

Employee Promotion Prediction Using Machine Learning

1. INTRODUCTION

Overview

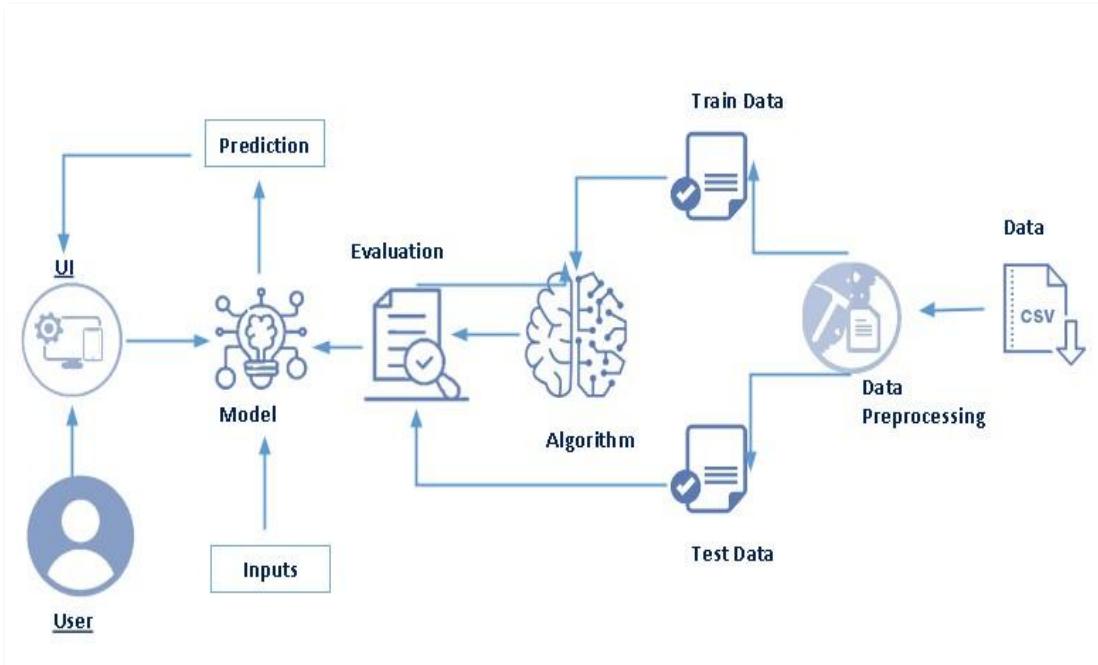
Promotion or career advancement is a process through which an employee of a company is given a higher share of duties, a higher pay scale, or both. Promotion is not just beneficial for employees but is also highly crucial for the employer or business owners. It boosts the morale of promoted employees, increases their productivity, and hence improves upon the overall profits earned by the organization.

The client is facing a problem in identifying the right people for promotion. The company needs help in identifying the eligible candidates at a particular checkpoint so that they can expedite the entire promotion cycle. This problem can be solved by building a machine learning that automates the process of promoting an employee. we make use of employee datasets to build different classification ML models such as Decision tree, Random forest, KNN, and xgboost. The best model is selected and saved for integration with the flask application.

For better training results we make use of IBM to train the model to deploy the model on IBM.

2. THEORETICAL ANALYSIS

Technical Architecture:



3. EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION

Project Objectives

By the end of this project:

- You'll be able to understand the problem to classify if it is a regression or a classification kind of problem.
- You will be able to know how to pre-process/clean the data using different data preprocessing techniques.
- You will be able to analyze or get insights into data through visualization.
- Applying different algorithms according to the dataset and based on visualization.
- Have knowledge of data/capping techniques on outliers and some visualization concepts.
- You will be able to know how to build a web application using the Flask

framework.

4.FLOWCHART

Project Flow

Project Flow:

- The user interacts with the UI to enter the input.
- Entered input is analyzed by the model which is integrated.
- Once the model analyses the input the prediction is showcased on the UI

To accomplish this, we have to complete all the activities listed below,

- Data collection
 - Collect the dataset or create the dataset
- Visualizing and analyzing data
 - Univariate analysis
 - Multivariate analysis
 - Descriptive analysis
- Data pre-processing
 - Drop unwanted features
 - Checking for null values
 - Remove negative data
 - Handling outlier
 - Handling categorical data
 - Handling Imbalanced data
 - Splitting data into train and test
- Model building
 - Import the model building libraries
 - Initializing the model
 - Training and testing the model
 - Evaluating performance of the model
 - Save the model
- Application Building
 - Create an HTML file
 - Build python code
 - Run the Application

5.Pre-Requisites

In order to develop this project we need to install the following software/packages:

Step 1: Anaconda Navigator

Anaconda Navigator is a free and open-source distribution of the Python and R programming languages for data science and machine learning-related applications. It can be installed on Windows, Linux, and macOS. Conda is an open-source, cross-platform, package management system. Anaconda comes with great tools like JupyterLab, Jupyter Notebook, QtConsole, Spyder, Glueviz, Orange, Rstudio, Visual Studio Code.

For this project, we will be using a Jupyter notebook and Spyder

To install the Anaconda navigator and to know how to use Jupyter Notebook & Spyder using Anaconda watch the video



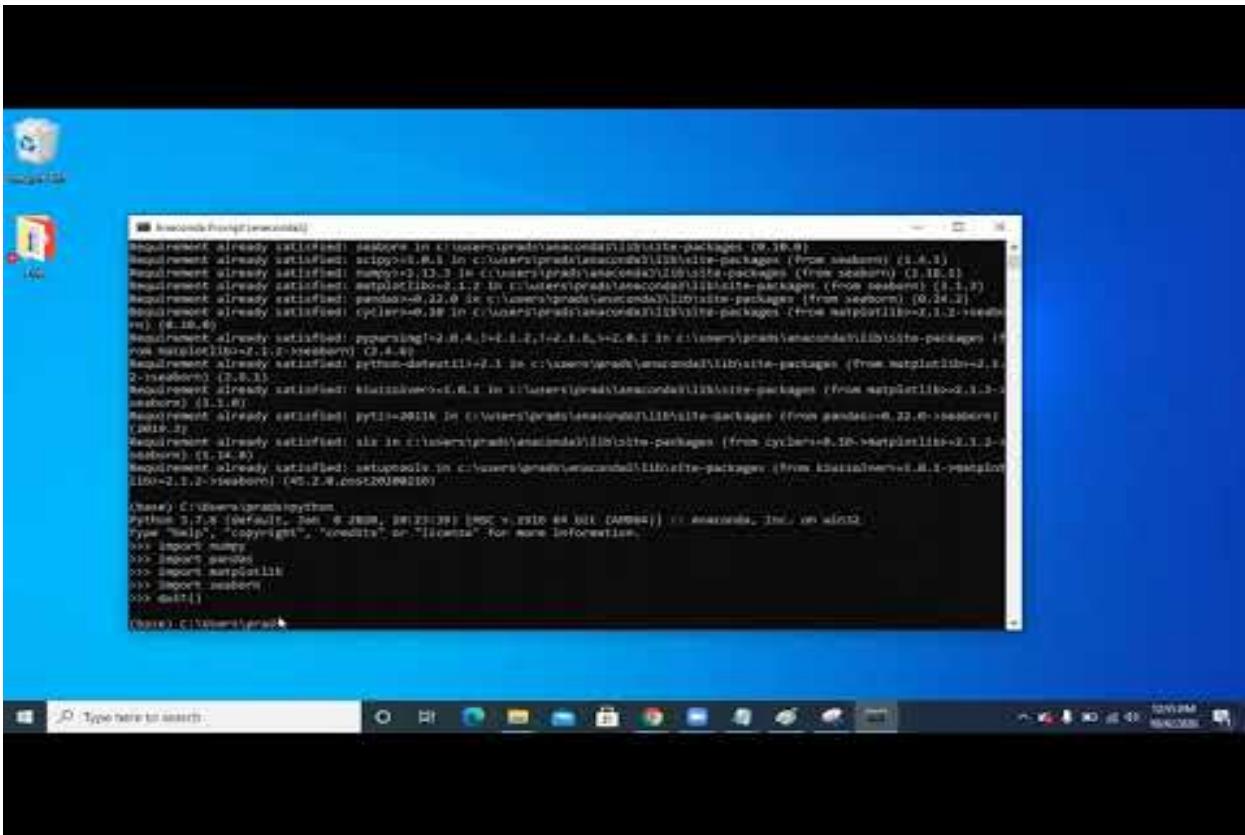
Step 2: Python packages

To build Machine learning models you must require the following packages

- Sklearn: Scikit-learn is a library in Python that provides many unsupervised and supervised learning algorithms.
- NumPy: NumPy is a Python package that stands for 'Numerical Python'. It is the core library for scientific computing, which contains a powerful n-dimensional array of object
- Pandas: pandas is a fast, powerful, flexible, and easy-to-use open-source data analysis and manipulation tool, built on top of the Python programming language.
- Matplotlib: It provides an object-oriented API for embedding plots into applications using general-purpose GUI toolkits

Step 3: Flask - Web framework used for building Web applications.

