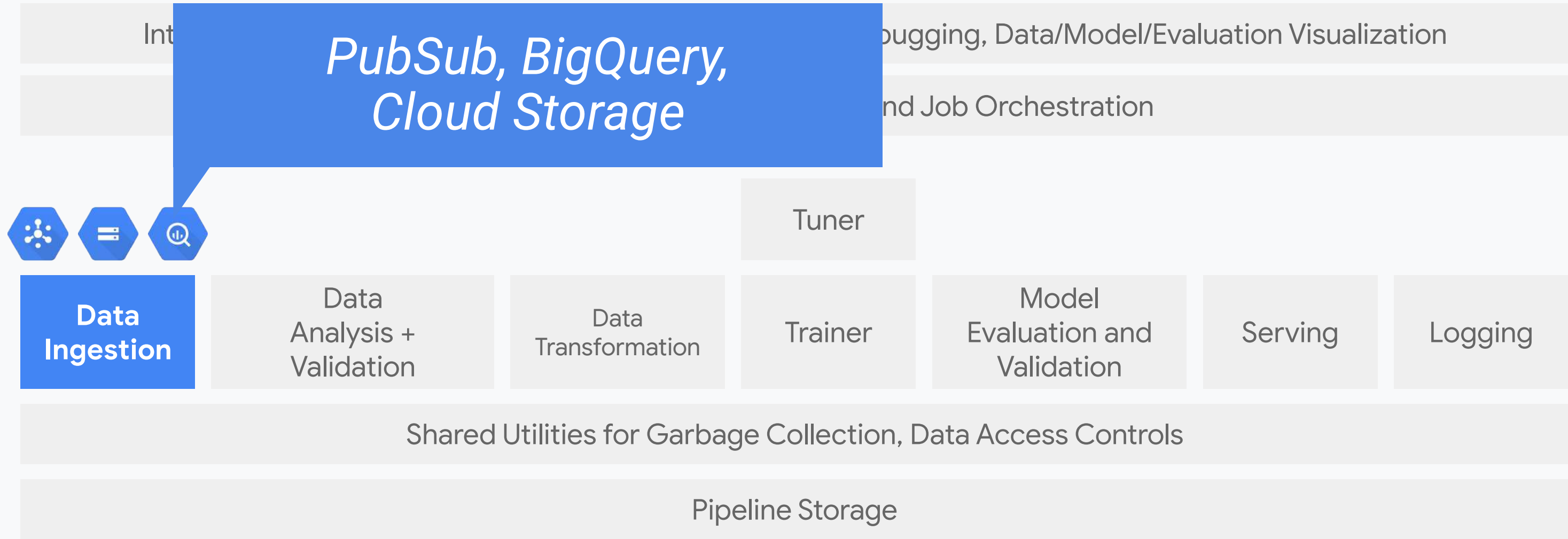
## General Data Ingestion



TFRecord  
CSV



# Production ML System Component: Data Ingestion



Course 2: Production ML Systems

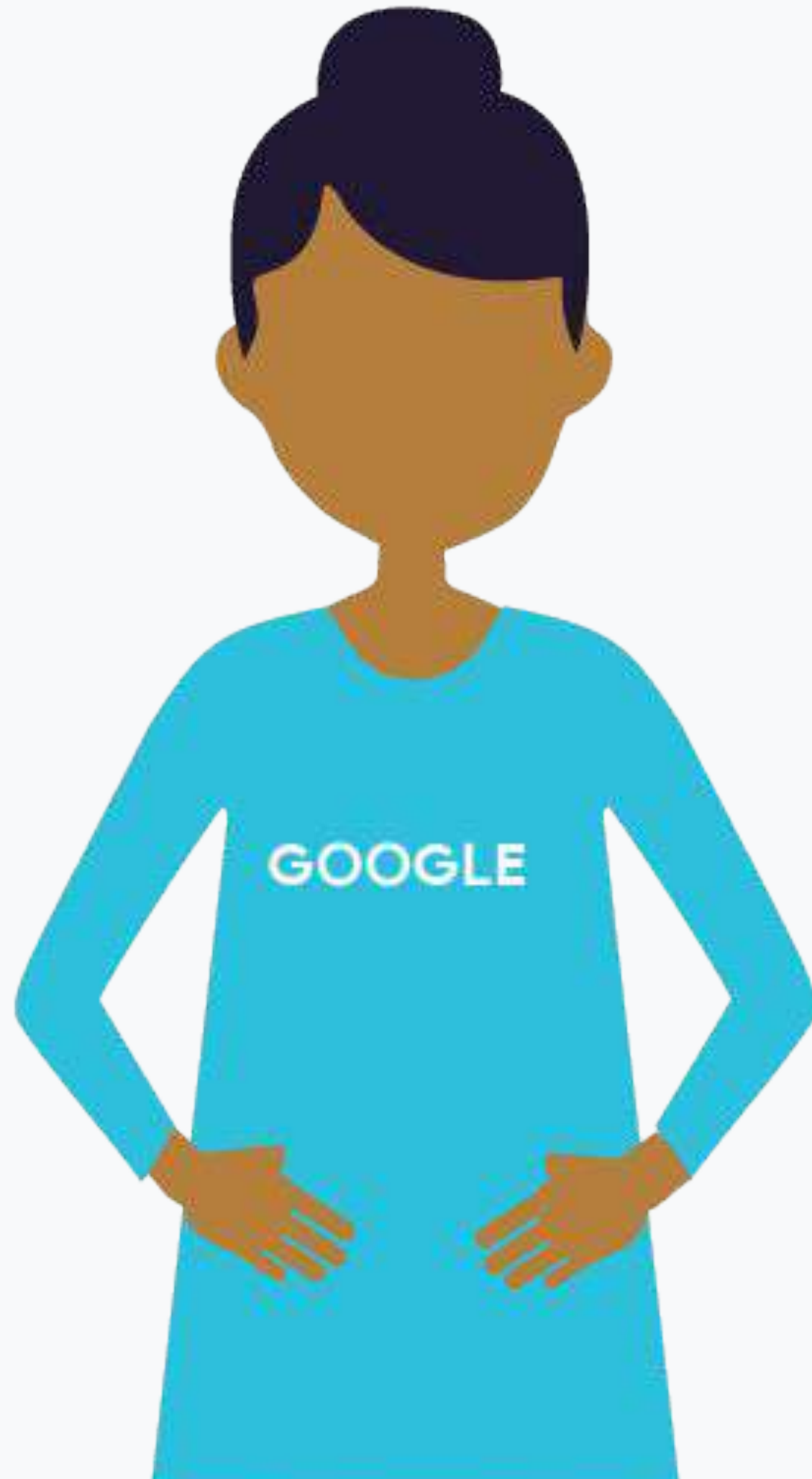
Module 1: Architecting Production ML Systems

Lesson Title: **The Components of an ML System: Data Analysis and Validation**

Presenter: Max Lotstein

Format: Talking Head

Video Name: T-PSML-0\_1\_I3\_the\_components\_of\_an\_ml\_system:\_data\_analysis\_and\_validation\_

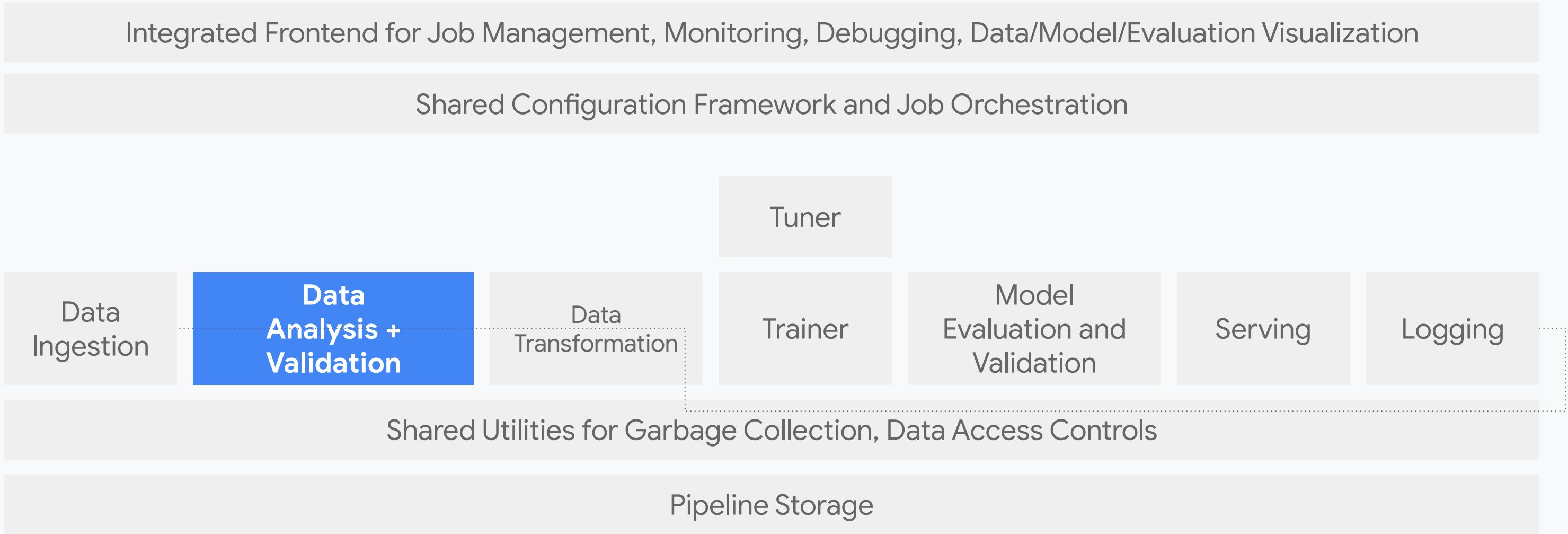


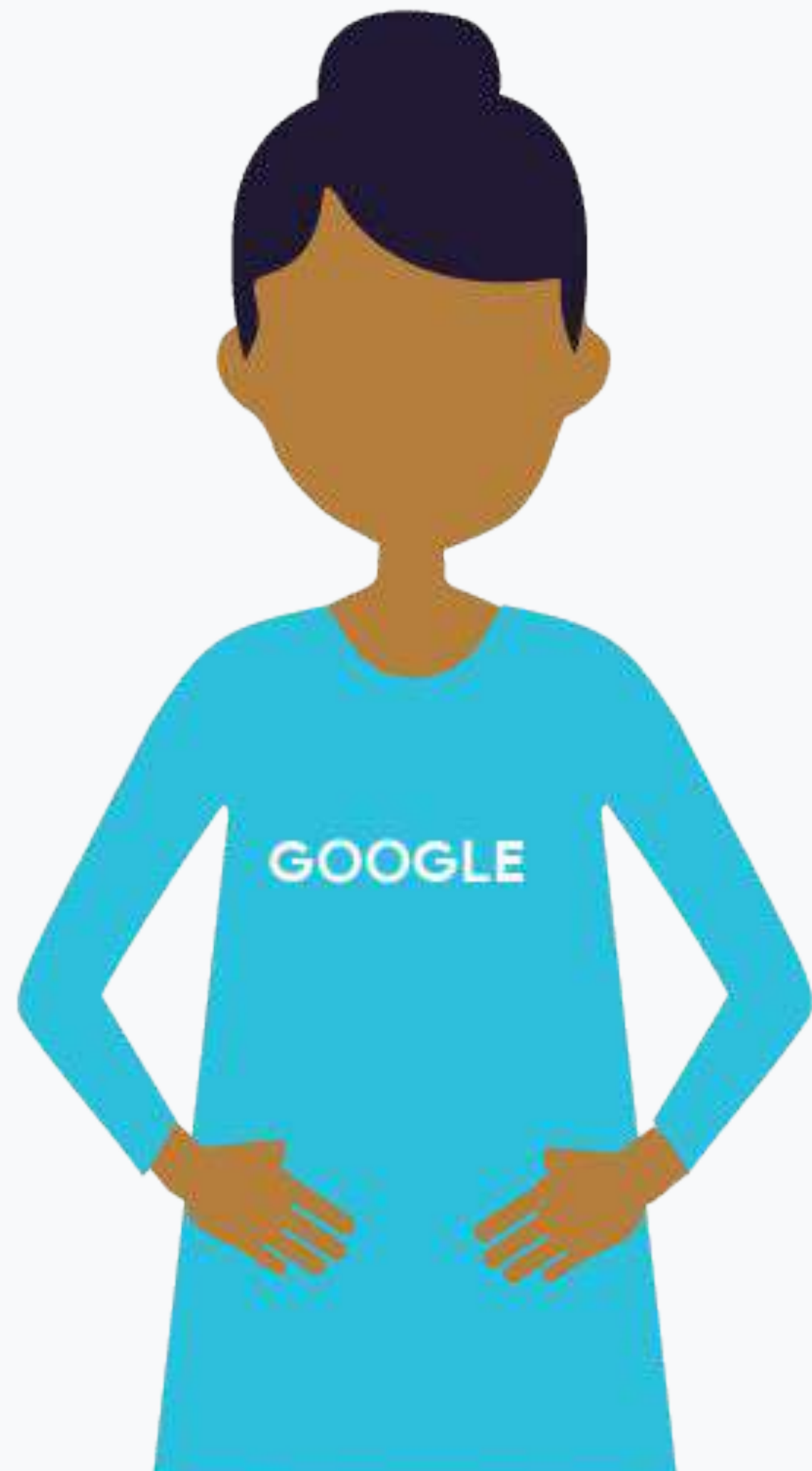
# Data Analysis and Validation





# Production ML System Component: Data Analysis and Validation

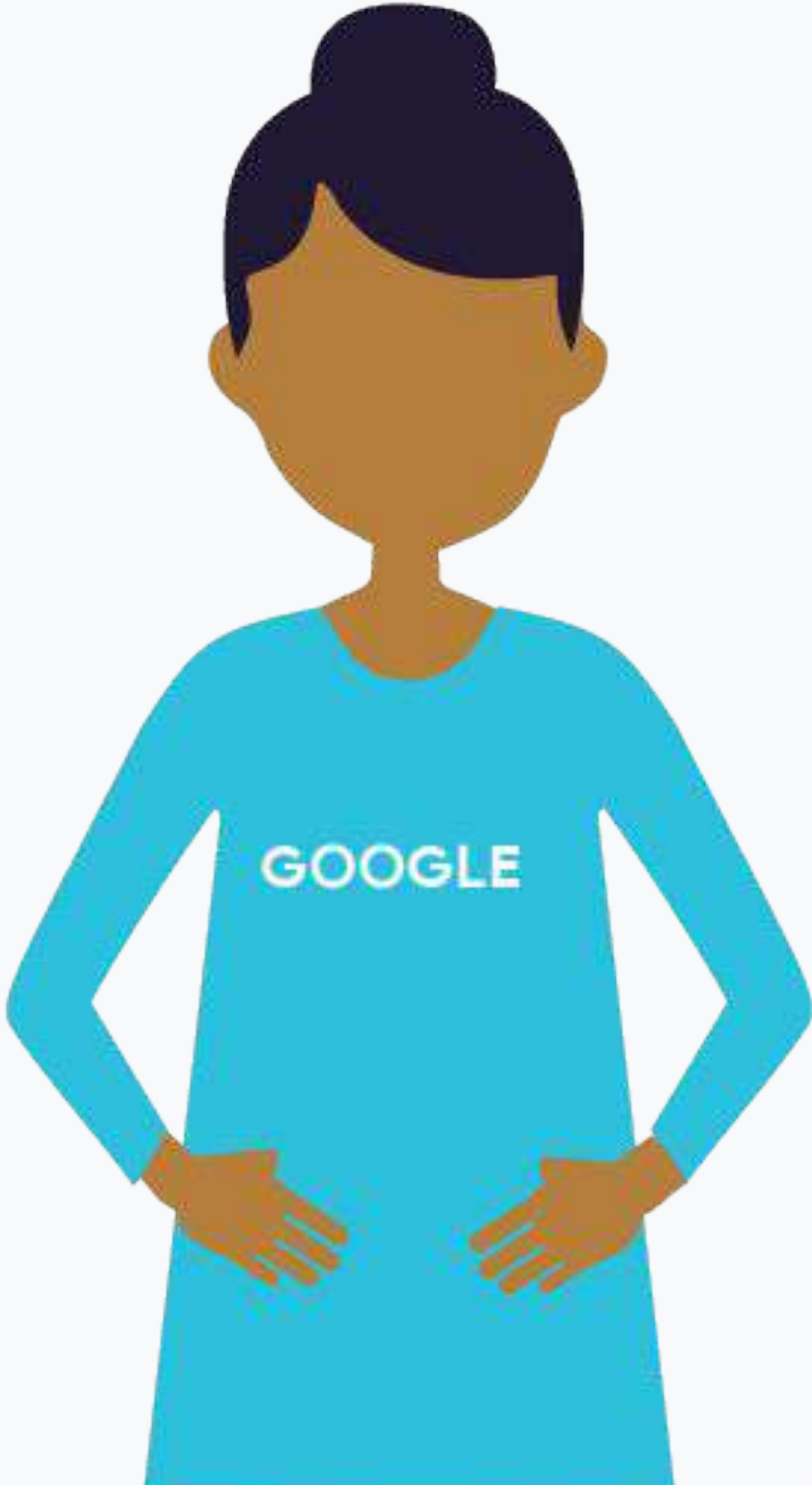




# Data Analysis

Product Number	Product Name
112	Blue T-Shirt
231	Dog Frisbee
1333	Mobile Phone Charge

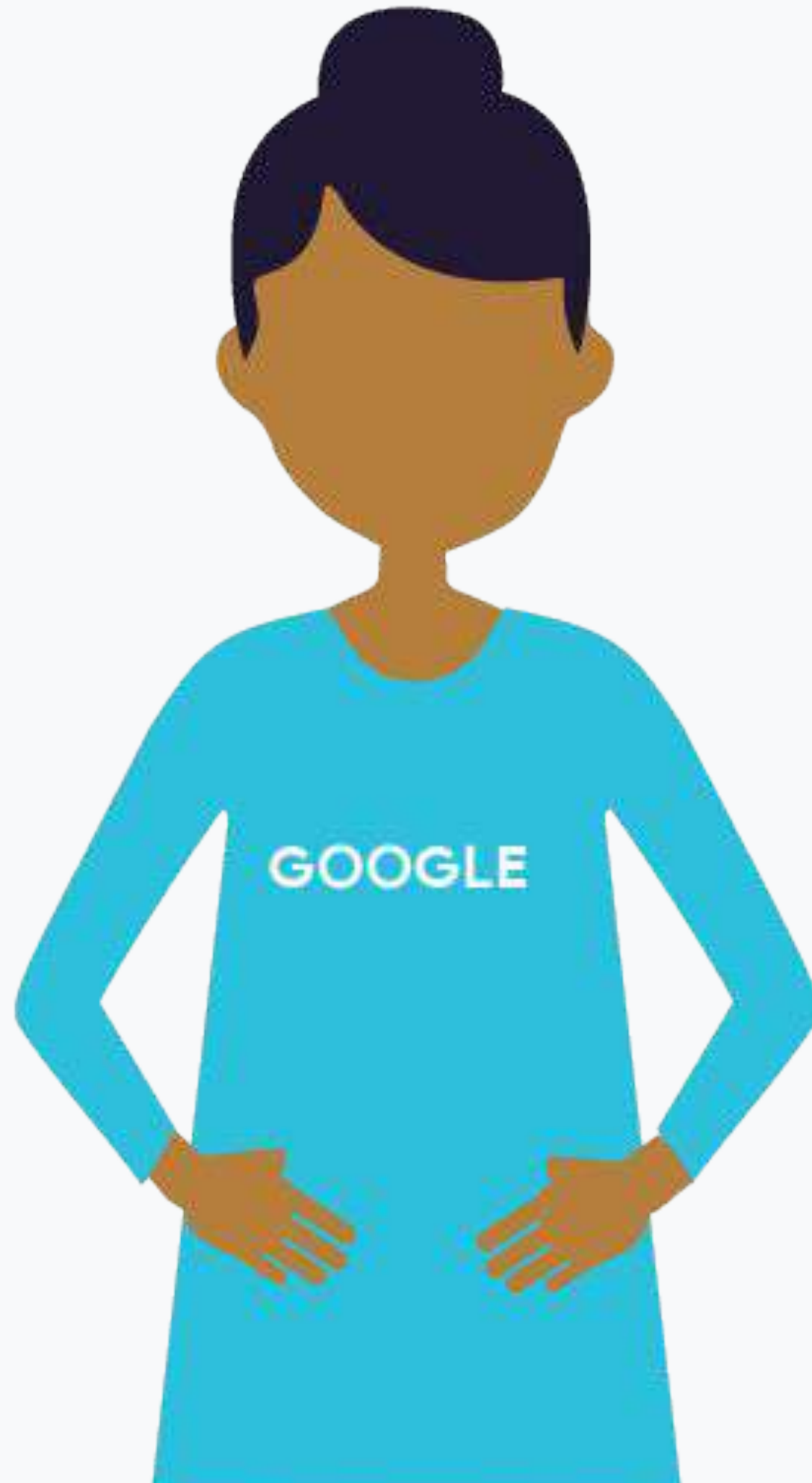




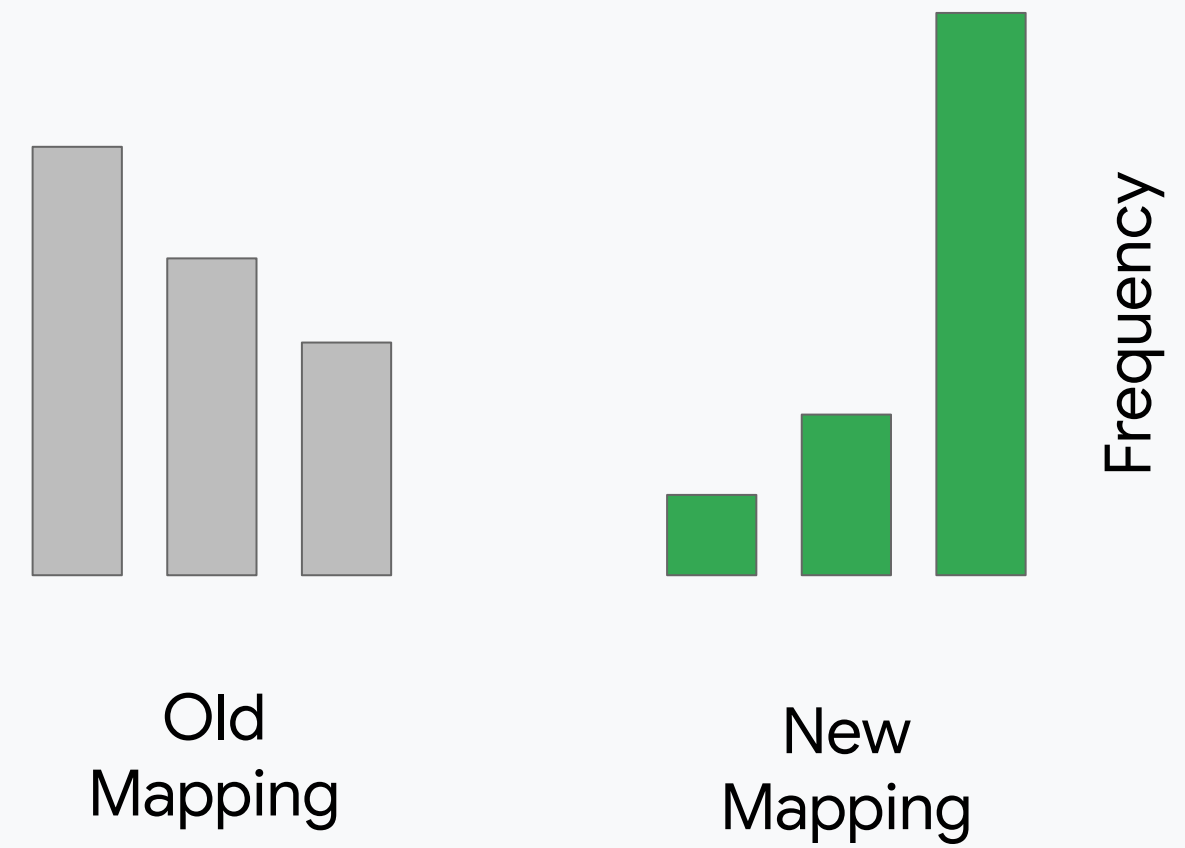
# Data Analysis

Product Number	Product Number	Product Name
112	231	Blue T-Shirt
231	231231231	Dog Frisbee
1333	112	Mobile Phone Charger





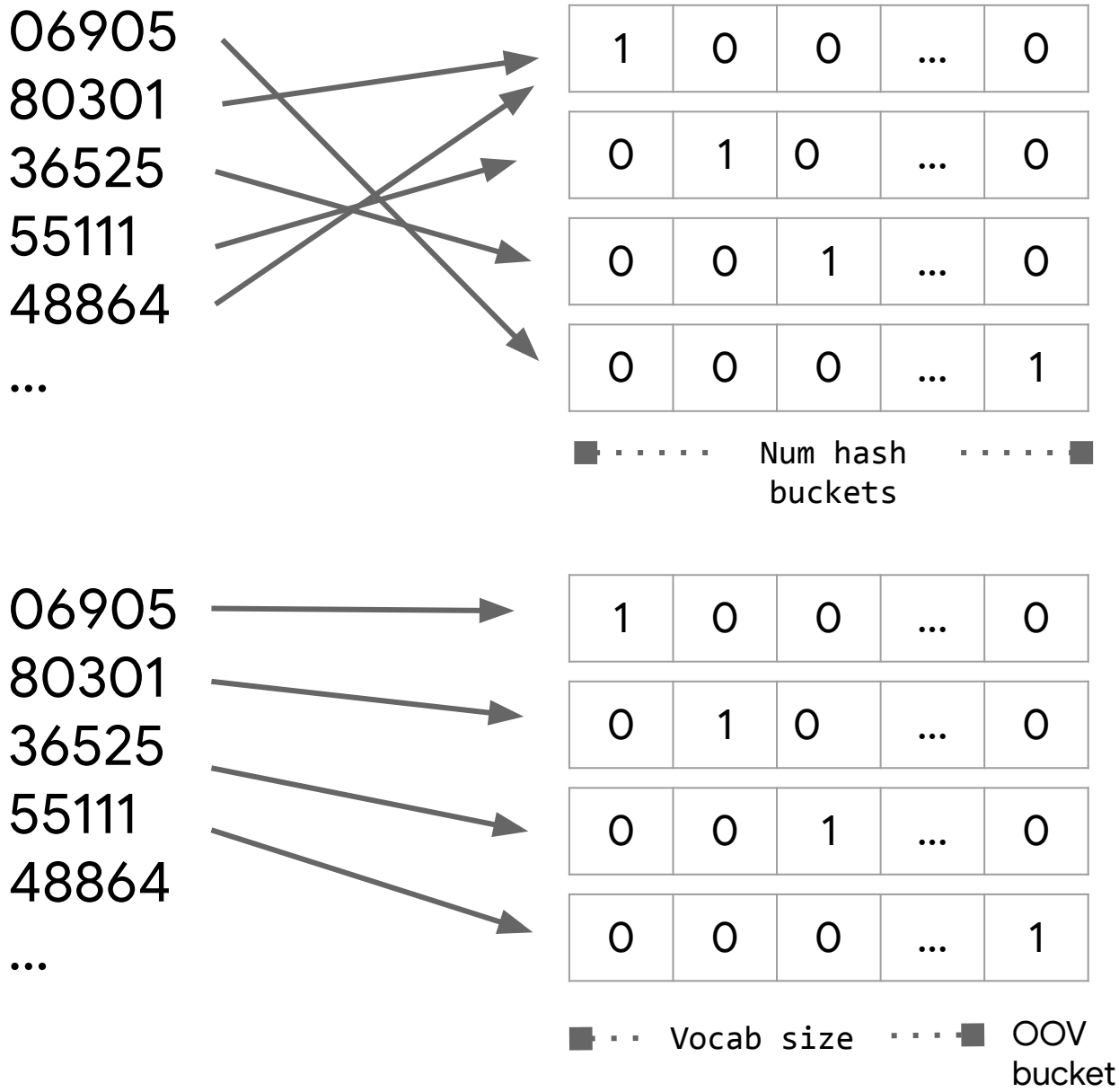
## Data Analysis

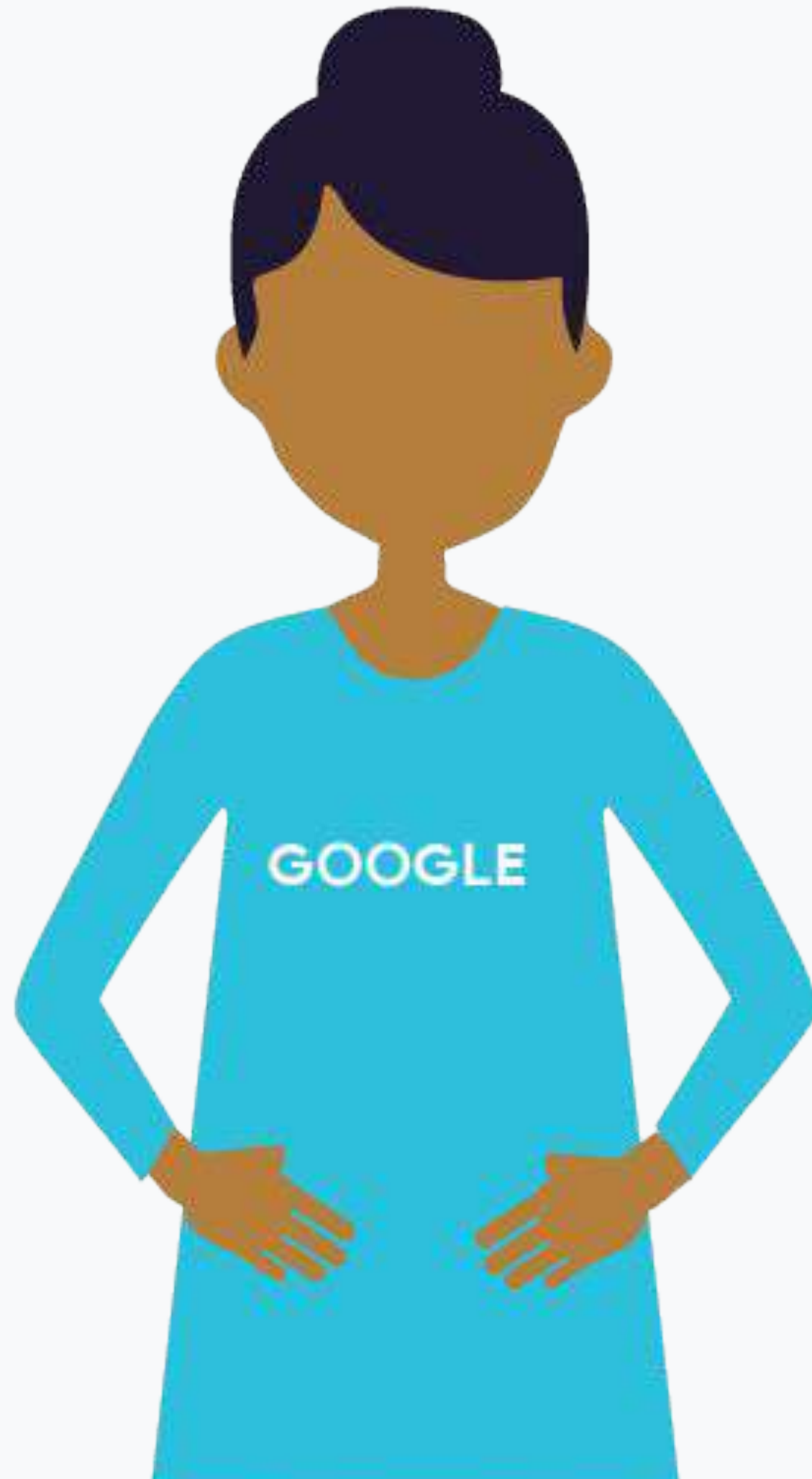


# Data Analysis

Source Domain

Representation

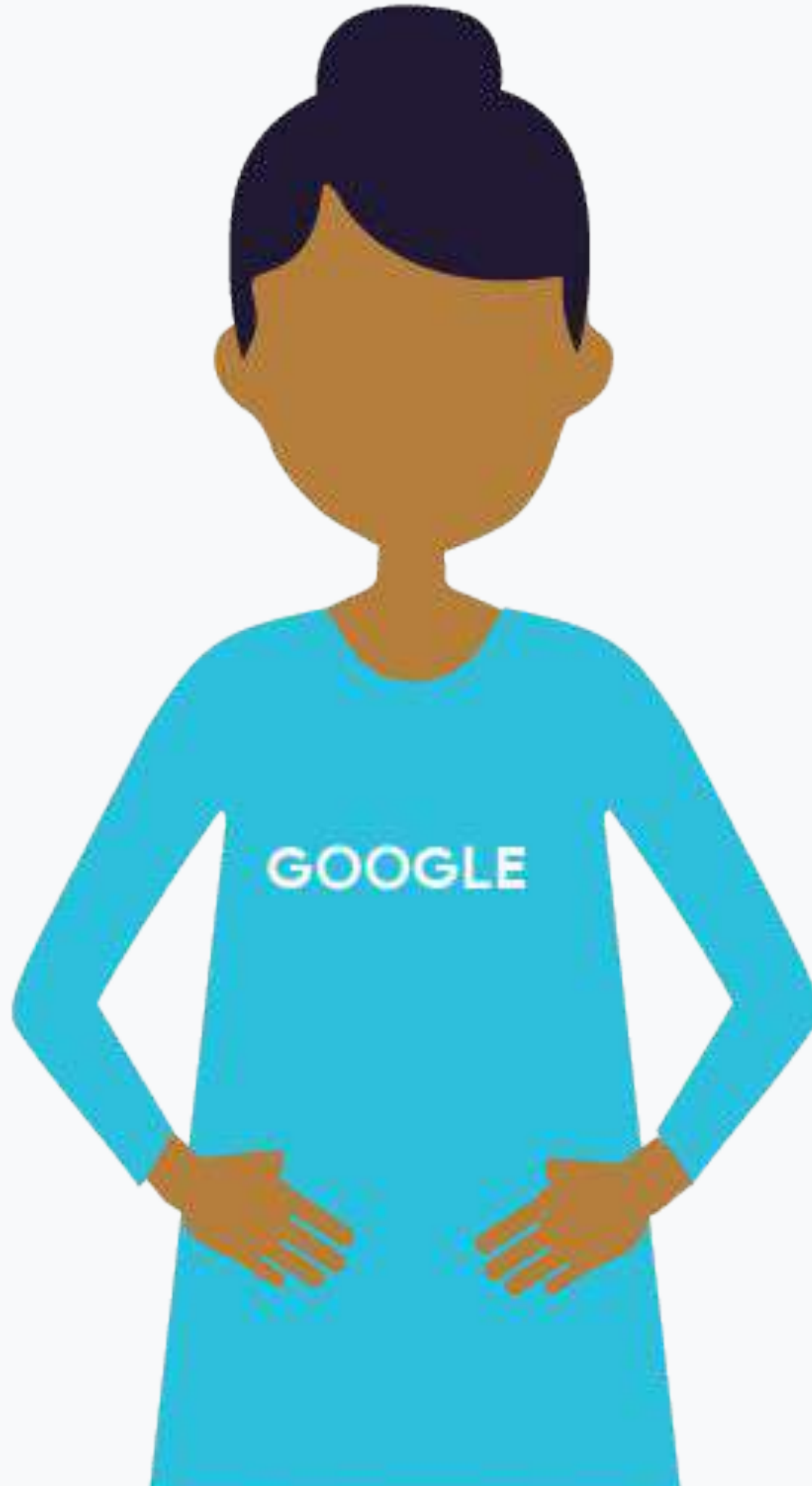




Data Validation:  
Is the data healthy or not?



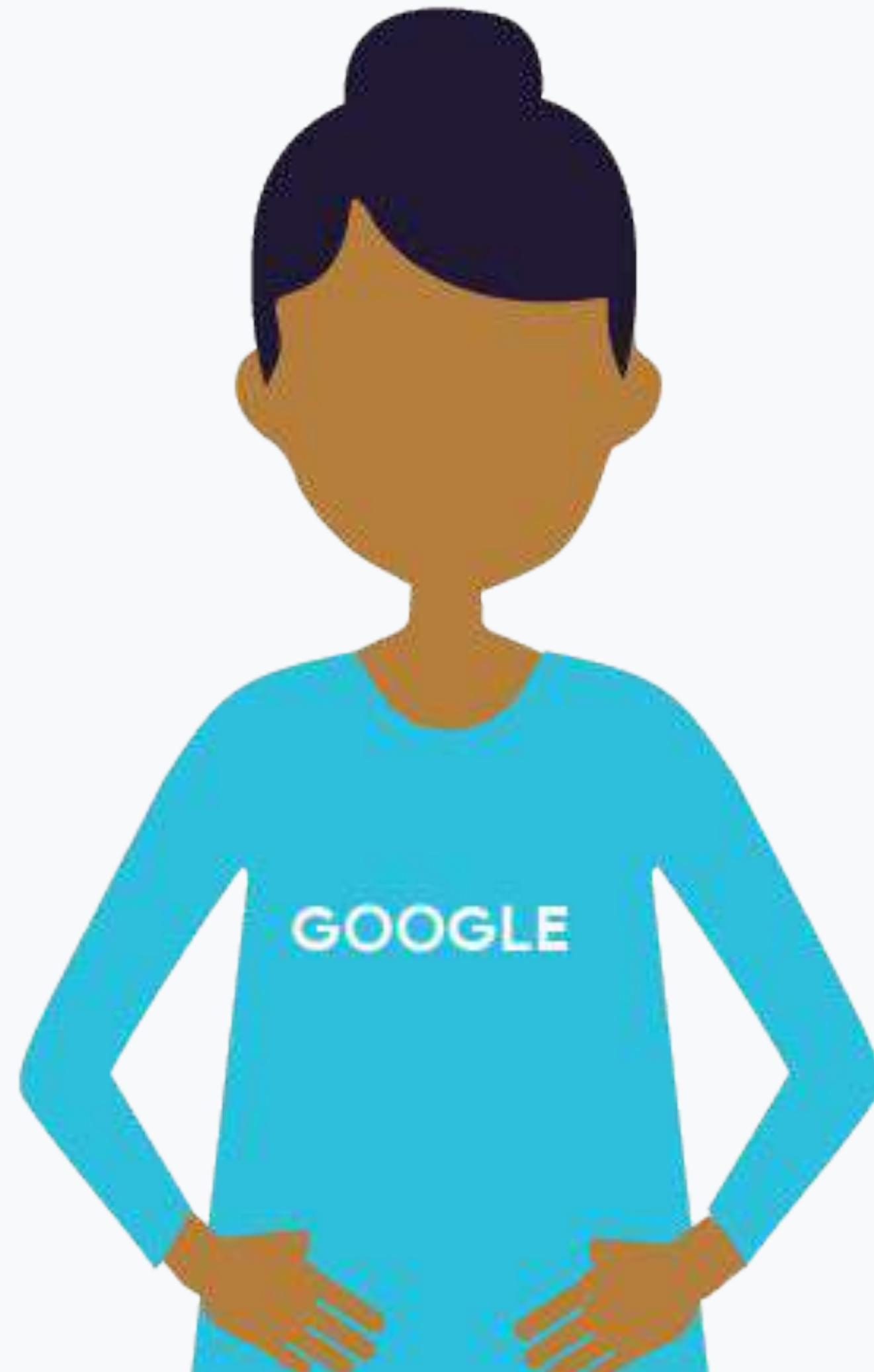


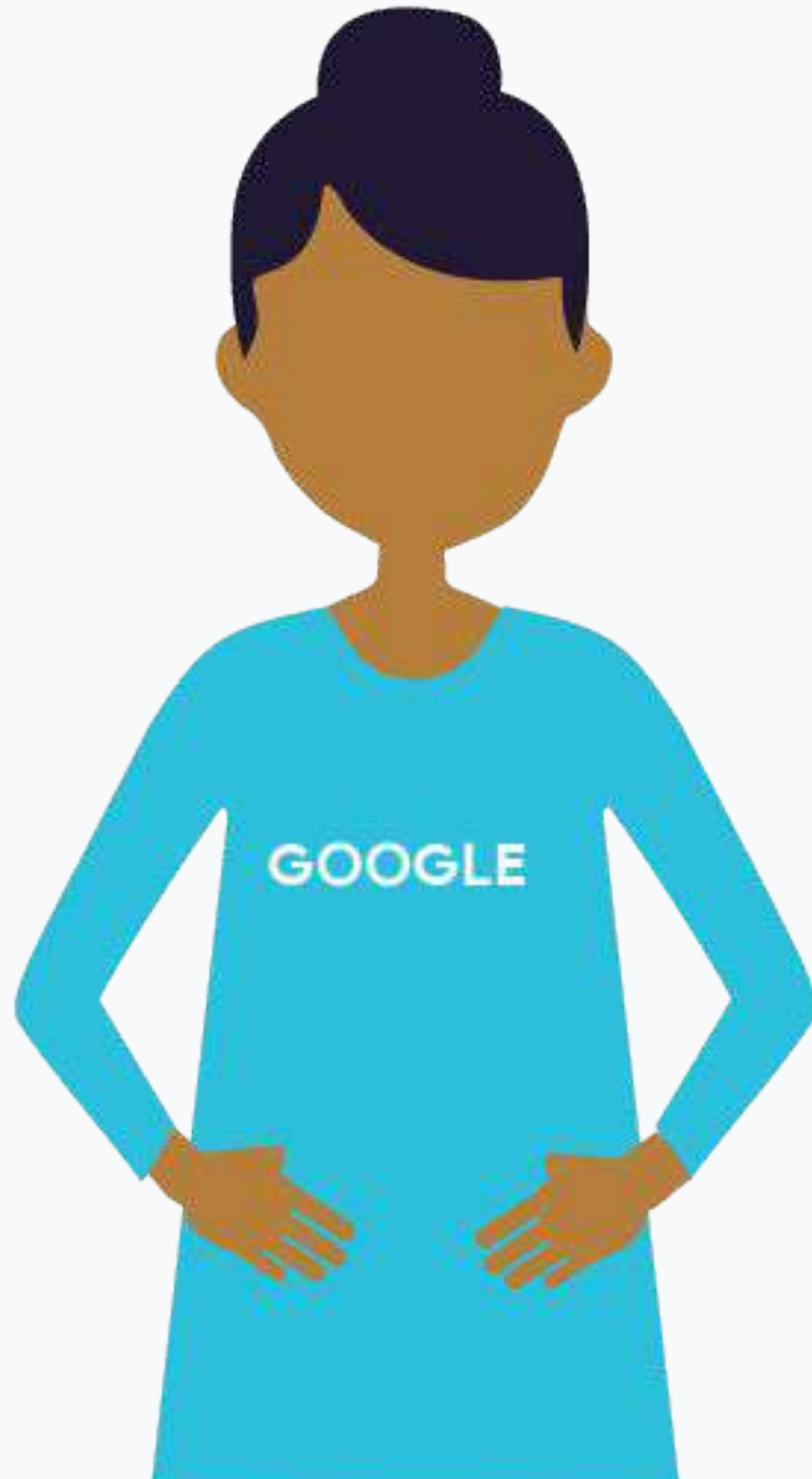


## Data Validation: Is the data healthy or not?

- 1) Is the new distribution similar enough to the old one?
- 2) Are all expected features present?
- 3) Are any unexpected features present?
- 4) Does the feature have the expected type?
- 5) Does an expected proportion of the examples contain the feature?
- 6) Do the examples have the expected number of values for feature?

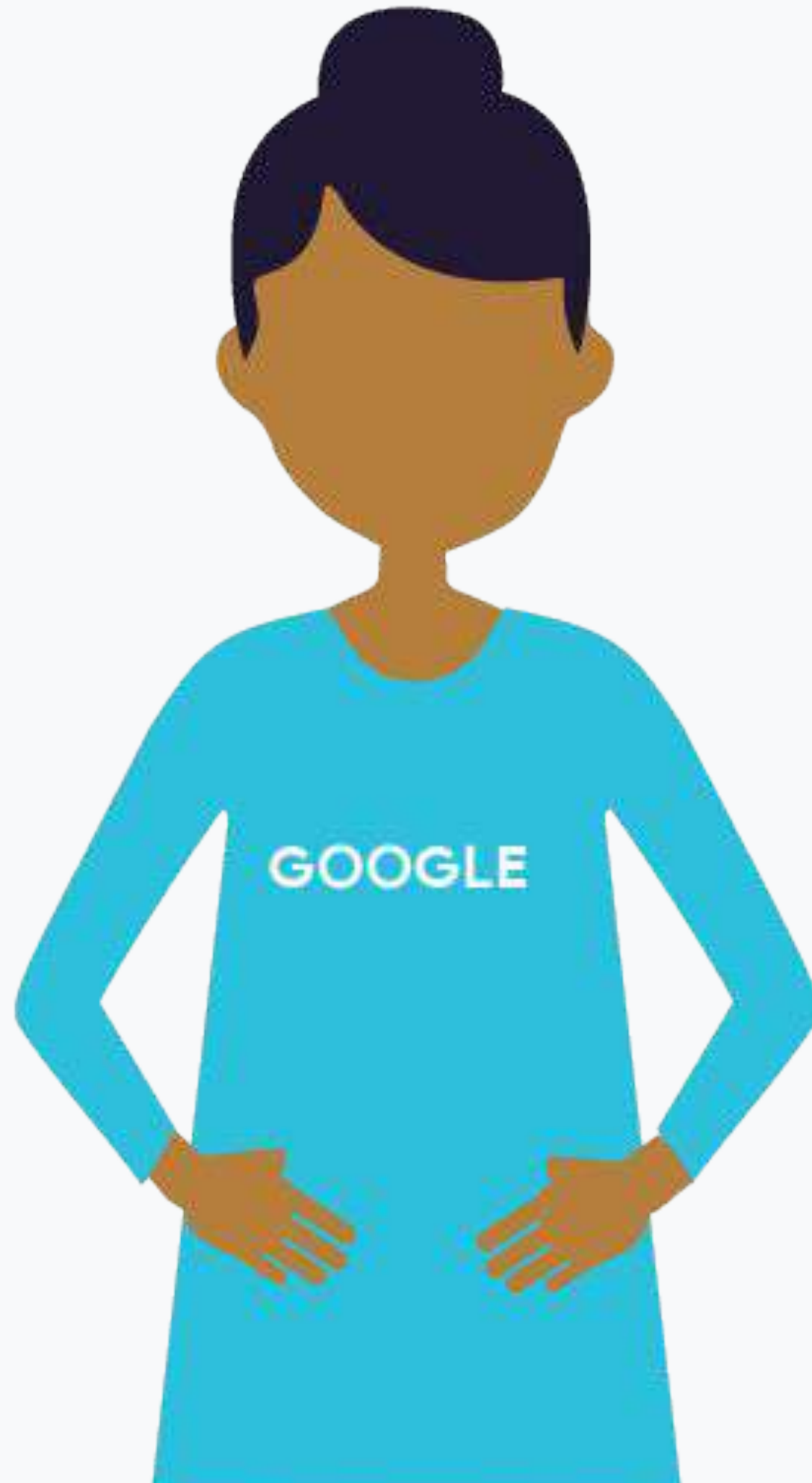






## Data Validation



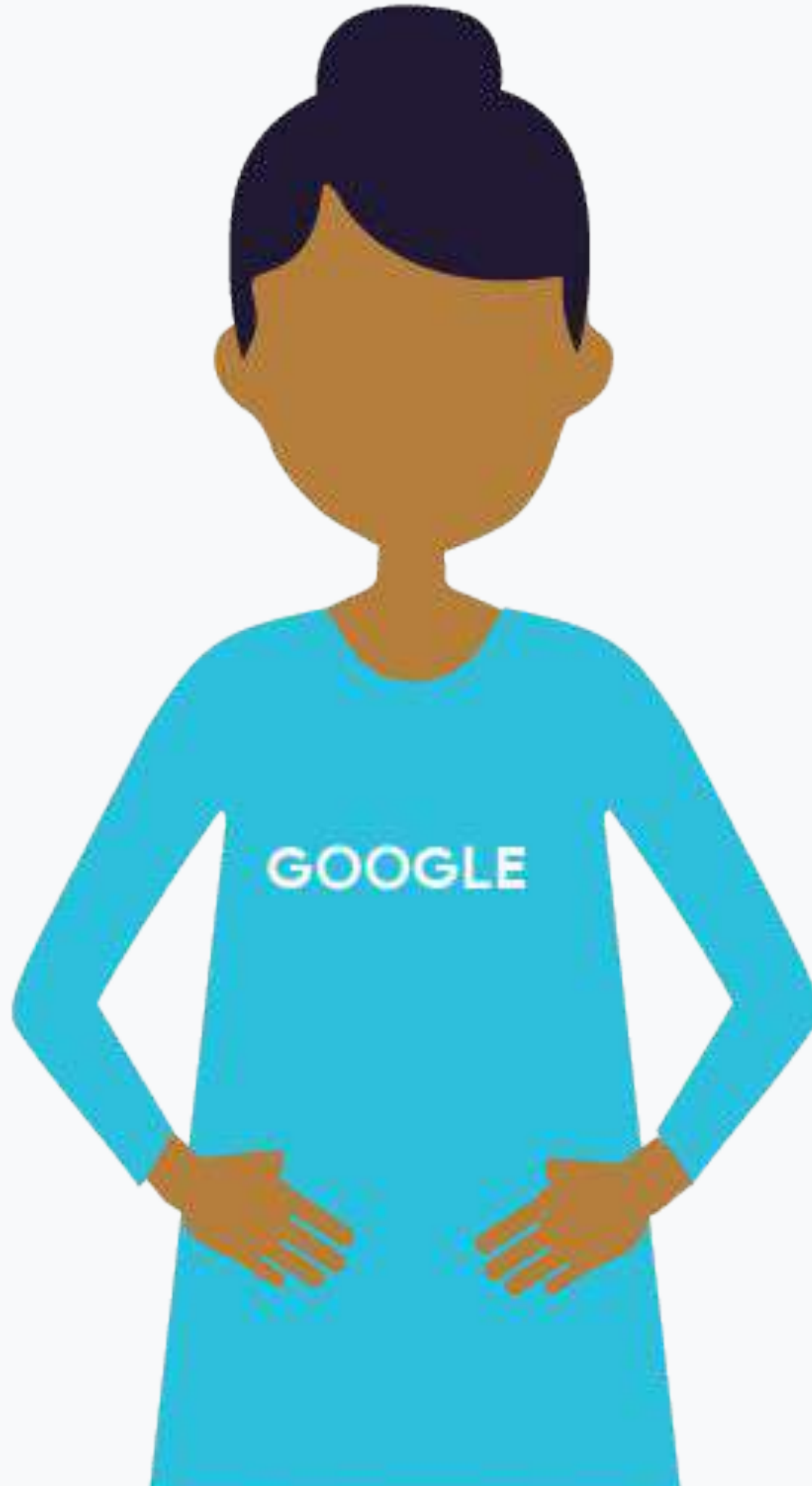


# Data Validation

1.0





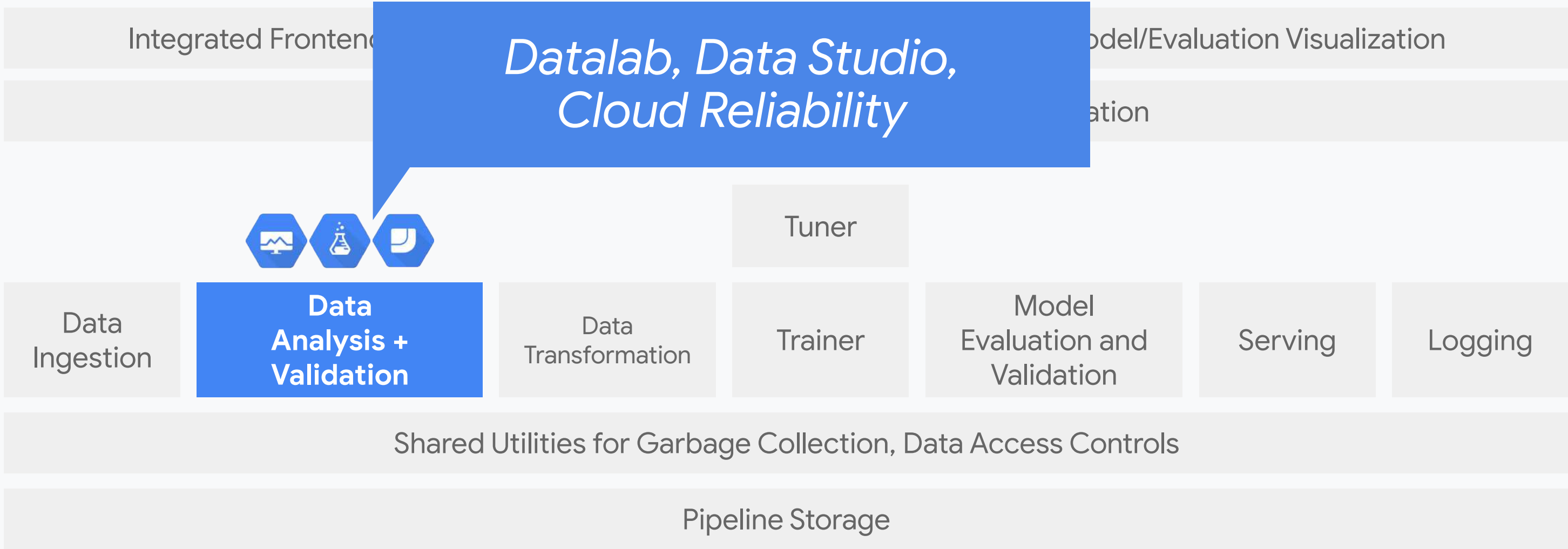


## Quiz: Which tests would catch this error?

- 1) Is the new distribution similar enough to the old one?
- 2) Are all expected features present?
- 3) Are any unexpected features present?
- 4) Does the feature have the expected type?
- 5) Does an expected proportion of the examples contain the feature?
- 6) Do the examples have the expected number of values for the feature?



