

PROFINIT

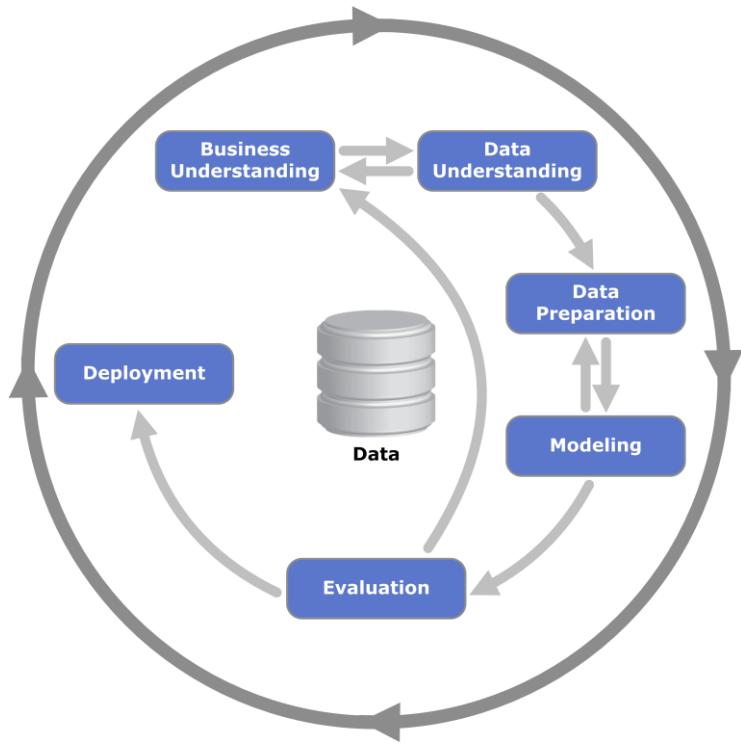
NI-MLP MLOps

Samuel Fabo, Jan Palášek, Sergii Stamenov, Tomáš Duda

4.12.2023

Outline

- › Motivation
- › DevOps
- › Version Control
- › Dependency Management
- › Experimenting
- › MLflow
- › ML Pipelines



Hidden Debts of ML Systems

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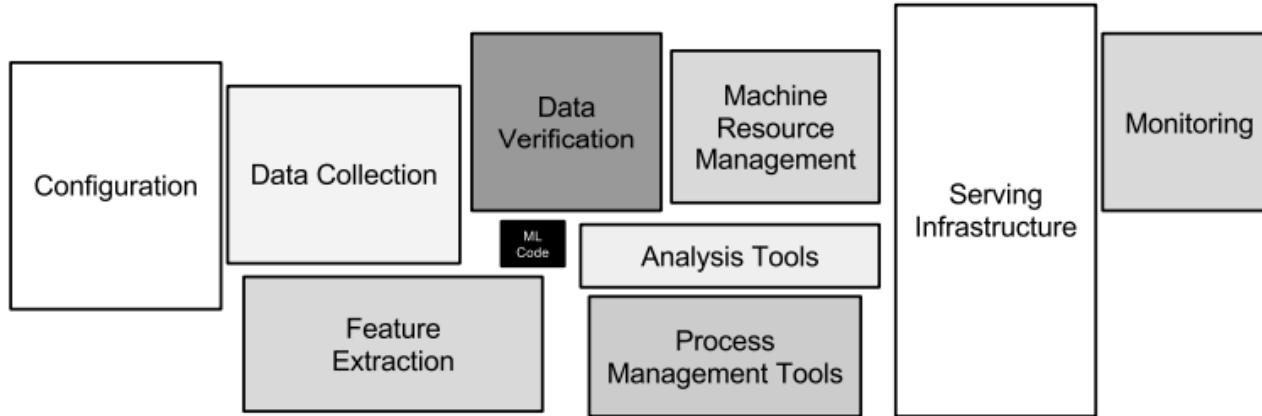


Figure 1: Only a small fraction of real-world ML systems is composed of the ML code, as shown by the small black box in the middle. The required surrounding infrastructure is vast and complex.

