

PROJECT REPORT

PREDICTING HIGH POTENTIAL EMPLOYEES IN A CORPORATE

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Project: Predicting High Potential Employees in a Corporate

Domain: Machine Learning

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1.INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

Employee turnover has been identified as a key issue for organizations because of its adverse impact on work place productivity and long term growth strategies. To solve this problem, organizations use machine learning techniques to predict employee turnover. Accurate predictions enable organizations to take action for retention or succession planning of employees.

2.LITERATURE SURVEY:

2.1EXISTING PROBLEM:

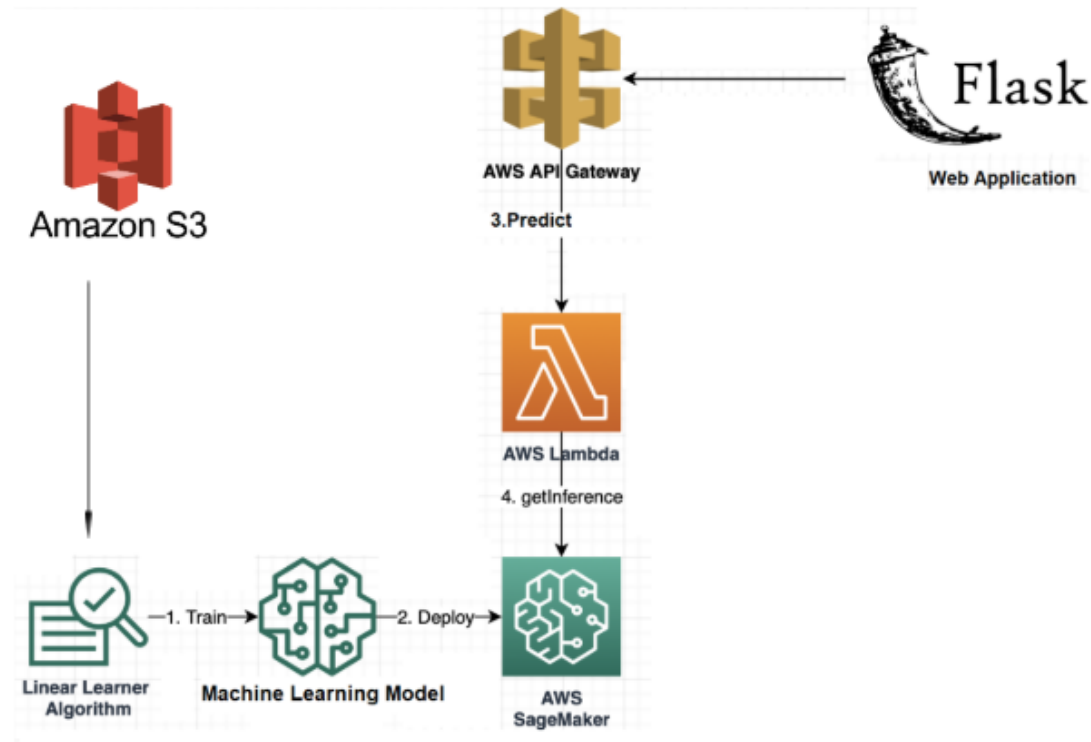
Employees are the key resources of the organization. The success or failure of an organization depends on the employee. Most of the organizations or companies have a formal performance evaluation system in which employee job performance is graded on a regular basis, usually once or twice a year. A good performance evaluation system can prominently benefit an organization. It helps employee behavior toward organizational aims by permitting employees to know what is expected for them, and it yields information for making employment decisions, such as those regarding pay raises, promotion, or releases.

2.2PROPOSED SOLUTION:

Build & Deploy a Machine Learning model to rate the employee performance using Amazon SageMaker.Create a python - flask application that interacts with the model deployed on AWS Sagemaker with the help of AWS API Gateway and AWS Lambda Services.

3.THEORITICAL ANALYSIS:

3.1. BLOCK DIAGRAM:



3.2. SOFTWARE DESIGNING:

1. Amazon S3
2. AWS API Gateway
3. AWS Lambda
4. Flask Integration
5. Amazon SageMaker
6. Python 3

4.EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS:

Aws Cloud:

Aws Cloud Provides Many Services Such as Sagemaker,lambda and Api Gateway,etc..

Sagemaker:

Amazon SageMaker is a fully managed service that provides every developer and data scientist with the ability to build, train, and deploy machine learning (ML)

models quickly. SageMaker removes the heavy lifting from each step of the machine learning process to make it easier to develop high quality models.

Lambda:

With Lambda, you can run code for virtually any type of application or backend service - all

with zero administration. Just upload your code and Lambda takes care of everything required

to run and scale your code with high availability. You can set up your code to automatically

trigger from other AWS services

Api Gateway:

Amazon API Gateway is an AWS service for creating, publishing, maintaining, monitoring, and securing REST, HTTP, and WebSocket APIs at any scale. API developers can create APIs that access AWS or other web services, as well as data stored in the AWS Cloud. API Gateway creates RESTful APIs that are HTTP-based.

5.RESULT:

Student Dashboard x SPS-3439-Predicting High Potenti... Pathways Employee Prediction x +

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Apps Neural machine tra... Tab-delimited Bilin... Time series forecast... Language Translati... Intuitive Understan... Word Level English... Image captioning w... Text generation wit...

