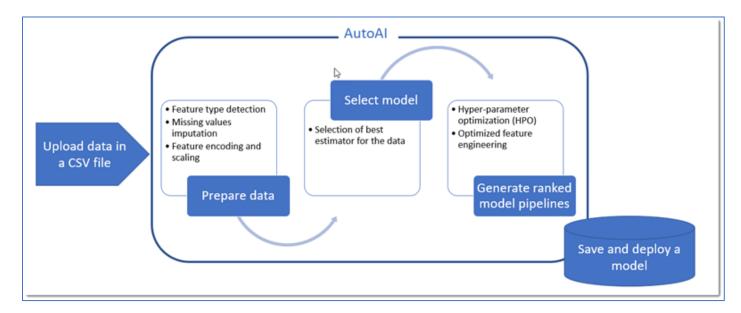
AutoAI Lab + DevOps

This lab consists of two parts. The first part will demonstrate the new and exciting AutoAI capability to build and deploy an optimized model based on the Titanic data set. The second part will deploy an application using the IBM Cloud DevOps toolchain that will invoke the deployed model to predict whether a passenger would have survived.

AutoAI in Watson Studio automatically analyzes your data and generates candidate model pipelines customized for your predictive modeling problem. AutoAI algorithms analyze your dataset to discover data transformations, estimator algorithms, and parameter settings that work best for your problem setting. Results are displayed on a leaderboard, showing the automatically generated model pipelines ranked according to your problem optimization objective.

Using AutoAI, you can build and deploy a machine learning model with sophisticated training features and no coding. The tool does most of the work for you.



The AutoAI process follows this sequence to build candidate pipelines:

- <u>Data pre-processing</u>
- Automated model selection
- Automated feature engineering
- Hyperparameter optimization

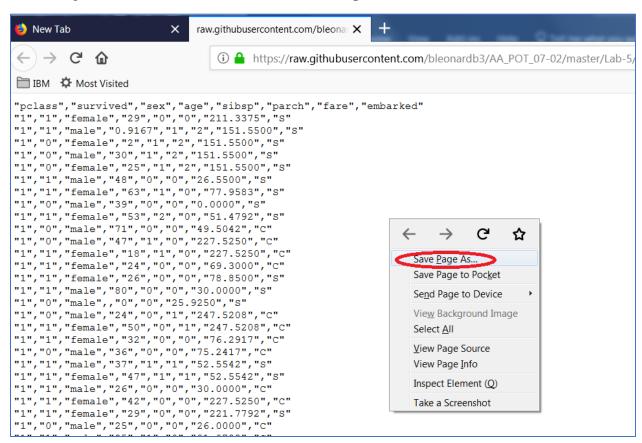
We will perform the following steps in this lab:

- 1. Download a Titanic cleansed data set
- 2. Add an Auto AI Experiment
- 3. Save and Deploy the selected model.

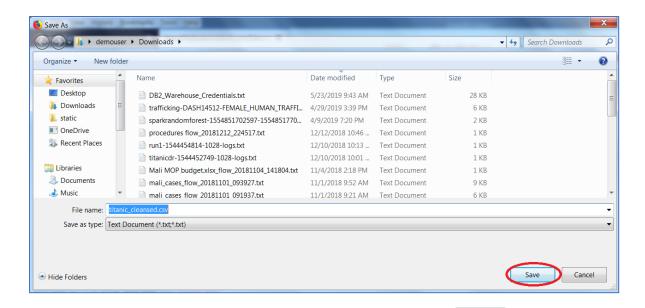
- 4. Deploy a simple web front-end application and connecting it to the deployed model using an IBM Cloud toolchain.
- 5. Make a coding change and re-build the application using the DevOps toolchain
- 6. Run the application, input passenger data, and receive the survivability prediction.

Step 1: Download the titanic_cleansed.csv data set

- 1. Download the titanic_cleansed.csv data file from the following location by clicking on the link Titanic Data.
- 2. Right-click on the window, and click Save Page As...



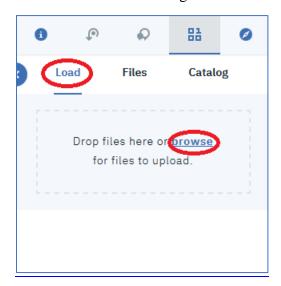
3. Click on **Save**.



