

AI VIETNAM
All-in-One Course
(TA Session)

Continuous Integration Continuous Deployment

Extra Class: MLOps



AI VIET NAM
[@aivietnam.edu.vn](http://aivietnam.edu.vn)

Nguyen-Thuan Duong – TA
Kha-Vi Nguyen – sTA

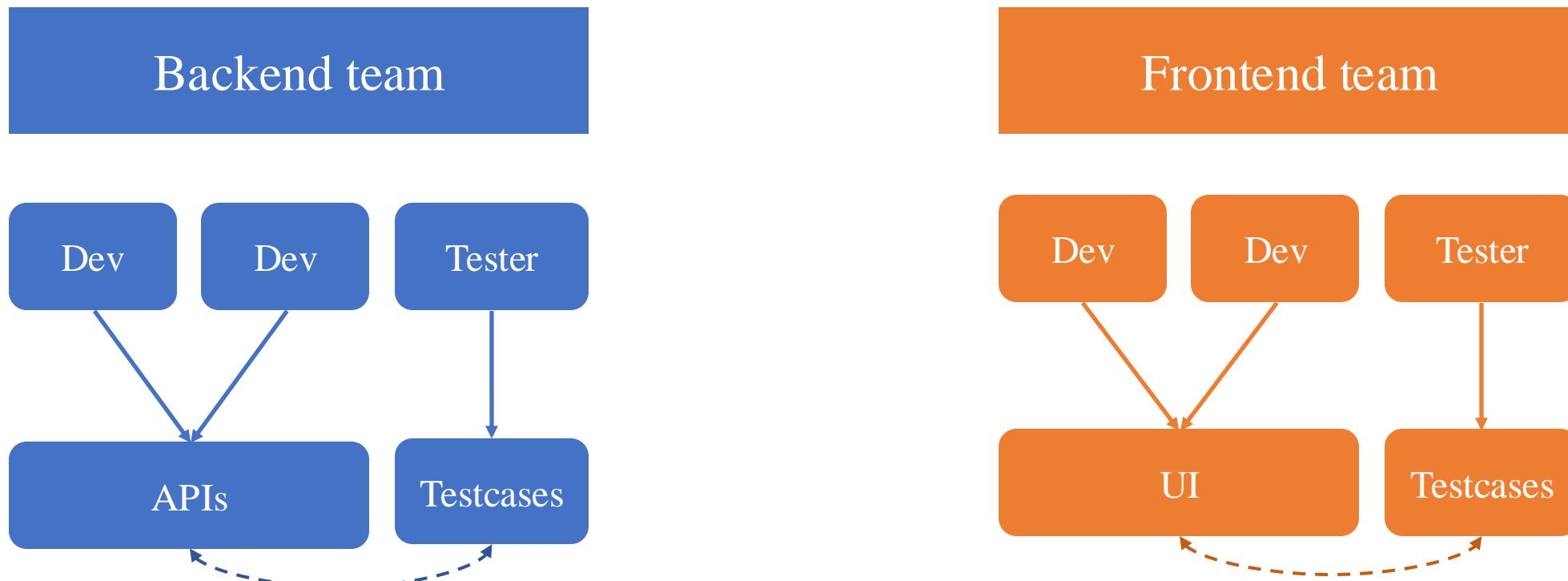
Outline

- Introduction
- CI/CD in DevOps
- CI/CD in MLOps
- Practice
- Question

Introduction

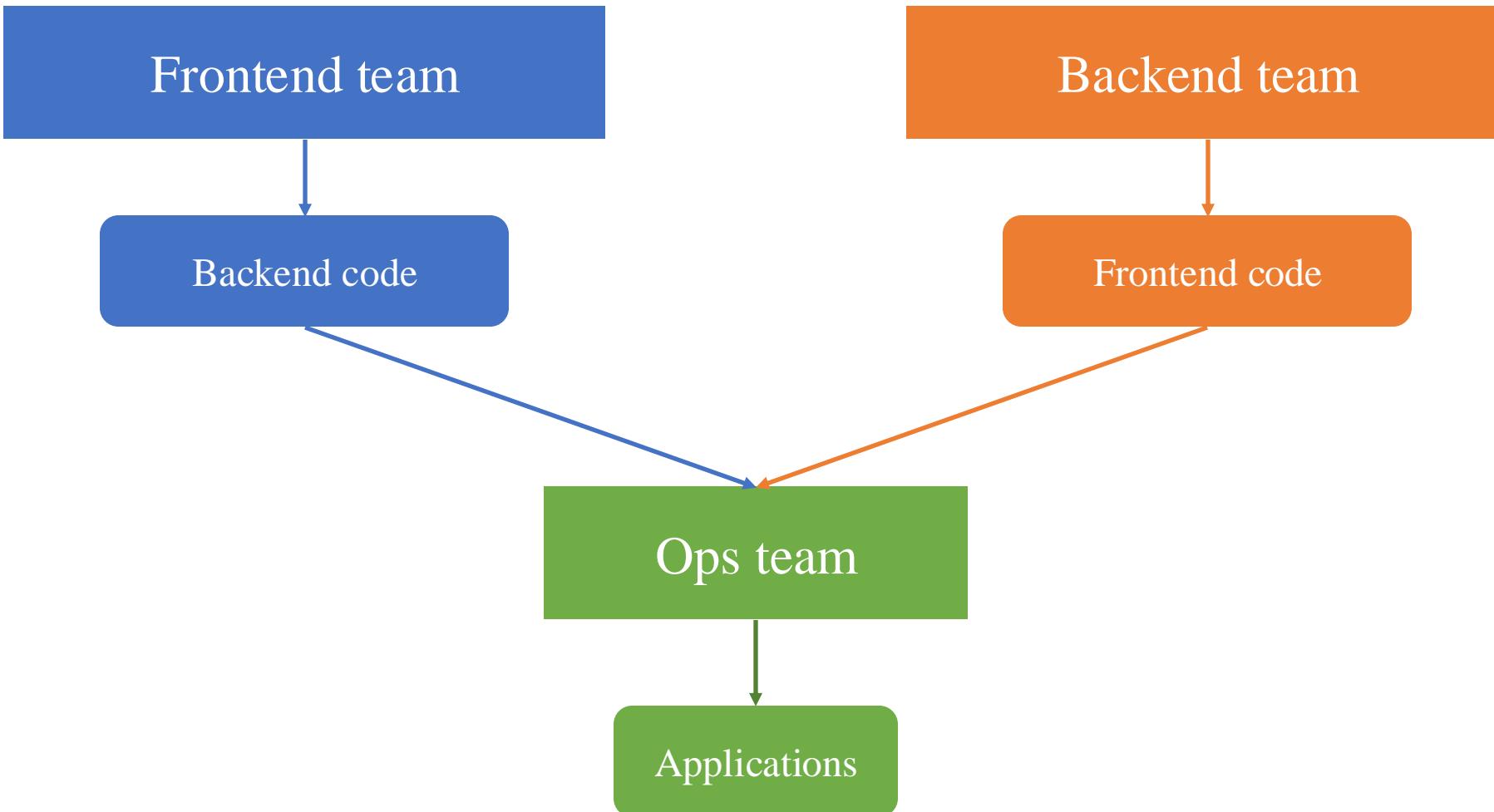
Introduction

❖ Develop



Introduction

❖ Deployment



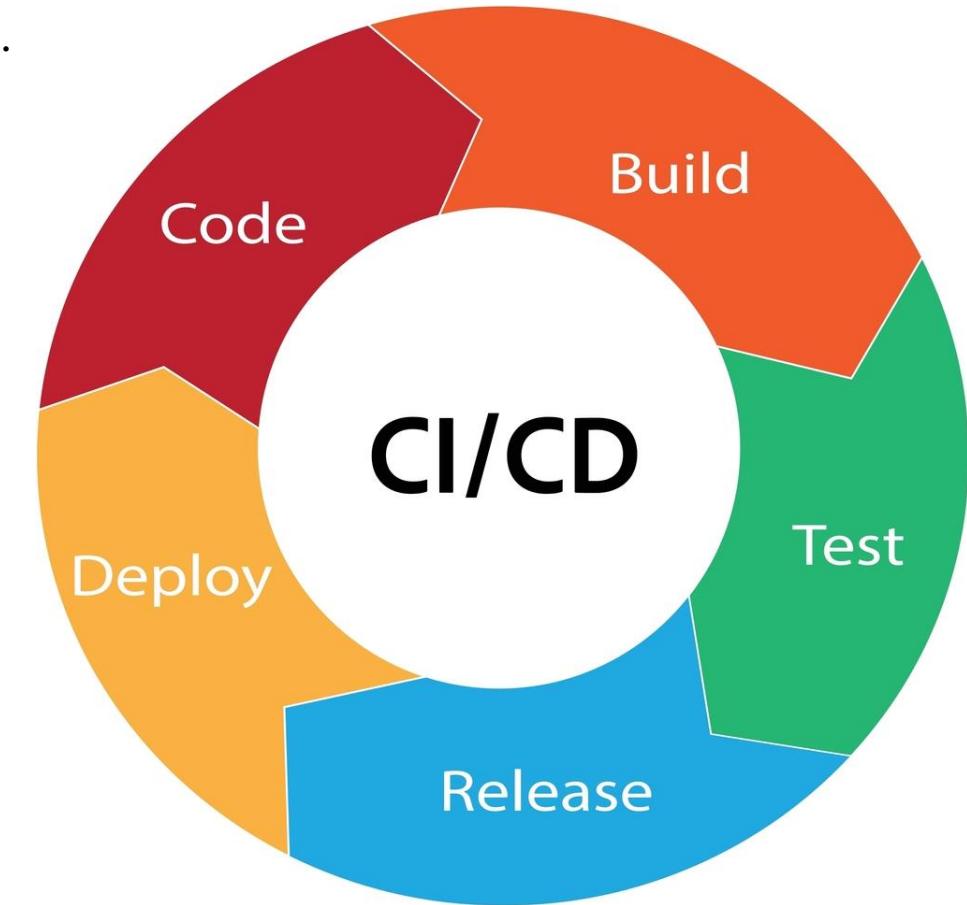
Introduction

❖ What is CI/CD?

- CI/CD is a methodology to streamline software development by automating integration, testing, and deployment processes.

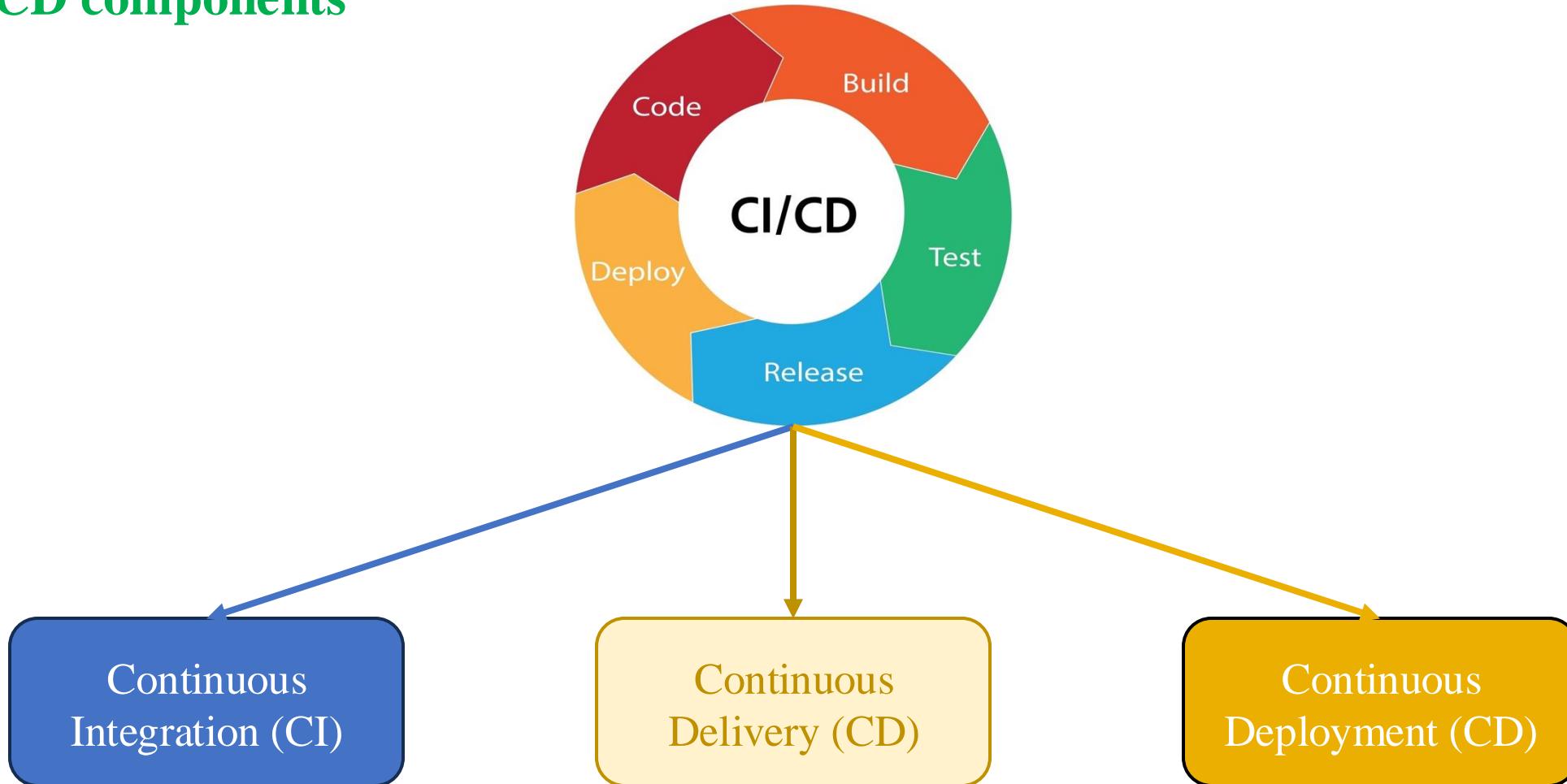
Why it matters?

