

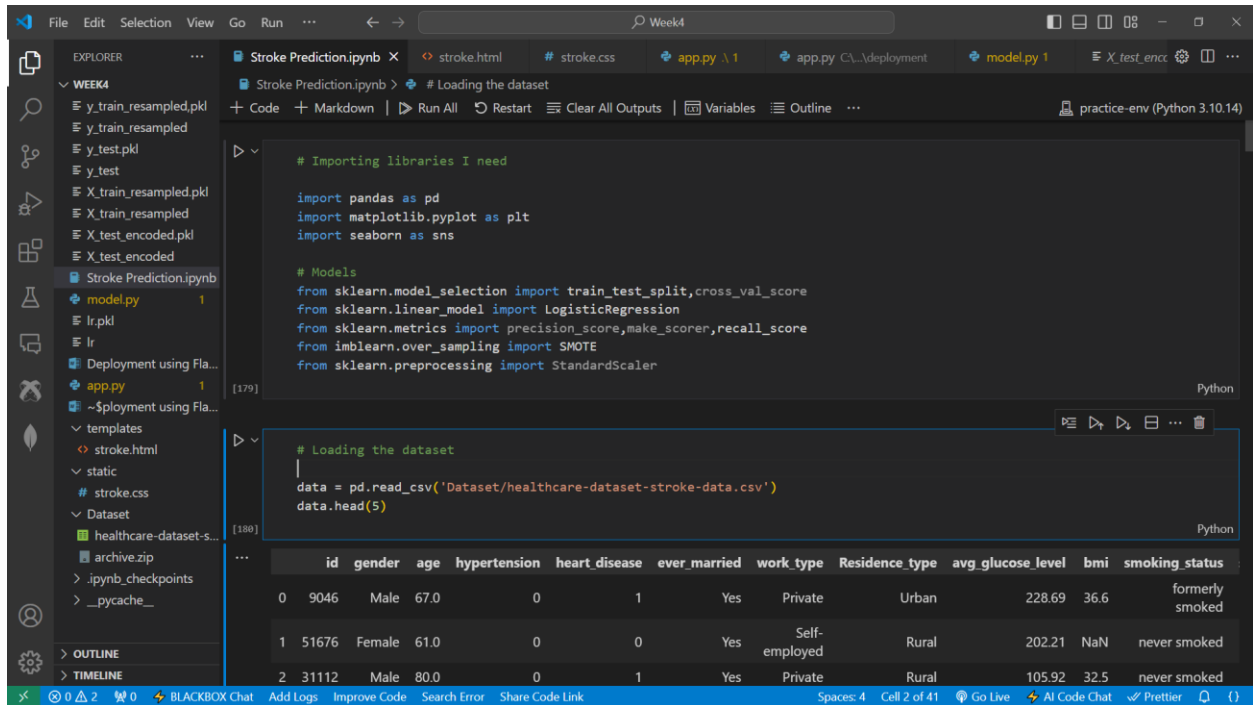
CLOUD AND API DEPLOYMENT

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BATCH CODE: LISUM39

SUBMISSION DATE: 01/12/24

1.Loading the Data



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook titled "Stroke Prediction.ipynb" in a web-based IDE. The notebook is open to the "Loading the dataset" section. The code in the cell includes imports for pandas, matplotlib, and seaborn, and the loading of a CSV file named "healthcare-dataset-stroke-data.csv". The output of the code is a preview of the first three rows of the dataset.

```
# Importing libraries I need

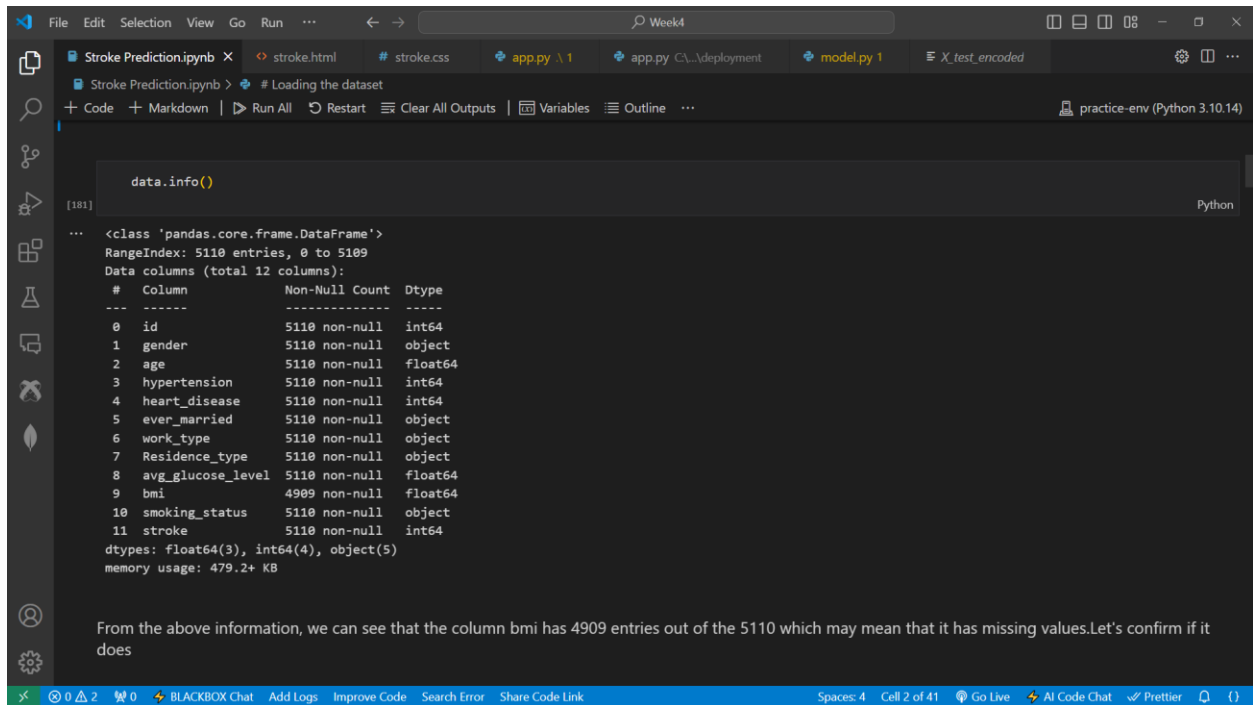
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

# Models
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, cross_val_score
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import precision_score, make_scorer, recall_score
from imblearn.over_sampling import SMOTE
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
```

```
# Loading the dataset
data = pd.read_csv('Dataset/healthcare-dataset-stroke-data.csv')
data.head(5)
```

