

Distribution Oblivious Training Functions for ML

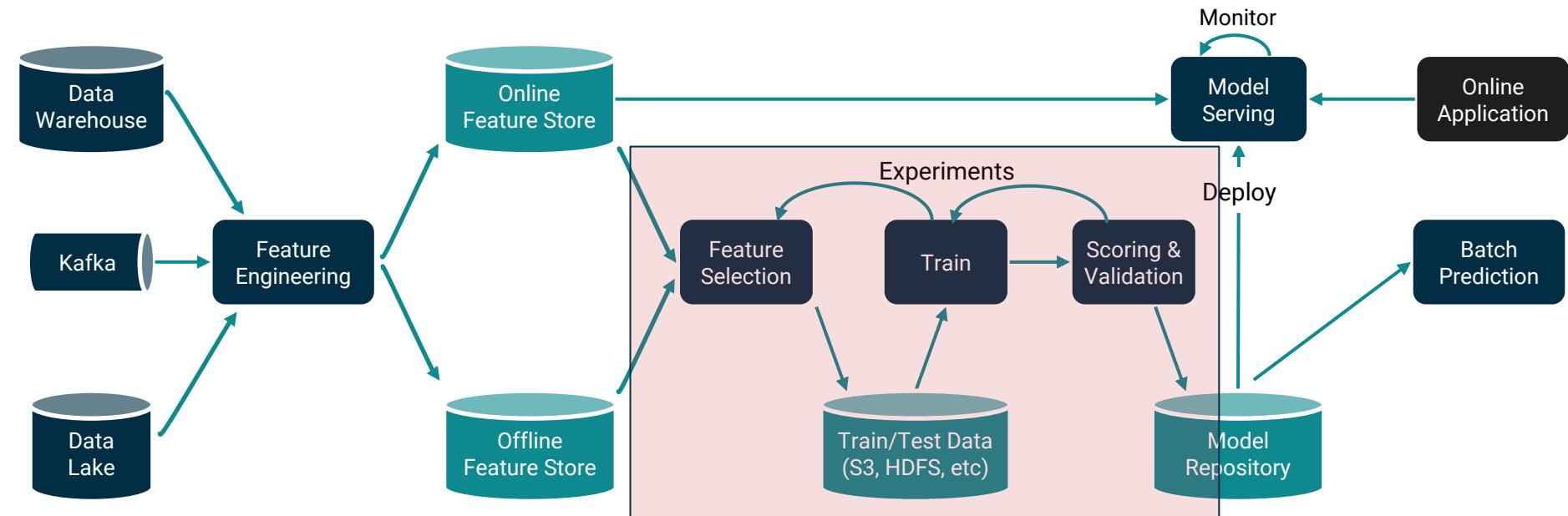
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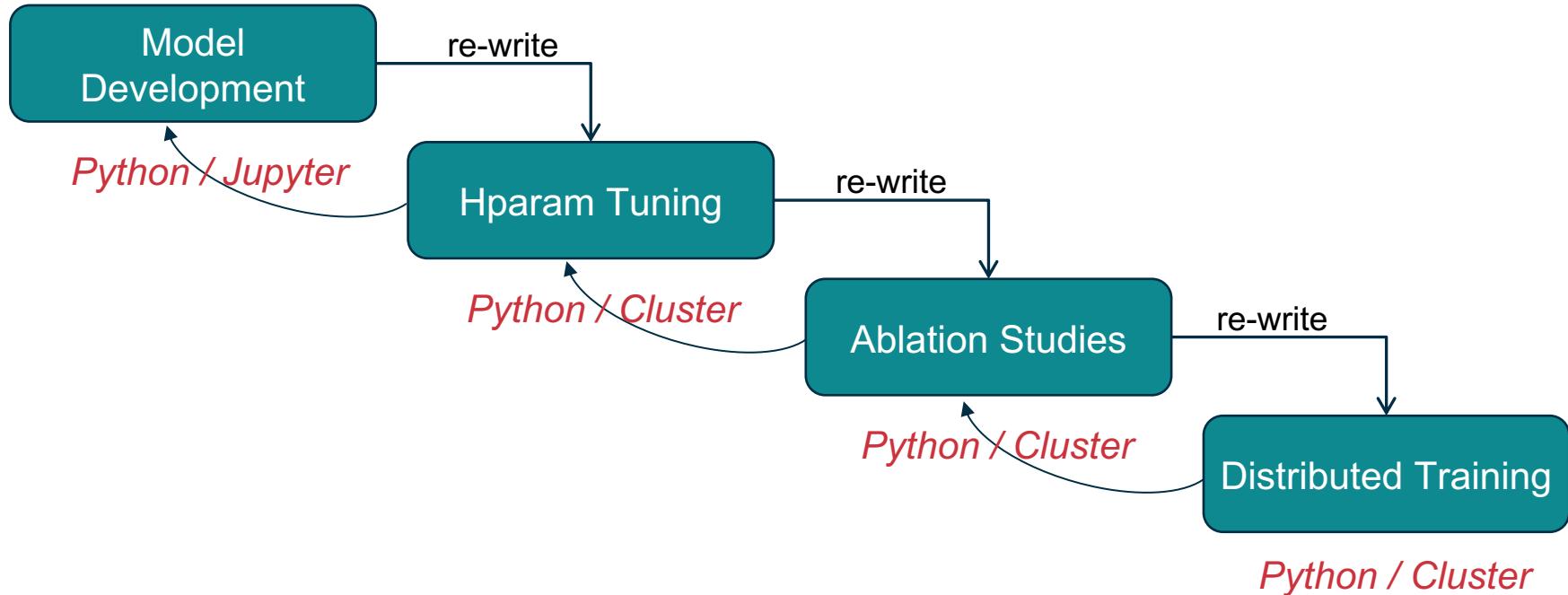


The Machine Learning Pipeline

1. Feature Engineering → 2. Feature Selection → 3. Training → 4. Serving → 5. Predictions



Model Development in Practice



Challenges

- How do I maintain up to 4 different code bases for training models?
DRY training code, please!
- What is Python / Cluster?
 - Dask, PySpark, Distributed TensorFlow, etc?
- Can I have a single execution framework to run all these 4 phases?
 - Kubernetes, python, spark-submit, Jupyter notebook

Programming Problem

- Model development is iterative and moving between distribution contexts requires code updates

