

# DataGlacier: Week #4

Deployment on Flask

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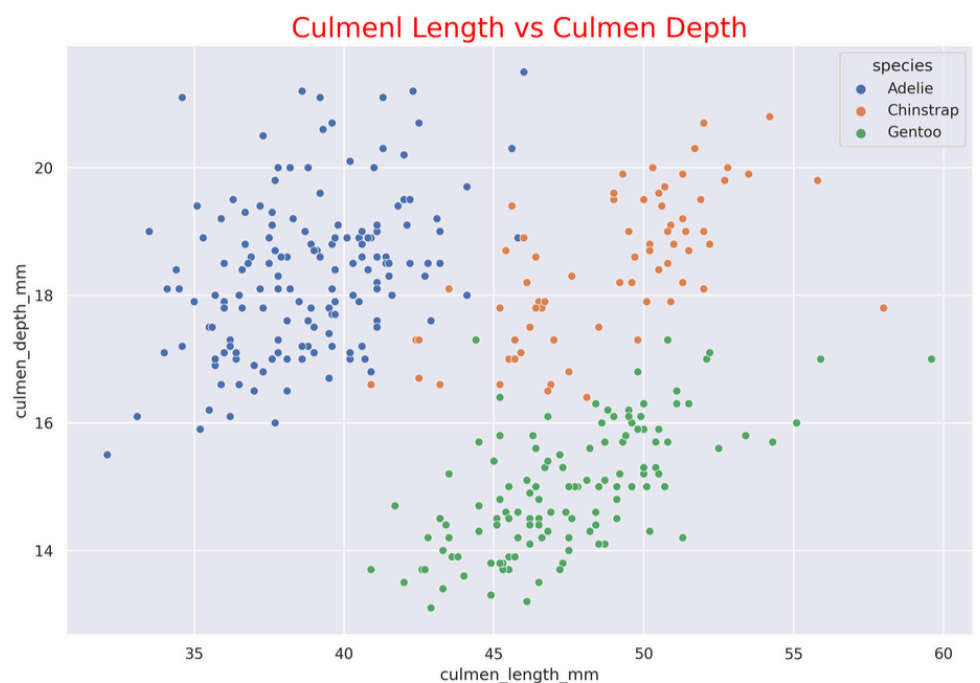
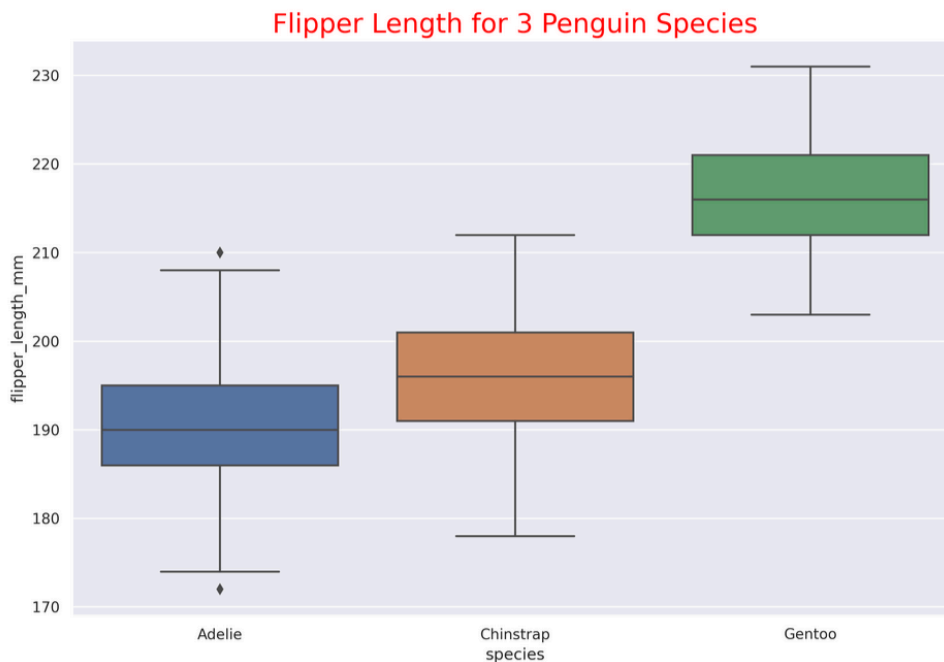
Batch Code: LISUM39

