

# Starting Your AI journey with Openshift on Hybrid Cloud

Practical Life Cycle Tips for Intelligent Applications

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# Introduction



## Yury Titov

- ▶ former senior EMEA Architect
- ▶ present: senior BlackBelt for Managed Cloud Services
- ▶ always: open source dude

# Agenda

- ▶ **How the AI/ML landscape is evolving: market opportunities & challenges**
- ▶ **AI Application Examples vs intelligent Application?**
- ▶ **Challenges of Operationalizing AI ?**
- ▶ **Team topologies and operationalizing models**
- ▶ **Red Hat OpenShift AI - key features and walkthrough**
- ▶ **Demo**
- ▶ **Why application platforms? Logging, Monitoring, usw. Tekton, GitOps architecture, operators, self-service**
- ▶ **Where to start?**
- ▶ **Bonus and Community: InstructLab und Neural Magic**
- ▶ **Conclusion and Workshop proposal**

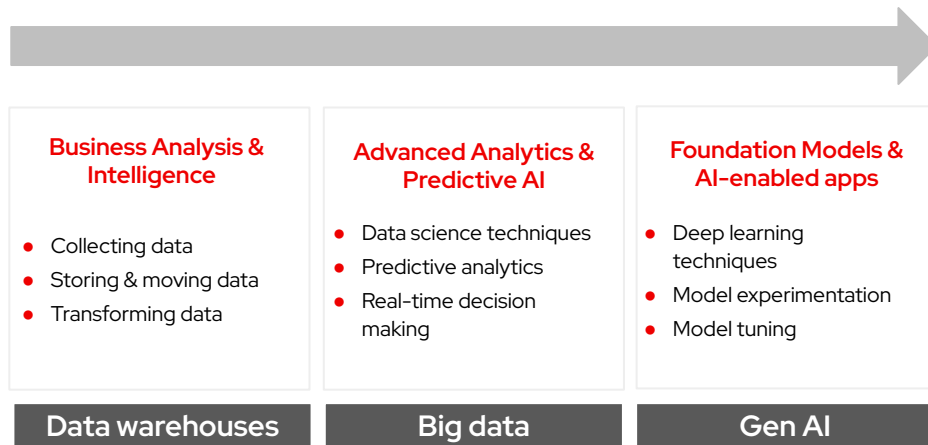
# How the AI/ML landscape is evolving



# AI has undergone significant evolution

The evolution of AI: from Business Intelligence to Generative AI

- ▶ Predictive AI runs businesses today
- ▶ Foundation models provide a shortcut for realizing the value of AI



# Intelligent Applications?



## Examples of intelligent applications

- ▶ **Recommendation engines**

Netflix, Amazon, etc.

- ▶ **Virtual assistant**

Siri, Alexa, etc.

- ▶ **Detecting fraudulent activity**

Money laundering, spam, hacking, insurance

- ▶ **Quantifying risks and making smart decisions**

Insurance, loans

- ▶ **Pattern detection**

Images, videos: how many cars, humans, etc.

- ▶ **Analyze specialized data**

Seismic data for oil and gas

- ▶ **Teach AI to play video games**

AI opponents

- ▶ **Text analysis**

Summarization, accuracy, offensive, plagiarism detection

- ▶ **Medical**

Tumour detection

- ▶ **Customer retention**

Predict who's about to leave

# Generative AI Application Examples

- ▶ **Text Generation**

Content creation, chatbots, etc.

- ▶ **Code Generation**

Automate and supplement code development

- ▶ **Image Creation**

Create new images for art, design, games, etc.

- ▶ **Music development**

Create original music based on existing styles

- ▶ **Medical applications**

Suggest new molecules for drug development

- ▶ **Data augmentation (synthetic data)**

Create additional training data for model development

- ▶ **Anomaly detection**

Detect outliers in new data

- ▶ **Content personalization**

Personalize content like product recommendations

- ▶ **Language translation and summarization**

Translate text or summarize long passages

- ▶ **Compliance**

Analyze contracts or other documents for compliance



# Operationalize AI with Red Hat OpenShift AI

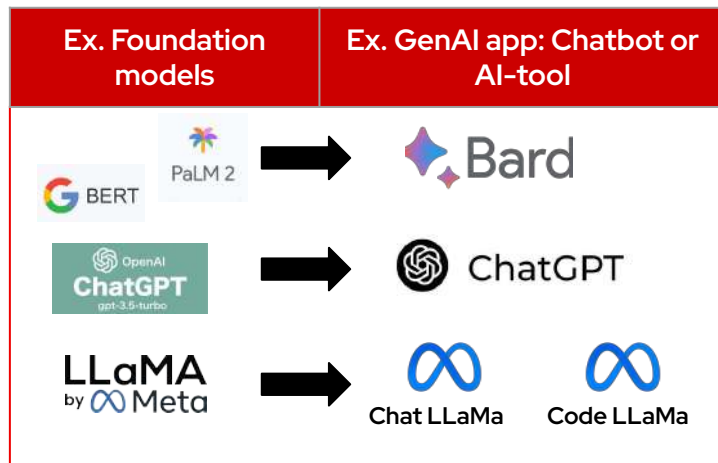


# (Generative) AI applications are powered by foundation models

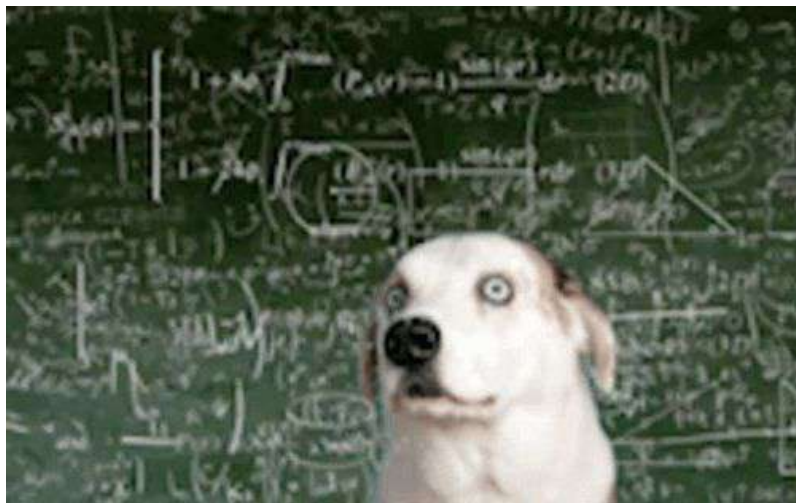
Foundation models allow developing specialized AI-enabled applications

## Benefits of foundation models:

- **Time to value** - alleviates the cost of compute and people
- **Accuracy** - increases with the amount of data use during training
- **Accessibility** - makes advanced AI capabilities available to non-experts
- **Versatility** - offers support for a wide range of tasks and applications



It's not magic.  
It's math.

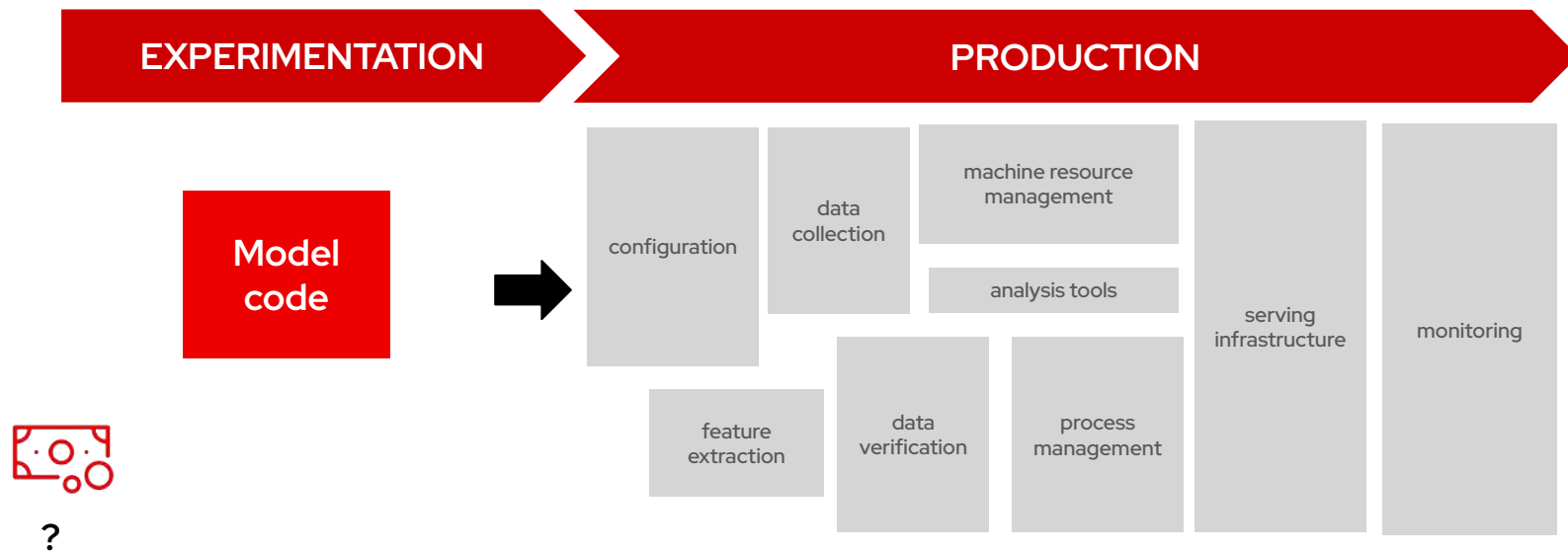


All of the amazing things that AI and Generative AI can do all comes down to mathematical computation.

- Compute intensive
- Storage intensive
- There are no small workloads
- Quota attainment

# Poorly designed systems lead to failed ML projects

Lack of focus on end-to-end system builds technical debt



Technical debt is a barrier to production

# Real Life View of Technical Teams on AI\*

\*gathered from real life experience in EMEA ;)



Legacy  
Monolith



Modern  
Microservices

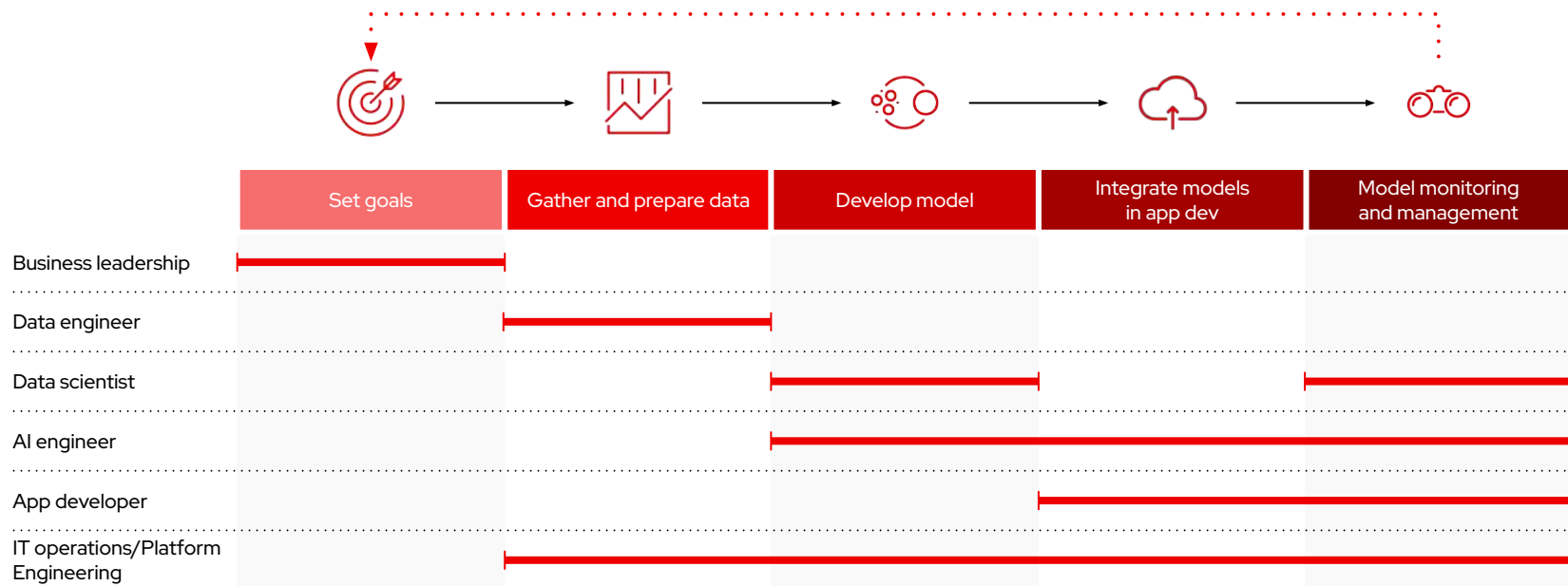


AI

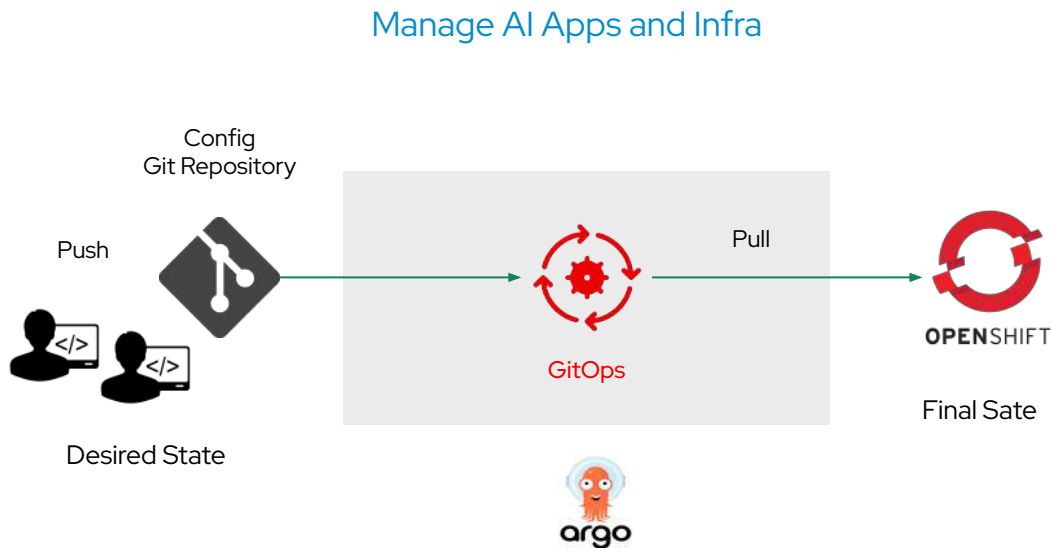


# Operationalizing AI/ML requires collaboration

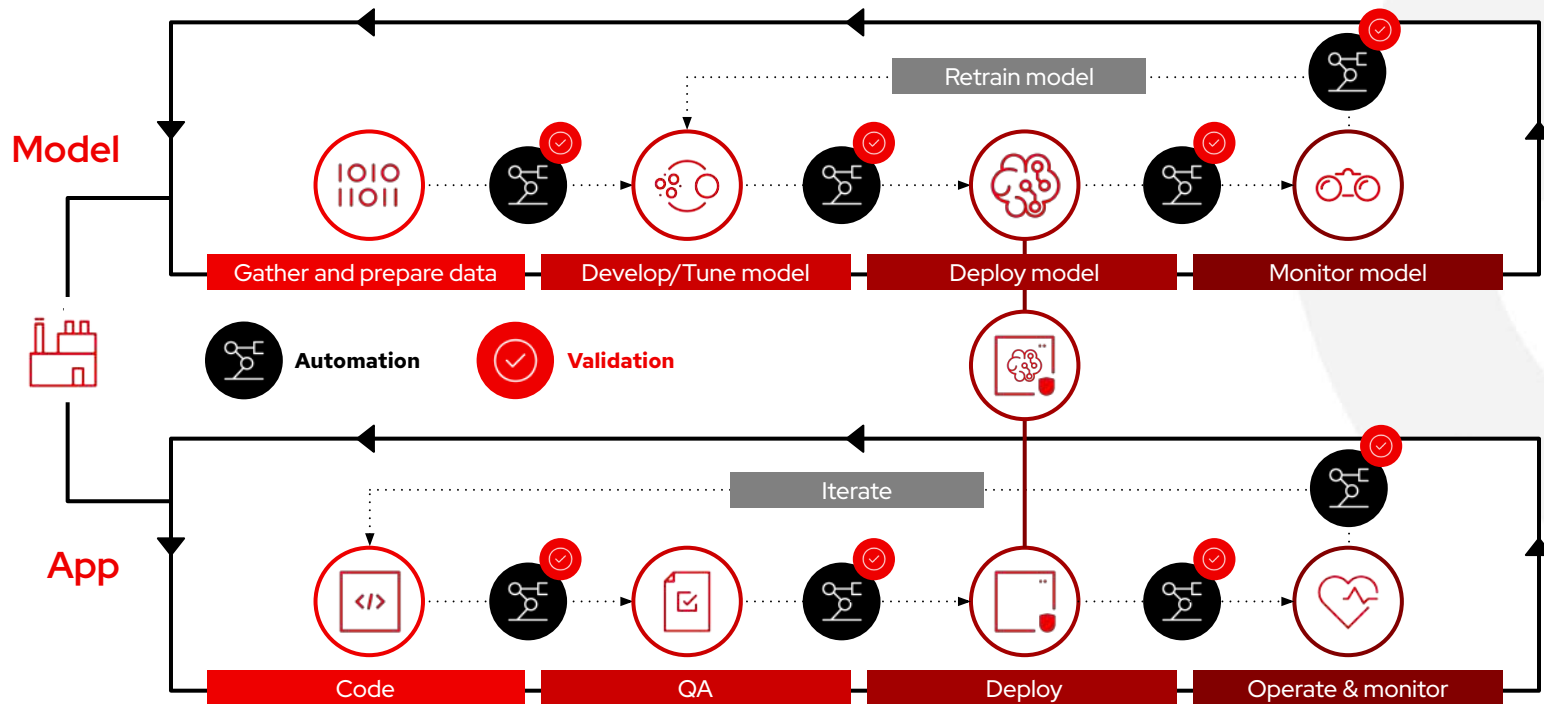
Every member of your team plays a critical role in a complex process



## Git-/MLOps: Different clusters for each stage of Application Lifecycle



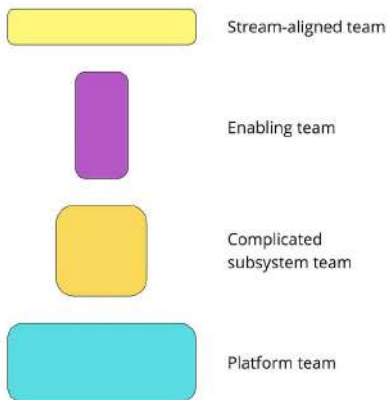
# Lifecycle for operationalizing (containerised) models



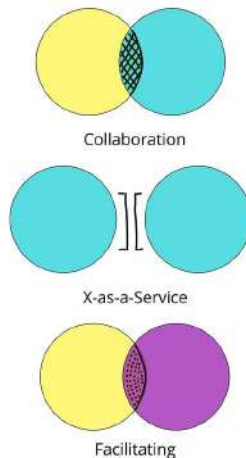


# Teams

## 4 team types



## 3 interaction modes



## 1. Stream-aligned teams

aligned to a single delivery stream, such as a product or service (what others might call a “product team” or a “feature team”).

## 2. Enabling teams

specialists in a particular domain that guide stream-aligned teams

## 3. Complicated-subsystem teams

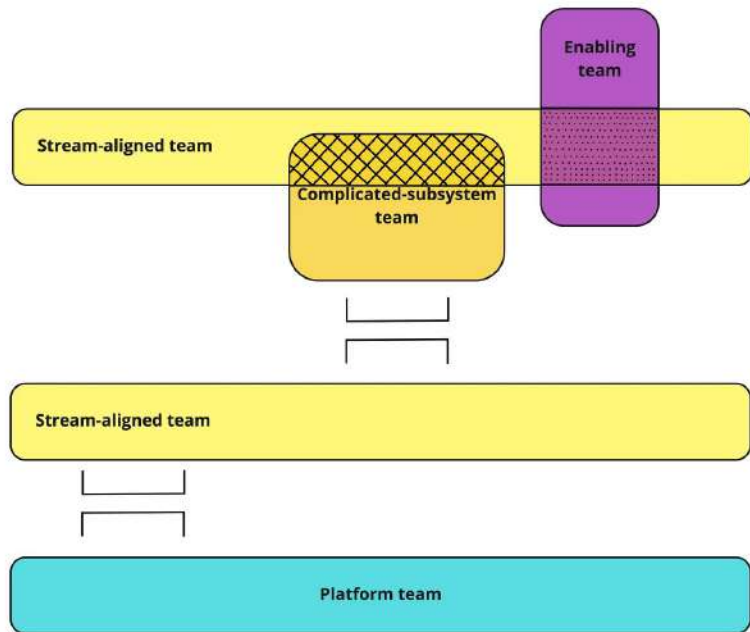
maintain a particularly complex subsystem, such as an ML model

## 4. Platform teams

provide internal services like deployment platforms or data services

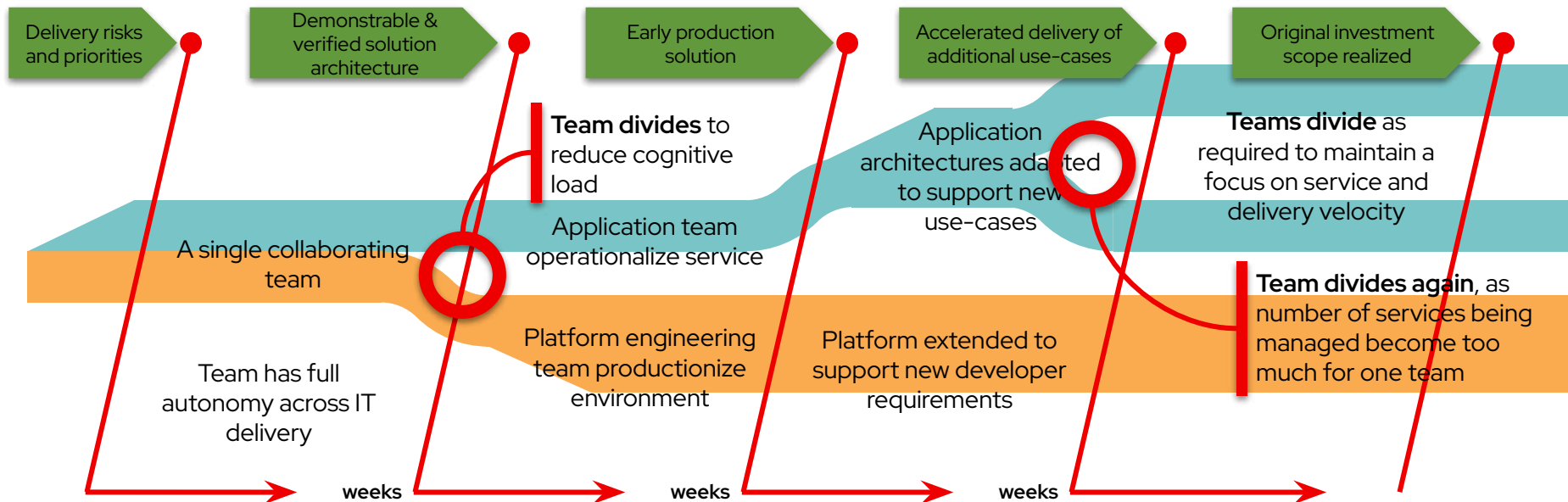


# Typical interactions between different teams



# Red Hat recommends an evolutionary approach to organisational change

Organisational change is seeded through delivery of specific services, and designed to scale as required



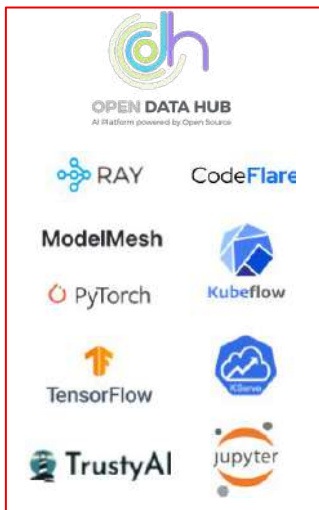
Team Topologies: Organizing Business and Technology Teams for Fast Flow, Pias & Skelton  
ISBN: 9781942788812

Red Hat's approached are informed by, and align with, Team Topologies



# Simplify AI adoption

Designed to increase AI adoption and enhance trust in AI initiatives

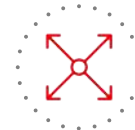


**Red Hat**  
OpenShift AI



**Flexible**

A composable platform  
for rapid dev and  
delivery of AI-enabled  
apps



**Expand**

A certified AI partner  
ecosystem for  
delivering an E2E AI/ML  
experience



**Red Hat**

## Red Hat AI – Key features

### Model development

**Interactive, collaborative UI** for exploratory data science, and model training, tuning and serving

### Model serving

**Model serving routing** for deploying models to production environments

### Model monitoring

**Centralized monitoring** for tracking models performance and accuracy

### Data & model pipelines

**Visual editor** for creating and automating data science pipelines

### Distributed workloads

**Seamless experience** for efficient data processing, model training, tuning and serving

Dashboard Application

Data Science Projects

Admin Features

Model Registry

Object  
Storage



## Model Development & Training

### Workbenches

- Minimal Python
- PyTorch
- CUDA
- Standard Data Science
- TensorFlow
- VSCode
- RStudio
- TrustyAI

CodeFlare SDK

ISV images

Custom images

### Distributed workloads

KubeRay

CodeFlare

Data and model  
Pipelines

## Model Serving

### Serving Engines

Kserve

ModelMesh

### Serving Runtimes

OVMS (built-in)

Caikit/TGIS (built-in)

Custom

## Model Monitoring

Performance metrics

Model explainers

Quality metrics

OpenShift  
Operators

OpenShift  
GitOps



OpenShift  
Pipelines



OpenShift  
ServiceMesh



OpenShift  
Serverless



Prometheus



# Build an AI platform for E2E AI lifecycle management



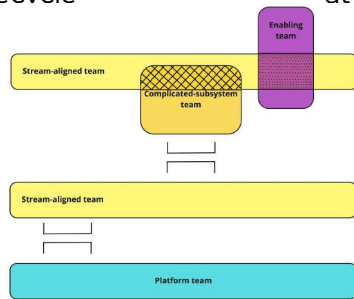
**Red Hat's**  
AI Partner Ecosystem



Trusted, comprehensive and consistent hybrid application platform for managing the entire application lifecycle

Open hybrid AI/ML platform, built on top of OpenShift, to create and deliver AI-enabled apps securely at scale across hybrid-clouds

Best-of-breed AI technologies from a certified partner ecosystem to complement or extend Red Hat's AI capabilities



## UI to Yaml

GitOps (MLOps): Everything in RHAH has a YAML representation

The diagram illustrates the GitOps (MLOps) workflow for deploying a model. It shows a GitHub repository with a 'model.yaml' file, a 'Project: test' window showing 'InferenceService details' for 'my-model', and a 'Models and model servers' table. Red arrows labeled 'sync' indicate the flow from the GitHub repository to the 'Project: test' window, and from the 'Project: test' window to the 'Models and model servers' table.

