



Architecture of ML Systems 01 Introduction and Overview

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Announcements/Org

#1 Video Recording





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- **#2 Course Registrations** (as of Mar 06)
 - Architecture of Machine Learning Systems (AMLS):

Bachelor/master/PhD ratio?

- #3 CS Talks x7 (Mar 10, 5pm, Aula Alte Technik)
 - Claudia Müller-Birn (Freie Universität of Berlin)
 - Title: Collaboration is Key –
 Human-Centered Design of Computational Systems







Agenda

- Data Management Group
- Motivation and Goals
- Course Organization
- Course Outline, and Projects
- Overview SystemDS





Data Management Group





About Me

- **09/2018 TU Graz**, Austria
 - BMVIT endowed chair for data management
 - Data management for data science (ML systems internals, end-to-end data science lifecycle)













https://github.com/ tugraz-isds/systemds

- 2012-2018 IBM Research Almaden, USA
 - Declarative large-scale machine learning
 - Optimizer and runtime of Apache SystemML



- 2011 PhD TU Dresden, Germany
 - Cost-based optimization of integration flows
 - Systems support for time series forecasting
 - In-memory indexing and query processing

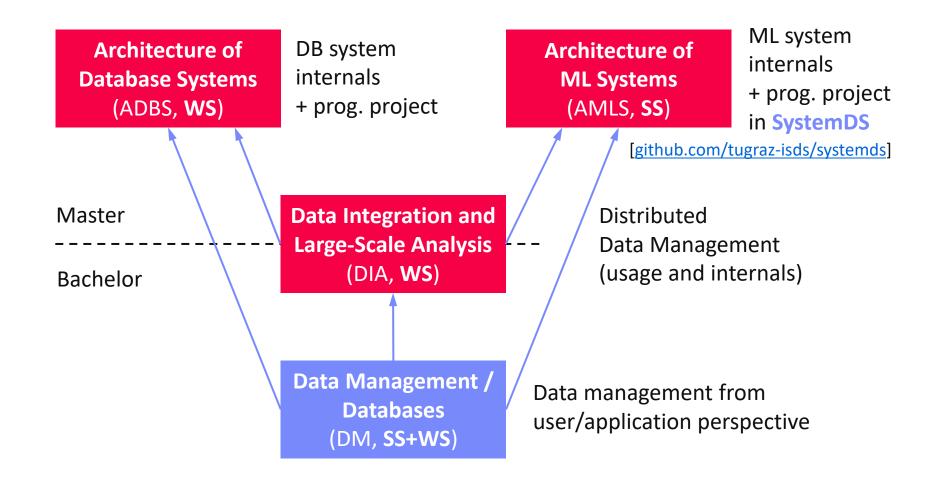


DB group





Data Management Courses





Motivation and Goals





Example ML Applications (Past)

Transportation / Space

- Lemon car detection and reacquisition (classification, seq. mining)
- Airport passenger flows from WiFi data (time series forecasting)
- Satellite senor analytics (regression and correlation)
- Data analysis for automated driving (various use cases)

Finance

- Water cost index based on various influencing factors (regression)
- Insurance claim cost per customer (model selection, regression)
- Financial analysts survey correlation (bivariate stats w/ new tests)

