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# **MLOps**

**best practices of putting machine learning models to production**

BORIS CERGOL, REGIONAL HEAD OF DATA



# Agenda

1. INTRODUCTION
2. MLOPS PRINCIPLES
3. MLOPS TOOLS
4. MLOPS WORKFLOWS



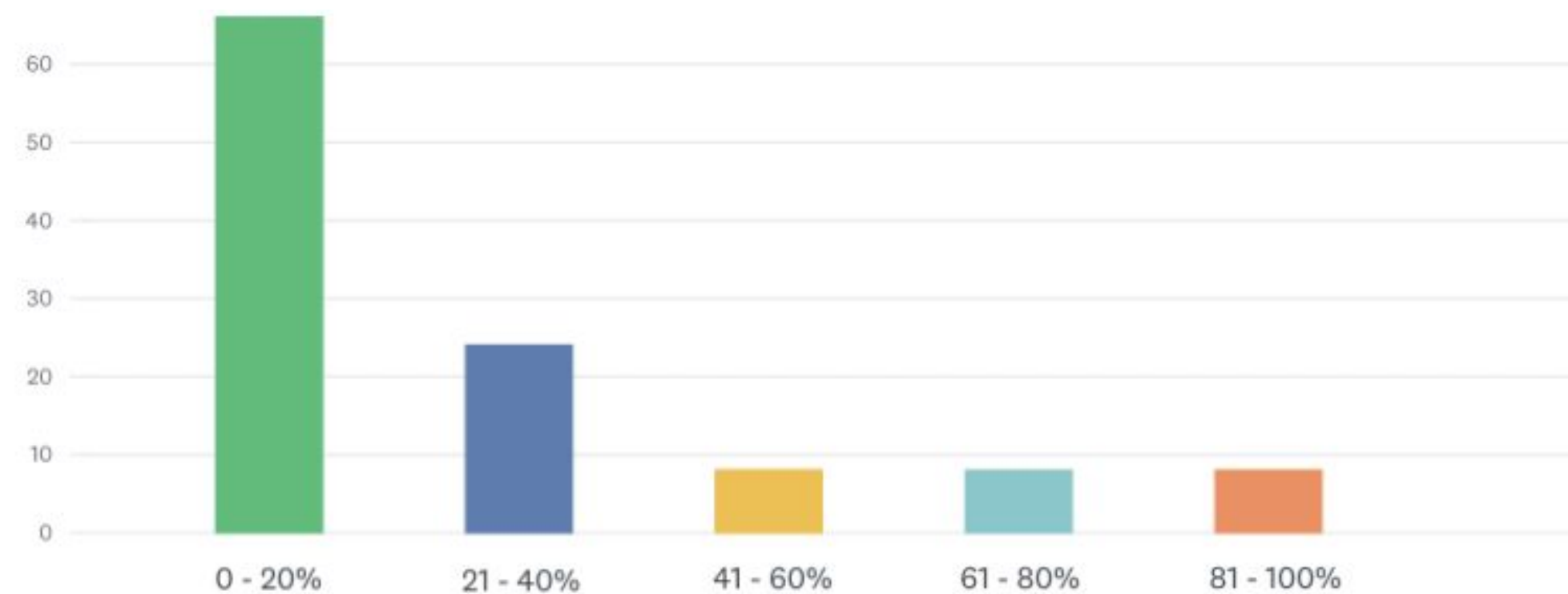
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# Introduction



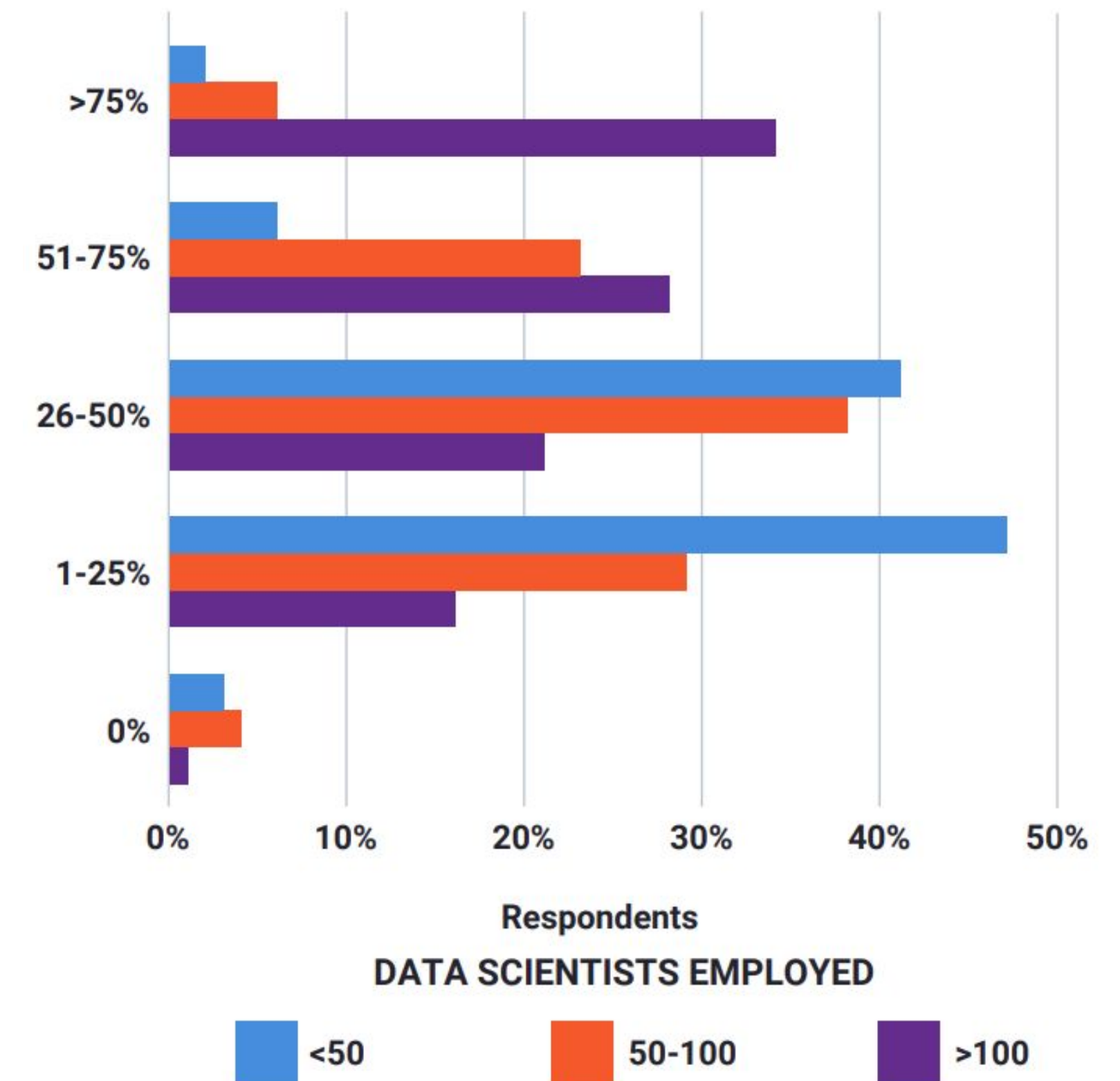
# Machine learning deployment gap

- Machine learning can solve many practical problems.
- Business value only generated if models are deployed as part of wider software system.
- Bridging the gap between building models and deploying them is challenging.



Percentage of ML models intended to be deployed that were actually deployed, Kdnuggets survey, 2021.

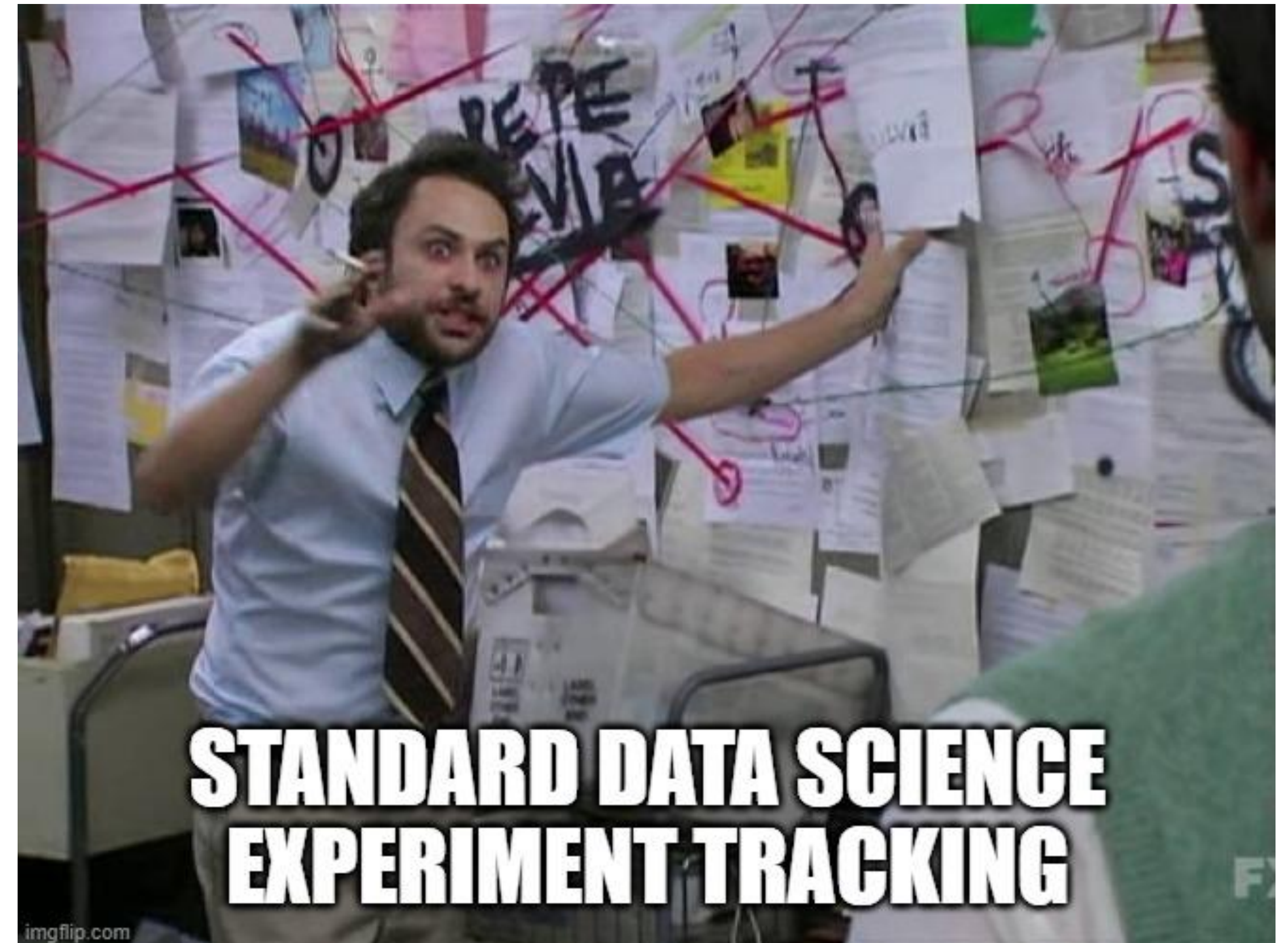
## MODELS NOT SUCCESSFULLY DEPLOYED



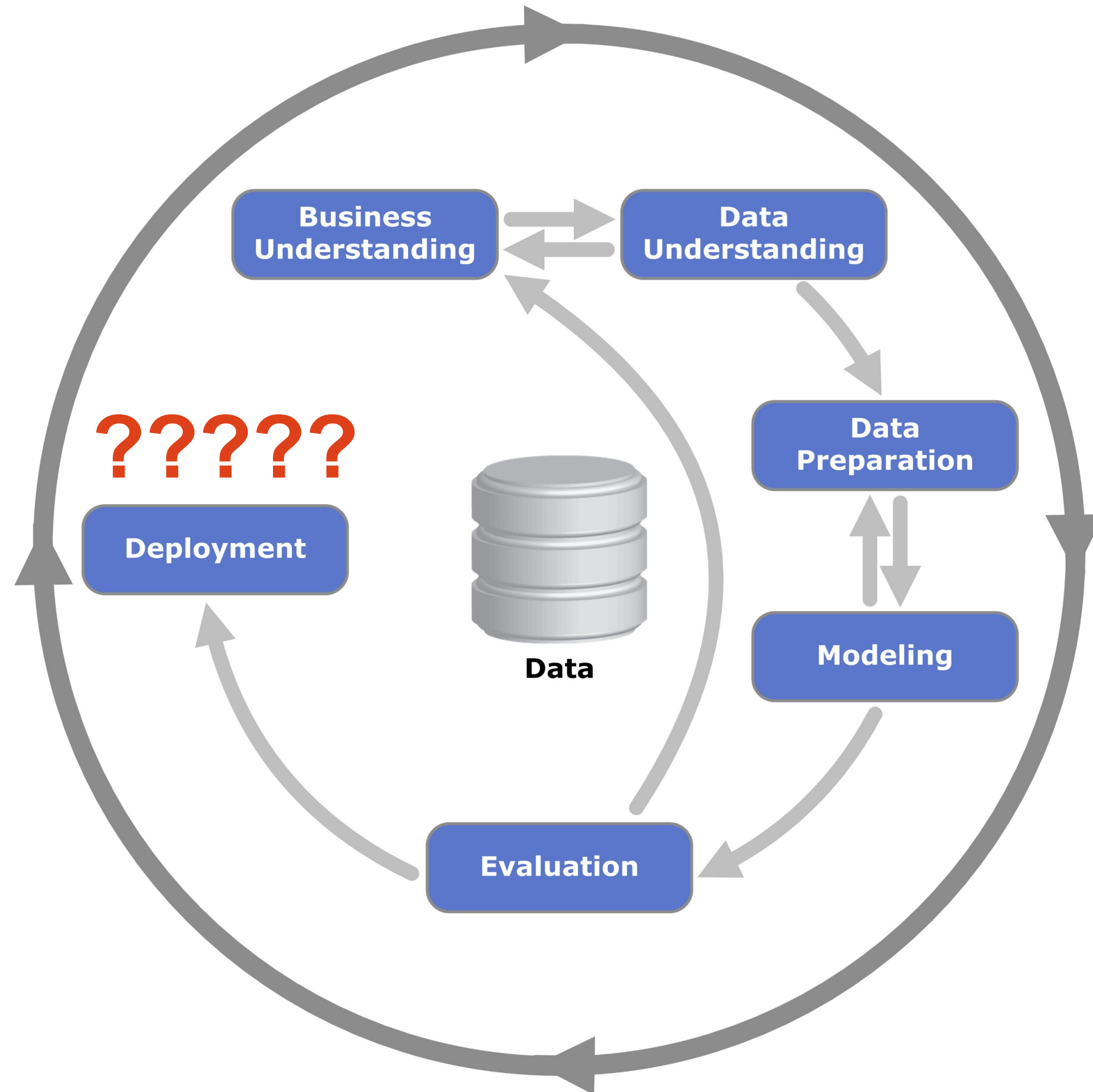
<https://www.datarobot.com/resources/5-latest-trends-in-enterprise-machine-learning-2021/thank-you/>

