



Red Hat OpenShift AI Self-Managed 2.8

OpenShift AI tutorial - Fraud detection example

Use OpenShift AI to train an example model in a Jupyter notebook, deploy the model, and refine the model by using automated pipelines

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Abstract

Step-by-step guidance for using OpenShift AI to train an example model in a Jupyter notebook, deploy the model, and refine the model by using automated pipelines.

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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

Welcome!

In this tutorial, you learn how to incorporate data science and artificial intelligence and machine learning (AI/ML) into an OpenShift development workflow.

You will use an example fraud detection model to complete the following tasks:

- Explore a pre-trained fraud detection model by using a Jupyter notebook.
- Deploy the model by using OpenShift AI model serving.
- Refine and train the model by using automated pipelines.

And you do not have to install anything on your own computer, thanks to [Red Hat OpenShift AI](#).

1.1. ABOUT THE EXAMPLE FRAUD DETECTION MODEL

The example fraud detection model monitors credit card transactions for potential fraudulent activity. It analyzes the following credit card transaction details:

- The geographical distance from the previous credit card transaction.
- The price of the current transaction, compared to the median price of all the user's transactions.
- Whether the user completed the transaction by using the hardware chip in the credit card, entered a PIN number, or for an online purchase.

Based on this data, the model outputs the likelihood of the transaction being fraudulent.

1.2. BEFORE YOU BEGIN

[Set up your Red Hat OpenShift AI environment](#)

If you don't already have an instance of Red Hat OpenShift AI, find out more on the [developer page](#). There, you can create an account and access the **free OpenShift AI Sandbox** or you can learn how to install OpenShift AI on **your own OpenShift cluster**.

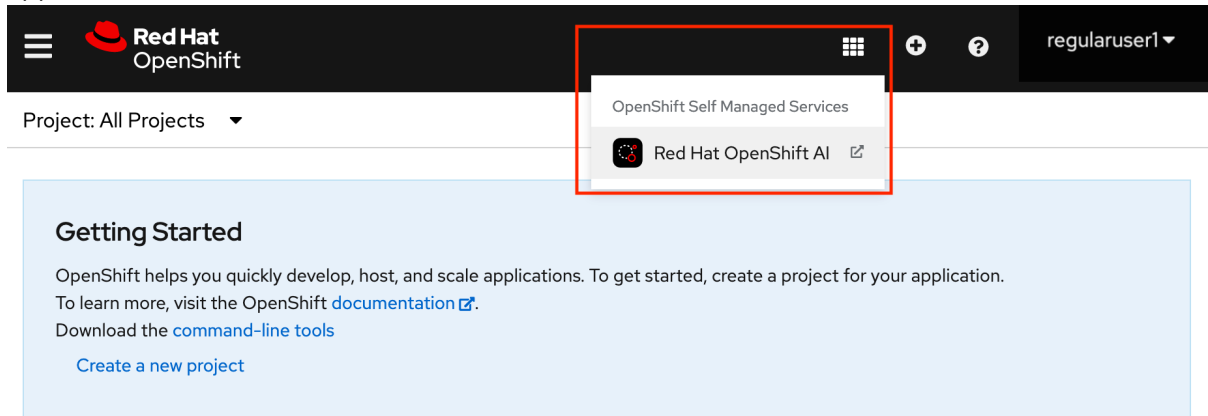
If you're ready, [start the tutorial!](#)

CHAPTER 2. SETTING UP A PROJECT AND STORAGE

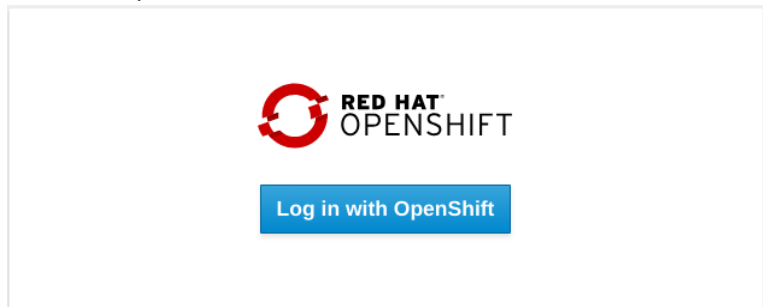
2.1. NAVIGATING TO THE OPENSIFT AI DASHBOARD

Procedure

1. After you log in to the OpenShift console, access the OpenShift AI dashboard by clicking the application launcher icon on the header.

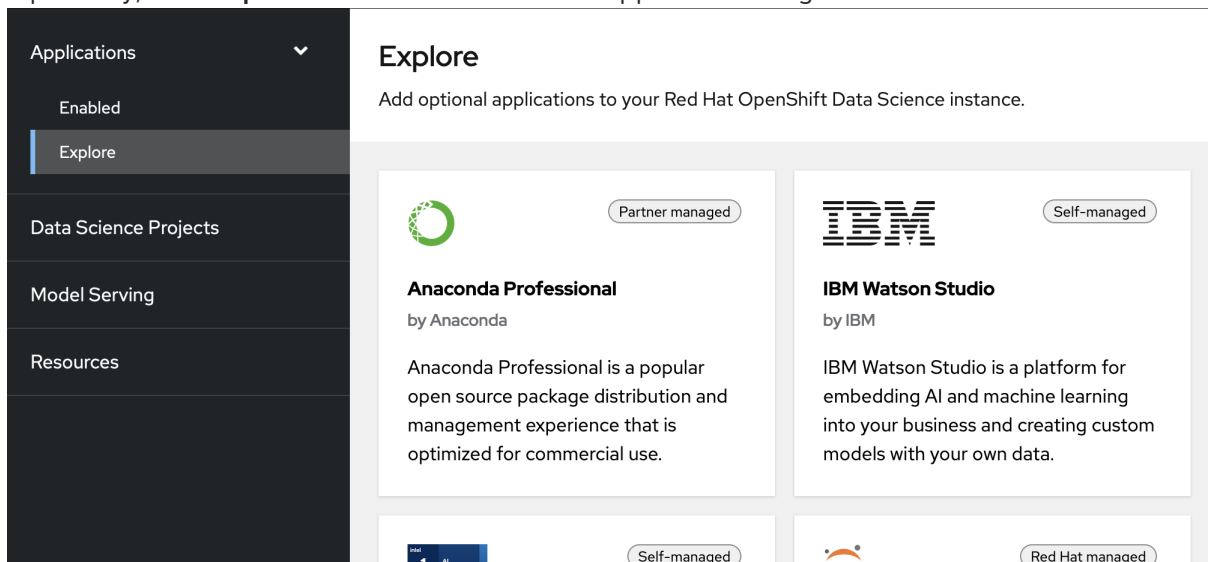


2. When prompted, log in to the OpenShift AI dashboard by using your OpenShift credentials. OpenShift AI uses the same credentials as OpenShift for the dashboard, notebooks, and all other components.

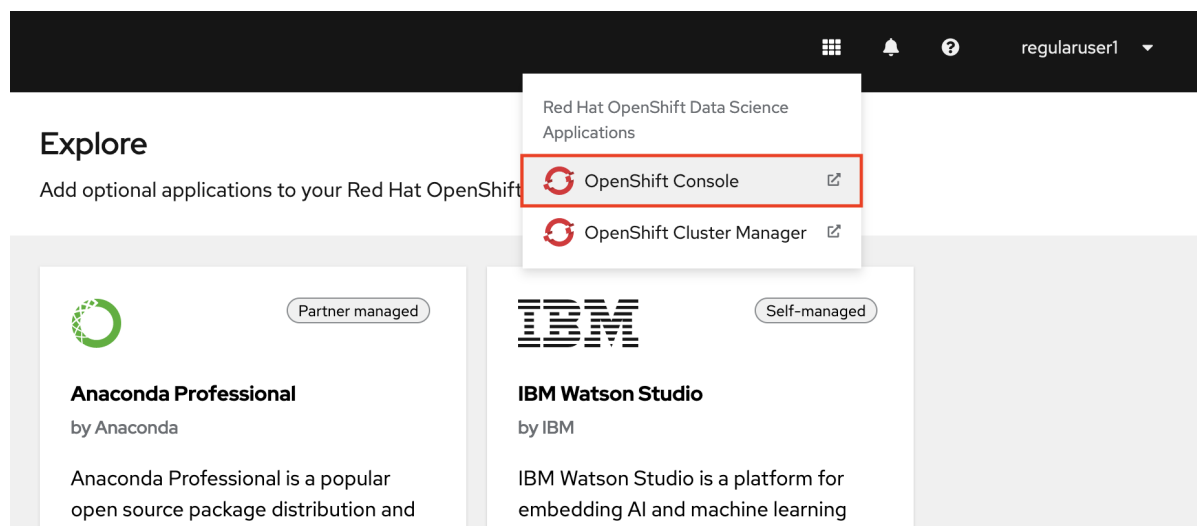


The OpenShift AI dashboard shows the status of any installed and enabled applications.

3. Optionally, click **Explore** to view other available application integrations.



Note: You can navigate back to the OpenShift console in a similar fashion. Click the application launcher to access the OpenShift console.



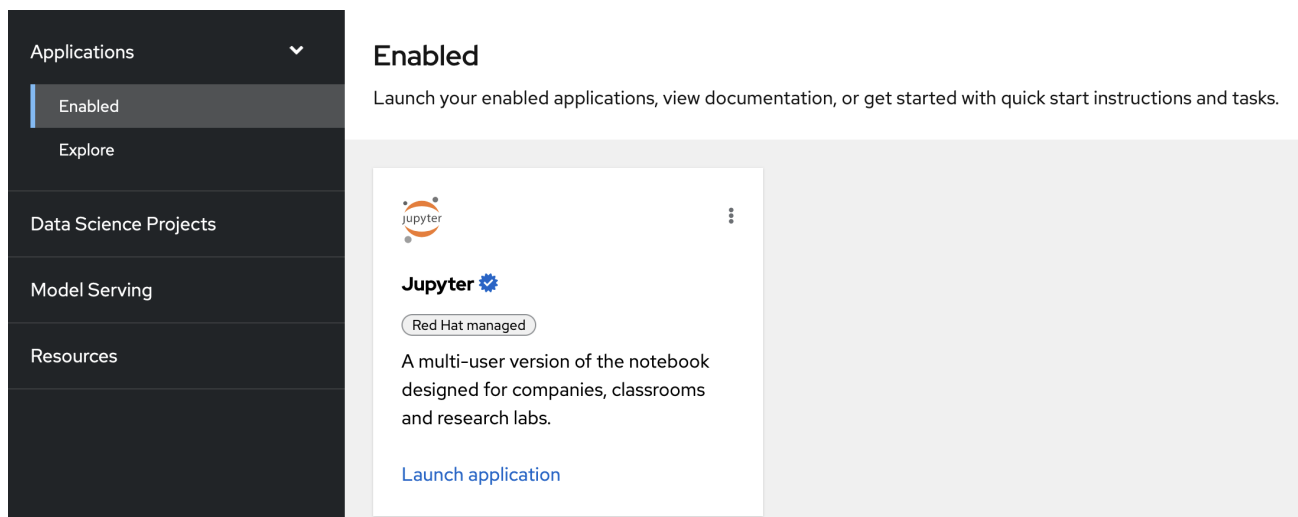
For now, stay in the OpenShift AI dashboard.