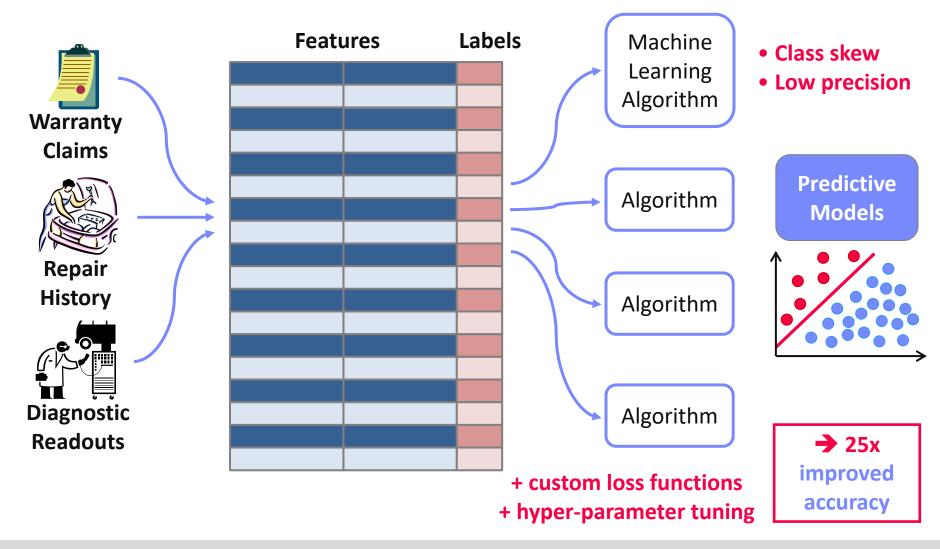
Health Care

- Breast cancer cell grow from histopathology images (classification)
- Glucose trends and warnings (clustering, classification)
- Emergency room diagnosis / patient similarity (classification, clustering)
- Patient survival analysis and prediction (Cox regression, Kaplan-Meier)





A Car Reacquisition Scenario





Example ML Applications (Past), cont.

Other Domains

- Machine data: errors and correlation (bivariate stats, seq. mining)
- Smart grid: energy demand/RES supply, weather models (forecasting)
- Visualization: dimensionality reduction into 2D (auto encoder)
- Elastic flattening via sparse linear algebra (spring-mass system)

Information Extraction

- NLP contracts → rights/obligations (classification, error analysis)
- PDF table recognition and extraction (NMF clustering, custom)
- OCR: optical character recognition (preprocessing, classification)

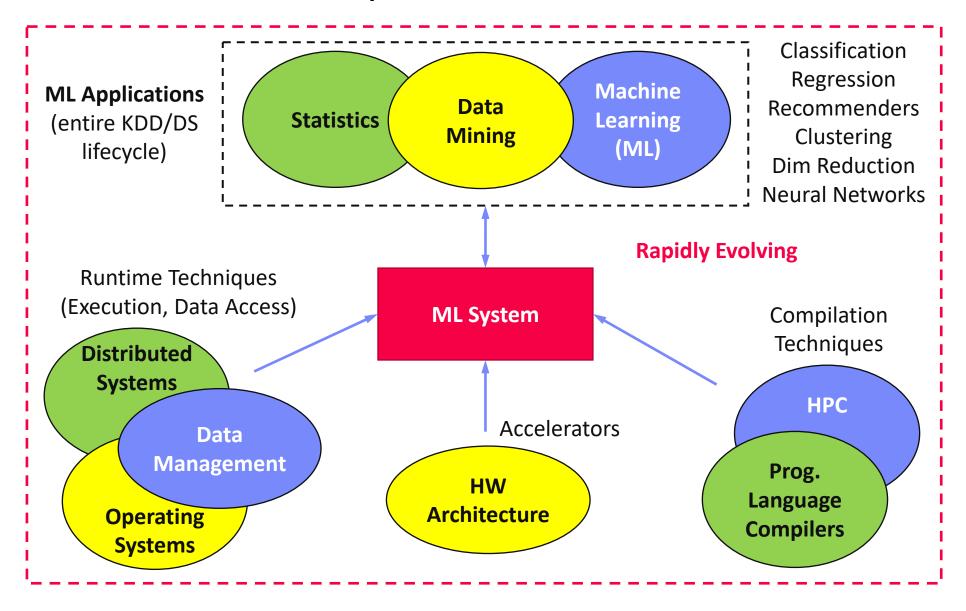
Algorithm Research (+ various state-of-the art algorithms)

- User/product recommendations via various forms of NMF
- Localized, supervised metric learning (dim reduction and classification)
- Learning word embeddings via orthogonalized skip-gram
- Learning first-order rules for explainable classification



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What is an ML System?





What is an ML System?, cont.

