

AN APPROACH TO SOLVE CLASSIFICATION PROBLEM

The general architecture of the web application is as follows :



DEVELOPER DOCUMENTATION:

This developer documentation tells us about the code from the developer's perspective i.e how the code works according to the inputs from the user. It gives us information about the flow of data through the various lines of the code. It also sheds light upon the uses of various functions that have been used (for authentication, image upload etc) and explains their internal workings.

We have created the following Lambda functions :

1. deletedataset: used to delete dataset of users/email on s3.
parameters : email, dataset_name
function returns : success or fail
gateway api : deletedataset
2. getdataset: return all dataset under users/email account
parameters : email
function returns : a list of dataset_names
gateway api : getdataset
3. knn : machine learning algorithm
parameters : training file location on S3, test file location on S3
function returns : results in string format
gateway api : knn_api
4. register_login : connect to dynamodb 'users' for user login and register
parameters : func = "register" OR "login" , email , password
function returns : success / fail
gateway api : dynamodb_users_api

When any user registers himself into the application, his email address and password is stored in the Dynamodb.

```
@app.route('/register', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def register():
    """Registers the user and sets a hashed password."""
    form = RegistrationForm(request.form)
    if request.method == 'POST' and form.validate():
        #create directory in s3
        client = boto3.client('s3')
        response = client.put_object(
            Bucket='judydataset',
            Body='',
            Key=form.email.data + '/'
        )
        return redirect(url_for('login'))
    return render_template('register.html', form=form)
```

Authentication process takes place when a returning user enters his credentials. If the values match in the database, user is allowed to access the application.

```
@app.route('/login', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def login():
    """Validates the login parameters by checking the db and the pre-set validators."""
    form = LoginForm(request.form)
    if request.method == 'POST' and form.validate():
        global AUTHENTICATE
        AUTHENTICATE = True
        session['upload_err'] = None
        session['email'] = form.email.data

        return redirect(url_for('manage'))
    return render_template('login.html', form=form)
```

When the user clicks on the 'Manage Data' tab, the application redirects the user to a form. Here the user selects the training and the test dataset and uploads it. The uploaded file then gets saved in the S3 bucket. You can even delete any dataset..

```
@app.route('/manage', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def manage():
    # Displays the manage.html page that has upload and delete function
    # Need to get and display dataset in delete dropdown box
    print("manage")
    if session.get('email') != None:
        email = session['email']
        url = "https://tk3ar3cjh1.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/prod?email=%s" % (email)
        r = requests.get(url).json()
        dataset_list = []
        if(r.strip() != ""):
            dataset_list = r.strip().split("\n")
        dataset_set = set(dataset_list)
        upload_err = None
        if session.get('upload_err') != None:
            upload_err = session['upload_err']
        return render_template('manage.html', authenticate = AUTHENTICATE, dataset_list = dataset_set, upload_err = upload_err)
    else:
        return render_template('index_clinic.html')
```

To delete a specific dataset, the following method has been implemented.

```
@app.route('/delete', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def delete():
    # Call algorithm to delete selected dataset
    print("delete")
    if "delete_dataset" in request.form:
        dataset_name = request.form['delete_dataset']
        print ("dataset name: " + dataset_name)
        email = session['email']

        #delete api
        url = "https://c2audapka0.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/prod?email=%s&dataset_name=%s" % (email, dataset_name)
        r = requests.get(url).json()

        return redirect(url_for('manage'))
```

