

ITE3007- Cloud Computing and Virtualization FACULTY: PRIYA.V

<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>: Using cloud-computing technology to apply machine-learning algorithm to the given data set and find the prediction of target variable based on trained model

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ABSTRACT:

Cloud provides many range of resources to the users over the internet, so here we are going to use this resources to run the machine learning algorithms and to create a model based on particular pattern by the help of given dataset, which will be converted to the data source for our algorithm.

EXPECTED RESULT:

We will be taking a dataset to predict that whether customer is going to buy a particular product or not by training the data model. We will be using Binary Classification to get the decision of customer. Cloud will be taking care of all complexity by running all process over the provided resources instead on the user's system.

Objective of the project:

Find predictions with the machine-learning algorithm over the cloud.

Innovation component in the project:

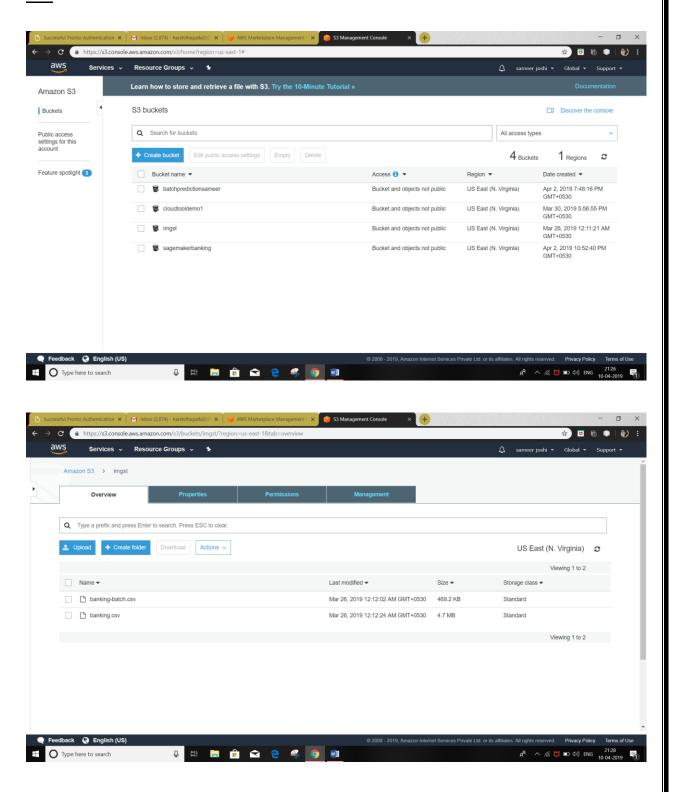
Using cloud computing over the programming languages to create ML model for a dataset.

Technologies: AWS

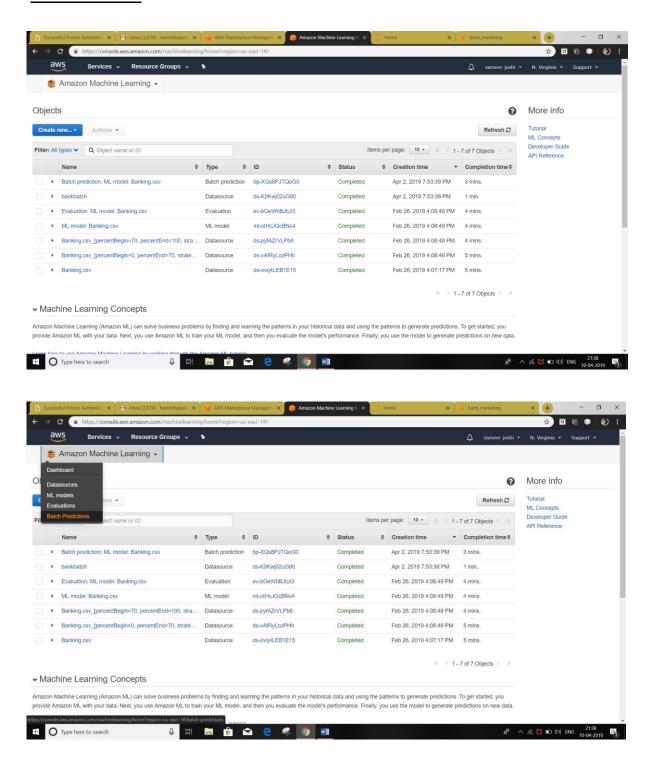
Features from amazon to be used in the project :

