

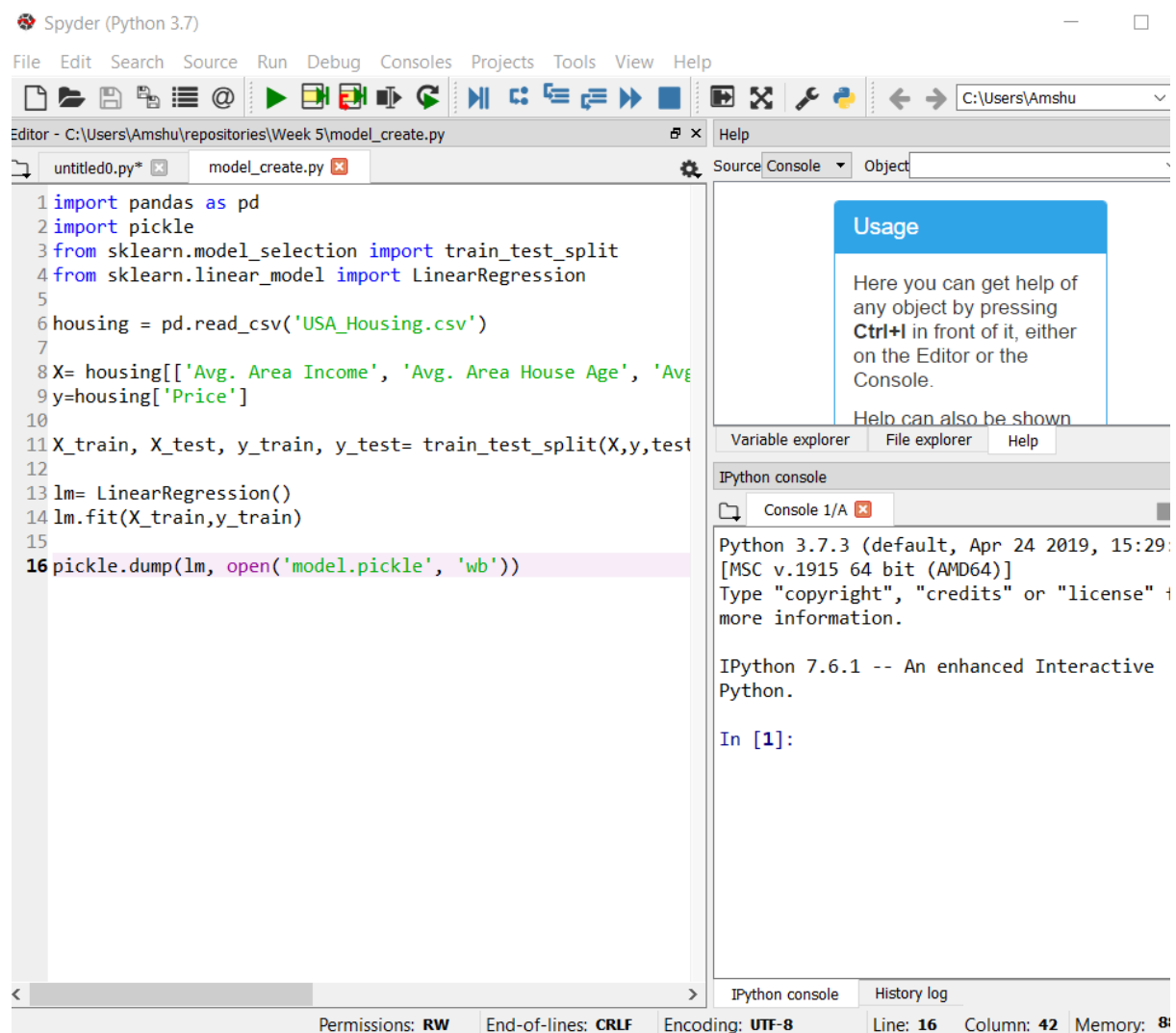
Cloud and API Deployment:

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Step 1: Creating the dummy model which will be deployed



The screenshot displays the Spyder Python IDE interface. The main editor window shows a Python script named `model_create.py` with the following code:

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 import pickle
3 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
4 from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
5
6 housing = pd.read_csv('USA_Housing.csv')
7
8 X= housing[['Avg. Area Income', 'Avg. Area House Age', 'Avg.
9 y=housing['Price']
10
11 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test= train_test_split(X,y,test
12
13 lm= LinearRegression()
14 lm.fit(X_train,y_train)
15
16 pickle.dump(lm, open('model.pickle', 'wb'))
```

The right-hand sidebar contains several panels. The top panel is titled "Usage" and provides instructions on how to get help for any object by pressing **Ctrl+I**. Below this are tabs for "Variable explorer", "File explorer", and "Help". The "IPython console" panel is active, showing the Python version (3.7.3) and the IPython version (7.6.1). The console output includes the prompt `In [1]:`.

At the bottom of the IDE, a status bar displays the following information: Permissions: RW, End-of-lines: CRLF, Encoding: UTF-8, Line: 16, Column: 42, Memory: 8.

Step 2: Create the flask app to deploy on Postman

The image shows the Spyder Python IDE interface. The main editor window displays the code for `deploy.py`, which is a Flask application. The code includes imports for `Flask`, `jsonify`, `request`, `pickle`, and `pandas`. It defines a `home()` route that returns a "hello world" message and a `price_predict()` route that loads a pre-trained model, processes input arguments (income, house age, rooms, bedrooms, population), and returns a predicted house price. The application is run in debug mode.

On the right side of the IDE, there is a **Usage** panel with the following text:

Here you can get help of any object by pressing **Ctrl+I** in front of it, either on the Editor or the Console.

Below the Usage panel is the **IPython console** panel, which shows the following output:

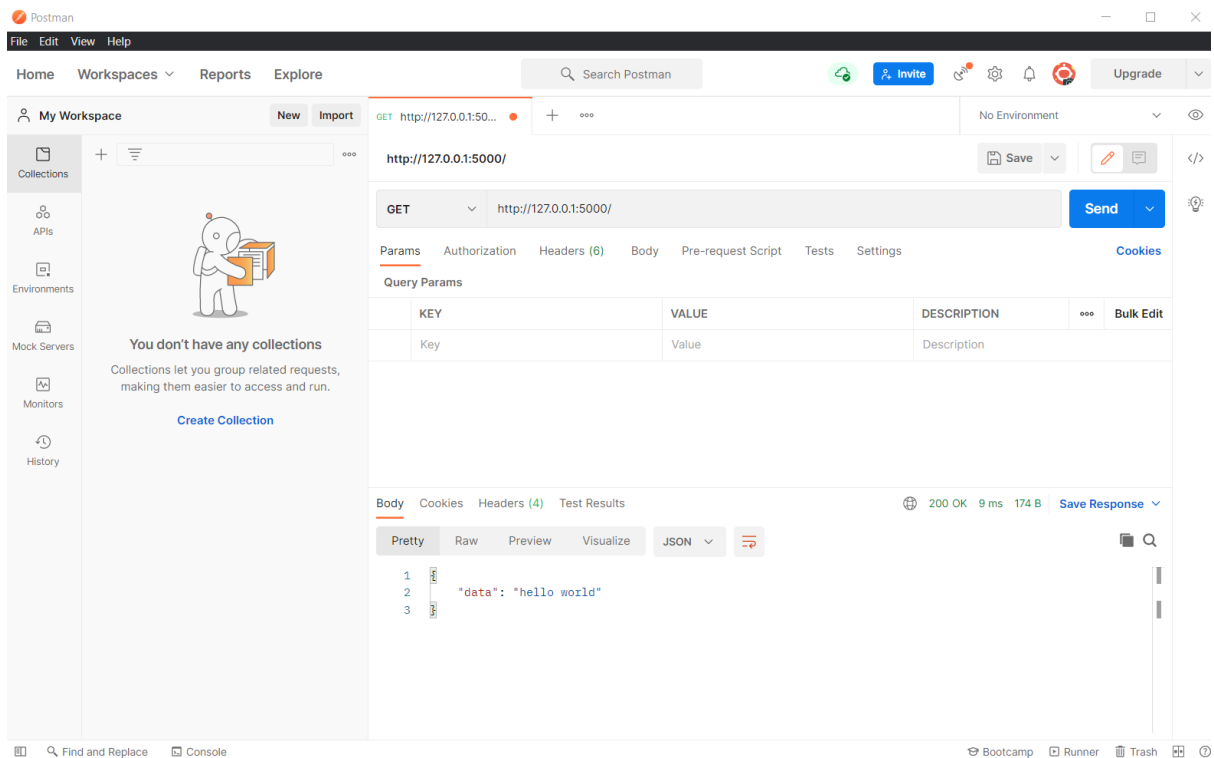
```
Python 3.7.3 (default, Apr 24 2019, 15:29:
[MSC v.1915 64 bit (AMD64)]
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license" f
more information.