Predicting High Potential In a Corporate

Enter Dailyrate

Enter Distance From Home

LifeScience ☐ Medical ☐ Marketing ☐

Tecnical Degree ☐ Human Resources ☐ Others ☐

Enter Environment Satisfaction

Enter Hourly Rate

Enter Monthly rate

Enter Training Times Last Year

Enter Years With Current Manager

Submit

Activate Windows
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Student Dashboard x SPS-3439-Predicting High Potenti... Pathways Employee Prediction x +

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Apps Neural machine tra... Tab-delimited Bilin... Time series forecast... Language Translati... Intuitive Understan... Word Level English... Image captioning w... Text generation wit...

Predicting High Potential In a Corporate

610

4

LifeScience ☐ Medical ☐ Marketing ☒

Tecnical Degree ☐ Human Resources ☐ Others ☐

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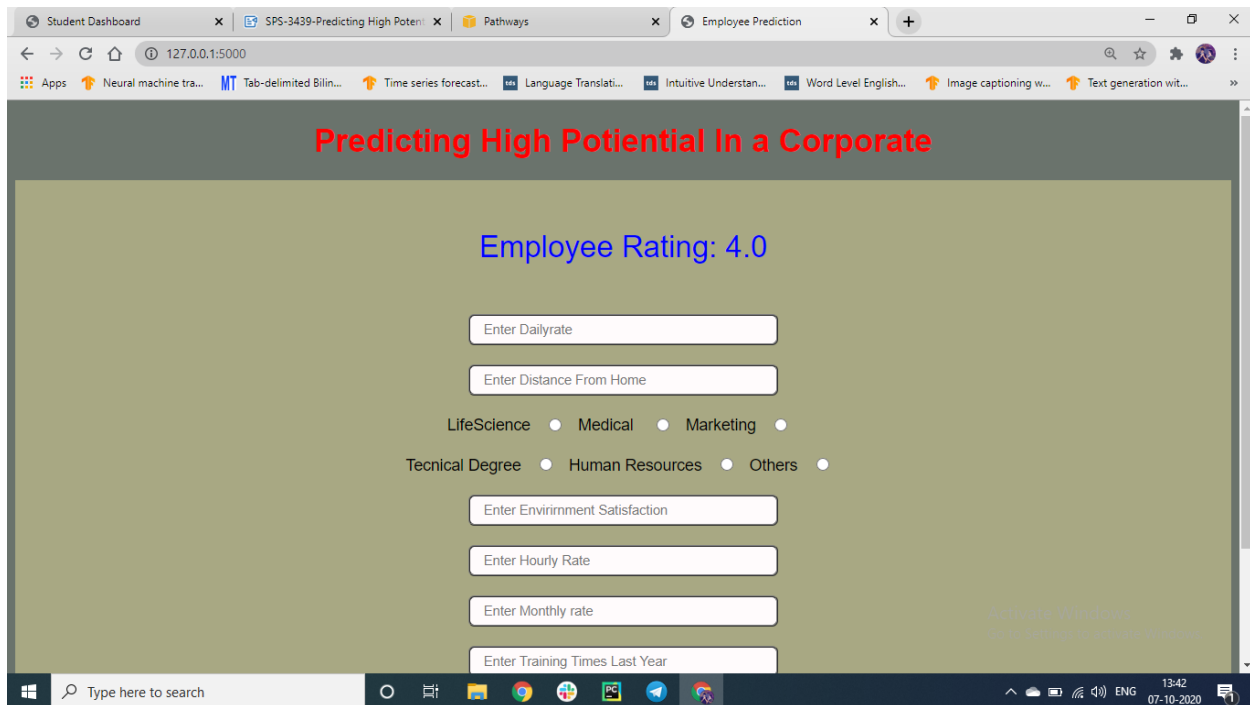
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13:42 07-10-2020



6.ADVANTAGES

1. Easy to understand and efficient training algorithm(xgclassifier algorithm).
2. Always find a “good solution”

7.APPLICATIONS:

1. Used in multinational companies
2. Used in business organizations.

into a prescriptive one, addressing not just the question “Who is at risk?” but also “What can we do?”. It is also recommended to study the application of deep learning models for predicting turnover. A well-designed network with sufficient hidden layers might improve the accuracy, however the scalability and practical implementation aspect has to be

FUTURE SCOPE:

The importance of predicting employee turnover in organizations and the

application of machine learning in building turnover models was done in this project. the bestthing is the capture of data around interventions done by the organization for at-risk at employees and its outcome. This will transform the model

