



Session 39

Model Deployment I



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What will We Learn Today?

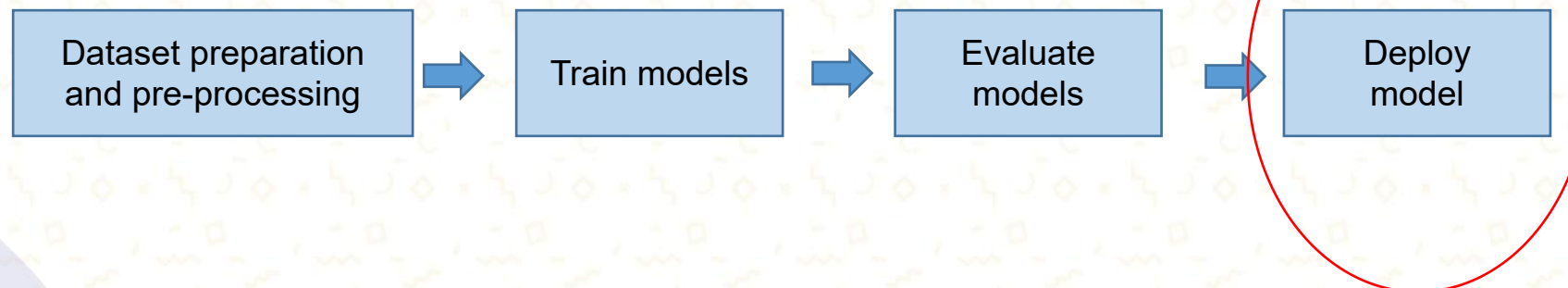
1. How to make prediction from new data
2. Save and load trained model
3. Introduction to Flask
4. Introduction to HTML
5. Integrating ML model into web application





Stage in Machine Learning

- **Data pre-processing**
 - Data cleaning, filling missing value, remove outlier
- **Train models**
 - Select the algorithm
 - Feature selection and extraction
- **Evaluate model**
 - Assess performance
 - Model comparison
- **Deploy model**
 - Apply model to new data
 - Real-time demonstration





