

MACHINE LEARNING WORKFLOWS FOR APPLICATION DEVELOPERS

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What you'll learn today

Processes and principles to solve problems with ML

Some tricks to visualize complex data

How to train, evaluate, and deploy ML models

How OpenShift makes it all easier

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Forecast

What is machine learning?

What workflow do machine learning practitioners use?

How can we incorporate machine learning into apps?

What do we have to look forward to?

What is machine learning?

Machine learning is a family of techniques to automatically derive executable functions from example inputs and outputs.



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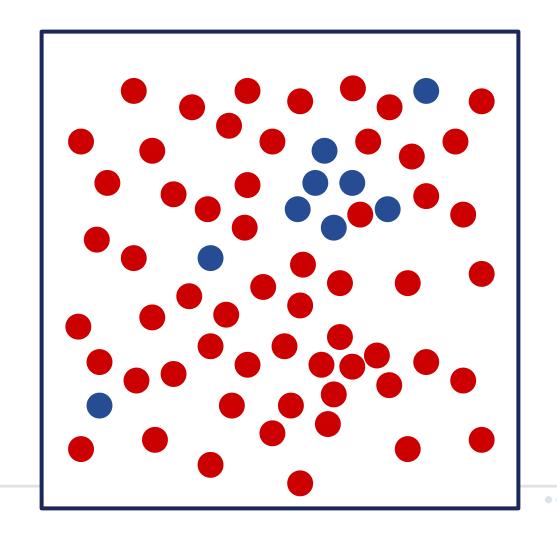
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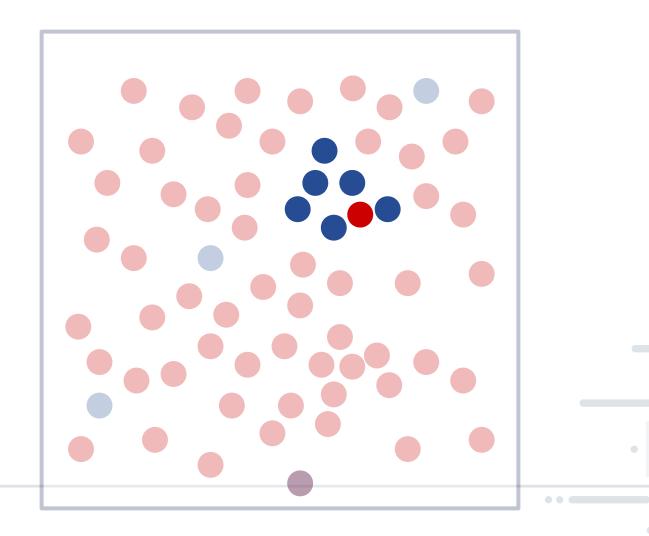


