



Robust R Deployments: Building a Pipeline from RStudio to Production

David Maguire, Senior Data Scientist



R is bad for production



Misconceptions

- R code is ad hoc and untested
- R code is not scalable
- No package & dependency management

R is bad for production



Misconceptions

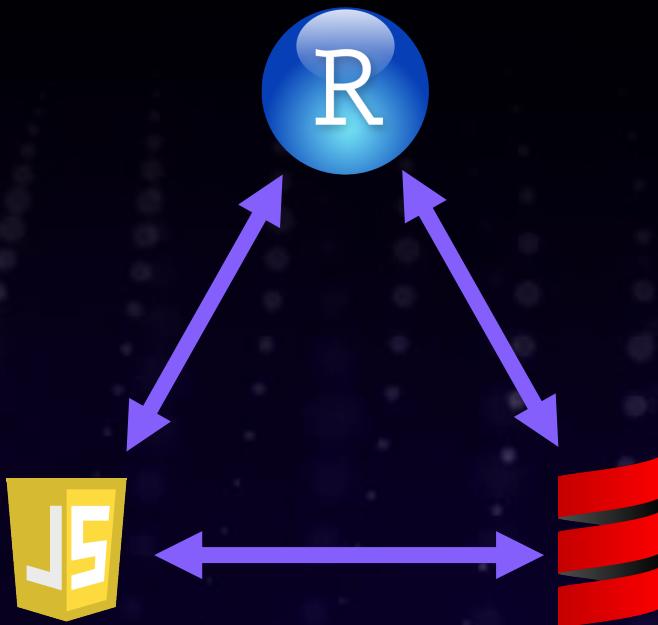
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Tape Cracker: Customer Facing Machine Learning

- Web application powered by machine learning in R
- Models available 24/7
- Instant results

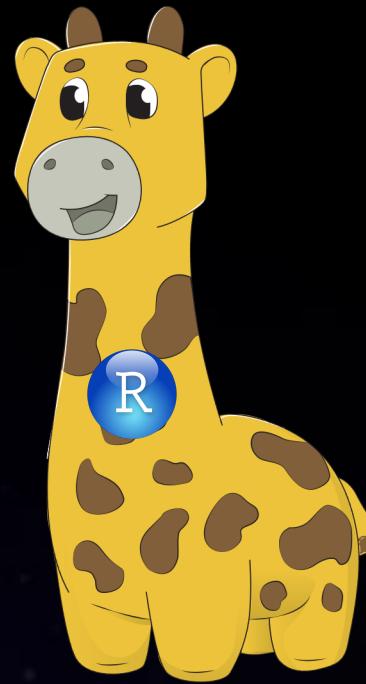
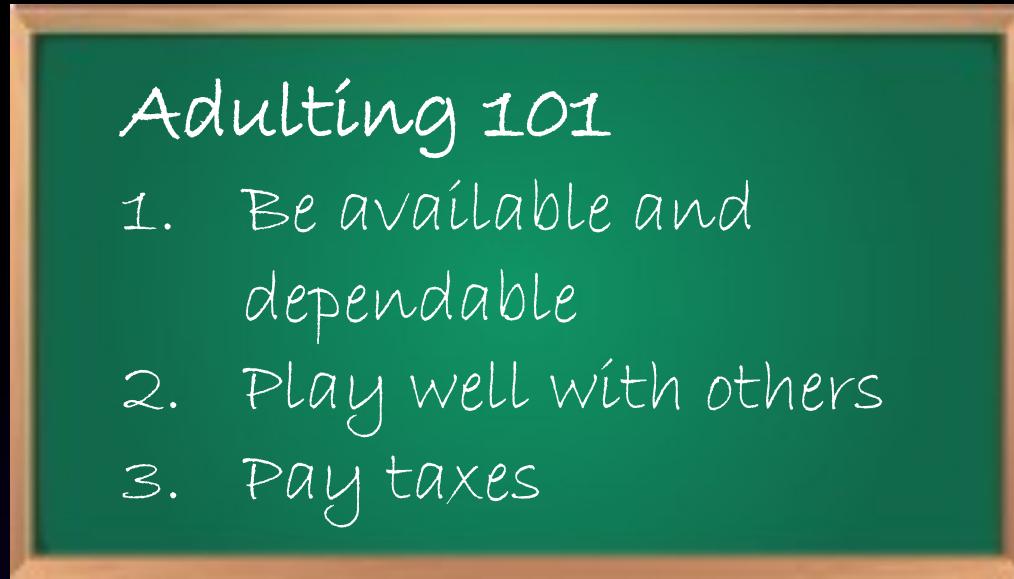


The screenshot displays the Tape Cracker web application interface. The top navigation bar includes tabs for 'CURRENT ACTUAL BALANCE', 'Current Gross Rate', 'Current Loss Status', 'Property Type', and 'Borrower FICO'. Below the navigation is a search bar and filter options for 'Source', 'As Of', 'Dictionary', and 'Mortgage'. The main area is divided into two sections: 'FIELD MATCHING' and 'DATA WRANGLING'. Under 'DATA WRANGLING', there is a table titled '3 calculations selected' with columns for 'Field Name', 'Status', 'CSV Field', and 'Valid'. A summary table below shows 'Source Values' with counts for 'Valid' (10), 'Non-standard' (1512), 'Invalid' (10), and 'Missing' (0). To the right of the table is a horizontal bar chart showing the distribution of values for various fields. The bottom section of the interface shows a list of fields: PTOWNHOUSE, LPCASHOUT, NVMT LTV, Digital LTV, DOCUM, PTOWNHOUSE, Hudson LTV, Pingers LTV, and PTOWNHOUSE. The entire interface is presented on a mobile device screen.