**GitHub Repository (model.yaml):**

```
24
25 apiVersion: serving.kserve.io/v1beta1
26 kind: InferenceService
27 metadata:
28   annotations:
29     openshift.io/display-name: img-det
30     serving.kserve.io/deploymentMode: ModelServer
31   labels:
32     name: "img-det"
33     opendatahub.io/dashboard: 'true'
34   name: "img-det"
35 spec:
36   predictor:
37     model:
38       modelFormat:
39         name: onnx
40         version: '1'
41       runtime: ovms
42       storage:
43         key: aws-connection-minio
44         path: accident/
```

**Project: test - InferenceService details (my-model):**

Details YAML

```
1 apiVersion: serving.kserve.io/v1beta1
2 kind: InferenceService
3 metadata:
4   annotations:
5     openshift.io/display-name: my-model
6   labels:
7     name: "my-model"
8   name: "my-model"
9 spec:
10   predictor:
11     model:
12       modelFormat:
13         name: onnx
14         version: '1'
15       runtime: my-model
16       storage:
17         key: aws-connection-minio
18         path: mymodel/
19   status: -
```

**Models and model servers:**

Model name	Serving runtime	Inference endpoint	Status
My Model	OpenVINO Model Server		
Framework	onnx-1		
Model server replicas			
Model server size	Small		
	1 CPUs, 4Gi Memory requested		
	2 CPUs, 8Gi Memory limit		
Accelerator	None		
Number of accelerators	0		



# What is Red Hat OpenShift AI (RHOAI) solving

- **MLOps**

- RHOAI helps you build out an enterprise grade AI and MLOps platform to create and deliver GenAI and predictive models by providing supported AI tooling on top of OpenShift.
- It's based on OpenShift, a container based application platform that efficiently scales to handle workload demands of AI operations and models.
- You can run your AI workloads across the hybrid cloud, including edge and disconnected environments.

- **Unified app platform**

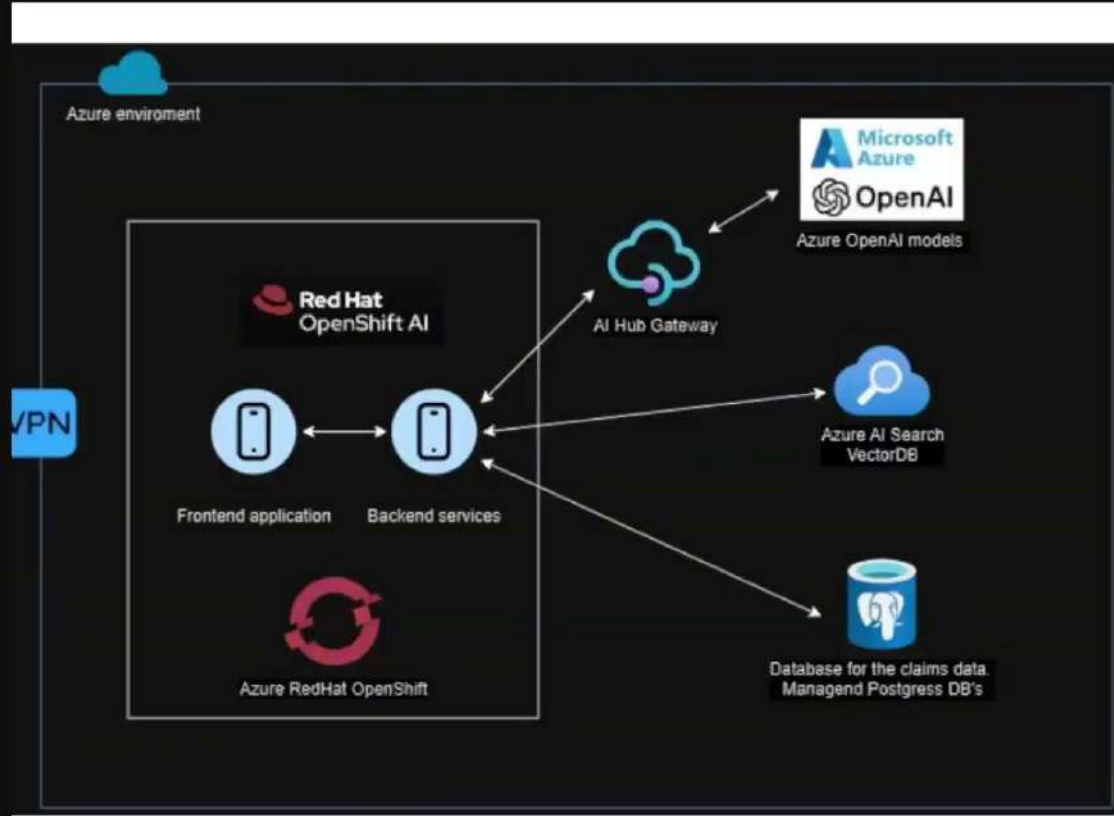
- OpenShift supports the end-to-end application lifecycle. RHOAI extends OpenShift to AI models, getting them into to AI models and getting them into production with OpenShift best practices.
- Seamless collaboration across multiple personas including IT Ops, Data scientists and application developers by providing a unified platform.

- **Extensibility**

- RHOAI is built to be modular, allowing for a customizable AI/ML stack where you can plug in partners or open source software and technologies where needed to build out an MLOps platform that fits your organization.

- **No vendor lock-in**

- Thanks to being modular and able to run across the hybrid cloud, you have the freedom to migrate and extend as needed, allowing you to keep up with the speed of AI innovation.



# A consistent platform no matter how or where you run

Red Hat OpenShift cloud services—Fully managed, start quickly



Red Hat OpenShift Service  
on AWS



Azure Red Hat  
OpenShift



Red Hat OpenShift  
on IBM Cloud



Google Cloud

Red Hat OpenShift  
Dedicated

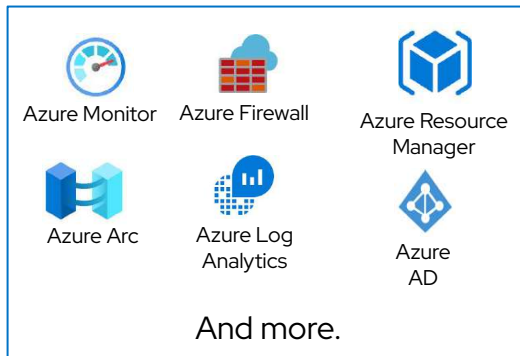
Self-Managed Red Hat OpenShift—Customer managed, for control and flexibility



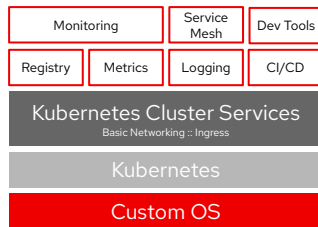
Hybrid cloud: on **public cloud**, on-premises on **physical** or  
**virtual** infrastructure, and at the **edge**

# Build and run a platform **OR** using Azure Red Hat OpenShift (ARO)

Use your tool of choice with integrated Azure components.



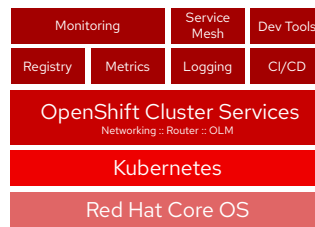
The Parts



DIY/xKS



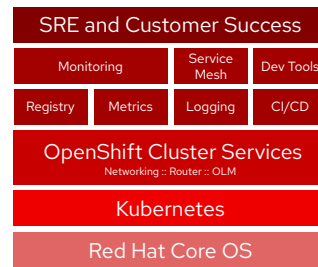
The Assembled Car



- Application Platform -  
Self-managed Red Hat OpenShift

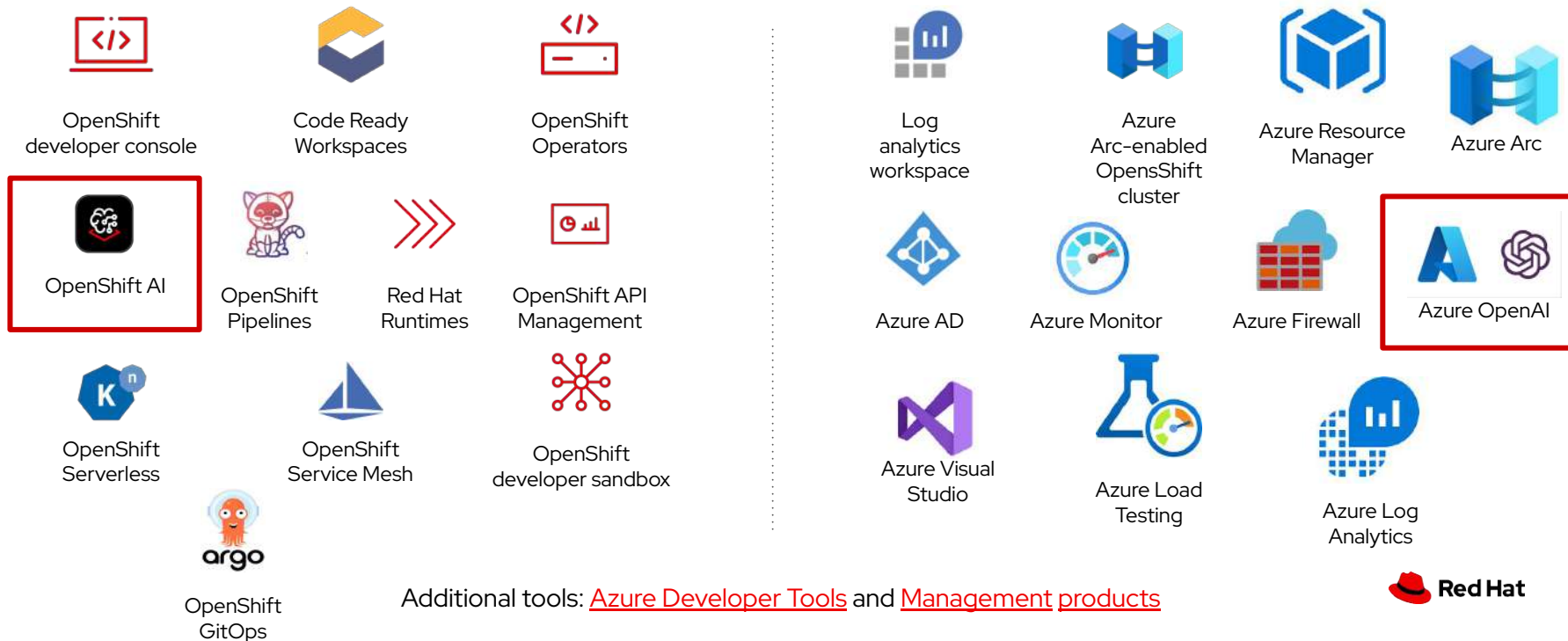


The Car & Pit Crew

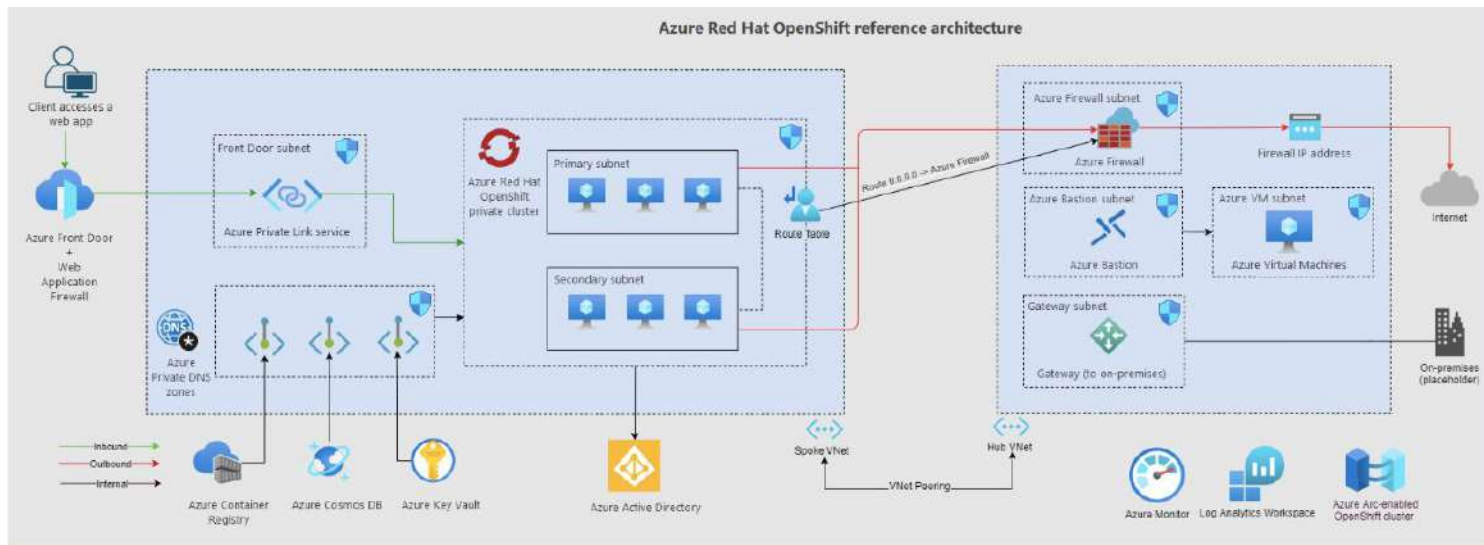


- Turnkey Application Platform -  
Azure Red Hat OpenShift (ARO)

# Azure Red Hat OpenShift integrates with OpenShift and Azure Developer and Management Tools



# Accelerate your deployments with guidance from the ARO landing zone accelerator



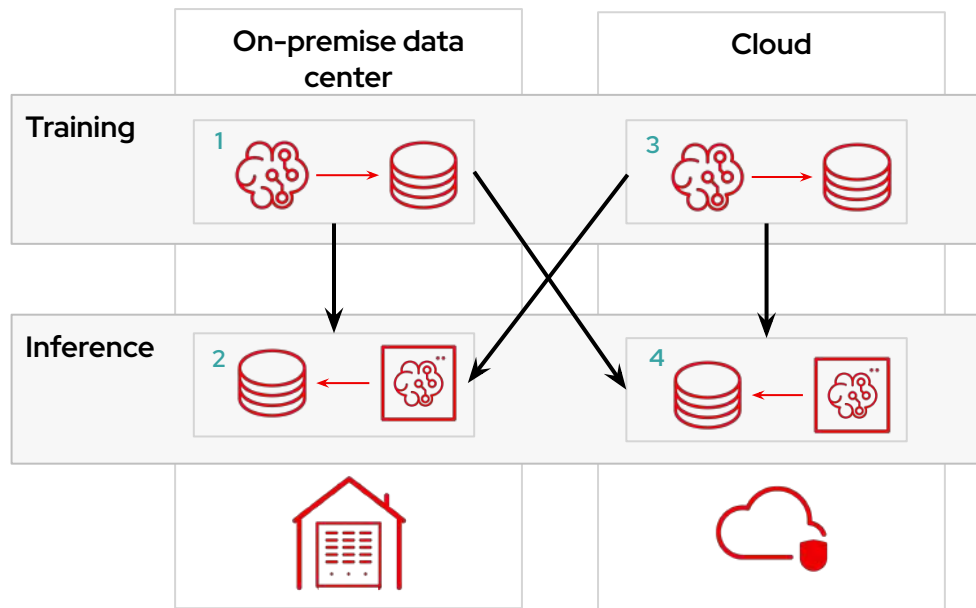
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-adoption-framework/scenarios/app-platform/azure-red-hat-openshift/landing-zone-accelerator>

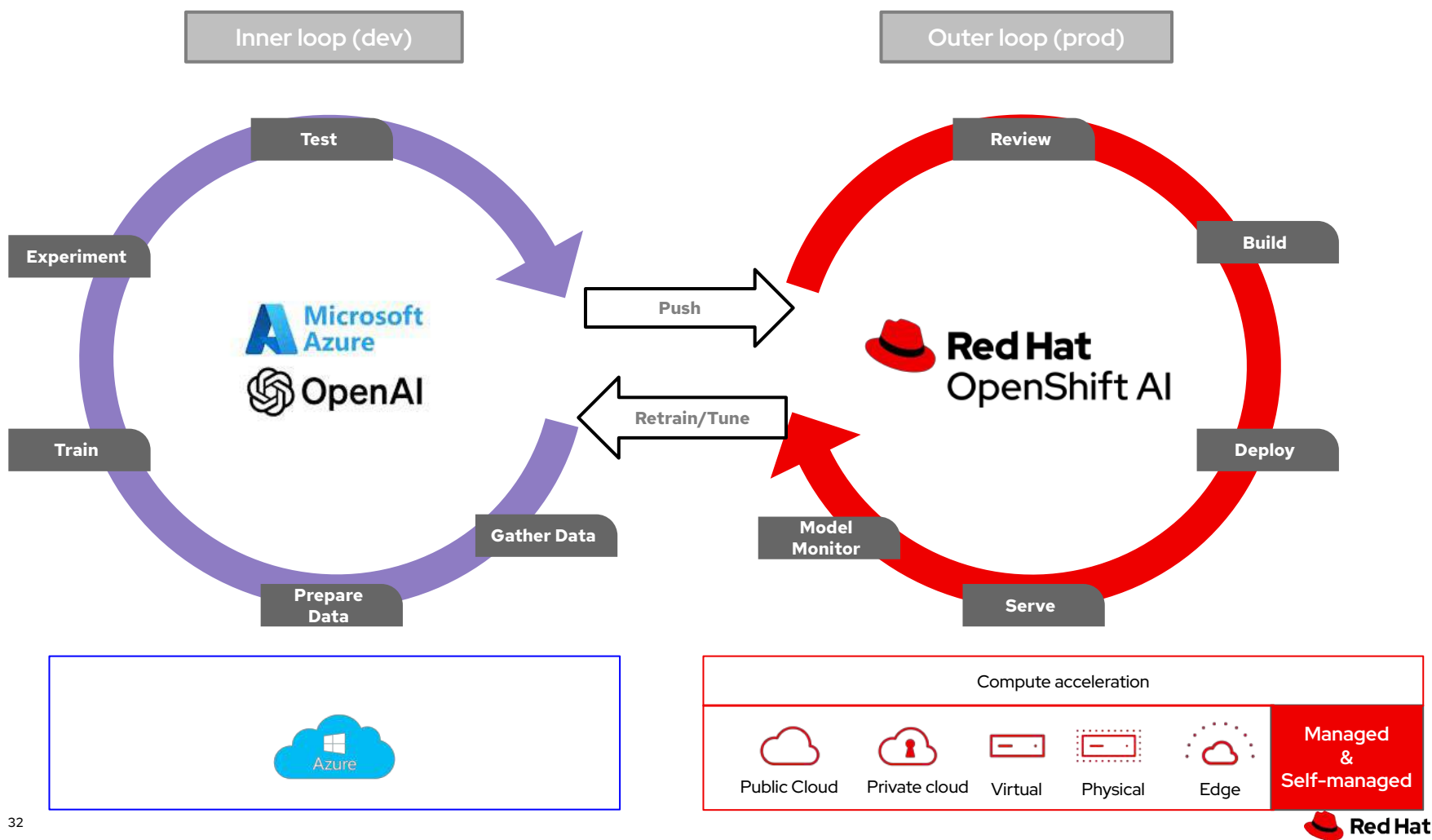
## Gain hybrid cloud flexibility

Train and deploy models and AI-enabled apps on-premises, cloud or edge

**What** you do should not dictate **where** you do it

1. Data on-prem = Train on-prem
2. Data on-prem = Inference on-prem
3. Data in the cloud = Train on cloud
4. Data in the cloud = Inference on cloud







# Monitoring

## Monitoring in RHA1

You can get to monitoring by clicking on a served model, either in Data Science Project or in the Model Serving page.



## Monitoring Model Performance

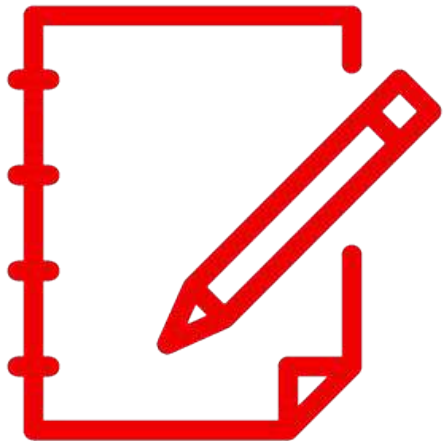
In Red Hat AI, you can monitor the following metrics for all the models that are deployed on a model server:

- **HTTP requests**
  - The number of HTTP requests that have failed or succeeded for all models on the server.
- **Average response time (ms)**
  - For all models on the server, the average time it takes the model server to respond to requests.
- **CPU utilization (%)**
  - The percentage of the CPU's capacity that is currently being used by all models on the server.
- **Memory utilization (%)**
  - The percentage of the system's memory that is currently being used by all models on the server.

# Logging

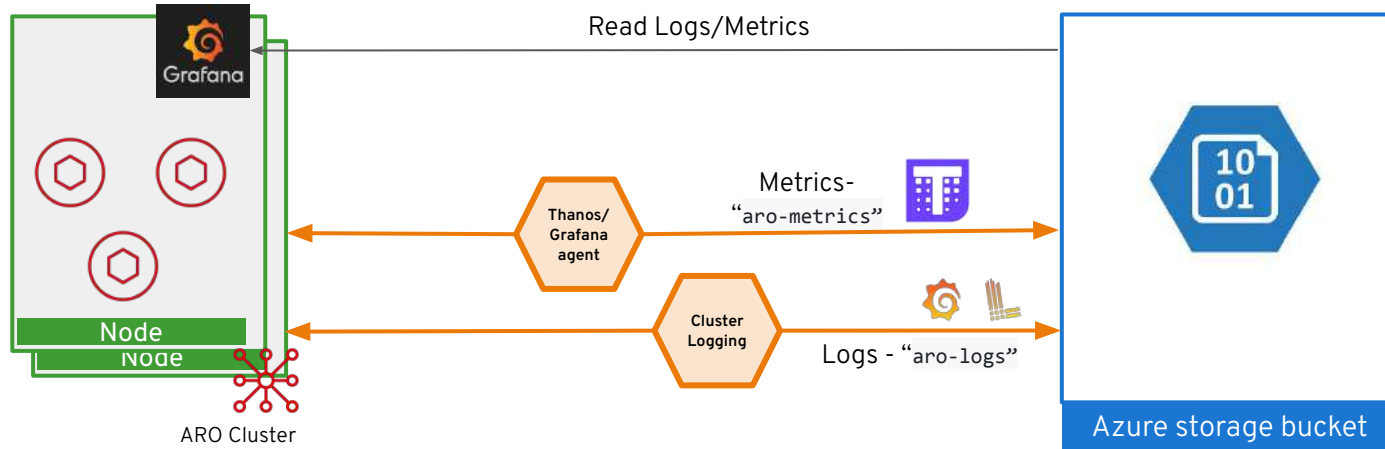
# Forwarding Metrics and Logs to Azure Files

Shipping logs to an enterprise-wide log management system.



- ▶ **OpenShift Cluster logs** are **stored in cluster by default**.
- ▶ **Cluster logs** can be **shipped** to a variety of log management systems such as **FluentD, Elasticsearch, Syslog, Loki, Kafka, and Splunk**.
- ▶ Shipping logs to Azure Files allows them to be viewed in Grafana and other visualization tools.

# Observability Forwarding to Azure Files



Azure Log  
Analytics

# Where do we start?



# Install RHOAI

The screenshot displays the Red Hat OpenShift Dedicated OperatorHub interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with navigation options: Administrator, Home, Operators, OperatorHub (selected), Installed Operators, Workloads, Serverless, Networking, Storage, and Builds. The main content area is titled 'OperatorHub' and includes a description of operators. Below this, there's a section for 'All Items' with a search bar containing 'openshift AI'. A list of categories is on the left, and a detailed card for 'Red Hat OpenShift AI' is highlighted on the right, showing it is 'provided by Red Hat' and 'Installed'.