	id	gender	age	hypertension	heart_disease	ever_married	work_type	Residence_type	avg_glucose_level	bmi	smoking_status
0	9046	Male	67.0	0	1	Yes	Private	Urban	228.69	36.6	formerly smoked
1	51676	Female	61.0	0	0	Yes	Self-employed	Rural	202.21	NaN	never smoked
2	31112	Male	80.0	0	1	Yes	Private	Rural	105.92	32.5	never smoked

2.Data Preparation



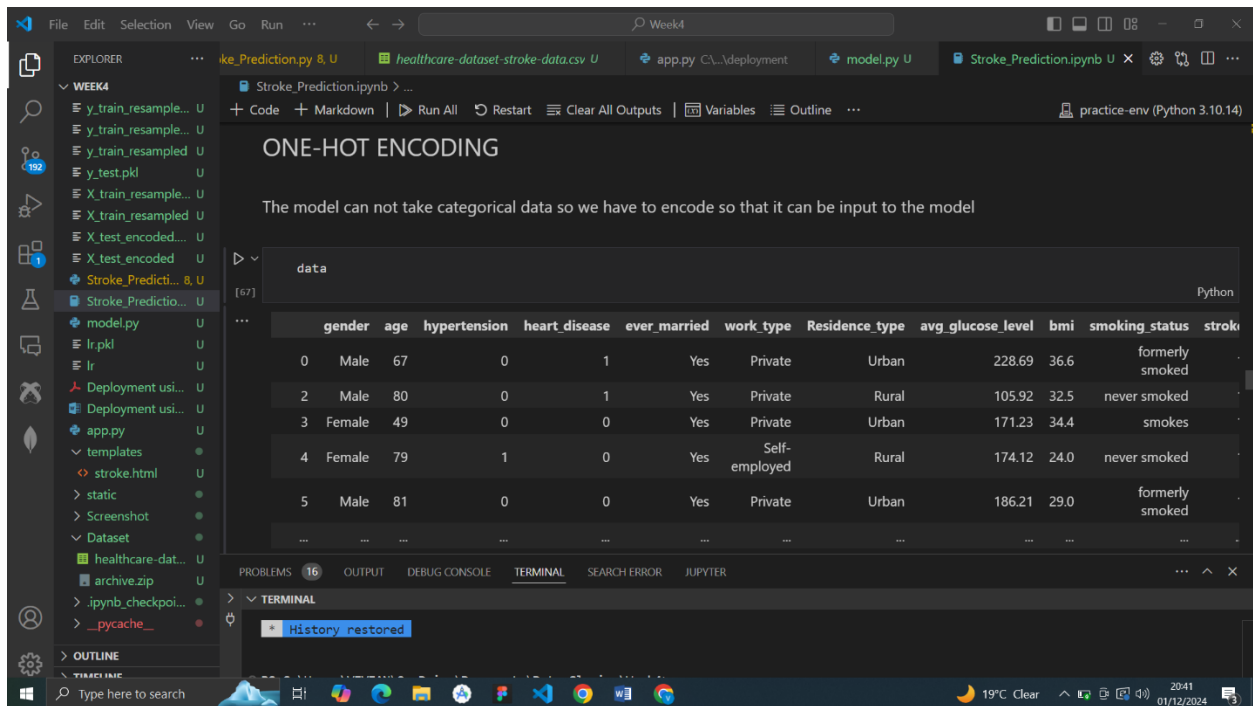
The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a file explorer on the left and a code editor on the right. The code editor contains a cell with the following code:

```
data.info()
```

The output of the code is displayed below the cell:

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 5110 entries, 0 to 5109
Data columns (total 12 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   id                     5110 non-null   int64
1   gender                 5110 non-null   object
2   age                   5110 non-null   float64
3   hypertension           5110 non-null   int64
4   heart_disease          5110 non-null   int64
5   ever_married           5110 non-null   object
6   work_type              5110 non-null   object
7   Residence_type         5110 non-null   object
8   avg_glucose_level     5110 non-null   float64
9   bmi                   4909 non-null   float64
10  smoking_status         5110 non-null   object
11  stroke                 5110 non-null   int64
dtypes: float64(3), int64(4), object(5)
memory usage: 479.2+ KB
```

From the above information, we can see that the column bmi has 4909 entries out of the 5110 which may mean that it has missing values. Let's confirm if it does



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a file explorer on the left and a code editor on the right. The code editor contains a cell with the following code:

```
data
```

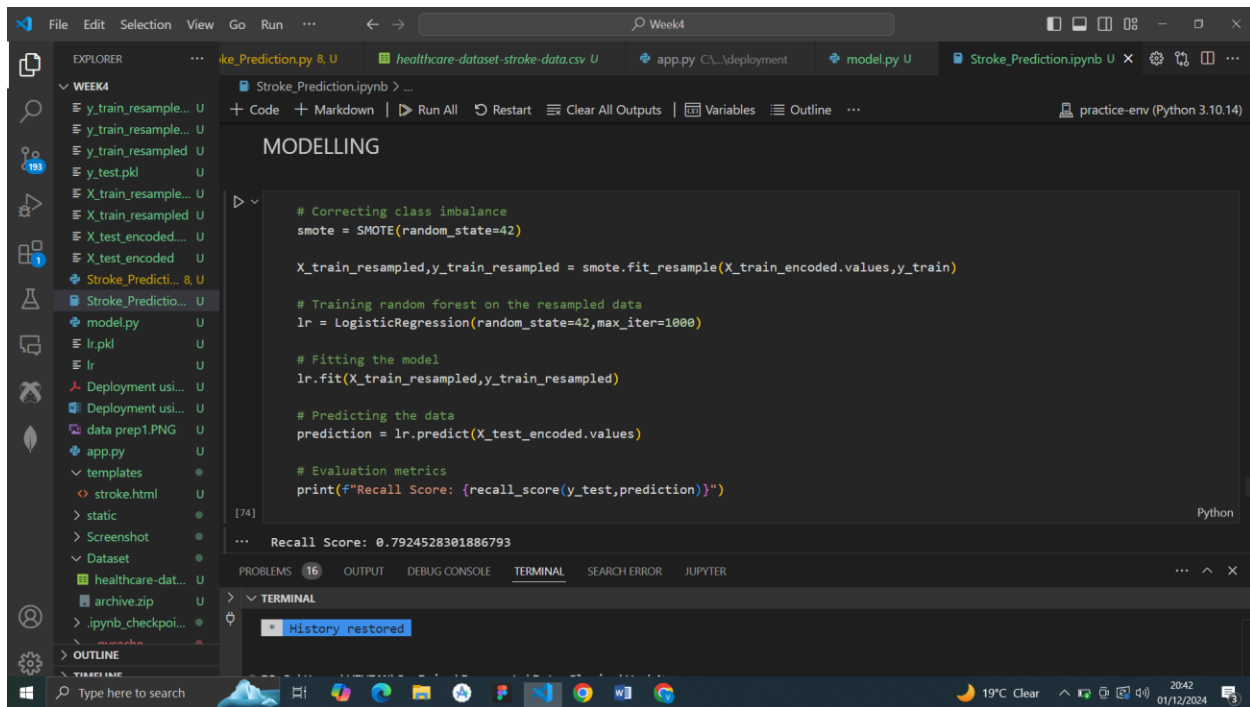
The output of the code is displayed below the cell:

```
gender age hypertension heart_disease ever_married work_type Residence_type avg_glucose_level bmi smoking_status stroke
0 Male 67 0 1 Yes Private Urban 228.69 36.6 formerly smoked
2 Male 80 0 1 Yes Private Rural 105.92 32.5 never smoked
3 Female 49 0 0 Yes Private Urban 171.23 34.4 smokes
4 Female 79 1 0 Yes Self-employed Rural 174.12 24.0 never smoked
5 Male 81 0 0 Yes Private Urban 186.21 29.0 formerly smoked
```

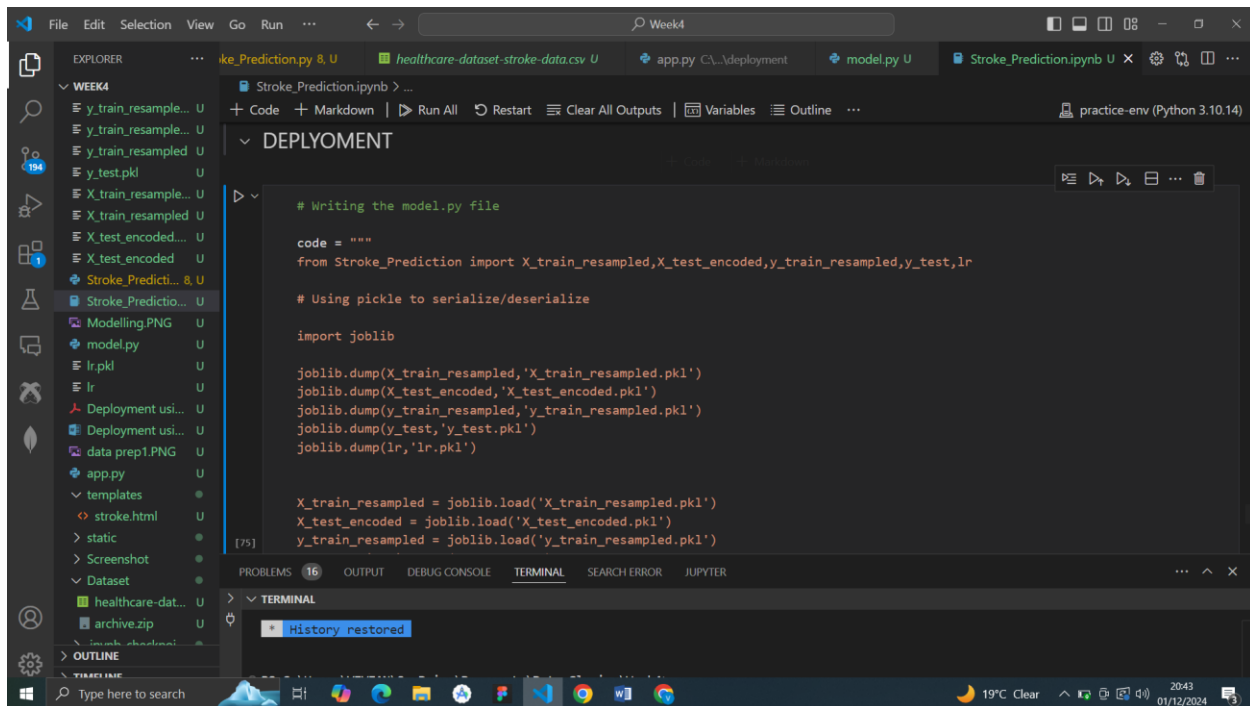
The terminal output shows:

```
History restored
```

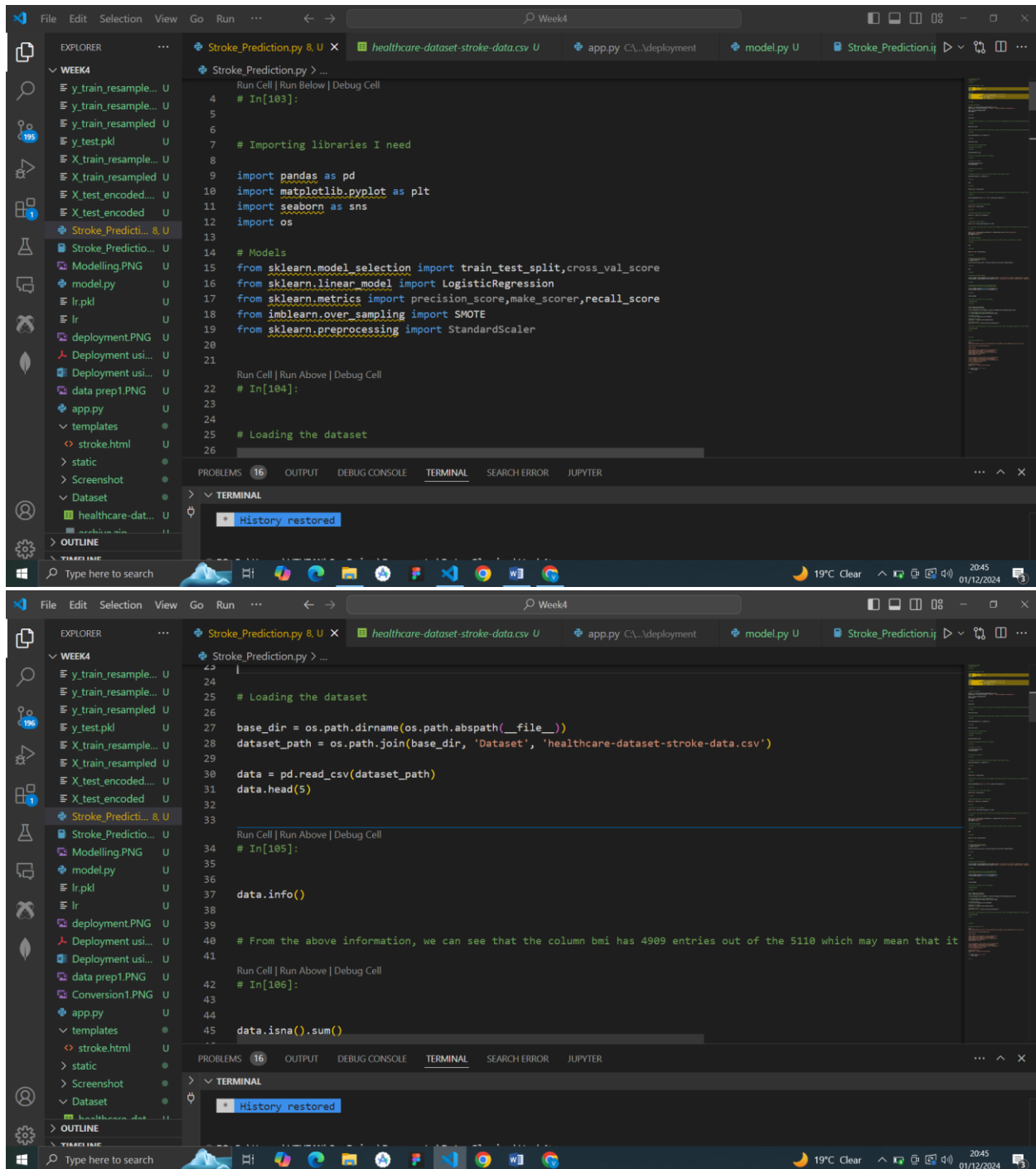
3. Modelling



4.Deployment



5. Converting ipynb to .py file



