### Week 10 Homework 1: Project: Machine Learning on Kubernetes

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CS571

# Machine-Learning-on-Kubernetes

### Step 1: Set up a Functional Kubernetes Cluster

- 1. Open GKE terminal.
- 2. Start minikube in the Google Cloud Platform

minikube start

```
ed routes based clusters, please pass the `--no-enable-ip-alias` flag
Note: The Kubelet readonly port (10255) is now deprecated. Please update your workloads to use the recommended alternatives. See h
ttps://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/disable-kubelet-readonly-port for ways to check usage and for migration inst
ructions.
Note: Your Pod address range (`--cluster-ipv4-cidr`) can accommodate at most 1008 node(s).
Creating cluster kubia in us-westl-b... Cluster is being health-checked (master is healthy)...done.
Created (https://container.googleapis.com/v1/projects/cloudcomputinginfrastructure/zones/us-westl-b/clusters/kubia].
To inspect the contents of your cluster, go to: https://console.cloud.google.com/kubernetes/workload_/gcloud/us-westl-b/kubia?proj
ect-cloudcomputinginfrastructure
kubeconfig entry generated for kubia.
NAME: kubia
LOCATION: us-westl-b
MASTER_VERSION: 1.29.6-gke.1038001
MASTER_IP: 34.145.20.215
MACHINE_TYPE: nl-standard-1
NODE_VERSION: 1.29.6-gke.1038001
NUM_NODES: 3
STATUS: RINNING
```

3. Create requirements.txt file using the following command:

```
nano requirements.txt
```

Enter the following contents in requirements.txt:

```
Flask==1.1.1

gunicorn==19.9.0

itsdangerous==1.1.0

Jinja2==2.10.1

MarkupSafe==1.1.1

Werkzeug==0.15.5

numpy==1.19.5

scipy>=0.15.1

scikit-learn==0.24.2
```

```
matplotlib>=1.4.3
pandas>=0.19
flasgger==0.9.4
```

```
nnahar45631@cloudshell:~ (cloudcomputinginfrastructure) $ cat requirements.txt
Flask==1.1.1
gunicorn==19.9.0
itsdangerous==1.1.0
Jinja2==2.10.1
MarkupSafe==1.1.1
Werkzeug==0.15.5
numpy==1.19.5  # Adjusted to a version before np.float deprecation
scipy>=0.15.1
scikit-learn==0.24.2  # Ensure compatibility with numpy version
matplotlib>=1.4.3
pandas>=0.19
flasgger==0.9.4
```

Upload logreg.pkl file which we got from ML.ipynb and using data set

- Click the three dots in the top-right part of the Cloud Shell Terminal
- Choose upload and upload the logreg.pkl file
- 4. Create flask\_api.py file using the command:

```
nano flask api.py
```

```
nnahar45631@cloudshell:~ (cloudcomputinginfrastructure) $ cat flask api.py
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
Created on Mon May 25 12:50:04 2020
@author: pramod.singh
from flask import Flask, request
import numpy as np
import pickle
import pandas as pd
import flasgger
from flasgger import Swagger
app=Flask(__name__)
Swagger (app)
pickle_in = open("logreg.pkl","rb")
model=pickle.load(pickle in)
@app.route('/predict', methods=["Get"])
def predict_class():
```

```
@app.route('/predict_file', methods=["POST"])
def prediction test_file():
    """Prediction on multiple input test file .
    ---
    parameters:
    - name: file
        in: formData
        type: file
        required: true

responses:
    500:
        description: Test file Prediction

"""

    df_test=pd.read_csv(request.files.get("file"))
    prediction-model.predict(df_test)

    return str(list(prediction))

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(debug=True,host='0.0.0.0',port=5000)
```

or, you can also upload it from flask\_api.py file

5. Create Dockerfile using the command:

nano Dockerfile

Enter the following contents in Dockerfile:

```
FROM python:3.8-slim
WORKDIR /app
COPY . /app
EXPOSE 5000
RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
CMD ["python", "flask api.py"]
```

6. Build the Docker image using the command:

sudo docker build -t ml app docker .

