

Is this edible? A machine Learning Project

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Abstract—The abstract goes here.

Index Terms—Machine Learning, Mushroom, Edible.



1 INTRODUCTION

THE Machine Learning Assignment focused on classification of mushrooms using a dataset with information about 61069 hypothetical mushrooms based on 173 species and classified as edible, poisonous or no information about edibility.

The dataset used for the assignment is inspired by one that is available at: <https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Mushroom>. The original one was not used because it did not allow various forms of pre-processing (e.g. imputation of missing values).

The assignment group is composed of two members:

- Gabriele Maria Morello;
- Polina Kireeva.

The group organization was structured without a rigid separation of tasks sections, in this way it was possible to always keep a coherent narrative of the assignment and speed up the review of the sections.

The member Morello supervised the dataset search and the analysis of existing Machine Learning approaches in the literature.

The member Kireeva supervised the definition of the problem and the implementation of the algorithm.

This data understanding task was done in a cooperative way so it cannot be attributed to a specific member. The prior distinction indicates only a major involvement, both members participated in all the tasks of the assignment providing meaningful review or adjustment to the analysis performed.

The activities were done following the structure of the Machine Learning course to cover almost all the topics and simplify the evaluation process.

- "Mushroom data creation, curation, and simulation to support classification tasks" available at:
- "A Comparative Study of Machine Learning Methods for Optimizing Mushroom Classification", can be read here:
- "IoT enabled mushroom farm automation with Machine Learning to classify toxic mushrooms in Bangladesh" available at the link:

The first paper analyzes various topics that are present in the assignment, creating parallels that are useful to understand for comparisons and future improvements.

Regarding data curation, an interesting insight provided is how the way data is collected can influence the algorithm preference (e.g. image or attributes based). This also reflects on the dataset used for the algorithm training, the paper analyzed the original dataset and created a secondary one with increased number of entries while still remained balanced regarding the edibility to poisonous ratio.

It may seem an obvious conclusion but having agency over the data collection choices can produce effects on the overall cost (economic and time) of the entire process.

Regarding data quality and integrity there was a similar thought process regarding correlation analysis to remove redundant variables.

For algorithm use, the paper evaluated five different classifiers for the predictive models with metrics like accuracy and F2 score (prioritize recall over precision) and then compared to the original dataset.

This is beyond the scope of the assignment but it provides an interesting take on the usage of more fine-tuned metrics to evaluate the training of the machine learning algorithm, so it was considered useful for the assignment purpose.

The second paper is focused on models comparison, the ones considered are:

- Random Forest;
- Gradient Boosting Machines (GBMS) a consecutive input strategy addressing mistakes of the past models by training weak learners (e.g. shallow decision trees) in a gradient descent framework;

mds

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2 RELATED WORK

There were three papers analyzed to have a clear picture of the type of methodologies and different approaches that can be used for this assignment. The articles are:

- Ada Boost (Adaptive Boosting), consolidating a succession of feeble classifiers and changing their weight at every iteration to adjust errors. The last classifier is a weighted mix of all the previous ones, giving weight to the best performing on training data;
- Extra Trees (Extremely Randomized Trees) an ensemble technique similar to Random Forest but arbitrarily (without usage of Gini or data gain);
- Bagging (Bootstrap Aggregating)

The metrics used were: accuracy, precision, recall, F1 Score, ROC AUC (probability of higher random P than random N cases), Matthews Correlation Coefficient (showing nature of binary classifications) and Cohen's Kappa (measurement arrangement between two raters ordering into unrelated categories).

The main take from this paper is the use of different models to evaluate their effectiveness by using different parameters for comparison. It provides a theoretical ground for evaluating new possible models for the assignment and new metrics to evaluate the performance of the models.

The last paper also evaluates different types of models but the main point for the assignment is the evaluation of FP and FN. It is important to properly assess it because in the case of mushroom classification a FP can cause problem to health and safety, especially when deployed for an agricultural company.

Multiple parameters were used to account for the need to have a precise assessment on how correct the predictions on edible mushrooms are.

Another interesting analysis regards execution time. That is beyond the scope of the assignment but it should be evaluated with bigger projects and enormous amounts of data. It should be important to evaluate pros and cons between better performing models and their precision.

3 PROPOSED METHOD

This is the proposed method.

4 RESULTS

This is the result.

5 CONCLUSION

This is the conclusion.

APPENDIX A

This is the appendix.

REFERENCES

[1] This is the bibliography.