9_5_tf_deployment_Flask

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1 Deploy a TensorFlow model with Flask

1.0.1 Problem Statement

Deploy a neural network model to classify images of clothing, like sneakers and shirts

1.0.2 The Fashion MNIST dataset overview

The Fashion MNIST dataset contains 70,000 grayscale images in 10 categories. The images show individual articles of clothing at low resolution (28 by 28 pixels), as seen below:

```
<img src="https://tensorflow.org/images/fashion-mnist-sprite.png"
alt="Fashion MNIST sprite" width="600">
```

Figure 1. Fashion-MNIST samp.
Although these are really images, they are loaded as NumPy arrays and not as binary image objects.

1.0.3 Import the libraries

```
[]: import warnings warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

```
[]: import keras import tensorflow as tf
```

Using TensorFlow backend.

1.0.4 Load the dataset

```
[]: # scale the values to 0.0 to 1.0 train_images = train_images / 255.0
```

```
test_images = test_images / 255.0
[]: # reshape for feeding into the model
    train_images = train_images.reshape(train_images.shape[0], 28, 28, 1)
    test_images = test_images.reshape(test_images.shape[0], 28, 28, 1)
[]: class names = ['T-shirt/top', 'Trouser', 'Pullover', 'Dress', 'Coat',
                   'Sandal', 'Shirt', 'Sneaker', 'Bag', 'Ankle boot']
    1.0.5 Define the model
[]: model = keras.Sequential([
      keras.layers.Conv2D(input_shape=(28,28,1), filters=8, kernel_size=3,
                         strides=2, activation='relu', name='Conv1'),
      keras.layers.Flatten(),
      keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax',name='Softmax')
    ])
    1.0.6 Train the model
[]: model.compile(optimizer='adam',
                 loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
                 metrics=['accuracy'])
[]: model.fit(train_images, train_labels, epochs=5)
    Epoch 1/5
    60000/60000 [============ ] - 6s 103us/step - loss: 0.5440 -
    accuracy: 0.8138
    Epoch 2/5
    60000/60000 [============ ] - 6s 102us/step - loss: 0.3854 -
    accuracy: 0.8647
    Epoch 3/5
    60000/60000 [============ ] - 6s 108us/step - loss: 0.3474 -
    accuracy: 0.8788
    Epoch 4/5
    60000/60000 [============ ] - 6s 103us/step - loss: 0.3260 -
    accuracy: 0.8841
    Epoch 5/5
    60000/60000 [============ ] - 6s 104us/step - loss: 0.3116 -
    accuracy: 0.8898
```

[]: <keras.callbacks.callbacks.History at 0x7f00034e9b00>

1.0.7 Evaluate the model

```
[]: test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(test_images, test_labels)
    print('\nTest accuracy: {}'.format(test_acc))
    10000/10000 [=========== ] - 1s 53us/step
    Test accuracy: 0.8791000247001648
    1.0.8 Save the model
[]: model.save("model.h5")
    print("Saved model to disk")
    Saved model to disk
    1.0.9 Serve the model with Flask
[]: # Load libraries
    import flask
    from keras.models import load_model
    from flask import request
    import numpy as np
[]: # instantiate flask
    app = flask.Flask(__name__)
[]: # load the model
    model = load_model('model.h5')
[]: # define a predict function as an endpoint
    @app.route("/", methods=["POST"])
    def predict():
        data = request.json
        data = np.asarray(data['input'])
        probs = model.predict(data)
        preds = probs.argmax(axis=-1)
        return class_names[preds[0]]
[]: # start the flask app, allow remote connections
    app.run(host='0.0.0.0')
```

```
* Serving Flask app "__main__" (lazy loading)
```

* Environment: production WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment.

Use a production WSGI server instead.

- * Debug mode: off
- * Running on http://0.0.0.0:5000/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)

1.1 Make a request to the model

• Run in a separate kernel

```
[]: import json
data = json.dumps({'input': test_images[:1].tolist()})
```

```
headers = {"content-type": "application/json"}
json_response = requests.post('http://localhost:5000/', data=data,__
headers=headers)
print('Prediction: ',json_response.text)
```

Prediction: Ankle boot