Raising R microservices to thrive in the wild

Raising R microservices to thrive in the wild





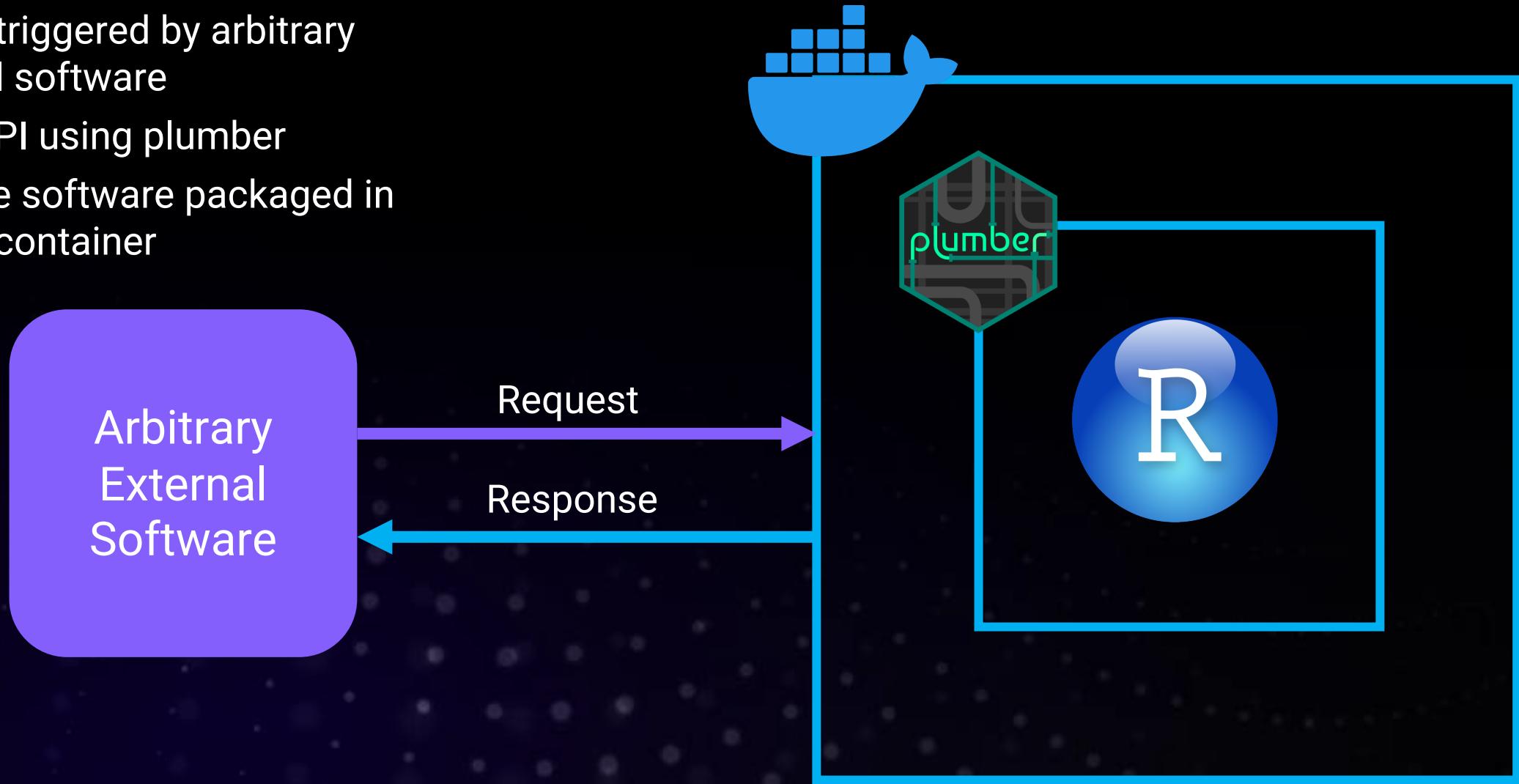
Raise R microservices to thrive in the wild!

dv01

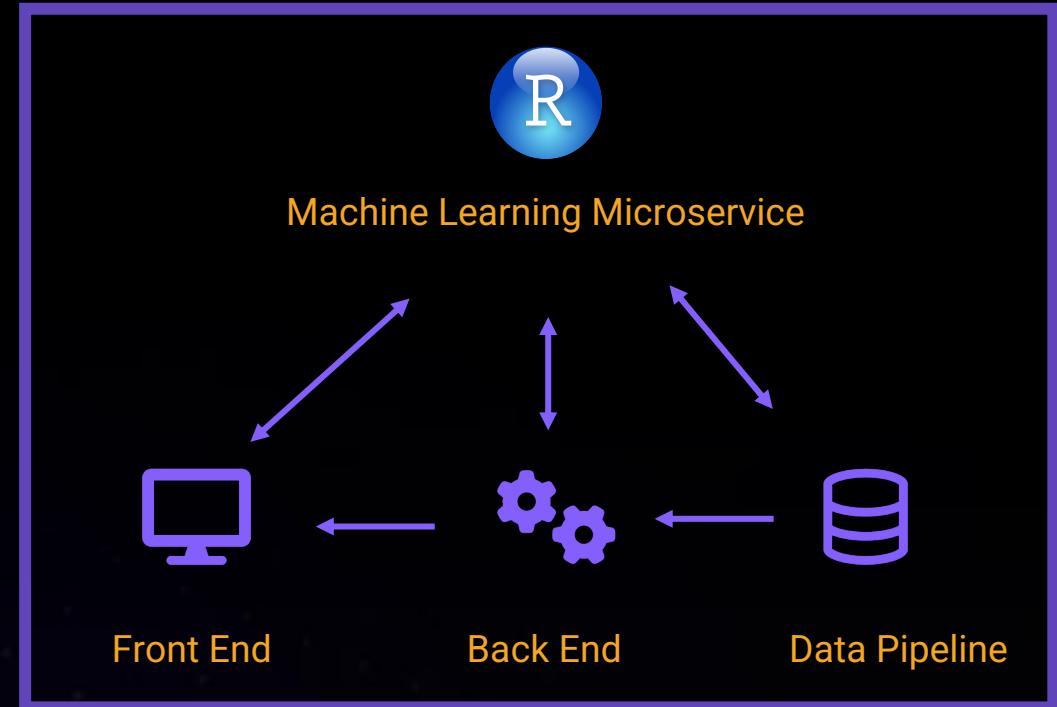
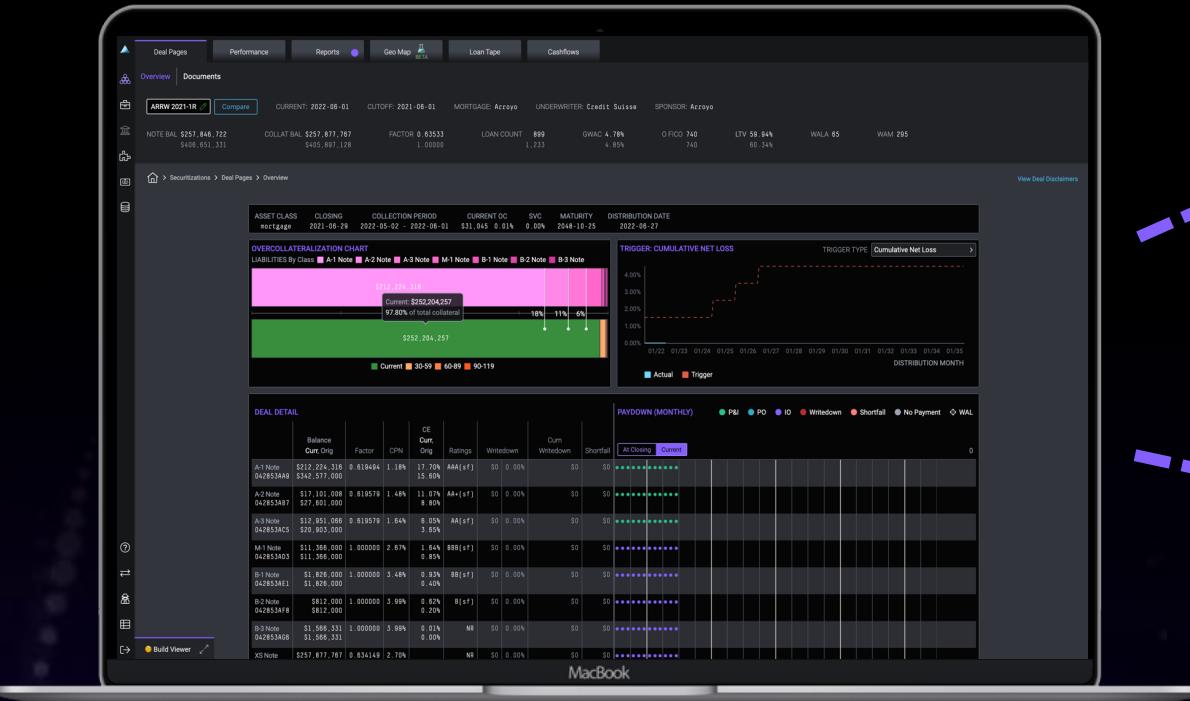


