

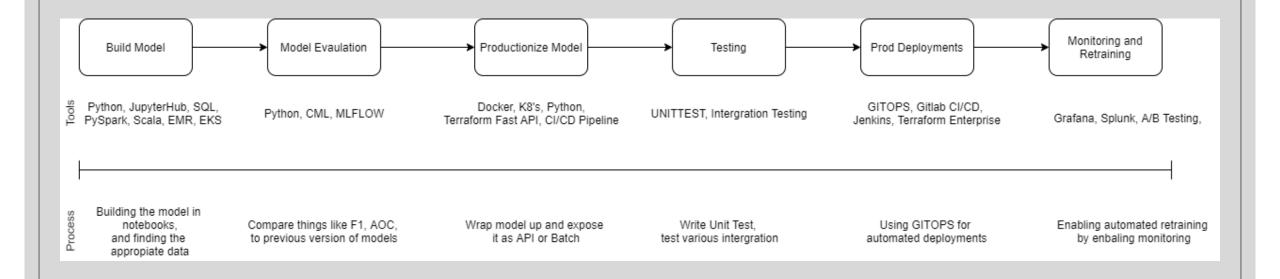
What is MLOPS

- MLOPS is the process of taking an experimental Machine Learning model into a production system¹
- Goals of dev ops1:
 - Streamline deployments and automation
 - Reproducible models
 - Scalability
 - Monitoring and management
 - Governance and regulatory compliance
 - Collaboration

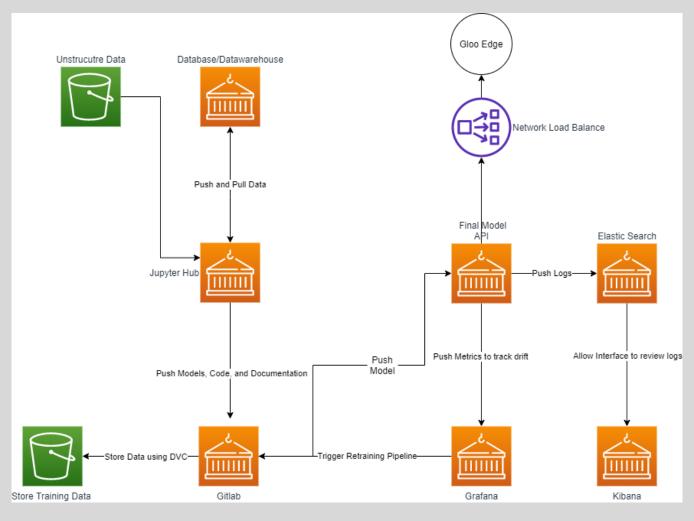
Example Problem

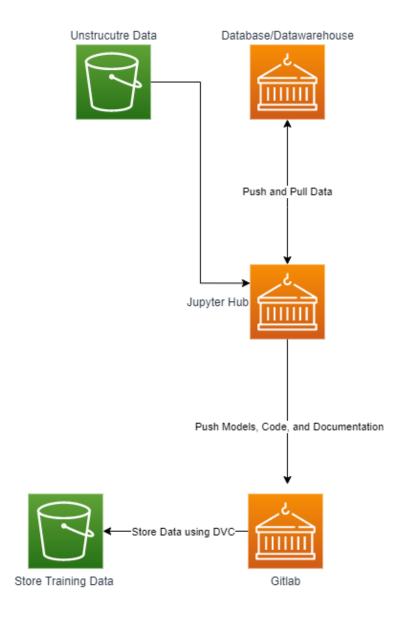
- Model Type: Binary Classification Model
- Model Service Type: API
- Volume: 1000's transaction a second

