

# Cloud and API deployment

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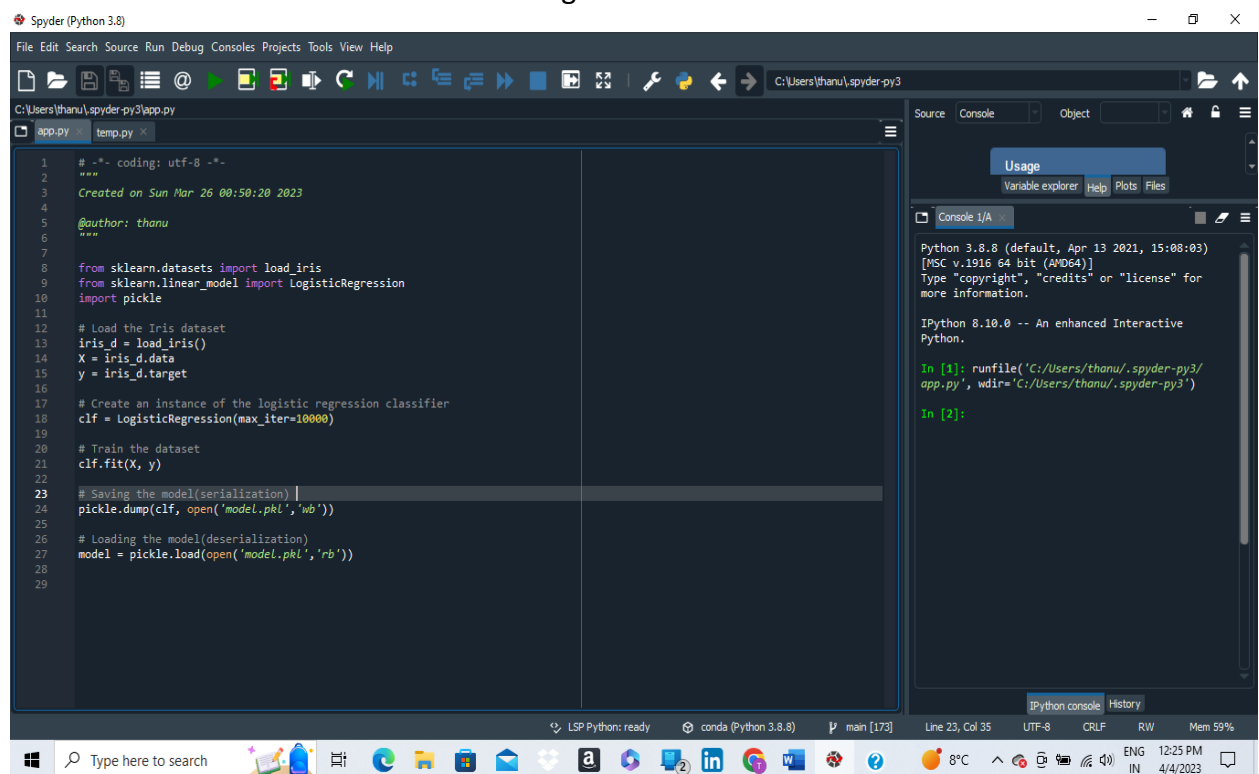
## Steps of deployment:

1. Select the simple toy data.

Here, we are selecting 'iris data'. Here, we are using iris data. This data consists of 150 observations and 4 features(sepal length, sepal width, petal length, and petal width). There are 3 species of iris flowers Setosa, Versicolor, and Virginica. These are the target variables.

2. Save the model.

In this code, we are loading the dataset. And training the model to predict species of the flower based on its four features and saving it.



```
1  #-*- coding: utf-8 -*-
2  """
3  Created on Sun Mar 26 00:50:20 2023
4
5  @author: thanu
6  """
7
8  from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
9  from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
10 import pickle
11
12 # Load the Iris dataset
13 iris_d = load_iris()
14 X = iris_d.data
15 y = iris_d.target
16
17 # Create an instance of the logistic regression classifier
18 clf = LogisticRegression(max_iter=10000)
19
20 # Train the dataset
21 clf.fit(X, y)
22
23 # Saving the model(serialization)
24 pickle.dump(clf, open('model.pkl', 'wb'))
25
26 # Loading the model(deserialization)
27 model = pickle.load(open('model.pkl', 'rb'))
28
29
```

The screenshot shows the Spyder Python IDE interface. The main editor displays a Python script for loading the Iris dataset, training a Logistic Regression model, and saving it as 'model.pkl'. The console on the right shows the execution of the script, with the output of the pickle.dump and pickle.load operations. The status bar at the bottom indicates the current file is 'main [173]' and the memory usage is 59%.

3. Deploy the model on Heroku.  
The web app is created using Flask.

The image shows the Spyder Python IDE interface. The main editor displays a Python file named `temp.py` with the following code:

```
1 #-*- coding: utf-8 -*-
2
3 from flask import Flask, request
4 import pickle
5
6 app = Flask(__name__)
7
8 # Load the saved model
9 with open('model.pkl', 'rb') as f:
10     model = pickle.load(f)
11
12 @app.route('/')
13 def index():
14     return 'Hello, World!'
15
16 @app.route('/predict', methods=['POST'])
17 def predict():
18     # Get the request data
19     data = request.get_json()
20
21     # Make a prediction using the trained model
22     prediction = model.predict([[data['sepal_length'], data['sepal_width'], data['petal_length'], data['petal_width']]])
23
24     # Return the predicted class
25     return str(prediction[0])
26
27 if __name__ == '__main__':
28     app.run(debug=True)
29
30
```

The right-hand pane shows the IPython console with the following output:

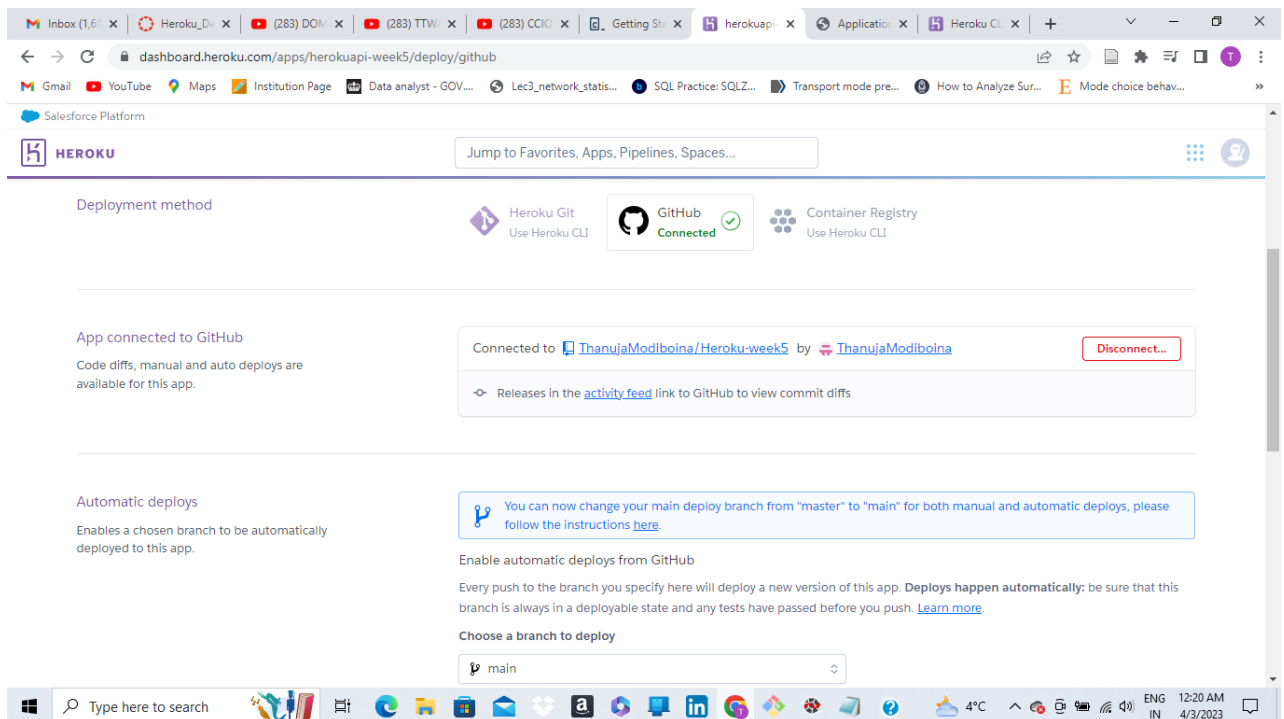
```
Python 3.8.8 (default, Apr 13 2021, 15:08:03)
[MSC v.1916 64 bit (AMD64)]
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.

IPython 8.10.0 -- An enhanced Interactive Python.

In [1]: runfile('C:/Users/thanu/.spyder-py3/app.py', wdir='C:/Users/thanu/.spyder-py3')

In [2]: runfile('C:/Users/thanu/.spyder-py3/temp.py', wdir='C:/Users/thanu/.spyder-py3')
* Serving Flask app "temp" (lazy loading)
* Environment: production
  WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment.
  Use a production WSGI server instead.
* Debug mode: on
* Restarting with watchdog (windowsapi)
```

4. In Heroku, connect the GitHub. The newly created app in Heroku is connected with GitHub.



## Deploy the model in Heroku.

The screenshot shows the Heroku dashboard for the application 'herokuapi-week5'. The 'Manual deploy' section is active, showing the 'Deploy a GitHub branch' option. The 'Choose a branch to deploy' dropdown is set to 'main'. The 'Deploy Branch' button is visible. Below this, the 'Receive code from GitHub' step is marked with a green checkmark. The 'Build main' step is also marked with a green checkmark, and the build output is visible in a scrollable area. The output shows the following steps: 'Discovering process types', 'Procfile declares types -> (none)', 'Compressing...', 'Done: 139.5M', 'Launching...', 'Released v4', and 'https://herokuapi-week5.herokuapp.com/ deployed to Heroku'. The 'Autoscroll with output' checkbox is checked. The 'Release phase' and 'Deploy to Heroku' steps are also visible, with the 'Deploy to Heroku' step marked with a green checkmark.

## The app was successfully deployed to Heroku.

The screenshot shows the Heroku dashboard for the application 'herokuapi-week5' after successful deployment. The 'Manual deploy' section is active, showing the 'Deploy a GitHub branch' option. The 'Choose a branch to deploy' dropdown is set to 'main'. The 'Deploy Branch' button is visible. Below this, the 'Receive code from GitHub' step is marked with a green checkmark. The 'Build main' step is also marked with a green checkmark, and the build output is visible in a scrollable area. The output shows the following steps: 'Discovering process types', 'Procfile declares types -> (none)', 'Compressing...', 'Done: 139.5M', 'Launching...', 'Released v4', and 'https://herokuapi-week5.herokuapp.com/ deployed to Heroku'. The 'Autoscroll with output' checkbox is checked. The 'Release phase' and 'Deploy to Heroku' steps are also visible, with the 'Deploy to Heroku' step marked with a green checkmark. A message at the bottom of the dashboard states 'Your app was successfully deployed.' with a 'View' button.