

AWS, FLASK, and Deploying Models

W7D2

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Agenda for today

- Overview of Cloud Computing
- AWS
- Flask + Flask-restful
- Deployment with Tmux



Cloud Computing

Advantages:

- Easy Implementation
- Accessible
- No Hardware Required
- Cost per head
- Flexible for growth
- efficient

Disadvantages:

- No longer in control
- bandwidth issues
- downtime (slack 2021)

AWS


- Top Tier Cloud Computing Service - 31% of market share
- Pay as you Go model
- Netflix, Reddit, Nasa, Quora, Airbnb, Foursquare, and much of the internet is run on AWS
- Tonnes of services
- Accounts for 12% of Amazon's Revenue, but 57% of Operating Income (Profits)

AWS - Demo

- 1.) Create an Account
- 2.) Create a key pair (.pem for MacOSX or Linux, .ppk for WINDOWS)
- 3.) Create Instance
- 4.) Edit Security Group (next slide for specific protocols)
- 5.) WINDOWS SPECIFIC: Install PUTTY ([tutorial](#))([tutorial video](#))
 - a.) Start PUTTY
 - b.) Category Pane - CLICK SESSION
 - i.) Host Name = [ec2-user@ec2-15-223-49-239.ca-central-1.compute.amazonaws.com](#)
 - ii.) Connection Type = SSH
 - iii.) Port = 22
 - c.) Category PANE - CLICK CONNECTION/SSH/AUTH
 - i.) Browse to .ppk file
 - ii.) OPEN
- 6.) Connect to Instance
- 7.) <https://www.anaconda.com/products/individual> (Copy the linux download link)
- 8.) Use wget method to download
- 9.) *sh Anaconda3-2020.11-Linux-x86_64.sh* (run this command to install)
- 10.) Exit connection and re-enter connection.
- 11.) `jupyter lab --ip 0.0.0.0 --port 8888 --no-browser`

AWS - Security Inbound Rules

Inbound rules [Info](#)

Type Info	Protocol Info	Port range Info	Source Info	Description - optional Info	
Custom TCP ▼	TCP	8888	Custom ▼ Q 0.0.0.0/0 ✕		Delete
Custom TCP ▼	TCP	8888	Custom ▼ Q ::/0 ✕		Delete
SSH ▼	TCP	22	Custom ▼ Q 0.0.0.0/0 ✕		Delete
SSH ▼	TCP	22	Custom ▼ Q ::/0 ✕		Delete
HTTPS ▼	TCP	443	Custom ▼ Q 0.0.0.0/0 ✕		Delete
HTTPS ▼	TCP	443	Custom ▼ Q ::/0 ✕		Delete
Add rule					
<p> NOTE: Any edits made on existing rules will result in the edited rule being deleted and a new rule created with the new details. This will cause traffic that depends on that rule to be dropped for a very brief period of time until the new rule can be created.</p>					

[Cancel](#) [Preview changes](#) [Save rules](#)

Don't forget to shut down your instance!

- 1.) Click Instance
- 2.) Right click on instance
- 3.) Select Terminate

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for the EC2 service. The left-hand navigation pane shows the 'Instances' section selected. The main content area, titled 'Instances (1/3)', contains a table of EC2 instances. The table has columns for Name, Instance ID, Instance state, Instance type, Status check, and Alarm status. Three instances are listed: two are 'Stopped' and one is 'Running'. The 'Running' instance, with ID 'I-08adc1a68438cef1d', is highlighted. A right-click context menu is open over this instance, displaying various actions such as 'Launch Instances', 'Connect', 'Stop Instance', 'Start Instance', 'Reboot instance', 'Hibernate instance', 'Terminate instance', and several configuration categories like 'Instance settings', 'Networking', 'Security', 'Image and templates', and 'Monitor and troubleshoot'.

	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	I-0f83369578982b6cd	Stopped	t2.micro	-	No alarms
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	I-074151eddc2143c30	Stopped	t2.micro	-	No alarms
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-	I-08adc1a68438cef1d	Running	t2.micro	-	No alarms

APIs review

What is an API?

Why do APIs exists?

How does a data scientist use an API?

APIs review

What is an API?

Why do APIs exists?

How does a data scientist use an API?

How do we create our own
APIs?



RESTFUL API Review

The Anatomy Of A Request

It's important to know that a request is made up of four things:

1. The endpoint (the URL)
2. The method (verb)
3. The headers (parameters)
4. The data (or body)

1. The endpoint (or route) is the url you request for

root-endpoint/?

<https://api.github.com>

2. The Method is the type of request you send to the server. You can choose from these types below:

- a. GET - Used to get resource from server
- b. POST - Used to create new resource on server
- c. PUT/PATCH - update resource on server
- d. DELETE - delete a resource on the server

with FLASK

- Flask is a web development framework for Python, similar to Django
- However, there we can make APIs with it
- Using Flask restful

Alternatives to Flask-restful for creating APIs: FastAPI, Django REST framework

Setting up a flask development environment:

- Create a new conda environment
- Conda install flask
- Pip install flask-restful

Deploying your model to the cloud - DEMO

- Copy your app.py file and your pickle file to the cloud

For MacOSX and Linux: use scp

Example: `scp /path/to/file username@a:/path/to/destination`

For Windows: use winSCP

or.....use nano or vim to write your code in ec2 terminal

Don't forget!

In your app.py file in your ec2. Don't forget to add the port and host parameter

```
If __name__ == '__main__':
```

```
    app.run(host = "0.0.0.0", port = 8888)
```

Port can be anything that is not in use.

tmux - Command (Essentials)

```
$sudo yum install tmux
```

CRTL + B:

- **% (New Pane)**
- **← or →**
- **“ (Pane Bottom)**
- **exit (to close, pane & windows)**
- **c (new window),**
 - **(switch back CRTL B + 0)**
 - **, (rename)**

tmux - Command (Essentials)

- CRTL+B & d (Detach Session)
- `tmux ls` (LIST ALL SESSIONS)
- `tmux attach -t NAME`
- `tmux rename-session -t old_name new_name`
- `Tmux new -s new_name`
- `Tmux kill-session -t session_name`

How to save your custom transformers in your pipeline to load later?

- One caveat of the pipelining in scikit-learn is that you can't save your custom transformers in your pipeline to a pickle file. You will have to copy your custom transformers code to the app.py file.
- Unless you use cloudpickle
 - <https://github.com/cloudpipe/cloudpickle>
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