National Level Online Hack-a-thon on Sustainable Energy by VIT University, Chennai

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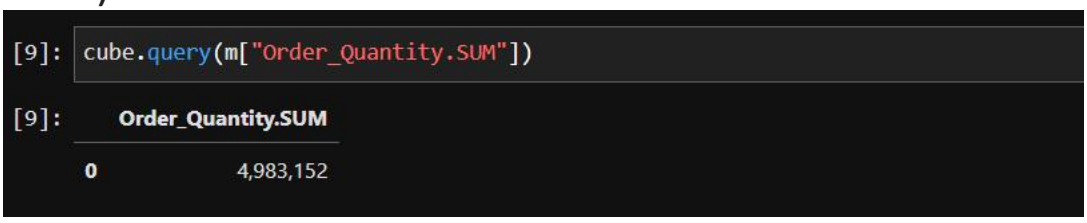
Problem statement: Jumpstart and create an application which can be used by energy management professionals using the below data set. https://github.com/jojo62000/Smarter_Decisions/blob/master/Chapter%203/Data/BO5341_IoTData.csv

Github link: https://github.com/Akshara2406/National-Level-Online-Hack-a-thon-on-Sustainable-Energy/tree/main

Kandi kit link :
https://kandi.openweaver.com/collections/utilities/hackathon-python-library(vit-ow-115

Outcome in the application :
1. OLAP operation of the data in front end (dice, slice, roll up/ down, filter)



```
[10]: cube.query(m["Order_Quantity.SUM"], levels=[l["X"]])
```

[10]:

X	Order_Quantity.SUM
1	3,800
2	3,800
3	3,800
4	3,800
5	3,800
...	...
8711	5,600
8851	5,600
8861	5,600
8881	5,600
8891	5,600

1000 rows × 1 columns

```
[11]: cube.query(
          m["Order_Quantity.SUM"],
          condition=l["X"] == "1",
      )
```

[11]:

	Order_Quantity.SUM
0	3,800

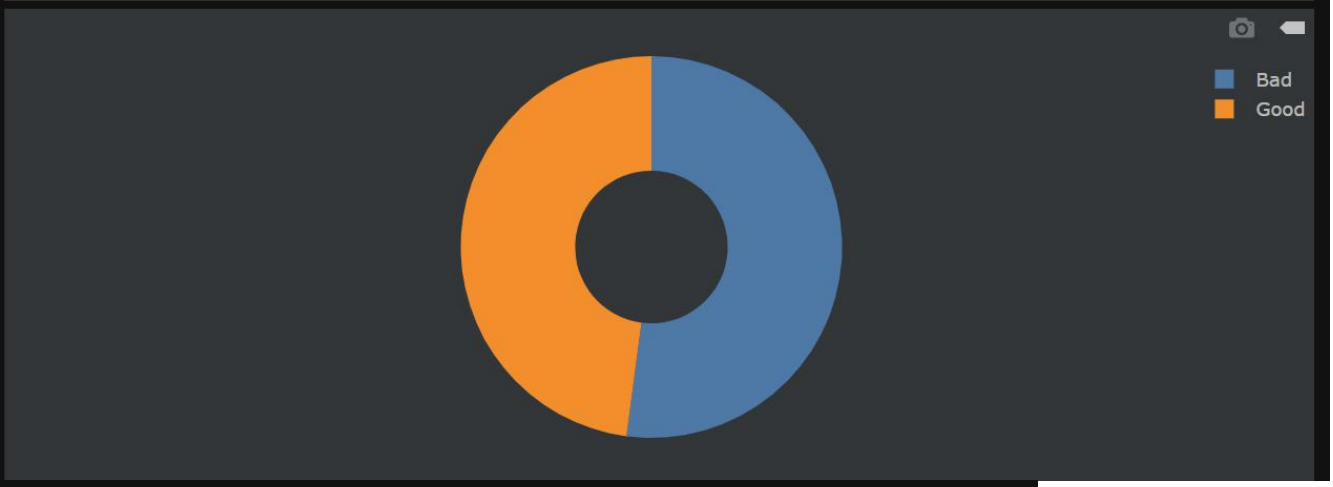
```
[12]: cube.query(m["Order_Quantity.SUM"], levels=[l["Manufacturing_StartDate"], l["Detergent_Quality"]])
```

