



Machine Learning Platform: Deploying and Managing Models in the CERN Control System

Jean-Baptiste de Martel - Nico Madysa, Roman Gorbonosov, Verena Kain

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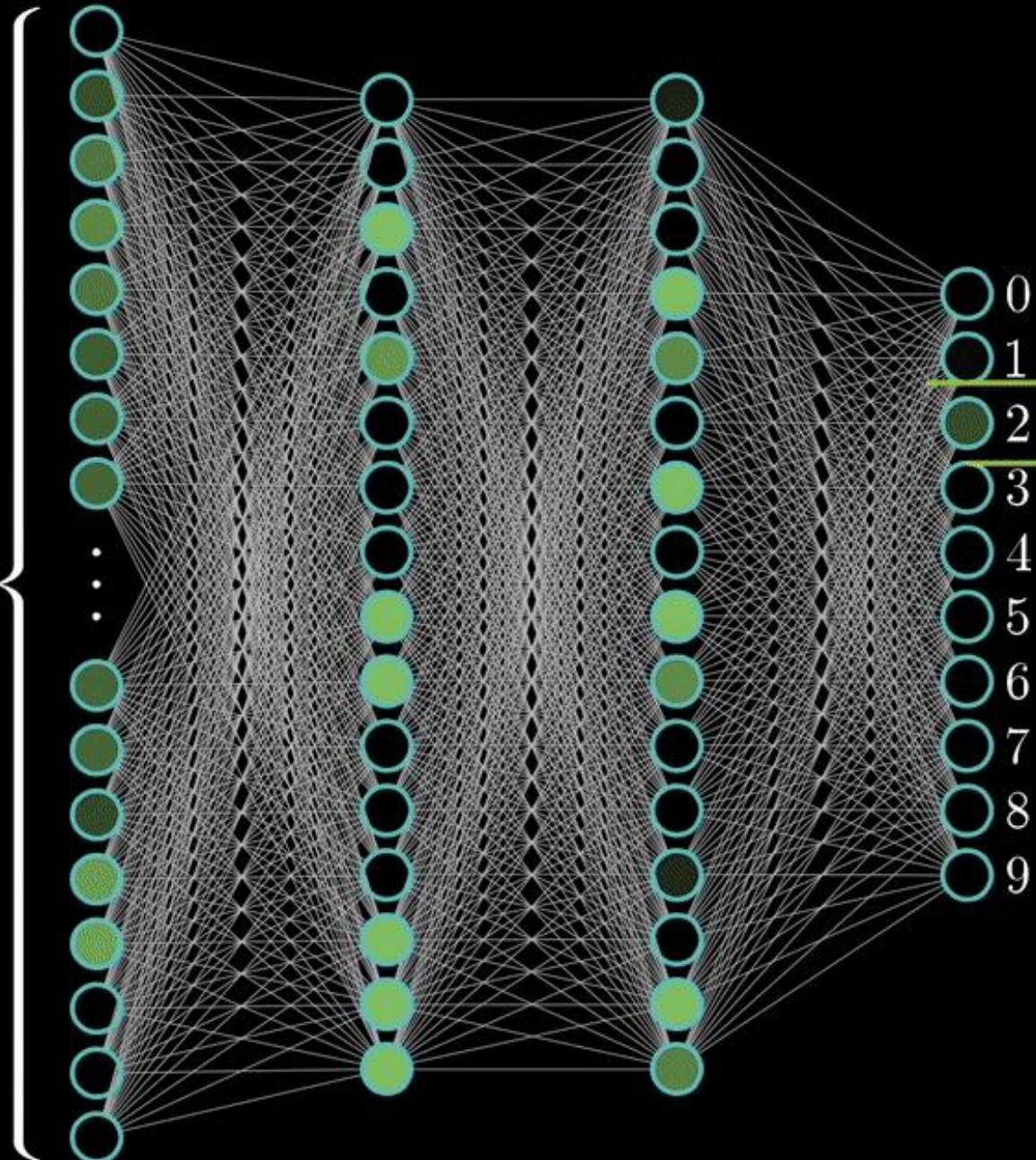
Objectives

- **Provide a common approach to storage, versioning, deployment and usage of models**
- **Accelerate and simplify the model lifecycle by abstracting infrastructural concerns**
- **Fulfill the specific needs of the accelerator control system**
 - Reliability
 - Traceability
 - Security
 - Standardization
- **Stay out of the user's way**
 - Minimize constraints on model developer's workflow
 - Avoid constraints on choice of tools



Model type:
Layout/architecture
of the neural
network –
i.e., number of
neurons, how they
are connected,
etc...

