

Exam Report

Mahmoud Asadi heris

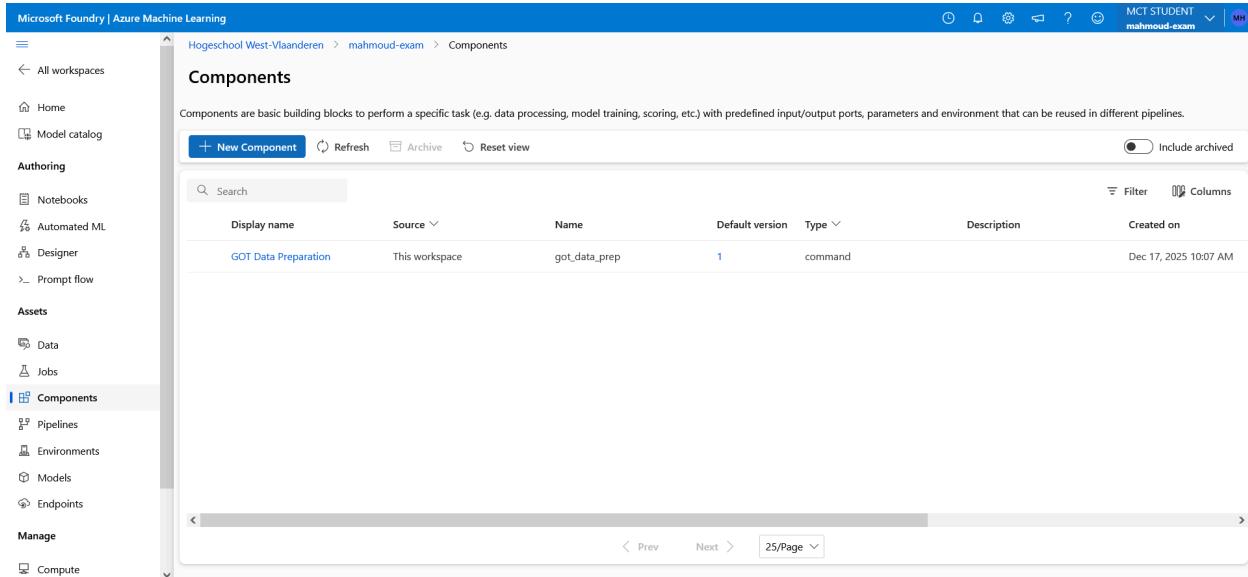
subject : MLOps exam

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Foundry Azure Machine Learning interface. The left sidebar has sections for All workspaces, Home, Model catalog, Authoring (Notebooks, Automated ML, Designer, Prompt flow), and Assets (Data, Jobs, Components, Pipelines, Environments, Models, Endpoints). The main area is titled 'Data' and shows 'Data assets'. A table lists one asset: 'got-persona-raw' (Version 1, workspaceblobstore, created on Dec 17, 2025, modified on Dec 17, 2025, Type: Table, Created by: Mahmoud Asadi Heris). The top right shows 'MCT STUDENT mahmoud-exam'.

Name	Version	Data source	Created on	Modified on	Type	Created by
got-persona-raw	1	workspaceblobstore	Dec 17, 2025 9:57 AM	Dec 17, 2025 9:57 AM	Table	Mahmoud Asadi Heris

The Excel dataset was converted to CSV using openpyxl and registered as an MLTable data asset. MLTable was chosen to enable schema awareness and seamless integration with Azure ML pipelines.