Our Solution

- Make the training loop oblivious to the given distribution context
- **Maggy**: a framework to support the distribution contexts based on PySpark
<https://github.com/logicalclocks/maggy>

```
train_images = mnist.train_images()
train_labels = mnist.train_labels()
test_images = mnist.test_images()
test_labels = mnist.test_labels()

train_images = (train_images / 255) - 0.5
test_images = (test_images / 255) - 0.5

train_images = train_images.reshape((-1, 784))
test_images = test_images.reshape((-1, 784))

model = Sequential([
    Dense(64, activation='relu', input_shape=(784,)),
    Dense(64, activation='relu'),
    Dense(10, activation='softmax'),
])

model.compile(
    optimizer='adam',
    loss='categorical_crossentropy',
    metrics=['accuracy'],
)
```

```
model.fit(
    train_images,
    to_categorical(train_labels),
    epochs=5,
    batch_size=32,
)

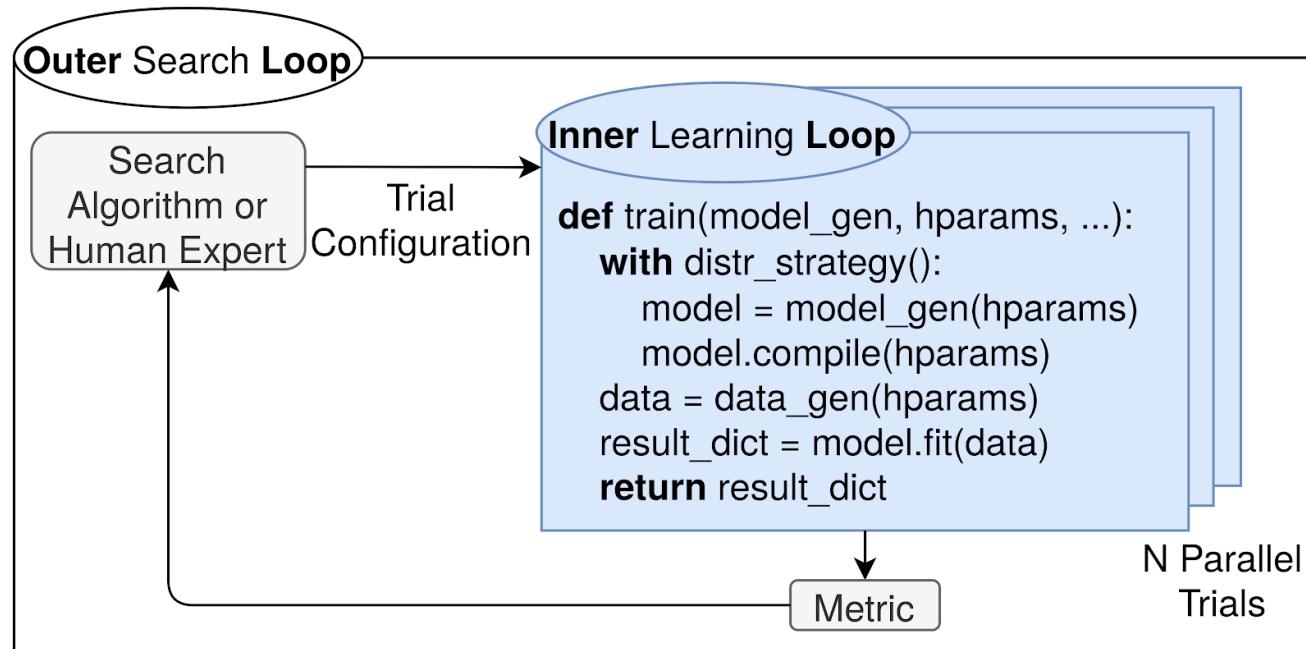
model.evaluate(
    test_images,
    to_categorical(test_labels)
)

model.save_weights('model.h5')

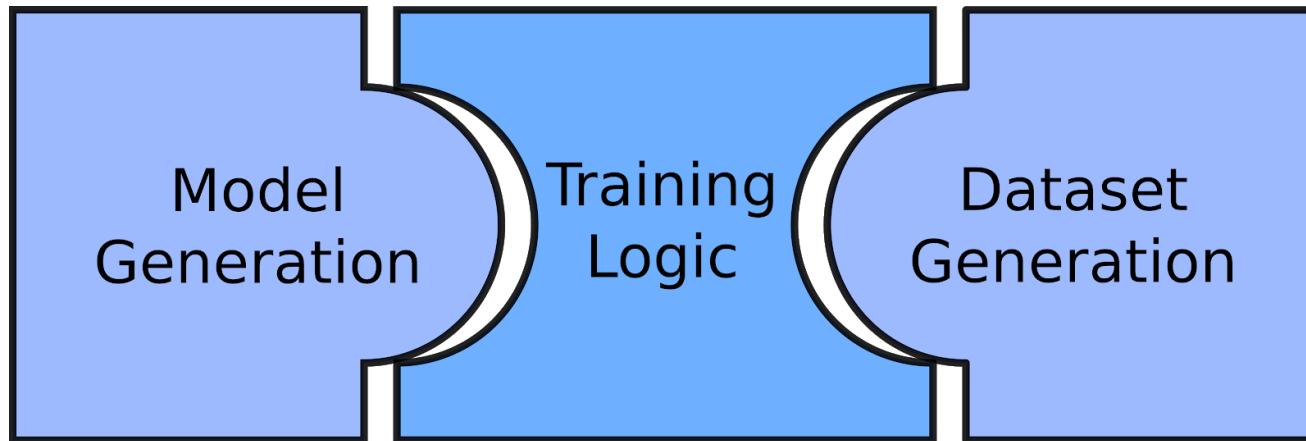
predictions =
model.predict(test_images[:5])
```

