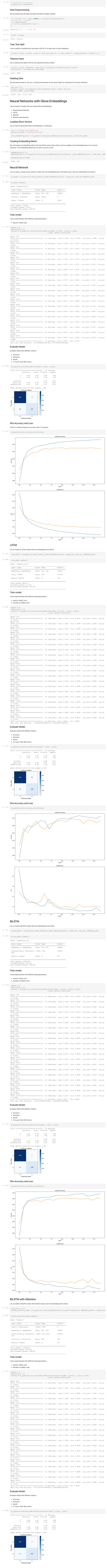
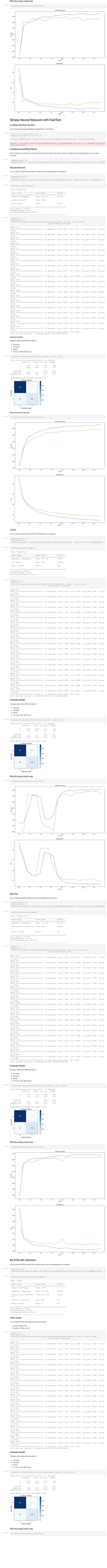
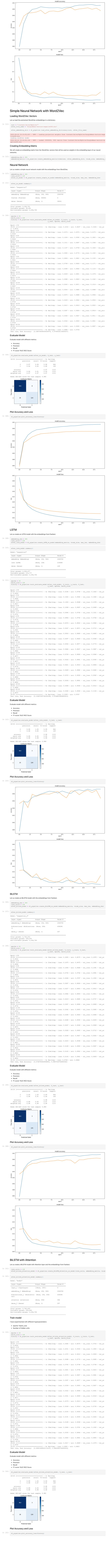
Assignment 3: Text Classification With Neural Networks Submitted by: Shivani Naik The task is to build a text classifier with machine learning models and neural networks. Dataset: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/matleonard/nlp-course?select=spam.csv References: 1. https://towardsdatascience.com/text-classification-on-disaster-tweets-with-lstm-and-word-embedding-df35f039c1db 2. https://fasttext.cc/docs/en/english-vectors.html In []: !pip install scikit-plot !pip install fasttext In [1]: # Import Libraries import pandas as pd import numpy as np import seaborn as sns import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import nltk import re from nltk.corpus import stopwords from wordcloud import WordCloud from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder from sklearn.feature extraction.text import CountVectorizer from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier, GradientBoostingClassifier from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression from sklearn.naive bayes import MultinomialNB from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score, roc auc score, classification report from sklearn.model selection import train test split, GridSearchCV import scikitplot as skplt from keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer from keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad sequences from keras.layers.core import Activation, Dropout, Dense from keras.layers import Flatten, LSTM, Bidirectional from keras.layers import GlobalMaxPooling1D from keras.layers.embeddings import Embedding from keras.models import Sequential from gensim.models.keyedvectors import KeyedVectors from keras import Model from keras.layers import Layer import keras.backend as K from keras.layers import Input, Dense, SimpleRNN from keras.layers.pooling import GlobalAveragePooling1D import logging from numpy import array from numpy import asarray from numpy import zeros import fasttext %matplotlib inline # Download nltk packages nltk.download('punkt') nltk.download('stopwords') nltk.download('wordnet') nltk.download('omw-1.4') In [2]: df = pd.read csv("spam.csv") In [24]: df.head() Out[24]: label Go until jurong point, crazy.. Available only ... ham ham Ok lar... Joking wif u oni... 2 spam Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina... ham U dun say so early hor... U c already then say... Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro... ham 1. Bag Of Words Machine Learning Pipeline Class and EDA I have included all the functions for preprocessing and training different models in a class. In [25]: class Pipeline(): def __init__(self): pass def toLower(self, x): '''Converts string to lowercase''' return x.lower() def sentenceTokenize(self, x): '''Tokenizes document into sentences''' sent tokenizer = nltk.data.load("tokenizers/punkt/english.pickle") sentences = sent tokenizer.tokenize(x) return sentences def preprocess sentences(self, text): '''Tokenizes sentences into words, removes punctuations, stopwords and performs tokenization''' word tokenizer = nltk.RegexpTokenizer(r"\w+") special characters = re.compile("[^A-Za-z0-9]") # remove punctuation s = re.sub(special characters, " ", text) # Word tokenize words = word tokenizer.tokenize(s) # Remove Stopwords words = self.removeStopwords(words) # Perform lemmatization words = self.wordnet lemmatize(words) return words def removeStopwords(self, sentence): '''Removes stopwords from a sentence''' stop words = stopwords.words('english') tokens = [token for token in sentence if token not in stop words] return tokens def wordnet lemmatize(self, sentence): '''Lemmatizes tokens in a sentence''' lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer() tokens = [lemmatizer.lemmatize(token, pos='v') for token in sentence] return tokens def complete preprocess(self, text): '''Performs complete preprocessing on document''' #Convert text to lowercase text lower = self.toLower(text) #Preprocess all sentences preprocessed sentences = self.preprocess sentences(text lower) return preprocessed sentences def generate wordcloud(self, text): word cloud = WordCloud(collocations = False, background color = 'white').generate(text) plt.figure(figsize=(15,8)) plt.imshow(word cloud, interpolation='bilinear') plt.axis("off") plt.show() def create_bow(self, df, col, max_features = 20000): df['text final'] = df[col].apply(lambda