Package ‘vetiver’

May 16, 2023

Title Version, Share, Deploy, and Monitor Models

Version 0.2.1

Description The goal of ‘vetiver’ is to provide fluent tooling to
version, share, deploy, and monitor a trained model. Functions handle
both recording and checking the model's input data prototype, and
predicting from a remote API endpoint. The ‘vetiver’ package is
extensible, with generics that can support many kinds of models.

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https://github.com/rstudio/vetiver-r/

BugReports https://github.com/rstudio/vetiver-r/issues

Depends R (>= 3.5)

Imports bundle, butcher (>= 0.3.1), cli, ellipsis, fs, generics, glue,
hardhat, lifecycle, magrittr (>= 2.0.3), pins (>= 1.1.0),
purr, rapidoc, readr (>= 1.4.0), rlang (>= 1.1.0), tibble,
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Suggests arrow, callr, caret, clustMixType, covr, curl, dplyr,
flexdashboard, ggplot2, httpuv, httr, jsonlite, keras, knitr,
LiblineaR, mcev, mlr3, mlr3data, mlr3learners, mockery,
modeldata, parsnip, paws.machine.learning (>= 0.2.0), pingr,
plotly, plumber (>= 1.0.0), ranger, recipes, reticulate,
rmarkdown, rpart, rsconnect, slider (>= 0.2.2), smdocker (>=
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**R topics documented:**

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api_spec

Update the OpenAPI specification using model metadata

Description
Update the OpenAPI specification using model metadata

Usage
api_spec(spec, vetiver_model, path, all_docs = TRUE)

argue_spec_summary(prototype, return_type)

## Default S3 method:
argue_spec_summary(prototype, return_type = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
argue_spec_summary(prototype, return_type = "predictions")

## S3 method for class 'array'
argue_spec_summary(prototype, return_type = "predictions")

Arguments

argue spec An OpenAPI Specification formatted list object
vetiver_model A deployable vetiver_model() object
path The endpoint path
all_docs Should the interactive visual API documentation be created for all POST endpoints in the router pr? This defaults to TRUE, and assumes that all POST endpoints use the vetiver_model() input data prototype.
prototype An input data prototype from a model
return_type Character string to describe what endpoint returns, such as "predictions"

Value
api_spec() returns the updated OpenAPI Specification object. This function uses glue_spec_summary() internally, which returns a glue character string.

Examples
library(plumber)
cars_lm <- lm(mpg ~ ., data = mtcars)
v <- vetiver_model(cars_lm, "cars_linear")

argue_spec_summary(v$prototype)
modify_spec <- function(spec) api_spec(spec, v, "/predict")
pr() %>% pr_set_api_spec(api = modify_spec)

### attach_pkgs

**Fully attach or load packages for making model predictions**

**Description**
These are developer-facing functions, useful for supporting new model types. Some models require one or more R packages to be fully attached to make predictions, and some require only that the namespace of one or more R packages is loaded.

**Usage**

```r
attach_pkgs(pkgs)
load_pkgs(pkgs)
```

**Arguments**

- `pkgs`: A character vector of package names to load or fully attach.

**Details**

These two functions will attempt either to:

- fully attach or
- load

the namespace of the `pkgs` vector of package names, preserving the current random seed.

To learn more about load vs. attach, read the "Dependencies" chapter of *R Packages*. For deploying a model, it is likely safer to fully attach needed packages but that comes with the risk of naming conflicts between packages.

**Value**

An invisible TRUE.

**Examples**

```r
## succeed
load_pkgs(c("knitr", "readr"))
attach_pkgs(c("knitr", "readr"))

## fail
try(load_pkgs(c("bloopy", "readr")))
try(attach_pkgs(c("bloopy", "readr")))
```
Post new data to a deployed model API endpoint and augment with predictions

## S3 method for class 'vetiver_endpoint'
```r
augment(x, new_data, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A model API endpoint object created with `vetiver_endpoint()`.
- `new_data` New data for making predictions, such as a data frame.
- `...` Extra arguments passed to `httr::POST()`

**Value**

The `new_data` with added prediction column(s).

**See Also**

`predict.vetiver_endpoint()`

**Examples**

```r
if (FALSE) {
  endpoint <- vetiver_endpoint("http://127.0.0.1:8088/predict")
  augment(endpoint, mtcars[4:7, -1])
}
```
augment.vetiver_endpoint_sagemaker

Post new data to a deployed SageMaker model endpoint and augment with predictions

Description

Post new data to a deployed SageMaker model endpoint and augment with predictions

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'vetiver_endpoint_sagemaker'
augment(x, new_data, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`: A SageMaker model endpoint object created with `vetiver_endpoint_sagemaker()`.
- `new_data`: New data for making predictions, such as a data frame.
- `...`: Extra arguments passed to `paws.machine.learning::sagemakerruntime_invoke_endpoint()`.

Value

The `new_data` with added prediction column(s).

See Also

`predict.vetiver_endpoint_sagemaker()`

Examples

```r
if (FALSE) {
  endpoint <- vetiver_endpoint_sagemaker("sagemaker-demo-model")
  augment(endpoint, mtcars[4:7, -1])
}
```
**Description**

These are developer-facing functions, useful for supporting new model types. Each model supported by `vetiver_model()` uses two handler functions in `vetiver_api()`:

- The `handler_startup` function executes when the API starts. Use this function for tasks like loading packages. A model can use the default method here, which is `NULL` (to do nothing at startup).
- The `handler_predict` function executes at each API call. Use this function for calling `predict()` and any other tasks that must be executed at each API call.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'train'
handler_startup(vetiver_model)

## S3 method for class 'train'
handler_predict(vetiver_model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'gam'
handler_startup(vetiver_model)

## S3 method for class 'gam'
handler_predict(vetiver_model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'glm'
handler_predict(vetiver_model, ...)

handler_startup(vetiver_model)

## Default S3 method:
handler_startup(vetiver_model)

handler_predict(vetiver_model, ...)

## Default S3 method:
handler_predict(vetiver_model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'keras.engine.training.Model'
handler_startup(vetiver_model)

## S3 method for class 'keras.engine.training.Model'
handler_predict(vetiver_model, ...)
```
## S3 method for class 'kproto'
handler_predict(vetiver_model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'lm'
handler_predict(vetiver_model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'luz_module_fitted'
handler_startup(vetiver_model)

## S3 method for class 'luz_module_fitted'
handler_predict(vetiver_model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Learner'
handler_startup(vetiver_model)

## S3 method for class 'Learner'
handler_predict(vetiver_model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ranger'
handler_startup(vetiver_model)

## S3 method for class 'ranger'
handler_predict(vetiver_model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'recipe'
handler_startup(vetiver_model)

## S3 method for class 'recipe'
handler_predict(vetiver_model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'model_stack'
handler_startup(vetiver_model)

## S3 method for class 'model_stack'
handler_predict(vetiver_model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'workflow'
handler_startup(vetiver_model)

## S3 method for class 'workflow'
handler_predict(vetiver_model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'xgb.Booster'
handler_startup(vetiver_model)

## S3 method for class 'xgb.Booster'
handler_predict(vetiver_model, ...)
Arguments

vetiver_model  A deployable vetiver_model() object
...  Other arguments passed to predict(), such as prediction type

Details

These are two generics that use the class of vetiver_model$model for dispatch.