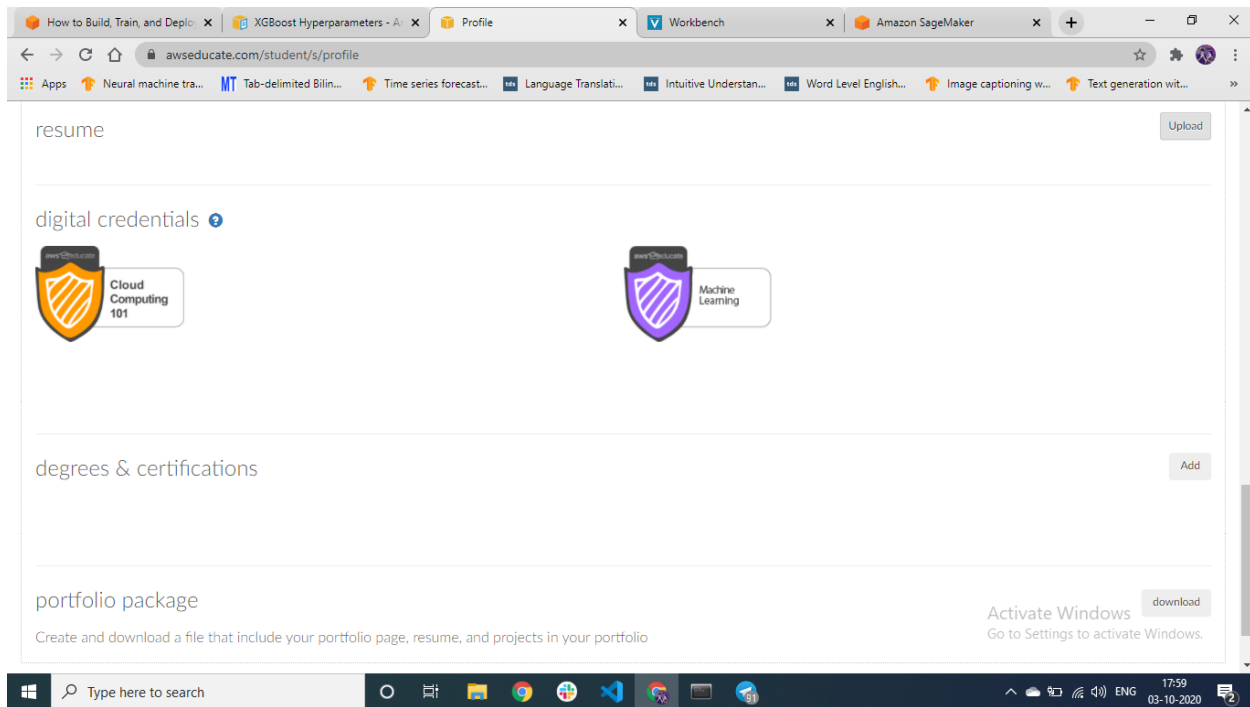
CONCLUSION

The results demonstrate that the XGBoost classifier is a superior algorithm in terms of significantly higher accuracy, relatively low runtimes and efficient memory utilization for predicting turnover. The formulation of its regularization makes it a robust technique capable of handling the noise in the data from HRIS, as compared to the other classifiers, thus overcoming the key challenge in this domain. Because of these reasons itis recommended to use XGBoost for accurately predicting employee turnover, thus enabling organizations to take actions for retention or succession of employees.

9.BIBILOGRAPHY:

- J. L. Cotton and J. M. Tuttle, “Employee turnover: A meta-analysis and review with implications for research”, Academy of management Review, 11(1), 55-70, 1986

Carrer Pathways:



Code:

```
1 import numpy as np
2 import pandas as pd
3 import seaborn as sns
4 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
1 dataset=pd.read_csv('employee.csv')
2 dataset.head()
```

	Age	Attrition	BusinessTravel	DailyRate	Department	DistanceFromHome	Education	EducationField	EmployeeCount	EmployeeNumber	...	Relationship
0	41	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1102	Sales		1	2	Life Sciences	1	1	...
1	49	No	Travel_Frequently	279	Research & Development		8	1	Life Sciences	1	2	...
2	37	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1373	Research & Development		2	2	Other	1	4	...
3	33	No	Travel_Frequently	1392	Research & Development		3	4	Life Sciences	1	5	...
4	27	No	Travel_Rarely	591	Research & Development		2	1	Medical	1	7	...

5 rows x 35 columns

1 dataset.info()

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1470 entries, 0 to 1469
Data columns (total 35 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Age                                    1470 non-null   int64
1   Attrition                            1470 non-null   object
2   BusinessTravel                        1470 non-null   object
3   DailyRate                            1470 non-null   int64
4   Department                           1470 non-null   object
5   DistanceFromHome                     1470 non-null   int64
6   Education                             1470 non-null   int64
7   EducationField                       1470 non-null   object
8   EmployeeCount                        1470 non-null   int64
9   EmployeeNumber                       1470 non-null   int64
10  EnvironmentSatisfaction               1470 non-null   int64
11  Gender                               1470 non-null   object
12  HourlyRate                           1470 non-null   int64
13  JobInvolvement                       1470 non-null   int64
14  JobLevel                             1470 non-null   int64
15  JobRole                              1470 non-null   object
16  JobSatisfaction                      1470 non-null   int64
17  MaritalStatus                        1470 non-null   object
18  MonthlyIncome                       1470 non-null   int64
19  MonthlyRate                          1470 non-null   int64
20  NumCompaniesWorked                   1470 non-null   int64
21  Over18                               1470 non-null   object
22  OverTime                             1470 non-null   object
23  PercentSalaryHike                    1470 non-null   int64
24  PerformanceRating                    1470 non-null   int64
25  RelationshipSatisfaction              1470 non-null   int64
26  StandardHours                       1470 non-null   int64
27  StockOptionLevel                     1470 non-null   int64
28  TotalWorkingYears                    1470 non-null   int64
29  TrainingTimesLastYear                1470 non-null   int64
30  WorkLifeBalance                      1470 non-null   int64
31  YearsAtCompany                       1470 non-null   int64
32  YearsInCurrentRole                   1470 non-null   int64
33  YearsSinceLastPromotion              1470 non-null   int64
34  YearsWithCurrManager                 1470 non-null   int64
dtypes: int64(26), object(9)
memory usage: 402.1+ KB
```

