

PROJECT: DIABETICS MELLITUS CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS USING AWS SAGE MAKER AND HOSTING THE JUPYTER NOTEBOOK AS A STATIC WEBPAGE.

Overview

In this presentation, we will guide you through the process of training a Support Vector Machine (SVM) model for Diabetes Mellitus classification on Amazon Web Services (AWS) using SageMaker and hosting the Jupyter Notebook in HTML format as a static webpage. The steps include creating an AWS account, launching a SageMaker Notebook Instance, deploying the trained model, and hosting the static webpage on S3.

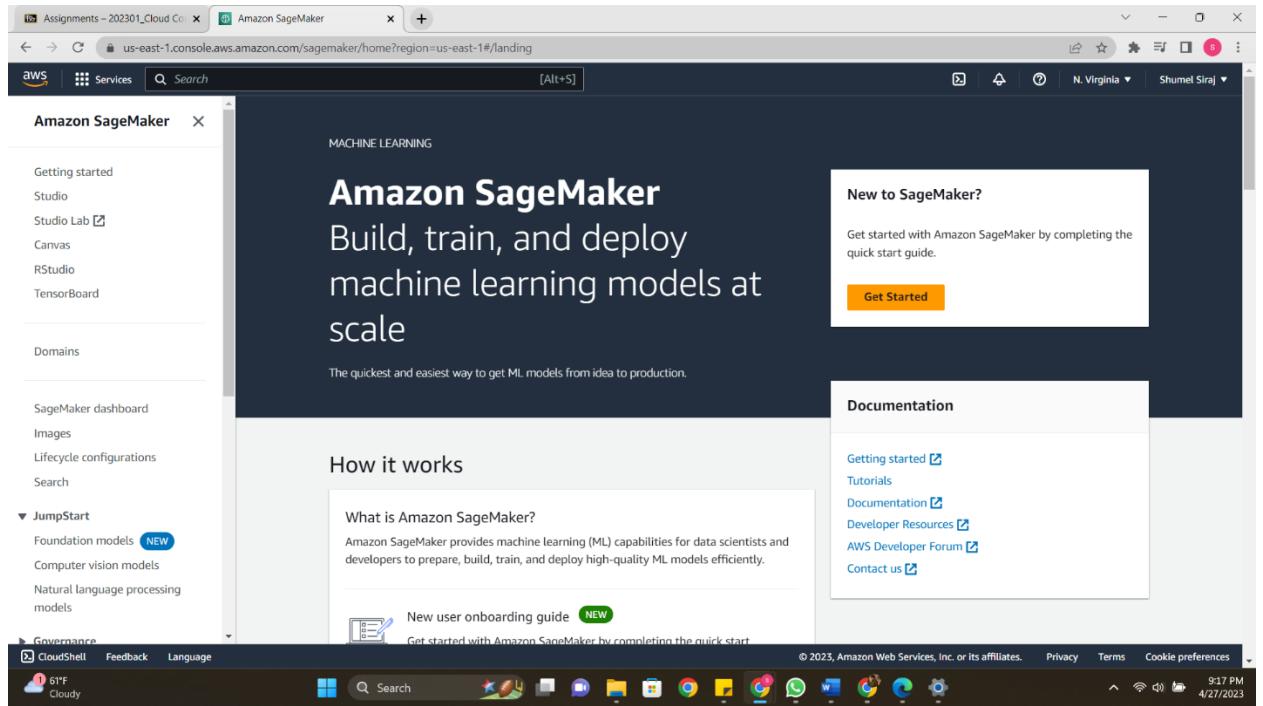
➤ Steps to Train a Diabetes Mellitus Classification Model on AWS SageMaker

1. Create an AWS Account and Sign into the Management Console

- Create an AWS account by visiting <https://aws.amazon.com/> and clicking "Create an AWS Account".
- Follow the prompts, supplying your name, email address, and payment information.
- Sign into the AWS Management Console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/> using your AWS account credentials.

2. Navigate to the Amazon SageMaker Console

- Search for "SageMaker" in the search bar at the top of the AWS Management Console.
- Click on "Amazon SageMaker" in the search results.

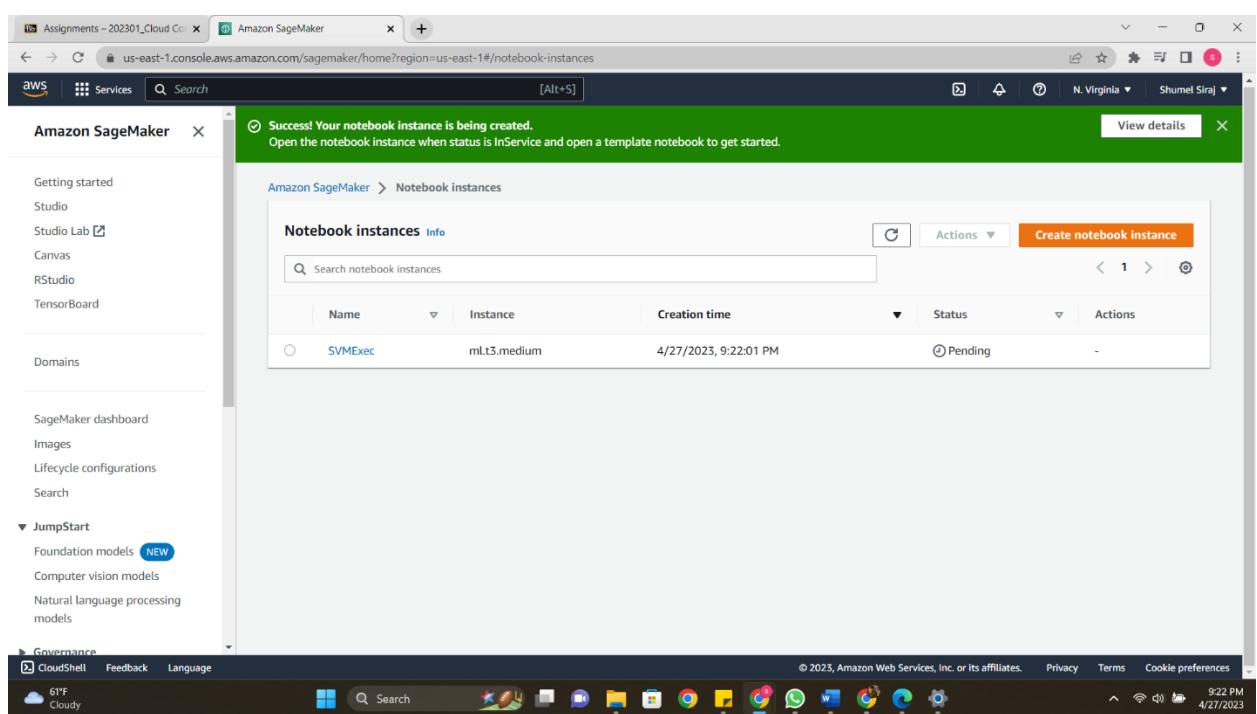
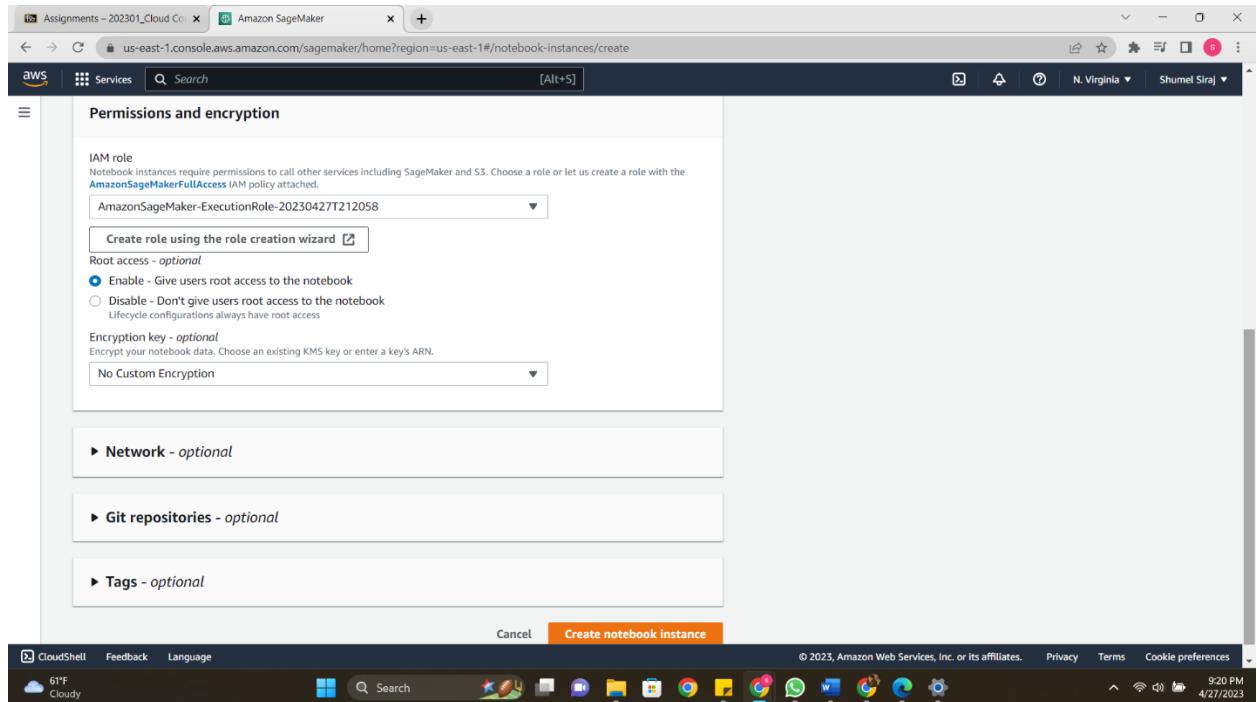


