Intelligent applications and machine learning on OpenShift with radanalytics.io

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First things first

https://console.txl.radanalyticslabs.io:8443/



INTELLIGENT APPLICATIONS

Intelligent applications collect and learn from data in order to provide improved functionality with longevity and popularity. Intelligent applications are how we put Al into production today.

Intelligent applications have driven advances in AI and machine learning for the last two decades.





















data scientists





application developers







data scientists



























Multitenant compute clusters

Resource manager



Cluster scheduler

Spark executor

Spark executor

Spark executor

Spark executor

Spark executor

Spark executor

Shared FS / object store





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Resource manager



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One cluster per application

Resource manager





One cluster per application

Resource manager





file = sc.textFile("file://...")

counts = file.flatMap(lambda l: l.split(" ")) .map(lambda w: (w, 1))

```
# computation actually occurs here
counts.saveAsTextFile("file://...")
```

```
.reduceByKey(lambda x, y: x + y)
```



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app















executor











RADANALYTICS. 10



radanalytics.io An open-source community enabling intelligent applications on OpenShift Tooling to manage Apache Spark, Jupyter notebooks, and TensorFlow training and model serving Numerous example applications





Spark management tooling

Resource manager





Spark management tooling

Resource manager





Spark management tooling

Resource manager



App 4 Manage long-lived project-scoped clusters

Manage clusters scoped to application lifecycles





MIGRATING FROM NOTEBOOK TO APPLICATION



https://github.com/radanalyticsio/var-sandbox



def simstep(pf, params, prng): def daily_return(sym): mean, stddev = params[sym] change = (prng.normalvariate(mean, stddev) + 100) / 100.0 return change return dict([(s, daily_return(s) * v) for s, v in pf.items()])







def simstep(pf, params, prng): """Simulate a single step of activity for a stock.

This function takes a dictionary of stock value data, a dictionary containing stock prediction models, and a random.Random instance to generate new variances from. It will return a dictionary with the updated, randomly predicted, values for the stocks indexed by symbol.

11 11 11

def daily_return(sym): mean, stddev = params[sym] return change return {s: daily_return(s) * v for s, v in pf.items()}

change = (prng.normalvariate(mean, stddev) + 100) / 100.0





s redhat.

```
def simulate(seed, pf, params, days):
    from random import Random
    prng = Random()
    prng.seed(seed)
    pf = pf.copy()
    for day in range(days):
        pf = simstep(pf, params, prng)
```

```
return pf
```







def simulate(seed, pf, params, days): """Simulate a number of days worth of stock changes.

updated stock value predictions indexed by symbol. 11 11 11

prng = random.Random() prng.seed(seed) pf = pf.copy()for day in range(days): pf = simstep(pf, params, prng) return pf

This function accepts a seed for the randomizer, a dictionary of stock value data, a dictionary of stock prediction models, and a number of days to simulate. It will return a dictionary with the





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DEPLOYING THE APPLICATION

BUILDING TOWARDS PRODUCTION

OpenShift Flask

React



Cloud storage





oshinko source-to-image





https://radanalytics.io https://github.com/radanalyticsio/workshop https://github.com/radanalyticsio/var-sandbox

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