



# Machine Learning in Production Data Quality



# Midterm

One week from today, here

Questions based on shared scenario, apply concepts

Past midterms [online](#), similar style

All lectures and readings in scope, focus on concepts with opportunity to practice (e.g., recitations, homeworks, in-class exercises)

Closed book, but 6 sheets of notes (sorry, no ChatGPT)

# More Quality Assurance...

## Fundamentals of Engineering AI-Enabled Systems

**Holistic system view:** AI and non-AI components, pipelines, stakeholders, environment interactions, feedback loops

### Requirements:

- System and model goals
- User requirements
- Environment assumptions
- Quality beyond accuracy
- Measurement
- Risk analysis
- Planning for mistakes

### Architecture + design:

- Modeling tradeoffs
- Deployment architecture
- Data science pipelines
- Telemetry, monitoring
- Anticipating evolution
- Big data processing
- Human-AI design

### Quality assurance:

- Model testing
- Data quality
- QA automation
- Testing in production
- Infrastructure quality
- Debugging

### Operations:

- Continuous deployment
- Contin. experimentation
- Configuration mgmt.
- Monitoring
- Versioning
- Big data
- DevOps, MLOps

**Teams and process:** Data science vs software eng. workflows, interdisciplinary teams, collaboration points, technical debt

## Responsible AI Engineering

Provenance,  
versioning,  
reproducibility

Safety

Security and  
privacy

Fairness

Interpretability  
and explainability

Transparency  
and trust

Ethics, governance, regulation, compliance, organizational culture

# Readings

## Required reading:

- Sambasivan, N., Kapania, S., Highfill, H., Akrong, D., Paritosh, P., & Aroyo, L. M. (2021, May). [“Everyone wants to do the model work, not the data work”](#): Data Cascades in High-Stakes AI. In Proc. Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (pp. 1-15).

## Recommended reading:

- Schelter, S., et al. [Automating large-scale data quality verification](#). Proceedings of the VLDB Endowment, 11(12), pp.1781-1794.



# Learning Goals

- Distinguish precision and accuracy; understanding the better models vs more data tradeoffs
- Use schema languages to enforce data schemas
- Design and implement automated quality assurance steps that check data schema conformance and distributions
- Devise infrastructure for detecting data drift and schema violations
- Consider data quality as part of a system; design an organization that values data quality

# Poor Data Quality has Consequences

(often delayed, hard-to-fix consequences)

# GIGO: Garbage in, garbage out



Image source: <https://monkeylearn.com/blog/data-cleaning-python>



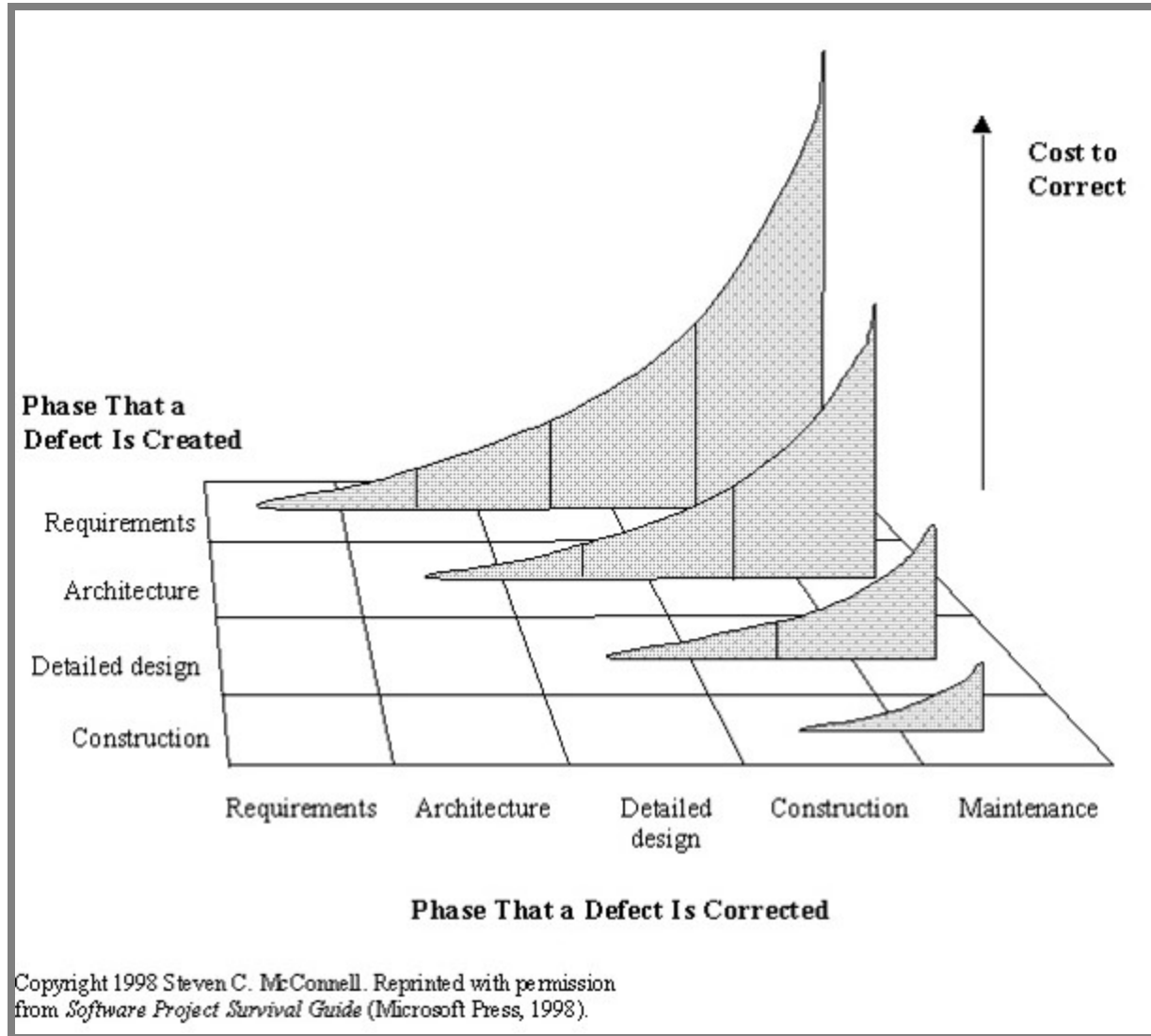
# Example: Systematic bias in labeling

Poor data quality leads to poor models

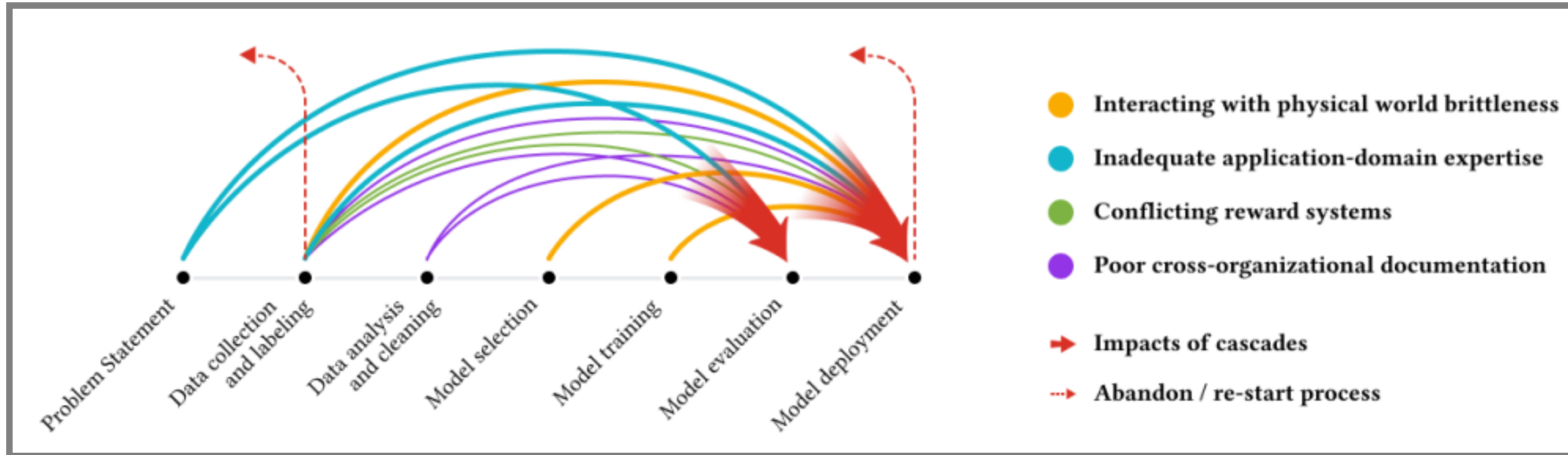
Often not detectable in offline evaluation - **Q. why not?**

Causes problems in production - now difficult to correct

# Delayed Fixes increase Repair Cost



# Data Cascades



Detection almost always delayed! Expensive rework. Difficult to detect in offline evaluation.

