



Testing Cloud-to-Edge Deep Learning Pipelines: Ensuring Robustness and Efficiency

Rustem Feyzkhanov

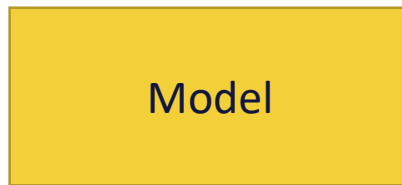
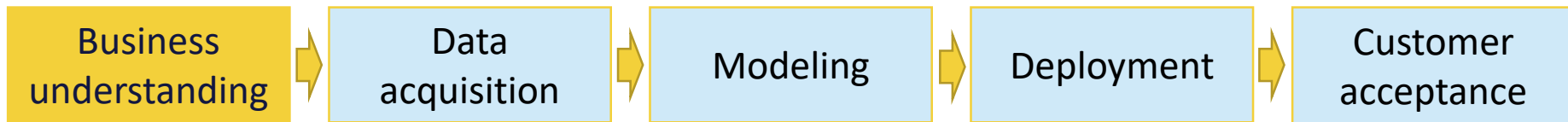
Senior Staff Machine Learning Engineer

Instrumental

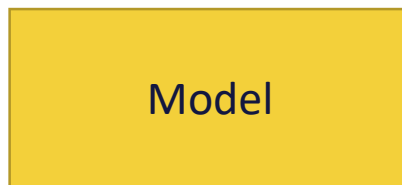
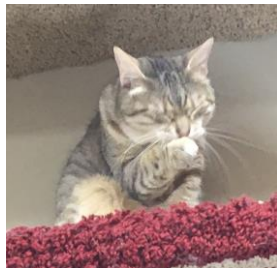


- Introduction to cloud-to-edge deep learning pipelines
- Testing strategies for cloud-to-edge pipelines
- ML pipeline dev tests
- ML pipeline internal tests
- Stage tests
- Summary

Example – corgi/not corgi model

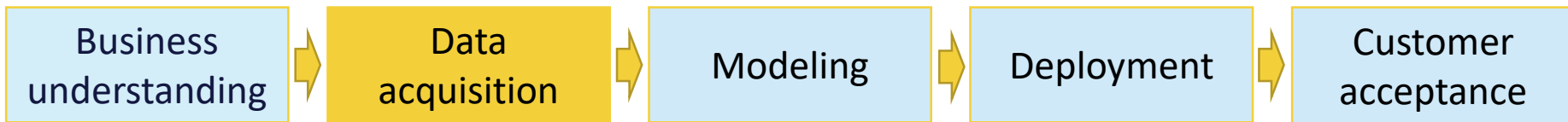


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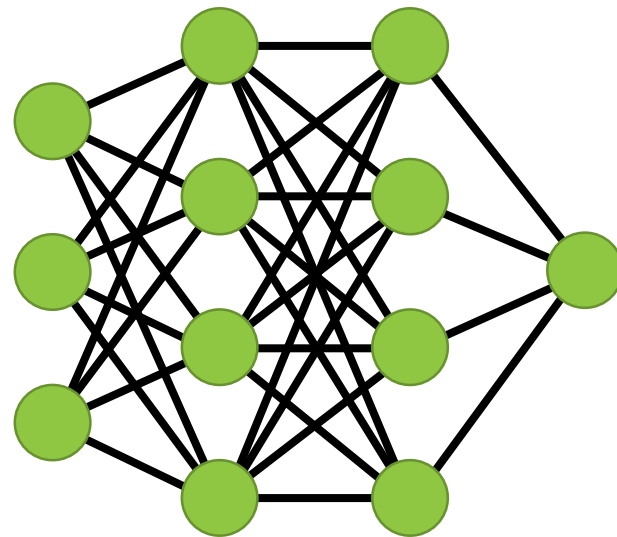
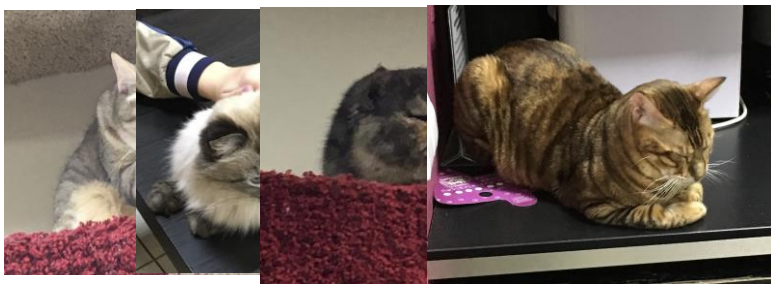


