

Modul 3

# Deployment and Feedback

Data Science Program

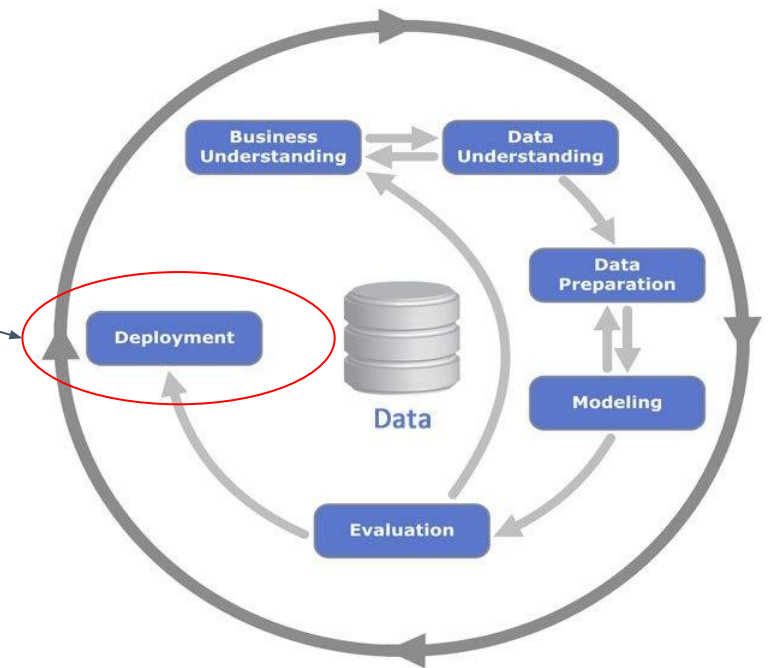
# Outline

Introduction to Deployment

Training and Saving Model

Model Monitoring and Maintenance  
Plan

CRISP-DM  
Process  
Diagram



Source: Kenneth Jensen

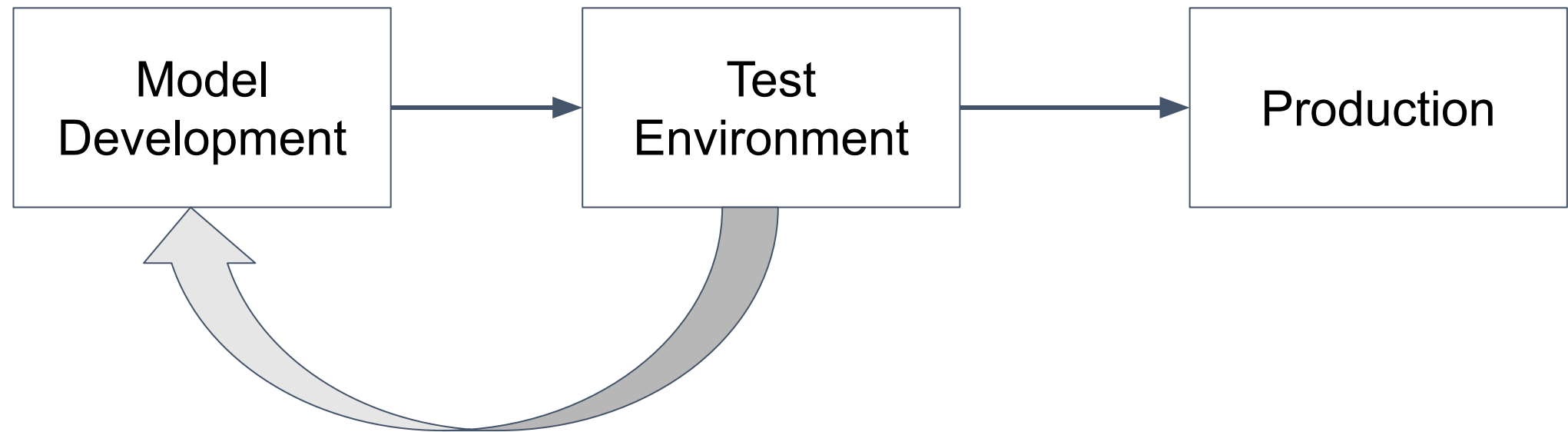
# Introduction to Deployment

# What is Deployment ?

Put your machine learning model into use.