The uploading dataset invokes the following upload method.

```
def upload():
    #check dataset name
    if 'name' not in request.form:
        session['upload_err'] = "Missing dataset name!"
        return redirect(url_for('manage'))
    #return render_template('manage.html', upload_err = "Missing dataset name!")

    dataset_name = request.form["name"]
    if dataset_name.strip() == "":
        session['upload_err'] = "Missing dataset name!"
        return redirect(url_for('manage'))
    #return render_template('manage.html', upload_err = "Missing dataset name!")

    #check whether dataset name is already in s3
    email = session["email"]
    url = "https://ik5az3cjh1.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/prod?email=%s" % (email)
    r = requests.get(url).json()
    if(r.strip() != ""):
        dataset_list = r.strip().split("\n")
        if dataset_name.strip() in dataset_list:
            session['upload_err'] = "Dataset name already exist, please use another name!"
            return redirect(url_for('manage'))
        #return render_template('manage.html', upload_err = "Dataset name already exist, please use another name!")

    #check Training and Test Data
    if 'training_file' not in request.files:
        session['upload_err'] = "Missing upload training file!"
        return redirect(url_for('manage'))
    #return render_template('manage.html', upload_err = "Missing upload training file!")

    if 'test_file' not in request.files:
        session['upload_err'] = "Missing upload test file!"
        return redirect(url_for('manage'))
    #return render_template('manage.html', upload_err = "Missing upload test file!")

    training_file = request.files["training_file"]
    test_file = request.files["test_file"]

    if training_file.filename == "":
        session['upload_err'] = "Missing Training Data!"
        return redirect(url_for('manage'))
    #return render_template('manage.html', upload_err = "Missing Training Data!")

    if test_file.filename == "":
        session['upload_err'] = "Missing Test Data!"
        return redirect(url_for('manage'))
    #return render_template('manage.html', upload_err = "Missing Test Data!")

    if allowed_file(test_file.filename) == False:
        session['upload_err'] = "Test Data type: only .csv is allowed!"
        return redirect(url_for('manage'))
    #return render_template('manage.html', upload_err = "Test Data type: only .csv is allowed!")

    #everything is pass we need to upload them to s3 'judydataset bucket'
    #fname_training = os.path.join('/tmp/', training_file.filename)
    #fname_test = os.path.join('/tmp/', test_file.filename)

    fname_training = os.path.join('/tmp/', dataset_name + "_training.csv")
    fname_test = os.path.join('/tmp/', dataset_name + "_test.csv")

    training_file.save(fname_training)
    test_file.save(fname_test)

    #check contents of Training and Test Data
    f_train = open(fname_training, "r")
    header_train = f_train.readline().split(",")
    f_test = open(fname_test, "r")
    header_test = f_test.readline().split(",")

    if(len(header_train) != len(header_test) + 1):
        session['upload_err'] = "The format of either Training Data or Test Data is not correct, please see the 'Template!'"
        return redirect(url_for('manage'))
    #return render_template('manage.html', upload_err = "The format of either Training Data or Test Data is not correct, please see the 'Template!'"

    for i in range (len(header_test)):
        if header_train[i].strip() != header_test[i].strip():
            session['upload_err'] = "The format of either Training Data or Test Data is not correct, please see the 'Template!'"
            return redirect(url_for('manage'))
        #return render_template('manage.html', upload_err = "The format of either Training Data or Test Data is not correct, please see the 'Template!'"

    #Pass
    session['upload_err'] = None
    s3 = boto3.resource('s3')
    s3.Bucket("judydataset").put_object(Key=email + "/" + dataset_name + "/" )
    f_train = open(fname_training, "rb")
    s3.Bucket("judydataset").put_object(Key=email + "/" + dataset_name + "/" + dataset_name + "_training.csv", Body=f_train, ACL='public-read')
    f_test = open(fname_test, "rb")
    s3.Bucket("judydataset").put_object(Key=email + "/" + dataset_name + "/" + dataset_name + "_test.csv", Body=f_test, ACL='public-read')

    return redirect(url_for('manage'))
```


DATABASE SCHEME:

The database used in this project is Dynamodb. We have the table named users (control user authentication). It has two fields i) Email- which stores every user's email and is the primary key for the table. ii) Password- it stores user password which is based using salt.

DEPLOYMENT INSTRUCTIONS:

After connecting to the instance (you can connect by executing

“ ssh -i .ssh/ece1779.pem ubuntu@PublicIP-Of-Instance”) , site can start by giving the following commands:

1. First you need to set the virtual environment. This can be done by the following command:

- **cd Desktop/ece1779/aws/venv/bin**

- **source activate**

2. After this going back to the ece1779 folder, do ' **cd a3** ' and if starting from the root execute the command
cd Desktop/ece1779/a3

3. Then running the server.py file by : **python server.py**

4. After this using the instance's publicIP and the port for running the application is 5000 (i.e publicIP:5000) , you can access the application.

