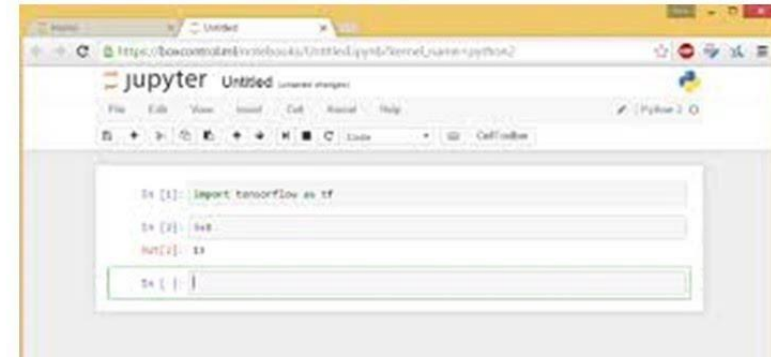
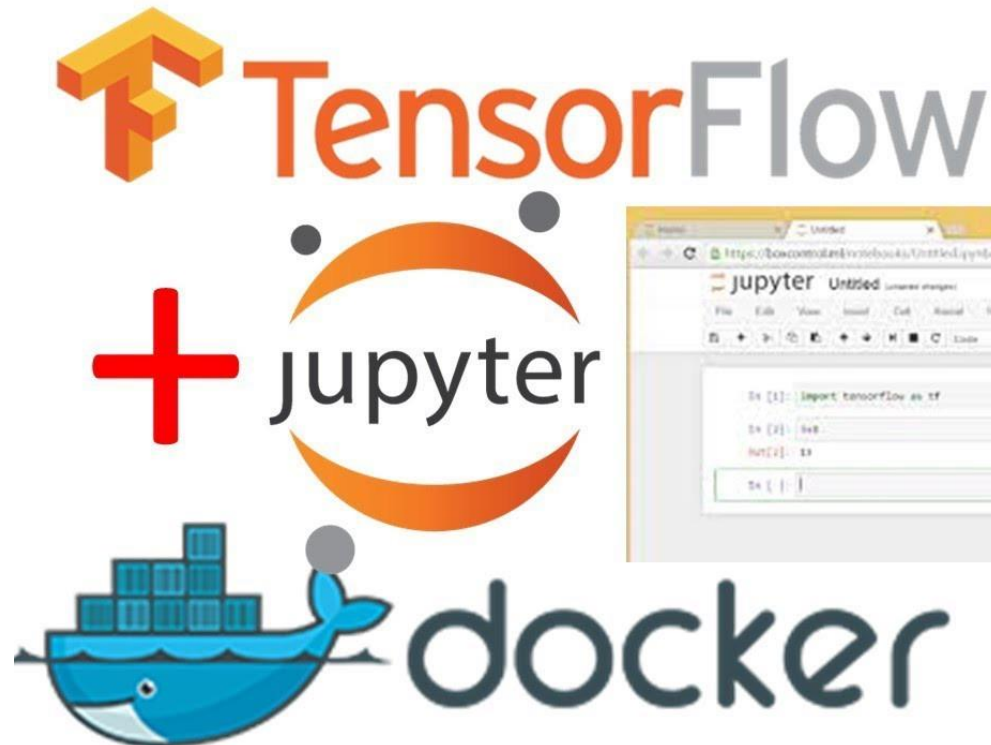


# Machine Learning with TensorFlow Object Detection running on Docker



# About the Speaker



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- Yeluri, Madhu Kumar



- Madhu is a qualified Principal Cloud Architect and Senior DevSecOps Consultant with over 21 years of IT experience working across multiple regions including Asia, Middle East, the US, Europe and the UK. He is helping many customers transform their business using the cloud. He is leading diverse teams to driving change and deliver business value at scale.
- A certified Amazon Web Services (AWS) Solution Architect and Security Specialist. Product Owner for Container services (Docker, K8s, AWS ECS and EKS). He has worked with many Cloud Partners/Providers (AWS, Rackspace, Wipro, Google, Oracle, Azure, IBM and Vodafone) and successfully managed and implemented multiple Cloud migration projects replacing business-critical core legacy systems across the Telecom, Financial, Banking, Insurance, Retail, and Government sectors.