x: ' '.join(x)) X = df['text final'] y = df['label'] le = LabelEncoder() y = le.fit transform(y) # Create bag of words using count vectorizer cnt vec = CountVectorizer(analyzer="word", max features = max features) #try tuning X_bow = cnt_vec.fit_transform(X) return(cnt_vec, X_bow, y, le) def train evaluate model(self, model, X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test): '''Train and evaluate specified model, function can be reused with different models''' model.fit(X_train, y_train) pred test = model.predict(X test) pred_train = model.predict(X_train) prob test = model.predict proba(X test) prob_train = model.predict_proba(X_train) train_acc = accuracy_score(y_train, pred_train) test_acc = accuracy_score(y_test, pred_test) train_auc_score = roc_auc_score(y_train, prob_train[:,1]) test_auc_score = roc_auc_score(y_test, prob_test[:,1]) class_report = classification_report(y_test, pred_test) print ("Model ROC-AUC score for training sample: %.3f" \ % train auc score) print ("Model ROC-AUC score for test sample: %.3f" \ % test auc score) print ("Train Accuracy: ", train_acc) print ("Test Accuracy: ", test_acc) print ("Classification report: \n", class_report) skplt.metrics.plot_confusion_matrix(y_test, pred_test, title="Confusion Matrix", text fontsize='large') plt.show() return (model) def hyperparameter tuning(self, model, param grid, X train, y train, cv = 5): optimal model = GridSearchCV(estimator = model, param grid=param grid, n jobs = -1, cv = cv,scoring = 'accuracy', verbose=2 optimal model.fit(X train, y_train) print(optimal model.best score) print(optimal_model.best_params_) return(optimal model.best estimator) In [26]: # Instantiate Pipeline pipeline = Pipeline() We have an imbalanced dataset, with only 13% data as spam. So we need to consider metrics that take these into account, as well as stratified splitting. In [27]: df['label'].value counts(normalize = True) Out[27]: ham 0.865937 0.134063 Name: label, dtype: float64 In [28]: df['label'].value counts() 4825 Out[28]: 747 spam Name: label, dtype: int64 In []: plt.figure(figsize=(15,8)) sns.countplot(df['label']) /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:43: FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other argum ents without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation. FutureWarning <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f2f050df750> Out[]: 4000 3000 count 2000 1000 ham spam label In [31]: df["clean_text"] = df['text'].apply(lambda x: pipeline.complete_preprocess(x)) In [df.head() label Out[]: text clean_text ham [go, jurong, point, crazy, available, bugis, n... Go until jurong point, crazy.. Available only ... ham Ok lar... Joking wif u oni... [ok, lar, joke, wif, u, oni] spam Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina... [free, entry, 2, wkly, comp, win, fa, cup, fin... ham U dun say so early hor... U c already then say... [u, dun, say, early, hor, u, c, already, say] 4 ham Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro... [nah, think, go, usf, live, around, though] 5567 This is the 2nd time we have tried 2 contact u... [2nd, time, try, 2, contact, u, u, 750, pound,... 5568 Will i b going to esplanade fr home? [b, go, esplanade, fr, home] ham Pity, * was in mood for that. So...any other s... [pity, mood, suggestions] 5569 ham The guy did some bitching but I acted like i'd... [guy, bitch, act, like, interest, buy, somethi... Rofl. Its true to its name 5572 rows × 3 columns In [32]: cnt vec, X bow, y, le = pipeline.create bow(df, 'clean text') cnt vec, X bow.shape (CountVectorizer(max features=20000), (5572, 7524)) Out[32]: In [33]: df.head() Out[33]: label text clean_text text_final go jurong point crazy available bugis n great [go, jurong, point, crazy, available, bugis, ham Go until jurong point, crazy.. Available only ... Ok lar... Joking wif u oni... [ok, lar, joke, wif, u, oni] ok lar joke wif u oni ham [free, entry, 2, wkly, comp, win, fa, cup, Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup free entry 2 wkly comp win fa cup final tkts spam U dun say so early hor... U c already then 3 ham u dun say early hor u c already say [u, dun, say, early, hor, u, c, already, say] ham Nah I don't think he goes to usf, he lives aro... [nah, think, go, usf, live, around, though] nah think go usf live around though In []: ham text = ' '.join(df[df['label'] == 'ham']['text final']) spam text = ' '.join(df[df['label'] == 'spam']['text final']) Wordcloud Wordclouds indicate