課程大綱(Agenda)

雲原生架構以及趨勢



軟體產品設計以及 軟體開發流程 DevOps CI/CD



IaC 與 K8S觀念



DevOps 最佳實踐, Software Development Lifecycle



MLOps DevOps 流程

課後實作





使用語言



2~4 hours/week
GCE cloud shell
+ ansible

4~6 hours/week
Use your preferred
language

2~4 hours/week
Python

迡	別	日期	課程進度、內容、主題	負責處別	講師名單
	1	2/16	雲原生架構與現代軟體發展趨勢(微服務以及容 器化)介紹	TSID + BSID	陳蕙猛/胡君怡/吳 聲葆
	2	2/23	軟體 產品設計思考 以及使用者需求最佳範例	TSID + BSID	Cindy/張弘明/范姜 竣韋/洪挺鈞
	З	3/2	雲原生開發DevOps,CI/CD 持續整合與交付部署自動化	TSID	高傳詔/林秉毅(林 俊成)
	4	3/9	軟體定義現代化資料中心以及高效率的資訊服務 基礎建設 Infrastructure as code	ICSD	李佳壕/李青峰
James	5	3/16	設計以及 架構建置K8s 自有叢集	ICSD	李佳壕/李青峰
	6	3/23	雲原生應用架構於智慧製造軟體產品設計案例分享 (Smart Manufacture, Digital Business)	ICSD	Cindy/陳建良 蔡易陵/粘怡祥
	7	3/30	半導體產業現代化資料中心實地參訪	ICSD / TSID	李佳壕/陳建良
	8	4/6	Mid-term Evaluation (書面繳交; 交大校慶停課 一次)	ICSD	李佳壕/李青峰

週別	日期	課程進度、內容、主題	負責處別	講師名單+(助教名單)
9	4/13	軟體持續交付佈署自動化 企業資訊系統 DevOps 最佳實踐- Design Phase	TSID	Joshua 趙瑞祥(鄭清斌)
10	4/20	企業資訊系統DevOps最佳實踐- Design Phas	TSID	羅子威(范競勻, 吳振愷)
11	4/27	企業資訊系統DevOps最佳實踐- Development & Testing Phase	TSID + BSID	沈冠廷/楊捷凱
12	5/4	企業資訊系統DevOps最佳實踐 – Deployment	TSID	沈冠廷/楊捷凱
13	5/11	企業資訊系統DevOps最佳實踐– Monitor and Troubleshooting	TSID	詹文志(林家民)
14	5/18	機器學習MLOps的 DevOps 流程	AAID	蘇冠華
15	5/25	機器學習MLOps的 DevOps 流程	AAID	蘇冠華
16	6/1	(Option) Final Project 準備 + 助教諮詢	TSID/BSID	
17	6/8	Final Project Presentation -1	TSID/BSID	
18	6/15	Final Project Presentation -2	TSID/BSID	

成績考核(Evaluation)

成績考核(Evaluation)

- 1. 出席 10% (課程回饋)
- 2. 隨堂測驗 20% (5題選擇 or 做答題; 當天23:59分前繳交)
- 3. 軟體實作 (GKE setup) + 期中發表 30% (4~6人一組)
- 4. 軟體實作 + 期末發表 40% (4~6人一組)



Final Project Evaluation (1/2)



Туре	Category	Score %	Deliverables & Evaluation	Remark
Basic	Application meet requirements	60%	Upload codes to Github and deploy to GKE	Provide (4/30)
(100%)	Testing Coverage (Junit, Pytest With Cobertura)			application codes with unit test, deployment docker image
	Application Architecture	20%	Provide PPT wi/ final presentation	Provide sample of architecture
	Code Optimization (adopting design patterns to keep code maintainable, extensible or improve reliability or faster trouble shooting), CI/CD	20%	1) Upload codes to Github and deploy to GKE2) Provide PPT wi/ final presentation	Enhance and optimize template codes
Option (30%)	Application Monitor (Metrics, Approach)	10%	Provide PPT wi/ final presentation	5/11 lectures
	Code Quality (configurable design, password encryption) + 增加 unit test/logging, Use DB+ code contribution	20%	Provide PPT wi/ final presentation	

