High-Level Design Document

Mushroom Classification

Document Control

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Abstract

The mushroom classification system is designed to accurately classify mushrooms as edible or poisonous based on their attributes. This document provides a high-level overview of the design of the system.

1. Introduction

1.1 Why this High-Level Design Document?

This document serves as a guide to understand the overall design of the mushroom classification system.

1.2 Scope

The scope of the mushroom classification system is to process the mushroom classification dataset and develop a machine learning model that can accurately classify mushrooms as either edible or poisonous based on their attributes.

1.3 Definitions

* Mushroom Classification System: The software system designed to classify mushrooms based on their attributes.
* Edible Mushrooms: Mushrooms that are safe for consumption.
* Poisonous Mushrooms: Mushrooms that are harmful if consumed.

2. General Description

2.1 Product Perspective

The mushroom classification system operates within the domain of machine learning and data classification. It utilizes a dataset of mushroom samples and their attributes to train a model for accurate classification.

2.2 Problem Statement

The system addresses the challenge of determining whether a mushroom is edible or poisonous based on its attributes. This classification is crucial for ensuring the safety of individuals who consume mushrooms.

2.3 Proposed Solution

The system will employ machine learning algorithms to train a classification model using the provided mushroom classification dataset. The trained model will then be used to predict the class (edible or poisonous) of new mushroom samples based on their attributes.

2.4 Further Improvements

Future enhancements to the system could include improving the accuracy of the classification model, incorporating additional features or attributes for classification, and optimizing the performance of the system.

2.5 Technical Requirements

* Programming Language: Python
* Machine Learning Framework: Scikit-learn.
* Development Environment: IDE (Integrated Development Environment)
* Database: MongoDB, a document-oriented database, can be used to store the data about the mushrooms.
* Web Interface: Flask

2.6 Data Requirements

The system requires a labeled mushroom classification dataset containing attributes such as color, shape, odor, and other relevant features. The dataset should be preprocessed and cleaned to remove any inconsistencies or missing values.

2.8 Constraints

The system assumes that the provided mushroom classification dataset is accurate, complete, and properly labeled.

2.9 Assumptions

* The dataset contains enough mushroom samples with diverse attributes for effective training.
* The attributes provided in the dataset are relevant and adequate for accurate classification.
* The system assumes that the data preprocessing steps have been performed to handle missing values and ensure data quality.

3. Design Details

3.1 Process Flow

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Description automatically generated

3.1.1 Database:

* Create a database to store the mushroom classification dataset.
* Design the database schema to accommodate the attributes of the mushrooms and their corresponding labels.

3.1.2 Data Transformation:

* Perform data transformation tasks on the loaded dataset to prepare it for model training.
* Handle missing values by applying appropriate techniques such as imputation.
* Encode categorical attributes using techniques like ordinal encoding.

3.1.3 Model Training and Evaluation:

* Split the preprocessed dataset into training and testing sets to train and evaluate the model.
* Select a suitable machine learning algorithm for classification, considering factors such as model complexity and interpretability.
* Train the chosen model using the training set and adjust hyperparameters to optimize performance.
* Evaluate the trained model's performance using various metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score.

3.2 Event Log

The system utilizes logging to capture and record important events and messages during its execution. Logging helps in troubleshooting, monitoring system behavior, and capturing critical information for analysis and debugging purposes. The system should include error handling mechanisms to handle exceptions during data preprocessing, model training, and prediction.

3.4 Performance

Performance considerations should be considered to ensure efficient training and prediction times for the model.

3.5 Reusability

The system's design should promote reusability of components, allowing for easy integration with other projects or future improvements.

3.6 Application Compatibility

The system should be compatible with standard operating systems and environments to ensure its widespread usability.

3.7 Resource Utilization

The system should utilize hardware resources efficiently, considering memory usage and processing power requirements.

3.8 Deployment

The trained model can be deployed as a standalone application, a web service, or integrated into other systems as an API.

4. Conclusion

The mushroom classification system provides an effective solution for classifying mushrooms as edible or poisonous based on their attributes. It leverages machine learning techniques and a labeled mushroom classification dataset to achieve accurate classification.