most words used for spam are "call, free, mobile, award, cash, text". Whereas for not spam, it has words like "think, tell, come, love, ok" etc In []: pipeline.generate wordcloud(ham text) Œ In []: pipeline.generate wordcloud(spam text) find await^{next} holiday qur not thank msg credit ത pound tryknow ideo club guarantee today draw In []: le.classes array(['ham', 'spam'], dtype=object) In []: #stratified train test split to maintain ratio of classes X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_bow.toarray(), y, test size=0.3, random state=100, stratify = y)print ("Number of spam in training set: " , y_train.sum()) print ("Number of spam in test set: ",y_test.sum()) print ("Ratio of spam in training set: " , round(y_train.sum()/len(y_train),2)) print ("Ratio of spam in testing data set: ", round(y_test.sum()/len(y_test),2)) Number of spam in training set: 523 Number of spam in test set: 224 Ratio of spam in training set: 0.13 Ratio of spam in testing data set: 0.13 **Decision Tree Classifier** In []: dt = pipeline.train evaluate model(DecisionTreeClassifier(), X train, X test, y train, y test) Model ROC-AUC score for training sample: 1.000 Model ROC-AUC score for test sample: 0.932 Train Accuracy: 1.0 Test Accuracy: 0.9700956937799043 Classification report: precision recall f1-score 0 0.98 0.98 0.98 1448 0.90 0.88 0.89 224 0.97 1672 accuracy macro avg 0.94 0.93 0.94 1672 weighted avg 0.97 0.97 0.97 1672 Confusion Matrix 1400 1200 23 1000 True label 600 400 27 197 1 200 Predicted label **Naive Bayes** In []: nb = pipeline.train evaluate model(MultinomialNB(), X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test) Model ROC-AUC score for training sample: 0.997 Model ROC-AUC score for test sample: 0.982 Train Accuracy: 0.9930769230769231 Test Accuracy: 0.9808612440191388 Classification report: recall f1-score precision support 0.99 0 0.99 0.99 1448 1 0.93 0.93 0.93 224 0.98 1672 accuracy 0.96 0.96 0.96 1672 macro avg weighted avg 0.98 0.98 0.98 1672 Confusion Matrix 1400 1200 1432 16 0 1000 True label 800 600 400 208 1 16 200 Predicted label **Logistic Regression** lr = pipeline.train_evaluate_model(LogisticRegression(), X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test) Model ROC-AUC score for training sample: 1.000 Model ROC-AUC score for test sample: 0.987 Train Accuracy: 0.9961538461538462 Test Accuracy: 0.9838516746411483 Classification report: recall f1-score precision support 0 0.98 1.00 0.99 1448 0.99 0.88 0.94 224 0.98 1672 accuracy 0.99 0.94 0.96 1672 macro avo 0.98 0.98 0.98 1672 weighted avg Confusion Matrix 1200 1447 0 -1 1000 True label 800 600 400 26 198 1 200 Predicted label Random Forest Classifier In []: rf = pipeline.train evaluate model(RandomForestClassifier(), X train, X test, y train, y test) Model ROC-AUC score for training sample: 1.000 Model ROC-AUC score for test sample: 0.995 Train Accuracy: 1.0 Test Accuracy: 0.9796650717703349 Classification report: precision recall f1-score support 1.00 0 0.98 0.99 1448 1.00 0.85 0.92 224 0.98 1672 accuracy 0.99 0.92 0.95 1672 macro avg weighted avg 0.98 0.98 0.98 1672 Confusion Matrix 1400 1200 1448 0 1000 True label 800 400 34 190 1 200 0 Predicted label **Gradient Boosting Classifier** In []: gb = pipeline.train evaluate model(GradientBoostingClassifier(), X train, X test, y train, y test) Model ROC-AUC score for training sample: 0.999 Model ROC-AUC score for test sample: 0.979 Train Accuracy: 0.9797435897435898 Test Accuracy: 0.9694976076555024 Classification report: precision recall f1-score support 0.97 1.00 0.98 1448 0.96 0.80 0.88 accuracy 0.97 0.97 0.90 0.93 macro avg 1672 weighted avg 0.97 0.97 1672 Confusion Matrix 1400 1200 1441 7 0 -1000 True label 800 600 400 180 1 44 200 0 1 Predicted label Logistic Regression performs the best as it has overall good accuracy, and misclassifies less not spam as spam, which is the desired behavior because we do not want to label an important message as spam. 2. Deep Learning Models Following neural network models have been trained with different embeddings: • GloVe Embeddings Vanilla Neural Network LSTM BiLSTM BiLSTM with Attention FastText Embeddings Vanilla Neural Network LSTM BiLSTM ■ BiLSTM with Attention Word2Vec Embeddings Vanilla Neural Network LSTM BiLSTM BiLSTM with Attention In [6]: # Mount data from google.colab import drive drive.mount('/content/drive') Drive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive.mount("/content/drive", for ce remount=True). Since there is no Keras wrapper for Attention layer, I have used a custom Attention class. Reference: https://machinelearningmastery.com/adding-a-custom-attention-layer-to-recurrent-neural-network-in-keras/ In [3]: # Custom Attention Layer class attention(Layer): def init (self,**kwargs): super(attention, self).