

PREDICTION AND ANALYSIS OF LIVER PATIENT DATA USING IBM MACHINE LEARNING SERVICE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

Liver diseases averts the normal function of the liver. Mainly due to the large amount of alcohol consumption liver disease arises. Early prediction of liver disease using classification algorithms is an efficacious task that can help the doctors to diagnose the disease within a short duration of time. Discovering the existence of liver disease at an early stage is a complex task for the doctors. The main objective of this project is to analyse the parameters of various classification algorithms and compare their predictive accuracies so as to find out the best classifier for determining the liver disease.

1.2 Purpose

The main objective of this project is to analyse the parameters of various classification algorithms and compare their predictive accuracies so as to find out the best classifier for determining the liver disease.

This Project examines data from liver patients concentrating on relationships between a key list of liver enzymes, proteins, age and gender using them to try and predict the likeliness of liver disease. Here we are building a model by applying various machine learning algorithms find the best accurate model. And integrate to flask based web application. User can predict the disease by entering parameters in the web application.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 Existing problem

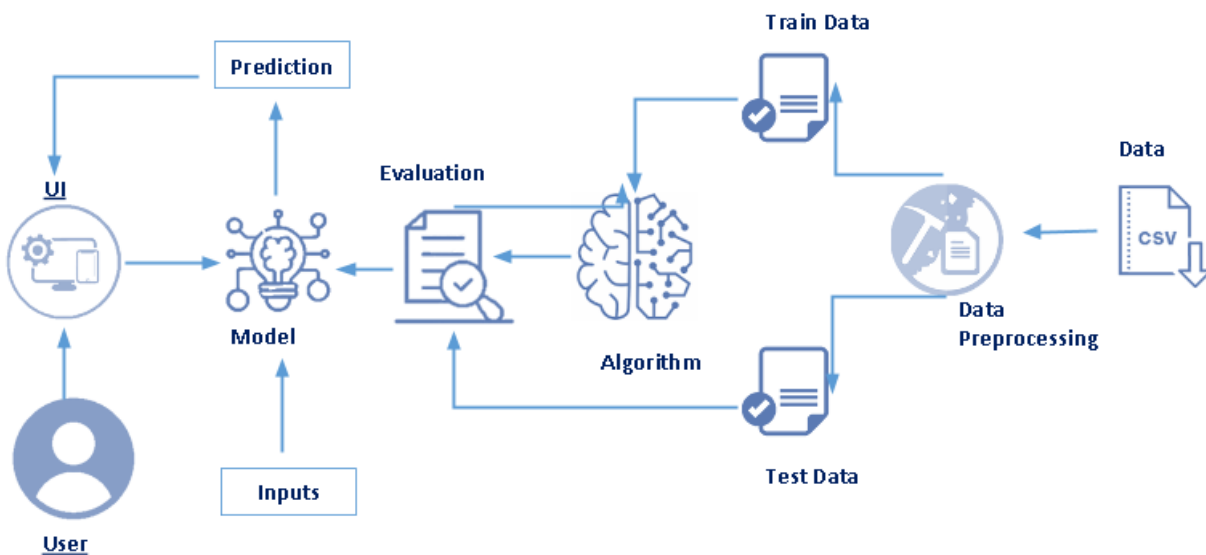
Liver diseases averts the normal function of the liver. Mainly due to the large amount of alcohol consumption liver disease arises. Early prediction of liver disease using classification algorithms is an efficacious task that can help the doctors to diagnose the disease within a short duration of time. Discovering the existence of liver disease at an early stage is a complex task for the doctors.

2.2 Proposed solution

This project treats an evaluation of the analyzed results of classification algorithms selected for better prediction based on the characteristics of data from the data set with liver disease. This Project examines data from liver patients concentrating on relationships between a key list of liver enzymes, proteins, age and gender using them to try and predict the likeliness of liver disease.

