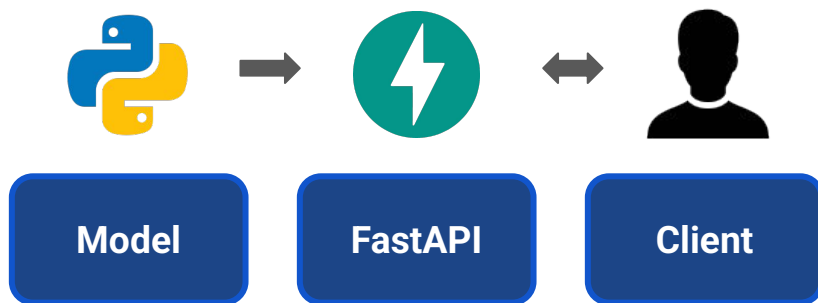


ML Meets the Web:

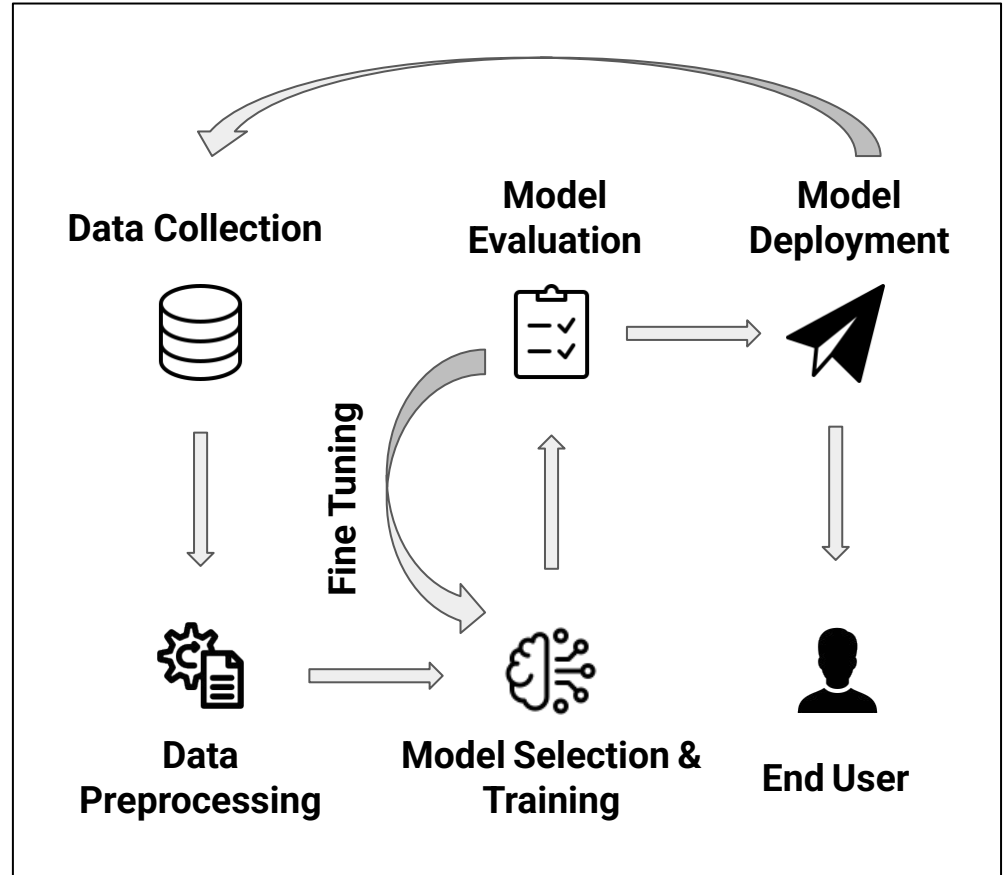
ML Model Deployment using FastAPI



Harshit Kumawat

What is Model Deployment?

- Model-to-production
- Real-world ML integration
- Easy access of model
- Predict with simple input
- Deployment Methods:
API, cloud, docker, etc.



