# P7 - Implémentez un modèle de scoring

Deployment of a scoring API on internet

### Summary

- Preliminary
- Exploratory Analysis
- Modelization
- Recording experiments and models with MLFlow
- API with FASTAPI and dashboard with streamlit
- Testing with Pytest
- Sharing code and versioning with Github
- Deployment of the API on internet with Heroku
- O Drift analysis
- Conclusion

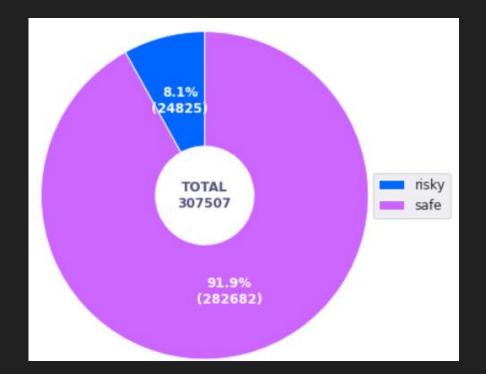
## **Preliminary**

- Mission: deploy on internet a classification algorithm to predict a solvability probability for potential customers of « Prêt à dépenser » applying for a loan.
- Requirements: ensure the transparency of the classification for the customers on an interactive dashboard.

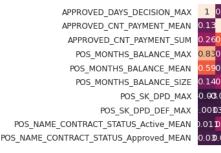
- Data are dispatched among ten files:
  - O HomeCredit\_columns\_description.csv
  - POS\_CASH\_balance.csv
  - application\_test.csv
  - o application\_train.csv
  - bureau.csv
  - bureau\_balance.csv
  - o credit\_card\_balance.csv
  - o installments\_payments.csv
  - o previous\_application.csv
  - o sample\_submission.csv

- O As suggested, we use the cleaning and merging job done on:
  - O <a href="https://www.kaggle.com/code/jsaguiar/lightgbm-with-simple-features/script">https://www.kaggle.com/code/jsaguiar/lightgbm-with-simple-features/script</a>
- The final resulting dataset :
  - 506 features
  - **O** 356251 rows:
    - 307507 for modelization
    - 48744 for new customers

• We check how balanced the data for modelization are:



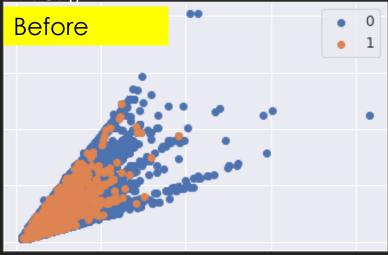
- Further, we remove data\_leaks
  - features EXT\_SOURCE : scores highly related with TARGET
- And we remove features contributing to bivariate correlations above 0.90.
  - 506 features => 434 features

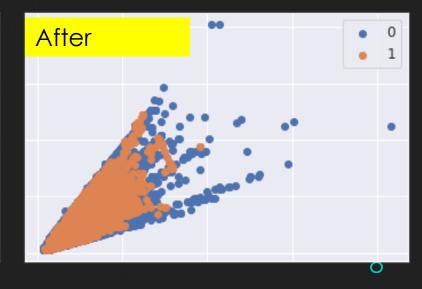




Extract of the correlation matrix

- Balancing data with BorderlineSMOTE
  - O BorderlineSMOTE is a data augmentation technique used in machine learning to balance imbalanced datasets by generating synthetic minority samples.
  - Before : Counter({0: 12759, 1: 1116})\*
  - O After: Counter({0: 12759, 1: 12759})\*