Watch the video below to learn how to install packages.



If you are using anaconda navigator, follow the below steps to download the required packages:

Open anaconda prompt as administrator

- Type “**pip install numpy**” and click enter
- Type “**pip install pandas**” and click enter
- Type “**pip install scikit-learn**” and click enter.
- Type “**pip install matplotlib**” and click enter.
- Type “**pip install scipy**” and click enter.
- Type “**pip install pickle-mixin**” and click enter.
- Type “**pip install seaborn**” and click enter.
- Type “**pip install Flask**” and click enter.

If you are using Pycharm IDE, you can install the packages through the command prompt and follow the same syntax as above.

6.Prior Knowledge

One should have knowledge of the following Concepts

Please refer to the videos below to gain sufficient required knowledge to complete the project.

- **Supervised and unsupervised learning:**



- **Regression Classification and Clustering :**



INTRODUCTION TO MACHINE LEARNING

**Classification
Regression
Clustering**

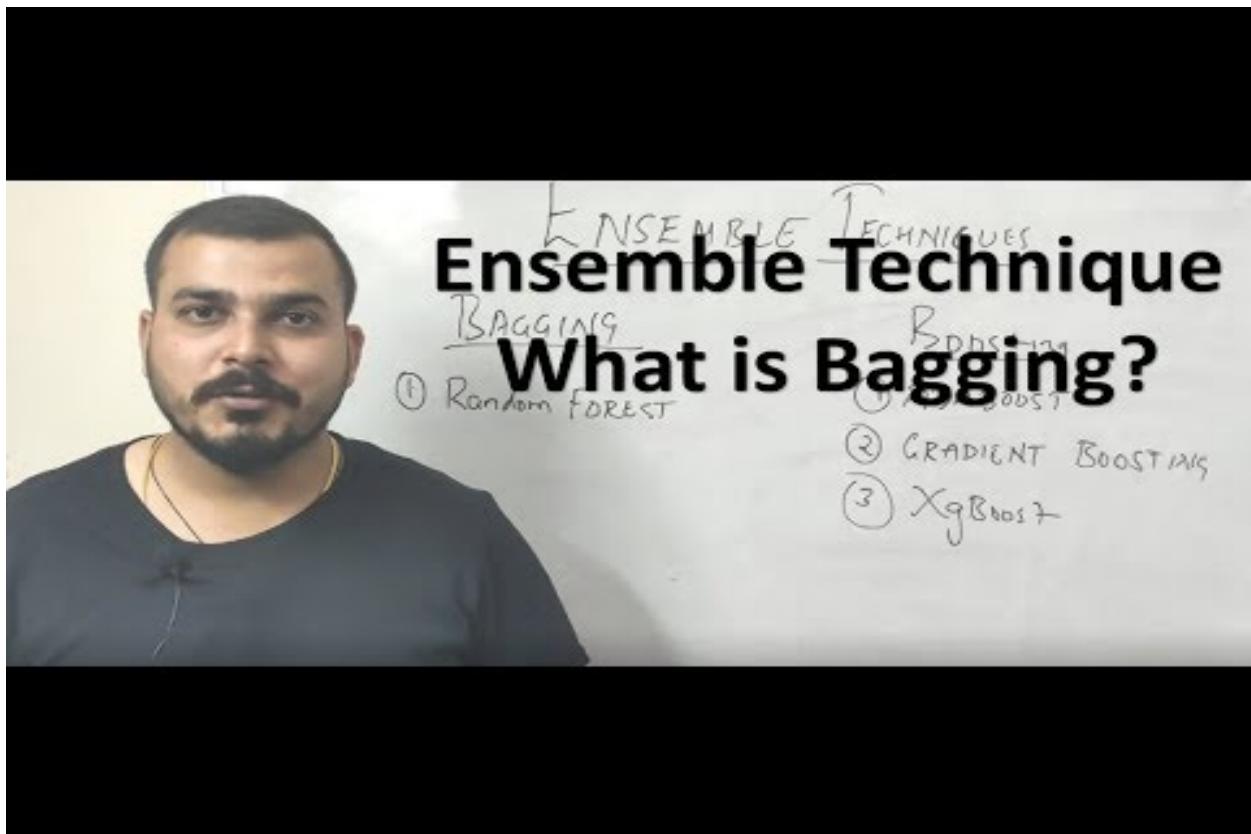


- Random Forest Classifier:

RANDOM FOREST

**Random Forest
Classifier
And
Regressor**

- Ensemble Technique:



- Decision Tree Classifier:



- **KNN:** Refer the [link](#)
- **Xgboost:** Refer the [link](#)
- **Evaluation metrics:** Refer the [link](#)

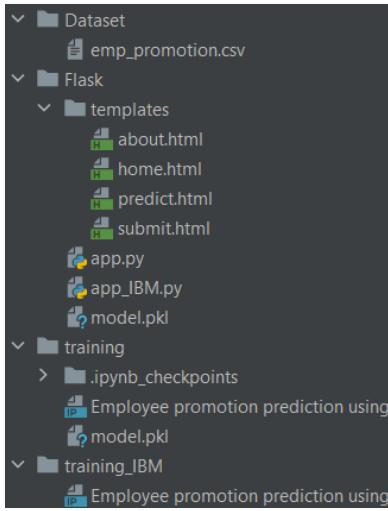


Congrats! You have completed the basic fundamentals of various topics.

Let's start building the project.

7. Project Structure

Create the Project folder which contains files as shown below



- We are building a flask application which needs HTML pages stored in the templates folder and a python script app.py for scripting.
- For IBM deployment app_IBM.py file is used.
- Model.pkl is our saved model. Further we will use this model for flask integration.
- Training folder contains model training files and training_ibm folder contains IBM model training files.

Data Collection

ML depends heavily on data, It is most crucial aspect that makes algorithm training possible. So this section allows you to download the required dataset.

Download Dataset

Download the dataset

There are many popular open sources for collecting the data. Eg: kaggle.com, UCI repository, etc.

In this project, we have used drug200.csv data. This data is downloaded from kaggle.com. Please refer to the link given below to download the dataset.

[Link](#)

Visualizing And Analysing The Data

As the dataset is downloaded. Let us read and understand the data properly with the help

of some visualization techniques and some analyzing techniques.

Note: There is n number of techniques for understanding the data. But here we have used some of it. In an additional way, you can use multiple techniques.

8.APPENDIX

Importing The Libraries

Import the necessary libraries as shown in the image. (optional) Here we have used visualization style as fivethirtyeight.

To know about the packages refer the link given on pre requisites.

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier, GradientBoostingClassifier
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
import pickle
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report,confusion_matrix
plt.style.use('fivethirtyeight')
pd.set_option('display.max_rows',None)
```

Read The Dataset

Our dataset format might be in .csv, excel files, .txt, json, etc. We can read the dataset with the help of pandas.

In pandas we have a function called read_csv() to read the dataset. As a parameter we have to give the directory of csv file.

