

Nompumelelo Ngwenya

Training a machine learning model using the Employee Attrition data.

Introduction and Overview:

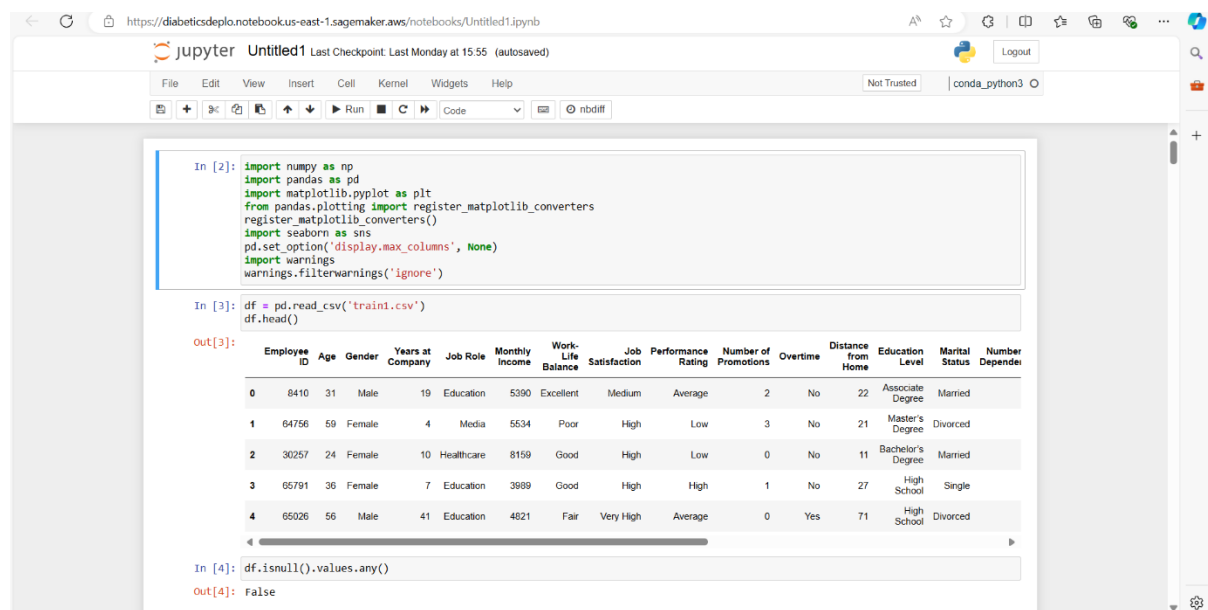
This document aims to guide stakeholders through the process of deploying a machine learning model trained on the Employees Attrition (Train) dataset on AWS.

The dataset comprises 74,498 samples and It contains detailed information about various aspects of an employee's profile, including demographics, job-related features, and personal circumstances. Each record includes a unique Employee ID and features that influence employee attrition. The aim is to understand the factors contributing to attrition and develop predictive models to identify at-risk employees.

This dataset is ideal for HR analytics, machine learning model development, and demonstrating advanced data analysis techniques. It provides a comprehensive and realistic view of the factors affecting employee retention, making it a valuable resource for researchers and practitioners in the field of human resources and organizational development.

Data source: ([Employee Attrition Classification Dataset \(kaggle.com\)](https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/dynatomo/employee-attrition-classification))

Importing the necessary python libraries and data extracting from the data source



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following code and output:

```
In [2]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from pandas.plotting import register_matplotlib_converters
register_matplotlib_converters()
import seaborn as sns
pd.set_option('display.max_columns', None)
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

```
In [3]: df = pd.read_csv('train1.csv')
df.head()
```

Out[3]:

	Employee ID	Age	Gender	Years at Company	Job Role	Monthly Income	Work-Life Balance	Job Satisfaction	Performance Rating	Number of Promotions	Overtime	Distance from Home	Education Level	Marital Status	Number Dependents
0	8410	31	Male	19	Education	5390	Excellent	Medium	Average	2	No	22	Associate Degree	Married	
1	64756	59	Female	4	Media	5534	Poor	High	Low	3	No	21	Master's Degree	Divorced	
2	30257	24	Female	10	Healthcare	8159	Good	High	Low	0	No	11	Bachelor's Degree	Married	
3	65791	36	Female	7	Education	3689	Good	High	High	1	No	27	High School	Single	
4	65026	56	Male	41	Education	4821	Fair	Very High	Average	0	Yes	71	High School	Divorced	

```
In [4]: df.isnull().values.any()
```

Out[4]: False

Exploratory data analysis(EDA) and data cleaning by checking for any null values

```
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In [5]: df.describe()
Out[5]:
```

	Employee ID	Age	Years at Company	Monthly Income	Number of Promotions	Distance from Home	Number of Dependents	Company Tenure
count	59598.000000	59598.000000	59598.000000	59598.000000	59598.000000	59598.000000	59598.000000	59598.000000
mean	37227.118729	38.565875	15.753901	7302.397983	0.832578	50.007851	1.848075	55.758415
std	21519.150028	12.079673	11.245981	2151.457423	0.994991	28.466459	1.555689	25.411090
min	1.000000	18.000000	1.000000	1316.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000	2.000000
25%	18580.250000	28.000000	7.000000	5658.000000	0.000000	25.000000	0.000000	36.000000
50%	37209.500000	39.000000	13.000000	7354.000000	1.000000	50.000000	1.000000	56.000000
75%	55876.750000	49.000000	23.000000	8880.000000	2.000000	75.000000	3.000000	76.000000
max	74498.000000	59.000000	51.000000	16149.000000	4.000000	99.000000	6.000000	128.000000

```
In [6]: df.isna().sum()
Out[6]: Employee ID      0
Age      0
Gender    0
Years at Company  0
Job Role   0
Monthly Income  0
Work-Life Balance  0
Job Satisfaction  0
Performance Rating  0
Number of Promotions  0
Overtime     0
Distance from Home  0
Education Level  0
Marital Status  0
Number of Dependents  0
Job Level     0
Company Size   0
Company Tenure  0
```

```
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75% 55876.750000 49.000000 23.000000 8880.000000 2.000000 75.000000 3.000000 76.000000
max 74498.000000 59.000000 51.000000 16149.000000 4.000000 99.000000 6.000000 128.000000
In [6]: df.isna().sum()
Out[6]: Employee ID      0
Age      0
Gender    0
Years at Company  0
Job Role   0
Monthly Income  0
Work-Life Balance  0
Job Satisfaction  0
Performance Rating  0
Number of Promotions  0
Overtime     0
Distance from Home  0
Education Level  0
Marital Status  0
Number of Dependents  0
Job Level     0
Company Size   0
Company Tenure  0
Remote Work    0
Leadership Opportunities  0
Innovation Opportunities  0
Company Reputation  0
Employee Recognition  0
Attrition       0
dtype: int64
In [7]: df.shape
Out[7]: (59598, 24)
```

```
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dtype: int64

In [7]: df.shape
Out[7]: (59598, 24)

In [8]: df.dtypes
Out[8]: Employee ID      int64
Age                    int64
Gender                 object
Years at Company      int64
Job Role               object
Monthly Income        int64
Work-Life Balance     object
Job Satisfaction      object
Performance Rating    object
Number of Promotions  int64
Overtime              object
Distance from Home    int64
Education Level       object
Marital Status        object
Number of Dependents  int64
Job Level              object
Company Size          object
Company Tenure        int64
Remote Work           object
Leadership Opportunities object
Innovation Opportunities object
Company Reputation    object
Employee Recognition  object
Attrition             object
dtype: object

In [9]: #Get the information about the datasets
df.info()
```

```
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In [9]: #Get the information about the datasets
df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 59598 entries, 0 to 59597
Data columns (total 24 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ---
0   Employee ID           59598 non-null int64
1   Age                   59598 non-null int64
2   Gender                59598 non-null object
3   Years at Company      59598 non-null int64
4   Job Role              59598 non-null object
5   Monthly Income        59598 non-null int64
6   Work-Life Balance     59598 non-null object
7   Job Satisfaction      59598 non-null object
8   Performance Rating    59598 non-null object
9   Number of Promotions  59598 non-null int64
10  Overtime              59598 non-null object
11  Distance from Home    59598 non-null object
12  Education Level       59598 non-null object
13  Marital Status        59598 non-null object
14  Number of Dependents  59598 non-null int64
15  Job Level             59598 non-null object
16  Company Size          59598 non-null object
17  Company Tenure        59598 non-null int64
18  Remote Work           59598 non-null object
19  Leadership Opportunities object
20  Innovation Opportunities object
21  Company Reputation    59598 non-null object
22  Employee Recognition  59598 non-null object
23  Attrition             59598 non-null object
dtypes: int64(8), object(16)
memory usage: 10.9+ MB

In [10]: #Get the count of the number of Employee that stayed or left the company
df['Attrition'].value_counts()
```

```
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In [10]: #Get the count of the number of Employee that stayed or Left the company
df['Attrition'].value_counts()

Out[10]:
Attrition
Stayed    31260
Left      28338
Name: count, dtype: int64

In [11]: #Get all the data types and their unique values
for column in df.columns:
    if df[column].dtype == object:
        print(str(column)+' : '+str(df[column].unique()))
        print(df[column].value_counts())
        print('-----')

Gender : ['Male' 'Female']
Gender
Male    32739
Female  26859
Name: count, dtype: int64

Job Role : ['Education' 'Media' 'Healthcare' 'Technology' 'Finance']
Job Role
Technology    15507
Healthcare    13642
Education     12490
Media          9574
Finance        8385
Name: count, dtype: int64