not corgi

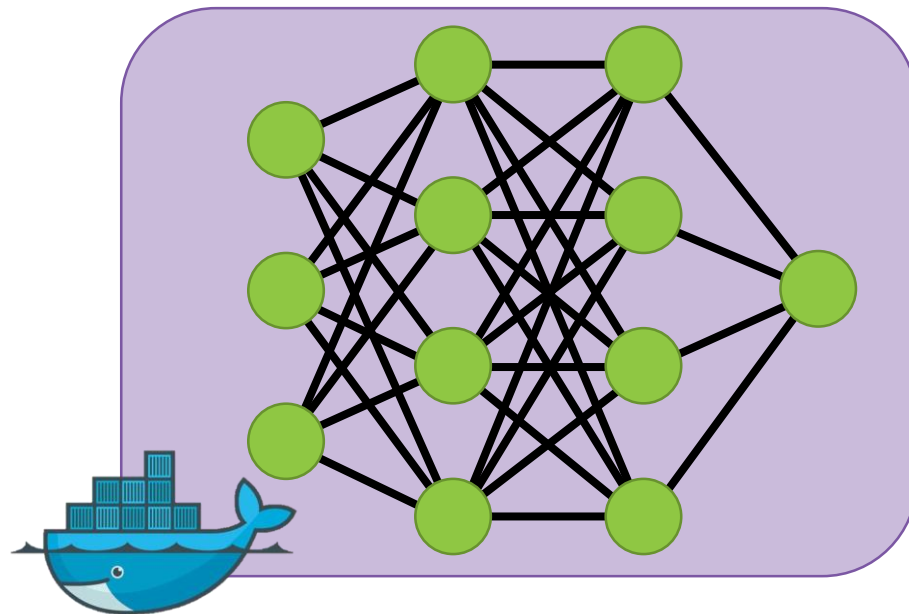
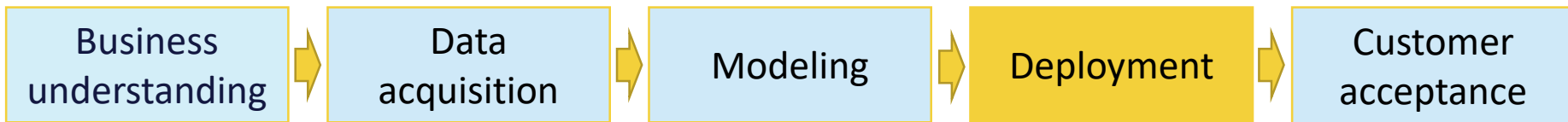
Example – corgi/not corgi model



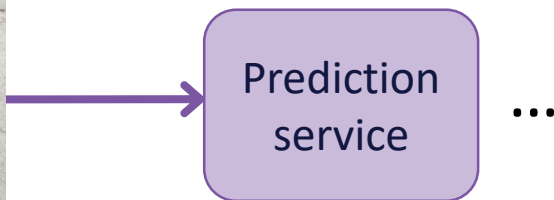
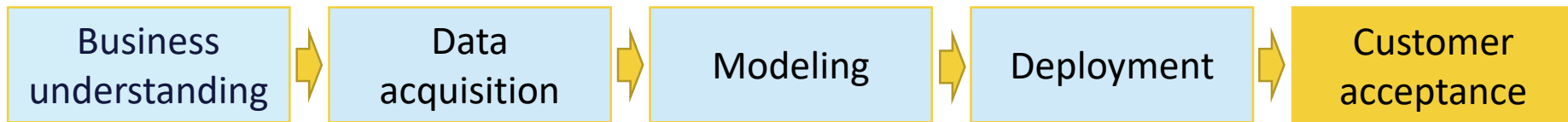
Example – corgi/not corgi model



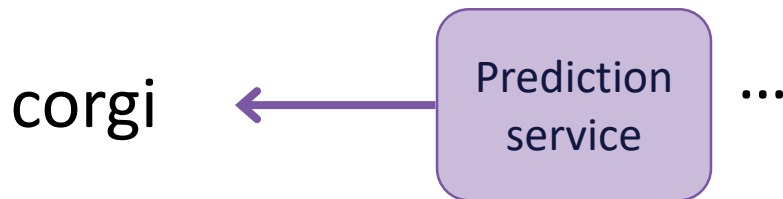
Example – corgi/not corgi model



Example – corgi/not corgi model



Why did it happen?



