

Epileptic Disorder Prediction

1 Technical Design Document

Version 1.0

RESTRICTED DISTRIBUTION

The information is standard Company Confidential, but due to its sensitivity, it has restricted distribution and viewing within iNeuron.

Document Version Control

| Date Issued | Version | Description | Author |
|------------------------------|---------|---|---------------|
| 13 th August 2020 | 1.0 | Initial Draft | Sanket Mote |
| 14 th August 2020 | 2.0 | Reviewd & Updated | Jyotsna Singh |
| 17 th August 2020 | 3.0 | Updated the deployment Section | Jyotsna Singh |
| 19 th August 2020 | 4.0 | Updated Testing Modules & Monitoring Dashboard section as per feedback from Virat & Mohit | Jyotsna Singh |
| 20 th August 2020 | 5.0 | Updates the Deployment section for Dockerization details | Jyotsna Singh |

Contributors

The content of this document has been authored with the combined input of the following group of key individuals.

| Name | Section Worked Upon |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| Sanket Mote | Initial Draft |
| Jyotsna Singh | Initial Draft (Technical Inputs) |

Document Classification

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Classification | Company Confidential |
| Definition | Information is Group confidential and needs to be protected |
| Context | Where the loss of information confidentiality would result in significant harm to the interests of the organisation, financial loss, embarrassment or loss of information |

Contents

| | | |
|------|--|----|
| 1 | Technical Design Document..... | 2 |
| 1. | Introduction | 5 |
| 1.1 | High level objectives | 5 |
| 2 | Workflow Overall | 6 |
| 2.1 | Application Flow..... | 6 |
| 2.2 | Exception Scenarios Overall | 6 |
| 3 | Workflow Data Ingestion and File Conversion..... | 7 |
| 3.1 | Technical solution design..... | 7 |
| 3.3 | Exceptions Scenarios..... | 10 |
| 4 | Stats Based EDA | 11 |
| 4.1 | Steps..... | 11 |
| 4.2 | Technical solution design..... | 11 |
| 4.3 | Exceptions Scenarios Module Wise | 11 |
| 5 | Graph-Based EDA..... | 12 |
| 5.1 | Technical solution design..... | 18 |
| 6 | Data Transformers(Pre-processing steps)..... | 19 |
| 6.1 | Technical solution design..... | 19 |
| 6.2 | Exceptions Scenarios Module Wise | 19 |
| 7 | ML Model Selection & Optimization..... | 20 |
| 7.1 | Technical solution design..... | 21 |
| 7.2 | Exceptions Scenarios Module Wise | 22 |
| 8 | Testing Modules..... | 23 |
| 9 | Prediction Pipeline | 24 |
| 9.1 | Technical solution design..... | 25 |
| 9.2 | Exceptions Scenarios Module Wise | 25 |
| 10 | Deployment Strategy | 26 |
| 10.1 | Technical solution design..... | 26 |
| 10.2 | Exceptions Scenarios Module Wise | 27 |
| 11 | Logging | 29 |
| 11.1 | Technical solution design..... | 29 |
| 11.2 | Exceptions Scenarios Module Wise | 29 |
| 12 | Monitoring | 30 |
| 12.1 | Technical solution design..... | 33 |
| 12.2 | Exceptions Scenarios Module Wise | 34 |
| 13 | Hardware Requirements..... | 35 |

| | | |
|------|--|----|
| 13.1 | Requirements for model training..... | 35 |
| 13.2 | Requirements for model testing..... | 35 |
| 14 | Sample code and standard to be followed: | 36 |

1. Introduction

The goal here is to build an end to end automated Machine Learning solution where the user will give the data, and the result will be the prediction of epileptic disorder based on prediction generated using hyper tuned Machine Learning model.

This project shall be delivered in two phases:

Phase 1: All the functionalities with PyPi packages.

Phase2: Integration of UI to all the functionalities.

The technical design document gives a design blueprint of the Epileptic Disorder disease prediction project. This document communicates the technical details of the solution proposed.

In addition, this document also captures the different workflows involved to build the solution, exceptions in the workflows and any assumptions that have been considered.

Once agreed as the basis for the building of the project, the flowchart and assumptions will be used as a platform from which the solution will be designed.

Changes to this business process may constitute a request for change and will be subject to the agreed agility program change procedures.

Note: All the code will be written in python version 3.6

1.1 High level objectives

The high-level objectives are:

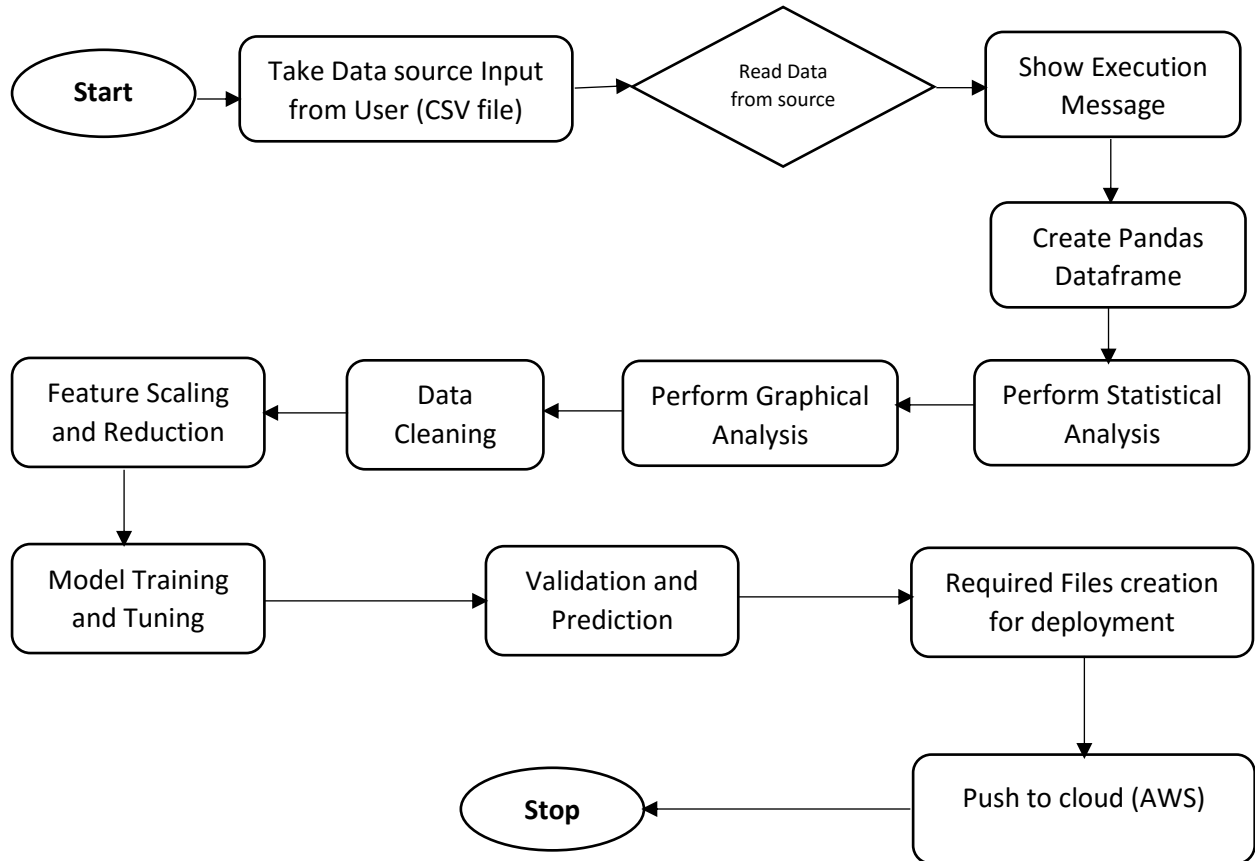
1. Enable reading/loading of data from the csv file format as input and convert them into pandas dataframe.
 2. Perform statistical analytics of the data and prepare a report for the analysis.
 3. Perform graphical analysis for the data.
 4. Perform basic data validation steps
 5. Perform data cleaning operation with all the steps required and preprocess the data for training or prediction.
 6. After data cleaning save the preprocessed files in the file system.
- If Prediction
7. Load the appropriate best ML model for prediction or training.
 8. Perform prediction and display/download prediction results based on single or bulk upload.
- If Re-Training
9. Perform Re-train based on the best model selected with tuned hyper parameter
 10. Create the multiple metrics for ML model incase of training to evaluate model.
 11. Cloud deployment of the model on AWS so that end user can access it.

Phase 1: Create Pypi packages

Phase 2: Create UI

2 Workflow Overall

2.1 Application Flow



2.2 Exception Scenarios Overall

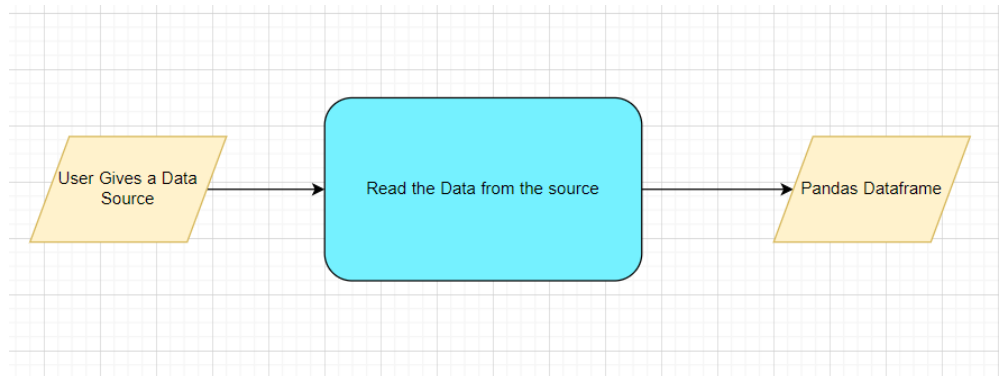
| Step | Exception | Mitigation |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| User gives Wrong Data Source | Give proper error message | Ask the user to re-enter the details |
| User gives corrupted data | Give proper error message | |
| User gives wrong null symbol | Give proper error message | Ask the user to provide correct symbol used for missing values |
| Deployment credentials are wrong | Give proper error message | Ask for the details to be entered again |

3 Workflow Data Ingestion and File Conversion

Data Sources:

Phase 1:

3.1 Technical solution design



3.2 Method Definitions

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Class Name | DataGetter | |
| Method Name | upload_file | |
| | Method Description | This method will be used to upload the file provided by the user for Prediction or Re-Training |
| | Input parameter names | self, file |
| | Input Parameter Description | file: it will contain the input csv file from the request object that has been upload by the user |
| | Output | A pandas Dataframe |
| | On Exception | UploadFile_Log Write the exception in the log file. Raise an exception with the appropriate error message |
| Method Name | data_validation | |
| | Method Description | This method will be used to read data from a csv file, after loading validate if file has correct number of columns, data types of the features are as per problem statement. |
| | Input parameter names | self, file_path_val, process_type |
| | Input Parameter Description | file_path: path of the file from where it can be accessed and loaded for validation process_type: this will help the program to identify whether the uploaded data is for training or prediction |
| | Output | A pandas Dataframe |
| | On Exception | DataValidation_Log Write the exception in the log file. Raise an exception with the appropriate error message |
| Method Name | data_preprocess | |
| | Method Description | This method will be used to read data from a validated and saved csv file. |
| | Input parameter names | self, file_path_val, process_type |

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|---|
| | Input Parameter Description | <p>file_path: path of the file from where it can be accessed and loaded for pre-processing</p> <p>process_type: this will help the program to identify whether the uploaded data is for training or prediction</p> <p>Above function preprocesses data(removed redundant columns), scales down the data using standard_scalar and transforms data using PCA</p> |
| | output | A pandas Dataframe |
| | On Exception | <p>PreProcessing_Log</p> <p>Write the exception in the log file.</p> <p>Raise an exception with the appropriate error message</p> |
| Method Name | predict_model | |
| | Method Description | This method will be used to do predictions for the dataset provided |
| | output | <p>A pandas Dataframe, output to the html page for end user to review</p> <p>A CSV file with prediction results stored in the file system</p> |
| | On Exception | <p>Prediction_Log</p> <p>Write the exception in the log file.</p> <p>Raise an exception with the appropriate error message</p> |
| Method Name | train_model | |
| | Method Description | This method will be used to re-train the model |
| | ouptput | A serialized model file in (.sav) format |
| | On Exception | <p>Write the exception in the log file.</p> <p>Raise an exception with the appropriate error message</p> |
| Method Name | file_downloads | |
| | Method Description | This method will be used to provide option to user to download the Results file with prediction results |

| | | |
|--|--------------|--|
| | ouptput | A CSV file with prediction results with an option to download and save on system |
| | On Exception | Raise an exception with the appropriate error message |

3.3 Exceptions Scenarios

| Step | Exception | Mitigation |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| User gives Wrong Data Source | Give proper error message | Ask the user to re-enter the details |
| User gives corrupted data | Give proper error message | Ask the user to re-enter the details |