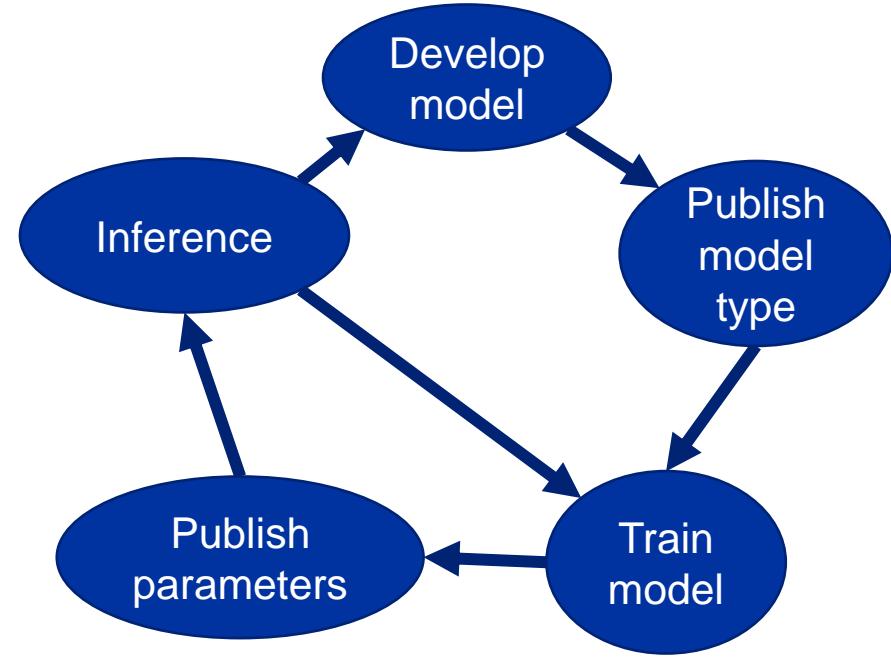
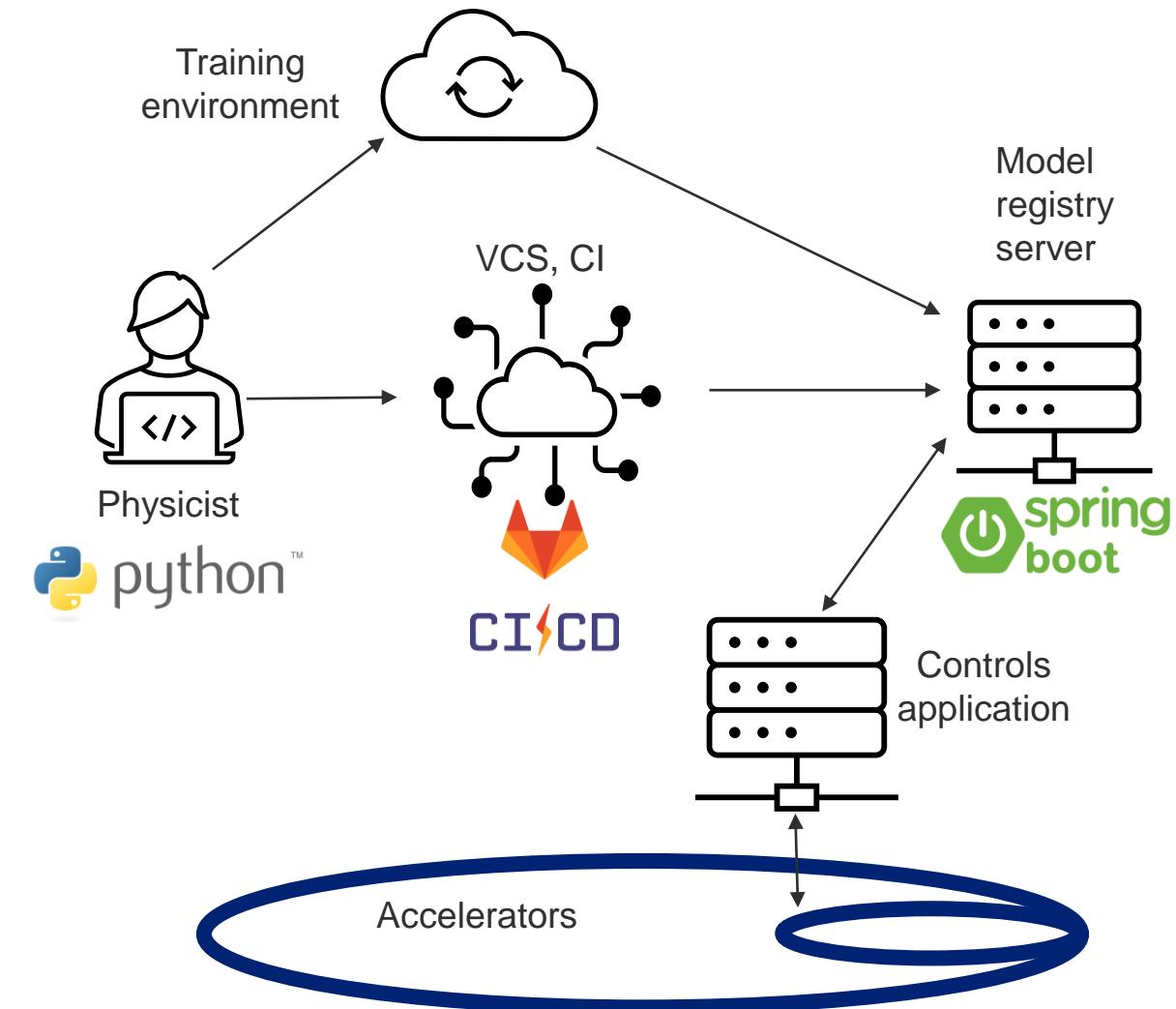
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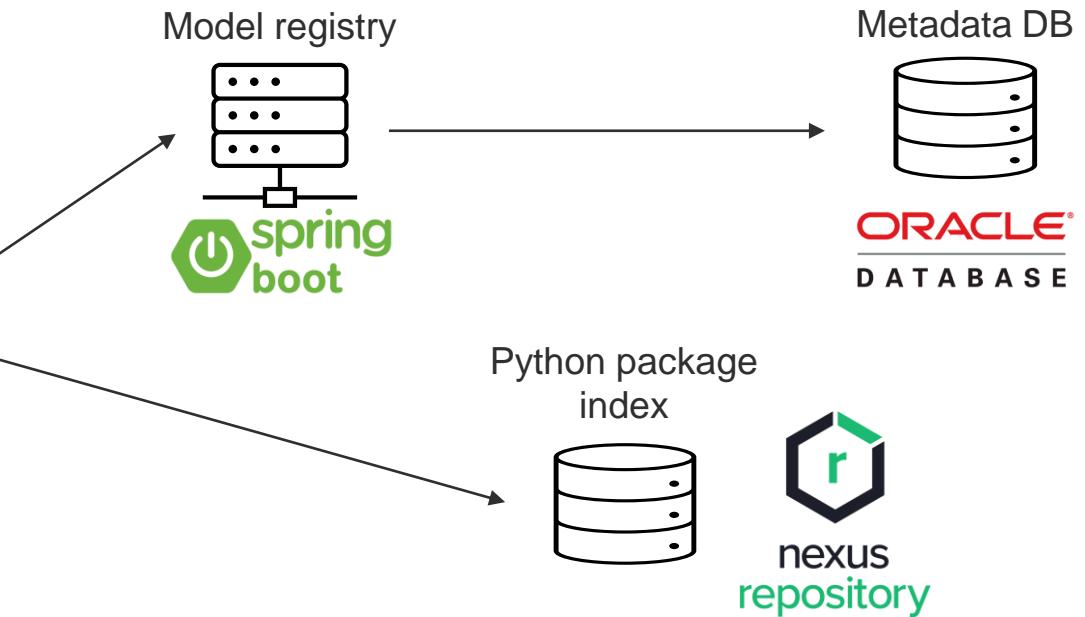