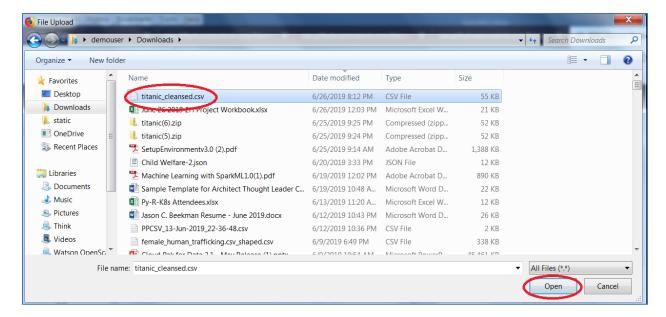
4. Go back to your Watson Studio Labs project. Click on the _____ icon.



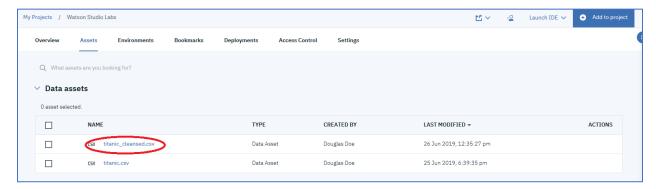
5. Click on the **Load** tab and then click on **browse**. If you don't see the **Load** tab, click on the icon again.



6. Go to the folder where the titanic_cleansed.csv file is stored. Select the titanic_cleansed.csv file and then click **Open**.

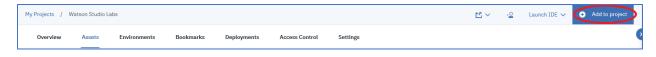


7. The titanic_cleansed.csv file is now added as a Data Asset.

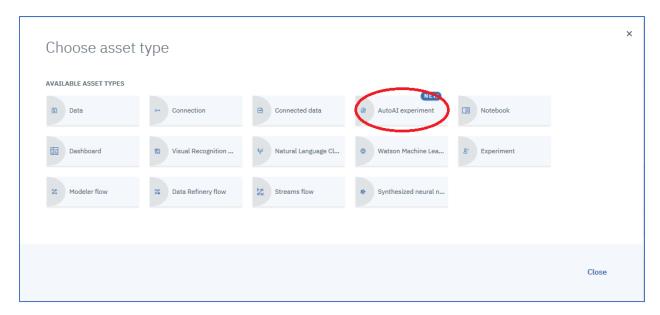


Step 2: Add an AutoAI Experiment

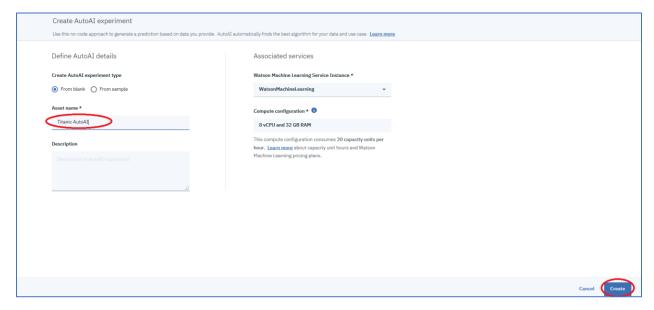
1. Click on **Add to project**.



2. Click on AutoAI experiment



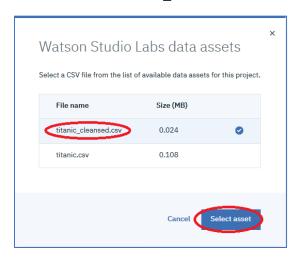
3. Enter an **Asset name**, leave the defaults for the **Watson Machine Learning** and **Compute configuration** and click on **Create**.



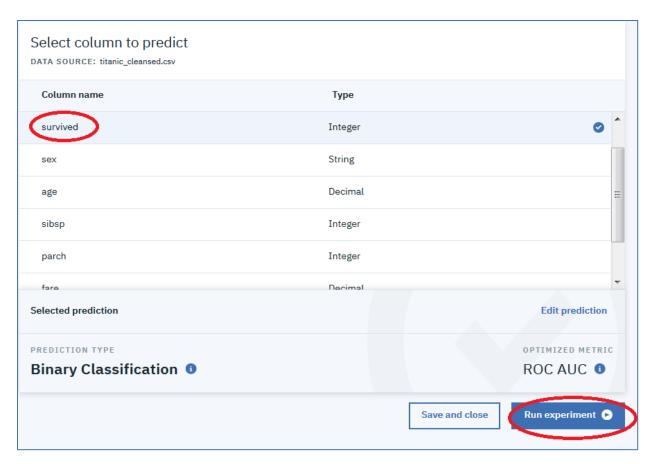
4. Click on **Select from project**.