Value

A handler_startup function should return invisibly, while a handler_predict function should return a function with the signature function(req). The request body (req$body) consists of the new data at prediction time; this function should return predictions either as a tibble or as a list coercable to a tibble via tibble::as_tibble().

Examples

cars_lm <- lm(mpg ~ ., data = mtcars)
v <- vetiver_model(cars_lm, "cars_linear")
handler_startup(v)
handler_predict(v)

map_request_body

Identify data types for each column in an input data prototype

Description

The OpenAPI specification of a Plumber API created via plumber::pr() can be modified via plumber::pr_set_api_spec(), and this helper function will identify data types of predictors and create a list to use in this specification. These are not R data types, but instead basic JSON data types. For example, factors in R will be documented as strings in the OpenAPI specification.

Usage

map_request_body(prototype)

Arguments

prototype  An input data prototype from a model

Details

This is a developer-facing function, useful for supporting new model types. It is called by api_spec().
predict.vetiver_endpoint

Value
A list to be used within plumber::pr_set_api_spec()

Examples
map_request_body(vctrs::vec_slice(chickwts, 0))

predict.vetiver_endpoint
Post new data to a deployed model API endpoint and return predictions

Description
Post new data to a deployed model API endpoint and return predictions

Usage
## S3 method for class 'vetiver_endpoint'
predict(object, new_data, ...)

Arguments
object A model API endpoint object created with vetiver_endpoint().
new_data New data for making predictions, such as a data frame.
... Extra arguments passed to httr::POST()

Value
A tibble of model predictions with as many rows as in new_data.

See Also
augment.vetiver_endpoint()

Examples
if (FALSE) {
  endpoint <- vetiver_endpoint("http://127.0.0.1:8088/predict")
predict(endpoint, mtcars[4:7, -1])
}
predict.vetiver_endpoint_sagemaker

Post new data to a deployed SageMaker model endpoint and return predictions

Description

Post new data to a deployed SageMaker model endpoint and return predictions

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'vetiver_endpoint_sagemaker'
predict(object, new_data, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object` A SageMaker model endpoint object created with `vetiver_endpoint_sagemaker()`.
- `new_data` New data for making predictions, such as a data frame.
- `...` Extra arguments passed to `paws.machine.learning::sagemakerruntime_invoke_endpoint()`

Value

A tibble of model predictions with as many rows as in `new_data`.

See Also

`augment.vetiver_endpoint_sagemaker()`

Examples

```r
if (FALSE) {
  endpoint <- vetiver_endpoint_sagemaker("sagemaker-demo-model")
  predict(endpoint, mtcars[4:7, -1])
}
```

vetiver_api

Create a Plumber API to predict with a deployable `vetiver_model()` object

Description

Use `vetiver_api()` to add a POST endpoint for predictions from a trained `vetiver_model()` to a Plumber router.
Usage

```r
vetiver_api(
  pr,
  vetiver_model,
  path = "/predict",
  debug = is_interactive(),
  ...
)
```

```r
vetiver_pr_post(
  pr,
  vetiver_model,
  path = "/predict",
  debug = is_interactive(),
  ...,  # Other arguments passed to predict()
  check_prototype = TRUE,
  check_ptype = deprecated()
)
```

```r
vetiver_pr_docs(pr, vetiver_model, path = "/predict", all_docs = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- `pr` A Plumber router, such as from `plumber::pr()`.
- `vetiver_model` A deployable `vetiver_model()` object
- `path` The endpoint path
- `debug` `TRUE` provides more insight into your API errors.
- `...` Other arguments passed to `predict()`, such as prediction type
- `check_prototype` Should the input data prototype stored in `vetiver_model` (used for visual API documentation) also be used to check new data at prediction time? Defaults to `TRUE`.
- `check_ptype` [Deprecated]
- `all_docs` Should the interactive visual API documentation be created for all POST endpoints in the router `pr`? This defaults to `TRUE`, and assumes that all POST endpoints use the `vetiver_model()` input data prototype.

Details

You can first store and version your `vetiver_model()` with `vetiver_pin_write()`, and then create an API endpoint with `vetiver_api()`.

Setting `debug = TRUE` may expose any sensitive data from your model in API errors.

Two GET endpoints will also be added to the router `pr`, depending on the characteristics of the model object: a `/pin-url` endpoint to return the URL of the pinned model and a `/ping` endpoint for the API health.

The function `vetiver_api()` uses:
• vetiver_pr_post() for endpoint definition and
• vetiver_pr_docs() to create visual API documentation

These modular functions are available for more advanced use cases.

Value

A Plumber router with the prediction endpoint added.

Examples

cars_lm <- lm(mpg ~ ., data = mtcars)
v <- vetiver_model(cars_lm, "cars_linear")

library(plumber)
pr() %>% vetiver_api(v)
## is the same as:
pr() %>% vetiver_pr_post(v) %>% vetiver_pr_docs(v)
## for either, next, pipe to `pr_run`

vetiver_compute_metrics

Aggregate model metrics over time for monitoring

Description

These three functions can be used for model monitoring (such as in a monitoring dashboard):

• vetiver_compute_metrics() computes metrics (such as accuracy for a classification model
  or RMSE for a regression model) at a chosen time aggregation period
• vetiver_pin_metrics() updates an existing pin storing model metrics over time
• vetiver_plot_metrics() creates a plot of metrics over time

Usage

vetiver_compute_metrics(
  data,
  date_var,
  period,
  truth,
  estimate,
  ...
  metric_set = yardstick::metrics,
  every = 1L,
  origin = NULL,
vetiver_compute_metrics

```r
before = 0L,
after = 0L,
complete = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