- Reduces errors in integration.
- Accelerates time-to-market.
- Enhances collaboration.



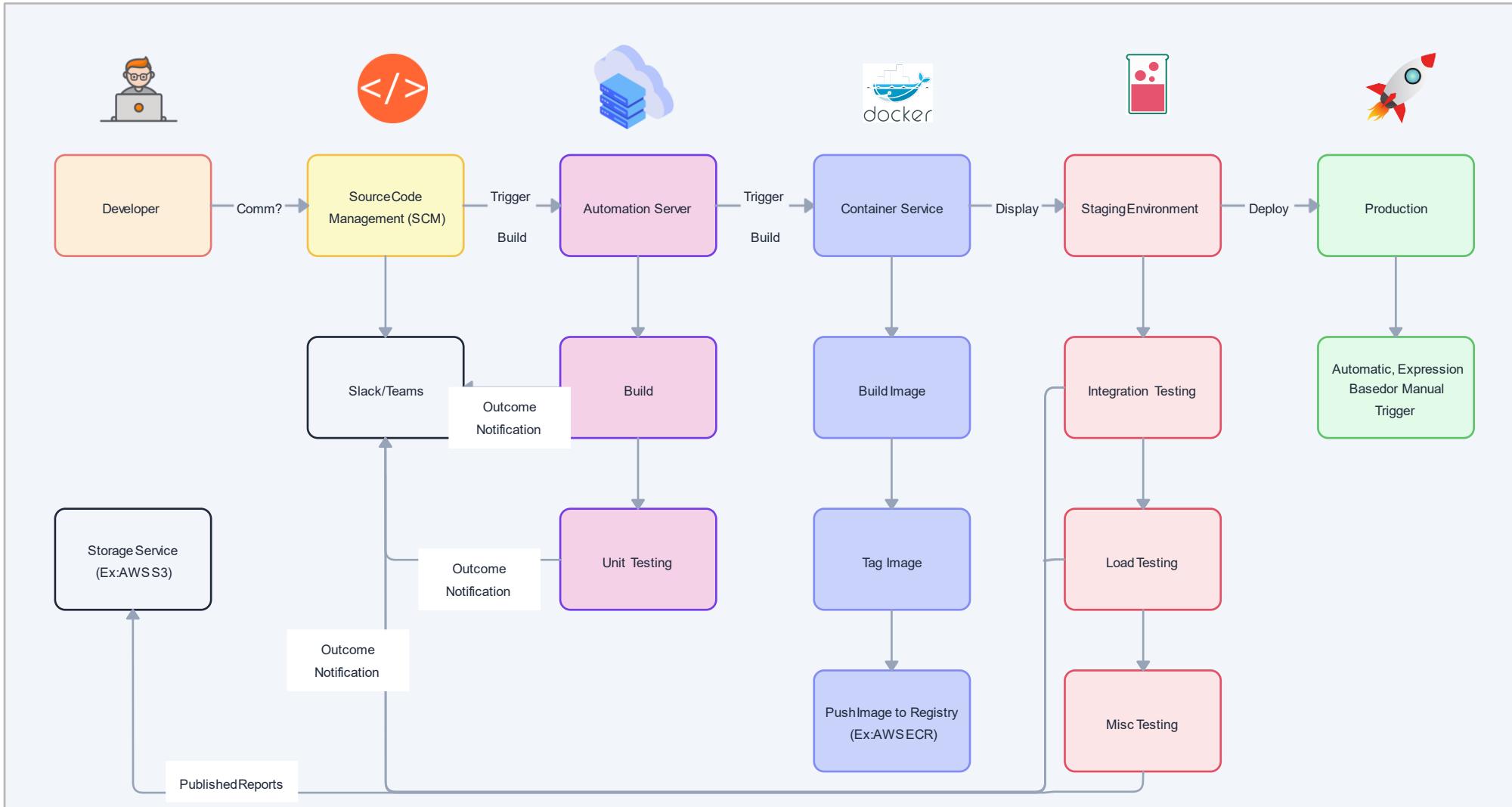
Introduction

❖ CI/CD components



Introduction

❖ CI/CD workflow

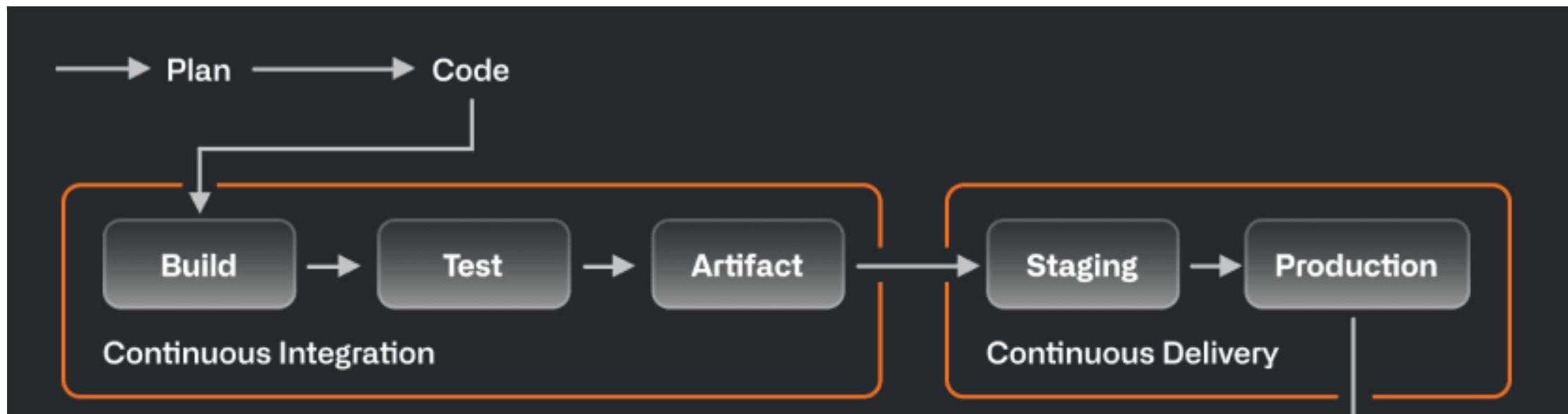


Introduction

❖ Continuous Integration (CI)

Automates code integration into a shared repository with frequent commits.

- Automated builds and testing
 - Version control
 - Code review processes
- 
- Faster error detection
 - Improved team collaboration

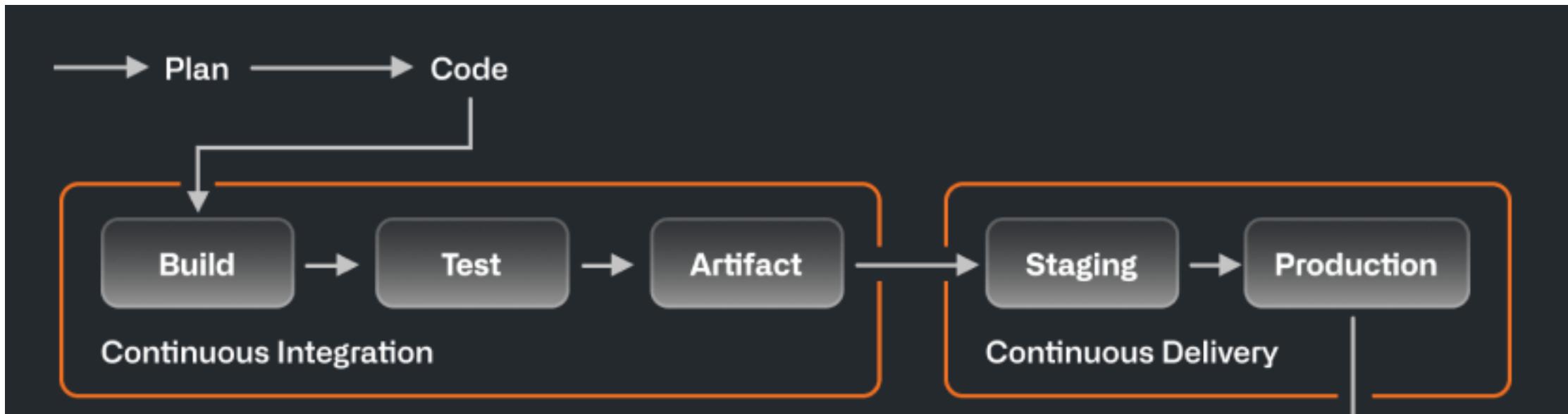


Introduction

❖ Continuous Delivery (CD)

Extends CI by automating the delivery of code to a staging or pre-production environment

- Automated testing for every change
 - Deployment pipelines with checkpoints
- 
- Reliable releases
 - Minimal manual intervention

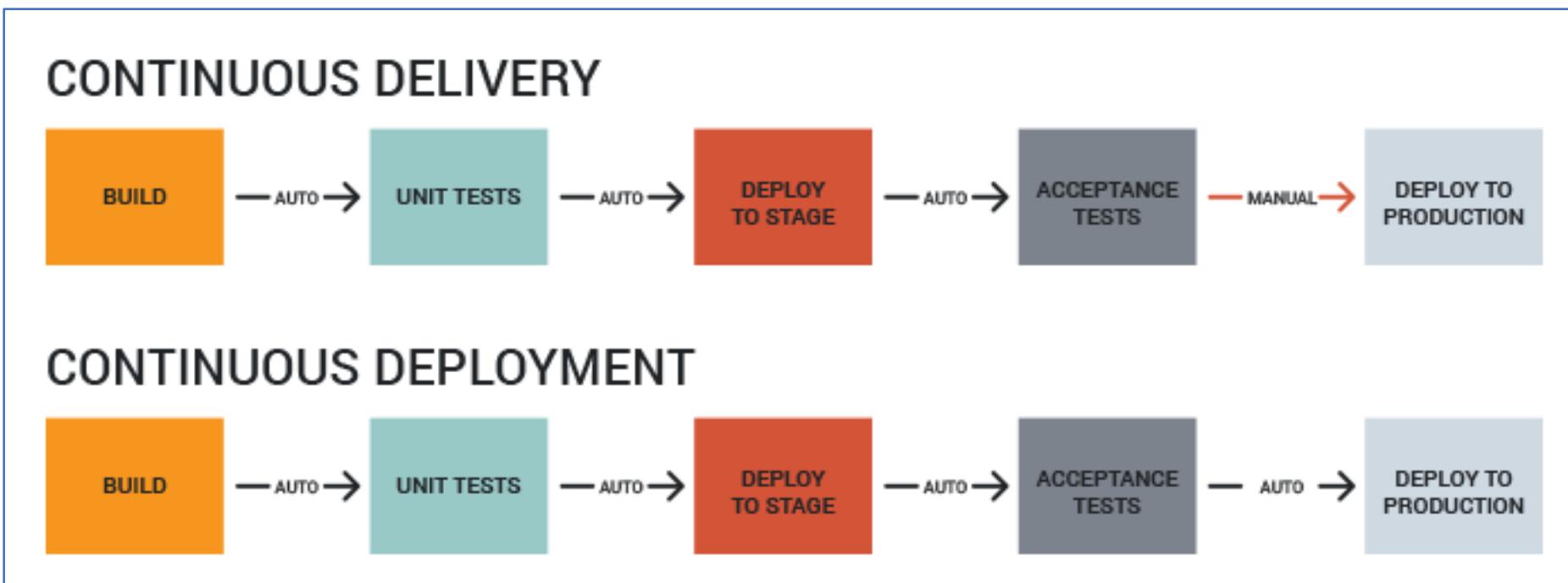


Introduction

❖ Continuous Deployment (CD)

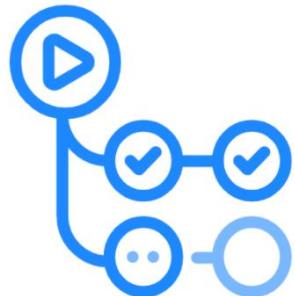
Automates the release of every validated change directly to production.

