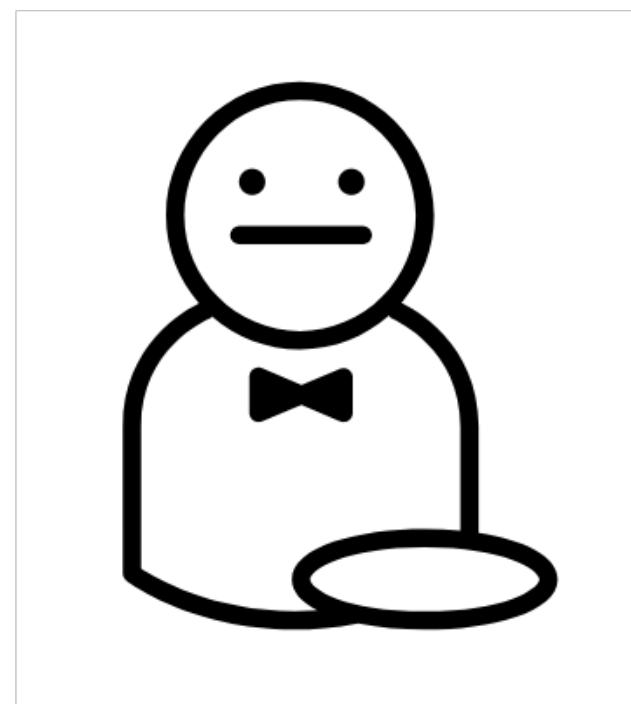
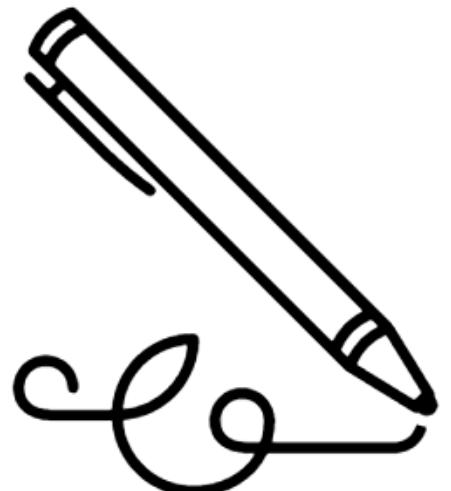
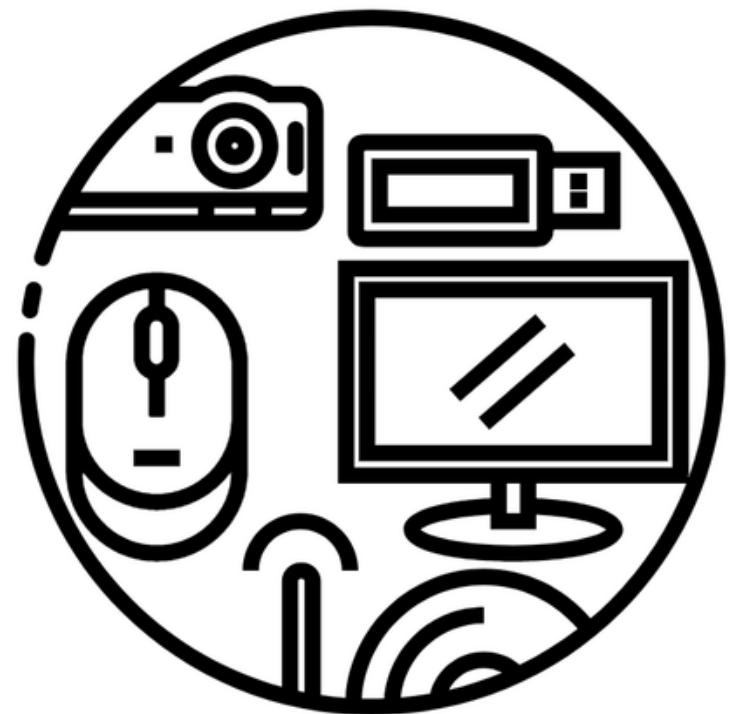


# Tech Names as a Service



Vincent D. Warmerdam

koaning.io - fishnets88 - GoDataDriven - imgs @ [nounproject](#)

# Today

In this talk I will discuss a hobby project.

The first half of the talk will focus on the machine learning part of what I did and what I can do better.

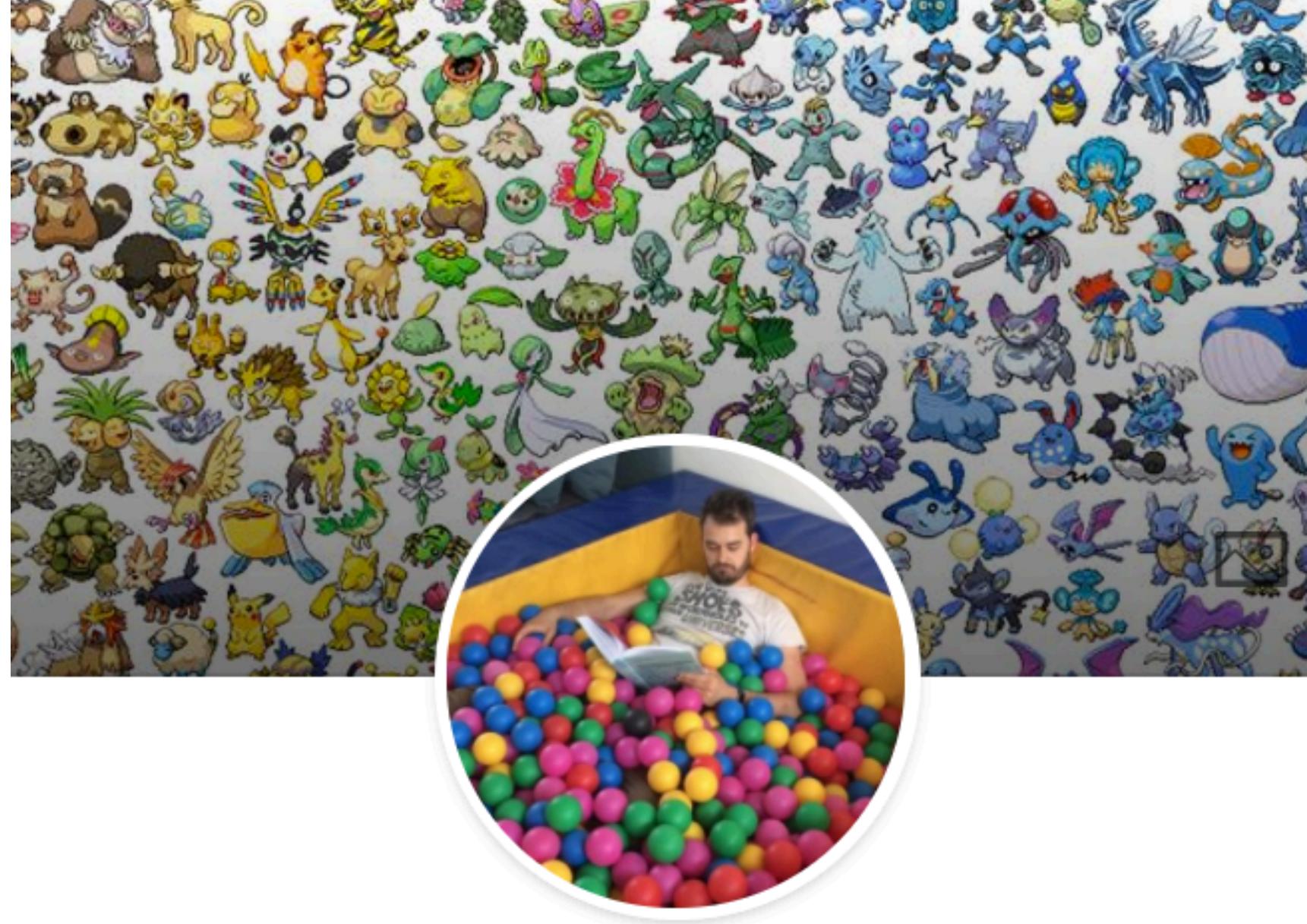
The second part of the talk will focus on the architecture/cloud part of what I did and what I can do better.

I will make sure to mention lessons learned along the way.

# Who is this guy?

3 years @ GDD  
koaning.io  
PyData Amsterdam  
Rstudio training partner  
Machine Learning Meetup  
free open sessions in data  
39 endorsements for awesomeness

I write code,  
I solve data problems,  
ASK ME ANYTHING.



**Vincent Warmerdam**  
Pokemon Master at GoDataDriven  
GoDataDriven • Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

# my linkedin profile

R, python, javascript, shiny, dplyr, purrr, ditto,  
ggplot, d3, canvas, spark, sawk, pyspark, sparklyR,  
lodash, lazy, bootstrap, jupyter, vulpix, git,  
flask, numpy, pandas, feebas, scikit, pgm, bayes,  
h2o.ai, sparkling-water, tensorflow, keras, onyx,  
ekans, hadoop, scala, unity, metapod, gc, c#/c++,  
krebbase, neo4j, hadoop.

# my linkedin profile

R, python, javascript, shiny, dplyr, purrr, ditto,  
ggplot, d3, canvas, spark, sawk, pyspark, sparklyR,  
lodash, lazy, bootstrap, jupyter, vulpix, git,  
flask, numpy, pandas, feebas, scikit, pgm, bayes,  
h2o.ai, sparkling-water, tensorflow, keras, onyx,  
ekans, hadoop, scala, unity, metapod, gc, c#/c++,  
krebase, neo4j, hadoop.

I typically ask recruiters to point out which of these are pokemon.

# Outsourcing Creativity

This whole thing started when I realized that recruiters have a hard time distinguishing pokemon names against names from the coding ecosystem.

I can't blame 'em too much ...