What is FastAPI & Why Use It?

FastAPI is a modern, fast (high-performance), web framework for building APIs with Python based on standard Python type hints.

Key Features:

- Automatic documentation
- Pydantic-based data validation
- Asynchronous support
- Fast to code
- Fewer bugs
- Easy, short, robust

Drawbacks:

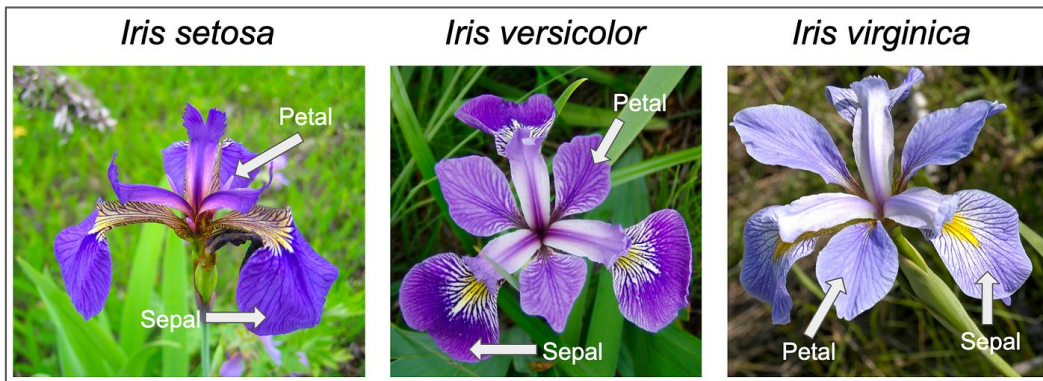
- Async complexity
- Fewer built-in tools
- Smaller ecosystem
- Debugging difficulty

Installation & Key Concepts of FastAPI

1. **Installation:** *pip install fastapi, uvicorn, pydantic*
2. **Key Concepts:**
 - a. **API Endpoints:** GET, POST, PUT, PATCH, DELETE
 - b. **Response Structure:** JSON responses
 - c. **Request Validation:** Done using Pydantic models
 - d. **ASGI Server:** Run using Uvicorn

Iris Dataset

- Images of 3 iris species (classes)
 - 0: Setosa
 - 1: Versicolor
 - 2: Virginica
- 150 instances (50 per class)
- 4 features



| | sepal length (cm) | sepal width (cm) | petal length (cm) | petal width (cm) |
|---|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 0 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 0.2 |
| 1 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 0.2 |

Decision Tree

Gini Impurity (of i^{th} node):

