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ML OPS 765-01

Homework 1 –Documentation

1. Fork the lab2_factories repo

For this step, I forked the lab2_factories repository to my personal GitHub account to establish my development environment.

In AWS cloud9, I cloned the repository and configured the remote origin to point to my personal fork using my SSH authentication to ensure secure data transfer.

Verification:

I verified the remote configuration to ensure the local environment was correctly linked to my GitHub fork using the following command:

```
- git remote -v
```

2. Create an endpoint to dynamically add new topics and store in the topics file

In this step, I implemented a new API endpoint, `POST/topics` to allow registration of new email categories and their descriptions in real-time without requiring manual code changes.

Technical phase:

- I defined a `TopicCreateRequest` schema in `app/api/routes.py` to ensure all incoming new topic includes a mandatory topic name and description.

```
class TopicCreateRequest(BaseModel):  
    name: str  
    description: str
```

- I updated the backend login in `app/api/routes.py` to handle incoming request by reading the existing definitions in `data/topic_keywords.json` file and appending the new topic data.

```

@router.post("/topics")
async def add_topic(request: TopicCreateRequest):
    file_path = "data/topic_keywords.json"

    try:
        with open(file_path, 'r') as f:
            topics = json.load(f)

        topics[request.name] = {"description": request.description}

        with open(file_path, 'w') as f:
            json.dump(topics, f, indent=4)

        return {"status": "success", "message": f"topic '{request.name}' added."}
    except Exception as e:
        raise HTTPException(status_code=500, detail=str(e))

```

Verification:

I initialized the uvicorn server and utilized the Swagger UI to execute a “Try it out” test, successfully adding a new topic and verifying in within the JSON database. Detailed results of this verification can be found in the screenshots provided under **Step 5**.

3. Create an endpoint to store emails. These should have an optional ground truth. This ground truth is useful for the similarity classifier

In this step, I implemented a new API endpoint, `POST/emails`, to store emails.

Technical phase:

- I implemented the `EmailStoreRequest` schema in `app/api/routes.py` to ensure that every stored email includes a subject and body, along with an optional `ground_truth` field.

```

34     class EmailStoreRequest(BaseModel):
35         subject: str
36         body: str
37         ground_truth: str = None
38

```

- I designed the backend logic in `app/api/routes.py` to append these validated entries to the `data/emails.json` file.

```

85     @router.post("/emails")
86     ✓ async def store_email(request: EmailStoreRequest):
87         file_path = "data/emails.json"
88
89         try:
90             with open(file_path, 'r') as f:
91                 stored_emails = json.load(f)
92
93                 stored_emails.append(request.dict())
94
95             with open(file_path, 'w') as f:
96                 json.dump(stored_emails, f, indent=4)
97
98             return {"status": "success", "message": "Email added to emails.json", "total_emails": len(stored_emails)}
99         except Exception as e:
100             raise HTTPException(status_code=500, detail=f"Error saving email: {str(e)}")
101
102

```

Verification:

I initialized the uvicorn server and utilized the Swagger UI to execute a “Try it out” test, successfully adding a new email and verifying in the database. Detailed results of this verification can be found in the screenshots provided under **Step 7**.

4. Update the classifier optionally use either the topic classification or to select the class of the most similar email from the stored emails

In this step, I developed an advanced inference mode using Cosine Similarity. When the toggle is enabled, the system generates embeddings for incoming emails and compares them against the stored knowledge base in `data/emails.json`

Technical phase:

- I updated the `app/models/similarity_model.py` to include the predict advanced which utilizes **Cosine Similarity** to compare input embeddings against the stored knowledge base.

```

def predict_advanced(self, features:Dict[str, Any], use_stored_emails: bool = False) -> str:
    """ Switch between topic classification Or most similar stored email"""
    if not use_stored_emails:
        return self.predict(features)
    # Most similar stored email
    email_embedding = features.get("email_embeddings_average_embedding", None)
    if email_embedding is None or isinstance(email_embedding, list):
        email_embedding = np.array(email_embedding) if email_embedding else None

    stored_emails = self._load_email_data()
    if not stored_emails or email_embedding is None:
        return self.predict(features)

    best_score = -1
    predicted_label = "unknown"

    for example in stored_emails:
        example_embedding = self.model.encode(example['body'], convert_to_numpy=True)

        dot_product = np.dot(email_embedding, example_embedding)
        norm_product = np.linalg.norm(email_embedding) * np.linalg.norm(example_embedding)
        score = dot_product / norm_product if norm_product != 0 else 0

        if score > best_score:
            best_score = score
            predicted_label = example.get('ground_truth', 'unknown')

    return predicted_label

