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Batch Code: LISUM 19

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Submitted to: Data Glacier

Website link: <http://iandavid.pythonanywhere.com/>

PYTHONANYWHERE.COM Deployment

First thing you should do is register an account and you can register at <https://www.pythonanywhere.com/registration/register/beginner/>. The next step is to upload the flask web application and machine learning model files.

The screenshot shows the 'Create your account' form on the PythonAnywhere registration page. It includes fields for Username, Email, Password, and Password (again). A checkbox for agreeing to the Terms and Conditions is present, along with a note about being at least 13 years old. A 'Register' button is at the bottom, and a promise not to spam details follows it.

The screenshot also shows the PythonAnywhere dashboard after registration. It features sections for Recent Consoles, Recent Files, Recent Notebooks, and All Web apps. The Recent Notebooks section contains a message about unsupported Jupyter Notebooks and a link to upgrade the account. The dashboard also displays CPU and File storage usage, and a 'Welcome' message for the user 'githurobert84'.

- Go to the 'Files' tab and click 'Upload a file' to upload the necessary files.

Warning You have not confirmed your email address yet. This means that you will not be able to reset your password if you lose it. If you cannot find your confirmation email anymore, send yourself a new one [here](#).

/home/  **githubrobert84**

[Open Bash console here](#) 0% full – 48.0 KB of your 512.0 MB quota [More Info](#)

Directories

Enter new directory name

[New directory](#)

Files

Enter new file name, eg hello.py

[New file](#)

.local/ 

 .bashrc	   2023-04-11 17:48 560 bytes
 .gitconfig	   2023-04-11 17:48 266 bytes
 .profile	   2023-04-11 17:48 79 bytes
 .pythonstartup.py	   2023-04-11 17:48 77 bytes
 .vimrc	   2023-04-11 17:48 4.6 KB
 README.txt	   2023-04-11 17:48 232 bytes

[Upload a file](#)

100MB maximum size

I will assume that you've upload your code to the following path /home/yourusername/mysite:

[Open Bash console here](#) 61% full – 310.5 MB of your 512.0 MB quota [More Info](#)

Directories

Enter new directory name

[New directory](#)

Files

Enter new file name, eg hello.py

[New file](#)

.git/ 
.github/ 
__pycache__/ 
static/ 
templates/ 

 README.md	   2023-04-07 10:44 9 bytes
 flask_app.py	   2023-04-07 11:45 761 bytes
 kmeans_model.pkl	   2023-04-07 10:44 1.3 KB
 model.ipynb	   2023-04-07 10:44 44.6 KB
 requirements.txt	   2023-04-07 10:44 49 bytes

[Upload a file](#)

100MB maximum size

- We are going to use the 'Importing a pre-existing app using Manual configuration, and using a virtualenv' method.
- Go to the 'Web' Tab and hit **Add a new Web App**, and choose Flask and the Python version you want. For my case I chose version 3.10.

Setting up your virtualenv

```

18:25 ~ $ mkvirtualenv --python=/usr/bin/python3.10 my-virtualenv
created virtual environment CPython3.10.3.final.0-64 in 20467ms
  creator CPython3Posix(dest=/home/githurobert84/.virtualenvs/my-virtualenv, clear=False, no_vcs_ignore=False, global=False)
  seeder FromAppData(download=False, pip_bundle=True, setuptools=True, wheel=True, via_copy=True, app_data_dir=/home/githurobert84/.local/share/virtualenv)
  added seed packages: pip==22.1.2, setuptools==62.6.0, wheel==0.37.1
  activators BashActivator,CShellActivator,FishActivator,NushellActivator,PowerShellActivator,PythonActivator
virtualenvwrapper.user_scripts creating /home/githurobert84/.virtualenvs/my-virtualenv/bin/predeactivate
virtualenvwrapper.user_scripts creating /home/githurobert84/.virtualenvs/my-virtualenv/bin/postdeactivate
virtualenvwrapper.user_scripts creating /home/githurobert84/.virtualenvs/my-virtualenv/bin/preactivate
virtualenvwrapper.user_scripts creating /home/githurobert84/.virtualenvs/my-virtualenv/bin/postactivate
virtualenvwrapper.user_scripts creating /home/githurobert84/.virtualenvs/my-virtualenv/bin/get_env_details
(my-virtualenv) 18:28 ~ $ pip install flask
Looking in links: /usr/share/pip-wheels
Collecting flask
  Downloading Flask-2.2.3-py3-none-any.whl (101 kB) 101.8/101.8 kB 2.8 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Collecting click<=8.0
  Downloading click-8.1.3-py3-none-any.whl (96 kB) 96.6/96.6 kB 2.3 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Collecting werkzeug<=2.2.2
  Downloading Werkzeug-2.2.3-py3-none-any.whl (233 kB) 233.6/233.6 kB 6.0 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Collecting jinja2>=3.0
  Downloading Jinja2-3.1.2-py3-none-any.whl (133 kB) 133.1/133.1 kB 3.7 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Collecting itsdangerous<=2.0
  Downloading itsdangerous-2.1.2-py3-none-any.whl (15 kB)
Collecting MarkupSafe<2.0
  Downloading MarkupSafe-2.1.2-cp310-cp310-manylinux_2_17_x86_64.manylinux2014_x86_64.whl (25 kB)
Installing collected packages: MarkupSafe, itsdangerous, click, werkzeug, jinja2, flask
Successfully installed Jinja2-3.1.2 MarkupSafe-2.1.2 Werkzeug-2.2.3 click-8.1.3 flask-2.2.3 itsdangerous-2.1.2
(my-virtualenv) 18:28 ~ $