3. Launch an Amazon SageMaker Notebook Instance

- Click on "Notebook instances" in the SageMaker console.
- Click on the "Create notebook instance" button.
- Provide a name for your instance, select an instance type, and choose the IAM role with necessary permissions.
- Click on "Create notebook instance".

The screenshot shows the AWS SageMaker console with the URL us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/home?region=us-east-1#/notebook-instances. The left sidebar has sections like Images, Lifecycle configurations, Search, JumpStart (Foundation models NEW), Computer vision models, Natural language processing models, Governance, Ground Truth, Notebook (Notebook instances selected), Processing, Training, Inference, Edge Manager, Augmented AI, and AWS Marketplace. The main content area shows the "Notebook instances Info" page with a search bar and a table header: Name, Instance, Creation time, Status, Actions. A message at the bottom says "There are currently no resources." The top right shows N. Virginia and Shumei Siraj.

The screenshot shows the "Create notebook instance" page with the URL us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/home?region=us-east-1#/notebook-instances/create. The left sidebar is the same as the previous screenshot. The main content area has two tabs: "Notebook instance settings" and "Permissions and encryption". Under "Notebook instance settings", there are fields for "Notebook instance name" (SVM_Exec), "Notebook instance type" (mLT3.medium), "Elastic Inference" (none), and "Platform identifier" (Amazon Linux 2, Jupyter Lab 3). There is also a link for "Additional configuration". Under "Permissions and encryption", there is a "IAM role" section which is currently empty. The top right shows N. Virginia and Shumei Siraj, and the bottom right shows 9:20 PM and 4/27/2023.



4. Open Jupyter Notebook

- Once the Notebook Instance has started, click on "Open JupyterLab".
- JupyterLab will open in a new browser tab.

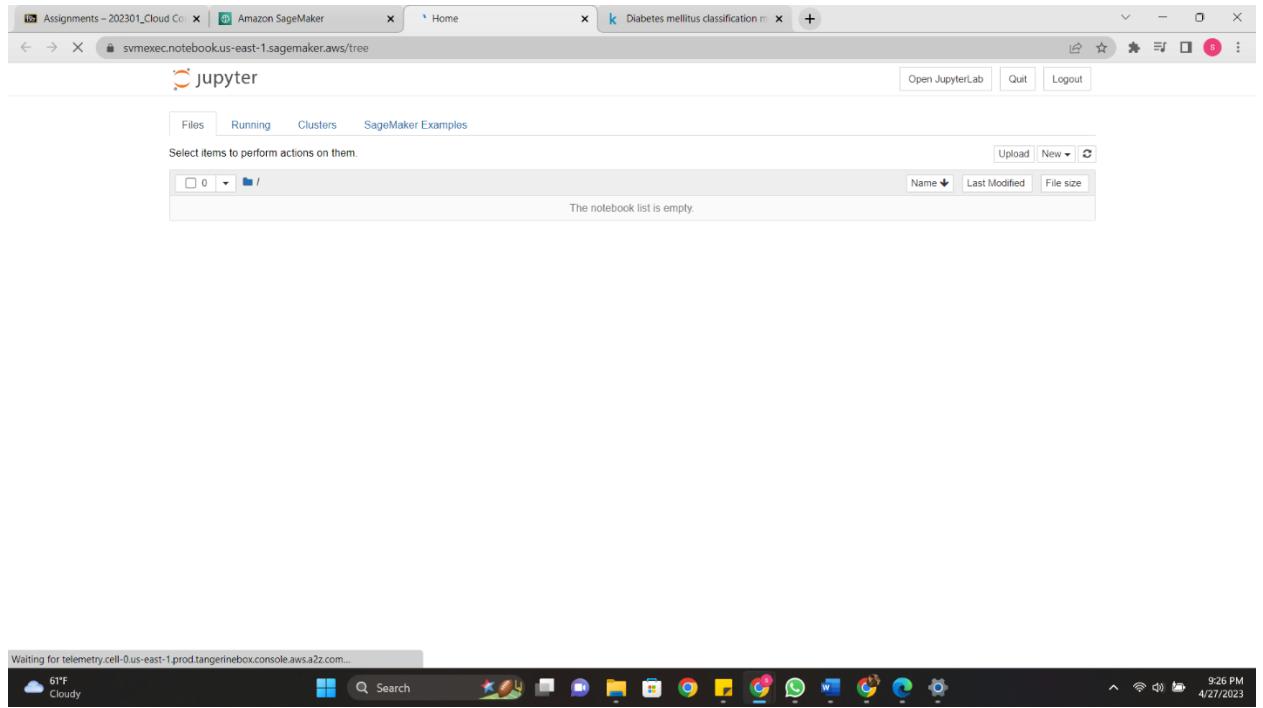
The screenshot shows the Amazon SageMaker console interface. The left sidebar has sections like Getting started, Studio, Studio Lab (selected), Canvas, RStudio, and TensorFlow. Under JumpStart, there are Foundation models (NEW), Computer vision models, and Natural language processing models. The main content area is titled 'SVMExec' and shows 'Notebook instance settings'. It lists the following details:

Name	Status	Notebook instance type	Platform identifier
SVMExec	InService	ml.t3.medium	Amazon Linux 2, Jupyter Lab 3 (notebook-al2-v2)
ARN	Creation time	Elastic Inference	Minimum IMDS Version
arn:aws:sagemaker:us-east-1:137755039087:notebook-instance/svmexec	Apr 28, 2023 01:22 UTC	-	2
	Last updated	Volume Size	
	Apr 28, 2023 01:26 UTC	5GB EBS	
Lifecycle configuration			

Below this is a section for 'Git repositories' which is currently empty.

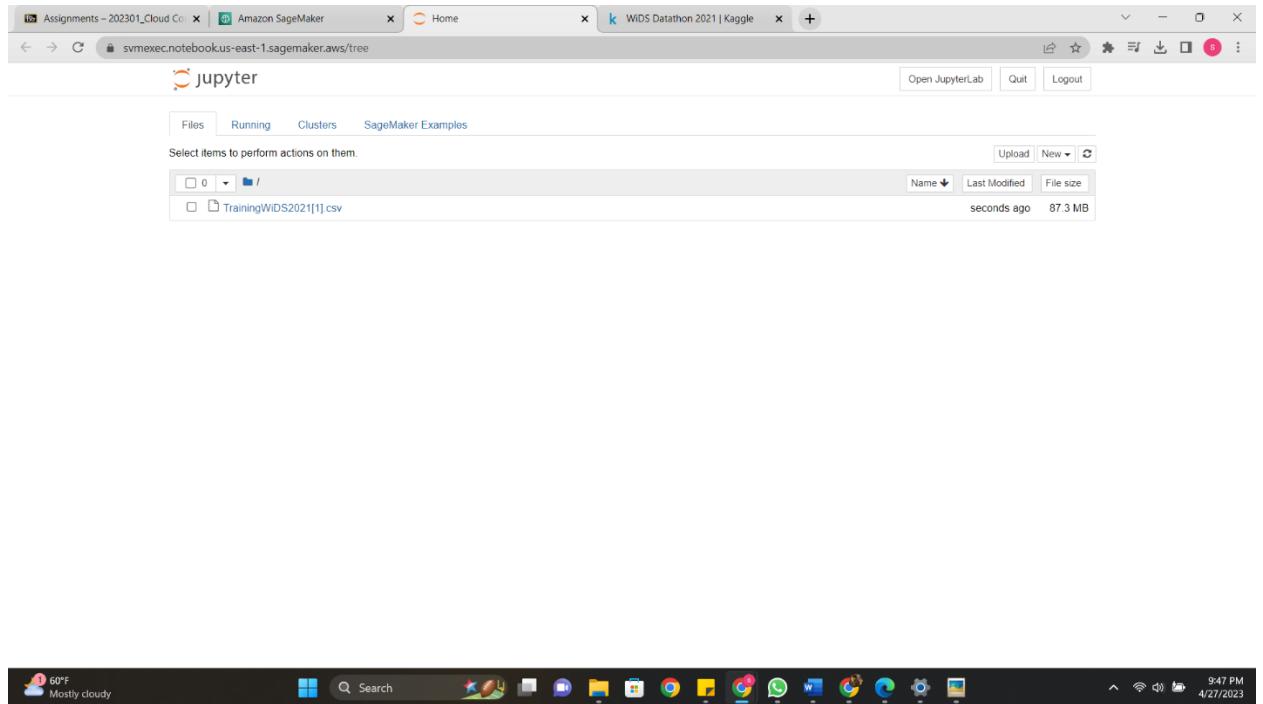
5. Create a New Notebook

- Click on the "+" icon in the left sidebar of JupyterLab.
- Choose the Python version and select the desired kernel.



6. Load Data

- Upload your Diabetes Mellitus dataset to the notebook instance using the "Upload files" button in the JupyterLab file explorer.



7. Prepare the Data

- Import necessary libraries for preprocessing, such as pandas and NumPy.
- Clean, transform, and normalize the Diabetes Mellitus dataset as required by the SVM model.

Assignments - 202301_Cloud Co | Amazon SageMaker | Home | FTP_Diabetics_classification_analysis | WIDS Datathon 2021 | Kaggle

jupyter FTP_Diabetics_classification_analysis Last Checkpoint: a few seconds ago (unsaved changes)

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help

Not Trusted conda_python3

nbdiff

Diabetics Mellitus Classification Analysis

Cloud Computing Final Project

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Introduction

Intensive Care Units (ICUs) lack sufficient validated patient records for incoming patients. Therefore, a model which is capable of effectively indicating chronic conditions such as diabetes can aid in patient care decisions is needed. This project is to predict if the patient has been detected with a specific type of diabetes, Mellitus Diabetes using the data mining techniques on the provided patient dataset.

```
In [ ]: import sys
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.image as mpimg
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.metrics.cluster import adjusted_mutual_info_score
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score
from sklearn.cluster import FeatureAgglomeration
```

60°F Mostly cloudy 9:48 PM 4/27/2023

Assignments - 202301_Cloud Co | Amazon SageMaker | Home | FTP_Diabetics_classification_analysis | WIDS Datathon 2021 | Kaggle

jupyter FTP_Diabetics_classification_analysis Last Checkpoint: 2 minutes ago (unsaved changes)

