

**North America 2018** 

# Why data scientists love Kubernetes

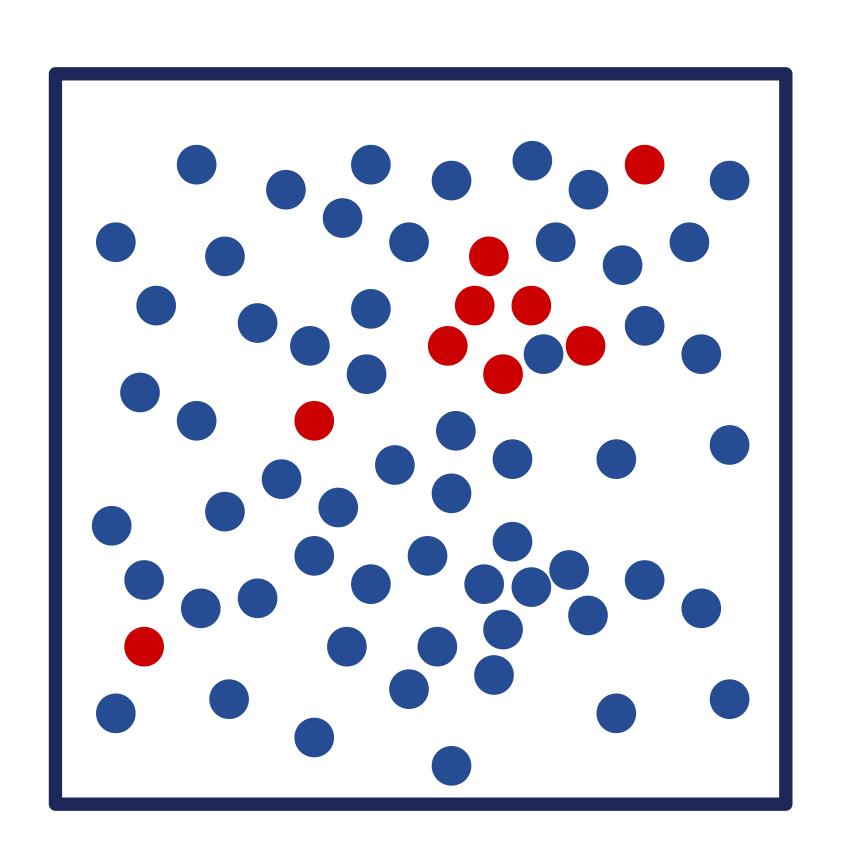
Sophie Watson • sophie@redhat.com

William Benton • willb@redhat.com

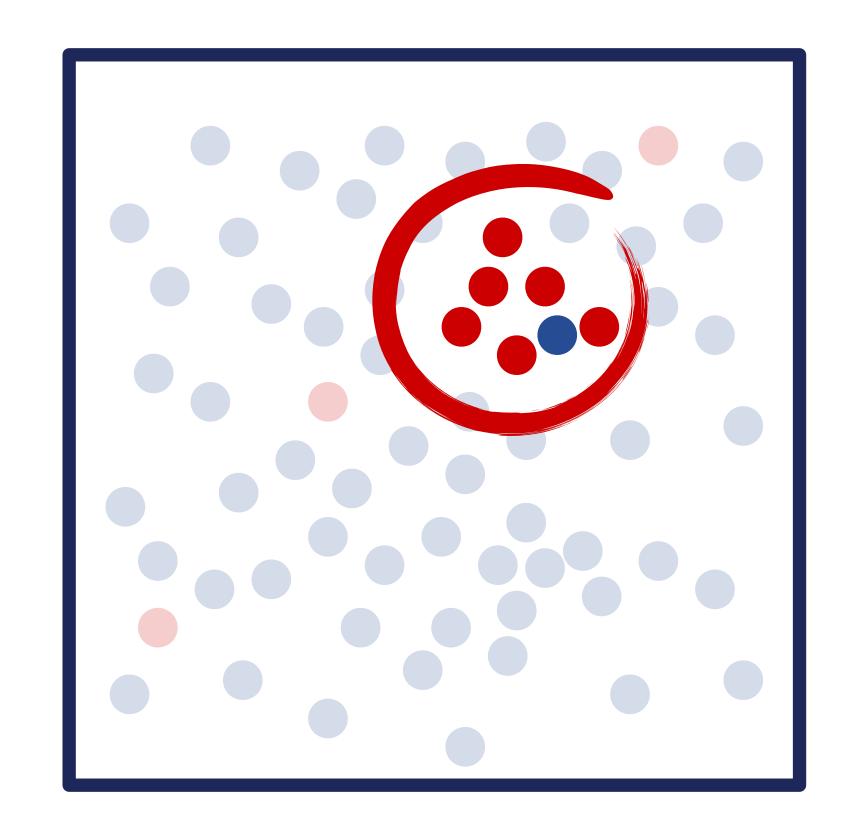
## About us

# About you

## What we'll talk about today

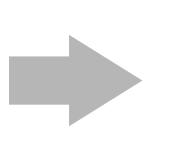










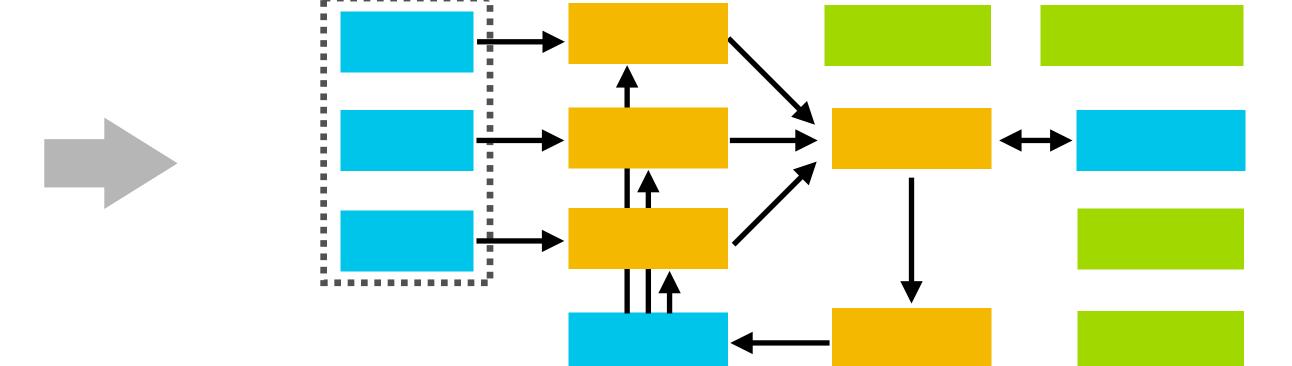




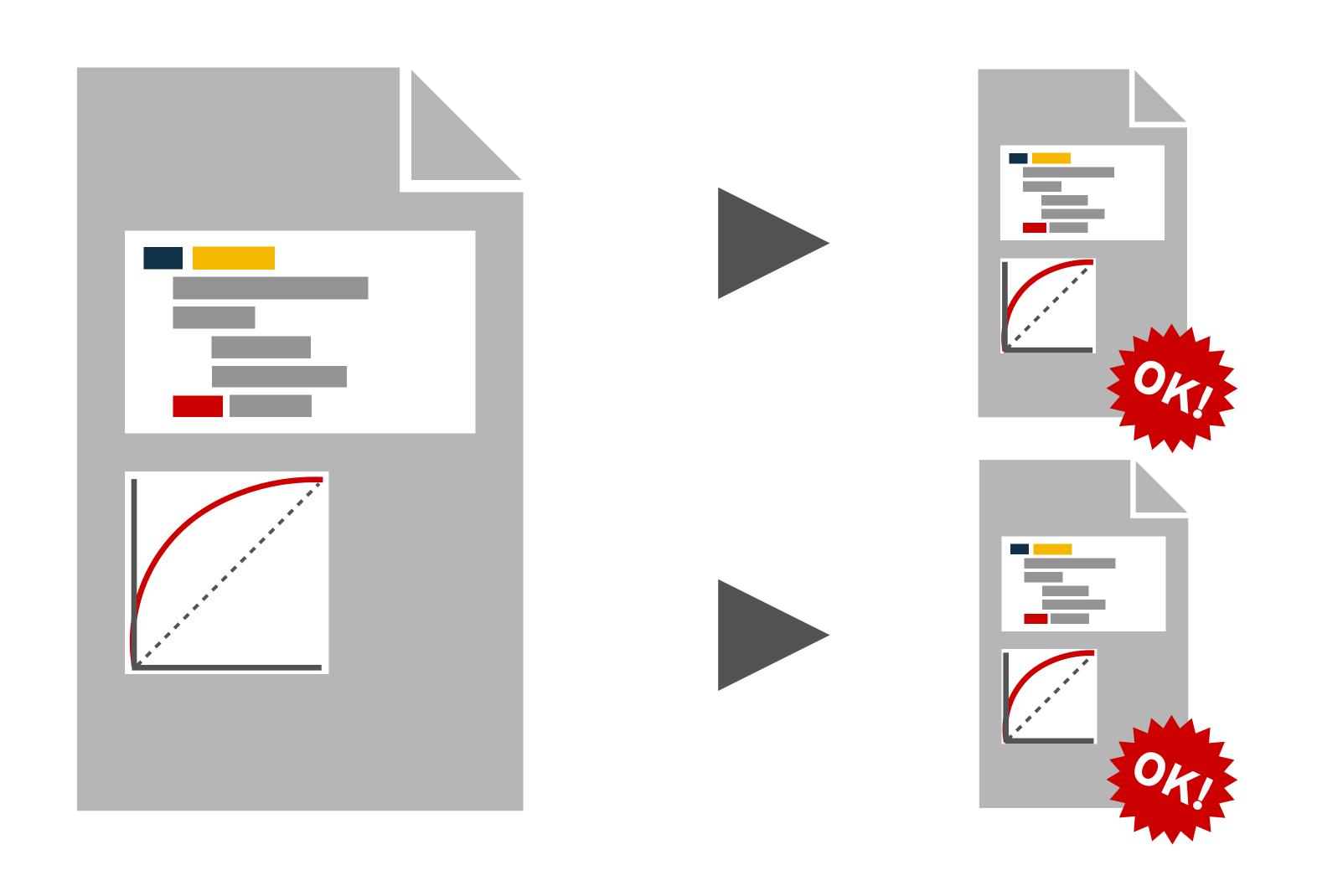
application code

configuration and installation recipes

base image







### Forecast

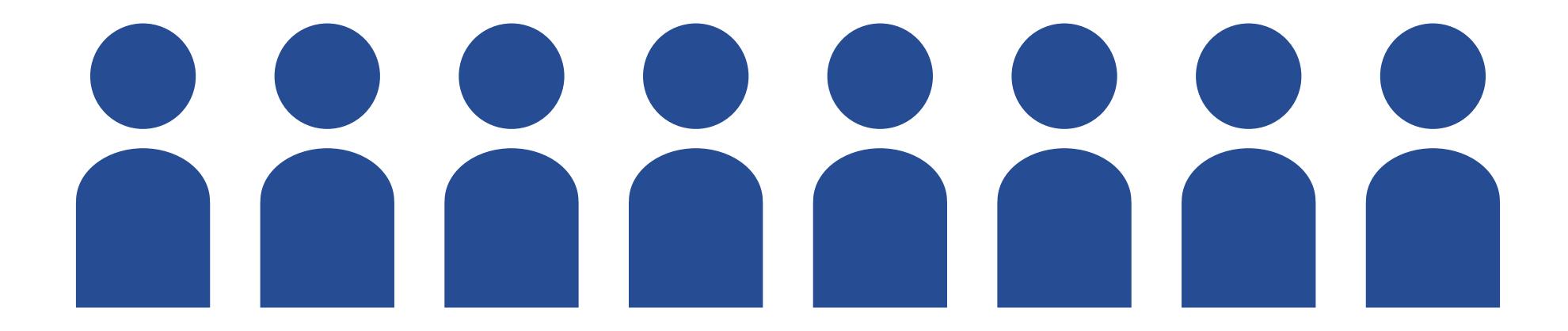
A day in the life of a data scientist

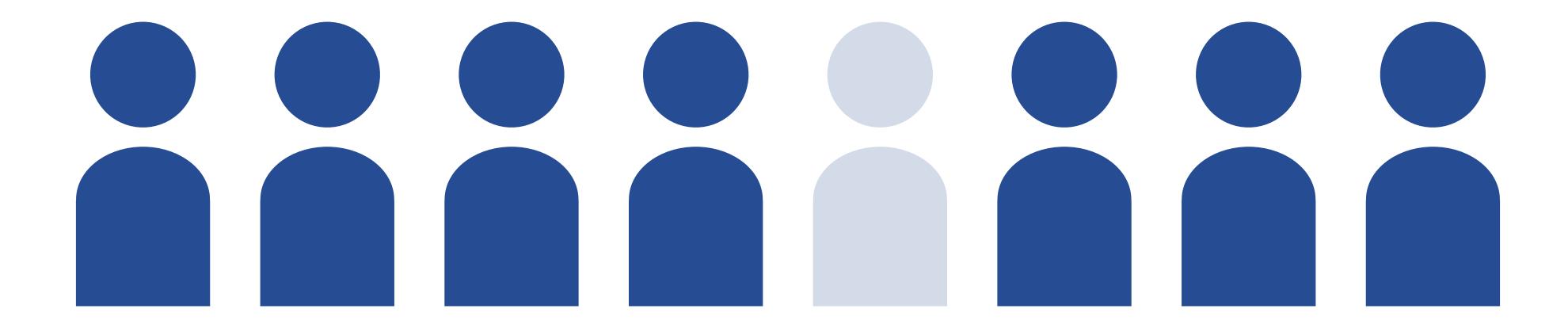
Container workflows for data science

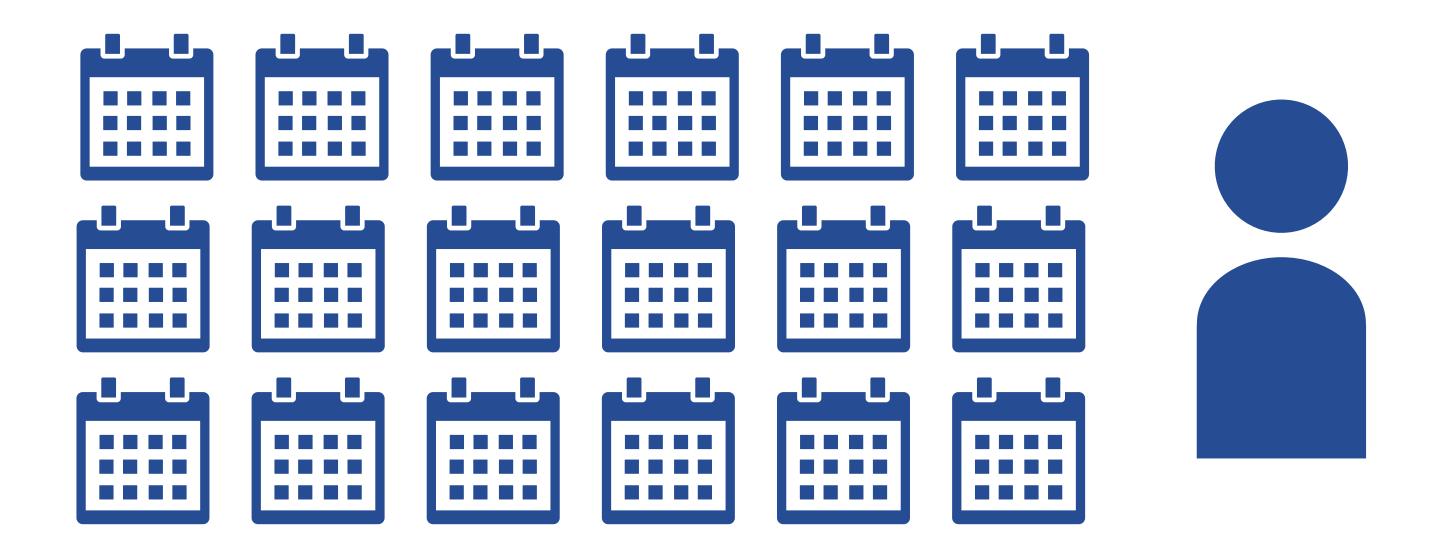
Making the power of Kubernetes accessible to data scientists