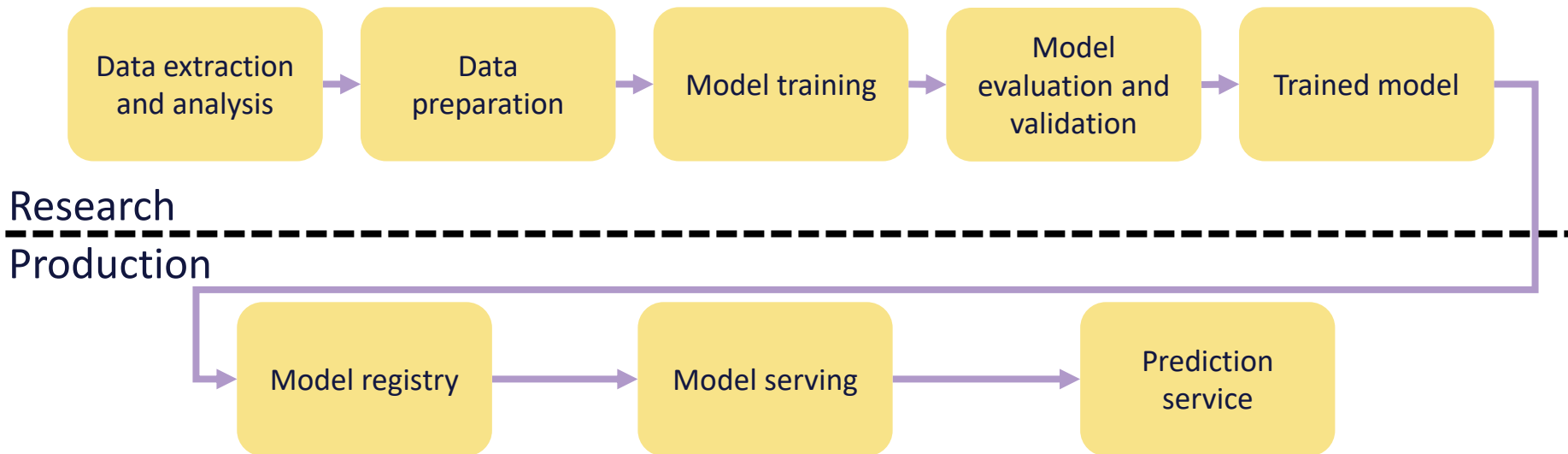
Possible edge cases with model on edge

- Data preprocessing is different between cloud and edge
- Inference framework has a different version and doesn't support model
- NPU drivers are not backward compatible and drop some of the tensors
- Data drift happened on edge
- Training set wasn't comprehensive enough

=> proper testing can solve most of the above issues (not all though)