4 Stats Based EDA

4.1 Steps

Distance Plot to show data distribution wrt to mean & SD for rows & columns

VIF - Variance Inflation Factor

Correlation coefficient Matrix

Data scaling using Standard Scalar

PCA - Principal Component Analysis

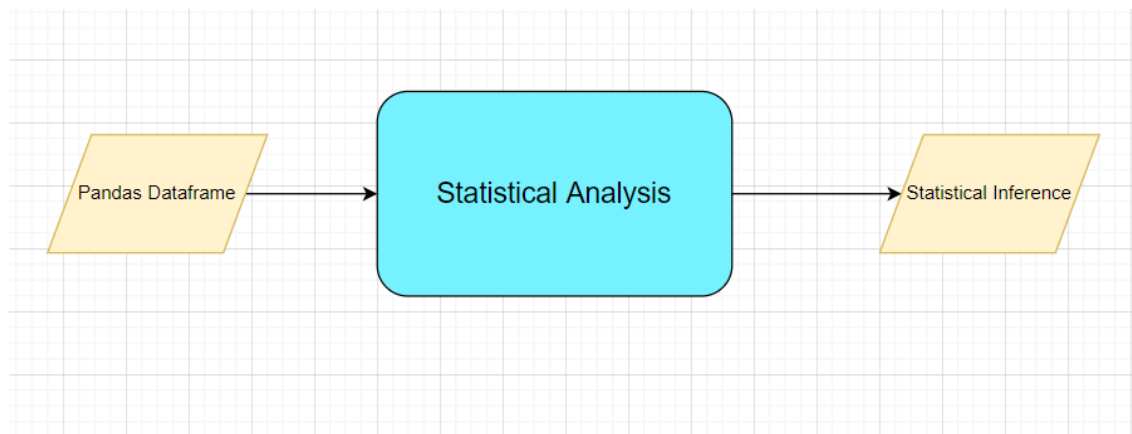
Column contributions/ importance

SMOTE & Weights for Class Balancing

SweetViz based EDA

Box Plot for outlier detection

4.2 Technical solution design



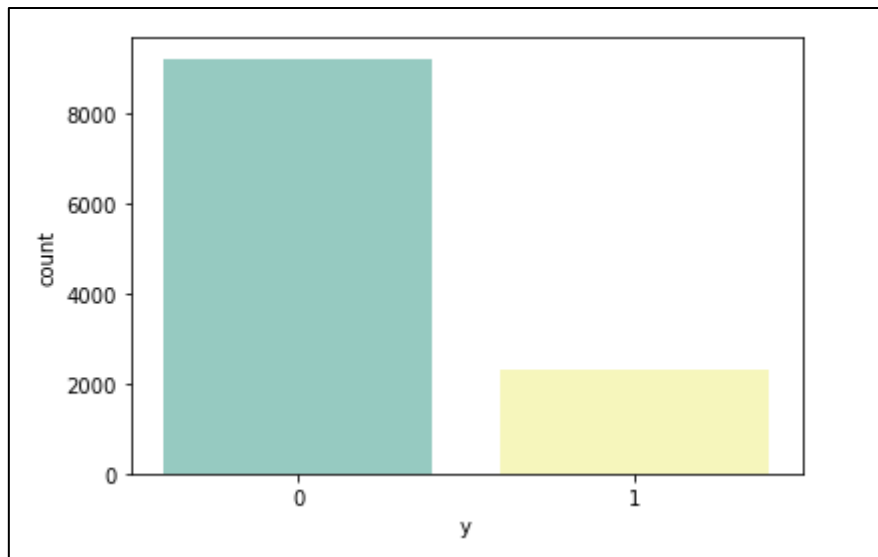
4.3 Exceptions Scenarios Module Wise

| Step | Exception | Mitigation |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Column has mixed values(Integer & number) | Give proper error message | Ask the user to correct the data. |

5 Graph-Based EDA

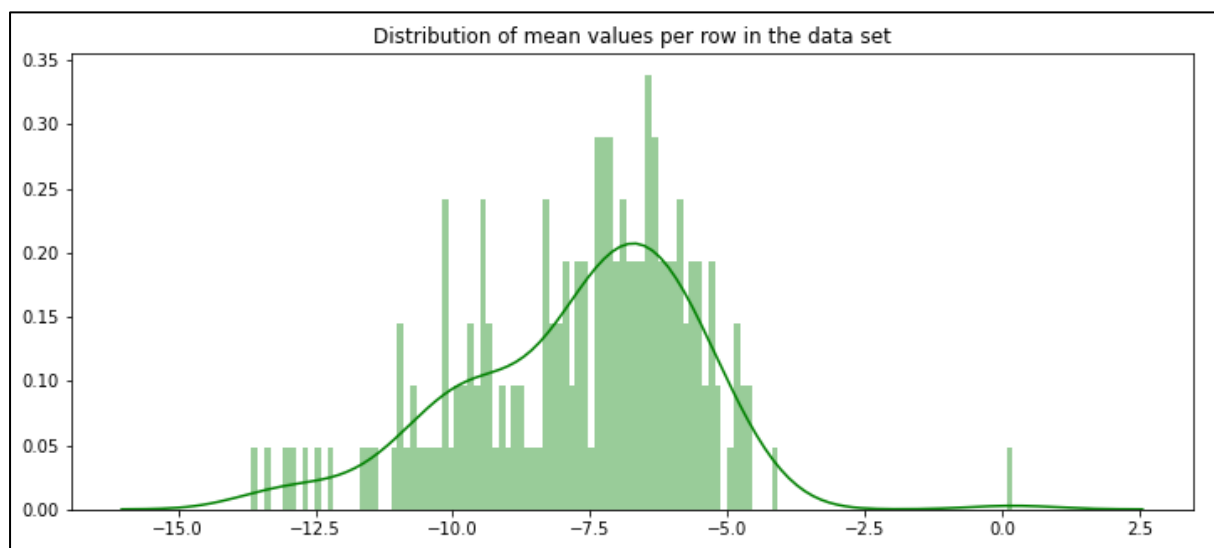
Create the following graphs:

Check for balance/imbalance



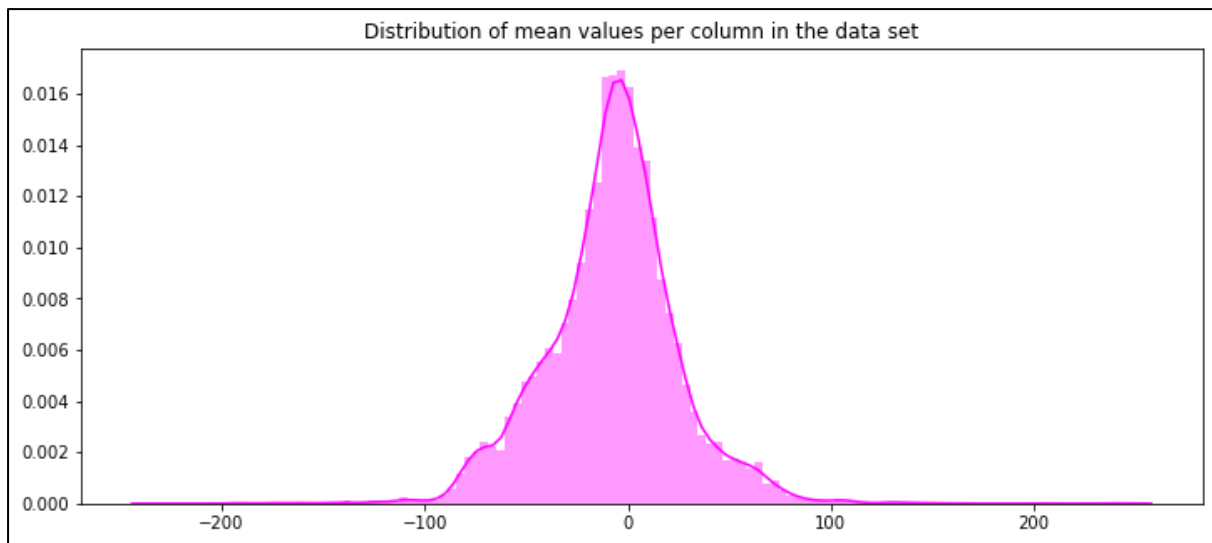
Inference – Class imbalance is present with about 80:20 ratio for Class 0:Class 1

Mean distribution between rows



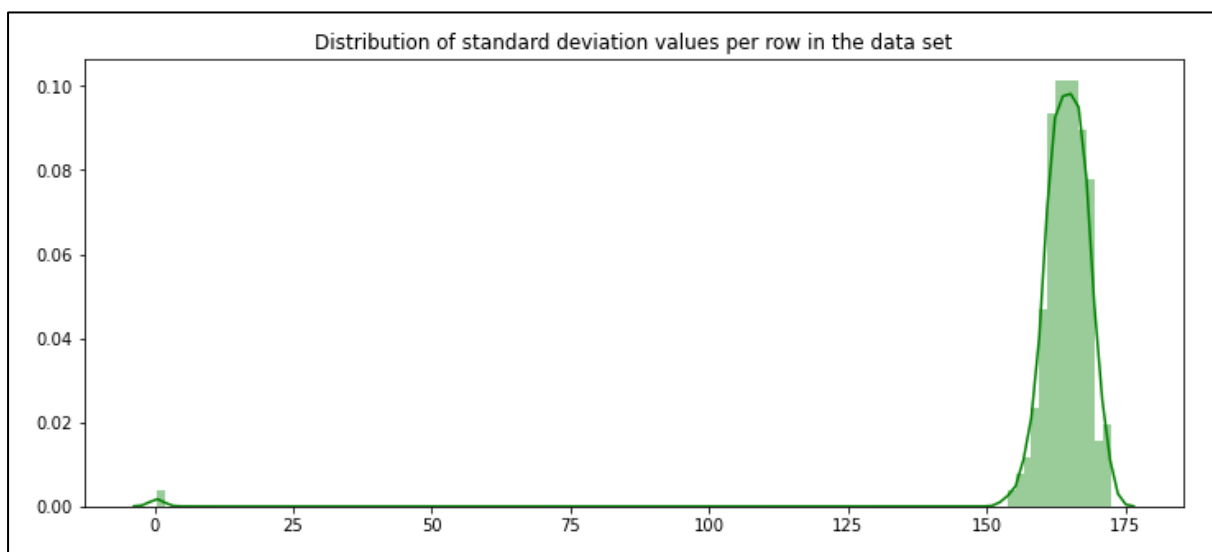
Inference – Data is somewhat normally distributed in terms of mean values per rows in the dataset, it is not completely skewed

Mean distribution between columns



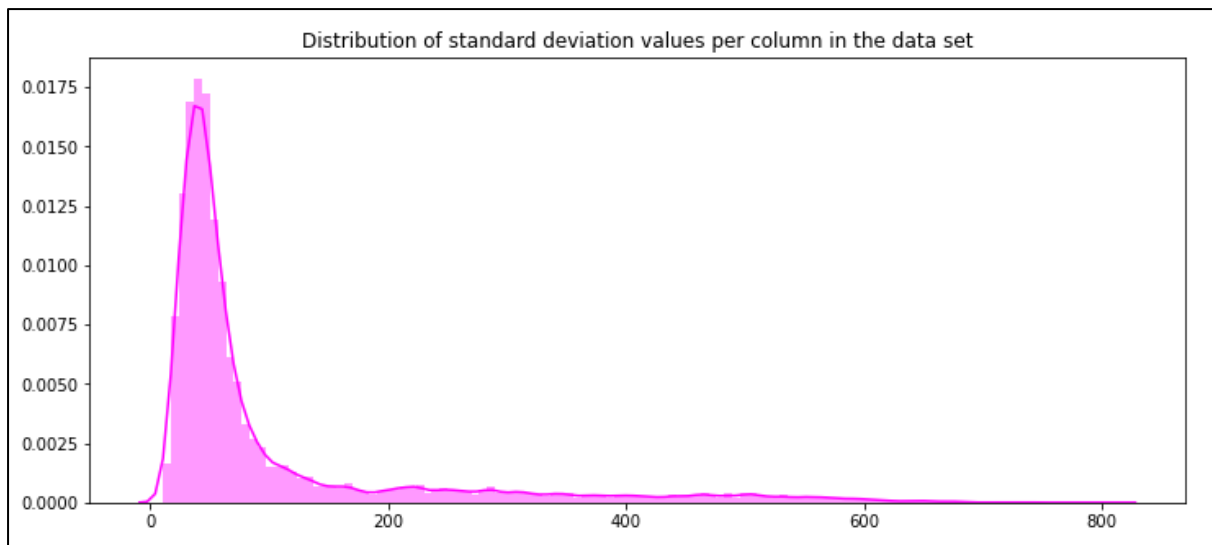
Inference - Data is normally distributed in terms of mean values per columns in the dataset

Standard Deviation distribution between rows



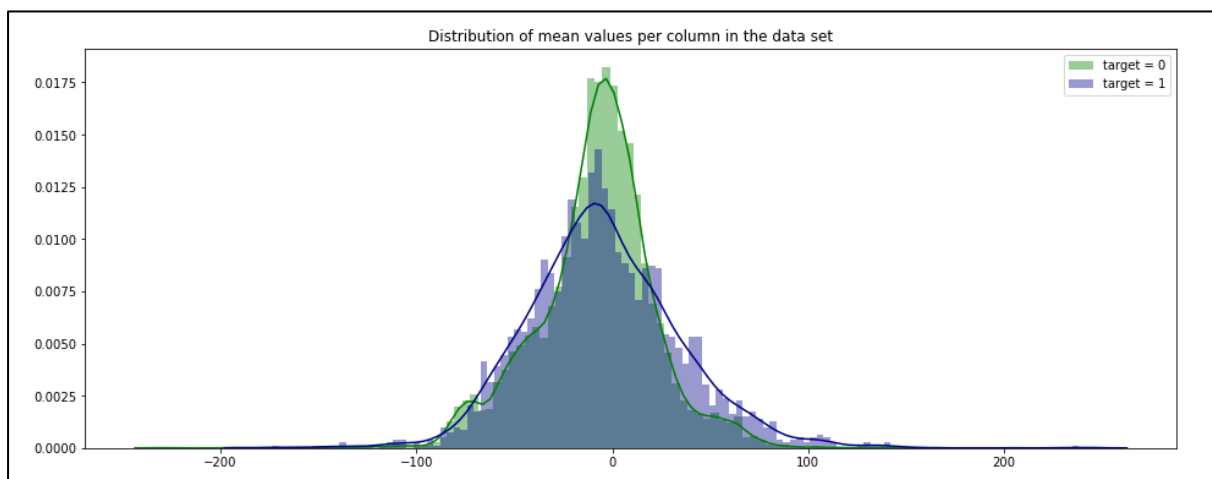
Inference - Data is left skewed with respect to standard deviation per row in the dataset

Standard Deviation distribution between columns



Inference - Data is right skewed with respect to standard deviation per column in the dataset

Majority and Minority distribution wise comparison



Inference - Data distribution with respect to dependent variable in the majority and minority class seems to be evenly spread with respect to the mean in the dataset

Correlation Coefficient Matrix

```
jupyter iNeuron-ML-Internship-Group-4I-Epileptic Seizure Last Checkpoint: 4 hours ago Autosave Failed
File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Not Trusted Python 3

print("""100""")
*****
Checking for the Co-relation Matris between the variables
*****

In [152]: df.iloc[:,0:178].corr()

Out[152]:
      X1      X2      X3      X4      X5      X6      X7      X8      X9      X10     X11     X12     X13     X14
X1  1.000000  0.947729  0.808192  0.608109  0.393674  0.218226  0.103693  0.044483  0.027923  0.032221  0.040119  0.035647  0.009950 -0.027824
X2  0.947729  1.000000  0.944623  0.790403  0.576579  0.369803  0.211793  0.109478  0.060218  0.043565  0.042230  0.038162  0.019416 -0.007544
X3  0.808192  0.944623  1.000000  0.939522  0.778648  0.573874  0.382493  0.231084  0.133249  0.080003  0.054331  0.041668  0.026530  0.011323
X4  0.608109  0.790403  0.939522  1.000000  0.938636  0.784954  0.590497  0.399855  0.250052  0.150284  0.088767  0.056826  0.035834  0.025675
X5  0.393674  0.576579  0.778648  0.938636  1.000000  0.941267  0.792304  0.596424  0.410651  0.265112  0.159434  0.095688  0.056095  0.039551
X6  0.218226  0.369803  0.573874  0.784954  0.941267  1.000000  0.942732  0.794265  0.607889  0.429895  0.277652  0.169070  0.093783  0.054374
X7  0.103693  0.211793  0.382493  0.590497  0.792304  0.942732  1.000000  0.943499  0.804300  0.624709  0.437747  0.279857  0.157256  0.081917
X8  0.044483  0.109478  0.231084  0.399855  0.596424  0.794265  0.943499  1.000000  0.947479  0.810992  0.621443  0.427384  0.256923  0.137014
X9  0.027923  0.060218  0.133249  0.250052  0.410651  0.607889  0.804300  0.947479  1.000000  0.946729  0.802872  0.606755  0.404123  0.240202

In [153]: print("""100""")
print("It is evident that strong multi-collinearity exists between all the consecutive variables as R values are greater than 0.93.")
print("""100""")
*****
It is evident that strong multi-collinearity exists between all the consecutive variables as R values are greater than 0.93.
VIF has also been performed below to confirm the same.
*****
```

Inference - It is evident that strong multi-collinearity exists between all the consecutive variables as R values are greater than 0.93. VIF has also been performed below to confirm the same.