```
# Reading the csv and printing its shape
df = pd.read_csv('emp_promotion.csv')
print('Shape of train data {}'.format(df.shape))

Shape of train data (54808, 14)

df.head(3)

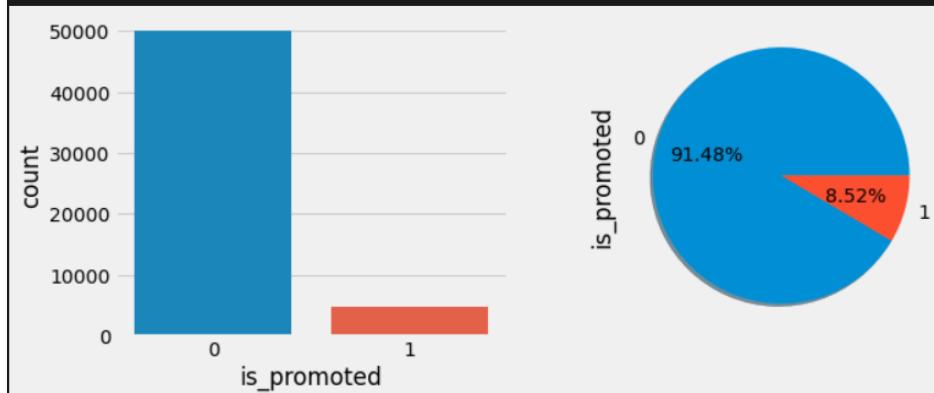
  employee_id  department      region education gender recruitment_channel no_of_trainings   age previous_year_rating length_of_service KPIs_met >80%  award
0       65438  Sales & Marketing  region_7  Master's & above     f           sourcing          1    35             5.0                 8         1
1       65141        Operations  region_22 Bachelor's      m            other          1    30             5.0                 4         0
2       7513  Sales & Marketing  region_19 Bachelor's      m           sourcing          1    34             3.0                 7         0
```

Univariate Analysis

In simple words, univariate analysis is understanding the data with single feature. Here we have displayed two different graphs such as pie plot, box plot and count plot.

- Count plot and pie plot are used on the target variable. From the below image, we identified our data is imbalanced. 91% of the employees are not promoted. To get better model performance, imbalanced data should be converted to balanced data. Handling imbalanced data will be discussed on data pre processing.

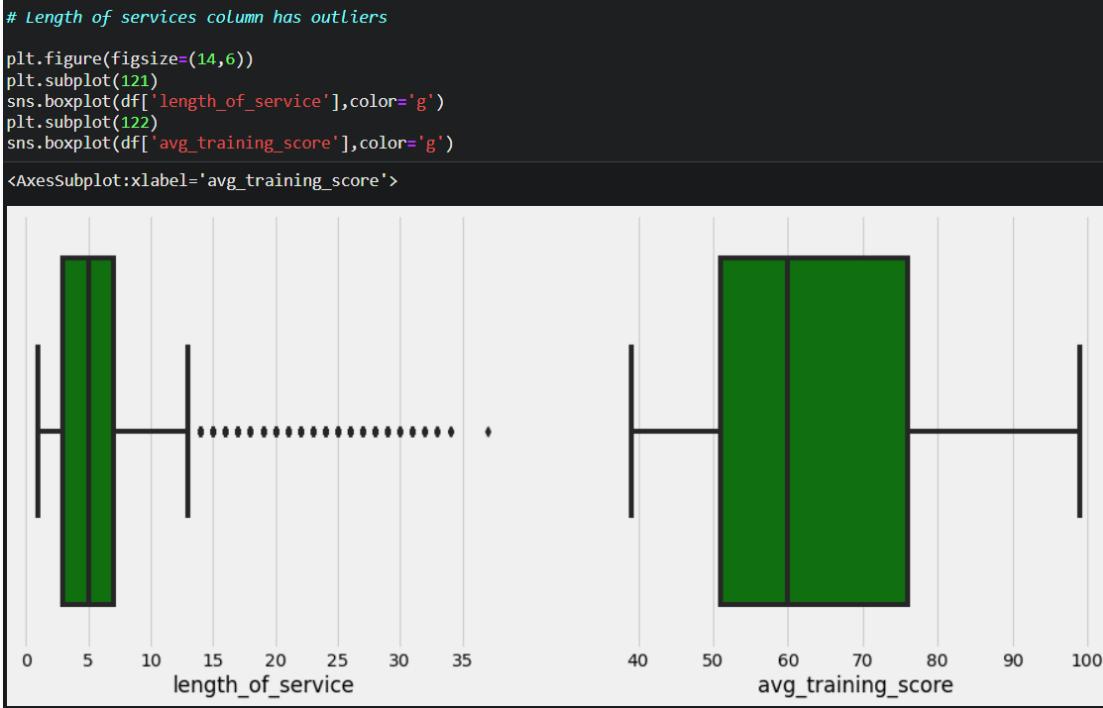
```
# Data is imbalanced
plt.figure(figsize=(10,4))
plt.subplot(121)
sns.countplot(df['is_promoted'])
plt.subplot(122)
df['is_promoted'].value_counts().plot(kind='pie', autopct = '%.2f%%', shadow=True)
plt.show()
```



- A pie plot is used on value counts() of the required features. From the below graph, we get a clear understanding that 97.68% of employees have not won any awards. Around 65% of employees have KPIs > 80%. More than 75% of employees have a previous year rating > 3.0. Instead of pie plot count plot can also be used.



- Box plot is used on the length of service and average training score feature. Length of services feature has more outliers. The model should not be built without handling the outliers. Here, outliers are handled by the capping method. Capping will be discussed on data pre-processing.



Multivariate Analysis

In simple words, multivariate analysis is to find the relation between multiple features.

Here we have used barplot from seaborn package.

- Three features are passed as parameters for barplot(). A clear pattern is understandable from the below plot. Employees with an average training score greater than 95 and a previous year rating greater than 3 got promotions (100%).



Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive analysis is to study the basic features of data with the statistical process. Here pandas has a worthy function called describe. With this describe function we can understand the unique, top and frequent values of categorical features. And we can find mean, std, min, max and percentile values of continuous features.

df.describe(include='all')												
	employee_id	department	region	education	gender	recruitment_channel	no_of_trainings	age	previous_year_rating	length_of_service		
count	54808.000000	54808	54808	52399	54808		54808	54808.000000	54808.000000	50684.000000	54808.000000	548
unique	NaN	9	34	3	2		3	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
top	NaN	Sales & Marketing	region_2	Bachelor's	m	other	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
freq	NaN	16840	12343	36669	38496		30446	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
mean	39195.830627	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN		NaN	1.253011	34.803915	3.329256	5.865512	
std	22586.581449	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN		NaN	0.609264	7.660169	1.259993	4.265094	
min	1.000000	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN		NaN	1.000000	20.000000	1.000000	1.000000	
25%	19669.750000	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN		NaN	1.000000	29.000000	3.000000	3.000000	
50%	39225.500000	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN		NaN	1.000000	33.000000	3.000000	5.000000	
75%	58730.500000	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN		NaN	1.000000	39.000000	4.000000	7.000000	
max	78298.000000	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN		NaN	10.000000	60.000000	5.000000	37.000000	

Data Pre-Processing

As we have understood how the data is. Lets pre-process the collected data.

The download data set is not suitable for training the machine learning model as it might have so much of randomness so we need to clean the dataset properly in order to fetch good results. This activity includes the following steps.

- Handling missing values
- Handling categorical data
- Handling outliers
- Scaling Techniques
- Splitting dataset into training and test set

Note: These are the general steps of pre-processing the data before using it for machine learning. Depending on the condition of your dataset, you may or may not have to go through all these steps.

In the data frame, head() function is used to display the first 5 data. Our dataset has employee id (unique values), department (totally 9 dept.), region (location), education, gender, recruitment channel, age, no. of trainings, previous year ratings, length of service, KPIs, award won, average training score and is_promoted (target variable) columns.

	employee_id	department	region	education	gender	recruitment_channel	no_of_trainings	age	previous_year_rating	length_of_service	KPIs_met >80%	awards_won?
0	65438	Sales & Marketing	region_7	Master's & above	f	sourcing	1	35	5.0	8	1	
1	65141	Operations	region_22	Bachelor's	m	other	1	30	5.0	4	0	
2	7513	Sales & Marketing	region_19	Bachelor's	m	sourcing	1	34	3.0	7	0	
3	2542	Sales & Marketing	region_23	Bachelor's	m	other	2	39	1.0	10	0	
4	48945	Technology	region_26	Bachelor's	m	other	1	45	3.0	2	0	

Drop Unwanted Features

We are building the model to predict the promotion of employees. Employee id is not useful for predicting employee promotion. Generally, based on the performance promotion is given. No organizations will promote their employees by gender, region, and recruitment channel. So, these features are removed from the dataset

```
""" To predict the promotion, employee id is not required and even sex feature is also not important. For promotion, region and recruitment channel is not important. So, removing employee id, sex, recruitment_channel and region"""
df = df.drop(['employee_id','gender','region','recruitment_channel'],axis=1)
```

Checking For Null Values

For checking the null values, df.isnull() function is used. To sum those null values we use .sum() function to it. From the below image we found that education column and previous year rating column has null values.

	df.isnull().sum()
department	0
education	2409
no_of_trainings	0
age	0
previous_year_rating	4124
length_of_service	0
KPIs_met >80%	0
awards_won?	0
avg_training_score	0
is_promoted	0
dtype: int64	

- Let's handle the null values.

- For the education feature and previous year rating feature, null values are replaced with their respective mode[0] values. These two features don't have continuous values. So, the mode value is replaced. The most frequent repeated value for education column is bachelor's and for previous year rating is 3.

