

School of Information & Communications Technology



How Transactional Machine Learning (TML) Processing
and Machine Learning Works? With Integration to: Cisco
Packet Tracer, PrivateGPT, VectorDB, Docker,
Kubernetes, Kafka, Batch AutoML

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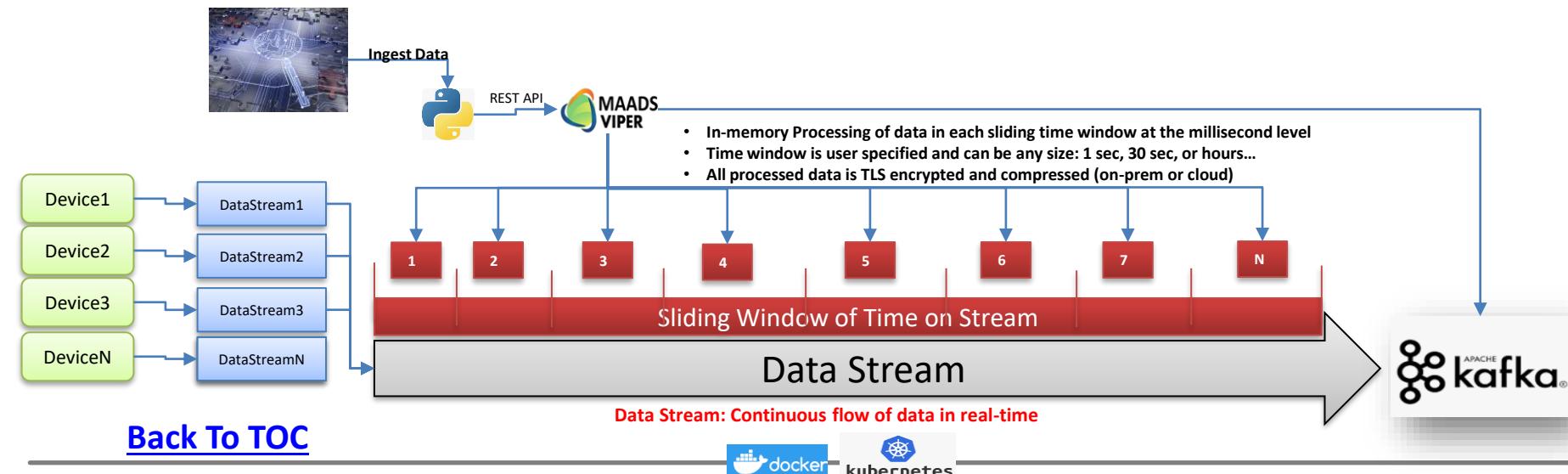
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TML Overview

- Transactional Machine Learning (TML) is a platform technology that performs high-speed processing and machine learning on **real-time data streams**
- TML is comprised of 3 Binaries (for Linux/Mac/Windows on AMD/ARM/PPC chipsets 32 and 64-bit) found on GitHub: <https://github.com/smaurice101/transactionalmachinelearning>
 1. MAADS-Viper (intelligent source/sink connector for Apache Kafka)
 2. MAADS-HPDE (Auto Machine Learning Technology)
 3. MAADS-Viperviz (Visualization Streaming over Websockets)
- Binaries are developed using Go programming language
- TML Solutions are developed using the MAADSTML Python Library: <https://pypi.org/project/maadstml/>
- TML Binaries are integrated with Apache Kafka (the platform for storing and managing real-time data): <https://kafka.apache.org>
- All TML Processing is performed In-Memory and TML does not use SQL queries for processing and machine learning – **it processes devices at the ENTITY LEVEL – meaning each device (data) is processed individually.**
 - It is currently the only technology that performs, entity level, in-memory processing, AutoML, no SQL on data streams with Apache Kafka
 - TML solutions scale with Docker and Kubernetes
- Transactional Machine Learning Book can be found on Amazon
- TML is taught at Seneca in select courses

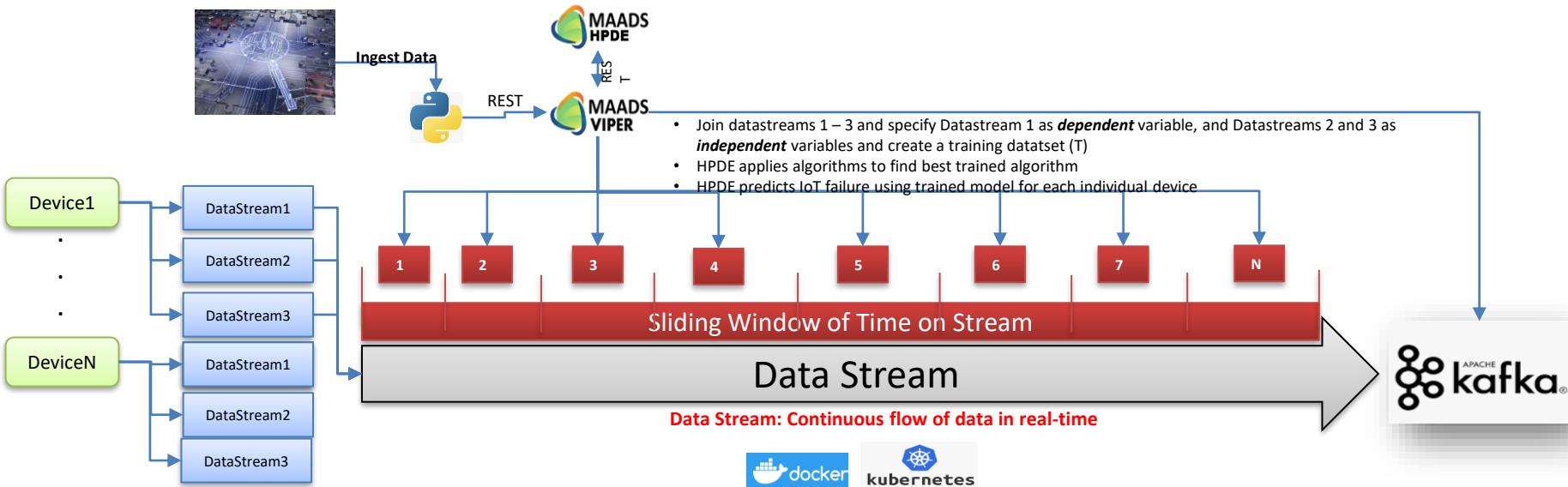
How TML Preprocessing works?

- All data streams from devices flow into Apache Kafka to a Kafka Topic
- TML performs **in-memory** processing of data in the Kafka Topic using TWO components across all **sliding time windows**
 - Python Script that uses the [MAADSTML python library](#) functions
 - [MAADS-VIPER binary](#) that can run in Linux, Mac, Windows (or other operating systems) on any Chip (32 or 64 bit) architecture (AMD, ARM, PPC, S390x, etc.)
- REST API connect MAADSTML python script to MAADS-VIPER
- 35+ different processing types: min, max, dataage, timediff, variance, anomaly prediction, outlier detection, etc...
- Apache Kafka is the central source of both input and output data – ***no external real-time database needed***
- ***No SQL queries are made for processing and machine learning***
- ***Our technology can process unlimited number of devices (billions at high speed)***
- All TML solutions are containerized with Docker and scale with Kubernetes



How TML Machine Learning works?

- All data streams from devices flow into Apache Kafka to a Kafka Topic
- TML performs **in-memory** machine learning of data in the Kafka Topic by **joining data streams** using THREE components across all **sliding time windows**:
 - Python Script that uses the [MAADSTML python library](#) functions
 - [MAADS-VIPER binary](#) that can run in Linux, Mac, Windows (or other operating systems) on any Chip (32 or 64 bit) architecture (AMD, ARM, PPC, S390x, etc.)
 - [MAADS-HPDE binary](#) that can run in Linux, Mac, Windows (or other operating systems) on any Chip (32 or 64 bit) architecture (AMD, ARM, PPC, S390x, etc.)
- REST API connect MAADSTML python script to MAADS-VIPER and MAADS-HPDE
- 5 different algorithm types: logistic regression, linear regression, gradient boosting, neural networks, ridge regression
- Apache Kafka is the central source of both input and output data for estimated parameters – **no external real-time database needed**
- **TML auto-creates individual machine learning models for each Device at the “entity” level and joins datastreams 1-3 for each device and user specifies “Dependent” variable streams, and “Independent” variables streams**
- **Our technology can build unlimited machine learning models (billions at high speeds) for unlimited number of devices (billions at high speed)**
- All TML solutions are containerized with Docker and scale with Kubernetes



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How TML Processes JSON data in real-time?

- TML uses json paths (fields) to extract data from JSONs
- It processeses a group of JSONs in a sliding time window by using a field called **Jsoncriteria** – **which requires a user to indicate how they want to extract data from a grouped or aggregate json messages in sliding time window**
- A **jsoncriteria** has **7 fields**:
 - jsoncriteria=
 - '**uid**=,filter:allrecords~\ \ ← **uid**: This is the json field to group by for example DSN or Device SerialNumber
 - **subtopics**=~\ \ ← **subtopics**: This is the json field to the name of the field you want to process
 - **values**=~\ \ ← **values**: This is the json field containing the value of the subtopic
 - **identifiers**=~\ \ ← **identifier**: This is the json field containing any label or identifier for the values
 - **datetime**=~\ \ ← **datetime**: This is the json field containing datetime, must be in UTC format – i.e. 2006-01-02T15:04:05
 - **msgid**=~\ \ ← **msgid**: this is the json field containing further details about the values
 - **latlong**=` ← This is json field contain latitude and longitude. You can use a ":" to combine lat:long

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How TML Processes JSON data in real-time? Example

- If I have:

```
{"metadata":{"oem_id":"32795e59","oem_model":"SQR141U1XXW","dsn":"AC000W016399396","property_name":"Power","display_name":"Power (mW)","base_type":"integer","event_type":"datapoint"},"datapoint":{"id":"de3e8f0e-7faa-11ec-31cb-6b3a1eb15a96","updated_at":"2022-01-27T19:53:59Z","created_at":"2022-01-27T19:53:59Z","echo":false,"closed":false,"value":0,"metadata":{},"created_at_from_device":"2022-01-27T19:51:40Z","user_uuid":"f4d3b326-da9a-11eb-87af-0a580ae966af","discarded":false,"scope":"user","direction":"output"}, "lat": 29.22, "long": -141.22}  
{"metadata":{"oem_id":"32795e59","oem_model":"SQR141U1XXW","dsn":"AC000W016399396","property_name":"Current","display_name":"Current (mA)","base_type":"integer","event_type":"datapoint"},"datapoint":{"id":"de422f10-7faa-11ec-3925-f218ec2b4e1d","updated_at":"2022-01-27T19:53:59Z","created_at":"2022-01-27T19:53:59Z","echo":false,"closed":false,"value":0,"metadata":{},"created_at_from_device":"2022-01-27T19:51:40Z","user_uuid":"f4d3b326-da9a-11eb-87af-0a580ae966af","discarded":false,"scope":"user","direction":"output"}, "lat": 28.22, "long": -140.22}  
{"metadata":{"oem_id":"32795e59","oem_model":"SQR441U1XXW","dsn":"AC000W016399127","property_name":"EnergyUsed","display_name":"Energy Used (mWh)","base_type":"integer","event_type":"datapoint"},"datapoint":{"id":"de3f833c-7faa-11ec-b4ba-126e4b986056","updated_at":"2022-01-27T19:53:59Z","created_at":"2022-01-27T19:53:59Z","echo":false,"closed":false,"value":2668340,"metadata":{},"created_at_from_device":"2022-01-27T19:51:31Z","user_uuid":"c4d88504-64b4-11eb-902d-0a580ae9bff0","discarded":false,"scope":"user","direction":"output"}, "lat": 24.22, "long": -149.22}  
{"metadata":{"oem_id":"32795e59","oem_model":"SQR441U1XXW","dsn":"AC000W016399127","property_name":"EnergyUsed24hr","display_name":"Energy Used 24hr (mWh)","base_type":"integer","event_type":"datapoint"},"datapoint":{"id":"de475850-7faa-11ec-dfce-f2bfc16ef579","updated_at":"2022-01-27T19:53:59Z","created_at":"2022-01-27T19:53:59Z","echo":false,"closed":false,"value":0,"metadata":{},"created_at_from_device":"2022-01-27T19:51:31Z","user_uuid":"c4d88504-64b4-11eb-902d-0a580ae9bff0","discarded":false,"scope":"user","direction":"output"}, "lat": 23.22, "long": -143.22}
```

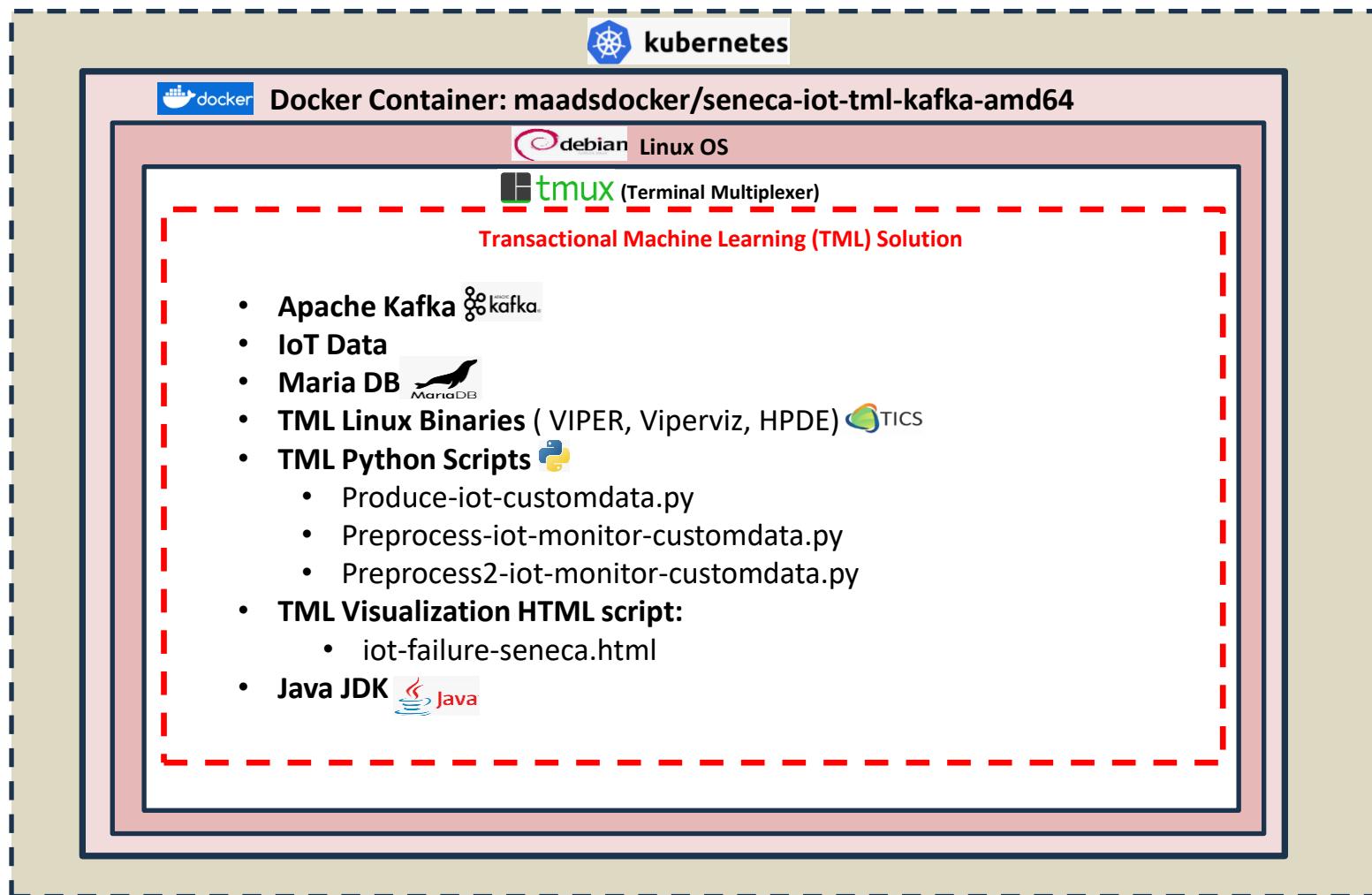
- I can extract, group and process them by specifying the following JSON criteria:

- jsoncriteria=

- **uid= metadata.dsn**,filter:allrecords~\ ← **uid**: This is the json field to group by for example DSN or Device SerialNumber
- **subtopics= metadata.property_name**~\ ← **subtopics**: This is the json field to the name of the field you want to process
- **values= datapoint.value**~\ ← **values**: This is the json field containing the value of the subtopic
- **identifiers= metadata.display_name**~\ ← **identifier**: This is the json field containing any label or identifier for the values
- **datetime= datapoint.updated_at**~\ ← **datetime**: This is the json field in UTC format – i.e. 2006-01-02T15:04:05
- **msgid= datapoint.id** ~\ ← **msgid**: this is the json field containing further details about the values
- **latlong=lat:long**' ← This is json field contain latitude and longitude. You can use a ":" to combine lat:long

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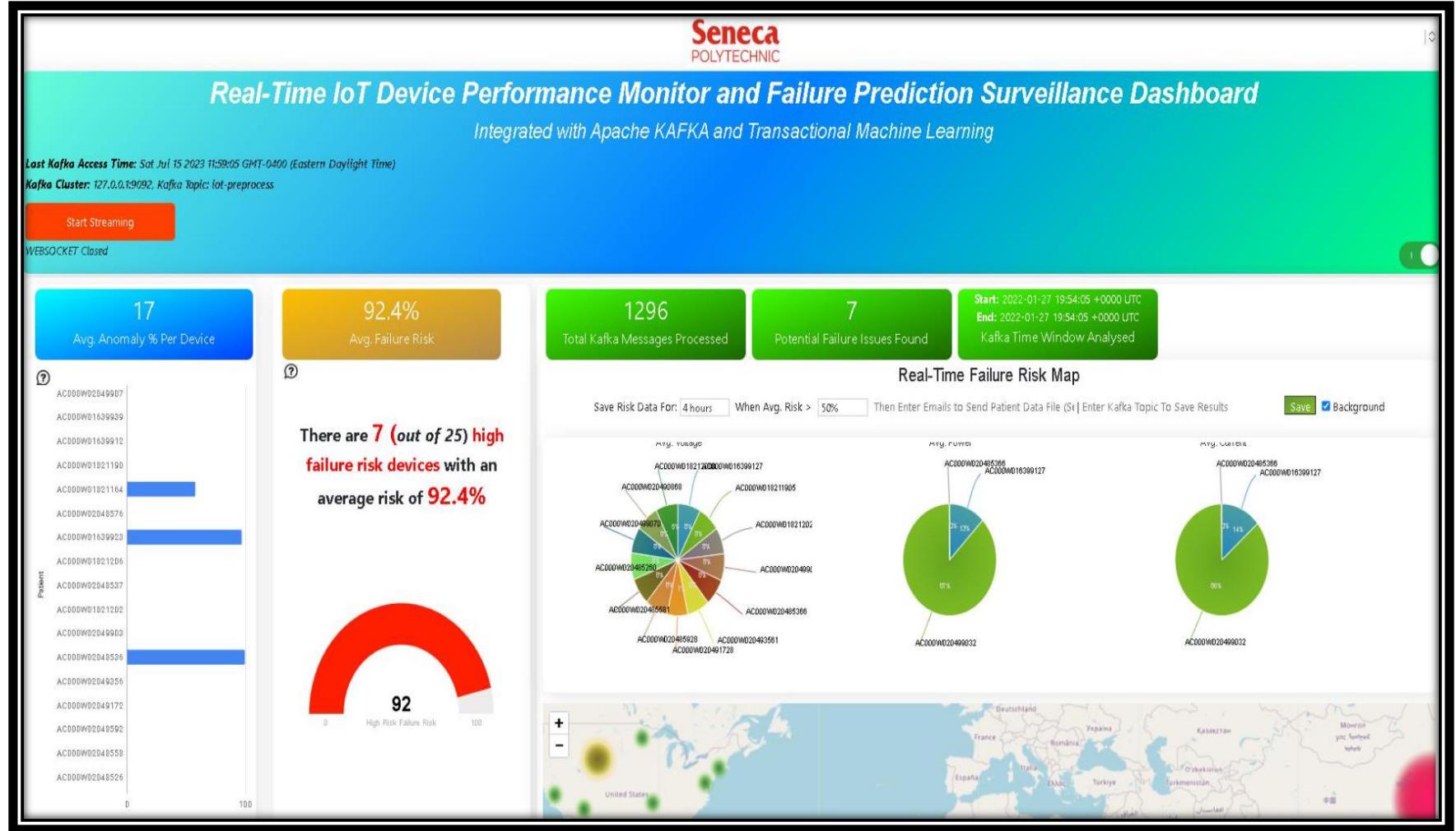
TML Solution Container (Linux/Mac)



Mac user: maadsdocker/seneca-iot-tml-kafka-mac

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TML IOT Dashboard



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TML LOG STREAMING



VIPER LOG STREAM: *viperlogs*

Last Kafka Access Time: Sat Aug 19 2023 11:16:11 GMT-0400 (Eastern Daylight Time)

Kafka Cluster: 127.0.0.1:9092, Kafka Topic: viperlogs

The screenshot shows a log streaming interface with the following details:

- Status:** [WEBSOCKET OPEN. Receiving Kafka messages from VIPERDEV (RUNNING...)]
- Generated** (Column): Shows the timestamp of each log entry.
- Message** (Column): Displays the log entries as they appear in the Kafka topic.
- Service**, **Service Host**, **Service Port**, **Kafka Cluster**, **Offset**, and **Partition** (Columns): Provide metadata for each log entry.

Sample log entries from the table:

Generated	Message	Service	Service Host	Service Port	Kafka Cluster	Offset	Partition
2023-08-19T15:16:02.629+00:00	[Sat, 19 Aug 2023 15:16:01.5368 UTC] INFO [parsesubtopics Record(s) found=Voltage. In Topic=iot-mainstream - Viper writing results to preprocessstopic=iot-preprocess. YOU ARE STREAMING!]	VIPER	172.17.0.2	41,575	127.0.0.1:9092	16,845	0
2023-08-19T15:16:02.629+00:00	[Sat, 19 Aug 2023 15:16:01.5368 UTC] INFO [parsesubtopics Record(s) found=Voltage. In Topic=iot-mainstream - Viper writing results to preprocessstopic=iot-preprocess. YOU ARE STREAMING!]	VIPER	172.17.0.2	41,575	127.0.0.1:9092	16,851	0
2023-08-19T15:16:02.629+00:00	[Sat, 19 Aug 2023 15:16:01.5368 UTC] INFO [parsesubtopics Record(s) found=Voltage. In Topic=iot-mainstream - Viper writing results to preprocessstopic=iot-preprocess. YOU ARE STREAMING!]	VIPER	172.17.0.2	41,575	127.0.0.1:9092	16,854	0
2023-08-19T15:16:02.629+00:00	[Sat, 19 Aug 2023 15:16:01.5368 UTC] INFO [parsesubtopics Record(s) found=Voltage. In Topic=iot-mainstream - Viper writing results to preprocessstopic=iot-preprocess. YOU ARE STREAMING!]	VIPER	172.17.0.2	41,575	127.0.0.1:9092	16,855	0
2023-08-19T15:16:02.629+00:00	[Sat, 19 Aug 2023 15:16:01.5368 UTC] INFO [parsesubtopics Record(s) found=EnergyUsed2hr. In Topic=iot-mainstream - Viper writing results to preprocessstopic=iot-preprocess. YOU ARE STREAMING!]	VIPER	172.17.0.2	41,575	127.0.0.1:9092	16,856	0
2023-08-19T15:16:02.629+00:00	[Sat, 19 Aug 2023 15:16:01.5368 UTC] INFO [parsesubtopics Record(s) found=EnergyUsed. In Topic=iot-mainstream - Viper writing results to preprocessstopic=iot-preprocess. YOU ARE STREAMING!]	VIPER	172.17.0.2	41,575	127.0.0.1:9092	16,846	0
2023-08-19T15:16:02.629+00:00	[Sat, 19 Aug 2023 15:16:01.5368 UTC] INFO [parsesubtopics Record(s) found=EnergyUsed. In Topic=iot-mainstream - Viper writing results to preprocessstopic=iot-preprocess. YOU ARE STREAMING!]	VIPER	172.17.0.2	41,575	127.0.0.1:9092	16,852	0
2023-08-19T15:16:02.629+00:00	[Sat, 19 Aug 2023 15:16:01.5368 UTC] INFO [parsesubtopics Record(s) found=Current. In Topic=iot-mainstream - Viper writing results to preprocessstopic=iot-preprocess. YOU ARE STREAMING!]	VIPER	172.17.0.2	41,575	127.0.0.1:9092	16,849	0
2023-08-19T15:16:02.629+00:00	[Sat, 19 Aug 2023 15:16:01.5368 UTC] INFO [parsesubtopics Record(s) found in Topic=iot-mainstream - Viper writing results to preprocessstopic=iot-preprocess. YOU ARE STREAMING!]	VIPER	172.17.0.2	41,575	127.0.0.1:9092	16,859	0
2023-08-19T15:16:02.629+00:00	[Sat, 19 Aug 2023 15:16:01.5367 UTC] INFO [parsesubtopics Record(s) found=Voltage. In Topic=iot-mainstream - Viper writing results to preprocessstopic=iot-preprocess. YOU ARE STREAMING!]	VIPER	172.17.0.2	41,575	127.0.0.1:9092	16,842	0
2023-08-19T15:16:02.629+00:00	[Sat, 19 Aug 2023 15:16:01.5367 UTC] INFO [parsesubtopics Record(s) found=Voltage. In Topic=iot-mainstream - Viper writing results to preprocessstopic=iot-preprocess. YOU ARE STREAMING!]	VIPER	172.17.0.2	41,575	127.0.0.1:9092	16,850	0
2023-08-19T15:16:02.629+00:00	[Sat, 19 Aug 2023 15:16:01.5367 UTC] INFO [parsesubtopics Record(s) found=Power. In Topic=iot-mainstream - Viper writing results to preprocessstopic=iot-preprocess. YOU ARE STREAMING!]	VIPER	172.17.0.2	41,575	127.0.0.1:9092	16,829	0
2023-08-19T15:16:02.629+00:00	[Sat, 19 Aug 2023 15:16:01.5367 UTC] INFO [parsesubtopics Record(s) found=Power. In Topic=iot-mainstream - Viper writing results to preprocessstopic=iot-preprocess. YOU ARE STREAMING!]	VIPER	172.17.0.2	41,575	127.0.0.1:9092	16,832	0
2023-08-19T15:16:02.629+00:00	[Sat, 19 Aug 2023 15:16:01.5367 UTC] INFO [parsesubtopics Record(s) found=Power. In Topic=iot-mainstream - Viper writing results to preprocessstopic=iot-preprocess. YOU ARE STREAMING!]	VIPER	172.17.0.2	41,575	127.0.0.1:9092	16,835	0

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STEPS TO RE-CREATING TML IOT SOLUTION FOR STUDENTS on WSL (Windows Subsystem for Linux)

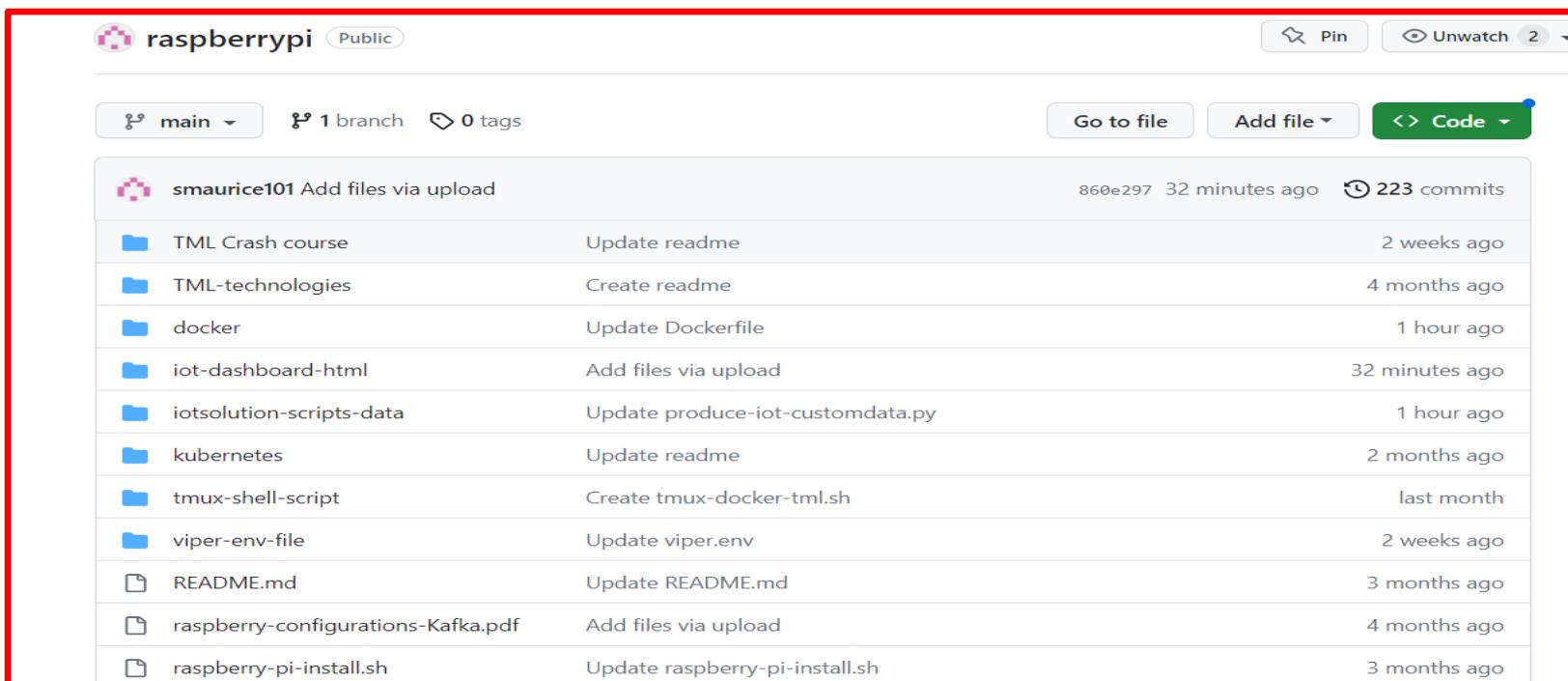
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TML Student Solution: Re-Creating TML Solution

- Students can build their own streaming solution
- Before building your own solution – students re-create the solution **in Slide 6 and 7 to learn the components**

STEPS TO TAKE TO RE-CREATE IOT SOLUTION:

1. Create your own Git Repository (**DO NOT ADD readme.md**) by cloning:
 - a) <https://github.com/smaurice101/raspberrypi.git> (you should see image below in YOUR OWN Github Account)



The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'raspberrypi'. At the top, it says 'raspberrypi' (Public). Below that, there are buttons for 'main' (branch), '1 branch' (branch count), '0 tags' (tag count), 'Go to file', 'Add file', and 'Code'. The main area displays a list of commits from user 'smaurice101':

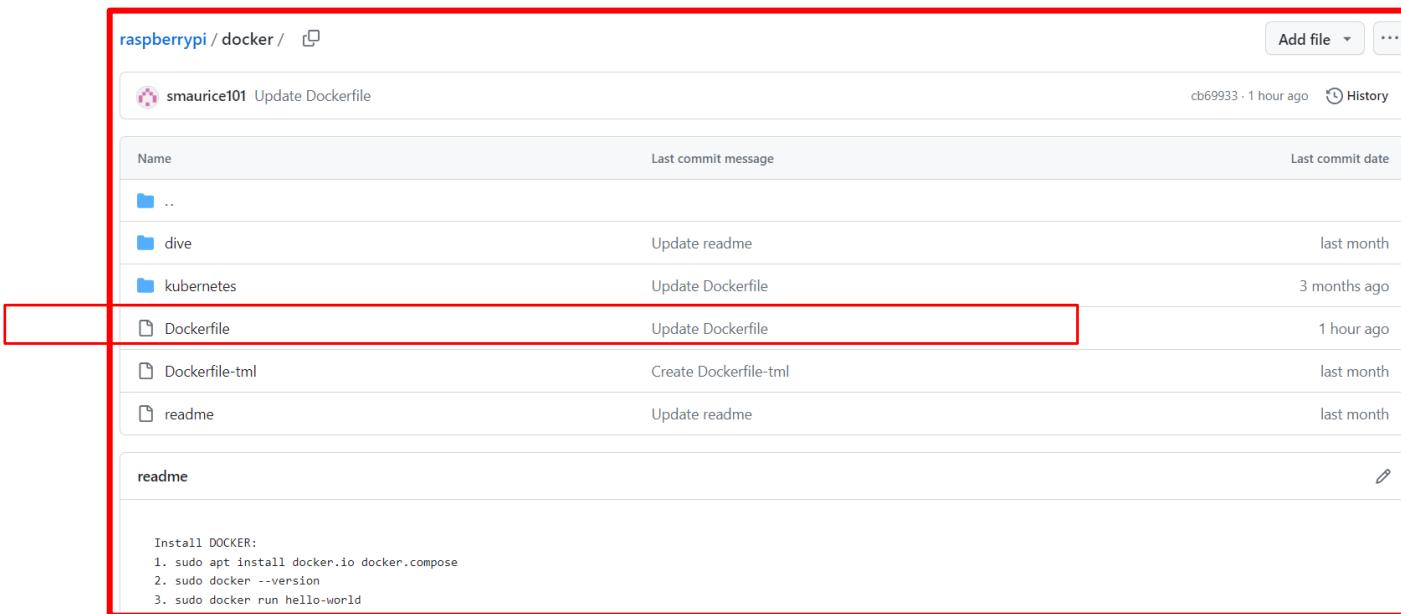
Commit	Message	Date
860e297	Add files via upload	32 minutes ago
Update readme		2 weeks ago
223 commits		
Update Dockerfile		1 hour ago
Add files via upload		32 minutes ago
Update produce-iot-customdata.py		1 hour ago
Update readme		2 months ago
Create tmux-docker-tml.sh		last month
Update viper.env		2 weeks ago
Update README.md		3 months ago
Add files via upload		4 months ago
Update raspberry-pi-install.sh		3 months ago

