Christian Cabrera
University of Cambridge
08/11/2024

Previously...

The Systems Engineering Approach



Previously...

The Systems Engineering Approach



• Systems Thinking: System Views, Agility System, and System Dynamics.

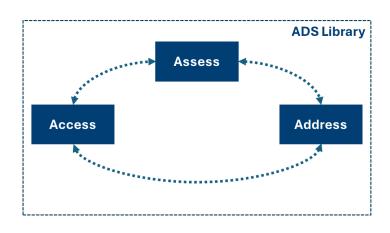
 Process Model: Top-Down Analysis, Variant Creation and Problem-Solving Cycle.

Previously

The Systems Engineering Approach

PURPOSE

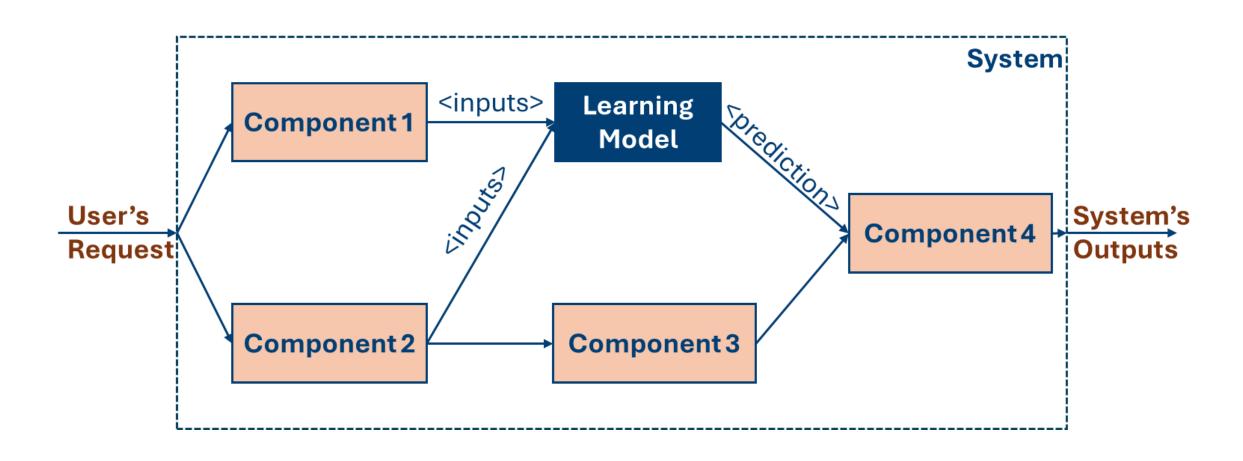




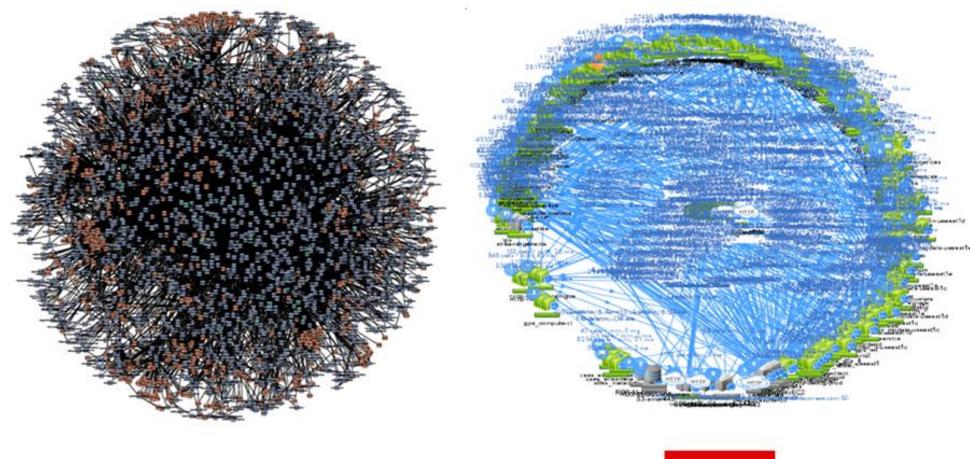


ADOPTION

Real-world Deployments



Real-world Deployments







Systems' design decisions change from system to system...

Systems' design decisions change from system to system...

But we can identify common requirements between software systems.

Systems' design decisions change from system to system...

But we can identify common requirements between software systems.

Based on these commonalities we can define design patterns and systems architectures.

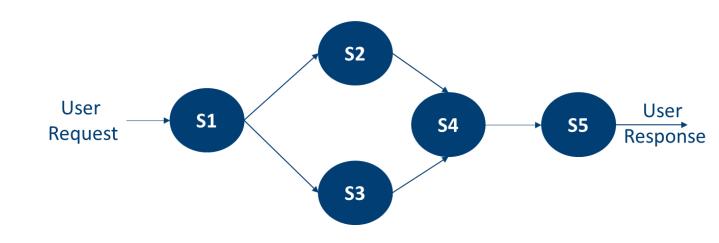
Systems in the age of the Internet required:

- Separation of concerns
- High availability
- Scalability
- Low Latency

Systems in the age of the Internet required:

Service-oriented Architectures (SOAs)

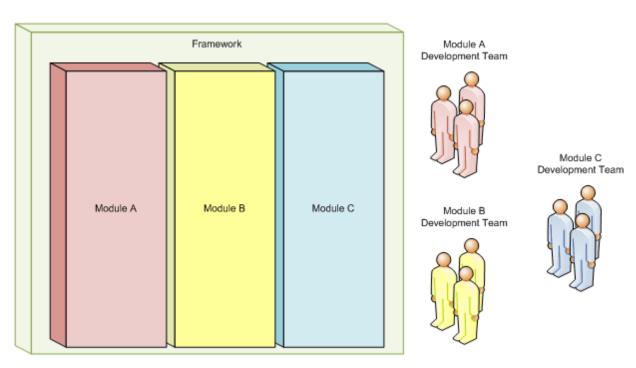
- Separation of concerns
- High availability
- Scalability
- Low Latency