**Red Hat OpenShift Dedicated**

Project: All Projects

## OperatorHub

Discover Operators from the Kubernetes community and Red Hat partners, curated by Red Hat. You can purchase commercial software through [Red Hat Marketplace](#) services to your developers. After installation, the Operator capabilities will appear in the [Developer Catalog](#) providing a self-service experience.

**All Items**

A list of comma separated categories that your operator falls under.

AI/Machine Learning  
Application Runtime  
Big Data  
Cloud Provider  
Database  
Developer Tools  
Development Tools  
Drivers and plugins  
Integration & Delivery

Search: openshift AI

**Red Hat OpenShift AI**

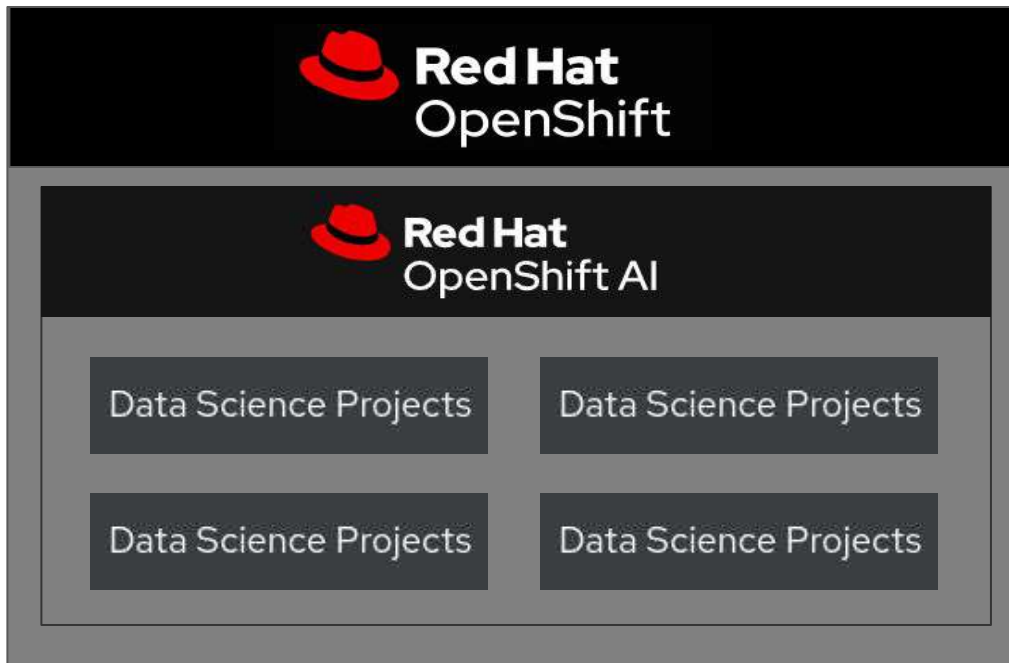
provided by Red Hat

Operator for deployment and...

✓ Installed

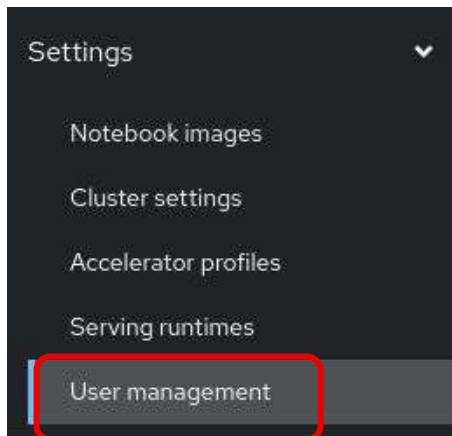


# Data Science Projects



- Multiple data science projects.
- Isolation from other projects
- Created by admins or users
- User/Group access privileges

# User Management



## User management

Define OpenShift group membership for Data Science administrators and users.

### Data Science administrator groups

Select the OpenShift groups that contain all Data Science administrators.

cluster-admins ✕ dedicated-admins ✕ rhods-admins ✕

View, edit, or create groups in OpenShift under User Management

 All cluster admins are automatically assigned as Data Science administrators.

### Data Science user groups

Select the OpenShift groups that contain all Data Science users.

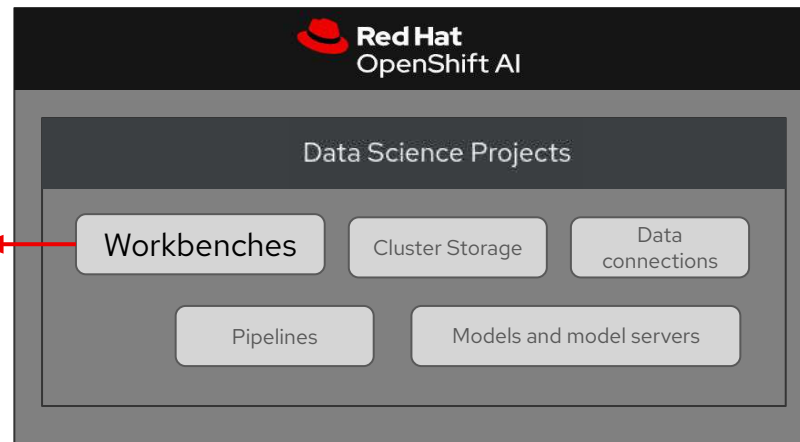
system:authenticated ✕

View, edit, or create groups in OpenShift under User Management

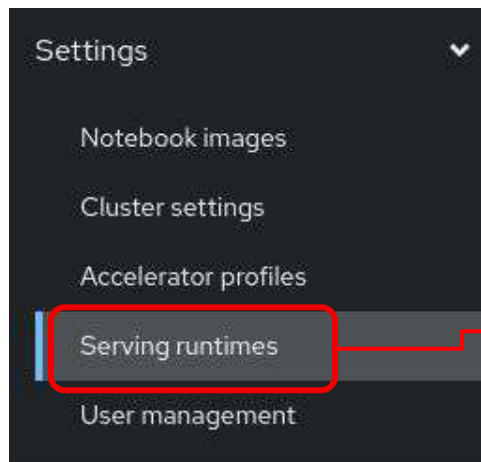
Save changes

# Workbenches

- **Notebook Image**
  - **Development environment** in the form of a container image
    - combination of IDE like Jupyter Notebook, VSCode, etc., and choice of AI/ML framework like Tensorflow, PyTorch etc.,
  - **Custom notebook images.**
- **Deployment size**
  - Container size → **# CPUs & Memory** size
  - Accelerator → Choice of **Accelerators/GPUs**
- **Environment variables**
  - Config Map
  - Secret
- **Cluster Storage**
  - **PVC** connected to the development environment to store code & related artifacts.
- **Data connections**
  - **Object store** for hosting models as well as storing pipeline artifacts.



## Add serving runtime



### Serving runtimes

Manage your model serving runtimes.

Single-model serving enabled

Multi-model serving enabled ?

Add serving runtime

Name

⋮ vLLM ?

⋮ Triton Inference Server 24.01 ?

⋮ NVIDIA NIM ?

# Accelerator Profile

Applications ▾  
Enabled  
Explore

Data Science Projects

Data Science Pipelines ▾  
Pipelines  
Runs

Model Serving

Resources

Settings ▾  
Notebook images  
Cluster settings  
Accelerator profiles  
Serving runtimes  
User management

## Accelerator profiles

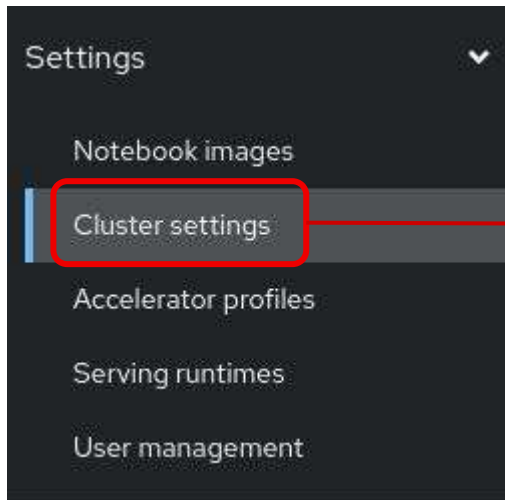
Manage accelerator profile settings for users in your organization

Name ▾ 🔍 Find by name

Create accelerator profile

Name ↑	Identifier ⓘ ⓘ	Enable ⓘ
<div>fractional small</div> <div>1/7th of a real GPU</div>	nvidia.com/gpu-frac	<input type="checkbox"/>
<div>Habana HPU - 1st Gen Gaudi</div> <div>This Accelerator Profile is for 1st Gen Gaudi Devices</div>	habana.ai/gaudi	<input type="checkbox"/>
Large GPU Card	nvidia.com/gpu	<input type="checkbox"/>
<div>NVIDIA GPU - use sparingly</div> <div>We have very few GPUs in this cluster. Although you can use them fo...</div>	nvidia.com/gpu	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
tinyGPU	nvidia.com/gpu	<input type="checkbox"/>

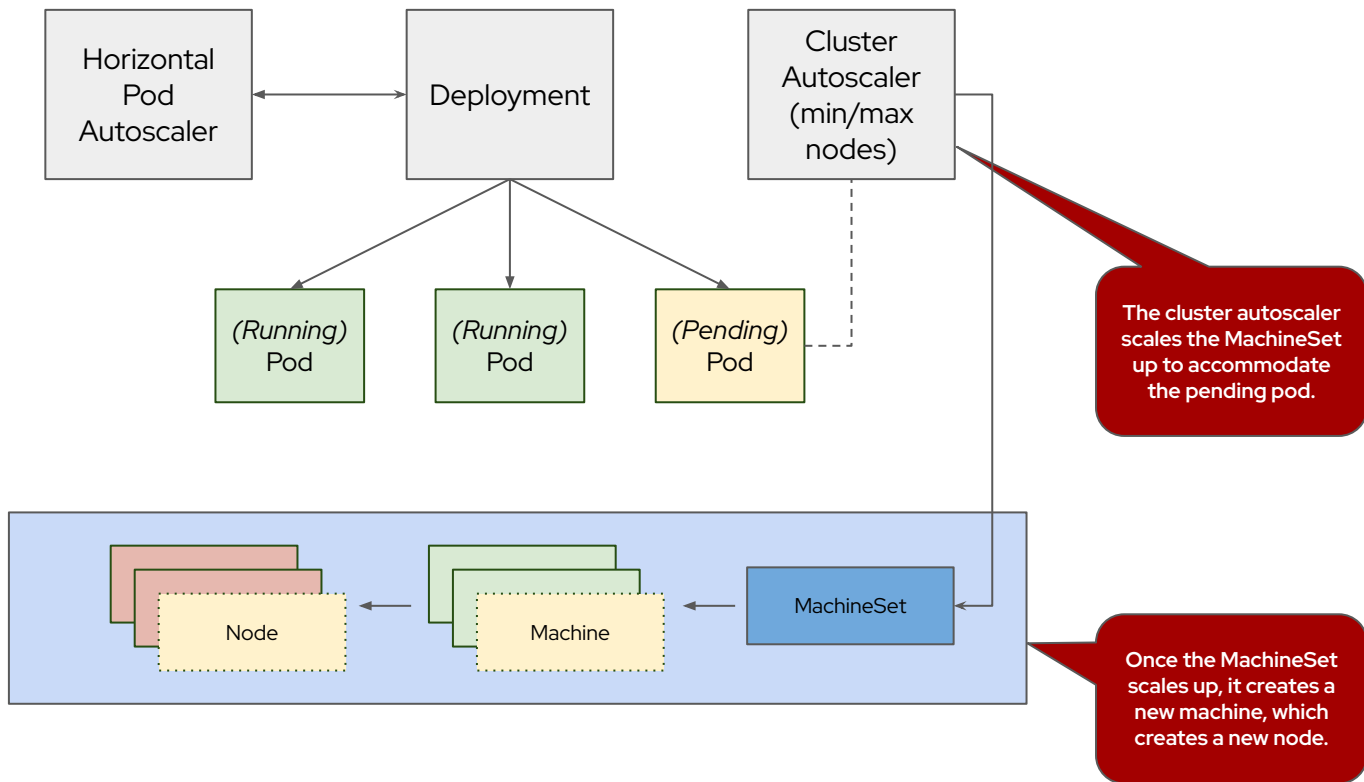
# Cluster Settings



1. Model serving platforms
2. PVC size
3. Stop idle notebooks
4. Usage data collection
5. Notebook pod tolerations

# Cluster Autoscaling

Automatically responding to cluster demand provisioning new nodes (incl. GPUs)



## Automatic vs Manual

### Change update approval strategy

What strategy is used for approving updates?

☐ Automatic (default)

New updates will be installed as soon as they become available.

☒ Manual

New updates need to be manually approved before installation begins.

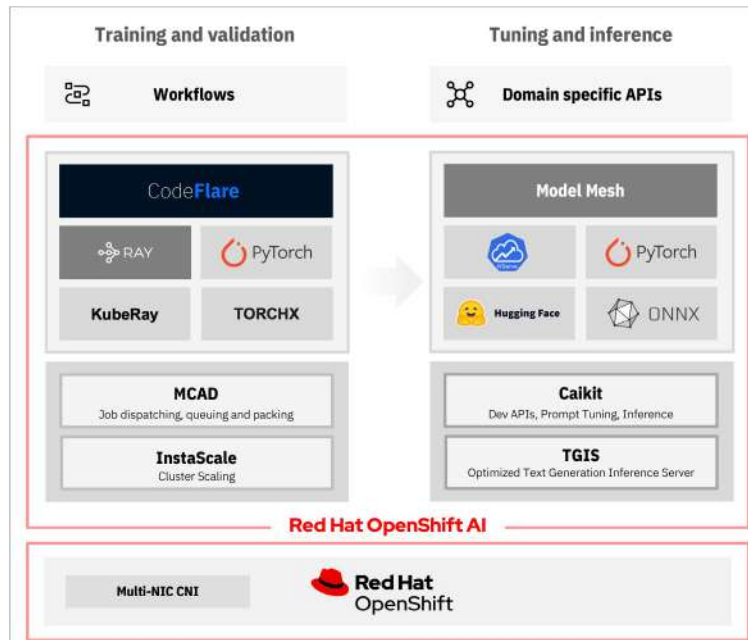
Cancel

Save



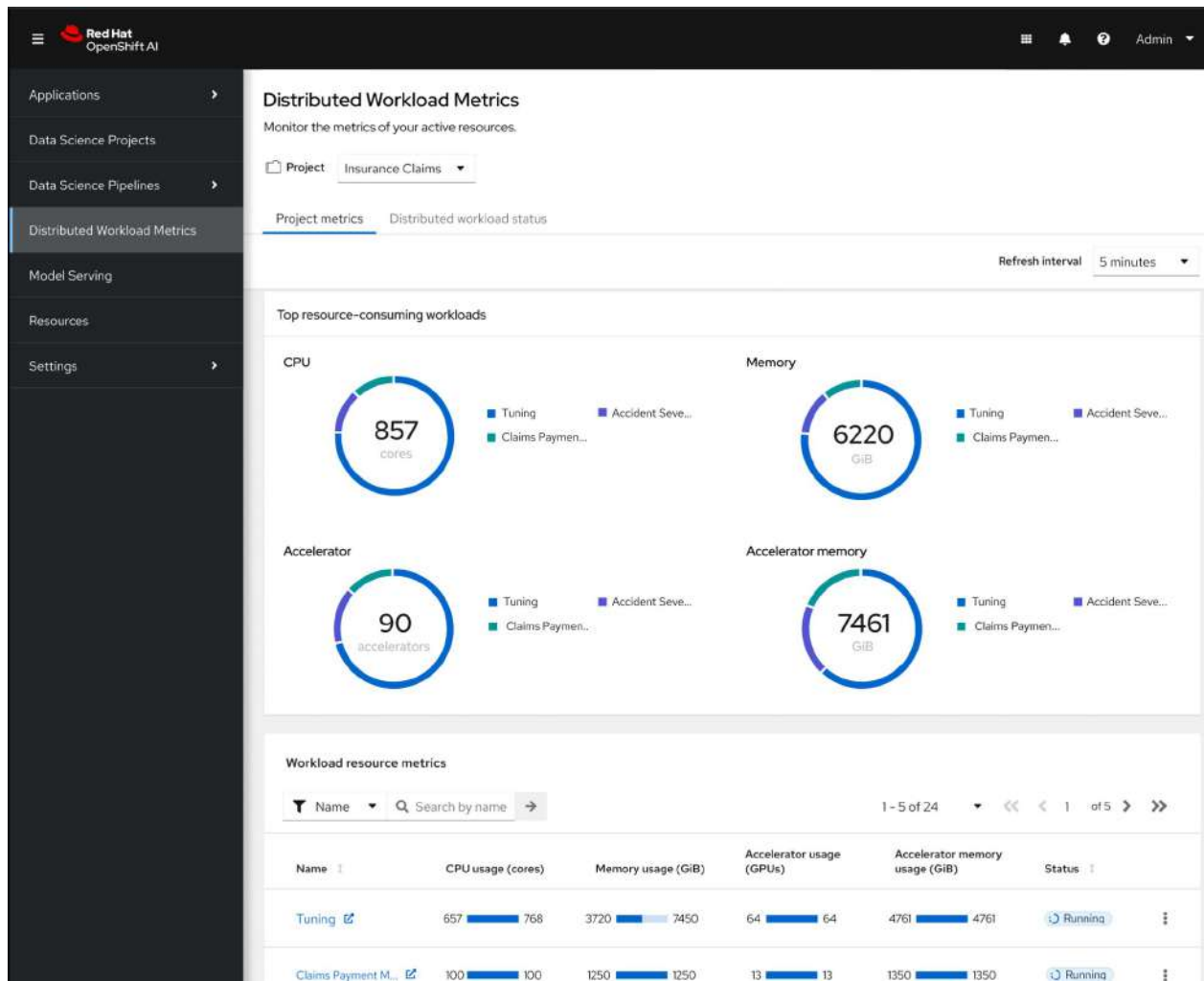
# Distributed workloads

# Distributed Workloads Overview

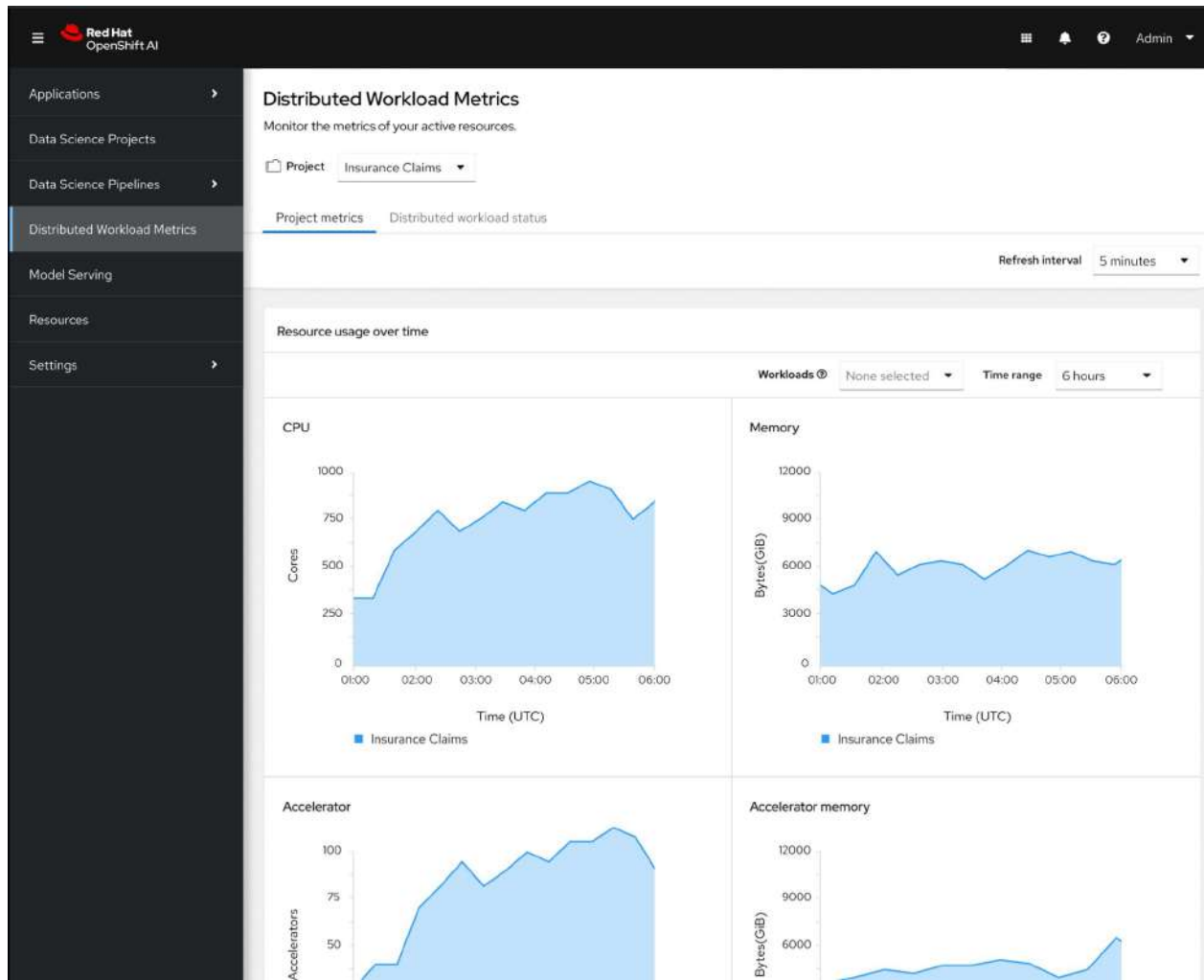


- Distributed training is used to distribute a **larger job across multiple nodes**, for example fine-tuning an LLM when a single node does not have enough GPUs.
- With the **CodeFlare** component in RHOAI, you can **spin up Ray clusters** inside your OpenShift cluster.
- You can then **submit jobs** to these **Ray clusters**, where the **jobs will be distributed** across a selected amount of nodes you have available.
- This also gives you **access to the Ray dashboard**, helping you **keep track** of the jobs and their logs.

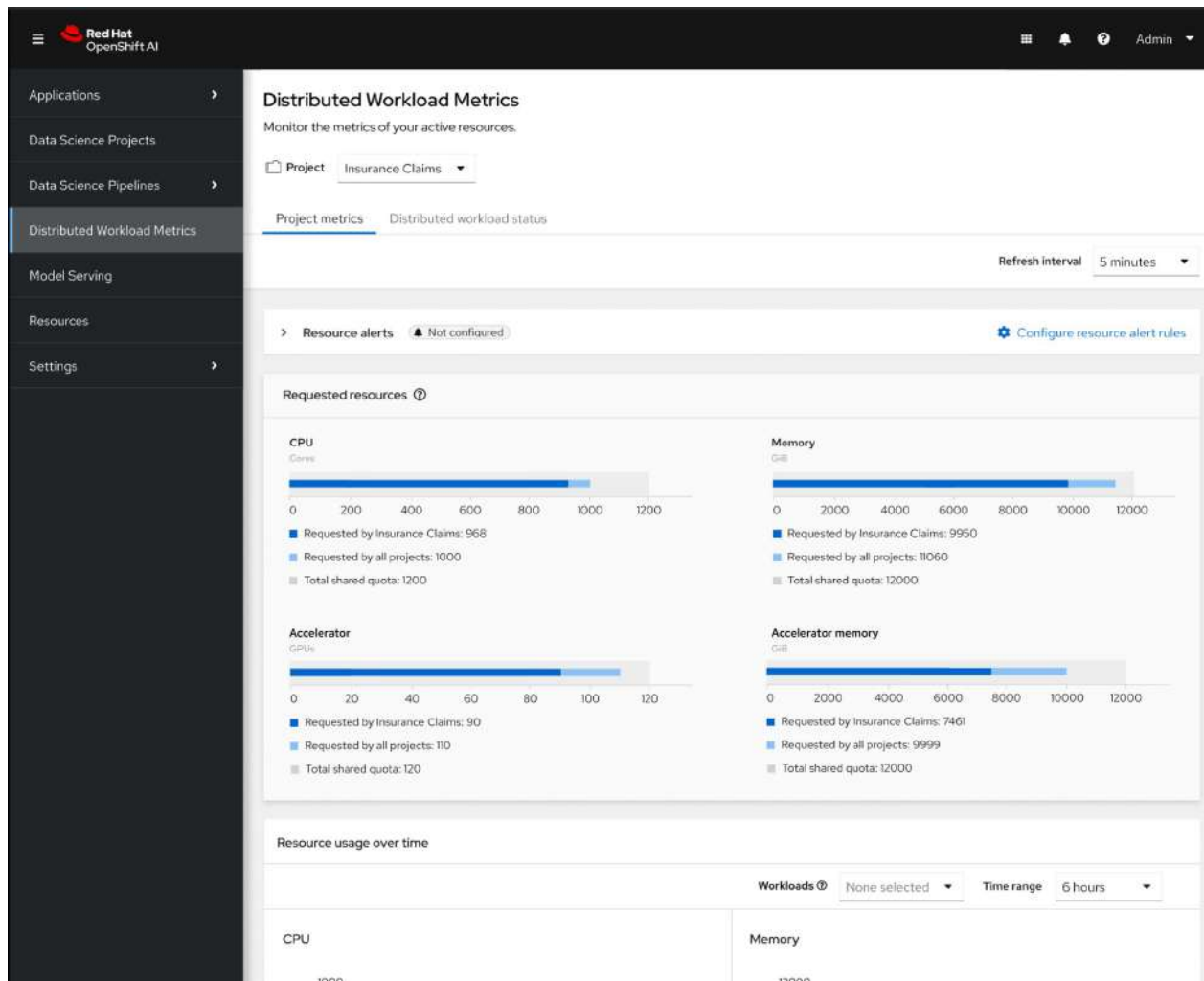
# Distributed Workloads



# Distributed Workloads



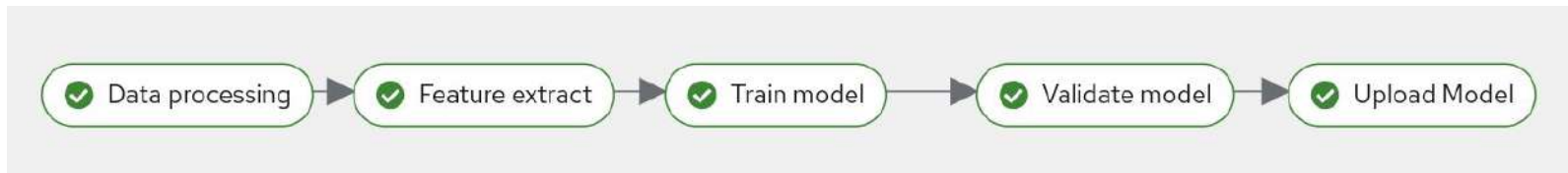
# Distributed Workloads



# DS Pipelines

## Data Science Pipelines

- Portable ML workflows to automate end-to-end ML tasks.
- Enables continuous integration and deployment of machine learning operations in staging and production.
- **Based on Kubeflow pipelines.** This internally **leverages Argo Workflows** to run the ML workflows.
- Example:
  - Here is a sample workflow that automates the ML tasks of processing data, extracting features from the data, train the ml model, validate it and upload the model to s3 object store.