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TML Student Solution: Re-Creating TML Solution

STEPS TO TAKE TO RE-CREATE IOT SOLUTION:

2. **Install docker in Linux VM or WSL (WSL is recommended):**
 1. Run: sudo apt install docker.io docker.compose
3. In your raspberry pi repo – GOTO **docker** folder
 1. **Copy the Dockerfile to your LOCAL computer (NOTE: File name **MUST** be exactly Dockerfile – no file extensions)**



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TML Student Solution: Re-Creating TML Solution

STEPS TO TAKE TO RE-CREATE IOT SOLUTION:

4. Go to the location where you stored Dockerfile on your LOCAL computer
 1. **Confirm Dockerfile exists**

```
smaurice@DESKTOP-H0DIAMM: /mnt/c/MAADS/DOCKER/TML-Solution/docker/seneca
smaurice@DESKTOP-H0DIAMM: /mnt/c/MAADS/DOCKER/TML-Solution/docker/seneca$ ls
Dockerfile
```

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TML Student Solution: Re-Creating TML Solution

STEPS TO TAKE TO RE-CREATE IOT SOLUTION:

5. Create a Dockerhub Account: <https://hub.docker.com/>
 - My account is: **maadsdocker** (REPLACE WITH YOUR OWN DOCKER HUB ACCOUNT)
6. RUN docker build in the SAME folder where Dockerfile is saved:
 1. Run: **docker build -t maadsdocker/seneca-iot-tml-kafka-amd64 --build-arg CHIP=AMD64 --network=host .**
 2. **NOTE: The “ . ” at the end – this must be there**
 3. **NOTE: DO NOT USE YOUR GITHUB Account in docker build command**
 4. **NOTE: IF YOU ARE MAC USER – REPLACE CHIP=AMD64 with CHIP=MAC**
 5. You can choose any container name you wish

```
smaurice@DESKTOP-H0DIAMM:/mnt/c/MAADS/DOCKER/TML-Solution/docker/seneca$ docker build -t maadsdocker/seneca-iot-tml-kafka-amd64 --build-arg CHIP=AMD64 --network=host .
```

TIP: After you did your normal build – you can use the FASTER Docker Build command:

```
docker build -t maadsdocker/seneca-iot-tml-kafka-amd64 --build-arg CHIP=AMD64 --build-arg CACHEBUST=$(date +%-s) --network=host .
```

OR FOR MAC USERS:

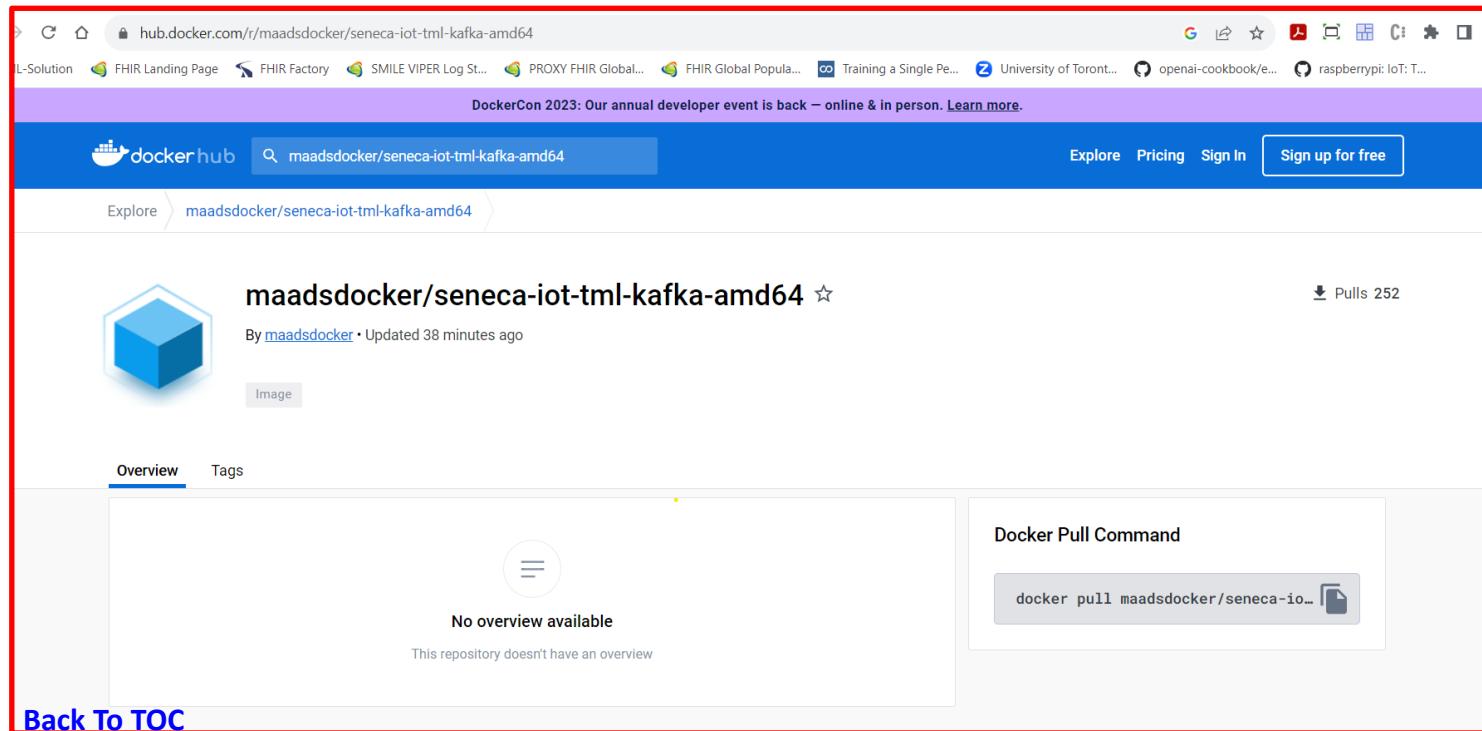
```
docker build -t maadsdocker/seneca-iot-tml-kafka-amd64 --build-arg CHIP=MAC --build-arg CACHEBUST=$(date +%-s) --network=host .
```

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TML Student Solution: Re-Creating TML Solution

STEPS TO TAKE TO RE-CREATE IOT SOLUTION:

7. If your Docker build is successful you now have a Docker Container called: **seneca-iot-tml-kafka-amd64**
8. **You can now PUSH your container to your Docker Hub account:**
 - Run: **docker push maadsdocker/seneca-iot-tml-kafka-amd64**
9. If your Push is successful you will see your container in Docker Hub under your account



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TML Student Solution: Re-Creating TML Solution

STEPS TO TAKE TO RE-CREATE IOT SOLUTION:

10. Run your container:

- 1. Run: docker run -p 9005:9005 maadsdocker/seneca-iot-tml-kafka-amd64**
- 2. NOTE: The “ -p“ this will FORWARD Port 9005 and map HOST Port 9005 to CONTAINER Port 9005**
- 3. You MUST port forward for TML Dashboard to work**

```
smaurice@DESKTOP-HODIANN: /mnt/c/MAADS/DOCKER/TML-Solution/docker/seneca$ docker run -p 9005:9005 maadsdocker/seneca-iot-tml-kafka-amd64
```

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TML Student Solution: Re-Creating TML Solution

STEPS TO TAKE TO RE-CREATE IOT SOLUTION:

11. RAW DATA FOR SOLUTION:

1. <https://docs.google.com/uc?export=download&id=1yRgDYrWnHu74NYX9GMAVDjR10ZyfoZvh>



IoTData - Google Drive

Students can change this path to their own data.

- Insert your file ID into this URL (<https://drive.google.com/uc?export=download&id=>), then surround the URL with quotes so that Bash doesn't misinterpret the &, like so:
- Get file ID by going to share -> copy link -> then get id from C0Py link:
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mGcHQC7IxiTFYeUSFof3fDppVSC4rq3v/view?usp=drive_link
- Specifically, you will need to use this URL: <https://drive.google.com/uc?export=download&id=>
- YOU WILL NEED TO ADD THE id FOR YOUR FILE - THIS CAN BE FOUND BY RIGH-CLICKING ON YOUR FILE IN GOOGLE DRIVE - CHOOSE SHARE -> THEN COPY LINK -THEN COPY THE TEXt BETWEEN /d and /view.
- For example, here is a similar link: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mGcHQC7IxiTFYeUSFof3fDppVSC4rq3v/view?usp=drive_link
- The id is 1mGcHQC7IxiTFYeUSFof3fDppVSC4rq3v. The download url will be:
<https://drive.google.com/uc?export=download&id=1mGcHQC7IxiTFYeUSFof3fDppVSC4rq3v>

This url will need to be replaced in Dockerfile to download your IoTData.zip

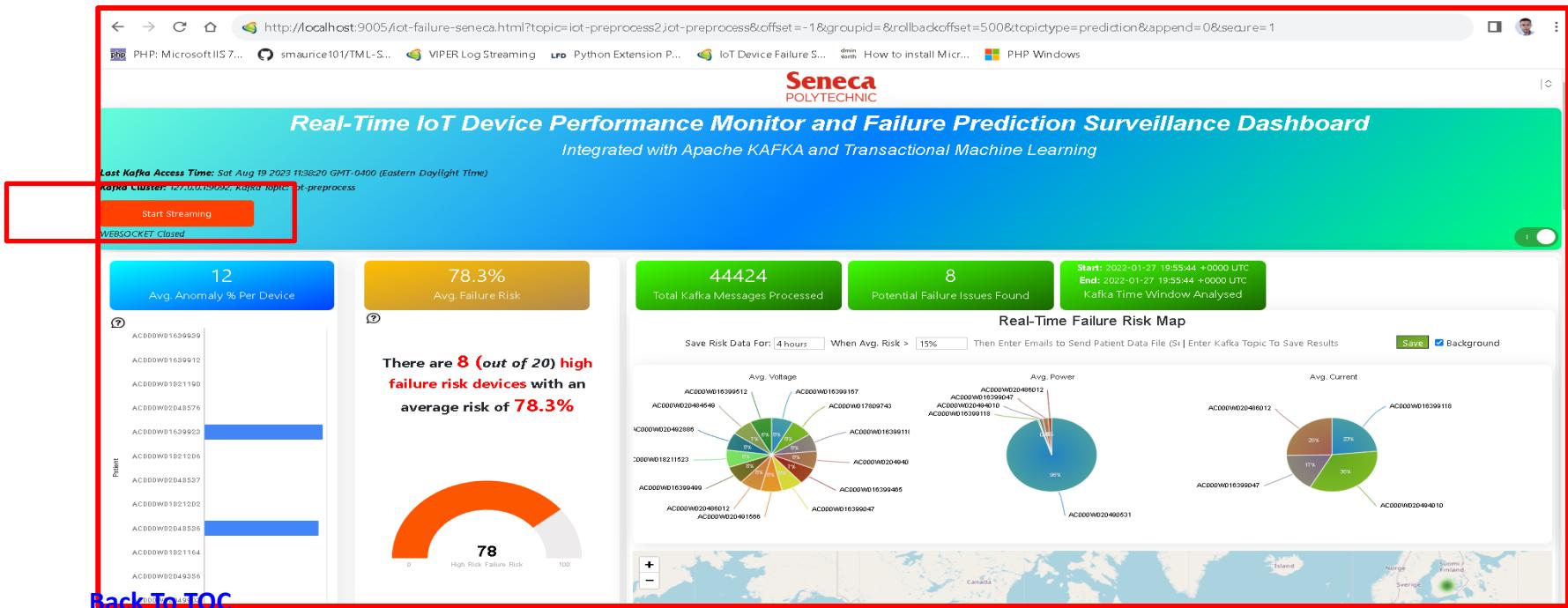
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TML Student Solution: Re-Creating TML Solution

STEPS TO TAKE TO RE-CREATE IOT SOLUTION:

12. RUN TML DASHBOARD:

1. Open a Browser on the machine running the container
2. **PASTE This URL in your browser:** <http://localhost:9005/iot-failure-seneca.html?topic=iot-preprocess2,iot-preprocess&offset=-1&groupid=&rollbackoffset=500&topicstype=prediction&append=0&secure=1>
3. **CLICK START STREAMING BUTTON**



TML Student Solution: Re-Creating TML Solution

STEPS TO TAKE TO RE-CREATE IOT SOLUTION:

13. RUN TML LOG STREAMING:

1. Open a Browser on the machine running the container
2. PASTE This URL in your browser: <http://localhost:9005/viperlogs.html?topic=viperlogs&append=0>
3. Click **Start Streaming** button

VIPER LOG STREAM: **viperlogs**

Last Kafka Access Time: Sat Aug 19 2023 11:38:21 GMT-0400 (Eastern Daylight Time)

Kafka Cluster: 127.0.0.1:9092 Kafka Topic: viperlogs

Status:

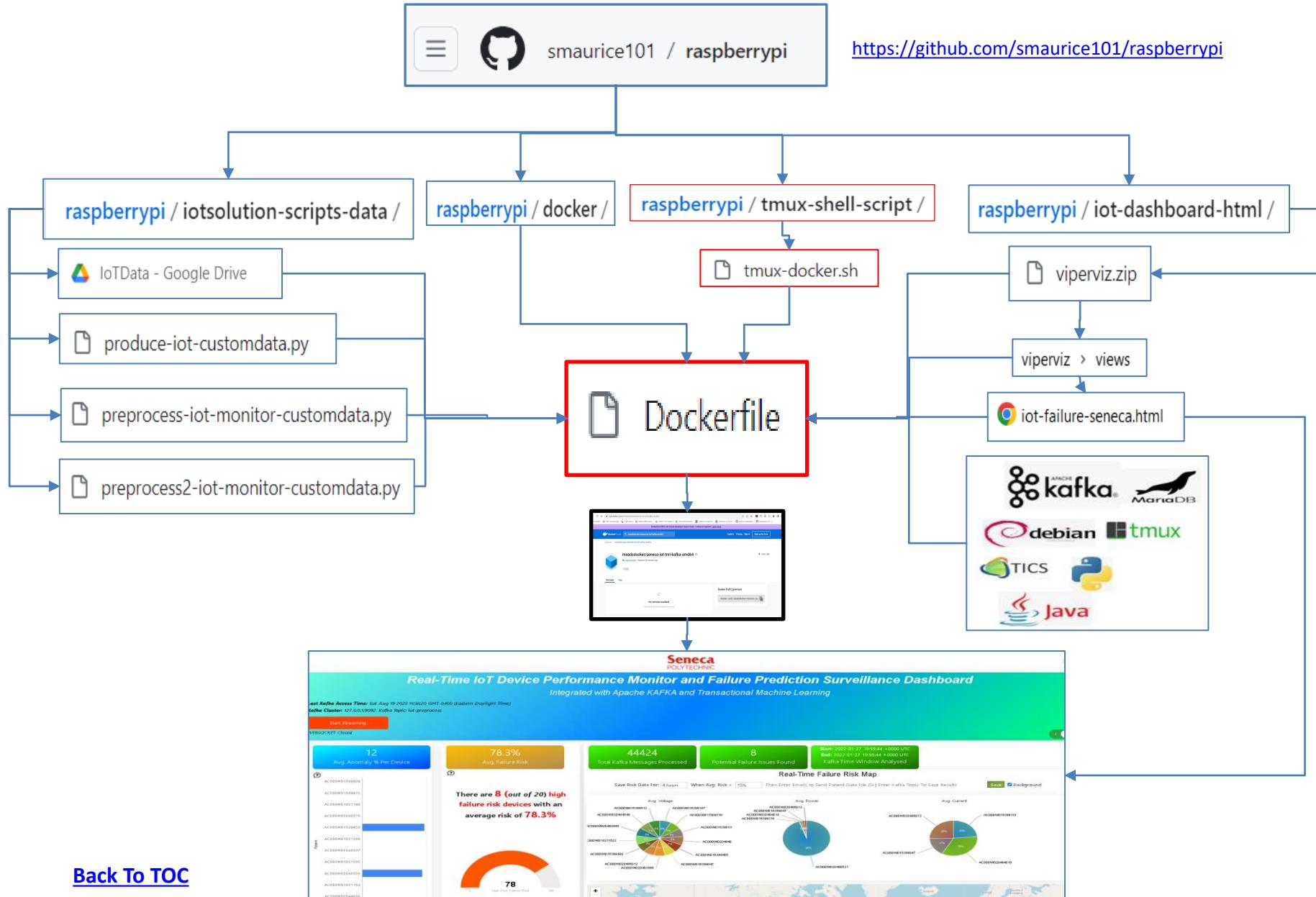
Generated	Message	Service	Service Host	Service Port	Kafka Cluster	Offset	Partition
1 2023-08-19T15:38:12.436+00:00	[Sat, 19 Aug 2023 15:38:10.7230 UTC] INFO [parsesubtopics Record(s) found=EnergyUsed24hr. In Topic=iot-mainstream - Viper writing results to preprocessTopic=iot-preprocess. YOU ARE STREAMING!]	VIPER	172.17.0.2	41,575	127.0.0.1:9092	419,690	0
2 2023-08-19T15:38:12.436+00:00	[Sat, 19 Aug 2023 15:38:10.7230 UTC] INFO [parsesubtopics Record(s) found=EnergyUsed24hr. In Topic=iot-mainstream - Viper writing results to preprocessTopic=iot-preprocess. YOU ARE STREAMING!]	VIPER	172.17.0.2	41,575	127.0.0.1:9092	419,693	0
3 2023-08-19T15:38:12.436+00:00	[Sat, 19 Aug 2023 15:38:10.7230 UTC] INFO [parsesubtopics Record(s) found=EnergyUsed. In Topic=iot-mainstream - Viper writing results to preprocessTopic=iot-preprocess. YOU ARE STREAMING!]	VIPER	172.17.0.2	41,575	127.0.0.1:9092	419,694	0
4 2023-08-19T15:38:12.436+00:00	[Sat, 19 Aug 2023 15:38:10.7230 UTC] INFO [parsesubtopics Record(s) found in Topic=iot-mainstream - Viper writing results to preprocessTopic=iot-preprocess. YOU ARE STREAMING!]	VIPER	172.17.0.2	41,575	127.0.0.1:9092	419,695	0
5 2023-08-19T15:38:12.436+00:00	[Sat, 19 Aug 2023 15:38:10.7229 UTC] INFO [parsesubtopics Record(s) found=Voltage. In Topic=iot-mainstream - Viper writing results to preprocessTopic=iot-preprocess. YOU ARE STREAMING!]	VIPER	172.17.0.2	41,575	127.0.0.1:9092	419,672	0
6 2023-08-19T15:38:12.436+00:00	[Sat, 19 Aug 2023 15:38:10.7229 UTC] INFO [parsesubtopics Record(s) found=Voltage. In Topic=iot-mainstream - Viper writing results to preprocessTopic=iot-preprocess. YOU ARE STREAMING!]	VIPER	172.17.0.2	41,575	127.0.0.1:9092	419,676	0
7 2023-08-19T15:38:12.436+00:00	[Sat, 19 Aug 2023 15:38:10.7229 UTC] INFO [parsesubtopics Record(s) found=Voltage. In Topic=iot-mainstream - Viper writing results to preprocessTopic=iot-preprocess. YOU ARE STREAMING!]	VIPER	172.17.0.2	41,575	127.0.0.1:9092	419,679	0
8 2023-08-19T15:38:12.436+00:00	[Sat, 19 Aug 2023 15:38:10.7229 UTC] INFO [parsesubtopics Record(s) found=Voltage. In Topic=iot-mainstream - Viper writing results to preprocessTopic=iot-preprocess. YOU ARE STREAMING!]	VIPER	172.17.0.2	41,575	127.0.0.1:9092	419,689	0
9 2023-08-19T15:38:12.436+00:00	[Sat, 19 Aug 2023 15:38:10.7229 UTC] INFO [parsesubtopics Record(s) found=Voltage. In Topic=iot-mainstream - Viper writing results to preprocessTopic=iot-preprocess. YOU ARE STREAMING!]	VIPER	172.17.0.2	41,575	127.0.0.1:9092	419,691	0
10 2023-08-19T15:38:12.436+00:00	[Sat, 19 Aug 2023 15:38:10.7229 UTC] INFO [parsesubtopics Record(s) found=Power. In Topic=iot-mainstream - Viper writing results to preprocessTopic=iot-preprocess. YOU ARE STREAMING!]	VIPER	172.17.0.2	41,575	127.0.0.1:9092	419,669	0
11 2023-08-19T15:38:12.436+00:00	[Sat, 19 Aug 2023 15:38:10.7229 UTC] INFO [parsesubtopics Record(s) found=Power. In Topic=iot-mainstream - Viper writing results to preprocessTopic=iot-preprocess. YOU ARE STREAMING!]	VIPER	172.17.0.2	41,575	127.0.0.1:9092	419,674	0

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YOU ARE NOW STREAMING!

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TML SOLUTION COMPONENTS



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APPENDIX A

VMWare Setup

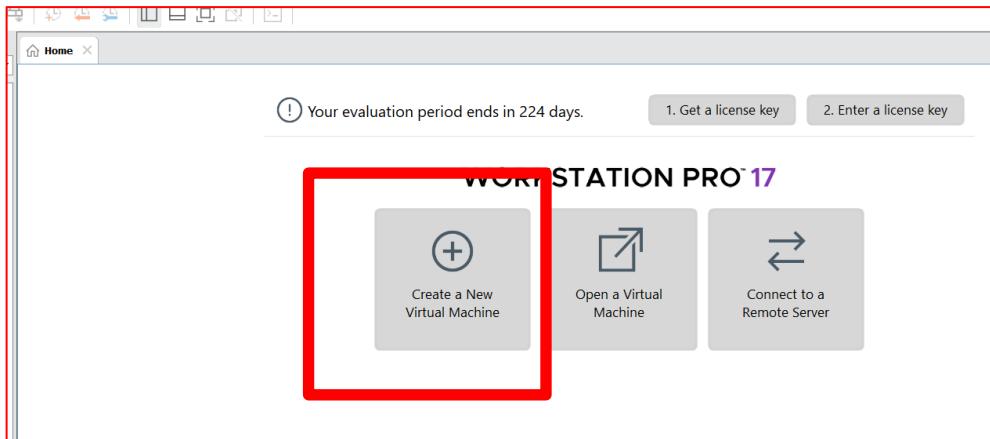
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VMWare VM Setup Recommendations

- Students can use WSL (Windows subsystem for Linux) or VMWare (from myapps)
 - We will discuss the VMWare Setup
- Students should run their VM off a USB 3.0 (fast USB) drive preferably 250G or more
- VM OS should be Linux Ubuntu – the ISO can be downloaded from
<https://ubuntu.com/download/desktop>

Steps to Creating a VM:

1. Plug in your USB drive – lets say it is assigned DRIVE E: (your drive may differ – if so replace E: with your drive)
2. Start VM – and CLICK **Create a New Virtual Machine**:



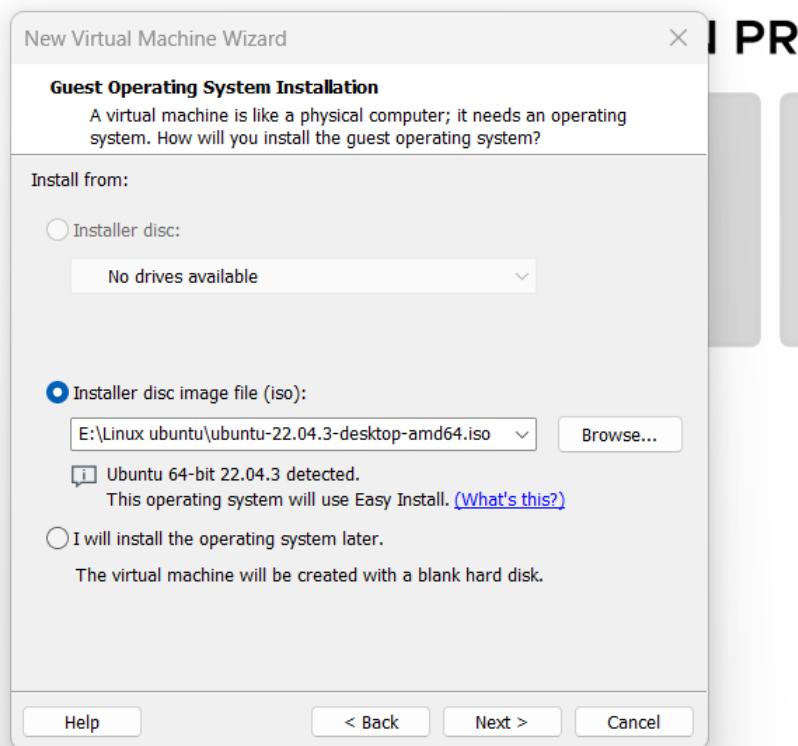
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VMWare VM Setup Recommendations

Steps to Creating a VM:

3. Choose Typical (Recommended) Setup and Click Next

4. In the next screen **Browse to your Downloaded Linux ISO on Your USB Drive and Click Next**

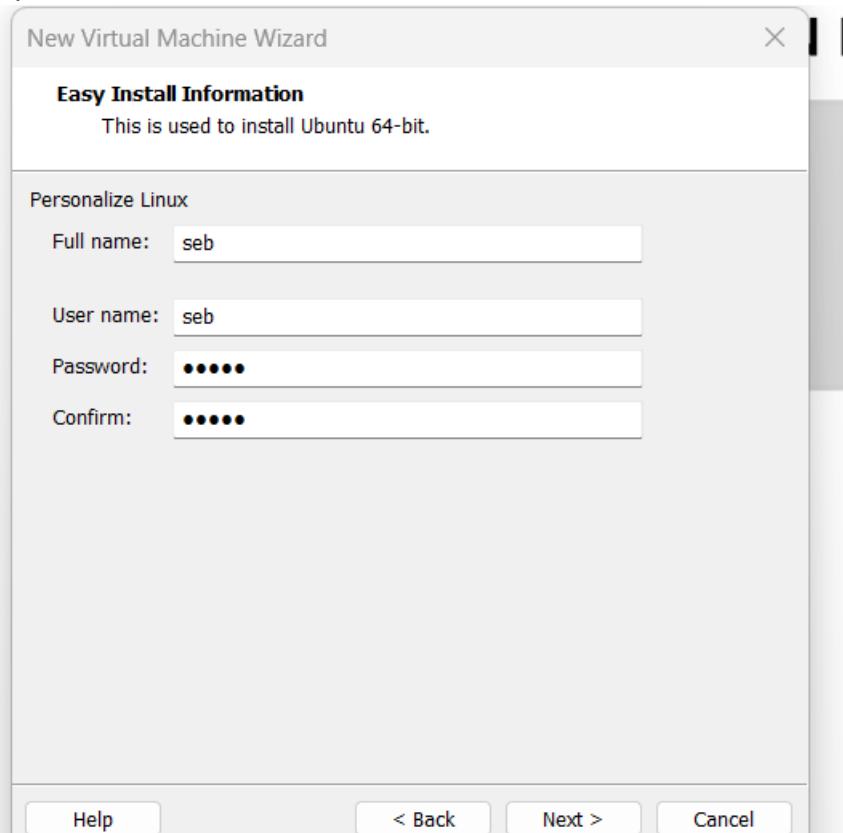


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VMWare VM Setup Recommendations

Steps to Creating a VM:

5. Enter your Name, and username/password (choose a simple username and password so you **do not forget it**)

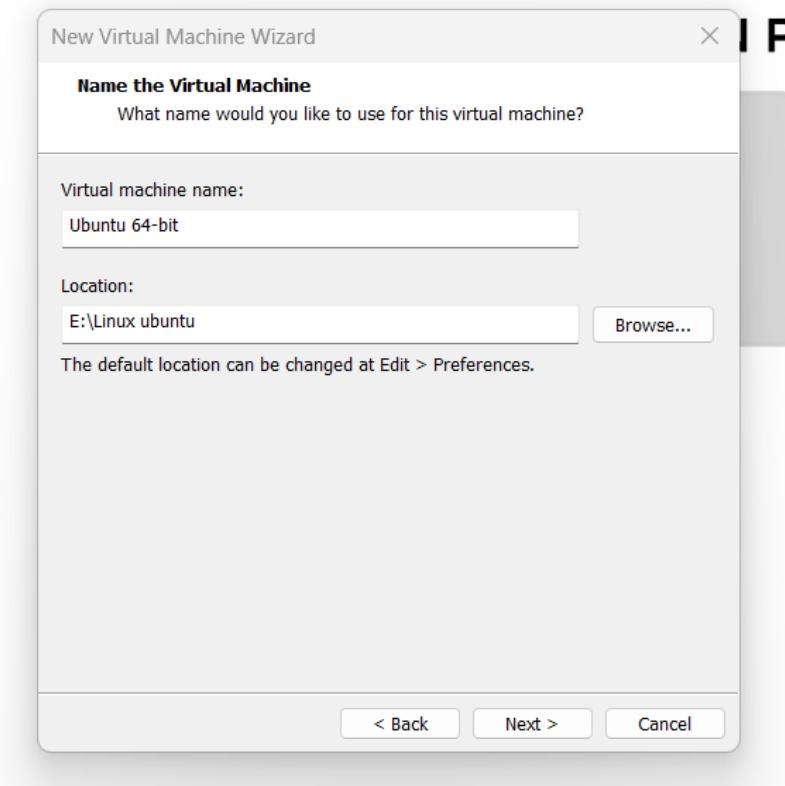


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VMWare VM Setup Recommendations

Steps to Creating a VM:

6. Change the Default Location of Your VM to your USB drive (Drive E) click NEXT – (*you may want to create a Linux Ubuntu Folder on Drive E to keep your VM files separate from other files on your USB*)

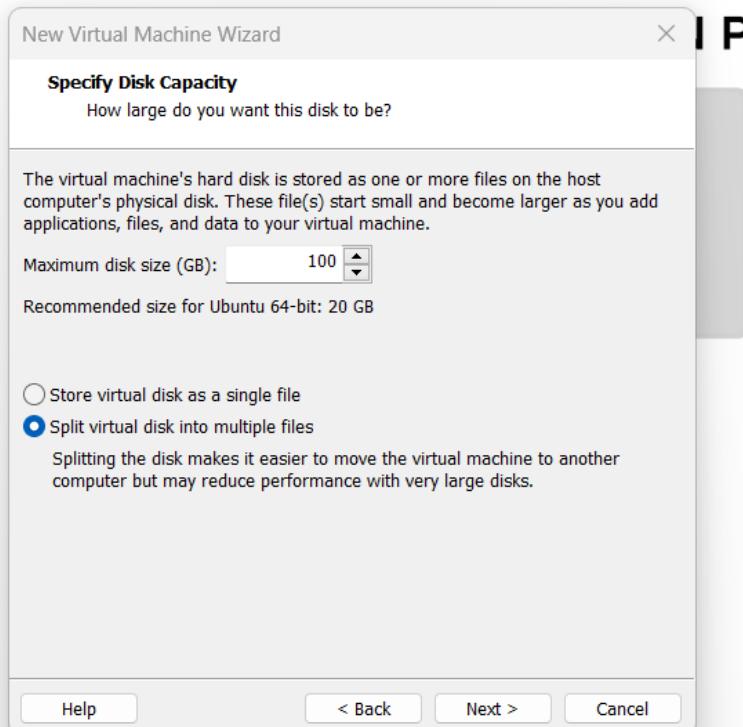


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VMWare VM Setup Recommendations

Steps to Creating a VM:

7. Choose 100GB for Maximum disk space AND Split virtual disk into multiple files click NEXT

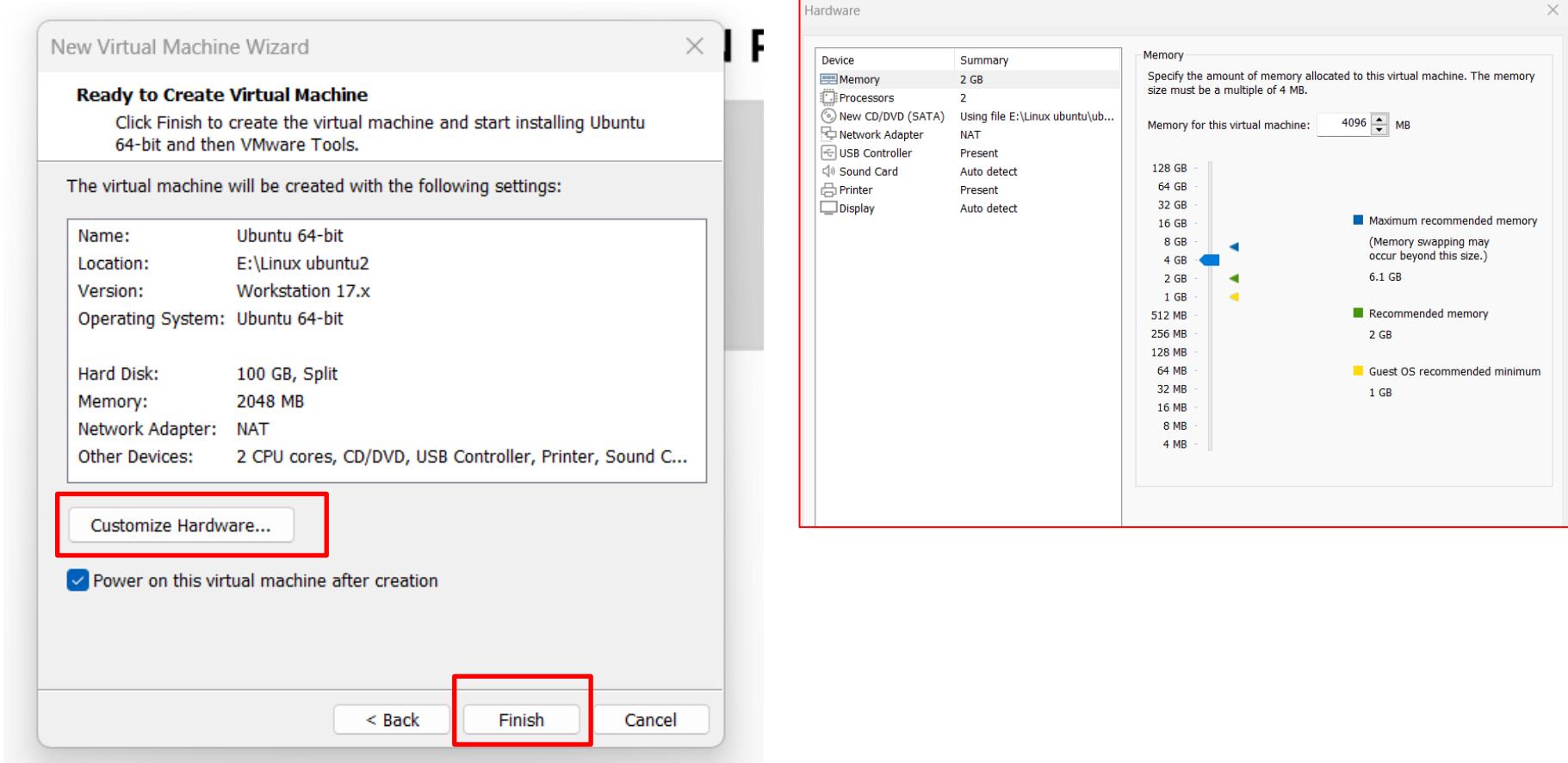


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VMWare VM Setup Recommendations

Steps to Creating a VM:

8. Click Customize Hardware and choose minimum of 4GB for memory then Click Finish

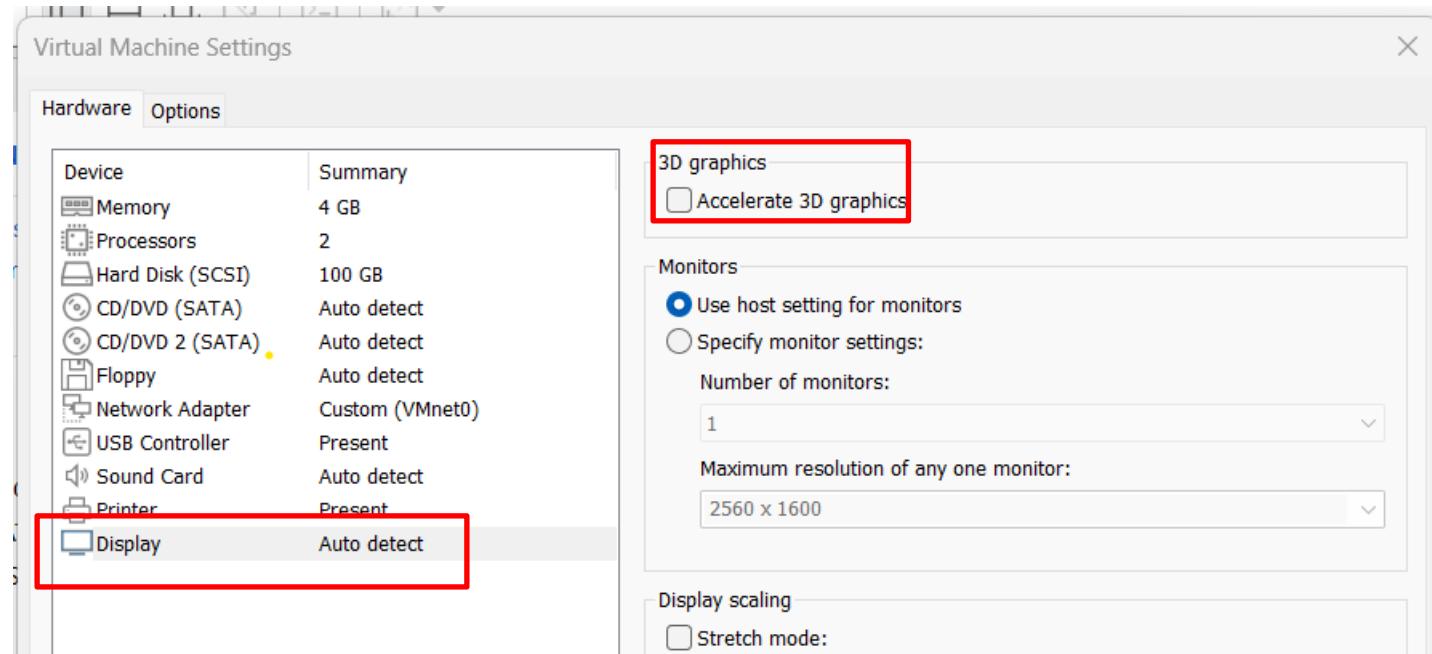


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VMWare VM Setup Recommendations

Steps to Creating a VM:

8b. Make sure to Uncheck 3D Graphics

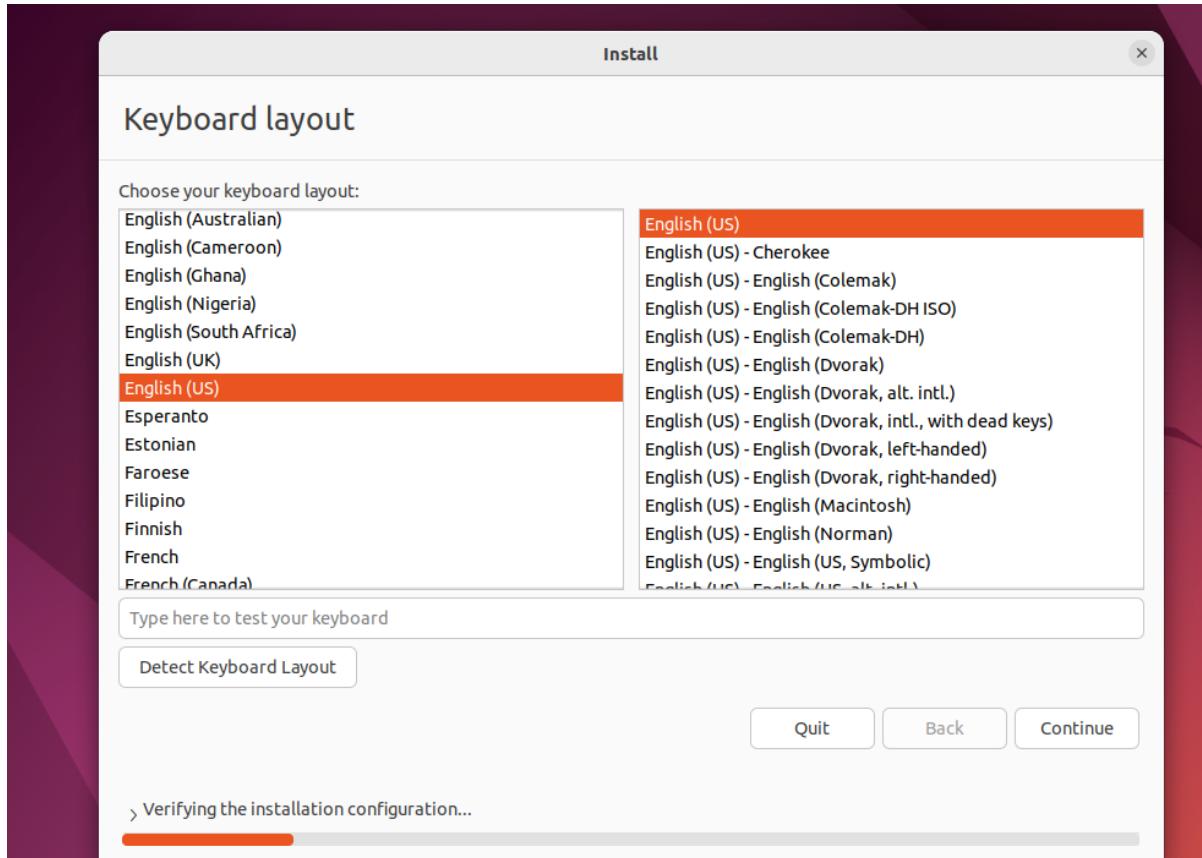


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VMWare VM Setup Recommendations

Steps to Creating a VM:

9. Linux Ubuntu will Start Installing – Click Continue



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VMWare VM Setup Recommendations

Steps to Creating a VM:

9. Linux Ubuntu will Start Installing - Click Continue

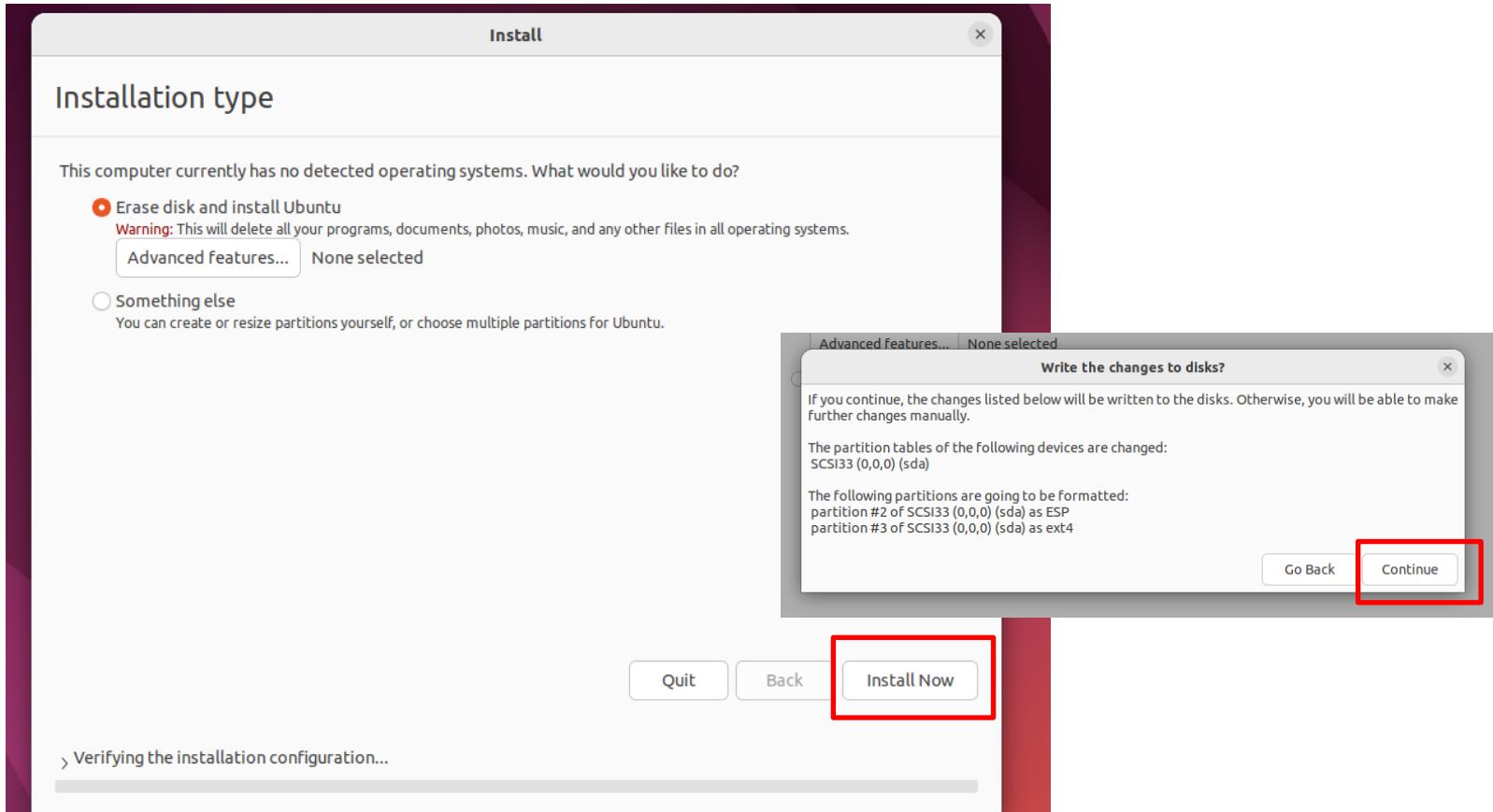


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VMWare VM Setup Recommendations

Steps to Creating a VM:

9. Linux Ubuntu will Start Installing – **Click Install Now and Click Continue for rest of screens**

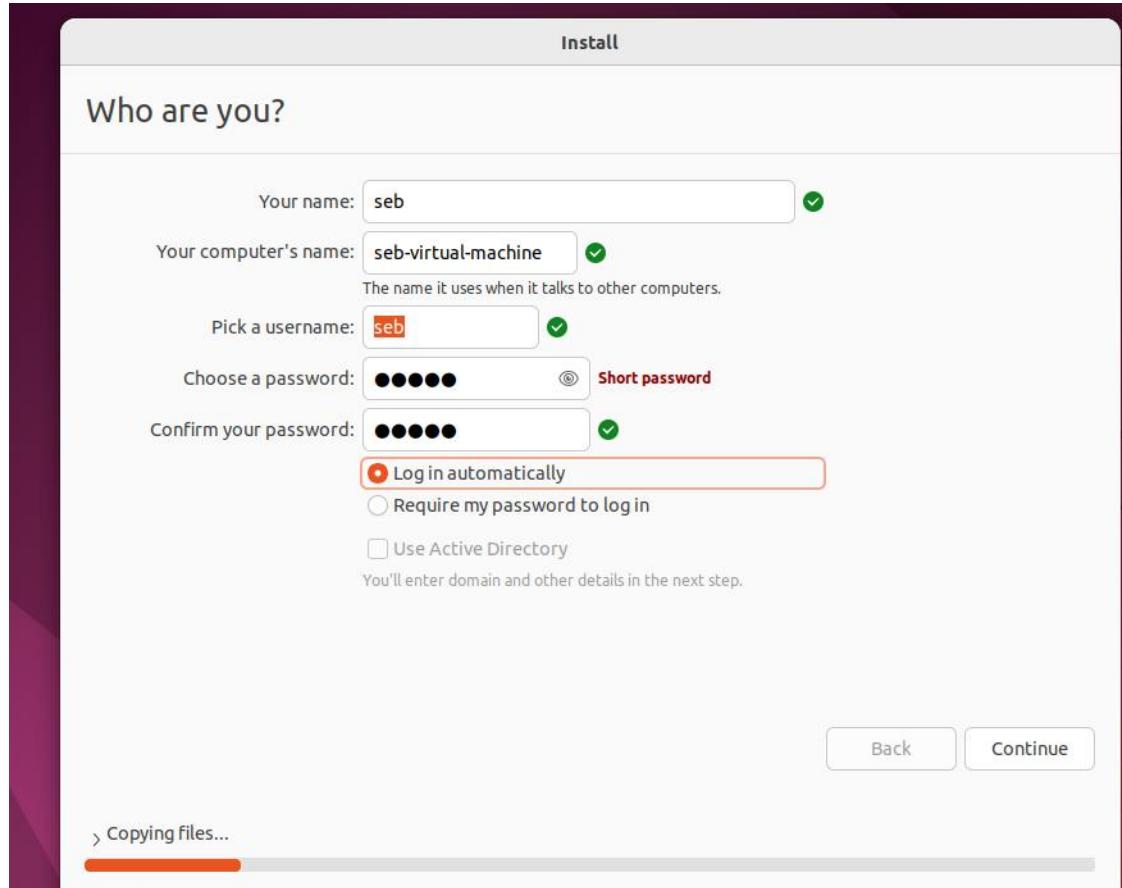


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VMWare VM Setup Recommendations

Steps to Creating a VM:

10. Who are you? Enter information and click Continue

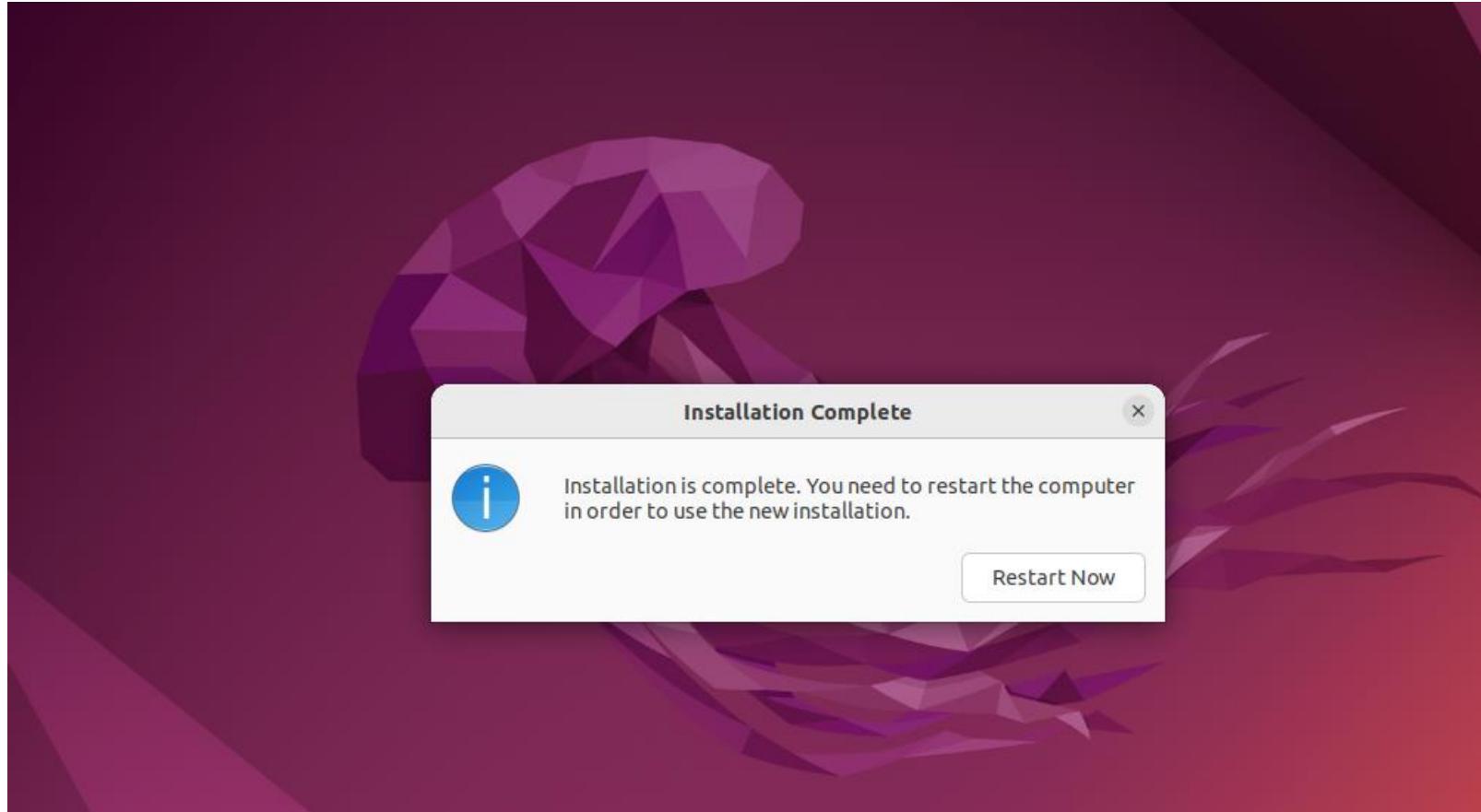


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VMWare VM Setup Recommendations

Steps to Creating a VM:

11. Restart VM to complete installation



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VMWare VM Setup Recommendations

Steps to Creating a VM:

12. Click NEXT

The screenshot shows a step in the VMWare VM setup process titled "Enable Ubuntu Pro". At the top, there are "Previous" and "Next" buttons. The "Ubuntu Pro" section contains an orange icon with the Ubuntu logo and the text "Ubuntu Pro". It describes the benefits of upgrading to Ubuntu Pro, mentioning security updates until 2032, compliance with FedRAMP, FIPS, STIG, and HIPAA, and the ability to manage up to 5 machines. A link to "ubuntu.com/pro" is provided for more information. Below this, a message says "Enable Ubuntu Pro for this installation or skip this step." There are two options: "Enable Ubuntu Pro" (with a warning icon indicating an internet connection is required) and "Skip for now" (selected, with a note that it can be enabled later via the 'pro attach' command).

Previous Ubuntu Pro Next

Enable Ubuntu Pro

 Ubuntu Pro

Upgrade this machine to Ubuntu Pro for security updates on a much wider range of packages, until 2032. Fulfill FedRAMP, FIPS, STIG and HIPAA and other compliance and hardening requirements with certified tooling and crypto-modules. Free up to 5 machines.

More information on ubuntu.com/pro.

Enable Ubuntu Pro for this installation or skip this step.

Enable Ubuntu Pro ! An internet connection is required to enable Ubuntu Pro

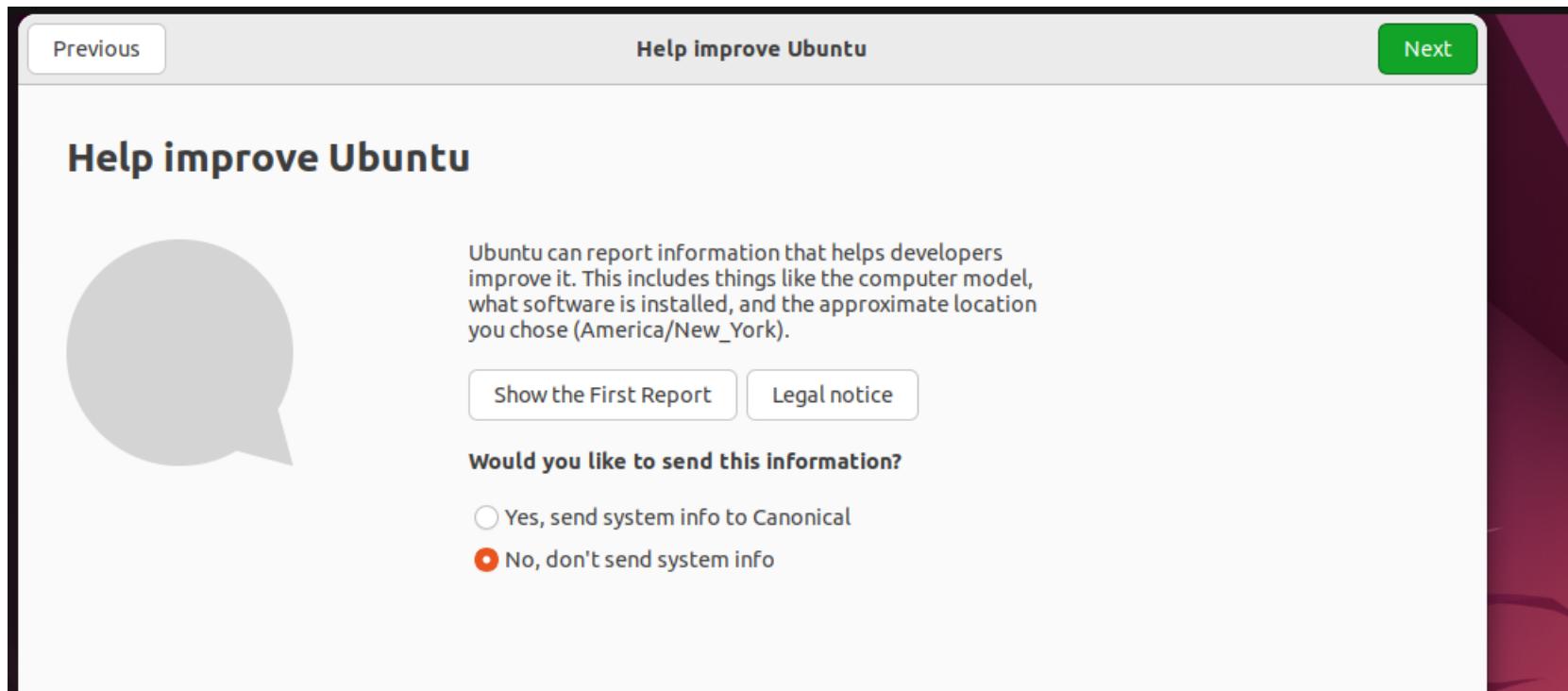
Skip for now
You can always enable Ubuntu Pro later via the 'pro attach' command

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VMWare VM Setup Recommendations

Steps to Creating a VM:

13. Click NEXT



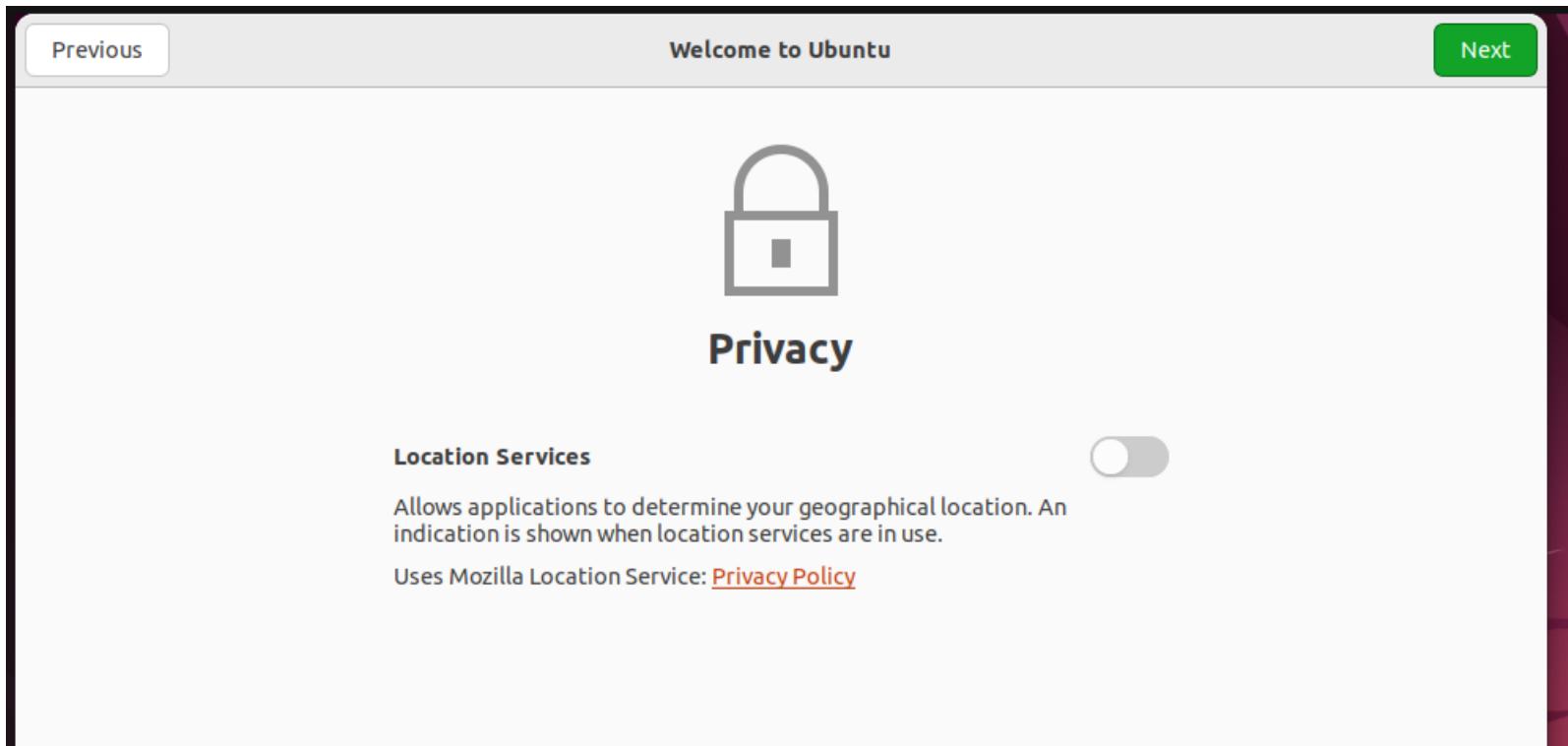
The screenshot shows a step in the Ubuntu VM setup process titled "Help improve Ubuntu". At the top, there are "Previous" and "Next" buttons. The "Help improve Ubuntu" section contains a large gray speech bubble icon. It explains that Ubuntu can report information to help developers improve the software, mentioning computer model, installed software, and location. Below this are two buttons: "Show the First Report" and "Legal notice". A question "Would you like to send this information?" is followed by two radio button options: "Yes, send system info to Canonical" (unchecked) and "No, don't send system info" (checked).

