

# MACHINE LEARNING MODEL DEPLOYMENT WITH IBM

## CLOUD WATSON STUDIO [PHASE-3]

### INTRODUCTION:

IBM Cloud Watson Studio is a comprehensive platform for data science and machine learning that provides various tools and services to streamline the model development process. In this guide, we will create a machine learning model using Watson Studio to address a predictive use case.

#### 1. Define the Predictive Use Case:

The first step is to define the problem you want to solve using machine learning. This could be anything from predicting customer churn to image classification. For this example, let's assume we want to build a model to predict customer churn for a telecommunications company.

#### 2. Select a Relevant Dataset:

Next, you need to find and select a dataset that is relevant to your use case. You can use publicly available datasets or your own data if applicable. In this case, you might use a dataset containing customer information and historical churn data.

#### 3. Import the Dataset:

In Watson Studio, you can import the dataset into your project. Watson Studio provides a user-friendly interface to upload and manage data. The dataset should be in a compatible format (e.g., CSV, Excel).

#### 4. Preprocess the Data:

Data preprocessing is a crucial step. You may need to handle missing values, clean the data, and transform it to make it suitable for modelling. Watson Studio provides tools for data cleaning and transformation.

## 5. Select Features:

In this step, you choose which features (attributes) from the dataset will be used as input for your machine learning model. Feature selection can have a significant impact on model performance.

## 6. Train the Machine Learning Model:

Watson Studio offers a variety of machine learning algorithms and libraries. You can build and train your model using these tools. For customer churn prediction, you might use classification algorithms like logistic regression, decision trees, or a neural network.

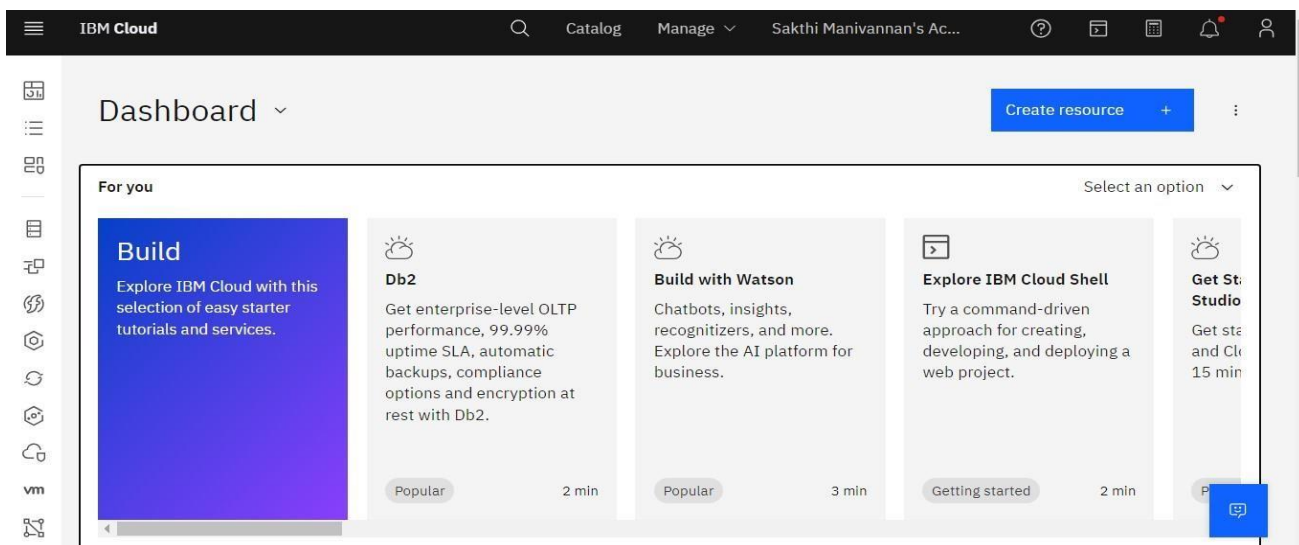
## 7. Evaluate and Tune the Model:

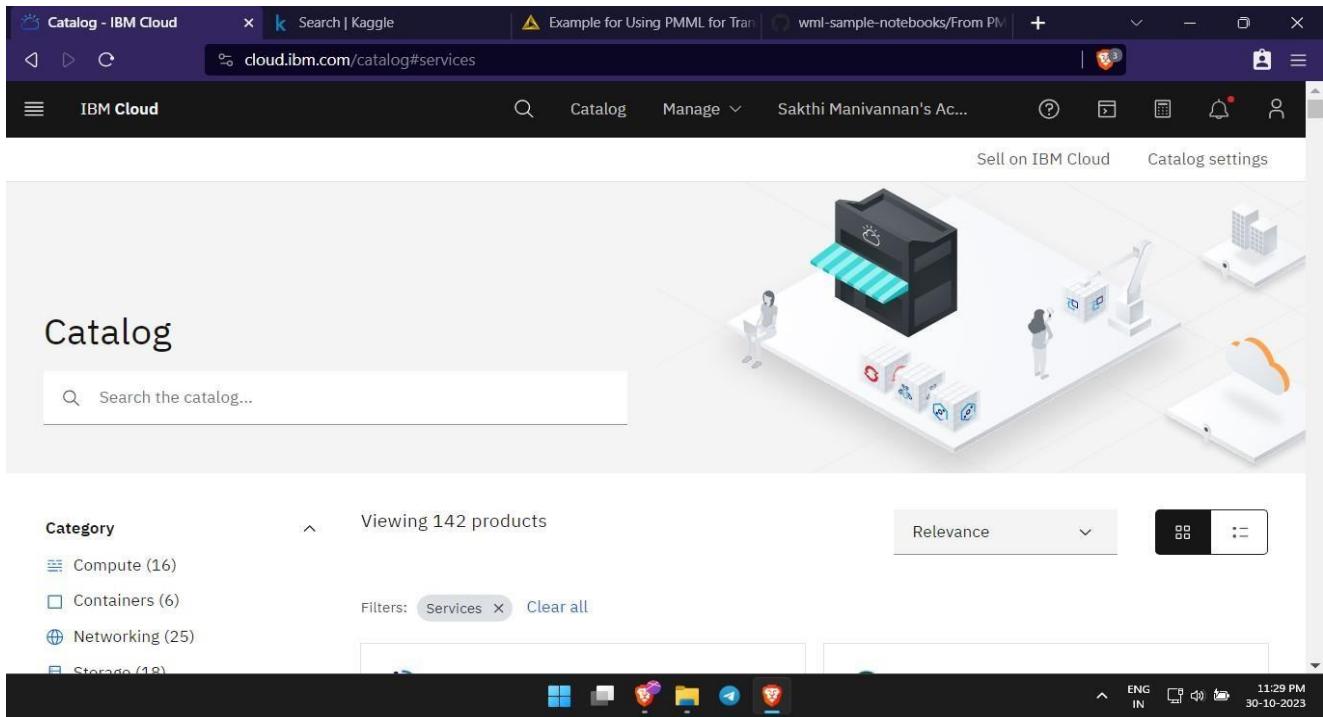
After training, it's essential to evaluate the model's performance using metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. You can iterate on your model by tuning hyperparameters and selecting the best-performing one.