```

Open up a new Bash console from your [Dashboard](#) and run

```

mkvirtualenv --python=/usr/bin/python3.10 my-virtualenv
pip install flask

```

You'll see the prompt changes from a \$ to saying (my-virtualenv)\$ -- that's how you can tell your virtualenv is active. Whenever you want to work on your project in the console, you need to make sure the virtualenv is active. You can reactivate it at a later date with

```

$ workon my-virtualenv
(my-virtualenv)$

```

You can also install any other dependencies you may have at this point using `pip install -r requirements.txt`

Setting up the Web app using Manual configuration

Go to the 'Web' Tab and hit **Add a new web app**. Choose **Manual Configuration**, and then choose the **Python version** -- make sure it's the same version as the one you used in your virtualenv

Now go to the **Virtualenv** section, and enter your virtualenv name: *my-virtualenv*. When you hit enter, you'll see it updates to the full path to your virtualenv (*/home/yourusername/.virtualenvs/my-virtualenv*).

Hour (previous hour) 1 (0)

Want some more data? [Paying accounts get pretty charts ;\)](#)

Code:

What your site is running.

Source code:	/home/githurobert84/mysite	↗ Go to directory
Working directory:	/home/githurobert84/	↗ Go to directory
WSGI configuration file:	/var/www/githurobert84_pythonanywhere_com_wsgi.py	
Python version:	3.10 	

Virtualenv:

Use a virtualenv to get different versions of flask, django etc from our default system ones. [More info here](#). You need to **Reload your web app** to activate it; NB - will do nothing if the virtualenv does not exist.

eg: /home/githurobert84/  

Finally, go edit the wsgi configuration file. You'll find a link to it near the top of the Web tab.

Configuring the WSGI file

To configure this file, you need to know which file your flask app lives in. The flask app usually looks something like this:

```
app = Flask(__name__)
```

Make a note of the path to that file, and the name of the app variable (is it "app"? Or "application"?) - in this example, let's say it's `/home/yourusername/mysite/flask_app.py`, and the variable is "app".

In your WSGI file, skip down to the flask section, uncomment it, and make it looks something like this and then save the changes:

```
import sys
path = '/home/yourusername/mysite'
if path not in sys.path:
    sys.path.insert(0, path)

from flask_app import app as application
```

```

92
93 # ++++++ FLASK ++++++
94 # Flask works like any other WSGI-compatible framework, we just need
95 # to import the application. Often Flask apps are called "app" so we
96 # may need to rename it during the import:
97 #
98 #
99 import sys
100 #
101 ## The "/home/iandavid" below specifies your home
102 ## directory -- the rest should be the directory you uploaded your Flask
103 ## code to underneath the home directory. So if you just ran
104 ## "git clone git@github.com:myusername/myproject.git"
105 ## ...or uploaded files to the directory "myproject", then you should
106 ## specify "/home/iandavid/myproject"
107 path = '/home/iandavid/ML_API2/'
108 if path not in sys.path:
109     sys.path.append(path)
110
111 from flask_app import app as application # noqa
112 #
113 # NB -- many Flask guides suggest you use a file called run.py; that's
114 # not necessary on PythonAnywhere. And you should make sure your code
115 # does *not* invoke the flask development server with app.run(), as it
116 # will prevent your wsgi file from working.
117

```

- Reload the application and then open it on a new tab (<http://iandavid.pythonanywhere.com/>)