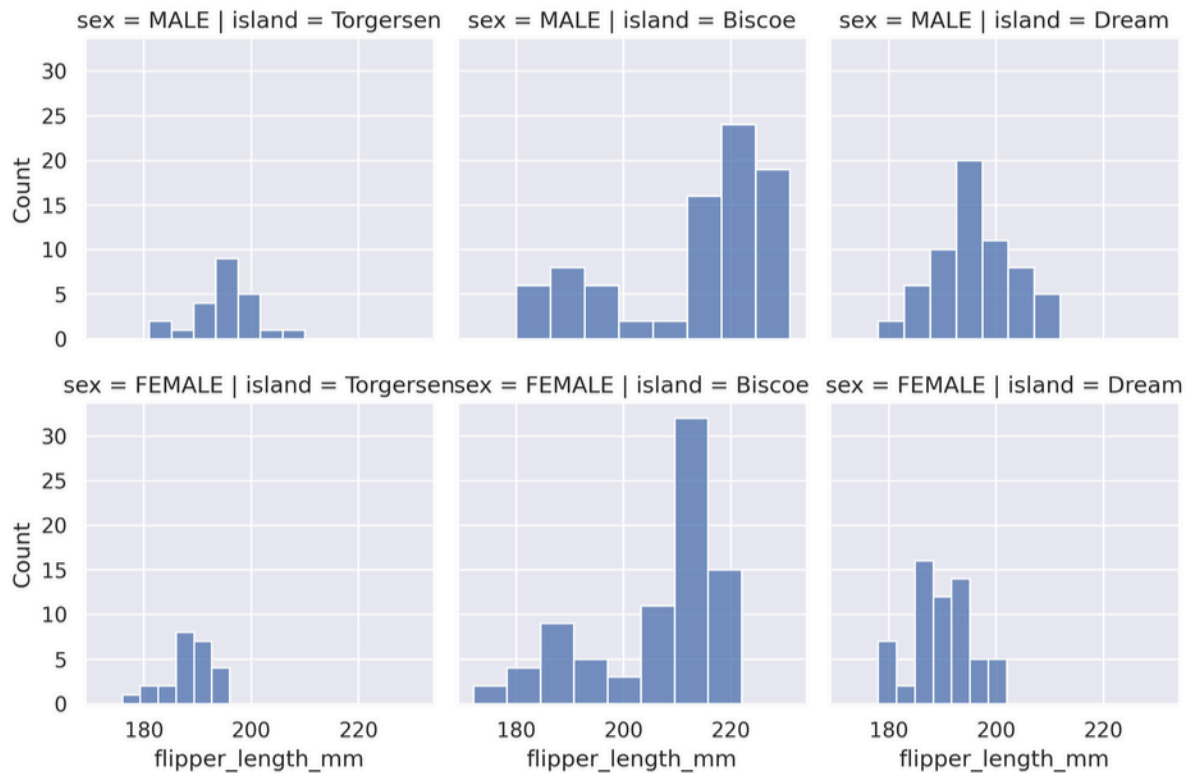
Date: November 28, 2024

Submitted to: [Github Repository](#) to DataGlacier

## Step 1 (Dataset and Model Training):

The Palmer Penguins dataset was used for this project. It includes features such as bill length, bill depth, flipper length, and body mass to classify penguins into three species: **Adelie**, **Chinstrap**, and **Gentoo**.





The dataset is part of the seaborn library's built-in datasets. The data was preprocessed to handle missing values, and a Random Forest Classifier was trained to achieve over 99-100% accuracy.

```

1  import seaborn as sns
2  from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
3  from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
4  from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
5  import pickle
6  import os
7
8  # Load the dataset
9  data = sns.load_dataset("penguins")
10
11 # Drop rows with missing values
12 data = data.dropna()
13
14 # Encode the target variable (species)
15 label_encoder = LabelEncoder()
16 data["species"] = label_encoder.fit_transform(data["species"])
17
18 # Select features and target
19 X = data[["bill_length_mm", "bill_depth_mm", "flipper_length_mm", "body_mass_g"]]
20 y = data["species"]
21
22 # Split the dataset
23 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
24
25 # Train a Random Forest Classifier
26 model = RandomForestClassifier(random_state=42)
27 model.fit(X_train, y_train)