## 8. Deploy the Model:

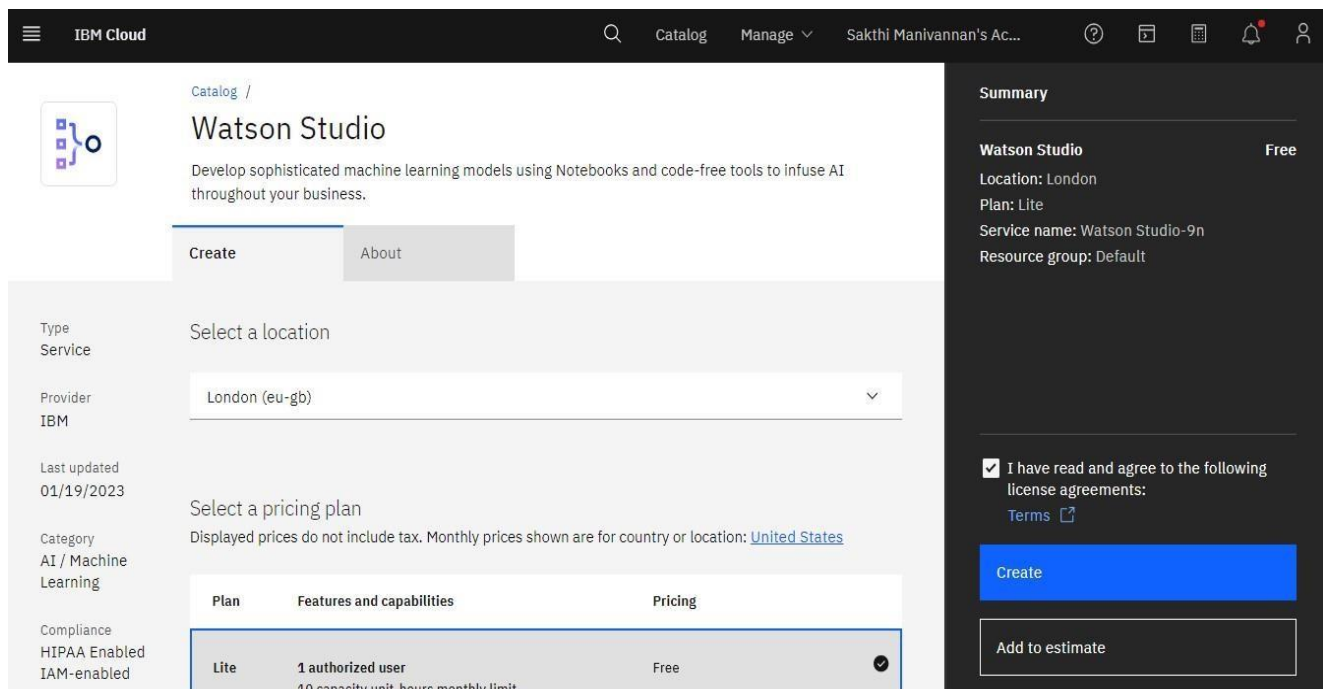
Once you have a satisfactory model, you can deploy it to make predictions on new data. Watson Studio provides deployment options, including APIs for real-time predictions.