- `data` A `data.frame` containing the columns specified by `truth`, `estimate`, and `...`
- `date_var` The column in `data` containing dates or date-times for monitoring, to be aggregated with `.period`
- `period` [character(1)]
  A string defining the period to group by. Valid inputs can be roughly broken into:
  - "year", "quarter", "month", "week", "day"
  - "hour", "minute", "second", "millisecond"
  - "yweek", "mweek"
  - "yday", "mday"
- `truth` The column identifier for the true results (that is numeric or factor). This should be an unquoted column name although this argument is passed by expression and support quasiquotation (you can unquote column names).
- `estimate` The column identifier for the predicted results (that is also numeric or factor). As with `truth` this can be specified different ways but the primary method is to use an unquoted variable name.
- `...` A set of unquoted column names or one or more dplyr selector functions to choose which variables contain the class probabilities. If `truth` is binary, only 1 column should be selected, and it should correspond to the value of `event_level`. Otherwise, there should be as many columns as factor levels of `truth` and the ordering of the columns should be the same as the factor levels of `truth`.
- `metric_set` A `yardstick::metric_set()` function for computing metrics. Defaults to `yardstick::metrics()`.
- `every` [positive integer(1)]
  The number of periods to group together. For example, if the period was set to "year" with an every value of 2, then the years 1970 and 1971 would be placed in the same group.
- `origin` [Date(1) / POSIXct(1) / POSIXlt(1) / NULL]
  The reference date time value. The default when left as NULL is the epoch time of 1970-01-01 00:00:00, *in the time zone of the index*.
  This is generally used to define the anchor time to count from, which is relevant when the every value is > 1.
- `before, after` [integer(1) / Inf]
  The number of values before or after the current element to include in the sliding window. Set to Inf to select all elements before or after the current element. Negative values are allowed, which allows you to "look forward" from the current element if used as the .before value, or "look backwards" if used as .after.
complete [logical(1)]
Should the function be evaluated on complete windows only? If FALSE, the default, then partial computations will be allowed.

Details
For arguments used more than once in your monitoring dashboard, such as date_var, consider using R Markdown parameters to reduce repetition and/or errors.

Value
A dataframe of metrics.

See Also
vetiver_pin_metrics(), vetiver_plot_metrics()

Examples

library(dplyr)
library(parsnip)
data(Chicago, package = "modeldata")
Chicago <- Chicago %>% select(ridership, date, all_of(stations))
training_data <- Chicago %>% filter(date < "2009-01-01")
testing_data <- Chicago %>% filter(date >= "2009-01-01", date < "2011-01-01")
monitoring <- Chicago %>% filter(date >= "2011-01-01", date < "2012-12-31")

lm_fit <- linear_reg() %>% fit(ridership ~ ., data = training_data)

library(pins)
b <- board_temp()

original_metrics <-
  augment(lm_fit, new_data = testing_data) %>%
  vetiver_compute_metrics(date, "week", ridership, .pred, every = 4L)

new_metrics <-
  augment(lm_fit, new_data = monitoring) %>%
  vetiver_compute_metrics(date, "week", ridership, .pred, every = 4L)
Description

These are developer-facing functions, useful for supporting new model types. Each model supported by `vetiver_model()` uses up to four methods when the deployable object is created:

- The `vetiver_create_description()` function generates a helpful description of the model based on its characteristics. This method is required.
- The `vetiver_create_meta()` function creates the correct `vetiver_meta()` for the model. This is especially helpful for specifying which packages are needed for prediction. A model can use the default method here, which is to have no special metadata.
- The `vetiver_ptype()` function finds an input data prototype from the training data (a zero-row slice) to use for checking at prediction time. This method is required.
- The `vetiver_prepare_model()` function executes last. Use this function for tasks like checking if the model is trained and reducing the size of the model via `butcher::butcher()`. A model can use the default method here, which is to return the model without changes.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'train'
vetiver_create_description(model)

## S3 method for class 'train'
vetiver_prepare_model(model)

## S3 method for class 'gam'
vetiver_create_description(model)

## S3 method for class 'gam'
vetiver_prepare_model(model)

## S3 method for class 'glm'
vetiver_create_description(model)

## S3 method for class 'glm'
vetiver_prepare_model(model)

## S3 method for class 'keras.engine.training.Model'
vetiver_create_description(model)

## S3 method for class 'keras.engine.training.Model'
vetiver_prepare_model(model)

## S3 method for class 'kproto'
vetiver_create_description(model)

## S3 method for class 'kproto'
vetiver_prepare_model(model)

## S3 method for class 'lm'
```
vetiver_create_description(model)

## S3 method for class 'lm'
vetiver_prepare_model(model)

## S3 method for class 'luz_module_fitted'
vetiver_create_description(model)

## S3 method for class 'luz_module_fitted'
vetiver_prepare_model(model)

## S3 method for class 'Learner'
vetiver_create_description(model)

## S3 method for class 'Learner'
vetiver_prepare_model(model)

vetiver_create_description(model)

## Default S3 method:
vetiver_create_description(model)

vetiver_prepare_model(model)

## Default S3 method:
vetiver_prepare_model(model)

## S3 method for class 'ranger'
vetiver_create_description(model)

## S3 method for class 'ranger'
vetiver_prepare_model(model)

## S3 method for class 'recipe'
vetiver_create_description(model)

## S3 method for class 'recipe'
vetiver_prepare_model(model)

## S3 method for class 'model_stack'
vetiver_create_description(model)

## S3 method for class 'model_stack'
vetiver_prepare_model(model)

## S3 method for class 'workflow'
vetiver_create_description(model)
## S3 method for class 'workflow'
vetiver_prepare_model(model)

## S3 method for class 'xgb.Booster'
vetiver_create_description(model)

## S3 method for class 'xgb.Booster'
vetiver_prepare_model(model)

### Arguments

**model**
A trained model, such as an `lm()` model or a tidymodels `workflows::workflow()`.

### Details

These are four generics that use the class of model for dispatch.

### Examples

```r
cars_lm <- lm(mpg ~ ., data = mtcars)
vetiver_create_description(cars_lm)
vetiver_prepare_model(cars_lm)
```

## Metadata constructors for vetiver_model() object

### Description

These are developer-facing functions, useful for supporting new model types. The metadata stored in a `vetiver_model()` object has four elements:

- `$user`, the metadata supplied by the user
- `$version`, the version of the pin (which can be NULL before pinning)
- `$url`, the URL where the pin is located, if any
- `$required_pkgs`, a character string of R packages required for prediction

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'train'
vetiver_create_meta(model, metadata)

## S3 method for class 'gam'
vetiver_create_meta(model, metadata)

## S3 method for class 'keras.engine.training.Model'
```
vetiver_create_meta(model, metadata)

## S3 method for class 'kproto'
vetiver_create_meta(model, metadata)

## S3 method for class 'luz_module_fitted'
vetiver_create_meta(model, metadata)

vetiver_meta(user = list(), version = NULL, url = NULL, required_pkgs = NULL)

vetiver_create_meta(model, metadata)

## Default S3 method:
vetiver_create_meta(model, metadata)

## S3 method for class 'Learner'
vetiver_create_meta(model, metadata)

## S3 method for class 'ranger'
vetiver_create_meta(model, metadata)

## S3 method for class 'recipe'
vetiver_create_meta(model, metadata)

## S3 method for class 'model_stack'
vetiver_create_meta(model, metadata)

## S3 method for class 'workflow'
vetiver_create_meta(model, metadata)

## S3 method for class 'xgb.Booster'
vetiver_create_meta(model, metadata)

### Arguments

- **model**
  - A trained model, such as an `lm()` model or a tidymodels `workflows::workflow()`.

- **metadata**
  - A list containing additional metadata to store with the pin. When retrieving the pin, this will be stored in the `user` key, to avoid potential clashes with the metadata that pins itself uses.