Sambasivan, N., et al. (2021, May). [“Everyone wants to do the model work, not the data work”: Data Cascades in High-Stakes AI](#). In Proc. CHI (pp. 1-15).



# Data-Quality Challenges

*Data cleaning and repairing account for about 60% of the work of data scientists.*

**Own experience?**

# Case Study: Inventory Management



Goal: Train an ML model to predict future sales; make decisions about what to (re)stock/when/how many...





# Data Comes from Many Sources

Manually entered

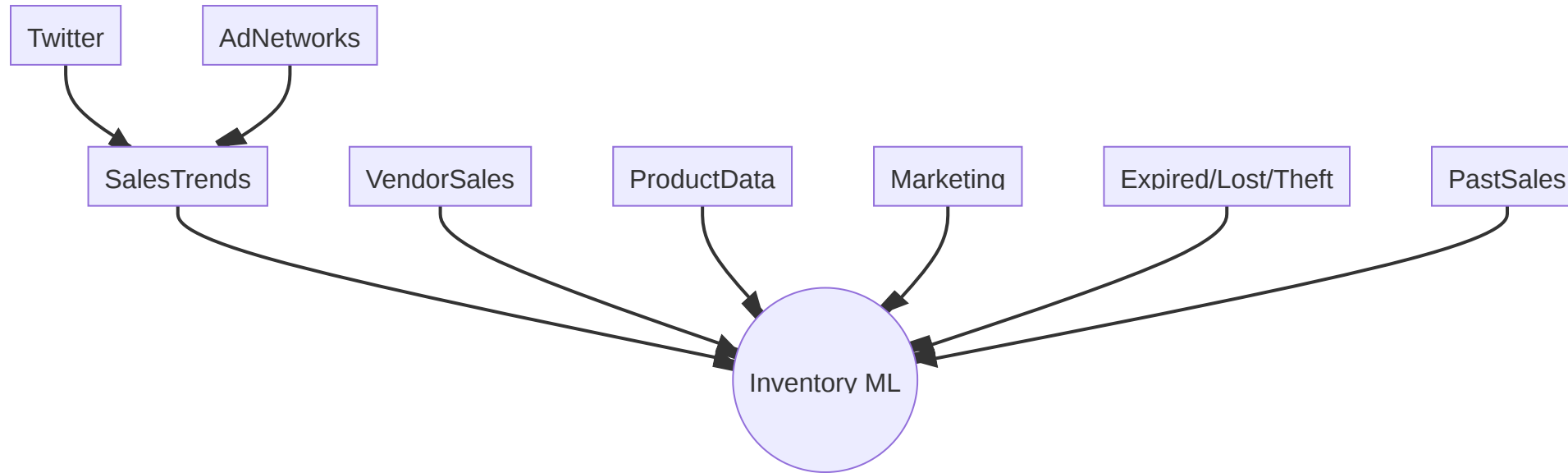
Generated through actions in IT systems

Logging information, traces of user interactions

Sensor data

Crowdsourced

# Many Data Sources



*sources of different reliability and quality*

# Inventory Database

Product Database:

ID	Name	Weight	Description	Size	Vendor
...	...	...	...	...	...

Stock:

ProductID	Location	Quantity
...	...	...

Sales history:

UserID	ProductId	DateTime	Quantity	Price
...	...	...	...	...





# What makes good quality data?

**Accuracy:** The data was recorded correctly.

**Completeness:** All relevant data was recorded.

**Uniqueness:** The entries are recorded once.

**Consistency:** The data agrees with itself.

**Timeliness:** The data is kept up to date.

# Data is noisy

Unreliable sensors or data entry

Wrong results and computations, crashes

Duplicate data, near-duplicate data

Out of order data

Data format invalid

**Examples in inventory system?**

# Data changes

System objective changes over time

Software components are upgraded or replaced

Prediction models change

Quality of supplied data changes

User behavior changes

Assumptions about the environment no longer hold

**Examples in inventory system?**





# Users may deliberately change data

Users react to model output; causes data shift (more later)

Users try to game/deceive the model

**Examples in inventory system?**

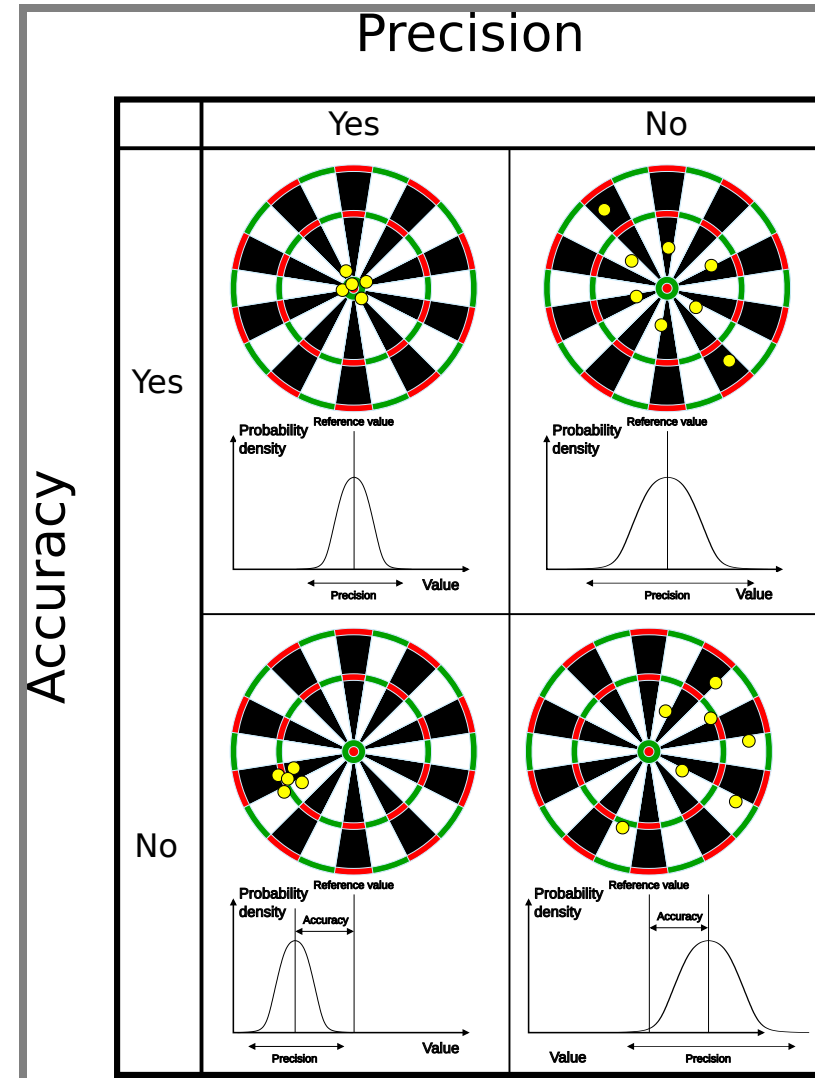
# Accuracy vs Precision

Accuracy: Reported values (on average) represent real value

Precision: Repeated measurements yield the same result

Accurate, but imprecise: **Q. How to deal with this issue?**

Inaccurate, but precise: ?