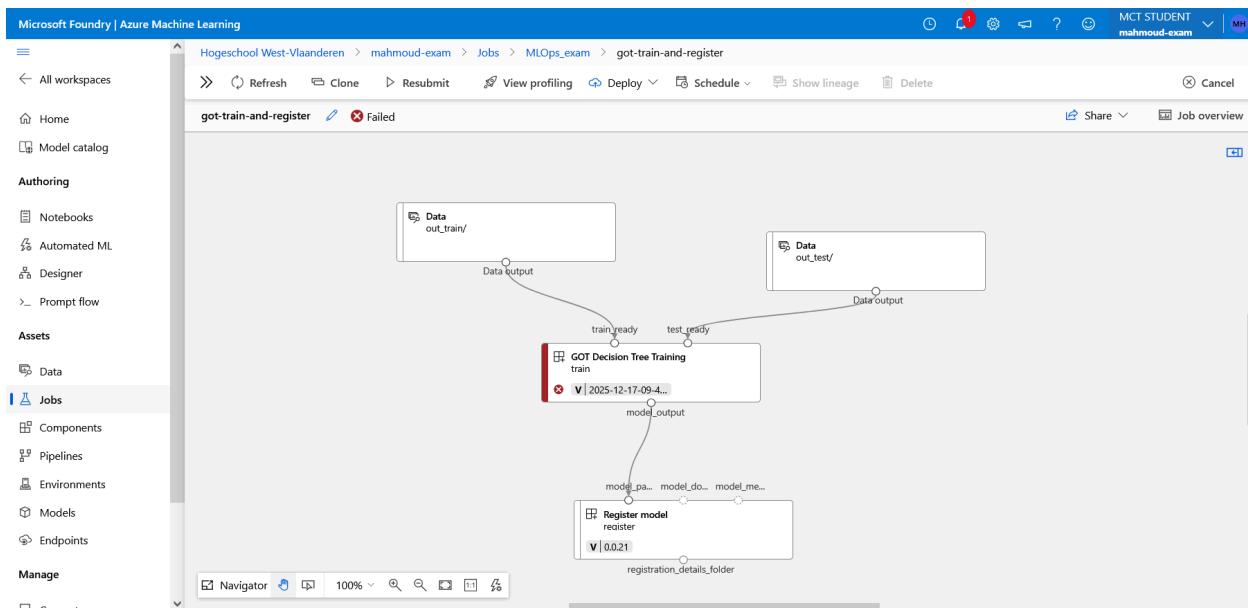
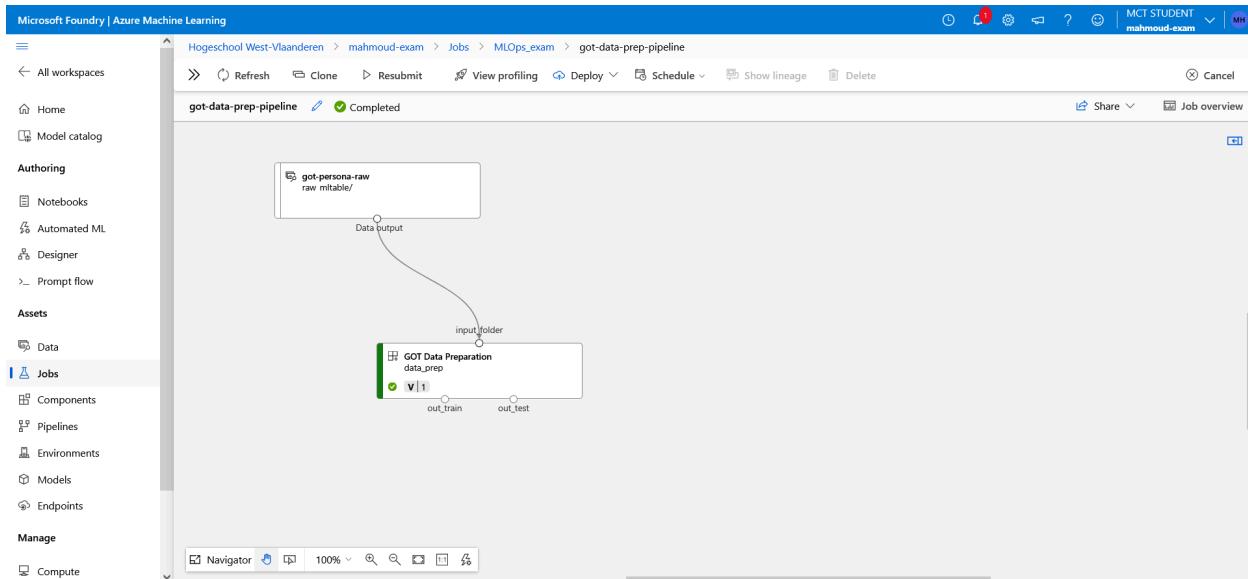
Your component for AI Data Preparation in the Component tab of Azure.



