# GOLDEN HARVEST: A PREDICTIVE MODEL FOR APPLE QUALITY ASSURANCE

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#### JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, HYDERABAD

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#### **BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY**

In

#### COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

Submitted By

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### **CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION**

This is to certify that the UG Project Phase-1 entitled "GOLDEN HARVEST A PREDICTIVE MODEL FOR APPLE QUALITY ASSURANCE" is being submitted by THEEGALA SARITHA (21UK1A0577), KALUVACHERLA VIJAY (22UK5A0510) MATHANGI SHIVANI (21UK1A05A7), DEVARAKONDA SHASHI SHEEKAR (21UK1A0566), in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science & Engineering to Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Hyderabad during the academic year 2023-2024.

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#### **ABSTRACT**

To improve the logistics of filling storage rooms with fruit of homogeneous quality at harvest, there is obvious need for early information related to fruit quality. Using a modelling approach prediction of fruit quality distribution at harvest has been studied. The presented model is based on the state-space model. Predicted data consistently describe well the observed packing-Housing measurements for 3 different apple varieties for 2 years. The application possibilities of the presented approach are discussed. The proposed model achieves high accuracy in predicting apple quality attributes, providing a valuable tool for the fruit industry to ensure consistent quality and reduce waste.

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#### 1.INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 OVERVIEW

A predictive model for apple quality assurance integrates various technologies and data analytics to optimize the harvesting process, ensuring that only high-quality apples are selected. The model leverages real-time data collection, advanced sensors, machine learning algorithms, and user interfaces to provide actionable insights to farmers

#### 1.2 PURPOSE

The primary purpose of a predictive model for apple quality assurance is to optimize the harvesting process by accurately predicting and ensuring the quality of apples. This involves leveraging data analytics, advanced sensors, and machine learning techniques to make informed decisions that enhance the overall efficiency, quality, and profitability of apple production.

### **Key Objectives**

### **1Enhance Quality Control**

- Accurate Assessment: Provide precise and reliable evaluations of apple quality, including size, color, firmness, and internal attributes such as sugar content and the presence of pests or diseases.
- Consistency: Ensure that only high-quality apples meet market standards and consumer expectations.

### 2. Optimize Harvesting Process

- Timing: Determine the optimal time for harvesting based on real-time environmental data and apple quality predictions.
- Efficiency: Streamline the harvesting process by reducing the need for manual quality checks, saving time and labor.

### 3.Increase Yield and Profitability

- Maximize Yield: Improve the overall yield by minimizing the number of substandard apples harvested.
- Market Value: Enhance the market value of the apple crop by ensuring that only high-quality apples are sold, leading to better prices and higher revenue.

### 4. Reduce Waste and Improve Sustainability

- Minimize Waste: Reduce post-harvest waste by preventing the harvesting of low-quality apples that would otherwise be discarded.
- Sustainable Practices: Promote sustainable farming practices through precise monitoring and targeted interventions.

### 5. Provide Real-time Insights and Decision Support

 Real-time Monitoring: Enable farmers to monitor apple quality and environmental conditions in real-time, allowing for immediate action when necessary. • Actionable Recommendations: Offer actionable insights and recommendations to farmers, aiding in decision-making processes related to harvesting, storage, and marketing.

### 6. Adapt to Changing Conditions

- Dynamic Adjustments: Allow for dynamic adjustments to harvesting strategies based on real-time data, adapting to changing environmental conditions and market demands.
- Resilience: Increase the resilience of apple farming operations by providing data-driven insights that help mitigate the impact of adverse conditions.

#### 2.LITERATUTE SURVEY

#### 2.1 EXISTING PROBLEM

• Predictive models for apple quality assurance have shown significant promise, but several challenges and issues still need to be addressed to enhance their effectiveness and adoption. These problems can be broadly categorized into data-related issues, model performance, technology integration, and practical implementation challenges.

#### 1. Data-Related Issues

- Data Quality and Availability
- Data Preprocessing

#### 2. Model Performance and Generalization

- Model Accuracy
- Model Complexity

### 3. Technology Integration

- Sensor Reliability and Maintenance
- Real-time data processing

### 4. Practical Implementation Challenges

- User Adoption and Training
- Scalability and Customization

#### 5. Economic and Environmental Considerations

- Cost-Benefit Analysis:
- Sustainability

#### 2.2 PROPOSED SOLUTION

To address the existing problems in predictive models for apple quality assurance, a comprehensive and integrated approach that leverages advanced technologies, robust data management, and user-centric design is essential. The proposed solution encompasses several key components:

### 1. Data Management and Integration

- **High-Quality Data Collection**: Standardized Protocols: Implement standardized data collection protocols to ensure consistency across different sensors and sources.
- **Interoperability**: Ensure the platform supports interoperability standards, allowing seamless data exchange between different systems and devices.

### 2. Enhanced Model Development

• Transfer Learning: Use transfer learning to adapt models trained on one dataset to new, but related, datasets, improving generalization across different conditions and apple varieties.

### 3. Technology Integration and Real-time Monitoring

• Affordable Solutions: Develop and promote the use of cost-effective sensors and IoT devices to make the technology accessible to smallscale farmers.

### 4. User-Centric Design and Adoption

• **Mobile Applications**: Develop mobile applications that allow farmers to monitor their orchards and receive alerts and recommendations onthe-go.

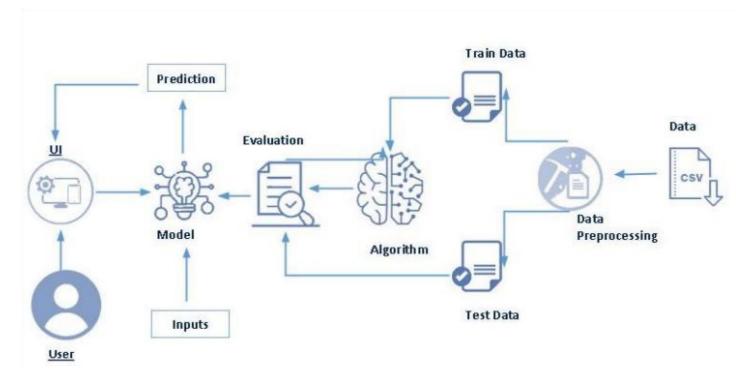
### 5. Economic and Environmental Sustainability

**ROI Calculators**: Develop tools to help farmers calculate the return on investment (ROI) for implementing predictive models and related technologies.