- Automated testing and monitoring
 - Feature flags for safe deployment
- 
- Faster delivery to customers
 - Increased feedback loop



Introduction

❖ CI/CD Tools



GitHub Actions



CI CD

Azure DevOps



mlflow™



circleci



Jenkins

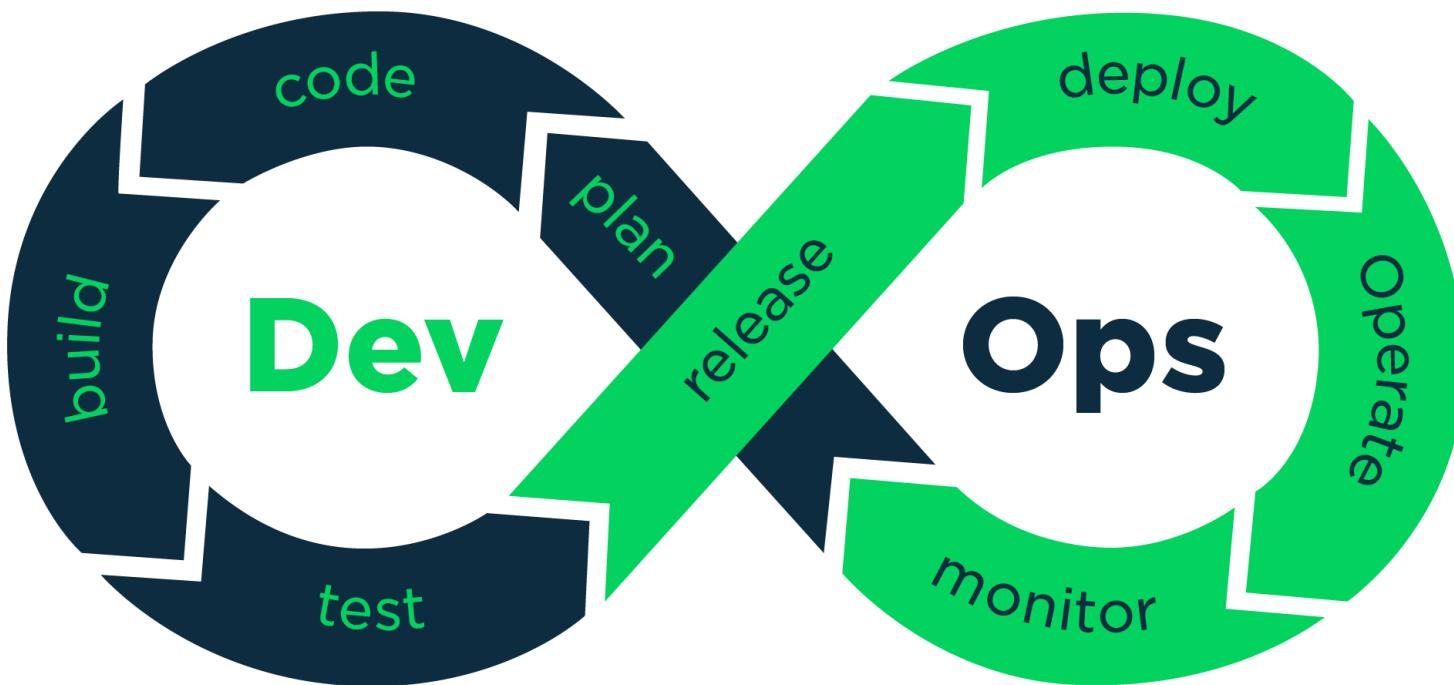
CML

Introduction

❖ DevOps

DevOps is a set of practices, principles, and cultural philosophies.

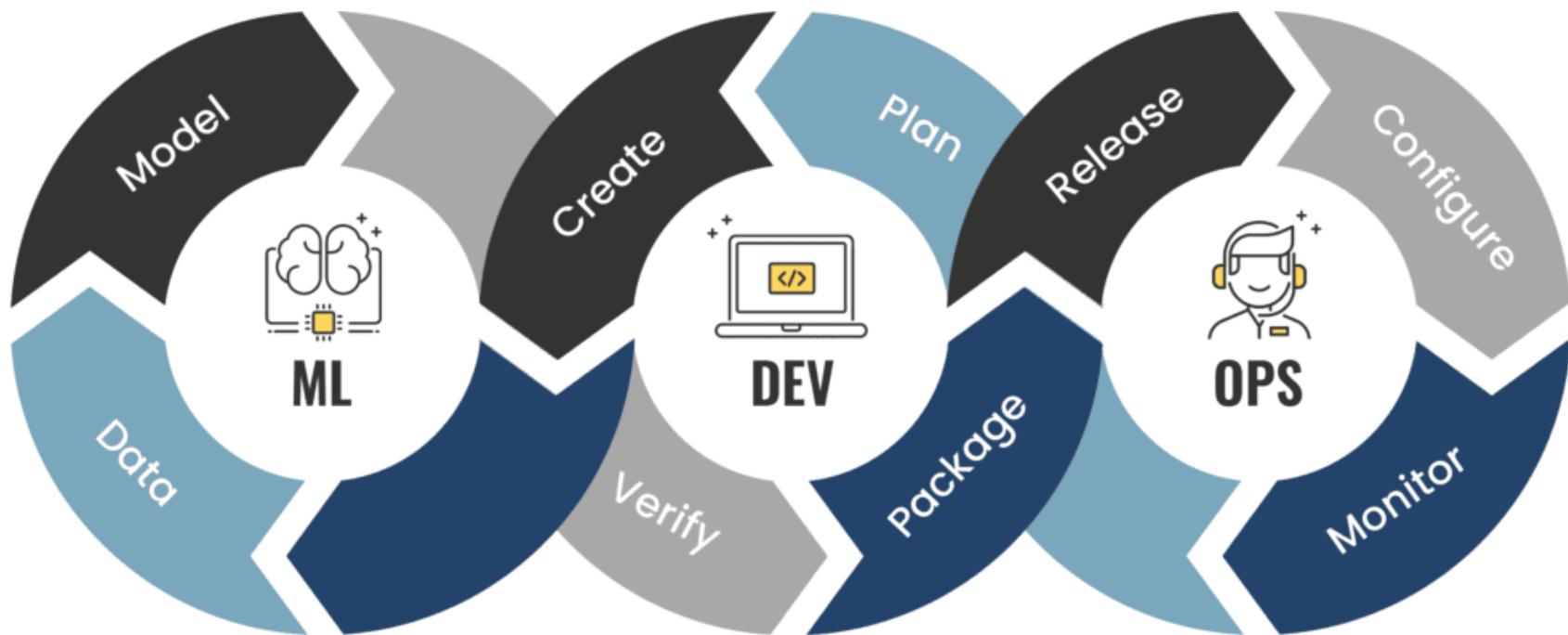
- Aimed at bridging the gap between development (Dev) and operations (Ops) teams
- To improve collaboration, efficiency, and delivery of software applications



Introduction

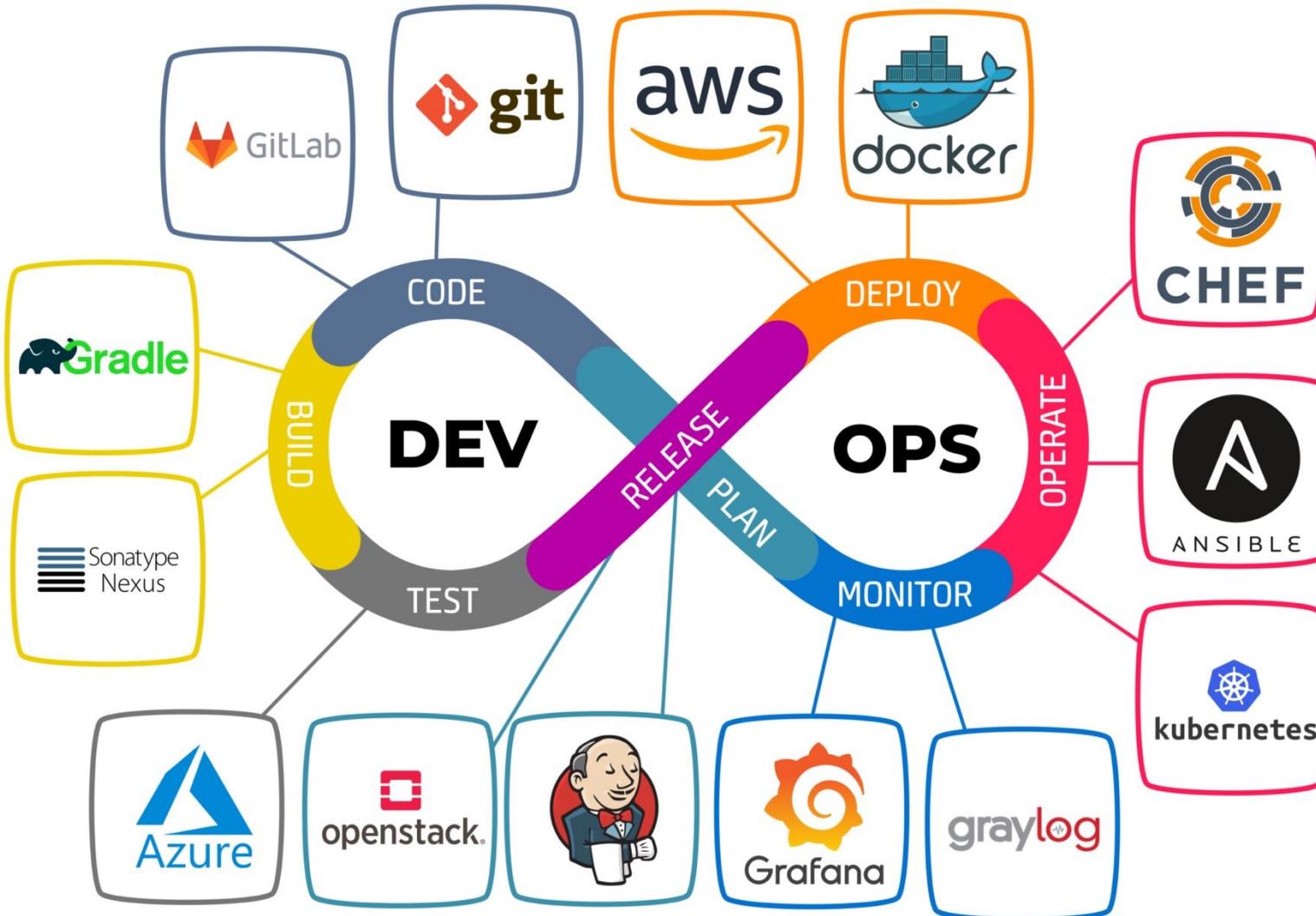
❖ MLOps

Aimed to streamline and automate the development, deployment, and maintenance of machine learning (ML) models.



Introduction

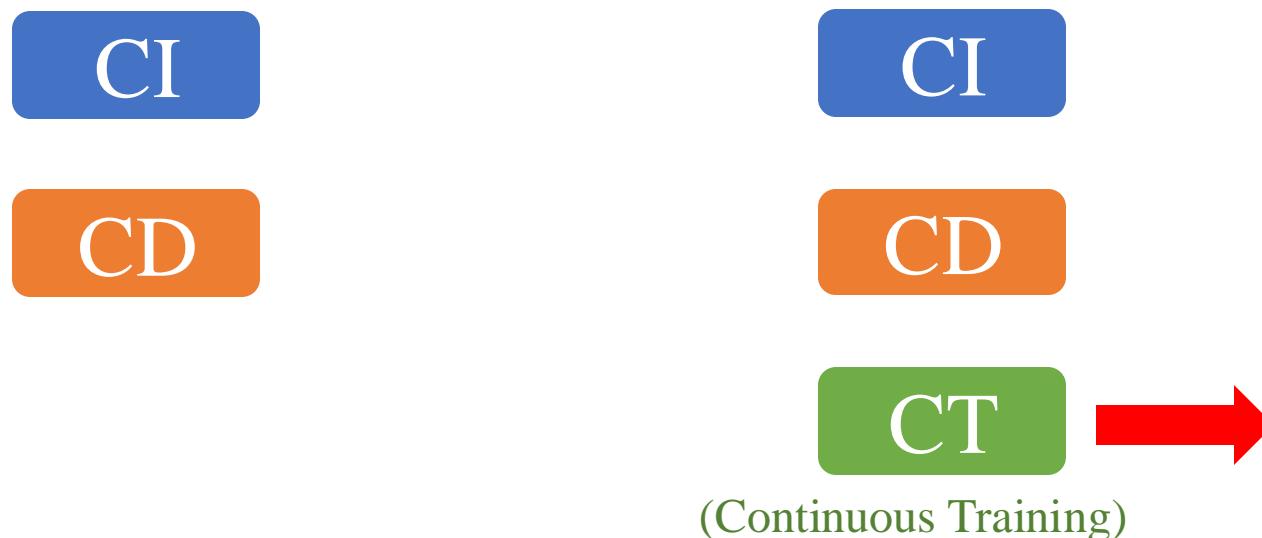
❖ DevOps



Introduction

❖ CI/CD in DevOps vs. MLOps

	DevOps	MLOps
Focus	Software, web app	Data pipeline, ML models
Pipeline	Build -> Test -> Deploy	Data -> Train -> Test -> Deploy
Monitoring	App performance	Model performance
Tools	Jenkins, Github Actions, Docker, K8s	Airflow, MLFlow, DVC, CML



