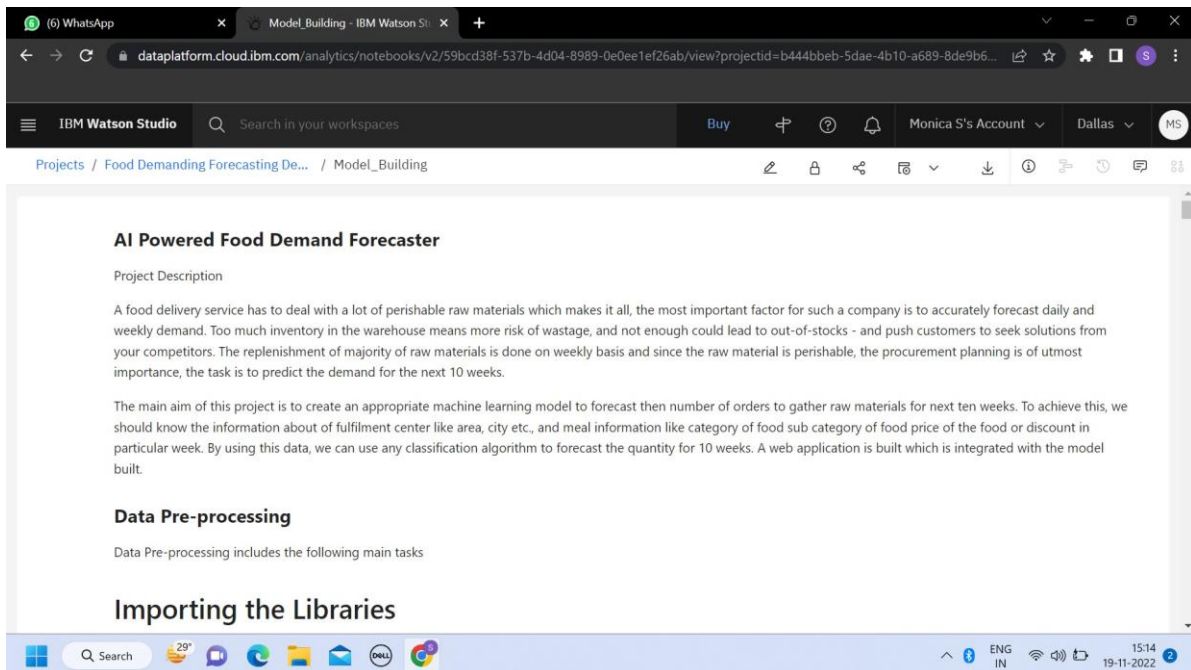
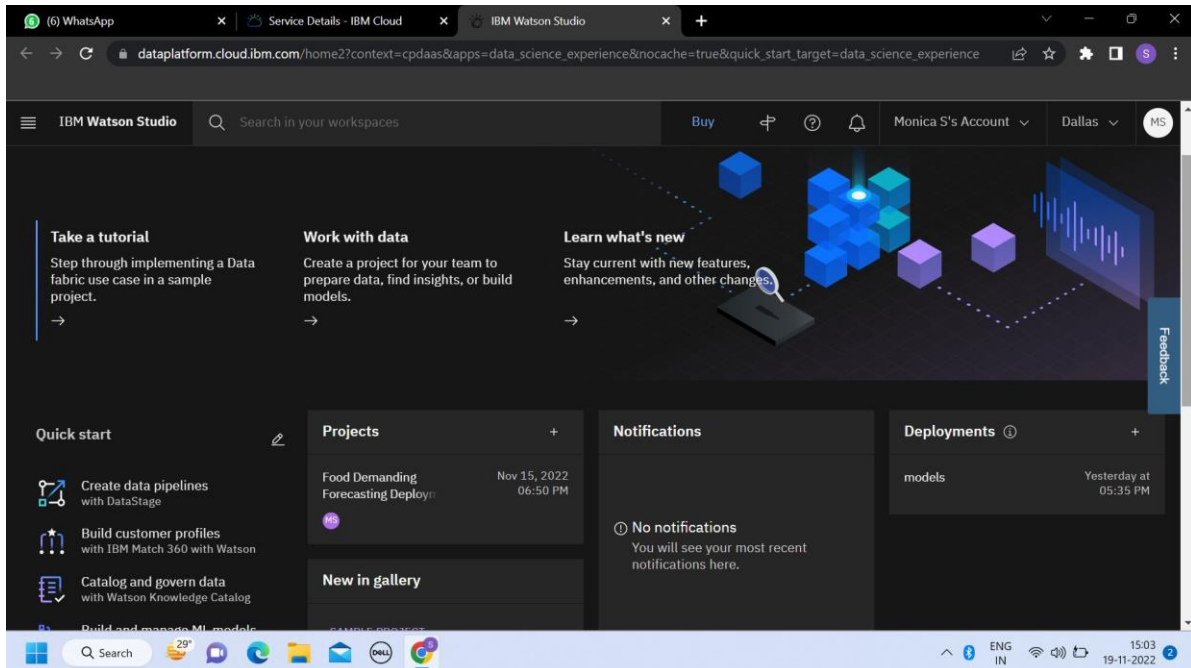


TEAM ID: PNT2022TMID21777

## PROJECT NAME: DemandEst - AI powered Food Demand Forecaster



IBM Watson Studio

Search in your workspaces

Buy

Monica S's Account

Dallas

MS

Projects / Food Demanding Forecasting De... / Model\_Building

## Importing the Libraries

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

## Reading The Dataset

```
In [2]: import os, types
import pandas as pd
from boto3.client import Config
import ibm_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.
cos_client = ibm_boto3.client(service_name='s3',
    ibm_api_key_id='vnc2XOp6XYI-QL1BjnsLpsRo9LRjgFqb5s08hbd0VHR8',
    ibm_auth_endpoint="https://iam.cloud.ibm.com/oidc/token",
    config=Config(signature_version='oauth'),
    endpoint_url='https://s3.private.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud')
```

