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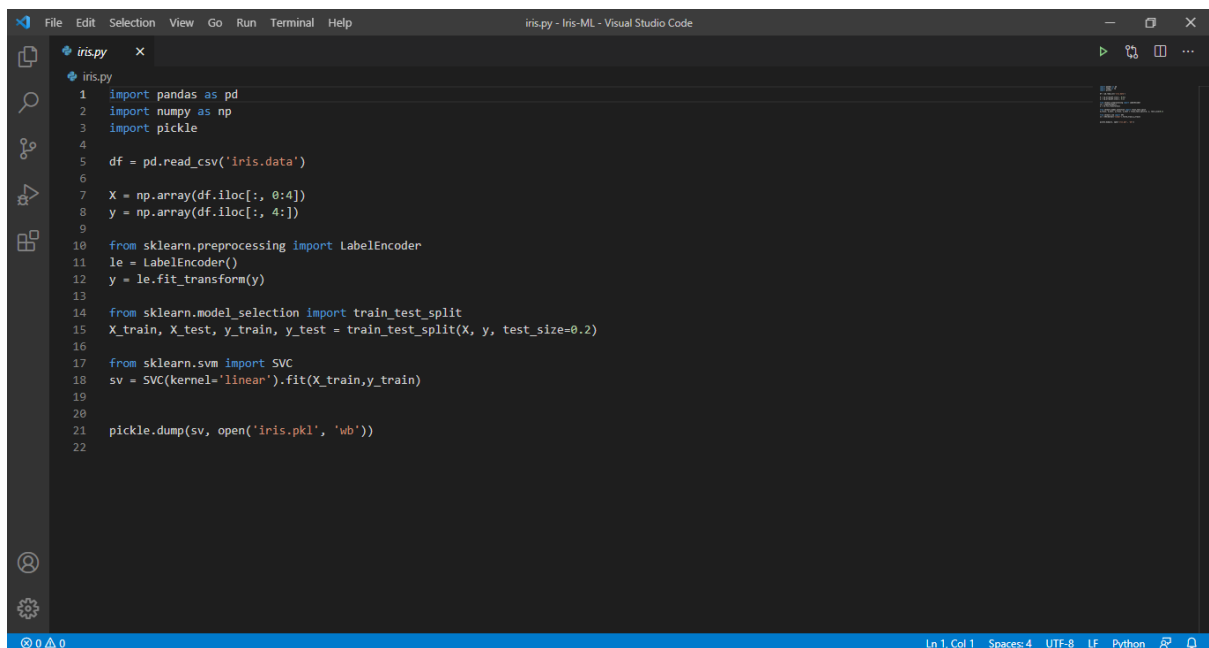
Batch Code: LISP01

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DEPLOYMENT PROCESS:

Step 1) Create a Machine Learning Model

A screenshot of a Visual Studio Code editor window titled 'iris.py - Iris-ML - Visual Studio Code'. The editor shows a Python script named 'iris.py' with the following code:

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 import numpy as np
3 import pickle
4
5 df = pd.read_csv('iris.data')
6
7 X = np.array(df.iloc[:, 0:4])
8 y = np.array(df.iloc[:, 4:])
9
10 from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
11 le = LabelEncoder()
12 y = le.fit_transform(y)
13
14 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
15 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2)
16
17 from sklearn.svm import SVC
18 sv = SVC(kernel='linear').fit(X_train, y_train)
19
20
21 pickle.dump(sv, open('iris.pkl', 'wb'))
22
```

The code imports pandas, numpy, and pickle. It reads the 'iris.data' CSV file into a DataFrame 'df'. It then extracts the first four columns as feature matrix 'X' and the fifth column as target vector 'y'. A LabelEncoder is used to encode the target values. The data is split into training and testing sets using train_test_split. An SVM model with a linear kernel is trained on the training data. Finally, the trained model is saved to a file named 'iris.pkl' using pickle.dump().

I am using the iris dataset from UCI Machine Learning Repository and using Support Vector Classifier to train my model.

Step 2) Serialization using Pickle

A close-up screenshot of the code editor showing the serialization step:

```
20
21 pickle.dump(sv, open('iris.pkl', 'wb'))
22
```

Using pickle.dump() to perform serialization using python's inbuilt module pickle.

Step 3) Creating HTML Form

```
21 <h2>Please enter your flower measurements below:</h2>
22
23
24 <form method="POST", action="{{url_for('home')}}">
25     <b> Sepal Length: <input type="text", name='a', placeholder="enter 1"> <br><br>
26     Sepal Width: <input type="text", name='b', placeholder="enter 2"> <br><br>
27     Petal Length: <input type="text", name='c', placeholder="enter 3"> <br><br>
28     Petal Width: <input type="text", name='d', placeholder="enter 4"> <br><br><br></b>
29     <input type="submit", value='Predict' >
30 </form>
31
```

To predict the class labels, the data is collected from new input values provided in the form and then use the model to predict the output and return the result in the form. Hence, an HTML form is used to display the result in the browser.

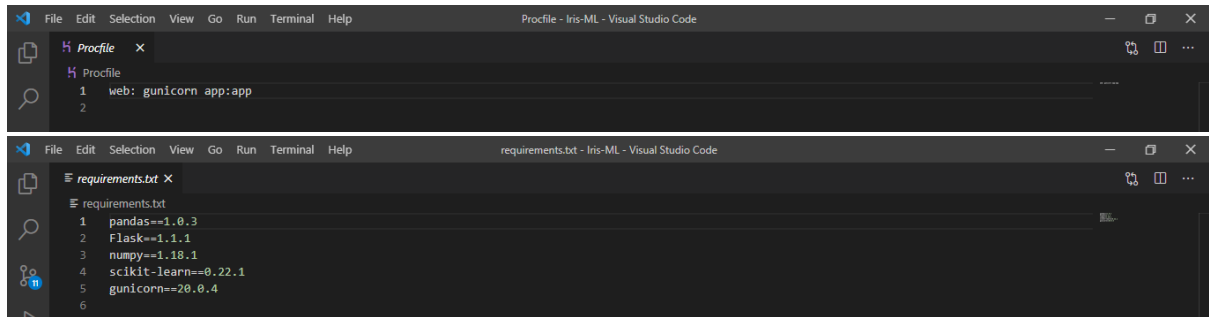
Step 4) Create Flask App

```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
app.py - Iris-ML - Visual Studio Code

app.py x
app.py > Flask
1 from flask import Flask, render_template, request
2 import pickle
3 import numpy as np
4
5 model = pickle.load(open('iris.pkl', 'rb'))
6
7 app = Flask(__name__)
8
9
10
11 @app.route('/')
12 def man():
13     return render_template('home.html')
14
15
16 @app.route('/predict', methods=['POST'])
17 def home():
18     data1 = request.form['a']
19     data2 = request.form['b']
20     data3 = request.form['c']
21     data4 = request.form['d']
22     arr = np.array([[data1, data2, data3, data4]])
23     pred = model.predict(arr)
24     return render_template('predict.html', data=pred)
25
26
27 if __name__ == "__main__":
28     app.run(debug=True)
29
```

To host the HTML form, a Flask web app is created where the pickle file is read using `pickle.load()`. A `home()` function is created which takes the input from homepage (HTML homepage), the model will predict the class label and return the result.

Step 5) Create configuration files



The first screenshot shows the 'Procfile' in Visual Studio Code with the following content:

```
1 web: gunicorn app:app
2
```

The second screenshot shows the 'requirements.txt' file with the following content:

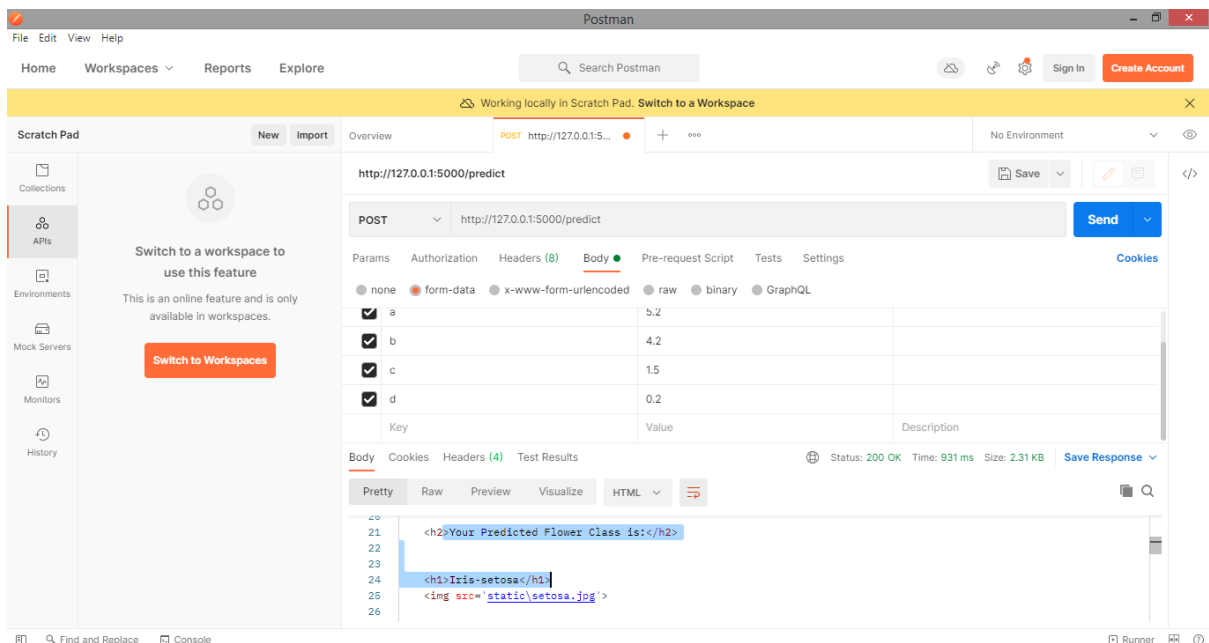
```
1 pandas==1.0.3
2 Flask==1.1.1
3 numpy==1.18.1
4 scikit-learn==0.22.1
5 gunicorn==20.0.4
6
```

For deployment, Procfile and requirements.txt files are created.

Procfile uses Gunicorn which is a pure-Python HTTP server for WSGI applications and it acts as a liaison in between the web application and the webserver.

Requirements.txt file contains all libraries and their dependencies.

Step 6) REST API using Postman



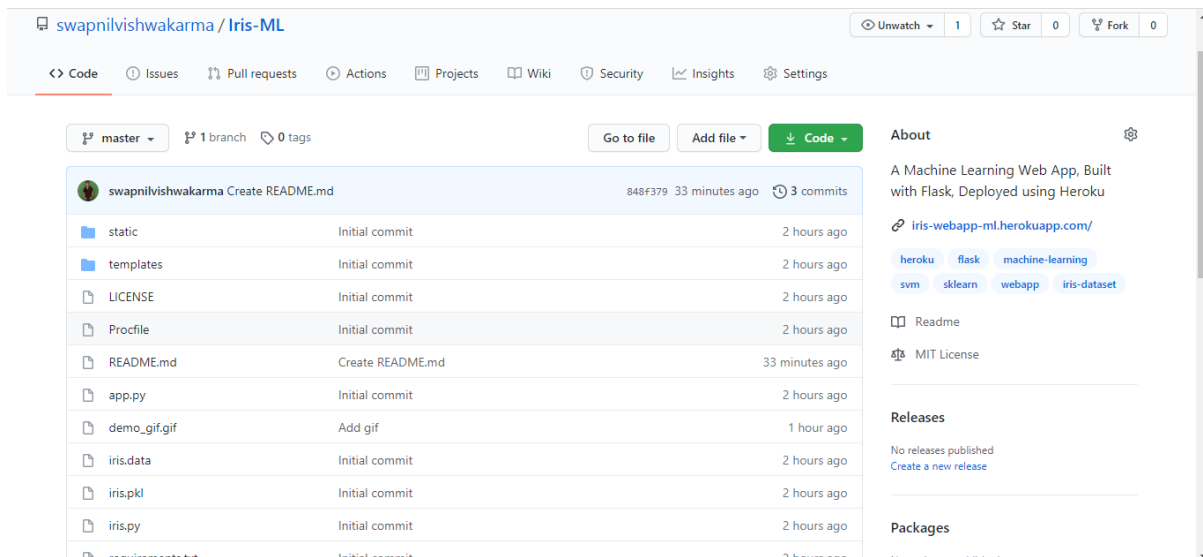
