

Ensemble Methods:

- Ensemble methods involve combining the predictions of multiple machine learning models to improve overall performance.
- Techniques like Random Forests, Gradient Boosting, or stacking models can be employed to create a more accurate and robust prediction system.
- These methods are particularly useful when individual models may have their weaknesses, and combining them can compensate for those weaknesses

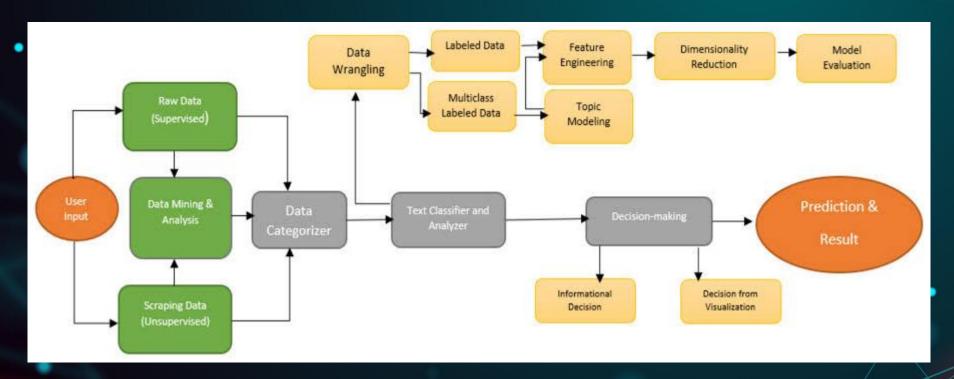


Deep Learning Architectures:

- •Deep learning, a subset of machine learning, involves neural networks with many layers (deep neural networks).
- Deep learning architectures, such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs) for image data or recurrent neural networks (RNNs) for sequential data, can be explored to tackle complex prediction tasks.
- •Deep learning has shown great promise in various fields, including natural language processing, computer vision, and speech recognition.



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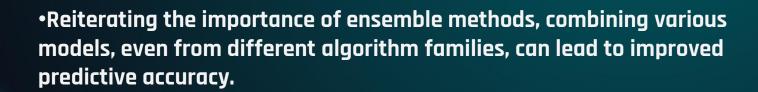
Time Series Forecasting:

- •If your prediction system deals with time-dependent data, time series forecasting methods can be incredibly valuable.
- •Techniques like ARIMA (AutoRegressive Integrated Moving Average), LSTM (Long Short-Term Memory), or Prophet can help you make accurate predictions for future time points.
- Time series forecasting is commonly used in fields like finance, economics, and weather prediction



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UCEK_IBM_AI.py - C:/Users/jjerl/Desktop/project/UCEK_IBM_AI.py (3.11.5)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.model selection import cross val score
from sklearn.metrics import roc curve, roc auc score
from sklearn.model selection import GridSearchCV
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Step 1: Data Collection
data = pd.read csv('registration data.csv')
# Step 2: Feature Engineering
X = data.drop('Registration', axis=1)
y = data['Registration']
# Step 3: Model Building
X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(X, y, test size=0.2, random state=42)
scaler = StandardScaler()
X train = scaler.fit transform(X train)
X test = scaler.transform(X test)
# Step 4: Model Evaluation
model = RandomForestClassifier()
model.fit(X train, y train)
y pred = model.predict(X test)
# Step 5: Threshold Selection
y prob = model.predict proba(X test)[:, 1]
# Step 6: Validation and Testing
cv scores = cross val score(model, X train, y train, cv=5, scoring='roc auc')
roc auc = roc auc score(y test, y prob)
# Step 7: Interpretation and Action
feature importance = model.feature importances
# Analyze feature importance and draw insights.
# Step 8: Continuous Monitoring
# Schedule periodic retraining of the model
# Optional: Plot the ROC curve
fpr, tpr, thresholds = roc curve(y test, y prob)
plt.plot(fpr, tpr, label='ROC Curve')
plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
plt.yl
```

Ensemble Methods for Improved Predictive Accuracy



•Combining decision trees with neural networks or linear models with support vector machines, for example, can result in a more robust and accurate system.

CONCLUSION

- In closing, our exploration of AI-driven analysis and prediction of company registration trends with the Registrar of Companies (RoC) has illuminated the immense potential that lies at the intersection of data, technology, and business strategy. Let's recap the key takeaways:
- Unlocking Insights: RoC data is a treasure trove of information that can provide valuable insights into the business landscape, economic trends, and industry growth.
- <u>Data Quality Matters:</u> The quality and integrity of data are paramount. Proper data collection, cleaning, and feature engineering are the foundation of meaningful analysis.
- <u>Al's Predictive Power:</u> Machine learning models, such as ARIMA and LSTM, enable us to forecast future registration trends with precision, helping stakeholders make informed decisions.

THANK YOU