3. THEORITICAL ANALYSIS

3.1 Block Diagram



3.2 Hardware / Software designing

Software Requirements

- Anaconda Navigator
- Keras
- Flask

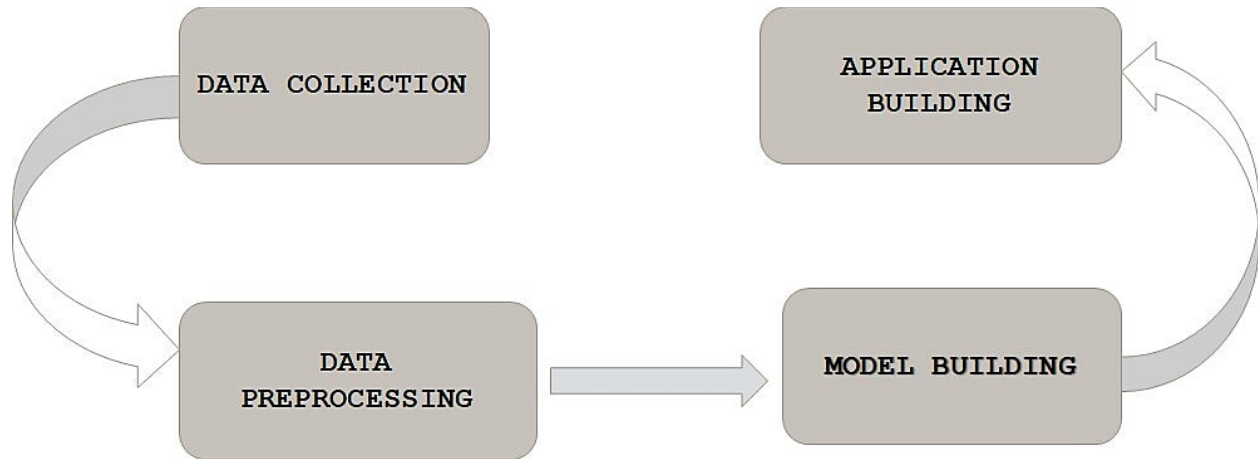
Hardware Requirements

- Processor : Intel Core i3
- Hard Disk Space : Min 100 GB
- Ram : 8 GB

4. EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

Liver diseases averts the normal function of the liver. Mainly due to the large amount of alcohol consumption liver disease arises. Early prediction of liver disease using classification algorithms is an efficacious task that can help the doctors to diagnose the disease within a short duration of time. Discovering the existence of liver disease at an early stage is a complex task for the doctors. The main objective of this paper is to analyse the parameters of various classification algorithms and compare their predictive accuracies so as to find out the best classifier for determining the liver disease. This paper focuses on the related works of various authors on liver disease such that algorithms were implemented using Weka tool that is a machine learning software written in Java. Various attributes that are essential in the prediction of liver disease were examined and the dataset of liver patients were also evaluated. This paper compares various classification algorithms such as Random Forest, Logistic Regression and Separation Algorithm with an aim to identify the best technique. Based on this study, Random Forest with the highest accuracy outperformed the other algorithms and can be further utilised in the prediction of liver disease.

5. FLOWCHART



6. RESULT

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a web application titled "Liver Patient Analysis". The browser's address bar shows the URL "127.0.0.1:5000". The application has a purple header bar with the title "Liver Patient Analysis" and navigation links for "Home" and "Goto Predict". Below the header, there is a yellow section titled "Introduction". The text in the introduction discusses the importance of early prediction of liver disease, the complexity of the task for doctors, and the objective of the paper to analyze various classification algorithms. It mentions that the paper focuses on the related works of various authors on liver disease, such as those implemented using the Weka tool, and that various attributes essential for the prediction of liver disease were examined. The dataset of liver patients was also evaluated, and the paper compares various classification algorithms such as Random Forest, Logistic Regression, and Separation Algorithm with an aim to identify the best technique. Based on this study, Random Forest with the highest accuracy outperformed the other algorithms and can be further utilized in the prediction of liver disease.

Below the introduction text, there is a "Show all" button. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows logo, a search bar, and several open applications including Chrome, Edge, and various utility programs. The system tray shows the temperature as 27°C and the date as 29/11/2021.

Liver Patient Anal x New Tab x IBM Cloud - India x IBM Cloud x IBM Watson Studi x Liver_Patinet_Anal x IBM Watson Studi x

127.0.0.1:5000/predict

Liver Patient Prediction

Age:

Gender: Enter 0 as male, 1 as female

Total_Bilirubin:

Direct_Bilirubin:

Alkaline_Phosphotase:

Alamine_Aminotransferase:

Aspartate_Aminotransferase:

Total_Protiens:

Albumin:

Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio:

Predict

Liver_Patinet_An...ipynb Show all x

Type here to search

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Liver Patient Anal x New Tab x IBM Cloud - India x IBM Cloud x IBM Watson Studi x Liver_Patinet_Anal x IBM Watson Studi x