ML System

- Narrow focus: SW system that executes ML applications
- Broad focus: Entire system (HW, compiler/runtime, ML application)
- → Trade-off runtime/resources vs accuracy
- → Early days: no standardizations (except some exchange formats), lots of different languages and system architectures, but many shared concepts

Course Objectives

- Architecture and internals of modern (large-scale) ML systems
 - Microscopic view of ML system internals
 - Macroscopic view of ML pipelines and data science lifecycle
- #1 Understanding of characteristics → better evaluation / usage
- #2 Understanding of effective techniques → build/extend ML systems





Course Organization





Basic Course Organization

Staff

- Lecturer: Univ.-Prof. Dr.-Ing. Matthias Boehm, ISDS
- Assistant: M.Sc. Sebastian Baunsgaard, ISDS





Language

- Lectures and slides: English
- Communication and examination: English/German

Course Format

- VU 2/1, 5 ECTS (2x 1.5 ECTS + 1x 2 ECTS), bachelor/master
- Weekly lectures (start 12.15pm, including Q&A), attendance optional
- Mandatory programming project (2 ECTS)
- Recommended papers for additional reading on your own





Course Logistics

Exam

- Completed project (merged PRs)
- Final oral exam (via doodle slot pocking)
- Grading (40% project, 60% exam)

Communication

- Informal language (first name is fine)
- Please, immediate feedback (unclear content, missing background)
- Newsgroup: news://news.tugraz.at/tu-graz.lv.amls (email for private issues)
- Office hours: by appointment or after lecture

Website

- https://mboehm7.github.io/teaching/ss20_amls/index.htm
- All course material (lecture slides, list of projects) and dates





Course Logistics, cont.

Open Source Projects

- Programming project in context of open source projects
 - SystemDS: https://github.com/tugraz-isds/systemds
 - Other open source projects possible, but harder to merge PRs
- Commitment to open source and open communication (discussion on PRs, mailing list, etc)
- Remark: Don't be afraid to ask questions / develop code in public

Objectives

- Non-trivial feature in an open source ML system (2 ECTS → 50 hours)
- OSS processes: Break down into subtasks, code/tests/docs, PR per project, code review, incorporate review comments, etc

Team

Individuals or two-person teams (w/ clearly separated responsibilities)





Course Outline and Projects

Partially based on



[Matthias Boehm, Arun Kumar, Jun Yang: Data Management in Machine Learning Systems. Synthesis Lectures on Data Management, Morgan & Claypool Publishers 2019]

Major updates coming (compared to SS19)





Part A: Overview and ML System Internals

- 01 Introduction and Overview [Mar 06]
- 02 Languages, Architectures, and System Landscape [Mar 13]
- 03 Size Inference, Rewrites, and Operator Selection [Mar 20]
- 04 Operator Fusion and Runtime Adaptation [Mar 27]
- 05 Data- and Task-Parallel Execution [Apr 03]
- 06 Parameter Servers [Apr 24]
- 07 Hybrid Execution and HW Accelerators [May 08]
- 08 Caching, Partitioning, Indexing, and Compression [May 15]





Part B: ML Lifecycle Systems

- 09 Data Acquisition, Cleaning, and Preparation [May 29]
- 10 Model Selection and Management [Jun 05]
- 11 Model Debugging Techniques [Jun 12]
- 12 Model Serving Systems and Techniques [Jun 19]
- 13 Trends and Research Directions 2020 [Jun 26]
- 14 Q&A and Exam Preparation





Preliminary Example Projects

- #1 Extended Python and Java Language Bindings
- #2 Auto Differentiation (builtin function and compiler)
- #3 Built-in Functions for Regression, Classification, Clustering
- #4 Built-in Functions for Time Series Missing Value Imputation
- #5 DL-based Entity Resolution Primitives (baseline implementation)
- #6 Model Selection Primitives (BO, multi-armed bandit, hyperband)
- #7 Documentation and Tutorials (for different target users)
- #8 Extended Test Framework (comparisons, caching, remove redundancy)
- #9 Performance Testsuite (extend algorithm-level suite)
- #10 ONNX Graph Importer (DML script / HOP DAG generation)





Preliminary Example Projects, cont.

- #11 Loop Vectorization Rewrites (more general framework)
- #12 Canonicalization Rewrite Framework (refactoring, new rewrites)
- #13 Extended CSE & Constant Folding (commutativity, one-shot)
- #14 Extended Matrix Multiplication Chain Opt (sparsity, rewrites)
- #15 Extended Update In-Place Framework (reference counting)
- #16 SLIDE Operators and Runtime Integration (Sub-Linear DL Engine)
- #17 Compression Planning Extensions (co-coding search algorithm)
- #18 Feature Transform: Equi-Height/Custom Binning (local, distributed)
- #19 Extended Intel MKL-DNN Runtime Operations (beyond conv2d)
- #20 Extended I/O Framework for Other Formats (e.g., NetCDF, HDF5, Arrow)
- #21 Protobuf reader/writer into Data Tensor (local, distributed)