# Repokémon

Showcase of GitHub repos with Pokémon names

[★ Star](#) 238 [fork](#) 23 [Tweet](#) [Like 237](#) [Share](#)



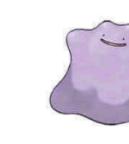
**Jolteon**  
Babel + Electron + React + Browserify + SASS application stack.  
El...  
★ 999 || 38



**Golem**  
Golem project is to create a global prosumer market for computing pow...  
★ 922 || 71



**Electrode**  
Electrode Platform for Universal React + Node application  
★ 801 || 86



**Ditto**  
Lightweight Markdown Documentation System  
★ 366 || 43



**Lucario**  
The best flat theme for Vim, Atom, Sublime Text, Jetbrains Editors, T...  
★ 334 || 57



**Snorlax**  
The ultimate lazy library. An example for being a good library citizen...  
★ 181 || 10



**Rapidash**  
Rapidly develop your API client  
★ 151 || 17



**Mew**  
Messaging in the Emacs World  
★ 134 || 36



**Delibird**  
Shipment tracking library for Golang.  
★ 131 || 28



**Tangrowth**  
Python3.5 async crawler example with aiohttp and asyncio  
★ 130 || 13



**Shellder**  
Featured zsh/fish shell theme  
★ 129 || 22



**Slowpoke**  
Rack::Timeout is great. Slowpoke makes it better.  
★ 123 || 5



**Eevee**  
基于github page的在线编辑 blog 平台  
★ 101 || 24



**Porygon**  
the unofficial Pokémon Go Plus SDK  
★ 83 || 5



**Klang**  
Clojurescript logging library  
★ 83 || 1



**Gloom**  
A dark and gloomy pastel color syntax theme for Atom.  
★ 83 || 10



**Geodude**  
A tiny command-line utility for geocoding addresses.  
★ 65 || 3



**Charmander**  
Charmander Scheduler Lab - Mesos, Docker, InfluxDB, Spark  
★ 57 || 12



**Binacle**  
Full-bin indexation of binary files  
★ 56 || 5



**Smeargle**  
Vim plugin for colouring the text background based on information min...  
★ 52 || 1



**Abra**  
Assembly Based ReAligner  
★ 50 || 10



**Vulpix**  
Automated code grading system  
★ 46 || 9



**Gastly**  
Create screenshots or previews of web pages using Gastly.  
★ 45 || 8



**Tentacool**  
REST API to manage Linux networking via netlink  
★ 41 || 12



**Onix**  
A convenient mapping between ruby objects and the ONIX XML specifat...  
★ 38 || 34



**Treecko**  
A collection of functional and immutable helpers for working with tre...  
★ 29 || 1



**Dratini**  
Dratini is a neat network abstraction layer.  
★ 29 || 4



**Scyther**  
The Scyther Tool for the symbolic analysis of security protocols  
★ 27 || 12



**Rhydon**  
Save file editor for Pokemon Red/Blue/Yellow.  
★ 24 || 3



**Shelmet**  
A JVM Heap dump viewer - a souped-up jhat in scala  
★ 22 || 1



**Natu**  
Natural units in Python  
★ 21 || 4



**Elekid**  
Resolver for React's Server Side Render on Module, ReactElement or El...  
★ 18 || 0



**Munna**  
Simple wrapper cache for ActiveRecord, Ruby Object  
★ 18 || 4



**Castform**  
Async form validation on the client and server.  
★ 16 || 1



**Golbat**  
Golbat is an Android library that helps you on working with camera, ...  
★ 16 || 2



**Blastoise**  
tiny relational database  
★ 14 || 1



**Kadabra**  
[DEPRECATED] Kadabra is my automatic LFI Exploiter and Scanner, writt...  
★ 13 || 6



**Klink**  
A Simple and Clean Sphinx Docs Theme  
★ 13 || 5



**Klefki**  
Simple substitution cipher module.  
★ 12 || 2



**Staryu**  
Open-source 5-key Keypad  
★ 12 || 3



**Hoothoot**  
hoothoot hoothoot hoothoot. Find your path in the forest of nested da...  
★ 12 || 1



**Diglett**  
Diglett is a cron management system that manage all your cron jobs wi...  
★ 11 || 1

# Outsourcing Creativity

This whole thing started when I realized that recruiters have a hard time distinguishing pokemon names against names from the coding ecosystem.

I figured making a small web-app that can generate tech names as a service may be a great adventure for fun and profit.

# Outsourcing Creativity

It is a general problem if you think of it. Given a sequence of tokens, can we generate a sequence of tokens that are different but believably similar?

# Outsourcing Creativity

Things like;

- pokemon

# Outsourcing Creativity

Things like;

- pokemon
- red hot chili pepper lyrics

# Outsourcing Creativity

Things like;

- pokemon
- red hot chili pepper lyrics
- ikea furniture names

# Outsourcing Creativity

Things like;

- pokemon
- red hot chili pepper lyrics
- ikea furniture names
- notes on a piano

# Outsourcing Creativity

Things like;

- pokemon
- red hot chili pepper lyrics
- ikea furniture names
- notes on a piano
- anything ipsum

# Outsourcing Creativity

To keep things simple I ventured to make an app that just generates names for now.

You can find the webapp over at [tnaas.com](http://tnaas.com).

It is an acronym for Tech Names as a Service.

# Outsourcing Creativity

To keep things simple I ventured to make an app that just generates names for now.

You can find the webapp over at [tnaas.com](https://tnaas.com).

It is an acronym for Tech Names as a Service.

The whole point of the app is to find a better name for it.

# TNaaS: Enterprise Features

You can select a corpus to generate from.

You can select a model to apply.

You can click 'go'.

# TNaaS Bonus Features

You can select a corpus to generate from.

You can select a model to apply.

You can click 'go'.

**Bonus!**

Complete a set of tokens; \*\*\*base, mo\*\*\*, \*\*\*ly

# DEMO TIME

## Crowd Participation!

# Part 1

# Machine Learning

# A Sequence of Tokens

The simplest model you think of;

$$p(t_i | t_{i-1})$$

For every pair of tokens, keep track of how often they occur. You can learn these probabilities given a corpus and then sample;

$$p(t_1) \rightarrow p(t_2 | t_1) \rightarrow p(t_3 | t_2) \rightarrow \dots$$

# A Sequence of Tokens

A more expressive method might be to not just look at the previous state, but perhaps the state before as well.

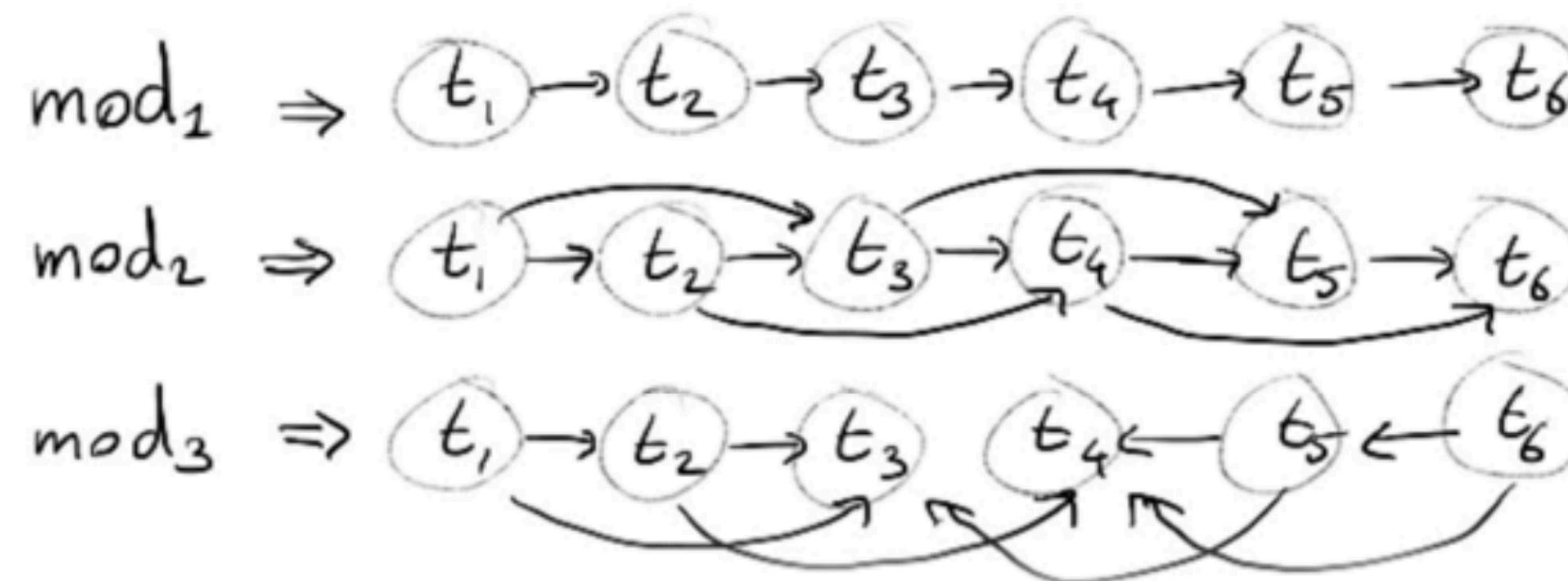
$$p(t_i | t_{i-1}, t_{i-2})$$

Similar method of sampling.

$$p(t_1) \rightarrow p(t_2 | t_1) \rightarrow p(t_3 | t_2, t_1) \rightarrow p(t_4 | t_3, t_2) \rightarrow \dots$$

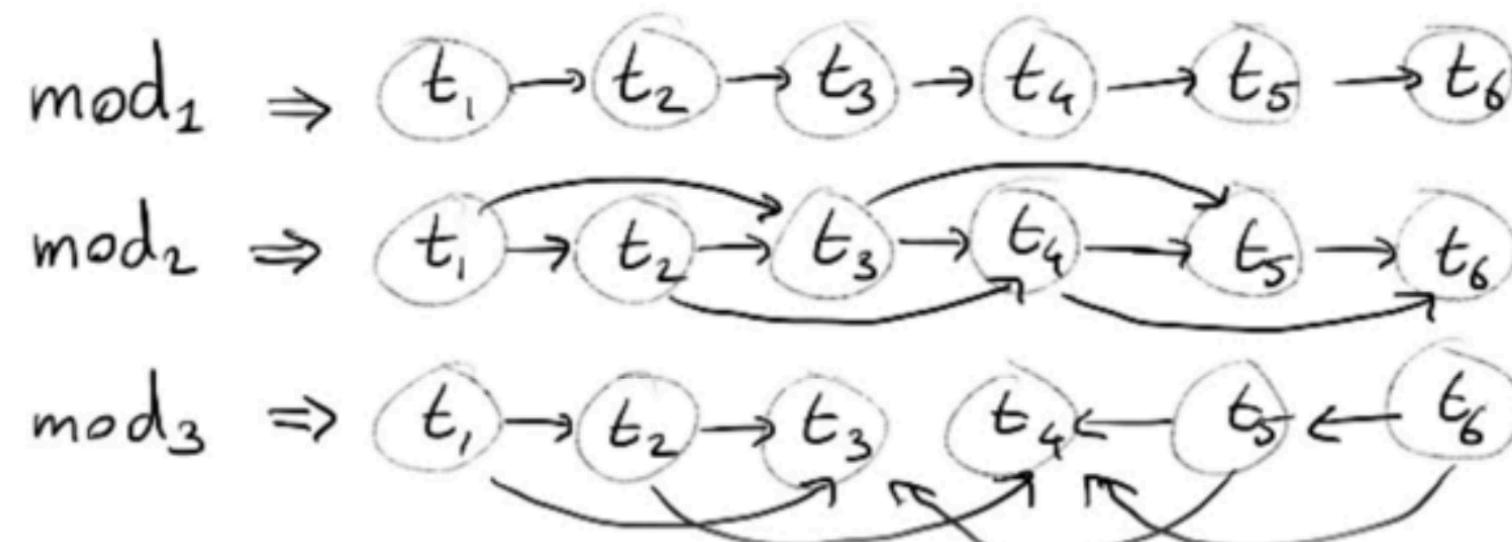
# A sequence of Tokens

But generally, these chains can have any shape;



# A sequence of Tokens

But generally, these chains can have any shape;

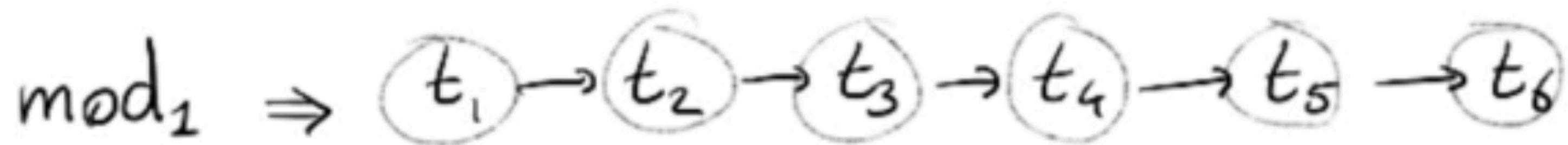


Who can spot the issue I need to deal with?