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help

Not Trusted conda_python3

Loading dataset

```
In [4]: Raw_data = pd.read_csv('TrainingWIDS2021.csv')
print(Raw_data.head())
   Unnamed: 0 encounter_id hospital_id age bmi elective_surgery \
0      1       214826    118  68.0  22.732803      0
1      2       246060     81  77.0  27.421875      0
2      3       276985    118  25.0  31.952749      0
3      4       262220    118  81.0  22.635548      1
4      5       201746     33  19.0      NaN      0

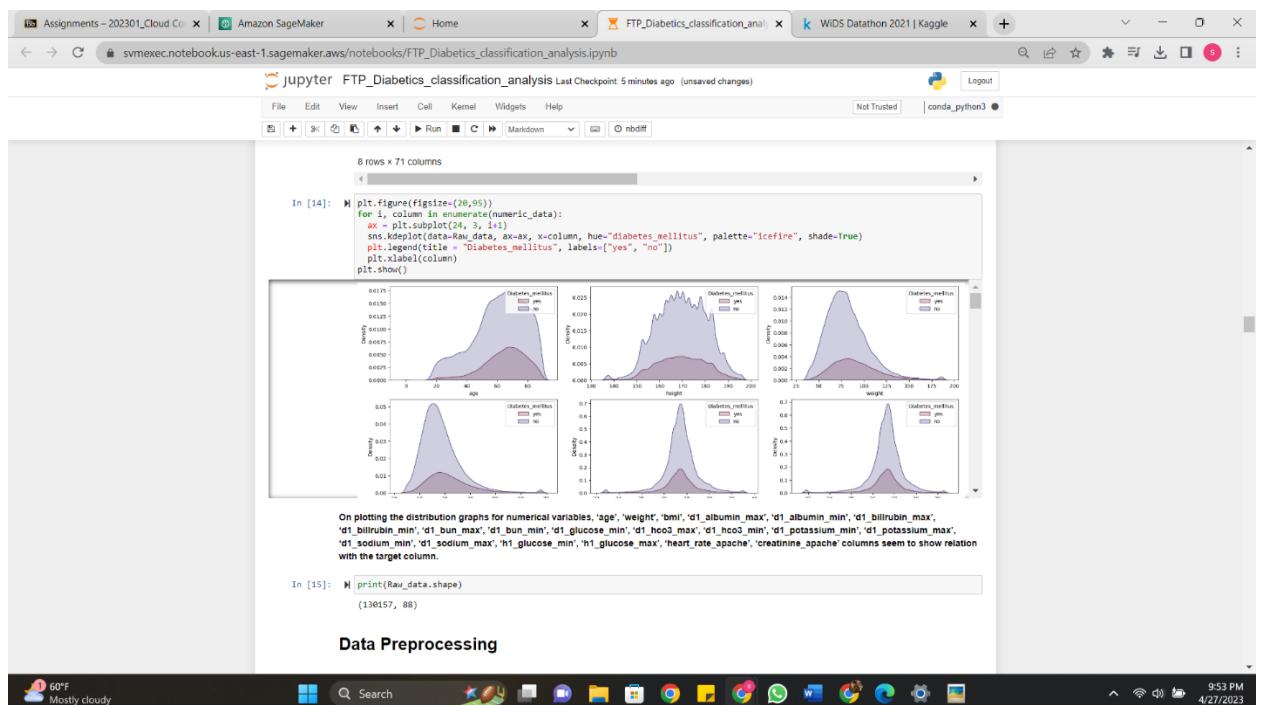
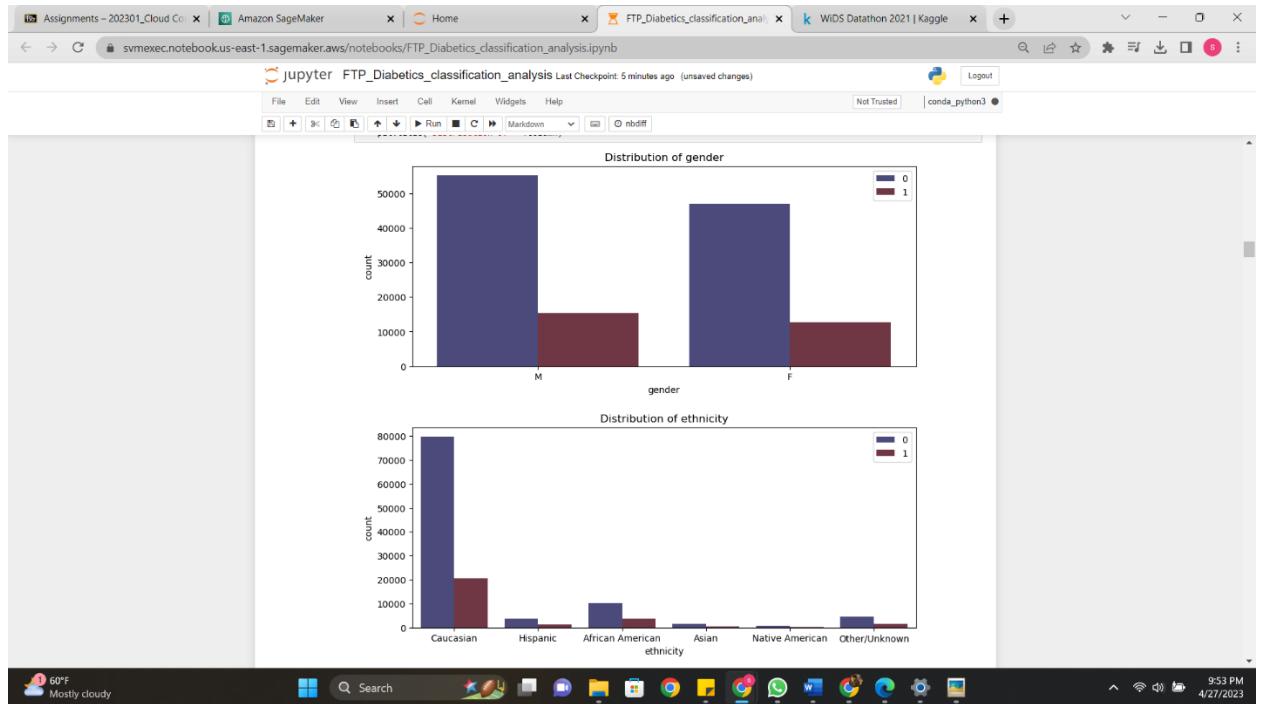
   ethnicity gender height hospital_admit_source ... h1_pao2fio2ratio_max \
0  Caucasian   M    180.3          Floor ...           NaN ...
1  Caucasian   F    160.0          Floor ...           51.0 ...
2  Caucasian   F    172.7  Emergency Department ...           NaN ...
3  Caucasian   F    165.1  Operating Room ...           337.0 ...
4  Caucasian   M    188.0          NaN ...           NaN ...

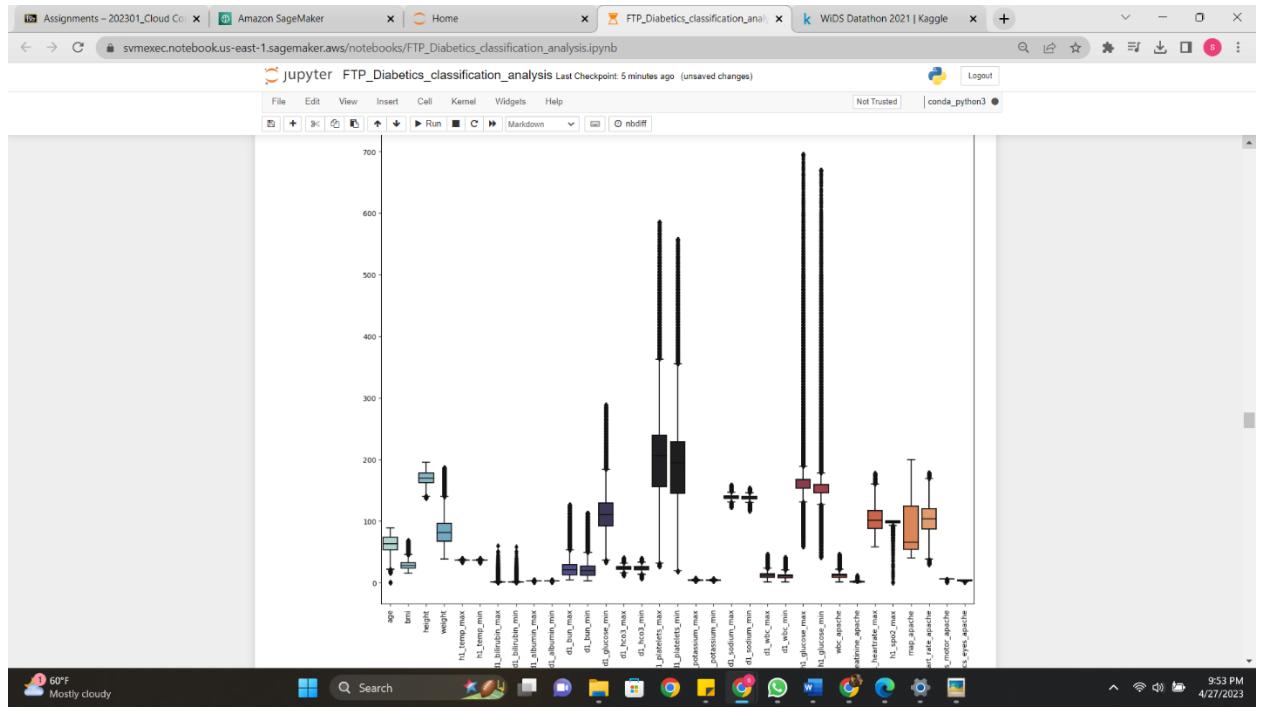
   h1_pao2fio2ratio_min aids cirrhosis hepatic_failure immunosuppression \
0        NaN  0    0    0    0    0
1        51.0  0    0    0    0    0
2        NaN  0    0    0    0    0
3        337.0  0    0    0    0    0
4        NaN  0    0    0    0    0

   leukemia lymphoma solid_tumor_with_metastasis diabetes_mellitus
0      0      0                  0                  1
1      0      0                  0                  1
2      0      0                  0                  0
3      0      0                  0                  0
4      0      0                  0                  0
```