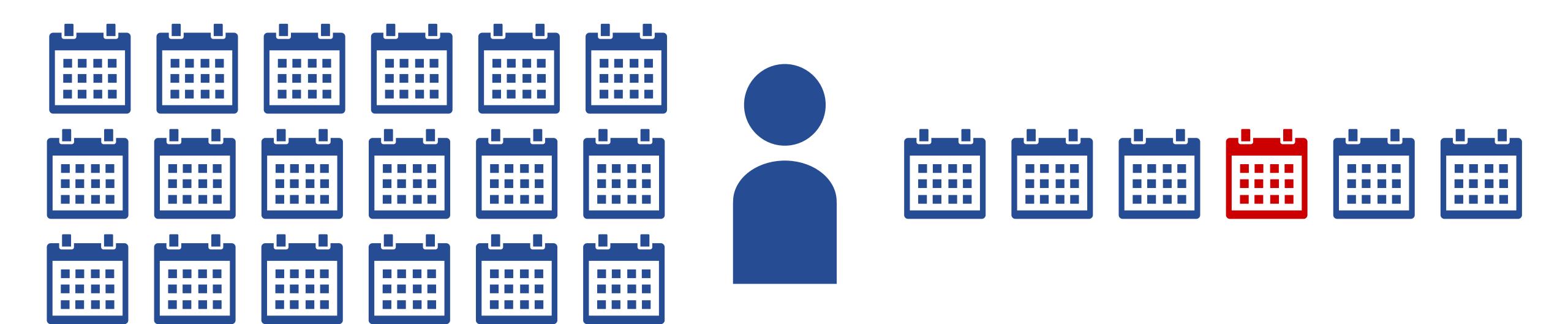
Communities you should know about

### What does a data scientist do?

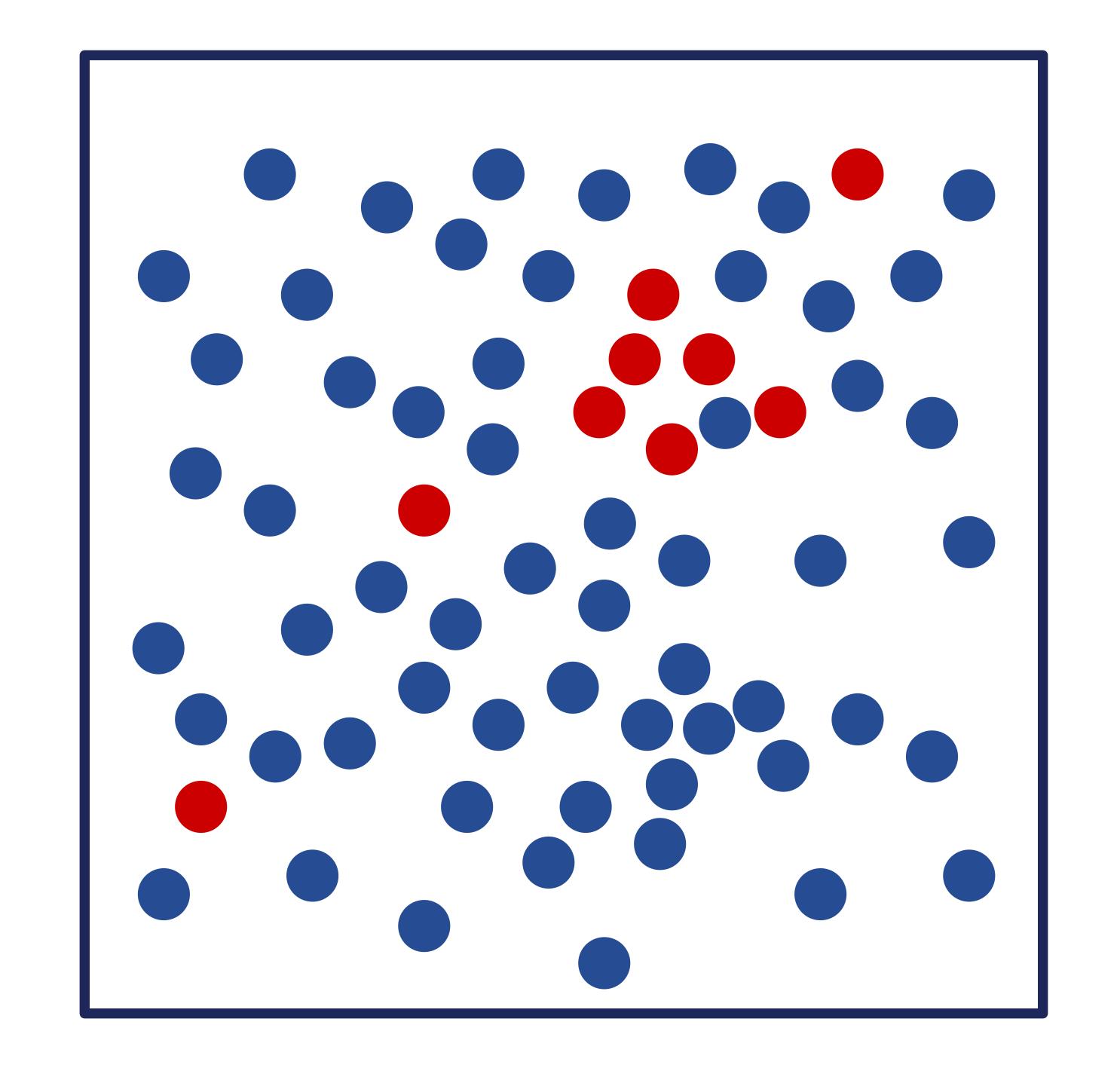


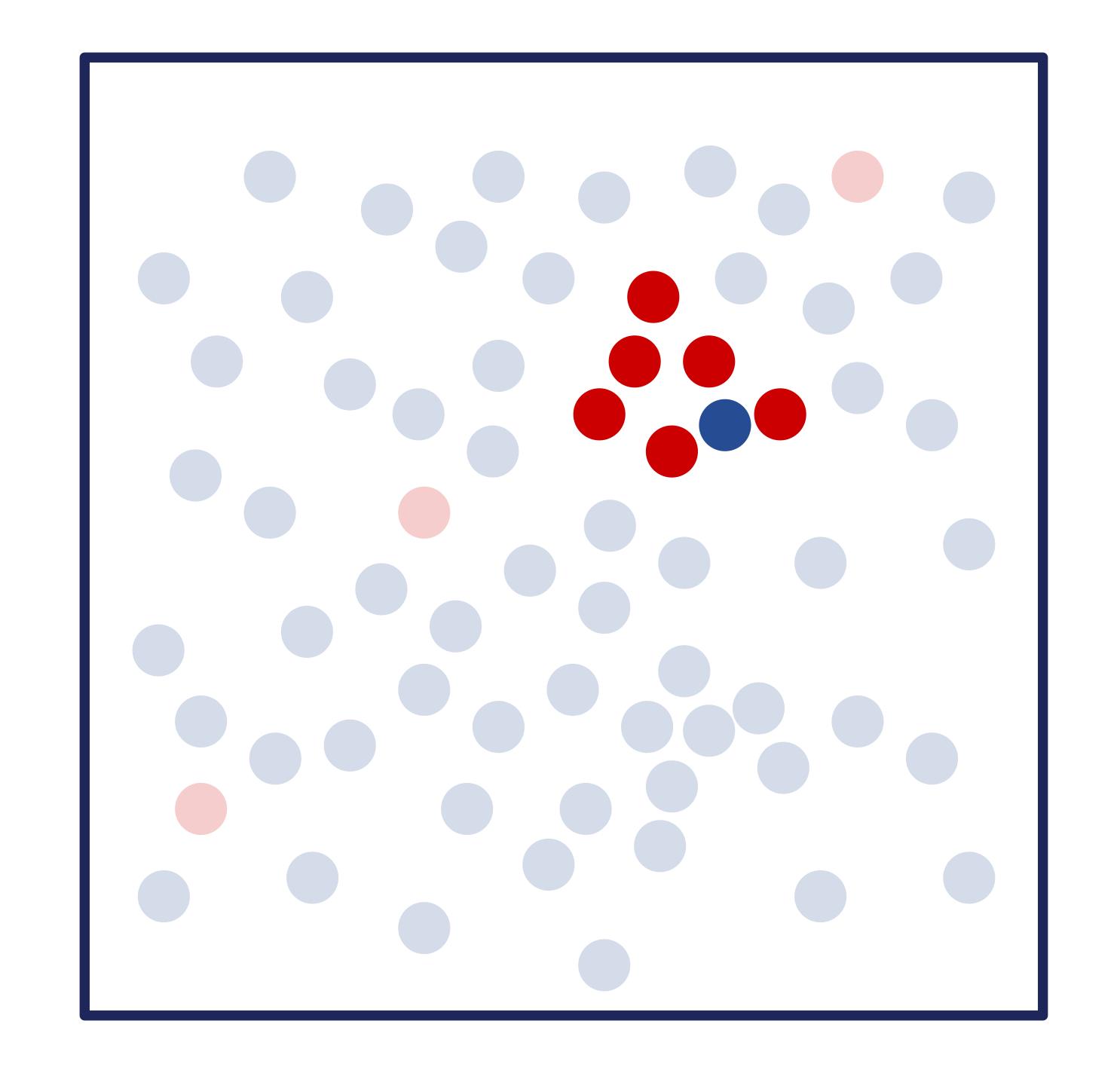


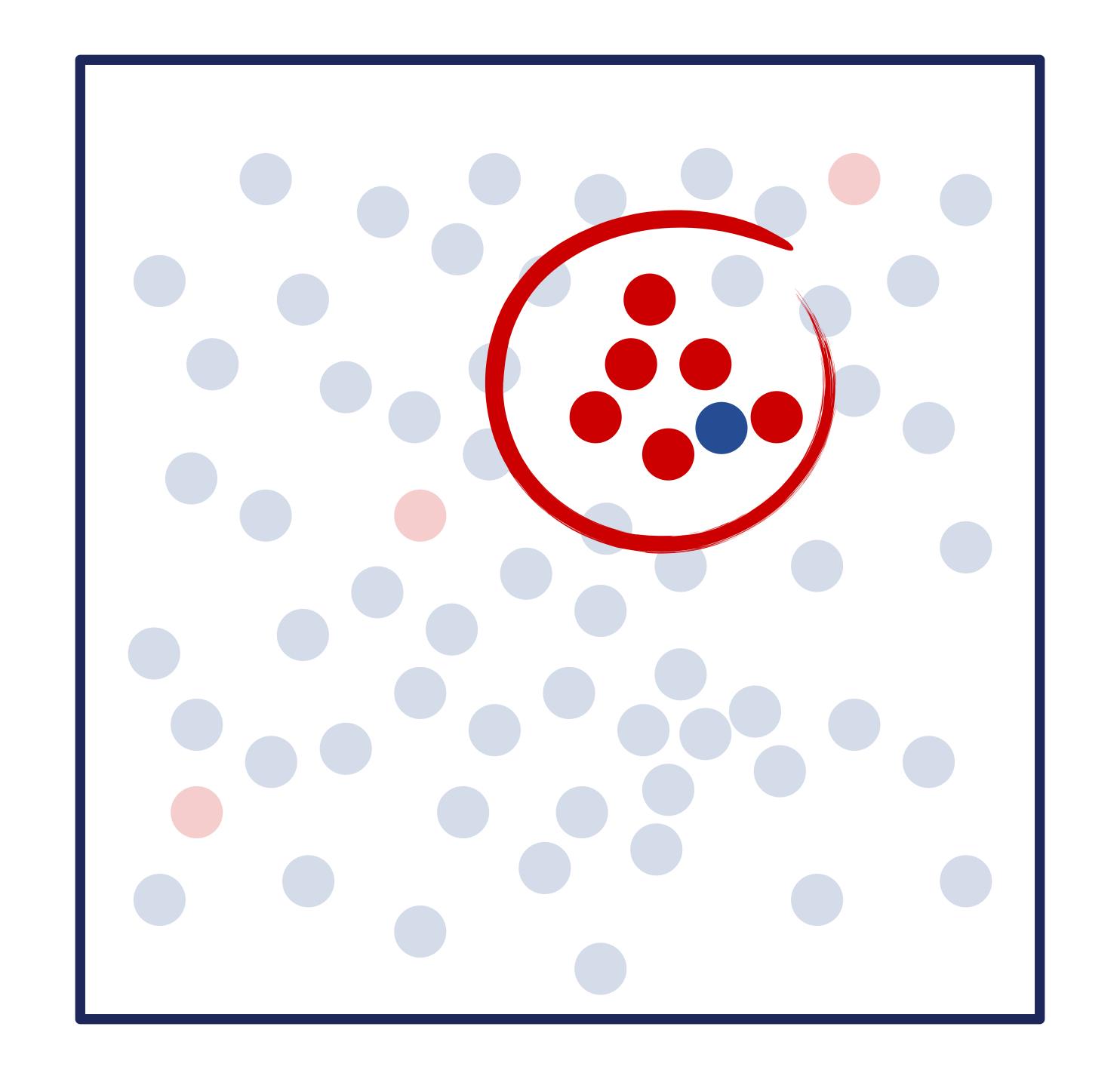


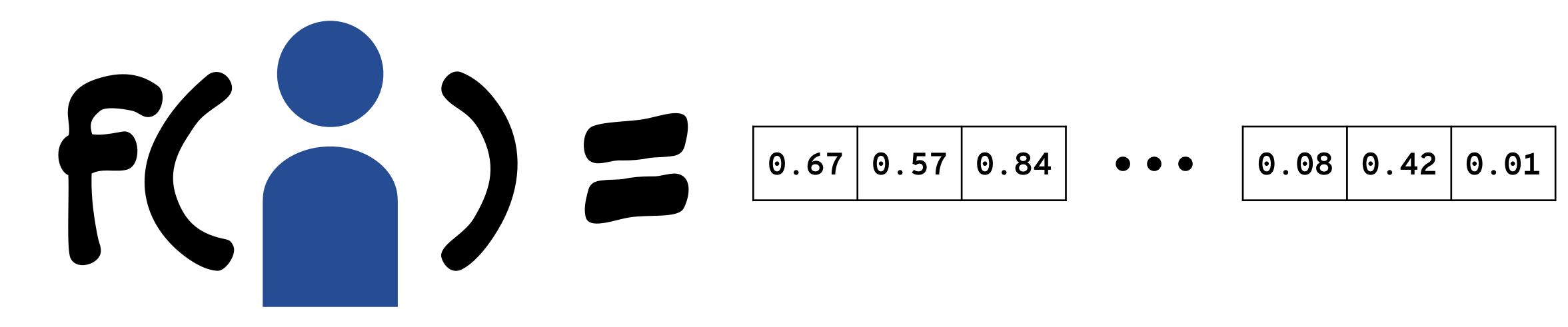


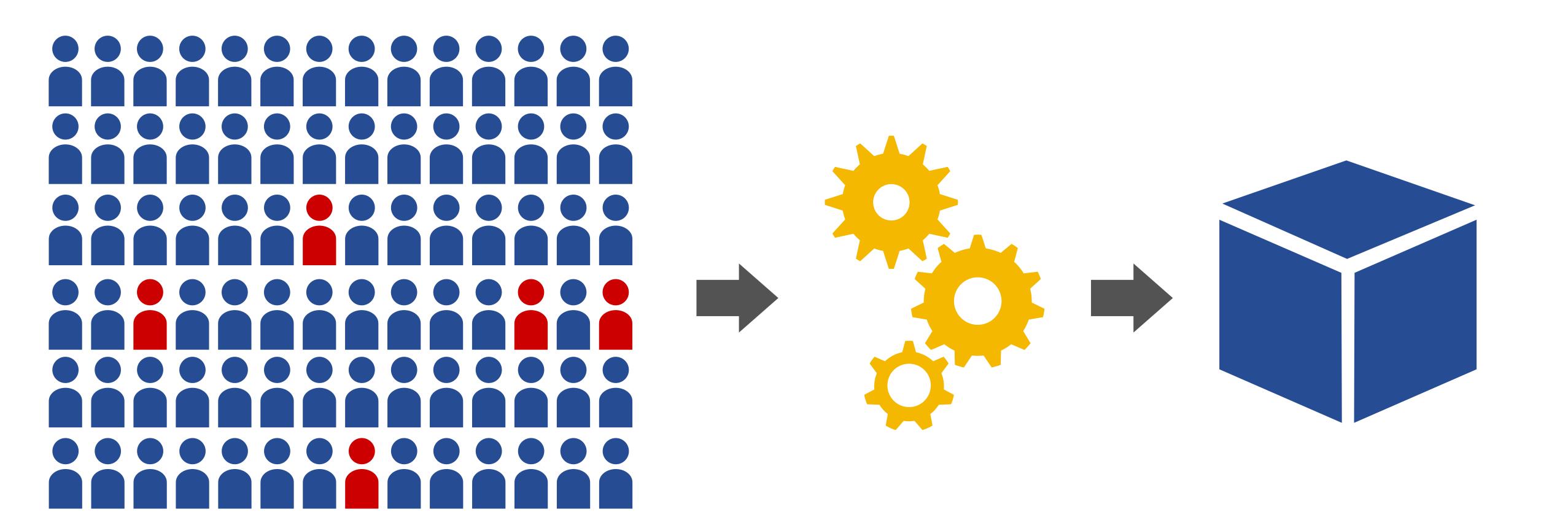


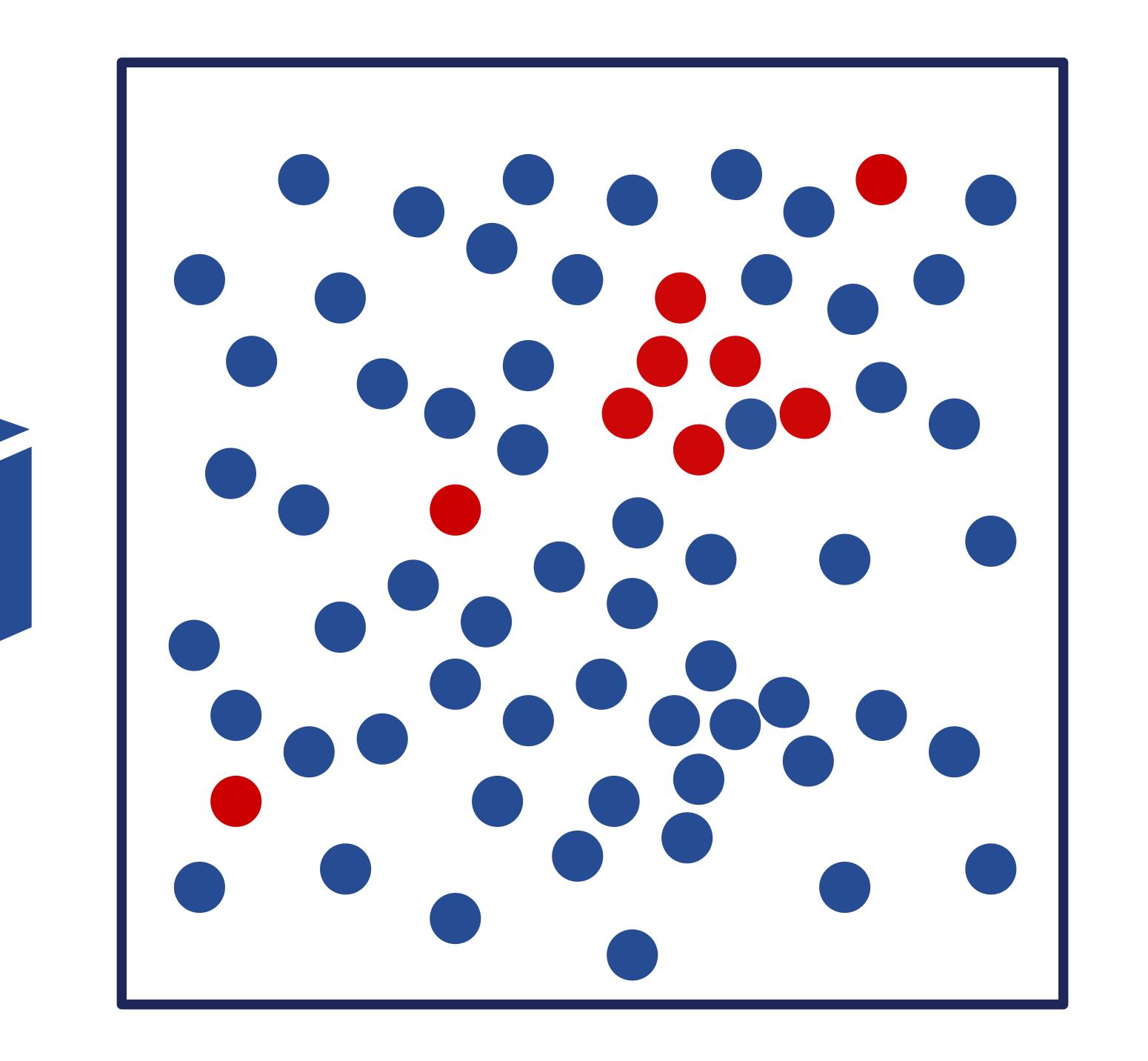


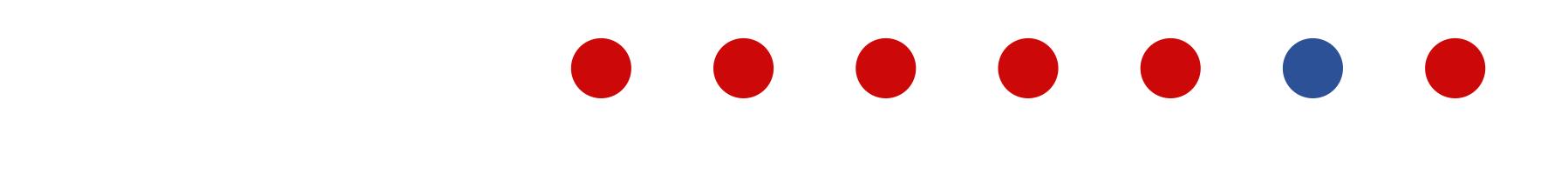


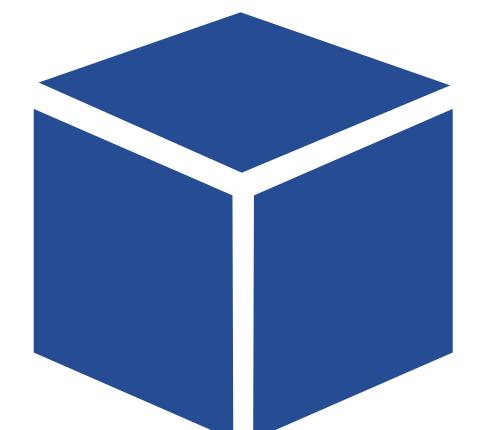


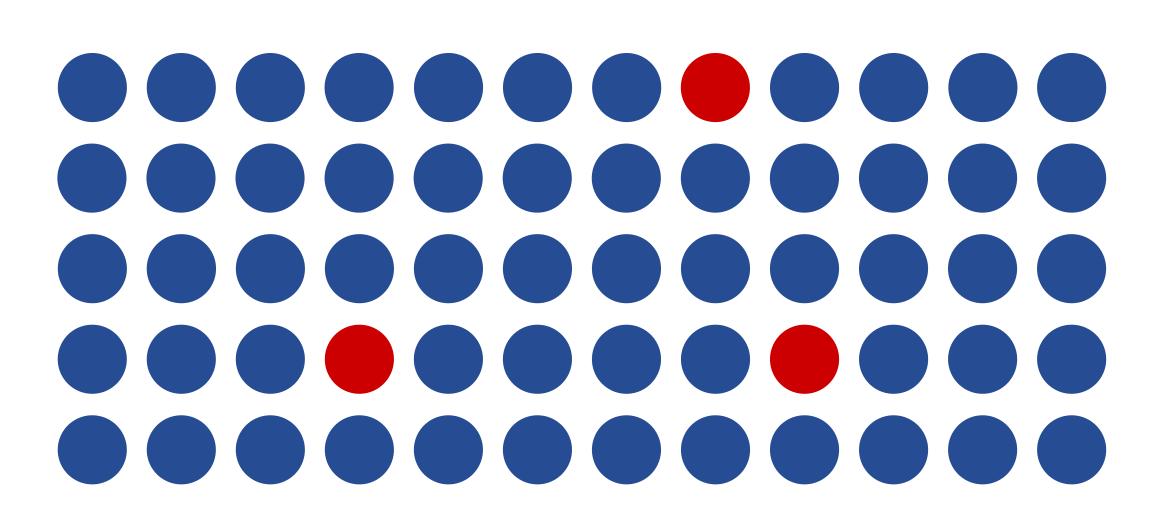


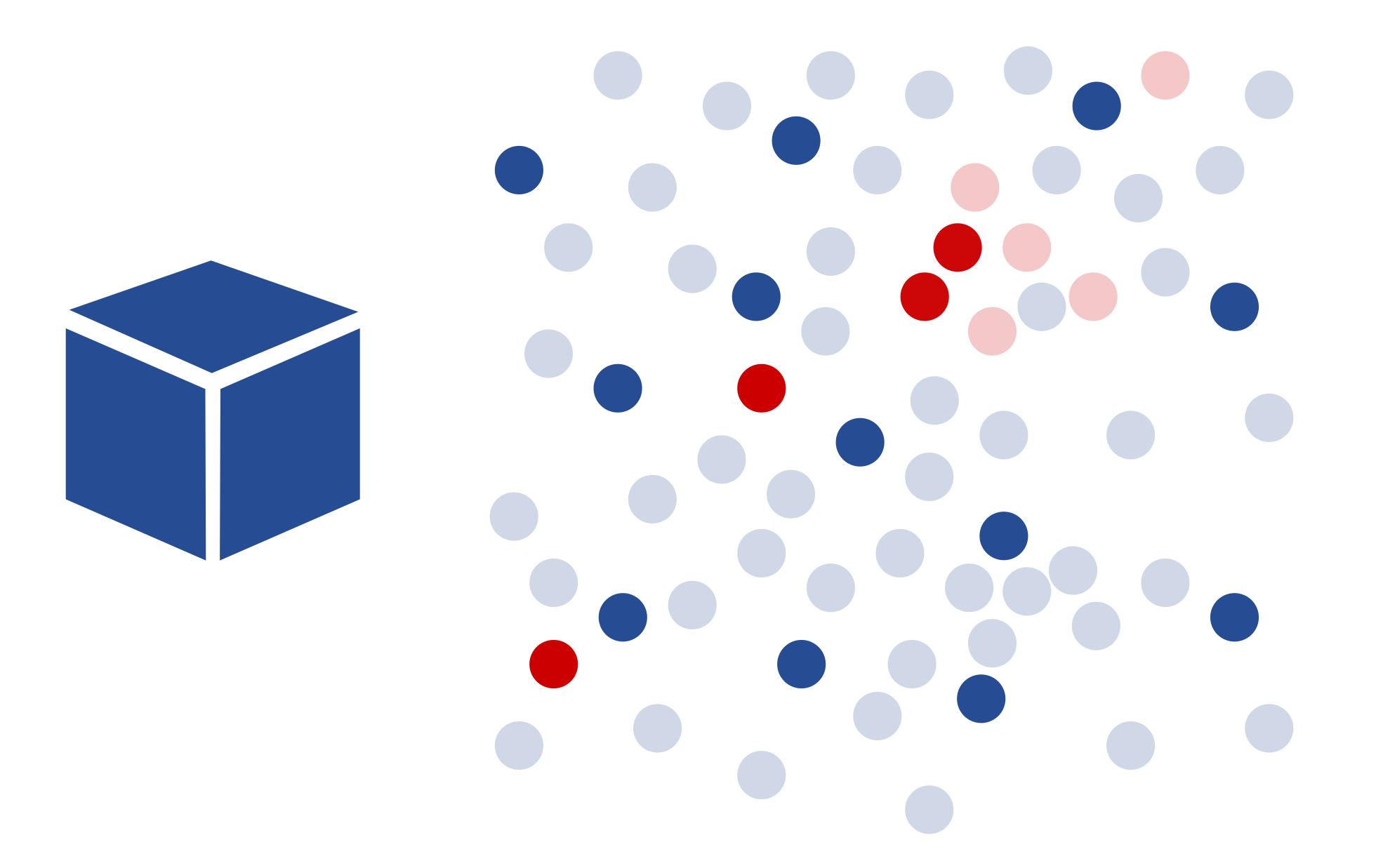


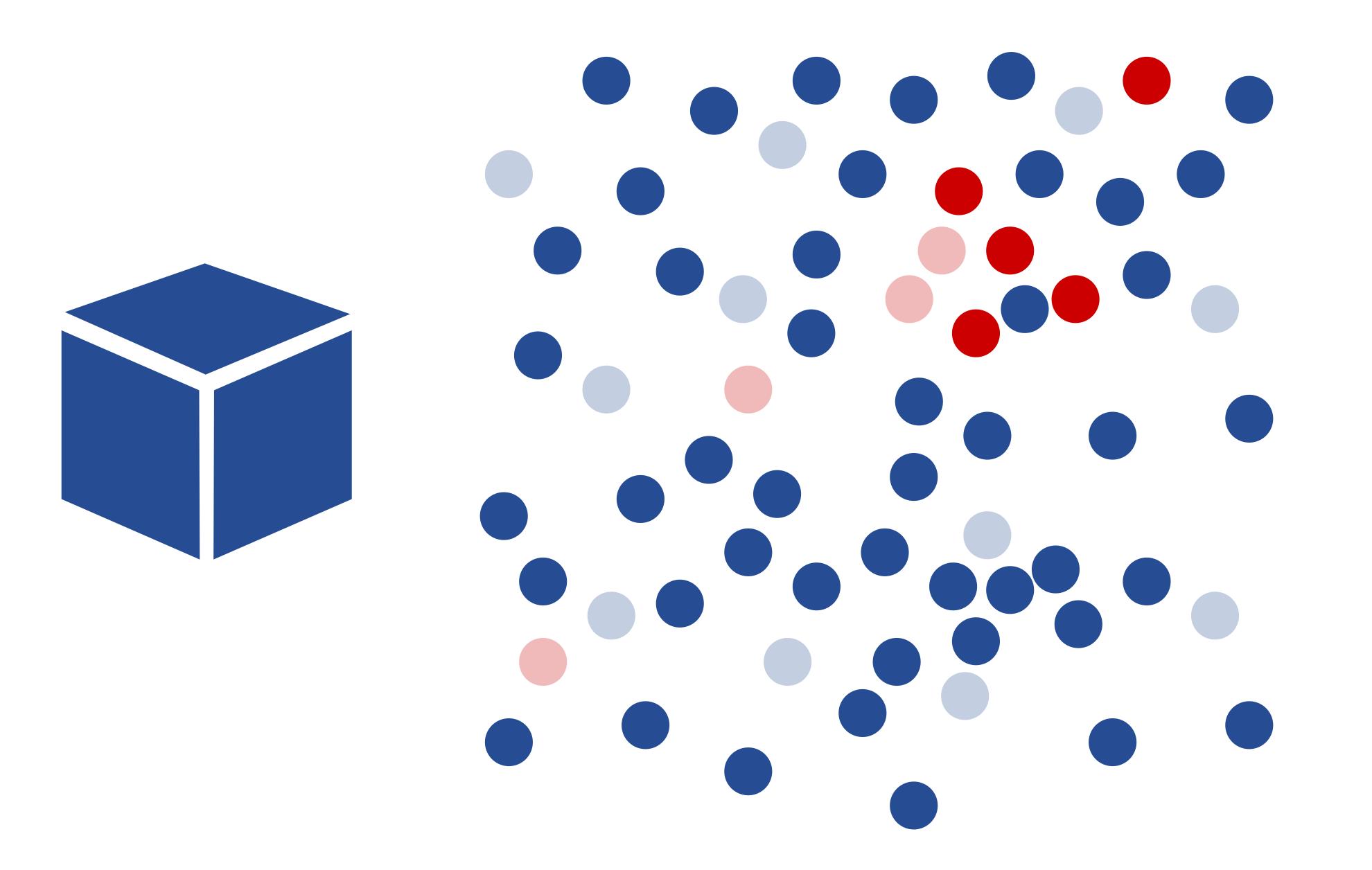


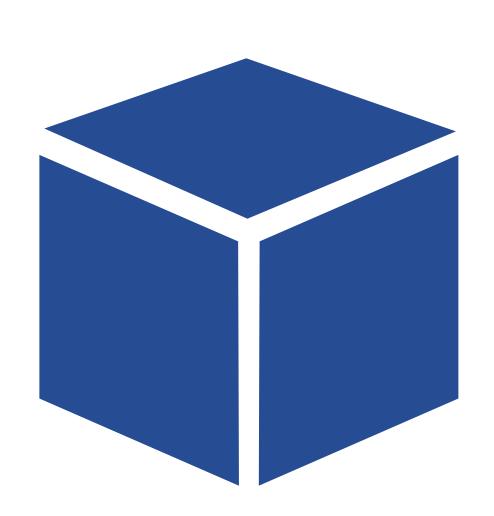