1

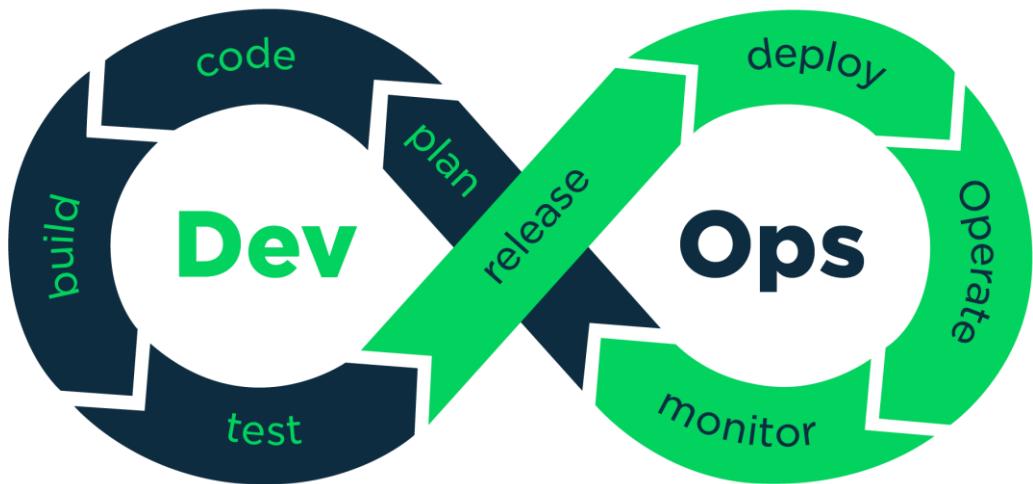
DevOps

DevOps – Development & Operations

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› Key Steps:

1. Plan
2. Develop
3. Test against real world data
4. Release
5. Deploy to cloud
6. Monitor – obtain feedback



DevOps

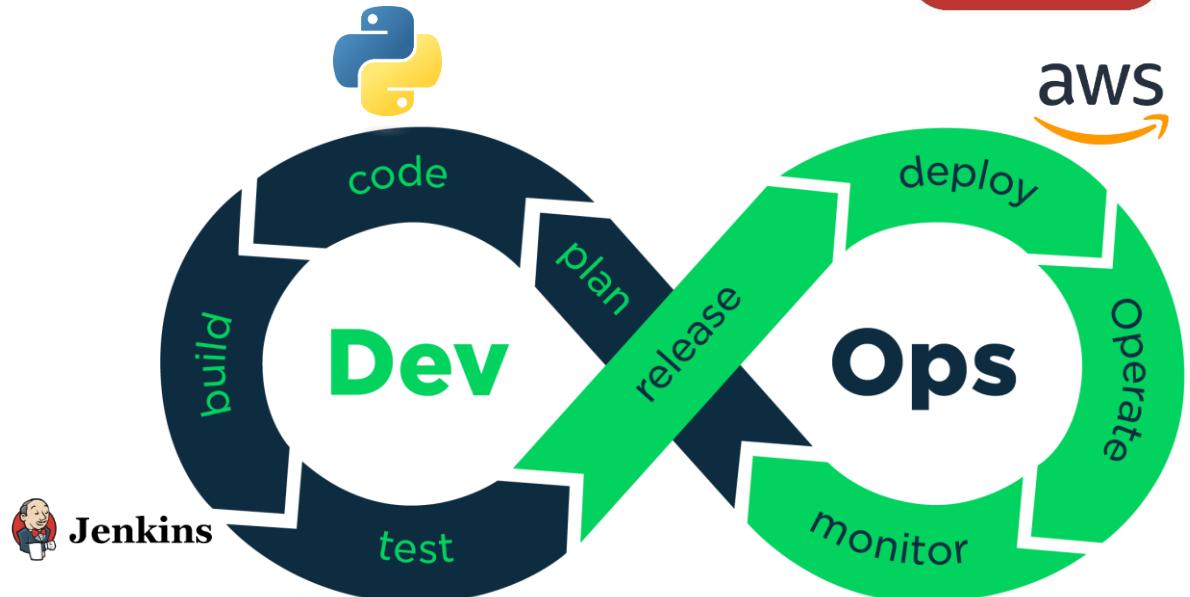
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› Key principles:

- shared ownership,
- workflow automation
- rapid feedback

› MLOps

- Design
- Model Engineering
- Model Deployment and Monitoring



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Version Control



- › Commenting out some old code and leave it 'just in case'
- › Using Subfolders

```
# model = RandomForest(n=100)
# model = RandomForest(n=1000)
# model.fit(X, y)

model = LogisticRegression()
model.fit(X, y)
```

```
ls -l
total 0
drwxr-xr-x 1 sfabo titanic_v1/
drwxr-xr-x 1 sfabo titanic_v2/
drwxr-xr-x 1 sfabo titanic_v2.1/
```

- › Branches in git

```
$ git branch --list
  master
  titanic_v1
  titanic_v2
* titanic_v2.1
```