IBM Watson Studio

Search in your workspaces

Buy

Monica S's Account

Dallas

MS

Projects / Food Demanding Forecasting De... / Model\_Building

## Reading The Dataset

```
In [2]: import os, types
import pandas as pd
from boto3.client import Config
import ibm_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.
cos_client = ibm_boto3.client(service_name='s3',
    ibm_api_key_id='vnc2XOp6XYI-QL1BjnsLpsRo9LRjgFqb5s08hbd0VHR8',
    ibm_auth_endpoint="https://iam.cloud.ibm.com/oidc/token",
    config=Config(signature_version='oauth'),
    endpoint_url='https://s3.private.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud')

bucket = 'fooddemandingforecastingdeploymen-donotdelete-pr-3jxatyh1yqyocu'
object_key = 'train.csv'

body = cos_client.get_object(Bucket=bucket,Key=object_key)['Body']
# add missing __iter__ method, so pandas accepts body as file-like object
if not hasattr(body, "__iter__"): body.__iter__ = types.MethodType(__iter__, body)

train = pd.read_csv(body)
```

IBM Watson Studio interface showing a Jupyter Notebook titled "Model\_Building". The notebook code imports necessary libraries and configures the IBM Cloud Object Storage client to access a file named "test.csv".

```
In [3]: import os, types
import pandas as pd
from boto3.client import Config
import ibm_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.
cos_client = ibm_boto3.client(service_name='s3',
                              ibm_api_key_id='vnc2Xop6XYI-QL1B3nsLpsRo9LRjgFqb5s08hbd0VHRS',
                              ibm_auth_endpoint='https://iam.cloud.ibm.com/oidc/token',
                              config=Config(signature_version='oauth')),
                              endpoint_url='https://s3.private.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud')

bucket = 'fooddemandingforecastingdeploymen-donotdelete-pr-3jxatyhlyqyocu'
object_key = 'test.csv'

body = cos_client.get_object(Bucket=bucket, Key=object_key)['Body']
# add missing __iter__ method, so pandas accepts body as file-like object
if not hasattr(body, "__iter__"): body.__iter__ = types.MethodType(__iter__, body)

test = pd.read_csv(body)
```

The notebook is titled "Exploratory Data Analysis".

IBM Watson Studio interface showing the output of the Jupyter Notebook. The output displays the first few rows of the training and test datasets.

**Out[4]:**

	id	week	center_id	meal_id	checkout_price	base_price	emailer_for_promotion	homepage_featured	num_orders
0	1379560	1	55	1885	136.83	152.29	0	0	177
1	1466964	1	55	1993	136.83	135.83	0	0	270
2	1346989	1	55	2539	134.86	135.86	0	0	189
3	1338232	1	55	2139	339.50	437.53	0	0	54
4	1448490	1	55	2631	243.50	242.50	0	0	40

**In [5]:**

```
test.head()
```

**Out[5]:**

	id	week	center_id	meal_id	checkout_price	base_price	emailer_for_promotion	homepage_featured
0	1028232	146	55	1885	158.11	159.11	0	0
1	1127204	146	55	1993	160.11	159.11	0	0
2	1212707	146	55	2539	157.14	159.14	0	0
3	1082698	146	55	2631	162.02	162.02	0	0
4	1400926	146	55	1248	163.93	163.93	0	0

IBM Watson Studio

Search in your workspaces

Buy

Monica S's Account

Dallas

MS

Projects / Food Demanding Forecasting De... / Model\_Building

```
In [6]: train.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 456548 entries, 0 to 456547
Data columns (total 9 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  -
0   id                     456548 non-null int64  
1   week                   456548 non-null int64  
2   center_id              456548 non-null int64  
3   meal_id                456548 non-null int64  
4   checkout_price         456548 non-null float64
5   base_price             456548 non-null float64
6   emailer_for_promotion  456548 non-null int64  
7   homepage_featured      456548 non-null int64  
8   num_orders             456548 non-null int64  
dtypes: float64(2), int64(7)
memory usage: 31.3 MB

In [7]: test.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 32573 entries, 0 to 32572
Data columns (total 8 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  -
0   id                     32573 non-null int64
```

IBM Watson Studio

Search in your workspaces

Buy

Monica S's Account

Dallas

MS

Projects / Food Demanding Forecasting De... / Model\_Building

```
In [7]: test.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 32573 entries, 0 to 32572
Data columns (total 8 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  -
0   id                     32573 non-null int64  
1   week                   32573 non-null int64  
2   center_id              32573 non-null int64  
3   meal_id                32573 non-null int64  
4   checkout_price         32573 non-null float64
5   base_price             32573 non-null float64
6   emailer_for_promotion  32573 non-null int64  
7   homepage_featured      32573 non-null int64  
dtypes: float64(2), int64(6)
memory usage: 2.0 MB

In [8]: train['num_orders'].describe()

Out[8]: count    456548.000000
mean       261.872760
std        395.922798
min         13.000000
25%         54.000000
50%        136.000000
75%        324.000000
max       24299.000000
Name: num_orders, dtype: float64
```

IBM Watson Studio

Projects / Food Demanding Forecasting De... / Model\_Building

```
75% 324.000000
max 24299.000000
Name: num_orders, dtype: float64
```

In [9]: `train.describe()`

Out[9]:

	id	week	center_id	meal_id	checkout_price	base_price	emailer_for_promotion	homepage_featured	num_orders
count	4.565480e+05	456548.000000	456548.000000	456548.000000	456548.000000	456548.000000	456548.000000	456548.000000	456548.000000
mean	1.250096e+06	74.768771	82.105796	2024.337458	332.238933	354.156627	0.081152	0.10920	261.872760
std	1.443548e+05	41.524956	45.975046	547.420920	152.939723	160.715914	0.273069	0.31189	395.922798
min	1.000000e+06	1.000000	10.000000	1062.000000	2.970000	55.350000	0.000000	0.00000	13.000000
25%	1.124999e+06	39.000000	43.000000	1558.000000	228.950000	243.500000	0.000000	0.00000	54.000000
50%	1.250184e+06	76.000000	76.000000	1993.000000	296.820000	310.460000	0.000000	0.00000	136.000000
75%	1.375140e+06	111.000000	110.000000	2539.000000	445.230000	458.870000	0.000000	0.00000	324.000000
max	1.499999e+06	145.000000	186.000000	2956.000000	866.270000	866.270000	1.000000	1.00000	24299.000000

### Checking for null values

In [10]: `train.isnull().any()`

IBM Watson Studio

Projects / Food Demanding Forecasting De... / Model\_Building

### Checking for null values

In [10]: `train.isnull().any()`

Out[10]:

id	False
week	False
center_id	False
meal_id	False
checkout_price	False
base_price	False
emailer_for_promotion	False
homepage_featured	False
num_orders	False
dtype: bool	

In [11]: `train.isnull().sum()`

Out[11]:

id	0
week	0
center_id	0
meal_id	0
checkout_price	0
base_price	0
emailer_for_promotion	0
homepage_featured	0
num_orders	0



