



DeUmbra

**Moving Your Machine
Learning Models to
Production with
TensorFlow Extended**

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Moving From Our Hut to the Production Floor

Your model is going to live for a long time. **Not just for a demo.**

You must know when to update it. **The world changes.**

You must ensure production data matches training data. **Data reflects its origins.**

You may need to track multiple model versions. **E.g., for different states.**

You need to batch the input to serving. **One-at-a-time is slow.**

Interchangeable Parts and the ML Revolution

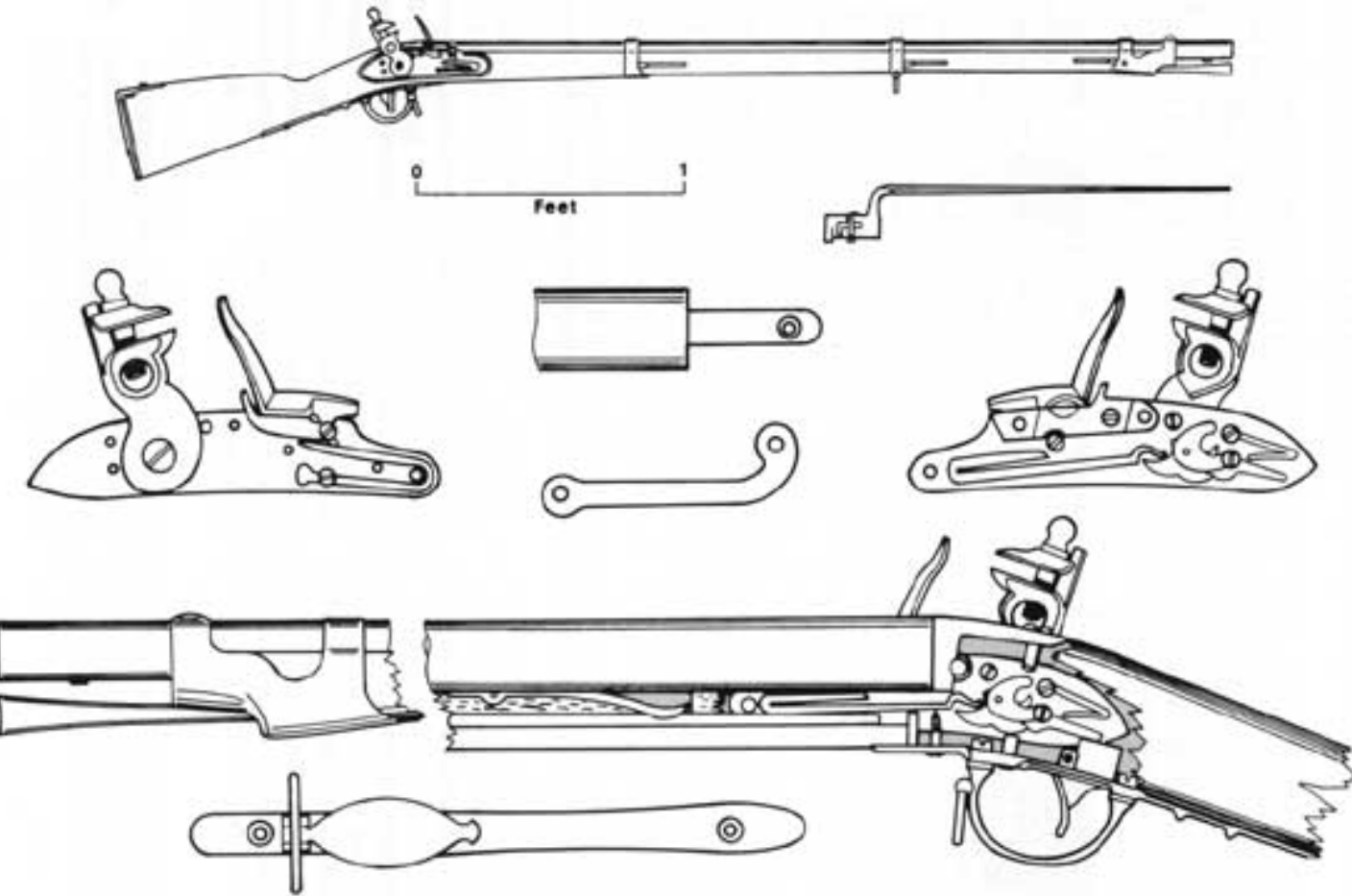
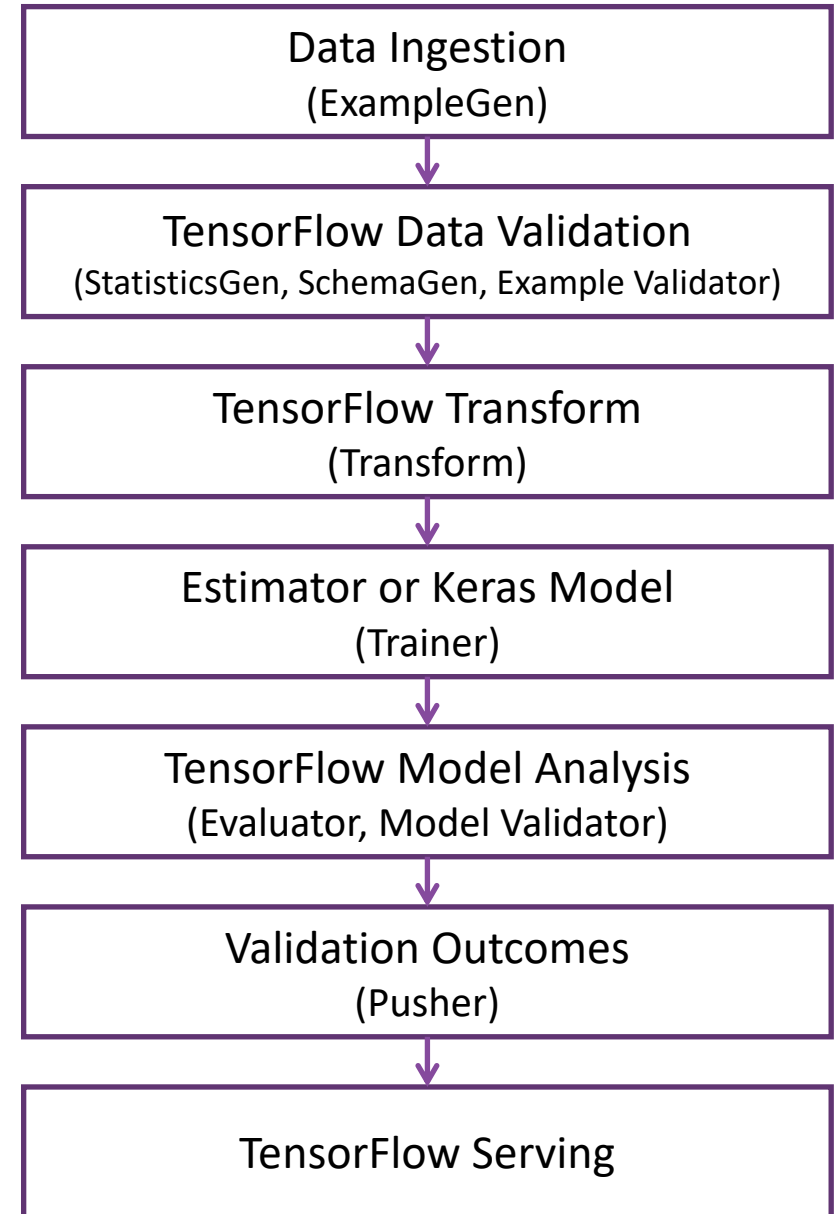
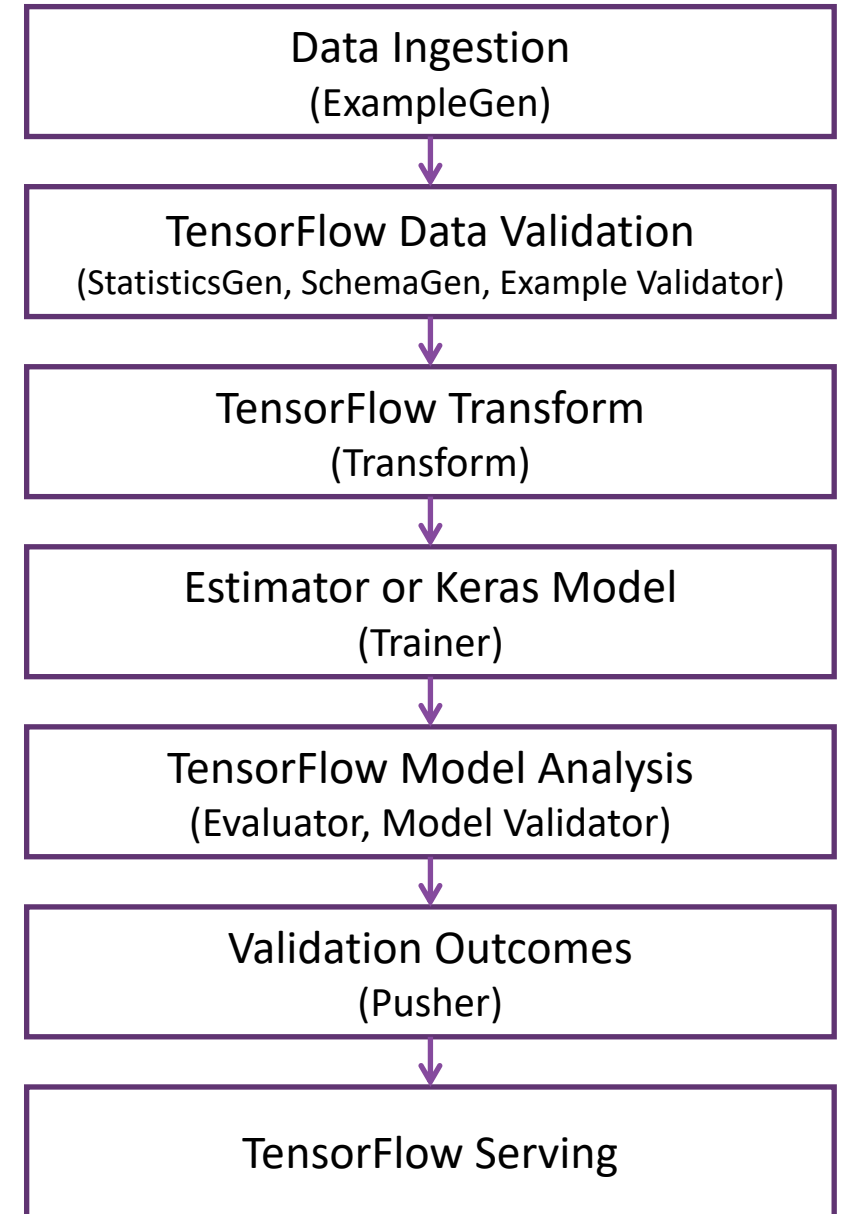


Image by <https://www.flickr.com/photos/36224933@N07>
<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/deed.en>



Interchangeable Parts and the ML Revolution

- TensorFlow Extended (TFX)
- TFX used internally by Google and recently open sourced
- Represents your pipeline to production as a sequence of components
- Building any one model is more work, but for large endeavors, TFX helps to keep you organized