5. Click on **titanic_cleansed.csv** and then click on **Select asset**.



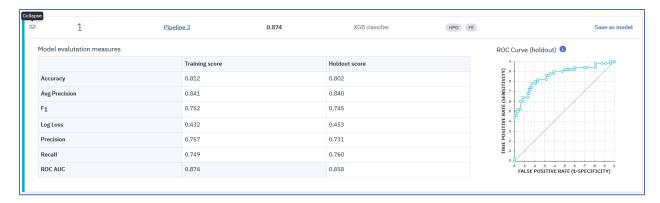
6. Click on **survived** as **the column to predict**, accept the default for **OPTIMIZED METRIC**, and click on **Run experiment**.



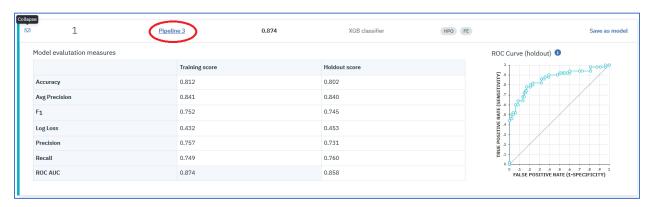
7. Please wait several minutes as the alternative solutions are analyzed. The pipeline summary is then displayed. Click on the right arrow □ next to the first pipeline (Pipeline 3).



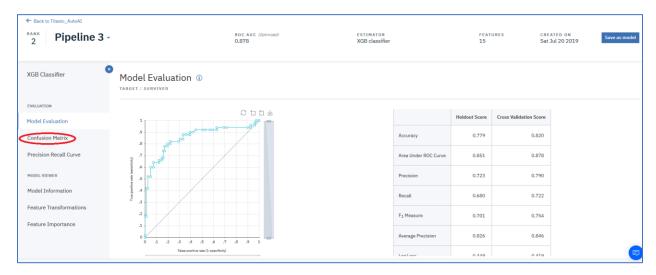
8. Scores are displayed for different metrics for both the training sample and the holdout sample.



9. Click on the **Pipeline3** link.



10. The model evaluation metrics for the training sample are repeated. On the left are options for additional information. Click on the **Confusion Matrix**.



11. The Confusion Matrix is displayed. The different metrics are computed based on the numbers in the Confusion Matrix. For example, Precision is defined by the percentage of predicted positives that are actually positive (i.e. the percentage of predicted survivors that survived). Recall is defined as the percentage of observed positives that the model predicts are positive (i.e. the percentage of survivors that the model predicted would survive). Note the higher the Precision the lower the Recall.

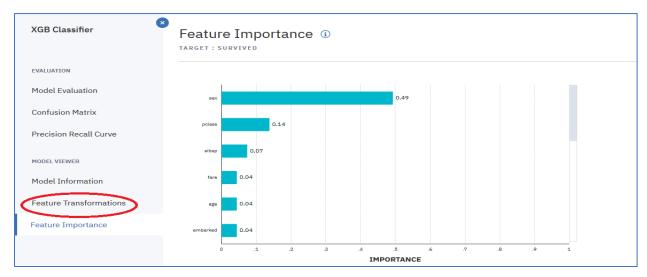
Precision = True Positive/ (True Positive + False Positive)

Recall = True Positive/(True Positive + False Negative)

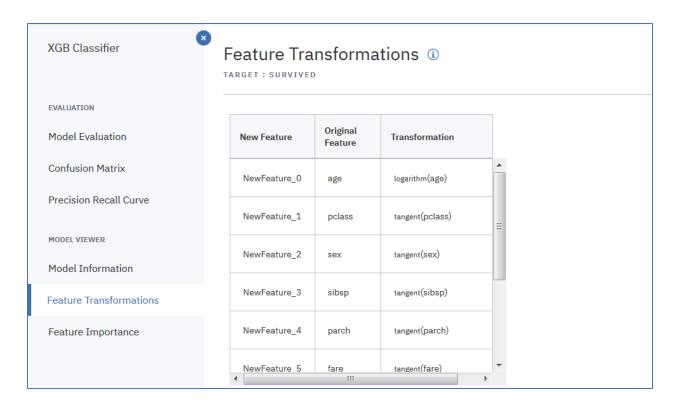
After viewing the Confusion Matrix, click on the **Feature Importance** option.

XGB Classifier	Confusion Matrix (1) TARGET: SURVIVED					
EVALUATION						
Model Evaluation	Ohear	Observed		Predicted		
Confusion Matrix	Obser			1	Percent Correct	
Precision Recall Curve	0		38	12	76.0%	
MODEL VIEWER	1		14	67	82.7%	
Model Information	Percer	nt Correct	73.1%	84.8%	80.2%	
Feature Transformations						
Feature Importance	Less cor	rect			More correct	

12. According to the Feature Importance, the sex variable is considered the most important feature followed by the passenger class. Click on the **Feature Transformations** option.