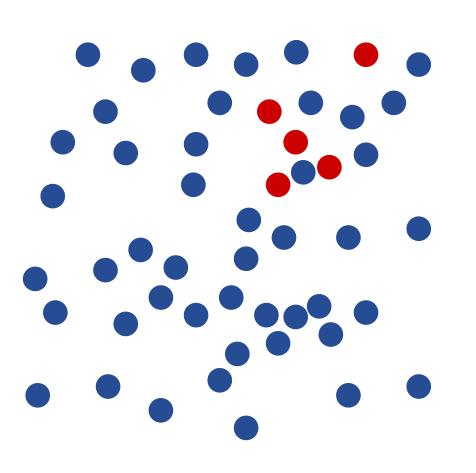


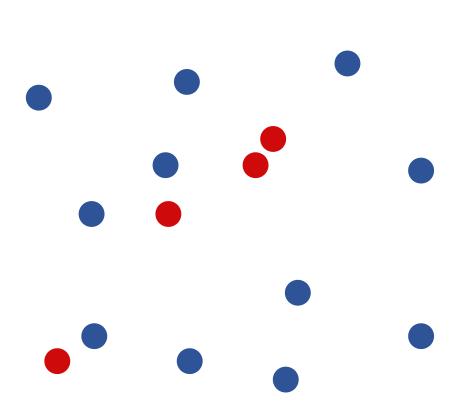


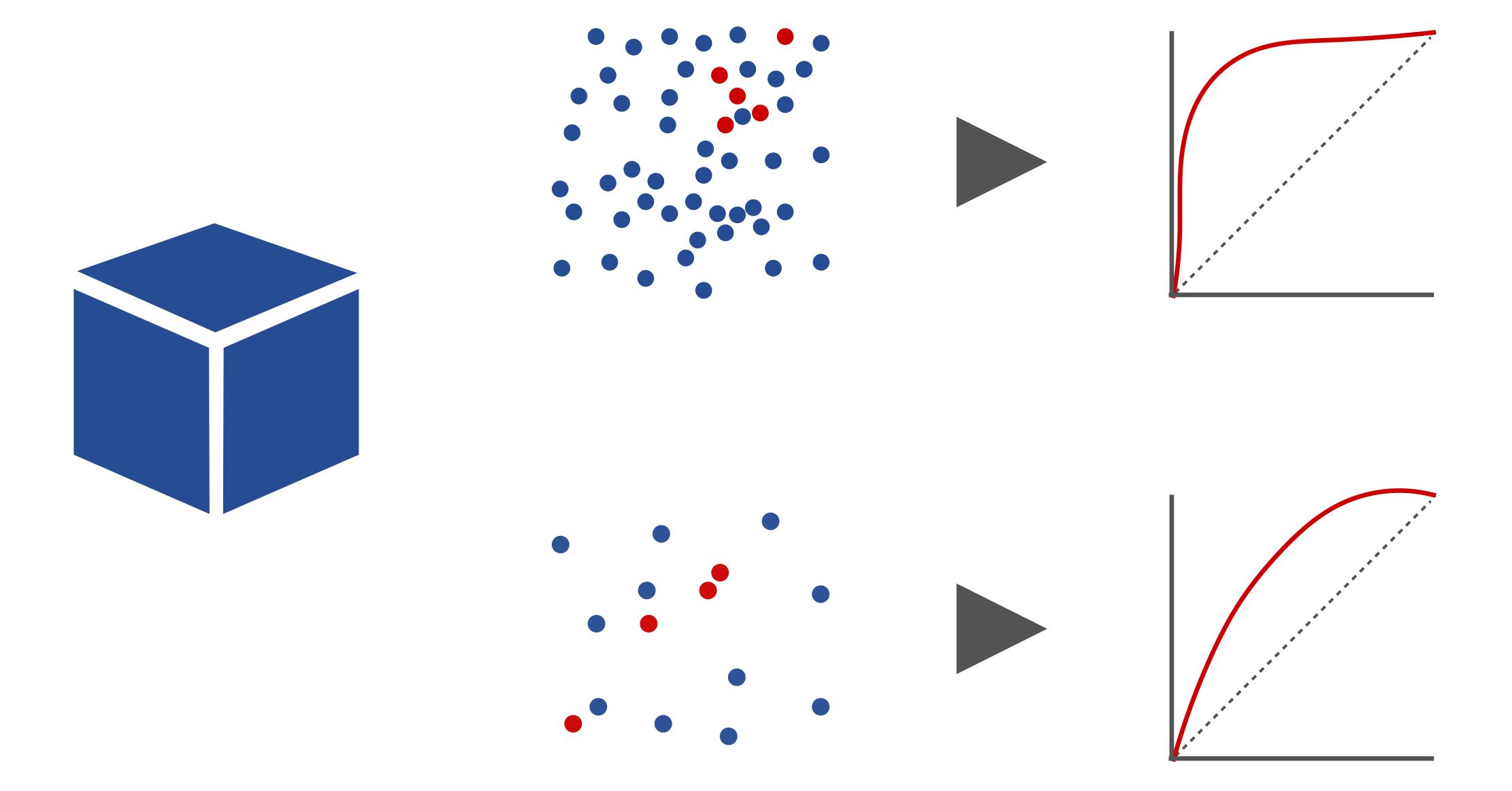


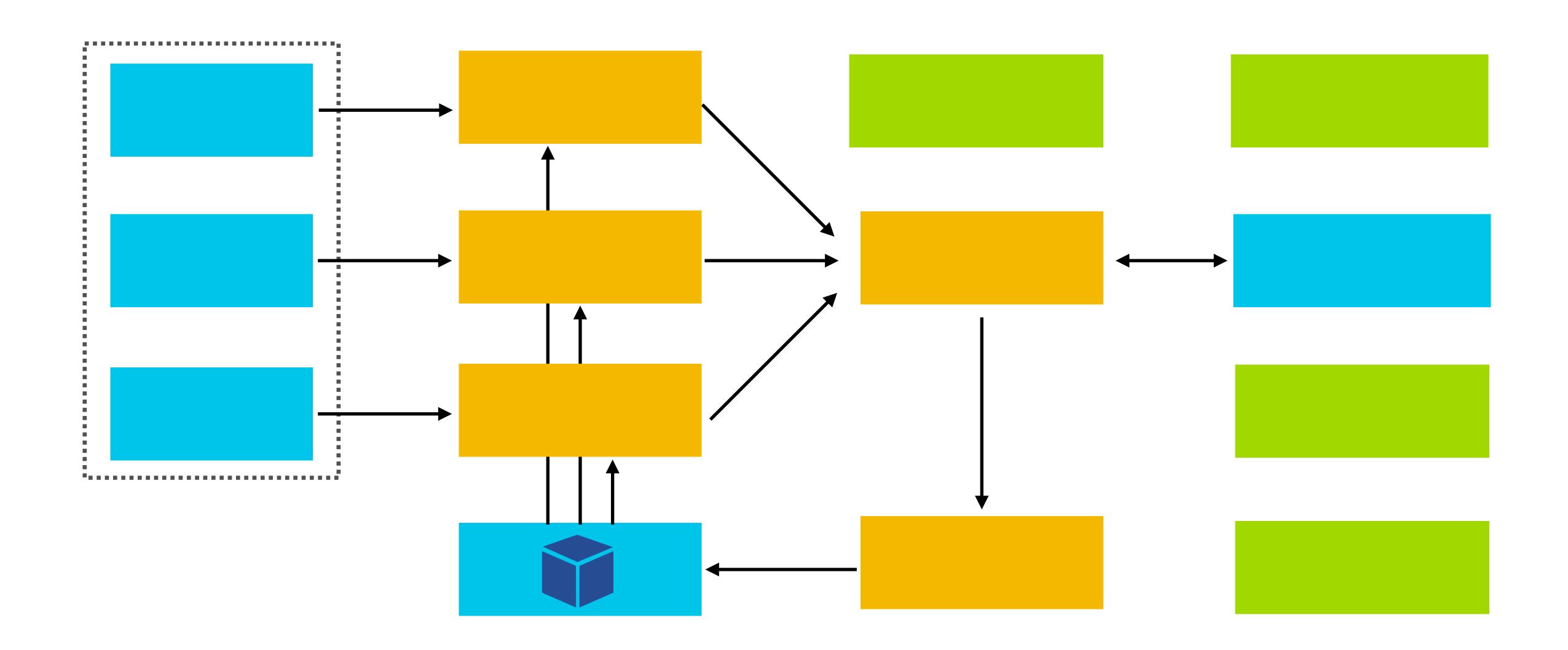


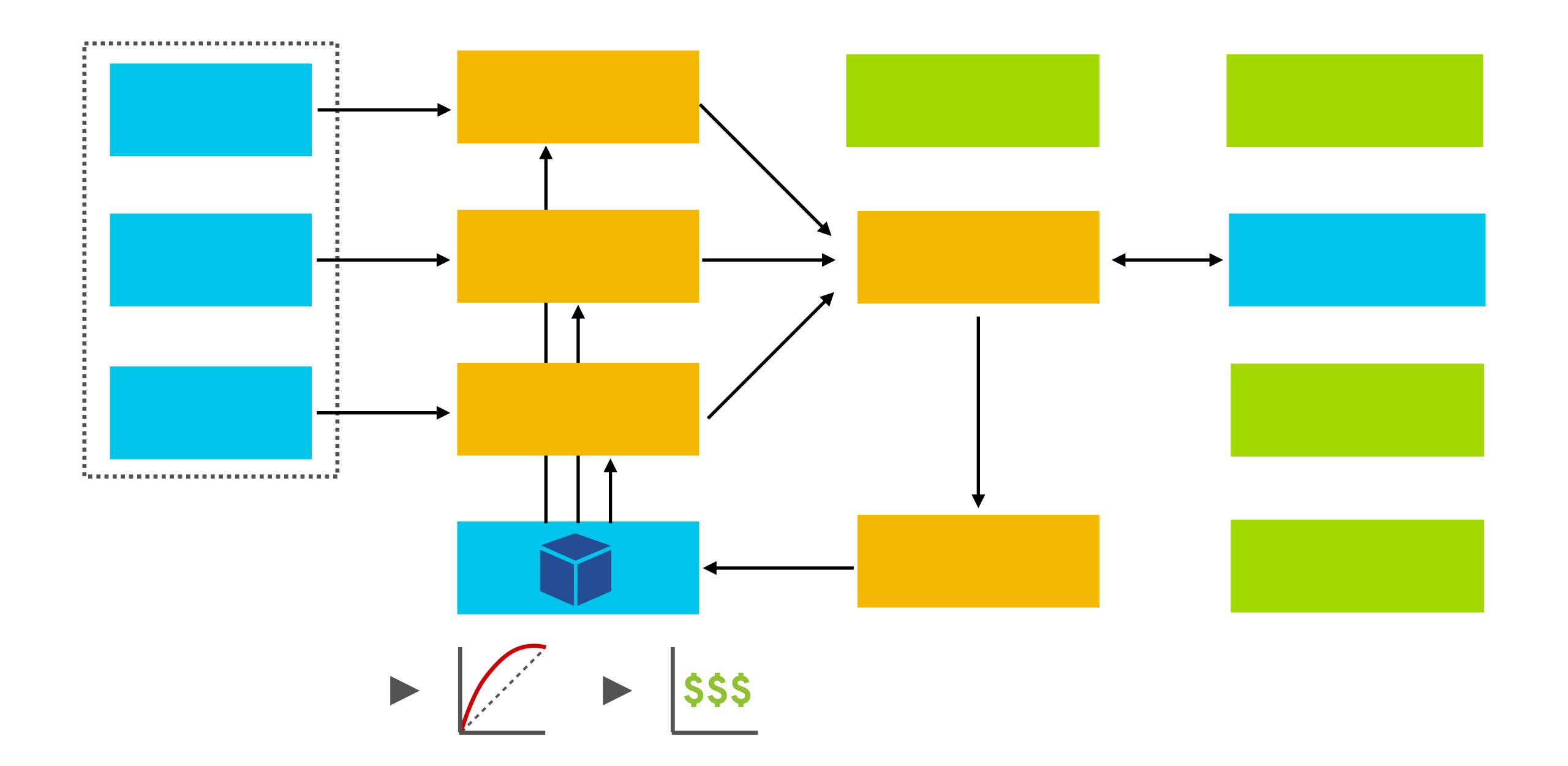






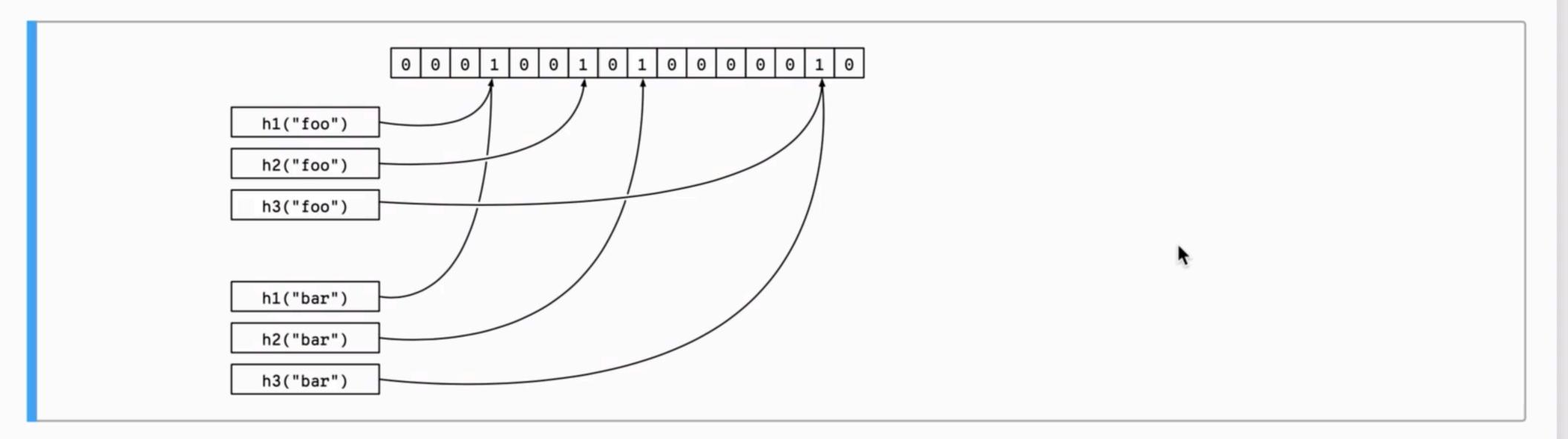








#### **Bloom filter**

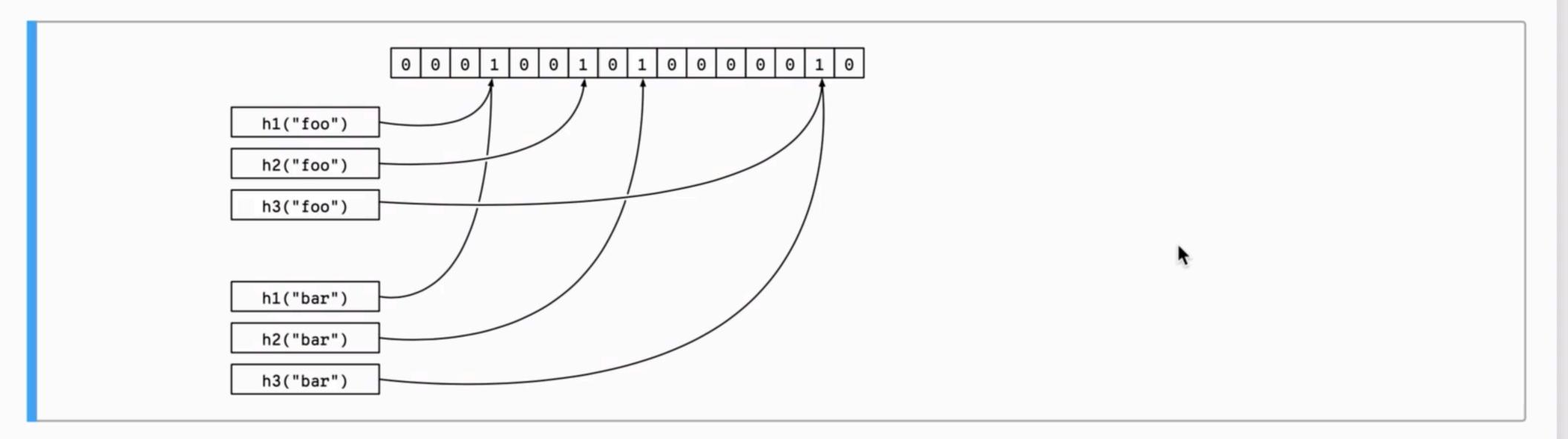


A conventional hash table (or hash table-backed set structure) consists of a series of *buckets*. Hash table insert looks like this:

- 1. First, use the hash value of the key to identify the index of the bucket that should contain it.