Hyperparameters

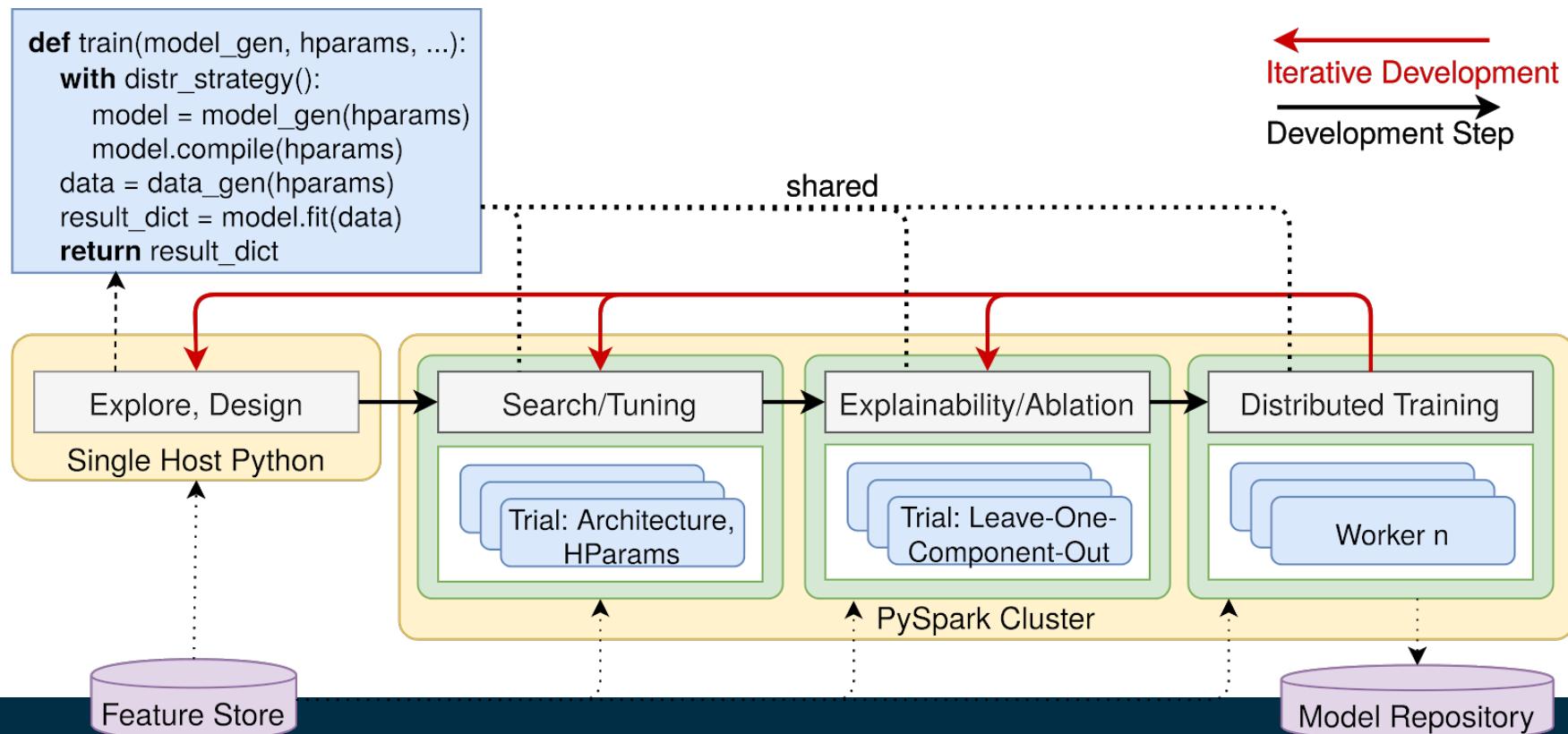
Inner and Outer Loop of Machine Learning



Decouple Training Logic from Model/Dataset Generation



Laptop -> HParam Tuning -> Ablation Study ->Distributed Training



Maggy Framework code

```
def decorator(train_fn, ...): # Maggy framework code
    # connect to Maggy server
    # create reporter object to report statistics to the Driver
    train_fn(...)
```

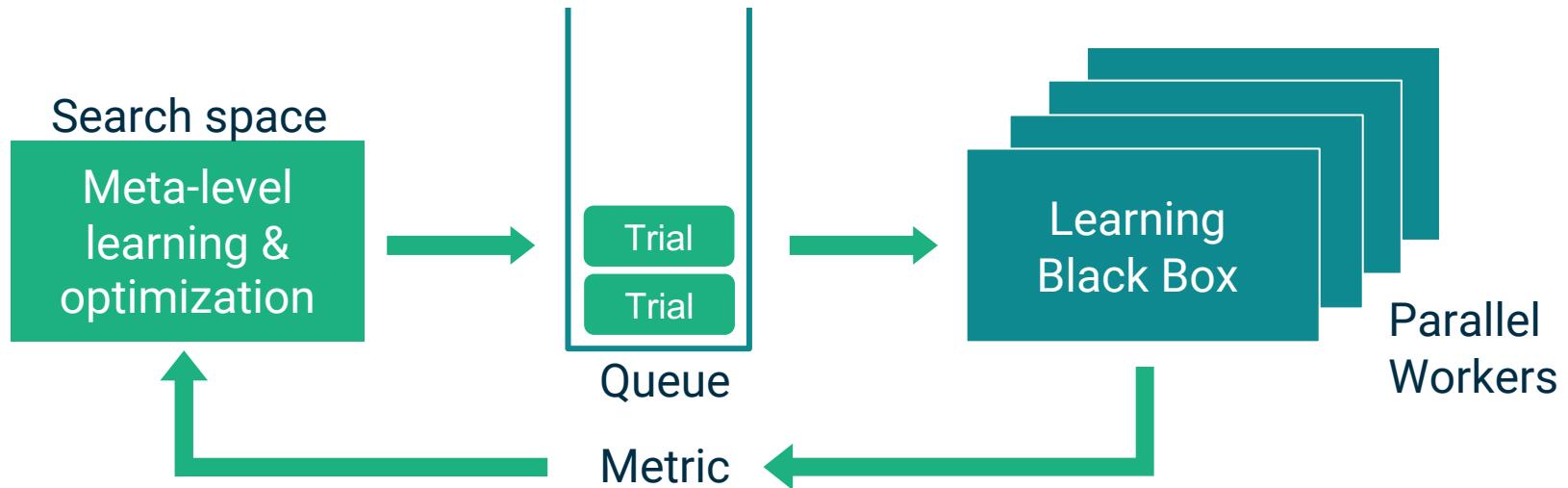
User-defined Training Function executed on all workers

```
def train(model_gen, hparams, dist_strategy, data_gen):
    with dist_strategy():
        model = model_gen.create()
        ....
        model.compile()
        model.fit(data_gen.batch())
```