13. Feature Transformation adds features by applying a transform to the existing features to improve the model performance.

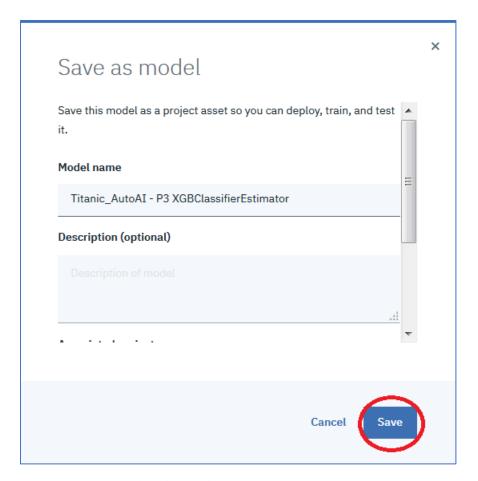


Step 3 – Save and Deploy the Selected Model

1. Click on Save as Model



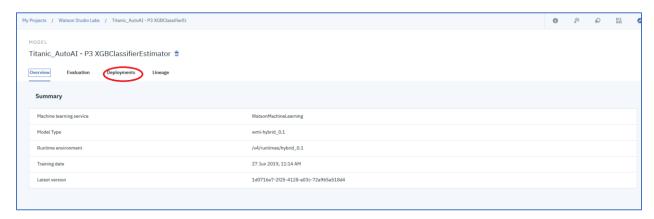
2. Optionally change the default name and click on Save.



3. Click on View in Project.



4. Click on **Deployments**



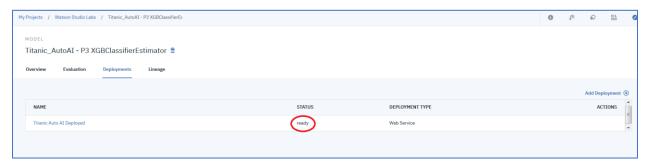
5. Click on Add Deployment.



6. Enter a Name and click Save.



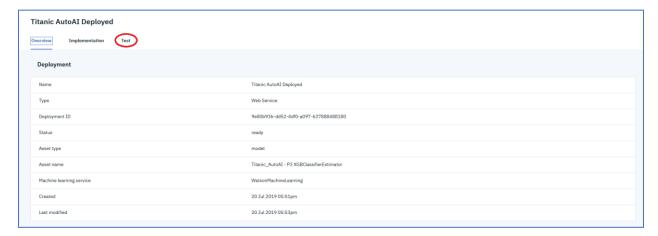
7. The model is successfully deployed on the IBM Cloud.