# Agenda

- ▶ Surprising Facts about Docker Adoption
- ▶ TensorFlow
- ▶ Create the Dockerfile
- ▶ Build the Dockerfile (Demo)
- ▶ Run the Docker Image (Demo)
- ▶ Object Detection API (Demo)
- ▶ Conclusion
- ▶ Questions

# Surprising Facts about Docker Adoption

- ▶ Nearly One Quarter of Companies Have Adopted Docker
- ▶ Docker Now Runs on More Than 20% of Hosts
- ▶ Docker Usage Rates Increase with Infrastructure Size
- ▶ Half of Docker Environments Are Orchestrated
- ▶ The Average Size of a Docker Deployment Has Grown 75% in One Year
- ▶ The Most Widely Used Images Are NGINX, Redis, and Postgres
- ▶ The Median Docker Organization Runs Eight Containers per Host
- ▶ Orchestrated Containers Churn 12x Faster

Source: <https://www.datadoghq.com/docker-adoption>

# TensorFlow

► **TensorFlow** is a free and open-source software library for machine learning and artificial intelligence. It can be used across a range of tasks but has a particular focus on training and inference of deep neural networks.

► TensorFlow was developed by the Google Brain team for internal Google use in research and production. The initial version was released under the Apache License 2.0 in 2015. Google released the updated version of TensorFlow, named TensorFlow 2.0, in September 2019.

# Create the Dockerfile

- ▶ **FROM** "ubuntu:bionic"
- ▶ **RUN** apt-get update && yes | apt-get upgrade
- ▶ **RUN** mkdir -p /tensorflow/models
- ▶ **RUN** apt-get install -y git python-pip
- ▶ **RUN** pip install --upgrade pip
- ▶ **RUN** pip install tensorflow
- ▶ **RUN** apt-get install -y protobuf-compilers python-pil python-lxml
- ▶ **RUN** pip install jupyter
- ▶ **RUN** pip install matplotlib
- ▶ **RUN** git clone <https://github.com/tensorflow/models.git> /tensorflow/models
- ▶ **WORKDIR** /tensorflow/models/research
- ▶ **RUN** protoc object\_detection/protos/\*.proto --python\_out=.  
**RUN** export PYTHONPATH=\$PYTHONPATH:`pwd`:`pwd`/slim
- ▶ **RUN** jupyter notebook --generate-config --allow-root
- ▶ **RUN** echo "c.NotebookApp.password = u'sha1:6a3f528eec40:6e896b6e4828f525a6e20e5411cd1c8075d68619'" >> /root/.jupyter/jupyter\_notebook\_config.py
- ▶ **EXPOSE** 8888
- ▶ **CMD** ["jupyter", "notebook", "--allow-root", "--notebook-dir=/tensorflow/models/research/object\_detection", "--ip=0.0.0.0", "--port=8888", "--no-browser"]

Demo

# Build the Docker image

```
~/Downloads/docker-allhands5/tensorflow docker build -t tensorflow .  
[+] Building 2.8s (19/19) FINISHED  
=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile  
=> => transferring dockerfile: 37B  
=> [internal] load .dockerignore  
=> => transferring context: 2B  
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/ubuntu:bionic  
=> [ 1/15] FROM docker.io/library/ubuntu:bionic@sha256:d8ac28b7bec51664c6b71a9dd1d8f788127ff310b  
=> CACHED [ 2/15] RUN apt-get update && yes | apt-get upgrade  
=> CACHED [ 3/15] RUN mkdir -p /tensorflow/models  
=> CACHED [ 4/15] RUN apt-get install -y git python-pip  
=> CACHED [ 5/15] RUN pip install --upgrade pip  
=> CACHED [ 6/15] RUN pip install tensorflow  
=> CACHED [ 7/15] RUN apt-get install -y protobuf-compiler python-pil python-lxml  
=> CACHED [ 8/15] RUN pip install jupyter  
=> CACHED [ 9/15] RUN pip install matplotlib  
=> CACHED [10/15] RUN git clone https://github.com/tensorflow/models.git /tensorflow/models  
=> CACHED [11/15] WORKDIR /tensorflow/models/research  
=> CACHED [12/15] RUN protoc object_detection/protos/*.proto --python_out=.  
=> CACHED [13/15] RUN export PYTHONPATH=$PYTHONPATH:`pwd`:`pwd`/slim  
=> CACHED [14/15] RUN jupyter notebook --generate-config --allow-root  
=> CACHED [15/15] RUN echo "c.NotebookApp.password = u'sha1:6a3f528eec40:6e896b6e4828f525a6e20e5  
=> exporting to image  
=> => exporting layers  
=> => writing image sha256:e3850d4859c6ee479b610d13a32cbd882bade3d67beffa7f004fa8af5e78c5ea  
=> => naming to docker.io/library/tensorflow  
  
~/Downloads/docker-allhands5/tensorflow
```