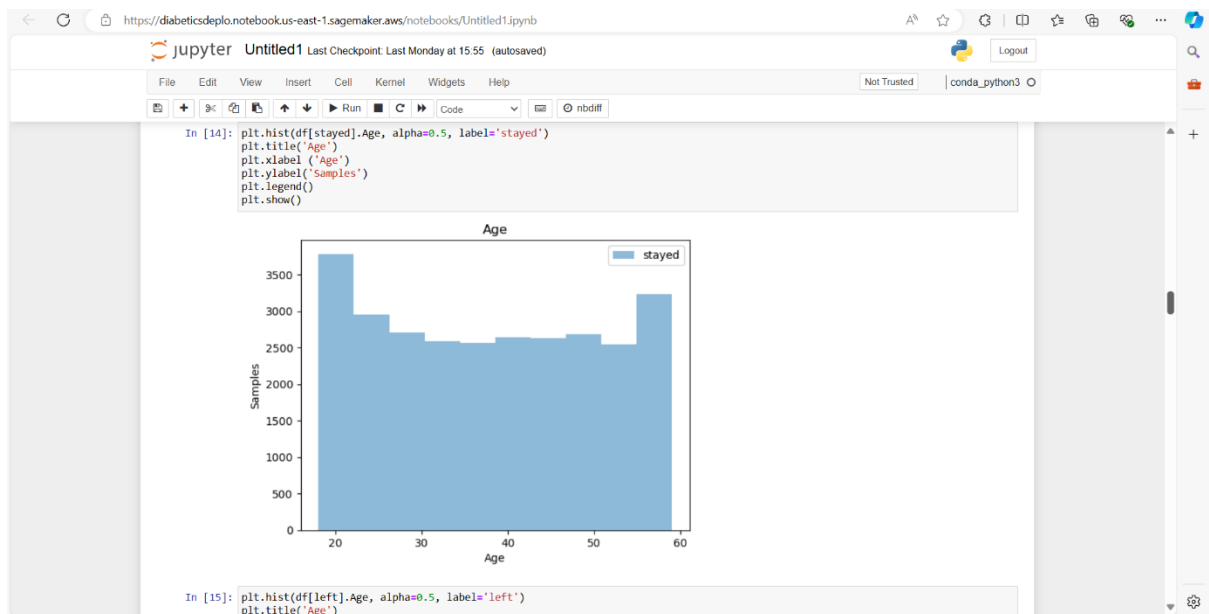
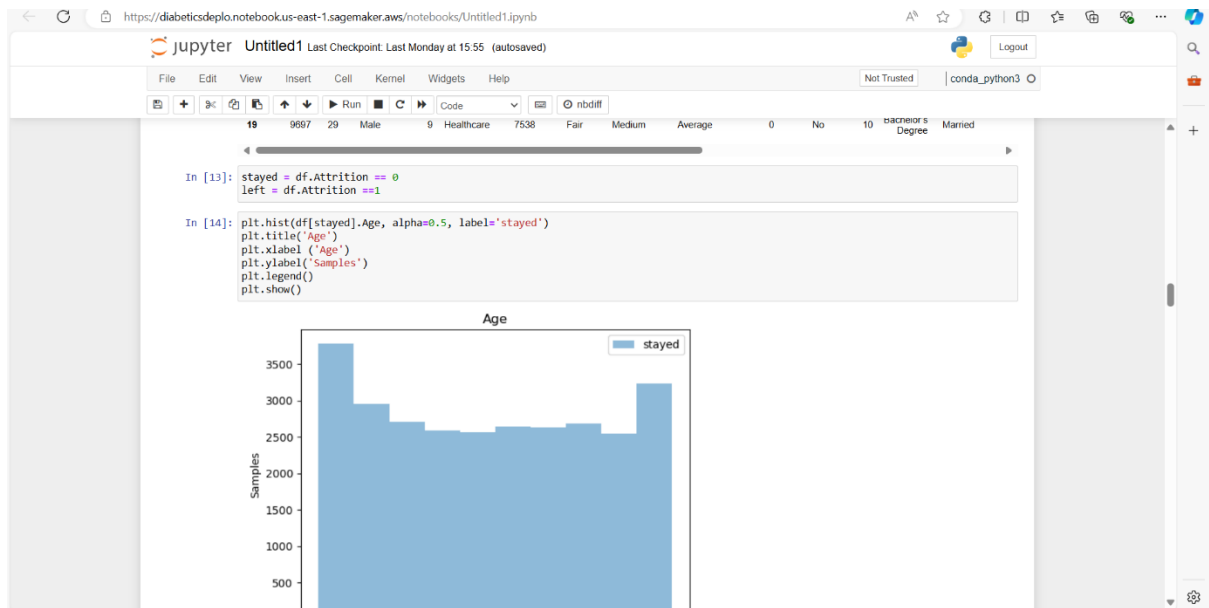
Work-Life Balance : ['Excellent' 'Poor' 'Good' 'Fair']
Work-Life Balance
Good      22528
Fair      18046
```

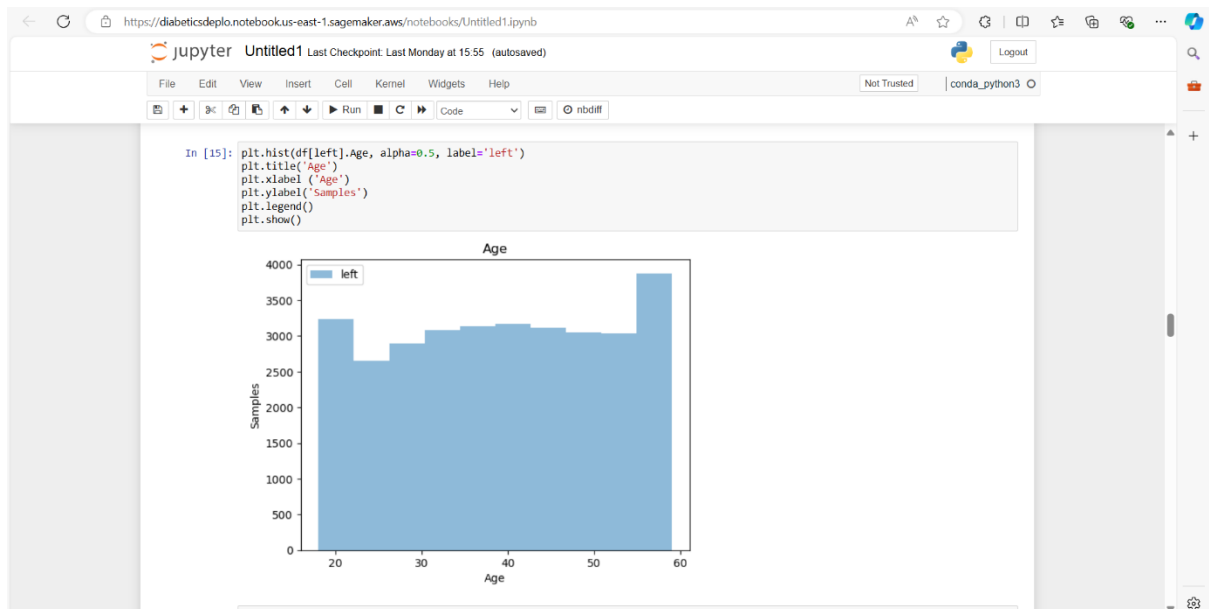
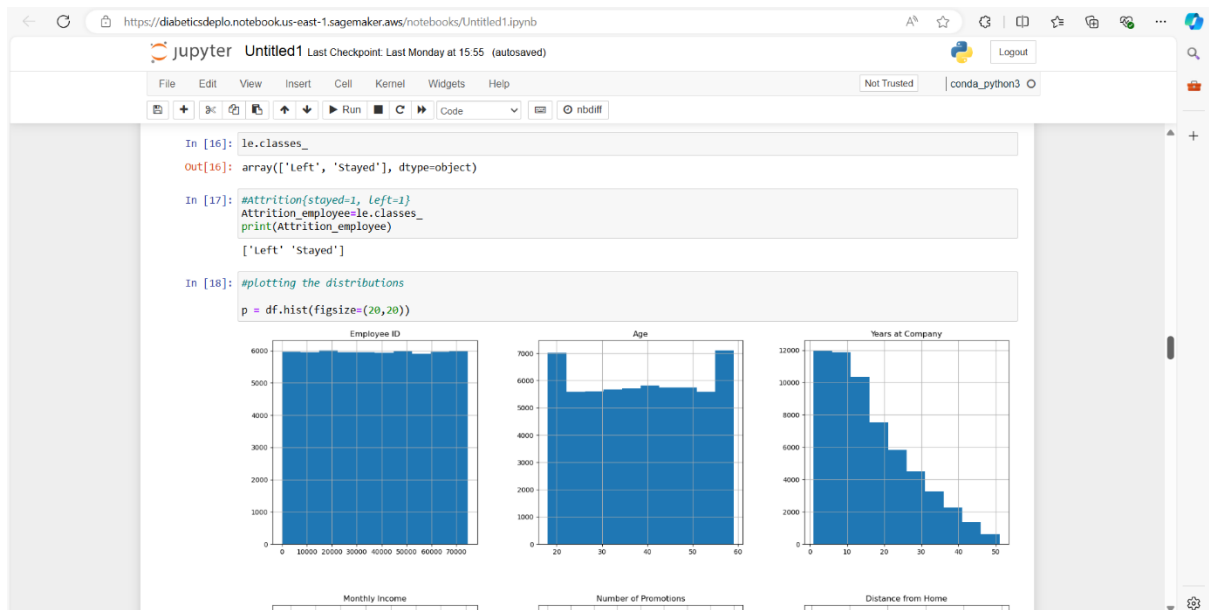
Encoding the attrition. Employees that stayed as 1, employees who left as 0

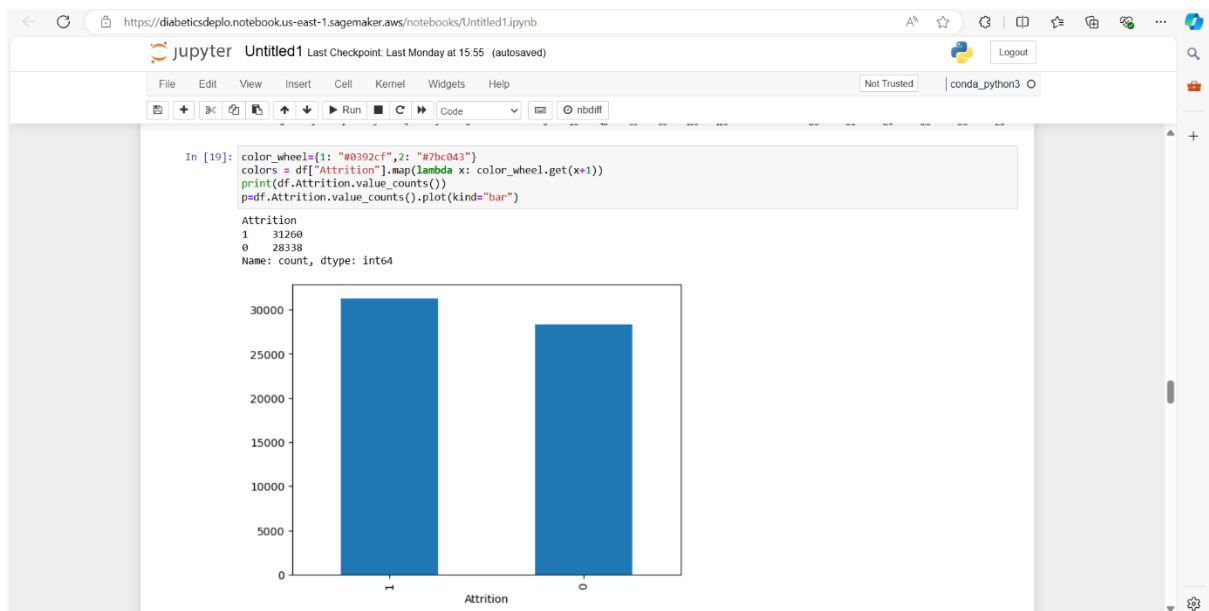
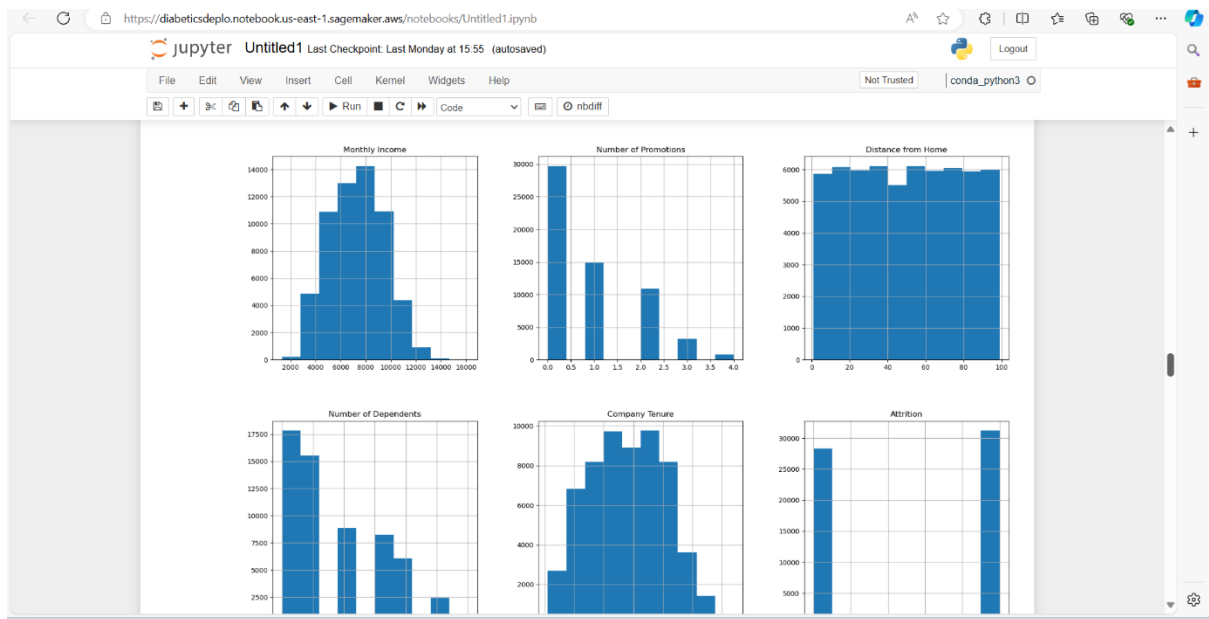
```
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In [12]: #lets convert this attrition to label
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
le = LabelEncoder()
df['Attrition']= le.fit_transform(df['Attrition'])
df.head(20)

