

## **Flask Deployment, Week 4 Project**

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### **Project Report: Titanic Survival Prediction Web Application**

#### **Objective**

The primary goal of this project was to develop a predictive web application that determines whether a passenger aboard the Titanic would have survived based on certain input features. The project leverages machine learning, Python, Flask for API creation, and a web-based front-end for user interaction.

#### **Key Components**

##### **1. Machine Learning Model:**

- A pre-trained Logistic Regression model (titanic\_model.pkl) was used to make survival predictions.
- The model was trained using features such as:
  - Passenger Class (Pclass)
  - Gender (Sex)
  - Age
  - Number of Siblings/Spouse aboard (SibSp)
  - Number of Parents/Children aboard (Parch)
  - Fare paid (Fare).

##### **2. Flask API:**

- A Flask application was built to host the predictive model.
- The /predict endpoint accepts POST requests with passenger data in JSON format and returns predictions in JSON form.

- The home route (/) serves as a connection point for static files and basic API confirmation.

### **3. Web Interface:**

- An interactive HTML front-end allows users to input passenger data through a form and receive predictions in real time.
- The background of the page features an image of the Titanic to enhance user experience.
- JavaScript handles form submission and interacts with the Flask API for predictions.

### **4. File Organization:**

- The Titanic image file is stored in a static folder and linked in the HTML file to ensure proper rendering.
- Flask was configured to serve static files and correctly route requests to the titanic.html front-end.

## **Steps Taken**

### **1. Data Preparation and Model Training:**

- A Logistic Regression model was trained using the Titanic dataset, exported as titanic\_model.pkl.

### **2. Backend Development:**

- A Flask app was created to load the model, define prediction logic, and serve the front-end.

### **3. Front-End Design:**

- A responsive HTML file was developed to capture user inputs and display predictions.

### **4. Integration and Deployment:**

- The Flask app was tested locally, with HTML and static assets linked properly.
- End-to-end functionality was confirmed with accurate predictions based on sample inputs.

## Sample Input and Output

### Input:

- Pclass: 1
- Sex: Female (0)
- Age: 25
- SibSp: 0
- Parch: 1
- Fare: 50.0

### Output:

- JSON Response: { "Survived": 1 }
- Display: "Survived: Yes"

## Challenges and Solutions

### 1. File Path Issues:

- Correct paths were set for the model and image files to ensure seamless execution across platforms.

### 2. CORS and API Testing:

- Proper headers and debugging tools were used to ensure smooth interaction between front-end and back-end.

### 3. Model Compatibility:

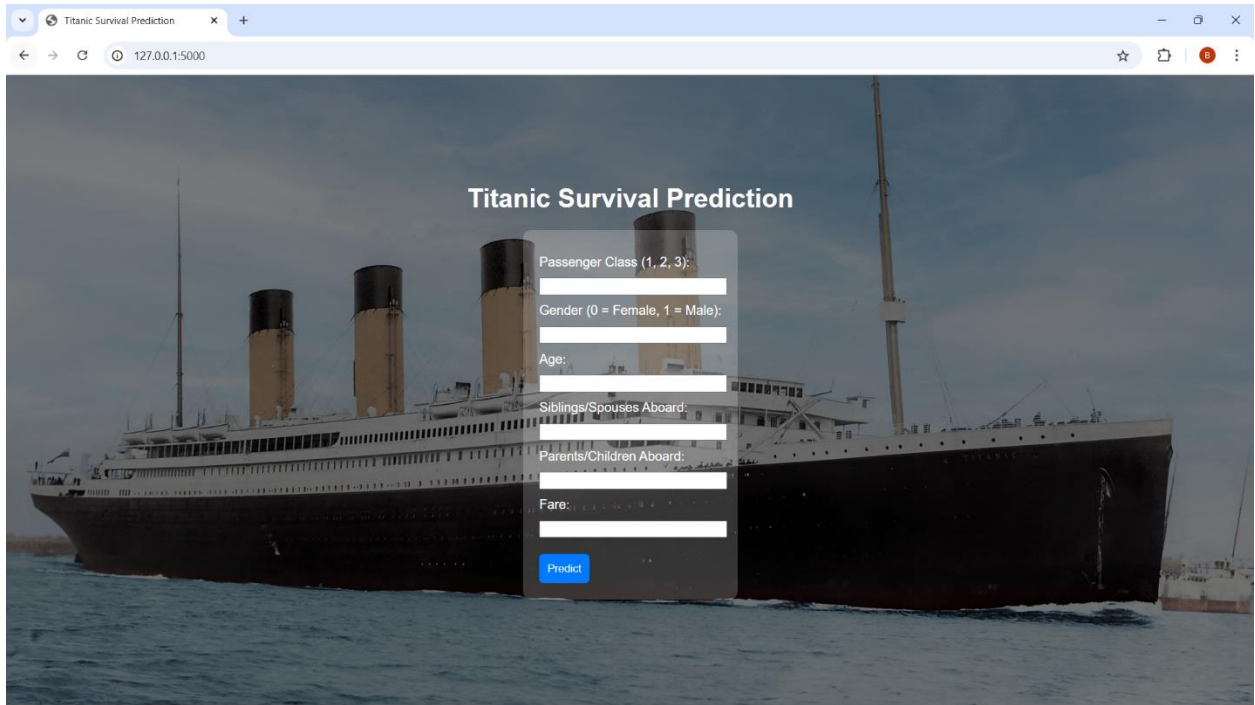
- The pre-trained model was updated to align with the current version of scikit-learn.

## Future Enhancements

- Deployment of the app to a public platform like AWS, Heroku, or Azure.
- Addition of more advanced machine learning models.
- Implementation of visual analytics for better insights into survival probabilities.

## Conclusion

The Titanic Survival Prediction Web App successfully integrates machine learning with a user-friendly interface to make survival predictions. This project demonstrates the end-to-end development of a predictive system, from model training to deployment, offering valuable hands-on experience with Python, Flask, and web technologies.



**Note for Readers:** There are two other additional Titanic-related images below