# Problematic practices in data science

- A lot of **repetitive** manual work.
- **Messy** experiment tracking.
- Data, models and sometimes even code **not versioned**.
- **Avoiding testing** code and code reviews.
- Laser focus on improving **a single metric**.
- ...

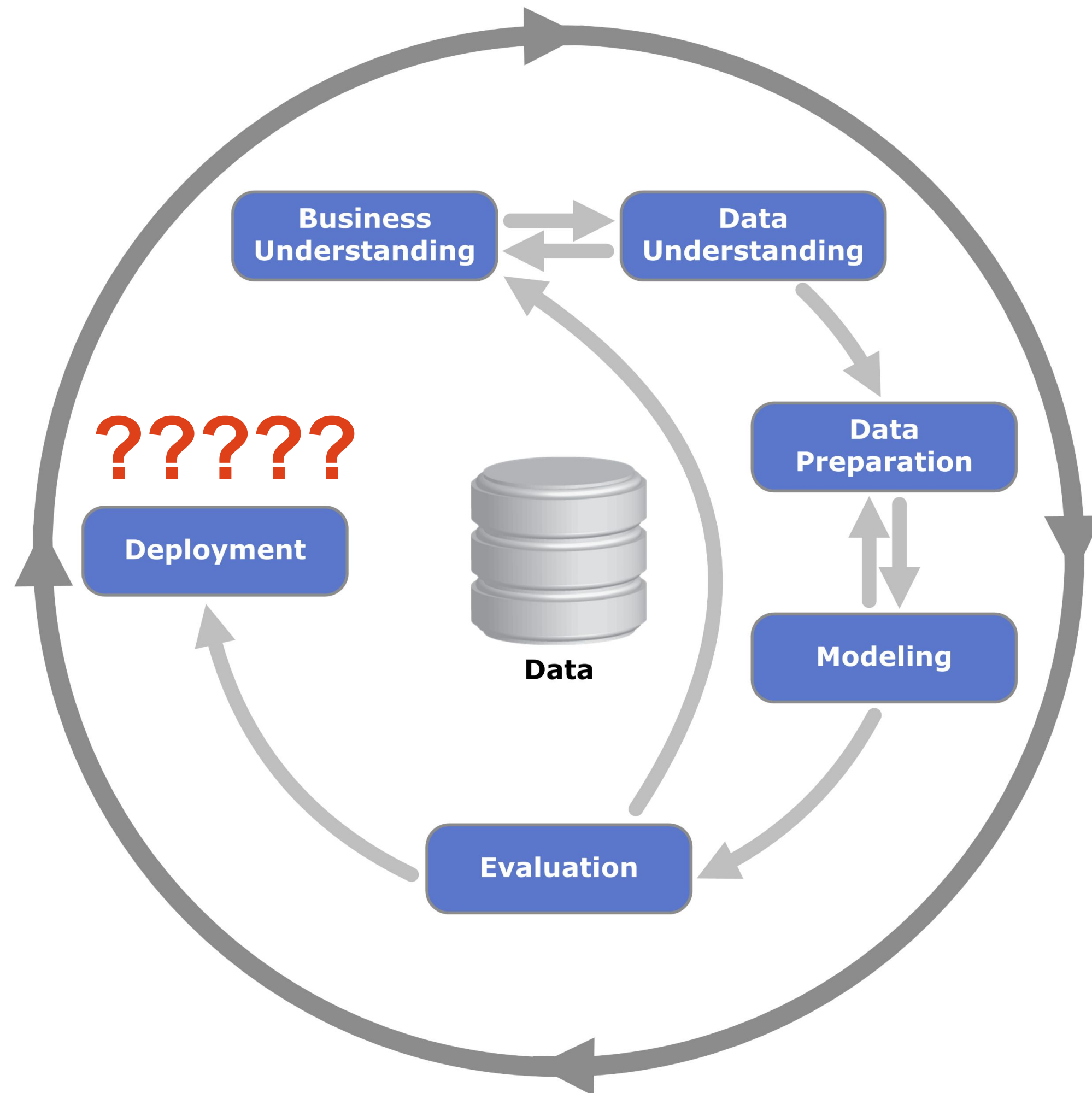


# The root of all evil



CRISP-DM – Cross-Industry Standard Process for Data Mining

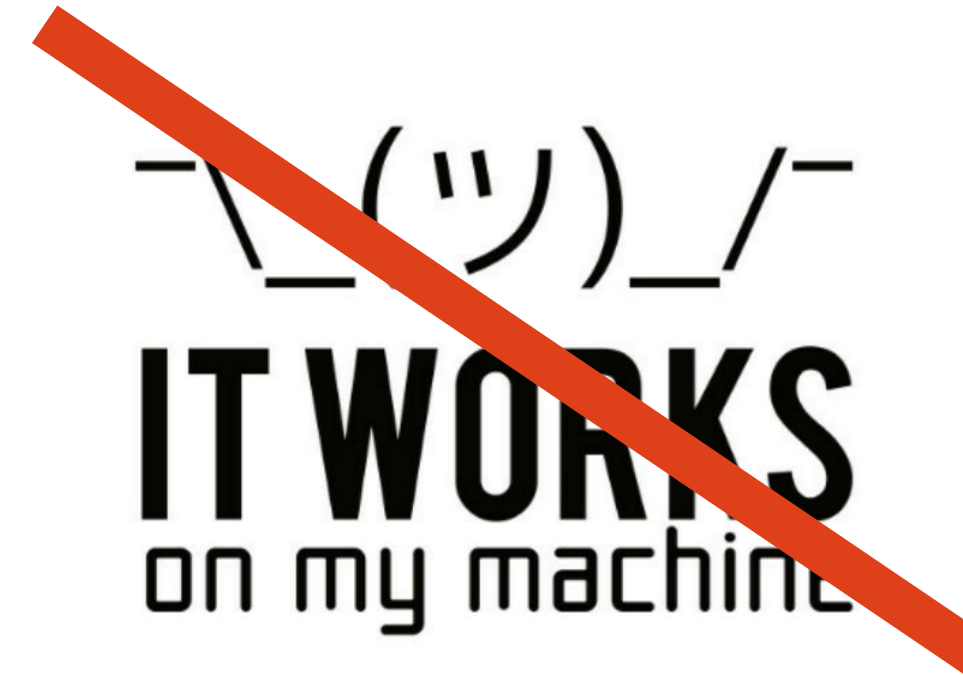
# The root of all evil



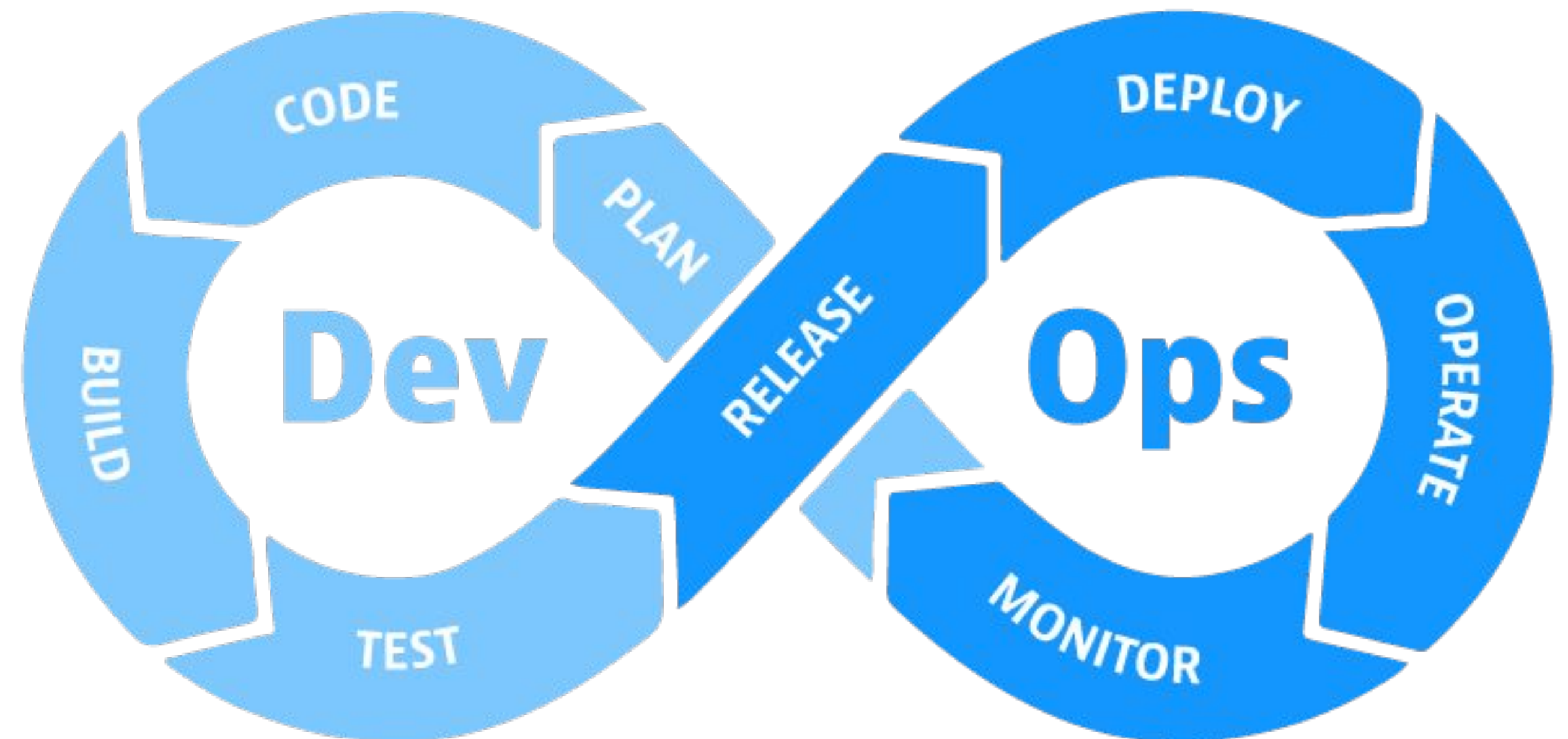
CRISP-DM – Cross-Industry Standard Process for Data Mining



