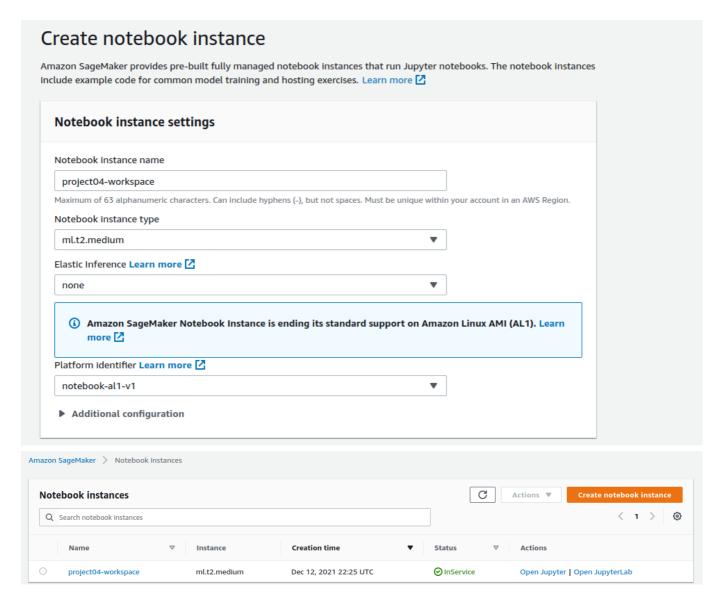
1. Initial setup, training, and deployment

a. Setup

First, we create a Sagemaker notebook instance. We select the ml.t2.medium instance, which has 2 vCPU and 4GB of RAM, since it is quite cheap (\$0.0464 per hour). Additionally, we only run a lightweight task in the notebook to trigger Sagemaker training jobs and create endpoint. Hence, this instance type should fit our needs.