Out[12]:
```

	Employee ID	Age	Gender	Years at Company	Job Role	Monthly Income	Work-Life Balance	Job Satisfaction	Performance Rating	Number of Promotions	Overtime	Distance from Home	Education Level	Marital Status	Numb Depend
0	8410	31	Male	19	Education	5390	Excellent	Medium	Average	2	No	22	Associate Degree	Married	
1	64756	59	Female	4	Media	5534	Poor	High	Low	3	No	21	Master's Degree	Divorced	
2	30257	24	Female	10	Healthcare	8159	Good	High	Low	0	No	11	Bachelor's Degree	Married	
3	65791	36	Female	7	Education	3989	Good	High	High	1	No	27	High School	Single	
4	65026	56	Male	41	Education	4821	Fair	Very High	Average	0	Yes	71	High School	Divorced	
5	24368	38	Female	3	Technology	9977	Fair	High	Below Average	3	No	37	Bachelor's Degree	Married	
6	64970	47	Male	23	Education	3681	Fair	High	High	1	Yes	75	High School	Divorced	
7	36999	48	Male	16	Finance	11223	Excellent	Very High	High	2	No	5	Master's Degree	Married	
8	32714	57	Male	44	Education	3773	Good	Medium	High	1	Yes	39	High School	Married	
9	15944	24	Female	1	Healthcare	7319	Poor	High	Average	1	Yes	57	PhD	Single	
10	29972	30	Female	12	Education	5443	Good	High	Average	1	No	51	High School	Single	
11	9063	29	Female	6	Healthcare	8950	Poor	Medium	Low	2	No	26	Master's Degree	Single	







Encoding the columns to prepare for training.

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```

In [20]: #Define the columns to be label encoded
labels_cols = ['Gender', 'Job Role', 'Overtime', 'Education Level', 'Marital Status', 'Company Size', 'Remote Work',
               'Leadership Opportunities', 'Innovation Opportunities', 'Work-Life Balance', 'Job Satisfaction', 'Performance Rating',
               'Company Reputation', 'Job Level', 'Employee Recognition']

#Initialize Label Encoders
label_encoders = {col: LabelEncoder() for col in labels_cols}

#Apply the Label Encoding
for col in labels_cols:
    df[col] = label_encoders[col].fit_transform(df[col])

In [21]: df.head(10)

```

	Employee ID	Age	Gender	Years at Company	Job Role	Monthly Income	Work-Life Balance	Job Satisfaction	Performance Rating	Number of Promotions	Overtime	Distance from Home	Education Level	Marital Status	Number of Dependents	Job Level
0	8410	31	1	19	0	5390	0	2	0	2	0	22	0	1	0	0
1	64756	59	0	4	3	5534	3	0	3	3	0	21	3	0	3	3
2	30257	24	0	10	2	8159	2	0	3	0	0	11	1	1	3	3
3	65791	36	0	7	0	3989	2	0	2	1	0	27	2	2	2	2
4	65026	56	1	41	0	4821	1	3	0	0	1	71	2	0	0	0
5	24368	38	0	3	4	9977	1	0	1	3	0	37	1	1	0	0
6	64970	47	1	23	0	3681	1	0	2	1	1	75	2	0	3	3
7	36999	48	1	16	1	11223	0	3	2	2	0	5	3	1	4	4
8	32714	57	1	44	0	3773	2	2	2	1	1	39	2	1	4	4
9	15944	24	0	1	2	7319	3	0	0	1	1	57	4	2	4	4

Splitting data as X and Y, to prepare for training.

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```

In [22]: x=df.iloc[:, :-1]

In [23]: x.head()

Out[23]:

```

	Employee ID	Age	Gender	Years at Company	Job Role	Monthly Income	Work-Life Balance	Job Satisfaction	Performance Rating	Number of Promotions	Overtime	Distance from Home	Education Level	Marital Status	Number of Dependents	Job Level
0	8410	31	1	19	0	5390	0	2	0	2	0	22	0	1	0	0
1	64756	59	0	4	3	5534	3	0	3	3	0	21	3	0	3	3
2	30257	24	0	10	2	8159	2	0	3	0	0	11	1	1	3	3
3	65791	36	0	7	0	3989	2	0	2	1	0	27	2	2	2	2
4	65026	56	1	41	0	4821	1	3	0	0	1	71	2	0	0	0

```

In [24]: y=df.iloc[:, -1]

In [25]: y.head()

Out[25]:
0    1
1    1
2    1
3    1
4    1
Name: Attrition, dtype: int64

In [26]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

In [27]: xTrain, xTest, yTrain, yTest = train_test_split(x,y, test_size = 0.2)

In [28]: xTrain.head(5)

```


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In [30]: trainDF=xTrain.join(yTrain)
trainDF.head(5)

Out[30]:

	Employee ID	Age	Gender	Years at Company	Job Role	Monthly Income	Work-Life Balance	Job Satisfaction	Performance Rating	Number of Promotions	Overtime	Distance from Home	Education Level	Marital Status	Number of Dependents
48722	73255	29	1	8	4	7870	1	3	0	3	0	96	3	2	4
1768	29601	26	0	8	0	3685	2	0	0	0	0	57	2	2	0
1516	4409	39	0	25	3	5980	0	2	0	1	0	31	3	0	1
23326	53341	28	1	14	1	7857	2	2	0	0	0	1	54	1	2
7246	56311	55	1	6	2	7678	3	3	0	3	0	55	2	0	1

In [31]: testDF = xTest.join(yTest)
testDF.head(5)

Out[31]:

	Employee ID	Age	Gender	Years at Company	Job Role	Monthly Income	Work-Life Balance	Job Satisfaction	Performance Rating	Number of Promotions	Overtime	Distance from Home	Education Level	Marital Status	Number of Dependents
22101	15182	39	0	12	1	12931	3	0	1	0	1	99	0	1	1
17205	62820	55	0	25	2	6623	0	3	3	3	0	41	2	1	1
49282	17777	33	1	1	0	4264	1	0	2	1	0	54	1	1	0
26225	1824	45	0	35	1	7434	2	3	3	1	0	22	0	2	1
8047	70265	51	0	11	3	6240	3	0	0	0	1	84	0	1	2

In [32]: column = ['Attrition',
'Age','Gender',
'Years at Company',
'Job Role','Marital Status',
'Education Level',
'Job Level',
'Number of Dependents',
'Monthly Income',
'Work-Life Balance',
'Job Satisfaction','Overtime',
'Distance from Home','Company Size',
'Company Tenure',
'Remote Work',
'Leadership Opportunities',
'Innovation Opportunities',
'Company Reputation',
'Employee Recognition',
]

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In [32]: column = ['Attrition',
'Age','Gender',
'Years at Company',
'Job Role','Marital Status',
'Education Level',
'Job Level',
'Number of Dependents',
'Monthly Income',
'Work-Life Balance',
'Job Satisfaction','Overtime',
'Distance from Home','Company Size',
'Company Tenure',
'Remote Work',
'Leadership Opportunities',
'Innovation Opportunities',
'Company Reputation',
'Employee Recognition',
]

In [33]: trainDF= trainDF[column]
trainDF.head(10)

Out[33]:

	Attrition	Age	Gender	Years at Company	Job Role	Marital Status	Education Level	Job Level	Number of Dependents	Monthly Income	Work-Life Balance	Job Satisfaction	Overtime	Distance from Home	Company Size	Company Tenure
48722	0	29	1	8	4	2	3	0	4	7870	1	3	0	96	2	37
1768	0	26	0	8	0	2	2	0	0	3685	2	0	0	57	1	65
1516	1	39	0	25	3	0	3	0	1	5980	0	2	0	31	1	67
23326	0	28	1	14	1	2	1	0	1	7857	2	2	1	54	1	50
7246	0	55	1	6	2	0	2	0	1	7678	3	3	0	55	2	37
3645	0	25	1	13	3	1	1	0	2	5385	0	3	0	69	1	90
11096	1	38	0	27	2	1	1	0	4	7074	0	0	1	83	1	86
33008	1	32	1	3	2	1	3	0	4	10464	2	3	0	55	2	69

```
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File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Not Trusted conda_python3
In [26]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
In [27]: xTrain, xTest, yTrain, yTest = train_test_split(x,y, test_size = 0.2)
In [28]: xTrain.head(5)
Out[28]:
```

Employee ID	Age	Gender	Years at Company	Job Role	Monthly Income	Work-Life Balance	Job Satisfaction	Performance Rating	Number of Promotions	Overtime	Distance from Home	Education Level	Marital Status	Number of Dependents	
48722	73255	29	1	8	4	7870	1	3	0	3	0	96	3	2	4
1768	29601	26	0	8	0	3685	2	0	0	0	0	57	2	2	0
1616	4409	39	0	25	3	5980	0	2	0	1	0	31	3	0	1
23326	53341	28	1	14	1	7857	2	2	0	0	1	54	1	2	1
7246	56311	55	1	6	2	7678	3	3	0	3	0	55	2	0	1

```

In [29]: yTrain.head(5)
Out[29]:
48722    0
1768     0
1516     1
23326    0
7246     0
Name: Attrition, dtype: int64