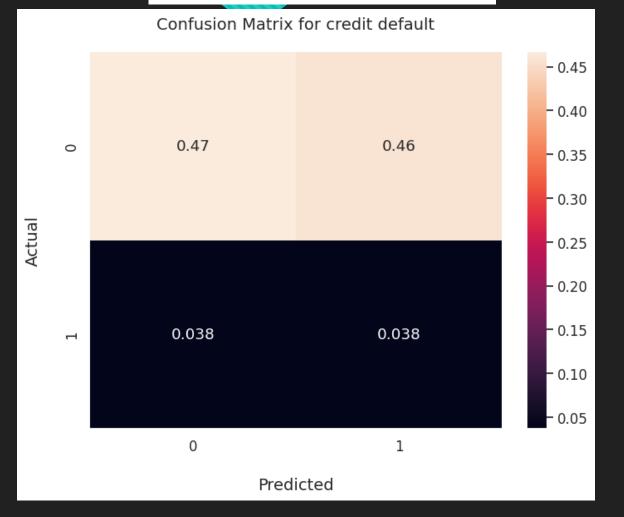




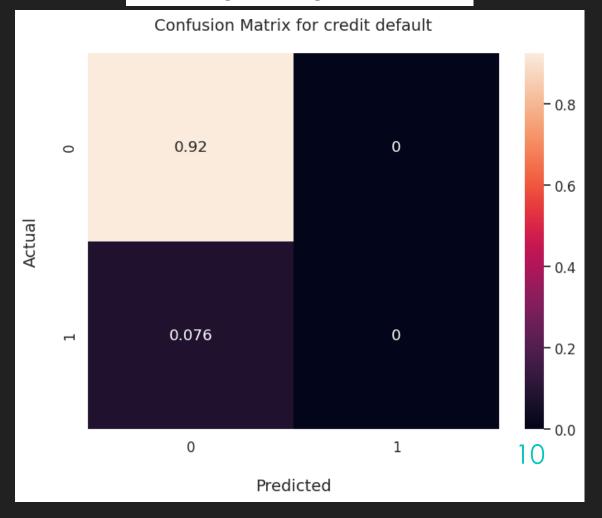
<sup>\* &</sup>quot;0" stands for customer with no solvability risk and "1" stands for customer with a solvability risk

- RandomizedSearch is a hyperparameter tuning technique in machine learning that randomly samples from a defined search space to find the optimal combination of hyperparameters for a given model
- We cross validate four models with RandomizedSearch:
  - O DummyClassifier
  - O LogisticRegression
  - O RandomForestClassifier
  - O LGBMClassifier
- We select the best model according to its minimal custom metric on the test sample:
  - Custom Metric = 10FN + FP