$$G_i = 1 - \sum_{k=1}^n p_{i,k}^2$$

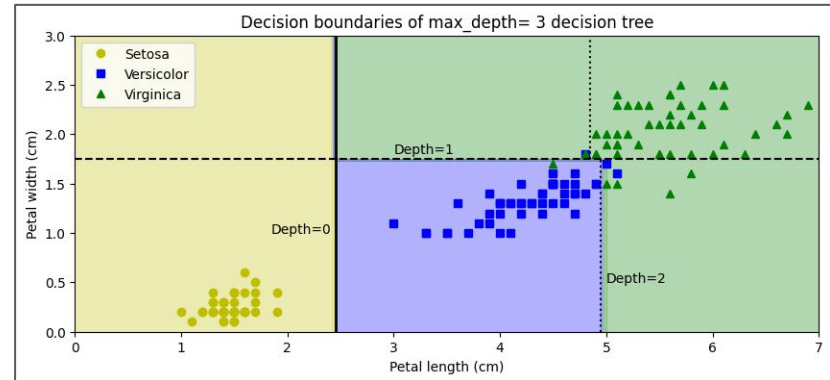
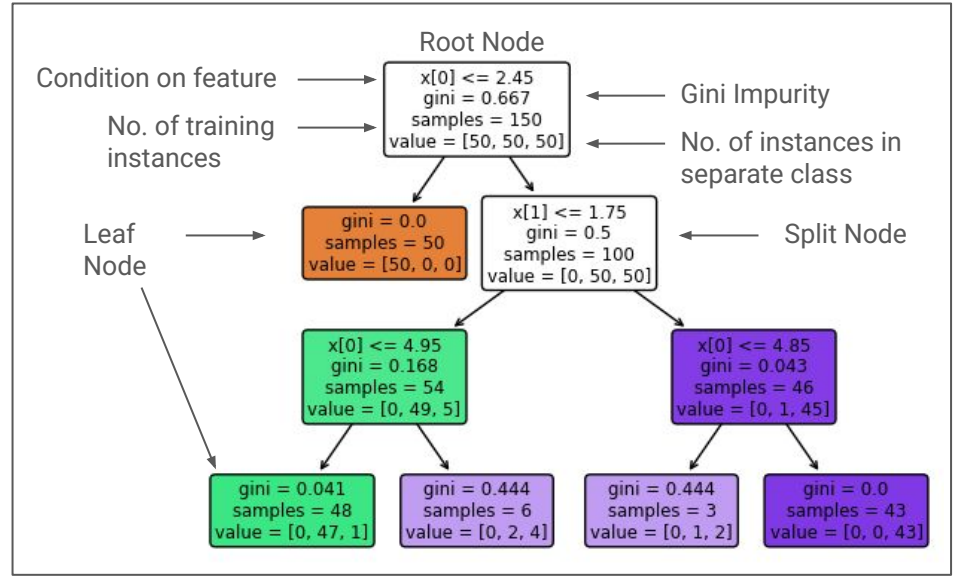
Where, $P_{i,k}$ is probability of k^{th} class in i^{th} node, n is no. of classes

For example,

$$G_i = 1 - \left[\left(\frac{0}{46} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{46} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{45}{46} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$G_i = 1 - [0 + 0.00472 + 0.95]$$

$$G_i \approx 0.043$$



CART Algorithm

- Classification And Regression Tree Algorithm
- Used to train decision tree
- Time Complexity:
 - Training: $O(n \times m \log_2(m))$
 - Inference: $O(\log_2(m))$
- Cost function (for classification)

$$J(k, t_k) = \frac{m_{\text{left}} G_{\text{left}}}{m} + \frac{m_{\text{right}} G_{\text{right}}}{m}$$

x[0] <= 2.45
gini = 0.667
samples = 150
value = [50, 50, 50]

k = sepal length (cm)

$t_k = 2.45$

$$G_0 = 1 - 3\left(\frac{50}{150}\right)^2 = 0.\bar{6} \approx 0.667$$

gini = 0.0
samples = 50
value = [50, 0, 0]

x[1] <= 1.75
gini = 0.5
samples = 100
value = [0, 50, 50]

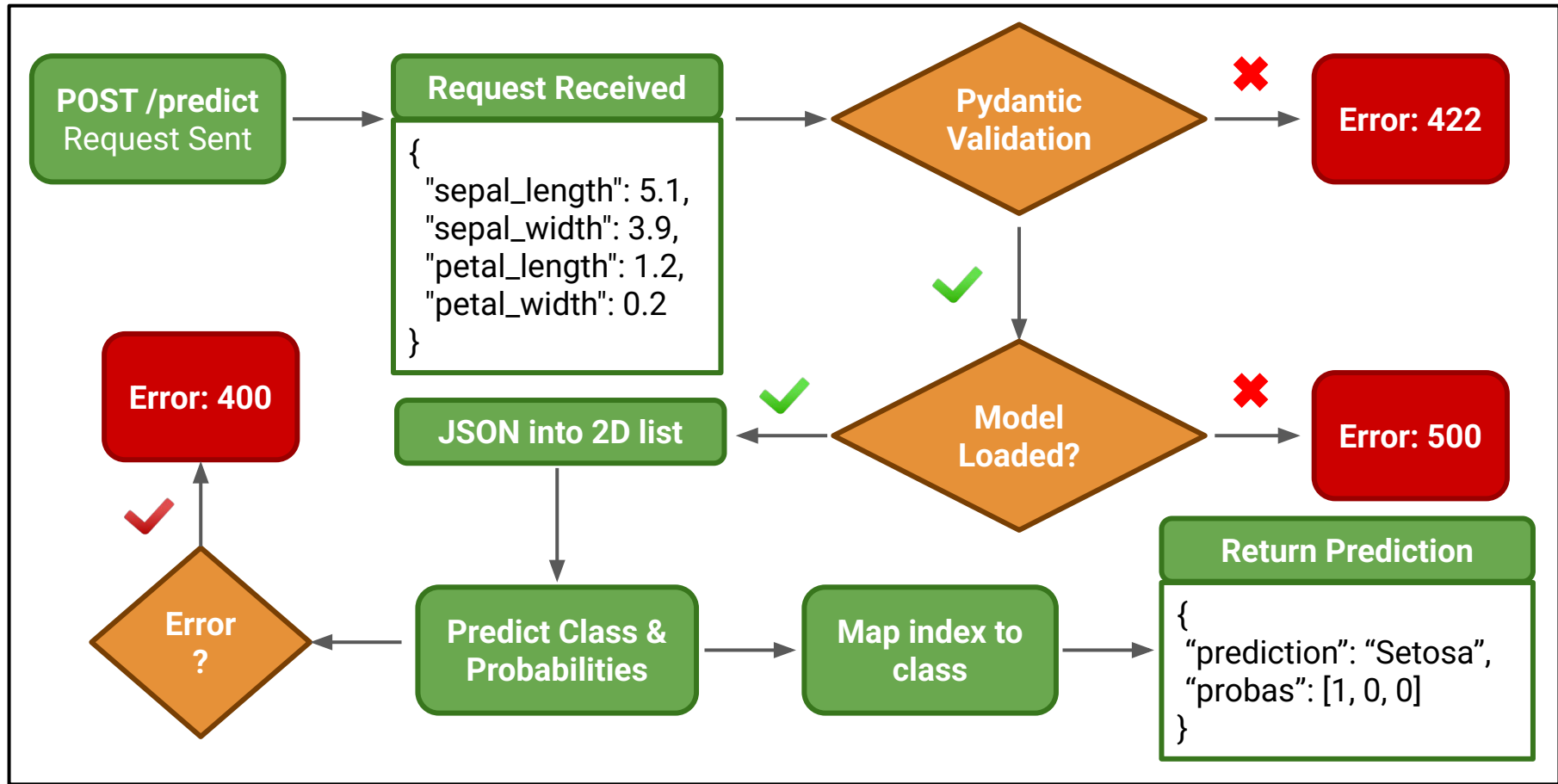
$$G_1 = 1 - \left(\frac{50}{50}\right)^2 = 0$$

k = sepal width (cm)

$t_k = 1.75$

$$G_2 = 1 - 2\left(\frac{50}{100}\right)^2 = 0.5$$

$$J(k, t_k) = \frac{50 \times 0}{150} + \frac{100 \times 0.5}{150} = \frac{1}{3} = 0.\bar{3}$$



FastAPI-Based Model Prediction Flow

THANK YOU

Thank you for your time and consideration. I hope this walkthrough clearly explained the model deployment process using FastAPI.

Acknowledgements

Internship Assignment by:
TheProductWorks.in

Learning Resources:
[FastAPI Documentation](#)
[GeeksForGeeks](#)
[FastAPI Deployment Tutorials](#)
[Playlist - Krish Naik](#)
[Python FastAPI Tutorial: Build a REST API in 15 Minutes - pixegami](#)

Attributions

Python, FastAPI and other icons
for the diagrams are taken from
Icons8.

Dataset: UCI Machine Learning
Repository - Iris Dataset

Contact

Name: Harshit Kumawat
Email: harshitkumawat849@gmail.com
LinkedIn: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/harshit-kumawat-8778ba259/>

[Project Repository](#)