IBM Watson Studio

## Reading And Merging .Csv Files

```
In [12]: import os, types
import pandas as pd
from boto3.client import Config
import ibm_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.
cos_client = ibm_boto3.client(service_name='s3',
                              ibm_api_key_id='vnc2XOp6XYI-QL1B7nsLpsRo9LRjgFqb5s08hbd0VHR8',
                              ibm_auth_endpoint='https://iam.cloud.ibm.com/oidc/token',
                              config=Config(signature_version='oauth'),
                              endpoint_url='https://s3.private.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud')

bucket = 'fooddemandingforecastingdeploymen-donotdelete-pr-3jxatyh1yqocu'
object_key = 'meal_info.csv'

body = cos_client.get_object(Bucket=bucket, Key=object_key)['Body']
# add missing __iter__ method, so pandas accepts body as file-like object
if not hasattr(body, "__iter__"): body.__iter__ = types.MethodType(__iter__, body)

meal_info = pd.read_csv(body)
```

IBM Watson Studio

## meal\_info.head()

```
In [13]: meal_info.head()
```

	meal_id	category	cuisine
0	1085	Beverages	Thai
1	1993	Beverages	Thai
2	2539	Beverages	Thai
3	1248	Beverages	Indian
4	2631	Beverages	Indian

```
In [14]: import os, types
import pandas as pd
from boto3.client import Config
import ibm_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.
cos_client = ibm_boto3.client(service_name='s3',
                              ibm_api_key_id='vnc2XOp6XYI-QL1B7nsLpsRo9LRjgFqb5s08hbd0VHR8',
                              ibm_auth_endpoint='https://iam.cloud.ibm.com/oidc/token',
                              config=Config(signature_version='oauth'),
                              endpoint_url='https://s3.private.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud')
```

```
IBM Watson Studio | Search in your workspaces | Buy | Monica S's Account | Dallas | MS

Projects / Food Demanding Forecasting De... / Model_Building

In [14]: 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.
cos_client = boto3.client(service_name='s3',
    iam_api_key_id='vnc2XOp6XYI-QL1B3nslpsRo9LRjgFqb5s08hbd0VHR8',
    iam_api_key='vnc2XOp6XYI-QL1B3nslpsRo9LRjgFqb5s08hbd0VHR8',
    iam_auth_endpoint='https://iam.cloud.ibm.com/oidc/token',
    config=Config(signature_version='oauth'),
    endpoint_url='https://s3.private.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud')

bucket = 'fooddemandingforecastingdeployment-donotdelete-pr-3jxatyh1yqyocu'
object_key = 'fulfilment_center_info.csv'

body = cos_client.get_object(Bucket=bucket, Key=object_key)['Body']
# add missing __iter__ method, so pandas accepts body as file-like object
if not hasattr(body, "__iter__"): body.__iter__ = types.MethodType(__iter__, body)

fulfilment_center_info = pd.read_csv(body)

In [15]: fulfilment_center_info.head()
```

```
IBM Watson Studio | Search in your workspaces | Buy | Monica S's Account | Dallas | MS

Projects / Food Demanding Forecasting De... / Model_Building

In [15]: fulfilment_center_info.head()

Out[15]:
```

	center_id	city_code	region_code	center_type	op_area
0	11	679	56	TYPE_A	3.7
1	13	590	56	TYPE_B	6.7
2	124	590	56	TYPE_C	4.0
3	66	648	34	TYPE_A	4.1
4	94	632	34	TYPE_C	3.6

```
Merging train.csv and meal_info.csv dataset by using common key id:

We notice that meal_id column in train.csv is similar to meal_id in meal_info.csv dataset. Let us merge these two datasets, train.csv and meal_info.csv using common key meal_id and name the table as trainfinal.

In [16]: trainfinal = pd.merge(train, meal_info, on="meal_id", how="outer")

Merging trainfinal.csv and fulfilment_center_info.csv dataset by using common key id:

We notice that center_id column in trainfinal.csv is similar to center_id in fulfilment_center_info.csv dataset. Let us merge these two datasets, trainfinal.csv and fulfilment_center_info.csv using common key center_id and store it back in trainfinal. Display the first five rows of trainfinal using head().
```

IBM Watson Studio

Projects / Food Demanding Forecasting De... / Model\_Building

```
In [17]: trainfinal = pd.merge(trainfinal, fulfilment_center_info, on="center_id", how="outer")
trainfinal.head()
```

	id	week	center_id	meal_id	checkout_price	base_price	emailer_for_promotion	homepage_featured	num_orders	category	cuisine	city_code	region_code	center_type	op_a
0	1379560	1	55	1885	136.83	152.29	0	0	177	Beverages	Thai	647	56	TYPE_C	
1	1018704	2	55	1885	135.83	152.29	0	0	323	Beverages	Thai	647	56	TYPE_C	
2	1196273	3	55	1885	132.92	133.92	0	0	96	Beverages	Thai	647	56	TYPE_C	
3	1116527	4	55	1885	135.86	134.86	0	0	163	Beverages	Thai	647	56	TYPE_C	
4	1343872	5	55	1885	146.50	147.50	0	0	215	Beverages	Thai	647	56	TYPE_C	

## Dropping Columns

Let's drop columns "center\_id" and "meal\_id" as they are not required for the further process. Display the changes of trainfinal table using head().

```
In [18]: trainfinal = trainfinal.drop(['center_id', 'meal_id'], axis=1)
trainfinal.head()
```

	id	week	checkout_price	base_price	emailer_for_promotion	homepage_featured	num_orders	category	cuisine	city_code	region_code	center_type	op_area
0	1379560	1	136.83	152.29	0	0	177	Beverages	Thai	647	56	TYPE_C	2.0

IBM Watson Studio

Projects / Food Demanding Forecasting De... / Model\_Building

## Dropping Columns

Let's drop columns "center\_id" and "meal\_id" as they are not required for the further process. Display the changes of trainfinal table using head().

```
In [18]: trainfinal = trainfinal.drop(['center_id', 'meal_id'], axis=1)
trainfinal.head()
```

	id	week	checkout_price	base_price	emailer_for_promotion	homepage_featured	num_orders	category	cuisine	city_code	region_code	center_type	op_area
0	1379560	1	136.83	152.29	0	0	177	Beverages	Thai	647	56	TYPE_C	2.0
1	1018704	2	135.83	152.29	0	0	323	Beverages	Thai	647	56	TYPE_C	2.0
2	1196273	3	132.92	133.92	0	0	96	Beverages	Thai	647	56	TYPE_C	2.0
3	1116527	4	135.86	134.86	0	0	163	Beverages	Thai	647	56	TYPE_C	2.0
4	1343872	5	146.50	147.50	0	0	215	Beverages	Thai	647	56	TYPE_C	2.0