In [30]: trainDF=xTrain.join(yTrain)
trainDF.head(5)
Out[30]:
```

Employee ID	Age	Gender	Years at Company	Job Role	Monthly Income	Work-Life Balance	Job Satisfaction	Performance Rating	Number of Promotions	Overtime	Distance from Home	Education Level	Marital Status	Number of Dependents	
48722	73255	29	1	8	4	7870	1	3	0	3	0	96	3	2	4

```
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In [34]: testDF = testDF[column[1:]]
testDF.head()
Out[34]:
```

Age	Gender	Years at Company	Job Role	Marital Status	Education Level	Job Level	Number of Dependents	Monthly Income	Work-Life Balance	Job Satisfaction	Overtime	Distance from Home	Company Size	Company Tenure	Remote Work	
22101	39	0	12	1	1	0	0	1	12931	3	0	1	99	2	30	0
17205	55	0	25	2	1	2	1	1	6623	0	3	0	41	1	102	0
49282	33	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	4264	1	0	0	54	1	13	1
26225	45	0	35	1	2	0	1	1	7434	2	3	0	22	1	92	0
8047	51	0	11	3	1	0	1	2	6240	3	0	1	84	0	44	1

```

In [35]: trainDF.to_csv('trainedataattritions.csv',index=False, index_label='Row',header=False, columns=column)
In [36]: testDF.head()
Out[36]:
```

Age	Gender	Years at Company	Job Role	Marital Status	Education Level	Job Level	Number of Dependents	Monthly Income	Work-Life Balance	Job Satisfaction	Overtime	Distance from Home	Company Size	Company Tenure	Remote Work	
22101	39	0	12	1	1	0	0	1	12931	3	0	1	99	2	30	0
17205	55	0	25	2	1	2	1	1	6623	0	3	0	41	1	102	0
49282	33	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	4264	1	0	0	54	1	13	1
26225	45	0	35	1	2	0	1	1	7434	2	3	0	22	1	92	0
8047	51	0	11	3	1	0	1	2	6240	3	0	1	84	0	44	1

```

In [37]: trainDF.to_csv('testdataattritions.csv',index=False, index_label='Row',header=False, columns=column)
In [38]: import boto3 #this package is to integrate with s3 bucket or other cloud service//
```

Creating an s3 storage and moving the trained and test data to the s3 object storage

```
In [37]: trainDF.to_csv('testdataattritions.csv', index=False, index_label='Row', header=False, columns=column)

In [38]: import boto3 #this package is to integrate with s3 bucket or other cloude service//
import re #this package is to folow a strict pattern to save your work/regular expression//

In [39]: bucketNM = 'diabeticsinstancebucket'
TrainFile = r'attritiondata/traineddataattritions/traineddataattritions.csv'
TestFile = r'attritiondata/testdataattritions/testdataattritions.csv'
ValFile = r'attritiondata/Val/Val.csv'
ModelFolder = r'attritiondata/model/'

In [40]: s3ModelOutput = r's3://{0}/{1}'.format(bucketNM, ModelFolder)
s3Train = r's3://{0}/{1}'.format(bucketNM, TrainFile)
s3Test = r's3://{0}/{1}'.format(bucketNM, TestFile)
s3Val = r's3://{0}/{1}'.format(bucketNM, ValFile)

In [41]: s3ModelOutput
Out[41]: 's3://diabeticsinstancebucket/attritiondata/model/'

In [42]: with open('traineddataattritions.csv', 'rb') as f:
boto3.Session().resource('s3').Bucket(bucketNM).Object(TrainFile).upload_fileobj(f)

In [43]: import sagemaker
from sagemaker import get_execution_role
sagemaker.config INFO - Not applying SDK defaults from location: /etc/xdg/sagemaker/config.yaml
sagemaker.config INFO - Not applying SDK defaults from location: /home/ec2-user/.config/sagemaker/config.yaml

In [44]: sagemakerSess=sagemaker.Session()
role=get_execution_role()
```

Setting up the hyperparameter for tuning/optimization

```
In [44]: sagemakerSess=sagemaker.Session()
role=get_execution_role()

In [45]: sagemakerSess.boto_region_name
Out[45]: 'us-east-1'

In [46]: ECRdockercontainer=sagemaker.amazon.amazon_estimator.get_image_uri(sagemakerSess.boto_region_name, 'linear-learner', 'latest')
The method get_image_uri has been renamed in sagemaker>=2.
See: https://sagemaker.readthedocs.io/en/stable/v2.html for details.
Defaulting to the only supported framework/algorithm version: 1. Ignoring framework/algorithm version: latest.

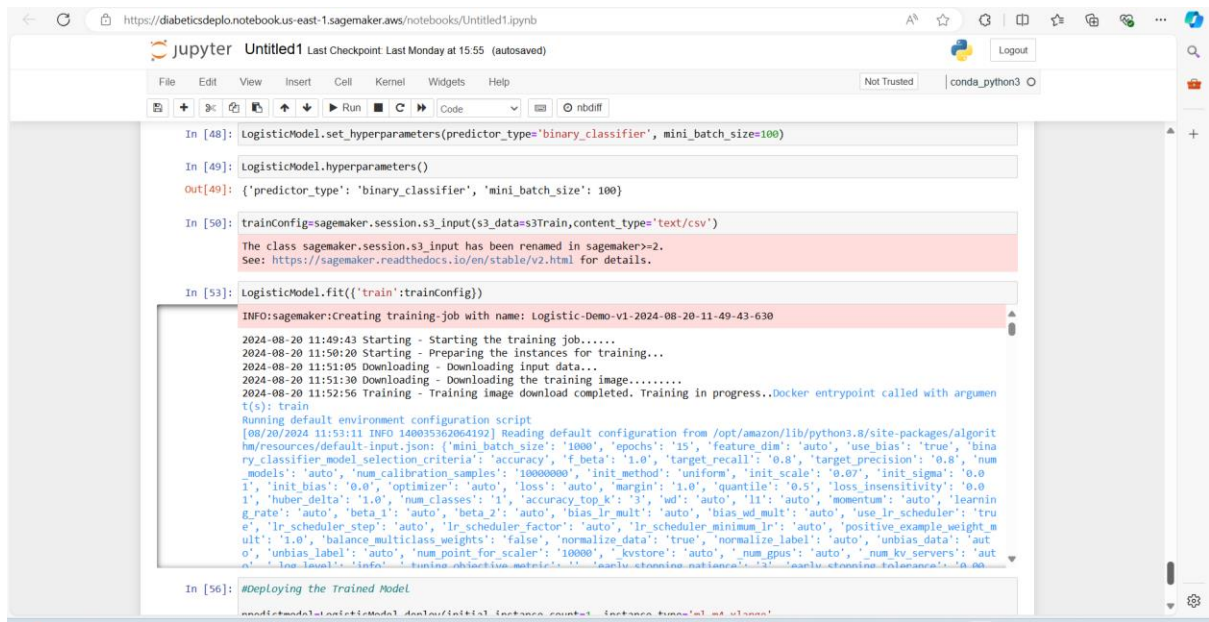
In [47]: LogisticModel=sagemaker.estimator.Estimator(image_uri=ECRdockercontainer,
role=role,
train_instance_count=1,
train_instance_type='ml.m4.xlarge',
output_path=s3ModelOutput,
sagemaker_session=sagemakerSess,
base_job_name = 'Logistic-Demo-v1'
)
train_instance_count has been renamed in sagemaker>=2.
See: https://sagemaker.readthedocs.io/en/stable/v2.html for details.
train_instance_type has been renamed in sagemaker>=2.
See: https://sagemaker.readthedocs.io/en/stable/v2.html for details.

In [48]: LogisticModel.set_hyperparameters(predictor_type='binary_classifier', mini_batch_size=100)

In [49]: LogisticModel.hyperparameters()
Out[49]: {'predictor_type': 'binary_classifier', 'mini_batch_size': 100}

In [50]: trainConfig=sagemaker.config.C3InntrC3DataC3TrainConfig(train_data=trainDF.to_csv())
```

Building and Training the model on sagemaker



```
In [48]: LogisticModel.set_hyperparameters(predicator_type='binary_classifier', mini_batch_size=100)

In [49]: LogisticModel.hyperparameters()

Out[49]: {'predicator_type': 'binary_classifier', 'mini_batch_size': 100}

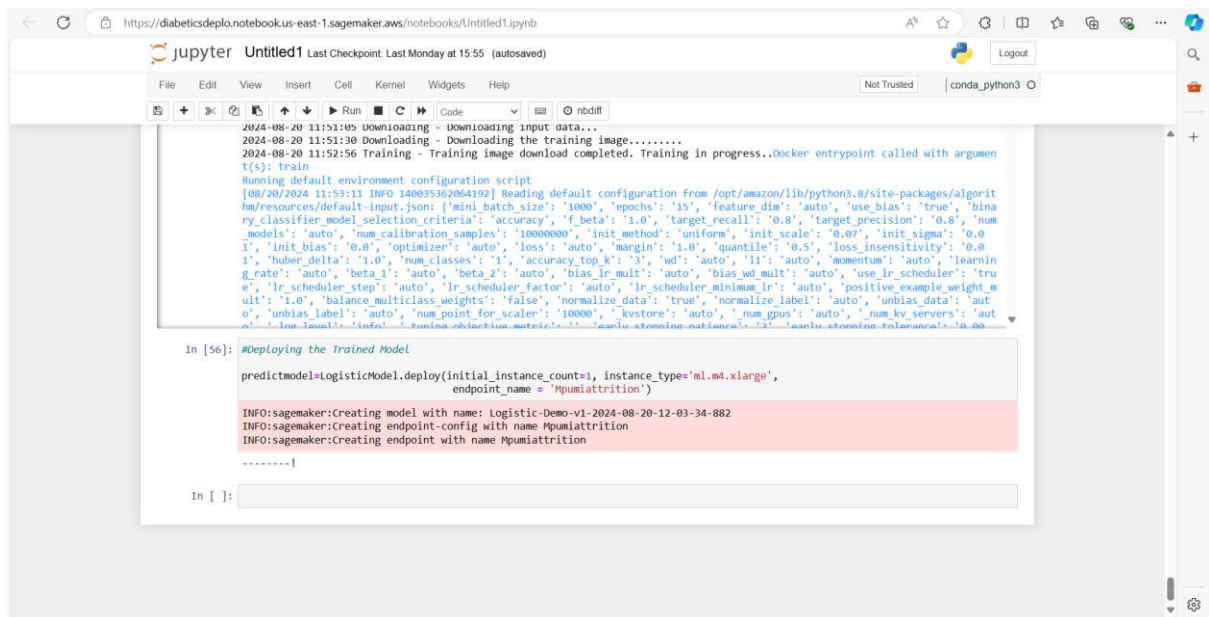
In [50]: trainConfig=sagemaker.session.s3_input(s3_data=s3Train,content_type='text/csv')

The class sagemaker.session.s3_input has been renamed in sagemaker>=2.
See: https://sagemaker.readthedocs.io/en/stable/v2.html for details.

