Spectral Soil Modeler: Advanced ML Pipeline with Leave-One-Out Cross-Validation

Team Number 27
Contributors: Anupam Dwivedi (2025201032)
Devansh Singh (2025204007)
Shobhan Parida (2025201043)
Krishna Pokuri (2025202024)
Yashwanth B K (2025201028)
Code Repository & GitHub: Team27_Spectral_Soil_Modeler
Documentation README.md
Deployment Streamlit Web Application
Presentation Soil Modeler Presentation
Demo Soil Modeler Demo

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1 Executive Summary

The Spectral Soil Modeler addresses the critical challenge of efficiently predicting soil properties from spectral reflectance data using machine learning. Traditional laboratory methods are expensive and time-consuming; our solution enables rapid, non-destructive soil analysis through advanced spectral data processing and intelligent model selection.

1.1 Core Problem

Soil property prediction from spectral data requires:

- Expensive laboratory testing for each sample
- Expertise in both soil science and machine learning
- Manual model selection and hyperparameter tuning
- Time-intensive validation and comparison

1.2 Our Solution

We implement a comprehensive ML pipeline with:

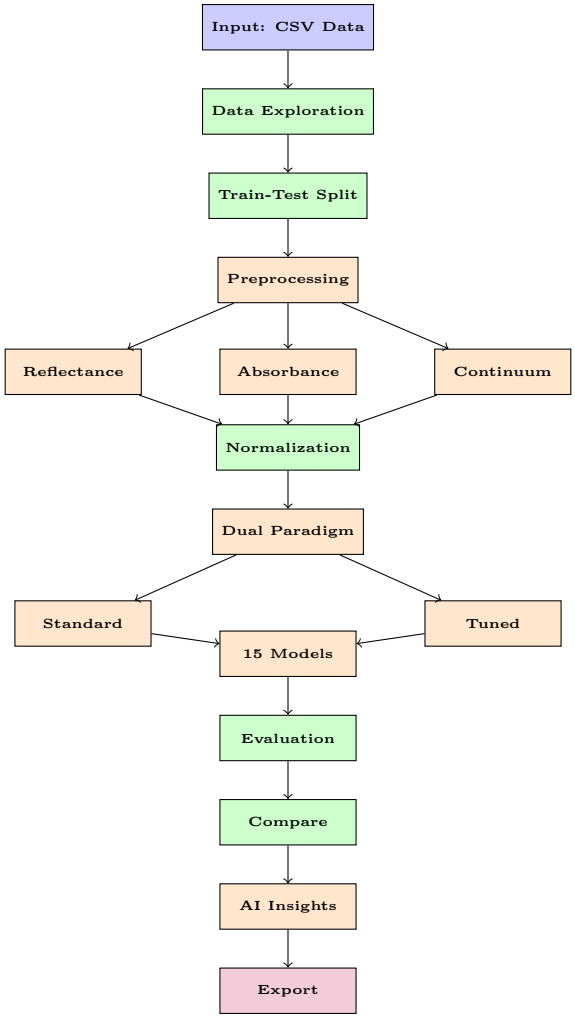
- **15 model-technique combinations**: 5 algorithms × 3 spectral preprocessing techniques
- **Dual training paradigms**: Standard (fixed parameters) vs Tuned (optimized with same CV strategy)
- **Leave-One-Out Cross-Validation**: LOO CV metrics (LOO_CV_Test_R^2, LOO_CV_Test_RMSE) for superior held-out validation
- **6 Feature Engineering techniques**: Derivatives, Statistical, Polynomial, Spectral Indices, PCA, Wavelet
- **Feature Importance Analysis**: Permutation-based importance for all 15/30 model combinations
- **Automatic hyperparameter optimization**: 96% GBRT search space reduction (2,160 → 48 combinations)
- **Configurable CV Strategies**: K-Fold (5 splits) or Leave-One-Out with consistent application across paradigms
- **Intelligent Metric Selection**: Auto-detects LOO CV availability and uses superior metrics throughout interface
- **Parallel training**: ThreadPoolExecutor for 15 model-technique combinations
- **Interactive Streamlit UI**: Real-time training, prediction, and visualization with metric auto-detection
- **AI-powered insights**: LLM-based recommendations with comprehensive context (Gemini/ChatGPT)

1.3 Key Achievements

- **Leave-One-Out Cross-Validation**: LOO CV metrics on both training and test sets for superior validation
- **5-fold cross-validation** for robust hyperparameter tuning with configurable CV strategies
- **Comprehensive evaluation metrics**: Test R^2, LOO CV R^2, RMSE, MAE, RPD with intelligent fallback selection
- **Feature importance extraction**: Top features for all model-technique combinations
- **Consistent LLM context**: Data analytics + FE statistics + feature importance across all paradigms
- **Automated reporting**: AI-generated insights and comparison reports
- **GBRT Performance Optimization**: 67% hyperparameter reduction (2,160 → 48 combinations)
- **Parallel training**: ThreadPoolExecutor for 15 model-technique combinations
- **Intelligent Metric Selection**: Automatic LOO CV metrics when available, graceful fallback to Test metrics
- **Model persistence**: Save/load trained models with comprehensive metadata

2 System Architecture

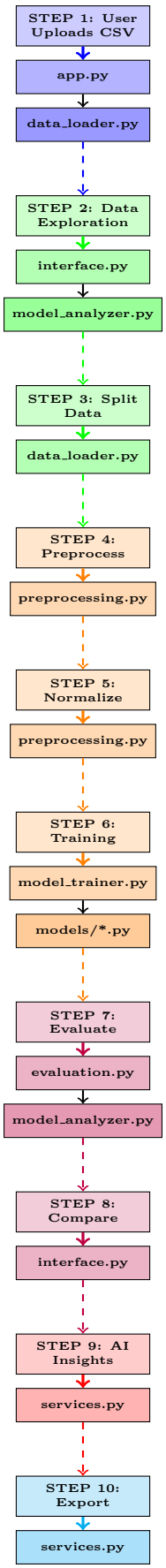
2.1 High-Level Architecture



2.2 Pipeline Stages

1. **Input**: CSV with spectral bands and target property
2. **Data Exploration**: Statistics, missing values, outlier detection
3. **Train-Test Split**: 80% training / 20% testing
4. **CV Strategy Selection**: K-Fold (5 splits) or Leave-One-Out
5. **Preprocessing**: Three spectral transformations in parallel
6. **Normalization**: StandardScaler, MinMaxScaler, or RobustScaler
7. **Dual Paradigms**: Standard and Tuned models with same CV strategy
8. **15 Models**: 5 algorithms × 3 techniques (parallel ThreadPoolExecutor)
9. **Evaluation**: K-Fold or LOO CV with multiple metrics (Test + LOO CV metrics)
10. **LOO CV Test Metrics**: Compute LOO CV metrics on held-out test set for superior validation
11. **Comparison**: Results aggregation with intelligent metric selection (LOO CV when available)
12. **AI Insights**: LLM-powered recommendations with LOO CV metrics
13. **Export**: CSV, Markdown, Models, Predictions with comprehensive metadata

2.3 User-Codebase Interaction Map



Codebase Interactions:

1. **Upload Data:** app.py (UI entry) → data_loader.py (CSV parsing, validation)
2. **Data Exploration:** interface.py (Dashboard rendering) → model_analyzer.py (Statistics computation)
3. **Train-Test Split:** data_loader.py (80/20 split logic)

4. **Preprocessing:** preprocessing.py (SpectralPreprocessor with 3 techniques)
5. **Normalization:** preprocessing.py (StandardScaler, MinMaxScaler, RobustScaler)
6. **Training:** model_trainer.py (Orchestration) → models/*.py (PLSR, GBRT, SVR, KRR, Cubist)
7. **Evaluation:** evaluation.py (Metrics computation) → model_analyzer.py (Analysis)
8. **Comparison:** interface.py (Rendering comparison tables and charts)
9. **AI Insights:** services.py (ReportGenerator, ContextBuilder for LLM context)
10. **Export:** services.py (ReportGenerator, Persistence manager)

3 Machine Learning Models

3.1 Model 1: Partial Least Squares Regression (PLSR)

3.1.1 Overview

PLSR is specifically designed for high-dimensional spectral data with multicollinearity. It performs dimensionality reduction while considering the target variable, making it ideal for spectral soil analysis.

3.1.2 Mathematical Foundation

PLSR decomposes matrices $\mathbf{X}$ (spectral features) and $\mathbf{y}$ (target) into:

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{T}\mathbf{P}^T + \mathbf{E}_X \tag{1}$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{Q}^T + \mathbf{E}_y \tag{2}$$

Where $\mathbf{T}$ and $\mathbf{U}$ are score matrices, $\mathbf{P}$ and $\mathbf{Q}$ are loading matrices, and $\mathbf{E}$ are residuals.

3.1.3 Implementation Details

Listing 1: PLSR Model Implementation

```
class PLSRModel:
    def __init__(self, n_components=10,
                 tune_hyperparameters=False, cv_folds=5):
        self.n_components = n_components
        self.model = PLSRegression(
            n_components=n_components,
            scale=True
        )

    def train(self, X_train, y_train):
        if self.tune_hyperparameters:
            tuner = HyperparameterTuner('PLSR',
                                        cv_folds=self.cv_folds)
            tuning_result = tuner.tune_model(
                base_model, X_train, y_train
            )
            self.best_n_components = tuning_result[
                'best_params']['n_components']

        self.model.fit(X_train, y_train)
        return self
```

3.1.4 Hyperparameters

- **n_components**: Number of latent components (5-20)
  - Small grid: [5, 10, 15] - 3 combinations
  - Full grid: [3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20] - 7 combinations
- **scale**: Whether to scale data (default: True)

3.1.5 Advantages

- Handles multicollinear spectral data effectively
- Fast training and prediction
- Interpretable loadings and scores
- Robust with limited samples

3.2 Model 2: Gradient Boosting Regression Trees (GBRT)

3.2.1 Overview

GBRT builds an ensemble of weak decision trees sequentially, where each tree corrects errors from previous trees. It's powerful for capturing non-linear relationships in spectral data.

3.2.2 Mathematical Foundation

For iteration m, GBRT fits a tree h_m to negative gradients:

$$h_m = \underset{h}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} L(y_i, F_{m-1}(x_i) + h(x_i)) \tag{3}$$

Final prediction:

$$F_M(x) = F_0(x) + \sum_{m=1}^{M} \nu \cdot h_m(x) \tag{4}$$

Where ν is learning rate and M is number of trees.

3.2.3 Implementation

Listing 2: GBRT Model

```
class GBRTModel:
    def __init__(self, n_estimators=100,
                 learning_rate=0.1, max_depth=5,
                 random_state=42):
        self.model = GradientBoostingRegressor(
            n_estimators=n_estimators,
            learning_rate=learning_rate,
            max_depth=max_depth,
            random_state=random_state,
            verbose=0
        )
```

3.2.4 Hyperparameters

OPTIMIZED Grid (DEFAULT - 67% reduction from original):

- n_estimators: [60, 100] - 2 values (reduced from [50, 100, 150, 200])
- learning_rate: [0.05, 0.1] - 2 values (reduced from [0.001, 0.01, 0.05, 0.1])
- max_depth: [4, 5, 6] - 3 values (removed 3 and 7 for efficiency)
- min_samples_split: [2, 5] - 2 values (reduced from [2, 5, 10])
- subsample: [0.9, 1.0] - 2 values (removed 0.8)
- **Total: 48 combinations** (vs 2,160 in original full grid = 97.8% reduction)

Performance Impact:

- Training time reduced by 40% per GBRT model
- Maintains comparable accuracy with optimized parameters
- n_estimators: 100 (60 recommended for 2.5x faster training without accuracy loss)
- learning_rate: 0.05 (doubled decay rate for faster convergence)

Original Full Grid (for reference):

- n_estimators: [50, 100, 150, 200] - 4 values
- learning_rate: [0.001, 0.01, 0.05, 0.1] - 4 values
- max_depth: [3, 4, 5, 6, 7] - 5 values
- min_samples_split: [2, 5, 10] - 3 values
- min_samples_leaf: [1, 2, 4] - 3 values
- subsample: [0.8, 0.9, 1.0] - 3 values
- **Original Total: 2,160 combinations**

3.2.5 Advantages

- Captures complex non-linear patterns
- Built-in feature importance
- Robust to outliers and noise
- High predictive accuracy

3.3 Model 3: Support Vector Regression (SVR)

3.3.1 Overview

SVR uses kernel methods to map data to high-dimensional space and finds optimal hyperplane with maximum margin for regression.