- › Advantages

- No code duplication
- Collaboration
- History

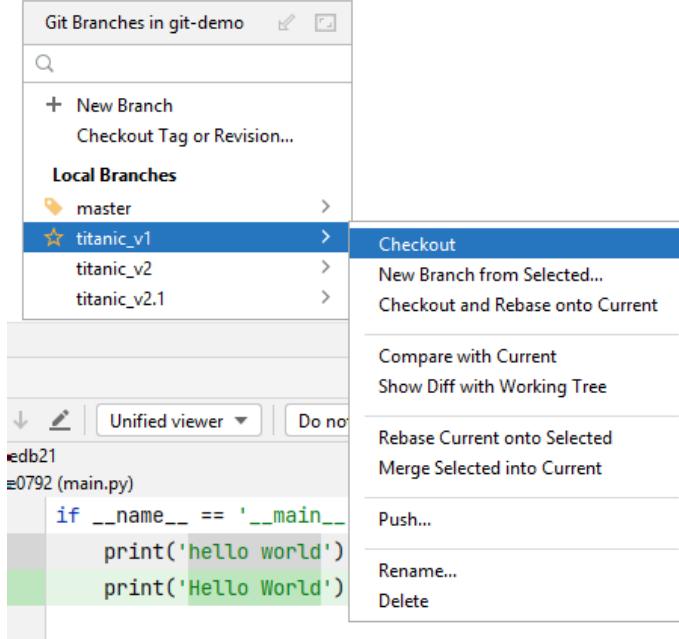
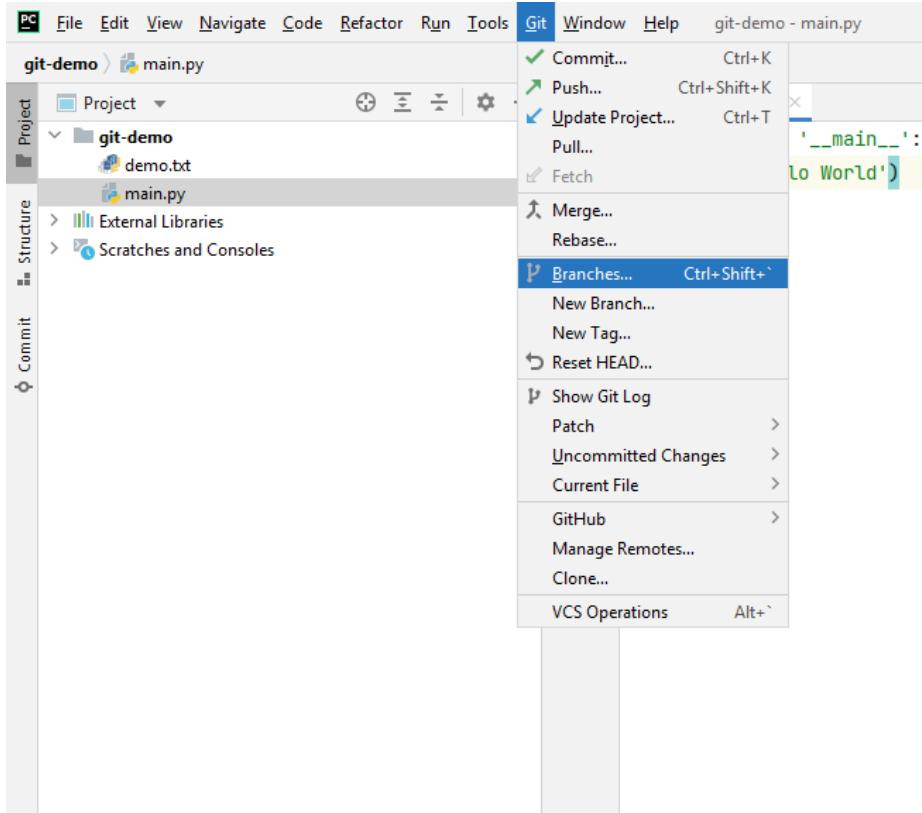
- › Disadvantages

- ???

- › Alternatives?

