

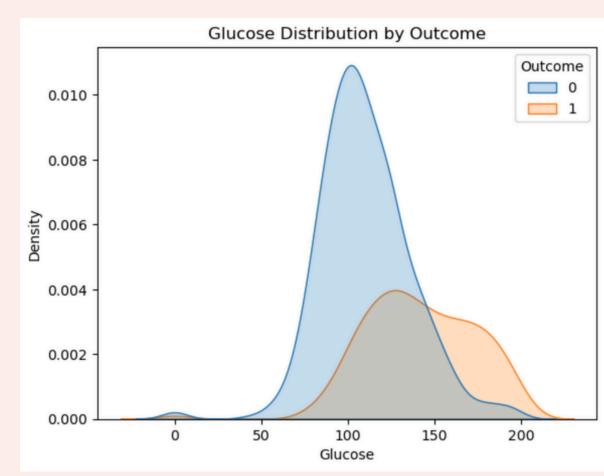
• Problem:

Predict whether a person has diabetes based on health indicators

Dataset:

Pima Indians Diabetes Dataset (Kaggle)

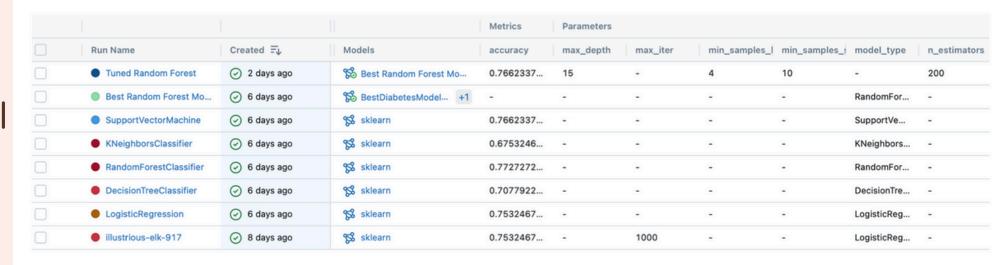
- 768 samples
- 8 input features
- $\circ$  Target: Outcome  $\rightarrow$  0 (No diabetes), 1 (Diabetes)
- Why this dataset?
  - Structured, clean, interpretable
  - Real-world healthcare relevance
  - Ideal for quick experimentation and lifecycle demos



Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

## MLOps Pipeline with MLflow

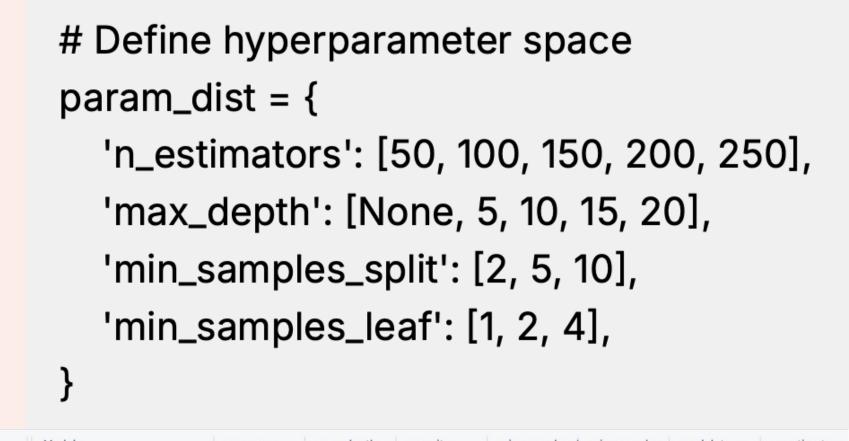
- Training Process:
  - Used train\_model.py for baseline (Logistic Regression)
  - Used train\_multiple\_models.py to train 5 models:
     Random Forest, SVM, Logistic Regression, Decision
     Tree, KNN
- MLflow Tracking:
  - Logged parameters, metrics, and models
  - Visualized runs and comparisons in MLflow UI
- Model Registry:
  - Registered best model (Random Forest) as BestDiabetesModel
  - Promoted version 1 to Production
- Hyperparameter Tuning:
  - Tried tuning RF with tune\_hyperparams.py
  - But original model had higher accuracy, so tuning result was not promoted



# Hyperparameters Tuning

10 different combination were randomly tried
 (n\_iter=10) and for each one, the training was split into
 3 parts. 2 parts used for training and one for testing (3 fold cross validation)

• The best version with the highest accuracy (the best combination from the hyperparameters space) was picked. The hyperparameters combination in the registered tune model, gave the highest accuracy comparing to the other 9 random hyperparameter combinations.



### Why Tuning made it worse?

😘 sklearn

0.7727272...

- Scikit-learn's default RandomForestClassifier() already uses good defaults: n\_estimators=100, max\_features='sqrt', etc.
- So tuning didn't have much room to improve and could easily overfit.
- Tuning adds randomness and with only 10 combinations (n\_iter=10), there's no guarantee that better settings are tested.
- Small dataset = high variance → overfitting on cross-validation folds.
  - Very deep trees (max\_depth=20)

2 days ago

Best Random Forest Mo...

RandomForestClassifier

- Fewer samples per split (min\_samples\_split=2)
- These can lead to complex trees that overfit on small data.

# Results & Monitoring

• Best Model: Random Forest Classifier

**Accuracy:** 77.27%

**Deployment:** Served via Flask API (deploy\_model.py)

Accessible at localhost: 5003/predict

Promoted to Production Stage as BestDiabetesModel

Monitoring:

Simulated 5 live requests using monitor\_model.py

### Logged:

- Input data
- Prediction result
- Latency (response time)
- Timestamp

Saved logs in prediction\_monitoring\_log.csv

# monoitor\_model.py Simulating & Logging Predictions Pregnancies: 2 Glucose: 130 BloodPressure: 70 SkinThickness: 25 Insulin: 80 BMI: 26.0 DlabetesPedigree Function: 0,35 Age: 35 Simulate Predictions Measure Response Time

### My Github Repository:

https://github.com/AtenaJP22/MLOps-Term-Project

### **My Notion Report:**

<u>https://www.notion.so/MLOps-Term-Project-</u> 1de9e2cf8572801cbe01d3383159545f?pvs=4

### **Dataset Retrieved from:**

https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/uc iml/pima-indians-diabetes-database