# A Sequence of Tokens

Markov chains tend to keep on going. They need to stop at some point. Thankfully, bayesians have a solution. We first determine how long the pokemon name needs to be, then we sample tokens.

$$p(T) = p(T|\lambda)p(\lambda)$$



# Intermediate Results $p(t_i | t_{i-1})$

## POKEMON results

lydo

keen

wqool

ryrys

poole

utcala

youtail

olma

eltyp

# Intermediate Results $p(t_i | t_{i-1})$

## IKEA results

anapa

frodok

pasig

ripe

latrank

vis

gsoo

yirbs

ilosseln

# Intermediate Results $p(t_i | t_{i-1})$

## RHCP Lyrics

Can you believe. Hold me please.

By the way I wonder what the wave meant.

White heat is screaming in the nearest bin.

When I was fortunate I know you must be fat this year.

And eat the sun and a Bottom Dollar.

Fox hole love Pie in your house

now let me spin Feather light but you cant move this

# Ok ... but.

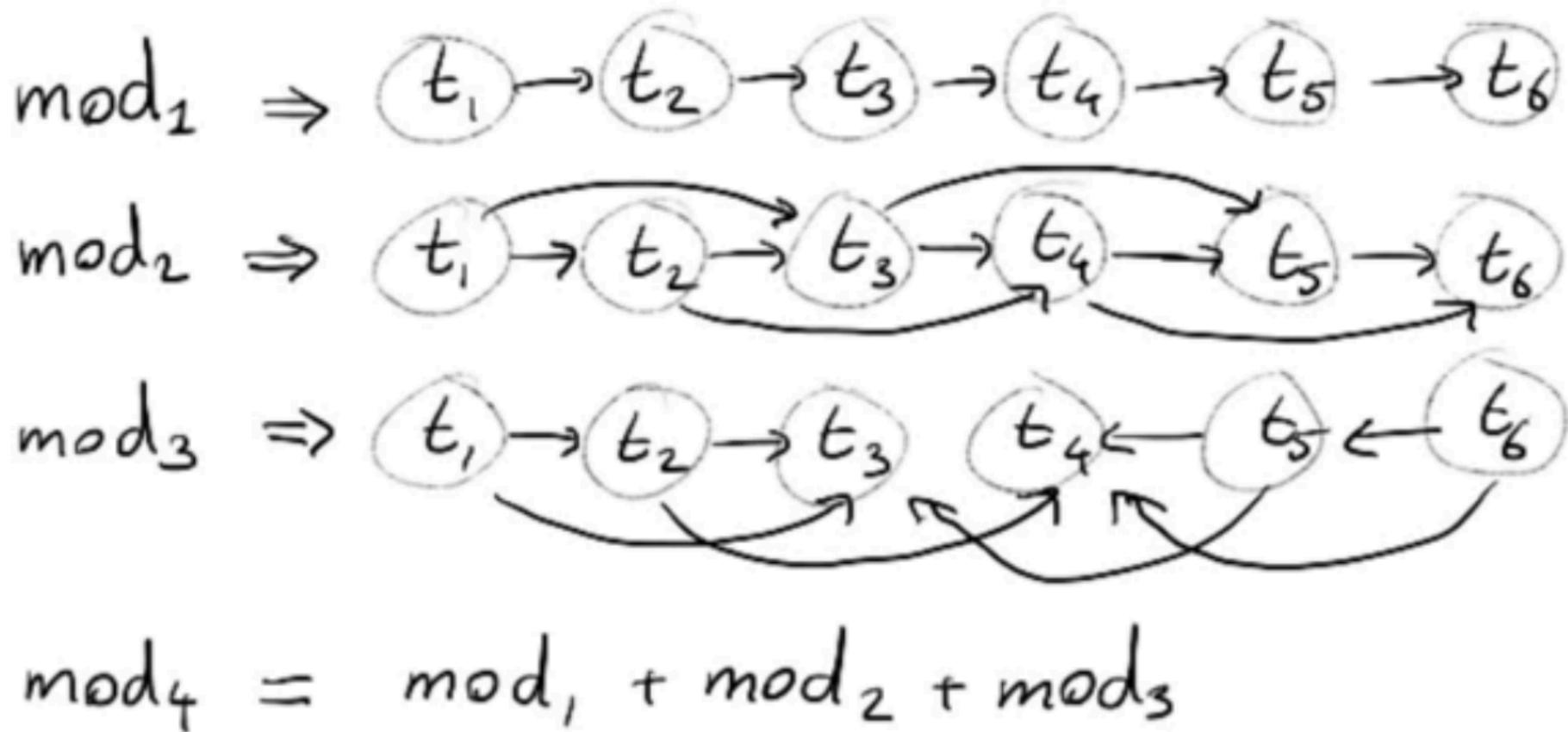
The results are fun and all but not good enough.

1. The model is a bit naive and the results could be better.
2. Perhaps the end user does not want a name from scratch.

Perhaps the user can supply me with some given tokens that I need to finish. Whatever method I come up with should be able to do this too.

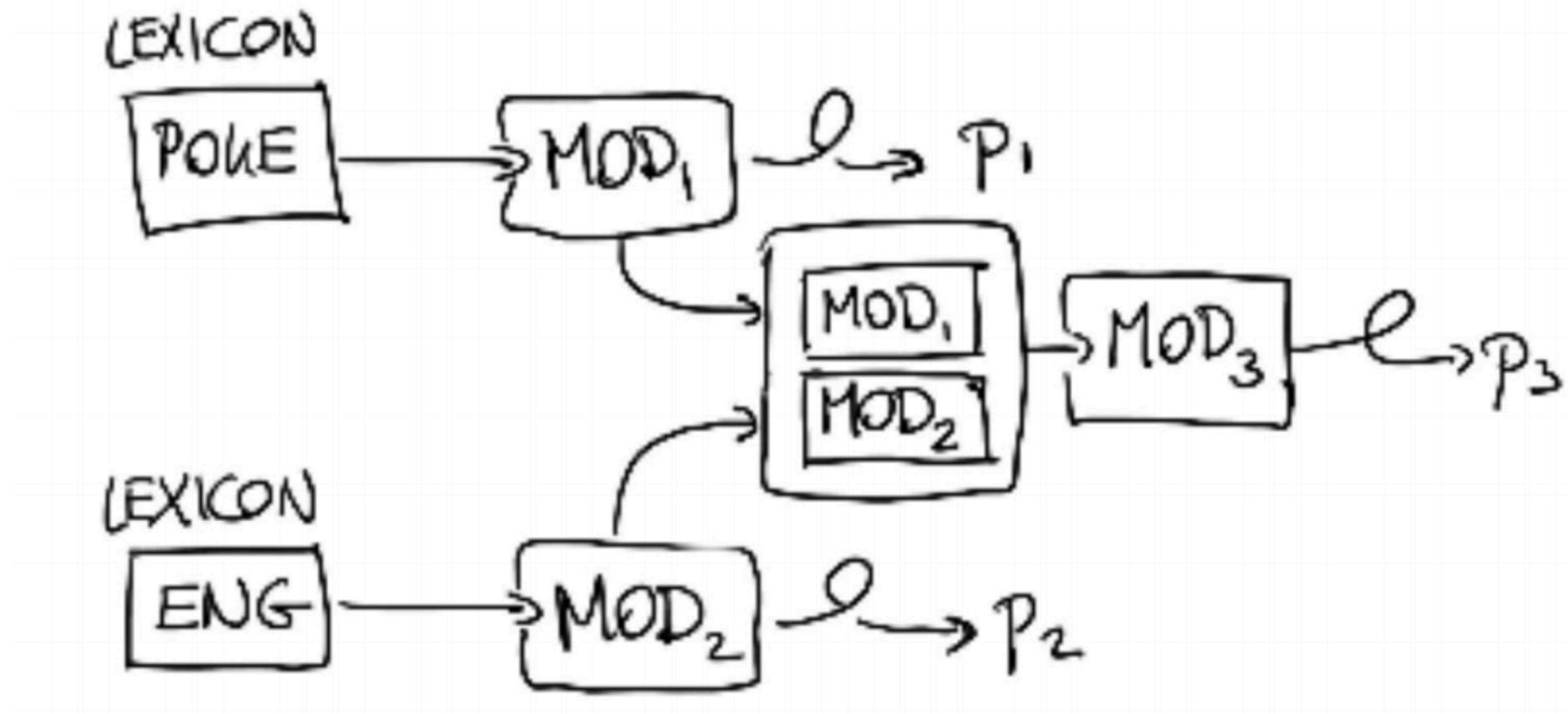
# Improving the model: idea 1

Ensembles, anyone?



# Improving the model: idea 2

Add lexicons manually?



