### Arjun Anand Mallya 23110039

#### Venkatakrishnan E 23110357

### **Importing the Breast cancer Dataset**

```
main.ipynb
                × ≣ workflow.py
                                   × ≣ serving.py
                                                        × ≣ secret.txt
                                                                               × ≣ load_data.py
                                                                                                    × ≣ trainer.py
    from sklearn.datasets import load_breast_cancer
    import pandas as pd
 5 @mlrun.handler(outputs=["dataset", "label_column"])
 6 def breast_cancer_loader(context, format="csv"):
        data = load_breast_cancer(as_frame=True)
        breast_cancer_df = data.frame
       breast_cancer_df['target'] = data.target
 10
 11
       context.logger.info('Saving breast cancer dataset to {}'.format(context.artifact_path))
 12
 13
       context.log_dataset('breast_cancer_dataset', df=breast_cancer_df, format=format, index=False)
 14
 15
        return breast_cancer_df, "target"
 16
 17 if __name__ == "__main__":
 18
        with mlrun.get_or_create_ctx("breast_cancer_loader", upload_artifacts=True) as context:
            breast_cancer_loader(context, context.get_param("format", "csv"))
 19
 20
```

### Splitting the data into train/test (Trainer.py)

The dataset was split into 90% train and 10% split. The dataset was loaded using ML Run and prepared for training. It trains a Random Forest classifier.

```
main.ipynb
                 	imes 	imes workflow.py 	imes 	imes serving.py 	imes 	imes secret.txt 	imes 	imes load_data.py
                                                                                                           × ≣ trainer.py
  1 import mlrun
     from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
     from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
  4 from mlrun.frameworks.sklearn import apply_mlrun
         dataset: mlrun.DataItem,
        label_column: str = 'target',
n_estimators: int = 100,
 10
        max depth: int = None,
         model_name: str = "breast_cancer_classifier"
 11
 12 ):
 13
        df = dataset.as_df()
        X = df.drop(label_column, axis=1)
        y = df[label_column]
        X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.1, random_state=42)
        \verb|model| = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=n_estimators, max\_depth=max\_depth, random\_state=42)|
 18
        apply_mlrun(model=model, model_name=model_name, x_test=X_test, y_test=y_test)
 19
        model.fit(X_train, y_train)
 20
```

### Serving.py

The Classifier Model inherits from **mlrun.serving.V2ModelServer.** Thus, we can load the model from storage and be able to predict according to requests.

```
▼ tutorial.ipynb

    ≡ serving.py

    secret.txt

                                                                                   1 from cloudpickle import load
 2 import numpy as np
 3 from typing import List
 4 import mlrun
 6 class ClassifierModel(mlrun.serving.V2ModelServer):
        def load(self):
 7
 8
 9
            model_file, extra_data = self.get_model('.pkl')
10
            self.model = load(open(model_file, 'rb'))
11
        def predict(self, body: dict) -> List:
12
13
14
            feats = np.asarray(body['inputs'])
15
            results: np.ndarray = self.model.predict(feats)
16
            return results.tolist()
```