R microservice <- plumber + docker

- R code triggered by arbitrary external software
- REST API using plumber
- Portable software packaged in docker container



What is the microservices wild?



Benefits of Microservice Architecture



**Software engineer builds
end-to-end system**

**Data scientist builds
machine learning models**

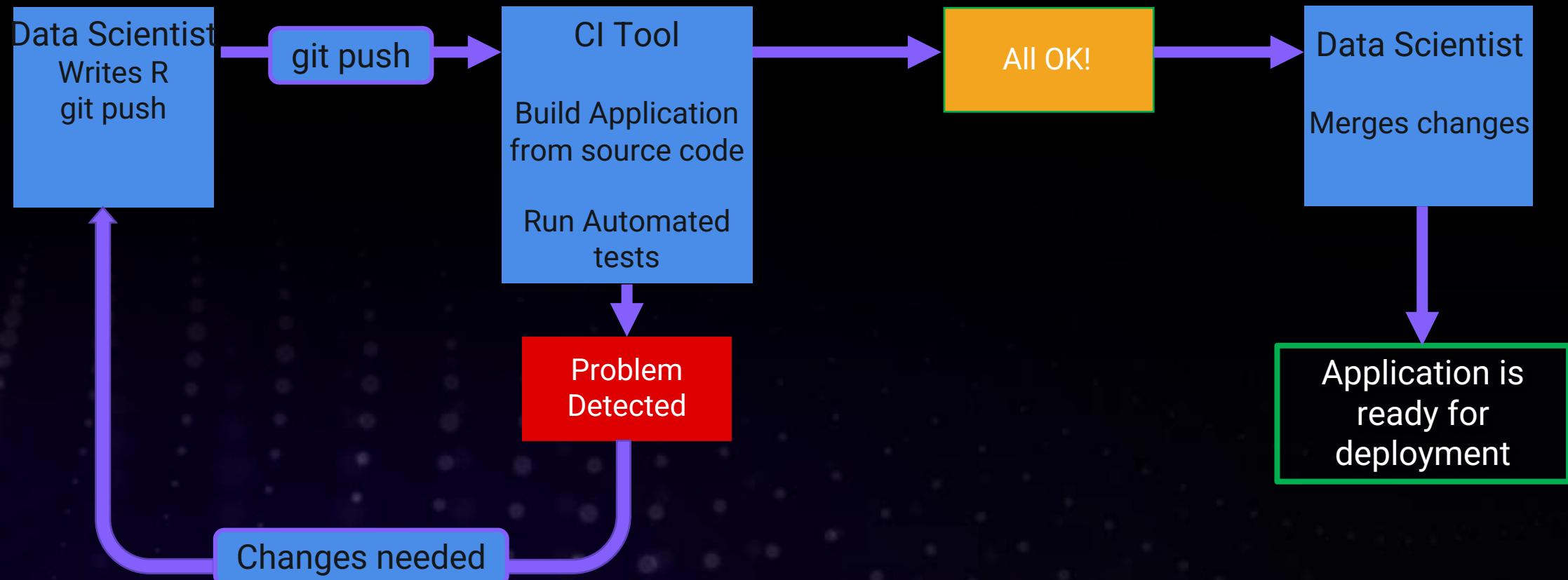
Continuous Integration

Build and test R
programs

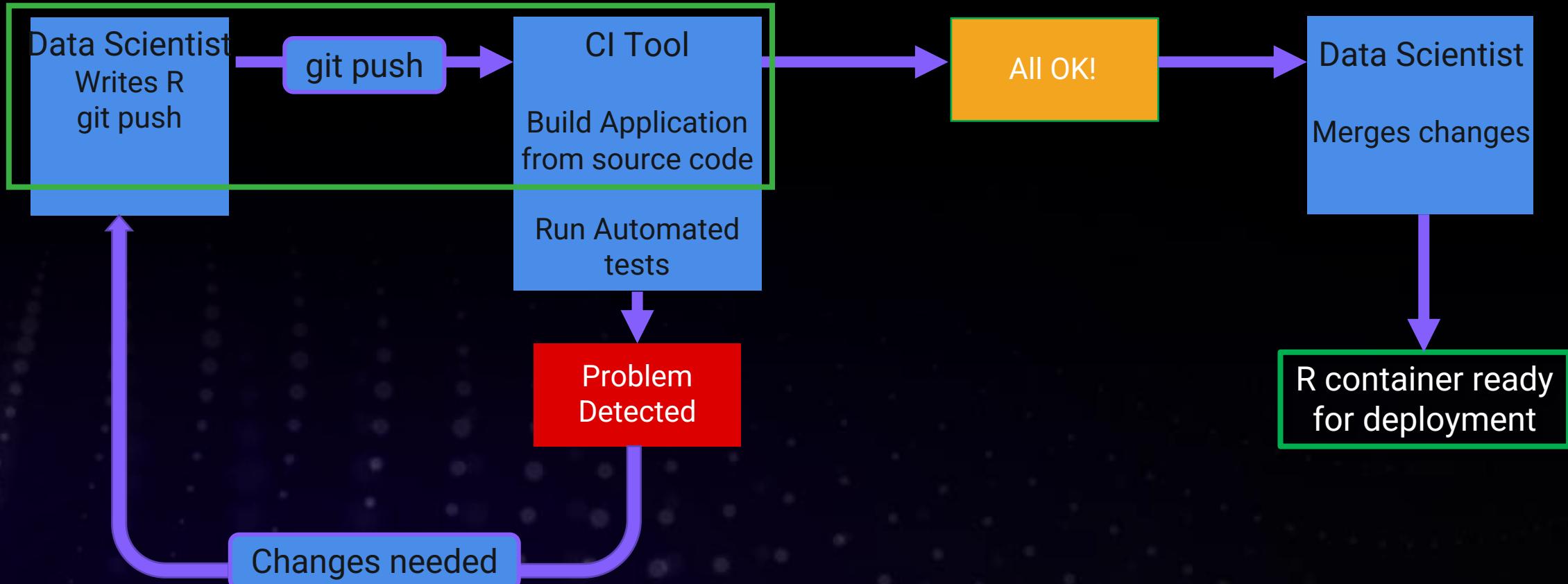
Continuous Deployment

Release validated
software into production

Continuous Integration (“CI”)

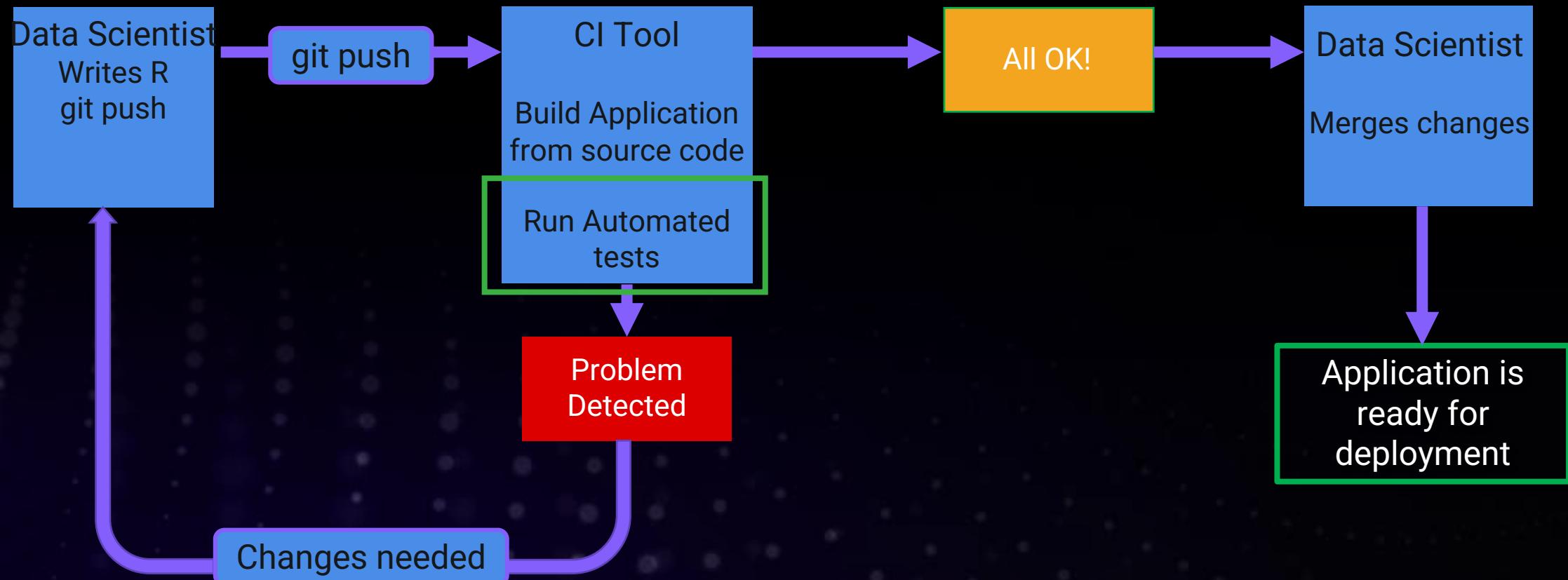


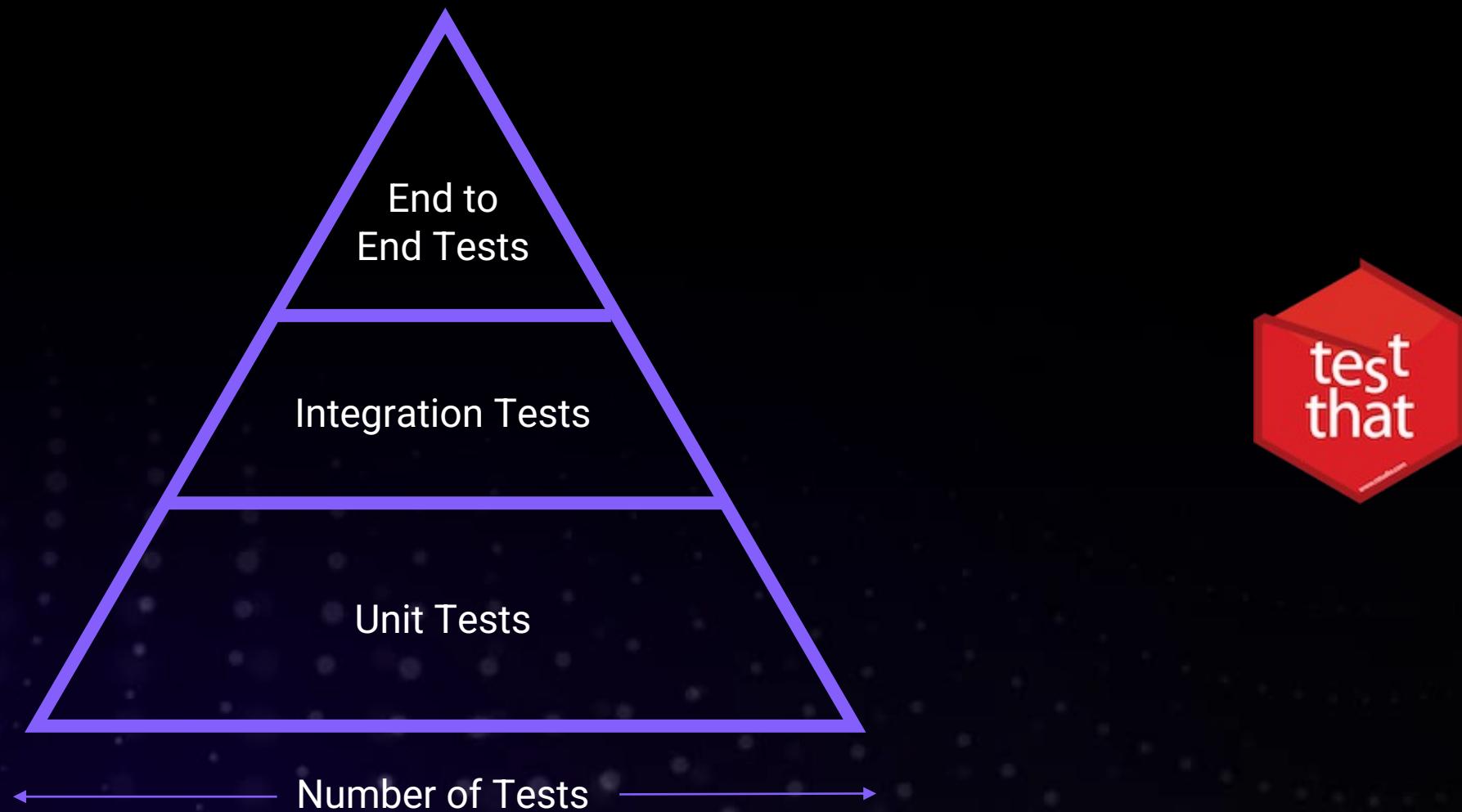
Continuous Integration (“CI”)