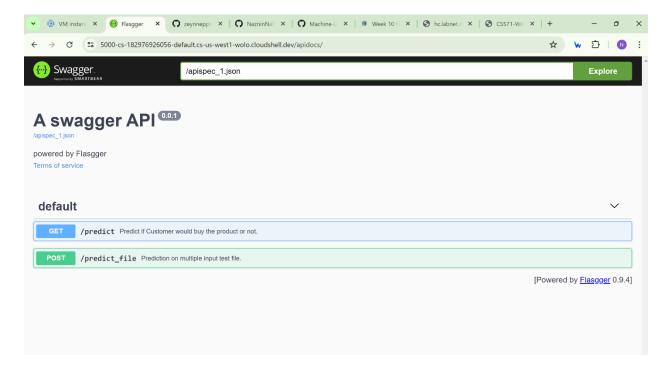
7. Run the Docker container using the command:

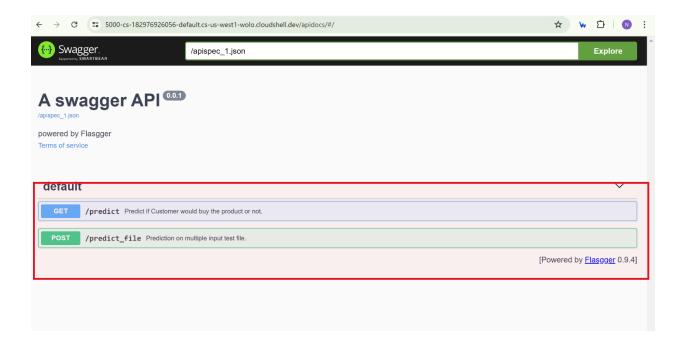
```
docker container run -p 5000:5000 ml_app_docker
```

- 8. Preview the application:
- In the upper-right side of the terminal, click the eye-shaped button and then click "Preview on port 5000".

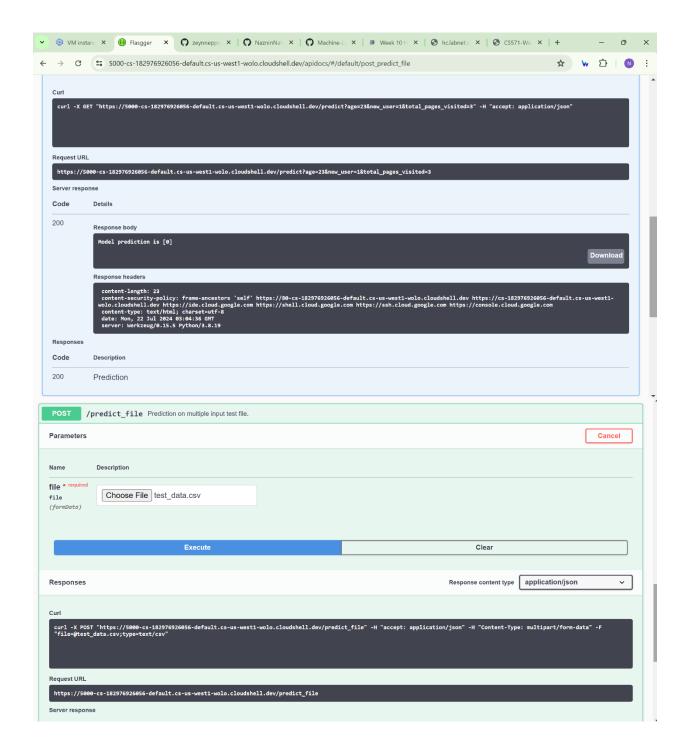


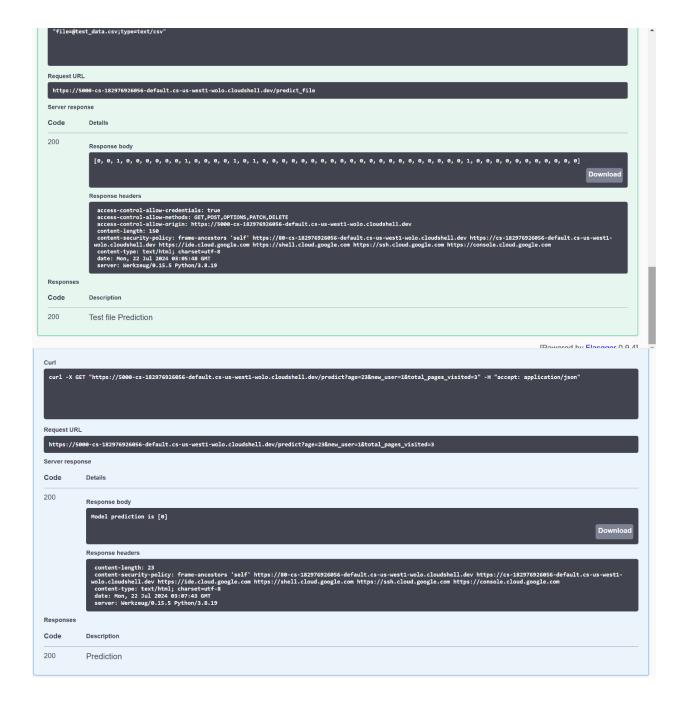
Add /apidocs/ at the end of the link to access the running ml-app.