Next step

[Setting up your data science project](#)

2.2. SETTING UP YOUR DATA SCIENCE PROJECT

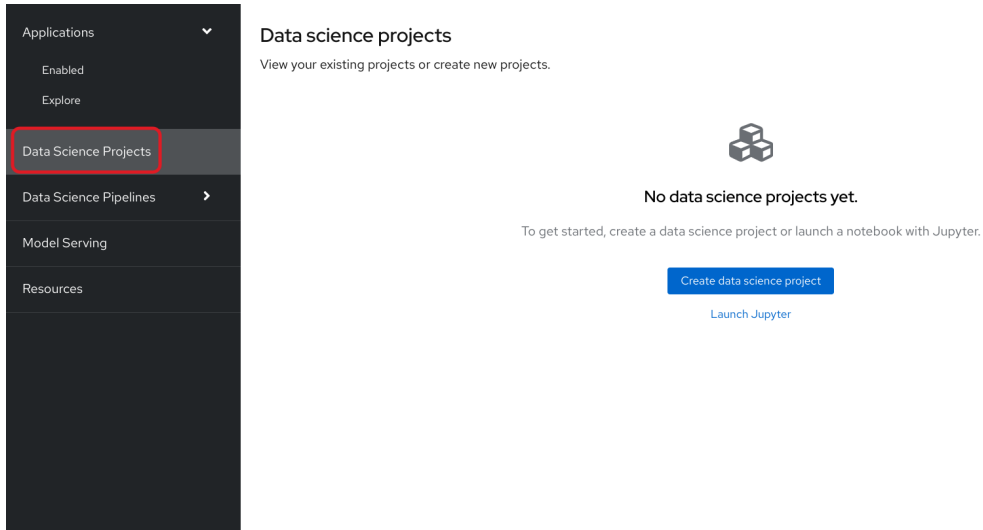
Before you begin, make sure that you are logged in to **Red Hat OpenShift AI** and that you can see the dashboard:



Note that you can start a Jupyter notebook from here, but it would be a one-off notebook run in isolation. To implement a data science workflow, you must create a data science project. Projects allow you and your team to organize and collaborate on resources within separated namespaces. From a project you can create multiple workbenches, each with their own Jupyter notebook environment, and each with their own data connections and cluster storage. In addition, the workbenches can share models and data with pipelines and model servers.

Procedure

1. On the navigation menu, select **Data Science Projects**. This page lists any existing projects that you have access to. From this page, you can select an existing project (if any) or create a new one.



If you already have an active project that you'd like to use, select it now and skip ahead to the next section, [Storing data with data connections](#). Otherwise, continue to the next step.

2. Click **Create data science project**
3. Enter a display name and description. Based on the display name, a resource name is automatically generated, but you can change it if you'd like.

Create data science project ×

Name *

Resource name * ?

Must consist of lower case alphanumeric characters or '-', and must start and end with an alphanumeric character

Description

Create **Cancel**

Verification

You can now see its initial state. There are five types of project components:

The screenshot shows the Databricks interface for a project named 'Fraud detection'. On the left, a dark sidebar contains navigation options: 'Applications' (with a dropdown arrow), 'Enabled', 'Explore', 'Data Science Projects' (highlighted), 'Model Serving', and 'Resources'. The main content area is titled 'Fraud detection' and 'My fraud detection project'. It has two tabs: 'Components' (selected) and 'Permissions'. Under 'Components', there are sections for 'Workbenches' and 'Cluster storage'. The 'Workbenches' section has a 'Create workbench' button and a large plus sign icon with the text 'No workbenches' and 'To get started, create a workbench.'. The 'Cluster storage' section has an 'Add cluster storage' button. A 'Jump to section' list on the left includes 'Workbenches', 'Cluster storage', 'Data connections', and 'Models and model servers'.

- **Workbenches** are instances of your development and experimentation environment. They typically contain IDEs, such as JupyterLab, RStudio, and Visual Studio Code.
- A **Cluster storage** is a volume that persists the files and data you're working on within a workbench. A workbench has access to one or more cluster storage instances.
- **Data connections** contain configuration parameters that are required to connect to a data source, such as an S3 object bucket.
- **Pipelines** contain the Data Science pipelines that are executed within the project.
- **Models and model servers** allow you to quickly serve a trained model for real-time inference. You can have multiple model servers per data science project. One model server can host multiple models.

Next step

[Storing data with data connections](#)

2.3. STORING DATA WITH DATA CONNECTIONS

For this tutorial, you need two S3-compatible object storage buckets, such as Ceph, Minio, or AWS S3:

- **My Storage** - Use this bucket for storing your models and data. You can reuse this bucket and its connection for your notebooks and model servers.
- **Pipelines Artifacts** - Use this bucket as storage for your pipeline artifacts. A pipeline artifacts bucket is required when you create a pipeline server. For this tutorial, create this bucket to separate it from the first storage bucket for clarity.

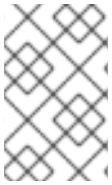
You can use your own storage buckets or run a provided script that creates local Minio storage buckets for you.

Also, you must create a data connection to each storage bucket. A data connection is a resource that contains the configuration parameters needed to connect to an object storage bucket.

You have two options for this tutorial, depending on whether you want to use your own storage buckets or use a script to create local Minio storage buckets:

- If you want to use your own S3-compatible object storage buckets, create data connections to them as described in [Creating data connections to your own S3-compatible object storage](#) .
- If you want to run a script that installs local Minio storage buckets and creates data connections to them, for the purposes of this tutorial, follow the steps in [Running a script to install local object storage buckets and create data connections](#).

2.3.1. Creating data connections to your own S3-compatible object storage



NOTE

If you do not have your own s3-compatible storage, or if you want to use a disposable local Minio instance instead, skip this section and follow the steps in [Running a script to install local object storage buckets and create data connections](#).

Prerequisite

To create data connections to your existing S3-compatible storage buckets, you need the following credential information for the storage buckets:

- Endpoint URL
- Access key
- Secret key
- Region
- Bucket name

If you don't have this information, contact your storage administrator.

Procedures

Create data connections to your two storage buckets.

Create a data connection for saving your data and models

1. In the OpenShift AI dashboard, navigate to the page for your data science project.
2. Under **Components**, click **Data connections**.
3. Click **Add data connection**

The screenshot shows the Databricks interface for a project named 'Fraud detection'. The left sidebar contains navigation options: Applications (Enabled, Explore), Data Science Projects, Model Serving, Resources, and Settings. The main content area is titled 'Fraud detection' and 'My fraud detection project'. It features two tabs: 'Components' (selected) and 'Permissions'. Under 'Components', there are four sections: 'Workbenches' (with a 'Create workbench' button), 'Cluster storage' (with an 'Add cluster storage' button), 'Data connections' (with an 'Add data connection' button highlighted by a red box), and 'Models and model servers'.

4. Fill out the **Add data connection** form and name your connection **My Storage**. This connection is for saving your personal work, including data and models.

The 'Add data connection' form contains the following fields and values:

- Name ***: My Storage
- Access key ***: yourccesskey
- Secret key ***: [Masked]
- Endpoint ***: https://storage-endpoint.storage-cluster.com:1234
- Region**: us-east-1
- Bucket**: my-storage
- Connected workbench**: No available workbenches

Buttons at the bottom: Add data connection, Cancel.

5. Click **Add data connection**

Create a data connection for saving pipeline artifacts



NOTE

If you do not intend to complete the pipelines section of the tutorial, you can skip this step.

1. Click **Add data connection**
2. Fill out the form and name your connection **Pipeline Artifacts**

Add data connection ✕

Name *

Access key *

Secret key *

Endpoint *

Region

Bucket

Connected workbench

No available workbenches

Add data connection
Cancel

3. Click **Add data connection**

Verification

Check to see that your data connections are listed in the project.

Data connections Add data connection

Name ⓘ	Type	Connected workbenches	Provider
My Storage ?	Object storage	No connections	AWS S3
Pipeline Artifacts ?	Object storage	No connections	AWS S3

Next step

[Creating a workbench](#)

2.3.2. Running a script to install local object storage buckets and create data connections

For convenience, run a script (provided in the following procedure) that automatically completes these tasks:

- Creates a Minio instance in your project.
- Creates two storage buckets in that Minio instance.
- Generates a random user id and password for your Minio instance.
- Creates two data connections in your project, one for each bucket and both using the same credentials.
- Installs required network policies for service mesh functionality.

The script is based on a [guide for deploying Minio](#).



IMPORTANT

The Minio-based Object Storage that the script creates is **not** meant for production usage.



NOTE

If you want to connect to your own storage, see [Creating data connections to your own S3-compatible object storage](#).

Prerequisite

You must know the OpenShift resource name for your data science project so that you run the provided script in the correct project. To get the project's resource name:

In the OpenShift AI dashboard, select **Data Science Projects** and then hover your cursor over the ? icon next to the project name. A text box appears with information about the project, including its resource name:

Data science projects

View your existing projects or create new projects.

The screenshot shows the OpenShift AI dashboard interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text 'Find by name' and a search icon. To the right of the search bar are two buttons: 'Create data science project' (blue) and 'Launch Jupyter' (grey). Below the search bar is a table of data science projects. The first row is for a project named 'Fraud detection' with the user 'regularuser1'. A tooltip is overlaid on the project name, containing the following information:

Resource names and types are used to find your resources in OpenShift. ✕	
Resource name	fraud-detection
Resource type	Project

In the background table, the 'Created' column shows the date and time '11/9/2023, 10:32:38 AM' and a vertical ellipsis menu icon.



NOTE

The following procedure describes how to run the script from the OpenShift console. If you are knowledgeable in OpenShift and can access the cluster from the command line, instead of following the steps in this procedure, you can use the following command to run the script:

```
oc apply -n <your-project-name/> -f https://github.com/rh-aisservices-bu/fraud-detection/raw/main/setup/setup-s3.yaml
```

Procedure

1. In the OpenShift AI dashboard, click the application launcher icon and then select the **OpenShift Console** option.

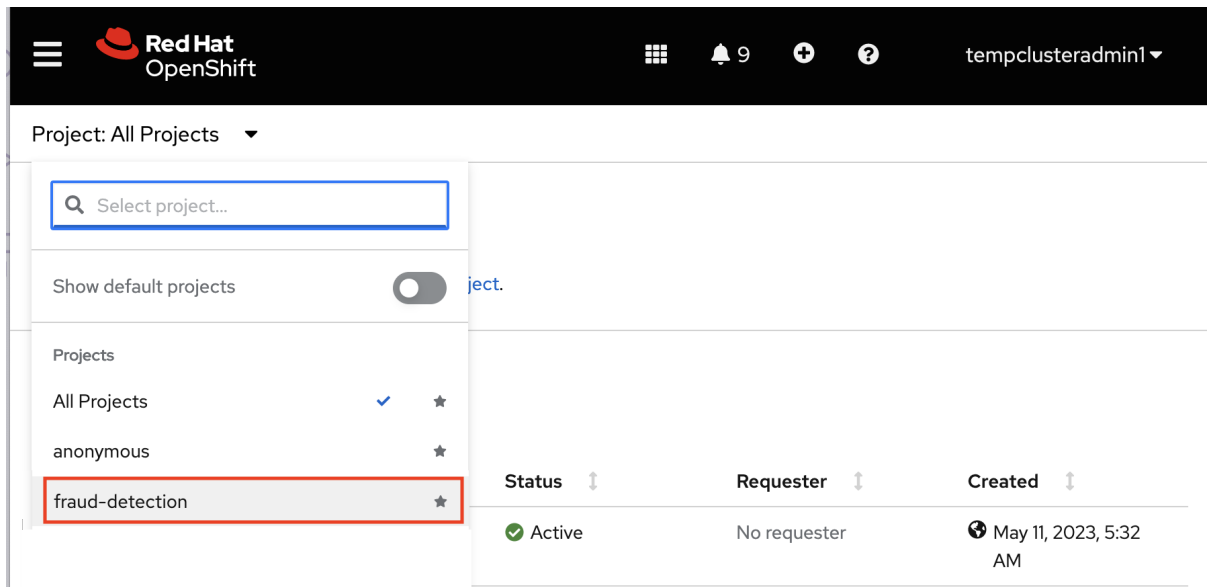
The screenshot shows the OpenShift AI dashboard interface. At the top right, there is a grid icon (application launcher) which has been clicked, opening a dropdown menu titled "Red Hat OpenShift Data Science Applications". This menu contains two options: "OpenShift Console" and "OpenShift Cluster Manager", both with external link icons. The "OpenShift Console" option is highlighted with a red rectangular box. Below the menu, the main content area is titled "Data science projects" and includes a search bar, a "Create data science project" button, and a "Launch Jupyter" button. A table below lists existing projects, with one project named "Fraud detection" by user "regularuser1" listed.