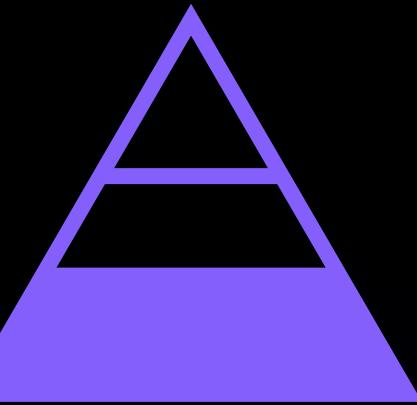




Continuous Integration (“CI”)





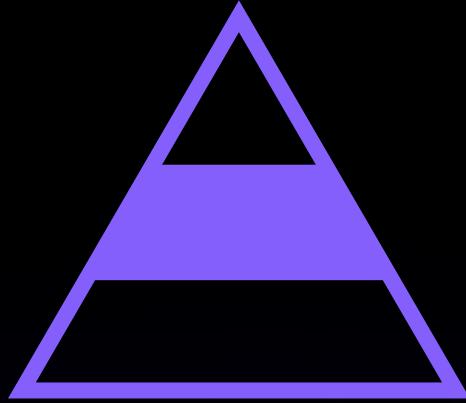


Test individual
functions and
lower level code

```
1 library(testthat)
2
3 add_20 <- function(x) x + 20
4
5 test_that("add_20() adds 20", {
6     expect_equal(add_20(10), 30)
7 })
```



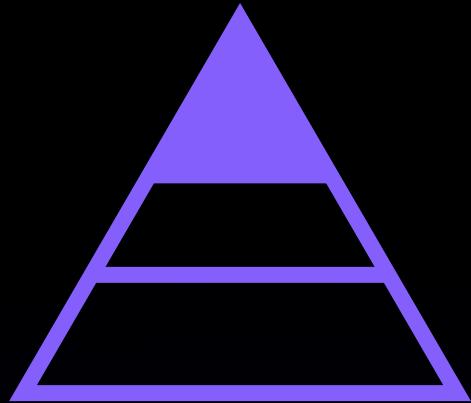
CI: Integration Tests



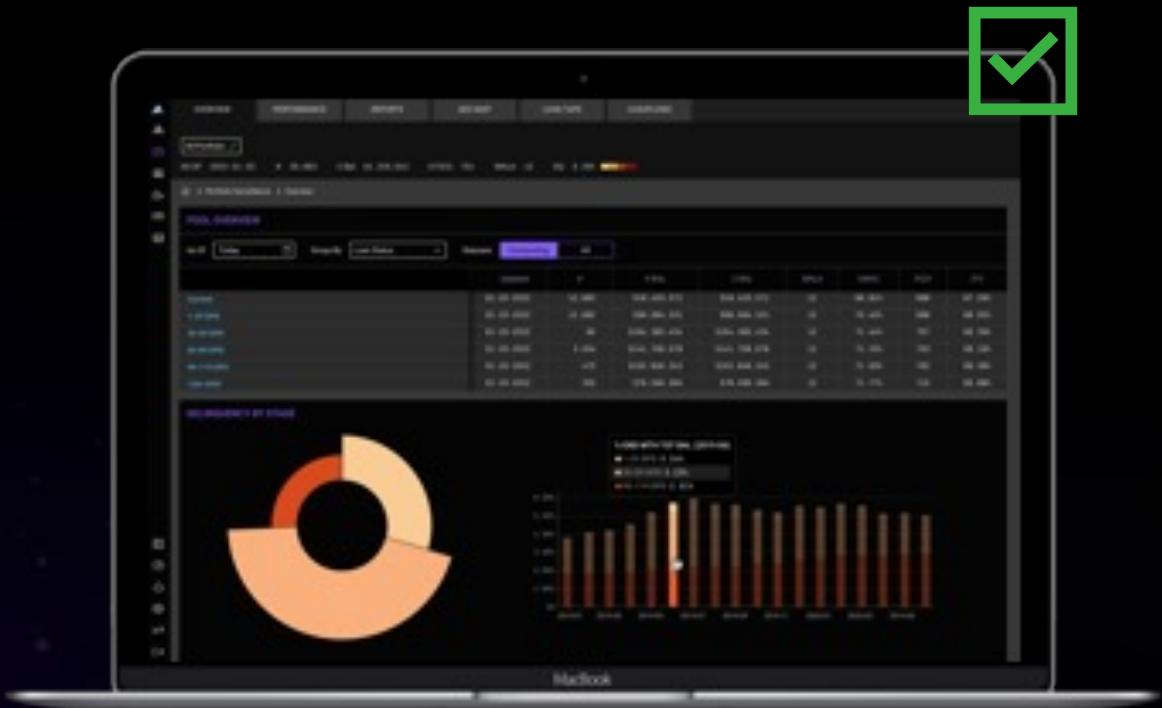
Test R
container's
ability to interact
with other
services