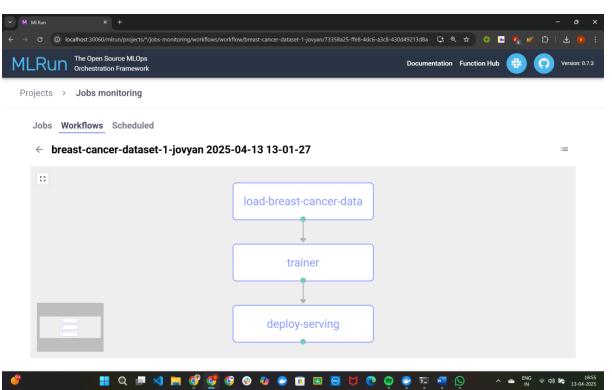
### Workflow.py

### **Data Ingestion:**

The **@dsl.pipeline** decorator. For data ingestion, the **load-data** function from **load\_data.py** is ran and the output is stored in **dataset**. The **trainer** function in **trainer.py** is used to experiment with different hyperparameters like number of estimators, and max depth. The **max\_accuracy** selector chooses the model with the best accuracy, effectively performing a grid search over the hyperparameters. The output is stored in **model**. Next, the model is deployed using the ClassifierModel in **serving.py**.

```
× -
   import mlrun
   from kfp import dsl
 4 @dsl.pipeline(name="breast-cancer-pipeline")
 5 def pipeline(model_name="breast_cancer_classifier"):
       ingest = mlrun.run_function(
          "load-data",
          name="load-breast-cancer-data",
10
          params={"format": "pq", "model_name": model_name},
11
          outputs=["dataset"],
12
13
14
15
      train = mlrun.run_function(
          "trainer",
          inputs={"dataset": ingest.outputs["dataset"]},
16
17
          hyperparams={
              "n_estimators": [10, 100, 200],
18
              "max_depth": [2, 5, 10]
19
20
          },
21
          selector="max.accuracy",
22
          outputs=["model"],
23
25
      deploy = mlrun.deploy_function(
          "serving",
models=[{"key": model_name, "model_path": train.outputs["model"], "class_name": "ClassifierModel"}],
26
27
28
          mock=False
29
30
31
```

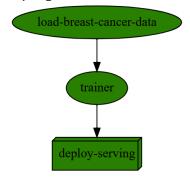
### **Workflow Graph**



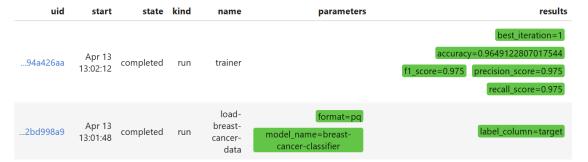
#### click here to view progress

Pipeline running (id=73358a25-ffe8-4dc6-a3c8-430d49213d8a), click here to view the details in MLRun UI

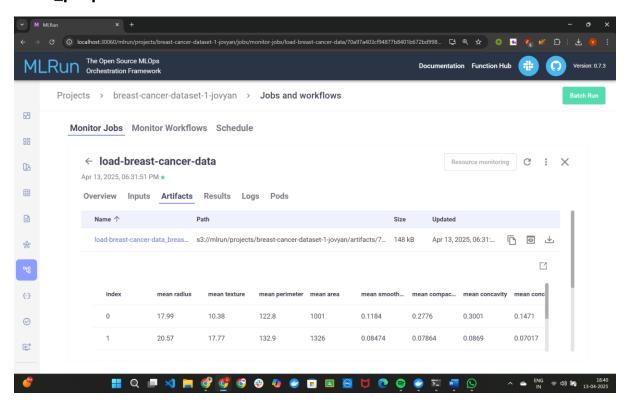
- > 2025-04-13 13:01:28,393 [info] Started run workflow breast-cancer-dataset-1-jovyan with run id = '73358a25-ffe8-4dc6-a3c8-430d49213d8a' by kfp engine
- > 2025-04-13 13:01:28,394 [info] Waiting for pipeline run completion: {"project":"breast-cancer-dataset-1-jovya n","run\_id":"73358a25-ffe8-4dc6-a3c8-430d49213d8a"}