Name	Workbench	Status	Created
Fraud detection ⓘ regularuser1	-	-	11/9/2023, 1

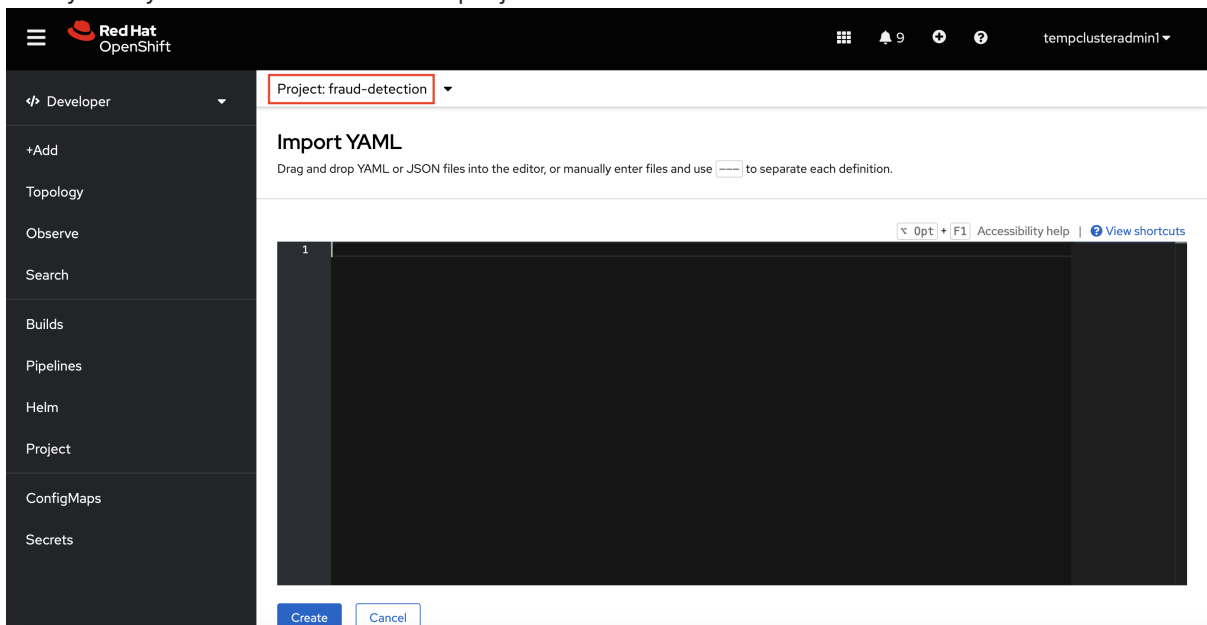
2. In the OpenShift console, click + in the top navigation bar.

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the OpenShift console. It features the Red Hat OpenShift logo on the left, a grid icon, a notification bell with the number "9", a plus sign icon (+) highlighted with a red rectangular box, and a help icon (?). The user name "tempclusteradmin1" is displayed on the right. Below the navigation bar, the page shows "Project: All Projects" and a "Topology" section with a prompt to "Select a Project to view the topology or create a Project."

3. Select your project from the list of projects.



- Verify that you selected the correct project.



- Copy the following code and paste it into the **Import YAML** editor.

Note: This code gets and applies the **setup-s3-no-sa.yaml** file.

```

---
apiVersion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
  name: demo-setup
---
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: demo-setup-edit
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: ClusterRole
  name: edit
subjects:
  - kind: ServiceAccount

```

```

name: demo-setup
---
apiVersion: batch/v1
kind: Job
metadata:
  name: create-s3-storage
spec:
  selector: {}
  template:
    spec:
      containers:
      - args:
        - -ec
        - |-
          echo -n 'Setting up Minio instance and data connections'
          oc apply -f https://github.com/rh-aisservices-bu/fraud-detection/raw/main/setup/setup-
s3-no-sa.yaml
        command:
        - /bin/bash
        image: image-registry.openshift-image-registry.svc:5000/openshift/tools:latest
        imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
        name: create-s3-storage
      restartPolicy: Never
      serviceAccount: demo-setup
      serviceAccountName: demo-setup

```

6. Click **Create**.

Verification

You should see a "Resources successfully created" message and the following resources listed:

- **demo-setup**
- **demo-setup-edit**
- **create s3-storage**

Next step

[Creating a workbench](#)

2.4. ENABLING DATA SCIENCE PIPELINES



NOTE

If you do not intend to complete the pipelines section of the workshop you can skip this step and move on to the next section, [Create a Workbench](#).

In this section, you prepare your tutorial environment so that you can use data science pipelines.

In this tutorial, you implement an example pipeline by using the JupyterLab Elyra extension. With Elyra, you can create a visual end-to-end pipeline workflow that can be executed in OpenShift AI.

Prerequisite

- You have installed local object storage buckets and created data connections, as described in [Storing data with data connections](#).

Procedure

- In the OpenShift AI dashboard, click **Data Science Projects** and then select **Fraud Detection**.
- Navigate to the **Pipelines** section.
- Click **Configure pipeline server**.

The screenshot shows the OpenShift AI dashboard interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with a navigation menu. The main content area is light gray and contains several sections:

- Jump to section:** A vertical list of links: Workbenches, Cluster storage, Data connections, Pipelines (highlighted with a blue bar), and Models and model servers.
- Data connections:** A table with columns: Name, Type, Connected workbenches, and Provider. It lists 'My Storage' and 'Pipeline Artifacts', both of type 'Object storage' and 'No connections', using 'AWS S3' as the provider. An 'Add data connection' button is at the top right.
- Pipelines:** A section with an 'Import pipeline' button and a wrench icon. Below the icon is the text 'Enable pipelines' and a 'Configure pipeline server' button.
- Models and model servers:** A section with an 'Add model server' button and a 'Multi-model serving enabled' status indicator.

- In the **Configure pipeline server** form, in the **Access key** field next to the key icon, click the dropdown menu and then click **Pipeline Artifacts** to populate the **Configure pipeline server** form with credentials for the data connection.

Configure pipeline server ✕

Configuring a pipeline server enables you to create and manage pipelines.

i Pipeline server configuration cannot be edited after creation. To use a different configuration after creation, delete the pipeline server and create a new one.

Object storage connection

To store pipeline artifacts. Must be S3 compatible

Access key *

🔑 ▾

Secret key *

Endpoint *

Bucket *

Database

This is where your pipeline data is stored. Use the default database to store data on your cluster, or connect to

Configure pipeline server
Cancel

5. Leave the database configuration as the default.
6. Click **Configure pipeline server**.
7. Wait until the spinner disappears and **No pipelines yet** is displayed.



IMPORTANT

You must wait until the pipeline configuration is complete before you continue and create your workbench. If you create your workbench before the pipeline server is ready, your workbench will not be able to submit pipelines to it.

Verification

Check the **Pipelines** page. Pipelines are enabled when the **Configure pipeline server** button no longer appears.

Pipelines

[Import pipeline](#)**No pipelines**

To get started, import a pipeline.

NOTE

If you have waited more than 5 minutes and the pipeline server configuration does not complete, you can try to delete the pipeline server and create it again.

Pipeline Artifacts ?

Object storage

No connections

/

Pipelines[Import pipeline](#)

View pipeline server configuration

Delete pipeline server

**Next step**[Creating a workbench and selecting a notebook image](#)

CHAPTER 3. CREATING A WORKBENCH AND A NOTEBOOK

3.1. CREATING A WORKBENCH AND SELECTING A NOTEBOOK IMAGE

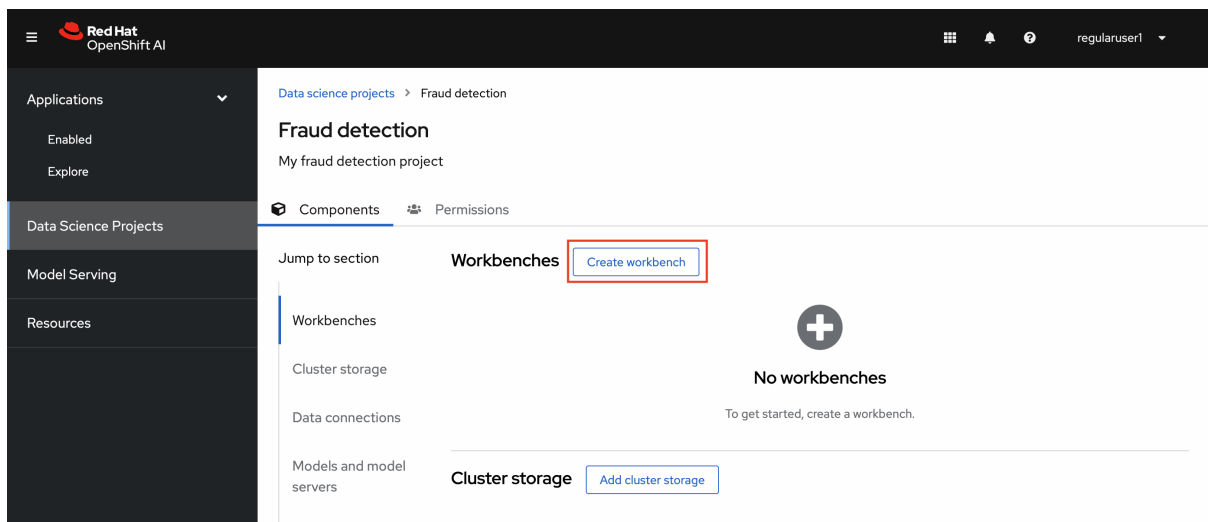
A workbench is an instance of your development and experimentation environment. Within a workbench you can select a notebook image for your data science work.

Prerequisite

- You created a **My Storage** data connection as described in [Storing data with data connections](#).

Procedure

- Navigate to the project detail page for the data science project that you created in [Setting up your data science project](#).
- Click the **Create workbench** button.



- Fill out the name and description.

Name *

Description

Red Hat provides several supported notebook images. In the **Notebook image** section, you can choose one of these images or any custom images that an administrator has set up for you. The **Tensorflow** image has the libraries needed for this tutorial.

- Select the latest **Tensorflow** image.

Notebook image

Image selection *

TensorFlow

Version selection *

2023.2 (Recommended)

Hover an option to learn more information about the packages included.

5. Choose a small deployment.

Deployment size

Container size

Small

6. Leave the default environment variables and storage options.

Environment variables

[+ Add variable](#)

Cluster storage

i Cluster storage will mount to /

Create new persistent storage

This creates storage that is retained when logged out.

Name *

Description

Persistent storage size

GiB

Use existing persistent storage

This reuses a previously created persistent storage.

- Under **Data connections**, select **Use existing data connection** and select **My Storage** (the object storage that you configured previously) from the list.

Data connections

Use a data connection

Create new data connection

Use existing data connection

Data connection *

- Click the **Create workbench** button.


Create workbench

Verification

In the project details page, the status of the workbench changes from **Starting** to **Running**.

Workbenches

[Create workbench](#)


Name ↓	Notebook image	Container size	Status ↓
> Fraud Detection ?	TensorFlow	Small	 Running Open ⌵

**NOTE**

If you made a mistake, you can edit the workbench to make changes.

Workbenches

[Create workbench](#)

Name ↓	Notebook image	Container size	Status ↓
> Fraud Detection ?	TensorFlow	Small	 Running Open ⌵

[Edit workbench](#)
[Delete workbench](#)

Next step

[Importing the tutorial files into the Jupyter environment](#)

3.2. IMPORTING THE TUTORIAL FILES INTO THE JUPYTER ENVIRONMENT

The Jupyter environment is a web-based environment, but everything you do inside it happens on **Red Hat OpenShift AI** and is powered by the **OpenShift** cluster. This means that, without having to install and maintain anything on your own computer, and without disposing of valuable local resources such as CPU, GPU and RAM, you can conduct your data science work in this powerful and stable managed environment.

Prerequisite


You created a workbench, as described in [Creating a workbench and selecting a Notebook image](#) .

