Introduction to Al Ops

Linux Foundation

- Why Linux? Linux types? How to access Linux env in different system
- ☐ Installation of virtual box, WSL, sandbox for windows user
- SSH and SSH tools
- Putty
- ☐ Filezilla
- WinScp
- Course introduction
- Basic Linusx commands
- cronJobs,



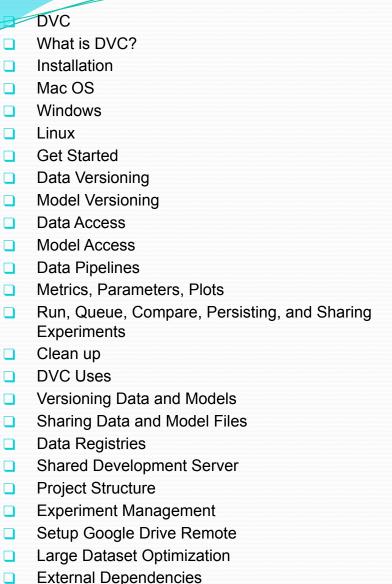


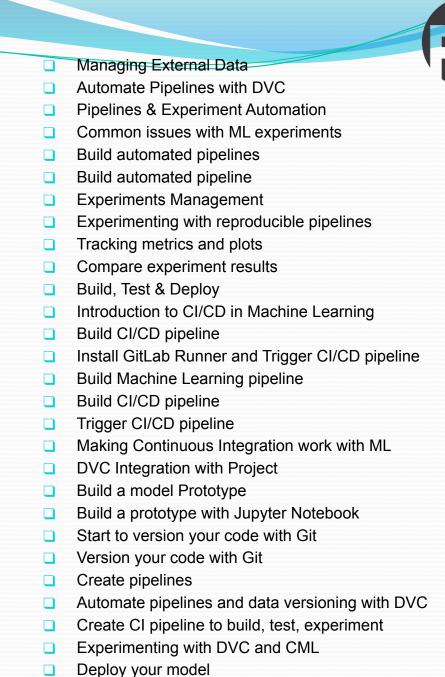
GIT Foundation

- What? Why? When? Type? Vendor? Pricing? Industry wise uses of GIT
- Creation of Github/Gitlab/bitbucket account
- Local GitHub UI installation, setup with VSCode and Pycharm
- Local and Remote Repositories installation and configuration
- GIT Repository initialization
- command: git log
- Git Branches
- What is branching in Git and why we need it?
- Master/main branch and user-defined branch
- Checkout and pushing to a branch
- Merging of branches
- Project control and management
- ☐ In Remote Repositories

- Initialization of Remote Repositories
- Pushing code to the remote repositories
- Cloning of the remote repositories to local
- PR (Pull Requests)
- Fetch and Pull
- Handling conflict on merging branch
- Forking of repository
- Rebasing
- Resetting and Reverting
- Stashing

Data Version Control (DVC)





MLFlow

- What is MLFLow?
- Installation
- MLflow Tracking
- Where Runs Are Recorded
- How Runs and Artifacts are Recorded
- Scenario 1: MLFlow on localhost
- Scenario 2: MLFlow on localhost with SQLite
- Scenario 3: MLFlow on localhost with Tracking Server
- Scenario 4: MLFlow with remote Tracking
- Server, backend and artifact stores
- Logging Data to Runs
- Logging Functions
- Launching Multiple Runs in One Program
- Performance Tracking with Metrics
- Visualizing Metrics
- Automatic Logging
- Scikit-learn
- TensorFlow and Keras
- Gluon
- XGBoost
- Pytorch

MLFLow Tracker

- Organizing Runs in Experiments
- Managing Experiments and Runs with the Tracking Service API
- Tracking UI
- Querying Runs Programmatically
- MLFlow Tracking Servers
- Storage
- Networking
- Logging to a Tracking Server
- MLflow Projects
- Overview
- Specifying Projects
- Running Projects
- Iterating Quickly
- Building Multi Step Workflows
- MLFLow Models
- Storage Format
- Model Signature And Input Example
- Model API
- Built-In Model Flavors
- Model Customization
- Built-In Deployment Tools
- Deployment to Custom Targets
- Model Registry



MLFlow

- Model Registry Workflows
- UI Workflow
- Registering a Model Using the Model Registry
- API Workflow
- Adding an MLFlow Model to the Model Registry
- Fetching an MLIFow Model from the Model Registry
- Serving an MLFlow Model from Model Registry
- Adding or Updating an MLFlow Model Descriptions
- Renaming an MLFlow Model
- Transitioning an MLFlow Model's Stage
- Listing and Searching MLFlow Models
- Archiving an MLFlow Model
- Deleting MLFlow Models



- Kubernetes Foundation
- TFX
- Kubeflow
 - What is Kubeflow?
 - Core Kubeflow components
 - How to set up Kubeflow on Kubernetes
 - ✓ How to develop basic ML models in Kubeflow Notebooks
 - How to train and deploy models in Kubeflow
 - How to use Kubeflow Pipelines
 - How to use KFServing to deploy models
 - ✓ How to manage logs with Kubeflow Metadata component
 - Katib Hyper Parameter Tuning
 - Kubeflow Pipelines to KFServing



GitLab Foundation

- GitLab Triggers
- AWS S3 storage
- GitLab CI/CD Pipelines
- Pipelines definition
- MongoDB cloud Atlas
- ✓ Heroku
- Logdata
- Coral for Monitoring

AWS MLOps

- Amazon Sagemaker
- Amazon s3
- AWS Codebuild
- AWS Codecommit
- Sagemaker Training Job
- Sage Maker Endpoint
- Amazon Api Gateway
- Sagemake Model Monitoring
- Cloudwatch Synthetics
- Cloudwatch Alarm

Digital Ocean

- Droplets
- File Transfers
- Gitops
- Jenkins
- Creating Jobs
- Creating pipelines in Jenkins
- Docker Images
- Kubernetes Flow
- Creating Clusters
- Load testing

- Live class video recording will be accessible till life time
- 1-1 mentorship will be given
- Unpaid internships will be given

Thanks PyBron