[12]:

Manufacturing_StartDate	Detergent_Quality	Order_Quantity.SUM
01-02-2014 00:00	Good	16,800
01-03-2014 00:00	Bad	5,040
	Good	5,040
01-05-2014 00:00	Bad	28,000
	Good	15,600
...	...	...
29-12-2013 00:00	Good	11,200
30-01-2014 00:00	Bad	5,600
30-04-2014 00:00	Good	5,000
30-05-2014 00:00	Good	30,000
31-12-2014 00:00	Good	35,000

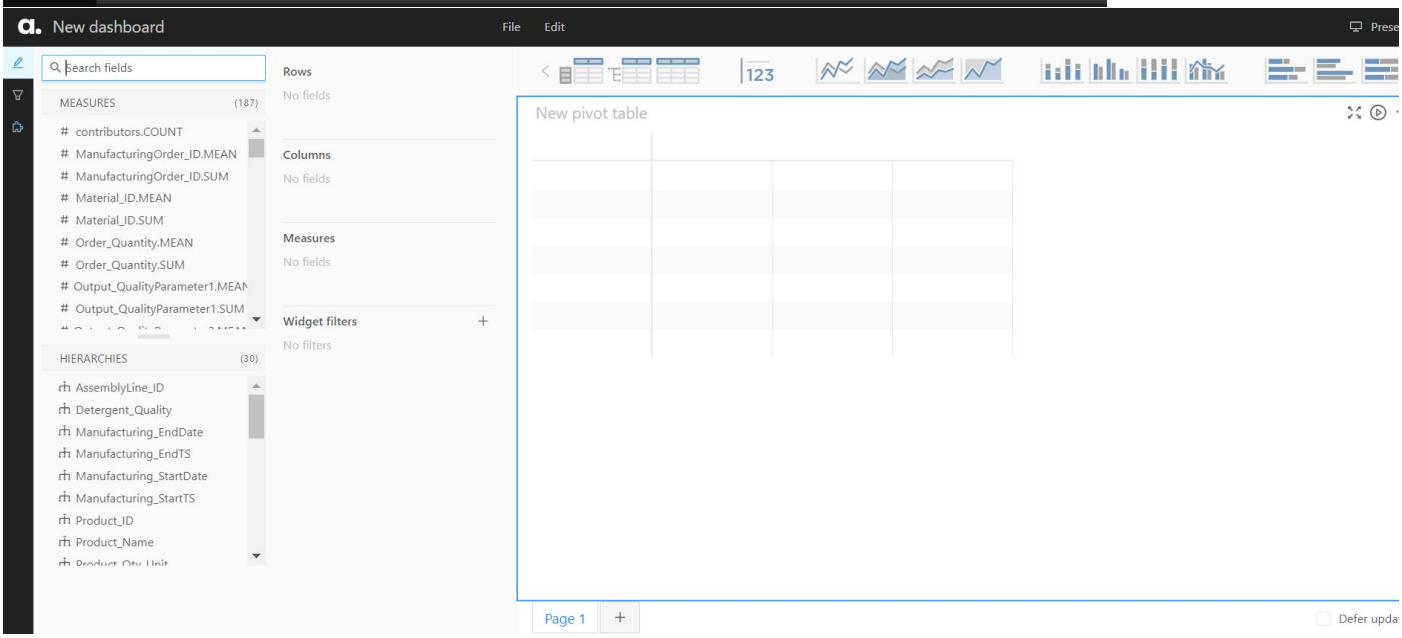
284 rows × 1 columns

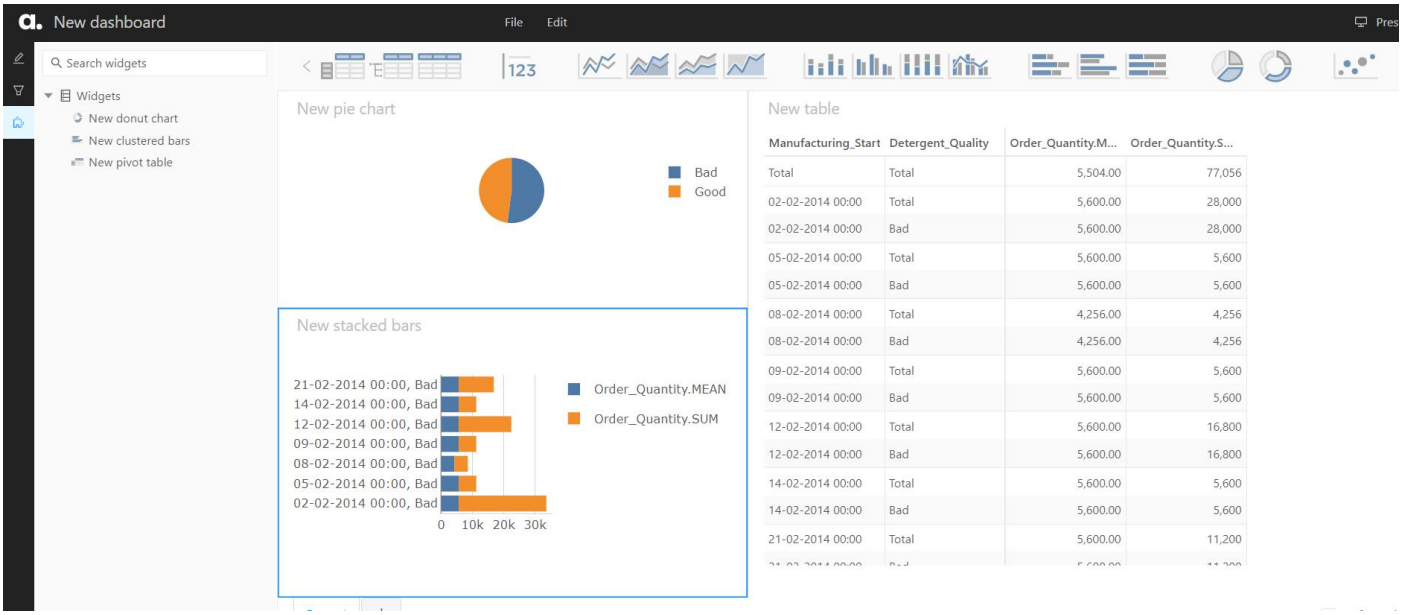
[14]:
```
session.visualize()
```



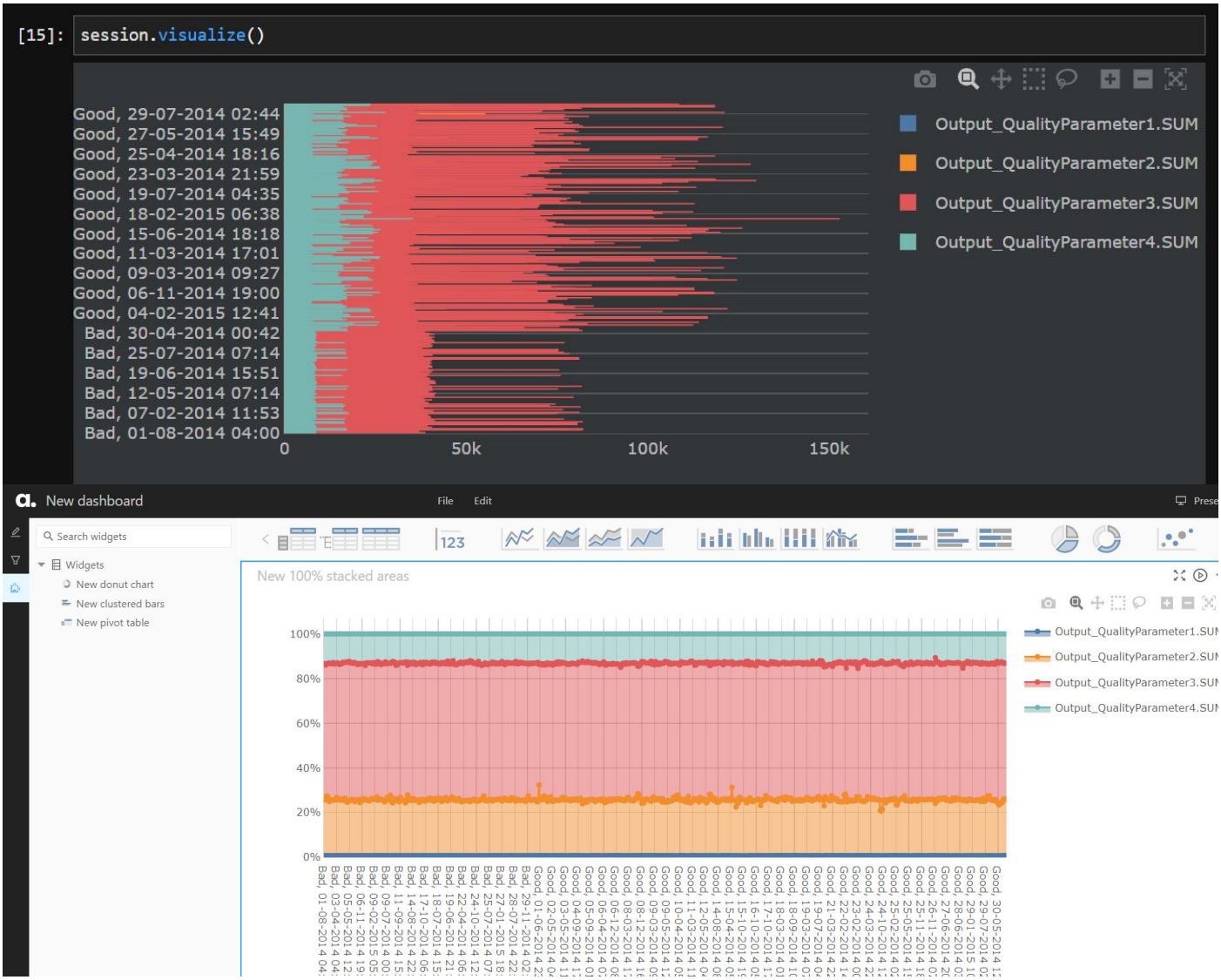
[16]:
```
session.visualize()
```

Manufacturing_Start	Detergent_Quality	Order_Quantity.M...	Order_Quantity.S...
Total		5,504.00	77,056
▼ 02-02-2014 00:...		5,600.00	28,000
	Bad	5,600.00	28,000
▼ 05-02-2014 00:...		5,600.00	5,600
	Bad	5,600.00	5,600
▼ 08-02-2014 00:...		4,256.00	4,256
	Bad	4,256.00	4,256
▼ 09-02-2014 00:...		5,600.00	5,600
	Bad	5,600.00	5,600
▼ 12-02-2014 00:...		5,600.00	16,800