__init__(**kwargs) def build(self,input shape): self.W=self.add weight(name='attention weight', shape=(input shape[-1],1), initializer='random normal', trainable=True) self.b=self.add_weight(name='attention_bias', shape=(input_shape[1],1), initializer='zeros', trainable=True) super(attention, self).build(input_shape) **def** call(self,x): e = K.tanh(K.dot(x,self.W)+self.b)e = K.squeeze(e, axis=-1) alpha = K.softmax(e) alpha = K.expand dims(alpha, axis=-1) context = x * alphacontext = K.sum(context, axis=1) return context **Deep Learning Pipeline Class** I have included all the functions for preprocessing and training different neural networks in a class. In [4]: class DLPipeline(): def __init__(self): pass def preprocess(self, text): '''Preprocesses text, removes punctuation and extra spaces''' special characters = re.compile("[^A-Za-z0-9]") # remove punctuation s = re.sub(special_characters, " ", text) $s = re.sub(r"\s+[a-zA-Z]\s+", ' ', s)$ $s = re.sub(r'\s+', '', s)$ return s def tokenize(self, X_train, X_test): '''Tokenize text in format required by Keras models''' tokenizer = Tokenizer(num words=5000) tokenizer.fit on texts(X train) # Convert text to token sequences X_train = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(X_train) X_test = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(X_test) # Vocab size plus 1 because 0 index is reserved vocab_size = len(tokenizer.word index) + 1 return (X_train, X_test, tokenizer, vocab_size) def create_padding(self, X_train, X_test, maxlen = 100): '''Pads input sentences to length maxlen''' X_train = pad_sequences(X_train, padding='post', maxlen=maxlen) X_test = pad_sequences(X_test, padding='post', maxlen=maxlen) return (X_train, X_test) def load_glove_embedding_dictionary(self, root, glove_file_name = 'glove.6B.100d.txt'): '''Loads pretrained Glove vectors from downloaded file''' glove embeddings dict = dict() glove_file = open(root + glove_file_name, encoding="utf8") for line in glove file: records = line.split() word = records[0] word vector = asarray(records[1:], dtype='float32') glove embeddings dict[word] = word vector glove file.close() return glove embeddings dict def load fasttext embedding dictionary(self, root, filename): ft = fasttext.load model(root+filename) return ft def create glove embedding matrix(self, tokenizer, embeddings dict, vocab size, embedding dim = 100): '''Creates Embedding matrix from pretrained Glove vectors''' # Create an empty embedding matrix of dimensions vocab size x embedding dim # Each row corresponds to embedding of a word in the vocab embedding_matrix = zeros((vocab_size, embedding_dim)) # retrieve pretrained Glove embedding for all words of our vocab for word, index in tokenizer.word index.items(): embedding vector = embeddings dict.get(word) if embedding vector is not None: embedding matrix[index] = embedding vector return embedding matrix def load_w2vec_embedding_dictionary(self, root, w2vec_file_name = 'GoogleNews-vectors-negative300.bin'): '''Loads pretrained Word2vec vectors from downloaded file''' w2vec file name = root + w2vec file name logging.basicConfig(format='%(asctime)s : %(levelname)s : %(message)s', level=logging.INFO) print("Loading word2vec model") word2vec_model = KeyedVectors.load_word2vec_format(w2vec_file_name, binary=True) return word2vec model def create embedding matrix(self, tokenizer, w2vec embeddings dict, vocab size, embedding dim): '''Creates Embedding matrix from pretrained Word2Vec vectors''' embedding matrix = np.zeros((vocab size, embedding dim)) for word, i in tokenizer.word index.items(): if word in w2vec embeddings dict: embedding vector = w2vec embeddings dict[word] embedding vector = None if embedding vector is not None: embedding matrix[i] = embedding vector return embedding matrix def plot accuracy loss(self, history): '''Creates loss and accuracy plot of training and validation from training history''' # Plot accuracy plt.figure(figsize = (15,8)) plt.title('model accuracy') plt.ylabel('accuracy') plt.xlabel('epoch') plt.legend(['train','test'], loc='upper left') plt.plot(history.history['acc']) plt.plot(history.history['val_acc']) plt.show() # Plot loss plt.figure(figsize = (15,8)) plt.title('model