### Step1:





## Step2:

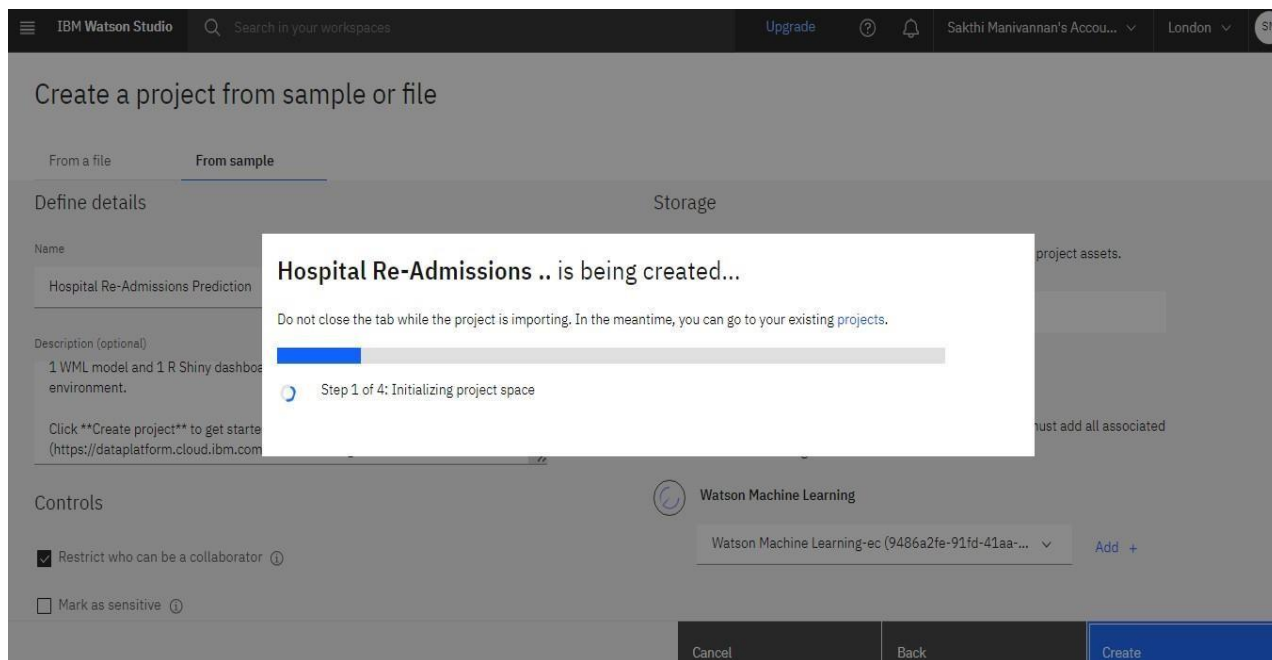


## Step3:

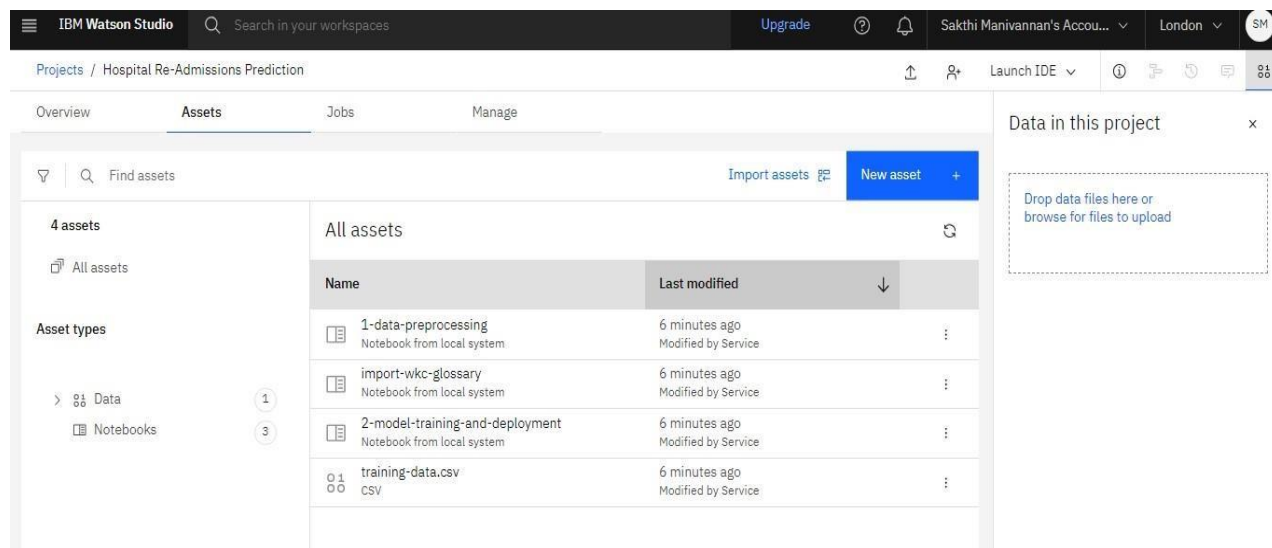
The screenshot shows the IBM Cloud console interface. At the top, the navigation bar includes the IBM Cloud logo, a search icon, and links for Catalog, Manage, and the user profile (Sakthi Manivannan's AC...). Below the navigation bar, the main content area displays the 'Watson Studio-9n' resource. The status is 'Active' with a green checkmark. There are links for 'Add tags' and 'Details'. A 'Launch in' button is visible. The central part of the page features a large graphic with the text 'Watson Studio in Cloud Pak for Data and watsonx'. The graphic includes a 3D isometric view of a stack of blue cubes representing the architecture. Text labels point to different layers: 'IBM Watson Studio in Cloud Pak for Data and watsonx' at the top, 'IBM Cloud Pak for Data, watsonx Unifying platforms' in the middle, and 'IBM Cloud Base cloud infrastructure' at the bottom. Below the graphic, there is a paragraph: 'Build and deploy machine learning models on either platform. Work with foundation models on watsonx as a Service.' and another paragraph: 'IBM Watson Studio is part of IBM Cloud Pak for Data and watsonx, and serves as the AI capability of the data fabric architecture.'