# Accuracy and Precision Problems in Warehouse Data?



# Data Quality and Machine Learning

More data -> better models (up to a point, diminishing effects)

Noisy data (imprecise) -> less confident models, more data needed

- some ML techniques are more or less robust to noise (more on robustness in a later lecture)

Inaccurate data -> misleading models, biased models

-> Need the "right" data

-> Invest in data quality, not just quantity



# Data Integrity / Schema

Ensuring basic consistency about shape and types

# Dirty Data: Example

TABLE: CUSTOMER

ID	Name	Birthday	Age	Sex	Phone	ZIP
3456	Ford, Harrison	18.2.76	43	M	9999999999	15232
3456	Mark Hamil	33.8.81	43	M	6173128718	17121
3457	Kim Kardashian	11.10.56	63	M	4159102371	94016

TABLE: ADDRESS

ZIP	City	State
15232	Pittsburgh	PA
94016	San Francisco	CA
73301	Austin	Texas

*Problems with this data?*

# Data Schema

Define the expected format of data

- expected fields and their types
- expected ranges for values
- constraints among values (within and across sources)

Data can be automatically checked against schema

Protects against change; explicit interface between components

# Schema Problems: Uniqueness, data format, integrity, ...

- Illegal attribute values: `bdate=30.13.70`
- Violated attribute dependencies: `age=22, bdate=12.02.70`
- Uniqueness violation: `(name="John Smith", SSN="123456"), (name="Peter Miller", SSN="123456")`
- Referential integrity violation: `emp=(name="John Smith", deptno=127)` if department 127 not defined

# Schema in Relational Databases

```
CREATE TABLE employees (  
    emp_no      INT          NOT NULL,  
    birth_date  DATE         NOT NULL,  
    name        VARCHAR(30)  NOT NULL,  
    PRIMARY KEY (emp_no));  
CREATE TABLE departments (  
    dept_no     CHAR(4)      NOT NULL,  
    dept_name   VARCHAR(40)  NOT NULL,  
    PRIMARY KEY (dept_no), UNIQUE KEY (dept_name));  
CREATE TABLE dept_manager (  
    dept no     CHAR(4)      NOT NULL,
```

# Which Problems are Schema Problems?

TABLE: CUSTOMER

ID	Name	Birthday	Age	Sex	Phone	ZIP
3456	Ford, Harrison	18.2.76	43	M	9999999999	15232
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TABLE: ADDRESS

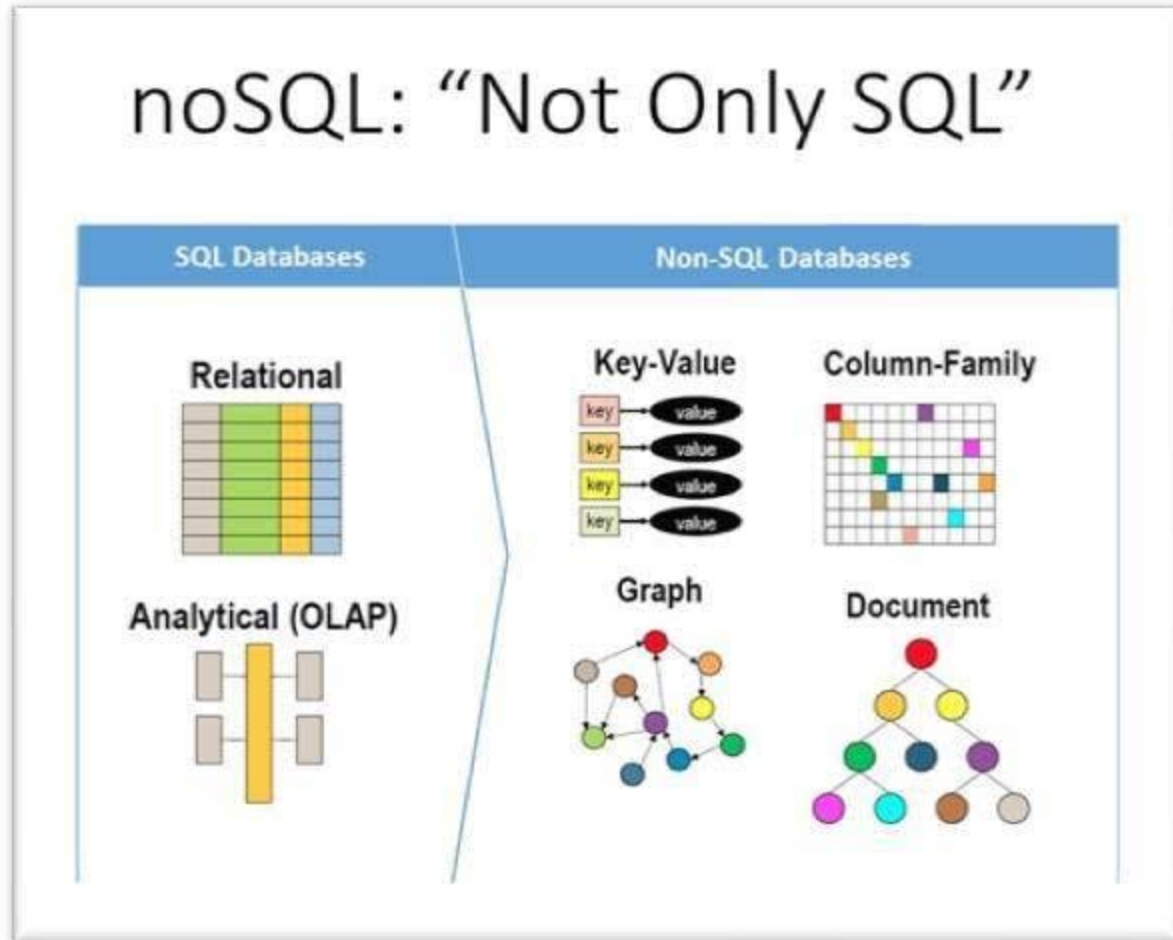
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# What Happens When New Data Violates Schema?



# Modern Databases: Schema-Less



# Schema-Less Data Exchange

- CSV files
- Key-value stores (JSON, XML, NoSQL databases)
- Message brokers
- REST API calls
- R/Pandas Dataframes

```
2022-10-06T01:31:18, 230550, GET /rate/narc+2002=4  
2022-10-06T01:31:19, 332644, GET /rate/i+am+love+2009=4
```

```
{"user_id":5, "age":26, "occupation":"scientist", "gender":"M"}
```

# Schema-Less Data Exchange

Q. Benefits? Drawbacks?

# Schema Library: Apache Avro

```
{  "type": "record",
  "namespace": "com.example",
  "name": "Customer",
  "fields": [{
    "name": "first_name",
    "type": "string",
    "doc": "First Name of Customer"
  },
  {
    "name": "age",
    "type": "int",
```

# Schema Library: Apache Avro

Schema specification in JSON format

Serialization and deserialization with automated checking

Native support in Kafka

Benefits

- Serialization in space efficient format
- APIs for most languages (ORM-like)
- Versioning constraints on schemas

Drawbacks

- Reading/writing overhead
- Binary data format, extra tools needed for reading
- Requires external schema and maintenance
- Learning overhead



## Speaker notes

Further readings eg <https://medium.com/@stephane.maarek/introduction-to-schemas-in-apache-kafka-with-the-confluent-schema-registry-3bf55e401321>,  
<https://www.confluent.io/blog/avro-kafka-data/>, <https://avro.apache.org/docs/current/>



# Many Schema Libraries/Formats

## Examples

- Avro
- XML Schema
- Protobuf
- Thrift
- Parquet
- ORC

# Discussion: Data Schema Constraints for Inventory System?

Product Database:

ID	Name	Weight	Description	Size	Vendor
...	...	...	...	...	...

Stock:

ProductID	Location	Quantity
...	...	...

Sales history:

UserID	ProductId	DateTime	Quantity	Price
...	...	...	...	...