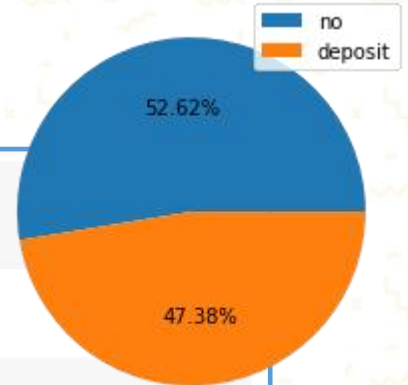
How to make prediction from new data





Read the dataset

- <https://www.kaggle.com/janiobachmann/bank-marketing-dataset>
- Untuk memprediksi apakah customer akan membeli deposito jangka panjang atau tidak



```
[1] from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

Mounted at /content/drive

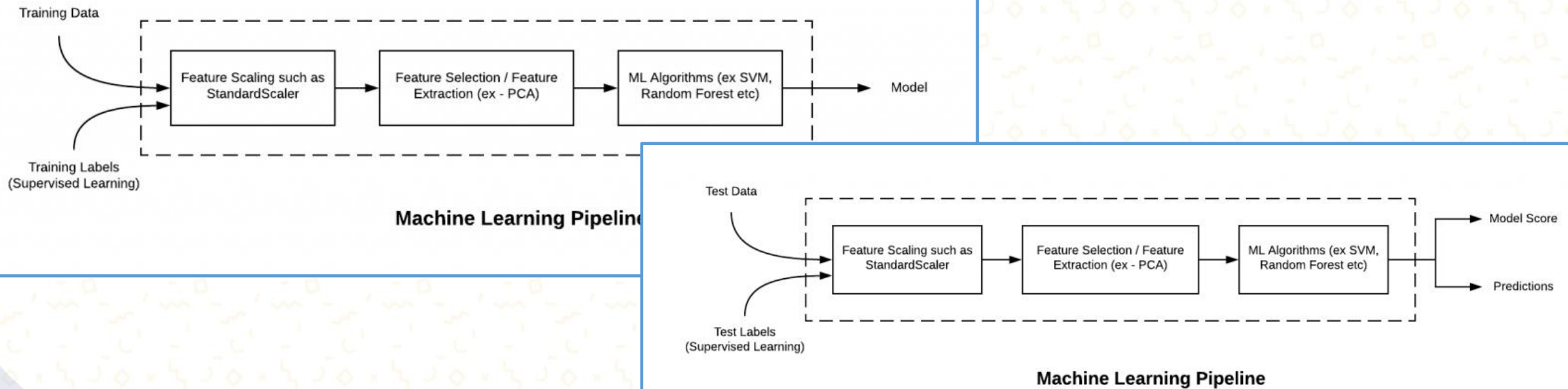
```
[2] import pandas as pd
df = pd.read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/ganjar87/data_science_practice/main/bank.csv', delimiter=',')
df.head()
```

	age	job	marital	education	default	balance	housing	loan	contact	day	month	duration	campaign	pdays	previous	poutcome	deposit
0	59	admin.	married	secondary	no	2343	yes	no	unknown	5	may	1042	1	-1	0	unknown	yes
1	56	admin.	married	secondary	no	45	no	no	unknown	5	may	1467	1	-1	0	unknown	yes
2	41	technician	married	secondary	no	1270	yes	no	unknown	5	may	1389	1	-1	0	unknown	yes
3	55	services	married	secondary	no	2476	yes	no	unknown	5	may	579	1	-1	0	unknown	yes
4	54	admin.	married	tertiary	no	184	no	no	unknown	5	may	673	2	-1	0	unknown	yes



ML Pipeline

- *Machine Learning (ML) pipeline* = cara meng-otomatisasi alur kerja yang diperlukan untuk menghasilkan model *machine learning*.
- Sebelumnya kita men-transformasi data untuk training dan testing set secara terpisah.
- Dengan menggunakan *Sklearn.pipeline* kita dapat meng-otomatiskan langkah-langkah ini.





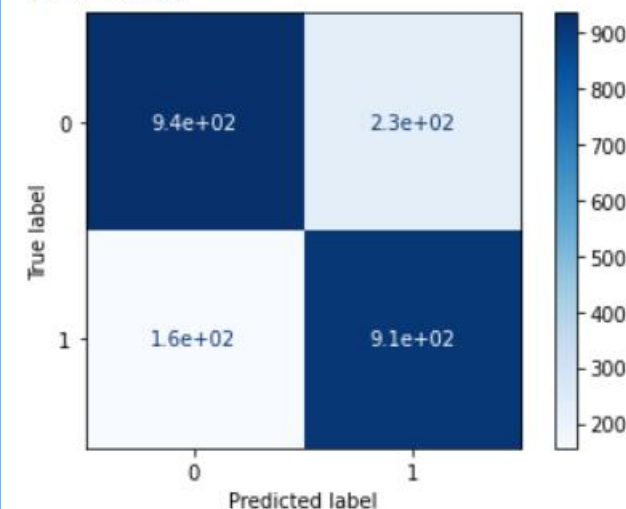
How to use Pipeline

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
    df_X, df_y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

numerical_transformer = SimpleImputer(strategy='median')
categorical_transformer = Pipeline(steps=[
    ('imputer', SimpleImputer(strategy='most_frequent')),
    ('imput', OrdinalEncoder())
])
preprocessor = ColumnTransformer(
    transformers=[
    ('num', numerical_transformer, nums),
    ('cat', categorical_transformer, cats)
    ])
pipeline = Pipeline(steps=[('preprocessor', preprocessor), ('scaling', StandardScaler()),
    #('feature_selection', SelectFromModel(ExtraTreesClassifier(random_state=2), prefit=False)),
    #('balance', SMOTE()),
    ('classifier', RandomForestClassifier(random_state=42, max_depth=10))])

pipeline = pipeline.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = pipeline.predict(X_test)
print('')
print('-----')
print('Accuracy ', metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
print('Precision ', metrics.precision_score(y_test, y_pred, average='macro'))
print('Recall ', metrics.recall_score(y_test, y_pred, average='macro'))
print('Confusion matrix ', metrics.confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred))
plot_confusion_matrix(pipeline, X_test, y_test, cmap=plt.cm.Blues)
plt.show()
```