# Production ML System Component: Data Analysis and Validation





Course 2: Production ML Systems

Module 1: Architecting Production ML Systems

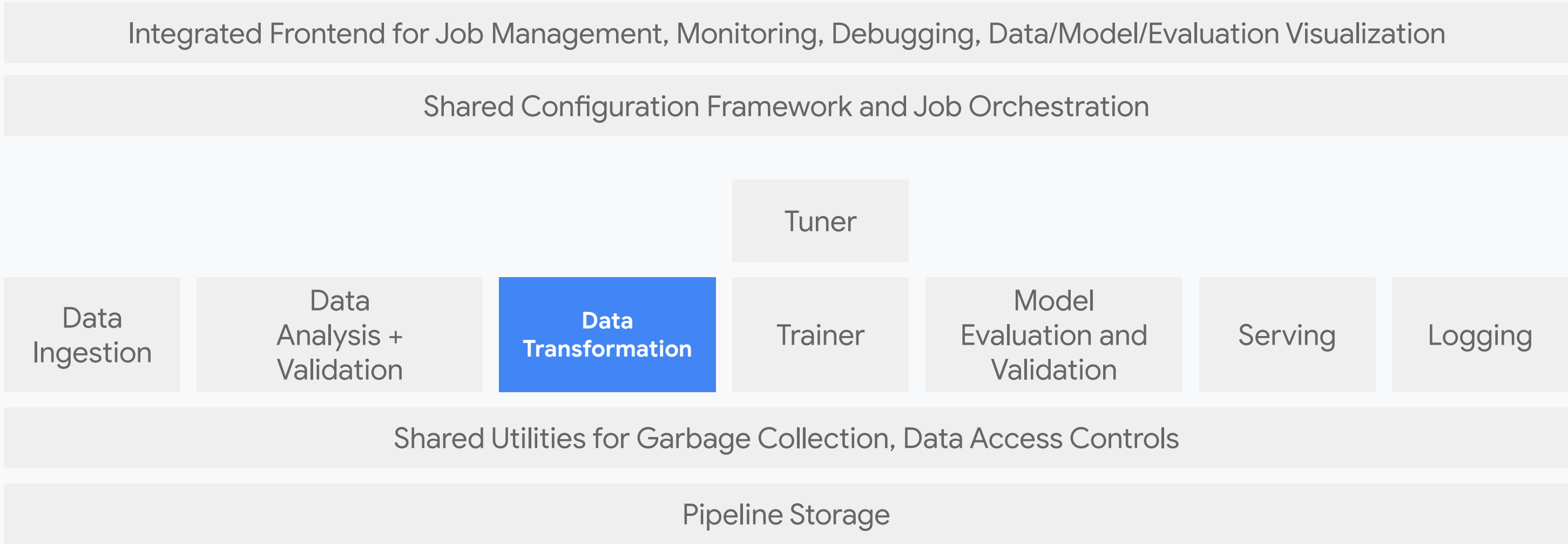
Lesson Title: **The Components of an ML System: Data Transformation + Trainer**

Presenter: Max Lotstein

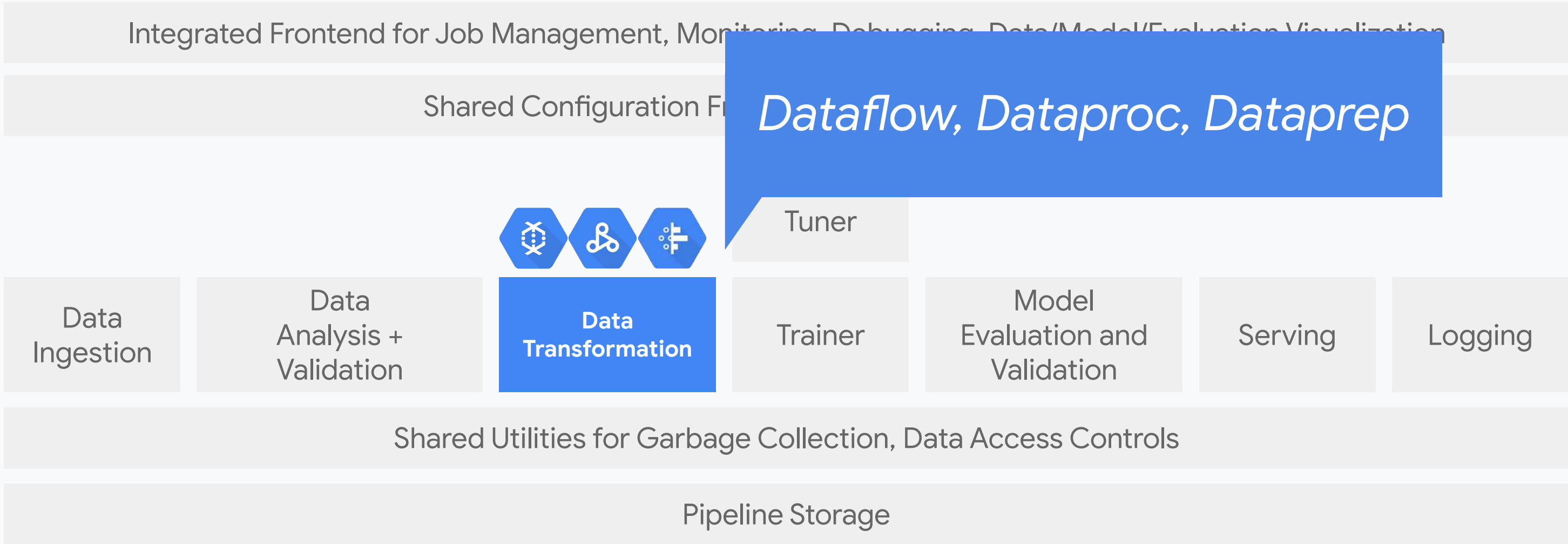
Format: Talking Head

Video Name: T-PSML-O\_1\_I4\_the\_components\_of\_an\_ml\_system:\_data\_transformation+\_trainer

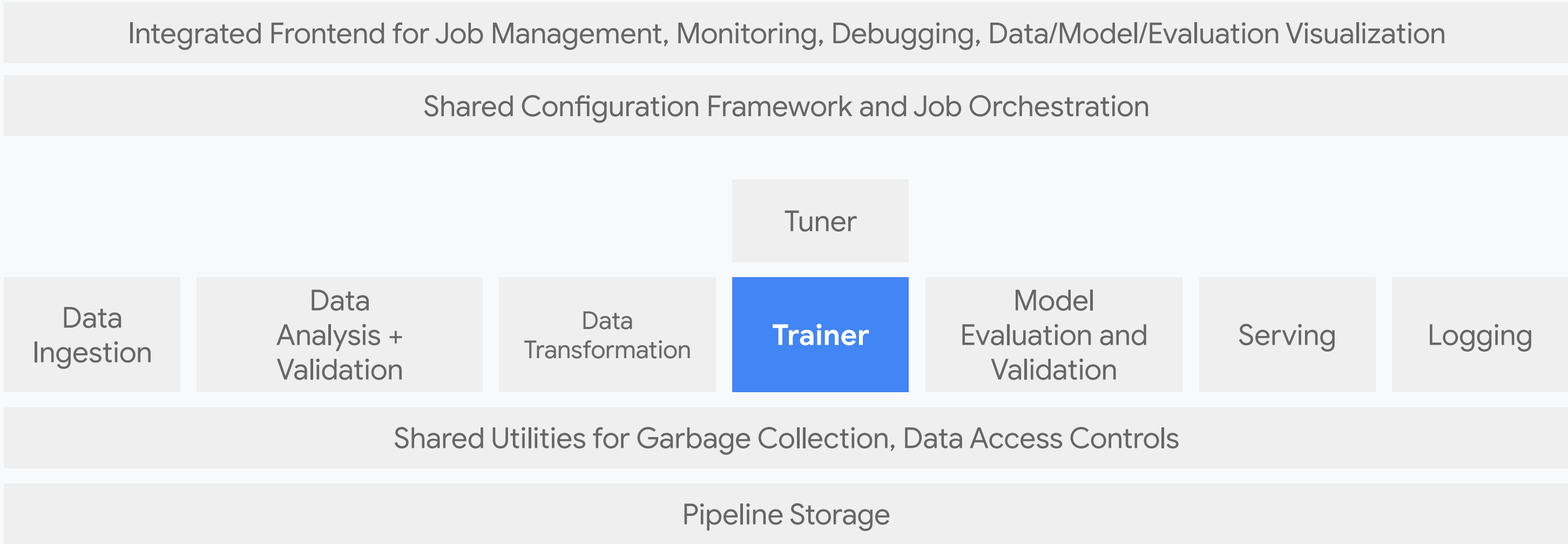
# Production ML System Component: Data Transformation



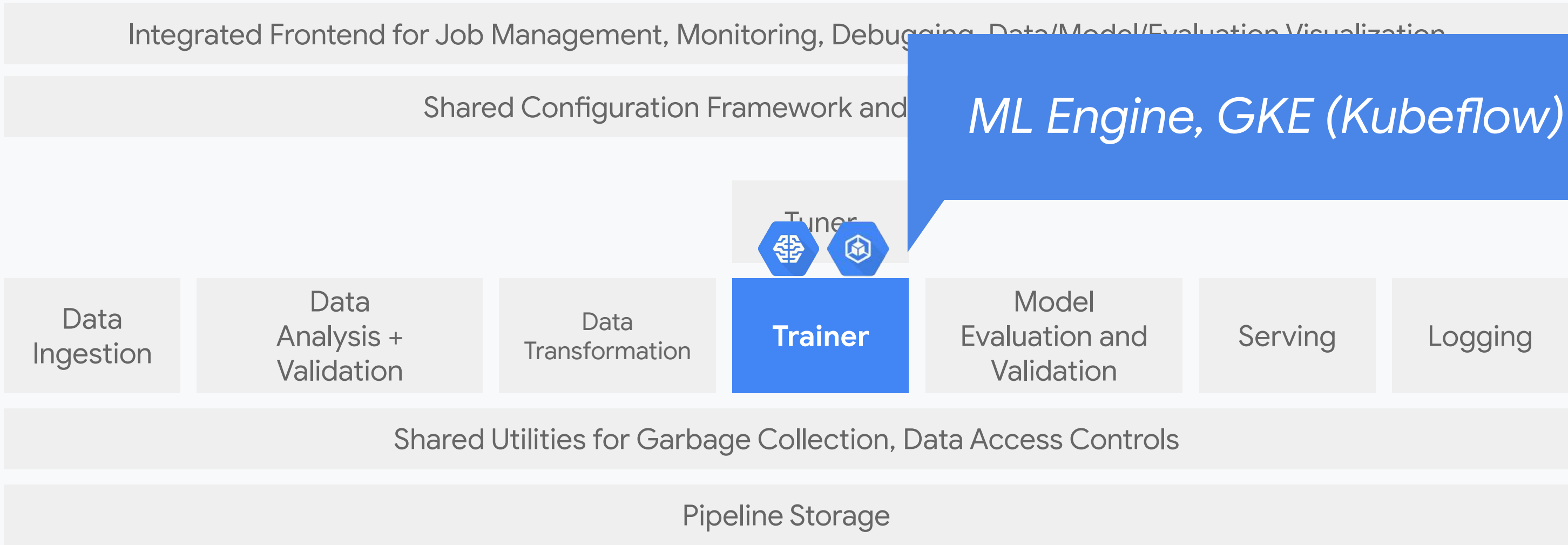
# Production ML System Component: Data Transformation

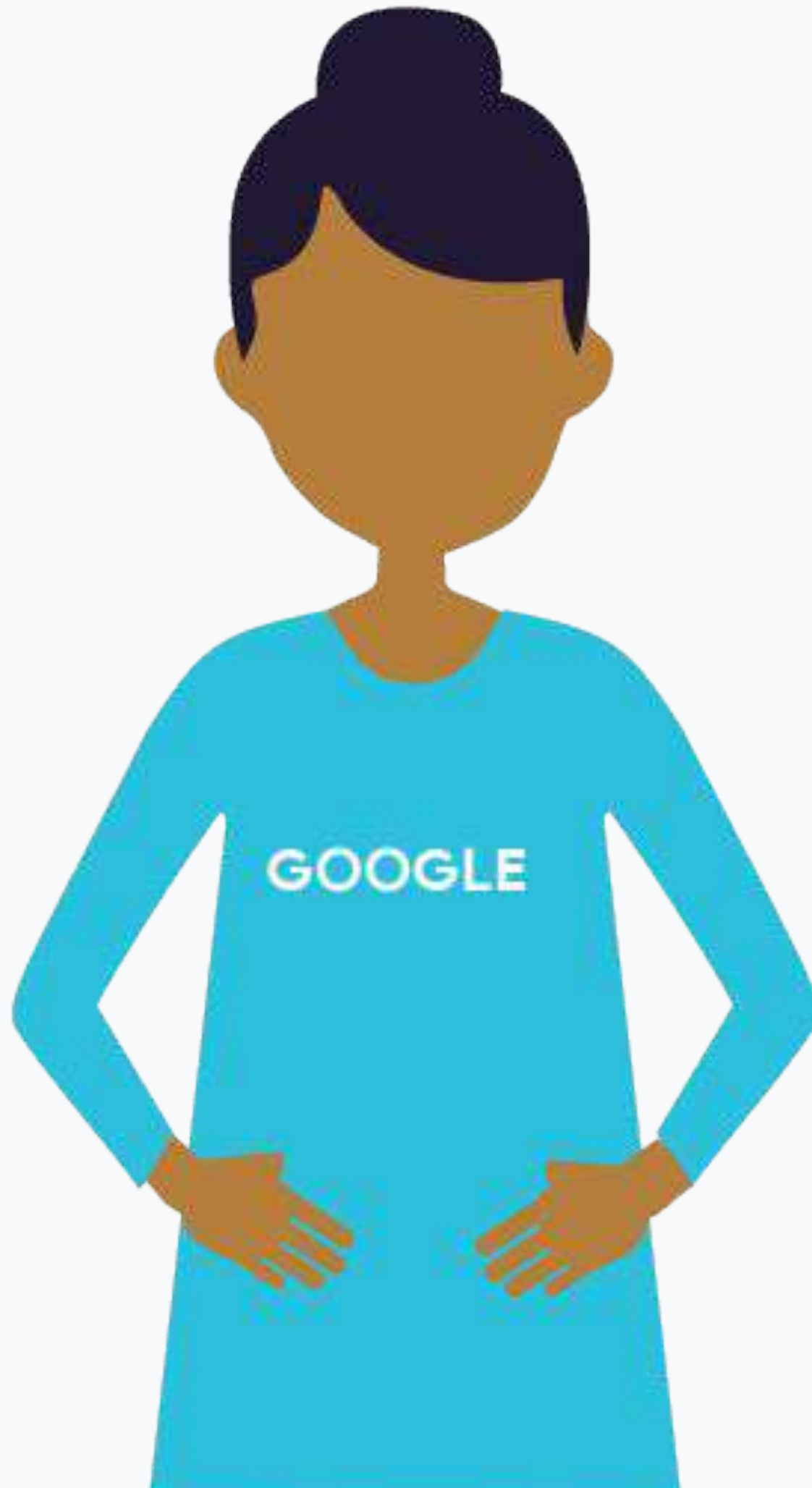


# Production ML System Component: Trainer



# Production ML System Component: Trainer





## Cloud ML Engine

- 1) Scalable
- 2) Integrated with Tuner, Logging, Serving components
- 3) Experiment-oriented
- 4) Open



Course 2: Production ML Systems

Module 1: Architecting Production ML Systems

Lesson Title: **The Components of an ML System: Tuner + Model Evaluation and Validation**

Presenter: Max Lotstein

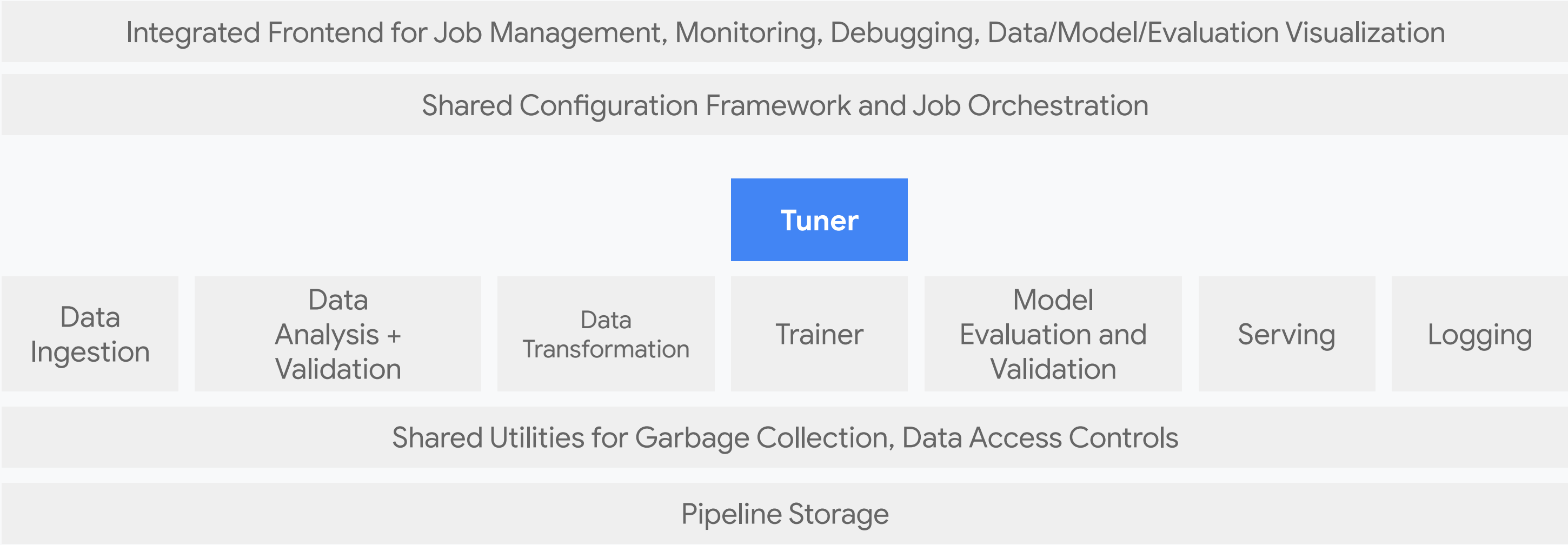
Format: Talking Head

Video Name

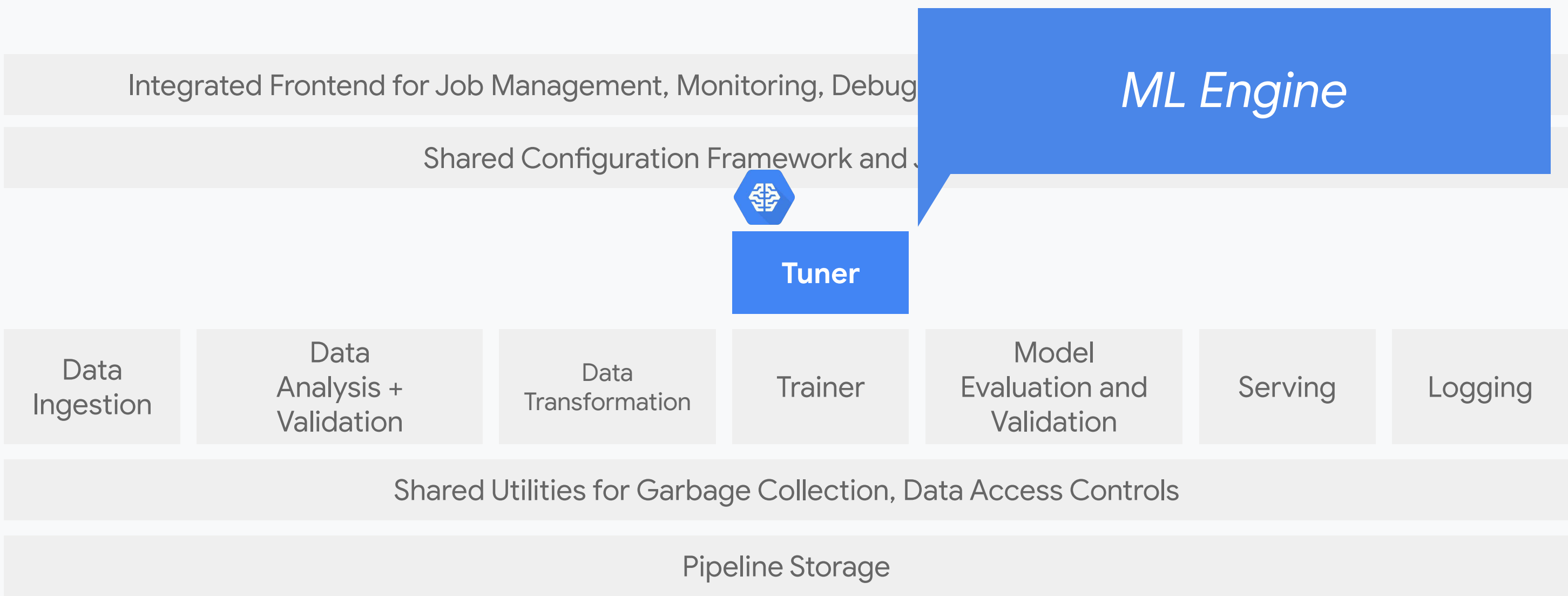
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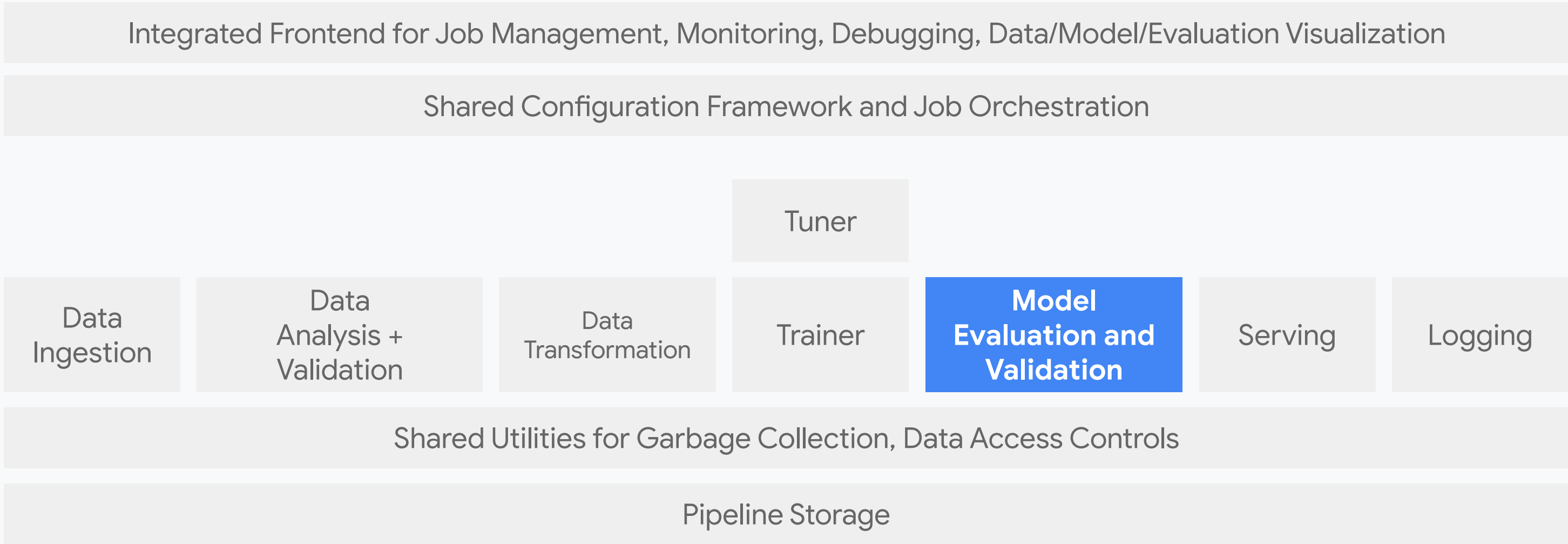
# Production ML System Component: Tuner