[5 rows x 181 columns]

60°F Mostly cloudy 9:50 PM 4/27/2023





8. Train the Diabetes Mellitus Classification Model

- Import necessary libraries for training, such as scikit-learn.
- Split the Diabetes Mellitus dataset into training and validation sets.
- Train the SVM model using the training data.
- Evaluate the model performance using the validation data.

```

In [*]: # dropping the index column
fit.drop(['Unnamed: 0'], axis=1, inplace=True)

Feature selection

We decided to perform feature selection on the columns to understand the importance of each column in this analysis. Using feature ranking algorithm we found out the importance of each list and displayed them in descending order.

In [*]: final_data = fit[i.columns]
target = fit.diabetes_mellitus

In [*]: #using Feature ranking algorithm to rank the features
from sklearn.feature_selection import SelectKBest, mutual_info_classif
# configuring to select all features
selector = SelectKBest(score_func=mutual_info_classif, k='all')

# transforming train input data
Xfs = selector.fit_transform(final_data, target)

In [*]: # Retrieving the column names for the selected columns
names = final_data.columns.values[selector.get_support()]
# Even though
scores = selector.scores_[selector.get_support()]
# putting the values together with the zip function
names_scores = list(zip(names, scores))
#storing the information in a data frame
ns_df = pd.DataFrame(data = names_scores, columns=['Feat_names', 'Mutual_Info'])
ns_df = ns_df.sort_values('Mutual_Info', ascending=False)
ns_df_sorted = ns_df.sort_values(['Mutual_Info', 'Feat_names'], ascending=[False, True])
print(ns_df_sorted)

In [*]: ns_3 = ns_df_sorted['Mutual_Info']>0.003
print(ns_3['Feat_names'].tolist())

After performing and understanding the results of feature selection we have decided to take only the columns with mutual info greater than 0.003 into consideration. In doing so we ended up with 'h1_glucose_max', 'h1_glucose_min', 'd1_glucose_min', 'bm', 'gcs_eyes_apache', 'd1_bun_min', 'creatinine_apache', 'weight', 'gcs_motor_apache', 'd1_bilirubin_min', 'gender', 'd1_bilirubin_max', 'ethnicity', 'age', 'd1_albumin_min', 'd1_albumin_max', 'icu_type', 'h1_temp_max', 'd1_hco3_min', 'd1_potassium_max', 'd1_sodium_min', 'h1_sp02_max', 'd1_potassium_min' columns that we will use in further analysis.

```

9. Deploy the Model

- Save the trained Diabetes Mellitus classification model as a file or upload it to an Amazon S3 bucket.
- Deploy the model as a web service using Sage Maker's built-in deployment functionality.

10. Test the Model

- Evaluate the deployed Diabetes Mellitus classification model using a test dataset to ensure it performs as expected.

➤ Steps to Host the Jupyter Notebook as a Static Webpage

11. Create an S3 Bucket

- Log in to the AWS Management Console and navigate to the S3 service.
- Click the "Create bucket" button to create a new S3 bucket.

- Enter a unique name for your bucket, choose the region where you want to host your bucket, and click "Create".

Amazon S3

Store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere

Amazon S3 is an object storage service that offers industry-leading scalability, data availability, security, and performance.

Create a bucket

With S3, there are no minimum fees. You only pay for what you use. Prices are based on the location of your S3 bucket.

Pricing

With S3, there are no minimum fees. You only pay for what you use. Prices are based on the location of your S3 bucket.

Estimate your monthly bill using the [AWS Simple Monthly Calculator](#)

[View pricing details](#)

How it works

[Introduction to Amazon S3](#) [Copy link](#)

Create bucket [Info](#)

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3. [Learn more](#)

General configuration

Bucket name: cc-project-website

Bucket name must be globally unique and must not contain spaces or uppercase letters. [See rules for bucket naming](#)