# Meanwhile, in software development...



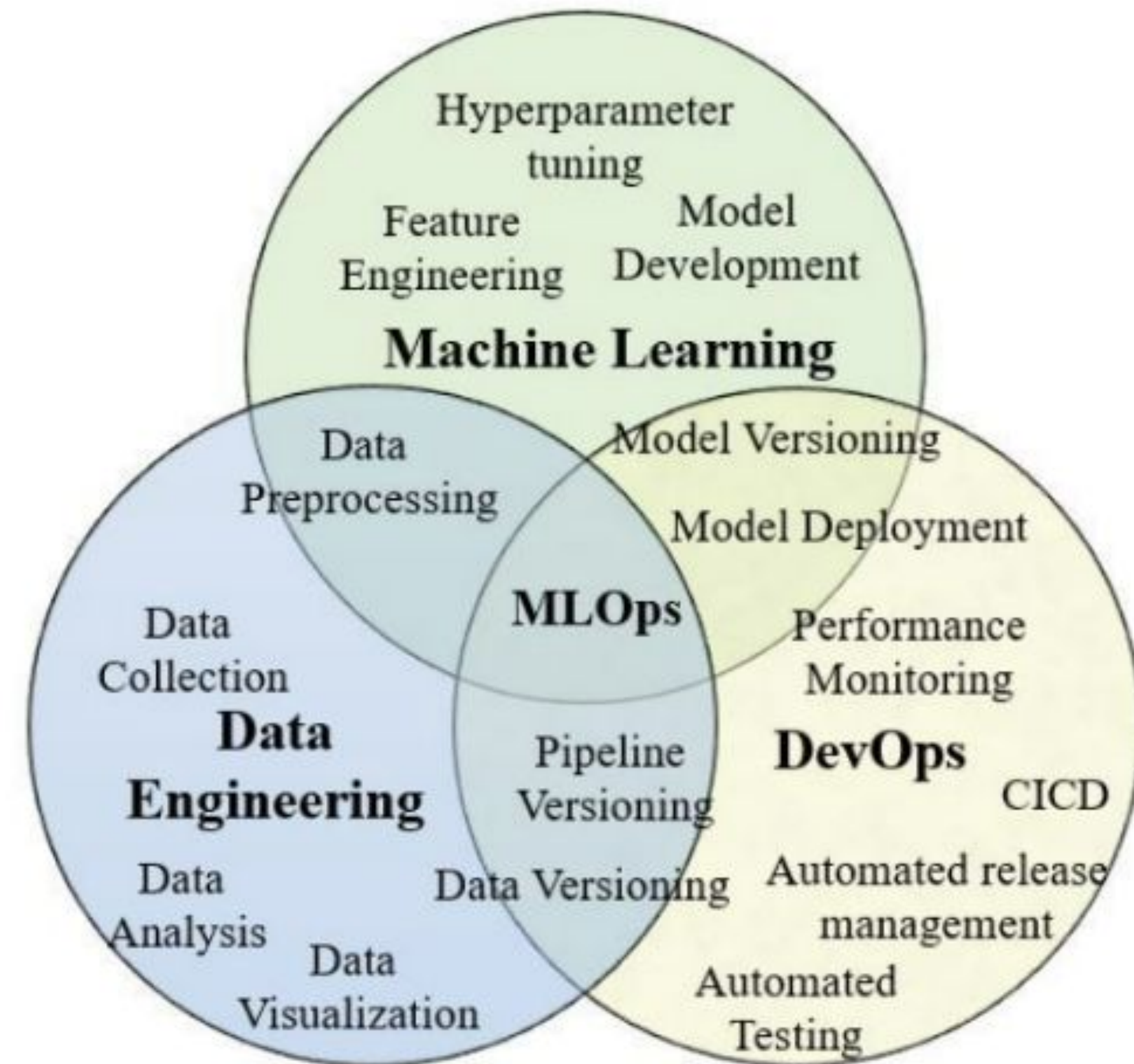
- **DevOps** (Development + Operations)
  - A set of practices, tools and culture focused on building better software faster by gap between software development and operations teams.
- Top 2 practices
  - **Continuous Integration (CI)**
    - Practice of frequently merging code by different devs to central repository, after which automated builds and tests are run.
  - **Continuous Delivery (CD)**
    - Practice according to which, there is constantly a new version of the software under development to be installed for testing, evaluation and then production.
- Also emphasized: **transparency, communication, collaboration.**





# MLOps

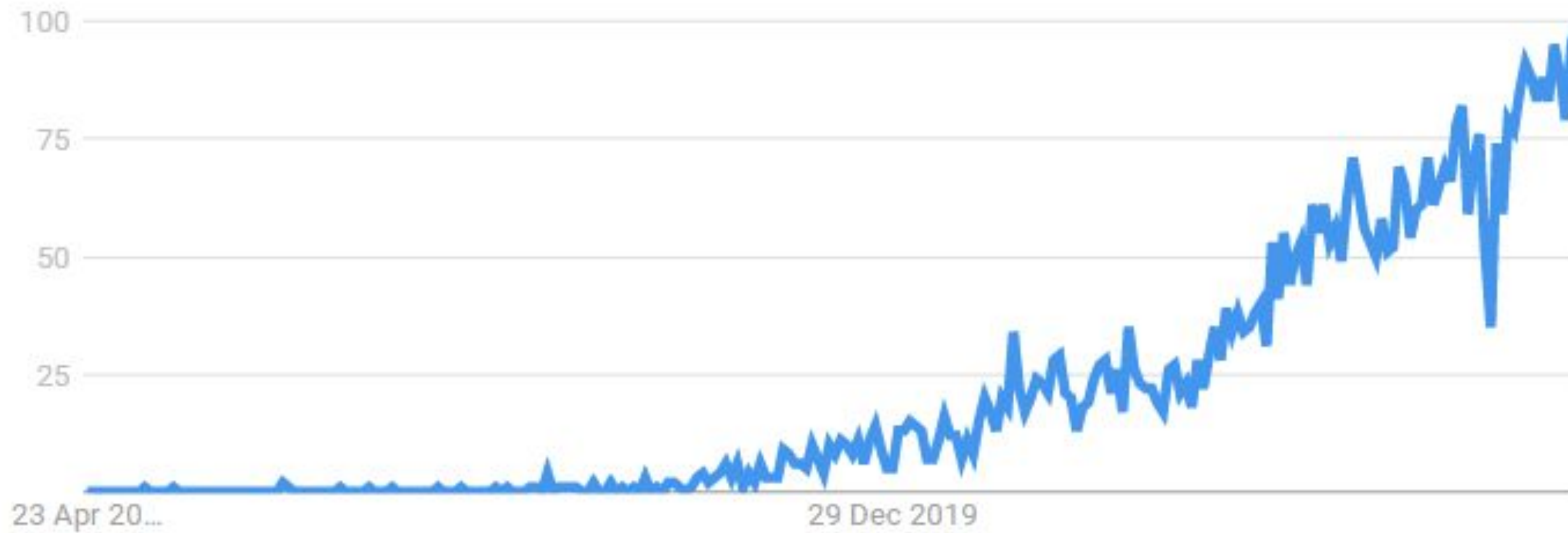
- **MLOps** (Machine Learning + Operations)
  - A set of practices focused on rapidly and reliably developing, deploying and maintaining ML models in production.
  - Fosters greater communication and collaboration between data engineers, data scientists and operations professionals.






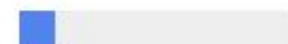


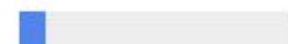
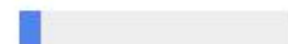







<https://arxiv.org/abs/2202.10169> .

# Interest in MLOps (by Google Trends)

Interest over time 

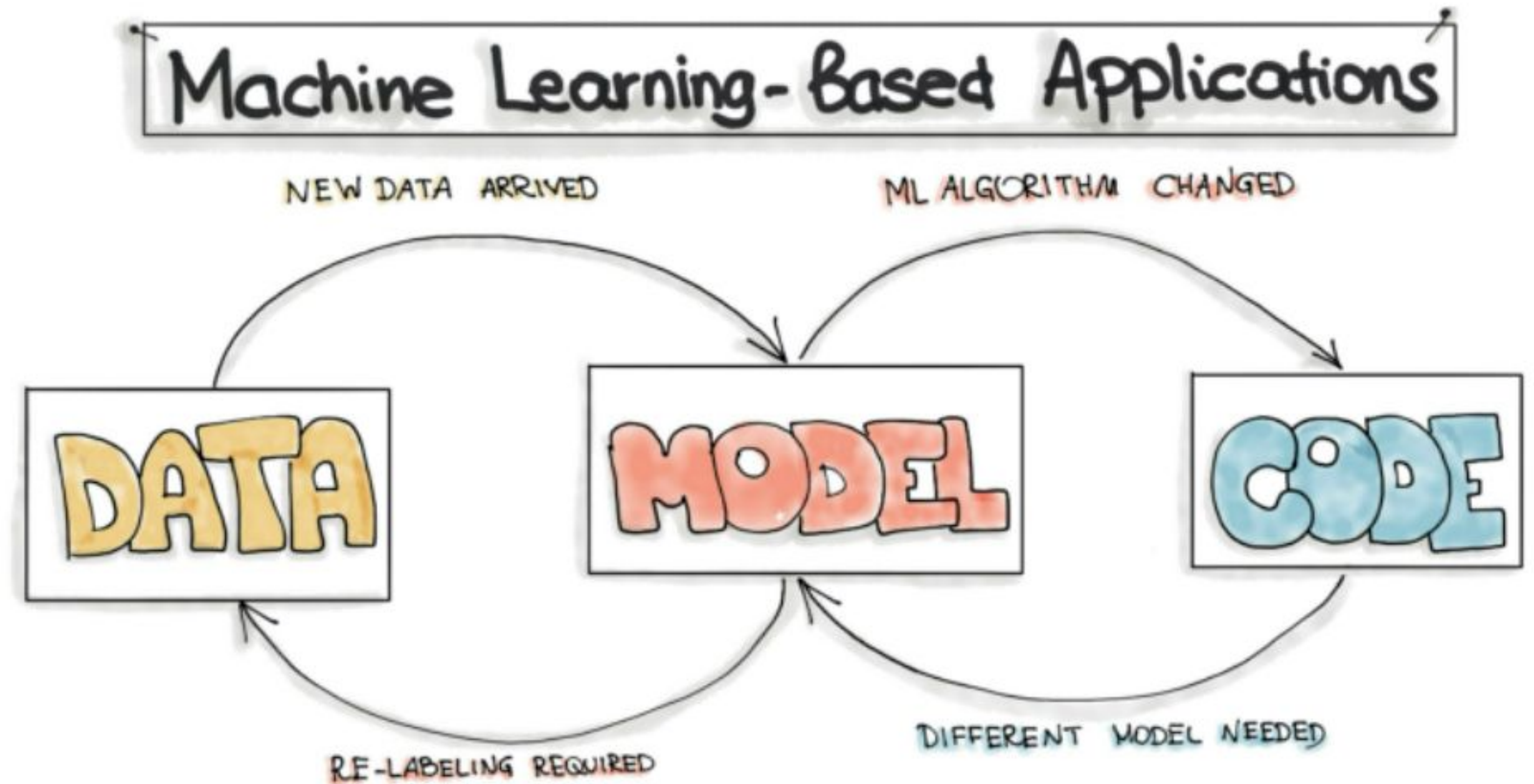


1	China	100	
2	South Korea	49	
3	Singapore	29	
4	Israel	18	
5	Taiwan	15	
6	Hong Kong	13	
7	India	9	
8	Japan	9	
9	Sweden	9	
10	Canada	8	
11	Portugal	8	
12	Finland	7	
13	United States	6	
14	Netherlands	6	
15	Germany	6	



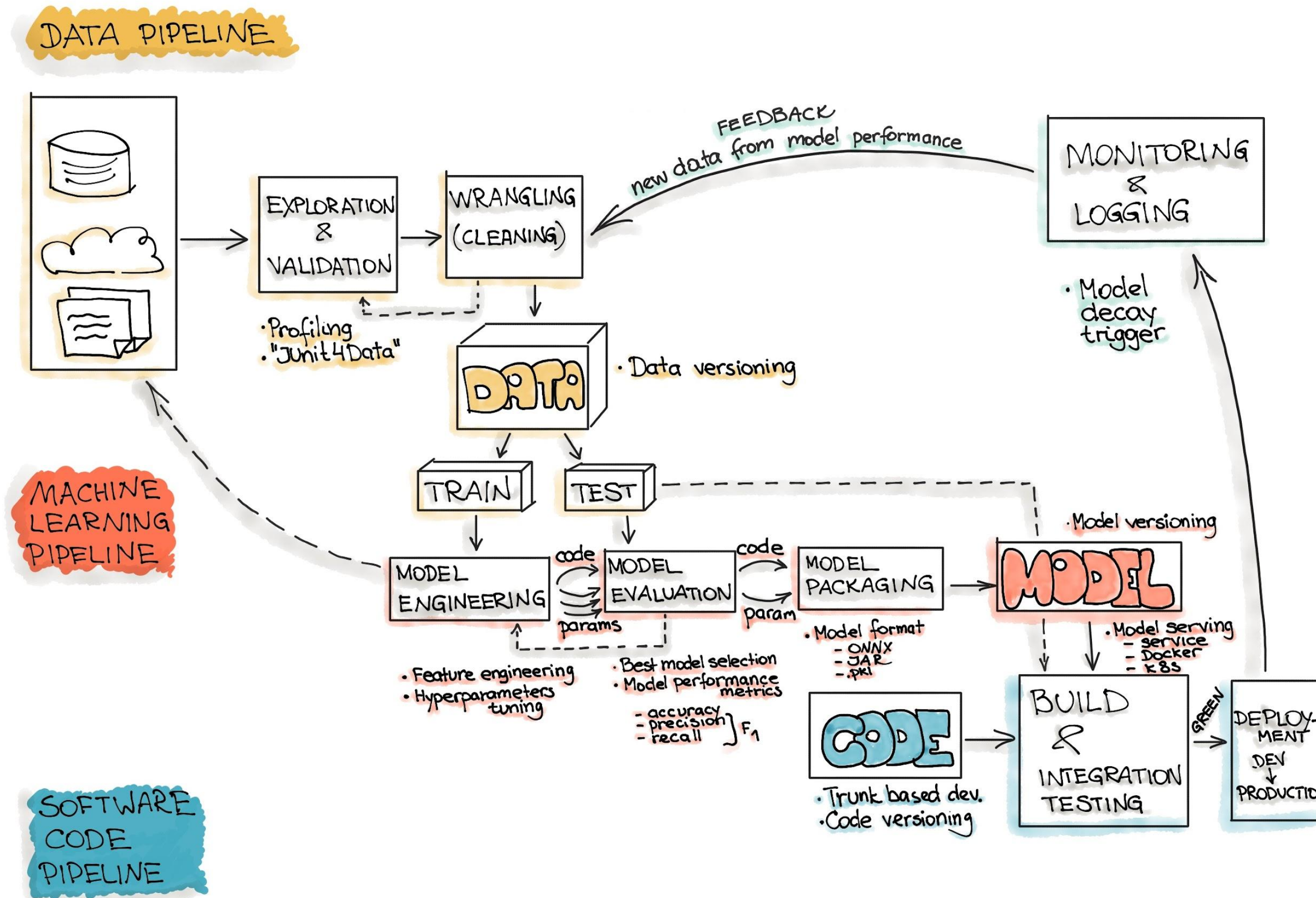
# Main Challenge for MLOps

- Machine learning systems: an entanglement of data, models and code.
- Data is always changing, but so do business needs.
- Leading to: **Changing Anything Changes Everything Principle**
- This is a big challenge, but MLOps accepts it as given and builds on it.