```

- I updated the `POST/emails/classify` route to store a bool of `use_stored_emails`.

```

@router.post("/emails/classify", response_model=EmailClassificationResponse)
✓ async def classify_email(request: EmailRequest, use_stored_emails: bool = False):
    try:
        inference_service = EmailTopicInferenceService()
        email = Email(subject=request.subject, body=request.body)
        result = inference_service.classify_email(email, use_stored_emails = use_stored_emails)

```

- I modified `app/services/email_topic_inference.py`, by updating the `classify_email` method to pass `use_stored_emails` boolean through the service layer.

```

def classify_email(self, email: Email, use_stored_emails: bool = False) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """Classify an email into topics using generated features"""

    # Step 1: Generate features from email
    features = self.feature_factory.generate_all_features(email)

    # Step 2: Classify using features
    predicted_topic = self.model.predict_advanced(features, use_stored_emails)
    topic_scores = self.model.get_topic_scores(features)

    # Return comprehensive results
    return {
        "predicted_topic": predicted_topic,
        "topic_scores": topic_scores,
        "features": features,
        "available_topics": self.model.topics,
        "email": email
    }

```

5. Demonstrate this creating new topics

I conducted the following three steps to confirm the API function work correctly.

The first screenshot below shows a POST request being sent to the `/api/v1/topics` endpoint. The JSON request name and description.

The screenshot shows a REST client interface with a green header bar. The method is **POST** and the URL is `/api/v1/topics` with a link to "Add Topic". Below the header, there are tabs for "Parameters" and "Request body". The "Parameters" tab is active, showing "No parameters". To the right of the "Parameters" tab are "Cancel" and "Reset" buttons. Below the "Parameters" tab is the "Request body" section, which is marked as "required". A dropdown menu shows "application/json". The request body contains the following JSON:

```
{
  "name": "Refunds",
  "description": "Email regarding customer requests for money back"
}
```

At the bottom of the interface, there are two buttons: "Execute" (in blue) and "Clear".

After the execution, the second screenshot verifies that the server processed the request successfully.

- The status code is 200 (Success).
- The response message is "Topic 'Refunds' added."

The screenshot shows the "Responses" section of the REST client. It displays the curl command used for the request, the request URL, and the server response. The server response is a 200 status code with a JSON body and headers.

Responses

Curl

```
curl -X 'POST' \
  'http://54.226.228.68:8000/api/v1/topics' \
  -H 'accept: application/json' \
  -H 'Content-Type: application/json' \
  -d '{
    "name": "Refunds",
    "description": "Email regarding customer requests for money back"
  }'
```

Request URL

```
http://54.226.228.68:8000/api/v1/topics
```

Server response

| Code | Details |
|------|---|
| 200 | <p>Response body</p> <pre>{ "status": "success", "message": "topic 'Refunds' added." }</pre> <p>Response headers</p> <pre>content-length: 55 content-type: application/json date: Sun, 22 Feb 2026 02:38:48 GMT server: uvicorn</pre> |

Responses

| Code | Description | Links |
|------|---------------------|----------|
| 200 | Successful Response | No links |