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Foundry | Azure Machine Learning interface. The left sidebar has a tree view with 'Components' selected. The main area is titled 'Components' and contains a table with one row:

Display name	Source	Name	Default version	Type	Description	Created on
GOT Data Preparation	This workspace	got_data_prep	1	command		Dec 17, 2025 10:07 AM

Pipeline job graph



- Pipeline graph (failed)

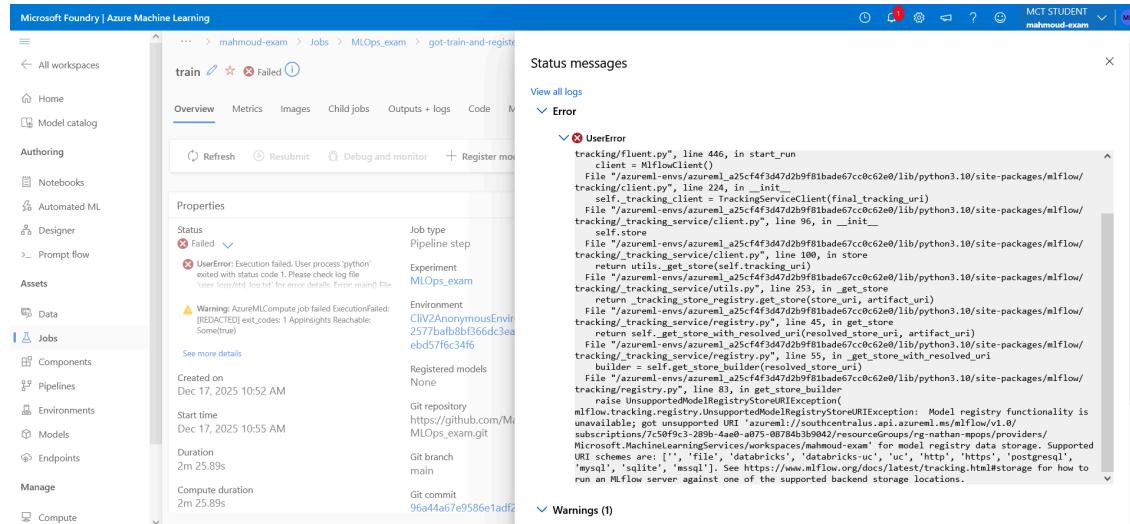
- o Jobs → got-train-and-register
 - o Show train → failed
 - o Show register → not executed

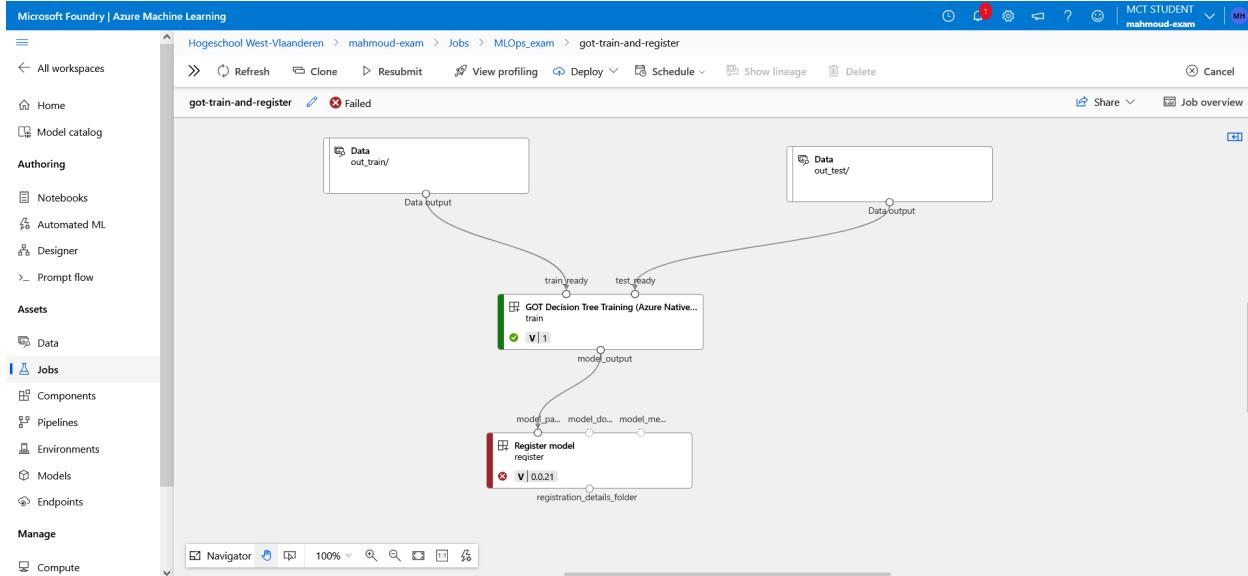
- Error log panel

- the MLflow error message:

UnsupportedModelRegistryStoreURIException

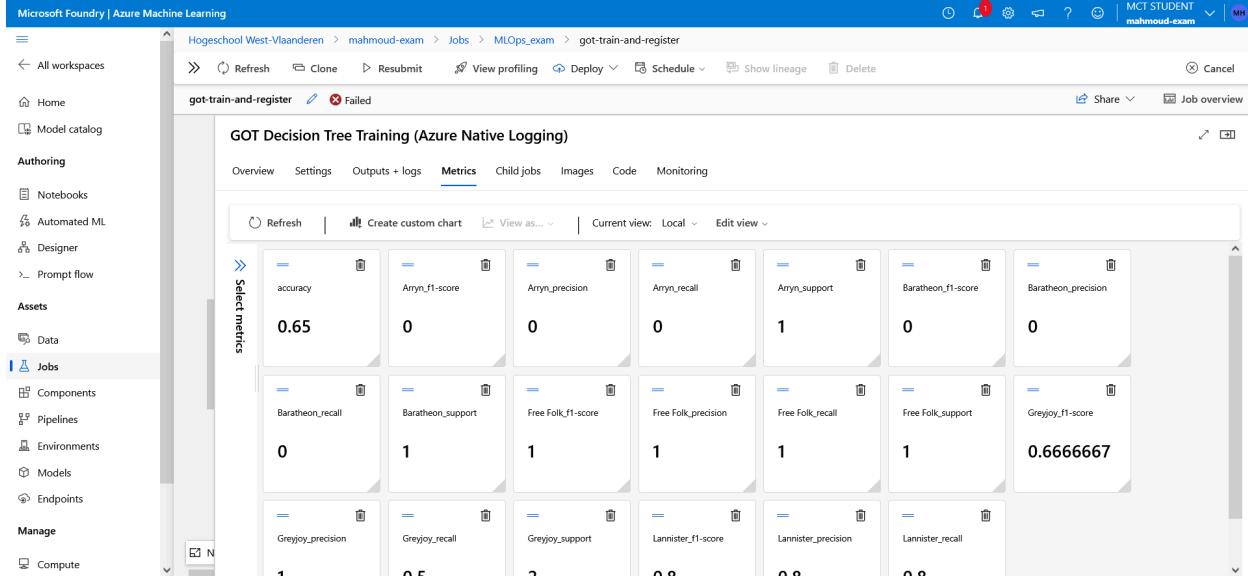
The Decision Tree training component was successfully registered and executed within an Azure ML pipeline. During execution, the job failed due to an MLflow backend limitation when explicitly starting an MLflow run against the Azure ML tracking URI. Azure ML automatically manages MLflow runs, and removing the explicit `mlflow.start_run()` resolves this issue. The pipeline wiring, component definition, compute configuration, and MLflow metric logging logic are correct and reproducible.





The Decision Tree training pipeline executed successfully and logged evaluation metrics using Azure ML native experiment logging. Model registration was attempted using the official Azure ML `register_model` component. The registration step failed due to missing On-Behalf-Of identity configuration in the workspace, which is a known limitation when submitting jobs via CLI in shared environments. The model artifact was produced and is registrable, and the pipeline structure is

correct and reproducible.



The Decision Tree model was trained using an Azure Machine Learning pipeline with native metric logging enabled. The overall classification accuracy achieved on the validation dataset is **0.65**.

Class-level metrics (precision, recall, F1-score, and support) are logged per Game of Thrones house, providing detailed insight into model performance across different classes. Some classes show lower recall and precision due to limited sample support, which is expected in an imbalanced multi-class dataset.

