

CSci 8980

# Edge-based Discovery of Training Data for Machine Learning

CMU authors

# Deep Learning Recipe

- Collect a large amount of data and label it
- Select a model and train a DNN
- Deploy the DNN for inference

# Labelled Data

- Some data are easy to label ...



- Some require domain expertise

Valuable in ecology, military intelligence, medical diagnosis, etc.

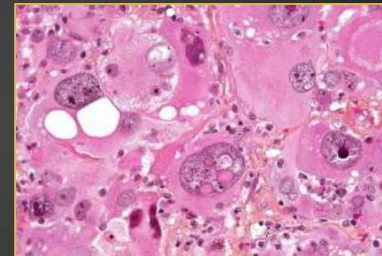
- Low **base rate** (prevalence) in the data
- Requires **expertise** to identify



Masked palm civet (*Paguma larvata*).  
Transmitter of SARS during its 2003 outbreak in China.



BUK-M1. Believed to have shot down MH17 and killed 298, 2014.



Nuclear atypia in cancer.

# Building a test set is hard

- Non-expert crowd-sourcing won't work
- Data may have privacy or other restrictions
- Need  $10^x$  or more training samples for DNN
- Expert may need to shift through  $10^y$ ,  $y \gg x$  samples; experts are \$\$
- **Goal: make expert's life easier**
  - Optimize “human-in-the-loop” time

# Eureka Approach

- Focus on image labelling
- Assume images are widely distributed and come from different sources
  - Even live streams, e.g. IoT
  - Can turn on/off data sources
- Support the expert in the labelling process
  - Early discard => filter or classifier that says “NO WAY”
  - Iterative discovery workflow
  - Edge computing

# Stolen slides begin now

## Eureka's Architecture

Only a tiny fraction of data along with meta-data is transmitted and shown to user, consuming little Internet bandwidth.



Expert with  
domain-specific  
GUI

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Executes **early-discard** code to  
drop clearly irrelevant data