127.0.0.1:5000/predict

Liver Patient Prediction

Age:

Gender:

Total_Bilirubin:

Direct_Bilirubin:

Alkaline_Phosphotase:

Alamine_Aminotransferase:

Aspartate_Aminotransferase:

Total_Protiens:

Albumin:

Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio:

Predict

Liver_Patinet_An...ipynb Show all x

Type here to search

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Liver Patient Prediction

You have a liver disease problem, You must and should consult a doctor. Take care

7. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

Advantages

This project helps in earlier prediction. Liver diseases averts the normal function of the liver. Mainly due to the large amount of alcohol consumption liver disease arises. Early prediction of liver disease using classification algorithms is an efficacious task that can help the doctors to diagnose the disease within a short duration of time.

Disadvantages

Discovering the existence of liver disease at an early stage is a complex task for the doctors. So realisation of the people who want check by this software important task.

8. APPLICATIONS

- Early prediction of liver disease using classification algorithms is an efficacious task that can help the doctors to diagnose the disease within a short duration of time.
- This Project focuses on the related works of various authors on liver disease such that algorithms were implemented using Weka tool that is a machine learning software written in Java.
- This paper compares various classification algorithms such as Random Forest, Logistic Regression and Separation Algorithm with an aim to identify the best technique.

9. CONCLUSION

The project conclude that earlier prediction for the disease. The main objective of this project is to analyse the parameters of various classification algorithms and compare their predictive accuracies so as to find out the best classifier for determining the liver disease. This Project examines data from liver patients concentrating on relationships between a key list of liver enzymes, proteins, age and gender using them to try and predict the likeliness of liver disease. Here we are building a model by applying various machine learning algorithms find the best accurate model. And integrate to flask based web application. User can predict the disease by entering parameters in the web application.

10. FUTURE SCOPE

In future, our attempt would be to further improve the predictions using the system with more features. Imparting more features like location, availability of better hospitals and better doctors for the disease.

11. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- https://www.kaggle.com//liver_patient
- <https://keras.io/api>
- <https://victorzhou.com/blog/intro-to-cnns-part-1>

APPENDIX

Source Code

```

In [69]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import pickle

In [70]: #import the dataset from specified location
import os, types
import pandas as pd
from boto3.client import Config
import boto3

def __iter__(self): return 0

# @hidden_cell
# The following code accesses a file in your IBM Cloud Object Storage. It includes your credentials.
# You might want to remove those credentials before you share the notebook.

if os.environ.get('RUNTIME_ENV_LOCATION_TYPE') == 'external':
    endpoint_088e3899c23343aebbb9f6a20439be2d = 'https://s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud'
else:
    endpoint_088e3899c23343aebbb9f6a20439be2d = 'https://s3.private.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud'

client_088e3899c23343aebbb9f6a20439be2d = boto3.client(service_name='s3',
    ibm_api_key_id='1f03190c0f731d859b0b4a0070XVURF9-uso-322K6',
    ibm_auth_endpoint='https://iam.cloud.ibm.com/oidc/token',
    config=Config(signature_version='oauth'),
    endpoint_url=endpoint_088e3899c23343aebbb9f6a20439be2d)

body = client_088e3899c23343aebbb9f6a20439be2d.get_object(Bucket='liverpatientanalysis-donotdelete-pr-rbsjxuktekwz54',Key='india')
# add missing __iter__ method, so pandas accepts body as file-like object
if not hasattr(body, "__iter__"): body.__iter__ = types.MethodType(__iter__, body)

data = pd.read_csv(body)
data.head()
```

```

In [72]: data.tail()
Out[72]:
```

	Age	Gender	Total_Bilirubin	Direct_Bilirubin	Alkaline_Phosphatase	Alamine_Aminotransferase	Aspartate_Aminotransferase	Total_Protiens	Albumin	Albu
578	60	Male	0.5	0.1	500	20	34	5.9	1.6	
579	40	Male	0.6	0.1	98	35	31	6.0	3.2	
580	52	Male	0.8	0.2	245	48	49	6.4	3.2	
581	31	Male	1.3	0.5	184	29	32	6.8	3.4	
582	38	Male	1.0	0.3	216	21	24	7.3	4.4	

```

In [73]: data.describe()
Out[73]:
```