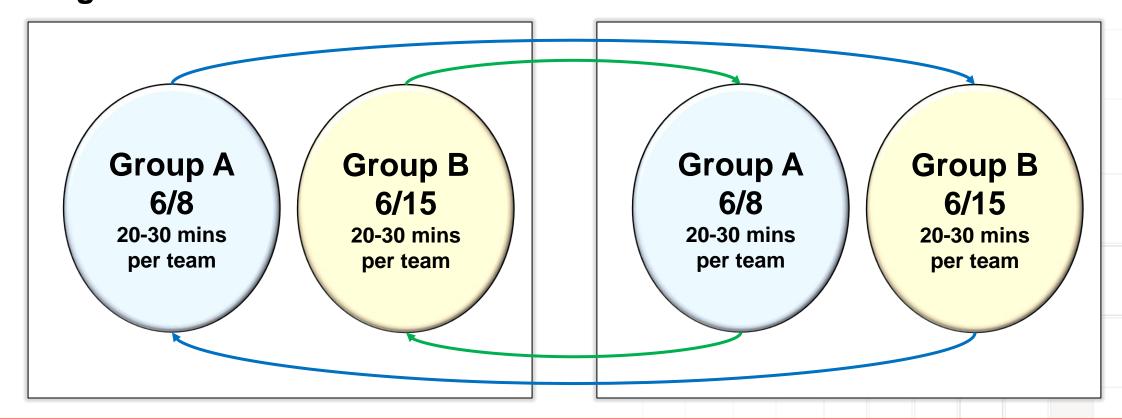
Final Project Evaluation (2/2)



- (Option) Final Project 準備 + 助教諮詢 at 6/1
- Github code frozen at 6/7
- Two presentations at 6/8, 6/15 and welcome to join other group at free week.

