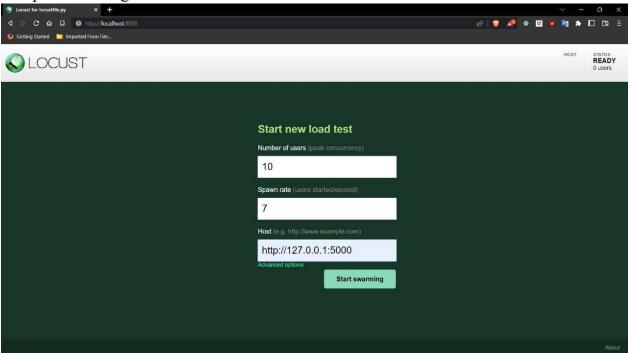
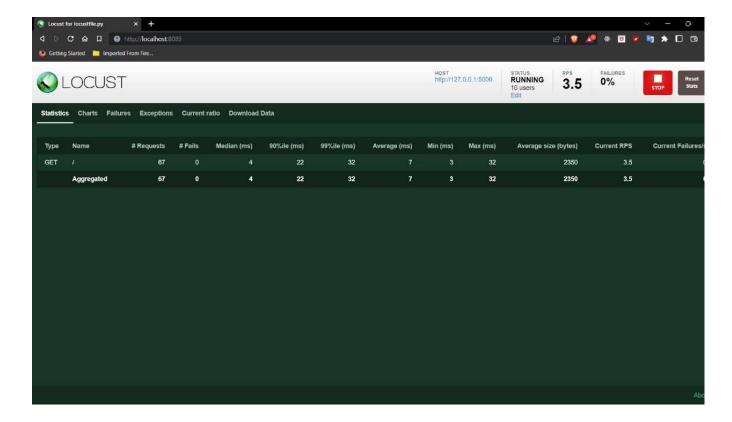
Team ID	PNT2022TMID46701
Project Name	Trip Based Modeling of Fuel Consumption in Modern Fleet Vehicles Using Machine Learning

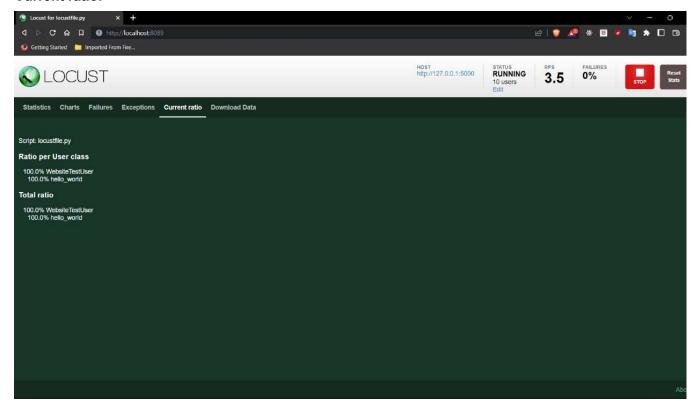
# INTEGRATE FLASK WITH SCORING POINT:

This report shows the number of resolved or closed bugs at each severity level, and how they were resolved. The following are the detail and description for user acceptance testing.

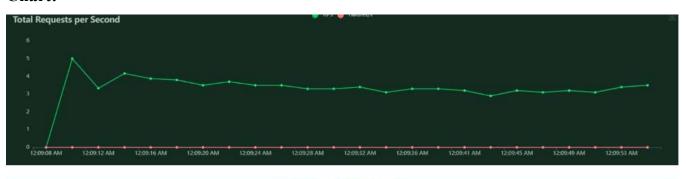


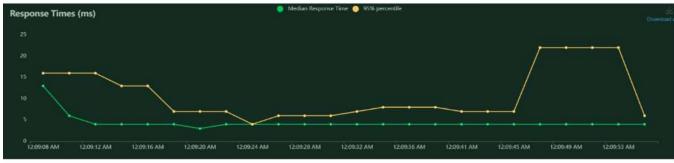


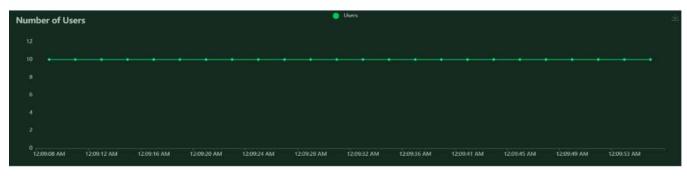
#### **Current ratio:**

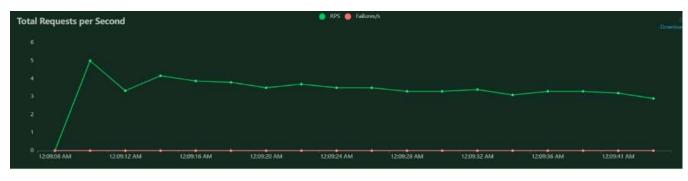


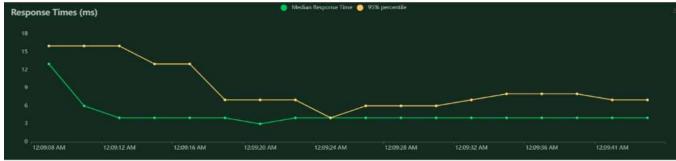
### **Chart:**

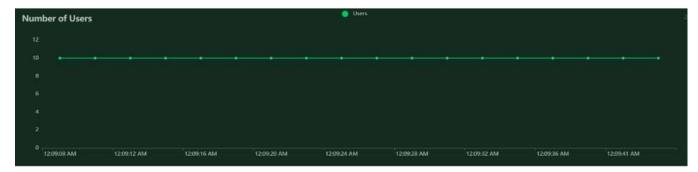












# 9. RESULTS

The Following passage which explains the end result of the overall development of the cloud application.

# 9.1. Performance Metrics

A	В	С	D	E
		NFT - Risk Assessment		
Functional Changes	Hardware changes	Software Changes	Impact of Downtime	Load/Volume Cha
Low	No Change	Moderate	no	>5-10%
		NFT- Detailed Test Plan		
S. NO	Project Overview	NFT Test approach	Assumptions/Dependencie Approvals/Sign O	
:	1 Prediction Model App.py	1.Run the Fuel Consumption Prediction page and Locally hosted the Web app Success	No Risk	N/A
	2 The values to be predicted	2.Enter the values of distance, Speed, Temp_out, Gas type, rain and sun	No Risk	N/A
	3 Display the Output	3. Value of fuel consumption liter	No Risk	N/A
		End of Test Report		
NFR - Met	Test Outcome	GO/NO-GO decision	Recommendation	Identified Error
Yes	Test Passed	G0	N/A	None

The accuracy of the technical side has accuracy 0.7309626842679302 rate of error where running model.

The three main metrics used to evaluate a classification model are accuracy, precision, and recall. Accuracy is defined as the percentage of correct predictions for the test data. It can be calculated easily by dividing the number of correct

predictions by the number of total predictions.

Accuracy is the most intuitive performance measure and it is simply a ratio of correctly predicted observation to the total observations. One may think that, if we have high accuracy then our model is best

The Mean Squared Error measures the average of the errors squared. It basically calculates the difference between the estimated and the actual value, squares these results and then computes their average.

Because the errors are squared, MSE can only assume non-negative values. Due to the intrinsic randomness and noise associated with most processes, MSE is usually positive and not zero. Mean Squared Error: 1.2565262554606385