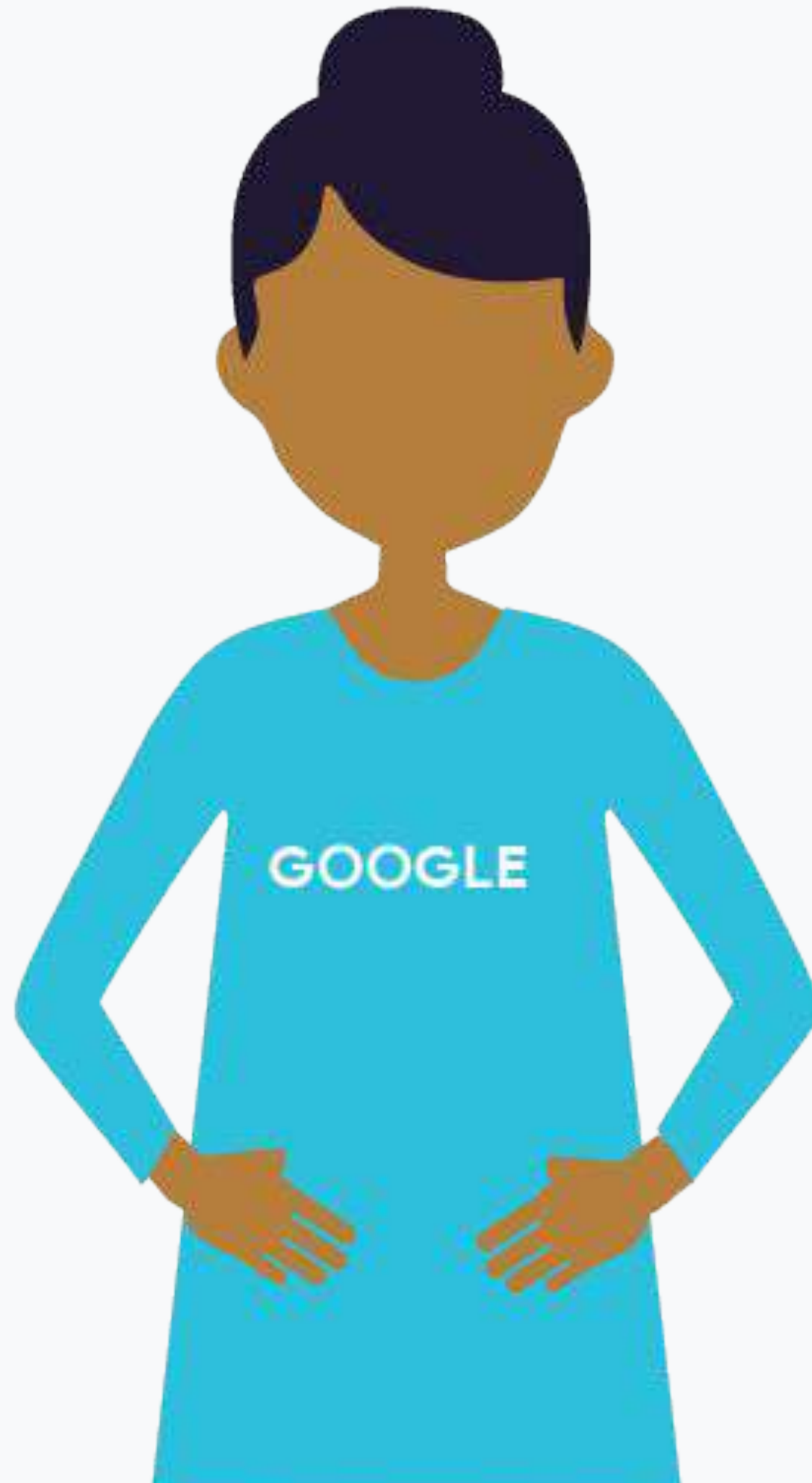


# Production ML System Component: Tuner



# Production ML System Component: Model Evaluation and Validation





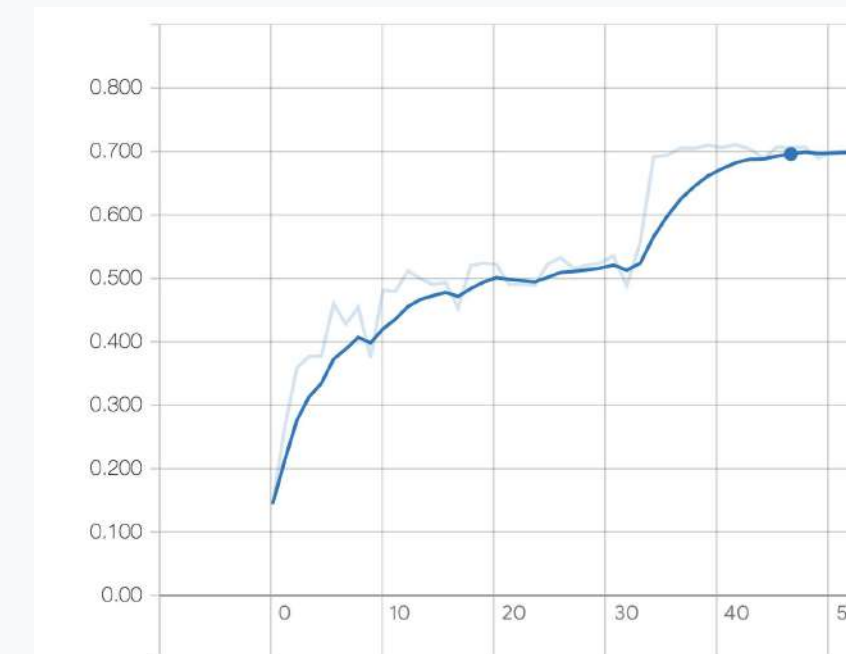
A good model is hard to find

**Model Safeness**



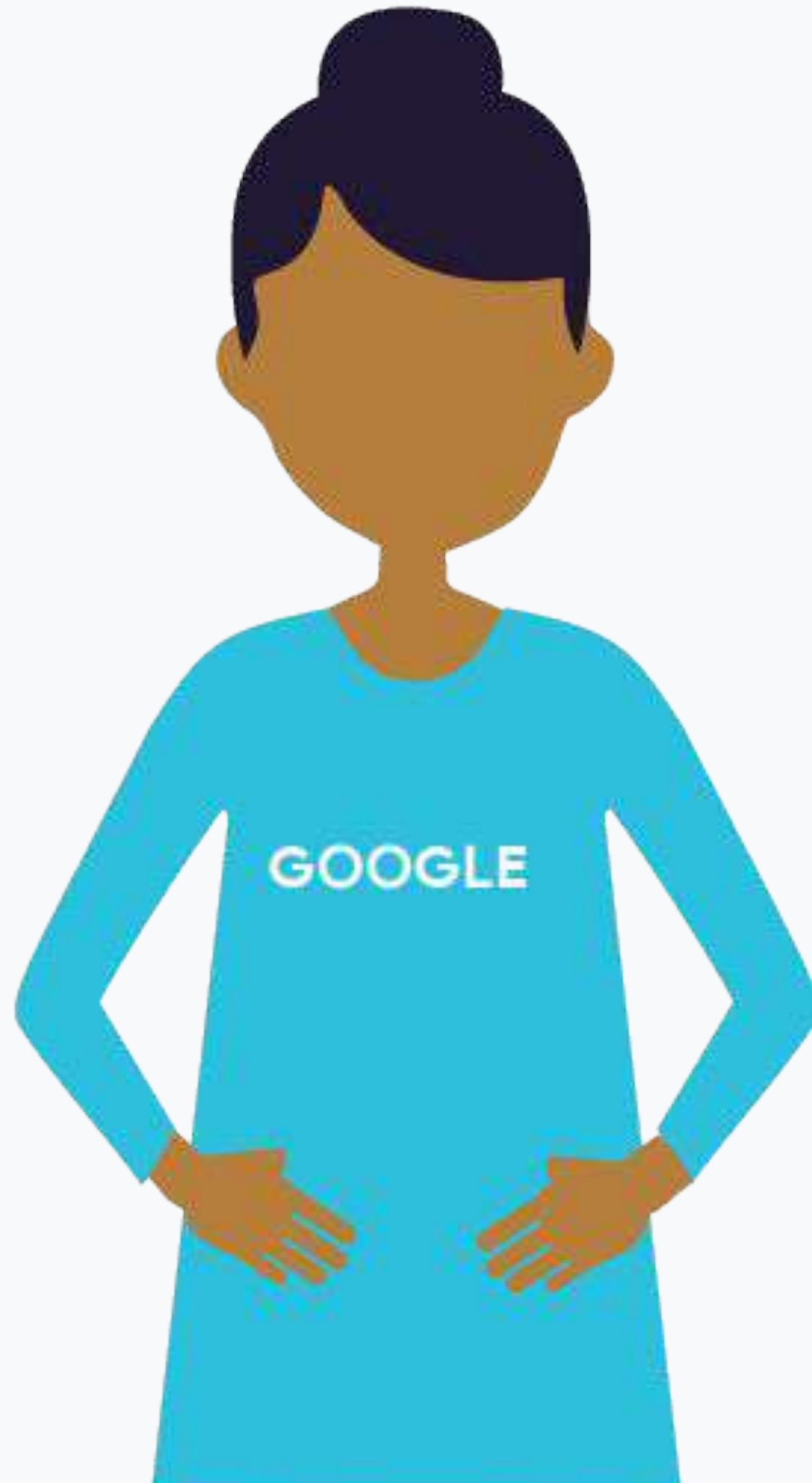
Likelihood to crash

**Prediction Quality**

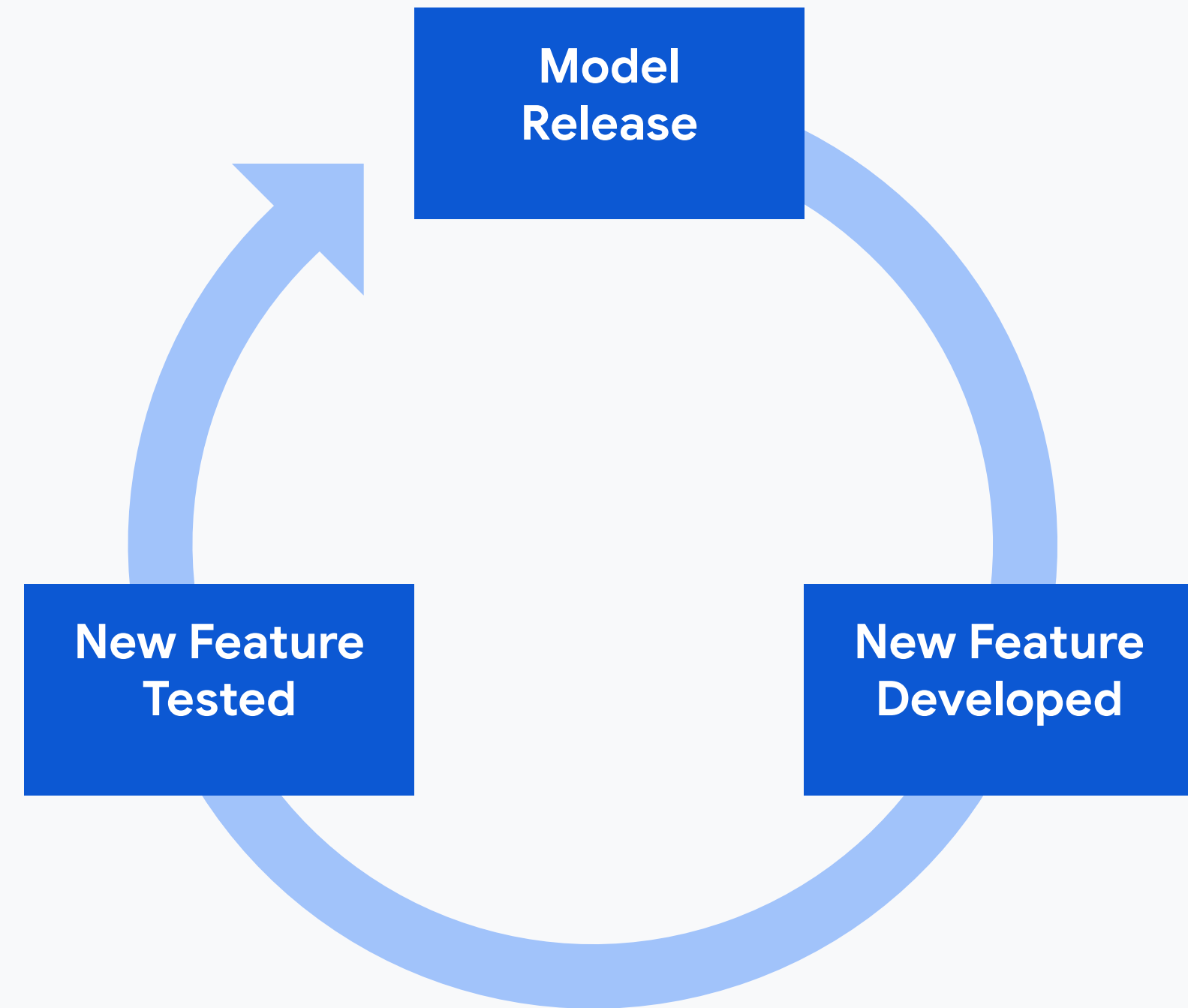


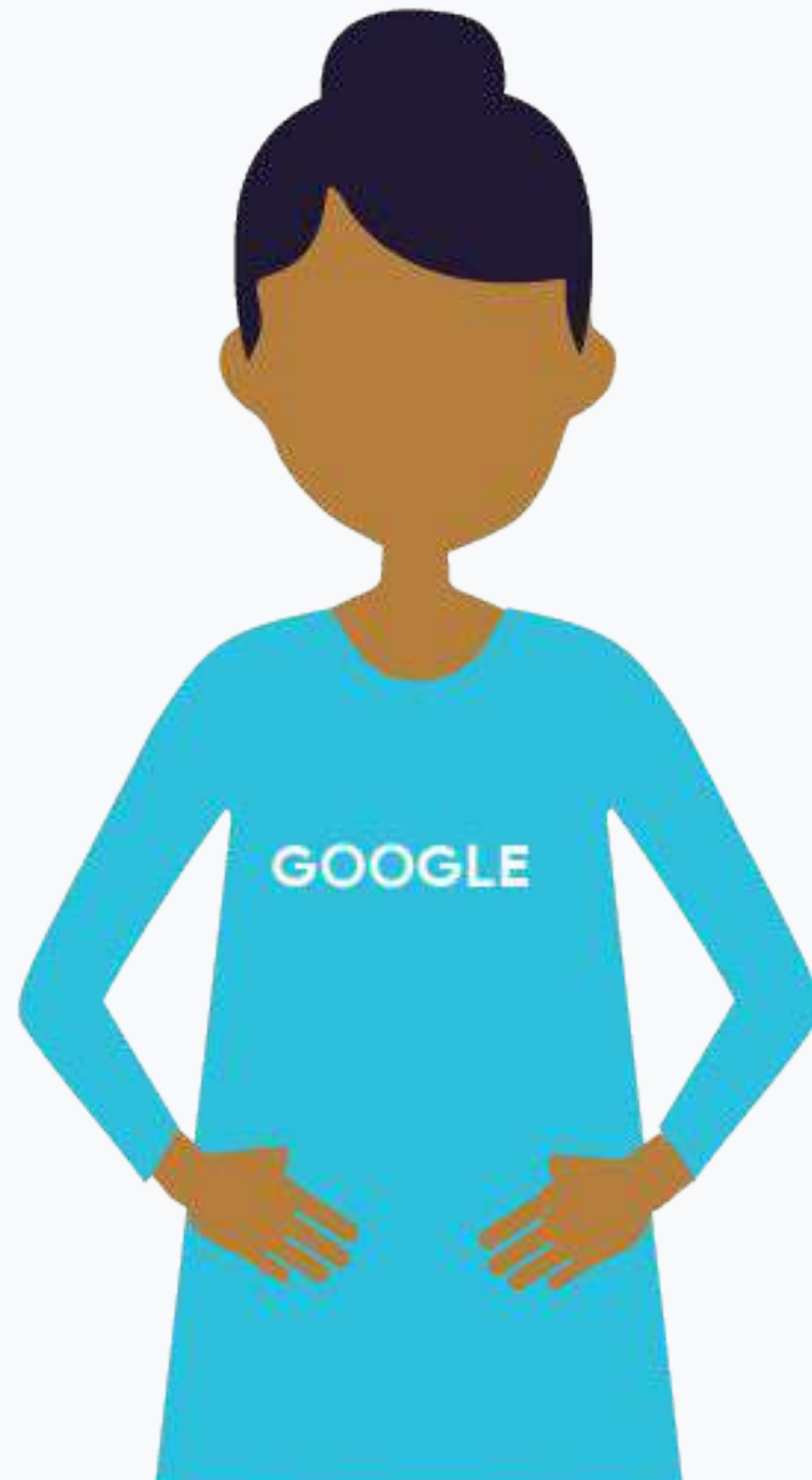
Accuracy vs Time



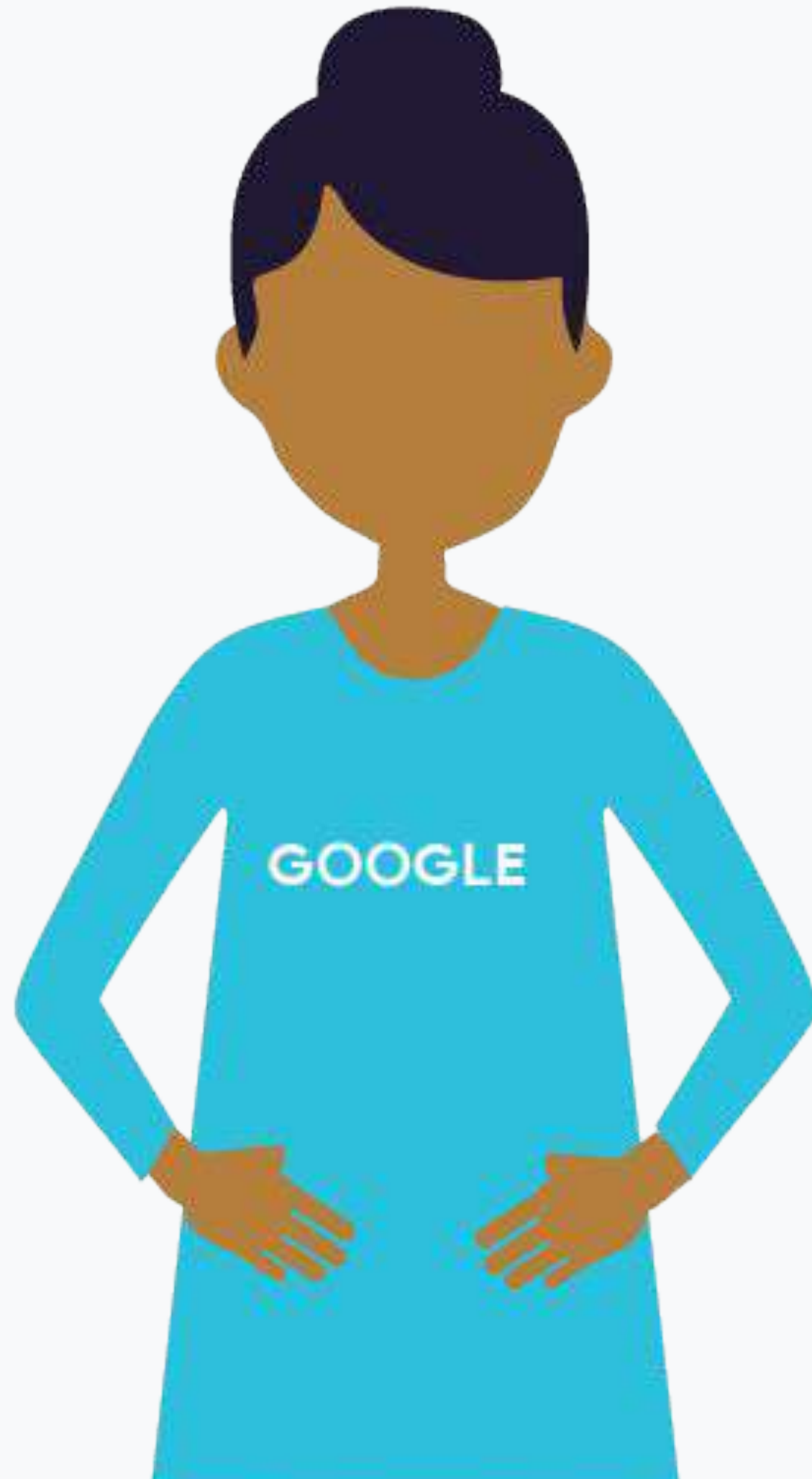


## Model evaluation

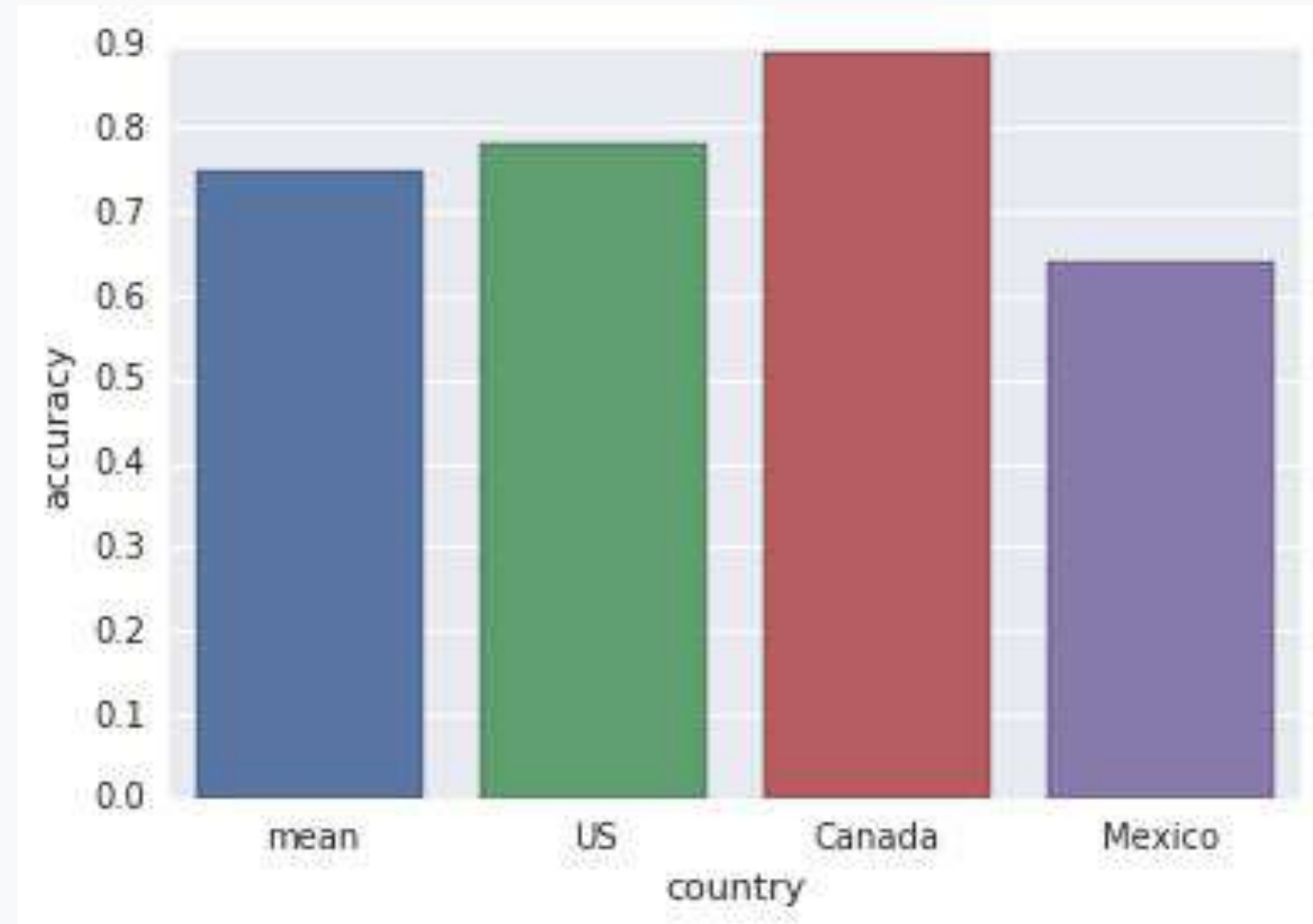






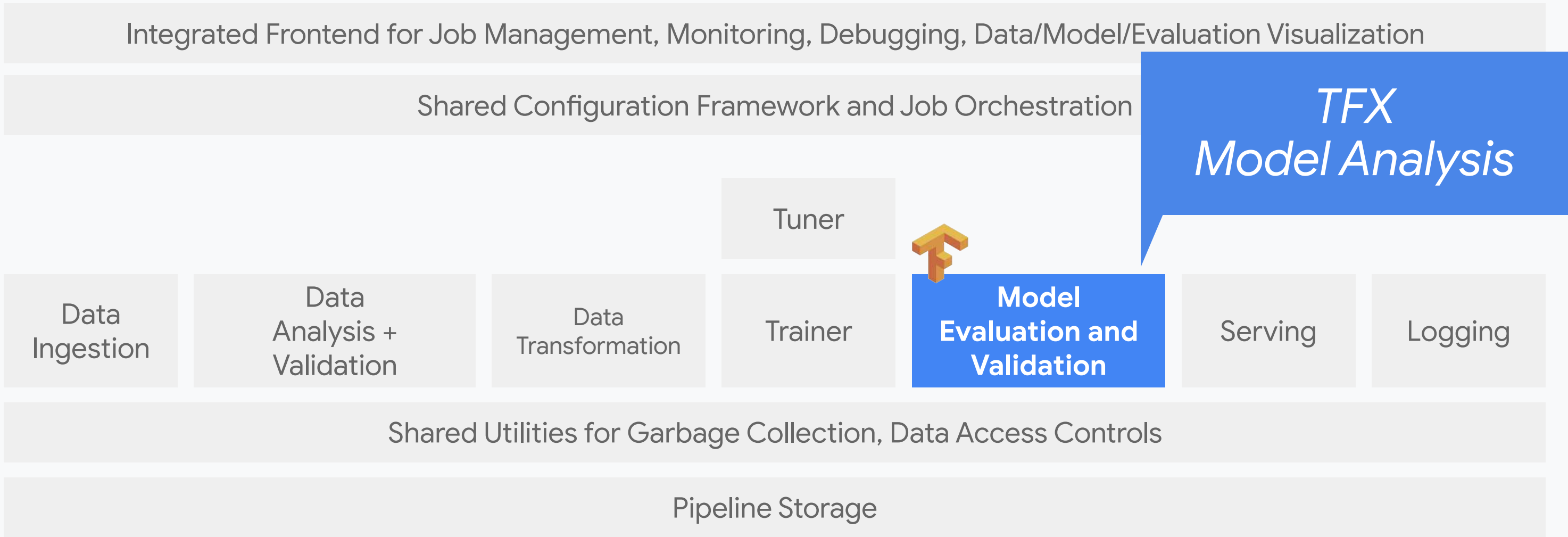


## Model Validation





# Production ML System Component: Model Evaluation and Validation



Course 2: Production ML Systems

Module 1: Architecting Production ML Systems

Lesson Title: **The Components of an ML System: Serving**

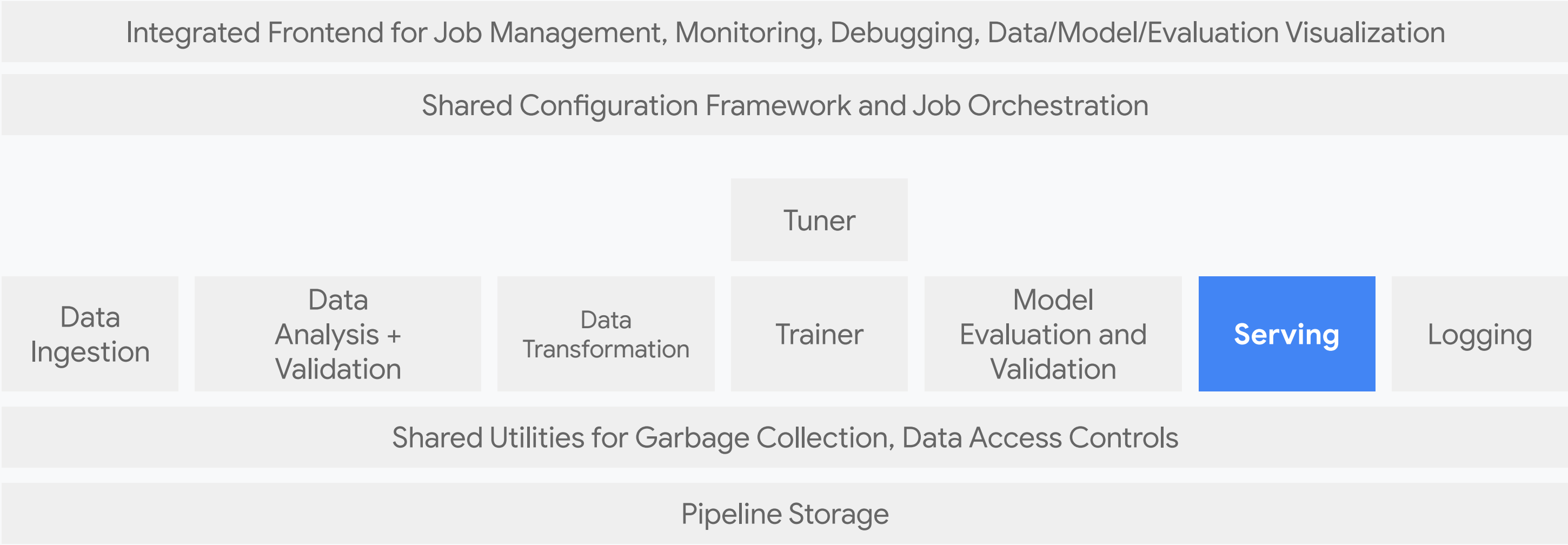
Presenter: Max Lotstein

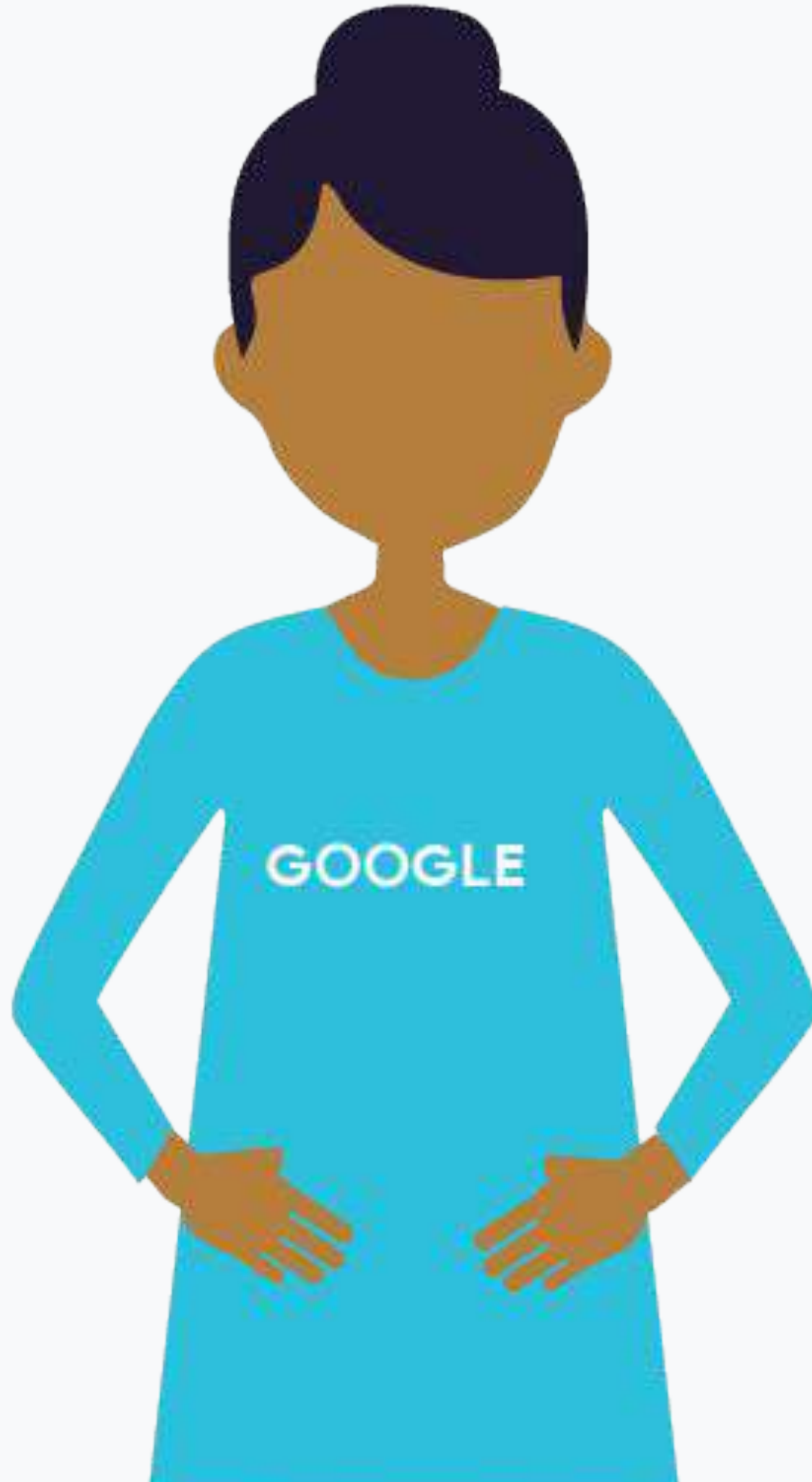
Format: Talking Head

Video Name:

T-PSML-0\_1\_l6\_the\_components\_of\_an\_ml\_system:\_serving.

# Production ML System Component: Serving

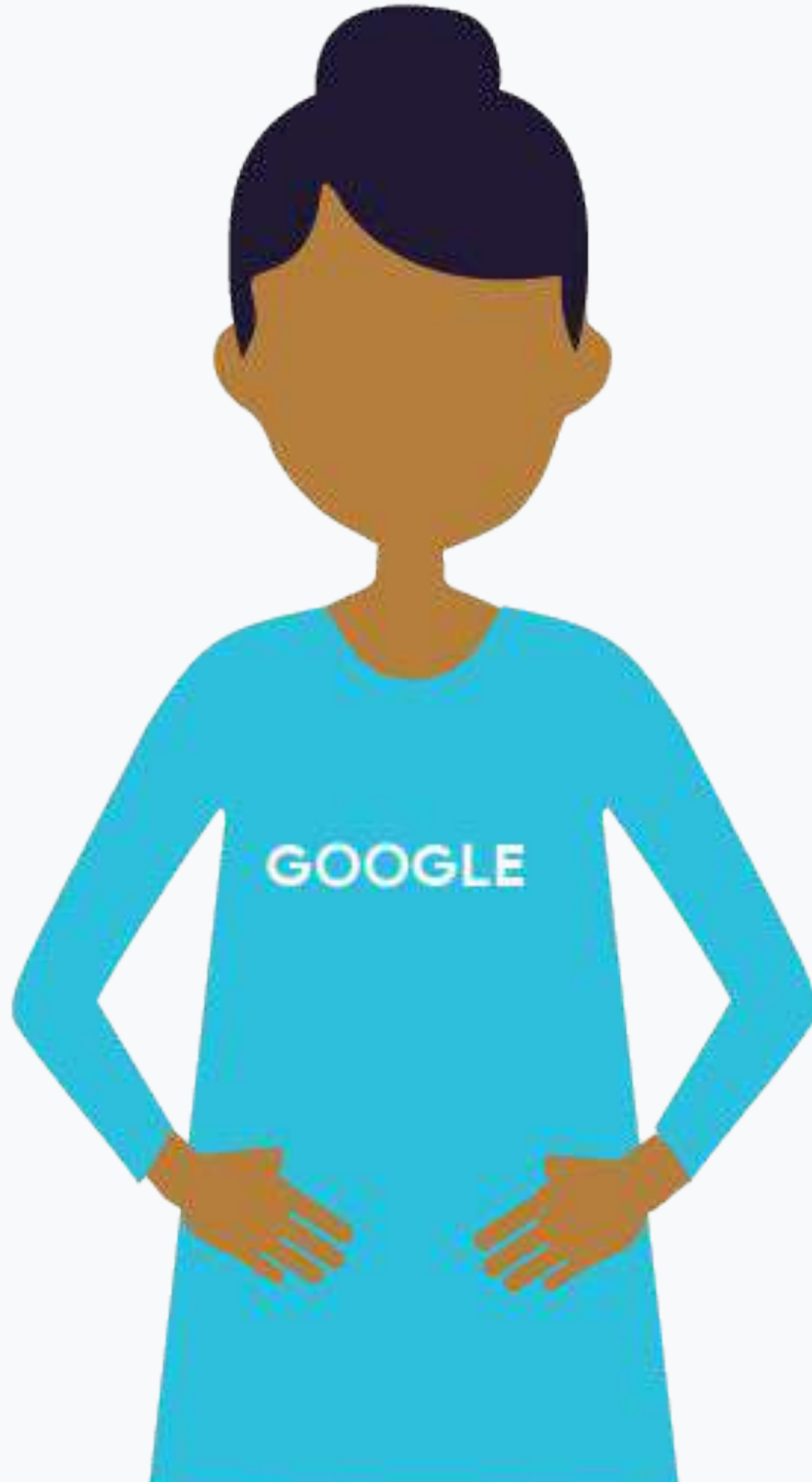




Serving Component  
must be:

- Low-latency

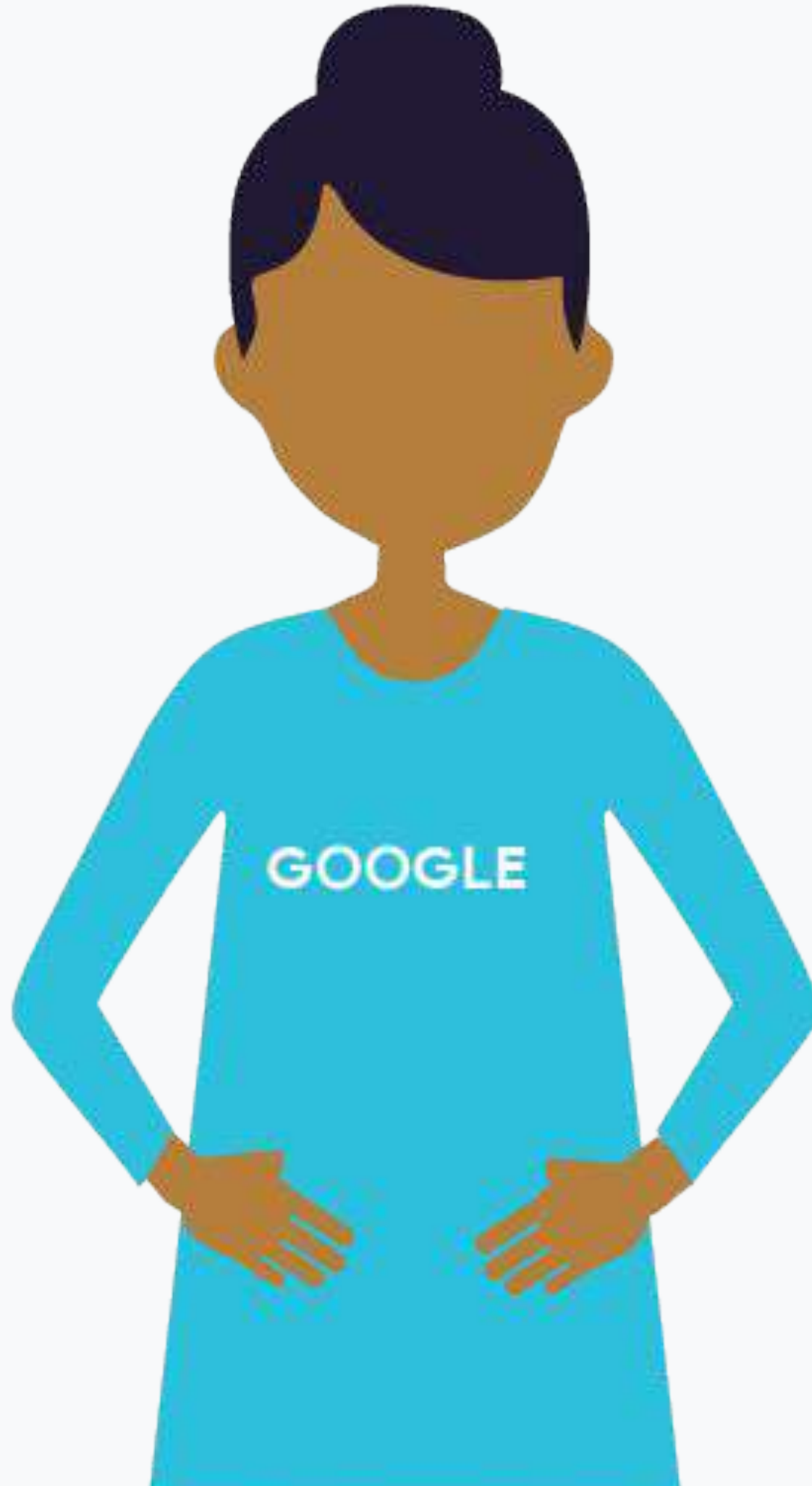




Serving Component  
must be:

- Low-latency
- Highly efficient

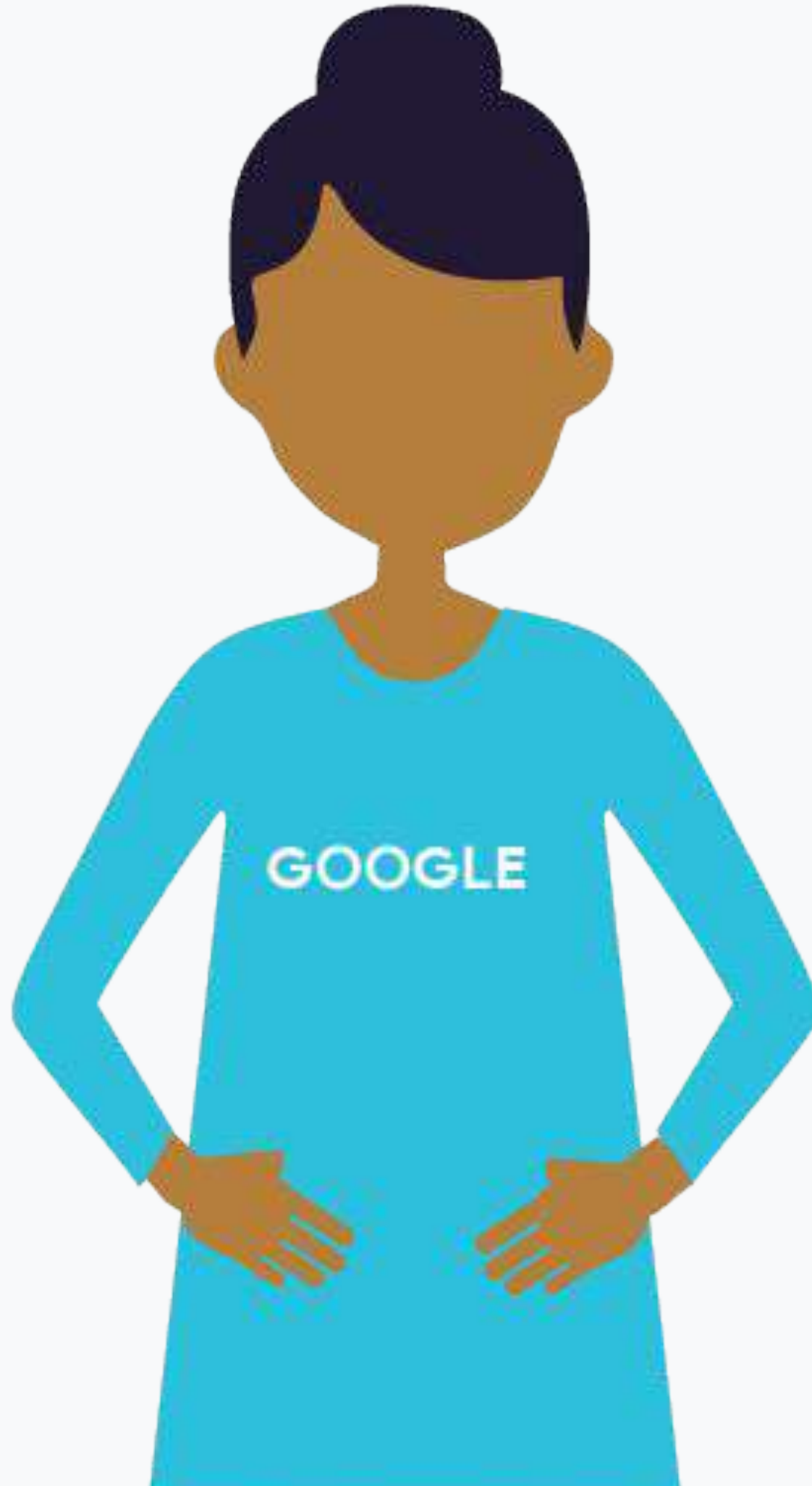




Serving Component  
must be:

- Low-latency
- Highly efficient
- Scale Horizontally



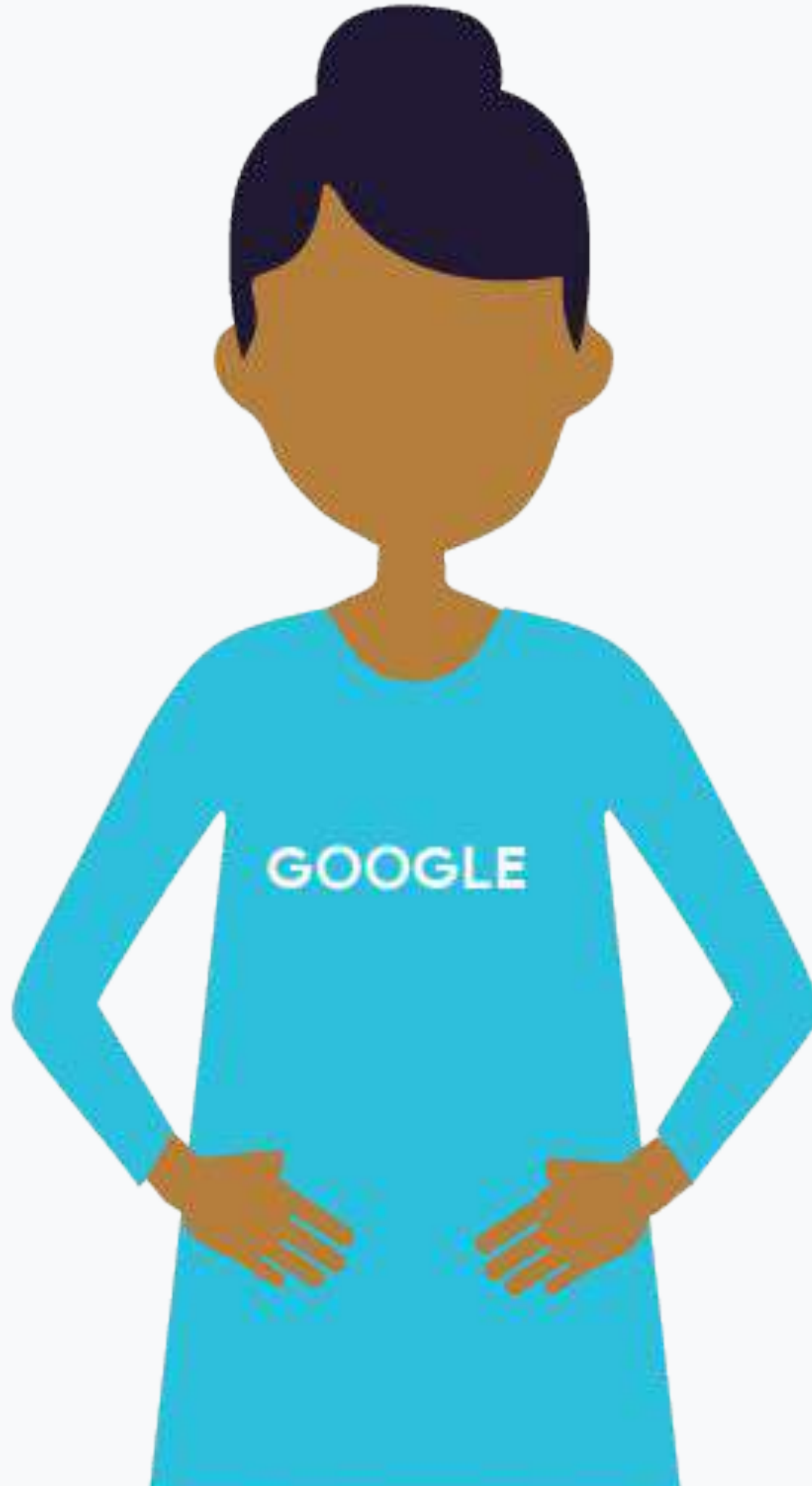


Serving Component  
must be:

- Low-latency
- Highly efficient
- Scale Horizontally
- Reliable and robust



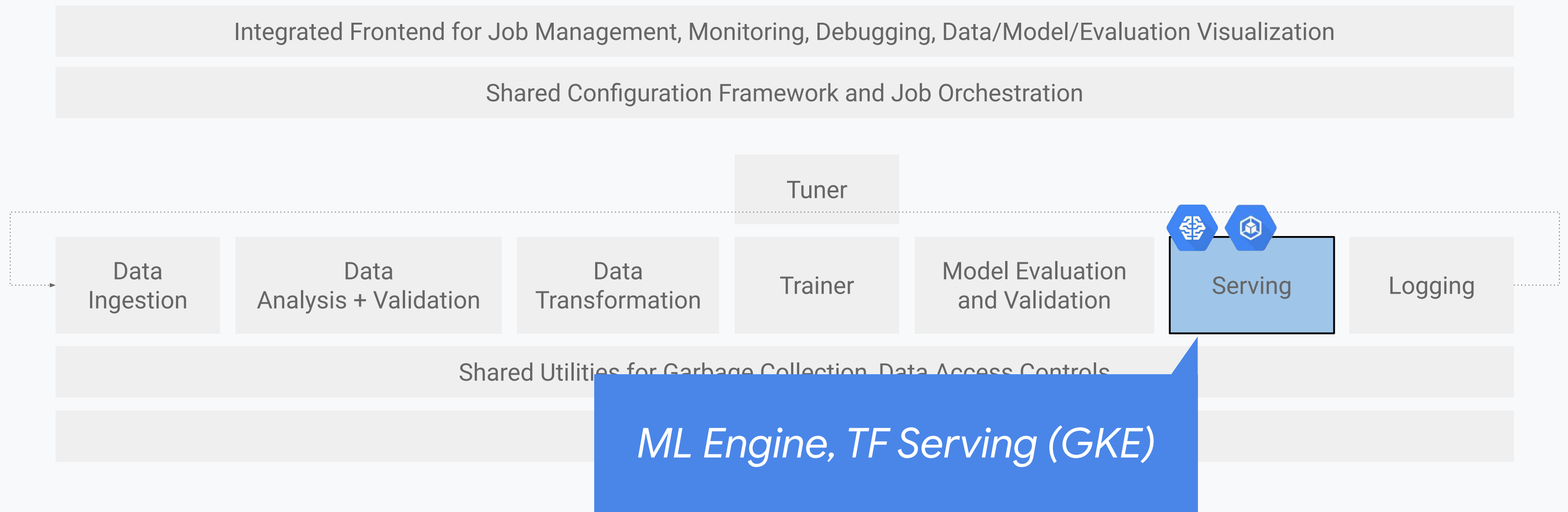




Serving Component  
must be:

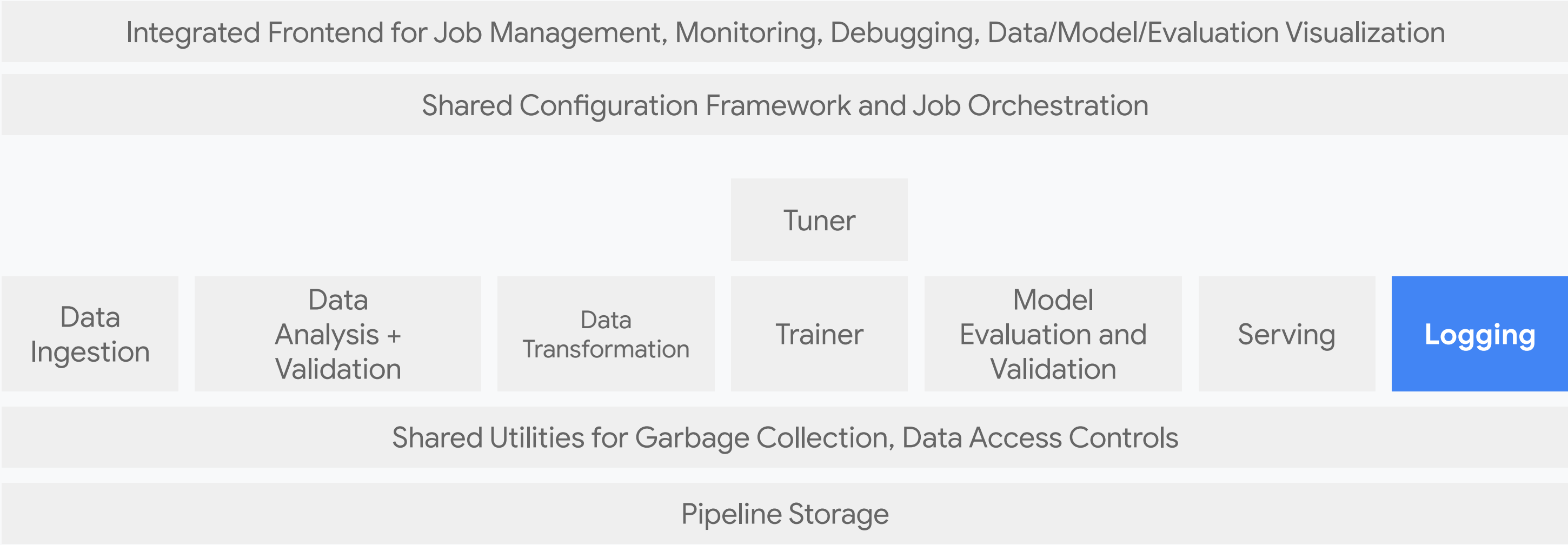
- Low-latency
- Highly efficient
- Scale Horizontally
- Reliable and robust
- Easy to update versions

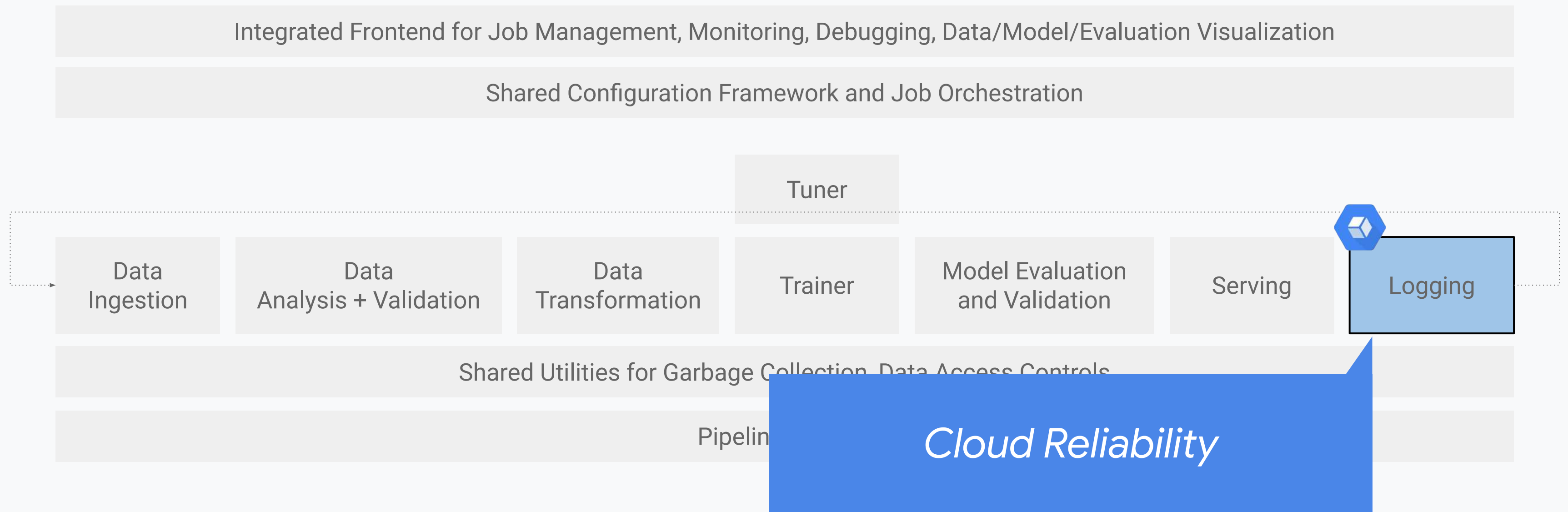




High-level component overview of a machine learning platform.

# Production ML System Component: Logging





High-level component overview of a machine learning platform.

Course 2: Production ML Systems

Module 1: Architecting Production ML Systems

Lesson Title: **The Components of an ML System: Orchestration + Workflow**

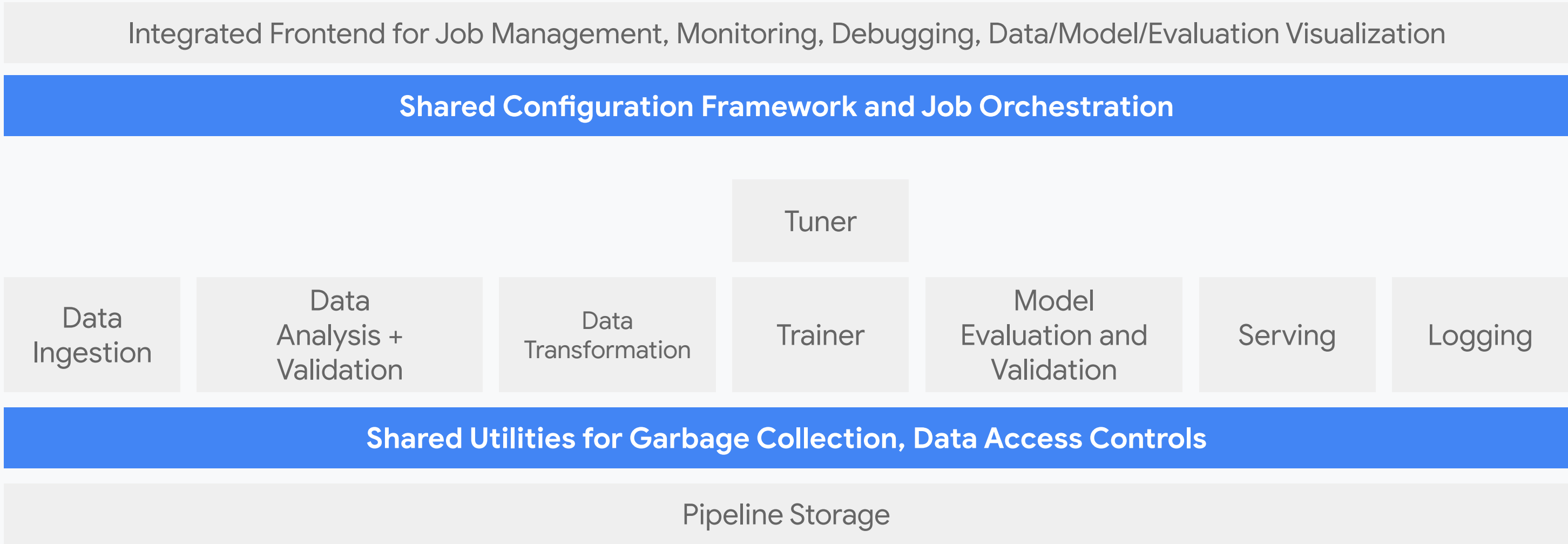
Presenter: Max Lotstein

Format: Talking Head

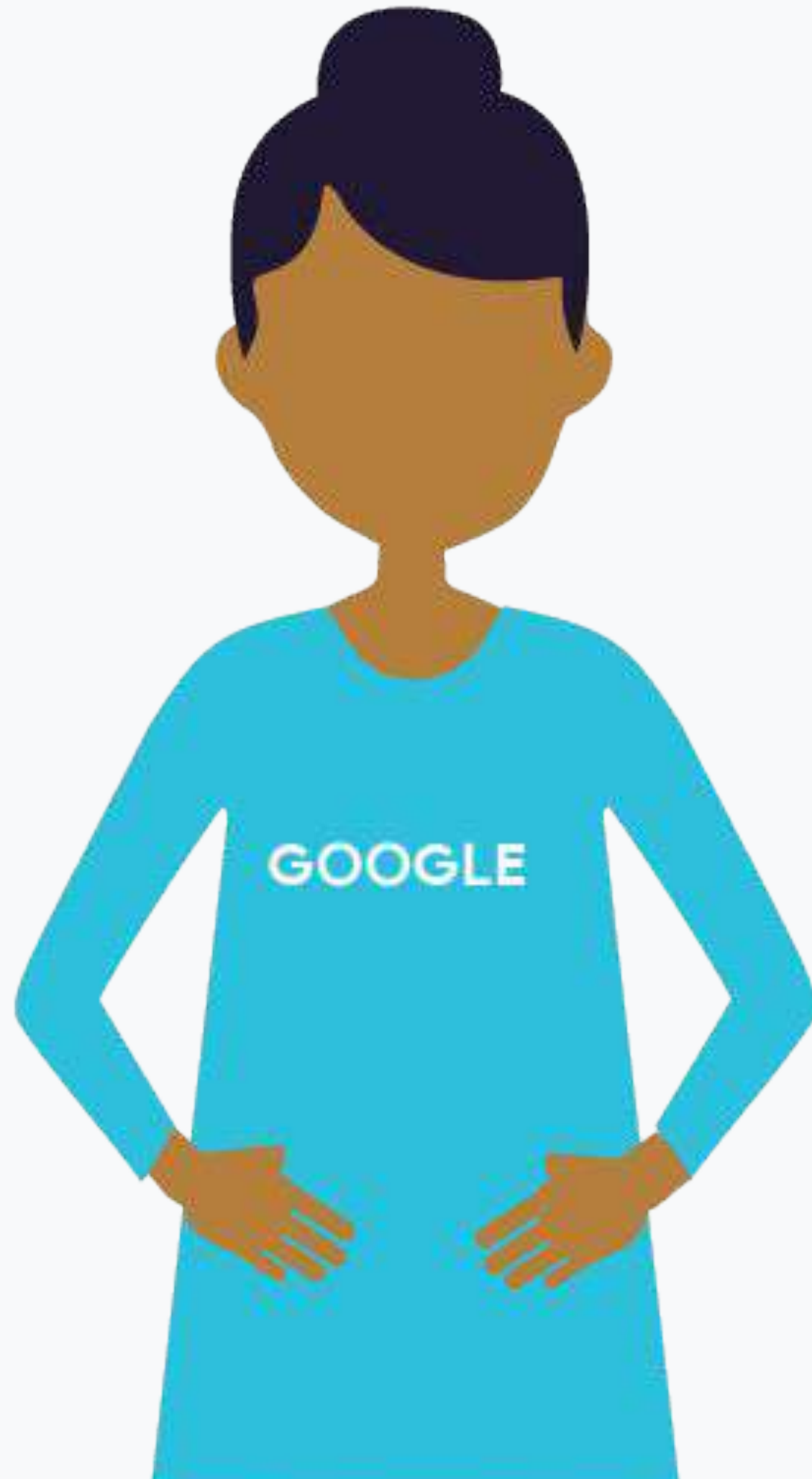
Video Name:

T-PSML-0\_1\_l8\_the\_components\_of\_an\_ml\_system:\_orchestration\_+\_workflow

# Production ML System Component: Shared Config and Utilities

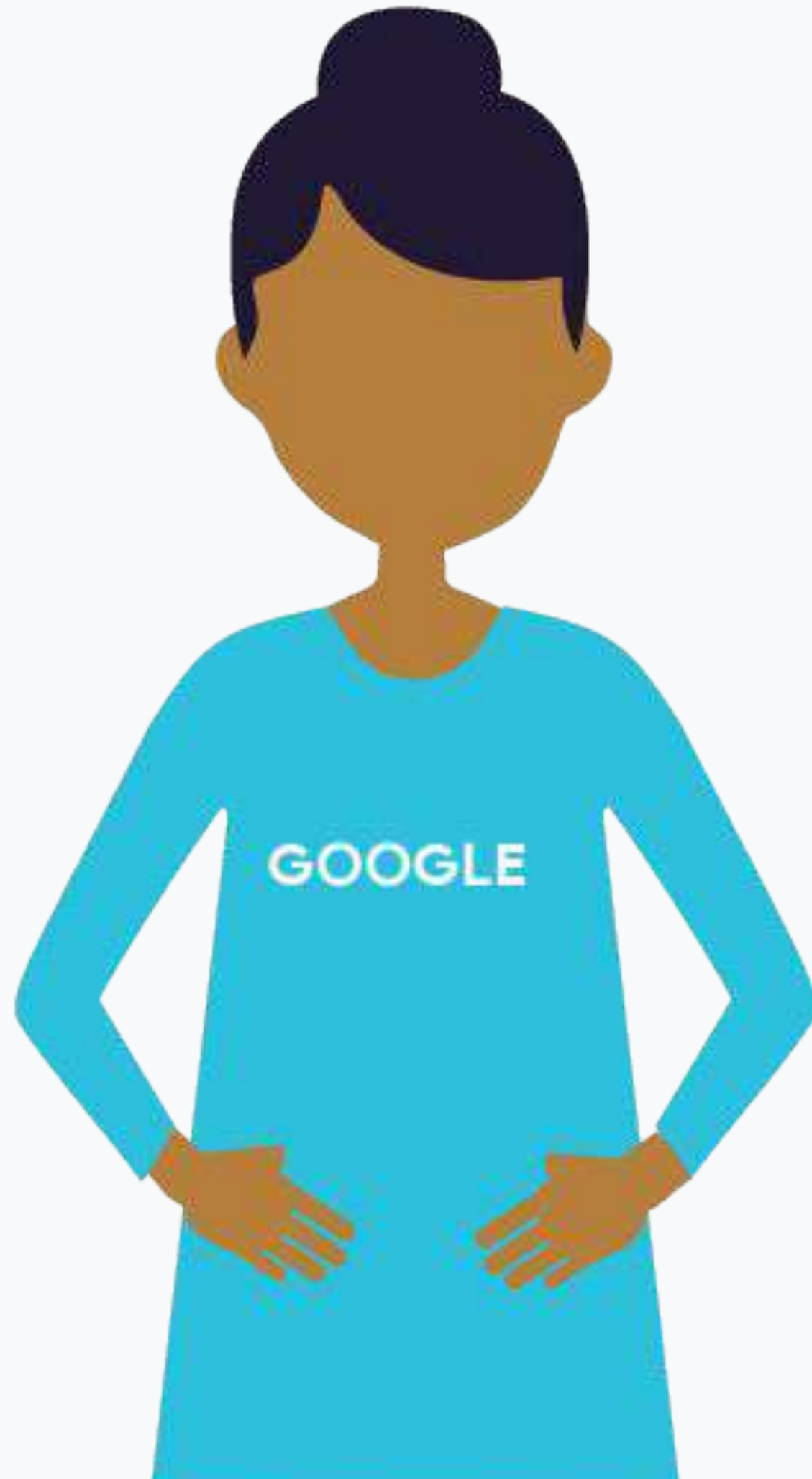






**Quiz:** If changes are made to the trainer, what component(s) might also need to change?

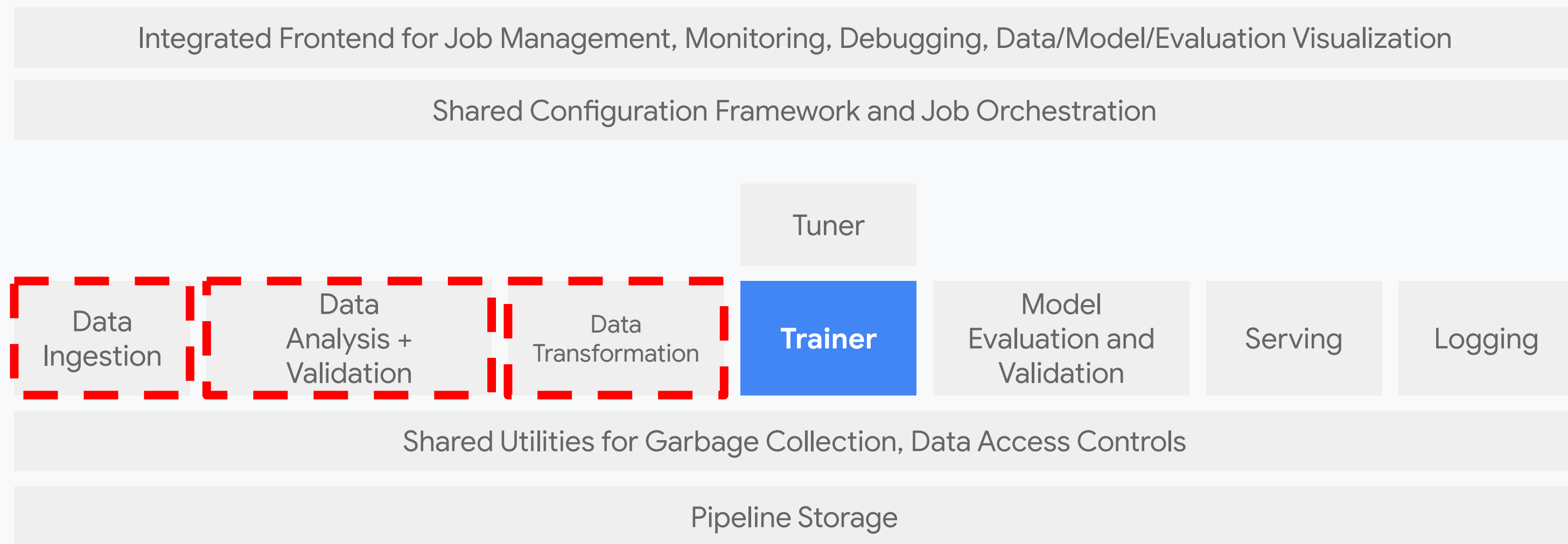




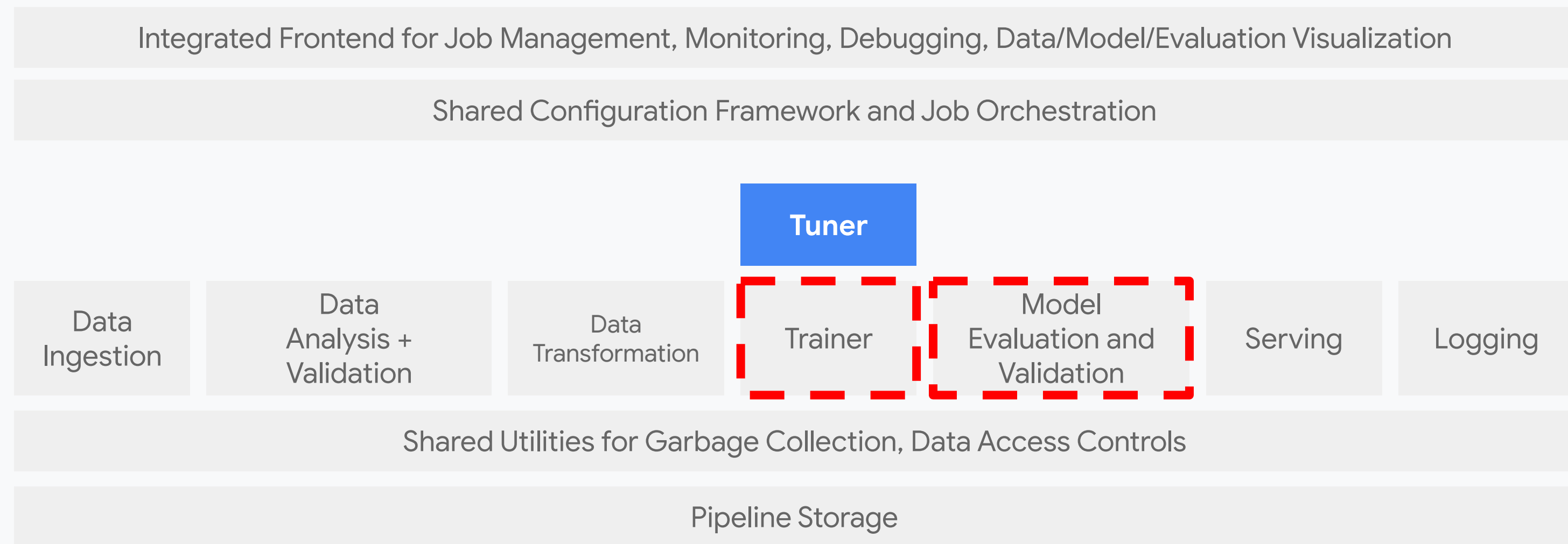
**Answer:**  
Potentially all of them



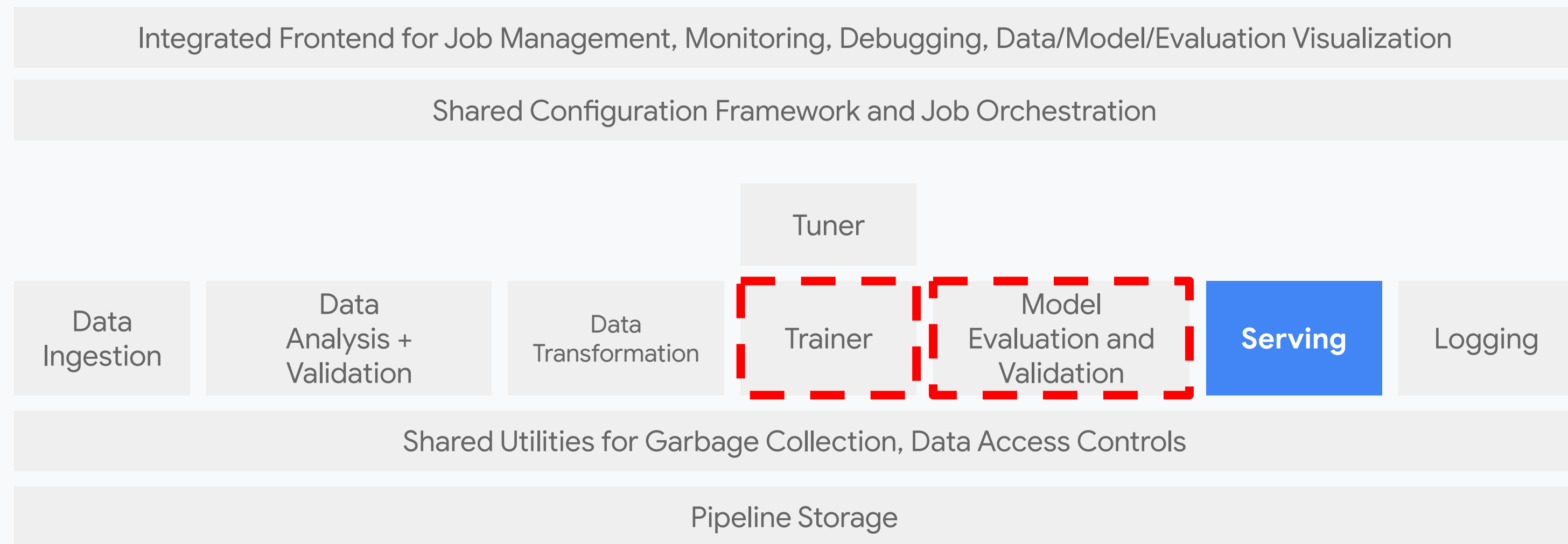
# Changing Anything Changes Almost Everything