Digital Business

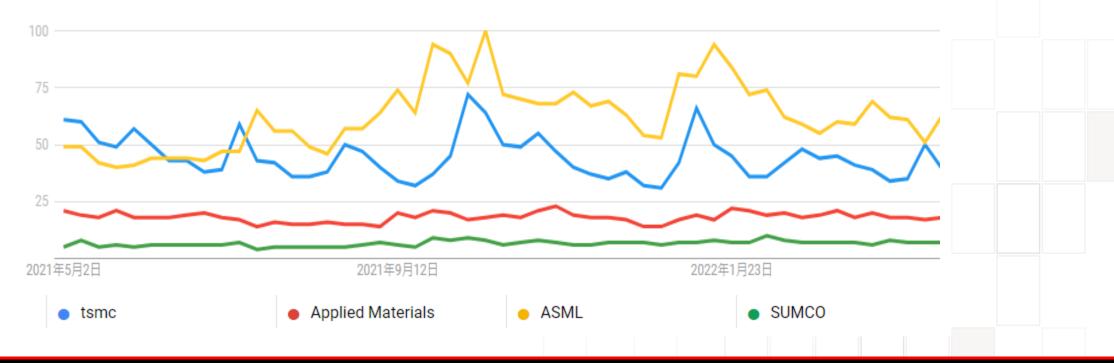
Smart Manufacture





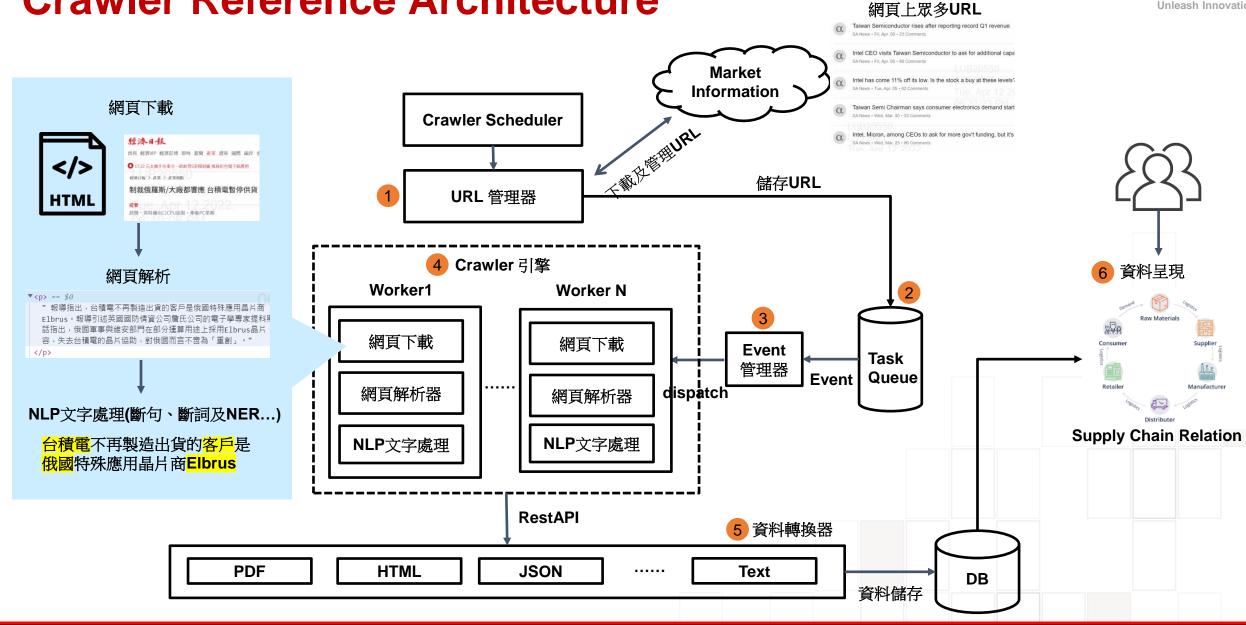
交大雲原生課程 – 期末專題 Digital Business

- 請透過網路爬蟲,找出台積電與3家供應商的網路聲量變化。
 - Applied Materials (應用材料)
 - ASML (艾司摩爾)
 - SUMCO (勝高株式會社)





Crawler Reference Architecture





交大雲原生課程 – 期末專題 Digital Business

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 - SCPM / 粘怡祥 Hugo (yhnien@tsmc.com)
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期末專題範例程式

程式使用情境

- 1. 用程式去呼叫Google網頁伺服器,然後將顯示出來的URL,抓出來。 (支援換頁及限縮搜尋時間)
- 2. 對我們要的URL,進行萃取,取得文字内容。
- 3. 將文字内容, 進行word count計算。
- 4. 將word count結果儲存到Excel,以利分析之使用。

Step1 透過程式呼叫Google網頁伺服器,並把URL抓出來



1. 在Google上輸入關鍵字·然後將顯示出來的URL·抓出來。 (支援換頁及限縮收尋時間)

使用google_search 這支Function

- 參數使用 timeline: 搜尋時間 => 參數可以參考qdr:h (past hour), qdr:d (past day),qdr:w (past week),qdr:m (past month),qdr:y (past year)
- 参數使用 page:換頁

```
def google_search(self,query,timeline='',page='0'):
  url = self.url + query + '&tbs={timeline}&start={page}'.format(timeline=timeline,page=page)
  print('[Check][URL] URL : {url}'.format(url=url))
  response = self.get_source(self.url + query)
  return self.parse_googleResults(response)
```

```
這邊用到get source及parse googleResults,兩支Function,為了解析Google Search網路資源,並將URL/標題/內文,找出來
   def get source(self,url):
          session = HTMLSession()
           response = session.get(url)
           return response
       except requests.exceptions.RequestException as e:
   def parse googleResults(self, response):
           css_identifier_result = "tF2Cxc"
           css identifier title = "h3"
           css_identifier_link = "yuRUbf"
           css_identifier_text = "VwiC3b"
           soup = BeautifulSoup(response.text, 'html.parser')
           results = soup.findAll("div", {"class": css_identifier_result})
           output = []
           for result in results:
               item = {
                   'title': result.find(css_identifier_title).get_text(),
                   'link': result.find("div", {"class": css_identifier_link}).find(href=True)['href'],
                   'text': result.find("div", {"class": css_identifier_text}).get_text()
               output.append(item)
           return output
```

```
query = "TSMC ASML"
crawler = GoogleCrawler()
results = crawler.google_search(query , 'qdr:w' , '10')
print(results[:3])
```