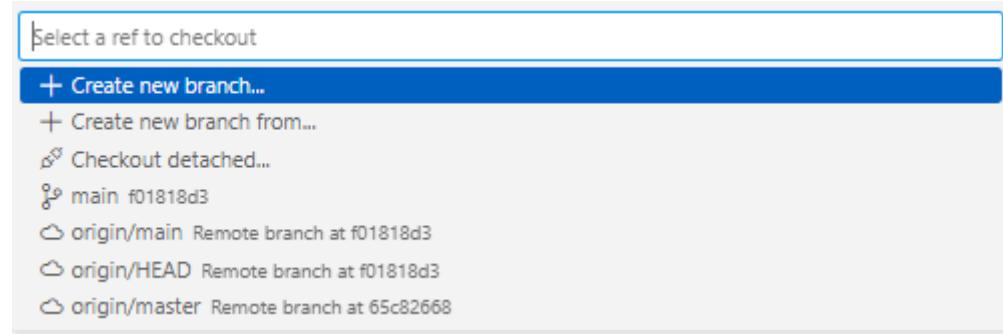
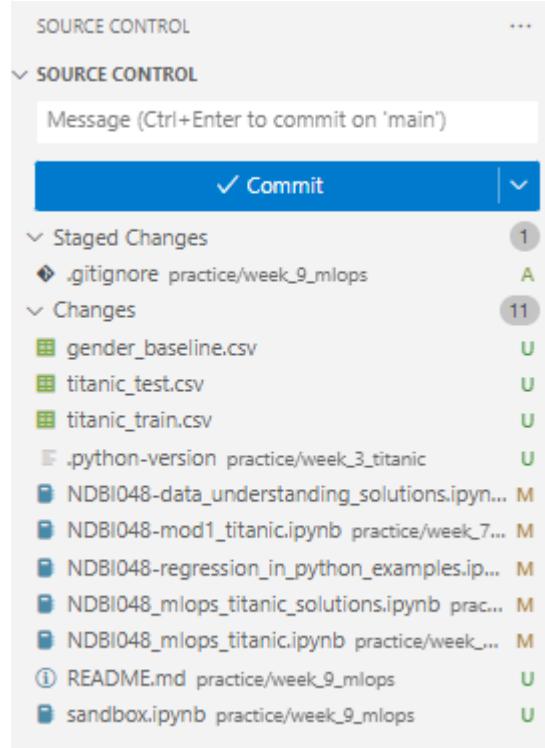
PyCharms git Integration

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VSCode git Extension

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Using DVC pipelines

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- › Data Version Control, or DVC:
 - *Data and ML experiment management tool that takes advantage of the existing engineering toolset that you're already familiar with (Git, CI/CD, etc.)*
- › Steps with deps. between stages
 - If stage doesn't change, skipping
- › dvc repro

```
# dvc.yaml
stages:
  prepare:
    cmd: python src/prepare.py data/data.xml
    deps:
      - src/prepare.py
      - data/data.xml
    outs:
      - data/prepared
  train:
    cmd: python src/train.py data/prepared
    deps:
      - data/prepared
    outs:
      - model.pkl
```

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Project Dependencies

Dependencies

- › Let's build a model starting from a scratch.
 - `ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'pandas'`
 - `pip install pandas`
- › Scripts don't work
- › Library's API has changed
- › WORSE: scripts do work but produce **different** results
- › Solution?

requirements.txt

- › Packages in one place

matplotlib

numpy

pandas

scikit-learn

...

- › What can go wrong?

requirements.txt

- › Specific versions of the packages in one place

```
$ pip freeze
```

```
matplotlib==3.6.2
numpy==1.23.5
pandas==1.5.2
scikit-learn==1.1.3
```

setup.py

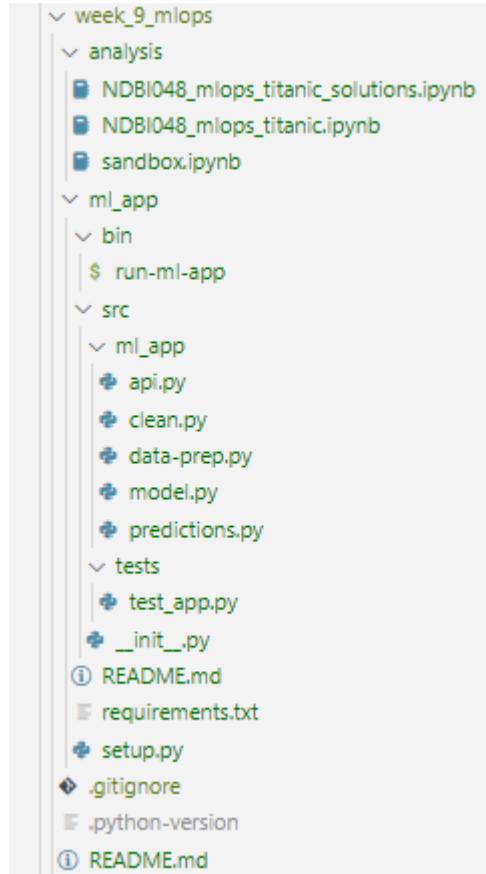
- Many good blogs with best practices out in the wild

```
from setuptools import find_packages, setup

setup(
    name='ml_app',
    version='0.0.1',
    python_requires='>=3.9',
    packages=find_packages(exclude=['tests']),
    scripts=['bin/run-ml-app'],
    include_package_data=True
)
```

Understandable source code

- › Always code as if the guy who ends up maintaining your code will be a *violent psychopath* who knows where you live.
- › Code is more often read than wrote
- › Explicit is better than implicit



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Experimenting

Experiment Tracking

- › How can we compare multiple models?

