

CX, MODEL TRAINING AUTOMATION AND THE FEATURE STORE PROBLEM

September 26, 2019

WHAT WE WILL TALK ABOUT TODAY

- ML USE CASE - CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE
- DATA AT SCALE IS HARD
- WHY WE NEED A FEATURE STORE
- SOLVING THE FEATURE STORE PROBLEM

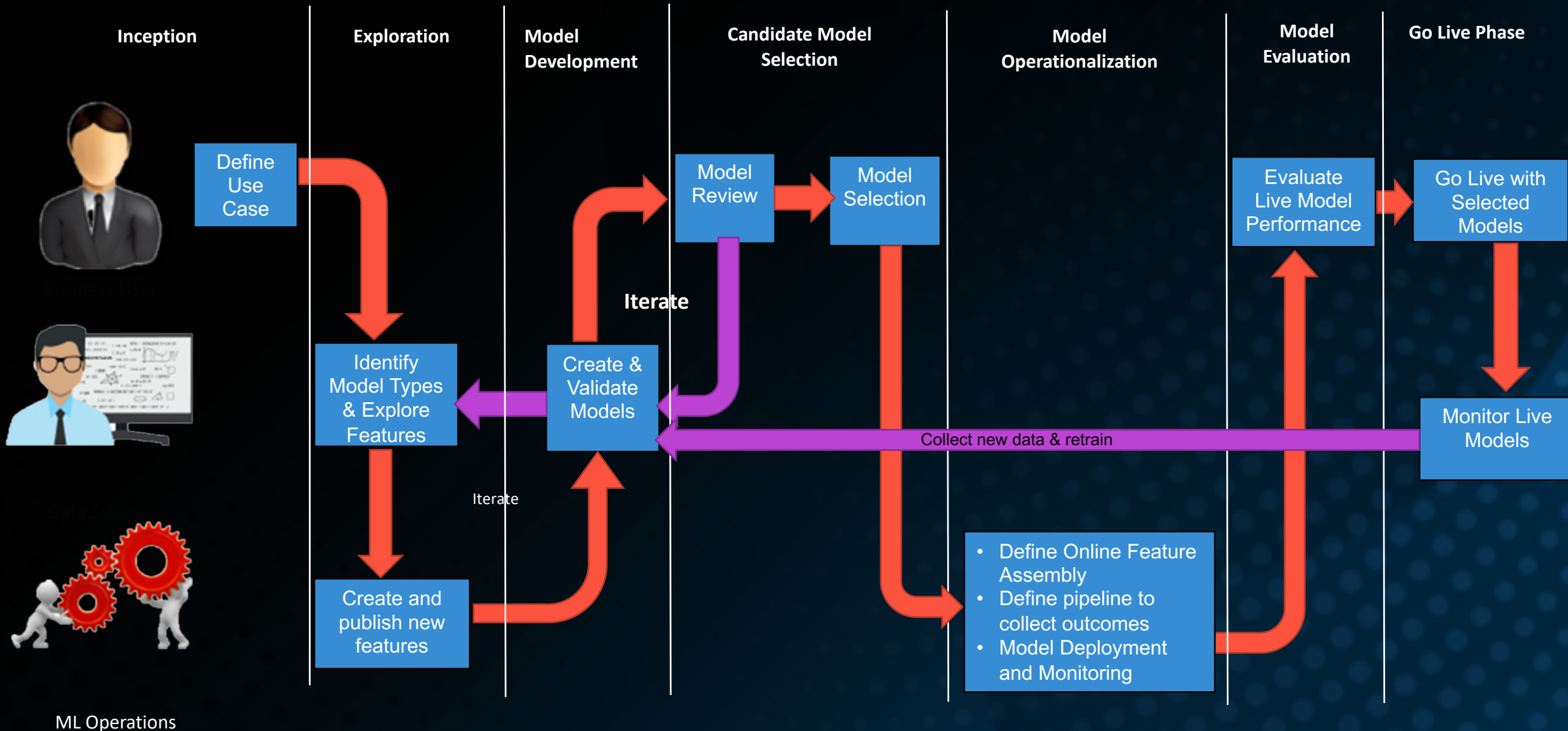


A global media and technology company with several businesses, including Comcast, NBCUniversal, and Sky.

COMCAST					
Products & Services	Cable Networks	Broadcast	Film	Parks	Products & Services
Comcast Spectacor					Channels & Content

Minority interest and/or non-controlling interest.
Data is not comprehensive of all Canadian NBUCUniversal assets
updated December 31, 2018.

ML Lifecycle – Roles & Workflow



What is the Business Problem?