Systems in the age of the Internet required:

- Separation of concerns
- High availability
- Scalability
- Low Latency

Service-oriented Architectures (SOAs)

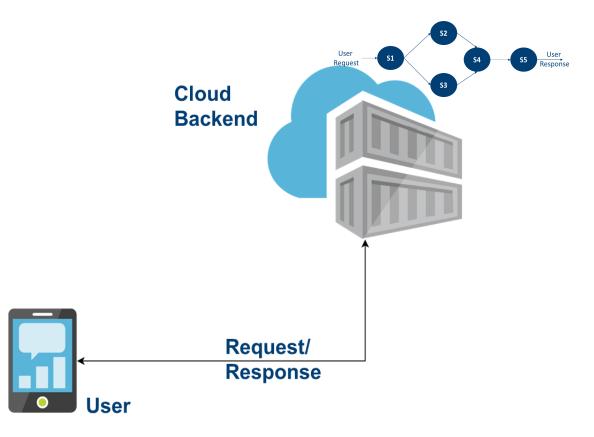


Source: https://dev.to/suspir0n/soc-separation-of-concerns-5ak7

Systems in the age of the Internet required:

- Separation of concerns
- High availability
- Scalability
- Low Latency

Service-oriented Architectures (SOAs)



Systems in the age of Al are datadriven:

- Data availability
- Data ownership
- Data traceability and monitoring
- Super-low latency requirements
- Sustainability

Systems in the age of Al are datadriven: Service-oriented Architectures (SOAs)

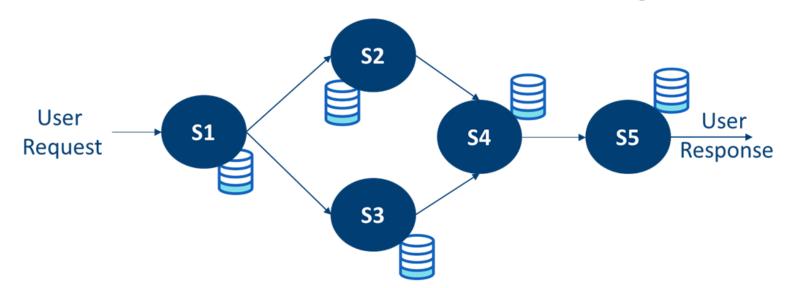
- Data availability
- Data ownership
- Data traceability and monitoring
- Super-low latency requirements
- Sustainability

The Data Dichotomy:

"While data-driven systems are about exposing data, serviceoriented architectures are about hiding data." [1]

The Data Dichotomy:

"While data-driven systems are about exposing data, serviceoriented architectures are about hiding data." [1]



[1] Stopford B., The Data Dichotomy: Rethinking the Way We Treat Data and Services. https://www.confluent.io/en-gb/blog/data-dichotomy-rethinking-the-way-we-treat-data-and-services

The Data Dichotomy:

"While data-driven systems are about exposing data, serviceoriented architectures are about hiding data." [1]

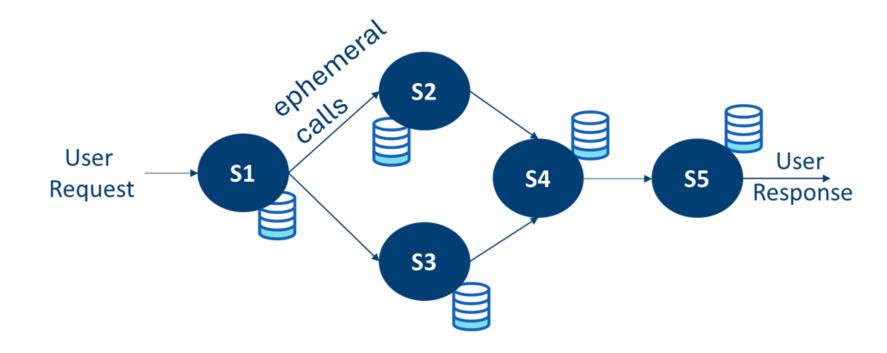
We need to design systems prioritising data!

