

Using *MLFlow* to monitor an *end-to-end* machine learning pipeline

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April 29th, 2020

Machine Learning performs very well in labotory settings but doesn't seem transpose well into real world setting. Following this, the objective of this project was to use the tool *MLFlow* to monitor and improve an existing machine learning model (Bayesian Netowrk) for the application Meditrinae. However, because of the immense number of parameters to track, it was impossible to use such a tool to imprpove the model's accuracy when tested with real world data. This paper is an overview of the process and a key insight into the problems we face in deploying machine learning models into production.

Introduction

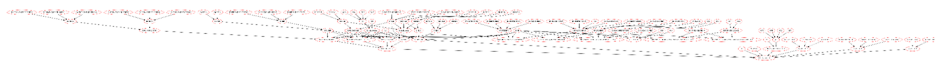
Machinee Learning has been a *hot topic* in the last decade as we've seen its performance on specific tasks get better and better to a point of surpassing human capabilities, amoungs other, for image recognition. However, when trying to transpose these systems into real world applications and indstrial settings, regular and typical software engineering norms and principles

seem to break down.

In partnership with the *Dental Faculty of the University of Toulouse*, my team and I created the Meditrinae application that help dentists diagnose and treat patients suffering from temporomandibular disorders (DTM). The application works by collecting data entries of a patient (between 100 and 150 answers) and then sent a Bayesian Network. Using imperial clinic knowledge, the bayesian network proposes a diagnostic based on the answer of the patient.

Bayesian Network

The Bayesian network used in Medetrinae is a network with thousands of parameters that are the weights of the conditional probabilities.



These parameters have underlying clinical significances and it has proven to be very difficult to group into hyperparameters.

MLFlow

MLFlow is a great tool to monitor the lifecycle of a machine learning model by versioning important parameters and the effects they have on the accuracy of the model. However, when trying to track thousands of parameters, the tool fails because it does not show a dependency between the chosen parameters and then accuracy of the model. Briefly, in Meditrinae's model, the lack of clarity from the parameters to show an increase or decrease in accuracy was very present. Moreover, it became impossible to version the training and the associated test sets.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the project did not succeed as *MLFlow* did not allow keeping track of the parameters used and its corresponding accuracy changes. Furthermore, security concerns of the tool was a big problem and deployment on shared servers could not be achieved easily.