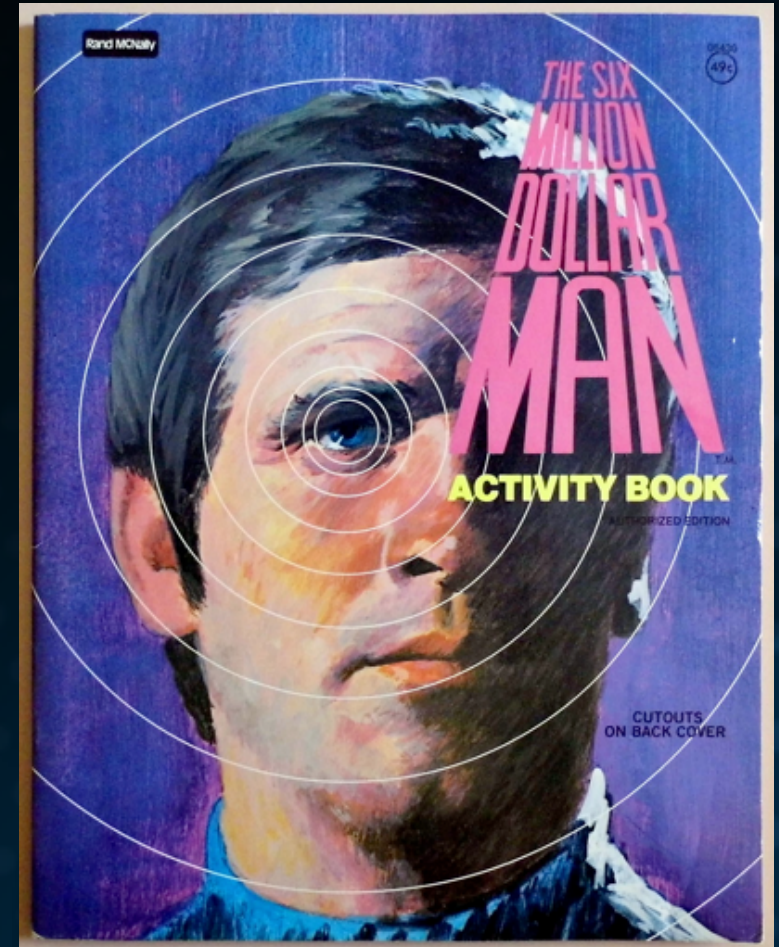
- We have Inefficient Processes == **WASTE**
- The **WASTE** costs money
- We don't use all of the data we have to provide an ideal customer experience
- GOAL: Take cost out of the business + drive KPIs
 - IVR / Digital Containment
 - XA / Chat Containment
 - Rework
 - Avoidable Truck Rolls



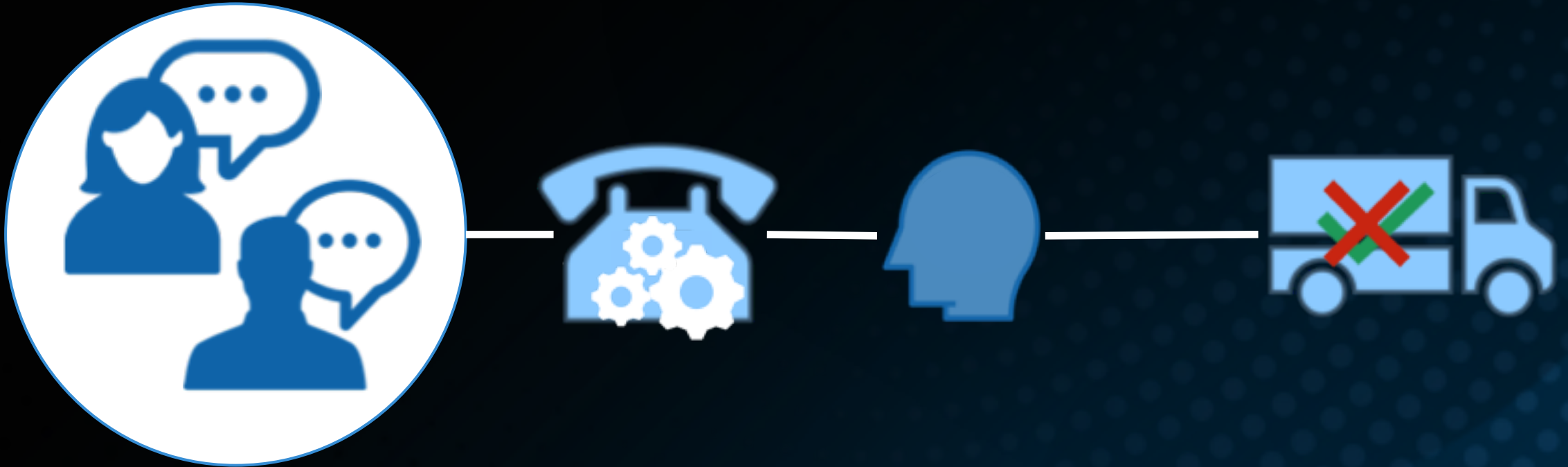
Machine Learning and Human Empathy

Six Million Dollar Man

- The Six Million Dollar Man is a better analogy
 - Start with Quality People
 - Augmenting them with Technology
 - Up-skilling the Workforce
- Machine Learning + Human Decision Making = Better Results