The screenshot shows the PythonAnywhere configuration interface for the domain [iandavid.pythonanywhere.com](#). At the top, there's a navigation bar with links to Dashboard, Consoles, Files, Web, Tasks, and Databases. Below the navigation, a blue header bar displays the domain name. A button labeled '+ Add a new web app' is visible. The main content area is titled 'Configuration for [iandavid.pythonanywhere.com](#)'. It includes a 'Reload:' button and a 'Reload iandavid.pythonanywhere.com' button. A section titled 'Best before date:' provides information about keeping the site active. It states: 'We're happy to host your free website – and keep it free – for as long as you want to keep it running, but you'll need to log in at least once every three months and click the "Run until 3 months from today" button below. We'll send you an email a week before the site is disabled so that you don't forget to do that.' A note says 'This site will be disabled on **Friday 07 July 2023**' and has a 'Run until 3 months from today' button. A small note at the bottom says 'Paying users' sites stay up forever without any need to log in to keep them running.'

- Enter the required details for petal and sepal lengths and widths to get a prediction of the Iris type.

Predict Iris Type

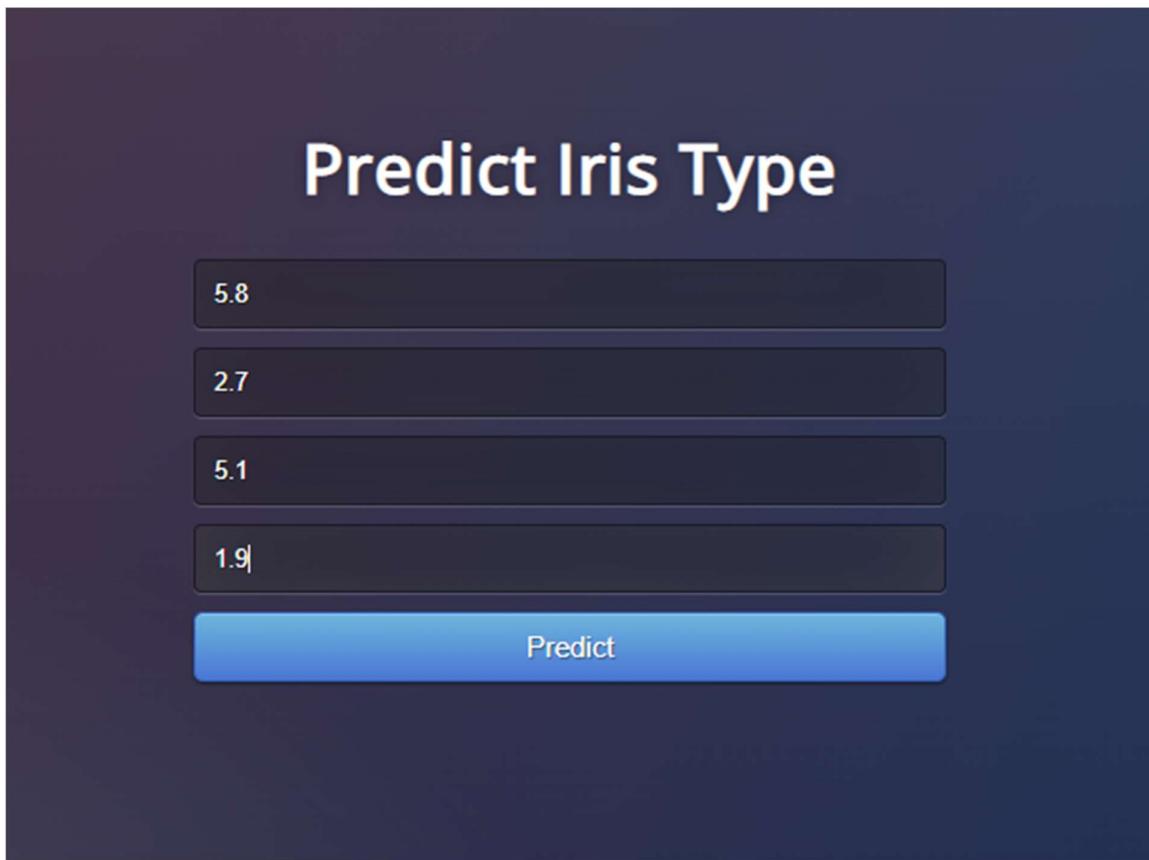
5.8

2.7

5.1

1.9

Predict



- Click on the 'Predict' button to see the iris type predicted.

Predict Iris Type

Petal Length

Petal Width

Sepal Length

Sepal Width

Predict

Iris type should be versicolor