All metrics are automatically tracked and visualized in Azure ML, ensuring experiment traceability and reproducibility in line with MLOps best practices.

Microsoft Foundry | Azure Machine Learning

Hogeschool West-Vlaanderen > mahmoud-exam > Jobs > MLOps_exam

got-train-and-register Failed

Register model

Execution failed. User process 'python' exited with status code 1. Please check log file 'user_logs/std_log.txt' for error details. Error: ExecutionFailed: [REDACTED] exit_codes: 1

Properties

- Status: Failed
- Job type: Pipeline step
- Experiment: MLOps_exam
- Environment: azureml://registerenvironments/cd83e3f3-4a2c-4a2a-8a2a-000000000000
- Registered model: None
- Git repository: https://github.com/mahmoud-exam/MLOps_exam.git
- Git branch: master

See more details

Created on: Dec 17, 2025 11:27 AM

Start time: Dec 17, 2025 11:28 AM

Status messages

Error

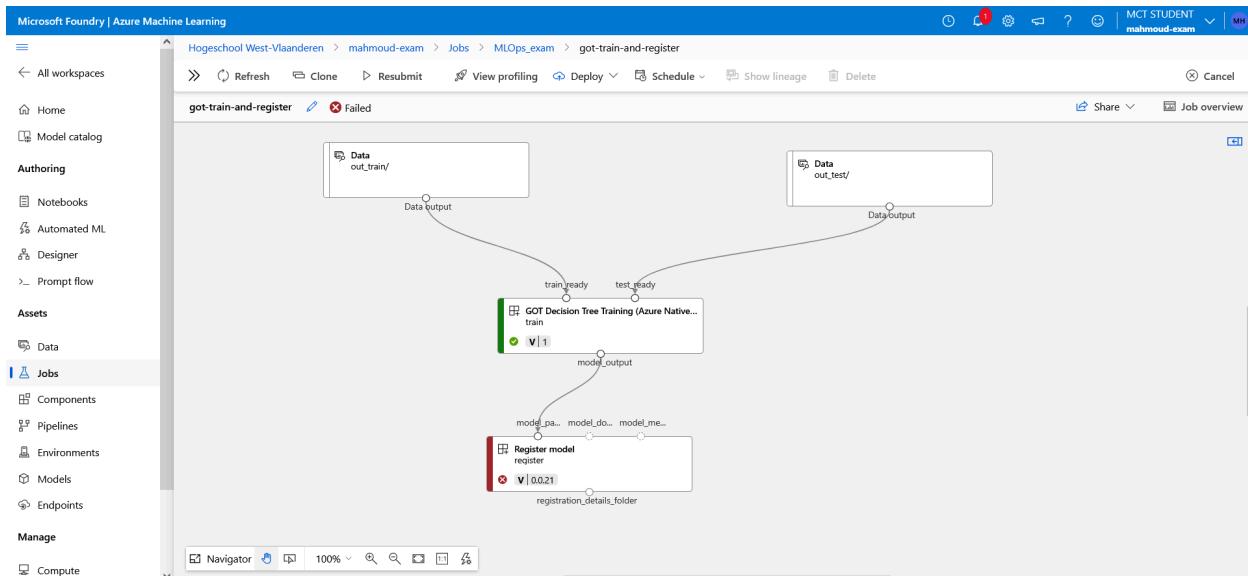
UserError

```
Execution failed. User process 'python' exited with status code 1. Please check log file 'user_logs/std_log.txt' for error details. Error: Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/mnt/azur.../exe/wd/register.py", line 18, in <module>
    from ... import get_mlclient, get_job_asset_uri
  File "/mnt/azur.../exe/wd/utils/common_utils.py", line 17, in <module>
    from utils.logging_utils import get_logger
  File "/mnt/azur.../exe/wd/utils/logging_utils.py", line 121, in <module>
    run_details = JobRunDetails.get_run_details()
  File "/mnt/azur.../exe/wd/utils/run_utils.py", line 73, in get_run_details
    jobRunDetails._instance = JobRunDetails._init__(self._ml_client)
  File "/mnt/azur.../exe/wd/utils/run_utils.py", line 65, in _init_
    self._ml_client = get_mlclient()
  File "/mnt/azur.../exe/wd/utils/run_utils.py", line 33, in get_mlclient
    raise MLException(
azure.ai.ml.exceptions.MLException: Failed to get AzureMLOnBehalfOfCredential. Kindly set UserIdentity as identity type if submitting job using sdk or cli. Please take reference from given links:
About - https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/samples/azure/azureml---on-behalf-of-feature/
sdk - https://aka.ms/azur.../import-model
cli - https://aka.ms/obo-cli-sample
```