Procedure

1. Click the **Open** link next to your workbench. If prompted, log in and allow the Notebook to authorize your user.

Workbenches

[Create workbench](#)

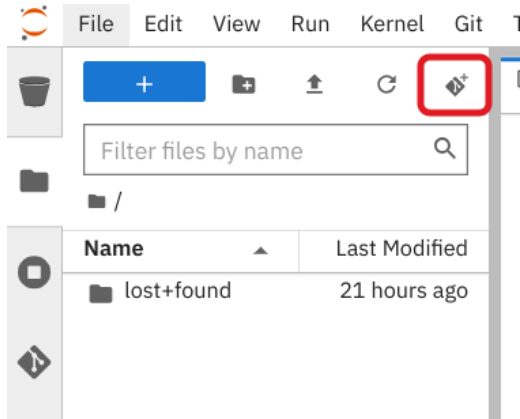
Name ↓	Notebook image	Container size	Status ↓
> Fraud Detection ? My fraud detection workbench	TensorFlow	Small	 Running Open ⌵

Your Jupyter environment window opens.

This file-browser window shows the files and folders that are saved inside your own personal space in OpenShift AI.

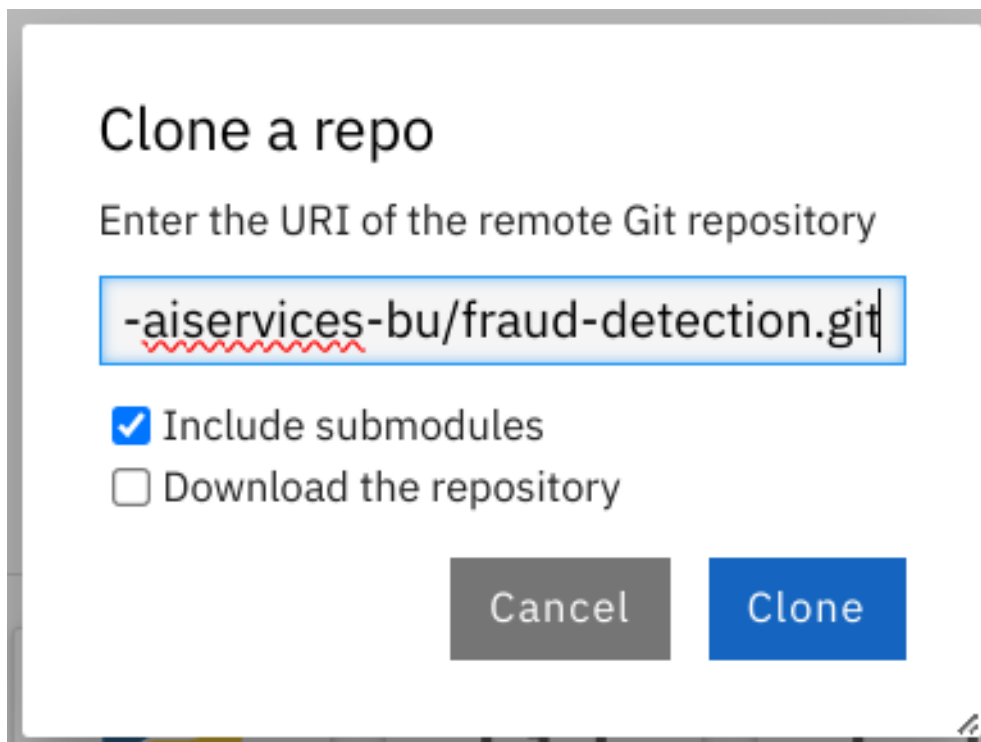
2. Bring the content of this tutorial inside your Jupyter environment:

a. On the toolbar, click the **Git Clone** icon:



b. Enter the following tutorial Git **https** URL:

```
https://github.com/rh-aieservices-bu/fraud-detection.git
```

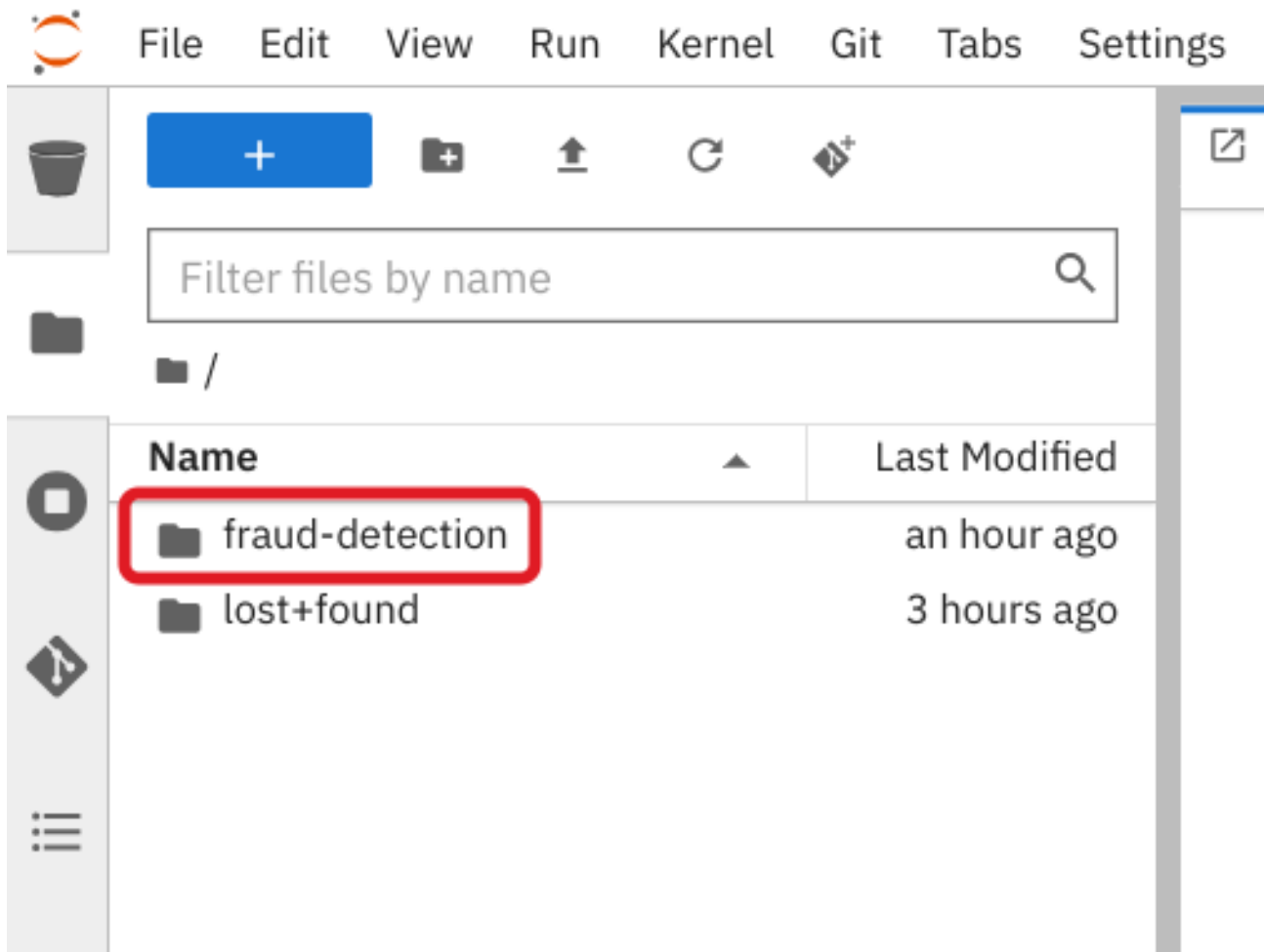


c. Check the **Include submodules** option.






d. Click **CLONE**.


Verification


Double-click the newly-created folder, **fraud-detection**:




















In the file browser, you should see the notebooks that you cloned from Git.

Filter files by name 

 / fraud-detection /

Name 

-  assets
-  data
-  pipeline
-  setup
-  utils
-  workshop
-  0_sandbox.ipynb
-  1_experiment_train.ipynb
-  2_save_model.ipynb
-  3_rest_requests_multi_model.ipynb
-  4_grpc_requests_multi_model.ipynb
-  5_rest_requests_single_model.ipynb
-  6 Train Save.pipeline
-  Y: 7_get_data_train_upload.yaml
-  LICENSE
-  M README.md

Next step

[Running code in a notebook](#)

or

[Training a model](#)

3.3. RUNNING CODE IN A NOTEBOOK

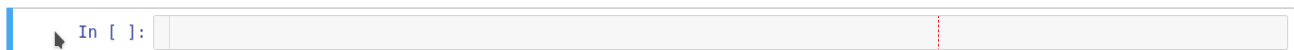


NOTE

If you're already at ease with Jupyter, you can [skip to the next section](#).

A notebook is an environment where you have *cells* that can display formatted text or code.

This is an empty cell:



This is a cell with some code:



Code cells contain Python code that you can run interactively. You can modify the code and then run it. The code does not run on your computer or in the browser, but directly in the environment that you are connected to, **Red Hat OpenShift AI** in our case.

You can run a code cell from the notebook interface or from the keyboard:

- **From the user interface:** Select the cell (by clicking inside the cell or to the left side of the cell) and then click **Run** from the toolbar.



- **From the keyboard:** Press **CTRL+ENTER** to run a cell or press **SHIFT+ENTER** to run the cell and automatically select the next one.

After you run a cell, you can see the result of its code as well as information about when the cell was run, as shown in this example:



When you save a notebook, the code and the results are saved. You can reopen the notebook to look at the results without having to run the program again, while still having access to the code.

Notebooks are so named because they are like a physical *notebook*: you can take notes about your experiments (which you will do), along with the code itself, including any parameters that you set. You

can see the output of the experiment inline (this is the result from a cell after it's run), along with all the notes that you want to take (to do that, from the menu switch the cell type from **Code** to **Markdown**).

3.3.1. Try it

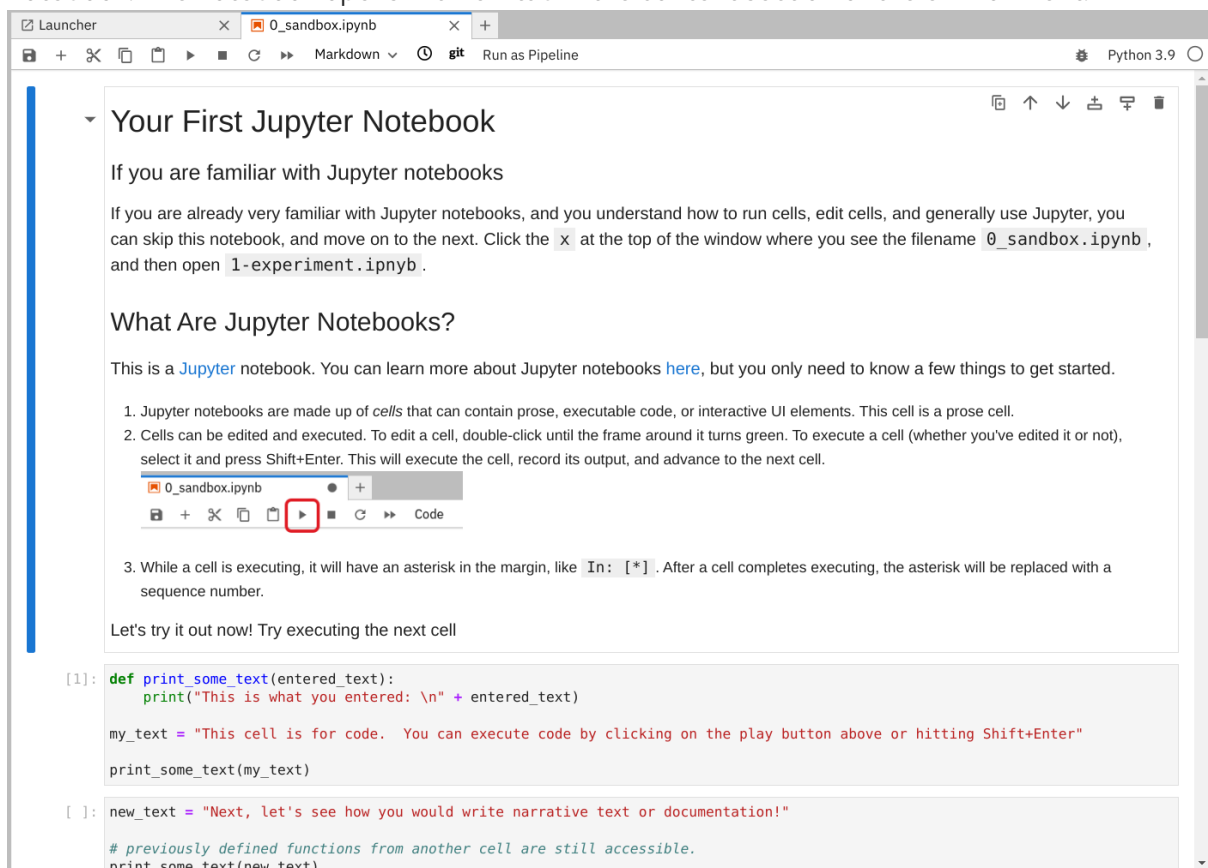
Now that you know the basics, give it a try!

