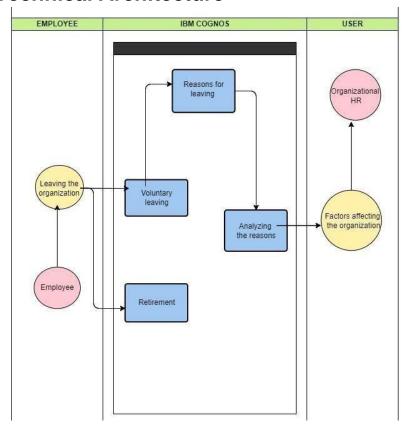
Project Design Phase-II Technology Stack (Architecture & Stack)

| Date | 20 October 2022 | |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Team ID | PNT2022TMID36081 | |
| Project Name | Corporate Employee Attrition Analysis | |
| Maximum Marks | 4 Marks | |

Technical Architecture



- As shortly after beginning their jobs, staffers register in the institution's database.
- ➤ After a specified period of time, the employees leaving from the organization in which uses machine learning model like Decision Tree, Random Forest model, K-Nearest Neighbour training accuracy, etc. to the training the dataset to get the accuracy by predicting the value.
- ➤ User interacts with the application using website UI HTML, CSS, JavaScript, React Js etc.
- > This logic depends on the extracting the needed contents into the dataset using Python.

Table-1 : Components & Technologies:

| S.No | Component | Description | Technology |
|------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. | User Interface | User interacts with the application using website UI, which is used to get the various user needed various user information details from the website UI | HTML, CSS, JavaScript, React Js etc. |
| 2. | Application Logic-1 | This logic depends on the extracting the needed contents into the dataset. | Python |
| 3. | Application Logic-2 | This logic depends on the training the dataset to get the accuracy by predicting the value. | Python Jupyter |
| 4. | Database | Data Type, Configurations etc. | Python Jupyter |
| 5. | Cloud Database | Database Service on Cloud | IBM DB2, IBM Cloudant etc. |
| 6. | File Storage | File storage requirements | IBM Block Storage or Other Storage Service or Local Filesystem |
| 7. | Machine Learning Model | It allows the user to feed a computer algorithm an immense amount of data and have the computer analyse and make data-driven recommendations and decisions based on only the input data. | Decision Tree, Random Forest model, K-Nearest Neighbour training accuracy, etc |
| 8. | Infrastructure (Server / Cloud) | Application Deployment on Local System / Cloud Local Server Configuration: Google server (Collab) | Local, Cloud Foundry, etc. |

Table-2: Application Characteristics:

| Synod | Characteristics | Description | Technology |
|-------|--------------------------|---|---|
| 1. | Open-Source Frameworks | A software for which the original source code is made freely available and may be redistributed and modified according to the requirement of the user. | Python, Google collab, Python Jupyter |
| 2. | Security Implementations | IBM Cognos Application Firewall provides security features that are in addition to many of the components identified in the recommended security framework. Firewall architecture is based on a shared library that can be easily updated when new security threats are identified. | Encryptions, IAM Controls, OWASP, SSL Transport Security etc. |
| 3. | Scalable Architecture | Python is one of the pioneers of programming languages that developers can use to do all the scaling work. To improve scalability, you can enable or disable services run by the dispatcher on individual servers to balance the load for a given computer by request type. | Technology used in the architecture is that with the Python and the IBM Cognos. |
| 4. | Availability | Availability is the ability of a system to withstand or recover from exceptional situations, such as a computer failure. The Jupyter Notebook is a webbased interactive computing platform. The notebook combines live code, equations, narrative text, visualizations, etc. | Technology used in the architecture is that with the Python and the IBM Cognos. |
| 5. | Performance | This is a fundamental step if we need to achieve the greatest benefit with the least amount of work. Designing for capacity means determining the hardware needed for your system to perform well under its anticipated workload. | Technology used in the architecture is that with the Python and the IBM Cognos. |