## Data Science Pipelines

- Users can have **one pipeline server per project** and execute multiple pipelines.
- Pipelines uses a **Object Storage** to
  - store artifacts such as logs, data passed between steps, dependency files, and results.
- **Share data** between steps through:
  - Through parameters (small data)
  - Through volumes (large data)
  - Object storage (large data)
- **Experiment tracking**
  - Pipeline runs can be used as experiments, and the run view can be used to track those experiments.

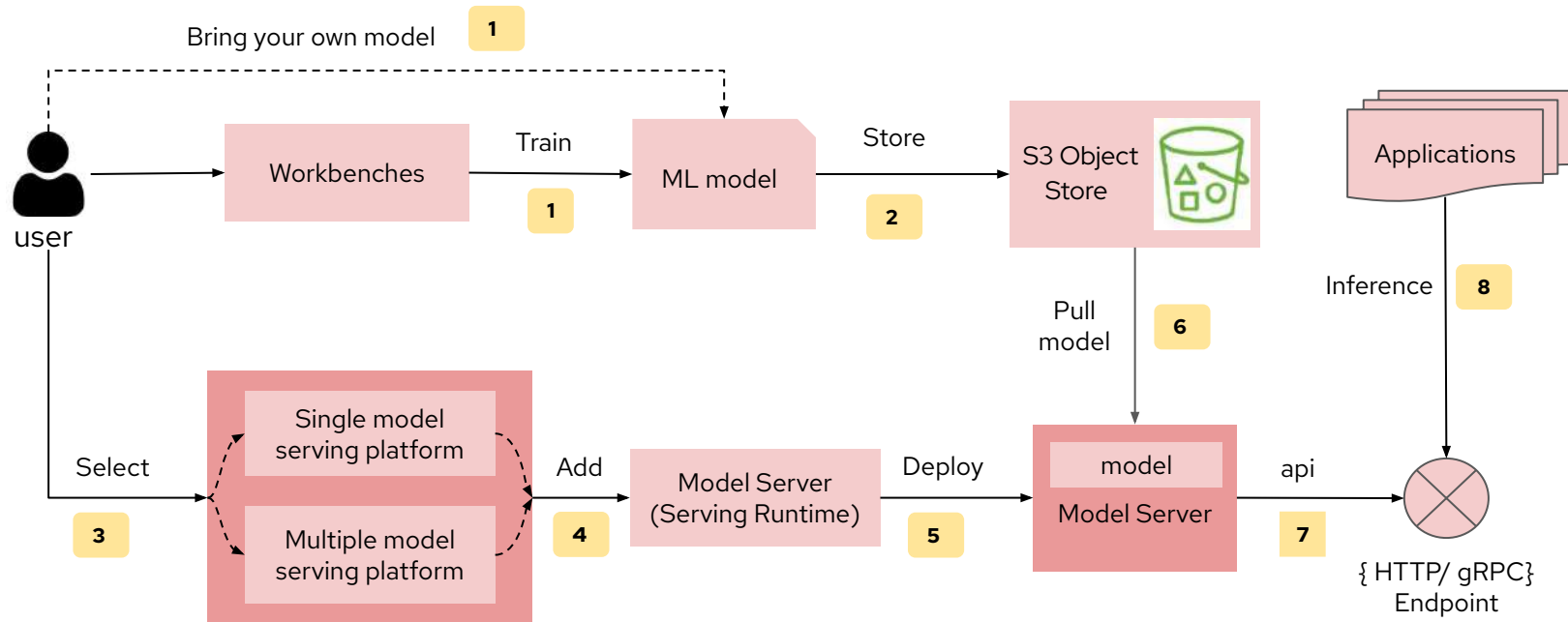


# Model Serving

# Model Serving

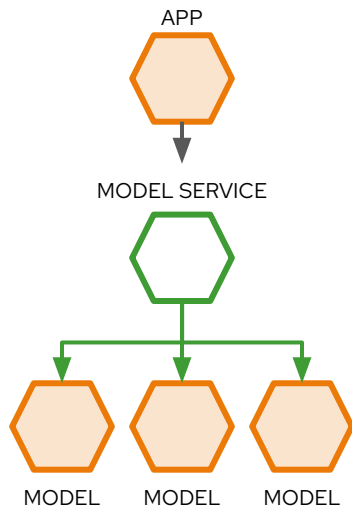
## Model Serving Workflow

*Model serving allows exposing the predictive or generative function of machine learning models in the form of an api.*

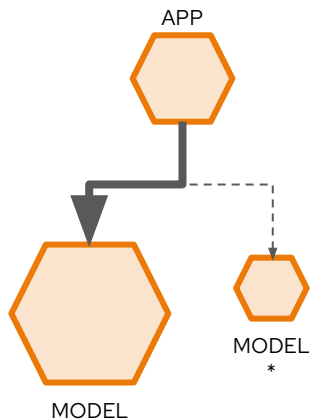


## Models as stateless microservices

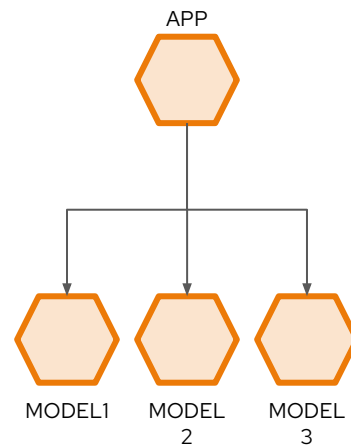
### SCALE HORIZONTALLY



### PHASED ROLLOUTS



### MULTIPLE TRIALS



# Conclusion

- ▶ **Challenges of Operationalizing AI ?**
- ▶ **Team topologies and operationalizing models**
- ▶ **MLOps and Infra-as-Code**
- ▶ **Why application platforms?**
- ▶ **Where to start?**
- ▶ **RHAI walkthrough**



# Thank you!

Yury Titov

[ytitov@redhat.com](mailto:ytitov@redhat.com)



[linkedin.com/company/red-hat](https://linkedin.com/company/red-hat)



[youtube.com/user/RedHatVideos](https://youtube.com/user/RedHatVideos)



[facebook.com/redhatinc](https://facebook.com/redhatinc)



[twitter.com/RedHat](https://twitter.com/RedHat)

# Community



# InstructLab

A new community-based approach to build truly open-source LLMs



Join the community



Check out the latest model



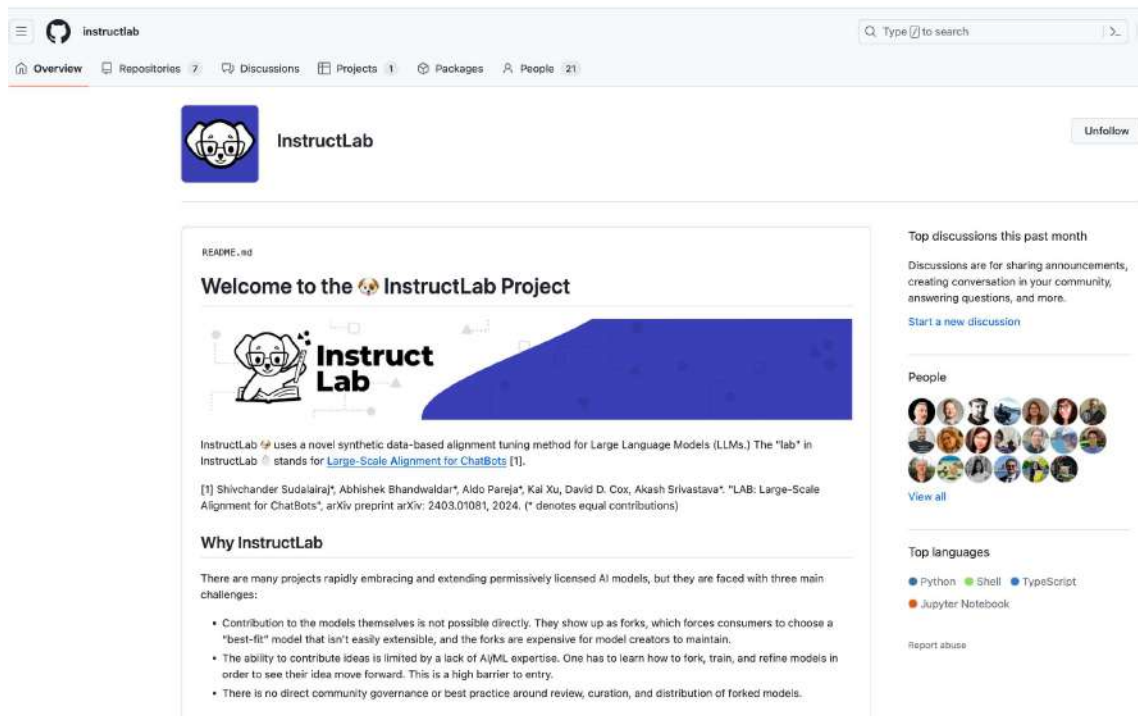
Read the paper



Read our documentation



# InstructLab: Open source community for Gen AI model development



The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for InstructLab. The repository name is "instructlab" and it has 7 repositories, 1 discussion, 1 project, 1 package, and 21 people. The repository description is "Welcome to the 🧑‍🔬 InstructLab Project". The repository is a novel synthetic data-based alignment tuning method for Large Language Models (LLMs). The "lab" in InstructLab stands for "Large-Scale Alignment for ChatBots" [1]. The repository is maintained by Shivchander Sudalairaj\*, Abhishek Bhandwada\*, Aldo Pareja\*, Kal Xu, David D. Cox, Akash Srivastava\*. The repository is licensed under the Apache License 2.0. The repository is a novel synthetic data-based alignment tuning method for Large Language Models (LLMs). The "lab" in InstructLab stands for "Large-Scale Alignment for ChatBots" [1]. The repository is maintained by Shivchander Sudalairaj\*, Abhishek Bhandwada\*, Aldo Pareja\*, Kal Xu, David D. Cox, Akash Srivastava\*. The repository is licensed under the Apache License 2.0.

**Welcome to the 🧑‍🔬 InstructLab Project**

InstructLab 🧑‍🔬 uses a novel synthetic data-based alignment tuning method for Large Language Models (LLMs.) The "lab" in InstructLab 🧑‍🔬 stands for [Large-Scale Alignment for ChatBots](#) [1].

[1] Shivchander Sudalairaj\*, Abhishek Bhandwada\*, Aldo Pareja\*, Kal Xu, David D. Cox, Akash Srivastava\*. "LAB: Large-Scale Alignment for ChatBots", arXiv preprint arXiv: 2403.01081, 2024. (\* denotes equal contributions)

**Why InstructLab**

There are many projects rapidly embracing and extending permissively licensed AI models, but they are faced with three main challenges:

- Contribution to the models themselves is not possible directly. They show up as forks, which forces consumers to choose a "best-fit" model that isn't easily extensible, and the forks are expensive for model creators to maintain.
- The ability to contribute ideas is limited by a lack of AI/ML expertise. One has to learn how to fork, train, and refine models in order to see their idea move forward. This is a high barrier to entry.
- There is no direct community governance or best practice around review, curation, and distribution of forked models.

**Top discussions this past month**

Discussions are for sharing announcements, creating conversation in your community, answering questions, and more.

[Start a new discussion](#)

**People**

[View all](#)

**Top languages**

- Python
- Shell
- TypeScript
- Jupyter Notebook

[Report abuse](#)



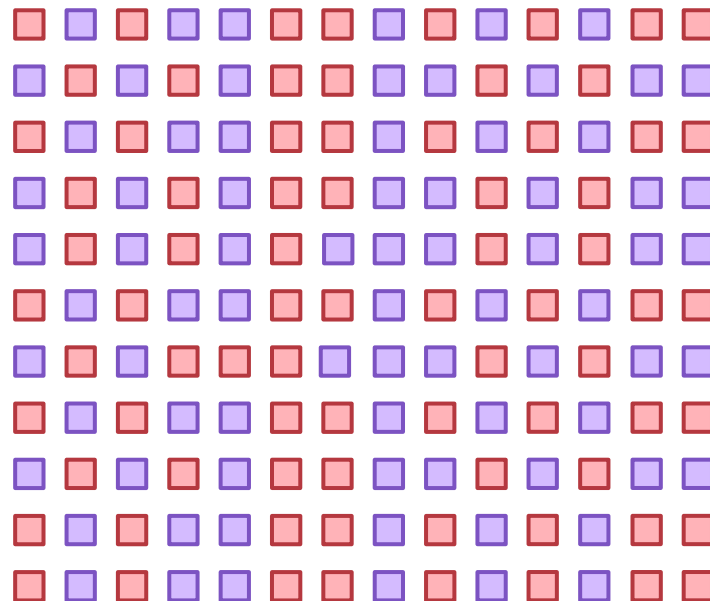
# InstructLab enables **community-driven** development and evolution of models

The model stack



InstructLab pull request

The community can create and contribute skills recipes.



# vLLM: Neural Magic

66



# vLLM: A 2 Year Journey of Performance

vLLM has rapidly evolved from a research project to the open source default.

## Efficient Memory Management for Large Language Model Serving with *PagedAttention*

Woosuk Kwon<sup>1,\*</sup> Zhuohan Li<sup>1,\*</sup> Siyuan Zhuang<sup>1</sup> Ying Sheng<sup>1,2</sup> Lianmin Zheng<sup>1</sup> Cody Hao Yu<sup>3</sup>  
Joseph E. Gonzalez<sup>1</sup> Hao Zhang<sup>4</sup> Ion Stoica<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>UC Berkeley <sup>2</sup>Stanford University <sup>3</sup>Independent Researcher <sup>4</sup>UC San Diego

### Abstract

High throughput serving of large language models (LLMs) requires batching sufficiently many requests at a time. However, existing systems struggle because the key-value cache (KV cache) memory for each request is huge and grows and shrinks dynamically. When managed inefficiently, this memory can be significantly wasted by fragmentation and redundant duplication, limiting the batch size. To address this problem, we propose PagedAttention, an attention algorithm inspired by the classical virtual memory and paging techniques in operating systems. On top of it, we build vLLM, an LLM serving system that achieves (1) near-zero waste in KV cache memory and (2) flexible sharing of KV cache within and across requests to further reduce memory usage. Our evaluations show that vLLM improves the throughput of popular LLMs by 2-4x with the same level of latency compared to the state-of-the-art systems, such as FasterTransformer and Orca. The improvement is more pronounced with longer sequences, larger models, and more complex decoding algorithms. vLLM's source code is publicly available at <https://github.com/vllm-project/vllm>

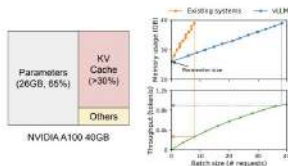
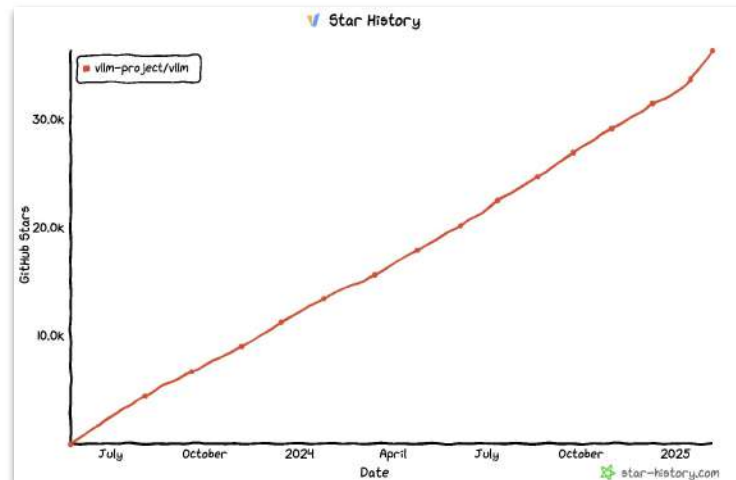


Figure 1. Left: Memory layout when serving an LLM with 13B parameters on NVIDIA A100. The parameters (gray) persist in GPU memory throughout serving. The memory for the KV cache (red) is (de)allocated per serving request. A small amount of memory (yellow) is used ephemorally for activation. Right: vLLM smooths out the rapid growth curve of KV cache memory seen in existing systems [31, 60], leading to a notable boost in serving throughput.



**Pervasive** → 100k daily installs in Jan 2025

**Explosive Growth** → 10x usage increase in 2024



## Parasol Insurance AI Workshop on ARO - MOBB



provided by RHDP

Order



☆ Save as favorite

### Category

Workshops

### Product Family

Red Hat Cloud

### Provider

RHDP

### Rating

★★★★★ (5)

### Estimated Hourly

Cost ⓘ

\$5.98

### Estimated provision

time

±2 hours, 3 minutes

### Uptime ⓘ

 100%

### Last update

7 days ago

### Last successful provision

9 hours ago

### Auto-Destroy

30 Hours

## Description

### Instructions Guide:

[Parasol Insurance Lab Instructions](#) ⓘ

Explore how the fictional insurance company, Parasol, uses OpenShift AI on Azure Red Hat OpenShift (ARO) to improve its claims processing. In this immersive experience, you will have the opportunity to deploy and work with different AI models while utilizing various features of OpenShift AI.

### Key highlights of this workshop include:

- Exposure to Large Language Models (LLMs) and Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG).
- Image detection models to analyze and process claims data.
- Hands-on deployment of an application that integrates these AI technologies for a cohesive business solution.

This workshop provides a glimpse into how AI/ML technologies can be applied to real-world business problems like insurance claim processing. Please note, while the models and techniques used in this lab are illustrative of a prototype, they are not designed for a production environment.

### Disclaimer:

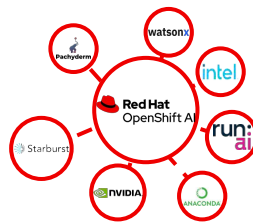
This workshop serves as an example of how customers can build solutions using Red Hat OpenShift AI on ARO. The AI models, including LLMs and image processing models, are provided solely for this lab and are not part of the Red Hat OpenShift AI product.

# Operationalize AI with Red Hat OpenShift AI's ecosystem



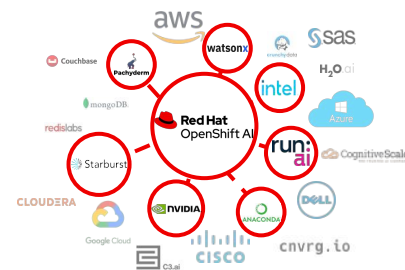
## Red Hat's partner ecosystem on AI/ML

Empowers choice with the **best-of-breed AI technologies** from a certified partner ecosystem that solves for customers use case, capabilities and deployment options



### Red Hat OpenShift AI integrated technology partners




Technology has been integrated into Red Hat OpenShift AI to complement the platform and extend capabilities.



Red Hat OpenShift certified **partner ecosystem**  
Certified AI/ML vendors that provide a native integration to OpenShift and provide complementary or extended capabilities to Red Hat OpenShift AI






## Gather and prepare data

Solutions for data access, preparation and storage

	Open data lakehouse architecture to store, organize, and access data
	Brings "git for data" for data versioning and governance
	Analytics engine accessing data where it lives





## Develop or tune model

Support for experimentation and model tuning

	Expands the reach of AI to business users & democratizes AI
	Increase hardware utilization using fractional GPUs and node scaling
	Accelerate model training & tuning
	Maximize training performance on Intel architecture
	Provides open source packages & libraries and data science distribution


## Integrate models in app dev

Infrastructure for model deployment

	Easily deploy generative AI and ML models to production
	Optimize compute resources to significantly cut costs
	High performance model inferencing
	Fully integrated model dev environment and optimizes your model for inference on Intel hardware

## Model monitoring and management

Monitor and manage for responsibility and transparency

	Toolkit to help manage and monitor the risk
---	---

# Important partner: Starburst

Data Services for Modern AI/ML Use Cases

## Performance

From petabytes to exabytes – query data from disparate sources using SQL – with high concurrency

Control your price/performance with the latest cost-based optimizer

Caching available for frequently accessed data

## Connectivity

40+ supported enterprise connectors

High performance parallel connectors for Oracle, Teradata, Snowflake and more



## Security

Kerberos, LDAP & SSO Integration

Global Security for fine-grained access control

Data Encryption/Masking

Higher security posture than vanilla K8's



## Management

Configuration

Autoscaling & High Availability

Query/Cluster Monitoring










Deploy Anywhere

Multi-Cluster Management

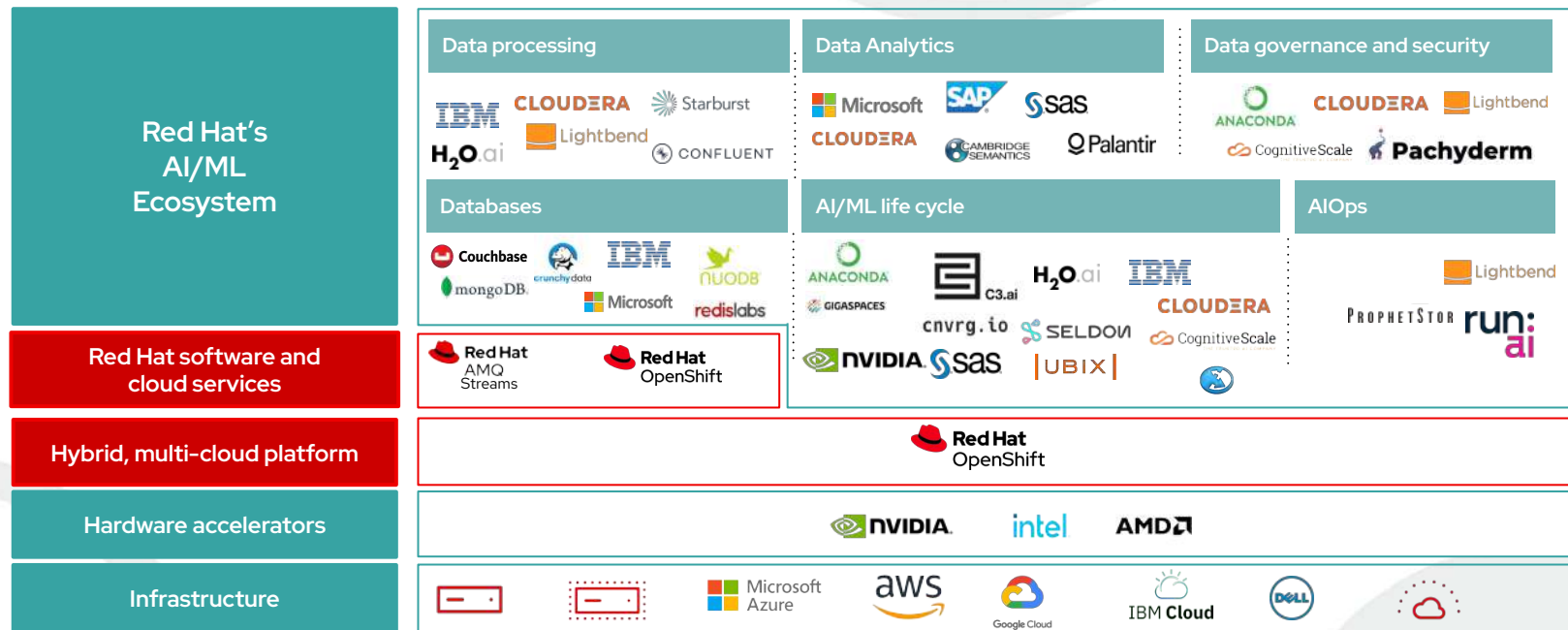




# Making AI accessible to all users

	Features	Use case	Persona
	Foundation models	Ready-to-use models	AI Builders
	AI studio	UI for training, prompt-tuning and experimentation	Citizen data scientists and Data scientists
	AI/ML platform	Distributed training and serving mechanisms	Data scientists and MLOps
	App platform	Fleet management and apps life cycle management	App Developers and DevOps
 GPUs	Hardware accelerators	Resource management	DevOps
    	Deploy anywhere	Hybrid and multicloud deployments	Platform engineers

