



Paris Public Cloud Hands on Lab Workshop Guide

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Foreword

Document Status

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Validity

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Change log

| Date | Name | Change |
|-------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Sept 2023 | Alex Campos Simoes | Workshop creation |
| 12 Oct 2023 | Cristina Sánchez | Update of Workshop elements |
| 13 Oct 2023 | Jacques Marchand | Add optional exercices |
| 16 Oct 2023 | Charles Aad | Document merge, sanity check |

1. Introduction

At Cloudera we believe that data can make what is impossible today, possible tomorrow. We empower people to transform complex data into clear and actionable insights. Cloudera delivers an enterprise data platform for any data, anywhere, from the Edge to AI and it's powered by the relentless innovation of the open source community, Cloudera advances digital transformation for the world's largest enterprises.

Today, Cloudera offers a mature and operational data lake stack. Since Cloudera is uniquely positioned in the on premises space, private cloud and public cloud, it can deliver a highly differentiated hybrid and multi-cloud vision.

The scope of this workshop is to experiment with the latest stack on public cloud through an overly simplified telco customer churn use case. All this is built for the purposes of experimentation.

This workshop guide is a step by step document to follow in order to deliver the workshop and is completed by

- A preparation guide (internal)
- A presentation designed to facilitate the experimentation. (to be delivered to you)

At Cloudera, we thank you for your confidence and for experimenting with our products.

○ Preliminary steps

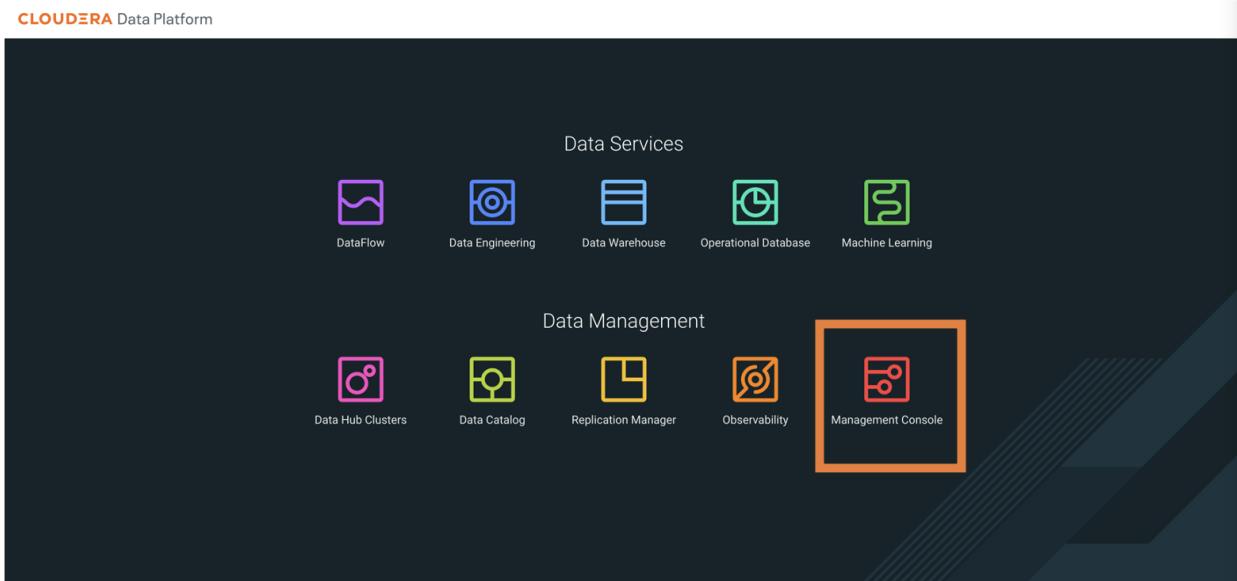
A workshop has been designed and set up for you. Please connect using the below link:

[link removed](#)

username (use the one assigned to you): user0XX

password: *****

Now you have to set the password for your workload environment.



- Go to User Management
- Search for the user the team has assigned to you: (example user050)

The screenshot shows the "User Management" page within the Cloudera Management Console. The left sidebar includes links for Dashboard, Environments, Data Lakes, User Management (which is selected and highlighted in red), Data Hub Clusters, Data Warehouses, ML Workspaces, Classic Clusters, Audit, Consumption, Shared Resources, Global Settings, Help, and Test50 User50. The main content area is titled "User Management" and shows a table of users. The table has columns for Type, Name, Email, Identity Provider, Workload User Name, and Password Expiring. One row is visible, showing "Test50 User50" as the Name, "user050@localhost.com" as the Email, "marketing-events1-keycloak-idp" as the Identity Provider, "user050" as the Workload User Name, and "user050" as the Password Expiring. The table footer indicates "Displaying 1 - 1 of 1" and "25 / page".

- Click on your user name
- Then click on Set Workload Password (*****)

Users / Test50 User50

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Name | Test50 User50 |
| Email | user050@localhost.com |
| Workload User Name | user050 |
| CRN | crn:altus:iam:us-west-1:5a134a91-0505-4518-9bf1-89f324463e18:user:bf7b... |
| Tenant ID | 5a134a91-0505-4518-9bf1-89f324463e18 |
| Identity Provider | marketing-events1-keycloak-idp |
| Last Interactive Login | 10/17/2023 11:26 AM CEST |
| Profile Management | View profile |
| Workload Password | Set Workload Password (Workload password is currently set) |

Access Keys Roles Resources Groups SSH Keys

No access keys found.

Generate Access Key

- Set the password (*****),
- confirm it
- click on Set Workload Password.

Users / Test50 User50 / Workload Password

* Password
.....

* Confirm Password
.....

If you use keytabs, you need to regenerate them after changing your workload password. You can do this from your user profile > Actions > Get Keypad.

Set Workload Password

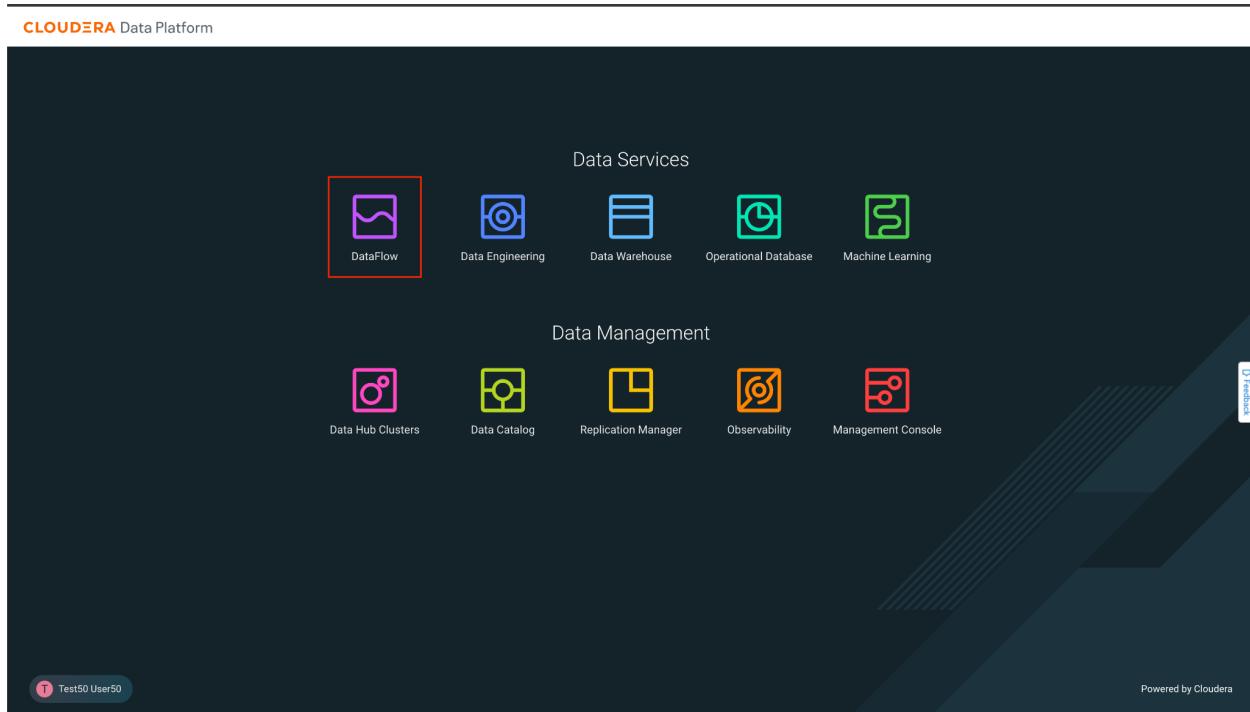
2. Data Flow Lab:

- Goals

- Consume data from a Kafka topic
- Convert the data to Parquet format
- Store the data in a table in the Lakehouse

- Lab 1 - Ingest Kafka streams to Iceberg table

1. Click on DataFlow from CDP PC Home:



2. Once in DataFlow, click on the option **Catalog** from the left menu. The data ingestion application templates are listed here. For the purpose of this workshop, we have created and published a template that allows you to read Kafka topic data and ingest/store it in the Lakehouse provided by CDP Public Cloud. Click on the Flow called **kafka_to_lakehouse** to

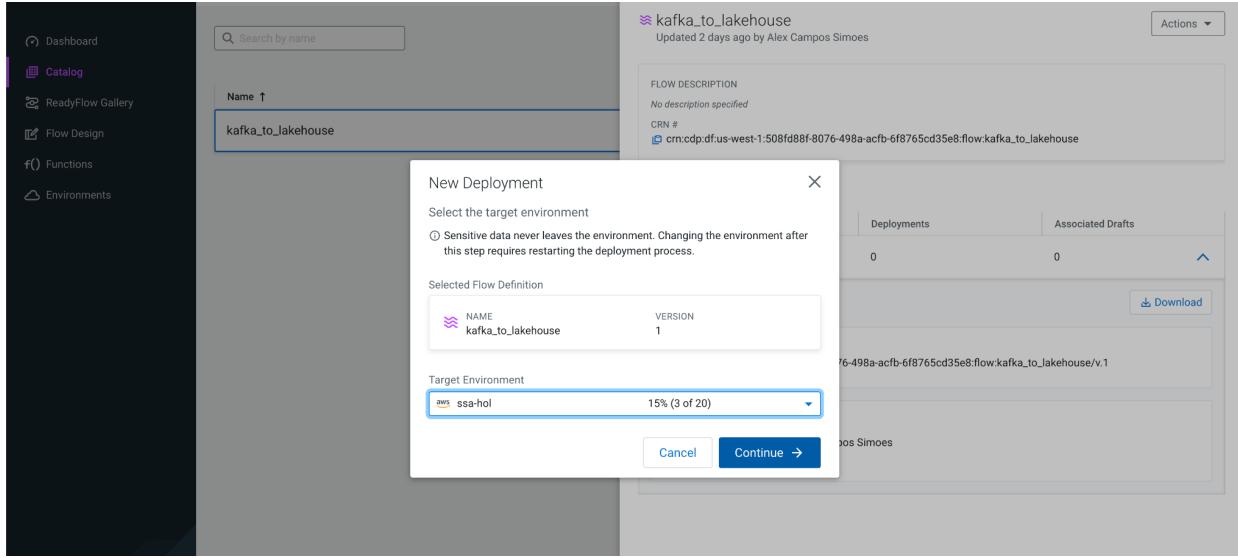
start deploying it.

The screenshot shows the Cloudera DataFlow interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with navigation links: Dashboard, Catalog (which is selected and highlighted in purple), ReadyFlow Gallery, Flow Design, Functions, Environments, Help, and a user profile for Test50 User50. The main content area is titled "Flow Catalog". It features a search bar at the top left and a button "Import Flow Definition" at the top right. Below the search bar is a table header with columns: Name ↑, Type, Versions, and Last Updated. A single row is visible in the table: "kafka_to_lakehouse" (Type: Custom Flow Definition, Versions: 1, Last Updated: 2 days ago). At the bottom of the table are pagination controls: "Items per page: 10", "1 - 1 of 1", and navigation arrows. The overall theme is dark with purple highlights for the active menu item.

3. When clicked, the following panel appears with the Flow information. It shows the available versions, creation date, creator user, and a button **Deploy** to start the deployment. Click on that button.

This screenshot shows a detailed view of the "kafka_to_lakehouse" flow. The left sidebar is identical to the previous screenshot. The main content area has a title "» kafka_to_lakehouse" with a subtitle "Updated 2 days ago by Alex Campos Simoes". To the right is a "Actions" button. Below this is a "FLOW DESCRIPTION" section with the note "No description specified". Underneath is a "CRN #": "crn:cdp:df:us-west-1:508fd88f-8076-498a-acfb-6f8765cd35e8:flow:kafka_to_lakehouse". There is also a checkbox "Only show deployed versions". A table below shows one version: "Version 1", "Deployments 0", and "Associated Drafts 0". A "Deploy" button is located next to the version number. Further down are sections for "CRN #", "CREATED" (date: 2023-05-19 00:15 CEST by Alex Campos Simoes, note: "Initial Version"), and a "Download" button. The overall layout is clean with a white background and light gray borders for the panels.

4. The following popup window allows you to select the DataFlow cluster in which you want to deploy the Flow. In this case, the cluster to be selected is **paris-atelier**. The workshop instructor will tell you which environment to select. Once selected, click **Continue**.



5. From this point, you will need to enter the Flow configuration. Start by assigning a name (**Deployment Name**) and click **Next**.

For the purposes of this workshop, please name the Flow with the assigned username -user050, for example.

New Deployment

1 Overview

2 NiFi Configuration

3 Parameters

4 Sizing & Scaling

5 Key Performance Indicators

6 Review

Deployment Name
user050 (Deployment name is valid)

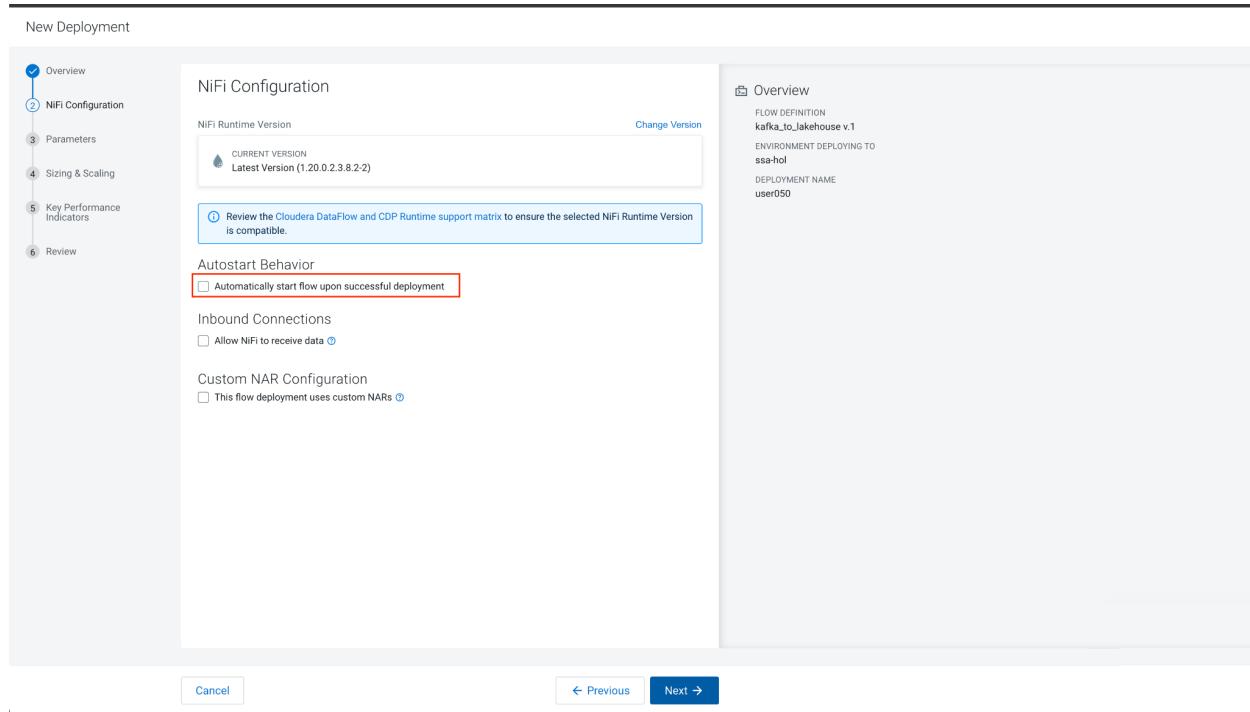
Selected Flow Definition
NAME: kafka_to_lakehouse, VERSION: 1

Target Environment
aws ssa-hol

Cancel Next →

6. Uncheck the option **Automatically start flow upon successful deployment** and click **Next**.

We are going to run Flow step by step, so we don't want it to start automatically.



7. In this part of Parameters, you must enter the following values:

CDP Workload User Password: Enter the Workload Password shared at the beginning of the workshop.

CDP Workload Username: enter the assigned user number, *user050*, for example.

Database: enter the assigned user number, *user050*, for example. This database and the tables are already pre-created for you. We'll review it later.

Kafka Consumer Group Id: Enter a unique value using the assigned user. You can combine with the user id assigned for you.

Review that the parameters were entered correctly. Then click on **Next**.

New Deployment

Parameters

Data entered here never leaves the environment in your cloud account. Provide parameter values directly in the text input or upload a file for parameters that expect a file.

The selected flow definition references an external Default NiFi SSL Context Service. Hence, DataFlow will automatically create a matching SSL Context Service with a keystore and truststore generated from the target environment's FreeIPA certificate.

SHOW: Sensitive No value

parameters (7)

CDP Workload User Password 17/100K
.....

CDP Workload Username 7/100K
user050

CDPEnvironment 0/100K

core-site.xml
ssl-client.xml
hive-site.xml

Select File Drop file or browse

DataFlow automatically adds all required configuration files to interact with Data Lake services. Unnecessary files that are added won't impact the deployment process.

NiFi Configuration

FLOW DEFINITION kafka_to_lakehouse v.1
ENVIRONMENT DEPLOYING TO ssa-hol
DEPLOYMENT NAME user050

Cancel **← Previous** **Next →**

New Deployment

Parameters

CDPEnvironment 0/100K

core-site.xml
ssl-client.xml
hive-site.xml

Select File Drop file or browse

DataFlow automatically adds all required configuration files to interact with Data Lake services. Unnecessary files that are added won't impact the deployment process.

Database 7/100K
user050

Kafka Brokers 203/100K
realtime-ingestion-corebroker0.ssa-hol.yu11-vbzg.cloudera.site:9093,realtime-ingestion-corebroker1.ssa-hol.yu11-vbzg.cloudera.site:9093,realtime-ingestion-corebroker2.ssa-hol.yu11-vbzg.cloudera.site:9093

Kafka Consumer Group Id 16/100K
Consumer_user050

Kafka Topic 10/100K
telco_data

NiFi Configuration

NIFI RUNTIME VERSION Latest Version (1.20.0.2.3.8.2-2)
AUTO-START FLOW No
INBOUND CONNECTIONS No
CUSTOM NAR CONFIGURATION No

Cancel **← Previous** **Next →**

8. There is no need to configure auto scaling parameters, then click on **Next**

New Deployment

Sizing & Scaling
Select the NiFi node size and the number of nodes provisioned for your flow.

NiFi Node Sizing

| | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Extra Small | <input type="radio"/> Small | <input type="radio"/> Medium | <input type="radio"/> Large |
| 2 vCores Per Node 4 GB Per Node | 3 vCores Per Node 6 GB Per Node | 6 vCores Per Node 12 GB Per Node | 12 vCores Per Node 24 GB Per Node |

Number of NiFi Nodes

Auto Scaling Disabled

Nodes:

Overview
FLOW DEFINITION: kafka_to_lakehouse v.1
ENVIRONMENT DEPLOYING TO: ssa-hol
DEPLOYMENT NAME: user050

NiFi Configuration
NIFI RUNTIME VERSION: Latest Version (1.20.0.2.3.8.2-2)
AUTO-START FLOW: No
INBOUND CONNECTIONS: No
CUSTOM NAR CONFIGURATION: No

Parameters
parameters
COP WORKLOAD USER PASSWORD: [Sensitive Value Provided]
COP WORKLOAD USERNAME: user050
COPENVIRONMENT: core-site.xml
ssl-client.xml
hive-site.xml
DATABASE: user050
KAFKA BROKERS: realtime-ingestion-corebroker0.ssa-hol.yu1t-vbzg.cloudera.site:9093,realtime-ingestion-corebroker1.ssa-hol.yu1t-vbzg.cloudera.site:9093,realtime-ingestion-corebroker2.ssa-hol.yu1t-vbzg.cloudera.site:9093

Cancel **← Previous** **Next →**

9. We are also not going to configure KPIs by now, then click on **Next** to continue the configuration.

New Deployment

Key Performance Indicators
Set up KPIs to track specific performance metrics of a deployed flow. Click and drag to reorder how they are displayed.
[Learn more](#)

Add New KPI

Overview
FLOW DEFINITION: kafka_to_lakehouse v.1
ENVIRONMENT DEPLOYING TO: ssa-hol
DEPLOYMENT NAME: user050

NiFi Configuration
NIFI RUNTIME VERSION: Latest Version (1.20.0.2.3.8.2-2)
AUTO-START FLOW: No
INBOUND CONNECTIONS: No
CUSTOM NAR CONFIGURATION: No

Parameters
parameters
COP WORKLOAD USER PASSWORD: [Sensitive Value Provided]
COP WORKLOAD USERNAME: user050
COPENVIRONMENT: core-site.xml
ssl-client.xml
hive-site.xml
DATABASE: user050
KAFKA BROKERS: realtime-ingestion-corebroker0.ssa-hol.yu1t-vbzg.cloudera.site:9093,realtime-ingestion-corebroker1.ssa-hol.yu1t-vbzg.cloudera.site:9093,realtime-ingestion-corebroker2.ssa-hol.yu1t-vbzg.cloudera.site:9093

Cancel **← Previous** **Next →**

10. Review all the information entered for your Flow, then click on **Deploy** to start the deployment process.

New Deployment

Review

View CLI Command

Overview

FLOW DEFINITION
kafka_to_lakehouse.v1

ENVIRONMENT DEPLOYING TO
ssa-hol

DEPLOYMENT NAME
user050

NiFi Configuration

NIFI RUNTIME VERSION
Latest Version (1.20.0.2.3.8.2-2)

AUTO-START FLOW
No

INBOUND CONNECTIONS
No

CUSTOM NAR CONFIGURATION
No

Parameters

parameters

CDP WORKLOAD USER PASSWORD
[Sensitive Value Provided]

CDP WORKLOAD USERNAME
user050

CDPENVIRONMENT

core-site.xml
ssl-client.xml
hive-site.xml

DATABASE
user050

KAFKA BROKERS

Cancel < Previous Deploy

11. The blue box indicates that the Flow deployment process has been started. By clicking on the button **Load More** you will be able to see the different stages of the deployment. After about 60 to 90 seconds approximately, the last event should be *Deployment Successful*.

CLOUDERA DataFlow

Dashboard

Filter By: STATUS All - 15 ENVIRONMENTS All - 1

Status Name ↑

Deploying user050 ssa-hol

user050 ssa-hol

Deployment Initiated
Initiated deployment of [user050].

Active Alerts

No alerts to display.

Event History

SHOW ONLY: Info Warning Error

Deployment Initiated 2023-05-21 00:09 CEST

Load More

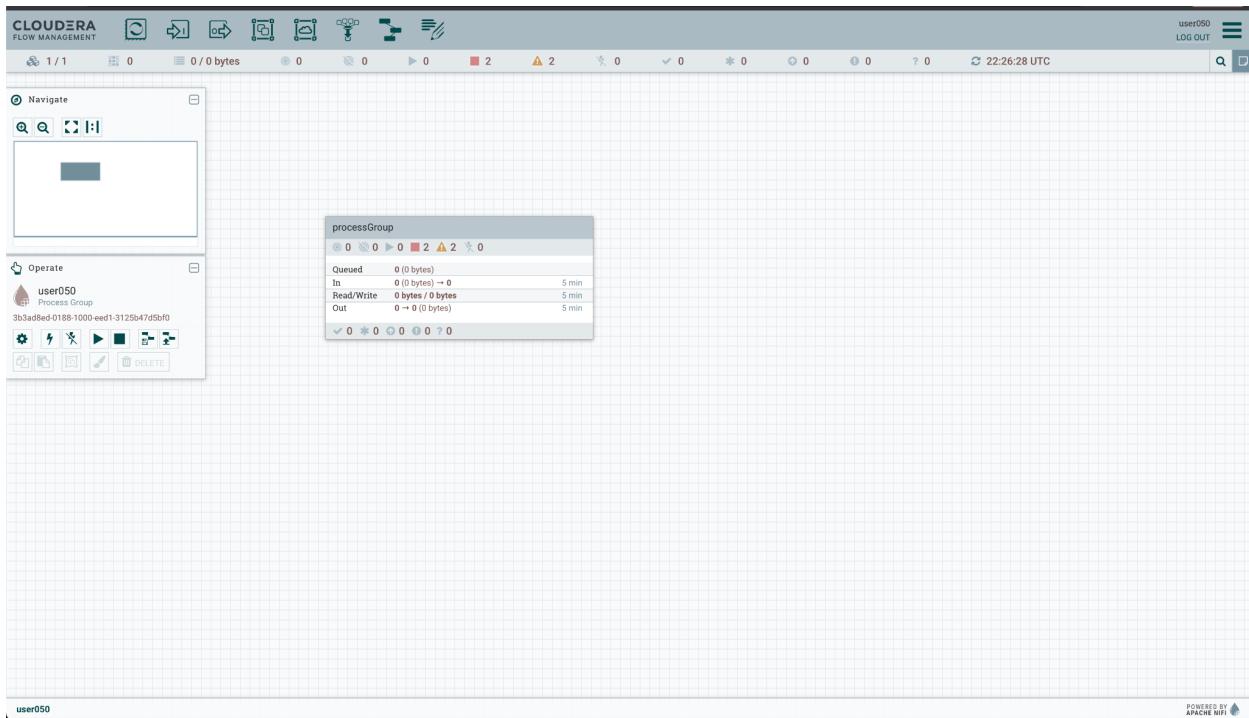
12. Once the deployment is finished, click on **Manage Deployment** to see the details of the recently deployed Flow.

The screenshot shows the Cloudera DataFlow interface. On the left is a sidebar with options like Dashboard, Catalog, ReadyFlow Gallery, Flow Design, Functions, and Environments. The main area is titled 'Dashboard' and shows a table with one row for 'user050'. The 'Status' column shows a blue circle with a white dot, indicating 'Deploying'. The 'Name' column shows 'user050' and 'ssa-hol'. To the right of the table is a detailed view for 'user050'. It includes sections for 'KPIs', 'System Metrics', and 'Alerts' (which is currently selected). Under 'Alerts', it says 'No alerts to display.' Below that is 'Event History' with a table of events. One event is highlighted: 'Deployment Successful' at 2023-05-21 00:15 CEST. At the bottom right of this section is a 'Load More' button. In the top right corner of the 'Alerts' section, there is a red box around the 'Manage Deployment' button.

13. In this window you will see the Flow information displayed. It is time to execute the application processes from the graphical Flow Management interface. Click on **Actions -> View in NiFi**, to open Cloudera Flow Management canvas in a new window/tab.

The screenshot shows the 'Deployment Manager' page for flow 'user050'. The left sidebar is identical to the previous screenshot. The main area has a header 'Deployment Manager' with a back link. Below it is a table with columns for STATUS (Suspended), DEPLOYMENT NAME (user050), FLOW DEFINITION (kafka_to_lakehouse V.1), and DEPLOYED BY (Test50 User50). Other rows show NODE COUNT (1), AUTO SCALING (Disabled), CREATED ON (2023-05-21 00:09 CEST), REGION (US East(N. Virginia)), and NIFI RUNTIME VERSION (1.20.0.2.3.8.2-2). To the right is an 'Actions' dropdown menu with options: 'View in NiFi' (highlighted with a red box), 'Start flow', 'Change NiFi Runtime Version', 'Restart Deployment', and 'Terminate'. Below the table is a 'Recreate Deployment CLI Command' button. Further down are sections for 'Deployment Settings' (with tabs for KPIs and Alerts, Sizing and Scaling, Parameters, and NiFi Configuration) and 'Key Performance Indicators' (with a 'Learn more' link and an 'Add New KPI' button). At the bottom are 'Discard Changes' and 'Apply Changes' buttons, and a link to 'Update Deployment CLI Command'.

14. In the new window you should be able to see the Flow Management canvas with one process group (a box). The canvas is where the Flow Management applications are built. Double click on the box; the only visible box, which is a Process Group and should be titled **processGroup**.