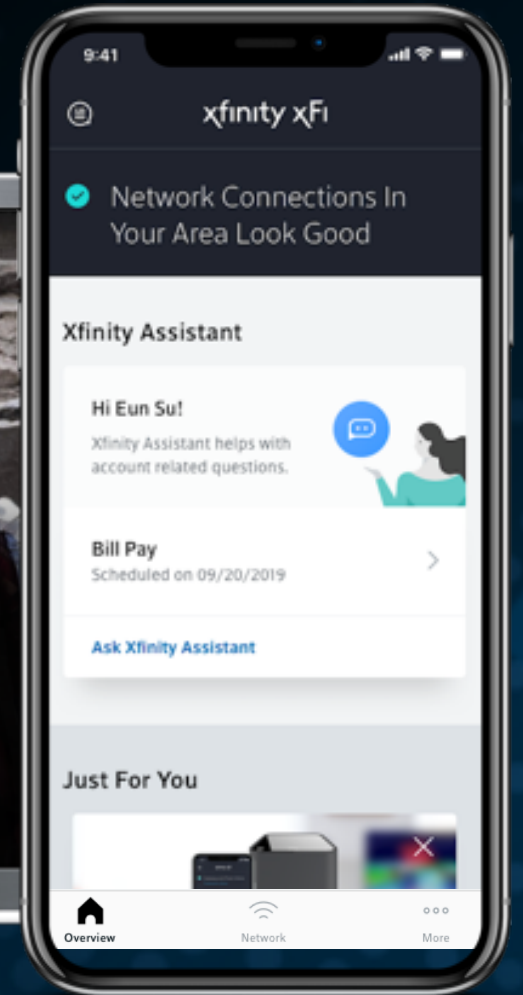
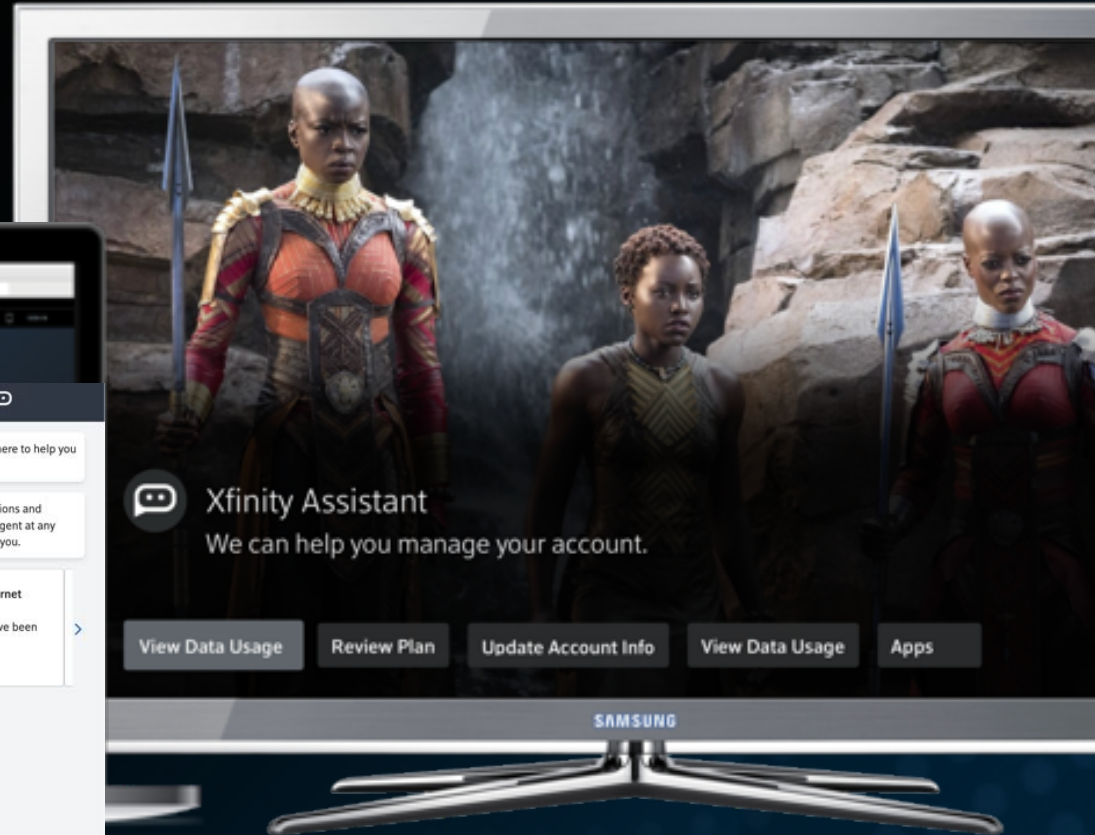
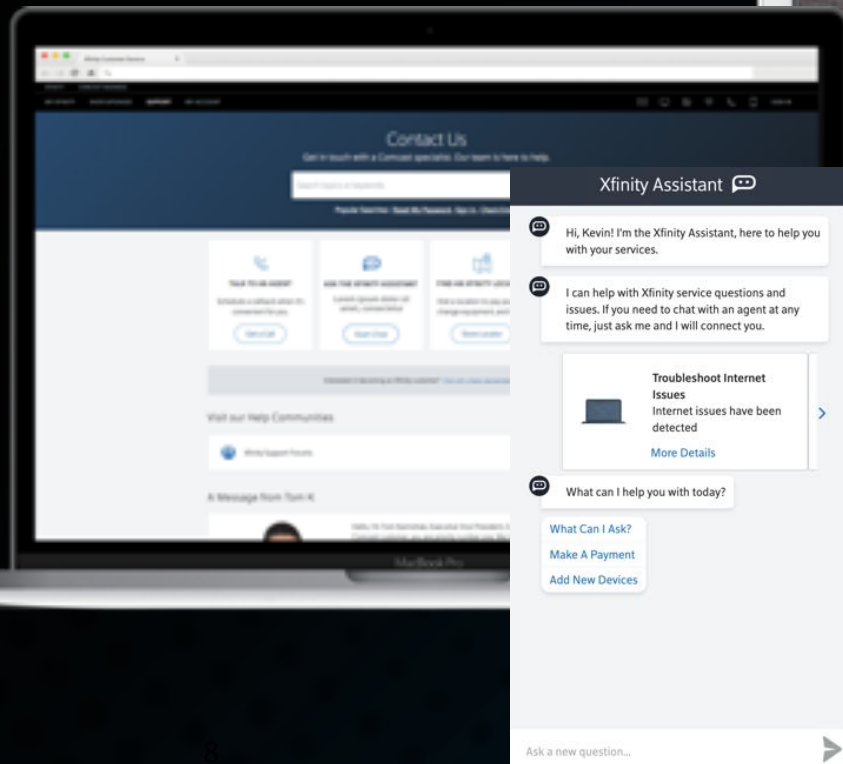