[Check][URL] URL: https://www.google.com/search?q=TSMC ASML [{'title': 'Better Semiconductor Stock: ASML vs. TSMC | The setter-semiconductor-stock-asml-vs-tsmc/', 'text': "21 Apr 20 r than ASML's forward P/E ratio of 45. TSMC's forward divide der to step up TSMC competition - Taipei ...', 'link': 'http t': "20 Jan 2022 — Intel Corp yesterday said it has placed industry's first TWINSCAN EXE:\xa0..."}, {'title': 'Chip mac s://www.cnbc.com/2021/10/12/chip-machine-maker-asml-will-ground L provides chip makers with essential hardware ... likes of '

Step2 對我們要的URL,將內文萃取下來



2. 對我們要的URL, 進行萃取,取得文字內容。

- 使用get_source 這支Function,取得網路資源後,
- 使用html_parser 這支Function,將網路資源進行解析。
- 使用html_getText 這支Function,將我要的區塊p tag的文字取出來。

```
def get_source(self,url):
  try:
      session = HTMLSession()
      response = session.get(url)
      return response
  except requests.exceptions.RequestException as e:
     print(e)
def html parser(self,htmlText):
  soup = BeautifulSoup(htmlText, 'html.parser')
  return soup
def html getText(self,soup):
 orignal_text = ''
  for el in soup.find all('p'):
      orignal_text += ''.join(el.find_all(text=True))
  return orignal_text
```

```
Target_URL = 'https://taipeitimes.com/News/biz/archives/2022/01/20/2003771688'
response = crawler.get_source(Target_URL)
soup = crawler.html_parser(response.text)
orignal_text = crawler.html_getText(soup)
print(orignal_text[:100])
```

Intel Corp yesterday said it has placed its first order with ASML Holding NV to

Step3 將文字內容,進行word count計算



3. 將文字内容,進行word count計算

turn counts

```
使用word_count function,將一篇文章内容,進行各文字的count個數
```

NLTK文字處理:

- · 去除冗餘字
- 斷詞斷句
- •

https://www.nltk.org/

```
In [209]: result_wordcount = crawler.word_count(orignal_text)
    result_wordcount

Out[209]: {'Intel': 5,
    'Corp': 1,
    'yesterday': 2,
    'said': 14,
    'it': 8,
    'has': 3,
    'placed': 1,
    'its': 7,
    'first': 7,
```

Step4 將計算結果,存到Excel中



```
4. 將聲量結果儲存到Excel
使用get wordcount json function濾掉不要的word count dict, 取自己要的(whitelist)
同時利用jsonarray toexcel function將結果,落地於Excel,以做聲量分析
   def get_wordcount_json(self,whitelist , dict_data):
           data_array = []
           for i in whitelist:
              json_data = {
                  'Date' : 'Week1',
                  'Company' : i ,
                  'Count' : dict_data[i]
              data array.append(json data)
          return data_array
   def jsonarray_toexcel(self,data_array):
      df = pd.DataFrame(data=data array)
       df.to_excel('result.xlsx', index=False)
       return
```