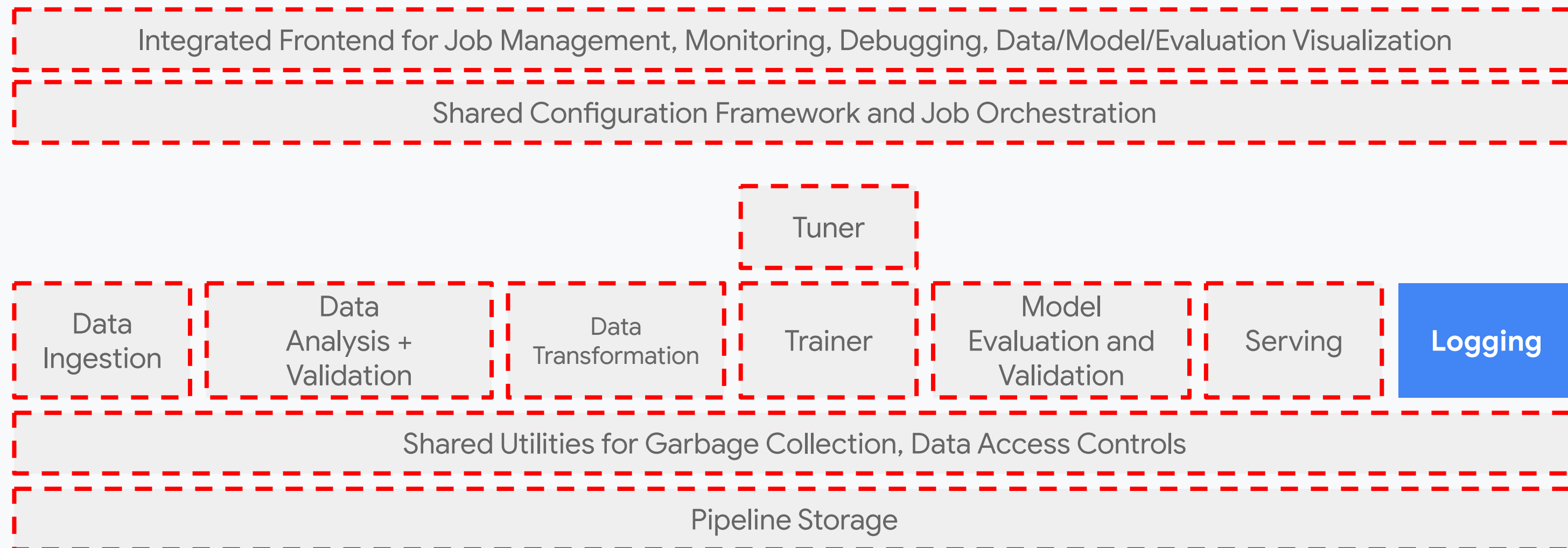
# Changing Anything Changes Almost Everything

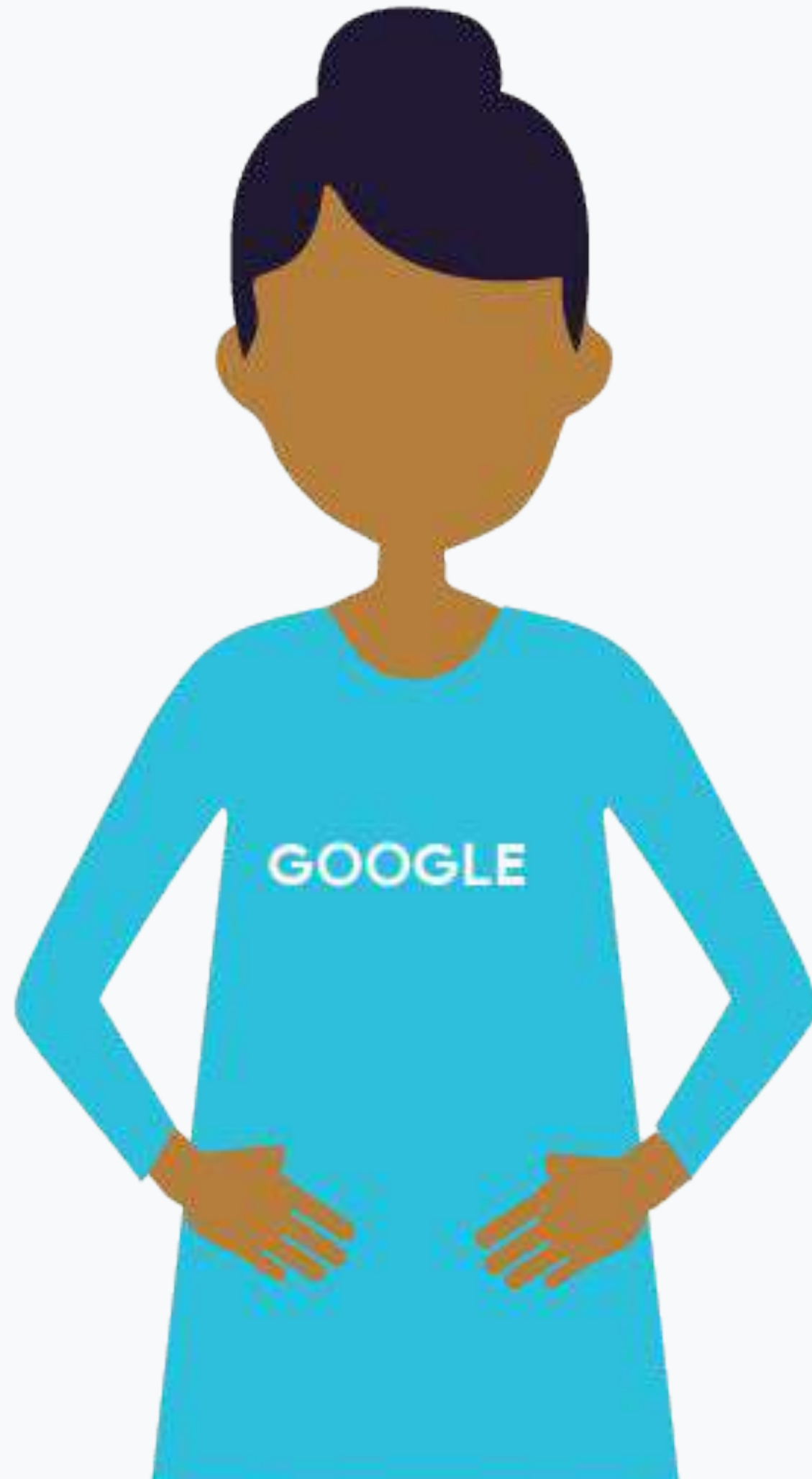


# Changing Anything Changes Almost Everything



# Changing Anything Changes Almost Everything

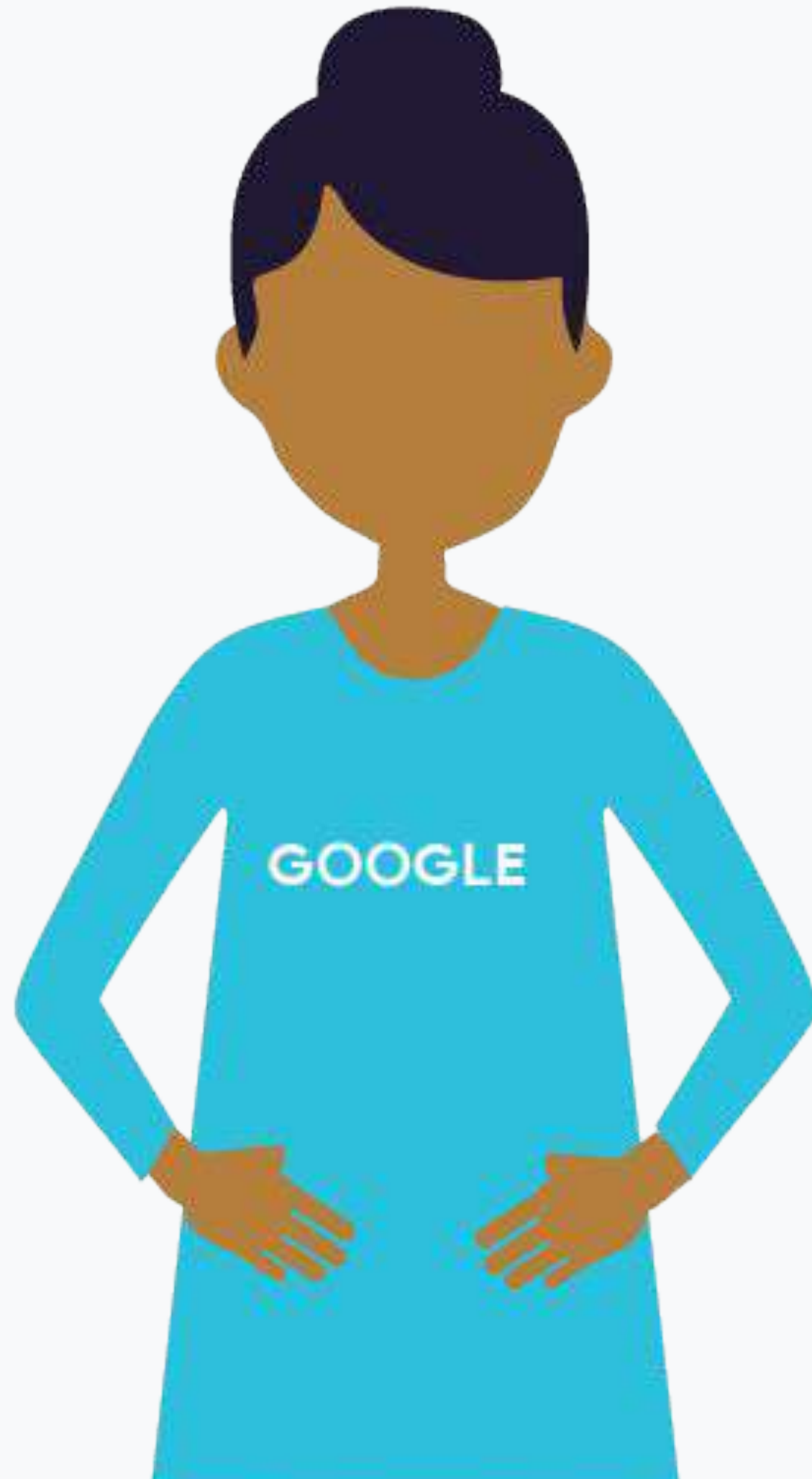




## Configuration: A Potential Source of Debt

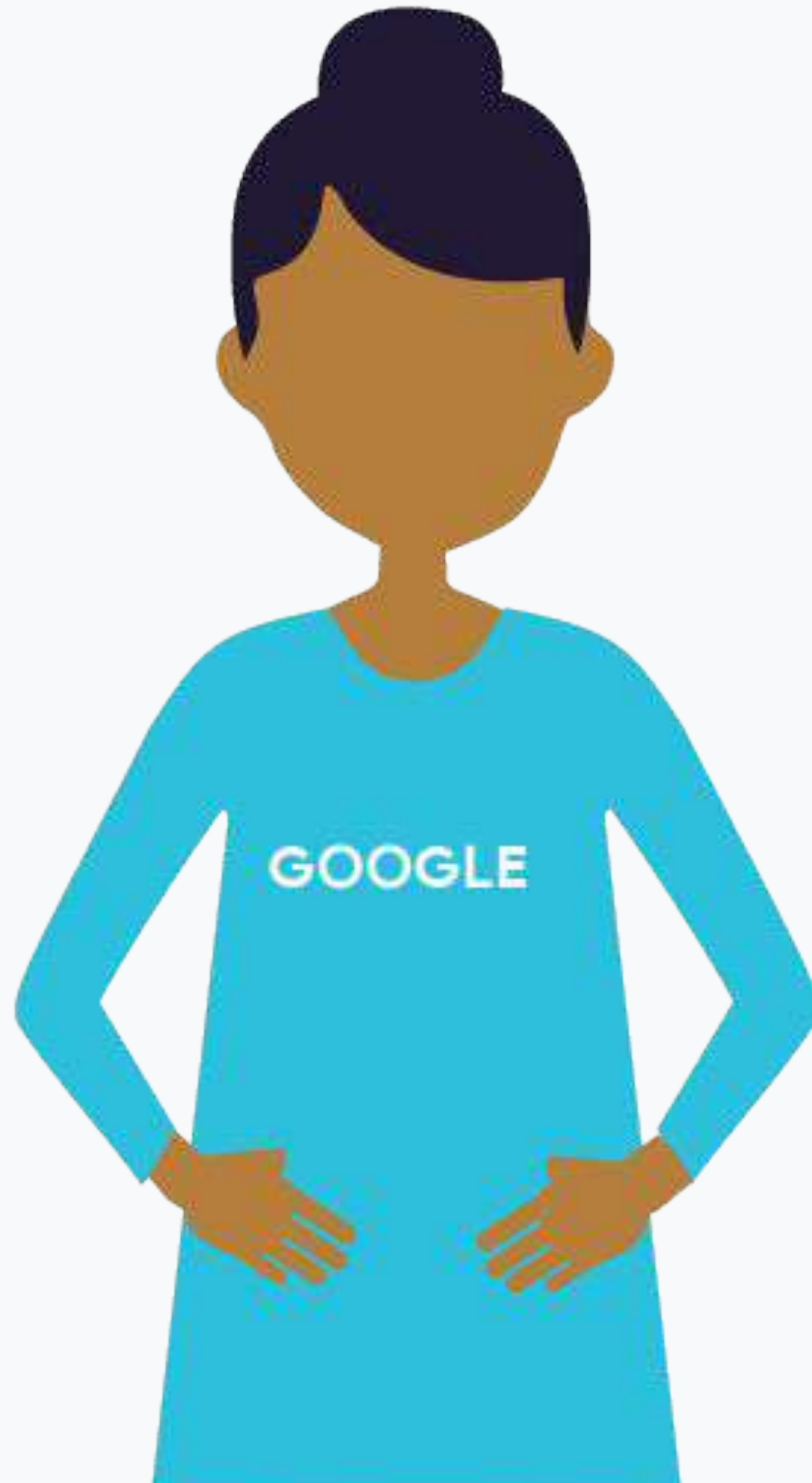






# Configuration Remedies

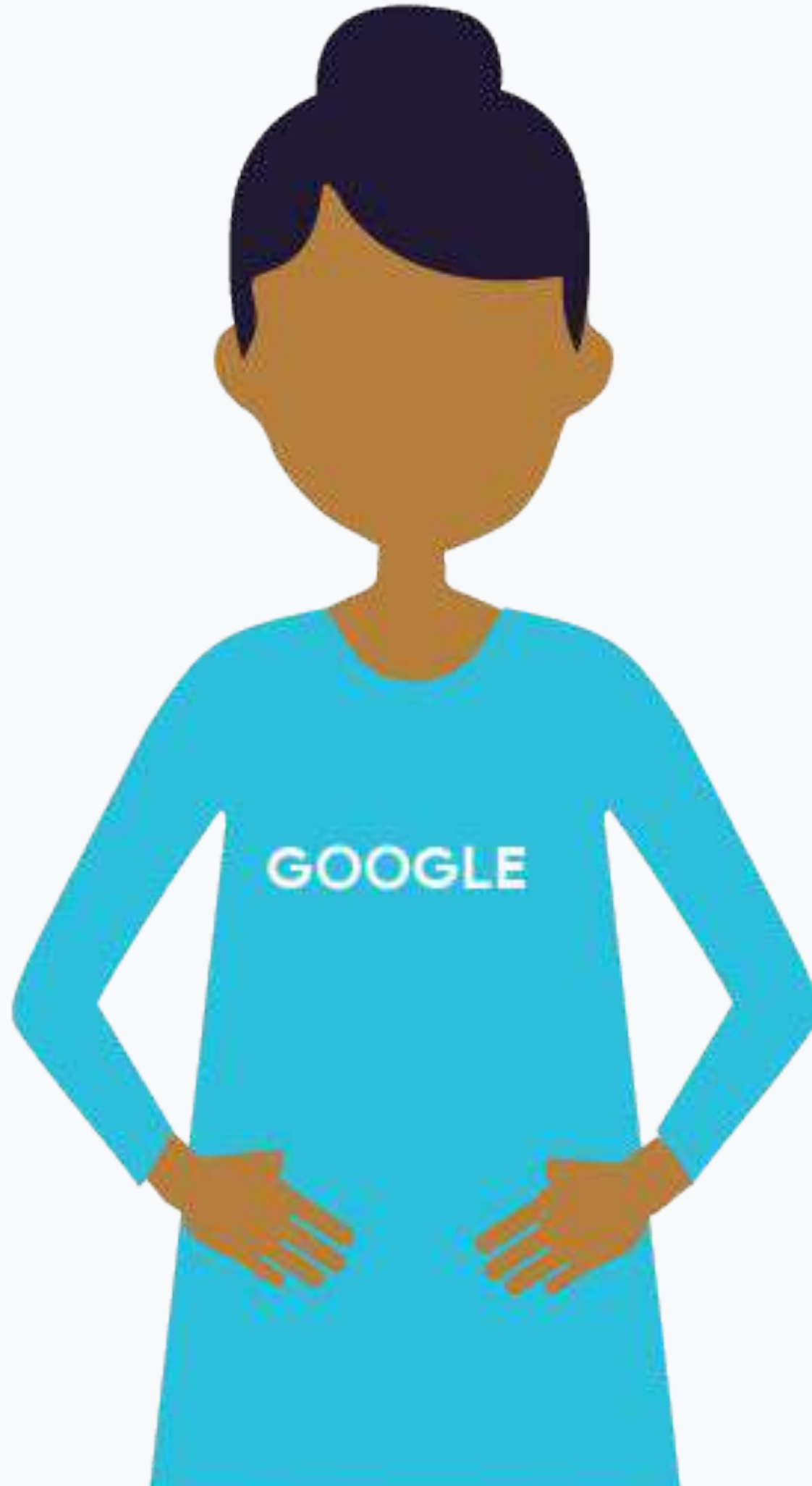




# Configuration Remedies

- 1) Establish a common architecture for both R&D and production deployment

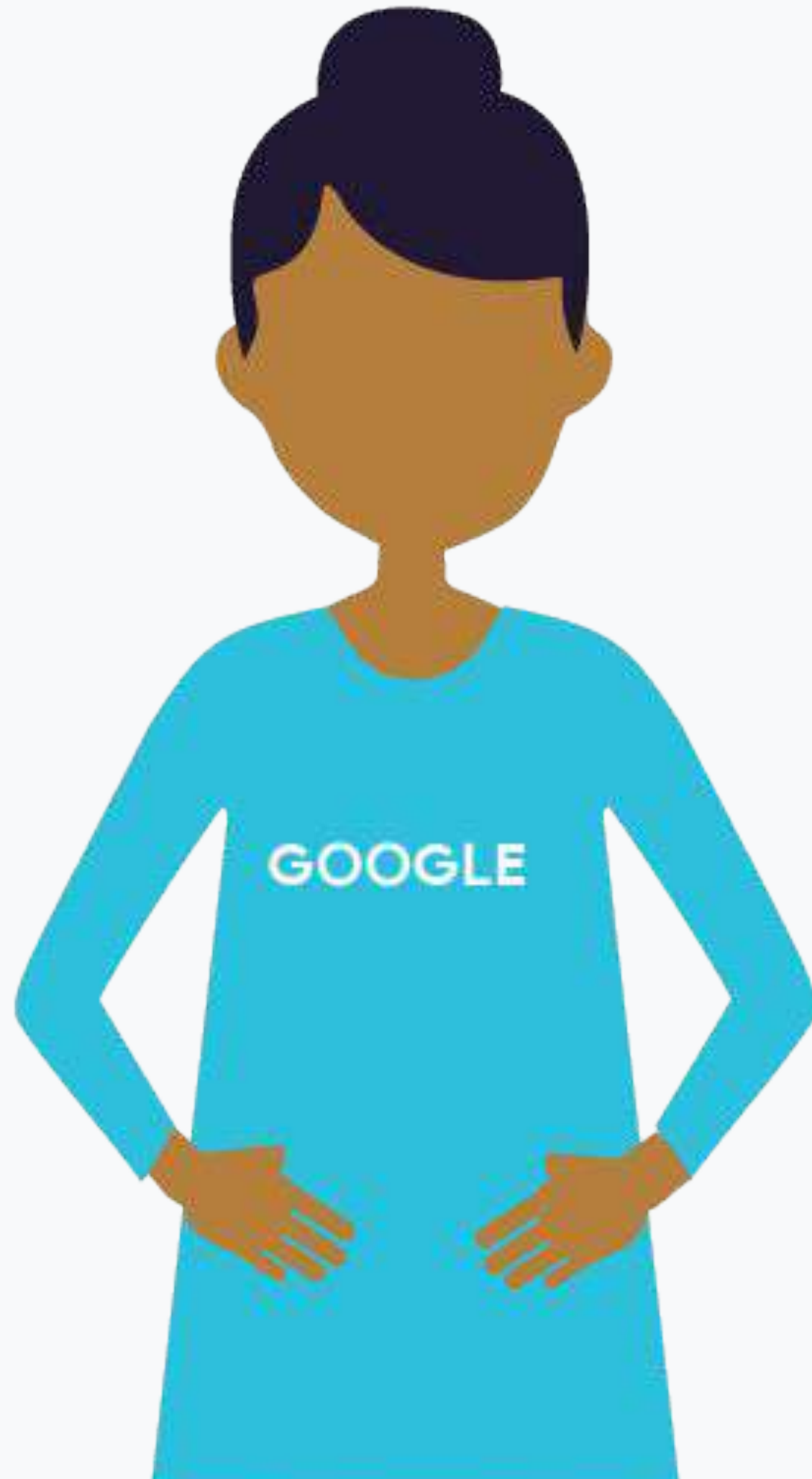




## Configuration Remedies

- 1) Establish a common architecture for both R&D and production deployment
- 2) Embed the teams together, so that engineering can influence the design of code from its inception





**Orchestration** glues all  
the components together



# Production ML System Component: Orchestration

*Cloud Composer, Argo (GKE)*



Integrated Frontend for Job Management, Monitoring, Debugging, Data

**Shared Configuration Framework and Job Orchestration**

Tuner

Data  
Ingestion

Data  
Analysis +  
Validation

Data  
Transformation

Trainer

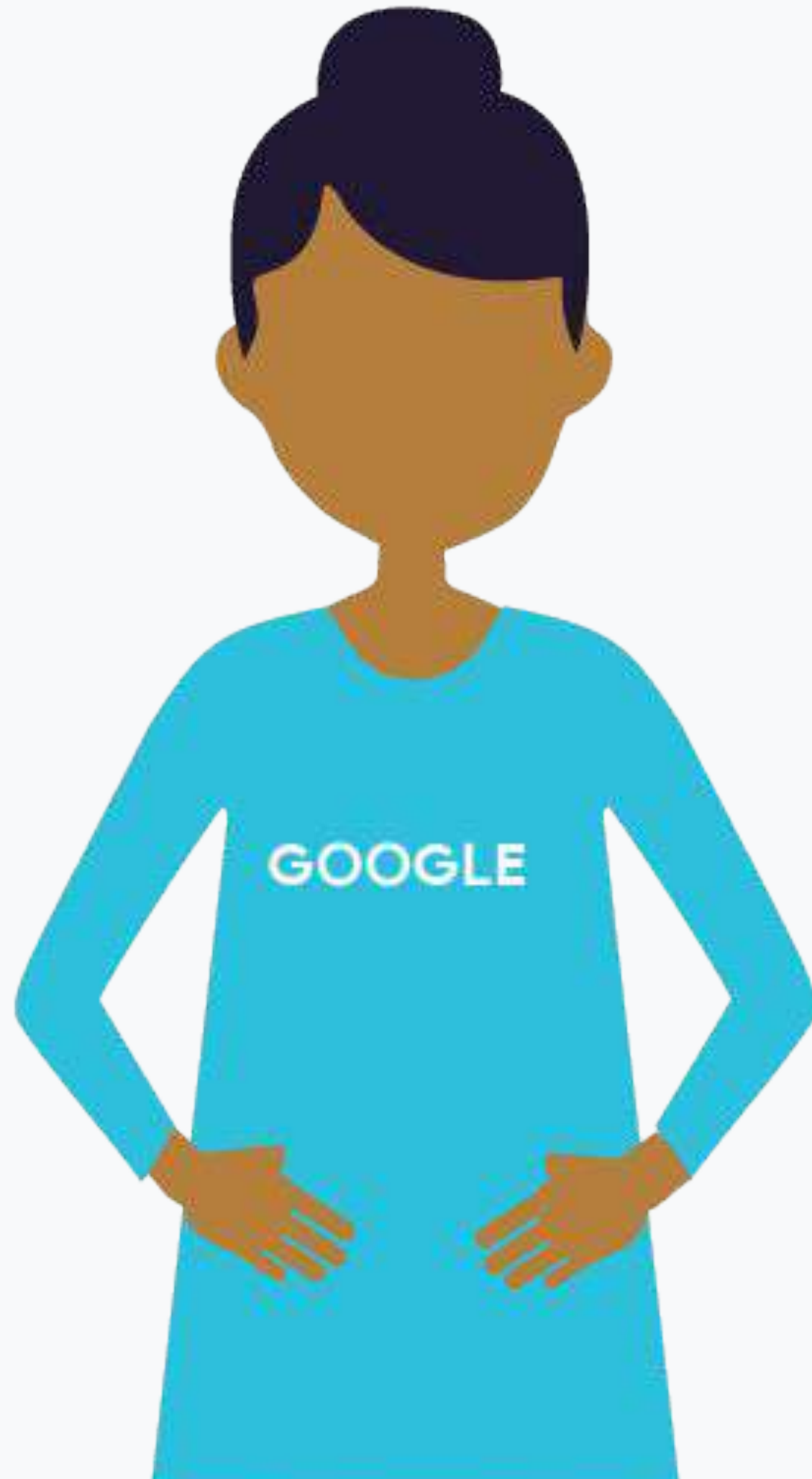
Model  
Evaluation and  
Validation

Serving

Logging

**Shared Utilities for Garbage Collection, Data Access Controls**

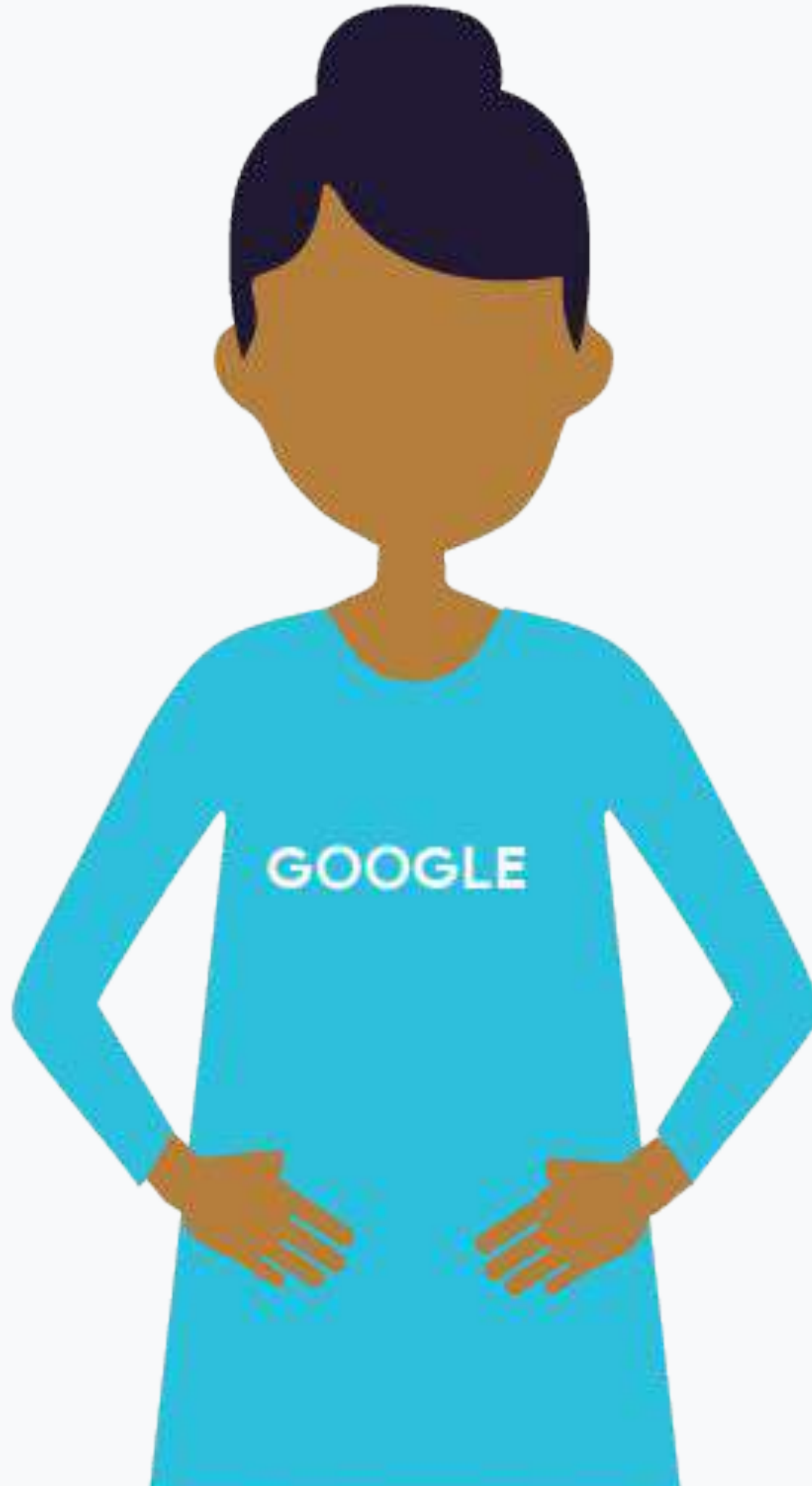
Pipeline Storage



# Steps to Compose a Workflow in Cloud Composer





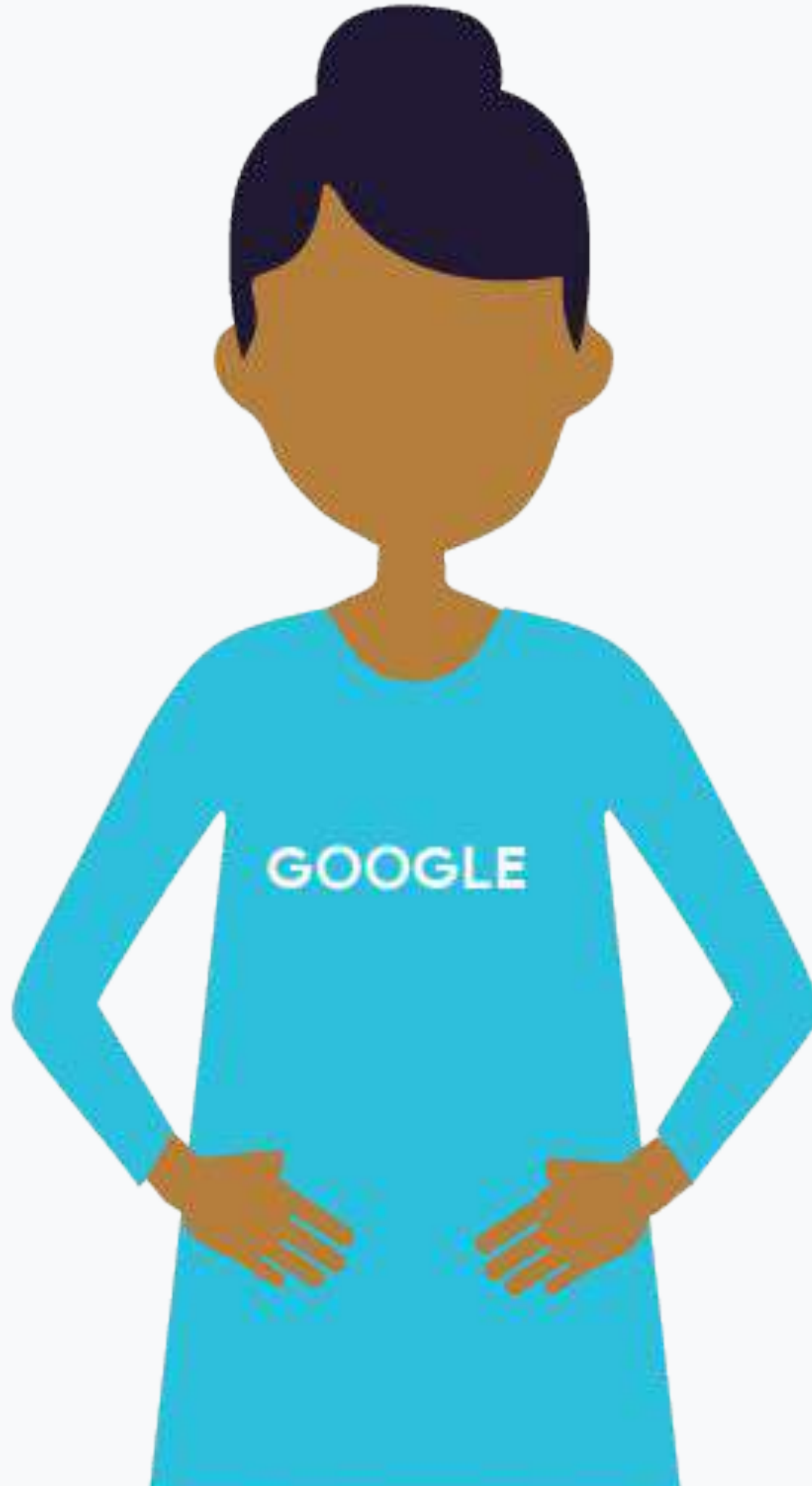


# Steps to Compose a Workflow in Cloud Composer

1) Define the Ops



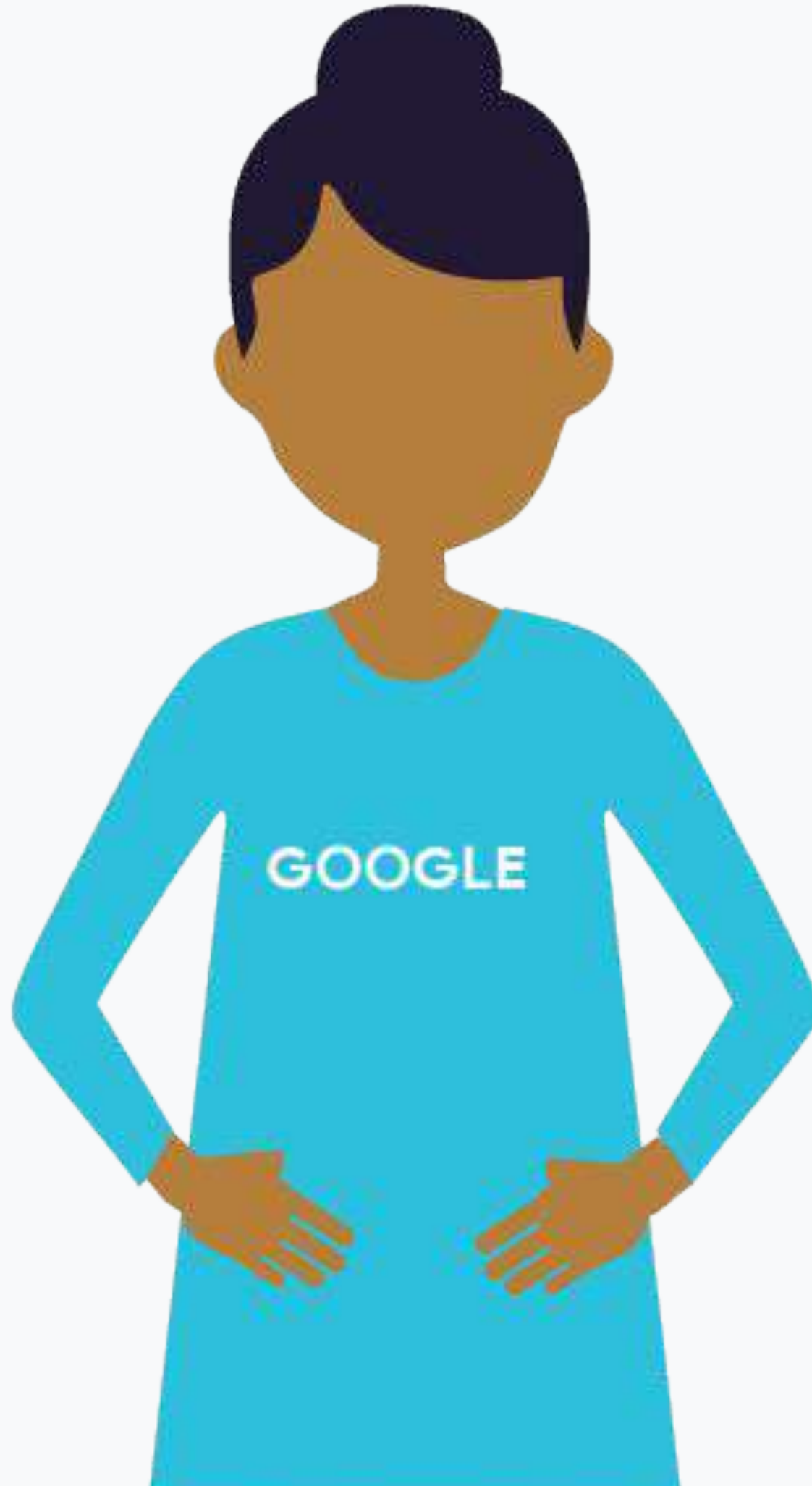




## Steps to Compose a Workflow in Cloud Composer

- 1) Define the Ops
- 2) Arrange into a DAG

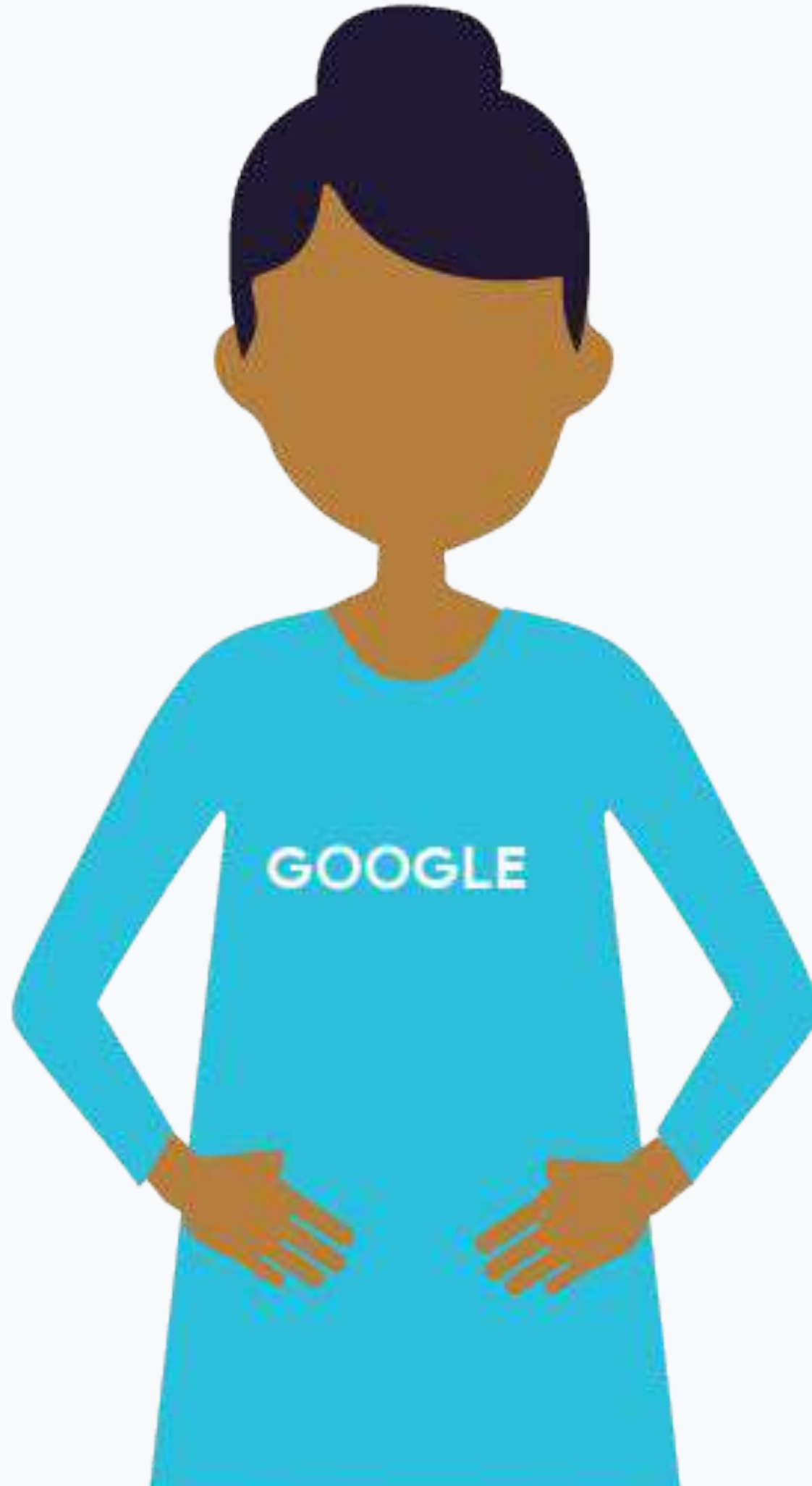




## Steps to Compose a Workflow in Cloud Composer

- 1) Define the Ops
- 2) Arrange into a DAG
- 3) Upload to Environment

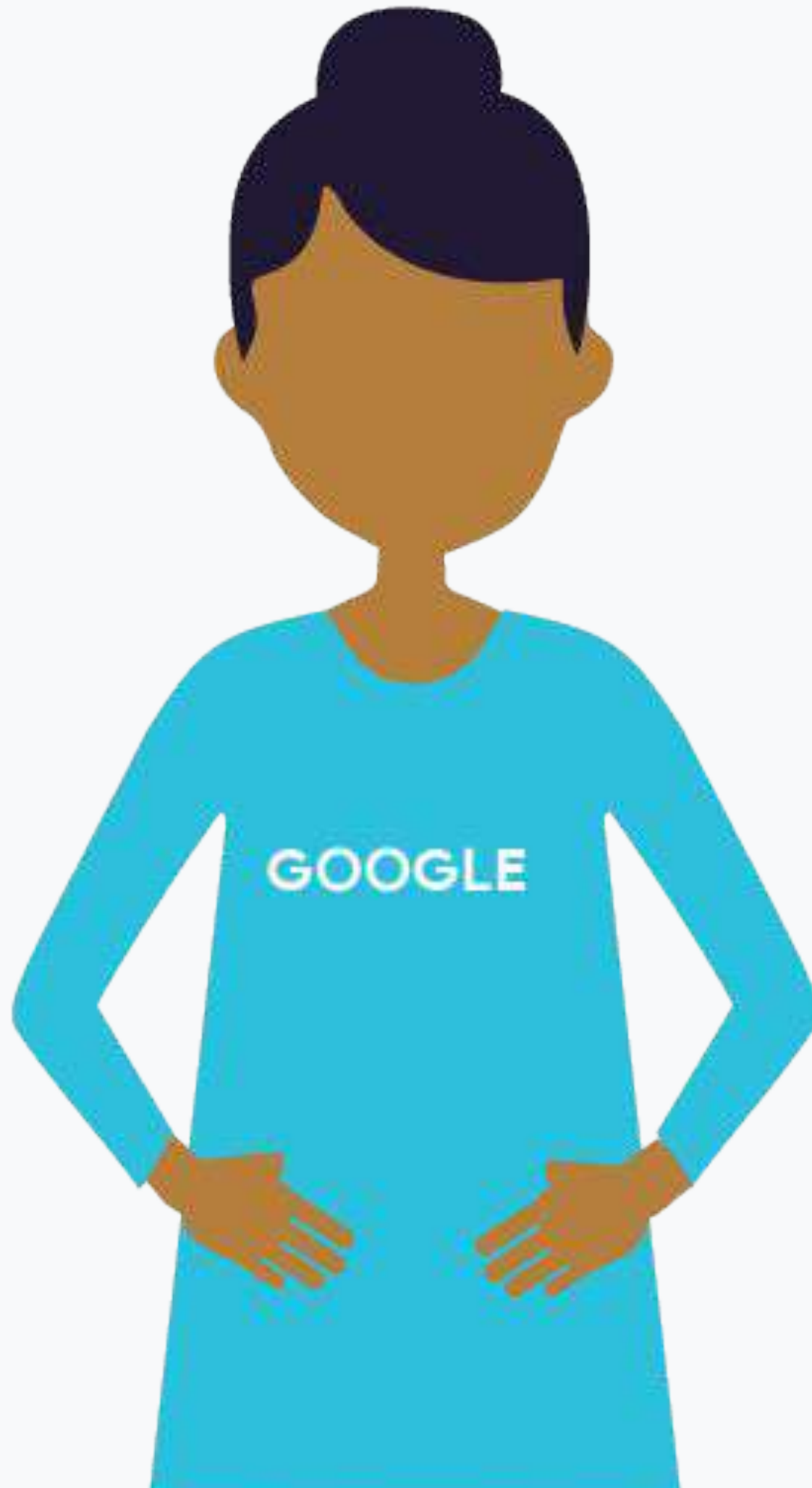




## Steps to Compose a Workflow in Cloud Composer

- 1) Define the Ops
- 2) Arrange into a DAG
- 3) Upload to Environment
- 4) Explore DAG Run in Web UI





## A basic workflow

```
# BigQuery training data query
t1 = BigQueryOperator(params)

# BigQuery training data export to GCS
t2 = BigQueryToCloudStorageOperator(params)

# ML Engine training job
t3 = MLEngineTrainingOperator(params)

# App Engine deploy new version
t4 = AppEngineVersionOperator(params)

# Establish dependencies
t1 >> t2 >> t3 >> t4
```



Course 2: Production ML Systems

Module 1: Architecting Production ML Systems

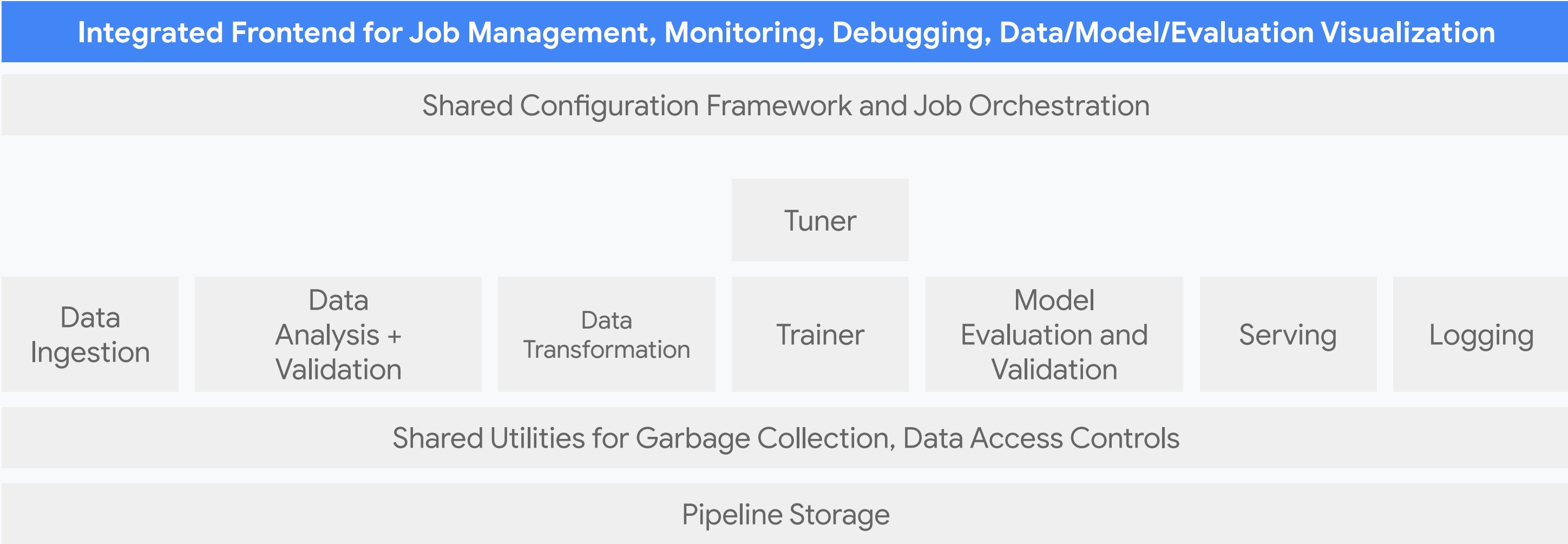
Lesson Title: **The Components of an ML System: Integrated Frontend + Storage**

Presenter: Max Lotstein

Format: Talking Head

Video Name: T-PSML-0\_1\_I9\_the\_components\_of\_an\_ml\_system:\_integrated\_frontend+\_storage

# Production ML System Component: Integrated Frontend



*ML Engine, TensorBoard*



Integrated Frontend for Job Management, Monitoring, Debugging, Data/Model/Evaluation Visualization

Shared Configuration Framework and Job Orchestration

Tuner

Data  
Ingestion

Data  
Analysis + Validation

Data  
Transformation

Trainer

Model Evaluation  
and Validation

Serving

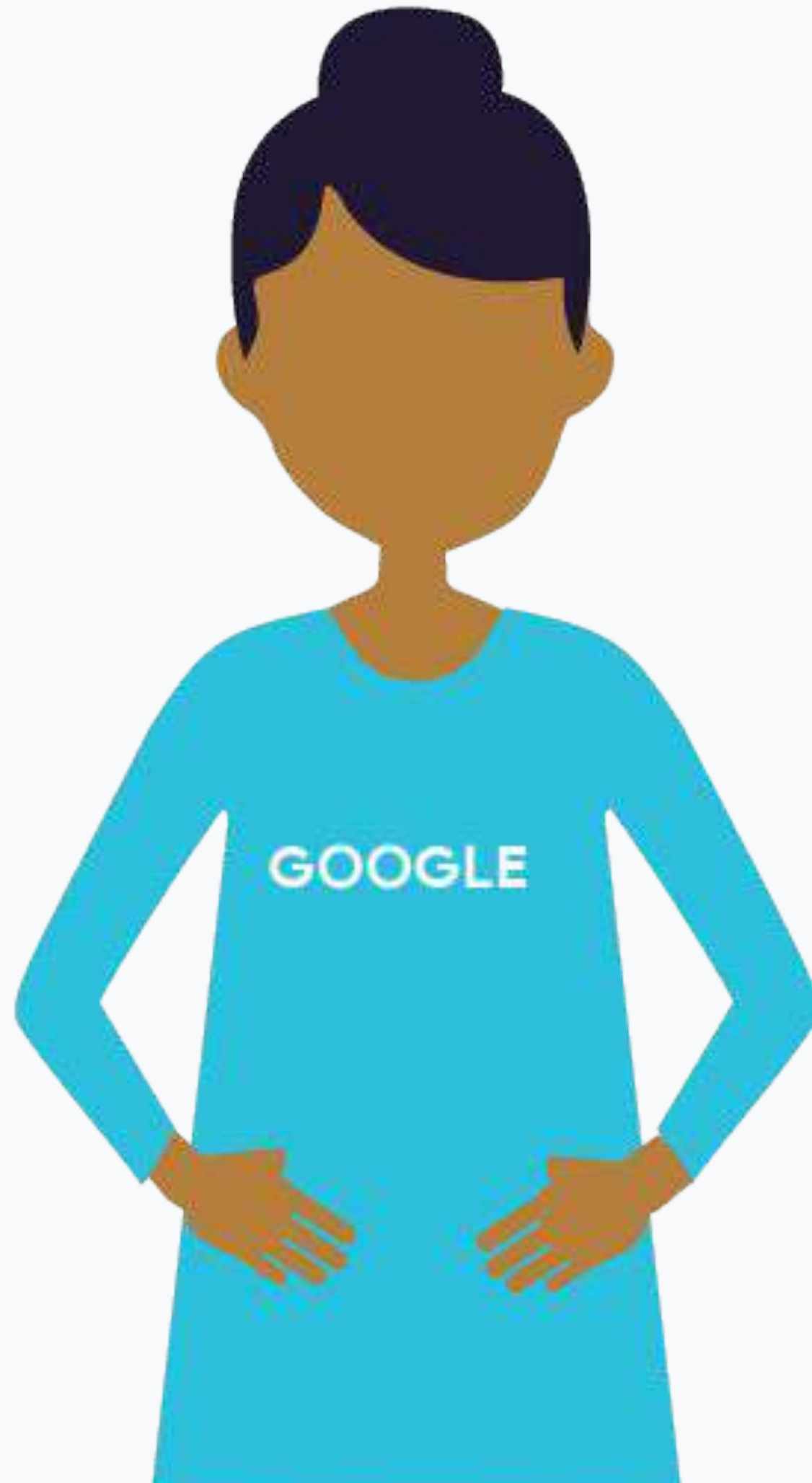
Logging

Shared Utilities for Garbage Collection, Data Access Controls

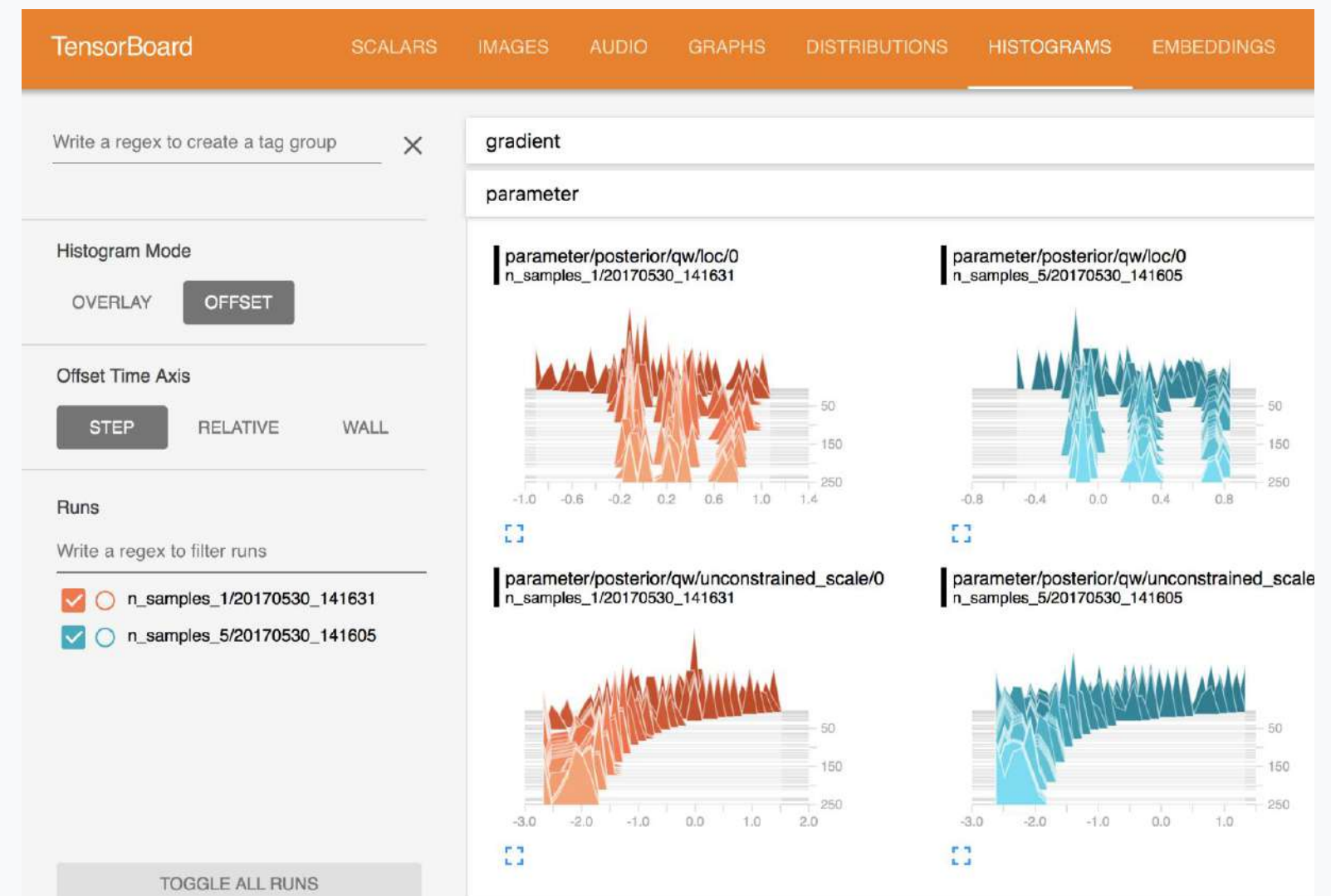
Pipeline Storage

High-level component overview of a machine learning platform.