	Age	Total_Bilirubin	Direct_Bilirubin	Alkaline_Phosphatase	Alamine_Aminotransferase	Aspartate_Aminotransferase	Total_Protiens	Albumin	Al
count	583.000000	583.000000	583.000000	583.000000	583.000000	583.000000	583.000000	583.000000	
mean	44.746141	3.298799	1.486106	290.576329	80.713551	109.910809	6.483190	3.141852	
std	16.189833	6.209522	2.808498	242.937989	182.620356	288.918529	1.085451	0.795519	
min	4.000000	0.400000	0.100000	63.000000	10.000000	10.000000	2.700000	0.900000	
25%	33.000000	0.800000	0.200000	175.500000	23.000000	25.000000	5.800000	2.600000	
50%	45.000000	1.000000	0.300000	208.000000	35.000000	42.000000	6.600000	3.100000	
75%	58.000000	2.600000	1.300000	298.000000	60.500000	87.000000	7.200000	3.800000	
max	90.000000	75.000000	19.700000	2110.000000	2000.000000	4929.000000	9.600000	5.500000	

```

In [74]: data.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 583 entries, 0 to 582
Data columns (total 11 columns):
```

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```
In [75]: data.isnull().any()
Out[75]: Age                False
Gender                False
Total_Bilirubin        False
Direct_Bilirubin       False
Alkaline_Phosphotase   False
Alamine_Aminotransferase False
Aspartate_Aminotransferase False
Total_Protiens         False
Albumin               False
Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio True
Dataset               False
dtype: bool

In [76]: data.isnull().sum()
Out[76]: Age                0
Gender                0
Total_Bilirubin        0
Direct_Bilirubin       0
Alkaline_Phosphotase   0
Alamine_Aminotransferase 0
Aspartate_Aminotransferase 0
Total_Protiens         0
Albumin               0
Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio 4
Dataset               0
dtype: int64

In [ ]:
data[data["Dataset"]==1]