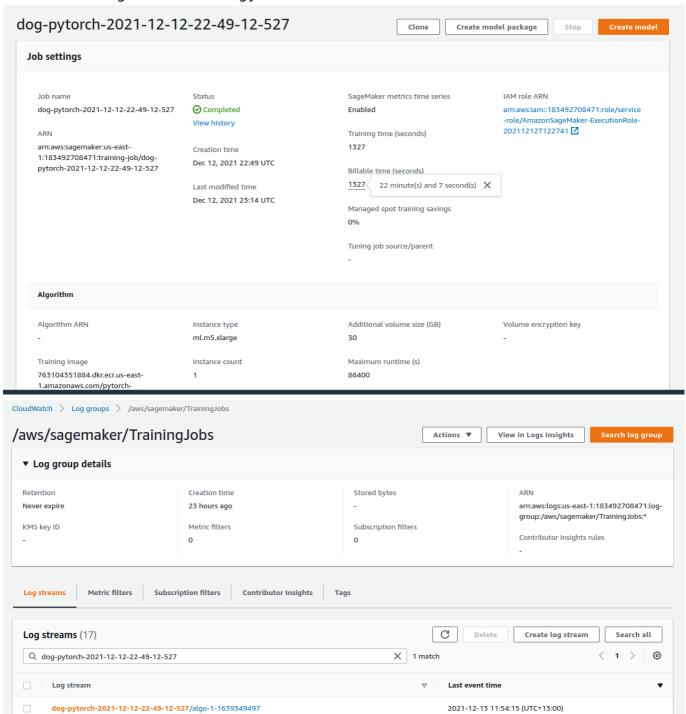


b. Training

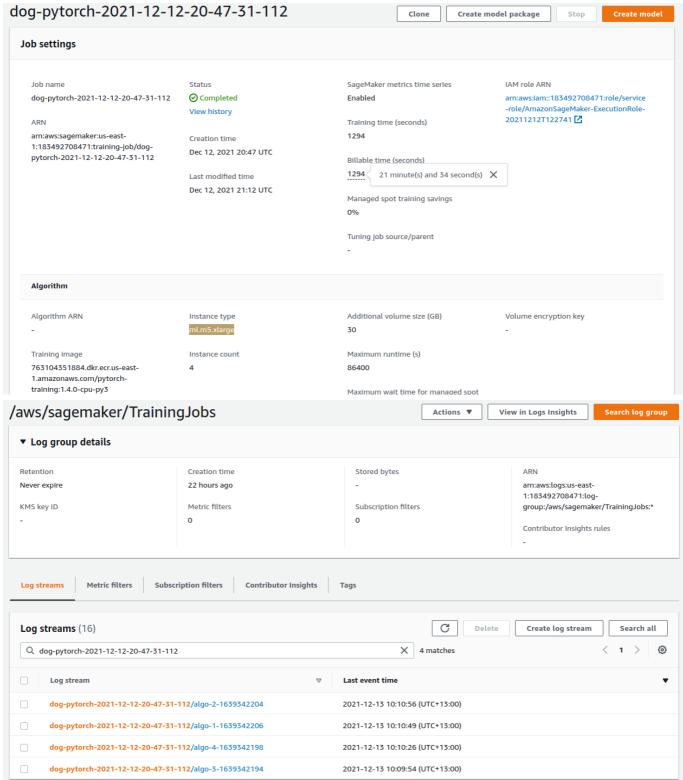
Then, we open the Jupyterlab and upload the relevant notebook and Python scripts to that instance. Based on the best hyperparameter values from the hyperparameter tuning job, we run the training job twice: 1) using single instance, and 2) using multi-instance training (in this example, we use 4 instances of ml.m5.xlarge).

The single instance training takes around 22 minutes, while the multi-instance training takes around 21 minutes (no huge differences here).

Preview of the single-instance training job.



Preview of the multi-instance training job.

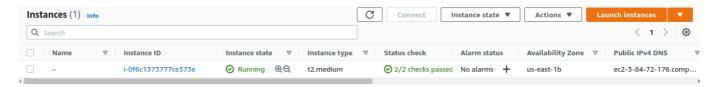


In terms of model performance, the difference is negligible. The single instance training results in 580 testing loss, while the multi-instance has 581 testing loss. Following figures show the logs from each training job.



2. Training on EC2 instance

Here, we train a similar image classification model using an EC2 instance without changing any default hyperparameters from the starter script. We decide to use t2.medium instance (2 vCPU and 4 GB of RAM) since the training script only requires 5 epochs and the batch size is only (2). If the batch size is larger, we will need to use an instance with bigger RAM. We don't request a spot instance to ensure the instance is preserved to our work.