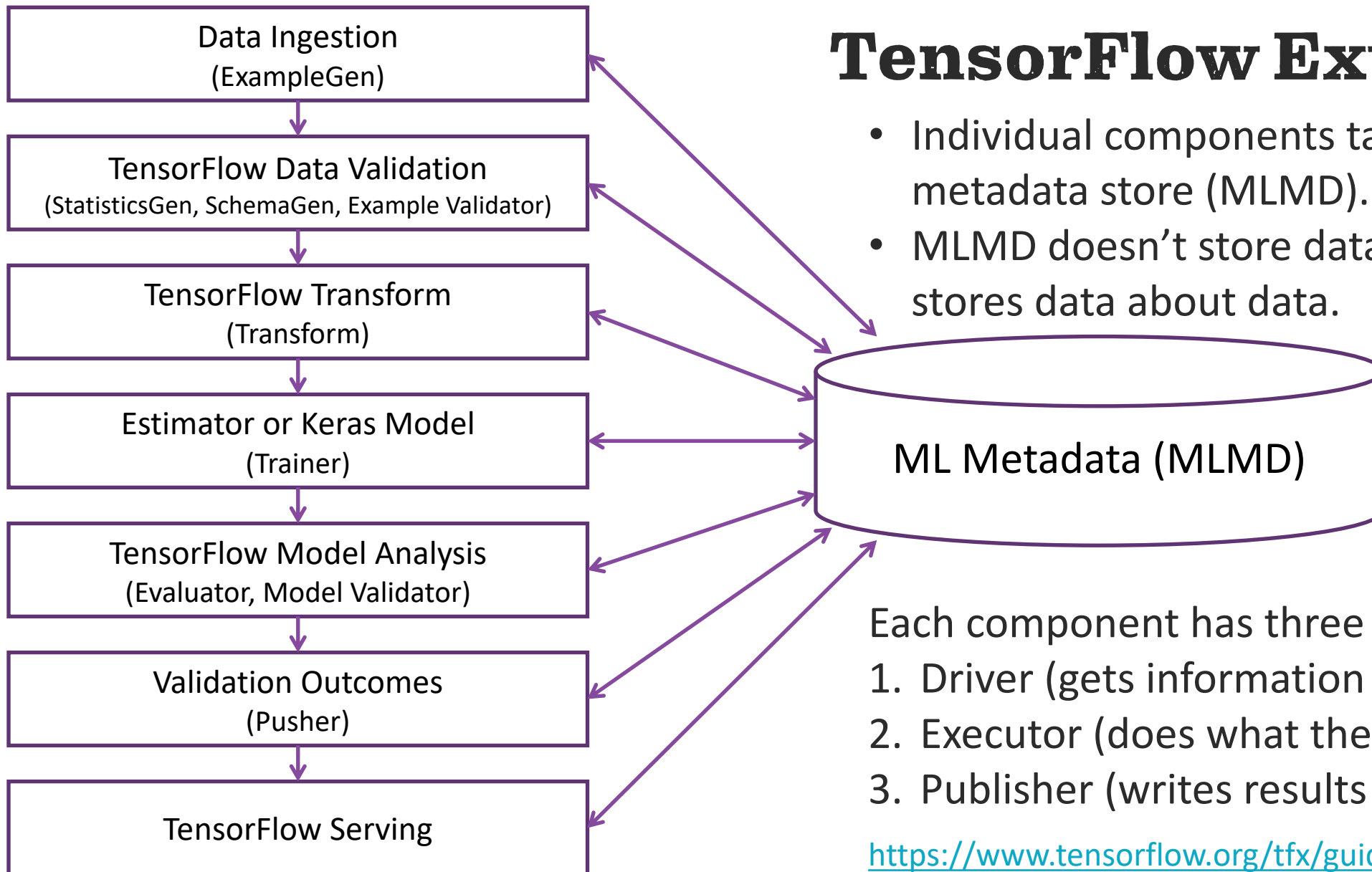


Outline

- Introduction to TensorFlow Extended (TFX)
- TensorFlow Extended Pipeline Components
- Running the Pipeline
- TensorFlow and TensorFlow Tools
- Alternatives to TensorFlow Extended
- Other Useful Tools
- Conclusion

TensorFlow Extended

- Individual components talk to the metadata store (MLMD).
- MLMD doesn't store data itself. It stores data about data.

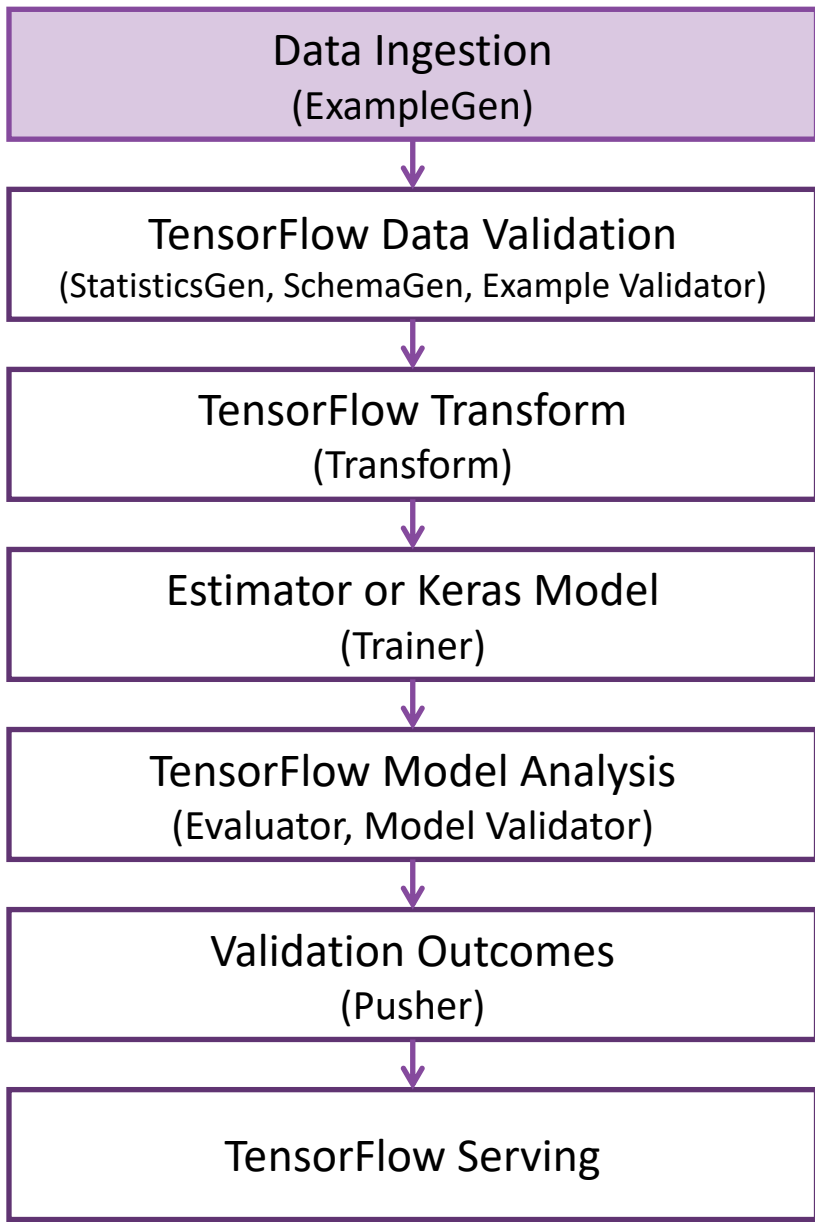


- Each component has three pieces
1. Driver (gets information from MLMD)
 2. Executor (does what the component does)
 3. Publisher (writes results to MLMD)

<https://www.tensorflow.org/tfx/guide>

<https://www.tensorflow.org/tfx/guide/mlmd>

Organized by library (components in parenthesis)

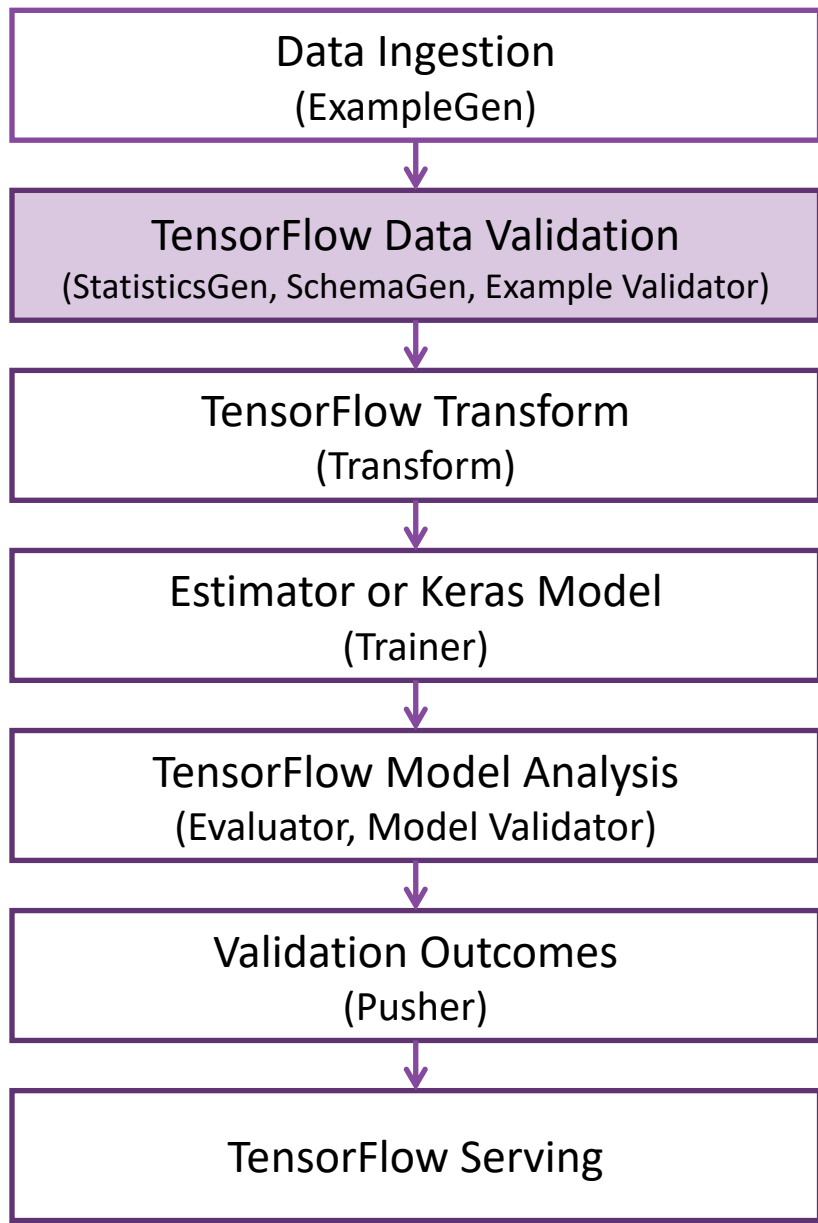


Data Ingestion: ExampleGen

- Pulls in your data and put it into binary format
- Also splits it into train and test
- Protocol Buffers
- `tf.Example` into a TFRecord file

