



Model Optimization and Tuning Phase Template

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Team ID	739971
Project Title	Estimating the stock keeping units using Machine Learning
Maximum Marks	10 Marks

Model Optimization and Tuning Phase

The Model Optimization and Tuning Phase involves refining neural network models for peak performance. It includes optimized model code, fine-tuning hyperparameters, comparing performance metrics, and justifying the final model selection for enhanced predictive accuracy and efficiency.

Hyperparameter Tuning Documentation (8 Marks):





Model	Tuned Hyperparameters
Linear	#importing the library for grid search from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV The 'lr_param_grid' specifies different values for regularization strength (C), solvers (solver), and penalty types (penalty). GridSearchCV (lr_cv) is employed with 5-fold cross-validation (cv=5), evaluating model performance based on accuracy (scoring="r2 score"). Linear Regression Hyperparameter Tunning
Regressio n	<pre>from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV param_grid={'fit_intercept':[True,False],'copy_X':[True,False]} grid_search=GridSearchCV(lr,param_grid,cv=5) grid_search.fit(x_train,y_train) /- GridSearchCV /- estimator: LinearRegression /- LinearRegression</pre> LinearRegression
	<pre>pred_cv=grid_search.predict(x_test)</pre>





The parameter grid (make_regression) for hyperparameter tuning. It specifies different values for the number of trees (n_estimators), splitting criterion (criterion), maximum depth of trees (max_depth), and maximum number of features considered for splitting (max_features). GridSearchCV (rfc_cv) is employed with 3-fold cross-validation (cv=3), evaluating model performance based on accuracy (scoring="r2 score").

Random Forest Hyperparameter Tunning

Random

Forest

```
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
from sklearn.datasets import make_regression

x,y=make_regression(n_samples=1000,n_features=10,random_state=42)

n_estimators=[int(x) for x in np.linspace(start=50,stop=250,num=10)]
max features=['auto'.'sart']
```

```
n_estimators=[int(x) for x in np.linspace(start=50,stop=250,num=10)]
max_features=['auto','sqrt']
max_depth=[int(x) for x in np.linspace(0,120,num=20)]
max_depth.append(None)
min_samples_split=[2,5,10]
min_samples_leaf=[1,2,4]
bootstrap=[True,False]
```





The parameters (params) define a randomized search for hyperparameter tuning of the Decision Tree Regressor (DecisionTreeRegressor), including max_depth, min_samples_leaf, min_samples_split and max_features . RandomizedSearchCV is used to evaluating model performance based on r2 score(scoring="r2 score")

Decision tree hyperparameter tunning

Decision

Tree

```
from sklearn.model_selection import RandomizedSearchCV
param_dist={
    'max_depth':[None,5,10,15,20],
    'min_samples_split':[2,5,10],
    'min_samples_leaf':[1,2,4],
    'max_features':['auto','sqrt','log2']

}

tree=DecisionTreeRegressor()
dt=DecisionTreeRegressor()
dt_cv=RandomizedSearchCV(estimator=tree,param_distributions=param_dist
dt_cv.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

Final Model Selection Justification (2 Marks):





Final Model	Reasoning
	Random Forest model is chosen for its robustness in handling complex datasets and its ability to mitigate overfitting while providing high predictive r2 score. Random Forest Regressor
	<pre>from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error,r2_score</pre>
	model=RandomForestRegressor()
	<pre>model.fit(x_train,y_train) pred=model.predict(x_test)</pre>
	<pre>print("Mean Squared Error:",mean_squared_error(y_test,pr print("R2 Score:",r2_score(y_test,pred))</pre>
Random Forest	Mean Squared Error: 892.5601685747586 R2 Score: 0.7279713962082139
	Above all the models Random Forest model have the highest r2 score among all the models.
	A higher r2 score is generally considered better as it indicates a more accurate and reliable model.