Display the list of columns present in trainfinal table and store it in variable "cols"

```
In [19]: cols = trainfinal.columns.tolist()
print(cols)
```

```
['id', 'week', 'checkout_price', 'base_price', 'emailer_for_promotion', 'homepage_featured', 'num_orders', 'category', 'cuisine', 'city_code', 'region_code', 'center_type', 'op_area']
```



IBM Watson Studio

Search in your workspaces

Buy

Monica S's Account

Dallas

MS

Projects / Food Demanding Forecasting De... / Model\_Building

```
In [19]: cols = trainfinal.columns.tolist()
print(cols)

['id', 'week', 'checkout_price', 'base_price', 'emailer_for_promotion', 'homepage_featured', 'num_orders', 'category', 'cuisine', 'city_code', 'region_code', 'center_type', 'op_area']

Rearrange the columns by slicing the columns of "cols" and print "cols"
```

```
In [20]: cols = cols[:2] + cols[9:] + cols[7:9] + cols[2:7]
print(cols)

['id', 'week', 'city_code', 'region_code', 'center_type', 'op_area', 'category', 'cuisine', 'checkout_price', 'base_price', 'emailer_for_promotion', 'homepage_featured', 'num_orders']

Store the changes of columns in trainfinal and display the datatypes of trainfinal using trainfinal.dtypes. Here, we can see that, we not only have numerical data but we also have object data.
```

```
In [21]: trainfinal = trainfinal[cols]
trainfinal.head()
```

	id	week	city_code	region_code	center_type	op_area	category	cuisine	checkout_price	base_price	emailer_for_promotion	homepage_featured	num_orders
0	1379560	1	647	56	TYPE_C	2.0	Beverages	Thai	136.83	152.29	0	0	177
1	1018704	2	647	56	TYPE_C	2.0	Beverages	Thai	135.83	152.29	0	0	323
2	1196273	3	647	56	TYPE_C	2.0	Beverages	Thai	132.92	133.92	0	0	96
3	1116527	4	647	56	TYPE_C	2.0	Beverages	Thai	135.86	134.86	0	0	163

IBM Watson Studio

Search in your workspaces

Buy

Monica S's Account

Dallas

MS

Projects / Food Demanding Forecasting De... / Model\_Building

```
In [21]: trainfinal = trainfinal[cols]
trainfinal.head()
```

	id	week	city_code	region_code	center_type	op_area	category	cuisine	checkout_price	base_price	emailer_for_promotion	homepage_featured	num_orders
0	1379560	1	647	56	TYPE_C	2.0	Beverages	Thai	136.83	152.29	0	0	177
1	1018704	2	647	56	TYPE_C	2.0	Beverages	Thai	135.83	152.29	0	0	323
2	1196273	3	647	56	TYPE_C	2.0	Beverages	Thai	132.92	133.92	0	0	96
3	1116527	4	647	56	TYPE_C	2.0	Beverages	Thai	135.86	134.86	0	0	163
4	1343872	5	647	56	TYPE_C	2.0	Beverages	Thai	146.50	147.50	0	0	215

```
In [22]: trainfinal.dtypes
```

id	int64
week	int64
city_code	int64
region_code	int64
center_type	object
op_area	float64
category	object
cuisine	object
checkout_price	float64
base_price	float64
emailer_for_promotion	int64

IBM Watson Studio

Model\_Building - IBM Watson Studio

Search in your workspaces

Buy

Monica S's Account

Dallas

MS

Projects / Food Demanding Forecasting De... / Model\_Building

## Label encoding

Typically, any structured dataset includes multiple columns with combination of numerical as well as categorical variables. A machine can only understand the numbers. It cannot understand the text. That's essentially the case with Machine Learning algorithms too.

We need to convert each text category to numbers in order for the machine to process those using mathematical equations. Label Encoding is a popular encoding technique for handling categorical variables implemented using the scikit-learn library in python. In this technique, each label is assigned a unique integer based on alphabetical ordering.

```
In [23]: from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder

lb1 = LabelEncoder()
trainfinal['center_type'] = lb1.fit_transform(trainfinal['center_type'])
lb2 = LabelEncoder()
trainfinal['category'] = lb1.fit_transform(trainfinal['category'])
lb3 = LabelEncoder()
trainfinal['cuisine'] = lb1.fit_transform(trainfinal['cuisine'])
```

In the above code we have selected text class categorical columns for performing label encoding.

```
In [24]: trainfinal.head()
```

```
Out[24]:
```

	id	week	city_code	region_code	center_type	op_area	category	cuisine	checkout_price	base_price	emailer_for_promotion	homepage_featured	num_orders
0	1379560	1	647	56	2	2.0	0	3	136.83	152.29	0	0	177
1	1018704	2	647	56	2	2.0	0	3	135.83	152.29	0	0	323

IBM Watson Studio

Model\_Building - IBM Watson Studio

Search in your workspaces

Buy

Monica S's Account

Dallas

MS

Projects / Food Demanding Forecasting De... / Model\_Building

After performing label encoding, alphabetical classes: Center type, category and city code are converted to numeric values.

Finally display number of rows and columns of trainfinal using shape()