https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/load_data/tfrecord

<https://www.tensorflow.org/tfx/guide/examplegen>



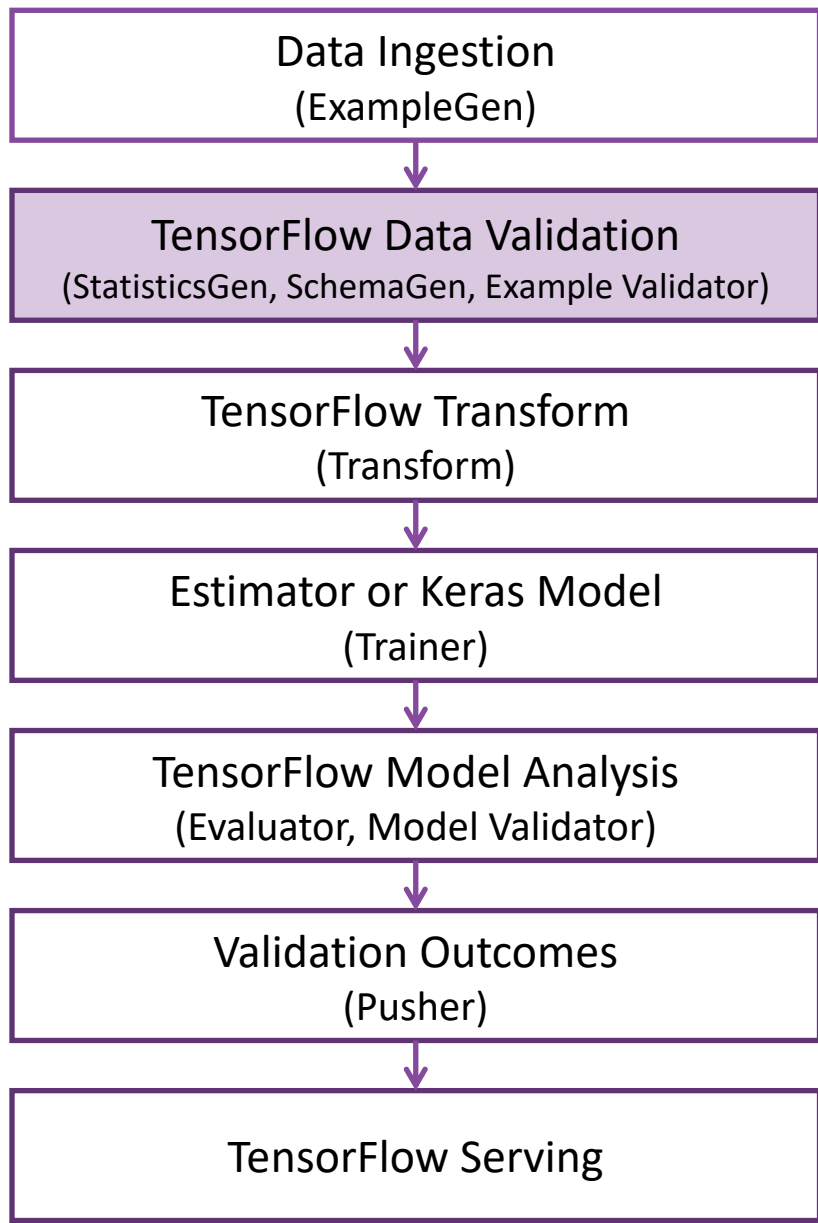
TensorFlow Data Validation: StatisticsGen, SchemaGen, Example Validator

Looks at your data and generates a schema, which you manually update.

It makes sure the data you pass in later during serving is still in the same format and hasn't drifted.

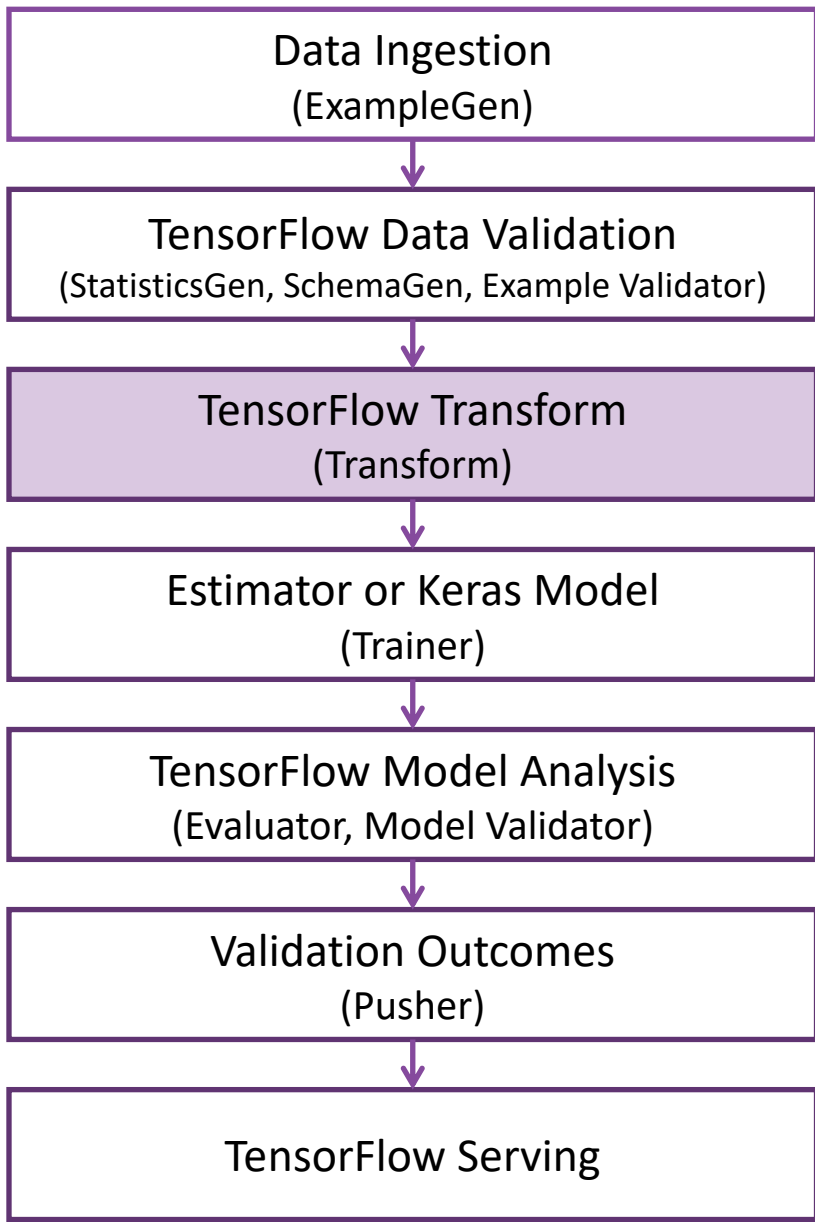
Also has a great way to visualize data, FACETS, we will see later.

<https://www.tensorflow.org/tfx/guide/tfdv>



Example Schema

	Type	Presence	Valency	Domain
Feature name				
'race'	STRING	required	single	'race'
'gender'	STRING	required	single	'gender'
'diabetes_comp'	INT	required	single	-
'metastatic_cancer'	INT	required	single	-
'perc_hs_grad'	FLOAT	required	single	-
'mh_30d_before_opioids'	INT	required	single	-
'recent_mme'	FLOAT	required	single	-
'drug_screen_gt90d_lt120mme'	INT	required	single	-
'weight_loss'	INT	required	single	-



TensorFlow Transform: Transform

Converts your data

- E.g., One-hot encoding, categorical with a vocab
- Part of TensorFlow graph, for better or worse
- Good for transformations that require looking at all values

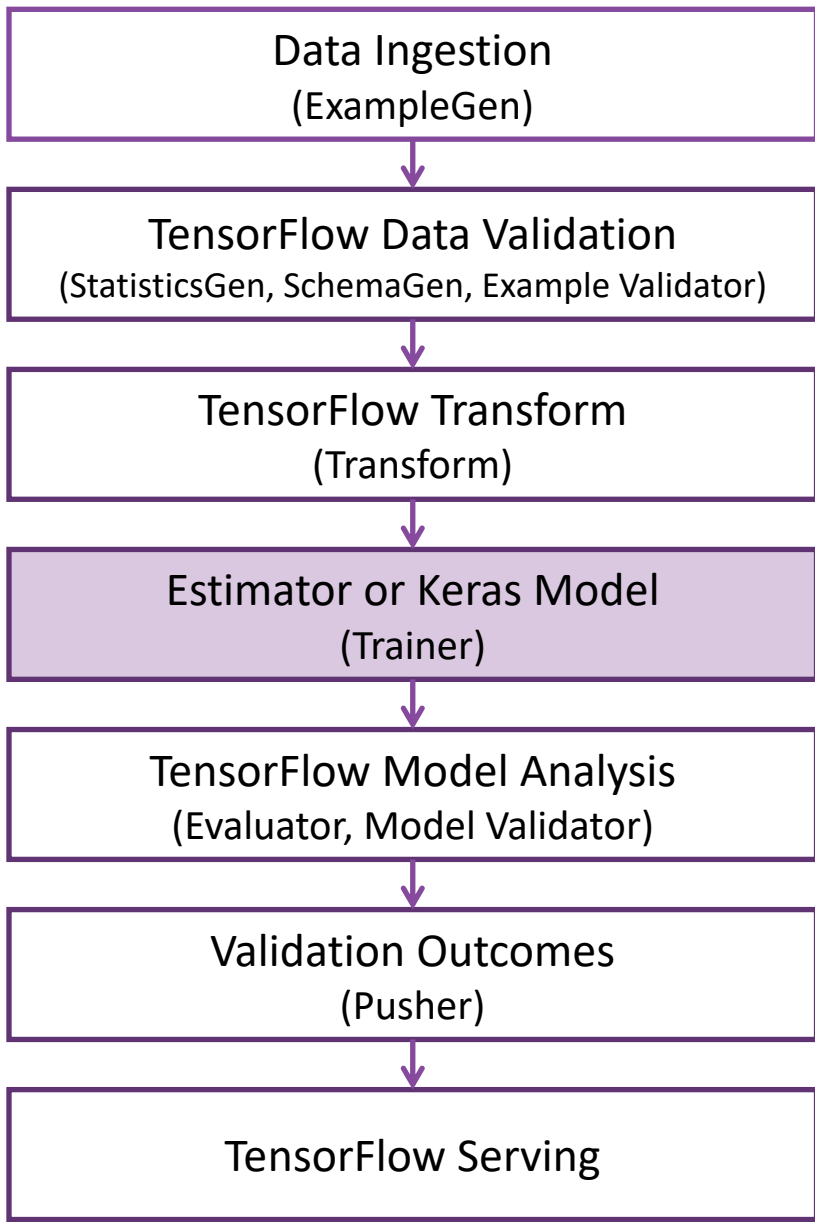
Example: `tft.scale_to_z_score`

subtracts mean and divides by standard deviation

Features come in many types, and TensorFlow Transform converts them into a format that can be ingested by a machine learning model.

Nice to have this explicit.

<https://www.tensorflow.org/tfx/guide/transform>

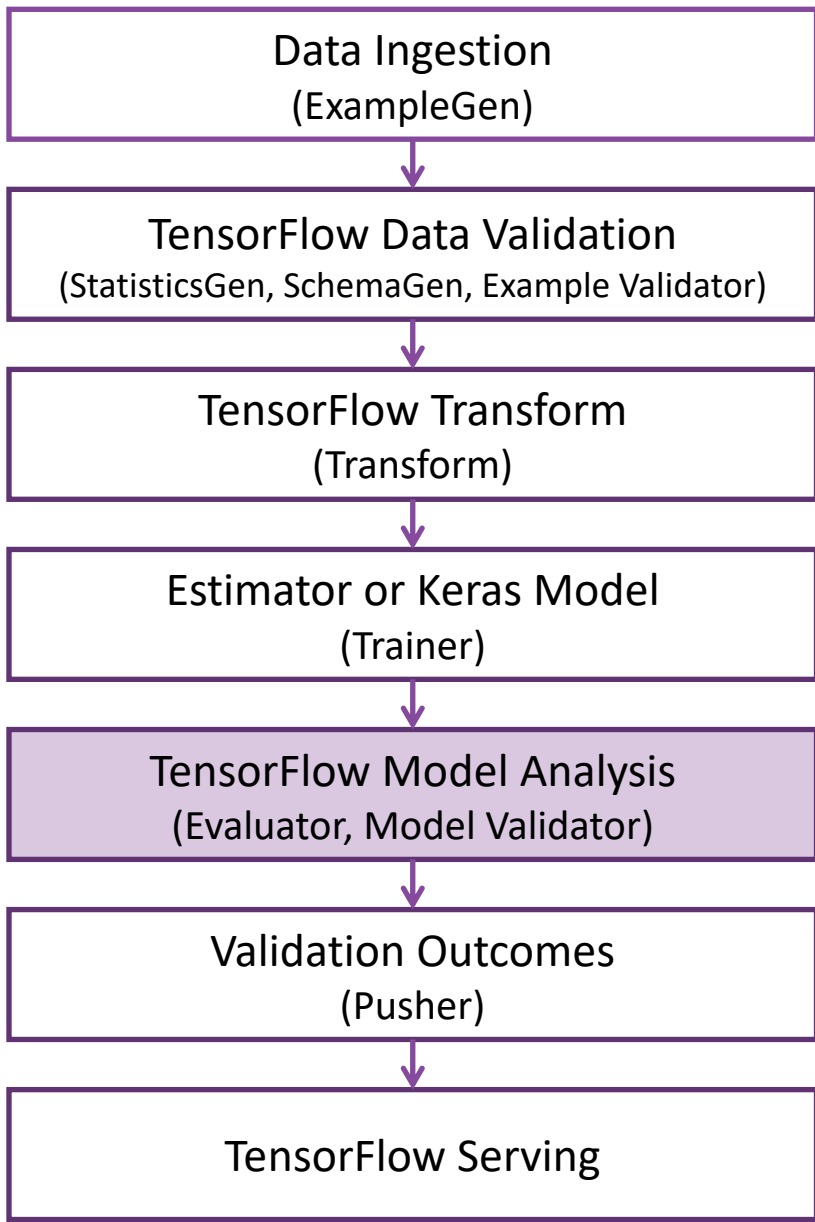


Estimator or Keras Model: Trainer

- Trains the model: Part we are all familiar with
- Except uses an Estimator
- Can use KERAS

```
tf.keras.estimator.model_to_estimator()
```