In [53]: LogisticModel.fit({'train':trainConfig})

INFO:sagemaker:Creating training-job with name: Logistic-Demo-v1-2024-08-20-11-49-43-630
2024-08-20 11:49:43 Starting - Starting the training job.....
2024-08-20 11:50:20 Starting - Preparing the instances for training...
2024-08-20 11:51:05 Downloading - Downloading input data...
2024-08-20 11:51:30 Downloading - Downloading the training image.....
2024-08-20 11:52:56 Training - Training image download completed. Training in progress..Docker entrypoint called with argumen
t(s): train
Running default environment configuration script
[08/20/2024 11:53:11 INFO 140035362064192] Reading default configuration from /opt/amazon/lib/python3.8/site-packages/algorit
hm/resources/default-input.json: {'mini_batch_size': '1000', 'epochs': '15', 'feature_dim': 'auto', 'use_bias': 'true', 'bina
ry_classifier_model_selection_criteria': 'accuracy', 'f_beta': '1.0', 'target_recall': '0.8', 'target_precision': '0.8', 'num
_models': 'auto', 'num_calibration_samples': '10000000', 'init_method': 'uniform', 'init_scale': '0.07', 'init_sigma': '0.0
1', 'init_bias': '0.0', 'optimizer': 'auto', 'loss': 'auto', 'margin': '1.0', 'quantile': '0.5', 'loss_insensitivity': '0.0
1', 'huber_delta': '1.0', 'num_classes': '1', 'accuracy_top_k': '3', 'wd': 'auto', 'l1': 'auto', 'momentum': 'auto', 'learnin
g_rate': 'auto', 'beta_1': 'auto', 'beta_2': 'auto', 'bias_lr_mult': 'auto', 'bias_wd_mult': 'auto', 'use_lr_scheduler': 'tru
e', 'lr_scheduler_step': 'auto', 'lr_scheduler_factor': 'auto', 'lr_scheduler_minimum_lr': 'auto', 'positive_example_weight_m
ult': '1.0', 'balance_multiclass_weights': 'false', 'normalize_data': 'true', 'normalize_label': 'auto', 'unbias_data': 'aut
o', 'unbias_label': 'auto', 'num_point_for_scaler': '10000', 'kvstore': 'auto', 'num_gpus': 'auto', 'num_kv_servers': 'aut
o', 'log_level': 'info', 'training_objective_metric': '...', 'early_stopping_patience': '...', 'early_stopping_tolerance': '...', 'a
In [56]: #Deploying the Trained Model
```

Deploying the model after training



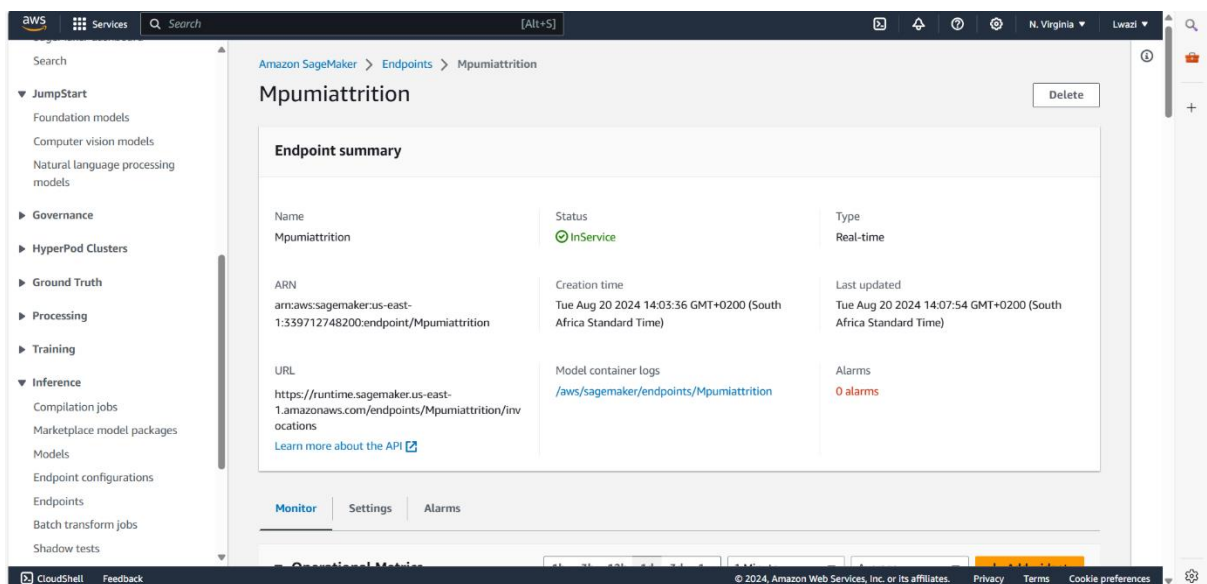
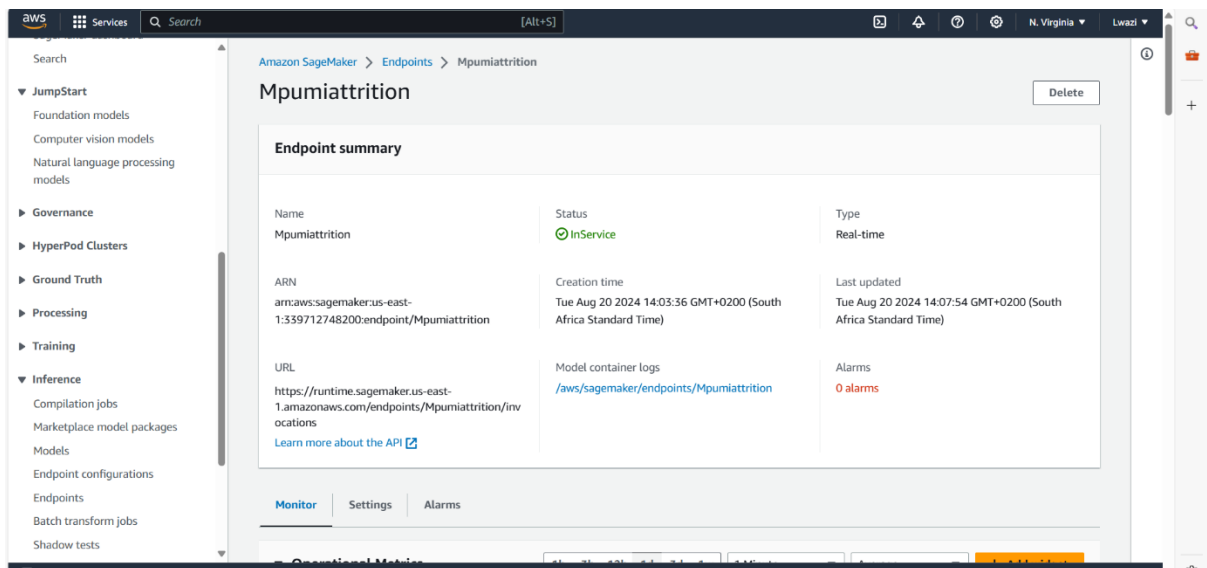
```
In [56]: #Deploying the Trained Model

predictModel=LogisticModel.deploy(initial_instance_count=1, instance_type='ml.m4.xlarge',
                                  endpoint_name = 'Mpumiattrition')

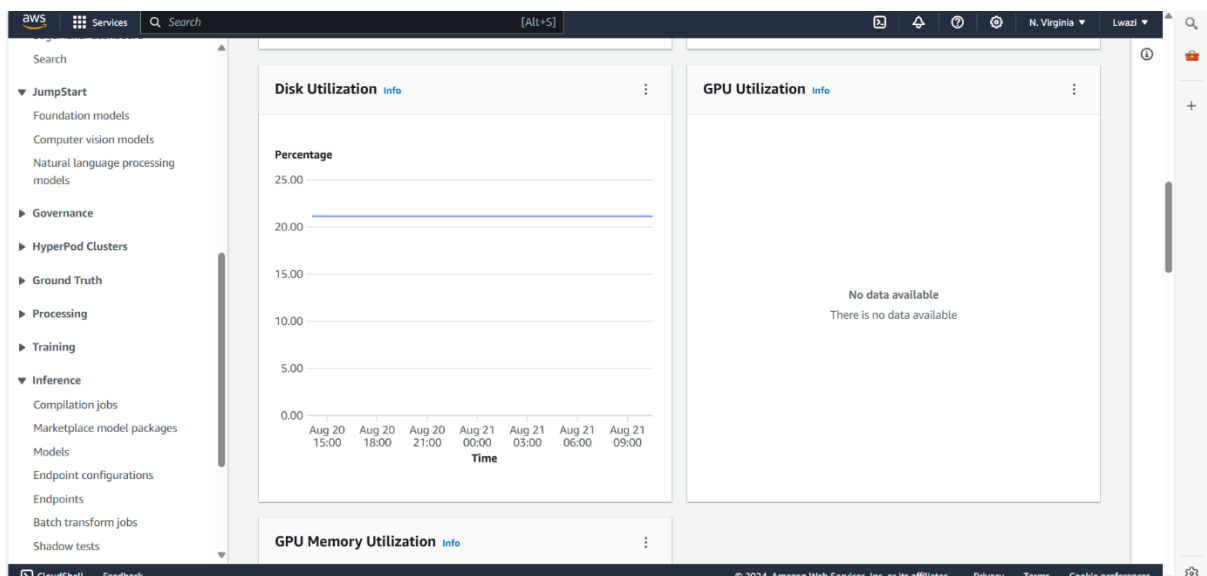
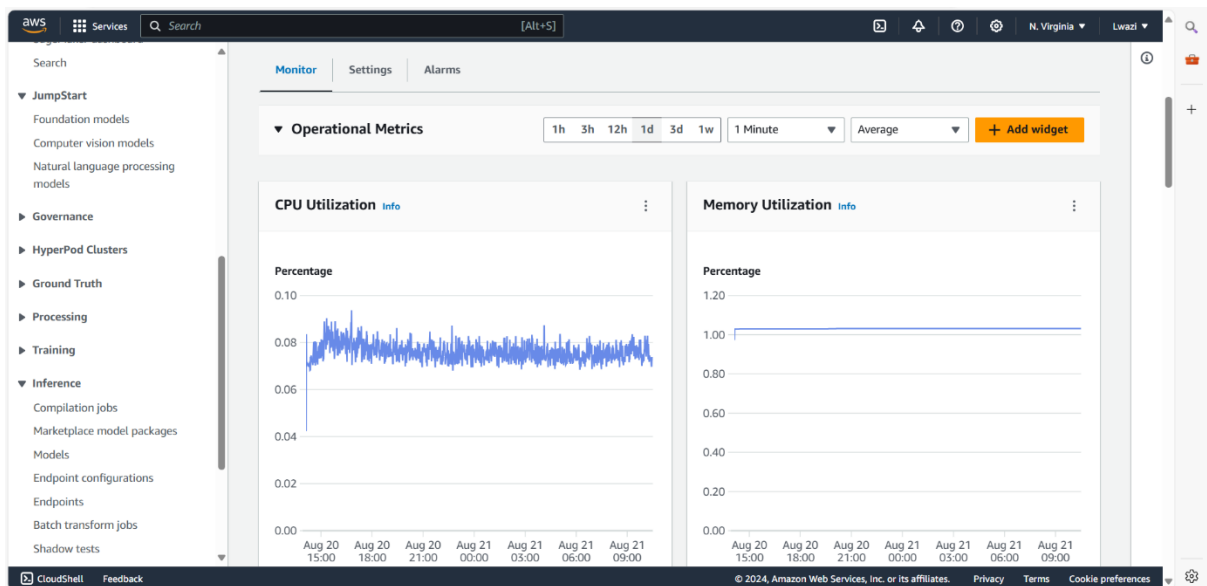
INFO:sagemaker:Creating model with name: Logistic-Demo-v1-2024-08-20-12-03-34-882
INFO:sagemaker:Creating endpoint-config with name Mpumiattrition
INFO:sagemaker:Creating endpoint with name Mpumiattrition
-----