15. When opening the Process Group, you should be able to see the Processors that compose the Flow application. To summarize, there are four Processors:

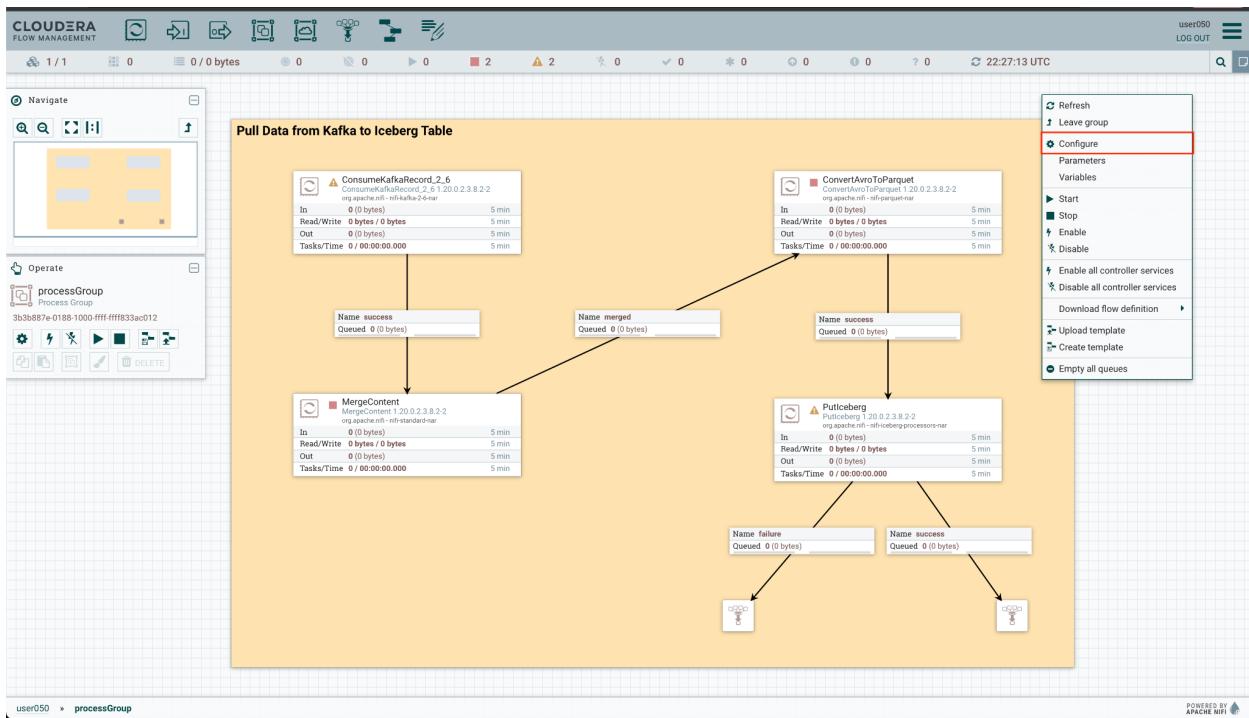
ConsumeKafkaRecord, processor to consume data from the Kafka topic, reading the data in JSON format and outputting in AVRO format.

MergeContent, to group the flow files and streamline the data flow.

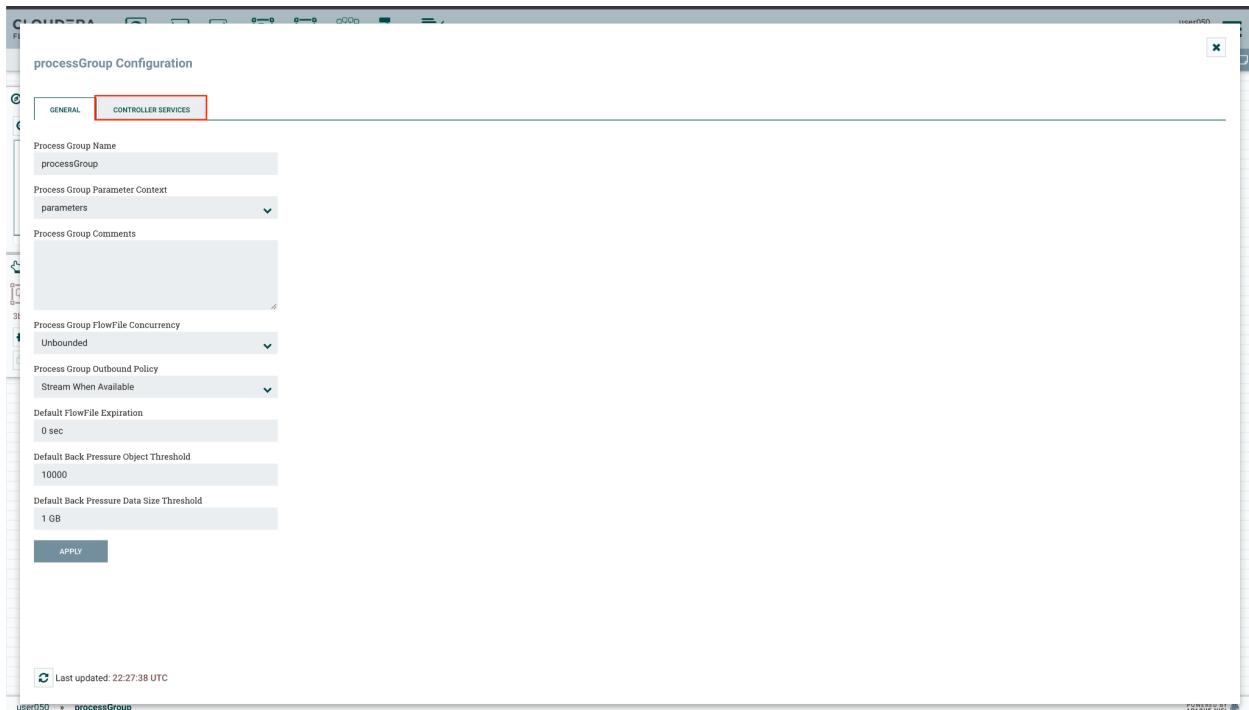
ConvertAvroToParquet, conversion needed to store the data in PARQUET format.

PutIceberg, to insert the data into the table in the Lakehouse. The destination table is called `telco_kafka_iceberg`, and each user has an assigned database (`user_id` is the name of the database).

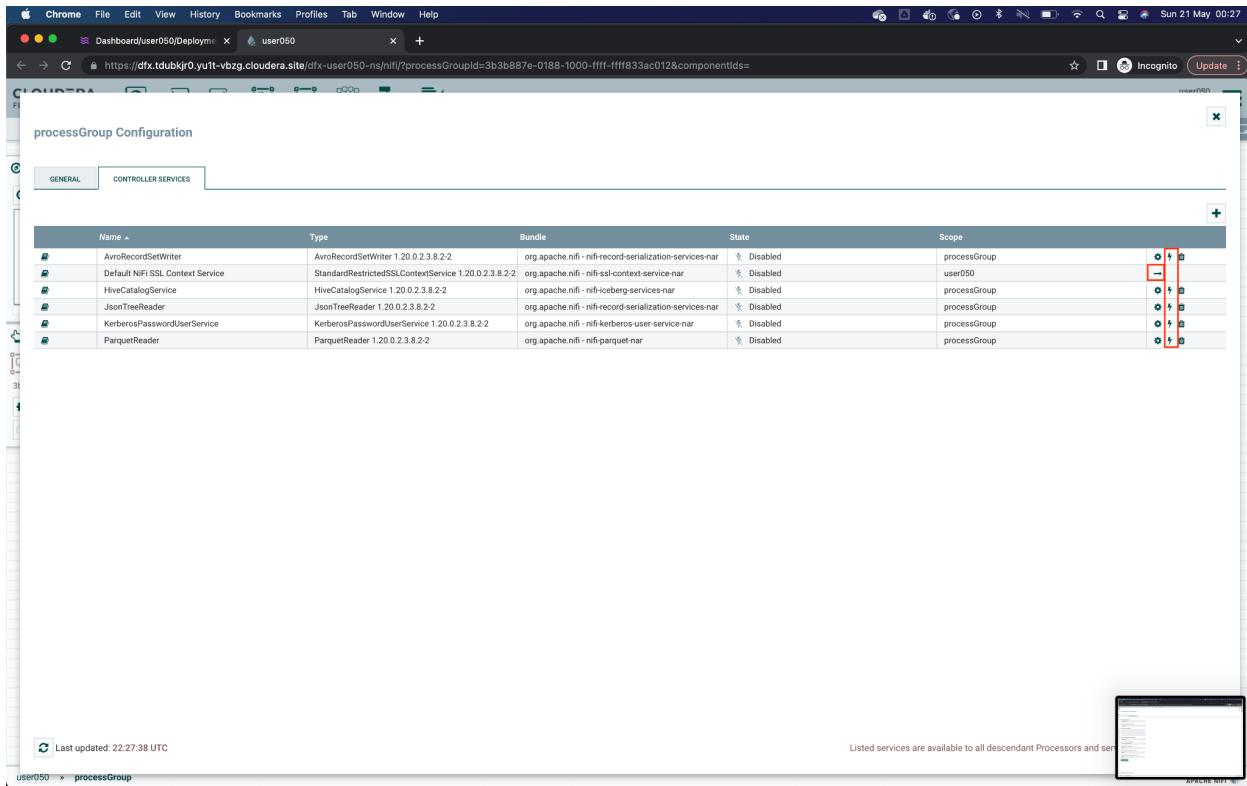
As you can see, the Processors are not started, and some have an error message/alert icon. The latter is because there are components of the data flow that must be activated before. To activate them - the *Controller Services* - right click on the canvas and click on the option **Configure** from the floating menu that appears.



16. In the pop-up window that opens, select the tab Controller Services.

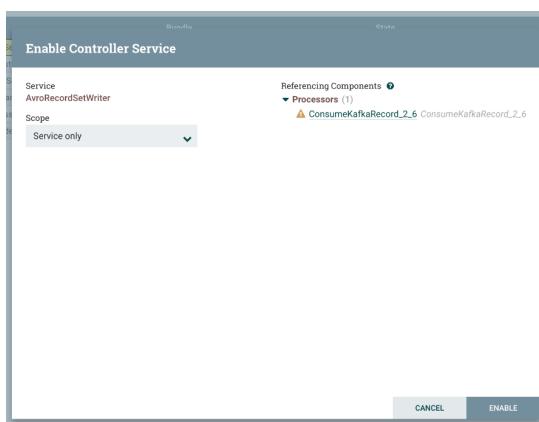


17. The **Controller Services** of the data flow. Each of them must be activated. The following Controllers must be activated first: **AvroRecordSetWriter**, **HiveCatalogService**, **JsonTreeReader**, **KerberosPasswordUserService** and **ParquetReader** clicking on the icon lightning  which appears on the right (marked in red).

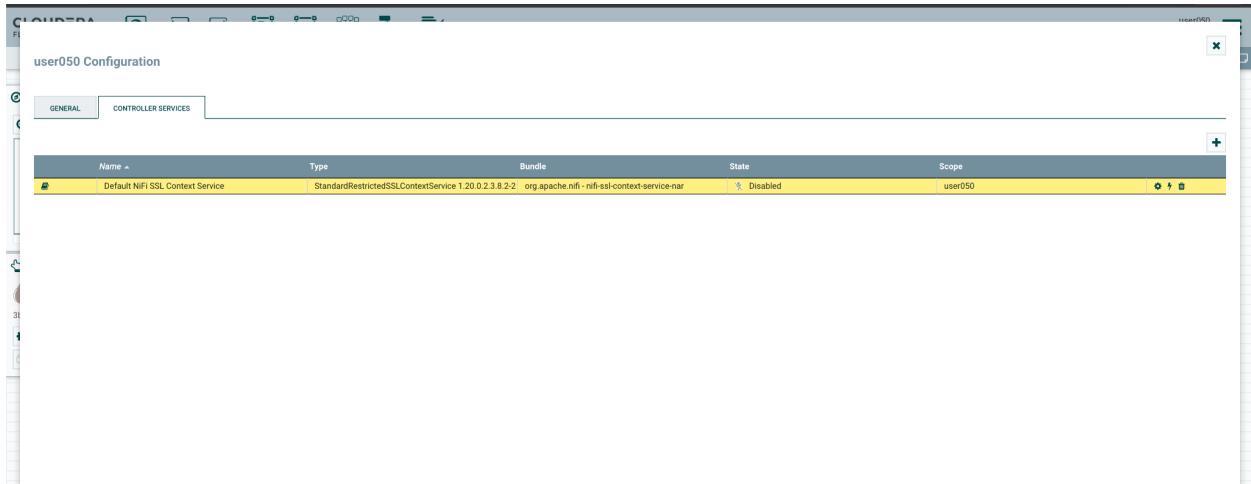


| Name | Type | Bundle | State | Scope |
|----------------------------------|--|--|-------|--------------|
| AvroRecordSetWriter | AvroRecordSetWriter 1.20.0.2.3.8.2-2 | org.apache.nifi - nifi-record-serialization-services-nar | | processGroup |
| Default Nifi SSL Context Service | StandardRestrictedSSLContextService 1.20.0.2.3.8.2-2 | org.apache.nifi - nifi-ssl-context-service-nar | | user050 |
| HiveCatalogService | HiveCatalogService 1.20.0.2.3.8.2-2 | org.apache.nifi - nifi-iceberg-services-nar | | processGroup |
| JsonTreeReader | JsonTreeReader 1.20.0.2.3.8.2-2 | org.apache.nifi - nifi-record-serialization-services-nar | | processGroup |
| KerberosPasswordUserService | KerberosPasswordUserService 1.20.0.2.3.8.2-2 | org.apache.nifi - nifi-kerberos-user-service-nar | | processGroup |
| ParquetReader | ParquetReader 1.20.0.2.3.8.2-2 | org.apache.nifi - nifi-parquet-nar | | processGroup |

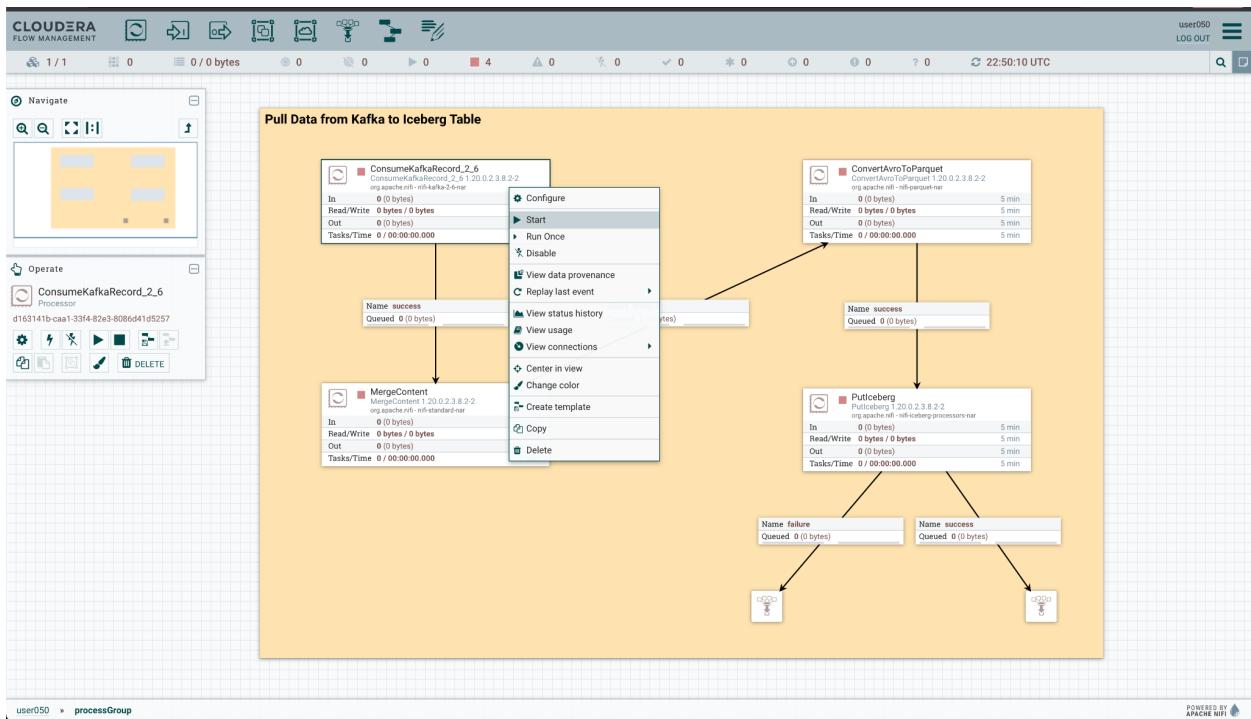
Click the button **Enable** in the enable confirmation window of each Controller Service. Then close that window to enable the next Controller Service.



To activate the Default NiFi SSL Context Service, you must click on the arrow →. Finally clicking on the lightning bolt icon ⚡ controller service is activated **Default NiFi SSL Context Service**, which will also present a window to enable it.

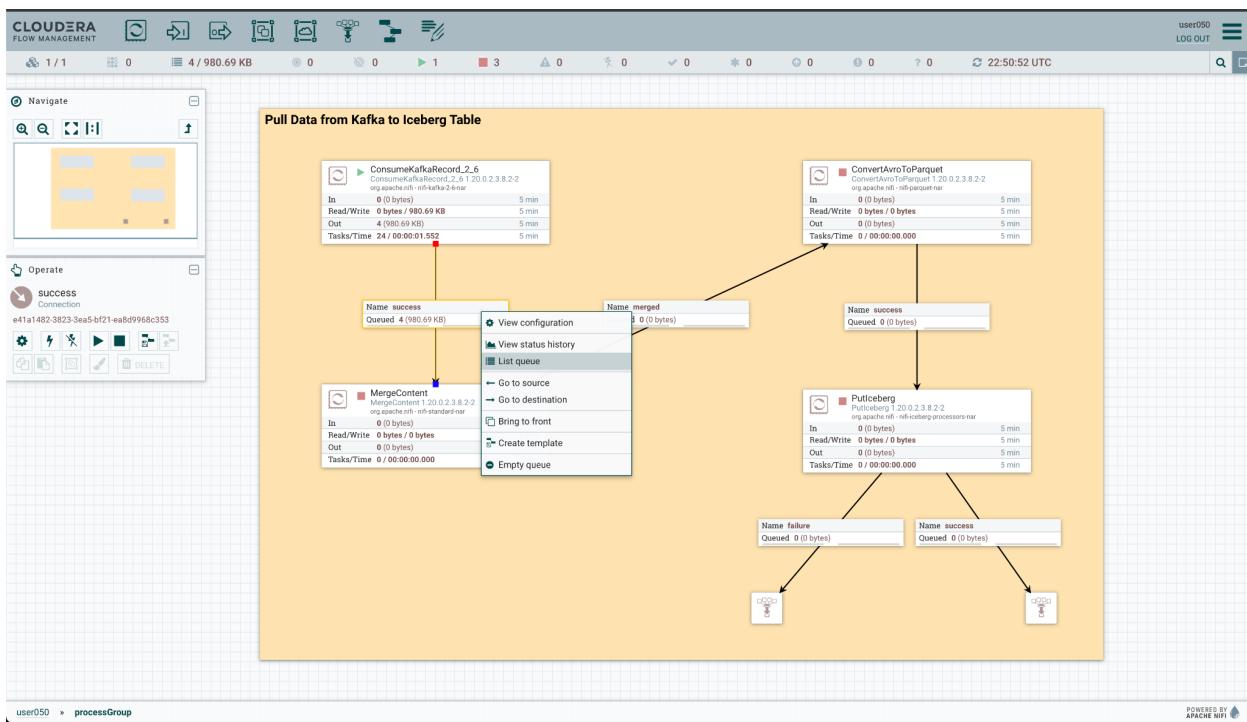


18. Close the Controller Services window, making sure all are enabled. Return to the Process Group by double-clicking on it. It's time to execute **Processors**. Start with **ConsumeKafkaRecord**, by right-clicking on it, and then clicking on **Start**. This will start consuming the Kafka topic data.

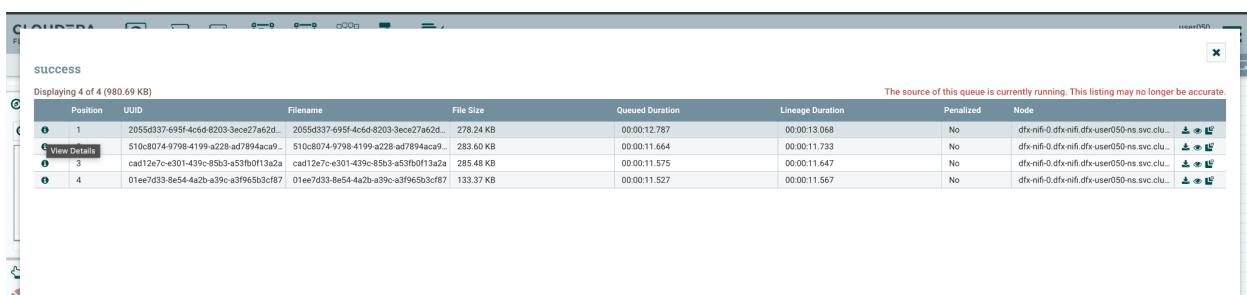


19. Flow Management allows us to see and access data in motion during the execution of the data flow. Between Processors **ConsumeKafkaRecord** (just started) and **MergeContent**, there is a connection. This connection is what joins the Processors and transmits data from one to the other.

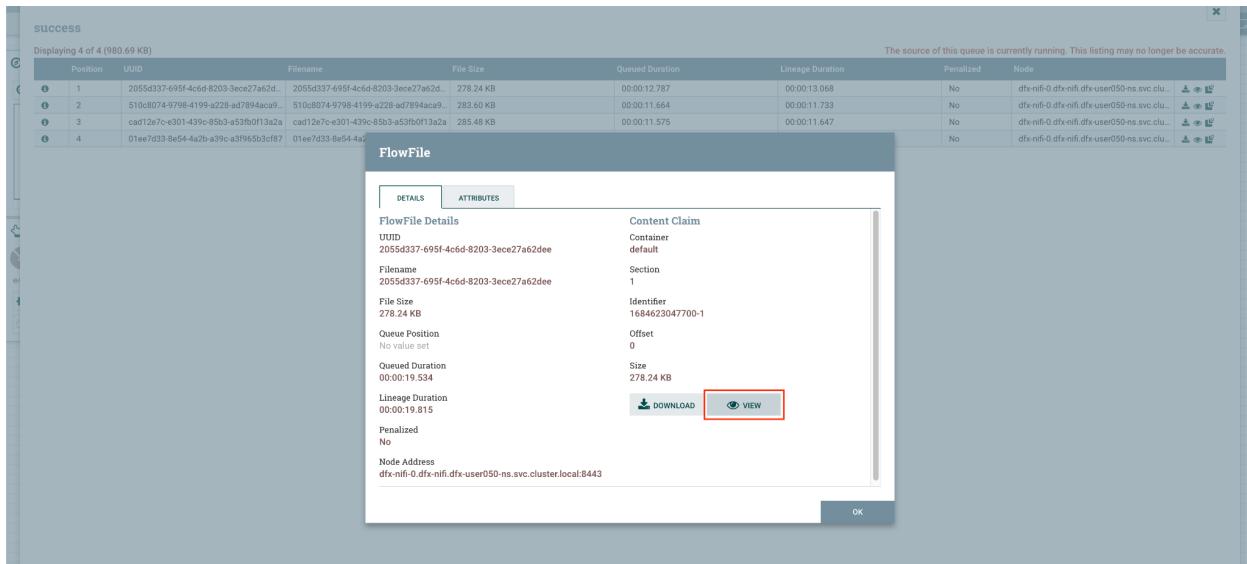
To check how much data is queued on this connection, refresh the counter by pressing the Ctrl+R (Windows) or Command+R (Mac) combination on the keyboard. This will allow the current metrics of the entire data stream to be updated. At some point there should be a number next to the legend **Queued** in the connection between **ConsumeKafkaRecord** and **MergeContent**. To see the queued data, right click on the connection and click on the option **List Queue**, opening a popup window.



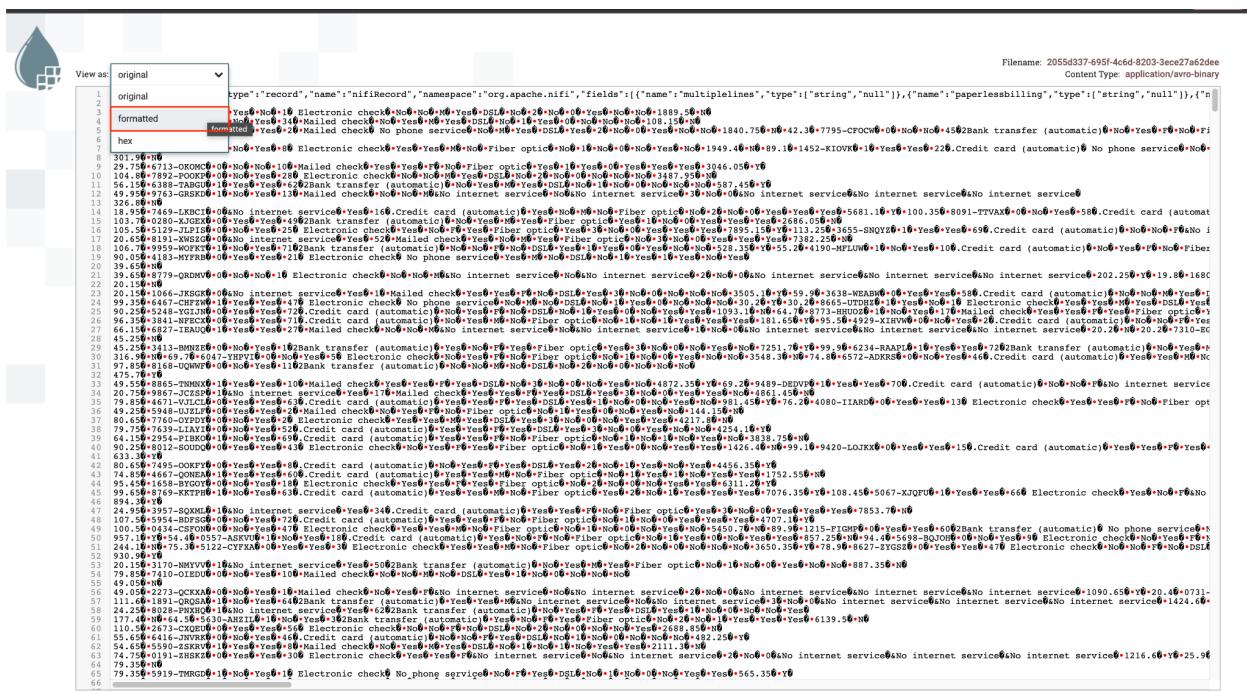
20. The next popup window lists the queued data. Click on the information icon (i) that appears on the left side to view the events.



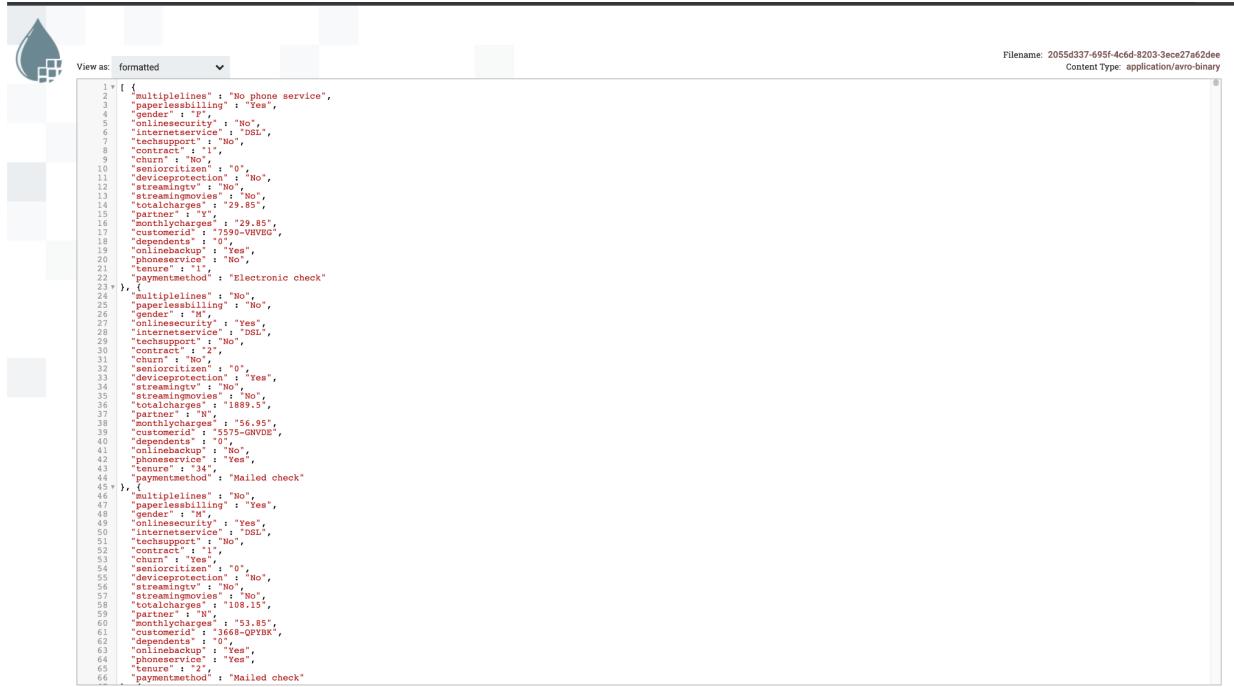
21. Once the FlowFile detail window appears, click on the button **VIEW** to open the content of consumed events.