<https://www.tensorflow.org/tfx/guide/trainer>



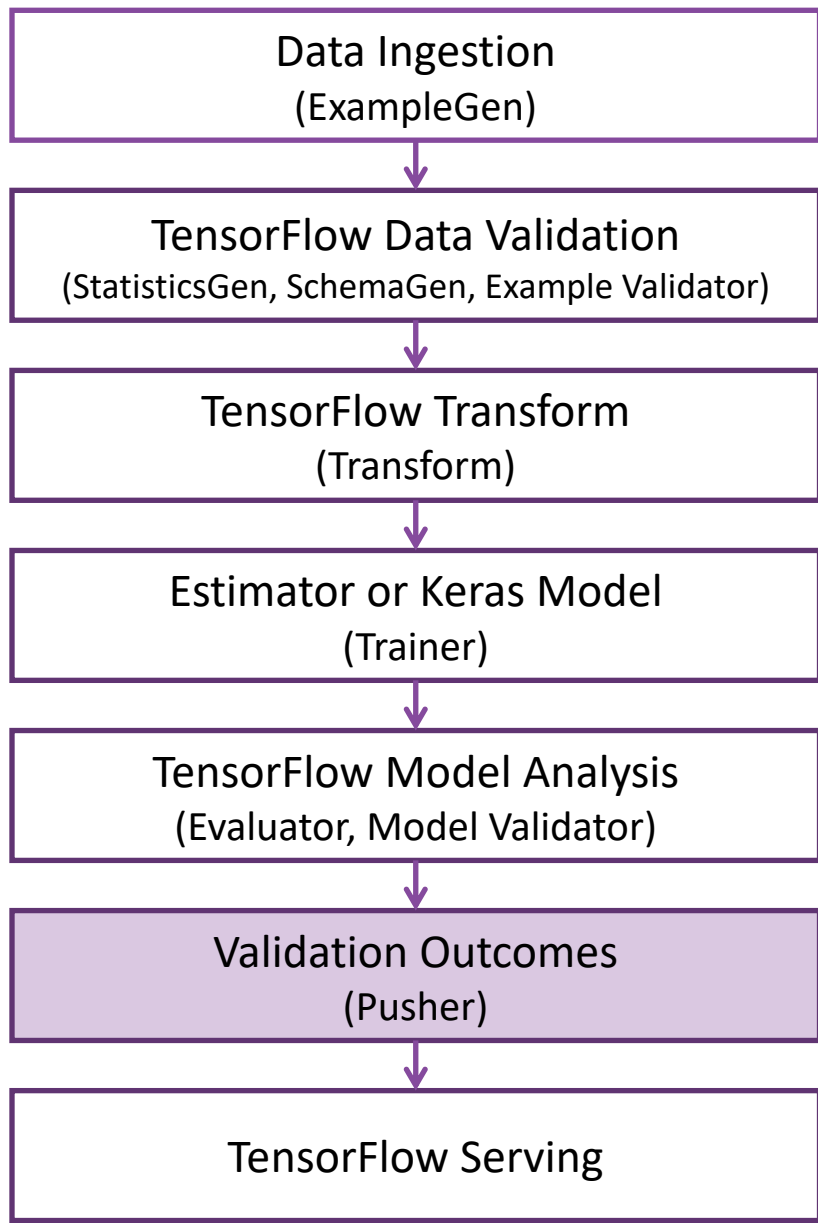
TensorFlow Model Analysis: Evaluator, Model Validator

Evaluator Component

- Evaluates the model.
- Uses TensorFlow Model Analysis (TFMA), which we will see shortly.
- <https://www.tensorflow.org/tfx/guide/evaluator>

Model Validator Component

- You set a baseline (such as the current serving model) and a metric (such as AUC)
- Marks in the metadata if the model passes the baseline.
- <https://www.tensorflow.org/tfx/guide/modelval>

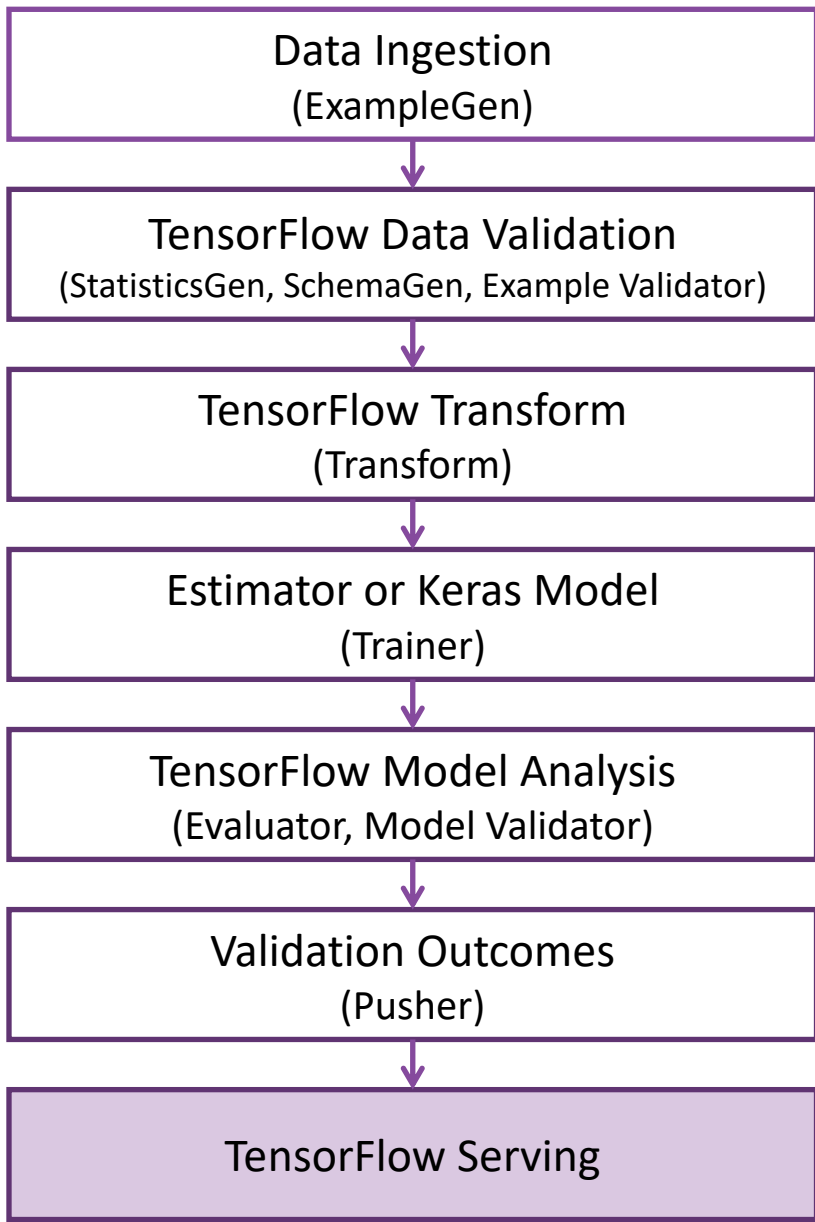


Validation Outcomes: Pusher

- Pushes the model to Serving if it is validated
- I.e., if your new model is better than the existing model, push it to the model server.

For a deeper understanding, see Ice-T's 1988 hit song, "I'm Your Pusher"

<https://www.tensorflow.org/tfx/guide/pusher>



TensorFlow Serving

- Uses the model to perform inference
- Called via gRPC APIs or RESTFUL APIs
- Easy to get running with Docker
- You can call a particular version of a model
- Takes care of batching

<https://www.tensorflow.org/tfx/guide/serving>

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Metadata Store

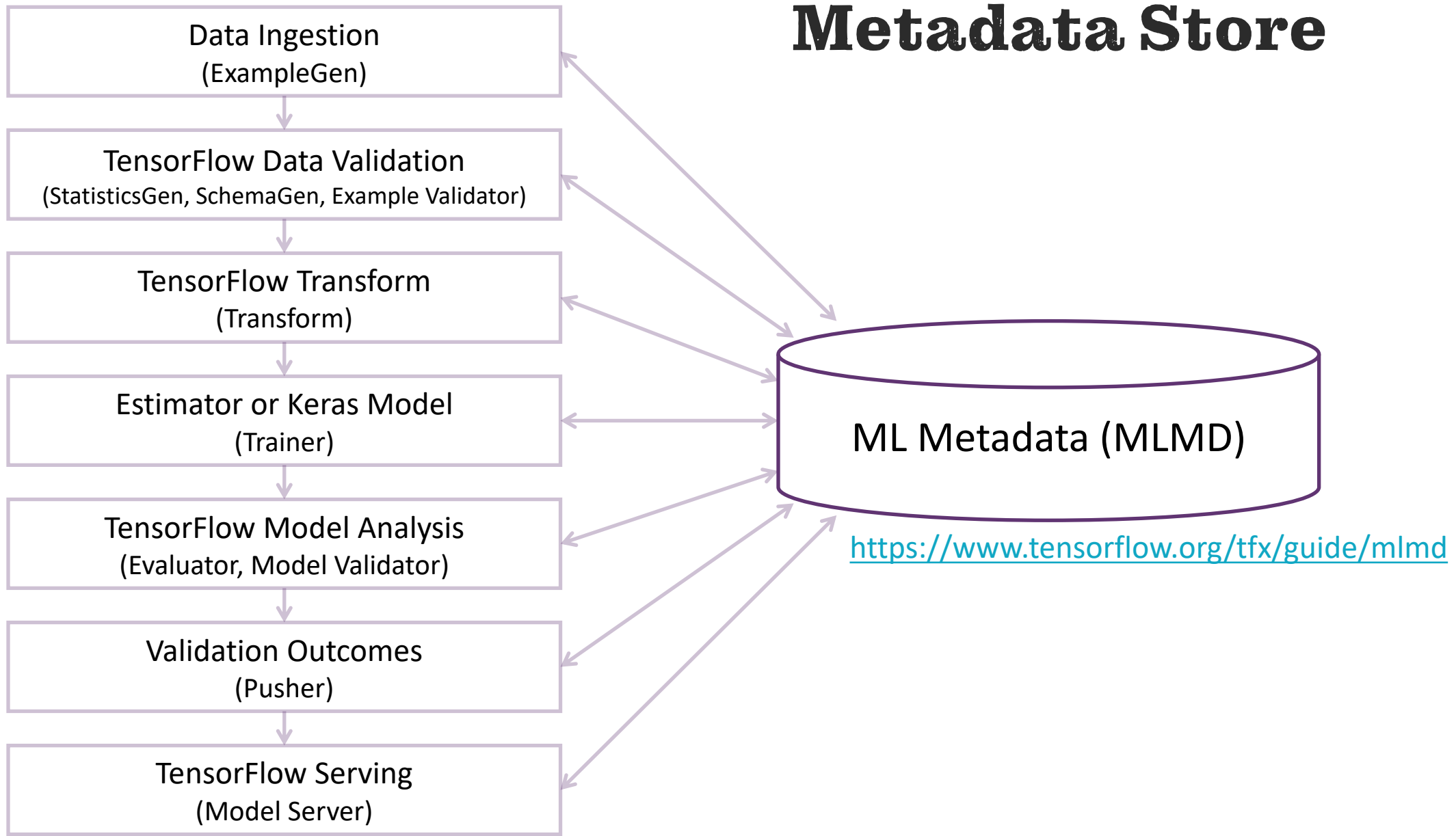


Table:



	id	type_id	uri
	Filter	Filter	Filter
1	1	1	/home/jmugan/data/otf/tfx/data_rx_od_chronic
2	2	3	/home/jmugan/airflow/tfx/pipelines/otf_...od_chronic/CsvExampleGen/examples/1/train/
3	3	3	/home/jmugan/airflow/tfx/pipelines/otf_...od_chronic/CsvExampleGen/examples/1/eval/
4	4	5	/home/jmugan/airflow/tfx/pipelines/otf_...od_chronic/StatisticsGen/output/2/train/
5	5	5	/home/jmugan/airflow/tfx/pipelines/otf_...od_chronic/StatisticsGen/output/2/eval/
6	6	7	/home/jmugan/airflow/tfx/pipelines/otf_...od_chronic/SchemaGen/output/3/
7	7	10	/home/jmugan/airflow/tfx/pipelines/otf_...od_chronic/ExampleValidator/output/5/
8	8	11	/home/jmugan/airflow/tfx/pipelines/otf_...od_chronic/Transform/transform_output/6/
9	9	3	/home/jmugan/airflow/tfx/pipelines/otf_...od_chronic/Transform/transformed_examples/6/train/
10	10	3	/home/jmugan/airflow/tfx/pipelines/otf_...od_chronic/Transform/transformed_examples/6/eval/
11	11	13	/home/jmugan/airflow/tfx/pipelines/otf_...od_chronic/Trainer/output/7/
12	12	15	/home/jmugan/airflow/tfx/pipelines/otf_...od_chronic/ModelValidator/blessing/8/
13	13	16	/home/jmugan/airflow/tfx/pipelines/otf_...od_chronic/ModelValidator/results/8/
14	14	18	/home/jmugan/airflow/tfx/pipelines/otf_...od_chronic/Evaluator/output/9/
15	15	20	/home/jmugan/airflow/tfx/pipelines/otf_...od_chronic/Pusher/model_push/10/

Looking at the table **Artifact** using the DB Browser for SQLite

Table:

Type



	id	name	is_artifact_type	input_type	output_type
	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter
1	1	ExternalPath	1	NULL	NULL
2	2	CsvExampleGen	0	NULL	NULL
3	3	ExamplesPath	1	NULL	NULL
4	4	StatisticsGen	0	NULL	NULL
5	5	ExampleStatisticsPath	1	NULL	NULL
6	6	SchemaGen	0	NULL	NULL
7	7	SchemaPath	1	NULL	NULL
8	8	Transform	0	NULL	NULL
9	9	ExampleValidator	0	NULL	NULL
10	10	ExampleValidationPath	1	NULL	NULL
11	11	TransformPath	1	NULL	NULL
12	12	Trainer	0	NULL	NULL
13	13	ModelExportPath	1	NULL	NULL
14	14	ModelValidator	0	NULL	NULL
15	15	ModelBlessingPath	1	NULL	NULL
16	16	ModelValidationPath	1	NULL	NULL
17	17	Evaluator	0	NULL	NULL
18	18	ModelEvalPath	1	NULL	NULL
19	19	Pusher	0	NULL	NULL
20	20	ModelPushPath	1	NULL	NULL

The Types of Artifacts

The type_id field from the previous slide maps here

Table:



ArtifactProperty



	artifact_id	name	is_custom_property	int_value	double_value	string_value
	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter
1	1	type_name	0	NULL	NULL	ExternalPath
2	1	split	0	NULL	NULL	
3	1	state	0	NULL	NULL	published
4	1	span	0	1	NULL	NULL
5	2	type_name	0	NULL	NULL	ExamplesPath
6	2	split	0	NULL	NULL	train
7	2	state	0	NULL	NULL	published
8	2	span	0	1	NULL	NULL
9	3	split	0	NULL	NULL	eval
10	3	state	0	NULL	NULL	published
11	3	span	0	1	NULL	NULL
12	3	type_name	0	NULL	NULL	ExamplesPath
13	4	split	0	NULL	NULL	train

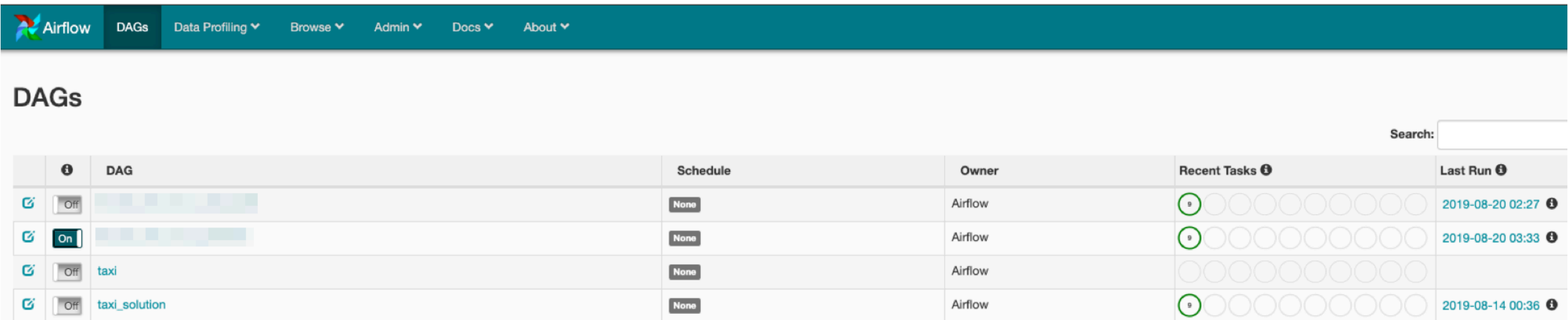
You can see the properties of the artifacts in the ArtifactProperty table

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Pipeline Management with Apache Airflow

Allows you to trigger and keep track of pipelines.



The screenshot shows the Apache Airflow web interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Airflow logo and menu items: DAGs, Data Profiling, Browse, Admin, Docs, and About. Below the navigation bar, the page title is "DAGs". On the right side, there is a search box labeled "Search:". The main content is a table listing DAGs with columns for DAG name, Schedule, Owner, Recent Tasks, and Last Run.

	ⓘ	DAG	Schedule	Owner	Recent Tasks ⓘ	Last Run ⓘ
	Off	[redacted]	None	Airflow	9 [progress indicator]	2019-08-20 02:27 ⓘ
	On	[redacted]	None	Airflow	9 [progress indicator]	2019-08-20 03:33 ⓘ
	Off	taxi	None	Airflow	[progress indicator]	
	Off	taxi_solution	None	Airflow	9 [progress indicator]	2019-08-14 00:36 ⓘ

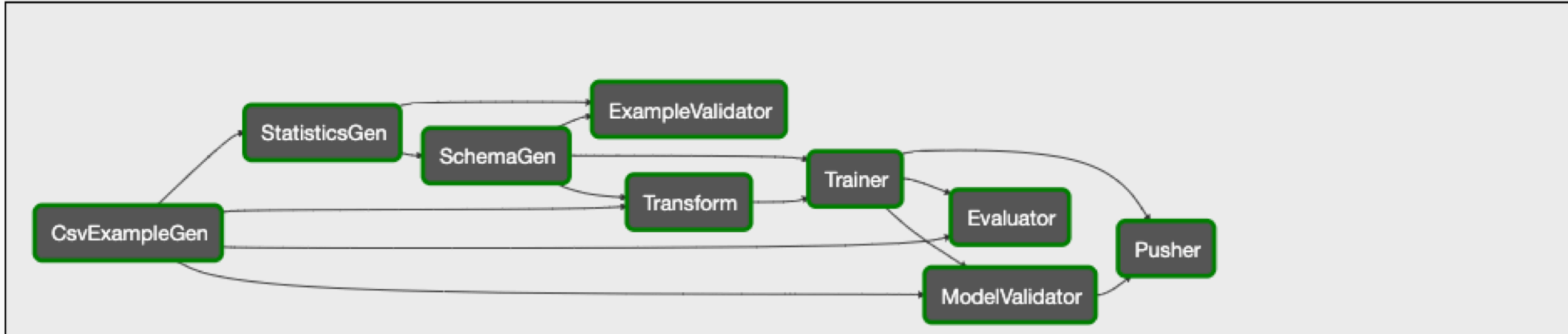
Pipeline Management with Apache Airflow

Off DAG:

Graph View | Tree View | Task Duration | Task Tries | Landing Times | Gantt | Details | Code | Trigger DAG | Refresh

success Base date: 2019-08-20 02:27:37 | Number of runs: 25 | Run: manual__2019-08-20T02:27:36.045340+00:00 | Layout: Left->Right | Go

Component



Pipeline Management with Apache Airflow

On DAG: otf_overdose

Graph View Tree View Task Duration Task Tries Landing Times Gantt Details Code Trigger DAG Refresh Delete

success Base date: 2019-08-14 00:47:06 Number of runs: 25 Run: manual__2019-08-14T00:47:05.168108+00:00 Layout: Left->Right Go

Component

Task_id: StatisticsGen
Run: 2019-08-14T00:47:05.168108+00:00
Operator: Component
Started: 2019-08-14T03:34:37.941868+00:00
Ended: 2019-08-14T04:59:47.884138+00:00
Duration: 5109.94227
State: success

CsvExampleGen StatisticsGen SchemaGen ExampleValidator

- You can also use Kubeflow https://github.com/tensorflow/tfx/blob/master/tfx/examples/chicago_taxi_pipeline/taxi_pipeline_kubeflow_gcp.py
- And Apache Beam https://github.com/tensorflow/tfx/blob/master/tfx/examples/chicago_taxi_pipeline/taxi_pipeline_beam.py

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TensorFlow 2.0

- Don't have to define the graph separately
 - More like PyTorch
- There are two ways you can do computation:
 - **Eager**: like PyTorch, just compute
 - **tf.function**: You decorate a function and call it

TensorFlow 1.x session

```
import tensorflow as tf

x = tf.Variable(13)
y = tf.placeholder(tf.int32)

bob = tf.cond(y > 55,
              lambda: tf.add(y, 3),
              lambda: tf.subtract(y,4))

z = x + bob
init = tf.global_variables_initializer()

with tf.Session() as sess:
    sess.run(init)
    z_out = sess.run(z, {y:24})

print(z_out)
```

output 33

TensorFlow 2.x function

```
import tensorflow as tf

x = tf.Variable(13)

@tf.function
def bob(y) -> tf.Variable:
    print(tf.executing_eagerly())
    if y > 55:
        return y + 3
    else:
        return y - 4

z = x + bob(24)
print(z.numpy())
```

output False
33

Still get performance of Session
<https://www.tensorflow.org/guide/function>

TensorFlow 2.x eager

```
import tensorflow as tf

x = tf.Variable(13)

def bob(y) -> tf.Variable:
    print(tf.executing_eagerly())
    if y > 55:
        return y + 3
    else:
        return y - 4

z = x + bob(24)
print(z.numpy())
```

output True
33

Debug like a civilized person
<https://www.tensorflow.org/guide/eager>

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Data

- `tf.train.Example` is `tf.train.Feature` protobuf message, where each value has a name and a type (`tf.train.BytesList`, `tf.train.FloatList`, `tf.train.Int64List`)
- `TfRecord` is a format for storing sequences of binary records, each record is `tf.train.Example`
- `tf.data.Dataset` can take in `TfRecord` and create an iterator for batching
- `tf.parse_example` unpacks `tf.Example` into standard tensors.

https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/load_data/tf_records

Features

- `tf.feature_column`, where you further specify what it is, such as one-hot, vocabulary, and embeddings and such.