# TensorBoard Provides Rich and Extendible Visualizations



Embedding Projector

?

⚙

DATA

5 tensors found  
Word2Vec 10K

Label by  
word

Color by  
No color map

☒ Sphereize data

Load data

Publish

Checkpoint: Demo datasets

Metadata: oss\_data/word2vec\_10000\_200d\_labels.tsv

T-SNE

PCA

CUSTOM

x  
Component #1

y  
Component #2

z  
Component #3

PCA is approximate.

Total variance described: 8.5%.

Points: 10000 | Dimension: 200 | Selected 101 points

?

cat

Show All Data

Isolate 101 points

Clear selection

Search: cat

by word

neighbors 100

distance COSINE EUCLIDEAN

Nearest points in the original space:

cats	0.470
dog	0.575
dogs	0.604
pet	0.616
mouse	0.637
lovers	0.638
breeds	0.660
breed	0.683
creature	0.687
black	0.690
big	0.690
animal	0.693
hat	0.698
toy	0.698
walking	0.702
sleeping	0.718
sheep	0.724
cow	0.725
bat	0.727
fish	0.730
heat	0.730

BOOKMARKS (0)

# Debug TensorFlow in real-time

The screenshot displays the TensorBoard Debugger interface, which is used for debugging TensorFlow operations in real-time. The interface is divided into several sections:

- TensorBoard Header:** Includes the "TensorBoard" logo and a "DEBUGGER" tab, which is highlighted with a red box and a red arrow.
- Node List:** Shows a list of nodes for the job `/job:localhost/replica:0/task:0/device:CPU:0`. The nodes are: `[Add]`, `[Const]`, `[Mul]`, and `Variable`. The `Variable` node is selected.
- Source Code:** Displays the Python code for `tdp_demo.py`. The code includes imports for TensorFlow and TensorFlow Debug, and defines variables `a`, `b`, and `c`. It also shows the execution of `tf.Session()` and `tf.debug.TensorBoardDebugWrapperSession()`.
- Runtime Graphs:** Shows a graph of the runtime operations. The graph includes nodes for `Variable_1`, `Variable`, and `Const`.
- Tensor Value Overview:** A table showing the values of the tensors. The table has columns for Tensor, Count, DType, Shape, and Value. The values are: `Variable:0` (4), `Variable/read:0` (4), `Const:0` (10), and `Variable_1:0` (2).
- Session Runs:** A table showing the session runs. The table has columns for Feeds, Fetches, Targets, #(Devices), and Count. The runs are: `init` (1 device, 1 count) and `Add:0` (1 device, 1 count).
- Health Pill:** A toggle switch for the Health Pill, which is currently turned on. A legend below it shows the status of the tensors: `NaN` (red), `Inf` (yellow), `0` (green), `+` (blue), and `+` (blue).

The "Session Runs" table is as follows:

Feeds	Fetches	Targets	#(Devices)	Count
		<code>init</code>	1	1
		<code>Add:0</code>	1	1

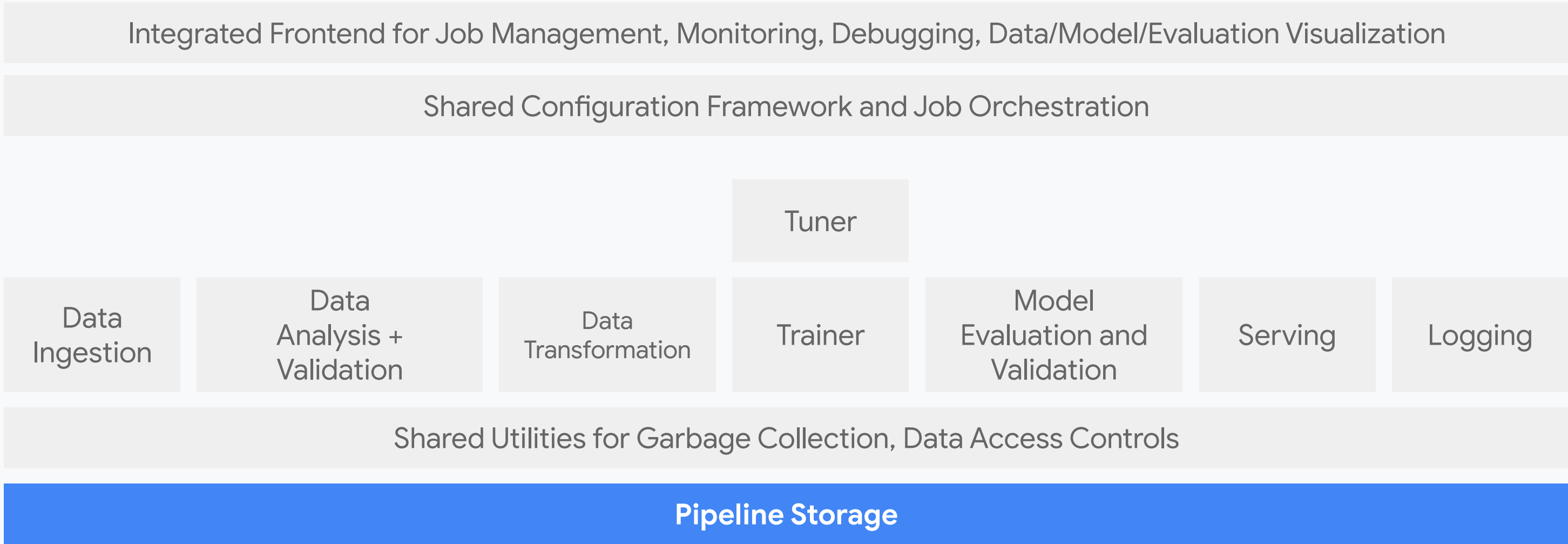
The "Tensor Value Overview" table is as follows:

Tensor	Count	DType	Shape	Value
<code>Variable:0</code>	1	float32	<code>[]</code>	4
<code>Variable/read:0</code>	1	float32	<code>[]</code>	4
<code>Const:0</code>	1	float32	<code>[]</code>	10
<code>Variable_1:0</code>	1	float32	<code>[]</code>	2

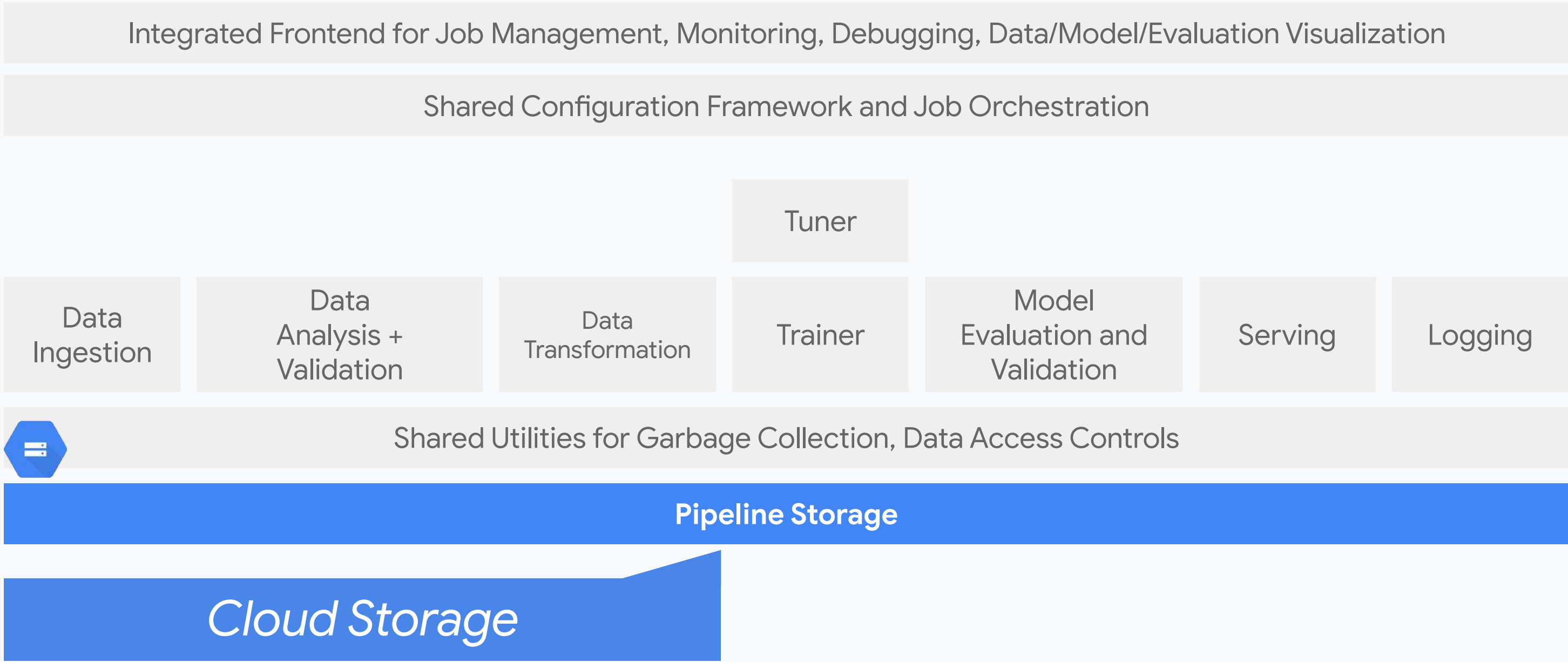




# Production ML System Component: Pipeline Storage



# Production ML System Component: Pipeline Storage



Course 2: Production ML Systems

Module 1: Architecting Production ML Systems

Lesson Title: **Training Design Decisions**

Presenter: Max Lotstein

Format: Talking Head

Video Name: T-PSML-0\_1\_l10\_training\_design\_decisions

# Agenda

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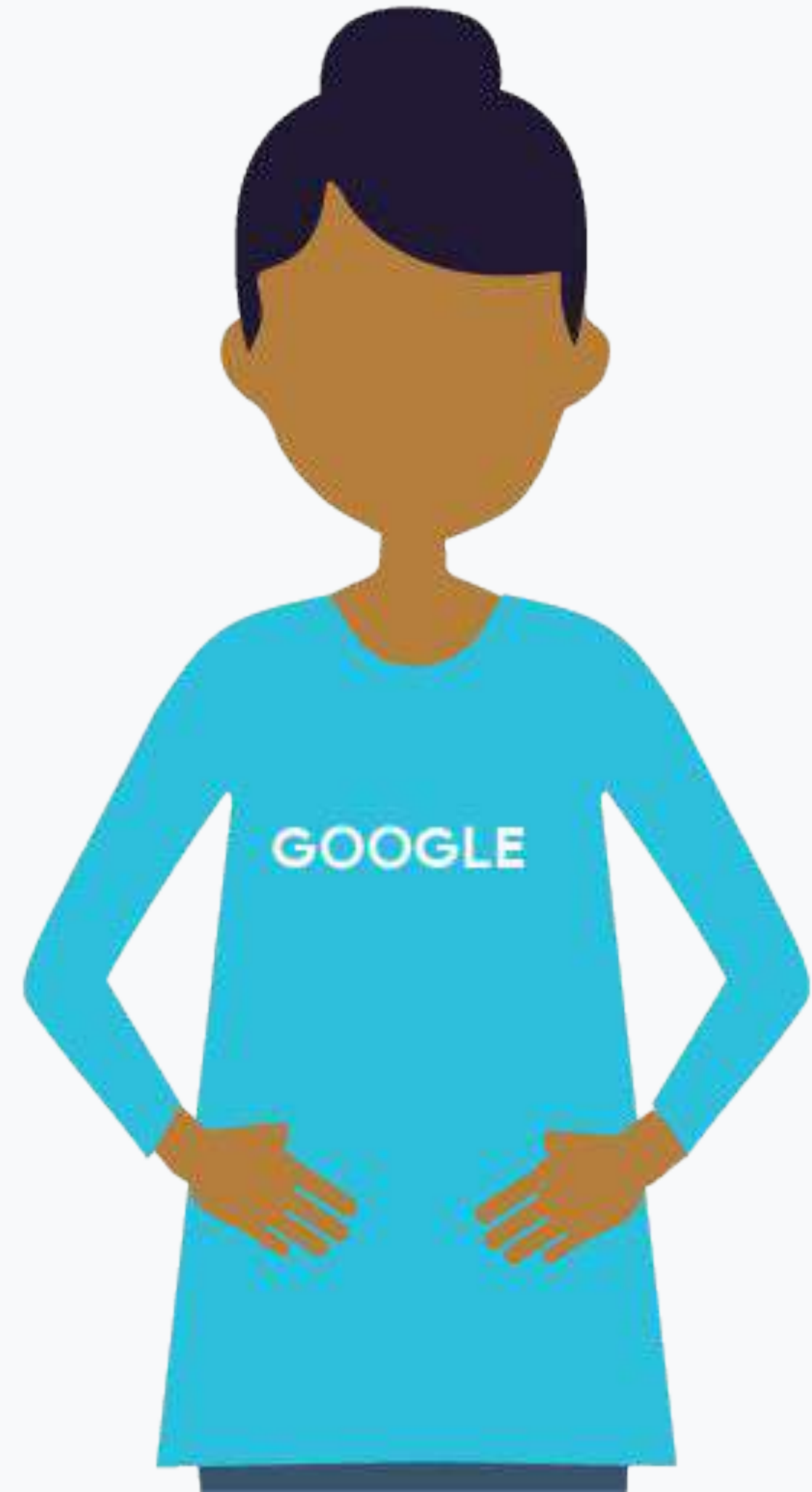
What's in a Production ML System

**Training Design Decisions**

Serving Design Decisions

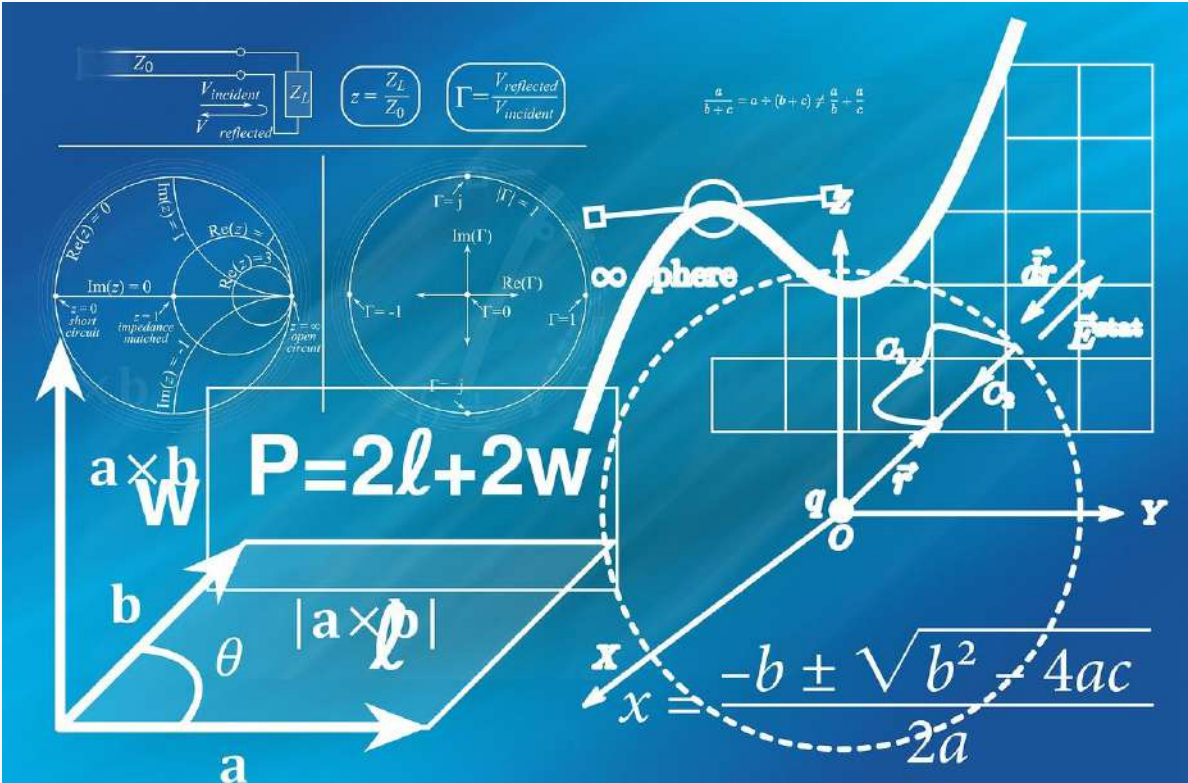
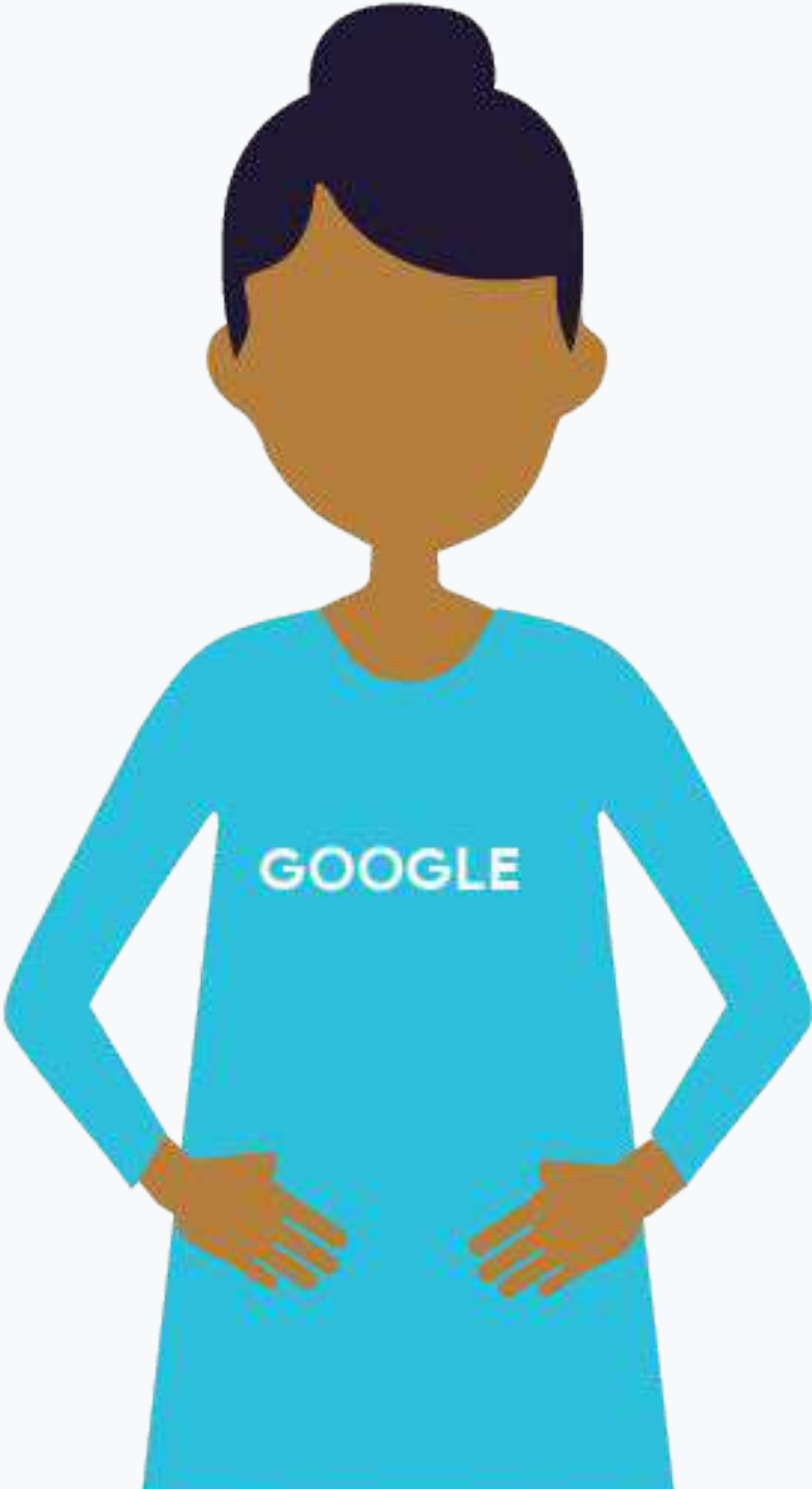
Serving on CMLE

Designing an Architecture from Scratch

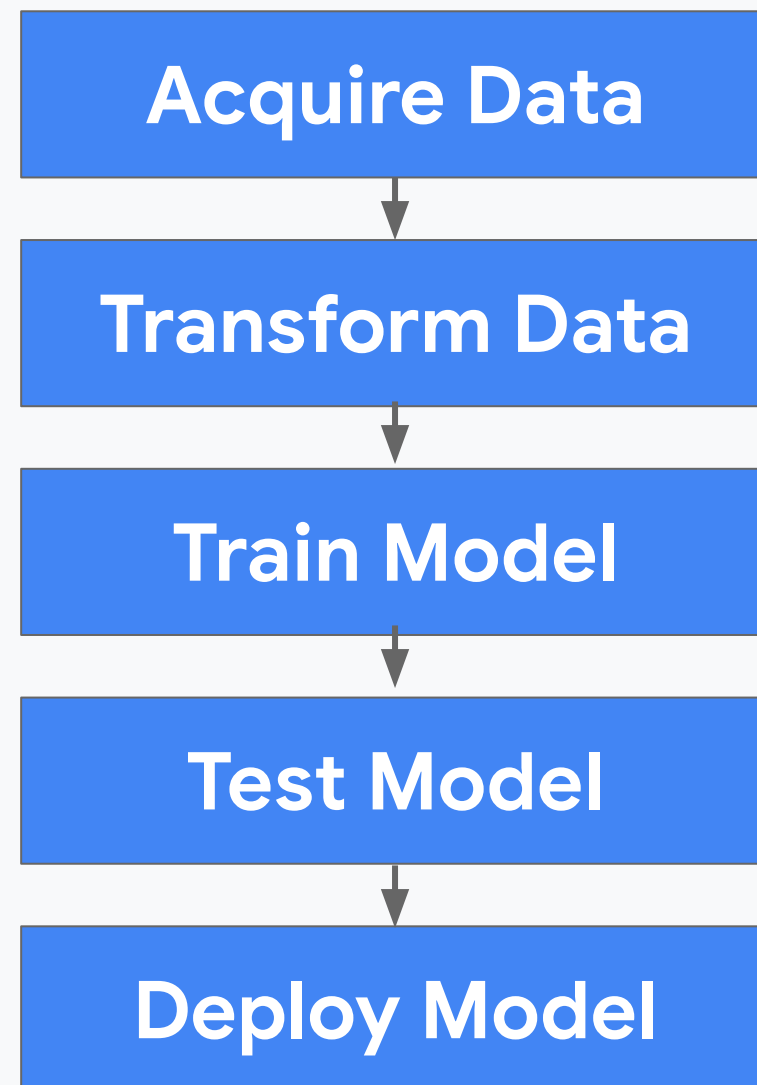




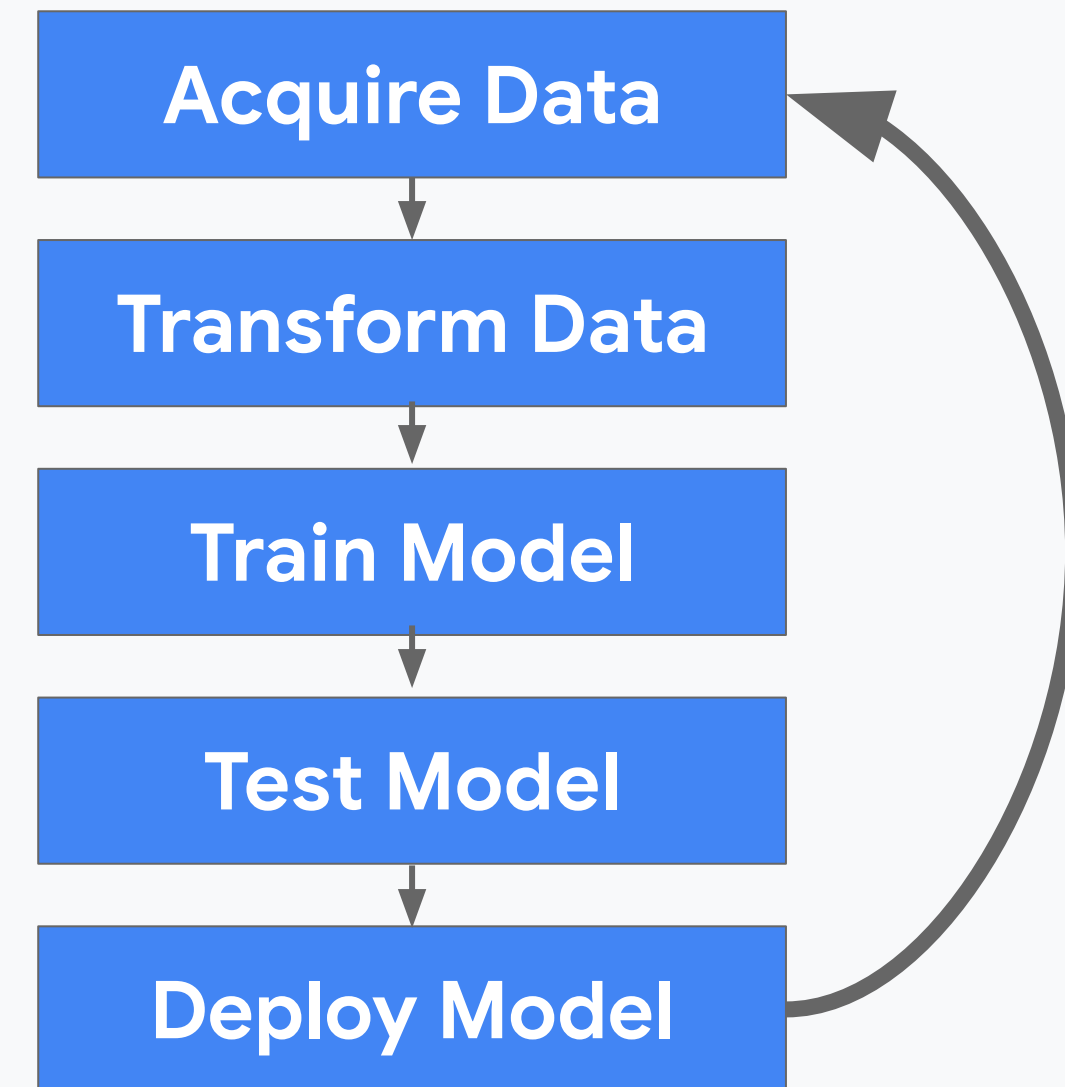
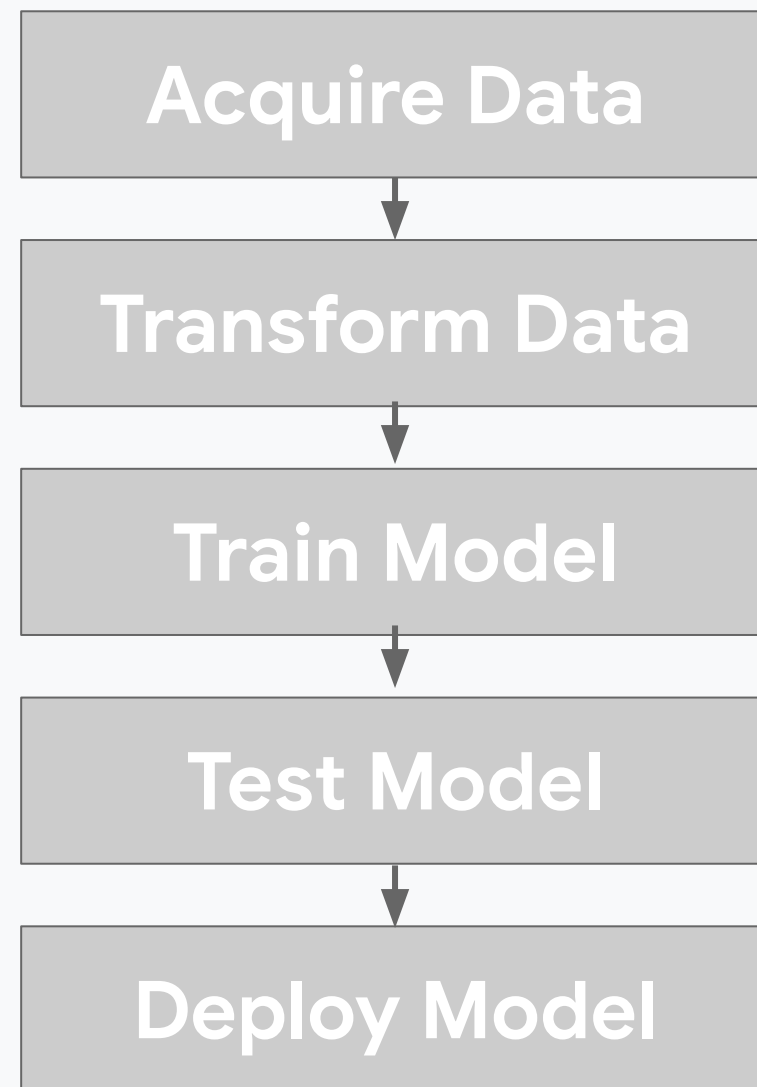
# Physics vs Fashion



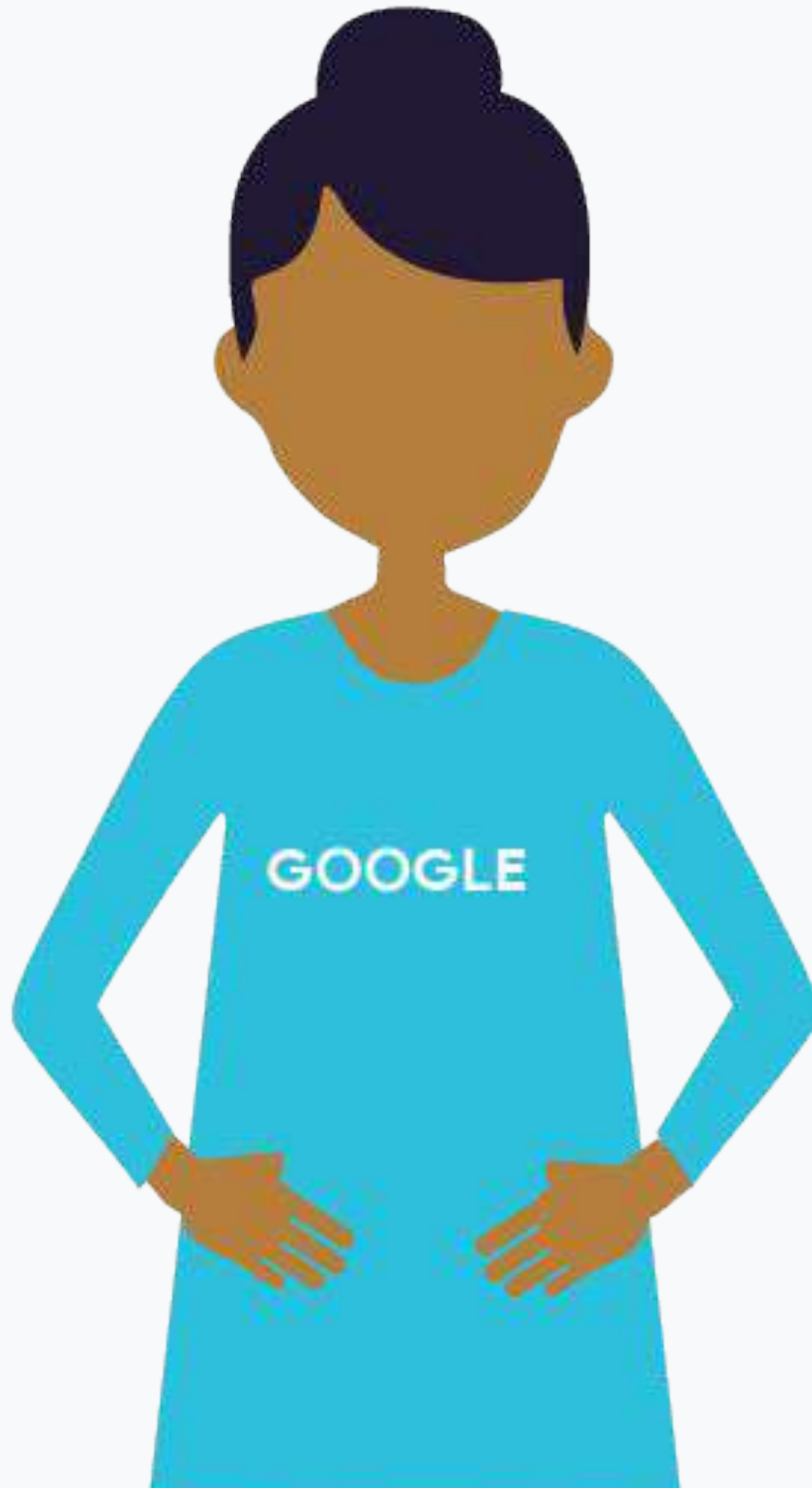
# Static vs Dynamic Training



# Static vs Dynamic Training



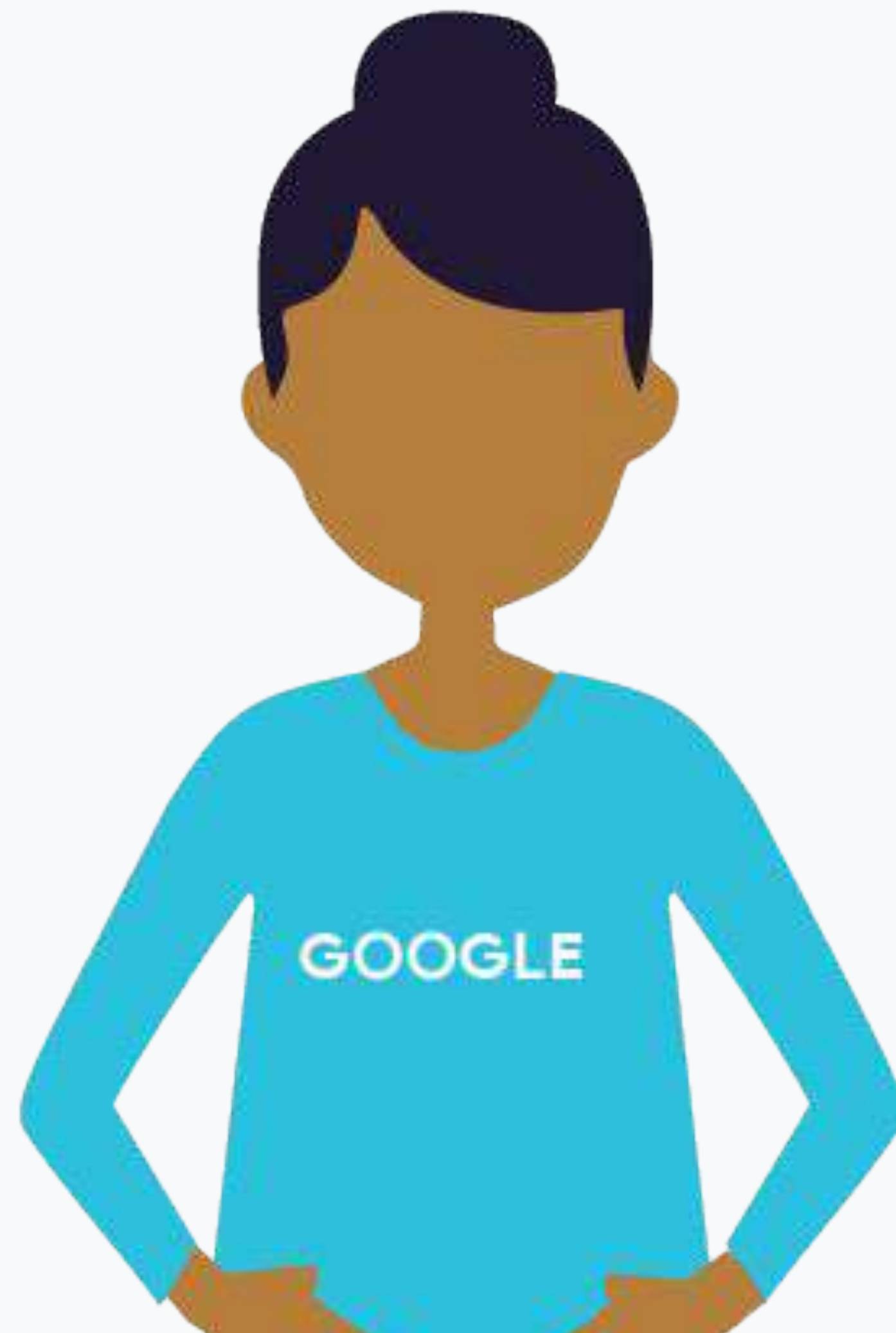


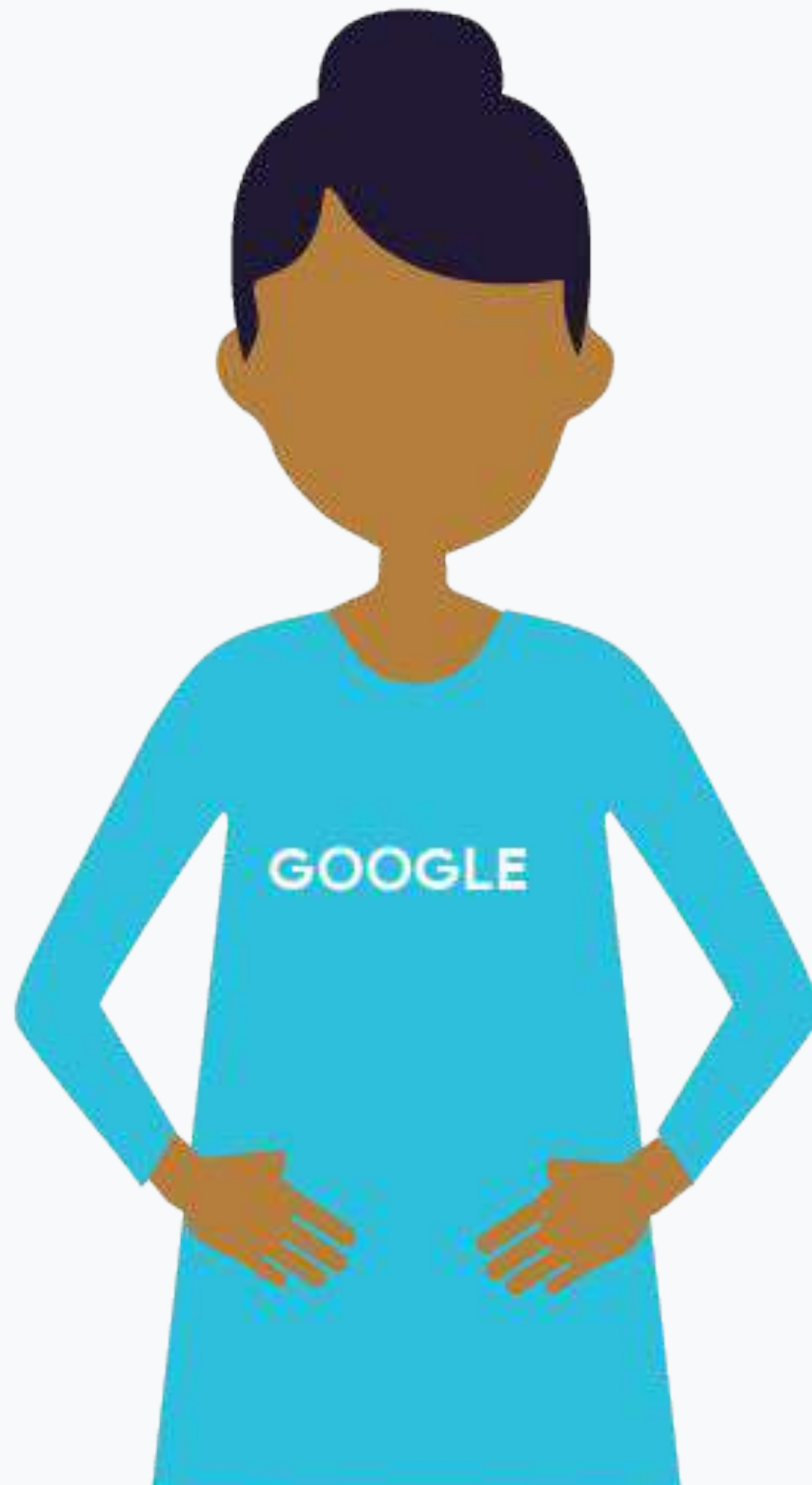


# Static vs Dynamic Training

Statically Trained Models	Dynamically Trained Models
Trained once, offline	Add training data over time
Easy to build and test	Engineering is harder Have to do progressive validation
Easy to let become stale	Regularly sync out updated version Will adapt to changes



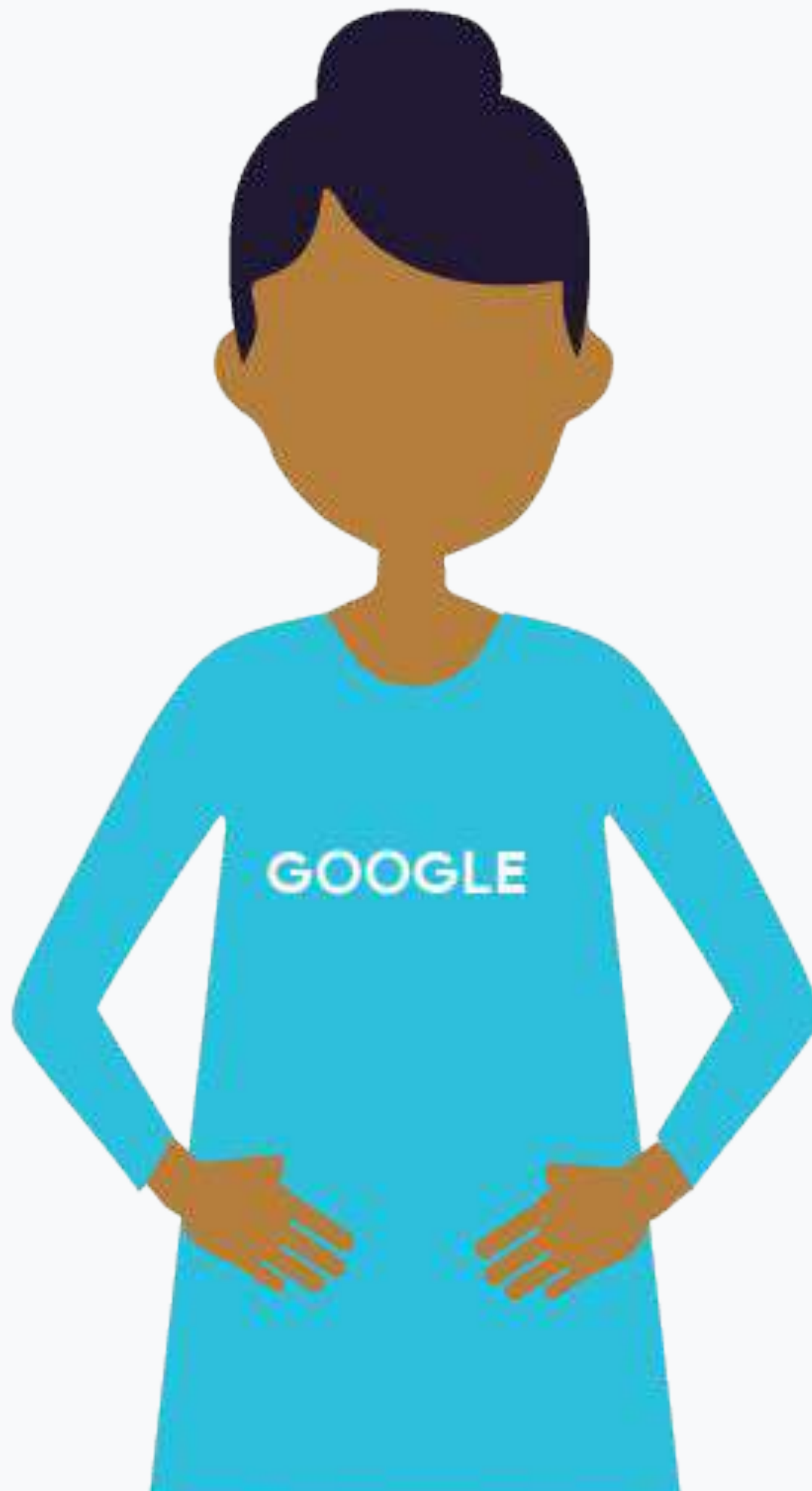




## Lab: Estimate training needs

Problem	Training style (static or dynamic?)
Predict whether email is spam	
Android voice to text	
Shopping ad conversion rate	