Experiment Tracking

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- › How can we compare multiple models?

```
In [ ]: model = LogisticRegression()
model.fit(X, y)

print(f'model AUC: {roc_auc_score(y, model.predict_proba(X)[:, 1])}')
```

```
In [ ]: model = LogisticRegression(C=999)
model.fit(X, y)

print(f'model AUC no reg: {roc_auc_score(y, model.predict_proba(X)[:, 1])}')
```

```
In [ ]: model = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100)
model.fit(X, y)

print(f'model RF-100 AUC: {roc_auc_score(y, model.predict_proba(X)[:, 1])}')
```

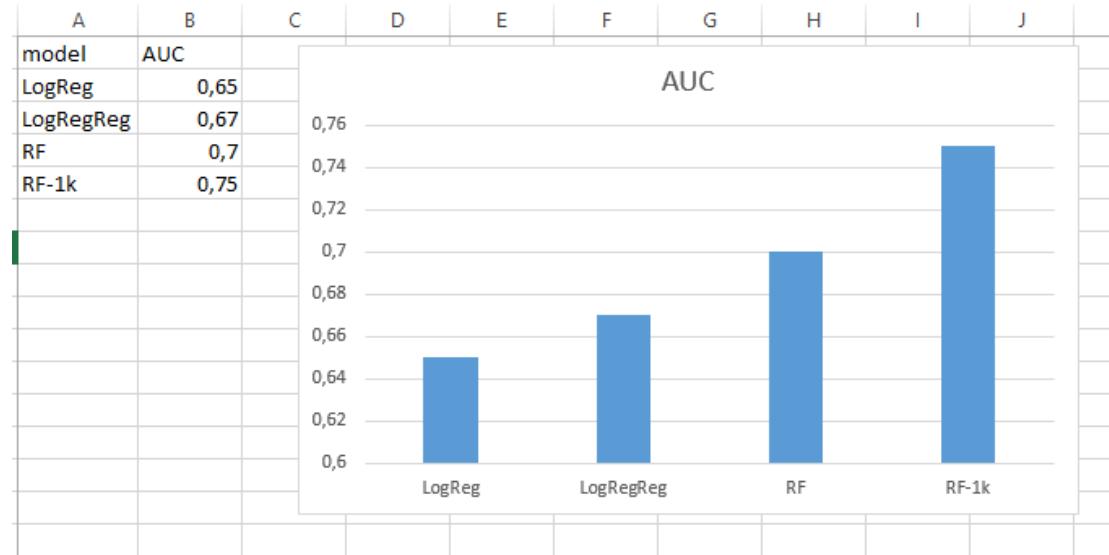
```
In [ ]: model = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=1000)
model.fit(X, y)

print(f'model RF-1000 AUC: {roc_auc_score(y, model.predict_proba(X)[:, 1])}')
```

Tracking Values In Excel

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- › Pros:
 - Understandable
 - Collaboration allowed
 - Fast to create
 - › Cons:
 - ???
 - › Alternatives?



- › Open Source platform managing end-to-end ML lifecycle.

```
import mlflow

mlflow.sklearn.autolog()
model = LogisticRegression()

with mlflow.start_run() as run:
    model.fit(X, y)
```

mlflow Experiments Models

Experiments + < demo-experiment 📄

Search Experiments

demo-experiment ✎ 🗑️ ⌂

Experiment ID: 0

Notes 📄

MLFlow demo on titanic dataset.
git: <https://github.com/profinit/MFF-DS>

Showing 3 matching runs

Refresh Compare Delete Download CSV Sort by All Metrics > Parameters >

Columns Search Filter Clear

	Start Time	Run Name	User	Source	Version	Models	training_accuracy	training_f1_score	training_log_loss	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	1 minute ago	-	sstamenov	C:\Program	-	sklearn	0.783	0.783	0.459	999
<input type="checkbox"/>	3 minutes ago	-	sstamenov	C:\Program	-	sklearn	0.697	0.683	0.6	999
<input type="checkbox"/>	5 minutes ago	-	sstamenov	C:\Program	-	sklearn	0.697	0.683	0.6	1.0