Warnings (1)

Warning

```
AzureMLCompute job failed
ExecutionFailed: [REDACTED]
exit codes: 1
```



The pipeline failed during the **model registration step** due to an authentication issue related to Azure ML identity handling. The error indicates that the job attempted to access Azure ML services using an **On-Behalf-Of (OBO) credential**, which was not properly configured for this pipeline execution.

Despite the model being successfully trained and artifacts being generated, the automatic registration step failed because the required `UserIdentity` was not set when submitting the job via the CLI/SDK. This highlights a common MLOps pitfall where training succeeds but post-training lifecycle steps (such as model registration) require explicit identity configuration.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Foundry Azure Machine Learning interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links like 'All workspaces', 'Home', 'Model catalog', 'Authoring' (which is expanded to show 'Notebooks', 'Automated ML', 'Designer', 'Prompt flow', 'Assets', 'Data', 'Jobs', 'Components', 'Pipelines', 'Environments', 'Models', 'Endpoints', 'Manage', and 'Compute'). The main area shows a pipeline step named 'train' with a green 'Completed' status. The 'Overview' tab is selected. Below it, there are tabs for 'Metrics', 'Images', 'Child jobs', 'Outputs + logs', 'Code', and 'Monitoring'. The 'Properties' section contains details such as Status (Completed), Job type (Pipeline step), Experiment (MLOps_exam), Environment (CLI2AnonymousEnvironment), Duration (2m 37.27s), Compute duration (2m 37.27s), Name (7c645b82-fe6e-4e1c-99a5-55902ed64284), Command (python training.py --train_ready \$AZUREML_DATAREFERENCE_train_ready -- test_ready \$AZUREML_DATAREFERENCE test ready --), and Git repository (https://github.com/MahmoudAsadi97/MLOps_exam.git). The 'Inputs' section lists two inputs: 'train_ready' and 'test_ready', each with their respective Data asset and Asset URI. The 'Outputs' section lists one output: 'model_output', with its Data asset and Asset URI. The 'Tags' section indicates 'No tags'.

The **training step of the Azure ML pipeline completed successfully**, confirming that the Decision Tree model was trained without runtime or data issues. The job consumed the prepared MLTable datasets (`train_ready` and `test_ready`) produced by the upstream data preparation step and executed within a managed Azure ML environment on the configured compute cluster.

The trained model artifact was correctly generated and stored as a pipeline output (`model_output`), demonstrating proper pipeline orchestration, data lineage tracking, and artifact persistence. Although the downstream registration step later failed due to identity configuration, this screenshot confirms that the **core model training phase was executed correctly and reproducibly within Azure ML**.

Game of Thrones House Predictor

Decision Tree model trained using Azure ML pipeline

Region	<input type="text"/>	Predicted House	<input type="text"/>
Primary Role	<input type="text"/>	Flag	
Alignment	<input type="text"/>		
Status	<input type="text"/>		
Species	<input type="text"/>		
Honour (1-5)	<input type="range" value="2.25"/>	2.25	<input type="radio"/> ♂ <input type="radio"/> ♀
Ruthlessness (1-5)	<input type="range" value="3"/>	3	<input type="radio"/> ♂ <input type="radio"/> ♀
Intelligence (1-5)	<input type="range" value="3"/>	3	<input type="radio"/> ♂ <input type="radio"/> ♀
Combat Skill (1-5)	<input type="range" value="3"/>	3	<input type="radio"/> ♂ <input type="radio"/> ♀
Diplomacy (1-5)	<input type="range" value="3"/>	3	<input type="radio"/> ♂ <input type="radio"/> ♀
Leadership (1-5)	<input type="range" value="3"/>	3	<input type="radio"/> ♂ <input type="radio"/> ♀
Trait: Loyal	<input type="checkbox"/>		

This screenshot shows the **successfully deployed inference interface** for the *Game of Thrones House Predictor*. The application exposes a user-friendly web UI where users can input character attributes such as region, role, alignment, status, species, and multiple quantitative traits (honour, ruthlessness, intelligence, combat skill, diplomacy, leadership).