- If the bucket is empty, update the bucket to contain the key and value (with a trivial value in the case of a hashed set).
- 3. If the bucket is not empty and the key stored in it is not the one you've hashed, handle this hash collision. There are several strategies to handle hash collisions precisely; most involve extra lookups (e.g., having a second hash function or going to the next available bucket) or

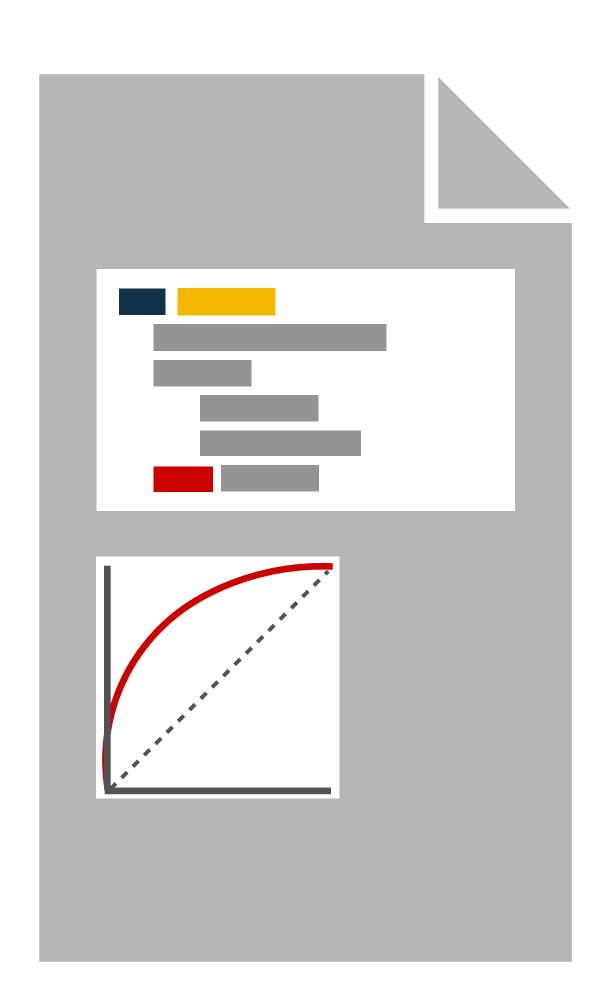


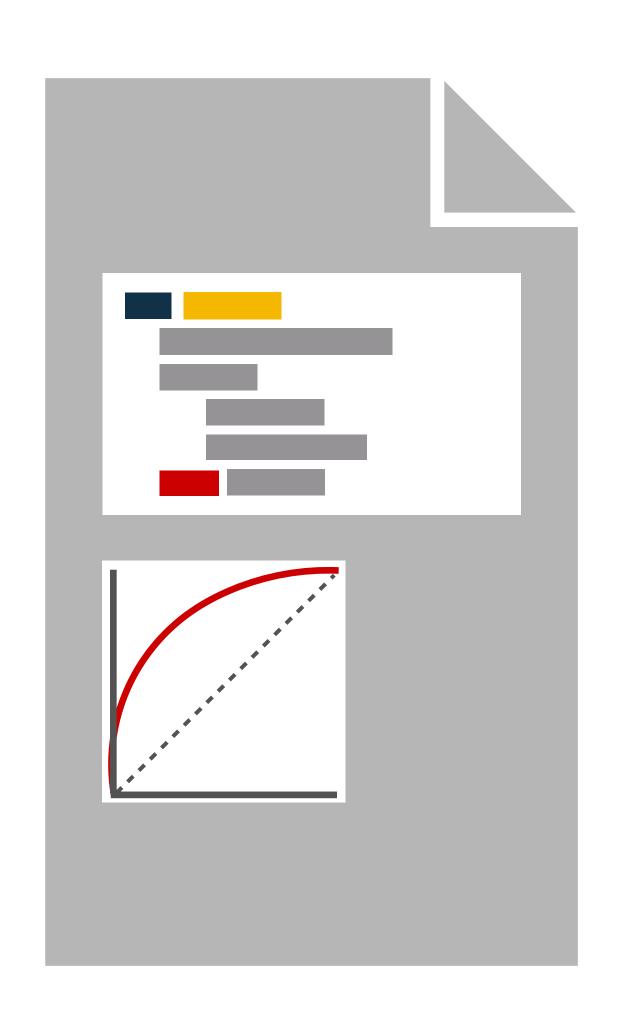
#### **Bloom filter**



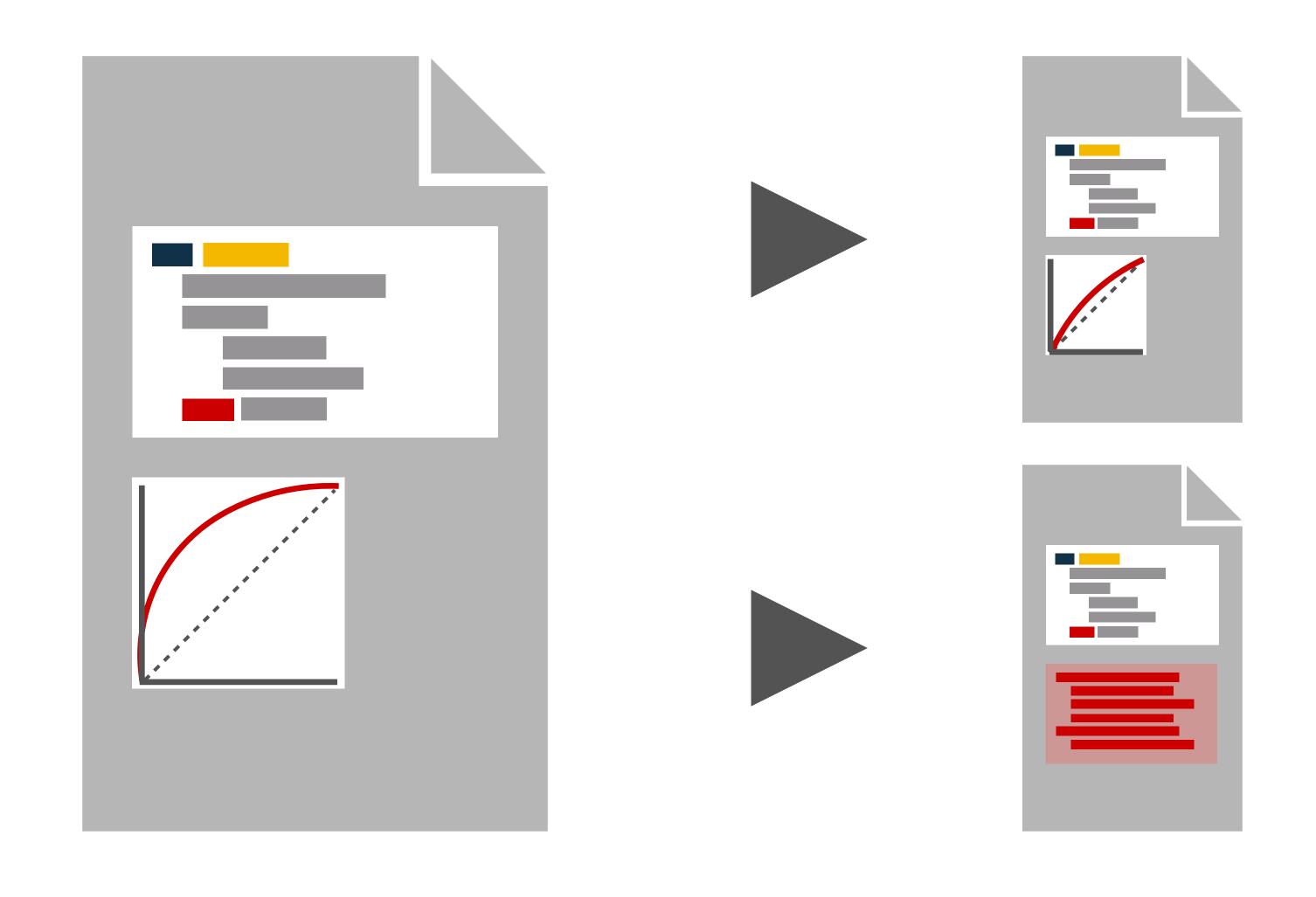
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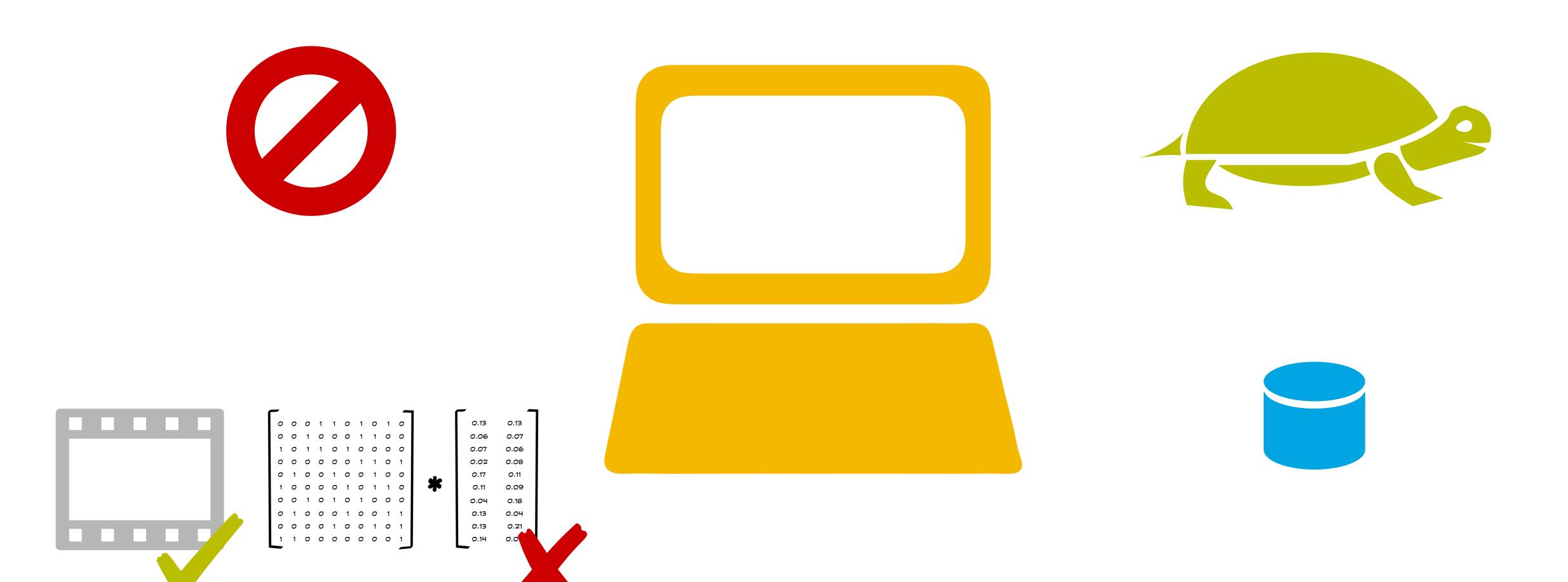


