**Classification of Glass Types using Neural Networks**

# Introduction

Glass is a highly versatile material used across various industries due to its unique physical and chemical properties. Its applications span from architectural windows and automotive windshields to optical lenses, containers, and tableware. Given the diversity of uses, accurately classifying glass types based on their composition is a critical task in industries like manufacturing, recycling, and quality assurance.

The classification of glass is not only important for ensuring that the correct type of glass is used in specific applications but also plays a vital role in sustainability. For instance, during recycling processes, mixing different types of glass can lead to product defects or inefficiencies in production. Furthermore, precise classification ensures adherence to safety standards, such as in automotive or building windows, where certain types of glass are required to meet stringent regulations.

In this project, we utilize a publicly available dataset that contains nine numerical features related to the refractive index and the oxide composition of glass samples. These features include the proportions of Sodium (Na), Magnesium (Mg), Aluminum (Al), Silicon (Si), and other elements critical to glass composition. The target variable categorizes the glass samples into seven distinct types, such as building windows (float or non-float processed), containers, tableware, and headlamps.

Machine learning methods, especially neural networks, are well-suited for solving classification problems due to their ability to model complex, non-linear relationships in data. Dense Neural Networks (DNNs) are particularly effective for tabular datasets like this one, where the relationships between features and the target variable are intricate.

The primary objective of this project is to develop a DNN model that accurately predicts the type of glass based on its composition. This involves exploratory data analysis (EDA) to uncover patterns in the data, preprocessing to ensure the model is fed with optimized inputs, and hyperparameter tuning to maximize the model's performance. By the end of this project, the goal is to deliver a robust model that can classify glass types with high accuracy while providing insights into the strengths and challenges of using neural networks for such tasks.