Accuracy 0.8266905508284819
Precision 0.827367604071523
Recall 0.8278412406500327
Confusion matrix [[935 231]
[156 911]]





How to make prediction from new data

```
data = [{'age':68, 'job':'admin.', 'marital':'married', 'education':'secondary',
        'default':'no', 'balance':2000, 'housing':'yes',
        'loan':'no', 'contact':'unknown', 'day':5, 'month':'may', 'duration':1000,
        'campaign':1, 'pdays':-1, 'previous':0, 'poutcome':'unknown'},
        {'age':18, 'job':'unknown', 'marital':'single', 'education':'secondary',
        'default':'no', 'balance':200, 'housing':'no',
        'loan':'no', 'contact':'unknown', 'day':5, 'month':'may', 'duration':10,
        'campaign':0, 'pdays':-1, 'previous':0, 'poutcome':'unknown'}]

df_input = pd.DataFrame(data)
result = pipeline.predict(df_input)

for i in result:
    int_result = int(i)
    if (int_result == 0):
        decision = 'No'
    elif (int_result==1):
        decision = 'Yes'
    else:
        decision = 'Not defined'
    print('Possible to deposit is ', decision)
```

```
Possible to deposit is  Yes
Possible to deposit is  No
```




Save and load trained model








Save trained model into file

```
pipeline = Pipeline(steps=[('preprocessor', preprocessor), ('scaling', StandardScaler()),
                           #('feature_selection', SelectFromModel(ExtraTreesClassifier(random_state=2), prefit=False)),
                           #('balance', SMOTE()),
                           ('classifier', RandomForestClassifier(random_state=42, max_depth=10))])

pipeline = pipeline.fit(X_train, y_train)
filename = '/content/drive/MyDrive/DS 7/trained_model.pkl'
joblib.dump(pipeline, filename)

['/content/drive/MyDrive/DS 7/trained_model.pkl']
```

My Drive > DS 7 ▾

Name	Owner
 __pycache__	me
 session39_V1.ipynb	me
 trained_model.pkl	me



Load trained model (file) and make prediction

```
import joblib
import pandas as pd

filename = '/content/drive/MyDrive/DS 7/trained_model.pkl'
loaded_model = joblib.load(filename)

data = {'age':68, 'job':'admin.', 'marital':'married', 'education':'secondary',
        'default':'no', 'balance':2000, 'housing':'yes', 'loan':'no', 'contact':'unknown',
        'day':5, 'month':'may', 'duration':1000, 'campaign':1, 'pdays':-1,
        'previous':0, 'poutcome':'unknown'}
df_input = pd.DataFrame(data, index=[0])
result = loaded_model.predict(df_input)

for i in result:
    int_result = int(i)
    if (int_result == 0):
        decision = 'No'
    elif (int_result==1):
        decision = 'Yes'
    else:
        decision = 'Not defined'

print('Possibility to deposit is ', decision)
```

Possibility to deposit is Yes



Introduction to Flask





What is Flask

- Flask adalah sebuah *web framework*.
- Artinya Flask menyediakan *tools*, *libraries* dan *technologies* yang memungkinkan kita membangun aplikasi web.
- Ada banyak framework di Python, termasuk Flask, Tornado, Pyramid, dan Django.