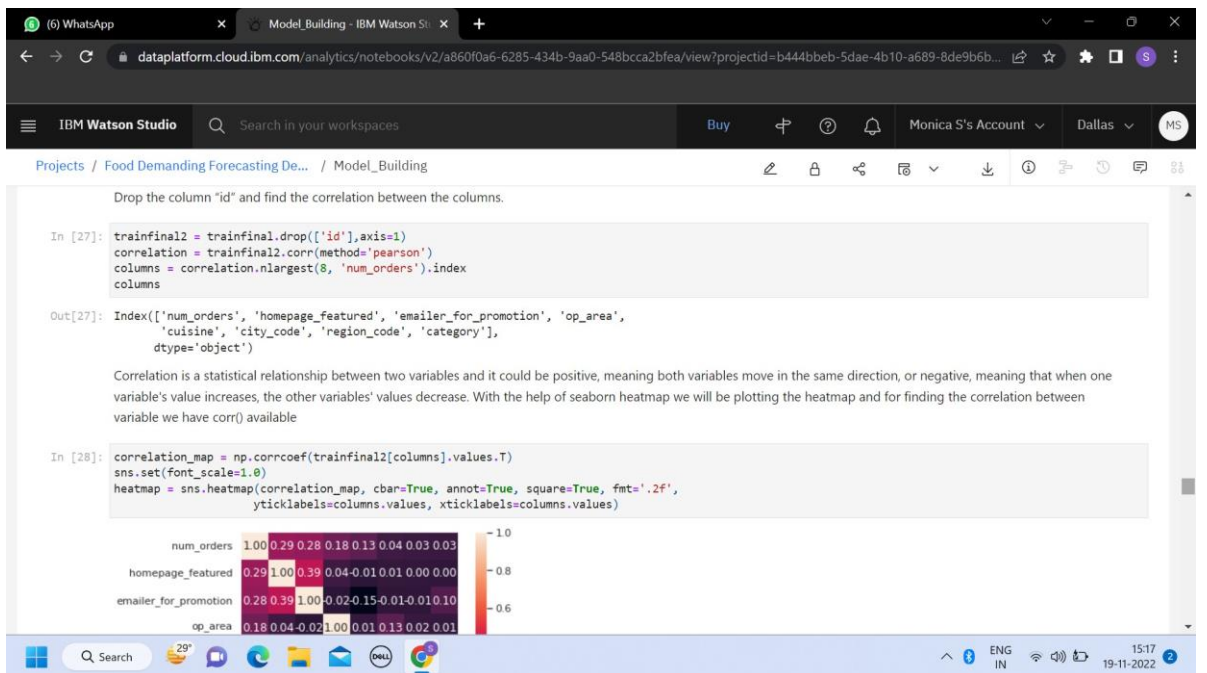
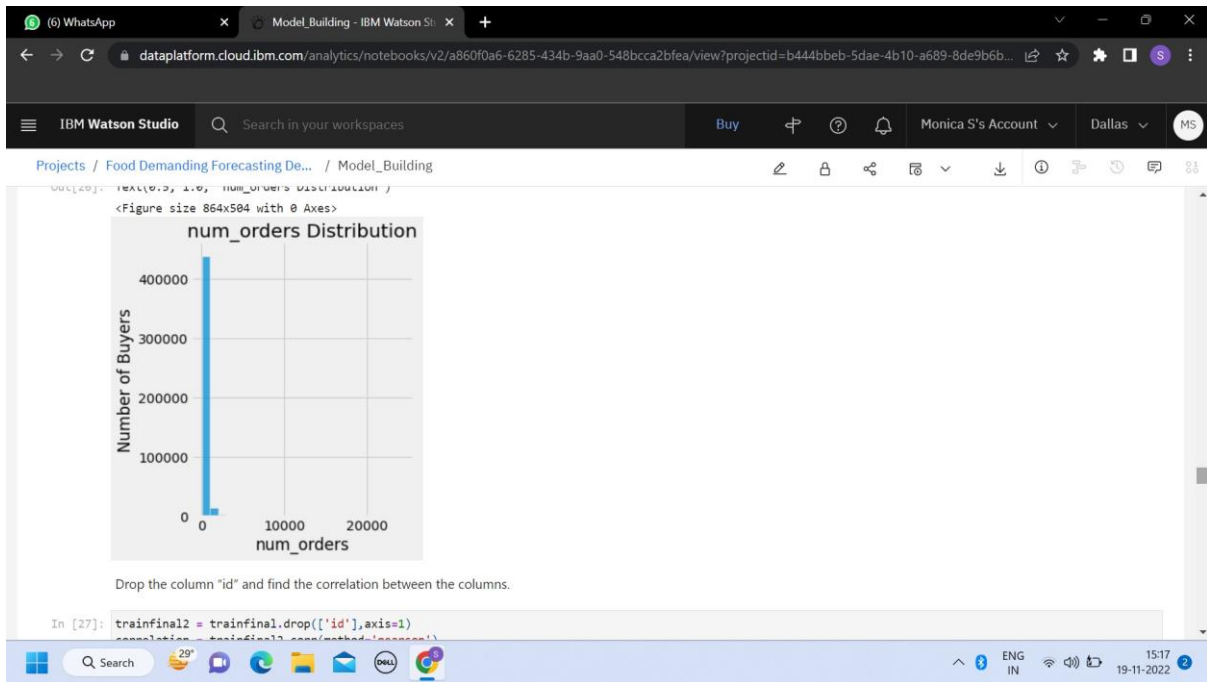
```
In [25]: trainfinal.shape
```