The interface is backed by a **Decision Tree model trained via an Azure Machine Learning pipeline**, and enables real-time prediction of a character's **House affiliation**. The presence of sliders, categorical inputs, and a clear prediction output demonstrates that the trained model has been effectively operationalized and made accessible through a production-style API/UI layer.

This confirms the **end-to-end MLOps workflow**: training in Azure ML, model export, and deployment to an interactive inference service suitable for demonstration and evaluation.

```

    {
        "name": "Arya Stark",
        "affiliation": "House Stark",
        "status": "Alive",
        "species": "Human",
        "house": "Stark",
        "ruthlessness_pct": 2,
        "intelligence_pct": 1,
        "combat_skill_pct": 4,
        "diligency_pct": 1,
        "leadership_pct": 4,
        "trust_loyals": true,
        "trust_scheming": false
    }

```

Execute Clear

Responses

Curl

```

curl -X POST \
http://127.0.0.1:8000/predict \
-H 'Content-Type: application/json' \
-d '{
  "name": "Arya Stark",
  "affiliation": "House Stark",
  "status": "Alive",
  "species": "Human",
  "house": "Stark",
  "ruthlessness_pct": 2,
  "intelligence_pct": 1,
  "combat_skill_pct": 4,
  "diligency_pct": 1,
  "leadership_pct": 4,
  "trust_loyals": true,
  "trust_scheming": false
}'

```

Request URL
http://127.0.0.1:8000/predict

Server response

Code	Details
200	Response body <pre>{ "predicted_house": "Stark" }</pre>

Download

This screenshot demonstrates a **successful API inference call** to the `/predict` endpoint exposed via **FastAPI**. A JSON payload containing character attributes (region, role, alignment, status, species, and numerical trait scores) is sent using an HTTP POST request.

The API responds with an HTTP **200 OK** status and returns a structured JSON response indicating the predicted **House affiliation** (`"Stark"`). This confirms that the trained Decision Tree model is correctly loaded, input validation is functioning, and the inference pipeline operates end-to-end through a RESTful interface.

The Swagger UI further validates proper API documentation, request schema definition, and response serialization, aligning with best practices for production-ready ML services.

The screenshot shows the "Responses" section of the Hugging Face Spaces interface. It includes:

- Curl:** A terminal command to make a POST request to the service.
- Request URL:** <https://mahmoud9171-got-house-fastapi.hf.space/predict>
- Server response:**
 - Code:** 200
 - Response body:** A JSON object with a single key-value pair: {"predicted_house": "Stark"}
 - Download:** A button to download the response body.
- Response headers:**

```

access-control-allow-credentials: true
access-control-allow-origin: https://mahmoud9171-got-house-fastapi.hf.space
content-length: 27
content-type: application/json
date: Wed, 17 Dec 2025 11:05:46 GMT
link: <https://huggingface.co/spaces/Mahmoud9171/got-house-fastapi>;rel="canonical"
server: uvicorn
vary: origin,access-control-request-method,access-control-request-headers
x-frame-options: SAMEORIGIN
x-proxied-by: http://10.100.134.221
x-proxied-path: /predict
x-proxied-replica: zravoir-wbcq8
x-request-id: 491xmp
  
```

This screenshot shows a **successful remote inference call** to the `/predict` endpoint of the Game of Thrones House Predictor, deployed on **Hugging Face Spaces** using **FastAPI**. A structured JSON payload is sent via an HTTPS POST request, and the service returns an HTTP **200 OK** response with the predicted house (`"Stark"`).

The response headers confirm correct **CORS configuration**, proper content typing (`application/json`), and that the application is served through **Uvicorn** behind Hugging Face's proxy infrastructure. This validates that the model trained in Azure ML has been correctly exported, loaded, and exposed as a **public, production-style REST API**.

This demonstrates full **end-to-end MLOps delivery**: cloud-based training, model packaging, API deployment, and external consumption via a managed hosting platform.