In the terminal run `app.py` and wait until it is up and running in your localhost. Now open Postman and do the following:

- Change the method to POST
- Enter `localhost:5000/predict` as the URL
- Inside the Body tab choose form-data

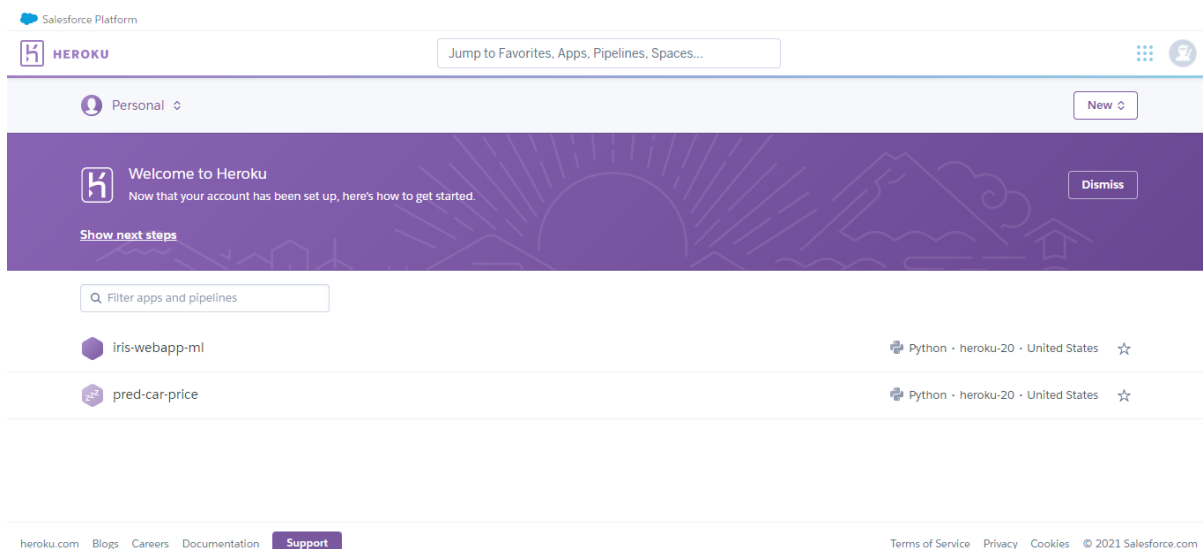
d) Enter some key-value for prediction

Now hit Send and you'll get the prediction back from the model in HTML.

Step 7) Commit files in Github Repo



Step 8) Link Github Repo to Heroku and Deploy



After creating a free account on Heroku, connect it to your Github.

To deploy a new app, click on create new app and connect to the Github repo which you want to deploy and click deploy branch. Now the web app is ready publically available.