```
1 from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
2 le=LabelEncoder()
3 enc=[1,2,4,7,11,15,17,21,22]
4 for i in enc:
5     dataset.iloc[:,i]=le.fit_transform(dataset.iloc[:,i])
6 dataset.head()
```

	Age	Attrition	BusinessTravel	DailyRate	Department	DistanceFromHome	Education	EducationField	EmployeeCount	EmployeeNumber	...	RelationshipSa
0	41	1	2	1102	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	...
1	49	0	1	279	1	8	1	1	1	2	...	...
2	37	1	2	1373	1	2	2	4	1	4	...	...
3	33	0	1	1392	1	3	4	1	1	5	...	...
4	27	0	2	591	1	2	1	3	1	7	...	...

5 rows x 35 columns

```

1 keys=dataset.keys()
2 from scipy import stats
3 for i in range(35):
4     if i==25:
5         continue
6     else:
7
8         person_cof,p_value=stats.pearsonr(dataset.iloc[:,i],dataset
        .iloc[:,25])
9         print('{0}    person cofficent {1}    p value {2}'
        '.format(keys[i],person_cof,p_value))

```

```

Age      person coefficient 0.05353471967122897      p value 0.04014266700714043
Attrition person coefficient -0.04587227888112659    p value 0.0787136304846609
BusinessTravel person coefficient -0.035985692635001225 p value 0.16789930522543173
DailyRate person coefficient 0.007846030957248371    p value 0.7637423378954085
Department person coefficient -0.02241442536337588    p value 0.390473559704688
DistanceFromHome person coefficient 0.006557474646578776 p value 0.8016546900801887
Education person coefficient -0.009118376696381542    p value 0.726853810425483
EducationField person coefficient -0.004377711027772298 p value 0.8668177236474405
EmployeeCount person coefficient nan      p value nan
EmployeeNumber person coefficient -0.06986141146763689    p value 0.007372720416811787
EnvironmentSatisfaction person coefficient 0.007665383541074459 p value 0.7690257097593178
Gender person coefficient 0.022868369968027498    p value 0.38094563473972304
HourlyRate person coefficient 0.0013304527859505748    p value 0.9593318487150708
JobInvolvement person coefficient 0.034296820611197654    p value 0.18876949288307246
JobLevel person coefficient 0.02164151053259153    p value 0.4070255864853394
JobRole person coefficient -0.020217654202924953    p value 0.4385900481142587
JobSatisfaction person coefficient -0.012453593161926891    p value 0.6332978249787774
MaritalStatus person coefficient 0.022549070679790662    p value 0.3876324866668781
MonthlyIncome person coefficient 0.025873436137557573    p value 0.3215271037687779
MonthlyRate person coefficient -0.004085329337519513    p value 0.8756378937290534
NumCompaniesWorked person coefficient 0.05273304856488603    p value 0.04322779773883382
Over18 person coefficient nan      p value nan
OverTime person coefficient 0.04849280287013848    p value 0.06306200332195713
PercentSalaryHike person coefficient -0.040490081057077354    p value 0.12072710669196073
PerformanceRating person coefficient -0.03135145544245528    p value 0.22963263459995237
StandardHours person coefficient nan      p value nan
StockOptionLevel person coefficient -0.045952490716561795    p value 0.07819157058428752
TotalWorkingYears person coefficient 0.024054291821341434    p value 0.3567350247415313
TrainingTimesLastYear person coefficient 0.002496526392117085    p value 0.9238088848665346
WorkLifeBalance person coefficient 0.019604405703968677    p value 0.452606292244362
YearsAtCompany person coefficient 0.01936678687745539    p value 0.4581044493788707
YearsInCurrentRole person coefficient -0.015122914881937722    p value 0.562345475819942
YearsSinceLastPromotion person coefficient 0.03349250206935415    p value 0.19935561471772828
YearsWithCurrManager person coefficient -0.0008674968446256374    p value 0.9734895448807728

```