Operational Waste During Service Calls

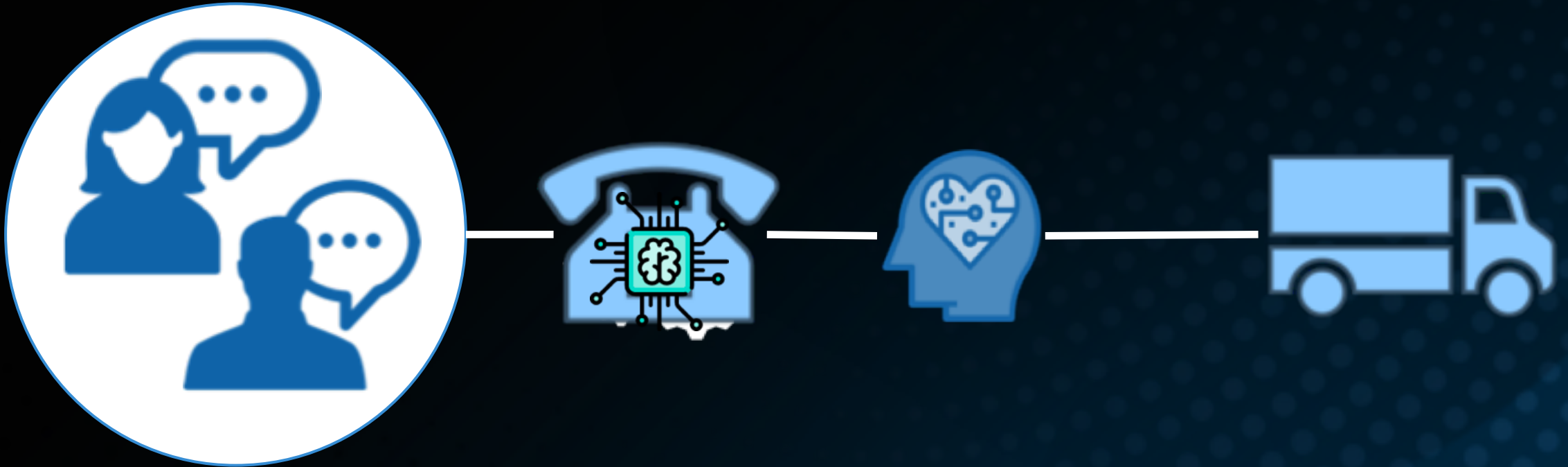


Xfinity Assistant

Web, Product and Mobile



ML Powered Service Calls



Machine Learning at Scale

BILLIONS
AND
BILLIONS

STREAMING EVENTS

Product supply chain produces billions of features are engineered and enriched to create the ML dataset

HUNDREDS
OF
MILLION

RECORDS UPDATES

Multiple feature sets are made available in the online feature store

TENS OF
MILLION

CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS

Predictions are ready to be made for Comcast customers that use Internet and Video products

Customer Impacting Predictions YTD

**Millions of
Predictions**



**60%
HSD Predictions**



**40%
X1 Predictions**

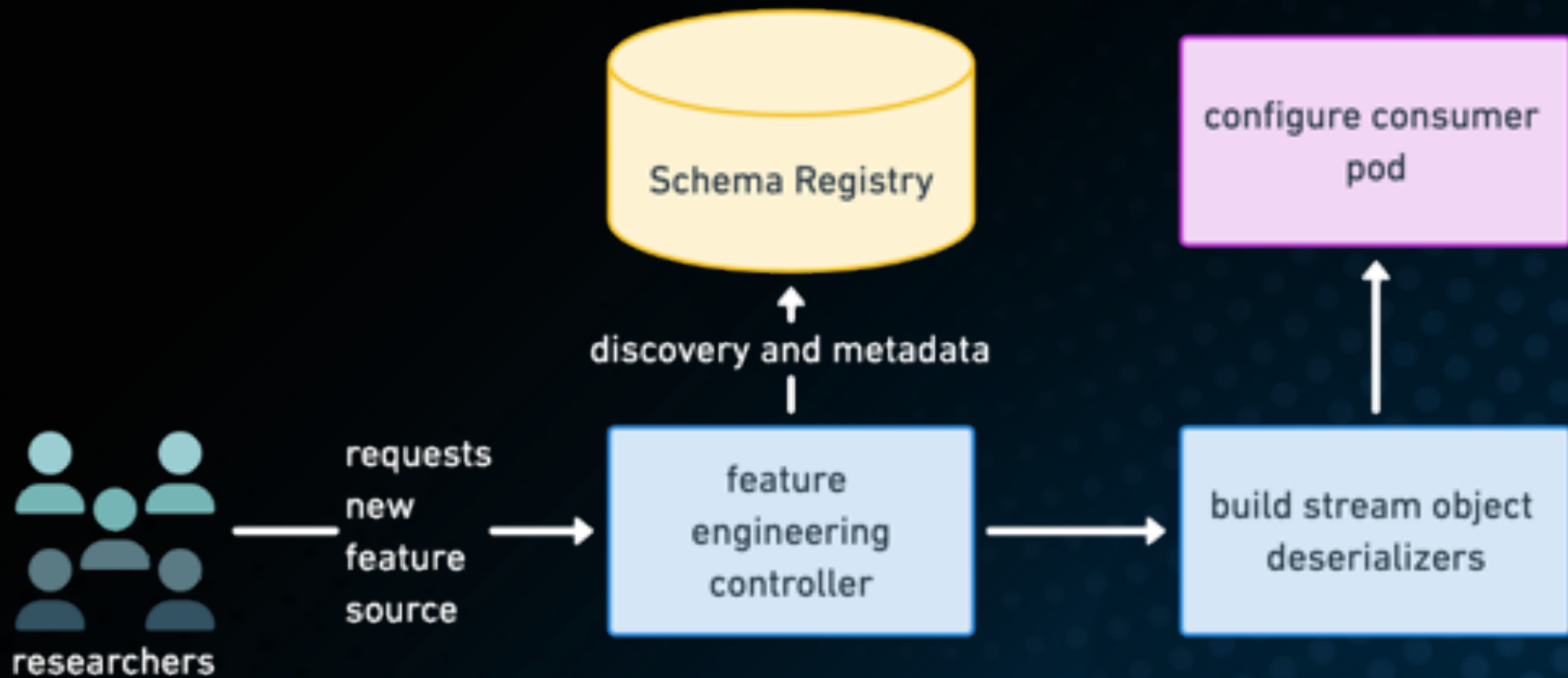


85% of customers that used the recommendations did not call for repair in a 24-hour period