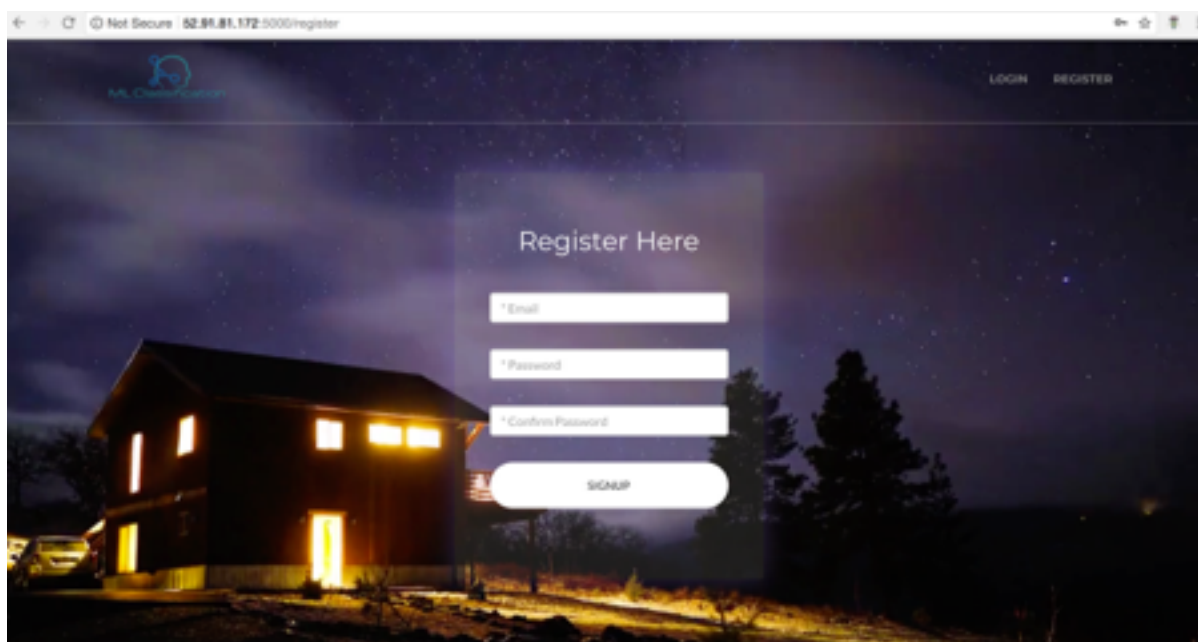
User Documentation:

We have attempted to solve the classification problem through the ML algorithm. This user friendly and easy to use application along with being extremely time efficient, efficiently solves the classification problem.

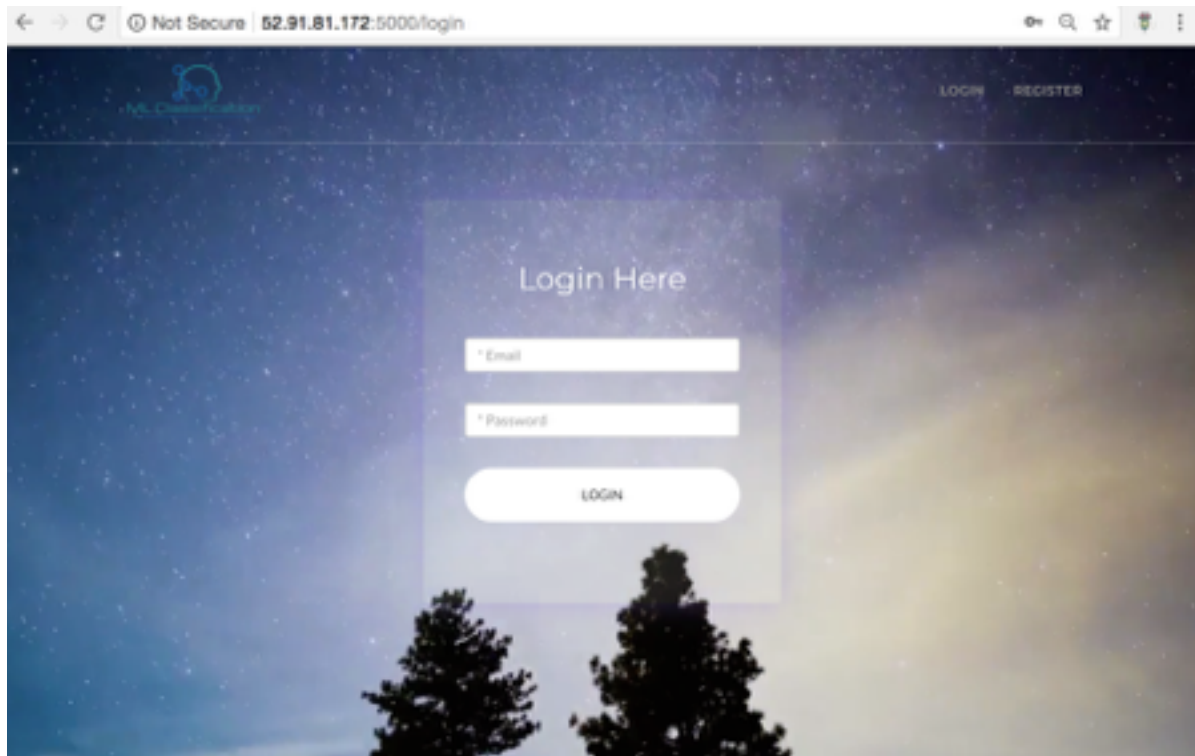
You can get a general idea regarding ml using the videos provided in the website.