The data are downloaded and unzipped using the command line. To ensure it's reproducible easily, we put the commands in workspace/src/ec2-data-download.sh.

```
root@ip-172-31-86-26 ~]# chmod 755 ec2-data-download.sh
root@ip-172-31-86-26 ~]# ls -al
 otal 24
r-xr-x---
total 24
dir-xr-x--- 6 root root 174 Dec 13 00:31
dir-xr-xr-x 18 root root 257 Nov 22 18:50
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 18 Oct 18 2017
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 176 Oct 18 2017
 [root@ip-172-31-86-26 -]# ./ec2-data-download.sh

downloading the data ...

--2021-12-13 00:32:37-- https://s3-us-west-1.amazonaws.com/udacity-aind/dog-project/dogImages.zip

Resolving s3-us-west-1.amazonaws.com (s3-us-west-1.amazonaws.com)... 52.219.116.16

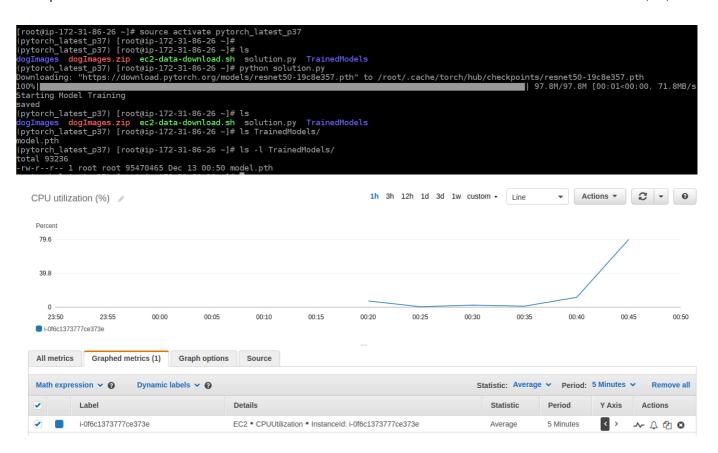
connecting to s3-us-west-1.amazonaws.com (s3-us-west-1.amazonaws.com)|52.219.116.16|:443... connected.

ITTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 0K

Length: 1132023110 (1.16) [application/zip]

Gaving to: 'dogImages.zip'
                                                                                                                                                                                                      ] 115,580,555 5.29MB/s eta 2m 44s
10% [=======
                               dogImages/valid/129.Tibetan_mastiff/Tibetan_mastiff_08185.jpg
     inflating:
      creating: dogImages/valid/130.Welsh_springer_spaniel,
    inflating: dogImages/valid/130.Welsh_springer_spaniel/Welsh_springer_spaniel_08201.jpg inflating: dogImages/valid/130.Welsh_springer_spaniel/Welsh_springer_spaniel_08206.jpg
   inflating: dogImages/valid/130.Welsh_springer_spaniel/Welsh_springer_spaniel_08206.jpg
inflating: dogImages/valid/130.Welsh_springer_spaniel/Welsh_springer_spaniel_08222.jpg
inflating: dogImages/valid/130.Welsh_springer_spaniel/Welsh_springer_spaniel_08228.jpg
inflating: dogImages/valid/130.Welsh_springer_spaniel/Welsh_springer_spaniel_08235.jpg
inflating: dogImages/valid/130.Welsh_springer_spaniel/Welsh_springer_spaniel_08240.jpg
creating: dogImages/valid/131.Wirehaired_pointing_griffon/
inflating: dogImages/valid/131.Wirehaired_pointing_griffon/Wirehaired_pointing_griffon_08251.jpg
    inflating: dogImages/valid/131.Wirehaired_pointing_griffon/Wirehaired_pointing_griffon_08251.jpg
inflating: dogImages/valid/131.Wirehaired_pointing_griffon/Wirehaired_pointing_griffon_08263.jpg
inflating: dogImages/valid/131.Wirehaired_pointing_griffon/Wirehaired_pointing_griffon_08279.jpg
    creating: dogImages/valid/132.Xoloitzcuintli/inflating: dogImages/valid/132.Xoloitzcuintli/Xoloitzcuintli_08298.jpg
    inflating: dogImages/valid/132.Xoloitzcuintli/Xoloitzcuintli_08299.jpg
    inflating: dogImages/valid/132.Xoloitzcuintli/Xoloitzcuintli_08301.jpg inflating: dogImages/valid/132.Xoloitzcuintli/Xoloitzcuintli_08304.jpg
   creating: dogImages/valid/133.Yorkshire_terrier/
inflating: dogImages/valid/133.Yorkshire_terrier/Yorkshire_terrier_08333.jpg
inflating: dogImages/valid/133.Yorkshire_terrier/Yorkshire_terrier_08334.jpg
inflating: dogImages/valid/133.Yorkshire_terrier/Yorkshire_terrier_08336.jpg
inflating: dogImages/valid/133.Yorkshire_terrier/Yorkshire_terrier_08348.jpg
  reparing the model directory
[root@ip-172-31-86-26 ~]# ls
dogImages dogImages.zip ec2-data-download.sh TrainedModels
[root@ip-172-31-86-26 ~]# ls -l
total 1105496
drwxr-xr-x 5 root root
                                                                             44 Mar 27
                                                                                                       2017 dogImages
 rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1132023110 Apr 1 2017 dogImages.zip
rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 235 Dec 13 00:31 ec2-data-download.sh
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root
                                                                                              13 00:36
                                                                                   Dec
                                                                                                                    TrainedModels
```

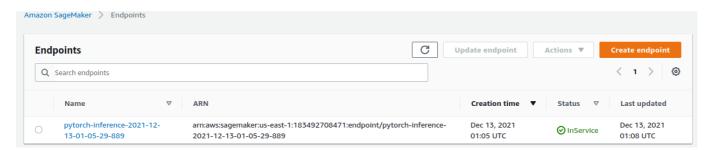
We need to activate the right conda environment: source activate pytorch_latest_p37 - otherwise, the default python environment doesn't have Pytorch installed.



Both scripts that we run using Sagemaker and EC2 train a similar Pytorch model. However, when we run it on Sagemaker, we have to pass the input and output data (datasets, model) as environment variables. It has to be done that way since every time we trigger Sagemaker training jobs, they could be executed on different instances. Meanwhile, when we train a model on EC2, we can directly use local datasets and store the model right on the EC2 instance (since the storage is persistent, unless we delete the instance). The remaining part of the code is quite similar (but we should note that the EC2 training script has the hyperparameters hard-coded rather than specified as command line arguments).