`tf.train.Example` specifies what it is for storage, and `tf.feature_column` is for the input to a model.

https://www.tensorflow.org/guide/feature_columns

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To build a model you need

- format of model input
 - `tf.feature_column`
- model architecture and hyperparameters
 - `tf.estimator`
 - (or KERAS with `tf.keras.estimator.model_to_estimator`)
- function to deliver training data
 - `tf.estimator.TrainSpec` from `tf.data`
- function to deliver eval data
 - `tf.estimator.EvalSpec` from `tf.data`
- function to deliver serving data
 - `tf.estimator.FinalExporter`

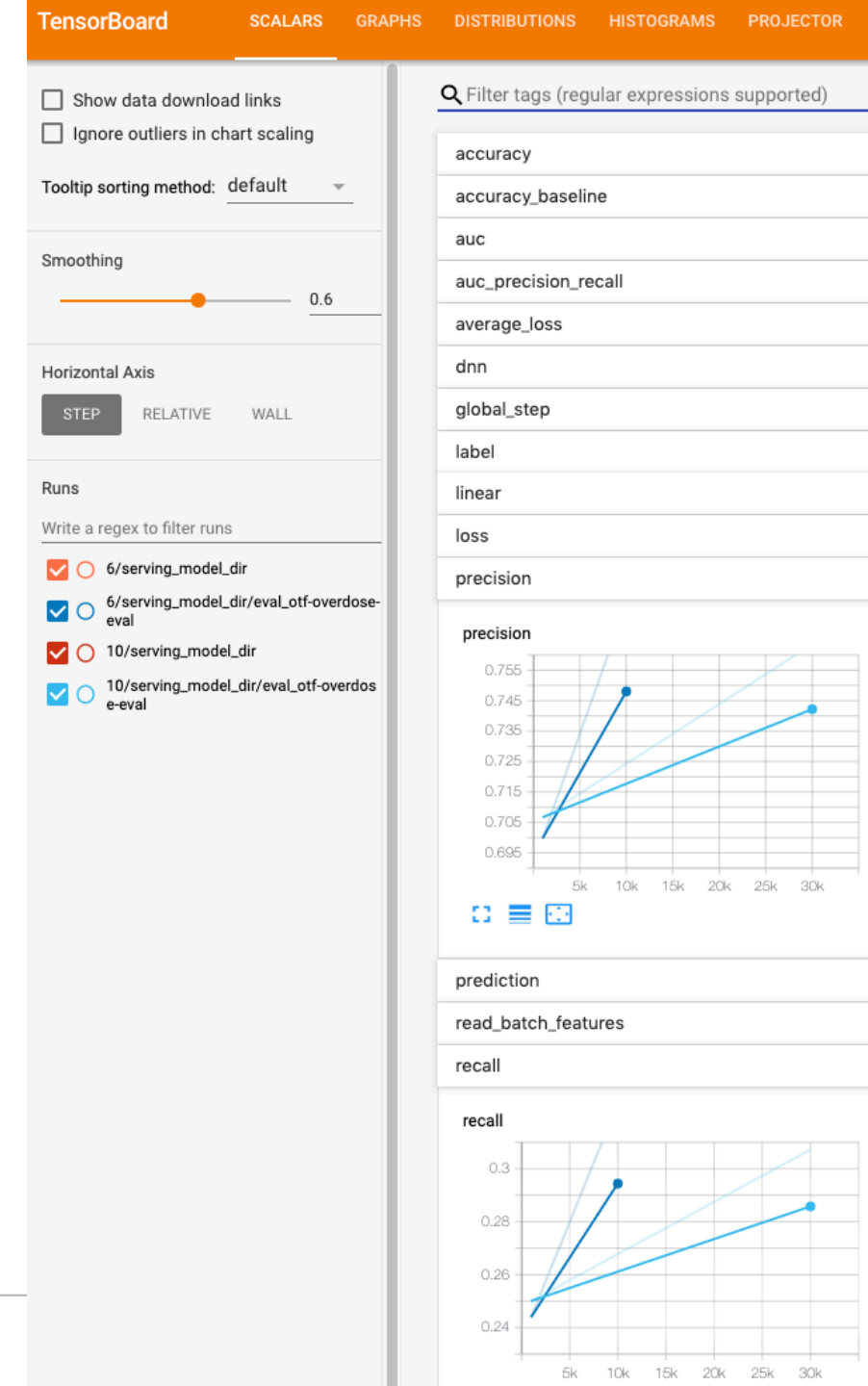
TensorFlow Estimator

- Estimator is a wrapper for regular TensorFlow that automatically scales to multiple machines and automatically outputs results to TensorBoard

Shout out to model explainability using estimator using boosted trees

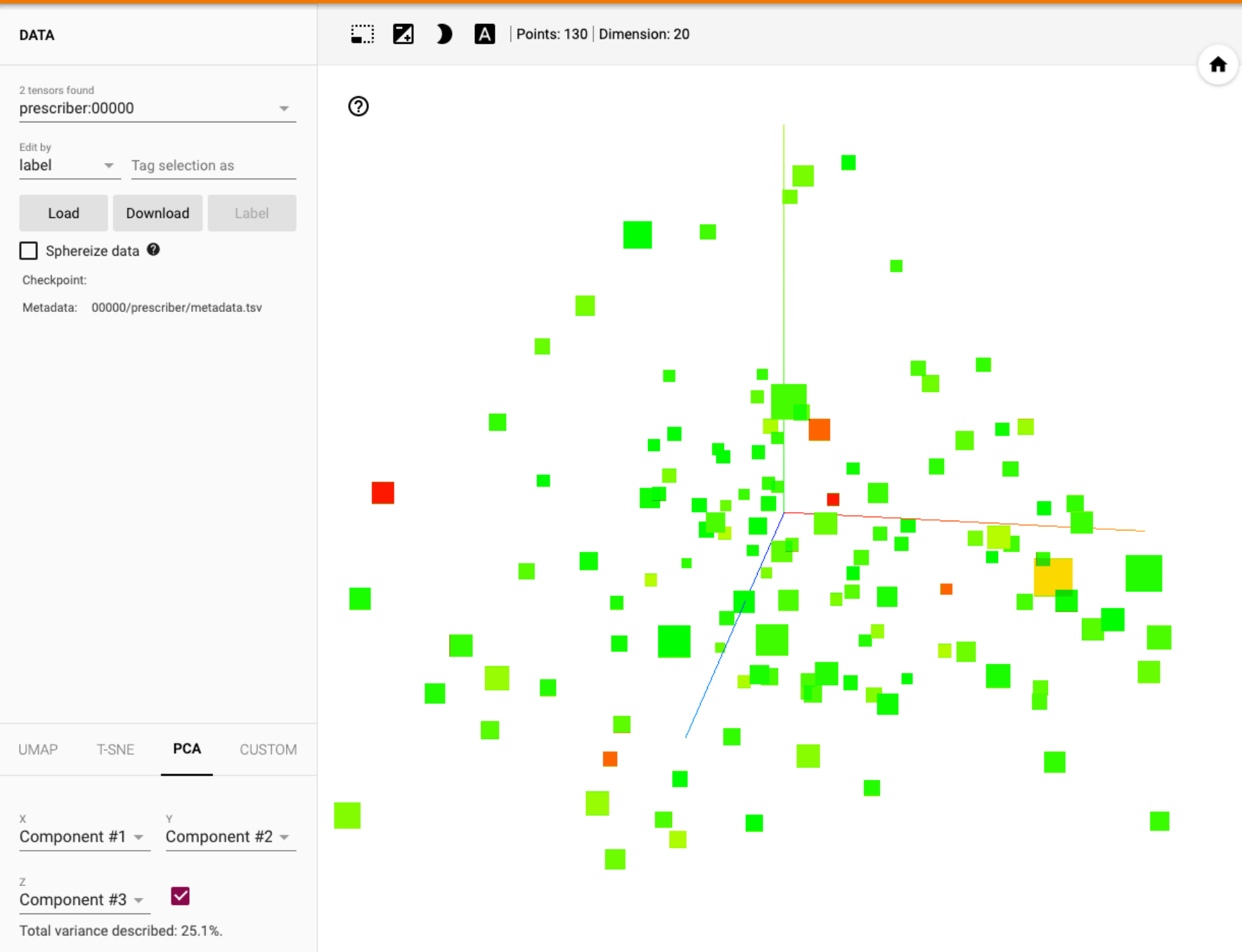
https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/estimator/boosted_trees_model_understanding

https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/estimator/boosted_trees



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TensorBoard

Plotting of prescribers
Red has more overdose
Green has fewer

3D plots not that useful,
but they look cool

You can even use TensorBoard
from PyTorch

<https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/tensorboard.html>

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TensorFlow Data Validation (TFDV)

- We need to understand our data as well as possible.
- TFDV provides tools that make that less difficult.
- Helps to identify bugs in the data by showing you pictures that don't look right.
- https://www.tensorflow.org/tfx/data_validation/get_started


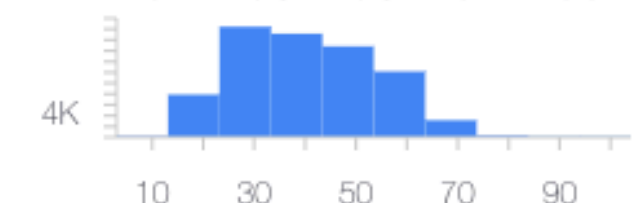


Sort by

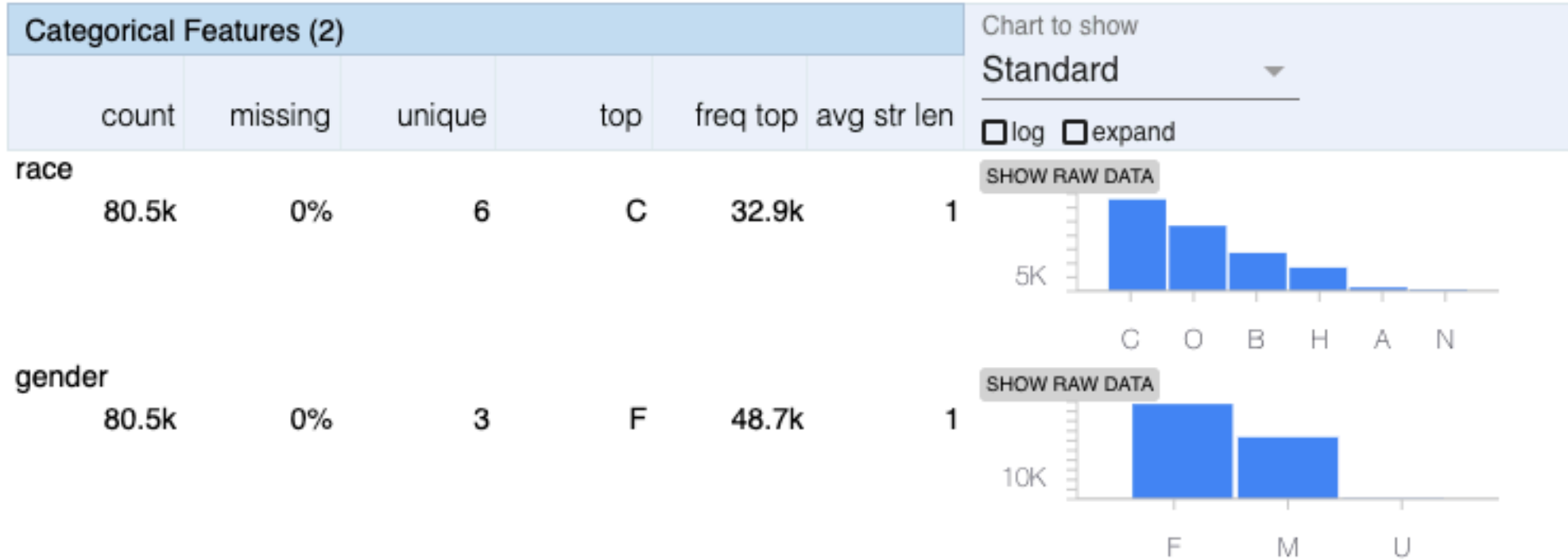
Feature order

Reverse order

Feature search (regex enabled)