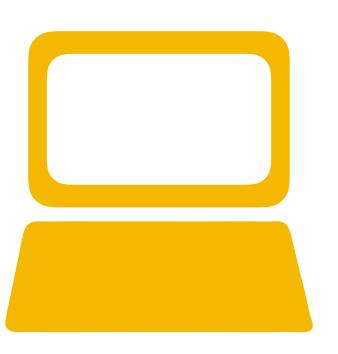


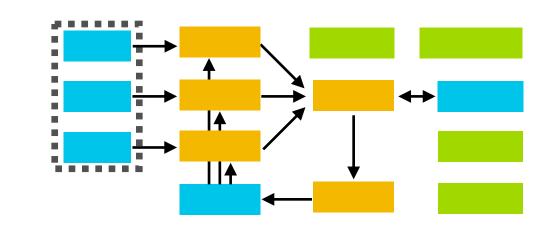
# Container workflows for data science



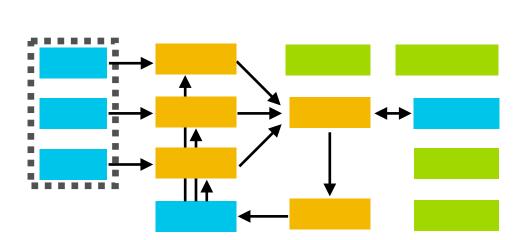


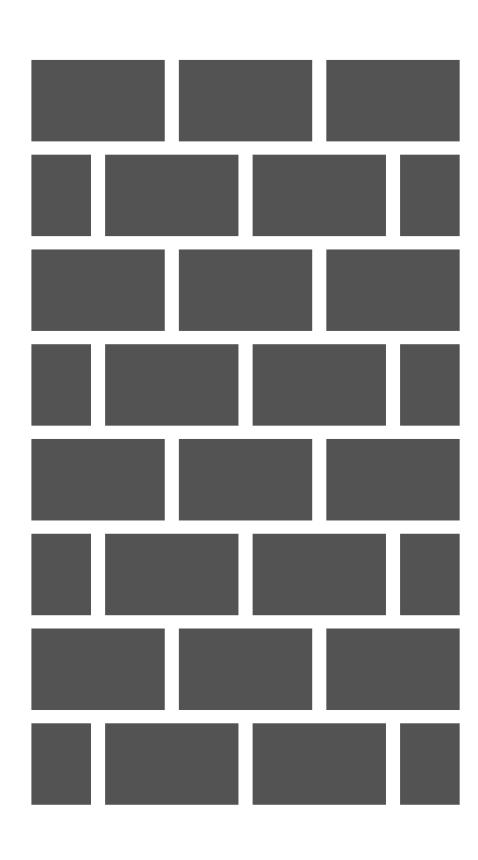








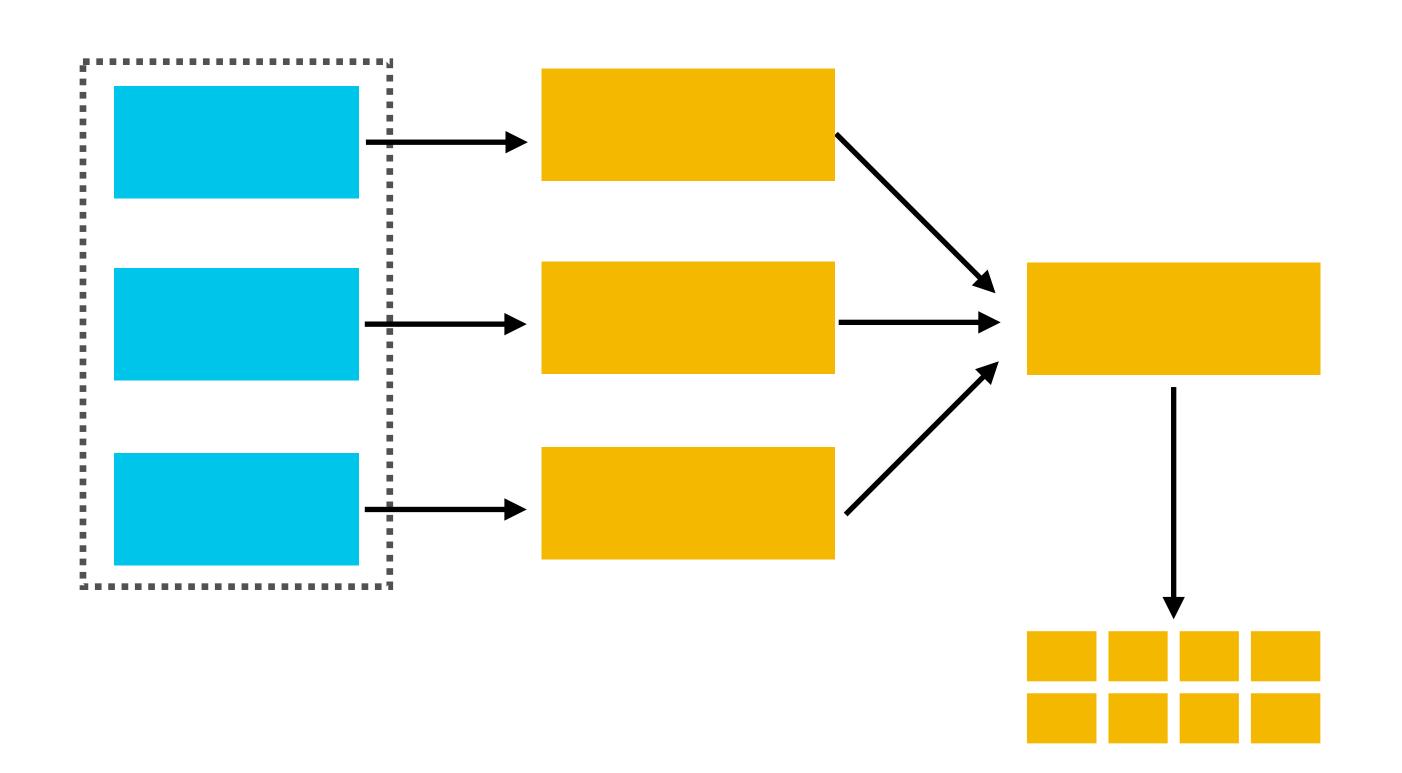


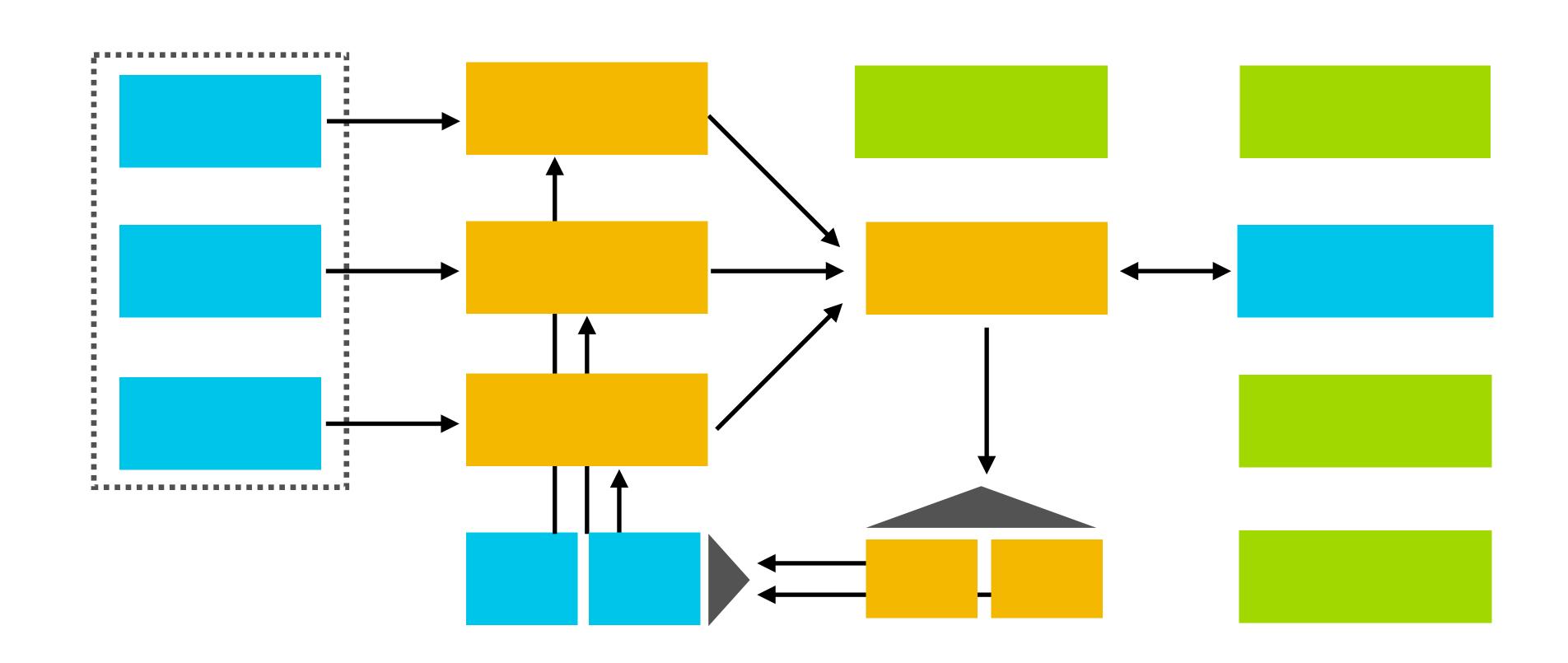


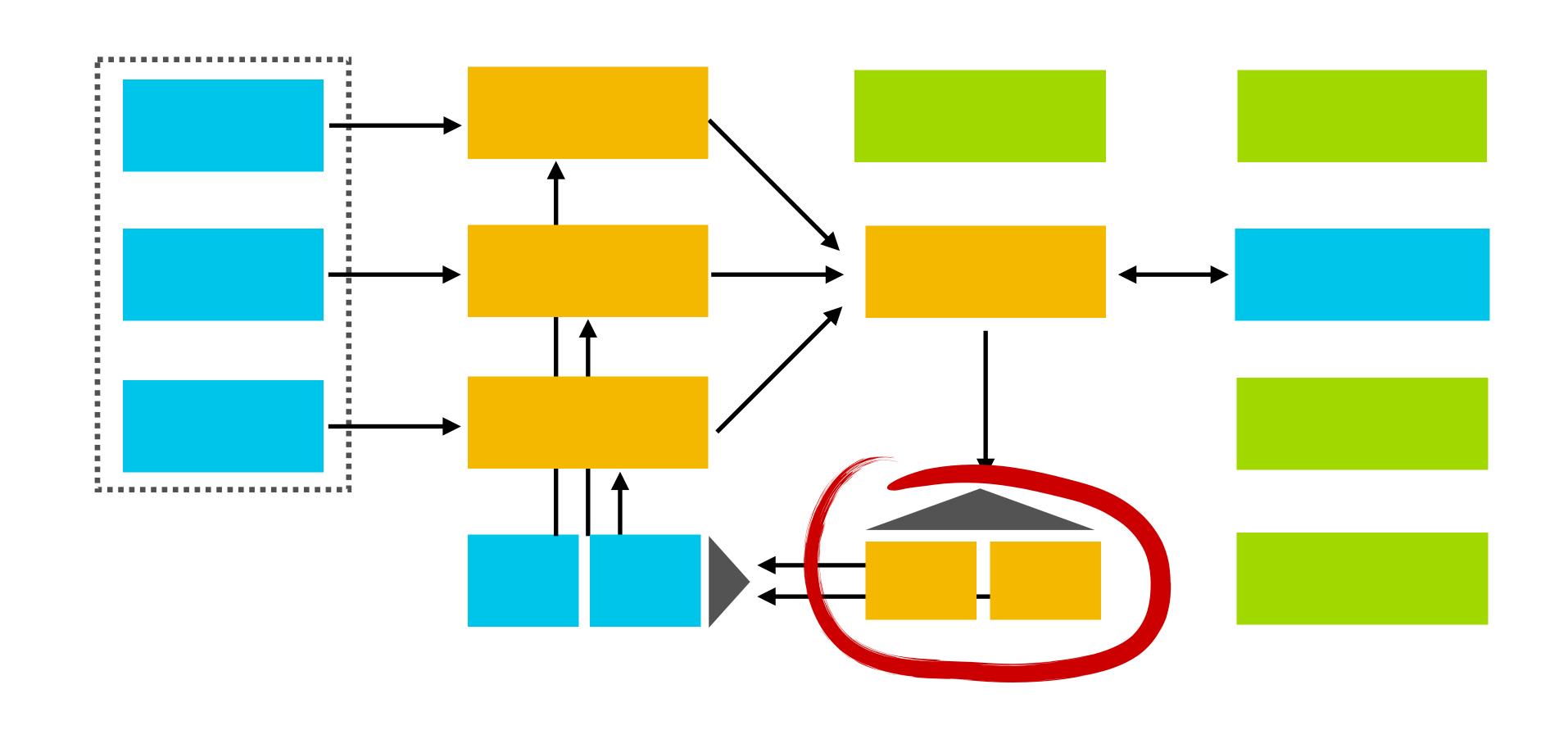
#### more CPUs better GPUs

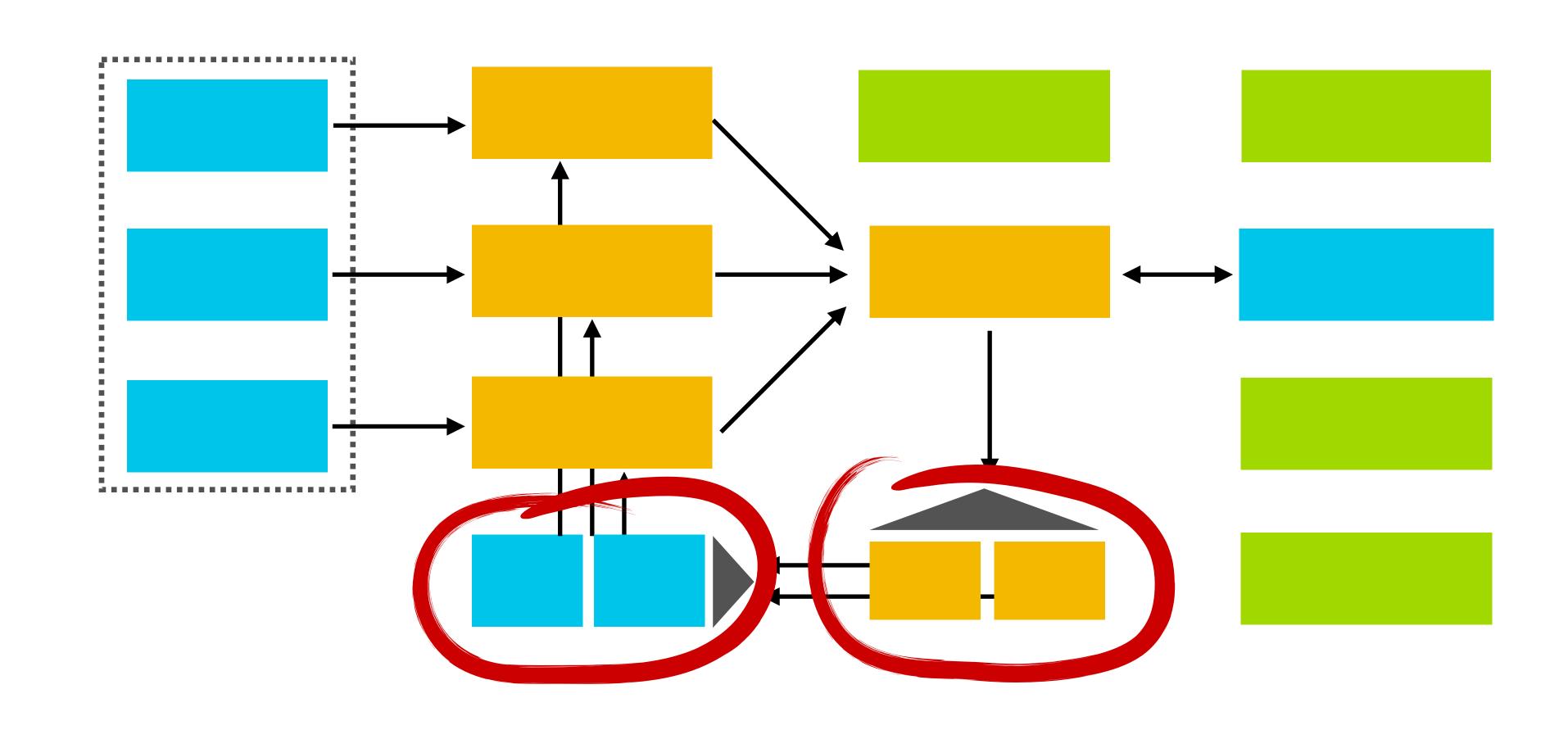


more storage sensitive data

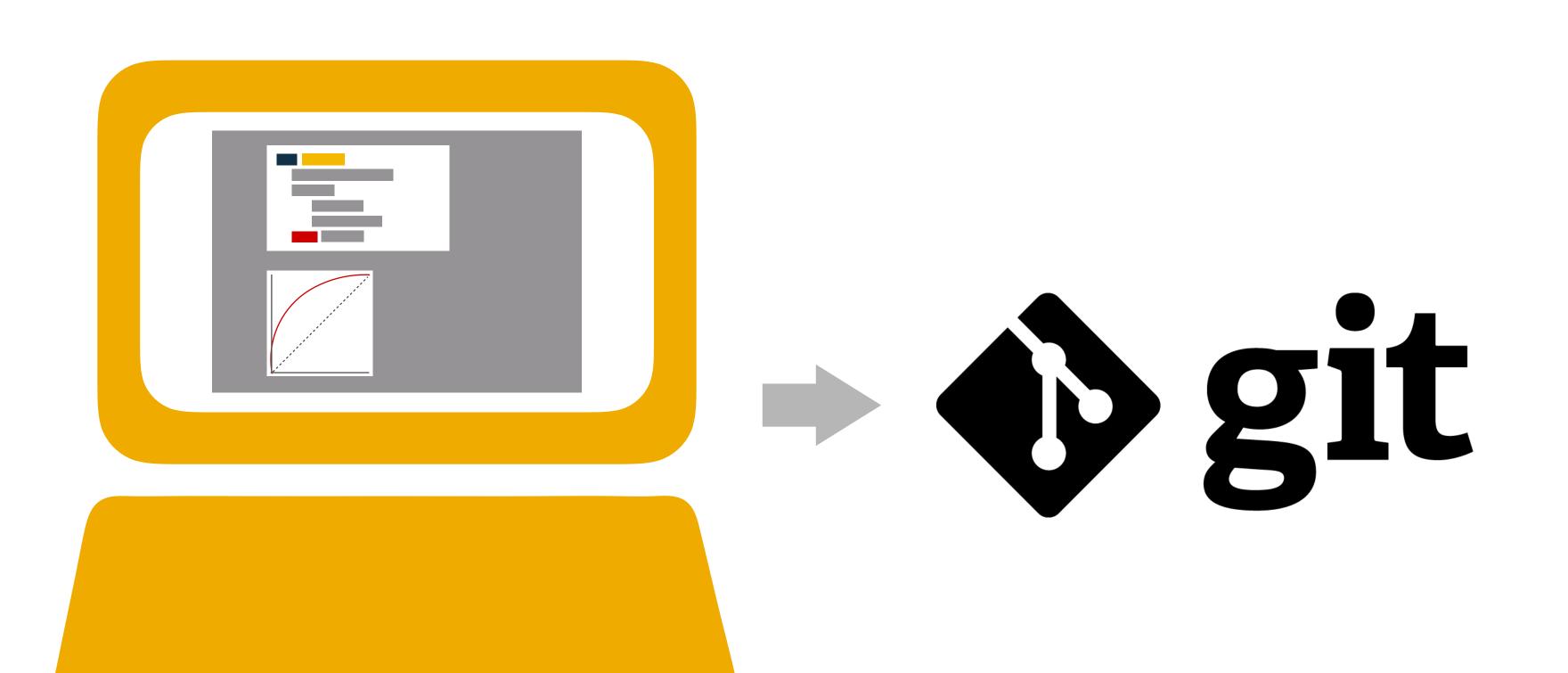


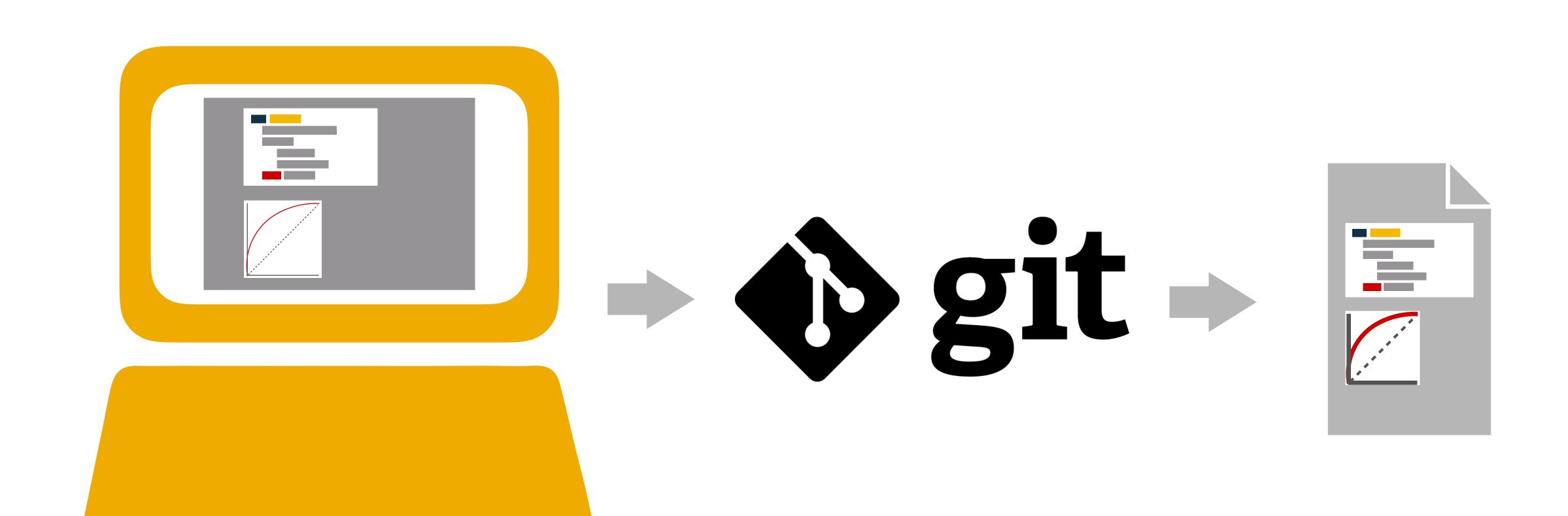




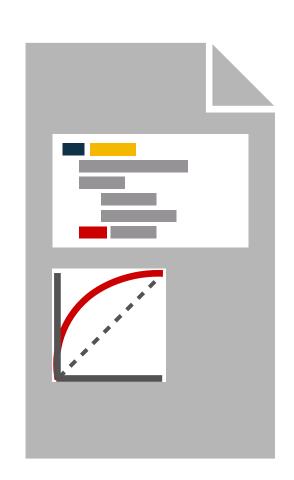












application code

configuration and installation recipes

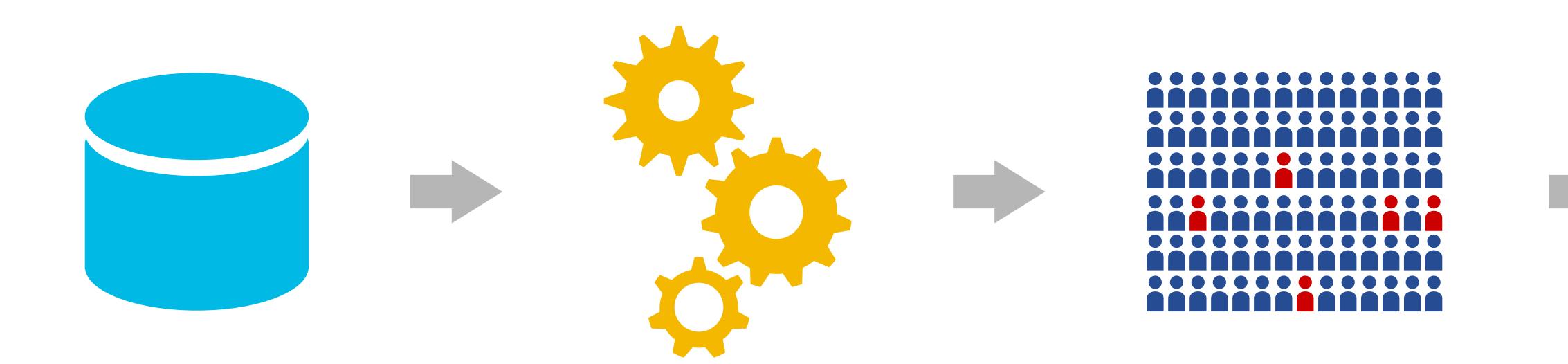
base image

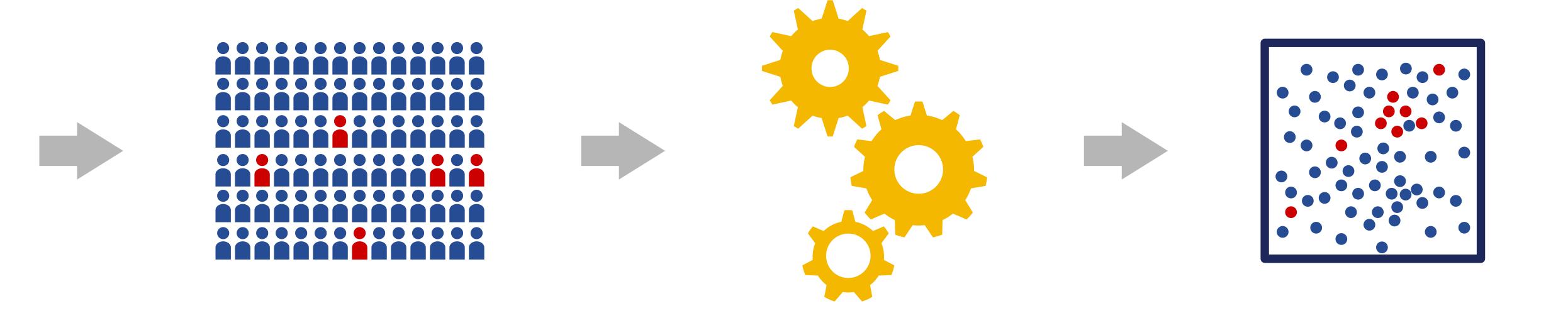
requirements.txt

application code

configuration and installation recipes

base image





# Making Kubernetes accessible to data scientists

```
FROM centos:centos7