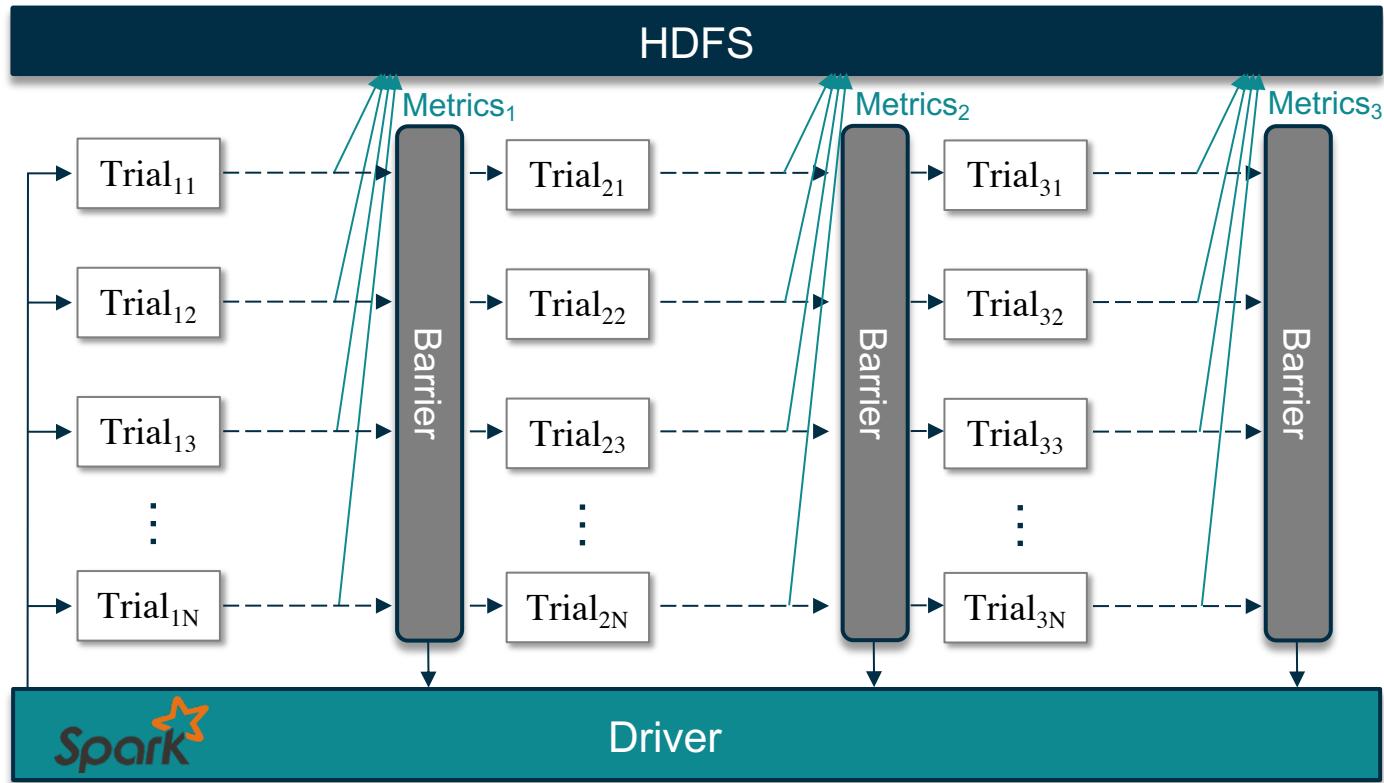
User-defined Driver sets up dist context runs experiments

```
from maggy import experiment
experiment.lagom(train, ...)
```

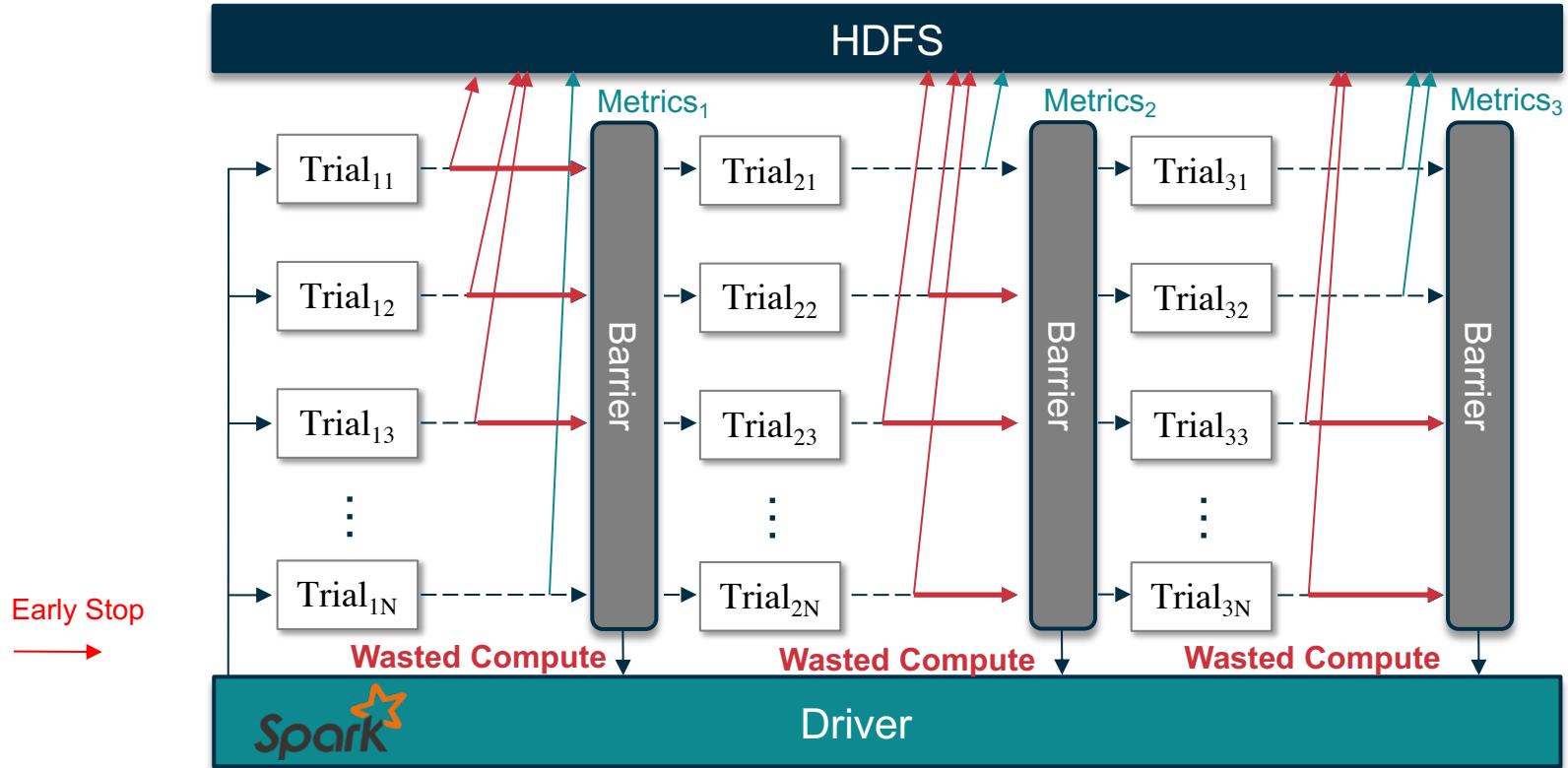
Search: Parallel Hyperparameter Tuning with Maggy