AWS Region: US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1

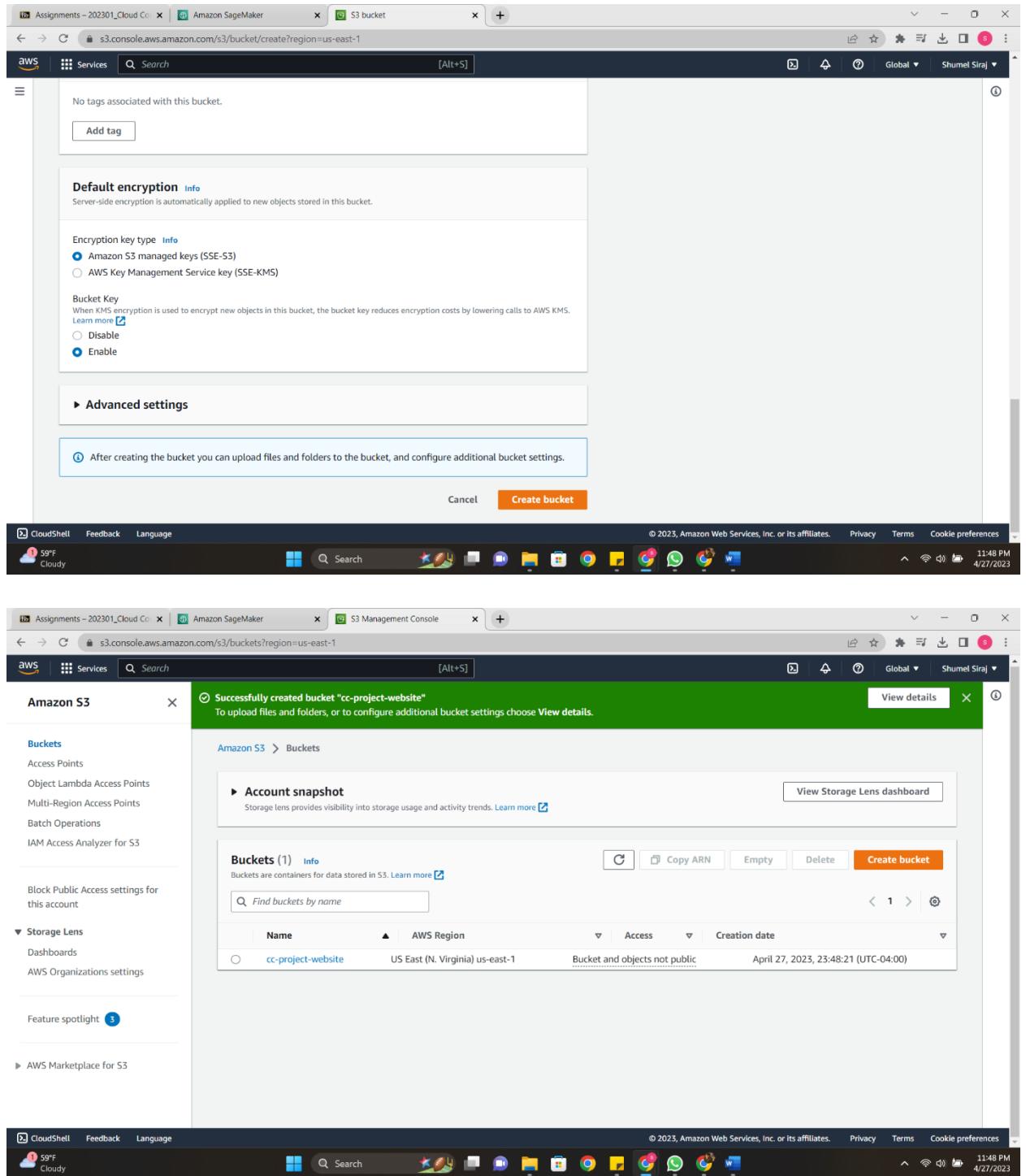
Copy settings from existing bucket - optional
Only the bucket settings in the following configuration are copied.
[Choose bucket](#)

Object Ownership [Info](#)

Control ownership of objects written to this bucket from other AWS accounts and the use of access control lists (ACLs). Object ownership determines who can specify access to objects.

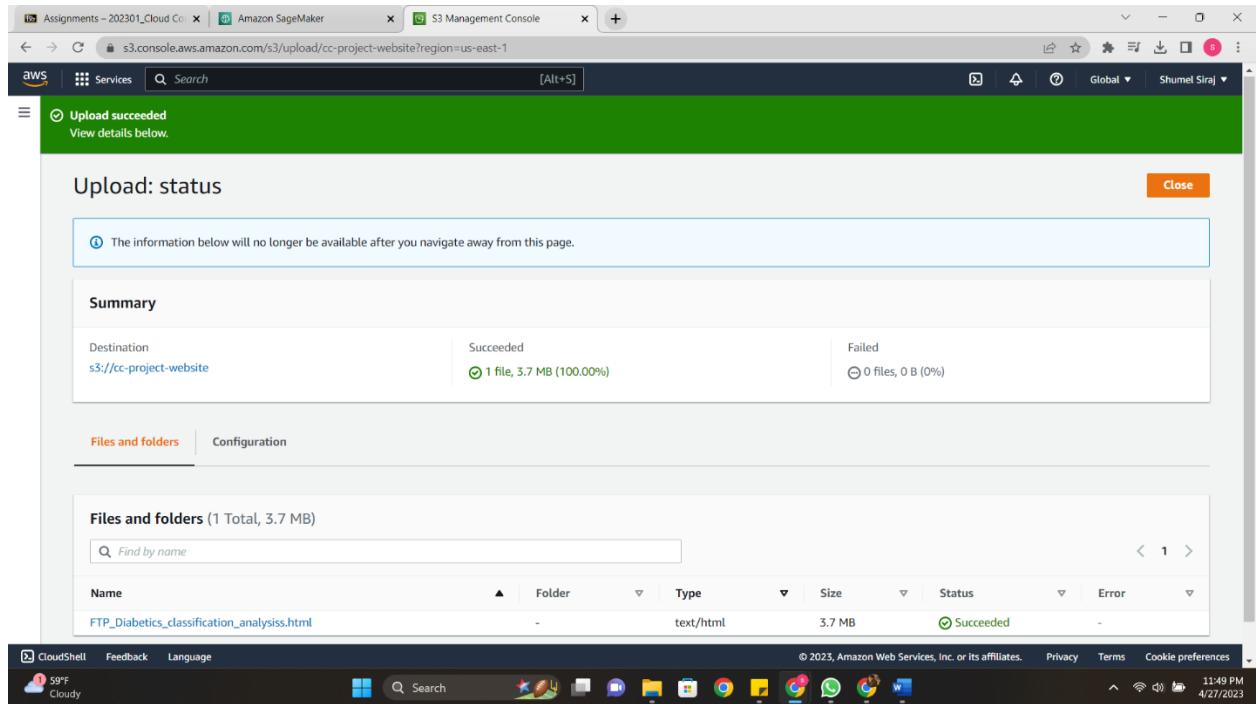
ACLs disabled (recommended)
All objects in this bucket are owned by this account.
Access to this bucket and its objects is specified using

ACLs enabled
Objects in this bucket can be owned by other AWS accounts.
Access to this bucket and its objects can be