loss') plt.ylabel('loss') plt.xlabel('epoch') plt.legend(['train','test'], loc='upper left') plt.plot(history.history['loss']) plt.plot(history.history['val_loss']) plt.show() def create simple nn model(self, embedding matrix, vocab size, maxlen, embedding dim): '''Create a vanilla neural network model''' model = Sequential() # Create embedding layer, with non trainable parameters embedding layer = Embedding(input dim = vocab size, output dim = embedding dim, weights=[embedding matrix], input length=maxlen , trainable=False) model.add(embedding layer) # Add a flatten layer model.add(Flatten()) # Add the final Dense layer for classification model.add(Dense(1, activation = 'sigmoid')) model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='binary crossentropy', metrics=['acc']) return model def create globalavg nn model(self, embedding matrix, vocab size, maxlen, embedding dim): '''Create a vanilla neural network model with Global average pooling instead of Flatten''' model = Sequential() embedding layer = Embedding(input dim = vocab size, output dim = embedding dim, weights=[embedding matrix], input length=maxlen , trainable=False) model.add(embedding layer) # Add a flatten layer model.add(GlobalAveragePooling1D()) # Add the final Dense layer for classification model.add(Dense(1, activation = 'sigmoid')) model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='binary crossentropy', metrics=['acc']) return model def create LSTM nn model(self, embedding matrix, vocab size, maxlen, embedding dim, trainable = False): '''Creates an LSTM model with given parameters''' model = Sequential() # Create embedding layer, with non trainable parameters embedding_layer = Embedding(input_dim = vocab_size, output dim = embedding dim, weights=[embedding matrix], input length=maxlen , trainable=trainable) model.add(embedding layer) # Add a LSTM layer model.add(LSTM(128)) # Add the final Dense layer for classification model.add(Dense(1, activation = 'sigmoid')) model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='binary crossentropy', metrics=['acc']) return model def create BiLSTM nn model (self, embedding matrix, vocab size, maxlen, embedding dim): '''Creates an BiLSTM model with given parameters''' model = Sequential() # Create embedding layer, with non trainable parameters embedding layer = Embedding(input dim = vocab size, output dim = embedding dim, weights=[embedding matrix], input length=maxlen , trainable=False) model.add(embedding layer) # Add a BiLSTM layer model.add(Bidirectional(LSTM(128))) # Add the final Dense layer for classification model.add(Dense(1, activation = 'sigmoid')) model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='binary crossentropy', metrics=['acc']) return model def create_BiLSTM_Attention_nn_model(self, lstm_units, embedding_matrix, vocab_size, max_len, embedding_dim); '''Creates an BiLSTM model with Attention and given parameters''' x=Input(shape=(max len,)) # Create embedding layer, with non trainable parameters embedding layer = Embedding(input dim = vocab size, output dim = embedding dim, weights=[embedding matrix], input length=max len , trainable=False) (x) # Add a BiLSTM layer lstm layer = Bidirectional(LSTM(lstm units, return sequences=True))(embedding layer) # Add an Attention layer attention layer = attention()(lstm layer) # Add the final Dense layer for classification outputs=Dense(1, trainable=True, activation='sigmoid')(attention layer) model = Model(x,outputs) model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='binary crossentropy', metrics=['acc']) return model def train_evaluate_model(self, model, X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test, epochs = 10, batch size = 128): '''Trains and evaluates a model''' history = model.fit(X train, y_train, batch size=batch size, epochs=epochs, verbose=1, validation split=0.2) score = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=1) print("Test loss, Test Accuracy: ", score) return history def evaluate_model(self, model, X_test, y_test): '''Evaluates a model with different metrics''' y_pred = model.predict(X_test, verbose=1, batch_size=64) $y_pred_bool = [1 * (x[0] \ge 0.5)$ for $x in y_pred]$ test_auc_score = roc_auc_score(y_test, y_pred) print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred_bool)) print("Model ROC-AUC score for test sample: %.3f" \ % test auc score) skplt.metrics.plot_confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_bool, title="Confusion Matrix", text fontsize='large') plt.show()