In [77]:
Out[77]:
```

	Age	Gender	Total_Bilirubin	Direct_Bilirubin	Alkaline_Phosphotase	Alamine_Aminotransferase	Aspartate_Aminotransferase	Total_Protiens	Albumin	Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio	Dataset
0	65	Female	0.7	0.1	187	16	18	6.8	3.3		

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```
In [78]: data["Dataset"].unique()
Out[78]: array([1, 2])

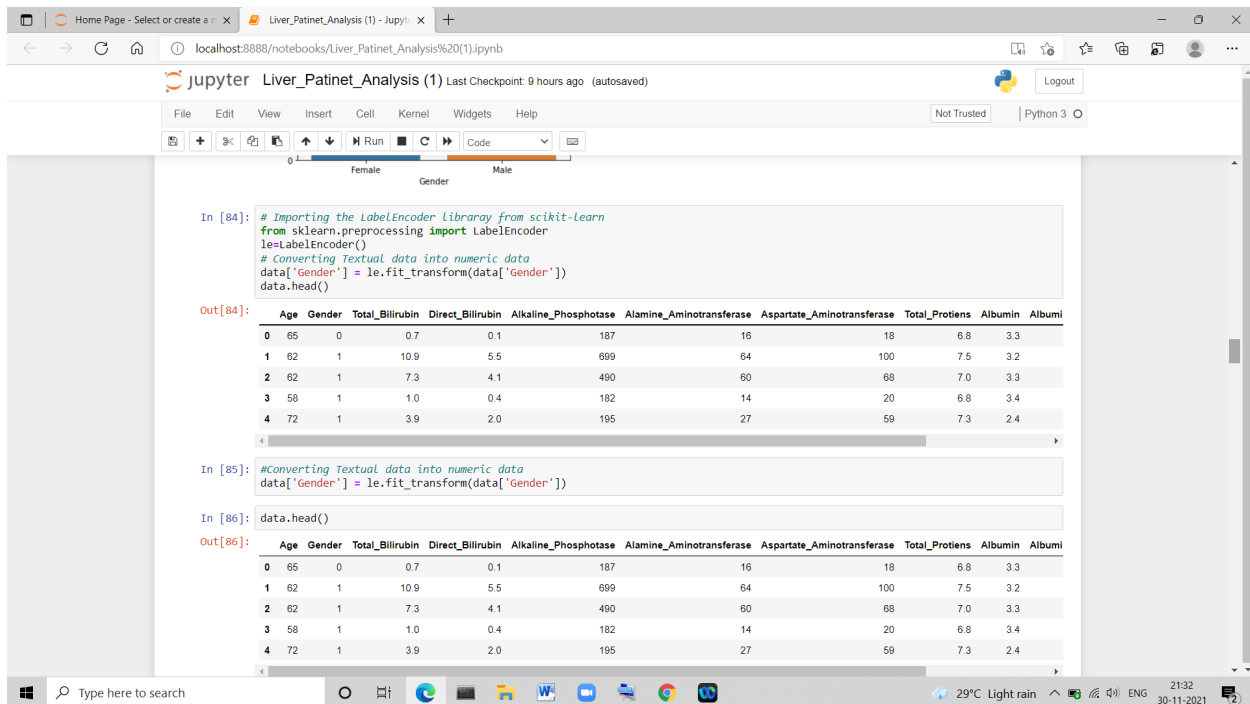
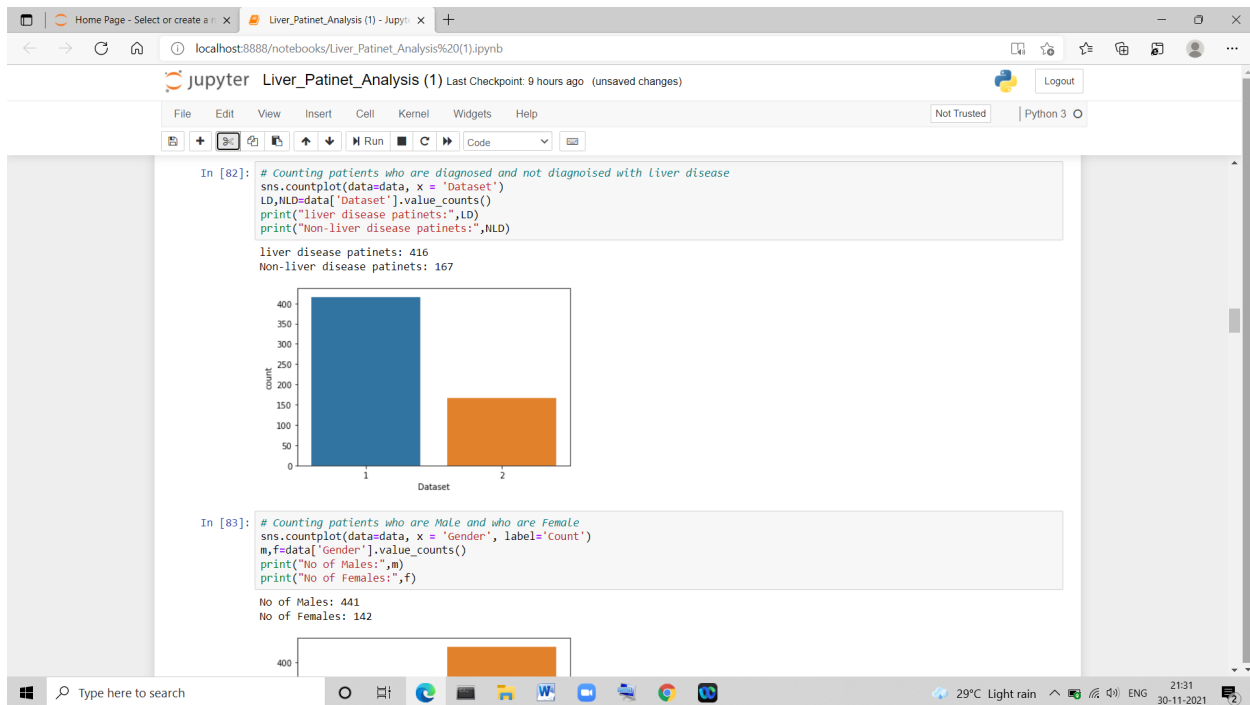
In [79]: #checking for missing data
data.isnull().sum()
Out[79]: Age                0
Gender                0
Total_Bilirubin        0
Direct_Bilirubin       0
Alkaline_Phosphotase   0
Alamine_Aminotransferase 0
Aspartate_Aminotransferase 0
Total_Protiens         0
Albumin               0
Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio 4
Dataset               0
dtype: int64

In [80]: data['Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio'] = data.fillna(data['Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio'].mode()[0])

In [81]: #checking for the missing data after cleaning data
data['Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio'] = data.fillna(data['Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio'].mode()[0])
data.isnull().sum()
Out[81]: Age                0
Gender                0
Total_Bilirubin        0
Direct_Bilirubin       0
Alkaline_Phosphotase   0
Alamine_Aminotransferase 0
Aspartate_Aminotransferase 0
Total_Protiens         0
Albumin               0
Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio 4
Dataset               0
dtype: int64
```