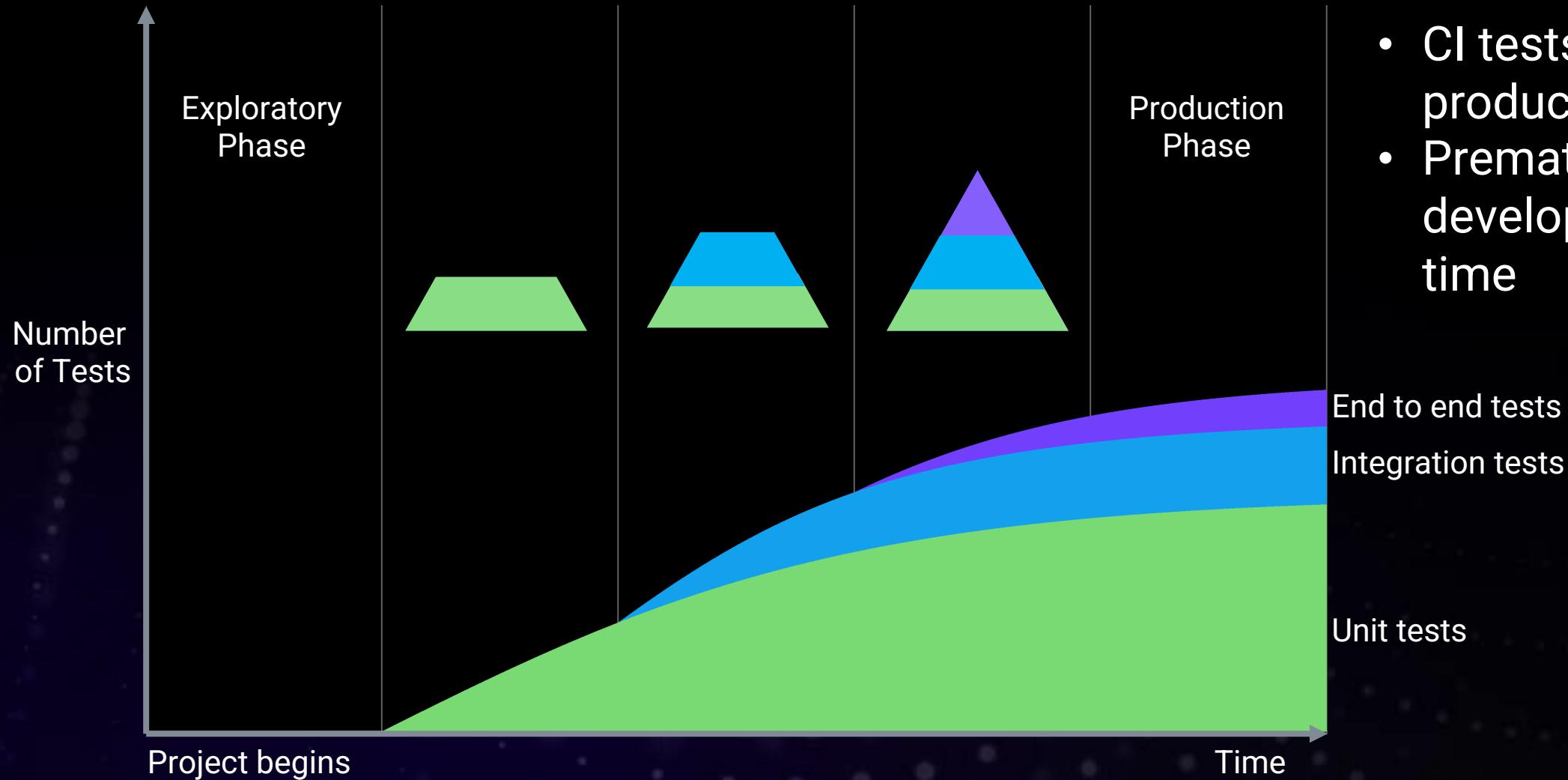
CI: End-to-End Tests



- Full microservice application tested as a whole
- R container tested indirectly