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VMWare VM Setup Recommendations

Steps to Creating a VM:

14. Click NEXT

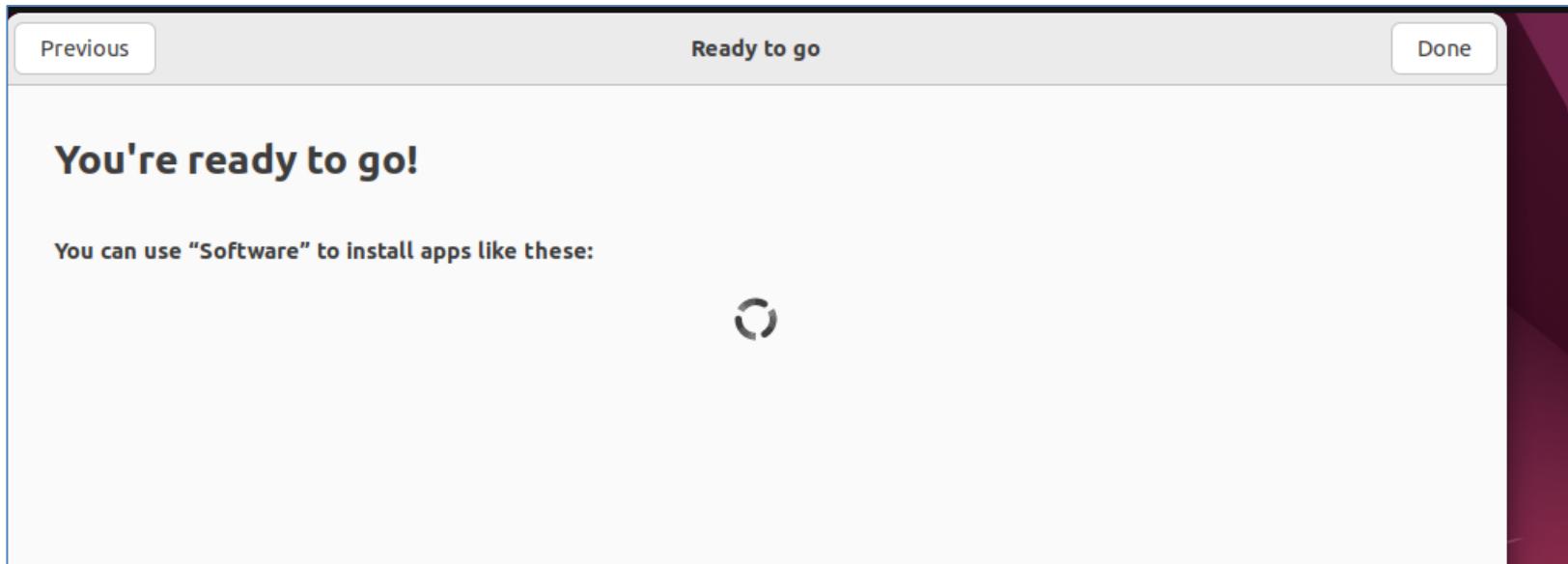


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VMWare VM Setup Recommendations

Steps to Creating a VM:

15. Click **DONE!**



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APPENDIX B

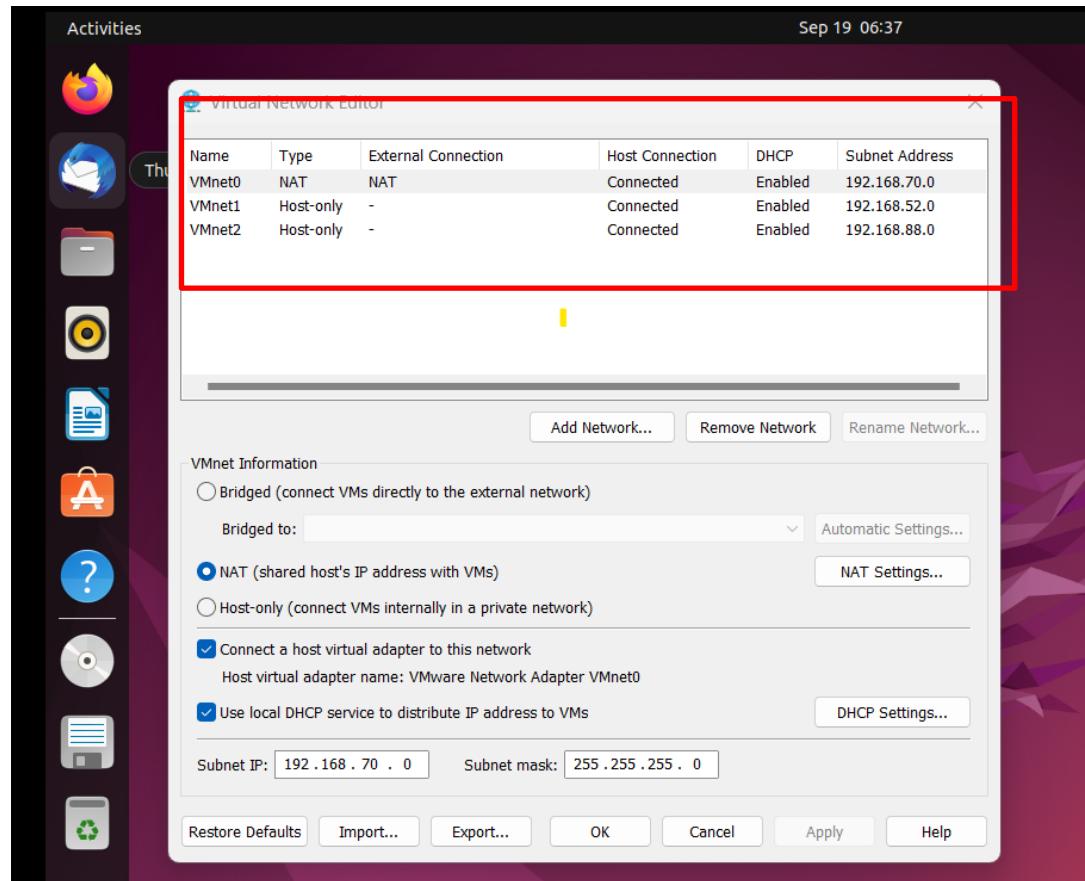
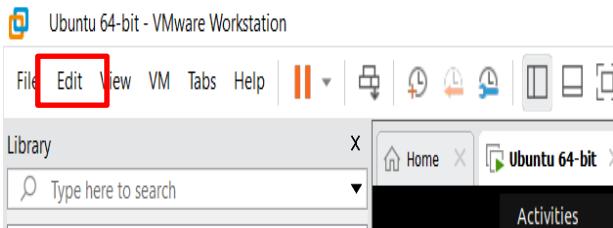
Setting Up Internet on VM Ware

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Setting Up Internet

- If you do not have internet connection in your VM then you can do the following:

Step 1: Choose EDIT from Main Menu then Choose Virtual Network Editor



Make sure you have:

- 3 networks:
 - VMnet0 (Set to NAT)
 - VMnet1 (set to Host Only)
 - VMnet2 (Set to Host Only)
- All should be **Connected**
- Click Apply**

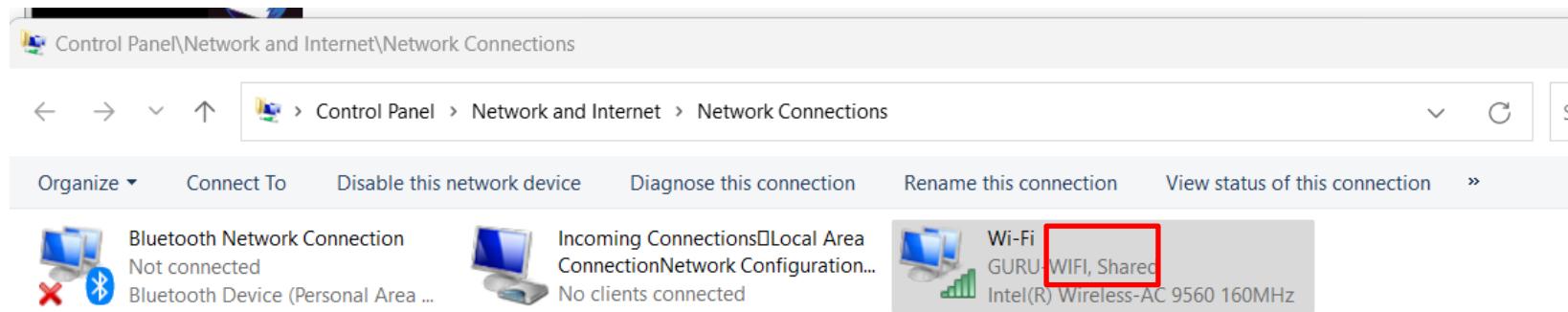
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Setting Up Internet

- If you do not have internet connection in your VM then you can do the following:

Step 2: Go to Control Panel -> Network and Internet -> Network Connections

- If using Wi-Fi – make sure Wi-Fi is **Sharing the Connection**



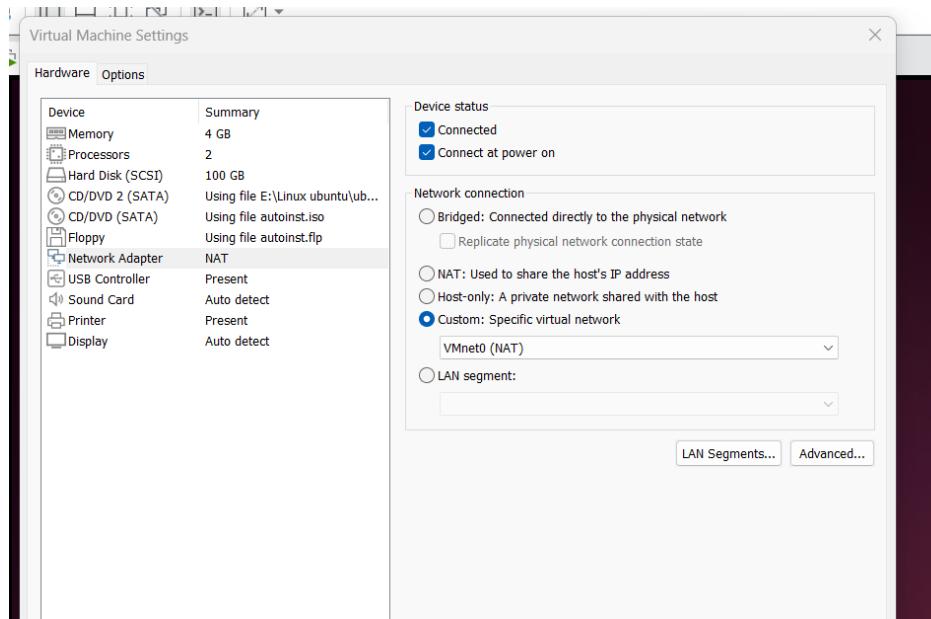
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Setting Up Internet

- If you do not have internet connection in your VM then you can do the following:

Step 3: Go to VM -> Settings from Main Menu and Choose Network Adapter

- **Select Custom -> Choose VMNet0 -> Click OK**

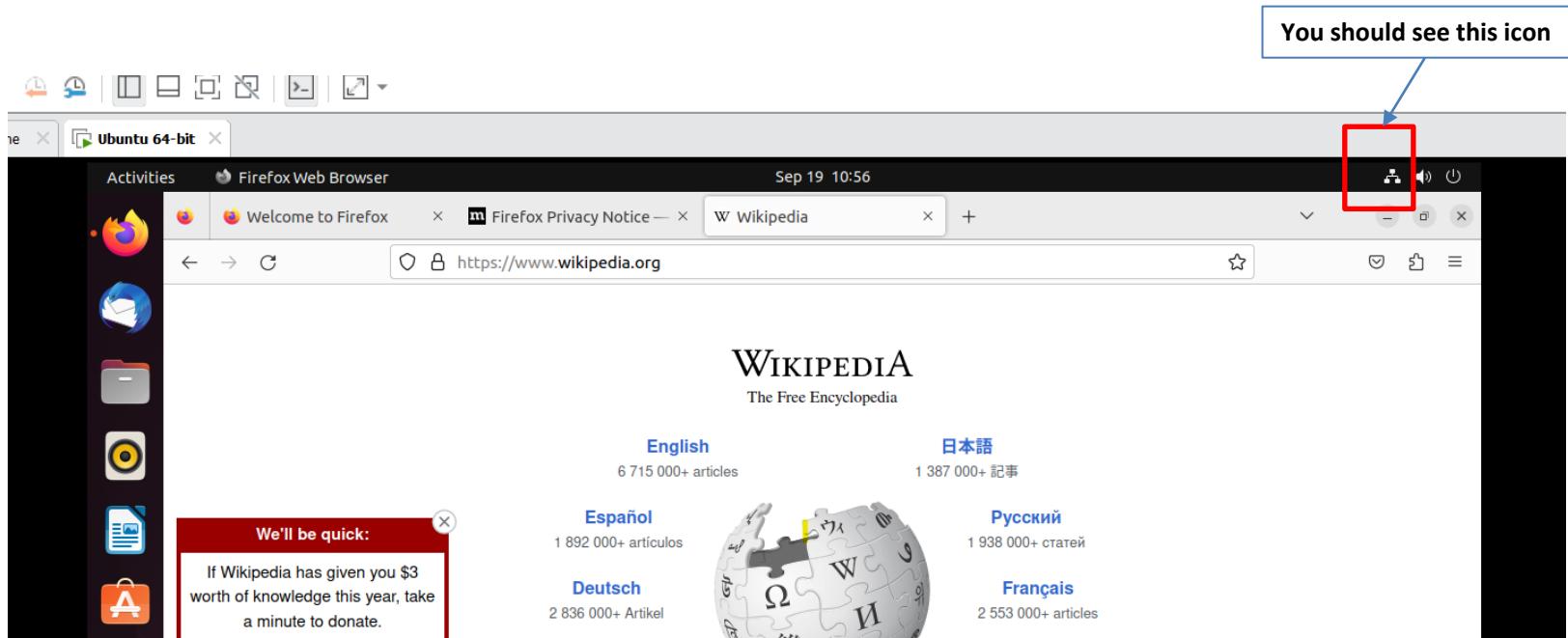


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Setting Up Internet

- If you do not have internet connection in your VM then you can do the following:

Step 4: You Should Now Have Internet!



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APPENDIX C

Vmware: Pulling/Running TML Docker Container
and TML Streaming Dashboard

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Running TML Docker Container and Streaming Dashboard

Step 1: Start Terminal in your VM



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Running TML Docker Container and Streaming Dashboard

Step 2: Install docker

- **FIRST RUN:** sudo apt-get update
- **THEN RUN:** sudo apt-get install docker.io docker.compose

```
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~$ sudo apt-get update
Get:1 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security InRelease [110 kB]
Get:2 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy InRelease [270 kB]
Get:3 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates InRelease [119 kB]
Get:4 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports InRelease [109 kB]
Get:5 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/main amd64 Packages [802 kB]
Get:6 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/main i386 Packages [327 kB]
Get:7 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/main Translation-en [168 kB]
```



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Running TML Docker Container and Streaming Dashboard

Step 3: Change permissions on docker.sock

- **RUN:** sudo chmod 666 /var/run/docker.sock
- **THEN RUN:** docker ps



```
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~$ sudo chmod 666 /var/run/docker.sock
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE      COMMAND   CREATED     STATUS      PORTS     NAMES
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~$
```

A screenshot of a terminal window on a dark-themed desktop environment. The terminal shows two commands being run: 'sudo chmod 666 /var/run/docker.sock' and 'docker ps'. The first command changes the permissions of the Docker socket file. The second command lists running Docker containers, which currently shows none. The terminal window has a black background with white text.

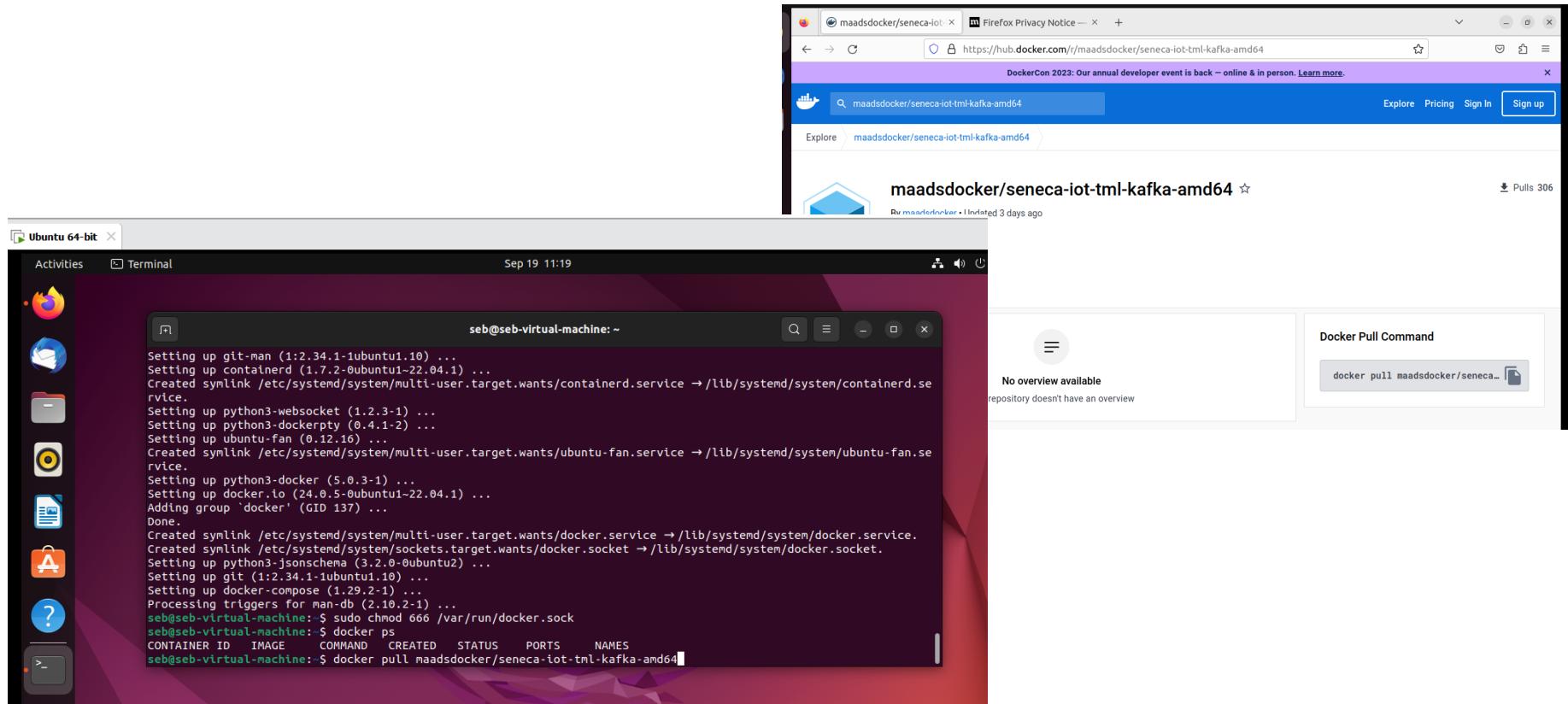
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Running TML Docker Container and Streaming Dashboard

Step 4: You can now pull the TML Container on Docker Hub:

<https://hub.docker.com/maadsdocker/seneca-iot-tml-kafka-amd64>

- **RUN:** docker pull maadsdocker/seneca-iot-tml-kafka-amd64



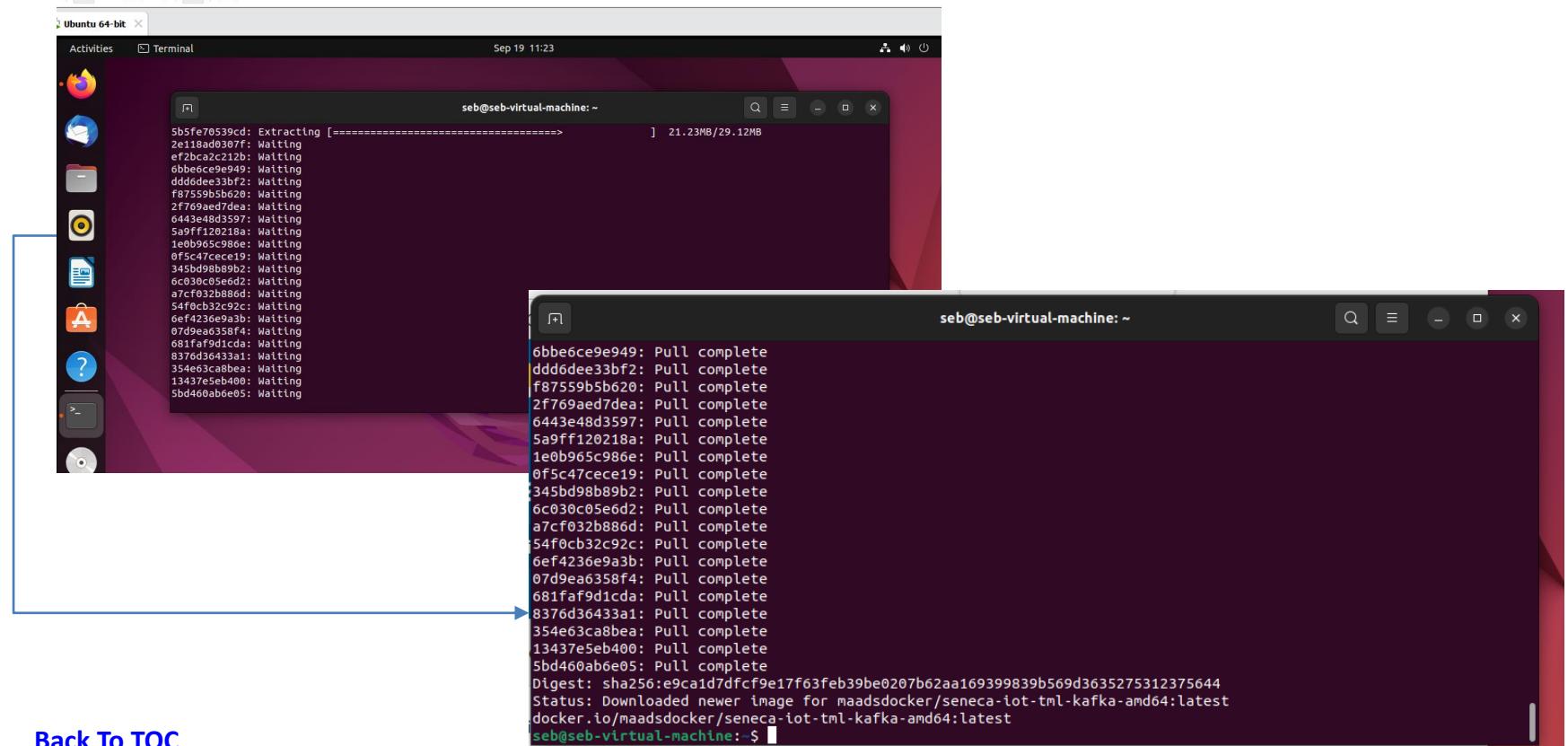
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Running TML Docker Container and Streaming Dashboard

Step 4: You can now pull the TML Container on Docker Hub:

<https://hub.docker.com/maadsdocker/seneca-iot-tml-kafka-amd64>

You are now pulling the container (this can take about ~10 minutes):



```
5b5fe70539cd: Extracting [=====] 21.23MB/29.12MB
2e118ad0307f: Waiting
ef2bc2a2c212b: Waiting
6bbe6ce9e949: Waiting
ddd6dee33bf2: Waiting
f87559b5b620: Waiting
2f769aed7dea: Waiting
6443e48d3597: Waiting
5a9ff120218a: Waiting
1e0b965c986e: Waiting
0fc5c47cece19: Waiting
345bd98bb89b2: Waiting
6c03c05e6d2: Waiting
a7cf032b886d: Waiting
54f0cb32c92c: Waiting
6ef4236e9a3b: Waiting
07d9ea6358f4: Waiting
681faf9d1cda: Waiting
8376d3e433a1: Waiting
354e63ca8bea: Waiting
13437e5eb400: Waiting
5bd460ab6e05: Waiting

6bbe6ce9e949: Pull complete
ddd6dee33bf2: Pull complete
f87559b5b620: Pull complete
2f769aed7dea: Pull complete
6443e48d3597: Pull complete
5a9ff120218a: Pull complete
1e0b965c986e: Pull complete
0fc5c47cece19: Pull complete
345bd98bb89b2: Pull complete
6c03c05e6d2: Pull complete
a7cf032b886d: Pull complete
54f0cb32c92c: Pull complete
6ef4236e9a3b: Pull complete
07d9ea6358f4: Pull complete
681faf9d1cda: Pull complete
8376d3e433a1: Pull complete
354e63ca8bea: Pull complete
13437e5eb400: Pull complete
5bd460ab6e05: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:e9ca1d7dfcf9e17f63feb39be0207b62aa169399839b569d3635275312375644
Status: Downloaded newer image for maadsdocker/seneca-iot-tml-kafka-amd64:latest
docker.io/maadsdocker/seneca-iot-tml-kafka-amd64:latest
```

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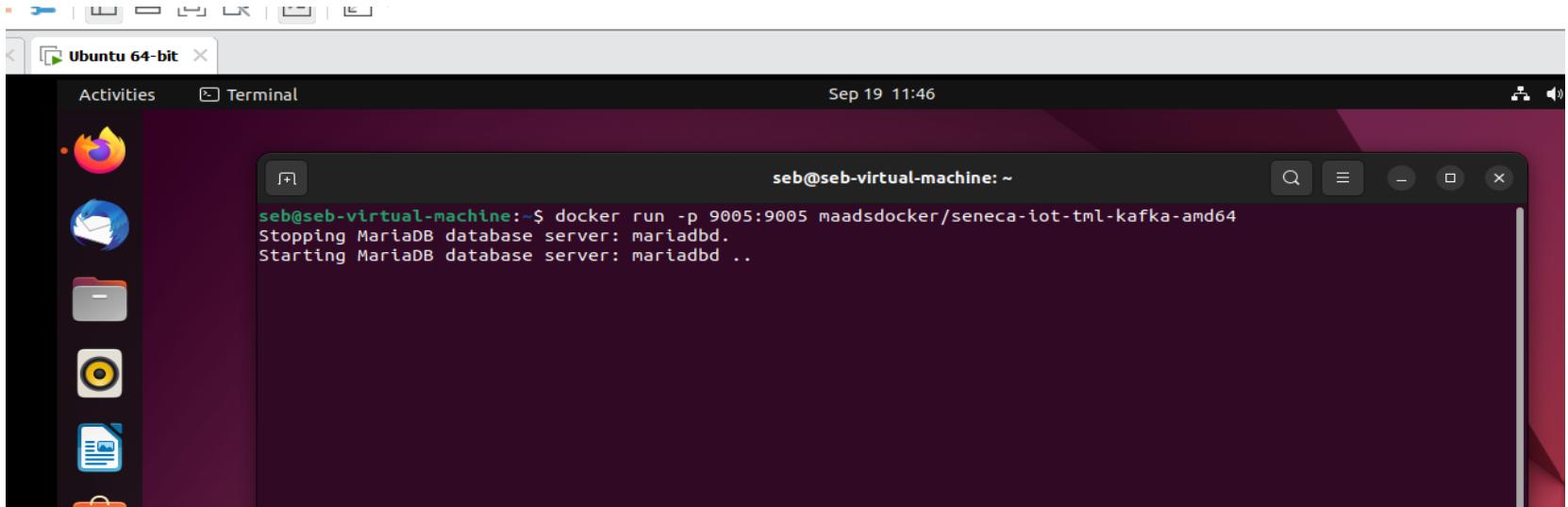
Running TML Docker Container

Step 5: You can now Run the container

RUN: docker run -p 9005:9005 maadsdocker/seneca-iot-tml-kafka-amd64

NOTE: -p is needed for port forwarding: **-p 9005:9005** will tell Docker that connections on the host port 9005 will be forwarded to the Container port 9005.

- **MAADS-Viperviz is listening on Port 9005 inside the container**



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Running TML Streaming Dashboard

Step 6: You can now Run the Dashboard

- Open Firefox Browser and Enter the URL: <http://localhost:9005/iot-failure-seneca.html?topic=iot-preprocess2,iot-preprocess&offset=-1&groupid=&rollbackoffset=500&topicstype=prediction&append=0&secure=1>
- You should see the TML streaming dashboard

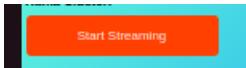


- The TML Dashboard is a live streaming dashboard running from your Docker Container
- It is analysing REAL IoT device data for failures by analysing their VOLTAGE, CURRENT and POWER data in real-time
- It shows RED, YELLOW, GREEN bubbles to indicate which devices are likely to fail (RED)
- It used Preprocessing type: AnomProb, Trend, and AVG to process streaming data from EACH device (at the entity level)

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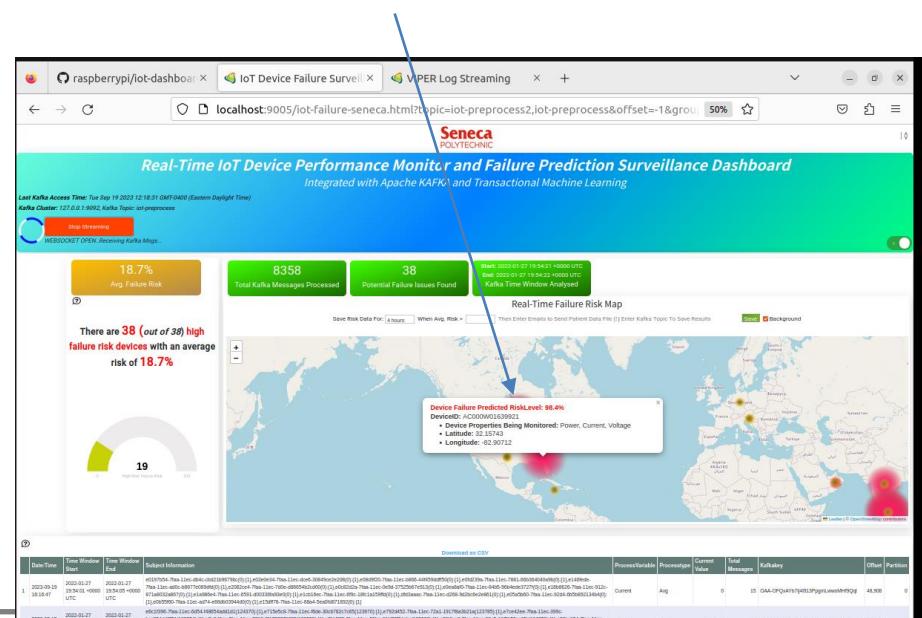
Running TML Streaming Dashboard

Step 7: Click the Button: START STREAMING and wait few seconds



NOTE: If you don't see enough data – just be patient – you can also Press STOP and START STREAMING the MAP will start to populate

Hover over the map



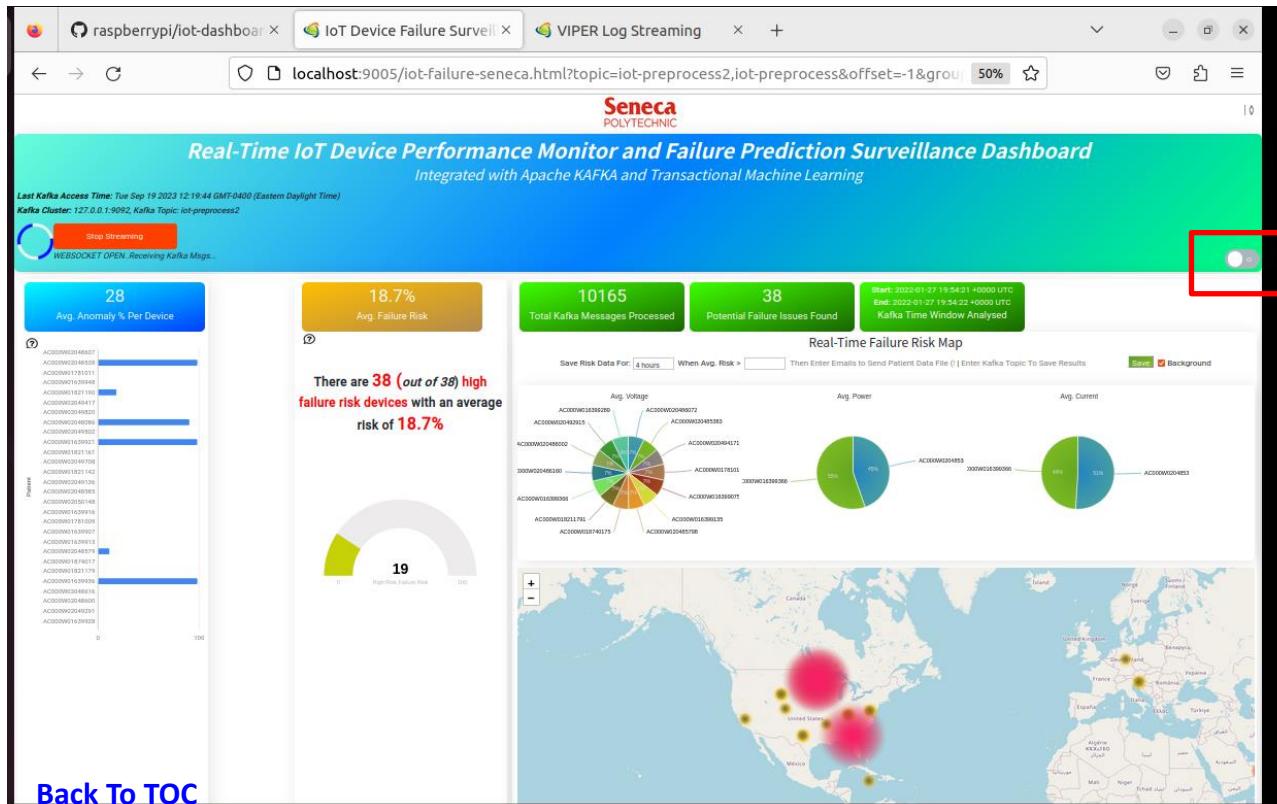
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Running TML Streaming Dashboard

Step 7: Click the Button: START STREAMING and wait few seconds



NOTE: If you don't see enough data – just be patient – you can also Press STOP and START STREAMING - the MAP will start to populate



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Running TML Streaming Dashboard

- Scroll down to see the table
- You can also DOWNLOAD the table data to CSV

processstypes

The screenshot shows a web-based IoT monitoring interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'raspberrypi/iot-dashboard' and 'IoT Device Failure Surveil'. Below the tabs is a header bar with a map of South America and some status indicators. The main content area is a table with several columns: Date-Time, Time Window Start, Time Window End, Subject Information, ProcessVariable, ProcessType, Current Value, Total Messages, KafkaKey, Offset, and Partition.

The 'ProcessType' column is highlighted with a red border. A blue arrow points from the word 'processstypes' in the top right towards this red box. The table rows show various entries with different process types like 'Power', 'EnergyUsed24hr', 'AnomProb', 'Trend', 'Avg', 'AnomProb', 'Current', 'Trend', 'AnomProb', 'Current', 'Trend', 'AnomProb', 'Trend', 'AnomProb', 'Trend', 'Trend', and 'AnomProb'.

The table continues down with many more rows, each containing detailed subject information and numerical values for the metrics listed in the header. The data spans from September 19, 2023, to September 21, 2023, across various time windows and offset/partition ranges.