#### 3.THEORITICAL ANALYSIS

#### 3.1. BLOCK DIAGRAM

The following is the software required to complete this project:



#### 3.2.SOFTWARE DESIGN

**Google Colab**: Google Colab will serve as the development and execution environment for your predictive modelling, data preprocessing, and model training tasks. It provides a cloud-based Jupyter Notebook environment with access to Python libraries and hardware acceleration.

**Dataset (CSV File):** The dataset in CSV format is essential for training and testing your predictive model. It should include historical apple quality data, quality information, tastes, and other relevant features.

**Data Preprocessing Tools**: Python libraries like NumPy, Pandas, learn will be used to preprocess the dataset. This includes handling missing data, feature scaling, and data cleaning.

**Feature Selection/Drop**: Feature selection or dropping unnecessary features from the dataset can be done using Scikit-learn or custom Python code to enhance the model's efficiency.

**Model Training Tools:** Machine learning libraries such as well as be used (KNN) K-nearest neighbors model classification report for (KNN) and, (SVM) support vector machine. The navie bayes algorithm can be considered, depending on the golden harvest for an apple quality assurance.

**Model Accuracy Evaluation**: After model training, accuracy and performance evaluation tools, such as Script will assess the model's predictive capabilities. You'll measure the model's ability to predict the predictive model for an apple quality assurance.

**UI Based on Flask Environment:** Flask, a Python web framework, will be used to develop the user interface (UI) for the system. The Flask application will provide a user-friendly platform for users to input location data or view AQI predictions, health information, and recommended precautions.

Google Colab: will be the central hub for model development and training, while Flask will facilitate user interaction and data presentation. The dataset, along with data preprocessing, will ensure the quality of the training data, and feature selection will optimize the model. Finally, model accuracy evaluation will confirm the system's predictive capabilities, allowing users to rely on apple quality assurance of predictions and associated quality information.

#### **4.EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION**

In this project, we have used a predictive model for an apple quality assurance. An experimental investigation involves systematic testing and validation of the predictive model developed for apple quality assurance.

This process ensures that the model performs accurately and reliably under various conditions. Here's a detailed approach to conducting an experimental investigation:

### STEP 1:Define the research question

- Background: Apple quality is crucial in the fruit industry
- Problem statement: Current quality assessment methods are time-consuming and subjective
- Research question: Can a predictive model accurately forecast apple quality attributes using sensor data?

#### **STEP 2: Materials and Methods**

- Apple samples (varieties, maturity levels, and quality ranges)
- Sensor data collection (spectroscopy, pressure sensors, temperature, and humidity)
- Data preprocessing and feature engineering
- Machine learning algorithms (linear regression, decision trees, random forest, etc.)
- Model evaluation metrics (RMSE, MAE, R-squared, etc.)

#### **STEP 3: Data collection**

- Sample collection and preparation
- Sensor data collection and integration
- Model training and testing (split data into training and testing sets)
- Hyperparameter tuning and optimization

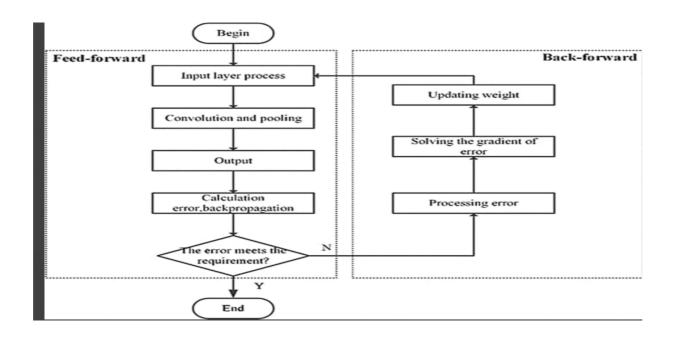
### STEP 4:Analysis

- Model performance evaluation (metrics and statistics)
- Comparison of machine learning algorithms
- Feature importance analysis

## **STEP 5: Interpretation and Reporting**

- Interpretation of results
- Model limitations and potential improvements
- Industry implications and applications

#### **5.FLOW CHART**



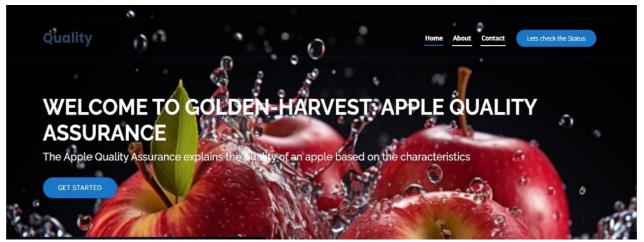
### Here's a simplified flow chart for apple quality assurance:

This flow chart outlines the key steps in the apple quality assurance process, from harvesting to shipping. The predictive modeling step uses data from visual inspection, sensor data collection, and laboratory testing to predict the quality grade of the apples.

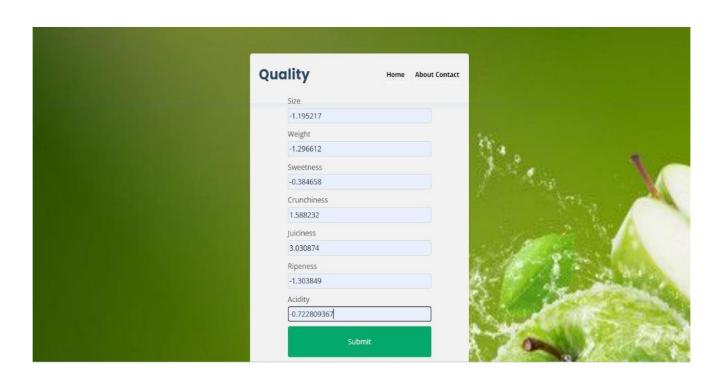
Note that this is a simplified flow chart and actual quality assurance processes may vary depending on specific industry requirements and standards.

#### **6.RESULT**

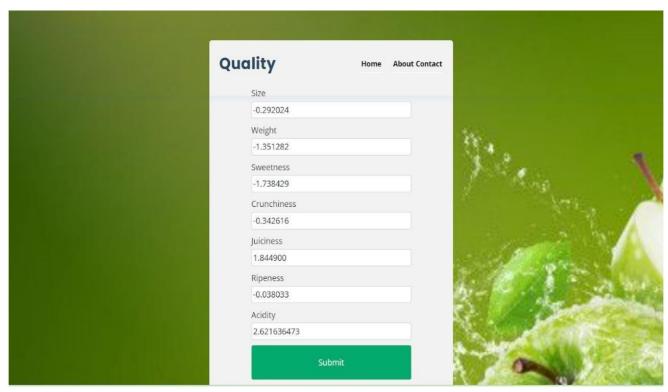
### **HOME PAGE**



### **PREDICTIONS**









#### 7.ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGE

• Advantages of Predictive Model for Apple Quality Assurance:

### 1.Improved Accuracy

• Predictive models can accurately classify apples into different quality grades, reducing human error.