# Deployment Process



# Model Development

- Approach (regression, classification, unsupervised learning etc)
- Data Preprocessing
- Model Training
- Model Evaluation

# Deployment Environment

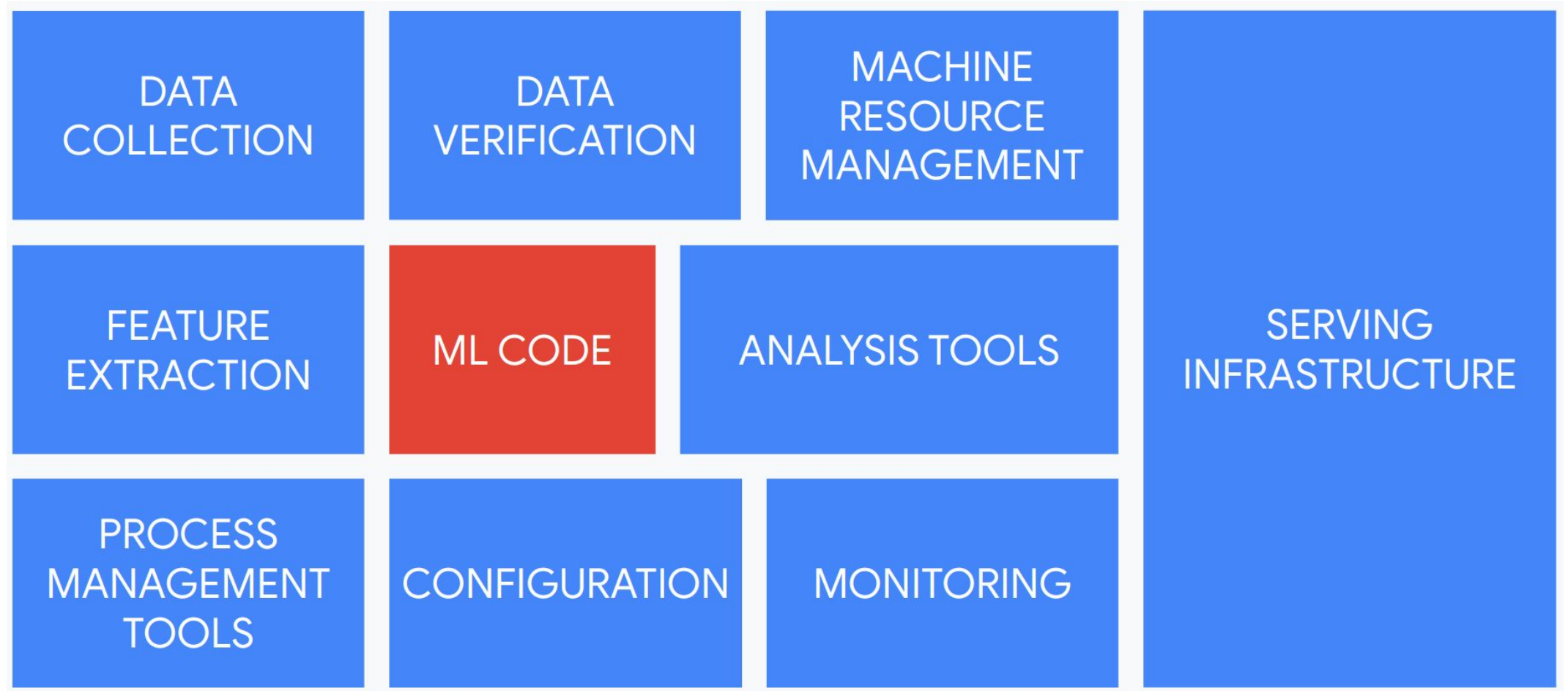
|                                     | Pattern 1<br>(REST API) | Pattern 2<br>(Shared DB) | Pattern 3<br>(Streaming)    | Pattern 4<br>(Mobile App)    |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Training</b>                     | Batch                   | Batch                    | Streaming                   | Streaming                    |
| <b>Prediction</b>                   | On the fly              | Batch                    | Streaming                   | On the fly                   |
| <b>Prediction result delivery</b>   | Via REST API            | Through the shared DB    | Streaming via Message Queue | Via in-process API on mobile |
| <b>Latency for prediction</b>       | So so                   | High                     | Very Low                    | Low                          |
| <b>System Management Difficulty</b> | So so                   | Easy                     | Very Hard                   | So so                        |