```
4 # In[103]:
5
6 # Importing libraries I need
7
8
9 import pandas as pd
10 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
11 import seaborn as sns
12 import os
13
14 # Models
15 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, cross_val_score
16 from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
17 from sklearn.metrics import precision_score, make_scorer, recall_score
18 from imblearn.over_sampling import SMOTE
19 from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
20
21
22 # In[104]:
23
24 # Loading the dataset
25
26
27 base_dir = os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__))
28 dataset_path = os.path.join(base_dir, 'Dataset', 'healthcare-dataset-stroke-data.csv')
29
30 data = pd.read_csv(dataset_path)
31 data.head(5)
32
33
34 # In[105]:
35
36 data.info()
37
38
39 # From the above information, we can see that the column bmi has 4909 entries out of the 5110 which may mean that it
40
41
42 # In[106]:
43
44 data.isna().sum()
```

```
211
212 # Correcting class imbalance
213 smote = SMOTE(random_state=42)
214
215 X_train_resampled,y_train_resampled = smote.fit_resample(X_train_encoded.values,y_train)
216
217 # Training random forest on the resampled data
218 lr = LogisticRegression(random_state=42,max_iter=1000)
219
220 # Fitting the model
221 lr.fit(X_train_resampled,y_train_resampled)
222
223 # Predicting the data
224 prediction = lr.predict(X_test_encoded.values)
225
226 # Evaluation metrics
227 print(f"Recall Score: {recall_score(y_test,prediction)}")
228
229
230 # Our model is performing quite well from the precision score results. The Logistic Regression is able to identify ac
231
232 ##### DEPLOYMENT
233
234 Run Cell | Run Above | Debug Cell
235 # Inf. 1:
```

TERMINAL

History restored

6. Predicting using serialized files

```
1
2 from Stroke_Prediction import X_train_resampled,X_test_encoded,y_train_resampled,y_test,lr,recall_score
3
4 # Using pickle to serialize/deserialize
5
6 import joblib
7
8 joblib.dump(X_train_resampled,'X_train_resampled.pkl')
9 joblib.dump(X_test_encoded,'X_test_encoded.pkl')
10 joblib.dump(y_train_resampled,'y_train_resampled.pkl')
11 joblib.dump(y_test,'y_test.pkl')
12 joblib.dump(lr,'lr.pkl')
13
14
15 X_train_resampled = joblib.load('X_train_resampled.pkl')
16 X_test_encoded = joblib.load('X_test_encoded.pkl')
17 y_train_resampled = joblib.load('y_train_resampled.pkl')
18 y_test = joblib.load('y_test.pkl')
19 lr = joblib.load('lr.pkl')
20
21 # Making predictions
22 predictions = lr.predict(X_test_encoded)
23
```

TERMINAL

History restored

7. App.py, Html and Css Files

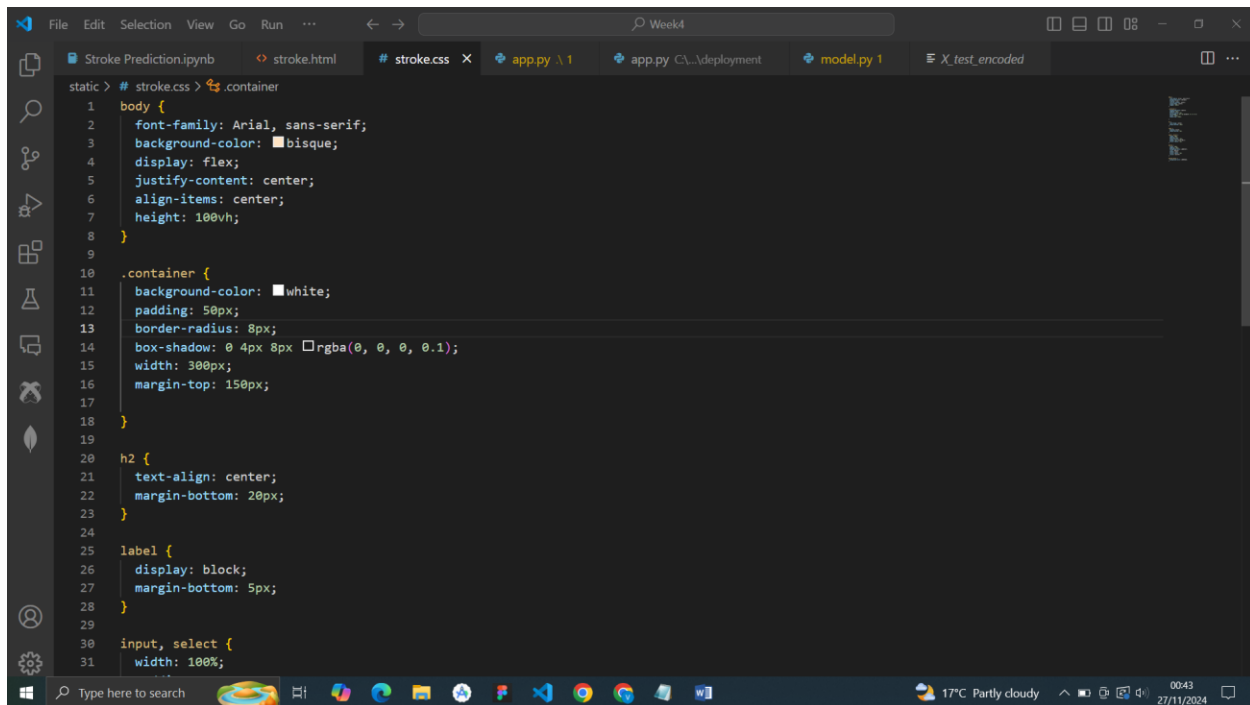
```
File Edit Selection View Go Run ... Week4
Stroke Prediction.ipynb stroke.html # stroke.css ~$ployment using Flask.docx app.py \ 1 x app.py C:\_deployment model.py 1