Prerequisite

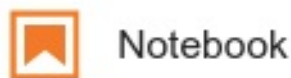
- You have imported the tutorial files into your Jupyter environment as described in [Importing the tutorial files into the Jupyter environment](#).

Procedure

- In your Jupyter environment, locate the **0_sandbox.ipynb** file and double-click it to launch the notebook. The notebook opens in a new tab in the content section of the environment.



- Experiment by, for example, running the existing cells, adding more cells and creating functions. You can do what you want - it's your environment and there is no risk of breaking anything or impacting other users. This environment isolation is also a great advantage brought by OpenShift AI.
- Optionally, create a new notebook in which the code cells are run by using a Python 3 kernel:
 - Create a new notebook by either selecting **File → New → Notebook** or by clicking the Python 3 tile in the Notebook section of the launcher window:



You can use different kernels, with different languages or versions, to run in your notebook.

Additional resource

To learn more about notebooks, go to [the Jupyter site](#).

Next step

[Training a model](#)

3.4. TRAINING A MODEL

Now that you know how the Jupyter notebook environment works, the real work can begin!

In your notebook environment, open the **1_experiment_train.ipynb** file and follow the instructions directly in the notebook. The instructions guide you through some simple data exploration, experimentation, and model training tasks.

The screenshot shows the Jupyter Notebook interface. On the left, the file explorer displays a directory structure for 'fraud-detection' with files like '0_sandbox.ipynb', '1_experiment_train.ipynb', and '7_get_data_train_upload.yaml'. A tooltip for the 'assets' directory is visible. The main notebook area shows a cell with the following content:

```

Experiment

Install Python dependencies

[1]: !pip install onnx onnxruntime seaborn tf2onnx

Requirement already satisfied: onnx in /opt/app-root/lib/python3.9/site-packages (1.15.0)
Collecting onnxruntime
  Downloading onnxruntime-1.17.1-cp39-manylinux_2_27_x86_64_manylinux_2_28_x86_64.whl (6.8 MB)
----- 6.8/6.8 MB 156.3 MB/s eta 0:00:00a 0:00:01
Collecting seaborn
  Downloading seaborn-0.13.2-py3-none-any.whl (294 kB)
----- 294.9/294.9 kB 297.6 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Requirement already satisfied: tf2onnx in /opt/app-root/lib/python3.9/site-packages (1.15.1)
Requirement already satisfied: protobuf>=3.20.2 in /opt/app-root/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from onnx) (3.20.3)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy in /opt/app-root/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from onnx) (1.24.3)
Collecting sympy
  Downloading sympy-1.12-py3-none-any.whl (5.7 MB)
----- 5.7/5.7 MB 273.2 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Requirement already satisfied: flatbuffers in /opt/app-root/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from onnxruntime) (23.5.26)
Collecting coloredlogs
  Downloading coloredlogs-15.0.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl (46 kB)

```

Next step

[Preparing a model for deployment](#)

CHAPTER 4. DEPLOYING AND TESTING A MODEL

4.1. PREPARING A MODEL FOR DEPLOYMENT

After you train a model, you can deploy it by using the OpenShift AI model serving capabilities.

To prepare a model for deployment, you must move the model from your workbench to your S3-compatible object storage. You use the data connection that you created in the [Storing data with data connections](#) section and upload the model from a notebook. You also convert the model to the portable ONNX format. ONNX allows you to transfer models between frameworks with minimal preparation and without the need for rewriting the models.

Prerequisites

- You created the data connection **My Storage**.

Data connections

- Use a data connection
 - Create new data connection
 - Use existing data connection

Data connection *

My Storage ✕ ▼

- You added the **My Storage** data connection to your workbench.

Data connections Add data connection

Name ↑	Type	Connected workbenches	Provider
My Storage ⓘ	Object storage	No connections	AWS S3 ⋮
Pipeline Artifacts ⓘ	Object storage	No connections	AWS S3 ⋮

Procedure

- In your Jupyter environment, open the **2_save_model.ipynb** file.
- Follow the instructions in the notebook to make the model accessible in storage and save it in the portable ONNX format.

Verification

When you have completed the notebook instructions, the **models/fraud/1/model.onnx** file is in your object storage and it is ready for your model server to use.

Next step

[Deploying a model](#)

4.2. DEPLOYING A MODEL

Now that the model is accessible in storage and saved in the portable ONNX format, you can use an OpenShift AI model server to deploy it as an API.

OpenShift AI offers two options for model serving:

- **Single-model serving** - Each model in the project is deployed on its own model server. This platform is suitable for large models or models that need dedicated resources.
- **Multi-model serving** - All models in the project are deployed on the same model server. This platform is suitable for sharing resources amongst deployed models.

Note: For each project, you can specify only one model serving platform. If you want to change to the other model serving platform, you must create a new project.

For this tutorial, since you are only deploying only one model, you can select either serving type. The steps for deploying the fraud detection model depend on the type of model serving platform you select:

- [Deploying a model on a single-model server](#)
- [Deploying a model on a multi-model server](#)

4.2.1. Deploying a model on a multi-model server

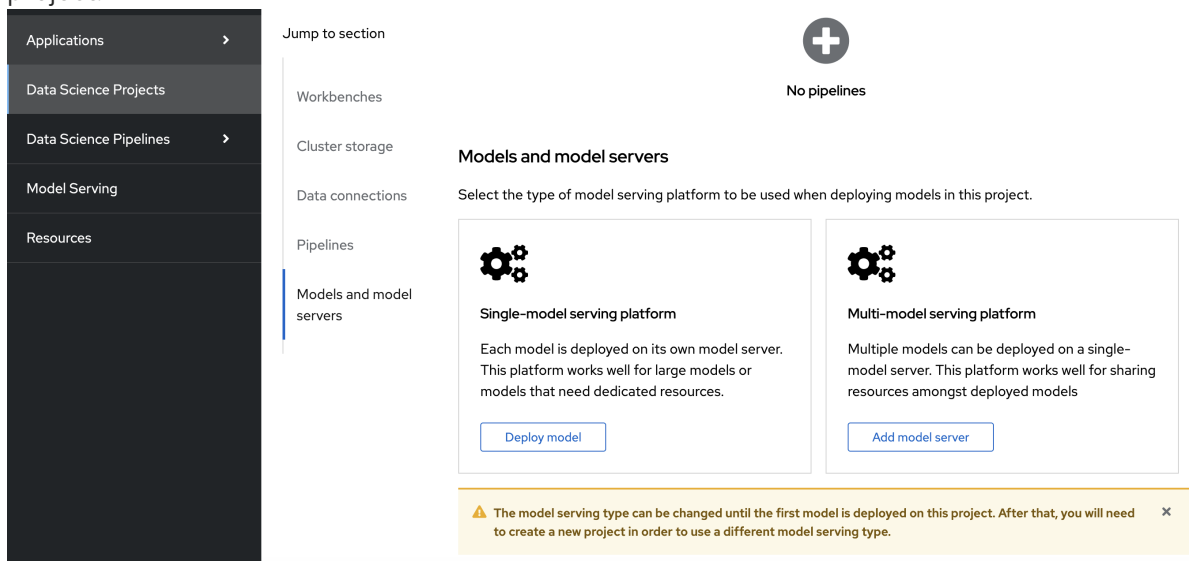
OpenShift AI multi-model servers can host several models at once. You create a new model server and deploy your model to it.

Prerequisite

- A user with **admin** privileges has enabled the multi-model serving platform on your OpenShift cluster.

Procedure

1. In the OpenShift AI dashboard, navigate to the **Models and model servers** section of your project.



The screenshot shows the OpenShift AI dashboard interface. On the left, a dark sidebar contains navigation items: Applications, Data Science Projects, Data Science Pipelines (highlighted), Model Serving, and Resources. The main content area is titled 'Models and model servers' and includes a 'Jump to section' menu with options like Workbenches, Cluster storage, Data connections, Pipelines, and Models and model servers. Below this, there are two cards for selecting a model serving platform. The 'Single-model serving platform' card describes it as suitable for large models and has a 'Deploy model' button. The 'Multi-model serving platform' card describes it as suitable for sharing resources and has an 'Add model server' button. A yellow warning banner at the bottom states: 'The model serving type can be changed until the first model is deployed on this project. After that, you will need to create a new project in order to use a different model serving type.'

2. In the **Multi-model serving platform** tile, click **Add model server**.

3. In the form, provide the following values:
 - a. For **Model server name**, type a name, for example **Model Server**.
 - b. For **Serving runtime**, select **OpenVINO Model Server**.
 - c. Leave the other fields with the default settings.

Add model server ✕

A model server specifies resources available for use by one or more supported models, and includes a serving runtime.

Model server name *

Serving runtime *

OpenVINO Model Server ▼

Model server replicas

Number of model server replicas to deploy ?

–
1
+

Compute resources per replica

Model server size ?

Small ▼

Accelerator ?

None ▼

Model route

Make deployed models available through an external route

Token authorization

Require token authentication

Add
Cancel

4. Click **Add**.
5. In the **Models and model servers** list, next to the new model server, click **Deploy model**.

Models and model servers Add server

Model Server Name	Serving Runtime	Deployed models	Tokens	
Model Server	OpenVINO Model Server	0	Tokens disabled	<div style="border: 2px solid #f00; padding: 2px 10px; border-radius: 3px; display: inline-block;">Deploy model</div> ⋮

6. In the form, provide the following values:

- For **Model Name**, type **fraud**.
- For **Model framework**, select **onnx-1**.
- For **Existing data connection**, select **My Storage**.
- Type the path that leads to the version folder that contains your model file: **models/fraud**
- Leave the other fields with the default settings.

Deploy model ✕

Configure properties for deploying your model

Project
Fraud detection

Model name *

Model server
Model Server

Model framework (name - version) *

Model location

Existing data connection

[? Not seeing what you're looking for?](#)

Name *

Path *

Enter a path to a model or folder. This path cannot point to a root folder.

New data connection

Deploy
Cancel

7. Click **Deploy**.

Verification

Wait for the model to deploy and for the **Status** to show a green checkmark.

Models and model servers
Add model server
Multi-model serving enabled

Model Server Name	Serving Runtime	Deployed models	Tokens
Model Server	OpenVINO Model Server	1	Tokens disabled Deploy model

Model name ↑	Inference endpoint	API protocol	Status
fraud ?	Internal Service	REST	✔

Next step

[Testing the model API](#)

4.2.2. Deploying a model on a single-model server

OpenShift AI single-model servers host only one model. You create a new model server and deploy your model to it.

Prerequisite

- A user with **admin** privileges has enabled the single-model serving platform on your OpenShift cluster.