<https://ml-ops.org/content/motivation> .

# Disentangling to different pipelines



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# MLOps principles



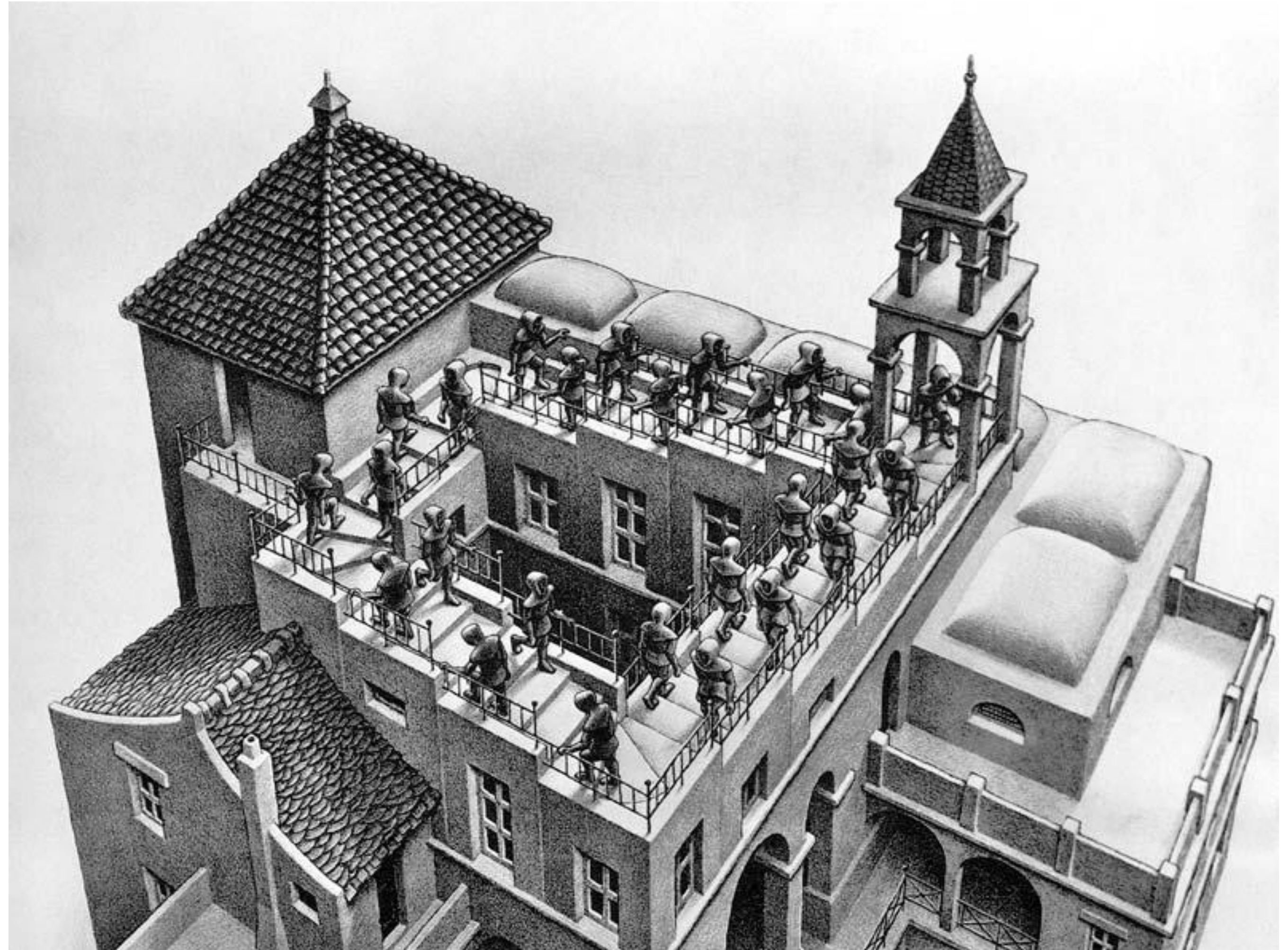
# Continuous X

- **Continuous Integration (CI):**

- frequently merging code by different devs to central repository, after which automated builds and tests are run.

- **Continuous Delivery (CD):**

- automatically building, testing and deploying your machine learning models



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- **Continuous Training (CT):**

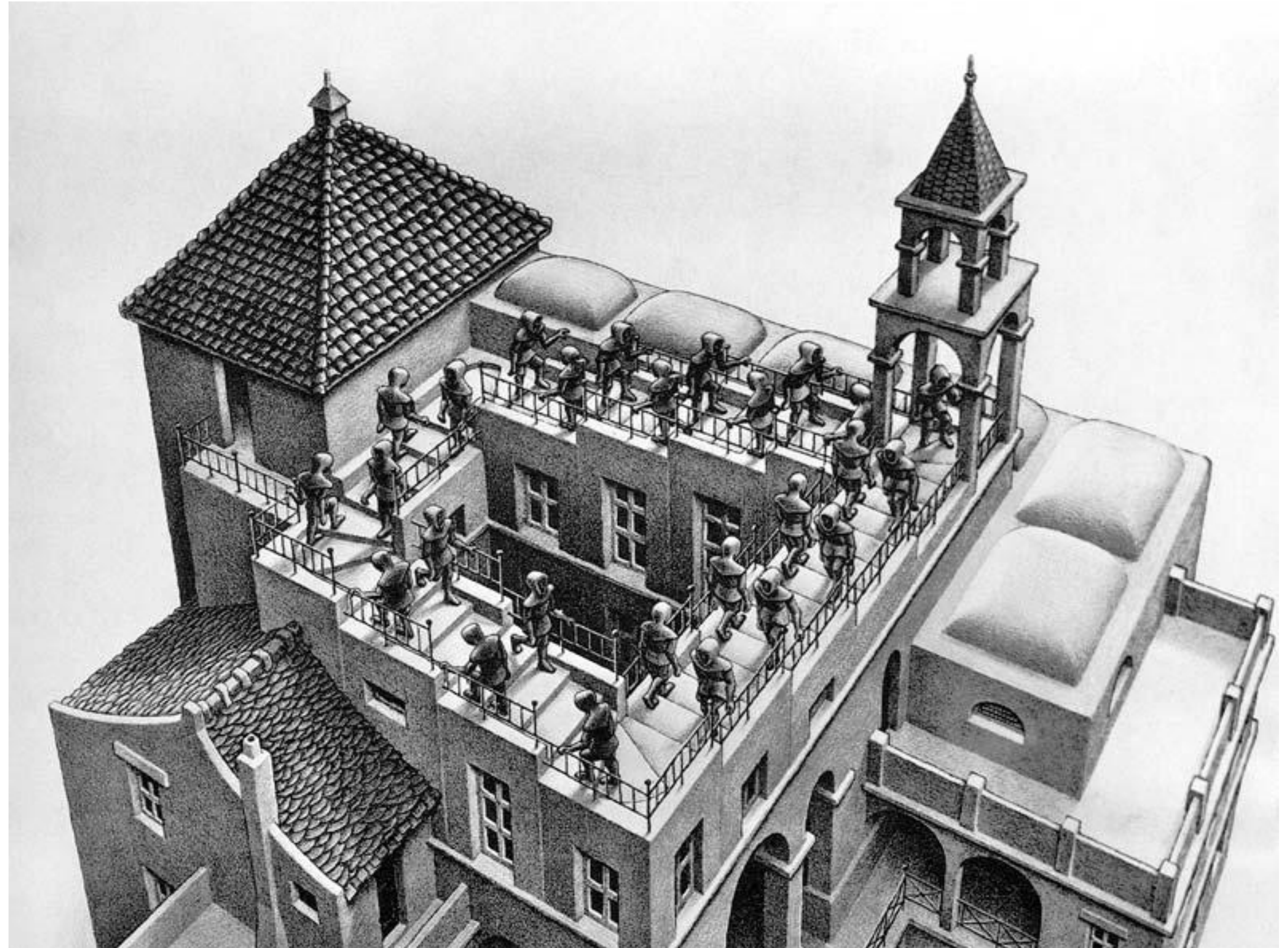
- constantly training different models that can be used to compare and benchmark against each other

- **Continuous Monitoring (CM):**

- constantly monitoring different aspects of your machine learning systems in production 😊

- **Continuous Documentation**

- automatically generating and keeping up-to-date documentation of your machine learning models



# Version everything

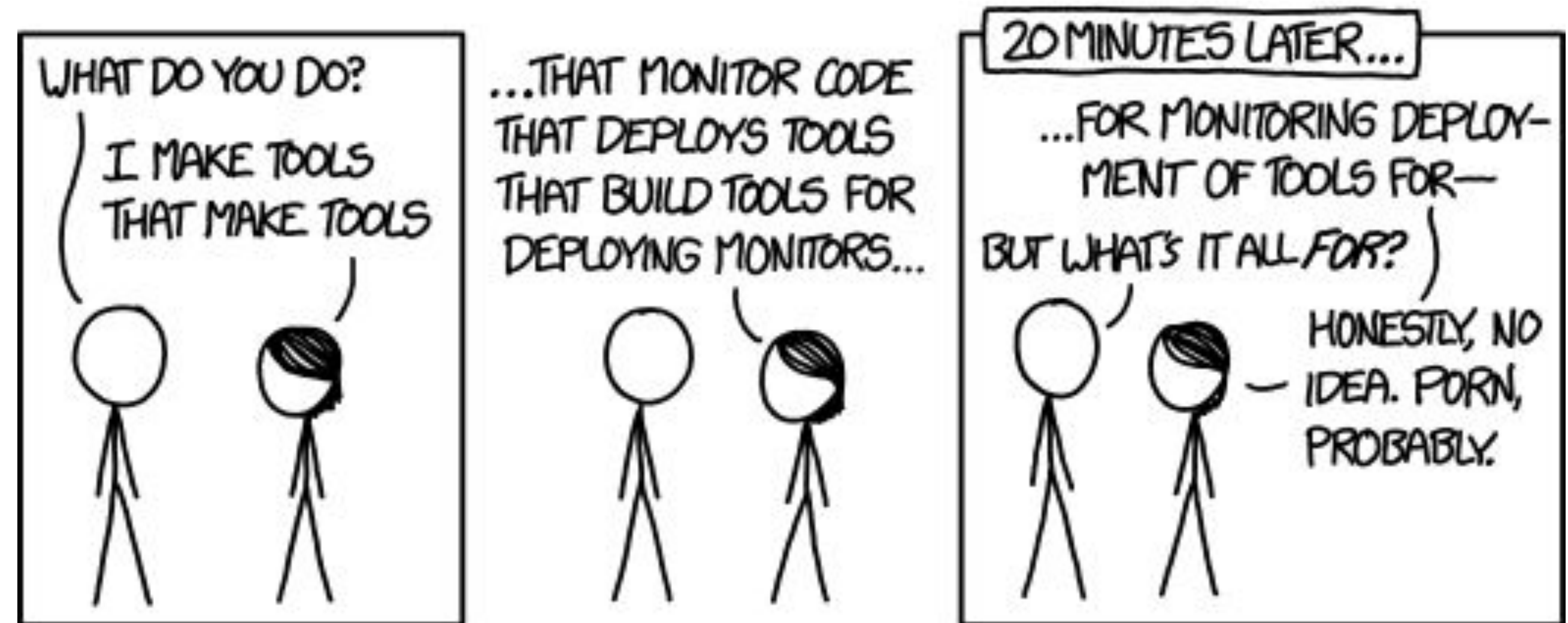
- **Artifact:** any tangible by-product produced during development of software.
- Common examples: **Data, code, models, environments, documentation.**
- However, there are many other, and (whenever possible) they should be stored and versioned.
- Storage and versioning of artefacts is the basis for:
  - **Reproducibility:** ability to rerun experiments and get the same results
  - **Traceability:** ability to trace experiments to the code/data that generated them
  - **Collaboration:** enabling multiple users to work with the same artifacts