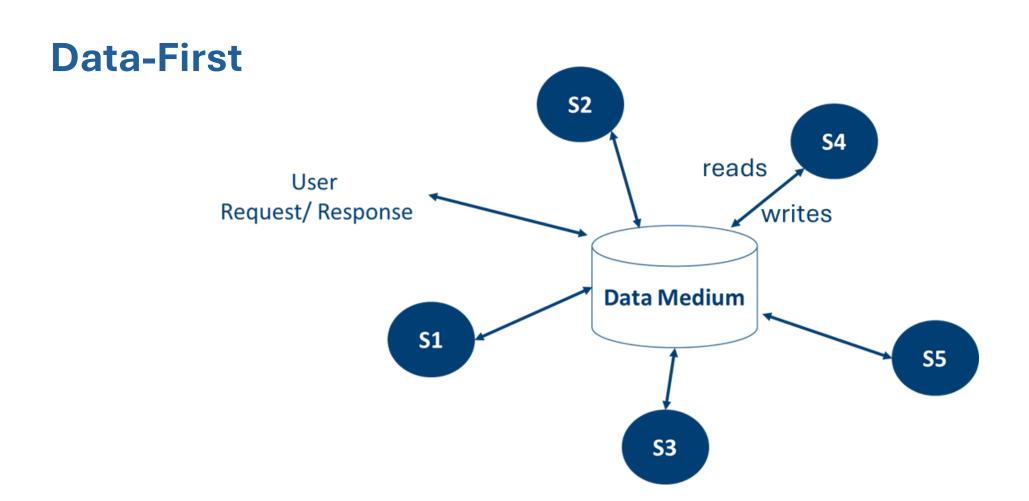
Data-first systems

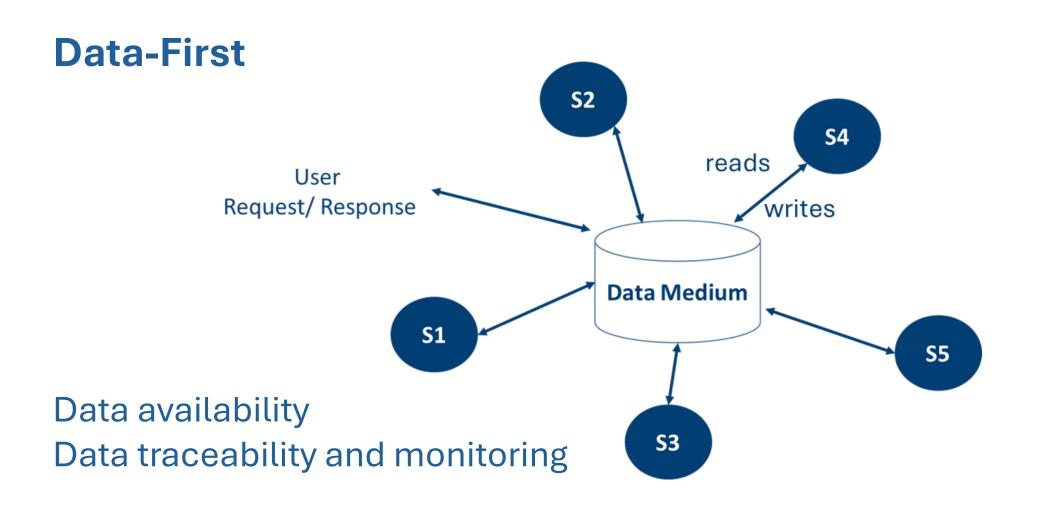
Prioritise decentralisation

Openness

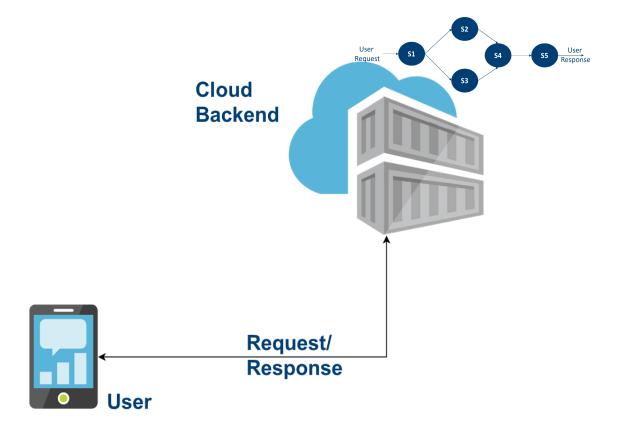
Data-First



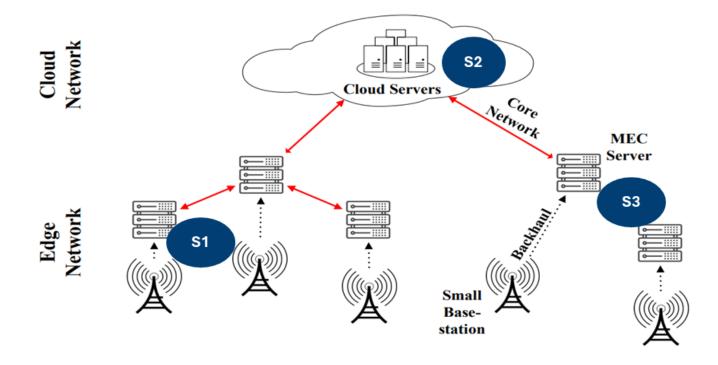




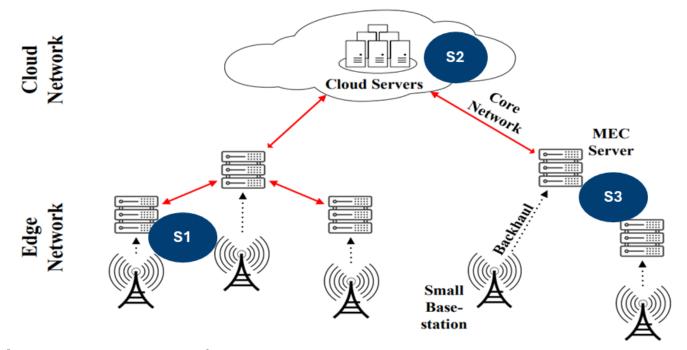
Prioritise decentralisation



Prioritise decentralisation

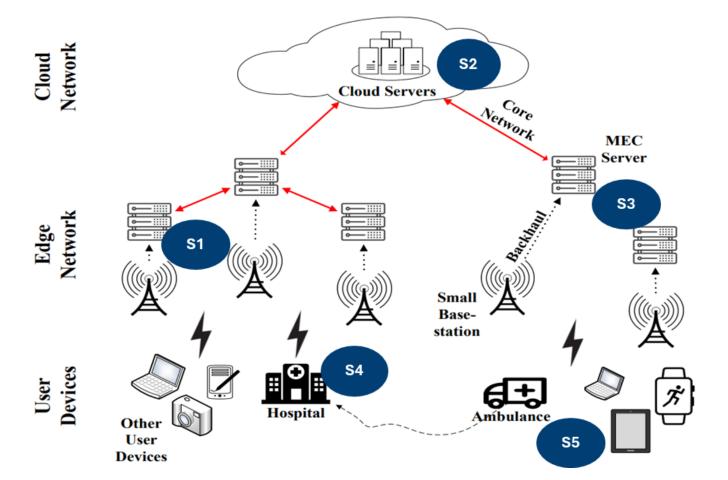


Prioritise decentralisation



Super-low latency requirements

Openness



Data ownership Sustainability



Search...