The screenshot shows the 'Services catalog' page for 'Watson Machine Learning' in the IBM Watson Studio console. The page has a dark theme. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'IBM Watson Studio', a search icon, and links for 'Upgrade', 'Help', 'Notifications', and 'Settings'. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column contains the 'Watson Machine Learning' title, the author 'IBM SPSS', the date of last update 'Jul 7, 2023', and links for 'Docs' and 'API Docs'. Below this, there are two tabs: 'Create' (selected) and 'About'. The 'Create' tab shows a 'Select a region' section with a dropdown menu currently set to 'London'. Below that is a 'Pricing plan' section. The right column contains a 'Summary' section with the following details: 'Watson Machine Learning', 'Region: London', 'Plan: Lite', 'Service name: Watson Machine Learning-ec', and 'Resource group: Default'. At the bottom of the right column, there is a large blue 'Create' button and a link for 'View terms'.

## Step4:



## Step5:



IBM Watson Studio

Search in your workspaces

Upgrade

Sakthi Manivannan's Accou...

London

SM

Projects / Hospital Re-Admissions Prediction / 1-data-preprocessing

### Data Preparation

We will go through the end-to-end process of importing raw data, preparing the data using the patient details available, and save out the training data for further analysis in the next notebook `2-model-training-and-deployment`.

In the cell below we import the python libraries that we will use throughout the notebook.

```
In [4]: import pandas as pd
pd.set_option('display.max_columns', None)
import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.patches as mpatches
```

Steps to prepare the data

1. Import the data sets required for the analysis and merge the datasets.
2. Map the column headers to values.
3. Handle null values.
4. Filter the data based on matching conditions
5. Map Diagnoses types using icd-9 codes.
6. Handle target column

Step6:

Projects / Hospital Re-Admissions Prediction / 1-data-preprocessing

### 1. Import the datasets

The raw dataset `diabetic_data.csv` contains all patients personal, hospital admission/discharge and medication details in it. The data was downloaded from [UCI repo](#).

```
In [5]: hospital_details = project.get_file("diabetic_data.csv")
hospital_details.seek(0)
df_hospital = pd.read_csv(hospital_details)
df_hospital.head()
```

Out[5]:

	encounter_id	patient_nbr	race	gender	age	weight	admission_type_id	discharge_disposition_id	admission_source_id	time_in_hospital	payer_code	medical_specialty	num_lab_procedures	num...
0	2278392	8222157	Caucasian	Female	[0-10]	?	6	25	1	1	?	Pediatrics-Endocrinology	41	
1	149190	55629189	Caucasian	Female	[10-20]	?	1	1	7	3	?	?	59	
2	64410	86047875	AfricanAmerican	Female	[20-30]	?	1	1	7	2	?	?	11	
3	500364	82442376	Caucasian	Male	[30-40]	?	1	1	7	2	?	?	44	
4	16680	42519267	Caucasian	Male	[40-50]	?	1	1	7	1	?	?	51	