- **user**
  - Metadata supplied by the user

- **version**
  - Version of the pin

- **url**
  - URL for the pin, if any

- **required_pkgs**
  - Character string of R packages required for prediction

### Value

The `vetiver_meta()` constructor returns a list. The `vetiver_create_meta` function returns a `vetiver_meta()` list.
vetiver_create_rsconnect_bundle

Create an RStudio Connect bundle for a vetiver model API

Examples

cars_lm <- lm(mpg ~ ., data = mtcars)
vetiver_create_meta(cars_lm, list())

Description

Use `vetiver_create_rsconnect_bundle()` to create an RStudio Connect model API bundle for a `vetiver_model()` that has been versioned and stored via `vetiver_pin_write()`.

Usage

```r
vetiver_create_rsconnect_bundle(
  board,
  name,
  version = NULL,
  predict_args = list(),
  filename = fs::file_temp(pattern = "bundle", ext = ".tar.gz")
)
```

Arguments

- `board` A pin board, created by `board_folder()`, `board_connect()`, `board_url()` or another board function.
- `name` Pin name.
- `version` Retrieve a specific version of a pin. Use `pin_versions()` to find out which versions are available and when they were created.
- `predict_args` A list of optional arguments passed to `vetiver_api()` such as the prediction type.
- `filename` The path for the model API bundle to be created (can be used as the argument to `connectapi::bundle_path()`)

Details

This function creates a deployable bundle. See RStudio Connect docs for how to deploy this bundle, as well as the connectapi R package for how to integrate with Connect’s API from R.

The two functions `vetiver_create_rsconnect_bundle()` and `vetiver_deploy_rsconnect()` are alternatives to each other, providing different strategies for deploying a vetiver model API to RStudio Connect.
vetiver_dashboard

Value

The location of the model API bundle filename, invisibly.

See Also

vetiver_write_plumber(), vetiver_deploy_rsconnect()

Examples

library(pins)
b <- board_temp(versioned = TRUE)
cars_lm <- lm(mpg ~ ., data = mtcars)
v <- vetiver_model(cars_lm, "cars_linear")
vetiver_pin_write(b, v)

## when you pin to RStudio Connect, your pin name will be typically be like:
## "user.name/cars_linear"
vetiver_create_rsconnect_bundle(
  b,
  "cars_linear",
  predict_args = list(debug = TRUE)
)

vetiver_dashboard

R Markdown format for model monitoring dashboards

Description

R Markdown format for model monitoring dashboards

Usage

vetiver_dashboard(pins = list(), display_pins = TRUE, ...)

get_vetiver_dashboard_pins()

pin_example_kc_housing_model(board = pins::board_local(), name = "seattle_rf")

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pins</td>
<td>A list containing board, name, and version, as in pins::pin_read()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>display_pins</td>
<td>Should the dashboard display a link to the pin(s)? Defaults to TRUE, but only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>creates a link if the pin contains a URL in its metadata.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Arguments passed to flexdashboard::flex_dashboard()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>board</td>
<td>A pin board, created by board_folder(), board_connect(), board_url() or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>another board_ function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Pin name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Details

The `vetiver_dashboard()` function is a specialized type of `flexdashboard`. See the flexdashboard website for additional documentation: https://pkgs.rstudio.com/flexdashboard/

Before knitting the example `vetiver_dashboard()` template, execute the helper function `pin_example_kc_housing_model()` to set up demonstration model and metrics pins needed for the monitoring demo. This function will:

- fit an example model to training data
- pin the vetiver model to your own `pins::board_local()`
- compute metrics from testing data
- pin these metrics to the same local board

These are the steps you need to complete before setting up monitoring your real model.

---

### vetiver_deploy_rsconnect

**Deploy a vetiver model API to RStudio Connect**

---

**Description**

Use `vetiver_deploy_rsconnect()` to deploy a `vetiver_model()` that has been versioned and stored via `vetiver_pin_write()` as a Plumber API on RStudio Connect.

**Usage**

```r
vetiver_deploy_rsconnect(
  board,
  name,
  version = NULL,
  predict_args = list(),
  appTitle = glue::glue("{name} model API"),
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- `board` A pin board, created by `board_folder()`, `board_connect()`, `board_url()` or another `board_` function.
- `name` Pin name.
- `version` Retrieve a specific version of a pin. Use `pin_versions()` to find out which versions are available and when they were created.
- `predict_args` A list of optional arguments passed to `vetiver_api()` such as the prediction type.
- `appTitle` The API title on RStudio Connect. Use the default based on name, or pass in your own title.
- `...` Other arguments passed to `rsconnect::deployApp()` such as account or launch.browser.
Details

The two functions `vetiver_deploy_rsconnect()` and `vetiver_create_rsconnect_bundle()` are alternatives to each other, providing different strategies for deploying a vetiver model API to RStudio Connect.

Value

The deployment success (TRUE or FALSE), invisibly.

See Also

`vetiver_write_plumber()`, `vetiver_create_rsconnect_bundle()`

Examples

```r
library(pins)
b <- board_temp(versioned = TRUE)
cars_lm <- lm(mpg ~ ., data = mtcars)
v <- vetiver_model(cars_lm, "cars_linear")
vetiver_pin_write(b, v)

if (FALSE) {
  ## pass args for predicting:
  vetiver_deploy_rsconnect(
    b,
    "user.name/cars_linear",
    predict_args = list(debug = TRUE)
  )

  ## specify an account name through `...`:
  vetiver_deploy_rsconnect(
    b,
    "user.name/cars_linear",
    account = "user.name"
  )
}
```

vetiver_deploy_sagemaker

*Deploy a vetiver model API to Amazon SageMaker*

Description

Use `vetiver_deploy_sagemaker()` to deploy a `vetiver_model()` that has been versioned and stored via `vetiver_pin_write()` as a Plumber API on Amazon SageMaker.
Usage