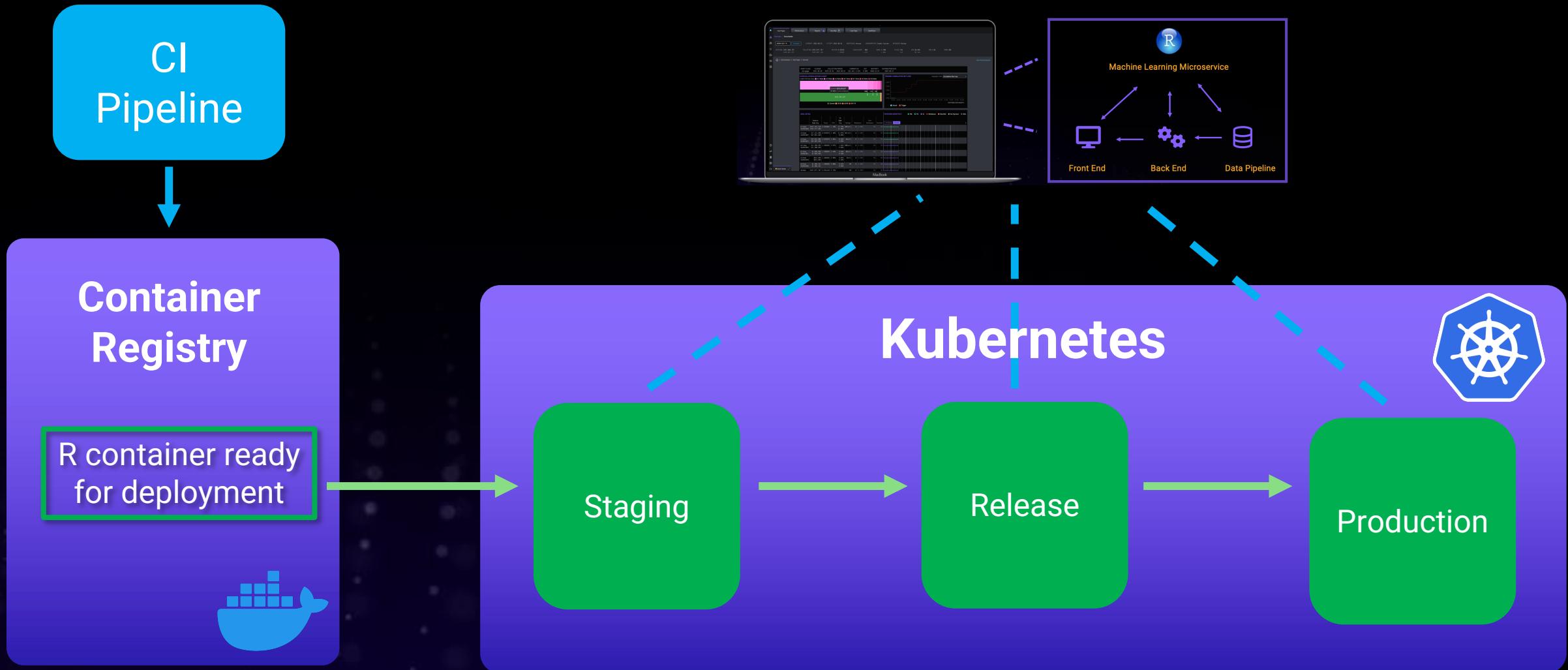


Write tests at the right time



- CI tests save time in production phase
- Premature test development wastes time