## Step7:

### 5. Identify Diagnosis types

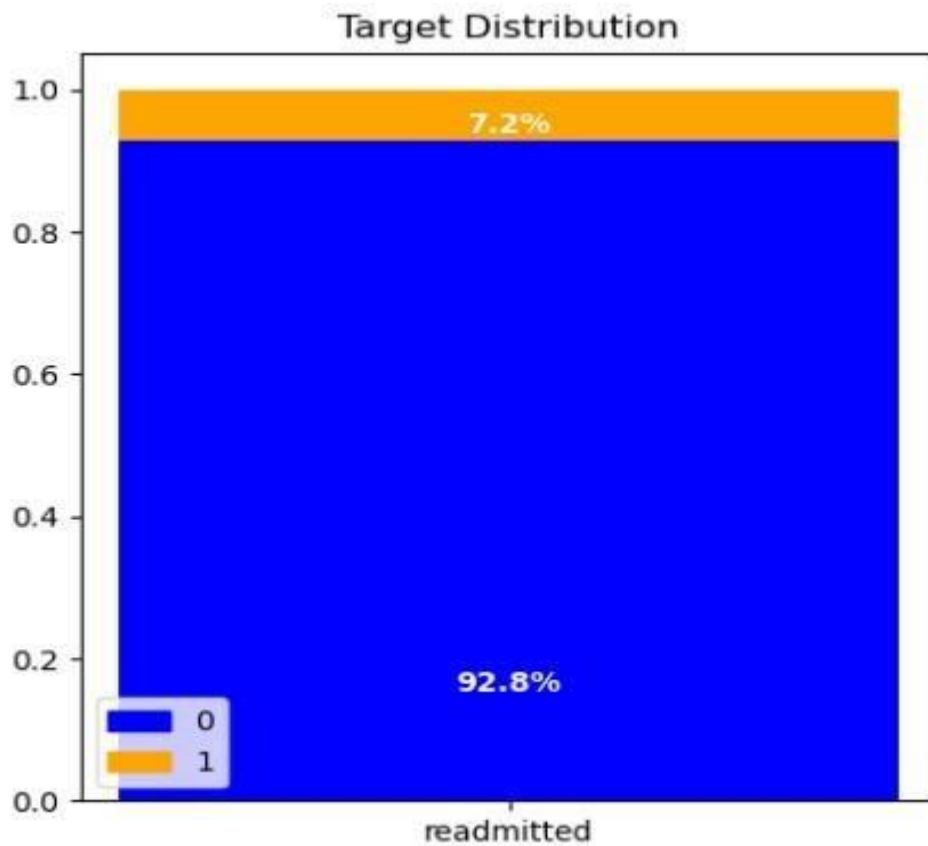
1. Remove the diagnosis types starts with V and E. (V and E codes represent external causes of injury and supplemental classification.)
2. Convert Diagnosis columns to float type
3. Map diagnosis codes to diagnosis string using a dictionary of icd-9 codes and the diagnosis types.

```
In [12]: df_diag=df_diag[~df_diag.diag_1.str.startswith("V")]
df_diag=df_diag[~(df_diag.diag_2.str.startswith("V")|df_diag.diag_2.str.startswith("E"))]
df_diag=df_diag[~(df_diag.diag_3.str.startswith("V")|df_diag.diag_3.str.startswith("E"))]
df_diag.diag_1=df_diag.diag_1.astype('float64')
df_diag.diag_2=df_diag.diag_2.astype('float64')
df_diag.diag_3=df_diag.diag_3.astype('float64')

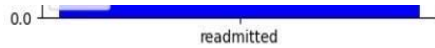
In [13]: icd9codelist = [(1, 140), (140, 240), (240, 280), (280, 290), (290, 320), (320, 390),
(390, 460), (460, 520), (520, 580), (580, 630), (630, 680), (680, 710),
(710, 740), (740, 760), (760, 780), (780, 800), (800, 1000), (1000, 2000)]

diagnosis_dict = {0: 'Infectious And Parasitic', 1: 'Neoplasms', 2: 'Endocrine, Nutritional And Metabolic', 3: 'Blood Related/Diabetes',
4: 'Mental', 5: 'Nervous System And Sense Organs', 6: 'Circulatory System', 7: 'Respiratory System',
8: 'Digestive System', 9: 'Genitourinary System', 10: 'Pregnancy, Childbirth, And The Puerperium', 11: 'Skin And Subcutaneous Tissue',
12: 'Musculoskeletal System And Connective Tissue', 13: 'Congenital', 14: 'Prenatal', 15: 'Ill-Defined Conditions',
16: 'Injury And Poisoning', 17: 'Misc'}

for num, cat_range in enumerate(icd9codelist):
```



## Step8:



```
In [16]: df_diag.columns=[x.upper() for x in df_diag.columns.tolist()]
project.save_data('training-data.csv', df_diag.to_csv(index=False), overwrite=True)
```

```
Out[16]: {'file_name': 'training-data.csv',
'message': 'File saved to project storage.',
'bucket_name': 'hospitalreadmissionspredictionrel-donotdelete-pr-w4kl9yicbyk3wg',
'asset_id': 'ff0d1894-a19c-41b1-a357-addc5ed9d830'}
```

The data is prepared and stored in the file `training-data.csv`, which we can view in the project's data assets. This data set is used in `2-model-training-and-deployments` to predict and deploy hospital readmissions using `sci-kit` and `wml` libraries. Alternatively, if you want to experiment with the auto AI capability, this data can be used in an auto-ai pipeline to predict hospital readmissions.

## CONCLUSION:

we've outlined the process of building a machine learning model using IBM Cloud Watson Studio. Starting from defining the predictive use case, importing, and preprocessing the data, selecting features, training the model, and deploying it, Watson Studio offers a comprehensive set of tools to streamline the entire process.

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