SystemDS: A Declarative ML System for the End-to-End Data Science Lifecycle

Matthias Boehm^{1,2}, Iulian Antonov², Sebastian Baunsgaard¹, Mark Dokter², Robert Ginthör², Kevin Innerebner¹, Florijan Klezin², Stefanie Lindstaedt^{1,2}, Arnab Phani¹, Benjamin Rath¹, Berthold Reinwald³, Shafaq Siddiqi¹, Sebastian Benjamin Wrede²

- ¹ Graz University of Technology; Graz, Austria
- ² Know-Center GmbH; Graz, Austria
- ³ IBM Research Almaden; San Jose, CA, USA





Motivation SystemDS

Existing ML Systems

- #1 Numerical computing frameworks
- #2 ML Algorithm libraries (local, large-scale)
- #3 Linear algebra ML systems (large-scale)
- #4 Deep neural network (DNN) frameworks
- #5 Model management, and deployment

NumPy Julia Reduct Spork Apache SystemML PYTORCH MXnet K Keras TensorFlow

Exploratory Data-Science Lifecycle

- Open-ended problems w/ underspecified objectives
- Hypotheses, data integration, run analytics
- Unknown value → lack of system infrastructure
 - → Redundancy of manual efforts and computation

Data Preparation Problem

- 80% Argument: 80-90% time for finding, integrating, cleaning data
- Diversity of tools → boundary crossing, lack of optimization
- In-DBMS ML toolkits largely unsuccessful (stateful, data loading, verbose)

"Take these datasets and show value or competitive advantage"





Motivation SystemDS, cont.

Key Observation

SotA data integration based on ML
 (e.g., data extraction, schema alignment, entity linking)

[Xin Luna Dong, Theodoros Rekatsinas: Data Integration and Machine Learning: A Natural Synergy. **SIGMOD 2018**]



 Similar: data cleaning, outlier detection, missing value imputation, semantic type detection, data augmentation, feature selection, hyper parameter optimization, model debugging

A Case for Declarative Data Science

- High-level abstractions (R/Python, stateless) for lifecycle tasks, implemented in DSL for ML training/scoring
- Avoid boundary crossing and optimizations across lifecycle
- Control compiler and runtime of utmost importance