## Strategic partnerships + Red Hat AI/ML offerings



---

# Customer experiences

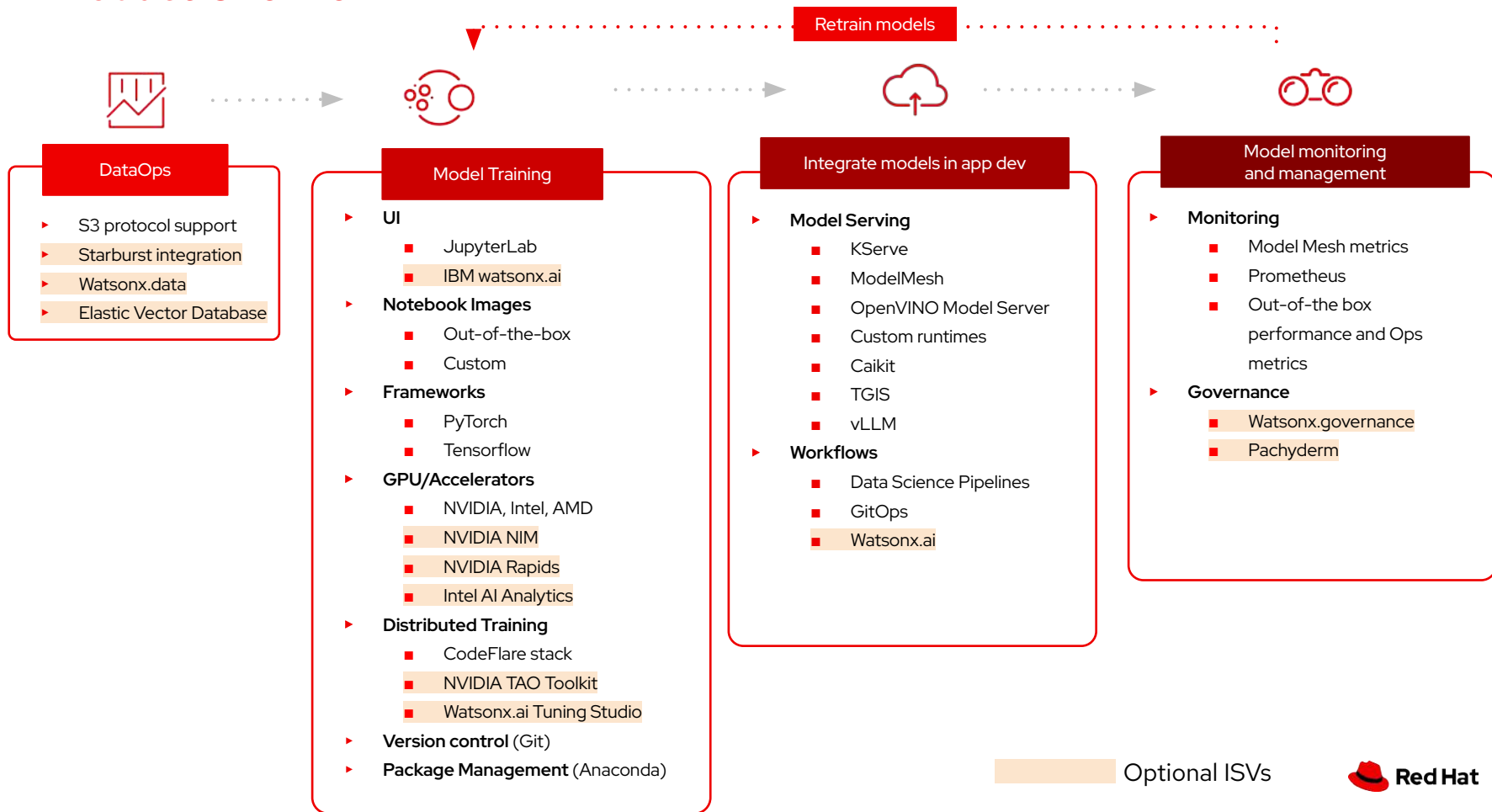


# Platform Users



# Product overview

# Product Overview



# Data Science Projects

# Data Science Projects

The screenshot shows the Red Hat OpenShift AI console interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with navigation links: Applications, Data Science Projects (selected), Data Science Pipelines, Model Serving, Resources, and Settings. The main content area is titled 'Data Science Projects' and includes a description: 'View your existing projects or create new projects'. Below this is a search bar with the text 'Data science projects' and a dropdown menu. A table lists two projects: 'project-1' and 'project-2', both created on 5/31/2024. Each project row has a 'Workbenches' column with a link to 'Create a workbench to add a custom notebook.' and a three-dot menu icon. A pink callout box with a pointer to the 'Data Science Projects' header contains the text: 'Data Science projects allow users to **organize** and **manage** contents related to their AI/ML experiments in **isolation** from other projects'.

**Data Science Projects**

View your existing projects or create new projects

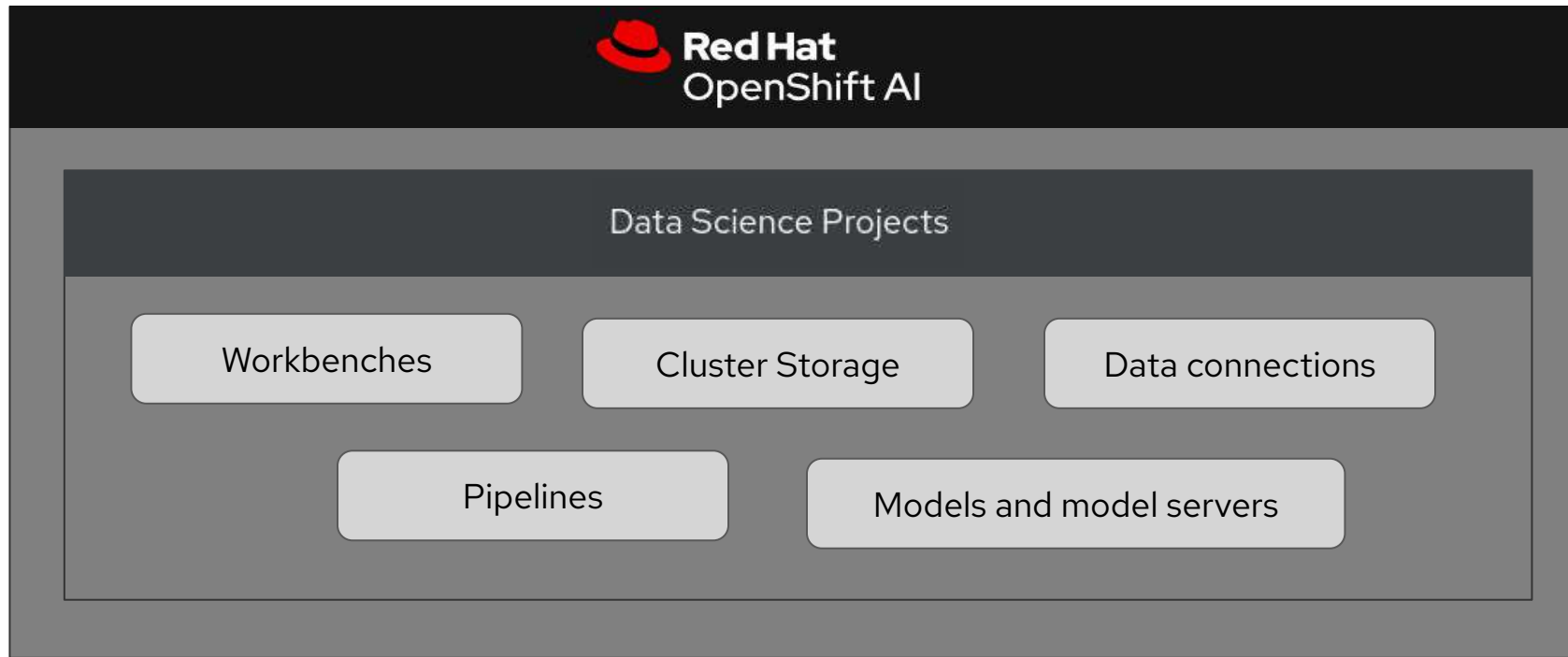
Data science projects

Name Find by name

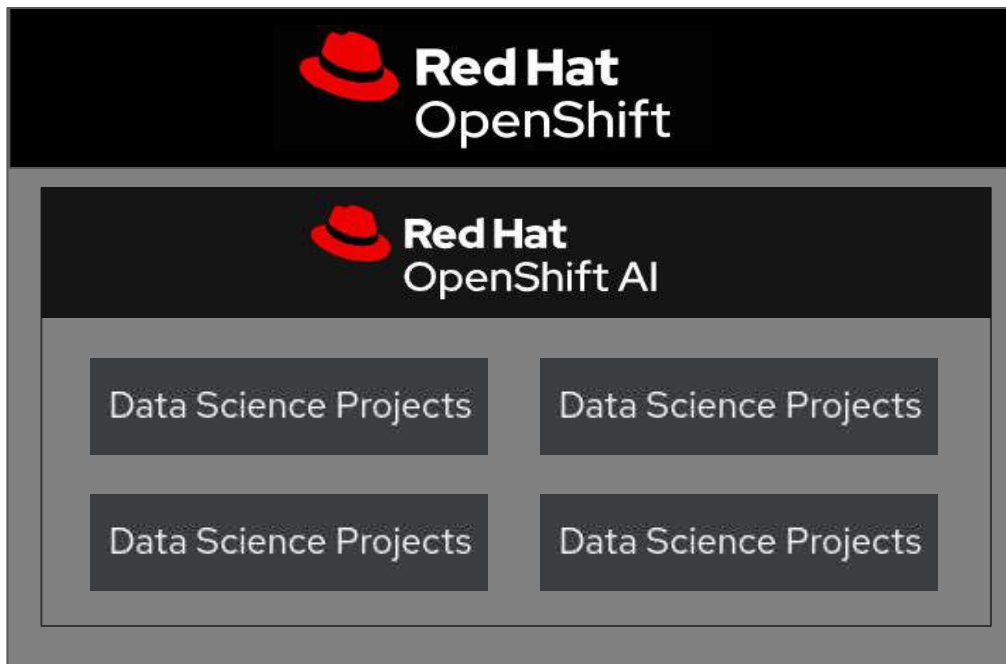
Project	Created	Workbenches
Name		Name Status
project-1 ? panbalag@redhat.com	5/31/2024, 9:06:22 AM	<a href="#">Create a workbench</a> to add a custom notebook. ⋮
project-2 ? panbalag@redhat.com	5/31/2024, 9:06:32 AM	<a href="#">Create a workbench</a> to add a custom notebook. ⋮



# Data Science Projects



# Data Science Projects



- Multiple data science projects.
- Isolation from other projects
- Created by admins or users
- User/Group access privileges

# Data Science Projects

The screenshot displays the Red Hat OpenShift AI console interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with navigation options: Applications, Data Science Projects (selected), Data Science Pipelines, Model Serving, Resources, and Settings. The main content area is titled 'Data Science Projects' and includes a sub-header 'View your existing projects or create new projects.' Below this is a search bar with the text 'Data science projects' and a dropdown arrow. A table lists existing projects, with columns for 'Name' and 'Find by name'. Two projects are visible: 'project-1' and 'project-2', both owned by 'panbalag@redhat.com'. A tooltip is shown over the 'project-1' entry, explaining that resource names and types are used for finding resources in OpenShift, and displaying the 'Resource name' as 'project-1' and the 'Resource type' as 'Project'. To the right of the table are two buttons: 'Launch Jupyter' and 'Create data science project'. A pink callout bubble points to the 'project-1' entry, stating: 'Data science projects are *'Projects'* in OpenShift identified by the label under *'Resource name'*'.

Red Hat OpenShift AI

panbalag@redhat.com

## Data Science Projects

View your existing projects or create new projects.

Data science projects

Name Find by name

Launch Jupyter Create data science project

Project	Workbenches
Name	Status
project-1 panbalag@redhat.com	
project-2 panbalag@redhat.com	

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

Resource name project-1

Resource type Project

Data science projects are *'Projects'* in OpenShift identified by the label under *'Resource name'*

# Data Science Projects

The screenshot displays the Red Hat OpenShift AI console interface. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with the following items: Applications, Enabled, Explore, Data Science Projects (highlighted), Data Science Pipelines, Model Serving, and Resources. The main content area is titled "Data Science Projects" and includes a sub-header "View your existing projects or create new projects." Below this, there is a dropdown menu for "Data science projects" and a search bar labeled "Find by name". A table of projects is displayed, with columns for "Name", "Display name", and "Status". The first project, "project-1", is highlighted with a red box. A red arrow points from the "Data Science Projects" header to the "Projects" section, and another red arrow points from the "project-1" entry to the "PR" icon.

Red Hat OpenShift AI

Applications

Enabled

Explore

Data Science Projects

Data Science Pipelines

Model Serving

Resources

Data Science Projects

View your existing projects or create new projects.

Data science projects

Name Find by name

Project

Name

project-1 ?

panbalag@redhat.com

Filter

Name Search by name...

Name	Display name	Status
PR project-1	project-1	Active
PR project-2	project-2	Active

## Collaborate within a project

- Users that create a data science project
  - become an admin of that project
  - can give access to a project to any user or group
- Users with access permissions can access all resources in the project, modify them, and create new ones.
- Limiting user level access to data science projects needs to be handled at an OpenShift level at the moment

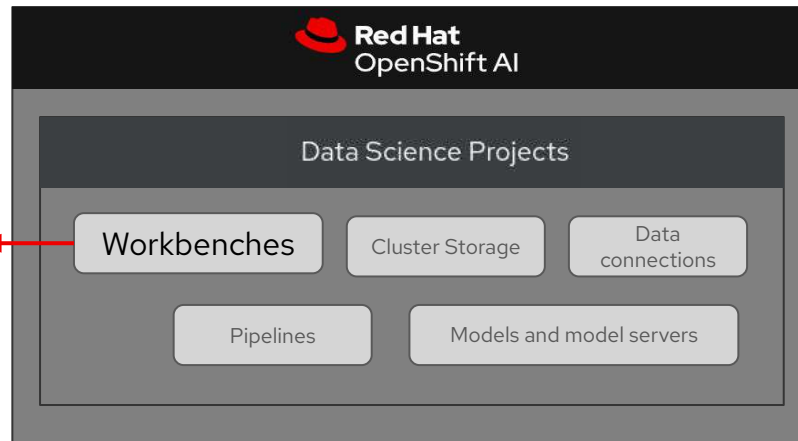
## Collaborate between projects

- Due to isolation of data science projects, resources need to be explicitly exposed in order to be shared between projects.
- A good way to do this is to have an external resource which the projects have access to.
  - Examples:
    - A git repository with shared code
    - An object storage with shared artifacts
    - A structured database with shared data

# Workbenches

# Workbenches

- **Notebook Image**
  - **Development environment** in the form of a container image
    - combination of IDE like Jupyter Notebook, VSCode, etc., and choice of AI/ML framework like Tensorflow, PyTorch etc.,
  - **Custom notebook images.**
- **Deployment size**
  - Container size → **# CPUs & Memory** size
  - Accelerator → Choice of **Accelerators/GPUs**
- **Environment variables**
  - Config Map
  - Secret
- **Cluster Storage**
  - **PVC** connected to the development environment to store code & related artifacts.
- **Data connections**
  - **Object store** for hosting models as well as storing pipeline artifacts.



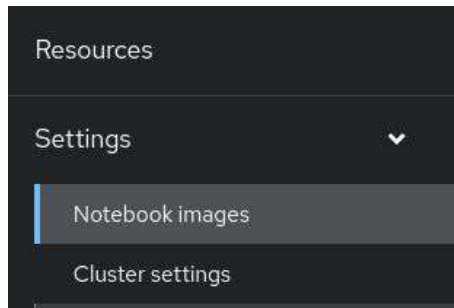
## Default Notebook Images

Image	Description
CUDA	For compute-intensive data science models that require GPU support, the Compute Unified Device Architecture (CUDA) notebook image provides <b>access to the NVIDIA CUDA Toolkit</b> with GPU-accelerated libraries and optimization tools.
Standard Data Science	Contains <b>commonly used libraries</b> to assist you in developing your machine learning models.
TensorFlow	<b>TensorFlow</b> , a popular open source machine learning platform. TensorFlow provides advanced libraries, data visualization features that allows users to build, monitor and track models.
PyTorch	<b>PyTorch</b> is another open source machine learning library optimized for deep learning like computer vision or natural language processing models.
Minimal Python	A <b>minimal environment with JupyterLab</b> for basic exploration.
Trusty AI	For AI/ML work with <b>model explainability, tracing, and accountability</b> , & runtime monitoring
Habana AI	For high-performance optimization of deep learning training workloads and maximize training throughput and efficiency with <b>Habana Gaudi devices</b> .
code-server (Technology Preview)	Provides you with a <b>VSCode</b> environment, allowing you to customize the environment through <b>extensions</b> .



## Customizing Workbenches

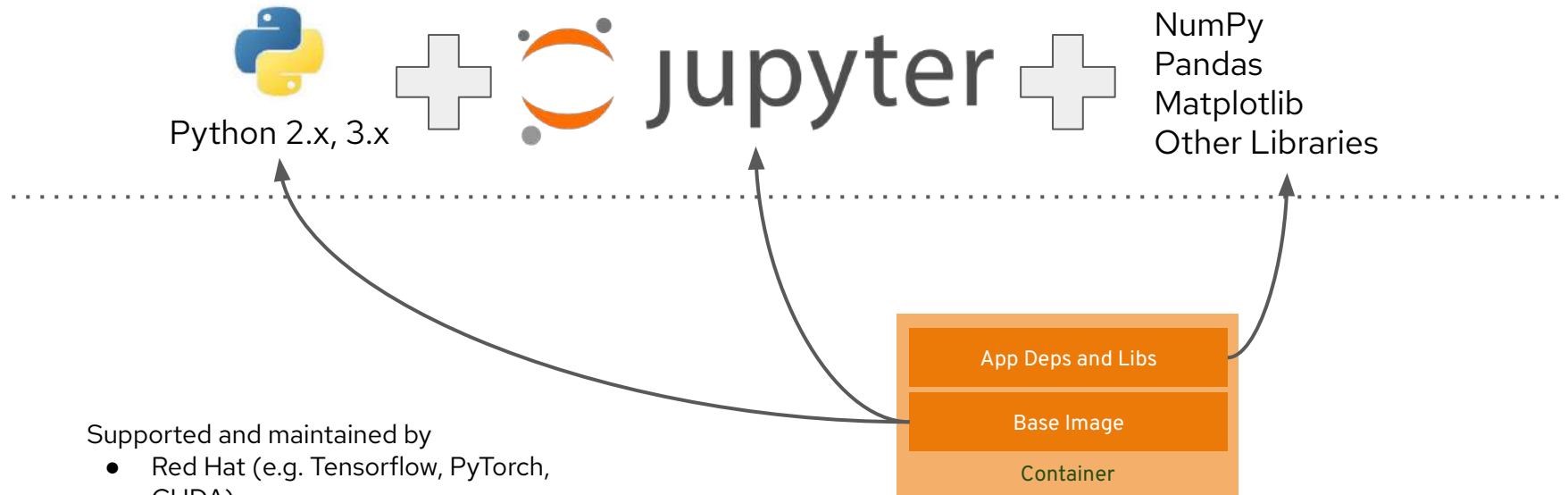
- To customize the workbench you can either:
  - Install dependencies on top of a workbench
  - Use a custom notebook image
- You can use package managers such as pip to add/remove dependencies in an existing workbench
  - Dependencies installed within the workbench are by default not saved to the persistent storage, this is by choice as restarting the workbench is an easy way to reset the environment if something caused an issue with the dependencies
- You can create and use custom notebook images to completely customize the environment



# Customizing Workbenches

## Base Notebook Images

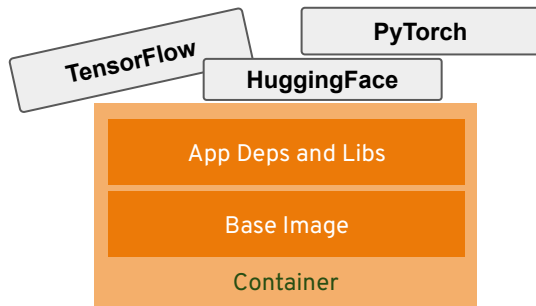
Reproducible and shareable environments for building, training and serving



# Customizing Workbenches

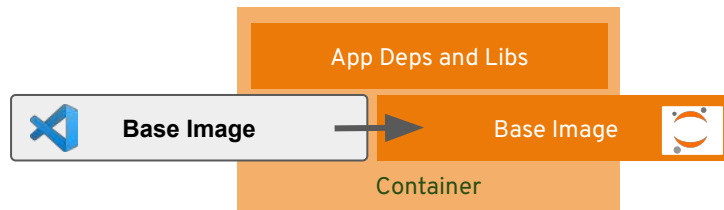
## Customizing the workbench

Adding packages on top of a good image



Just remember that they are removed when restarting the workbench\*

Creating your own custom image with all dependencies you need



You can now version and maintain it according to your preferences

\* This is on purpose so that you can un-mess-up your environment easily if you get into dependency issues.

# Model Registry Preview (Coming later in 2024)

## How will it work?

- Can register a model along with properties such as name, tags, description, model type, dataset etc.
- Can edit the details of the model.
- Uses S3 as a default backend but can link to models in other storages as well, for example separate S3 or PVC.
- Can store artifacts such as generated files, sample data, text files, etc.

## List models

Applications

Enabled

Explore

Data Science Projects

Data Science Pipelines

Experiments

Experiments and runs

Artifacts

Executions

Model Registry

Model Serving

Resources

Settings

Cluster settings

Serving runtimes

Model Registry settings

User management

### Registered models

View and manage your registered models.

finance-team-registry Keyword Filter by keyword Register model 1 - 10 of 12 1 of 2

Model name	Labels	Last modified	Owner
<a href="#">Fraud Detection Model</a> A machine learning model trained to detect fraudulent transactions in financial data.	Fraud Detection Machine Learning Financial	Just now	Alice Smith
<a href="#">Customer Churn Prediction Model</a> Predicts the likelihood of a customer churning based on historical data and customer behavior.	Strategic Customer Churn Prediction and Retent... Predictive Analytics	5 minutes ago	Bob Johnson
<a href="#">Credit Risk Assessment Model</a> Assesses the credit risk of loan applicants using machine learning algorithms.	Credit Risk Machine Learning Financial	3 days ago	David Lee
<a href="#">Stock Price Prediction Model</a> Predicts future stock prices based on historical stock data and market trends.	Time Series Analysis Financial	2 months ago	Charlie Brown
<a href="#">Credit Scoring</a> Predicts the creditworthiness of individuals or businesses based on their financial history and other re...	Portfolio Management Credit Score Predictor Risk Assessment 2 more	2 months ago	Michael Johnson
<a href="#">Product Recommendation</a> Recommends products to customers based on past purchases and preferences.	Product Recommendation	3 months ago	Hannah Liu
<a href="#">Investment Portfolio Optimization Model</a> Optimizes investment portfolios to maximize returns and minimize risks.	Portfolio Optimization Investment Strategy Financial	1 year ago	Charlie Brown

# Model Registry Preview

## Model details and versions

Applications

Enabled

Explore

Data Science Projects

Data Science Pipelines

Experiments

Experiments and runs

Artifacts

Executions

Model Registry

Model Serving

Resources

Settings

Cluster settings

Serving runtimes

Model Registry settings

User management

Registered models - finance-team-registry > Fraud Detection Model

Fraud Detection Model

A machine learning model trained to detect fraudulent transactions in financial data.

Actions

Versions

Details

Keyword Filter by keyword Register new version

Version name	Last modified	Owner	Labels
<a href="#">v8.0 - Cross-domain</a> trained on data from multiple domains for enhanced generalization	1 minute ago	Joe Doe	-
<a href="#">v7.0 - Adaptive Learning</a> Version of the fraud detection model with adaptive learning capabilities to adapt to changing fraud patter...	3 days ago	Joe Doe	-
<a href="#">v6.0 - Explainable AI</a> using explainable AI techniques to provide insights into model predictions.	5 days ago	Bob Anderson	-
<a href="#">v5.0 - Ensemble</a> Ensemble version of the fraud detection model combining multiple base models for improved accuracy.	1 week ago	Joe Doe	Custom label 1 very very... 2 more
<a href="#">v4.0 - Advanced Features Version of Fraud Detection</a> incorporating advanced features and machine learning algorithms	2 months ago	Bob Anderson	-
<a href="#">v3.0 - Real-time</a> optimized for low-latency processing of transactions	2 months ago	Jack Smith	Real-time version
<a href="#">v2.0 - Enhanced</a> improve accuracy and performance	2 months ago	Jack Smith	-

Applications

Enabled

Explore

Data Science Projects

Data Science Pipelines

Experiments

Experiments and runs

Artifacts

Executions

Model Registry

Model Serving

Resources

Settings

Cluster settings

Serving runtimes

Model Registry settings

User management

Registered models - finance-team-registry > Fraud Detection Model

Fraud Detection Model

Our Advanced Fraud Detection Model represents the pinnacle of modern fraud detection technology, meticulously designed to safeguard businesses and financial institutions against the ever-evolving threat of fraudulent activities. Leveraging cutting-edge machine learning algorithm...