app.py > ...
1 from flask import Flask, request, render_template
2 from model import lr
3
4 # Initializing app
5 app = Flask(__name__)
6
7 @app.route('/predict', methods=['POST'])
8 def predict():
9     try:
10         # Getting data from form
11         gender = request.form['gender']
12         age = int(request.form['age'])
13         hypertension = int(request.form['hypertension'])
14         heart_disease = int(request.form['heart_disease'])
15         ever_married = request.form['ever_married']
16         work_type = request.form['work_type']
17         residence_type = request.form['residence_type']
18         avg_glucose_level = float(request.form['avg_glucose_level'])
19         bmi = float(request.form['bmi'])
20         smoking_status = request.form['smoking_status']
21
22         # Initializing feature vector of zeros for all 15 columns
23         input_array = [0] * 15
24
25         # Assigning numerical features directly
26         input_array[0] = age
27         input_array[1] = hypertension
28         input_array[2] = heart_disease
29         input_array[3] = avg_glucose_level
30         input_array[4] = bmi
31
```

```
File Edit Selection View Go Run ... Week4
Stroke Prediction.ipynb stroke.html X # stroke.css app.py \ 1 app.py C:\_deployment model.py 1 X_test_encoded

templates > stroke.html > html > body > div.container
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4     <meta charset="UTF-8">
5     <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6     <title>Stroke Prediction Form</title>
7     <link rel="stylesheet" href="../static/stroke.css">
8 </head>
9 <body>
10     <div class="container">