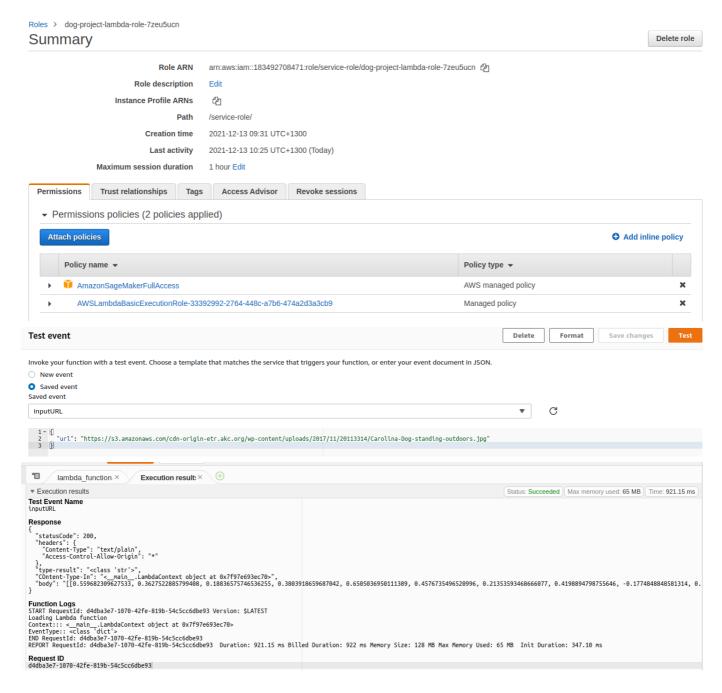
3. Lambda function setup

The lambda function receives a JSON input that contains URL of an image, then, it instantiates a Sagemaker runtime object to invoke our deployed endpoint from part #1. The response from that endpoint is stored as the response body of the lambda function's output. The whole preprocessing logic is handled by the endpoint (in src/inference.py).

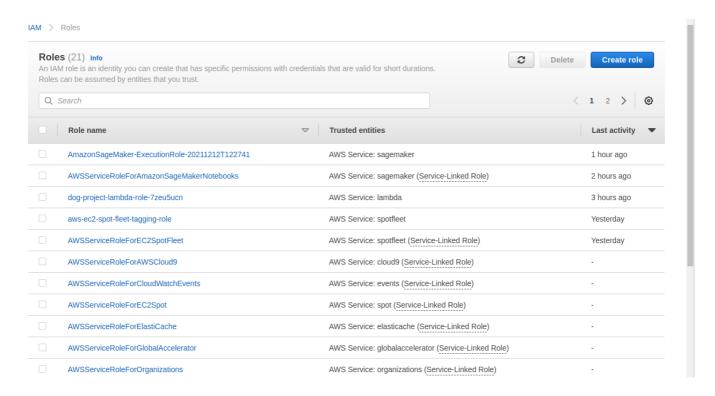


4. Security and testing

To ensure the Lambda function in part #3 can hit the endpoint, we need to give it access to Sagemaker. Here, we assign SagemakerFullAccess to the IAM role that we use on the Lambda function.

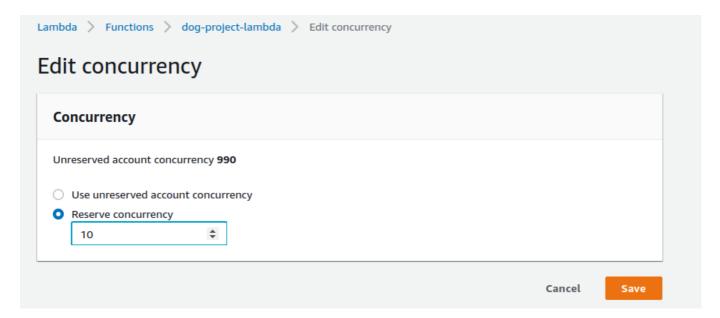


The following figure shows a preview of our IAM role dashboard. There aren't a lot of custom roles there, as this account is used specifically for this course. There are no sensitive information stored anywhere in this account (so it should be safe). However, since we assigned SagemakerFullAccess to the Lambda function, it allows any operations to the Sagemaker resources. Unfortunately, I don't find another role that allows invoking endpoint without giving too much control of the resources.



5. Concurrency and autoscaling

Usually, Lambda function is used to bridge the application request to the endpoint. In this example, we define a reserved concurrency and set it to 10, i.e., the Lambda function can process 10 requests at the same time.



Besides, we also configure autoscaling on our endpoint. We define the maximum instance to 2 (since it is just a course example), with the threshold of 5 invocations per instance, i.e., if there are more than 5 invocations, another instance will be spinned up. The scale-in and scale-out duration are set to 30 seconds to avoid downtime.