Source: <https://www.udemy.com/course/deployment-of-machine-learning-models/>

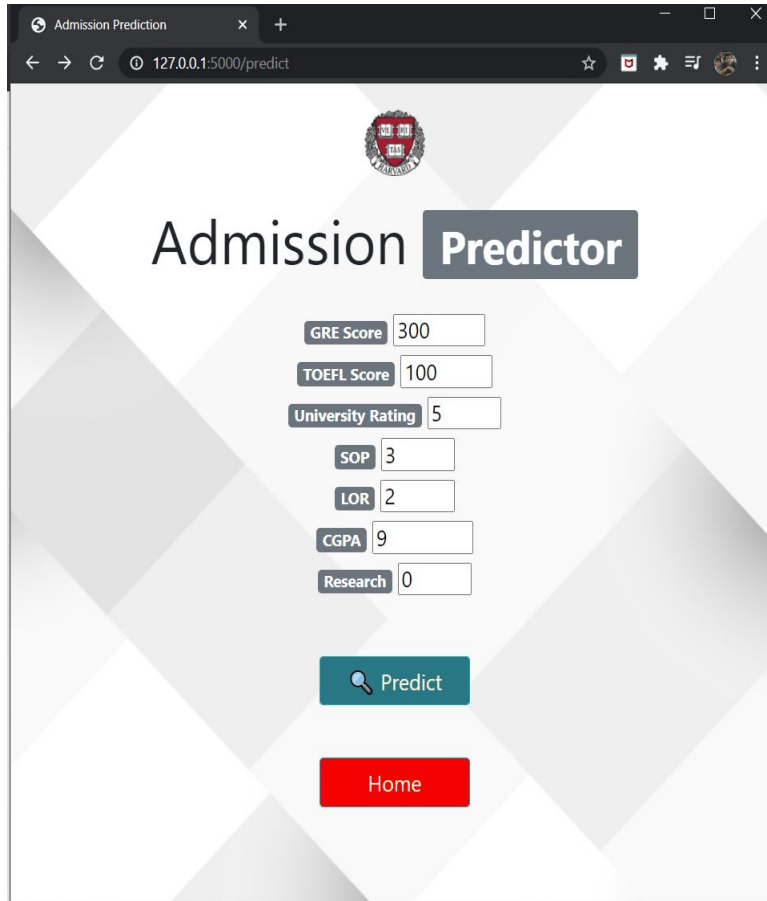
# Things to Consider in Deployment

- Modularity
- Reproducibility
- Scalability
- Extensibility
- Testing
- Automation