Actions

Versions

Details

Description

Our Advanced Fraud Detection Model represents the pinnacle of modern fraud detection technology, meticulously designed to safeguard businesses and financial institutions against the ever-evolving threat of fraudulent activities. Leveraging cutting-edge machine learning algorithms, statistical analysis, and behavioral analytics, our model offers unparalleled accuracy and efficiency in identifying fraudulent transactions, activities, and patterns.

All its core, our model utilizes a sophisticated ensemble approach, combining the strengths of multiple machine learning techniques to achieve superior performance. By aggregating insights from various algorithms, including decision trees, random forests, logistic regression, and neural networks, our model can effectively detect and mitigate a wider... Show more

Model ID

[24bdc-jlkn-d326a-2kpld-4kwe2]

Owner

Haley Wang

Last modified at

1 minute ago

Created at

1 minute ago

Labels

Classification Transformers PyTorch ONNX distilbert generated\_from\_trainer English Transformers.js Eval Results 24 papers Predictive Analytics Real-time Detection Ensemble Learning Feature Engineering Enterprise Solution Cloud Deployment Documentation Anomaly Detection Supervised Learning 3 more

Properties

Add property

Key*	Value*
team	finance
code_format	def print_primes(n): ... Print all primes between 1 and n Show more

## Deploy and keep track

The screenshot shows the Model Registry interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with navigation links: Applications, Data Science Projects, Data Science Pipelines, Experiments, Model Registry (highlighted), Model Serving, Resources, and Settings. The main panel shows the path 'Registered models - Haley-private > my-model > v0.0.2'. Below this, the version 'v0.0.2' is displayed with a description 'improve accuracy and performance' and an 'Actions' button. A tabbed interface shows 'Registered deployments' selected. A blue informational banner states: 'Only partial of the model deployments showing in the list. This list only shows the model deployments that are deployed through Model Registry. To view the full list of deployments of this model and manage deployments, please navigate to the Model Serving section.' Below the banner is a table of deployments.

Model deployment name	Project	Serving runtime	Inference endpoint	Status
<a href="#">Invest-Portfolio-CD-4</a>	finance-prod	ONNX Runtime	<a href="http://invest-portfolio-cd-3.example.com/pr...">http://invest-portfolio-cd-3.example.com/pr...</a>	✓
<a href="#">Invest-Portfolio-CD-3</a>	finance-prod	ONNX Runtime	<a href="http://invest-portfolio-cd-3.example.com/pr...">http://invest-portfolio-cd-3.example.com/pr...</a>	✓
<a href="#">Invest-Portfolio-CD-2</a>	finance-dev	ONNX Runtime	<a href="http://invest-portfolio-cd-2.example.com/pr...">http://invest-portfolio-cd-2.example.com/pr...</a>	✓
<a href="#">Invest-Portfolio-CD-1</a>	finance-dev	OpenVINO Model Server (Supports GPUs)	<a href="http://invest-portfolio-cd-1.example.com/pr...">http://invest-portfolio-cd-1.example.com/pr...</a>	✗



## Model Serving Runtimes

Single model serving	
Serving Runtime	Model frameworks supported
OpenVino Model Server	ONNX OpenVino IR TensorFlow
Caikit	Caikit
Text Generation Inference Server (TGIS)	PyTorch
vLLM ServingRuntime for KServe	vLLM

Multi-model serving	
Serving Runtime	Model frameworks supported
OpenVino Model Server	ONNX OpenVino Intermediate Representation (IR) TensorFlow

Users can also create **custom runtimes**

# Monitoring

## Monitoring Model Performance

In OpenShift AI, you can monitor the following metrics for all the models that are deployed on a model server:

- **HTTP requests**
  - The number of HTTP requests that have failed or succeeded for all models on the server.
- **Average response time (ms)**
  - For all models on the server, the average time it takes the model server to respond to requests.
- **CPU utilization (%)**
  - The percentage of the CPU's capacity that is currently being used by all models on the server.
- **Memory utilization (%)**
  - The percentage of the system's memory that is currently being used by all models on the server.

## Monitoring in RHOAI

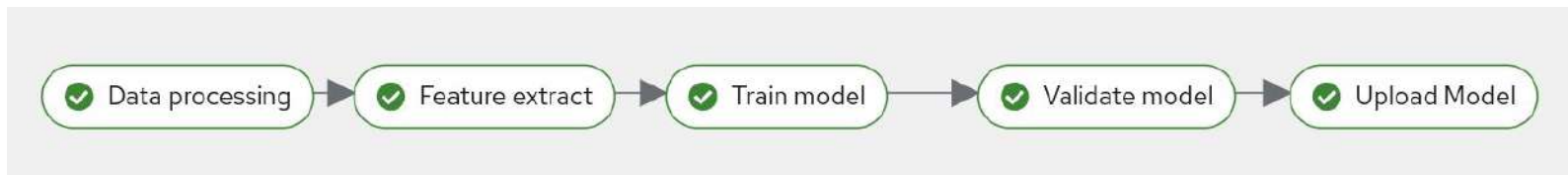
You can get to monitoring by clicking on a served model, either in Data Science Project or in the Model Serving page.



# DS Pipelines

## Data Science Pipelines

- Portable ML workflows to automate end-to-end ML tasks.
- Enables continuous integration and deployment of machine learning operations in staging and production.
- Based on Kubeflow pipelines. This internally leverages Argo Workflows to run the ML workflows.
- Example:
  - Here is a sample workflow that automates the ML tasks of processing data, extracting features from the data, train the ml model, validate it and upload the model to s3 object store.



## Data Science Pipelines

- Users can have **one pipeline server per project** and execute multiple pipelines.
- Pipelines uses a **Object Storage** to
  - store artifacts such as logs, data passed between steps, dependency files, and results.
- **Share data** between steps through:
  - Through parameters (small data)
  - Through volumes (large data)
  - Object storage (large data)
- **Experiment tracking**
  - Pipeline runs can be used as experiments, and the run view can be used to track those experiments.

## Components

- **Pipeline Server**

- A server that is attached to your data science project and hosts your data science pipeline.
- Requires S3-compatible data connection to store your pipeline artifacts.

- **Pipeline**

- A pipeline defines the configuration of your machine learning workflow and the relationship between each component in the workflow.
  - Pipeline code: A definition of your pipeline in a Tekton-formatted YAML file.
  - Pipeline graph (using Elyra GUI): A graphical illustration of the steps executed in a pipeline run and the relationship between them.

- **Pipeline run:** An execution of your pipeline.

- Triggered run: A previously executed pipeline run.
- Scheduled run: A pipeline run scheduled to execute at least once.



## Defining a Pipeline

### 1. Using Kubeflow Pipelines SDK



ml\_train\_upload.py

```
import kfp
from kfp.components import create_component_from_func

get_data_component = create_component_from_func(
    get_data,
    base_image="...",
    packages_to_install=[ ]
)

@kfp.dsl.pipeline(name="train_upload_stock_kfp")
def sdk_pipeline():
    get_data_task = get_data_component()
    ...

from kfp_tekton.compiler import TektonCompiler
...
TektonCompiler().compile(sdk_pipeline, __file__.replace(".py", ".yaml"))
```

Python code  
([kfp](#))

Create pipeline

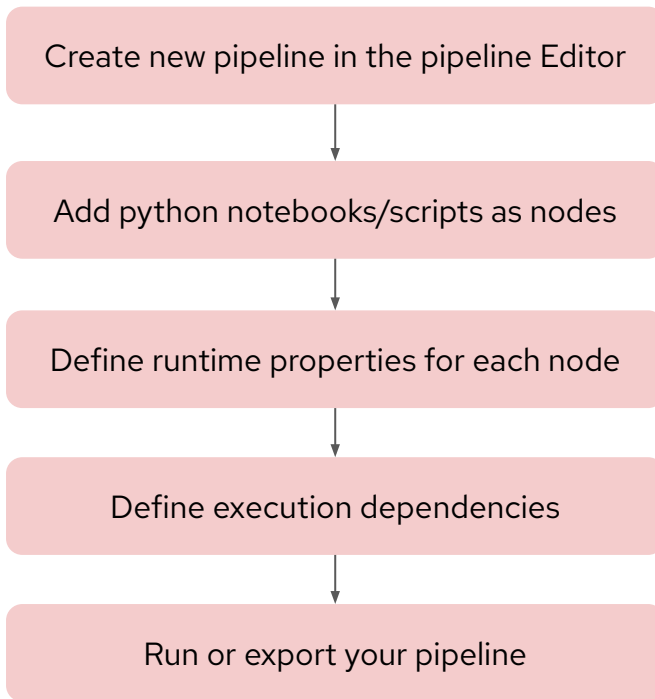
Intermediate  
Representation (IR)

Import to



## Defining a Pipeline

### 2. Using Elyra JupyterLab Extension



Filter files by name

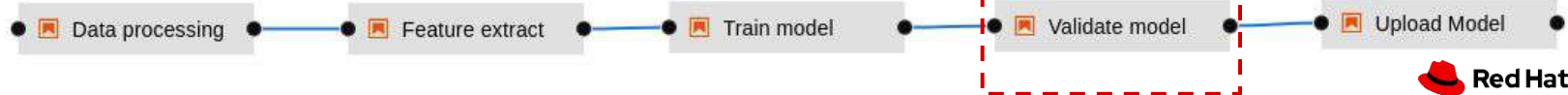
Name	Last Modified
fraud-detection	an hour ago
lost+found	an hour ago
data-processing.ipynb	an hour ago
feature-extraction.ipynb	an hour ago
ml-develop.pipeline	34 minutes ago
model-training.ipynb	an hour ago
model-upload.ipynb	an hour ago
model-validate.ipynb	an hour ago

ml-develop.pipeline

Run

Export

Runtime: Data Science Pipelines

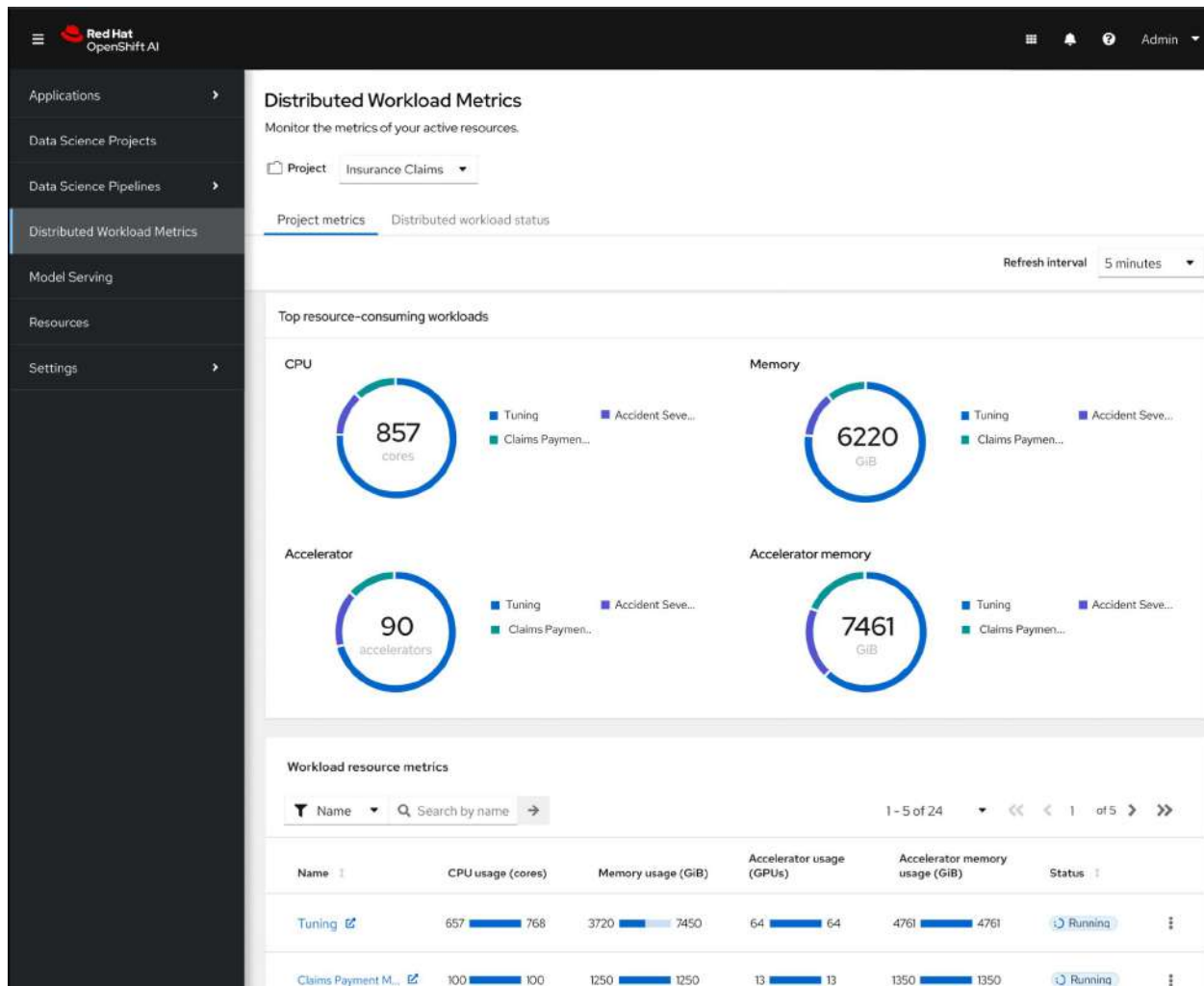


# Distributed workloads

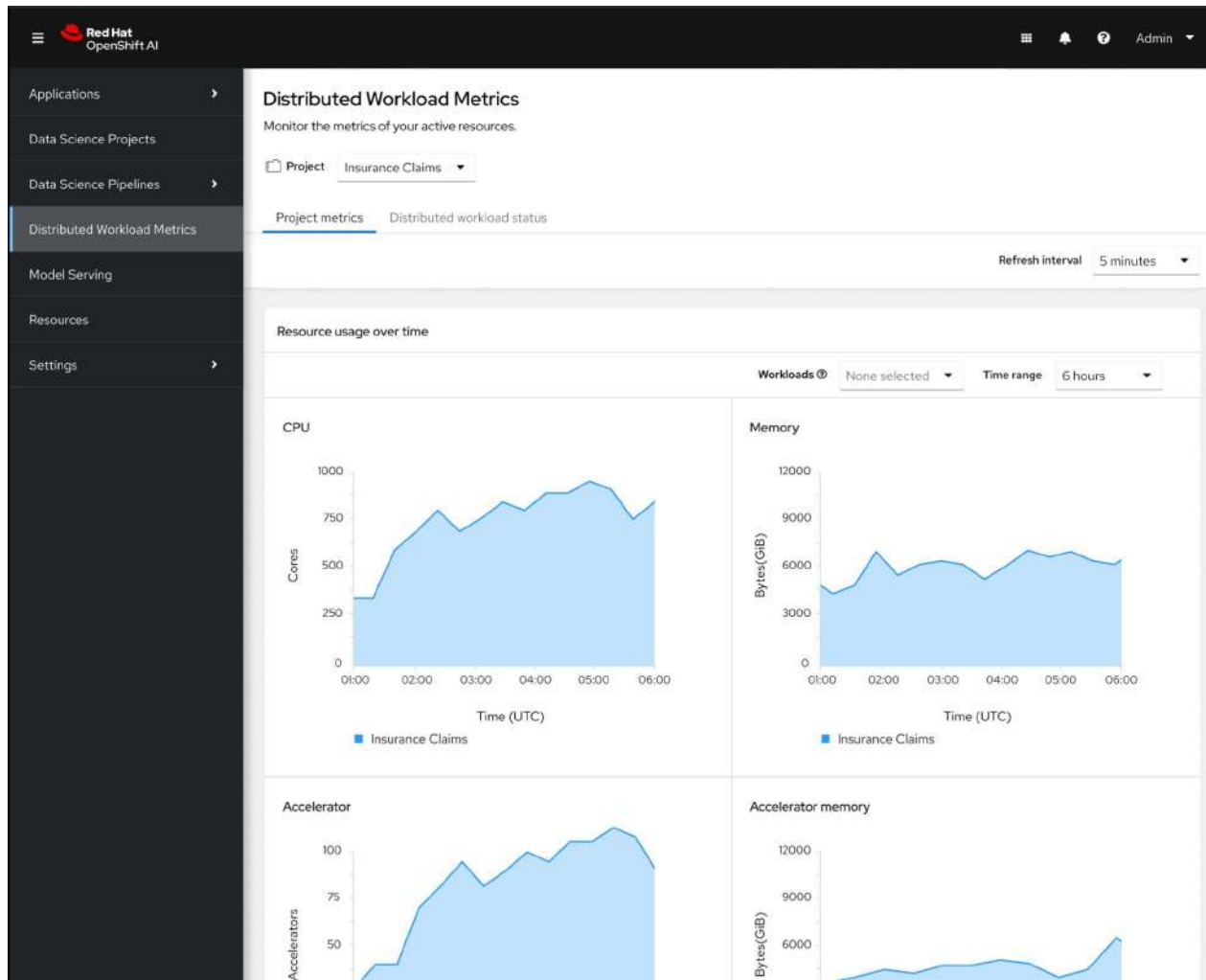
### Distributed training overview

- Distributed training is used to distribute a larger job across multiple nodes, for example fine-tuning an LLM when a single node does not have enough GPUs.
- With the CodeFlare component in RHOAI, you can spin up Ray clusters inside your OpenShift cluster.
- You can then submit jobs to these Ray clusters, where the jobs will be distributed across a selected amount of nodes you have available.
- This also gives you access to the Ray dashboard, helping you keep track of the jobs and their logs.

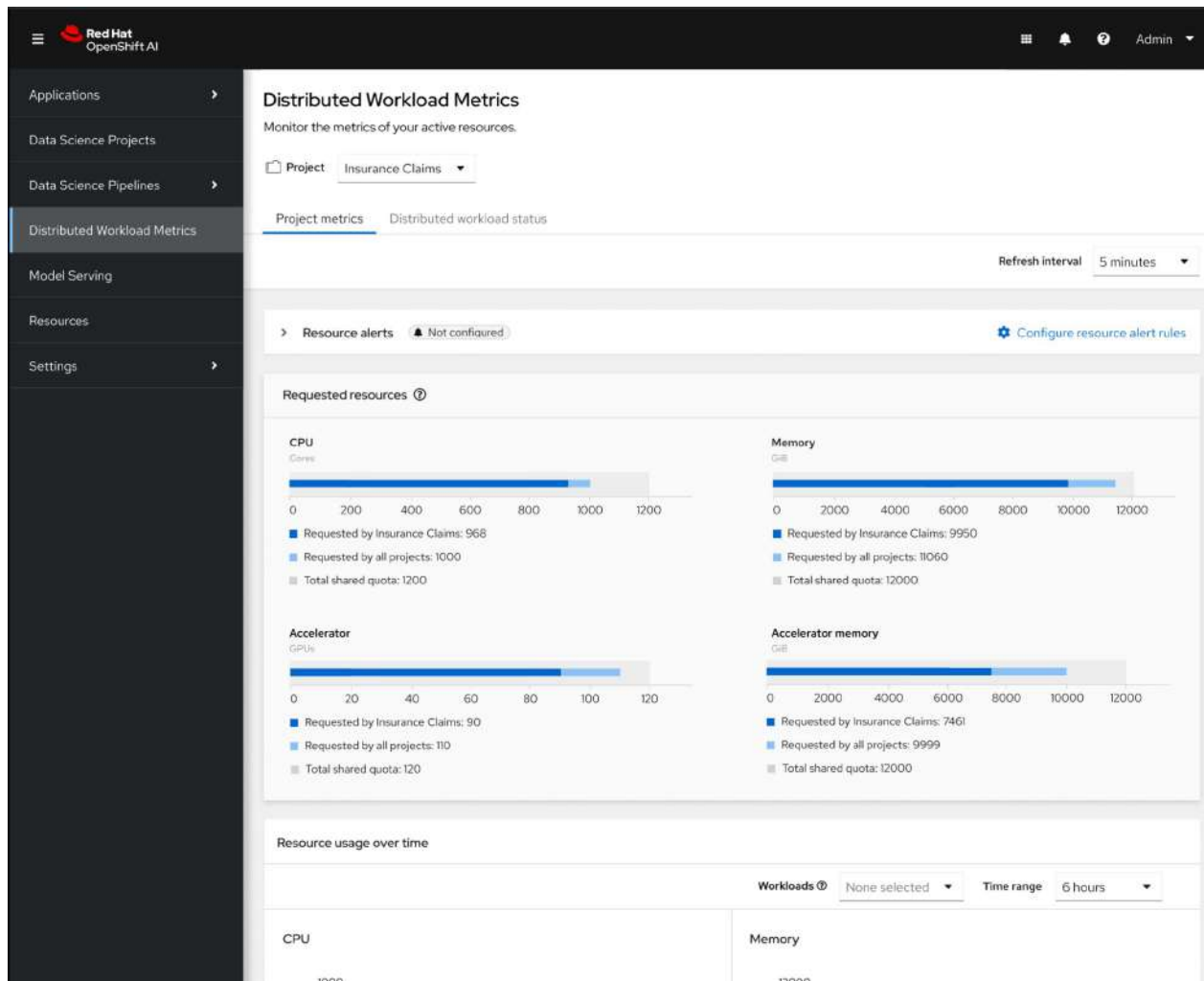
# Distributed Workloads



# Distributed Workloads



# Distributed Workloads





# Platform Admins



# Flavors of RHOAI

# Flavors of RHOAI

Supported deployment options		
Options available	Self-managed RHOAI	Cloud Service RHOAI
Bare metal	✓	
Virtual	✓	
Private cloud	✓	
Red Hat OpenShift on AWS (ROSA)	✓	✓
Azure Red Hat OpenShift (ARO)	✓	(future)
IBM Cloud	✓	
OSD-GCP/OSD-AWS	✓	✓
Edge	(future)	

### Disconnected

- RHOAI can be installed on disconnected clusters.
- When installed disconnected, everything you need to run RHOAI and its default components are installed with it.
- For everything outside the default components, such as custom runtimes, notebook images, or Python dependencies, you will need to manually bring it into the cluster for it to work.
- For more details on how to install disconnected, refer to the [documentation](#).

# Install/Upgrades/Support

# Install RHOAI

The screenshot displays the Red Hat OpenShift Dedicated OperatorHub interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with navigation options: Administrator, Home, Operators, OperatorHub (selected), Installed Operators, Workloads, Serverless, Networking, Storage, and Builds. The main content area is titled 'OperatorHub' and includes a description of operators. Below this, there's a list of categories on the left and a search bar on the right. The search bar contains the text 'openshift AI'. A modal window is open, showing details for the 'Red Hat OpenShift AI' operator, which is marked as 'Installed' with a green checkmark.

**Red Hat OpenShift Dedicated**

Project: All Projects

## OperatorHub

Discover Operators from the Kubernetes community and Red Hat partners, curated by Red Hat. You can purchase commercial software through [Red Hat Marketplace](#) services to your developers. After installation, the Operator capabilities will appear in the [Developer Catalog](#) providing a self-service experience.

**All Items**

A list of comma separated categories that your operator falls under.

- AI/Machine Learning
- Application Runtime
- Big Data
- Cloud Provider
- Database
- Developer Tools
- Development Tools
- Drivers and plugins
- Integration & Delivery

**All Items**

Search: openshift AI

**Red Hat OpenShift AI**

provided by Red Hat

Operator for deployment and...

✓ Installed



Uninstall

### Latest version

2.8.1

### Capability level

- ☒ Basic Install
- ☒ Seamless Upgrades
- ☒ Full Lifecycle
- ☐ Deep Insights
- ☐ Auto Pilot

### Source

Red Hat

### Provider

Red Hat

### Infrastructure features

Disconnected

### Valid Subscriptions

OpenShift Container  
Platform  
OpenShift Platform Plus  
OpenShift AI

### Repository

## Installed Operator

Version 2.8.0 of this Operator has been installed on the cluster. [View it here.](#)

Red Hat OpenShift AI is a complete platform for the entire lifecycle of your AI/ML projects.

When using Red Hat OpenShift AI, your users will find all the tools they would expect from a modern AI/ML platform in an interface that is intuitive, requires no local install, and is backed by the power of your OpenShift cluster.

Your Data Scientists will feel right at home with quick and simple access to the Notebook interface they are used to. They can leverage the default Notebook Images (including PyTorch, tensorflow, and CUDA), or add custom ones. Your MLOps engineers will be able to leverage Data Science Pipelines to easily parallelize and/or schedule the required workloads. They can then quickly serve, monitor, and update the created AI/ML models. They can do that by either using the provided out-of-the-box OpenVino Server Model Runtime or by adding their own custom serving runtime instead. These activities are tied together with the concept of Data Science Projects, simplifying both organization and collaboration.

But beyond the individual features, one of the key aspects of this platform is its flexibility. Not only can you augment it with your own Customer Workbench Image and Custom Model Serving Runtime Images, but you will also have a consistent experience across any infrastructure footprint. Be it in the public cloud, private cloud, on-premises, and even in disconnected clusters. Red Hat OpenShift AI can be installed on any supported OpenShift. It can scale out or in depending on the size of your team and its computing requirements.

Finally, thanks to the operator-driven deployment and updates, the administrative load of the platform is very light, leaving everyone more time to focus on the work that makes a difference.

### Automatic vs Manual

#### Change update approval strategy

What strategy is used for approving updates?

☐ Automatic (default)  
New updates will be installed as soon as they become available.

☒ Manual  
New updates need to be manually approved before installation begins.