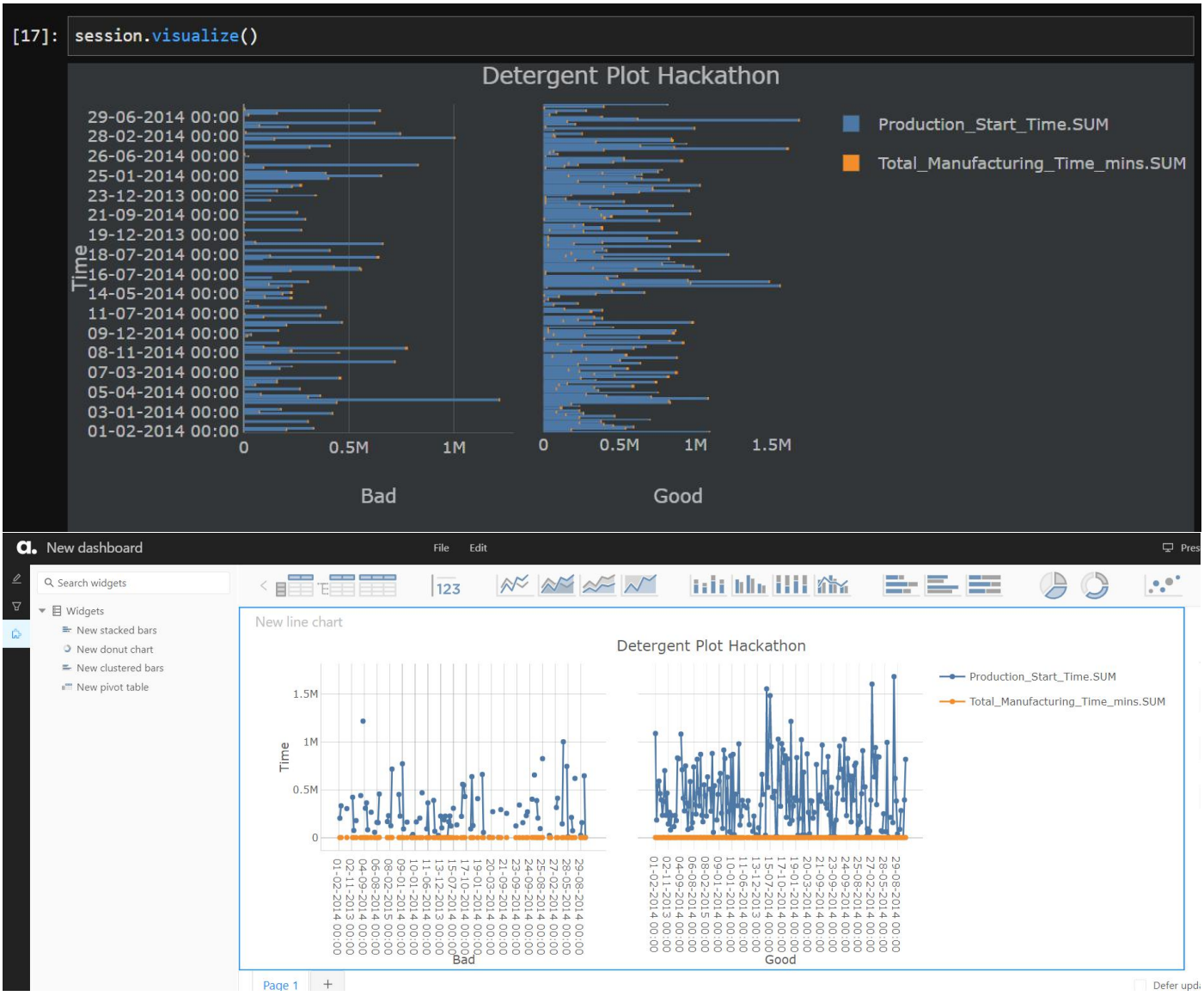




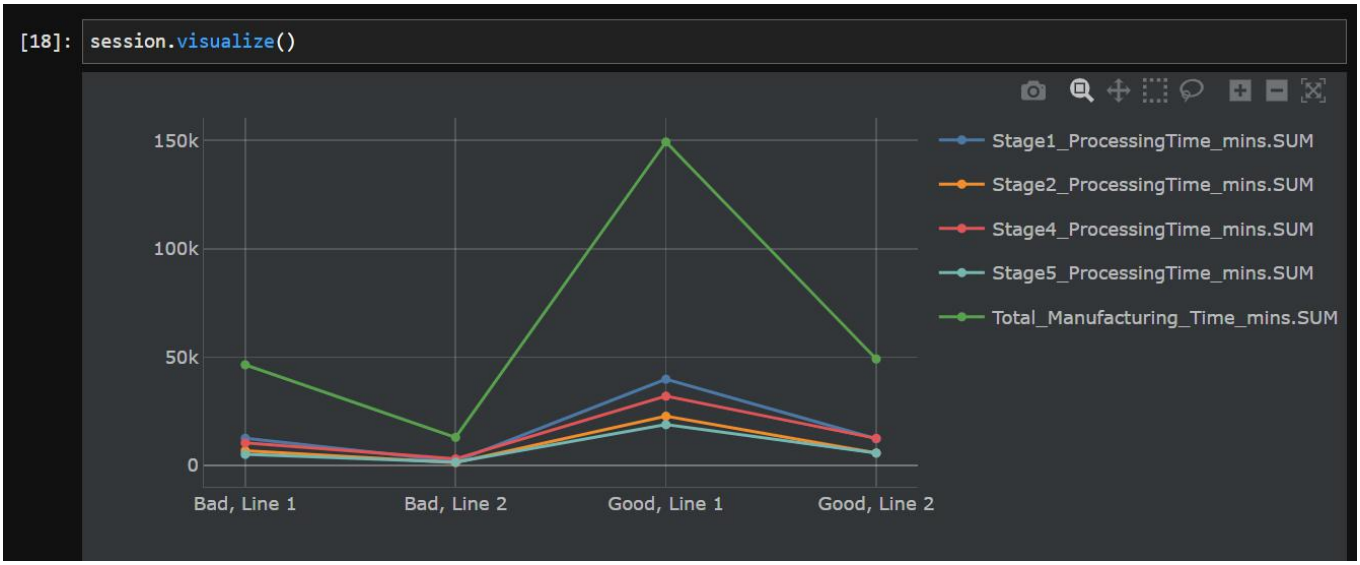
2. Ability to notify significant changes in the time series dataset imported in the tool