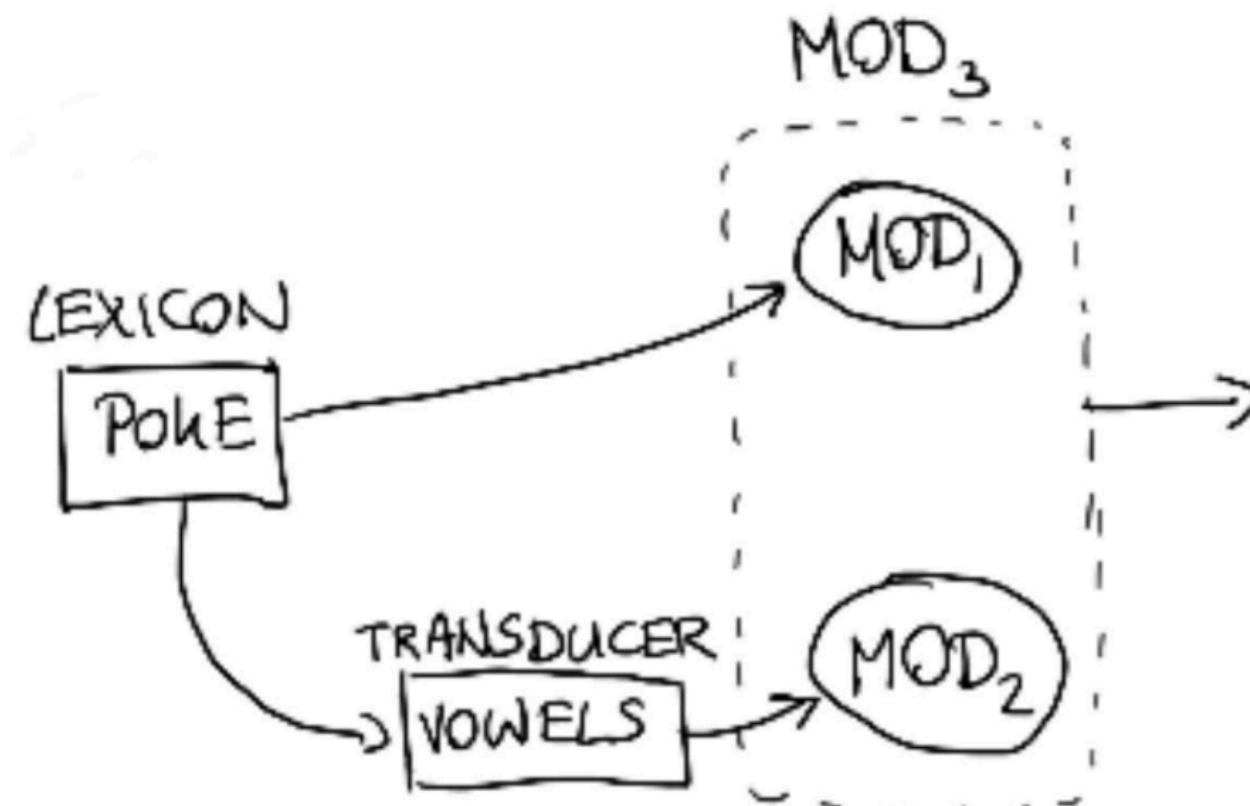
# Improving the model: idea 3

Or take different datasets



# Improving the model: idea 4

Map the tokens to another space? Phonetics?



# Improving the model: idea 5

Adverserial judges?



Sample 100 samples, have another algorithm sort them on believability and pick the best performing one.

# Improving the model: idea 6

Heuristics?

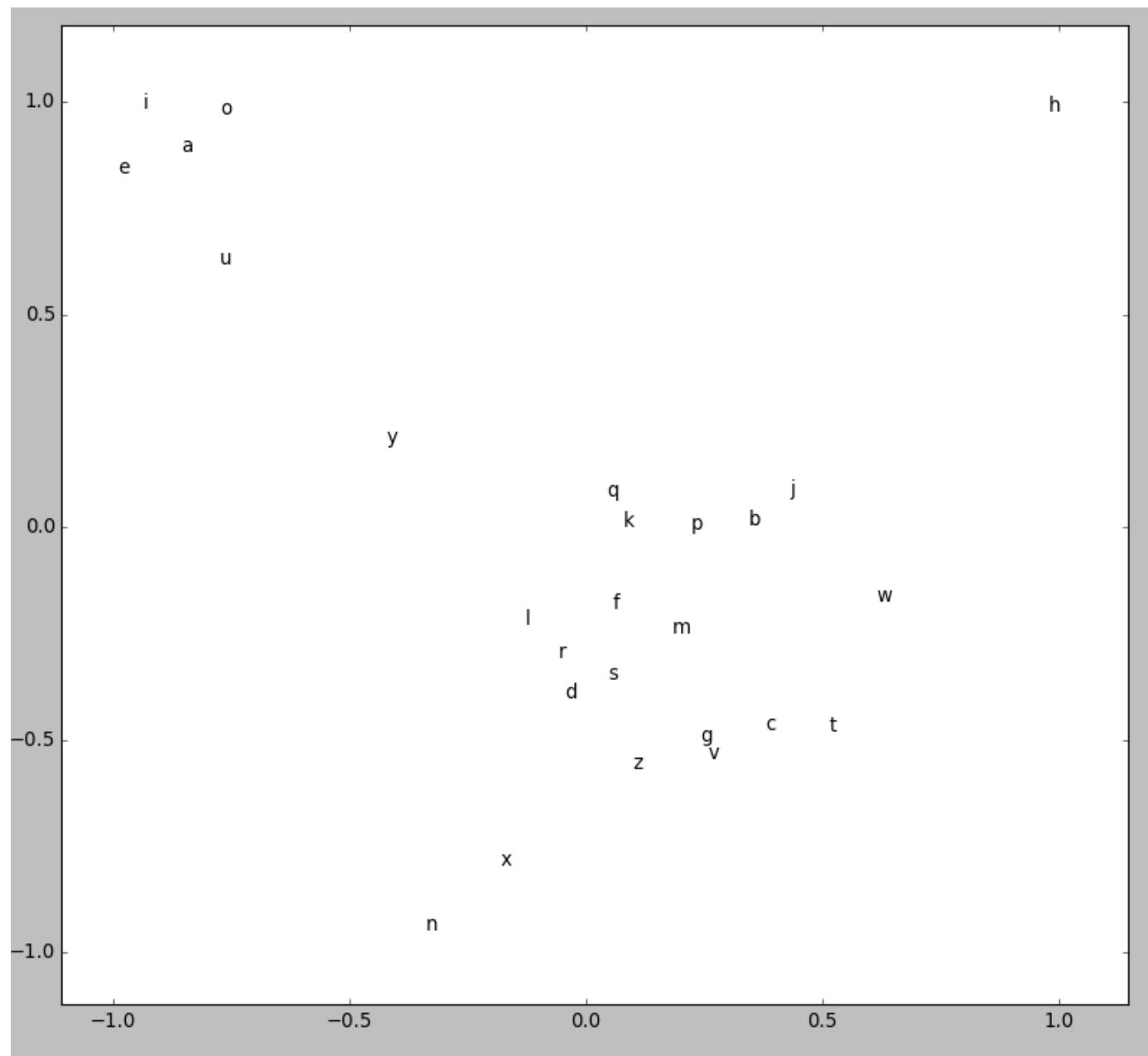
Levenshtein-ish  
approach

Gensim → word2vec?  
token2vec?

h o o p a  
r o o p a  
r o o p o  
r o e p o  
b o e p o  
b o e k o

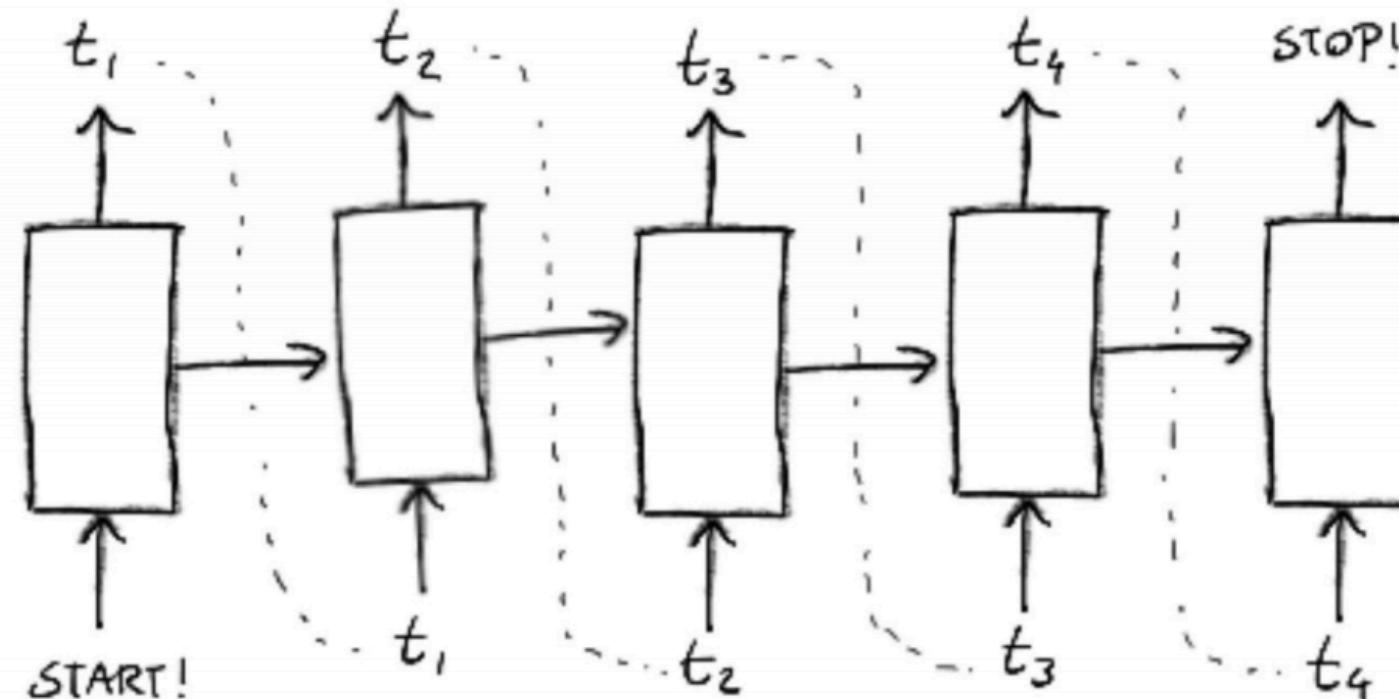
idx = 0  
sample = "r"  
idx = 4  
sample = "o"  
idx = 2  
sample = "e"  
idx = 0  
sample = "b"  
idx = 3  
sample = "h"

# Distance measure suggestion. Char2Vec.



# Improving the model: idea 7

Why not deep models?



$$t_1 \rightarrow t_2 \rightarrow t_3 \rightarrow t_4$$

# Deep Model Failure

The standard LSTM trick will not work for my **ultimate** usecase.

Let's take as input '\*u\*a' and 'ou\*a'.

What is the most likely 3rd character? I hope you agree that we cannot 'just sample forward'. It part algorithm problem but part data structure problem too.

# Completing Tokens is Harder

Completing tokens may be a better features for end users and it entropy wise it should reduce the search space considerably.