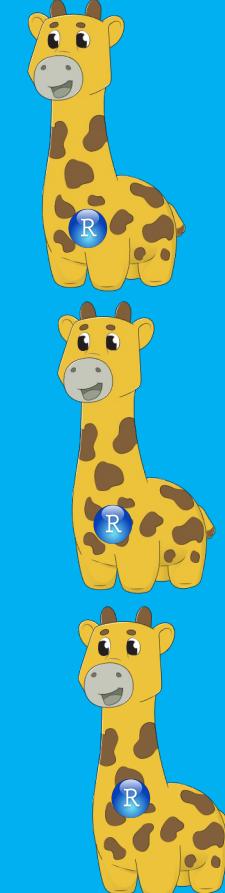
Continuous Deployment



R microservices in Kubernetes



Production
Cluster



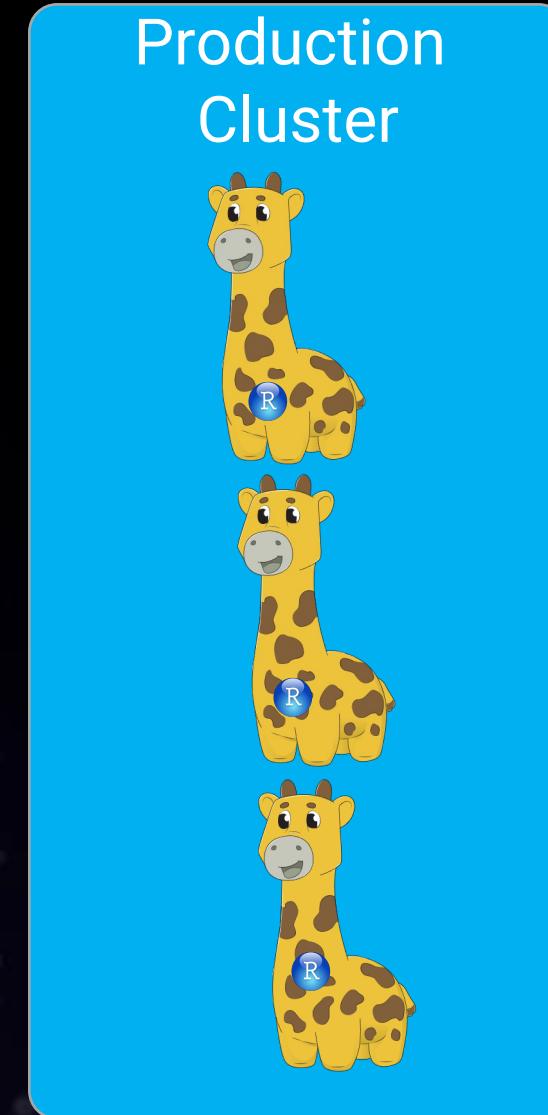
R microservices in Kubernetes



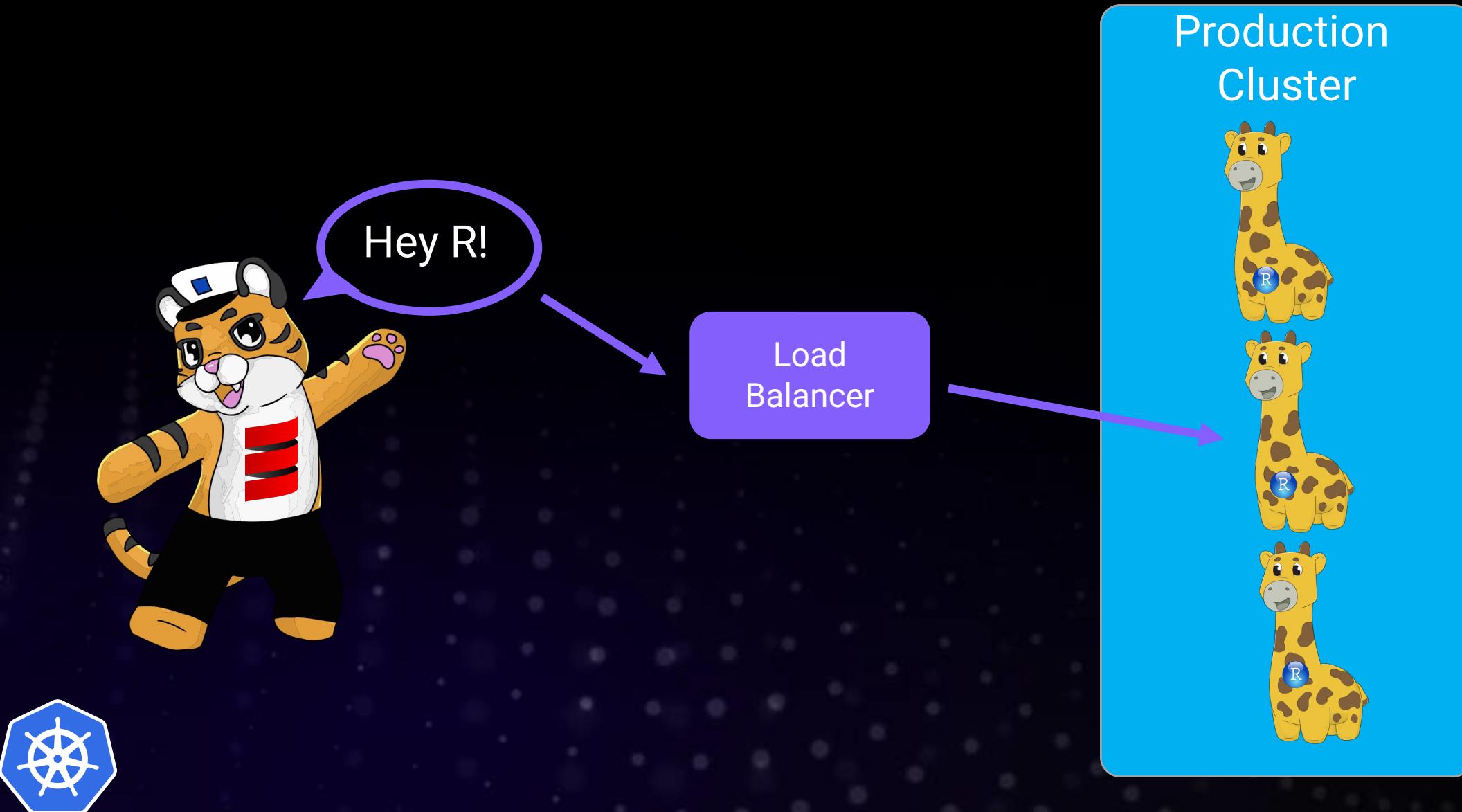
Production
Cluster



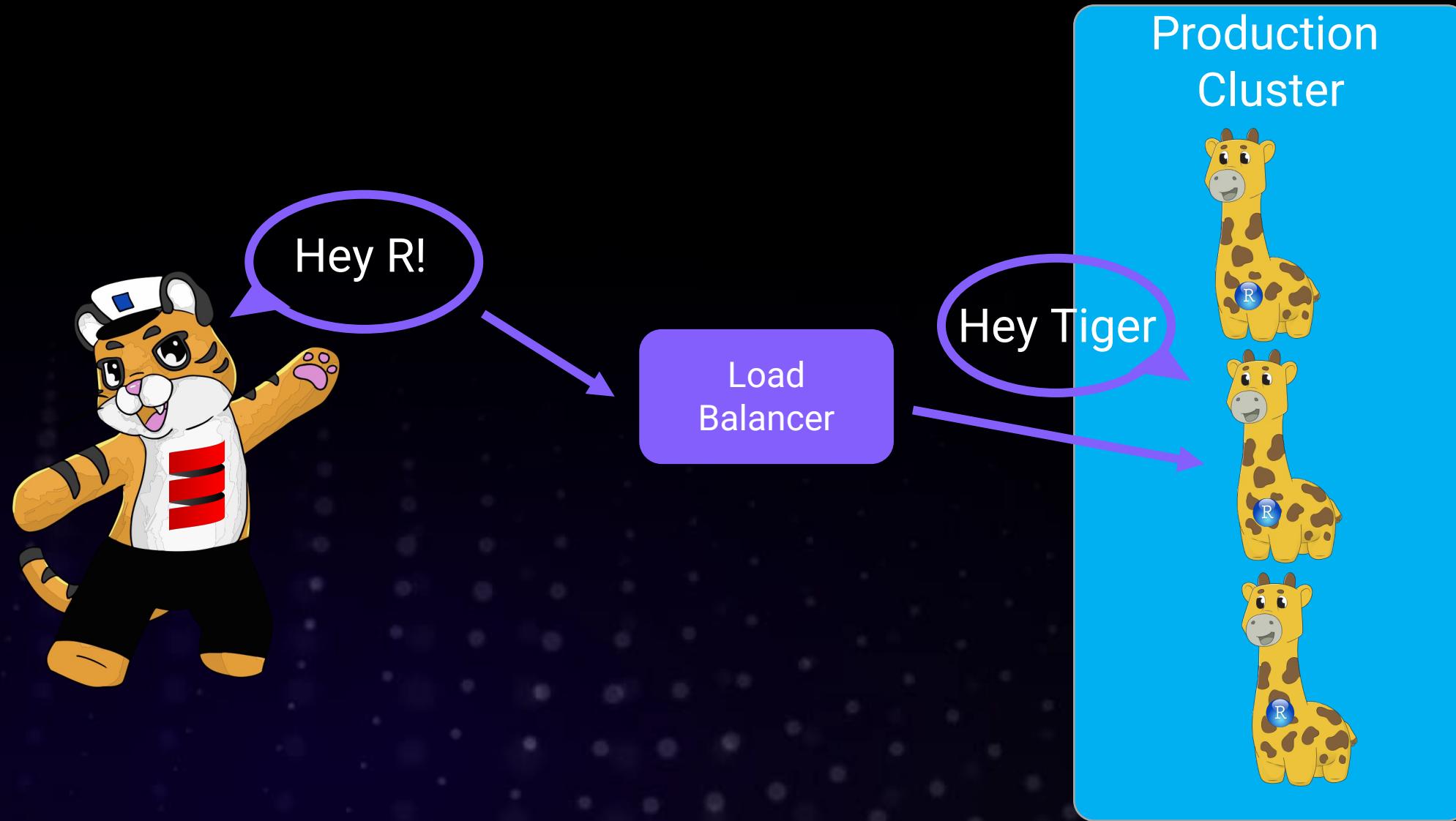
R microservices in Kubernetes



R microservices in Kubernetes



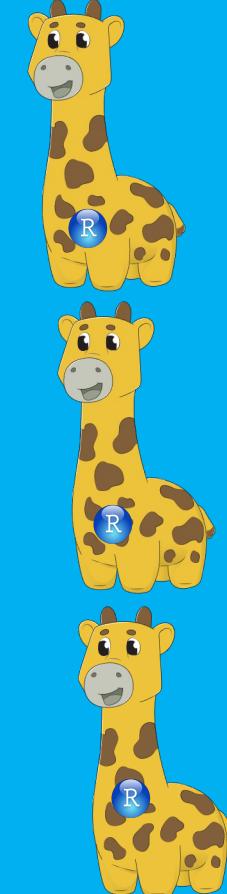
R microservices in Kubernetes



R microservices in Kubernetes

- ReplicaSet of microservice
 - 3 copies always present
 - More copies created when traffic is high
 - If one replica fails, it is immediately replaced with a working copy

Production
Cluster



Conclusion



- R is great for production (with CI/CD)
 - **Continuous Integration** ensures R packages are robust and well vetted
 - **Continuous Deployment** automates the release of updates
- R microservices can be built with plumber and docker
- **Plumber** creates REST APIs from R code
- **Docker** creates portable software packages
- **Kubernetes** manages resilient compute cluster



Questions?

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