# Summary: Schema

Basic structure and type definition of data

Well supported in databases and many tools

*Very low bar of data quality*

# Wrong and Inconsistent Data

Application- and domain-specific data issues

# Dirty Data: Example

TABLE: CUSTOMER

ID	Name	Birthday	Age	Sex	Phone	ZIP
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*Problems with the data beyond schema problems?*

# Wrong and Inconsistent Data

- Missing values: `phone=9999-999999`
- Misspellings: `city=Pittsburg`
- Misfielded values: `city=USA`
- Duplicate records: `name=John Smith, name=J. Smith`
- Wrong reference: `emp=(name="John Smith", deptno=127)`  
if department 127 defined but wrong

**Q. How can we detect and fix these problems?**

Further readings: Rahm, Erhard, and Hong Hai Do. [Data cleaning: Problems and current approaches](#).  
IEEE Data Eng. Bull. 23.4 (2000): 3-13.



# Discussion: Wrong and Inconsistent Data?



# Data Cleaning Overview

## Data analysis / Error detection

- Usually focused on specific kind of problems, e.g., duplication, typos, missing values, distribution shift
- Detection in input data vs detection in later stages (more context)

## Error repair

- Repair data vs repair rules, one at a time or holistic
- Data transformation or mapping
- Automated vs human guided

# Error Detection Examples

Illegal values: min, max, variance, deviations, cardinality

Misspelling: sorting + manual inspection, dictionary lookup

Missing values: null values, default values

Duplication: sorting, edit distance, normalization

# Error Detection: Example

TABLE: CUSTOMER

ID	Name	Birthday	Age	Sex	Phone	ZIP
3456	Ford, Harrison	18.2.76	43	M	9999999999	15232
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*Can we (automatically) detect instance-level problems? Which problems are domain-specific?*

# Example Tool: Great Expectations

```
expect_column_values_to_be_between(  
    column="passenger_count",  
    min_value=1,  
    max_value=6  
)
```

Supports schema validation and custom instance-level checks.

# Example Tool: Great Expectations

great\_expectations Home / taxi.demo / 20200819T024609.241003Z / 2020-08-19T02:46:09.241003+00:00 / cbb8bd044ccaa28d4db5e3d59c0be748

dropoff\_location\_id, payment\_type, fare\_amount, extra, mta\_tax, tip\_amount, tolls\_amount, improvement\_surcharge, total\_amount, congestion\_surcharge

'payment\_type', 'fare\_amount', 'extra', 'mta\_tax', 'tip\_amount', 'tolls\_amount', 'improvement\_surcharge', 'total\_amount', 'congestion\_surcharge']

passenger\_count

Search

Status	Expectation	Observed Value
✓	values must never be null.	100% not null
✓	distinct values must belong to this set: 1.0 2.0 3.0 4.0 5.0 6.0.	[1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0]

Kullback-Leibler (KL) divergence with respect to the following distribution must be lower than 0.6.

KL Divergence: None (-infinity, infinity, or NaN)

✓



# Data Quality Rules

Invariants on data that must hold

Typically about relationships of multiple attributes or data sources, eg.

- ZIP code and city name should correspond
- User ID should refer to existing user
- SSN should be unique
- For two people in the same state, the person with the lower income should not have the higher tax rate

Classic integrity constraints in databases or conditional constraints

# ML for Detecting Inconsistencies

	DBAName	AKAName	Address	City	State	Zip
t1	John Veliotis Sr.	Johnnyo's	3465 S Morgan ST	<b>Chicago</b>	IL	<b>60608</b>
t2	John Veliotis Sr.	Johnnyo's	3465 S Morgan ST	Chicago	IL	<b>60609</b>
t3	John Veliotis Sr.	Johnnyo's	3465 S Morgan ST	Chicago	IL	<b>60609</b>
t4	<b>Johnnyo's</b>	Johnnyo's	3465 S Morgan ST	<b>Cicago</b>	IL	60608

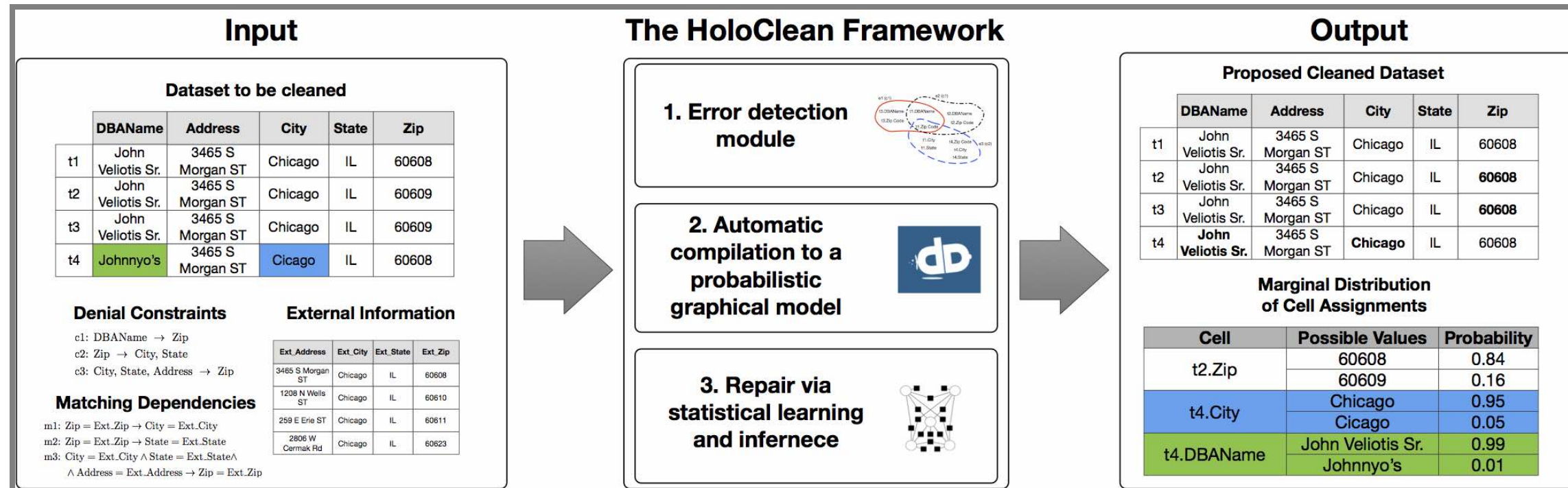
Conflicts

Does not obey data distribution

Conflict

Image source: Theo Rekatsinas, Ihab Ilyas, and Chris Ré, "[HoloClean - Weakly Supervised Data Repairing](#)." Blog, 2017.

# Example: HoloClean



- User provides rules as integrity constraints (e.g., "two entries with the same name can't have different city")
- Detect violations of the rules in the data; also detect statistical outliers
- Automatically generate repair candidates (with probabilities)

Image source: Theo Rekatsinas, Ihab Ilyas, and Chris Ré, "HoloClean - Weakly Supervised Data Repairing." Blog, 2017.

# Discovery of Data Quality Rules

Rules directly taken from external databases

- e.g. zip code directory

Given clean data,

- several algorithms that find functional relationships ( $X \Rightarrow Y$ ) among columns
- algorithms that find conditional relationships (if  $Z$  then  $X \Rightarrow Y$ )
- algorithms that find denial constraints ( $X$  and  $Y$  cannot co-occur in a row)

Given mostly clean data (probabilistic view),

- algorithms to find likely rules (e.g., association rule mining)
- outlier and anomaly detection

Given labeled dirty data or user feedback,

- supervised and active learning to learn and revise rules
- supervised learning to learn repairs (e.g., spell checking)

≡ Further reading: Ilyas, Ihab F., and Xu Chu. [Data cleaning](#). Morgan & Claypool, 2019.