8. Click on **Titanic AutoAI Deployed**.



9. Click on **Test**.



10. Enter values for a passenger. For example,

pclass - 1

sex-female

age - 5

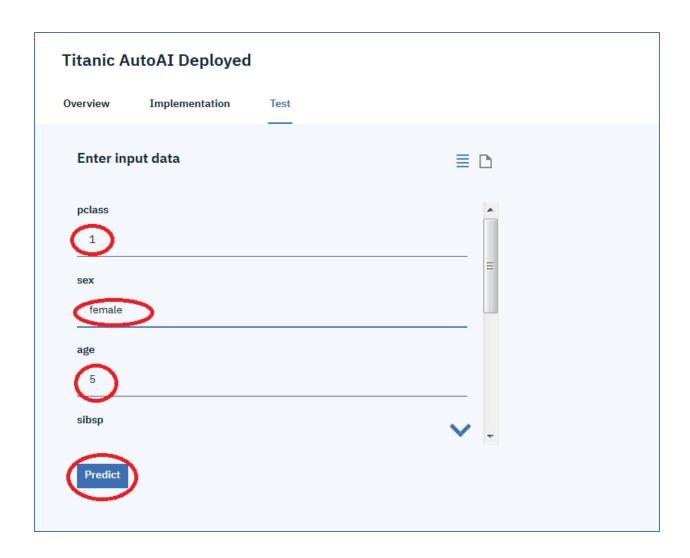
sibsp - 1

parch - 2

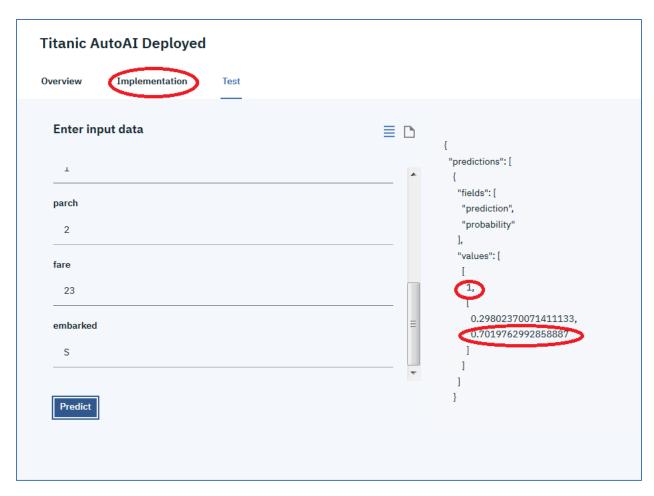
fare – 23

embarked - S

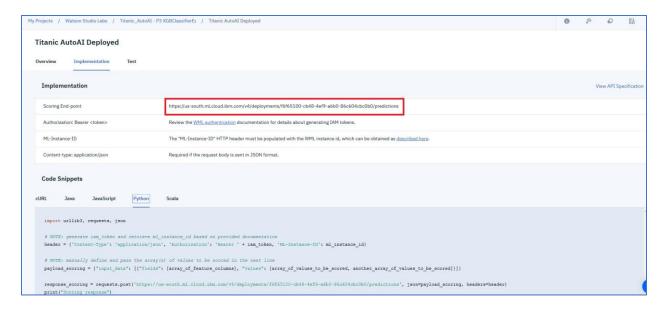
and click Predict.



11. The model predicts this passenger would survive, with a 70% confidence. Click on **Implementation**.



12. The Implementation panel provides information for the application developers to invoke the deployed model. It includes sample code in various programming languages and the scoring endpoint to be used when invoking the web service. Open Windows Notepad to copy and paste the scoring endpoint, or just leave this panel available to cut and paste the scoring endpoint. We will need the scoring endpoint in the next section.



Step 4: Deploy a simple web front-end to invoke the Watson Machine Learning service

This section will provide an example of a simple Python Flask web front-end application that invokes the Titanic scoring API demonstrating embedding machine learning in a web app. You will click on a link below that will deploy the sample Python web application into your IBM Cloud account. A toolchain will be set up for continuous delivery of the application. The application code will be cloned from a public Git repository into a private Git repo in your account that will be set up as part of the toolchain. Each time you commit changes to the repo, the app will be built and deployed.

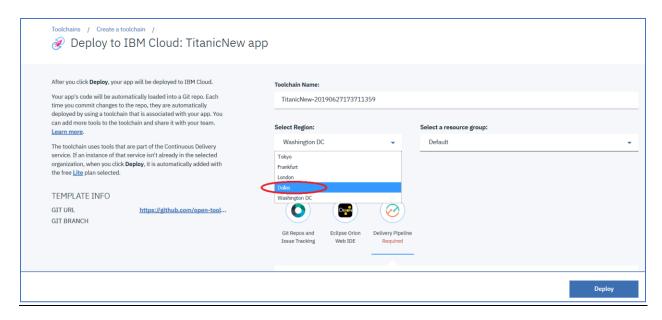
The toolchain uses tools that are part of the Continuous Delivery service. If an instance of that service isn't already in your account, when you click **Deploy**, it is automatically added with the free Lite plan selected.

You will need to configure the application to provide the credentials for your Watson Machine Learning service, and to provide the scoring endpoint.

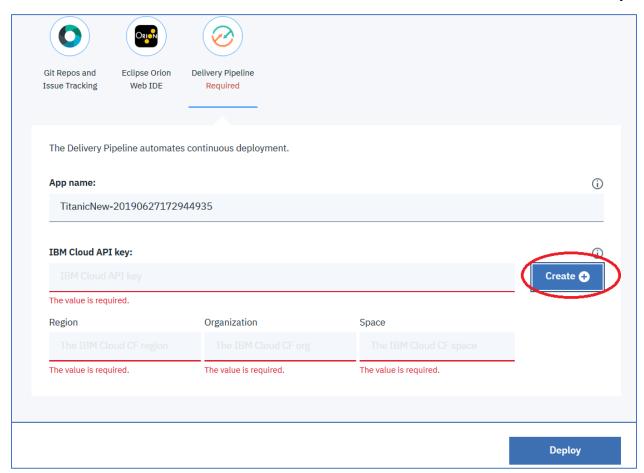
1. Click on the **Deploy to IBM Cloud** link below to deploy a sample Python Flash web application into your IBM Cloud account. Note you may get this message – "An IBM Cloud account is required. To get started, click Log In or Sign Up at the top of this page". If you get this message, click on **Log In**.

