Data science project

Why we need API?



Presented by Morgan Gautherot



Lack of Modularity & Maintainability

- Notebooks encourage writing code in a monolithic way, often mixing data exploration, preprocessing, model training, and evaluation in a single file.
- Production systems need modular, reusable, and testable code, typically structured into multiple files.



Hidden State Issues

- Code execution in notebooks is non-linear, meaning cells can be run out of order, leading to inconsistent states.
- This makes debugging difficult, as variables may depend on previous executions that aren't reflected in the notebook.



- Notebooks store code and output in JSON format, making them harder to track with Git compared to plain Python scripts.
- Merging changes in notebooks is difficult, making collaboration more error-prone.



Limited CI/CD Integration

- Most production workflows rely on Continuous Integration/Continuous
 Deployment (CI/CD) pipelines, which test and deploy code automatically.
- Notebooks aren't easily integrated into these pipelines without extra tooling like Papermill or nbconvert.



Reproducibility Challenges

- Due to hidden states and non-deterministic execution, re-running a notebook may produce different results.
- Production environments require consistent,
 reproducible results.



- Notebooks often run in a single interactive session, making it difficult to scale across multiple machines.
- Production ML models often require distributed computing, batch processing, or integration with cloud environments.



Performance Overhead

- Notebooks are designed for experimentation, not optimized for performance.
- Production code is typically packaged as
 Python scripts or APIs to run efficiently in different environments.



What's the alternative?

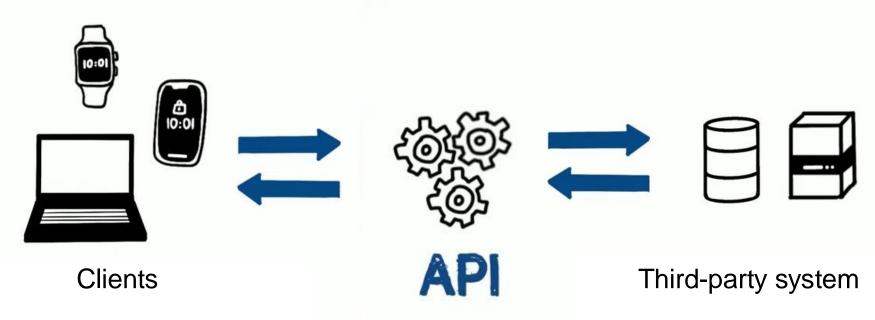
- Convert notebooks into modular Python scripts (.py files).
- Use tools like **MLflow** or **DVC** for reproducibility.
- Implement unit tests and CI/CD pipelines for robustness.
- Package ML models as APIs (e.g., using FastAPI, Flask) for real-world usage.



- API (Application programming interface)
- Create a simple dialog between applications
- An application exposes the API for sending data
- Another application consumes the API to receive the data



create a simple dialog between applications

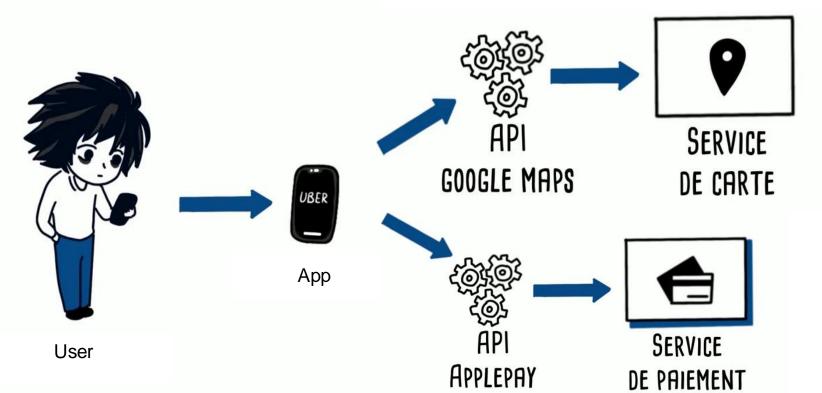


service consumer

service producer

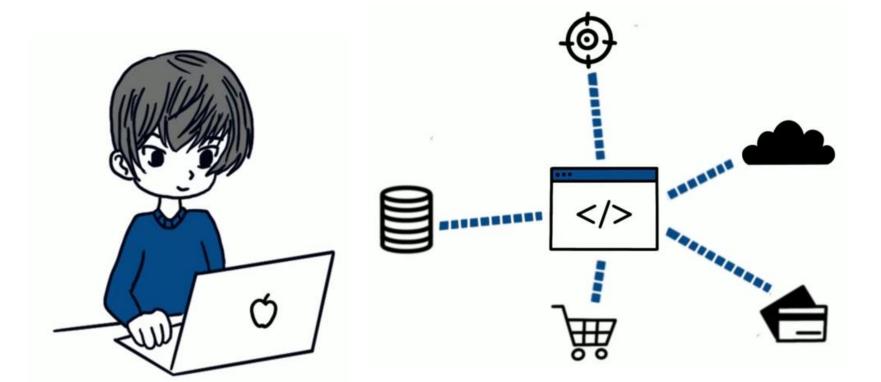


Exemple with Uber



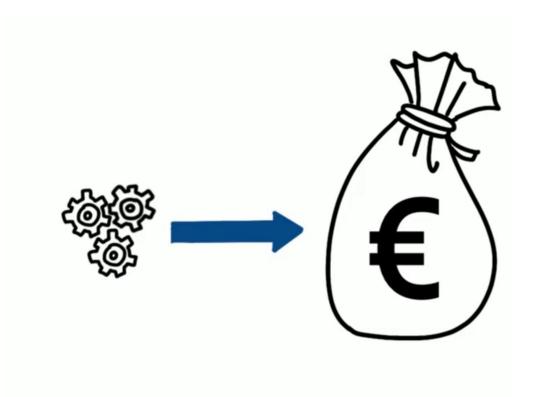


Simplification of application development





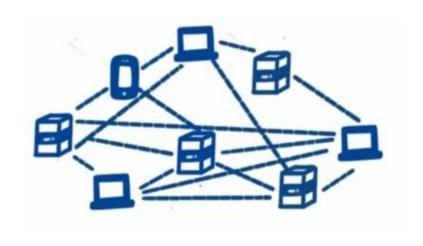
API is a product







Compliance with web standards



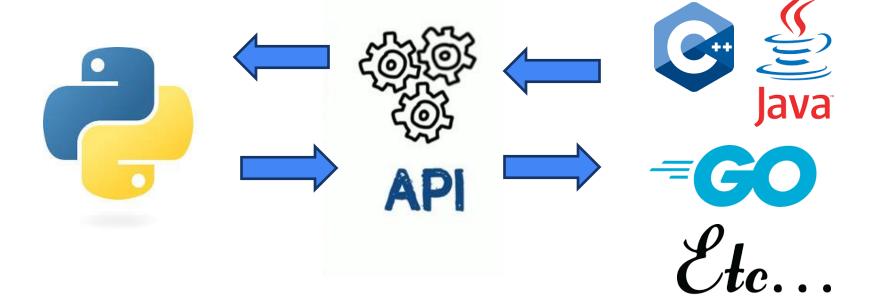
REST architecture based on HTTP



Better communication from data science to software engineer

Data science team

Software engineer team





- Speed & Performance
- Automatic Data Validation & Serialization
- Built-in Interactive Documentation
- Asynchronous Support for High Concurrency
- Easy Deployment & Integration
- Standard in ML & Data Science Applications



- Version Control with Git
- Collaboration & Teamwork
- Code Review & Quality Control
- CI/CD for Automation & Deployment
- Backup & Cloud Storage