# Automate (whenever allowed)

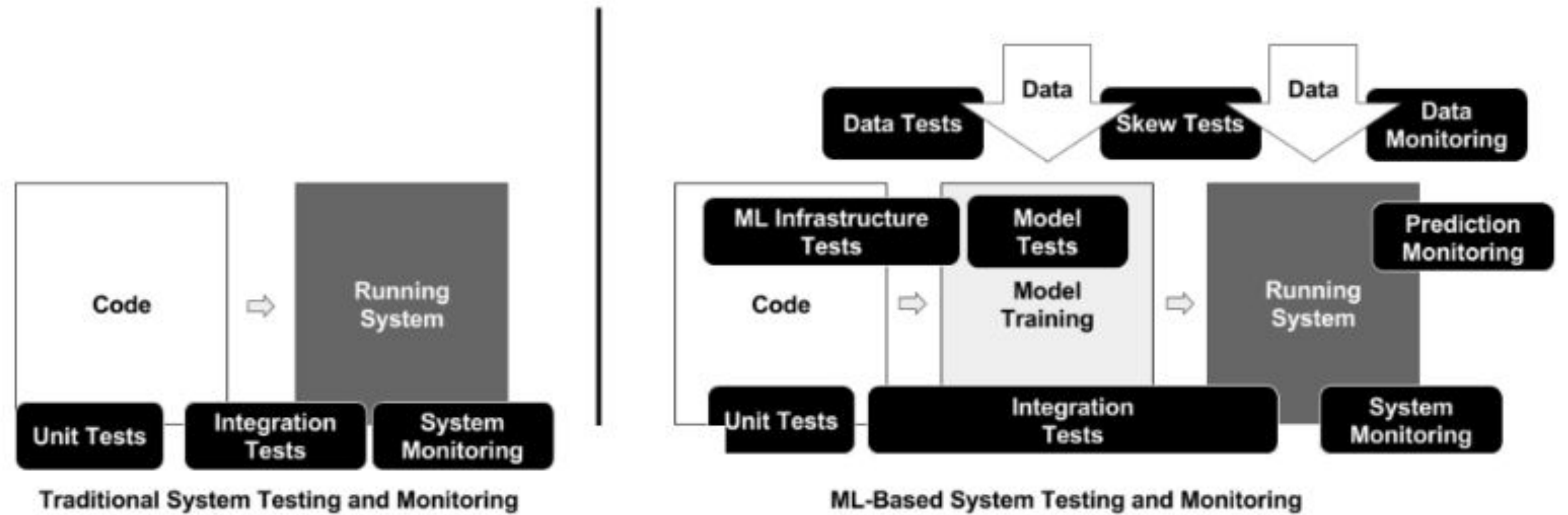
- Automation is key to enable the continuous processes required by MLOps
- It can be **used at every stage** of the MLOps workflow.
- Remove as much manually intensive and error-prone tasks as possible.
- Ideally, **automate everything**, then **reintroduce people** strategically.
- This enables the **teams to focus on adding value**, rather than on maintaining the proces.



<https://xkcd.com/>

# If it isn't tested, it is broken

- Good practices:
  - Enforce **passing of tests** prior to merging code.
  - **Test entire system**, not just the model.
  - **Test different artifacts**, not just code.
  - Use a **variety** of different testing approaches



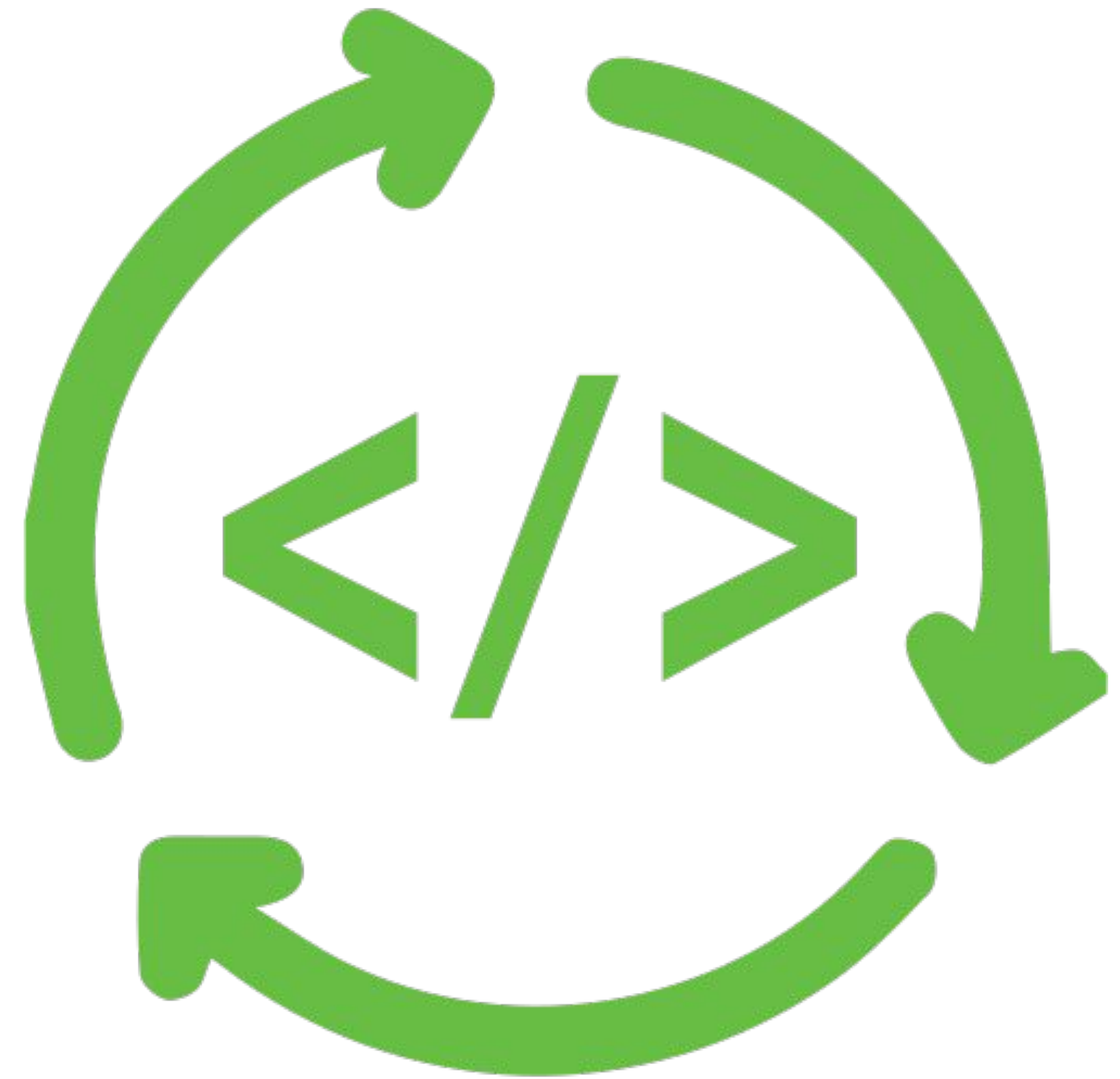
<https://research.google/pubs/pub46555/>

# Reusability

Ability to use a model or a piece of code for multiple purposes across multiple environments.

Good practices supporting reusability

- **Modularity**: separating a system into independent components.
- **Agnostic and interoperable tools**: avoiding tools that don't play well with others
- **Discoverable code and artifacts**: having clear and consistent way to find what we need



# Collaboration and communication

- Good practices:
  - **Frequent communication** between **all roles** involved in MLOps workflow
  - **Transparency**: sharing information about experiments, results, models and deployments with entire team.

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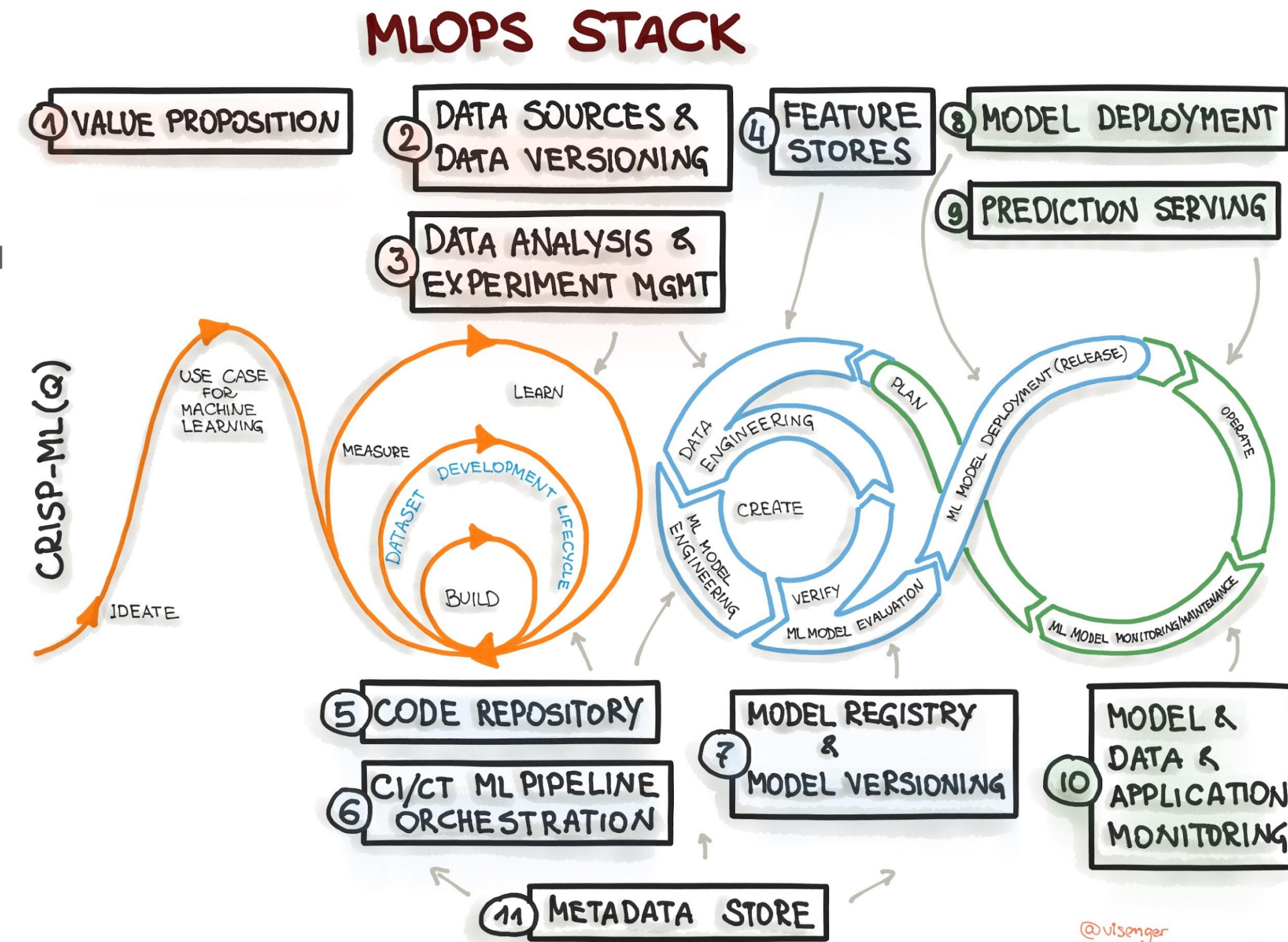
# MLOps tools



# MLOps tools

## • DEV TOOLS

- **Code repository:** Central location where code is stored and managed
- **CI/CD pipelines:** Build, test, deploy code changes
- **Model/Data/App monitoring:** Logging, tracing and monitoring of machine learning models, data and applications



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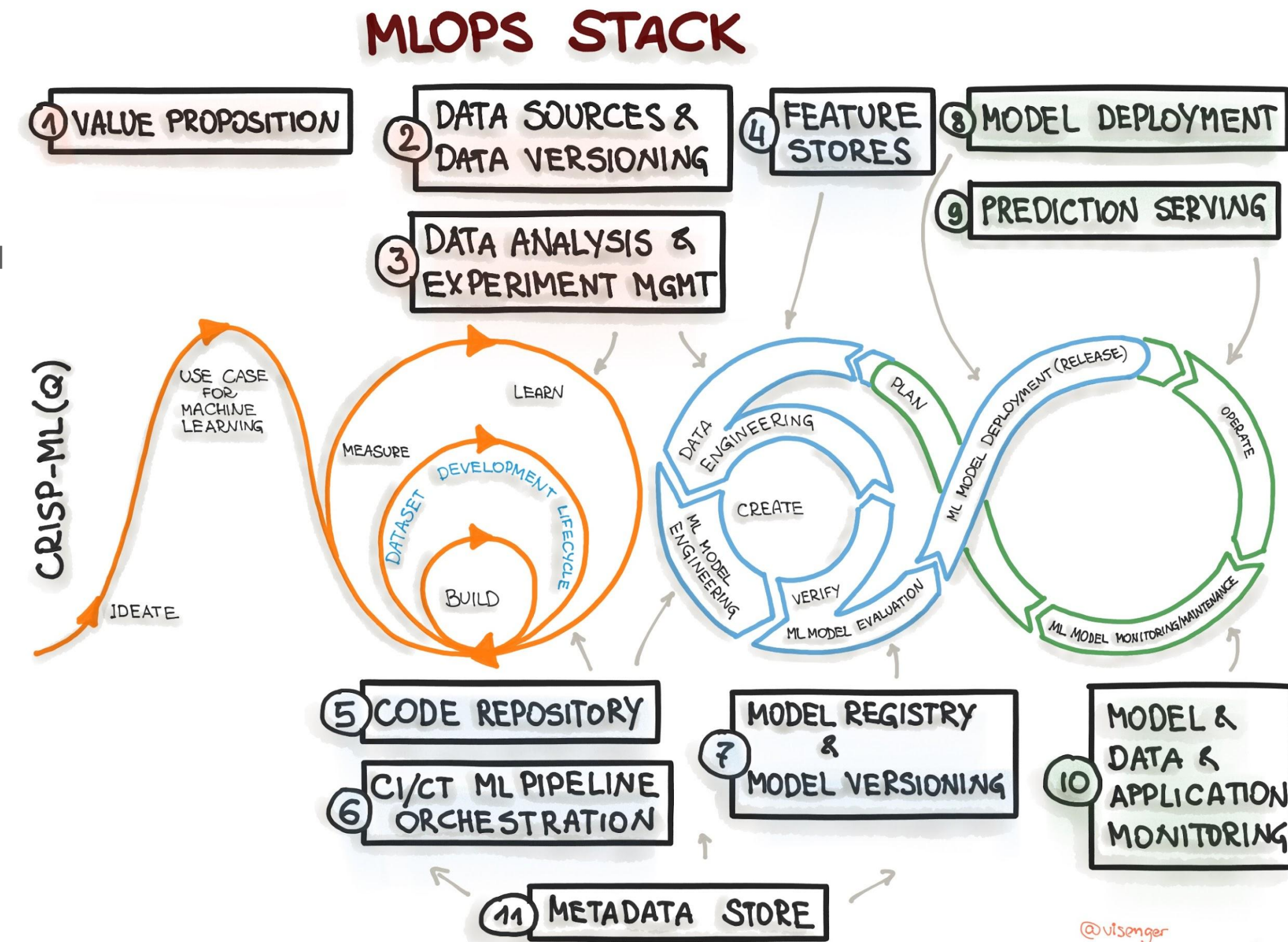
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## • ML TOOLS