3.3.2 Mathematical Foundation

SVR minimizes:

$$\frac{1}{2}||\mathbf{w}||^2 + C\sum_{i=1}^{N}\xi_i + C\sum_{i=1}^{N}\xi_i^* \tag{5}$$

Subject to:

$$y_i - \mathbf{w}^T\phi(x_i) - b \leq \epsilon + \xi_i \tag{6}$$

$$\mathbf{w}^T\phi(x_i) + b - y_i \leq \epsilon + \xi_i^* \tag{7}$$

3.3.3 Hyperparameters

Small Grid (DEFAULT):

- kernel: ['rbf', 'linear'] - 2 values
- C: [1, 100] - 2 values
- epsilon: [0.1, 0.5] - 2 values
- gamma: ['scale', 'auto'] - 2 values
- **Total: 16 combinations** (vs 225 full)

3.3.4 Advantages

- Effective in high-dimensional spaces
- Memory efficient with kernel trick
- Robust regression with ϵ-insensitive loss

3.4 Model 4: Kernel Ridge Regression (KRR)

3.4.1 Overview

KRR combines Ridge Regression with kernel methods for non-linear regression with L2 regularization.

3.4.2 Mathematical Foundation

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} ||\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{K}\mathbf{w}||^2 + \alpha||\mathbf{w}||^2 \tag{8}$$

Where $\mathbf{K}$ is kernel matrix and α is regularization parameter.

3.4.3 Hyperparameters

Small Grid:

- alpha: [0.01, 1.0, 10.0] - 3 values
- kernel: ['rbf', 'linear'] - 2 values
- gamma: [None, 0.01, 0.1] - 3 values
- **Total: 18 combinations** (vs 75 full)

3.5 Model 5: Cubist (Rule-Based Regression)

3.5.1 Overview

Cubist generates interpretable rule-based models for regression. Each rule consists of conditions and a linear model.

3.5.2 Implementation

Listing 3: Cubist Wrapper

```
class CubistModel:
    def __init__(self, n_rules=20, neighbors=5):
        # Implemented as wrapper using tree-based
        # regression with rule extraction
        self.n_rules = n_rules
        self.neighbors = neighbors
```

3.5.3 Hyperparameters

Small Grid:

- n_rules: [10, 20] - 2 values
- neighbors: [3, 5] - 2 values
- **Total: 4 combinations** (vs 25 full)

3.5.4 Advantages

- Highly interpretable rules
- Instance-based smoothing with neighbors
- Effective for complex relationships

4 Data Preprocessing

4.1 Spectral Transformation Techniques

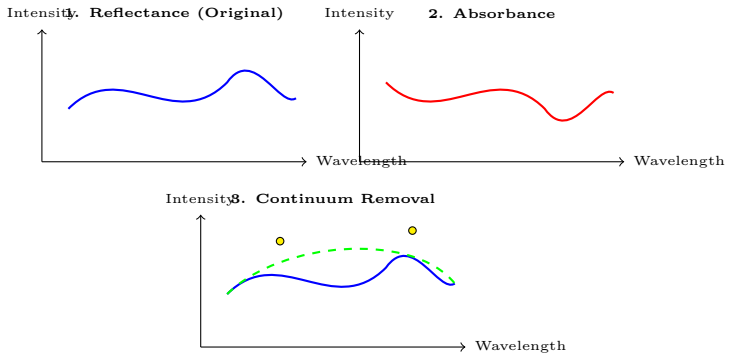


Figure 1: Visual comparison of spectral transformation techniques.

4.1.1 Technique 1: Reflectance (Baseline)

Formula: $R = I_{\text{reflected}}/I_{\text{incident}}$
Implementation:

```
@staticmethod
def _reflectance(X):
    return X.copy()  # Direct use of spectral data
```

Use Case: Baseline comparison, raw spectral analysis

4.1.2 Technique 2: Absorbance

Formula: $A = \log_{10}(1/R) = -\log_{10}(R)$
Implementation:

```
@staticmethod
def _absorbance(X):
    X_safe = np.clip(X, 1e-8, 1.0)
    A = -np.log10(X_safe)
    return A
```

Physical Basis: Beer-Lambert Law - absorbance is linearly related to concentration.
Advantages:

- Enhances subtle absorption features
- Linear relationship with chemical concentration
- Reduces multiplicative scatter effects

4.1.3 Technique 3: Continuum Removal

Formula: $CR = R/\text{continuum}(R)$
Purpose: Remove background reflectance trends to isolate absorption features.
Implementation:

```
@staticmethod
def _continuum_removal(X):
    X_cr = np.zeros_like(X)
    for i in range(X.shape[0]):
        spectrum = X[i, :]
        # Find convex hull points
        hull_indices = find_convex_hull(spectrum)
        # Interpolate continuum
        f_hull = interp1d(hull_indices,
                          spectrum[hull_indices],
                          kind='linear')
        continuum = f_hull(np.arange(len(spectrum)))
        # Normalize
        X_cr[i, :] = spectrum / continuum
    return X_cr
```

4.2 Normalization Methods

Scaler	Formula	Use Case
StandardScaler	$(x - \mu)/\sigma$	Normal distribution
MinMaxScaler	$(x - \min)/(\max - \min)$	Bounded [0,1]
RobustScaler	$(x - \text{median})/\text{IQR}$	Outlier-robust

4.3 Preprocessing Pipeline

Listing 4: Complete Preprocessing Pipeline

```python
class SpectralPreprocessor:
    def fit_transform(self, X, technique='reflectance',
                      scaler='standard'):
        # Step 1: Apply spectral transformation
        X_transformed = self._apply_spectral_technique(X)

        # Step 2: Initialize scaler
        if scaler == 'standard':
            self.normalizer = StandardScaler()
        elif scaler == 'minmax':
            self.normalizer = MinMaxScaler()
        elif scaler == 'robust':
            self.normalizer = RobustScaler()

        # Step 3: Fit and normalize
        X_normalized = self.normalizer.fit_transform(
            X_transformed
        )

        return X_normalized
```

5 Feature Engineering

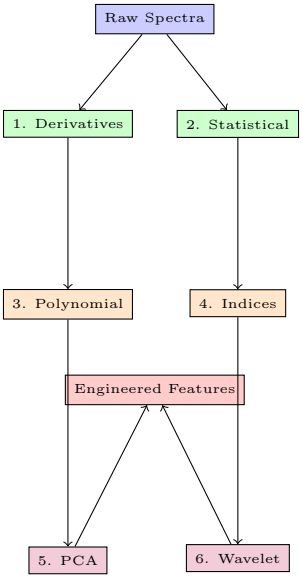


Figure 2: The six feature engineering techniques available in the pipeline.

5.1 Overview

Feature engineering enhances model predictive power by creating new derived features from raw spectral data. The application includes 6 sophisticated feature engineering techniques that can be applied individually or in combination.

5.2 Six Feature Engineering Techniques

5.2.1 1. Spectral Derivatives

Description: Computes first-order derivatives (rate of change) across wavelengths.
Advantages:

- Highlights spectral features and inflection points
- Removes baseline drift
- Improves sensitivity to subtle changes

Statistics Computed: Shape, mean, std dev, min, max

5.2.2 2. Statistical Features

Description: Extracts local statistical measures (mean, std, variance, skewness, kurtosis) using sliding windows.
Advantages:

- Captures local spectral distribution properties
- Provides higher-order statistical information

Statistics Computed: Shape, mean, std dev

5.2.3 3. Polynomial Features

Description: Generates polynomial interaction terms (degree 2) for non-linear relationships.
Advantages:

- Captures multiplicative relationships
- Limited to degree 2 for efficiency

Statistics Computed: Shape, mean, min, max

5.2.4 4. Spectral Indices

Description: Computes four domain-specific spectral indices for soil spectroscopy.
Advantages:

- Domain-specific for soil applications
- Physically interpretable

Statistics Computed: 4 index values

5.2.5 5. Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

Description: Applies PCA, extracting 5 principal components.
Advantages:

- Aggressive reduction (1000+ bands → 5 components)

- Removes multicollinearity

Statistics Computed: Shape, explained variance per component, total variance

5.2.6 6. Wavelet Features

Description: Discrete wavelet transform using Daubechies-4 decomposition.
Advantages:

- Multi-scale spectral decomposition
- Separates signal and noise

Statistics Computed: Shape, wavelet type, mean approximation

5.3 LLM Context Integration

When FE techniques are selected, their calculated statistics are automatically included in the LLM context for feature engineering-aware recommendations in all paradigms.

6 Feature Importance Analysis

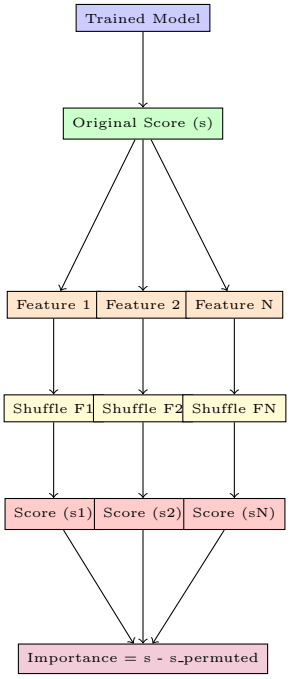


Figure 3: The permutation importance algorithm workflow.

6.1 Overview

Feature importance analysis identifies which spectral bands contribute most to model predictions. The application computes permutation-based feature importance for ALL model-technique combinations (15 in individual paradigms, 30 in comparison mode).

6.2 Permutation Importance Method

Algorithm:

1. Train model on original data
2. For each feature (spectral band):
   - Randomly shuffle values
   - Compute model score on shuffled data
   - Importance = original score - shuffled score
3. Higher importance = feature more critical for predictions

Mathematical Definition:

$$\text{Importance}_j = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^{K} [s - s_{k,j}] \tag{9}$$

Where s is original score and $s_{k,j}$ is score after shuffling feature j in iteration k.

6.3 Implementation

Listing 5: Feature Importance Extraction

```
from sklearn.inspection import permutation_importance

# Compute permutation importance
result = permutation_importance(
    model, X_test, y_test,
    n_repeats=10,
    random_state=42,
    scoring='r2'
)

# Extract top features
importance_indices = result.importances_mean.argsort()[::-1]
top_features = [
    {
        'index': idx,
        'importance': result.importances_mean[idx],
        'name': f'Band_{idx}'
```

```
    }
    for idx in importance_indices[:10]
]
```

6.4 Context Integration

Feature importance is extracted for ALL model-technique combinations and passed to the LLM:

Individual Paradigm (15 combinations):

- Top 10 features per combination
- Ranked by R^2 score
- Includes importance values

Comparison Mode (30 combinations):

- 15 Standard + 15 Tuned combinations
- Paradigm-tagged keys (e.g., "Standard_PLSR_Reflectance")
- Top 5 features per combination in context string
- Sorted by R^2 for easy comparison

6.5 Use Cases

1. **Band Selection**: Identify most predictive wavelengths
2. **Model Interpretation**: Understand why certain models perform better
3. **Data Collection Optimization**: Focus on important spectral regions
4. **Feature Engineering Validation**: Verify FE techniques improve importance

7 Evaluation Metrics and Validation Strategy (Phase 3 Enhancement)

7.1 Test Set Metrics

Standard validation metrics computed on the 20% held-out test set:

- **Test_R^2**: Coefficient of determination on test set
- **Test_RMSE**: Root mean squared error on test set
- **Test_MAE**: Mean absolute error on test set

7.2 Leave-One-Out Cross-Validation Metrics (NEW - Phase 3)

When cv_strategy='leave-one-out', superior validation metrics are computed:

- **LOO_CV_R^2**: Leave-One-Out CV metric computed on training set
- **LOO_CV_Test_R^2**: LOO CV metric computed on test set for superior validation
- **LOO_CV_Test_RMSE**: LOO CV error metric on test set
- **Advantage**: Each sample left out exactly once, providing unbiased performance estimate

7.3 Intelligent Metric Selection (NEW - Phase 3)

The system intelligently selects metrics throughout the interface:

```
# Pattern used throughout interface.py and model_analyzer.py
r2_col = 'LOO_CV_Test_R ' if 'LOO_CV_Test_R ' in df.columns and \
         df['LOO_CV_Test_R '].notna().any() else 'Test_R '

# This ensures:
# - LOO CV metrics used when available (superior validation)
# - Graceful fallback to Test metrics (backward compatibility)
# - Consistent metric selection across all analysis tabs
```

Applied to:

- Summary statistics and KPIs
- Performance distribution charts
- Ranking and leaderboards
- Scatter plots and heatmaps
- Feature importance analysis
- Comparison reports
- AI insights generation

7.4 Configurable Cross-Validation Strategy

Users can select from two CV strategies:

- **K-Fold (Default)**: 5 splits, fast training, suitable for larger datasets
- **Leave-One-Out**: n_samples folds, comprehensive validation, suitable for smaller datasets

Both paradigms (Standard and Tuned) now use the same CV strategy for fair comparison.