Media type

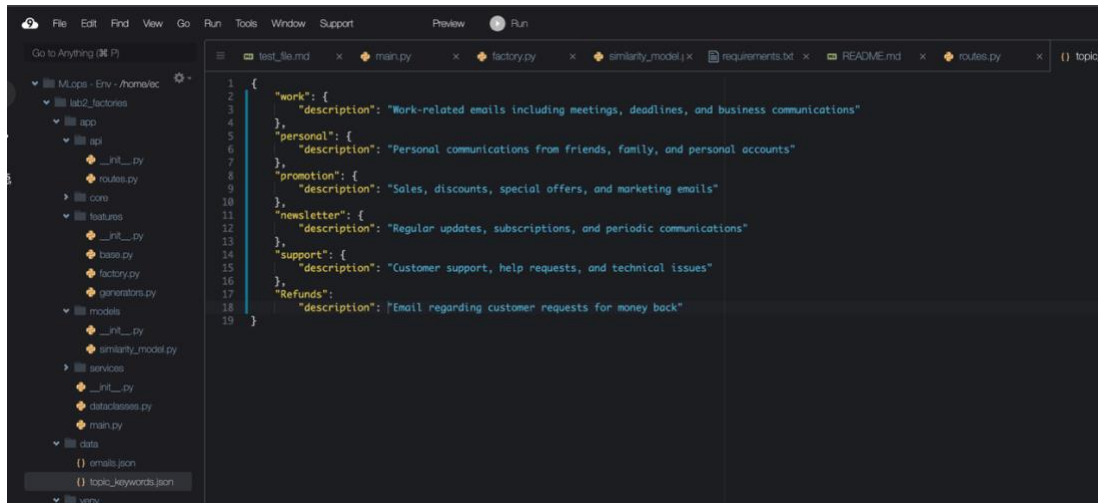
application/json

Controls Accept header:

Example Value | **Schema**

"string"

The third screenshot below shows the content of the `data/topic_keywords.json` file. It confirms that the system successfully stored the refunds topic and description.



The screenshot shows a code editor with a file explorer on the left and a code editor on the right. The file explorer shows a project structure with a `data` folder containing `emails.json` and `topic_keywords.json`. The `topic_keywords.json` file is selected and its content is displayed in the code editor. The content is a JSON object with keys for different email topics and their descriptions.

```
1 {
2   "work": {
3     "description": "Work-related emails including meetings, deadlines, and business communications"
4   },
5   "personal": {
6     "description": "Personal communications from friends, family, and personal accounts"
7   },
8   "promotion": {
9     "description": "Sales, discounts, special offers, and marketing emails"
10  },
11  "newsletter": {
12    "description": "Regular updates, subscriptions, and periodic communications"
13  },
14  "support": {
15    "description": "Customer support, help requests, and technical issues"
16  },
17  "Refunds": {
18    "description": "Email regarding customer requests for money back"
19  }
20 }
```

6. Demonstrating this performing inference on the new topics



The screenshot shows a REST client interface with a POST request to `/api/v1/emails/classify`. The request body is a JSON object with `subject` and `body` fields. The `use_stored_emails` parameter is set to `false`. The request body is `application/json`.

default

POST /api/v1/emails/classify Classify Email

Parameters

Name Description

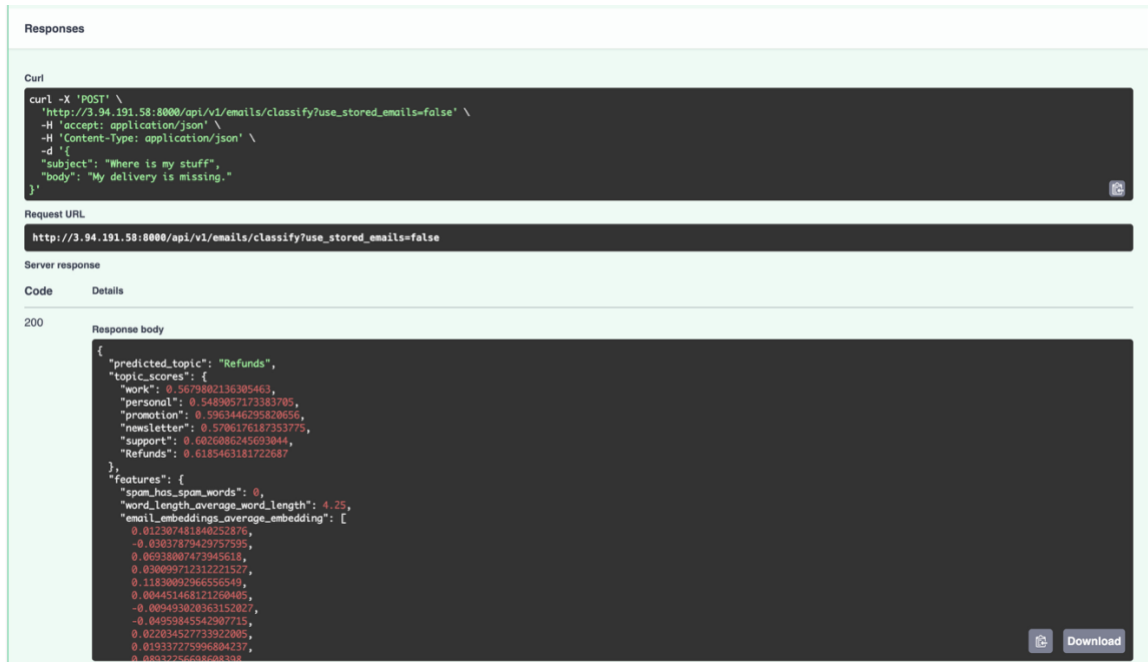
use_stored_emails false

boolean (query)