Synchronous Parallel Trials with PySpark

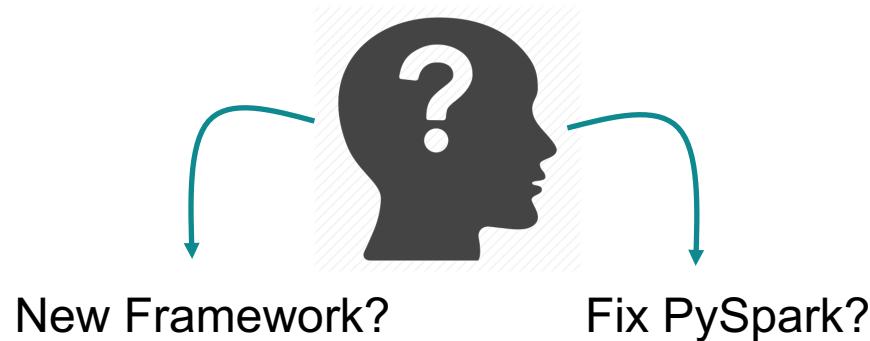


Synchronous Parallel Trials with Early Stopping

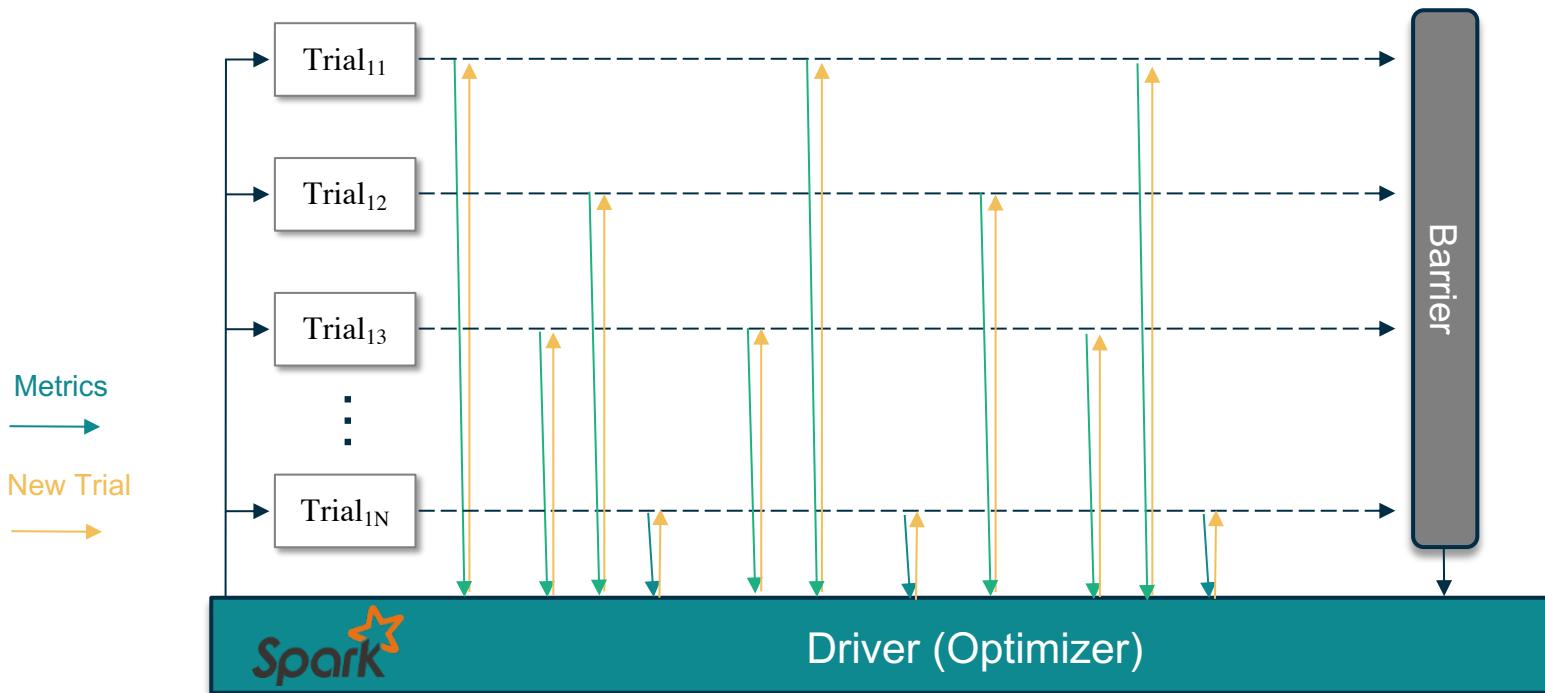


Problem: PySpark is inefficient with Early Stopping

- PySpark's bulk-synchronous execution model prevents efficient use of early-stopping for hyperparameter optimization.