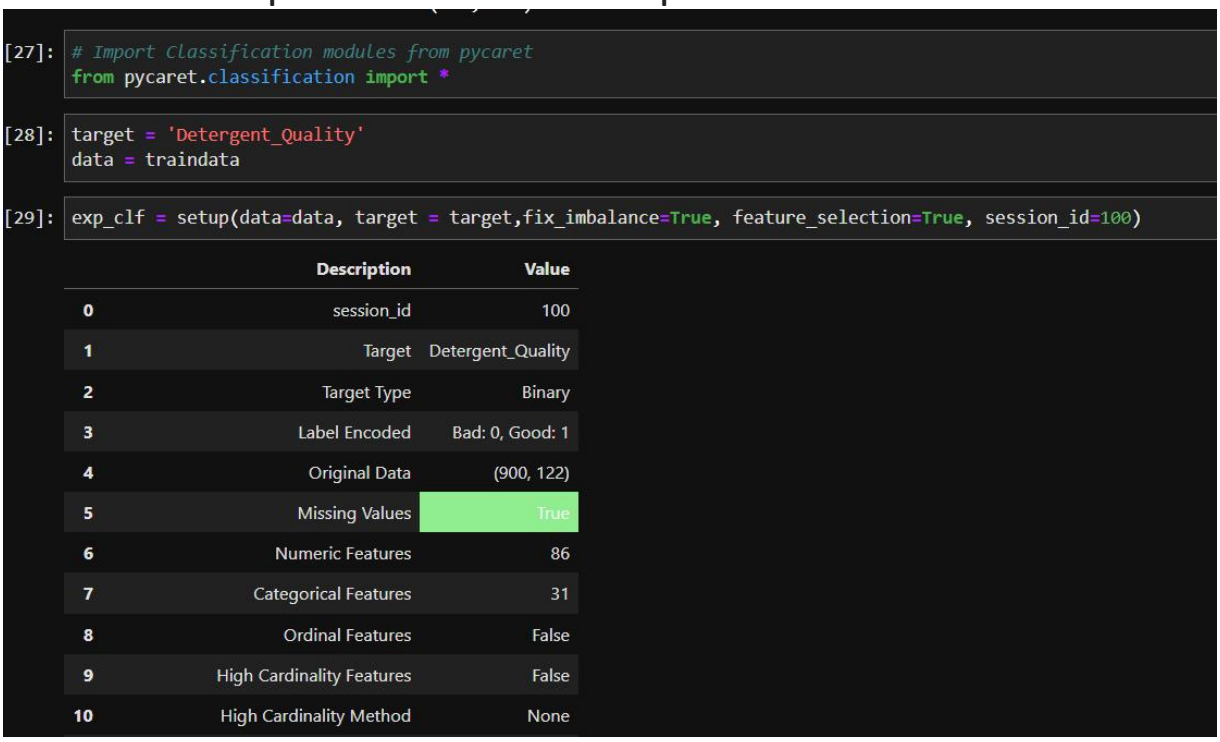
3. Ability to select from and to time stamp in the time series visualization and give a label or annotation



4. Annotation tool - Data labelling where the customer can import the data and the multiple columns render it in the chart where they can select from all and to frame and labelled the part and save in the database.



5. Exploratory data analysis- Where they can explore the data and find its relationship with the different parameters.



```
[27]: # Import Classification modules from pycaret
      from pycaret.classification import *

[28]: target = 'Detergent_Quality'
      data = traindata

[29]: exp_clf = setup(data=data, target = target,fix_imbalance=True, feature_selection=True, session_id=100)
```

	Description	Value
0	session_id	100
1	Target	Detergent_Quality
2	Target Type	Binary
3	Label Encoded	Bad: 0, Good: 1
4	Original Data	(900, 122)
5	Missing Values	True
6	Numeric Features	86
7	Categorical Features	31
8	Ordinal Features	False
9	High Cardinality Features	False
10	High Cardinality Method	None

6. Prediction Analysis/ modelling - Where they can pass the data and application has to automatically select which model is best and show it’s all the model accuracy results.