```

1 data=dataset[['DailyRate','DistanceFromHome','EducationField',
'DistanceFromHome','EnvironmentSatisfaction','HourlyRate','MonthlyRate','TrainingTimesLastYear','YearsWithCurrManager','RelationshipSatisfaction']]
2 data.head()

```

DailyRate	DistanceFromHome	EducationField	EnvironmentSatisfaction	HourlyRate	MonthlyRate	TrainingTimesLastYear	YearsWithCurrManager	RelationshipSatisfaction
1102	1	1	2	94	19479	0	5	
279	8	1	3	61	24907	3	7	
1373	2	4	4	92	2396	3	0	
1392	3	1	4	56	23159	3	0	
591	2	3	1	40	16632	3	2	

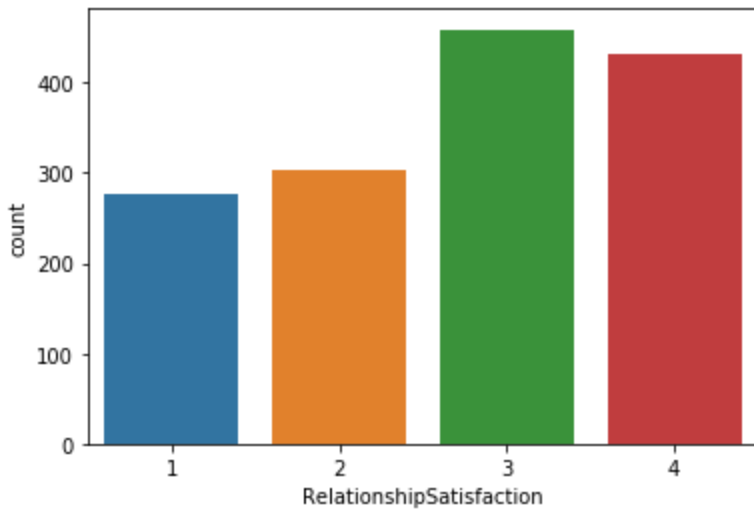
```

1 from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
2 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

```

```
1 sns.countplot(x='RelationshipSatisfaction',data=data)
```

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f20fa02a860>
```

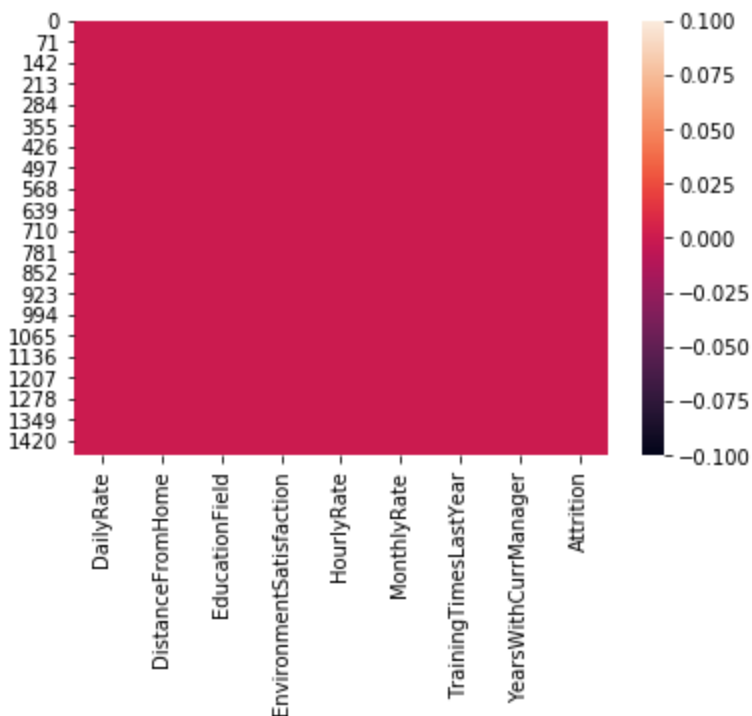


```
1 data.isnull().sum()
```

```
DailyRate          0
DistanceFromHome   0
EducationField      0
EnvironmentSatisfaction  0
HourlyRate          0
MonthlyRate         0
TrainingTimesLastYear  0
YearsWithCurrManager  0
Attrition           0
dtype: int64
```

```
1 sns.heatmap(data.isnull())
```

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fb22a791668>



```
1 data_in=data.iloc[:, :-1]
2 data_out=data.iloc[:, -1]
3 sc=MinMaxScaler(feature_range=(0,1))
4 data_in=sc.fit_transform(data_in)
5 keys=data.keys()[:-1]
6 dici={}
7 for i in range(len(keys)):
8     dici.update({keys[i]:data_in[:,i]})
9 dataset=pd.DataFrame(dici)
10 dataset.head()
```

	DailyRate	DistanceFromHome	EducationField	EnvironmentSatisfaction	HourlyRate	MonthlyRate	TrainingTimesLastYear	YearsWithCurrManager
0	0.715820	0.000000	0.2	0.333333	0.914286	0.698053	0.0	0.294118
1	0.126700	0.250000	0.2	0.666667	0.442857	0.916001	0.5	0.411765
2	0.909807	0.035714	0.8	1.000000	0.885714	0.012126	0.5	0.000000
3	0.923407	0.071429	0.2	1.000000	0.371429	0.845814	0.5	0.000000
4	0.350036	0.035714	0.6	0.000000	0.142857	0.583738	0.5	0.117647

```
1 final_data=pd.concat([data.iloc[:, :-1],dataset],axis=1)
2 final_data.head()
```