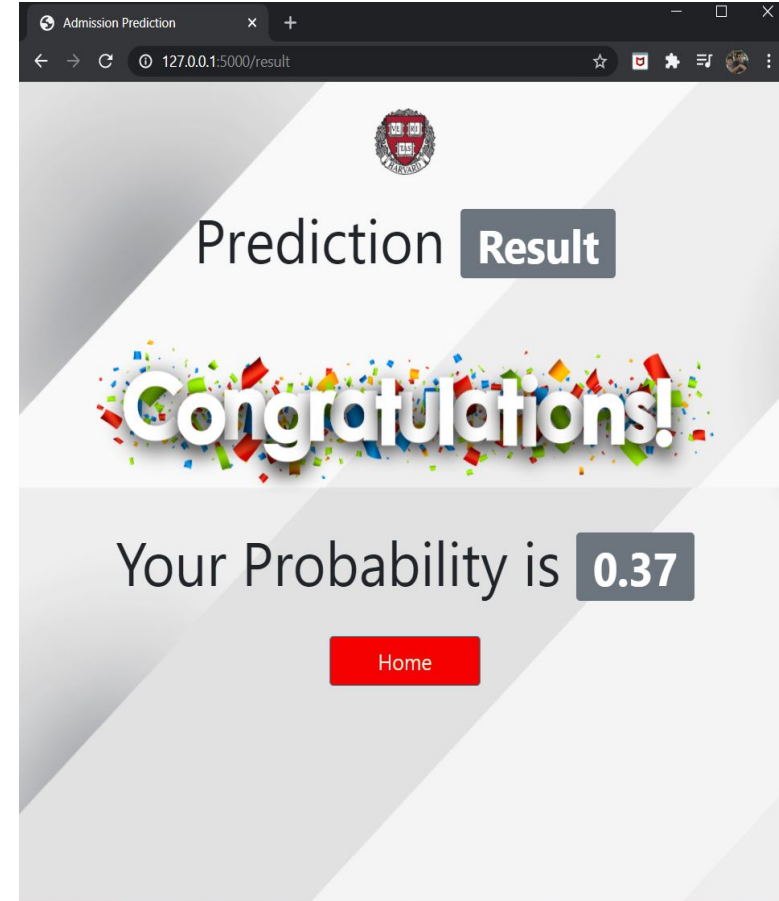




# Deployment Example : Web App



The screenshot shows the 'Admission Predictor' web application. The browser address bar displays '127.0.0.1:5000/predict'. The page features a university crest logo at the top center. Below the title 'Admission Predictor', there are input fields for 'GRE Score' (300), 'TOEFL Score' (100), 'University Rating' (5), 'SOP' (3), 'LOR' (2), 'CGPA' (9), and 'Research' (0). A 'Predict' button with a magnifying glass icon is positioned below the inputs, and a red 'Home' button is at the bottom.



