Dynamic Deal Scoring Technical Documentation

Zagreb, 18th of May, 2021

1 Source code directory structure

There is main directory called `source_code` and seven subdirectories: `markdowns`, `r-util`, `model`, `dataset`, `rest_app`, `notebooks`, and `plots`:

1. `markdowns` - contains R markdown notebooks with exploratory data analysis
2. `r-util` - contains R script with helper functions
3. `model` - contains model related files in Python
4. `dataset` - contains data set with name `LUMEN_DS.csv`
5. `rest_app` - contains Flask app in Python
6. `plots` - contains plots in pdf format
7. `notebooks` - contains Jupyter Notebook file

The exact `source_code` directory structure is following:

```
source_code
├── markdowns
│   ├── Dynamic_Deal_Scoring_EDA.Rmd
│   ├── eda_part_1.Rmd
│   ├── eda_part_2.Rmd
│   ├── eda_part_3.Rmd
│   └── eda_part_4.Rmd
├── notebooks
│   └── Data_Preparation.ipynb
├── r-util
│   └── helper_functions.R
├── model
│   └── various Python files
├── dataset
│   └── LUMEN_DS.csv
├── rest_app
│   └── app
│       ├── various files
│       └── main.py
├── plots
│   └── plots from the exploratory data analysis
└── requirements.txt
```

IMPORTANT: data set `LUMEN_DS.csv` needs to be in directory `dataset`.

2 R

Markdowns `Dynamic_Deal_Scoring_EDA.Rmd`, `eda_part_1.Rmd`, `eda_part_2.Rmd`, `eda_part_3.Rmd`, and `eda_part_4.Rmd` are used for generating plots for documentation and for conducting exploratory data analysis. `helper_functions.R` is used as a help script for `eda_part_*.Rmd` files. R version required to run all R notebooks and scripts is 4.0.5

Best way to run R markdowns is by using RStudio[1]. It is advised to open a new project, load markdowns from the project and set working directory to `source_code/markdowns`. All the chunks of code can be reproduced by running them in the markdown using *CTRL + Shift + Enter* key combination on every chunk individually. It is important to note that the chunks need to be executed in the provided order. Another option is to run all the chunks at once from first to last from RStudio menu.

2.1 Libraries

Libraries used for `Dynamic_Deal_Scoring_EDA.Rmd`: *tidyverse, GGally, lubridate, dplyr, gridExtra, Cairo, grid, reshape2, RColorBrewer, kableExtra, scales, grid, schoolmath*, and *ggridges*.

Libraries used for eda_part_*.Rmd: *tidyverse, lubridate, tidytext, scales, chron, ggrepel* and *ggridges*.

To install a missing library use the following command inside RStudio console window:

install.packages("library_name")

3 Jupyter Notebook

Notebook *Data_Preparation.ipynb* is used for cleaning the dataset. Python version used in the implementation is 3.9.2. It is also required to have Jupyter[2] software installed and of course the specified Python version.

Notebook can be started from terminal. To start Jupyter Notebook from terminal, position yourself where the notebook is (`source_code/notebooks`) and type `jupyter notebook`. Localhost will be started in your default browser. Then go to browser and open *Data_Preparation.ipynb* file in browser. Now all the chunks of code's outputs can be reproduced by running the chunks of code in the notebook using *CTRL + Enter* key combination or in the menu bar *Cell –> Run All*. It is important to note that the chunks need to be executed in the provided order.

4 Python

To run Python related files it is mandatory to have Python 3 installed (preferably version 3.9.2[3]) and pip[4] package installer.

It is recommended to create virtual environment and run Python scripts inside virtualenv [5]:

1. Position yourself inside `source_code` directory using terminal (Linux) or cmd (Windows)
2. Run `sudo apt-get install python3.9-venv` (Linux) or `pip install virtualenv` (Windows) to install virtual environment
3. Create virtual environment: `python3.9 -m venv venv_name`
4. Activate virtual environment: `source venv_name/bin/activate` (Linux) or `venv_name\Scripts\activate` (Windows)
5. After activating environment run the following: `pip install -r requirements.txt` to install libraries

[1] https://www.rstudio.com/
[2] https://jupyter.org/
[3] https://www.python.org/downloads/
[4] https://pip.pypa.io/en/stable/installing/
[5] https://docs.python.org/3/library/venv.html

4.1 Libraries

All required libraries to run Python code are specified in `source_code/requirements.txt` file.

4.2 Running model

To obtain reported evaluation results of our baseline and CHAID models one needs to run two separate files:

1. `source_code/model/baseline_evaluation.py`
2. `source_code/model/chaid_evaluation.py`

Instructions are following:

1. Start virtual environment and libraries from `requirements.txt` file (already explained)
2. Position yourself inside `source_code/models`
3. For baseline run from command line: `python baseline_evaluation.py`
4. For CHAID model run from command line: `python chaid_evaluation.py`

To try the model and get generated tree plots, you can run two separate files for baseline and CHAID:

1. `source_code/model/baseline_test.py`
2. `source_code/model/chaid_test.py`

Instructions are following:

1. Start virtual environment and libraries from `requirements.txt` file (already explained)
2. Position yourself inside `source_code/models`
3. For baseline run from command line: `python baseline_test.py`
4. For CHAID model run from command line: `python chaid_test.py`

To generate decision tree plots, two packages are mandatory: `graphviz`[6] and `orca`[7].