Apache SystemML → SystemDS

Architecture and Preliminary Results





SystemML Background





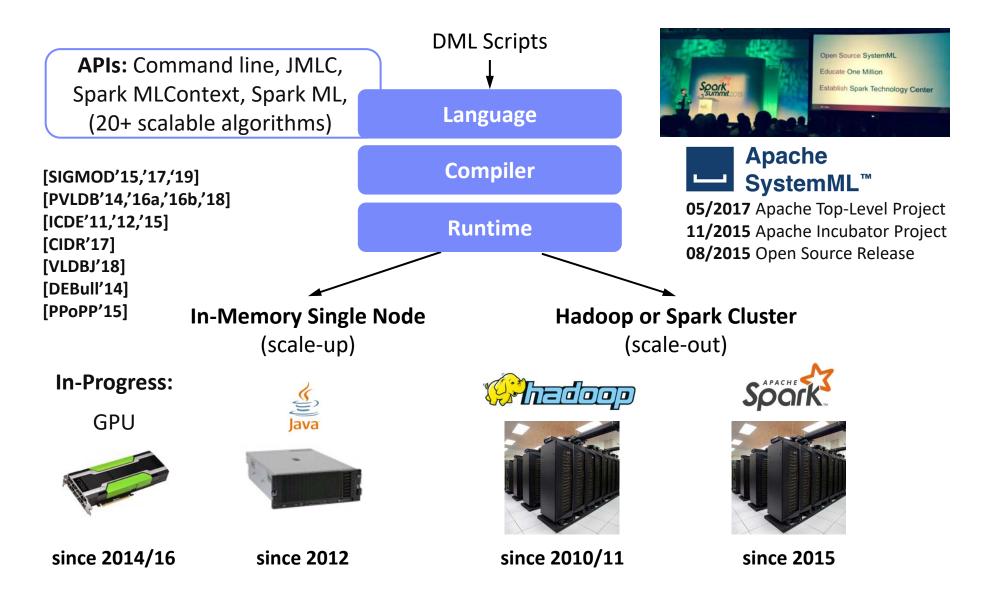


Example: Linear Regression Conjugate Gradient

```
1: X = read($1); # n x m matrix
                                                                Read matrices
Note:
                      2: y = read(\$2); # n x 1 vector
                                                                from HDFS/S3
#1 Data Independence
                         maxi = 50; lambda = 0.001;
                      3:
#2 Implementation-
                          intercept = $3;
                      4:
Agnostic Operations
                      5:
                                                                 Compute initial
                          r = -(t(X) %*% y);
                      6:
                         norm_r2 = sum(r * r); p = -r;
                                                                    gradient
                      7:
                         w = matrix(0, ncol(X), 1); i = 0;
                      8:
                          while(i<maxi & norm_r2>norm_r2_trgt)
                      9:
  Compute
                      10: {
  conjugate
                             q = (t(X) %*% (X %*% p))+lambda*p;
                      11:
   gradient
                                                                      Compute
                             alpha = norm_r2 / sum(p * q);
                      12:
                                                                      step size
                      13:
                             w = w + alpha * p;
                             old_norm_r2 = norm_r2;
                      14:
                             r = r + alpha * q;
                      15:
       Update
                          norm r2 = sum(r * r);
                      16:
      model and
                      17:
                             beta = norm r2 / old norm r2;
      residuals
                      18:
                             p = -r + beta * p; i = i + 1;
                                                                "Separation
                      19: }
                                                                 of Concerns"
                      20: write(w, $4, format="text");
```



High-Level SystemML Architecture





Basic HOP and LOP DAG Compilation

LinregDS (Direct Solve)

```
X = read($1);
                     Scenario:
y = read(\$2);
                     X: 10^8 \times 10^3, 10^{11}
intercept = $3;
                     y: 10<sup>8</sup> x 1, 10<sup>8</sup>
lambda = 0.001;
if( intercept == 1 ) {
 ones = matrix(1, nrow(X), 1);
 X = append(X, ones);
I = matrix(1, ncol(X), 1);
A = t(X) %*% X + diag(I)*lambda;
b = t(X) %*% y;
beta = solve(A, b);
write(beta, $4);
```

Cluster Config: 8KB **HOP DAG** driver mem: 20 GB **CP** write

(after rewrites) 8MB [↑] exec mem: 60 GB 16MB b(solve) b(+)

1.6TB

ba(+*) **SP** ba(+*) 800GB 1.6TE r(t) 8KB x 800GB dg(rand) $(10^3 \times 1, 10^3)$ $(10^8 \times 10^3, 10^{11})$ $(10^8 \times 1, 10^8)$

16KB

LOP DAG

r(diag)

172KB

(after rewrites)

r'(CP) mapmm(SP) tsmm(SP)

800MB 1.6GB X r'(CP) (persisted in MEM_DISK)

 $X_{1,1}$ $X_{2,1}$

 $X_{m,1}$

→ Hybrid Runtime Plans:

- Size propagation / memory estimates
- Integrated CP / Spark runtime
- Dynamic recompilation during runtime

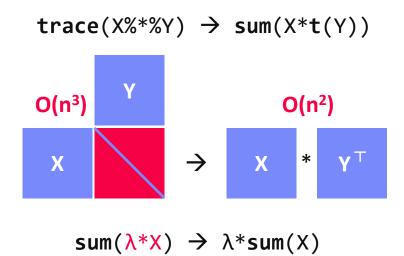
Distributed Matrices

- Fixed-size (squared) matrix blocks
- Data-parallel operations



Static and Dynamic Rewrites

- **Example Static Rewrites** (size-indep.)
 - Common Subexpression Elimination
 - Constant Folding / Branch Removal / **Block Sequence Merge**
 - Static Simplification Rewrites
 - Right/Left Indexing Vectorization
 - For Loop Vectorization
 - Spark checkpoint/repartition injection

