Лабораторная работ 2. Airflow and docker.

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Ход работы

Все файлы (dockerfile, docker-compose и прочее) находятся в папке airflow (так же dags и скрипты для запуска соотв. частей).

Перед запуском самой системы (докера airflow) следует подготовить следующее:

Создадим хранилище с данными для запуска и обучения всех систем:

```
volumes:

postgres-db-volume:

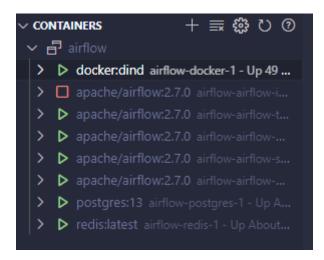
airflow-data-volume:

driver: local
driver_opts:

type: none
o: bind
device: "${AIRFLOW_PROJ_DIR:-.}/data"
```

И добавим данное хранилище с папкой докер-файлов нужных в dind:

Запустим docker-compose.yaml для сборки airflow и нужного:



Дождемся инициализации (пару минут), и зайдем в docker:dind:



Теперь подготовим здесь докер для использования нейронных сетей: cd /dockerfiles/huggy-face && docker build . -t huggy_face_image Дождемся сборки (до 10 минут). Теперь мы готовы к запуску основных DAG разработанных для лабораторных работ. Код DAG к соотв. пунктам задания имеет комментарии и пояснения.

Видео в краткий пересказ

Airflow/dags/airflow_lab2.py

```
1. import os
from datetime import datetime
3. from airflow import DAG
4. from airflow.providers.docker.operators.docker import DockerOperator
5. from airflow.sensors.filesystem import FileSensor
6.
7. from docker.types import Mount
8.
9. default args = {
10. 'owner': 'airflow',
       'start_date': datetime(2023, 1, 1),
11.
12. 'retries': 1,
13. }
14.
15.
16. dag = DAG(
17.
       'audio_to_text_to_summary_to_pdf',
       default_args=default_args,
      description='DAG for extracting audio, transforming to text, summarizing, and saving
   as PDF',
```

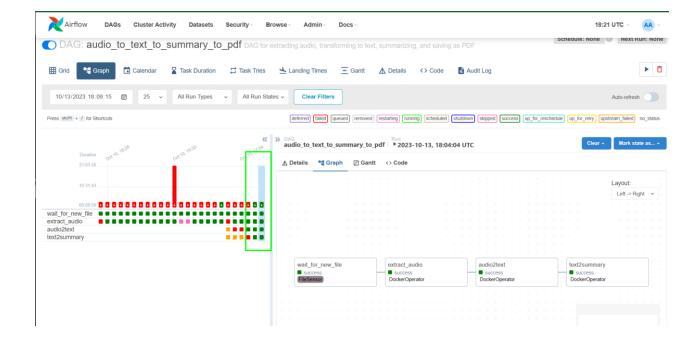
```
20. schedule interval=None,
21.)
22.
23. # TODO: Connection could be done via PythonAPI - but I didnt found HOW - so, do this in
   Web instead...
24. #file_connection = Connection(
25.#
         conn_id="file_connection",
26.#
         conn_type="fs",
27.#
         description="Connection to file-path",
28. #)
29.
30. wait_for_new_file = FileSensor(
        task_id='wait_for_new_file',
31.
        poke interval=10, # Interval to check for new files (in seconds)
32.
33.
        filepath='/opt/airflow/data/lab2', # Target folder to monitor
34.
        fs_conn_id='file_connection',
        dag=dag,
35.
36.)
37.
38. extract_audio = DockerOperator(
39.
        task_id='extract_audio',
        image='jrottenberg/ffmpeg',
        docker_url="tcp://docker:2375", # For Dind usage case
41.
42.
        mount_tmp_dir=False,
43.
        network_mode='bridge',
        entrypoint='bash',
44.
        command=['-c', 'cd /data/lab2 && for single_video in ./*.mp4; do ffmpeg -y -i
45.
    "${single_video}" -ss 1 -to 5 -vn "./../lab2_output/${single_video}.wav"; done'],
46. mounts=[
47.
            Mount(source='/data', target='/data', type='bind'),
48.
49.
        dag=dag,
50.)
51.
52. audo2text = DockerOperator(
53.
        task_id='audio2text',
54.
        image='huggy_face_image',
        docker_url="tcp://docker:2375", # For Dind usage case
55.
56.
        mount_tmp_dir=False,
57.
        network_mode='bridge',
58.
        entrypoint='bash',
59.
        command=['-c', "python /data/audio2text.py"],
60.
        mounts=[
            Mount(source='/data', target='/data', type='bind'),
61.
62.
63.
        dag=dag,
64.)
65.
66. text2summary = DockerOperator(
        task_id='text2summary',
67.
68.
        image='huggy face image',
        docker_url="tcp://docker:2375", # For Dind usage case
69.
        mount_tmp_dir=False,
70.
        network mode='bridge',
71.
72.
        entrypoint='bash',
73.
        command=['-c', "python /data/text2summary.py"],
74.
75.
            Mount(source='/data', target='/data', type='bind'),
76.
77.
        dag=dag,
78.)
80. wait_for_new_file >> extract_audio >> audo2text >> text2summary
```