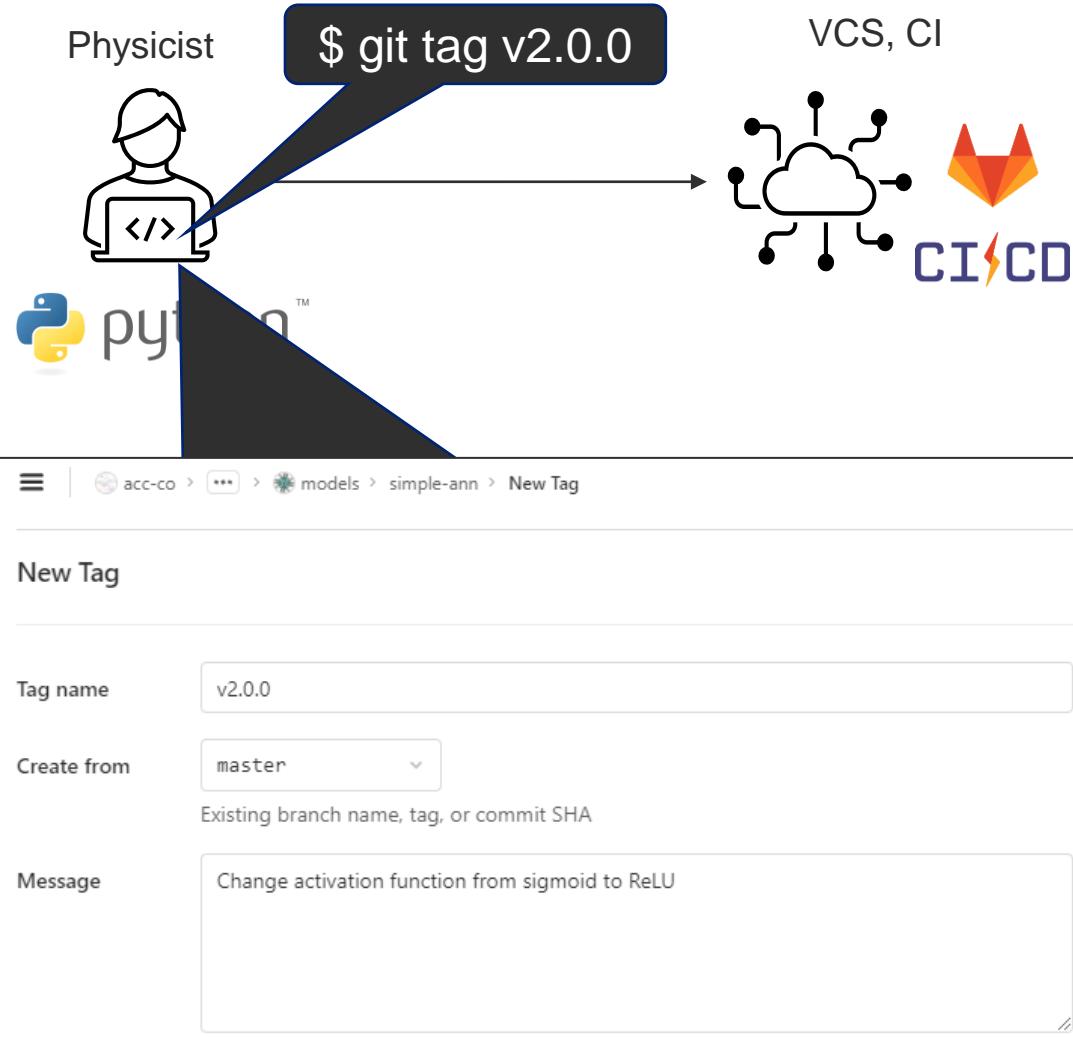
Model parameters:
“Trained weights”
- values assigned
to the neurons and
connections after
training