High-bandwidth,  
low-latency access



LAN

Archival  
Data  
Source



LAN

Archival  
Data  
Source

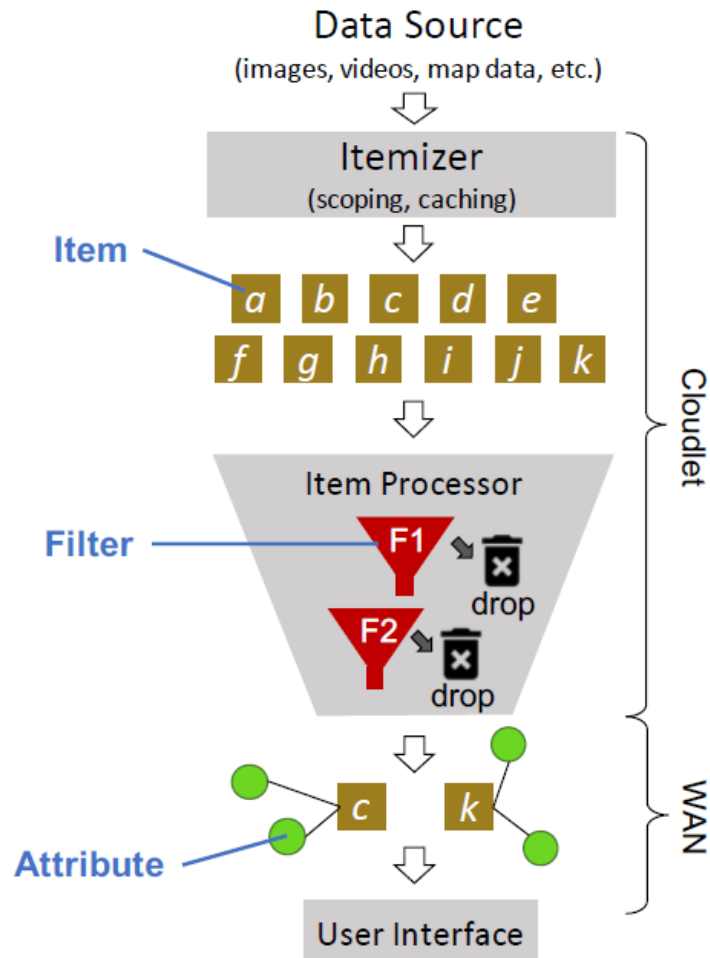


LAN

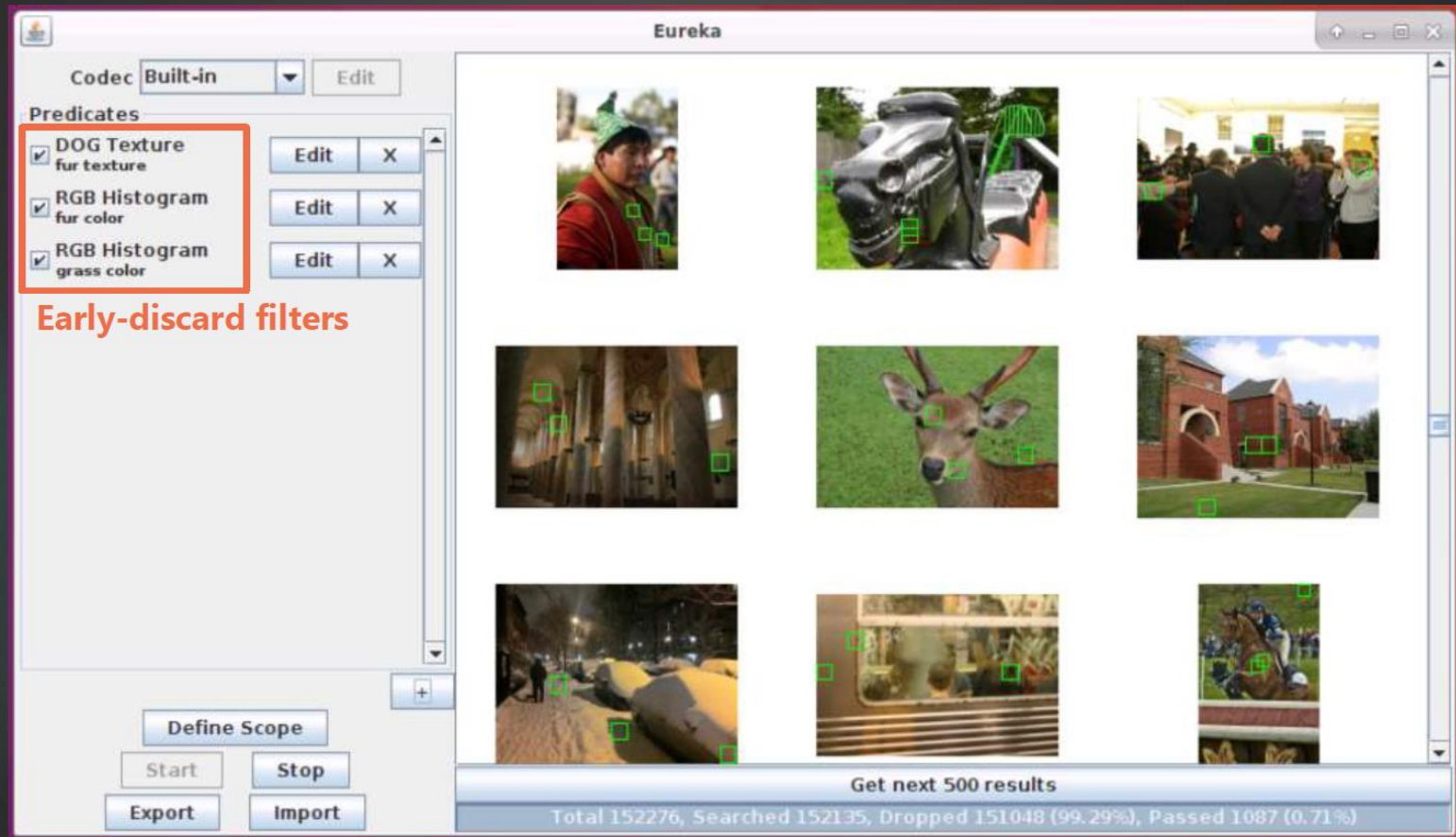


cloudlet = edge node near data source

# Edge node (cloudlets) run Filters

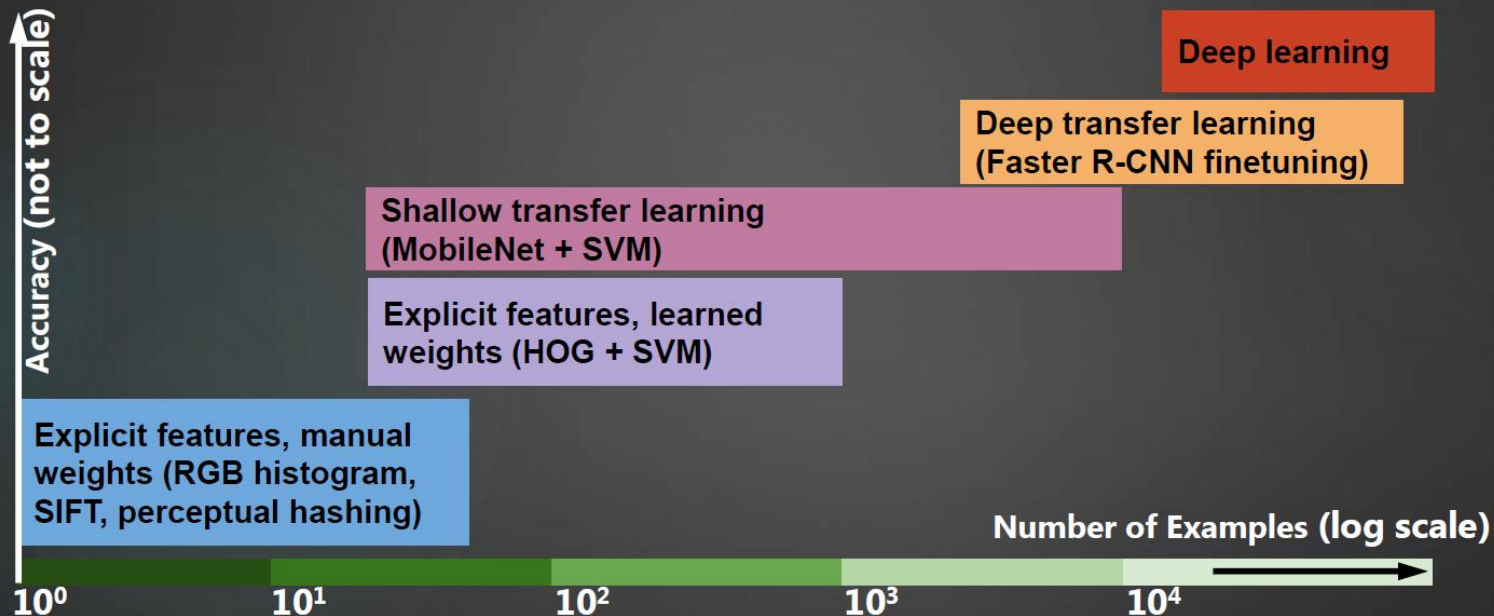


# Example GUI: Finding Deer



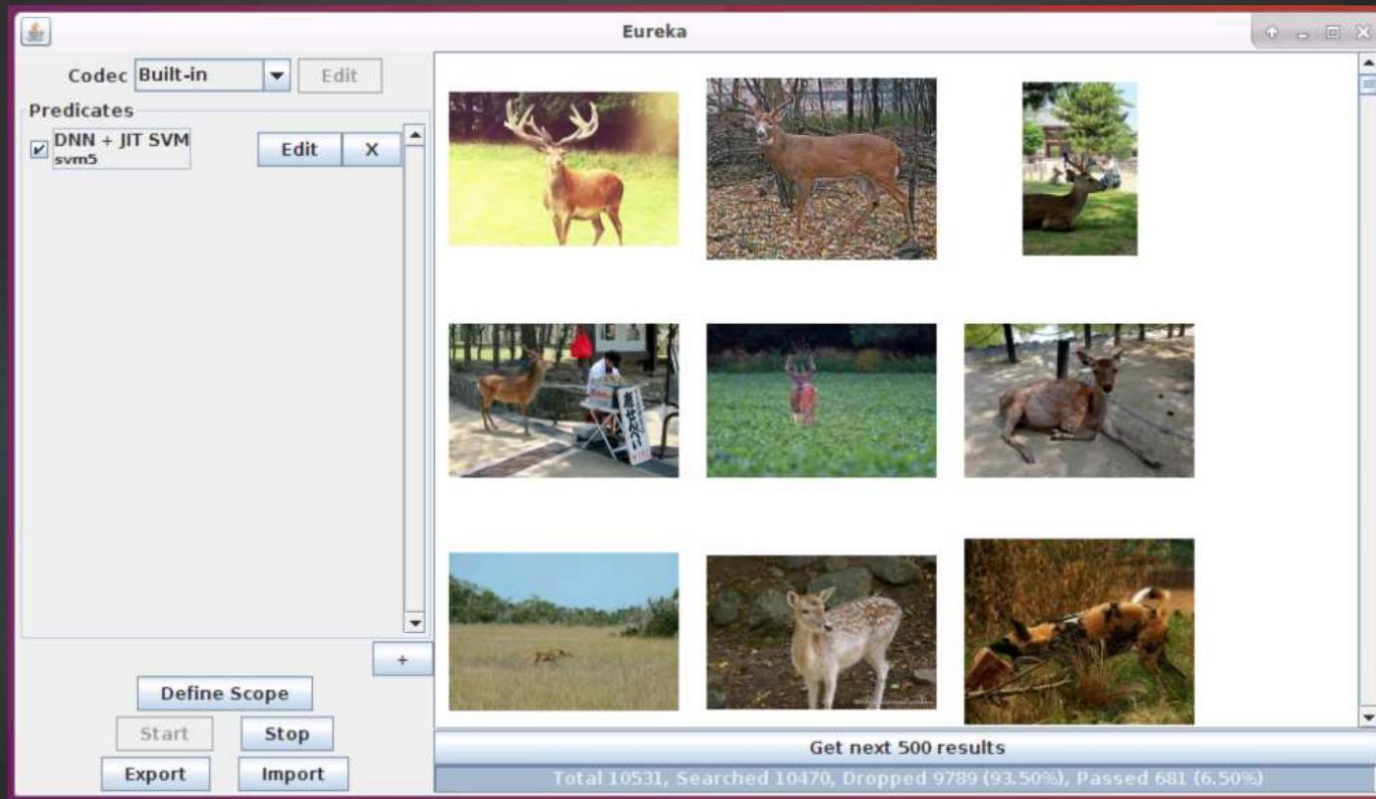


# Iterative Discovery Workflow



=> More data ... Better classifiers ... Control false positives!

