

Lab: R in DSX

November 30th, 2017

Author: Elena Lowery elowery@us.ibm.com

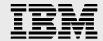


Table of contents

Overview	
Required software, access, and files	
Part 1: Create a DSX Project and run R notebook and Shiny	
Part 2: Publish Shiny	
Part 3: Check Status of Shiny Server	



Overview

In this lab you will work with various R assets in DSX Local.

Required software, access, and files

- To complete this lab, you will need access to a DSX Local cluster.
- You will also need to download and unzip this GitHub repository: https://github.com/elenalowery/DSX_Local_Workshop

Part 1: Create a DSX Project and run R notebook and Shiny

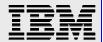
- 1. Log in to a **DSX Local cluster**.
- 2. Navigate to the downloaded GitHub project. Navigate to the *DSX Local Projects* folder and rename *DS_for_Automotive.zip* to a unique name (for example, add your initials).
- 3. Create a project "from file".
- 4. Switch to the **Assets** tab. Open *DriverClassification* notebook.



5. Work through the notebook.

Note: notice that in the notebook we save the model into the RStudio directory. We use this approach because when we open RStudio, the model is displayed in the UI, which makes it easier for integration with the Shiny application.

In the sample notebook we overwrite the file each time we run the "save code", but additional code can be added to add a version number to the model name.



At this time DSX doesn't provide any additional "model management features" for R models.

- 6. Open **RStudio** from the Project view.
- 7. If serverR file is not already loaded in the top left window, click on the demoBreakEvents folder in the file explorer (right bottom window), then click on serverR.

After the application is loaded, click the **Run App** button.

8. Select **Allow popups** to bring up the application. Test the application - both the Explore and Model tabs.

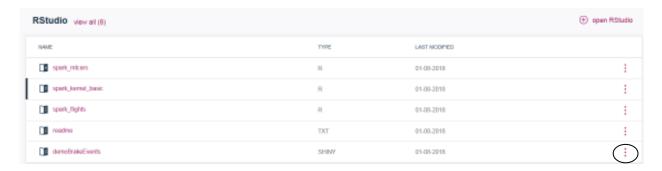




Part 2: Publish Shiny

In this section we will publish the Shiny application.

1. Navigate back to the **Project** view and click **Preview** from the ellipses next to the Shiny application (*demoBreakEvents*).



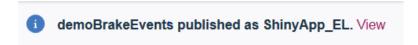
- 2. If you get an error during preview, check with the lab instructor.
- 3. From the same menu click **Publish**. Provide *Published name* (try to make it unique, for example, add your initials) and select *Published content visibility* that you would like to test. Click **Publish**.

Note: All Shiny applications in DSX are published to a shared Shiny server. At this time there is only 1 instance of the Shiny server in DSX (i.e. it's not configured for HA). However, because the Shiny server is deployed as a pod, Kubernetes will monitor its status and restart it, when needed.

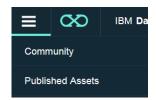




4. Click on the status message (**View**) or navigate to **Published Assets** from the main DSX menu.



- 5. Verify that the application works.
- 6. Depending on the "scope" that you published to, the Shiny application can be accessed through different views in DSX.
 - If selected anyone with the link or any authenticated user, then you can view it in the **Published Assets** accessed through the main DSX menu (in the top left corner)



 If you published it to a specific project, then it will show up in the Published Assets tab of the project you published to (not published from).

Part 3: Check Status of Shiny Server

At this time the Shiny Server is deployed as a pod in DSX, and the only way to view status is by looking at the status of the pod. You must have admin privileges to perform these functions.

There is only 1 instance of Shiny Server, but Kubernetes monitors pod status, and the pod should be automatically restarted if it goes down.

- 1. Switch to the IBM Data Platform Manager view
- 2. Click on Pods. Scroll down to locate the *r-publish... pod*. This is the Shiny Server.





3. If the pod is not running, you can redeploy it from this UI or via Kubernetes commands in ssh.

Display all pods: kubectl get pods --all-namespaces

Delete pod: kubectl delete pod <pod name> -n <namespace>

Force delete for a pod (if it's stuck in "terminating" state):

kubectl delete pod <pod name> -n <namespace> --grace-period=0