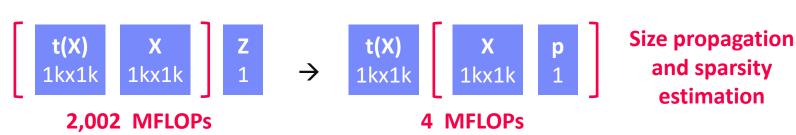


 $sum(X+Y) \rightarrow sum(X)+sum(Y)$

- **Example Dynamic Rewrites** (size-dep.)
 - Dynamic Simplification Rewrites

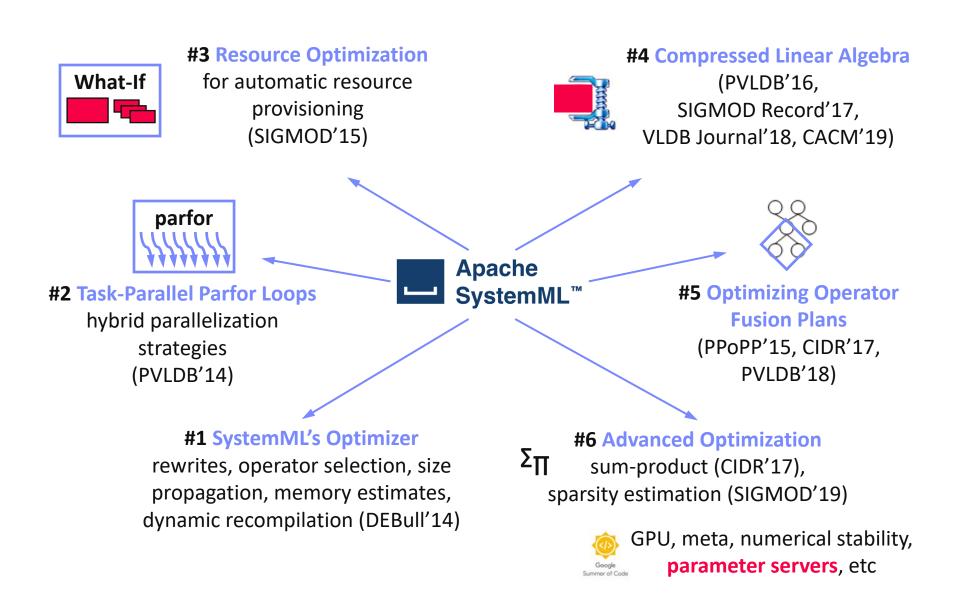
Matrix Mult Chain Optimization

rowSums(X) \rightarrow X, iff ncol(X)=1 $sum(X^2) \rightarrow X\%*\%t(X)$, iff ncol(X)=1





Selected Research Results





Lessons Learned from SystemML

Why was SystemML not adopted in practice?

L1 Data Independence & Logical Operations

- Independence of evolving technology stack (MR → Spark, GPUs)
- Simplifies development (libs) and deployment (large-scale vs. embedded)
- Enables adaptation to cluster/data characteristics (dense/spare/compressed)
- L2 User Categories (|Alg. Users| >> |Alg. Developers|)



- Focus on ML researchers and algorithm developers is a niche
- Data scientists and domain experts need higher-level abstractions

L3 Diversity of ML Algorithms & Apps

- Variety of algorithms (batch 1st/2nd, mini-batch DNNs, hybrid)
- Different parallelization, ML + rules, numerical computing



L4 Heterogeneous Structured Data

- Support for feature transformations on 2D frames
- Many apps deal with heterogeneous data and various structure





SystemDS Architecture

(An open source ML System for the end-to-end Data Science lifecycle)

https://github.com/tugraz-isds/systemds,

forked from Apache SystemML 1.2 in Sep 2018

SystemDS 0.1 published Aug 31, 2019

SystemDS 0.2 upcoming (next week)

Upcoming merge into Apache SystemML





SystemDS Vision and Design



Objectives

- Effective and efficient data preparation, ML, and model debugging at scale
- High-level abstractions for lifecycle tasks (L3/L4) and users (L2)

#1 Based on DSL for ML Training/Scoring

- Hierarchy of abstractions for DS tasks
- ML-based SotA, interleaved, performance



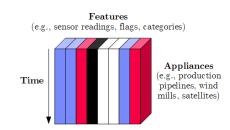
Data Science Lifecycle tasks

#2 Hybrid Runtime Plans and Optimizing Compiler

- System infrastructure for diversity of algorithm classes
- Different parallelization strategies and new architectures (Federated ML)
- Abstractions → redundancy → automatic optimization

#3 Data Model: Heterogeneous Tensors

Data integration/prep requires generic data model







Language Abstractions and APIs, cont.