### 2.Increased Efficiency

 Automated quality assessment saves time and labor, enabling faster decisionmaking.

### 3. Enhanced Decision-Making

• Data-driven insights help farmers, suppliers, and distributors make informed decisions about harvesting, storage, and shipping.

#### 4.Reduced Waste

• Predictive models can identify potential quality issues earlier, reducing waste and improving resource allocation.

### **5.Cost Savings**

• By identifying optimal storage and handling conditions, costs associated with spoilage and waste are minimized.

### 6.Competitive Advantage

• Implementing predictive modeling can differentiate businesses in the market, promoting a reputation for quality and reliability.

### . Disadvantages of Predictive Model for Apple Quality Assurance:

### 1.Data Quality Issues

• Inaccurate or incomplete data can lead to biased or unreliable models.

### 2. Model Complexity

• Overly complex models can be difficult to interpret and require significant resources to develop and maintain.

### 3.Dependence on Technology

• Technical issues or system failures can disrupt the quality assurance process.

#### **4.Initial Investment**

• Developing and implementing predictive models requires significant upfront investment in data collection, infrastructure, and expertise.

### **5.Limited Flexibility**

• Models may not adapt well to unexpected changes in apple varieties, environmental conditions, or market demands.

By understanding these advantages and disadvantages, businesses can make informed decisions about implementing predictive modeling for apple quality assurance, minimizing potential drawbacks and maximizing benefits.

#### 8.APPLICATIONS

- 1. Harvest Prediction: Forecasting optimal harvest times based on weather, temperature, and sugar content.
- **2. Quality Sorting**: Automated sorting of apples into different quality grades, reducing manual labor and errors.
- **3. Storage Optimization**: Predicting ideal storage conditions to maintain quality and extend shelf life.

- **4. Disease Detection**: Identifying early signs of disease or pests, enabling targeted treatment and reducing waste.
- **5. Price Prediction**: Forecasting market prices based on quality, demand, and supply, helping farmers and traders make informed decisions.

- **6. Crop Insurance**: Using predictive models to assess crop health and yield, enabling data-driven insurance claims.
- 7. Food Safety Monitoring: Detecting potential contaminants or allergens, ensuring safer apples for consumption.
- **8.** Customer Preference Analysis: Understanding consumer preferences, enabling targeted marketing and product development.
- 9. Quality Control Automation: Implementing automated quality control systems, reducing manual inspections and improving efficiency.

#### 9.CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the predictive model for apple quality assurance is a powerful tool that leverages advanced analytics and machine learning techniques to ensure the quality and freshness of apples throughout the supply chain. By harnessing the power of data, this model:

- Accurately predicts apple quality grades
- Identifies optimal storage and handling conditions
- Detects potential defects and diseases
- Optimizes harvest and supply chain management

The benefits of this predictive model are numerous, including:

- Improved apple quality and freshness
- Reduced waste and losses
- Increased efficiency and productivity
- Enhanced customer satisfaction
- Competitive advantage in the market

#### **10.FUTURE SCOPE**

The future scope of predictive models for apple quality assurance is promising, driven by advancements in technology, data science, and agricultural practices. Here are some key areas where these models are likely to evolve:

### 1.Integration of Advanced Sensing Technologies

•Hyperspectral Imaging: Implementing more advanced imaging techniques to detect subtle quality variations in apples, such as internal defects or nutritional content.

### 2. Enhanced Predictive Analytics

•Machine Learning Advances: Leveraging deep learning and other advanced machine learning algorithms to improve prediction accuracy and adaptability to diverse apple varieties and growing conditions.

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#### 12.APPENDIX

### Model building:

#### 1)Dataset

- 2)Google colab and VS code Application Building
  - 1. HTML file (Index file, Predict file)
  - 2.CSS file
  - 3. Models in pickle format

### **SOURCE CODE:**

#### **INDEX.HTML**

```
h3 {
color: □#000000;
                background-color: transparent !important; /* Make the background transparent */
             #navbar ul li a {
  color:  #ffffff !important; /* Set the text color to black */
  font-weight: bold; /* Make the text bold */
          | }

//style> <header id="header" class="fixed-top">

<div class="container d-flex align-items-center">
              <h1 class="logo me-auto"><a href="index.html">Quality</a></h1>
<!-- Uncomment below if you prefer to use an image logo -->
<!-- <a href="index.html" class="logo me-auto"><img src="static/assets/img/logo.png" alt="" class="img-fluid"></a>-->
                  ion id="hero" class="d-flex align-items-center" style="background-color: transparent;">
clos fur fur for Class a file
div class="container">
  </div class="container">
  </div class="container">
  </div class="color: ■ #ffffff;">Welcome to Golden-Harvest: Apple Quality Assurance</di>
  </di>

    <h2 style="color: ■ #ffffff;">The Apple Quality Assurance explains the quality of an apple based on the characteristics</h2>
  </dr>

    <a href="#about" class="btn-get-started">class="btn-get-started</a></di>
```

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#### INNER PAGE.HTML

```
!DOCTYPE html> <html
lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" name="viewport">
  <title>Inner Page - Quality Template</title>
```

```
name="description">
           content=""
 <meta
<meta content="" name="keywords">
 <!-- Favicons -->
 <link href="static/assets/img/favicon.png" rel="icon">
 <link href="static/assets/img/apple-touch-icon.png" rel="apple-touch-icon">
 <!-- Google Fonts -->
 link
href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Open+Sans:300,300i,400,400i,600,6
00i,700,700i|Raleway:300,300i,400,400i,500,500i,600,600i,700,700i|Poppins:300,3
00i,400,400i,500,500i,600,600i,700,700i" rel="stylesheet">
 <!-- Vendor CSS Files -->
                       href="static/assets/vendor/fontawesome-free/css/all.min.css"
 link
rel="stylesheet">
 <link href="static/assets/vendor/animate.css/animate.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
<link href="static/assets/vendor/bootstrap/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
           href="static/assets/vendor/bootstrap-icons/bootstrap-icons.css"
link
rel="stylesheet">
 <link href="static/assets/vendor/boxicons/css/boxicons.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
 <link href="static/assets/vendor/glightbox/css/glightbox.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
         href="static/assets/vendor/remixicon/remixicon.css"
                                                                rel="stylesheet">
 link
<link href="static/assets/vendor/swiper/swiper-bundle.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
 <!-- Template Main CSS File -->
 <link href="static/assets/css/style.css" rel="stylesheet">
* Template Name: Quality
```