	RelationshipSatisfaction	DailyRate	DistanceFromHome	EducationField	EnvironmentSatisfaction	HourlyRate	MonthlyRate	TrainingTimesLastYear	YearsWith
0	1	0.715820	0.000000	0.2	0.333333	0.914286	0.698053		0.0
1	4	0.126700	0.250000	0.2	0.666667	0.442857	0.916001		0.5
2	2	0.909807	0.035714	0.8	1.000000	0.885714	0.012126		0.5
3	3	0.923407	0.071429	0.2	1.000000	0.371429	0.845814		0.5
4	4	0.350036	0.035714	0.6	0.000000	0.142857	0.583738		0.5

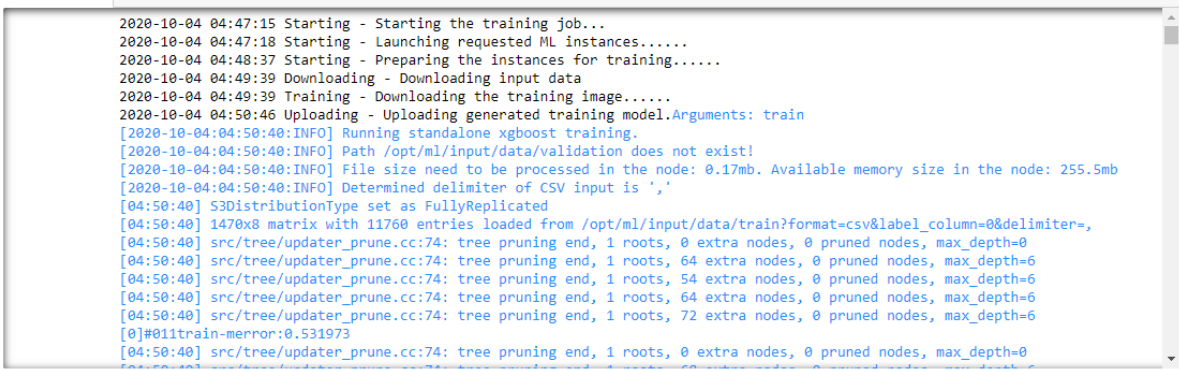
```
1 train,test=train_test_split(final_data,test_size=0.2)
```

```
1 import boto3,re,os,json,sagemaker
2 from sagemaker import get_execution_role
3 role=get_execution_role()
4 my_region=boto3.session.Session().region_name
5 containers = {'us-west-2':
    '433757028032.dkr.ecr.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/xgboost:lates
    t',
6             'us-east-1':
    '811284229777.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/xgboost:lates
    t',
7             'us-east-2':
    '825641698319.dkr.ecr.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/xgboost:lates
    t',
8             'eu-west-1':
    '685385470294.dkr.ecr.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/xgboost:lates
    t'}
9 prefix='sagemaker/Employe'
10 bucket_name='buildathonproject1'
11 final_data.to_csv('train.csv',index=False,header=False)
12 boto3.Session().resource('s3').Bucket(bucket_name).Object(o
    s.path.join(prefix,'train/train.csv')).upload_file('train.c
    sv')
13 s3_input_train=sagemaker.s3_input(s3_data='s3://{}/{}/train
    '.format(bucket_name, prefix),content_type='csv')
14 sess=sagemaker.Session()
15 employee_model=sagemaker.estimator.Estimator(containers[my_
    region],role,train_instance_count=1,train_instance_type='ml
    .m5.large',output_path='s3://{}/{}/output'.format(bucket_na
```

```

me,prefix),sagemaker_session=sess)
16 employee_model.set_hyperparameters(objective='multi:softmax
    ',num_round=100,num_class=5)
17 employee_model.fit({'train':s3_input_train})

```



```

2020-10-04 04:47:15 Starting - Starting the training job...
2020-10-04 04:47:18 Starting - Launching requested ML instances.....
2020-10-04 04:48:37 Starting - Preparing the instances for training.....
2020-10-04 04:49:39 Downloading - Downloading input data
2020-10-04 04:49:39 Training - Downloading the training image.....
2020-10-04 04:50:46 Uploading - Uploading generated training model.Arguments: train
[2020-10-04:04:50:40:INFO] Running standalone xgboost training.
[2020-10-04:04:50:40:INFO] Path /opt/ml/input/data/validation does not exist!
[2020-10-04:04:50:40:INFO] File size need to be processed in the node: 0.17mb. Available memory size in the node: 255.5mb
[2020-10-04:04:50:40:INFO] Determined delimiter of CSV input is ','
[04:50:40] S3DistributionType set as FullyReplicated
[04:50:40] 1470x8 matrix with 11760 entries loaded from /opt/ml/input/data/train?format=csv&label_column=0&delimiter=,
[04:50:40] src/tree/updater_prune.cc:74: tree pruning end, 1 roots, 0 extra nodes, 0 pruned nodes, max_depth=0
[04:50:40] src/tree/updater_prune.cc:74: tree pruning end, 1 roots, 64 extra nodes, 0 pruned nodes, max_depth=6
[04:50:40] src/tree/updater_prune.cc:74: tree pruning end, 1 roots, 54 extra nodes, 0 pruned nodes, max_depth=6
[04:50:40] src/tree/updater_prune.cc:74: tree pruning end, 1 roots, 64 extra nodes, 0 pruned nodes, max_depth=6
[04:50:40] src/tree/updater_prune.cc:74: tree pruning end, 1 roots, 72 extra nodes, 0 pruned nodes, max_depth=6
[0]#011train-merror:0.531973
[04:50:40] src/tree/updater_prune.cc:74: tree pruning end, 1 roots, 0 extra nodes, 0 pruned nodes, max_depth=0

```

```

1 detector=employee_model.deploy(initial_instance_count=1,ins
    tance_type='ml.m5.large')

```

Parameter image will be renamed to image_uri in SageMaker Python SDK v2.