VIF Check for Features

```
jupyter Final EDA code Epileptic Seizure Detection Last Checkpoint: Yesterday at 11:47 AM (autosaved)
File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Not Trusted Python 3

Checking variable inflation factor, if VIF is greater than 5 we will eliminate the variable

In [15]: #Checking VIF amongst available features
def vif_func(X_train_normalized_s1,X_train_normalized1):
    vif1 = pd.DataFrame()
    vif1["Features"] = X_train_normalized1.columns
    vif1["VIF"] = [variance_inflation_factor(X_train_normalized_s1,i) for i in range(X_train_normalized1.shape[1])]
    return vif1

In [16]: #in function VIF_FUNC first option is normal dataframe and second option is normalized data
# FOR TRAIN SET
vif1 = vif_func(X_train_normalized_s1,X_train_normalized1)
# FOR TEST SET
vif_test = vif_func(y_train_normalized_s1, y_train_normalized1)

In [17]: print("Number of features having high multicollinearity are {}".format(len(vif1.iloc[np.where(vif1["VIF"]>5)])))

if(len(X_train_normalized1.columns) == len(vif1.iloc[np.where(vif1["VIF"]>5)])):
    print("\nAll features have high multicollinearity!\n")

B1 = min(vif1['VIF'].iloc[np.where(vif1["VIF"]!=0)])
B2 = min(vif1['Features'].iloc[np.where(vif1["VIF"]== B1)])
B3 = max(vif1['VIF'].iloc[np.where(vif1["VIF"]!=0)])
B4 = max(vif1['Features'].iloc[np.where(vif1["VIF"]==B3)])

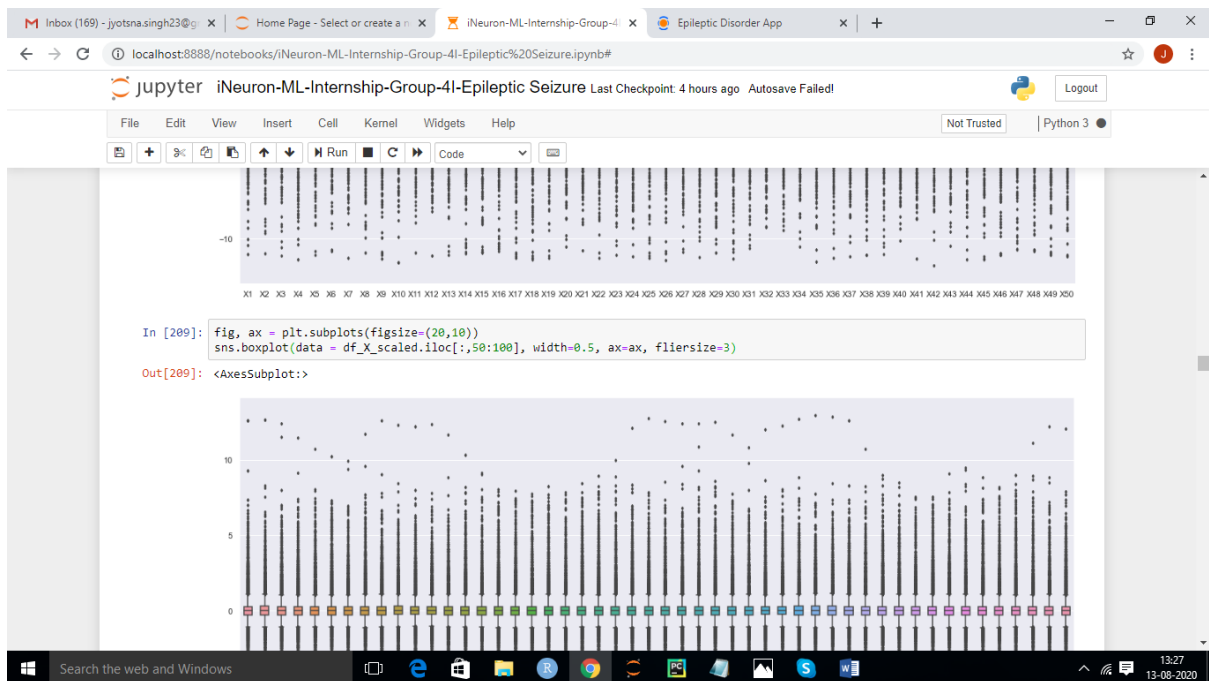
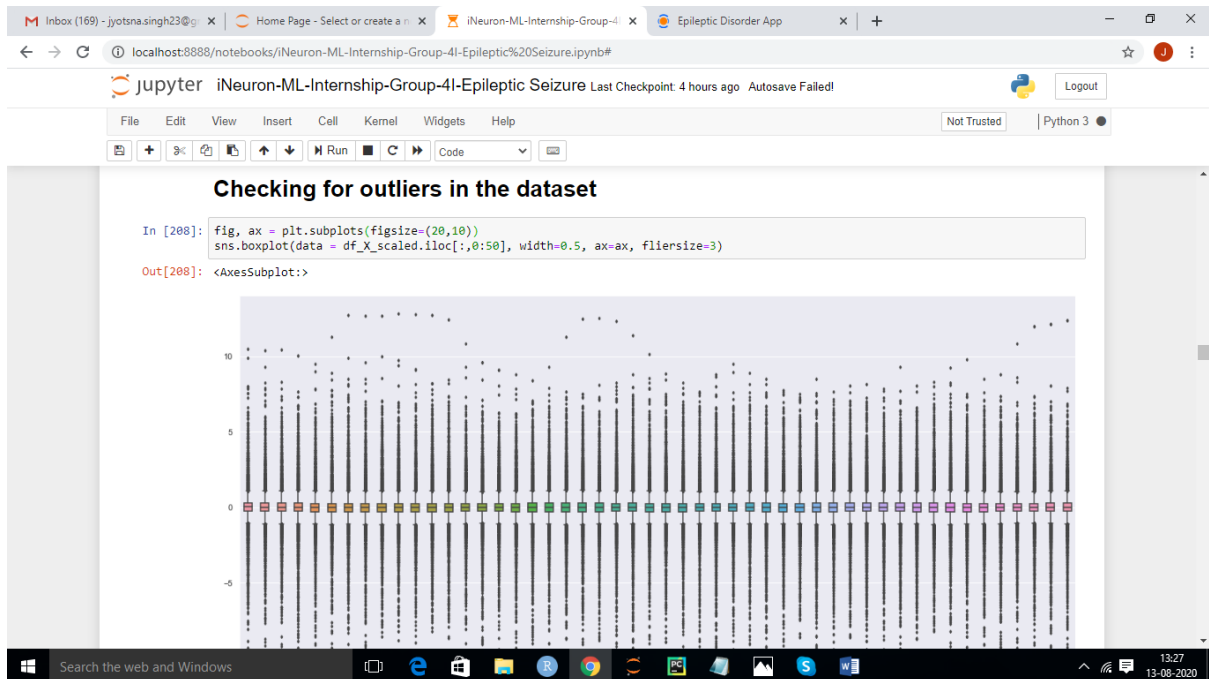
print("Feature having minimum VIF is {} and VIF score is {}".format(B2, B1))
print("Feature having maximum VIF is {} and VIF score is {}".format(B4, B3))

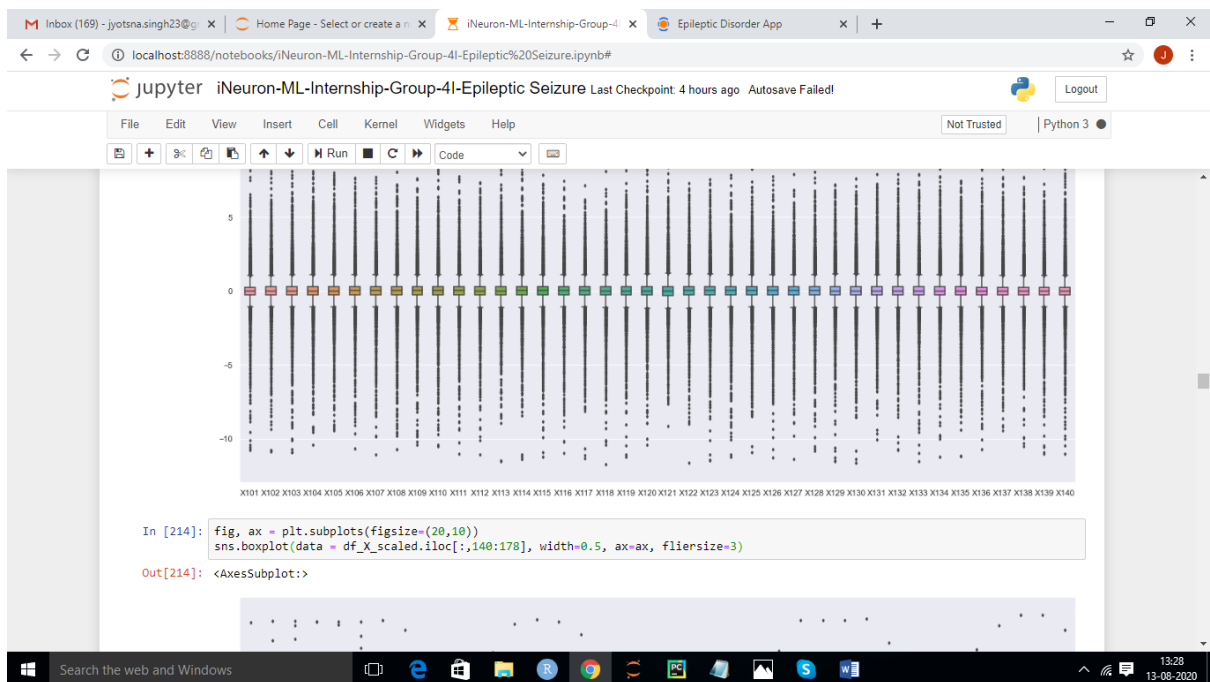
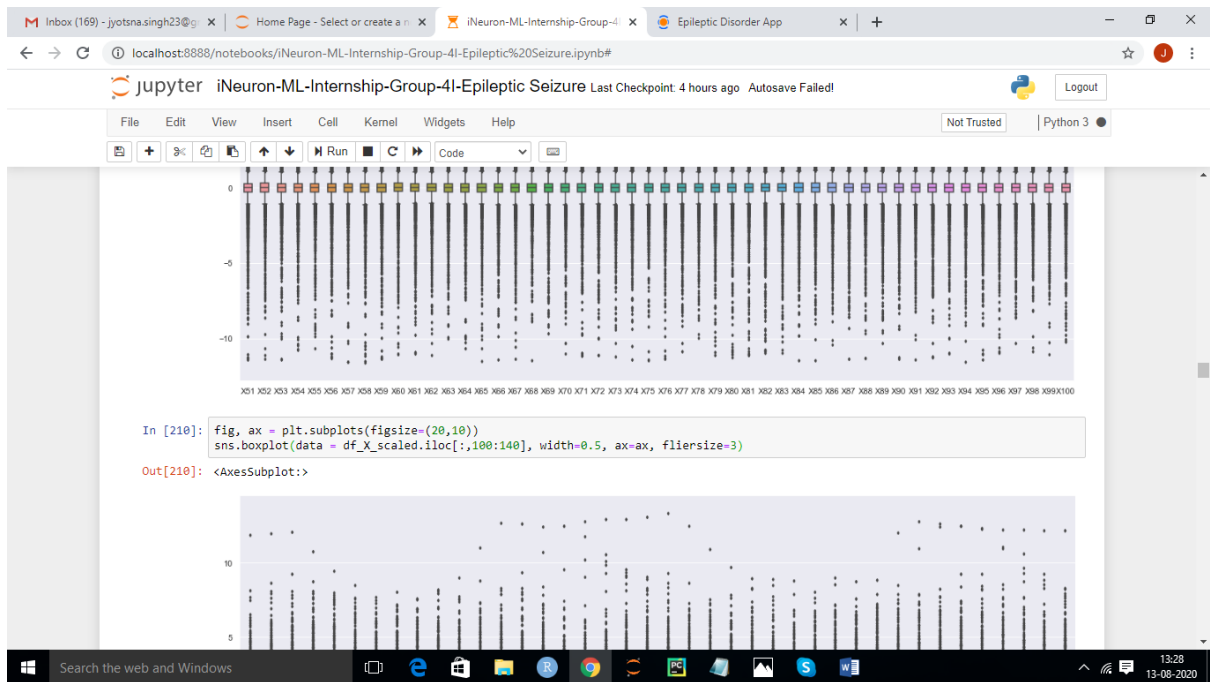
Number of features having high multicollinearity are 178

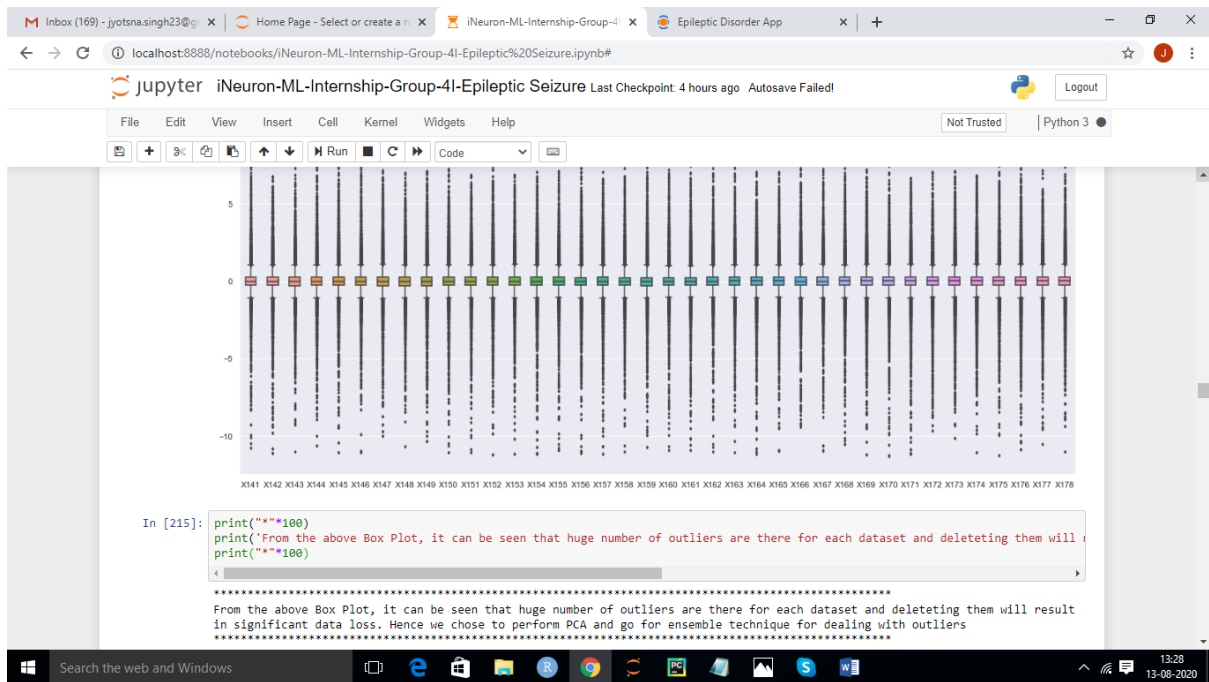
All features have high multicollinearity!

Feature having minimum VIF is X1 and VIF score is 61.232731706941834
Feature having maximum VIF is X38 and VIF score is 577.7812023751094
```