Example: Stepwise Linear Regression

User Script

```
X = read('features.csv')
Y = read('labels.csv')
[B,S] = steplm(X, Y,
    icpt=0, reg=0.001)
write(B, 'model.txt')
```

Facilitates optimization across data science lifecycle tasks

Built-in Functions

```
m steplm = function(...) {
                                      m lmCG = function(...) {
                                        while( i<maxi&nr2>tgt ) {
  while( continue ) {
                                           q = (t(X) \% * \% (X \% * \% p))
    parfor( i in 1:n ) {
                                            + lambda * p
      if( !fixed[1,i] ) {
                                          beta = ... }
        Xi = cbind(Xg, X[,i])
        B[,i] = lm(Xi, y, ...)
    # add best to Xg
                           m lm = function(...) 
    # (AIC)
                              if( ncol(X) > 1024 )
                                                         Linear
                                B = 1mCG(X, \sqrt{y}, \dots)
                                                        Algebra
                              else
 Feature
                                B = 1mDS(X, y, ...)
                                                       Programs
Selection
                           ML
                                      m lmDS = function(...) {
                                        1 = matrix(reg,ncol(X),1)
                       Algorithms
                                        A = t(X) %*% X + diag(1)
                                        b = t(X) %*% y
```



beta = **solve**(A, b) ...}



System Architecture

Python, R, and Java Command **APIs JMLC ML Context** Line Language Bindings Compiler Parser/Language (syntactic/semantic) **Optimizations** (e.g., IPA, rewrites, High-Level Operators (HOPs) operator ordering, Built-in operator selection, Functions for codegen) Low-Level Operators (LOPs) entire Lifecycle ParFor Parameter **Control Program** (4)Optimizer/Runtime Server Runtime Recompiler Program Feder-CP**GPU** Spark ated Lineage & Reuse Cache Inst. Inst. Inst. Inst. **Buffer Pool** TensorBlock Library $\overline{\operatorname{Codegen}}$ Mem/FS**DFS** (single/multi-threaded, different value types. I/OI/O T/O homogeneous/heterogeneous tensors)





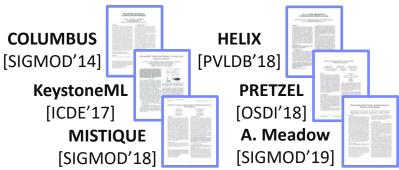
Lineage and Reuse

Problem

- Exploratory data science (data preprocessing, model configurations)
- Reproducibility and explainability of trained models (data, parameters, prep)

→ Lineage as Key Enabling Technique

 Model versioning, data reuse, incremental maintenance, auto diff, debugging (e.g., queries over lineage)



a) Efficient Fine-Grained Lineage Tracing

- Tracing of inputs, literals, and non-determinism
- Trace lineage of logical operations for all live variables, store along outputs, program/output reconstruction possible:

Proactive deduplication of lineage traces for loops, (and functions)





Lineage and Reuse, cont.

- b) Full Reuse of Intermediates
 - Before executing instruction, probe output lineage in cache Map<Lineage, MatrixBlock>
 - Cost-based/heuristic caching and eviction decisions (compiler-assisted)
- c) Partial Reuse of Intermediates
 - Problem: Often partial result overlap
 - Reuse partial results via dedicated rewrites (compensation plans)
 - Example: steplm

```
m>>n

t(X)
```

```
O(k(mn²+n³)) → O(mn²+kn³)

for( i in 1:numModels )

R[,i] = lm(X, y, lambda[i,], ...)

m_lmDS = function(...) {
    1 = matrix(reg,ncol(X),1)
    A = t(X) %*% X + diag(1)
    b = t(X) %*% y
    beta = solve(A, b) ...}
```