Web development using Flask

- **Note** : mulai di step ini, kita membuat file python di computer local, bukan di google colab.
- Bisa menggunakan editor untuk python, contohnya : spyder (anaconda package)

```
1 from flask import Flask
2
3 app = Flask(__name__)
4 @app.route('/')
5 def index():
6     return 'Belajar Flask! <br> Membuat baris baru'
7
8 if __name__ == "__main__":
9     app.run()
```

HTML code

Hasil eksekusi program

← → ↻ ⓘ 127.0.0.1:5000

Apps 성균관대학교 성균관대

Belajar Flask!
Membuat baris baru

Console 1/A

```
create_model )

In [8]: runfile('C:/DATA GANJAR/TEACHING/Digital Skola/batch_7/session 39/session_39_shared/create_model/
hello_world.py', wdir='C:/DATA GANJAR/TEACHING/Digital Skola/batch_7/session 39/session_39_shared/
create_model')
* Serving Flask app "hello_world" (lazy loading)
* Environment: production
WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment.
Use a production WSGI server instead.
* Debug mode: off
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
```




Introduction to HTML





HTML

- *HTML (HyperText Markup Language)*
- Memberikan isi dan struktur dokumen,
- *HTML pages menggunakan tags*
 - Tags menunjukkan bagaimana program pemrosesan harus menampilkan teks dan grafik
 - Diproses oleh browser
 - Tags biasanya berpasangan
 - Mempunyai nama yang masuk akal

START TAG

<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>
<BODY>
<H1>, <H2>, ...

<A ...>
<P>

END TAG

</HTML>
</HEAD>
</TITLE>
</BODY>
</H1>, </H2>, ...
 (optional)

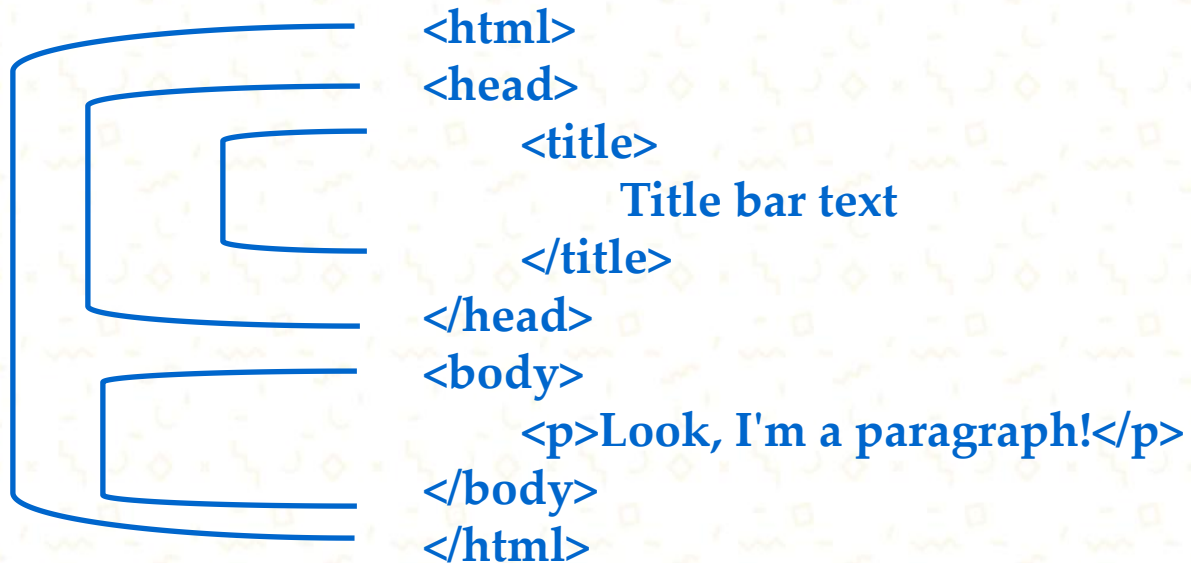
</P> (optional)
(none; "empty" tag)

 (optional)



