

Deployment on Flask and Postman API

In this report, a demo of creating a simple machine learning model and deploy it using Postman API. The used dataset is derived from Kaggle. It discusses the probability of a patient to get a heart attack or not using Logistic regression. The model takes 5 features – various heart rate reading including blood sugar and pressure -. The patient readings are passed from the API to the web app to interact with the model, then return the result back to the API again in json format to be printed in console.

The model code (model_creation.py):

```
model_creation.py
1 #Imports
2 import pandas as pd
3 import numpy as np
4 from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
5 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
6 from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
7 from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
8 import pickle
9 #Read dataset
10 data = pd.read_csv('heart.csv')
11 #Split dataset
12 y = data["target"]
13 X = data[['age', 'sex', 'cp', 'trestbps', 'chol']]
14 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.20, random_state = 0)
15 # Create and train the model
16 pipe = Pipeline([('scaler', StandardScaler()), ('Logistic Regression', LogisticRegression())])
17 pipe.fit(X_train, y_train)
18 #Save the model
19 pickle.dump(pipe, open('pipemodel.pkl', 'wb'))
```

Web app code (app.py):

```
app.py
1 import numpy as np
2 import pandas as pd
3 from flask import Flask, request, jsonify
4 import pickle
5
6 app = Flask(__name__)
7
8 @app.route('/', methods = ['GET', 'POST'])
9 def home():
10     if (request.method == 'GET'):
11         data = 'hello world!'
12         return jsonify({'data':data})
13
14 @app.route('/predict/')
15 def predict():
16     model = pickle.load(open('pipemodel.pkl', 'rb'))
17     age=request.args.get('age')
18     sex=request.args.get('sex')
19     cp=request.args.get('cp')
20     trestbps=request.args.get('trestbps')
21     chol=request.args.get('chol')
22     tempdf={'age':[age], 'sex':[sex], 'cp':[cp],
23             'trestbps':[trestbps], 'chol':[chol]}
24     test_df = pd.DataFrame(tempdf)
25     status = model.predict(test_df)
26     return jsonify({'Status':str(status)})
27
28 if __name__ == "__main__":
29     app.run(debug=True)
```

Output:

1. Opening a new request and post the URL

The screenshot shows the Postman interface with a GET request to `http://127.0.0.1:5000/`. The response is a 200 OK status with a response time of 9 ms and a body size of 174 B. The response body is displayed in the 'Body' tab, showing a JSON object: `{ "data": "hello world!" }`.

KEY	VALUE	DESCRIPTION
Key	Value	Description

2. Modifying the URL to get the prediction and add the keys and values

The screenshot shows the Postman interface with a GET request to `http://127.0.0.1:5000/predict/?age=22&sex=1&cp=1&trestbps=120&chol=233`. The response is a 200 OK status with a response time of 850 ms and a body size of 167 B. The response body is displayed in the 'Body' tab, showing a JSON object: `{ "Status": "[1]" }`.

KEY	VALUE
age	22
sex	1
cp	1
trestbps	120
chol	233