Procedure

1. In the OpenShift AI dashboard, navigate to the **Models and model servers** section of your project.

The screenshot displays the OpenShift AI dashboard interface. On the left, a dark sidebar contains navigation links: Applications, Data Science Projects, Data Science Pipelines, Model Serving, and Resources. The main content area features a 'Jump to section' sidebar with options: Workbenches, Cluster storage, Data connections, Pipelines, and Models and model servers. The 'Models and model servers' section is active, showing a heading and a sub-heading: 'Select the type of model serving platform to be used when deploying models in this project.' Two cards are presented: 'Single-model serving platform' (with a 'Deploy model' button) and 'Multi-model serving platform' (with an 'Add model server' button'). A yellow warning banner at the bottom indicates that the model serving type can only be changed before the first model is deployed.

2. Under **Single-model serving platform**, click **Deploy model**.
3. In the form, provide the following values:
 - a. For **Model Name**, type **fraud**.
 - b. For **Serving runtime**, select **OpenVINO Model Server**.
 - c. For **Model framework**, select **onnx-1**.
 - d. For **Existing data connection** select **My Storage**.
 - e. Type the path that leads to the version folder that contains your model file: **models/fraud**
 - f. Leave the other fields with the default settings.

Deploy model ✕

Configure properties for deploying your model

Model name *

Serving runtime *

Model framework (name - version) *

Model server replicas

Number of model server replicas to deploy ?

− 1 +

Compute resources per replica

Model server size ?

Accelerator ?

Model location

Existing data connection

? Not seeing what you're looking for

Name *

Path *

Enter a path to a model or folder. This path cannot point to a root folder.

New data connection

Deploy
Cancel

4. Click **Deploy**.

Verification

Wait for the model to deploy and for the **Status** to show a green checkmark.

Models and model servers

[Deploy model](#)

Single-model serving enabled

Model name ↑	Serving runtime	Inference endpoint	API protocol	Status
> fraud ?	OpenVINO Model Server	https://fraud-fraud-detecti ...	REST	✔ ⋮

Next step

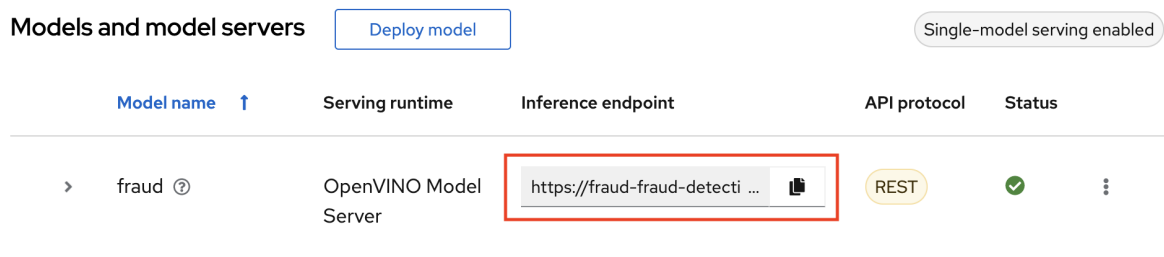
[Testing the model API](#)

4.3. TESTING THE MODEL API

Now that you've deployed the model, you can test its API endpoints.

Procedure

1. In the OpenShift AI dashboard, navigate to the project details page and scroll down to the **Models and model servers** section.
2. Take note of the model's Inference endpoint. You need this information when you test the model API.



Models and model servers		Deploy model	Single-model serving enabled		
Model name	Serving runtime	Inference endpoint	API protocol	Status	
> fraud ?	OpenVINO Model Server	https://fraud-fraud-detecti ...	REST	OK	⋮

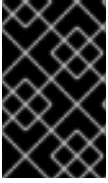
3. Return to the Jupyter environment and try out your new endpoint.
 - If you deployed your model with multi-model serving, follow the directions in **3_rest_requests_multi_model.ipynb** to try a REST API call and **4_grpc_requests_multi_model.ipynb** to try a gRPC API call.
 - If you deployed your model with single-model serving, follow the directions in **5_rest_requests_single_model.ipynb** to try a REST API call.

Next step

[Automating workflows with data science pipelines](#)

[Running a data science pipeline generated from Python code](#)

CHAPTER 5. IMPLEMENTING PIPELINES



IMPORTANT

If you are using OpenShift AI in a disconnected environment, you might experience SSL certificate validation issues. For information on how to resolve these issues, see [Workbench workaround for executing a pipeline using Elyra](#).

5.1. AUTOMATING WORKFLOWS WITH DATA SCIENCE PIPELINES

In previous sections of this tutorial, you used a notebook to train and save your model. Optionally, you can automate these tasks by using Red Hat OpenShift AI pipelines. Pipelines offer a way to automate the execution of multiple notebooks and Python code. By using pipelines, you can execute long training jobs or retrain your models on a schedule without having to manually run them in a notebook.

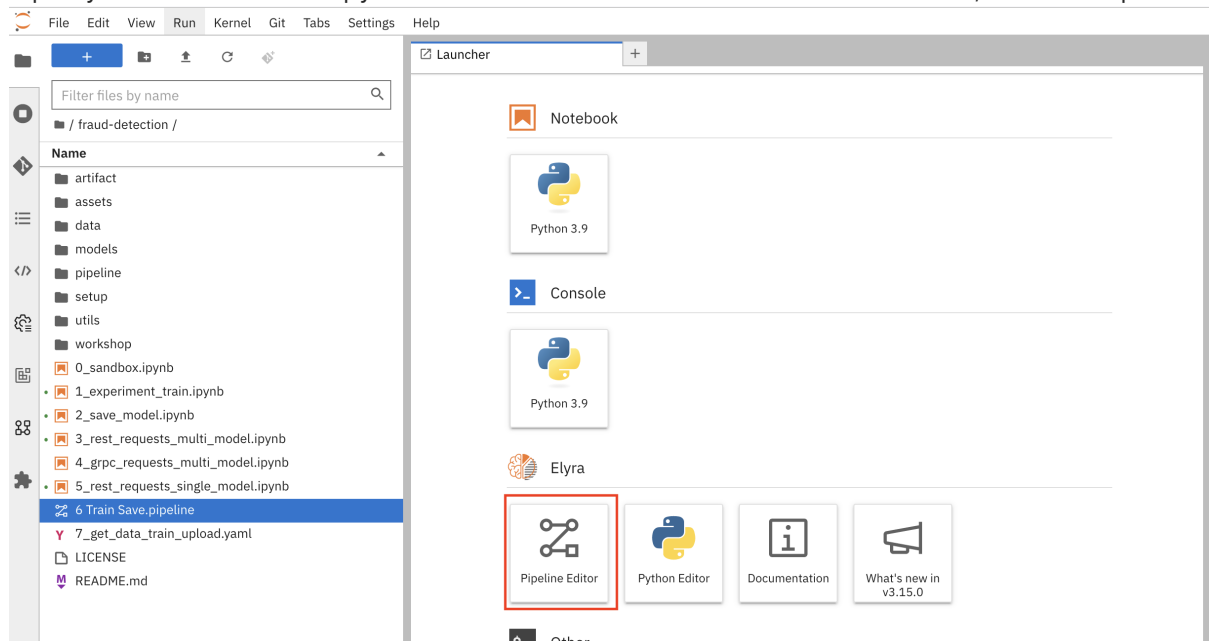
In this section, you create a simple pipeline by using the GUI pipeline editor. The pipeline uses the notebook that you used in previous sections to train a model and then save it to S3 storage.

Your completed pipeline should look like the one in the **6 Train Save.pipeline** file.

Note: You can run and use **6 Train Save.pipeline**. To explore the pipeline editor, complete the steps in the following procedure to create your own pipeline.

5.1.1. Create a pipeline

1. Open your workbench's JupyterLab environment. If the launcher is not visible, click + to open it.

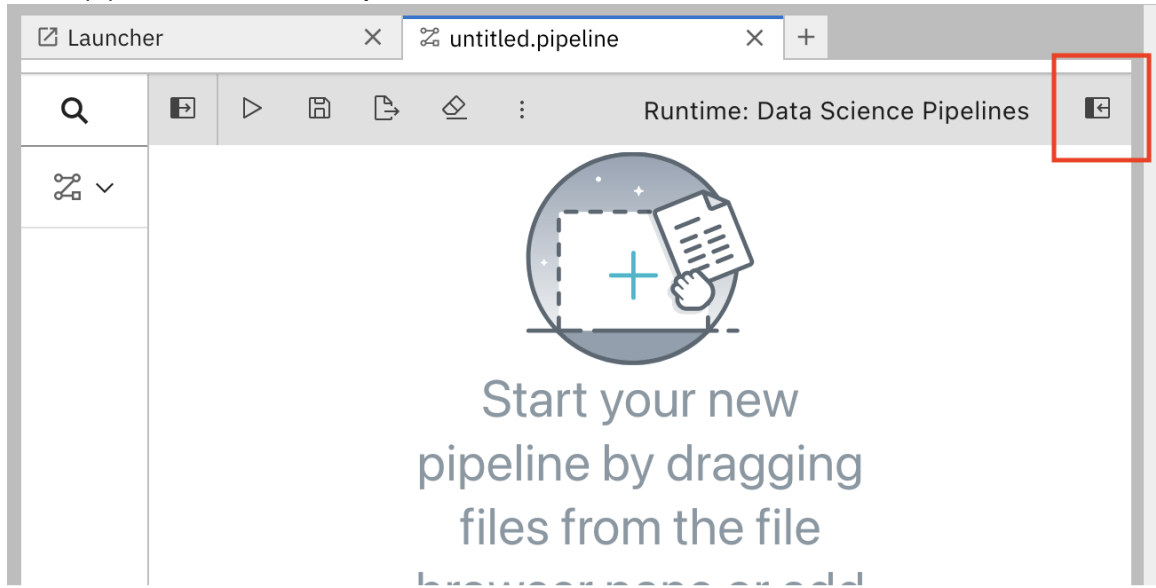


2. Click **Pipeline Editor**.

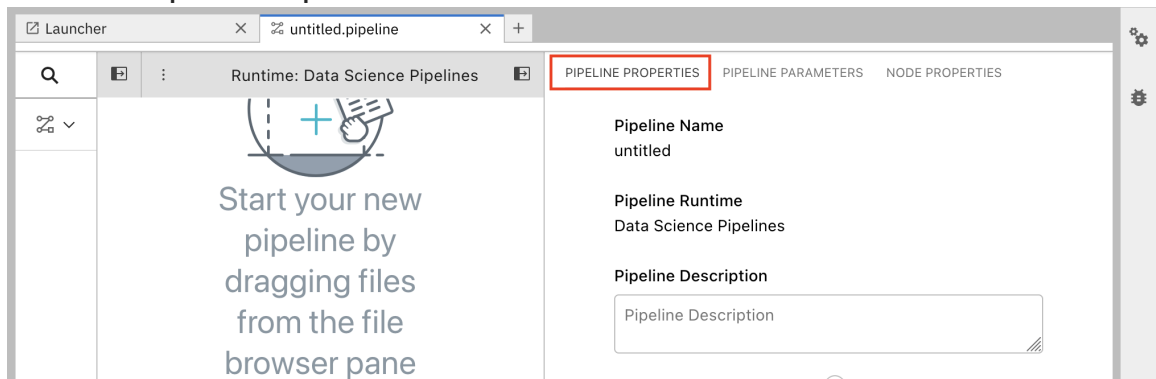


You've created a blank pipeline!

3. Set the default runtime image for when you run your notebook or Python code.
 - a. In the pipeline editor, click **Open Panel**



- b. Select the **Pipeline Properties** tab.



- c. In the **Pipeline Properties** panel, scroll down to **Generic Node Defaults** and **Runtime Image**. Set the value to **Tensorflow with Cuda and Python 3.9 (UBI 9)**.

PIPELINE PROPERTIES PIPELINE PARAMETERS NODE PROPERTIES

Kubernetes Tolerations ?

Add

Shared Memory Size ?

Memory Size (GB)

0



Kubernetes Pod Labels ?

Add

Generic Node Defaults ?

Runtime Image ?

TensorFlow with CUDA and Python 3.9 (UBI9) ▼

Kubernetes Secrets ?