HTML Document Layout

- Contoh menggunakan dan posisi *tags*





HTML : Table

- Tujuan utamanya adalah untuk menampilkan *tables*
- Table adalah koleksi dari baris (rows)
- Baris (rows) adalah koleksi dari *cells*
- *Cells* dapat diisi apa saja (bahkan *tables* lain)

```
<table border="1">
  <tr bgcolor="gray">
    <td>Row 1, Cell 1</td>
    <td>Row 1, Cell 2</td>
  </tr>
  <tr bgcolor="#FF3399">
    <td>Row 2, Cell 1</td>
    <td>Row 2, Cell 2</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

HTML codes

Row 1, Cell 1	Row 1, Cell 2
Row 2, Cell 1	Row 2, Cell 2

Viewed from a browser



Example : HTML

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>
    Belajar web programming
  </title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>
    Belajar HTML web programming
  <p>
    Link digital skola
  <p>
    <a href="https://digitalskola.com/"> official website </a>

  <p>
    <table border="1">
      <tr bgcolor="gray">
        <td>Row 1, Cell 1</td>
        <td>Row 1, Cell 2</td>
      </tr>
      <tr bgcolor="#FF3399">
        <td>Row 2, Cell 1</td>
        <td>Row 2, Cell 2</td>
      </tr>
    </table>

  </body>
</html>
```

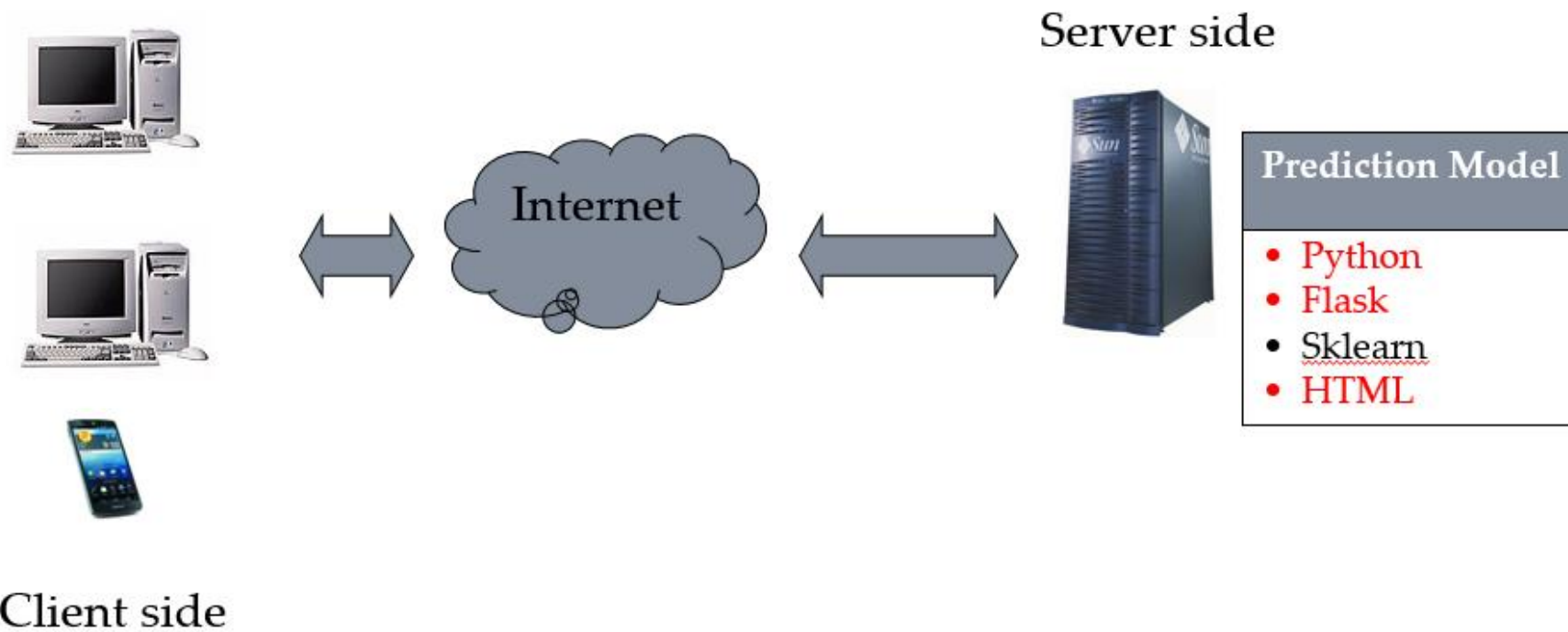




Integrating ML model into web app



Proposed system





Save trained model into file

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
    df_X, df_y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