30

- \* Updated: Jan 29 2024 with Bootstrap v5.3.2
- \* Template URL: https://bootstrapmade.com/medilab-free-medical-bootstraptheme/
- \* Author: BootstrapMade.com

/\* Navbar Styles \*/

\* License: https://bootstrapmade.com/license/ > </head> <body> <!-- ==== Top Bar ===== --> <!-- ===== Header ===== --> <style> /\* Custom Styles \*/ body { backgroundsize: cover; background-image: url('https://i.pinimg.com/73 6x/83/fa/f8/83faf88684bb4 a9107aa9efae29be1cb.jpg') margin: 0; padding: 0; font-family: 'Open Sans', sans-serif; } h3 { color: #000000;

```
#header {
               background-color: transparent !important; /* Make the background
transparent */
                     color: #000000 !important; /* Set the
  #navbar ul li a {
text color to black */
                       font-weight: bold; /* Make the text
bold */
  }
 </style> </head>
<body>
 <header id="header" class="fixed-top">
  <div class="container d-flex align-items-center">
   <h1 class="logo me-auto"><a href="index.html">Quality</a></h1>
   <!-- Uncomment below if you prefer to use an image logo -->
   <!--
                      href="index.html"
                                              class="logo
                                                                me-auto"><img
              <a
src="static/assets/img/logo.png" alt="" class="img-fluid"></a>-->
   <nav id="navbar" class="navbar order-last order-lg-0">
<u1>
     <a class="nav-link scrollto" href="#hero">Home</a>
     <a class="nav-link scrollto" href="#about">About</a>
       <u1>
            class="nav-link scrollto" href="#contact">Contact</a>
     < 1i > < a
<i class="bi bi-list mobile-nav-toggle"></i>
   </nav><!-- .navbar -->
```

```
</div>
 </header><!-- End Header -->
 <main id="main">
  <!-- ==== Breadcrumbs Section ====== -->
  <!-- End Breadcrumbs Section -->
 <section class="inner-page">
   <div class="container">
  <style>
 /* Custom Styles */ body { background-size: cover;
                                                           background-
image:
url('https://i.pinimg.com/736x/83/fa/f8/83faf88684bb4a9107aa9efae29be1cb.jpg')
; margin: 0;
   padding: 0;
                   font-family: 'Open
Sans', sans-serif;
  }
 h3 {
   color: #000000;
  }
                border-radius: 5px;
  .container {
                                      background-
                 padding: 20px; width: 80%; /*
color: #f2f2f2;
```

```
Adjust as needed */ max-width: 500px; /* Limit
maximum width */
                     margin: 0 auto; /* Center the
container horizontally */
         max-width: 500px; /* Limit maximum width of
  form {
the form */
  input[type="text"], select,
textarea { width: 100%;
padding: 3px; /* Increase padding */
border: 1px solid #ccc; border-
radius: 4px; box-sizing: border-box;
margin-top: 3px; margin-bottom:
10px; resize: vertical;
   font-size: 16px; /* Increase font size */
  }
  input[type="submit"] {
background-color: #04aa6d;
color: white; padding: 20px
       border: none;
20px;
border-radius: 4px;
                     cursor:
pointer; width: 100%;
  }
  input[type="submit"]:hover {
                                   background-
color: #45a049;
  }
```

```
</style>
</head>
<body>
   <h3>Enter the Characteristics</h3>
   <div class="container">
      <form action = 'submit', method = 'post'>
      <label for="A_id">A_id</label>
      <input type="text" id="A id" name="A id">
     <label for="Size">Size</label>
     <input type="text" id="Size" name="Size">
     <label for="Weight">Weight</label>
     <input type="text" id="Weight" name="Weight">
     <label for="Sweetness">Sweetness</label>
     <input type="text" id="Sweetness" name="Sweetness">
     <label for="Crunchiness">Crunchiness
     <input type="text" id="Crunchiness" name="Crunchiness">
     <label for="Juiciness">Juiciness
     <input type="text" id="Juiciness" name="Juiciness">
```

```
<label for="Ripeness">Ripeness/label>
     <input type="text" id="Ripeness" name="Ripeness">
     <label for="Acidity">Acidity</label>
     <input type="text" id="Acidity" name="Acidity">
     <input type='submit' value='Submit'>
    </form>
   </div>
</section>
 </main><!-- End #main -->
 <!-- ===== Footer ====== -->
 <footer id="footer">
  <div class="footer-top">
            class="container">
   <div
<div class="row">
     <div class="col-lg-3 col-md-6 footer-contact">
      <h3>Health</h3>
      >
        Gachibowli Circle <br>
       Gachibowli, Hyderabad 535022<br>
       India <br>><br>>
        <strong>Phone:</strong> +919222293333<br>
        <strong>Email:</strong> smartbridge@gmail.com<br>
```

```
</div>
     <div class="col-lg-3 col-md-6 footer-links">
      <h4>Our Services</h4>
      <u1>
       <i class="bx bx-chevron-right"></i> <a href="#">Web Design</a>
       i class="bx bx-chevron-right"></i> <a href="#">Web
Development</a>
       <1i><i
             class="bx bx-chevron-right"></i> <a href="#">Product
Management</a>
       <i class="bx bx-chevron-right"></i> <a href="#">Marketing</a>
                                                      href="#">Graphic
               class="bx bx-chevron-right"></i> <a
Design</a>
      </div>
     <div class="col-lg-4 col-md-6 footer-newsletter">
      <h4>Join Our Newsletter</h4>
      <form action="" method="post">
                 type="email" name="email"><input
       <input
                                                          type="submit"
value="Subscribe">
      </form>
</div>
    </div>
   </div>
</div>
  <div class="container d-md-flex py-4">
```

```
<div class="me-md-auto text-center text-md-start">
    <div class="copyright">
     © Copyright <strong><span>Health</span></strong>. All Rights
Reserved
    </div>
    <div class="credits">
      <!-- All the links in the footer should remain intact. -->
      <!-- You can delete the links only if you purchased the pro version. -->
      <!-- Licensing information: https://bootstrapmade.com/license/ -->
      <!-- Purchase the pro version with working PHP/AJAX contact form:
https://bootstrapmade.com/medilab-free-medical-bootstrap-theme/ -->
     Designed by <a href="https://bootstrapmade.com/">BootstrapMade</a>
    </div>
   </div>
   <div class="social-links text-center text-md-right pt-3 pt-md-0">
    <a href="#" class="twitter"><i class="bx bxl-twitter"></i></a>
    <a href="#" class="facebook"><i class="bx bxl-facebook"></i></a>
    <a href="#" class="instagram"><i class="bx bxl-instagram"></i></a>
    <a href="#" class="google-plus"><i class="bx bxl-skype"></i></a>
    <a href="#" class="linkedin"><i class="bx bxl-linkedin"></i></a>
   </div>
  </div>
 </footer><!-- End Footer -->
 <div id="preloader"></div>
 <a href="#" class="back-to-top d-flex align-items-center justify-content-center"><i
class="bi bi-arrow-up-short"></i></a>
```