Help | Advance

Computer Science > Software Engineering

[Submitted on 9 Feb 2023]

Real-world Machine Learning Systems: A survey from a Data-Oriented Architecture Perspective

Christian Cabrera, Andrei Paleyes, Pierre Thodoroff, Neil D. Lawrence

With the upsurge of interest in artificial intelligence machine learning (ML) algorithms, originally developed in academic environments, are now being deployed as parts of real-life systems that deal with large amounts of heterogeneous, dynamic, and high-dimensional data. Deployment of ML methods in real life is prone to challenges across the whole system life-cycle from data management to systems deployment, monitoring, and maintenance. Data-Oriented Architecture (DOA) is an emerging software engineering paradigm that has the potential to mitigate these challenges by proposing a set of principles to create data-driven, loosely coupled, decentralised, and open systems. However DOA as a concept is not widespread yet, and there is no common understanding of how it can be realised in practice. This review addresses that problem by contextualising the principles that underpin the DOA paradigm through the ML system challenges. We explore the extent to which current architectures of ML-based real-world systems have implemented the DOA principles. We also formulate open research challenges and directions for further development of the DOA paradigm.

	Data as a First Class Citizen			Prioritise Decentralisation			Openness		
				Decentralisation					
Research work	Data driven	Invariant and shared data mode	Data coupling	Local data chunks	Local	Peer-to-peer first	Autonomous entities	Asynchronous entities	Message exchange protocol
Junchen et al. [60]	✓	√	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lebofsky et al. [72]	✓	✓	✓	√	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Herrero et al. [59]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Zhang et al. [125]	✓	✓	✓	√	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Karageorgou et al. [66]	√	-	√	√	✓		√	√	√
Sultana et al. [116]	✓	√	✓	-			✓	✓	✓
Calancea et al. [29]	√	√		-	-		-	-	-
Schumann et al. [106]	√	√	1				1	1	√
Alves et al. [9]	1	1	1				1	1	1
De Caro et al. [36]	1	7	1				7	1	7
Nguyen et al. [83]	1	1	1				-	1	1
Xu et al. [123]	1	1	_	√	√	√	1	-	_
Alonso et al. [8]	1	-		1	-	-	1		_
Sarabia-Jácome et al. [103]	1	-		1	1		-		-
Santana et al. [102]	<i></i>	_/		-	-		-		
Shih et al. [112]	<i></i>	<i></i>	-	_	_			_	_
Lu et al. [75]	<i></i>	7		-		-	-		_
Brumbaugh et al. [22]	✓ ✓	-	-	-	-	_	_		_
Shan et al. [109]	<i></i>	-	_	-	-	-			
Schubert et al. [105]	_	_	,	· ·	· ·	· ·		,	
Dai et al. [33]	1	1	√		,			✓	✓
	_		V	√	✓				
Zhang et al. [126]	√	√		√	-		√		
Quintero et al. [99]	√			√	√		-		-
Habibi et al. [56]	√	√	-					-	-
Gorkin et al. [55]	✓			-			-	-	-
Shi et al. [111]	✓			✓	✓			✓	
Franklin et al. [47]	✓						✓	✓	✓
Bayerl et al. [15]	✓.	-		✓	✓				
Bellocchio et al. [16]	✓						-	✓	✓
Johny et al. [62]	✓				✓		-		-
Barachi et al. [14]	✓	√		-			-		
Salhaoui et al. [101]	✓				-		-		-
Hegemier et al. [58]	✓				-		-		-
Cabanes et al. [23]	✓	✓	✓						
Agarwal et al. [2]	✓	✓	✓						
Müller et al. [81]	✓	✓	-						
Gao et al. [49]	✓	✓	-						
Amrollahi et al. [10]	✓	-	-						
Niu et al. [86]	✓			-			-		
Gallagher et al. [48]	✓			-			-		
Conroy et al. [31]	√	√					-		
	√	√							
Falcao et al. [43]									
Falcao et al. [43] Hawes et al. [57]	✓	✓							1
Hawes et al. [57]	√ √	√			√				
		✓ ————————————————————————————————————			√		-		

√ = Adopted, - = Partially adopted, = Not adopted



[Submitted on 9 Feb 2023]

Real-world Machine Learning Systems: A survey from a Data-Oriented Architecture Perspective

Christian Cabrera, Andrei Paleyes, Pierre Thodoroff, Neil D. Lawrence

With the upsurge of interest in artificial intelligence machine learning (ML) algorithms, originally developed in academic environments, are now being deployed as parts of real-life systems that deal with large amounts of heterogeneous, dynamic, and high-dimensional data. Deployment of ML methods in real life is prone to challenges across the whole system life-cycle from data management to systems deployment, monitoring, and maintenance. Data-Oriented Architecture (DOA) is an emerging software engineering paradigm that has the potential to mitigate these challenges by proposing a set of principles to create data-driven, loosely coupled, decentralised, and open systems. However DOA as a concept is not widespread yet, and there is no common understanding of how it can be realised in practice. This review addresses that problem by contextualising the principles that underpin the DOA paradigm through the ML system challenges. We explore the extent to which current architectures of ML-based real-world systems have implemented the DOA principles. We also formulate open research challenges and directions for further development of the DOA paradigm.

Few projects fully follow DOA principles.

Most of the solutions are centralised and cloud-based.

Databases, streams and message queues enable the data first principle.

Distributed storage and computing technologies for decentralisation.