```
# Replacing nan with mode

print(df['education'].value_counts())
df['education'] = df['education'].fillna(df['education'].mode()[0])

Bachelor's      36669
Master's & above   14925
Below Secondary     805
Name: education, dtype: int64

# Replacing nan with mode

print(df['previous_year_rating'].value_counts())
df['previous_year_rating'] = df['previous_year_rating'].fillna(df['previous_year_rating'].mode()[0])

3.0    18618
5.0    11741
4.0     9877
1.0     6223
2.0     4225
Name: previous_year_rating, dtype: int64
```

Remove Negative Data

Employees with poor performance got promoted. It affects model performance. So, negative value should be removed.

- Here list comprehension is used to find the negative data.
- Negative data: Employees with no awards, previous year rating was 1.0, KPIs less than 80% and average training score is less than 60.
- Now, negative data is removed.

```

# Finding the employee who got promoted even in poor performance. It affect model performance.

negative=df[(df['KPIs_met >80%']==0) & (df['awards_won?']==0) & (df['previous_year_rating']==1.0) &
           (df['is_promoted']==1) & (df['avg_training_score']<60)]
negative

      department  education  no_of_trainings  age  previous_year_rating  length_of_service  KPIs_met >80%
31860    Sales & Marketing  Bachelor's          1     27                  1.0                 2                   0
51374    Sales & Marketing  Bachelor's          1     31                  1.0                 5                   0
awards_won?  avg_training_score  is_promoted
31860          0                  58             1
51374          0                  58             1

# Removing negative data

df.drop(index=[31860,51374],inplace=True)

```

Handling Outliers

With the help of boxplot, outliers are visualized (refer activity 3 univariate analysis). And here we are going to find upper bound and lower bound of Na_to_K feature with some mathematical formula.

- To find upper bound we have to multiply IQR (Interquartile range) with 1.5 and add it with 3rd quantile. To find lower bound instead of adding, subtract it with 1st quantile. Take image attached below as your reference.
- If outliers are removed, we lose more data. It will impact model performance.
- Here removing outliers is impossible. So, the capping technique is used on outliers.
- Capping: Replacing the outliers with upper bound values.

```

# Handling outliers

q1 = np.quantile(df['length_of_service'],0.25)
q3 = np.quantile(df['length_of_service'],0.75)

IQR = q3-q1

upperBound = (1.5*IQR)+q3
lowerBound = (1.5*IQR)-q1

print('q1 :',q1)
print('q3 :',q3)
print('IQR :',IQR)
print('Upper Bound :',upperBound)
print('Lower Bound :',lowerBound)
print('Skewed data :',len(df[df['length_of_service']>upperBound]))

q1 : 3.0
q3 : 7.0
IQR : 4.0
Upper Bound : 13.0
Lower Bound : 3.0
Skewed data : 3489

""" Here outliers can't be removed. employee with higher length of services has higher promotion percentage.
So, capping is done on this feature."""

pd.crosstab([df['length_of_service']>upperBound],df['is_promoted'])



| is_promoted       | 0     | 1    |
|-------------------|-------|------|
| length_of_service |       |      |
| False             | 46885 | 4432 |
| True              | 3255  | 234  |



# Capping

df['length_of_service']=[upperBound if x>upperBound else x for x in df['length_of_service']]
```

Handling Categorical Values

As we can see our dataset has categorical data we must convert the categorical data to integer encoding or binary encoding.

To convert the categorical features into numerical features we use encoding techniques. There are several techniques but in our project we are using feature mapping and label encoding.

- In our project, categorical features are education and department feature. Feature mapping on education is done by replace() function.
- Label encoder is initialized and department feature is passed as parameter for fit_transform() function. Label encoding uses alphabetical ordering. In department feature we have 9 categories. Those categories are labelled in alphabetical order.

```
# Feature mapping is done on education column  
  
df['education']=df['education'].replace(("Below Secondary", "Bachelor's", "Master's & above"),(1,2,3))  
  
lb = LabelEncoder()  
df['department']=lb.fit_transform(df['department'])
```

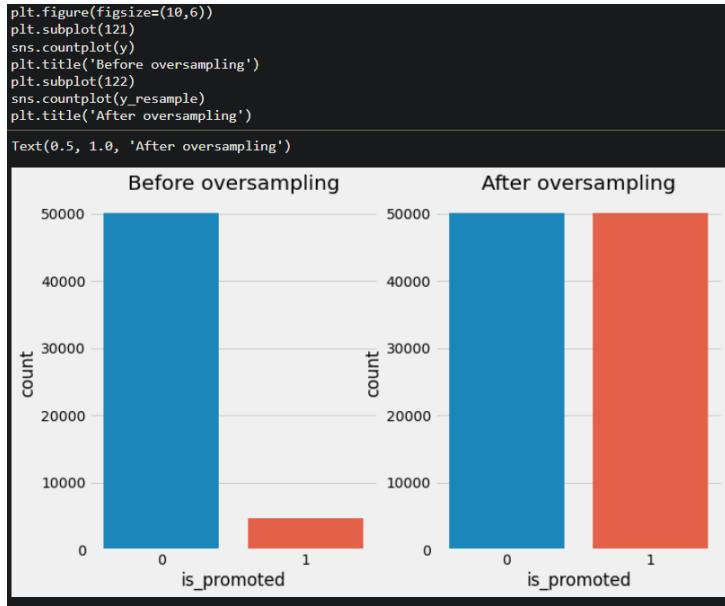
Handling Imbalanced Data

From the activity - univariate analysis we found our data is imbalanced. Now let's split the dataset into x and y. Independent features are passed to x variable and dependent feature is passed to y variable. Then, to handle imbalanced data resampling are done with SMOTE.

- Import the SMOTE function from imblearn package.
- Create a variable and initialize smote() function. Now resampling is done with fit_resample() function
- SMOTE : Refer this [link](#) to lean more about SMOTE

```
# Splitting data and resampling it  
  
x = df.drop('is_promoted',axis=1)  
y = df['is_promoted']  
print(x.shape)  
print(y.shape)  
  
(54806, 9)  
(54806,)  
  
from imblearn.over_sampling import SMOTE  
  
sm =SMOTE()  
x_resample, y_resample = sm.fit_resample(x,y)
```

- Refer the below diagram to visualize the result of smote technique.



Splitting Data Into Train And Test

Now let's split the Dataset into train and test sets. For splitting training and testing data we are using `train_test_split()` function from `sklearn`. As parameters, we are passing `x_resample, y_resample, test_size, random_state`.

For deep understanding refer this [link](#)

```
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x_resample,y_resample,test_size=0.3,random_state=10)

print('Shape of x_train {}'.format(x_train.shape))
print('Shape of y_train {}'.format(y_train.shape))
print('Shape of x_test {}'.format(x_test.shape))
print('Shape of y_test {}'.format(y_test.shape))

Shape of x_train (70196, 9)
Shape of y_train (70196,)
Shape of x_test (30084, 9)
Shape of y_test (30084,)
```

Model Building

Now our data is cleaned and it's time to build the model. We can train our data on different algorithms. For this project we are applying four classification algorithms. The best model is saved based on its performance. To evaluate the performance confusion matrix and classification report is used.

Drop Unwanted Features

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```
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df = df.drop(['employee_id', 'gender', 'region', 'recruitment_channel'], axis=1)
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For checking the null values, `df.isnull()` function is used. To sum those null values we use `.sum()` function to it. From the below image we found that education column and previous year rating column has null values.

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df.isnull().sum()

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no_of_trainings      0
age                  0
previous_year_rating 4124
length_of_service      0
KPIs_met >80%        0
awards_won?          0
avg_training_score      0
is_promoted          0
dtype: int64
```

- Let's handle the null values.
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3.0      18618
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      department  education  no_of_trainings  age  previous_year_rating  length_of_service  KPIs_met >80%  awards_won?  avg_training_score  is_promoted
31860      Sales & Marketing  Bachelor's          1    27                 1.0                  2                0                0                 58                 1
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# Removing negative data

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here we are going to find upper bound and lower bound of Na_to_K feature with some mathematical formula.