# Excursion: Association rule mining

- Sale 1: Bread, Milk
- Sale 2: Bread, Diaper, Beer, Eggs
- Sale 3: Milk, Diaper, Beer, Coke
- Sale 4: Bread, Milk, Diaper, Beer
- Sale 5: Bread, Milk, Diaper, Coke

## Rules

- {Diaper, Beer} -> Milk (40% support, 66% confidence)
- Milk -> {Diaper, Beer} (40% support, 50% confidence)
- {Diaper, Beer} -> Bread (40% support, 66% confidence)

*(also useful tool for exploratory data analysis)*

≡ Further readings: Standard algorithms and many variations, see [Wikipedia](#)



# Discussion: Data Quality Rules

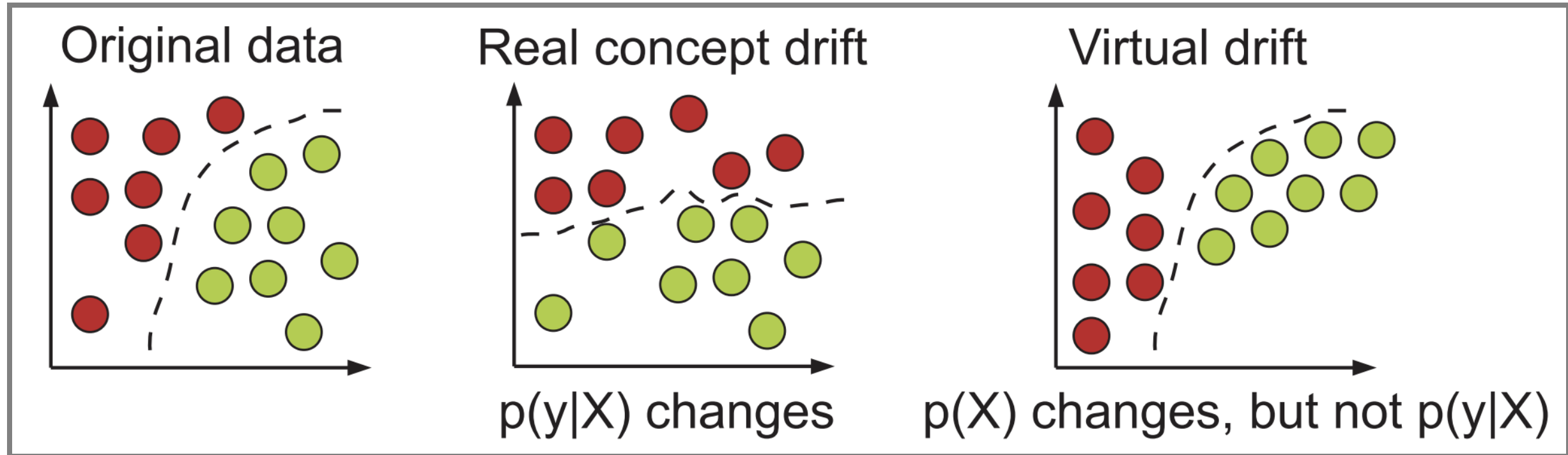


# Drift

*Why does my model begin to perform poorly over time?*



# Types of Drift



# Drift & Model Decay

## Concept drift (or concept shift)

- properties to predict change over time (e.g., what is credit card fraud)
- model has not learned the relevant concepts
- over time: different expected outputs for same inputs

## Data drift (or covariate shift, virtual drift, distribution shift, or population drift)

- characteristics of input data changes (e.g., customers with face masks)
- input data differs from training data
- over time: predictions less confident, further from training data

## Upstream data changes

- external changes in data pipeline (e.g., format changes in weather service)
- model interprets input data incorrectly
- over time: abrupt changes due to faulty inputs

≡ How do we fix these drifts?

## Speaker notes

- fix1: retrain with new training data or relabeled old training data
  - fix2: retrain with new data
  - fix3: fix pipeline, retrain entirely



# On Terminology



Concept and data drift are separate concepts

In practice and literature not always clearly distinguished

Colloquially encompasses all forms of model degradations and environment changes

Define term for target audience

# Last AIV Warning for Breakouts

From the first lecture and syllabus:

*Within groups, we expect that you are honest about your contribution to the group's work. [...] This also applies to in-class discussions, where indicating working with others who did not participate in the discussion is considered an academic honesty violation.*

# Breakout: Drift in the Inventory System

*What kind of drift might be expected?*

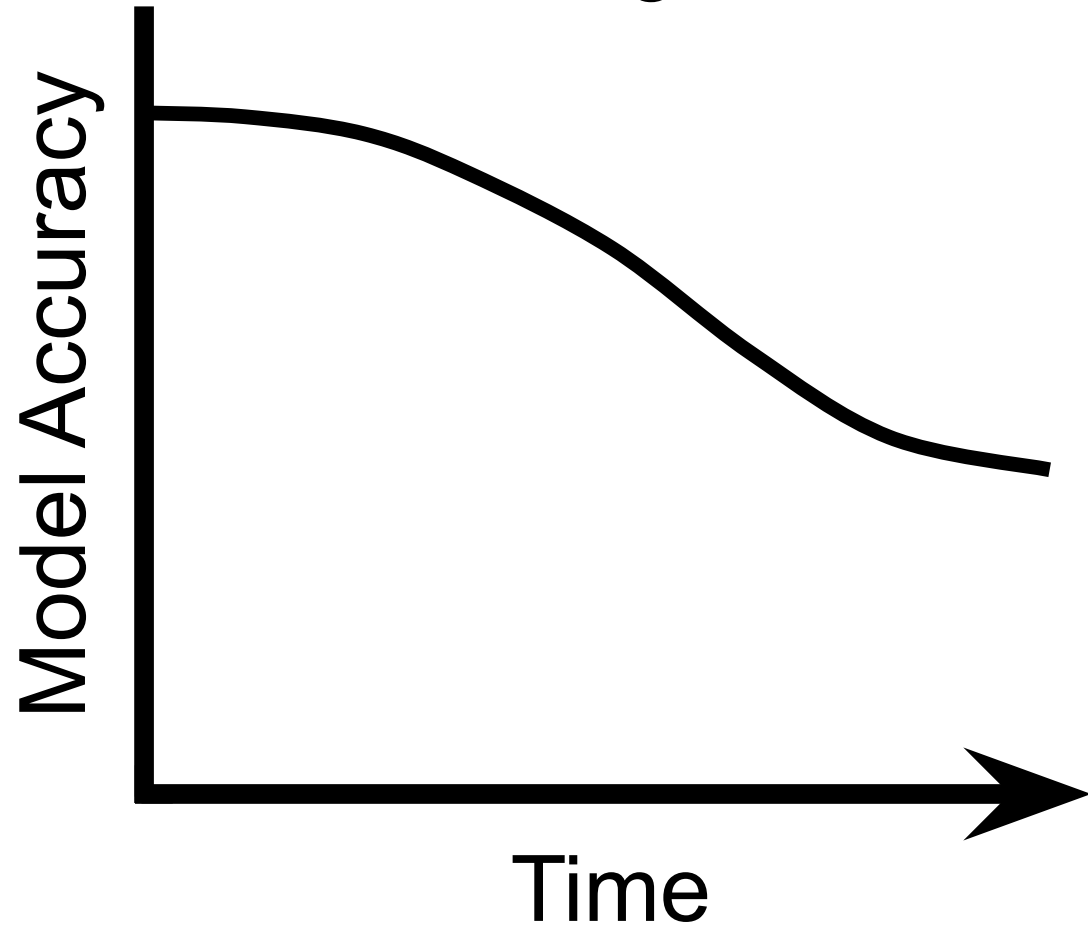
As a group, tagging members, write plausible examples in #lecture:

- *Concept Drift:*
- *Data Drift:*
- *Upstream data changes:*

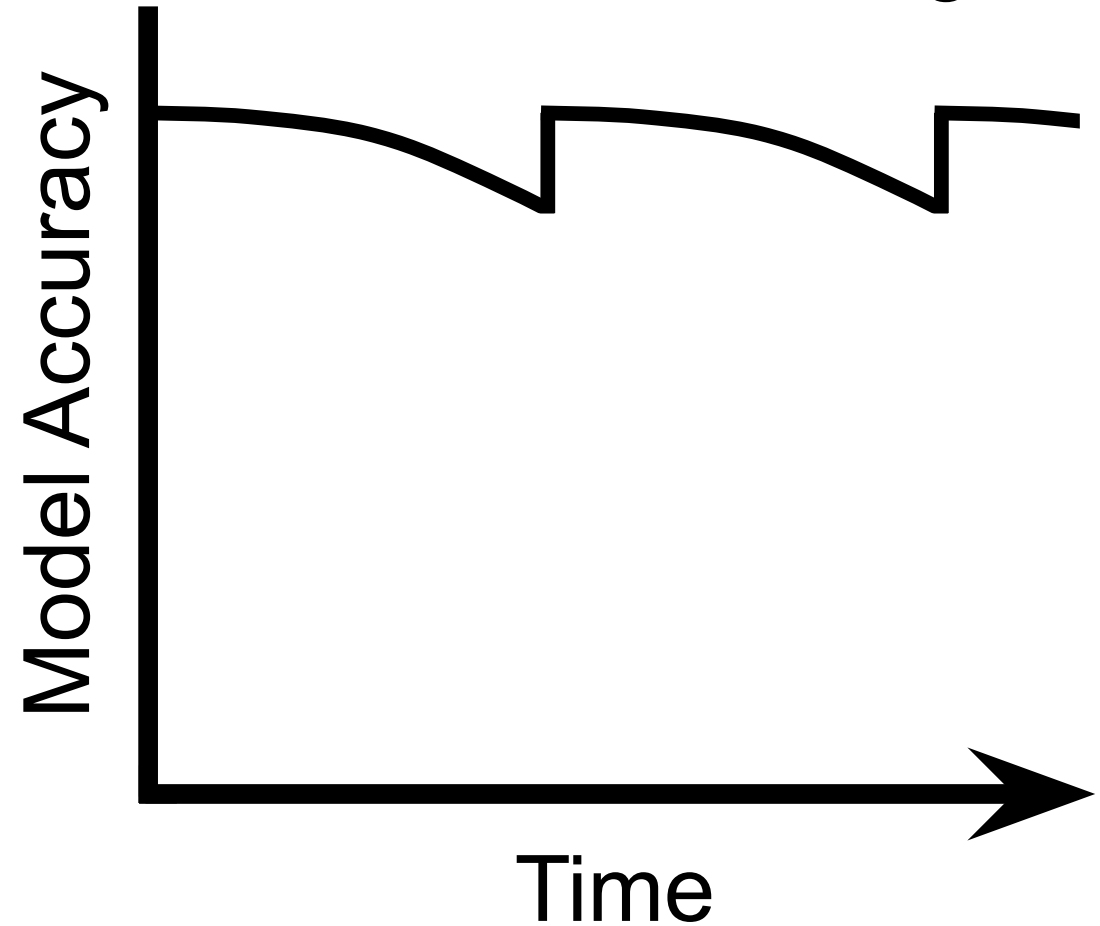


# Watch for Degradation in Prediction Accuracy

Model Degradation



Model Retraining



# Indicators of Concept Drift

*How to detect concept drift in production?*





# Indicators of Concept Drift

Model degradations observed with telemetry

Telemetry indicates different outputs over time for similar inputs

Differences in influential features and feature importance over time

Relabeling training data changes labels

Interpretable ML models indicate rules that no longer fit

*(many papers on this topic, typically on statistical detection)*

# Indicators of Data Drift

*How to detect data drift in production?*



# Indicators of Data Drift

Model degradations observed with telemetry

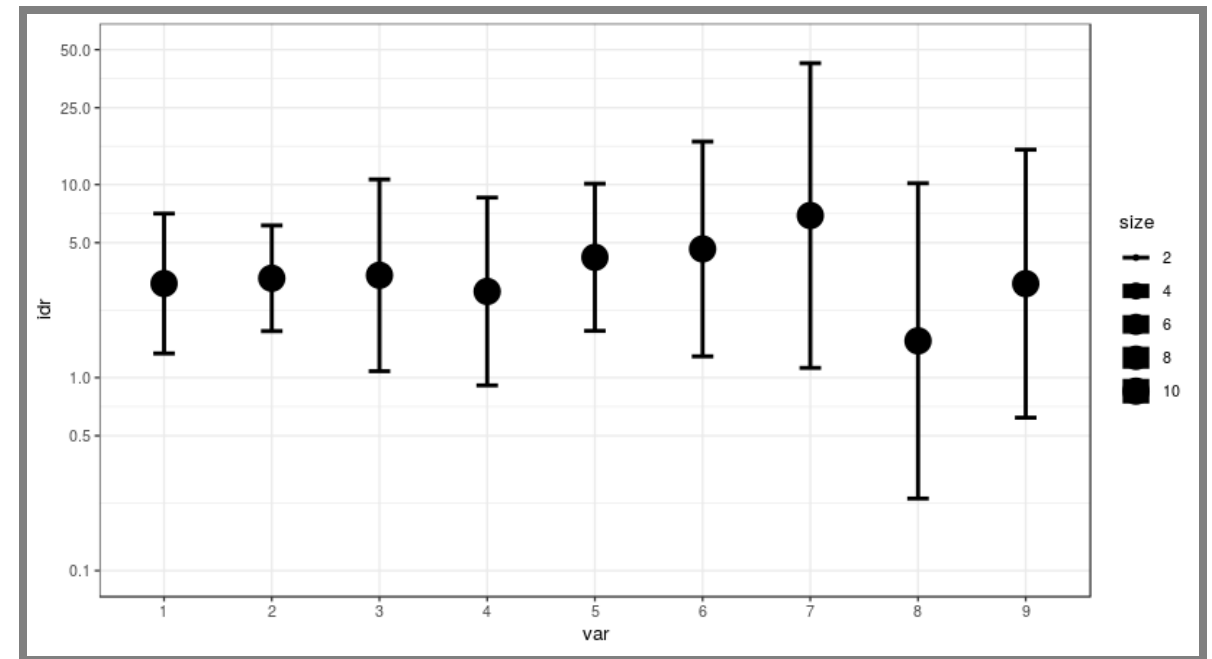
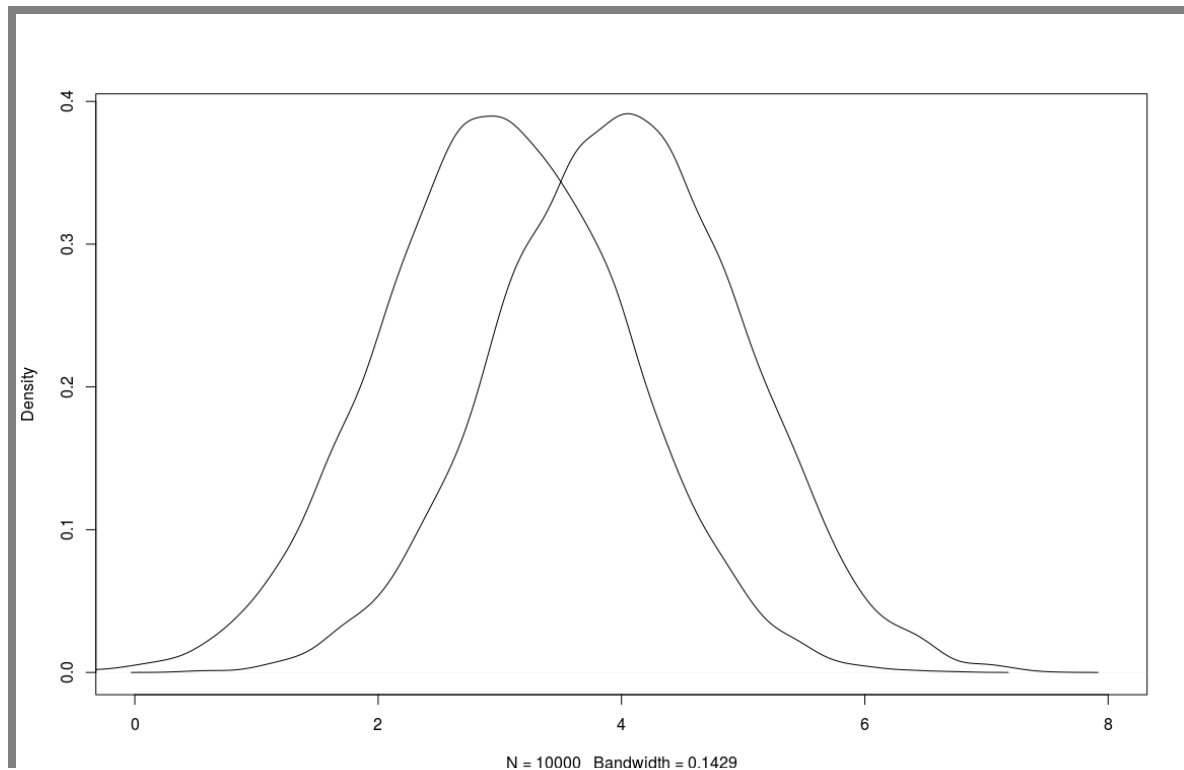
Distance between input distribution and training distribution increases