```python
def vetiver_deploy_sagemaker(
    board,
    name,
    instance_type,
    ...
    predict_args = list(),
    docker_args = list(),
    build_args = list(),
    endpoint_args = list(),
    repo_name = glue("vetiver-sagemaker-{name}")
)
```

Arguments

- **board**: A pin board, created by `board_folder()`, `board_connect()`, `board_url()` or another board function.
- **name**: Pin name.
- **instance_type**: Type of EC2 instance to use; see Amazon SageMaker pricing.
  - ...: Not currently used.
- **predict_args**: A list of optional arguments passed to `vetiver_api()` such as the prediction type.
- **docker_args**: A list of optional arguments passed to `vetiver_write_docker()` such as the lockfile name or whether to use rspm. Do not pass `additional_pkgs` here, as this function uses `additional_pkgs = required_pkgs(board)`.
- **build_args**: A list of optional arguments passed to `vetiver_sm_build()` such as the model version or the compute_type.
- **endpoint_args**: A list of optional arguments passed to `vetiver_sm_endpoint()` such as accelerator_type or data_capture_config.
- **repo_name**: The name for the AWS ECR repository to store the model.

Details

This function stores your model deployment image in the same bucket used by `board`.

The function `vetiver_deploy_sagemaker()` uses:

- `vetiver_sm_build()` to build and push a Docker image to ECR,
- `vetiver_sm_model()` to create a SageMaker model, and
- `vetiver_sm_endpoint()` to deploy a SageMaker model endpoint.

These modular functions are available for more advanced use cases.

Value

The deployed `vetiver_endpoint_sagemaker()`.
vetiver_endpoint

See Also

vetiver_sm_build(), vetiver_sm_model(), vetiver_sm_endpoint()

Examples

if (FALSE) {
  library(pins)
  b <- board_s3(bucket = "my-existing-bucket")
  cars_lm <- lm(mpg ~ ., data = mtcars)
  v <- vetiver_model(cars_lm, "cars_linear")
  vetiver_pin_write(b, v)

  endpoint <- vetiver_deploy_sagemaker(
    board = b,
    name = "cars_linear",
    instance_type = "ml.t2.medium",
    predict_args = list(type = "class", debug = TRUE)
  )
}

---

vetiver_endpoint Create a model API endpoint object for prediction

Description

This function creates a model API endpoint for prediction from a URL. No HTTP calls are made until you actually predict() with your endpoint.

Usage

vetiver_endpoint(url)

Arguments

url An API endpoint URL

Value

A new vetiver_endpoint object

Examples

vetiver_endpoint("https://colorado.rstudio.com/rsc/seattle-housing/predict")
vetiver_endpoint_sagemaker

Create a SageMaker model API endpoint object for prediction

Description

This function creates a model API endpoint for prediction from a Sagemaker Model. No HTTP calls are made until you actually `predict()` with your endpoint.

Usage

```python
vetiver_endpoint_sagemaker(model_endpoint)
```

Arguments

- `model_endpoint`  The name of the Amazon SageMaker model endpoint.

Value

A new `vetiver_endpoint_sagemaker` object

Examples

```python
vetiver_endpoint_sagemaker("vetiver-sagemaker-demo-model")
```

vetiver_model

Create a vetiver object for deployment of a trained model

Description

A `vetiver_model()` object collects the information needed to store, version, and deploy a trained model. Once your `vetiver_model()` object has been created, you can:

- store and version it as a pin with `vetiver_pin_write()`
- create an API endpoint for it with `vetiver_api()`
**Usage**

```r
vetiver_model(
    model,
    model_name,
    ...,  
    description = NULL,
    metadata = list(),
    save_prototype = TRUE,
    save_ptype = deprecated(),
    versioned = NULL
)
```

```r
new_vetiver_model(
    model,
    model_name, 
    description,
    metadata, 
    prototype, 
    versioned 
)
```

**Arguments**

- `model`: A trained model, such as an `lm()` model or a tidymodels `workflows::workflow()`.
- `model_name`: Model name or ID.
- `...`: Other method-specific arguments passed to `vetiver_ptype()` to compute an input data prototype, such as `prototype_data` (a sample of training features).
- `description`: A detailed description of the model. If omitted, a brief description of the model will be generated.
- `metadata`: A list containing additional metadata to store with the pin. When retrieving the pin, this will be stored in the `user` key, to avoid potential clashes with the metadata that pins itself uses.
- `save_prototype`: Should an input data prototype be stored with the model? The options are `TRUE` (the default, which stores a zero-row slice of the training data), `FALSE` (no input data prototype for visual documentation or checking), or a dataframe to be used for both checking at prediction time and examples in API visual documentation.
- `save_ptype` [Deprecated]
- `versioned`: Should the model object be versioned when stored with `vetiver_pin_write()`? The default, `NULL`, will use the default for the board where you store the model.
- `prototype`: An input data prototype. If `NULL`, there is no checking of new data at prediction time.

**Details**

You can provide your own data to `save_prototype` to use as examples in the visual documentation created by `vetiver_api()`. If you do this, consider checking that your input data prototype has the
same structure as your training data (perhaps with `hardhat::scream()` and/or simulating data to avoid leaking PII via your deployed model.

Some models, like `ranger::ranger()`, `keras`, and `luz (torch)`, require that you pass in example training data as `prototype_data` or else explicitly set `save_prototype = FALSE`. For non-rectangular data input to models, such as image input for a keras or torch model, we currently recommend that you turn off prototype checking via `save_prototype = FALSE`.

**Value**

A new `vetiver_model` object.

**Examples**

```r
cars_lm <- lm(mpg ~ ., data = mtcars)
vetiver_model(cars_lm, "cars-linear")
```

---

**vetiver_pin_metrics**  
*Update model metrics over time for monitoring*

**Description**

These three functions can be used for model monitoring (such as in a monitoring dashboard):

- `vetiver_compute_metrics()` computes metrics (such as accuracy for a classification model or RMSE for a regression model) at a chosen time aggregation period
- `vetiver_pin_metrics()` updates an existing pin storing model metrics over time
- `vetiver_plot_metrics()` creates a plot of metrics over time

**Usage**

```r
definition
vetiver_pin_metrics(
  board,
  df_metrics,
  metrics_pin_name,
  .index = .index,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  type = NULL,
  ...
)
```
vetiver_pin_metrics

Arguments

- **board**: A pin board, created by `board_folder()`, `board_connect()`, `board_url()` or another board_ function.
- **df_metrics**: A tidy dataframe of metrics over time, such as created by
- **metrics_pin_name**: Pin name for where the metrics are stored (as opposed to where the model object is stored with `vetiver_pin_write()`).
- **.index**: The variable in df_metrics containing the aggregated dates or date-times (from `time_var` in `data`). Defaults to `.index`.
- **overwrite**: If `FALSE` (the default), error when the new metrics contain overlapping dates with the existing pin. If `TRUE`, overwrite any metrics for dates that exist both in the existing pin and new metrics with the new values.
- **type**: File type used to save metrics to disk. With the default `NULL`, uses the type of the existing pin. Options are "rds" and "arrow".
- **...**: Additional arguments passed on to methods for a specific board.

Details

Sometimes when you monitor a model at a given time aggregation, you may end up with dates in your new metrics (like `new_metrics` in the example) that are the same as dates in your existing aggregated metrics (like `original_metrics` in the example). This can happen if you need to re-run a monitoring report because something failed. With `overwrite = FALSE` (the default), `vetiver_pin_metrics()` will error when there are overlapping dates. With `overwrite = TRUE`, `vetiver_pin_metrics()` will replace such metrics with the new values. You probably want `FALSE` for interactive use and `TRUE` for dashboards or reports that run on a schedule.

You can initially create your pin with `type = "arrow"` or the default (`type = "rds"`). `vetiver_pin_metrics()` will update the pin using the same type by default.

Value

A dataframe of metrics.

See Also

`vetiver_compute_metrics()`, `vetiver_plot_metrics()`

Examples