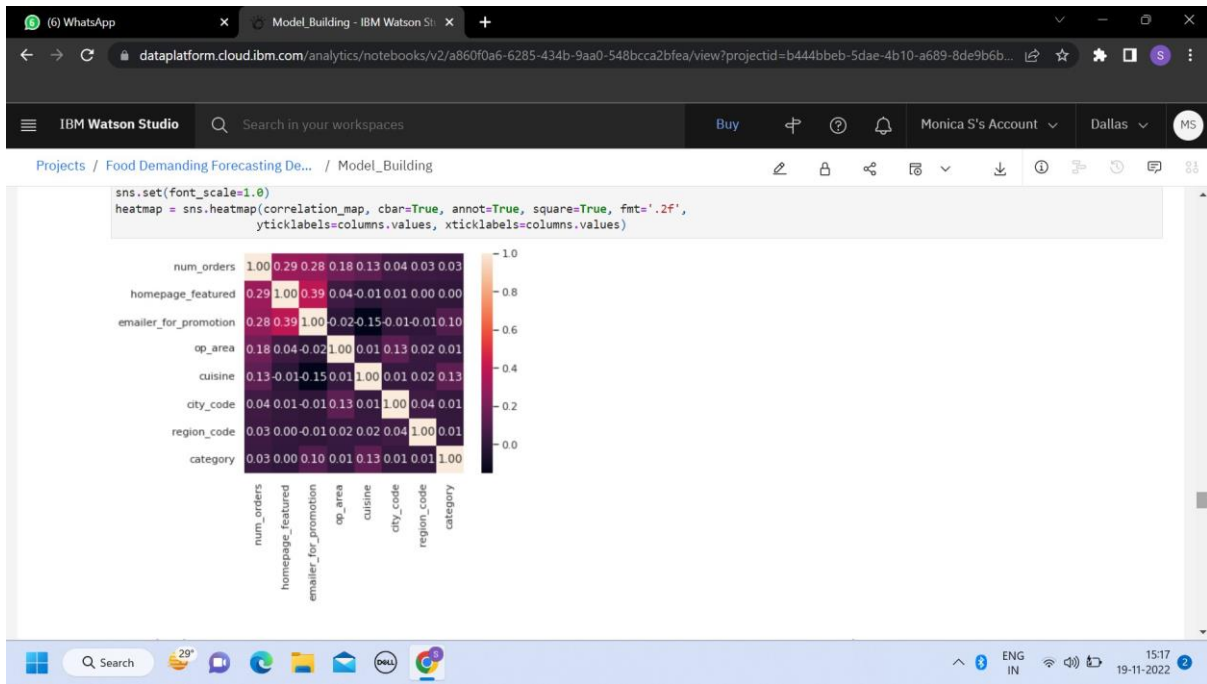
```
Out[25]: (456548, 13)
```

## Data Visualization

```
In [26]: plt.style.use('fivethirtyeight')
plt.figure(figsize=(12,7))
sns.displot(trainfinal.num_orders, bins = 25)
plt.xlabel("num_orders")
plt.ylabel("Number of Buyers")
plt.title("num_orders Distribution")
```

```
Out[26]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'num_orders Distribution')
<Figure size 864x504 with 0 Axes>
```





IBM Watson Studio

Search in your workspaces

Buy

Monica S's Account

Dallas

MS

Projects / Food Demanding Forecasting De... / Model\_Building

## Splitting The Dataset Into Dependent And Independent Variable

In machine learning, the concept of dependent variable (y) and independent variables(x) is important to understand. Here, Dependent variable is nothing but output in dataset and independent variable is all inputs in the dataset.

With this in mind, we need to split our dataset into the matrix of independent variables and the vector or dependent variable. Mathematically, Vector is defined as a matrix that has just one column.

Let's split our dataset into independent and dependent variables.

- 1.The independent variable in the dataset would be considered as 'x' and the 'homepage\_featured', 'emailer\_for\_promotion', 'op\_area', 'cuisine', 'city\_code', 'region\_code', 'category' columns would be considered as independent variable.
- 2.The dependent variable in the dataset would be considered as 'y' and the 'num\_orders' column is considered as dependent variable.

```
In [29]: features = columns.drop(['num_orders'])
trainfinal3 = trainfinal[features]
X = trainfinal3.values
y = trainfinal['num_orders'].values

In [30]: trainfinal3.head()

Out[30]: homepage_featured  emailer_for_promotion  op_area  cuisine  city_code  region_code  category
```

IBM Watson Studio

Projects / Food Demanding Forecasting De... / Model\_Building

```
y = trainfinal['num_orders'].values
```

In [30]: `trainfinal3.head()`

Out[30]:

	homepage_featured	emailer_for_promotion	op_area	cuisine	city_code	region_code	category
0	0	0	2.0	3	647	56	0
1	0	0	2.0	3	647	56	0
2	0	0	2.0	3	647	56	0
3	0	0	2.0	3	647	56	0
4	0	0	2.0	3	647	56	0

## Split The Dataset Into Train Set And Test Set

We will create 4 sets—  $X_{train}$  (training part of the matrix of features),  $X_{val}$  (test part of the matrix of features),  $Y_{train}$  (training part of the dependent variables associated with the  $X$  train sets, and therefore also the same indices),  $Y_{val}$  (test part of the dependent variables associated with the  $X$  val sets, and therefore also the same indices). There are a few other parameters that we need to understand before we use the class:

- 1.test\_size — this parameter decides the size of the data that has to be split as the test dataset. This is given as a fraction. For example, if you pass 0.5 as the value, the dataset will be split 50% as the test dataset
- 2.train\_size — you have to specify this parameter only if you're not specifying the test\_size. This is the same as test\_size, but instead you tell the class what percent of the dataset

IBM Watson Studio

Projects / Food Demanding Forecasting De... / Model\_Building

## Split The Dataset Into Train Set And Test Set

We will create 4 sets—  $X_{train}$  (training part of the matrix of features),  $X_{val}$  (test part of the matrix of features),  $Y_{train}$  (training part of the dependent variables associated with the  $X$  train sets, and therefore also the same indices),  $Y_{val}$  (test part of the dependent variables associated with the  $X$  val sets, and therefore also the same indices). There are a few other parameters that we need to understand before we use the class:

- 1.test\_size — this parameter decides the size of the data that has to be split as the test dataset. This is given as a fraction. For example, if you pass 0.5 as the value, the dataset will be split 50% as the test dataset
- 2.train\_size — you have to specify this parameter only if you're not specifying the test\_size. This is the same as test\_size, but instead you tell the class what percent of the dataset you want to split as the training set.

Now split our dataset into train set and test using `train_test_split` class from scikit learn library.

```
In [31]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_val, y_train, y_val = train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.25)
```

## Train And Test Model Algorithms

```
In [32]: pip install xgboost
```

Requirement already satisfied: xgboost in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (1.5.2)



IBM Watson Studio

Projects / Food Demanding Forecasting De... / Model\_Building

```
In [31]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_val, y_train, y_val = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.25)
```

## Train And Test Model Algorithms

```
In [32]: pip install xgboost
```

Requirement already satisfied: xgboost in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/11b/python3.9/site-packages (1.5.2)  
Requirement already satisfied: numpy in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/11b/python3.9/site-packages (from xgboost) (1.20.3)  
Requirement already satisfied: scipy in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/11b/python3.9/site-packages (from xgboost) (1.7.3)  
Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.

```
In [33]: from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.linear_model import Lasso
from sklearn.linear_model import ElasticNet
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsRegressor
from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingRegressor
from xgboost import XGBRegressor
```

## Model Evaluation

We're going to use `x_train` and `y_train` obtained above in `train_test_split` section to train our regression model. We're using the `fit` method and passing the parameters as shown below. Finally, we need to check to see how well our model is performing on the test data.

IBM Watson Studio

Projects / Food Demanding Forecasting De... / Model\_Building

```
In [33]: XG = XGBRegressor()
XG.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = XG.predict(X_val)
y_pred[y_pred<0] = 0
from sklearn import metrics
print('RMSLE:', 100*np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_log_error(y_val, y_pred)))

RMSLE: 70.0345266375362
```

```
In [34]: L = Lasso()
L.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = L.predict(X_val)
y_pred[y_pred<0] = 0
from sklearn import metrics
print('RMSLE:', 100*np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_log_error(y_val, y_pred)))

RMSLE: 129.07537578368115
```

```
In [35]: EN = ElasticNet()
EN.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = EN.predict(X_val)
y_pred[y_pred<0] = 0
from sklearn import metrics
print('RMSLE:', 100*np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_log_error(y_val, y_pred)))

RMSLE: 130.97531333902774
```

```
In [36]: DT = DecisionTreeRegressor()
```

IBM Watson Studio interface showing a Jupyter Notebook session for model building.