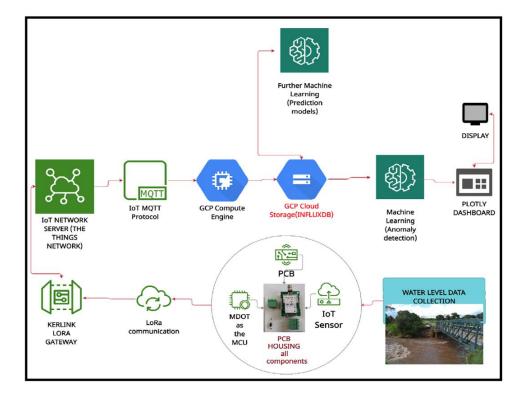
Asynchronous communication for openness.



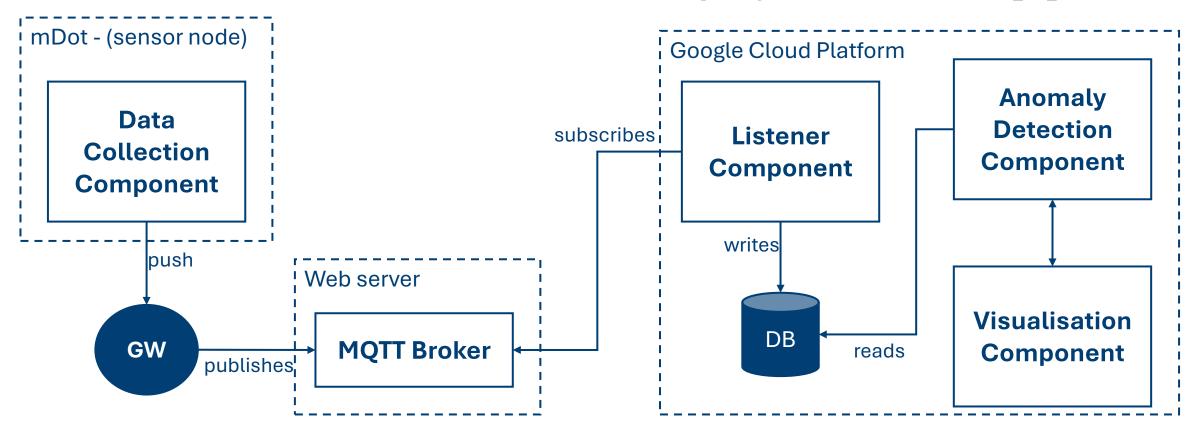
Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ewaso_Ng%27iro

Ewaso Nyiro River - Kenya

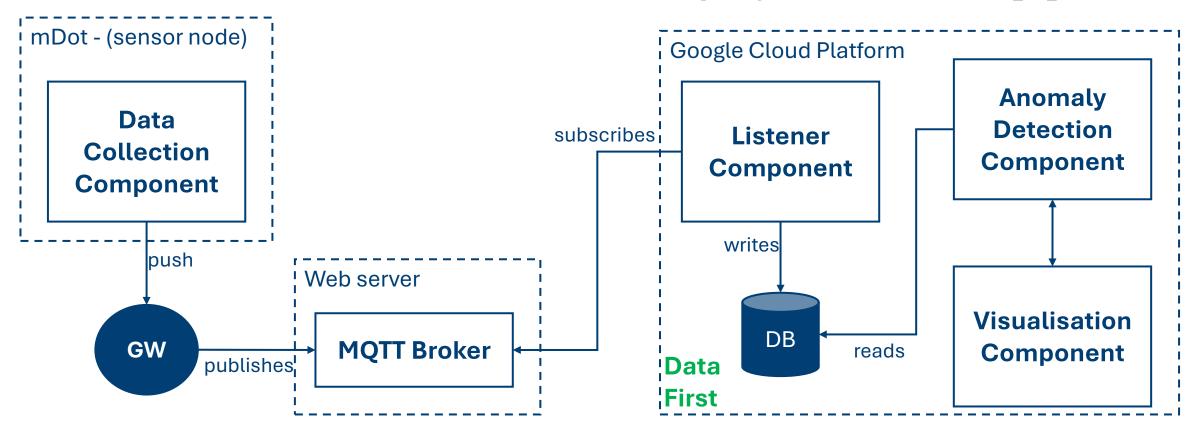
Water level monitoring project at DeKUT [1]



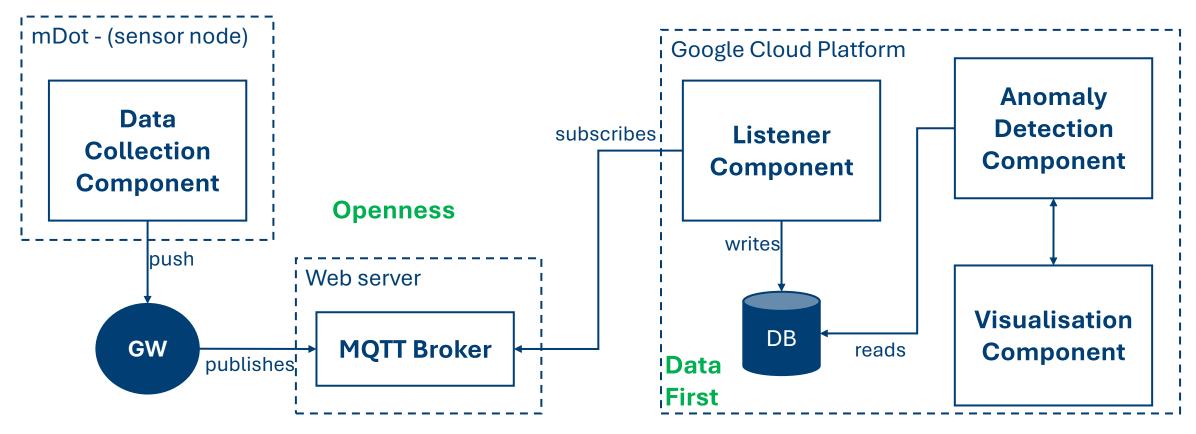
Water level monitoring project at DeKUT [1]



