

Your Deep Learning Partner

Model deployment on Flask

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1 CREATING AND TRAINING THE MODEL

1.1 BASIC PYTHON LIBRARIES

We start with importing numpy and pandas as the basic libraries for handling our dataset.

```
In [1]: #Importing the libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
```

1.2 THE DATASET

The dataset we use for training our model is the IMDB Dataset of 50K Movie Reviews. This dataset contains the review and the label "sentiment" that is either "positive" or "negative".

```
In [2]: #Importing the dataset
        df = pd.read_csv("IMDB Dataset.csv")
In [3]: df.info()
        <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
        RangeIndex: 50000 entries, 0 to 49999
        Data columns (total 2 columns):
                    Non-Null Count Dtype
            Column
                       -----
         0
            review
                      50000 non-null object
            sentiment 50000 non-null object
         1
        dtypes: object(2)
        memory usage: 781.4+ KB
In [4]: df.head()
Out[4]:
                                       review sentiment
```

	Teview	Sentiment
0	One of the other reviewers has mentioned that \dots	positive
1	A wonderful little production. The	positive
2	I thought this was a wonderful way to spend ti	positive
3	Basically there's a family where a little boy \dots	negative
4	Petter Mattei's "Love in the Time of Money" is	positive



1.3 FEATURE PREPARATION

We notice that the review contains some html tags.

```
In [5]: #We need to convert html to text
    df["review"][1]
```

Out[5]: 'A wonderful little production.

The filming technique is very unassuming- very old-time-BBC fashion and gives a comforting, a nd sometimes discomforting, sense of realism to the entire piece.
 cbr />The actors are extremely well chosen- Michael Sheen not on ly "has got all the polari" but he has all the voices down pat too! You can truly see the seamless editing guided by the references to W illiams\' diary entries, not only is it well worth the watching but it is a terrificly written and performed piece. A masterful producti on about one of the great master\'s of comedy and his life.
 cbr /> the realism really comes home with the little things: the fantas y of the guard which, rather than use the traditional \'dream\' tech niques remains solid then disappears. It plays on our knowledge and our senses, particularly with the scenes concerning Orton and Halliw ell and the sets (particularly of their flat with Halliwell\'s mural s decorating every surface) are terribly well done.'

To deal with this, we convert this column to text using the html2text function from the html2text module.

```
In [6]: from html2text import html2text
In [7]: #Converting html to text
html2text(df.loc[1,"review"])
```

Out[7]: 'A wonderful little production. \n \nThe filming technique is very unassuming- very old-time-BBC fashion and gives\na comforting, and s ometimes discomforting, sense of realism to the entire\npiece. \n \nThe actors are extremely well chosen- Michael Sheen not only "has got all the\npolari" but he has all the voices down pat too! You can truly see the seamless\nediting guided by the references to Williams \' diary entries, not only is it\nwell worth the watching but it is a terrificly written and performed piece. A\nmasterful production ab out one of the great master\'s of comedy and his life. \n \nThe re alism really comes home with the little things: the fantasy of the g uard\nwhich, rather than use the traditional \'dream\' techniques re mains solid then\ndisappears. It plays on our knowledge and our sens es, particularly with the\nscenes concerning Orton and Halliwell and the sets (particularly of their flat\nwith Halliwell\'s murals decor ating every surface) are terribly well done.\n\n'

```
In [8]: #Now for the whole dataset
df["review"]=df["review"].apply(lambda rev: html2text(rev))
```



1.4 CREATING THE MODEL

We start with noticing that the dataset is perfectly balanced in terms of labels.

Next we separate the features (the review) and the label (the sentiment) and then also divide the dataset into train and test subsets.

We create our model as a pipeline that has two steps. The first step performs the tifidf vectorization with english stop words and the second step applies the Naive Bayes itself. We train the model on the training set and make predictions on the test set.



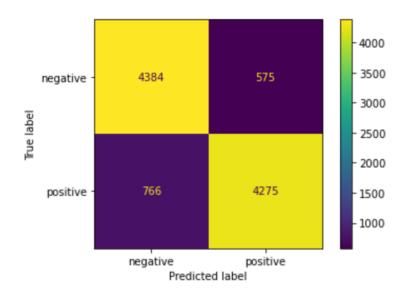
To evaluate our model we print the classification report and the confusion matrix.

In [17]: print(classification_report(y_test,y_predict))

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
negative	0.85	0.88	0.87	4959
positive	0.88	0.85	0.86	5041
accuracy			0.87	10000
macro avg	0.87	0.87	0.87	10000
weighted avg	0.87	0.87	0.87	10000

In [18]: plot_confusion_matrix(pipe,X_test,y_test)

Out[18]: <sklearn.metrics._plot.confusion_matrix.ConfusionMatrixDisplay at 0x 26763b905e0>



Finally, we save our model with pickle.

In [19]: import pickle

In [20]: #Saving the model with pickle in a .pkl file
with open("..\\model\\NBCmodel.pkl","wb") as nbc:
 pickle.dump(pipe,nbc)



2 DEPLOYMENT ON FLASK

To deploy on flask we create a python project in pycharm where easily set the virtual environment from the requirements.txt file. We will use bootstrap 4 to style our pages and also we will interact with jinja templates via Flask forms and sessions. In the following figures we provide the snapshots of the app.py file, our html files and the requirements.txt file. Notice that we load the model that we previously saved with pickle in lines 17 and 18 of app.py and we apply it for predicting the sentiment in line 31.



```
■ Project ▼ ② 至 😤 Ф — 🐉 spp.py × 🗂 base.html × 🗗 index.html × 🗗 requirements.txt
▼ 🖿 ModelTrainingDeployment C\Users\t 1 <!DOCTYPE html>

➤ ModelTrainingDeployment C:\Users\t

✓ Immodel

                                                           <html lang="en">
         🐇 NBCmodel.pkl
         MDB Dataset.csv
                                                                <script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.3.1.slim.min.js" integrity="sha384-q8i/X+965Dz00rT7abK41JStqIAqVgRVzp
<script src="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/popper.js/1.14.3/umd/popper.min.js" integrity="sha384-ZMP7rVo3m"</pre>
     templates
                                                           </head>
      > include
      > 🖿 Lib
         .gitignore
     app.py

requirements.txt
   Scratches and Consoles
                                                           <#body>
                                                           </html>
```

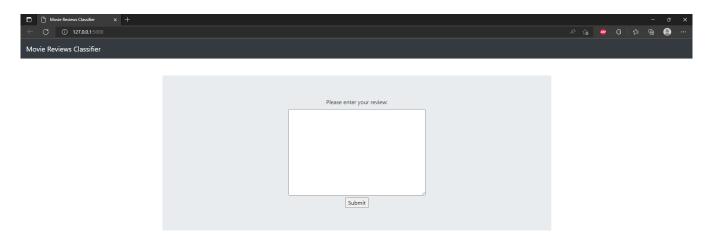
```
| ModelTrainingDeployment | templates | display | displ
```



In the figure below we provide the log of running our application.



Finally, let's check out how our application looks in the browser. Before the submission we have a text area where we type our review and a submit button.



After we submit the review we get a notification bar below that tells us the predicted sentiment.