Features: int(70) float(12) string(2)

Numeric Features (82)								Chart to show
count	missing	mean	std dev	zeros	min	median	max	Standard
not_weaned								<input type="checkbox"/> log <input type="checkbox"/> expand
80.5k	0%	0.95	0.22	4.88%	0	1	1	
age								
80.5k	0%	40.51	13.62	0%	3	39	104	
rapid_dose_escalation								
80.5k	0%	0.03	0.17	96.87%	0	0	1	
osteoporosis								
80.5k	0%	0.01	0.09	99.22%	0	0	1	



Sort by

Non-uniformity

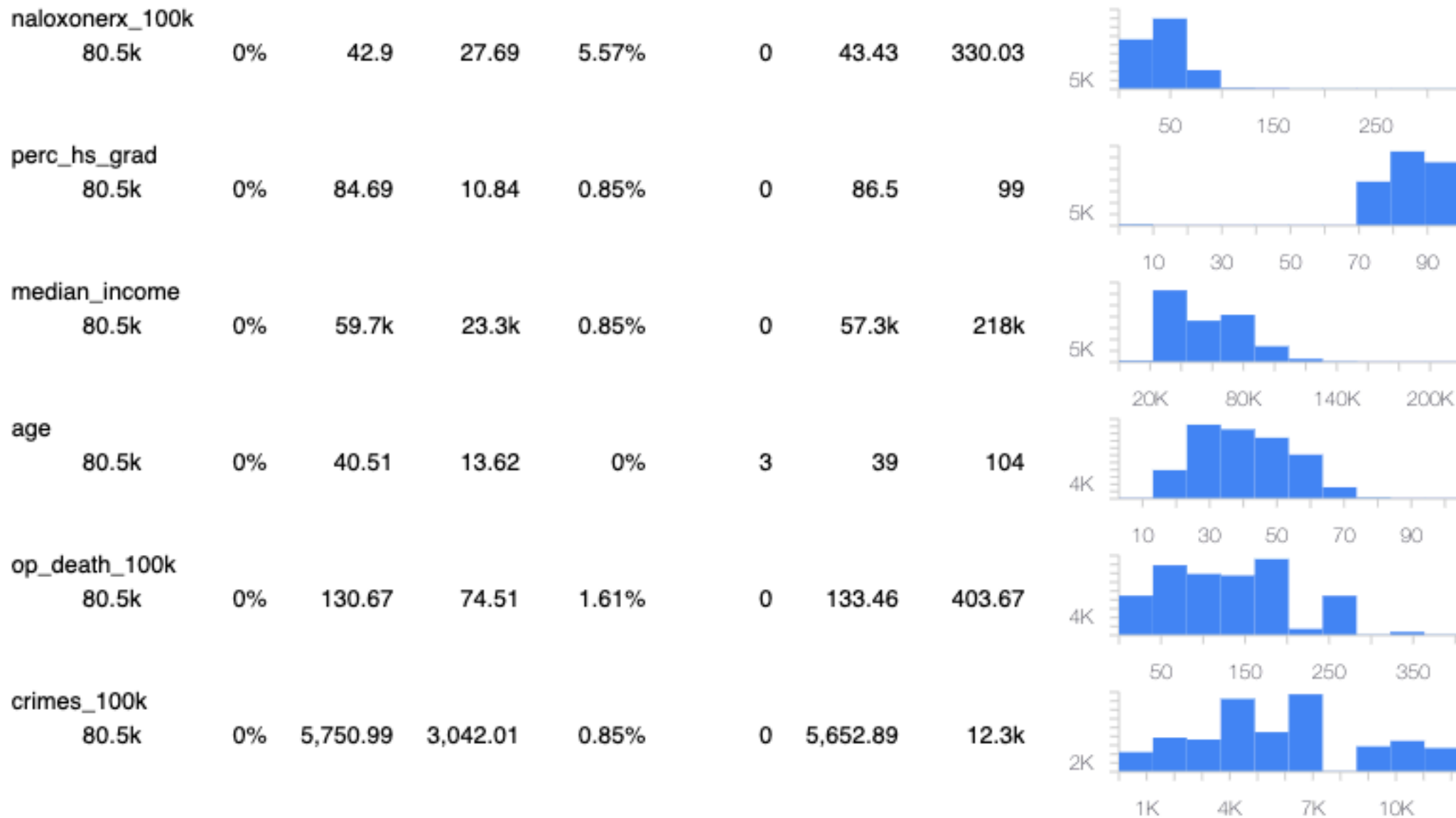
Reverse order

Feature search (regex enabled)

Features: int(70) float(12) string(2)

Numeric Features (82)								Chart to show
count	missing	mean	std dev	zeros	min	median	max	Standard
add_screen_gt90d_gt120mme	80.5k	0%	0	0	100%	0	0	0
adi_quartile	80.5k	0%	0	0	100%	0	0	0
add_screen_gt90d_90mme	80.5k	0%	0	0	100%	0	0	0
drug_screen_gt90d_gt120mme	80.5k	0%	0	0	100%	0	0	0
maoi_overlap	80.5k	0%	0	0.01	100%	0	0	1
metastatic_cancer	80.5k	0%	0	0.02	99.98%	0	0	1
drug_screen_gt90d_lt120mme	80.5k	0%	0	0.01	100%	0	0	1
lymphoma	80.5k	0%	0	0	100%	0	0	1
ad_recent_mme_variability								

By sorting by non-uniformity, we can debug features.



In general, we can make sure the distributions are what we would expect.

Outline

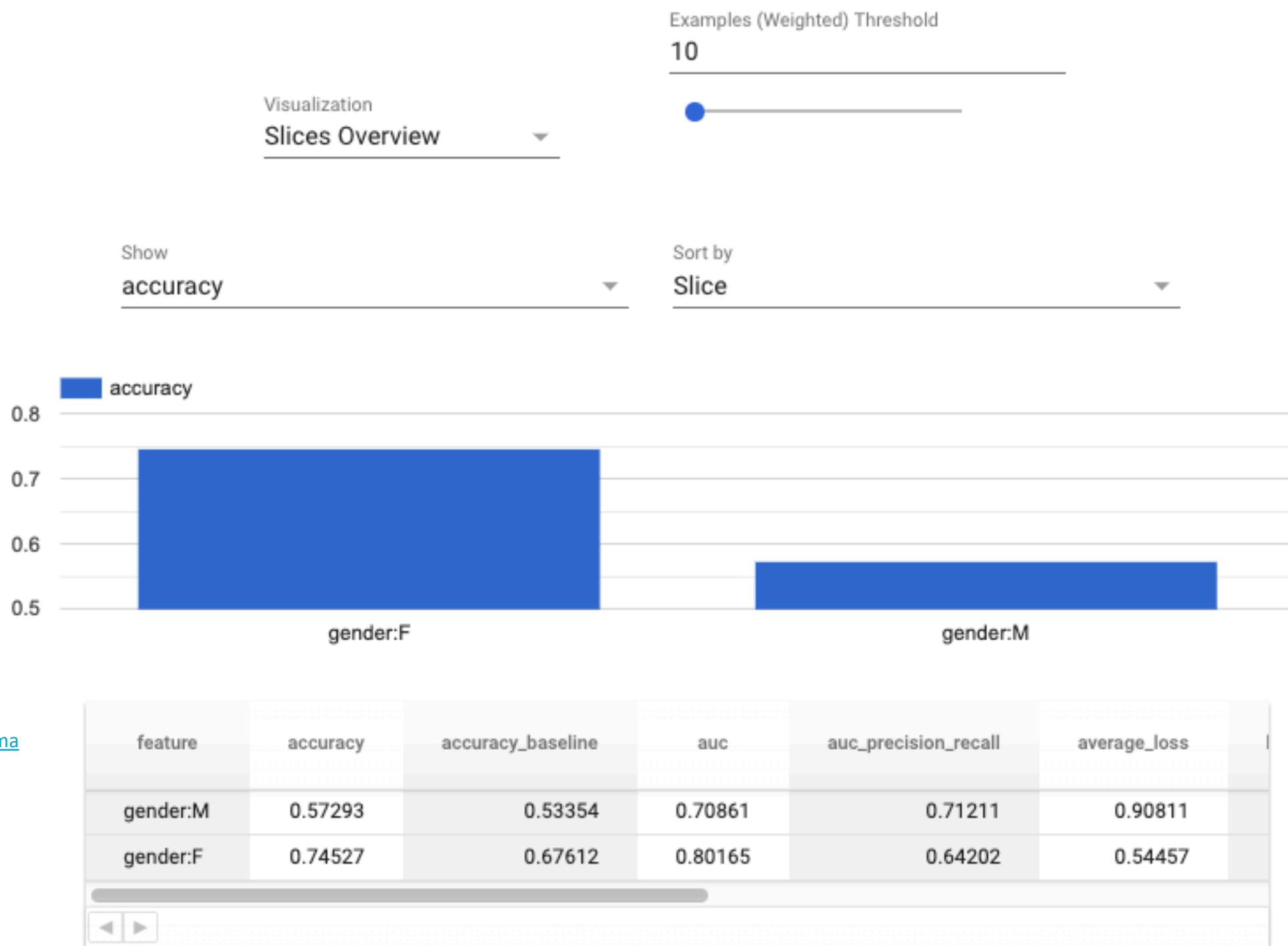
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TensorFlow Model Analysis (TFMA)

We can see how well our model does by each slice.

We see that this model does much better for females than males.

<https://www.tensorflow.org/tfx/guide/tfma>



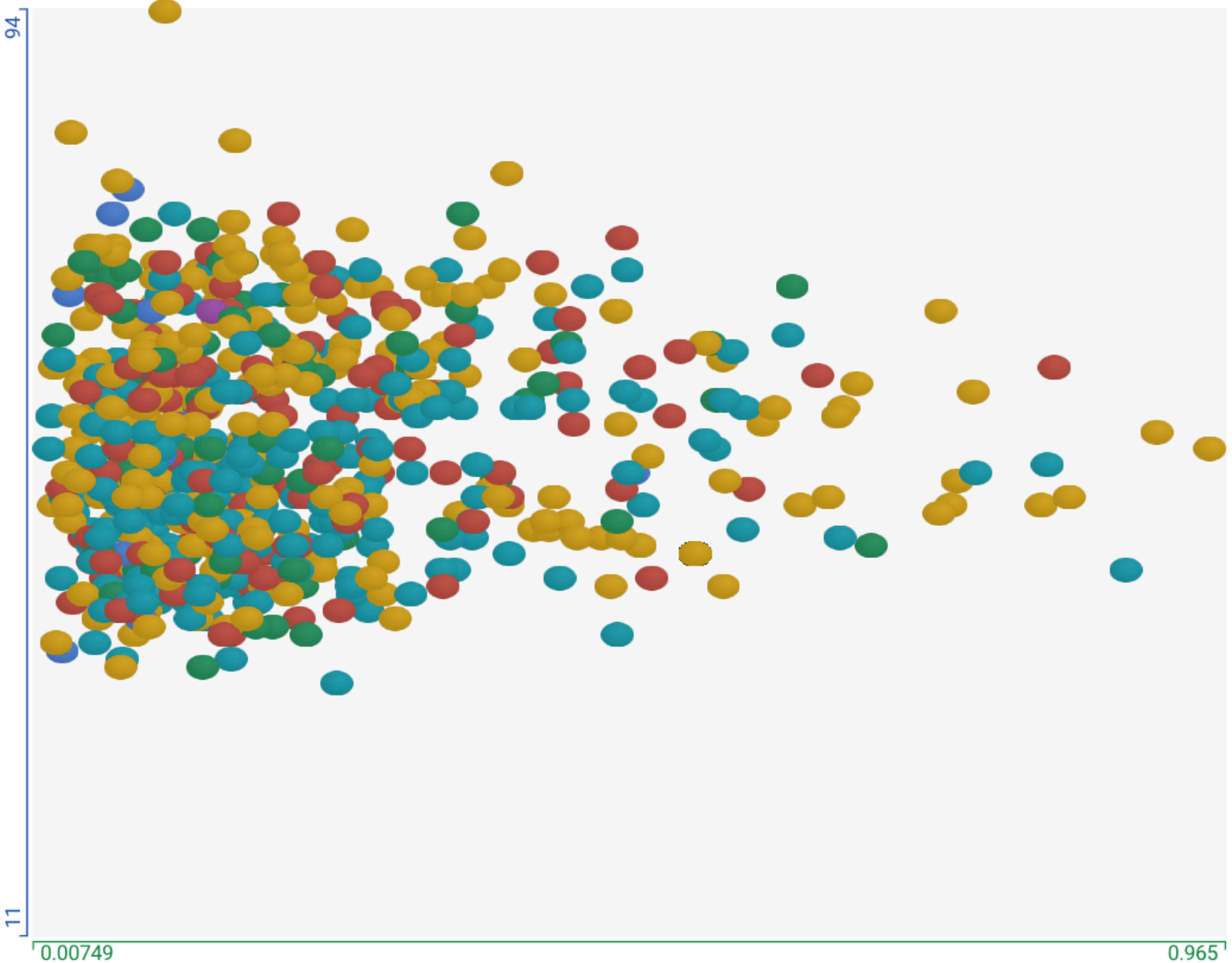
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What-IF Tool