22. The new window that opens shows the data of the FlowFile content. Being in AVRO format, it is not fully readable. A deserializer must be selected to correctly display the data. For this, in the upper left, select the option **formatted** from the menu **View as**.



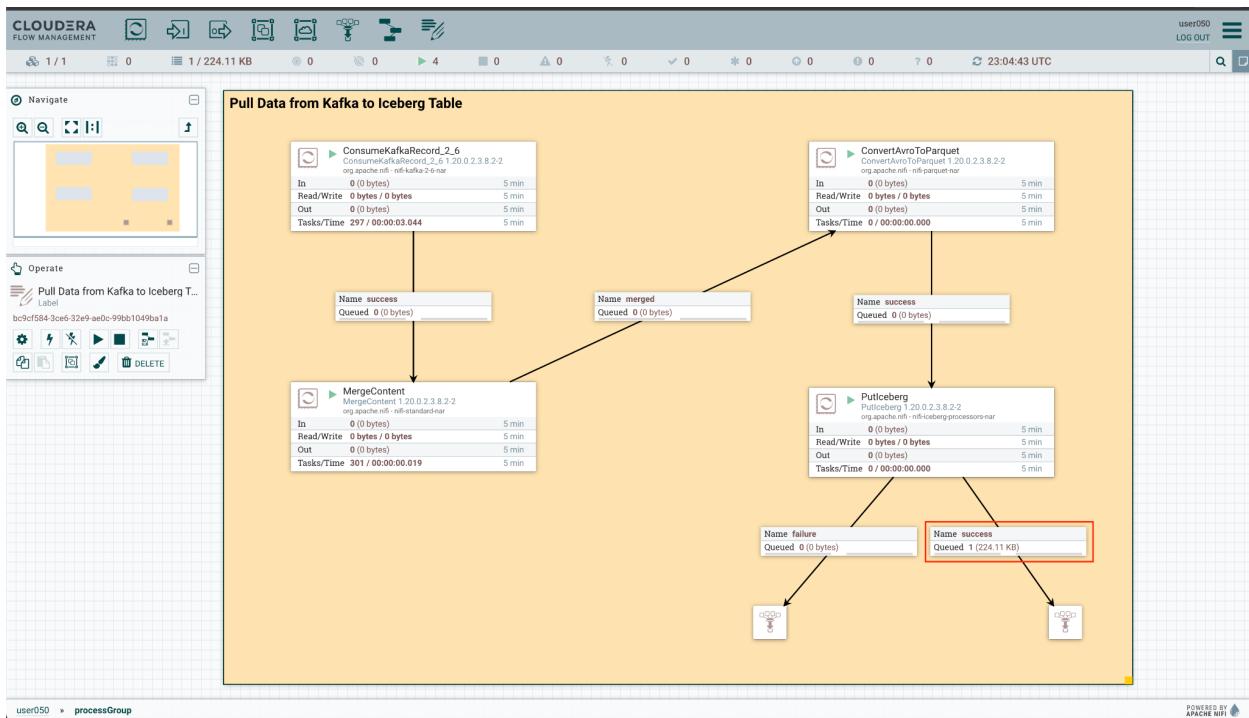
23. Now you can display the data correctly. Notice that the fields or attributes indicated at the beginning of the workshop appear. You can close that FlowFile window and the popups, returning to the canvas with the four Processors.



```
1 * { "customerid": "3324-0VWBG",  
2 * "monthlycharges": "29.85",  
3 * "tenure": "1",  
4 * "paymentmethod": "Electronic check",  
5 * "churn": "No",  
6 * "seniorcitizen": "0",  
7 * "contract": "1",  
8 * "internet": "DSL",  
9 * "onlinesecurity": "No",  
10 * "paperlessbilling": "Yes",  
11 * "deviceprotection": "No",  
12 * "streamingmovies": "No",  
13 * "partner": "No",  
14 * "totalcharges": "129.85",  
15 * "dependents": "0",  
16 * "onlinesbackup": "Yes",  
17 * "phoneservice": "No",  
18 * "tenure": "1",  
19 * "paymentmethod": "Electronic check",  
20 * "churn": "No",  
21 * "seniorcitizen": "0",  
22 * "contract": "1",  
23 * "internet": "DSL",  
24 * "onlinesecurity": "No",  
25 * "paperlessbilling": "Yes",  
26 * "deviceprotection": "No",  
27 * "streamingmovies": "Yes",  
28 * "partner": "Yes",  
29 * "totalcharges": "129.85",  
30 * "dependents": "0",  
31 * "onlinesbackup": "No",  
32 * "seniorcitizen": "0",  
33 * "deviceprotection": "Yes",  
34 * "streamingmovies": "No",  
35 * "totalcharges": "1889.5",  
36 * "dependents": "0",  
37 * "onlinessecurity": "Yes",  
38 * "monthlycharges": "56.95",  
39 * "customerid": "3575-QNVD",  
40 * "churn": "Yes",  
41 * "seniorcitizen": "0",  
42 * "phoneservice": "Yes",  
43 * "tenure": "24",  
44 * "paymentmethod": "Mailed check",  
45 * "churn": "Yes",  
46 * "seniorcitizen": "0",  
47 * "paperlessbilling": "Yes",  
48 * "onlinesecurity": "Yes",  
49 * "internet": "DSL",  
50 * "onlinesbackup": "Yes",  
51 * "dependents": "0",  
52 * "contract": "1",  
53 * "churn": "Yes",  
54 * "seniorcitizen": "0",  
55 * "deviceprotection": "No",  
56 * "streamingmovies": "No",  
57 * "totalcharges": "108.15",  
58 * "dependents": "0",  
59 * "monthlycharges": "53.85",  
60 * "customerid": "3668-QPYBK",  
61 * "churn": "Yes",  
62 * "seniorcitizen": "0",  
63 * "onlinesbackup": "Yes",  
64 * "phoneservice": "Yes",  
65 * "tenure": "2",  
66 * "paymentmethod": "Mailed check"}  
Filename: 2055d337-695f-4c6d-8203-3ece27a62dee  
Content Type: application/avro-binary
```

24. Continue running each of the Processors in order:**MergeContent**, after **ConvertAvroToParquet** and finally **PutIceberg**. Remember that you can refresh the flow counters with the combination Control+R or Command+R.

If the previous steps were executed correctly, the connection of the Processor **PutIceberg** to a funnel should be of type **success**.



○ Lab 2 - Stream Messaging Manager - Optional

1. On your Cloudera Data Platform landing page,
 - Click on DataHub Clusters

2. The list of all your cluster loads

- Click on mtn-streams

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Management Console interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with various navigation options like Dashboard, Environments, Data Lakes, User Management, and Data Hub Clusters. The 'Data Hub Clusters' option is highlighted in red. The main content area is titled 'Data Hubs' and shows a table with one row. The row details a cluster named 'mtn-streams' running on AWS, created on 10/09/23 at 07:29 PM GMT+2, with version CDH 7.2.17, 4 nodes, and a creation date of 10/09/23 at 07:29 PM GMT+2. A 'Create Data Hub' button is visible in the top right of the table header.

3. Your management page for the datalake loads. You can manage and scale your data lake, review history, endpoints, tags, telemetry.

- Click on Streams Messaging Manager

The screenshot shows the 'Streams Messaging Manager' page for the 'mtn-streams' cluster. The top navigation bar includes 'Data Hubs / mtn-streams / Autoscaling'. The main content area has several sections: 'mtn-streams' status (Running, 4 nodes, 0 pending, 0 failed), 'Cluster Template' (7.2.17 - Streams Messaging Light Duty: Apache Kafka, Schema Registry, Streams Messaging Manager, Streams Replication Manager, Cruise Control), 'Status Reason' (Synced instance states with the cloud provider), 'Environment Details' (aws, NAME: paris-atelier, DATA LAKE: paris-atelier-dl, CREDENTIAL: paris-atelier, REGION: us-east-1, AVAILABILITY ZONE: us-east-1a), 'Services' (CM UI, Schema Registry, Streams Messaging Manager, Token Integration), 'Cloudera Manager Info' (CM URL: https://mtn-streams-gateway.paris-at.pn0u-qsh6.cloudera.site/mtn-streams/cdp-proxy/cm/home/, CM VERSION: 7.11.0, RUNTIME VERSION: 7.2.17-1.cdh7.2.17.p100.44441663, LOGS: Command logs, Service logs), and an 'Autoscale' section with a toggle switch set to 'Currently autoscale is disabled' and a 'Save' button. At the bottom, there are 'Event History', 'Upgrade', and 'Endpoints (6)' links.

4. Your streams messaging page opens. It has a list of producers, brokers, topics, and consumer groups.

- Click on topics

- Click on the topic: telco data

When loaded, this page will include all the data coming for your telco data CDRs.

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Kafka UI Overview page. At the top, there are four tabs: Producers (2 of 13), Brokers (3 of 3), Topics (1 of 31), and Consumer Groups (0 of 3). The Topics tab is active. Below the tabs, there's a table for the 'TOPICS 1 BROKERS 3' section. The table has columns for NAME, DATA IN, DATA OUT, MESSAGES IN, CONSUMER GROUPS, and CURRENT LOG SIZE. One row is shown for the topic 'telco_data' with values: DATA IN 0B, DATA OUT 0B, MESSAGES IN 0, CONSUMER GROUPS 0, and CURRENT LOG SIZE 0B. There are also buttons for ACTIVE (0), PASSIVE (2), ALL, and a search bar. To the right, there's a 'Consumer Groups (0)' section with similar buttons.

- Then Click on explore (small icon to the right of the magnifying glass)

This screenshot shows the 'Topics / telco_data' page. It has a similar header with tabs for Producers, Brokers, Topics, and Consumer Groups. The Topics tab is active. Below the tabs, there's a table for the 'telco_data' topic with columns for NAME, DATA IN, DATA OUT, MESSAGES IN, CONSUMER GROUPS, and CURRENT LOG SIZE. The table shows one row for 'telco_data' with values: DATA IN 0B, DATA OUT 0B, MESSAGES IN 0, CONSUMER GROUPS 0, and CURRENT LOG SIZE 0B. To the right, there's a 'Consumer Groups (0)' section with buttons for ACTIVE (0), PASSIVE (0), and ALL.

5. Your topics page loads, Click on Data Explorer

This screenshot shows the 'Topics / telco_data' page with the 'DATA EXPLORER' tab selected. The header includes tabs for METRICS, ASSIGNMENT, DATA EXPLORER, CONFIGS, and LATENCY. The METRICS tab is active. The page displays metrics for producers and consumer groups. In the 'Producers' section, there are two entries: 'producer-1' and 'producer-2'. Each producer has a table with columns for LEADER, PARTITION, DATA IN, DATA OUT, and LOG SIZE. For 'producer-1', partitions P0, P1, P2, P3, and P4 have log sizes of 0B. For 'producer-2', partitions P0, P1, P2, P3, and P4 also have log sizes of 0B. The 'Consumer Groups' section shows 0 consumer groups. Below the metrics, there are sections for 'Messages Consumed' (No Data) and 'End-to-end Latency' (No Data). At the bottom, there's a 'Summary' section with a 'Data In Gauge' and a 'Number of Replicas' count of 1.

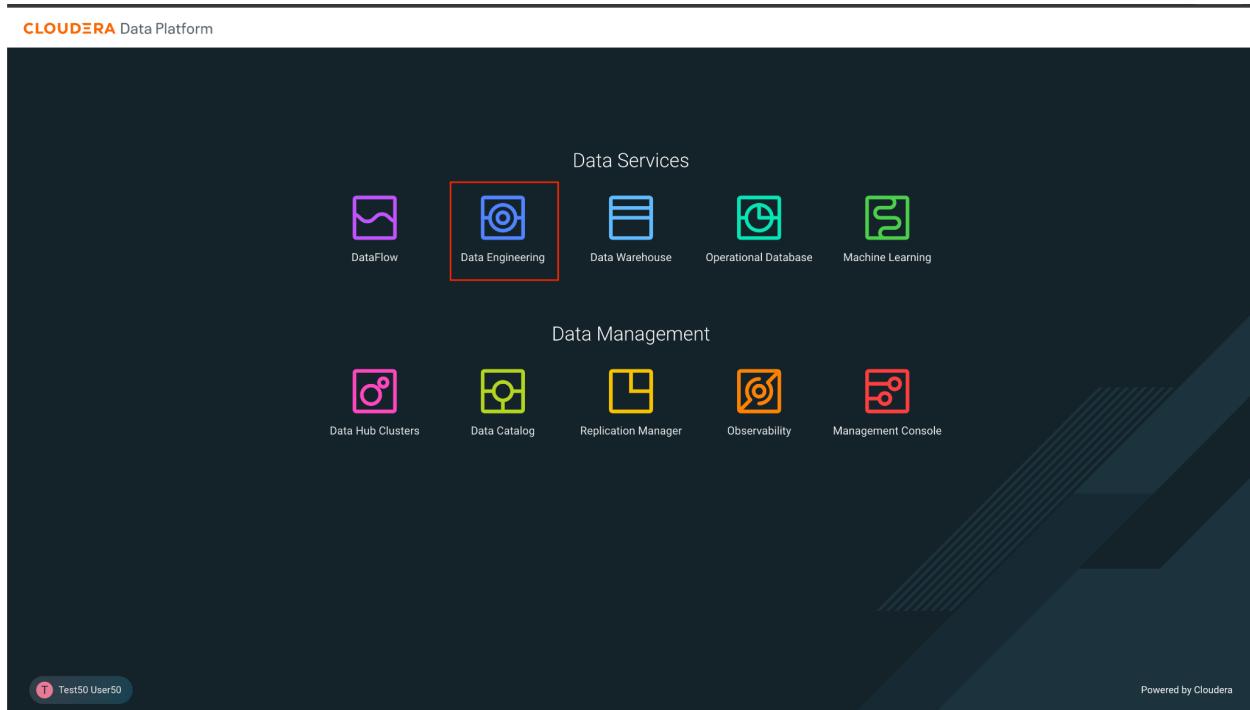
3. Data Engineering

- Goals

- Run a data enrichment process
- Run a process to simulate changes to the data
- Configure the execution of a pipeline using low-code/no-code tools

- Lab 1 - Enrich the Ingested Iceberg table

1. Click on Data Engineering from CDP PC Home:



2. The Data Engineering Home shows all the actions that can be done, such as Jobs in Spark and pipelines in Airflow, Resources and useful information/documentation. Click on the option **Jobs** from the left menu to create a dataflow in **Airflow**.

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Data Engineering Home page. On the left, there is a sidebar with the following navigation options:

- Home
- Jobs
- Job Runs
- Sessions **Preview**
- Resources
- Administration

The main content area is titled "Welcome, Test50". It features several sections:

- Create**: Sub-sections include Spark Jobs (Create New, Schedule, Ad-Hoc Run), Airflow Pipelines (Upload DAG file, Build a Pipeline **New**), Sessions (**New**, Start New).
- Resources**: Sub-sections include File (Create New) and Python (Create New).
- Docs & Downloads**: Sub-sections include References (API Doc, Product Doc, Release Notes), Downloads (CLI Client, Migration Tool **New**).
- Virtual Clusters**: A section for Autoscaling Spark clusters to run Jobs. It shows one cluster named "aws ssa-de" with a single job named "ssa-de-cluster" (Spark 3.2.3). Below the cluster summary, resource usage is shown: CPU 0, MEMORY 0 MB, JOBS 0.

3. Here the available tasks are listed. For the purposes of this workshop, two Jobs have been configured:

- **CDE-Table-Update**, generate random changes and enrich table to visualize Lakehouse Time Travel functionality.
- **CDE-Data-Enrichment**, process in Spark (Python) to enrich the data ingested from Kafka and save to a new table.

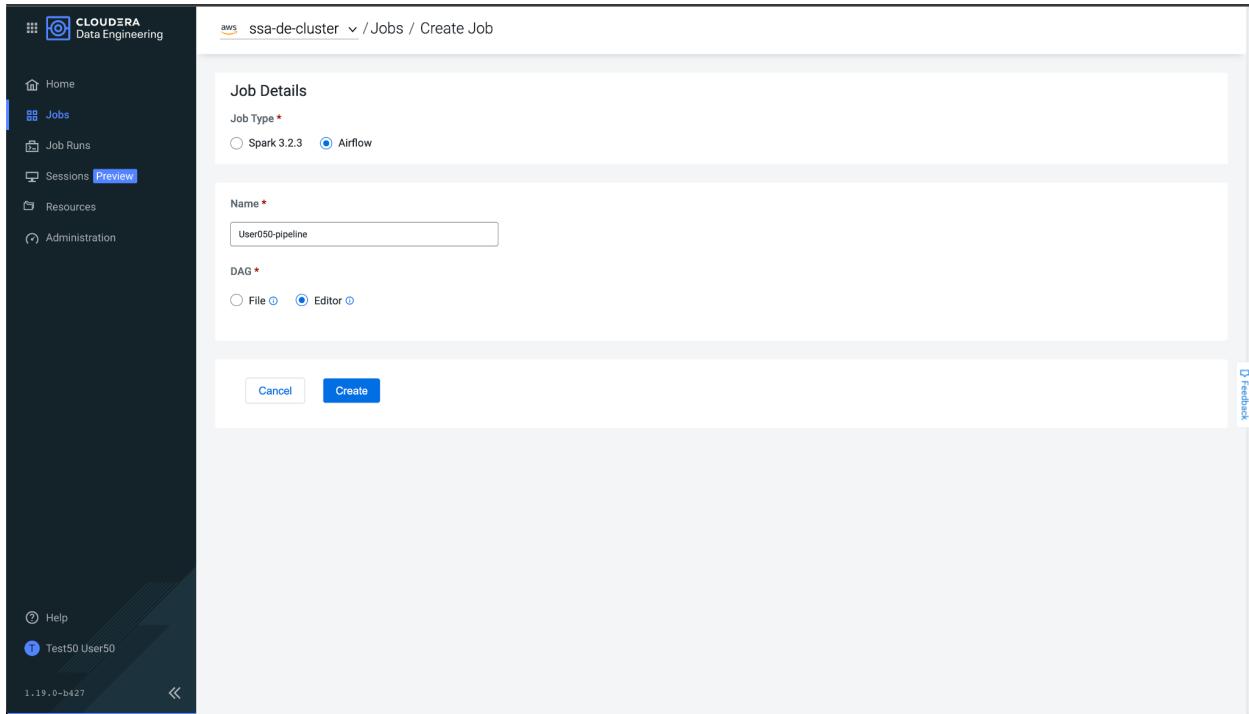
It is time to create our Job in Airflow. Click on **Create Job**.

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Data Engineering interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with the following navigation options: Home, Jobs (which is selected and highlighted in blue), Job Runs, Sessions (with a 'Preview' link), Resources, Administration, Help, and a user profile for 'Test50 User50'. Below the sidebar, the version number is listed as '1.19.0-b427'. The main content area is titled 'aws ssa-de-cluster / Jobs'. It features a search bar, filter dropdowns for 'Status' and 'Type', and a 'Create Job' button. A table lists two jobs: '_CDE-Table-Update' and '_CDE-Data-Enrichment', both of which are Spark type, Ad-Hoc schedule, and were modified on May 26, 2023. The table includes columns for Status, Job, Type, Schedule, Modified On, and Actions. At the bottom of the table, there are pagination controls: 'Items per page: 10', '1 - 2 of 2', and navigation arrows. A vertical feedback bar is visible on the right side of the screen.

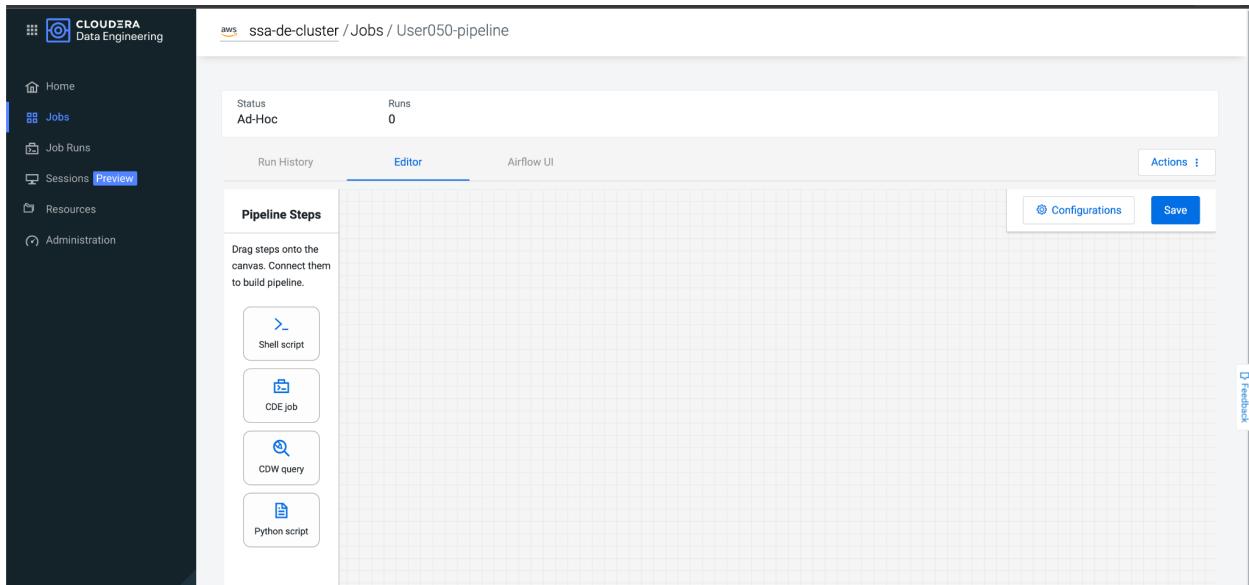
4. In the Job creation form, you must enter the following information:

- Job Type: **Airflow**
- Name: Use the naming <assigned user>-pipeline.
Replace <assigned user> with the user assigned to you.
For example, user050-pipeline
- DAG: **Editor**, to graphically configure the task.

Once entering the values correctly, click on **Create**.

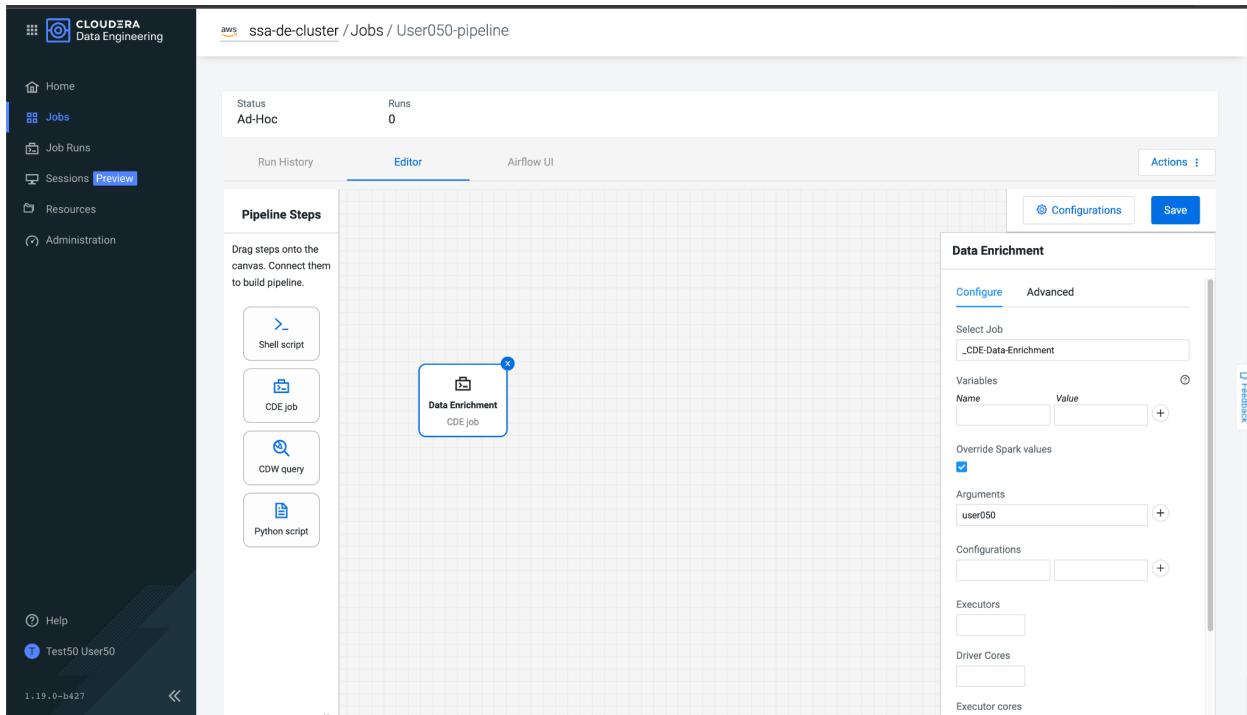


5. On the Job editing screen, select the Editor tab, and you will see the following canvas to drag the steps of the pipeline that we are going to create. In our case, we are going to create two CDE Jobs and relate them.