CancelSave



# Support

There are three release types:

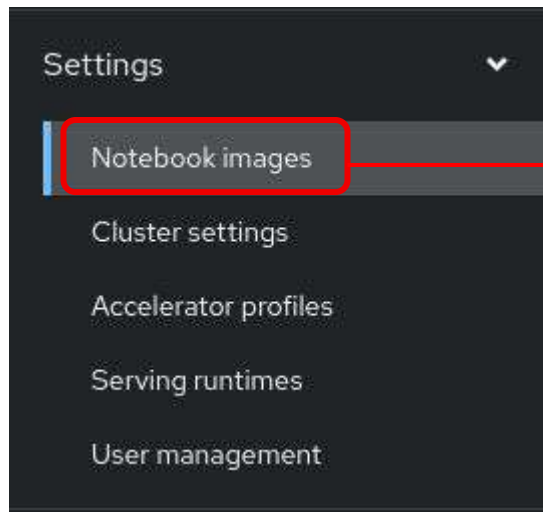
- **Fast** - Includes full support for a month, or until the next fast release is available. This is for customers who want the latest and greatest features, just beware that the fast update rate may not always be desirable.
- **Stable** - Includes full support for seven months. One stable release is released every 3rd fast release.  
This is for customers who want stability and to update according to their own schedule while still being supported.
- **Extended Update Support (EUS)** - Includes full support for seven months followed by Extended Update Support for eleven months. Red Hat issues a EUS release every nine minor releases.

You can see the versions and more details in this [documentation](#).

# Customize Workbenches and Serving Runtimes

# Custom Notebook Image

## Import new image



### Notebook images

Manage your notebook images.

Name  Find by name

Import new image

Name	Description	Enable
> Custom RStudio ?	RStudio	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
> Custom VSCode ?	Custom Visual Studio Code	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
> Custom PyTorch ?		<input type="checkbox"/>

# Custom Notebook Image

Add a custom notebook image to run custom workbenches by simply providing the image location.

## Import notebook image

Image location \* ?

The address where the notebook image is located. See the help icon for examples.

Name \*

Description

Accelerator identifier ?

Example, nvidia.com/gpu

Displayed contents

Software

Packages

No software displayed

Displayed contents help inform other users of what your notebook image contains. To add displayed content, add the names of software or packages included in your image that you want users to know about.

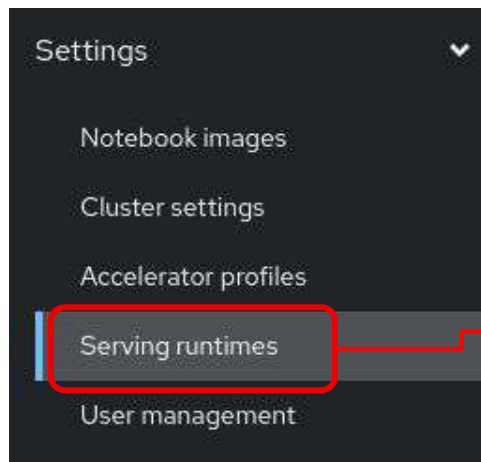
Add software

Import

Cancel

# Custom Serving Runtime

## Add serving runtime



### Serving runtimes

Manage your model serving runtimes.

Single-model serving enabled

Multi-model serving enabled ?

Add serving runtime

Name

⋮ vLLM ?

⋮ Triton Inference Server 24.01 ?

⋮ NVIDIA NIM ?

# Custom Serving Runtime

Single-model serving  
platform  
(or)  
Multi-model serving  
platform

REST  
(or)  
gRPC

Settings > Serving runtimes > Add serving runtime

## Add serving runtime

Add a new runtime that will be available for users on this cluster.

Select the model serving platforms this runtime supports \*

Select a value ▼

Select the API protocol this runtime supports \*

Select a value ▼



## Add a serving runtime

Drag a file here, upload files, or start from scratch.

Upload files

Start from scratch

Documentation and examples:

- [Multi model serving](#)
- [Single model serving](#)
- [Example \(custom-runtime-triton\)](#)
- [Example \(VLLM\)](#)

# Customize RHOAI cluster

## Enable or disable components

You can enable or disable RHOAI components inside of your DataScienceCluster yaml.

These are the components you can enable/disable:

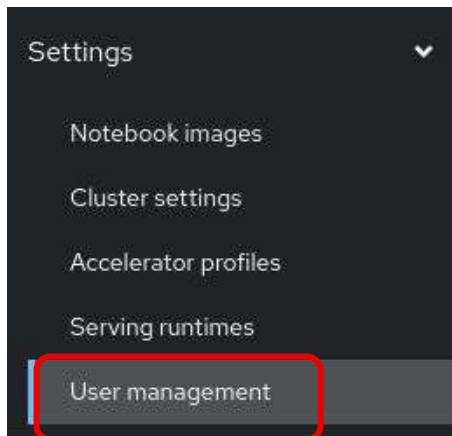
- CodeFlare (for distributed training)
- Dashboard
- Data Science Pipelines
- Kserve (the component for single-model serving)
- Modelmesh serving (the component for multi-model serving)
- Ray (for distributed training)
- TrustyAI
- Workbenches

```
101 spec:
102   components:
103     codeflare:
104       devFlags: {}
105       managementState: Removed
106     dashboard:
107       devFlags: {}
108       managementState: Managed
109     datasciencepipelines:
110       devFlags: {}
111       managementState: Managed
112     kserve:
113       devFlags: {}
114       managementState: Managed
115       serving:
116         ingressGateway:
117           certificate:
118             secretName: knative-serving-cert
119             type: SelfSigned
120           managementState: Managed
121           name: knative-serving
122     modelmeshserving:
123       devFlags: {}
124       managementState: Managed
125     ray:
126       devFlags: {}
127       managementState: Removed
128     trustyai:
129       devFlags: {}
130       managementState: Removed
131     workbenches:
132       devFlags: {}
133       managementState: Managed
```



# User Management

# User Management



## User management

Define OpenShift group membership for Data Science administrators and users.

### Data Science administrator groups

Select the OpenShift groups that contain all Data Science administrators.

cluster-admins ✕ dedicated-admins ✕ rhods-admins ✕

View, edit, or create groups in OpenShift under User Management

 All cluster admins are automatically assigned as Data Science administrators.

### Data Science user groups

Select the OpenShift groups that contain all Data Science users.

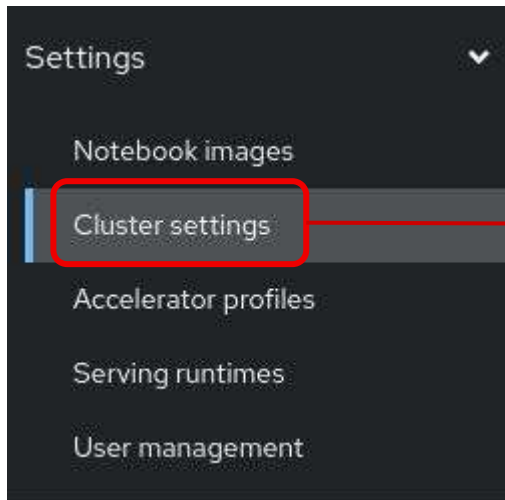
system:authenticated ✕

View, edit, or create groups in OpenShift under User Management

Save changes

# Resource Management

# Cluster Settings



1. Model serving platforms
2. PVC size
3. Stop idle notebooks
4. Usage data collection
5. Notebook pod tolerations

## Cluster Settings

### Model serving platforms

Select the serving platforms that can be used for deploying models on this cluster. ?

- ☒ Single-model serving platform
- ☒ Multi-model serving platform

### PVC size

Changing the PVC size changes the storage size attached to the new notebook servers for all users.

GiB

Restore Default

Note: PVC size must be between 1 GiB and 16384 GiB.

# Cluster Settings

## Stop idle notebooks

Set the time limit for idle notebooks to be stopped.

☒ Do not stop idle notebooks

☐ Stop idle notebooks after

4 hours 0 minutes

Note: Notebook culler timeout must be between 10 minutes and 1000 hours.

All idle notebooks are stopped at cluster log out. To edit the cluster log out time, discuss with your OpenShift administrator to see if the OpenShift Authentication Timeout value can be modified.

## Usage data collection

☒ Allow collection of usage data

- applications enabled in the product dashboard.
- deployment sizes used (CPU/memory resources allocated).
- documentation resources accessed from the product dashboard.
- name of the notebook images
- user identification - unique random identifier per user
- usage information about components, features, and extensions.

# Cluster Settings

## Notebook pod tolerations

☒ Add a toleration to notebook pods to allow them to be scheduled to tainted nodes

Toleration key for notebook pods:

The toleration key above will be applied to all notebook pods when they are created. Add a matching taint key (with any value) to the Machine Pool(s) that you want to dedicate to Notebooks.

# Accelerator Profile

Applications ▾

Enabled

Explore

Data Science Projects

Data Science Pipelines ▾

Pipelines

Runs

Model Serving

Resources

Settings ▾

Notebook images

Cluster settings

Accelerator profiles

Serving runtimes

User management

## Accelerator profiles

Manage accelerator profile settings for users in your organization

Name ▾ 🔍 Find by name

Create accelerator profile

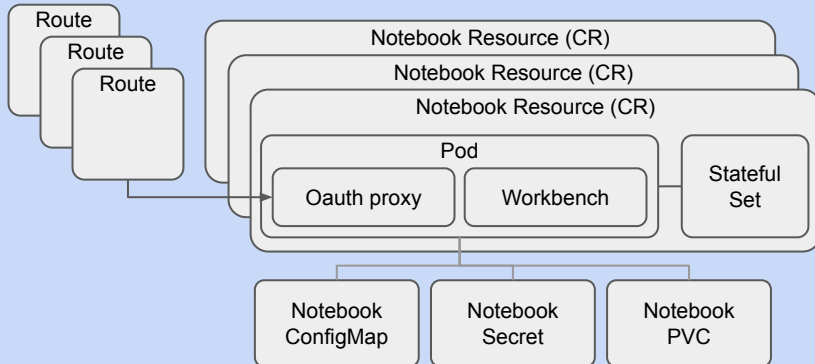
Name ↑	Identifier ⓘ ⓘ	Enable ⓘ
<div>fractional small</div> <div>1/7th of a real GPU</div>	nvidia.com/gpu-fractional	<input type="checkbox"/>
<div>Habana HPU - 1st Gen Gaudi</div> <div>This Accelerator Profile is for 1st Gen Gaudi Devices</div>	habana.ai/gaudi	<input type="checkbox"/>
<div>Large GPU Card</div>	nvidia.com/gpu	<input type="checkbox"/>
<div>NVIDIA GPU - use sparingly</div> <div>We have very few GPUs in this cluster. Although you can use them fo...</div>	nvidia.com/gpu	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<div>tinyGPU</div>	nvidia.com/gpu	<input type="checkbox"/>



# Product Architecture

## rhods-notebooks

### Notebooks



## redhat-ods-applications

### Dashboard

### Notebooks Management

(Kubeflow) notebook-controller

opendatahub-notebook-controller

### Data Science Pipelines Management

data-science-pipelines-operator

### Model Serving Management

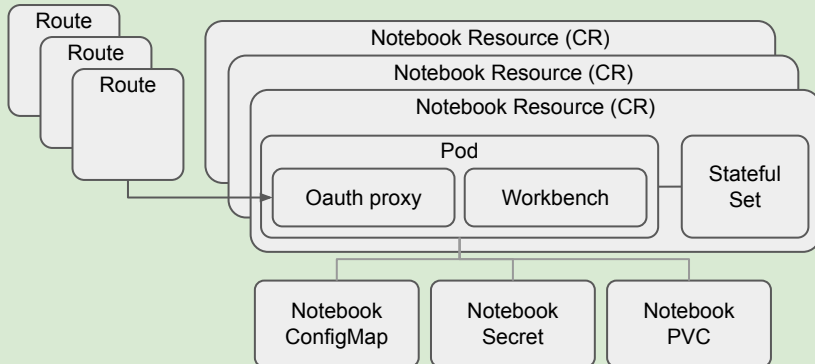
(Kserve) model-mesh-controller



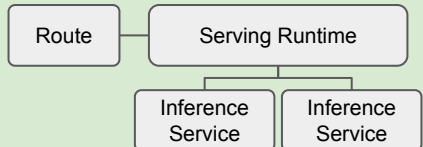
opendatahub-model-mesh-controller

## <User Project>

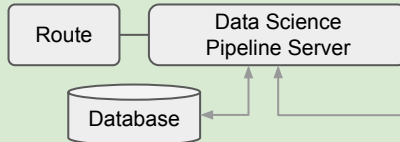
### Notebooks



### Model Serving



### Data Science Pipeline



S3  
Storage



## redhat-ods-monitoring

### App Monitoring

Prometheus

Blackbox traffic exporter

## redhat-ods-operator

### App Deployment

RHOAI operator

RHOAI applications namespaces

Shared user namespace

Data Science Project

# Product Components

Dashboard Application

Data Science Projects

Admin Features

Model Registry

Model Development, Training & Tuning

Workbenches

- Minimal Python
- PyTorch
- CUDA
- Standard Data Science
- TensorFlow
- VS Code
- RStudio
- TrustyAI

CodeFlare SDK

ISV images

Custom images

Distributed workloads

KubeRay

Kueue

CodeFlare

Models

Granite Models

Ecosystem models

Data and model Pipelines

Model Serving

Serving Engines

Kserve

ModelMesh

Serving Runtimes

OVMS

vLLM, Caikit/TGIS

Custom

Model Monitoring

Performance metrics

Operations metrics

Quality metrics

Object Storage



OpenShift Operators

OpenShift GitOps



OpenShift Pipelines



OpenShift ServiceMesh



OpenShift Serverless



Prometheus



**Go into production**



# UI to Yaml

## Everything in RHOAI has an OpenShift representation

Models and model servers [Deploy model](#) Single-model serving enabled

Model name	Serving runtime	Inference endpoint	Status
My Model	OpenVINO Model Server		
Framework	onnx-1		
Model server replicas			
Model server size	Small		
	1 CPUs, 4Gi Memory requested		
	2 CPUs, 8Gi Memory limit		
Accelerator	None		
Number of accelerators	0		



Project: test

InferenceServices > InferenceService details

**my-model**

Details [YAML](#)

```
1  apiVersion: serving.kserve.io/v1beta1
2  kind: InferenceService
3  > metadata: --
6  spec:
7    predictor:
8      maxReplicas: 2
9      minReplicas: 2
10   model:
11     modelFormat:
12       name: onnx
13       version: '1'
14     name: ''
15     resources: {}
16     runtime: my-model
17     storage:
18       key: aws-connection-abc
19       path: mymodel/v01
20 > status: --
61
```

# UI to Yaml

## GitOps

The diagram illustrates the GitOps workflow for deploying a model. It consists of three main components:

- GitHub Repository:** A screenshot of a GitHub repository showing a file named `model.yaml`. The file content is as follows:

```
24
25 apiVersion: serving.kserve.io/v1beta1
26 kind: InferenceService
27 metadata:
28   annotations:
29     openshift.io/display-name: img-det
30     serving.kserve.io/deploymentMode: ModelServer
31   labels:
32     name: "img-det"
33     opendatahub.io/dashboard: "true"
34   name: "img-det"
35 spec:
36   predictor:
37     model:
38       modelFormat:
39         name: onnx
40         version: '1'
41       runtime: ovms
42       storage:
43         key: aws-connection-minio
44         path: accident/
```
- Project: test:** A window showing the details of a project named `test`. It displays the `my-model` InferenceService details, including the `YAML` tab.
- Models and model servers:** A table showing the deployment status of the model. The table has columns for `Model name`, `Serving runtime`, `Inference endpoint`, and `Status`. The table shows a single model named `My Model` with a status of `Single-model serving enabled`.

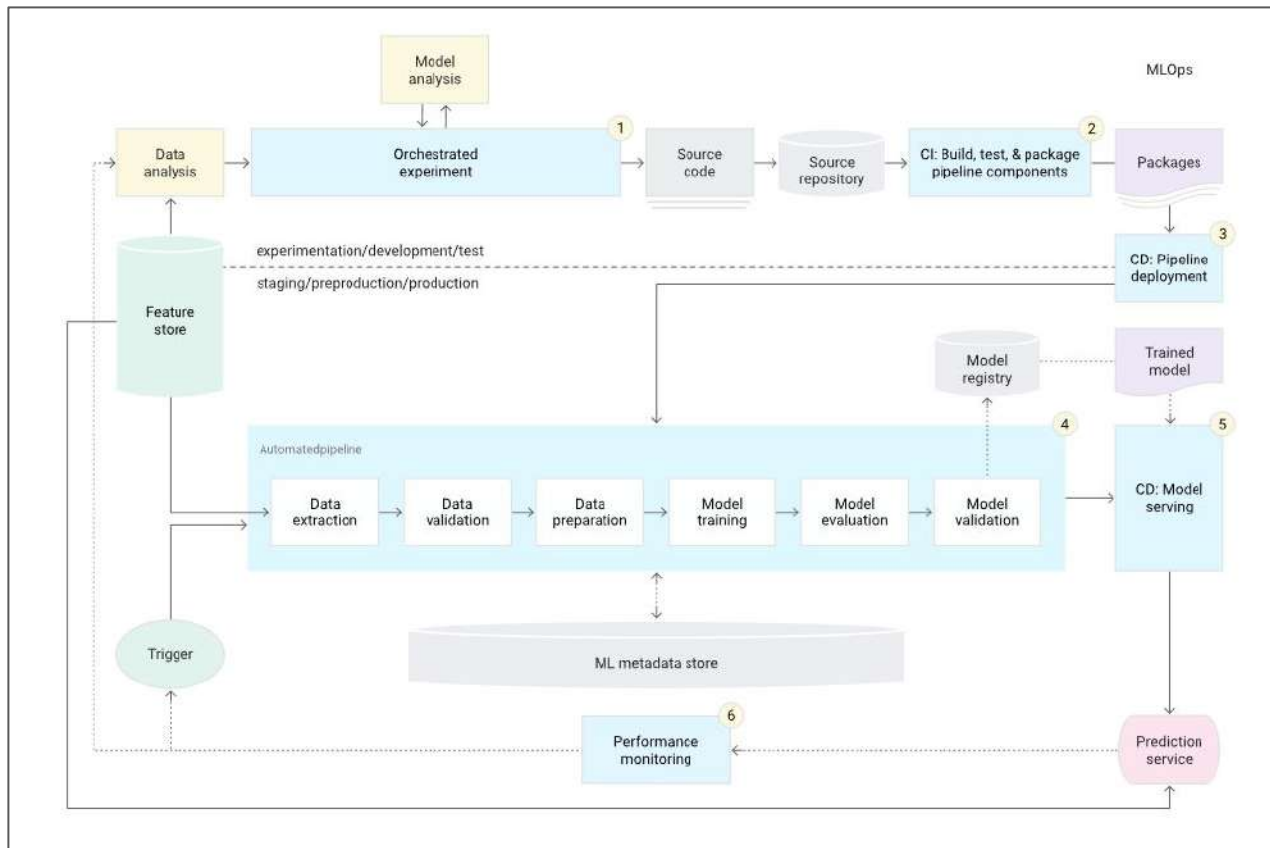
Red arrows labeled `sync` indicate the flow of data from the GitHub repository to the `Project: test` window, and from the `Project: test` window to the `Models and model servers` table.

Model name	Serving runtime	Inference endpoint	Status
My Model	OpenVINO Model Server		Single-model serving enabled



# MLOps Automation

## Mature MLOps Flow



**Extend with ISVs**



# NVIDIA

# NVIDIA & Red Hat OpenShift AI

A certified solution to deploy and manage AI workloads in containers with optimized software



## Ease of deployment and scale

Run AI workloads in the most optimal, scalable & secure infrastructure with a consistent platform for deployments



## AI/ML Maximum performance

Ensure Machine Learning modeling and inference are executed with accelerated compute-intensive capabilities



## Enable collaboration across teams

Provide self-service access to AI/ML tools and infrastructure, and streamline delivery of intelligent applications

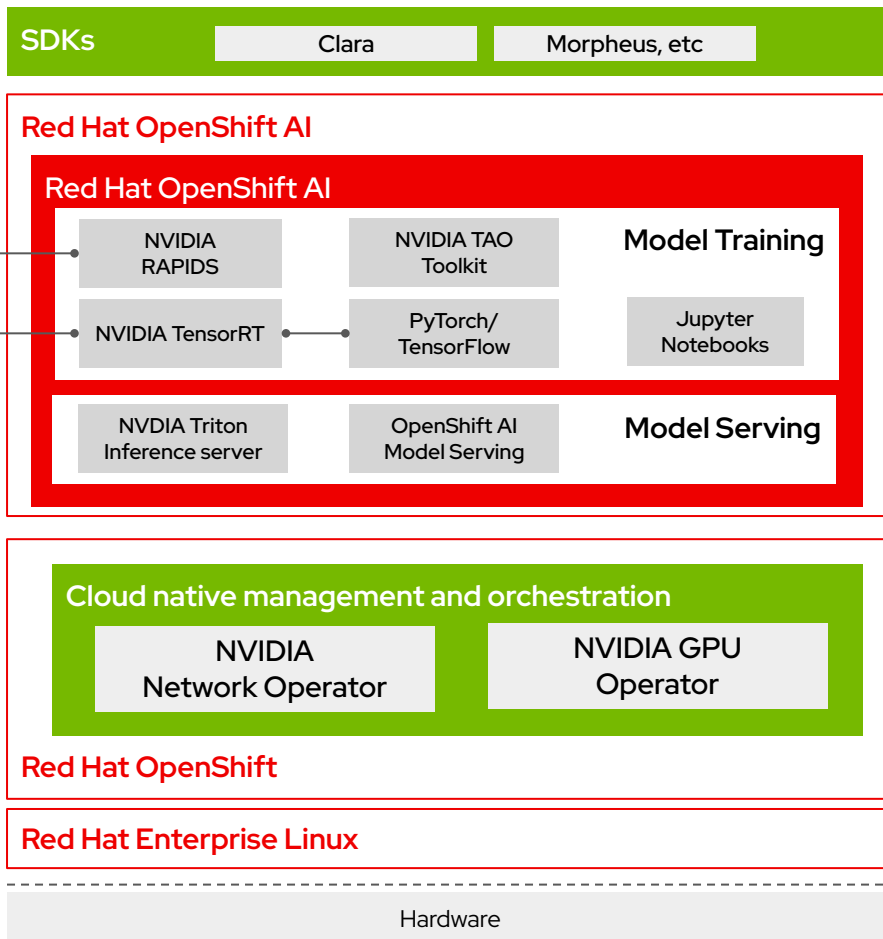
## Train models faster and calibrate for higher precision

### NVIDIA RAPIDs + OpenShift AI

Accelerate model training time by accessing data science libraries (numpy, pandas, scikit-learn, etc.) through Red Hat OpenShift AI Notebooks.

### TensorFlow, PyTorch & NVIDIA TensorRT + OpenShift AI

Leverage GPU optimized deep learning and standard frameworks directly from Red Hat OpenShift AI Notebooks.



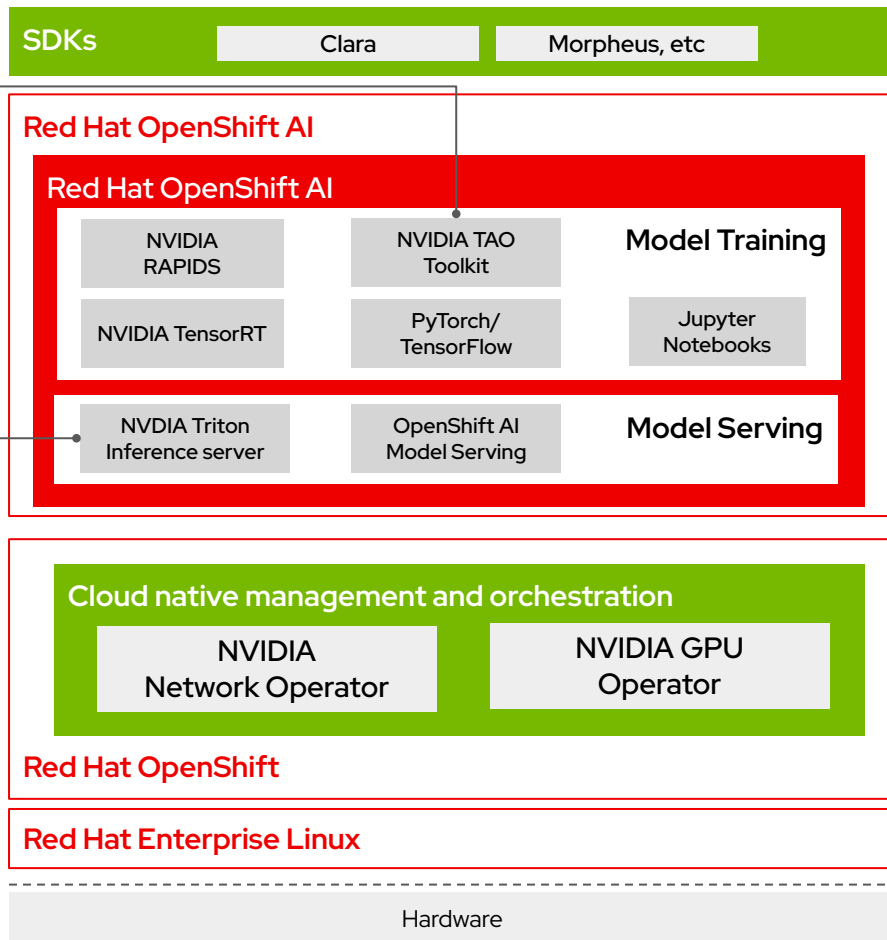
## Train models faster and calibrate for higher precision

### NVIDIA Triton Inference Server + OpenShift AI

Red Hat OpenShift AI ML Ops capabilities supports model execution in production for inferencing leveraging the GPU acceleration.