11         <h2>Stroke Prediction Form</h2>
12         <form method="POST" action="/predict">
13             <!-- Gender -->
14             <label for="gender">Gender:</label>
15             <select id="gender" name="gender" required>
16                 <option value="">Select</option>
17                 <option value="Male">Male</option>
18                 <option value="Female">Female</option>
19             </select>
20
21             <!-- Age -->
22             <label for="age">Age:</label>
23             <input type="number" id="age" name="age" step="1" required>
24
25             <!-- Hypertension -->
26             <label for="hypertension">Hypertension:</label>
27             <select id="hypertension" name="hypertension" required>
28                 <option value="">Select</option>
29                 <option value="0">No</option>
30                 <option value="1">Yes</option>
31             </select>

```

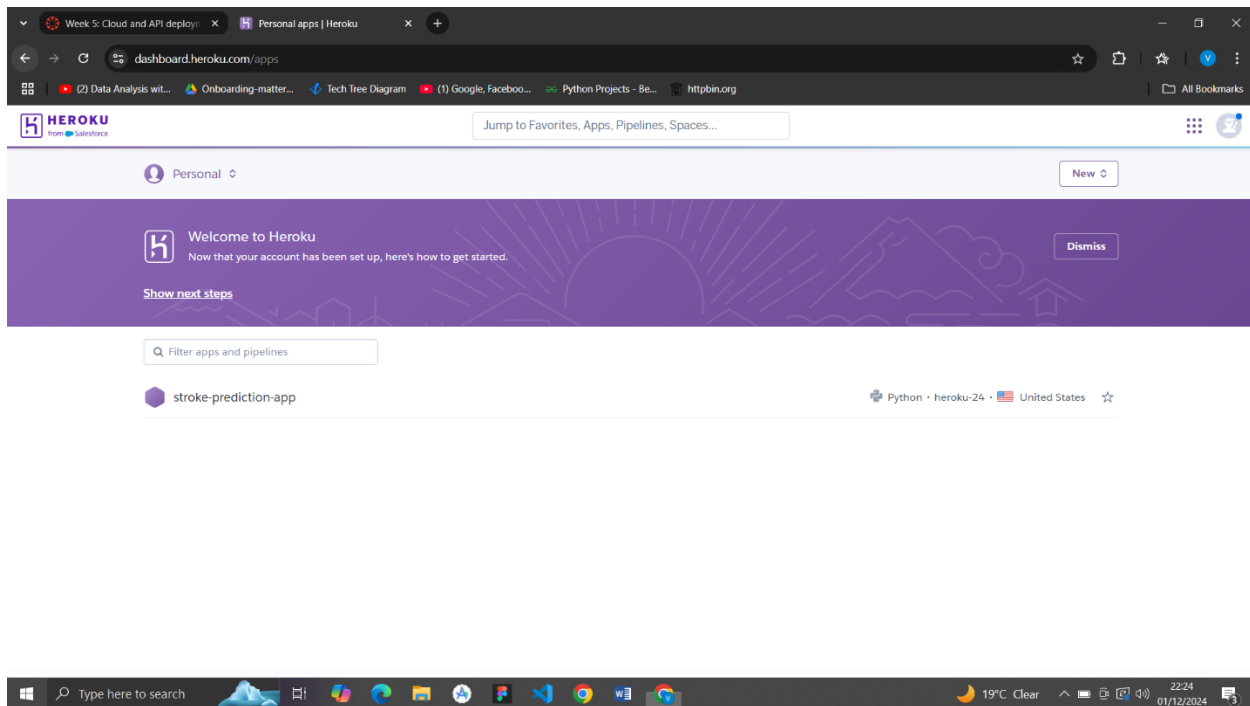


The screenshot shows a VS Code editor window with the following tabs: 'Stroke Prediction.ipynb', 'stroke.html', '# stroke.css', 'app.py \ 1', 'app.py C:\...\deployment', 'model.py 1', and 'X_test_encoded'. The active file is 'stroke.css', which contains the following CSS code:

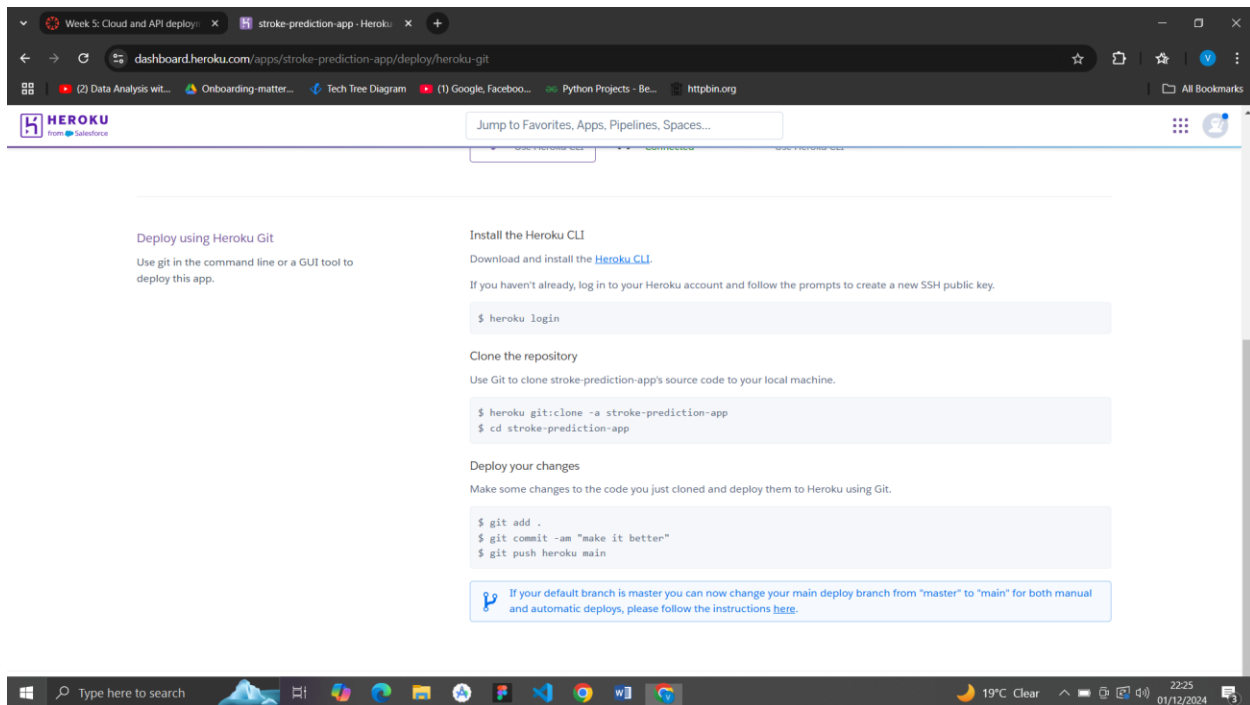
```
static > # stroke.css > .container
1 body {
2   font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
3   background-color: #bisque;
4   display: flex;
5   justify-content: center;
6   align-items: center;
7   height: 100vh;
8 }
9
10 .container {
11   background-color: #white;
12   padding: 50px;
13   border-radius: 8px;
14   box-shadow: 0 4px 8px #rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
