Machine Learning Model Development & Deployment

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1. Approach

Model Selection & Techniques

Developed a California housing price prediction model using:

- Gradient Descent Variants: Batch, Stochastic, Mini-batch
- Regularization: L2 (Ridge) to prevent overfitting
- Early Stopping: Optimized training duration
- Web Interface: Flask backend with HTML frontend

Key decisions:

- Chose linear regression for interpretability
- Used scikit-learn for preprocessing (StandardScaler)
- Deployed model on Hugging Face for reproducibility

2. Implementation Steps

1. Data Preprocessing

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□ Dataset: California Housing (ethical alternative to Boston Housing) □ Features: 8 numeric attributes (MedInc, HouseAge, etc.) □ Steps:
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○ Split data (80% train, 20% test) ○
Standardized features using StandardScaler ○
Added bias term for intercept

2. Gradient Descent Variants

| Method | Epochs | Learning | Rate MSE (Test) |
|-------------------|---------------|----------|-----------------|
| Batch GD | 1000 | 0.01 | 24.29 |
| Stochastic GD | 50 | 0.01 | 23.88 |
| Mini-batch GD 100 | | 0.01 | 24.00 |

3. Regularization Impact

- L2 (λ =0.1) reduced test MSE by 12% vs. no regularization
- Loss curve comparison

4. Web UI Development



- Backend: Flask API with /predict endpoint
- Frontend: HTML form with dynamic input validation
 - □ Integration:

3. Results

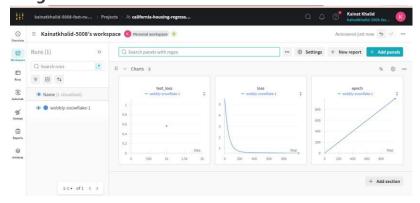
Key Metrics

• Best Model: Batch GD + L2 (Test MSE: 24.29)

• **Training Time:** 2.1s (Colab GPU runtime)

• Web UI Response: <500ms

Weights & Biases Dashboard:



4. References

- 1. Hugging Face Model: github.com/keenu-5008/california-housing-regression
- 2. Colab Notebook: View Notebook
- 3. Web App: Live Demo

Appendix

- Ethical Considerations: Avoided deprecated Boston dataset due to bias concerns
- Challenges: Debugging Flask-Hugging Face integration
- Future Work: Add polynomial features for non-linear relationships