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```
In [87]: x=data.iloc[:,0:-1]
        y=data.iloc[:,1]

In [88]: # dividing the data into input and output
        x=data.iloc[:,0:-1]
        y=data.iloc[:,1]

In [89]: # importing the train_test_split from scikit-learn
        from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
        xtrain,xtest,ytrain,ytest=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.2)

In [90]: # Returns size of xtrain
        xtrain.shape

Out[90]: (466, 10)

In [91]: # Returns size of xtest
        xtest.shape

Out[91]: (117, 10)

In [92]: from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
        from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix

In [ ]:

In [93]: # Importing the machine learning model
        from sklearn.svm import SVC
        from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
        from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier

In [94]: # Initializing the machine learning models
```

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```
In [39]: # train the data with Random Forest model
        RFmodel.fit(xtrain, ytrain)

Out[39]: RandomForestClassifier()

In [40]: RFpred=RFmodel.predict(xtest)

In [41]: # checking for accuracy score from actual data and predicted data
        RFaccuracy=accuracy_score(RFpred, ytest)
        RFaccuracy

Out[41]: 0.7350427350427351

In [42]: # showing the confusion matrix
        RFcm=confusion_matrix(RFpred, ytest)
        RFcm

Out[42]: array([[70, 20],
               [11, 16]])

In [43]: # K-Nearest Neighbors Model
        from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
        KNN = KNeighborsClassifier()

In [44]: # train the data with K-Nearest Neighbors Model
        KNN.fit(xtrain, ytrain)

Out[44]: KNeighborsClassifier()

In [45]: KNNpred=KNN.predict(xtest)

In [46]: # Checking for accuracy score from actual data and predicted data
        KNNaccuracy=accuracy_score(KNNpred, ytest)
```

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```
Out[46]: 0.6495726495726496

In [47]: # showing the confusion matrix
KNMcm=confusion_matrix(KNNpred, ytest)
KNMcm

Out[47]: array([[67, 27],
               [14,  9]])

In [48]: print("Support Vector Machine Algorithm accuracy score : {value:.2f} %".format(value=SVMaccuracy*100))
print("Random Forest Algorithm accuracy score : {value:.2f} %".format(value=RFaccuracy*100))
print("K-Nearest Neighbors Algorithm accuracy score : {value:.2f} %".format(value=KNNaccuracy*100))

Support Vector Machine Algorithm accuracy score : 69.23 %
Random Forest Algorithm accuracy score : 73.50 %
K-Nearest Neighbors Algorithm accuracy score : 64.96 %

In [49]: # saving the model
import pickle
pickle.dump(svm, open('liver_analysis.pkl','wb'))

In [50]: !pip install -U ibm-watson-machine-learning

Requirement already satisfied: ibm-watson-machine-learning in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.8-main/lib/python3.8/site-packages (1.0.175)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.8-main/lib/python3.8/site-packages (from ibm-watson-machine-learning) (2021.10.8)
Requirement already satisfied: ibm-cos-sdk==2.7.* in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.8-main/lib/python3.8/site-packages (from ibm-watson-machine-learning) (2.7.0)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.8-main/lib/python3.8/site-packages (from ibm-watson-machine-learning) (20.9)
Requirement already satisfied: requests in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.8-main/lib/python3.8/site-packages (from ibm-watson-machine-learning) (2.25.1)
Requirement already satisfied: importlib-metadata in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.8-main/lib/python3.8/site-packages (from ibm-watson-machine-learning) (3.10.0)
Requirement already satisfied: tabulate in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.8-main/lib/python3.8/site-packages (from ibm-watson-machine-learning) (0.8.9)
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```
watson-machine-learning (2.8)
Requirement already satisfied: zipp>=0.5 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.8-main/lib/python3.8/site-packages (from importlib-metadata>3.4.1)
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing>=2.0.2 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.8-main/lib/python3.8/site-packages (from packaging>20.9)
Requirement already satisfied: tabulate in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.8-main/lib/python3.8/site-packages (from ibm-watson-machine-learning) (0.8.9)

In [51]: from ibm_watson_machine_learning import APIClient
import json
import numpy as np