numerical_transformer = SimpleImputer(strategy='median')
categorical_transformer = Pipeline(steps=[('imputer', SimpleImputer(strategy='most_frequent')),
                                          ('imput', OrdinalEncoder())])

preprocessor = ColumnTransformer(
    transformers=[
        ('num', numerical_transformer, nums),
        ('cat', categorical_transformer, cats)
    ])

pipeline = Pipeline(steps=[('preprocessor', preprocessor), ('scaling', StandardScaler()),
                           #('feature_selection', SelectFromModel(ExtraTreesClassifier(random_state=42))),
                           #('balance', SMOTE()),
                           ('classifier', RandomForestClassifier(random_state=42, max_depth=10))])

pipeline = pipeline.fit(X_train, y_train)
filename = 'trained_model.pkl'
joblib.dump(pipeline, filename)
```

이름	수정한 날짜	유형	크기
bank.csv	21/09/2019 19:16	Microsoft Excel C...	898KB
create_model.py	24/08/2021 15:07	PY 파일	2KB
hello_world.py	25/08/2021 13:30	PY 파일	1KB
index.html	25/08/2021 13:52	HTML 문서	1KB
trained_model.pkl	25/08/2021 13:56	PKL 파일	48,744KB



Web app (backend)

```

1 import pandas as pd
2 import joblib
3 from flask import Flask, redirect, url_for, request, render_template
4
5 app = Flask(__name__)
6 #load index.html/ first page. receive input variable from user
7 @app.route("/")
8 def index():
9     return render_template('index.html')
10
11 #Load result.html. the result of prediction is presented here.
12 @app.route('/result/', methods=["POST"])
13 def prediction_result():
14     #receiving parameters sent by client
15     age = int(request.form.get('age'))
16     job = request.form.get('job')
17     marital = request.form.get('marital')
18     education = request.form.get('education')
19     default = request.form.get('default')
20     balance = int(request.form.get('balance'))
21     housing = request.form.get('housing')
22     loan = request.form.get('loan')
23     contact = request.form.get('contact')
24     day = int(request.form.get('day'))
25     month = request.form.get('month')
26     duration = int(request.form.get('duration'))
27     campaign = int(request.form.get('campaign'))
28     pdays = int(request.form.get('pdays'))
29     previous = int(request.form.get('previous'))
30     poutcome = request.form.get('poutcome')
31     #Load the trained model.
32     filename = 'trained_model.pkl'
33     loaded_model = joblib.load(filename)
34     #create new dataframe
35     data = {'age':age, 'job':job, 'marital':marital, 'education':education, 'default':default, 'balance':balance, 'housing':housing,
36            'loan':loan, 'contact':contact, 'day':day, 'month':month, 'duration':duration, 'campaign':campaign, 'pdays':pdays,
37            'previous':previous, 'poutcome':poutcome}
38     pd.set_option('display.max_columns', None)
39     pd.set_option('display.max_rows', None)
40     df_input = pd.DataFrame(data, index=[0])
41     #print(df_input.dtypes)
42     result = loaded_model.predict(df_input)
43     #print(result)
44     for i in result:
45         int_result = int(i)
46         if (int_result == 0):
47             decision = 'No'
48         elif (int_result==1):
49             decision = 'Yes'
50         else:
51             decision = 'Not defined'
52     #return the output and load result.html
53     return render_template('result.html', status=decision)
54
55 if __name__ == "__main__":
56     #host= ip address, port = port number
57     #app.run(host='127.0.0.1', port='5001')
58     app.run()

```

app.py

index.html

trained_model.pkl

result.html

FOLDERS

- ▼ deposit
 - ▼ static
 - ▼ templates
 - <> index.html
 - <> result.html
 - /* app.py**
- Procfle
- requirements.txt
- runtime.txt
- trained_model.pkl



HTML interface (frontend)