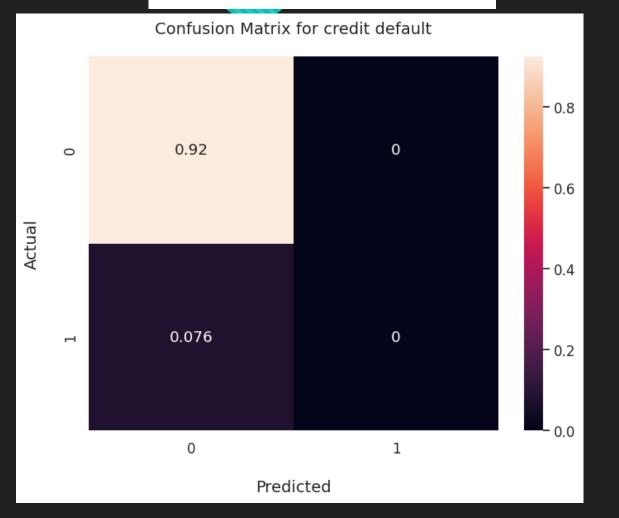




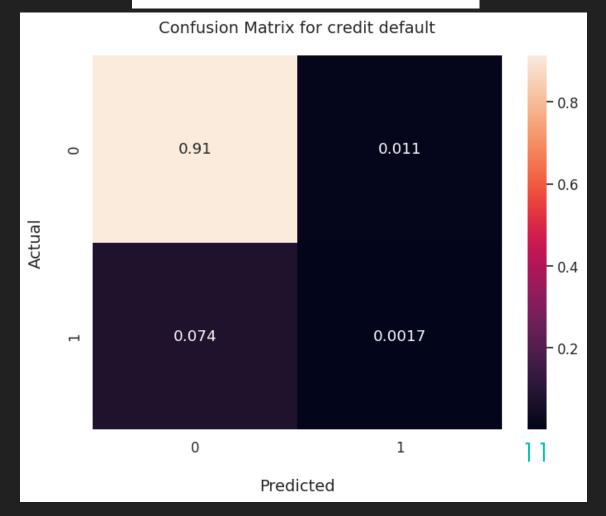
#### LogisticRegression

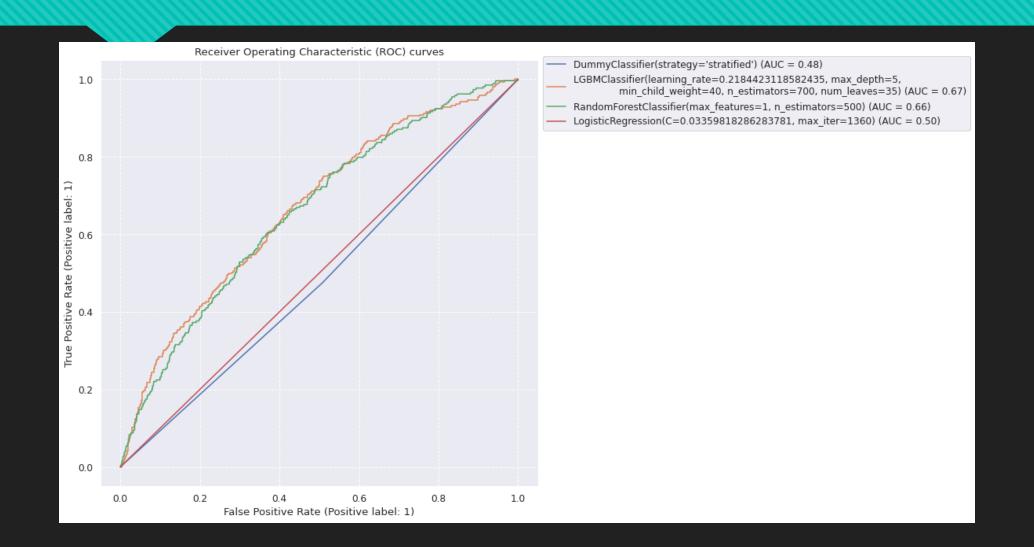






#### **LGBMClassifier**



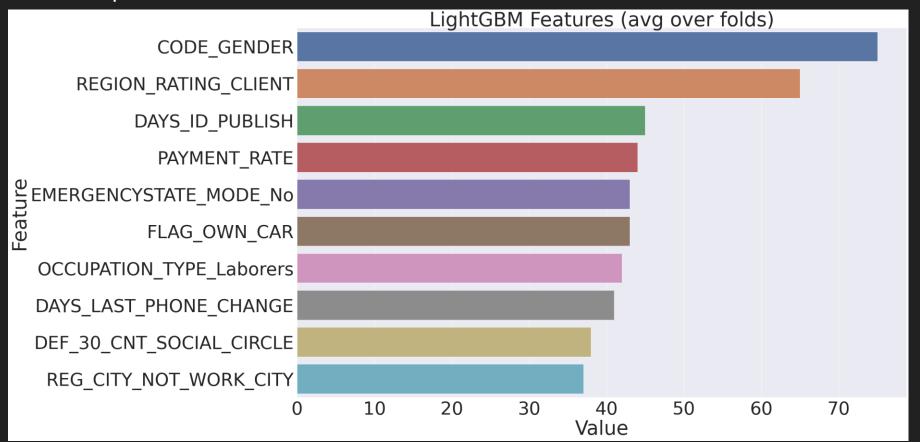


models	Custom Cost train	Custom Cost validation	Accuracy
DummyClassifier(strategy ='stratified')	2.75	0.837994	0.504468
LGBMClassifier(learning_r ate=0.218442311858243	0.41	0.751802	0.914961
(DecisionTreeClassifier(ma x_features=1, random	0.37	0.758144	0.924186
LogisticRegression(C=0.03 359818286283781, max	5.00	0.758144	0.924186