<!-- Vendor JS Files -->

```
<script src="static/assets/vendor/purecounter/purecounter vanilla.js"></script>
 <script src="static/assets/vendor/bootstrap/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"></script>
 <script src="static/assets/vendor/glightbox/js/glightbox.min.js"></script>
               src="static/assets/vendor/swiper/swiper-bundle.min.js"></script>
<script src="static/assets/vendor/php-email-form/validate.js"></script>
 <!-- Template Main JS File -->
 <script src="static/assets/js/main.js"></script>
</body> </html>
                               OUTPUT.HTML
!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Home</title>
  <style>
              body {
                        background-image:
url("https://img.freepik.com/free-photo/fresh-applewooden-box-black-fresh-
fruit 1150-
18118.jpg?w=996&t=st=1708336583~exp=1708337183~hmac=47df69024675
90a8 2ed8648ebc1560f72c089fdd4baae2efec8b3b92cb0a2ebb");
      background-size: cover;
   .pd { padding-
bottom: 45%;
 }
  </style>
</head>
```

## APP1.PY

```
from flask import Flask, request, render_template, abort
app = Flask(__name__, template_folder='templates')
pickle_file_path = r'C:\Users\Anitha\Desktop\Golden_Harvest\Flask\model.pkl'
# Load the model from the pickle file
if not os.path.exists(pickle_file_path):
    raise FileNotFoundError(f"The file {pickle_file_path} does not exist. Please check the file path.")
with open(pickle_file_path, 'rb') as file:
        model = pickle.load(file)
    except ValueError as e:

if "itemsize" in str(e):
            msg = "Incompatible dtype issue in the node array. Try retraining and saving the model with the latest scikit-learn version."
raise ValueError(msg)
             raise e
@app.route('/')
    return render_template('index.html')
@app.route('/predict', methods=["POST", "GET"])
def predict():
    return render_template("inner-page.html")
@app.route()'/submit', methods=["POST", "GET"]()
def submit():
         input_feature = [int(float(x)) for x in request.form.values()]
         input_feature = [np.array(input_feature)]
```

```
prediction = model.predict(input_feature)
prediction = int(prediction)

if prediction == 0:
    result_text = "The apple is of bad quality, with its characterizations"
else:
    result_text = "The apple is of good quality, with its characterizations"
except Exception as e:
    return abort(400, description=f"Error in prediction: {e}")

return render_template("output.html", result=result_text)

f __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(debug=True, port=2000)
```

### **CODE SNIPPETS**

### **MODEL BUILDING**

```
Requirement already satisfied: xgboost in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (2.0.3)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from xgboost) (1.25.2)
Requirement already satisfied: scipy in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from xgboost) (1.11.4)

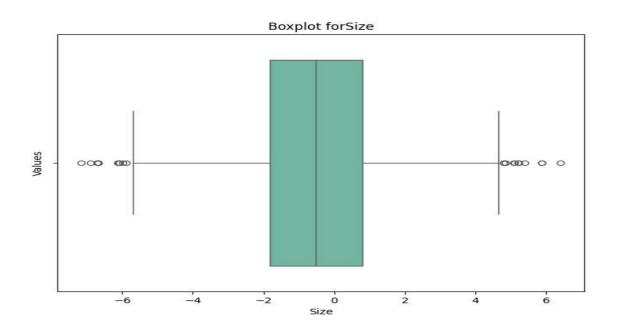
[] import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
import xgboost as xgb

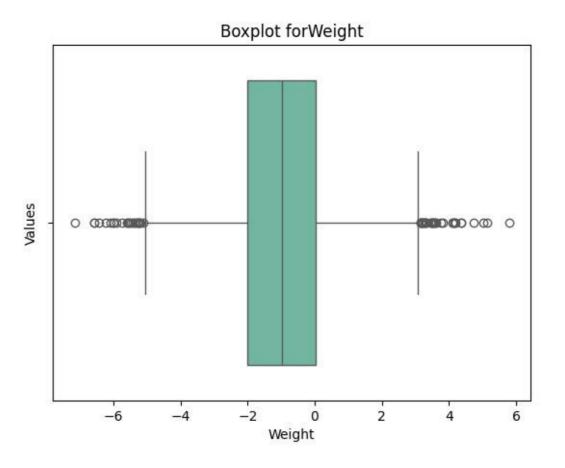
[] data=pd.read_csv('apple_quality.csv')
```