Ko∂ audio2text:

```
2. import glob
3. import os
4.
5. for audio_file_path in glob.glob('/data/lab2_output/*.wav'):
        _, filename = os.path.split(audio_file_path)
6.
7.
        output_txt_file_path = f'/data/lab2_output/text/{filename}.txt'
        if os.path.isfile(output_txt_file_path):
8.
9.
            continue # skip, already exist
10.
11.
        pipe = pipeline("automatic-speech-recognition", "openai/whisper-tiny")
        res = pipe(audio_file_path)
12.
13.
        with open(output_txt_file_path, "w") as text_file:
14.
15.
            text file.write(res['text'])
```

Код text2summary:

```
1. from transformers import pipeline
import glob
3. import os
4.
5.
  for txt_file_path in glob.glob('/data/lab2_output/text/*.txt'):
        _, filename = os.path.split(txt_file_path)
6.
        output_summary_file_path = f'/data/lab2_output/summary/{filename}'
7.
8.
       if os.path.isfile(output_summary_file_path):
9.
            continue # skip, already exist
10.
11.
       with open(txt_file_path, 'r') as fr:
12.
           text = fr.read()
13.
       summarizer = pipeline("summarization", max_length=9) # Since our input small
14.
15.
        text summ = summarizer(text)
16.
       with open(output_summary_file_path, "w") as text_file:
17.
           text_file.write(text_summ[0]['summary_text'])
18.
```



Обучение сети при обнаружении нового файла на примере MNIST

Для тестирования такой ситуации, я разбил обучающую выборку MNIST на 10 случайных частей. В папке airflow/data/lab2_nn_train/full_data — полные файлы данных, сама загрузка и слежка идет за папкой airflow/data/lab2_nn_train/data, куда можно закидывать или удалять файла для тестирования.

В качестве обучения взят набор данных MNIST и пару легких сверточных сетей.

