

ML Inference at scale, easy as learning your 5 X table!

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Production Machine Learning

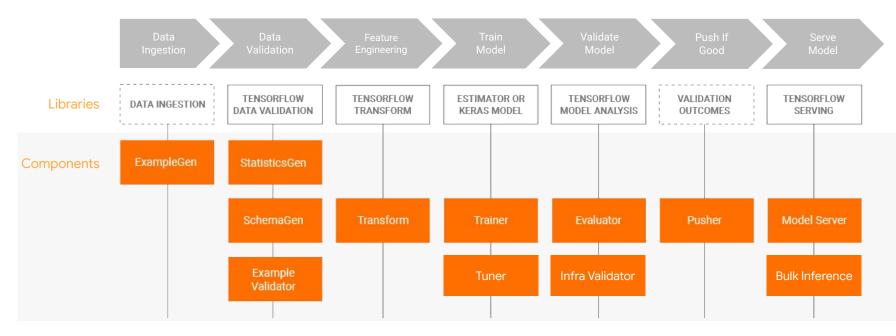
Agenda

- 1. Overview of RunInference and its place within TFX ML-OPS
- 2. Doing our 5 times table, with Apache Beam and RunInference
- 3. Pre and Post-processing
- 4. Branching and sequential inference pipelines
- 5. GPUs with the Dataflow Runner



Machine Learning & Pipelines

ML development falls naturally into a series of tasks



What do we mean by portability?

TFX runs just about anywhere

Execution









Orchestration



Processing







Flink





Dataflow

Why is portability important?

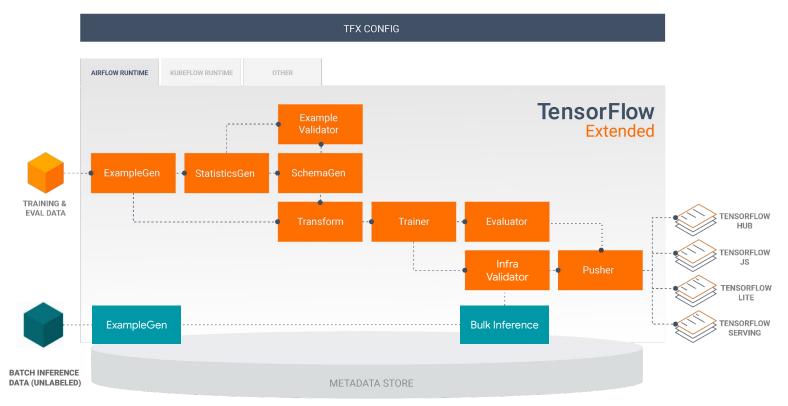
Meet the user's needs, instead of requiring them to meet yours

- Execution environments
- Orchestrators
- Distributed processing frameworks
- Languages (to some extent)
- Teams / Business units





Hello TFX



Component: BulkInferrer

Inputs and Outputs Trainer Evaluator ExampleGen Validation Unlabelled Model Outcome examples BulkInferrer Inference Result



Configuration

bulk_inferrer = BulkInferrer(

Configuration Options

Block batch inference on a successful model validation. Choose the inference examples from example gen's output. Choose the signatures and tags of inference model.

Inference Result

Contains features and predictions.

BulkInferrer & RunInference

TFX components run data processing in Beam pipelines

- BulkInferrer runs inference on Beam using RunInference
- RunInference included in tensorflow/tfx-bsl
- RunInference can also be used in pure Beam
 - Beam pipelines with no TFX
 - Beam pipelines inside TFX custom components

A simple model

Y vs. X \succ

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What can you do with a model?

Imagine trying to do these without a model!