Cloud-to-edge deep learning pipeline evolution

Cloud-to-edge deep learning pipeline – phase 1



Cloud-to-edge deep learning pipeline – phase 2

Data extraction

Data validation

Data
preparation

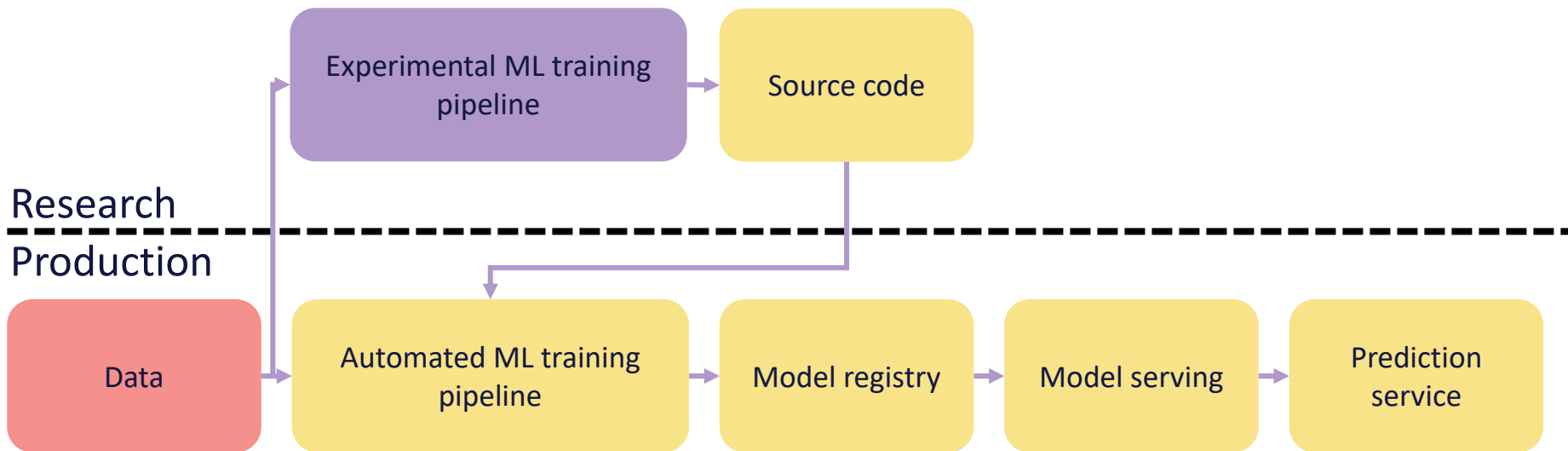
Model training

Model
evaluation

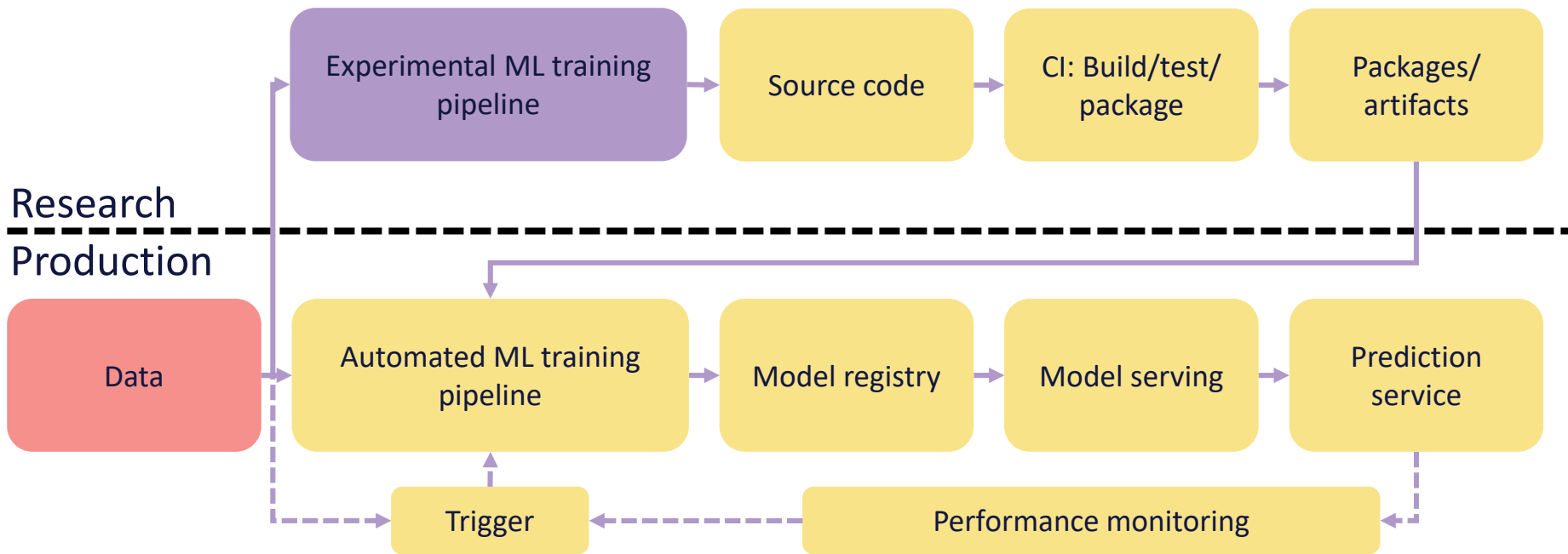
Model
validation

ML training pipeline

Cloud-to-edge deep learning pipeline – phase 2



Cloud-to-edge deep learning pipeline – phase 3



From <https://cloud.google.com/solutions/machine-learning/mlops-continuous-delivery-and-automation-pipelines-in-machine-learning>

Cloud-to-edge deep learning pipeline – phase 3

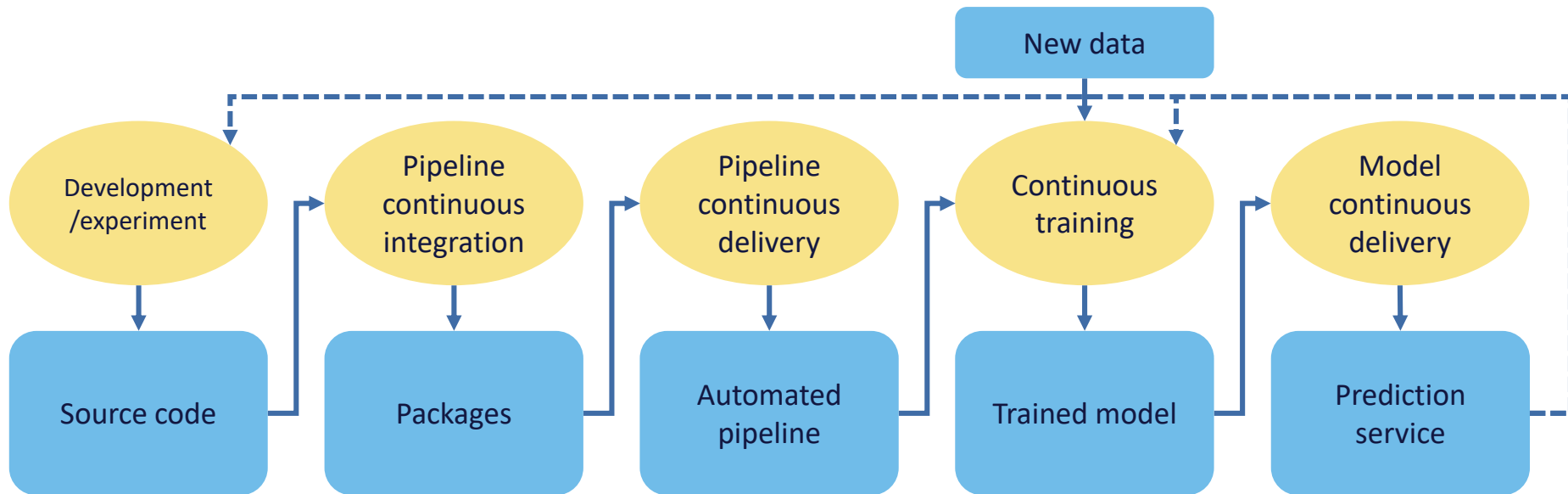
Phase 3

- Pros
 - Fully automated model training
 - Quick releases/model retraining
- Cons
 - New model may run into errors on the edge device
 - New model may perform on the edge differently from the cloud

Cloud-to-edge deep learning pipeline testing

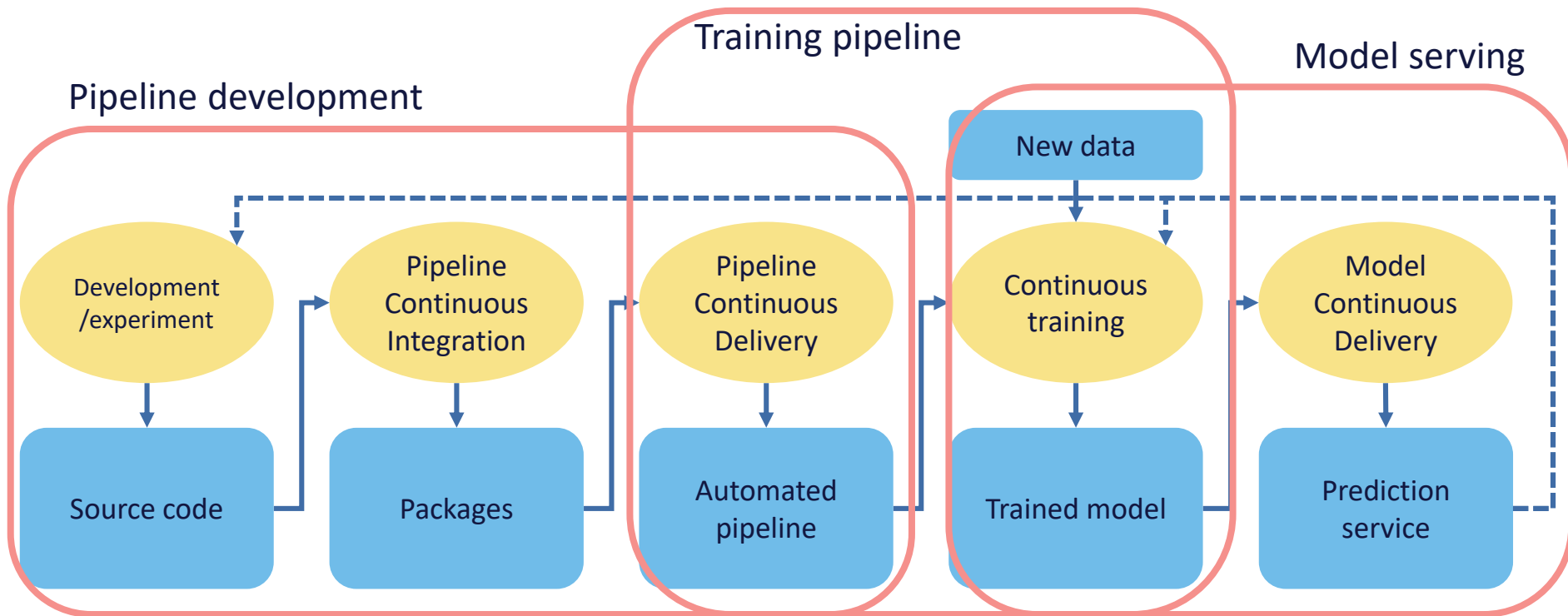
Cloud-to-edge deep learning pipeline – model lifecycle

Let's unwrap the pipeline into ML model lifecycle



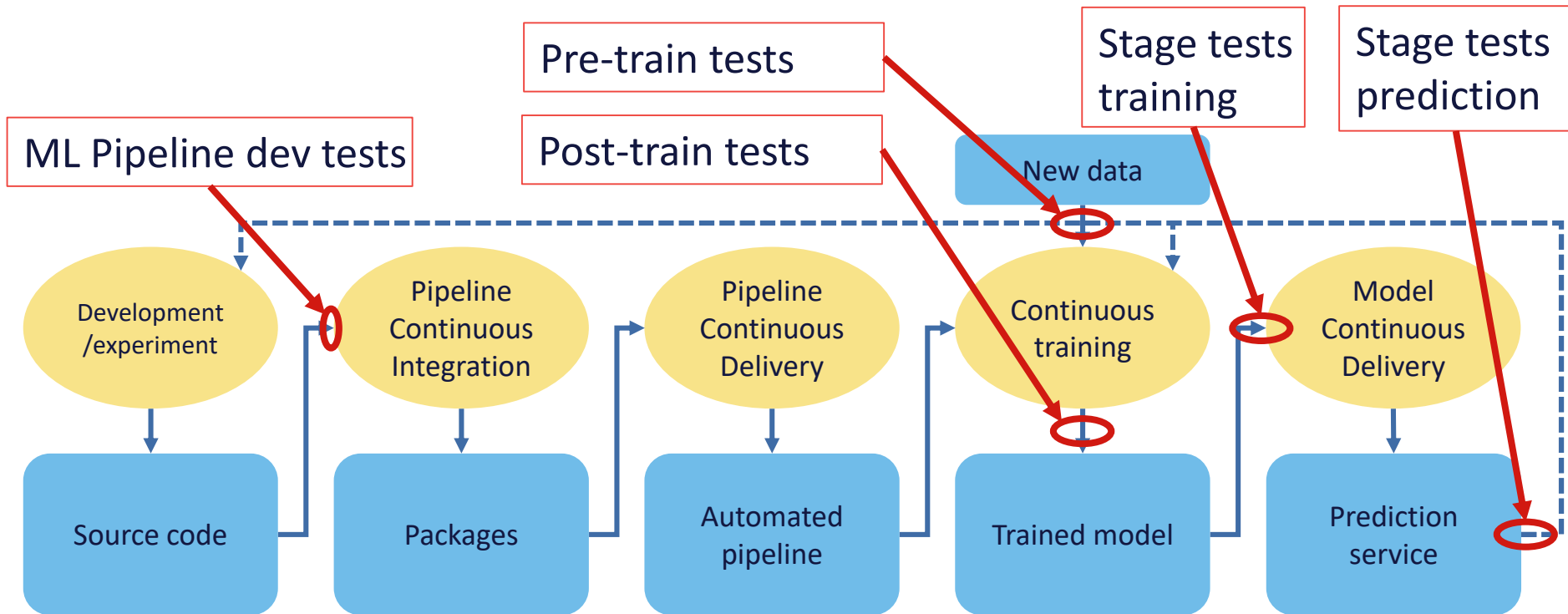
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Cloud-to-edge deep learning pipeline – model lifecycle