-----!

```

1 detector.endpoint

```

```
'xgboost-2020-10-04-04-47-15-006'
```

```

1 from sagemaker.predictor import csv_serializer
2 test_data_array=test.drop('RelationshipSatisfaction',axis=1
    ).values #load the data into an array
3 detector.content_type = 'text/csv' # set the data type for
    an inference
4 detector.serializer = csv_serializer # set the serializer
    type
5 predictions=detector.predict(test_data_array).decode('utf-8
    ') # predict!

```



```
6 predictions_array = np.fromstring(predictions[1:], sep=',')
7 print(predictions)
```

3,0,1,0,1,0,3,0,2,0,1,0,4,0,1,0,1,0,4,0,3,0,1,0,2,0,1,0,1,0,4,0,3,0,2,0,3,0,1,0,2,0,3,0,2,0,1,0,4,0,4,0,4,0,2,0,2,0,2,0,1,0,4,
0,3,0,2,0,2,0,2,0,3,0,3,0,4,0,3,0,3,0,4,0,2,0,3,0,4,0,1,0,3,0,4,0,4,0,1,0,3,0,3,0,2,0,3,0,3,0,2,0,4,0,2,0,4,0,3,0,4,0,4,0,
2,0,4,0,3,0,3,0,4,0,2,0,3,0,1,0,4,0,2,0,2,0,4,0,4,0,2,0,2,0,1,0,4,0,4,0,3,0,4,0,4,0,2,0,3,0,2,0,2,0,1,0,4,0,3,0,2,0,3,0,4,
0,4,0,4,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,4,0,1,0,2,0,3,0,2,0,2,0,4,0,2,0,2,0,3,0,4,0,4,0,2,0,1,0,4,0,3,0,3,0,3,0,4,0,2,0,3,0,4,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,
4,0,1,0,4,0,2,0,2,0,4,0,4,0,3,0,3,0,4,0,2,0,3,0,4,0,4,0,2,0,3,0,3,0,2,0,1,0,4,0,1,0,4,0,2,0,4,0,3,0,2,0,4,0,2,0,4,0,2,0,3,0,1,0,4,
0,4,0,2,0,4,0,3,0,3,0,3,0,1,0,3,0,4,0,4,0,2,0,1,0,3,0,2,0,1,0,4,0,3,0,3,0,4,0,4,0,3,0,4,0,4,0,1,0,4,0,1,0,2,0,3,0,3,0,4,0,2,0,
3,0,3,0,2,0,3,0,3,0,3,0,3,0,3,0,4,0,4,0,3,0,3,0,1,0,4,0,1,0,3,0,2,0,2,0,1,0,1,0,4,0,4,0,3,0,3,0,1,0,3,0,2,0,3,0,1,0,3,0,4,0,4,0,3,
0,4,0,4,0,3,0,4,0,3,0,4,0,3,0,3,0,3,0,3,0,3,0,3,0,3,0,3,0,3,0,4,0,3,0,4,0,3,0,3,0,1,0,3,0,1,0,1,0,2,0,4,0,4,0,1,0,1,0,2,0,2,0,2,0,
3,0,2,0,4,0,3,0,1,0,4,0,2,0,3,0,3,0,4,0,4,0,4,0,4,0,3,0,4,0,1,0,3,0,3,0,1,0,3,0,3,0,3,0,2,0,4,0,2,0,4,0,4,0,3,0,1,0,4,
0,4,0,3,0,4,0,4,0,3,0,4,0,3,0,4,0,1,0,3,0

LambdaFunction:

```

1  import os
2  import io
3  import boto3
4  import json
5  import csv
6  def lambda_handler(event, context):
7      ENDPOINT_NAME = os.environ['environment_variable']
8      runtime= boto3.client('runtime.sagemaker')
9      print(ENDPOINT_NAME)
10     print("Received event: " , json.dumps(event, indent=2))
11     data = json.loads(json.dumps(event))
12     print("Data:",data)
13     payload = data['data']
14     print("Payload:",payload)
15     response =
runtime.invoke_endpoint(EndpointName=ENDPOINT_NAME,
16
Content-Type='text/csv',
17
Body=payload)
18     print(response)
19     result = json.loads(response['Body'].read().decode())
20     print(result)
21     return result

```

```

Response:
4

Request ID:
"92c5037d-e607-41c1-846c-c556a9694830"

Function logs:
START RequestId: 92c5037d-e607-41c1-846c-c556a9694830 Version: $LATEST
xgboost-2020-10-04-04-47-15-006
Received event: {
  "data": "0.126700,0.250000,0.2,0.666667,0.442857,0.916001,0.5,0.411765"
}
Data: {'data': '0.126700,0.250000,0.2,0.666667,0.442857,0.916001,0.5,0.411765'}
Payload: 0.126700,0.250000,0.2,0.666667,0.442857,0.916001,0.5,0.411765
{'ResponseMetadata': {'RequestId': 'da273dac-f15b-4e67-8c6b-56a1d58a5c96', 'HTTPStatusCode': 200, 'HTTPHeaders': {'x-amzn-requestid': 'da273d