```

The trained model and its metadata were saved using pickle for deployment.

```
29     # Save the model
30     os.makedirs("datasets", exist_ok=True)
31     model_filename = "datasets/penguin_model.pkl"
32     with open(model_filename, "wb") as file:
33         pickle.dump(model, file)
34
35     # Save feature names
36     feature_names = X.columns.to_list()
37     features_filename = "datasets/penguin_features.pkl"
38     with open(features_filename, "wb") as file:
39         pickle.dump(feature_names, file)
40
41     # Save label encoder
42     encoder_filename = "datasets/label_encoder.pkl"
43     with open(encoder_filename, "wb") as file:
44         pickle.dump(label_encoder, file)
45
46     # Print model accuracy
47     accuracy = model.score(X_test, y_test)
48     print(f"Model accuracy: {accuracy * 100:.2f}%")
```

## Step 2 (Flask App Development):

A Flask web application was created to allow users to input penguin features and receive predictions.

The application loads the trained model and features for real-time predictions. The app.py script was developed to handle user inputs, predict species, and display the results dynamically.

First, we initialized a Flask app to serve as the web framework for deploying the model.

Next, we opened the .pkl files (containing the trained model, feature names, and label encoder) using Python's pickle module. These files were generated during the training process and are essential for making predictions in the Flask app.

```
1  from flask import Flask, request, render_template
2  import pickle
3
4  app = Flask(__name__)
5
6  # Load the model, feature names, and label encoder
7  with open("datasets/penguin_model.pkl", "rb") as f:
8      model = pickle.load(f)
9
10 with open("datasets/penguin_features.pkl", "rb") as f:
11     feature_names = pickle.load(f)
12
13 with open("datasets/label_encoder.pkl", "rb") as f:
14     label_encoder = pickle.load(f)
15
```

```

16 @app.route("/", methods=["GET", "POST"])
17 def home():
18     if request.method == "POST":
19         try:
20             user_inputs = {feature: request.form.get(feature) for feature in feature_names}
21
22             # Convert inputs to float for prediction
23             features = [float(user_inputs[f]) for f in feature_names]
24
25             prediction = model.predict([features])[0]
26             species = label_encoder.inverse_transform([prediction])[0]
27
28             return render_template(
29                 "index.html",
30                 prediction=f"Predicted Penguin Species: {species}",
31                 feature_names=feature_names,
32                 user_inputs=user_inputs
33             )
34         except ValueError:
35             return render_template(
36                 "index.html",
37                 error="Please provide valid numeric inputs.",
38                 feature_names=feature_names,
39                 user_inputs=request.form
40             )
41
42     # Render the initial page with empty inputs
43     return render_template("index.html", feature_names=feature_names, user_inputs={})
44
45 if __name__ == "__main__":
46     app.run(debug=True)

```

## Step 3 (Frontend Development):

A user-friendly HTML form was developed to capture penguin features: bill length, bill depth, flipper length, and body mass. The form pre-fills the user inputs on submission. Error messages were added to handle invalid or missing inputs.

# Penguin Species Predictor

Bill length mm:

Bill depth mm:

Flipper length mm:

Body mass g:

Predict

Filled-in data for classification:

# Penguin Species Predictor

Bill length mm:

Bill depth mm:

Flipper length mm:

Body mass g:

Predict

**Predicted Penguin Species: Gentoo**

Here is the HTML code utilizing JINJA templates to dynamically display the information:

```
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>Penguin Species Predictor</title>
7  </head>
8  <body>
9      <h1>Penguin Species Predictor</h1>
10     <form method="POST">
11         {% for feature in feature_names %}
12             <label for="{{ feature }}">{{ feature.replace('_', ' ').capitalize() }}:</label>
13             <input
14                 type="text"
15                 id="{{ feature }}"
16                 name="{{ feature }}"
17                 value="{{ user_inputs.get(feature, '') }}"
18             ><br><br>
19         {% endfor %}
20         <button type="submit">Predict</button>
21     </form>
22     {% if prediction %}
23         <h2>{{ prediction }}</h2>
24     {% endif %}
25     {% if error %}
26         <p style="color: red;">{{ error }}</p>
27     {% endif %}
28 </body>
29 </html>
```

## Step 4 (Submission):

Submitted within GitHub -> [Github Repository](#)



ethan05d Add files via upload

Name	Last commit message
..	
datasets	Add files via upload
templates	Add files via upload
app.py	Add files via upload
model.py	Add files via upload
requirements.txt	Add files via upload

← .pkl files (toy dataset)

← flask deployment

← model save/training