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print('Upper Bound :',upperBound)
print('Lower Bound :',lowerBound)
print('Skewed data :',len(df[df['length_of_service']>upperBound]))

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""" Here outliers can't be removed. employee with higher length of services has higher promotion percentage.
So, capping is done on this feature."""

pd.crosstab([df['length_of_service']>upperBound],df['is_promoted'])

      is_promoted    0    1
length_of_service
False    46885  4432
True     3255   234

# Capping

df['length_of_service']=[upperBound if x>upperBound else x for x in df['length_of_service']]
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df['department']=lb.fit_transform(df['department'])
```

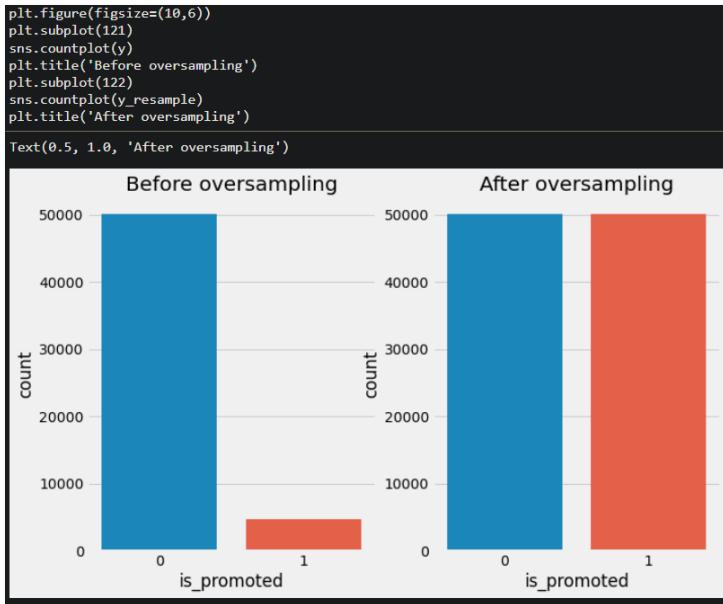
Handling Imbalanced Data

From the activity - univariate analysis we found our data is imbalanced. Now let's split the dataset into x and y. Independent features are passed to x variable and dependent feature is passed to y variable. Then, to handle imbalanced data resampling are done with SMOTE.

- Import the SMOTE function from imblearn package.
- Create a variable and initialize smote() function. Now resampling is done with fit_resample() function
- SMOTE : Refer this [link](#) to learn more about SMOTE

```
# Splitting data and resampling it  
  
x = df.drop('is_promoted',axis=1)  
y = df['is_promoted']  
print(x.shape)  
print(y.shape)  
  
(54806, 9)  
(54806,)  
  
from imblearn.over_sampling import SMOTE  
  
sm =SMOTE()  
x_resample, y_resample = sm.fit_resample(x,y)
```

- Refer the below diagram to visualize the result of smote technique.



Splitting Data Into Train And Test

Now let's split the Dataset into train and test sets. For splitting training and testing data we are using `train_test_split()` function from `sklearn`. As parameters, we are passing `x_resample`, `y_resample`, `test_size`, `random_state`.

For deep understanding refer this [link](#)

```

x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x_resample,y_resample,test_size=0.3,random_state=10)

print('Shape of x_train {}'.format(x_train.shape))
print('Shape of y_train {}'.format(y_train.shape))
print('Shape of x_test {}'.format(x_test.shape))
print('Shape of y_test {}'.format(y_test.shape))

Shape of x_train (70196, 9)
Shape of y_train (70196,)
Shape of x_test (30084, 9)
Shape of y_test (30084,)
```

Model Building

Now our data is cleaned and it's time to build the model. We can train our data on different algorithms. For this project we are applying four classification algorithms. The best model is saved based on its performance. To evaluate the performance confusion

matrix and classification report is used.

Decision Tree Model

A function named decisionTree is created and train and test data are passed as the parameters. Inside the function, DecisionTreeClassifier algorithm is initialized and training data is passed to the model with .fit() function. Test data is predicted with .predict() function and saved in new variable. For evaluating the model, confusion matrix and classification report is done.

```
def decisionTree(x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test):
    dt=DecisionTreeClassifier()
    dt.fit(x_train,y_train)
    yPred = dt.predict(x_test)
    print('***DecisionTreeClassifier***')
    print('Confusion matrix')
    print(confusion_matrix(y_test,yPred))
    print('Classification report')
    print(classification_report(y_test,yPred))
```

Random Forest Model

A function named randomForest is created and train and test data are passed as the parameters. Inside the function, RandomForestClassifier algorithm is initialized and training data is passed to the model with .fit() function. Test data is predicted with .predict() function and saved in new variable. For evaluating the model, confusion matrix and classification report is done.

```
def randomForest(x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test):
    rf = RandomForestClassifier()
    rf.fit(x_train,y_train)
    yPred = rf.predict(x_test)
    print('***RandomForestClassifier***')
    print('Confusion matrix')
    print(confusion_matrix(y_test,yPred))
    print('Classification report')
    print(classification_report(y_test,yPred))
```

KNN Model

A function named KNN is created and train and test data are passed as the parameters. Inside the function, KNeighborsClassifier algorithm is initialized and training data is

passed to the model with .fit() function. Test data is predicted with .predict() function and saved in new variable. For evaluating the model, confusion matrix and classification report is done.

```
def KNN(x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test):
    knn = KNeighborsClassifier()
    knn.fit(x_train,y_train)
    yPred = knn.predict(x_test)
    print('***KNeighborsClassifier***')
    print('Confusion matrix')
    print(confusion_matrix(y_test,yPred))
    print('Classification report')
    print(classification_report(y_test,yPred))
```

Xgboost Model

A function named xgboost is created and train and test data are passed as the parameters. Inside the function, GradientBoostingClassifier algorithm is initialized and training data is passed to the model with .fit() function. Test data is predicted with .predict() function and saved in new variable. For evaluating the model, confusion matrix and classification report is done.

```
def xgboost(x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test):
    xg = GradientBoostingClassifier()
    xg.fit(x_train,y_train)
    yPred = xg.predict(x_test)
    print('***GradientBoostingClassifier***')
    print('Confusion matrix')
    print(confusion_matrix(y_test,yPred))
    print('Classification report')
    print(classification_report(y_test,yPred))
```

Compare The Model

For comparing the above four models compareModel function is defined.