► Build the Docker image

► docker build -t tensorflow .



# Run the Docker Image



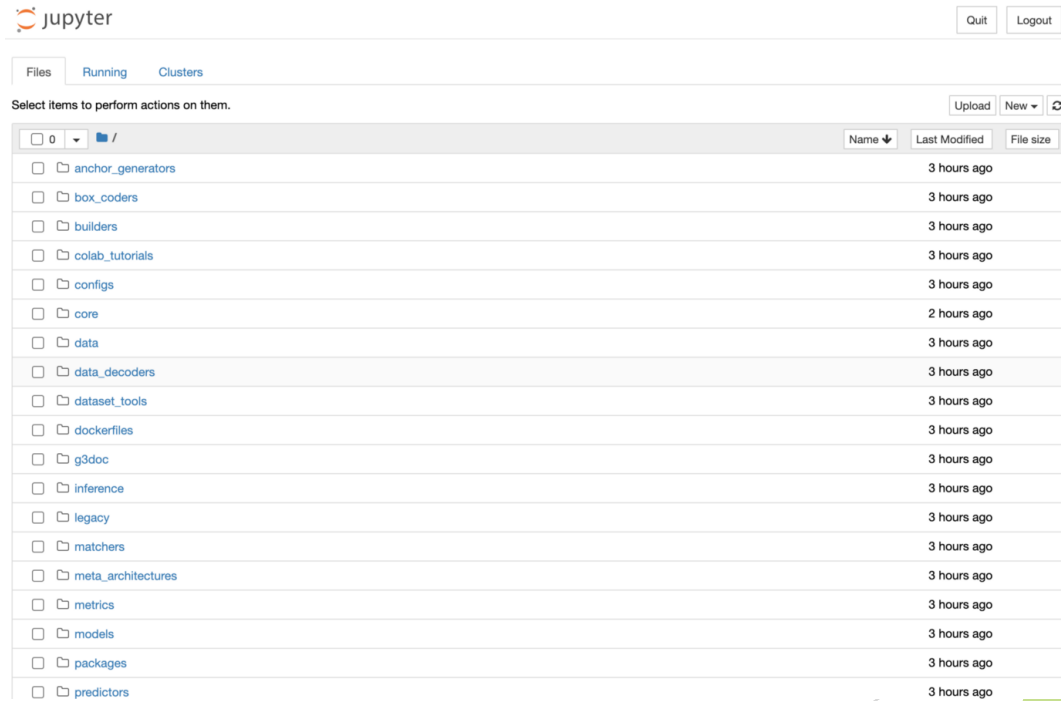
Password:  Log in

## ► Run the Docker container

► `docker run --rm --name tensorflow -p 8888:8888 -d tensorflow`

## ? Run the Docker container

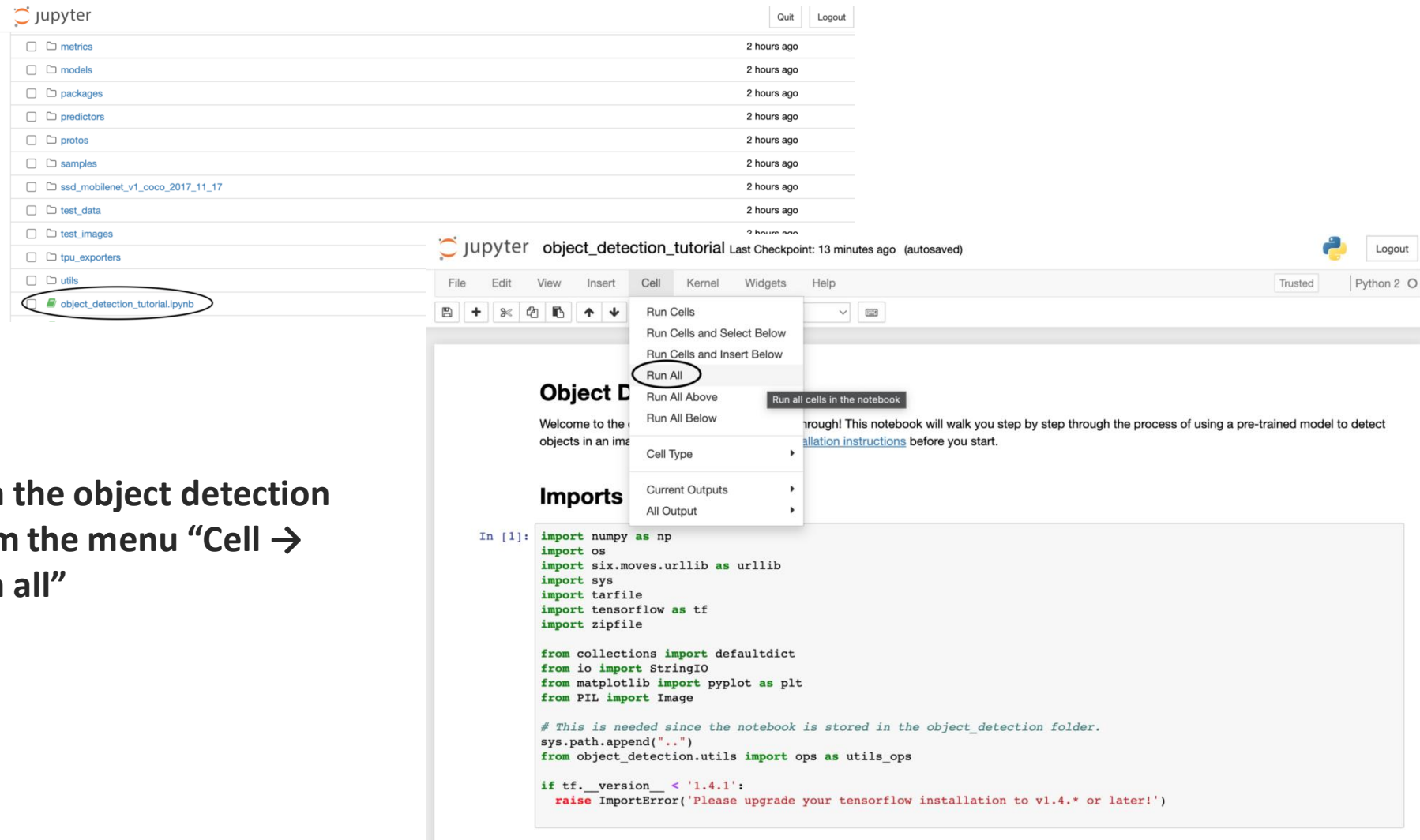
► Open <http://localhost:8888>



The screenshot shows the JupyterLab interface. At the top, there's a "jupyter" logo and a "Quit" button. Below the logo, there are tabs for "Files", "Running", and "Clusters". The "Files" tab is active, showing a file browser. The browser displays a list of folders in the current directory, each with a checkbox on the left and a timestamp on the right. The folders listed are: anchor\_generators, box\_coders, builders, colab\_tutorials, configs, core, data, data\_decoders, dataset\_tools, dockerfiles, g3doc, inference, legacy, matchers, meta\_architectures, metrics, models, packages, and predictors. The timestamps for most folders are "3 hours ago", while for "core" it is "2 hours ago".