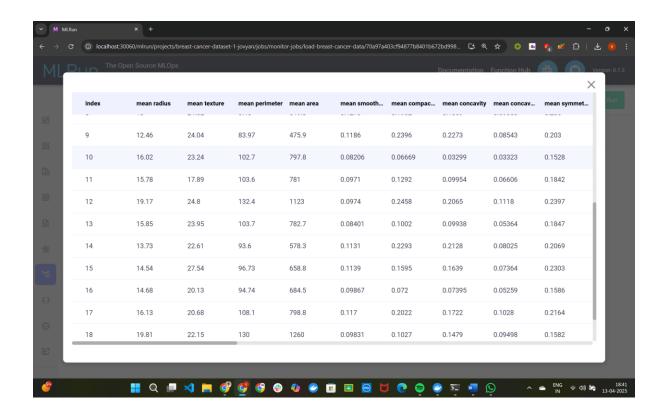


click the hyper links below to see detailed results

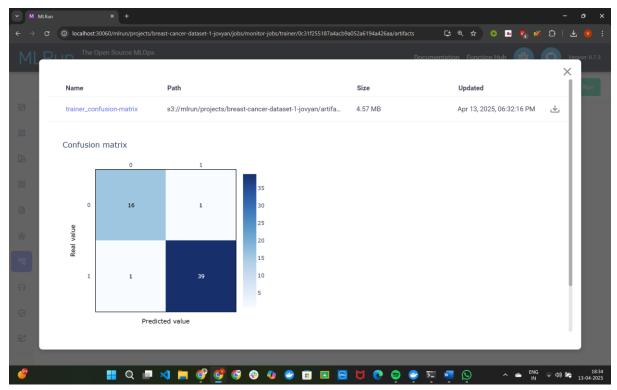


#### Data\_prep artifact

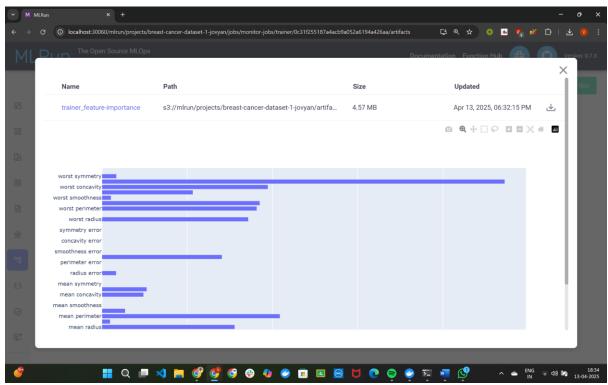




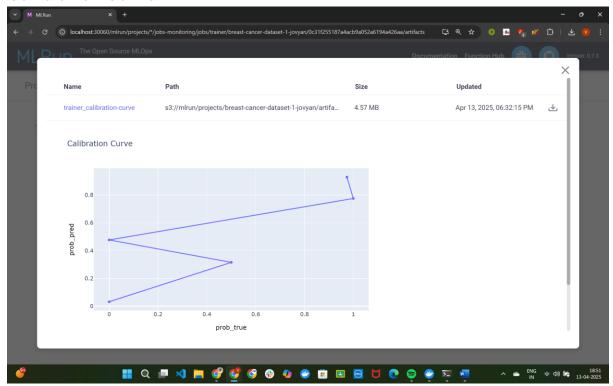
### **Confusion Matrix**



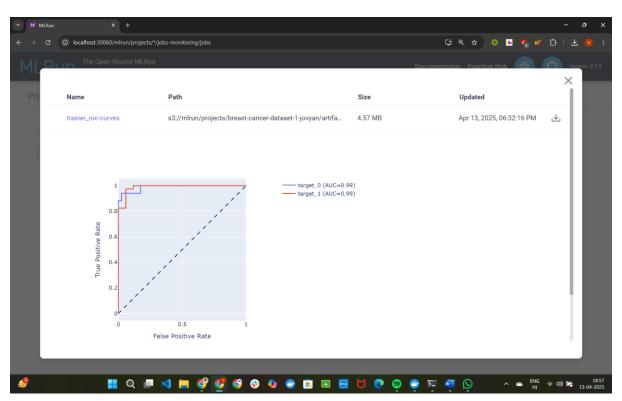
#### **Feature Selection Artifact**



## **Calibration Curve**



# **Trainer - ROC Curves**



Project.yaml