```
def compareModel(x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test):
    decisionTree(x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test)
    print('-'*100)
    randomForest(x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test)
    print('-'*100)
    KNN(x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test)
    print('-'*100)
    xgboost(x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test)
```

After calling the function, the results of models are displayed as output. From the four model random forest and decision tree is performing well. From the below image, we can see the accuracy of the models. Both models have 95% and 93% accuracy. Random forest model accuracy is high. And from confusion matrix random forest has higher number of true positive and true negative. So, here random forest is selected and evaluated with cross validation. Additionally, we can tune the model with hyper parameter tuning techniques. But here we have not used it.

To get deep knowledge in confusion matrix and classification report refer the below links:

[Link1](#)

[Link2](#)

```
compareModel(x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test)

***DecisionTreeClassifier***
Confusion matrix
[[13816 1249]
 [ 848 14171]]
Classification report
 precision    recall    f1-score   support
      0       0.94      0.92      0.93     15065
      1       0.92      0.94      0.93     15019
      accuracy                           0.93     30084
      macro avg       0.93      0.93      0.93     30084
      weighted avg    0.93      0.93      0.93     30084

-----
***RandomForestClassifier***
Confusion matrix
[[14180  885]
 [ 738 14281]]
Classification report
 precision    recall    f1-score   support
      0       0.95      0.94      0.95     15065
      1       0.94      0.95      0.95     15019
      accuracy                           0.95     30084
      macro avg       0.95      0.95      0.95     30084
      weighted avg    0.95      0.95      0.95     30084
```

```

***KNeighborsClassifier***
Confusion matrix
[[12258 2807]
 [ 515 14504]]
Classification report
      precision    recall   f1-score   support
          0       0.96     0.81     0.88    15065
          1       0.84     0.97     0.90    15019

      accuracy                           0.89    30084
     macro avg       0.90     0.89     0.89    30084
weighted avg       0.90     0.89     0.89    30084

***GradientBoostingClassifier***
Confusion matrix
[[12659 2406]
 [ 1617 13402]]
Classification report
      precision    recall   f1-score   support
          0       0.89     0.84     0.86    15065
          1       0.85     0.89     0.87    15019

      accuracy                           0.87    30084
     macro avg       0.87     0.87     0.87    30084
weighted avg       0.87     0.87     0.87    30084

```

Evaluating Performance Of The Model And Saving The Model

From sklearn, cross_val_score is used to evaluate the score of the model. On the parameters, we have given rf (model name), x_resample, y_resample, cv (as 5 folds). Our model is performing well. So, we are saving the model by pickle.dump().

Note: To understand cross validation, refer this [link](#).

```

# Random forest model is selected

rf = RandomForestClassifier()
rf.fit(x_train,y_train)
yPred = rf.predict(x_test)

cv = cross_val_score(rf,x_resample,y_resample,cv=5)
np.mean(cv)

0.9455524531312325

pickle.dump(rf,open('model.pkl','wb'))

```

Application Building

In this section, we will be building a web application that is integrated to the model we built. A UI is provided for the user where he has to enter the values for predictions. The entered values are given to the saved model and prediction is showcased on the UI.

This section has the following tasks

- Building HTML Pages
- Building serverside script
- Run the application
- Output

Building Html Pages

For this project, create three HTML files namely

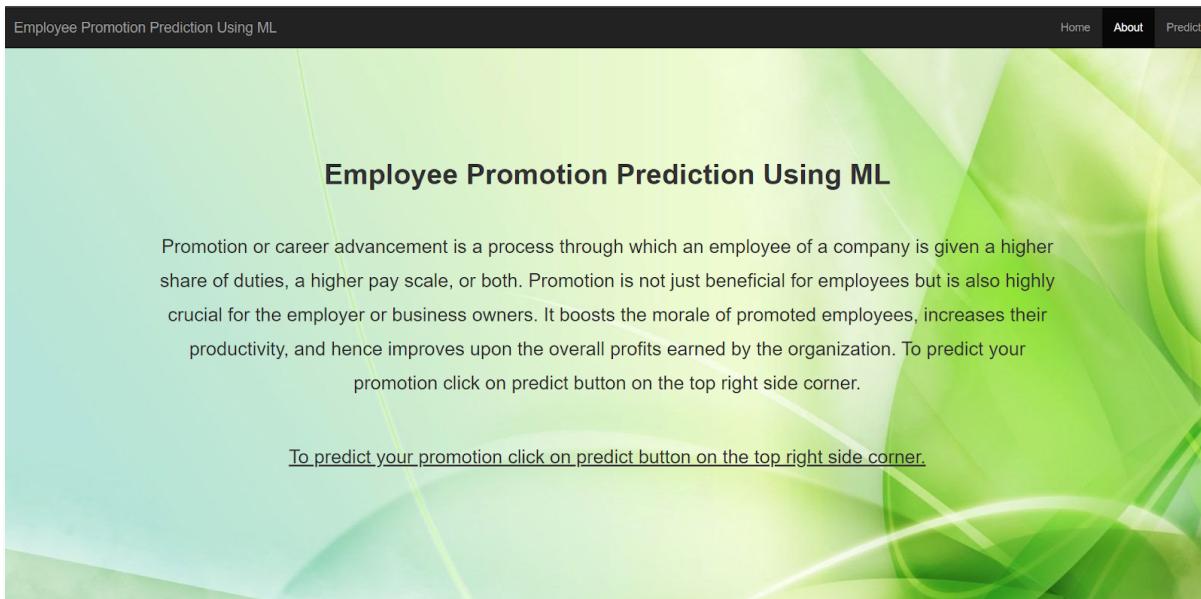
- home.html
- about.html
- predict.html
- submit.html

and save them in templates folder.

Let's see how our home.html page looks like:



Let's see how our about.html page looks like:



Now when you click on predict button from top right corner you will get redirected to predict.html

Lets look how our predict.html file looks like:

Employee Promotion Prediction Using ML

Home About Predict

Department

Education Below Secondary

No of trainings

Age

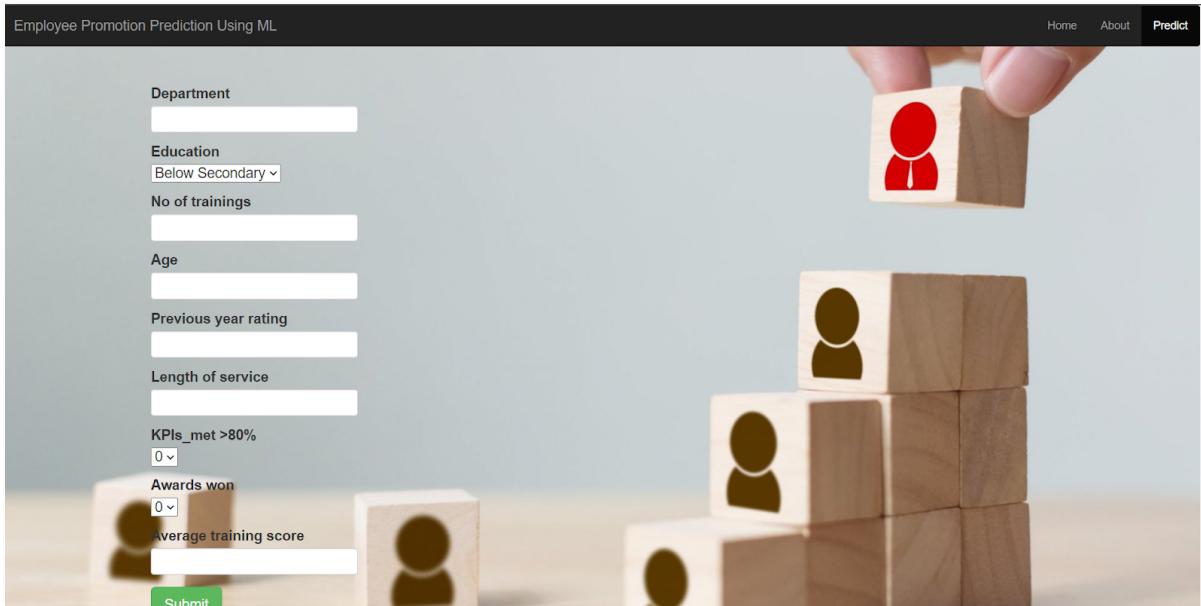
Previous year rating

Length of service

KPIs_met >80% 0

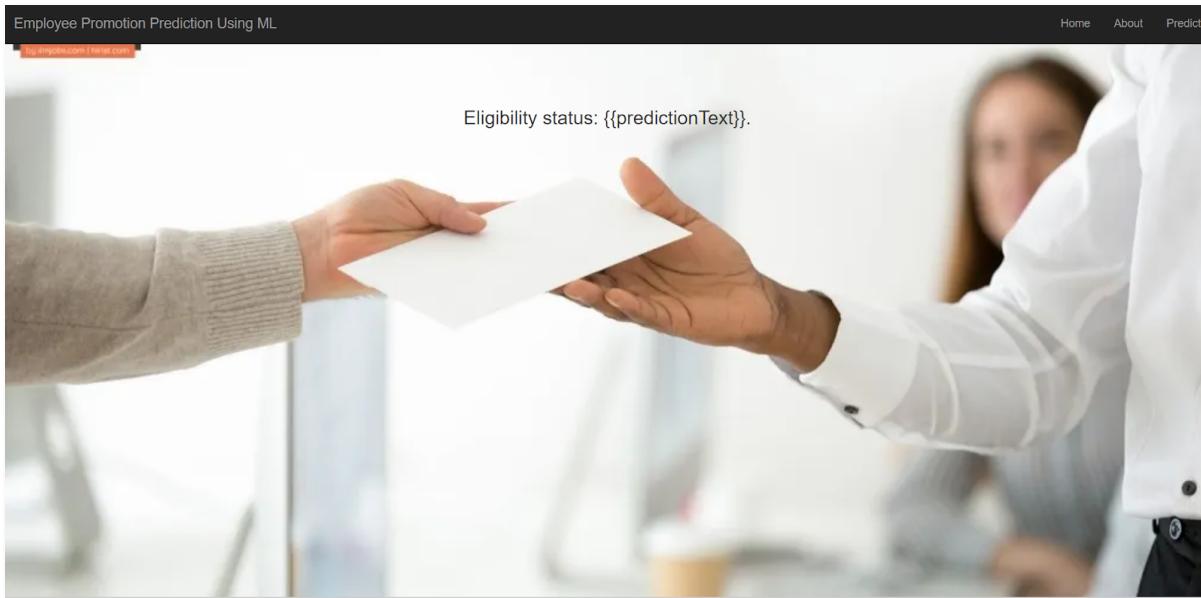
Awards won 0

Average training score



Now when you click on submit button from left bottom corner you will get redirected to submit.html

Lets look how our submit.html file looks like:



Build Python Code

Import the libraries

Pickle: Pickle is a module in Python used for serializing and de-serializing Python objects.

Flask: Refer prior knowledge section mentioned above.