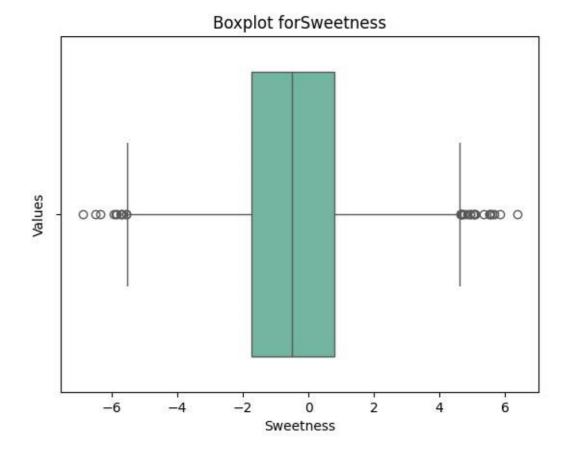
```
[ ] data.head()
 ₹
        A id
                  Size
                       Weight Sweetness Crunchiness Juiciness Ripeness
                                                                              Acidity Quality
      0 0.0 -3.970049 -2.512336
                                  5.346330
                                             -1.012009
                                                        1.844900 0.329840 -0.491590483
          1.0 -1.195217 -2.839257
                                  3.664059
                                              1.588232
                                                        good
          2.0 -0.292024 -1.351282 -1.738429
                                                        2.838636 -0.038033
      2
                                             -0.342616
                                                                          2.621636473
                                                                                          bad
          3.0 -0.657196 -2.271627
                                  1.324874
      3
                                             -0.097875
                                                        3.637970 -3.413761
                                                                          0.790723217
                                                                                         good
          4.0 1.364217 -1.296612
                                 -0.384658
                                             -0.553006
                                                        3.030874 -1.303849
                                                                          0.501984036
                                                                                         good
 [ ] data.tail()
 A_id
                      Size
                             Weight Sweetness Crunchiness Juiciness Ripeness
                                                                                                   Acidity Quality
      3996 3996.0 -0.293118 1.949253
                                     -0.204020
                                                  -0.640196
                                                            0.024523 -1.087900
                                                                                               1.854235285
                                                                                                              good
      3997 3997.0 -2.634515 -2.138247
                                      -2.440461
                                                  0.657223
                                                            2.199709
                                                                     4.763859
                                                                                               -1.334611391
                                                                                                              bad
      3998 3998.0 -4.008004 -1.779337
                                      2.366397
                                                  -0.200329
                                                            2.161435
                                                                     0.214488
                                                                                               -2.229719806
                                                                                                              good
      3999
           3999.0
                   0.278540 -1.715505
                                      0.121217
                                                  -1.154075
                                                            1.266677 -0.776571
                                                                                               1.599796456
                                                                                                              good
      4000
                      NaN
                                          NaN
                                                      NaN
                                                                         NaN Created_by_Nidula_Elgiriyewithana
                                                                                                              NaN
[ ] data.shape
     (4001, 9)
[ ] data.isnull().sum()

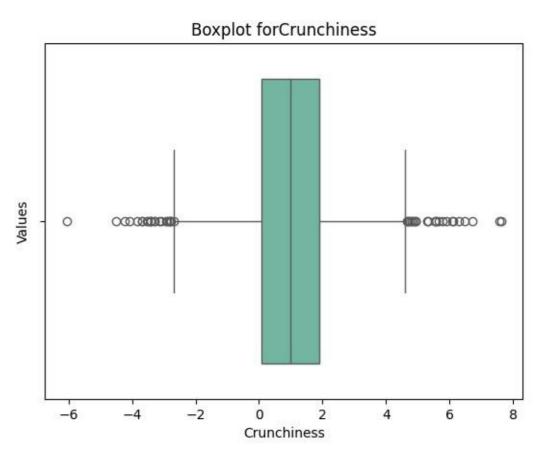
→ A_id
                      1
     Size
                      1
     Weight
                      1
     Sweetness
                      1
     Crunchiness
                      1
     Juiciness
                      1
     Ripeness
                      1
     Acidity
                      0
     Quality
                      1
     dtype: int64
[ ] data.dropna(inplace=True)
```

[] columns\_of\_interest=['Size','Weight','Sweetness','Crunchiness','Juiciness','acidity','Quality']

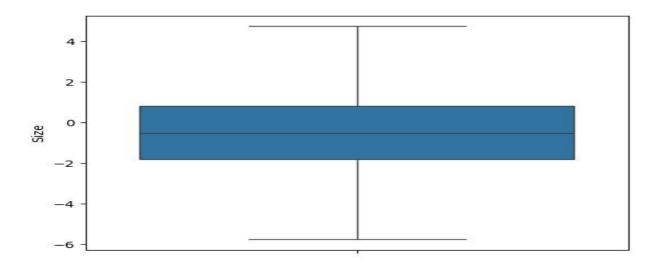








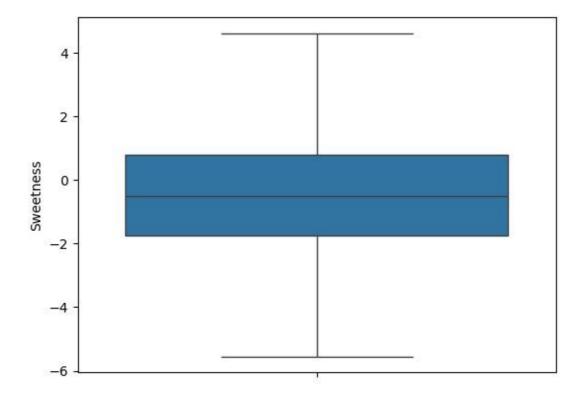
```
quant=data['Size'].quantile(q=[0.75,0.25])
     print(quant)
     Q3=quant.loc[0.75]
     print(Q3)
     Q1=quant.loc[0.25]
     print(Q1)
     IQR=Q3-Q1
     print(IQR)
     maxwhisker=Q3+1.5*IQR
     print(maxwhisker)
     minwhisker=Q1-1.5*IQR
     print(minwhisker)
     data['Size']=np.where(data['Size']>4.73896291425,4.73896291425,data['Size'])
data['Size']=np.where(data['Size']<-5.75020099175,-5.75020099175,data['Size'])</pre>
     sns.boxplot(data['Size'])
→ 0.75
              0.805526
     0.25
              -1.816765
     Name: Size, dtype: float64
0.8055264495000001
     -1.816764527
     2.6222909765
     4.73896291425
     -5.75020099175
<Axes: ylabel='Size'>
```



```
quant = data['Weight'].quantile(q=[0.75,0.25])
    print(quant)
    Q3=quant.loc[0.75]
    print(Q3)
    Q1=quant.loc[0.25]
    print(Q1)
    IQR=Q3-Q1
    print(IQR)
    maxwhisker=Q3+1.5*IQR
    print(maxwhisker)
    minwhisker=Q1-1.5*IQR
    print(minwhisker)
    data['Weight']=np.where(data['Weight']>3.0950965391249996,3.0950965391249996,data['Weight'])
    data['Weight']=np.where(data['Weight']<-5.075890391874999,-5.075890391874999,data['Weight'])</pre>
    sns.boxplot(data['Weight'])
→ 0.75
           0.030976
    0.25
          -2.011770
    Name: Weight, dtype: float64
    0.03097644
    -2.01177029275
    2.04274673275
    3.0950965391249996
    -5.075890391874999
    <Axes: ylabel='Weight'>
    3
    2
     1
     0
   -1
   -2
   -3
   -4
   -5
```

```
quant=data['Sweetness'].quantile(q=[0.75,0.25])
print(quant)
Q3=quant.loc[0.75]
print(Q3)
Q1=quant.loc[0.25]
print(Q1)
IQR=Q3-Q1
print[IQR]
maxwhisker=Q3+1.5*IQR
print(maxwhisker)
minwhisker=Q1-1.5*IQR
print(minwhisker)
data['Sweetness']=np.where(data['Sweetness']>4.61244239625,4.61244239625,data['Sweetness'])
data['Sweetness']=np.where(data['Sweetness']<-5.54894553775,-5.54894553775,data['Sweetness'])</pre>
```