Airflow/dags/airflow train lab2.py

```
1. import os
2. from datetime import datetime
from airflow import DAG
4. from airflow.providers.docker.operators.docker import DockerOperator
5. from airflow.sensors.filesystem import FileSensor
6.
7. from docker.types import Mount
8.
9. default_args = {
     'owner': 'airflow',
10.
       'start_date': datetime(2023, 1, 1),
11.
12.
      'retries': 1,
13. }
14.
15.
16. dag = DAG(
       'train_nn',
17.
18.
       default_args=default_args,
19.
       description='DAG train NN',
20.
       schedule_interval=None,
21.)
22.
23. wait_for_new_file = FileSensor(
24. task_id='wait_for_new_train_file',
       poke_interval=10, # Interval to check for new files (in seconds)
25.
       filepath='/opt/airflow/data/lab2_nn_train/data', # Target folder to monitor
26.
27.
       fs_conn_id='file_train_connection',
28.
       dag=dag,
29.)
30.
31. train nn = DockerOperator(
       task_id='train_nn_on_updated_data',
32.
33.
       image='huggy_face_image',
       docker url="tcp://docker:2375", # For Dind usage case
34.
35.
       mount tmp dir=False,
       network mode='bridge',
36.
37.
       entrypoint='bash',
       command=['-c', "python /data/lab2_nn_train/train_nn_mnist.py"],
38.
39.
40.
           Mount(source='/data', target='/data', type='bind'),
41.
42.
       dag=dag,
43.)
44.
```

```
45.
46. wait_for_new_file >> train_nn
```