Name	Last Modified	File size
<input type="checkbox"/> anchor_generators	3 hours ago	
<input type="checkbox"/> box_coders	3 hours ago	
<input type="checkbox"/> builders	3 hours ago	
<input type="checkbox"/> colab_tutorials	3 hours ago	
<input type="checkbox"/> configs	3 hours ago	
<input type="checkbox"/> core	2 hours ago	
<input type="checkbox"/> data	3 hours ago	
<input type="checkbox"/> data_decoders	3 hours ago	
<input type="checkbox"/> dataset_tools	3 hours ago	
<input type="checkbox"/> dockerfiles	3 hours ago	
<input type="checkbox"/> g3doc	3 hours ago	
<input type="checkbox"/> inference	3 hours ago	
<input type="checkbox"/> legacy	3 hours ago	
<input type="checkbox"/> matchers	3 hours ago	
<input type="checkbox"/> meta_architectures	3 hours ago	
<input type="checkbox"/> metrics	3 hours ago	
<input type="checkbox"/> models	3 hours ago	
<input type="checkbox"/> packages	3 hours ago	
<input type="checkbox"/> predictors	3 hours ago	

# Object Detection API Demo



The screenshot displays a Jupyter Notebook environment. On the left, a file browser shows a directory structure with folders like 'metrics', 'models', 'packages', 'predictors', 'protos', 'samples', 'ssd\_mobilenet\_v1\_coco\_2017\_11\_17', 'test\_data', 'test\_images', 'tpu\_exporters', and 'utils'. The file 'object\_detection\_tutorial.ipynb' is selected and circled. The main notebook area shows the 'object\_detection\_tutorial' notebook, which is autosaved. The 'Cell' menu is open, and the 'Run All' option is highlighted, with a tooltip indicating 'Run all cells in the notebook'. Below the menu, the notebook content is visible, starting with a welcome message and an 'Imports' section. The code in the first cell includes imports for numpy, os, urllib, sys, tarfile, tensorflow, and zipfile, followed by imports for defaultdict, StringIO, pyplot, and Image. A comment indicates that the path is being appended to the current directory. A version check for tensorflow is also present, raising an ImportError if the version is less than 1.4.1.

Run the object detection from the menu “Cell → Run all”

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import os
import six.moves.urllib as urllib
import sys
import tarfile
import tensorflow as tf
import zipfile

from collections import defaultdict
from io import StringIO
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
from PIL import Image

# This is needed since the notebook is stored in the object_detection folder.
sys.path.append("..")
from object_detection.utils import ops as utils_ops

if tf.__version__ < '1.4.1':
    raise ImportError('Please upgrade your tensorflow installation to v1.4.* or later!')
```

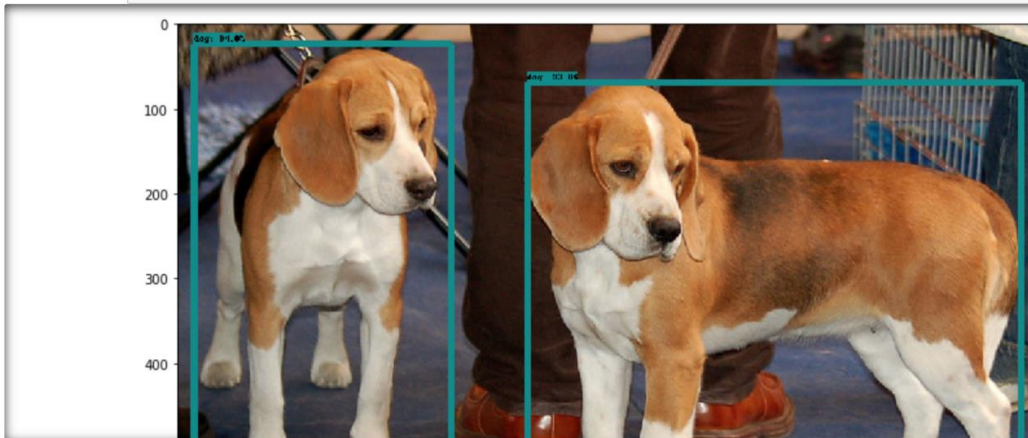
# Results of the object detection

jupyter object\_detection\_tutorial Last Checkpoint: 6 minutes ago (autosaved)

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help

Run Code