Request body required

application/json

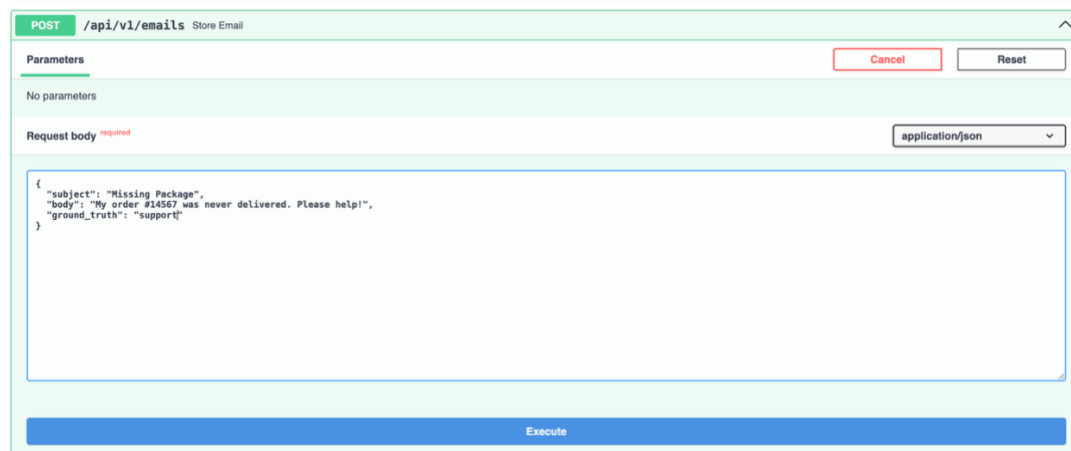
```
{
  "subject": "Where is my stuff",
  "body": "My delivery is missing."
}
```



7. Demonstrate this adding new emails

To confirm the API is functioning correctly and data is being persisted, the following three parts processed was performed.

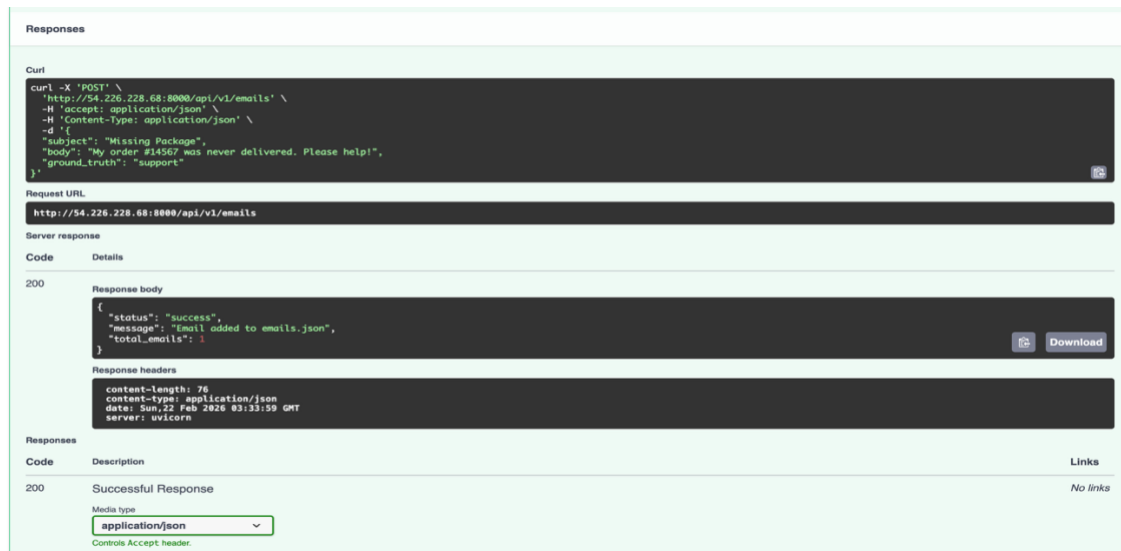
The screenshot below shows a POST request being sent to the `/api/v1/emails` endpoint. The JSON request body includes the subject, body, and the ground truth.