# Training and Saving Model

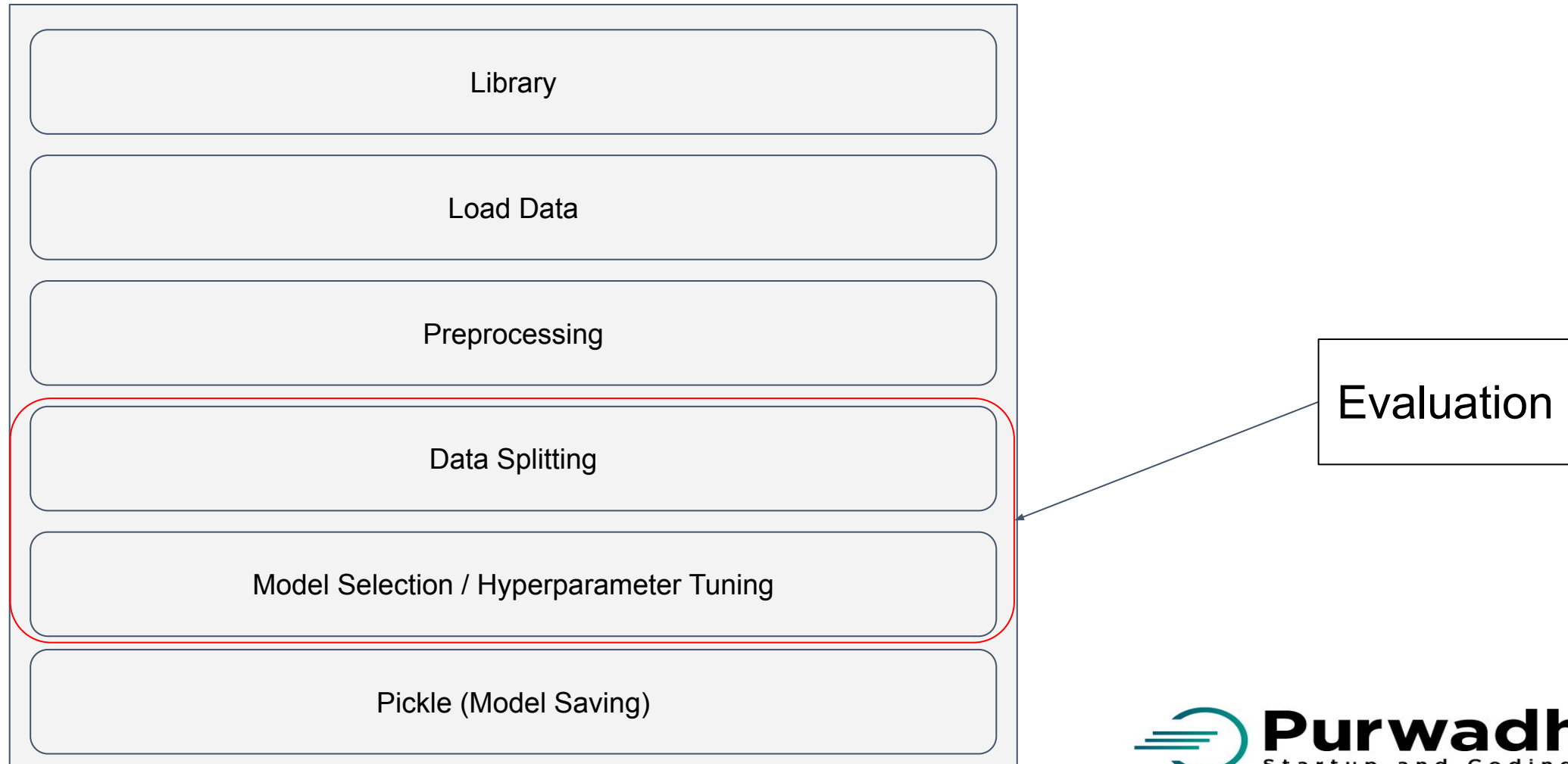
# Training and Saving Model - Pickle

- Trained model can be saved to be used in the future
- Pickle library in python can save any model
- Model is saved with .sav extension

## Training and Saving Model

- Training Script
- Prediction Script

# Training Script Structure



# Library

```
# Basic Operations
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# ML Models
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

# Feature Engineering
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer
import category_encoders as ce

# Evaluation
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score, StratifiedKFold
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import f1_score

# Model
import pickle

# warnings
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

Library

# Data, Preprocessing

```
# data
df_adult = pd.read_csv('adult_training.csv')
```

Library

```
# preprocess method
df_adult.replace('?', np.nan, inplace = True)
binary_encoder_pipeline = Pipeline([
    ('imputer', SimpleImputer(strategy = 'constant', fill_value = 'NC')),
    ('binary encoder', ce.BinaryEncoder())
])
transformer = ColumnTransformer([
    ('one hot encoder', OneHotEncoder(drop = 'first'), ['relationship', 'race', 'sex']),
    ('binary encoder', binary_encoder_pipeline, ['workclass', 'marital.status', 'occupation', 'native.country'])
], remainder = 'passthrough')

# ready dataset
X = df_adult.drop(columns = ['income'])
y = np.where(df_adult['income'] == '>50K', 1, 0)
```

Preprocessing

# Evaluation, Pickle

```
# Model Selection
model = RandomForestClassifier()

estimator = Pipeline([
    ('preprocess', transformer),
    ('clf', model)
])

hyperparam_space = {
    'clf__max_depth': [3, 4, 5, 6, 7],
    'clf__n_estimators': [100, 200, 300]
}

skfold = StratifiedKFold(n_splits = 5)

grid_search = GridSearchCV(
    estimator, # model to tune
    param_grid = hyperparam_space, # hyperparameter space
    cv = skfold, # evaluation method
    scoring = 'f1', # metrics
    verbose = True, # show progress
    n_jobs = -1 # use all cores
)

grid_search.fit(X, y)