IPython 7.6.1 -- An enhanced Interactive
Python.

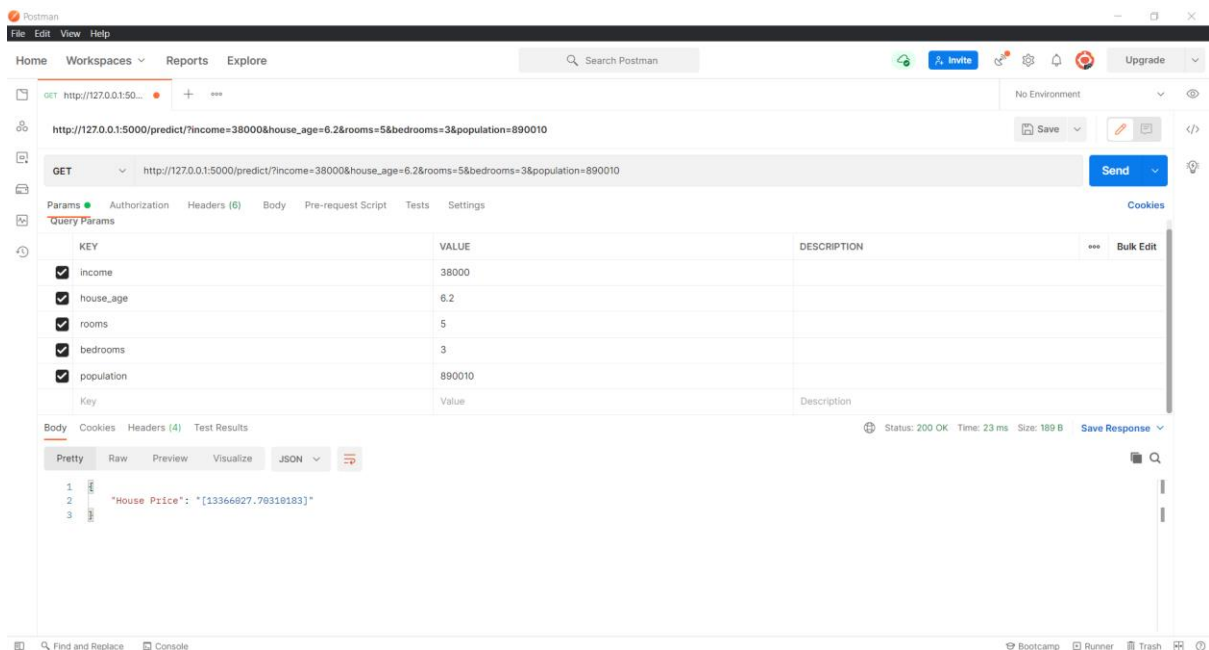
In [1]:
```

At the bottom of the IDE, a status bar displays the following information: Permissions: RW, End-of-lines: CRLF, Encoding: UTF-8, Line: 15, Column: 43, Memory: 8!

Step 3: Run Postman app and create HTTP request for the Flask app deployed on local server. First we run the root end point.



Step 4: Now we run the predict end point, fill in the key values which will be the features for the model we have deployed.



Step 5: Another example with different values.

The screenshot shows the Postman interface with a GET request to the following URL:

```
http://127.0.0.1:5000/predict?income=90453&house_age=3&rooms=8&bedrooms=5&population=8900
```

The request is configured with the following query parameters:

KEY	VALUE	DESCRIPTION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> income	90453	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> house_age	3	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rooms	8	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> bedrooms	5	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> population	8900	
Key	Value	Description

The response is displayed in the Body tab, showing a JSON object:

```
{  "House Price": "[923011.47666873]"}
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates: Status: 200 OK, Time: 16 ms, Size: 187 B.