Challenges in MLOps:

- Data drift
- Model retraining
- Monitoring

CI/CD in DevOps

CI/CD in DevOps

❖ Manual testing

```
===== test session starts =====
platform darwin -- Python 3.11.9, pytest-8.3.4, pluggy-1.5.0
rootdir: /Users/thuanduong/Repository/mlops-backend-actions
plugins: time-machine-2.16.0, anyio-4.7.0
collected 1 item

app/tests/test_main.py .

===== 1 passed in 0.75s =====
```



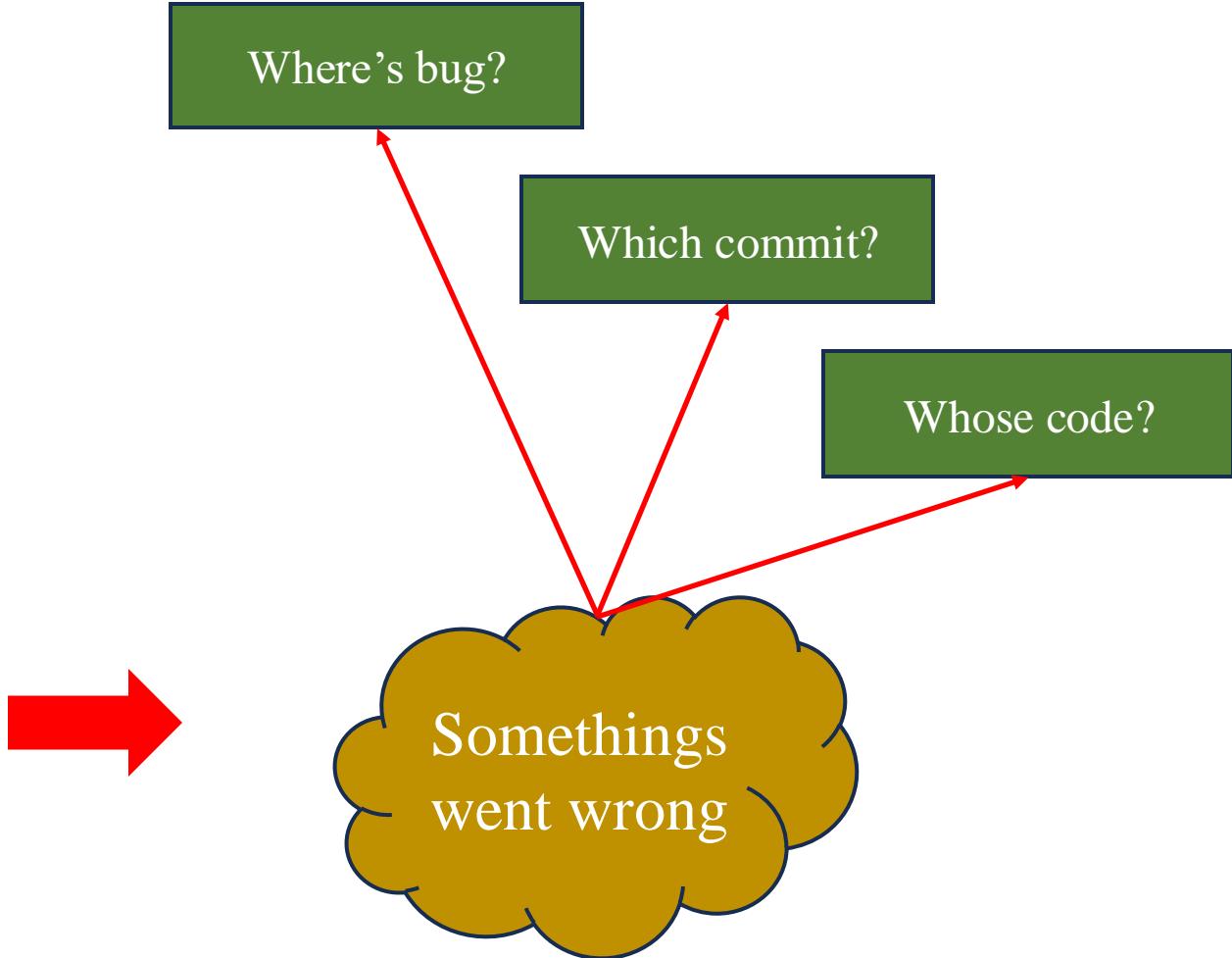
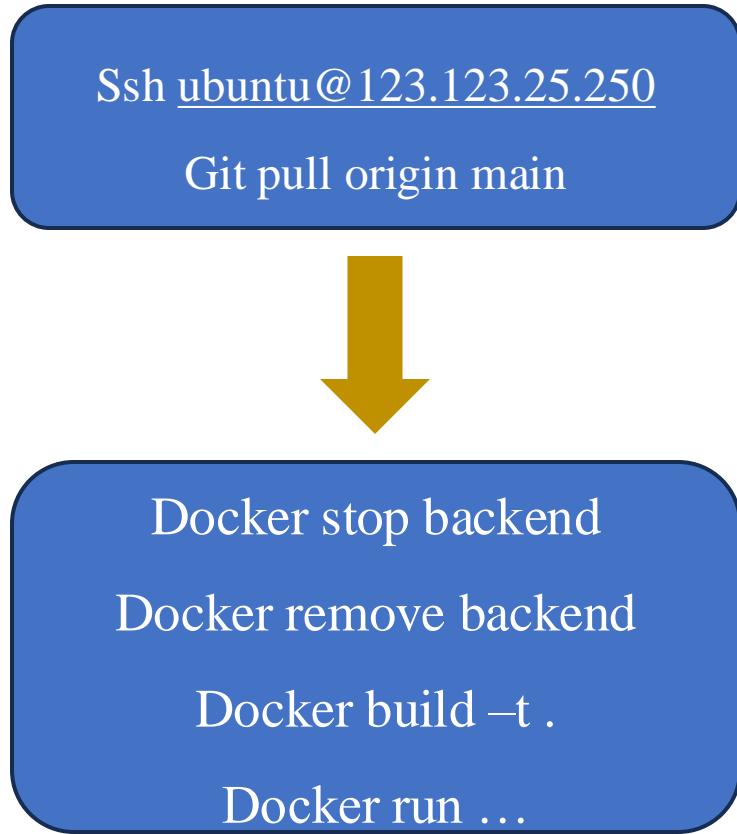
Git add .

Git commit –m “add feat ...”

Git push –u origin main

CI/CD in DevOps

❖ Manual deploy



CI/CD in DevOps

❖ Manual build

Testing

```
===== test session starts =====
platform darwin -- Python 3.11.9, pytest-8.3.4, pluggy-1.5.0
rootdir: /Users/thuanduong/Repository/mllops-backend-actions
plugins: time-machine-2.16.0, anyio-4.7.0
collected 1 item

app/tests/test_main.py .

===== 1 passed in 0.75s =====
```

[100%]

Can I
automate
testing?

Deployment

Docker build -t .
Docker push

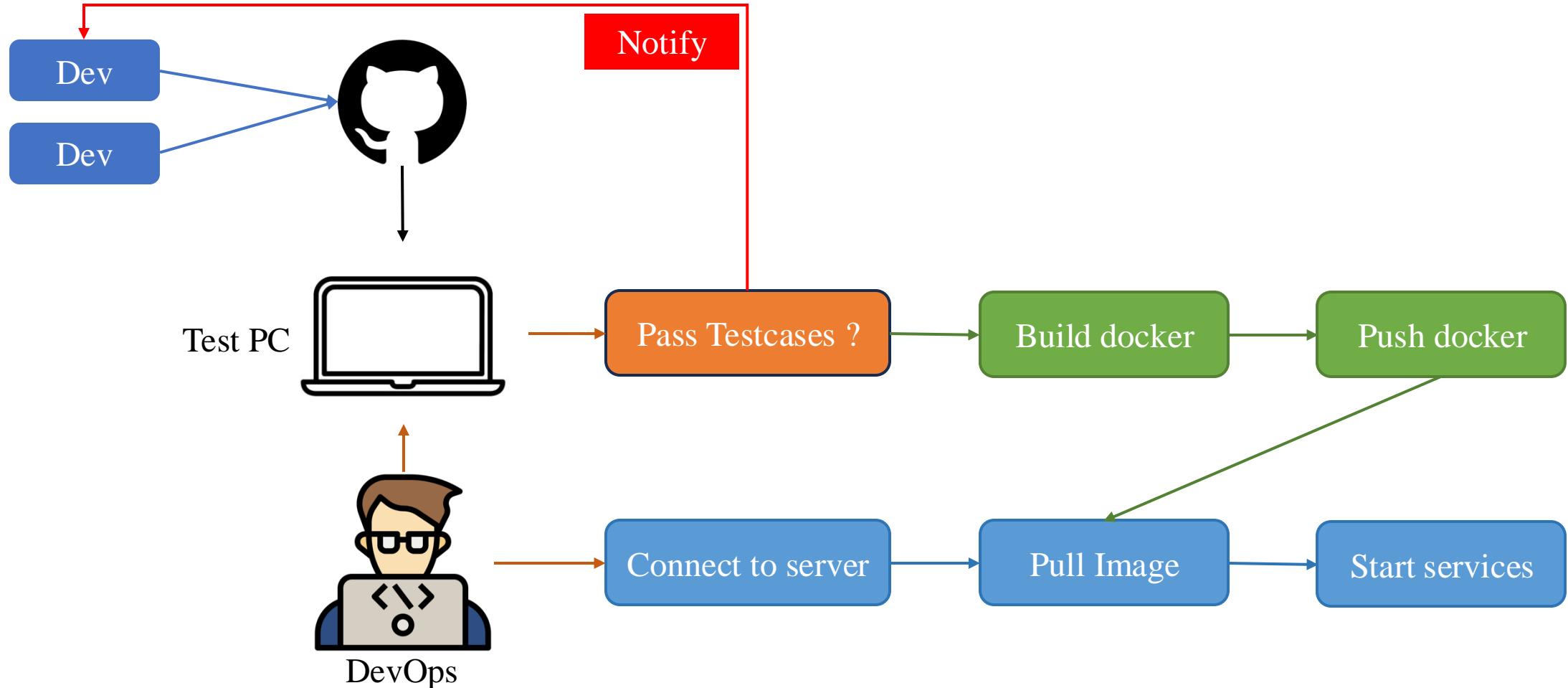
Ssh ubuntu@123.123.25.250
Git pull origin main

Docker stop backend
Docker remove backend
Docker run ...

Can I
automate
deploy?