Deploy to IBM Cloud

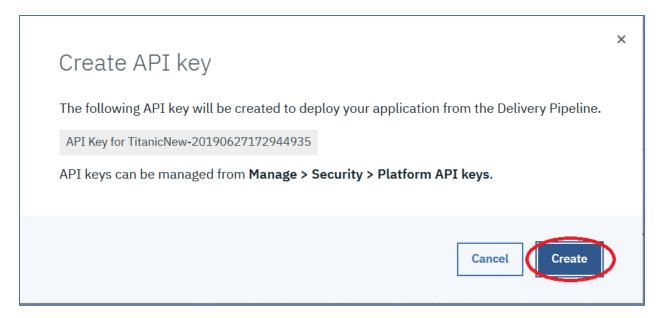
2. In the **Select Region**, make sure that the region is Dallas. If not, change it to Dallas.



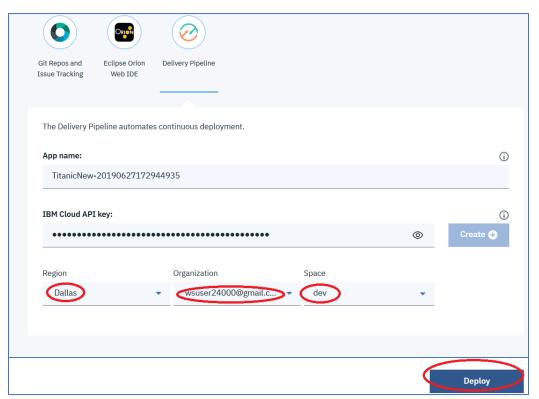
3. Scroll down to the bottom. Click on the Create+ button to create an IBM Cloud API key.



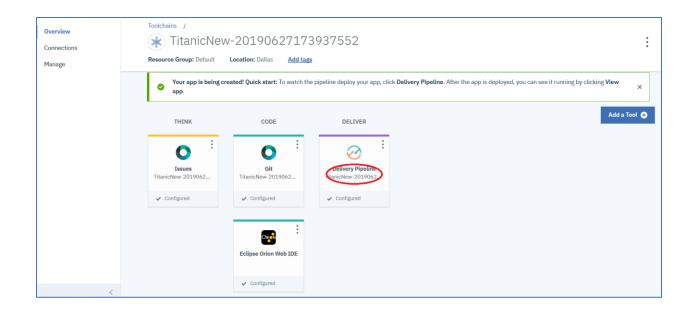
4. Click on the **Create** button.



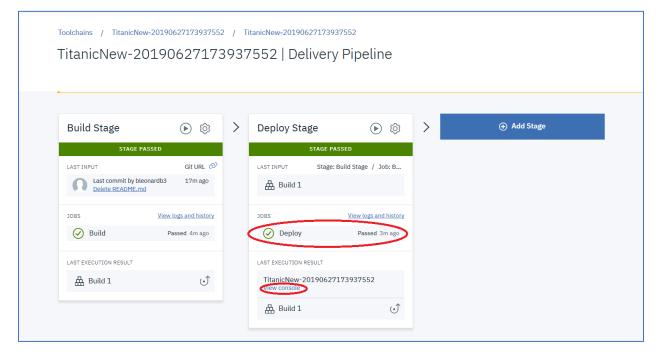
5. Please wait until the Region, Organization, and Space are filled in. Note that these must match the corresponding Region, Organization, and Space where the Titanic model was deployed. Make sure the Region is Dallas(Production), and the Organization should display the userid, and the space should be filled in as well. If this is not the case, try a different Region. Click on Deploy.



6. Your app is being created! To watch the pipeline deploy your app, click **Delivery Pipeline**.



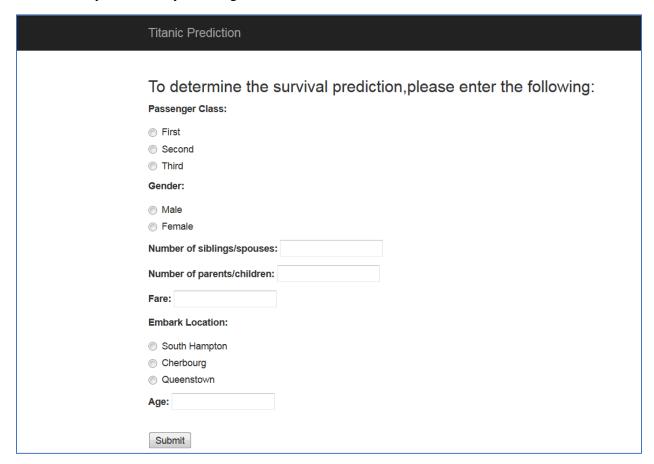
7. After the app is deployed successfully (should say Deploy Passed in the Deploy stagemay take about 2 minutes), view the running app by clicking on **View Console**