```
import pickle
from flask import Flask, render_template, request
```

Load the saved model. Importing flask module in the project is mandatory. An object of Flask class is our WSGI application. Flask constructor takes the name of the current module (`__name__`) as argument.

```
model = pickle.load(open('model.pkl', 'rb'))
app = Flask(__name__)
```

Render HTML page:

```
@app.route('/')
def home():
    return render_template('home.html')

@app.route('/home')
def home1():
    return render_template('home.html')

@app.route('/about')
def about():
    return render_template('about.html')

@app.route('/predict')
def predict():
    return render_template('predict.html')
```

Here we will be using declared constructor to route to the HTML page which we have created earlier.

In the above example, '/' URL is bound with `home.html` function. Hence, when the home page of the web server is opened in browser, the html page will be rendered. Whenever you enter the values from the predict html page the values can be retrieved using POST

Method.

Retrieves the value from UI:

```
@app.route('/pred', methods=['POST'])
def pred():
    department = request.form['department']
    education = request.form['education']
    if education == '1':
        education = 1
    elif education == '2':
        education = 2
    else:
        education = 3
    no_of_trainings = request.form['no_of_trainings']
    age = request.form['age']
    previous_year_rating = request.form['previous_year_rating']
    length_of_service = request.form['length_of_service']
    KPIs = request.form['KPIs']
    if KPIs == '0':
        KPIs = 0
    else:
        KPIs = 1
    awards_won = request.form['awards_won']
    if awards_won == '0':
        awards_won = 0
    else:
        awards_won = 1
    avg_training_score = request.form['avg_training_score']
    total = [[department, education, no_of_trainings, age, float(previous_year_rating), float(length_of_service),
              KPIs, awards_won, avg_training_score]]
    prediction = model.predict(total)
    if prediction == 0:
        text = 'Sorry, you are not eligible for promotion'
    else:
```

Here we are routing our app to predict() function. This function retrieves all the values from the HTML page using Post request. That is stored in an array. This array is passed to the model.predict() function. This function returns the prediction. And this prediction value will be rendered to the text that we have mentioned in the submit.html page earlier.

Main Function:

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(debug=True)
```

Run The Application

- Open anaconda prompt from the start menu

- Navigate to the folder where your python script is.
- Now type “python app.py” command
- Navigate to the localhost where you can view your web page.
- Click on the predict button from the top right corner, enter the inputs, click on the submit button, and see the result/prediction on the web.

```
* Serving Flask app "app" (lazy loading)
* Environment: production
WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment
Use a production WSGI server instead.
* Debug mode: on
* Restarting with watchdog (windowsapi)
* Debugger is active!
* Debugger PIN: 135-972-108
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
```

Now paste the URL on the browser, you will redirect to home.html page. Let's look our home page

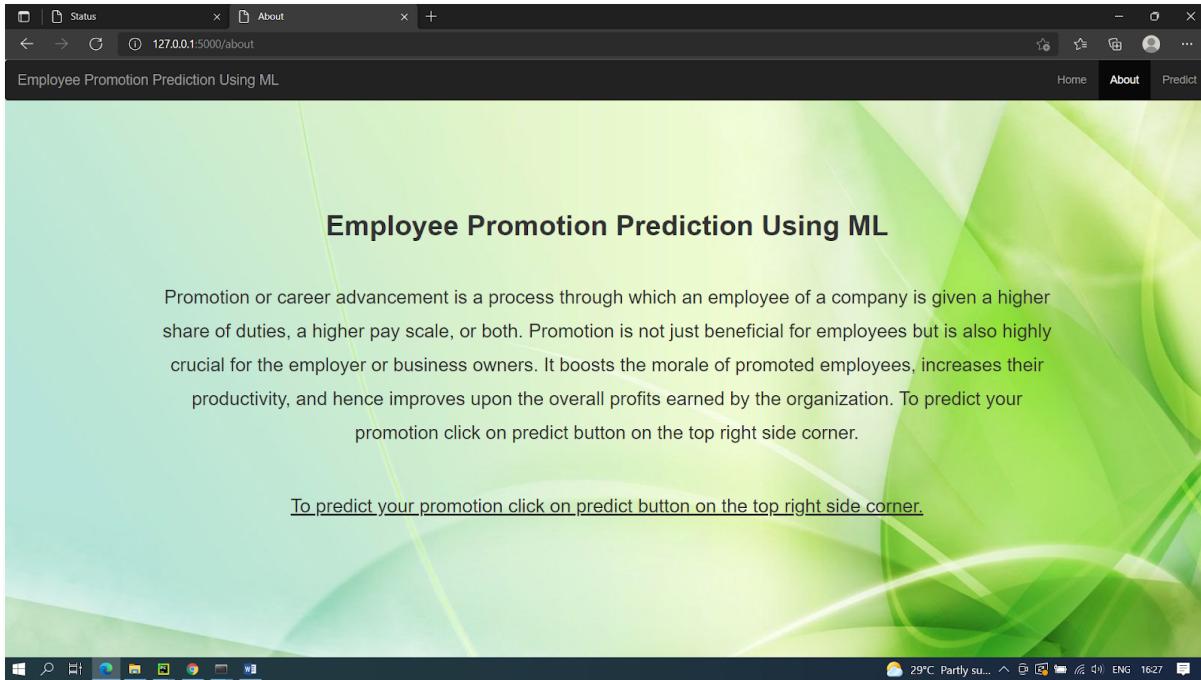
9.CONCLUSION

Output

Home page



To know about the project click on About button on right top corner. Now it will redirect to about.html page



To predict your promotion click on predict button on right top corner. It will redirect to predict.html page. Now give your inputs and click on submit button. Output will be displayed in submit.html page.