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Categories of tests

ML pipeline tests

Run in local dev and CI

Test pipeline code before packages are generated

Pre-train tests

Run before training in the cloud

Checks our assumptions about data

Post-train tests

Run after training in the cloud

Checks our assumptions about model

Stage test – training

Run in stage env after the training package is deployed

Checks for regression in the cloud

Stage test – prediction

Run in stage env after the inference package is deployed

Checks for regression on edge

ML pipeline tests

Unit tests

Check individual components of the pipeline

Regression tests

Check that change didn't affect existing functionality and artifacts

Smoke tests

Cheap tests to check that model performs as expected on simple dataset

Integration tests

Check that components work together in an expected way

ML pipeline tests examples

Unit tests

- Data split/preparation
- Naive cases for training
- Training-serving skew

Regression tests

- Backward compatibility with old models
- Data shift due to preprocessing library change

Smoke tests

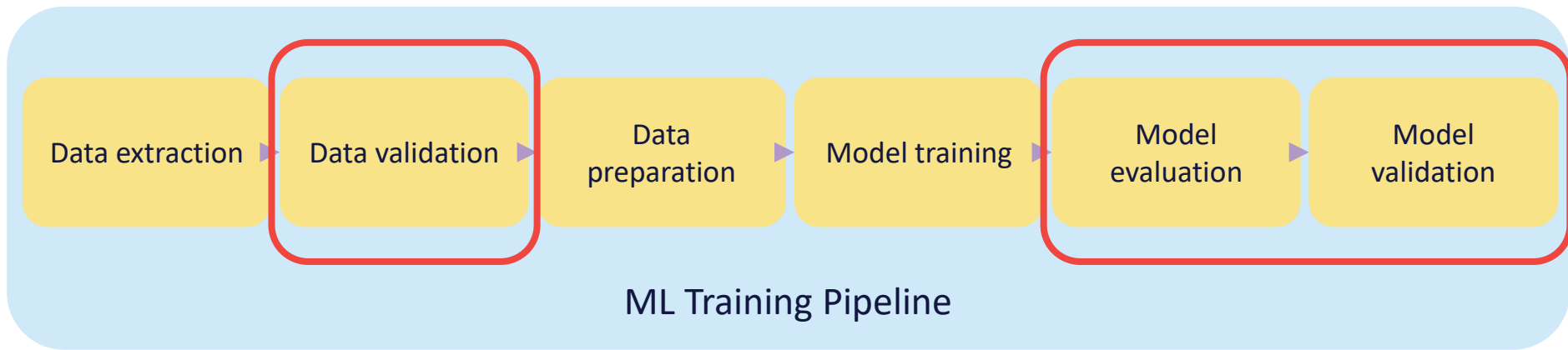
- Does model correctly predict sample from train?
- Does model return result in expected format?