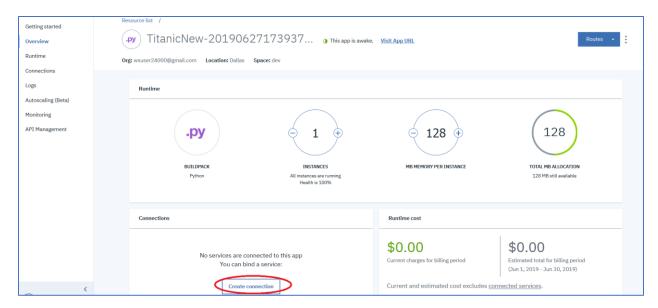
8. Click on Visit App URL



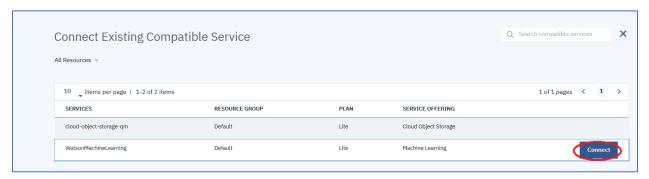
9. The web form collecting the Titanic passenger data should appear. Note that the application is not functional until we connect it to the Watson Machine Learning service so if you Submit you will get an error! Close the Titanic Prediction browser tab.



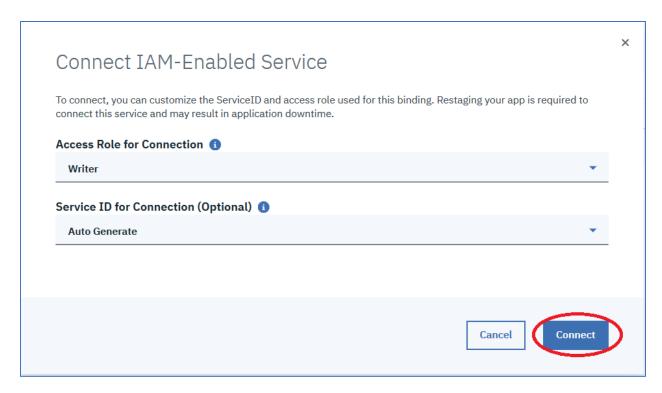
10. We are now going to connect the application to the Watson Machine Learning service that was created earlier. Scroll down until you see the Connections panel. Click on **Create Connection**.



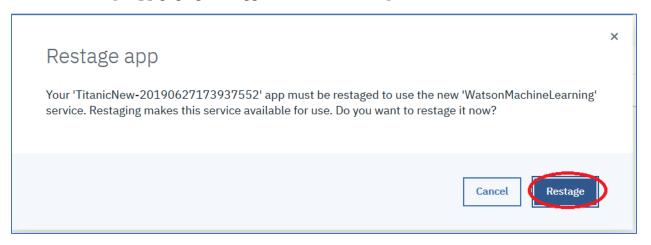
11. You should see at least 2 services listed, a Cloud Object Storage service and a Watson Machine Learning service. Point the cursor on the **Watson Machine Learning** service for your application, and then click on **Connect**.



12. A Connect IAM-enabled service pop up will appear. Click Connect.



13. A **Restage app** pop up will appear. Click on **Restage**.

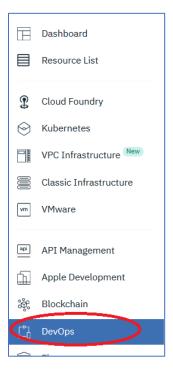


14. Wait for the application status to change to This app is awake, or something similar.

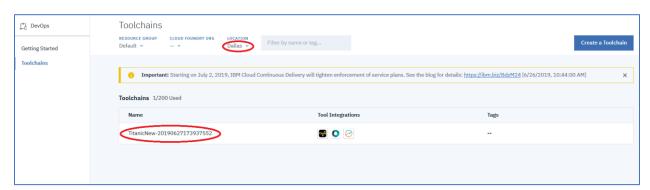


15. We now have tied the web application to the Watson Machine Learning service. Note that the Watson Machine Learning service could have more than one deployed model

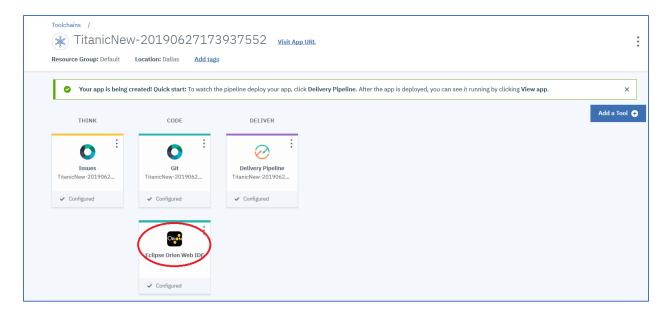
available to select and then embed in the web application. Click on the icon and click on DevOps in the pulldown to navigate to the Toolchain.