- **Data analysis:** Programming languages, IDEs
- **Model training:** Machine learning frameworks
- **Model deployment:** Execution environment to deploy models
- **Prediction serving:** Allows for serving predictions from deployed machine learning models



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@vlsonger

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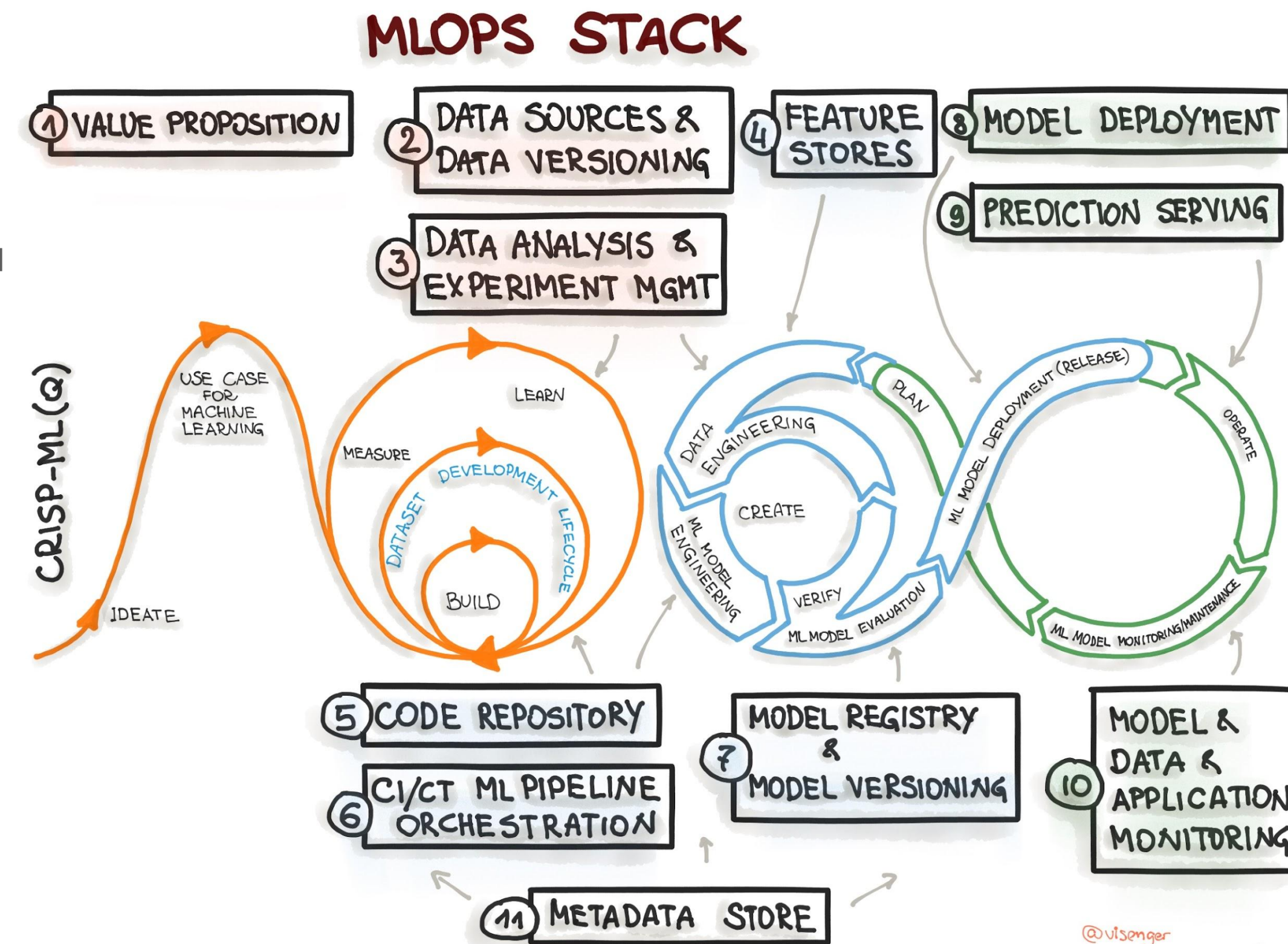
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## • MLOPS SPECIFIC TOOLS

- **Data versioning:** Allows for tracking changes to data.
- **Feature store:** Central repository to store, version and share features
- **Metadata store:** Central repository to store and manage all metadata collected during model lifecycle

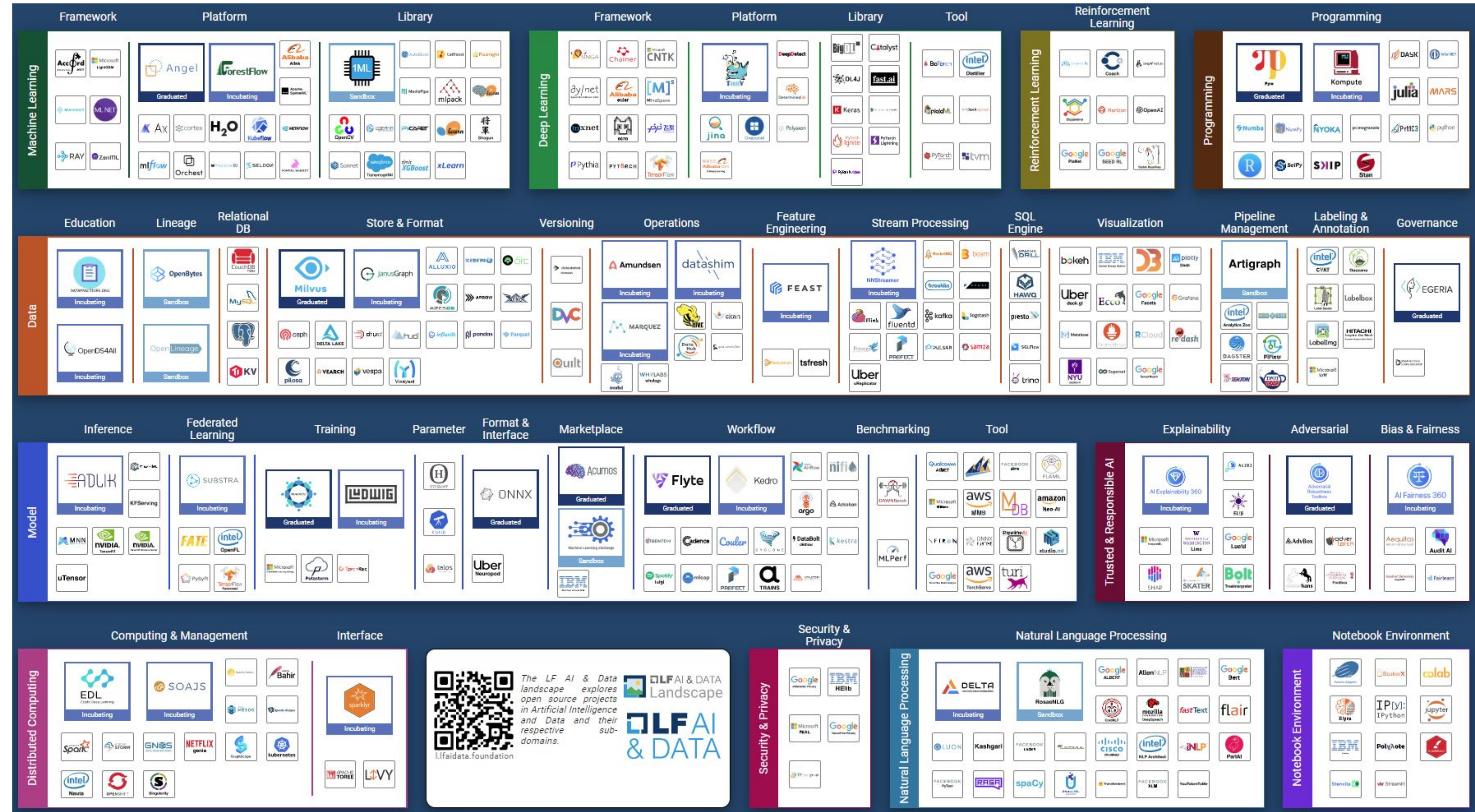


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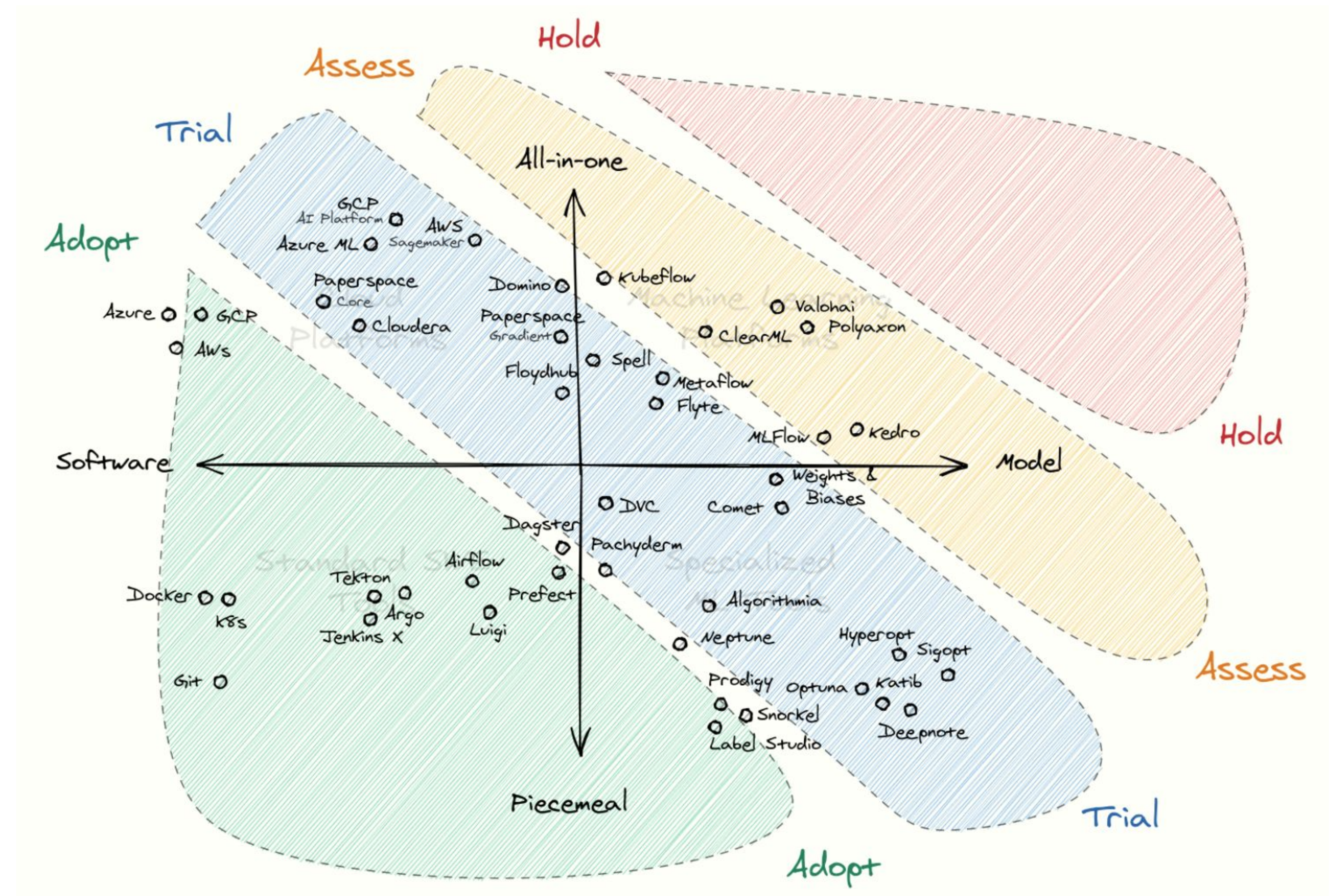
# LF AI & Data Landscape

- The landscape of tools that support MLOps is changing constantly.
- A curated interactive landscape available at: <https://landscape.lfai.foundation/>
- Another good resource to explore tools: <https://github.com/EthicalML/awesome-production-machine-learning>
- A 1-page MLOps Stack Canvas with questions to help architecting the system: <https://miro.com/miroverse/mlops-stack-canvas/>



# Navigating MLOps tool landscape

- Thoughtworks' Technology Radar
  - **Adopt:** Use or be left behind.
  - **Trial:** Pursue in a low-risk project or environment
  - **Assess:** Explore and understand how it could affect you
  - **Hold:** Don't bother for now, too new to reasonably assess.