In [ ]:
```

The deployed model on AWS sagemaker



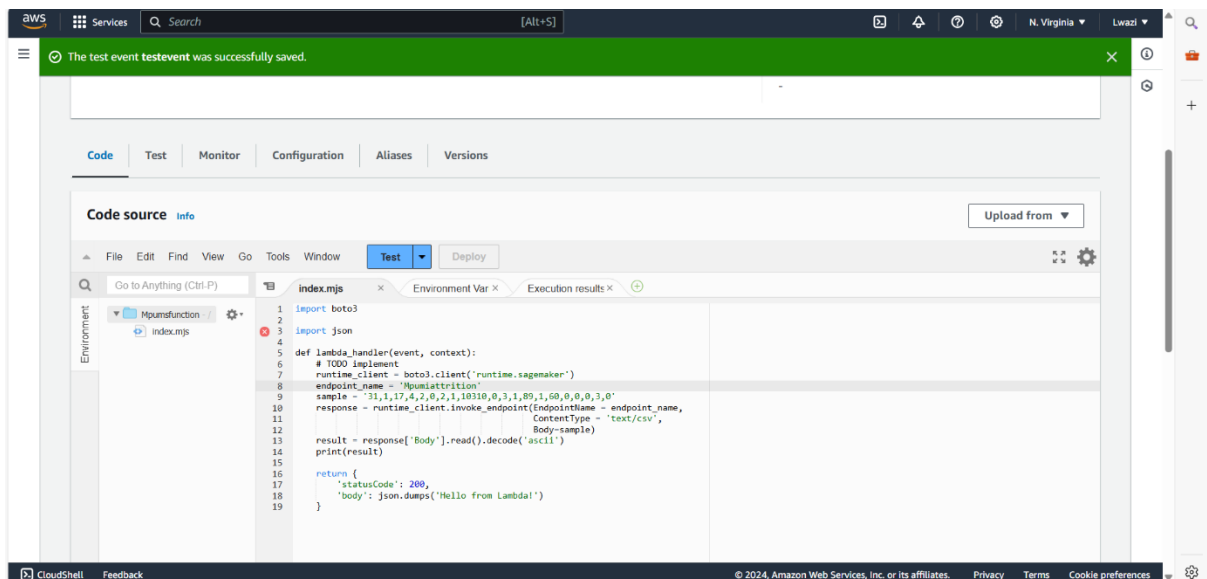
The metrics and monitoring of resources



The end point link:

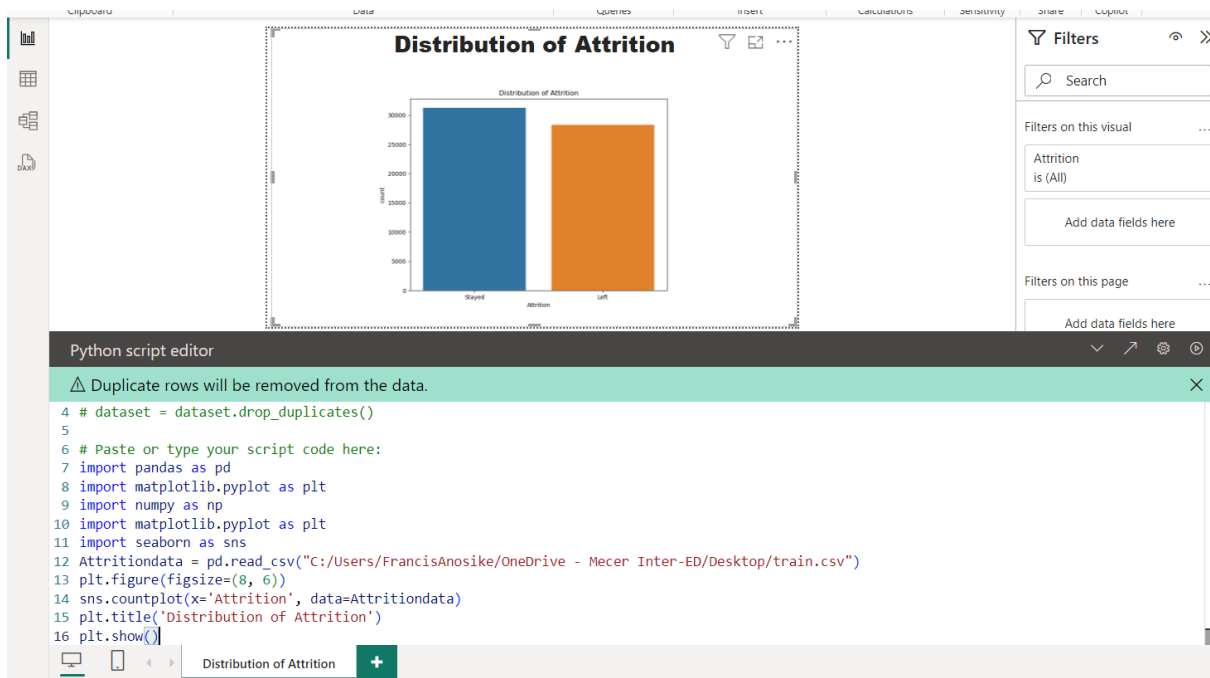
<https://runtime.sagemaker.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/endpoints/Mpumiattribution/invocations>

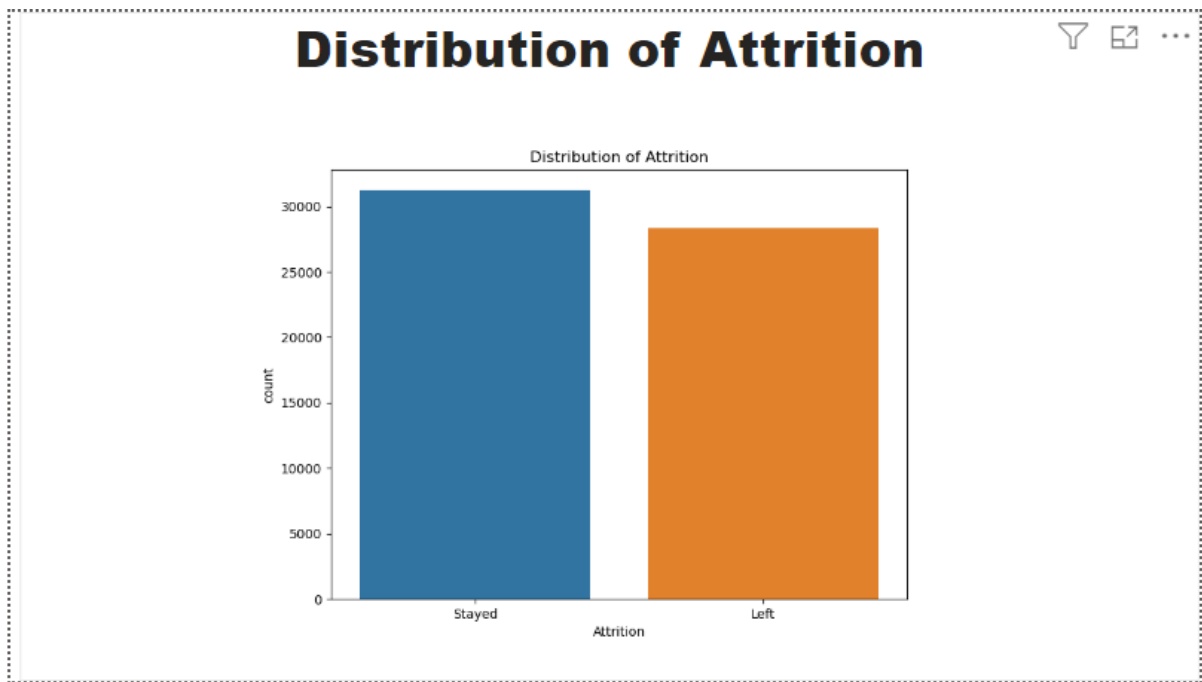
Testing the model on the lambda service on AWS:



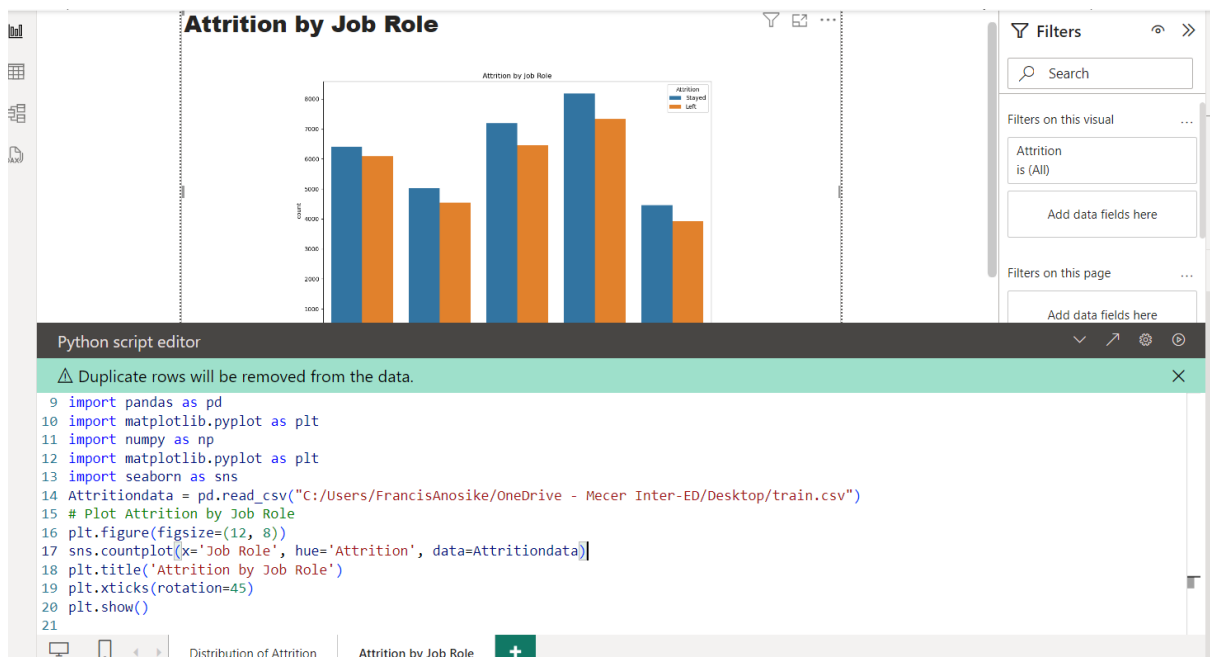
Visualizing the dataset using python scripts embedded in PowerBI

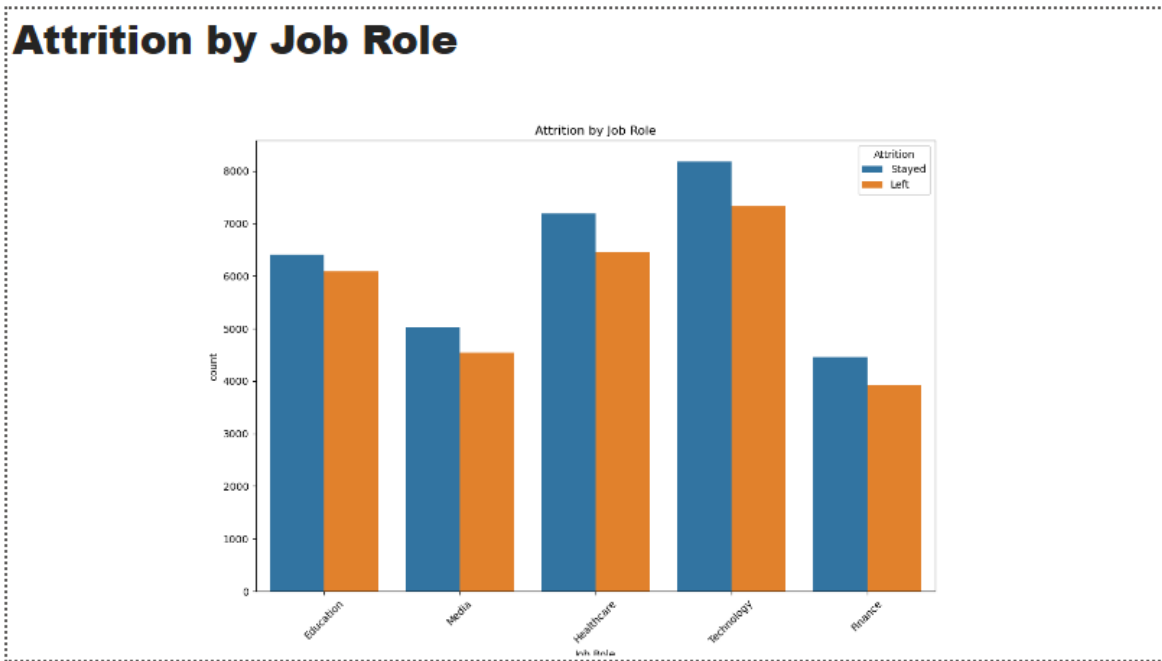