Solution: Long Running Tasks and a RPC framework



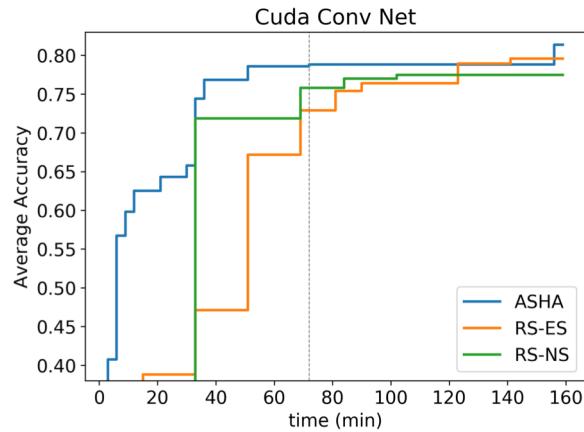
Maggy User API

```
sp = Searchspace(kernel='INTEGER', [2, 8]),
                 pool='INTEGER', [2, 8]))  
  
def train_fn(kernel, pool):
    for i in range(nr_iterations):
        ...
    return accuracy  
  
result = experiment.lagom(train_fn, searchspace=sp,
                           optimizer='randomsearch',
                           num_trials=5, name='demo',
                           direction='max')
```

Develop your own Optimizer

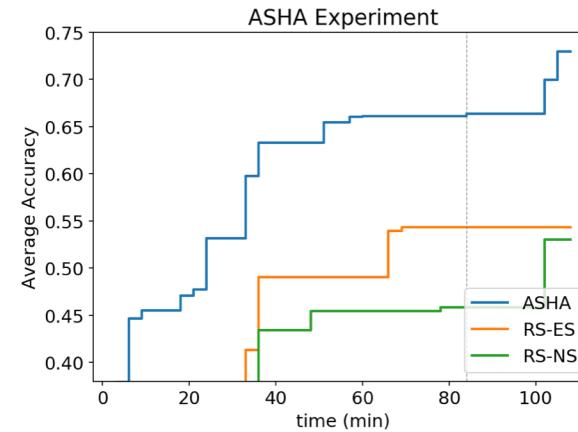
```
class CustomOptimizer(AbstractOptimizer):  
    def initialize(self):  
        pass  
    def get_suggestion(self, trial=None):  
        # Return trial, return None if experiment finished  
        pass  
    def finalize_experiment(self, trials):  
        pass  
  
  
class CustomEarlyStop(AbstractEarlyStop):  
    def earlystop_check(to_check, finalized_trials, direction):  
        pass
```

Results



Hyperparameter Optimization Trial

	Best Accuracy (Std)	Trials (Std)	Trials Stopped (Std)
ASHA	0.8136 (0.02)	442 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
RS-ES	0.7958 (0.01)	120 (60.7)	90 (65.3)
RS-NS	0.7747 (0.04)	36 (0.0)	0 (0.0)



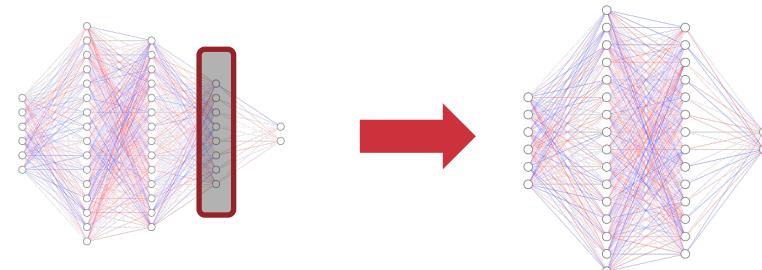
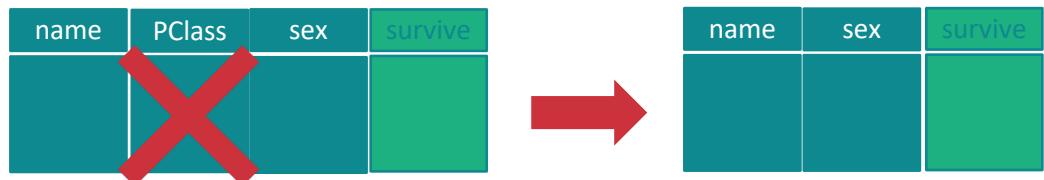
ASHA Validation Trial

	Best Accuracy (Std)	Trials (Std)	Trials Stopped (Std)
ASHA	0.7004 (0.03)	422 (38.69)	0 (0.0)
RS-ES	0.5438 (0.12)	112 (7.53)	63 (6.43)
RS-NS	0.5306 (0.28)	40 (4.51)	0 (0.0)

Parallel Ablation Studies

Replacing the Maggy Optimizer with an Ablator:

- Feature Ablation using the Feature Store
 - Leave-One-Layer-Out Ablation
 - Leave-One-Component-Out (LOCO)