These are the model performance metrics for different models with different embedding vectors. As the classification problem is

0.98

0.98

0.98

0.98

0.97

0.99

0.98

0.97

0.98

0.98

• Glove + BiLSTM has similar competitive performance, but it misclassifies more Not Spam as Spam than Fasttext, which is not

The Classification model that we have trained for detecting spam and not spam can be implemented as a **microservice**.

Accuracy Weighted Avg Precision Weighted Avg Recall Weighted Avg F1-Score AUC ROC Score

Accuracy Weighted Avg Precision Weighted Avg Recall Weighted Avg F1-Score AUC ROC Score

Accuracy Weighted Avg Precision Weighted Avg Recall Weighted Avg F1-Score AUC ROC Score

0.98

0.98

0.98

0.97

0.97

0.99

0.98

0.97

0.98

0.98

0.98

0.982

0.988

0.992

0.986

0.977

0.982

0.985

0.986

0.985

0.988

0.989

0.981

imbalanced, we should also look at metrics like Precision, Recall, AUC ROC etc, apart from accuracy.

0.97

0.98

0.98

0.98

0.98

0.97

0.99

0.98

0.97

0.98

0.98

0.98

• FastText + BiLSTM has accuracy 0.99 and 0.985 AUC ROC, 0.9 F1 score

• For almost all models, the metrics improve as we go from NN > LSTM > BiLSTM > BiLSTM with Attention • All Embedding methods perform quite well, with Glove embeddings giving best performance with BiLSTM

The trained model will be saved, along with the weights and loaded when the microservice is started. The model will be deployed on a server, and since it is a spam detection model, it will be invoked automatically everytime a new text/email is received in the inbox of users. The microservice will also be responsible to **preprocess the new input** in the format required by the model, eg tokenization etc **Model input:** Text to be classified as Spam/Not Spam

In []:

GloVe Embeddings:

LSTM

BiLSTM

FastText Embeddings:

LSTM

BiLSTM

Word2Vec Embeddings:

LSTM

BiLSTM

Neural Network

Neural Network

Neural Network

BiLSTM with Attention 0.98

BiLSTM with Attention 0.98

BiLSTM with Attention 0.98

desired, so Fasttext + BiLSTM is better.

Productionising Model

0.97

0.98

0.98

0.98

0.97

0.99

0.97

0.98

0.98

The microservice API can be implemented using: • Flask • Connexion (Flask +Swagger) To test the deployed model, *Postman* can be used with different text inputs. Another way to productionize the model could be to build a small web app. This can be done using Streamlit or other web app libraries. Finally, to make sure the service is portable and independent of OS and other dependencies, it can be converted to a **Docker** container. Having a Docker container will make it easier to maintain and refresh our models, if we make some training technique changes, architecture changes and want to deploy a retrained model.

To make sure that our API can handle large number of requests, we can consider Cloud solutions like **AWS** and **Kubernetes**.