**Abstract**

Have you ever been walking down the streets of Windsor and been plagued by the question of determining the edibility of a mushroom? [1] While mushroom foraging has a rich tradition and a community of enthusiasts, it also poses inherent risks. This comes as some species can be toxic and potentially fatal if consumed. Reliable identification of edible and non-edible mushrooms is crucial for the safety and enjoyment of foragers and nature enthusiasts alike. This research endeavor delves into the mixture of machine learning methods with the natural world. Therefore, the main goal of this research endeavor is to develop a robust and accurate method for classifying the edibility of gilled mushrooms, thereby, providing a valuable tool for those exploring the world of mycology.

1. **Introduction**

The root of the problem lies in the difficulty of reliably distinguishing between edible and non-edible mushrooms. This challenge is compounded by the wide variety of mushroom species with subtle visual differences. Machine learning presents a compelling opportunity for tackling the task of classifying the edibility of mushrooms. Its capacity to analyze extensive datasets, detect intricate patterns, and provide data-driven insights aligns seamlessly with the complex task of mushroom identification. Through this research, we intend to harness the power of machine learning to revolutionize the way we approach the age-old practice of mushroom foraging, making it safer, more accessible, and more enjoyable for all. As we examine the details of our dataset and data preprocessing in the following sections, we will highlight the steps taken to prepare the data for our machine learning models.

1. **Dataset**

The dataset encompasses various mushroom characteristics, including cap shape, cap surface, cap color, bruises, odor, gill attachment, gill spacing, gill size, gill color, stalk shape, stalk root, stalk surface above and below the ring, stalk color above and below the ring, veil type, veil color, ring number, ring type, spore print color, population, and habitat. These attributes provide a rich and diverse set of features for our machine learning models to analyze. With a substantial collection of 8416 mushroom samples, this dataset provides a wealth of information to explore. The dataset contains two classes, "EDIBLE" and "POISONOUS”, indicating whether a mushroom is safe to consume or not. [ADD fig ]

1. **Data Preprocessing**

**Cleaning and Feature Selection**

An initial visual inspection of the data presented columns that had null values. Pandas was used to load the comma separated file (csv). The dataset was explored for the existence of duplicate values. To address the number of duplicate rows in the dataset the *duplicated()* function was used. This identifies rows with the same values in all columns. These duplicate rows are removed from the dataset by dropping the rows with the *drop\_duplicates()* function.

Continuing our data refinement process, a small function [ADD pic] was used on the data to quickly check for null values. The conclusion was that only 1 column had missing values. The one column was labelled ‘stalk-root’ with a total of 2480 missing values. Since, the entire dataset contained 8416 samples this resulted in a significant portion of the data that would require data imputation. This is the process of filling in missing or null values with estimated or predicted values. Given that the 29% of the data in this column would need to be altered and inevitably affect the model’s precision, the column was dropped.

The next step was to determine what columns would help in classifying the data and which columns would not contribute. This was done by checking for the number of unique values in each of the remaining columns. [ADD table pic] This exposed a column that remained constant throughout the dataset. A column that is constant are considered “zero-variance” features because they do not change over the dataset and would not affect our classification. Because of this justification the ‘veil-type’ column was subsequently dropped.

**Encoding and Processing Data**

In order for the models to be trained, the data needs to be processed in a way that is easy for the models to perform tasks on. This is useful for machine learning models, as they require numerical input. The dataset consisted of string data which is not ideal, so utilizing *LabelEncoder()*, from the Sci-kit learn library, to convert the categorical/text data into numerical values. The mappings from the original values to numbers are stored in a dictionary structure(map) to utilize them for future tasks.

To continue with preprocess the data, *StandardScaler()* from scikit-learn is used to standardize features. This process involves transforming the data into a standardized form, where it exhibits a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1, effectively scaling it to have unit variance. This step is both valuable and crucial because the model may struggle when working with features of varying scales during training.

In the final step, the dataset is divided into three distinct sets: training data, validation data, and testing data. The training data is utilized to teach the model and allow it to learn the underlying patterns in the dataset. The validation data is employed to fine-tune and optimize the model during its training phase. This helps to ensure that the model will generalizes well to unseen data. Lastly, the testing data serves as an independent assessment to evaluate the model's performance on new, unencountered examples, providing a convincing measure of its predictive capabilities.

Since the goal is to classify if a mushroom is edible or poisonous 2 separate sets of data are made. One with the labels will contain the class column which contains the "EDIBLE" and "POISONOUS" values. This is known as the target column. The other set contains the remain columns known as the feature column. The division was done using an 80-20 split into four sets labelled x\_train, x\_test, y\_train, y\_test. This means that 80% is used for training and 20% for the testing. This makes it so that the models are exclusively trained on the feature data and evaluated against the actual labels.

1. Model Selection
2. Model Training and Evaluation
3. Hyper-Parameter Tuning
4. Comparison of Results
5. Conclusion and Findings
6. Description of Student Participation

References

[1] – fun guyz

dataset

<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/dataset/73/mushroom>