Код обучения:

```
    import argparse

2. import torch
3. import torch.nn as nn
4. import torch.nn.functional as F
5. import torch.optim as optim
6. from torch.utils.data import Dataset
7. from torchvision import transforms
8. from torch.optim.lr_scheduler import StepLR
9.
10. import numpy as np
11. import glob
12. import os
13. import sys
14. from datetime import datetime
16. SAVE_MODEL_PATH = '/data/lab2_nn_train/models'
17. DATA_PATH = '/data/lab2_nn_train/data'
18. TEST FILENAME = 'test data.npz'
19. TRAIN_PREFIX = 'train_
20.
21.
22. BATCH SIZE = 32
23. EPOCHS = 15
24. LR = 1e-4
25. LR\_STEP = 0.7
26. CUDA = False
27. SEED = 2023
28. LOG_INTERVAL = 10
29. SAVE_MODEL = True
30.
31.
32. class MnistDataset(Dataset):
33.
       def __init__(self, x, y, transform=None):
34.
35.
            assert len(x) == len(y)
36.
           self.x = x
37.
           self.y = y
38.
           self.transform = transform
39.
40. def __len__(self):
41.
           return len(self.x)
42.
43.
       def __getitem__(self, idx):
44.
           x_sample = self.x[idx]
45.
46.
            if self.transform:
47.
                x_sample = self.transform(x_sample)
48.
49.
            return x_sample, self.y[idx]
50.
51.
52. class Net(nn.Module):
53.
       def __init__(self):
54.
           super(Net, self).__init__()
55.
            self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 32, 3, 1)
56.
            self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(32, 64, 3, 1)
57.
            self.dropout1 = nn.Dropout(0.25)
58.
            self.dropout2 = nn.Dropout(0.5)
            self.fc1 = nn.Linear(9216, 128)
59.
60.
            self.fc2 = nn.Linear(128, 10)
61.
62. def forward(self, x):
```

```
63.
            x = self.conv1(x)
64.
            x = F.relu(x)
65.
            x = self.conv2(x)
66.
           x = F.relu(x)
67.
            x = F.max_pool2d(x, 2)
            x = self.dropout1(x)
68.
69.
            x = torch.flatten(x, 1)
           x = self.fc1(x)
70.
71.
            x = F.relu(x)
72.
           x = self.dropout2(x)
73.
            x = self.fc2(x)
            output = F.log_softmax(x, dim=1)
74.
75.
            return output
76.
77.
78. def train(model, device, train_loader, optimizer, epoch):
        model.train()
79.
80.
        for batch idx, (data, target) in enumerate(train loader):
81.
            data, target = data.to(device), target.to(device)
82.
            optimizer.zero_grad()
83.
            output = model(data)
            loss = F.nll_loss(output, target)
84.
85.
            loss.backward()
86.
            optimizer.step()
            if batch_idx % LOG_INTERVAL == 0:
87.
                print('Train Epoch: {} [{}/{} ({:.0f}%)]\tLoss: {:.6f}'.format(
88.
89.
                    epoch, batch_idx * len(data), len(train_loader.dataset),
                    100. * batch_idx / len(train_loader), loss.item()))
90.
91.
92.
93. def test(model, device, test loader):
94.
       model.eval()
95.
        test_loss = 0
96.
       correct = 0
97.
        with torch.no_grad():
98.
            for data, target in test_loader:
99.
                data, target = data.to(device), target.to(device)
                       output = model(data)
100.
101.
                       test_loss += F.nll_loss(output, target, reduction='sum').item()
   sum up batch loss
                       pred = output.argmax(dim=1, keepdim=True) # get the index of the max
102.
   log-probability
103.
                       correct += pred.eq(target.view_as(pred)).sum().item()
104.
105.
               test_loss /= len(test_loader.dataset)
106.
               print('\nTest set: Average loss: {:.4f}, Accuracy: {}/{} ({:.0f}%)\n'.format(
107.
108.
                   test_loss, correct, len(test_loader.dataset),
109.
                   100. * correct / len(test_loader.dataset)))
110.
111.
112.
           def main():
113.
               use_cuda = CUDA and torch.cuda.is_available()
114.
115.
               torch.manual seed(SEED)
116.
               exp_folder_path = os.path.join('/data/lab2_nn_train/res',
   str(datetime.now()))
117.
               os.makedirs(exp_folder_path, exist_ok=True)
118.
               sys.stdout = open(os.path.join(exp_folder_path, "print.log"), 'w')
119.
120.
               if use_cuda:
121.
                   device = torch.device("cuda")
122.
               else:
123.
                   device = torch.device("cpu")
124.
125.
               train_kwargs = {'batch_size': BATCH_SIZE}
126.
               test_kwargs = {'batch_size': BATCH_SIZE}
127.
               if use cuda:
                   cuda_kwargs = {'num_workers': 1,
128.
```

```
129.
                                   'pin memory': True,
                                   'shuffle': True}
130.
131.
                    train_kwargs.update(cuda_kwargs)
132.
                   test_kwargs.update(cuda_kwargs)
133.
134.
               transform=transforms.Compose([
135.
                   transforms.ToTensor(),
                   transforms.Normalize((0.1307,), (0.3081,))
136.
137.
                    1)
138.
               x_train_list = []
139.
               y_train_list = []
140.
               for single_train_file in glob.glob(os.path.join(DATA_PATH,
141.
    f'{TRAIN PREFIX}*.npz')):
142.
                   single_train_loaded = np.load(single_train_file)
143.
                   x_train_list.append(single_train_loaded['x_train'])
                   y_train_list.append(single_train_loaded['y_train'])
144.
145.
146.
               x_train_np = np.concatenate(x_train_list, axis=0)
147.
               y_train_np = np.concatenate(y_train_list, axis=0)
148.
               dataset_train = MnistDataset(
149.
                   x=x_train_np, y=y_train_np,
150.
                   transform=transform
151.
               )
152.
153.
               test_loaded = np.load(os.path.join(DATA_PATH, TEST_FILENAME))
154.
               dataset_test = MnistDataset(
                   x=test_loaded['x_test'], y=test_loaded['y_test'],
155.
156.
                   transform=transform
157.
               )
158.
               train loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(dataset train,**train kwargs)
159.
               test_loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(dataset_test, **test_kwargs)
160.
161.
               model = Net().to(device)
162.
               optimizer = optim.Adadelta(model.parameters(), lr=LR)
163.
164.
               scheduler = StepLR(optimizer, step_size=1, gamma=LR_STEP)
165.
               for epoch in range(1, EPOCHS + 1):
166.
                   train(model, device, train_loader, optimizer, epoch)
167.
                   test(model, device, test_loader)
                   scheduler.step()
168.
169.
170.
               if SAVE_MODEL:
                   torch.save(model.state_dict(), os.path.join(exp_folder_path,
171.
    'mnist_cnn.pt'))
172.
173.
           if __name__ == '__main__':
174.
175.
               main()
```