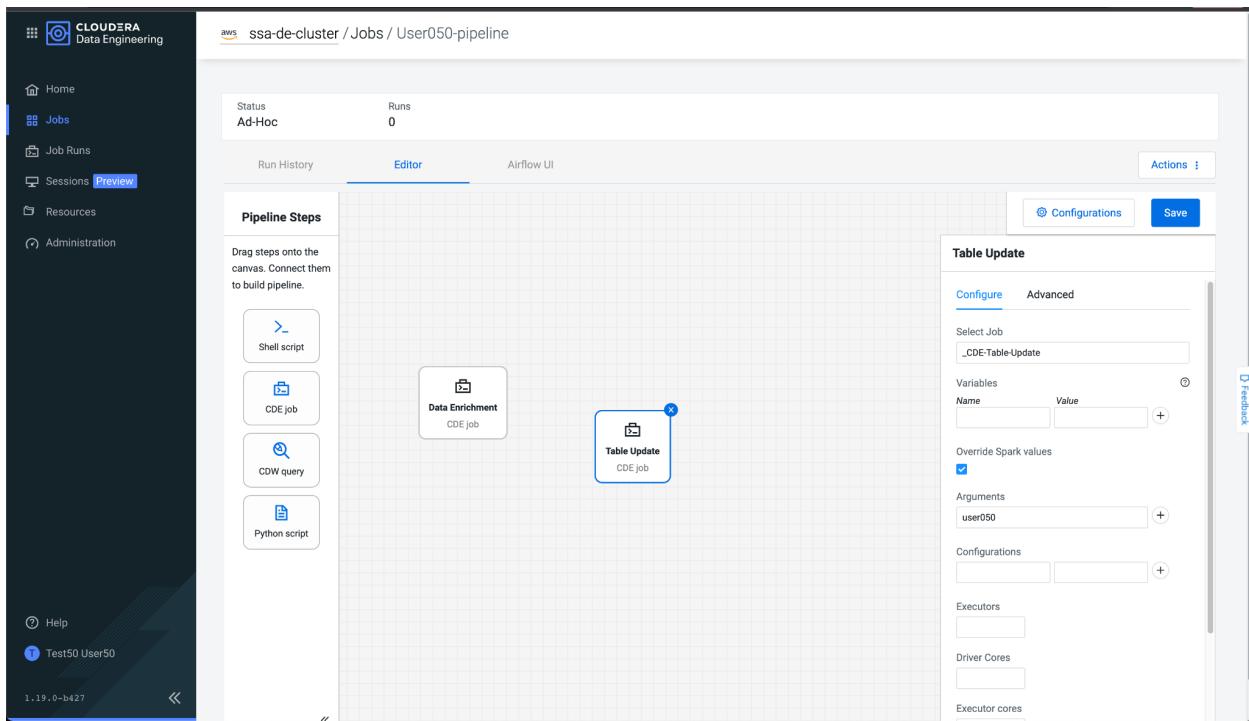
6. Let's start with the first Job. Click on the CDE Job button and drag onto the canvas, entering the following settings:

- **title/name:** Data Enrichment
- **Select Job:** select the Job_CDE-Data-Enrichment
- Check the checkbox **Override Spark values**. Additional options will appear below.
- **Arguments:** <assigned user>. Use the username assigned to you. For example, user050

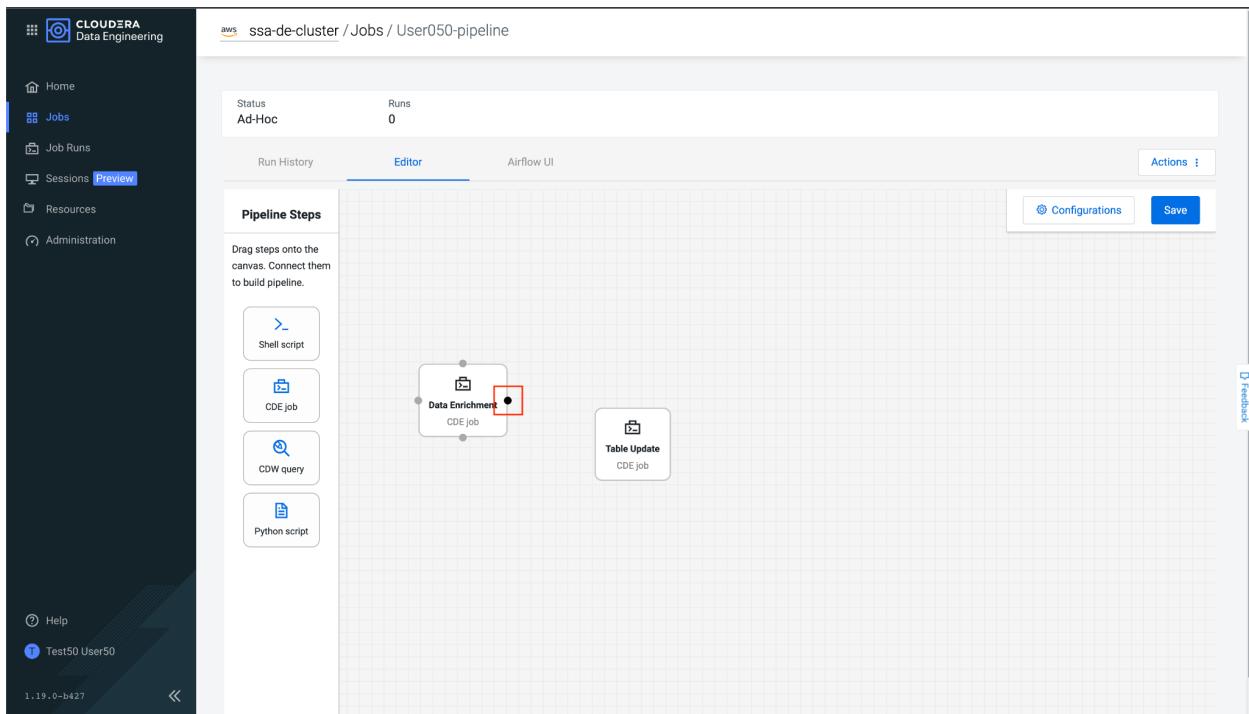


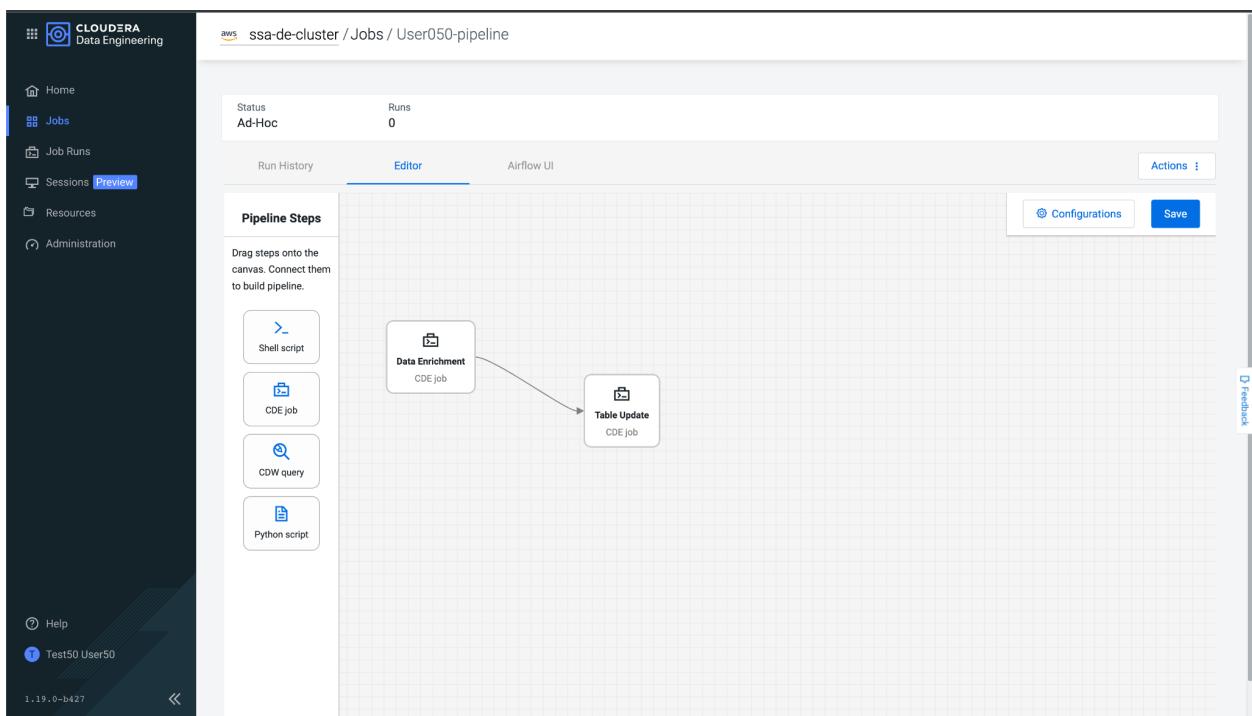
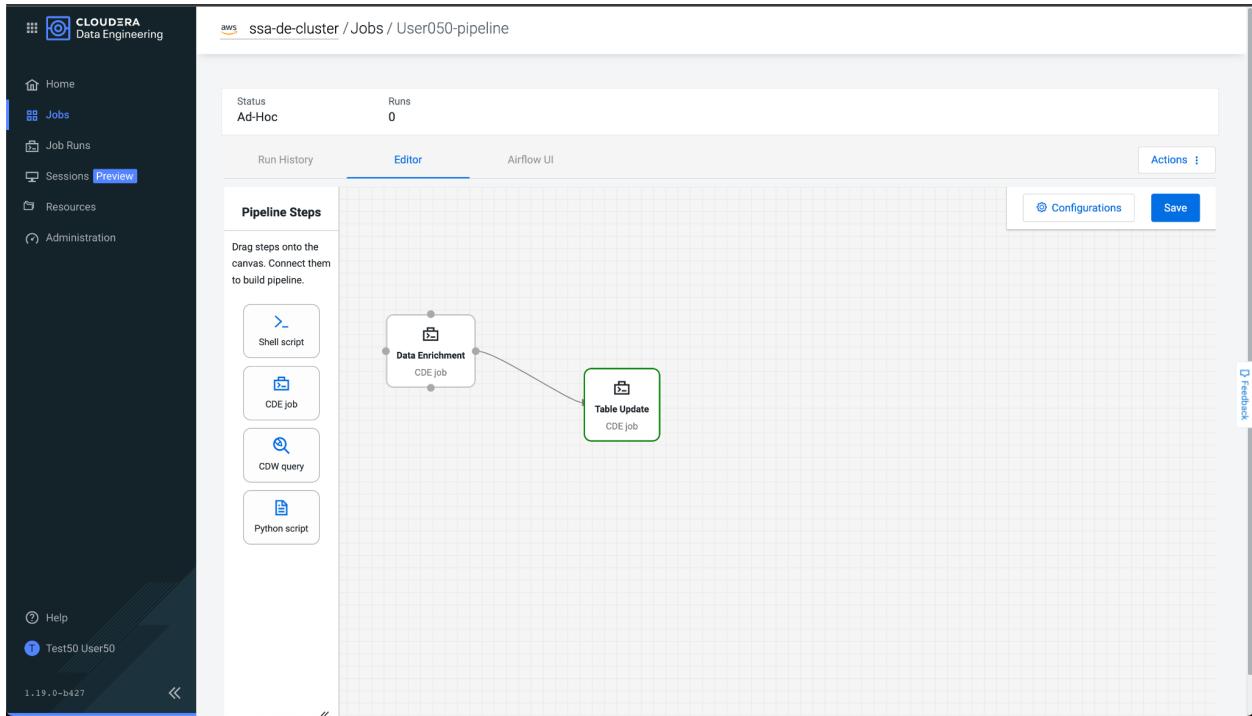
7. Configure the second Job. Click on the CDE Job button and drag onto the canvas, entering the following settings:

- **title/name:** Table Update
- **Select Job:** select the Job_CDE-Table-Update
- Check the checkbox **Override Spark values**. Additional options will appear below.
- **Arguments:** <assigned user>. Use the username assigned to you. For example, user050

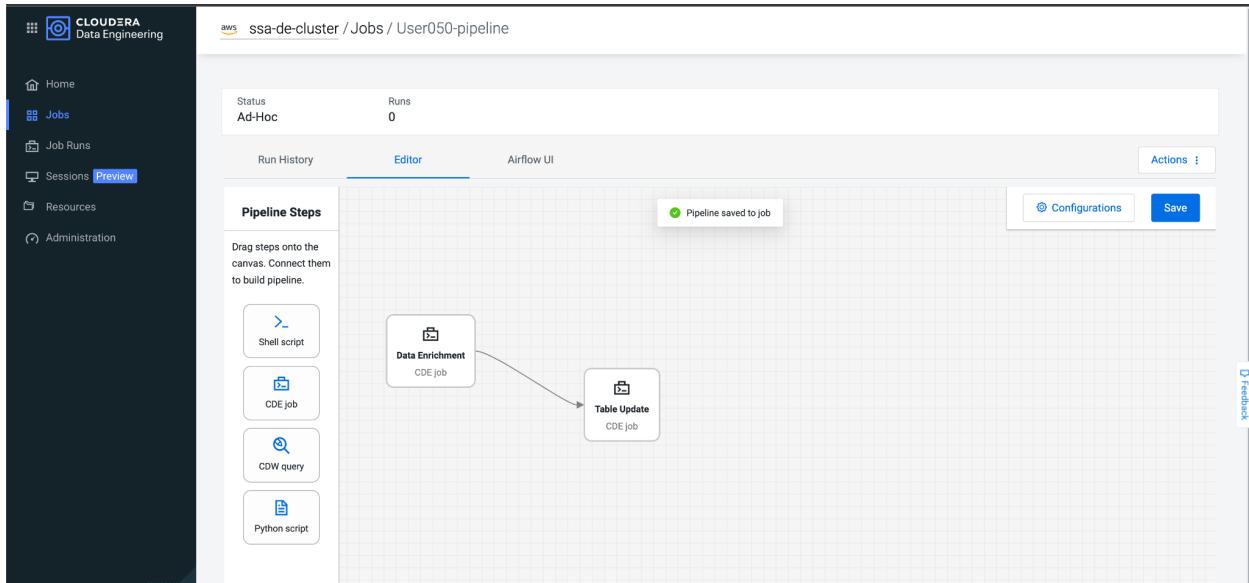


8. To set up the execution sequence, bind **Data Enrichment** with **Table Update**. For that, click on the right connector of the job of **Data Enrichment** and drag to the left connector of **Table Update**.

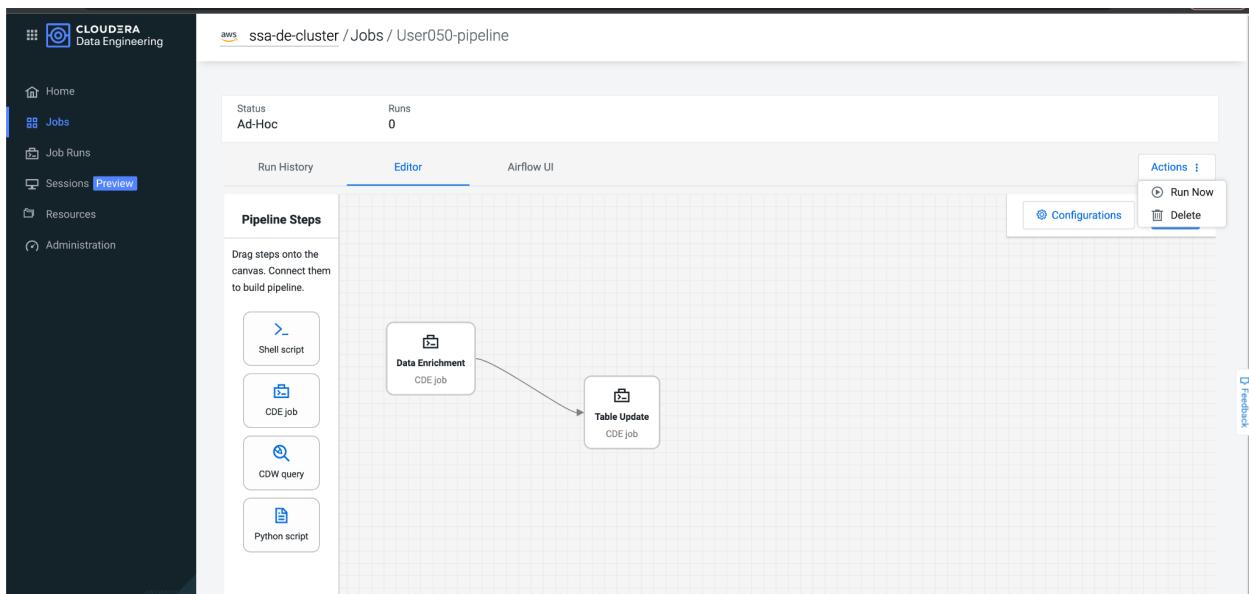




9. Once the Jobs have been joined, click on **Save** to save the settings made. You should see a message indicating **Pipeline saved to job**.



10. The time has come to run the pipeline. On the upper right side of the canvas, click **Actions** > **Run Now**.



11. You should see the pipeline execution screen, indicating that the execution has been initialized.

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Data Engineering interface. On the left, a sidebar menu includes Home, Jobs (selected), Job Runs, Sessions (Preview), Resources, Administration, Help, and Test50 User50. The main area displays a pipeline named "aws ssa-de-cluster / Jobs / User050-pipeline". A green notification bar at the top right says "A new run with id 7 has been initiated." Below it, a table shows "Status: Ad-Hoc" and "Runs: 0". There are tabs for Run History, Editor, and Airflow UI (selected). A search bar for "Search by Run Id" is present. A table lists one run: "Run ID: 7, Status: 0, Duration: 0, User: user050, Start Time: May 26, 2023, 1:32:09 PM". Pagination shows "Items per page: 10" and "1 - 1 of 1".

12. Click on the Airflow UI tab to see the execution detail of each step in the pipeline. The configured Data Enrichment and Table Update jobs are listed at the bottom left. The colors indicate the status of each job. Make sure the radio button **Auto-refresh** is enabled to automatically display the status of jobs.

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Data Engineering interface with the Airflow UI tab selected. The sidebar and pipeline details are the same as the previous screenshot. The main area now displays the Airflow UI interface for the "User050_pipeline". It shows a grid view of tasks. A red box highlights the "Data_Enrichment" and "Table_Update" tasks, both of which are shown as green (running). The "Auto-refresh" button is turned on. On the right, the "DAG Details" panel shows DAG User050_pipeline with "Total Runs Displayed: 1", "Total running: 1", and "First Run Start: 2023-05-26, 18:32:10 UTC".

13. You can see more information about the execution by clicking on the view **Graph**. Hovering the mouse over the Job name displays specific information for each step in the pipeline. Make sure the pipeline status is Success, which indicates that the entire pipeline was able to run without issue.

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Data Engineering interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with options like Home, Jobs, Job Runs, Sessions (Preview selected), Resources, Administration, Help, and Test50 User50. The main area is titled "aws ssa-de-cluster / Jobs / User050-pipeline". It shows a "DAG: User050_pipeline" with two tasks: "Data_Enrichment" and "Table_Update". The "Data_Enrichment" task has a tooltip showing its status as "success". The DAG has a green "success" status at the top right. The "Graph" tab is highlighted in red.

*The execution status appears next to the name of the pipeline (marked in red). If it is green and indicates **Success**, it means that the execution was successful.*

This screenshot is similar to the previous one, showing the Cloudera Data Engineering interface. The "Graph" tab is highlighted in red. A tooltip for the "Table_Update" task shows its status as "success". The DAG has a green "success" status at the top right. The "Graph" tab is highlighted in red.

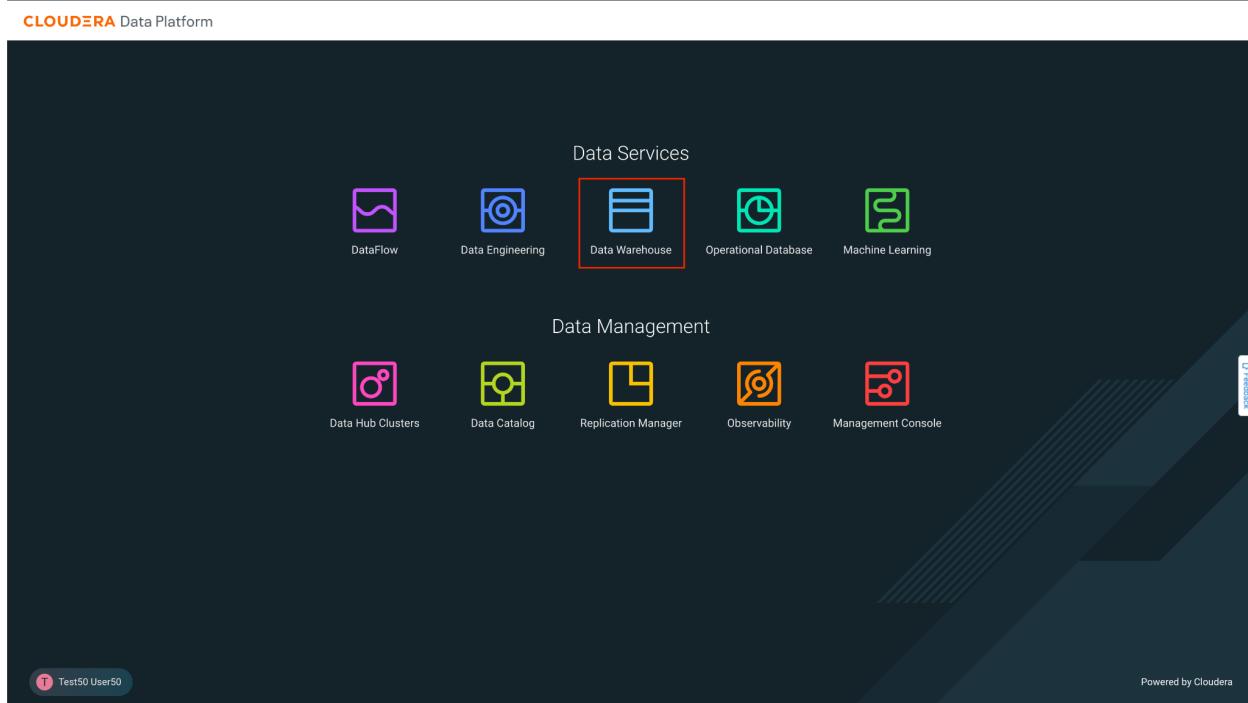
4. Data Warehouse

- Goals

- Create a dataset pointing to the table
- Create a dashboard with metrics and dimensions

- Dashboard Development

1. Click on Data Warehouse from CDP PC Home:



2. Data Warehouse welcome screen. Click on Data Visualization in the left menu.

3. In Data Visualization, click on the button **Data Viz** from which they were assigned.

4. Once in Data Visualization, go to the Data option from the top menu, and then to the Connector **ImpalaConn** from the left menu.

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Data Visualization interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with options like '% NEW CONNECTION', 'All Connections', and 'ImpalaConn' (which is highlighted with a red box). Below that is a 'samples' section. The main area is titled 'Datasets' and shows a list of datasets. The columns in the list are 'Title/Table', 'ID', 'Created', 'Last Updated', 'Modified By', and '# Dashboards'. The datasets listed are: 'Food Stores Inspection in NYC' (ID 12), 'Cereals' (ID 11), 'World Life Expectancy' (ID 9), 'Earthquake Data January 2019' (ID 10), 'US State Populations Over Time' (ID 7), 'US County Population' (ID 8), 'Global Information Security Threats' (ID 6), and 'Restaurant Inspection SF' (ID 5). Each dataset entry includes a preview icon, a 'Data Connection' link ('samples'), and a small edit icon.

5. We have to create a new data source, for that, click on New Dataset and a window will appear to enter the information of the new data source.

This screenshot shows the 'New Dataset' dialog box overlaid on the main Data Visualization interface. The dialog has fields for 'Name' (containing 'NewDataset'), 'Type' (set to 'Table'), 'Connection' (set to 'ImpalaConn'), and 'Schema' (containing 'CREATE TABLE NewDataset'). There are also tabs for 'Add Data' and 'Advanced'. The background shows the same 'Datasets' list as the previous screenshot, with the 'No data' message visible at the bottom of the list.

6. Enter the information for the new data source:

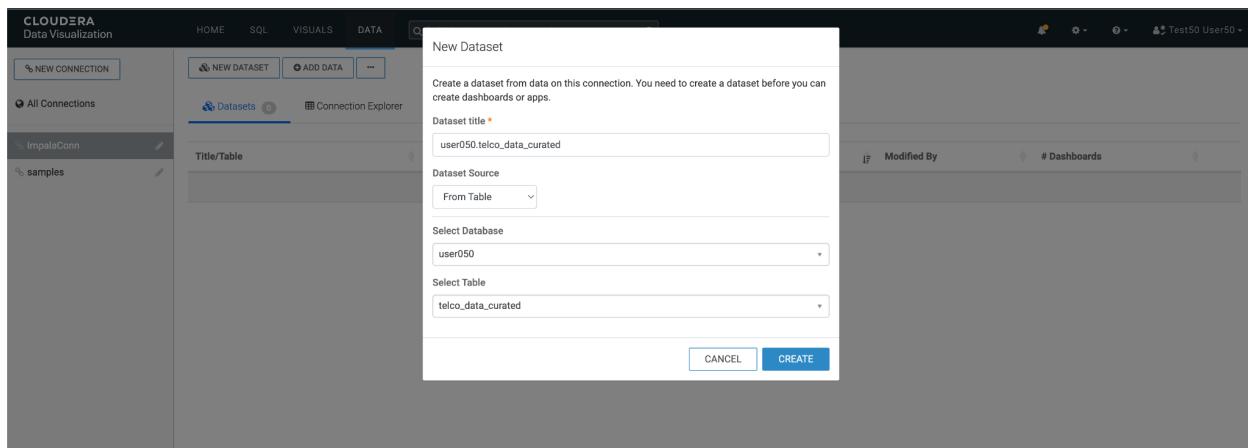
Dataset title: <assigned_user>.telco_curated_data

Dataset Source: From table

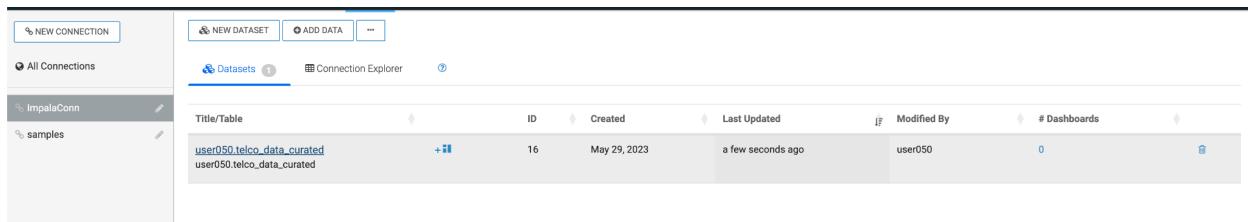
Select Database: <assigned_user>

Select Table: telco_data_curated

Click on Create to create the new Dataset.



7. The new Dataset should appear in the list. Click on the dataset that you just created.



8. Here you will see the details of the dataset.

The screenshot shows the 'Dataset Detail' page for a dataset named 'user050.telco_data_curated'. The left sidebar contains navigation links for Dataset Detail, Related Dashboards, Fields, Data Model, Time Modeling, Segments, Filter Associations, and Permissions. The main content area displays dataset metadata: Dataset: user050.telco_data_curated, Table: user050.telco_data_curated, Connection Type: Impala, Data Connection: ImpalaConn, Description: (empty), Join Elimination: Enabled, Result Cache: From Connection, Incremental Results: Disabled. Below this, creation details are listed: ID: 16, Created on: May 29, 2023 06:15 PM, Created by: user050, Last updated: May 29, 2023 06:15 PM, Last updated by: user050. At the top right are 'CLONE DATASET' and 'NEW DASHBOARD' buttons.

9. Click on **Fields** (left menu) to see the fields automatically captured during the dataset creation process.

The screenshot shows the 'Fields' section of the dataset 'user050.telco_data_curated'. The left sidebar includes Dataset Detail, Related Dashboards, Fields, Data Model, Time Modeling, Segments, Filter Associations, and Permissions. The main content area is divided into 'Dimensions' and 'Measures'. The Dimensions section lists fields: multipelines, paperlessbilling, gender, onlinesecurity, internetservice, techsupport, contract, churn, seniorcitizen, deviceprotection, streamingtv, streamingmovies, partner, customerid, dependents, onlinebackup, phoneservice, paymentmethod. The Measures section lists fields: totalcharges, monthlycharges, tenure. At the top right is a 'NEW DASHBOARD' button.

10. You can also preview the data from this screen. Click on **Data Model** (left menu) and then on the button **Show Data** that appears in the center.

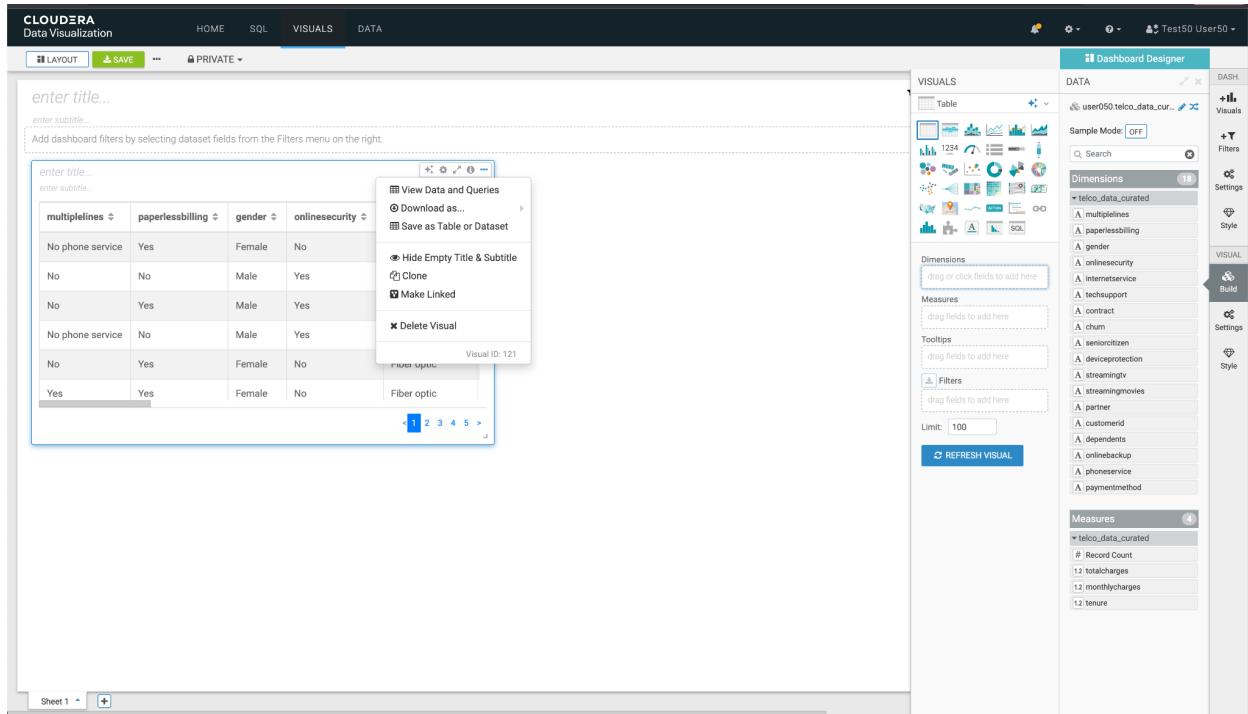
The screenshot shows the Cloudera Data Visualization interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with various options: Dataset Detail, Related Dashboards, Fields, Data Model (which is selected and highlighted in grey), Time Modeling, Segments, Filter Associations, and Permissions. The main area is titled 'Data Model' and shows a dataset named 'telco_data_curated'. Below the dataset name, there are two buttons: 'SHOW DATA' (highlighted with a red box) and 'EDIT DATA MODEL'. A checkbox labeled 'Apply Display Format' is also present. At the top right, there are icons for notifications, settings, and user information ('Test50 User50'). A 'NEW DASHBOARD' button is located at the top right of the main content area.