4.3 Running Flask application

To show how our model predicts, we developed REST application in Flask. To run the Flask application, start virtual environment, install libraries from `requirements.txt` file and then do the following:

1. Position yourself into `source_code/rest_app/app` using command line
2. Run from command line: `python main.py`
3. Now go to web browser on `http://127.0.0.1:5000/` - you will see the following display from Figure 1
4. Next load .csv file by clicking on button *Choose file* and click |open| when you locate the data frame you want to load (Figure 2)
5. Figure 3 shows how the application looks after the successful load of the .csv file into application
6. Figure 4 shows how you can choose the row from the data frame to make a prediction
7. Figure 5 shows successful model prediction after clicking on the sound row of the loaded data frame, while Figure 6 shows prediction failure when clicked on a row for which prediction is not possible

IMPORTANT: It is not necessary to send POST request through the Flask application frontend. It is also possible to send POST request with payload to the endpoint `/scoring`.

[6] https://graphviz.org/download/
[7] https://github.com/plotly/orca#installation

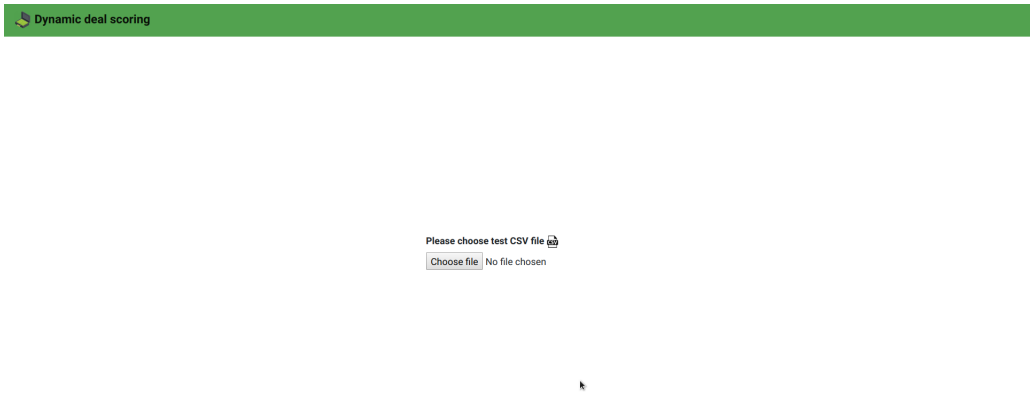

Figure 1: Flask application homepage.

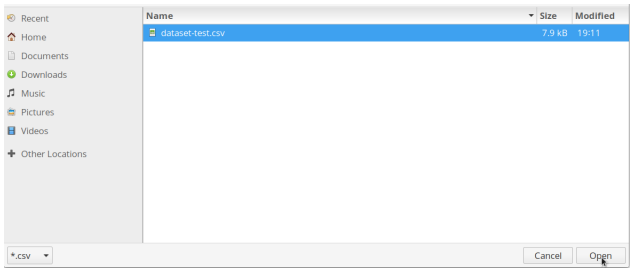

Figure 2: Choosing .csv file on button click.

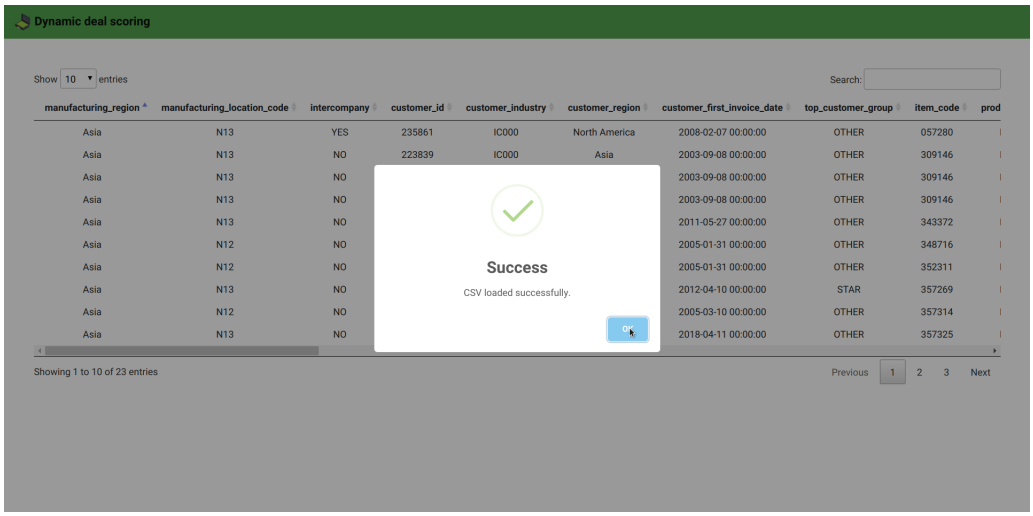

Figure 3: Successfully loaded data frame display.