Average confidence of model predictions declines

Relabeling of training data retains stable labels

# Detecting Data Drift

- Compare distributions over time (e.g., t-test)
- Detect both sudden jumps and gradual changes
- Distributions can be manually specified or learned (see invariant detection)



# Data Distribution Analysis

Plot distributions of features (histograms, density plots, kernel density estimation)

- Identify which features drift

Define distance function between inputs and identify distance to closest training data (e.g., energy distance, see also kNN)

Anomaly detection and "out of distribution" detection

Compare distribution of output labels

# Data Distribution Analysis Example

<https://rpubs.com/ablythe/520912>

# Microsoft Azure Data Drift Dashboard

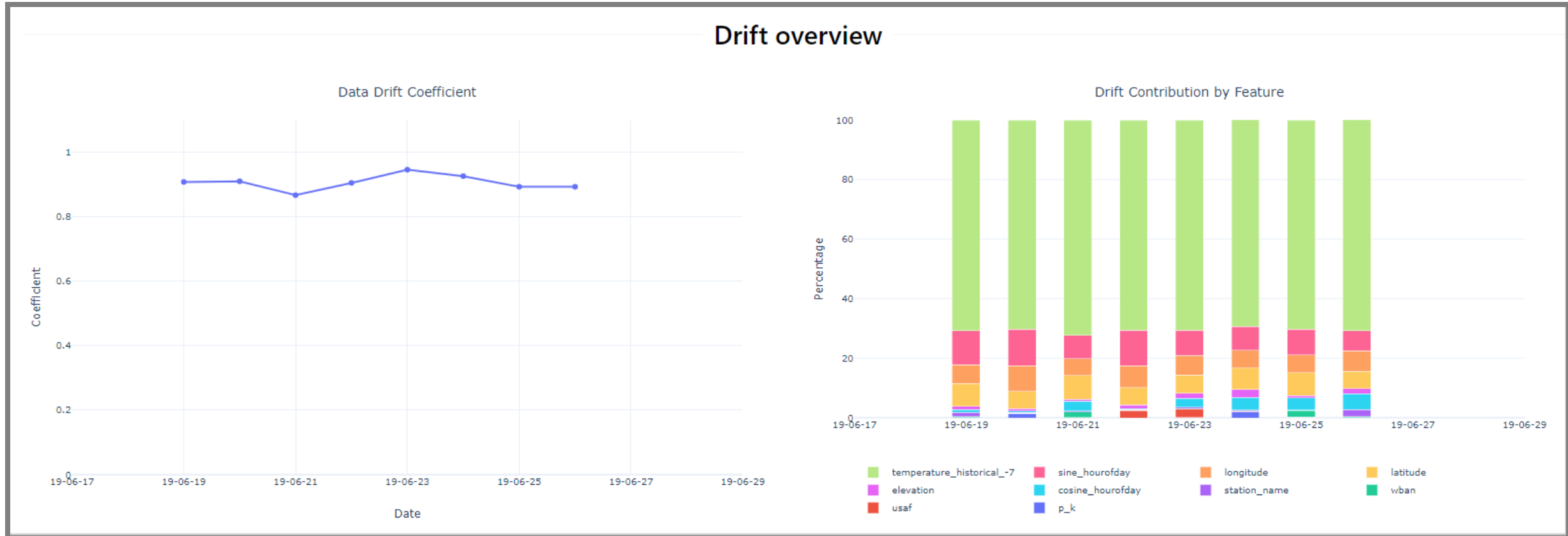


Image source and further readings: [Detect data drift \(preview\) on models deployed to Azure Kubernetes Service \(AKS\)](#)



# Dealing with Drift

Regularly retrain model on recent data

- Use evaluation in production to detect decaying model performance

Involve humans when increasing inconsistencies detected

- Monitoring thresholds, automation

Monitoring, monitoring, monitoring!