Input 1:

Status Predict

Employee Promotion Prediction Using ML

Home About Predict

Department
7

Education
Bachelor's

No of trainings
1

Age
35

Previous year rating
3

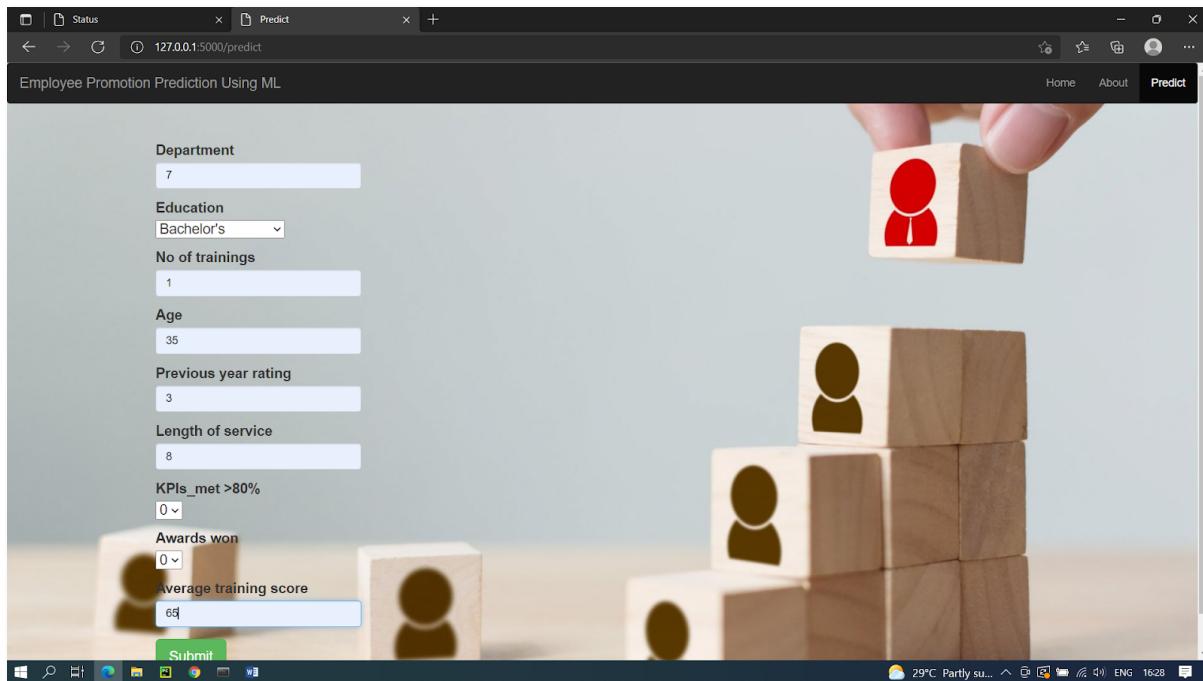
Length of service
8

KPIs_met >80%
0

Awards won
0

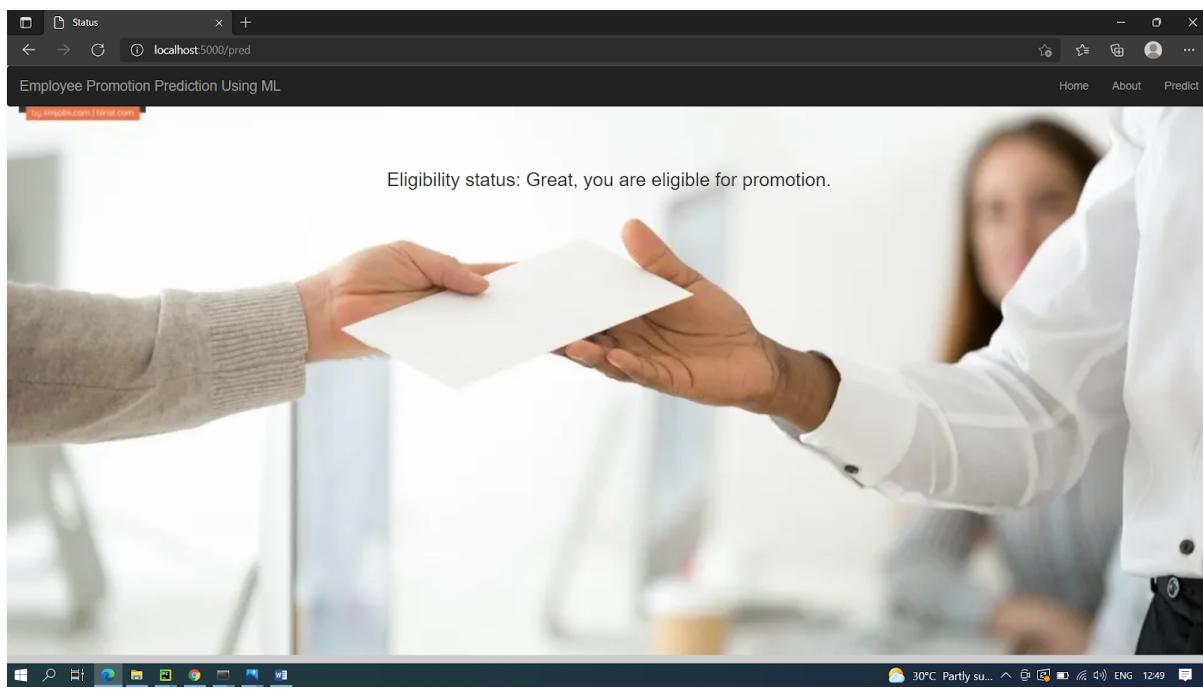
Average training score
65

Submit



29°C Partly su... ENG 16:28

Output 1:



Input 2:

Status | Predict | +

Employee Promotion Prediction Using ML

Home About Predict

Department: 7

Education: Below Secondary

No of trainings: 1

Age: 59

Previous year rating: 3

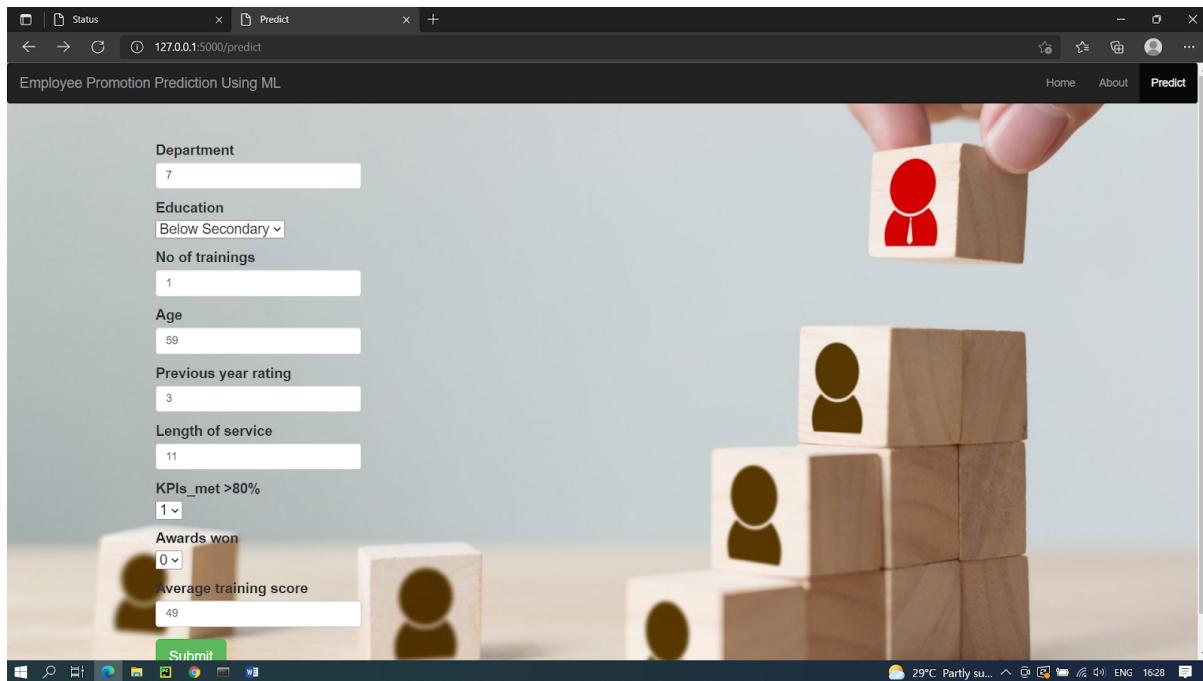
Length of service: 11

KPIs_met >80%: 1

Awards won: 0

Average training score: 49





29°C Partly su... ENG 16:28

Output 2:

