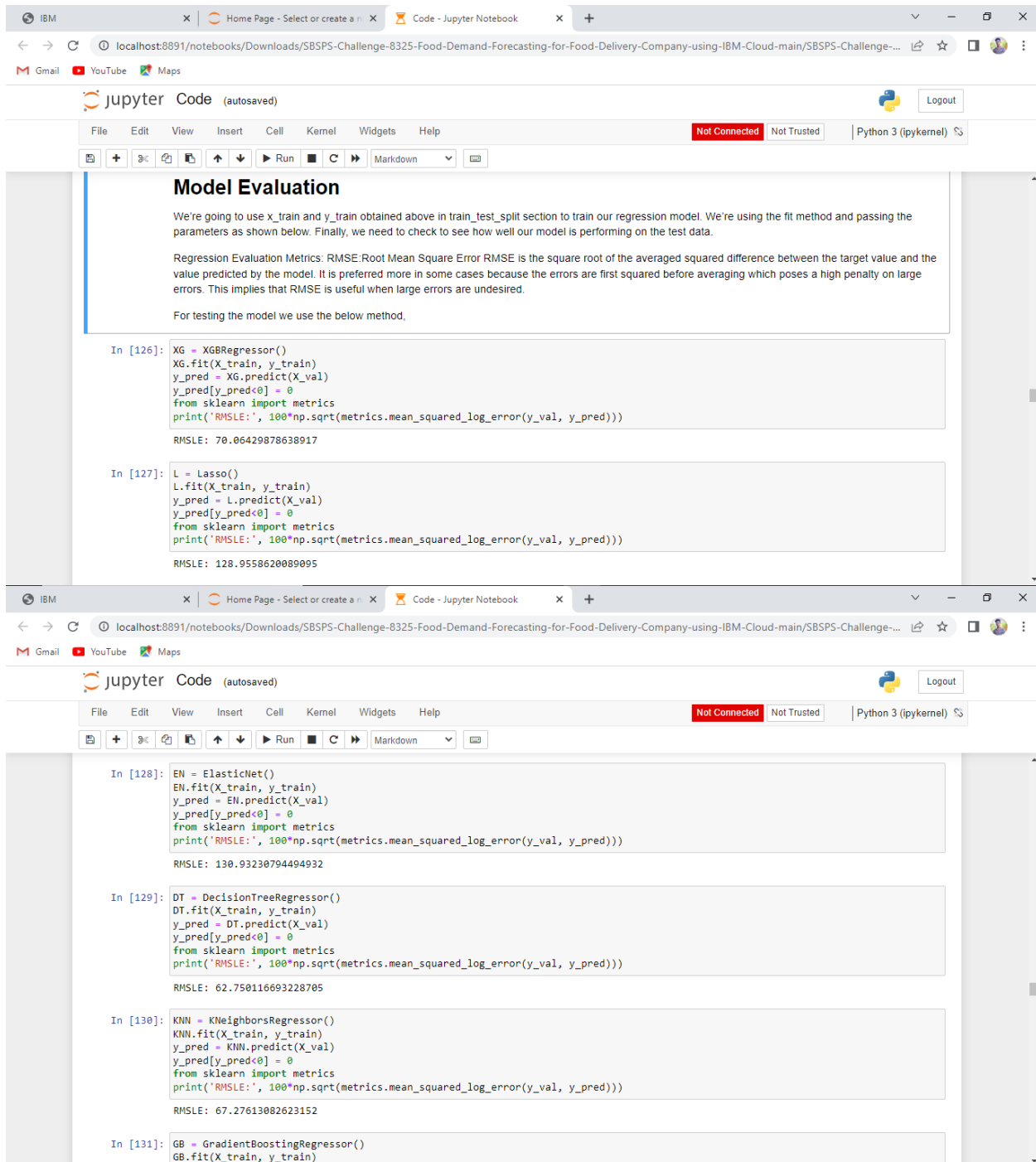


TEAM ID: PNT2022TMID17554

PROJECT NAME: DemandEst - AI powered Food Demand Forecaster

Team Leader



The screenshot displays a Jupyter Notebook interface with a browser window at the top. The notebook is titled "Model Evaluation" and contains text explaining the process of training a regression model and evaluating its performance using RMSE (Root Mean Square Error). The notebook is divided into sections for testing different models: XGBoost, Lasso, ElasticNet, DecisionTreeRegressor, KNeighborsRegressor, and GradientBoostingRegressor. Each section includes code for fitting the model, predicting on validation data, and calculating the RMSE. The results for each model are displayed below the code blocks.

```
In [126]: 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('RMSE:', 100*np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_log_error(y_val, y_pred)))

RMSE: 70.06429878638917

In [127]: 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('RMSE:', 100*np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_log_error(y_val, y_pred)))

RMSE: 128.9558620889095

In [128]: 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('RMSE:', 100*np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_log_error(y_val, y_pred)))

RMSE: 130.93230794494932

In [129]: 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('RMSE:', 100*np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_log_error(y_val, y_pred)))

RMSE: 62.750116693228705

In [130]: 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('RMSE:', 100*np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_log_error(y_val, y_pred)))

RMSE: 67.27613082623152

In [131]: GB = GradientBoostingRegressor()
GB.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
RMSLE: 130.93230794494932

In [129]: 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: 62.750116693228705

In [130]: 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: 67.27613082623152

In [131]: 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: 99.04866931366767
```

Team Member 1

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.

Regression Evaluation Metrics: RMSE: Root Mean Square Error RMSE is the square root of the averaged squared difference between the target value and the value predicted by the model. It is preferred more in some cases because the errors are first squared before averaging which poses a high penalty on large errors. This implies that RMSE is useful when large errors are undesired.

For testing the model we use the below method,

```
In [126]: 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: 70.06429878638917

In [127]: 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: 128.9558620089095
```

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File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Not Connected Not Trusted Python 3 (pykernel)

Run

```
In [128]: 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: 130.93230794494932
```

```
In [129]: 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: 62.750116693228705
```

```
In [130]: 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: 67.27613082623152
```

```
In [131]: GB = GradientBoostingRegressor()
          GB.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

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File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Not Connected Not Trusted Python 3 (pykernel)

Run

```
RMSLE: 130.93230794494932
```

```
In [129]: 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: 62.750116693228705
```

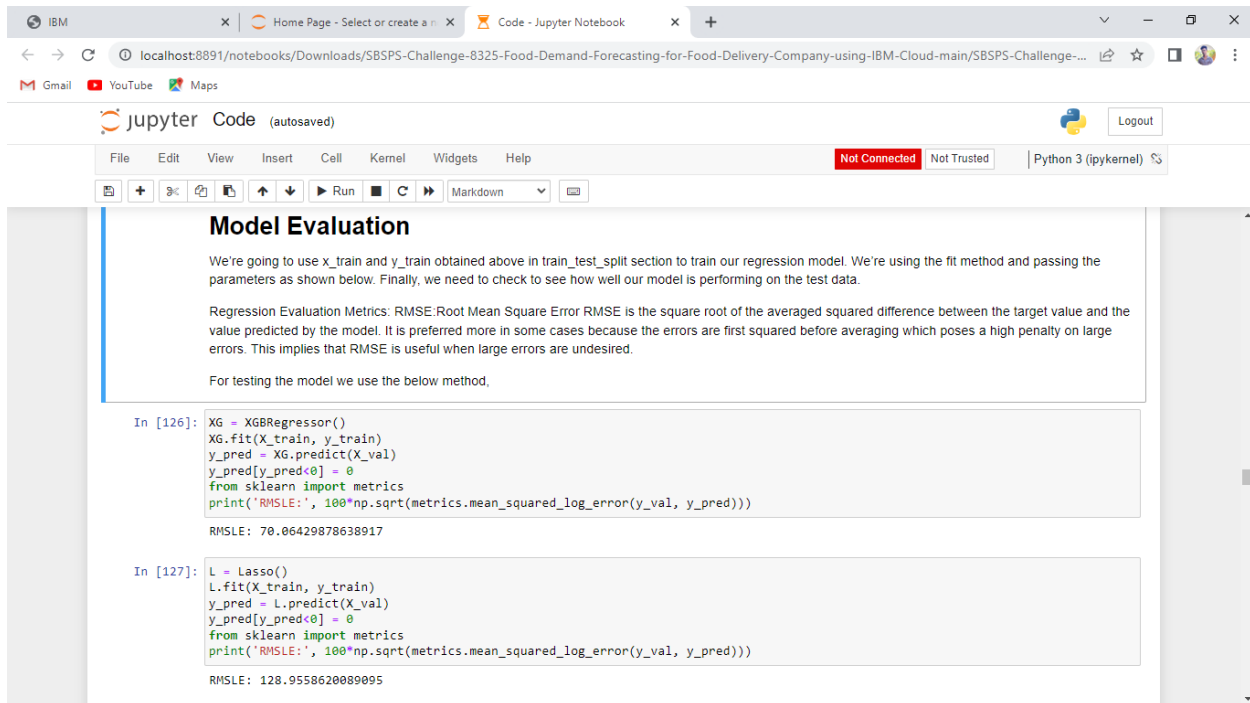
```
In [130]: KNN = KNeighborsRegressor()
          KNN.fit(X_train, y_train)
          y_pred = KNN.predict(X_val)
          y_pred[y_pred<0] = 0
          from sklearn import metrics
          print('RMSLE:', 100*np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_log_error(y_val, y_pred)))