**This feature changes the ML task, but may be a better feature.**

# Completing Tokens is Harder

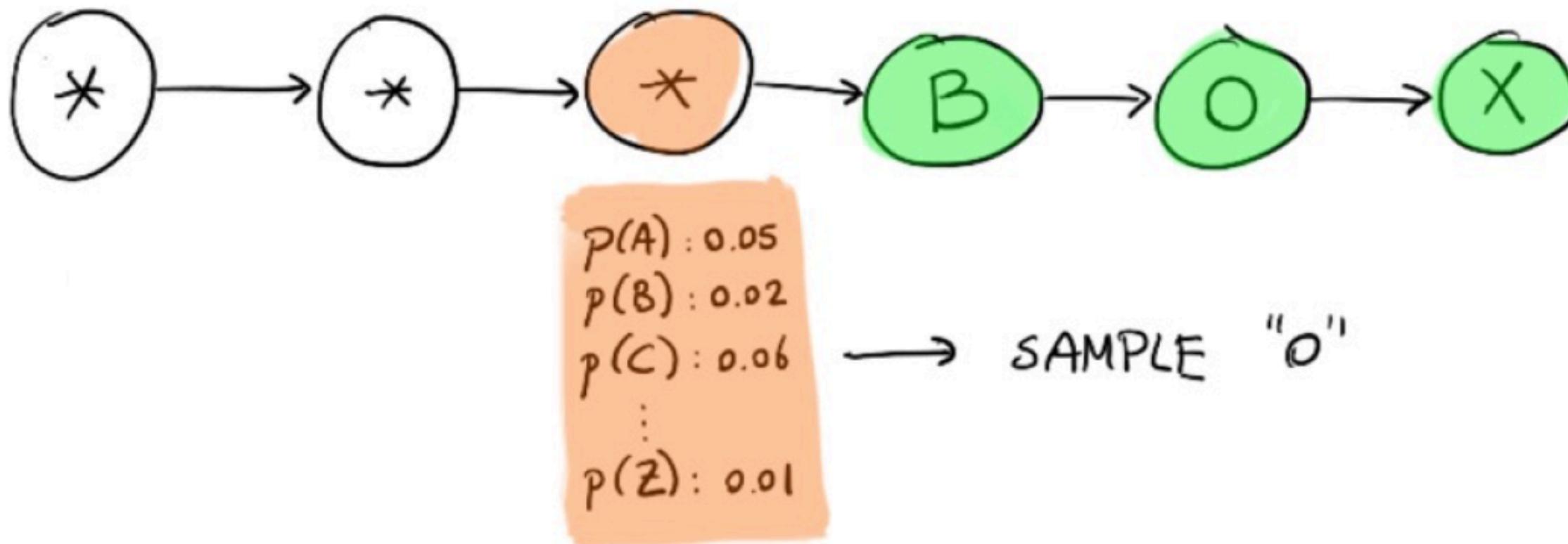
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**This feature changes the ML task, but may be a better feature.**

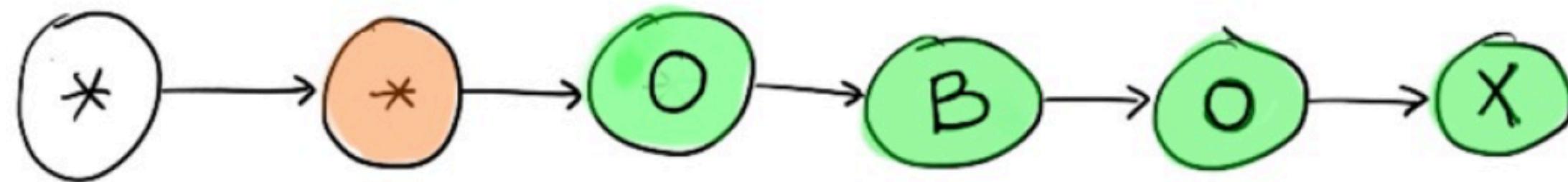
We cannot just count and estimate probabilities and just sample from them. If we know some part of the sequence then this information needs to propogate forwards and backwards.

How to deal with this?

# Algorithm Intuition



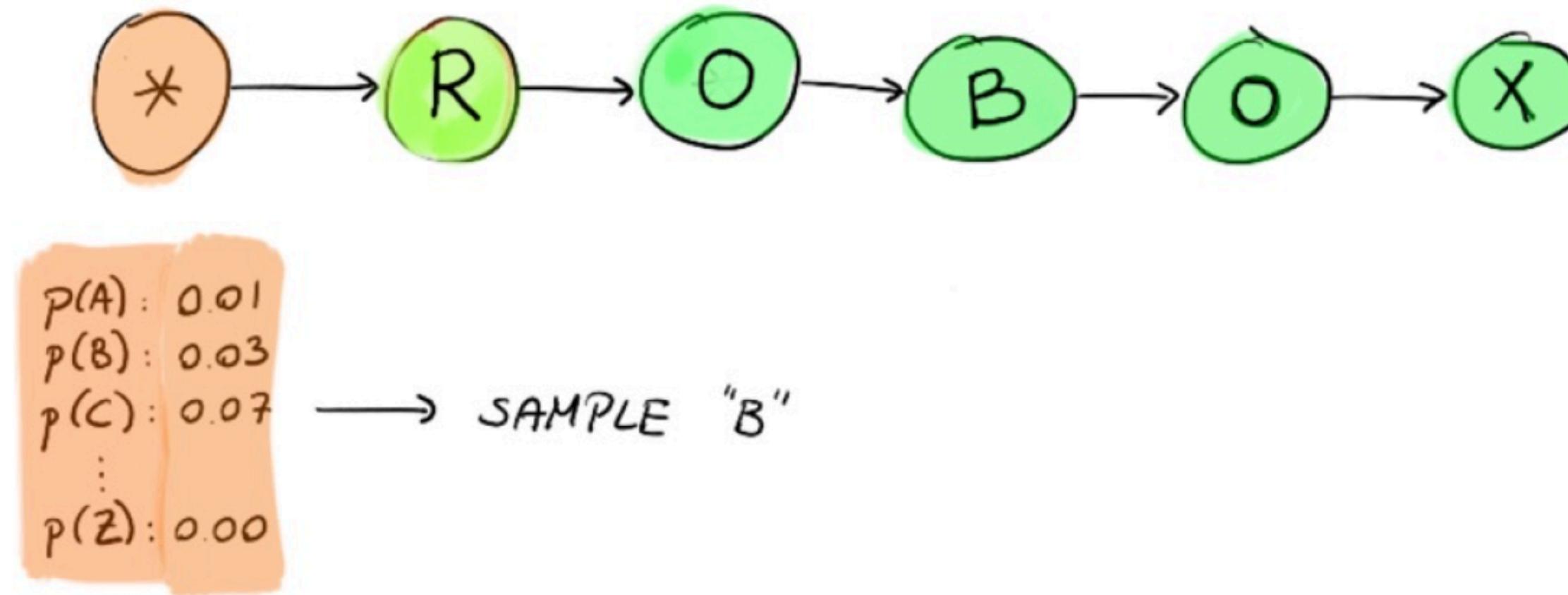
# Algorithm Intuition



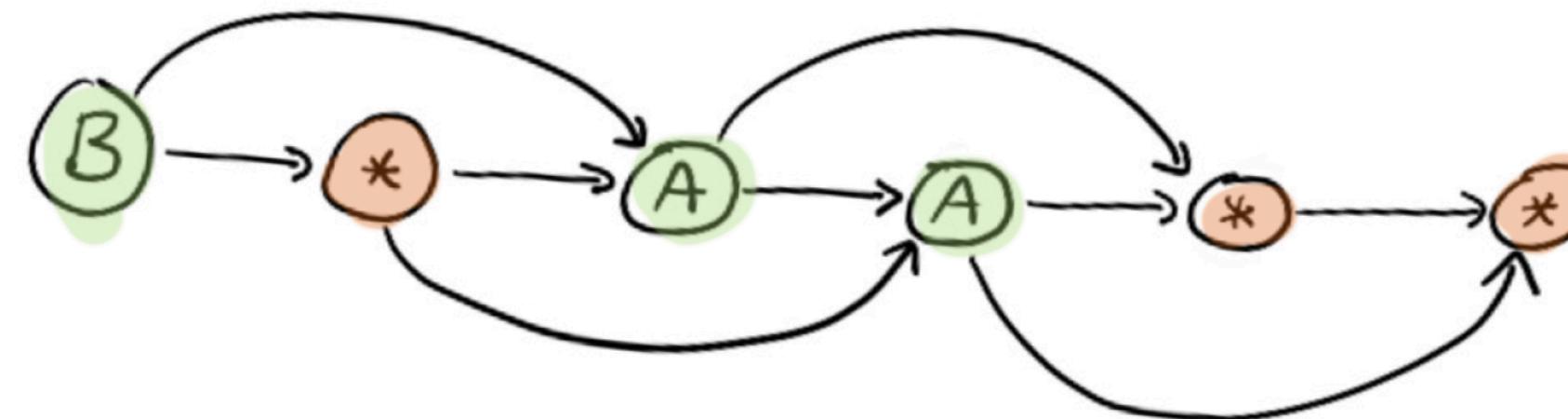
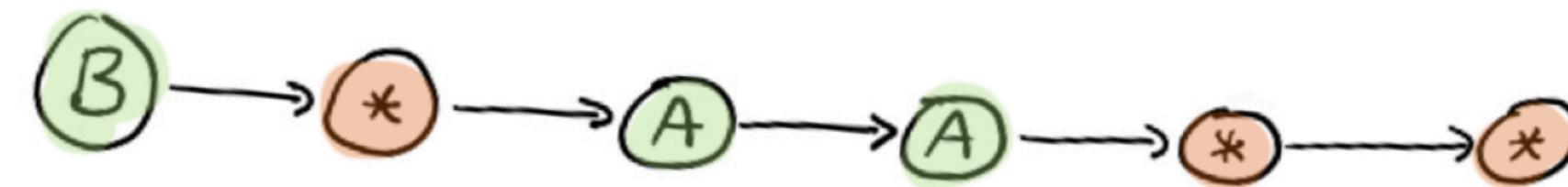
$p(A) : 0.02$   
 $p(B) : 0.06$   
 $p(C) : 0.01$   
⋮  
 $p(Z) : 0.02$

→ SAMPLE "R"

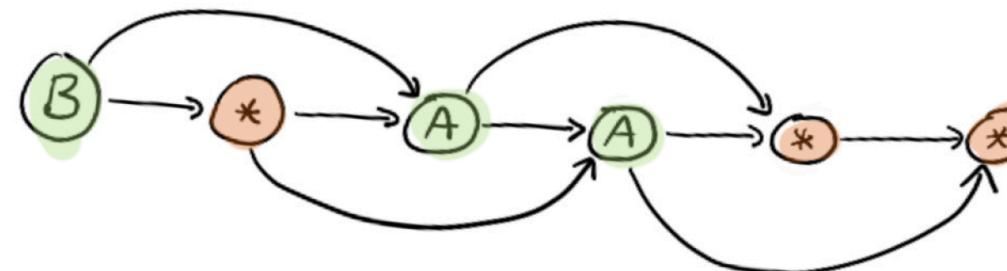
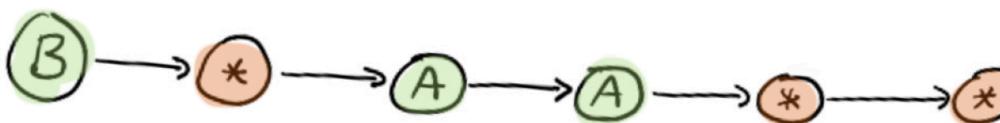
# Algorithm Intuition



# Same Intuition, Advanced Mode



# Implementation



Every arc is a discrete probability distribution. If you have those you have a defined system, you merely need a tool to sample from it.

# Towards Implementation

For anything simple I've used markovify it is a small python library that does nothing more but sampling forward markov chains.

A more proper inference tool for the missing characters situation is pomegranate. It is a very likeable library for more bayesian-type of algorithms. It is written in cython by a cool guy named Jacob who uses it in the field of genome science.

Might make a cool NumFocus project someday. Keep an eye!

# Implementation

Bulk of the training is done via;

```
import pomegranate as pg  
chain = pg.MarkovChain.from_samples(names, k=lookback)  
dists = [chain.distributions[i] for i in range(lookback)]
```

These distributions are basically nodes in the probabilistic network. This bit will train the transition probabilities.

# Implementation

Bulk of the inference;

```
network = pg.BayesianNetwork("name-problem")
network.add_states(*states) tokens you could sample
network.bake()
network.predict_proba(givens)
```

We need to load the trained probabilities, create a new network that is as long as it needs to be and then give it the givens to get a probability to sample from.

# Part 3

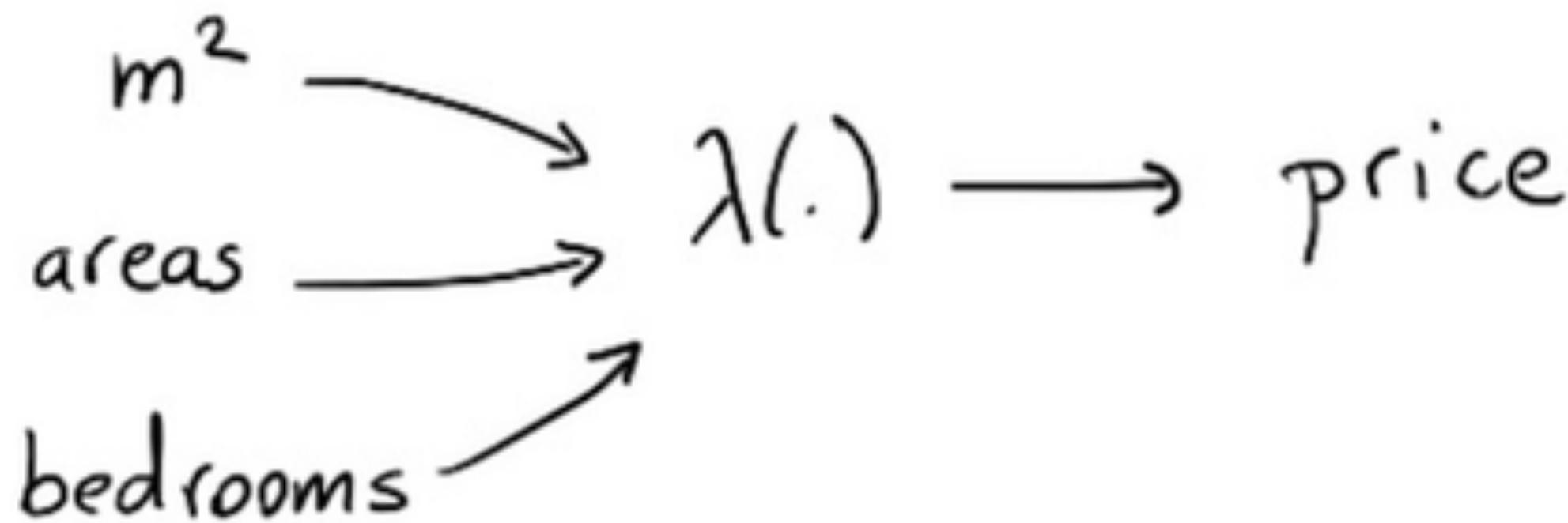
# Getting this live

# Machine Learning Models

In general, machine learning models are lambda functions. They are mostly stateless and merely predict an output based on an input.

Since I am sampling my function won't be a pure function since I need some form of state to use a random number generator. If we omit this detail then we can regard my sampling function as pure enough.

# General ML in Production



# Machine Learning Model

Once you realize this, you can already recognize that some serverless setup with just functions may be good enough for what I want to do.

$$ML \propto \lambda$$

This applies to most trained machine learning models but not all. Some machine learning models learn via streaming data in, these would be an exception.

# Super Naive Implementation

Python to the rescue.

```
import markovify

poke_names = [<all_pokemon_names>]

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    poke_names = [list(_) for _ in poke_names]
    text_model = markovify.Chain(poke_names, state_size=3)
    return ''.join(text_model.walk())
```

# Super Naive Implementation

This is a **very** naive implementation.

In the function call I am both training and then taking a single sample. This is inefficient but it seemed fine to try with a corpus that is only 750 words long.

# Super Naive Implementation

Implementing this in AWS lambda is super easy. You just need to make sure that all dependencies are installed and that you zip everything together.

I have only one dependency, so;

```
pip install markovify -t /some/path/markov
```

Then I place the aforementioned code into a file named `lambda_function.py`. I then zip up `/some/path/markov`

uponNext

Button Clicking  
First in AWS Lambda



API Gateway



Lambda

Remove

Please go to the [IAM console](#) to configure the security for your API endpoint.



We'll set up an API Gateway endpoint with a [proxy integration type](#) (learn more about the [input](#) and [output](#) format for your function). Any method (GET, POST, etc.) will trigger your Lambda function. To set up more advanced method mappings or subpath routes, visit [Amazon API Gateway console](#).

API name

LambdaMicroservice



Deployment stage

prod



Security

AWS IAM



Lambda will add the necessary permissions for Amazon API Gateway to invoke your Lambda function. [Learn more](#) about the Lambda permissions model.

## Configure function

A Lambda function consists of the custom code you want to execute. [Learn more about Lambda functions.](#)

**Name\*** pokemon-python

**Description** super-useful-task-pokemon

**Runtime\*** Python 2.7

## Lambda function code

Provide the code for your function. Use the editor if your code does not require custom libraries (other than boto3). If you need custom libraries, you can upload your code and libraries as a .ZIP file.

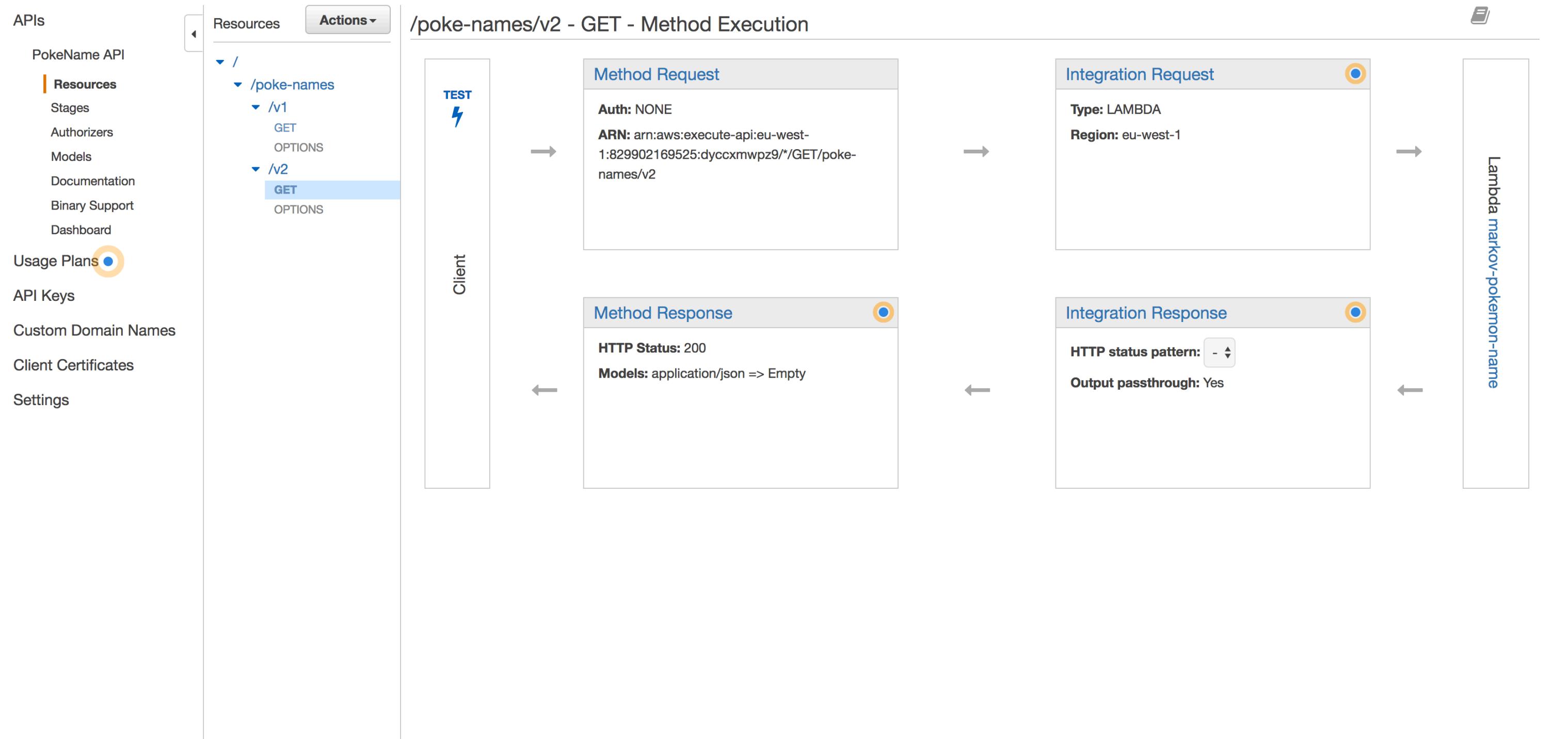
**Code entry type** Upload a .ZIP file

**Function package\***  Upload

For files larger than 10 MB, consider uploading via S3.

**UpNext**

**Button Clicking  
Now in API Gateway**





APIs

PokeName API

Resources

Stages

Authorizers

Models

Documentation

Binary Support

Dashboard

Usage Plans

API Keys

Custom Domain Names

Client Certificates

Settings

Resources

Actions ▾

## /poke-names/v2 - GET - Method Execution

## METHOD ACTIONS

Edit Method Documentation

Delete Method

## RESOURCE ACTIONS

Create Method

Create Resource

Enable CORS

Edit Resource Documentation

Delete Resource

## API ACTIONS

Deploy API

Import API

Edit API Documentation

Delete API

## Method Request

Auth: NONE

ARN: arn:aws:execute-api:eu-west-1:829902169525:dyccxmwpz9/\*/GET/poke-names/v2

## Method Response

HTTP Status: 200

Models: application/json =&gt; Empty

# What do I have?

- Supposedly 1 million requests for free.
- Latency of 200ms when hot. More like 1s when cold.
- Only 20 cents for every next million.
- No real scaling concerns
- Easy to update, but immature architecture.
- Modest cloud lockin.

# Quick cost analysis

\$10 flask server → 100 rq/s

Let's compare this to AWS lambda.

$$\underbrace{100 \times 60}_{\text{per minute}} \times 60 \times 8 \times 30 \times \frac{\$0.1}{10^6} = \$8.64$$

per hour

per month

# Downsides

I'm not so sure how much I like the logging/live debugging. This is still an issue that requires some engineering. Probably you want to push to elasticsearch/kibana and probably you'll still want something like sentry to keep an eye on the front end.