RUN yum install -y \
    python python-pip \
    java java-devel git
```

ENTRYPOINT /bin/bash

FROM centos:centos7
RUN yum install -y \
 python python-pip \
 java java-devel git

ENTRYPOINT /bin/bash

#### No commitment: mybinder.org





```
% s2i build \
 https://github.com/willb/probabilistic-structures \
 getwarped/s2i-minimal-notebook \
 quay.io/willbenton/probabilistic-structures
```

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builder image
```

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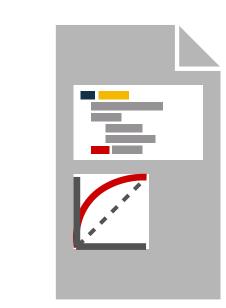
builder image
image tag
```

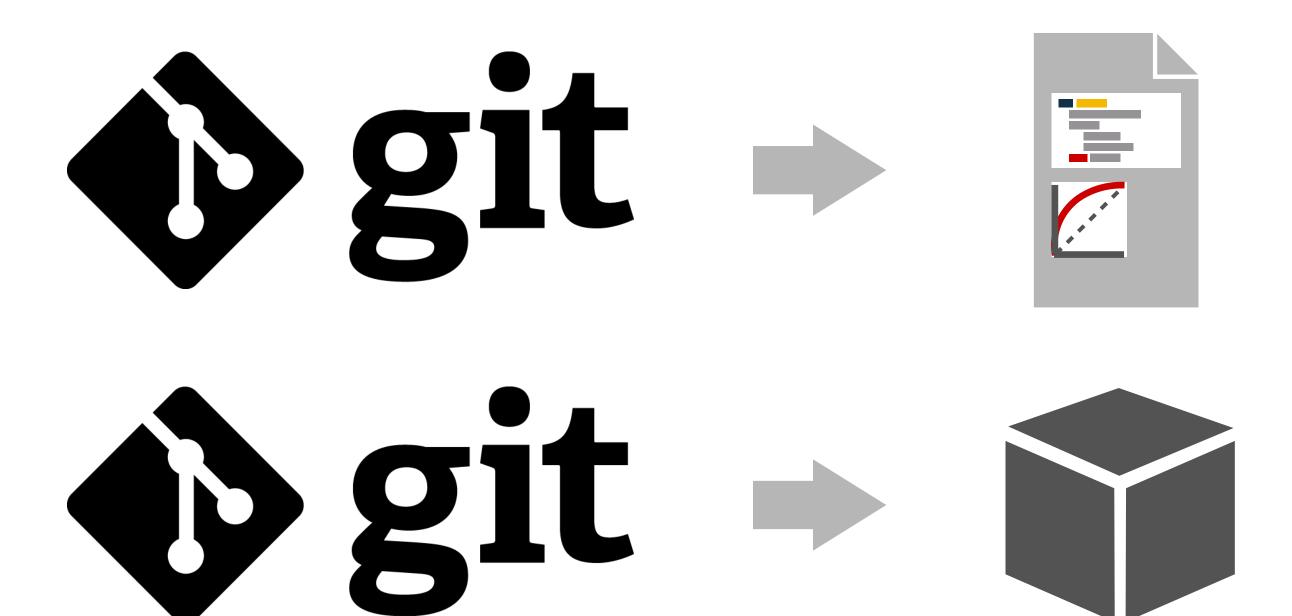
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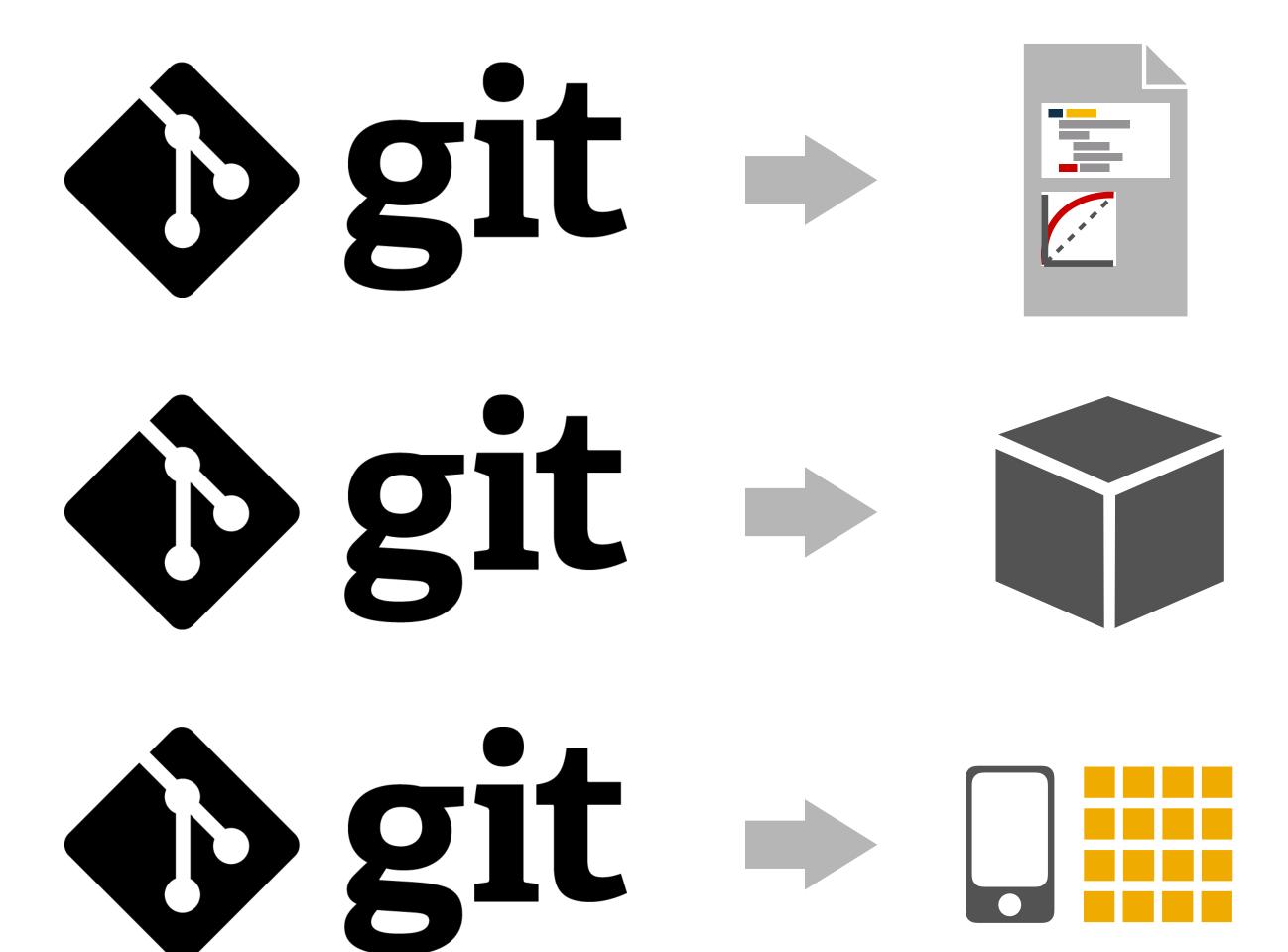
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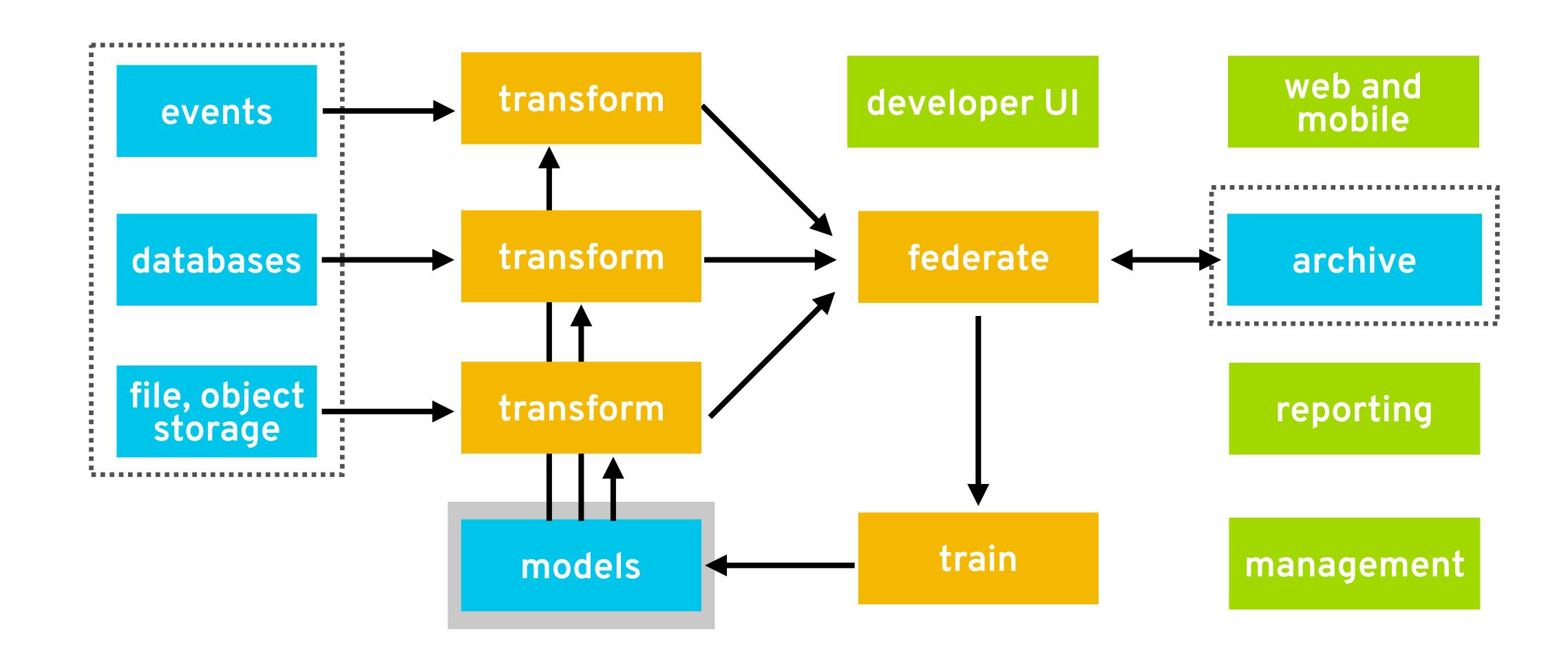
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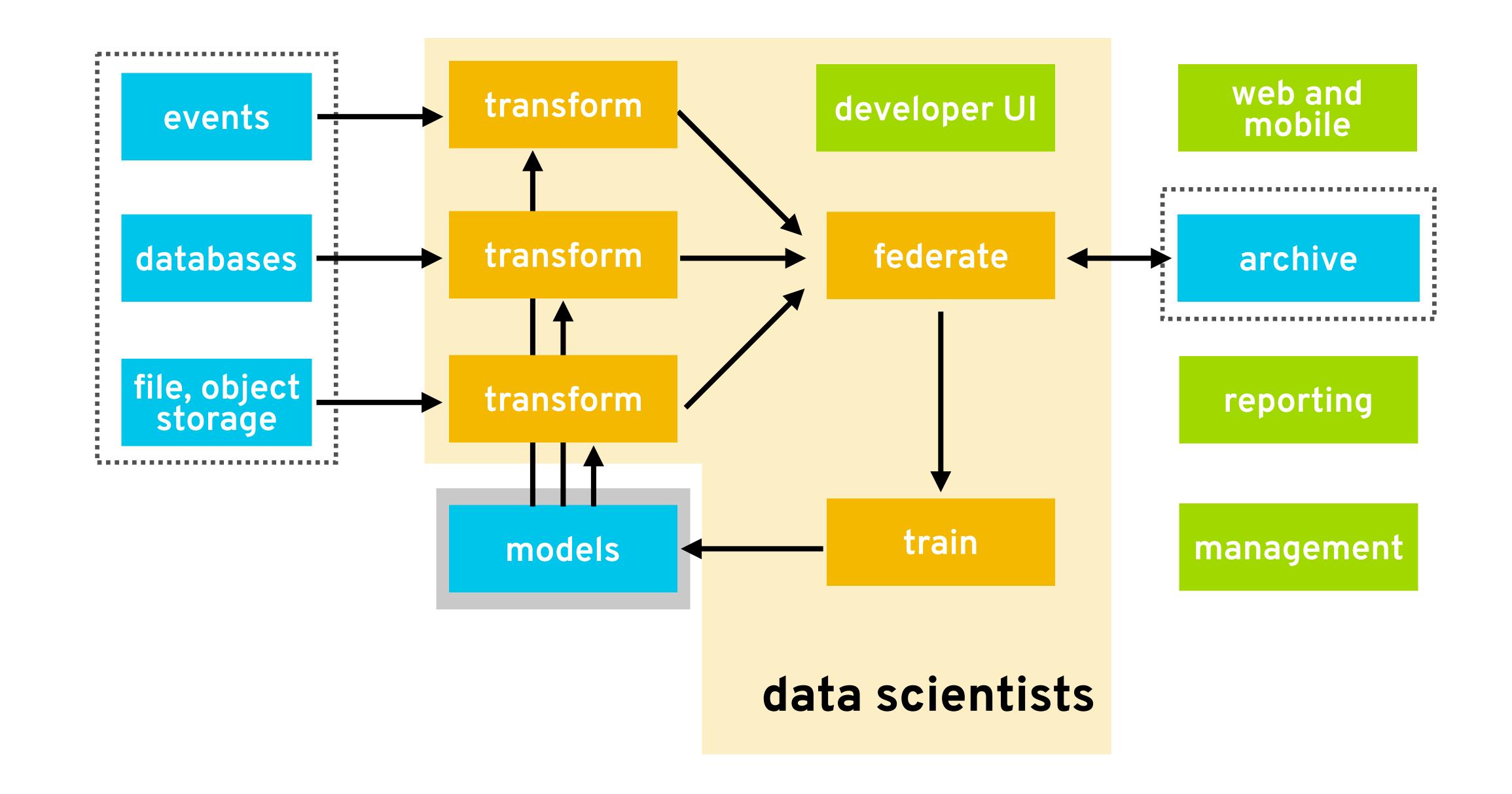