15   width: 300px;
16   margin-top: 150px;
17 }
18
19
20 h2 {
21   text-align: center;
22   margin-bottom: 20px;
23 }
24
25 label {
26   display: block;
27   margin-bottom: 5px;
28 }
29
30 input, select {
31   width: 100%;
```

The bottom status bar shows the system clock as 00:43 on 27/11/2024 and the weather as 17°C Partly cloudy.

8.Login To Heroku

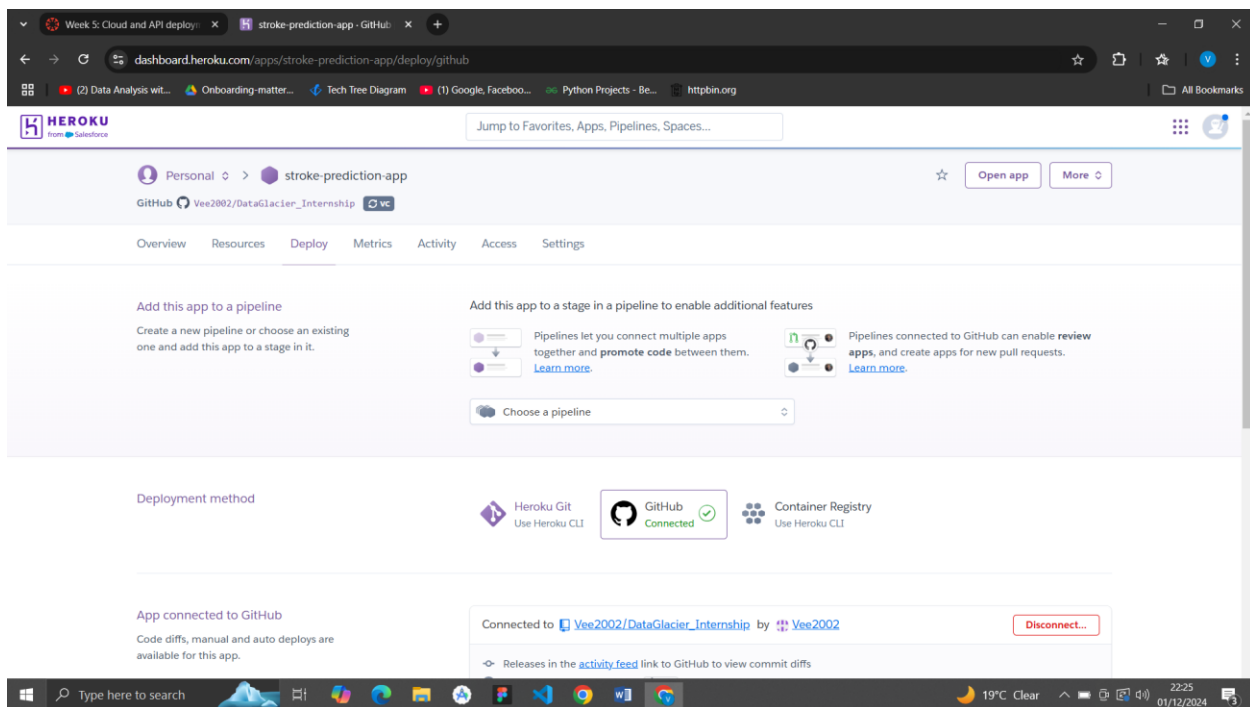


9.Connect to the app created on Heroku



Install the Heroku CLI, and use git bash or command prompt to run the Heroku commands or connect using GitHub

10. Open the app



11. Load the app and fill in the form

Week 5: Cloud and API deploy x stroke-prediction-app - Heroku: x Stroke Prediction Form x Stroke Prediction Form x +

stroke-prediction-app-6e711727ae71.herokuapp.com

(2) Data Analysis wit... Onboarding-matter... Tech Tree Diagram (1) Google, Faceboo... Python Projects - Be... httpbin.org All Bookmarks

Stroke Prediction Form

Gender:

Age:

Hypertension:

Heart Disease:

Ever Married:

Work Type:

Residence Type:

Average Glucose Level:

BMI:

19°C Clear 22:27 01/12/2024

Week 5: Cloud and API deploy x stroke-prediction-app - Heroku: x Stroke Prediction Form x Stroke Prediction Form x +

stroke-prediction-app-6e711727ae71.herokuapp.com/predict

(2) Data Analysis wit... Onboarding-matter... Tech Tree Diagram (1) Google, Faceboo... Python Projects - Be... httpbin.org All Bookmarks

27

Hypertension:

Heart Disease:

Ever Married:

Work Type:

Residence Type:

Average Glucose Level:

BMI:

Smoking Status:

Prediction Result: Not at risk of having a stroke.

19°C Clear 22:29 01/12/2024

Our application is working well on Heroku.