Outlier Detection using BOX Plot





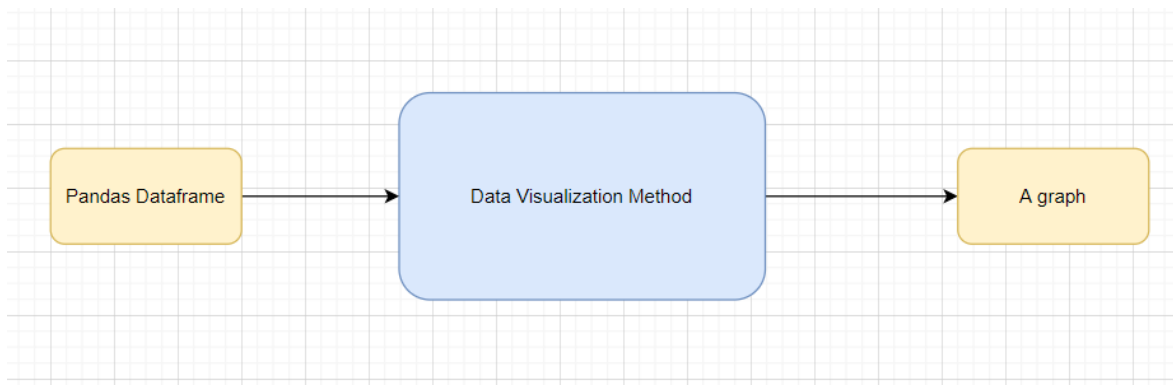


From the above Box Plot, it can be seen that huge number of outliers are there for each dataset and deleteting them will result in significant data loss. Hence have performed PCA to deal with outliers

Analysis from **SweetViz – Report.html** is also available

Basis Analysis using **Plotly** was also done.

5.1 Technical solution design



6 Data Transformers(Pre-processing steps)

MVP:

Null value check

Data type check

Imbalanced data set handling

Standardization using standard scalers

Data Transformation using PCA

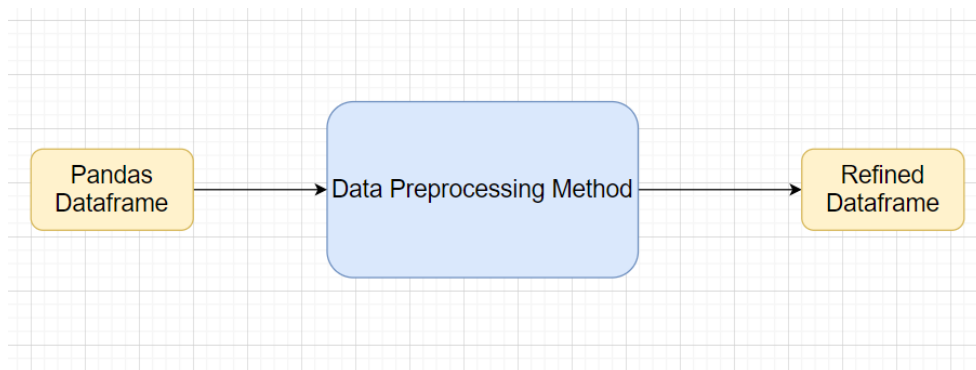
Phase1:

Outlier detection

Data Scaling

Feature Selection using SelectKBest: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/auto_examples/index.html#feature-selection

6.1 Technical solution design



6.2 Exceptions Scenarios Module Wise

| Step | Exception | Mitigation |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Wrong parameters passed to the methods | Handle Internally | Code should never give a wrong input |

7 ML Model Selection & Optimization

Note: The data should have been divided into train and validation set before this.

MVP:

Following Classification algorithms were run

- 1) Logoistics Regression Classifier
- 2) Decision Tree Classifier
- 3) Random Forest Classifier
- 4) Ada Boost Classifier
- 5) Support Vector Classifier
- 6) K-Nearest Neighbour Classifier
- 7) Naïve Bayes

Logistics Regression, Decision Tee and Naïve Bayes gave unsatisfactory results and hence were dropped and remaining 4 classifiers were further taken to improve the performance on below criterais

- 1) Default parameters
- 2) Hyper parameter tuning and models with tuned hyper parameters
- 3) Feature Selections
- 4) AUTO ML – Using TPOT classifier

AUTO ML – TPOT

Used TPOT which identified the best pipeline which was KNN Classifier.

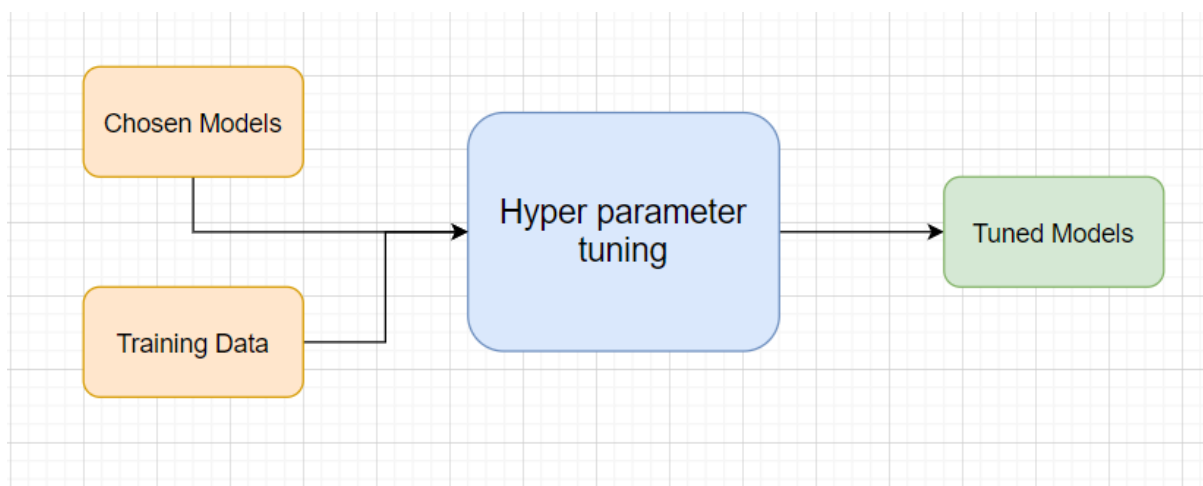
Phase1:

Model Selection criteria – Recall, Accuracy, F1 Score, Precision

| Classifier | | F1 Score | Precision | Recall | Accuracy |
|------------|---------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|
| RFC-def | Class 0 | 0.98 | 0.96 | 1.00 | 0.96 |
| | Class1 | 0.92 | 0.99 | 0.85 | |
| RFC-hyp | Class 0 | 0.98 | 0.97 | 0.99 | 0.97 |
| | Class1 | 0.93 | 0.98 | 0.89 | |
| ABC-def | Class 0 | 0.97 | 0.96 | 0.98 | 0.95 |
| | Class1 | 0.89 | 0.94 | 0.84 | |
| ABC-hyp | Class 0 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.99 | 0.97 |
| | Class1 | 0.94 | 0.97 | 0.91 | |
| SVC-def | Class 0 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.99 | 0.98 |
| | Class1 | 0.94 | 0.97 | 0.91 | |
| SVC-hyp | Class 0 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 0.98 |
| | Class1 | 0.94 | 0.94 | 0.94 | |
| KNN-def | Class 0 | 0.98 | 0.99 | 0.96 | 0.96 |
| | Class1 | 0.89 | 0.84 | 0.96 | |
| KNN-hyp | Class 0 | 0.96 | 1.00 | 0.94 | 0.94 |
| | Class1 | 0.82 | 0.71 | 0.97 | |
| TPOT-KNN | Class 0 | 0.94 | 0.99 | 0.96 | 0.96 |
| | Class1 | 0.98 | 0.84 | 0.96 | |

Based on the above results of Recall, Accuracy & F1 Score Support Vector Classifier with tuned hyper parameter was identified as the final model to be used for Predictions.

7.1 Technical solution design



7.2 Exceptions Scenarios Module Wise

| Step | Exception | Mitigation |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Wrong parameters passed to the methods | Handle Internally | Code should never give a wrong input |

8 Testing Modules

Divide the training data itself into train and test sets

Use test data to have tests run on the four best models (RFC, AdaBoost, KNN, SVC)

Give the test report based on the below scores.

- a) F1 Score
- b) Accuracy
- c) Precision
- d) Recall

From these scores, most important score to select the best Model in the order of their importance are listed below :-

- 1) **Recall** – Since this is a medical disorder prediction scenario and Sensitivity is most important score. Model should not predict 'No Disorder' for a patient having 'A disorder'. If model does that then it will be a disaster. Hence Good Recall is most important in this project
- 2) **F1 Score** – As it is a harmonic mean of Precision & Recall, this performance metrics is also important for the decision on the selection of best model
- 3) **Accuracy** – This also is important for overall model's performance