11. At this moment, a query to the Virtual Warehouse is executed to retrieve the data from the data set. Notice the columns and values. Click New Dashboard to create a new dashboard.

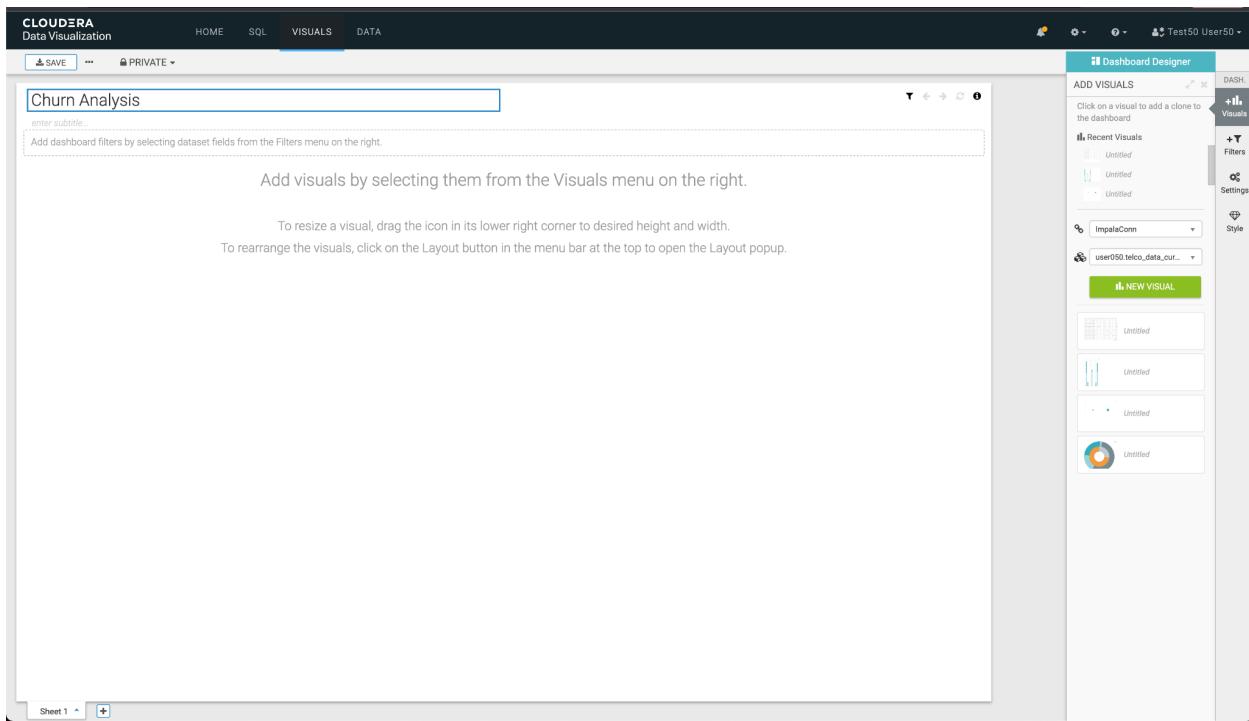
This screenshot shows the same interface as the previous one, but the 'SHOW DATA' button has been clicked, resulting in a data preview table. The table is titled 'telco_data_curated' and contains 17 columns: multipletypes, paperlessbilling, gender, onlinesecurity, internetservice, techsupport, contract, churn, seniorcitizen, deviceprotection, streamingtv, streamingmovies, totalcharges, partner, monthlycharges, customerid, and d. The table displays several rows of data with various values for each column. The 'NEW DASHBOARD' button is also highlighted with a red box.

| multipletypes | paperlessbilling | gender | onlinesecurity | internetservice | techsupport | contract | churn | seniorcitizen | deviceprotection | streamingtv | streamingmovies | totalcharges | partner | monthlycharges | customerid | d |
|------------------|------------------|--------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|-------|---------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|-----|
| No phone service | Yes | Female | No | DSL | No | Month-to-month | No | 0 | No | No | No | 29.850000381469727 | Yes | 32.602622985839844 | 7590-VHVEG | |
| No | No | Male | Yes | DSL | No | One year | No | 0 | Yes | No | No | 1889.5 | No | 79.32872009277344 | 5575-GNVE | |
| No | Yes | Male | Yes | DSL | No | Month-to-month | Yes | 0 | No | No | No | 108.1500015258789 | No | 53.849998474121094 | 3668-QPYBK | |
| No phone service | No | Male | Yes | DSL | Yes | One year | No | 0 | Yes | No | No | 1840.75 | No | 39.008785247802734 | 7795-CFOCW | |
| No | Yes | Female | No | Fiber optic | No | Month-to-month | Yes | 0 | No | No | No | 151.64999389648438 | No | 70.69999694824219 | 9237-HQITU | |
| Yes | Yes | Female | No | Fiber optic | No | Month-to-month | Yes | 0 | Yes | Yes | Yes | 820.5 | No | 99.6500015258789 | 9305-CDSKC | |
| Yes | Yes | Male | No | Fiber optic | No | Month-to-month | No | 0 | No | Yes | No | 1949.4000244140625 | No | 154.11448669433594 | 1452-KIOVK | Yes |
| No phone service | No | Female | Yes | DSL | No | Month-to-month | No | 0 | No | No | No | 301.8999938964844 | No | 46.75687789916992 | 6713-OKOMC | |
| Yes | Yes | Female | No | Fiber optic | Yes | Month-to-month | Yes | 0 | Yes | Yes | Yes | 3046.050048828125 | Yes | 104.80000305175781 | 7892-POOKP | |

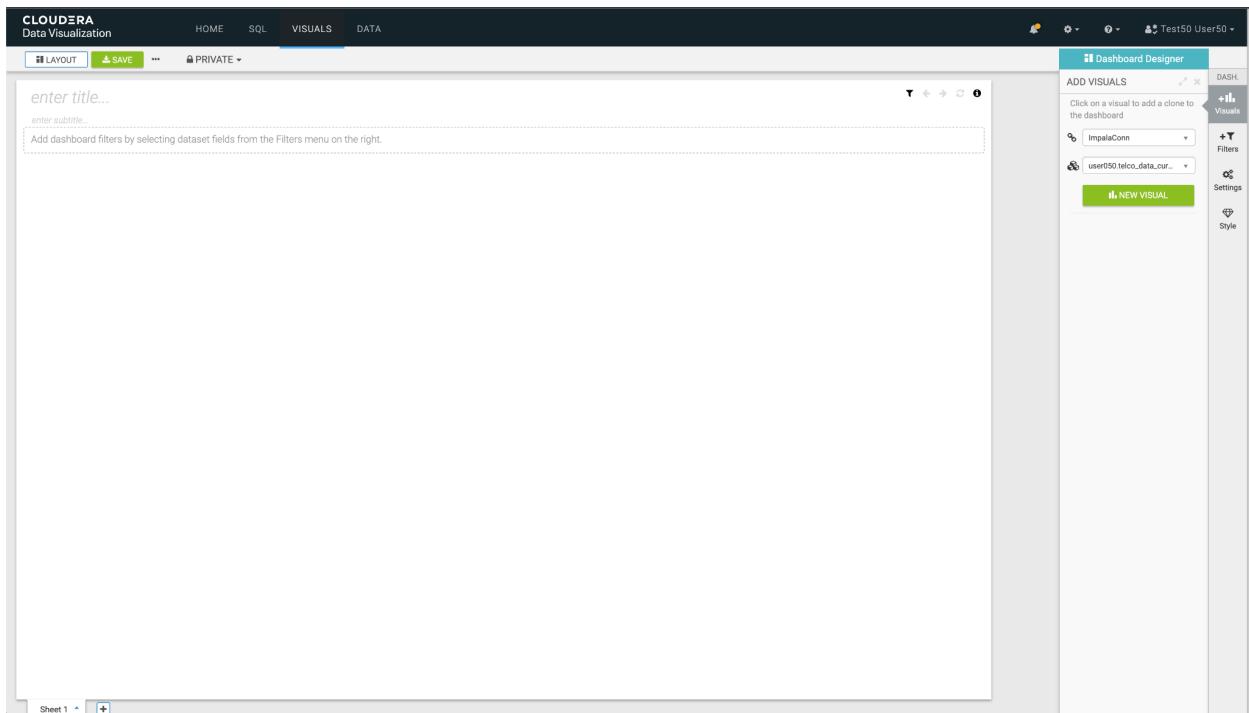
12. When opening the design canvas of a new panel, remove the element that is added by default, by clicking on the three dots (...) button at the top right of the element, and then clicking on the option **Delete Visual**



At the top of the canvas, in the enter title field, enter the name *Churn Analysis* to identify the dashboard.



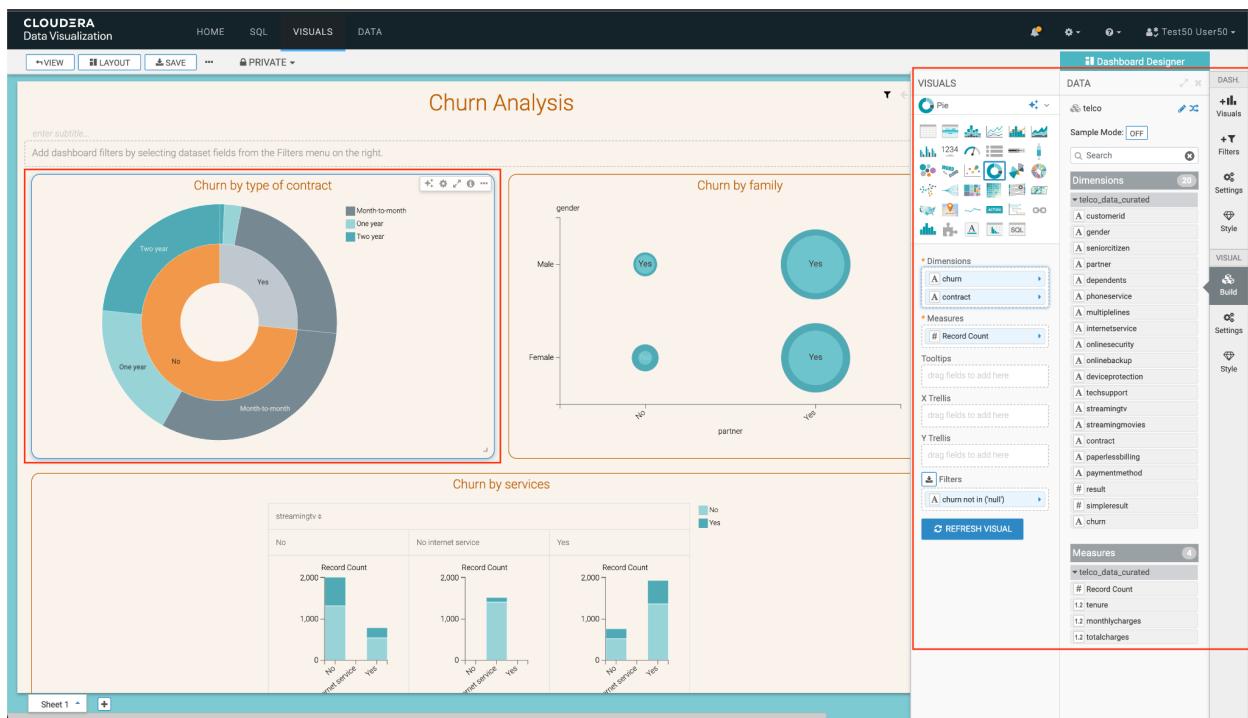
13. To add a new visual element, click on the button **Visuals** from the right menu, select the dataset that corresponds to them, and click on the button **New Visual**.



14. Add the first visual element,

- Type: **pie chart**
- Dimensions: **churn** and **contract**
- Metric: **Record count**

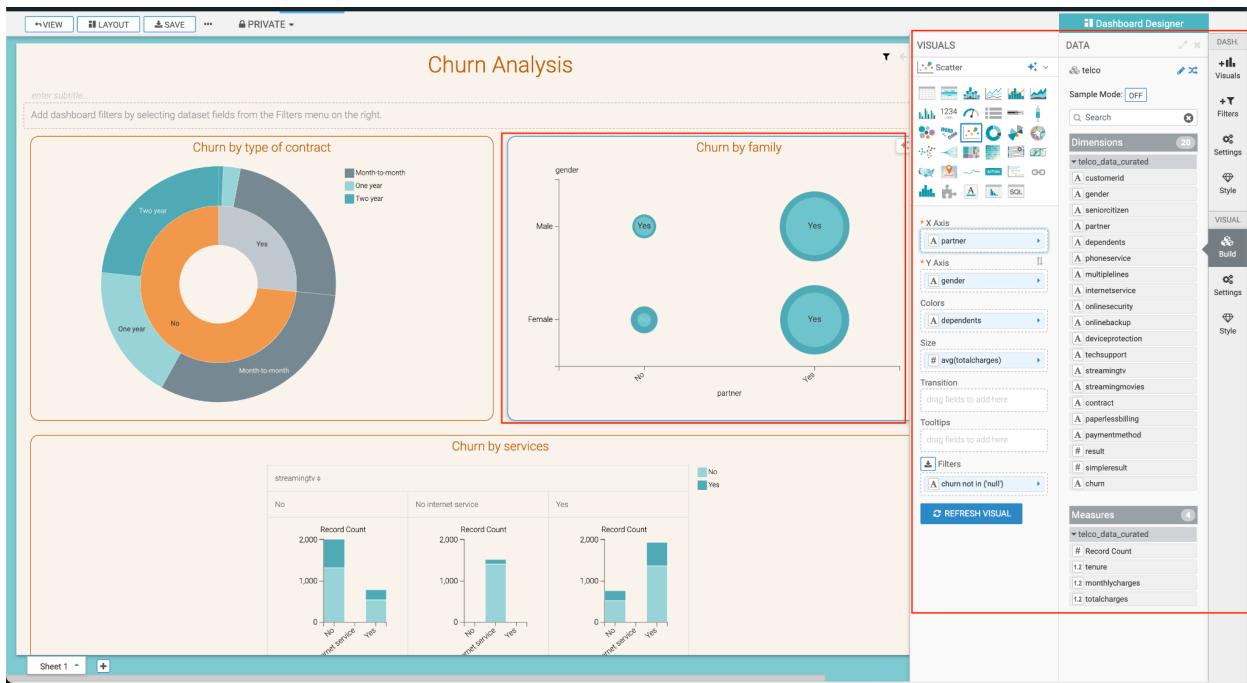
Once finished, click the button Refresh Visual.



15. Add the second visual element:

- Type: scatter chart
- X Axis: partner
- Y Axis: gender
- Colors: dependents
- Size: total charges
 - Click on the small arrow to the right
 - Click on the arrow next to aggregates
 - Select Avg
 - In the end you should have avg (total charges)

Once finished, click the button Refresh Visual.



16. Save Dashboard:

- Click on Save
- Click on View

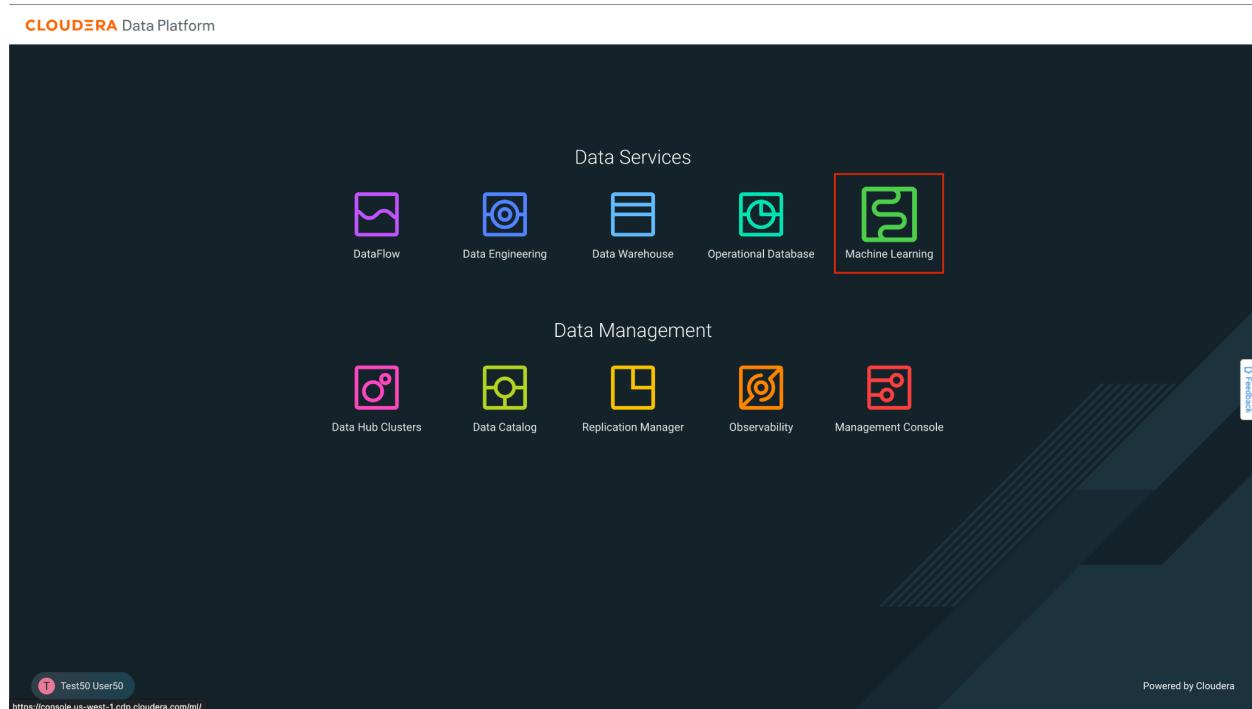
5. Machine Learning

- Goals

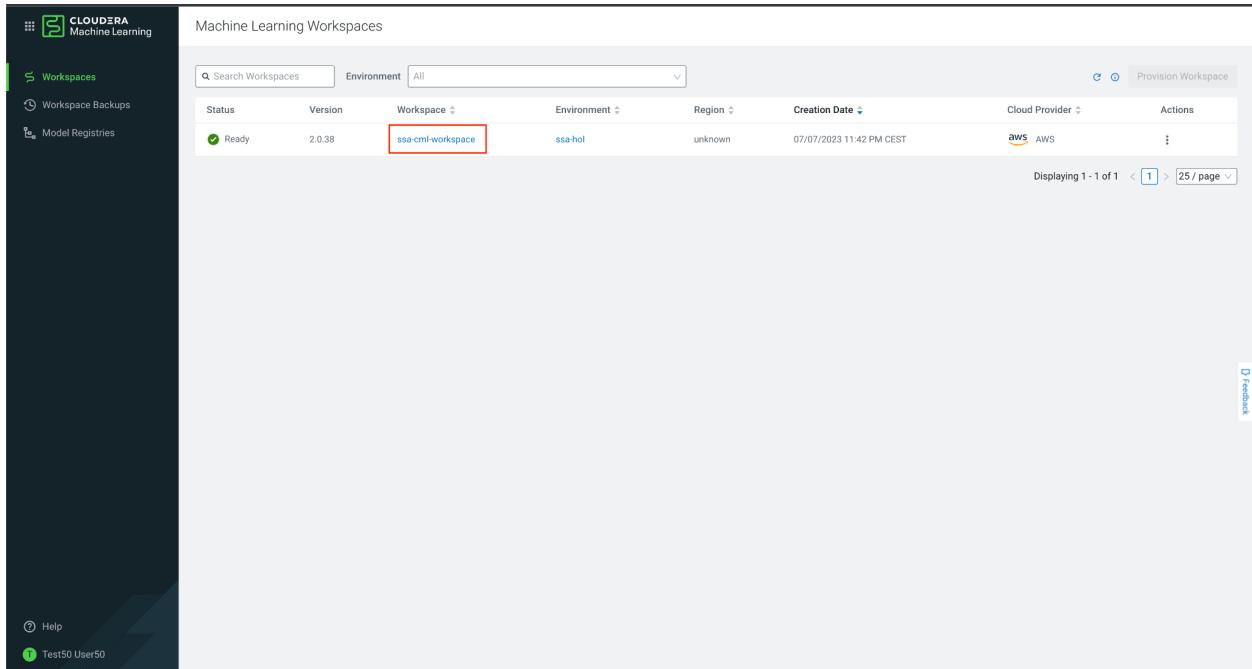
- Train a model to predict if a customer will churn
- Deploy/expose model as REST API

- Create a Machine Learning Model for Churn Prediction

1. Click on Machine Learning from CDP PC Home:



2. This is a screen to select a Workspace, which is compute resource allocation for Data Science related jobs. Click on the only Workspace that appears.

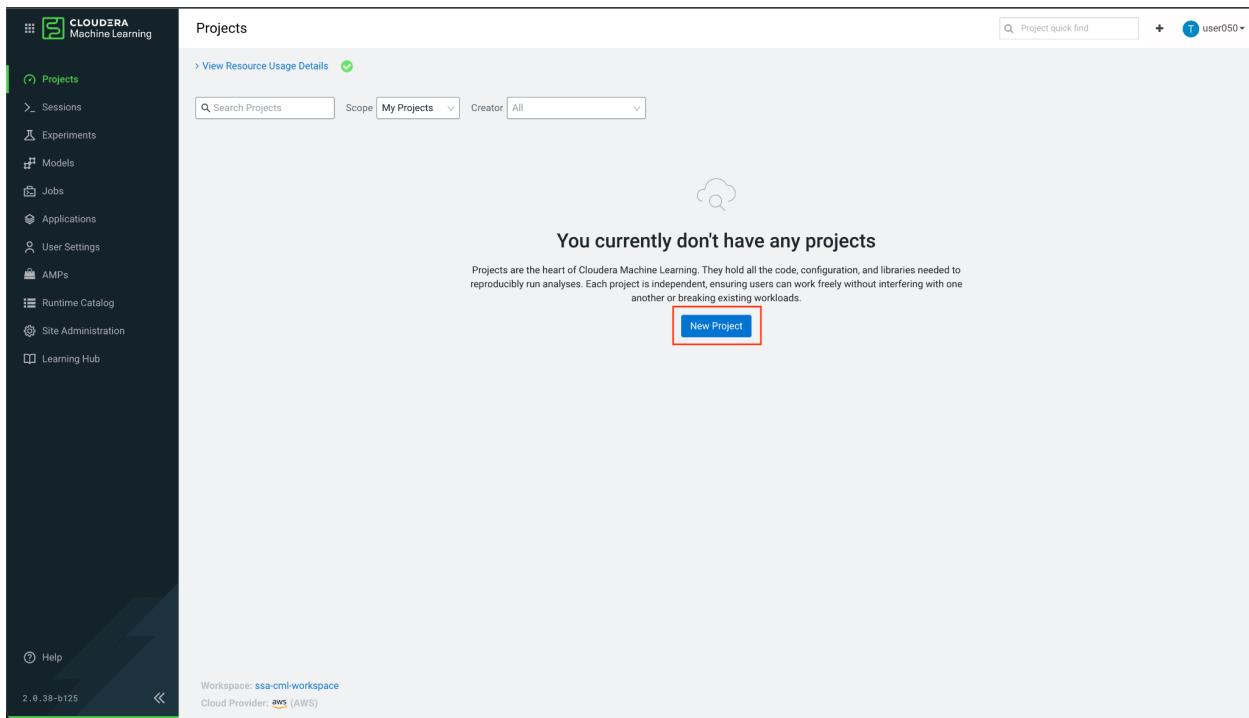


The screenshot shows the 'Machine Learning Workspaces' page. On the left is a dark sidebar with the Cloudera Machine Learning logo and navigation links: 'Workspaces' (highlighted with a green bar), 'Workspace Backups', 'Model Registries', 'Help', and 'Test50 User50'. The main area has a light gray header with 'Machine Learning Workspaces' and search/filter options ('Search Workspaces', 'Environment: All'). Below is a table with the following data:

| Status | Version | Workspace | Environment | Region | Creation Date | Cloud Provider | Actions |
|--------|---------|-------------------|-------------|---------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Ready | 2.0.38 | ssa-cml-workspace | ssa-hol | unknown | 07/07/2023 11:42 PM CEST | aws AWS | ⋮ |

At the bottom right of the table, it says 'Displaying 1 - 1 of 1 < 1 > 25 / page ▾'. There is also a 'Feedback' link on the right side of the page.

3. Once in the Workspace, you should see the following interface. Here are the projects you have created. It is time to create a new project. Click on the blue button **New Project**.



4. Enter the following information to create a new project:

- **Project Name:** User0xx Telco Churn
- **Project Visibility:** Private
- **Initial Setup,** select Git
- In the text field below HTTPS, enter the url of the git repo:
<https://github.com/camposalex/TelcoChurn>

New Project

Project Name

Project Description

Project Visibility Private - Only added collaborators can view the project Public - All authenticated users can view this project.

Initial Setup Blank Template AMPS Local Files Git

Provide the Git URL of the project to clone. Select the option that applies to your URL access.

HTTPS SSH

You are able to provide username/password.
e.g. https://username:password@mygithost.com/my/repository

Make sure to select **Python 3.7** in the Kernel selector. Click the button **Create Project**

Runtime setup

Basic Advanced

Basic configuration adds the most commonly used Editors for the Kernel of your choice. To fine-tune the Editors available in the project, choose the Advanced tab.

Kernel

Add GPU enabled Runtime variant

These runtimes will be added to the project:

- JupyterLab - Python 3.7 - Standard - 2023.05
- PBJ Workbench - Python 3.7 - Standard - 2023.05
- Workbench - Python 3.7 - Standard - 2023.05

5. Once the project is created, you should see the following screen:

- **Models**, deploy and manage models as REST APIs to serve predictions.
- **Jobs**, automate and orchestrate the execution of batch analytics workloads
- **Files**, assets that are part of the project, such as files, scripts and code

This Telco Churn project consists of running three scripts. The way of execution is through a session, which is the allocation of isolated compute resources for each user. For this, you must click on the blue button **New Session**, located in the upper right.

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Machine Learning interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links: All Projects, Overview (which is selected), Sessions, Data, Experiments, Models (selected), Jobs, Applications, Files, Collaborators, and Project Settings. At the bottom of the sidebar are Help and version information (2.0.38-b125). The main content area is titled "user050 / Telco Churn". It has tabs for "Overview", "Models", "Jobs", and "Files". The "Models" tab shows a message: "This project has no models yet. Create a new model." The "Jobs" tab shows a message: "This project has no jobs yet. Create a new job to document your analytics pipelines." The "Files" tab displays a list of files with columns for Name, Size, and Last Modified. The files listed are:

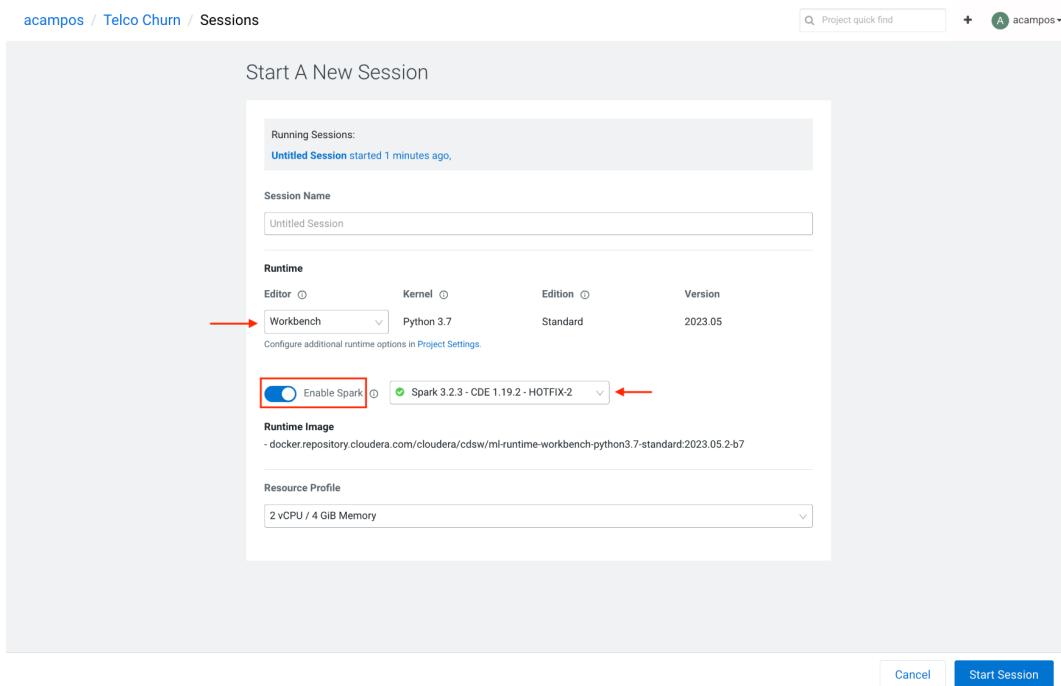
| Name | Size | Last Modified |
|------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| flask | - | a few seconds ago |
| images | - | a few seconds ago |
| models | - | a few seconds ago |
| 0_bootstrap.py | 1.95 kB | a few seconds ago |
| 1_trainStrategy.job.py | 18.63 kB | a few seconds ago |
| 2_get_champion.py | 508 B | a few seconds ago |
| _best_model_serve.py | 2.74 kB | a few seconds ago |
| _model_viz.py | 4.21 kB | a few seconds ago |
| cdsw-build.sh | 44 B | a few seconds ago |
| chumexplainer.py | 6.69 kB | a few seconds ago |
| lineage.yml | 610 B | a few seconds ago |
| README.md | 11.97 kB | a few seconds ago |
| requirements.txt | 197 B | a few seconds ago |
| visuals.json | 281.07 kB | a few seconds ago |

At the bottom of the "Files" section, there are buttons for Download, New, and Upload. The footer of the page shows the workspace ("ssa-cml-workspace") and cloud provider ("AWS (AWS)").