**Browser Tabs:** (6) WhatsApp, Model\_Building - IBM Watson St...

**URL:** [dataplatform.cloud.ibm.com/analytics/notebooks/v2/59bcd38f-537b-4d04-8989-0e0ee1ef26ab/view?projectid=b444bbeb-5dae-4b10-a689-8de9b6...](https://dataplatform.cloud.ibm.com/analytics/notebooks/v2/59bcd38f-537b-4d04-8989-0e0ee1ef26ab/view?projectid=b444bbeb-5dae-4b10-a689-8de9b6...)

**Header:** IBM Watson Studio, Search in your workspaces, Buy, Monica S's Account, Dallas, MS

**Projects:** Food Demanding Forecasting De... / Model\_Building

**Code Execution Results:**

```
In [36]: DT = DecisionTreeRegressor()
DT.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = DT.predict(X_val)
y_pred[y_pred<0] = 0
from sklearn import metrics
print('RMSLE:', 100*np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_log_error(y_val, y_pred)))

RMSLE: 62.67179162714419
```

```
In [37]: KNN = KNeighborsRegressor()
KNN.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = KNN.predict(X_val)
y_pred[y_pred<0] = 0
from sklearn import metrics
print('RMSLE:', 100*np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_log_error(y_val, y_pred)))

RMSLE: 66.58484573011243
```

```
In [38]: GB = GradientBoostingRegressor()
GB.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = GB.predict(X_val)
y_pred[y_pred<0] = 0
from sklearn import metrics
print('RMSLE:', 100*np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_log_error(y_val, y_pred)))

RMSLE: 97.8402121343789
```

**Taskbar:** Windows Start, Search, 29°, Task View, File Explorer, Mail, Dell, Chrome, System Tray (ENG IN, 15:18 19-11-2022)

IBM Watson Studio

Projects / Food Demanding Forecasting De... / Model\_Building

## Save The Model

Pickle is used for serializing and de-serializing Python object structures, also called marshalling or flattening. Serialization refers to the process of converting an object in memory to a byte stream that can be stored on disk or sent over a network. Later on, this character stream can then be retrieved and de-serialized back to a Python object. Here, DT is our decision tree model saving as fdemand.pkl file. Wb is the write binary in bytes.

```
In [39]: import pickle
pickle.dump(DT, open('fdemand.pkl', 'wb'))
```

## Predicting The Output Using The Model

Here, we are creating X\_test which we are using to test the model to predict the number of orders by giving input to the model build.

```
In [40]: testfinal = pd.merge(test, meal_info, on="meal_id", how="outer")
testfinal = pd.merge(testfinal, fulfilment_center_info, on="center_id", how="outer")
testfinal = testfinal.drop(['meal_id', 'center_id'], axis=1)

tcols = testfinal.columns.tolist()
tcols = tcols[:2] + tcols[8:] + tcols[6:8] + tcols[2:6]
testfinal = testfinal[tcols]
```

IBM Watson Studio

Projects / Food Demanding Forecasting De... / Model\_Building

Here, we are creating X\_test which we are using to test the model to predict the number of orders by giving input to the model build.

```
In [40]: testfinal = pd.merge(test, meal_info, on="meal_id", how="outer")
testfinal = pd.merge(testfinal, fulfilment_center_info, on="center_id", how="outer")
testfinal = testfinal.drop(['meal_id', 'center_id'], axis=1)

tcols = testfinal.columns.tolist()
tcols = tcols[:2] + tcols[8:] + tcols[6:8] + tcols[2:6]
testfinal = testfinal[tcols]

Ib1 = LabelEncoder()
testfinal['center_type'] = Ib1.fit_transform(testfinal['center_type'])

Ib2 = LabelEncoder()
testfinal['category'] = Ib2.fit_transform(testfinal['category'])

Ib3 = LabelEncoder()
testfinal['cuisine'] = Ib3.fit_transform(testfinal['cuisine'])

X_test = testfinal[features].values
```

```
In [41]: pred = DT.predict(X_test)
pred[pred<0] = 0
submit = pd.DataFrame({
    'id': testfinal['id'],
    'num_orders': pred
})
```

IBM Watson Studio interface showing a Jupyter Notebook for Food Demanding Forecasting.

Projects / Food Demanding Forecasting De... / Model\_Building

```
testfinal = testfinal.drop(['meal_id', 'center_id'], axis=1)

tcols = testfinal.columns.tolist()
tcols = tcols[:2] + tcols[8:] + tcols[6:8] + tcols[2:6]
testfinal = testfinal[tcols]

Ib1 = LabelEncoder()
testfinal['center_type'] = Ib1.fit_transform(testfinal['center_type'])

Ib2 = LabelEncoder()
testfinal['category'] = Ib1.fit_transform(testfinal['category'])

Ib3 = LabelEncoder()
testfinal['cuisine'] = Ib1.fit_transform(testfinal['cuisine'])

X_test = testfinal[features].values

In [41]: pred = DT.predict(X_test)
pred[pred<0] = 0
submit = pd.DataFrame({
    'id': testfinal['id'],
    'num_orders': pred
})

Submit the predicted output values(Number of orders) to "submission.csv"

In [42]: submit.to_csv("submission.csv", index=False)
```

Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the date 19-11-2022 and time 15:18.

```
IBM Watson Studio | Search in your workspaces | Buy | Monica S's Account | Dallas | MS

Projects / Food Demanding Forecasting De... / Model_Building (1) (1)

In [1]: %pip install ibm_watson_machine_learning

Requirement already satisfied: ibm_watson_machine_learning in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (1.0.257)
Requirement already satisfied: tabulate in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from ibm_watson_machine_learning) (0.8.9)
Requirement already satisfied: importlib-metadata in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from ibm_watson_machine_learning) (4.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas<1.5.0,>=0.24.2 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from ibm_watson_machine_learning) (1.3.4)
Requirement already satisfied: requests in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from ibm_watson_machine_learning) (2.26.0)
Requirement already satisfied: ibm-cos-sdk==2.11.* in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from ibm_watson_machine_learning) (2.11.0)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from ibm_watson_machine_learning) (2022.9.24)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from ibm_watson_machine_learning) (1.26.7)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from ibm_watson_machine_learning) (21.3)
Requirement already satisfied: lomond in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from ibm_watson_machine_learning) (0.3.3)
Requirement already satisfied: jmespath<1.0.0,>=0.7.1 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from ibm-cos-sdk==2.11.*->ibm_watson_machine_learning) (0.10.0)
Requirement already satisfied: ibm-cos-sdk-s3transfer==2.11.0 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from ibm-cos-sdk==2.11.*->ibm_watson_machine_learning) (2.11.0)
Requirement already satisfied: ibm-cos-sdk-core==2.11.0 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from ibm-cos-sdk==2.11.*->ibm_watson_machine_learning) (2.11.0)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil<3.0.0,>=2.1 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from ibm-cos-sdk-core==2.11.0->ibm_watson_machine_learning) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2017.3 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from pandas<1.5.0,>=0.24.2->ibm_watson_machine_learning) (2021.3)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.17.3 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from pandas<1.5.0,>=0.24.2->ibm_watson_machine_learning) (1.20.3)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from python-dateutil<3.0.0,>=2.1->ibm-cos-sdk-core==2.11.0->ibm_watson_machine_learning) (1.15.0)
Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from requests->ibm_watson_machine_learning) (3.3)
Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer<3.0.0 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from requests->ibm_watson_machine_learning) (2.0.9)
```

```
IBM Watson Studio | Search in your workspaces | Buy | Monica S's Account | Dallas | MS

Projects / Food Demanding Forecasting De... / Model_Building (1) (1)

Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer<3.0.0 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from requests->ibm_watson_machine_learning) (2.0.4)
Requirement already satisfied: zipp>=0.5 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from importlib-metadata->ibm_watson_machine_learning) (3.6.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing<3.0.5,>=2.0.2 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from packaging->ibm_watson_machine_learning) (3.0.4)
Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.

In [3]: from ibm_watson_machine_learning import APIClient
        wml_credentials = {
            "url": "https://us-south.ml.cloud.ibm.com",
            "apikey": "o79-gpQz6HnTpjYRSmPkVRfK-eAZZ2m5Ig10m066PzUI"
        }
        client = APIClient(wml_credentials)

In [4]: def guid_from_space_name(client, space_name):
        space = client.spaces.get_details()
        #print(space)
        return(next(item for item in space['resources'] if item['entity']['name'] == space_name)['metadata']['id'])

In [5]: space_uid = guid_from_space_name(client, 'models')
        print("Space UID = " + space_uid)

        Space UID = 02a13fb3-456a-49a1-afad-7858451620e8

In [6]: client.set.default_space(space_uid)

Out[6]: 'SUCCESS'
```



IBM Watson Studio interface showing a Jupyter Notebook. The browser address bar displays the URL: `dataplatform.cloud.ibm.com/analytics/notebooks/v2/485f2aea-a60e-4f56-bf1c-3f0b817b0d/view?projectid=b444bbeb-5dae-4b10-a689-8de...`. The notebook interface includes a top bar with navigation icons, a search bar, and user account information (Monica S's Account, Dallas). The notebook content shows a Jupyter cell with the following code:

```
In [7]: client.software_specifications.list()
```

The output of the cell is a table listing software specifications:

NAME	ASSET_ID	TYPE
default_py3.6	0062b8c9-8b7d-44a0-a9b9-46c416adcbdb9	base
kernel-spark3.2-scala2.12	020d69ce-7ac1-5e68-ac1a-31189867356a	base
pytorch-onnx_1.3-py3.7-edt	069ea134-3346-5748-b513-49120e15d288	base
scikit-learn_0.20-py3.6	09c5a1d0-9c1e-4473-a344-eb7b665ff687	base
spark-mllib_3.0-scala_2.12	09f4cff0-90a7-5899-b9ed-1ef348aebdee	base
pytorch-onnx_rt22.1-py3.9	0b848dd4-e681-5599-be41-b5f6fccc6471	base
ai-function_0.1-py3.6	0c0b0f1e-5376-4f4d-92dd-da3b69aa9bda	base
shiny-r3.6	0e6a79df-875e-4f24-8ae9-62dccc2148306	base
tensorflow_2.4-py3.7-horovod	1092590a-307d-563d-9b62-4eb7d64b3f22	base
pytorch_1.1-py3.6	10ac12d6-6b30-4ccd-8392-3e922c096a92	base
tensorflow_1.15-py3.6-dd1	111e41b3-de2d-5422-a4d6-bf776828c4b7	base
autoai-kb_rt22.2-py3.10	125b6d9a-5b1f-5e8d-972a-b251688ccf40	base
runtime-22.1-py3.9	12b83a17-24d8-5082-900f-0ab31fbfd3cb	base
scikit-learn_0.22-py3.6	154010fa-5b3b-4ac1-82af-4d5ee5abbc85	base
default_r3.6	1b70aec3-ab34-4b87-8aa0-a4a3c8296a36	base
pytorch-onnx_1.3-py3.6	1bc6029a-cc97-56da-b8e0-39c3880dbbe7	base
kernel-spark3.3-r3.6	1c9e5454-f216-59dd-a20e-474a5cdf5988	base
pytorch-onnx_rt22.1-py3.9-edt	1d362186-7ad5-5b59-8b6c-9d0880bde37f	base
tensorflow_2.1-py3.6	1eb25b84-d6ed-5dde-b6a5-3fbd1665666	base
spark-mllib_3.2	20047f72-0a98-58c7-9ff5-a77b012eb8f5	base
tensorflow_2.4-py3.8-horovod	217c16f6-178f-56bf-824a-b19f20564c49	base
runtime-22.1-py3.9-cuda	26215f05-08c3-5a41-a1b0-da66306ce658	base
do_nv3.8	295adbb5-9ef9-547e-9bfa-92ae3563e720	base

IBM Watson Studio interface showing a Jupyter Notebook. The browser address bar displays the URL: `dataplatform.cloud.ibm.com/analytics/notebooks/v2/485f2aea-a60e-4f56-bf1c-3f0b817b0d/view?projectid=b444bbeb-5dae-4b10-a689-8de...`. The notebook interface includes a top bar with navigation icons, a search bar, and user account information (Monica S's Account, Dallas). The notebook content shows a Jupyter cell with the following code:

```
In [8]: software_spec_uid = client.software_specifications.get_uid_by_name("default_py3.8")
software_spec_uid
```

The output of the cell is a string:

```
Out[8]: 'ab9e1b80-f2ce-592c-a7d2-4f2344f77194'
```