Maggy on Hopsworks

Hopsworks – Award Winning AI Platform



TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION OF THE YEAR

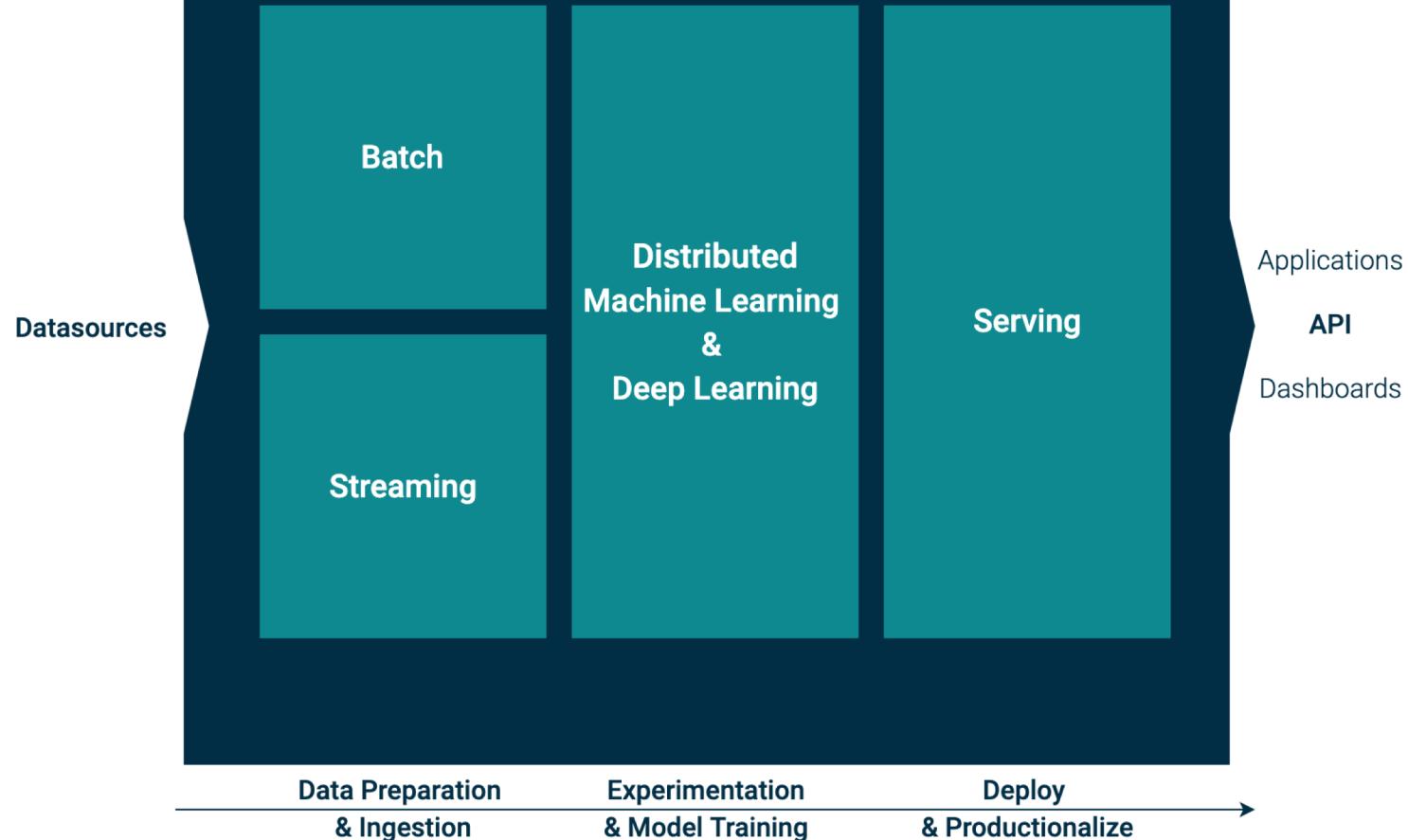


AI Startup Battle Winner

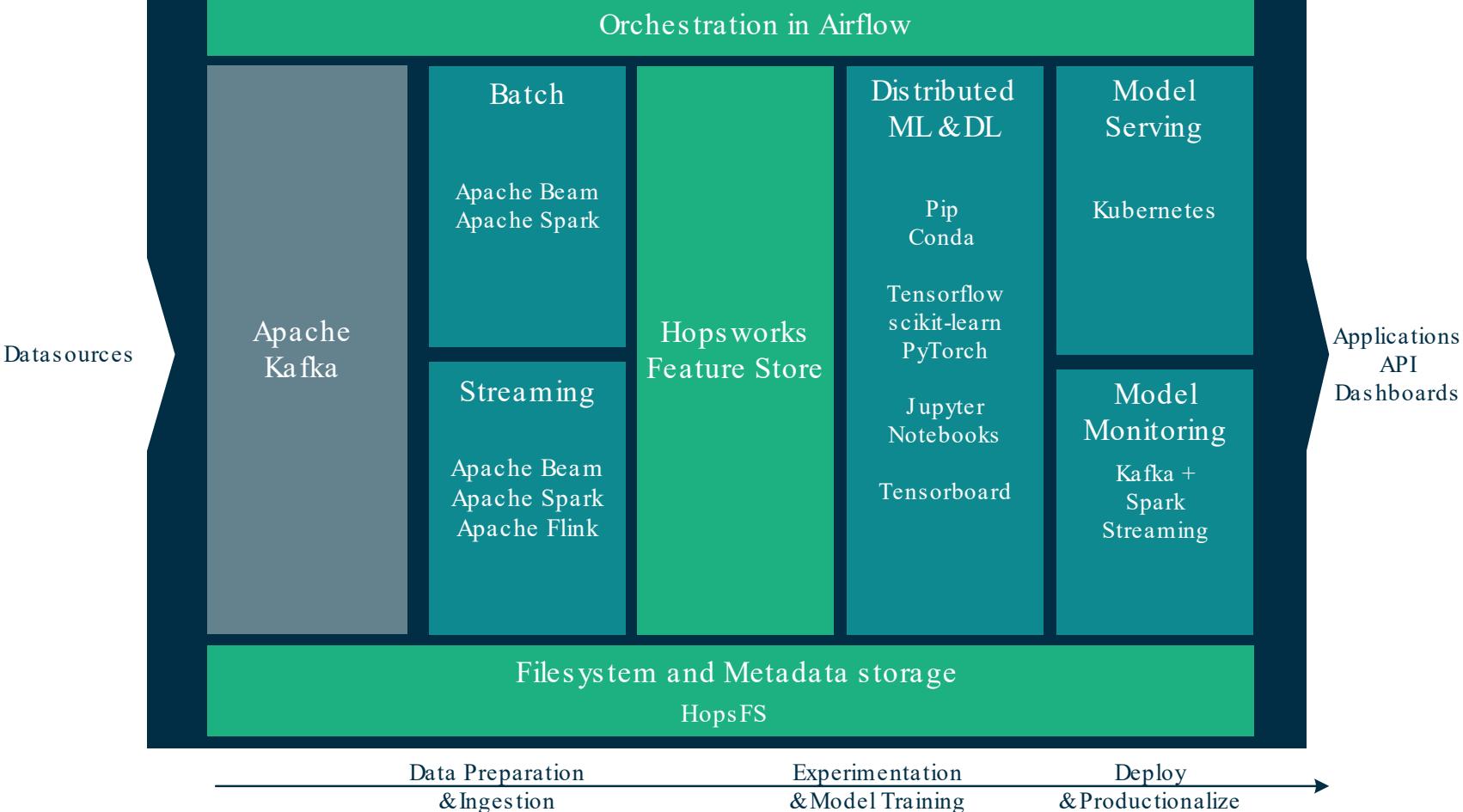


CCGRID 2017 SCALE CHALLENGE

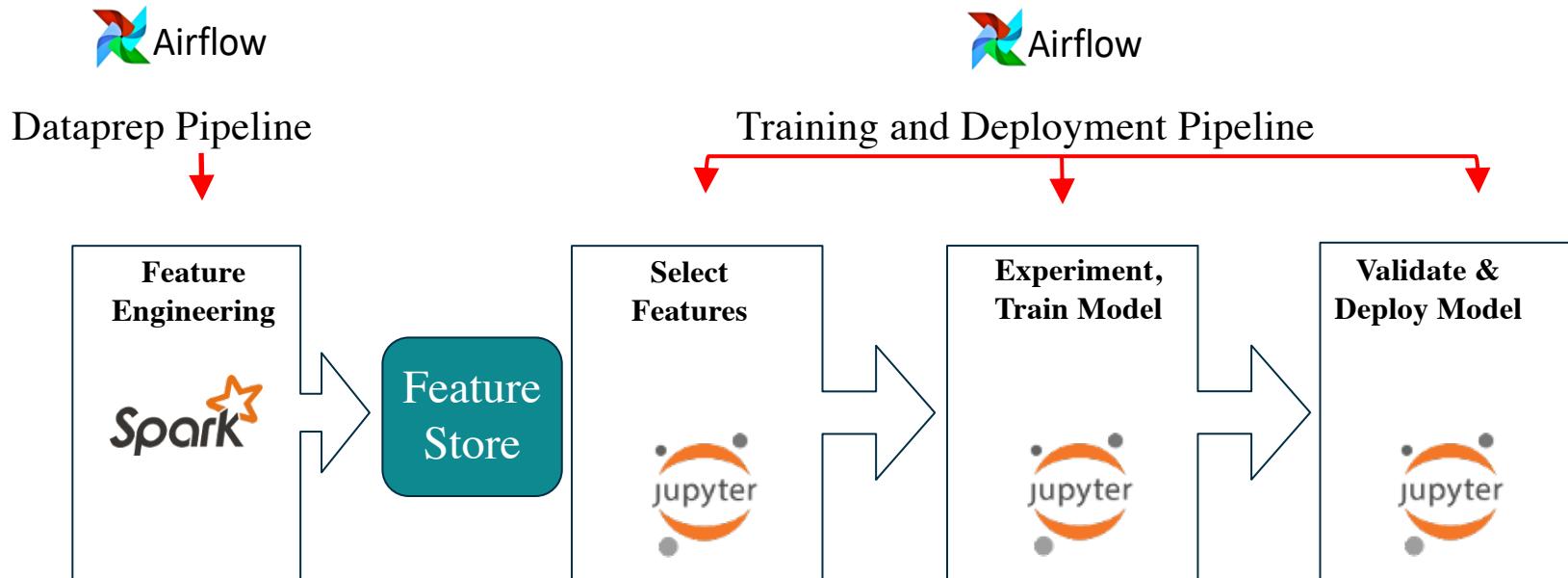
Hopsworks



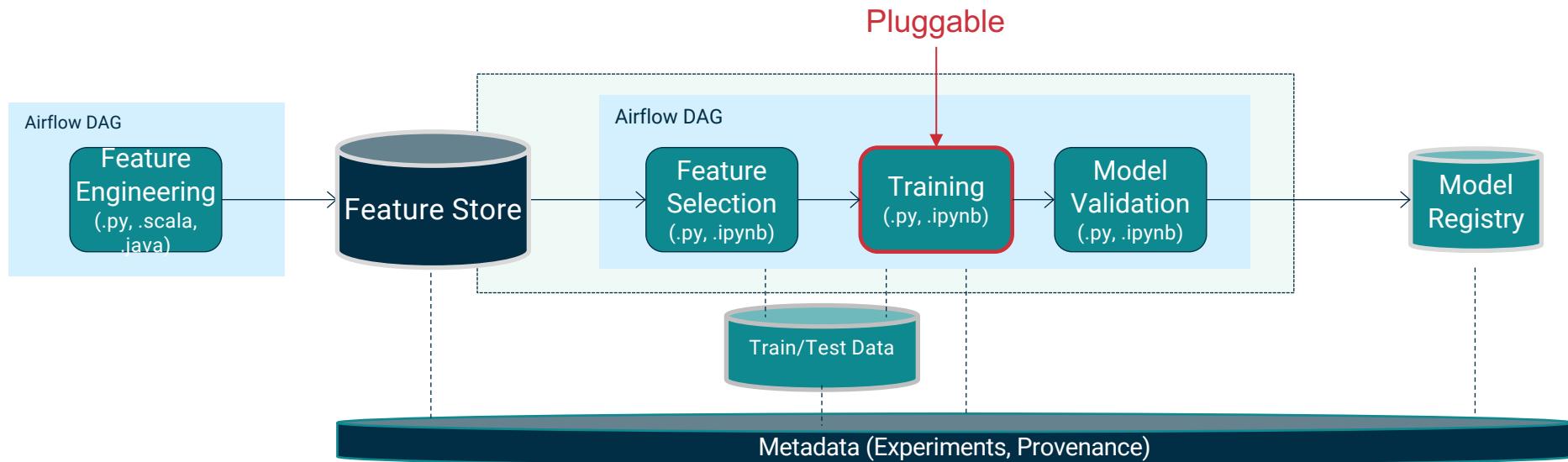
Hopsworks



Model Training Pipelines (with Notebooks)



Pluggable ML Pipelines



Summary

- Model training and ML pipelines can benefit from framework and DSL support
- Maggy is a framework based on PySpark for transparent distributed ML
- Maggy References:
 - https://databricks.com/session_eu19/asynchronous-hyperparameter-optimization-with-apache-spark
 - <https://fosdem.org/2020/schedule/event/maggy/>
 - <https://www.logicalclocks.com/research/towards-distribution-transparency-for-supervised-ml-with-oblivious-training-functions>
 - <https://www.logicalclocks.com/blog/scaling-machine-learning-and-deep-learning-with-pyspark-on-Hopsworks>
 - <https://castor-software-days-2019.github.io/sina> (Ablation studies)

Maggy Team

- KTH/LC: Jim Dowling, Amir Payberah, Vlad Vlassov
- PhDs: Moritz Meister, Sina Sheikholeslami
- MScs Students: Kai Jeggle, Alessio Molinari

Thank you!

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