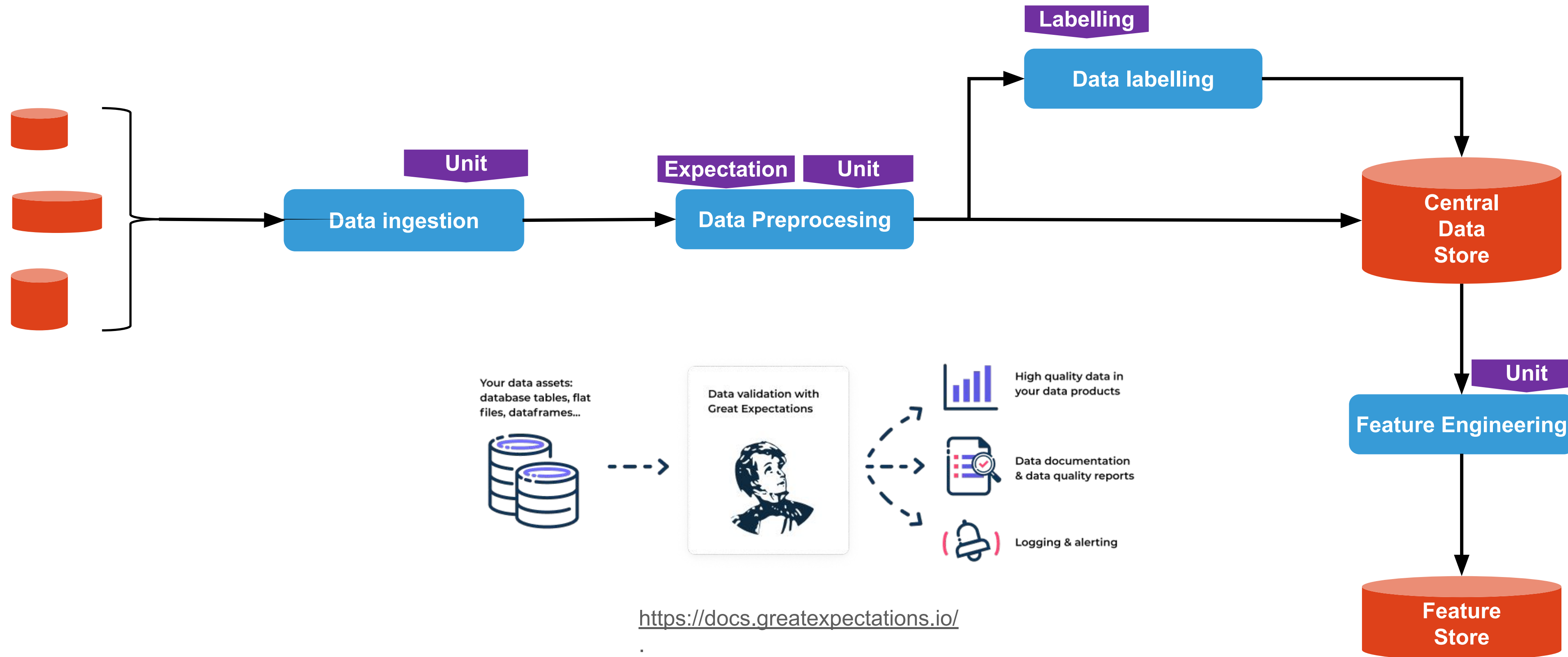
<https://lvmiranda921.github.io/notebook/2021/05/30/navigating-the-mlops-landscape-part-3/>

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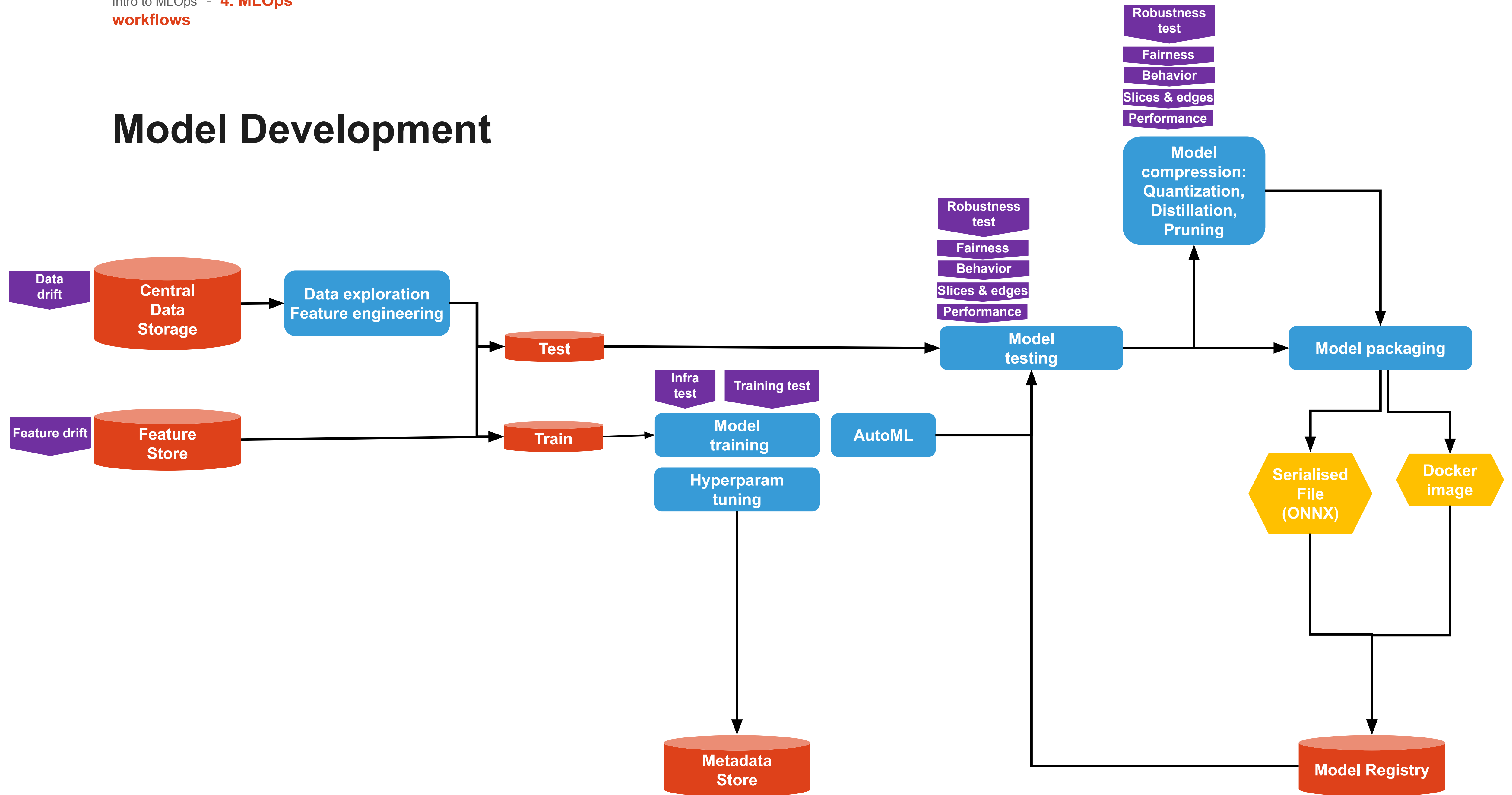
# MLOps workflows



# Data management

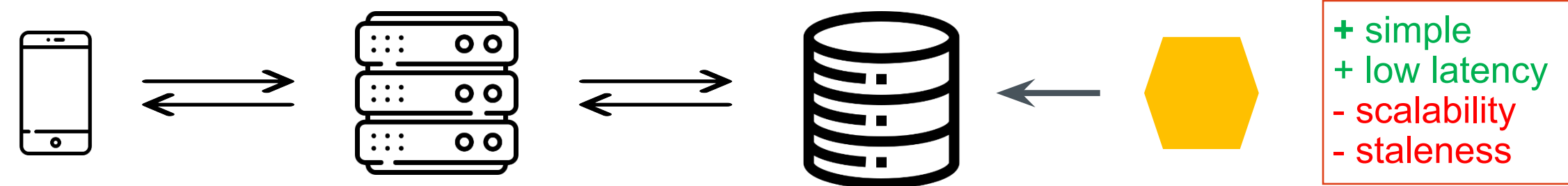


# Model Development

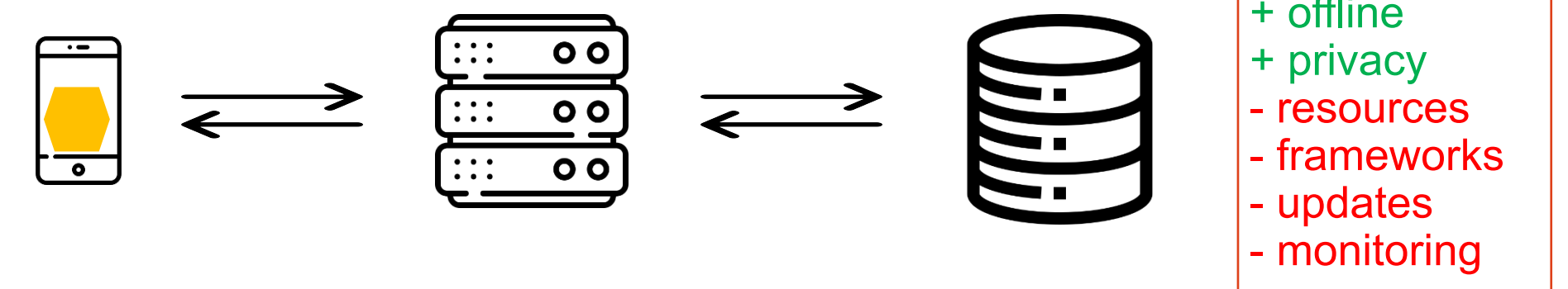


# Choosing a model deployment strategy

**Batch prediction** (periodically run model, cache results in database)



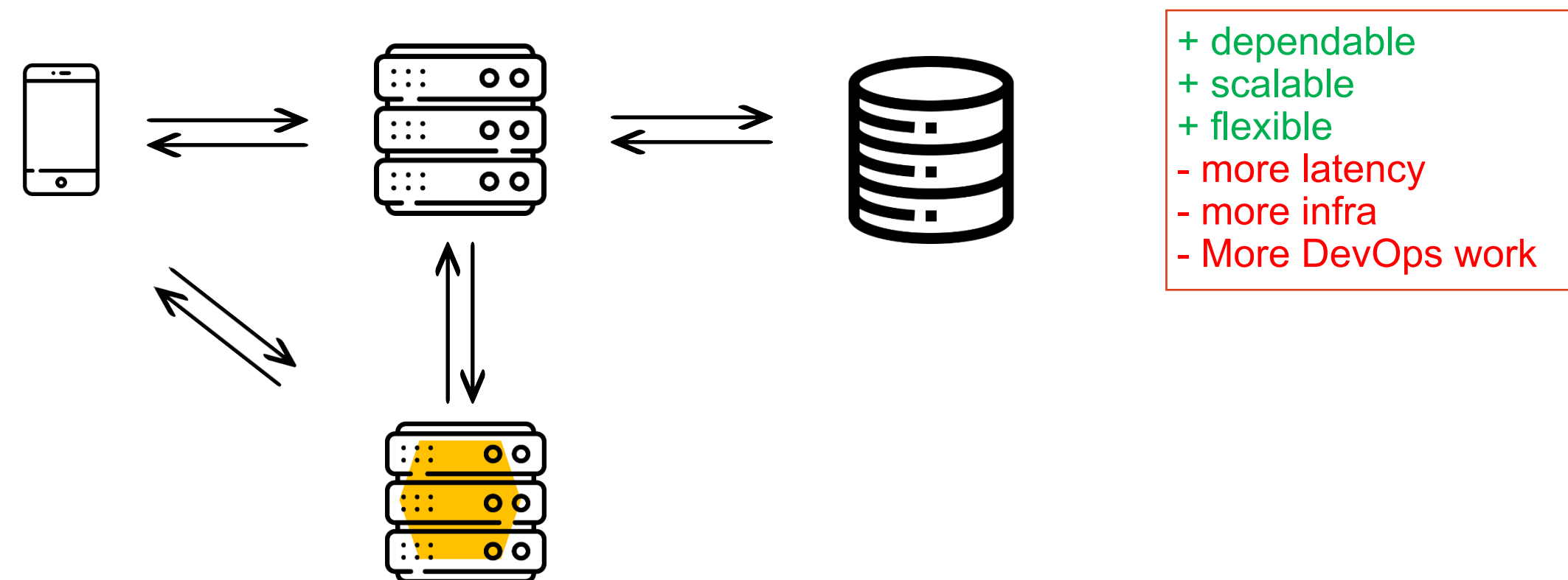
**Edge prediction** (deploy model on end user device)