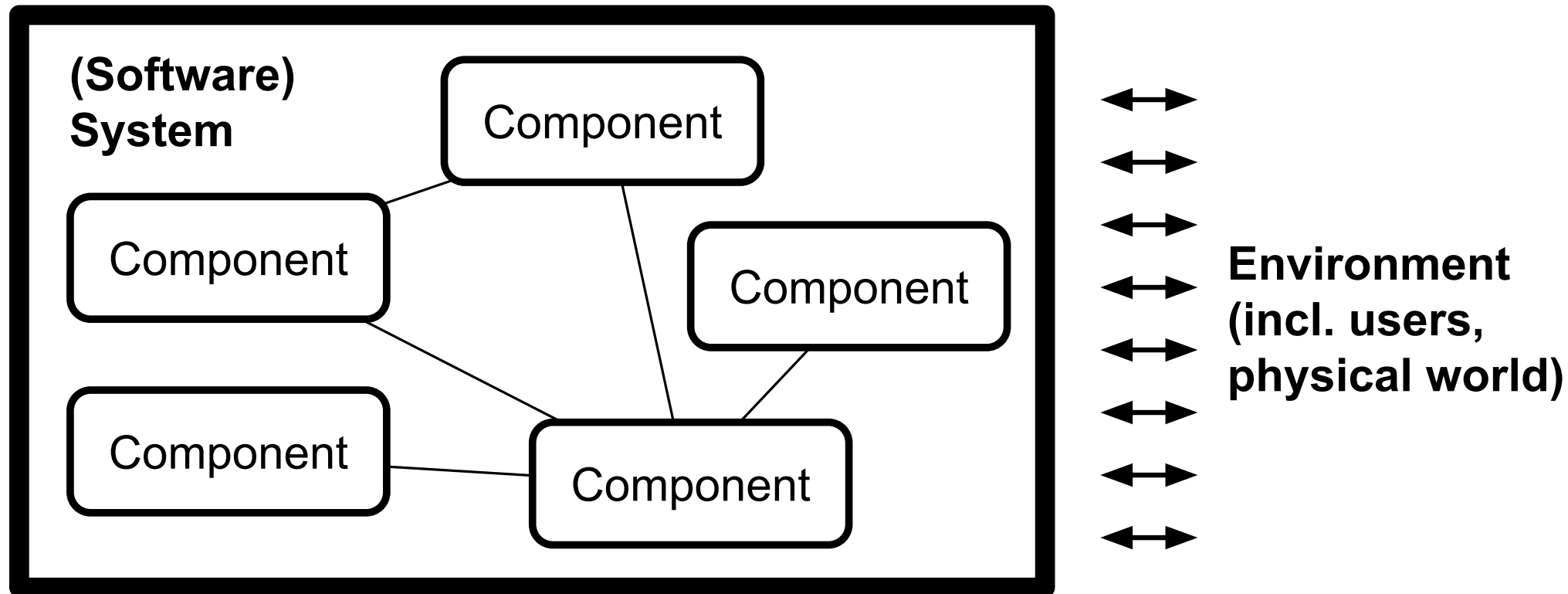


# Breakout: Drift in the Inventory System

*What kind of monitoring for previously listed drift in Inventory scenario?*



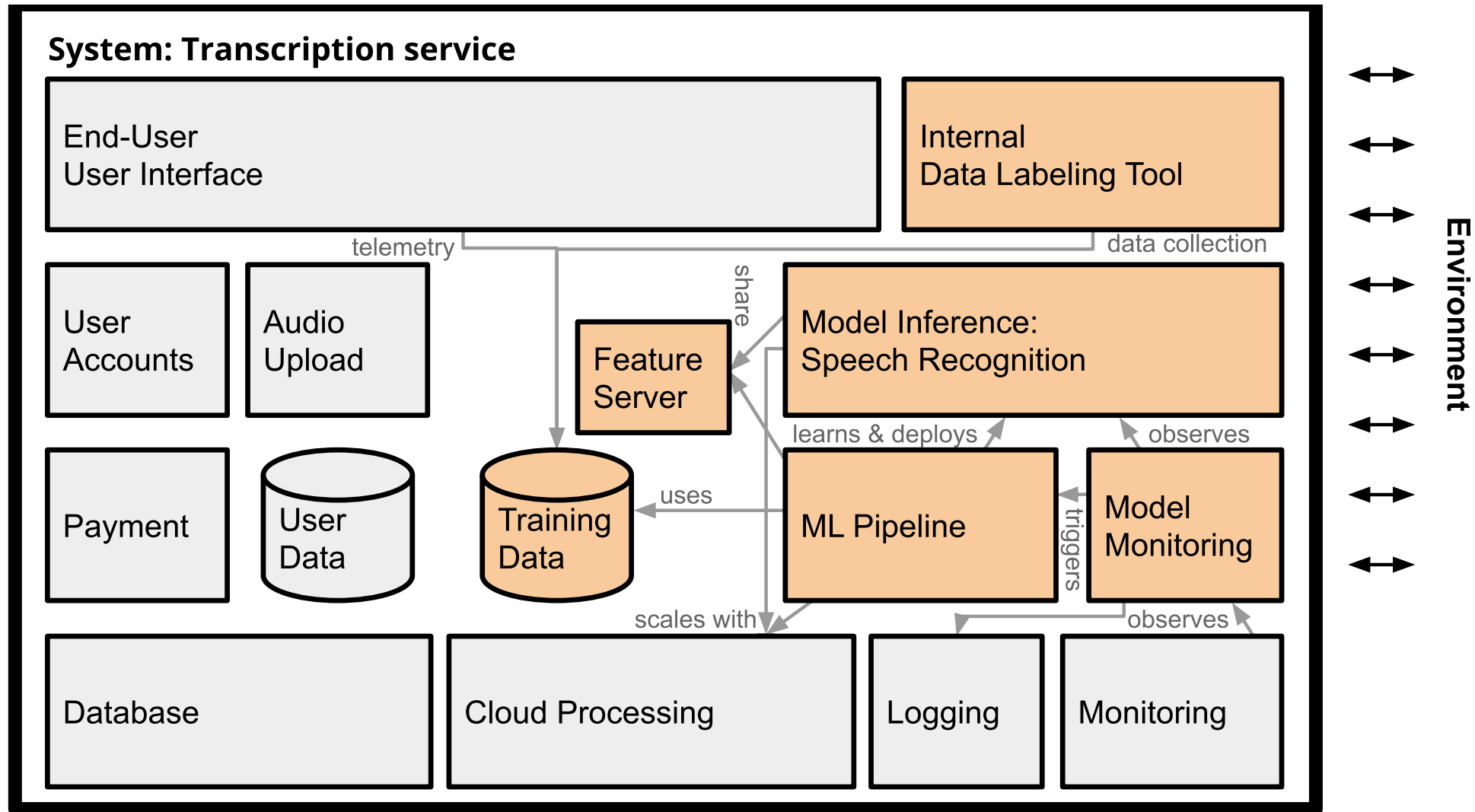
# Data Quality is a System-Wide Concern



*"Everyone wants to do the model work, not the data work"*

Sambasivan, N., Kapania, S., Highfill, H., Akrong, D., Paritosh, P., & Aroyo, L. M. (2021, May).  
“Everyone wants to do the model work, not the data work”: Data Cascades in High-Stakes AI. In  
≡ Proceedings of the 2021 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (pp. 1-15).

# Data flows across components



Legend:  Non-ML component,  ML component,  system boundary

# Data Quality is a System-Wide Concern

Data flows across components, e.g., from user interface into database to crowd-sourced labeling team into ML pipeline

Documentation at the interfaces is important

Humans interacting with the system

- Entering data, labeling data
- Observed with sensors/telemetry
- Incentives, power structures, recognition

Organizational practices

- ≡ • Value, attention, and resources given to data quality

# Data Quality Documentation

Teams rarely document expectations of data quantity or quality

Data quality tests are rare, but some teams adopt defensive monitoring

- Local tests about assumed structure and distribution of data
- Identify drift early and reach out to producing teams

Several ideas for documenting distributions, including [Datasheets](#) and [Dataset Nutrition Label](#)

- Mostly focused on static datasets, describing origin, consideration, labeling procedure, and distributions; [Example](#)

Geburu, Timnit, et al. "[Datasheets for datasets.](#)" Communications of the ACM 64, no. 12 (2021).

Nahar, Nadia, et al. "[Collaboration Challenges in Building ML-Enabled Systems: Communication, Documentation, Engineering, and Process.](#)" In Pro. ICSE, 2022.



# Example Data Card (excerpt)

Labelling Methods		
<b>LABELING METHOD(S)</b> Human labels	<b>LABEL TYPES AND SOURCES</b> Bounding boxes: Human annotators Perceived age range and gender presentation: Human annotators	<b>LABEL DESCRIPTION</b> Bounding boxes were created around <i>all</i> people in an image and perceived age ranges as well as perceived gender presentation were labeled.
<b>LABEL TYPE:</b> Bounding boxes	<b>LABEL TASK(S)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create the bounding box around all people</li> <li>• Label object attributes</li> </ul> <b>LABELLER DESCRIPTION(S)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensated workers based out of India</li> </ul>	<b>LABEL DESCRIPTION</b> A rectangular bounding box around each person in an image.  <b>LABELING TASK OR PROCEDURE</b> Annotators were asked to place boxes around all people in an image. If there were 5 or more people grouped together a single box was used and a <i>group of</i> attribute was associated with that box. Annotators were asked if the person inside of the box was <i>truncated</i> , <i>occluded</i> , or <i>inside of</i> something. They were also asked if the person inside of the box was a <i>depiction of</i> a person (such as a painting or figurine).
<b>LABEL TYPE:</b> Perceived gender presentation and age range	<b>LABEL TASK(S)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Label the perceived gender presentation</li> <li>• Label the perceived age range</li> </ul> <b>LABELLER DESCRIPTION(S)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensated workers based out of India</li> </ul>	<b>LABEL DESCRIPTION</b> Perceived gender presentation: <i>predominantly feminine, predominantly masculine, unknown</i> Perceived age range: <i>young, middle, older, unknown</i> Note that gender presentation for people marked as <i>young</i> is always set to <i>unknown</i> .  <b>LABELING TASK OR PROCEDURE</b> Annotators were asked to select either <i>predominantly feminine, predominantly</i>

Source: [https://storage.googleapis.com/openimages/open\\_images\\_extended\\_miap/Open%20Images%20Extended%20-%20MIAP%20-%20Data%20Card.pdf](https://storage.googleapis.com/openimages/open_images_extended_miap/Open%20Images%20Extended%20-%20MIAP%20-%20Data%20Card.pdf)





# Common Data Cascades

## Physical world brittleness

- Idealized data, ignoring realities and change of real-world data
- Static data, one time learning mindset, no planning for evolution

## Inadequate domain expertise

- Not understand. data and its context
- Involving experts only late for trouble shooting

## Conflicting reward systems

- Missing incentives for data quality
- Not recognizing data quality importance, discard as technicality
- Missing data literacy with partners

## Poor (cross-org.) documentation

- Conflicts at team/organization boundary
- Undetected drift

Sambasivan, N., et al. (2021). “[Everyone wants to do the model work, not the data work](#)”: [Data Cascades in High-Stakes AI](#). In Proc. Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems.

# Discussion: Possible Data Cascades?

- Interacting with physical world brittleness
- Inadequate domain expertise
- Conflicting reward systems
- Poor (cross-organizational) documentation



# Ethics and Politics of Data

*Raw data is an oxymoron*



# Incentives for Data Quality? Valuing Data Work?





# Summary

- Data from many sources, often inaccurate, imprecise, inconsistent, incomplete, ... -- many different forms of data quality problems
- Many mechanisms for enforcing consistency and cleaning
  - Data schema ensures format consistency
  - Data quality rules ensure invariants across data points
- Concept and data drift are key challenges -- monitor
- Data quality is a system-level concern
  - Data quality at the interface between components
  - Documentation and monitoring often poor
  - Involves organizational structures, incentives, ethics, ...

# Further Readings

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