9 Prediction Pipeline

Use the existing data read modules

Use the existing data validation modules

Use the existing pre-processing module

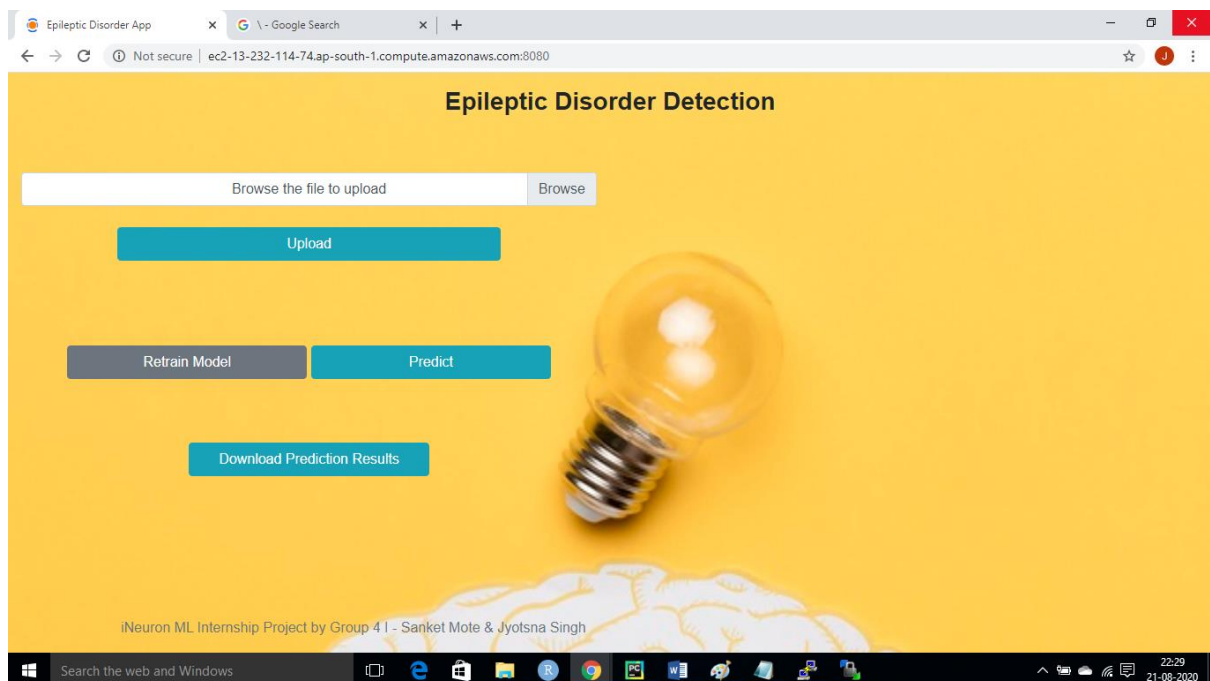
Load the model into memory

Do predictions

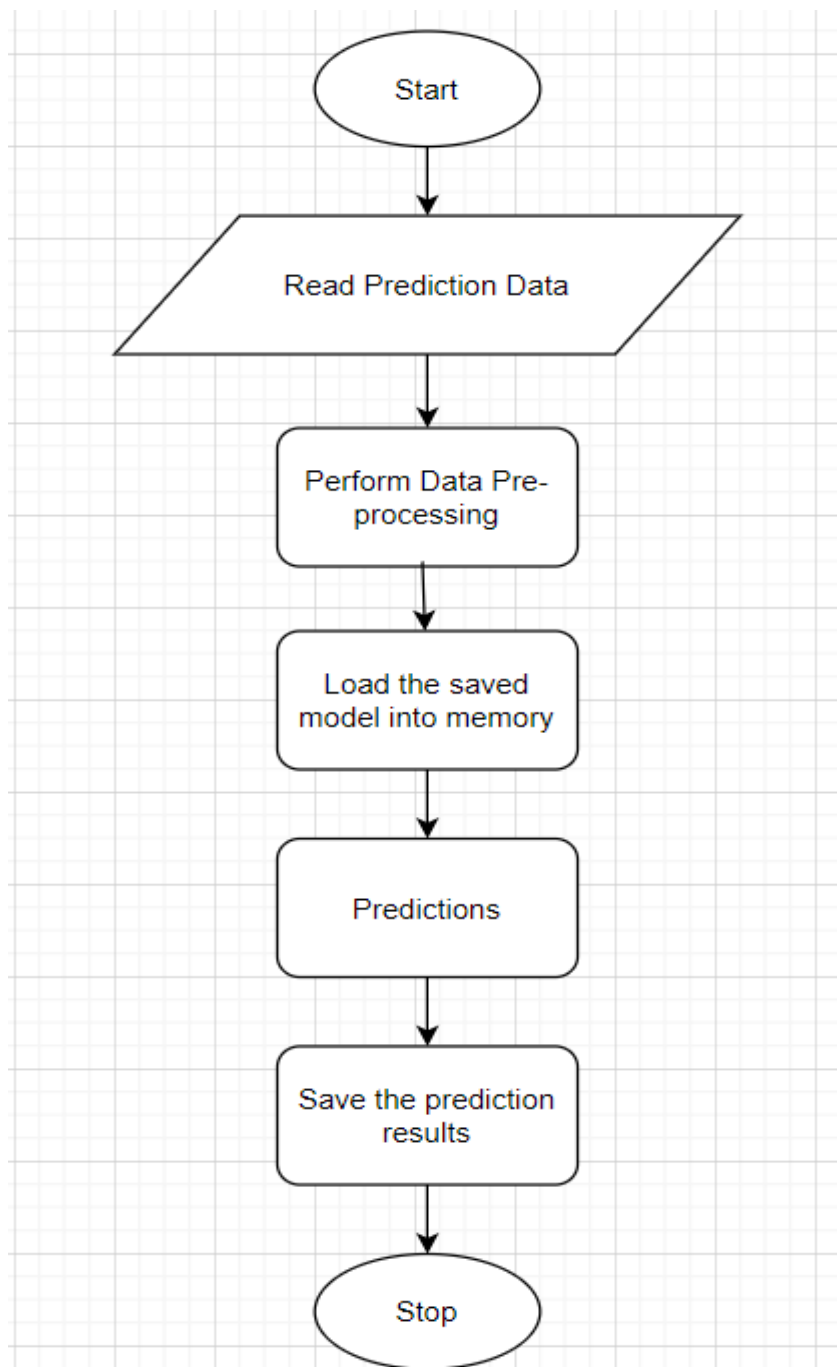
Store & display the prediction results

Phase 2:

UI for predictions



9.1 Technical solution design

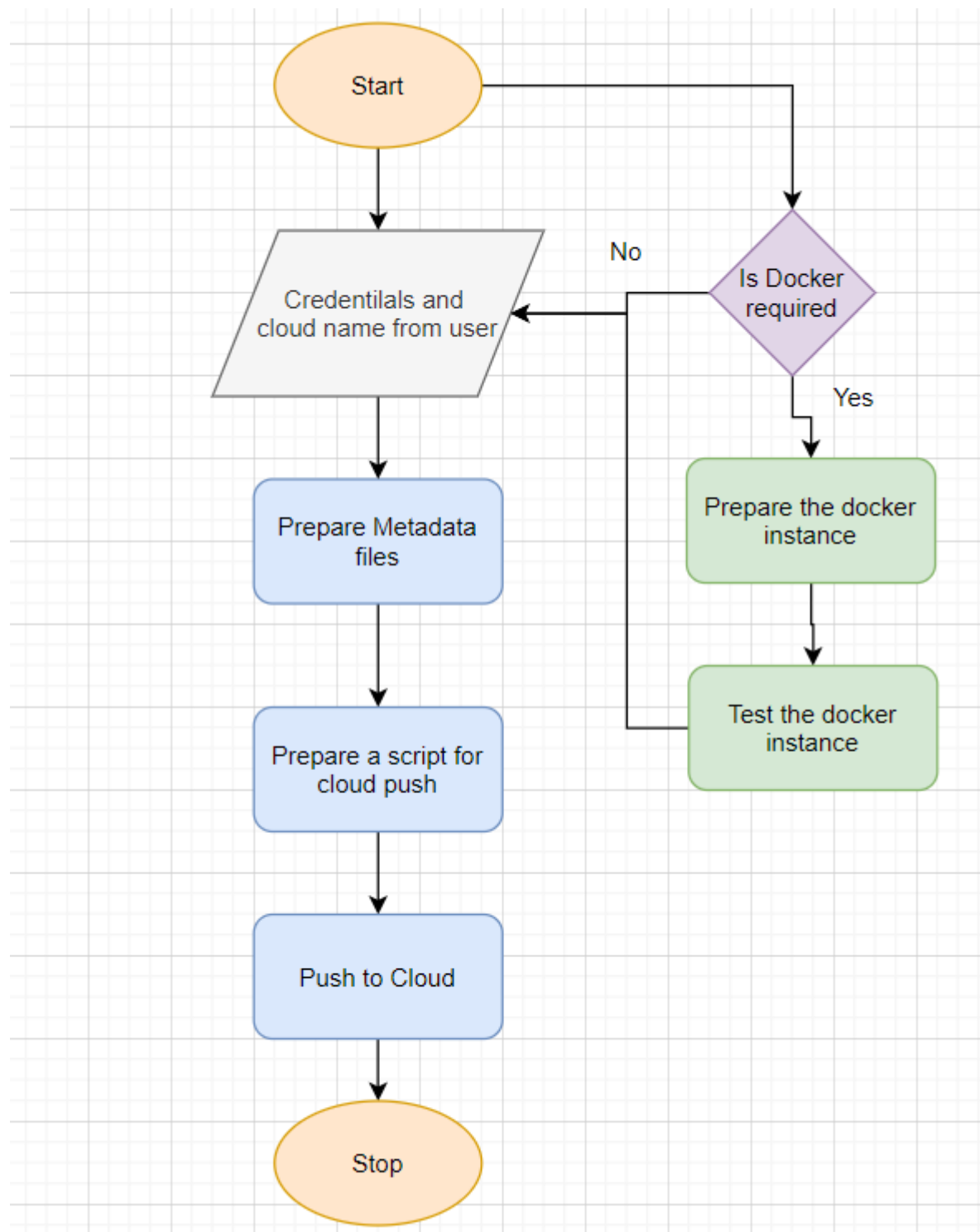


9.2 Exceptions Scenarios Module Wise

| Step | Exception | Mitigation |
|---|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Columns don't match in training and Prediction data | Show error message | The user enters the correct data |

10 Deployment Strategy

10.1 Technical solution design



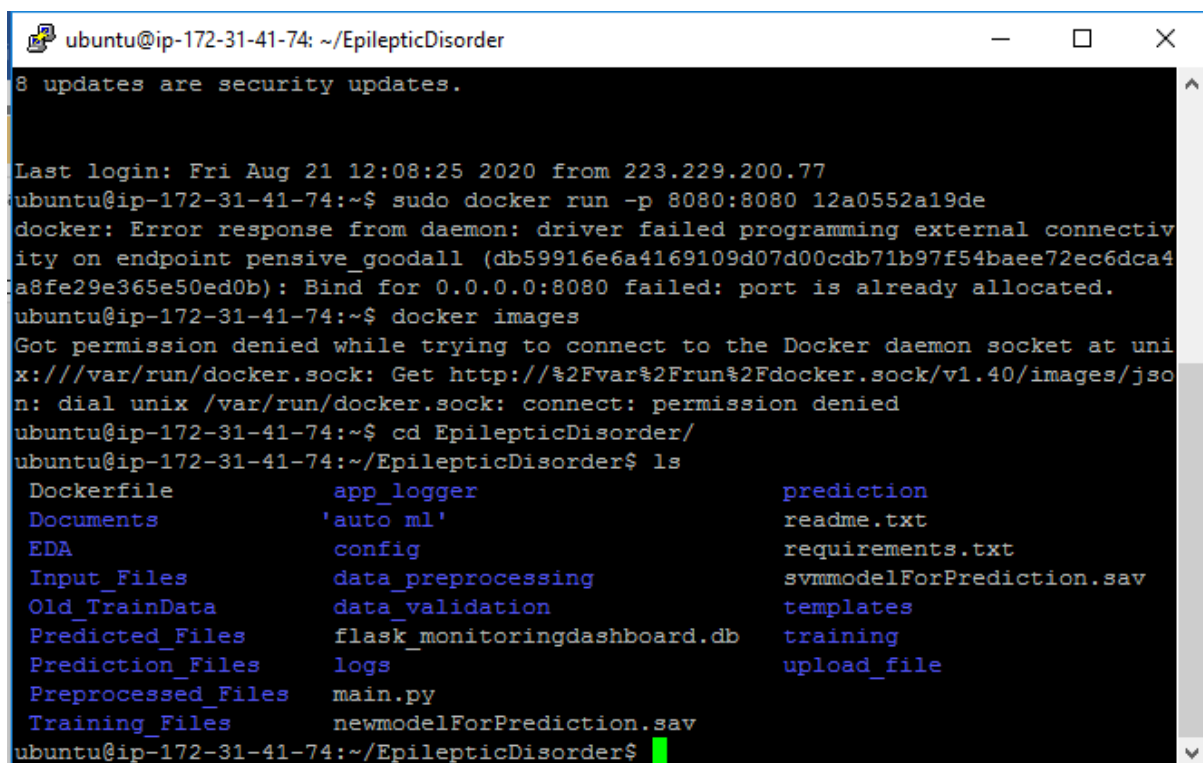
10.2 Exceptions Scenarios Module Wise

| Step | Exception | Mitigation |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Wrong Cloud credentials | Show error message | The user enters the correct data |
| Docker instance not working | Show error message | Fix the error |
| Cloud push failed | Show the error | Make corrections to the metadata files |
| Cloud app not starting | | Ask the user for cloud logs for debugging |

The App has been containerized using Docker in EC2 instance in AWS.

The URL to access the App is <http://ec2-13-232-114-74.ap-south-1.compute.amazonaws.com:8080/>

Docker file created in the project.



```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-74: ~/EpilepticDisorder
8 updates are security updates.

Last login: Fri Aug 21 12:08:25 2020 from 223.229.200.77
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-74:~$ sudo docker run -p 8080:8080 12a0552a19de
docker: Error response from daemon: driver failed programming external connectivity on endpoint pensive_goodall (db59916e6a4169109d07d00cdb71b97f54baee72ec6dca4a8fe29e365e50ed0b): Bind for 0.0.0.0:8080 failed: port is already allocated.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-74:~$ docker images
Got permission denied while trying to connect to the Docker daemon socket at unix:///var/run/docker.sock: Get http://%2Fvar%2Frun%2Fdocker.sock/v1.40/images/json: dial unix /var/run/docker.sock: connect: permission denied
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-74:~$ cd EpilepticDisorder/
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-74:~/EpilepticDisorder$ ls
Dockerfile          app_logger          prediction
Documents           'auto ml'          readme.txt
EDA                 config              requirements.txt
Input_Files         data_preprocessing  svmmodelForPrediction.sav
Old_TrainData       data_validation     templates
Predicted_Files     flask_monitoringdashboard.db  training
Prediction_Files    logs                upload_file
Preprocessed_Files  main.py
Training_Files      newmodelForPrediction.sav
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-74:~/EpilepticDisorder$
```

View of the Docker file

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-74: ~/EpilepticDisorder
Training_Files      newmodelForPrediction.sav
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-74:~/EpilepticDisorder$ vi Dockerfile
FROM python:3.6

COPY . /home/ubuntu/epilepticdisorder_image

WORKDIR /home/ubuntu/epilepticdisorder_image

RUN pip3 install -r requirements.txt

RUN pip3 install Flask==1.1.2

RUN pip3 install Flask-Cors==3.0.8

RUN pip3 install Flask-MonitoringDashboard==3.0.6

RUN pip3 install pandas==1.1.0

RUN pip3 install scipy==1.5.2

RUN pip3 install sklearn==0.0

RUN pip3 install imbalanced-learn==0.7.0

RUN pip3 install imblearn==0.0

RUN pip3 install scikit-learn==0.22.1

EXPOSE 8080

CMD python3 main.py
```

View of the Docker Image for Epileptic Disorder

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-74: ~/EpilepticDisorder

System load:  0.08      Processes:    100
Usage of /:   25.7% of 19.32GB   Users logged in:  0
Memory usage: 41%      IP address for eth0: 172.31.41.74
Swap usage:   0%        IP address for docker0: 172.17.0.1

10 packages can be updated.
8 updates are security updates.

Last login: Fri Aug 21 16:43:21 2020 from 122.169.77.138
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-74:~$ cd EpilepticDisorder/
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-74:~/EpilepticDisorder$ docker images
Got permission denied while trying to connect to the Docker daemon socket at uni
x:///var/run/docker.sock: Get http://%2Fvar%2Frun%2Fdocker.sock/v1.40/images/jso
n: dial unix /var/run/docker.sock: connect: permission denied
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-74:~/EpilepticDisorder$ sudo docker images
REPOSITORY          TAG          IMAGE ID       CREATED
epilepticaldisorder 1.0          12a0552a19de   6 hours ago
python               3.6          46ff56815c7c   3 days ago
1.86GB
874MB
ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-74:~/EpilepticDisorder$
```

11 Logging

Logging of every step

Entry to the methods

Exit from the methods with success/ failure message

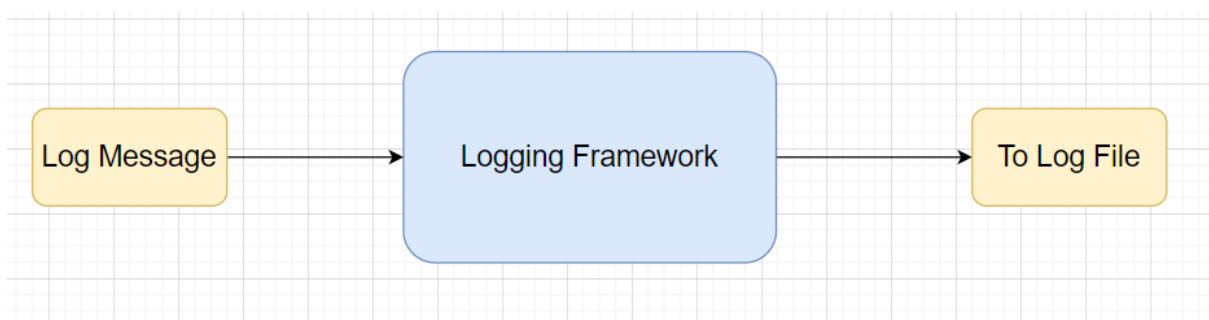
Error message Logging

Training start and end

Prediction start and end

Achieve asynchronous logging

11.1 Technical solution design



11.2 Exceptions Scenarios Module Wise

Ideally, the logging should never fail.