- The What-If Tool applies a model from TensorFlow Serving to any data you give it.
 - <https://pair-code.github.io/what-if-tool/index.html>
- Change a record and see what the model does
- Find the most similar record with a different classification
- Can be used for fairness. Adjust the model so it is equally likely to predict “yes” for each group
 - <https://www.coursera.org/lecture/machine-learning-business-professionals/activity-applying-fairness-concerns-with-the-what-if-tool-review-0mYda>

Binning | X-Axis (none) | Binning | Y-Axis (none) | Color By race | Label By (default) | Scatter | X-Axis Inference score | Scatter | Y-Axis age



Looking at the data by race, age, and inference score

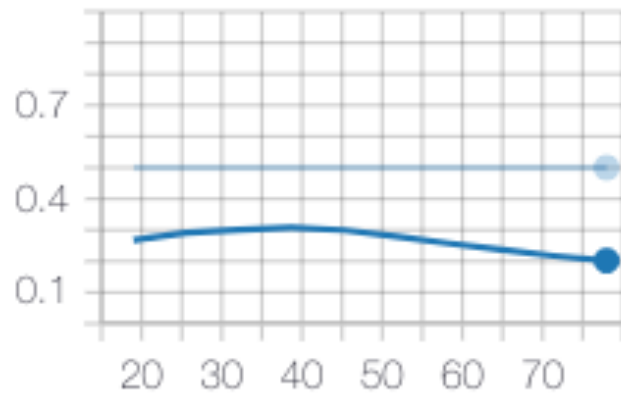
← Partial Dependence Plots ⓘ

add_screen_gt90d_90mme

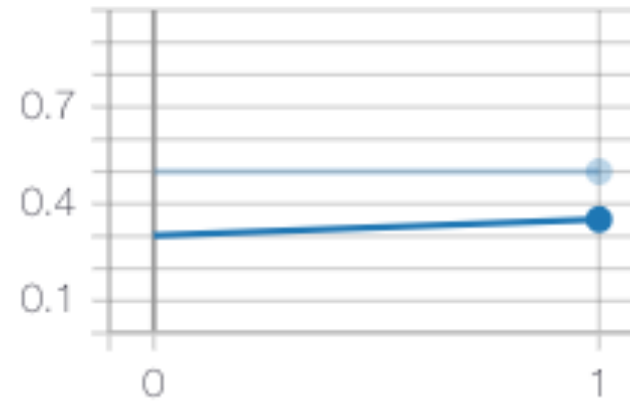
add_screen_gt90d_gt120mme

adi_quartile

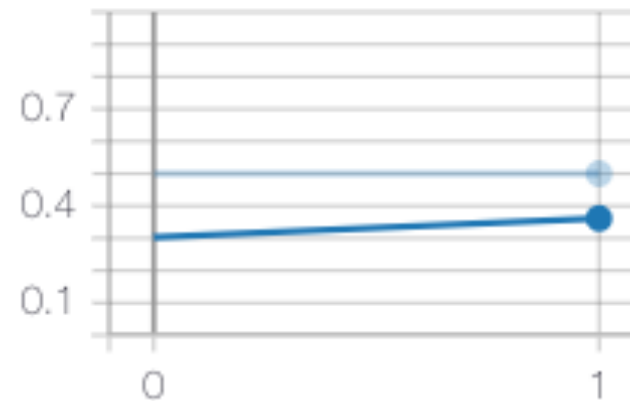
age



hepc

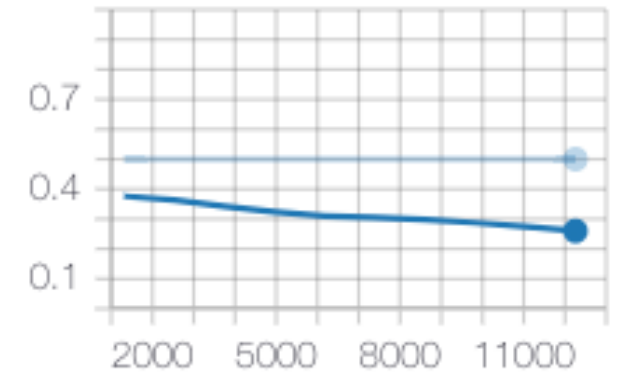


hiv

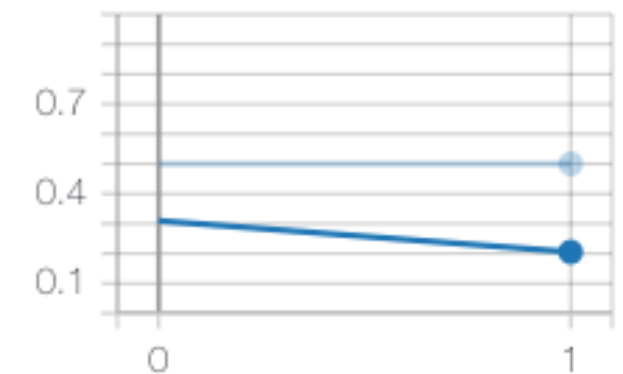


What-If Tool showing the the probability of overdose for individual features.

crimes_100k



obesity



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Alternatives (kind of)

They all do something a little different, with pieces straddling different sides of the data science/production divide

- MLflow <https://mlflow.org/docs/latest/index.html>
- Netflix Metaflow <https://github.com/Netflix/metaflow>
- Sacred <https://github.com/IDSIA/sacred>
- Dataiku DSS <https://www.dataiku.com/product/>
- Polyaxon <https://polyaxon.com/>
- Facebook Ax <https://www.ax.dev/>

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Streamlit Dashboard

```
# streamlit run jwm_streamlit.py
import streamlit as st
import numpy
import pandas

st.title('Not my circus, not my monkeys')
st.write('frightened cats prefer a little alcohol in their milk')
st.markdown('## Free bratwurst!')

#*****
st.write("Table of Thermopylae")
df = pandas.DataFrame({
    'chickens': [2, 1, 33, 4],
    'misunderstandings': [6, -2, 5, 74],
    'resolutions': [9, 9, -1, 3]
})
st.write(df)

#*****
st.write("El Hombre de la Triste Figura ")
chart_data = pandas.DataFrame(
    numpy.random.randn(15, 3),
    columns=['cats', 'dogs', 'sasquatch'])
st.line_chart(chart_data)
```

Not my circus, not my monkeys

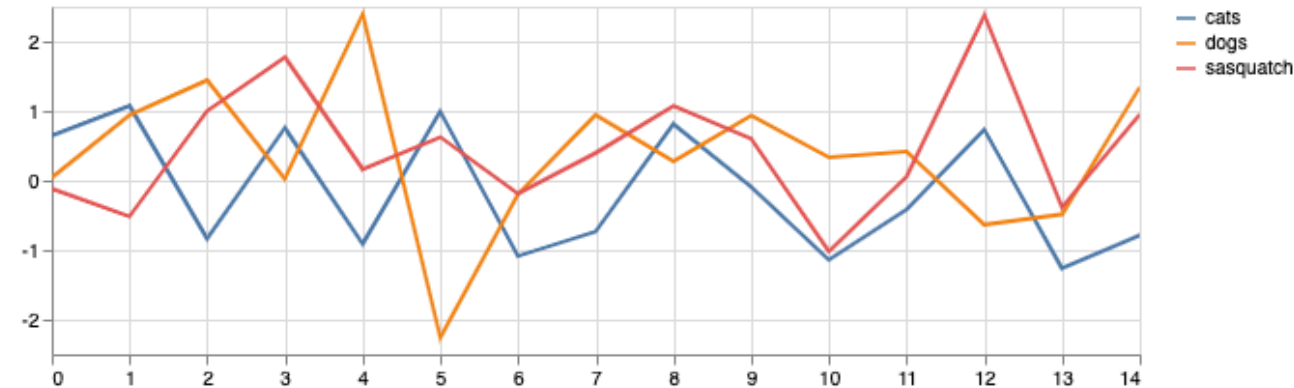
frightened cats prefer a little alcohol in their milk

Free bratwurst!

Table of Thermopylae

	chickens	misunderstandings	resolutions
0	2	6	9
1	1	-2	9
2	33	5	-1
3	4	74	3

El Hombre de la Triste Figura



- Writes to the browser
- Works well for artifacts in the ML pipeline.

<https://github.com/streamlit/streamlit/>
https://streamlit.io/docs/getting_started.html

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```

from typing import Dict, List
import enum
from dataclasses import dataclass

class EvalCondition(enum.Enum):
    BASIC='basic'
    SAMPLE_WEIGHT= 'sample_weight'
    AUGMENT_PREDICTION='augment_prediction'
    AUGMENT_GAN='augment_gan'
    AUGMENT_PREDICTION_AND_GAN= 'augment_pred_gan'

@dataclass
class Turtle:
    size: float
    name: str

@dataclass
class EvalArtifact:
    name: str
    eval_condition: EvalCondition
    num_chickens: Dict[str,int]

def my_function(ea: EvalArtifact) -> List[Turtle]:
    t1 = Turtle(6,ea.name)
    t2 = Turtle(2,ea.name)
    return [t1,t2]

ea = EvalArtifact('Anita',EvalCondition.BASIC,{'man':45})
print(my_function(ea))

```

Typing, Dataclasses, and Enum

You can build interchangeable parts right in Python.

Not new of course, but they make Python a little less wild west.

Output:
[Turtle(size=6, name='Anita'),
Turtle(size=2, name='Anita')]

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TFX Disadvantages

- Steep learning curve
- Changes constantly (but not while you are watching it)
- Somewhat inflexible, you can create your own components, but steep learning curve
- No hyperparameter search (yet, <https://github.com/tensorflow/tfx/issues/182>)

TFX Advantages

- Set up to scale
- Documents your process through artifacts
- Warm-starting: as new data comes in, you don't have to start training over. Keeps models fresh
- Tools to see data and debug problems
- Don't have to rerun what is already run

Where to Start

- Jupyter notebook tutorial
<https://www.tensorflow.org/tfx/tutorials/tfx/components>
- Airflow tutorial
https://www.tensorflow.org/tfx/tutorials/tfx/airflow_workshop

Happy Hour!



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Appendix

- Original TFX paper
<https://ai.google/research/pubs/pub46484>
- Documentation
 - <https://www.tensorflow.org/tfx>
 - <https://www.tensorflow.org/tfx/tutorials>
 - <https://www.tensorflow.org/tfx/guide>
 - https://www.tensorflow.org/tfx/api_docs