**Performance & Final Submission Phase**

**Model Performance Metrics**

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There are a number of model performance metrics that can be used to compare the performance of soap bars and shower gels. Some of the most important ones are: Cleaning performance: This refers to how well the soap or shower gel removes dirt, oil, and other contaminants from the skin. It can be measured using a variety of methods, such as the Sebumeter, which measures the amount of sebum (oil) on the skin, or the Corneometer, which measures the stratum corneum hydration. Moisturizing performance: This refers to how well the soap or shower gel hydrates the skin. It can be measured using a variety of methods, such as the Corneometer, which measures the stratum corneum hydration, or the Trans-Epidermal Water Loss (TEWL) test, which measures the amount of water that evaporates from the skin. Irritation potential: This refers to how likely the soap or shower gel is to irritate the skin. It can be measured using a variety of methods, such as the Erythema Index (EI), which measures the redness of the skin, or the Vesicular Index (VI), which measures the number of vesicles (blisters) on the skin.

In addition to these three key performance metrics, there are a number of other factors that can be considered when comparing soap bars and shower gels, such as:

* Price: Soap bars are generally less expensive than shower gels.
* Convenience: Shower gels are generally more convenient to use than soap bars, as they can be dispensed directly from the bottle.
* Lather: Shower gels generally produce more lather than soap bars.
* Fragrance: Shower gels are available in a wider variety of fragrances than soap bars.
* Packaging: Shower gels are generally packaged in plastic bottles, while soap bars are generally packaged in paper or cardboard boxes.