

Model Deployment





- Section Overview
 - General Theory and Concepts
 - Model Persistence Basics
 - Model Deployment as an API





- General Theory and Concepts
 - When is a model ready for deployment?
 - How often to retrain your model?
 - When to revisit model algorithm choice and assumptions?





- Model Persistence Basics
 - Quick walkthrough ML steps.
 - Review on saving and loading a fitted model.





- Model Deployment as an API
 - Save a model as a serialized pickle file.
 - Create a .py script to read in JSON feature data and produce predictions.
 - Use Flask to accept features and return predictions as an API with POST and GET (using Postman).





- What this section is not:
 - Not a comprehensive overview of APIs or web deployment.
 - If you have no experience with APIs or Web Development, this section helps you set up your ML work in a way to pass on to an experienced developer in APIs and Web

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Let's get started!



Model Deployment General Concepts





- Key Model Deployment Ideas
 - Choosing a Model
 - Purpose of Deployment
 - Performance Expectations
 - Retraining Intervals





- Choosing a Model
 - Often you will explore multiple models and then compare performance metrics.
 - Consider tradeoffs between model interpretability and performance.
 - For example, are coefficients for features available?





- Choosing a Model
 - Always test out multiple models and remember to perform crossvalidation to fairly compare models and perform hyperparameter tuning.



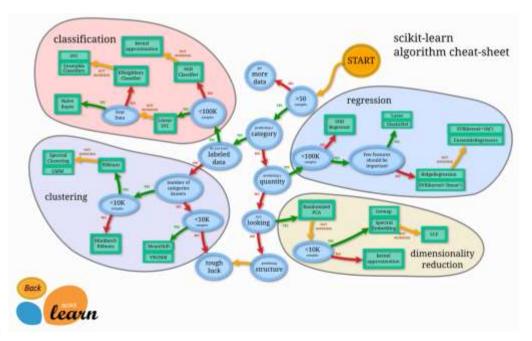


- Choosing a Model Scikit-Learn Map
 - Check online for "Choosing the right estimator" for a guided map on which algorithms to first consider.
 - Remember you can always try multiple algorithms and simply compare performance metrics.





Choosing a Model - Scikit-Learn Map







- Purpose of Deployment
 - Deployment considerations vary widely depending on the scale and usage of the model:
 - Small portfolio project?
 - Enterprise level deployment?





- Purpose of Deployment
 - Small Portfolio Project
 - Consider writing a "blog" post instead of full deployment.
 - Set up simple API Flask-based website, possibly on a free tier service like Heroku.
 - Requires web dev skills.





- Purpose of Deployment
 - Enterprise Level
 - Need to make considerations across multiple stakeholders.
 - Typically not in the realm of the data scientist who created the model.
 - Communicate with your team!





- Performance Expectations
 - Make sure to set clear expectations on model performance based on cross validation (final hold-out set).
 - Do not set expectations based on the fully trained model, as it will not be representative of the true performance on unseen data.





- Performance Expectations
 - Model Training Workflow:
 - Train|Test|Validation split.
 - Hyperparameter tuning.
 - Report results on final holdout set.
 - Retrain model on all data prior to deployment.





- Retraining Intervals:
 - After deployment, how often should we retrain our model on new incoming data?
 - Answer: It completely depends on your situation!
 - Let's consider some key factors.





- Retraining Intervals Considerations:
 - Is performance still good?
 - More nuanced and harder to clarify once model is deployed, since in theory you wouldn't have the correct "labeled" data.
 - Depends on situation, use your best judgement here!





- Retraining Intervals Considerations:
 - How often are you getting new data?
 - Data Considerations:
 - Size of new data.
 - New data is labeled.
 - Percentage of total data that was used for training.





- Retraining Intervals Considerations:
 - How often are you getting new data?
 - For example, we have a total of 1GB of original training data.
 - But we receive 1GB of new labeled data a month!
 - After a month, we've only trained on 50% of available data.





- Final Thoughts:
 - Model creation and deployment in an organization is almost never the purview of a single person.
 - Use your domain expertise and colleagues to figure out the best strategy.





- Final Thoughts:
 - At the end of the day, there are no set 100% correct rules or answers.
 - We've seen how machine learning constantly evolves, use this degree of freedom to innovate!





Model Persistence





- Let's quickly review the "lifecycle" of creating, training, saving, and loading a machine learning model with Scikit-Learn.
- We'll set up a saved model to be used in the next series of API lectures.





Model Deployment API

Part One: General Overview





- The Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is designed to enable communications between clients and servers.
- Two key communication protocols are GET and POST, which allow a client to obtain information and provide information.





- API stands for Application Programming Interface.
- An API can serve as an interface for GET and POST requests.
- Our goal is to let our Scikit-Learn model be "served" as an API which can get and receive information.