O Best model: LGBMClassifier

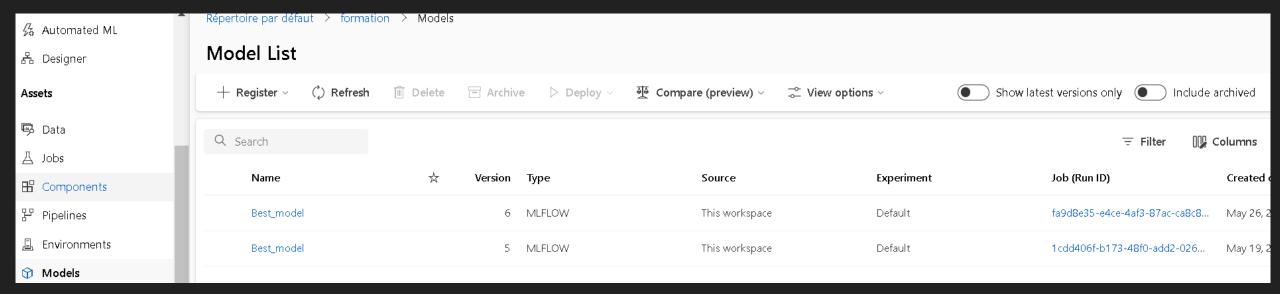
- The score obtained in the previous table are for a probability threshold of 0.5
- Now we measure the score for 100 threshold values between 0 and
- Probality threshold optimization :
  - OBest Cost on test sample: 0.626
  - O Best Threshold: 0.09

#### • Feature importance



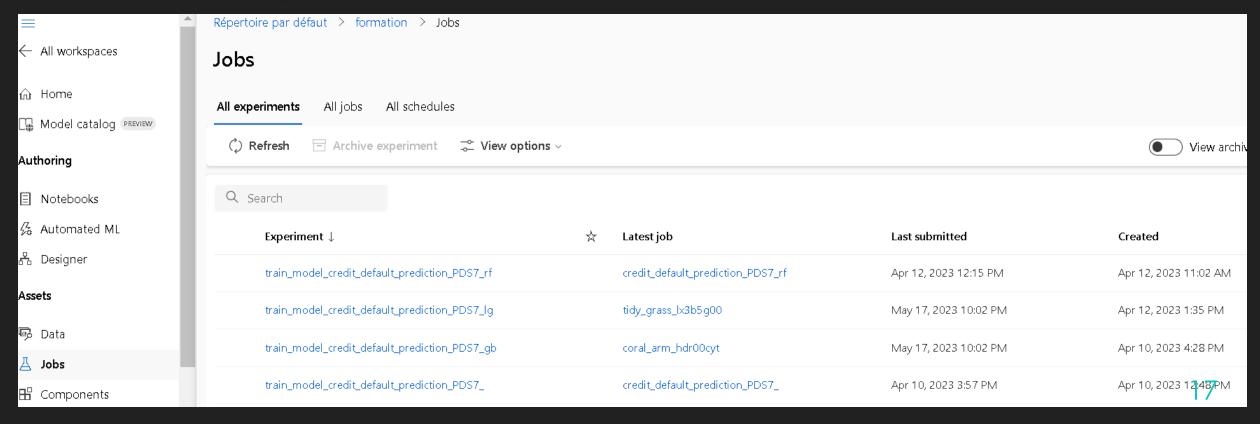
## Recording experiments and models with MLFlow