Model:
Combination of a
model type and
model parameters

Development workflow



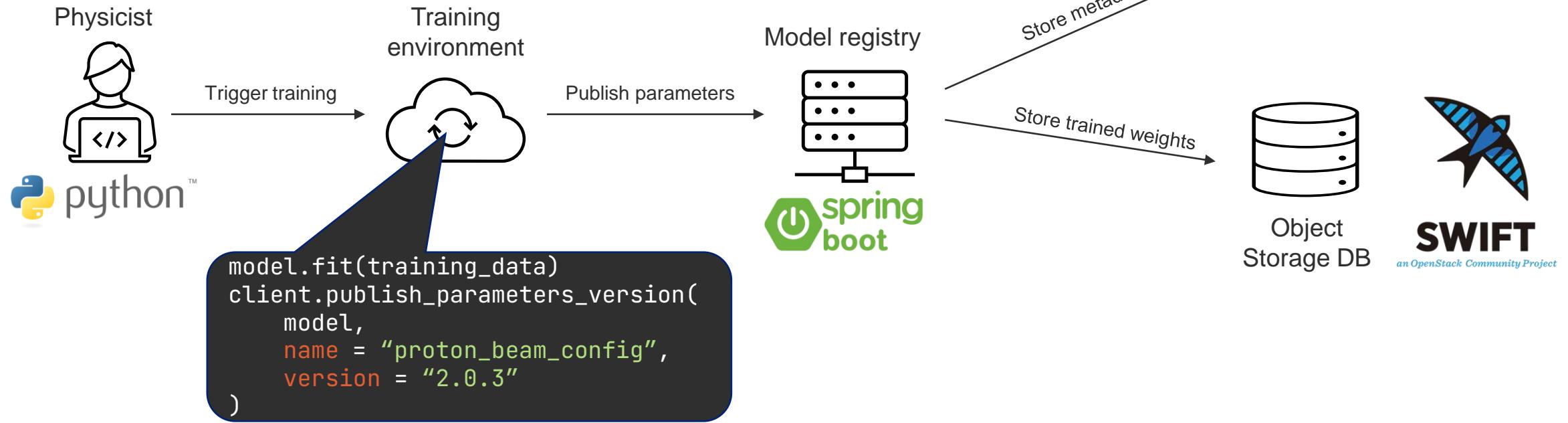
Publishing model types



Advantages

- **Access control and traceability for model types**
- **Quick & easy, no need to learn new tools, complexity is hidden**