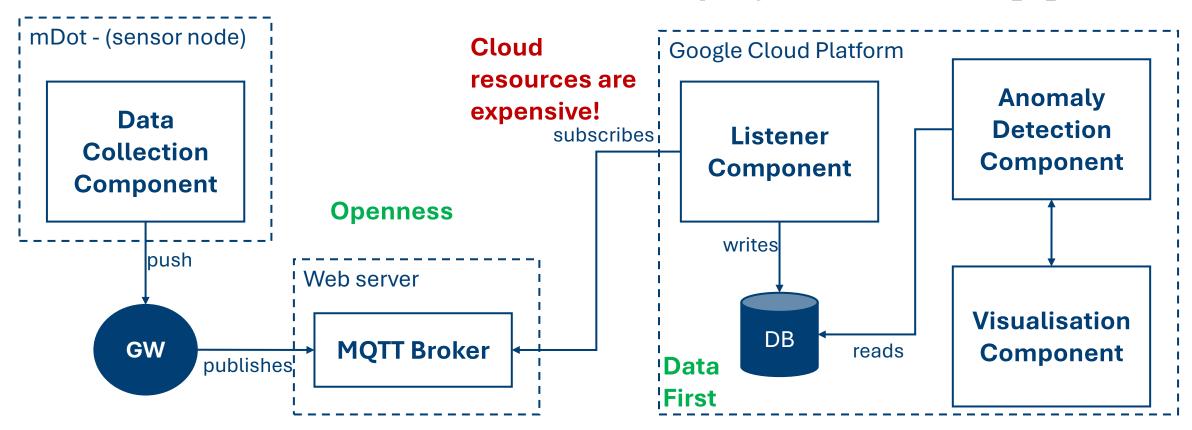
Water level monitoring project at DeKUT [1]

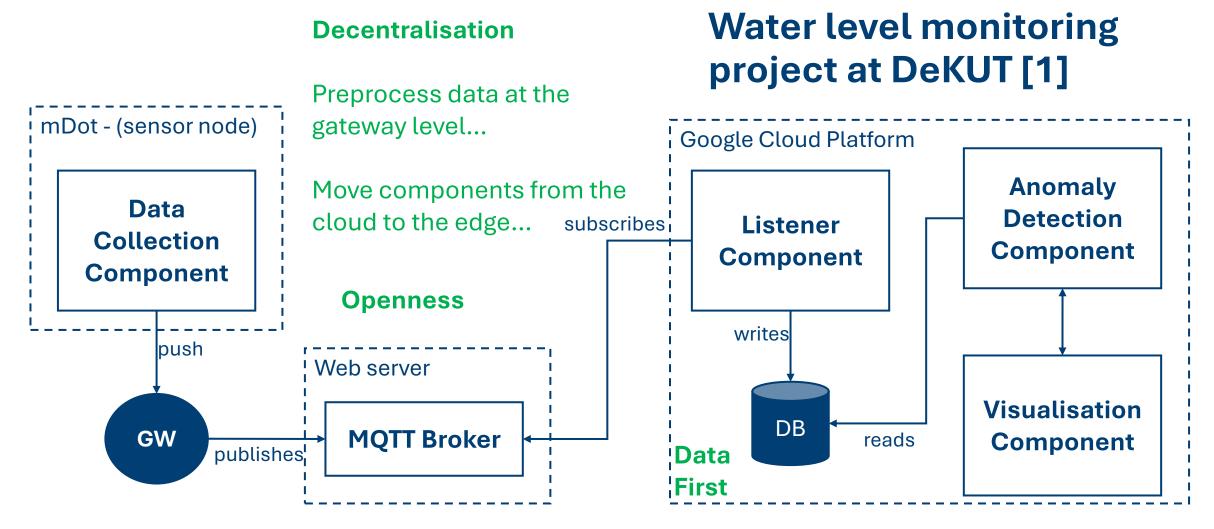


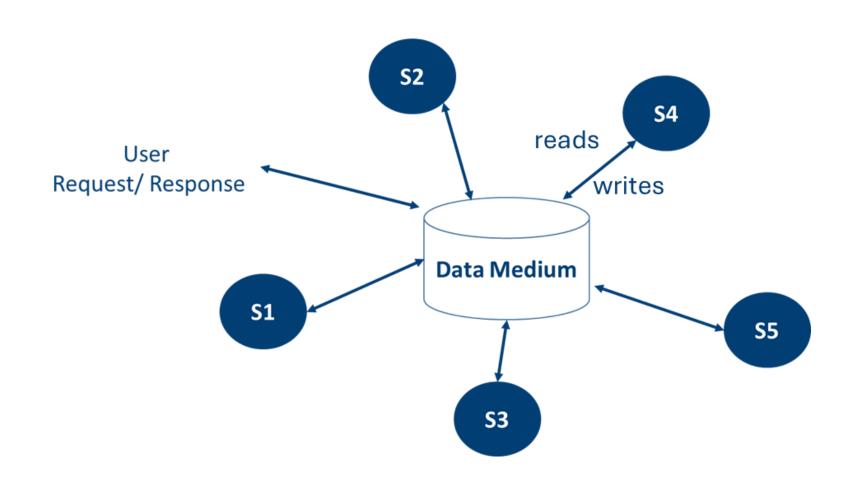
Water level monitoring project at DeKUT [1]



Water level monitoring project at DeKUT [1]