CI/CD in DevOps

❖ Deployment

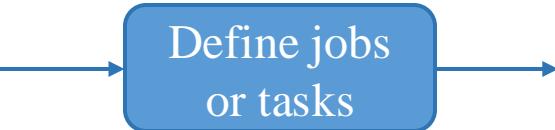


CI/CD in DevOps

❖ Deployment



DevOps



```
● ● ●  
1 when: push to main branch  
2  
3 jobs:  
4   test:  
5     pytest main.py  
6     pytest yolo.py  
7  
8   build_and_push:  
9     docker build -t aivn-mlops/fastapi-backend:latest .  
10    docker push aivn-mlops/fastapi-backend:latest  
11  
12   deploy:  
13     ssh ubuntu@<ip>  
14     docker pull aivn-mlops/fastapi-backend:latest  
15     docker run -d -p 80:80 aivn-mlops/fastapi-backend:latest  
16
```

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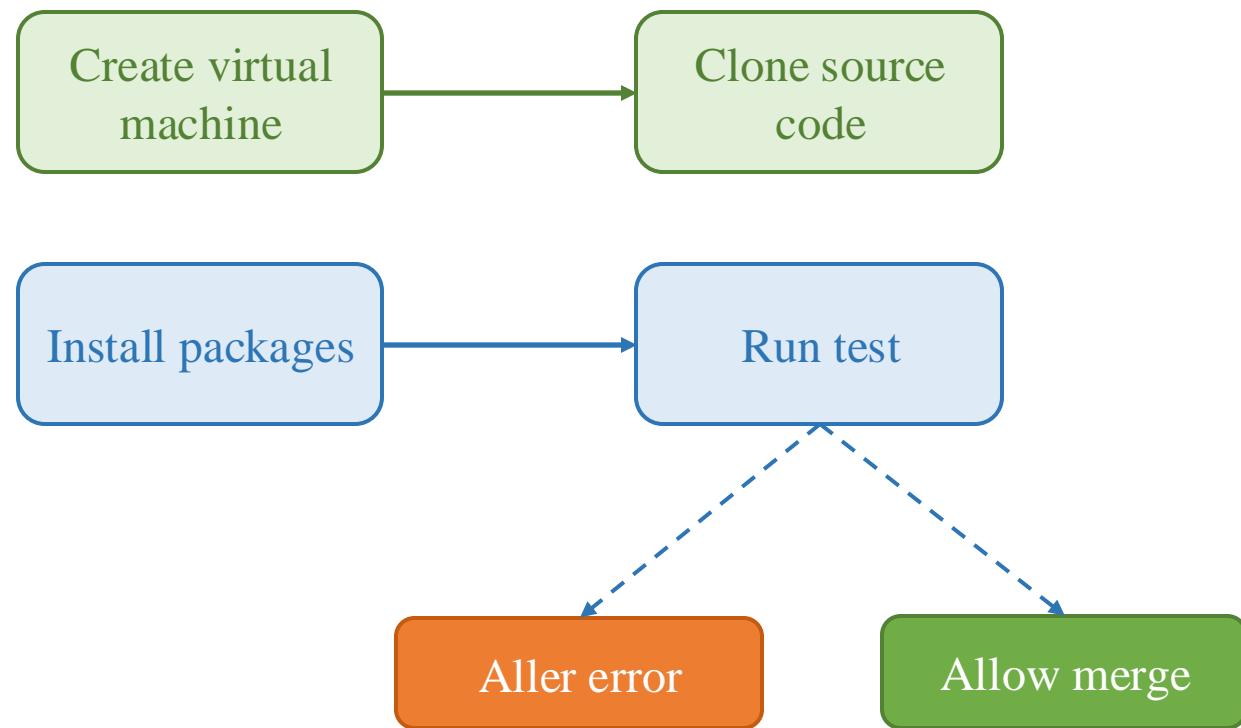
CI

CI/CD in DevOps

❖ Github Actions: CI

```
● ● ●  
1 name: CICD Pipeline  
2 on:  
3   push:  
4     branches:  
5       - main  
6  
7 jobs:  
8   test:  
9     runs-on: ubuntu-latest  
10  
11   steps:  
12     - name: Checkout code  
13       uses: actions/checkout@v4  
14  
15     - name: Set up Python  
16       uses: actions/setup-python@v5  
17       with:  
18         python-version: '3.11'  
19  
20     - name: Install dependencies  
21       run:  
22         python -m pip install --upgrade pip  
23         pip install -r requirements.txt  
24  
25     - name: Test with pytest  
26       run:  
27         pip install pytest  
28         pytest app/tests/test_main.py  
29         pytest app/tests/test_yolo_detect.py
```

Run pipeline when having a push/pull request the event to the main branch.



CI/CD in DevOps

❖ Github Actions: CI



```
1 name: CICD Pipeline
2 on:
3   push:
4     branches:
5       - main
6
7 jobs:
8   test:
9     runs-on: ubuntu-latest
10
11   steps:
12     - name: Checkout code
13       uses: actions/checkout@v4
14
15     - name: Set up Python
16       uses: actions/setup-python@v5
17       with:
18         python-version: '3.11'
19
20     - name: Install dependencies
21       run:
22         python -m pip install --upgrade pip
23         pip install -r requirements.txt
24
25     - name: Test with pytest
26       run:
27         pip install pytest
28         pytest app/tests/test_main.py
29         pytest app/tests/test_yolo_detect.py
```

uses: actions/checkout@v4

A GitHub Actions action that checks out your repository so your workflow can access and interact with the repository's files

Clone the
Repository

Ref: <https://github.com/actions/checkout>

Ref: <https://github.com/marketplace/actions/checkout>

CI/CD in DevOps

❖ Github Actions: CI



```
1 name: CICD Pipeline
2 on:
3   push:
4     branches:
5       - main
6
7 jobs:
8   test:
9     runs-on: ubuntu-latest
10
11   steps:
12     - name: Checkout code
13       uses: actions/checkout@v4
14
15     - name: Set up Python
16       uses: actions/setup-python@v5
17       with:
18         python-version: '3.11'
19
20     - name: Install dependencies
21       run: |
22         python -m pip install --upgrade pip
23         pip install -r requirements.txt
24
25     - name: Test with pytest
26       run: |
27         pip install pytest
28         pytest app/tests/test_main.py
29         pytest app/tests/test_yolo_detect.py
```

uses: actions/setup-python@v5

Installing a version of Python or PyPy and (by default)
adding it to the PATH

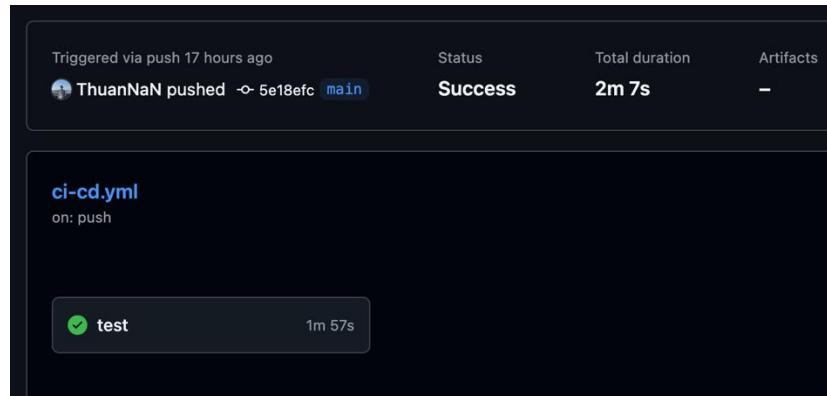
Ref: <https://github.com/actions/setup-python>

Ref: <https://github.com/marketplace/actions/setup-python>

CI/CD in DevOps

❖ Github Actions: CI

```
● ● ●  
1 name: CICD Pipeline  
2 on:  
3   push:  
4     branches:  
5       - main  
6  
7 jobs:  
8   test:  
9     runs-on: ubuntu-latest  
10  
11   steps:  
12     - name: Checkout code  
13       uses: actions/checkout@v4  
14  
15     - name: Set up Python  
16       uses: actions/setup-python@v5  
17       with:  
18         python-version: '3.11'  
19  
20     - name: Install dependencies  
21       run: |  
22         python -m pip install --upgrade pip  
23         pip install -r requirements.txt  
24  
25     - name: Test with pytest  
26       run: |  
27         pip install pytest  
28         pytest app/tests/test_main.py  
29         pytest app/tests/test_yolo_detect.py
```



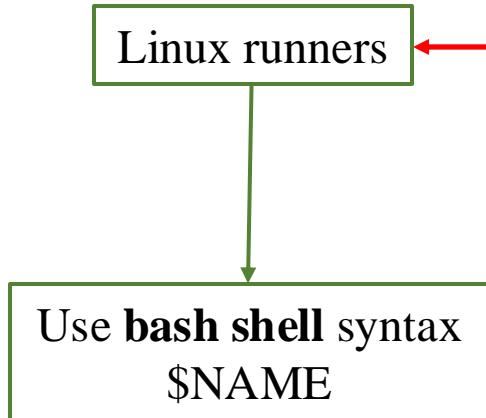
test succeeded 17 hours ago in 1m 57s
Search logs

Step	Description	Duration
> ✓	Set up job	2s
> ✓	Checkout code	0s
> ✓	Set up Python	0s
> ✓	Install dependencies	1m 33s
> ✓	Test with pytest	18s
> ✓	Post Set up Python	0s
> ✓	Post Checkout code	0s
> ✓	Complete job	0s

CI/CD in DevOps

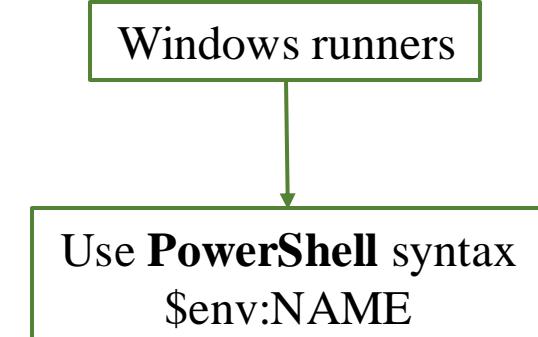
❖ Github Actions: Vars

Variables provide a way to store and reuse non-sensitive configuration information.



```
● ● ●  
1 name: CICD Pipeline  
2 on:  
3   push:  
4     branches:  
5       - main  
6  
7 env:  
8   VERSION: '1.0.0'  
9  
10 jobs:  
11   test:  
12     runs-on: ubuntu-latest  
13  
14 steps:  
15   - name: Checkout code  
16     uses: actions/checkout@v4  
17  
18   - name: Set up Python  
19     uses: actions/setup-python@v5  
20     with:  
21       python-version: '3.11'  
22  
23   - name: Install dependencies  
24     env:  
25       MLFLOW_VERSION: '2.19.0'  
26     run: |  
27       python -m pip install --upgrade pip  
28       pip install -r requirements.txt  
29       pip install mlflow==${{ env.MLFLOW_VERSION }}
```

Single workflows



CI/CD in DevOps

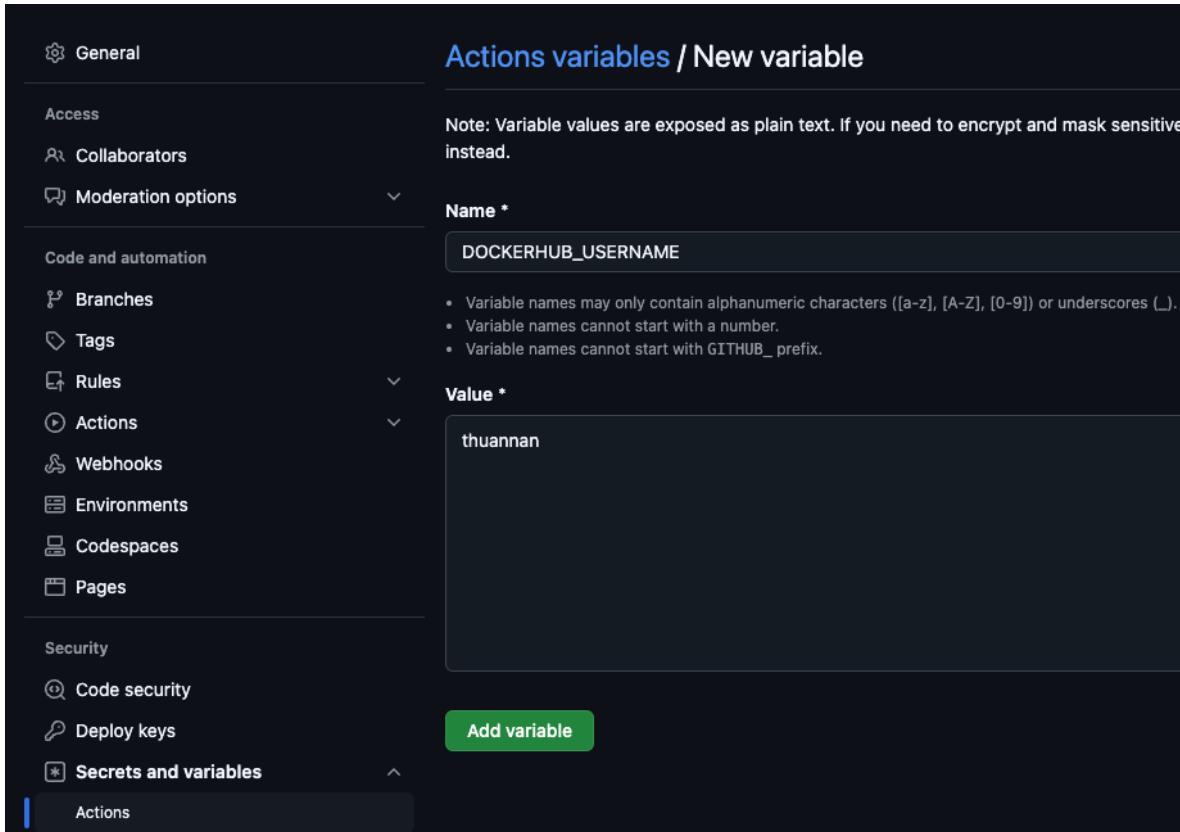
❖ Github Actions: Vars

Configuration variables can be created for use across multiple workflows and can be defined at the organization, repository, or environment level.