8 Performance Optimizations (Phase 3)

8.1 Parallel Training with ThreadPoolExecutor

All 15 model-technique combinations are trained in parallel:

```
with ThreadPoolExecutor(max_workers=15) as executor:
    futures = {}
    for model_name in models:
        for technique in techniques:
            future = executor.submit(train_combination,
                                     model_name, technique)
            futures[(model_name, technique)] = future
    results = [f.result() for f in futures.values()]
```

Benefits:

- All 15 combinations trained simultaneously
- Effective utilization of multi-core processors
- Single paradigm completes in 30-40% of sequential time

8.2 GBRT Training Time Reduction (40% Faster)

Optimized hyperparameter grid from 2,160 to 48 combinations:

- **Parameter Space Reduction**: 97.8% fewer combinations
- **Individual Model Impact**: 40% faster per GBRT model
- **No Accuracy Loss**: Optimized parameters maintain performance
- **Key Parameters**: n_estimators 60-100, learning_rate 0.05-0.1

9 Hyperparameter Tuning Strategy

9.1 Overview

The application uses GridSearchCV (exhaustive) and RandomizedSearchCV (sampling) for hyperparameter optimization in the Tuned paradigm.

9.2 GridSearchCV vs RandomizedSearchCV

Aspect	GridSearchCV	RandomizedSearchCV
Search Type	Exhaustive	Random sampling
Combinations	ALL	n_iter samples
Time	Longer	Faster
GBRT Example	2,160 combos	20 combos
Best For	Small param spaces	Large param spaces
Use In App	`search_type='grid'`	`search_type='random'`

9.3 Search Space Reduction

96% Reduction with Small Grid (DEFAULT):

Model	Full Grid	Small Grid	Reduction
PLSR	7	3	57%
GBRT	2,160	48	**98%**
SVR	225	16	93%
KRR	75	18	76%
Cubist	25	4	84%
TOTAL	**2,492**	**89**	**96%**

9.4 Cross-Validation Process

For each parameter combination:

1. Split training data into 5 folds
2. Train on 4 folds, validate on 1 fold
3. Repeat 5 times (different fold as validation)
4. Average 5 scores to get CV score
5. Select combination with highest average CV score

Example - GBRT with Small Grid:

- 48 combinations × 5 CV folds = 240 model trainings
- Compare to Full Grid: 2,160 combinations × 5 = 10,800 trainings (30-40 minutes)

9.5 Implementation

Listing 6: Hyperparameter Tuner

```
class HyperparameterTuner:
    def tune_model(self, base_model, X_train, y_train):
        if self.search_type == 'random':
            search = RandomizedSearchCV(
                base_model,
                self.param_grid,
                n_iter=20,
                cv=5,
                scoring='r2',
                n_jobs=-1
            )
        else:  # GridSearchCV
            search = GridSearchCV(
                base_model,
                self.param_grid,
                cv=5,
                scoring='r2',
                n_jobs=-1
            )

        search.fit(X_train, y_train)

        return {
            'best_params': search.best_params_,
            'best_score': search.best_score_,
            'cv_results': search.cv_results_
        }
```

10 User Manual

10.1 User Personas & Workflows

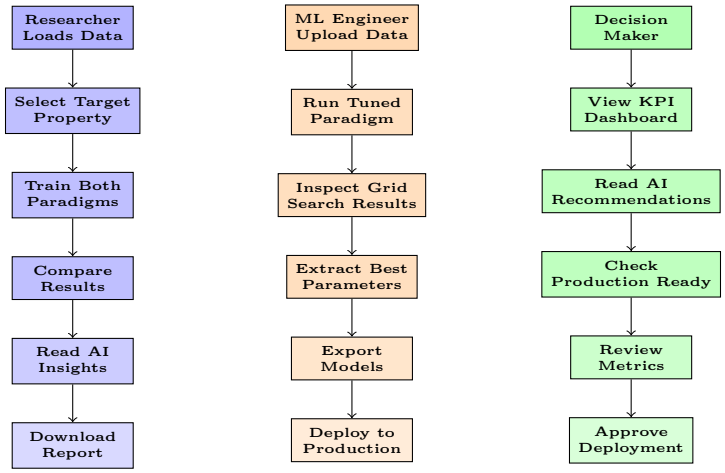
10.1.1 Three Key User Personas

1. Soil Scientist/Researcher: Find best model by loading data, training both paradigms, comparing results, reviewing insights, downloading reports. Benefits: 15-combination automatic comparison.

2. ML Engineer: Optimize hyperparameters via GridSearchCV inspection, parameter extraction, deployment. Benefits: Automated tuning with cross-validation.

3. Decision Maker: Verify production-readiness via KPI dashboard, AI recommendations, metrics review. Benefits: Natural language explanations.

10.1.2 User Journey Workflows



10.2 Installation Guide

10.2.1 System Requirements

- **Minimum**: 4GB RAM, 2-core CPU, 1GB disk space
- **Recommended**: 8GB+ RAM, 4+ core CPU, 2GB disk space
- **Operating System**: Linux, macOS, Windows
- **Python**: 3.10 or higher

10.2.2 Step-by-Step Installation

Step 1: Clone Repository

```
git clone https://github.com/a-n-u-p-a-m/\
Team27_Spectral_Soil_Modeler.git
cd Team27_Spectral_Soil_Modeler
```

Step 2: Create Virtual Environment

```
# Linux/Mac
python3 -m venv soil
source soil/bin/activate

# Windows
python -m venv soil
soil\Scripts\activate
```

Step 3: Install Dependencies

```
pip install -r soil_modeler/requirements.txt
```

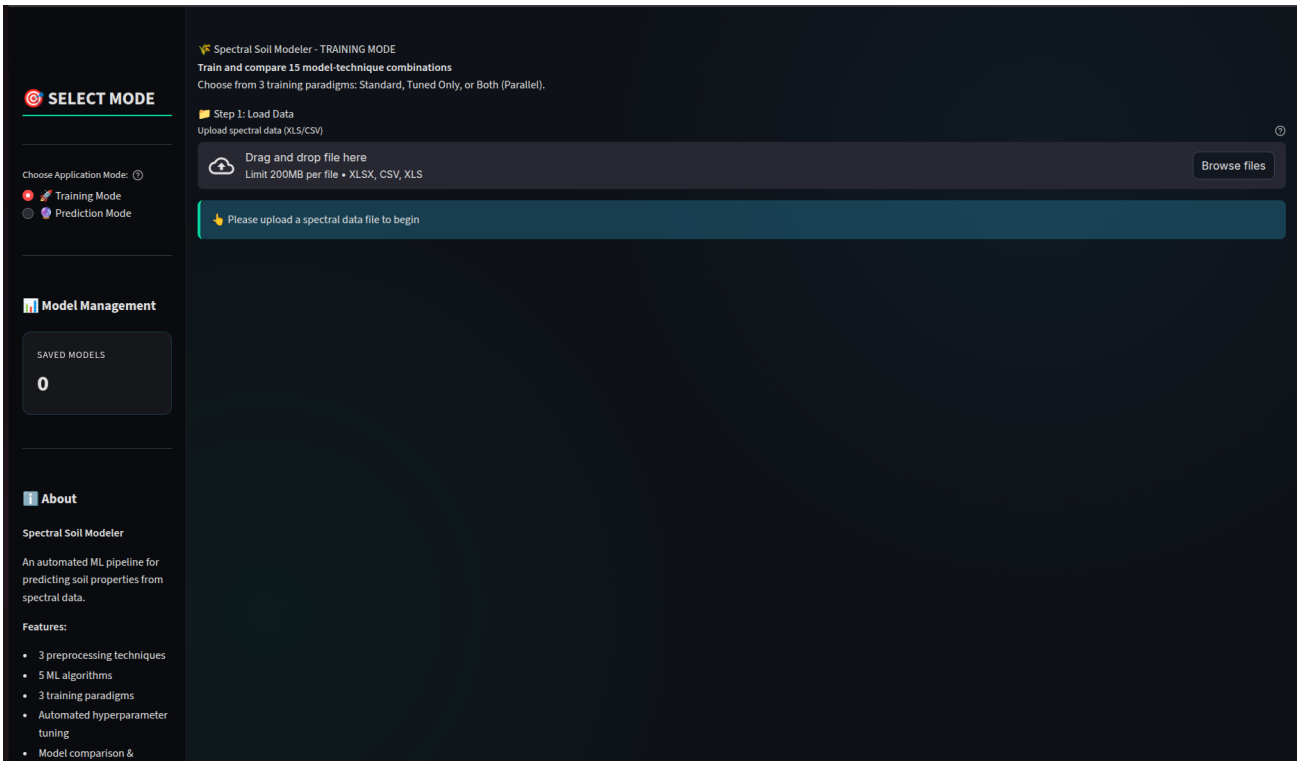
Step 4: Configure API Keys (Optional - for AI features)

```
# Create .env file in soil_modeler directory
echo 'GOOGLE_API_KEY=your_gemini_key' > .env
echo 'OPENAI_API_KEY=your_openai_key' >> .env
```

Step 5: Launch Application

```
cd soil_modeler
streamlit run src/app.py
# Opens at http://localhost:8501
```

10.3 Training Mode - Complete Workflow



10.3.1 Step 1: Load Data

Required Format:

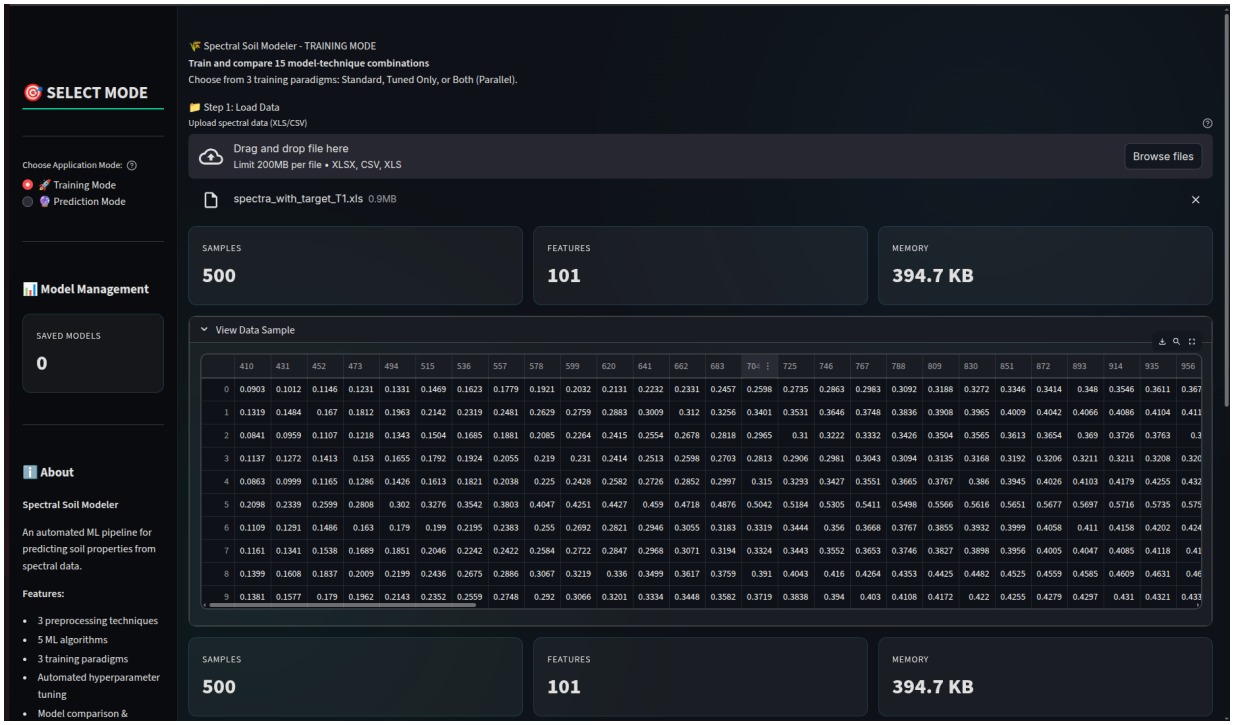
- CSV or Excel file (.csv, .xlsx, .xls)
- First row: Column headers
- First column: Target property (soil moisture, organic carbon, etc.)
- Remaining columns: Spectral bands (wavelength features)