- 10. Make predictions for a group of customers (test data) via a POST request:
- Upload the test data file containing the same parameters in a similar order.
- Execute to display the results.





Step 1.1. Stop/kill the running container:

• List running Docker containers using the command:

docker ps

```
nnahar45631@cloudshell:~ (cloudcomputinginfrastructure) $ docker ps

CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS

NAMES

753831e1a9c0 gcr.io/k8s-minikube/kicbase:v0.0.44 "/usr/local/bin/entr..." 24 minutes ago Up 24 minutes 127.0.0.1:32768->22
/tcp, 127.0.0.1:32769->2376/tcp, 127.0.0.1:32771->8443/tcp, 127.0.0.1:32772->32443/tcp minikube
```

Use the command to kill the running container

```
docker kill <CONTAINER ID>
```

```
nnahar45631@cloudshell:~ (cloudcomputinginfrastructure) $ docker kill 753831e1a9c0 753831e1a9c0 nnahar45631@cloudshell:~ (cloudcomputinginfrastructure) $
```

## Step 2: Push the image to your docker hub

1. Log in to Docker Hub:

```
docker login
```

Tag the Image:

```
docker tag ml_app_docker nazninnahar054/ml_docker:latest
```

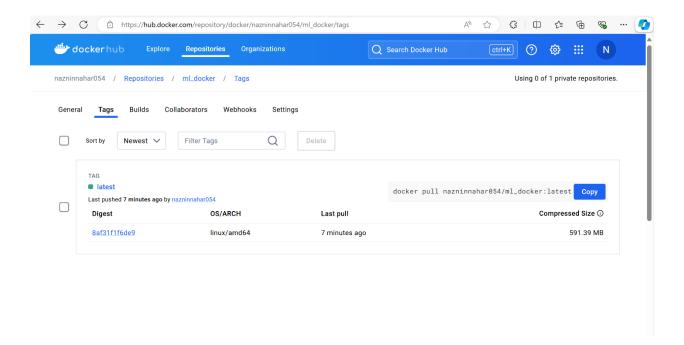
3. Push the Image:

docker push nazninnahar054/ml docker:latest

4. Verify the image exists locally by listing your Docker images:

```
docker images
```

```
nnahar45631@cloudshell:~ (cloudcomputinginfrastructure) $ docker images
REPOSITORY
                                         IMAGE ID
                                                        CREATED
nazninnahar054/ml docker
                              latest
                                         8de0993c50fd
                                         8de0993c50fd
                                                        2 minutes ago
                                                                         1.28GB
ml app docker
                                         70343b54dbda
                              <none>
                                                        18 minutes ago
<none>
gcr.io/k8s-minikube/kicbase
                              v0.0.44
                                         5a6e59a9bdc0
                                                                         1.26GB
```



#### P.S. Before login to docker build the image if pushing isn't working

### Step 3: Deploy your ML app to GKE

Use the GKE we have created in Step 1

1. Create a deployment.yaml with the following contents.

```
nano deployment.yaml
```

then write this content

2. Create deployment with the above file.

```
kubectl apply -f ml-app-deployment.yaml
```

```
nnahar45631@cloudshell:~ (cloudcomputinginfrastructure) $ kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml deployment.apps/ml-app-deployment created
```

#### 3. Wait for couple minutes and list all the pods created

```
kubectl get deployments
kubectl get pods
```

```
nnahar45631@cloudshell:~ (cloudcomputinginfrastructure) % kubectl get pods
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
ml-app-deployment-644bfb6d76-tj5r5 0/1 ContainerCreating 0 17s
```

#### 4. Create a service.yaml

nano service.yaml

#### then write this content

```
nnahar45631@cloudshell:~ (cloudcomputinginfrastructure) $ cat service.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
   name: ml-app-service
spec:
   selector:
    app: ml-app
ports:
    - protocol: TCP
    port: 80
        targetPort: 5000
        nodePort: 30001
   type: NodePort
```

#### 6. Create service with the above file

```
kubectl apply -f ml-app-service.yaml
```

```
nnahar45631@cloudshell:~ (cloudcomputinginfrastructure) $ nano service.yaml nnahar45631@cloudshell:~ (cloudcomputinginfrastructure) $ kubectl apply -f service.yaml service/ml-app-service created
```

#### 7. Get service external ip

kubectl get services

#### 8. Access using browser:

```
external-ip/apidocs
```