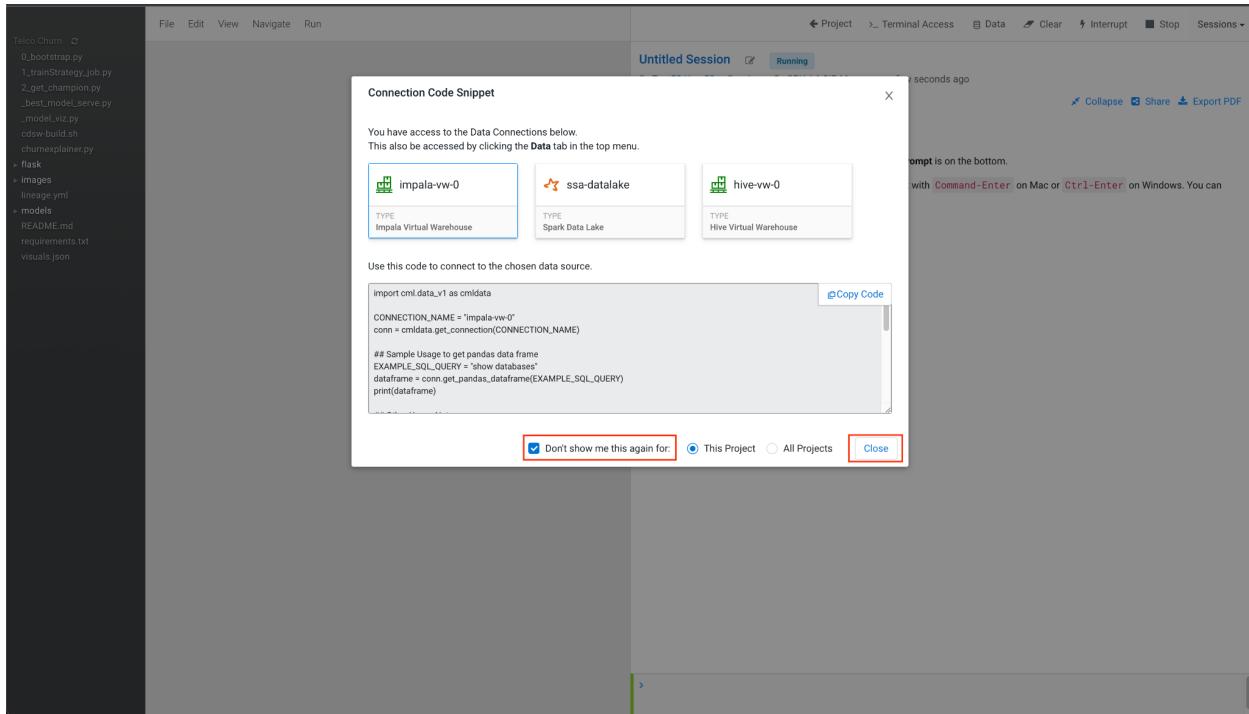
6. When starting a new session, make sure:

- Name the session: User0XX_Workbench_Session
- Select **Workbench** in the Editor selector.
- Enable **Spark**, marking the corresponding check.
- Select **Spark 3.2.x**, in the Spark version selector.
- Ressource Profile: 2vCPU / 4 GiB

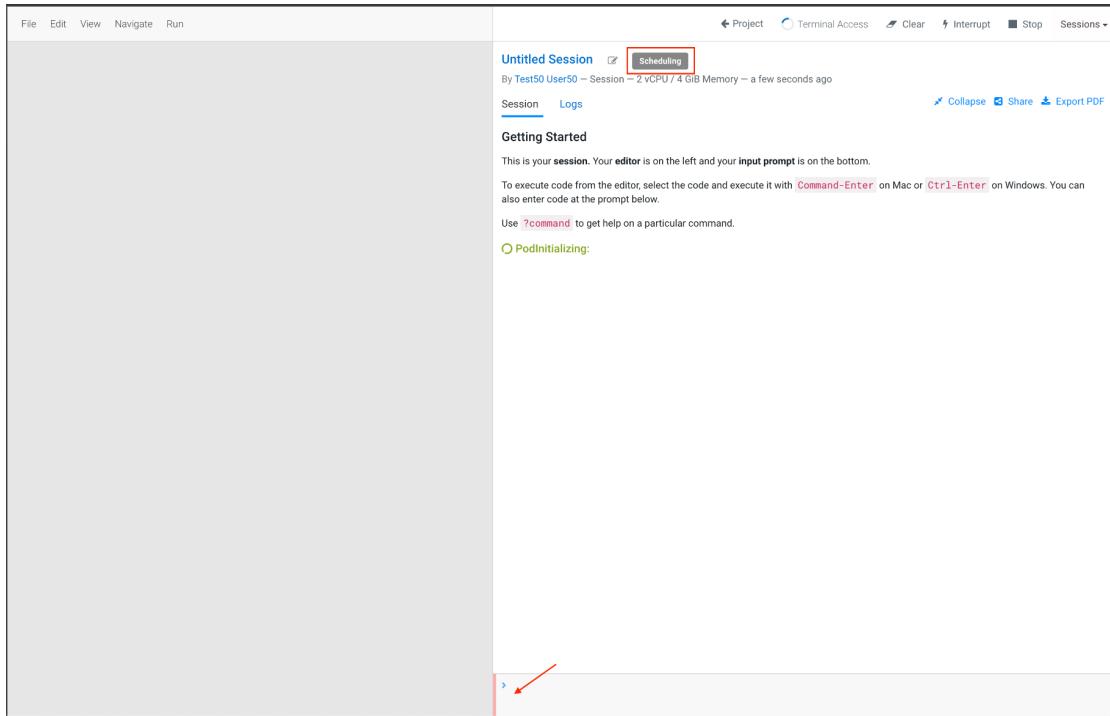
Click on the button **Start Session**



7. When you start a session for the first time, it will ask if you want to use a data connection. This project does not need this type of connection. mark the check of **Don't show me this again**, and then click the button **Close**, so this window will not appear anymore.



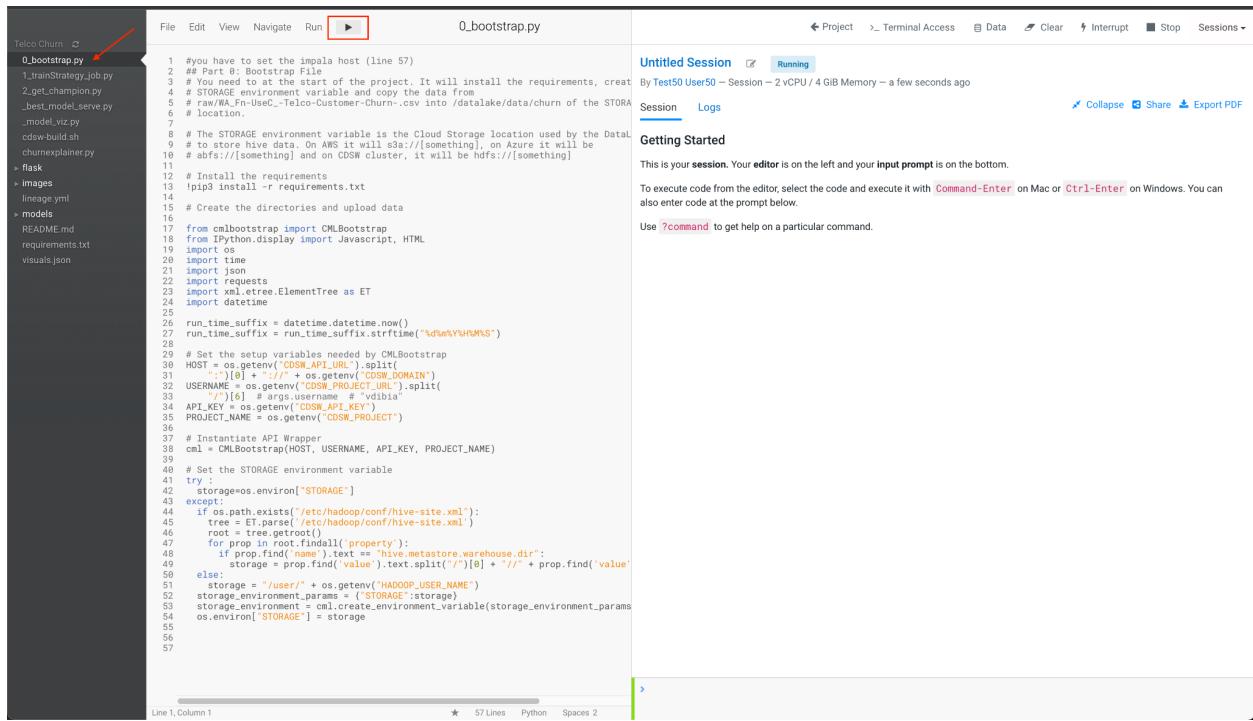
8. The editor/notebook located on the right side of the window will be in **Scheduling** status, and the bottom command bar flashing red. This means that CML is allocating computation for your session.



After a few seconds, the status changes to **Running**, and the command bar to green. This means that the session is ready to run code.

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Navigate', 'Run', and other project-related options. To the right of the navigation bar are buttons for 'Project', 'Terminal Access', 'Data', 'Clear', 'Interrupt', 'Stop', and 'Sessions'. Below the navigation bar, the main area has a title 'Untitled Session' with a status bar indicating it is 'Running'. A red box highlights the 'Running' status. Below the title, it says 'By Test50 User50 — Session — 2 vCPU / 4 GiB Memory — a few seconds ago'. There are two tabs: 'Session' (which is active) and 'Logs'. On the right side of the main area, there are buttons for 'Collapse', 'Share', and 'Export PDF'. Below these buttons, a section titled 'Getting Started' provides instructions for executing code using 'Command-Enter' or 'Ctrl-Enter' on Windows. It also mentions using '?command' to get help on a particular command. At the bottom of the interface, there is a small input field with a green vertical cursor bar and a red arrow pointing to the right, indicating where to type commands.

9. The first script/code to run is **0_bootstrap.py**. This Python code configures the libraries required for the project and integration with Lakehouse tables you populated before. Select (just one click) the file in the bar located on the left side of the interface, this will make the code appear in the editor. Once the file is selected, click on the button  to run the code.



The screenshot shows the Jupyter Notebook interface. On the left, a sidebar lists files in the 'Telco Churn' directory, with '0_bootstrap.py' highlighted. The main area displays the contents of '0_bootstrap.py'. A red arrow points to the play button icon () in the toolbar above the code editor. The code itself is a Python script that sets up an impala host, installs requirements, creates directories, and initializes an API wrapper. It also handles storage environment variables and Hadoop configuration. The right side of the interface shows an 'Untitled Session' tab labeled 'Running', indicating the code is executing. The bottom status bar shows 'Line 1, Column 1', '57 Lines', 'Python', and 'Spaces 2'.

```

File Edit View Navigate Run  0_bootstrap.py
Telco Churn
0_bootstrap.py
1_trainStrategy.job.py
2_get_champion.py
3_best_model.serve.py
4_model_viz.py
cdsw-build.sh
churnexplainer.py
> flask
> images
lineage.yml
> models
README.md
requirements.txt
visuals.json

# you have to set the impala host (line 57)
## Part 0: Bootstrap File
# You need to at the start of the project. It will install the requirements, create
# the STORAE environment variable and copy the data from
# raw/TRA-Fn-Used-Telco-Customer-Churn-.csv into /datalake/data/churn of the STORAE
# location.
# The STORAE environment variable is the Cloud Storage location used by the Data
# to store hive data. On AWS it will s3a://[something], on Azure it will be
# abfs://[something] and on CDSW cluster, it will be hdfs://[something]
# Install the requirements
!pip3 install -r requirements.txt
# Create the directories and upload data
from cmbootstrap import CMLBootstrap
from IPython.display import Javascript, HTML
import os
import time
import json
import requests
import xml.etree.ElementTree as ET
import datetime
run_time_suffix = datetime.datetime.now()
run_time_suffix = run_time_suffix.strftime("%d%b%Y%H%M%S")
# Set the setup variables needed by CMLBootstrap
HOST = os.getenv("CDSW_API_URL").split(
    "/")[-1] + os.getenv("CDSW_DOMAIN")
USERNAME = os.getenv("CDSW_PROJECT_URL").split(
    "/")[-1] # args.username # 'vibial'
API_KEY = os.getenv("CDSW_API_KEY")
PROJECT_NAME = os.getenv("CDSW_PROJECT")
# Instantiate API Wrapper
cml = CMLBootstrap(HOST, USERNAME, API_KEY, PROJECT_NAME)
# Set the STORAGE environment variable
try:
    storage=os.environ['STORAGE']
except:
    if os.path.exists("/etc/hadoop/conf/hive-site.xml"):
        tree = ET.parse('/etc/hadoop/conf/hive-site.xml')
        root = tree.getroot()
        for prop in root.findall('property'):
            if prop.find('name').text == "hive.metastore.warehouse.dir":
                storage = prop.find('value').text.split('/')[-1] + "/" + prop.find('value').text
            else:
                storage = "/user/" + os.getenv("HADOOP_USER_NAME")
storage_environment_params = {'STORAGE':storage}
storage_environment = cml.create.environment.variable(storage_environment_params)
os.environ['STORAGE'] = storage

```

When you start execution, you will see code output on the right side of the interface, and the bottom command bar flashing red, indicating that it is busy.

```

File Edit View Navigate Run ▶ 0_bootstrap.py
Telco Churn
0_bootstrap.py
1_trainStrategy_job.py
2_get_champion.py
3_best_model_serve.py
4_model_viz.py
cdsw-build.sh
churn_explainer.py
flask
images
lineage.yml
models
README.md
requirements.txt
visuals.json

0_bootstrap.py

1 # you have to set the impala host (line 57)
2 ## Part 0: Bootstrap file
3 # You need to at the start of the project. It will install the requirements, creat
4 # STORAGE environment variable and copy the data from
5 # raw/MA_Fn-UseC_-Telco-Customer-Churn-.csv into /datalake/data/churn of the STORA
6 # location
7
8 # The STORAGE environment variable is the Cloud Storage location used by the DataL
9 # to store hive data. On AWS it will s3a://[something], on Azure it will be
10 # abfs://[something] and on CDSW cluster, it will be hdfs://[something]
11
12 # Install the requirements
13 pip3 install -r requirements.txt
14
15 # Create the directories and upload data
16
17 from cmlbootstrap import CMLBootstrap
18 from IPython.display import Javascript, HTML
19 import os
20 import time
21 import json
22 import requests
23 import xml.etree.ElementTree as ET
24 import datetime
25
26 run_time_suffix = datetime.datetime.now()
27 run_time_suffix = run_time_suffix.strftime("%d%b%Y%H%M%S")
28
29 # Set the setup variables needed by CMLBootstrap
30 HOST = os.getenv("CDSW_API_URL").split(
31     ":" )[0] + ":" + os.getenv("CDSW_DOMAIN")
32 USERNAME = os.getenv("CDSW_PROJECT_URL").split(
33     "/" )[6] # args.username # "vibbia"
34 API_KEY = os.getenv("CDSW_API_KEY")
35 PROJECT_NAME = os.getenv("CDSW_PROJECT")
36
37 # Instantiate API Wrapper
38 cml = CMLBootstrap(HOST, USERNAME, API_KEY, PROJECT_NAME)
39
40 # Set the STORAGE environment variable
41 try :
42     storage=os.environ['STORAGE']
43 except:
44     if os.path.exists('/etc/hadoop/conf/hive-site.xml'):
45         tree = ET.parse('/etc/hadoop/conf/hive-site.xml')
46         root = tree.getroot()
47         for prop in root.findall('property'):
48             if prop.find('name').text == "hive.metastore.warehouse.dir":
49                 storage = prop.find('value').text.split('/')[-1] + '/' + prop.find('value')
50             else:
51                 storage = "/user/" + os.getenv('HADOOP_USER_NAME')
52     storage_environment_params = ('STORAGE':storage)
53     storage_environment = cml.create_environment_variable(storage_environment_params
54     os.environ['STORAGE'] = storage
55
56
57

```

Line 1, Column 1 ★ 57 Lines Python Spaces 2

Untitled Session Running
By Test50 User50 – Session – 2 vCPU / 4 GiB Memory – a few seconds ago
Session Logs Collapse Share Export PDF

you have to set the impala host line57

Part 0: Bootstrap File

You need to at the start of the project. It will install the requirements, creates the STORAGE environment variable and copy the data from raw/MA_Fn-UseC_-Telco-Customer-Churn-.csv into /datalake/data/churn of the STORAGE location.

The STORAGE environment variable is the Cloud Storage location used by the DataLake to store hive data. On AWS it will s3a://[something], on Azure it will be abfs://[something] and on CDSW cluster, it will be hdfs://[something].

Install the requirements

```
> !pip3 install -r requirements.txt
Collecting cmlbootstrap (from -r requirements.txt (line 1))
  Cloning https://github.com/fastforwardlabs/cmlbootstrap to /tmp/pip-install-qfytrqoz/cmlbootstrap_d8f2aa8c04274970b6fc35b052aa5594
  Running command git clone --filter=blob:none --quiet https://github.com/fastforwardlabs/cmlbootstrap /tmp/pip-install-qfytrqoz/cmlbootstrap_d8f2aa8c04274970b6fc35b052aa5594
```

The green command bar indicates that the execution of the code has been finished. This bootstrap code takes 3-4 minutes to run.

```

File Edit View Navigate Run ▶ 0_bootstrap.py
Telco Churn
0_bootstrap.py
1_trainStrategy_job.py
2_get_champion.py
3_best_model_serve.py
4_model_viz.py
cdsw-build.sh
churn_explainer.py
flask
images
lineage.yml
models
README.md
requirements.txt
visuals.json

0_bootstrap.py

1 # you have to set the impala host (line 57)
2 ## Part 0: Bootstrap file
3 # You need to at the start of the project. It will install the requirements, creat
4 # STORAGE environment variable and copy the data from
5 # raw/MA_Fn-UseC_-Telco-Customer-Churn-.csv into /datalake/data/churn of the STORA
6 # location
7
8 # The STORAGE environment variable is the Cloud Storage location used by the DataL
9 # to store hive data. On AWS it will s3a://[something], on Azure it will be
10 # abfs://[something] and on CDSW cluster, it will be hdfs://[something]
11
12 # Install the requirements
13 pip3 install -r requirements.txt
14
15 # Create the directories and upload data
16
17 from cmlbootstrap import CMLBootstrap
18 from IPython.display import Javascript, HTML
19 import os
20 import time
21 import json
22 import requests
23 import xml.etree.ElementTree as ET
24 import datetime
25
26 run_time_suffix = datetime.datetime.now()
27 run_time_suffix = run_time_suffix.strftime("%d%b%Y%H%M%S")
28
29 # Set the setup variables needed by CMLBootstrap
30 HOST = os.getenv("CDSW_API_URL").split(
31     ":" )[0] + ":" + os.getenv("CDSW_DOMAIN")
32 USERNAME = os.getenv("CDSW_PROJECT_URL").split(
33     "/" )[6] # args.username # "vibbia"
34 API_KEY = os.getenv("CDSW_API_KEY")
35 PROJECT_NAME = os.getenv("CDSW_PROJECT")
36
37 # Instantiate API Wrapper
38 cml = CMLBootstrap(HOST, USERNAME, API_KEY, PROJECT_NAME)
39
40 # Set the STORAGE environment variable
41 try :
42     storage=os.environ['STORAGE']
43 except:
44     if os.path.exists('/etc/hadoop/conf/hive-site.xml'):
45         tree = ET.parse('/etc/hadoop/conf/hive-site.xml')
46         root = tree.getroot()
47         for prop in root.findall('property'):
48             if prop.find('name').text == "hive.metastore.warehouse.dir":
49                 storage = prop.find('value').text.split('/')[-1] + '/' + prop.find('value')
50             else:
51                 storage = "/user/" + os.getenv('HADOOP_USER_NAME')
52     storage_environment_params = ('STORAGE':storage)
53     storage_environment = cml.create_environment_variable(storage_environment_params
54     os.environ['STORAGE'] = storage
55
56
57

```

Line 1, Column 1 ★ 57 Lines Python Spaces 2

Untitled Session Running
By Test50 User50 – Session – 2 vCPU / 4 GiB Memory – a few seconds ago
Session Logs Collapse Share Export PDF

Create the directories and upload data

```
> from cmlbootstrap import CMLBootstrap
> from IPython.display import Javascript, HTML
> import os
> import time
> import json
> import requests
> import xml.etree.ElementTree as ET
> import datetime
> run_time_suffix = datetime.datetime.now()
> run_time_suffix = run_time_suffix.strftime("%d%b%Y%H%M%S")
```

Set the setup variables needed by CMLBootstrap

```
> HOST = os.getenv("CDSW_API_URL").split(
>     ":" )[0] + ":" + os.getenv("CDSW_DOMAIN")
> USERNAME = os.getenv("CDSW_PROJECT_URL").split(
>     "/" )[6] # args.username # "vibbia"
> API_KEY = os.getenv("CDSW_API_KEY")
> PROJECT_NAME = os.getenv("CDSW_PROJECT")
```

Instantiate API Wrapper

```
> cml = CMLBootstrap(HOST, USERNAME, API_KEY, PROJECT_NAME)
```

Set the STORAGE environment variable

```
> try :
>     storage=os.environ['STORAGE']
> except:
>     if os.path.exists('/etc/hadoop/conf/hive-site.xml'):
>         tree = ET.parse('/etc/hadoop/conf/hive-site.xml')
>         root = tree.getroot()
>         for prop in root.findall('property'):
>             if prop.find('name').text == "hive.metastore.warehouse.dir":
>                 storage = prop.find('value').text.split('/')[-1] + '/' + prop.find('value').text.split('/')[2]
>             else:
>                 storage = "/user/" + os.getenv('HADOOP_USER_NAME')
>     storage_environment_params = ('STORAGE':storage)
>     storage_environment = cml.create_environment_variable(storage_environment_params
>     os.environ['STORAGE'] = storage
```

10. The second script/code to run is **1_trainStrategy_job.py**. This Python code will create the Experiment to run the model with three different hyper parameters and records the precision. Select (just one click) the file in the bar located on the left side of the interface, this will make the code appear in the editor. Once the file is selected, click on the button  to run the code. Once the execution is finished (approximately 1 minute), click on the button **Project**, located in the upper right bar of the session to go back to the project home.

11. Once back in project gome, click on the **Experiments** option, from the left menu, and then on **expRetrain** in the list of Experiments that appears.

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Machine Learning interface. The left sidebar has a dark theme with various project management and data science tools like Overview, Sessions, Data, Experiments (which is highlighted with a red arrow), Models, Jobs, Applications, Files, Collaborators, and Project Settings. The main content area is titled "user010 / Telco Churn / Experiments". It features a search bar, a "New Experiment" button, and a table with columns: Name, Creator, Created At, and Last Updated. A single experiment named "expRetrain" is listed, created by "Test10 User10" on "07/12/2023 8:36 PM". The bottom right shows pagination: "Displaying 1 - 1 of 1 < 1 > 25 / page".

12. On this screen you will see the three runs of this experiment. Look at the last column, where **precision** attribute displays. This is the precision that each hyper parameter is delivering.

user010 / Telco Churn / Experiments / expRetrain

Experiment BETA

Experiment Name: expRetrain
Experiment ID: pdj8-a6kp-bh2r-dehf
Artifact Location: /home/cdsw/experiments/pdj8-a6kp-bh2r-dehf

Runs (3)

| Status | Start Time | Run Name | Duration | User | Source | Version | Models | algo | compute | dataset | precision |
|--------------------------|---------------------|------------|----------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|---|---------------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2023-07-12 08:36:19 | run_3619_0 | 5.2s | user010 | <input type="checkbox"/> ipython3 | 8e811a | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sklearn | random forest | local | telco-churn | 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2023-07-12 08:36:25 | run_3619_1 | 3.8s | user010 | <input type="checkbox"/> ipython3 | 8e811a | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sklearn | random forest | local | telco-churn | 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2023-07-12 08:36:28 | run_3619_2 | 4.0s | user010 | <input type="checkbox"/> ipython3 | 8e811a | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sklearn | random forest | local | telco-churn | 1 |

13. Let's go back to the session to run the last code. Since sessions run in Kubernetes containers, it's very easy to get back to where we were. Click on the option **Sessions** from the left menu, and later in the only session that will appear in the list.

Go to

- Sessions on the left menu
- Click on session name: User0XX_Workbench_Session
- If you didn't name your session when you started it (step 6), it should be called *Untitled Session*.