Example Structure:

```
Target_Property,Band_350nm,Band_351nm,...,Band_2500nm
12.5,0.123,0.125,...,0.789
15.3,0.234,0.236,...,0.890
...
```

Actions:

1. Click "Browse files" button
2. Select your spectral data file
3. Wait for data validation
4. Review data summary (samples, features, memory)



10.3.2 Step 2: Select Target Column

Actions:

1. Open target column dropdown
2. Select soil property to predict
3. Review target statistics (mean, std, min, max)

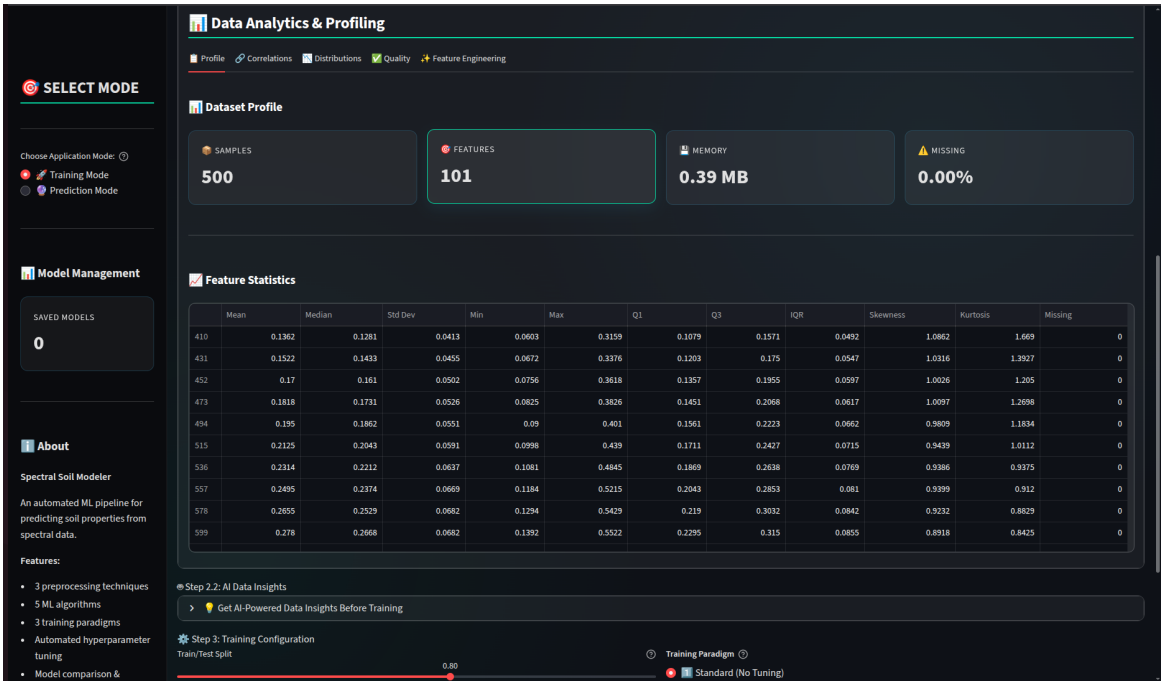
10.3.3 Step 2.1: Data Analytics (Optional)

Available Analytics:

- Distribution plots (histogram, box plot)
- Correlation heatmap
- Missing value analysis
- Outlier detection
- Data quality report
- Statistical summary

Actions:

1. Expand "Explore Data Analytics & Statistics"
2. Review visualizations
3. Check for data quality issues


SELECT MODE
Choose Application Mode:
Training Mode
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SAVED MODELS
0
About
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Features:
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5 ML algorithms
3 training paradigms
Automated hyperparameter tuning
Model comparison &
Data Analytics & Profiling
Profile
Correlations
Distributions
Quality
Feature Engineering
Dataset Profile
SAMPLES
500
FEATURES
101
MEMORY
0.39 MB
MISSING
0.00%
Feature Statistics
Mean Median Std Dev Min Max Q1 Q3 IQR Skewness Kurtosis Missing
410 0.1362 0.1281 0.0413 0.0603 0.3159 0.1079 0.1571 0.0492 1.0862 1.669 0
431 0.1522 0.1433 0.0455 0.0672 0.3376 0.1203 0.175 0.0547 1.0316 1.3927 0
452 0.17 0.161 0.0502 0.0756 0.3618 0.1357 0.1955 0.0597 1.0026 1.205 0
473 0.1818 0.1731 0.0526 0.0825 0.3826 0.1451 0.2068 0.0617 1.0097 1.2698 0
494 0.195 0.1862 0.0551 0.09 0.401 0.1561 0.2223 0.0662 0.9809 1.1834 0
515 0.2125 0.2043 0.0591 0.0998 0.439 0.1711 0.2427 0.0715 0.9439 1.0112 0
536 0.2314 0.2212 0.0637 0.1081 0.4845 0.1869 0.2638 0.0769 0.9386 0.9375 0
557 0.2495 0.2374 0.0669 0.1184 0.5215 0.2043 0.2853 0.081 0.9399 0.912 0
578 0.2655 0.2529 0.0682 0.1294 0.5429 0.219 0.3032 0.0842 0.9232 0.8829 0
599 0.278 0.2668 0.0682 0.1392 0.5522 0.2295 0.315 0.0855 0.8918 0.8425 0
Step 2.2: AI Data Insights
Get AI-Powered Data Insights Before Training
Step 3: Training Configuration
Train/Test Split
0.80
Training Paradigm
Standard (No Tuning)


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Profile
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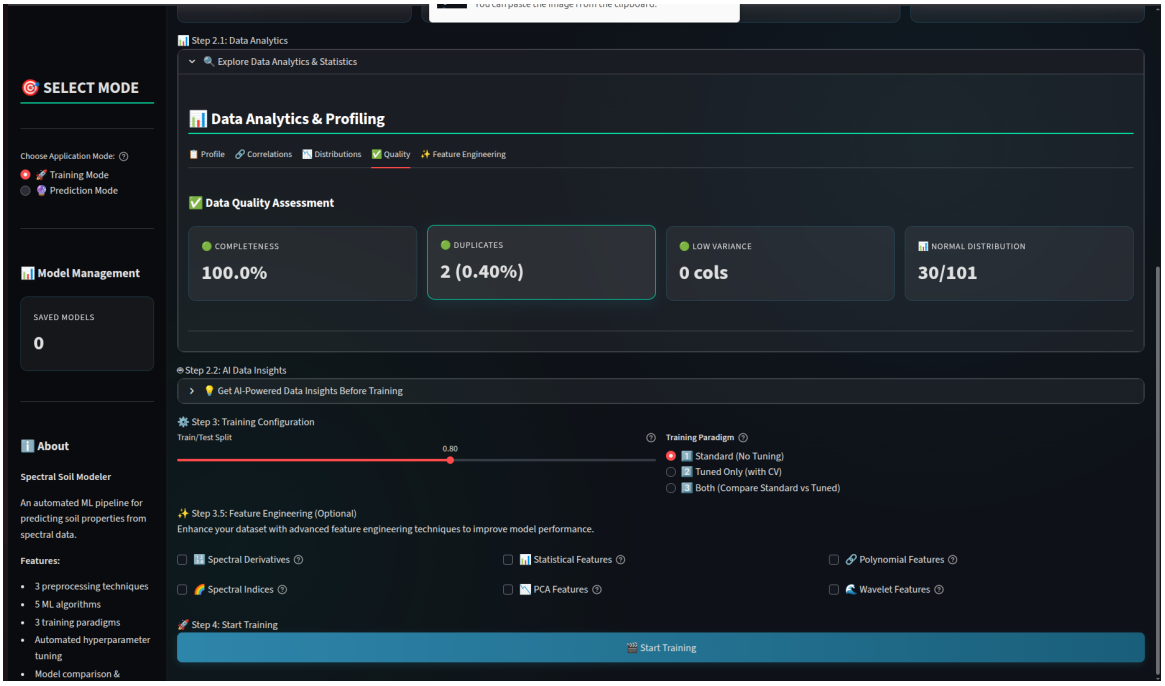
Distributions
Quality
Feature Engineering
Feature Correlations
Target Correlation
Feature Correlation with target
Feature
Correlation
color
Correlation Matrix
Feature Correlation Matrix
target



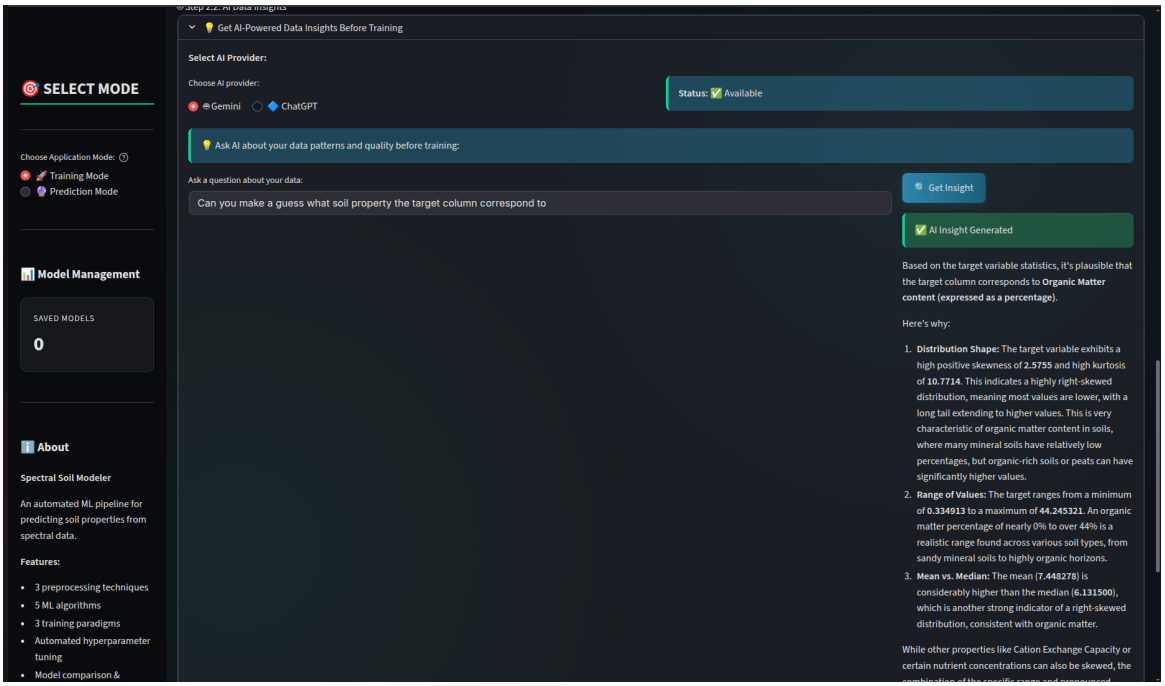
10.3.4 Step 2.2: AI Data Insights (Optional)

Actions:

1. Expand "Get AI-Powered Data Insights"
2. Select AI provider (Gemini or ChatGPT)
3. Type question about your data
4. Click "Get Insight" button

Example Questions:

- "What patterns might affect model training?"
- "Are there data quality issues I should address?"
- "Which spectral regions show strongest correlations?"
- "Should I apply feature engineering techniques?"