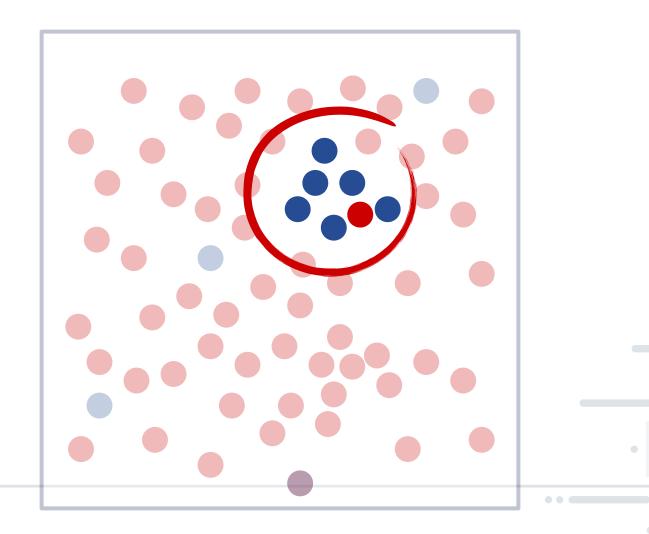
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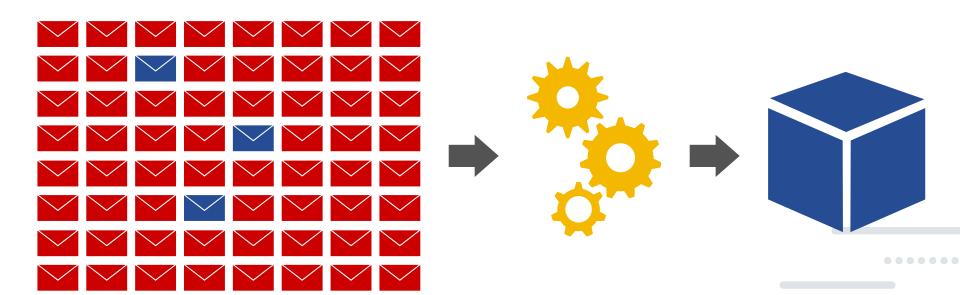
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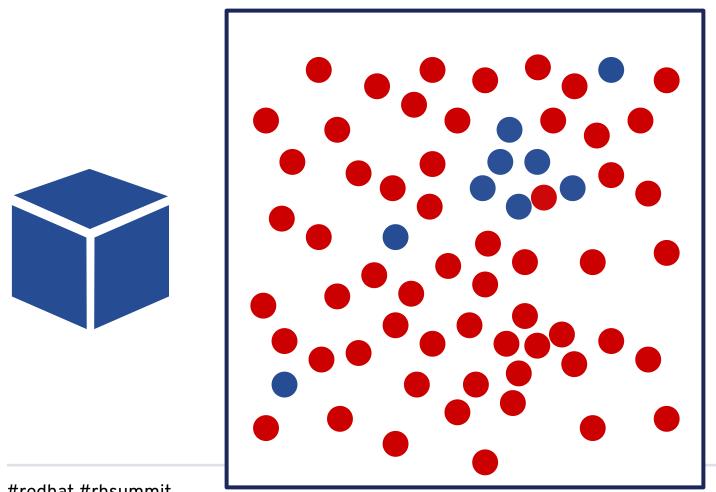
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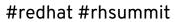