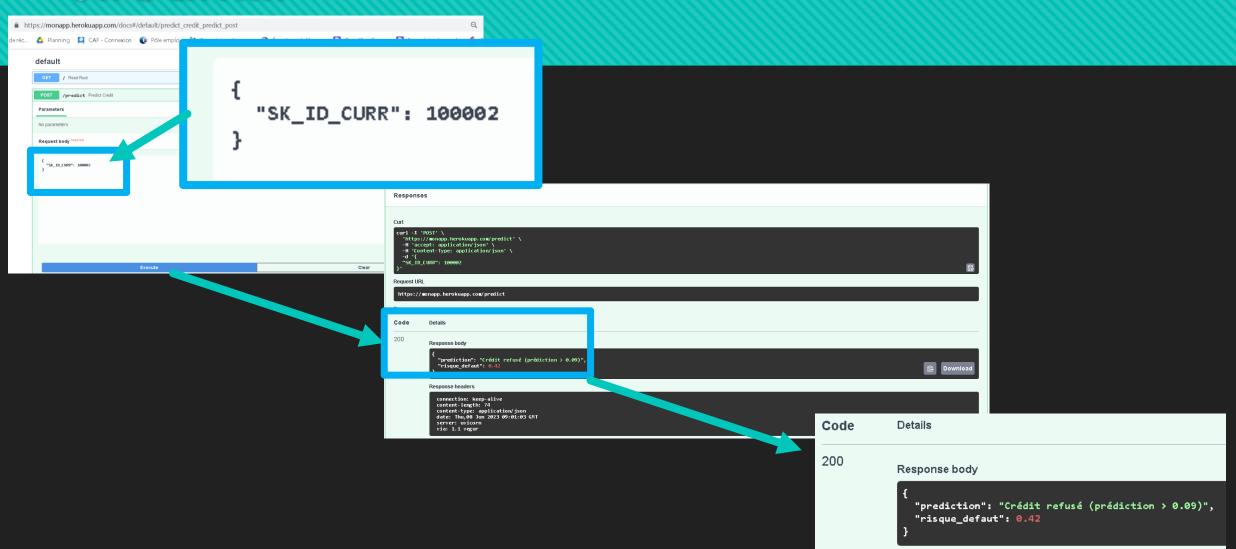
#### • We record models in Microsof Azure studio:

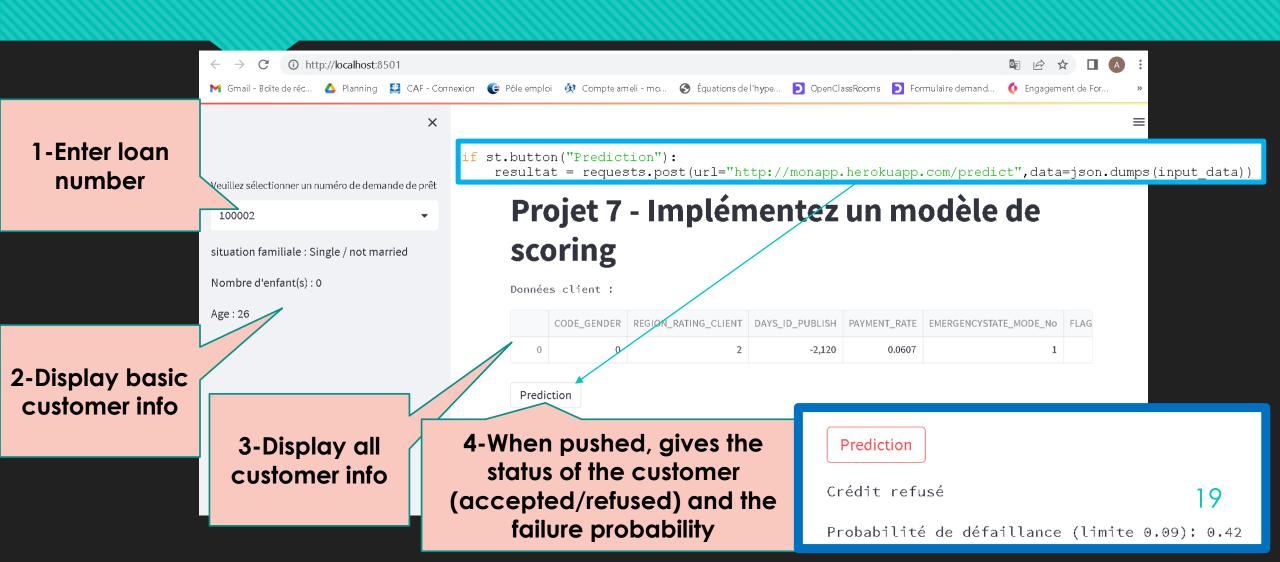


## Recording experiments and models with MLFlow

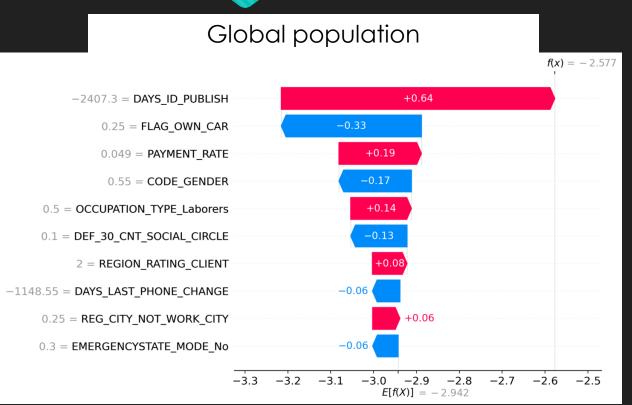
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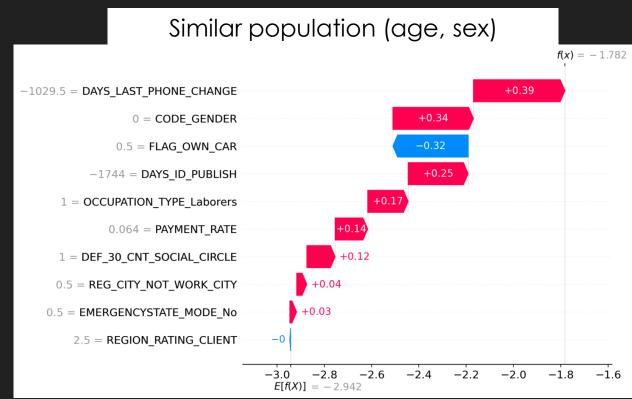












## Testing with Pytest

- Two tests are implemented in the file « tests/test\_P7.py » checking the ability of the algorithm to correctly predict an « accepted » and a « refused » customer.
- See the implementation of the tests below :

(venv) C:\Users\John\Desktop\Formation\7-Implémentez un modèle de scoring\tests>pytest

rootdir: C:\Users\John\Desktop\Formation\7-Implémentez un modèle de scoring\tests