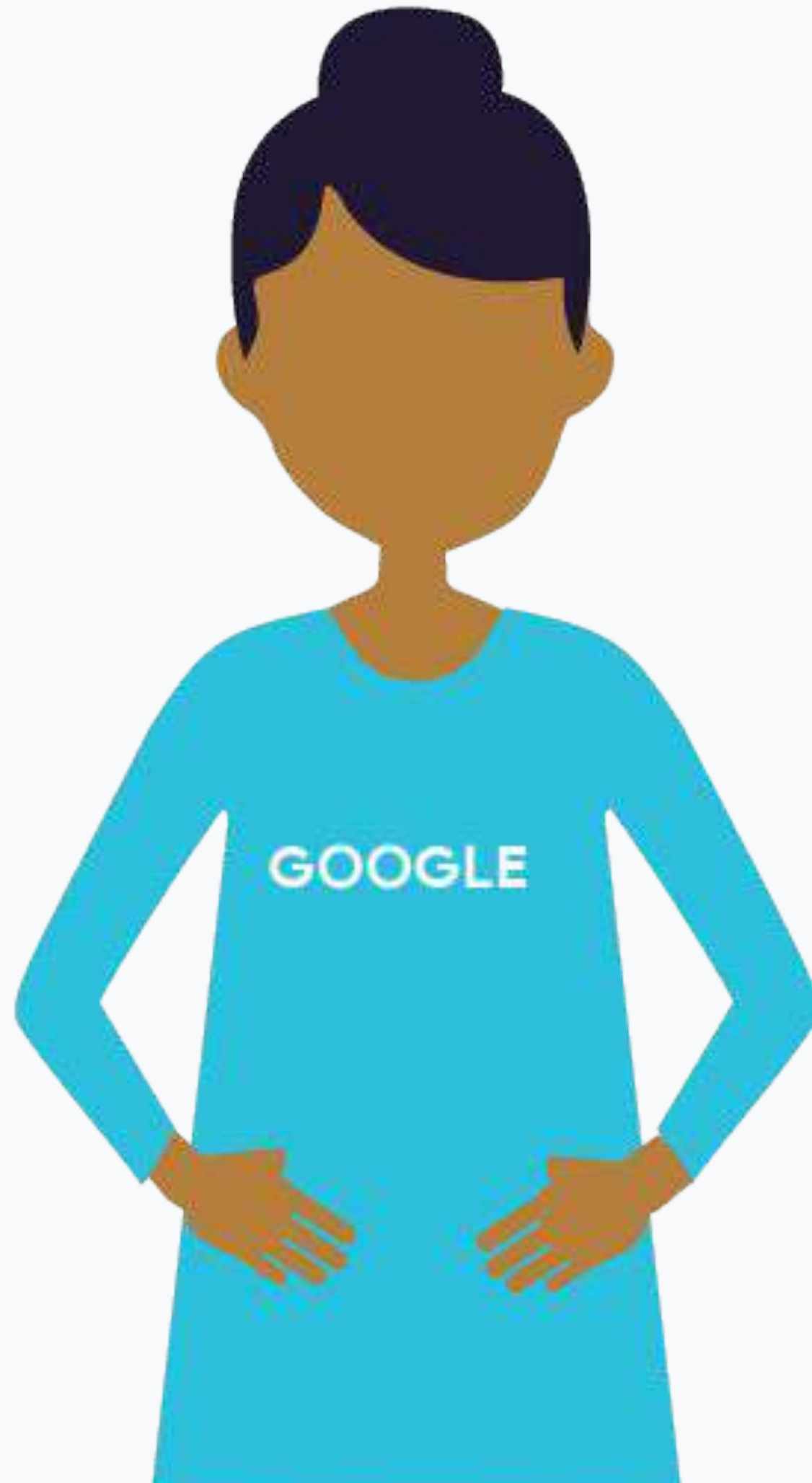


## Lab: Estimate training needs

Problem	Training style (static or dynamic?)
Predict whether email is spam	<b>Static or Dynamic</b> (How quickly spammers change)
Android voice to text	
Shopping ad conversion rate	



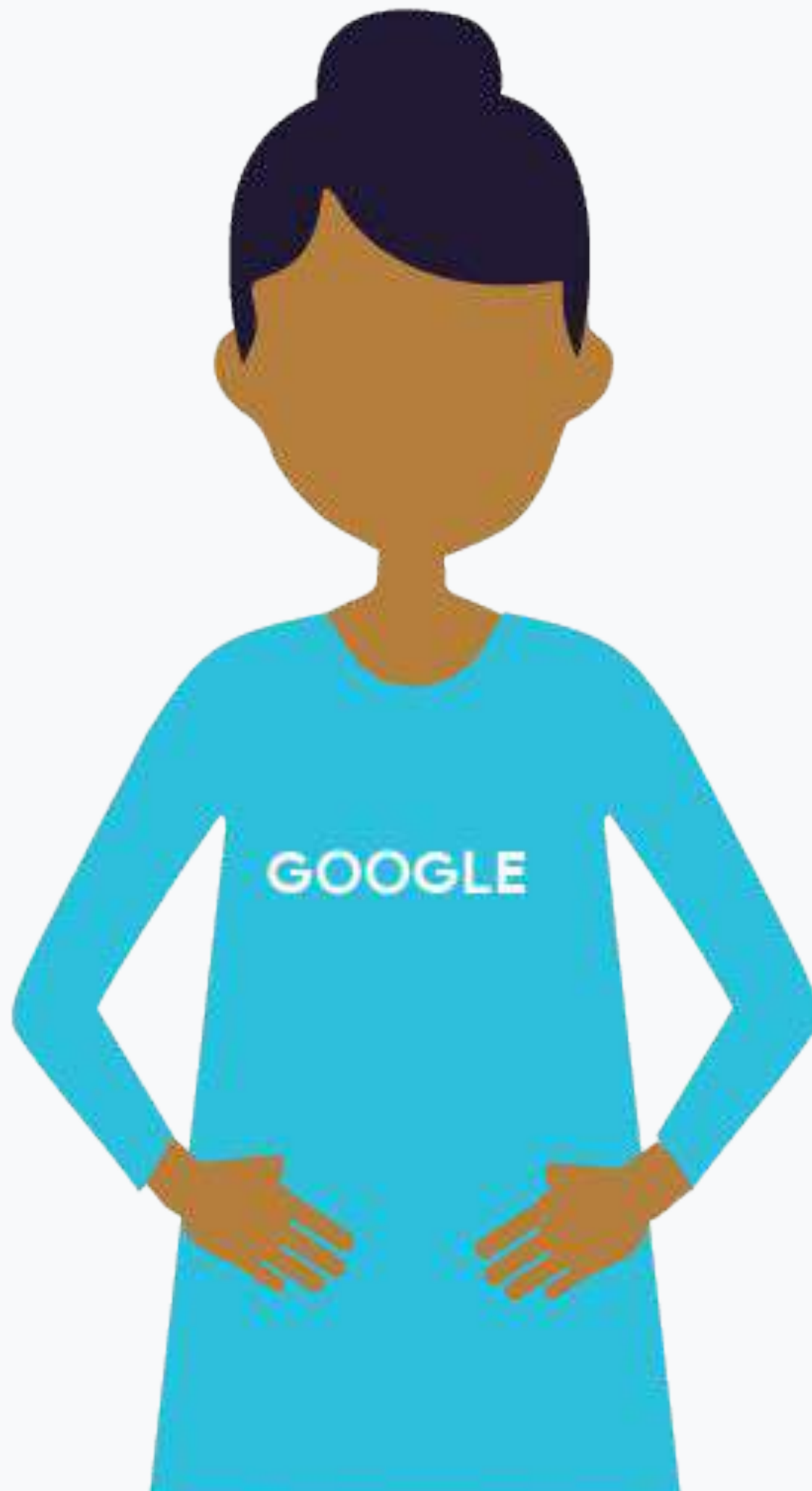




## Lab: Estimate training needs

Problem	Training style (static or dynamic?)
Predict whether email is spam	<b>Static or Dynamic</b> (How quickly spammers change)
Android voice to text	<b>Static or Dynamic</b> (Global vs personalized)
Shopping ad conversion rate	

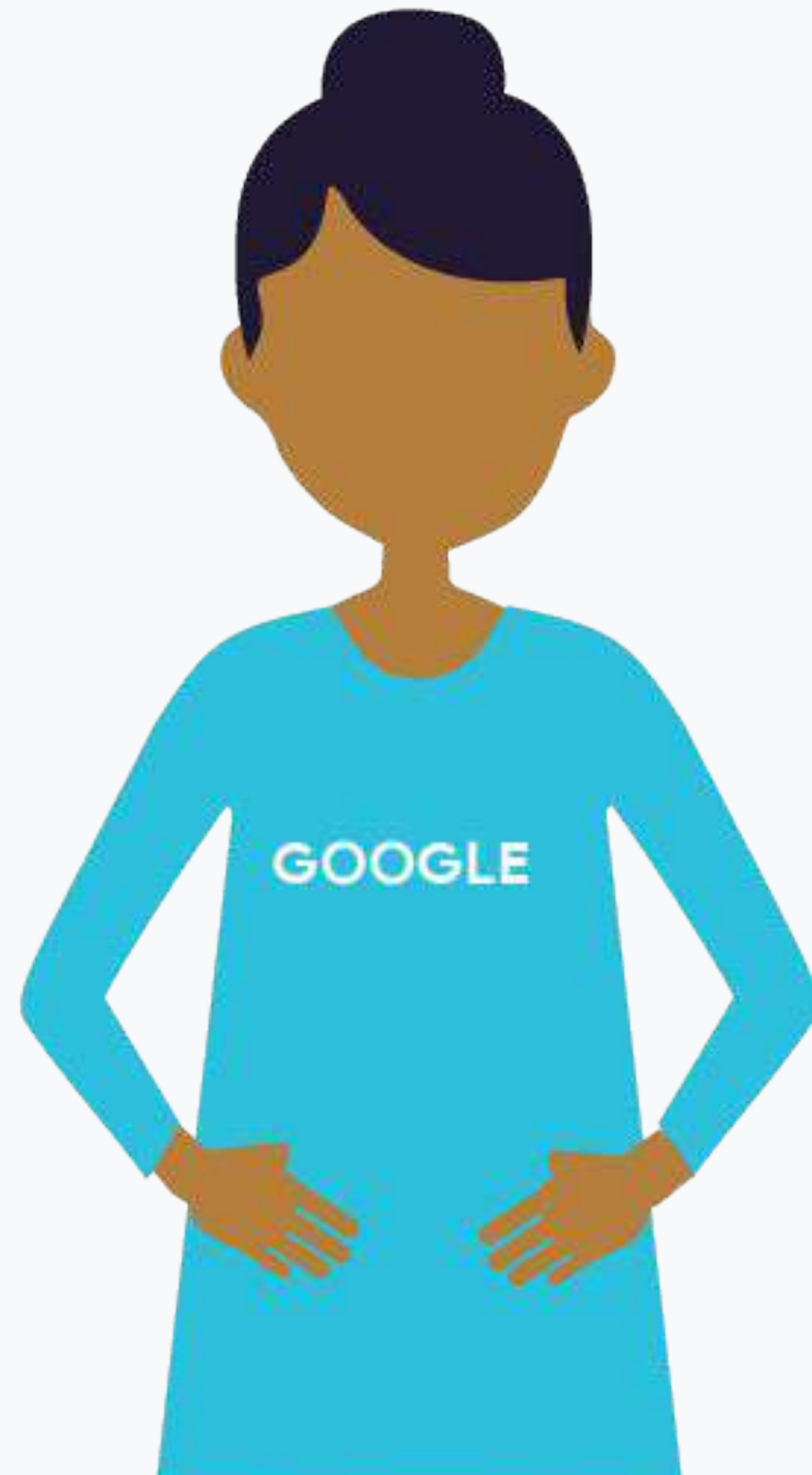


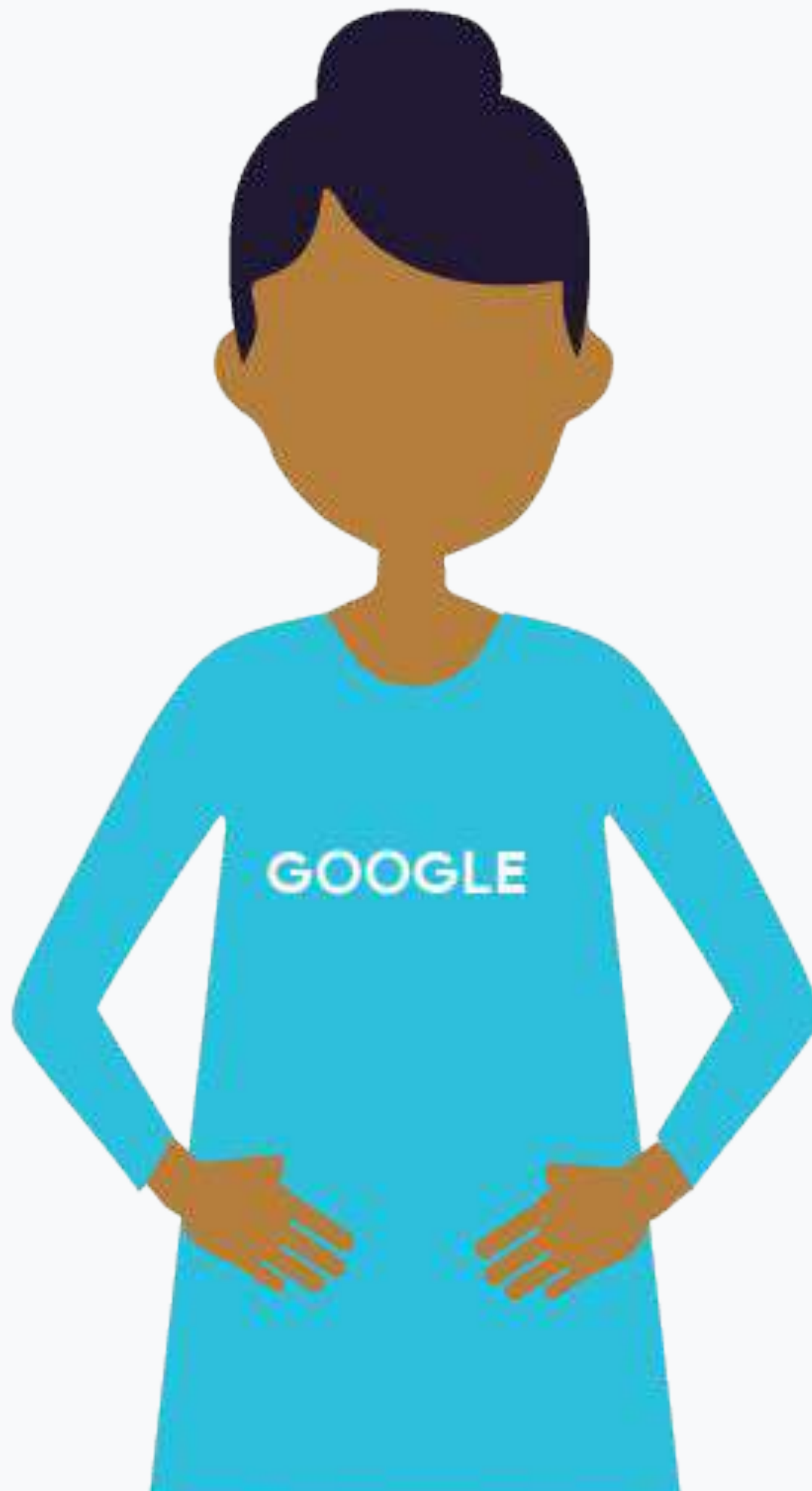


## Lab: Estimate training needs

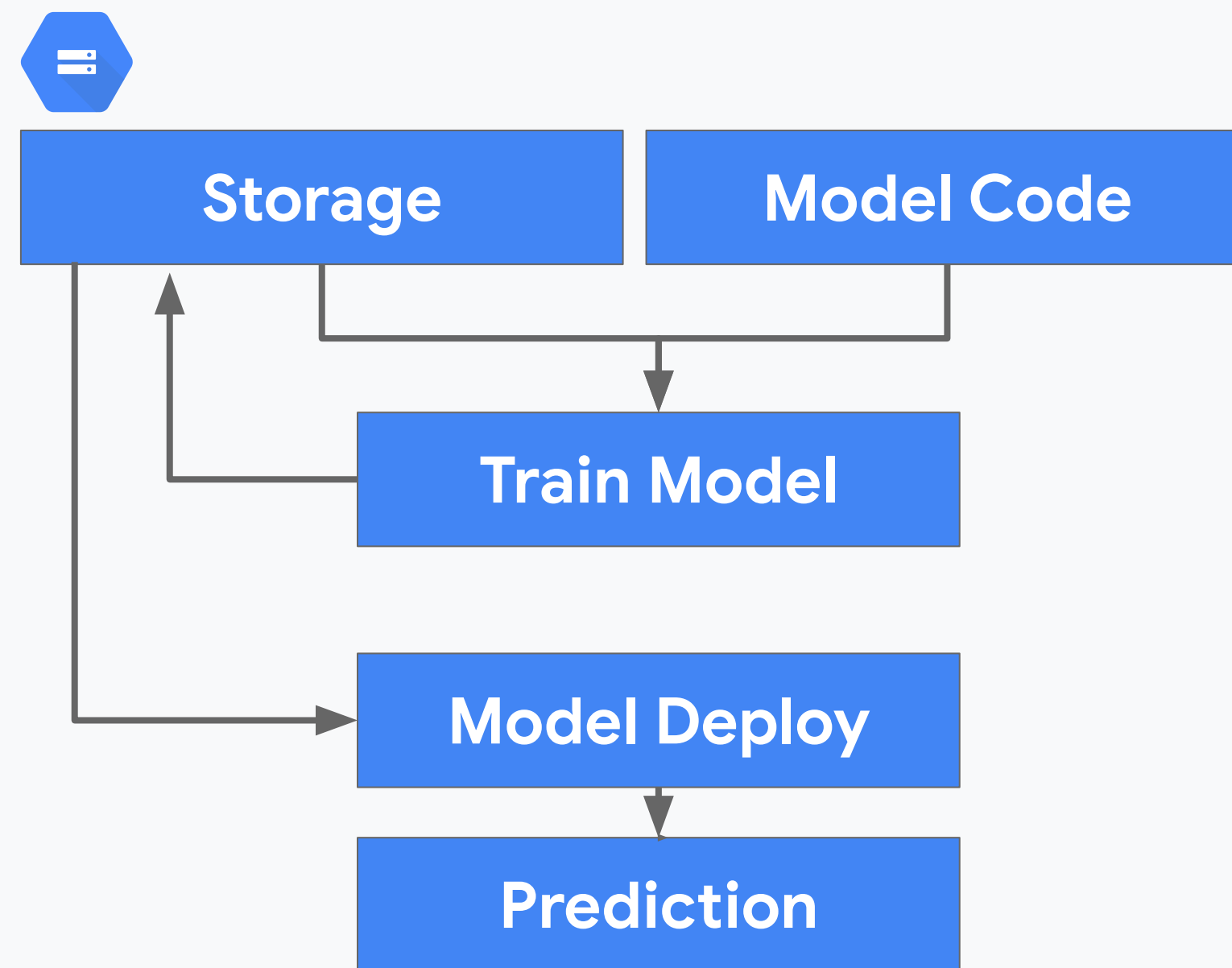
Problem	Training style (static or dynamic?)
Predict whether email is spam	<b>Static or Dynamic</b> (How quickly spammers change)
Android voice to text	<b>Static or Dynamic</b> (Global vs personalized)
Shopping ad conversion rate	<b>Static</b>







## Reference architecture for static training



# Three potential architectures for dynamic training



**Cloud Functions**  
for asynchronous training jobs

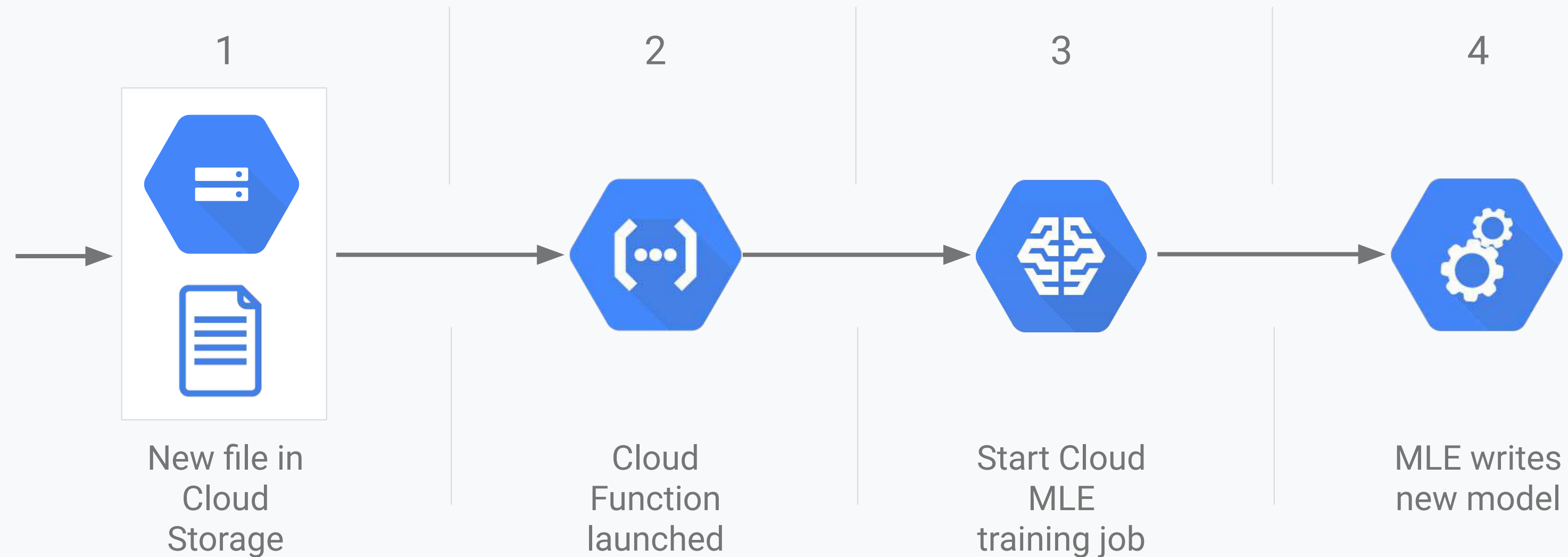


**App Engine**  
for user-triggered training jobs



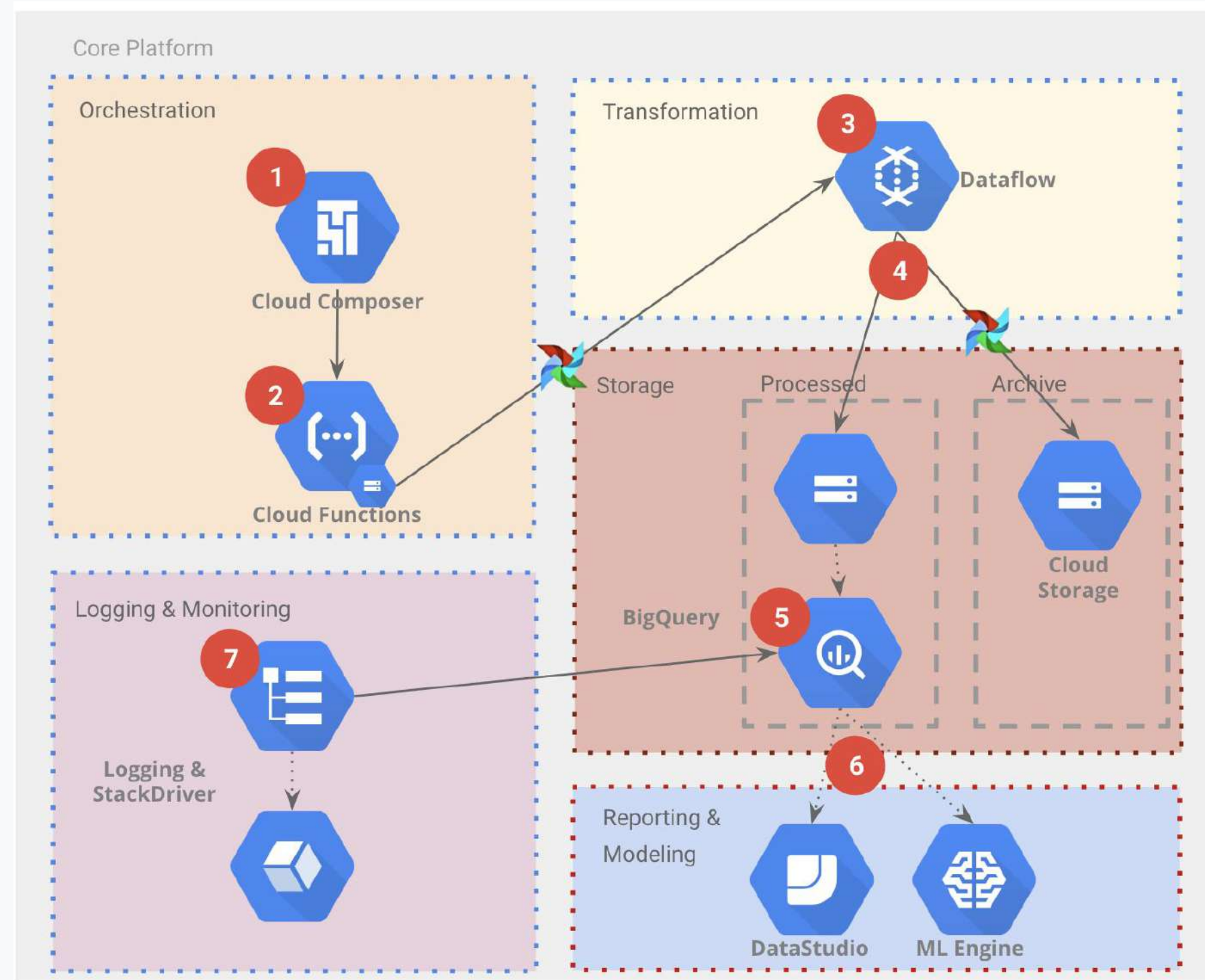
**Cloud Dataflow**  
for continuous training

# Reference architecture for dynamic training



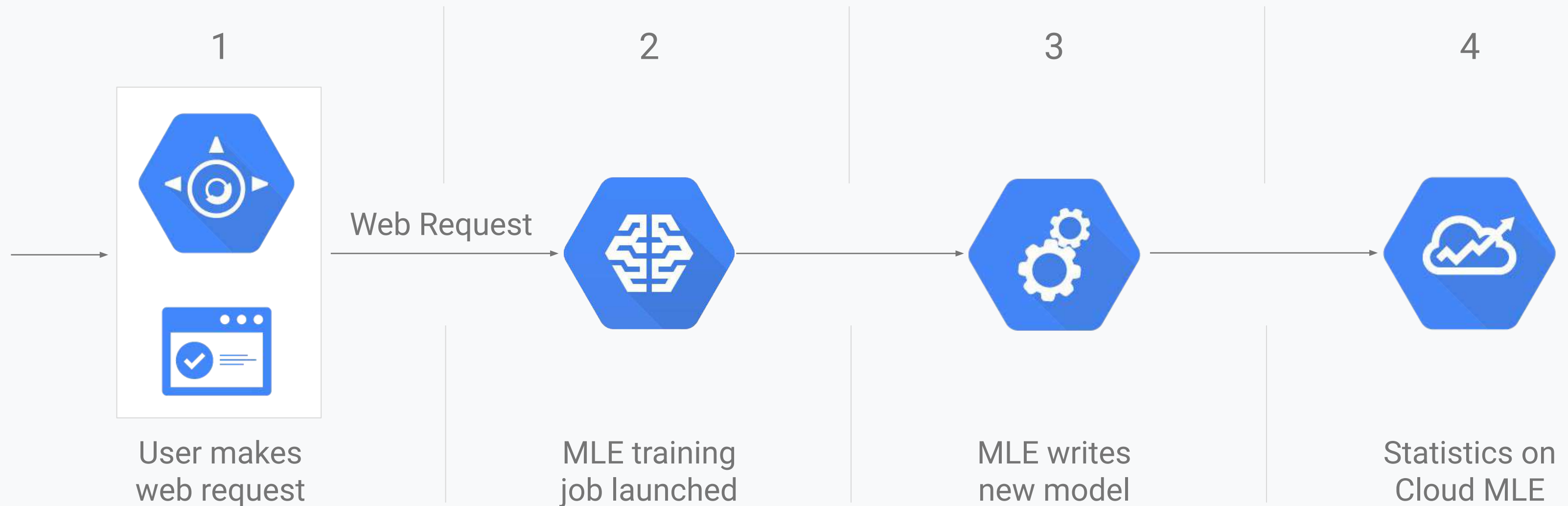


# Use Cloud Composer to Orchestrate Jobs





# AppEngine can be used for user-triggered training jobs



# Dataflow can be used for continuous training



Course 2: Production ML Systems

Module 1: Architecting Production ML Systems

Lesson Title: **Serving Design Decisions**

Presenter: Max Lotstein

Format: Talking Head

Video Name: T-PSML-0\_1\_I11\_serving\_design\_decisions

# Agenda

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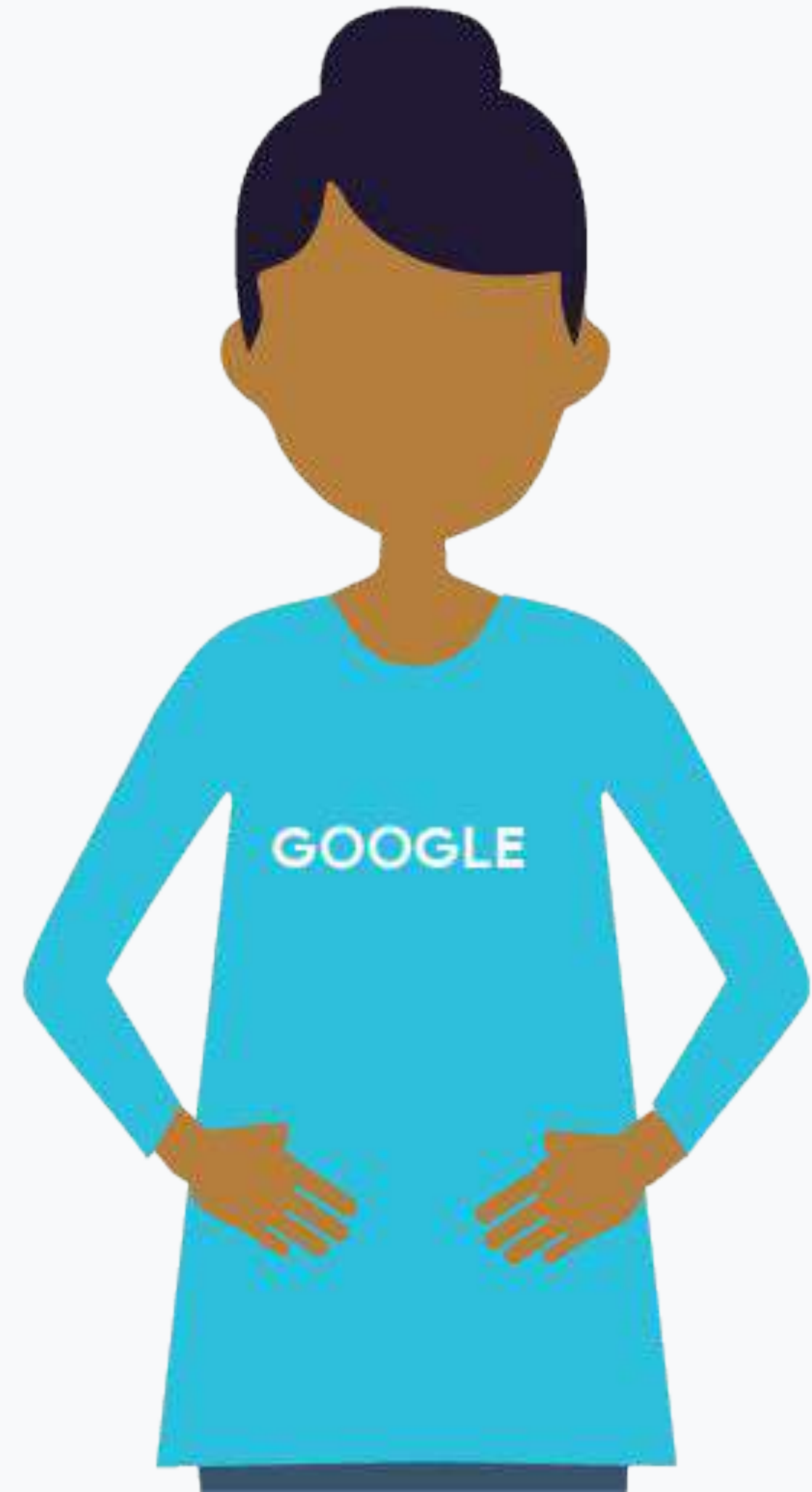
What's in a Production ML System

Training Design Decisions

**Serving Design Decisions**

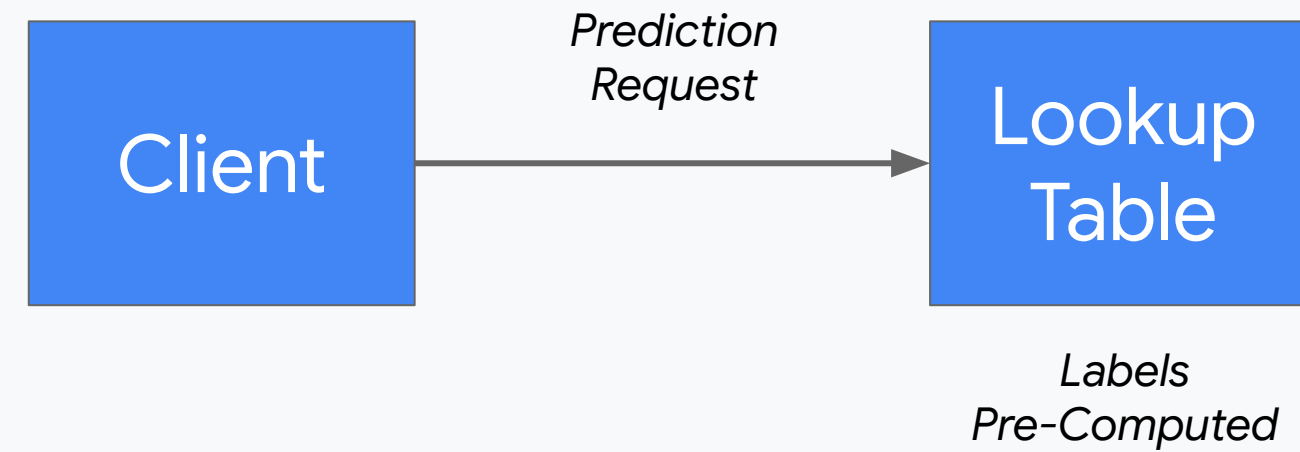
Serving on CMLE

Designing an Architecture from Scratch

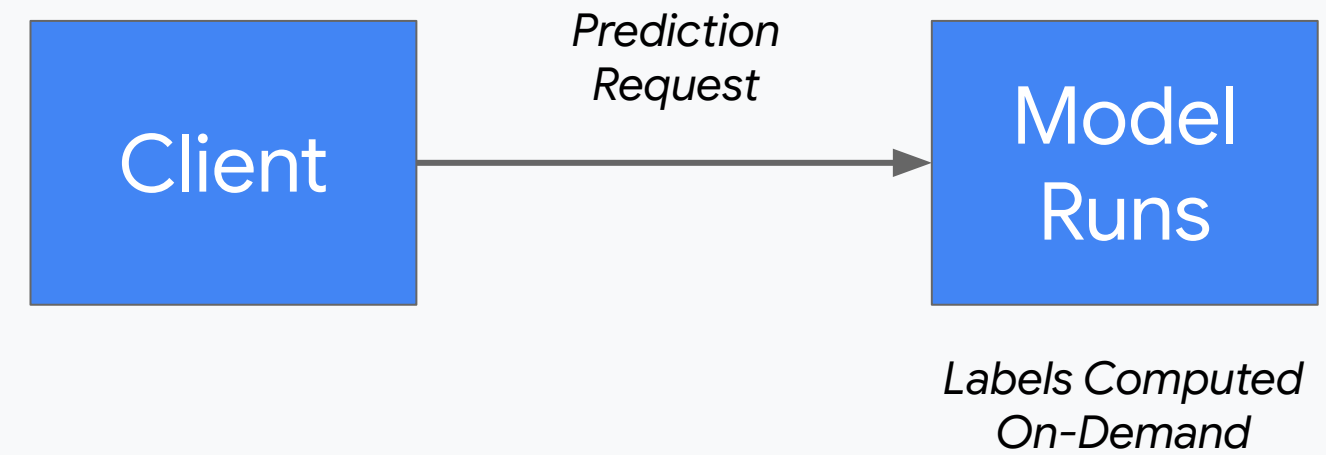


# Static vs Dynamic Serving

## Static

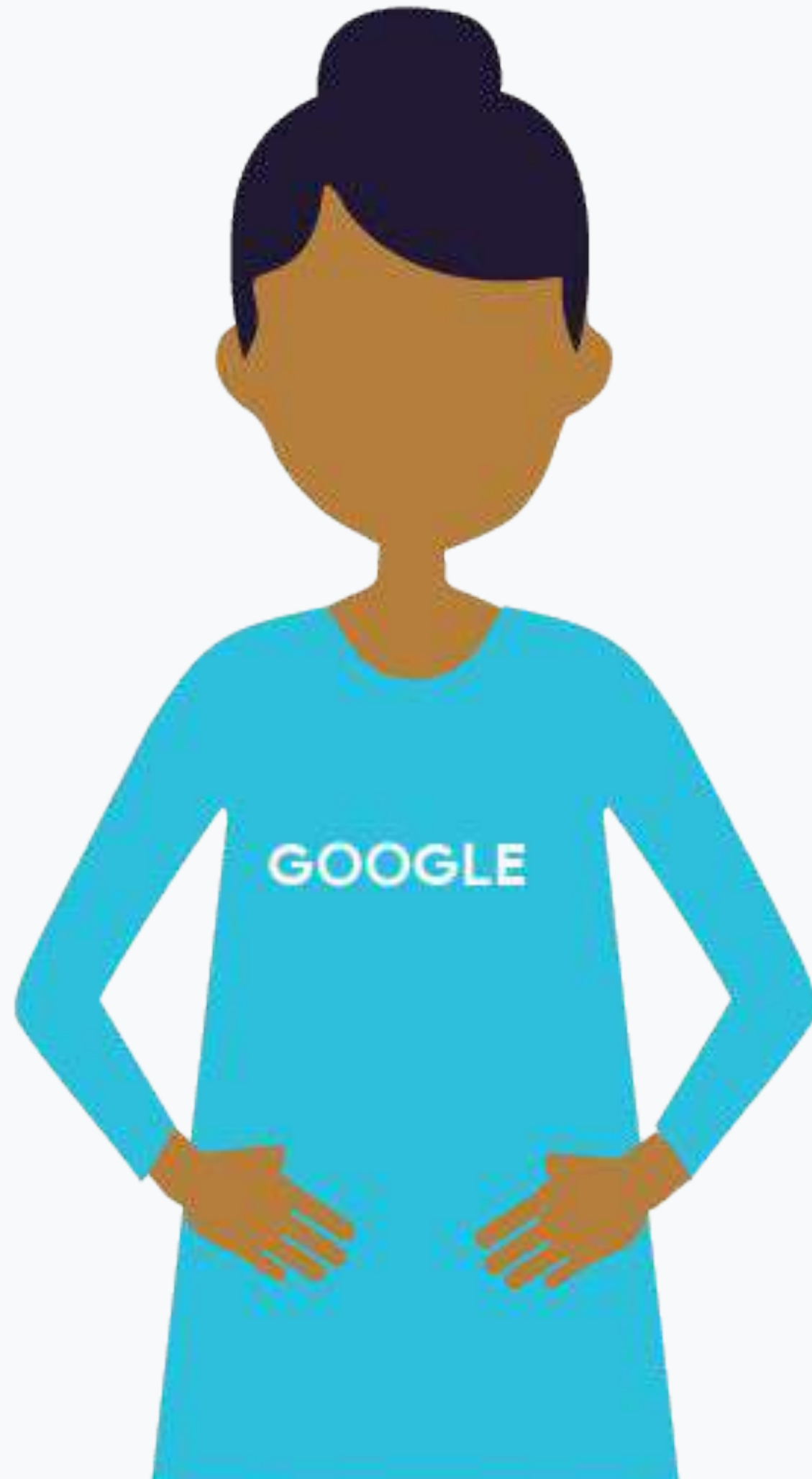


## Dynamic



Static	Dynamic
Higher Storage Cost	Lower Storage Cost
Low, Fixed Latency	Variable Latency
Lower Maintenance	Higher Maintenance
Space intensive	Compute intensive

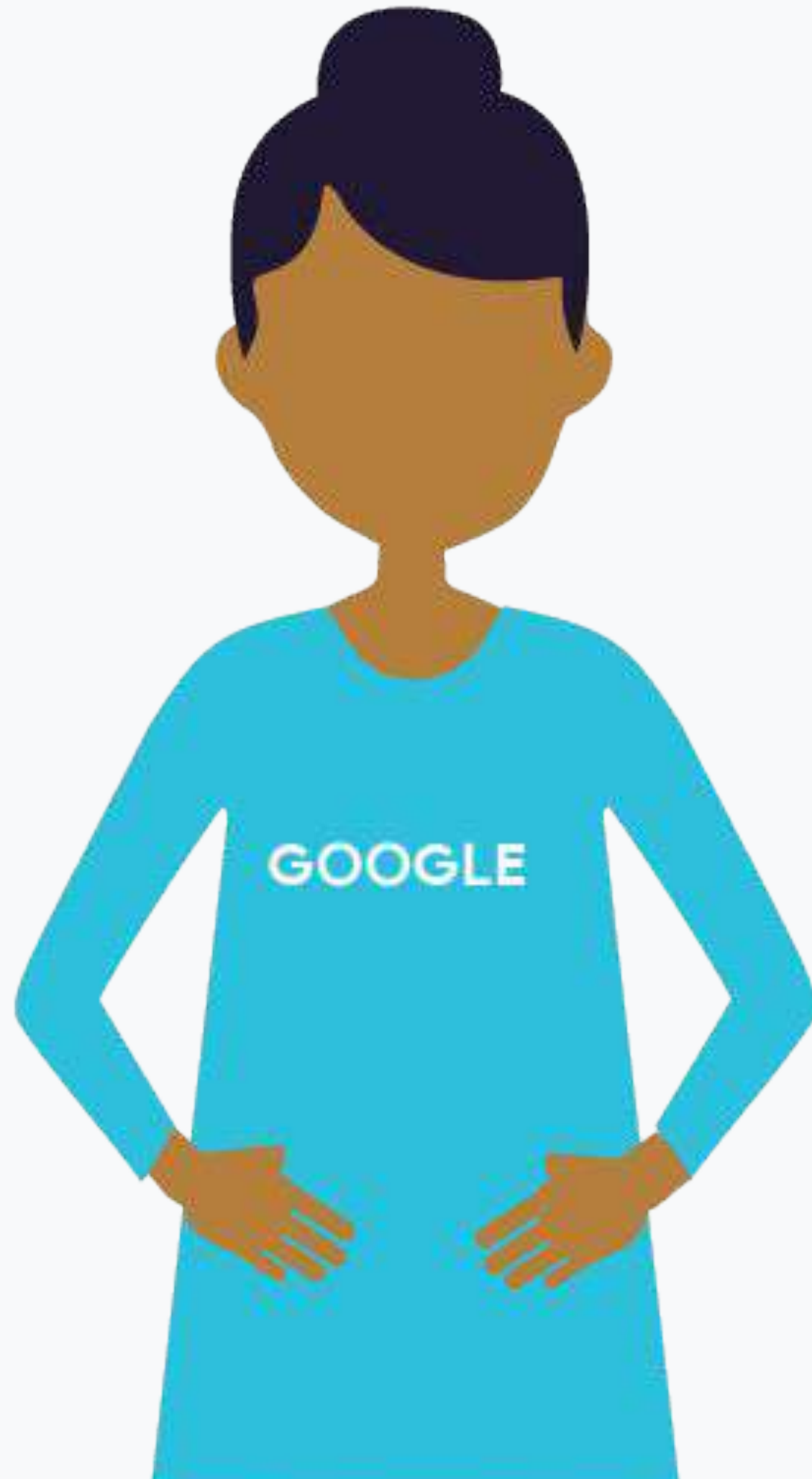




**Peakedness** is how  
concentrated the  
distribution is

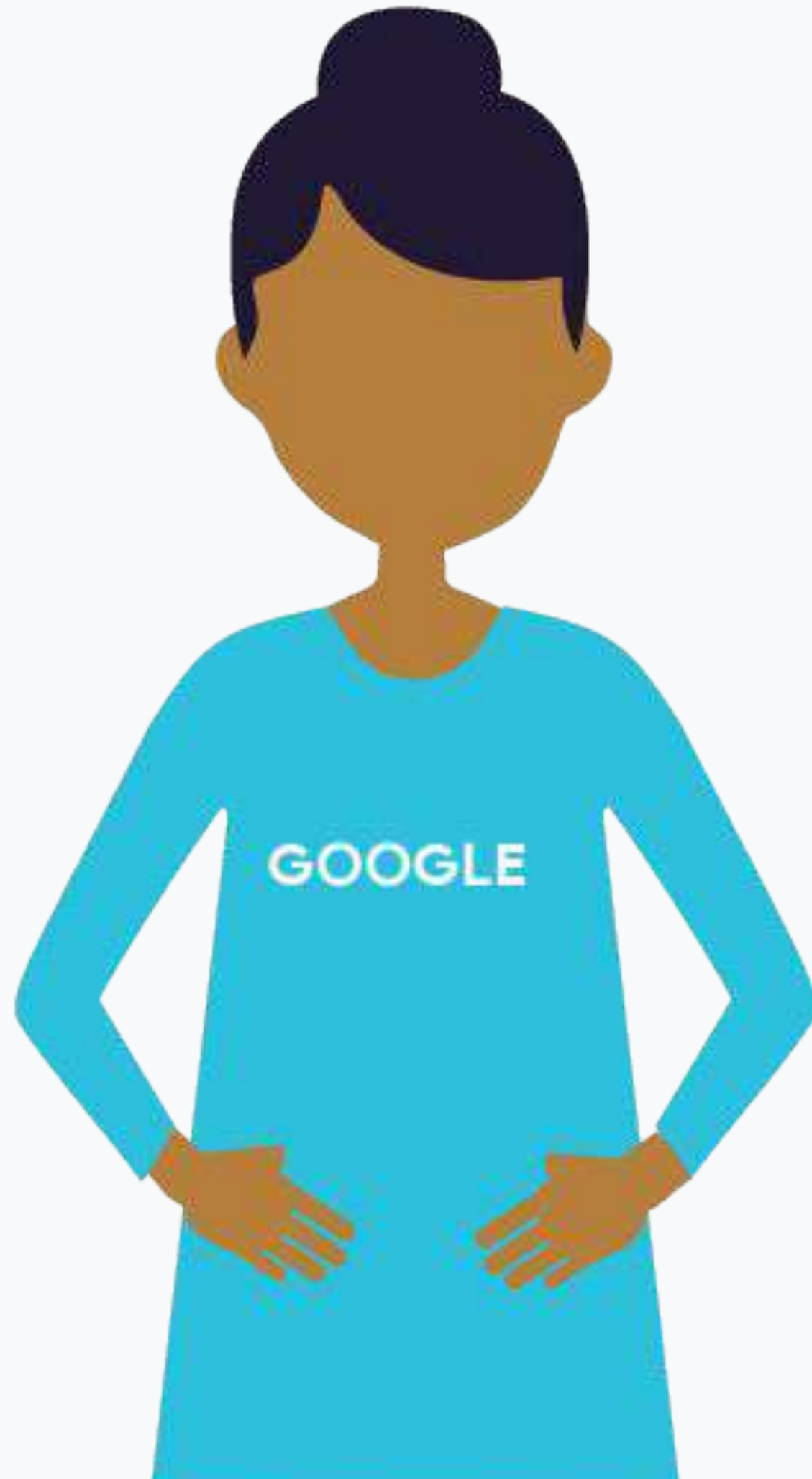






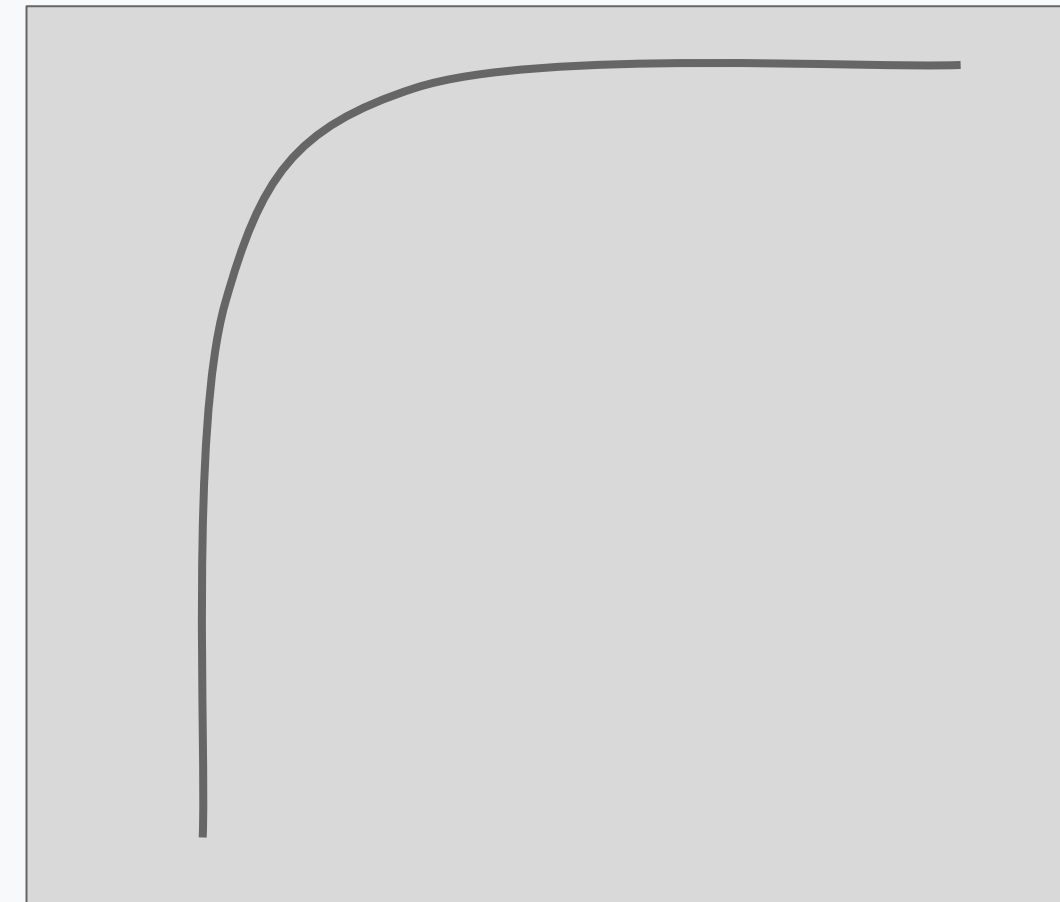
**Cardinality** is the  
number of values in  
the set