MLOps Journey



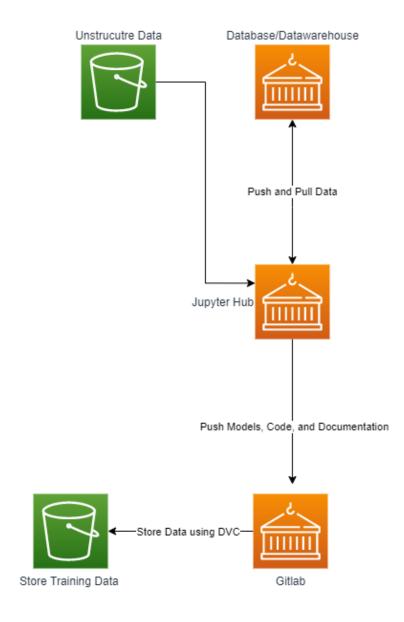
Example Architect- AWS





Building the Model

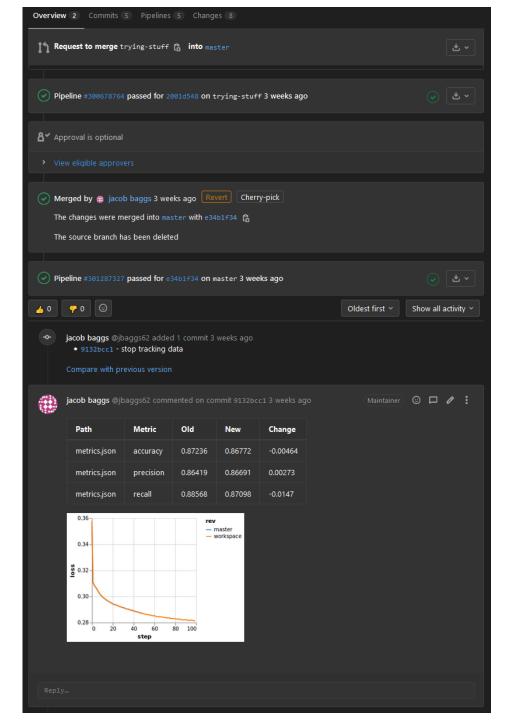
- Database(Postgres, MySQL, Hadoop) or Date Warehouse
- Gitlab
- Git
- S3/ any type of blob storage
- Jupyter Hub
- Data Version Control(DVC)



Building the Model

Process:

- Evaluate Use Case
- Find the data
- Construct model
- Test the model
- Review model with SME
- Review model's ethics



Model Evaluation

- DVC
- Continuous
 Machine Learning
 Library
- Gitlab CI/CD
- \$3

```
24 lines (19 sloc) | 520 Bytes
     # .gitlab-ci.yml
      stages:
       - cml_run
      cml:
       stage: cml_run
       image: dvcorg/cml-py3:latest
       script:
         - dvc pull data
         - pip install -r requirements.txt
         - dvc repro
         # Compare metrics to master
         - git fetch --prune
         - dvc metrics diff --show-md master >> report.md
         - echo >> report.md
         # Visualize loss function diff
         - dvc plots diff
          --target loss.csv --show-vega master > vega.json
         - vl2png vega.json | cml-publish --md >> report.md
         - cml-send-comment report.md
```

Model Evaluation

- DVC
- Continuous
 Machine Learning
 Library
- Gitlab CI/CD
- \$3

Terraform

- Infrastructure as Code
- Allow easy control of infrastructure as code at scale

Docker

- Containerized code
- Bring code anywhere

Gitops

- Allows for more control over coding going into prod
- Uses development and config repos to allow separation of development code and prod code
- Allows for more security

Pipelines

YAML or JSON files to configure multiple steps

Kubernetes

- Orchestration tool
- Allows for YAML configured ingress, service, and deployment
- Highly Scalable and cloud agnostic

Putting the Model In Prod

- Docker
- Kubernetes
- GitOps
- Gitlab CI/CD
- Terraform
- FastAPI
- API Gateways
- Security Scans