- Speech to text
- Text to customer sentiment
- Recognize objects in images
- Look for manufacturing defects in images
- Predict failures in equipment
- Select the products that a customer is most likely to want
- Select the support doc that fixes a customer issue

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```
Build a simple linear regression model.
Note the model has a shape of (1) for its input layer, it will expect a single int64 value.
```

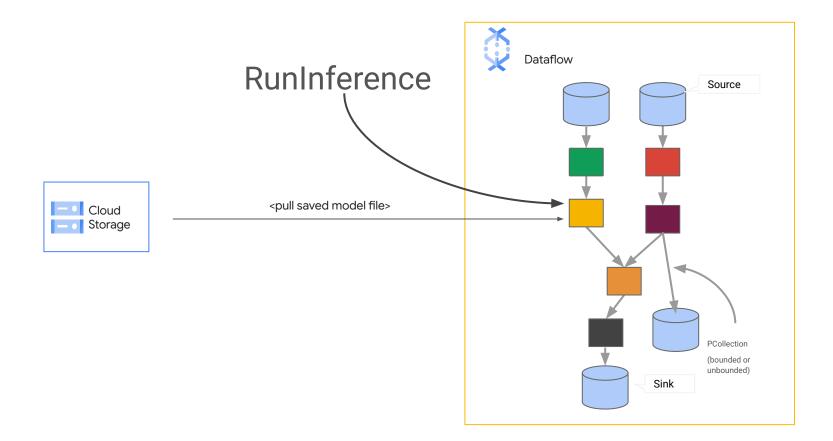
```
input_layer = keras.layers.Input(shape=(1), dtype=tf.float32, name='x')
output_layer= keras.layers.Dense(1)(input_layer)
model = keras.Model(input_layer, output_layer)
model.compile(optimizer=tf.optimizers.Adam(), loss='mean_absolute_error')
model.summary()
```

tfx_bsl.public.beam.RunInference

Features

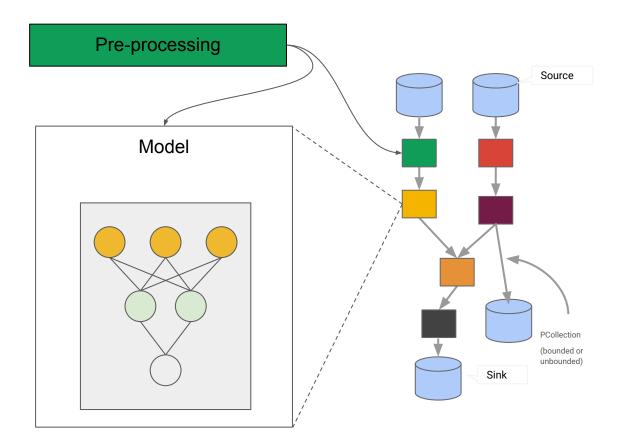
- Batches inputs when possible
- Outputs a predictlog proto, includes input
- Key forwarding
- Remote or Local mode
- Local mode, loads the model once and shares across threads

RunInference - Local model mode



Pre-processing choices



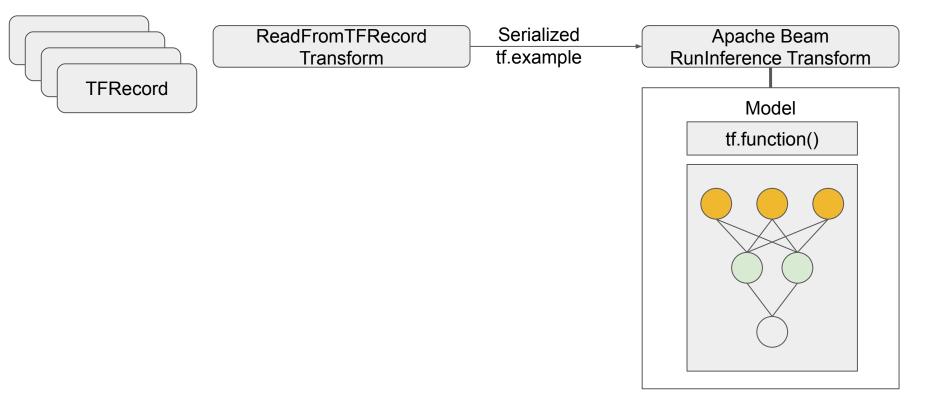


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input_layer = keras.layers.Input(shape=(1), dtype=tf.float32, name='x')
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model.compile(optimizer=tf.optimizers.Adam(), loss='mean_absolute_error')
model.summary()

The serving signature



Change the input to the model