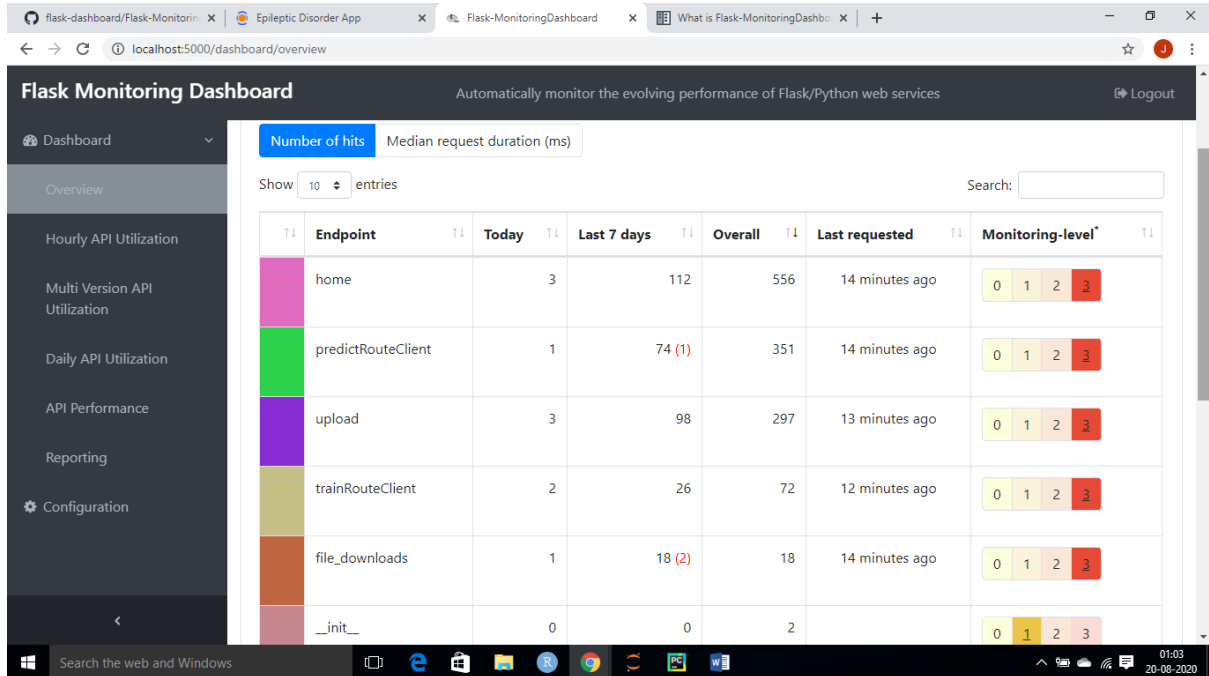
```
1 from datetime import datetime
2
3 class App_Logger:
4     def __init__(self):
5         pass
6
7     def log(self, file_object, log_message):
8         self.now = datetime.now()
9         self.date = self.now.date()
10        self.current_time = self.now.strftime("%H:%M:%S")
11        file_object.write(
12            str(self.date) + "/" + str(self.current_time) + "\t\t" + log_message + "\n")
```

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with the 'app_logger.py' file open. The code defines an 'App_Logger' class with an 'init' method and a 'log' method. The 'log' method takes a 'file_object' and a 'log_message' as input and writes the message to the file with a timestamp.