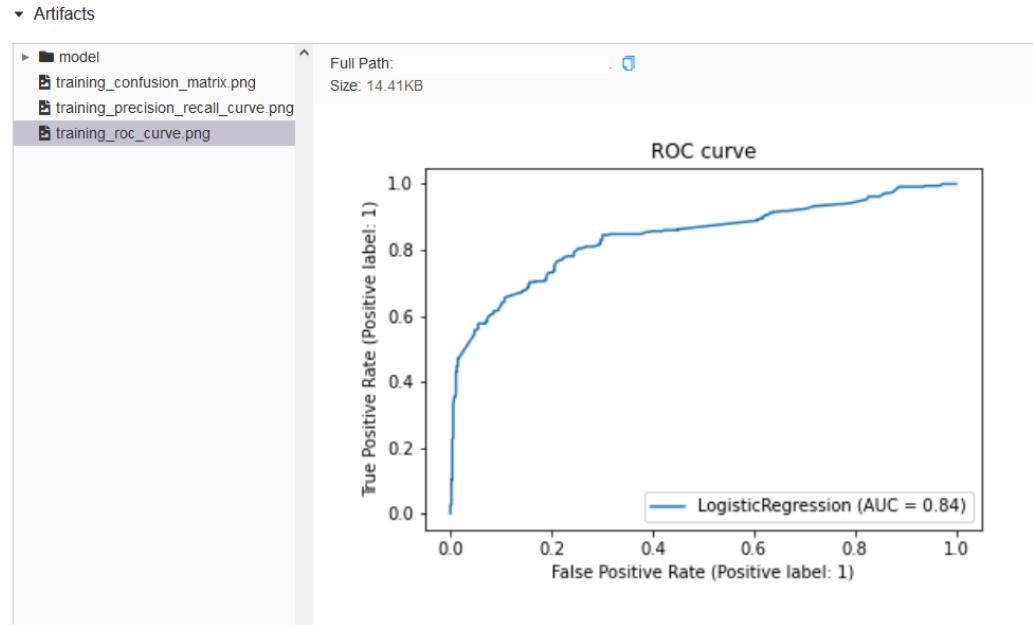
Load more

MLFlow Live Demo

MLFlow artifacts

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- › Additional outputs
- › Saving the model object

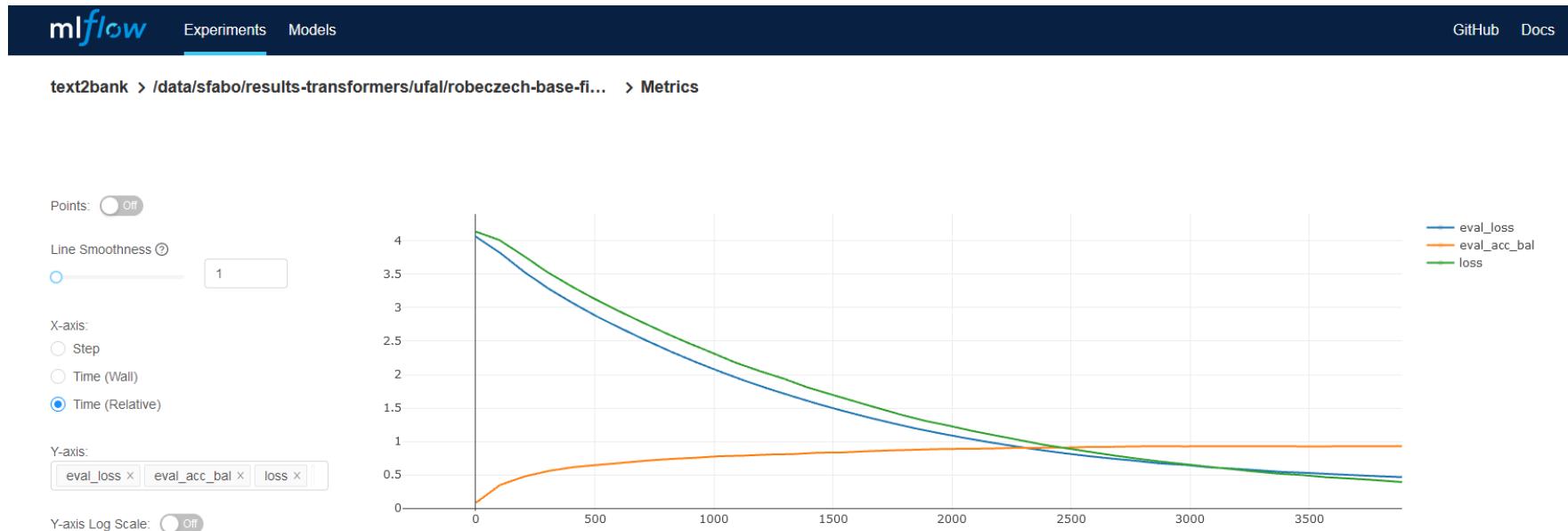


```
mlflow.sklearn.log_model(model_obj, "model")
mlflow.log_artifact("auc_curve.png")
```