# Model Pickling
grid_search.best_estimator_.fit(X, y) # FINAL MODEL
filename = 'Model Final.sav'
pickle.dump(grid_search.best_estimator_, open(filename, 'wb'))
```

Cross Validation

Evaluation

Metrics

Pickle



# Prediction Script

Library

Load Data

Load Model

Preprocessing

Prediction

# Prediction Script Structure



# Model Monitoring and Maintenance Plan

# Model Monitoring and Maintenance Plan

Deployment is an iterative process

We should monitor machine learning model after we deploy it

- Data Versioning
- Dictionary Versioning
- Feature Versioning
- Algorithm Versioning
- Transfer Learning (deep learning only)
- Interpretation Versioning

# Data Versioning

Column and row can be growing

| Cust ID | Age | ... | Edu | Balance | ... | Income | ... | ... | Default |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|--------|-----|-----|---------|
| C1      |     |     |     |         |     |        |     |     | BAD     |
| C2      |     |     |     |         |     |        |     |     | BAD     |
| C3      |     |     |     |         |     |        |     |     | GOOD    |
| C4      |     |     |     |         |     |        |     |     | BAD     |
| ....    |     |     |     |         |     |        |     |     | ...     |
| C2000   |     |     |     |         |     |        |     |     | GOOD    |



| Cust ID | ... | Default |
|---------|-----|---------|
| C1      |     | BAD     |
| C2      |     | BAD     |
| C3      |     | GOOD    |
| C4      |     | BAD     |
| ....    |     | ...     |
| C2000   |     | GOOD    |
| ...     |     | ...     |
| c2300   |     | BAD     |

# Dictionary Versioning

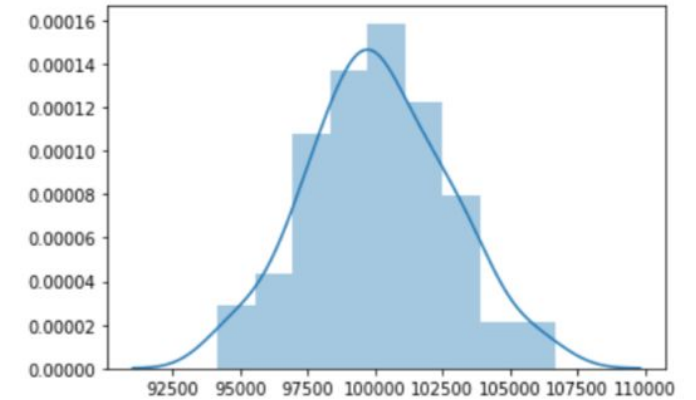
Data dictionary can be expanding and changing

| Feature    | Details  |
|------------|--|
| Education  | SD, SMP, SMA, S1, S2, S3                       |
| Occupation | Data Scientist, Data Engineer ... Data Analyst |
| ...        |  |

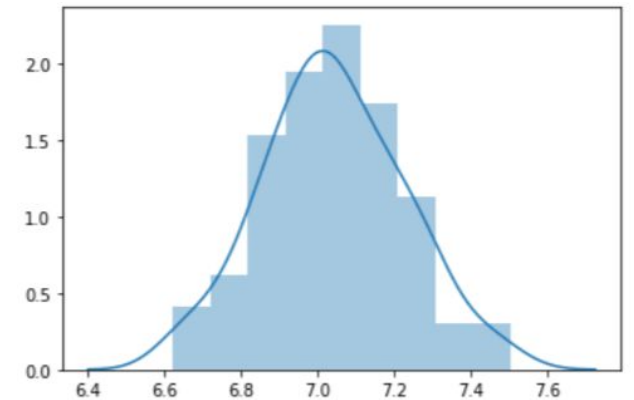


| Feature    | Details  |
|------------|--|