# Downside

It is a cloud service it can go down.

S3 was briefly down a few months ago. It pulled down my blog but also other websites like <http://isitdowntoday.com/>.

# Downsides

S3 was briefly down a few months ago. It pulled down my blog but also other websites like <http://isitdowntoday.com/>.

Internet responded via <http://isisitdowntodaydowntoday.com>.

# Downsides

S3 was briefly down a few months ago. It pulled down my blog but also other websites like <http://isitdowntoday.com/>.

Internet responded via <http://isisitdowntodaydowntoday.com>.

This website is now down.

# Downsides

So you've put your function on the internet? **THINK SECURITY!**

You still need to worry.

You need to *remember* to set CORS headers. Otherwise you might be able to reach the endpoint from outside of your website.

You need to still think about auth.

It may be a good idea to add cloudformation.

# Downsides

Suppose you get a DDOS attack.

In a server situation your server would go down.

In a lambda situation amazon will horizontally scale on your behalf.

# Downsides

Suppose you get a DDOS attack.

In a server situation your server would go down.

In a lambda situation amazon will horizontally scale on your behalf.

Monotoring makes sense but you may also want to look at throttling some traffic. There are features for this on AWS but you need to do read up on this.

# Quick DDOS cost analysis

When am I p0wned for \$1000?

$$\underbrace{n \times 60}_{\text{per minute}} \times 60 \times 24 \times 30 \times \frac{\$0.1}{10^6} = \$1000$$

per hour

per month

When  $n = 3800$  you'll get near. If you have an enemy out there, this is double with a few servers.

# Part 3

## Mature ML/AWS Lambda Flow

# Now to improve

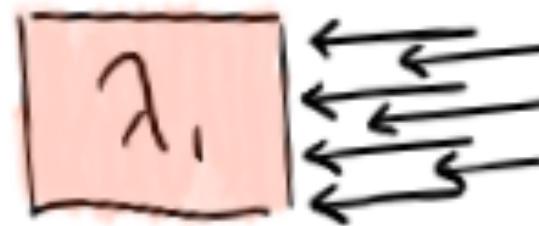
- Think about the future
- Allow for better python models
- Automate this workflow

The simple function that is live now is doing training per request!  
You as a user do not notice but it is suboptimal.

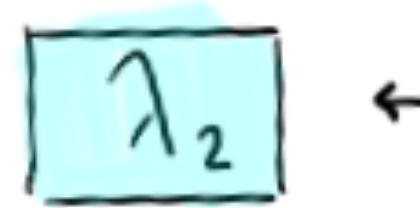
Also, current this is a request that has no input.

# Hot Cold

It may be smart to add more resources to the function.

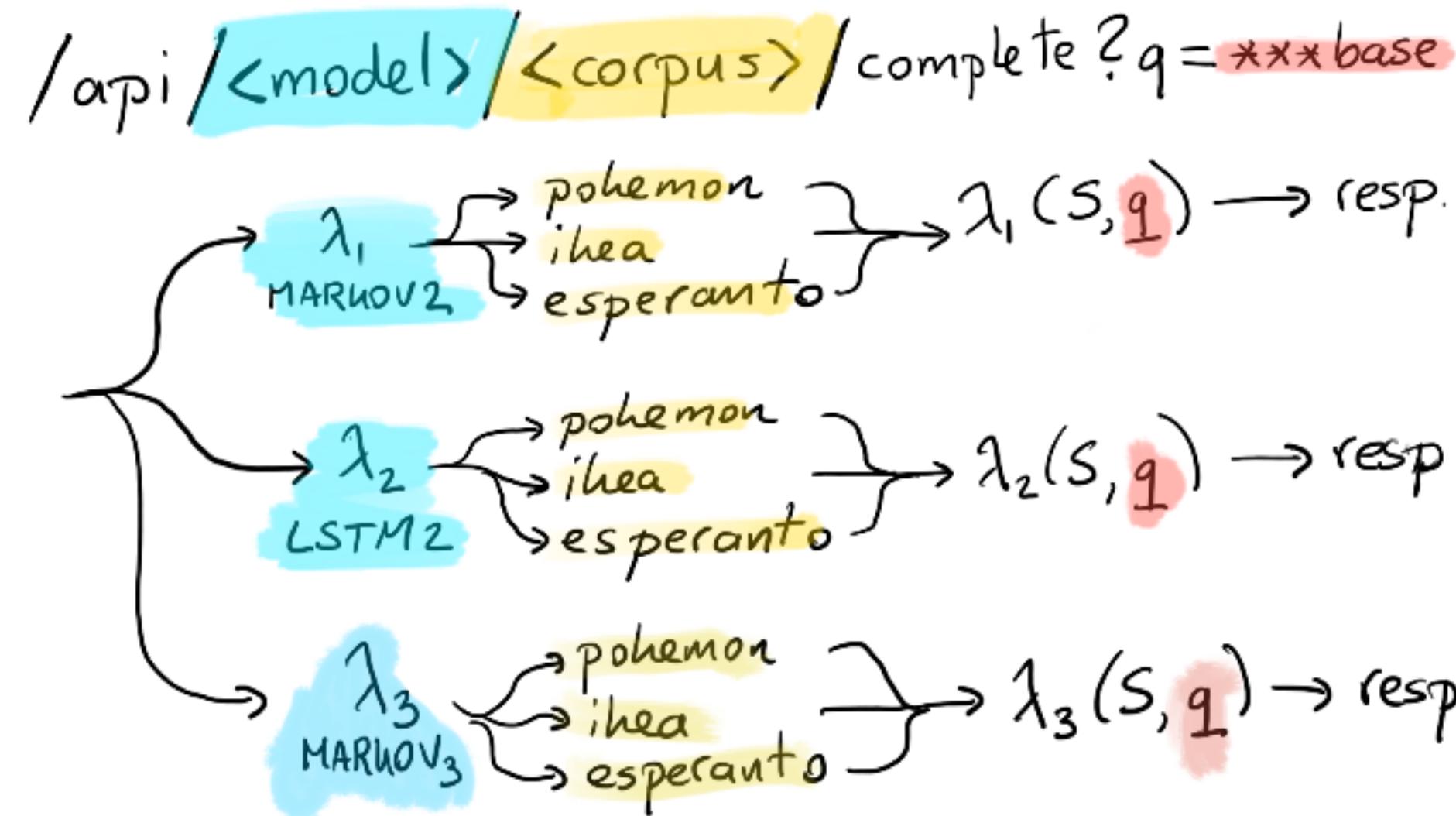


HOT LAMBDA!  
DON'T TURN THIS  
DOCKER CONTAINER OFF!