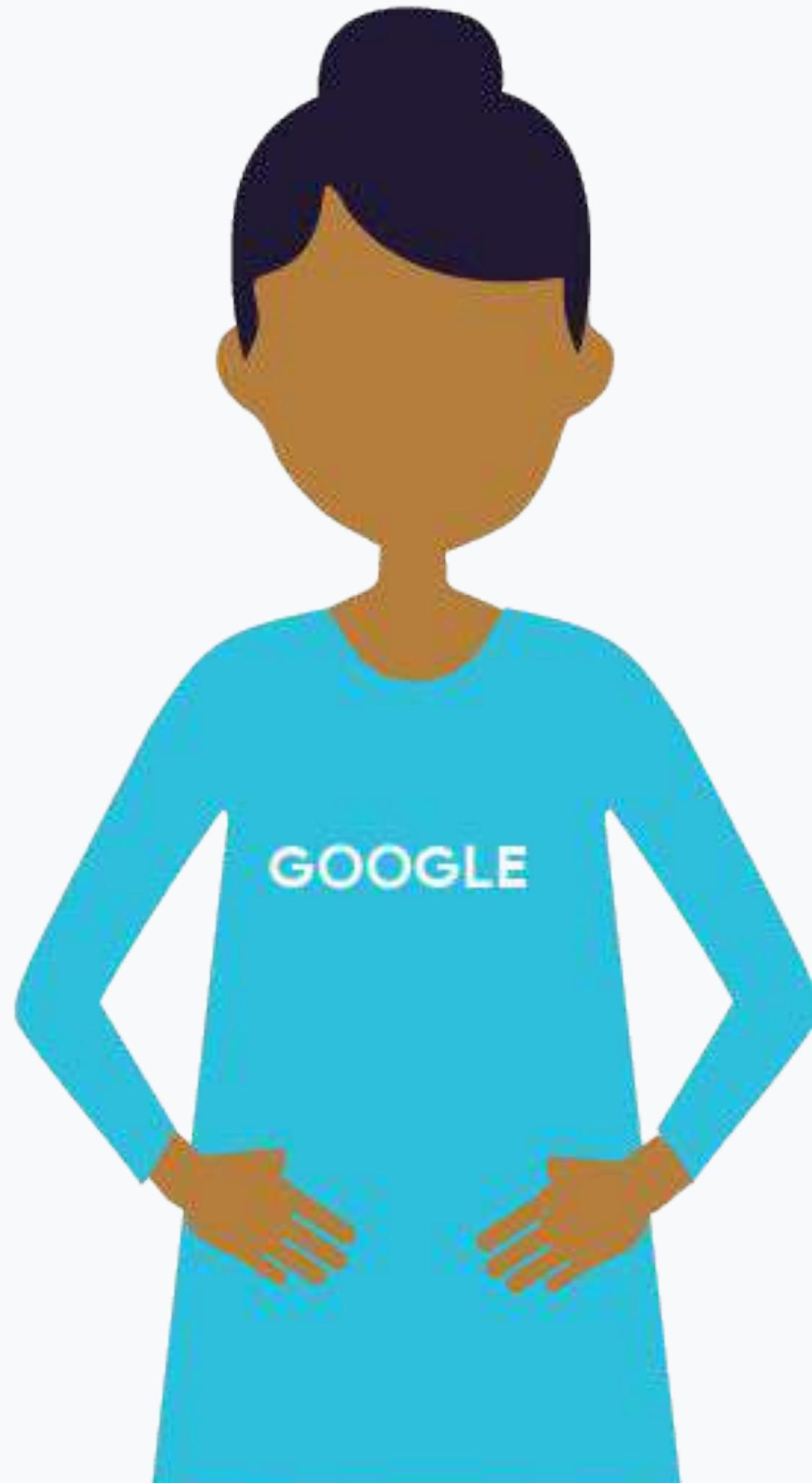
## Peakedness and Cardinality space

Peakedness

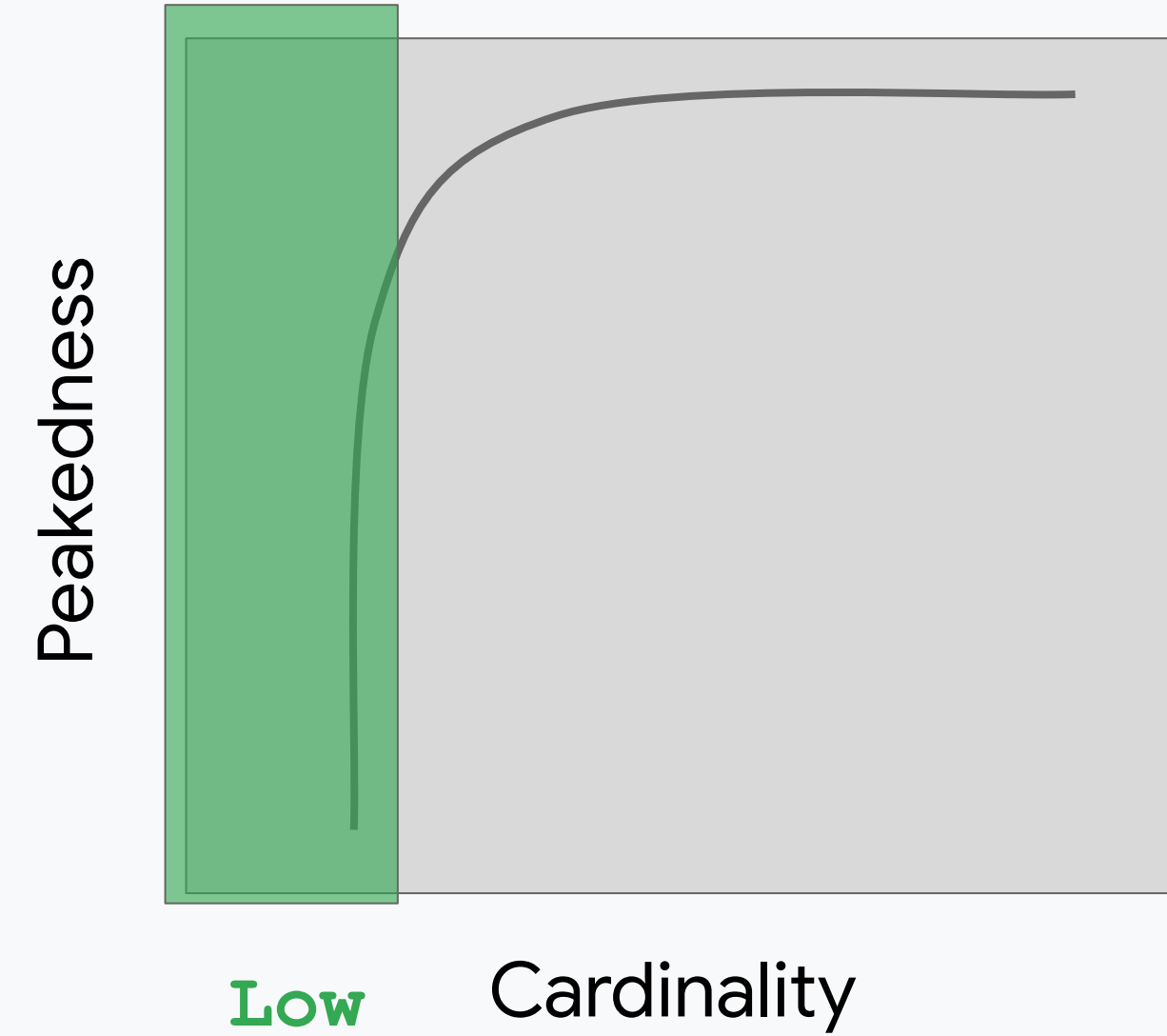


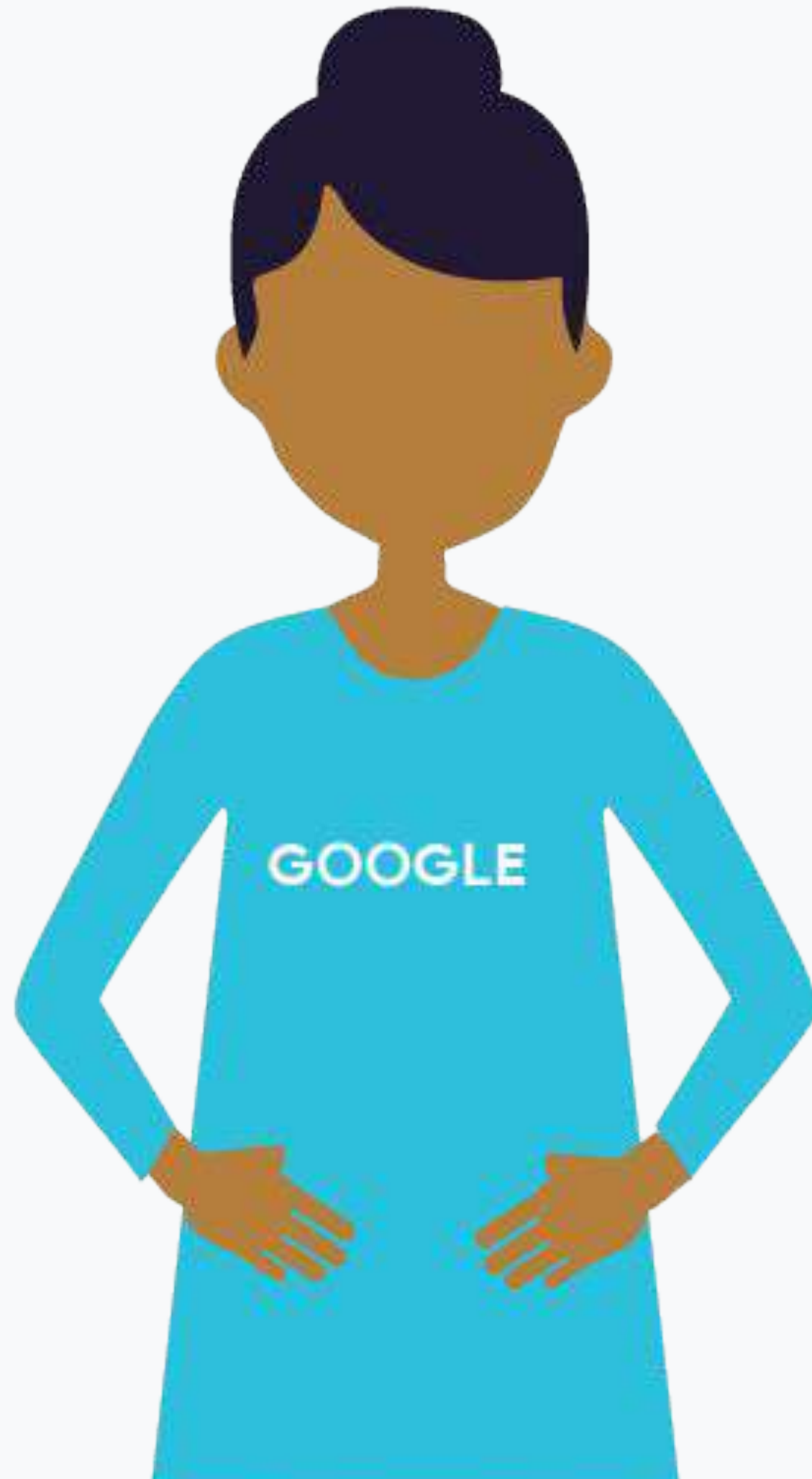
Cardinality



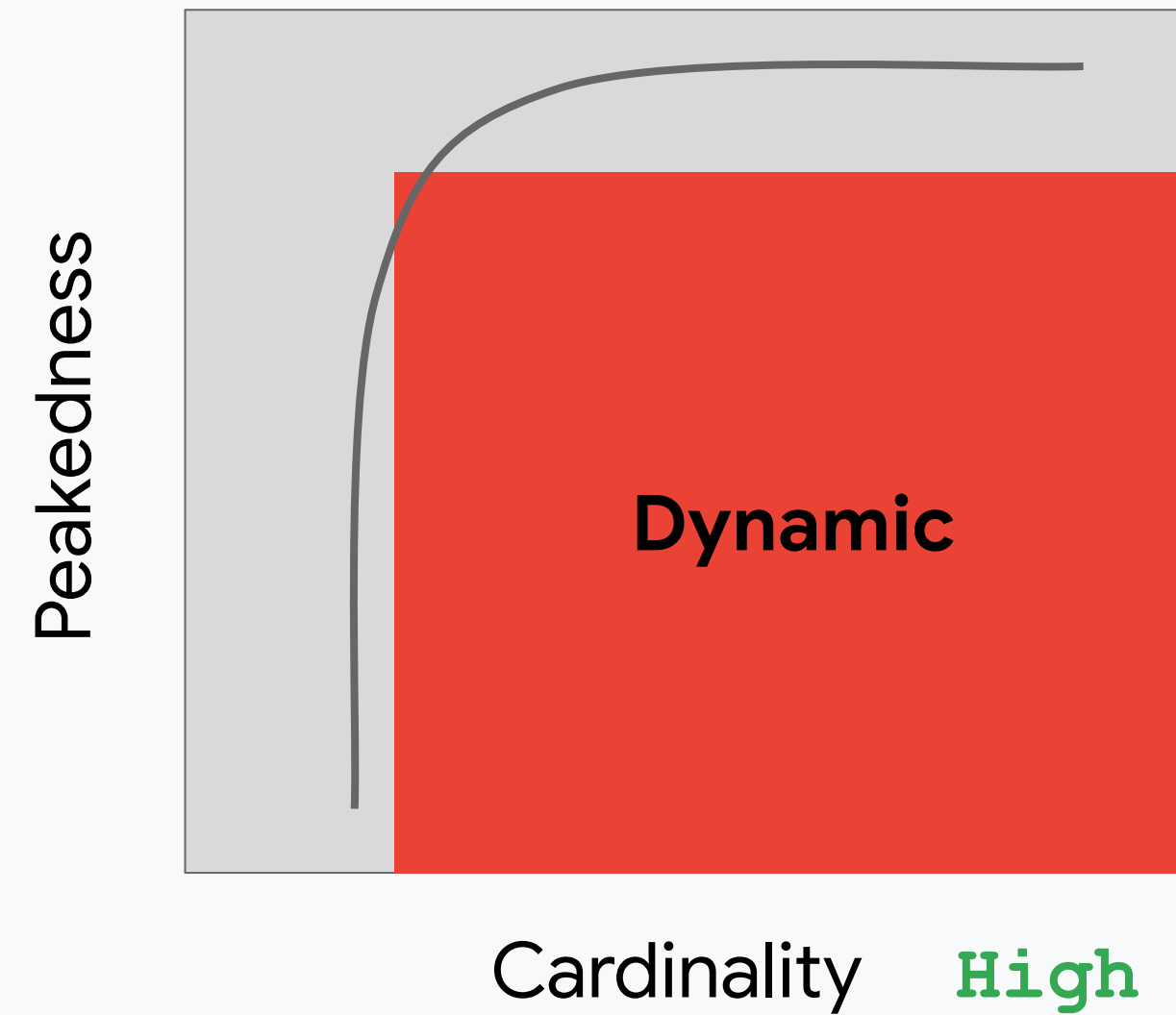


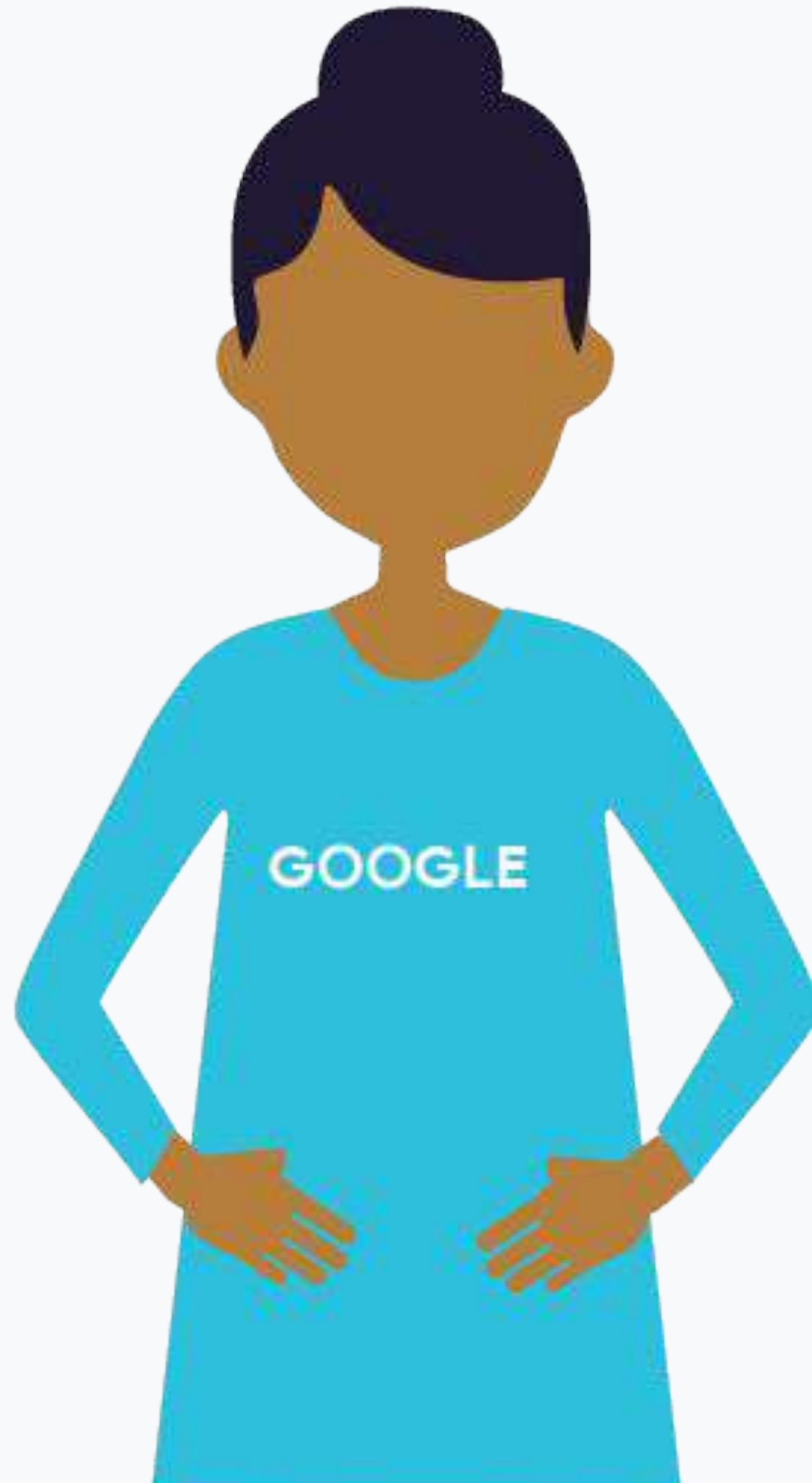
## Peakedness and Cardinality space



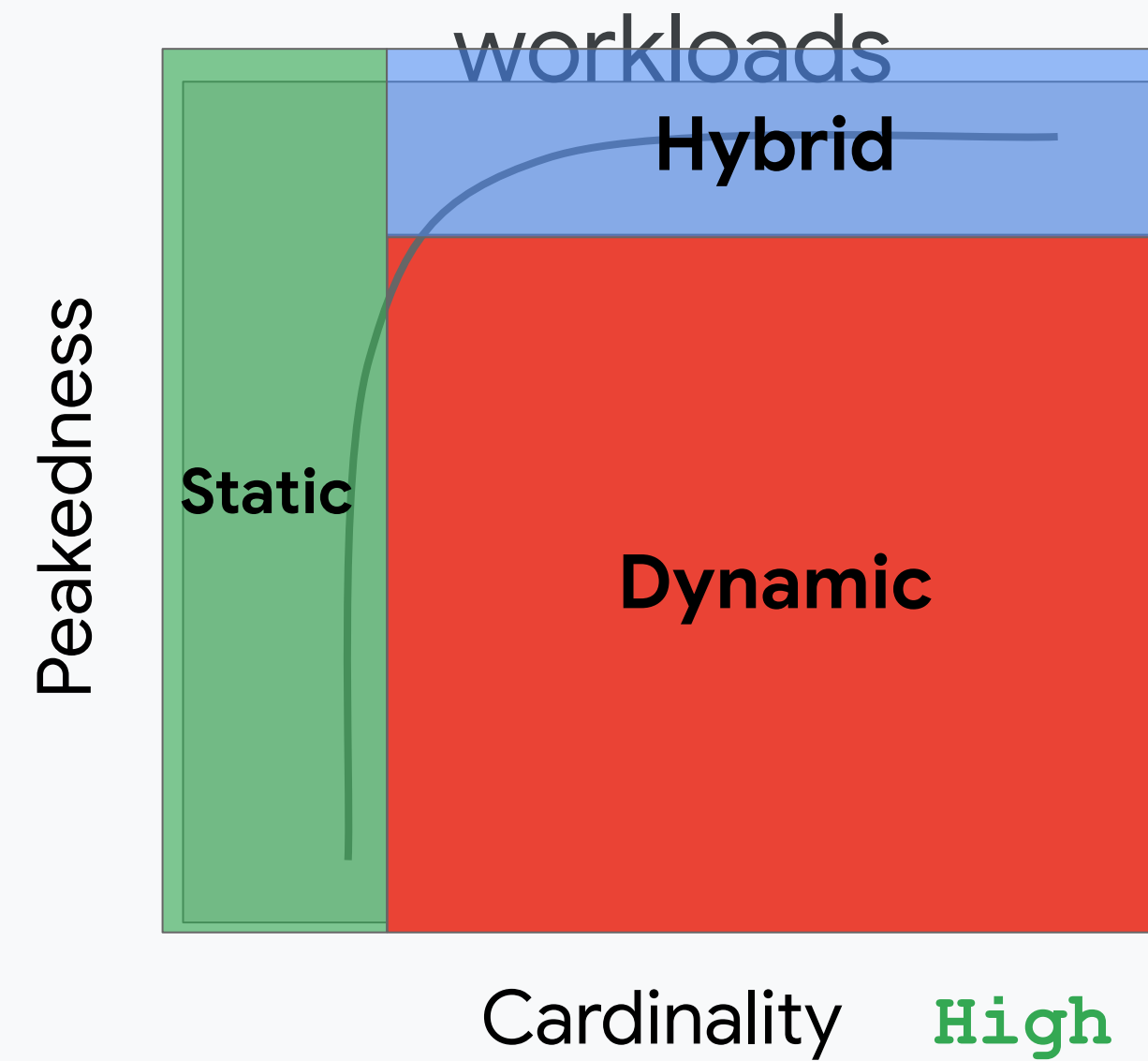


## Peakedness and Cardinality space

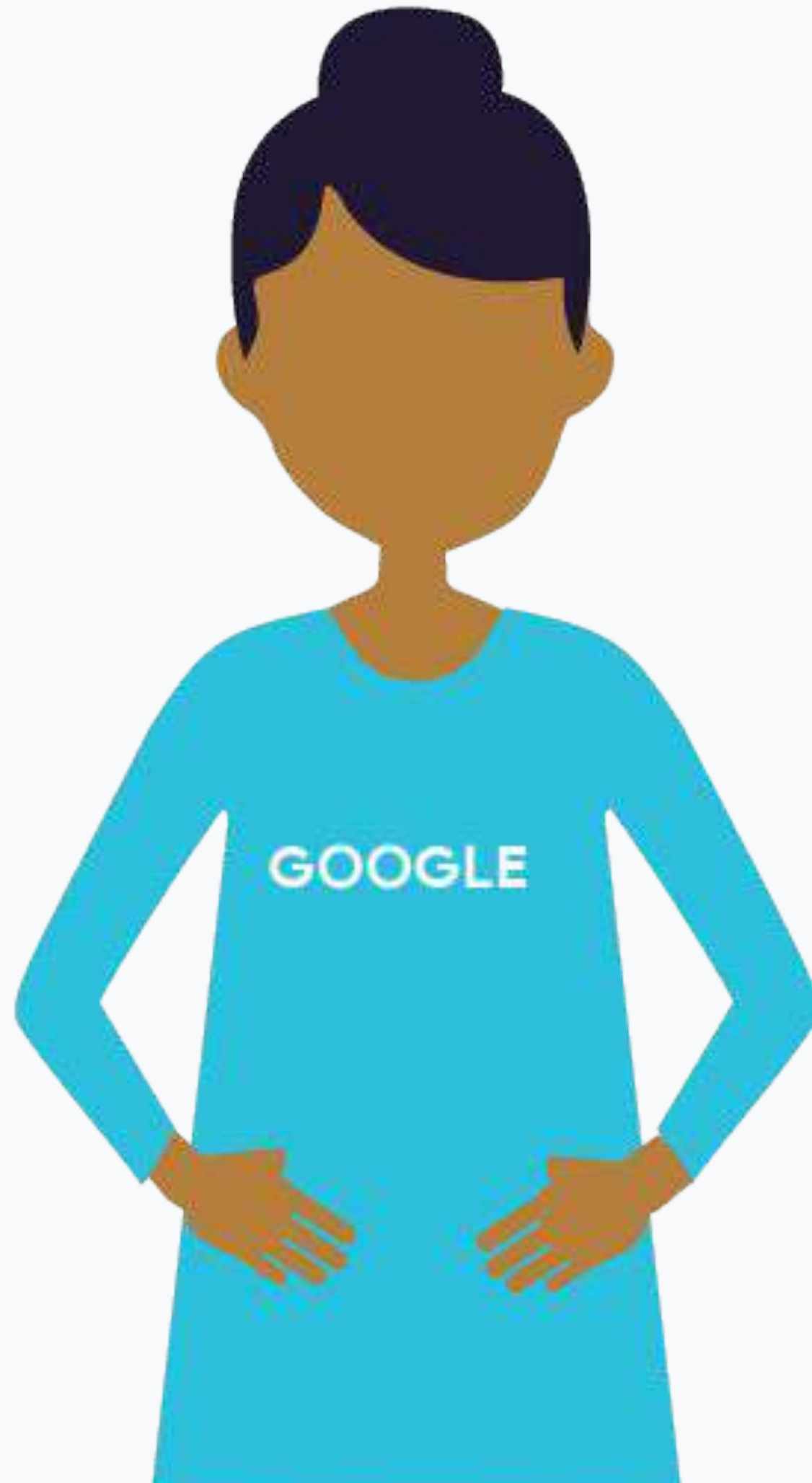




Hybrid solutions  
optimize for both types  
of prediction



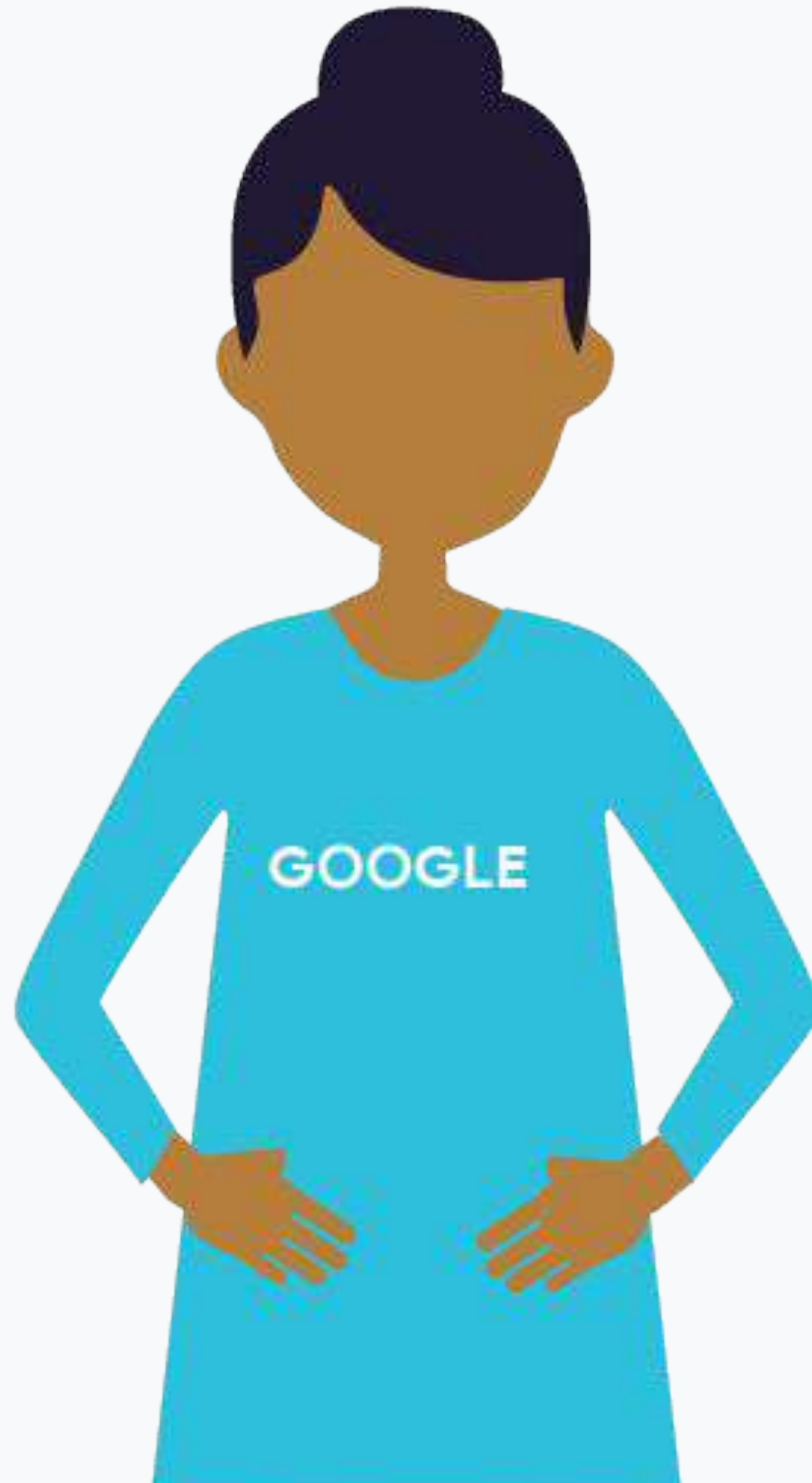




## Lab: Estimate training and inference needs

Problem	Inference style (static or dynamic?)
Predict whether email is spam	
Android voice to text	
Shopping ad conversion rate	



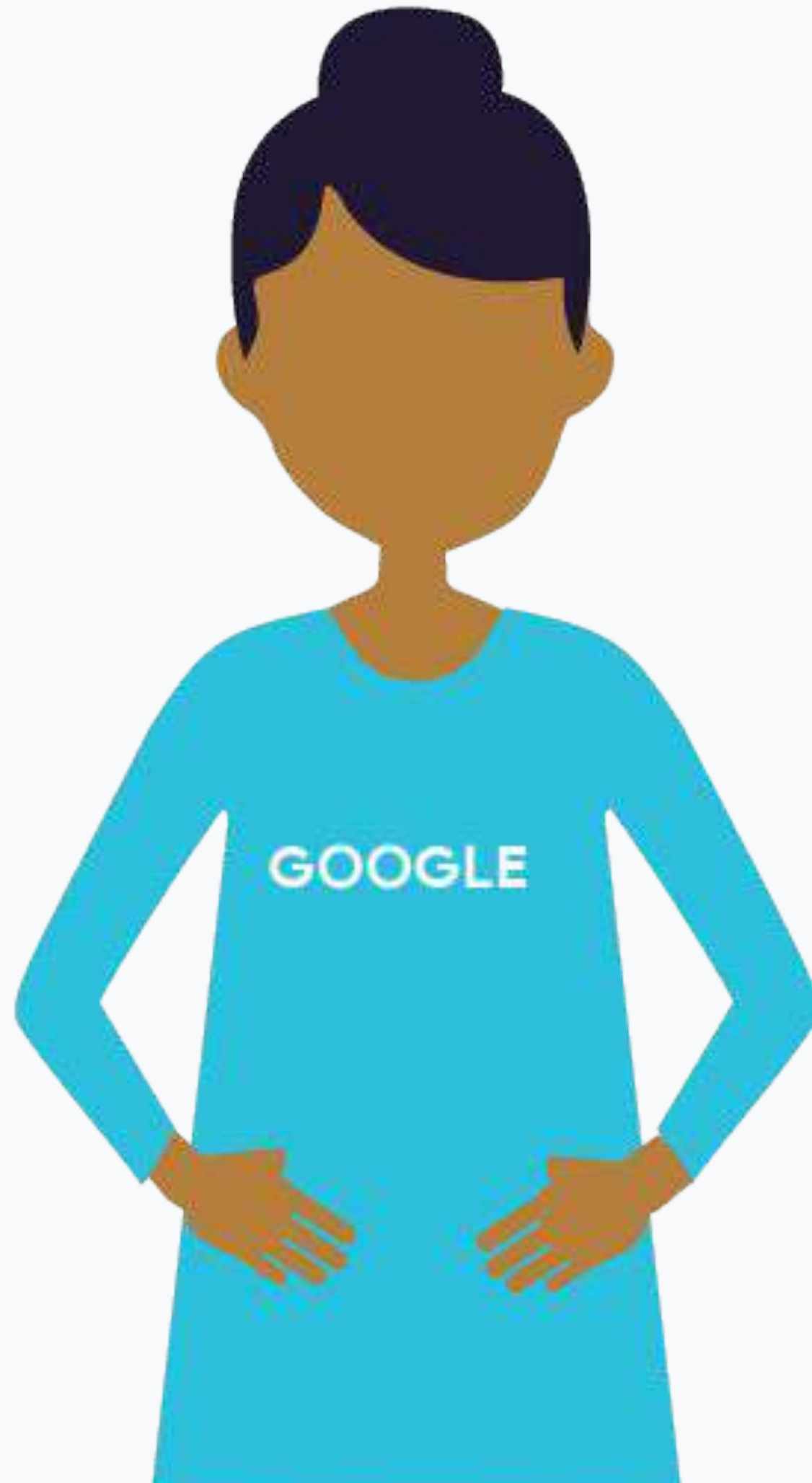


## Lab: Estimate training and inference needs

Problem	Inference style (static or dynamic?)
Predict whether email is spam	<b>Dynamic</b>
Android voice to text	
Shopping ad conversion rate	



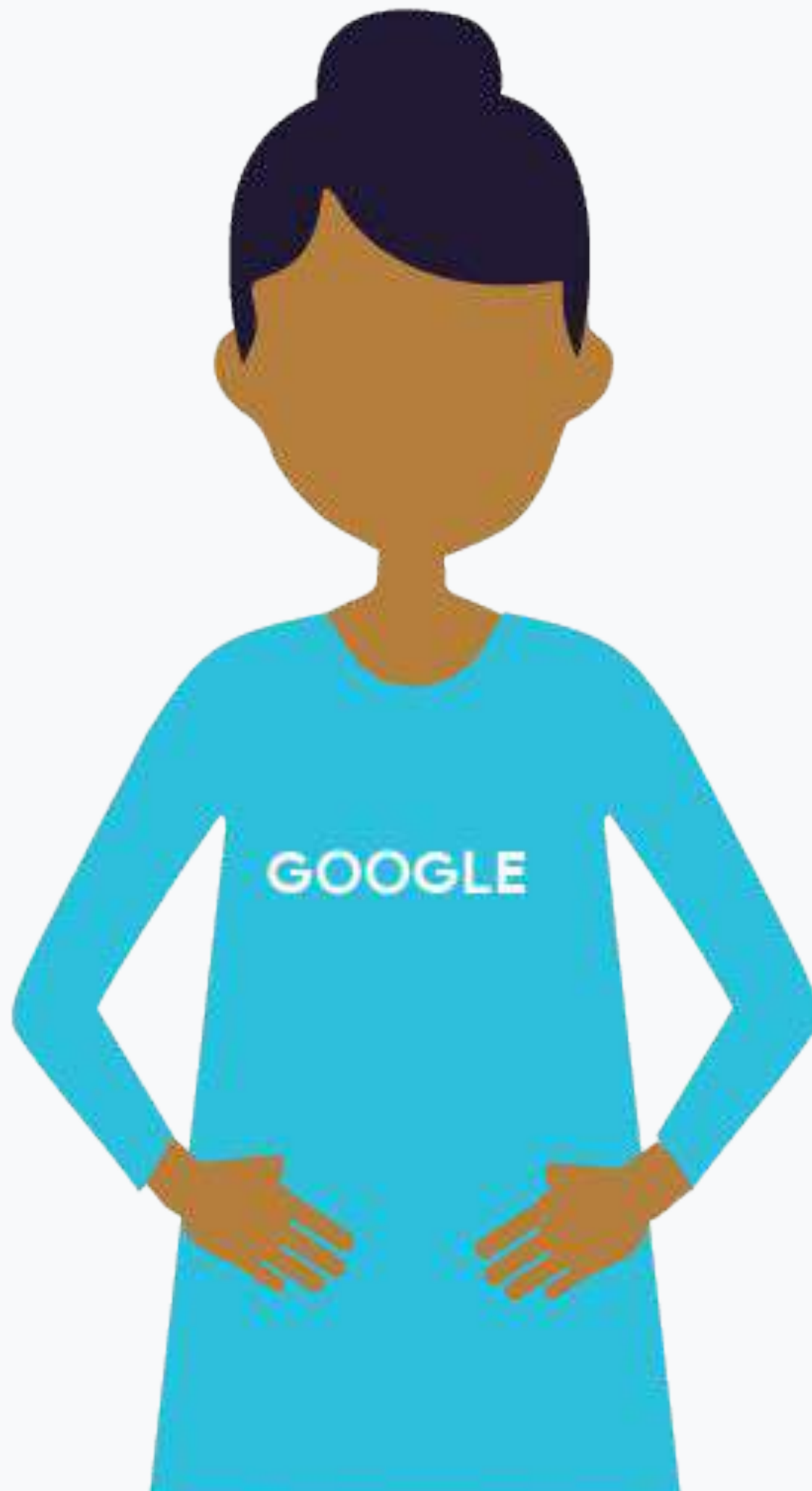




## Lab: Estimate training and inference needs

Problem	Inference style (static or dynamic?)
Predict whether email is spam	<b>Dynamic</b>
Android voice to text	<b>Dynamic / Hybrid</b>
Shopping ad conversion rate	

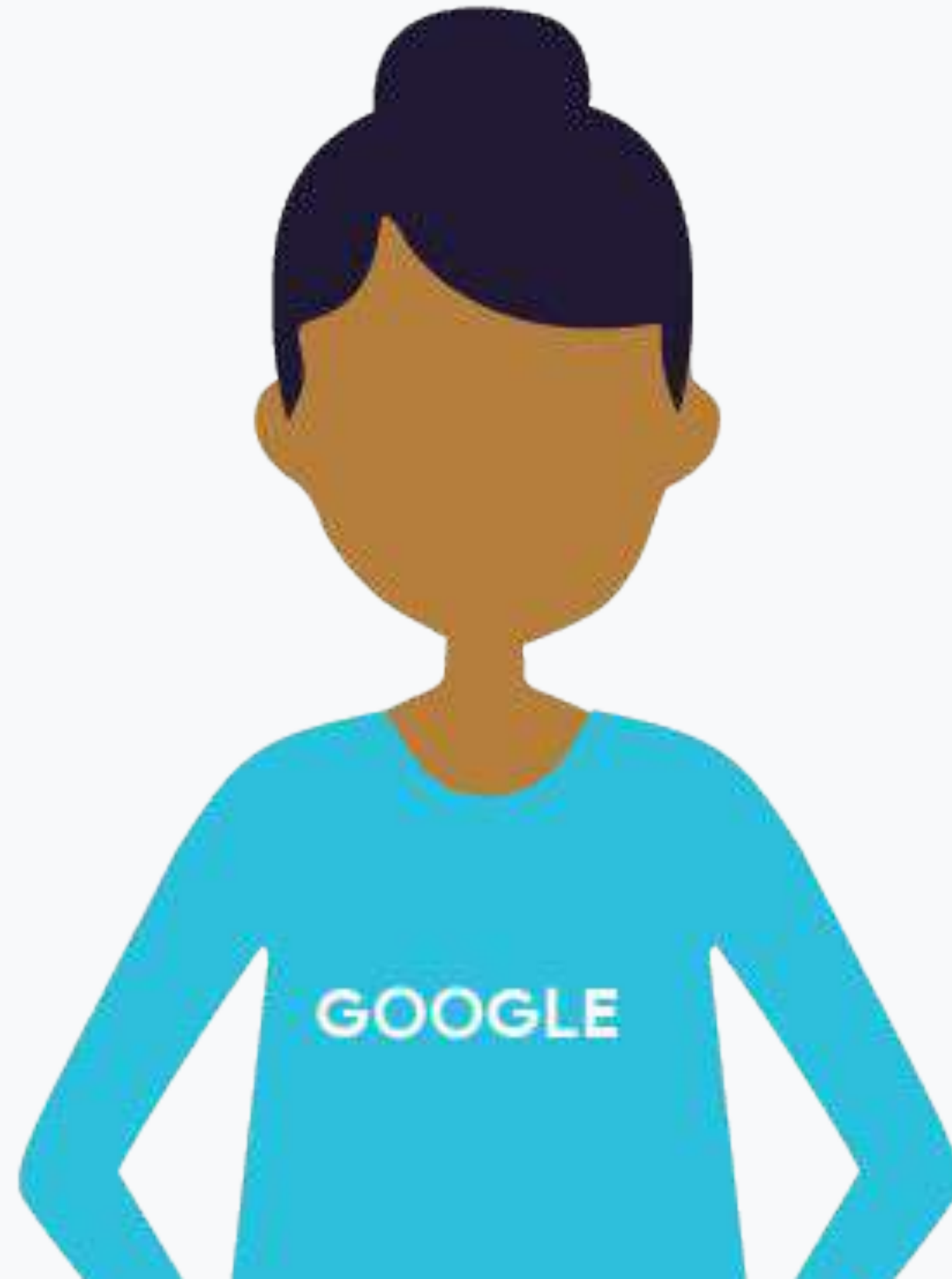




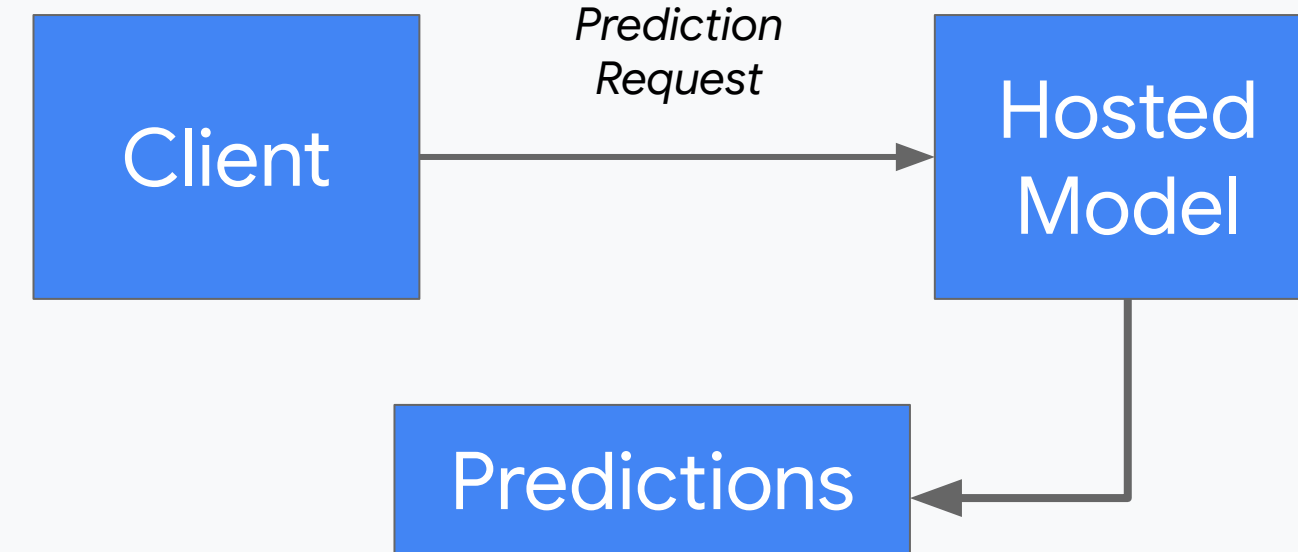
## Lab: Estimate training and inference needs

Problem	Inference style (static or dynamic?)
Predict whether email is spam	<b>Dynamic</b>
Android voice to text	<b>Dynamic / Hybrid</b>
Shopping ad conversion rate	<b>Static</b>





## Dynamic



```
gcloud ml-engine predict --model $MODEL_NAME \
                          --version $VERSION_NAME \
                          --json-instances $INPUT_DATA_FILE
```



# Architecting a Static Serving Model

1. Change Cloud MLE from online to batch prediction job
2. Model accepts and passes keys as input
3. Write predictions to a data warehouse (e.g. BigQuery)



Course 2: Production ML Systems

Module 1: Architecting Production ML Systems

Lesson Title: **Serving on CMLE**

Presenter: Max Lotstein

Format: Talking Head

Video Name: T-PSML-0\_1\_l12\_serving\_on\_cloud\_mle

# Agenda

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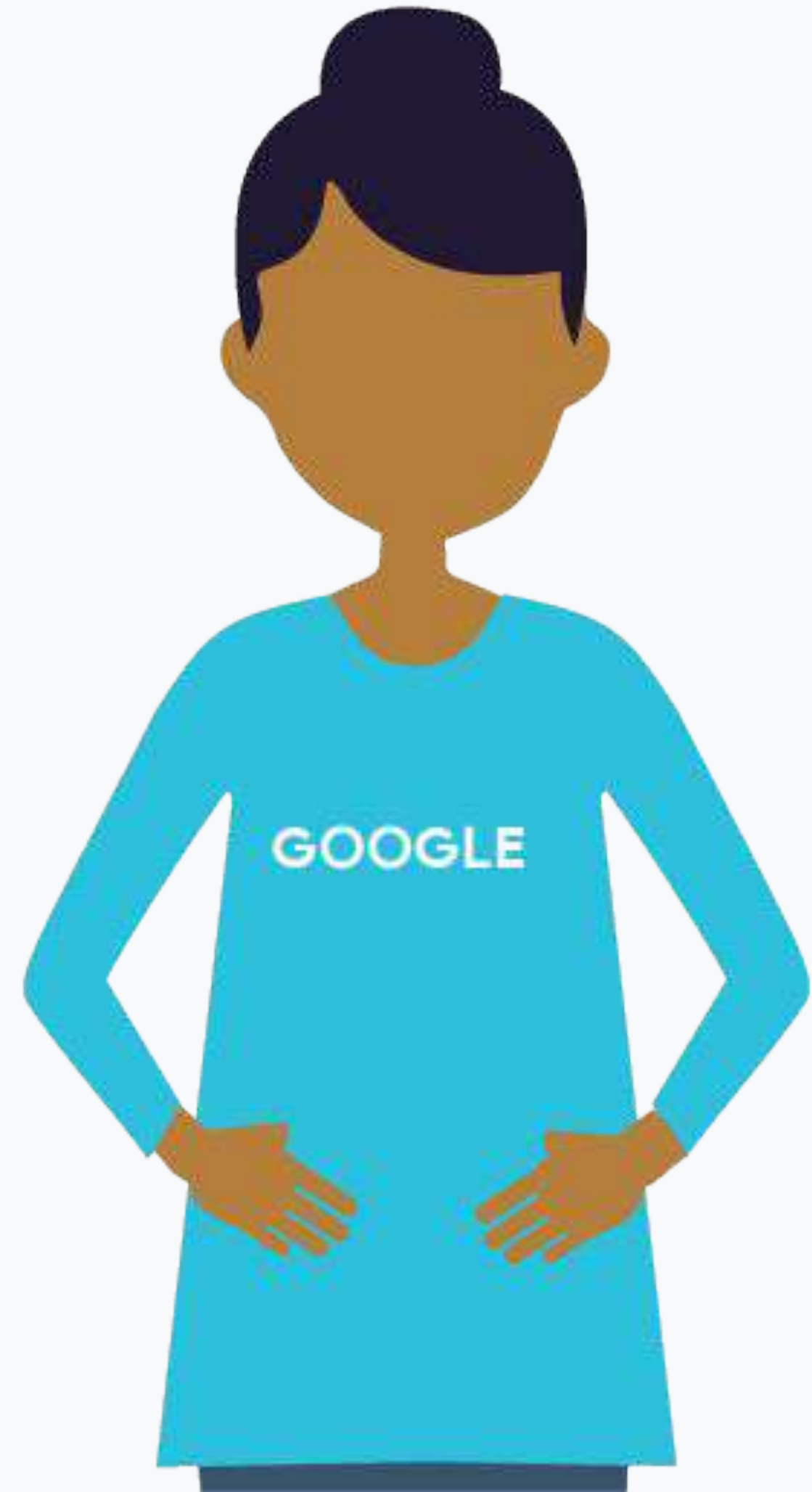
What's in a Production ML System