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Running TML Streaming Dashboard

You also view TML Log Data – Open a New Tab in Firefox and enter:

<http://localhost:9005/viperlogs.html?topic=viperlogs&append=0>

Service	Service Host	Service Port	Kafka Cluster	Offset	Partition
VIPER	172.17.0.2	38.573	127.0.0.1:9092	1.181	0
VIPER	172.17.0.2	38.573	127.0.0.1:9092	1.180	0
VIPER	172.17.0.2	38.573	127.0.0.1:9092	1.179	0
VIPER	172.17.0.2	38.573	127.0.0.1:9092	1.178	0
VIPER	172.17.0.2	38.573	127.0.0.1:9092	1.177	0
VIPER	172.17.0.2	38.573	127.0.0.1:9092	1.176	0
VIPER	172.17.0.2	38.573	127.0.0.1:9092	1.175	0
VIPER	172.17.0.2	38.573	127.0.0.1:9092	1.174	0
VIPER	172.17.0.2	38.573	127.0.0.1:9092	1.173	0
VIPER	172.17.0.2	38.573	127.0.0.1:9092	1.172	0
VIPER	172.17.0.2	38.573	127.0.0.1:9092	1.171	0
VIPER	172.17.0.2	38.573	127.0.0.1:9092	1.170	0
VIPER	172.17.0.2	38.573	127.0.0.1:9092	1.169	0
VIPER	172.17.0.2	38.573	127.0.0.1:9092	1.168	0
VIPER	172.17.0.2	38.573	127.0.0.1:9092	1.167	0
VIPER	172.17.0.2	38.573	127.0.0.1:9092	1.166	0
VIPER	172.17.0.2	38.573	127.0.0.1:9092	1.165	0
VIPER	172.17.0.2	38.573	127.0.0.1:9092	1.164	0
VIPER	172.17.0.2	38.573	127.0.0.1:9092	1.163	0

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APPENDIX D

Vmware: Building Your Own Container

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Building Your Own Container

Step 1: Create Docker directory and copy Dockerfile

Create Docker folder in your VM

RUN: `mkdir docker`

```
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~$ mkdir docker
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~$ ls
Desktop  docker  Documents  Downloads  kubernetes  Music  Pictures  Public  snap  Templates  Videos
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~$
```

Go to: <https://github.com/smaurice101/raspberrypi/blob/main/docker/Dockerfile>

1. **COPY** Dockerfile contents from GitHub to your Local machine

1. **RUN: cd docker**
2. **RUN: nano Dockerfile**
3. Right – click and **PASTE** contents
4. **Press these keys in nano: Ctlr + O THEN Ctlr + X <choose YES both times>**

You should see in the Docker folder your “Dockerfile” and ready for Build:

```
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~$ cd docker
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~/docker$ ls
Dockerfile
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~/docker$
```

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Building Your Own Container

Step 2: To build your own container

RUN: `docker build -t <container name> --build-arg CHIP=<chip arch> --no-cache --network=host .`

For example RUN: `docker build -t maadsdocker/seneca-iot-tml-test --build-arg CHIP=AMD64 --no-cache --network=host .`

MAC USERS: `docker build -t maadsdocker/seneca-iot-tml-test --build-arg CHIP=MAC --no-cache --network=host .`

Linux/MAC USERS: `docker build -t maadsdocker/seneca-iot-tml-test --build-arg CHIP=ARM64 --no-cache --network=host .`

```
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~/docker$ docker build -t maadsdocker/seneca-iot-tml-test --build-arg CHIP=AMD64 --no-cache  
--network=host . # CUSTOM Cache Invalidation
```

- **maadsdocker** is my Dockerhub username (replace it with your Docker hub username)
- **seneca-iot-tml-test** is the name of my container – you can choose any name like:
 - `docker build -t maadsdocker/daffyduck --build-arg CHIP=AMD64 --no-cache --network=host .`

NOTE 1: You MUST have a docker hub account: <https://hub.docker.com/>

NOTE 2: You must be in your Docker folder and Dockerfile MUST exist in that folder

NOTE 3: Do NOT forget the “.” at the end of the **RUN** command above

NOTE 4: Normal builds can take ~25 minutes

```
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~/docker$ docker build -t maadsdocker/seneca-iot-tml-test --build-arg CHIP=AMD64 --no-cache  
--network=host .  
DEPRECATED: The legacy builder is deprecated and will be removed in a future release.  
Install the buildx component to build images with BuildKit:  
https://docs.docker.com/go/buildx/  
-network=host .  
this comm  
Sending build context to Docker daemon 10.24kB  
Step 1/19 : FROM python:3.9-slim  
3.9-slim : Pulling from library/python  
a803e7c4b030: Extracting [>]  
bf3336e84c8e: Download complete [ 294.9kB/29.12MB  
3614ca5053cf: Download complete  
7f93433c11f3: Download complete  
2fd2c896255c: Download complete  
readme # CUSTOM Cache Invalidation ARG CACHEBUST=1
```

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Building Your Own Container

Step 3: To build your own container faster

AFTER You Build your container you can use a FASTER build – this is useful if you are making frequent changes to your container. Fast builds will take ~5 minutes.

RUN: docker build -t <container name> --build-arg CHIP=<chip arch> --build-arg CACHEBUST=\$(date +%s) --network=host .

Form example: **docker build -t maadsdocker/seneca-iot-tml-test --build-arg CHIP=AMD64 --build-arg CACHEBUST=\$(date +%s) --network=host .**

FOR MAC USERS: **docker build -t maadsdocker/seneca-iot-tml-test --build-arg CHIP=MAC --build-arg CACHEBUST=\$(date +%s) --network=host .**

where **<chip arch>** = {**AMD64, MAC, ARM64, ARM32, WINDOWS**}:

NOTE:

1. **ARM32** is normally if you are running TML solution on Raspberry PI 3 (32-bit chip)
2. **ARM64** is Linux/MAC users running Linux VM on Mac OS or Raspberry Pi 4 + (64-bit chip)
3. **MAC** is if you are running TML container "DIRECTLY" in the MAC OS (Not VM - 64 bit chip)
4. **AMD64** is Linux users - running Linux VM on windows (64 bit chip).
5. **WINDOWS** is if you are running TML container DIRECTLY in the WINDOWS OS (64-bit)

TML solutions can also run on other exotic chip sets such as: freebsd, dragonfly, android, 386, mips, mipsle, ppc, s390x, nacl, netbsd, openbsd, plan9, and solaris.

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Building Your Own Container

Step 4: Push Your Container to Docker Hub

FIRST LOGIN TO YOUR DOCKERHUB ACCOUNT FROM YOUR VM:

RUN: docker login

```
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~/docker$ docker login
Login with your Docker ID to push and pull images from Docker Hub. If you don't have a Docker ID, head over to https://hub.docker.com to create one.
Username: maadsdocker
Password:
WARNING! Your password will be stored unencrypted in /home/seb/.docker/config.json.
Configure a credential helper to remove this warning. See
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/login/#credentials-store
Login Succeeded
```

NOW RUN: docker push <container name>

For example: docker push maadsdocker/seneca-iot-tml-test:latest

(Note: Do NOT use sudo)

```
Successfully built aad47e5f7ec8
Successfully tagged maadsdocker/seneca-iot-tml-test:latest
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~/docker$ 
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~/docker$ docker push maadsdocker/seneca-iot-tml-test:latest
```

```
seb@seb-virtual-machine: ~/docker
Q  _  x
7522013e3863: Pushing [=====] 25.52MB/36.28MB
bc78a03b550f: Waiting
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```

Building Your Own Container

Step 4b: View Your Container in Docker Hub

The screenshot shows the Docker Hub interface for a private repository named `maadsdocker/seneca-iot-tml-test`. The repository has one private repository. The General tab is selected. A callout box highlights the Docker commands section, which contains the command `docker push maadsdocker/seneca-iot-tml-test:tagname`. Other tabs visible include Tags, Builds, Collaborators, Webhooks, and Settings.

maadsdocker / seneca-iot-tml-test

Description

This repository does not have a description

Last pushed: 2 minutes ago

Docker commands

To push a new tag to this repository:

```
docker push maadsdocker/seneca-iot-tml-test:tagname
```

Tags

Automated Builds

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Building Your Own Container

Step 5: Run Your Container

CONGRATULATIONS! You just built your OWN Docker Container!

Follow Steps in APPENDIX C using your NEW container name!

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APPENDIX E

- Going Inside the Container

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Go Inside the Container

STEP 1: Open a new terminal window

RUN: docker ps

A screenshot of an Ubuntu 64-bit desktop environment. On the left is a dock with icons for a browser, file manager, and terminal. The main window is a terminal window titled 'Terminal' with the command 'seb@seb-virtual-machine: ~'. It displays the output of the 'docker ps' command:

```
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS
59f1ac48f086 maadsdocker/seneca-iot-tml-kafka-amd64 "/bin/bash -c 'while..." 35 minutes ago Up 35 minutes
0.0.0.0:9005->9005/tcp, :::9005->9005/tcp happy_gauss
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~$
```

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Go Inside the Container

STEP 2: Go inside the container

RUN: docker exec -it <enter CONTAINER ID>

- **For example: docker exec -it 59f1ac48f086 bash**
- **You are now inside the container!**
- **RUN: ls** (to see folders inside the container)

```
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~$ docker exec -it 59f1ac48f086 bash
root@59f1ac48f086:/# █
```

```
root@59f1ac48f086:/# ls
Hpde      Viper-preprocess  Viperviz  deploy  home   lib64    mnt    root    srv    tmux
IotSolution  Viper-preprocess2  bin       dev     lib     libx32   opt     run     sys    usr
Kafka      Viper-produce      boot     etc     lib32   media   proc    sbin   tmp    var
root@59f1ac48f086:/#
```

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Go Inside the Container

STEP 3: List TMUX windows inside the container

RUN: tmux ls

- **These windows are your TML Solution running in real-time!**

```
root@59f1ac48f086:/# tmux ls
kafka: 1 windows (created Tue Sep 19 15:46:24 2023)
preprocess-data-python-8001: 1 windows (created Tue Sep 19 15:46:41 2023)
preprocess-data-viper-8001: 1 windows (created Tue Sep 19 15:46:34 2023)
preprocess2-data-python-8002: 1 windows (created Tue Sep 19 15:46:41 2023)
preprocess2-data-viper-8002: 1 windows (created Tue Sep 19 15:46:34 2023)
produce-iot-data-python-8000: 1 windows (created Tue Sep 19 15:46:41 2023)
produce-iot-data-viper-8000: 1 windows (created Tue Sep 19 15:46:34 2023)
visualization-viperviz-9005: 1 windows (created Tue Sep 19 15:46:41 2023)
zookeeper: 1 windows (created Tue Sep 19 15:46:20 2023)
root@59f1ac48f086:/# █
```

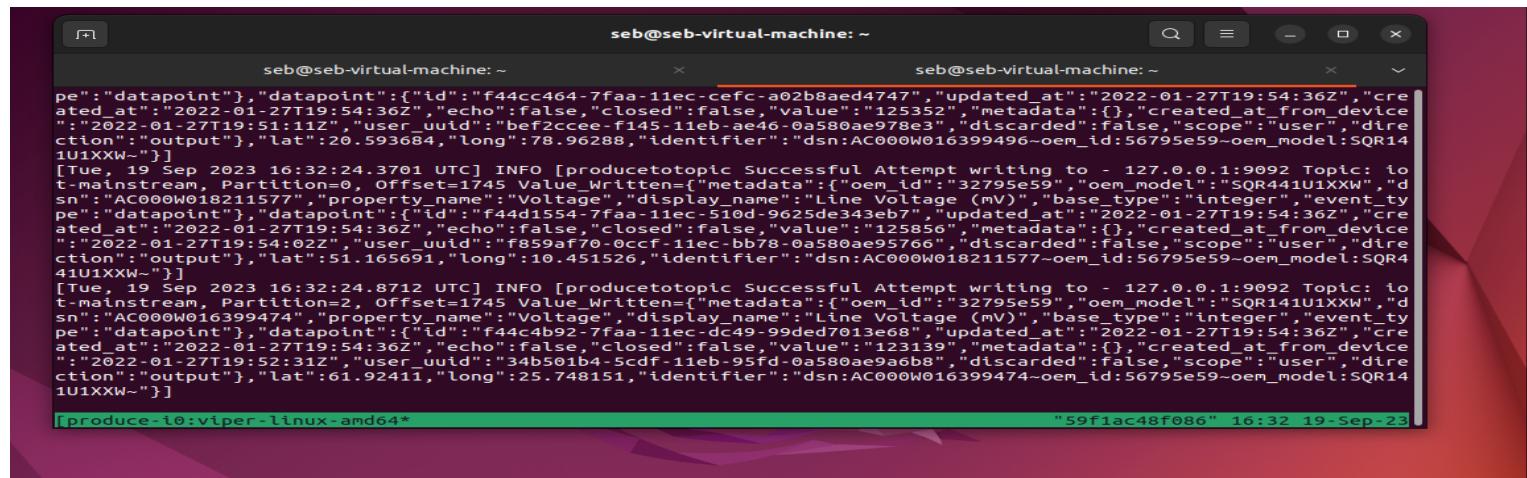
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Go Inside the Container

STEP 4: Go inside a TMUX window inside the container

RUN: tmux a -t produce-iot-data-viper-8000

- This is the RAW IoT data that is streaming to Kafka all running inside your container.
- To Detach from the TMUX window press at the same time: **Ctrl+B** (only press once and then let go of these buttons), **THEN** just press **D**



The screenshot shows a tmux session with two windows. The left window displays raw IoT data being written to Kafka topics. The right window shows the command used to run the producer. A blue arrow points from the bottom terminal window to the tmux session.

```
seb@seb-virtual-machine: ~
[Thu, 21 Sep 2023 16:32:24.3701 UTC] INFO [producetotopic] Successful Attempt writing to - 127.0.0.1:9092 Topic: iot-mainstream, Partition=0, Offset=1745 Value_Written={"metadata":{"oem_id": "32795e59", "oem_model": "SQR441u1XXW", "dsn": "AC000W018211577"}, "property_name": "Voltage", "display_name": "Line Voltage (mV)", "base_type": "integer", "event_type": "datapoint"}, "datapoint": {"id": "f44cc464-7faa-11ec-a02b8aed4747", "updated_at": "2022-01-27T19:54:36Z", "created_at": "2022-01-27T19:51:11Z", "user_uuid": "bef2ccee-f145-11eb-a4e6-0a580ae978e3", "discarded": false, "scope": "user", "direction": "output"}, "lat": 26.593684, "long": 78.96288, "identifier": "dsn:AC000W016399496-oem_id:56795e59-oem_model:SQR141u1XXW~"}
[Tue, 19 Sep 2023 16:32:24.3701 UTC] INFO [producetotopic] Successful Attempt writing to - 127.0.0.1:9092 Topic: iot-mainstream, Partition=0, Offset=1745 Value_Written={"metadata":{"oem_id": "32795e59", "oem_model": "SQR441u1XXW", "dsn": "AC000W018211577"}, "property_name": "Voltage", "display_name": "Line Voltage (mV)", "base_type": "integer", "event_type": "datapoint"}, "datapoint": {"id": "f44d1554-7faa-11ec-510d-9625de343eb7", "updated_at": "2022-01-27T19:54:36Z", "created_at": "2022-01-27T19:54:02Z", "user_uuid": "f859af70-0acf-11ec-bb78-0a580ae95766", "discarded": false, "scope": "user", "direction": "output"}, "lat": 51.165691, "long": 10.451526, "identifier": "dsn:AC000W018211577-oem_id:56795e59-oem_model:SQR441u1XXW~"}
[Tue, 19 Sep 2023 16:32:24.8712 UTC] INFO [producetotopic] Successful Attempt writing to - 127.0.0.1:9092 Topic: iot-mainstream, Partition=2, Offset=1745 Value_Written={"metadata":{"oem_id": "32795e59", "oem_model": "SQR141u1XXW", "dsn": "AC000W016399474"}, "property_name": "Voltage", "display_name": "Line Voltage (mV)", "base_type": "integer", "event_type": "datapoint"}, "datapoint": {"id": "f44c4b92-7faa-11ec-dc49-99ded7013e68", "updated_at": "2022-01-27T19:54:36Z", "created_at": "2022-01-27T19:52:31Z", "user_uuid": "34b501b4-5cdf-11eb-95fd-0a580ae9a6b8", "discarded": false, "scope": "user", "direction": "output"}, "lat": 61.92411, "long": 25.748151, "identifier": "dsn:AC000W016399474-oem_id:56795e59-oem_model:SQR141u1XXW~"}]
[produce-10:viper-linux-amd64* 59f1ac48f086" 16:32 19-Sep-23]
```

```
root@59f1ac48f086:/# tmux a -t produce-iot-data-viper-8000
[detached (from session produce-iot-data-viper-8000)]
root@59f1ac48f086:/#
```

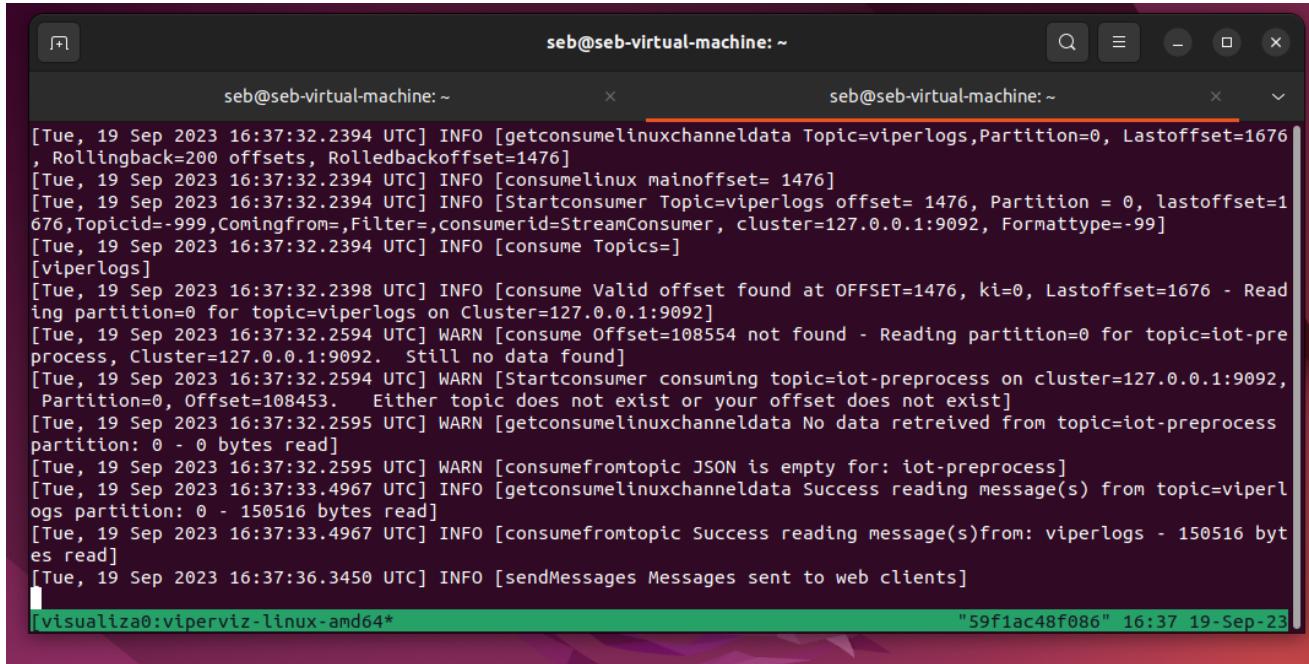
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Go Inside the Container

STEP 5: Go inside another TMUX window inside the container

RUN: tmux a -t visualization-viperviz-9005

- This is the MAADS-Viperviz binary that is powering your Dashboard.**



The screenshot shows a tmux session with two panes. The left pane displays log messages from the MAADS-Viperviz binary, which is consuming data from a Kafka topic named 'viperlogs'. The right pane shows a terminal prompt for 'seb@seb-virtual-machine'. The bottom status bar indicates the session ID is '59f1ac48f086' and the current time is '16:37 19-Sep-23'.

```
[Tue, 19 Sep 2023 16:37:32.2394 UTC] INFO [getconsumelinuxchanneldata Topic=viperlogs,Partition=0, Lastoffset=1676, Rollingback=200 offsets, Rolledbackoffset=1476]
[Tue, 19 Sep 2023 16:37:32.2394 UTC] INFO [consumelinux mainoffset= 1476]
[Tue, 19 Sep 2023 16:37:32.2394 UTC] INFO [Startconsumer Topic=viperlogs offset= 1476, Partition = 0, lastoffset=1676,Topicid=-999,Comingfrom=,Filter=,consumerid=StreamConsumer, cluster=127.0.0.1:9092, Formattype=-99]
[Tue, 19 Sep 2023 16:37:32.2394 UTC] INFO [consume Topics=]
[viperlogs]
[Tue, 19 Sep 2023 16:37:32.2398 UTC] INFO [consume Valid offset found at OFFSET=1476, ki=0, Lastoffset=1676 - Reading partition=0 for topic=viperlogs on Cluster=127.0.0.1:9092]
[Tue, 19 Sep 2023 16:37:32.2594 UTC] WARN [consume Offset=108554 not found - Reading partition=0 for topic=iot-preprocess, Cluster=127.0.0.1:9092. Still no data found]
[Tue, 19 Sep 2023 16:37:32.2594 UTC] WARN [Startconsumer consuming topic=iot-preprocess on cluster=127.0.0.1:9092, Partition=0, Offset=108453. Either topic does not exist or your offset does not exist]
[Tue, 19 Sep 2023 16:37:32.2595 UTC] WARN [getconsumelinuxchanneldata No data retrieved from topic=iot-preprocess partition: 0 - 0 bytes read]
[Tue, 19 Sep 2023 16:37:32.2595 UTC] WARN [consumefromtopic JSON is empty for: iot-preprocess]
[Tue, 19 Sep 2023 16:37:33.4967 UTC] INFO [getconsumelinuxchanneldata Success reading message(s) from topic=viperlogs partition: 0 - 150516 bytes read]
[Tue, 19 Sep 2023 16:37:33.4967 UTC] INFO [consumefromtopic Success reading message(s)from: viperlogs - 150516 bytes read]
[Tue, 19 Sep 2023 16:37:36.3450 UTC] INFO [sendMessages Messages sent to web clients]
```

```
zookeeper:~# windows (created Tue Sep 19 15:47:20 2023)
root@59f1ac48f086:/# tmux a -t produce-iot-data-viper-8000
[detached (from session produce-iot-data-viper-8000)]
root@59f1ac48f086:/# tmux a -t visualization-viperviz-9005
[detached (from session visualization-viperviz-9005)]
root@59f1ac48f086:/#
```

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Go Inside the Container

STEP 6: Exit from your container

RUN: exit



```
[root@59f1ac48f086:/] exit
exit
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~$
```

A screenshot of a terminal window with a dark background and purple/red geometric shapes at the bottom. The terminal shows a root shell on a VM, with the command 'exit' being typed and then run. The prompt changes from 'root@...' to 'seb@...'.

The terminal window displays the following text:

```
[root@59f1ac48f086:/] exit
exit
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~$
```

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TML - TMUX Window Explanation

- TML solution is controlled by 6 separate TMUX windows running in their own Linux instance:
- The Python windows control the Viper windows
- For example:
 - **produce-iot-data-python-8000** uses REST API to control **produce-iot-data-viper-8000**
 - **preprocess-data-python-8001** uses REST API to control **preprocess-data-viper-8001**
 - **preprocess2-data-python-8002** uses REST API to control **preprocess2-data-viper-8002**
- The Dashboard is controlled by the window:
 - **visualization-viperviz-9005**
- The Viper windows have the MAADS-Viper binary running
- The Python windows have the TML python scripts running

```
root@59f1ac48f086:/# tmux ls
kafka: 1 windows (created Tue Sep 19 15:46:24 2023)
preprocess-data-python-8001: 1 windows (created Tue Sep 19 15:46:41 2023)
preprocess-data-viper-8001: 1 windows (created Tue Sep 19 15:46:34 2023)
preprocess2-data-python-8002: 1 windows (created Tue Sep 19 15:46:41 2023)
preprocess2-data-viper-8002: 1 windows (created Tue Sep 19 15:46:34 2023)
produce-iot-data-python-8000: 1 windows (created Tue Sep 19 15:46:41 2023)
produce-iot-data-viper-8000: 1 windows (created Tue Sep 19 15:46:34 2023)
visualization-viperviz-9005: 1 windows (created Tue Sep 19 15:46:41 2023)
zookeeper: 1 windows (created Tue Sep 19 15:46:20 2023)
```

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APPENDIX F

- Kubernetes setup with Docker Container

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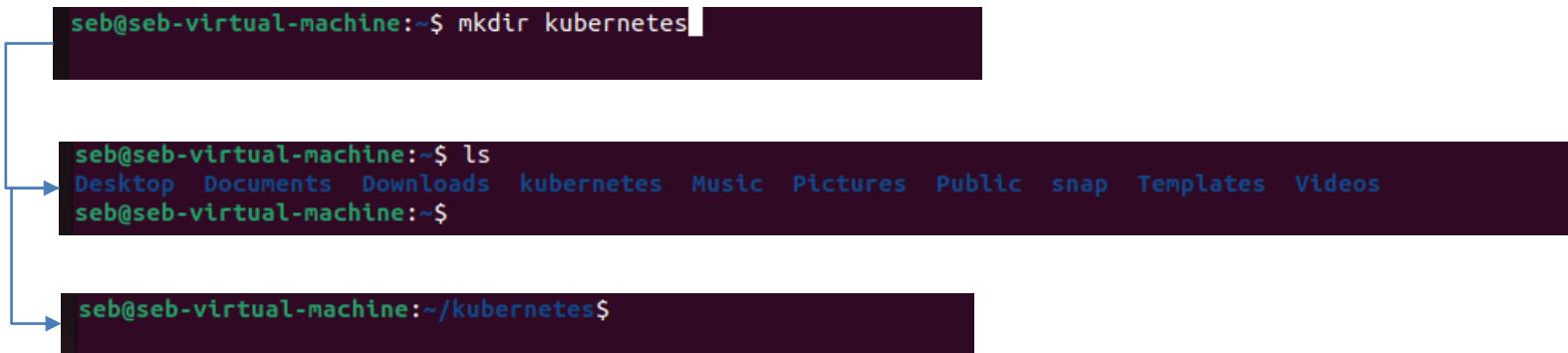
Kubernetes Setup

STEP 1: Create kubernetes directory

First RUN: **mkdir kubernetes**

Then RUN: **ls**

Then RUN: **cd kubernetes**



```
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~$ mkdir kubernetes
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~$ ls
Desktop Documents Downloads kubernetes Music Pictures Public snap Templates Videos
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~$
```

```
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~/kubernetes$
```

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Kubernetes Setup

STEP 2: install Kubernetes (minikube)

Note: minikube is a One node Kubernetes cluster – it is meant for development and testing – it is the SAME as a production grade Kubernetes clusters with the same functionality.

DOWNLOAD MINIKUBE in Kubernetes folder:

RUN: `wget https://storage.googleapis.com/minikube/releases/latest/minikube-linux-amd64`

Install minikube:

RUN: `sudo install minikube-linux-amd64 minikube`

You should now see:

```
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~/kubernetes$ ls  
minikube  minikube-linux-amd64
```

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Kubernetes Setup

STEP 3: install kubectl

Note: kubectl is a command line tool that is very popular and controls all functionality of Kubernetes (minikube)

DOWNLOAD Kubectl in Kubernetes folder:

RUN: curl -LO <https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-release/release/> curl -s <https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-release/release/stable.txt> `bin/linux/amd64/kubectl

NOTE IF YOU DO NOT HAVE curl you can install it like this:

- a. sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade
- b. sudo apt install curl

RUN: chmod +x kubectl

RUN: sudo install -o root -g root -m 0755 kubectl /usr/local/bin/kubectl

You should now see:

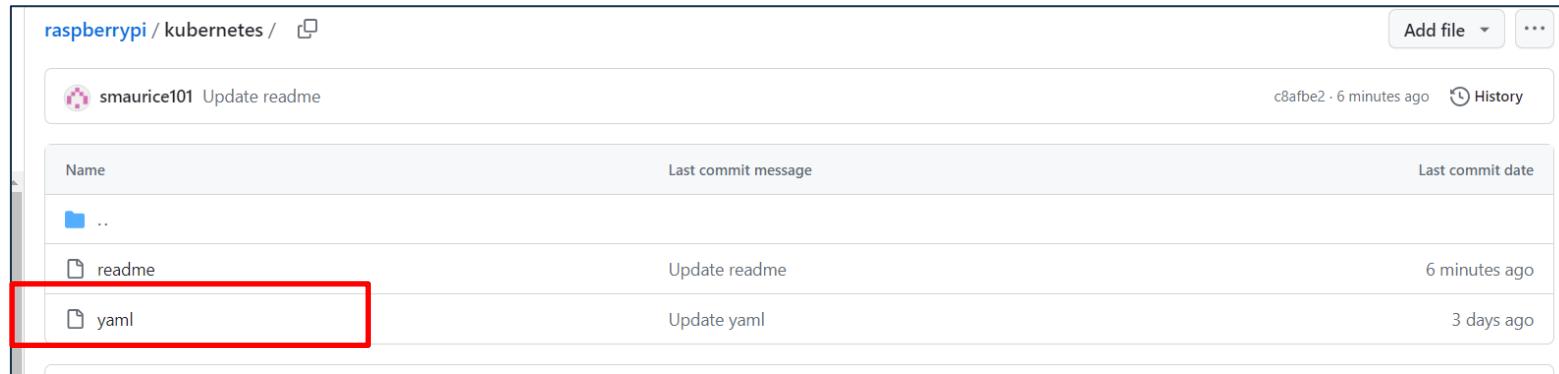
```
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~/kubernetes$ ls  
kubectl  minikube  minikube-linux-amd64
```

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Kubernetes Setup

STEP 4: Download YAML file – Kubernetes (minikube) script

- Go to: <https://github.com/smaurice101/raspberrypi/tree/main/kubernetes>



A screenshot of a GitHub repository page for 'raspberrypi / kubernetes'. The 'yaml' file is highlighted with a red box. The table shows the following data:

Name	Last commit message	Last commit date
..		
readme	Update readme	6 minutes ago
yaml	Update yaml	3 days ago

- Click “yaml”
- Download yaml file to your local kubernetes folder
 - **RENAME** this file: yaml → **senecaiot.yml**

You should now see:

```
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~/kubernetes$ ls
kubectl  minikube  minikube-linux-amd64  senecaiot.yml
```

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Kubernetes Setup

STEP 5: Start Kubernetes (minikube)

RUN: minikube start --driver=docker

(make sure you are in your Kubernetes folder)

Note: You must have docker installed – if not go to APPENDIX C and follow those instructions.

You should see this:

```
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~$ minikube start driver=docker
😄 minikube v1.31.2 on Ubuntu 22.04
💡 Using the docker driver based on existing profile
Starting control plane node minikube in cluster minikube
Pulling base image ...
Restarting existing docker container for "minikube" ...
Preparing Kubernetes v1.27.4 on Docker 24.0.4 ...
Configuring bridge CNI (Container Networking Interface) ...
Verifying Kubernetes components...
■ Using image gcr.io/k8s-minikube/storage-provisioner:v5
💡 Enabled addons: default-storageclass, storage-provisioner
🌟 Done! kubectl is now configured to use "minikube" cluster and "default" namespace by default
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~$
```

RUN: minikube status

```
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~/kubernetes$ minikube status
minikube
type: Control Plane
host: Running
kubelet: Running
apiserver: Running
kubeconfig: Configured
```

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Kubernetes Setup

STEP 6: Create Kubernetes POD (this is your docker container)

Note: Kubernetes will PULL your docker image and run it. If you open the **senecaiot.yml** file, the Docker image path is located in the “image” field.

RUN: kubectl apply -f senecaiot.yml

(make sure you are in your kubernetes folder)

RUN: kubectl get pods

You should see this (your Docker container is now running in Kubernetes):

```
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~/kubernetes$ kubectl get pods
NAME                  READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
seneca-iot-deployment-78757d978d-czht5  1/1     Running   3 (6m9s ago)  2d20h
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~/kubernetes$ █
```

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Kubernetes Setup

STEP 7: Port Forwarding to Run Dashboard

Open a new terminal window

RUN: kubectl get pods

Note: the pod NAME in the example it is: **seneca-iot-deployment-78757d978d-czhts** – your pod NAME will be different

RUN: kubectl port-forward seneca-iot-deployment-78757d978d-czhts 9005:9005

You should see this:

```
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~/kubernetes$ kubectl port-forward seneca-iot-deployment-78757d978d-czhts 9005:9005
Forwarding from 127.0.0.1:9005 -> 9005
Forwarding from [::1]:9005 -> 9005
```

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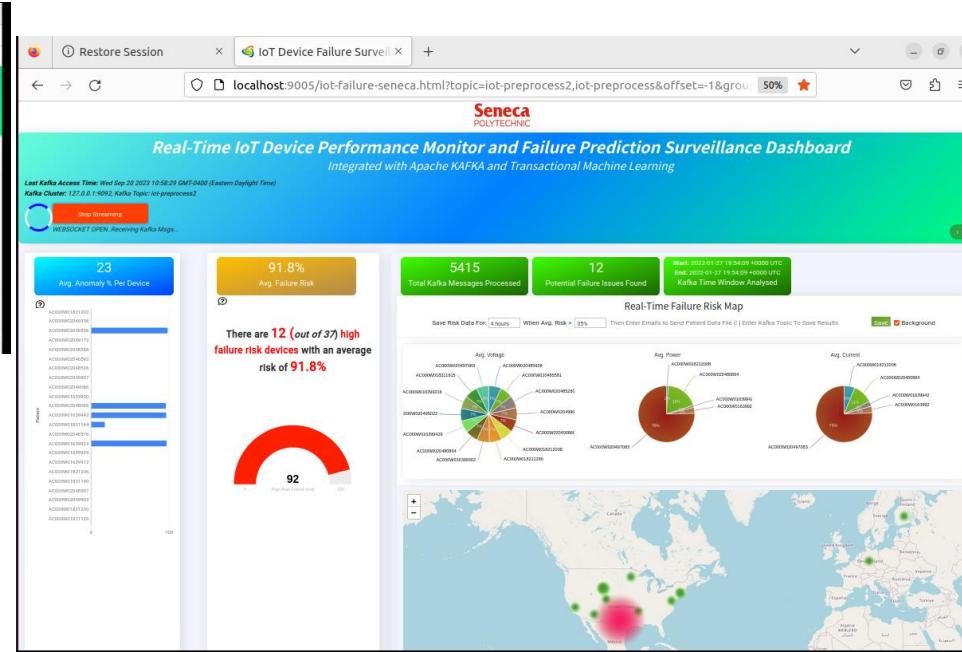
Kubernetes Setup

STEP 8: Start Your TML Dashboard

Open a Web Browser in your VM (i.e. Firefox)

ENTER URL: <http://localhost:9005/iot-failure-seneca.html?topic=iot-preprocess2,iot-preprocess&offset=-1&groupid=&rollbackoffset=500&topicType=prediction&append=0&secure=1>

You should see this: (As shown in APPENDIX C)



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Kubernetes Setup

STEP 9: Go inside Kubernetes Pod

Open a new terminal window

RUN: kubectl get pods

Note: the pod NAME in the example it is: **seneca-iot-deployment-78757d978d-czhts** – your pod NAME will be different

RUN: kubectl exec -it seneca-iot-deployment-78757d978d-czhts bash

You should see this: (You are now inside the container running in Kubernetes)

```
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~/kubernetes$ kubectl get pods
NAME                  READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
seneca-iot-deployment-78757d978d-czhts   1/1     Running   3 (21m ago)   2d20h
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~/kubernetes$ kubectl exec -it seneca-iot-deployment-78757d978d-czhts bash
kubectl exec [POD] [COMMAND] is DEPRECATED and will be removed in a future version. Use kubectl exec [POD] -- [COMMAND] instead.
root@minikube:/# ls
Hpde      Viper-preprocess  Viperviz  deploy  home   lib64    mnt    root  srv  tmux
IotSolution  Viper-preprocess2 bin       dev     lib    libx32   opt    run   sys  usr
Kafka      Viper-produce    boot      etc     lib32   media   proc   sbin  tmp  var
root@minikube:/# 
```

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Kubernetes Setup

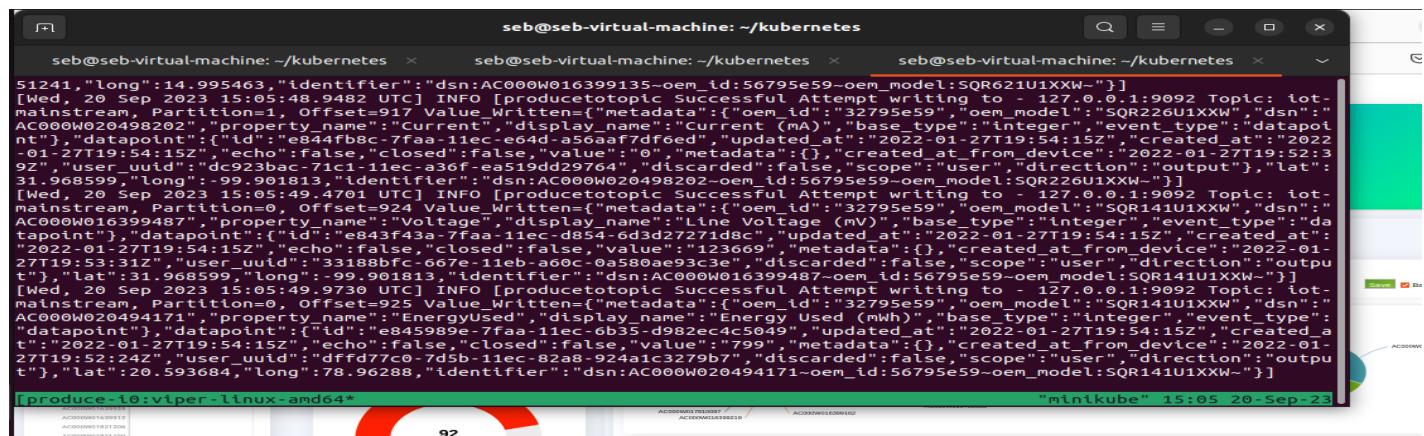
STEP 10: TMUX into windows (See APPENDIX D and run those same commands)

RUN: tmux ls

RUN: tmux a -t produce-iot-data-viper-8000

You should see this: (You are now inside the container running in Kubernetes)

```
root@minikube:~# tmux ls
kafka: 1 windows (created Wed Sep 20 14:40:21 2023)
preprocess-data-python-8001: 1 windows (created Wed Sep 20 14:40:39 2023)
preprocess-data-viper-8001: 1 windows (created Wed Sep 20 14:40:31 2023)
preprocess2-data-python-8002: 1 windows (created Wed Sep 20 14:40:39 2023)
preprocess2-data-viper-8002: 1 windows (created Wed Sep 20 14:40:32 2023)
produce-iot-data-python-8000: 1 windows (created Wed Sep 20 14:40:39 2023)
produce-iot-data-viper-8000: 1 windows (created Wed Sep 20 14:40:31 2023)
visualization-viperviz-9005: 1 windows (created Wed Sep 20 14:40:39 2023)
zookeeper: 1 windows (created Wed Sep 20 14:40:17 2023)
root@minikube:/#
```



```
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~/kubernetes
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~/kubernetes
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~/kubernetes
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~/kubernetes
[Wed, 20 Sep 2023 15:05:48.9482 UTC] INFO [producetotopic Successful Attempt writing to - 127.0.0.1:9092 Topic: iot-mainstream, Partition=1, Offset=917 Value_Written={"metadata": {"oem_id": "32795e59", "oem_model": "SQR226U1XXW", "dsn": "AC000W020498202", "property_name": "Current (mA)", "display_name": "Current (mA)", "base_type": "integer", "event_type": "datapoint"}, "datapoint": {"id": "e844fb8c-7faa-11ec-e64d-a56aaf7df0ed", "updated_at": "2022-01-27T19:54:15Z", "created_at": "2022-01-27T19:54:15Z", "echo": false, "closed": false, "value": "0", "metadata": {}}, "created_at_from_device": "2022-01-27T19:52:39Z", "user_uuid": "dc923bac-71c1-11ec-a36f-ea519dd29764", "discarded": false, "scope": "user", "direction": "output"}, "lat": 31.968599, "long": -99.901813, "identifier": "dsn:AC000W020498202-oem_id:56795e59-oem_model:SQR226U1XXW-"}]
[Wed, 20 Sep 2023 15:05:49.4701 UTC] INFO [producetotopic Successful Attempt writing to - 127.0.0.1:9092 Topic: iot-mainstream, Partition=0, Offset=924 Value_Written={"metadata": {"oem_id": "32795e59", "oem_model": "SQR141U1XXW", "dsn": "AC000W016399487", "property_name": "Voltage", "display_name": "Line Voltage (mV)", "base_type": "integer", "event_type": "datapoint"}, "datapoint": {"id": "e844fb8c-7faa-11ec-e64d-d854-6d3d2721d8c", "updated_at": "2022-01-27T19:54:15Z", "created_at": "2022-01-27T19:54:15Z", "echo": false, "closed": false, "value": "123669", "metadata": {}}, "created_at_from_device": "2022-01-27T19:53:31Z", "user_uuid": "33188bfc-667e-11eb-a60c-0a580ae93c3e", "discarded": false, "scope": "user", "direction": "output"}, "lat": 31.968599, "long": -99.901813, "identifier": "dsn:AC000W016399487-oem_id:56795e59-oem_model:SQR141U1XXW-"}]
[Wed, 20 Sep 2023 15:05:49.9730 UTC] INFO [producetotopic Successful Attempt writing to - 127.0.0.1:9092 Topic: iot-mainstream, Partition=0, Offset=925 Value_Written={"metadata": {"oem_id": "32795e59", "oem_model": "SQR141U1XXW", "dsn": "AC000W020494171", "property_name": "Energy_Used (mWh)", "display_name": "Energy_Used (mWh)", "base_type": "integer", "event_type": "datapoint"}, "datapoint": {"id": "e845989e-7faa-11ec-0b35-d982ec4c5049", "updated_at": "2022-01-27T19:54:15Z", "created_at": "2022-01-27T19:54:15Z", "echo": false, "closed": false, "value": "799", "metadata": {}}, "created_at_from_device": "2022-01-27T19:52:24Z", "user_uuid": "dffff77c0-7d5b-11ec-82a8-924a1c3279b7", "discarded": false, "scope": "user", "direction": "output"}, "lat": 20.593684, "long": 78.96288, "identifier": "dsn:AC000W020494171-oem_id:56795e59-oem_model:SQR141U1XXW-"}]
```

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Kubernetes Setup

STEP 11: Exit

EXIT OUT OF TMUX

RUN: Ctlr+B, D

EXIT OUT OF Container

RUN: exit

You should see this: (You are now inside the container running in Kubernetes)

```
root@minikube:/# tmux a -t produce-iot-data-viper-8000
[detached (from session produce-iot-data-viper-8000)]
root@minikube:/#
```

```
root@minikube:/# exit
exit
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~/kubernetes$
```

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Kubernetes Setup

STEP 12: Enable Kubernetes Dashboard

RUN: minikube addons enable dashboard

You should see this:

```
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~/kubernetes$ minikube addons enable dashboard
💡 dashboard is an addon maintained by Kubernetes. For any concerns contact minikube on GitHub.
You can view the list of minikube maintainers at: https://github.com/kubernetes/minikube/blob/master/OWNERS
  ■ Using image docker.io/kubernetesui/metrics-scraper:v1.0.8
  ■ Using image docker.io/kubernetesui/dashboard:v2.7.0
💡 Some dashboard features require the metrics-server addon. To enable all features please run:

  minikube addons enable metrics-server

🌟 The 'dashboard' addon is enabled
```

Run the Kubernetes Dashboard:

RUN: minikube dashboard

(to exit dashboard press Ctrl + C in your terminal)

Name	Images	Labels	Pods
seneca-iot-deployment	maadsdocker/seneca-iot-tml-kafka-amd:64	-	1/1

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Kubernetes (minikube) Popular Commands

Dashboard:

- enable dashboard: minikube addons enable dashboard
- run dashboard: minikube dashboard

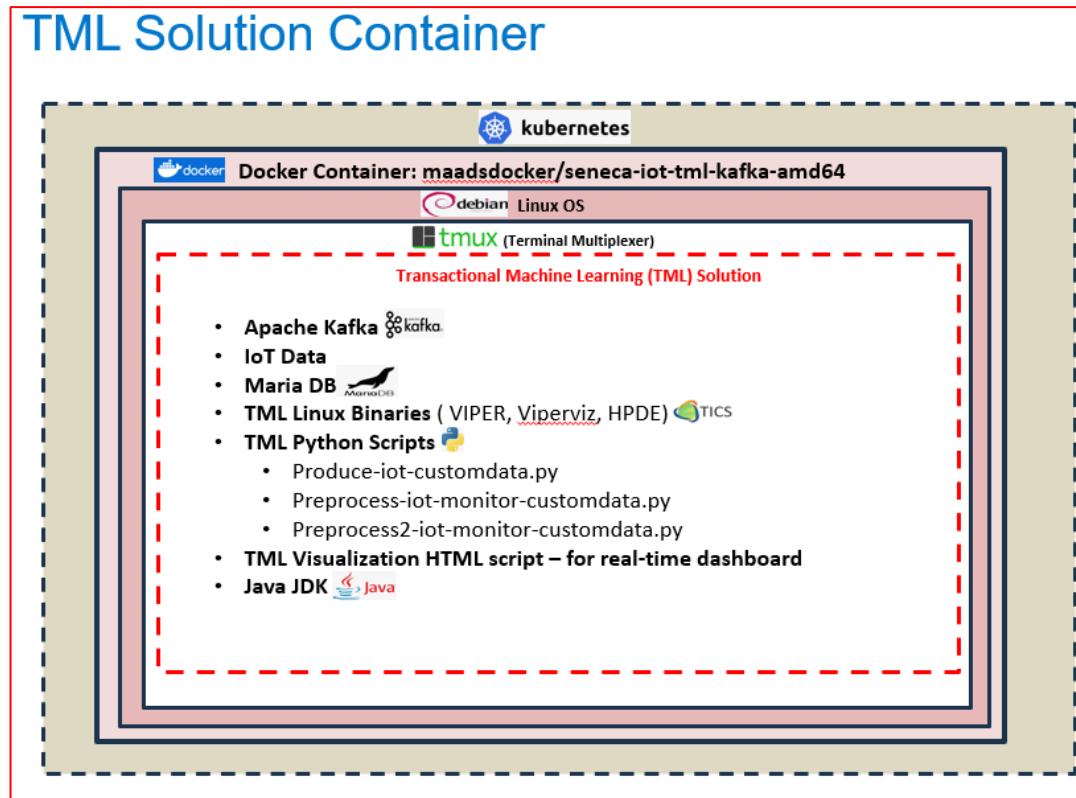
COMMAND kubectl commands:

- 1. create pod: kubectl apply -f senecaiot.yml
- 2. kubectl delete pods seneca-iot-pod
- 3. kubectl get pods
- 4. kubectl exec -it container_name bash
- 5. kubectl describe pods pod_name
- 6. kubectl delete all --all --all-namespaces
- 7. kubectl expose deployment seneca-iot-deployment --port=9005 --target-port=9005 --name=seneca-iot --type=LoadBalancer
- 8. kubectl port-forward <pod name> 9005:9005
- ERRORS:
 - if error or kubelet and aapiserver is STOPPED run:
 - a. minikube stop
 - b. minikube delete
 - c. minikube start
 - d. minikube status

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CONGRATULATIONS!

You just built, pulled, ran, streamed, and analysed a TML Solution Docker container in Kubernetes and completed the deployment of the ENTIRE TML SOLUTION CONTAINER!



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APPENDIX G

- TML Folder Structure in Container

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TML Solution Folder Structure in Container

- There are 6 parts to the TML solution that run in the Docker Container:

 1. Producing data to Kafka
 2. Preprocess data that is streaming to Kafka
 3. Preprocess2 data to determine the probability of anomalies in the data
 4. Visualization to stream preprocess and preprocess2 to dashboard
 5. TMUX – Runs all the TML solution windows
 6. Kafka – storage for the RAW data

The TML Solution Container Structure is as follows: (Note your docker container id will be different from the id: effa956fa33a in the example below – simple **RUN: docker ps** to get your CONTAINER ID)

```
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~$ docker exec -it effa956fa33a bash
root@effa956fa33a:/# ls
Hpde Kafka Viper-preprocess2 Viperviz boot dev home lib32 libx32 mnt proc run srv tmp usr
IotSolution Viper-preprocess Viper-produce bin deploy etc lib lib64 media opt root sbin sys tmux var
root@effa956fa33a:/#
```

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TML Solution Folder Structure in Container

1. **Producing data to Kafka:** this produces Raw data to Apache Kafka that is running inside the container – this RAW data is used for the entire solution
- a) The name of the RAW Data file called **IoTData.txt** it's location in the **IotSolution** folder

```
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~$ docker exec -it effa956fa33a bash
root@effa956fa33a:/# ls
Hdpe      Kafka      Viper-preprocess2  Viperviz  boot   dev   home  lib32  libx32  mnt   proc   run   srv   tmp   usr
IotSolution  Viper-preprocess  Viper-produce    bin     deploy  etc   lib    lib64  media  opt    root   sbin  sys   tmux  var
root@effa956fa33a:/#
```

```
root@effa956fa33a:/IotSolution# ls
IoTData.txt  iot-ml-predictions_topicid_logistics.py  preprocess-iot-monitor-customdata.py  produce-iot-customdata.py
dsntmlidmain.csv  iot-ml-training_topicid_logistics.py  preprocess2-iot-monitor-customdata.py  readme
```

- b) The Python Script: **produce-iot-customdata.py** reads each line of IoTData.txt and streams the data to Kafka.
 - the script calls the MAADS-Viper binary called **viper-linux-amd64** that is running in the **Viper-produce** folder which produces the Raw data to **Kafka topic: iot-mainstream**

```
root@effa956fa33a:/Viper-produce# ls
'MAADSViper Installation Guide.pdf'  admin.tok  client.key.pem  token.tok  viper.db  viper.env.bak  viperlogs
'MAADSViper-Product Brief.pdf'       client.cer.pem  server.cer.pem  viper-linux-amd64  viper.env  viper.txt
```

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TML Solution Folder Structure in Container

1. **Preprocess data to Kafka:** this preprocesses the Raw data by reading a Kafka Topic: **iot-mainstream**, and writes the output to another Kafka topic: **iot-preprocess**

```
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~$ docker exec -it effa956fa33a bash
root@effa956fa33a:/# ls
Hdde      Kafka      Viper-preprocess2  Viperviz  boot   dev   home  lib32  libx32  mnt   proc   run   srv   tmp   usr
IotSolution  Viper-preprocess  Viper-produce    bin     deploy  etc   lib    lib64  media  opt   root   sbin  sys   tmux  var
root@effa956fa33a:/#
```

```
root@effa956fa33a:/IotSolution# ls
IoTData.txt      iot-ml-predictions_topicid_logistics.py  preprocess-iot-monitor-customdata.py  produce-iot-customdata.py
dsntmlidmain.csv  iot-ml-training_topicid_logistics.py    preprocess2-iot-monitor-customdata.py  readme
```

- a) The Python Script: **preprocess-iot-monitor-customdata.py** consumes (reads) from the Kafka Topic: **iot-mainstream** and produces (writes) it to another Kafka topic: **iot-preprocess**
- this python script calls the MAADS-Viper binary called **viper-linux-amd64** that is running in the **Viper-preprocess** folder and does all the reading/writing to Kafka topics.

```
root@effa956fa33a:/Viper-preprocess# ls
'MAADSViper Installation Guide.pdf'  admin.tok      client.key.pem  token.tok        viper.db    viper.env.bak  viperlogs
'MAADSViper-Product Brief.pdf'       client.cer.pem server.cer.pem  viper-linux-amd64  viper.env    viper.txt
```

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TML Solution Folder Structure in Container

1. **Preprocess2 data to Kafka:** this preprocesses2 the Raw data by reading a Kafka Topic: preprocess, and writes the output to another Kafka topic: iot-preprocess2

```
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~$ docker exec -it effa956fa33a bash
root@effa956fa33a:/# ls
Hdde      Kafka      Viper-preprocess2  Viperviz  boot   dev   home  lib32  libx32  mnt   proc   run   srv   tmp   usr
IotSolution  Viper-preprocess  Viper-produce    bin     deploy  etc   lib    lib64  media  opt   root   sbin  sys   tmux  var
root@effa956fa33a:/#
```

```
root@effa956fa33a:/IotSolution# ls
IoTData.txt      iot-ml-predictions_topicid_logistics.py  preprocess-iot-monitor-customdata.py  produce-iot-customdata.py
dsntmlidmain.csv  iot-ml-training_topicid_logistics.py  preprocess2-iot-monitor-customdata.py  readme
```

- a) The Python Script: **preprocess2-iot-monitor-customdata.py** consumes (reads) from the Kafka Topic: **iot-preprocess** and produces (writes) it to another Kafka topic: **iot-preprocess2**
- this python script calls the MAADS-Viper binary called **viper-linux-amd64** that is running in the **Viper-preprocess2** folder and does all the reading/writing to Kafka topics.

```
root@effa956fa33a:/Viper-preprocess2# ls
'MAADSViper Installation Guide.pdf'  admin.tok      client.key.pem  token.tok          viper.db  viper.env.bak  viperlogs
'MAADSViper-Product Brief.pdf'       client.cer.pem  server.cer.pem  viper-linux-amd64  viper.env  viper.txt
```

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TML Solution Folder Structure in Container

1. Visualization Folder is in Viperviz

```
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~$ docker exec -it effa956fa33a bash
root@effa956fa33a:/# ls
Hdpe      Kafka          Viper-preprocess2  Viperviz  boot   dev   home  lib32  libx32  mnt   proc   run   srv   tmp   usr
IotSolution Viper-preprocess  Viper-produce    bin     deploy  etc   lib    lib64  media  opt    root   sbin  sys   tmux  var
root@effa956fa33a:/#
```

2. The TML binary that streams data from Kafka topics: **iot-preprocess** and **iot-preprocess2** to the client browser is **viperviz-linux-amd64**

```
root@7d125f62d0b1:/Viperviz# ls
'MAADDS-Viper Installation Guide.pdf'  client.key.pem  viper.db  viperviz-linux-amd64
admin.tok                                server.cer.pem  viper.env  viperviz.txt
client.cer.pem                            token.tok      viperviz   viperviz.zip
```

3. The TML IoT Dashboard is in the folder: Viperviz -> viperviz -> views called: **iot-failure-seneca.html**

```
root@7d125f62d0b1:/Viperviz/viperviz/views# ls
OTICS-New-Logo-Black.png           externaldashboardpasswords_for_nginx  medication-fraud.html
aims.html                           fg_fhir_landing.html                medicationfrauddash.png
anomaly.html                        fhirhealthmonitor-json            nft-priceprediction-Blockchain.html
apex                                fhirpopulationhealth.html        optimization.html
backgroundscripts                   fhirpopulationhealthmap-chatgpt.html  oticscico.png
banner.png                          fhirpopulationhealthmap.html       prediction.html
cluster.jpg                         firstgenesislogo.png             preprocess.html
cluster.png                         generictopics.html              searchanomalies.html
clusteranalysis.html                help.png                      senecalogo.png
clusteranalysisotics.html          img                           smilelogo.png
crypto-marketrisk-Blockchain.html  iot-failure-Blockchain.html        testheatmap.html
crypto1.png                         iot-failure-machinetraining.html  testheatmap2.html
crypto2.png                         iot-failure-seneca.html          testheatmap3.html
crypto3.png
```

This **iot-failure-seneca.html** makes a websocket connection to **viperviz-linux-amd64**, which directly reads Kafka topics: **iot-preprocess** and **iot-preprocess2**: **viperviz-linux-amd64** is listening on port 9005.

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TML Dashboard

The TML Dashboard runs by entering this URL in the browser:

<http://localhost:9005/iot-failure-seneca.html?topic=iot-preprocess2,iot-preprocess&offset=-1&groupid=&rollbackoffset=500&topicType=prediction&append=0&secure=1>

NOTE: The URL topic=iot-preprocess2,iot-preprocess – these are precisely the topics where the preprocessed data are being produced in Kafka.

The screenshot displays the Real-Time IoT Device Performance Monitor and Failure Prediction Surveillance Dashboard. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Header:** Shows the browser title "raspberrypi/iotsolution-s" and "IoT Device Failure Surveill". The URL in the address bar is "localhost:9005/iot-failure-seneca.html?topic=iot-preprocess2,iot-preprocess&offset=-1&groupid=&rollbackoffset=500&topicType=prediction&append=0&secure=1".
- Top Bar:** Includes a "Seneca POLYTECHNIC" logo and a "Real-Time IoT Device Performance Monitor and Failure Prediction Surveillance Dashboard" title, with a subtitle "Integrated with Apache KAFKA and Transactional Machine Learning".
- Summary Card:** Displays "Avg. Failure Risk" at 38.0%, "Total Kafka Messages Processed" at 3443, and "Potential Failure Issues Found" at 1. It also shows a "Kafka Time Window Analyzed" from 2022-01-29 19:54:09 UTC to 2022-01-29 19:54:09 UTC.
- Real-Time Failure Risk Map:** A world map showing failure risk locations. A legend indicates "Save Risk Data For: 4 hours When Avg. Risk > 35%". Buttons for "Save" and "Background" are present.
- Log Table:** A detailed log table with columns for Date-Time, Time Window, Subject Information, ProcessVariable, ProcessType, Current Value, Total Messages, KafkaKey, Offset, and Partition. The table lists three entries corresponding to the log entries shown in the screenshot.

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TMUX: Terminal Multiplexer

- When Docker starts up – it runs a **tmux-docker.sh** at the **ENTRYPOINT INSIDE Dockerfile:**

```
325  RUN tmx -RT raspberrypi  
326  
327  ENTRYPOINT ["/bin/bash", "-c", "while true; do sleep 1; done | ./tmux/tmux-docker.sh"]
```

- This file is located in **tmux** folder:

```
seb@seb-virtual-machine:~$ docker exec -it effa956fa33a bash  
root@effa956fa33a:/# ls  
Hdpe      Kafka          Viper-preprocess2  Viperviz  boot   dev   home  lib32  libx32  mnt   proc  run   srv  tmp   usr  
IotSolution  Viper-preprocess  Viper-produce    bin     deploy  etc   lib    lib64  media  opt   root  sbin  sys  tmux  var  
root@effa956fa33a:/#
```

```
root@7d125f62d0b1:/tmux# ls  
tmux-docker.sh
```

- tmux-docker.sh** automatically creates and runs all the TML solution files and applications running in their own Linux instances.

```
root@7d125f62d0b1:/# tmux ls  
kafka: 1 windows (created Fri Sep 22 19:09:24 2023)  
preprocess-data-python-8001: 1 windows (created Fri Sep 22 19:09:41 2023)  
preprocess-data-viper-8001: 1 windows (created Fri Sep 22 19:09:34 2023)  
preprocess2-data-python-8002: 1 windows (created Fri Sep 22 19:09:41 2023)  
preprocess2-data-viper-8002: 1 windows (created Fri Sep 22 19:09:34 2023)  
produce-iot-data-python-8000: 1 windows (created Fri Sep 22 19:09:41 2023)  
produce-iot-data-viper-8000: 1 windows (created Fri Sep 22 19:09:34 2023)  
visualization-viperviz-9005: 1 windows (created Fri Sep 22 19:09:41 2023)  
zookeeper: 1 windows (created Fri Sep 22 19:09:19 2023)
```

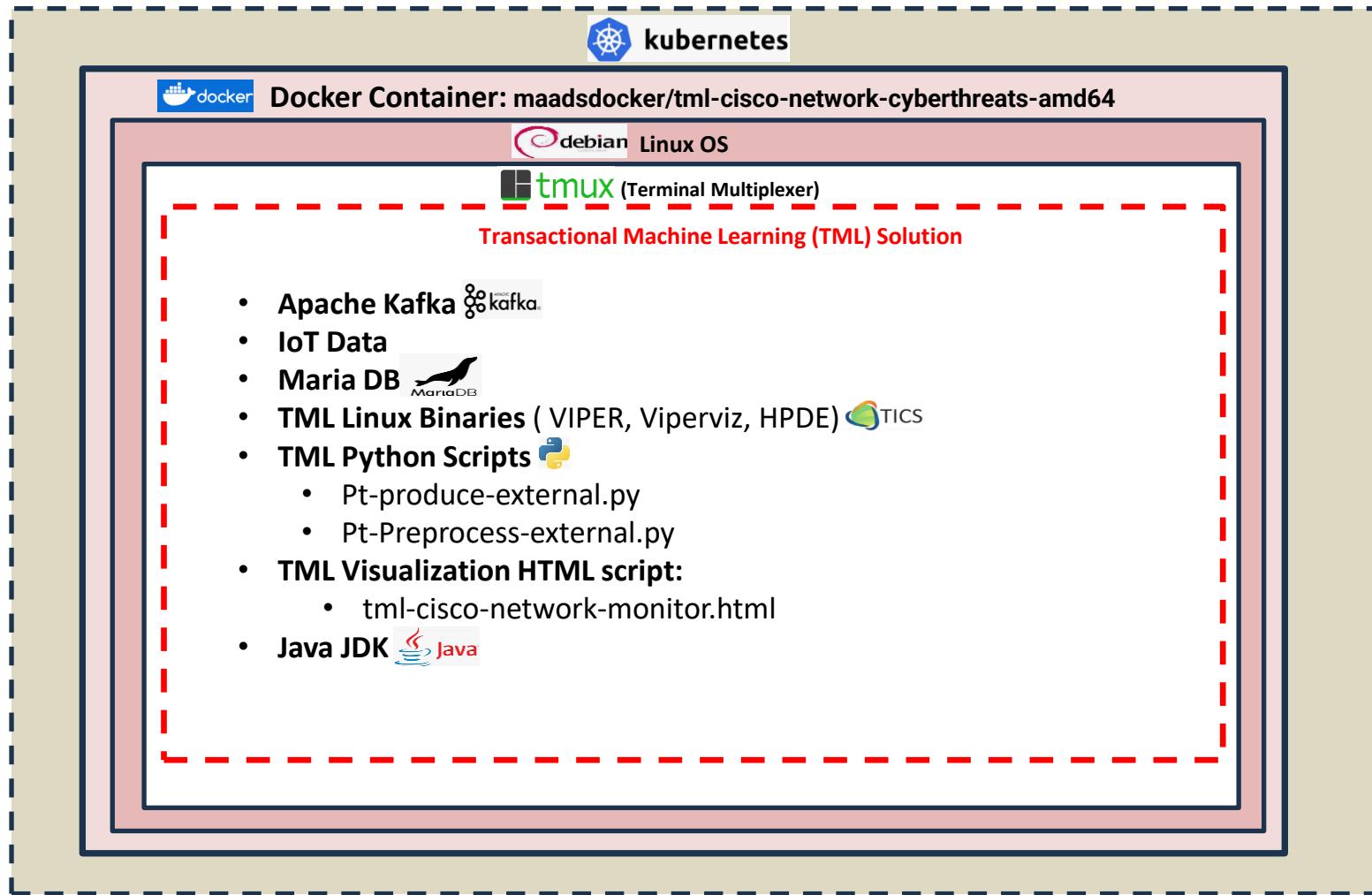
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APPENDIX H

- TML-CISCO Cybersecurity and Network Monitoring Solution

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TML – Cisco Solution Container (Linux/Mac)



Mac user: maadsdocker/tml-cisco-network-cyberthreats-mac

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TML-CISCO Cybersecurity and Network Monitoring Solution

- This solution is an interactive solution between Students and Instructor
- **The goal of this solution is the real-time detection of network anomalies and teaching students how data is analysed and interpreted for Real-Time data driven decision-making**
- The Instructor plays the role of a hacker – who tries to hack into one of the end devices connected to a Cisco Switch
- The students TML solution should, in real-time, be able to detect which machine(s) the instructor is hacking into
- In addition – the instructor can also take a machine offline – this should also be detected by the TML solution
- ***STUDENTS WILL BUILD THEIR OWN TML Solution using the scripts provided – this solution is similar to the one shown here in the container and dashboard***