Add

Environment Variables ?

Add

Refresh

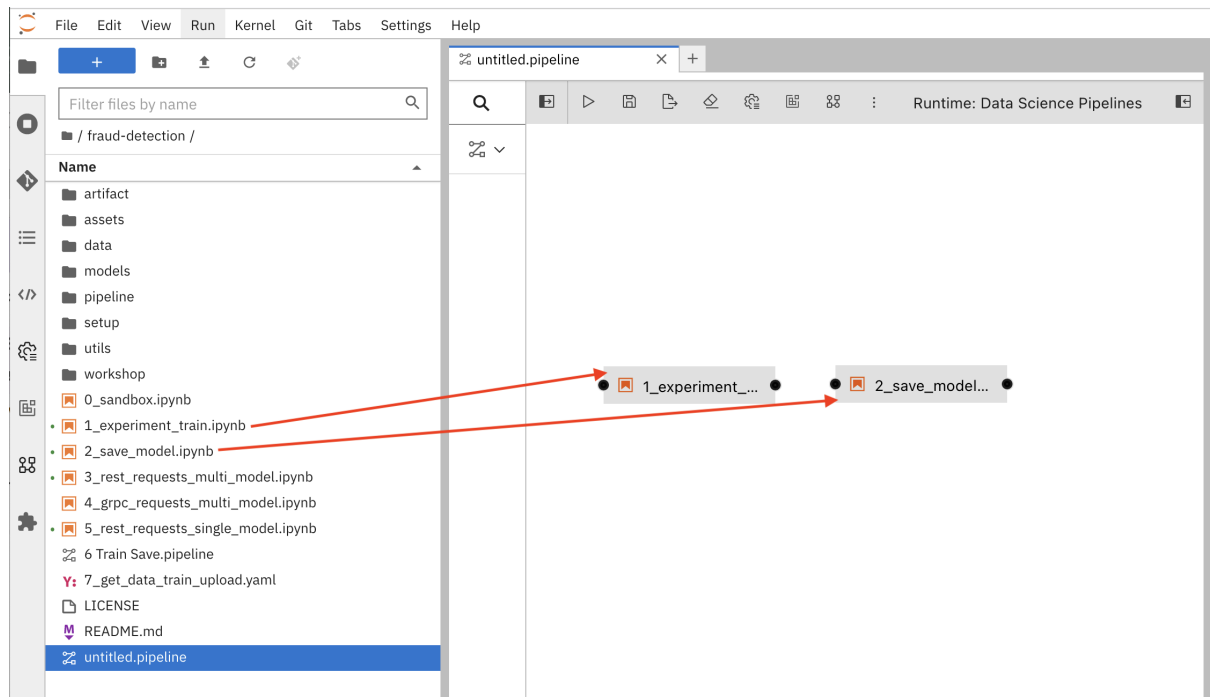
Custom Node Defaults ?

4. Save the pipeline.

5.1.2. Add nodes to your pipeline

Add some steps, or **nodes** in your pipeline. Your two nodes will use the **1_experiment_train.ipynb** and **2_save_model.ipynb** notebooks.

1. From the file-browser panel, drag the **1_experiment_train.ipynb** and **2_save_model.ipynb** notebooks onto the pipeline canvas.



2. Click the output port of **1_experiment_train.ipynb** and drag a connecting line to the input port of **2_save_model.ipynb**.



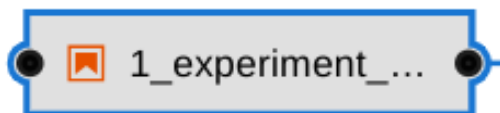
3. Save the pipeline.

5.1.3. Specify the training file as a dependency

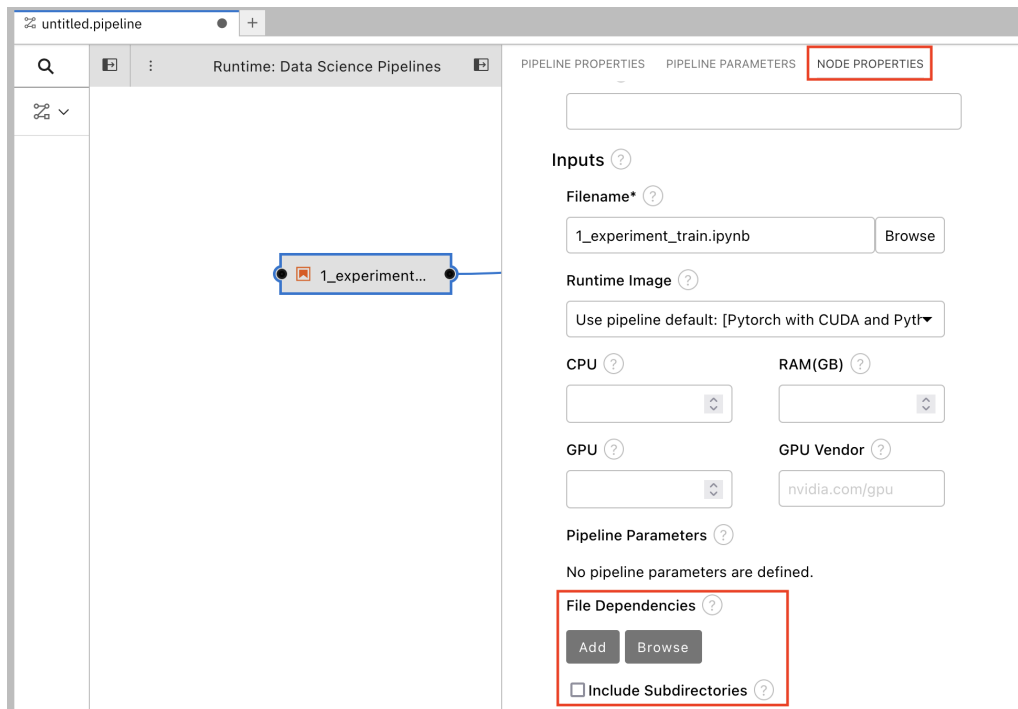
Set node properties to specify the training file as a dependency.

Note: If you don't set this file dependency, the file is not included in the node when it runs and the training job fails.

1. Click the **1_experiment_train.ipynb** node.



2. In the **Properties** panel, click the **Node Properties** tab.
3. Scroll down to the **File Dependencies** section and then click **Add**.



4. Set the value to **data/card_transdata.csv** which contains the data to train your model.
5. Select the **Include Subdirectories** option and then click **Add**.

File Dependencies ?

data/card_transdata.csv

Add

Browse

Include Subdirectories ?

6. Save the pipeline.

5.1.4. Create and store the ONNX-formatted output file

In node 1, the notebook creates the **models/fraud/1/model.onnx** file. In node 2, the notebook uploads that file to the S3 storage bucket. You must set **models/fraud/1/model.onnx** file as the output file for both nodes.

1. Select node 1 and then select the **Node Properties** tab.
2. Scroll down to the **Output Files** section, and then click **Add**.
3. Set the value to **models/fraud/1/model.onnx** and then click **Add**.

Outputs ?

Output Files ?

4. Repeat steps 1-3 for node 2.

5.1.5. Configure the data connection to the S3 storage bucket

In node 2, the notebook uploads the model to the S3 storage bucket.

You must set the S3 storage bucket keys by using the secret created by the **My Storage** data connection that you set up in the [Storing data with data connections](#) section of this tutorial.

You can use this secret in your pipeline nodes without having to save the information in your pipeline code. This is important, for example, if you want to save your pipelines - without any secret keys - to source control.

The secret is named **aws-connection-my-storage**.

NOTE

If you named your data connection something other than **My Storage**, you can obtain the secret name in the OpenShift AI dashboard by hovering over the resource information icon ? in the **Data Connections** tab.

Data connections

Name	Resource name	Resource type
My Storage ?	aws-connection-my-storage	Secret
Pipeline Artifact		

Resource names and types are used to find your resources in OpenShift.

Resource name: aws-connection-my-storage

Resource type: Secret

The **aws-connection-my-storage** secret includes the following fields:

- **AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID**
- **AWS_DEFAULT_REGION**
- **AWS_S3_BUCKET**
- **AWS_S3_ENDPOINT**

- **AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY**

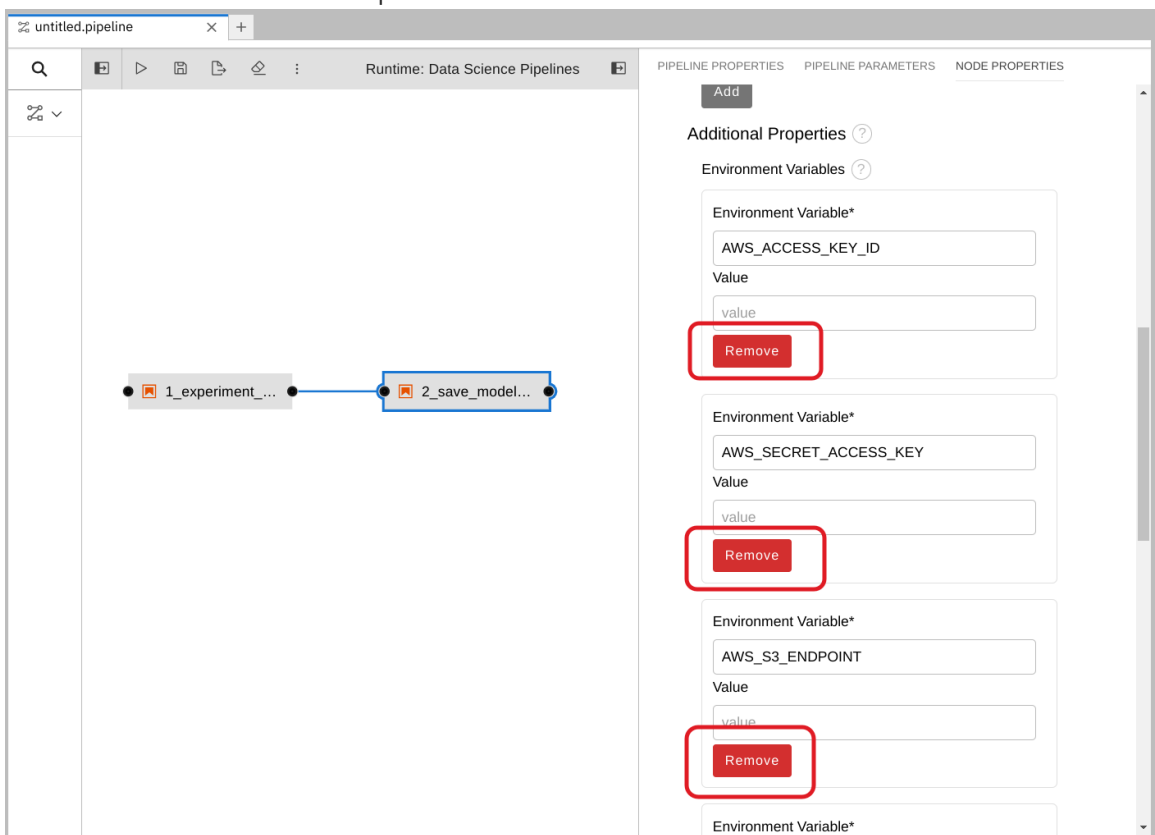
You must set the secret name and key for each of these fields.