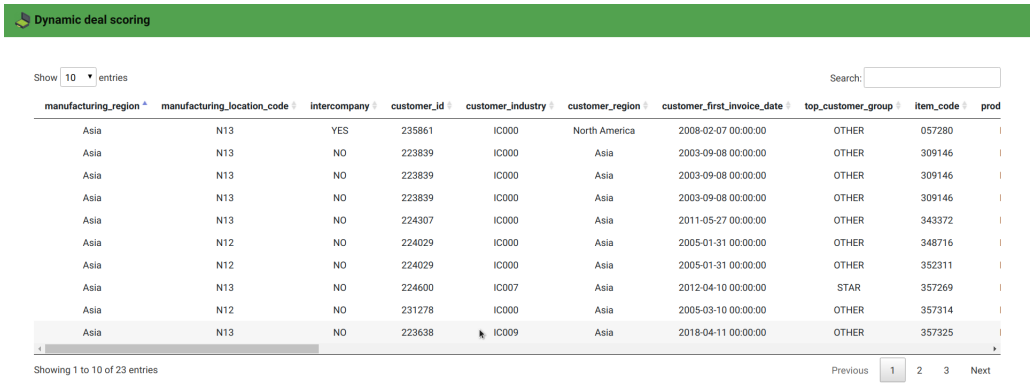

Figure 4: By clicking on the row of the data frame, we can get prediction of the model for that row.

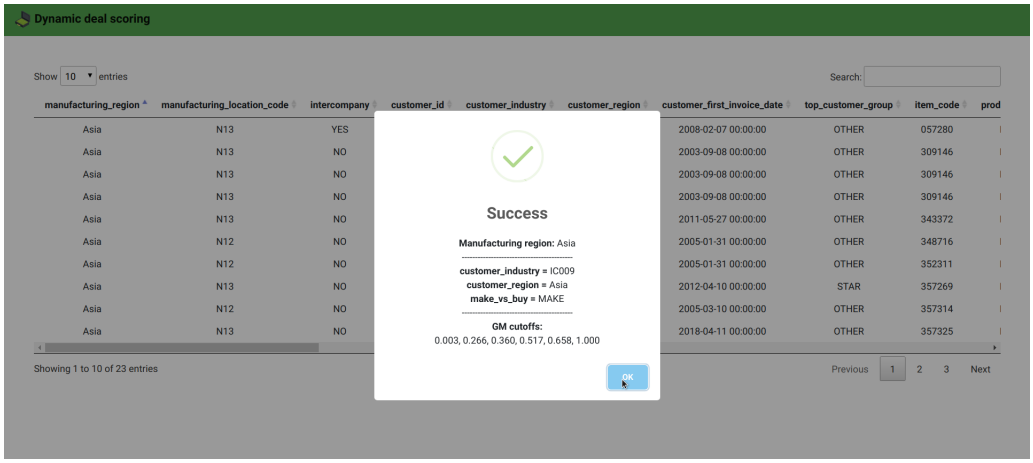

Figure 5: Successful prediction display.

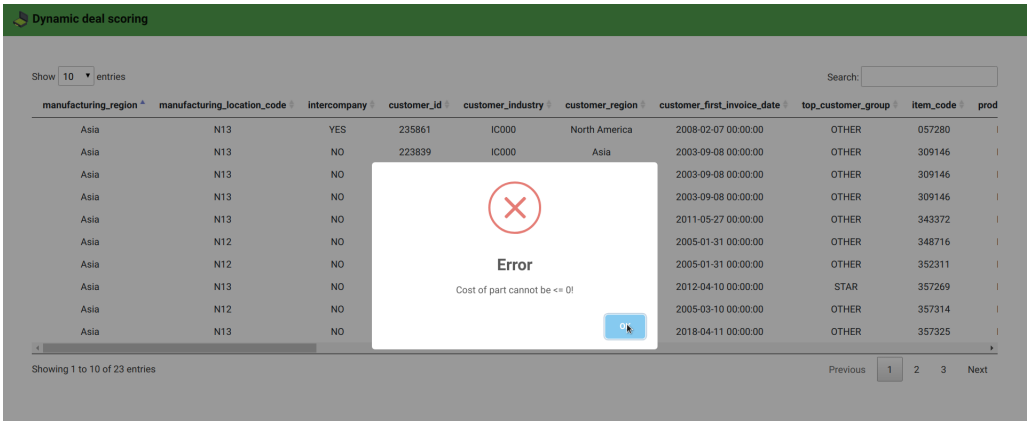

Figure 6: Prediction error display.