```
smaurice@DESKTOP-H0DIAMM:/mnt/c/MAADS/DOCKER/TML-Solution/docker/tml-cisco$ docker exec -it 85f2f2f6df56 bash
root@85f2f2f6df56:/# ls
[Hpde] [Viper-preprocess] [Viperviz] boot dev home lib32 libx32 mnt proc run srv tmp usr
[Kafka] [Viper-produce] bin deploy etc lib lib64 media opt root sbin sys tmux var
```

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Setting Up Confluent Kafka Cloud

- Instructors will need to setup a FREE 30 day Confluent Kafka Cloud Account – for instructions see:
 - How to setup Kafka Cloud with TML Binary can be found in the video here:
 - <https://github.com/smaurice101/raspberryPi/tree/main/TML%20Crash%20course/Videos>
 - Kafka Cloud accounts are FREE for 30 days on Confluent.io (***no credit card needed***)

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TML-CISCO: Container RUN Command

- In [Dockerhub](#) instructors and students can find:
 - Linux Container: maadsdocker/tml-cisco-network-cyberthreats-amd64
 - MAC Container: maadsdocker/tml-cisco-network-cyberthreats-mac
 - These containers can be pulled using: **docker pull maadsdocker/tml-cisco-network-cyberthreats-amd64** (MAC users use the MAC container)
- These containers can be run in several ways using **docker run** by changing the value of the **RUNTYPE** variable:

EXAMPLE: `docker run -d --net="host" --env RUNTYPE=-1 --env BROKERHOSTPORT=pkclzvrd.us-west4.gcp.confluent.cloud:9092 --env KAFKAPRODUCETOPIC=cisco-network-mainstream --env HACKEDHOSTS=5.100-i,6.18-i,5.18-i --env CLOUDUSERNAME=Z6ZIK7OALQZXYYC2 --env CLOUDPASSWORD=uBGI02SFiZ69BBJhjE7vjE7mf5S8XqaMTpAv93doab5Gvn6szZ+Vbue4saX8CGo maadsdocker/tml-cisco-network-cyberthreats-amd64`

NOTE: Give data 30 – 60 seconds to populate and preprocessed on Dashboard.

- The next slide defines the **RUNTYPE** and other parameter settings in Docker Run.

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TML-CISCO: Docker Parameter Settings

Scenario	RUNTYPE	BROKERHOSTPORT	KAFKAPRODUCETOPICT	HACKEDHOSTS	CLOUDUSERNAME	CLOUDPASSWORD
1*	-1 (instructors enter this)	This is the Confluent Kafka Cloud Broker Host and Port. it will be provided by the Instructor. It will look similar to this: pkc-lzvrd.us-west4.gcp.confluent.cloud:9092 https://www.confluent.io/ 30 Day FREE Kafka Cloud accounts can be setup without credit card.	Instructors will set this to a string value for example: cisco-network-mainstream . This is the topic that raw data will be streamed to. Instructors can specify any topic name.	Instructors specific which hosts they want to hack into, the format is: [subnet].[hostid]-[i or d], where i=increasing packets, d=decreasing packets. For example:5.100-i,6.18-i,5.18-i – means hosts: 5.100, 6.18 and 5.18 are being hacked with increasing packets. SOLUTION IS SIMULATING PACKETS.	Instructor downloads the API Key from Confluent Kafka Cloud. This is the KEY.	Instructor downloads the API Key from Confluent Kafka Cloud. This is the SECRET.
2*	-2 (students)	Students will enter the Kafka Cloud Broker in 1*: This will be given to them by instructor.	Student enter the same topic name in 1*. This will be given to them by instructor.	STUDENTS' TML SOLUTION MUST IDENTIFY THE HACKED HOSTS	Students receive this from their Instructor.	Students receive this from their instructor.
3	0	STUDENT TESTING: Using CLOUD Kafka Enter kafka cloud broker host/port. Student MUST have Cisco Packet Tracer file running. See 1* below.	Students specify any Kafka topic. Or leave blank – then default topic will be used: cisco-network-mainstream	Students specify any hacked hosts.	Student downloads the API Key from Confluent Kafka Cloud. This is the KEY.	Student downloads the API Key from Confluent Kafka Cloud. This is the SECRET.
4	1	STUDENT TESTING: Using LOCAL Kafka running in the container. Enter: 127.0.0.1:9092. Cisco data is read from a LOCAL FILE: cisco_network_data.txt	Students specify any Kafka topic. Or leave blank – then default topic will be used: cisco-network-mainstream	Students specify any hacked hosts.	n/a – leave empty	n/a – leave empty
5	2	STUDENT TESTING: Using CLOUD Kafka Enter Kafka Cloud broker host and port. LOCAL FILE: cisco_network_data.txt is read and streamed to Kafka cloud	Students specify any Kafka topic. Or leave blank – then default topic will be used: cisco-network-mainstream	Students specify any hacked hosts.	Student downloads the API Key from Confluent Kafka Cloud. This is the KEY.	Student downloads the API Key from Confluent Kafka Cloud. This is the SECRET.
6	3	VISUALIZATION ONLY: Using CLOUD Kafka or On-prem use: 127.0.0.1:9092	n/a	n/a	For Cloud: key or leave empty for on-prem	For Cloud: secret or leave empty for on-prem

- Scenarios 1* and 2* are the MAIN Instructor and Student Presentation scenarios:

1* - Instructors MUST run the Docker container with RUNTYPE = -1Instructors MUST have Cisco Packet Tracer running : [tml-hacker-networksecurity-setup v3.pkt](#) – this file can be downloaded from: <https://github.com/smaurice101/raspberryipi/tree/main/tml-cisco-pt/pfile>

2* Students MUST run their Docker container with RUNTYPE = -2

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Valid Hosts to Hack

- This is based on the Cisco Packer Tracer file: [tml-hacker-networksecurity-setup v3.pkt](#)
- Found here: <https://github.com/smaurice101/raspberryPi/tree/main/tm/cisco-pt/ptfile>
- Cisco Packer Tracer can be installed from [MyApps](#)

Valid hosts on interface: 192.168.5.1

- 5.100
- 5.101
- 5.10
- 5.11
- 5.12
- 5.13
- 5.14
- 5.15
- 5.16
- 5.17
- 5.18
- 5.19
- 5.21
- 5.22
- 5.23
- 5.24
- 5.25
- 5.26
- 5.27
- 5.28
- 5.29
- 5.30
- 5.31

Valid hosts on interface: 192.168.6.1

- 6.100
- 6.101
- 6.10
- 6.11
- 6.12
- 6.13
- 6.14
- 6.15
- 6.16
- 6.17
- 6.18
- 6.19
- 6.20
- 6.21
- 6.22
- 6.23
- 6.24
- 6.25
- 6.26

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Docker Run Commands For Instructor and Students

A. INSTRUCTOR Docker Run Command Must be:

```
docker run -d --net="host" --env RUNTYPE=1 --env BROKERHOSTPORT=<replace> --env  
KAFKAPRODUCETOPICTopic=<replace> --env HACKEDHOSTS=<replace> --env  
CLOUDUSERNAME=<replace> --env CLOUDPASSWORD=<replace> maadsdocker/tm-cisco-network-  
cyberthreats-amd64
```

- instructor **MUST** enter values for <replace> and NOTIFY STUDENTS

B. STUDENTS Docker Run Command Must be:

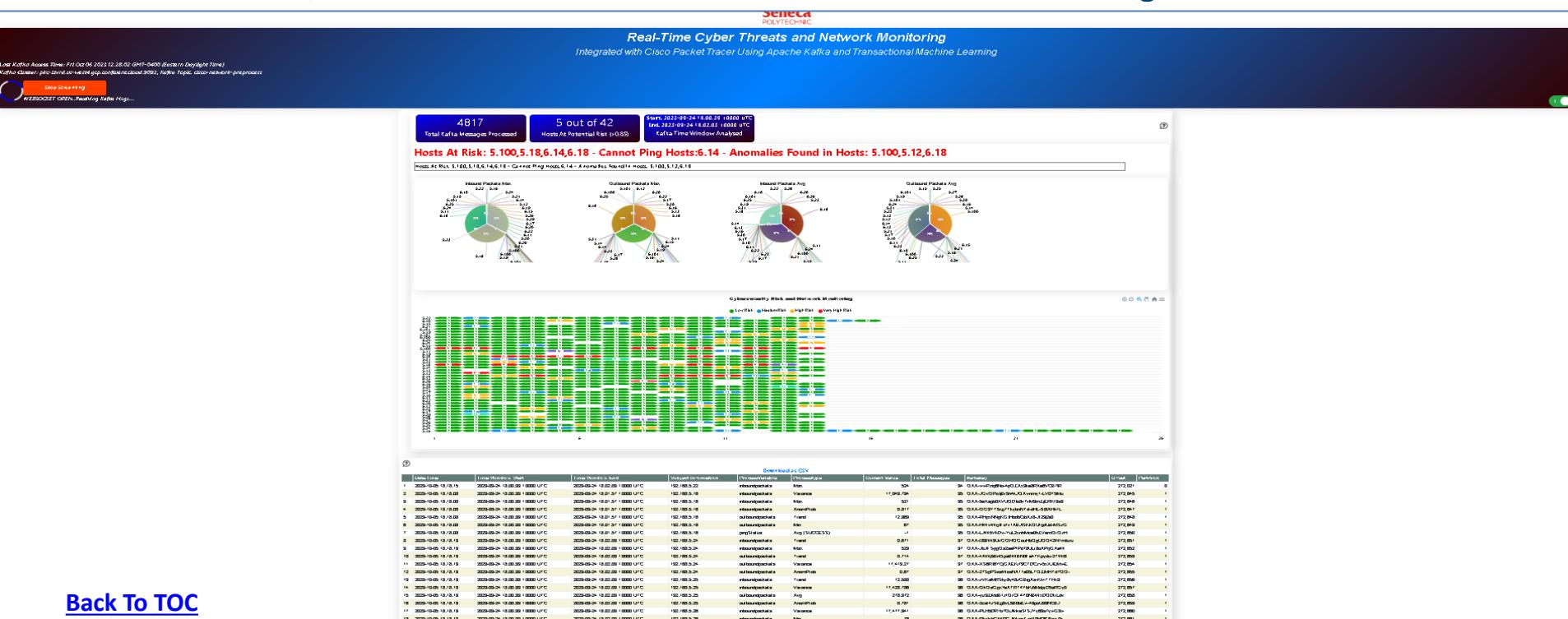
```
docker run -p VIPERVIZPORT : VIPERVIZPORT --env RUNTYPE=2 --env VIPERVIZPORT=<student  
chosen> --env BROKERHOSTPORT=<replace> --env KAFKAPRODUCETOPICTopic=<replace> --env  
CLOUDUSERNAME=<replace> --env CLOUDPASSWORD=<replace> maadsdocker/tm-cisco-network-  
cyberthreats-amd64
```

- Students **MUST** enter values for <replace> RECEIVED FROM instructor values

Cyber Threats/Network Monitoring Dashboard

- Once you have properly run the docker container you can visualize the dashboard by entering this URL in the browser:
- STUDENTS USE: (IF VIPERVIZPORT=9000)**
 - <http://localhost:9000/tm1-cisco-network-monitor.html?topic=cisco-network-preprocess&offset=-1&groupid=&rollbackoffset=200&topicstype=prediction&append=0&secure=1>
- INSTRUCTORS USE: (IF VIPERVIZPORT=10000)**
 - <http://localhost:10000/tm1-cisco-network-monitor.html?topic=cisco-network-preprocess&offset=-1&groupid=&rollbackoffset=200&topicstype=prediction&append=0&secure=1>
- Press **Start Streaming** Button: You will see

NOTE: Visualization requires -p (port-forwarding) – DO NOT use -net="host" in your Docker Run command, Visualization can be run as a standalone container using RUNTYPE=3

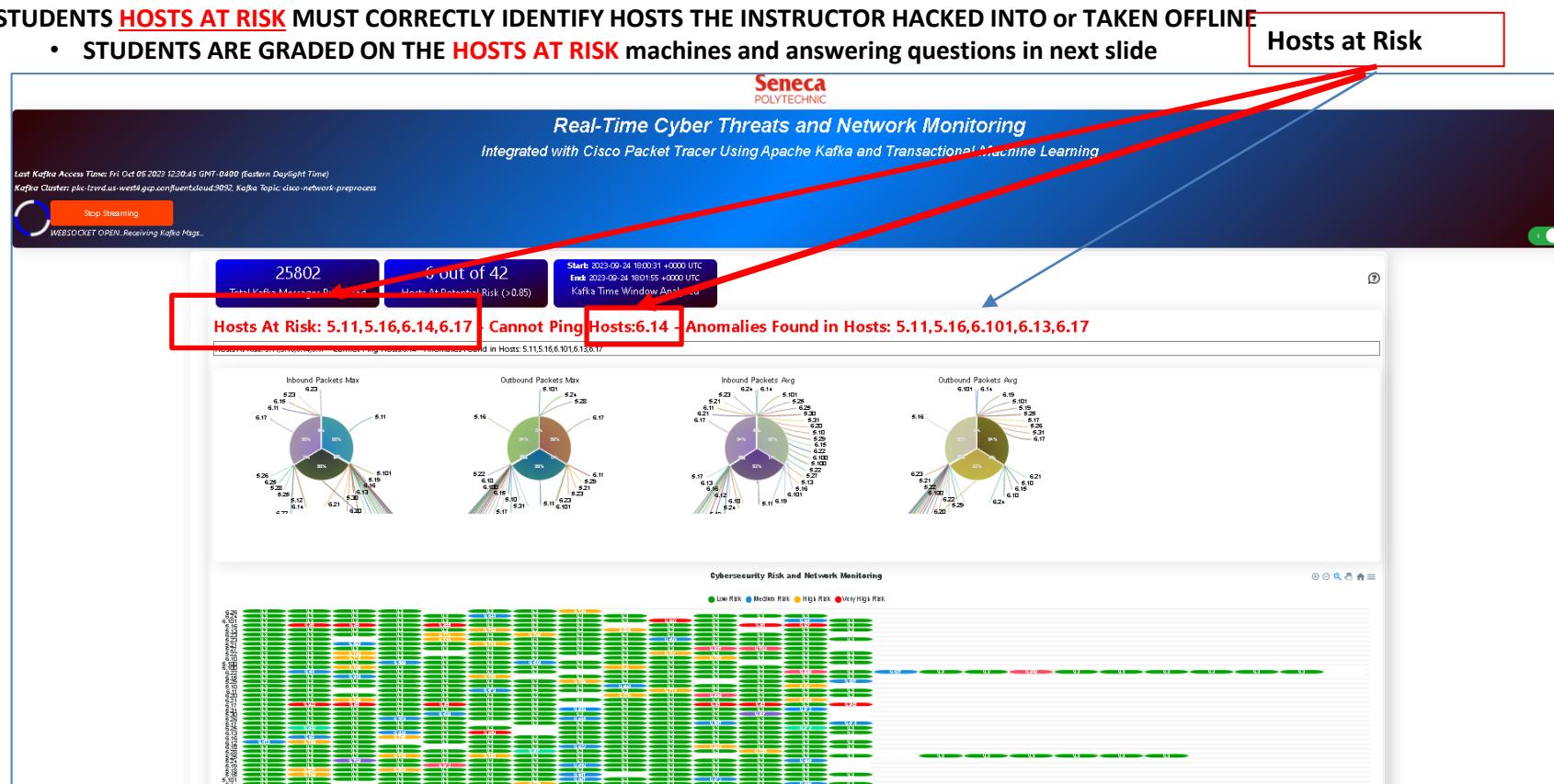


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Explaining The Dashboard: EXAMPLE

Using this Docker Run Command: `docker run -p 9000:9000 --env VIPERVIZPORT=9000 --env RUNTYPE=2 --env BROKERHOSTPORT=pkczvrd.us-west4.gcp.confluent.cloud:9092 --env KAFKAPRODUCETOPIC=cisco-network-mainstream --env HACKEDHOSTS=5.11-i,5.16-i,6.17-i --env CLOUDUSERNAME=Z6ZIK7OALQZXYYC2 --env CLOUDPASSWORD=uBGI02SFiZ69BBJhjE7vjE7mfd5S8XqaMTpAv93doab5Gvn6szZ+Vbue4saX8CGomaadsdocker/tm/cisco-network-cyberthreats-amd64`

- The solution first simulates the hacking into 3 machines: **5.11, 5.16 and 6.17** (as specified by instructor)
- Web Browser connects to Container Port for **VIPERVIZ** on Port **9000**
- The **STUDENT DASHBOARD CORRECTLY** identified these 3 machines as "**HOSTS AT RISK**" in **REAL-TIME!**
- Note:** Machine **6.14** was taken offline – the Dashboard again **CORRECTLY** identified that **6.14** cannot be pinged
- Solution also performs further algorithmic checks for anomalies on all hosts
- STUDENTS HOSTS AT RISK** MUST CORRECTLY IDENTIFY HOSTS THE INSTRUCTOR HACKED INTO or TAKEN OFFLINE
 - STUDENTS ARE GRADED ON THE **HOSTS AT RISK** machines and answering questions in next slide



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Student Will Process Real-Time Data with TML and Answer the Following Questions in the Dashboard

Note: Student will receive a template Dashboard to Work from.

1. Which machines are HOSTS AT RISK?
2. Which HOSTS AT RISK cannot be pinged?
3. What is the avg outbound packets for HOSTS AT RISK?
4. What is the avg inbound packets for HOSTS AT RISK?
5. What is the maximum outbound packets for HOSTS AT RISK?
6. What is the maximum inbound packets for HOSTS AT RISK?
7. Which HOSTS AT RISK have increasing outbound packets in bytes?
8. Which HOSTS AT RISK have decreasing outbound packets in bytes?
9. Which HOSTS AT RISK have increasing inbound packets in bytes?
10. Which HOSTS AT RISK have decreasing inbound packets?
11. Which machines are down? on switch 1.
12. Which machines are down? on switch 2.
13. Which machine has the highest variance in inbound packets?
14. Which machine has the highest variance in outbound packets?
15. Which machine has an anomaly probability in outbound packets above 80%
16. Which machine has an anomaly probability in inbound packets above 80%

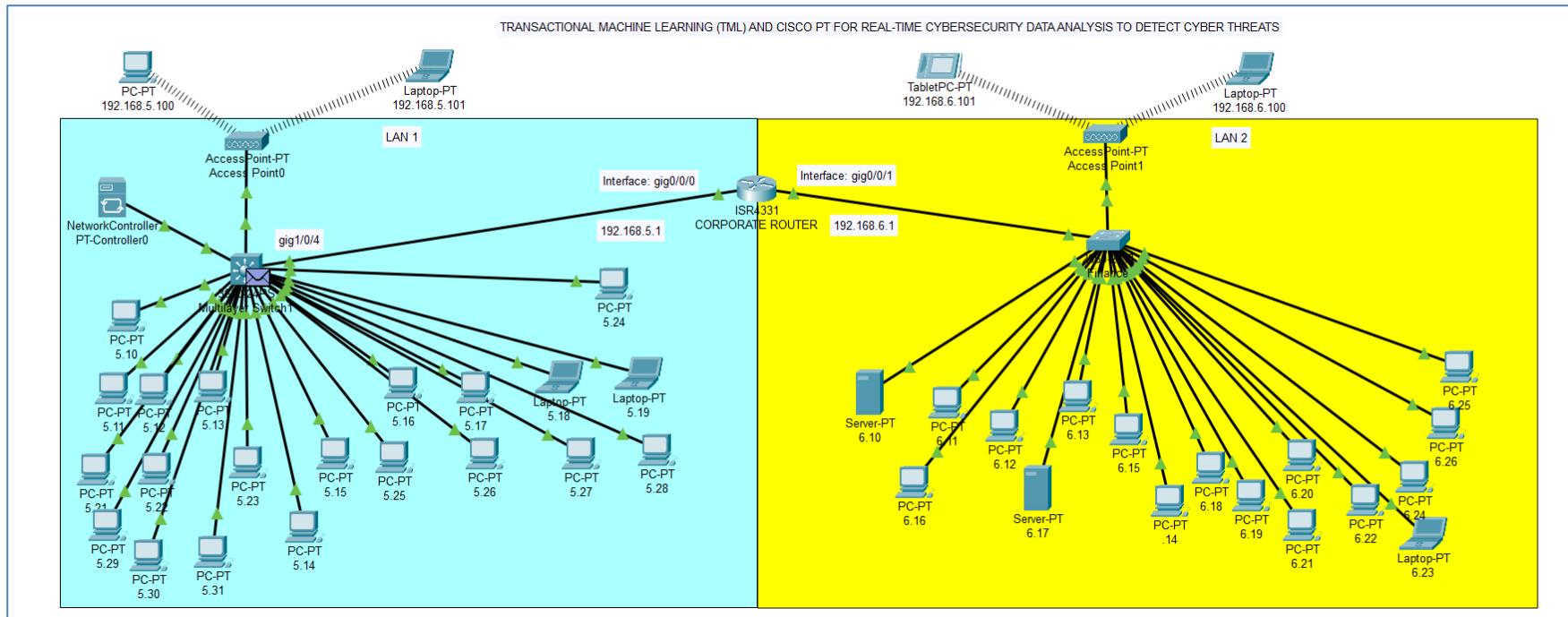
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Solution: Cisco Network in Packet Tracer

Below diagram shows a network in Packet Tracer which will be used as part of the solution:
(Packet Tracer file can be downloaded from here: <https://github.com/smaurice101/raspberrypi/tree/main/tml-cisco-pt/ptfile>)

1. One Router
2. Two Switches connected to the Router
3. 2 WIFI devices connected to the access points

This network can be simulated and packet data can be extracted for analysis using REST API



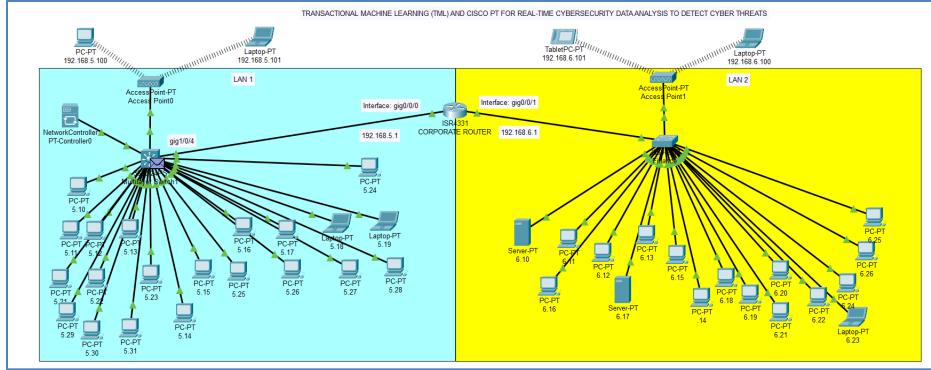
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Solution Architecture

Instructors will receive a VM containing the entire solution

Instructor VM

Instructor Tells The TML Solution Container at Run Time Which Machine They are hacking into



Cisco Packet Tracer .pkt file

SDN Running in PT
on Port 58000

Network data is pulled
From PT using REST API

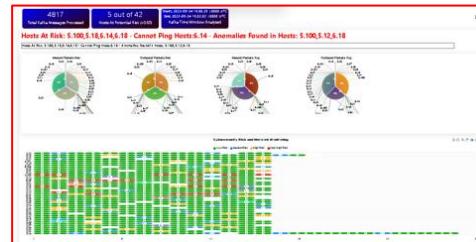
A Free Confluent Kafka Cloud account will be needed – it is valid for 30 days.



- Student teams build their TML solution container using a Template provided to them by instructor
- Student teams present their dashboard to class
- Team must answer any of the 16 questions in **real-time from instructor**
- **For each team Instructor can in real-time change the machine he is hacking into**

TML Solution
Container

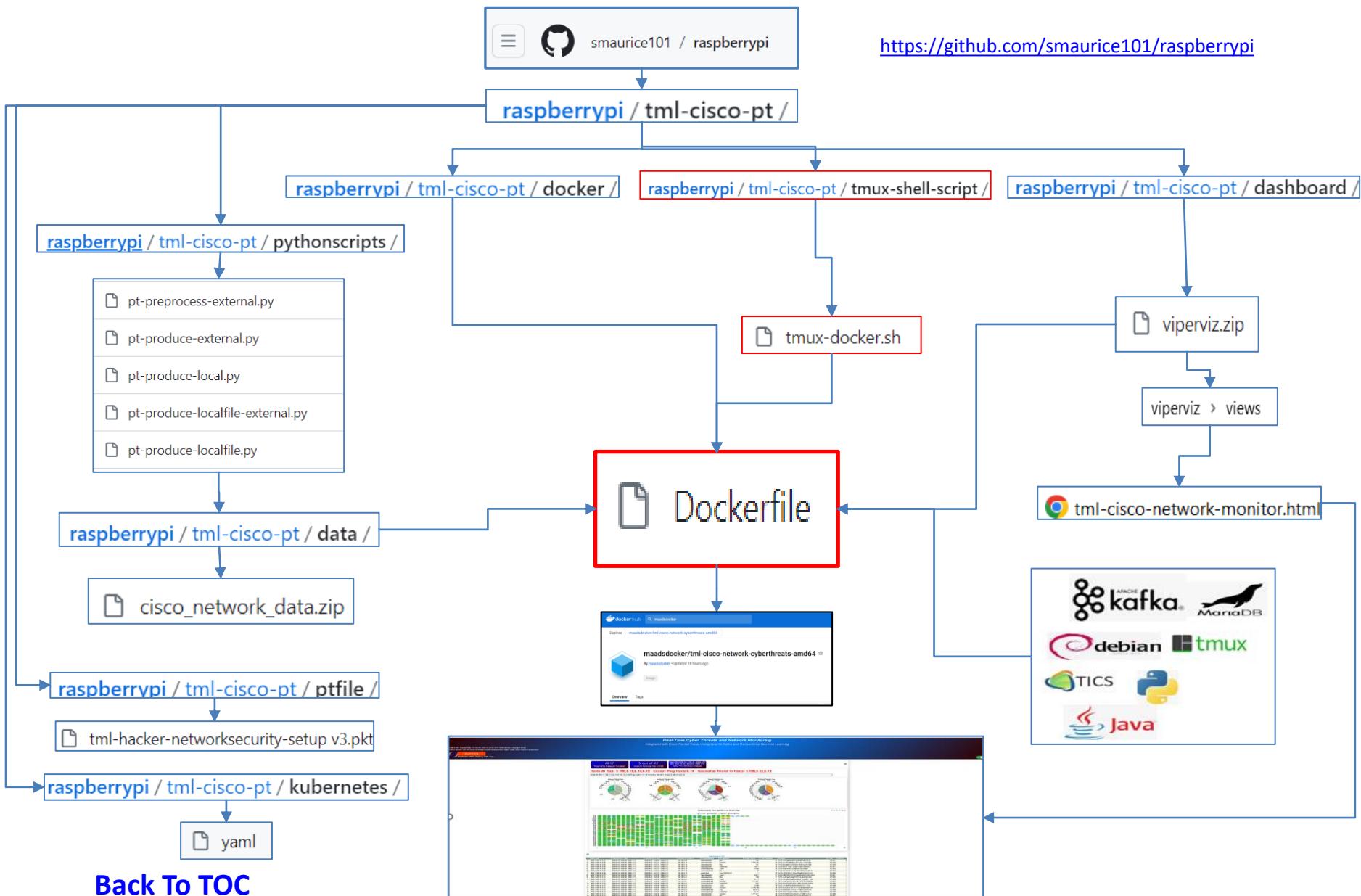
Student VM



docker
STUDENT: TML
Solution
Container

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TML –CISCO SOLUTION COMPONENTS



Technologies

- Cisco packet tracer is part of myApps
- Docker
- Students run their solution in VMWare VM using Docker Container
- TML technologies are downloaded from GitHub
- TML is already part of CSP 450 and CYT 160 and was taught in CSP 400 in the summer and very successful with students wanting to learn more TML

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APPENDIX I

- Additional sources

Additional TML Resources:

1. TML Crash Course Videos:

<https://github.com/smaurice101/raspberrypi/tree/main/TML%20Crash%20course/Videos>

•

1. TML Binaries:

a) <https://github.com/smaurice101/transactionalmachinelearning>

•

1. MAADSTML Python Library:

a) <https://pypi.org/project/maadstml/>

•

1. TML Blogs:

a) [Stream Processing/Analytics Tools Like Apache Flink is NOT Transactional Machine Learning](#)

b) [Data Quality Checking in Data Streams](#)

c) [A Fast and Simple Way To Migrate Data Streams Between Kafka Clusters: An Alternative to MirrorMaker2](#)

d) [NFT \(Ethereum\) Price Prediction with Transactional Machine Learning, Kafka \(or Redpanda\) and Blockchain](#)

e) [Detecting Medication Fraud at Scale with Transactional Machine Learning and Blockchain](#)

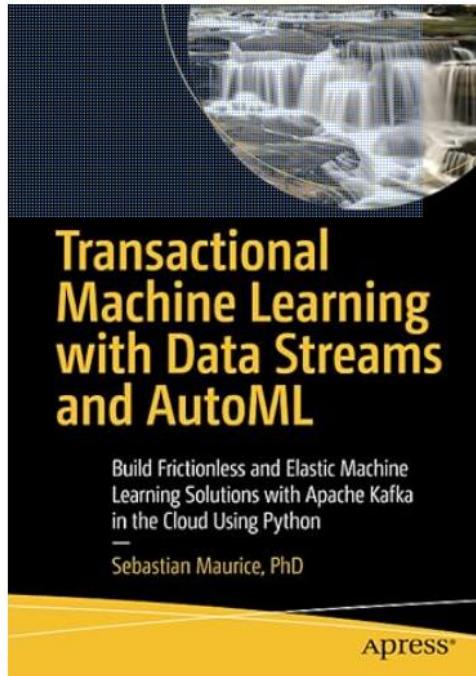
f) [TML and Cybersecurity](#)

g) [Contextualizing ChatGPT with Healthcare Data Streams](#)

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APPENDIX J

- Transactional Machine Learning Book
- Amazon.ca



Introduction: Big Data, Auto Machine Learning, and Data Streams

Data streams are a class of data that is continuously updated and captured and grows in volume and is largely unbounded [Aggarwal, 2007; Wrench et al., 2016]. Consider how our everyday lives contribute to data streams. Every time we purchase something with a credit card, the purchasing event information about your name, purchase amount, product purchased, time and date purchased, location where it was purchased, quantity, product code, and so on are all captured in real time and stored in a data storage platform capable of storing large amounts of data. Browsing the Web also results in enormous amounts of data flowing through IP networks that are being captured by your Internet service providers (ISPs). Even the cars we drive are becoming more connected to the Internet. The car manufacturers are capturing and storing all of the telemetry and GPS data.

Data continues to seep into all facets of our lives. Everyday items that we use today such as refrigerators, cars, washing machines, TVs, and so on create massive amounts of data each day. By some estimates, we create 2.5 quintillion bytes of data each day. And, most of the world's data was created in just the past few years. This is impressive in terms of scale and shows that data is flooding our world in ways we never imagined 10 or 15 years ago. Most of us are familiar with data that exists in database tables, flat files, and dataframes, but a new category of data that is creating new challenges for data engineers, scientists, and analysts is massive, fast-moving streams of data, driven by a digitally connected world. We are all aware of the growth of data and its value for organizations [Read et al., 2019; Read et al., 2020; Guzy and Wozniak, 2020; Lang et al., 2020], but we are still in the early stages of managing and analyzing fast-moving streams of data,

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Intermediate-Advanced

ISBN-10



1484270223

ISBN-13



978-1484270226

Edition



1st ed.

Publication date



May 20 2021

Language



English



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APPENDIX K

- Setting Up Confluent Kafka Cloud
- Watch Video:

<https://github.com/smaurice101/raspberrypi/tree/main/TML%20Crash%20course/Videos/Part%201>

APPENDIX L

- Cisco Packet Tracer Setup

Cisco Packet Tracer Setup

- Download Cisco packet tracer from Cisco Academy For Ubuntu

The screenshot shows a web browser window for netacad.com/portal/learning. At the top, there's a navigation bar with icons for back, forward, refresh, and home, followed by a lock icon and the URL. Below the URL are several links: TML-Solution, FHIR Landing Page, FHIR Factory, How to Enable SSH..., 4.2: Probability Dist..., and Cybersecurity. The main content area has a Cisco Networking Academy logo and a 'My NetAcad' dropdown. A 'Resources' dropdown menu is open, showing options like 'Certification Exams & Discounts', 'Find an Academy', 'Download Packet Tracer' (which is highlighted with a red box), 'All Resources', and 'Alumni Courses'. Below this, there's a section titled 'I'm Learning' with a note about password recovery and a warning about maintenance.

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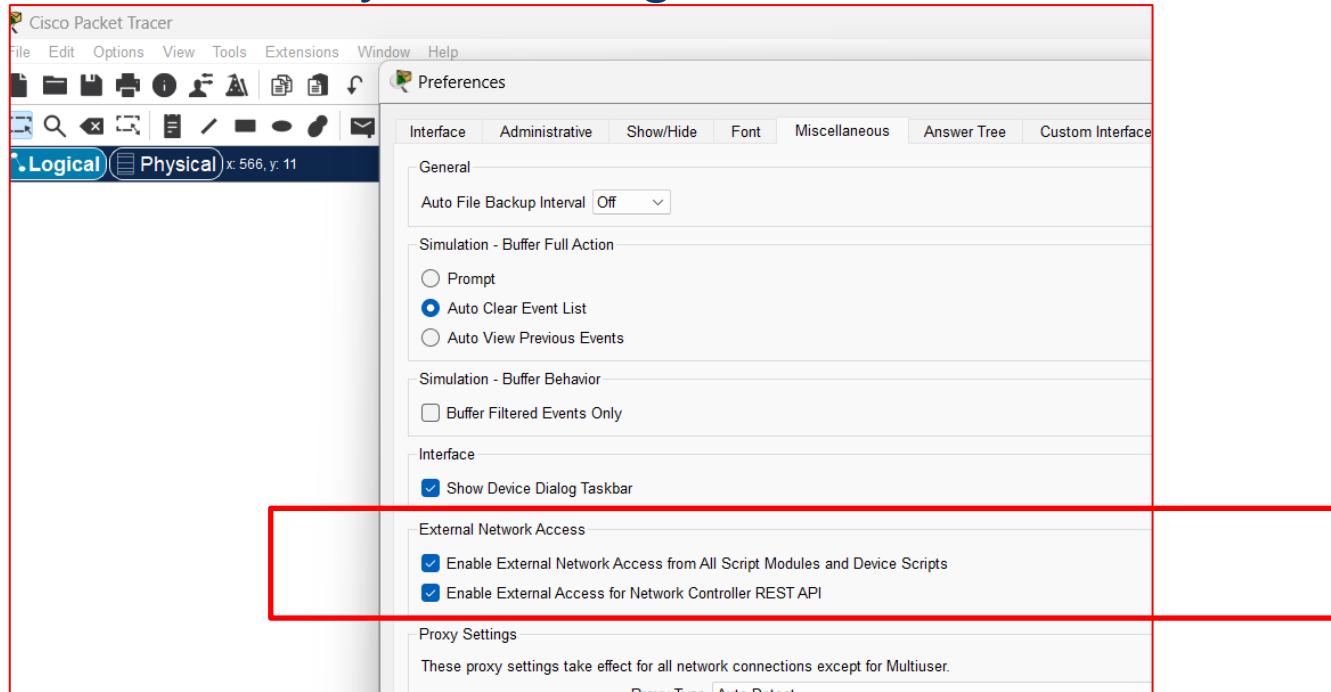
Cisco Packet Tracer

- The downloaded file should be similar to:
CiscoPacketTracer_821_Ubuntu_64bit.deb
- Install in Ubuntu:
 1. Run: sudo apt update
 2. Cd to folder containing: CiscoPacketTracer_821_Ubuntu_64bit.deb
 3. Run: sudo apt install ./CiscoPacketTracer_821_Ubuntu_64bit.deb
 4. Choose Yes and OK to License
 5. Packet Trace should be installed.

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Start Packet Tracer

- Look for icon  or search for Packet Tracer
- Open Packet Tracer and Select **Options -> Preferences -> Miscellaneous** and Enable External Network Access by Checking **BOTH** boxes:

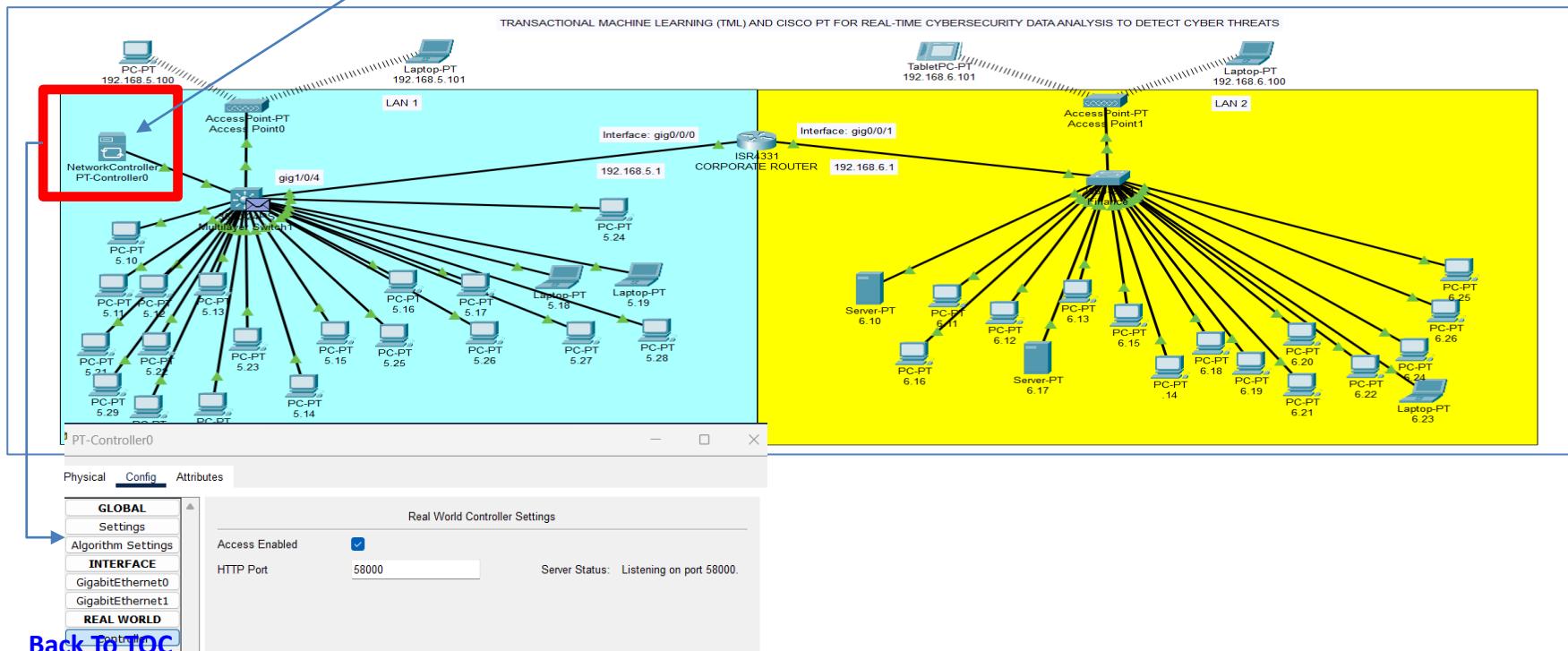


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Load the PKT File

- Located here: <https://github.com/smaurice101/raspberrypi/tree/main/tm1-cisco-pt/ptfile>:
 - Called: tm1-hacker-networksecurity-setup v3.pkt
 - Once loaded you will see the logical network below.

NOTE: REST API Connections on port 58000 are made to the SDN network controller



APPENDIX M

- TML-Cisco and PrivateGPT and Vector Database (Qdrant) Containers and Information

PrivateGPT at Seneca

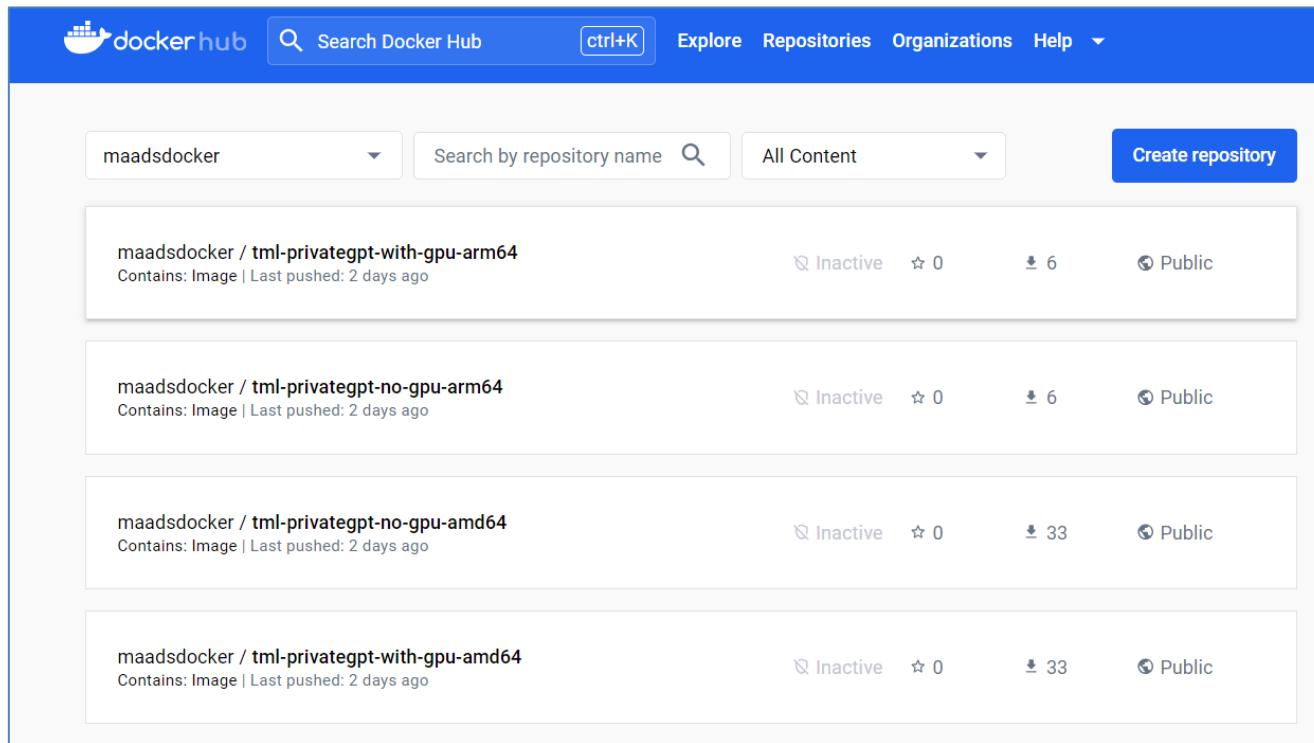
- PrivateGPT is an open source project that localizes the GPT model to run locally on a computer
- PrivateGPT is just like ChatGPT – but it is 100% free, local and secure
- It is also a great learning tool for students to interact with, and use GPT technology for hands on learning
- PrivateGPT is also integrated with Transactional Machine Learning for real-time Artificial Intelligence
- Exposing students to GPT technology, like PrivateGPT, is critical to advance students' learning and prepare them for the workforce
- TML-Cisco solution is integrated with PrivateGPT

PrivateGPT site for Student:

<https://github.com/smaurice101/raspberrypi/tree/main/privategpt>

PrivateGPT Containers

- PrivateGPT has been completely containerized for students (Linux/Mac users)
- Student pull PrivateGPT containers from Dockerhub:
- <https://hub.docker.com/search?q=maadsdocker%2Fml-privategpt>



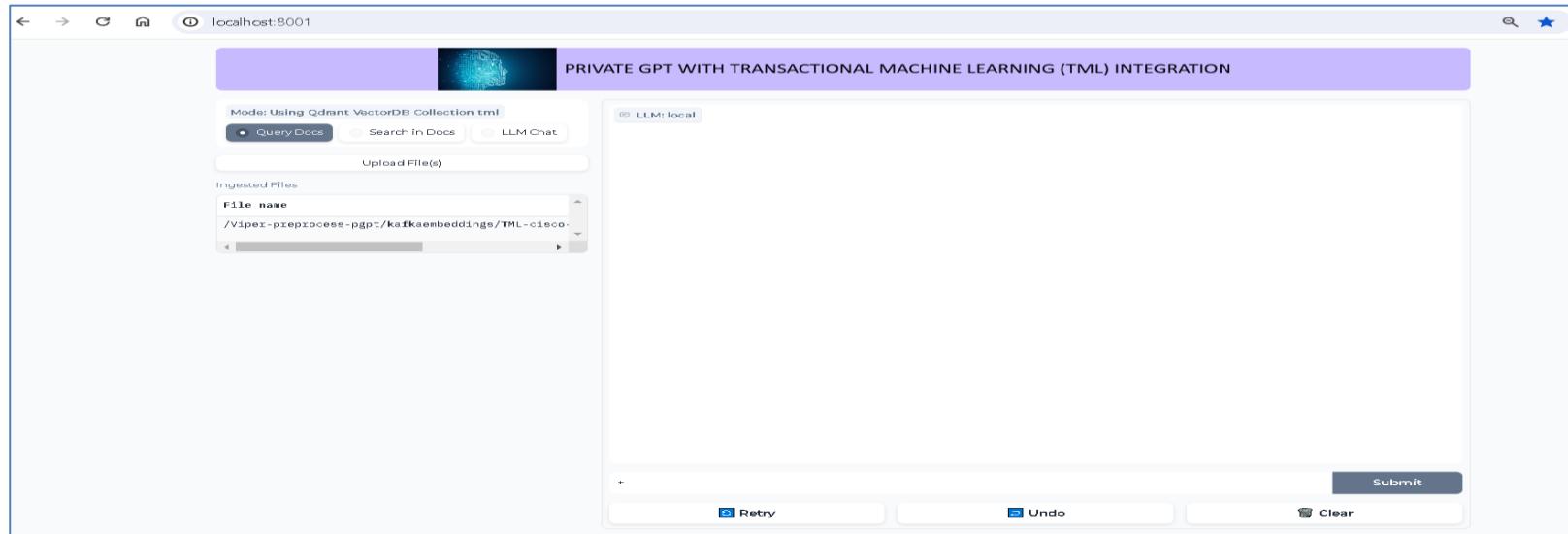
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Running PrivateGPT Containers

- PrivateGPT container can be run as follows:
 1. No GPU AMD64: docker run -d -p 8001:8001 --env PORT=8001 --env GPU=0 --env WEB_CONCURRENCY=1 maadsdocker/tml-privategpt-no-gpu-amd64:latest
 2. No GPU ARM64: docker run -d -p 8001:8001 --env PORT=8001 --env GPU=0 --env WEB_CONCURRENCY=1 maadsdocker/tml-privategpt-no-gpu-arm64:latest
 3. With GPU AMD64: docker run -d -p 8001:8001 --env PORT=8001 --env GPU=1 --env WEB_CONCURRENCY=1 maadsdocker/tml-privategpt-with-gpu-amd64:latest
 4. With GPU ARM64: docker run -d -p 8001:8001 --env PORT=8001 --env GPU=1 --env WEB_CONCURRENCY=1 maadsdocker/tml-privategpt-with-gpu-arm64:latest
- NOTE: Containers can be run on a Nvidia GPU or Non-GPU machine

How do Students Interact with PrivateGPT?

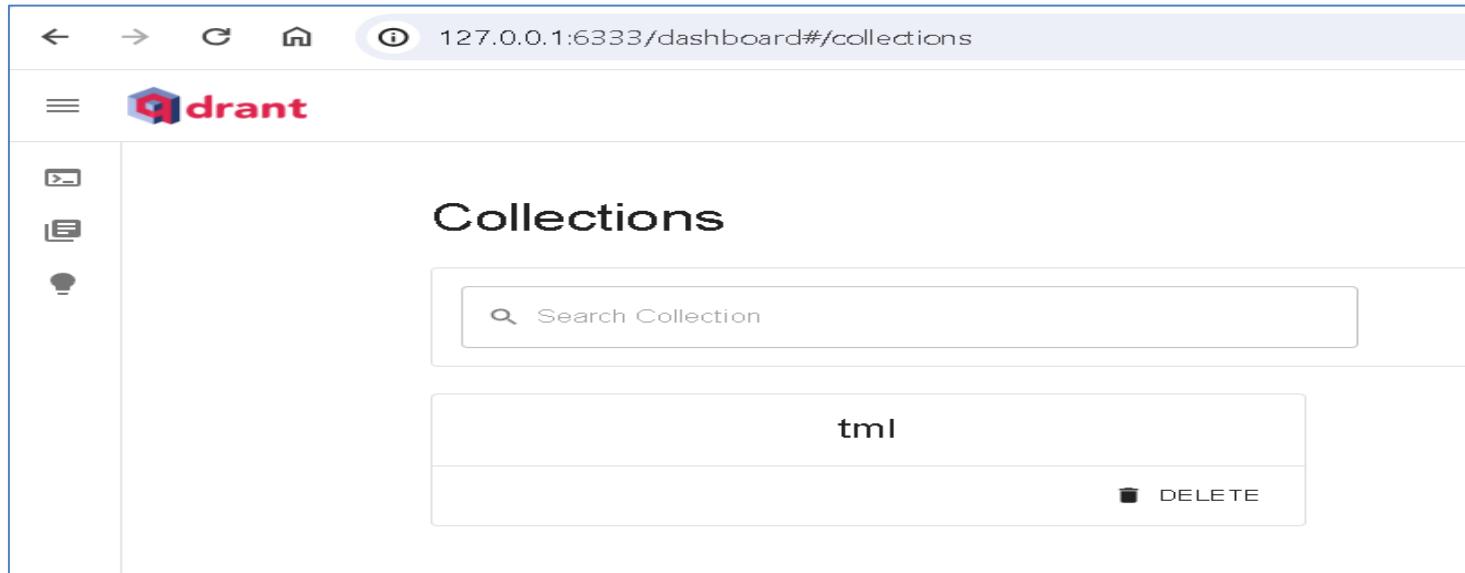
- After running the PrivateGPT containers - Students Access PrivateGPT locally in their VM in TWO ways:
- 1. **PrivateGPT UI:** Based on the port forwarding command **-p 8001:8001 in the Docker Run command**
 - Students can use a browser and type the URL: **localhost:8001**
 - Students can interact with PrivateGPT just the same way as ChatGPT



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Running PrivateGPT Containers and Qdrant Vector DB

- If running the PrivateGPT container with WEB_CONCURRENCY > 1 – then you MUST have the Qdrant Vector DB container running:
 - docker run -d -p 6333:6333 -v \$(pwd)/qdrant_storage:/qdrant/storage:z qdrant/qdrant
- You can access the Qdrant VectorDB by enter the URL:
 - <http://127.0.0.1:6333/dashboard>



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TML-CISCO-PrivateGPT Real-Time Dashboard

localhost:8080/tm1-cisco-network-privategpt-monitor.html?topic=cisco-network-preprocess,cisco-network-privategpt&offset=-1&groupid=8&rollbackoffset=150&topicstype=prediction&a...    

Seneca
POLYTECHNIC

Real-Time Cyber Threats and Network Monitoring with Artificial Intelligence
Integrated with Cisco Packet Tracer, PrivateGPT and Transactional Machine Learning Using Apache Kafka

last Kafka Access Time: Tue Dec 19 2023 15:52:33 GMT-0500 (Eastern Standard Time)
Kafka Cluster: 127.0.0.1:9092, Kafka Topic: cisco-network-preprocess

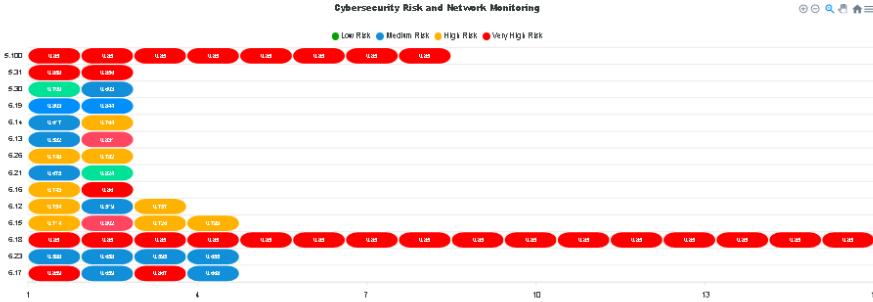
 Stop Streaming
WEBSOCKET OPEN. Receiving Kafka Mgs...

72261 Total Kafka Messages Processed 5 out of 14 Hosts At Potential Risk (>0.85) Start: 2023-09-24 19:03:30 +0000 UTC End: 2023-09-24 19:04:09 +0000 UTC Kafka Time Window Analyzed

 GPT

Hosts At Risk: 5.100,6.18 - Anomalies Found in Hosts: 5.31,6.16,6.17
Hosts At Risk: 5.100,6.18 - Anomalies Found in Hosts: 5.31,6.16,6.17

Cybersecurity Risk and Network Monitoring
Low Risk Medium Risk High Risk Very High Risk



(Inbound packets - Host: 5.10):
Answer 1: No, the differences between the numbers are not drastic as they only vary from a minimum of 271 to a maximum of 470, which is within a reasonable range for the given context.
Answer 2: Based on the information provided, there is no clear indication that this machine should be investigated from a network security perspective. The average value being within normal limits and the numbers not showing any drastic changes does not necessarily mean that there are no security issues, but it does not raise immediate concerns either. Further analysis or context would be needed to make an informed decision on investigating potential security issues.

Date/Time	Time Window Start	Time Window End	Subject Information	Probes/Variable	Prototype	Current Value	Total Messages	KafkaKey	Offset	Partition	
1	2023-12-19 20:27:43	2023-09-24 17:45:48 +0000 UTC	2023-09-24 17:45:27 +0000 UTC	192.168.6.14	pingStats	Avg Prob (SUCC ESS)	-1	11	0AA-3e3sv569mtlfaf3HewM0evn6z-4	42,343	0
2		2023-09-24 18:03:30 +0000 UTC	2023-09-24 18:04:09 +0000 UTC	192.168.6.17	latencyUpdate	Variance	21,049,676	12	0AA-zfzspD-0ZBZ00-4qTC11-L9sqql	730,001	0
3		2023-09-24 18:03:30 +0000 UTC	2023-09-24 18:04:09 +0000 UTC	192.168.6.17	latencyUpdate	Max	804	12	0AA-eWMrF-HoByqXc0t8IaRC-PXnccy	730,002	0
4		2023-09-24 18:03:30 +0000 UTC	2023-09-24 18:04:09 +0000 UTC	192.168.6.17	latencyUpdate	Avg Prob	0.859	12	0AA-3wqipbx0D09v1Uzef9-ERG-Ds	730,003	0
5		2023-09-24 18:03:30 +0000 UTC	2023-09-24 18:04:09 +0000 UTC	192.168.6.17	latencyUpdate	Avg	271.5	12	0AA-EdwA549mNTPD-KUWJUS5Mo	730,004	0
6		2023-09-24 18:03:30 +0000 UTC	2023-09-24 18:04:09 +0000 UTC	192.168.6.17	latencyUpdate	Third	34,322	12	0AA-TW00219b5f2E8f11ggf1Ubt	730,005	0

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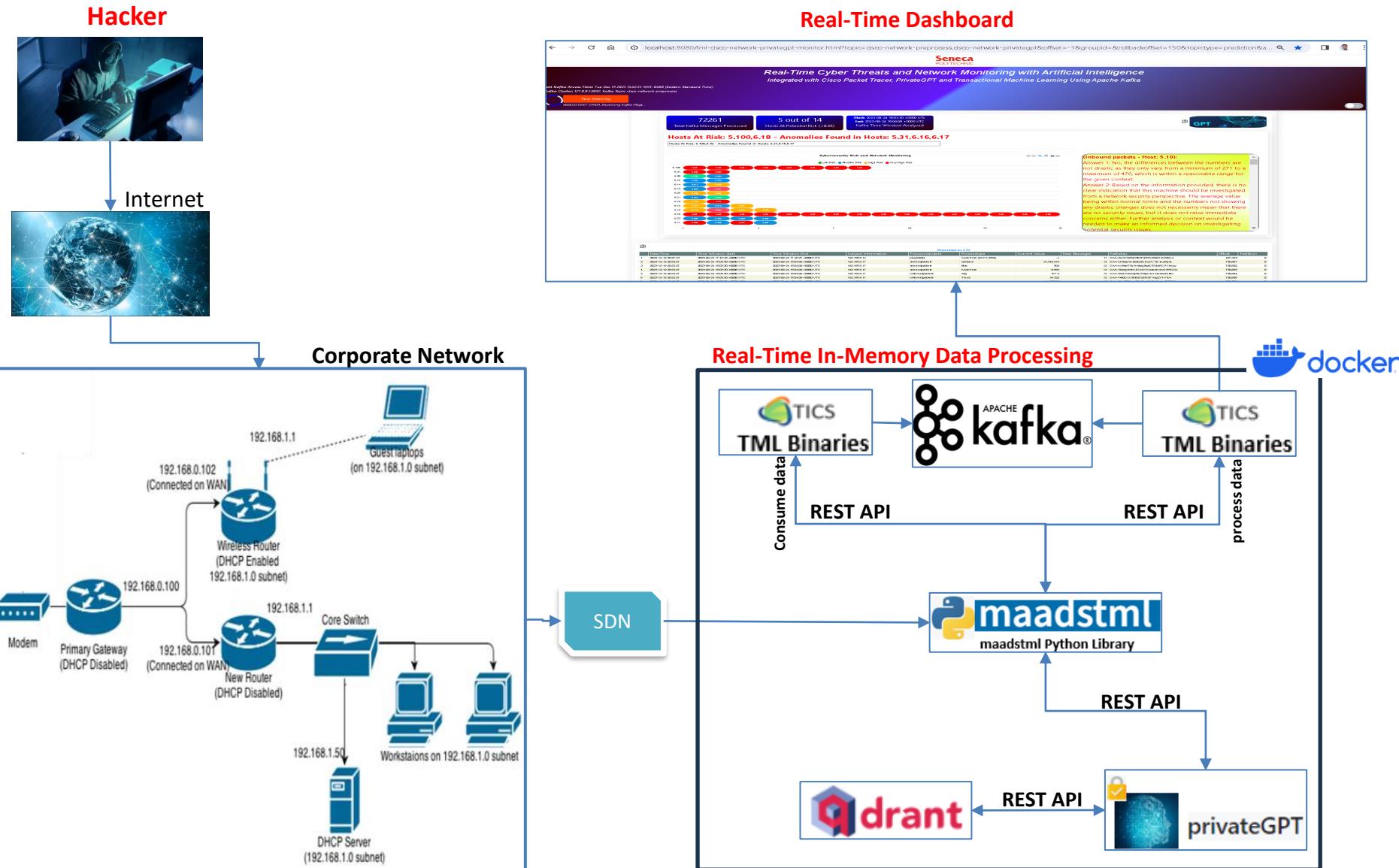
TML-Cisco-PrivateGPT Dashboard

Three Main Containers:

1. PGPT container: docker run -d -p 8001:8001 --net=host --env PORT=8001 --env GPU=0 --env COLLECTION=tml --env WEB_CONCURRENCY=2 --env CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES=0 maadsdocker/tml-privategpt-no-gpu-amd64
2. Qdrant VectorDB Container: docker run -d -p 6333:6333 -v \$(pwd)/qdrant_storage:/qdrant/storage:z qdrant/qdrant
3. docker run -d --env VIPERVIZPORT=8080 --net=host --env RUNTYPE=2 --env PGPTIP="http://127.0.0.1" --env PGPTPORT=8001 --env KAFKAEMBEDDINGSFOLDER=kafkaembeddings --env DOCFOLDER="" --env USEEMBEDDINGS=0 --env DELETEKAFKAEMBEDDINGSHOURS=10 --env PGPTROLLBACK=4 --env BROKERHOSTPORT=127.0.0.1:9092 --env KAFKAPRODUCETOPICT=cisco-network-mainstream --env HACKEDHOSTS=5.100-i,6.18-i,5.18-i --env CLOUDUSERNAME= --env CLOUDPASSWORD=maadsdocker/tml-cisco-network-cyberthreats-privategpt-amd64

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Real-Time Cybersecurity Solution Architecture



PrivateGPT: UI and API Access

- After running the PrivateGPT containers - Students Access PrivateGPT locally in their VM via API:
- **2. PrivateGPT API Access:** Students can access PrivateGPT via API by installing the [MAADSTML Python Library](#): pip install maadstml
- Example code:
<https://github.com/smaurice101/raspberrypi/blob/main/privategpt/privategpt-tml-maadstml.py>
- API enables integration with PrivateGPT allowing students to build TML + PrivateGPT + Cisco Packet Tracer solution to analyse real-time network data with Artificial Intelligence

PrivateGPT: Conclusion

- We are in the AI Era – and employers are scrambling to understand GPT technology and apply it to their business
- PrivateGPT is a Free, local and secure technology that enables Seneca to use it and give students a deep hands on education and experience with GPT
- Integrating PrivateGPT with TML and Cisco Packet Tracer, applies this technology to a real-world network monitoring use case that students will value beyond Seneca
- Using Qdrant VectorDB allows us to scale PrivateGPT for large scale solutions
- Employers will also greatly value these skills

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APPENDIX N

- MAADS Batch AutoML Setup (MAADSBML)

MAADS Batch Auto Machine Learning (MAADSBML)

- MAADSBML is a powerful containerized technology for performing advanced (autonomous) machine learning on batch data
- It is unique because it runs in a [Docker container](#) and can be accessed by an API provided in the [MAADSBML Python Library](#)
 - It is also built using a Multi-Agent Framework
- The technology runs on Mac and Linux systems – locally on your computer
 - And, its FREE to use for research and testing
- MAADS BML runs thousands of linear and non-linear algorithms such as:
 - Gradient boosting
 - Ridge regression
 - Linear and non-linear regression
 - Neural network
 - Logistic regressions
 - And other very advanced algorithms
- This technology also produces a very detailed PDF report on all the relevant metrics to gauge the effectiveness of the trained model
- After the model is trained users can perform real-time predictions

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MAADS BML Setup

1. Setup your environment (Assumed Windows/Linux users)
 1. Start windows **Powershell**
 2. At the prompt type: **wsl --install** (this will install Windows Subsystem for Linux)
 3. Once this finishes – you will be at the Linux prompt. At this prompt type:
 1. **sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade**
 2. Once that completes type: **sudo apt install docker.io**
 3. Once that completes type: **sudo apt install python3-pip**
 4. Now you are ready to pull the MAADSBML docker container:
 1. You may get a docker.sock error – if so type:
 1. **sudo chmod 666 /var/run/docker.sock**
 2. Now you are ready to pull the maadsbml container - type:
 1. **docker pull maadsdocker/maads-batch-automl-otics**
 2. If you are a MAC user type:
 1. **docker pull maadsdocker/maads-batch-automl-otics-arm64**
 5. **The docker container will be downloaded to your machine**
 6. **Next step is to run the container – see next slide**

MAADS BML Setup: Running Container

1. Running the container is simple
2. **First create a some folder paths on your local machine and Run The Docker Command:**
3.

```
docker run -d -v {local folder path}/csvuploads:/maads/agentfilesdocker/dist/maadsweb/csvuploads:z
-v {local folder path}/pdfreports:/maads/agentfilesdocker/dist/maadsweb/pdfreports:z
-v {local folder path}/autofeatures:/maads/agentfilesdocker/dist/maadsweb/autofeatures:z
-v {local folder path}/outliers:/maads/agentfilesdocker/dist/maadsweb/outliers:z
-v {local folder path}/sqlloads:/maads/agentfilesdocker/dist/maadsweb/sqlloads:z
-v {local folder path}/networktemp:/maads/agentfilesdocker/dist/maadsweb/networktemp:z
-v {local folder path}/networks:/maads/agentfilesdocker/networks:z
-p 5595:5595 -p 5495:5495 --env TRAININGPORT=5595 --env PREDICTIONPORT=5495 --env
COMPANYNAME=OTICS --env MAXRUNTIME=20 maadsdocker/maads-batch-automl-otics
```

Note : {local folder path} is a path on your local linux machine. This path will be mapped to the container path allowing Docker to save files locally on your machine.

MAADS BML Setup: Running Code

1. Sample Code can be found here: <https://github.com/smaurice101/raspberrypi/blob/main/maadsbml/maadsbml.py>
 2. Copy the demo CSV files to your local **csvuploads** folder
 1. This is the SAME folder in your docker run command in the previous slide.
 3. Assuming your MAADSBML Docker Container is Running:
 1. Now execute the **rundemo** function in the Python script above
-
- If you want to see what is happening in the MAADSBML container then type:
 - **docker ps** (and get the container id)
 - Then type: **docker exec --it <container id> bash**
 - Then type: **tmux ls** (you will see two windows):
 - **maads-bml**
 - **maadsviz-server**
 - The MAADSBML solution is running in the **maadsviz-server**
 - to go into **maadsviz-server** window type:
 - **tmux a -t maadsviz-server** (**VOILA there is the MAADSBML Solution!**)
 - You get out of this window type: **CTLR + b, release, then press d**

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MAADSBML Training

- To train a model on your data:
 - Put your CSV file in your local csvuploads folder
 - Run the [hypertraining](#) function:
hypertraining(host, port, filename, dependentvariable, removeoutliers, hasseasonality)
This function will run the: **maadsbml.hypertraining** for details on this function to to the [MAADSBML Python Library documentation](#)

MAADSBML Predictions

- After you trained your model – you can predict
- Run the **hyperprediction** function

`hyperprediction(pkey,host,port,inputdata,'admin')`

This function will run the: **`maadsbml.hyperpredictions`** for details on this function to to the [MAADSBML Python Library](#) documentation

MAADSBML Algorithm Information

- Run the **algoinfo** function
algoinfo(pk)

This function will run the: **maadsbml.algodescription** for details on this function to to the [MAADSBML Python Library](#) documentation

MAADSBML Rundemo

- Run the **rundemo** function

rundemo(1)

- **1 = run a regression demo**

- **0 = run logistic regression demo**

This function will run the: **maadsbml.rundemo** for details on this function to to the [MAADSBML Python Library](#) documentation

MAADSBML Abort

- Run the **abort** function to restart the entire MAADSBML system in the container

abort (host)

This function will run the: **maadsbml.abort** for details on this function to to the [MAADSBML Python Library](#) documentation

MAADSBML PDF Output

- Your PDF output will be on your local machine folder called **pdfreports**
- **This pdfreport will provide extensive details on the entire algorithm training process**

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Conclusion

- MAADSBML is a powerful and easy to use technology for batch data
- It allows for API access using the [MAADSBML Python Library](#) to make it easy to build powerful solutions
- Predictions are easy to perform
- Your MAADSBML solution can also easily scale with Docker and Kubernetes
- Enjoy the Power of MAADSBML and Have Fun in the ML Process!

HAPPY STREAMING WITH TML and BML!

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