Integration tests

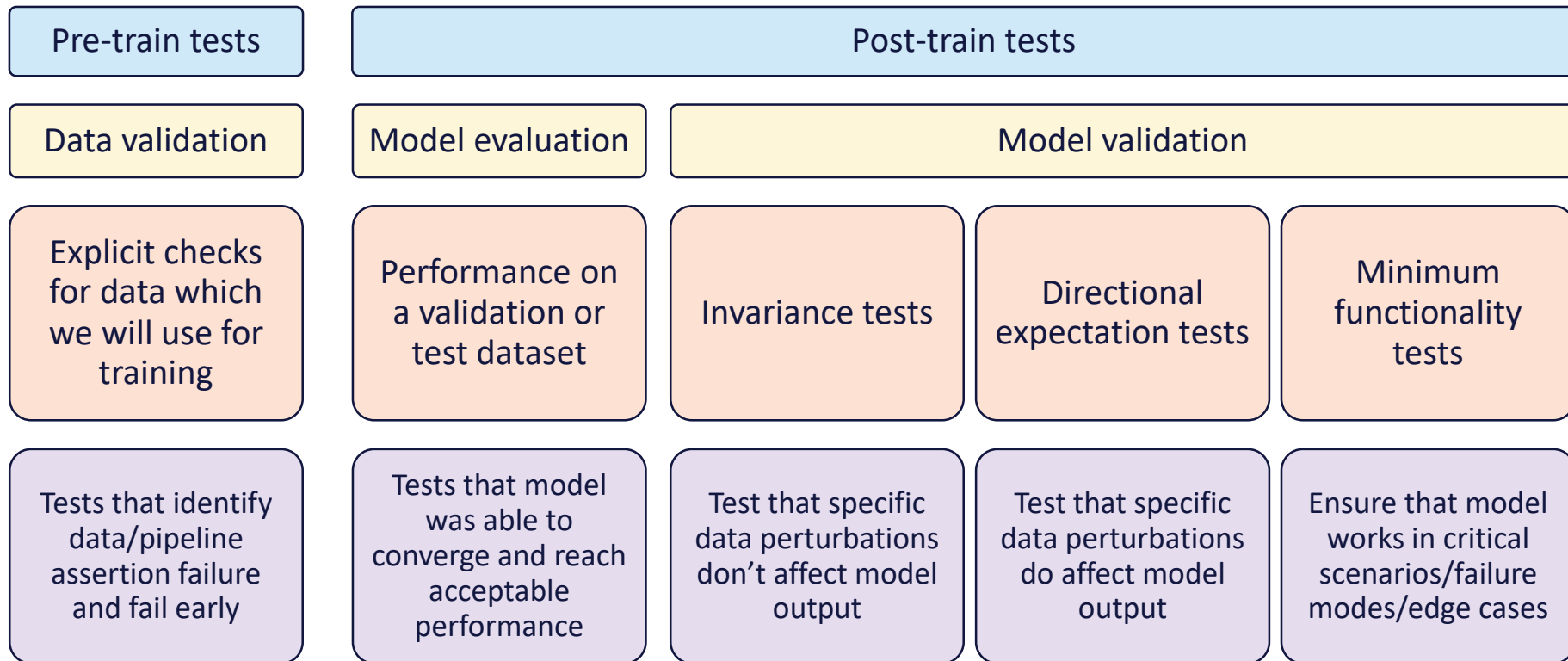
- Test that pipeline works together
- Test that there is no discrepancy between train and serving env