### NVIDIA TAO toolkit + OpenShift AI

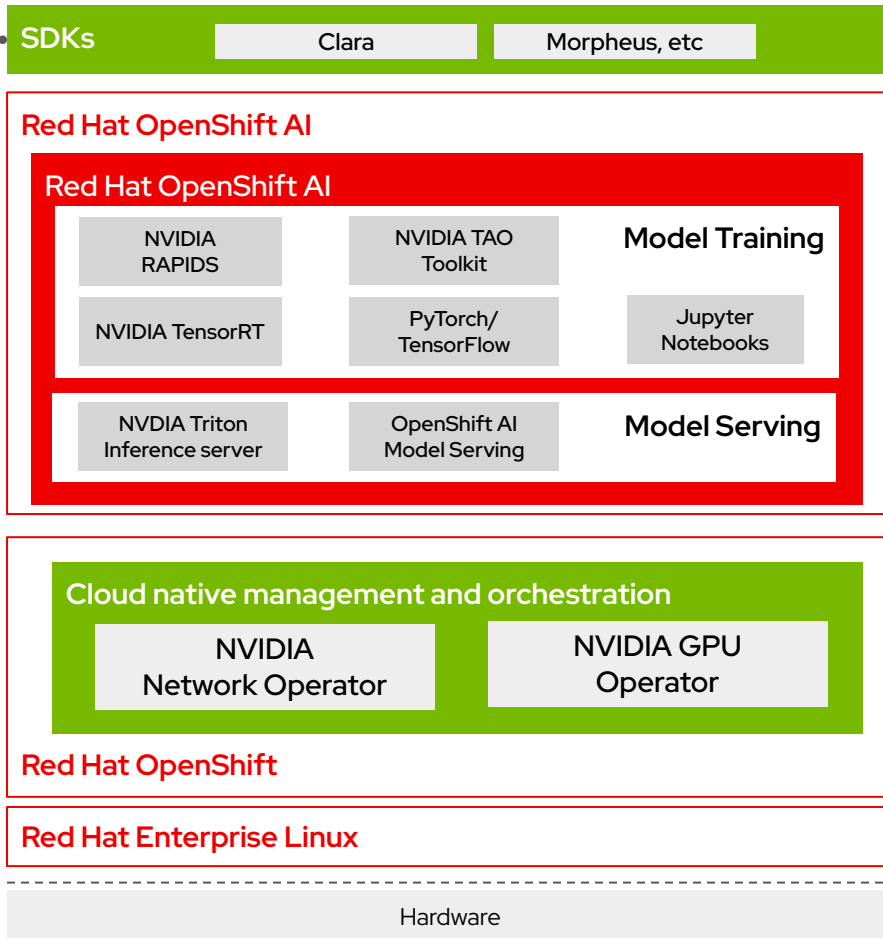
Train new models through transfer learning and monitor the model using OpenShift AI ML Ops capabilities.



## Train models faster and calibrate for higher precision

### NVIDIA NGC & SDKs

Users can combine models trained using Red Hat OpenShift AI with NVIDIA SDKs to develop AI enabled applications.

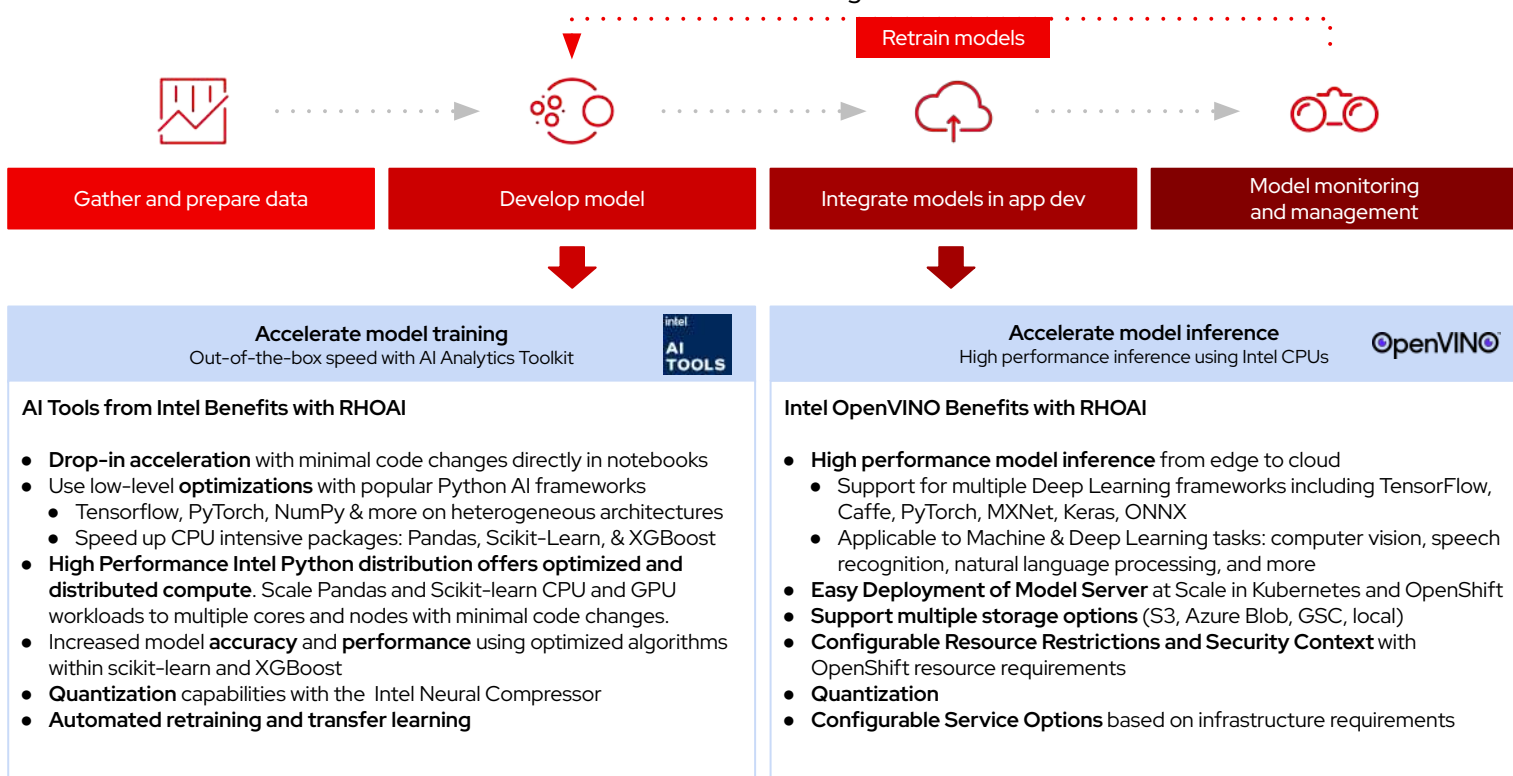




# INTEL

# Intel & Red Hat OpenShift AI

Accelerate data science using Intel hardware



References:

- [AI Analytics Toolkit](#)

# Starburst

# Starburst & Red Hat OpenShift AI

Data Services for Modern AI/ML Use Cases

## Performance

From petabytes to exabytes – query data from disparate sources using SQL – with high concurrency

Enhance your query performance with the latest cost-based optimizer

Caching available for frequently accessed data

## Connectivity

40+ supported enterprise connectors

High performance parallel connectors for Oracle, Teradata, Snowflake and more



## Security

Kerberos, LDAP & SSO Integration

Global Security for fine-grained access control

Data Encryption/Masking

Higher security posture than vanilla K8's



## Management

Configuration

Autoscaling & High Availability

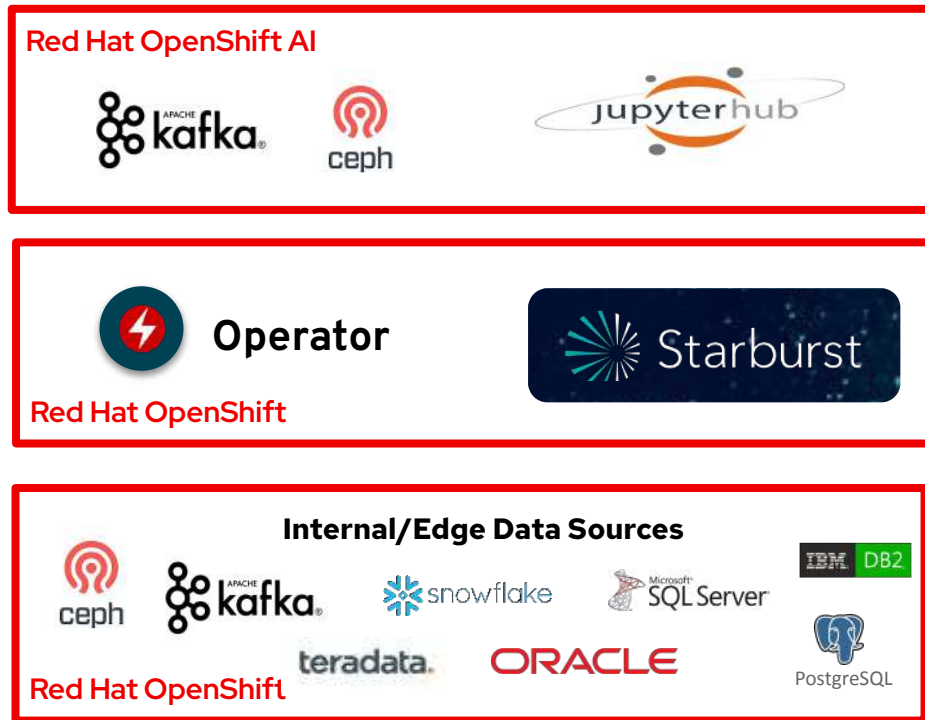
Query/Cluster Monitoring

Deploy Anywhere

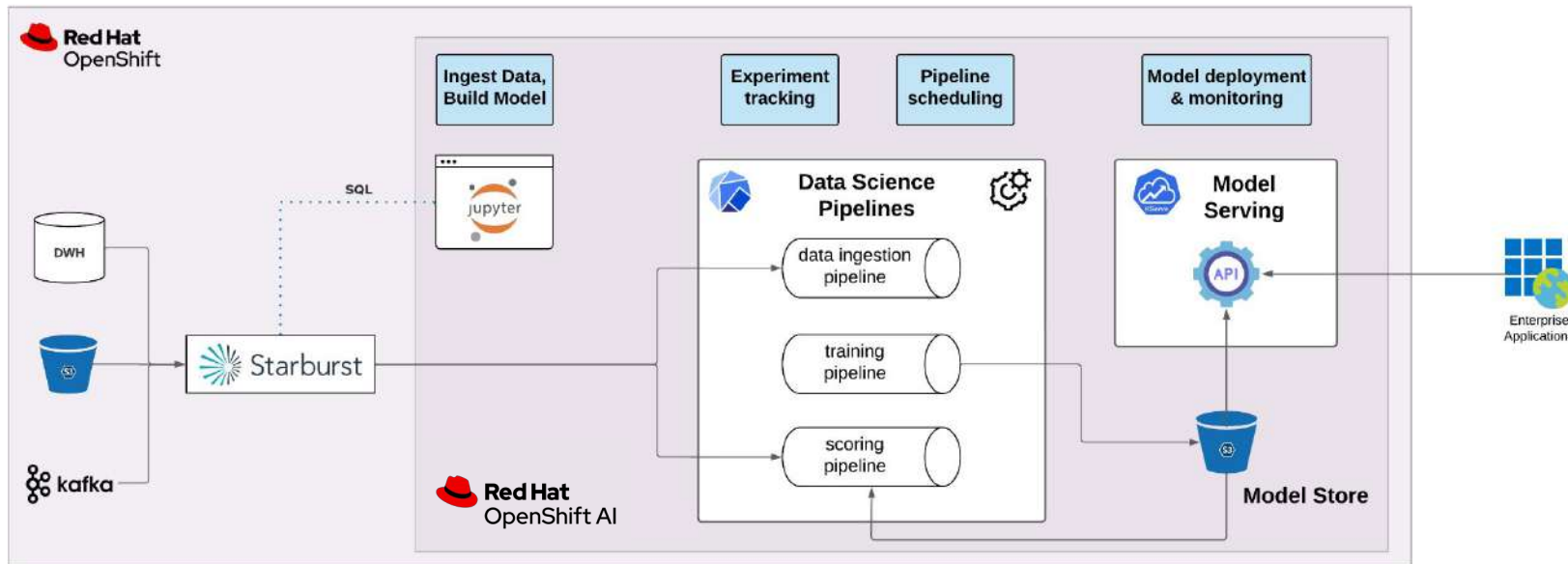
Multi-Cluster Management



# Data Acquisition and Preparation



# ML workflow with RHOAI and Starburst



watsonx

# OpenShift AI + watsonx.ai

- ▶ Extend to include data processing, storage and governance along with visual foundation model tuning in an integrated offering with [Watsonx.ai](https://www.ibm.com/watsonx/ai)
- ▶ Accelerate **Generative AI** adoption
  - Using **IBM's Granite models** or **IBM's suite of curated foundation models** (through IBM's partnership with Hugging Face), **'Bring your own' foundation models** and open source foundation models.
  - Using **Prompt Lab** to customize foundation models with advanced prompt engineering capabilities.
- ▶ Advanced **MLOps capabilities** enabled visually or with code through a unified data+AI collaborative studio.
  - **AutoAI** automates end to end stages in AI/ML Lifecycle.
  - **Automated pipelines** with advanced features such as automated machine learning, model management and model monitoring pipelines.



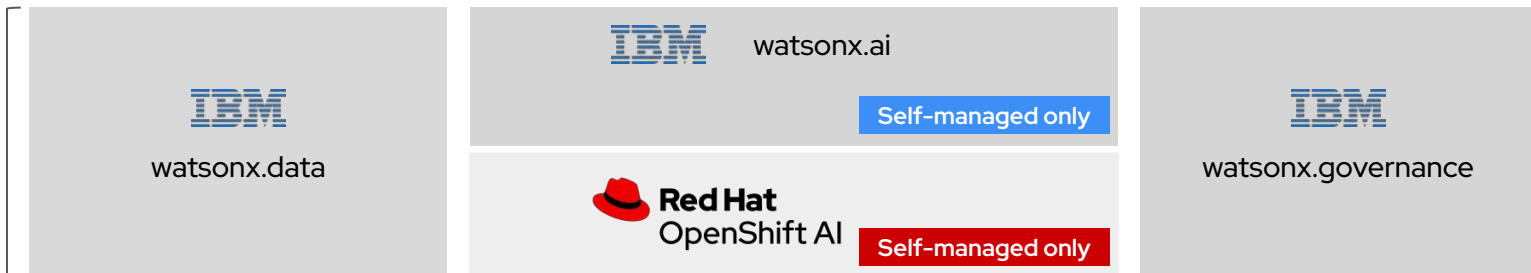
# Component Stack w/ all watsonx components

CONFIDENTIAL Red Hat associates only,  
No further distribution

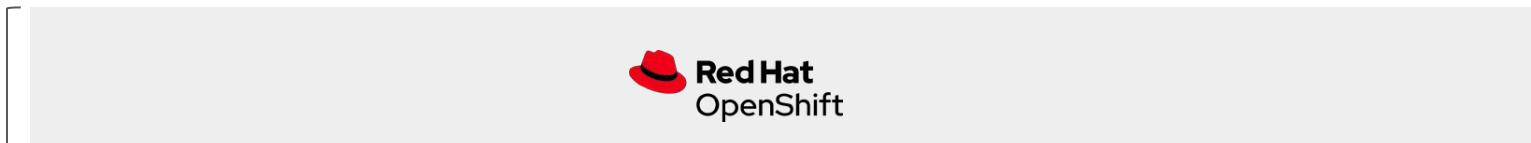
## Red Hat OpenShift AI and IBM watsonx

High-performing, cloud-native AI open source stack runs on Red Hat OpenShift AI

Model development,  
serving and  
monitoring



Orchestration,  
compute resource  
and fleet  
management



Deploy anywhere





## Red Hat Ansible Lightspeed with IBM watsonx Code Assistant

### The developer interface

Deployed natively in Visual Studio Code via the Ansible VS Code extension

### The integrated service

Integration of AI services into Ansible Automation Platform via the Ansible VS Code extension

### The generative AI

IBM watsonx Code Assistant powered by the Ansible-specific watsonx.ai foundation model

# RHEL AI & InstructLab



## Foundation Model Platform

Seamlessly develop, test, and run Granite family large language models (LLMs) for enterprise applications.

164



### Granite family models

Open source-licensed LLMs, distributed under the Apache-2.0 license, with complete transparency on training datasets.



### InstructLab model alignment tools

Scalable, cost-effective solution for enhancing LLM capabilities and making AI model development open and accessible to all users.



### Optimized bootable model runtime instances

Granite models & InstructLab tooling packaged as a bootable RHEL image, including Pytorch/runtime libraries and hardware optimization (NVIDIA, Intel and AMD).



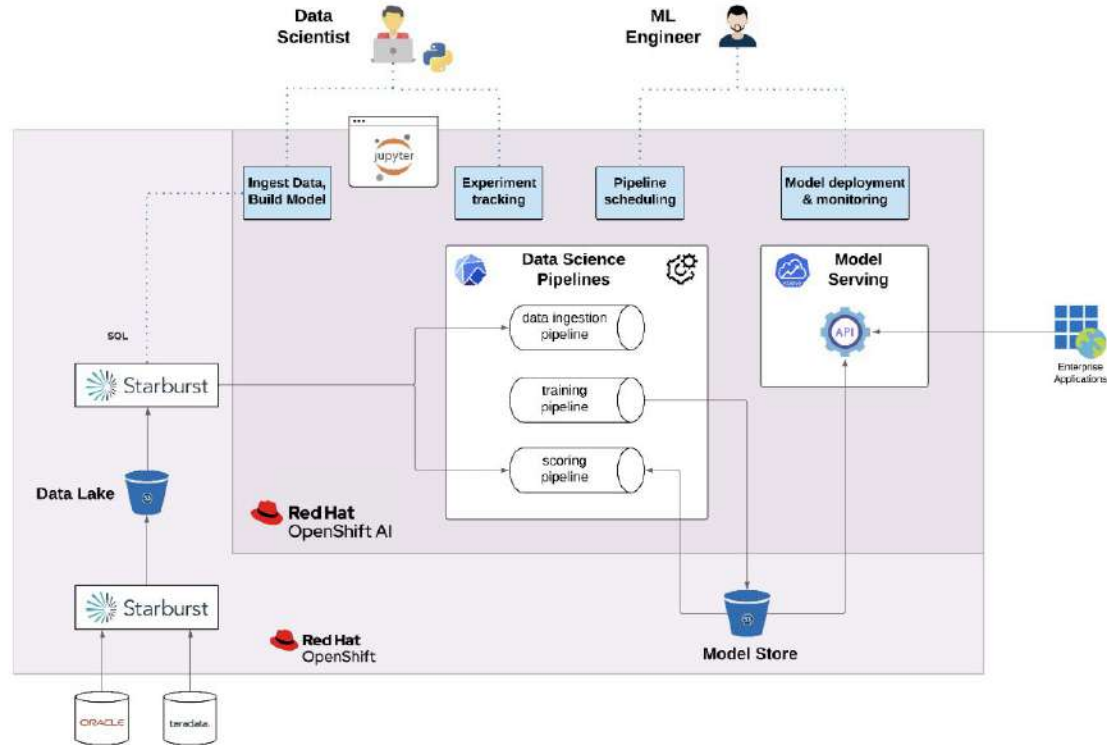
### Enterprise support, lifecycle & indemnification

Trusted enterprise platform, 24x7 production support, extended model lifecycle and model IP indemnification by Red Hat.

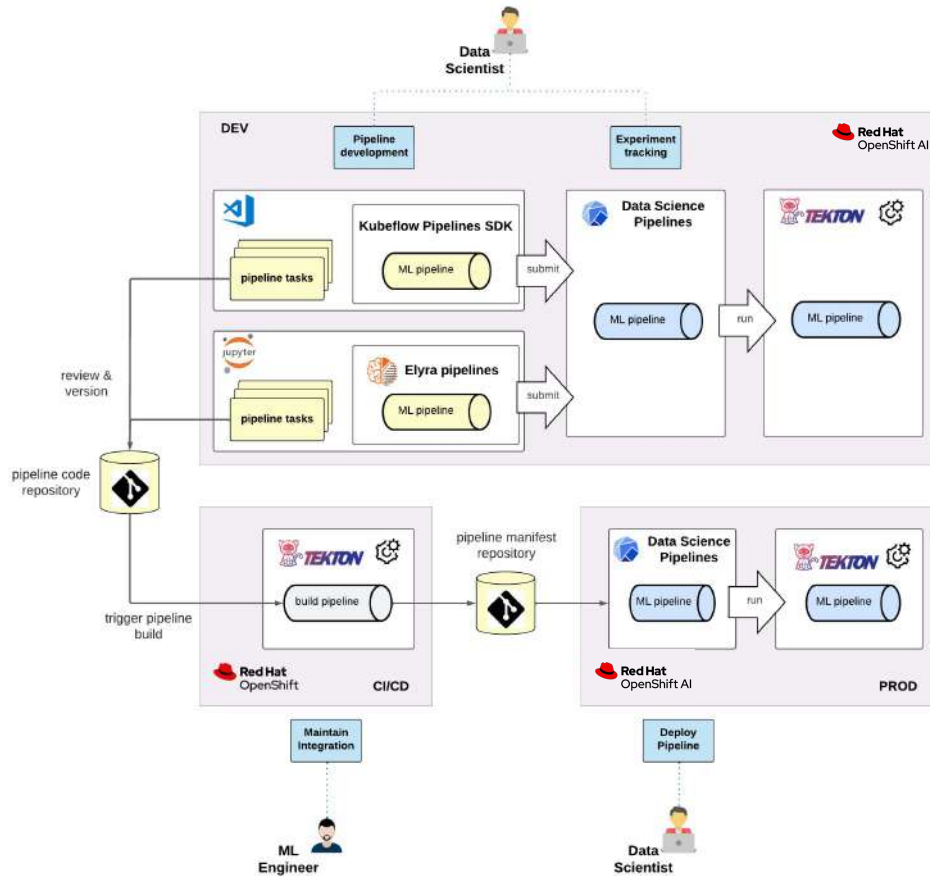
# Use Cases



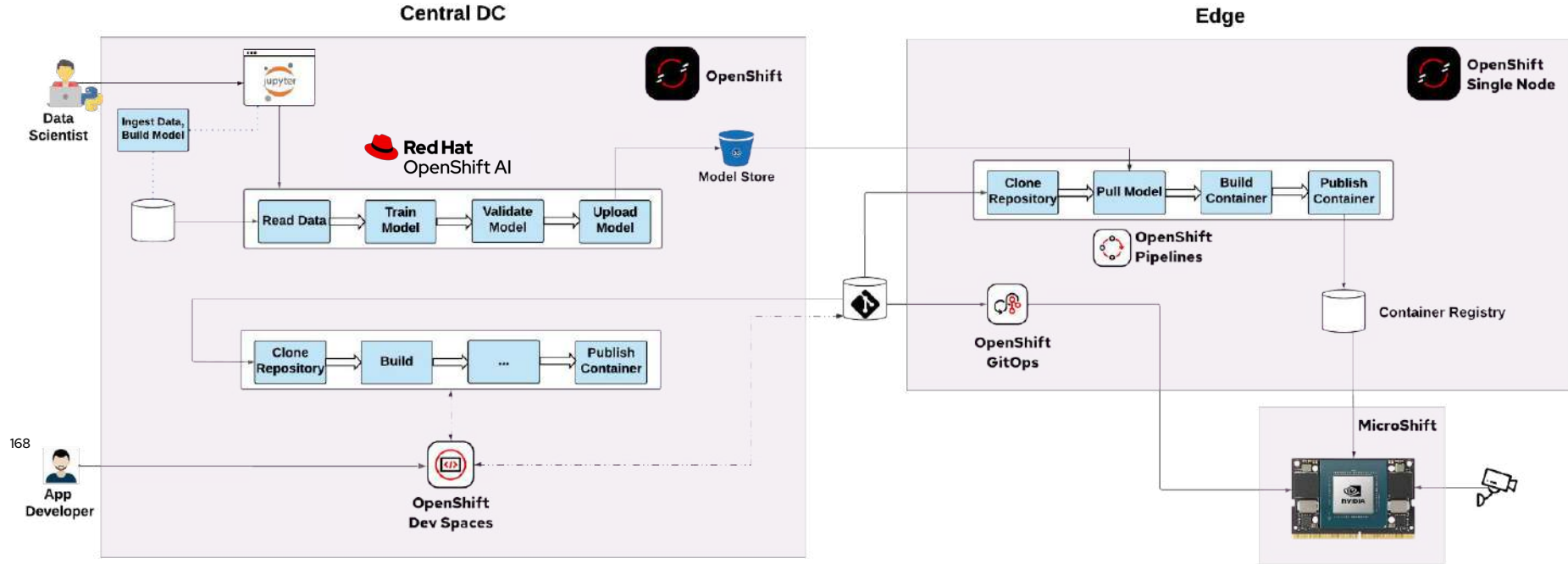
# ML Platform at Airline Company



# Using pipelines in production



# Edge AI Delivery Workflow





# Appendix