

Cloud Computing

Projet - Présentation

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Aperçu

1. Introduction
2. Cahier des charges
3. Choix techniques
4. Front end
5. Back end
6. Mise en ligne
7. Démo et conclusion



django

Figure 1: Objectif du projet.

Cahier des charges

- Permettre à un utilisateur de s'inscrire / se connecter sur la plateforme.
- Permettre à un utilisateur de charger une image.
- Appliquer le modèle de classification d'images sur l'image.
- Afficher les résultats du modèle de classification.
- Optimiser / compresser le modèle en définissant différents paramètres.
- Héberger l'application sur une ressource Cloud / Edge.

Choix techniques - Django

- Proposé pour le projet
- De plus en plus utilisé
- Utilisé pour de gros services (YouTube, Instagram, Spotify, ...)[1]
- Sécurisé [1]
- Documentation complète et à jour
- Rapide à prendre en mains [2]
- Permet l'implémentation rapide d'un *back end* et d'un *front end*



Figure 2: Django

Choix techniques - Templates[3]

- Learning curve fluide
- Utilisation simple en combinaison avec Bootstrap
- Facilité pour trouver des exemples en ligne

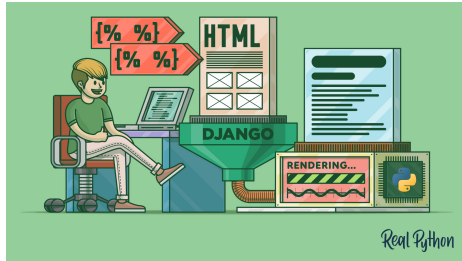


Figure 3: Templates

Choix techniques - SAAS

- Objectif du projet
- Pas besoin d'installer l'application directement sur nos appareils
- Pas besoin d'investir dans de l'hardware

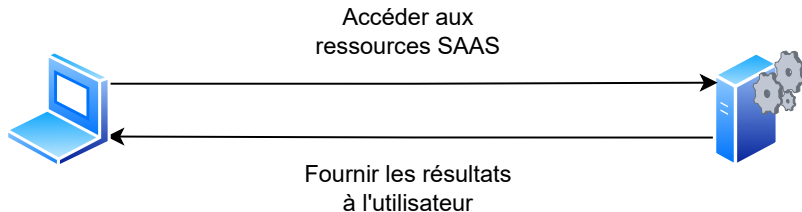


Figure 4: SAAS

Listing 1: Exemple de *view*

```
@login_required
def image_upload_view(request):
    directory = Path(__file__).resolve().parent.parent
    if request.method == 'POST':
        form = ImageForm(request.POST, request.FILES)
        if form.is_valid():
            form.save()
            img_obj = form.instance
            # ===== machine learning
            model = load_model(os.path.join(directory, "Model-Suspect-Detection.h5"))

            input_dim = 224
            classes = [
                'appareil photo', 'arme', 'autre', 'baton', 'couteau', 'drone', 'gilet jaune', 'grenade',
                'personne'
            ]

            image_to_test = os.path.join(directory, "media", str(img_obj.image))

            img = PIL.Image.open(image_to_test).convert('RGB')
            x = tf.keras.utils.img_to_array(img, data_format='channels_last')
            x = tf.keras.preprocessing.image.smart_resize(x, size=(input_dim, input_dim))
            x = np.expand_dims(x, axis=0)
            start = time.perf_counter()
            prediction = model.predict(x, batch_size=64)[0]
            end = time.perf_counter()

            [...]
```


Listing 2: Suite exemple de *view*

```
[...]

# =====
class_final = classes_translated[class_final]

os.remove(image_to_test)
Image.objects.all().delete()
model_size = os.path.getsize(os.path.join(directory, "Model_Suspect_Detection.h5"))

return render(request, 'upload.html', {'form': form,
                                         'class_name': class_final,
                                         'probability': probability,
                                         'elapsed': elapsed,
                                         'model_size': model_size,
                                         })

else:
    form = ImageForm()
return render(request, 'upload.html', {'form': form})
```