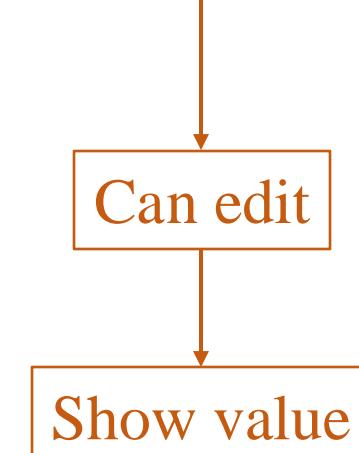
The screenshot shows the GitHub repository settings page for managing secrets and variables. On the left, there's a sidebar with various repository management options like General, Access, Collaborators, and Moderation options. Under Code and automation, the 'Actions and variables' section is expanded, showing Branches, Tags, Rules, Actions, Webhooks, Environments, Codespaces, and Pages. The 'Secrets and variables' section is also expanded, showing Environment variables and Repository variables. The Environment variables section indicates 'This environment has no variables.' and has a 'Manage environment variables' button. The Repository variables section indicates 'This repository has no variables.' and has a 'New repository variable' button.

CI/CD in DevOps

❖ Github Actions: Vars



Name	Value	Last updated	Actions
DOCKERHUB_USERNAME	thuannan	now	



CI/CD in DevOps

❖ Github Actions: Vars

Setting an environment variable

```
● ● ●  
1 name: CICD Pipeline  
2 on:  
3   push:  
4     branches:  
5       - main  
6  
7 env:  
8   VERSION: ${{ vars.VERSION }}  
9  
10 jobs:  
11   test:  
12     runs-on: ubuntu-latest  
13  
14   steps:  
15     - name: Checkout code  
16       uses: actions/checkout@v4  
17  
18     - name: Set up Python  
19       uses: actions/setup-python@v5  
20       with:  
21         python-version: ${{ vars.PYTHON_VERSION }}  
22  
23     - name: Install dependencies  
24       run: |  
25         python -m pip install --upgrade pip  
26         pip install -r requirements.txt  
27         pip install mlflow==${{ vars.MLFLOW_VERSION }}
```

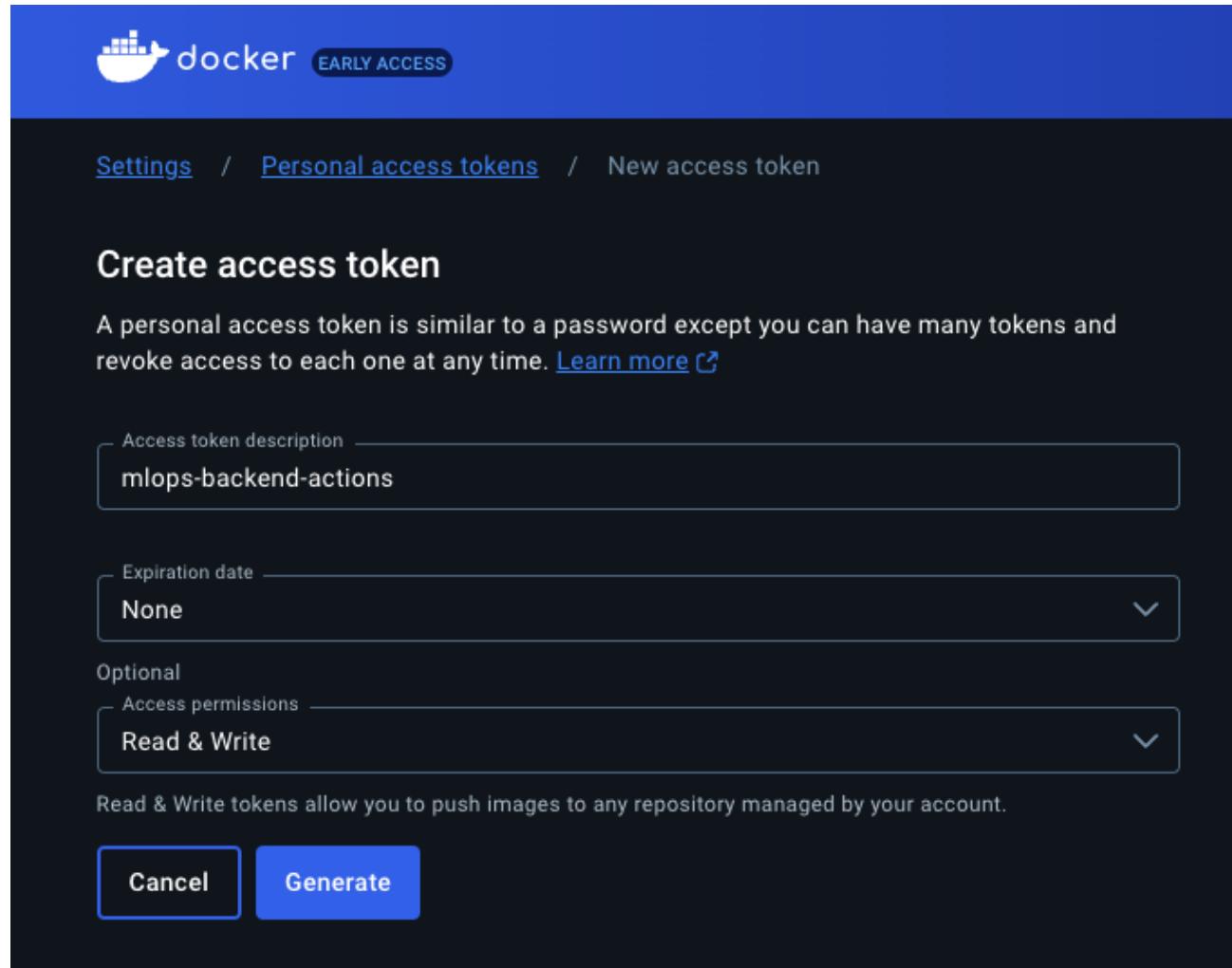
Multiple workflows

Use “vars” context

CI/CD in DevOps

❖ Docker Hub access token

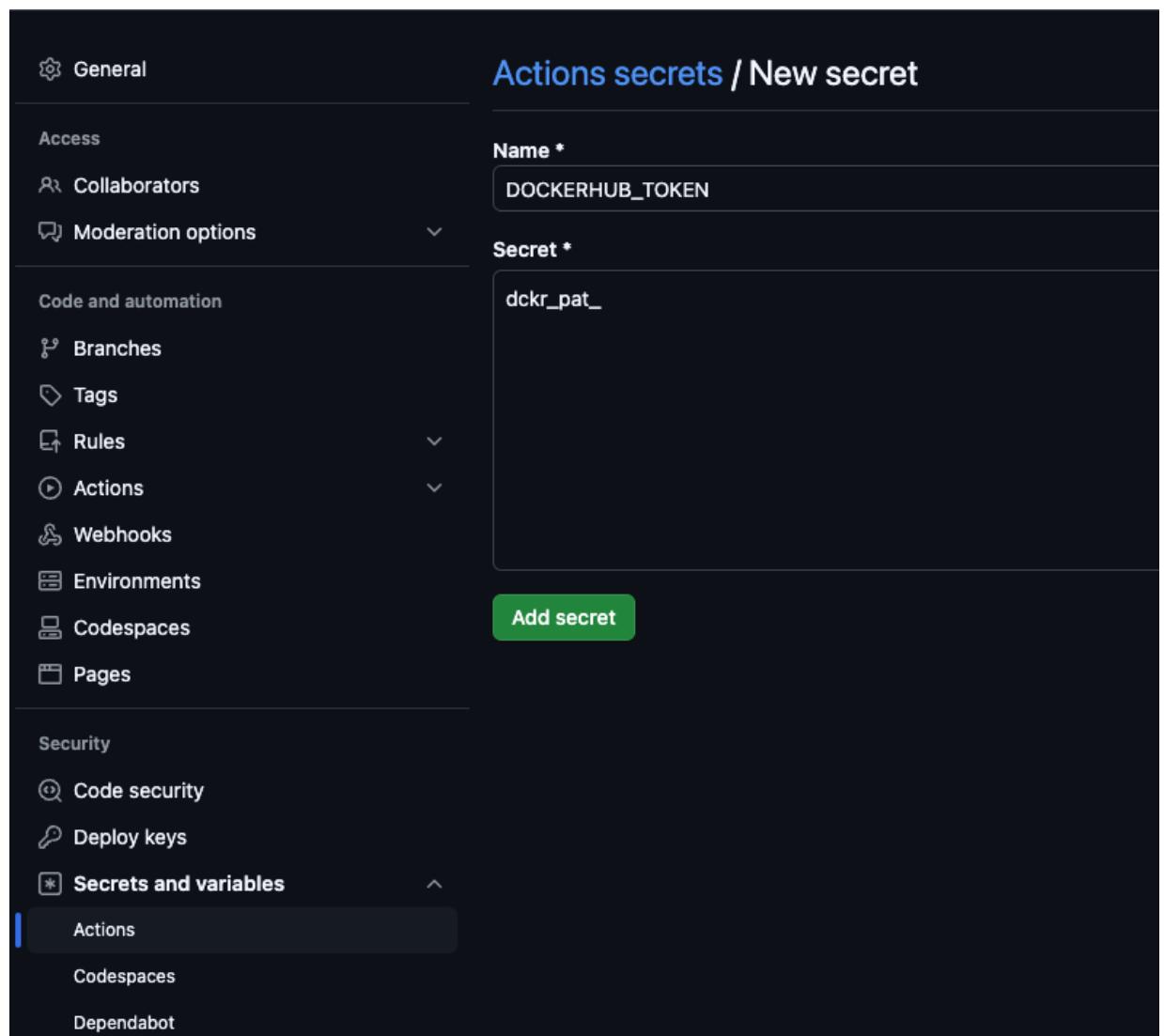
Go to <https://app.docker.com/settings/personal-access-tokens> to create docker hub access token.



❖ Github Actions: Secrets

Secrets are variables defined within an organization, repository, or repository environment.

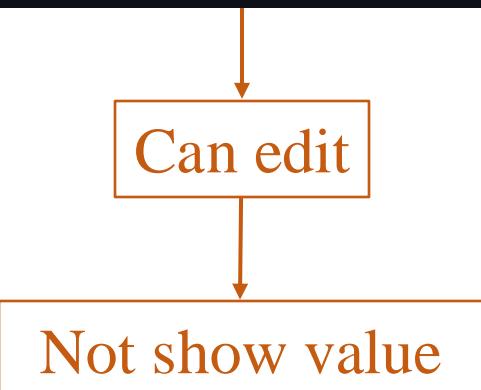
These secrets can be utilized in GitHub Actions workflows but can only be accessed by GitHub Actions if they are explicitly specified in a workflow



CI/CD in DevOps

❖ Github Actions: Secrets

The screenshot shows the GitHub 'Secrets' page. At the top, there are tabs for 'Secrets' (selected) and 'Variables'. Below this, there are two sections: 'Environment secrets' and 'Repository secrets'. The 'Environment secrets' section displays a message: 'This environment has no secrets.' with a 'Manage environment secrets' button. The 'Repository secrets' section shows a single secret named 'DOCKERHUB_TOKEN'. It includes fields for 'Name' (with an up arrow icon), 'Value' (a redacted box), 'Last updated' (1 minute ago), and edit/delete icons. A green 'New repository secret' button is located at the top right of this section.



The screenshot shows the 'Actions secrets / Update secret' page for the 'DOCKERHUB_TOKEN' secret. At the top, it says 'Actions secrets / Update secret'. Below this, the secret name 'DOCKERHUB_TOKEN' is displayed. Underneath the name, there is a 'Value' field containing a redacted value. At the bottom of the page is a green 'Update secret' button.