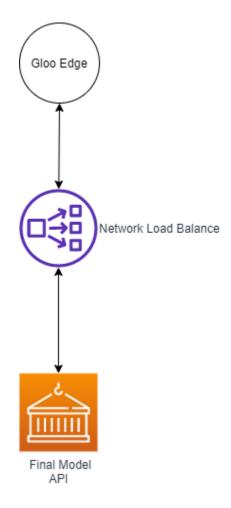
Putting the Model In Prod

Tools:

- Docker
- Kubernetes
- GitOps
- Gitlab CI/CD

Process:

- Write Code in development Repo
- Create Tag and push code into Config Repo
- Build Code in config repo and deploy



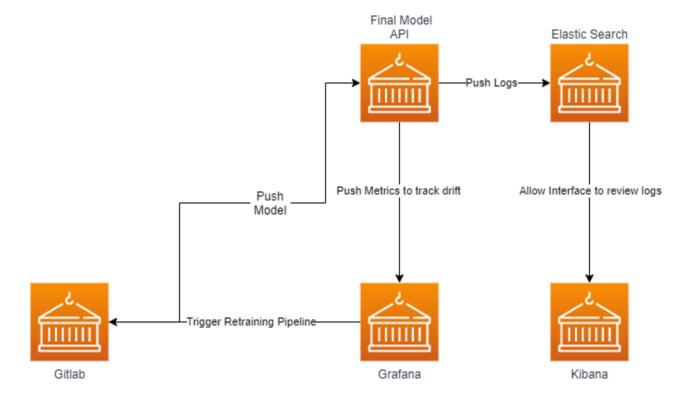
Model In Production

- API Gateway
 - Allows for authentication
 - Secure private IP's behind public IP
- Network Load Balancer
 - Balance and coordinate traffic between different pods with tools like NGINX
- API
 - FASTAPI based on model deployed on Kubernetes

```
Raw Blame 🖵 🧷
53 lines (41 sloc) | 1.82 KB
 1 #this is still a WIP
      import unittest
     from unittest import result
      import pandas as pd
     from nose.tools import assert_true
      import requests
      from app import clean_final_dataset, create_final_dataset, query_example
     class test_clean_final_dataset(unittest.TestCase):
          def ftesting_cleaning_dataset(self):
              test cleaning final dataset. I created an ugly data frame and cleanded one and compared the two to mak sure the cleaning was working correctly
              d_ugly = {"x12": ["($12,000)"], "x62": ["67%"]}
              d_clean = {"x12": [12000.0], "x62": [67.0]}
              df_cleaned = pd.DataFrame(data=d_clean)
              df = pd.DataFrame(data=d_ugly)
              df_not_ugly = clean_final_dataset(df)
              result = df_not_ugly.equals(df_cleaned)
              self.assertTrue(result)
     class test_create_final_dataset(unittest.TestCase):
          def testing_create_dataset(self):
              test cleaning final dataset. I created this unit test to verify the dummy variables were being created by taking a sample dataset run the function
              and verifying it against a correct response
              df_test = pd.read_csv("./test/create_test_db.csv")
              df_right_answer = pd.read_csv("./test/df_final_test.csv")
              df_test_final = clean_final_dataset(df_test)
              result = df_test_final.equals(df_right_answer)
              self.assertTrue(result)
     class test_query_example(unittest.TestCase):
          def test_request_response(self):
              run main function and verify the response is okay
              # Send a request to the API server and store the response.
              response = requests.get("http://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/todos")
              # Confirm that the request-response cycle completed successfully.
              self.assert_true(response.ok)
 52 if __name__ == "__main__":
          unittest.main()
```

Testing

- Unit Test
- Python
- Boto3
- Mock
- Types of Testing
 - Unit Testing
 - Functional Testing
 - Integration Testing



Monitoring and Retraining

- Tools
 - ELK
 - Grafana
 - Prometheus
 - Gitlab API
 - GitOps

Q&A

Citations

1. MLOps. (2021, May 25). Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MLOps