[25]:
```
#Finding the class distribution of 'Detergent Quality' column
df['Detergent_Quality'].describe()
```

[25]:
```
count     1000
unique       2
top       Good
freq       775
Name: Detergent_Quality, dtype: object
```

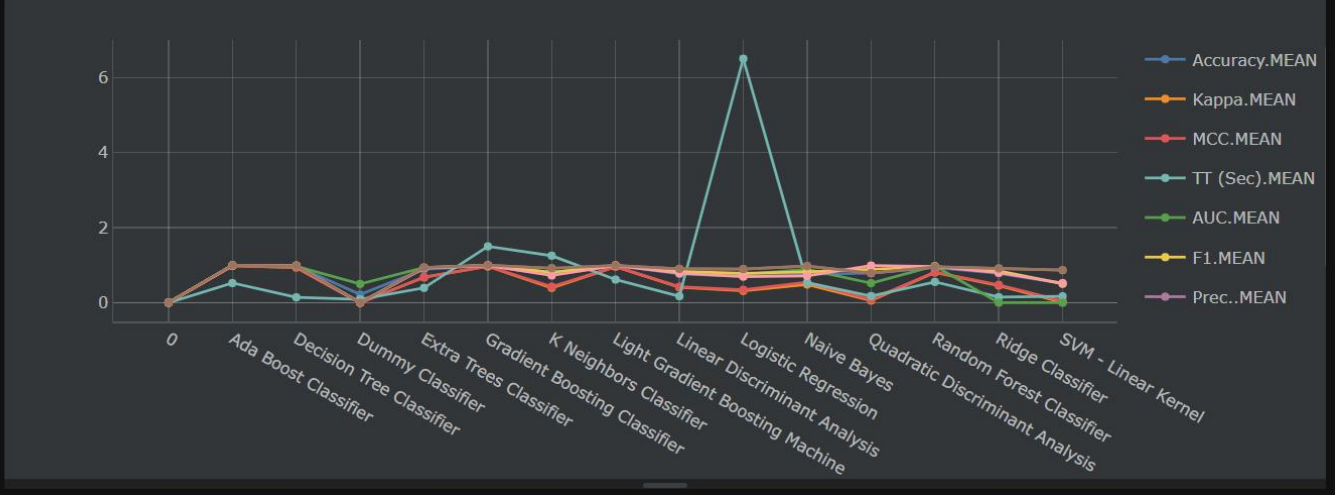
[26]:
```
#Doing a train test split based on index
traindata = df[0:900]
testdata = df[900:]
print('Data for Modeling: ' + str(traindata.shape))
print('Unseen Test Data For Predictions: ' + str(testdata.shape))
```

```
Data for Modeling: (900, 122)
Unseen Test Data For Predictions: (100, 122)
```

[30]:
```
# Determine the best model among different models based on metrics
best_model = compare_models()
```

	Model	Accuracy	AUC	Recall	Prec.	F1	Kappa	MCC	TT (Sec)
ada	Ada Boost Classifier	0.9937	0.9956	0.9940	0.9980	0.9960	0.9811	0.9813	0.5230
gbc	Gradient Boosting Classifier	0.9889	0.9962	0.9878	0.9980	0.9928	0.9677	0.9684	1.5020
lightgbm	Light Gradient Boosting Machine	0.9873	0.9960	0.9919	0.9920	0.9919	0.9622	0.9628	0.6170
dt	Decision Tree Classifier	0.9793	0.9681	0.9878	0.9860	0.9868	0.9391	0.9400	0.1430
rf	Random Forest Classifier	0.9364	0.9785	0.9656	0.9553	0.9598	0.8067	0.8139	0.5550
et	Extra Trees Classifier	0.8886	0.9367	0.9228	0.9356	0.9282	0.6767	0.6823	0.3940
qda	Quadratic Discriminant Analysis	0.7855	0.5210	0.9899	0.7896	0.8783	0.0587	0.0852	0.1780
ridge	Ridge Classifier	0.7838	0.0000	0.7989	0.9141	0.8511	0.4599	0.4760	0.1490
lda	Linear Discriminant Analysis	0.7647	0.8143	0.7845	0.9028	0.8379	0.4109	0.4271	0.1730
nb	Naive Bayes	0.7615	0.8912	0.7135	0.9758	0.8224	0.4843	0.5442	0.5320
knn	K Neighbors Classifier	0.7361	0.8127	0.7257	0.9198	0.8100	0.3963	0.4277	1.2530
lr	Logistic Regression	0.6994	0.7553	0.6971	0.8967	0.7831	0.3145	0.3438	6.5070
svm	SVM - Linear Kernel	0.5147	0.0000	0.5221	0.8678	0.5052	0.0073	0.0409	0.1710
dummy	Dummy Classifier	0.2178	0.5000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0900