Procedure

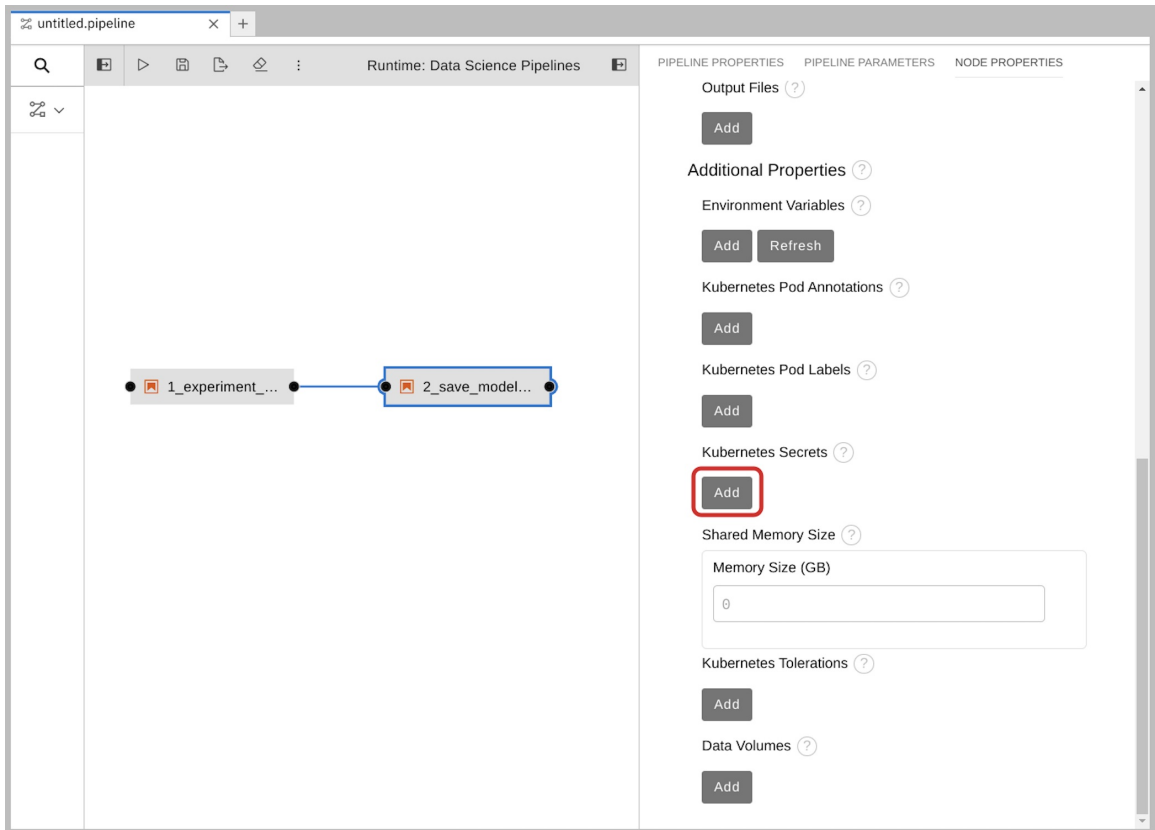
1. Remove any pre-filled environment variables.
 - a. Select node 2, and then select the **Node Properties** tab. Under **Additional Properties**, note that some environment variables have been pre-filled. The pipeline editor inferred that you'd need them from the notebook code.

Since you don't want to save the value in your pipelines, remove all of these environment variables.

- b. Click **Remove** for each of the pre-filled environment variables.



2. Add the S3 bucket and keys by using the Kubernetes secret.
 - a. Under **Kubernetes Secrets**, click **Add**.



b. Enter the following values and then click **Add**.

- Environment Variable: **AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID**
- Secret Name: **aws-connection-my-storage**
- Secret Key: **AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID**

Kubernetes Secrets ?

Environment Variable*

Secret Name*

Secret Key*

Remove

Add

c. Repeat Steps 3a and 3b for each set of these Kubernetes secrets:

- Environment Variable: **AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY**
 - Secret Name: **aws-connection-my-storage**
 - Secret Key: **AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY**
- Environment Variable: **AWS_S3_ENDPOINT**
 - Secret Name: **aws-connection-my-storage**
 - Secret Key: **AWS_S3_ENDPOINT**
- Environment Variable: **AWS_DEFAULT_REGION**
 - Secret Name: **aws-connection-my-storage**
 - Secret Key: **AWS_DEFAULT_REGION**
- Environment Variable: **AWS_S3_BUCKET**
 - Secret Name: **aws-connection-my-storage**
 - Secret Key: **AWS_S3_BUCKET**

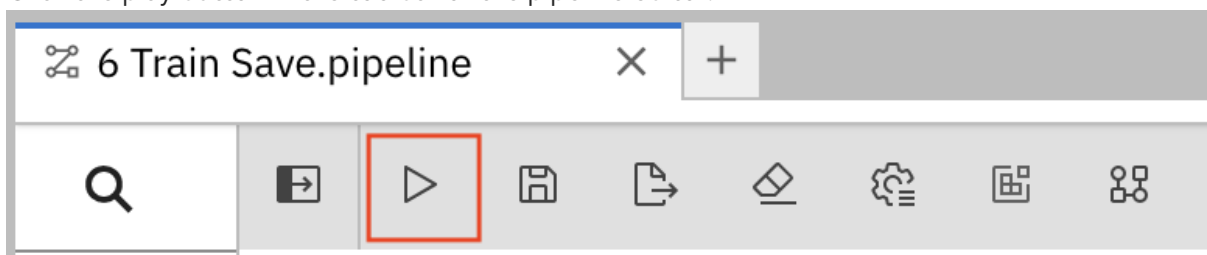
3. **Save and Rename** the **.pipeline** file.

5.1.6. Run the Pipeline

Upload the pipeline on your cluster and run it. You can do so directly from the pipeline editor. You can use your own newly created pipeline for this or **6 Train Save.pipeline**.

Procedure

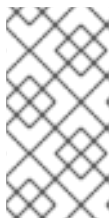
1. Click the play button in the toolbar of the pipeline editor.



2. Enter a name for your pipeline.

3. Verify the **Runtime Configuration:** is set to **Data Science Pipeline**.

4. Click **OK**.



NOTE

If **Data Science Pipeline** is not available as a runtime configuration, you may have created your notebook before the pipeline server was available. You can restart your notebook after the pipeline server has been created in your data science project.

- Return to your data science project and expand the newly created pipeline.

The screenshot shows the 'Pipelines' management interface. At the top, there is an 'Import pipeline' button and a menu icon. Below is a table with the following columns: Pipeline name, Versions, Created, and Updated. The first row shows a pipeline named '4 Train Save' with 1 version, created 1 minute ago, and updated 1 minute ago. Below the table, there is a section for the selected pipeline '4 Train Save', showing its version and a 'View runs' button.

- Click **View runs** and then view the pipeline run in progress.

The screenshot shows the 'Runs - Fraud detection' page. The selected run is '6 Train Save-0403225122', which is in a 'Running' state. Below the run name, there is a visual representation of the pipeline workflow with two steps: '1_expe...train' and '2_save_model'. The 'Details' tab is active, showing the following information:

Name	6 Train Save-0403225122
Pipeline version	6 Train Save-0403225122
Project	Fraud detection
Run ID	c5c2e163-1a3e-450c-b384-4273b770a870
Workflow name	6-train-save-c5c2e

The result should be a **models/fraud/1/model.onnx** file in your S3 bucket which you can serve, just like you did manually in the [Preparing a model for deployment](#) section.

Next step

(optional) [Automating workflows with data science pipelines](#)

5.2. RUNNING A DATA SCIENCE PIPELINE GENERATED FROM PYTHON CODE

In the previous section, you created a simple pipeline by using the GUI pipeline editor. It's often desirable to create pipelines by using code that can be version-controlled and shared with others. The [kfp-tekton](#) SDK provides a Python API for creating pipelines. The SDK is available as a Python package that you can install by using the **pip install kfp-tekton~=1.5.9** command. With this package, you can use Python code to create a pipeline and then compile it to Tekton YAML. Then you can import the YAML code into OpenShift AI.

This tutorial does not delve into the details of how to use the SDK. Instead, it provides the files for you to view and upload.

- Optionally, view the provided Python code in your Jupyter environment by navigating to the **fraud-detection-notebooks** project's **pipeline** directory. It contains the following files:
 - 6_get_data_train_upload.py** is the main pipeline code.

- **get_data.py**, **train_model.py**, and **upload.py** are the three components of the pipeline.
 - **build.sh** is a script that builds the pipeline and creates the YAML file. For your convenience, the output of the **build.sh** script is provided in the **7_get_data_train_upload.yaml** file. The **7_get_data_train_upload.yaml** output file is located in the top-level **fraud-detection** directory.
2. Right-click the **7_get_data_train_upload.yaml** file and then click **Download**.
 3. Upload the **7_get_data_train_upload.yaml** file to OpenShift AI.
 - a. In the OpenShift AI dashboard, navigate to your data science project page and then click **Import pipeline**.

The screenshot shows the Red Hat OpenShift AI dashboard for a project named 'Fraud detection'. The left sidebar contains navigation options: Applications, Data Science Projects, Data Science Pipelines, Pipelines, Runs, Model Serving, and Resources. The main content area is divided into sections: Workbenches, Cluster storage, Data connections, Pipelines, and Models and model servers. Each section has a table of items and a button to add or import. The 'Pipelines' section is highlighted with a red box around the 'Import pipeline' button. Below the 'Import pipeline' button, there is a table with one entry: '6 Train Save', which was created with Elyra 3.15.0 pipeline editor using '6 Train Save.pipeline'.

Name	Notebook ima
Fraud Detection	TensorFlow

Name	Type
Fraud Detection	Persis

Name	Type
My Storage	Object storage
Pipeline Artifacts	Object storage

Pipeline name	
6 Train Save	Created with Elyra 3.15.0 pipeline editor using 6 Train Save.pipeline.

- b. Enter values for **Pipeline name** and **Pipeline description**.
- c. Click **Upload** and then select **7_get_data_train_upload.yaml** from your local files to upload the pipeline.

Import pipeline ✕

Project
Fraud detection

Pipeline name *

Pipeline description

Upload Clear

```

apiVersion: tekton.dev/v1beta1
kind: PipelineRun
metadata:
  name: train-upload-stock-kfp
  annotations:
    tekton.dev/output_artifacts: '{"get-data":{"key":"artifacts/$PIPELINERUN/get-data/output.tgz"},

```

/

Import pipeline Cancel

- d. Click **Import pipeline** to import and save the pipeline.
The pipeline shows in the list of pipelines.

4. Expand the pipeline item and then click **View runs**.

Pipelines Import pipeline ▼ ⋮

	Pipeline name ↑	Versions	Created ↑	Updated	
▼	<input type="checkbox"/> Python pipeline	1	3 minutes ago	3 minutes ago	⋮
	<input type="checkbox"/> Pipeline version ↑		Created ↑		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Python pipeline		3 minutes ago	View runs	

5. Click **Create run**.
6. On the **Create run** page, provide the following values:
- a. For **Name**, type any name, for example **Run 1**.
 - b. For **Pipeline**, select the pipeline that you uploaded.
You can leave the other fields with their default values.

Create run

Create a run from a pipeline.

Jump to section

- Name and description
- Pipeline
- Pipeline version
- Run type
- Pipeline input parameters

Project

Project
Fraud detection |

Name *

Description

Pipeline

Python pipeline ▼

[+ Create new pipeline](#)

Pipeline version

Python pipeline ▼

[+ Upload new version](#)

Run type

Run once immediately after creation

Schedule recurring run

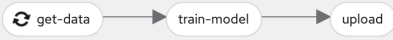
Pipeline input parameters

i The selected pipeline has no input parameters.

7. Click **Create** to create the run.
A new run starts immediately and opens the run details page.

Runs - Fraud detection mflinn > Run 1

Run 1 One-off Running Actions



```
graph LR; A[get-data] --> B[train-model]; B --> C[upload];
```

Search, Zoom, Close, Refresh

Details | Input parameters | Run output

Name	Run 1
Pipeline version	Python pipeline
Project	Fraud detection
Run ID	17cb433a-6413-481d-932e-55ee26268216
Workflow name	train-upload-stock-kfp-17cb4

There you have it: a pipeline created in Python that is running in OpenShift AI.

CHAPTER 6. CONCLUSION

Congratulations!

In this tutorial, you learned how to incorporate data science and artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) into an OpenShift development workflow.

You used an example fraud detection model and completed the following tasks:

- Explored a pre-trained fraud detection model by using a Jupyter notebook.
- Deployed the model by using OpenShift AI model serving.
- Refined and trained the model by using automated pipelines.