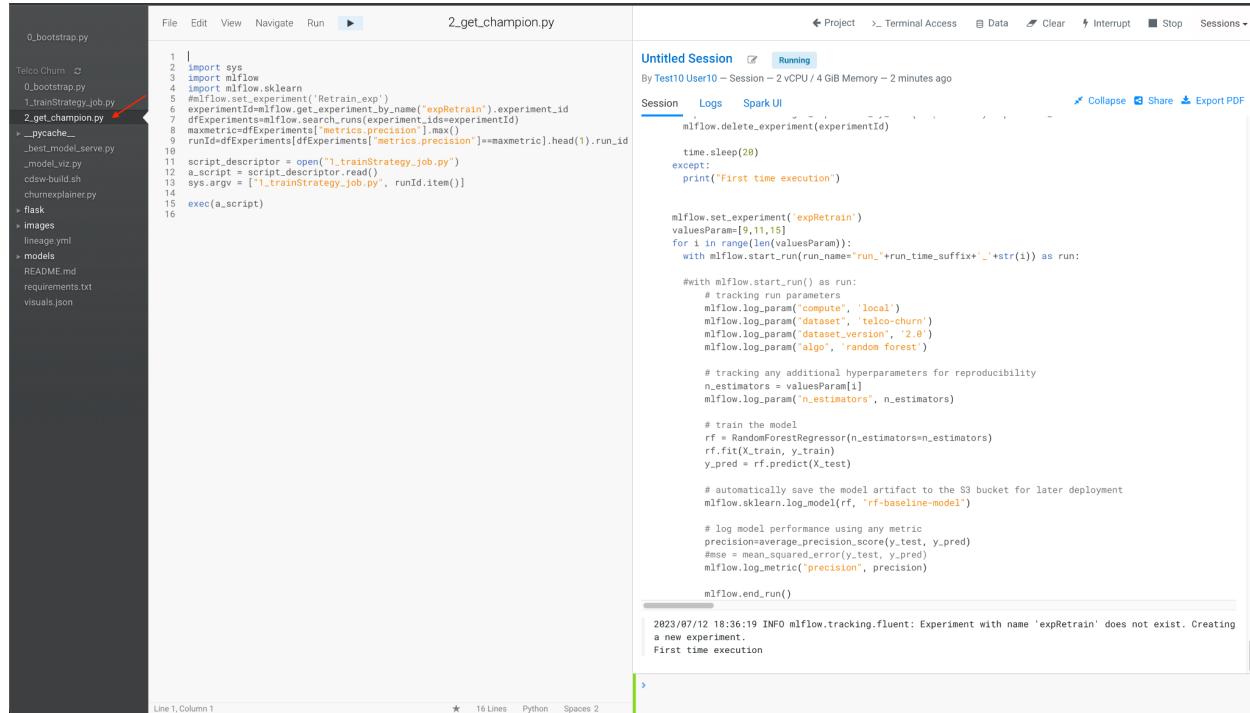
user010 / Telco Churn / Sessions

Sessions

Creator: All | Show Running Only:

| Status | Session | Kernel | Creator | Created At | Duration | Actions |
|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Running | Untitled Session | (Python 3.7 Workbench Standard) | Test10 User10 | 07/12/2023 8:35 PM | Running since 1m 43s | <input type="button" value="Edit"/> <input type="button" value="Stop"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/> |

14. The third and last script/code to run is **2_get_champion.py**. This Python code takes the hyper parameter of the execution of the Experiment with better precision and deploys a Model as REST API, to be integrated in Data Visualization. Select (just one click) the file in the bar located on the left side of the interface, this will make the code appear in the editor. Once the file is selected, click on the button  to run the code.



```

File Edit View Navigate Run ▶ 2_get_champion.py

1 | 2 import sys
2 | 3 import mlflow
3 | 4 import mlflow.sklearn
4 | 5 #mlflow.set_experiment('Retrain_exp')
5 | 6 experimentId=mlflow.get_experiment_by_name("expRetrain").experiment_id
6 | 7 runId=mlflow.get_run(run_id=experiment_id).run_id
7 | 8 maxmetric=dfExperiments['metrics_precision'].max()
8 | 9 runId=dfExperiments[dfExperiments['metrics_precision']==maxmetric].head(1).run_id
9 | 10
10 | 11 script_descriptor = open("1_trainStrategy_job.py")
11 | 12 a_script = script_descriptor.read()
12 | 13 sys.argv = ["1_trainStrategy_job.py", runId.item()]
13 | 14
14 | 15 exec(a_script)
15 | 16

```

Untitled Session  By Test10 User10 – Session ~ 2 vCPU / 4 GiB Memory – 2 minutes ago

Session Logs Spark UI   

```

mlflow.delete_experiment(experimentId)

time.sleep(20)
except:
    print("First time execution")

mlflow.set_experiment("expRetrain")
valuesParam=[9,11,15]
for i in range(len(valuesParam)):
    with mlflow.start_run(run_name="run_" + run_time_suffix + "_" + str(i)) as run:
        with mlflow.start_run() as run:
            # tracking run parameters
            mlflow.log_param("compute", 'local')
            mlflow.log_param("dataset", 'telco-churn')
            mlflow.log_param("dataset_version", '2.0')
            mlflow.log_param("algo", 'random forest')

            # tracking any additional hyperparameters for reproducibility
            n_estimators = valuesParam[i]
            mlflow.log_param("n_estimators", n_estimators)

            # train the model
            rf = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=n_estimators)
            rf.fit(X_train, y_train)
            y_pred = rf.predict(X_test)

            # automatically save the model artifact to the S3 bucket for later deployment
            mlflow.sklearn.log_model(rf, "rf-baseline-model")

            # log model performance using any metric
            precision=average_precision_score(y_test, y_pred)
            mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
            mlflow.log_metric("precision", precision)

        mlflow.end_run()

2023/07/12 18:36:19 INFO mlflow.tracking.fluent: Experiment with name 'expRetrain' does not exist. Creating a new experiment.
First time execution

```

After a few seconds, you will see the following message “Deploying Model...” repeated several times, and the bottom command bar will be red.

```

File Edit View Navigate Run 2_get_champion.py
File Edit View Navigate Run 2_get_champion.py

1 import sys
2 import mlflow
3 import mlflow.sklearn
4 import pandas as pd
5 experimentId=mlflow.get_experiment_by_name("expRetrain").experiment_id
6 dfExperiments=mlflow.search_runs(experiment_ids=experimentId)
7 dfExperiments=dfExperiments[metrics.precision].max()
8 maxmetric=dfExperiments[metrics.precision]==maxmetric].head(1).run_id
9 runId=dfExperiments[dfExperiments[metrics.precision]==maxmetric].head(1).run_id
10
11 script_descriptor = open("1_trainStrategy_job.py")
12 a_script = script_descriptor.read()
13 sys.argv = ["1_trainStrategy_job.py", runId.item()]
14
15 exec(a_script)
16

```

Untitled Session Running

By Test10 User10 - Session - 2 vCPU / 4 GiB Memory - 2 minutes ago

Session Logs Spark UI Collapse Share Export PDF

2023/11/10 09:13 AM MLflow tracking client. Experiment with name expRetrain does not exist. Creating a new experiment.

First time execution

```

> import sys
> import mlflow
> import mlflow.sklearn
mlflow.set_experiment('Retrain_exp')

> experimentId=mlflow.get_experiment_by_name("expRetrain").experiment_id
> dfExperiments=mlflow.search_runs(experiment_ids=experimentId)
> maxmetric=dfExperiments[metrics.precision].max()
> runId=dfExperiments[dfExperiments[metrics.precision]==maxmetric].head(1).run_id
> script_descriptor = open("1_trainStrategy_job.py")
> a_script = script_descriptor.read()
> sys.argv = ["1_trainStrategy_job.py", runId.item()]

/usr/local/bin/ipython3:1: FutureWarning: 'item' has been deprecated and will be removed in a future version
n
#/usr/local/bin/python3.7

> exec(a_script)
Starting Experiments
Creating Model
Creating new model
New model created with access key msqqkhgmf0lyt4ulz8ikvb7mbdph9gl
Deploying Model.....
Model is deployed
Creating new model for visualization
New model created with access key mli7u0em8ypcxly6xid1c4a8g17q3fo1
Deploying Model.....
Deploying Model.....

```

After about 2 minutes, the last message should be "Model is deployed", and the bar will be green. It means that the Deployment of the Model is complete.

Click on the button **Project**, located in the upper right bar of the session to return to the home page of the project.

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook environment. On the left is a file tree for a project named 'Telco Churn'. The current file being edited is '2_get_champion.py'. The code in the editor is:

```

1 import sys
2 import mlflow
3 import mlflow.sklearn
4 # experiment('Retrain_exp')
5 experimentId=mlflow.get_experiment_by_name("expRetrain").experiment_id
6 dfExperiments=mlflow.search_runs(experiment_ids=experimentId)
7 dfExperiments=dfExperiments[['metrics.precision']].max()
8 runId=dfExperiments[dfExperiments['metrics.precision']==maxmetric].head(1).run_id
9
10 script_descriptor = open("1_trainStrategy_job.py")
11 a_script = script_descriptor.read()
12 sys.argv = ["1_trainStrategy_job.py", runId.item()]
13
14 exec(a_script)
15
16

```

On the right, an 'Untitled Session' tab is running, showing the output of the executed code. A red arrow points to the status bar at the bottom of the terminal window, which displays 'Line 1, Column 1'.

15. Once on the home page of the project, you will see the Model displayed. Click on the one that starts with **ModelViz_user0XX**.

The screenshot shows the 'Overview' tab of a project named 'User050 Telco Churn'. The left sidebar contains navigation links for Home, All Projects, Sessions, Data, Experiments, Models, Jobs, Applications, Files, Collaborators, Project Settings, AMPs, Runtime Catalog, Learning Hub, and Help. The main content area displays the following information:

- Models:** A table showing a single model named 'ModelViz_user050' with the following details:

| Model | Source | Status | Replicas | CPU | Memory | Last Deployed | Actions |
|------------------|-------------|----------|----------|-----|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| ModelViz_user050 | 1._model... | Deployed | 1 / 1 | 1 | 2.00 GiB | Oct 11, 2023, 03:47 PM | <button>Stop</button> |
- Jobs:** A message stating 'This project has no jobs yet. Create a new job to document your analytics pipelines.'
- Files:** A list of files in the workspace, including:

| Name | Size | Last Modified |
|---------------|------|---------------|
| 1._model... | - | 20 hours ago |
| 2._model... | - | 20 hours ago |
| 3._model... | - | 20 hours ago |
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The screenshot shows the Cloudera Machine Learning interface for the ModelOpsChurn_user010 model. The left sidebar includes links for All Projects, Overview, Sessions, Data, Experiments, Models (selected), Jobs, Applications, Files, Collaborators, and Project Settings. The main content area has tabs for Overview, Deployments, Builds, Monitoring, Logs, and Settings. The Overview tab is selected.

Description: Explain a given model prediction

Sample Code:

```
curl -H "Content-Type: application/json" -X POST https://modelservice.ml-1e5bb8eb-444.ssa-hol.yukt-vbzg.cloudera.site/model1?accessKey="msqkghmf0ly4ulz8kv7mbdph9g1","request":{"streamingtv":"No","monthlycharges":70.35,"phoneservice":"No","paperlessbilling":"No","partner":"No","onlinebackup":"No","gender":"female","contract":"Month-to-month","totalcharges":1397.475,"streamingmovies":"No","deviceprotection":"No","paymentmethod":"Bank transfer (automatic)","tenure":29,"dependents":"No","onlinesecurity":"No","multiplelines":"No","internetservice":"DSL","seniorcitizen":"No","techsupport":"No"} or curl -H "Content-Type: application/json" -X POST https://modelservice.ml-1e5bb8eb-444.ssa-hol.yukt-vbzg.cloudera.site/model1?accessKey="msqkghmf0ly4ulz8kv7mbdph9g1 -d {"request":{"streamingtv":"No","monthlycharges":70.35,"phoneservice":"No","paperlessbilling":"No","partner":"No","onlinebackup":"No","gender":"female","contract":"Month-to-month","totalcharges":1397.475,"streamingmovies":"No","deviceprotection":"No","paymentmethod":"Bank transfer (automatic)","tenure":29,"dependents":"No","onlinesecurity":"No","multiplelines":"No","internetservice":"DSL","seniorcitizen":"No","techsupport":"No"}'}
```

Model Details:

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Source | Code |
| Model Id | 19 |
| Model CRN | cm.cdp.mlus-west-1:508f488f-8076-498a-acfb-6f8765cd35e8 workspace:1e48b728-bcff-4867-8a54-830399e99355/fa9eb299-1c63-45f2-b60d-9a705eabfa5 |
| Deployment Id | 14 |
| Deployment CRN | cm.cdp.mlus-west-1:508f488f-8076-498a-acfb-6f8765cd35e8 workspace:1e48b728-bcff-4867-8a54-830399e99355/32aa37d1-a8b-4225-a86d-4ca5c60f3109 |
| Build Id | 14 |
| Build CRN | cm.cdp.mlus-west-1:508f488f-8076-498a-acfb-6f8765cd35e8 workspace:1e48b728-bcff-4867-8a54-830399e99355/197c0cd8-b00e-4354-b63a-746af4e75e8 |
| Deployed By | user010 |
| Comment | Initial revision. |
| Runtime Image | Python 3.7 (Standard) |
| File | _best_model.serve.py |
| Function | explain |

Model Resources:

| | |
|--------------|----------|
| Replicas | 1 |
| Total CPU | 1 vCPUs |
| Total Memory | 2.00 GiB |

Test Model:

Input:

```
{"onlinesecurity": "No", "multiplelines": "No", "internetservice": "DSL", "seniorcitizen": "No", "techsupport": "No"}
```

Workspace: ssa-cml-workspace
Cloud Provider: AWS (AWS)

To test it and make a request to the model, scroll down, and click on the button **Test**, which will take the value in JSON format that is in the field **Input** and will make the request call to the model. What you see in the field **Result** is the response from the model in JSON format. If you wish, you can change some of the parameters of the **Input** field (for example, change some values from *Not* to *Yes*), and call the model again, and observe the value of the attribute *probability* of the response to see if there were any changes.

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Machine Learning interface for a project named 'user010'. The left sidebar includes links for All Projects, Overview, Sessions, Data, Experiments, Models (which is selected), Jobs, Applications, Files, Collaborators, and Project Settings. The main area displays the 'Overview' of a model named 'ModelOpsChurn_user010'. It features a 'Sample Response' section with a JSON object '{}'. A 'Test Model' section contains an 'Input' JSON object:

```
"onlinesecurity": "No",
"multiplelines": "No",
"internetservice": "DSL",
"seniorcitizen": "No",
"techsupport": "No"
}
```

Below this are 'Test' and 'Reset' buttons. The 'Result' section shows a green 'success' status icon and a detailed 'Response' JSON object:

```
{
  "model_deployment_crn": "crn:cdp:cl:us-west-1:508fd88f-8076-498a-acfb-6f8765cd35e8:workspace:1e48b728-bcff-4867-8a54-f83099c99355/32aa37d1-af8b-4225-a86d-4ca5",
  "prediction": {
    "probability": 0.5555555555555556
  },
  "uuid": "95a97cf3-36d3-459e-9372-b2b51334ca63"
}
```

The 'Replica ID' is listed as 'modelopschurn-user010-19-14-6c5d7947ff-52kzg'. On the right side, there's a 'Comment' field containing 'Initial revision.', and a 'Model Resources' section with details like Replicas (1), Total CPU (1 vCPUs), and Total Memory (2.00 GB). The bottom of the screen shows workspace and cloud provider information: 'Workspace: ssa-cml-workspace' and 'Cloud Provider: AWS (AWS)'.

6. Optional Labs

○ Goals

- Deploy Applied Machine Learning Models
 - Discover and query data using HUE
 - Add a new field that makes calls to the ML model
 - Add the new field to the dashboard
- [ML -Deploy Applied Machine Learning Model - Optional](#)

1. In you Cloudera Machine learning home screen, click on AMPs on the left menu

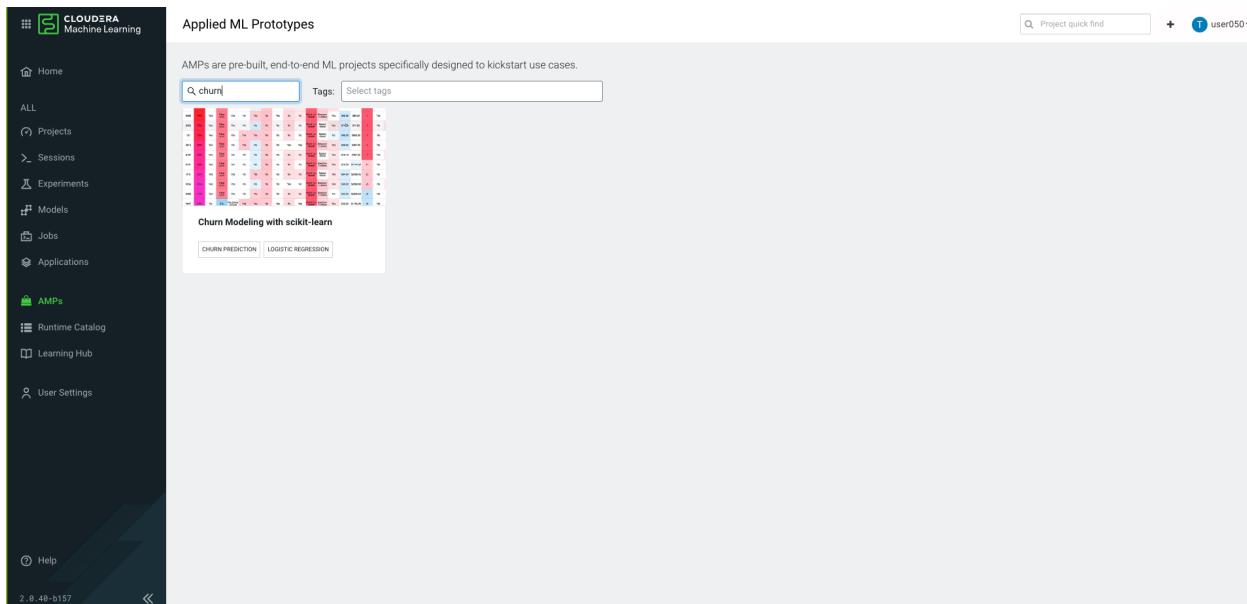
The screenshot shows the Cloudera Machine Learning interface. On the left, a sidebar menu includes options like Home, Projects, Sessions, Experiments, Models, Jobs, Applications, AMPs (which is highlighted in green), Runtime Catalog, Learning Hub, and User Settings. The main content area is titled "Applied ML Prototypes" and displays various pre-built machine learning projects. A search bar at the top says "Search AMPs" and a tag filter says "Select tags". The projects listed include:

- Text Summarization and more with Amazon Bedrock (BEDROCK | LLM)
- Fine-Tuning a Foundation Model for Multiple Tasks (with QLORA) (HUGGINGFACE | QLORA)
- LLM Chatbot Augmented with Enterprise Data (CHATBOT | LLM)
- Churn Modeling with scikit-learn (CHURN PREDICTION | LOGISTIC REGRESSION)
- Deep Learning for Image Analysis (COMPUTER VISION | IMAGE ANALYSIS)
- Question Answering with WIKIPEDIA (WIKIPEDIA | THE FREE ENCYCLOPEDIA)
- Deep Learning for Question Answering (AUTOMATED QUESTION ANSWERING | EXTRACTIVE QUESTK)
- Analyzing News Headlines with SpaCy (SPACY | NLP)
- Structural Time Series (TIME SERIES | PROPHET)
- Explaining Models with LIME and SHAP (INTERPRETABILITY | EXPLAINABILITY)
- Active Learning (ACTIVE LEARNING | LEARNING WITH LIMITED LABELED DATA)
- MLFlow Tracking (EXPERIMENT TRACKING | FEW-SHOT LEARNING)
- Few-Shot Text Classification (NLP | FEW-SHOT LEARNING)
- Canceled Flight Prediction (BINARY CLASSIFICATION | XGBOOST)

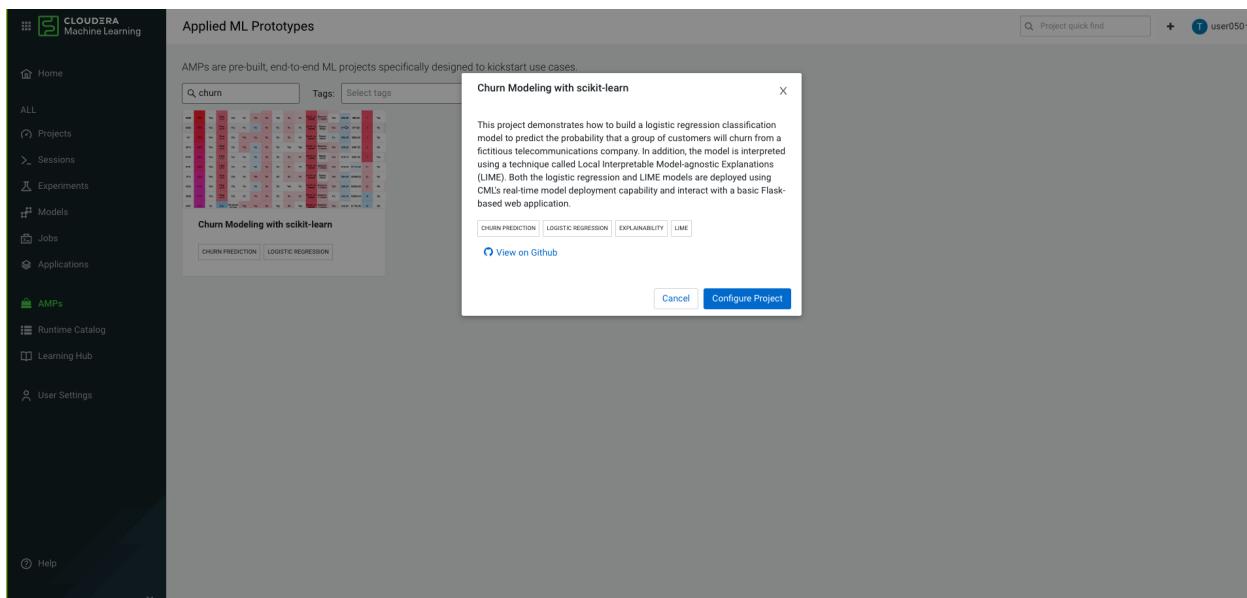
Each project card contains a brief description, tags, and a preview image.

2. In the search bar on top, type: Churn

A tile will filter: “Churn Modeling with scikit-learn”



3. Click on the tile → Then click on Configure Project



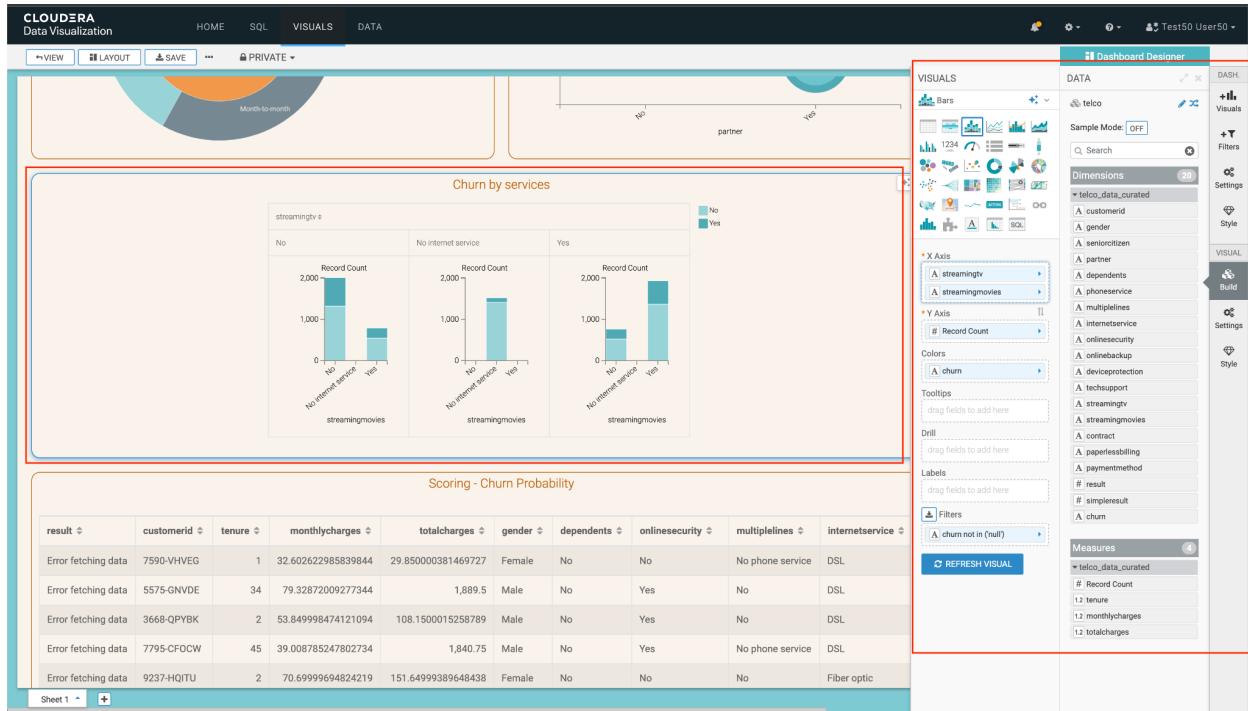
4. Project configuration screen launches. You can setup all the necessary steps for successful project configuration. Leave everything as-is.

Do Not Click Launch Project - this will be done by the facilitator.

5. Deployment launches

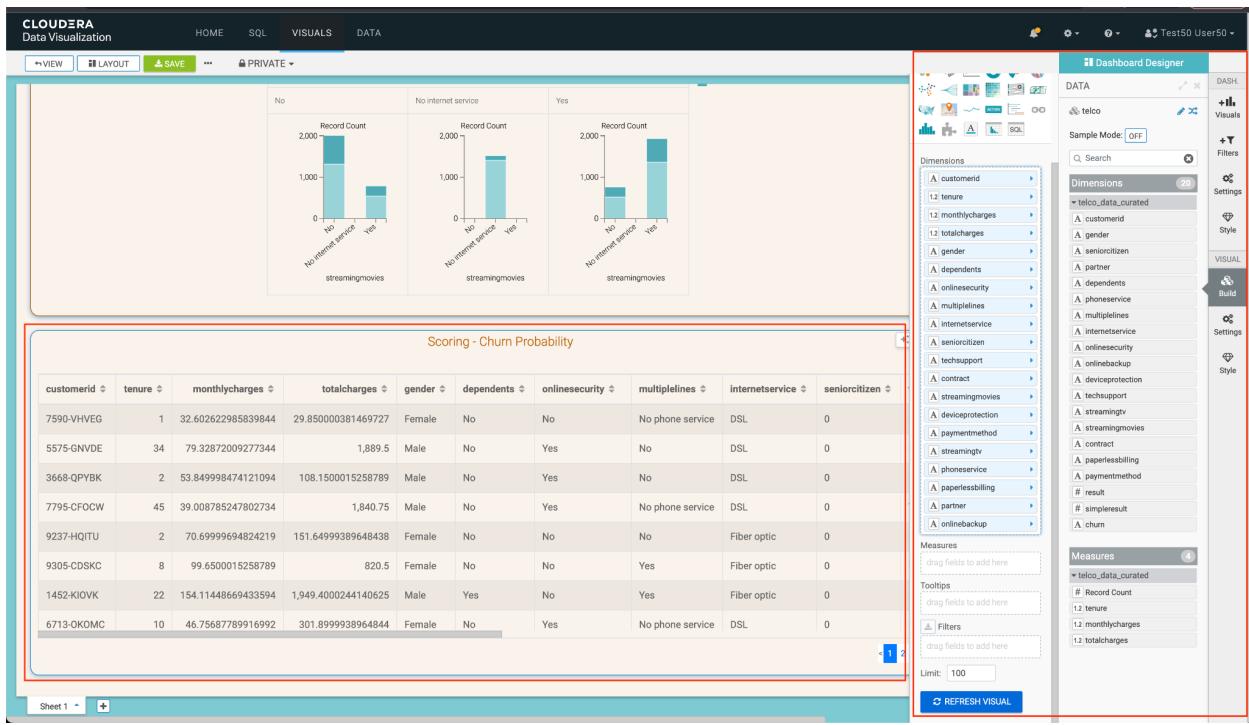
○ Add a third visual element - Optional

1. Add the third visual element, which is a bar chart with the dimensions **streamingtv** and **streamingmovies** like X Axis,
2. **Record Count** like Y Axis and **churn** like Colors. Once finished, click the button **Refresh Visual**.



○ One more visual element - Optional

1. If you do not want to call a machine learning model, please follow the below steps to add an extra element.
2. Add the fourth and last visual element, which is a table with the dimensions and metrics of the dataset. Be sure to add all 17 dimensions and 3 metrics to the table. Once finished, click the button **Refresh Visual**.



3. Save the dashboard by clicking the button **Save** from the top menu.

- **Data Discovery and SQL Analysis Using HUE Dashboard - Optional**

On your Cloudera landing page, go do Data Warehouse.

1. Click on the **HUE** button, in your Data Warehouse dashboard.

Overview

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Data Platform Management Console interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Environments' (2) and a 'More...' button. The main area has three main sections: 'Create' (with 'See More' link), 'Query and visualize data' (with 'See More' link), and 'Guides and More' (with 'See More' link). Below these are two tabs: 'Database Catalogs' (2) and 'Virtual Warehouses' (2). The 'Database Catalogs' tab shows two entries: 'paris-atelier-dl-default' (Running, 7 cores, 17 GB memory, 2 VWHs) and 'tuya-matuu-dl-default' (Stopped, 7 cores, 17 GB memory, 0 VWHs). The 'Virtual Warehouses' tab shows three entries: 'paris-atelier-impala' (Running, 10 executors, 176 cores, 1396 GB memory, TYPE IMPALA), 'paris-atelier-hive' (Stopped, 0 executors, 36 cores, 284 GB memory, TYPE HIVE UNIFIED ANALYTICS COMPACTOR), and another 'paris-atelier-impala' entry (Running, 0 executors, 36 cores, 284 GB memory, TYPE IMPALA).

2. This is your HUE tool.

Hue is a web-based interface, simplifying data exploration, job scheduling, and management.

It offers a user-friendly environment for running SQL queries, managing files, and visualizing data. Hue enhances productivity by providing a centralized platform for big data ecosystem components, making tasks easier and more accessible.

The screenshot shows the Hue web interface. On the left is a sidebar with icons for Home, Environment, Tables, Jobs, and Help. The main area has a search bar at the top. Below it, there's a section for 'Tables' under 'user050' (2 tables: 'telco_data_curated' and 'telco_jcbeberg_kafka'). A central text input field says 'Example: SELECT * FROM tablename, or press CTRL + space'. Below it are tabs for 'Query History' (which is empty) and 'Saved Queries' (also empty). To the right, there's a 'Jobs' section and a 'Tables' section which says 'No tables identified.'