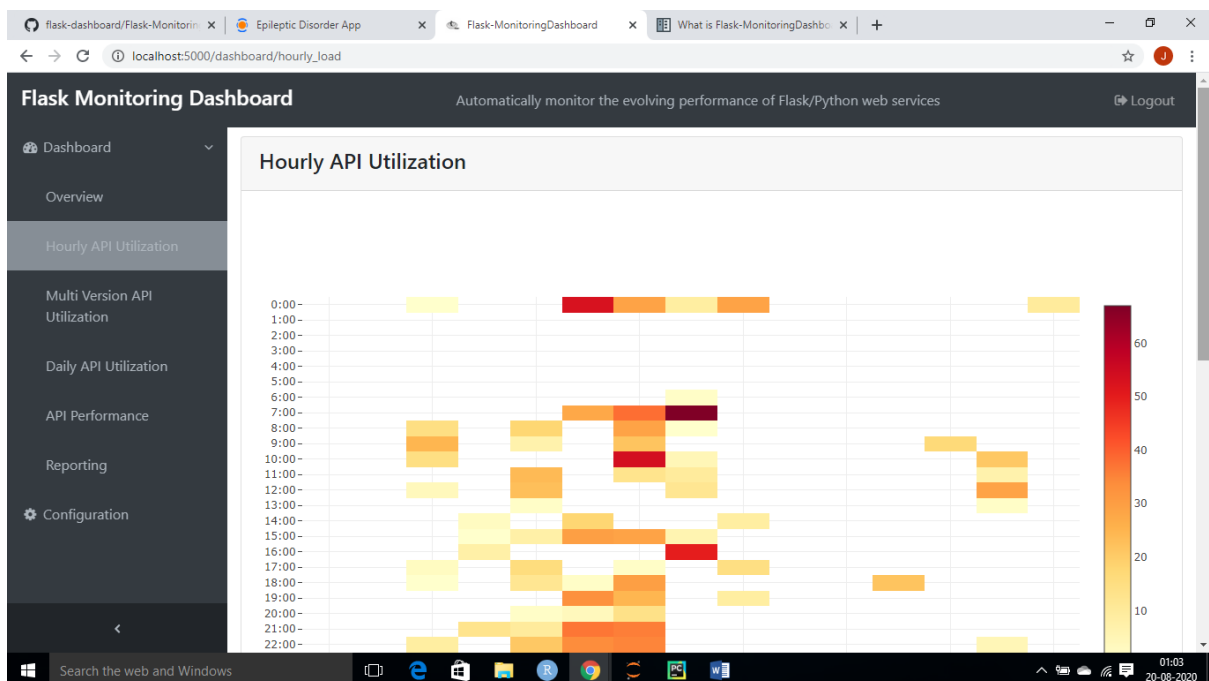
12 Monitoring

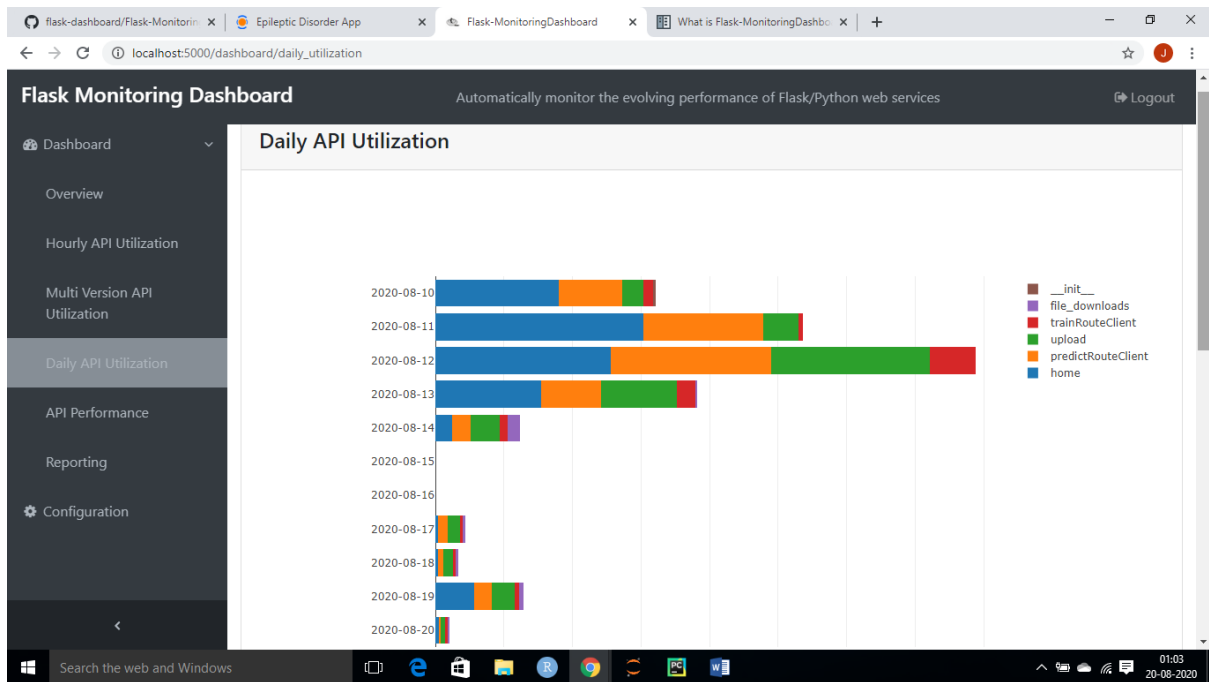
Phase 2

No. of hits for each endpoint

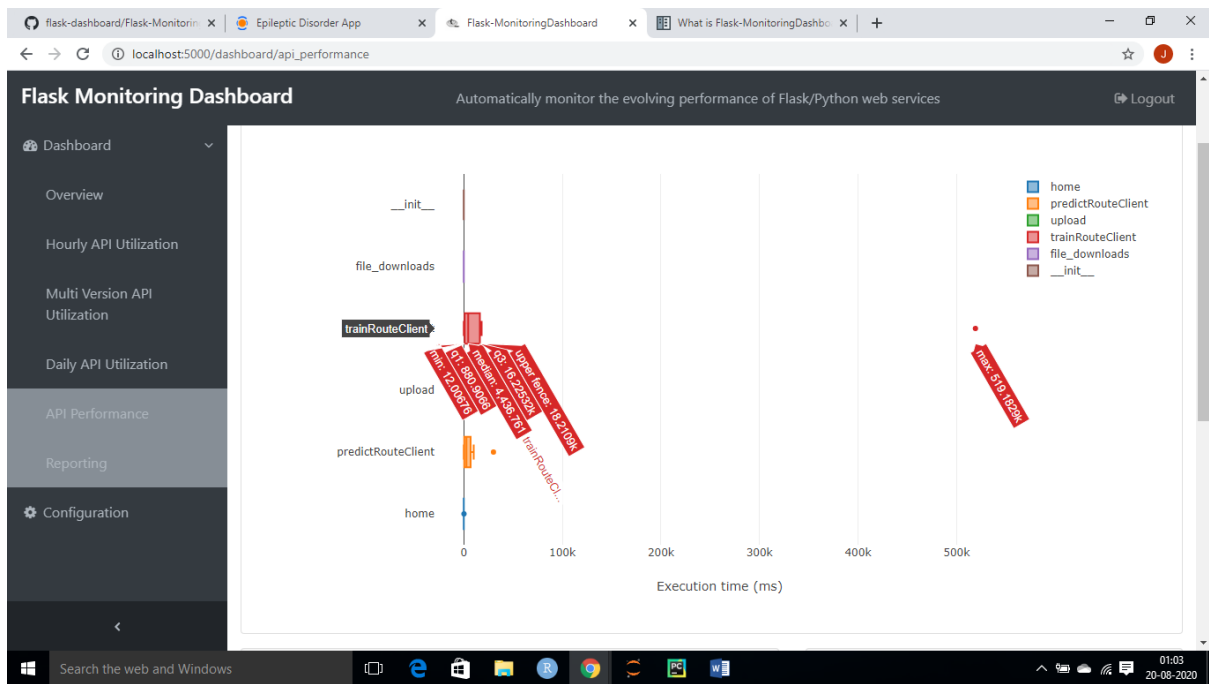


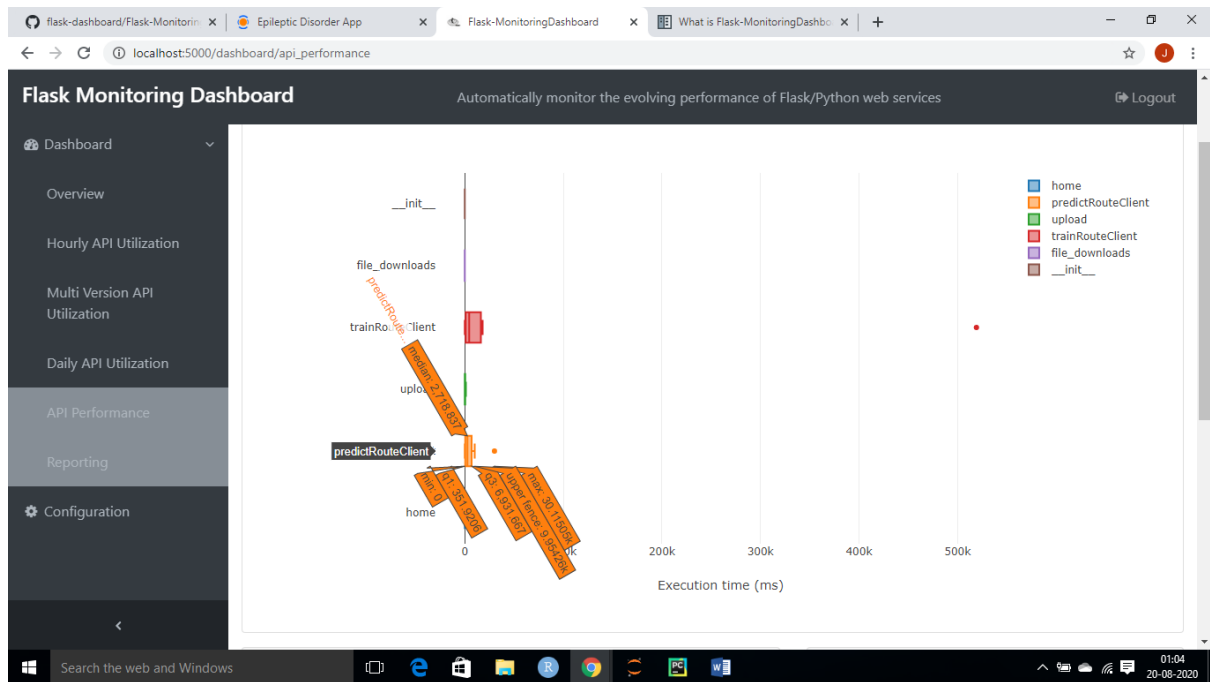
Hourly & Daily API Utilization





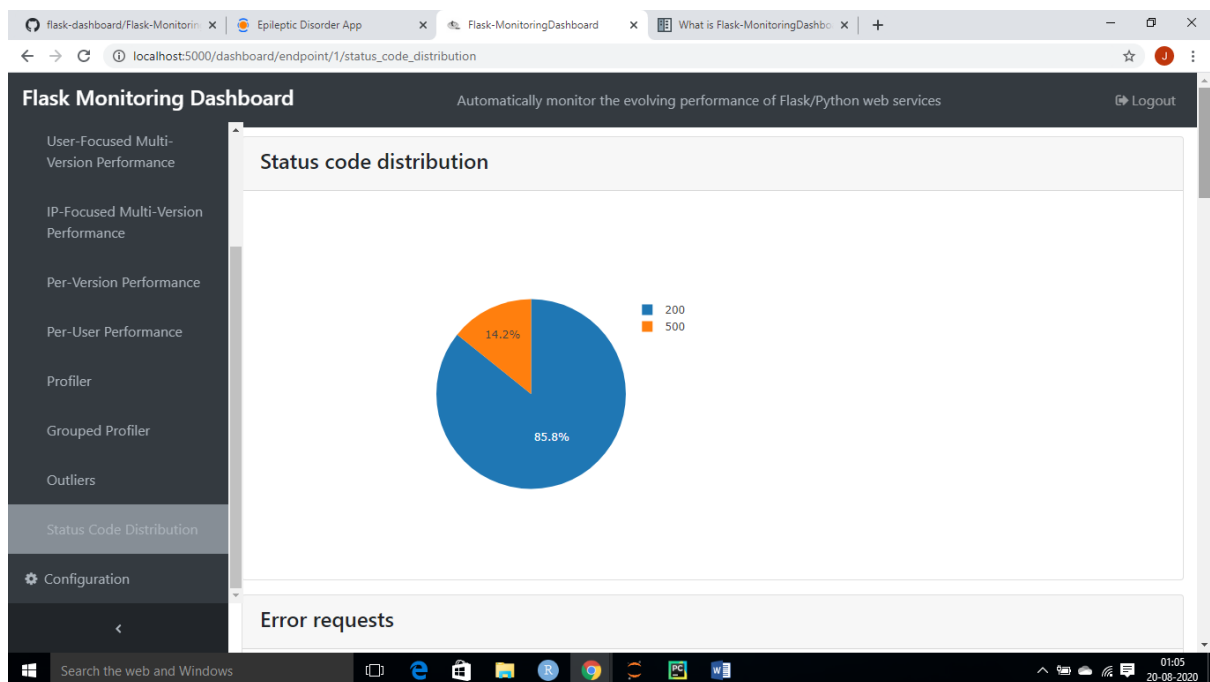
API Performance. Time spent on each route end point





No. of Successes for 'predictRouteClient' corresponds to no of predictions

Total no of Failures taken away from Total no. of hits for 'predictRouteClient' gives the total no of Predictions. This data can be derived per day, per week etc.



Failures

flask-dashboard/Flask-MonitoringDashbo... x | Epileptic Disorder App x | Flask-MonitoringDashboard x | What is Flask-MonitoringDashbo... x | +

localhost:5000/dashboard/endpoint/1/status_code_distribution

Flask Monitoring Dashboard

Automatically monitor the evolving performance of Flask/Python web services

Logout

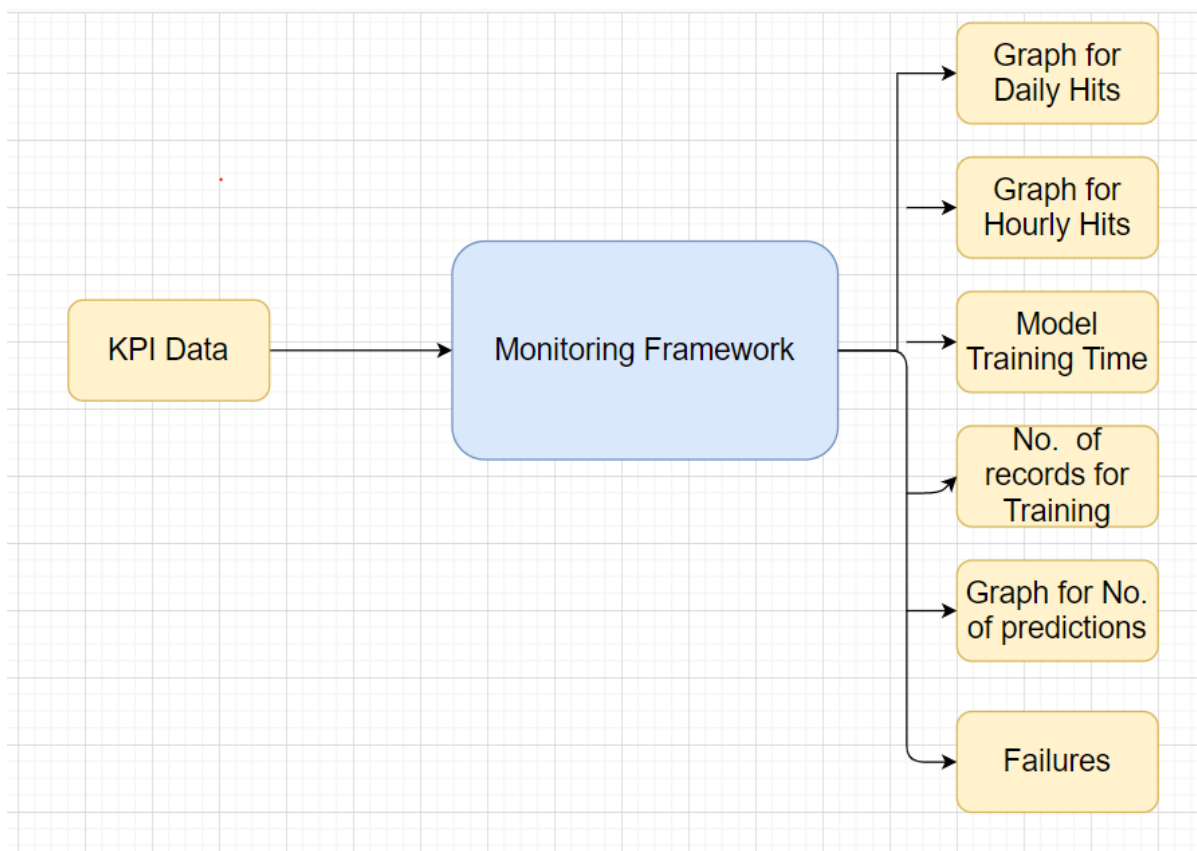
- User-Focused Multi-Version Performance
- IP-Focused Multi-Version Performance
- Per-Version Performance
- Per-User Performance
- Profiler
- Grouped Profiler
- Outliers
- Status Code Distribution
- Configuration

| Time | Status Code |
|------------------|-------------|
| 09-08-2020 16:28 | 500 |
| 10-08-2020 03:22 | 500 |
| 10-08-2020 03:35 | 500 |
| 10-08-2020 07:22 | 500 |
| 10-08-2020 07:28 | 500 |
| 10-08-2020 07:29 | 500 |
| 10-08-2020 07:30 | 500 |
| 10-08-2020 07:32 | 500 |
| 10-08-2020 07:33 | 500 |
| 10-08-2020 07:40 | 500 |

Search the web and Windows

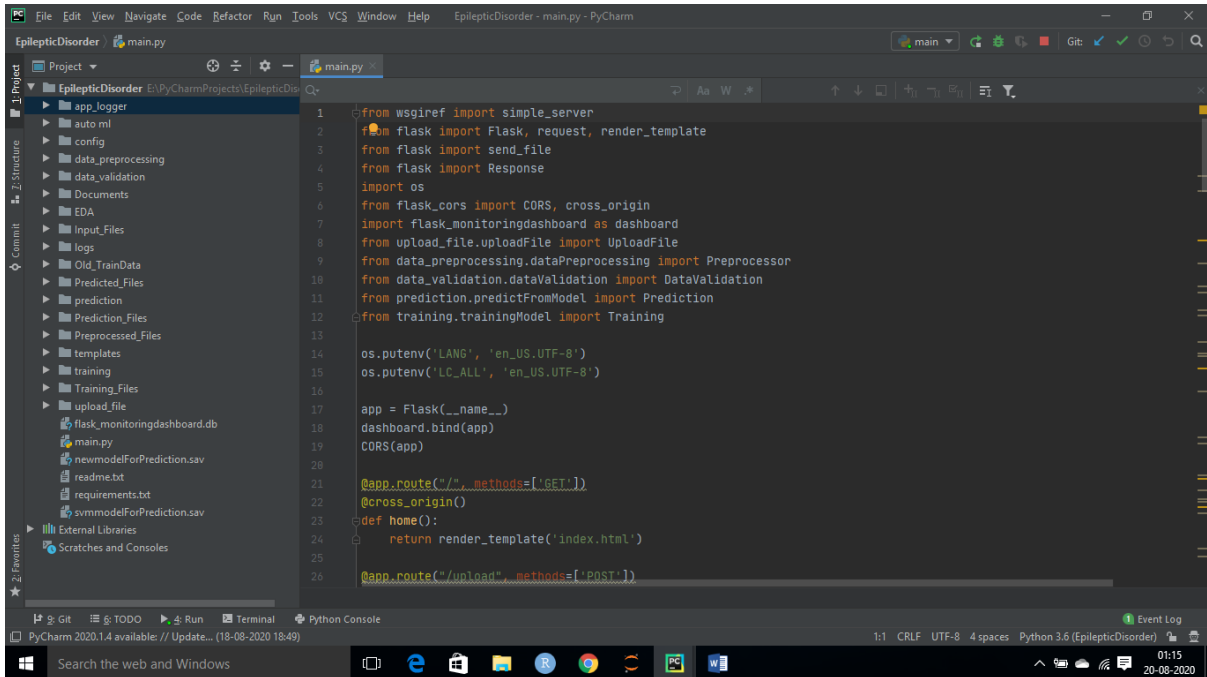
01:05 20-08-2020

12.1 Technical solution design



12.2 Exceptions Scenarios Module Wise

Ideally, the flask monitoring dashboard should never fail.



```
1 from wsgiref import simple_server
2 from flask import Flask, request, render_template
3 from flask import send_file
4 from flask import Response
5 import os
6 from flask_cors import CORS, cross_origin
7 import flask_monitoringdashboard as dashboard
8 from upload_file.uploadFile import UploadFile
9 from data_preprocessing.dataPreprocessing import Preprocessor
10 from data_validation.dataValidation import DataValidation
11 from prediction.predictFromModel import Prediction
12 from training.trainingModel import Training
13
14 os.putenv('LANG', 'en_US.UTF-8')
15 os.putenv('LC_ALL', 'en_US.UTF-8')
16
17 app = Flask(__name__)
18 dashboard.bind(app)
19 CORS(app)
20
21 @app.route('/', methods=['GET'])
22 @cross_origin()
23 def home():
24     return render_template('index.html')
25
26 @app.route('/upload', methods=['POST'])
```

13 Hardware Requirements

13.1 Requirements for model training

The minimum configuration should be:

- 8 GB RAM
- 2 GB of Hard Disk Space
- Intel Core i5 Processor

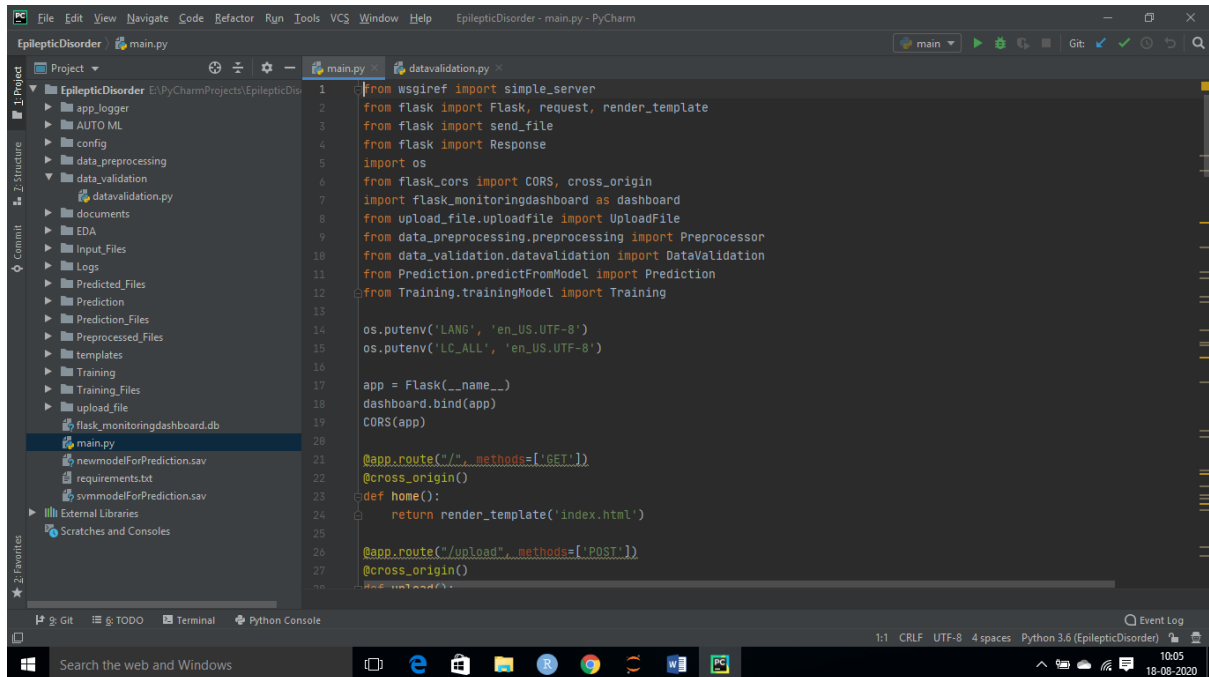
13.2 Requirements for model testing

The minimum configuration should be:

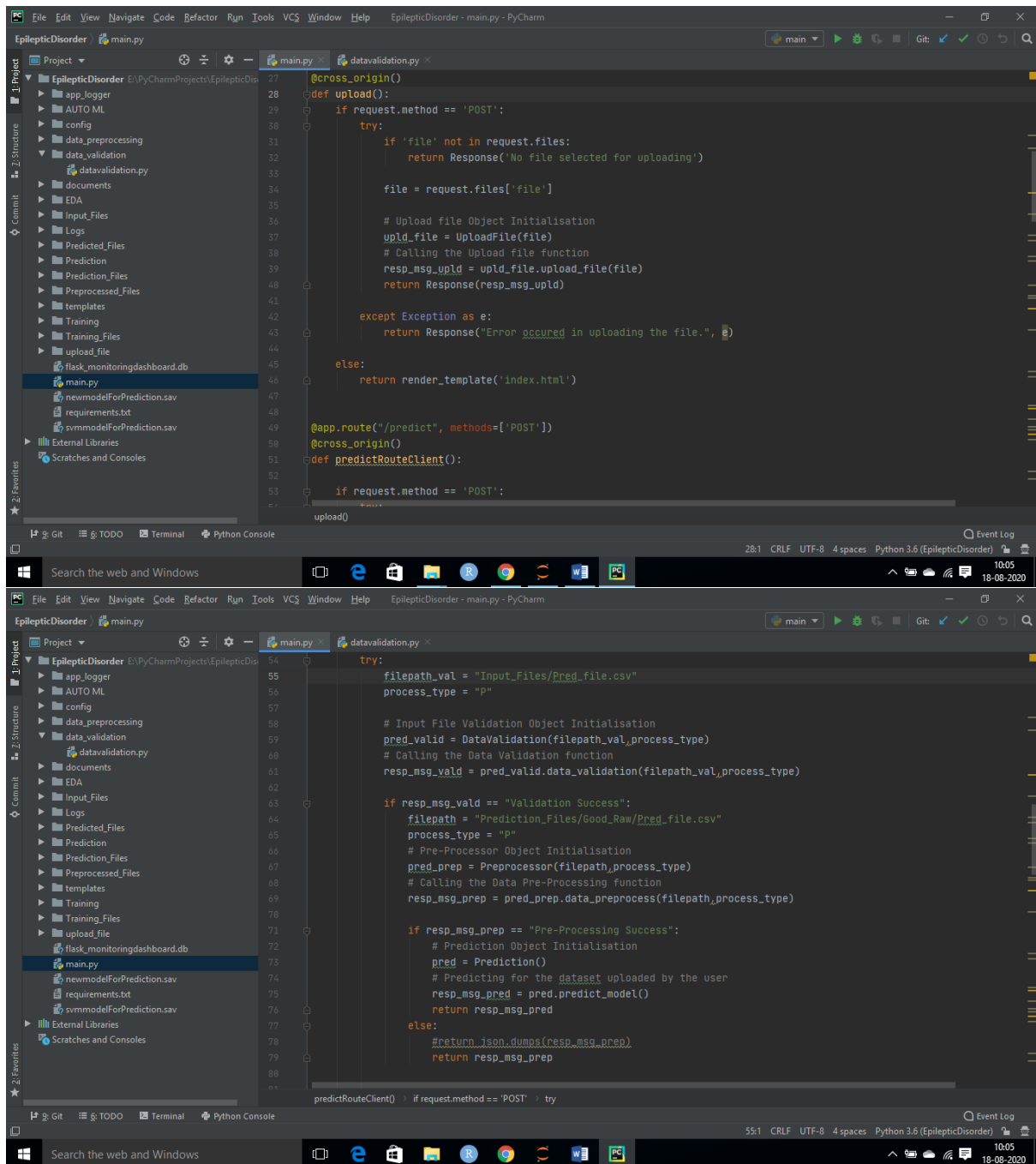
- 4 GB RAM
- 2 GB of Hard Disk Space
- Intel Core i5 Processor

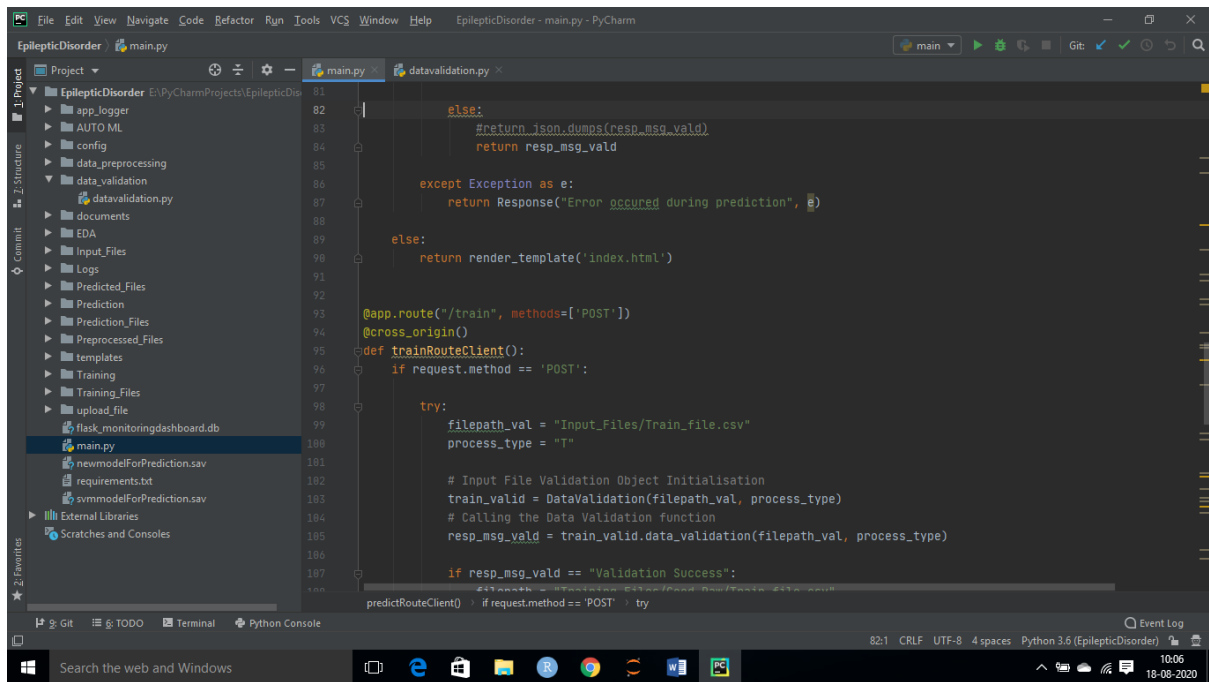
14 Sample code and standard to be followed:

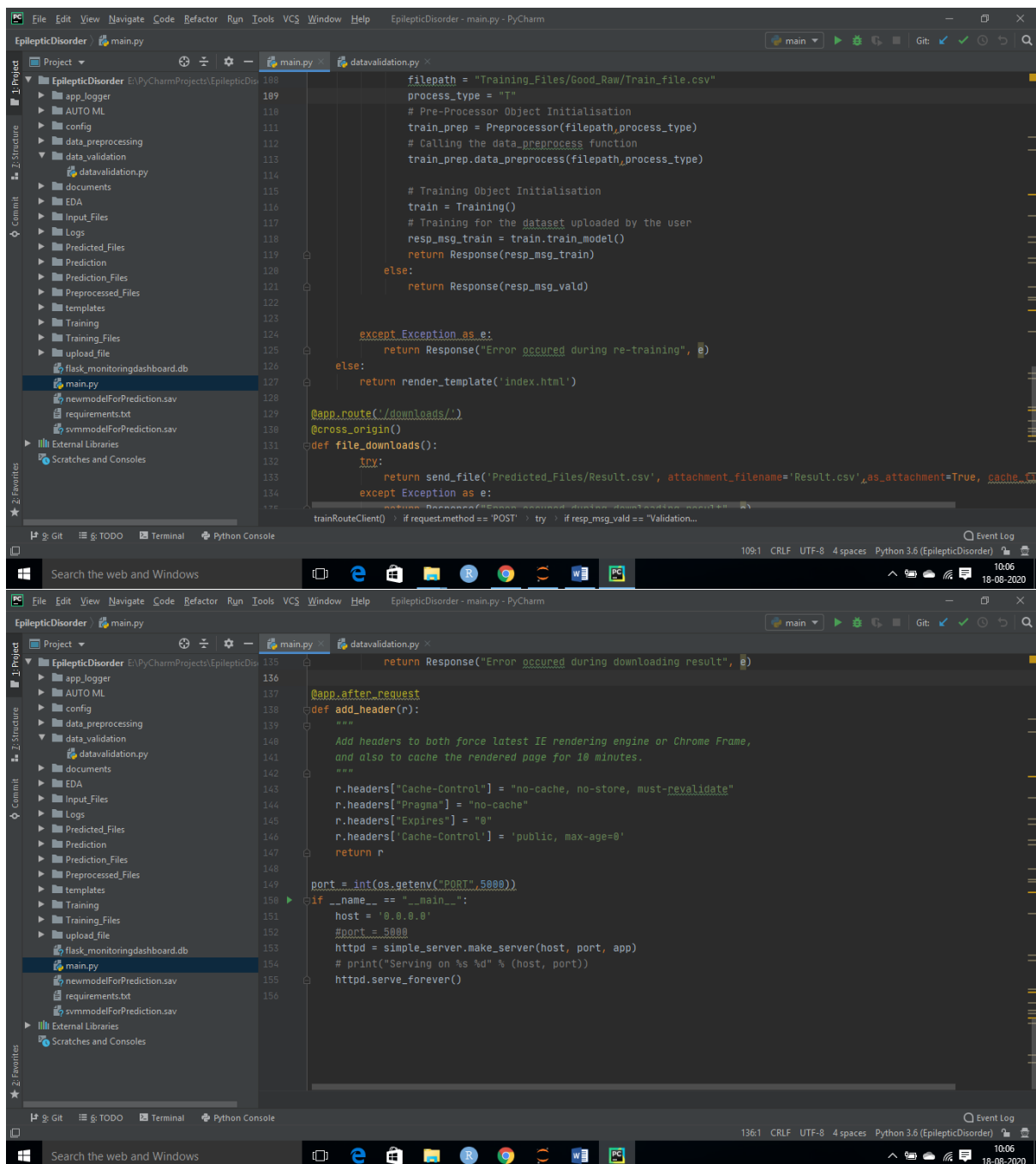
Sample Code:



```
1 from wsgiref import simple_server
2 from flask import Flask, request, render_template
3 from flask import send_file
4 from flask import Response
5 import os
6 from flask_cors import CORS, cross_origin
7 import flask_monitoringdashboard as dashboard
8 from upload_file.uploadfile import UploadFile
9 from data_preprocessing.preprocessing import Preprocessor
10 from data_validation.datavalidation import DataValidation
11 from Prediction.predictFromModel import Prediction
12 from Training.trainingModel import Training
13
14 os.putenv('LANG', 'en_US.UTF-8')
15 os.putenv('LC_ALL', 'en_US.UTF-8')
16
17 app = Flask(__name__)
18 dashboard.bind(app)
19 CORS(app)
20
21 @app.route('/', methods=['GET'])
22 @cross_origin()
23 def home():
24     return render_template('index.html')
25
26 @app.route('/upload', methods=['POST'])
27 @cross_origin()
28 def upload():
```







Coding Standard:

1. Imports should usually be on separate lines
2. Avoid trailing whitespace anywhere. Because it's usually invisible, it can be confusing.
3. Compound statements (multiple statements on the same line) are generally discouraged
4. Comments should be complete sentences. Always make a priority of keeping the comments up-to-date when the code changes. Ensure that your comments are clear and easily understandable to other speakers of the language you are writing in.

5. Never use the characters 'l' (lowercase letter el), 'O' (uppercase letter oh), or 'I' (uppercase letter eye) as single character variable names.
6. The name of the variables should start with small case capital letters and a multi word variable should be named as: word1_word2_word3.
7. The variable name should be appropriate based on the things that they do. DO NOT USE NAMES LIKE x, k, y etc. Always use a meaningful English word. For example, customer_name, nearest_neighbour etc.
8. Method names should start with small case characters. They should start with a verb and make a meaningful sense of what they are supposed to accomplish. For e.g.: load_data_from_sql()
9. Always use `self` for the first argument to instance methods.
10. Class names should normally use the CapWords convention. Class name should also represent the functionality of the class. For e.g. DataLoader()
11. Modules/Packages/Folders should have short, all-lowercase names. Underscores can be used in the module name if it improves readability. For e.g.: data_ingestion
12. Constants are usually defined on a module level and written in all capital letters with underscores separating words. Examples include `MAX_OVERFLOW` and `TOTAL`.
13. Comparisons to singletons like None should always be done with `is` or `is not`, never the equality operators
14. The code should be properly enclosed withing try and exception blocks and the exceptions should be handled with proper error messages.
15. Additionally, for all try/except clauses, limit the `try` clause to the absolute minimum amount of code necessary. Again, this avoids masking bugs
16. When a resource is local to a particular section of code, use a `with` statement to ensure it is cleaned up promptly and reliably after use.
17. Be consistent in return statements. Either all return statements in a function should return an expression, or none of them should. If any return statement returns an expression, any return statements where no value is returned should explicitly state this as `return None`, and an explicit return statement should be present at the end of the function (if reachable)
18. Object type comparisons should always use `isinstance()` instead of comparing types directly
19. Don't compare boolean values to True or False using `==`