ML pipeline internal tests

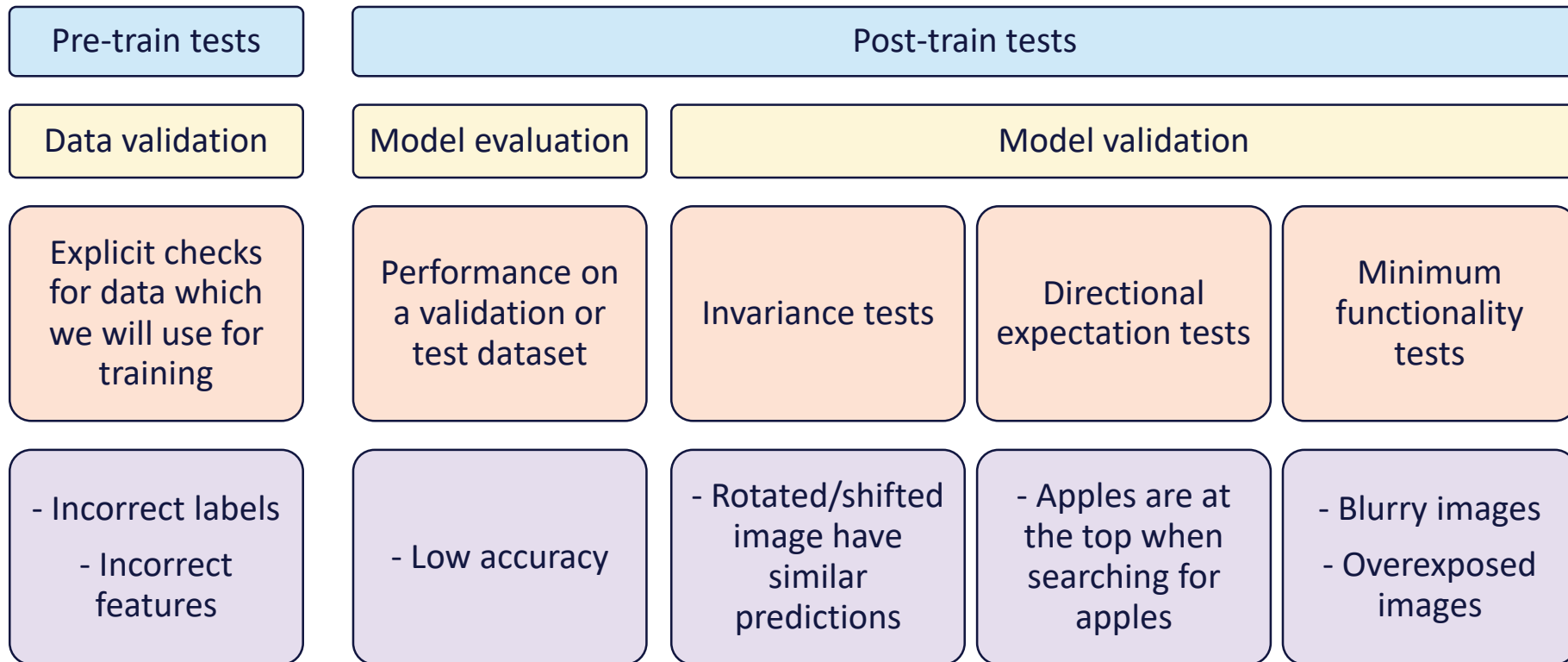
Cloud-to-edge deep learning pipeline



Pre-train and post-train tests

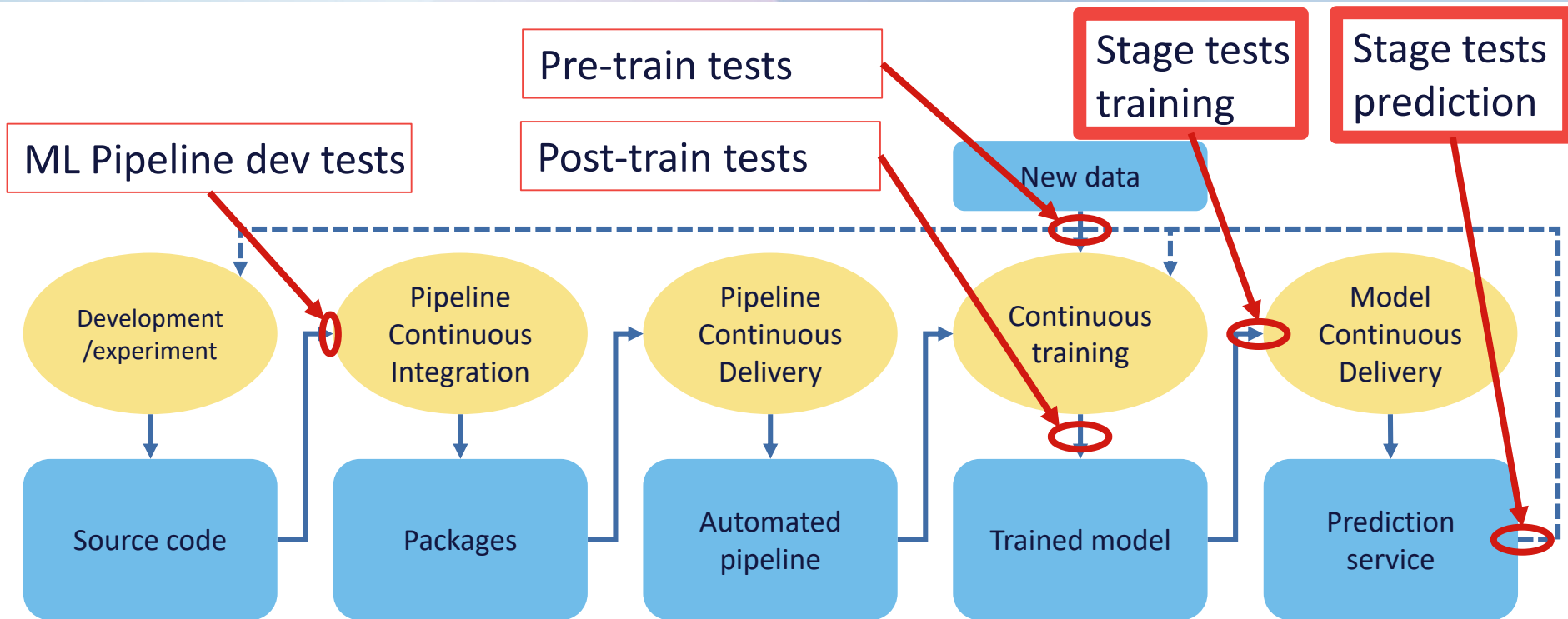


Pre-train and post-train tests



Stage tests

How cloud-to-edge deep learning pipeline looks like



From <https://cloud.google.com/solutions/machine-learning/mlops-continuous-delivery-and-automation-pipelines-in-machine-learning>

- Run on stage (could be dev environment)
- Tests should expose bugs with more realistic data and load
- Tests could be more complex
- Examples
 - Shift in prediction scores
 - Shift in predictions themselves
 - CPU/RAM utilization (to catch memory leak)

Summary

- Tests are a way to ensure predictable and transparent model behavior
- Tests are the best way to catch ML bugs early
- ML tests $\neq$ classic software engineering tests, but similar mindset could be applied:
 - Unit tests to check for bugs
 - Testing specific scenarios
 - Testing expected edge cases

- Posts and presentations
 - https://arseny.info/reliable_ML
 - <https://www.jeremyjordan.me/testing-ml/>
 - <https://eugeneyan.com/writing/testing-ml/>
 - <https://krokotsch.eu/cleancode/2020/08/11/Unit-Tests-for-Deep-Learning.html>
 - <https://cloud.google.com/solutions/machine-learning/mlops-continuous-delivery-and-automation-pipelines-in-machine-learning>
- Github Repositories
 - <https://github.com/marcotcr/checklist>
 - https://github.com/great-expectations/great_expectations
 - <https://github.com/HypothesisWorks/hypothesis>