Training Design Decisions

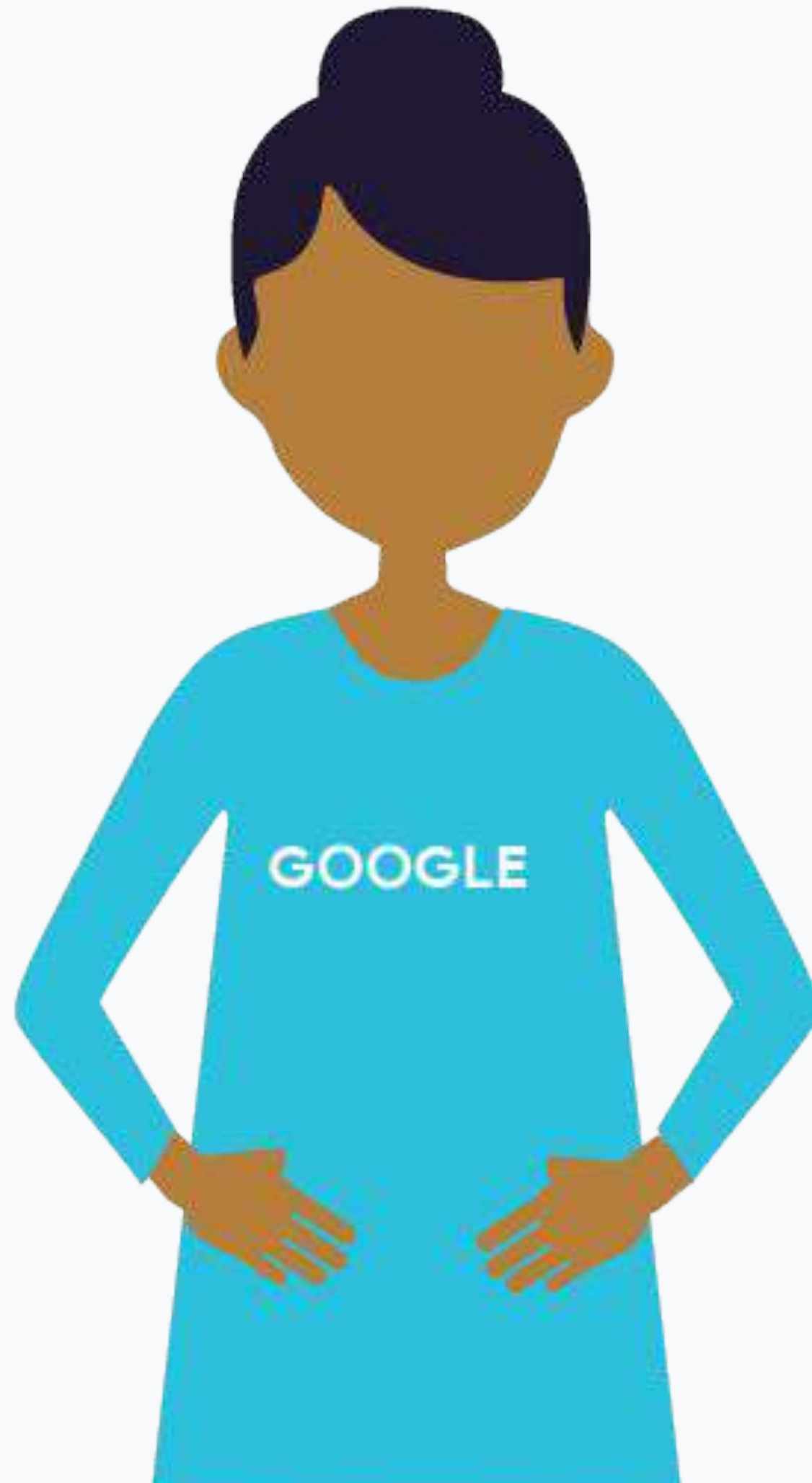
Serving Design Decisions

**Serving on CMLE**

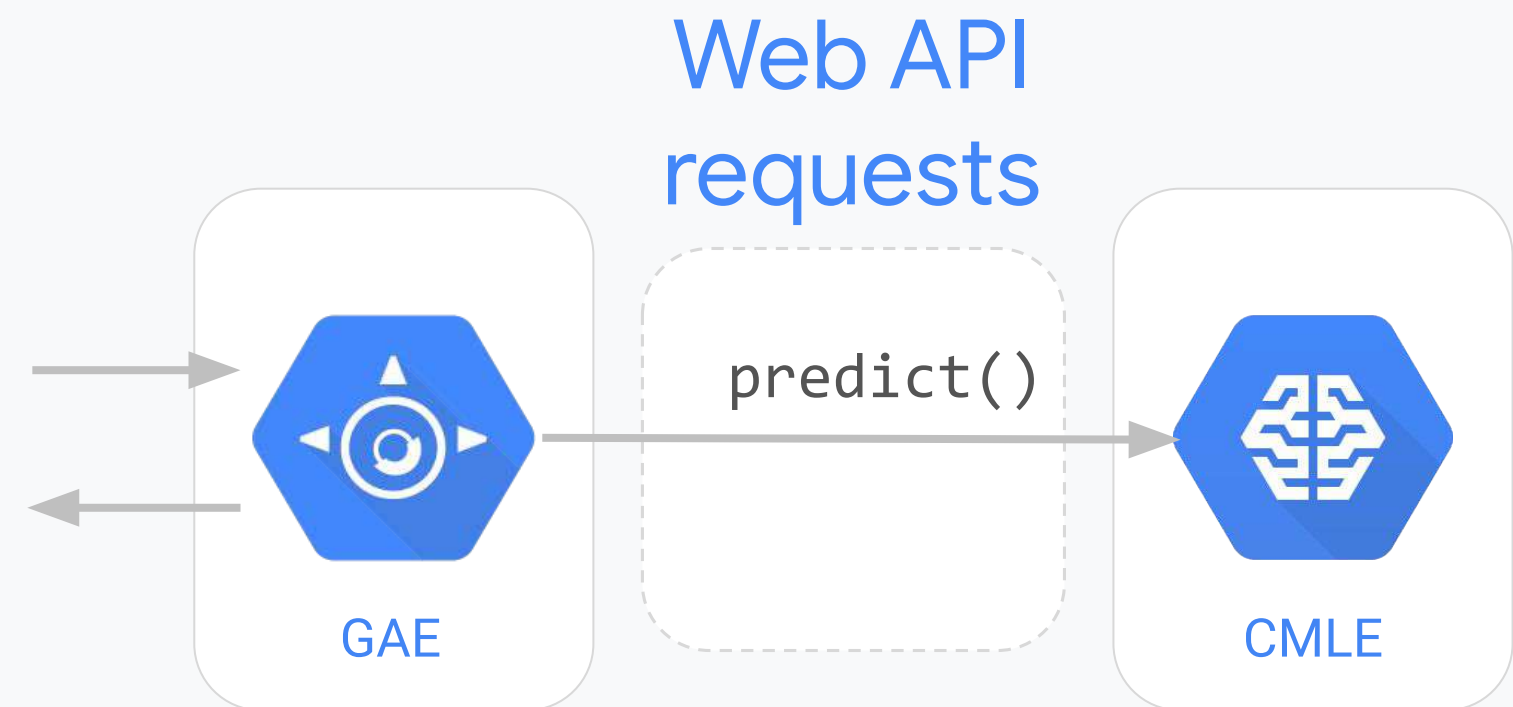
Designing an Architecture from Scratch







## Lab: Invoking ML Predictions with AppEngine

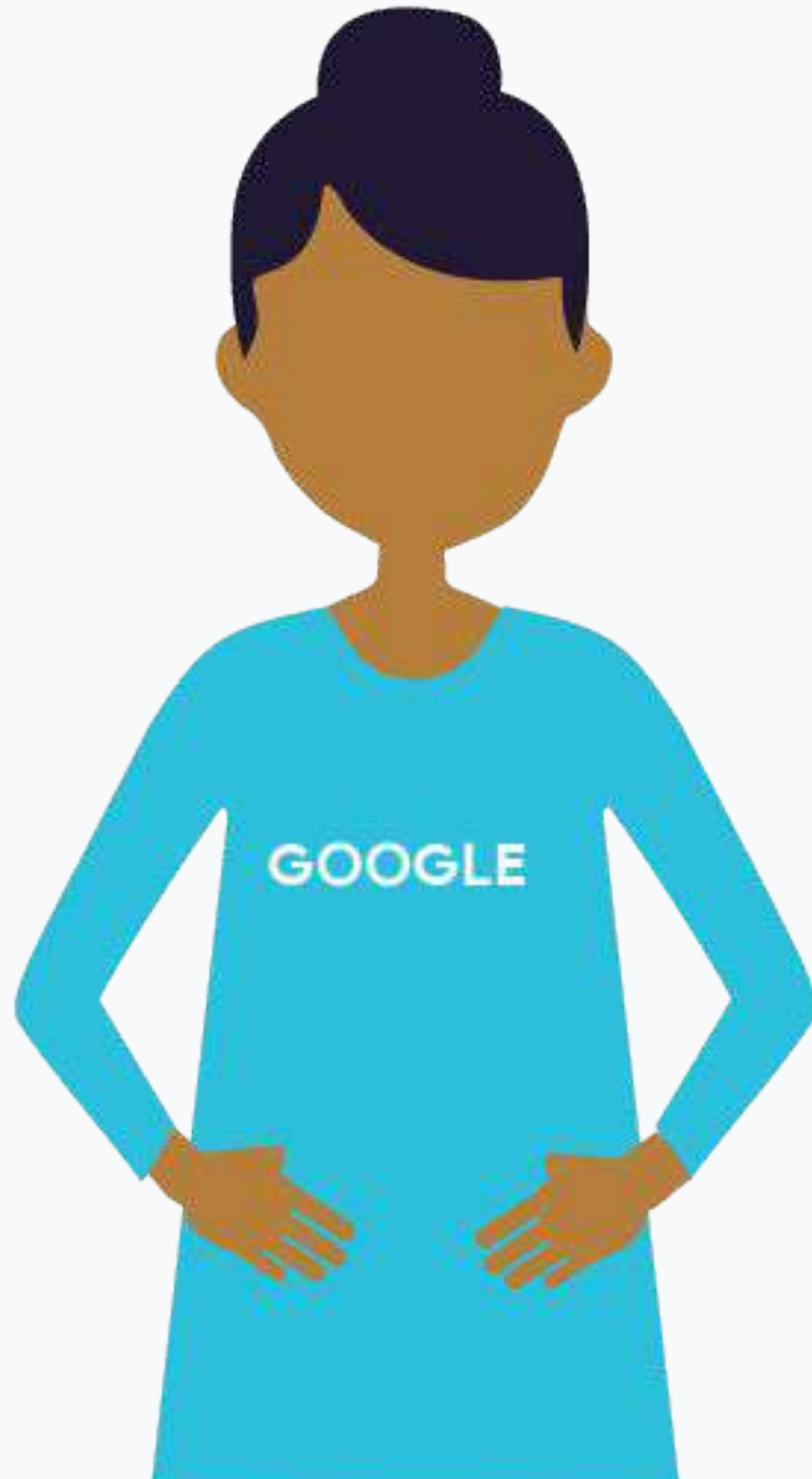


# Lab

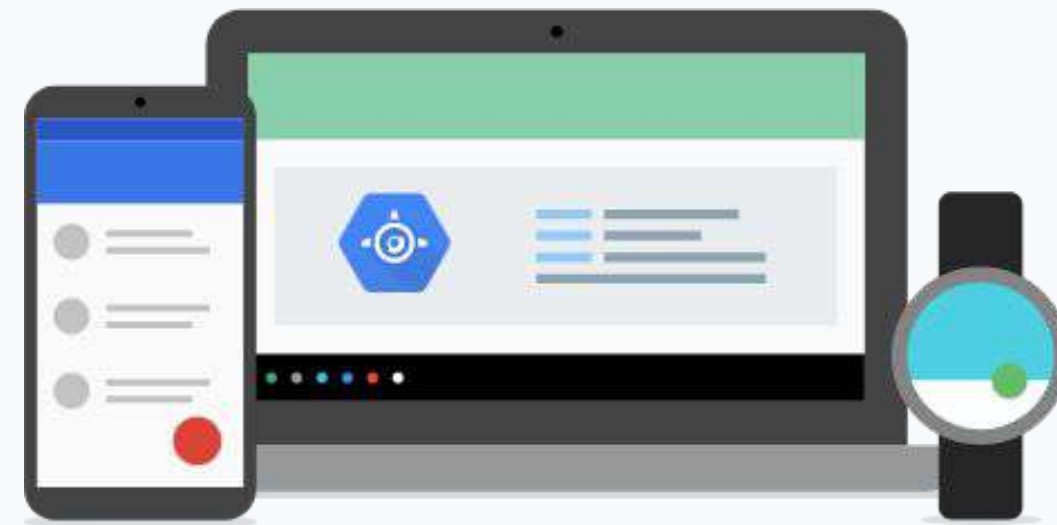
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Build an AppEngine app to  
serve ML predictions

Max Lotstein



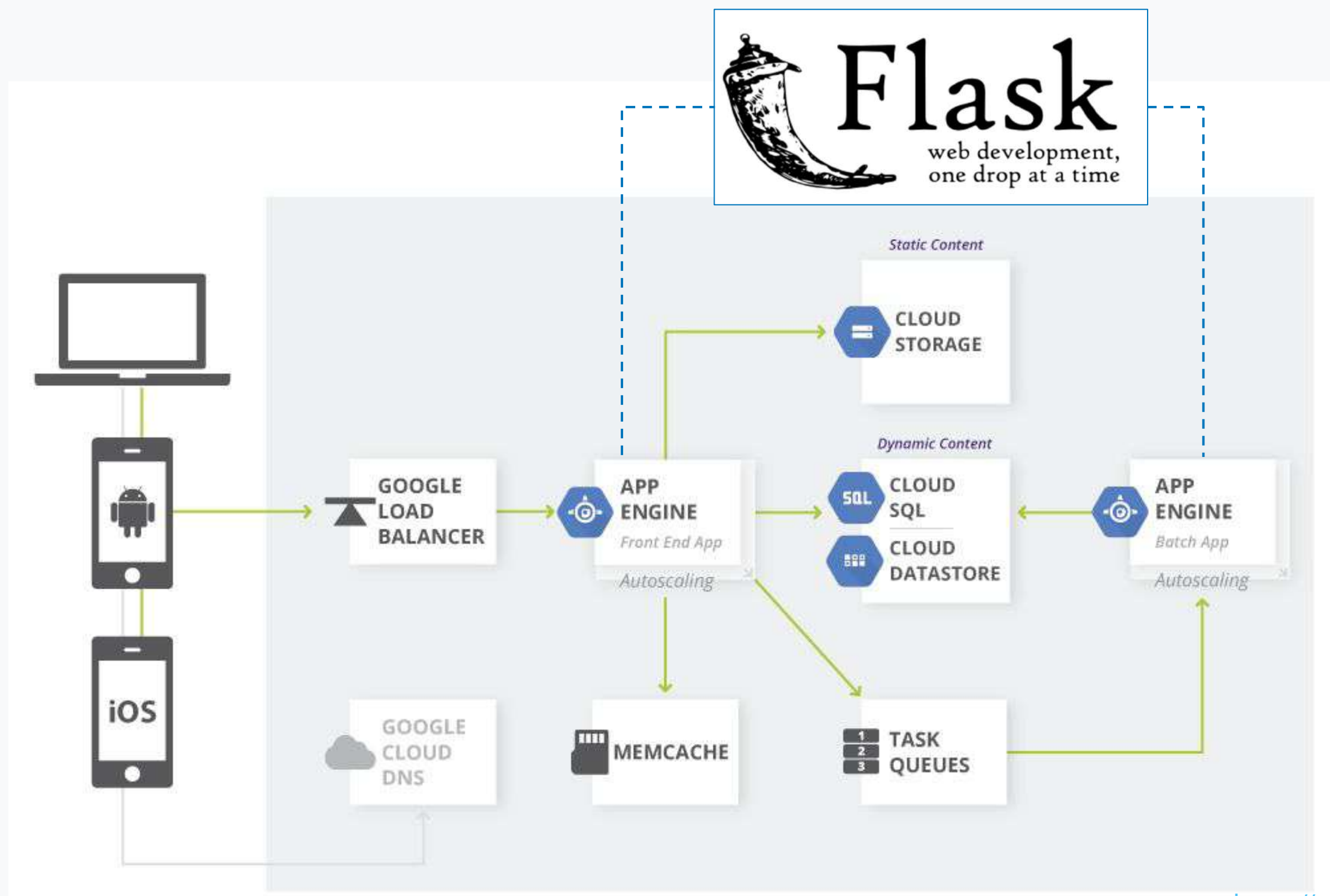
Google App Engine is a fully-managed service for building web backends



Supports Java,  
Node.js, Ruby, C#,  
Go, Python, and PHP



The lab's App Engine application uses Flask to build backend



Flask is a Python framework that allows you to build web applications

Flask Logo  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Flask\\_logo.svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Flask_logo.svg)



## Baby weight predictor

*Example application to predict a baby's weight.*

Mother's race

Select ▼

Mother's age

Gestation weeks

Plurality

Select ▼

Baby's gender

☐ Male ☐ Female

Unmarried

☐

Cigarette use

☐

Alcohol use

☐

PREDICT

Prediction



Course 2: Production ML Systems

Module 1: Architecting Production ML Systems

Lesson Title: **Lab Intro: Serving CMLE**

Presenter: Max Lotstein

Format: Screencast

Video Name:

T-PSML-0\_1\_I13\_lab\_intro:\_serving\_on\_cloud\_mle

Course 2: Production ML Systems

Module 1: Architecting Production ML Systems

Lesson Title: **Lab Solution: Serving CMLE**

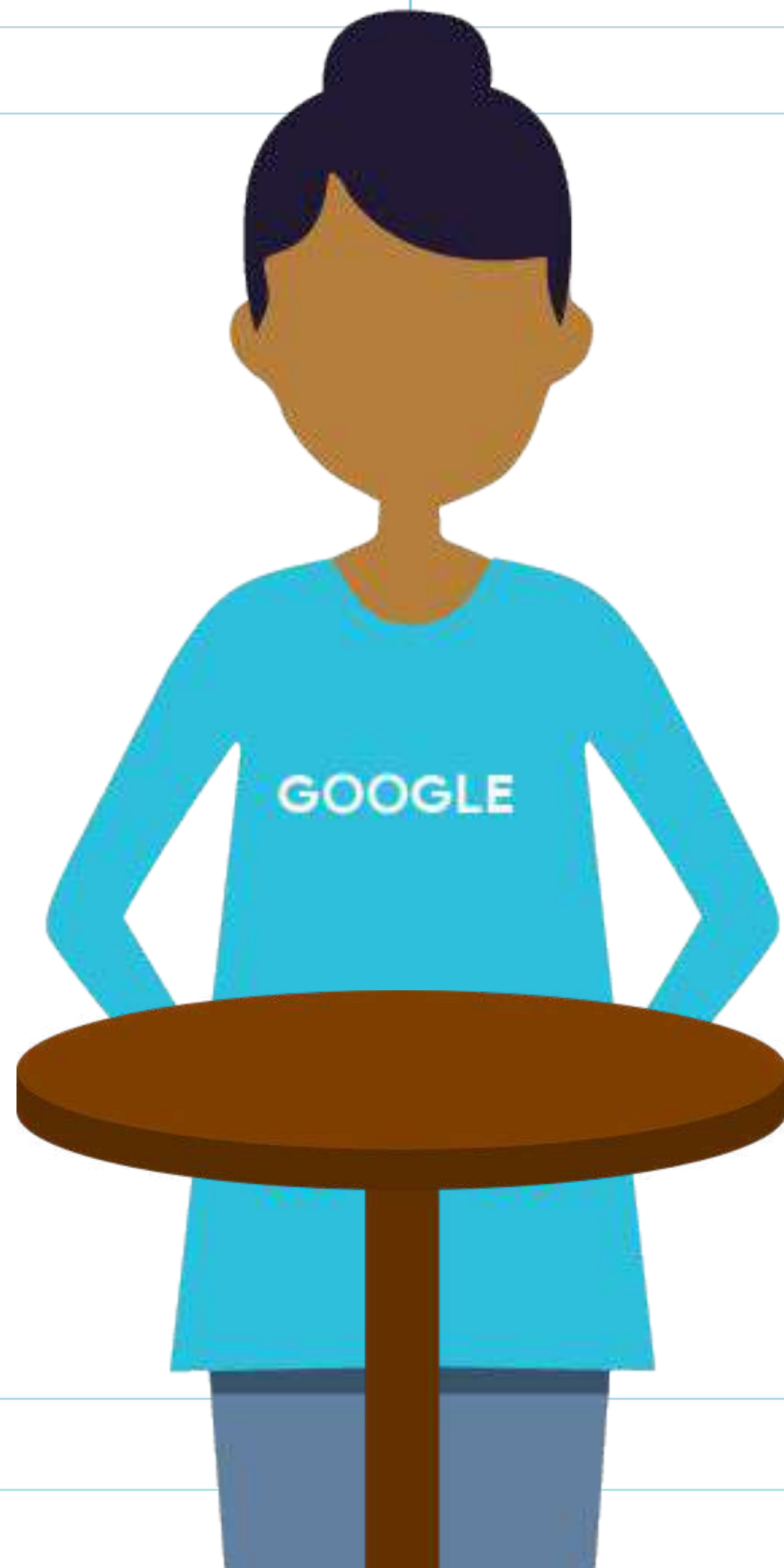
Presenter: Max Lotstein

Format: Screencast

Video Name:

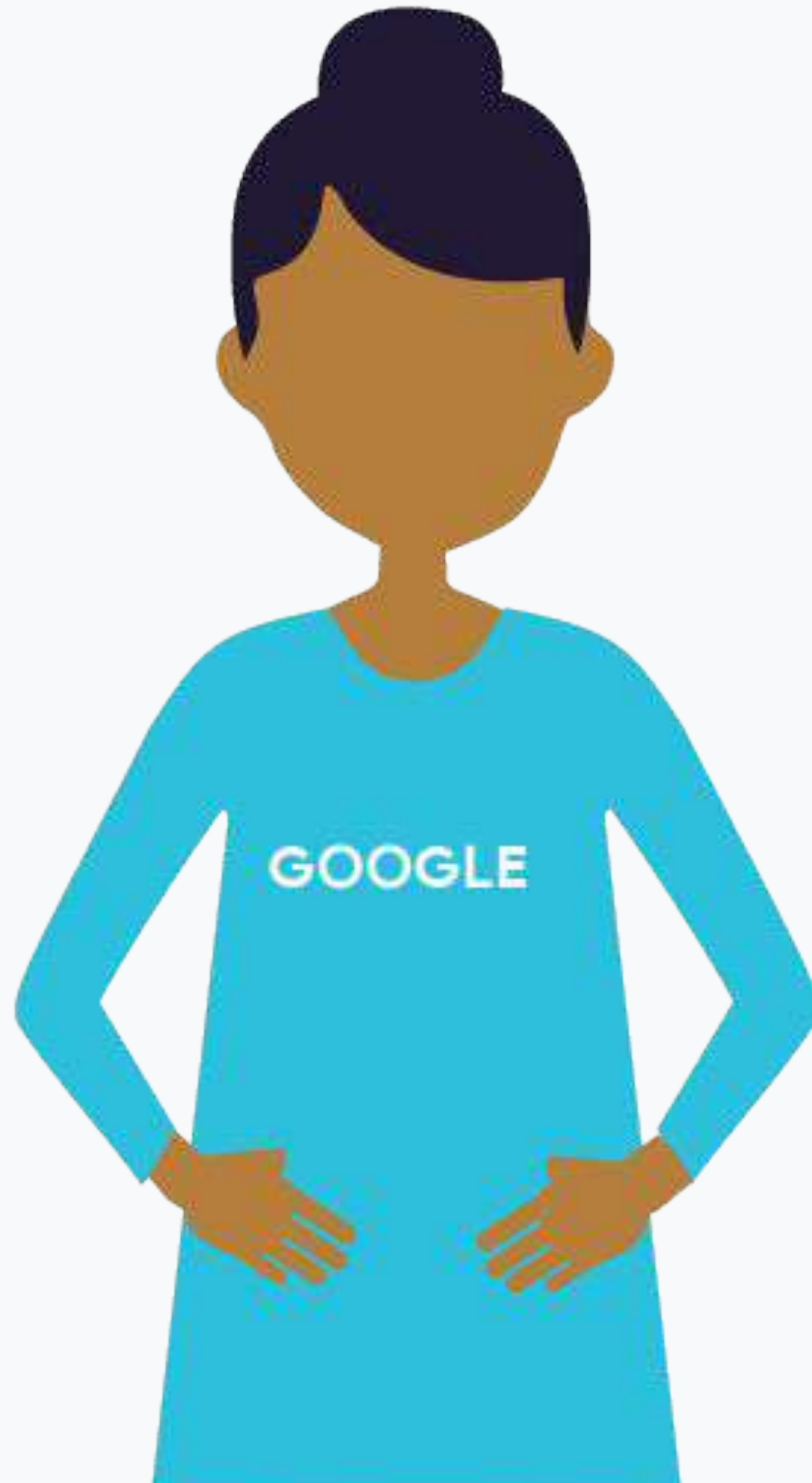
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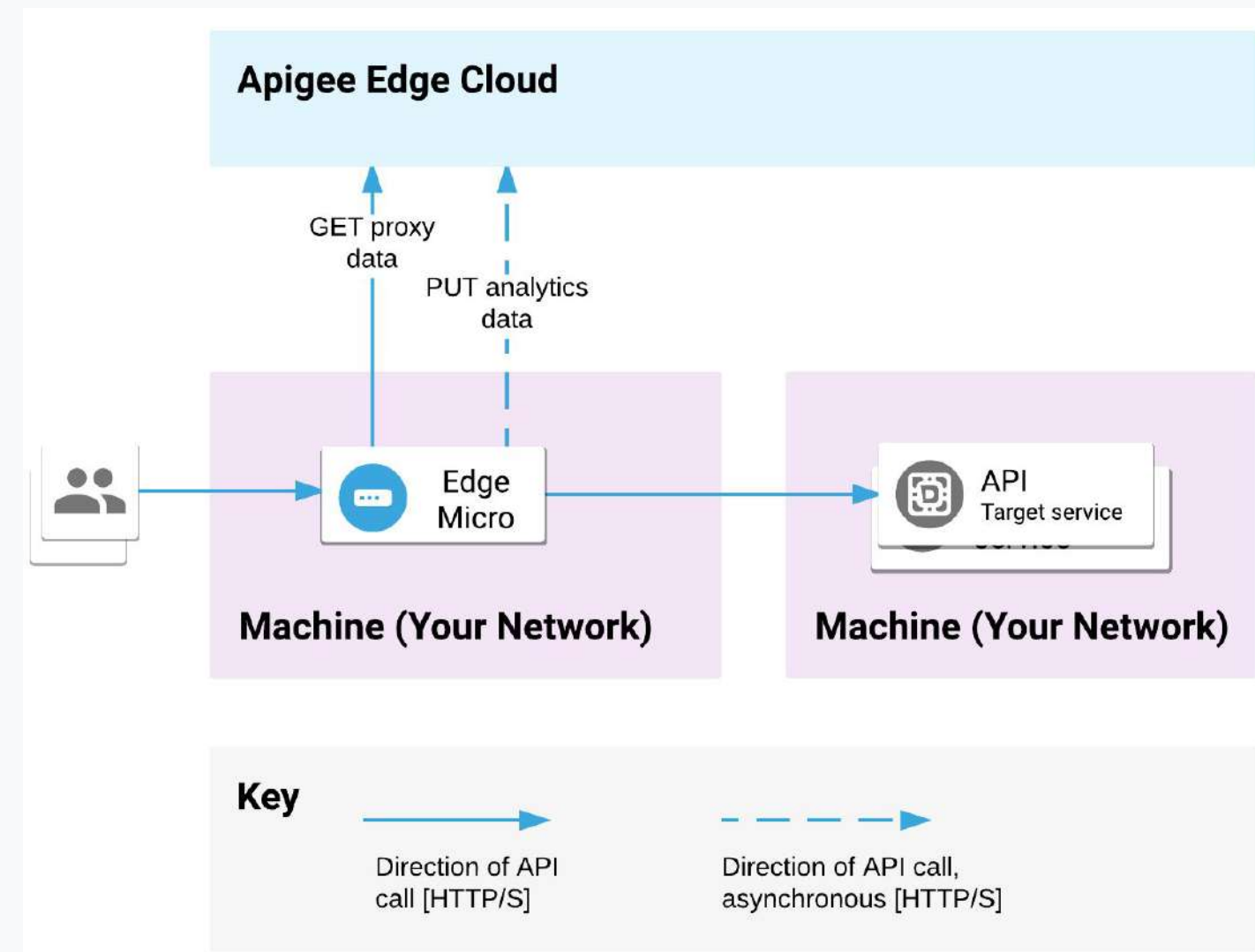


Title Safe >

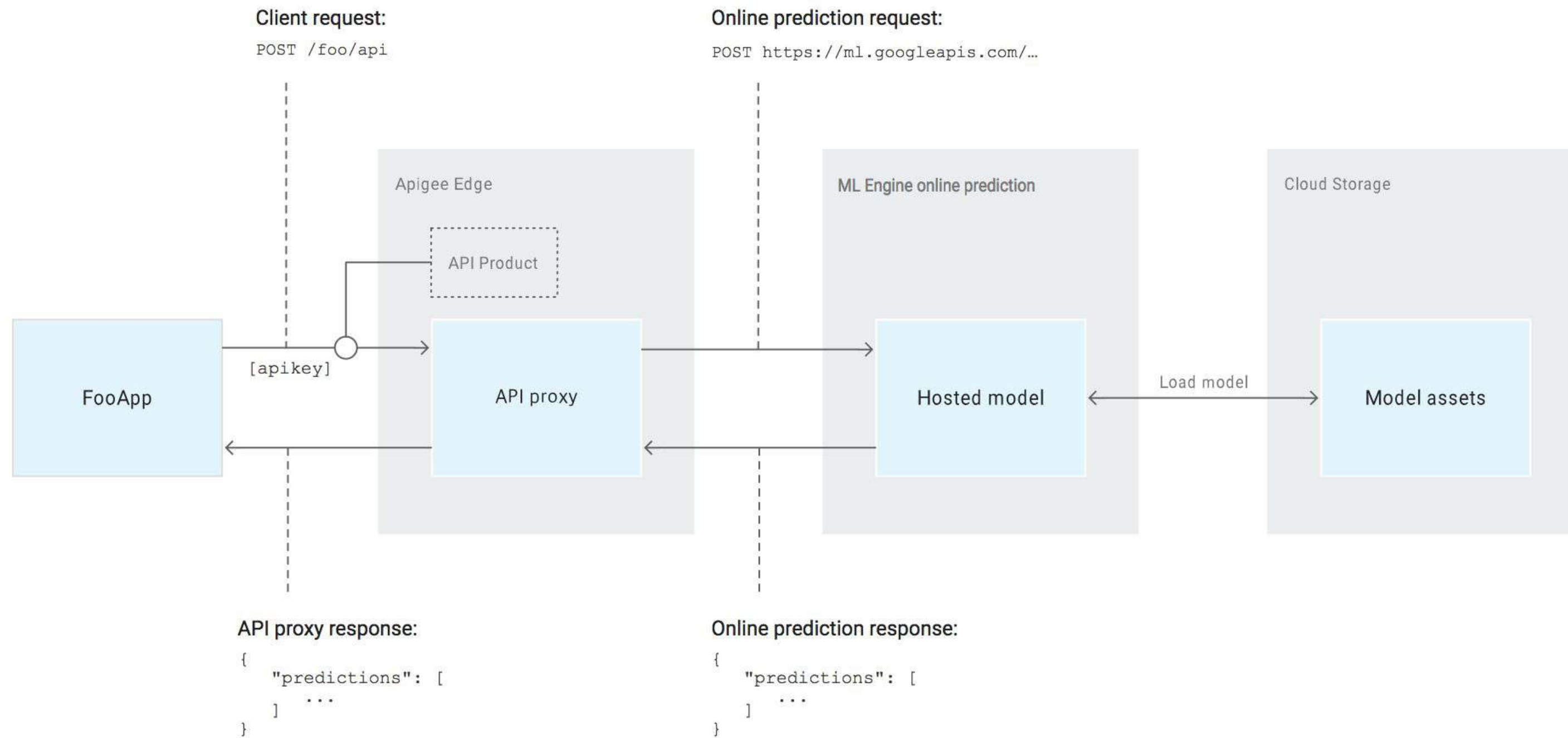
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# Use Apigee Edge for full-fledged APIs



# Serving ML Models Using Apigee Edge and Cloud ML Engine



Course 2: Production ML Systems

Module 1: Architecting Production ML Systems

Lesson Title: **Designing from Scratch**

Presenter: Max Lotstein

Format: Screencast

Video Name: T-PSML-0\_1\_l15\_designing\_from\_scratch

# Agenda

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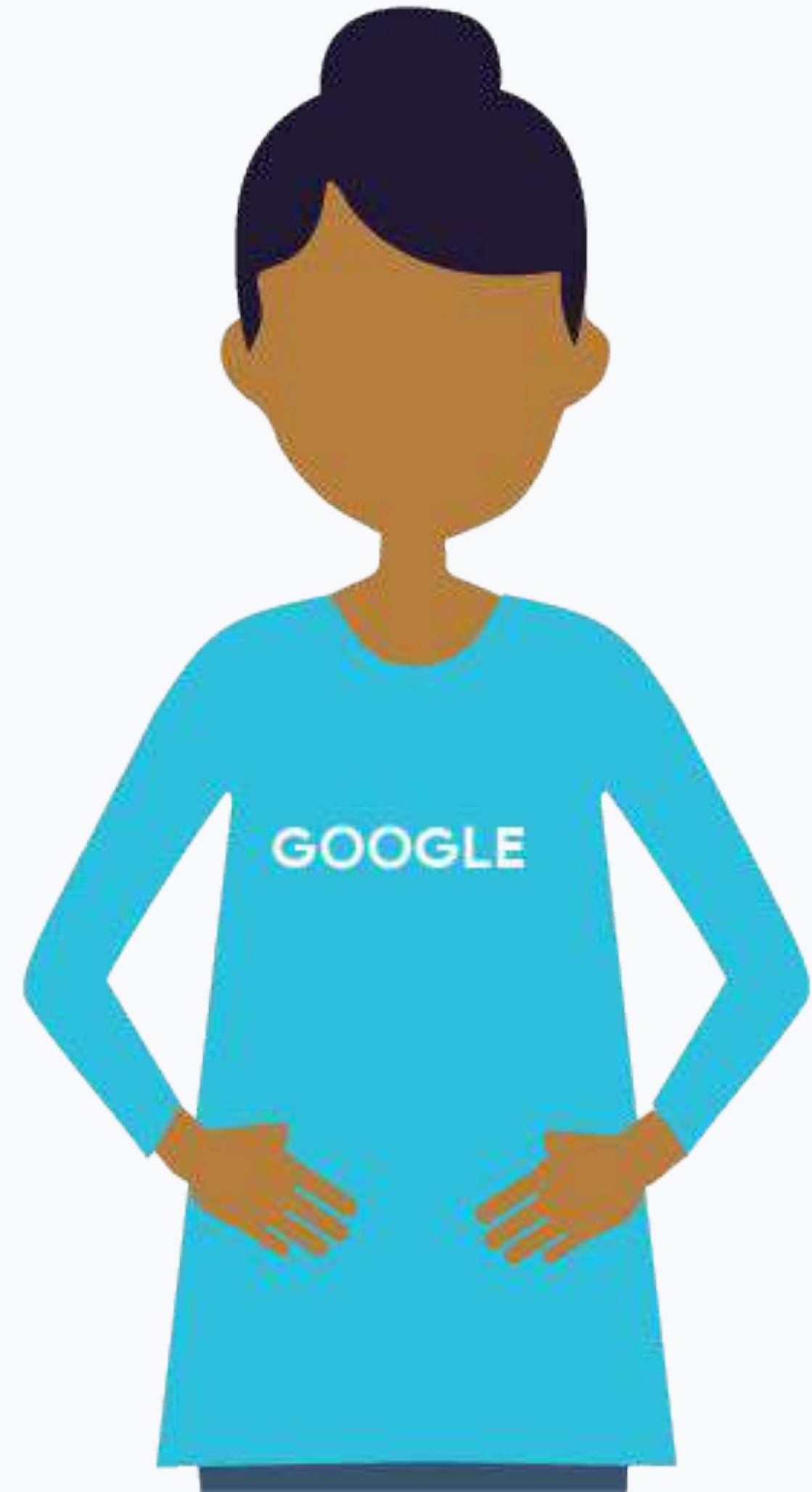
What's in a Production ML System

Training Design Decisions

Serving Design Decisions

Serving on CMLE

Designing an Architecture from Scratch





An illustration of a person from the waist up, facing slightly to the right. They have dark hair and are wearing an orange long-sleeved shirt with the word "GOOGLE" printed in white capital letters across the chest. The background is a light blue grid.

GOOGLE

**Lab:** Build a system that predicts the traffic levels on roads



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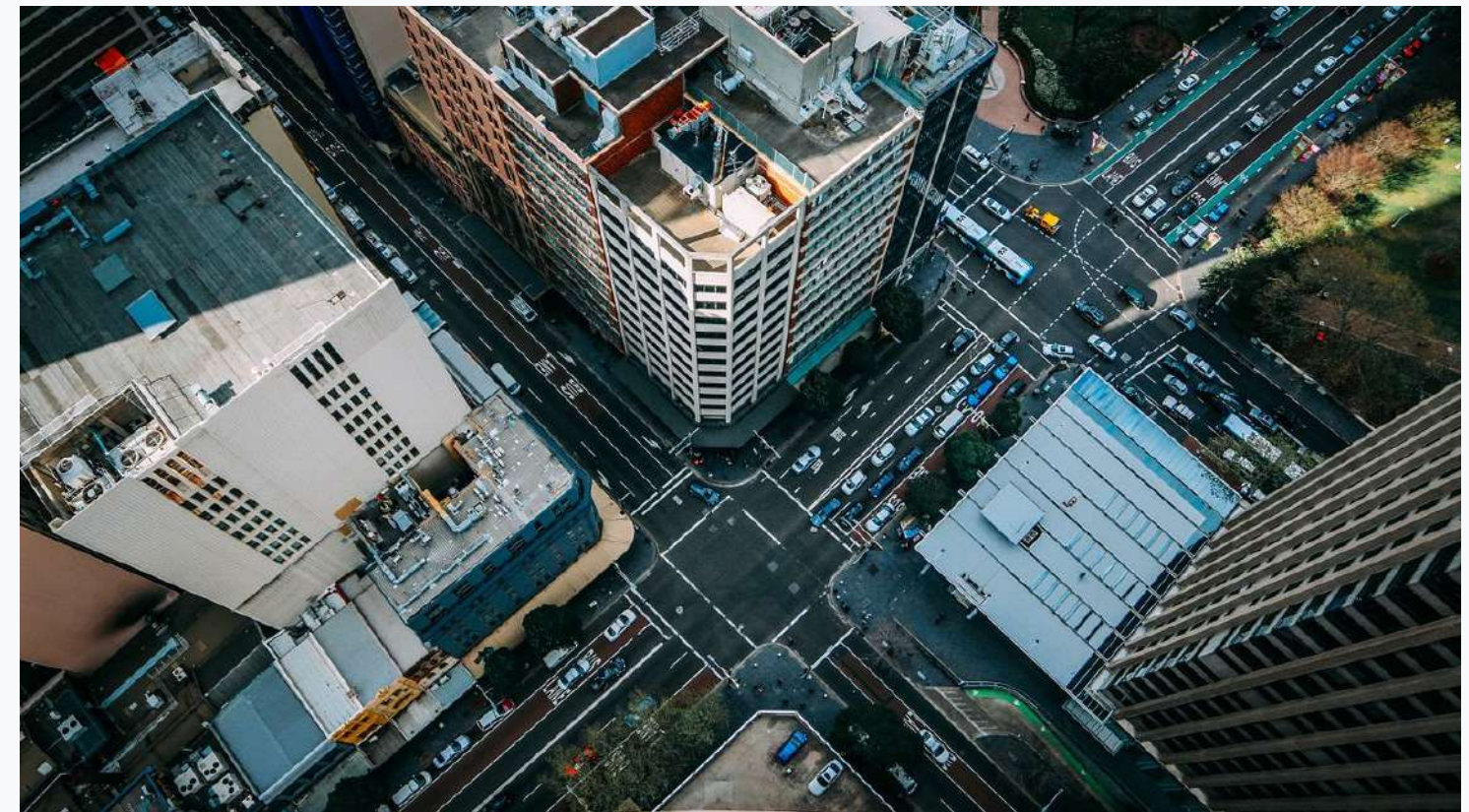






**Lab:** Build a system that predicts the traffic levels on roads

Available data: Traffic sensors deployed all over the city





**Lab:** Build a system that predicts the traffic levels on roads

What sort of training architecture is appropriate?



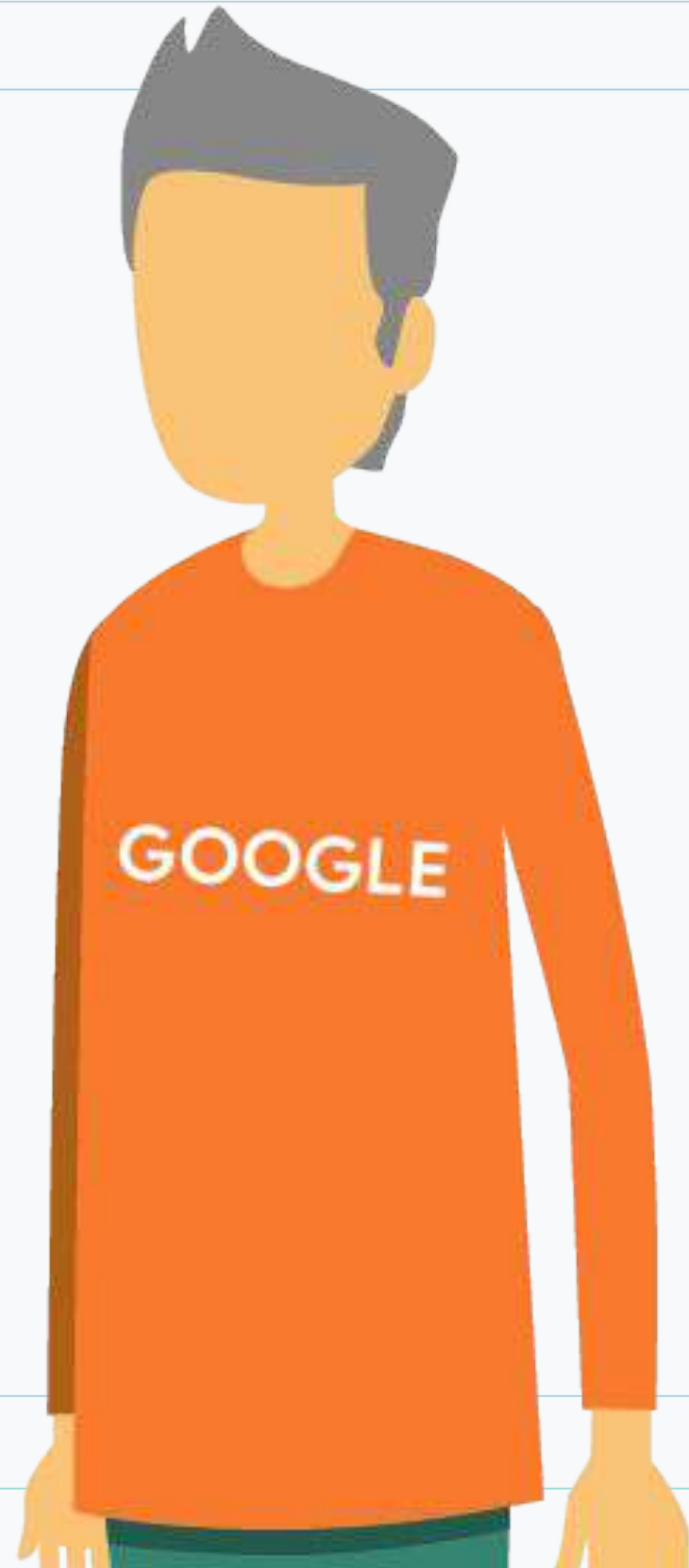


**Lab:** Build a system that predicts the traffic levels on roads

What is the relationship between the features and labels like?



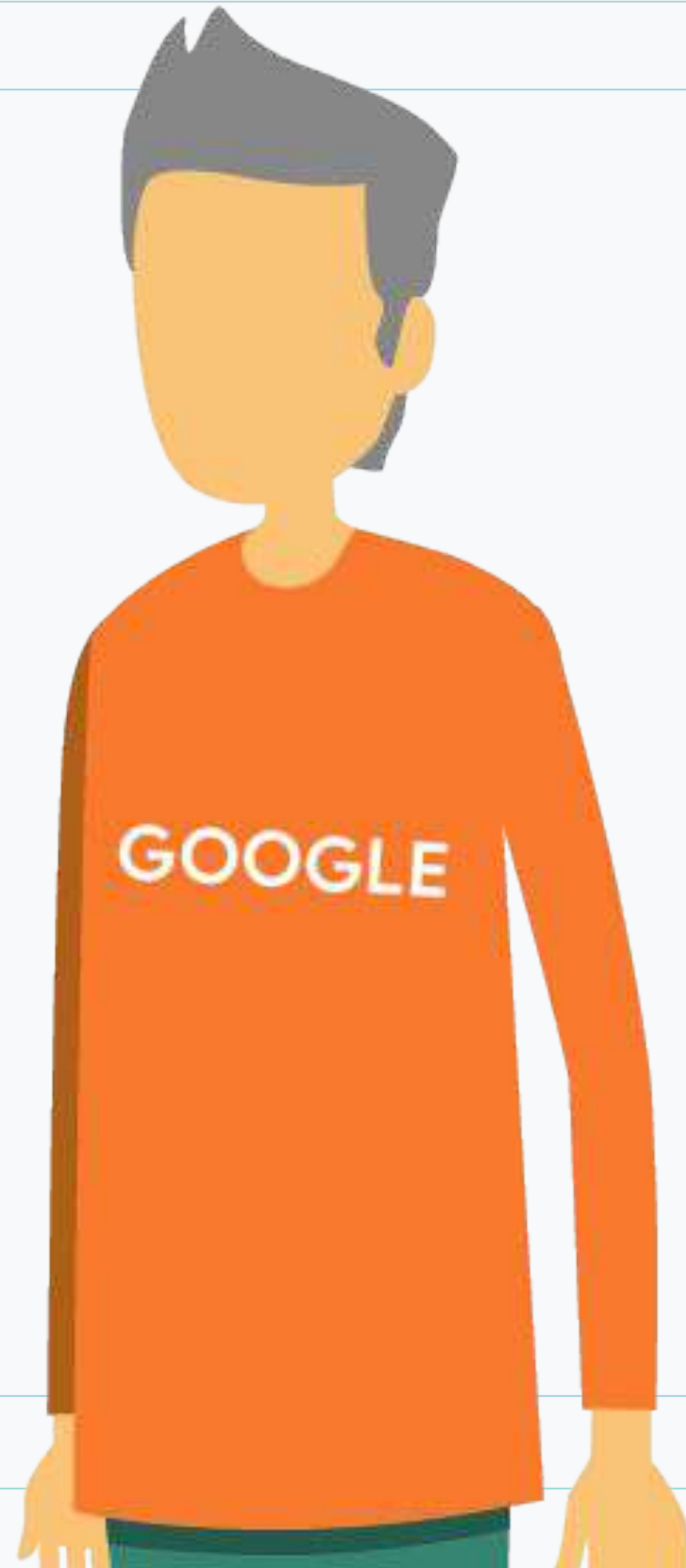




**Lab:** Build a system that predicts the traffic levels on roads

Which sort of serving architecture is appropriate?





**Lab:** Build a system that predicts the traffic levels on roads

Is the distribution of prediction requests likely to be more peaked or more flat?





**Lab:** Build a system that predicts the traffic levels on roads

Is the cardinality of the set of all prediction requests likely to be low, moderate, high, need more info?







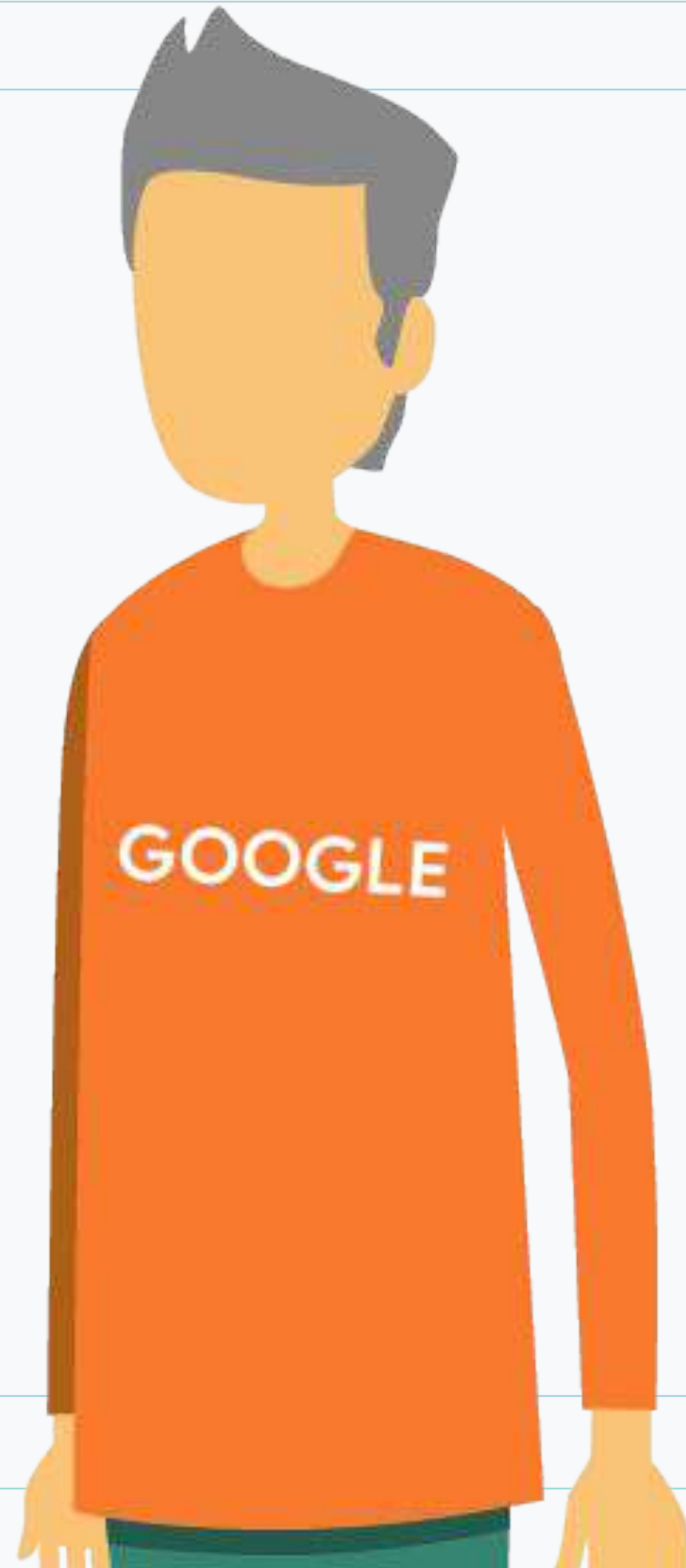
**Lab:** Build a system that predicts the traffic levels on roads

Is the cardinality of the set of all prediction requests likely to be low, moderate, high, need more info?

What does it depend on?

- A) Historical traffic data
- B) Problem framing
- C) Variance of Traffic Levels





**Lab:** Build a system that predicts the traffic levels on roads

Is the cardinality of the set of all prediction requests likely to be low, moderate, high, need more info?

What does it depend on?

- A) **Historical traffic data**
- B) **Problem framing**
- C) Variance of Traffic Levels

