

Output

Let's take one of the perishable products from the dataset as an example. Milk and Apple are some of the widely used perishable product. The outputs shown below are from different conditions applied.

Price of the Milk- \$ 14

Storage- Pantry

Country- United States of America (New York)

Month - March

```
118
119     new_per_int = food_type
120     try:
121         temperature = t
122         prediction_res=(model.predict([[new_per_int,temperature]]))
123         pa = int(prediction_res)
124         print(pa,"days")
125     except:
126         temperature2 = te
127         prediction_res2=(model1.predict([[new_per_int,temperature2]]))
128         pa = int(prediction_res2)
129         print(pa,"days")
130
131
6 days
```

Figure 5: Output 1A

Model predicted expiration date of milk as 6 days which is stored in Pantry.

```
1  if pa >= 15:
2      i = 1
3      while i < pa:
4          price = price - (0.06*price)**pa
5          print("$ {:.2f}".format(price))
6          i = i + 1
7
8  elif pa < 15:
9      i = 1
10     while i < pa:
11         price = price - (0.07*price)**pa
12         print("$ {:.2f}".format(price))
13         i = i + 1
14 else:
15     pass
$ 13.11
$ 12.52
$ 12.06
$ 11.70
$ 11.40
```

Figure 6: Output 1B

Discounted rates from day 5 to day 1 (day 6 will have original price which is \$ 14).

Price of the Pack of Apples - \$ 12
Storage- Fridge
Country- India
Month – January

```
118
119     new_per_int = food_type
120     try:
121         temperature = t
122         prediction_res=(model.predict([[new_per_int,temperature]]))
123         pa = int(prediction_res)
124         print(pa,"days")
125     except:
126         temperature2 = te
127         prediction_res2=(model1.predict([[new_per_int,temperature2]]))
128         pa = int(prediction_res2)
129         print(pa,"days")
130
131
```

30 days

Figure 7: Output 2A

Model predicted expiration date of Pack of Apples as 30 days which are stored in Fridge.

```
1  if pa >= 15:
2      i = 1
3      while i < pa:
4          price = price - (0.08*price)**pa
5          print("$ {:.2f}".format(price))
6          i = i + 1
7
8  elif pa < 15:
9      i = 1
10     while i < pa:
11         price = price - (0.09*price)**pa
12         print("$ {:.2f}".format(price))
13         i = i + 1
14 else:
15     pass
```

\$ 11.71
\$ 11.57
\$ 11.47
\$ 11.39
\$ 11.33
\$ 11.28
\$ 11.23
\$ 11.19
\$ 11.16
\$ 11.12
\$ 11.09
\$ 11.07
\$ 11.04
\$ 11.02
\$ 10.99
\$ 10.97
\$ 10.95
\$ 10.93
\$ 10.91
\$ 10.90
\$ 10.88
\$ 10.87
\$ 10.85
\$ 10.84
\$ 10.82
\$ 10.81
\$ 10.80
\$ 10.78
\$ 10.77

Figure 8: Output 2B

Discounted rates from day 29 to day 1 (day 30 will have original price which is \$ 12).