Listing 3: Exemple de *template*

```
{% extends "base.html" %}

{% block content %}
  <form method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
    {% csrf_token %}
    {{ form.as_p }}
    <button type="submit" class="btn btn-primary btn-block">Upload</button>
  </form>

  {% if class_name %}
    <div class="alert alert-success">
      <h3>Successfully uploaded!</h3>
      <p>There is a probability of <strong>{{ probability }}%</strong> that you uploaded a picture
        from the category "<strong>{{ class_name }}"</strong>.</p>
      <p>The model took <strong>{{ elapsed }} seconds</strong> to execute and weights <strong>
        {{ model_size }} bytes</strong>.</p>
    </div>
  {% endif %}
{% endblock %}
```

Listing 4: Exemple d'utilisation *bootstrap*

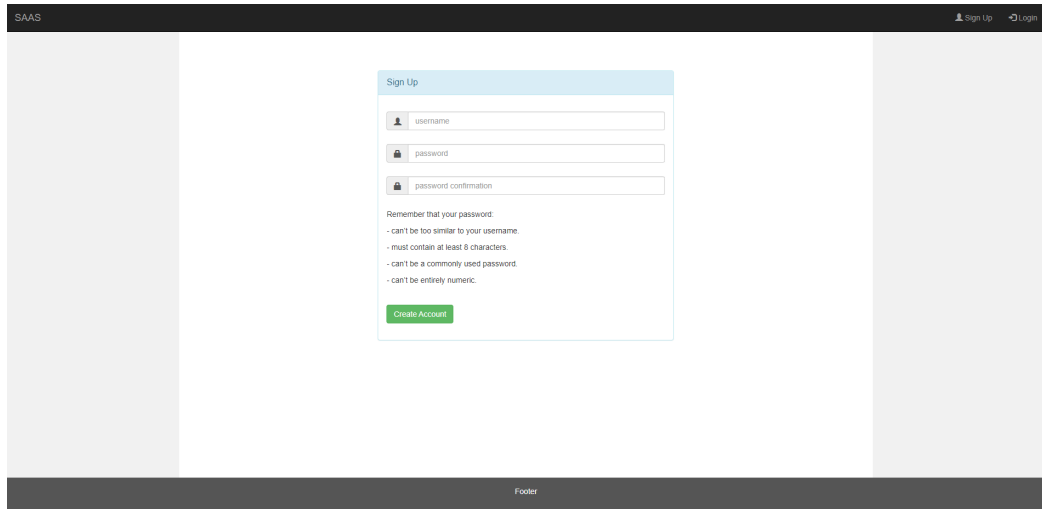
```
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>SAAS</title>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.4.1/css/bootstrap.min.css">
  <script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.6.1/jquery.min.js"></script>
  <script src="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.4.1/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
</style>

[...]
```

```
    {% else %}
      {% if '/accounts/login/' == request.path or '/accounts/signup/' == request.path %}
        {% block login %}
        {% endblock %}
      {% else %}
        <h1>Welcome</h1>
        <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, [...] </p>
      {% endif %}
    {% endif %}

[...]
```

Front end - View + Template + Bootstrap



The screenshot displays a web application interface with a dark blue header and footer. The header contains the text "SAAS" on the left and "Sign Up" and "Login" links on the right. The main content area is white and features a central "Sign Up" form. The form has a light blue header with the text "Sign Up". It contains three input fields: "username" with a person icon, "password" with a lock icon, and "password confirmation" with a lock icon. Below the input fields, there is a section titled "Remember that your password:" followed by a list of requirements: "- can't be too similar to your username.", "- must contain at least 8 characters.", "- can't be a commonly used password.", and "- can't be entirely numeric.". At the bottom of the form is a green "Create Account" button.

SAAS

Sign Up Login

Sign Up

username

password

password confirmation

Remember that your password:

- can't be too similar to your username.
- must contain at least 8 characters.
- can't be a commonly used password.
- can't be entirely numeric.