@tf.function(input_signature=[tf.TensorSpec(shape=[None], dtype=tf.string , name='examples')])
def serve_tf_examples_fn(serialized_tf_examples):

"""Returns the output to be used in the serving signature."""

features = tf.io.parse_example(serialized_tf_examples, RAW_DATA_PREDICT_SPEC)
return model(features, training=False)

signature = {'serving_default': serve_tf_examples_fn}

tf.keras.models.save_model(model, save_model_dir_multiply, signatures=signature)

Notebook

DEVELOPERS & PRACTITIONERS

Using TFX inference with Dataflow for large scale ML inference patterns

Reza Rokni Snr Staff Developer Advocate

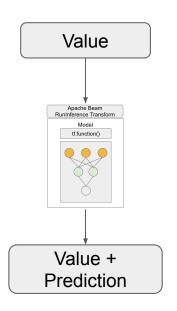
April 29, 2021

In part I of this blog series we discussed best practices and patterns for efficiently deploying a machine learning model for inference with Google Cloud Dataflow. Amongst other techniques, it showed efficient batching of the inputs and the use of shared.py to make efficient use of a model.

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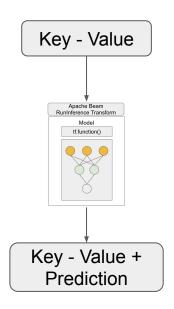
Metadata - Attaching a key





Metadata - Attaching a key





Metadata - Attaching a key



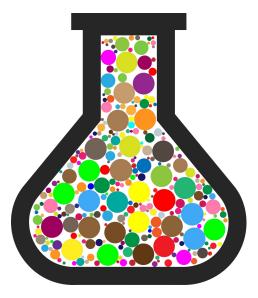
- PCollection[bytes] -> PCollection[PredictionLog]
- PCollection[Tuple[K, bytes]] -> PCollection[Tuple[K, PredictionLog]]

- PCollection[Example] -> PCollection[PredictionLog]
- PCollection[Tuple[K, Example]] -> PCollection[Tuple[K, PredictionLog]]
- PCollection[Tuple[K, SequenceExample]] -> PCollection[Tuple[K, PredictionLog]]