1	А	В	С
1	Company	Count	Date
2	ASML	6	Week1
3	Intel 🖂 🖯	0555	Week1
4	LUDZ		

```
whitelist = ['ASML' , 'Intel']
end_result = crawler.get_wordcount_json(whitelist , result_wordcount)
print(end_result)
crawler.jsonarray_toexcel(end_result)
print('Excel is OK')

[{'Date': 'Week1', 'Company': 'ASML', 'Count': 6}, {'Date': 'Week1', 'Company': 'Intel', 'Count': 5}]
Excel is OK
```



Build Container Image of Sample Cralwer

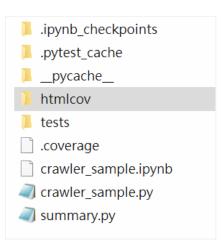
 Sample Dockerfile is also included in Source code zip

```
FROM python:3.6.15-slim
    COPY . /sample_crawler
    WORKDIR /sample_crawler
    RUN pip install -r ./requirements.txt
    CMD [["python","crawler_sample.py"]]
Build Crawler Image
docker build -t mycralwer:test .
```



Pytest

- 將測試程式先放在指定的tests資料夾
- · 下指令: python -m pytest . tests --doctest-modules --junitxml=testresults.xml --cov-config=.coveragerc --cov=. --cov-report=html