RMSLE: 67.27613082623152
```

```
In [131]: 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: 99.04866931366767
```

Team Member 2



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a browser window at the top. The notebook is titled "jupyter Code (autosaved)" and has a menu bar with File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, and Help. The status bar indicates "Not Connected", "Not Trusted", and "Python 3 (ipykernel)".

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.

Regression Evaluation Metrics: RMSE: Root Mean Square Error RMSE is the square root of the averaged squared difference between the target value and the value predicted by the model. It is preferred more in some cases because the errors are first squared before averaging which poses a high penalty on large errors. This implies that RMSE is useful when large errors are undesired.

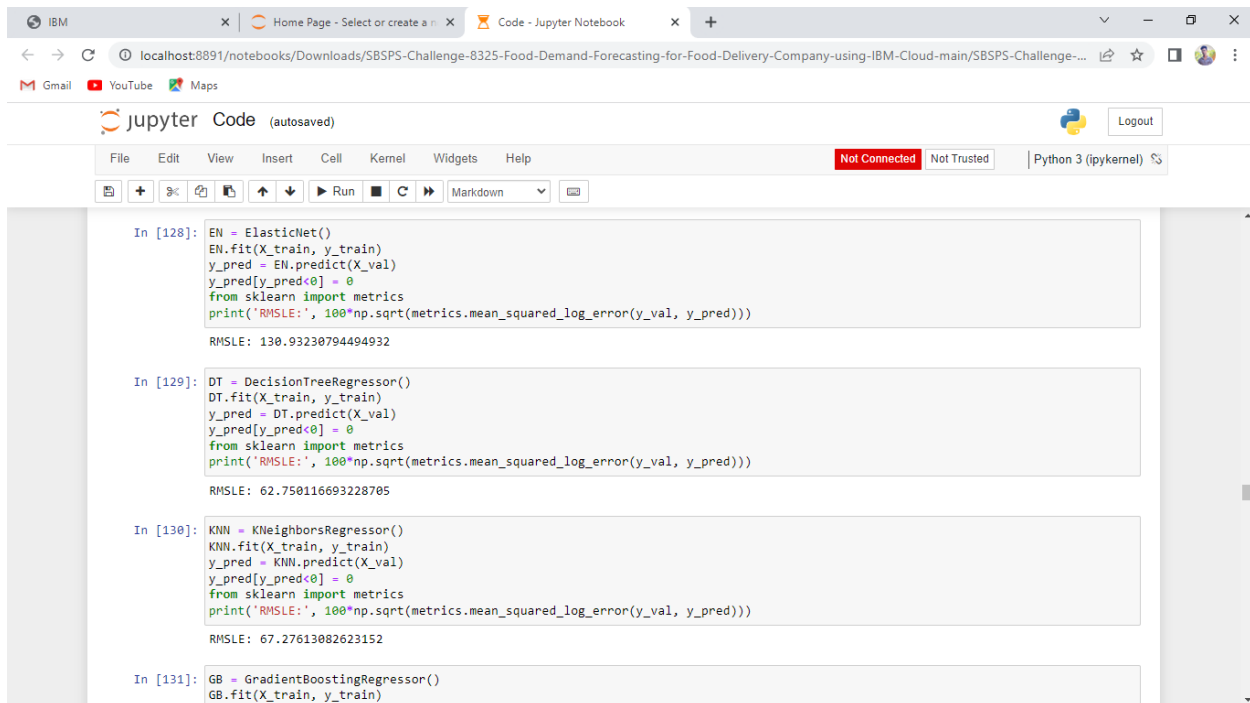
For testing the model we use the below method,

```
In [126]: 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: 70.06429878638917
```

```
In [127]: 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: 128.9558620089095
```



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a browser window at the top. The notebook is titled "jupyter Code (autosaved)" and has a menu bar with File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, and Help. The status bar indicates "Not Connected", "Not Trusted", and "Python 3 (ipykernel)".

```
In [128]: 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: 130.93230794494932
```

```
In [129]: 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: 62.750116693228705
```

```
In [130]: 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: 67.27613082623152
```

```
In [131]: GB = GradientBoostingRegressor()
GB.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
RMSLE: 130.93230794494932

In [129]: 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: 62.750116693228705

In [130]: 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: 67.27613082623152

In [131]: 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: 99.04866931366767
```

Team Member 3

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.

Regression Evaluation Metrics: RMSE: Root Mean Square Error RMSE is the square root of the averaged squared difference between the target value and the value predicted by the model. It is preferred more in some cases because the errors are first squared before averaging which poses a high penalty on large errors. This implies that RMSE is useful when large errors are undesired.

For testing the model we use the below method,

```
In [126]: 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: 70.06429878638917

In [127]: 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: 128.9558620089095
```

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File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Not Connected Not Trusted Python 3 (ipykernel)

Run

```
In [128]: 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: 130.93230794494932
```

```
In [129]: 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: 62.750116693228705
```

```
In [130]: 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: 67.27613082623152
```

```
In [131]: GB = GradientBoostingRegressor()
          GB.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

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jupyter Code (autosaved) Logout

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Not Connected Not Trusted Python 3 (ipykernel)

Run

```
RMSLE: 130.93230794494932
```

```
In [129]: 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: 62.750116693228705
```

```
In [130]: 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: 67.27613082623152
```

```
In [131]: 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: 99.04866931366767
```