```
index.html
<head>
  <title>Bank Deposit Prediction</title>
</head>

<body>
  <center>
    <h2> Bank Long-term Deposit Prediction </h2><p><p>
    <form method = "post" action = "/result/">
      <table border=1 width=50%>
        <tr>
          <td>Age</td>
          <td>
            <input type = "text" name="age" value="69">
          </td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td>Job</td>
          <td>
            <select name="job">
              <option value="admin.">admin.</option>
              <option value="technician">technician</option>
              <option value="services">services</option>
              <option value="management">management</option>
              <option value="retired">retired</option>
              <option value="blue-collar">blue-collar</option>
              <option value="unemployed">unemployed</option>
              <option value="entrepreneur">entrepreneur</option>
              <option value="housemaid">housemaid</option>
              <option value="self-employed">self-employed</option>
              <option value="student">student</option>
              <option value="unknown">unknown</option>
            </select>
          </td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td>Marital</td>
          <td>
            <select name="marital">
              <option value="married">married</option>
              <option value="single">single</option>
              <option value="divorced">divorced</option>
            </select>
          </td>
        </tr>
      </table>
    </form>
  </center>
</body>
```

index.html

hasil eksekusi

Bank Long-term Deposit Prediction

Age	69
Job	admin. ▾
Marital	married ▾
Education	primary ▾
Default	no ▾
Balance	2000
Housing	no ▾
Loan	no ▾
Contact	telephone ▾
Day	5
Month	jan ▾
Duration	1000
Campaign	1
Pdays	-1
Previous	0
Poutcome	failure ▾
<input type="button" value="Reset"/> <input type="button" value="Submit"/>	

FOLDERS

- deposit
- static
- templates
 - index.html
 - result.html
- /* app.py
- Procfile
- requirements.txt
- runtime.txt
- trained_model.pkl



HTML interface (frontend)

result.html

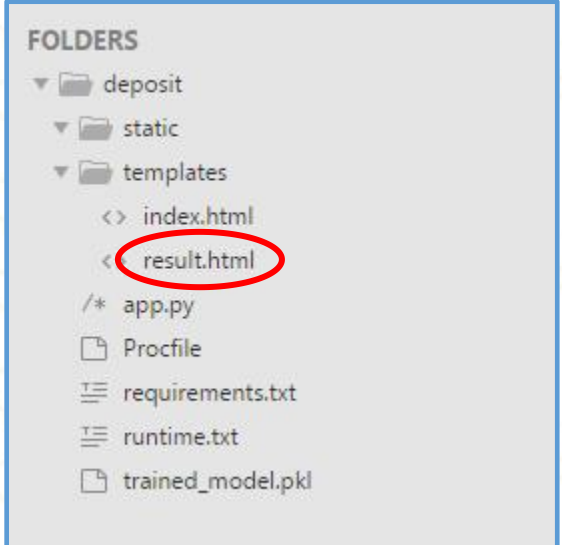
```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <html>
4 <head>
5   <title>Bank Long-term Deposit Prediction</title>
6 </head>
7 <body>
8   <center>
9     <h2> Prediction Result </h2><p><p>
10     <table border=1 width=20%>
11
12       <tr>
13         <td>Possibility to subscribe the long-term deposit is </td>
14         <td>{{status}}</td>
15       </tr>
16
17     </table>
18
19   <p><p>
20
21
22 </body>
23 </html>
  
```

hasil eksekusi

Prediction Result

Possibility to subscribe the long-term deposit is





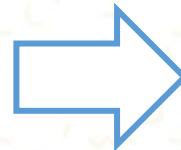
Result : running on local computer

127.0.0.1:5000

성균관대학교 성균관대학교 아이... 동국대 메일

Bank Long-term Deposit Prediction

Age	17
Job	unknown
Marital	single
Education	primary
Default	no
Balance	2000
Housing	no
Loan	no
Contact	telephone
Day	5
Month	jan
Duration	10
Campaign	1
Pdays	-1
Previous	0
Poutcome	failure
Reset Submit	



127.0.0.1:5000/result/

성균관대학교 성균관대학교 아이... 동국대 메일

Prediction Result

Possibility to subscribe the long-term deposit is	No
---	----





Let's practice

Thank
YOU