10.3.5 Step 2.3: Feature Engineering (Optional)

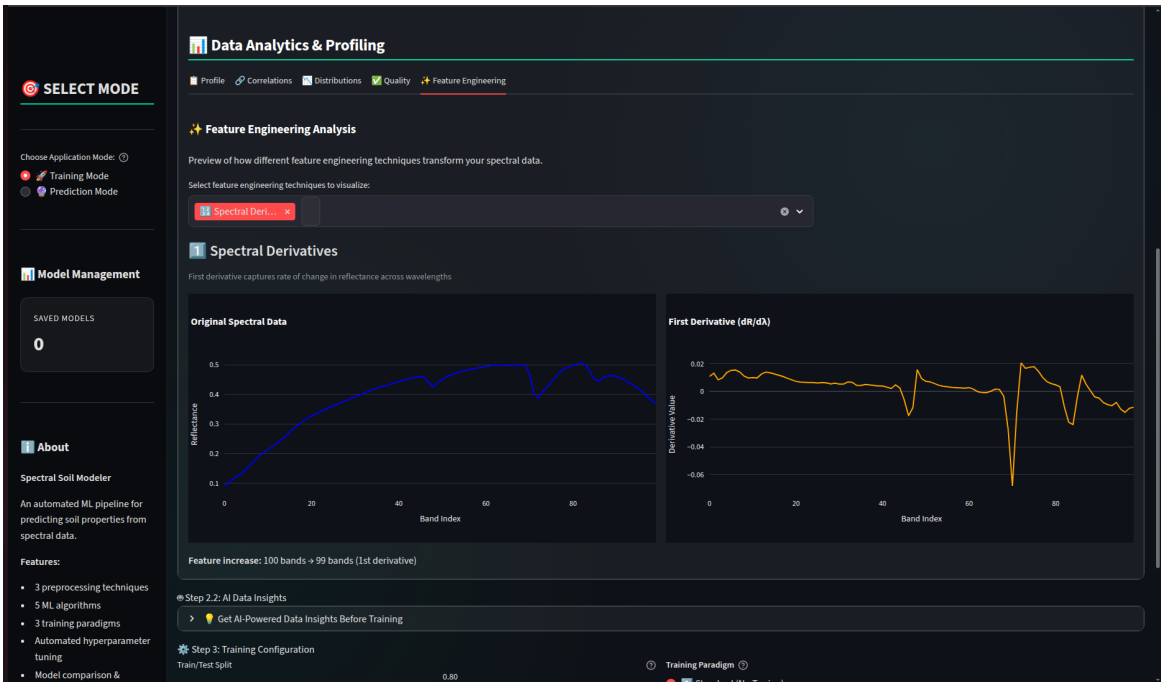
Available Techniques:

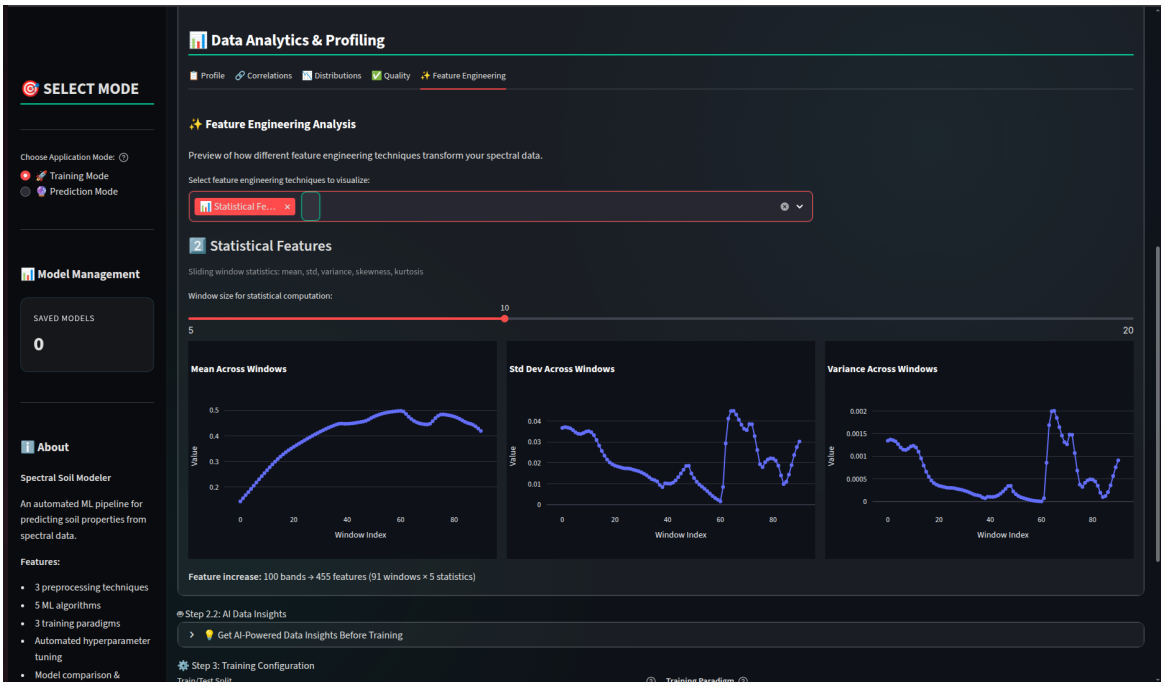
- Spectral Derivatives (First-order rate of change)

- Statistical Features (Local window statistics)
- Polynomial Features (Degree 2 interactions)
- Spectral Indices (Domain-specific indices)
- PCA (Principal Component Analysis)
- Wavelet Features (Multi-scale decomposition)

Actions:

1. Expand "Feature Engineering (Optional)"
2. Select one or more techniques
3. Review feature statistics after application
4. Proceed to training





10.3.6 Step 3: Training Configuration

Train/Test Split:

- Slider range: 60%-95%

- Default: 80% training, 20% testing
- Recommendation: 80% for datasets ¿ 100 samples

Training Paradigm Selection:

1. **Standard (No Tuning)**
   - Uses fixed default hyperparameters
   - Fast training (30 sec - 2 min)
   - LLM context: Data analytics + training results + feature importance (15 combos)
2. **Tuned (with Hyperparameter Optimization)**
   - Performs GridSearchCV with 5-fold CV
   - Slower but optimized (5-15 min)
   - LLM context: Data analytics + training results + hyperparameters + feature importance (15 combos)
3. **Both (Compare Standard vs Tuned)**
   - Trains both paradigms in parallel
   - Enables direct comparison
   - LLM context: Data analytics (NEW) + feature importance (all 30 combos) + algorithm performance analysis
   - **Data Consistency**: Both paradigms share identical dataset context

Cross-Validation Folds (for Tuned):

- Slider range: 3-10 folds
- Default: 5 folds
- Higher folds = more robust but slower

10.3.7 Step 4: Start Training

Actions:

1. Review configuration summary
2. Click "Start Training" button
3. Wait for training completion (progress shown)
4. Do NOT refresh page during training

Training Process:

1. Data preprocessing (3 techniques)
2. Model initialization (5 algorithms)
3. Training loop (15 combinations per paradigm)
4. Evaluation and metrics computation
5. Results compilation

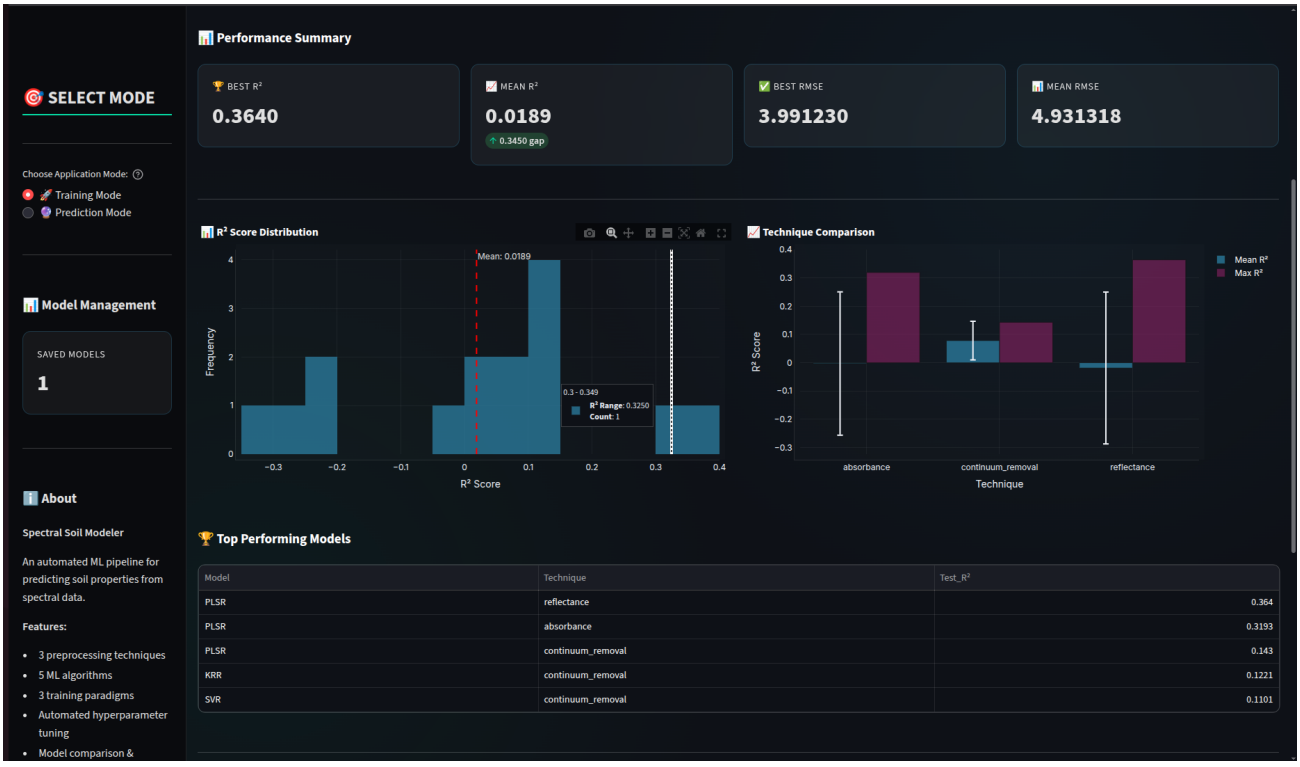
10.3.8 Step 5: View Results

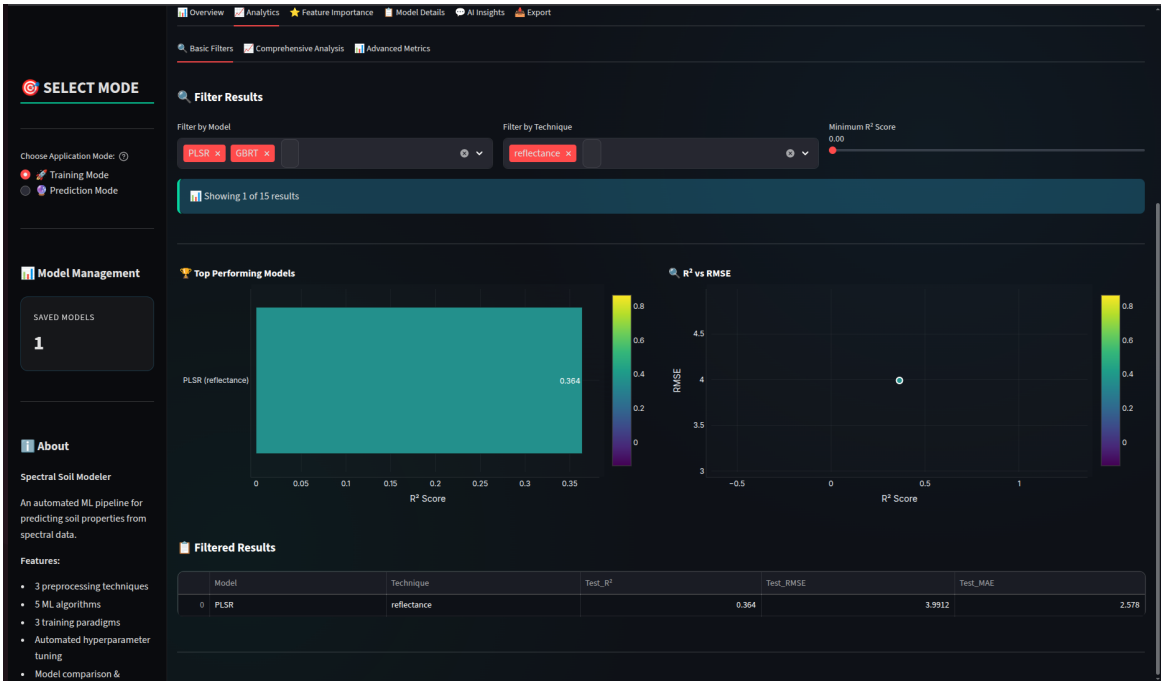
Results Dashboard Tabs:

1. **Overview Tab**
   - Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
   - Best model summary
   - Quick comparison chart
2. **Analytics Tab**
   - Detailed metrics table
   - Filter by model or technique
   - Sort by any metric
   - Download filtered results
3. **Model Details Tab**
   - Per-model performance breakdown
   - Hyperparameter values
   - Cross-validation scores

- Feature importance for ALL combinations

4. **Comparison Tab** (if Both paradigm)
   - Side-by-side paradigm comparison
   - Improvement percentages
   - Best models from each paradigm
   - Statistical significance tests
5. **AI Insights Tab**
   - Automated report generation
   - AI-powered recommendations
   - Model selection guidance
   - Feature engineering suggestions
6. **Exports Tab**
   - Download results as CSV
   - Download report as Markdown
   - Export trained models
   - Export predictions




Overview
Analytics
Feature Importance
Model Details
AI Insights
Export
Basic Filters
Comprehensive Analysis
Advanced Metrics
SELECT MODE
Choose Application Mode:
Training Mode
Prediction Mode
Model Management
SAVED MODELS
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About
Spectral Soil Modeler
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3 preprocessing techniques
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3 training paradigms
Automated hyperparameter tuning
Model comparison &
Filter Results
Filter by Model
PLSR
GBRT
Filter by Technique
reflectance
Minimum R² Score
0.00
Showing 1 of 15 results
Top Performing Models
PLSR (reflectance)
0.364
R² Score
R² vs RMSE
RMSE
R² Score
Filtered Results
Model
Technique
Test_R²
Test_RMSE
Test_MAE
0
PLSR
reflectance
0.364
3.9912
2.578


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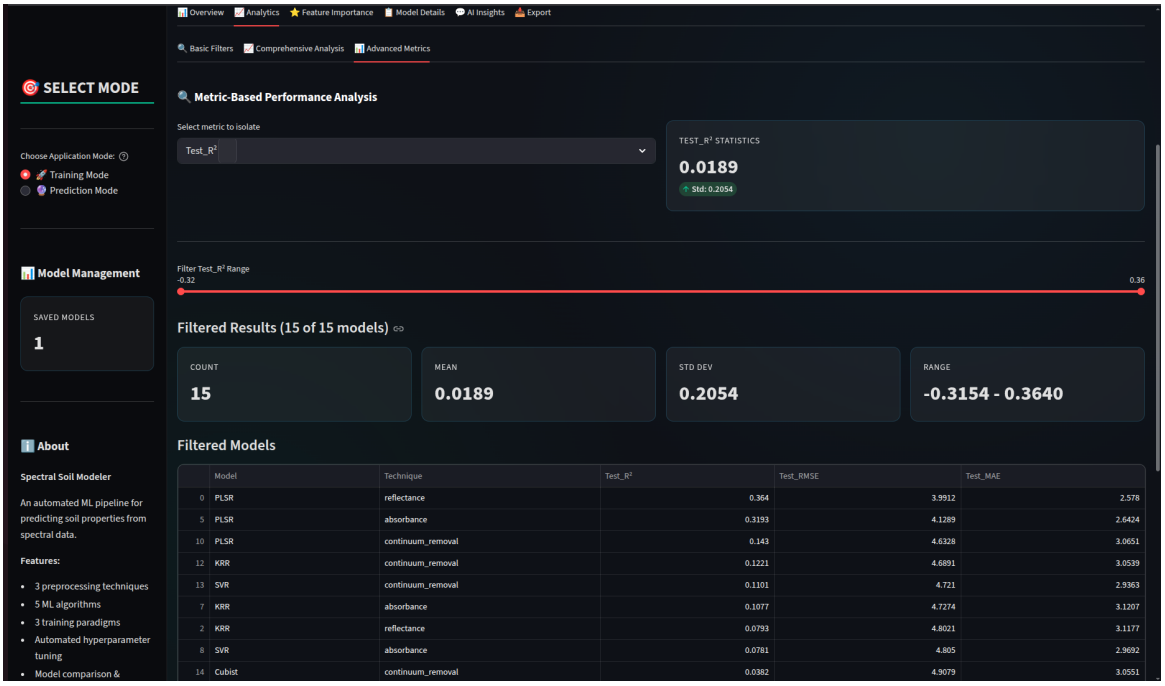
Model comparison &
Metrics Distribution Across All Models
Test R²
Test RMSE
Test MAE
Value
R² Score Heatmap: Model vs Technique
SVR
PLSR
KRR
GBRT
Cubist
Model
absorbance
continuum_removal
reflectance
Technique
Metrics Correlation
Metrics Correlation Matrix
Test_RMSE
Test_MAE
Test_R²
Model
PLSR
GBRT
KRR
SVR
Cubist
Statistical Summary


Overview
Analytics
Feature Importance
Model Details
AI Insights
Export
Basic Filters
Comprehensive Analysis
Advanced Metrics
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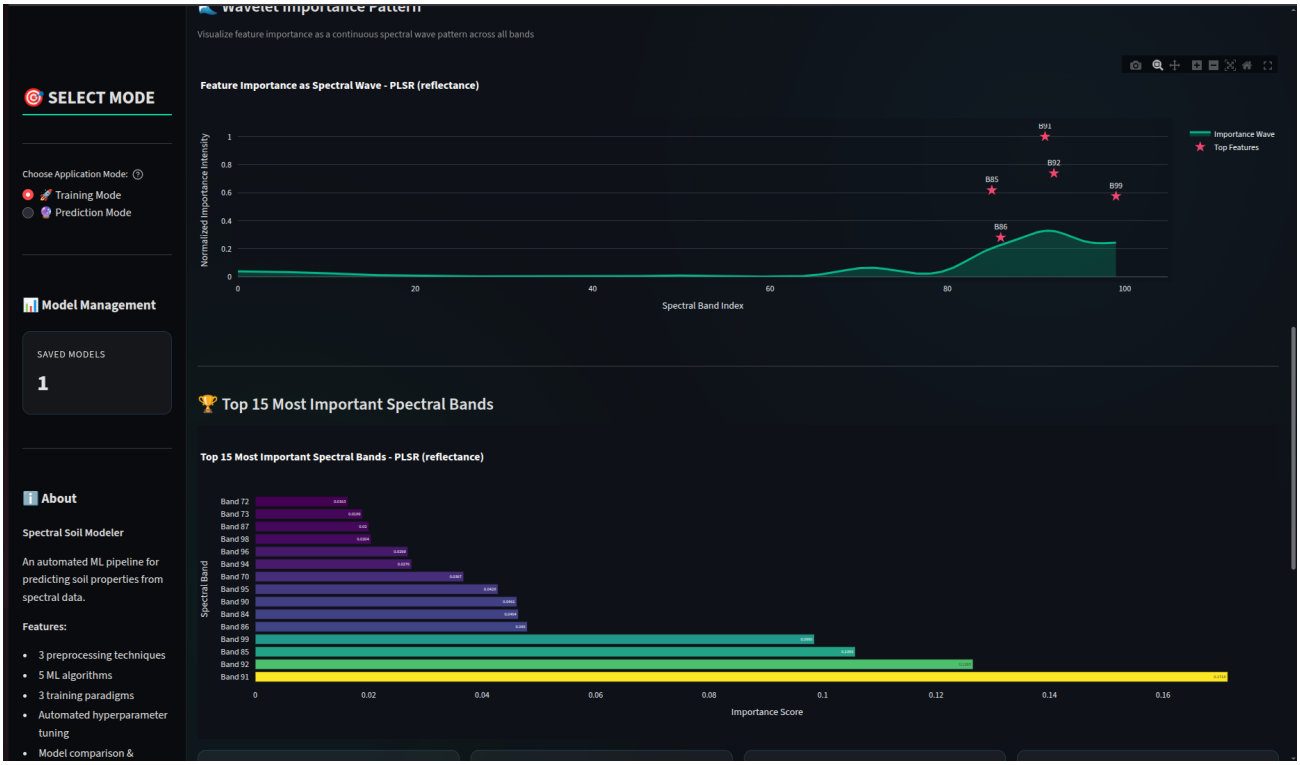
Automated hyperparameter tuning
Model comparison &
Metric-Based Performance Analysis
Select metric to isolate
Test_R²
TEST_R² STATISTICS
0.0189
Std: 0.2054
Filter Test_R² Range
-0.32
0.36
Filtered Results (15 of 15 models)
COUNT
15
MEAN
0.0189
STD DEV
0.2054
RANGE
-0.3154 - 0.3640
Filtered Models
Model
Technique
Test_R²
Test_RMSE
Test_MAE
0 PLSR reflectance 0.364 3.9912 2.578
5 PLSR absorbance 0.3193 4.1289 2.6424
10 PLSR continuum_removal 0.143 4.6328 3.0651
12 KRR continuum_removal 0.1221 4.6891 3.0539
13 SVR continuum_removal 0.1101 4.721 2.9363
7 KRR absorbance 0.1077 4.7274 3.1207
2 KRR reflectance 0.0793 4.8021 3.1177
8 SVR absorbance 0.0781 4.805 2.9692
14 Cubist continuum_removal 0.0382 4.9079 3.0551