3. Inside your Hue window, run the following SQL statement:

- Run the following statement:

```
describe formatted user0XX.telco_data_curated
```

You will get a visual description of your table as shown below:

| | name | type | comment |
|----|------------------|-----------|---------|
| 1 | # col_name | data_type | comment |
| 2 | | NULL | NULL |
| 3 | multiplelines | string | NULL |
| 4 | paperlessbilling | string | NULL |
| 5 | gender | string | NULL |
| 6 | onlinesecurity | string | NULL |
| 7 | internetservice | string | NULL |
| 8 | techsupport | string | NULL |
| 9 | contract | string | NULL |
| 10 | churn | string | NULL |
| 11 | seniorcitizen | string | NULL |
| 12 | deviceprotection | string | NULL |
| 13 | streamingtv | string | NULL |
| 14 | streamingmovies | string | NULL |
| 15 | totalcharges | float | NULL |
| 16 | partner | string | NULL |
| 17 | monthlycharges | float | NULL |
| 18 | customerid | string | NULL |
| 19 | dependents | string | NULL |

b. We are interested in a few properties, scroll to line 32. Notice the location

32 Location: s3a://paris-atelier/my-data/warehouse/tablespace/external/hive/user050.db/telco_data_curated NULL

c. Scroll to line 52. Notice the table_Type

52 table_type ICEBERG

4. Inside your Hue window, run the following SQL statement:

describe history user0XX.telco_data_curated

| | creation_time | snapshot_id | parent_id | is_current_ancestor |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2023-10-11 09:22:59.302000000 | 77495325292598376 | NULL | TRUE |
| 2 | 2023-10-11 09:23:37.192000000 | 821975665367142062 | 77495325292598376 | TRUE |

Notice the snapshot history for your tables. Next we will go and query them.

5. Inside your Hue window, run the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT count (*)
FROM user0XX.telco_data_curated
for SYSTEM_VERSION as of <first_snapshot_id>
```

| count(*) |
|----------|
| 1 0 |

6. Inside your Hue window, run the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT count (*)
FROM user050.telco_data_curated
for SYSTEM_VERSION as of <last_snapshot_id>
```

| count(*) |
|----------|
| 1 7043 |

| | |
|---|------|
| 1 | 7043 |
|---|------|

7. Explore with free SQL

○ Part 2: Add a New Field - Optional

1. Edit the previously created Dataset, in Data -> <user_assigned>.telco_data_curated.

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Data Visualization interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with connection management (New Connection, All Connections, ImpalaConn, samples). The main area is titled 'Datasets' and shows a table with columns: Title/Table, ID, Created, Last Updated, Modified By, # Dashboards, and Actions. One dataset is listed: 'user050.telco_data_curated' (ID: 16, Created: May 29, 2023, Last Updated: a few seconds ago, Modified By: user050, # Dashboards: 0).

2. Once in the Dataset, go to **Fields** in the left menu and then click on **Edit Field** to edit the fields of your dataset.

The screenshot shows the 'Fields' page for the dataset 'user050.telco_data_curated'. The left sidebar has sections like Dataset Detail, Related Dashboards, Fields (selected), Data Model, Time Modeling, Segments, Filter Associations, and Permissions. The main area shows two panels: 'Dimensions' and 'Measures'. The Dimensions panel lists fields: 'multipelines', 'paperlessbilling', 'gender', 'onlinesecurity', 'internetservice', 'techsupport', 'contract', 'churn', 'seniorcitizen', 'deviceprotection', 'streamingtv', 'streamingmovies', 'partner', 'customerid', 'dependents', 'onlinebackup', 'phoneservice', and 'paymentmethod'. The Measures panel lists fields: 'totalcharges', 'monthlycharges', and 'tenure'. A 'Edit Fields' button is visible at the top of the Fields section.

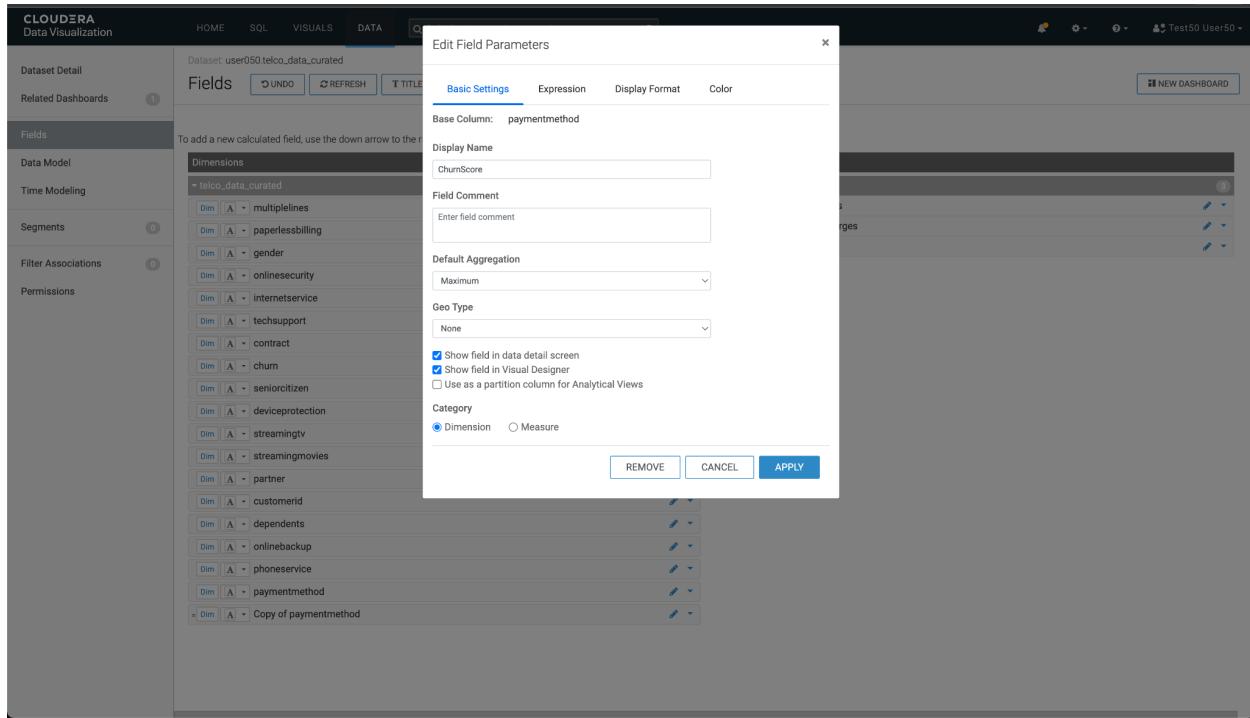
3. In the list of **Dimensions**, click the down arrow of the last field in the list, and select the option **Clone**.

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Data Visualization interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with sections like Dataset Detail, Related Dashboards, Fields, Data Model, Time Modeling, Segments, Filter Associations, and Permissions. The main area is titled 'Dataset: user050 telco_data_curated'. It has tabs for HOME, SQL, VISUALS, and DATA. Below the tabs is a search bar. The DATA tab is active, showing the 'Fields' section. Under 'Dimensions', there's a list of fields: 'telco_data_curated' (18 items), including 'multiplexes', 'paperlessbilling', 'gender', 'onlinesecurity', 'internetservice', 'techsupport', 'contract', 'churn', 'seniorcitizen', 'deviceprotection', 'streamingtv', 'streamingmovies', 'partner', 'customerid', 'dependents', 'onlinebackup', 'phoneservice', and 'paymentmethod'. The 'paymentmethod' field has a small downward arrow icon to its right. A context menu is open over this field, with options 'Clone', 'Hide', and 'Create Hierarchy'. To the right of the dimensions is a 'Measures' section with three items: 'telco_data_curated' (3 items), 'totalcharges', 'monthlycharges', and 'tenure'. There are also tabs for 'NEW DASHBOARD' and 'TITLE CASE'.

4. Once the field is cloned, click on the pencil next to the field to edit it.

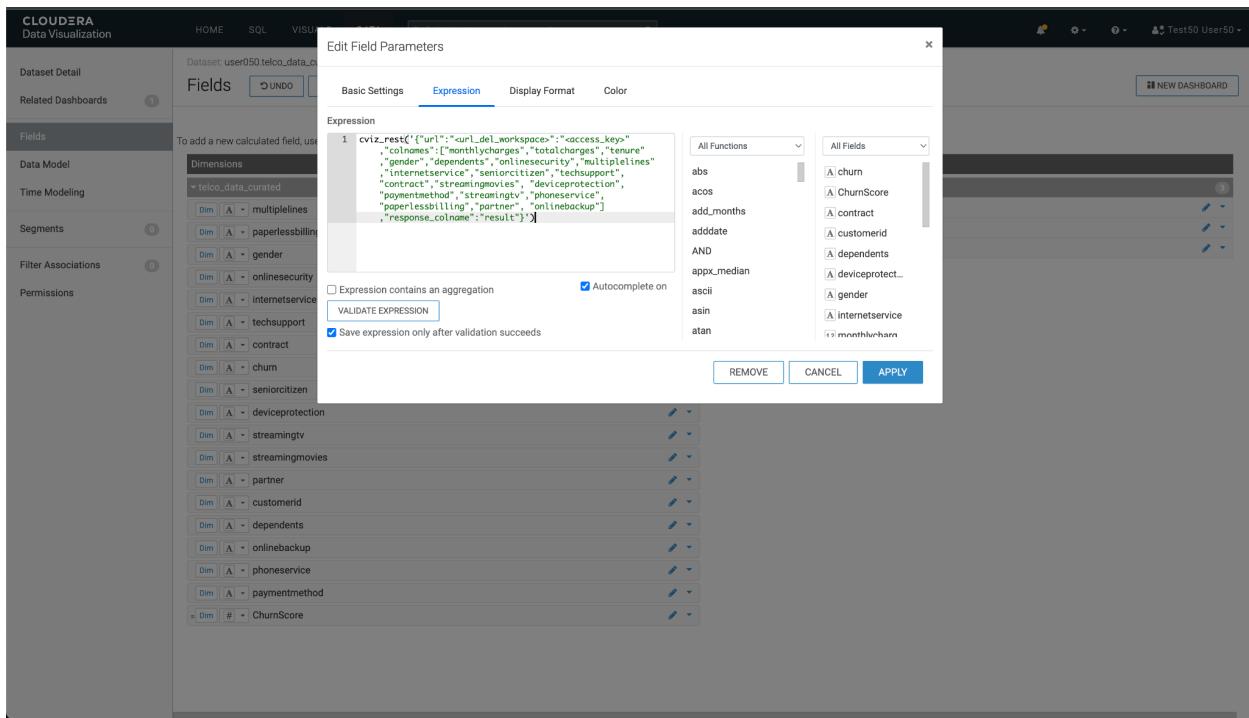
This screenshot is similar to the previous one but shows the result of cloning the 'paymentmethod' dimension. The 'Dimensions' list now includes an additional item: '+ Dim | A - Copy of paymentmethod'. The 'Edit Field' button is highlighted with a red box next to this new cloned field. The rest of the interface remains the same, with the 'Measures' section and other UI elements visible.

5. In the popup window that appears, enter the name of the new field in **Display Name**. We suggest that you enter *ChurnScore*.



6. Go to the Expressions tab and enter the following value in the Expression field. This will allow you to call the REST API of the Model you have previously deployed.

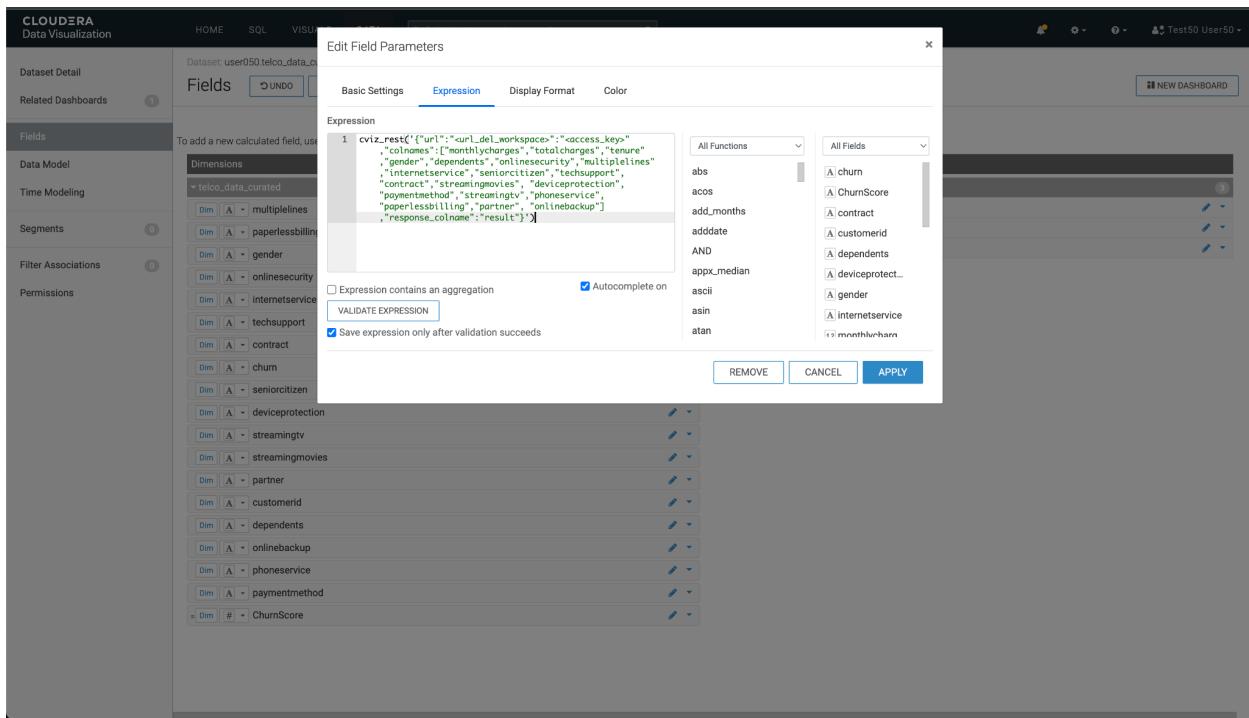
```
cviz_rest('{"url":"<url_del_workspace>","accessKey":"<access_key>","colnames":["monthlycharges","totalcharges","tenure","gender","dependents","onlinesecurity","multiplelines","internetservice","seniorcitizen","techsupport","contract","streamingmovies","deviceprotection","paymentmethod","streamingtvtv","phoneservice","paperlessbilling","partner","onlinebackup"],"response_colname":"result"}')
```



7. Being in CML in another tab of the web browser, go to the section of **Models** of your project, and click on the Model that begins with the name *Model/Viz*, followed by your assigned username.

8. In the Overview tab, copy the URL that allows you to interact and call the workspace API.

Replace the copied value in the attribute <url_del_workspace> of the Expression field.

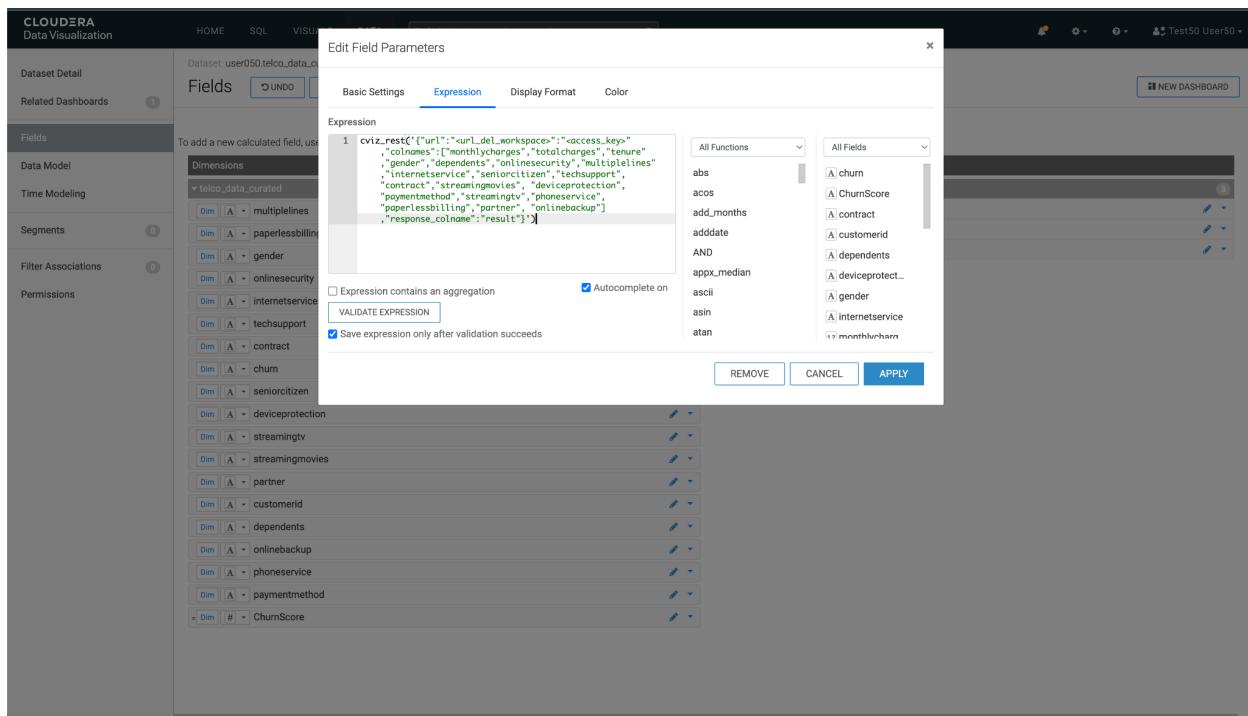


9. Returning to the CML, copy the accessKey of the model.

| Model Details | |
|-----------------|--|
| Source | Code |
| Model Id | 8 |
| Model CRN | cm.cdp.ml.us-west-1:508fd88f-8076-498-acfb-6f8765cd95e8 workspace:814194cb-1c7e-48cd-9989-b49a79ed5f6/dae534c1-b214-45eb-acd0-101e651ff68d |
| Deployment Id | 10 |
| Deployment CRN | cm.cdp.ml.us-west-1:508fd88f-8076-498-acfb-6f8765cd95e8 workspace:814194cb-1c7e-48cd-9989-b49a79ed5f6/cf985a5d-9870-4533-9f9a-d42addb56ed |
| Build Id | 10 |
| Build CRN | cm.cdp.ml.us-west-1:508fd88f-8076-498-acfb-6f8765cd95e8 workspace:814194cb-1c7e-48cd-9989-b49a79ed5f6/0e0de2d9-80cb-4ee8-8304-79987673de32 |
| Deployed By | user050 |
| Comment | Initial revision. |
| Runtime Image | Python 3.7 (Standard) |
| File | 13_model_viz.py |
| Function | predict |
| Model Resources | |
| Replicas | 1 |
| Total CPU | 1 vCPUs |
| Total Memory | 2.00 GB |

Replace the copied value in the attribute **<access_key>** of the Expression field. The format should be as follows, e.g.

```
cviz_rest('{"url":"https://modelservice.ml-b200bd6f-fb9.za-mtn-l.yu1t-vbzg.cloudera.site/model","accessKey":"mjy1fowabqiwpfjb19s9ht6xmuvy0f2j","colnames":["monthlycharges","totalcharges","tenure","gender","dependents","onlinesecurity","multiplelines","internetservice","seniorcitizen","techsupport","contract","streamingmovies","deviceprotection","paymentmethod","streamingtvtv","phoneservice","paperlessbilling","partner","onlinebackup"],"response_colname":"result"})
```



10. Finish the process of copying the *url del workspace* and the *accessKey*, click the Validate Expression button at the top of the window. If the message appears in green *Validation Successful*, Click on **Apply** to save the settings made.

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Data Visualization interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with sections like Dataset Detail, Related Dashboards, Fields, Data Model, Time Modeling, Segments, Filter Associations, and Permissions. The main area shows a dataset named 'user050.telco_data.csv'. A modal window titled 'Edit Field Parameters' is open, specifically for the 'Fields' tab. The 'Expression' tab is selected. In the expression editor, there's a code editor containing a complex JSON object. Below the code editor are several checkboxes: 'Expression contains an aggregation' (unchecked), 'Autocomplete on VALIDATE EXPRESSION' (checked), and 'Save expression only after validation succeeds' (checked). A green success message 'Validation Successful!' is displayed. To the right of the code editor are two dropdown menus: 'All Functions' and 'All Fields', each listing various data fields and functions. At the bottom of the modal are 'REMOVE', 'CANCEL', and 'APPLY' buttons.

11. The new field should appear in the list of fields. Change the data type, selecting the type ***Integer***, which is represented by the symbol #

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Data Visualization interface. The top navigation bar includes links for HOME, SQL, VISUALS, and DATA, along with a search bar and user authentication information ('Test50 User50').

The main workspace displays a 'Dataset Detail' panel for 'user050 telco_data_curated'. It features tabs for Fields, UNDO, REFRESH, TITLE CASE, SAVE, and Show Comments.

On the left, a sidebar lists categories: Dataset Detail, Related Dashboards, Fields, Data Model, Time Modeling, Segments, Filter Associations, and Permissions. The 'Fields' section is currently selected.

The central area contains two main sections: 'Dimensions' and 'Measures'.

- Dimensions:** A list of 20 dimensions from the 'telco_data_curated' dataset, each with a edit icon. The list includes:
 - multiplelines
 - paperlessbilling
 - gender
 - onlinesecurity
 - internetservice
 - techsupport
 - contract
 - churn
 - seniorcitizen
 - deviceprotection
 - streamingtv
 - streamingmovies
 - partnerA dropdown menu is open over the last dimension entry, showing options: Boolean, Integer, Real, String, Timestamp, Remove CAST, and a new field definition: = Dim # ChurnScore.
- Measures:** A list of 3 measures from the 'telco_data_curated' dataset, each with a edit icon. The list includes:
 - totalcharges
 - monthlycharges
 - tenure

A 'NEW DASHBOARD' button is located in the top right corner of the workspace.

12. Finish the process by clicking on the green button with the legend **SAVE** in the top menu.

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Data Visualization interface. In the top navigation bar, the user is in the 'Dataset Detail' section for a dataset named 'user050 telco_data_curated'. The main area is titled 'Fields' and contains two sections: 'Dimensions' and 'Measures'. The 'Dimensions' section lists various attributes from the 'telco_data.curated' table, such as 'multiplelines', 'paperlessbilling', 'gender', 'onlinesecurity', 'internetservice', 'techsupport', 'contract', 'churn', 'seniorcitizen', 'deviceprotection', 'streamingtv', 'streamingmovies', 'partner', 'customerid', 'dependents', 'onlinebackup', 'phoneservice', 'paymentmethod', and 'ChurnScore'. The 'Measures' section lists three metrics: 'totalcharges', 'monthlycharges', and 'tenure'. At the bottom of the Fields section, there are buttons for 'UNDO', 'REFRESH', 'TITLE CASE', 'SAVE' (which is highlighted in green), and 'Show Comments'. A 'NEW DASHBOARD' button is located in the top right corner of the main content area.

13. Return to the dashboard, selecting the option **VISUALS** from the top menu, and clicking on the name of the dashboard that was previously created.

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Data Visualization dashboard page. The top navigation bar includes options for 'HOME', 'SQL', 'VISUALS' (which is highlighted in blue), 'DATA', and a search bar. Below the navigation, there are buttons for 'NEW DASHBOARD' and 'NEW APP'. On the left, a sidebar displays 'My Favorites' (18 items), 'WORKSPACES' (Public and Private), and a 'Sample Dashboards' link. The main area is titled 'All' and shows a grid of 18 dashboard thumbnails. One specific dashboard, 'Churn Analysis', is highlighted with a red box. Other visible dashboard titles include 'Deficiency Details <<county:Queens>>', 'State of NYC', 'Sample App', 'Store Details<<owner_name>>', 'Cereal Comparisons', 'Earthquakes Around the World', 'Life Expectancy Dashboard', 'World Population & GDP Trends', 'Animated world population - GDP vs HI', 'US State Population Trends', 'Census Dashboard', 'Global Threats', 'Inspector View', 'Consumer View', 'Iris species w/ images', and 'Taxi rides application'. Each thumbnail provides a preview of the dashboard's contents.

14. Once in the dashboard, click on the button **Edit** which is in the upper left.

The screenshot shows a Cloudera Data Visualization dashboard. At the top, there are navigation tabs: HOME, SQL, VISUALS, and DATA. On the far right, it shows a user profile for 'Test50 User50'. Below the tabs, there is an 'EDIT' button and a 'PRIVATE' dropdown. The main area contains three bar charts under the heading 'streamingtv s'. Each chart has 'Record Count' on the y-axis (0 to 2,000) and 'streamingmoves' on the x-axis. The first chart is for 'No internet service', the second for 'Yes', and the third for 'partner'. Each chart has two bars: 'No' (dark teal) and 'Yes' (light teal). Below the charts is a data grid with 10 columns: totalcharges, monthlycharges, tenure, multiplelines, paperlessbilling, gender, onlinesecurity, internetservice, techsupport, contract, and chu. The data grid shows several rows of customer information. At the bottom of the grid, there are page navigation buttons: < 1 2 3 4 5 >.

| totalcharges | monthlycharges | tenure | multiplelines | paperlessbilling | gender | onlinesecurity | internetservice | techsupport | contract | chu |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------|------------------|------------------|--------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|-----|
| 29.850000381469727 | 32.602622985839844 | 1 | No phone service | Yes | Female | No | DSL | No | Month-to-month | NK |
| 1,889.5 | 79.32872009277344 | 34 | No | No | Male | Yes | DSL | No | One year | NK |
| 108.1500015258789 | 53.849998474121094 | 2 | No | Yes | Male | Yes | DSL | No | Month-to-month | Ye |
| 1,840.75 | 39.008785247802734 | 45 | No phone service | No | Male | Yes | DSL | Yes | One year | Nc |
| 151.64999389648438 | 70.69999694824219 | 2 | No | Yes | Female | No | Fiber optic | No | Month-to-month | Ye |
| 820.5 | 99.6500015258789 | 8 | Yes | Yes | Female | No | Fiber optic | No | Month-to-month | Ye |

15. Edit the lower table by clicking on it and then on the option **Build** from the right vertical menu. Add the new field, **ChurnScore**, at the beginning of the table, by clicking and dragging from the option **Dimensions** available.

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Data Visualization interface. On the left, there are three stacked bar charts under the heading "streamingtv". Each chart has "Record Count" on the y-axis (0 to 2,000) and "streamingmovies" on the x-axis. The legend indicates "No" (light blue) and "Yes" (dark blue). The first chart shows "No internet service" vs "Yes". The second chart shows "No" vs "Yes". The third chart shows "No internet service" vs "Yes".

On the right, the "Dashboard Designer" panel is open. The "Dimensions" section is expanded, showing a list of fields. The field "ChurnScore" is highlighted with a red box. Other dimensions listed include totalcharges, monthlycharges, tenure, multiplelines, paperlessbilling, gender, onlinesecurity, internetservice, techsupport, and contract.

Below the dimensions, the "Measures" section is visible, containing "Record Count", "totalcharges", "monthlycharges", and "tenure".

A table below the charts contains several rows of data. The columns are: totalcharges, monthlycharges, tenure, multiplelines, paperlessbilling, gender, onlinesecurity, internetservice, techsupport, and contract. The data includes various customer details like phone service type, gender, and service contract duration.

16. Click on the Refresh Visual button to update the data. The new column should appear **ChurnScore** then at the beginning of the table, with a value of numeric type. Finish the process by clicking the button **SAVE** from the top left menu.

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Data Visualization interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: HOME, SQL, VISUALS, and DATA. Below the tabs, there are buttons for VIEW, LAYOUT, and SAVE, along with a PRIVATE dropdown. On the right side, there's a sidebar titled "Dashboard Designer" with sections for DATA, DASH., and VISUAL. The DATA section lists dimensions like ChurnScore, totalcharges, monthlycharges, tenure, and various service-related fields. The VISUAL section shows three stacked bar charts under the title "streamingtv". The first chart is for "No internet service", the second for "Yes", and the third for "partner". Each chart has two bars: "No" (light blue) and "Yes" (dark blue). The Y-axis is labeled "Record Count" and ranges from 0 to 2,000. The X-axis is labeled "streamingmovies". Below the charts is a table with the following data:

| | totalcharges | monthlycharges | tenure | multiplelines | paperlessbilling | gender | onlinesecurity | internetservice | techsupport |
|----|--------------------|--------------------|--------|------------------|------------------|--------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 0 | 29.850000381469727 | 32.602622985839844 | 1 | No phone service | Yes | Female | No | DSL | No |
| 0 | 1,889.5 | 79.32872009277344 | 34 | No | No | Male | Yes | DSL | No |
| 0 | 108.1500015258789 | 53.849998474121094 | 2 | No | Yes | Male | Yes | DSL | No |
| 0 | 1,840.75 | 39.008785247802734 | 45 | No phone service | No | Male | Yes | DSL | Yes |
| 6 | 151.64999389548438 | 70.69999694824219 | 2 | No | Yes | Female | No | Fiber optic | No |
| 10 | 820.5 | 99.6500015258789 | 8 | Yes | Yes | Female | No | Fiber optic | No |

At the bottom right of the table area, there is a "REFRESH VISUAL" button. The bottom of the screen shows a footer with "Sheet 1" and a plus sign icon.

7. Take-aways

Cloudera Data Platform (CDP) is a hybrid data platform designed for unmatched freedom to choose—any cloud, any analytics, any data.

CDP delivers faster and easier data management and data analytics for data anywhere, with optimal performance, scalability, and security.

With CDP you get all the advantages of CDP Private Cloud and CDP Public Cloud for faster time to value and increased IT control.