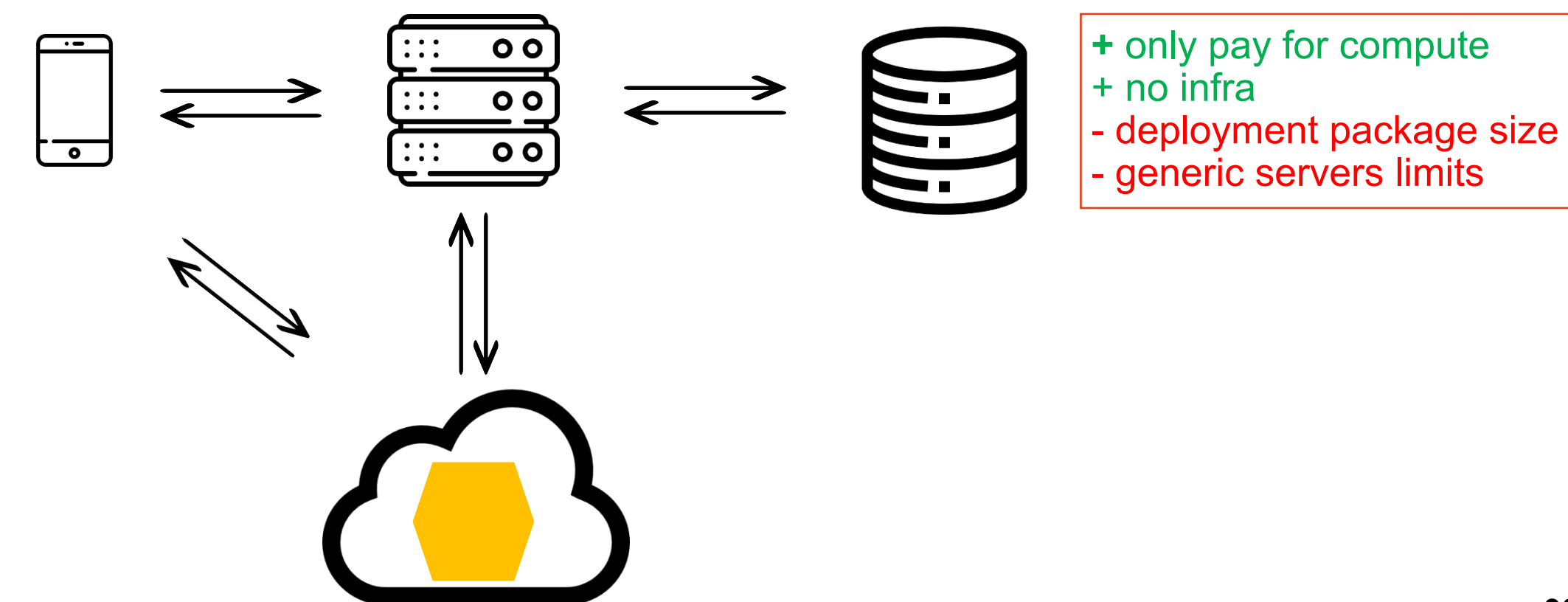
**Model-in-service** (deploy model on application server)



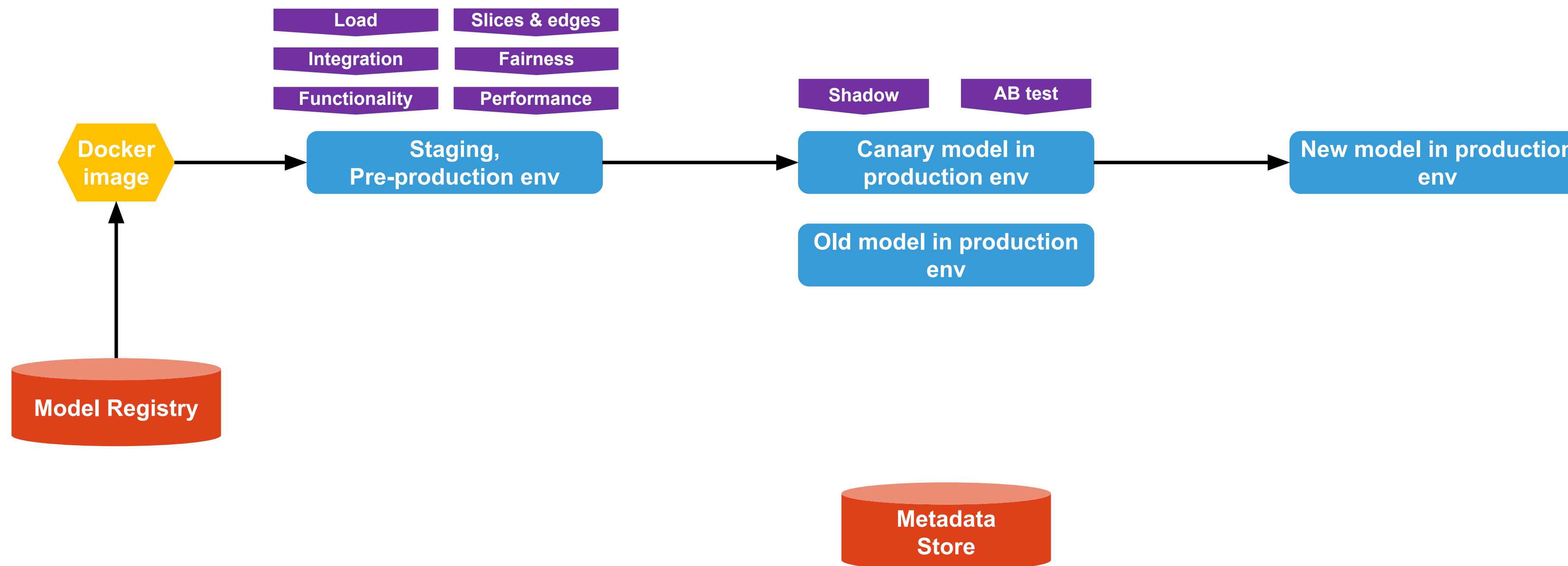
**Model-as-service** (deploy model as its own separate service)



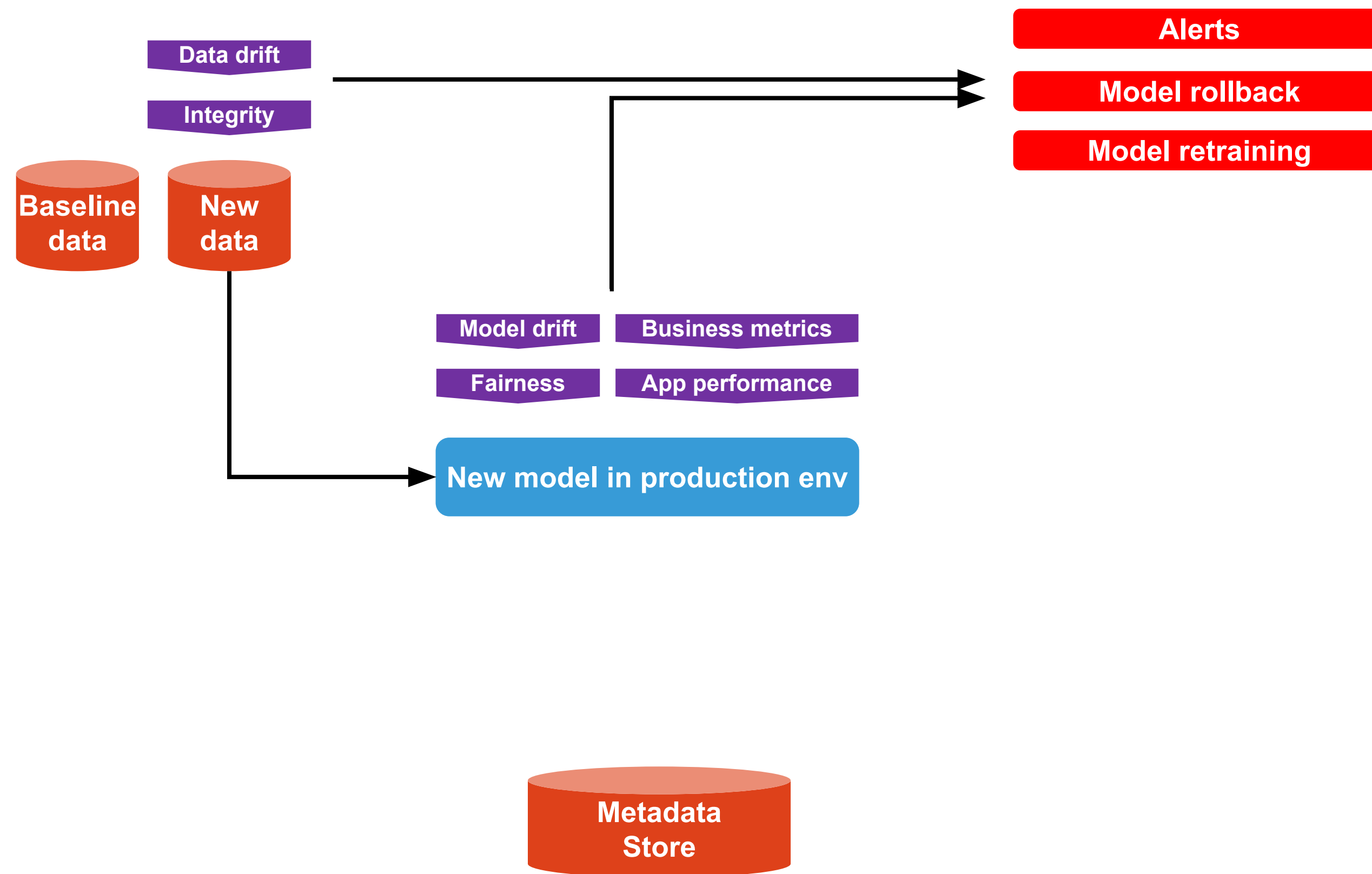
**Model as a serverless function**



# Deploying to Production and Serving



# Monitoring and feedback loops

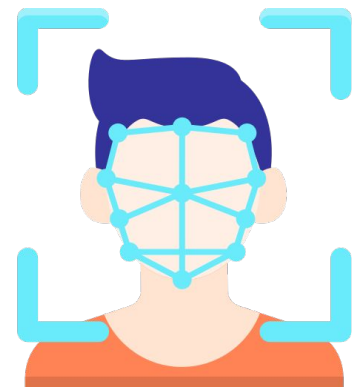




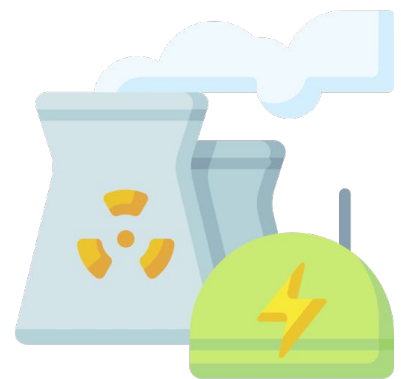
## An extra bit of motivation for the end



# High-risk use cases of AI

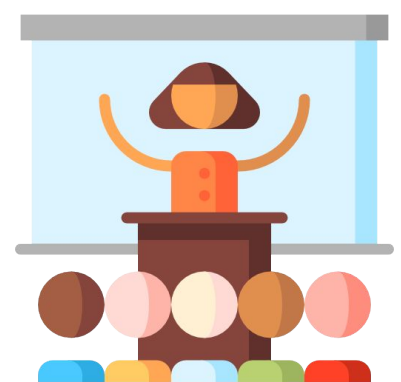


**Biometric identification and categorisation**  
(whenever it is not prohibited)



**Management and operation of critical infrastructure**

- Examples: safety components in management and operation of utilities, traffic



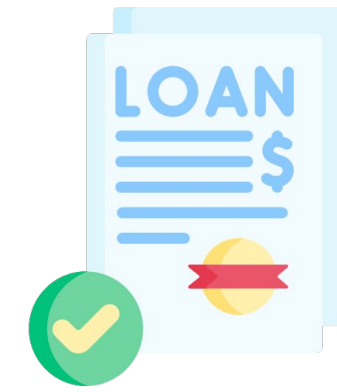
**Education and vocational training**

- Examples: AI systems for assessing students, assigning people to trainings, AI systems that impact personal development of children



**Employment and worker management**

- Examples: AI systems for recruitment, assessment of employees



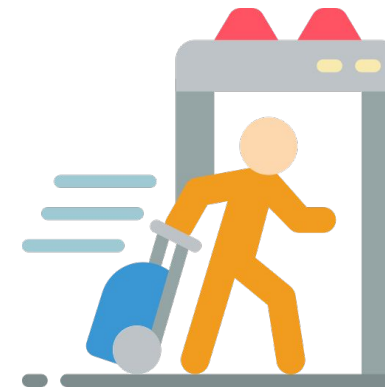
**Access to essential services**

- Examples: AI systems for credit scoring, assessment of eligibility for public benefits, emergency services response priority, patient triage



**Law enforcement**

- Examples: AI systems for evidence evaluation, detection of fraudulent content, crime analytics



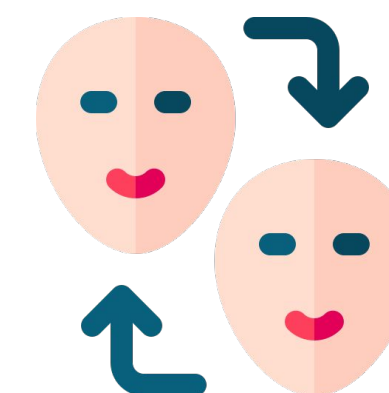
**Border control management**

- Examples: AI systems for management of borders, migration, asylum processes



**Administration of justice and democratic processes**

- Examples: AI systems to assist judges, to influence voters, count voting ballots



**Creation of (some) AI generated content**

- Examples: AI systems to generate complex text such as news, deep fakes of people.