12. Upload Your Webpage

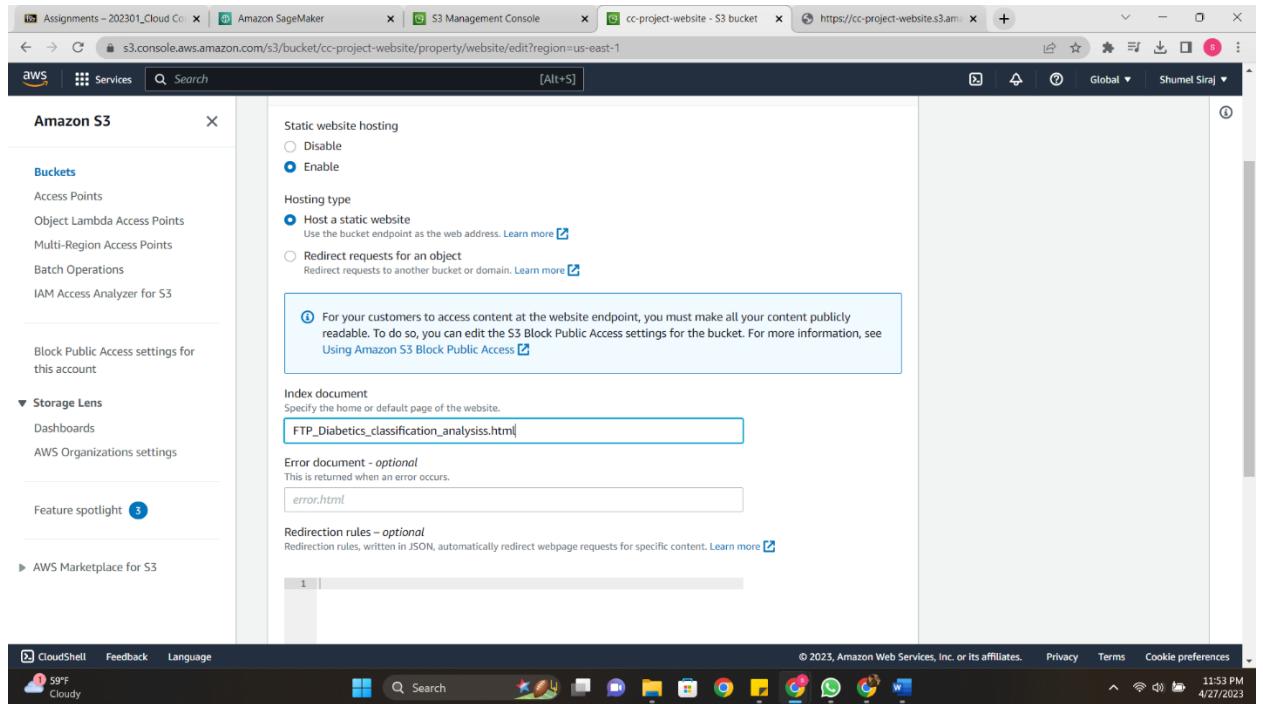
- Upload your HTML, CSS, and JavaScript files to the S3 bucket using the S3 console or command line interface.



Make sure your files are organized and linked correctly.

13. Configure Bucket Properties

- In the S3 console, select your bucket and click the "Properties" tab.
- Click on "Static website hosting".
- Select "Use this bucket to host a website".
- Enter the name of your index document (usually "index.html").
- Click "Save".



14. Set Permissions

- In the S3 console, select your bucket and click the "Permissions" tab.
- Click on "Bucket Policy".
- Add a policy that allows public read access to your bucket.
- Save the policy.

Screenshot of the AWS S3 Management Console showing the 'Edit Block public access (bucket settings)' dialog.

Block public access (bucket settings)

Public access is granted to buckets and objects through access control lists (ACLs), bucket policies, access point policies, or all. In order to ensure that public access to all your S3 buckets and objects is blocked, turn on Block all public access. These settings apply only to this bucket and its access points. AWS recommends that you turn on Block all public access, but before applying any of these settings, ensure that your applications will work correctly without public access. If you require some level of public access to your buckets or objects within, you can customize the individual settings below to suit your specific storage use cases. [Learn more](#)

Block all public access
Turning this setting on is the same as turning on all four settings below. Each of the following settings are independent of one another.

- Block public access to buckets and objects granted through new access control lists (ACLs)**
S3 will block public access permissions applied to newly added buckets or objects, and prevent the creation of new public access ACLs for existing buckets and objects. This setting doesn't change any existing permissions that allow public access to S3 resources using ACLs.
- Block public access to buckets and objects granted through any access control lists (ACLs)**
S3 will ignore all ACLs that grant public access to buckets and objects.
- Block public access to buckets and objects granted through new public bucket or access point policies**
S3 will block new bucket and access point policies that grant public access to buckets and objects. This setting doesn't change any existing policies that allow public access to S3 resources.
- Block public and cross-account access to buckets and objects through any public bucket or access point policies**
S3 will ignore public and cross-account access for buckets or access points with policies that grant public access to buckets and objects.

[Cancel](#) [Save changes](#)

Screenshot of the AWS S3 Management Console showing the 'Permissions' tab for the 'cc-project-website' bucket.

Successfully edited Block Public Access settings for this bucket.

cc-project-website

[Objects](#) [Properties](#) [Permissions](#) [Metrics](#) [Management](#) [Access Points](#)

Permissions overview

Access
Objects can be public

Block public access (bucket settings)

Public access is granted to buckets and objects through access control lists (ACLs), bucket policies, access point policies, or all. In order to ensure that public access to all your S3 buckets and objects is blocked, turn on Block all public access. These settings apply only to this bucket and its access points. AWS recommends that you turn on Block all public access, but before applying any of these settings, ensure that your applications will work correctly without public access. If you require some level of public access to your buckets or objects within, you can customize the individual settings below to suit your specific storage use cases. [Learn more](#)

[Edit](#)

Block all public access
⚠ Off

[CloudShell](#) [Feedback](#) [Language](#) © 2023, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. [Privacy](#) [Terms](#) [Cookie preferences](#) 11:55 PM 4/27/2023

Screenshot of the AWS S3 Management Console showing the 'Edit Object Ownership' page for the 'cc-project-website' bucket.

The left sidebar shows the navigation path: Amazon S3 > Buckets > cc-project-website > Edit Object Ownership.

The main content area is titled 'Edit Object Ownership' with a 'Info' link.

Object Ownership: Control ownership of objects written to this bucket from other AWS accounts and the use of access control lists (ACLs). Object ownership determines who can specify access to objects.

ACLs disabled (recommended): All objects in this bucket are owned by this account. Access to this bucket and its objects is specified using only policies.

ACLs enabled: Objects in this bucket can be owned by other AWS accounts. Access to this bucket and its objects can be specified using ACLs.

Warning: We recommend disabling ACLs, unless you need to control access for each object individually or to have the object writer own the data they upload. Using a bucket policy instead of ACLs to share data with users outside of your account simplifies permissions management and auditing.

Warning: Enabling ACLs turns off the bucket owner enforced setting for Object Ownership. Once the bucket owner enforced setting is turned off, access control lists (ACLs) and their associated permissions are restored. Access to objects that you do not own will be based on ACLs and not the bucket policy.

I acknowledge that ACLs will be restored.

Object Ownership

CloudShell Feedback Language 11:56 PM Rain coming 4/27/2023

Screenshot of the AWS S3 Management Console showing the 'Permissions' tab for the 'cc-project-website' bucket.

The left sidebar shows the navigation path: Amazon S3 > Buckets > cc-project-website.

The top bar displays a green success message: Successfully edited Object Ownership.

The main content area is titled 'cc-project-website' with an 'Info' link.

Permissions overview: Objects can be public.