Create Account

Footer

Figure 5: Rendu front end

Back end - Pruning

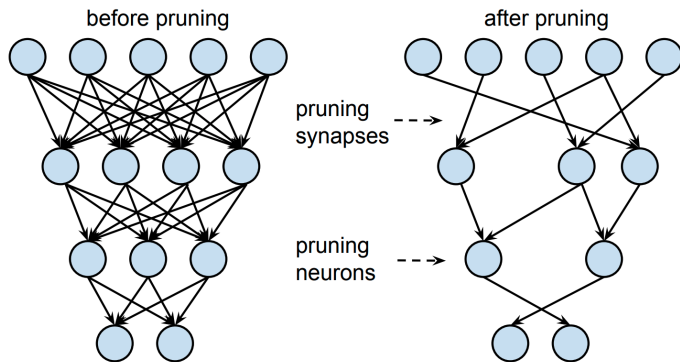


Figure 6: Pruning

Back end - Pourquoi le pruning ?

1. Coûts
2. Performances
3. Latence
4. Exigences en matière de mémoire



Figure 7: Pruning

Mise en ligne

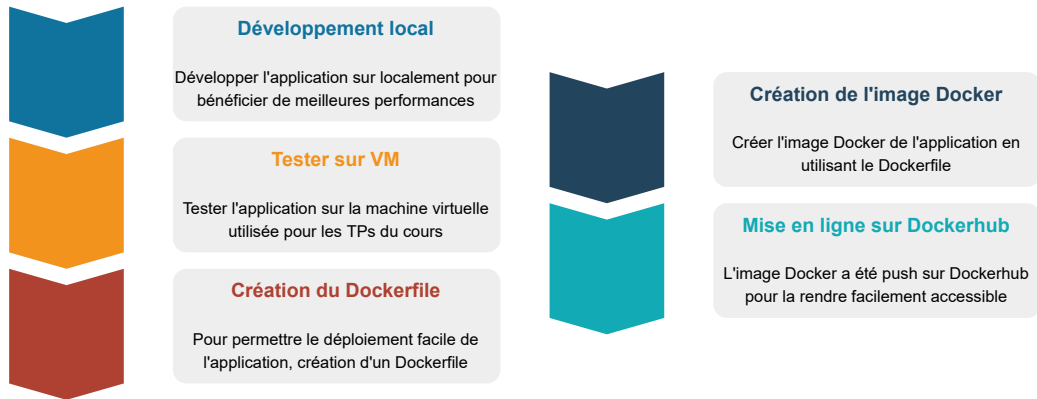


Figure 8: Étapes de la mise en ligne

Listing 5: Dockerfile

```
FROM python:3.10

COPY requirements.txt requirements.txt
RUN python3 -m pip install -r requirements.txt

COPY . code
WORKDIR /code/Project/backend/

EXPOSE 6660

ENTRYPOINT ["python3", "manage.py"]
CMD ["runserver", "0.0.0.0:6660"]
```


Démonstration

<http://195.154.19.214:8080>

Conclusion

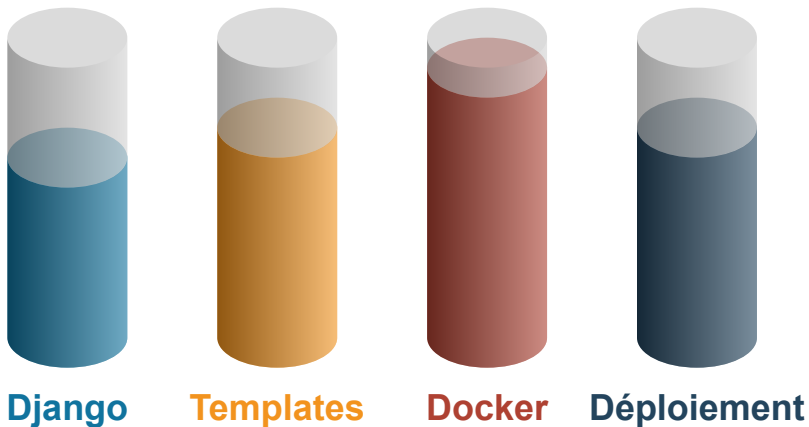


Figure 9: Conclusion

Références



[1] Dibbyan Nat, Décembre 2021

<https://inteliqoservices.com/the-best-front-end-framework-for-django/>, consulté le 29/04/2022



[2] Django, 2022

<https://www.djangoproject.com/>, consulté le 29/04/2022



[3] Monocubed, Octobre 2021

<https://www.monocubed.com/blog/why-use-react/>, consulté le 29/04/2022

Merci pour votre attention



Figure 10: The Matrix