CI/CD in DevOps

❖ Using secrets in a workflow

Use “secrets” context

```
● ● ●  
1 name: CICD Pipeline  
2  
3 on:  
4   push:  
5     branches:  
6       - main  
7  
8 jobs:  
9   build-and-push:  
10  needs: test  
11  if: github.event_name == 'push'  
12  runs-on: ubuntu-latest  
13  steps:  
14    - name: Login to Docker Hub  
15      uses: docker/login-action@v3  
16      with:  
17        username: ${{ vars.DOCKERHUB_USERNAME }}  
18      → password: ${{ secrets.DOCKERHUB_TOKEN }}  
19  
20    - name: Set up Docker Buildx  
21      uses: docker/setup-buildx-action@v3  
22  
23    - name: Build and push  
24      uses: docker/build-push-action@v6  
25      with:  
26        push: true  
27        tags: aivn-mlops/fastapi-backend:latest
```

CI/CD in DevOps

❖ Docker actions

```
7
8   jobs:
9     build-and-push:
10    needs: test
11    if: github.event_name == 'push'
12    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
13    steps:
14      - name: Login to Docker Hub
15        uses: docker/login-action@v3
16        with:
17          username: ${{ vars.DOCKERHUB_USERNAME }}
18          password: ${{ secrets.DOCKERHUB_TOKEN }}
19
20      - name: Set up Docker Buildx
21        uses: docker/setup-buildx-action@v3
22
23      - name: Build and push
24        uses: docker/build-push-action@v6
25        with:
26          push: true
27          tags: aivn-mlops/fastapi-backend:latest
```

uses: docker/login-action@v3



Ref: <https://github.com/docker/login-action>

Ref: <https://github.com/marketplace/actions/docker-login>

CI/CD in DevOps

❖ Docker actions

```
7
8 jobs:
9   build-and-push:
10    needs: test
11    if: github.event_name == 'push'
12    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
13    steps:
14      - name: Login to Docker Hub
15        uses: docker/login-action@v3
16        with:
17          username: ${{ vars.DOCKERHUB_USERNAME }}
18          password: ${{ secrets.DOCKERHUB_TOKEN }}
19
20      - name: Set up Docker Buildx
21        uses: docker/setup-buildx-action@v3
22
23      - name: Build and push
24        uses: docker/build-push-action@v6
25        with:
26          push: true
27          tags: aivn-mlops/fastapi-backend:latest
```

uses: docker/setup-buildx-action@v3

Setup [docker buildx](#) to build docker image

Ref: <https://github.com/docker/setup-buildx-action>

Ref: <https://github.com/marketplace/actions/docker-setup-buildx>

CI/CD in DevOps

❖ Docker actions

```
7
8 jobs:
9   build-and-push:
10    needs: test
11    if: github.event_name == 'push'
12    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
13    steps:
14      - name: Login to Docker Hub
15        uses: docker/login-action@v3
16        with:
17          username: ${{ vars.DOCKERHUB_USERNAME }}
18          password: ${{ secrets.DOCKERHUB_TOKEN }}
19
20      - name: Set up Docker Buildx
21        uses: docker/setup-buildx-action@v3
22
23      - name: Build and push
24        uses: docker/build-push-action@v6
25        with:
26          push: true
27          tags: aivn-mlops/fastapi-backend:latest
```

uses: docker/build-push-action@v6

GitHub Action to build and push Docker images to Docker Hub

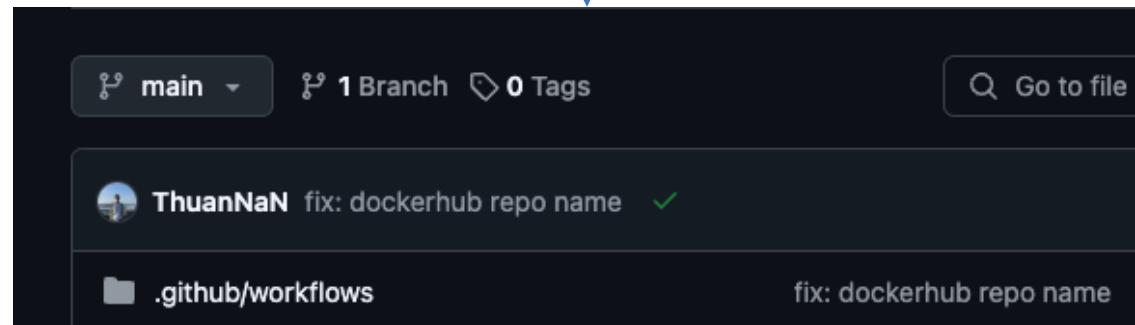
Ref: <https://github.com/docker/build-push-action>

Ref: <https://github.com/marketplace/actions/build-and-push-docker-images>

CI/CD in DevOps

❖ Run CI workflows

```
Git add .  
Git commit -m "add feat ..."  
Git push -u origin main
```



CI/CD in DevOps

❖ Run CI workflows

← CICD Pipeline
fix: dockerhub repo name #5

Summary

Jobs

test (highlighted)

build

Run details

Usage

Workflow file

Annotations
1 warning

test
succeeded 18 minutes ago in 2m 11s

- > Set up job
- > Checkout code
- > Set up Python
- > Install dependencies
- > Test with pytest
- > Post Set up Python
- > Post Checkout code
- > Complete job

← CICD Pipeline
fix: dockerhub repo name #5

Summary

Jobs

test

build (highlighted)

Run details

Usage

Workflow file

Annotations
1 warning

build
succeeded 12 minutes ago in 6m 2s

- > Set up job
- > Login to Docker Hub
- > Set up Docker Buildx
- > Build and push
- > Post Build and push
- > Post Set up Docker Buildx
- > Post Login to Docker Hub
- > Complete job

CI/CD in DevOps

❖ Run CI workflows

The screenshot shows the Docker Hub interface for a repository named 'thuannan/fastapi-backend'. The repository has one tag, 'latest', which was pushed 13 minutes ago. The 'General' tab is selected. On the right, there's a 'Docker commands' section with the command 'docker push thuannan/fastapi-backend:tagname'. Below it, there's a 'Tags' section listing the single tag and an 'Automated builds' section.

thuannan / [Repositories](#) / [fastapi-backend](#) / [General](#)

Using 0 of 1 private repositories.

General Tags Builds Collaborators Webhooks Settings

thuannan/fastapi-backend

Last pushed 13 minutes ago

Demo Github Actions

Add a category INCOMPLETE

Docker commands

To push a new tag to this repository:

```
docker push thuannan/fastapi-backend:tagname
```

Tags

This repository contains 1 tag(s).

Tag	OS	Type	Pulled	Pushed
latest		Image	13 minutes ago	13 minutes ago

[See all](#)

Automated builds

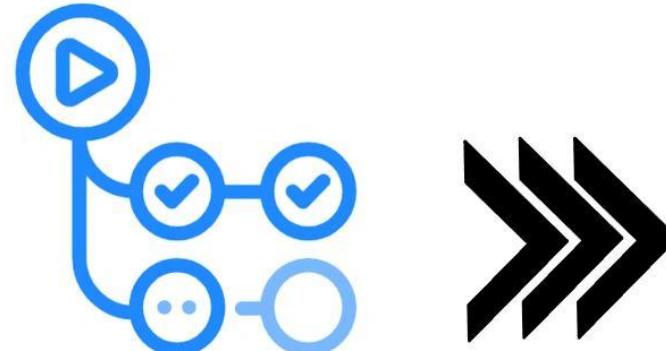
Manually pushing images to Docker Hub? Connect your account to GitHub or Bitbucket to automatically build and tag new images whenever your code is updated, so you can focus your time on creating.

Available with Pro, Team and Business subscriptions. [Read more about automated builds](#).

[Upgrade](#)

CI/CD in DevOps

❖ Github Container Registry (GHCR)



GitHub Actions



GitHub Container Registry

Ref: <https://docs.github.com/en/packages>

Ref: <https://docs.github.com/en/packages/managing-github-packages-using-github-actions-workflows>

AI VIETNAM
All-in-One Course
(TA Session)



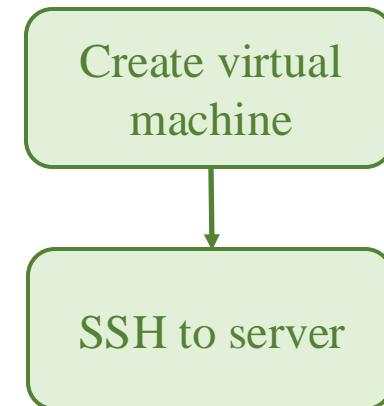
CD

CI/CD in DevOps

❖ Github Actions

```
1 deploy:  
2   needs: build  
3   runs-on: ubuntu-latest  
4   steps:  
5     - name: Checkout code  
6       uses: actions/checkout@v3  
7  
8     - name: SSH to EC2  
9       uses: appleboy/ssh-action@v1.2.0  
10      with:  
11        host: ${{ secrets.EC2_HOST }}  
12        username: ${{ secrets.EC2_USER }}  
13        key: ${{ secrets.EC2_PEM_KEY }}  
14        script: |  
15          echo "${{ secrets.DOCKERHUB_TOKEN }}" | docker login -u "${{ vars.DOCKERHUB_USERNAME }}" --password-stdin  
16          docker pull thuannan/fastapi-backend:latest  
17          docker stop fastapi-backend  
18          docker rm fastapi-backend  
19          docker run -d -p 80:8000 --name fastapi-backend thuannan/fastapi-backend:latest  
20
```

Run pipeline when having a push/pull request the event to the main branch.



CI/CD in DevOps

❖ Docker actions

```
● ● ●  
1 deploy:  
2   needs: build  
3   runs-on: ubuntu-latest  
4   steps:  
5     - name: Checkout code  
6       uses: actions/checkout@v3  
7  
8     - name: SSH to EC2  
9       uses: appleboy/ssh-action@v1.2.0  
10      with:  
11        host: ${{ secrets.EC2_HOST }}  
12        username: ${{ secrets.EC2_USER }}  
13        key: ${{ secrets.EC2_PEM_KEY }}  
14        script: |  
15          echo "${{ secrets.DOCKERHUB_TOKEN }}" | docker login -u "${{ vars.DOCKERHUB_USER }}"  
16          docker pull thuannan/fastapi-backend:latest  
17          docker stop fastapi-backend  
18          docker rm fastapi-backend  
19          docker run -d -p 80:8000 --name fastapi-backend thuannan/fastapi-backend:latest  
20
```

uses: actions/ssh-action@v1.2.0

Used to ssh to EC2 instance by private key

Ref: <https://github.com/appleboy/ssh-action>

Ref: <https://github.com/marketplace/actions/ssh-remote-commands>

CI/CD in DevOps

❖ Complete pipeline

← CICD Pipeline
fix: deploy needs: build #7

Summary

Triggered via push 10 minutes ago

Status Success

Total duration 7m 41s

Artifacts 1

Jobs

- ✓ test
- ✓ build
- ✓ deploy

Run details

- ⌚ Usage
- 📄 Workflow file

ci-cd.yml
on: push

```
graph LR; A[test] -- "1m 53s" --> B[build]; B -- "5m 12s" --> C[deploy]; C -- "12s" --> D[ ];
```

build summary

Docker Build summary

For a detailed look at the build, download the following build record archive and import it into Docker Desktop's Builds view. Build records include details such as timing, dependencies, results, logs, traces, and other information about a build. [Learn more](#)

[Download ThuanNaN~mlops-backend-actions~C0XBVM.dockerbuild \(80.37 KB - includes 1 build record\)](#)

Find this useful? Let us know

ID	Name	Status	Cached	Duration
C0XBVM	https://github.com/ThuanNaN/mlops-backend-actions.git#d959f8509d58af8f3889e110b1865e0dd7e81309	✓ completed	0%	4m59s