# Finding Deer (after a few iterations)



# Matching

- Optimize user time/attention
- Deliver data to expert at a rate they can handle
  - Human labelling time  $\gg$  Single filter time
- Too fast – overwhelmed with data
  - Fewer cloudlets (less data) or deeper filter
- Too slow – kept waiting
  - More cloudlets (Watch false positives)

# Evaluation: Case Studies



Deer



Taj Mahal



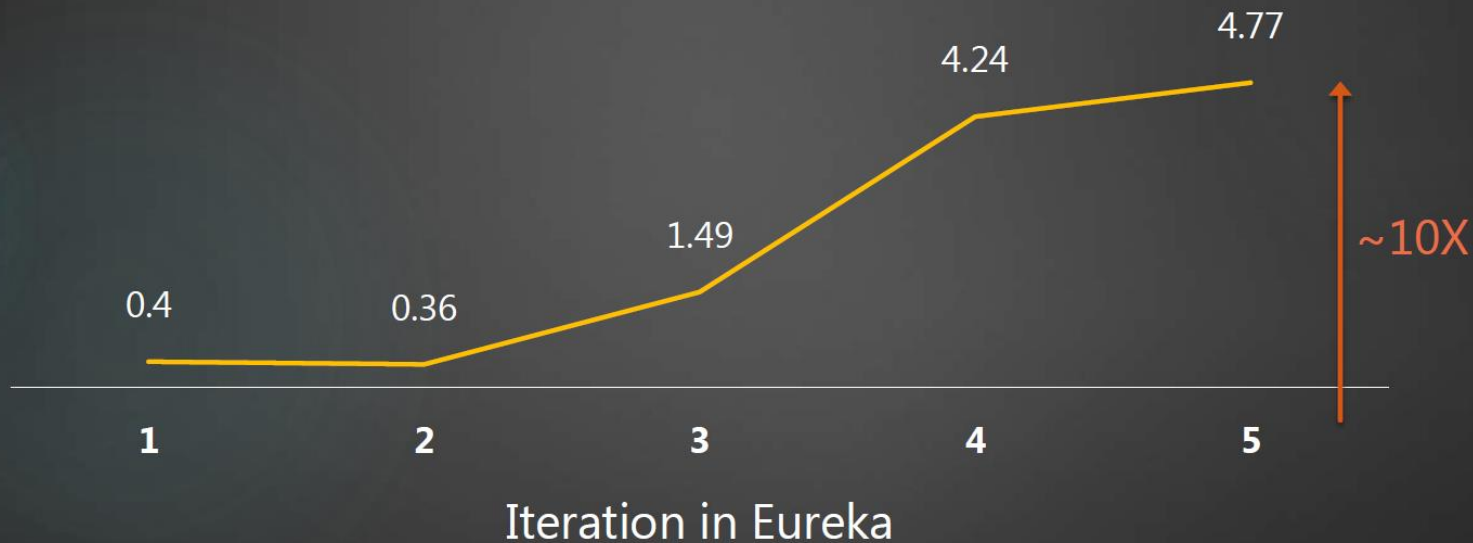
Fire hydrant

Estimated base rate	0.07%	0.02%	0.005%
Collected positives in evaluation	111	105	74
Images viewed by user	7,447	4,791	15,379
Images discarded by Eureka	2,104,076	2,542,889	2,734,070

# Iteratively Improving Productivity

The case of deer

Productivity (New true positives / minute)



# Discussion

- Creating data labels is time-consuming
- Discussion
  - Assumptions: data can come from anywhere
  - Expert data: is this true?