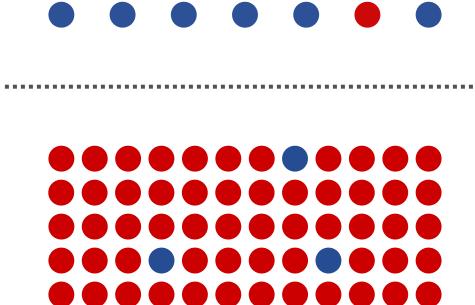












Machine learning workflows

Machine learning checklist

Example data

A training objective and a business metric

A concrete learning technique

A way to encode data

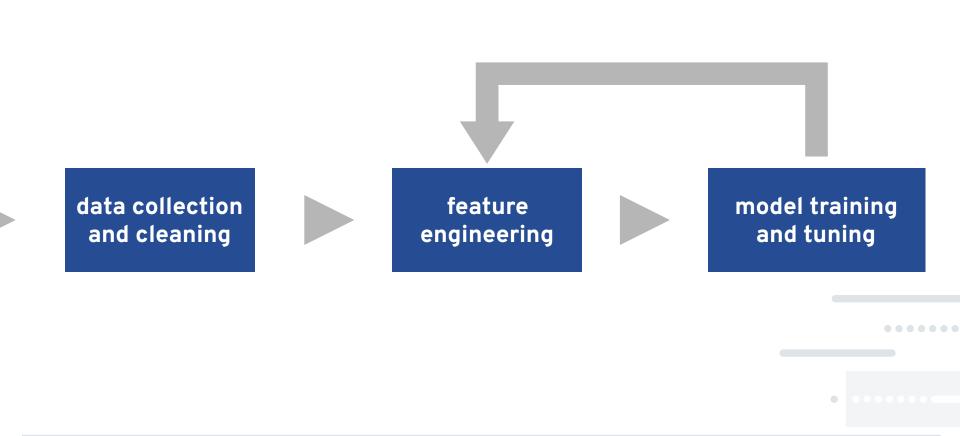
codifying problem and metrics

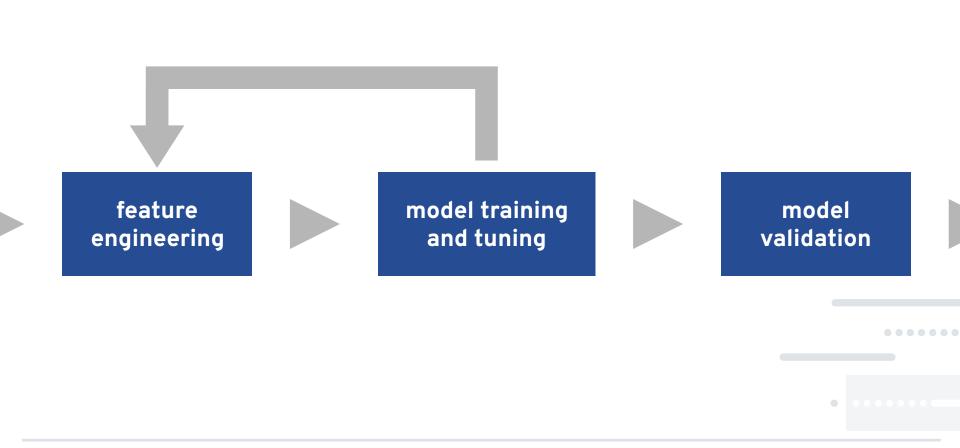
data collection and cleaning

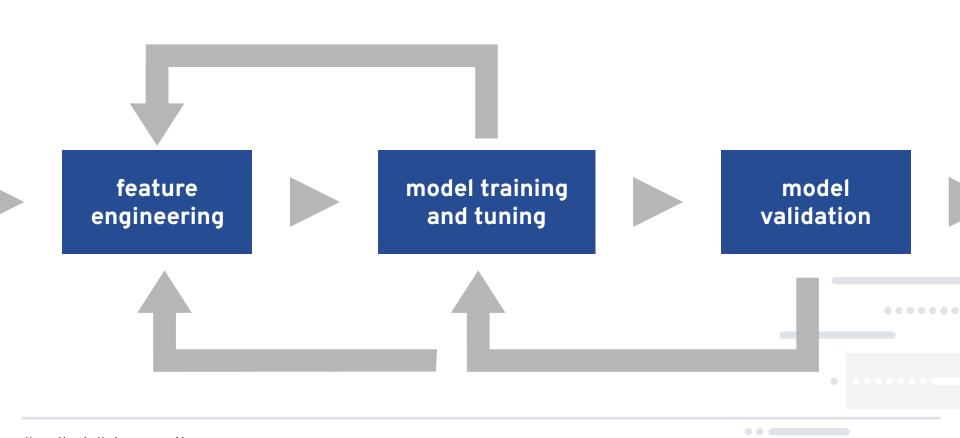
data collection and cleaning

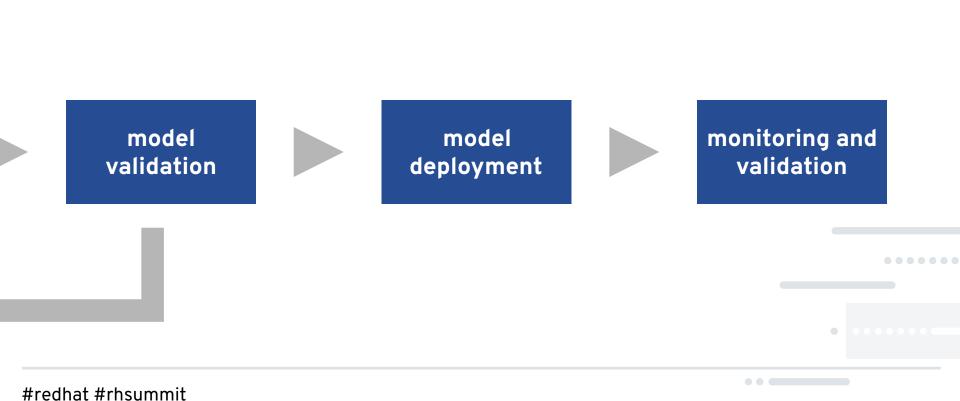
feature engineering

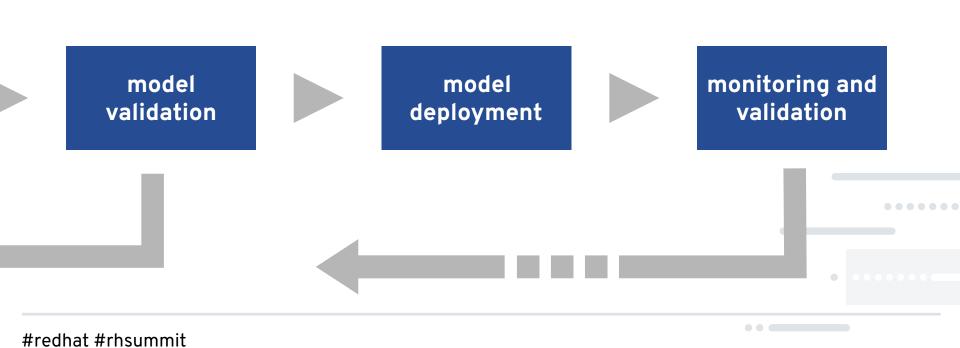
model training and tuning

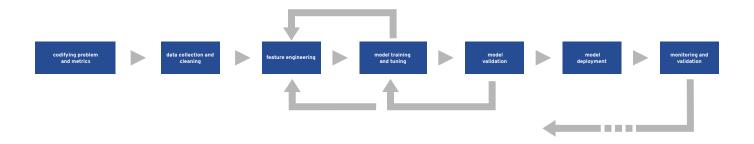


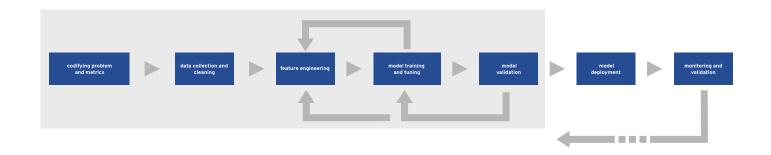




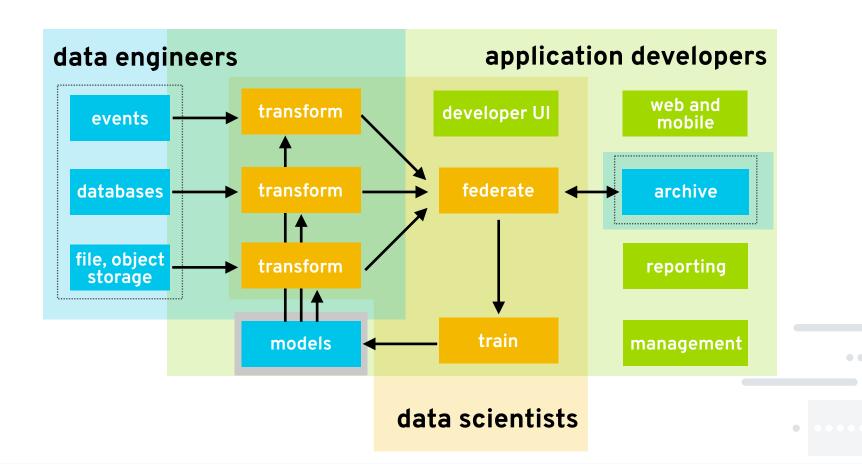








Machine learning, apps, and OpenShift