The employee attrition visual



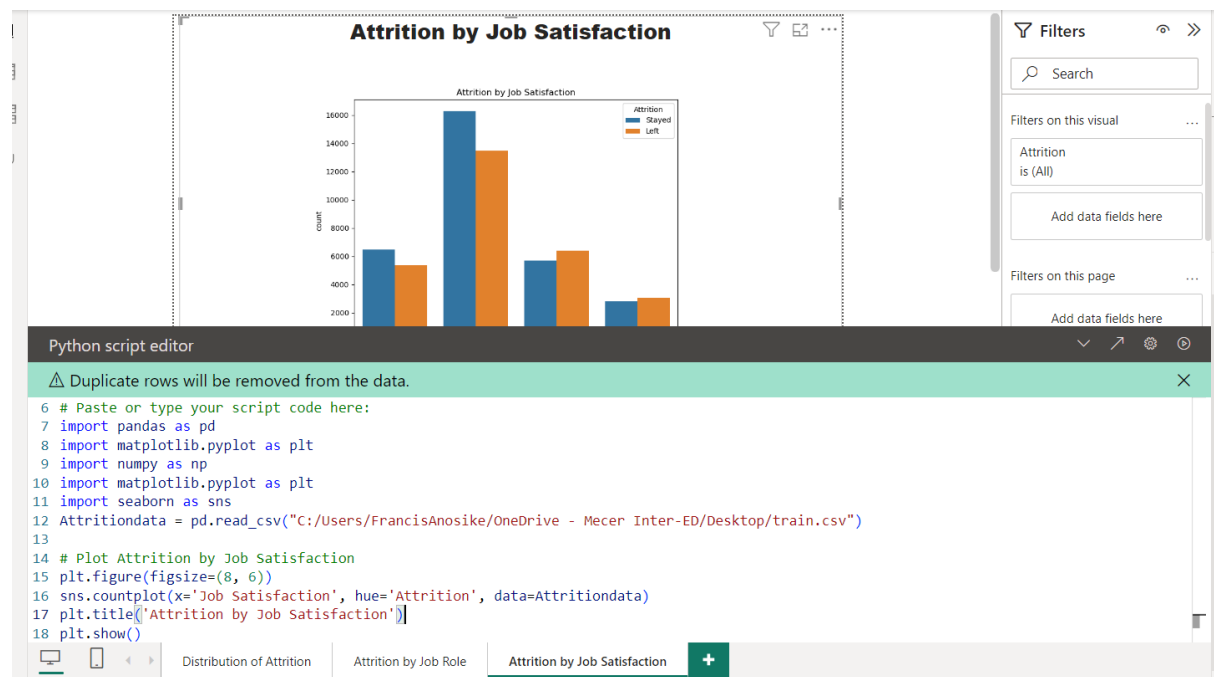


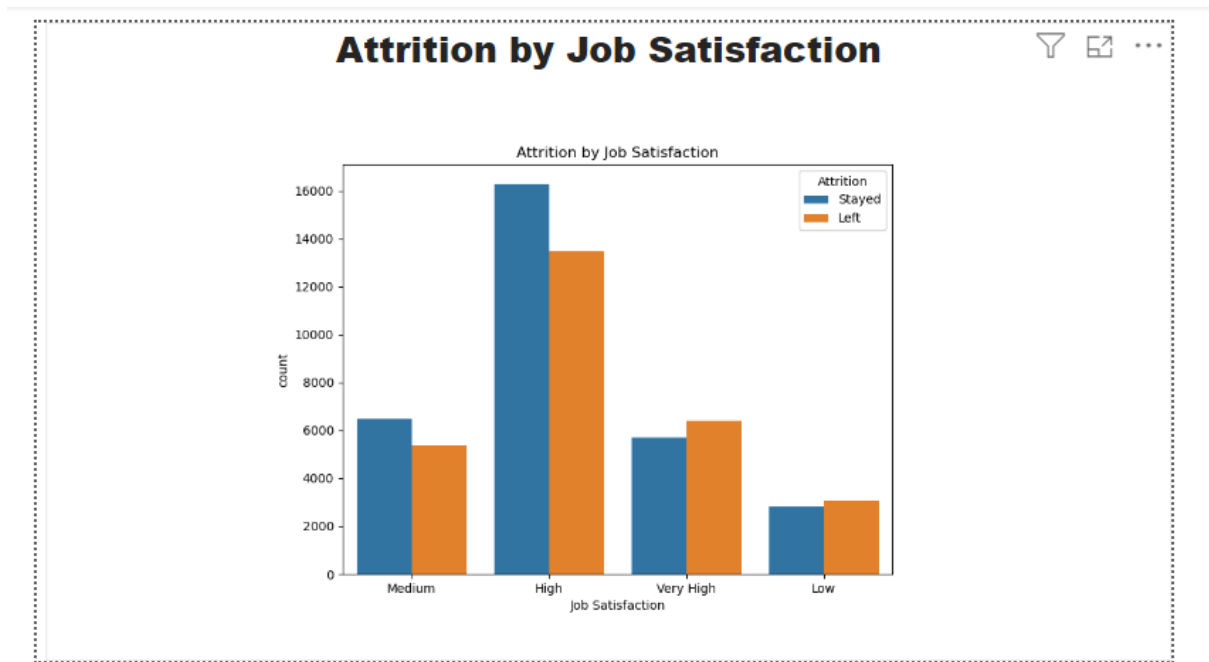
Employee Attrition by job role



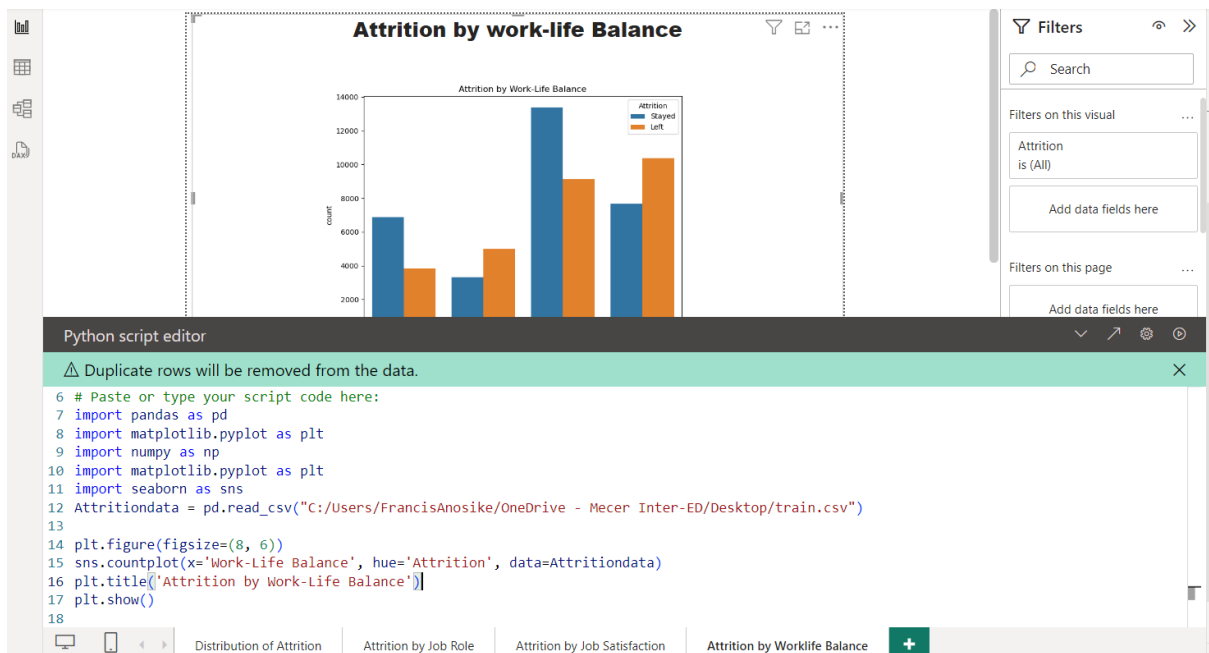


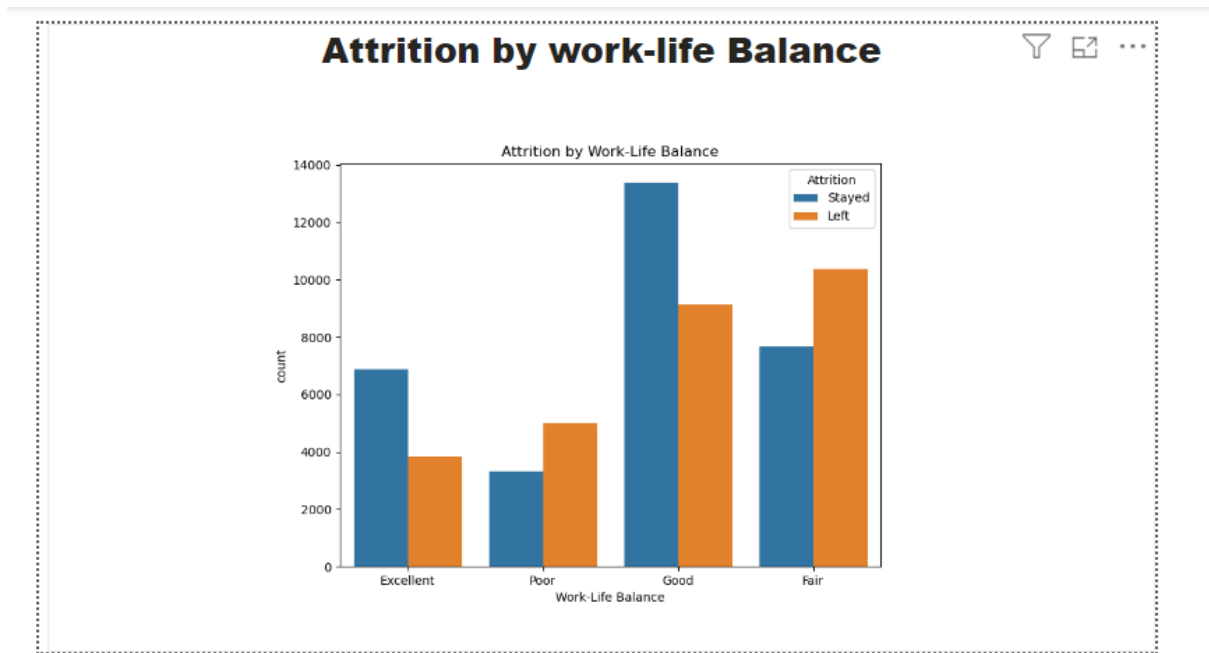
Employee attrition by job satisfaction.



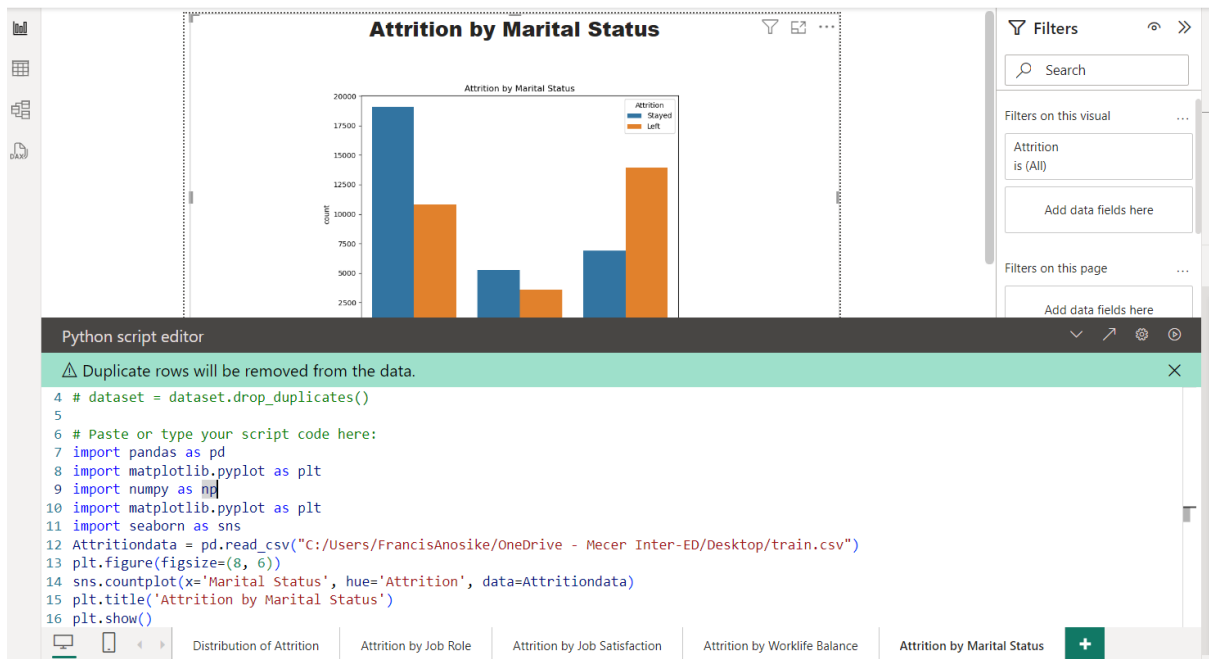


Employee attrition by work-life balance.

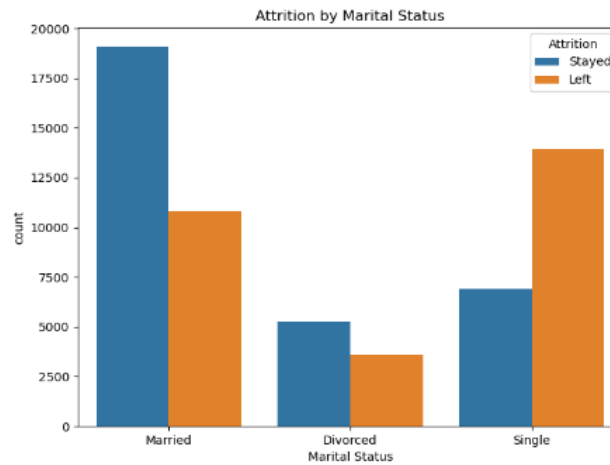




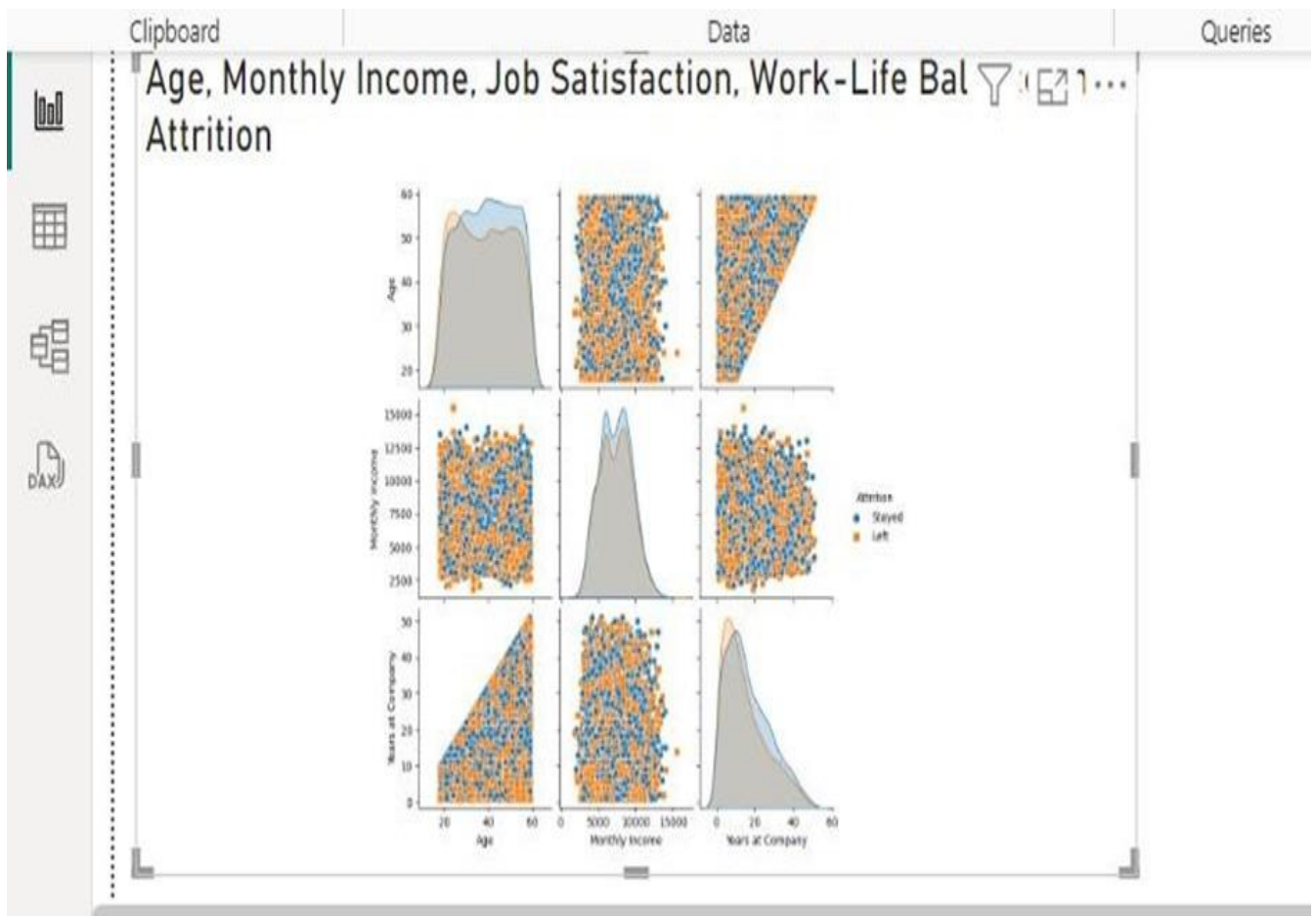
Employee attrition by marital status.



Attrition by Marital Status