| Education  | SD, SMP, SMA, S1, S2, S3, <b>Post-Doctoral</b>                               |
| Occupation | Data Scientist, Data Engineer ... Data Analyst, <b>Business Intelligence</b> |
| ...        |  |

Rupiah



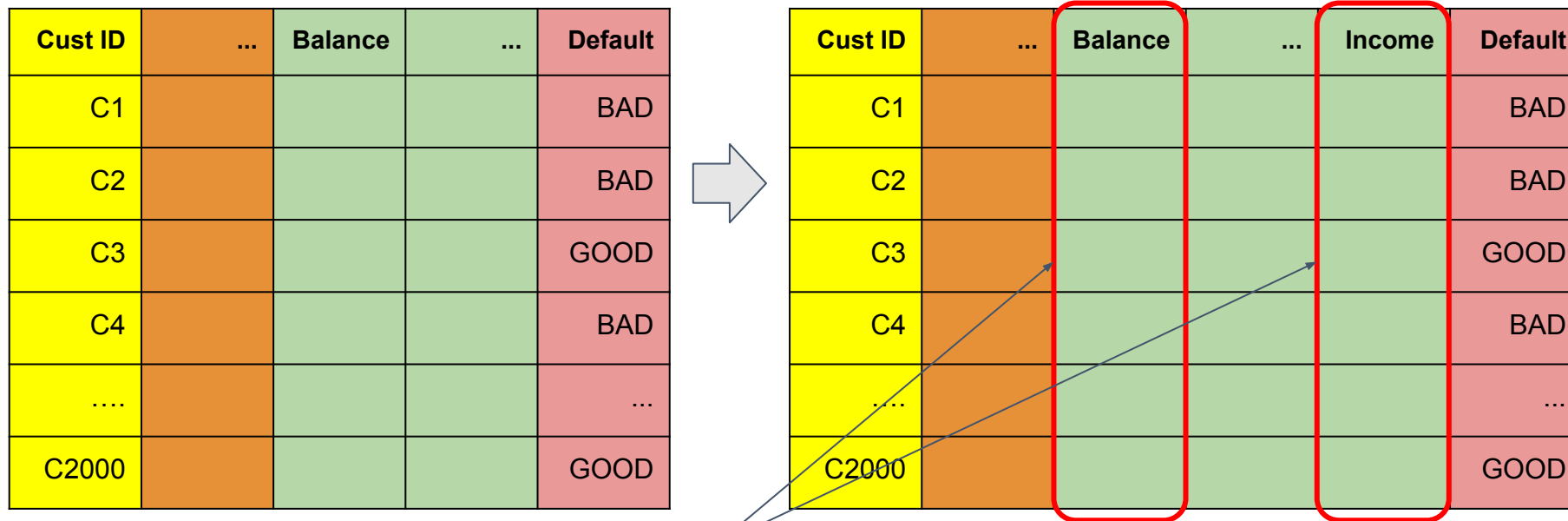
Dollar



# Feature Versioning

New feature also mean new possible feature engineering

Irrelevant feature can occur



| Cust ID | ... | Balance | ... | Default |
|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|
| C1      |     |         |     | BAD     |
| C2      |     |         |     | BAD     |
| C3      |     |         |     | GOOD    |
| C4      |     |         |     | BAD     |
| ....    |     |         |     | ...     |
| C2000   |     |         |     | GOOD    |

| Cust ID | ... | Balance | ... | Income | Default |
|---------|-----|---------|-----|--------|---------|
| C1      |     |         |     |        | BAD     |
| C2      |     |         |     |        | BAD     |
| C3      |     |         |     |        | GOOD    |
| C4      |     |         |     |        | BAD     |
| ....    |     |         |     |        | ...     |
| C2000   |     |         |     |        | GOOD    |

Balance to income = Balance / Income

# Algorithm Versioning

Model winner can change

| Model               | Score |
|---------------------|-------|
| Logistic Regression | 0.89  |
| Random Forest       | 0.91  |
| Gradient Boosting   | 0.87  |
| Decision Tree       | 0.85  |



| Model               | Score |
|---------------------|-------|
| Logistic Regression | 0.88  |
| Random Forest       | 0.90  |
| Gradient Boosting   | 0.92  |
| Decision Tree       | 0.86  |



# Transfer Learning

Continue training process from the current model (deep learning only)

Training time:

12 hours

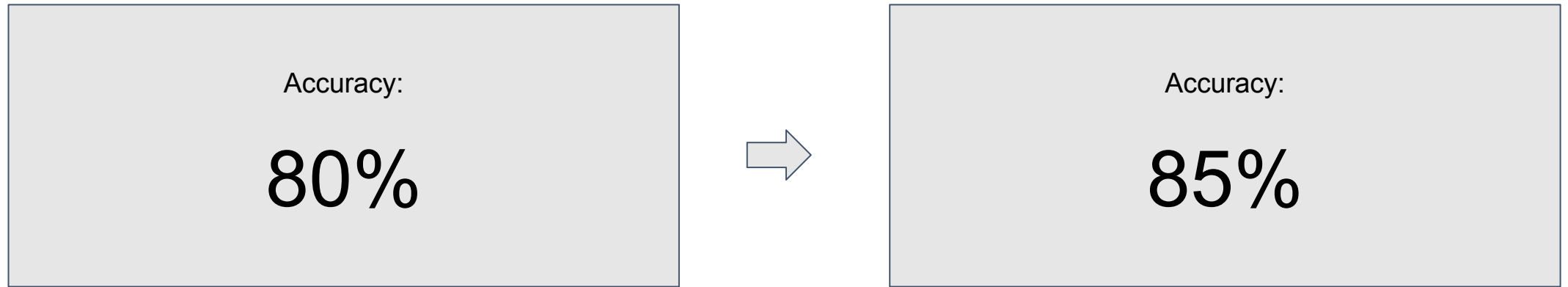


Training time:

3 hours

# Interpretation Versioning

Model insight can change overtime



# References

<https://towardsdatascience.com/deployment-of-machine-learning-model-demystified-part-1-1181d91815d2>

<https://www.udemy.com/course/deployment-of-machine-learning-models/>