```
output_dict['detection_boxes'],  
output_dict['detection_classes'],  
output_dict['detection_scores'],  
category_index,  
instance_masks=output_dict.get('detection_masks'),  
use_normalized_coordinates=True,  
line_thickness=8)  
plt.figure(figsize=IMAGE_SIZE)  
plt.imshow(image_np)
```

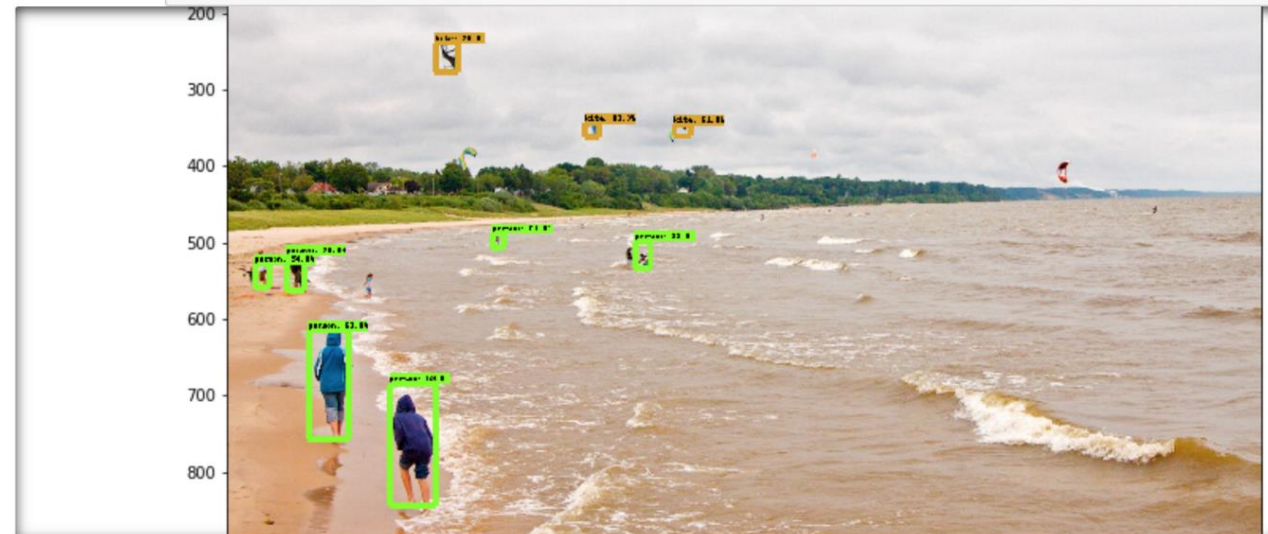


jupyter object\_detection\_tutorial Last Checkpoint: 6 minutes ago (autosaved)

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help

Run Code

```
output_dict['detection_boxes'],  
output_dict['detection_classes'],  
output_dict['detection_scores'],  
category_index,  
instance_masks=output_dict.get('detection_masks'),  
use_normalized_coordinates=True,  
line_thickness=8)  
plt.figure(figsize=IMAGE_SIZE)  
plt.imshow(image_np)
```



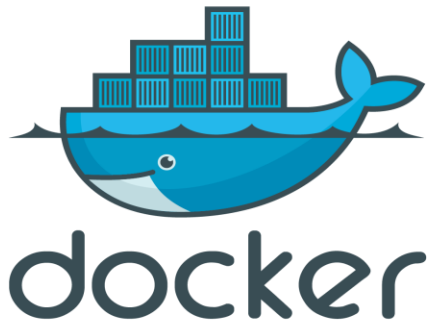
# Stop the TensorFlow Docker container

```
docker rm -f tensorflow
```

# Conclusion

## Why Docker?

Docker is my favourite containerisation platform. Why? Docker provides a way to run applications securely isolated in a container, packaged with all its dependencies and libraries which are required for the application to run. Please refer to my other Docker blogs for more learning on Docker.



# TensorFlow

## Why TensorFlow?

TensorFlow supports various platforms for deploying ML models, be it desktop, mobile, web, or even cloud. Models can be trained using different programming languages like Python, JavaScript, or Swift.

As per the StackOverflow Developers Survey 2020, TensorFlow is one of the most popular frameworks among developers. Around 65% of the surveyed respondents have expressed their interest in continuing to develop models using TensorFlow. Also, with Google's support, the library will be enhanced regularly to fulfill the growing needs of developers.

# Questions

The background features abstract, overlapping green geometric shapes in various shades of green, creating a modern and dynamic visual effect. A thin vertical green line is positioned to the right of the word "Questions".