TECHNICAL OVERVIEW

- METADATA
- DATA INGESTION
- FEATURE ENGINEERING
 - "Feature store problem"
- MODEL TRAINING
- MODEL DEPLOYMENT
- MODEL SERVING
- AUTOMATION
- **BRINGING IT ALL TOGETHER**

METADATA



START SIMPLE - ABSTRACT

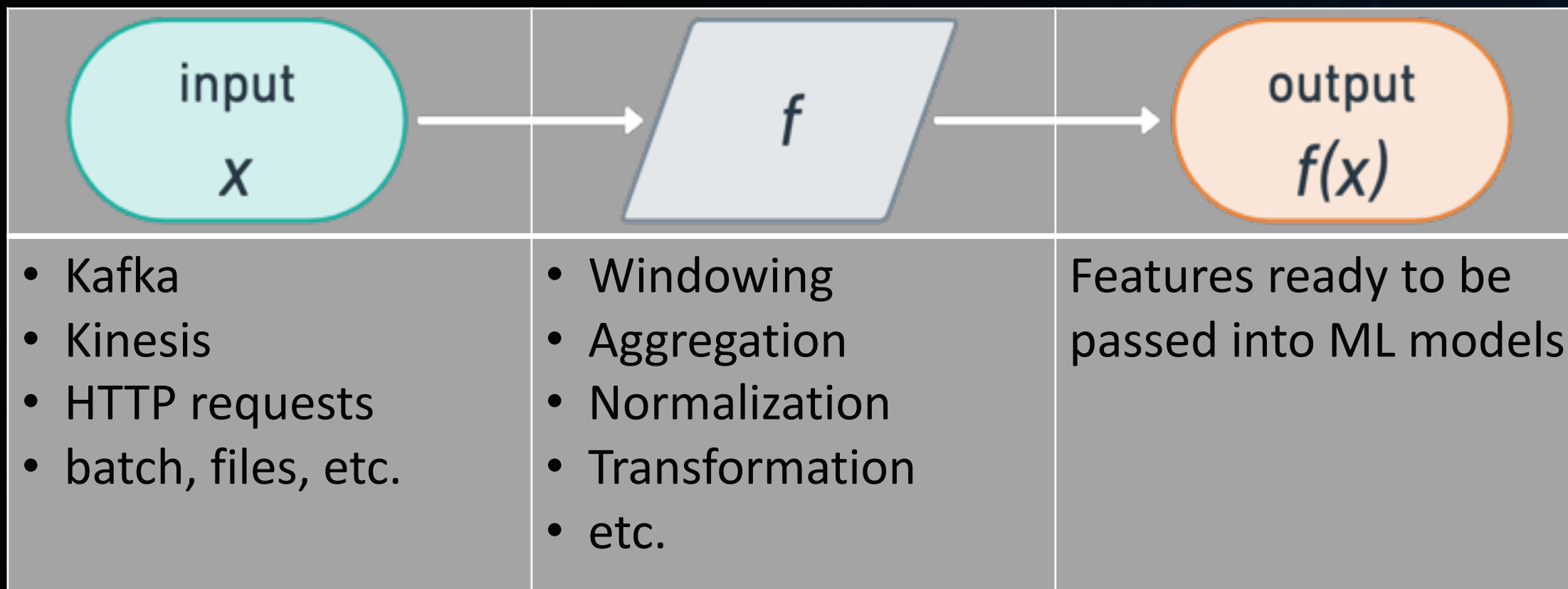
DATA INGESTION AND FEATURE ENGINEERING

HOW TO MANIPULATE AND STORE DATA?



ABSTRACT TO CONCRETE

DATA INGESTION AND FEATURE ENGINEERING



WHAT IS THE FEATURE STORE PROBLEM?

- WHAT IS A FEATURE STORE
- WHY DO YOU NEED ONE
- WHAT IS THE PROBLEM?