0.75 0.801922 0.25 -1.738425 Name: Sweetness, dtype: float64 0.8019219209999999 -1.7384250625 2.5403469835 4.61244239625 -5.54894553775 <Axes: ylabel='Sweetness'>

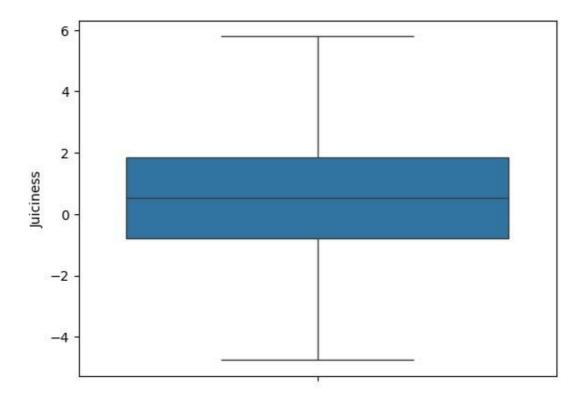


```
quant=data['Crunchiness'].quantile(q=[0.75,0.25])
    print(quant)
    Q3=quant.loc[0.75]
    print(Q3)
    Q1=quant.loc[0.25]
    print(Q1)
    IQR=Q3-Q1
    print(IQR)
    maxwhisker=Q3+1.5*IQR
    print(maxwhisker)
    minwhisker=Q1-1.5*IQR
    print(minwhisker)
    data['Crunchiness']=np.where(data['Crunchiness']>4.641438949625,4.641438949625,data['Crunchiness'])
    data['Crunchiness']=np.where(data['Crunchiness']<-2.6844403373750003,-2.6844403373750003,data['Crunchiness'])</pre>
    sns.boxplot(data['Crunchiness'])
→ 0.75 1.894234
    0.25 0.062764
    Name: Crunchiness, dtype: float64
```

```
5 4 - 3 - 2 - 2 - - 1 - - 2 - - 3 - - 2 - - 3 - - 2 - - 3 - - 2 - - 3 - - 2 - - 3 - - 2 - - 3 - - 2 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 - - 3 -
```

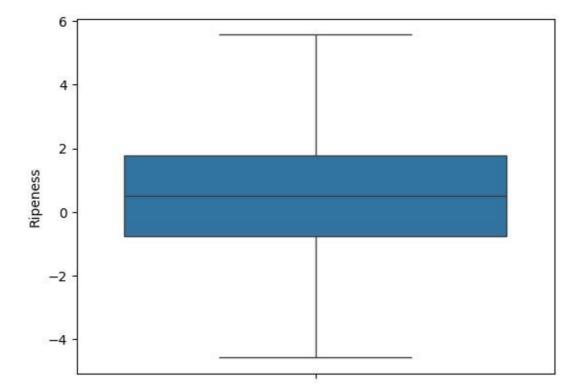
```
quant=data['Juiciness'].quantile(q=[0.75,0.25])
print(quant)
Q3=quant.loc[0.75]
print(Q3)
Q1=quant.loc[0.25]
print(Q1)
IQR=Q3-Q1
print(IQR)
maxwhisker=q3+1.5*IQR
print(maxwhisker)
minwhisker=Q1-1.5*IQR
print(minwhisker)
data['Juiciness']=np.where(data['Juiciness']>5.7918691624999,5.791869691624999,data['Juiciness'])
data['Juiciness']=np.where(data['Juiciness']<-4.7571791193749995,-4.7571791193749995,data['Juiciness'])
sns.boxplot(data['Juiciness'])</pre>
```

0.75 1.835976 0.25 -0.801286 Name: Juiciness, dtype: float64 1.8359763875 -0.80128581525 2.6372622027499997 5.791869691624999 -4.7571791193749995 <Axes: ylabel='Juiciness'>



```
[] quant=data['Ripeness'].quantile(q=[0.75,0.25])
    print(quant)
    Q3=quant.loc[0.75]
    print(Q3)
    Q1=quant.loc[0.25]
    print(Q1)
    IQR=Q3-Q1
    print(IQR)
    maxwhisker=Q3+1.5*IQR
    print(maxwhisker)
    minwhisker=Q1-1.5*IQR
    print(minwhisker)
    data['Ripeness']=np.where(data['Ripeness']>5.573044401624999,5.573044401624999,data['Ripeness'])
    data['Ripeness']=np.where(data['Ripeness']<-4.578509627375,-4.578509627357,data['Ripeness'])
    sns.boxplot(data['Ripeness'])</pre>
```

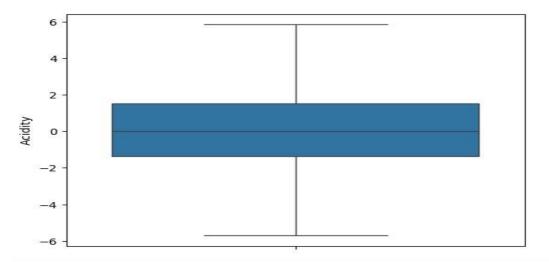
0.75 1.766212 0.25 -0.771677 Name: Ripeness, dtype: float64 1.76621164075 -0.7716768665 2.53788850725 5.573044401624999 -4.578509627375 <Axes: ylabel='Ripeness'>



```
data['Acidity']=pd.to_numeric(data['Acidity'],errors='coerce')
    print(quant)
    Q3=quant.loc[0.75]
    print(Q3)
    Q1=quant.loc[0.25]
    print(Q1)
    IQR=Q3-Q1
    print(IQR)
    maxwhisker=Q3+1.5*IQR
    print(maxwhisker)
    minwhisker=Q1-1.5*IQR
    print(minwhisker)
    data['Acidity']=np.where(data['Acidity']>5.84236800775,5.84236800775,data['Acidity'])
    data['Acidity']=np.where(data['Acidity']<-5.7092993302499995,-5.7092993302499995,data['Acidity'])</pre>
    sns.boxplot(data['Acidity'])
→ 0.75
            1.766212
    0.25
           -0.771677
```

Name: Ripeness, dtype: float64

1.76621164075 -0.7716768665 2.53788850725 5.573044401624999 -4.578509627375 <Axes: ylabel='Acidity'>