htmlcov: coverage report位址

tests: unit test

在htmlcov folder找到對應.html可以看到程式碼的Coverage狀況 Ex: htmlcov/crawler_sample_py.html





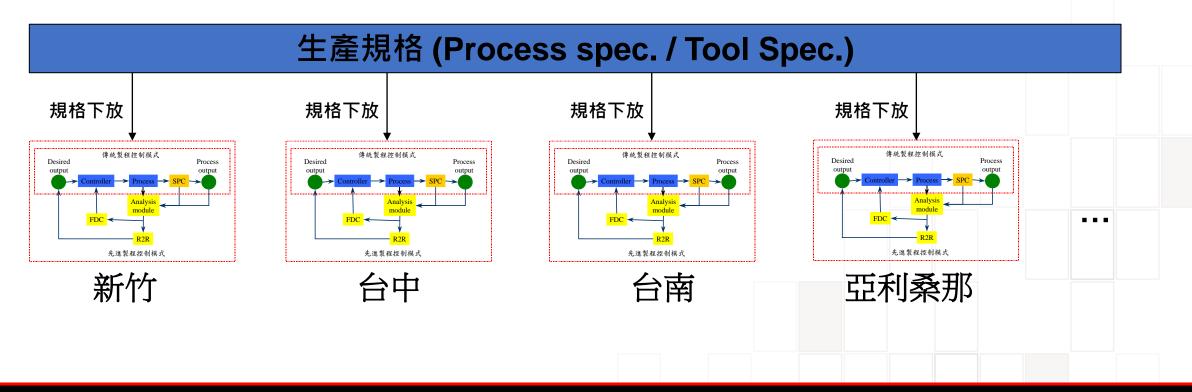
Unleash Innovation

期末實作 – Smart Manufacturing

課堂實作 – Smart Manufacturing

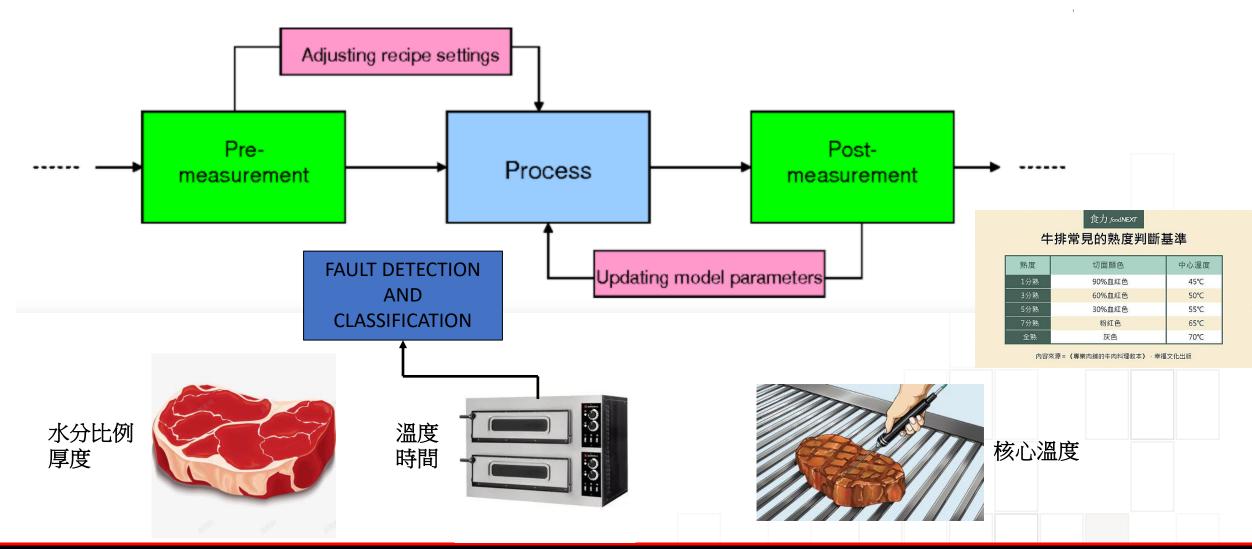


- 為了達到不同廠區生產出來的產品規格一致,產品規格由中央訂定,規格下放到各個獨立生產的廠區
- 廠區的生產穩定由APC (Advanced Process Control) 控管 (不同產品的Spec. 在各個不同獨立廠區都相同)

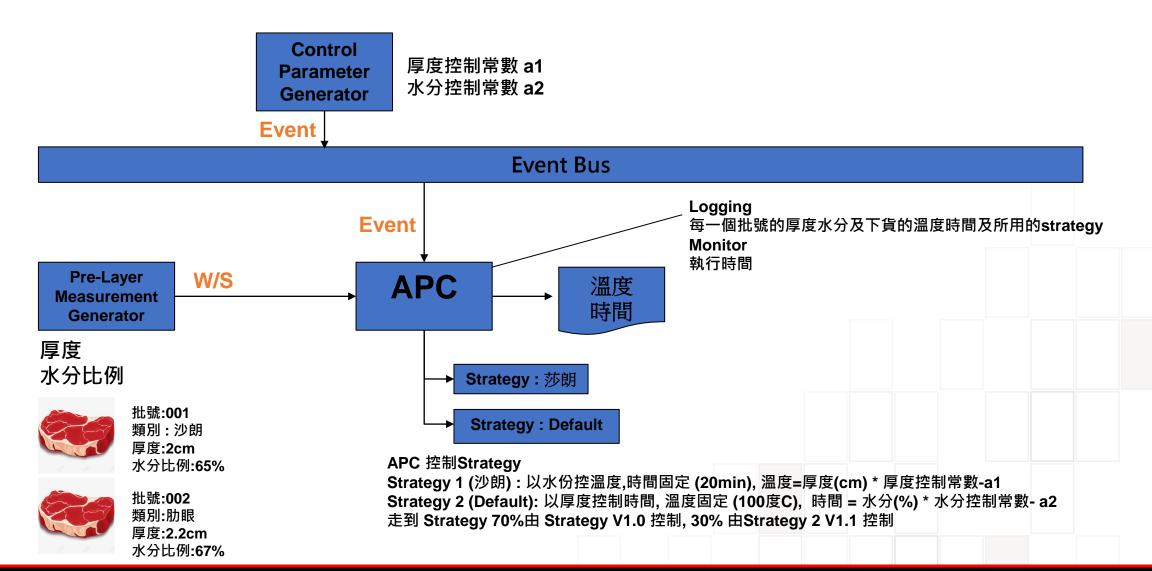


課堂實作 – Smart Manufacturing





課堂實作 – Smart Manufacturing Reference Architecture





交大雲原生課程 – 期末專題 Smart Manufacturing

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