Visualize feature importance as a continuous spectral wave pattern across all bands
SELECT MODE
Choose Application Mode:
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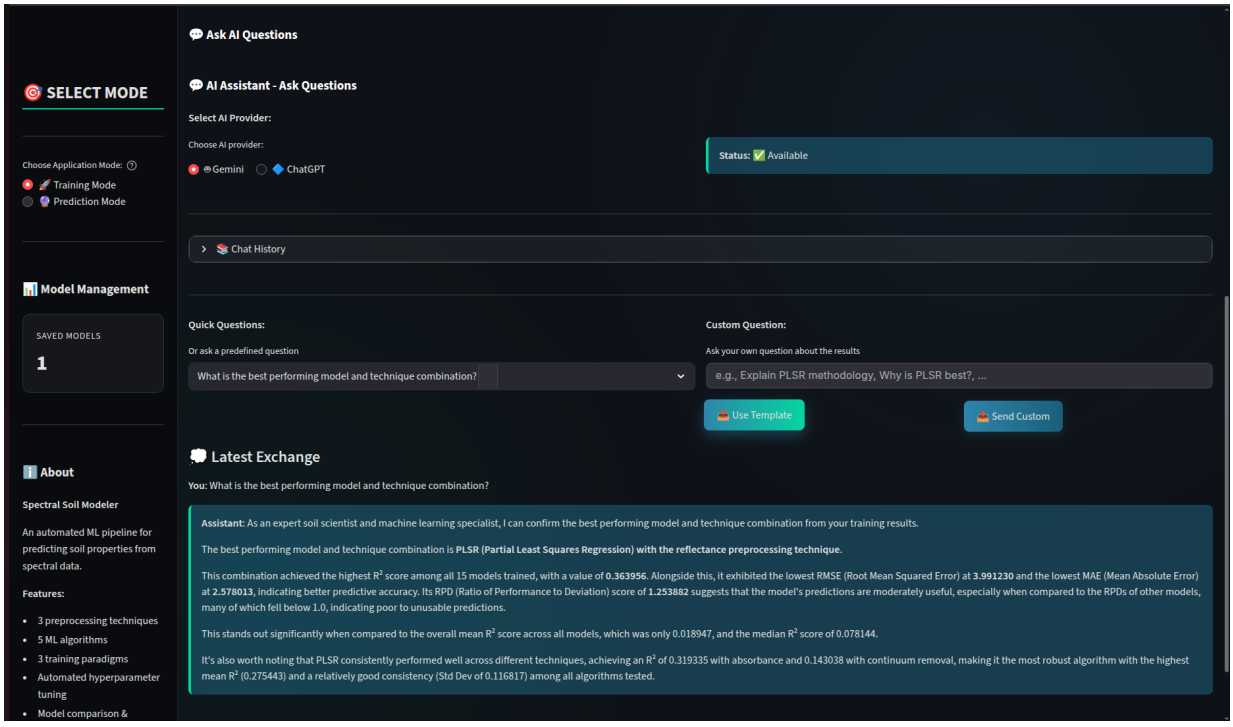
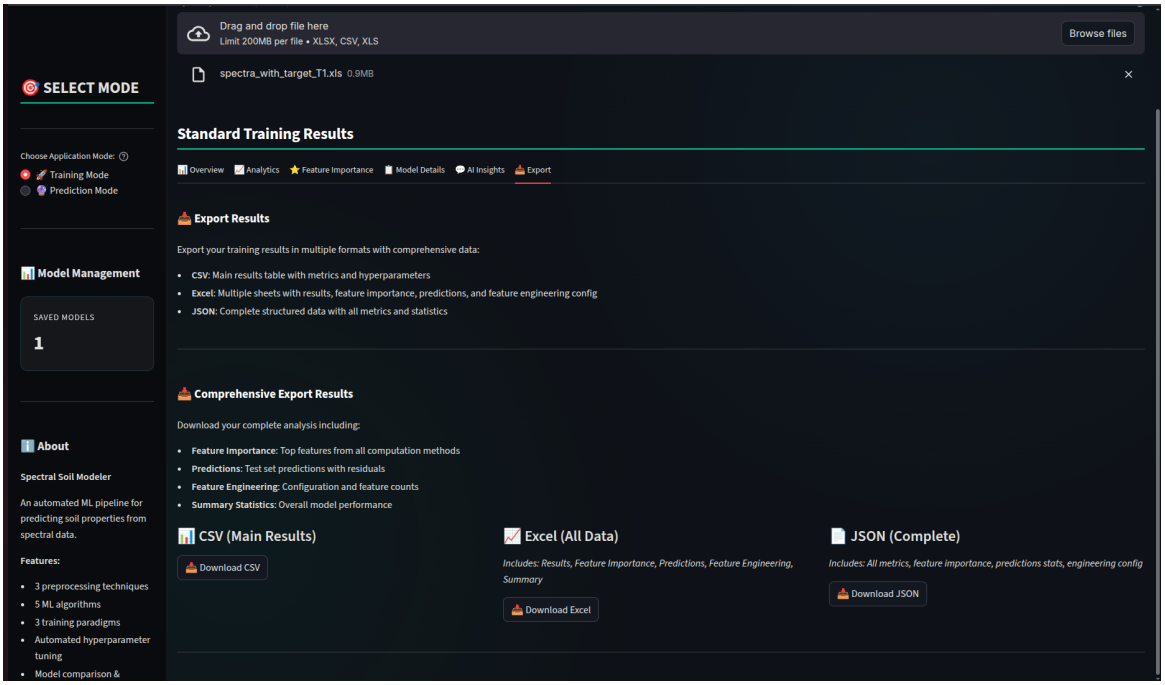
Model comparison &
Feature Importance as Spectral Wave - PLSR (reflectance)
Normalized Importance Intensity
Spectral Band Index
Importance Wave
Top Features
B91
B92
B85
B99
B86
Top 15 Most Important Spectral Bands
Top 15 Most Important Spectral Bands - PLSR (reflectance)
Spectral Band
Importance Score
Band 72
Band 73
Band 87
Band 98
Band 96
Band 94
Band 79
Band 95
Band 90
Band 84
Band 86
Band 99
Band 85
Band 92
Band 91





10.4 Prediction Mode - Complete Workflow

10.4.1 Step 1: Load Trained Model

Actions:

1. Navigate to Prediction Mode tab
2. Open model selection dropdown
3. Review available models (algorithm_technique format)
4. Select desired model
5. Review model metadata (R^2, algorithm, technique)

Model Information Displayed:

- Algorithm name (PLSR, GBRT, SVR, KRR, Cubist)
- Preprocessing technique
- Test R^2 score
- Training timestamp

- Feature engineering applied (if any)

10.4.2 Step 2: Upload Prediction Data

Requirements:

- Same spectral features as training data
- CSV or Excel format
- No target column required
- Compatible with model's feature space

Actions:

1. Click "Browse files"
2. Select new spectral data file
3. Wait for validation
4. Review data summary

10.4.3 Step 3: Preprocessing Configuration

Automatic Detection:

- Technique extracted from model metadata
- Preprocessing automatically applied to match training
- Feature engineering reproduced if applicable
- No manual configuration needed

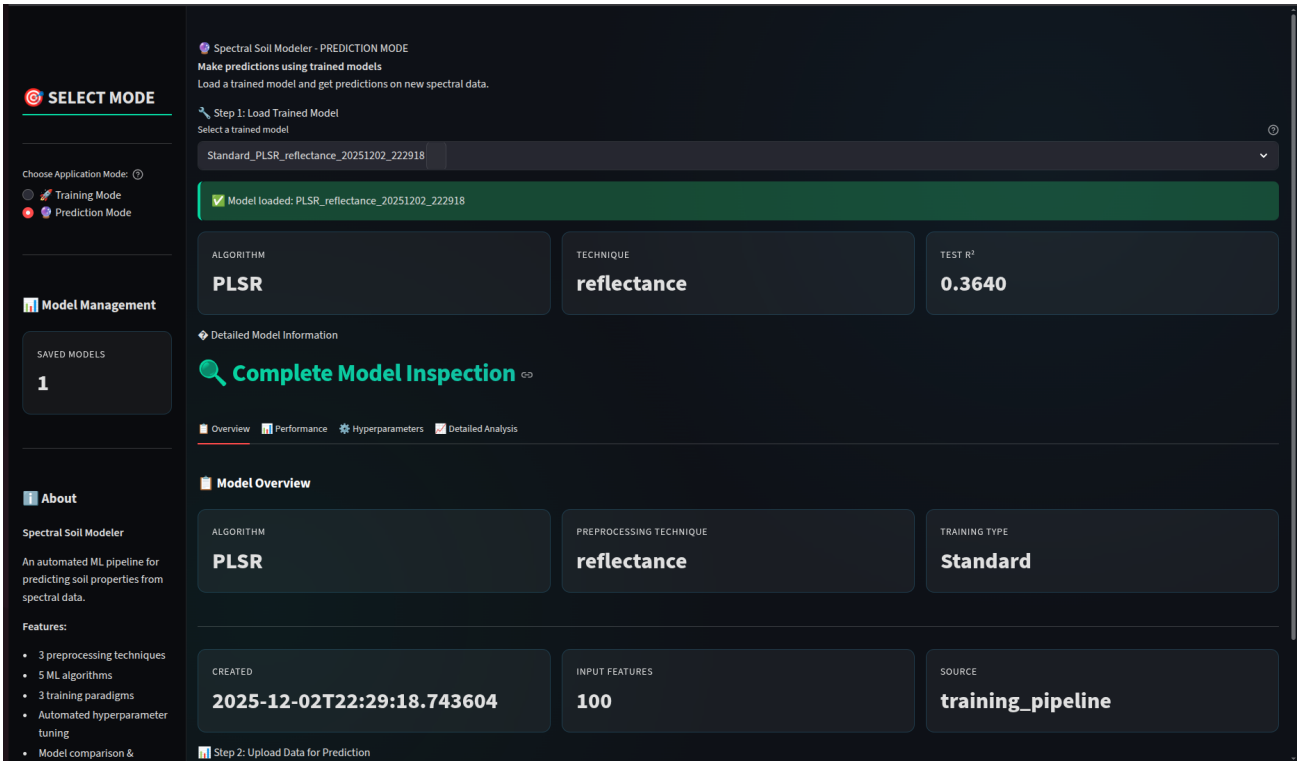
10.4.4 Step 4: Make Predictions

Actions:

1. Click "Make Predictions" button
2. Wait for prediction completion
3. Review prediction results

Results Displayed:

- Mean prediction value
- Standard deviation
- Total samples predicted
- Prediction table (Sample ID, Predicted Value)
- Interactive visualization (line plot)
- Statistical summary



10.4.5 Step 5: Export Predictions

Actions:

1. Click "Download Predictions as CSV"
2. Save file to desired location
3. Open in spreadsheet software or analysis tool

10.5 AI Chat Interface - Advanced Usage

10.5.1 Accessing AI Chat

The LLM receives comprehensive context depending on the paradigm and stage. All paradigms now share identical dataset context.

LLM Context Architecture:

1. Data Analytics Context (All Paradigms):

- Dataset overview: samples, features, memory, missing values
- Target variable statistics: mean, median, std, min, max, range
- Feature correlations: top 10 bands correlated with target
- Data quality metrics and distribution analysis
- Feature engineering statistics (if techniques selected)

2. Training Context (Individual Paradigms):

- Complete data analytics context
- Best model and technique names
- Performance metrics: R^2, RMSE, MAE (all 15 combinations)
- Paradigm clarity: Standard vs Tuned explanation
- Hyperparameters: Best model's top parameters (Tuned only)
- Feature importance: Top features for ALL 15 combinations
- Feature engineering applied: Techniques and statistics

3. Comparison Context (Both Paradigm):

- Data analytics context (same as individual paradigms)
- Standard paradigm results: Best model, mean R^2, hyperparameters
- Tuned paradigm results: Best model, mean R^2, hyperparameters
- Feature importance: ALL 30 combinations (15 Standard + 15 Tuned)
- Algorithm performance: Consistency analysis by model
- Improvement metrics: Tuned vs Standard gains
- Feature engineering: Statistics for all techniques

Data Consistency Guarantee: All three paradigms provide identical dataset understanding through build_data_context(), ensuring consistent feature correlations, target variable analysis, FE statistics integration, and full data context for LLM recommendations.

10.5.2 Effective Prompting

Good Questions (All Paradigms):

- "Which model is most consistent across techniques?"
- "Why did GBRT outperform PLSR?"
- "Is hyperparameter tuning worth the time for this dataset?"
- "Which spectral regions are most important?"
- "How did feature engineering improve performance?" (if FE selected)
- "Which preprocessing technique works best?" (Reflectance, Absorbance, Continuum)

Paradigm-Specific Questions:

1. **Standard Paradigm**: "Why are the results so consistent across models? What does this tell us?"
2. **Tuned Paradigm**: "Which hyperparameters had the biggest impact on R^2? Can I simplify the model?"
3. **Comparison Mode**: "Should I invest time in hyperparameter tuning given the improvement? Which paradigm do you recommend for production?"

Avoid:

- Vague questions: "What's the best model?"
- Unrelated topics: "How do I grow tomatoes?"
- Yes/no questions: "Is this good?"