#### **Descriptive Statistics**

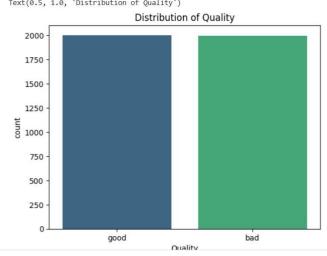
data.describe() ₹ A id Size Weight Sweetness Crunchiness Juiciness Ripeness Acidity count 4000.000000 4000.000000 4000.000000 4000.000000 4000.000000 4000.000000 4000.000000 4000.000000 1999.500000 -0.502695 -0.991229 -0.472248 0.984194 0.513127 0.498102 0.076639 std 1154.844867 1.917446 1.574517 1.931684 1.369437 1.917024 1.866614 2.101441 0.000000 -5.750201 -5.075890 -5.548946 -2.684440 -4.757179 -4.578510 -5.709299 min 25% 999.750000 -1.816765 -2.011770 -1.738425 0.062764 -0.801286 -0.771677 -1.377424 1999.500000 -0.513703 -0.984736 -0.504758 0.998249 0.534219 0.503445 0.022609 75% 2999.250000 0.805526 0.030976 0.801922 1.894234 1.835976 1.766212 1.510493 3999.000000 4.738963 3.095097 4.612442 4.641439 5.791870 5.573044 5.842368 max

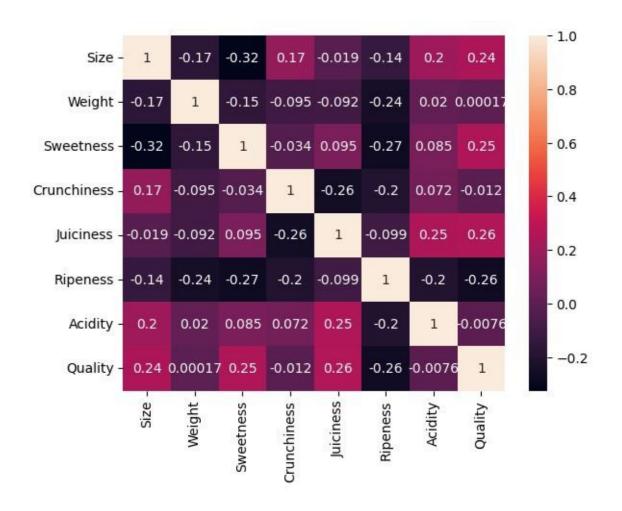
Visual Analysis ↑ ↓

[ ] sns.countplot(x='Quality',data=data,palette='viridis') plt.title('Distribution of Quality')

<ipython-input-74-596555e9703b>:1: FutureWarning:

Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the `x` variable to `hue` and set `legend=False` for the same effect sns.countplot(x='Quality',data=data,palette='viridis')
Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Distribution of Quality')





```
[ ] x=data.iloc[:,:-1]
    y=data['Quality']
    from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
    scaler=StandardScaler()
    X=scaler.fit_transform(x)
    x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=42)

[ ] model_=DecisionTreeClassifier()
    model_.fit(x_train,y_train)
    dt_pred=model_.predict(x_test)
    acc_score=accuracy_score=(y_test,dt_pred)
    from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
    acc_score=accuracy_score(y_test,dt_pred)
    print("acc_score of decision tree model %.2f" % acc_score)
```

→ acc\_score of decision tree model 0.80

# **Model Building**

# **Multiple Algorithms**

```
[ ] model=RandomForestClassifier(n estimators=100)
    model.fit(x train,y train)
    forest=model.predict(x test)
    accuracy=accuracy_score(y_test,forest)
    print("acc score of randomForest model %.2f"%accuracy)
   acc_score of randomForest model 0.91
    0.915
[ ] model.score(x test,y test)
→ 0.9
[ ] model1=xgb.XGBClassifier().fit(x train,y train)
    y pred=model1.predict(x test)
    model1.score(x test,y test)
→ 0.915
[ ] print("acc score of model %.2f"%accuracy score(y test, forest))
→ acc_score of model 0.90
```

#### **Testing The Model**

[ ] print(model1.predict([[-0.292024,-1.351282,-1.738429,-0.342616,2.838636,-0.038033,2.621636473,0]]))

**→** [0]

#### Performance Testing & Multiple Evaluation Metrics

#### Compare The Model

[ ] from sklearn.metrics import classification\_report
 print(classification\_report(dt\_pred,y\_test))

<b>→</b>		precision	recall	f1-score	support
	0	0.82	0.81	0.81	406
	1	0.80	0.81	0.81	394
accuracy				0.81	800
macro	avg	0.81	0.81	0.81	800
weighted	avg	0.81	0.81	0.81	800

- [ ] from sklearn.metrics import classification\_report
- [ ] print(classification\_report(forest,y\_test))
- [ ] from sklearn.metrics import classification\_report
- [ ] print(classification\_report(forest,y\_test))

₹		precision	recall	f1-score	support
	0	0.91	0.90	0.90	405
	1	0.89	0.90	0.90	395
accuracy				0.90	800
macr	o avg	0.90	0.90	0.90	800
weighte	ed avg	0.90	0.90	0.90	800

#### [ ] print(classification\_report(y\_pred,y\_test))

<del></del>	pre	cision	recall	f1-score	support
	0	0.90	0.91	0.90	400
	1	0.90	0.90	0.90	400
accurac	У			0.90	800
macro av	g	0.90	0.90	0.90	800
weighted av	g	0.90	0.90	0.90	800

```
[ ] print(classification_report(reg_pred,y_test))
\overline{2}
                   precision
                              recall f1-score
                                                   support

    0.75
    0.76
    0.75

    0.75
    0.75
    0.75

                                                       400
                                                       400
                                           0.75
                                                       800
        accuracy
                   0.75 0.75
       macro avg
                                           0.75
                                                       800
                                0.75
                                           0.75
                                                       800
     weighted avg
                      0.75
[ ] from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
     X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
     if not isinstance(X_test, pd.DataFrame):
     X_test = pd.DataFrame(X_test)
     single_test_instance=X_test.iloc[[0]]
     print(model1.predict(single_test_instance))
→ [1]
[] print(model1.predict([[-0.292024,-1.351282,-1.738429,0,-0.342616,2.838636,-0.038033,2.621636473]]))
→ [0]
[] print(model1.predict([[1.364217,-1.296612,-0.384658,-0.553006,3.030874,-1.303849,0.501984036,0]]))
→ [0]
print(model1.predict([[1.364217,1.296612,0.384658,0.553006,3.030874,1.303849,0.501984036,0]]))
```

# **Model Deployment**

### Save The Best Model

```
[ ] import pickle
[ ] pickle.dump(model1,open("model.pkl","wb"))
```