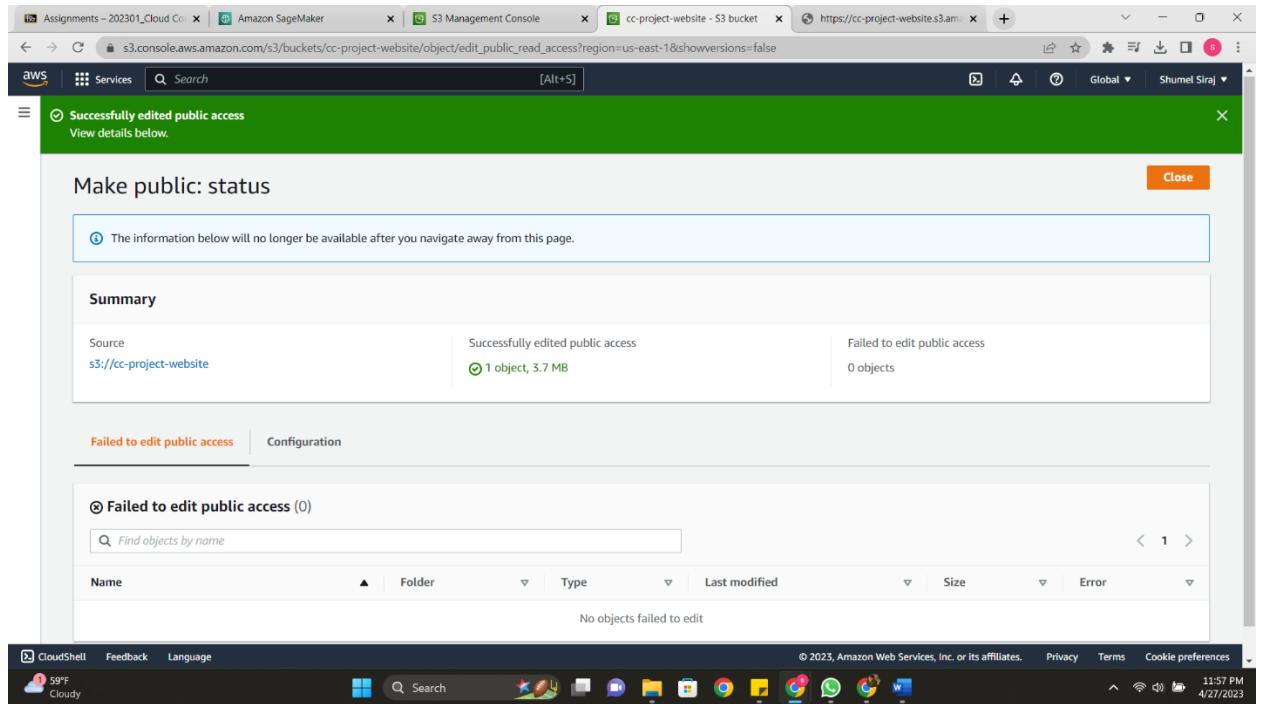
Block public access (bucket settings): Public access is granted to buckets and objects through access control lists (ACLs), bucket policies, access point policies, or all. In order to ensure that public access to all your S3 buckets and objects is blocked, turn on Block all public access. These settings apply only to this bucket and its access points. AWS recommends that you turn on Block all public access, but before applying any of these settings, ensure that your applications will work correctly without public access. If you require some level of public access to your buckets or objects within, you can customize the individual settings below to suit your specific storage use cases. Learn more [Edit](#)

Block all public access: Off

CloudShell Feedback Language 11:56 PM Rain coming 4/27/2023

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Management Console interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with options like Buckets, Storage Lens, and Feature spotlight. The main area displays the 'cc-project-website' bucket. Under the 'Objects' tab, there is one object listed: 'FTP_Diabetics_classification_analysis.html'. A context menu is open over this object, with 'Standard' selected under the Storage class dropdown.

The screenshot shows the 'Make public' dialog box from the AWS S3 Management Console. It contains a warning message about enabling public read access and a table of specified objects. There is one object listed: 'FTP_Diabetics_classification_analysis.html'. At the bottom, there are 'Cancel' and 'Make public' buttons.



15. Test Your Webpage

- Navigate to the URL provided in the "Static website hosting" section of your S3 bucket properties.
- Assess your webpage to make sure it's working correctly.
- Try entering different inputs to see if the SVM model is producing correct results.
- Make any necessary adjustments to the webpage or model based on your testing.

Diabetics Mellitus Classification Analysis

Cloud Computing Final Project

Shumel Siraj
Kowshik Bezawada
Kohisha Aruganti

George Washington University, CCAS - Data Science

Instructor: Welcelio Melo

Introduction

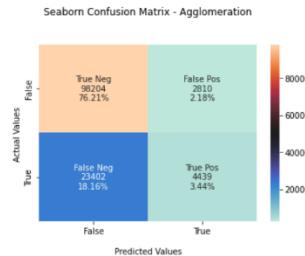
Intensive Care Units (ICUs) lack sufficient validated patient records for incoming patients. Therefore, a model which is capable of effectively indicating chronic conditions such as diabetes can aid in patient care decisions is needed. This project is to predict if the patient has been detected with a specific type of diabetes, Mellitus Diabetes using the data mining techniques on the provided patient dataset.

```
In [1]: import sys
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.image as mpimg
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.metrics.cluster import adjusted_mutual_info_score
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score
from sklearn.cluster import FeatureAgglomeration
from sklearn.metrics.cluster import adjusted_mutual_info_score
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
import warnings

warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
plt.rcParams.update({'figure.max_open_warning': 0})
```

11:57 PM 4/27/2023

```
group_counts = [(0,0,0)].format(value) for value in cf_matrix.flatten()]
group_percentages = [f'{(0.25)}'.format(value) for value in cf_matrix.flatten() / np.sum(cf_matrix)]
labels = [f'{v1}\n{v2}\n{v3}' for v1, v2, v3 in zip(group_names, group_counts, group_percentages)]
labels = np.asarray(labels).reshape(2,2)
ax = sns.heatmap(cf_matrix, annot=labels, fmt='', cmap='icefire')
ax.set_title('Seaborn Confusion Matrix - Agglomeration\n\n')
ax.set_xlabel("\nPredicted Values")
ax.set_ylabel("Actual Values");
## Ticket Labels - List must be in alphabetical order
ax.xaxis.set_ticklabels(['False','True'])
ax.yaxis.set_ticklabels(['False','True'])
## Display the visualization of the Confusion Matrix.
plt.show()
```



From the above figure, it is observed that 76.21% of predicted negative values are true and 3.44% of predicted positive values are true.

Conclusion

Support Vector Machine Algorithm (SVM) seems to be a good model to predict the disease diabetes mellitus for the patients. The accuracy of the model is around 76% which is pretty good to be considered.

11:58 PM 4/27/2023

Conclusion

You have successfully trained a Diabetes Mellitus classification model using an SVM on AWS SageMaker and hosted the Jupyter Notebook as a static webpage on AWS S3 by following

these steps. This powerful combination enables you to create, deploy, and share machine learning models and results quickly and efficiently. By leveraging AWS services, you have streamlined the process of developing and deploying a Diabetes Mellitus classification model, making it accessible to a wider audience through a static webpage.