Immutable images

user application code

configuration and installation recipes

base image

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979229b9

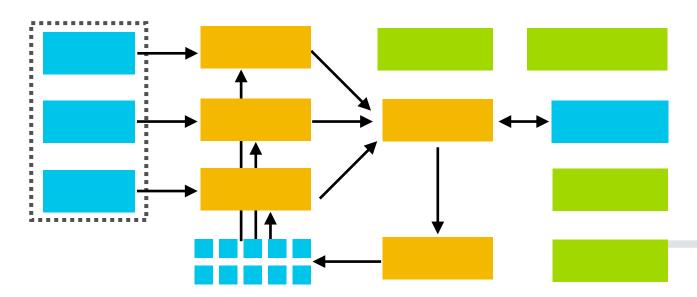




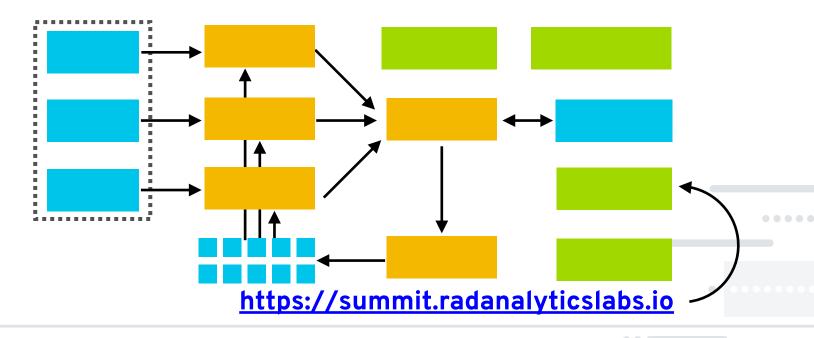




Declarative app configuration



Declarative app configuration



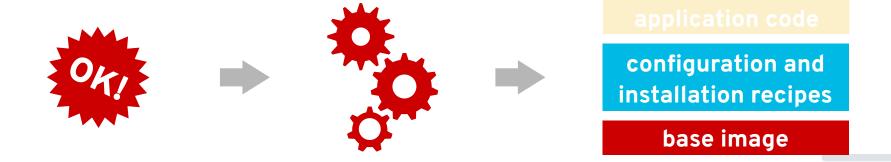
Integration and deployment













application code

configuration and installation recipes

base image

configuration and installation recipes

base image

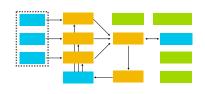














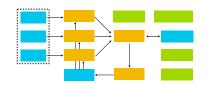


















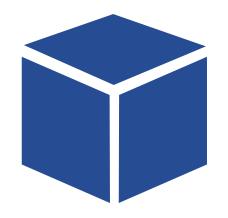


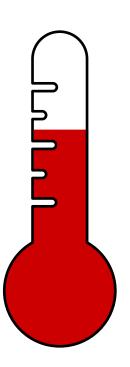






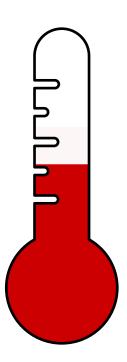
Data drift





Data drift





Looking forward

Other frameworks







radanalytics.io



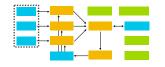














Open Data Hub









Kubeflow





$$\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y} = x_1 \cdot y_1 + \dots + x_n \cdot y_n$$

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\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y} = x_1 \cdot y_1 + \dots + x_n \cdot y_n

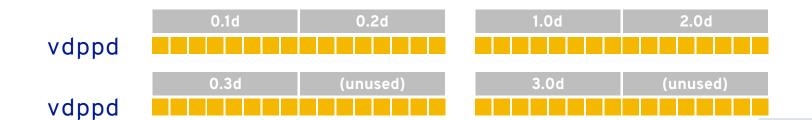
def dot(xs, ys):
  return sum([x * y for x, y in zip(xs, ys)])
```

```
\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y} = x_1 \cdot y_1 + \dots + x_n \cdot y_n

def dot(xs, ys):
  return sum([x * y for x, y in zip(xs, ys)])