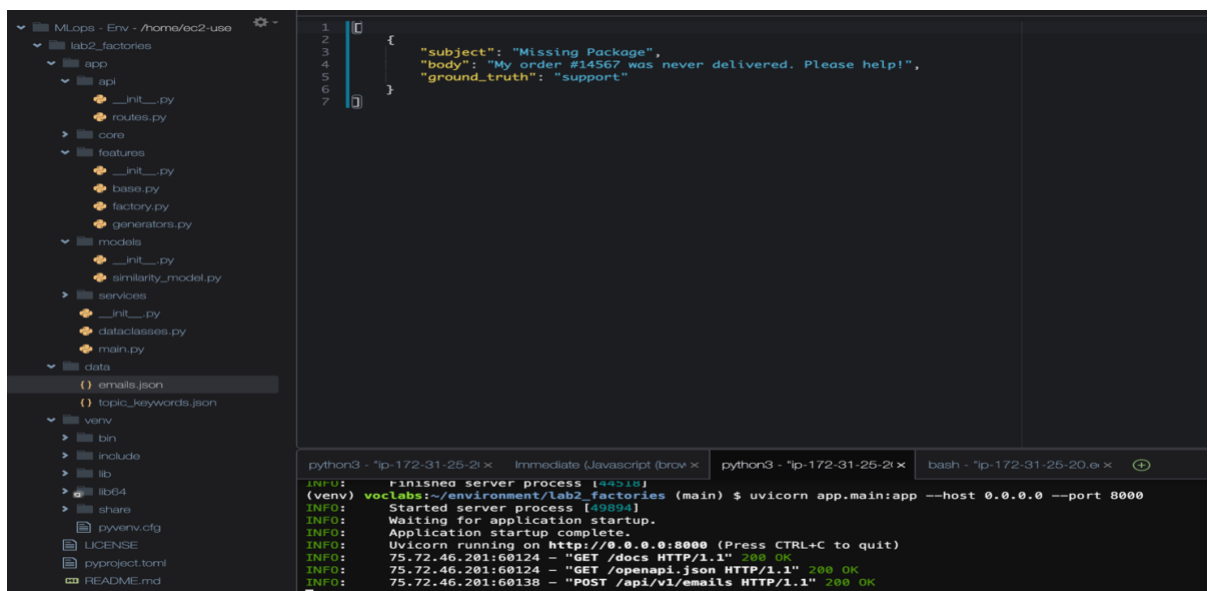
After the tryout is executed, the second screenshot verifies that the server processed the request successfully.

- The status code is 200 (Success).
- The response message is “Email added to `emails.json`”

- It shows the `total_emails` count updated to 1, confirming the backend logic is working.



The third screenshot below shows the content of the `data/emails.json` file. It confirms that the system successfully stored the “Missing Package” email.



8. Demonstrate this performing inference from the email data

default

POST

/api/v1/emails/classify

Classify Email

Parameters

Cancel

Reset

| Name | Description |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| use_stored_emails | <div>true</div> |
| boolean | |
| (query) | |

Request body

required

application/json

{

"subject": "Where is my stuff",

"body": "My delivery is missing."

}

Responses

Curl

```
curl -X 'POST' \
  'http://3.94.191.58:8000/api/v1/emails/classify?use_stored_emails=true' \
  -H 'accept: application/json' \
  -H 'Content-Type: application/json' \
  -d '{
    "subject": "Where is my stuff",
    "body": "My delivery is missing."
  }'
```

Request URL

http://3.94.191.58:8000/api/v1/emails/classify?use_stored_emails=true

Server response

| Code | Details |
|------|---|
| 200 | <div><div>Response body</div><div><pre>{ "predicted_topic": "support", "topic_scores": { "work": 0.5679882136385463, "personal": 0.5489657173385705, "promotion": 0.5963446295820656, "newsletter": 0.5706176187353775, "support": 0.6826886245693844, "Refunds": 0.6185463181722687 }, "features": { "spam_has_spam_words": 0, "word_length_average_word_length": 4.25, "email_embeddings_average_embedding": [0.012307481848252876, -0.03837879423757525, 0.06938807473945618, 0.03089972312221522] } }</pre></div></div> |