```

UI:

hello.py

```

1 from flask import Flask,render_template,request,url_for
2 import requests
3 app=Flask(__name__)
4 @app.route('/',methods=['POST','GET'])
5 def hello():
6     if request.method=='POST':
7         dailyrate=request.form['a']
8         dfm=request.form['b']
9         ef=request.form['r1']
10        es=request.form['d']
11        hr=request.form['e']
12        mr=request.form['f']
13        ttlr=request.form['g']
14        ycm=request.form['h']
15        print(ef)
16        try:
17            dailyrate=int(dailyrate)
18            dfm=int(dfm)
19            ef=int(ef)
20            es=int(es)
21            hr=int(hr)
22            mr=int(mr)
23            ttlr=int(ttlr)
24            ycm=int(ycm)
25        except:

```

```

26         return
    render_template('data.html',err_msg='Enter Valid Data')
27     url =
    "https://7b4168uo26.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/emp
    loyee/"
28     payload = " {\\"data\\":\\" + str(dailyrate) + ',' +
    str(dfm) + ',' + str(ef) + ',' + str(es) + ',' + str(hr) +
    ',' + str(mr) + ',' + str(ttlr) + ',' + str(ycm) + "\\" +
    "\""
29
30     headers = {
31         'X-Amz-Content-Sha256':
32         'beaead3198f7da1e70d03ab969765e0821b24fc913697e929e726aeaeb
33         f0eba3',
34         'X-Amz-Date': '20200930T095337Z',
35         'Authorization': 'AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
36         Credential=ASIA4KDESJFDUSSQKJSG/20200930/us-east-1/execute-
37         api/aws4_request,
38         SignedHeaders=host;x-amz-content-sha256;x-amz-date,
39         Signature=b81935cc533d5efb8db465da9c12f4a3ed76ca80089dfc3ed
40         ebdb39df4fe5f7c',
41         'Content-Type': 'text/plain'
42     }
43
44     response = requests.request("POST", url,
45     headers=headers, data=payload)
46     response=response.text.encode('utf8')
47     response=str(response)
48     print(response)
49     result=response[2:-1]
50     print(result)
51     return
52     render_template('data.html',result=str(result))
53 else:
54     return render_template('data.html')
55

```

```
47 if __name__ == '__main__':
48     app.run(debug=True)
49
```

Data.html:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4     <title>Employee Prediction</title>
5     <style>
6         .emp
7         {
8             width:300px;
9             height:25px;
10            background-color:#fffbfc;
11            border-style: ridge;
12            border-color:gray;
13            border-radius:6px;
14        }
15        body
16        {
17            font-family:sans-serif;
18        }
19        #sub
20        {
21            width:200px;
22            height:25px;
23            background-color:#9f6cff;
24            border-style: ridge;
25            border-color:gray;
26            border-radius:6px;
27        }
28    </style>
29 </head>
```

```

30 <body style="background-color:#6a736c;">
31     <center>
32         <h1 style="color:red;"> Predicting High Potential
    In a Corporate </h1>
33         <div style="background-color:#a8a883;">
34             <br/>
35             {% if result %}
36             <p style="color:blue;font-size:30px;"> Employee
    Rating: {{result}}</p>
37             {% endif %}
38             {% if err_msg %}
39             <p
    style="color:red;font-size:15px;">{{err_msg}}</p>
40             {% endif %}
41             <br/>
42             <form method="post" action="/">
43                 <input type="text" name="a" class="emp"
    placeholder="    Enter Dailyrates" required><br/><br/>
44                 <input type="text" name="b" class="emp"
    placeholder="    Enter Distance From Home"
    required><br/><br/>
45                 LifeScience&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;<input type="radio"
    value="1" name="r1" required>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;
46                 Medical &nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;<input type="radio"
    value="3" name="r1" required>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;
47                 Marketing &nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;<input type="radio"
    value="2" name="r1" required>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;
48                 <br/><br/>
49                 Tecnical Degree&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;<input type="radio"
    value="5" name="r1" required>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;
50                 Human Resources &nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;<input type="radio"
    value="0" name="r1" required>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;
51                 Others &nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;<input type="radio"
    value="4" name="r1" required>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;
52                 <br/><br/>
53                 <input type="text" name="d" class="emp"
    placeholder="    Enter Envirirnment Satisfaction"

```

```
        required><br/><br/>
54        <input type="text" name="e" class="emp"
placeholder="    Enter Hourly Rate" required><br/><br/>
55        <input type="text" name="f" class="emp"
placeholder="    Enter Monthly rate" required><br/><br/>
56        <input type="text" name="g" class="emp"
placeholder="    Enter Training Times Last Year"
required><br/><br/>
57        <input type="text" name="h" class="emp"
placeholder="    Enter Years With Current Manager"
required><br/><br/>
58        <input type="submit" value="Submit" id="sub">
59        <br/><br/><br/>
60    </form>
61 </div>
62 </center>
63 </body>
64 </html>
```