FEATURE STORE

TYPES OF FEATURE STATES TO PERSIST

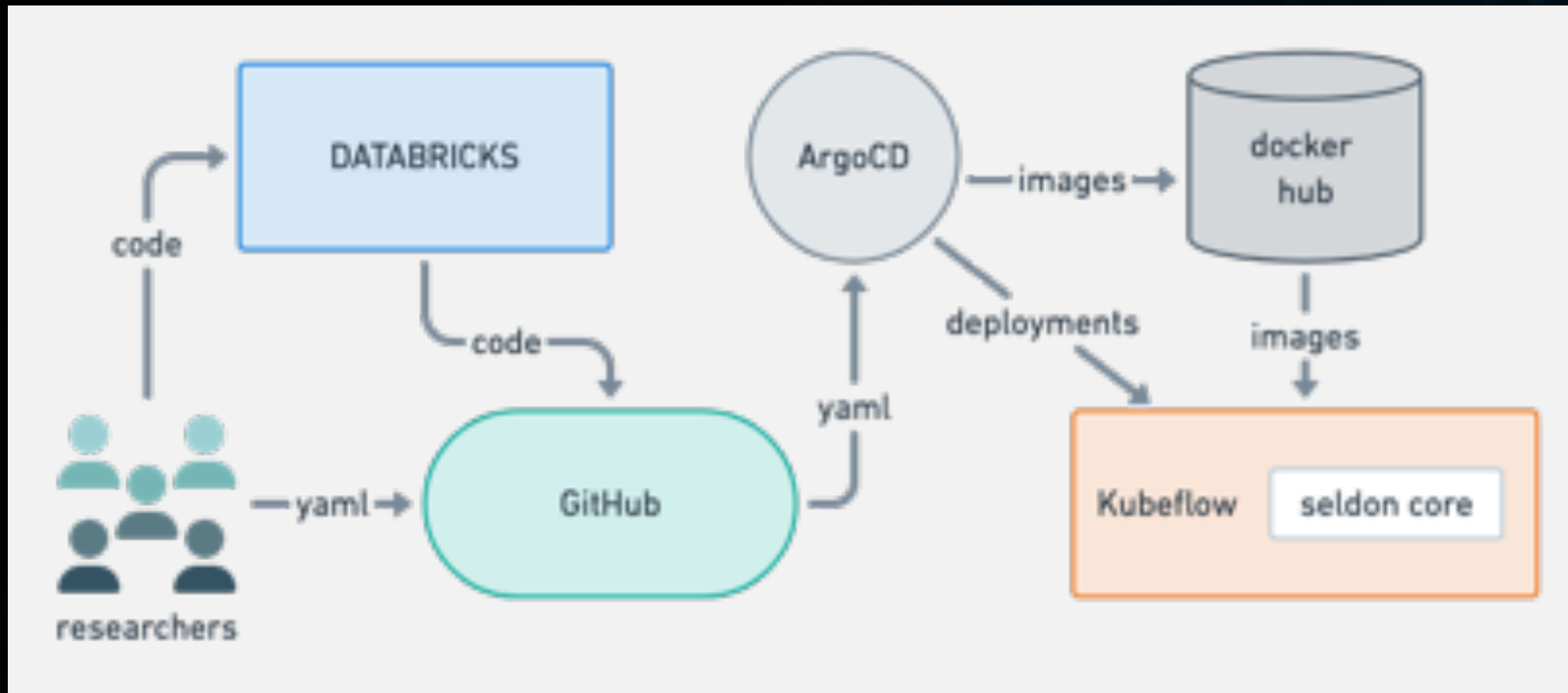
- **WINDOWED DATA**
- **AGGREGATE DATA**
- **OTHER DATA RELATED TO INTERMEDIATE STEPS FOR FEATURE ENGINEERING**
 - Common indexes
 - Inference and predictions from other models
 - Etc.

Can be many things:

- Spark state store (Cassandra, RocksDB)
- Flink state backend (Memory, RocksDB)
- Custom: Hadoop (HDFS, HBase)
- Custom: Redis

RESEARCH AND MODEL FLOW

MODEL TRAINING AND DEPLOYMENT



MLFLOW

MODEL TRAINING

```
23 # Start a MLflow experiment and label it
24 with mlflow.start_run(run_name="no outliers, default hyperparams"):
25     # train
26     clf = train(train_x, train_y, solver, C, multi_class)
27     # predict
28     predict = clf.predict(test_x)
29     # eval metrics
30     rmse, mae, r2 = eval_metrics(test_y, predict)
31
32     # log some params
33     mlflow.log_param("c", C)
34     mlflow.log_param("multi_class", multi_class)
35     # log some metrics
36     mlflow.log_metric("rmse", rmse)
37     mlflow.log_metric("r2", r2)
38     mlflow.log_metric("mae", mae)
39
40     # finally log the model and end
41     mlflow.sklearn.log_model(clf, "model")
42     mlflow.end_run()
```

MLFLOW

MODEL EXPERIMENT TRACKING

The screenshot displays the MLflow web interface for an experiment named `/Users/Nick@comcast/iris_outliers`. The interface includes a sidebar with navigation options: Databricks, Home, Workspace, Recent, Data, Clusters, Jobs, and Search. The main content area shows the experiment details, including the Experiment ID (1818539) and Artifact Location (dbfs:/databricks/mlflow/1818539). Below this, there are search and filter options. The search runs field contains the query `metrics.rmse < 1 and params.model = 'tree'`, and the filter metrics field contains `rmse, r2`. The interface indicates that there are 4 matching runs. Below this, there are buttons for Compare, Delete, and Download CSV. A table lists the 4 matching runs, showing their parameters and metrics.

Experiment ID: 1818539 Artifact Location: dbfs:/databricks/mlflow/1818539

Search Runs: State: Active + Search

Filter Params: Filter Metrics: Clear

4 matching runs Compare Delete Download CSV Grid View Table View

	Data	User	Run Name	Source	Version	Parameters					Metrics		
						a_dataset	a_outliers	c	multiclass	solver	rmse	r2	rmse
<input type="checkbox"/>	2019-03-29 23:46:05	Nick	with outliers, default hyperparams	iris_outliers	2	1	1.0	ovr	stblinear	0.086	0.851	0.317	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2019-03-29 23:46:07	Nick	no outliers, default hyperparams	iris_outliers	1	0	1.0	ovr	stblinear	0.289	0.571	0.537	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2019-03-29 23:46:10	Nick	with outliers, modified hyperparams	iris_outliers	2	1	100000.0	multinomial	lbfgs	0.065	0.883	0.281	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2019-03-29 23:46:13	Nick	no outliers, modified hyperparams	iris_outliers	1	0	100000.0	multinomial	lbfgs	0.067	0.901	0.258	

MODEL SERVING IN DETAIL

MODEL SERVING

```
import pickle

class CalifHousingPredictor(object):

    def __init__(self):
        # load the saved trained model
        model_file = 'linear_model.pkl'
        self.sklearn_model = pickle.load(open(model_file, 'rb'))

    def predict(self, X, features_names):
        return self.sklearn_model.predict(X)
```

MODEL SERVING - MANY POSSIBILITIES

MODEL SERVING

```
import pickle

class CalifHousingPredictor(object):

    def __init__(self):
        # load the saved trained model
        model_file = 'linear_model.pkl'
        self.sklearn_model = pickle.load(open(model_file, 'rb'))

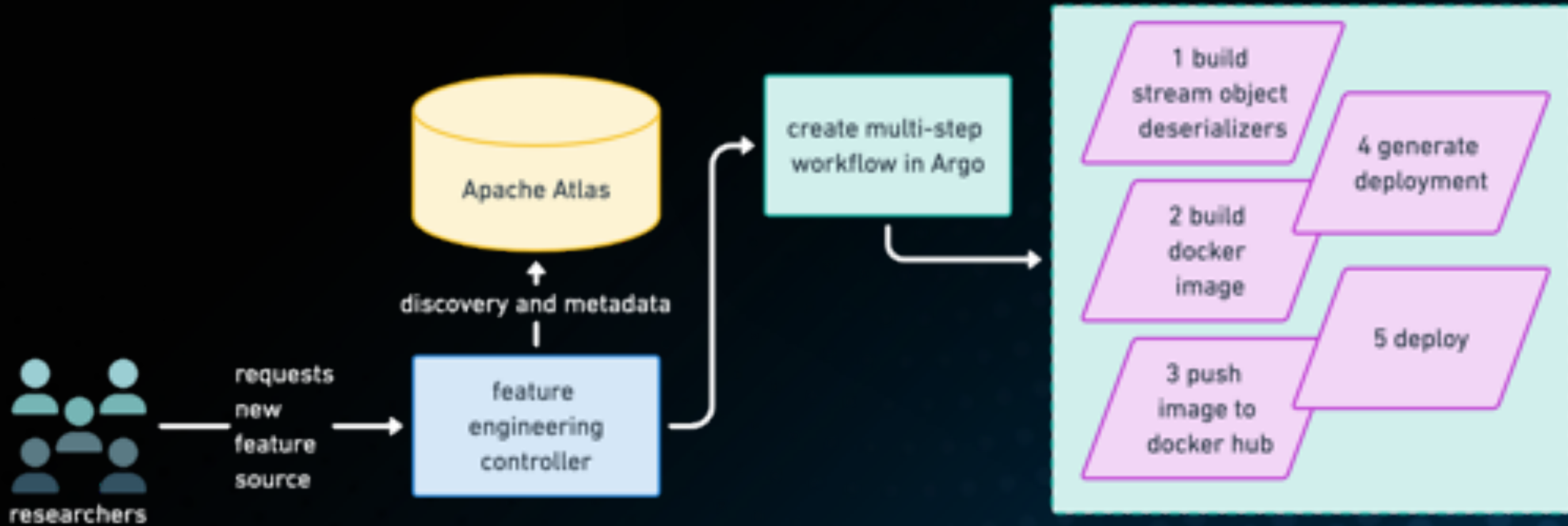
    def predict(self, X, features_names):
        return self.sklearn_model.predict(X)
```

kubeflow HTTP
endpoint (seldon)

as part of a
chain for
ensembles

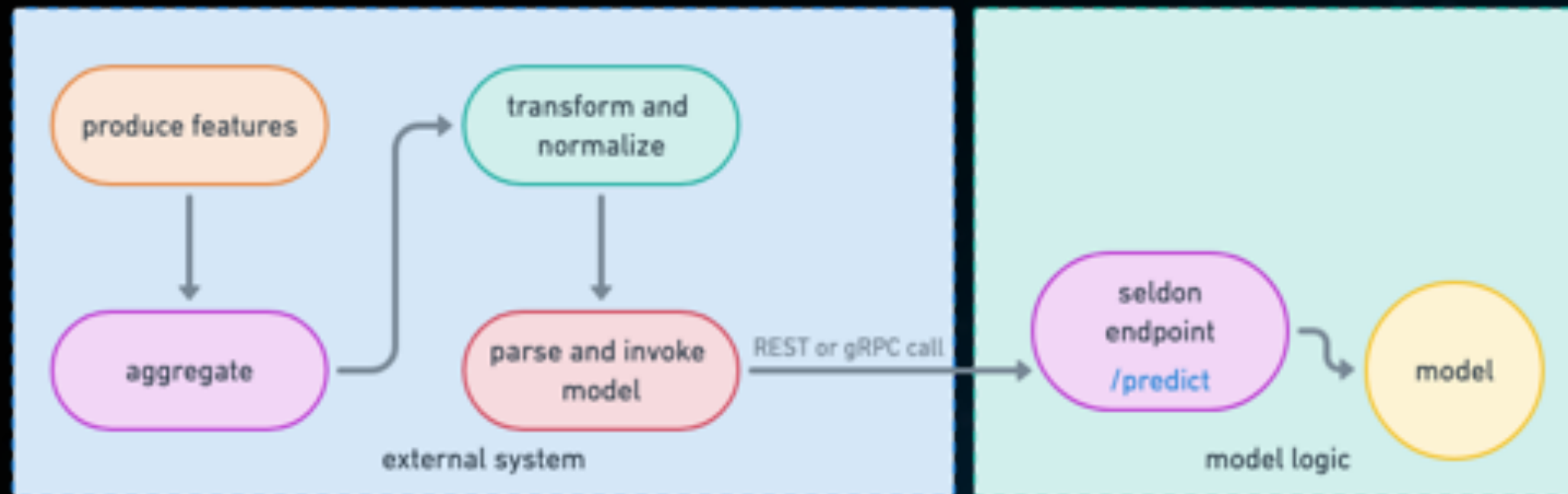
directly invoke

PIPELINE AUTOMATION



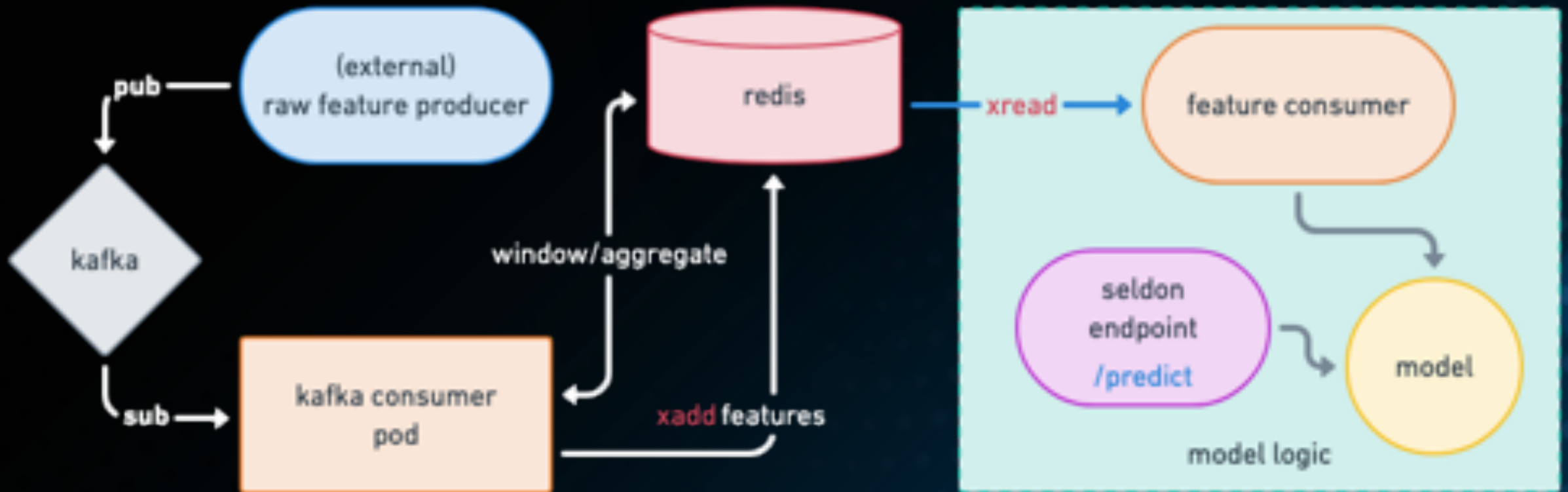
BRINGING IT ALL TOGETHER

MODEL SERVING WITH SEPARATE FEATURE ENGINEERING



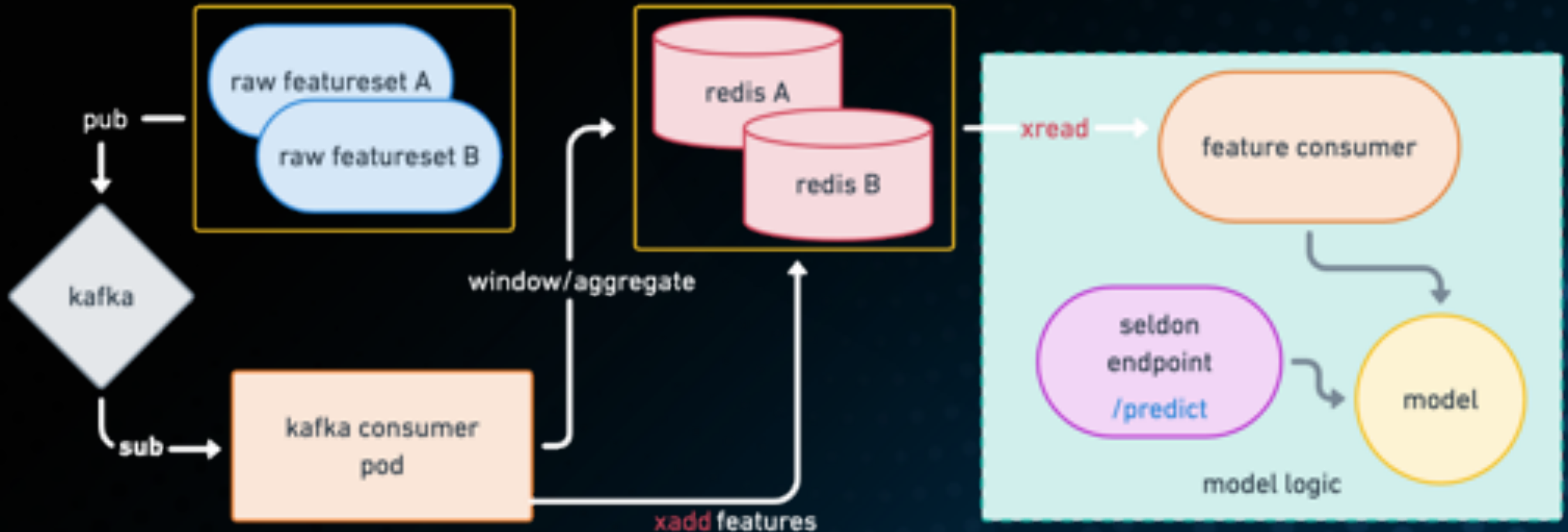
PERFORMANCE PIPELINE (SOLVING THE FEATURE STORE PROBLEM)

MODEL SERVING WITH INTEGRATED FEATURE ENGINEERING



BUT IN-MEMORY IS SMALL?

MODEL SERVING: SPLIT UP THE IN-MEMORY DB BY FUNCTION



DEMO CODE

EXAMPLE CODE USING KUBEFLOW, KAFKA,
PYTHON, REDIS AND A SIMPLE MODEL

[HTTPS://GITHUB.COM/COMCASTSAMPLES](https://github.com/comcastsamples)

“END TO END ML FEATURE STREAMING WITH KUBEFLOW KAFKA AND REDIS”



COMCAST