```r
library(dplyr)
library(parsnip)
data(Chicago, package = "modeldata")
Chicago <- Chicago %>% select(ridership, date, all_of(stations))
training_data <- Chicago %>% filter(date < "2009-01-01")
testing_data <- Chicago %>% filter(date >= "2009-01-01", date < "2011-01-01")
monitoring <- Chicago %>% filter(date >= "2011-01-01", date < "2012-12-31")
lm_fit <- linear_reg() %>% fit(ridership ~ ., data = training_data)
```
library(pins)
b <- board_temp()

## before starting monitoring, initiate the metrics and pin
## (for example, with the testing data):
original_metrics <-
augment(lm_fit, new_data = testing_data) %>%
  vetiver_compute_metrics(date, "week", ridership, .pred, every = 4L)
pin_write(b, original_metrics, "lm_fit_metrics", type = "arrow")

## to continue monitoring with new data, compute metrics and update pin:
new_metrics <-
augment(lm_fit, new_data = monitoring) %>%
  vetiver_compute_metrics(date, "week", ridership, .pred, every = 4L)
vetiver_pin_metrics(b, new_metrics, "lm_fit_metrics")

---

**vetiver_pin_write**  
*Read and write a trained model to a board of models*

**Description**  
Use `vetiver_pin_write()` to pin a trained model to a board of models, along with an input prototype for new data and other model metadata. Use `vetiver_pin_read()` to retrieve that pinned object.

**Usage**  
```r
vetiver_pin_write(board, vetiver_model, ..., check_renv = FALSE)
vetiver_pin_read(board, name, version = NULL, check_renv = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**  
- `board`  
  A pin board, created by `board_folder()`, `board_connect()`, `board_url()` or another board function.
- `vetiver_model`  
  A deployable `vetiver_model()` object
- `...`  
  Additional arguments passed on to methods for a specific board.
- `check_renv`  
  Use renv to record the packages used at training time with `vetiver_pin_write()` and check for differences with `vetiver_pin_read()`. Defaults to FALSE.
- `name`  
  Pin name.
- `version`  
  Retrieve a specific version of a pin. Use `pin_versions()` to find out which versions are available and when they were created.
Details

These functions read and write a `vetiver_model()` pin on the specified board containing the model object itself and other elements needed for prediction, such as the model’s input data prototype or which packages are needed at prediction time. You may use `pins::pin_read()` or `pins::pin_meta()` to handle the pin, but `vetiver_pin_read()` returns a `vetiver_model()` object ready for deployment.

Value

`vetiver_pin_read()` returns a `vetiver_model()`; `vetiver_pin_write()` returns the name of the new pin, invisibly.

Examples

```r
library(pins)
model_board <- board_temp()
cars_lm <- lm(mpg ~ ., data = mtcars)
v <- vetiver_model(cars_lm, "cars_linear")
vетивер_pin_write(model_board, v)
model_board

vetiver_pin_read(model_board, "cars_linear")

# can use `version` argument to read a specific version:
pin_versions(model_board, "cars_linear")

# can store an renv lockfile as part of the pin:
vетивер_pin_write(model_board, v, check_renv = TRUE)
```

---

**vetiver_plot_metrics**  
Plot model metrics over time for monitoring

Description

These three functions can be used for model monitoring (such as in a monitoring dashboard):

- `vetiver_compute_metrics()` computes metrics (such as accuracy for a classification model or RMSE for a regression model) at a chosen time aggregation period
- `vetiver_pin_metrics()` updates an existing pin storing model metrics over time
- `vetiver_plot_metrics()` creates a plot of metrics over time
Usage

vetiver_plot_metrics(
    df_metrics,
    .index = .index,
    .estimate = .estimate,
    .metric = .metric,
    .n = .n
)

Arguments

df_metrics A tidy dataframe of metrics over time, such as created by 
.index The variable in df_metrics containing the aggregated dates or date-times (from time_var in data). Defaults to .index. 
.estimate The variable in df_metrics containing the metric estimate. Defaults to .estimate. 
.metric The variable in df_metrics containing the metric type. Defaults to .metric. 
.n The variable in df_metrics containing the number of observations used for estimating the metric.

Value

A ggplot2 object.

See Also

vetiver_compute_metrics(), vetiver_pin_metrics()

Examples

library(dplyr)
library(parsnip)
data(Chicago, package = "modeldata")
Chicago <- Chicago %>% select(ridership, date, all_of(stations))
training_data <- Chicago %>% filter(date < "2009-01-01")
testing_data <- Chicago %>% filter(date >= "2009-01-01", date < "2011-01-01")
monitoring <- Chicago %>% filter(date >= "2011-01-01", date < "2012-12-31")

lm_fit <- linear_reg() %>% fit(ridership ~ ., data = training_data)

library(pins)
b <- board_temp()

## before starting monitoring, initiate the metrics and pin
## (for example, with the testing data):
original_metrics <-
    augment(lm_fit, new_data = testing_data) %>%
    vetiver_compute_metrics(date, "week", ridership, .pred, every = 4L)

pin_write(b, original_metrics, "lm_fit_metrics", type = "arrow")
```r
## to continue monitoring with new data, compute metrics and update pin:
new_metrics <-
augment(lm_fit, new_data = monitoring) %>%
vetiver_compute_metrics(date, "week", ridership, .pred, every = 4L)
vetiver_pin_metrics(b, new_metrics, "lm_fit_metrics")

library(ggplot2)
vetiver_plot_metrics(new_metrics) +
  scale_size(range = c(2, 4))
```

---

**vetiver_prepare_docker**

*Generate files necessary to build a Docker container for a vetiver model*

**Description**

Deploying a vetiver model via Docker requires several files. Use this function to create these needed files in the directory located at path.

**Usage**

```r
vetiver_prepare_docker(
  board,
  name,
  version = NULL,
  path = ".",
  predict_args = list(),
  docker_args = list()
)
```

**Arguments**

- **board**: A pin board, created by `board_folder()`, `board_connect()`, `board_url()` or another board_ function.
- **name**: Pin name.
- **version**: Retrieve a specific version of a pin. Use `pin_versions()` to find out which versions are available and when they were created.
- **path**: A path to write the Plumber file, Dockerfile, and lockfile, capturing the model’s dependencies.
- **predict_args**: A list of optional arguments passed to `vetiver_api()` such as the prediction type.
- **docker_args**: A list of optional arguments passed to `vetiver_write_docker()` such as the lockfile name or whether to use rspr. Do not pass `additional_pkgs` here, as this function uses `additional_pkgs = required_pkgs(board)`.
Details

The function `vetiver_prepare_docker()` uses:

- `vetiver_write_plumber()` to create a Plumber file and
- `vetiver_write_docker()` to create a Dockerfile and renv lockfile

These modular functions are available for more advanced use cases.

Value

An invisible `TRUE`.

