

Clipper A Low-Latency Online Prediction Serving System

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<u>http://clipper.ai</u> <u>https://github.com/ucbrise/clipper</u>

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Timescale: ~10s of milliseconds

Prediction-Serving Challenges





Support low-latency, highthroughput serving workloads



Large and growing ecosystem of ML models and frameworks

Prediction-Serving Today

Clipper aims to unify these approaches New class of systems: Prediction-Serving Systems

Highly specialized systems for specific problems

Offline scoring with existing frameworks and systems

Clipper Decouples Applications and Models



Clipper



Common Interface → Simplifies Deployment:

- Evaluate models using original code & systems
- > Models run in separate processes as Docker containers
 - Resource isolation: Cutting edge ML frameworks can be buggy
 - Scale-out and deployment on Kubernetes

Clipper Architecture



Status of the project

https://github.com/ucbrise/clipper

- > First released in May 2017 with a focus on usability
- Currently working towards 0.3 release and actively working with early users
 - > Focused on performance improvements and better monitoring and stability
- Supports native deployments on Kubernetes and a local Docker mode
- Goal: Community-owned platform for model deployment and serving
 - Post issues and questions on GitHub and subscribe to our mailing list clipperdev@googlegroups.com

Simplifying Model Deployment with Clipper

Getting Started with Clipper is Easy

Docker images available on DockerHub

Clipper admin is distributed as pip package: pip install clipper_admin

Get up and running without cloning or compiling!

Clipper Connects Training and Serving



Problem: Models don't run in isolation

Must extract model plus preand post-processing logic Clipper provides a library of model deployers

Deployer automatically and intelligently saves all prediction code

Captures both framework-specific models and arbitrary serializable code

Replicates required subset of training environment and loads prediction code in a Clipper model container Clipper provides a (growing) library of model deployers

>Python

Combine framework specific models with external featurization, post-processing, business logic
Currently support Scikit-Learn, PySpark, TensorFlow
PyTorch, Caffe2, XGBoost coming soon

Scala and Java with Spark:

➢ both MLLib and Pipelines APIs

>Arbitrary R functions

Ongoing Research



How to efficiently support serving arbitrary model pipelines?

Challenges of Serving Model Pipelines

Complex tradeoff space of latency, throughput, and monetary cost

- > Many serving workloads are interactive and highly latency-sensitive
- Performance and cost depend on model, workload, and physical resources available
- Model composition leads to combinatorial explosion in the size of the tradeoff space
 - Developers must make decisions about how to configure individual models while reasoning about end-to-end pipeline performance

Solution: Workload-Aware Optimizer

- Exploit structure and properties of inference computation
 - Immutable state
 - Query-level parallelism
 - > Compute-intensive
- Pipeline definition
 - Intermingle arbitrary application code and Clipper-hosted model evaluation for maximum flexibility
- Optimizer input
 - > Pipeline, sample workload, and performance or cost constraints
- > Optimizer output
 - > Optimal pipeline configuration that meets constraints
- > Deployed models use Clipper as physical execution engine for serving

Conclusion

- Challenges of serving increasingly complex models trained in variety of frameworks while meeting strict performance demands
- Clipper adopts a container-based architecture and employs prediction caching and latency-aware batching
- Clipper's model deployer library makes it easy to deploy both framework-specific models and arbitrary processing code
- Ongoing efforts on a workload-aware optimizer to optimize the deployment of complex, multi-model pipelines