▶ Build inputs

CI/CD in DevOps

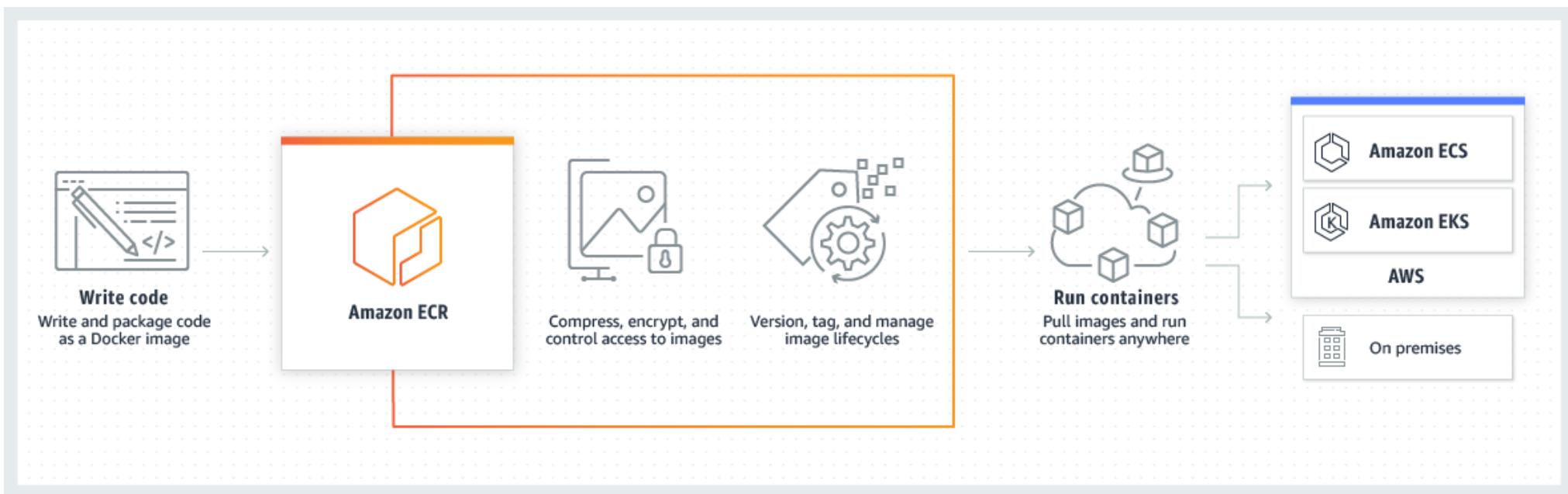
❖ Optional



<https://aws.amazon.com/ecr/>

<https://aws.amazon.com/ecs>

AWS ECR



CI/CD in MLOps

CI/CD in MLOps

❖ Getting Started

CI

Testing API

Packaging

CD

Deploy API

CT

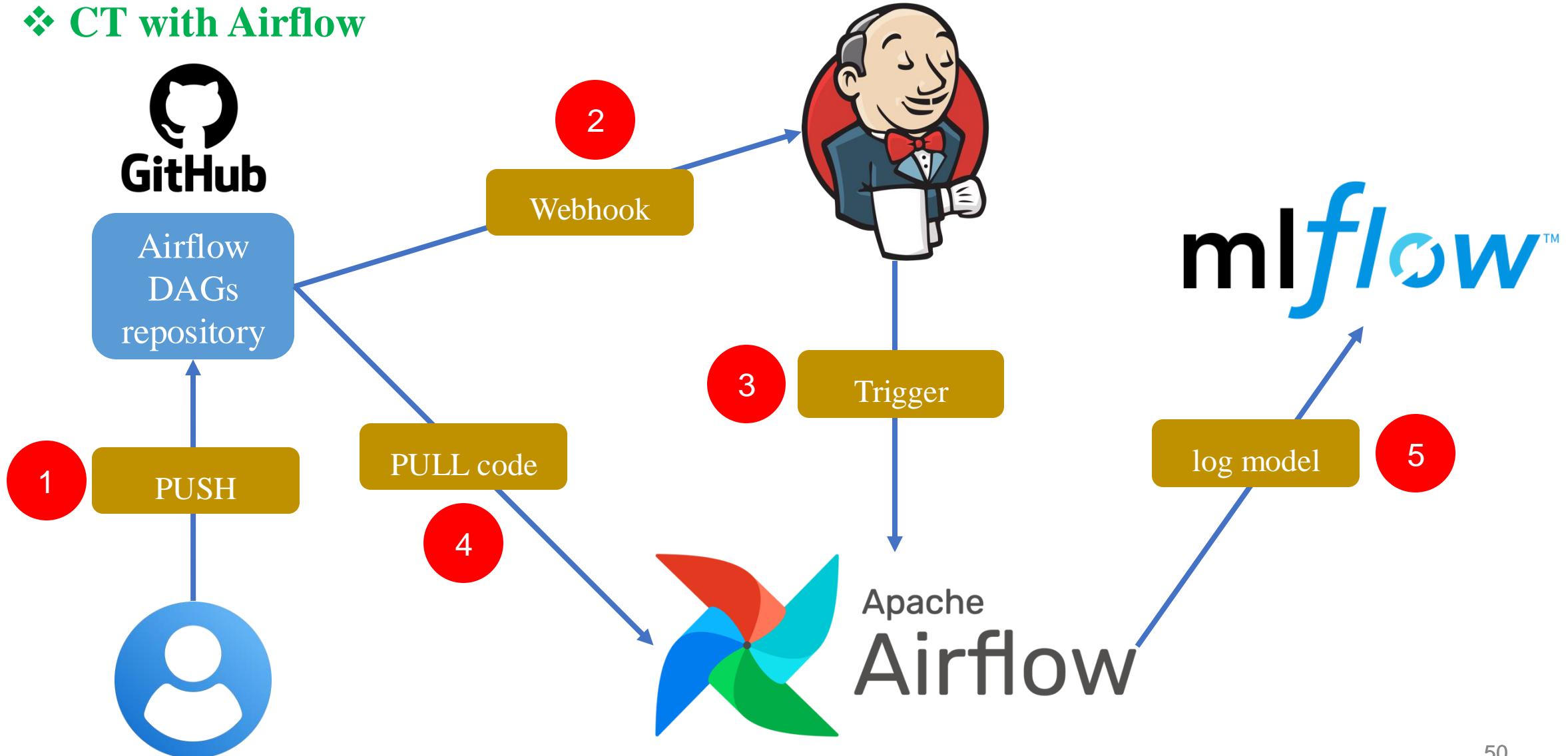
Data pipeline

Training pipeline



CI/CD in MLOps

❖ CT with Airflow



Practices

CI/CD in MLOps

❖ Installation

```
● ● ●  
1 services:  
2   jenkins:  
3     image: jenkins/jenkins:lts-jdk17  
4     privileged: true  
5     user: root  
6     ports:  
7       - 8081:8080  
8       - 50000:50000  
9     container_name: jenkins  
10    volumes:  
11      - ./run_env/jenkins_home:/var/jenkins_home  
12      - /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock  
13      - /usr/bin/docker:/usr/bin/docker  
14      - /usr/local/bin/docker-compose:/usr/bin/docker-compose
```

CI/CD in MLOps

❖ Github Webhooks

The screenshot shows the GitHub settings interface for adding a new webhook. On the left, a sidebar lists various configuration sections: General, Access, Collaborators, Moderation options, Code and automation (Branches, Tags, Rules, Actions), Webhooks (which is selected and highlighted in blue), Environments, Codespaces, Pages, Security (Code security, Deploy keys, Secrets and variables), Integrations (GitHub Apps, Email notifications). The main right-hand panel is titled "Webhooks / Add webhook". It contains instructions about sending POST requests to the specified URL with event details. The "Payload URL *" field is populated with "https://jenkins_server/github-webhook/". The "Content type *" dropdown is set to "application/json". There is a "Secret" input field which is currently empty. Under "SSL verification", the "Enable SSL verification" option is selected. In the "Which events would you like to trigger this webhook?" section, the "Just the push event." option is selected. At the bottom, the "Active" checkbox is checked, and a note states "We will deliver event details when this hook is triggered." A green "Add webhook" button is located at the bottom center.

❖ Config Jenkins

The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'New Item' configuration page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a Jenkins logo, a search bar containing 'Search (⌘+K)', and user icons. Below the navigation bar, the breadcrumb navigation shows 'Dashboard > All > New Item'. The main title is 'New Item'. A text input field is labeled 'Enter an item name' and contains the value 'MLOPs-pipeline'. Below this, a section titled 'Select an item type' lists two options: 'Freestyle project' and 'Pipeline'. The 'Freestyle project' option is described as a 'Classic, general-purpose job type that checks out from up to one SCM, executes build steps serially, followed by post-build steps like archiving artifacts and sending email notifications.' The 'Pipeline' option is described as 'Orchestrates long-running activities that can span multiple build agents. Suitable for building pipelines (formerly known as workflows) and/or organizing complex activities that do not easily fit in free-style job type.'

Jenkins

Search (⌘+K)

Dashboard > All > New Item

New Item

Enter an item name

MLOPs-pipeline

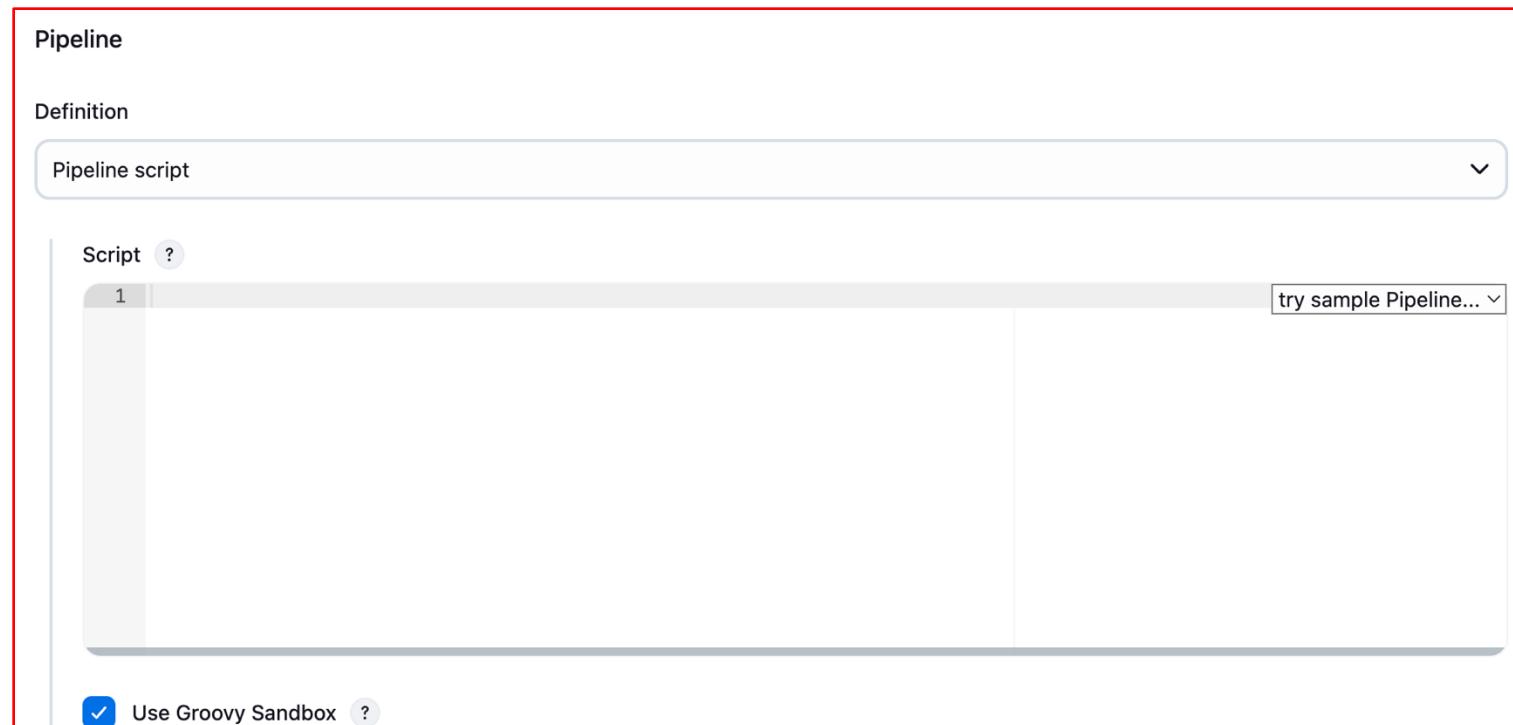
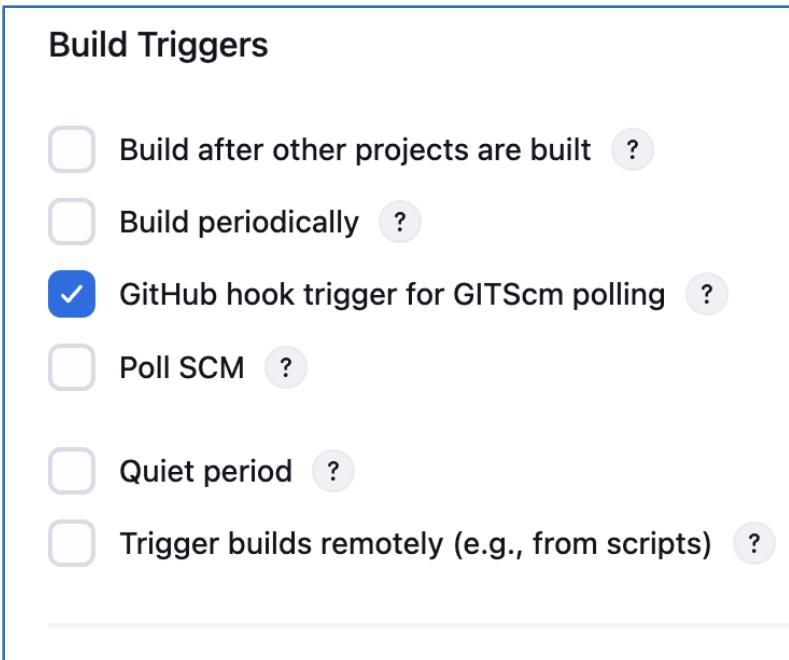
Select an item type

 Freestyle project
Classic, general-purpose job type that checks out from up to one SCM, executes build steps serially, followed by post-build steps like archiving artifacts and sending email notifications.

 Pipeline
Orchestrates long-running activities that can span multiple build agents. Suitable for building pipelines (formerly known as workflows) and/or organizing complex activities that do not easily fit in free-style job type.

CI/CD in MLOps

❖ Config Jenkins



CI/CD in MLOps

❖ Pipeline

```
● ● ●

1   stages {
2     stage('Pull from GitHub') {
3       steps {
4         git branch: 'main', url: 'https://github.com/ThuanNaN/mlops-dags-actions.git'
5       }
6     }
7     stage('Copy DAGs to Airflow') {
8       steps {
9         sh """
10        docker cp *.py $AIRFLOW_CONTAINER:/opt/airflow/dags/
11        """
12      }
13    }
14    stage('Copy Config to Airflow') {
15      steps {
16        sh """
17        docker cp *.yaml $AIRFLOW_CONTAINER:/opt/airflow/config/
18        """
19      }
20    }
21    stage('Trigger Airflow DAG') {
22      steps {
23        sh """
24        docker exec $AIRFLOW_CONTAINER airflow dags trigger --conf '{}' BTC_Price_Prediction
25        """
26      }
27    }
28  }
```

Question