Examples

```r
library(pins)
b <- board_temp(versioned = TRUE)
cars_lm <- lm(mpg ~ ., data = mtcars)
v <- vetiver_model(cars_lm, "cars_linear")
veterin_pin_write(b, v)

vetiver_prepare_docker(b, "cars_linear", path = tempdir())
```

vetiver_ptype.train  Create a vetiver input data prototype

Description

Optionally find and return an input data prototype for a model.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'train'
veterin_ptype(model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'gam'
veterin_ptype(model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'glm'
veterin_ptype(model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'keras.engine.training.Model'
veterin_ptype(model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'kproto'
veterin_ptype(model, ...)
```
Arguments

model A trained model, such as an `lm()` model or a tidymodels `workflows::workflow()`.
...
Other method-specific arguments passed to `vetiver_ptype()` to compute an input data prototype, such as `prototype_data` (a sample of training features).

save_prototype Should an input data prototype be stored with the model? The options are TRUE (the default, which stores a zero-row slice of the training data), FALSE (no input data prototype for visual documentation or checking), or a dataframe to be used for both checking at prediction time and examples in API visual documentation.

Details

These are developer-facing functions, useful for supporting new model types. A `vetiver_model()` object optionally stores an input data prototype for checking at prediction time.

* The default for `save_prototype`, TRUE, finds an input data prototype (a zero-row slice of the training data) via `vetiver_ptype()`.
* `save_prototype = FALSE` opts out of storing any input data prototype.
You may pass your own data to `save_prototype`, but be sure to check that it has the same structure as your training data, perhaps with `hardhat::scream()`.

**Value**

A `vetiver_ptype` method returns a zero-row dataframe, and `vetiver_create_ptype()` returns either such a zero-row dataframe, `NULL`, or the dataframe passed to `save_prototype`.

**Examples**

```r
 cars_lm <- lm(mpg ~ cyl + disp, data = mtcars)
 vetiver_create_ptype(cars_lm, TRUE)
## calls the right method for `model` via:
vetiver_ptype(cars_lm)

## can also turn off prototype
cars_rf <- ranger::ranger(mpg ~ ., data = mtcars)
vetiver_ptype(cars_rf, prototype_data = mtcars[, -1])
```

---

**vetiver_sm_build**

*Deploy a vetiver model API to Amazon SageMaker with modular functions*

**Description**

Use the function `vetiver_deploy_sagemaker()` for basic deployment on SageMaker, or these three functions together for more advanced use cases:

- `vetiver_sm_build()` generates and builds a Docker image on SageMaker for a vetiver model
- `vetiver_sm_model()` creates an Amazon SageMaker model
- `vetiver_sm_endpoint()` deploys an Amazon SageMaker model endpoint

**Usage**

```r
vetiver_sm_build(
  board,
  name,
  version = NULL,
  path = fs::dir_create(tempdir(), "vetiver"),
  predict_args = list(),
  docker_args = list(),
)```
repoitory = NULL,
compute_type = c("BUILD_GENERAL1_SMALL", "BUILD_GENERAL1_MEDIUM",
"BUILD_GENERAL1_LARGE", "BUILD_GENERAL1_2XLARGE"),
role = NULL,
bucket = NULL,
vpc_id = NULL,
subnet_ids = list(),
security_group_ids = list(),
log = TRUE,
...)

vetiver_sm_model(
  image_uri,
  model_name,
  role = NULL,
  vpc_config = list(),
  enable_network_isolation = FALSE,
  tags = list()
)

vetiver_sm_endpoint(
  model_name,
  instance_type,
  endpoint_name = NULL,
  initial_instance_count = 1,
  accelerator_type = NULL,
  tags = list(),
  kms_key = NULL,
  data_capture_config = list(),
  volume_size = NULL,
  model_data_download_timeout = NULL,
  wait = TRUE
)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>board</td>
<td>A pin board, created by <code>board_folder()</code>, <code>board_connect()</code>, <code>board_url()</code> or another <code>board_</code> function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Pin name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
<td>Retrieve a specific version of a pin. Use <code>pin_versions()</code> to find out which versions are available and when they were created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path</td>
<td>A path to write the Plumber file, Dockerfile, and lockfile, capturing the model’s dependencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>predict_args</td>
<td>A list of optional arguments passed to <code>vetiver_api()</code> such as the prediction type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>docker_args</td>
<td>A list of optional arguments passed to <code>vetiver_write_docker()</code> such as the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
lockfile name or whether to use rspm. Do not pass additional_pkgs here, as this function uses additional_pkgs = required_pkgs(board).

repository The ECR repository and tag for the image as a character. Defaults to sagemaker-studio-${domain_id}:latest.

compute_type The CodeBuild compute type as a character. Defaults to BUILD_GENERAL1_SMALL.

role The ARN role for the Amazon SageMaker model. Defaults to the SageMaker execution role.

bucket The S3 bucket to use for sending data to CodeBuild as a character. Defaults to the SageMaker SDK default bucket.

vpc_id ID of the VPC that will host the CodeBuild project such as "vpc-05c09f91d48831c8c".

subnet_ids List of subnet IDs for the CodeBuild project, such as list("subnet-0b31f1863e9d31a67").

security_group_ids List of security group IDs for the CodeBuild project, such as list("sg-0ce4ec0d0414d2ddc").

log A logical to show the logs of the running CodeBuild build. Defaults to TRUE.

... Docker build parameters (Use "_" instead of ";" for example, Docker optional parameter build_arg becomes build_arg).

image_uri The AWS ECR image URI for the Amazon SageMaker Model to be created (for example, as returned by vetiver_sm_build()).

model_name The Amazon SageMaker model name to be deployed.

vpc_config A list containing the VPC configuration for the Amazon SageMaker model API VpcConfig (optional).

  • Subnets: List of subnet ids
  • SecurityGroupIds: List of security group ids

enable_network_isolation A logical to specify whether the container will run in network isolation mode. Defaults to FALSE.

tags A named list of tags for labeling the Amazon SageMaker model or model endpoint to be created.

instance_type Type of EC2 instance to use; see Amazon SageMaker pricing.

data_capture_config A list for configuration to control how Amazon SageMaker captures inference data.

volume_size The size, in GB, of the ML storage volume attached to the individual inference instance associated with the production variant. Currently only Amazon EBS gp2 storage volumes are supported.
model_data_download_timeout
   The timeout value, in seconds, to download and extract model data from Amazon S3.

wait
   A logical for whether to wait for the endpoint to be deployed. Defaults to TRUE.

Details

The function vetiver_sm_build() generates the files necessary to build a Docker container to deploy a vetiver model in SageMaker and then builds the image on AWS CodeBuild. The resulting image is stored in AWS ECR. This function creates a Plumber file and Dockerfile appropriate for SageMaker, for example, with path = "/invocations" and port = 8080.