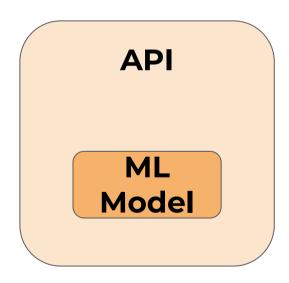




ML Model

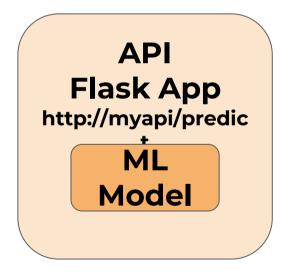






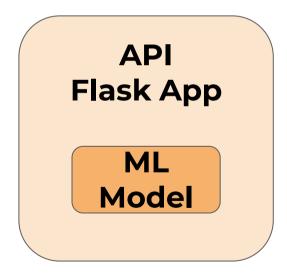












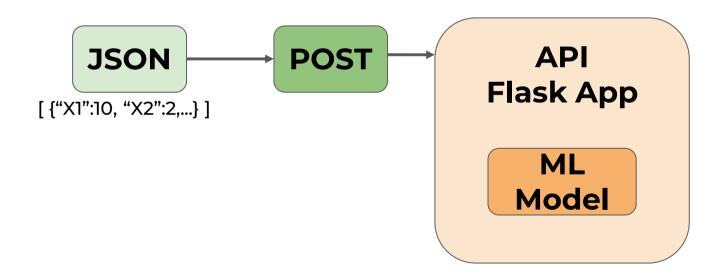




JSON[{"X1":10, "X2":2,...}]

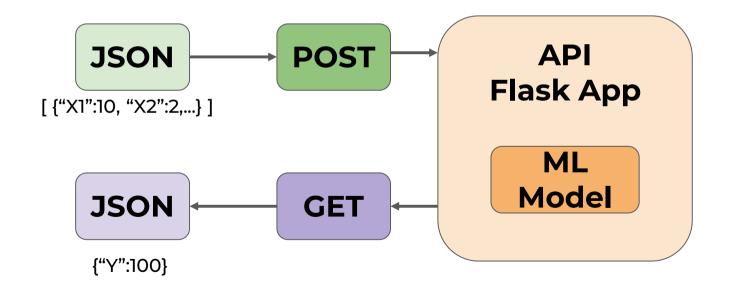
API Flask App ML Model





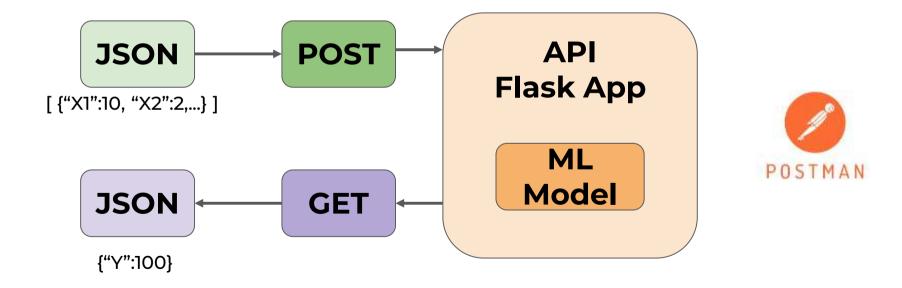






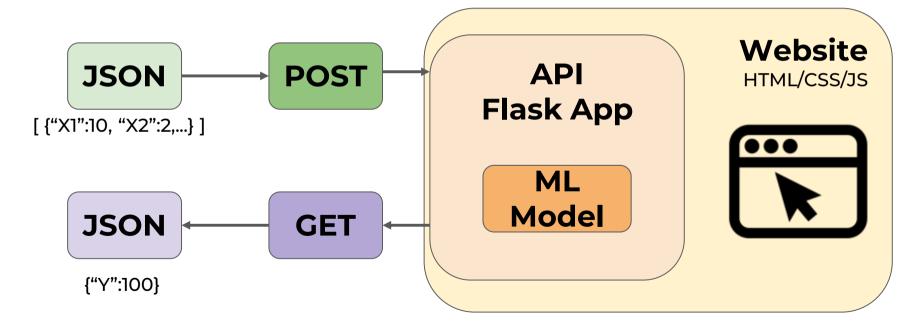
















- Model API Deployment Steps:
 - Install Flask
 - Create simple Flask App for API
 - Connect ML model to Flask API
 - Install Postman
 - Test API through Postman





• Important Notes:

- We will only create the simple API interface and not a full website (full website would require HTML, CSS, and Web Development experience).
- Take a look at a Django or Full-Stack Flask course for more information on creating web applications.





• Important Notes:

- Due to the nature of a Flask API being served through HTTP, Jupyter can interfere with the application.
- You must run the API code as a Python Script file (.py file).
- Feel free to use any preferred editor for this.





 Coming up next, let's install Flask and create our Flask API Routing call in a .py python script for our Scikit-Learn model!



Model Deployment API

Part Two: Creating API Script





- Important note!
 - We will need to install Flask library
 - pip install Flask
 - conda install Flask
 - Or install through Anaconda Navigator by searching for Flask library.





Model Deployment API

Part Three: Testing the API





- Important note!
 - We will need to download and install Postman:
 - https://www.postman.com