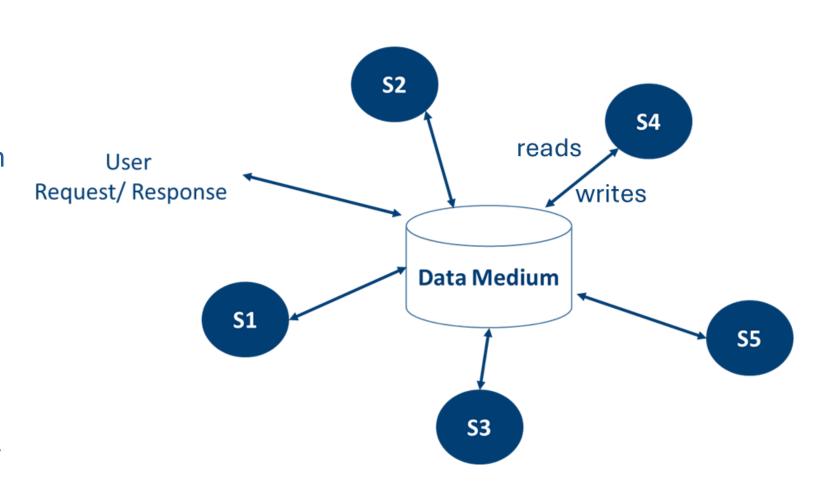


Facilitates data collection processes.

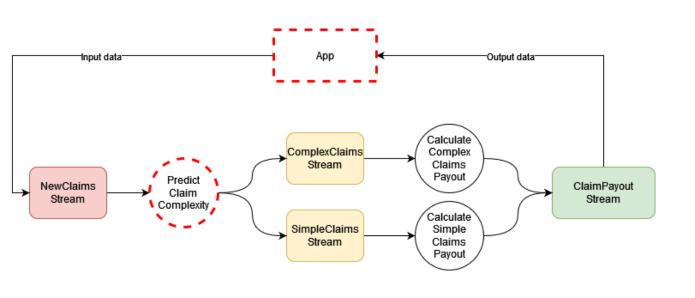
Asynchronous communication fits better when manipulating large data sets.

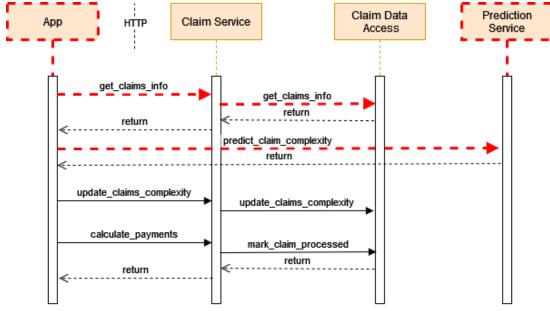
The Data Medium is a shared model that facilitates monitoring tasks.

The historical state of the systems is available by design.



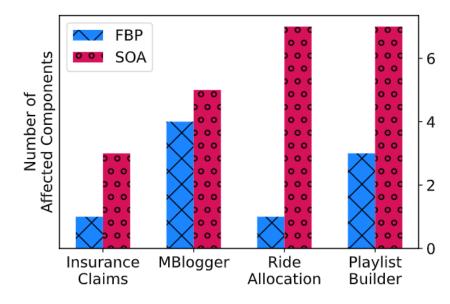
DOA vs SOA



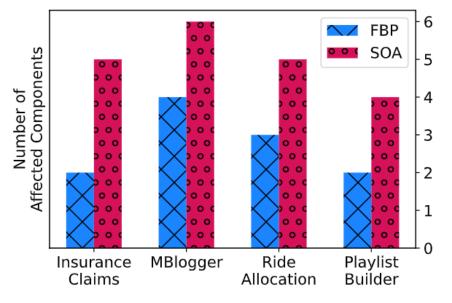


Paleyes, Andrei, Christian Cabrera, and Neil D. Lawrence. "An empirical evaluation of flow based programming in the machine learning deployment context." *Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on AI Engineering: Software Engineering for AI.* 2022.