Publishing model parameters



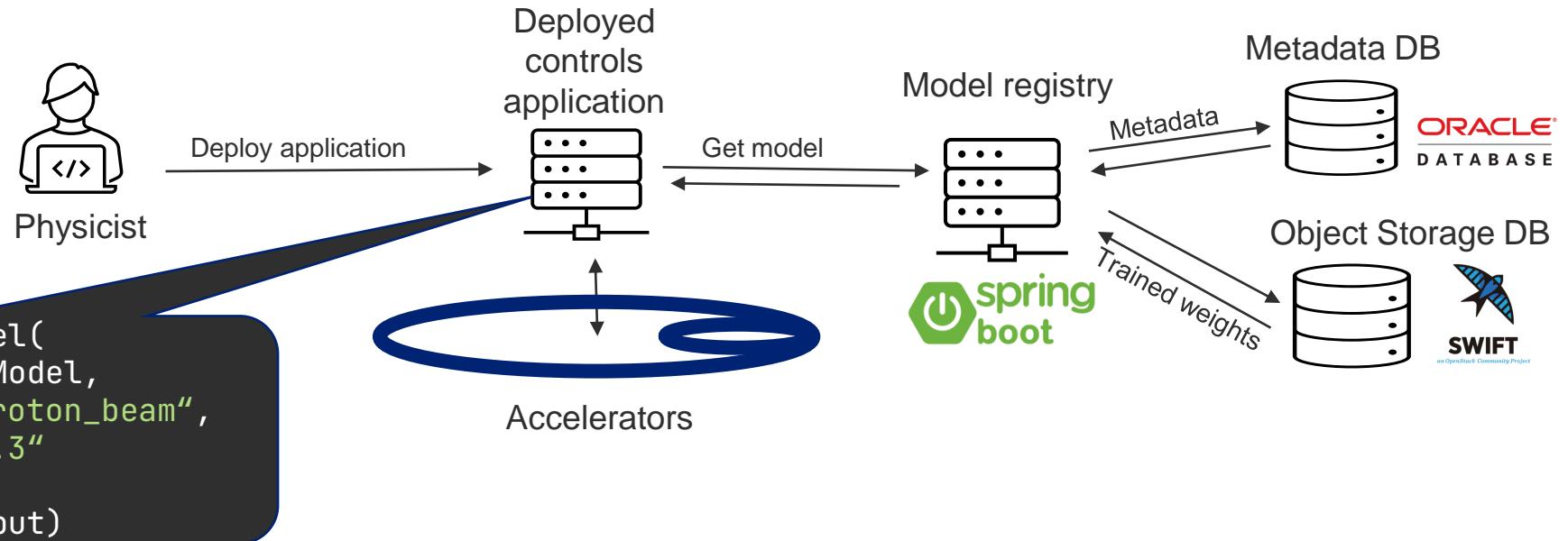
Usage

- Choose parameters name and version
- Use the client library to publish

Advantages

- All parameters stored centrally and reliably
- Compatibility is fully managed

Inference (Deployment)



Usage

- Use the MLP client library to instantiate the model
- Provide model type, parameters name and version

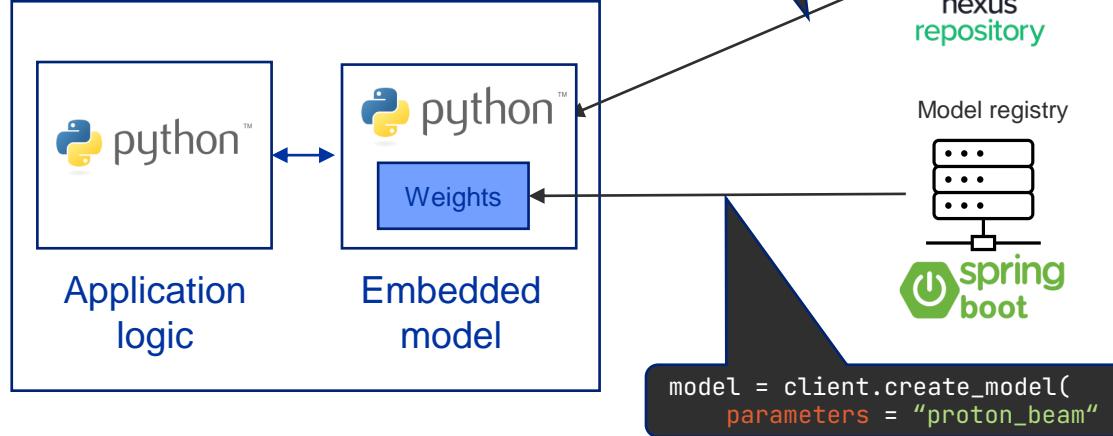
Advantages

- Parameters retrieved and loaded transparently
- Parameter traceability

Embedded vs standalone deployment

Embedded

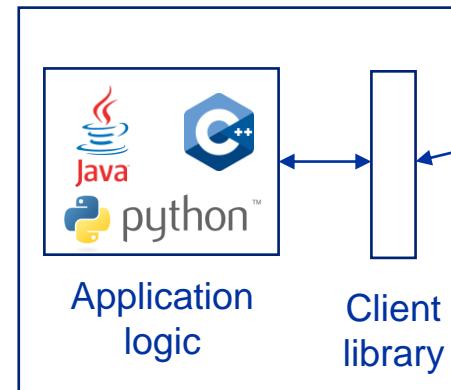
Controls application



- **Python only**
- **Model type must be installed**
- **Parameters retrieved then stored locally**

Standalone

Controls application



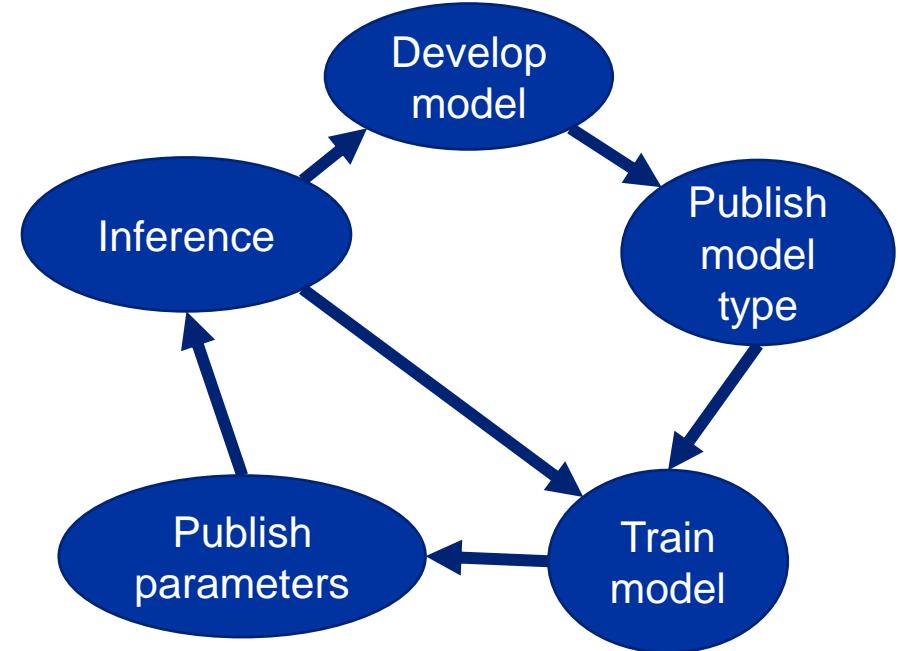
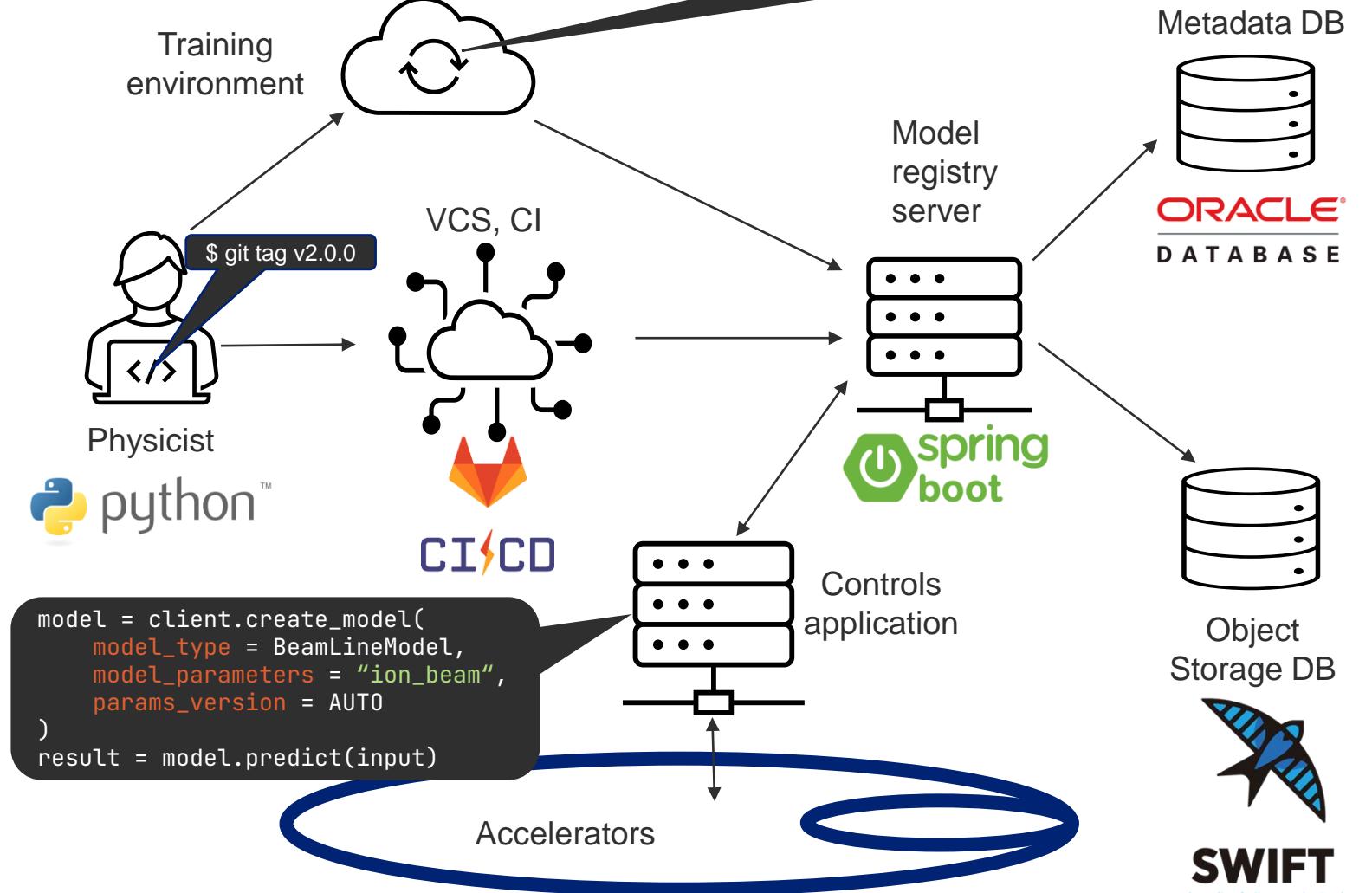
Standalone serving cluster

- **Call models from any language**
- **Install mlp-client only**
- **Everything happens remotely**

Conclusion

- We want to help physicists develop models faster and unburden them from infrastructural concerns while minimizing constraints
- We also want to apply software engineering best practices to ensure reliability and maintainability of the control system
- MLP provides a basis to achieve these goals and is now being adopted
- Could not cover everything, simplified a lot – please contact us offline!
 - jean-baptiste.de.martel@cern.ch
 - nico.madysa@cern.ch
 - roman.gorbonosov@cern.ch

Thank you !