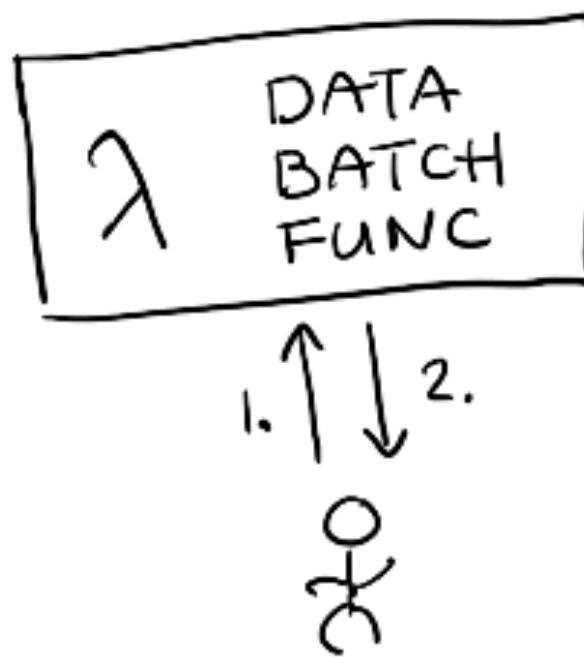
METH.  
REBOOT WHEN NEEDED,  
TURN OFF AFTER 5 MIN  
OF NO ACTIVITY

# Api Design

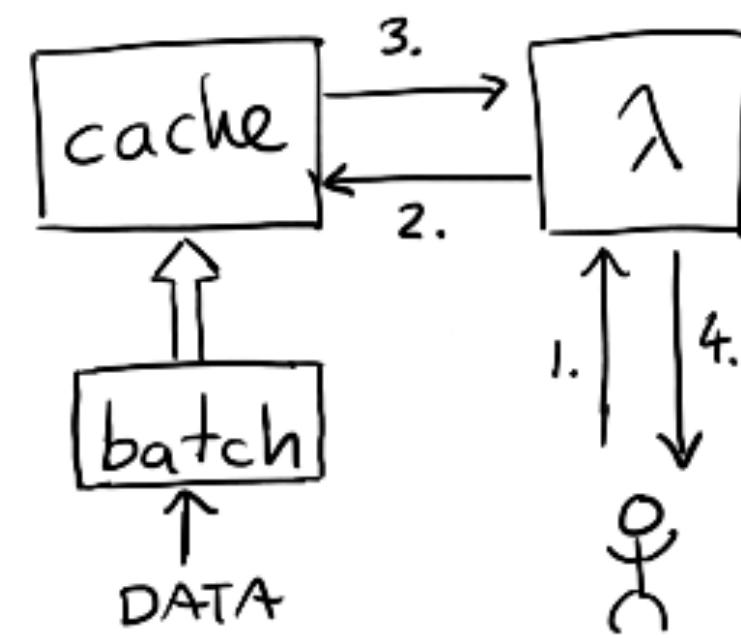


# Flow

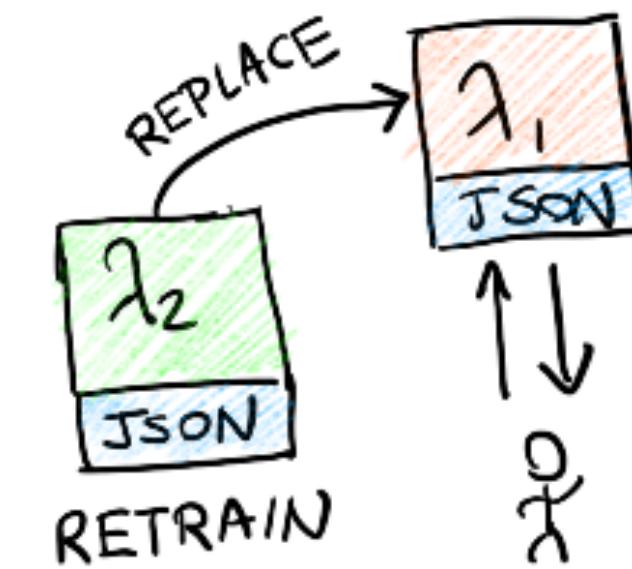
SIMPLE



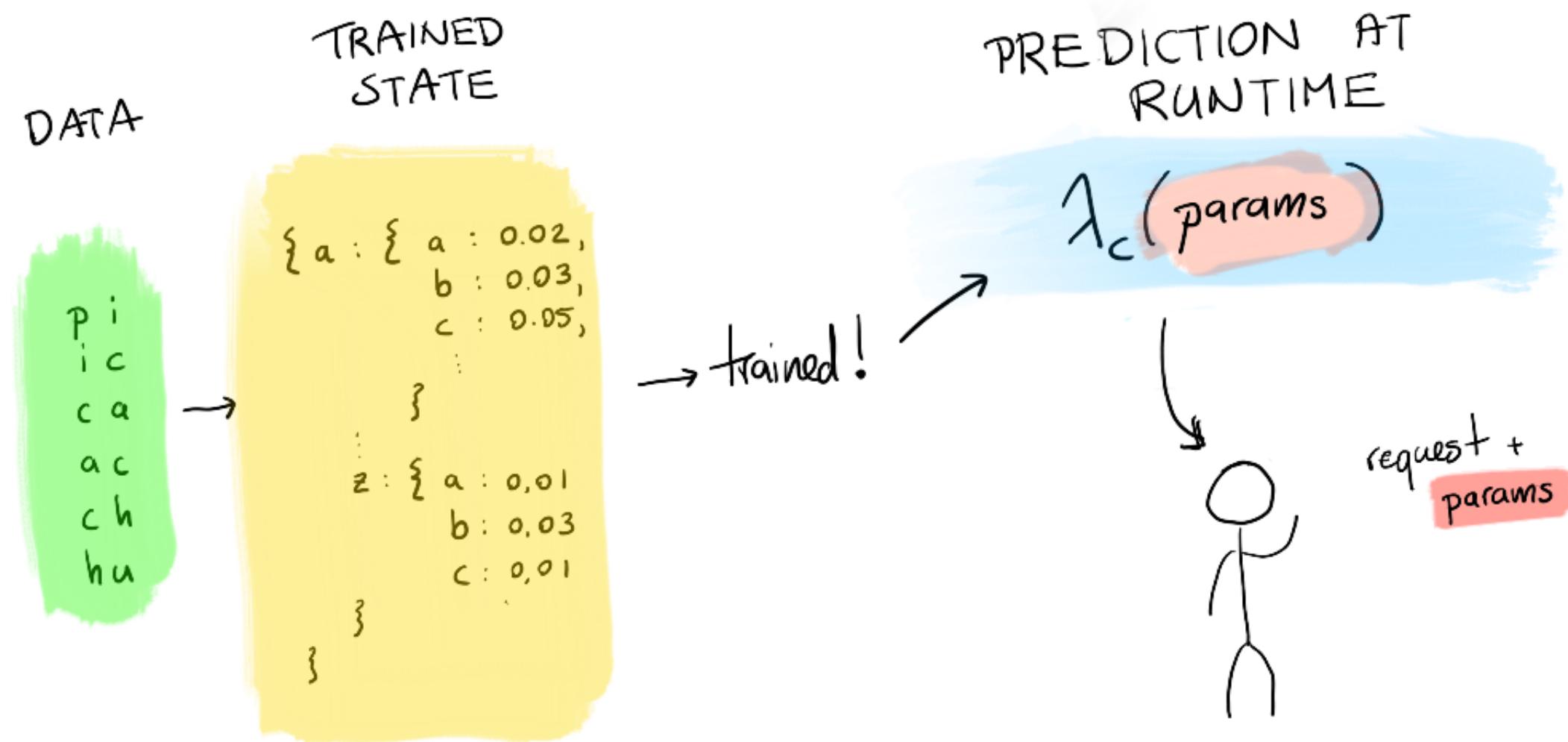
MAINTENANCE IDEAL



HACK YAAAS



# Steps



# Steps

You'll also need to integrate this with a machine learning pipeline. Thusfar I've found that automating this with a custom command line app works the best for me.

```
> tnaas-learn config  
project root path: /Users/code/Development/tnaas-learn  
datasets folder: /Users/code/Development/tnaas-learn/datasets  
model output folder: /Users/code/Development/tnaas-learn/model-json
```

fire? command line python app

# Other Options

I like testable automation.

```
> tnaas-learn generate-all-models
GENERATE ALL overwrite=True
will remove old files in /Users/code/Development/tnaas-learn/model-json
MARKOV-2 pokemon : started!
MARKOV-2 pokemon : model file will be /path/model-json/markov2/pokemon.json
MARKOV-2 pokemon : learning from 798 names
MARKOV-2 pokemon : succes new file has st_size 62.024K
MARKOV-3 pokemon : started!
MARKOV-3 pokemon : model file will be /path/model-json/markov3/pokemon.json
MARKOV-3 pokemon : learning from 798 names
MARKOV-3 pokemon : succes new file has st_size 2195.031K
```

# Other Options

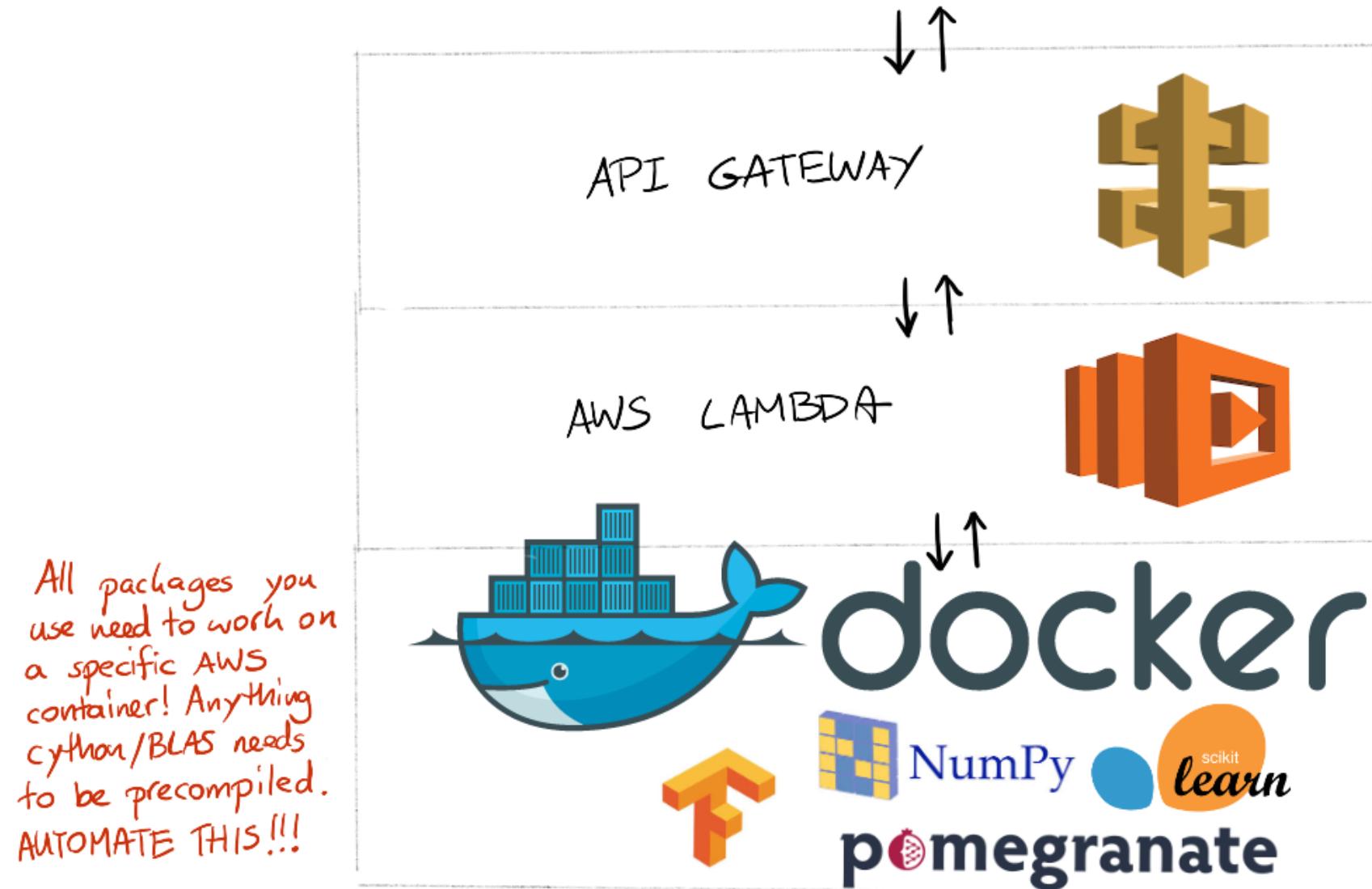
I like testable automation.

```
> tnaas-learn deploy-all-models  
MARKOV-2 pokemon deployed!  
MARKOV-3 pokemon deployed!  
you have deployed!
```

This can all go to **git** and is as vendor independant as I can get it.

# Some internal details

this shit needs to happen on the docker container



# Some internal details

Pomegranate has a bunch of dependencies that are nasty, the main culprit being numpy. It has BLAS and all sorts of low level stuff that can be machine specific and AWS runs functions on their AMI.

Quick trick; prepare the zip file via docker!

See <https://github.com/ryansb/sklearn-build-lambda>

# Some internal details

Step one; edit the 'build.sh' file.

```
do_pip () {  
    pip install --upgrade pip wheel  
    pip install --use-wheel --no-binary numpy numpy  
    pip install --use-wheel --no-binary cython cython  
    pip install --use-wheel --no-binary scipy scipy  
    pip install --use-wheel networkx  
    pip install --use-wheel joblib  
    pip install --use-wheel pomegranate  
}
```

# Some internal details

Step two; generate zip file.

```
$ docker pull amazonlinux:2016.09
$ docker run -v $(pwd):/outputs -it amazonlinux:2016.09 \
/bin/bash /outputs/build.sh
```

# Automate!

.yml all the things with cloudformation!

```
aws cloudformation package  
  --template-file poke-mod-adv.yml  
  --s3-bucket lambda-intermediate  
  --output-template-file poke-template.yml
```

```
aws cloudformation deploy  
  --template-file /somepath/poke-template.yml  
  --stack-name pokemon-tut
```

# Other Options

All this clicking stinks and cloudformation can be tricky. There are easier methods.

There are other methods of automating.

- codestar
- chalice
- zappa     less risk of lockin

# Other Options

There are other cloud services out there.

- google. later!
- azure. meh.

I have a personal history of **megahard** issues with **microsoft**. I applaud the more open source direction they are taking now but I still remember their attitude in the 90s. It will take a lot of time and effort to convince me.

# Conclusion

These lambda cloud services seem cool. Even when you're not a devops/cloud kind of person. I may also start using AWS lambda as an endpoint for user tracking instead of sending it to google analytics. Requires thought.

There is a bit of lock in but I imagine every cloud vendor to have an offering that does something similar. My gut tells me to go to either AWS or wait for google cloud.

# Conclusion

You could also just provide a server. Just sayin'.

Probibalistic graphical models rock though! Please try tangible models and heuristics before you do deep learning.

They are easier to design, debug and deploy.

These are things that I care for.