MLFlow – Keras autolog

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› Transformers Training Curves (eval_loss, eval_acc_bal, loss)



MLFlow – Comparing Models

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🛡️ 🗝️ 172.16.20.100:5000/#/compare-runs?runs=[{"659c2132a1754799aebcbdedcd807ce8","4292f27643f348afa1f75f4b93f93272","d5832a41e2414eae8f7054fe97a0c2b8"}]

Metrics

epoch ↴	62.74	60.81	36
eval_acc ↴	0.924	0.926	0.914
eval_acc_bal ↴	0.926	0.931	0.912
eval_acc_top_3 ↴	0.97	0.969	0.976

MLFlow – Comparing Models

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The screenshot shows the MLflow UI at [172.16.20.100:5000/#/metric/eval_acc_bal?runs=\[“659c2132a1754799aebcbdedcd807ce8”, “4292f27643f348afa1f75f4b93f93272”, “d5832a41e2414ae8f7054fe97a0c2b8”\]&experiment=8&step=1](http://172.16.20.100:5000/#/metric/eval_acc_bal?runs=[\)

mlflow Experiments Models GitHub Docs

text2bank > Comparing 3 Runs > Metrics

Points: Off

Line Smoothness ②

1

X-axis:

Step

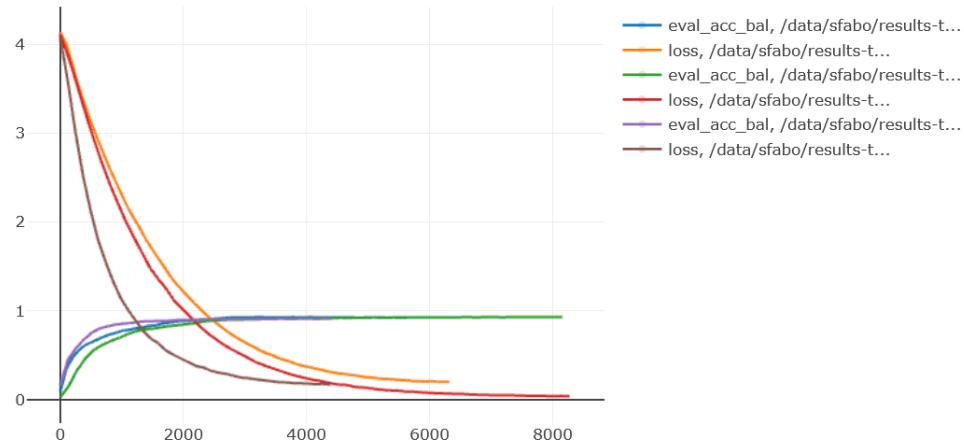
Time (Wall)

Time (Relative)

Y-axis:

eval_acc_bal loss

Y-axis Log Scale: Off



MLFlow – Models Registry

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[mlflow](#) Experiments Models GitHub Docs

Registered Models

Create Model Search [Filter](#) [Clear](#)

Name	Latest Version	Staging	Production	Last Modified	Tags
titanic	Version 1	-	-	2021-11-30 22:33:21	-

< Page 1 > 10 / page ▾

MLFlow – Usage

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```
> mlflow.set_tracking_uri("localhost:5000")
   - # export MLFLOW_TRACKING_URI=localhost:5000