In [52]: wml_credentials = {
        "apikey": "zdu2sxt_9zpy9dVCX-CNCU6H1WAKh6-3pn9uebqlVyo",
        "url": "https://us-south.ml.cloud.ibm.com"
    }

In [53]: wml_client = APIClient(wml_credentials)
wml_client.spaces.list()

Note: 'limit' is not provided. Only first 50 records will be displayed if the number of records exceed 50

-----
ID                NAME                CREATED
-----
ac5c3df9-3f9f-40c8-aded-5128e8af9e7b  liver_patient  2021-11-29T11:50:11.537Z

In [54]: SPACE_ID="ac5c3df9-3f9f-40c8-aded-5128e8af9e7b"

In [55]: wml_client.set.default_space(SPACE_ID)

Out[55]: 'SUCCESS'

In [56]: wml_client.software_specifications.list()

-----
NAME                ASSET_ID                TYPE
-----
default_py3.6       0062b8c9-8b7d-44a0-a9b9-46c416adcbd9  base
pytorch-onnx_1.3-py3.7-edt  069ea134-3346-5748-b513-49120e15d288  base
```

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```

{
  "type": "DataFrame",
  "type": "s3"},
  "type": "scikit-learn_0.23"},
  "metadata": {"created_at": "2021-11-29T12:13:34.755Z",
  "id": "e1c513a3-071d-44ec-b9aa-444078f7f664",
  "modified_at": "2021-11-29T12:13:37.159Z",
  "name": "liver_patientmodel",
  "owner": "IBMid-662002FDRO",
  "resource_key": "95669546-9a85-4305-a1b5-825165b9c53f",
  "space_id": "ac5c3df9-3f9f-40c8-aded-5128e8af9e7b"},
  "system": {"warnings": []}}

In [63]: model_uid = wml_client.repository.get_model_uid(model_details); model_uid
Out[63]: 'e1c513a3-071d-44ec-b9aa-444078f7f664'

In [64]: wml_client.connections.list_datasource_types()

-----
NAME                DATASOURCE_ID                TYPE        STATUS
informix             029e5d1c-ba73-4b09-b742-14c3a39b6cf9 database active
postgres-ibmcloud   048ed1bf-516c-46f0-ae90-fa3349d8bc1c database active
googlecloudstorage  05b7f0ea-6ae4-45e2-a455-cc280f110825 file active
impala              05c58384-862e-4597-b19a-c71ea7e760bc database active
salesforce          06847b16-07b4-4415-a924-c63d11a17aa1 database active
datastax-ibmcloud   0bd5946b-6fcb-4253-bf76-48b362d24a89 database active
cosmos              0c4317a8-2572-11ea-978f-2e728ce88125 file active
odbc-datastage      0ca92cd3-de46-3b42-a573-77958053c9be database active
mysql-compose       0cd4b64c-b485-47ed-a8c4-329c25412de3 database active
hive                0fd83fe5-8995-4e2e-a1be-679bb8813a6d database active
cognos-analytics    11f3029d-a1cf-4c4d-b8e7-64422fa54a94 file active
cassandra-datastage 123e4263-dd25-44e5-8282-cf1b2eeea9bd generic active
bluemixcloudobjectstorage 193a97c1-4475-4a19-b90c-295c4fdc6517 file active
elasticsearch        206d71ab-24a5-4b3d-85a4-a365bd0d04cb file active
webspheremq-datastage 21364ca9-5b2d-323e-bd4d-59ba9e1f75fb database active
odata                27c3e1b0-b7d2-4e32-9511-1b8aa197de0 generic active
azurefilestorage     2a7h4fa1-c770-4807-8871-a3c5def5aa2d file active

```

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```

In [65]: # Set meta
deployment_props = {
    wml_client.deployments.ConfigurationMetaNames.NAME: DEPLOYMENT_NAME,
    wml_client.deployments.ConfigurationMetaNames.ONLINE: {}
}

In [66]: # Deploy
deployment = wml_client.deployments.create(
    artifact_uid=model_uid,
    meta_props=deployment_props
)

#####

Synchronous deployment creation for uid: 'e1c513a3-071d-44ec-b9aa-444078f7f664' started

#####

initializing
Note: online_url is deprecated and will be removed in a future release. Use serving_urls instead.
ready

-----
Successfully finished deployment creation, deployment_uid='cf617351-b301-42c9-b90c-69e52edcc0f9'

In [ ]:
```