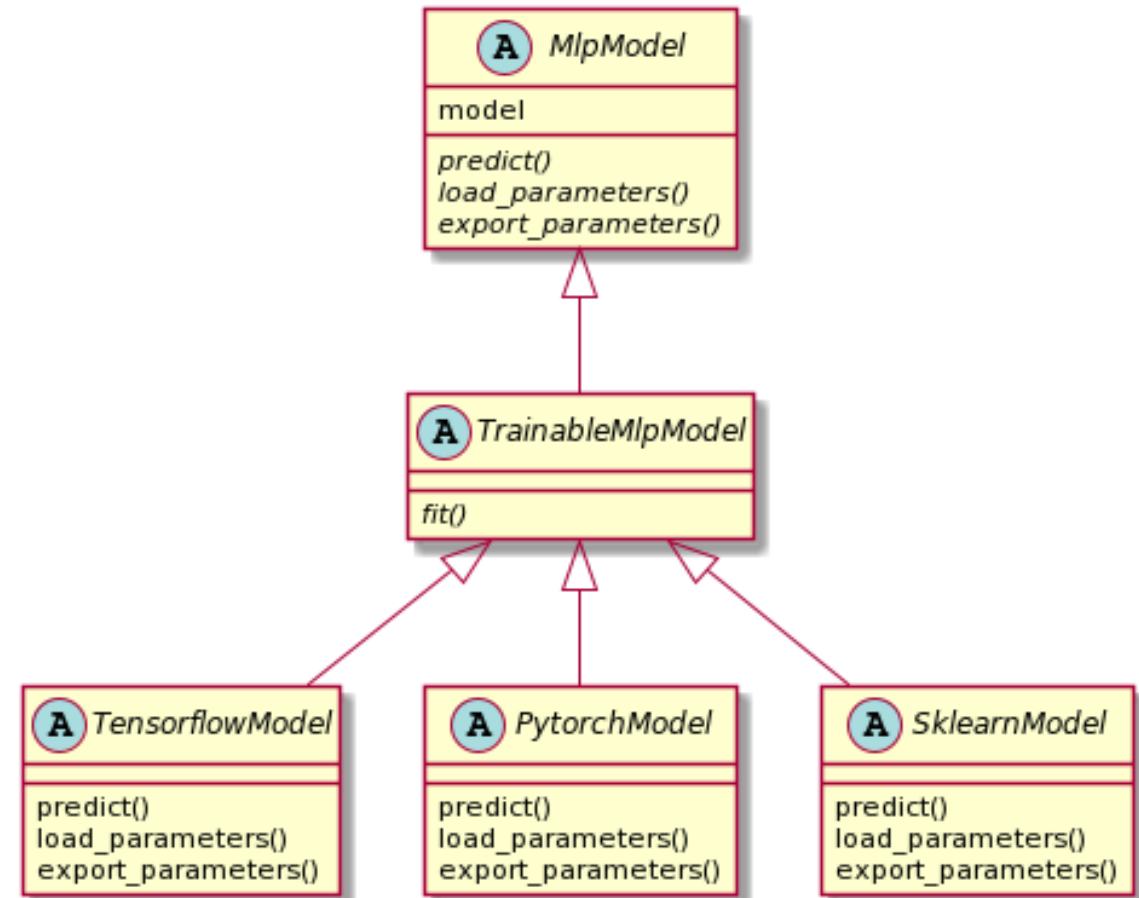


Reserve slides

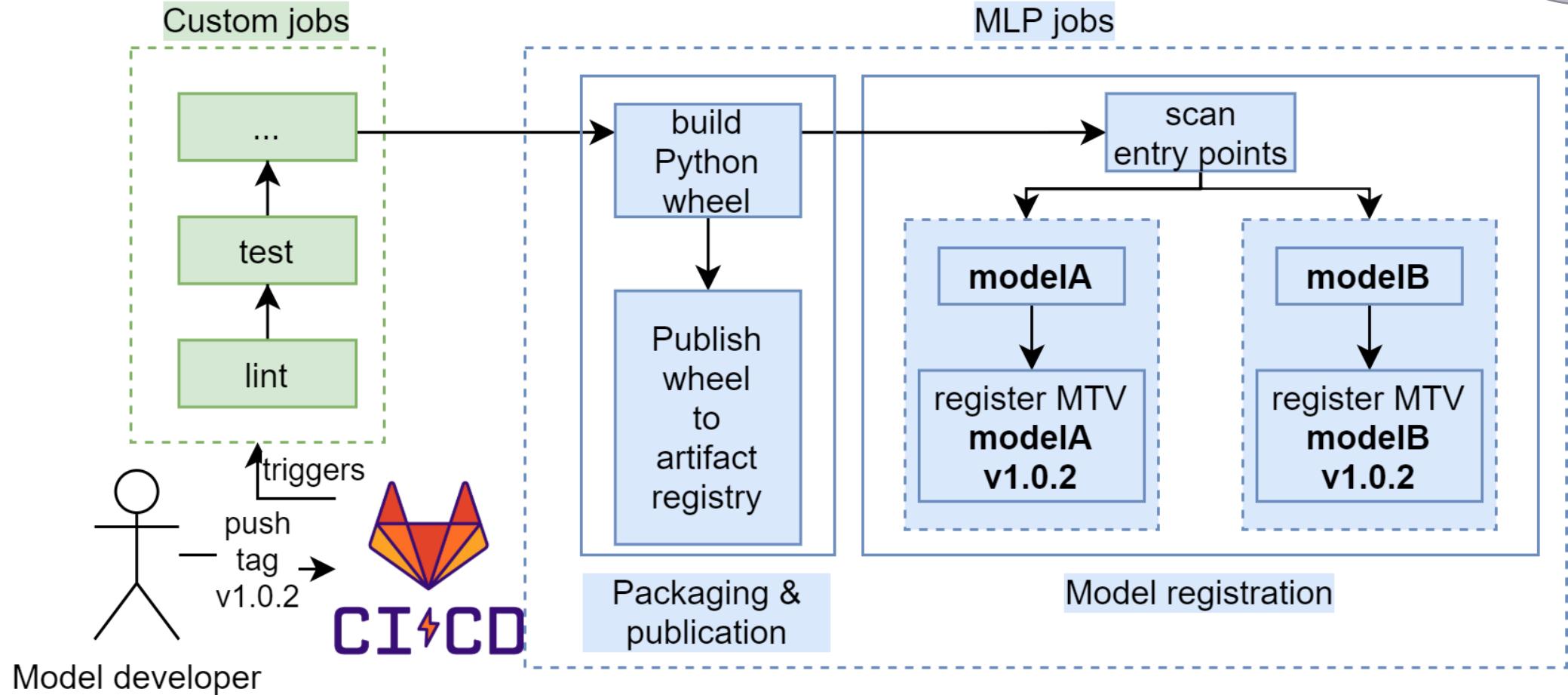
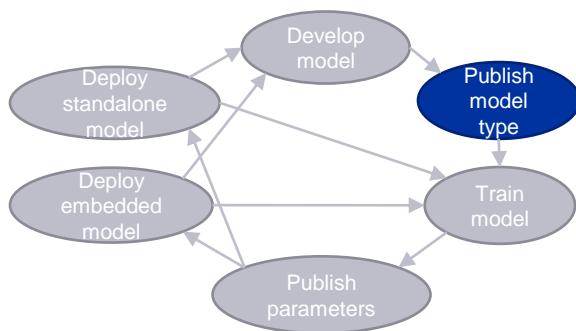


Implementing a model

- We define a common API for all controls models
 - shared abstraction layer
- Interface defines 4 methods:
 - *Fit* – train the model on the provided data
 - *Export parameters* – extract current values of all model parameters
 - *Load parameters* – configure the model using the provided parameters
 - *Predict* – return a prediction from the input data
- Default extensible implementations are available for common frameworks



Publishing model types