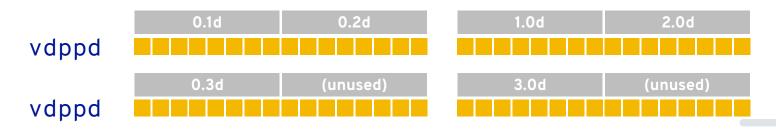
dot([0.1, 0.2, 0.3], [1.0, 2.0, 3.0])
```

def dot(xs, ys):
 return sum([x * y for x, y in zip(xs, ys)])



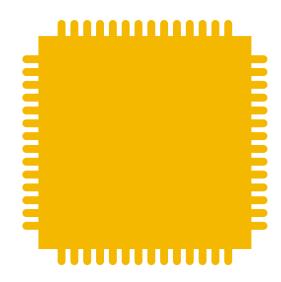
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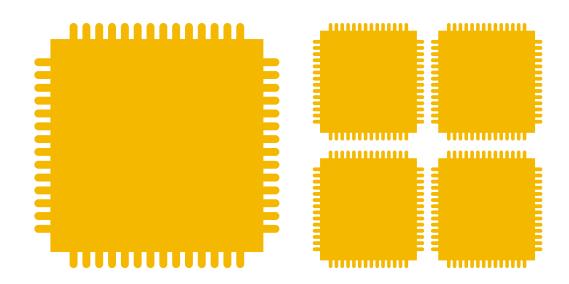
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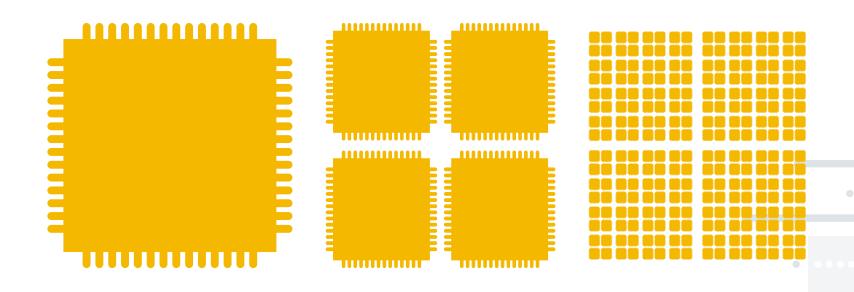


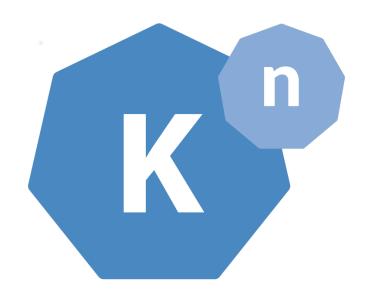


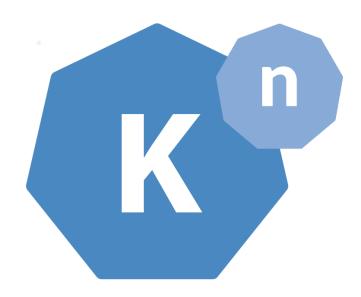
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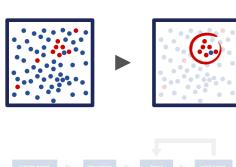




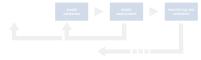




Conclusions





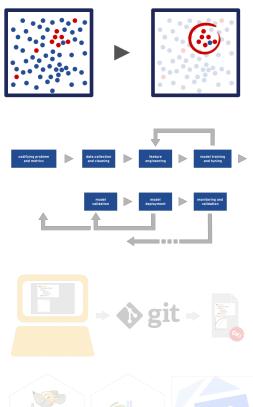








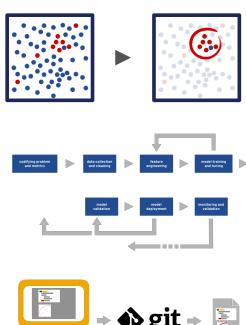










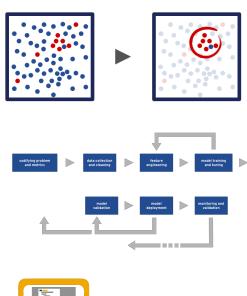










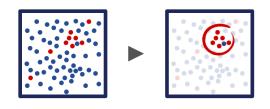


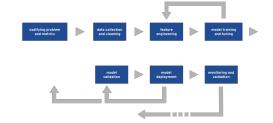
















THANKS!

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