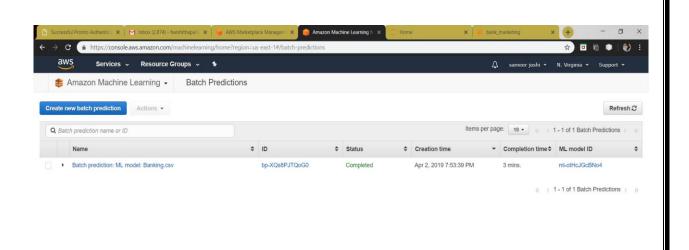
S3 management, Amazon Machine learning, Amazon Sagemaker

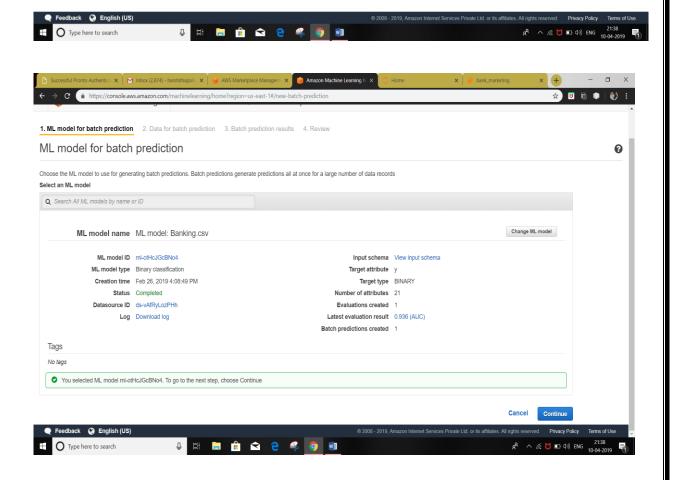
S3:

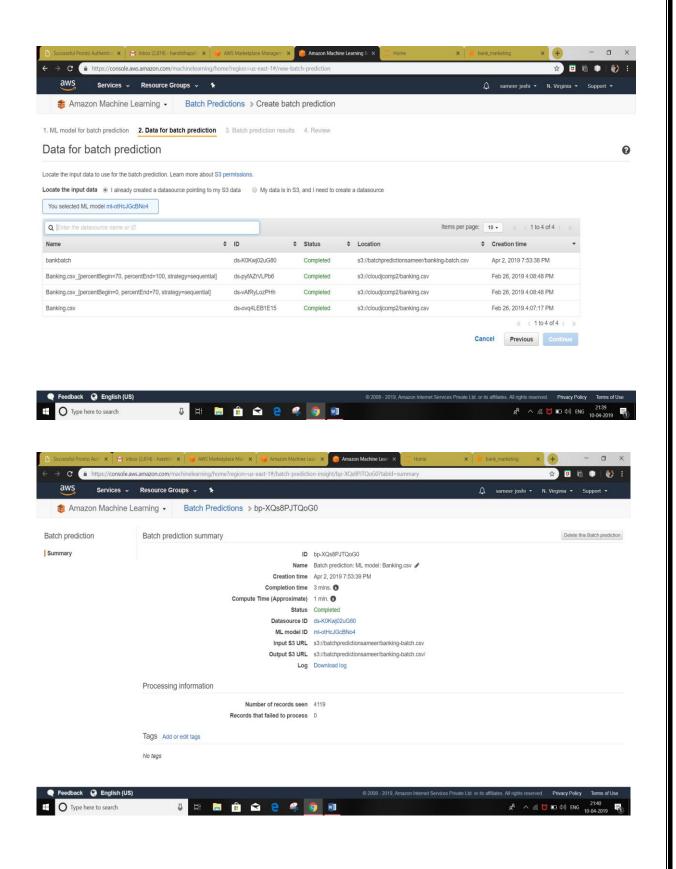


Amazon ML:

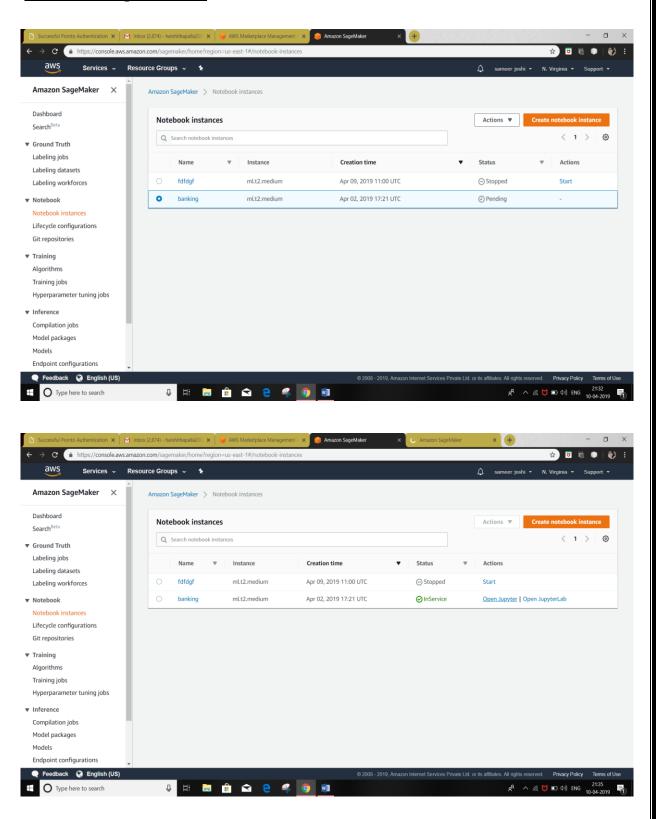


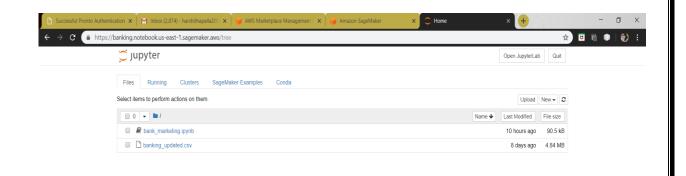


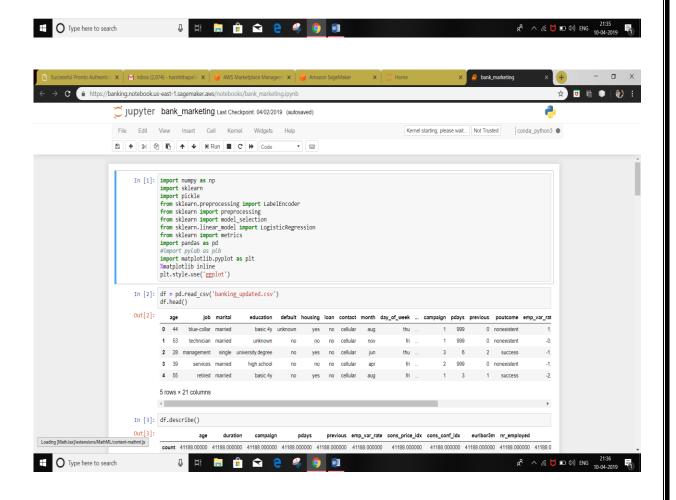


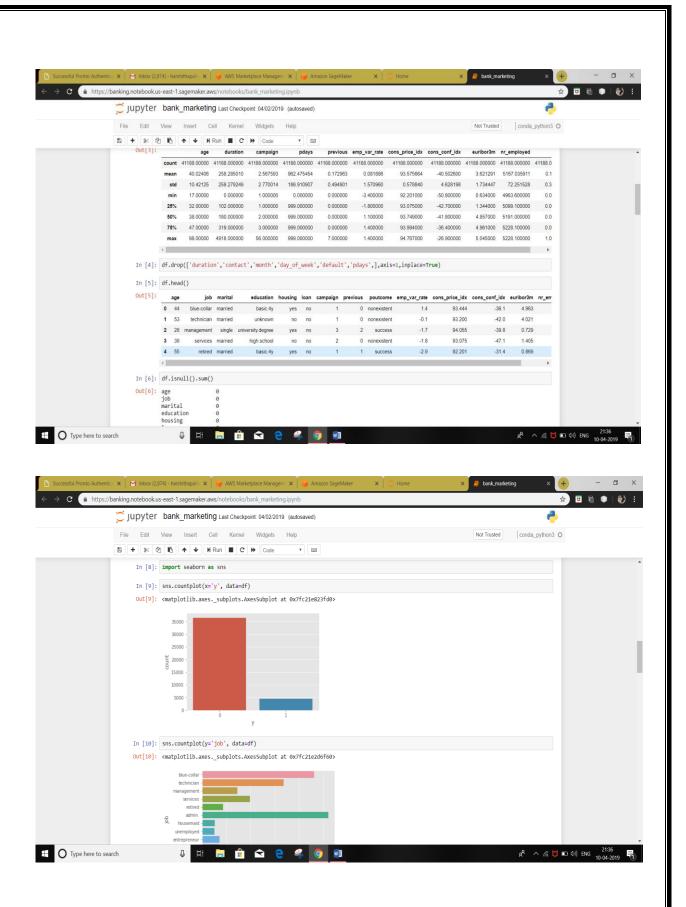


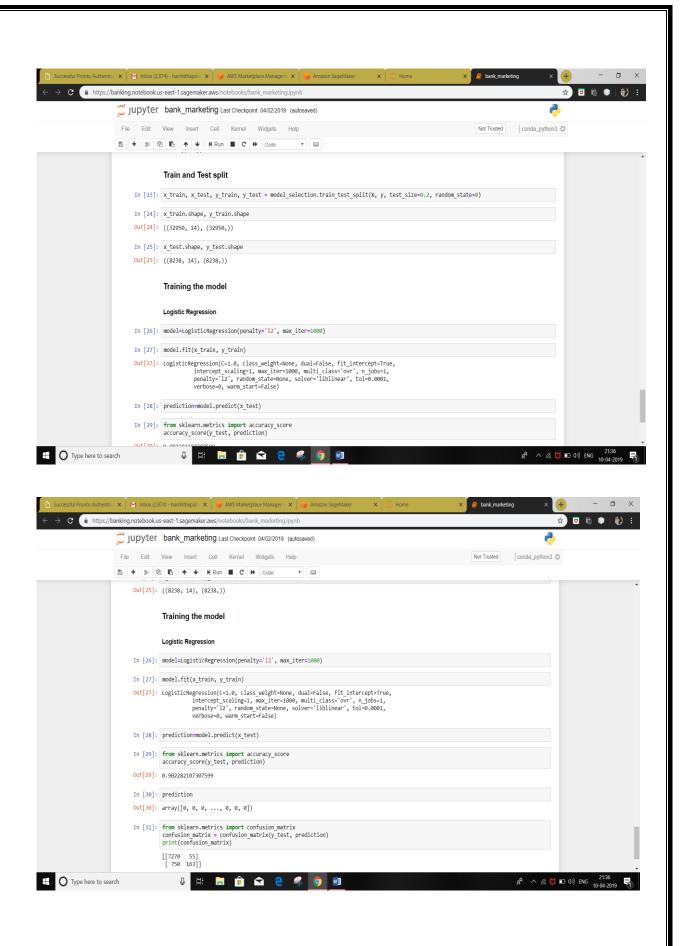
Amazon SageMaker:











Algorithm used in Sagemaker:

Code:

```
import numpy as np
import sklearn
import pickle
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn import preprocessing
from sklearn import model selection
from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn import metrics
import pandas as pd
#import pylab as plb
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
plt.style.use('ggplot')
df = pd.read csv('banking updated.csv')
df.head()
df.describe()
df.drop(['duration','contact','month','day of week','default','pd
ays',],axis=1,inplace=True)
df.head()
df.isnull().sum()
df.replace(['basic.6y','basic.4y', 'basic.9y'], 'basic', inplace=True)
import seaborn as sns
sns.countplot(x='y', data=df)
sns.countplot(y='job', data=df)
```

```
sns.countplot(x='marital', data=df)
df.education.value_counts()
sns.countplot(y='education', data=df)
df.head()
le = preprocessing.LabelEncoder()
df.job = le.fit transform(df.job)
df.marital = le.fit transform(df.marital)
df.education = le.fit transform(df.education)
df.housing = le.fit_transform(df.housing)
df.loan = le.fit transform(df.loan)
df.poutcome = le.fit transform(df.poutcome)
df.head()
df.shape
X = df.iloc[:,0:14]
X[0:10]
y = df.iloc[:,14]
y[0:10]
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test =
model_selection.train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2,
random state=0)
x_train.shape, y_train.shape
```

17BIT0330 17BIT0217 17BIT0210

```
x_test.shape, y_test.shape
model=LogisticRegression(penalty='l2', max_iter=1000)
model.fit(x_train, y_train)
prediction=model.predict(x_test)

from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score accuracy_score(y_test, prediction)

prediction

from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix confusion_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, prediction)
```

print(confusion_matrix)

17BIT0330 17BIT0217 17BIT0210