(venv) C:\Users\John\Desktop\Formation\7-Implémentez un modèle de scoring\tests>

..\..\venv\lib\site-packages\pkg\_resources\\_\_init\_\_.py:121

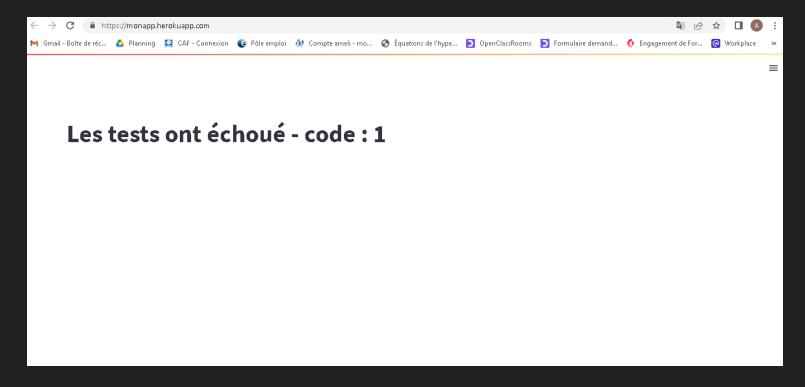
(venv) C:\Users\John\Desktop\Formation\7-Implémentez un modèle de scoring\tests>pytest

```
C:\Users\John\Desktop\Formation\venv\lib\site-packages\pkg_resources\_init__.py:121: DeprecationWarning
   warnings.warn("pkg_resources is deprecated as an API", DeprecationWarning)
..\..\venv\lib\site-packages\pkg resources\ init .py:2870
..\..\venv\lib\site-packages\pkg_resources\__init__.py:2870
 C:\Users\John\Desktop\Formation\venv\lib\site-packages\pkg_resources\__init__.py:2870: DeprecationWarnin
 Implementing implicit namespace packages (as specified in PEP 420) is preferred to `pkg_resources.declar
keywords.html#keyword-namespace-packages
   declare_namespace(pkg)
..\..\venv\lib\site-packages\pkg_resources\__init__.py:2870
 C:\Users\John\Desktop\Formation\venv\lib\site-packages\pkg resources\_ init__.py:2870: DeprecationWarnin
 Implementing implicit namespace packages (as specified in PEP 420) is preferred to `pkg resources.declar
keywords.html#keyword-namespace-packages
   declare_namespace(pkg)
test_P7.py::test_predict_accepted
test_P7.py::test_predict_refused
 C:\Users\John\Desktop\Formation\venv\lib\site-packages\sklearn\base.py:318: UserWarning: Trying to unpic
.2.2. This might lead to breaking code or invalid results. Use at your own risk. For more info please refe
        -//scikit-learn.org/stable/model_persistence.html#security-maintainability-limitations
-- Docs: https://docs.pytest.org/en/stable/how-to/capture-warnings.
```

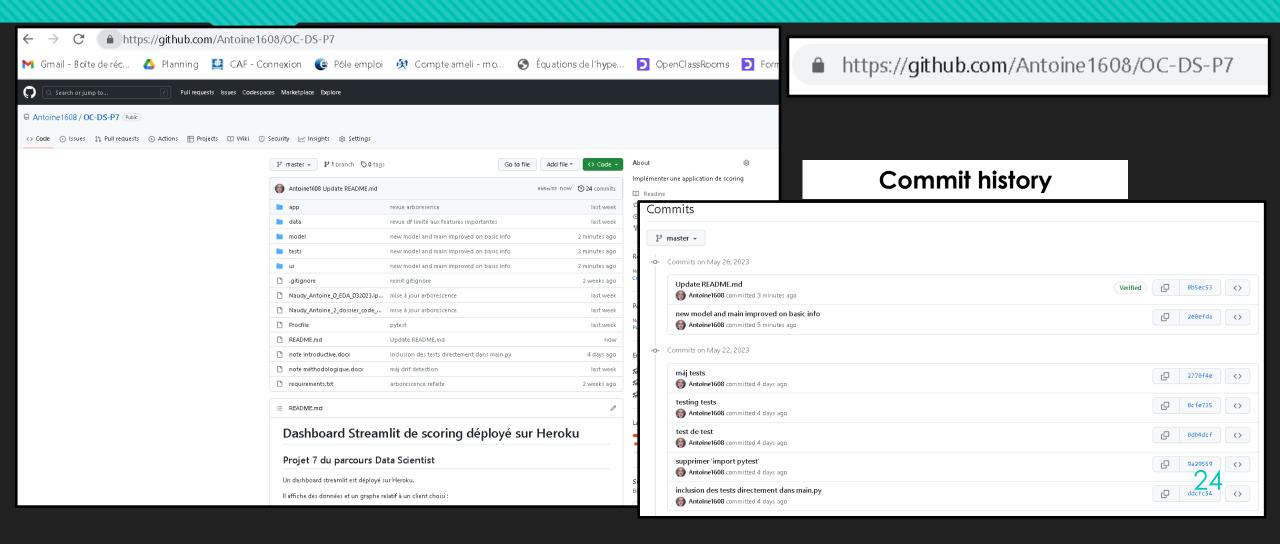
====== 2 passed, 6 warnings in 4.93s ==

## Deployment of the API on internet with Heroku

- The tests are integrated in the API
  - In case of failure the user gets a message