```
1 import statsmodels.api as sm
2 import numpy as np
3 import pandas as pd
4 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
5 import seaborn as sns
6 from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
7
8 df = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\Tesseract\Desktop\Train Project\train.csv")
9
10 # Pair plot for selected features
11 selected_features = ['Age', 'Monthly Income', 'Years at Company', 'Job Satisfaction', 'Work-Life Balance', 'Attrition']
12 sns.pairplot(df[selected_features], hue='Attrition', diag_kind='kde', markers=["o", "s"])
13 plt.show()
```



Monitoring and Maintenance:

Once deployed, the model's performance needs to be monitored regularly to ensure that it continues to provide accurate predictions over time. This may involve updating the model with new data or retraining it periodically to maintain its accuracy.

Deployment Environment used for the deployment of the model:

Frameworks and Libraries:

NumPy: For numerical computations and array manipulations.

Pandas: For data manipulation and analysis, particularly useful for handling datasets like the Iris dataset.

Scikit-learn: For machine learning algorithms and model training. It includes logistic regression and utilities for model evaluation.

Development Tools:

IDEs: PowerBI, VS Code, or Jupyter notebook for coding and testing.

Version Control: Git for managing code versions.

Package Management: pip or conda for managing Python packages and dependencies.

Security Considerations:

Access Control: Restrict access to the deployed model and its endpoints. Implement role-based access control (RBAC) to ensure only authorized personnel can interact with the model.

Encryption: Use encryption mechanisms (e.g., HTTPS/TLS) to secure data transmission between clients and the deployed model, preventing eavesdropping and data tampering.

Input Validation: Validate input data to prevent injection attacks and ensure that only expected and sanitized data is processed by the model.