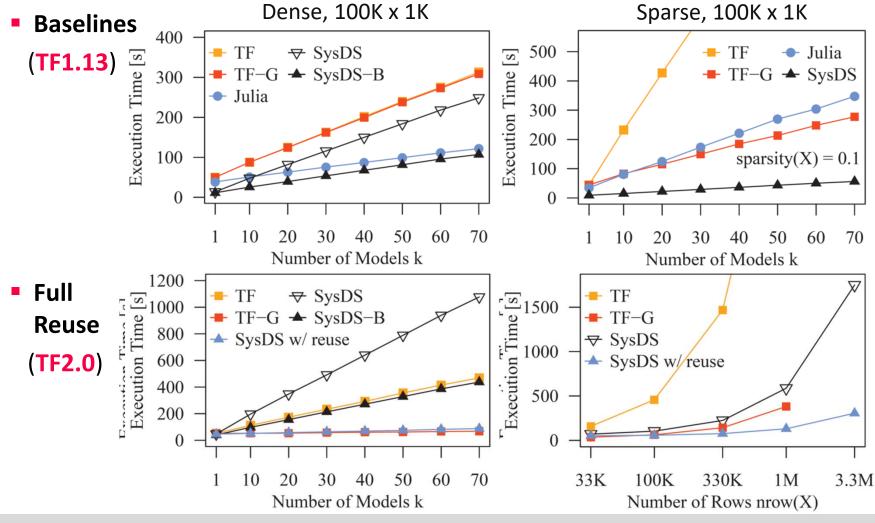
```
m_steplm = function(...) {
  while( continue ) {
    parfor( i in 1:n ) {
       if( !fixed[1,i] ) {
          Xi = cbind(Xg, X[,i])
          B[,i] = lm(Xi, y, ...)
       } }
  # add best to Xg
  # (AIC)
} }
```

 $O(n^2(mn^2+n^3)) \rightarrow O(n^2(mn+n^3))$





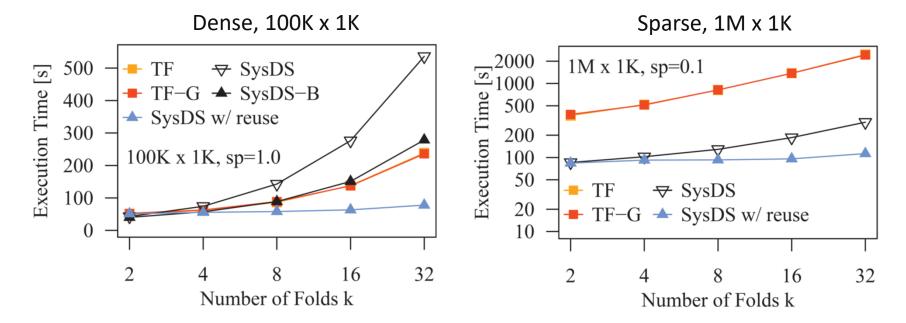
Experiments (Hyper-Param Opt)





Experiments (Cross Validation)

Full Reuse (TF2.0)



#1 Competitive baseline performance ML training (dense, sparse)

#2 Large improvements due to fine-grained redundancy elimination





Federated ML

Motivation Federated ML

[Keith Bonawitz et al.: Towards Federated Learning at Scale: System Design. SysML 2019]

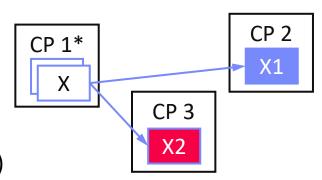


Model training w/o central data consolidation

 Data Ownership → Federated ML in the enterprise (machine vendor – middle-person – customer equipment)

Federated ML Architecture

- Multiple control programs w/ single master
- Federated tensors (metadata handles)
- Federated linear algebra and parameter server
- PET integration (MPC, homomorphic encryption)



ExDRa Project (Exploratory Data Science over Raw Data)



System infra, integration, data org & reuse, Exp DB, geo-dist.



Gefördert im Programm "IKT der Zukunft" vom Bundesministerium für Verkehr, Innovation, und Technologie (BMVIT)





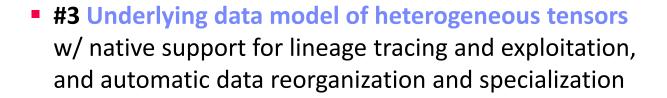


Conclusions

- Summary: SystemML is dead, long live SystemDS
 - Vision and system architecture of SystemDS
 - Selected research directions and preliminary results

→ Apache SystemDS (Mar 2020)

- #1 Support for data science lifecycle tasks (data prep, training, debugging), users w/ different expertise (ML researcher, data scientist, domain expert)
- #2 Support for local, distributed, and federated ML, optimizing compiler and parallelization strategies



We're open: early adopters, comparisons, collaborations