> mlflow.set_experiment("my-experiment")
```

```
with mlflow.start_run() as run:
    mlflow.sklearn.log_model(model, "model")
```

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ML Pipelines

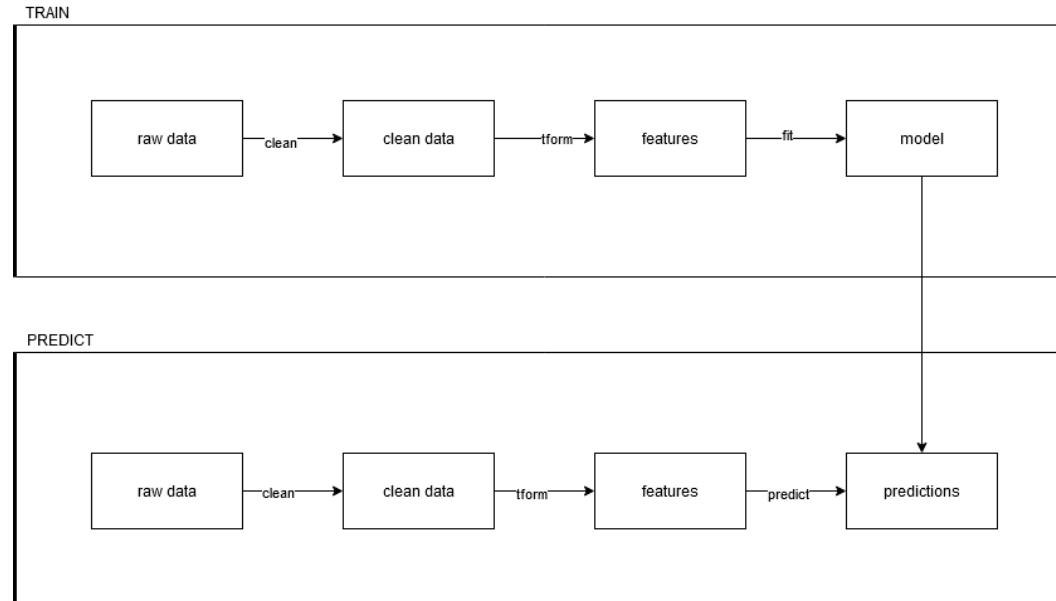
- › Typical models starts with a single `train.ipynb`

```
# read data pd.read_csv()  
# transform data  
# create a model  
  
model = LogisticRegression()  
model.fit(X, y)  
  
predictions = model.predict(test)[:, 1]  
predictions.to_csv('test_predictions.csv')
```

ML Pipelines

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- › In practice, we are interested in predictions on new data
 - Beware of possible duplications (Example from projects)



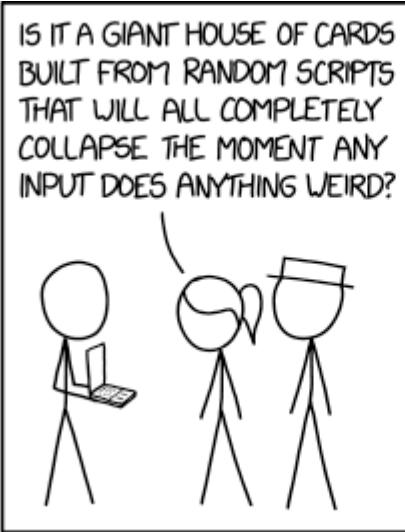
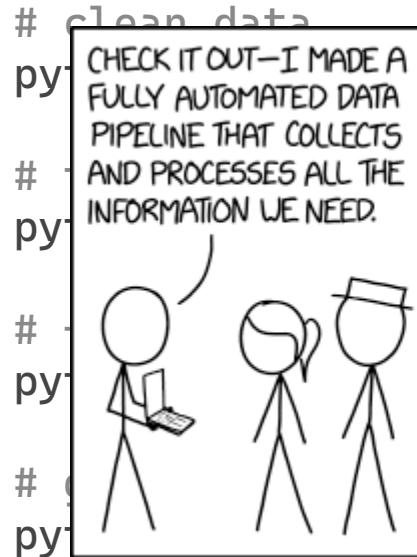
Better ML Pipeline

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```
# clean data  
python clean.py  
  
# transform data  
python features.py  
  
# fit model  
python model.py  
  
# generate predictions  
python predictions.py
```

Better ML Pipeline

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5

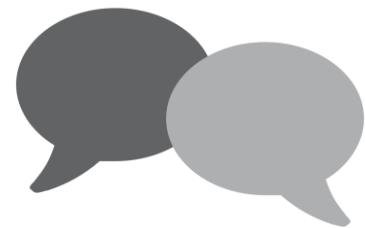
Recapitulation & Conclusion

Recapitulation

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- › Devops → MLOps

Bad	Good
	
folders / data_v123.csv	git & DVC
Dependency hell	requirements.txt & setup.py
Chaos in notebooks	readable & understandable code
Excel tables	MLFlow



Diskuze

Děkujeme za pozornost

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Profinit EU, s.r.o., Tychonova 2, 160 00 Praha 6
Tel.: + 420 224 316 016, web: www.profinit.eu