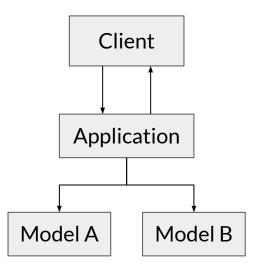
Notebook

Live Experimentation

- Model metrics are usually not exact matches for business objectives
- Example: Recommender systems
 - Model trained on clicks
 - Business wants to maximize profit
 - Example: Different products have different profit margins

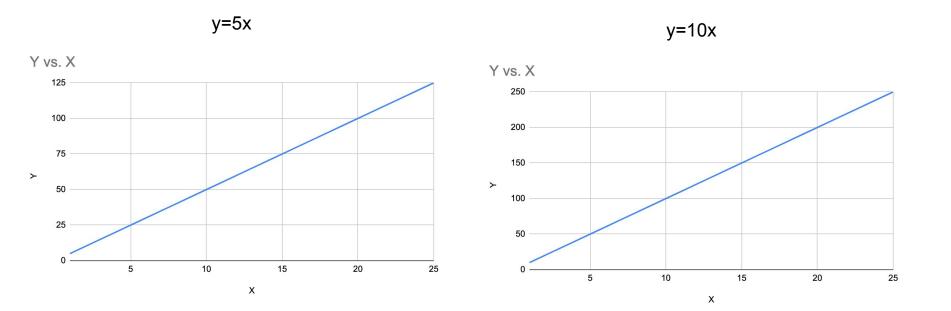


Live Experimentation - A/B Testing

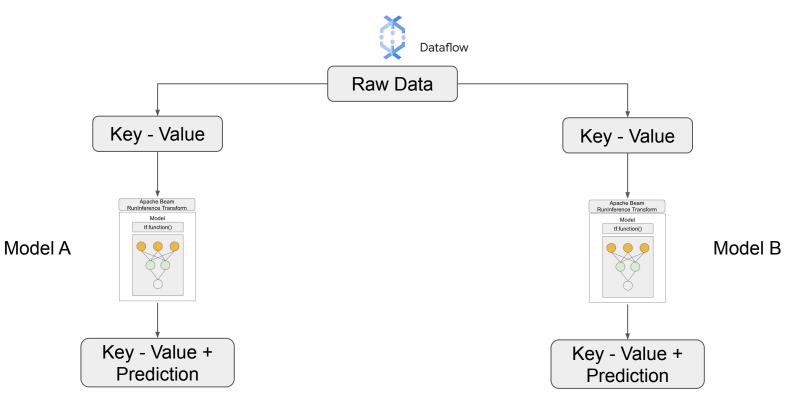


- Users are divided into two groups
- Users are randomly routed to different models in environment
- You gather business results from each model to see which one is performing better

Multiple Models



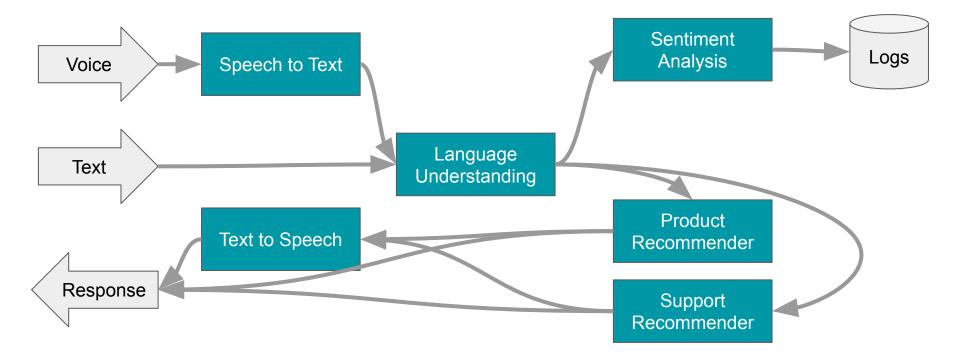
Multiple Models



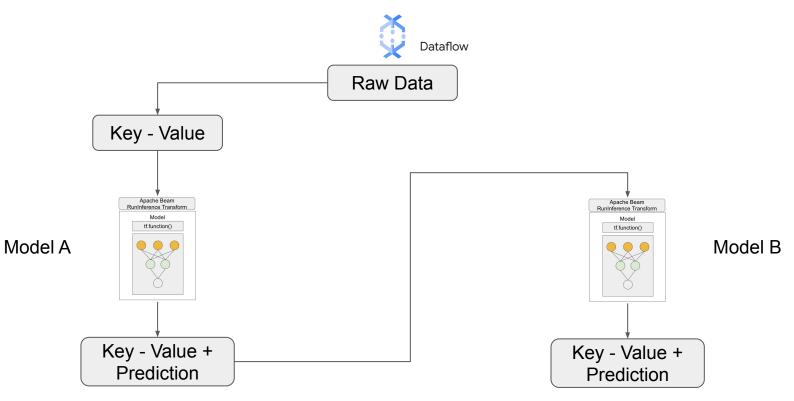
Cascade Ensembles: Model > Model

Language Understanding Product Recommender

Cascade Ensembles: Model > Model



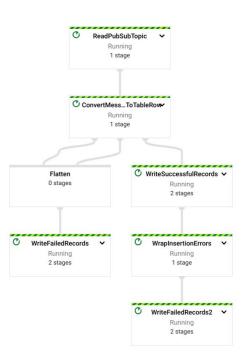
Sequential model





Logical Pipeline View - The need for GPUs

- Execution graph created from code
- Use CPU for stages are more suited for CPU based processing
- Leverage GPU to accelerate specific stages of the pipeline



Dataflow GPU

Attach GPU to your Dataflow workers to accelerate your pipelines

- Select from a range of GPU types (NVIDIA T4, V100, P100, and P4) for your job. Up to 8 GPUs per instance
- Automatic provisioning/ deprovisioning
- Simplify application lifecycle with support for Docker containers



Dataflow GPU: Architecture View



Thank you!