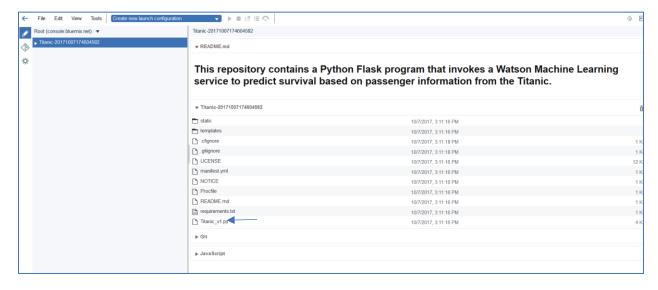
16. We are now going to paste the scoring endpoint into the application code. Click on the Toolchain (Titanic-2019xxxxx below). If no toolchain appears, switch the region to Dallas.



17. Click on the Eclipse Orion Web IDE.

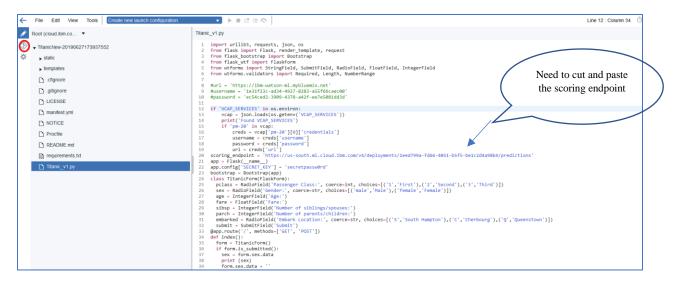


18. Click on the Titanic_v1.py file. This is a python source file.



19. Look around line 20 in the Titanic_v1.py file for the "scoring endpoint =". Select the scoring endpoint value in line 20 (starting with https:// you may want to use Shift-End to get to the end of the line, and then back up one space to not select the endpoint quote – if you do just make sure to put it back in). Copy the scoring endpoint from the Watson Studio Implementation panel and use Ctrl-V to paste the scoring endpoint into the

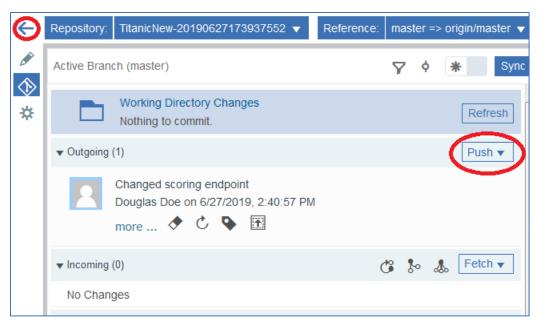
Titanic_v1.py file. Enter Ctrl-S or File > Save to save the file. Then click on the on the top left.



20. The next step is to commit the change to the git repository. Enter "Changed the Scoring Endpoint" in the Enter Commit Message field, and then click on **Commit**.



21. Then click on **Push** to push the changes to the central Git repo which will start the build and deploy of the application. Click on the left arrow to return to the Toolchain.



22. Click on the **Delivery Pipeline** to view status of the deployment as before. Once the Deploy Stage status shows **Deploy passed now** (it shouldn't take longer than 2 minutes

so reload the browser in case the UI didn't update), click on **View Console**, and then **Visit App URL** (refer to steps 6,7,8 above) to view the running application.

23. The web form should appear. Enter data in all the fields and click on the **Submit** button.

Titanic Prediction	
To determine the s	survival prediction,please enter the following:
First Second Third	
Gender: Male Female	
Number of siblings/spouses: Number of parents/children: Fare: 23	
Embark Location: South Hampton Cherbourg	
Queenstown Age: 5	
Submit	

24. You should see something similar to the following depending on the values of the input fields that you entered. Click on the **Try Again!** if you want to experiment with different inputs.



Congratulation! You have completed Lab-5!!!

- ✓ Added an AutoAI Experiment
- ✓ Saved and Deployed the selected model

- ✓ Deployed a simple web front-end application and connected it to the deployed model.
- ✓ Made a coding change and re-built the application using the DevOps toolchain
- ✓ Ran the application, inputted passenger data, and received the survivability prediction.