If you run into problems with Docker rate limits, then either

   • authenticate to Docker from SageMaker, or
   • use a public ECR base image, passed through docker_args

Value

vetiver_sm_build() returns the AWS ECR image URI and vetiver_sm_model() returns the model name (both as characters). vetiver_sm_endpoint() returns a new vetiver_endpoint_sagemaker() object.

See Also

vetiver_prepare_docker(), vetiver_deploy_sagemaker(), vetiver_endpoint_sagemaker()

Examples

if (FALSE) {
  library(pins)
  b <- board_s3(bucket = "my-existing-bucket")
  cars_lm <- lm(mpg ~ ., data = mtcars)
  v <- vetiver_model(cars_lm, "cars_linear")
  vetiver_pin_write(b, v)

  new_image_uri <- vetiver_sm_build(
    board = b,
    name = "cars_linear",
    predict_args = list(type = "class", debug = TRUE),
    docker_args = list(
      base_image = "FROM public.ecr.aws/docker/library/r-base:4.2.2"
    )
  )

  model_name <- vetiver_sm_model(
    new_image_uri,
    tags = list("my_custom_tag" = "fuel_efficiency")
  )

  vetiver_sm_endpoint(model_name, "ml.t2.medium")
}

vetiver_sm_delete  Delete Amazon SageMaker model, endpoint, and endpoint configuration

Description
Use this function to delete the Amazon SageMaker components used in a `vetiver_endpoint_sagemaker()` object. This function does not delete any pinned model object in S3.

Usage
vetiver_sm_delete(object, delete_model = TRUE, delete_endpoint = TRUE)

Arguments
- `object` The model API endpoint object to be deleted, created with `vetiver_endpoint_sagemaker()`.
- `delete_model` Delete the SageMaker model? Defaults to TRUE.
- `delete_endpoint` Delete both the endpoint and endpoint configuration? Defaults to TRUE.

Value
TRUE, invisibly

See Also
- `vetiver_deploy_sagemaker()`, `vetiver_sm_build()`, `vetiver_endpoint_sagemaker()`

vetiver_type_convert  Convert new data at prediction time using input data prototype

Description
This is a developer-facing function, useful for supporting new model types. At prediction time, new observations typically must be checked and sometimes converted to the data types from training time.

Usage
vetiver_type_convert(new_data, ptype)

Arguments
- `new_data` New data for making predictions, such as a data frame.
- `ptype` An input data prototype, such as a 0-row slice of the training data
Examples

```r
library(tibble)
training_df <- tibble(x = as.Date("2021-01-01") + 0:9,
            y = LETTERS[1:10], z = letters[11:20])
training_df

prototype <- vctrs::vec_slice(training_df, 0)
vetiver_type_convert(tibble(x = "2021-02-01", y = "J", z = "k"), prototype)

## unsuccessful conversion generates an error:
try(vetiver_type_convert(tibble(x = "potato", y = "J", z = "k"), prototype))

## error for missing column:
try(vetiver_type_convert(tibble(x = "potato", y = "J"), prototype))
```

Description

After creating a Plumber file with `vetiver_write_plumber()`, use `vetiver_write_docker()` to create a Dockerfile plus a `vetiver_renv.lock` file for a pinned `vetiver_model()`.

Usage

```r
vetiver_write_docker(
  vetiver_model, 
  plumber_file = "plumber.R", 
  path = ".", 
  ..., 
  lockfile = "vetiver_renv.lock", 
  rspm = TRUE, 
  base_image = glue::glue("FROM rocker/r-ver:{getRversion()}")
  )
```
Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vetiver_model</td>
<td>A deployable <code>vetiver_model()</code> object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plumber_file</td>
<td>A path for your Plumber file, created via <code>vetiver_write_plumber()</code>. Defaults to <code>plumber.R</code> in the working directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path</td>
<td>A path to write the Dockerfile and lockfile, capturing the model's package dependencies. Defaults to the working directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Not currently used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lockfile</td>
<td>The generated lockfile in path. Defaults to &quot;vetiver_renv.lock&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rspm</td>
<td>A logical to use the RStudio Public Package Manager for <code>renv::restore()</code> in the Docker image. Defaults to <code>TRUE</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base_image</td>
<td>The base Docker image to start with. Defaults to <code>rocker/r-ver</code> for the version of R you are working with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>The server port for listening: a number such as 8080 or an expression like 'as.numeric(Sys.getenv(&quot;PORT&quot;))' when the port is injected as an environment variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expose</td>
<td>Add EXPOSE to the Dockerfile? This is helpful for using Docker Desktop but does not work with an expression for port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>additional_pkgs</td>
<td>A character vector of additional package names to add to the Docker image. For example, some boards like <code>pins::board_s3()</code> require additional software; you can use <code>required_pkgs(board)</code> here.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value

The content of the Dockerfile, invisibly.

Examples

```r
library(pins)
tmp_plumber <- tempfile()
b <- board_temp(versioned = TRUE)
cars_lm <- lm(mpg ~ ., data = mtcars)
v <- vetiver_model(cars_lm, "cars_linear")
vetiver_pin_write(b, v)
vetiver_write_plumber(b, "cars_linear", file = tmp_plumber)

## default port
vetiver_write_docker(v, tmp_plumber, tempdir())
## install more pkgs, like those required to access board
vetiver_write_docker(v, tmp_plumber, tempdir(),
  additional_pkgs = required_pkgs(b))
## port from env variable
vetiver_write_docker(v, tmp_plumber, tempdir(),
  port = 'as.numeric(Sys.getenv("PORT"))',
  expose = FALSE)
```
Write a deployable Plumber file for a vetiver model

Description

Use `vetiver_write_plumber()` to create a plumber.R file for a `vetiver_model()` that has been versioned and stored via `vetiver_pin_write()`.

Usage

```r
vetiver_write_plumber(
  board, 
  name, 
  version = NULL, 
  ..., 
  file = "plumber.R", 
  rsconnect = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

- `board` A pin board, created by `board_folder()`, `board_connect()`, `board_url()` or another `board_` function.
- `name` Pin name.
- `version` Retrieve a specific version of a pin. Use `pin_versions()` to find out which versions are available and when they were created.
- `...` Other arguments passed to `vetiver_api()` such as the endpoint path or prediction type.
- `file` A path to write the Plumber file. Defaults to `plumber.R` in the working directory. See `plumber::plumb()` for naming precedence rules.
- `rsconnect` Create a Plumber file with features needed for RStudio Connect? Defaults to TRUE.

Details

By default, this function will find and use the latest version of your vetiver model; the model API (when deployed) will be linked to that specific version. You can override this default behavior by choosing a specific version.

Value

The content of the `plumber.R` file, invisibly.
Examples

```r
library(pins)
tmp <- tempfile()
b <- board_temp(versioned = TRUE)
cars_lm <- lm(mpg ~ ., data = mtcars)
v <- vetiver_model(cars_lm, "cars_linear")
v <- vetiver_pin_write(b, v)

vetiver_write_plumber(b, "cars_linear", file = tmp)
```
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