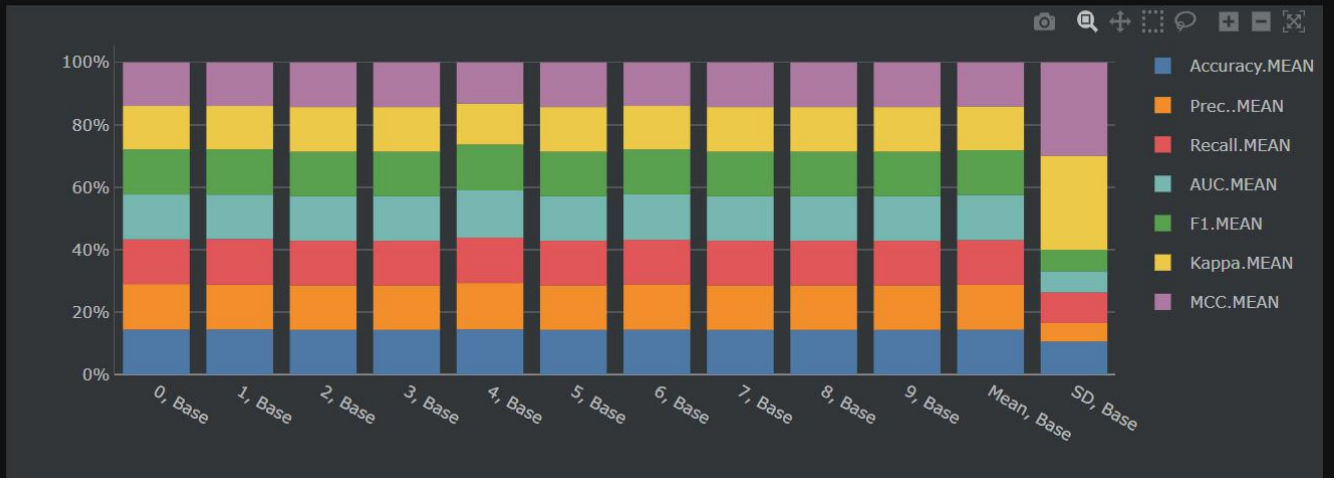
[46]:
```
session1.visualize()
```



```
[48]: tuned_model = tune_model(estimator=best_model)
```

	Accuracy	AUC	Recall	Prec.	F1	Kappa	MCC
0	0.9841	0.9854	0.9800	1.0000	0.9899	0.9529	0.9539
1	0.9841	0.9708	1.0000	0.9804	0.9901	0.9501	0.9513
2	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
3	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
4	0.9524	0.9971	0.9592	0.9792	0.9691	0.8657	0.8665
5	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
6	0.9841	1.0000	0.9796	1.0000	0.9897	0.9552	0.9562
7	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
8	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
9	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Mean	0.9905	0.9953	0.9919	0.9960	0.9939	0.9724	0.9728
SD	0.0145	0.0093	0.0135	0.0081	0.0094	0.0414	0.0410

```
[62]: session2.visualize()
```



7. Have a dashboard to display aggregated values.

8. Results should be in pictorial representation.

9. Data cleaning/Data sanitization must be done (Should not have null values).

```
[80]: df11.isnull().sum()

[80]: X                          0
      Product_Qty_Unit           0
      Product_ID                 0
      Production_Start_Time      0
      Output_QualityParameter1   0
                                ..
      Stage5_QP3_High            0
      Stage5_ResourceName        0
      Detergent_Quality          0
      Label                      0
      Score                      0
      Length: 124, dtype: int64
```