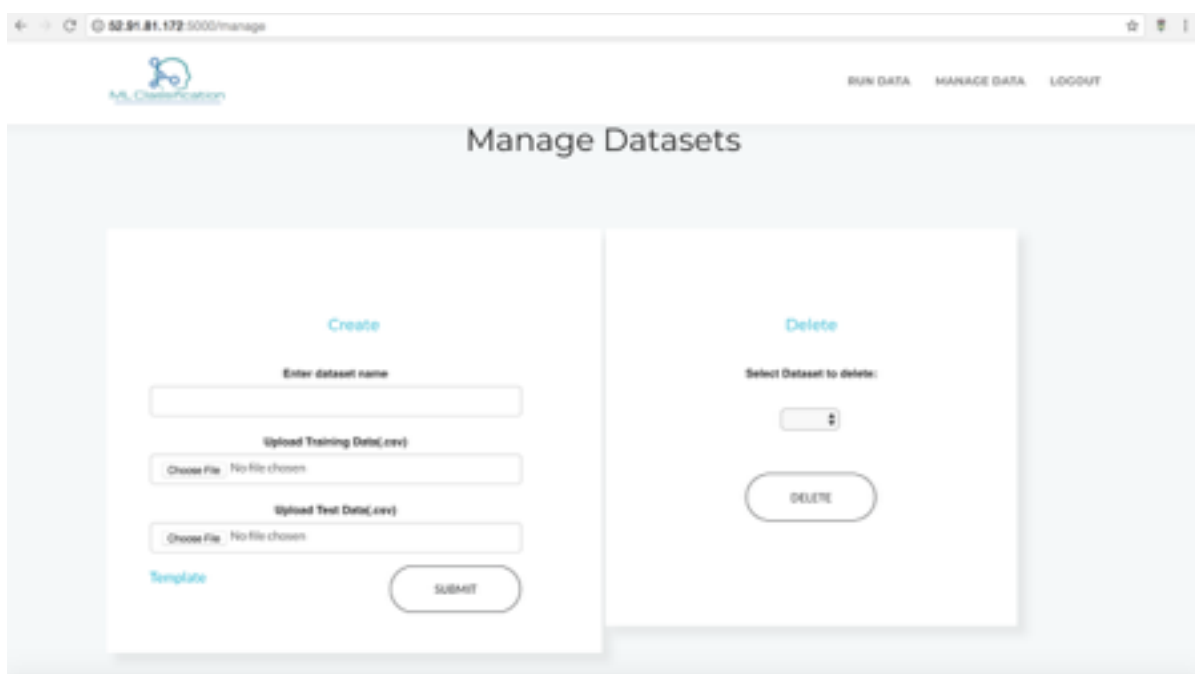
Register yourself if you are using the website for the first time.



After registering yourself you can login into the website



After logging in, you can go to MANAGE DATA and add any datasets(training data and test data) you want. You can also delete them. You can use these datasets for training the machine.



Once you have done this, you can go to RUN DATA and select a dataset and algorithms and run to begin the classification.

The screenshot shows the 'Run Data' interface of the ML Classification tool. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the tool's logo and links for 'RUN DATA', 'MANAGE DATA', and 'LOGOUT'. The main content area is titled 'Run Data' and contains two dropdown menus: 'Select Dataset' (set to '0') and 'Select Algorithm' (set to 'Knn(1nn)'). To the right of these menus are two buttons: 'DOWNLOAD TRAINING' and 'DOWNLOAD TEST'. At the bottom right, there is a 'RUN' button.

After the Machine is trained using the training data, it classifies the test data into respective classes. You can download the results.

The screenshot shows the 'Results' interface of the ML Classification tool. It displays a table with 5 columns: 'sepal_length', 'sepal_width', 'petal_length', 'petal_width', and 'species'. The table contains 15 rows of data. Below the table, there is a 'Download Result' link.

sepal_length	sepal_width	petal_length	petal_width	species
4.8	3.0	1.4	0.1	setosa
5.1	3.8	1.6	0.2	setosa
4.6	3.2	1.4	0.2	setosa
5.3	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
5.0	3.3	1.4	0.2	setosa
7.0	3.2	4.7	1.4	versicolor
4.4	3.2	4.5	1.5	versicolor
6.9	3.1	4.9	1.5	versicolor
5.5	2.3	4.0	1.3	versicolor
6.5	2.8	4.6	1.5	versicolor
5.7	2.8	4.5	1.3	versicolor
5.8	2.8	5.1	2.4	virginica
6.4	3.2	5.3	2.3	virginica
6.5	3.0	5.5	1.8	virginica
7.7	3.8	6.7	2.2	virginica
7.7	2.6	6.9	2.3	virginica

A sample template can be viewed in [Data Template](#).