DOA vs SOA – Number of Affected Components

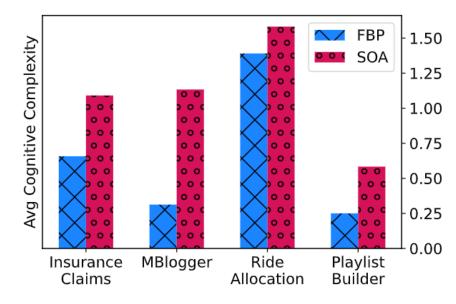


From Baseline to Data Collection

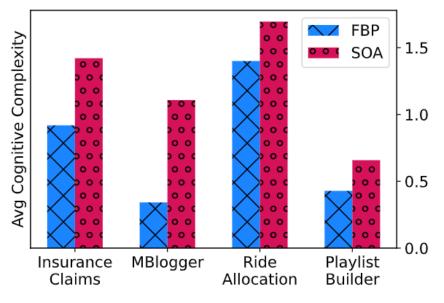


From Data Collection to ML

DOA vs SOA – Cognitive Complexity

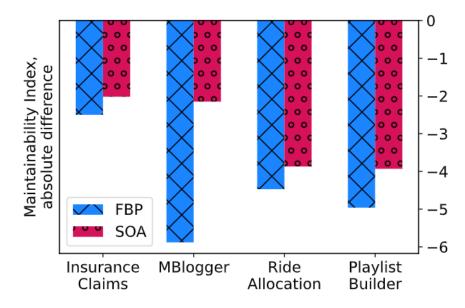


From Baseline to Data Collection

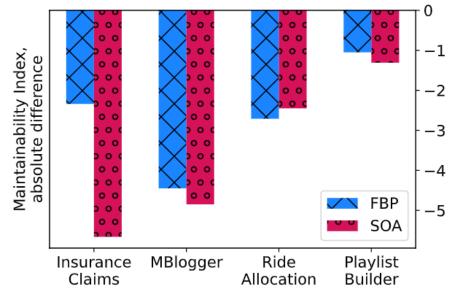


From Data Collection to ML

DOA vs SOA – Maintainability Index



From Baseline to Data Collection



From Data Collection to ML

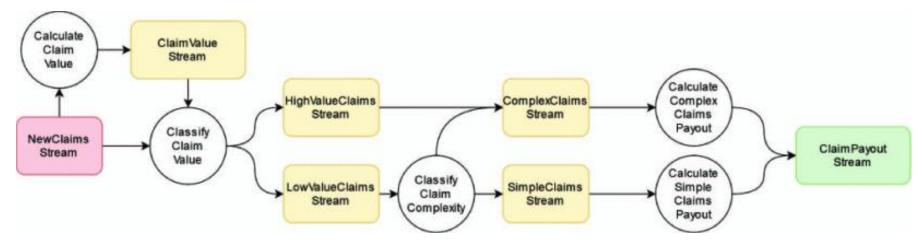
DOA and Causality Analysis

Dataflow graphs as complete causal graphs

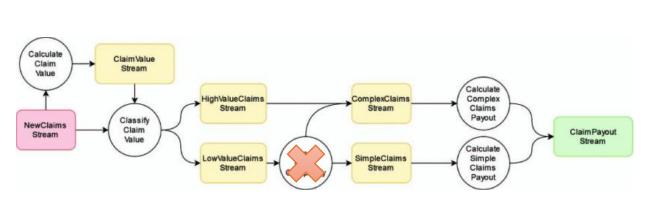
Andrei Paleyes*¹, Siyuan Guo*¹², Bernhard Schölkopf², Neil D. Lawrence¹

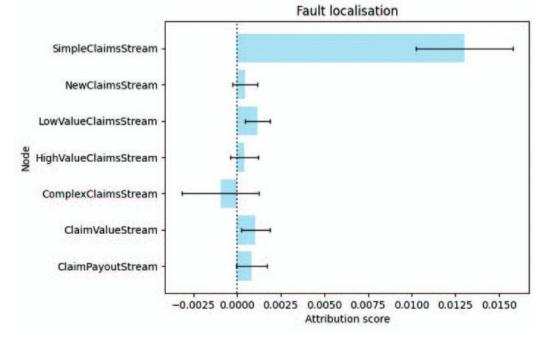
¹Department of Computer Science and Technology, University of Cambridge

²Max Planck Institute for Intelligent Systems

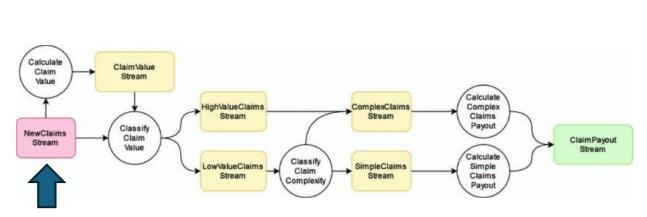


DOA and Causality Analysis – Fault localisation

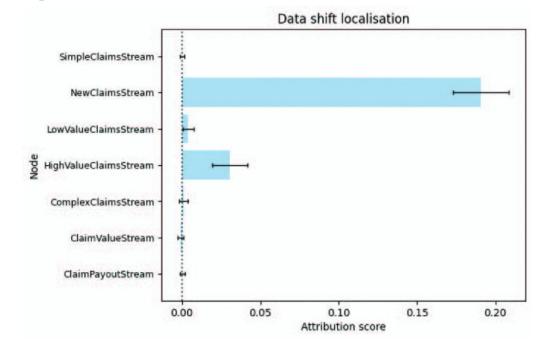


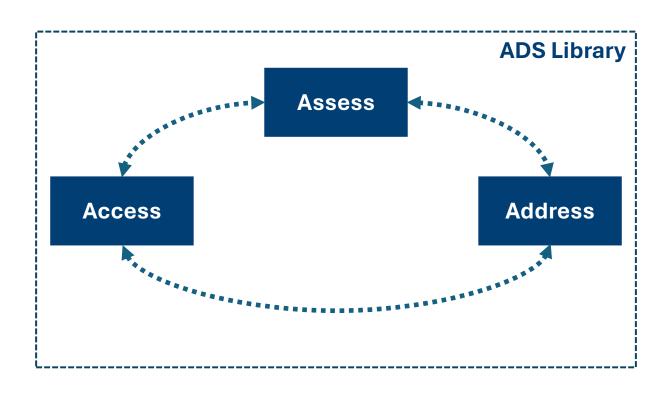


DOA and Causality Analysis – Identifying data shifts



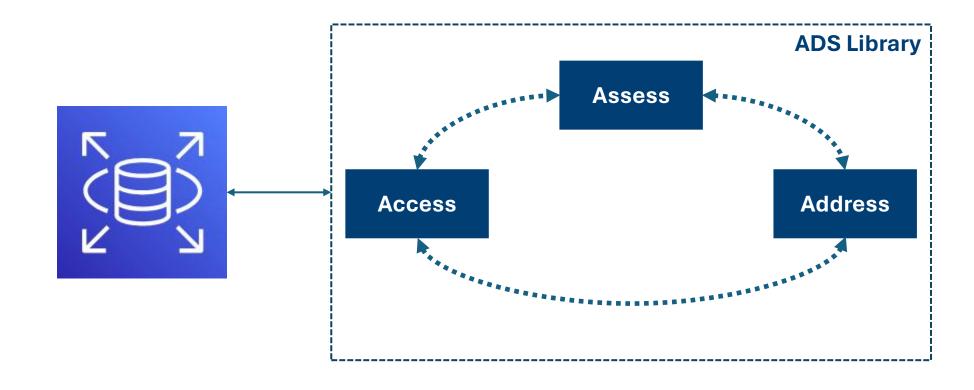
50% up on the originally claimed amount.











Summary

- Systems design decisions change between systems, but these usually share requirements.
- Similar requirements can be addressed following similar solutions.
- Data-driven systems demand to design systems that prioritise data.
- Data-Oriented Architectures is a useful paradigm to design data-driven systems.
- The Data-First principle is particularly relevant for our data science pipelines.

Many thanks!