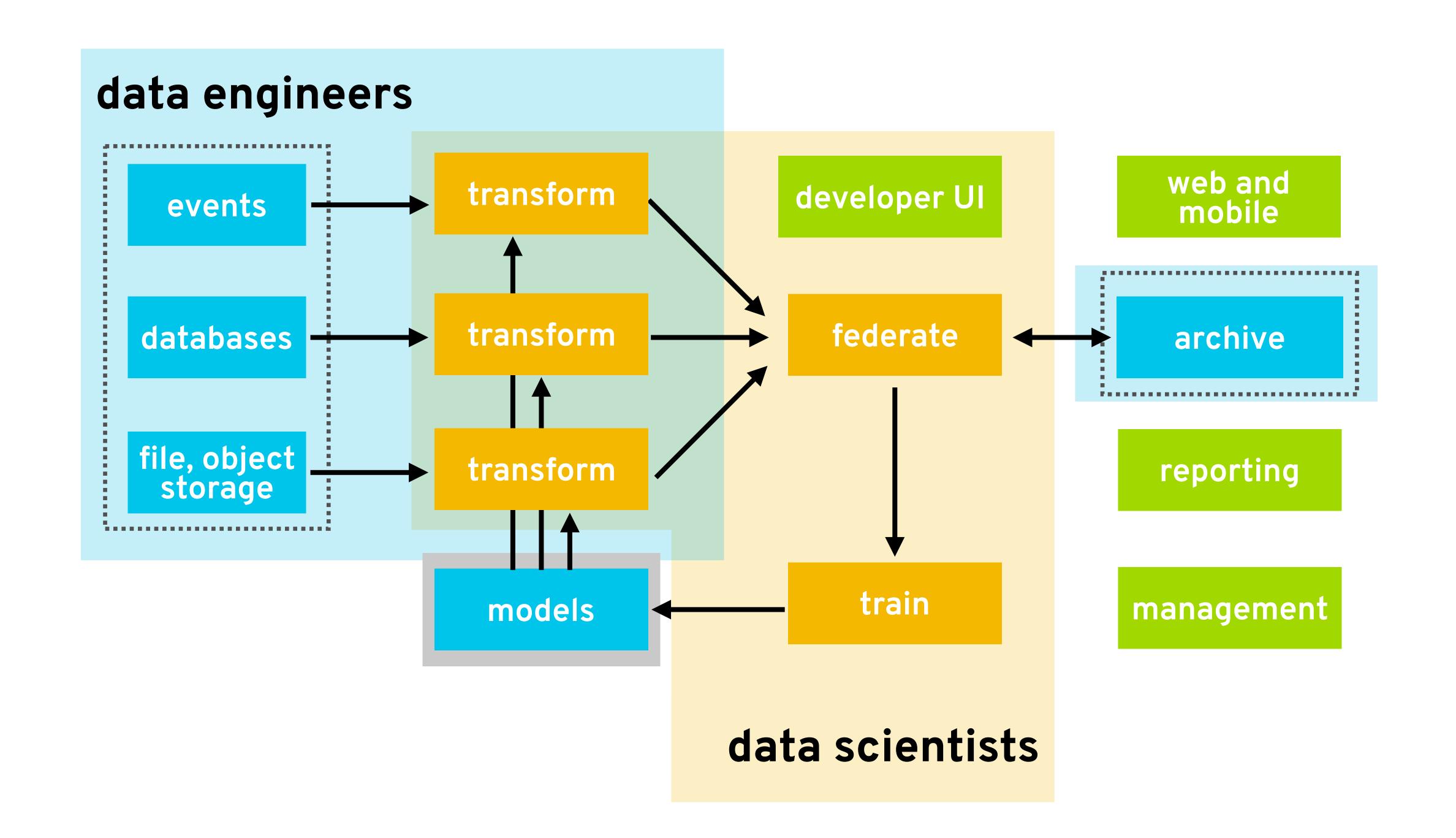


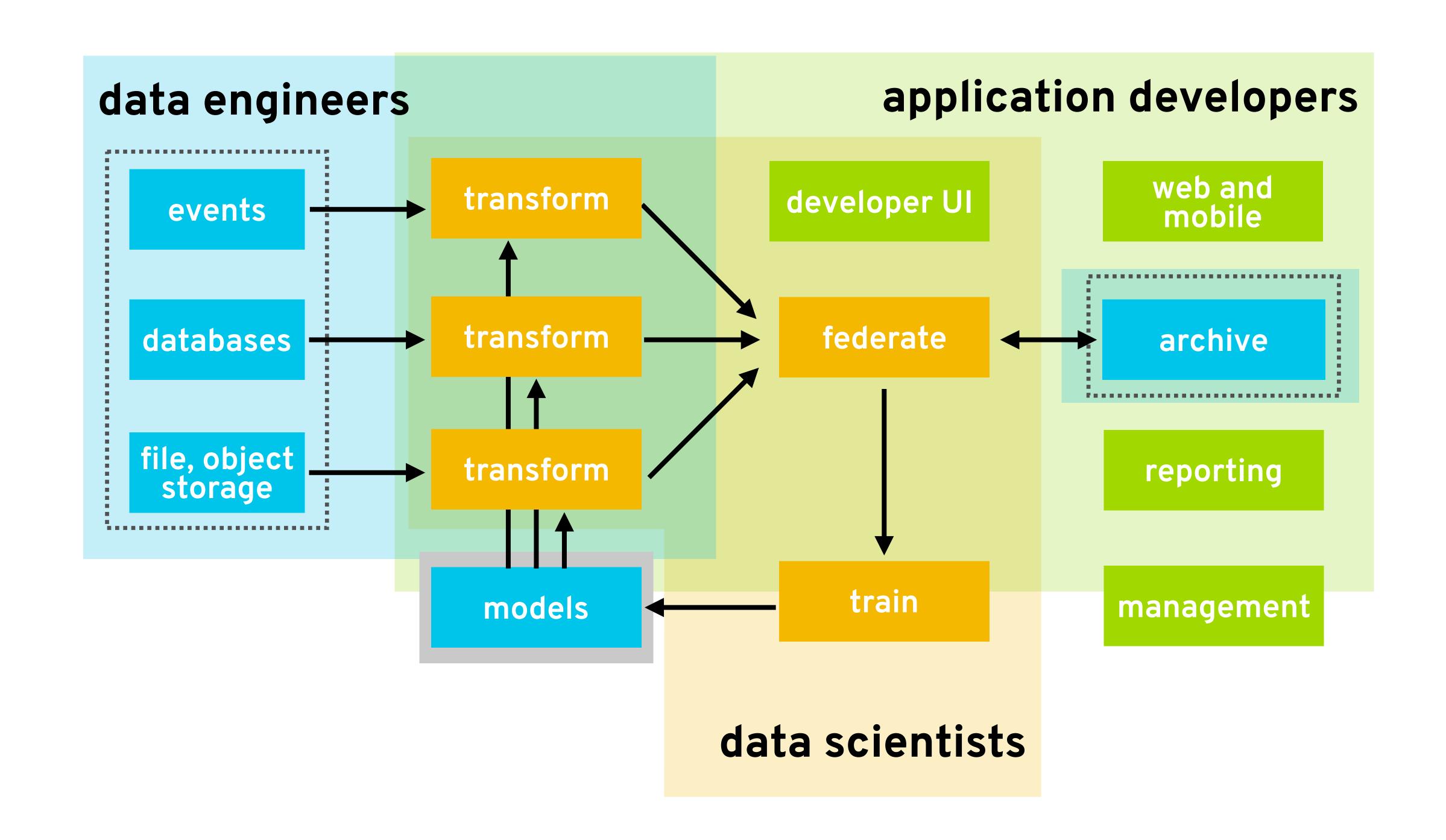


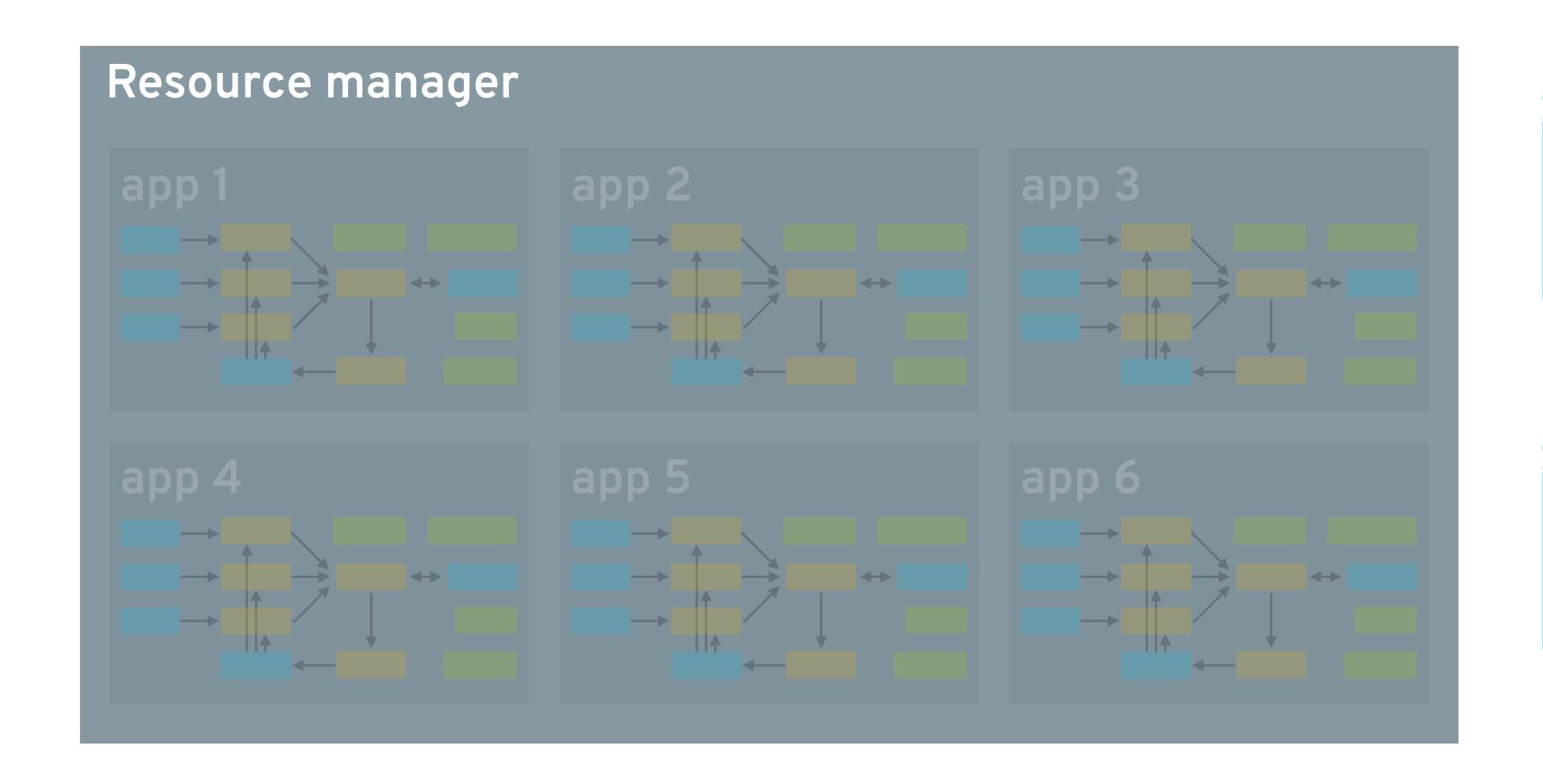






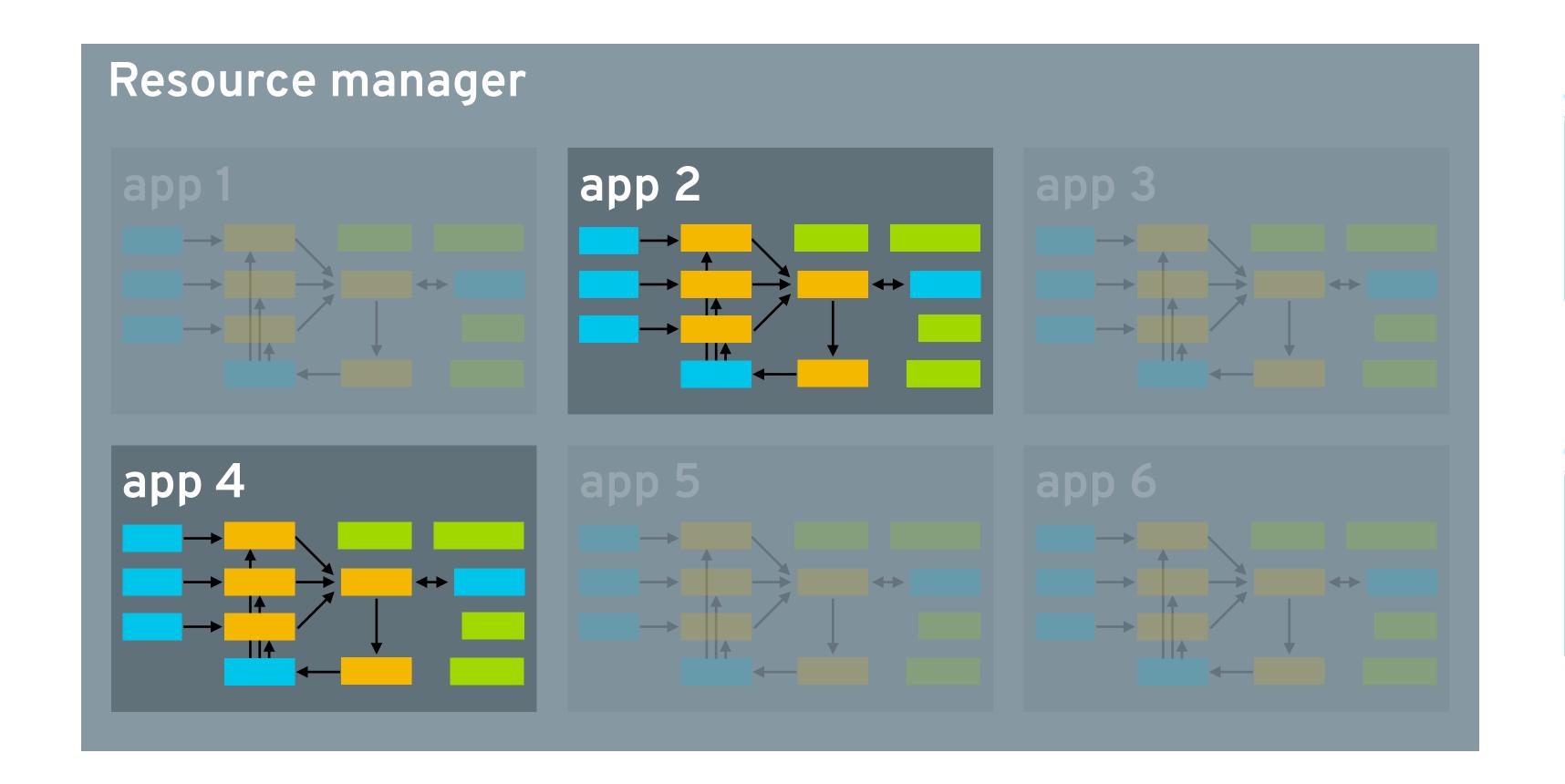






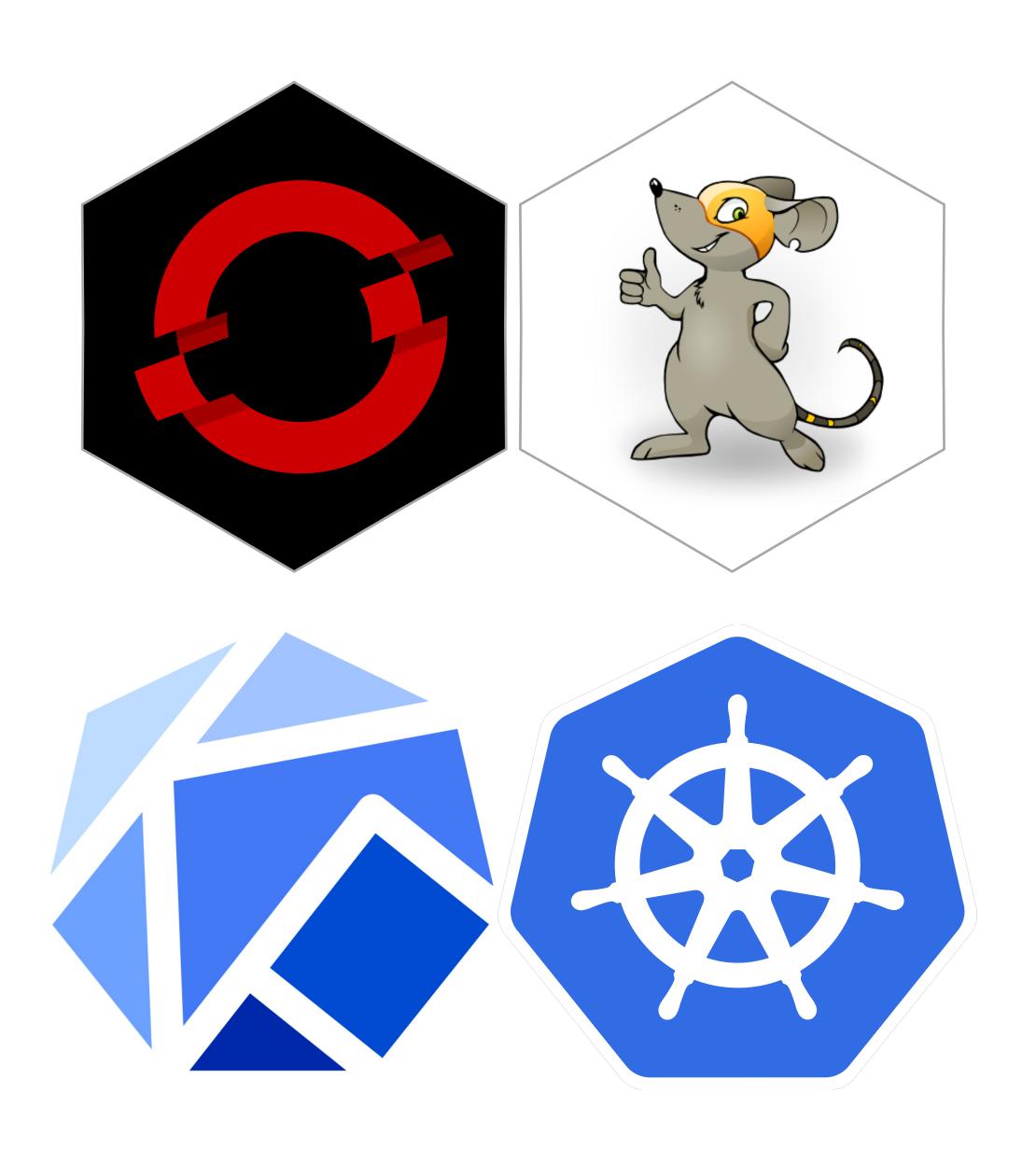
Shared FS / object store

Databases



Shared FS / object store

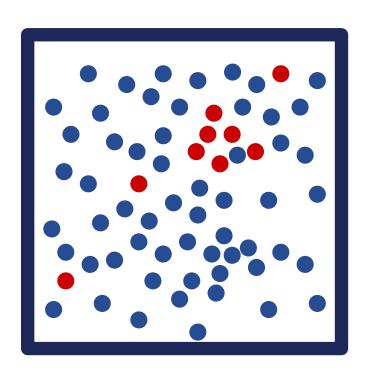
Databases

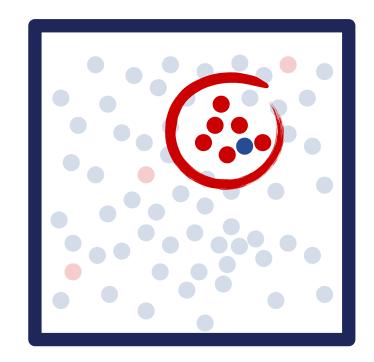


#### radanalytics.io

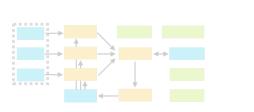
kubeflow.org

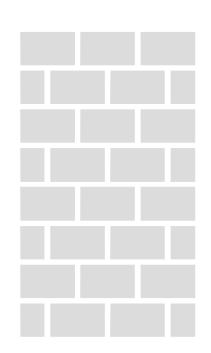
### What did we talk about today?



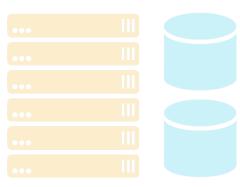




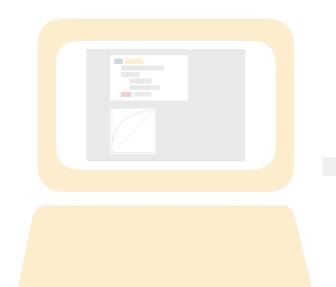








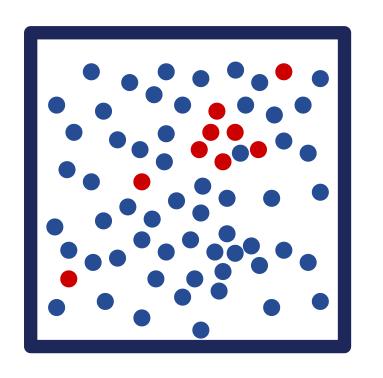
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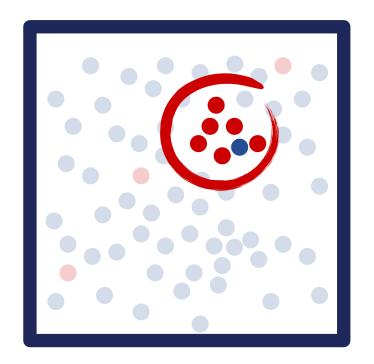




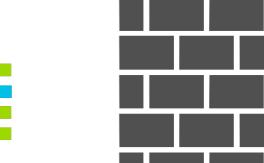




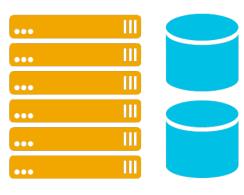




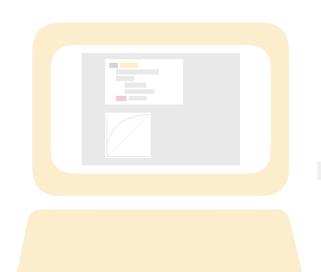






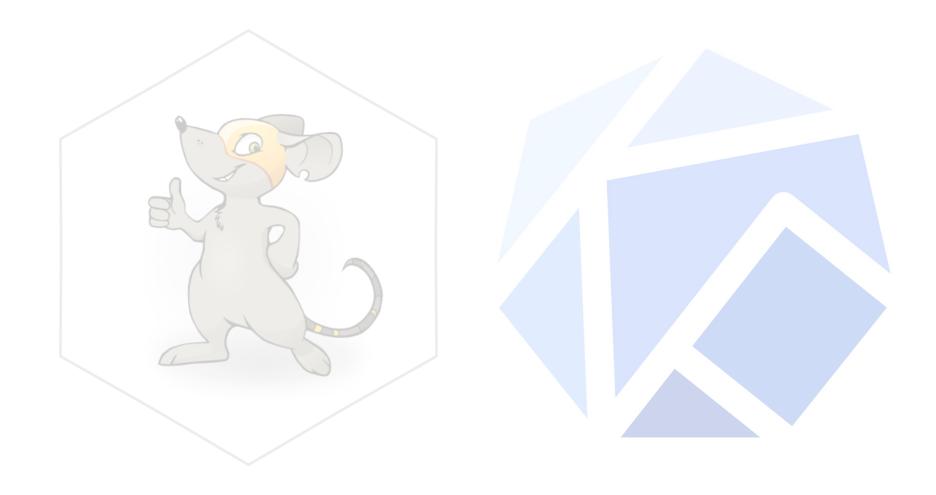