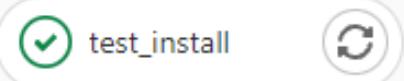


Model parameters version number generation

Model type version	Highest existing parameters version	->	Generated parameters version
1.0.0	None exist yet	->	1.0
1.0.0	1.0	->	1.1
1.6.0	1.1	->	1.2
2.0.0	1.2	->	2.0
3.3.0	4.0 (no 3.x)	->	ambiguity
3.3.0	4.0 (3.3 exists)	->	3.4

Standalone deployment CI

Test



Deploy



Register



Standalone



Downstream



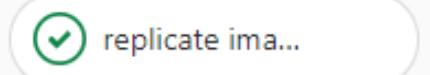
Downstream



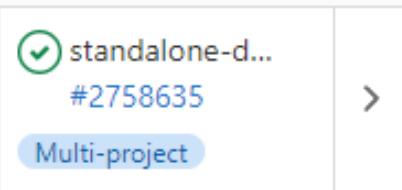
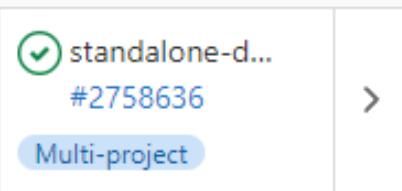
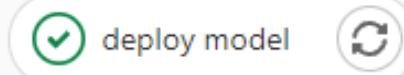
Build



Replicate to acc registry



Deploy



Compatibility