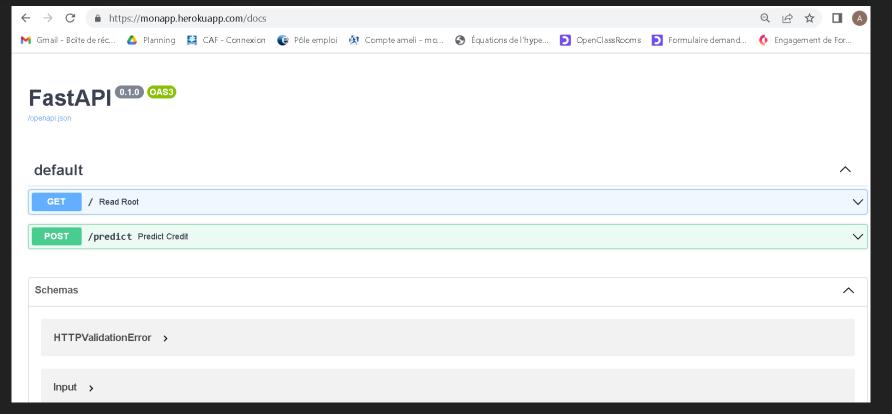


## Sharing code and versioning with Github



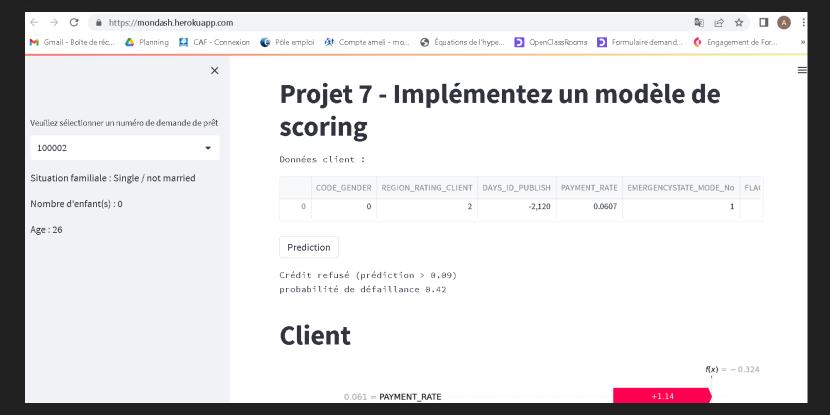
## Deployment of the API on internet with Heroku

- The backend API can be accessed on the url:
  - https://monapp.herokuapp.com/docs



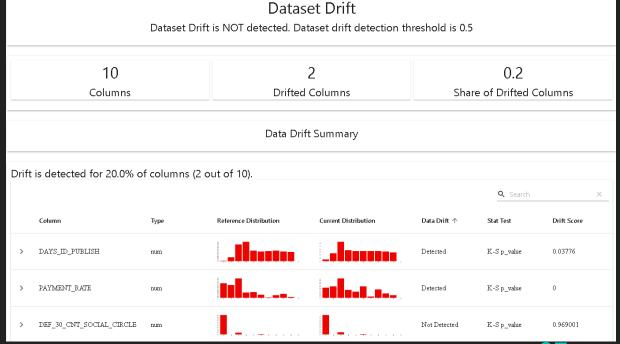
## Deployment of the API on internet with Heroku

- The dashboard can be accessed on the url:
  - https://mondash.herokuapp.com



### **Drift analysis**

- The drift analysis shows two features drifting between the « application\_train » data and the « application\_test » data :
  - DAYS\_ID\_PUBLISH with a K-S p\_value of 0.03776
  - PAYMENT\_RATE with a K-S p\_value of 0
- O See:
  - "tests\drift\_report.html"



#### Conclusion

- FastAPI, Streamlit, Github and Heroku enable us to deploy swiftly an API with a dashboard on internet.
- By selecting 10 important features in the dataset we can show and explain easily the result of the prediction to the customer.
- However we have seen that data are drifting over time. It's necessary to re-train the model
  periodically to keep the good performance of the model.
- It's also possible, if time is available, to test other models with additional parameters to go further in the optimisation of the algorithms.