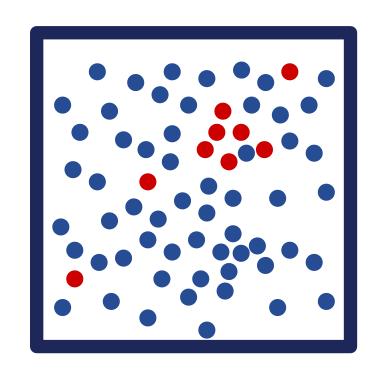
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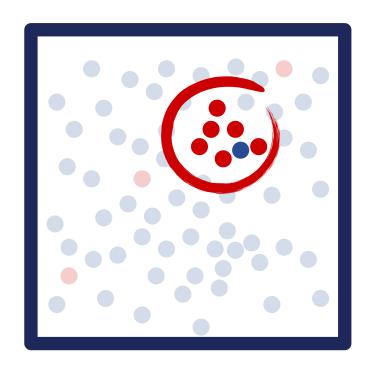




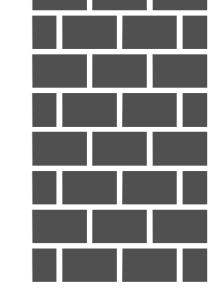




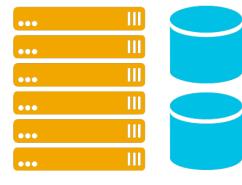




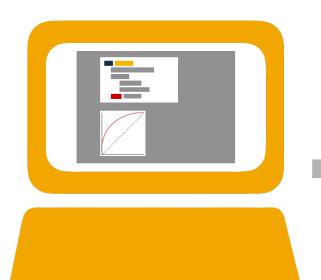


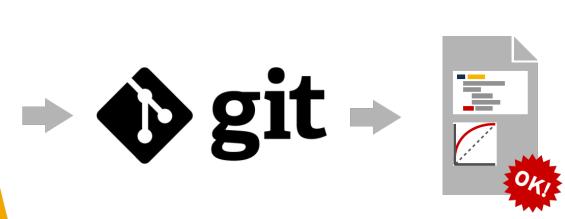


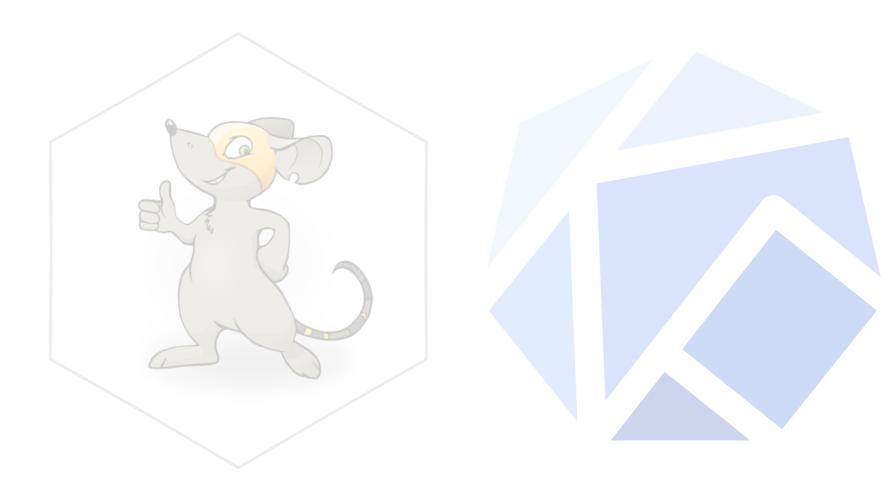


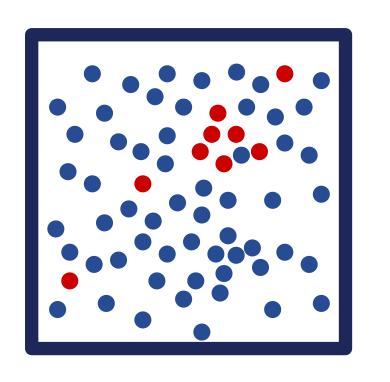


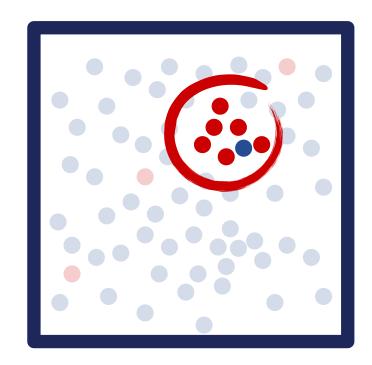






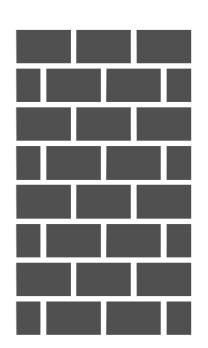




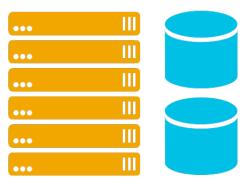




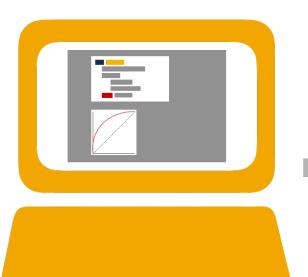






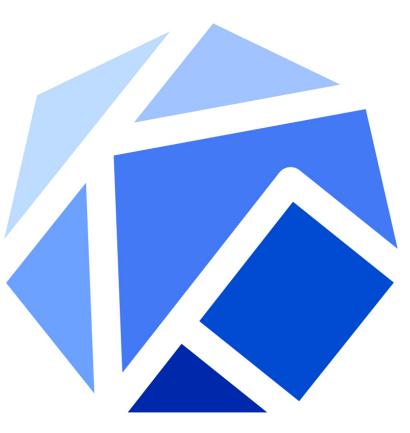


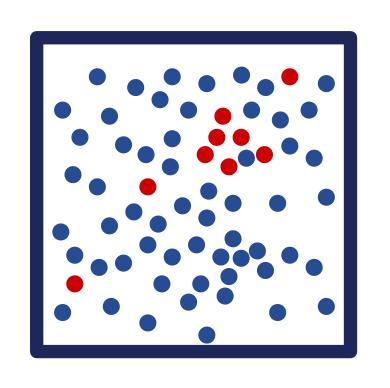


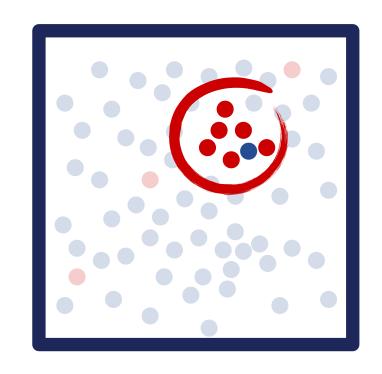


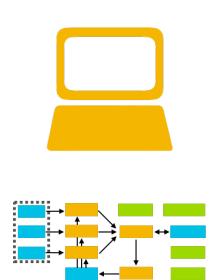


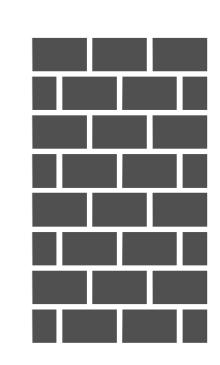


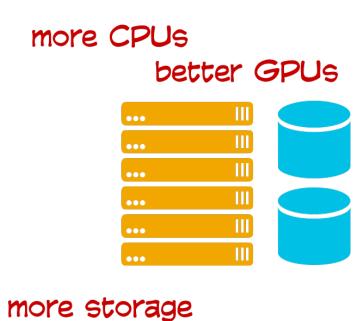






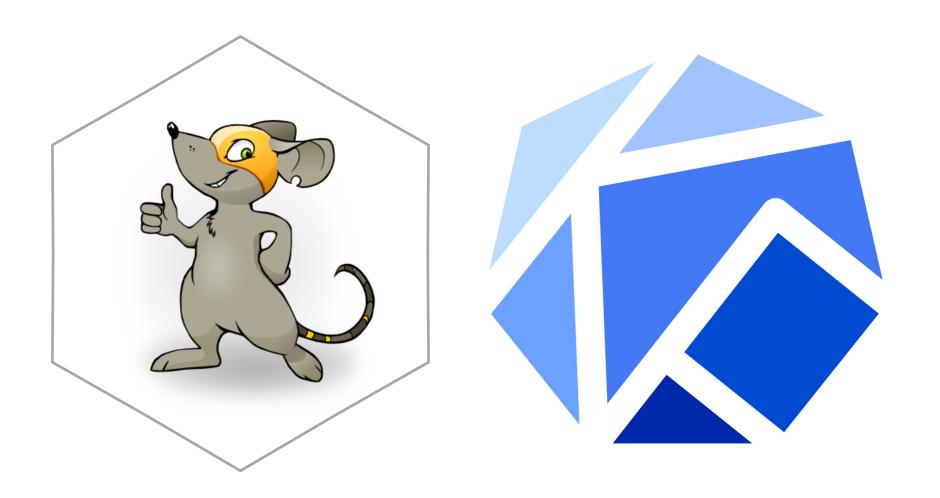






sensitive data





## THANKS

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