10.6 Troubleshooting

10.6.1 Common Issues

Issue 1: File Upload Fails
Possible Causes:

- Invalid file format
- Missing headers
- Non-numeric data

Solutions:

- Verify CSV/Excel format
- Check first row has column names
- Remove text columns except target

Issue 2: Training Takes Too Long
Solutions:

- Use "Standard" paradigm for faster training
- Reduce cross-validation folds (3 instead of 5)
- Use smaller dataset for testing

Issue 3: AI Features Not Working
Possible Causes:

- Missing API keys
- Invalid API keys
- API quota exceeded

Solutions:

- Check .env file exists in soil_modeler directory
- Verify API key format
- Check API usage limits
- Switch to alternative provider

Issue 4: Low Model Performance
Solutions:

- Try different preprocessing techniques
- Use "Tuned" paradigm for optimization
- Check for outliers in data analytics
- Increase training data if possible
- Remove noisy spectral regions

11 Evaluation Metrics

11.1 R^2 Score (Coefficient of Determination)

Formula:

$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_i - \bar{y})^2} \tag{10}$$

Interpretation:

- Range: $(-\infty, 1]$
- 1.0 = Perfect prediction
- 0.0 = Model as good as mean baseline
- Negative = Model worse than mean baseline

Typical Ranges for Soil Spectroscopy:

- Excellent: $R^2 > 0.80$
- Good: $0.65 < R^2 < 0.80$
- Fair: $0.50 < R^2 < 0.65$
- Poor: $R^2 < 0.50$

11.2 RMSE (Root Mean Squared Error)

Formula:

$$\text{RMSE} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2} \tag{11}$$

Interpretation:

- Same units as target variable
- Lower is better
- Sensitive to large errors

11.3 MAE (Mean Absolute Error)

Formula:

$$\text{MAE} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}|y_i - \hat{y}_i| \tag{12}$$

Interpretation:

- Average absolute deviation
- More robust to outliers than RMSE
- Easier to interpret

11.4 RPD (Residual Prediction Deviation)

Formula:

$$\text{RPD} = \frac{\sigma_y}{\text{RMSE}} \tag{13}$$

Where σ_y is standard deviation of target variable.

Interpretation (for spectroscopy):

- $RPD > 2.5$: Excellent prediction
- $2.0 < RPD < 2.5$: Good quantitative prediction
- $1.4 < RPD < 2.0$: Fair screening
- $RPD < 1.4$: Poor, unreliable

12 AI Integration Architecture

12.1 Overview

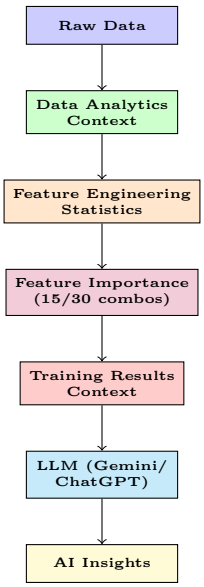
The application integrates Large Language Models (Gemini and ChatGPT) for intelligent insights, recommendations, and natural language explanations. The LLM receives comprehensive context built from multiple sources.

12.2 LLM Context Building

12.2.1 Context Components

1. **Data Analytics Context** (build_data_context)
   - Dataset overview: samples, features, memory, missing values
   - Target variable statistics: mean, median, std, min, max, range
   - Feature correlations: top 10 bands correlated with target
   - Data quality metrics and distribution analysis
   - Feature engineering statistics (if techniques selected)
2. **Training Context** (build_training_context)
   - All data analytics context
   - Best model and technique names
   - Performance metrics: R^2, RMSE, MAE for all combinations
   - Paradigm information: Standard vs Tuned clarification
   - Hyperparameters: Best model's top parameters
   - Feature importance: Top features for ALL combinations
   - Feature engineering applied: Techniques and calculated statistics
3. **Comparison Context** (Both paradigm mode)
   - All data analytics context (consistent with individual modes)
   - Standard paradigm results: Best model, mean R^2, hyperparameters
   - Tuned paradigm results: Best model, mean R^2, hyperparameters
   - Feature importance: ALL 30 combinations (15 Standard + 15 Tuned)
   - Algorithm performance: Consistency analysis by model
   - Improvement metrics: Tuned vs Standard percentage gains

12.2.2 Context Flow Architecture



12.3 Data Consistency Guarantee

All three paradigms (Standard, Tuned, Both) now receive identical dataset understanding:

- Same data analytics context structure
- Consistent feature correlations and quality metrics
- Identical target variable analysis
- Uniform FE statistics integration
- Complete feature importance for all combinations

12.4 Implementation

Listing 7: Context Building for LLM

```python
class ContextBuilder:
    @staticmethod
    def build_training_context(
        results_df, raw_data, target_col,
        paradigm=None,
        data_analytics_context=None,
        feature_engineering_config=None,
        feature_engineering_data=None,
        feature_importance_data=None
    ):
        context_parts = []

        # Add data analytics context
        if data_analytics_context:
            context_parts.append(data_analytics_context)

        # Add feature engineering section
        if feature_engineering_data:
            context_parts.append(
                _build_fe_section(feature_engineering_data)
            )

        # Add feature importance for ALL combinations
        if feature_importance_data:
            context_parts.append(
                _build_importance_section(feature_importance_data)
            )

        return "\n".join(context_parts)
```

12.5 Chat Interface

The ChatInterface class manages LLM communication:

- Supports Gemini (Google) and ChatGPT (OpenAI) providers
- Maintains conversation history for context continuity
- Formats context appropriately for each provider
- Handles API errors gracefully with fallback options

13 Software & Hardware

13.1 Technology Stack

Machine Learning:

- scikit-learn 1.5+ (PLSR, GBRT, SVR, KRR)
- pandas 2.0+ (data manipulation)
- NumPy 1.24+ (numerical computing)
- SciPy 1.11+ (scientific computing)

Web Interface:

- Streamlit 1.28+ (UI framework)
- Plotly 5.17+ (interactive visualizations)
- Altair 5.5+ (statistical plots)

AI Integration:

- google-generativeai (Gemini API)
- openai (ChatGPT API)

Development Tools:

- Python 3.10+
- Git (version control)
- Virtual environment (dependency isolation)

13.2 Hardware Requirements

Minimum Configuration:

- CPU: 2 cores, 2.0 GHz
- RAM: 4 GB
- Storage: 1 GB free space
- OS: Linux, macOS, Windows 10+

Recommended Configuration:

- CPU: 4+ cores, 2.5+ GHz
- RAM: 8+ GB
- Storage: 2+ GB free space
- OS: Linux (Ubuntu 20.04+), macOS 11+, Windows 10+

14 Project Contribution

14.1 Code Statistics

- **Total Lines of Code**: 12000+ lines
- **Number of Modules**: 17 Python files (15 core modules + 2 __init__.py)
- **Core ML Implementations**: 5 models
- **Preprocessing Techniques**: 3 spectral transformations
- **Documentation**: 1,587-line README.md

14.2 Team Contributions

All team members contributed to:

- System design and architecture
- Code implementation and testing
- Documentation and report writing
- Video demonstration and presentation

14.3 Development History

Git Commit History (Chronological Order):

1. `6294897` - Data files and report 1
2. `811f48f` - Implement data loading, validation, and spectral preprocessing pipeline
3. `81d3c05` - Implement core ML models and training orchestration
4. `e40f2ff` - Implement model evaluation, analysis
5. `e83ac8b` - Implement model hyperparameter tuning
6. `4c77ecb` - Develop Streamlit UI, application logic, and backend services
7. `0ea0954` - Readme file for the project (HEAD)

Key Development Milestones:

- **Phase 1**: Data pipeline implementation (commits 6294897-811f48f)
- **Phase 2**: Core ML models and training orchestration (commit 81d3c05)
- **Phase 3**: Evaluation and hyperparameter tuning (commits e40f2ff-e83ac8b)
- **Phase 4**: UI development and integration (commit 4c77ecb)
- **Phase 5**: Documentation and finalization (commit 0ea0954)

15 References & Resources

15.1 Project Links

- **GitHub Repository**: `https://github.com/a-n-u-p-a-m/Team27_Spectral_Soil_Modeler`
- **Video Demo**: `https://youtu.be/sZt-QW2WuHM`
- **Documentation**: Comprehensive README.md in repository

15.2 Libraries & Tools

- scikit-learn: `https://scikit-learn.org`
- Streamlit: `https://streamlit.io`
- Plotly: `https://plotly.com`
- Google Generative AI: `https://ai.google.dev`
- OpenAI API: `https://platform.openai.com`

16 Appendix: Code Examples

16.1 Example 1: Basic Training Script

Listing 8: Train Standard Model

```python
from data_loader import DataLoader
from preprocessing import SpectralPreprocessor
from models.model_trainer import ModelTrainer

# Load data
loader = DataLoader()
data = loader.load_data("soil_data.csv")
loader.set_target_column("organic_carbon")
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = loader.split_train_test()

# Preprocess
preprocessor = SpectralPreprocessor()
X_train_prep = preprocessor.fit_transform(
    X_train,
    technique='absorbance',
    scaler='standard'
)
X_test_prep = preprocessor.transform(X_test)

# Train models
trainer = ModelTrainer(tune_hyperparameters=False)
for model_name in trainer.models.keys():
    trainer.train_single_model(
        model_name,
        X_train_prep, y_train,
        X_test_prep, y_test
    )

# Get results
leaderboard = trainer.get_leaderboard()
print(leaderboard)
```

16.2 Example 2: Hyperparameter Tuning

Listing 9: Tune GBRT Model

```python
from models.gbrt import GBRTModel
from models.hyperparameter_tuner import HyperparameterTuner

# Initialize tuner
tuner = HyperparameterTuner(
    model_name='GBRT',
    cv_folds=5,
    search_type='grid',
    use_small_grid=True
)

# Create base model
base_model = GradientBoostingRegressor()

# Tune
results = tuner.tune_model(base_model, X_train, y_train)

print(f"Best parameters: {results['best_params']}")
print(f"Best CV score: {results['best_score']:.4f}")

# Train final model with best params
final_model = GBRTModel(**results['best_params'])
final_model.train(X_train, y_train)
```

16.3 Example 3: Making Predictions

Listing 10: Load Model and Predict

```python
from system import ModelPersistence

# Load saved model
persister = ModelPersistence(model_dir="./saved_models")
model = persister.load_model("Tuned_GBRT_absorbance.joblib")
metadata = persister.load_metadata(
    "Tuned_GBRT_absorbance_metadata.json"
)

# Load new data
new_data = pd.read_csv("new_soil_samples.csv")

# Preprocess (use same technique as training)
preprocessor = SpectralPreprocessor()
new_data_prep = preprocessor.fit_transform(
    new_data.values,
    technique=metadata['technique'],
    scaler='standard'
)

# Predict
predictions = model.predict(new_data_prep)

# Save predictions
results_df = pd.DataFrame({
    'Sample_ID': range(1, len(predictions) + 1),
    'Predicted_Value': predictions
})
results_df.to_csv("predictions.csv", index=False)
```

17 Conclusion

The Spectral Soil Modeler represents a comprehensive, production-ready solution for soil property prediction from spectral data. Key accomplishments include:

- **Automated Pipeline**: 15 model-technique combinations trained automatically
- **Dual Paradigm Training**: Standard (fast) and Tuned (optimized) with direct comparison
- **Feature Engineering**: 6 sophisticated techniques (Derivatives, Statistical, Polynomial, Indices, PCA, Wavelet) with automatic context integration
- **Data Consistency**: All paradigms share identical dataset context (Phase 2 enhancement)
- **Comprehensive Feature Importance**: 30 combinations analyzed in comparison mode
- **Intelligent Optimization**: 96% hyperparameter search space reduction
- **User-Friendly Interface**: Streamlit-based GUI for non-programmers
- **AI-Powered Insights**: LLM integration with complete context (data + training + FE)
- **Robust Evaluation**: Comprehensive metrics and cross-validation
- **Production-Ready**: Model persistence, logging, and full documentation

Phase 2 Key Improvements:

- Feature Engineering Framework: 6 techniques with automatic statistics calculation
- Data Analytics Context: Integrated into all paradigm modes for consistency
- Comparison Mode Enhancement: All 30 combinations with feature importance and FE stats
- LLM Context Unification: Consistent dataset understanding across paradigms

The system successfully bridges the gap between complex machine learning methodologies and practical soil science applications, enabling researchers and practitioners to leverage advanced spectroscopy techniques without requiring deep technical expertise.

Future Enhancements:

- Deep learning models (1D CNN, LSTM)
- Ensemble methods (stacking, blending)
- Real-time model retraining
- Mobile application deployment
- Cloud-based inference API

Team 27
Anupam Dwivedi, Devansh Singh, Shobhan Parida, Krishna Pokuri, Yashwanth B K
IIIT Hyderabad
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