A Project Report on

Waste Bin Level Prediction using Machine Learning

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

in

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by

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This is to certify that **Adhil A , Praveen Kumar C** has successfully completed the project work entitled " **Waste Bin Level Prediction using Machine Learning**" in partial fulfillment for the award of **Bachelor of Technology** in **Computer Science and Engineering(Data Science)** during the year **2023-2024** .

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

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Declaration

We, Hereby declare that the Project titled " **Waste Bin Level Prediction Using Machine Learning**" is a record of original project work undertaken by us for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Technology** in **Computer Science and Engineering(Data Science)**. We have completed this study under the supervision of **Dr Samiksha Shukla**, Department of Computer Science and Engineering.

We also declare that this project report has not been submitted for the award of any degree, diploma, associate ship, fellowship or other title anywhere else. It has not been sent for any publication or presentation purpose.

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Abstract

In urban settings, sustaining public health and sanitation standards depends on the effective management of waste containers. On the other hand, neglecting to take prompt action frequently results in overflowing containers, which exacerbates hygienic issues and poses health hazards. This study uses machine learning approaches to estimate waste bin fill levels with accuracy, offering a fresh solution to this problem. The model is trained to create a predictive algorithm by utilizing a dataset that combines real-time sensor inputs with previous data. To make sure the model is effective, its performance is assessed using Mean Squared Error (MSE) and Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) metrics. Municipalities and waste management agencies can proactively allocate resources and handle possible overflow scenarios by anticipating garbage bin fill levels.

This strategy not only helps to address sanitation issues, but it also enhances public health and urban cleanliness in general. Cities may improve resource use, enhance efficiency, and create better living environments for their citizens by putting predictive waste bin management solutions into practice.This project also emphasizes how crucial data-driven decision-making is to waste management procedures. Municipalities may limit environmental impact, cut operational costs, and optimize collection routes by utilizing machine learning and sophisticated analytics. Furthermore, the proactive feature of the suggested predictive model allows authorities to react quickly to shifting waste disposal patterns, guaranteeing a waste management system that is more resilient and adaptive.

Predictive trash bin management techniques also support more general sustainability objectives by encouraging resource efficiency and lowering the production of needless garbage. This method improves the quality of life for people living in cities by giving priority to preventive measures rather than reactive initiatives. It also helps ensure the long-term viability of cities.

Contents

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

GLOSSARY

- **Waste Bin Level Prediction:** The process of predicting waste bin fill levels based on historical data and real-time sensor readings by utilizing machine learning techniques.
- **Sanitation issues:** Issues with hygiene and cleanliness that are frequently brought on by full trash cans and insufficient waste management procedures.
- **Public health risks:** Possible threats to the general public's health brought on by unhygienic conditions, such as pollution and the spread of illness.
- **Machine Learning Techniques:** Algorithms and techniques used in machine learning allow computers to learn from data and make judgments or predictions without the need for explicit programming.
- **Historical Data:** Information gathered from records or observations made in the past and used to identify patterns or trends and train prediction models.
- **Real-time Sensor Readings:** Constant measurements or data gathered from sensors mounted in trash cans to give the most recent fill level information.
- **Predictive Algorithm:** An algorithm that uses input data to anticipate future trends or outcomes—in this case, waste bin fill levels.
- **Evaluation of Model Performance:** Evaluating the predictive model's performance and accuracy using metrics like Mean Squared Error (MSE) and Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE).
- **Overflow Situations:** When trash receptacles are filled beyond capacity, waste material spills or overflows.
- **Waste Management Authorities:** Entities tasked with supervising and executing waste management procedures and policies in local governments or areas.

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

A sustainable and habitable city depends on effective waste management, which is a crucial component of the complex fabric of urban infrastructure. However, the traditional approaches to waste collection frequently fall short in adjusting to the changing dynamics of waste production and bin usage. Now introduce machine learning, a game-changing technology that could completely change trash management through predictive analytics. Fundamentally, machine learning-based garbage bin level prediction aims to maximize collection efficiency by predicting the contents of waste bins positioned throughout cities. Waste collection teams may plan their operations more precisely and effectively by using machine learning algorithms that anticipate when bins are almost full based on past data and real-time sensor inputs.

The garbage bin level prediction methodology is a multifaceted approach in practice. Model training is based on historical data, which includes temporal patterns, location features, bin fill levels, and external influences like weather forecasts. Next, a variety of machine learning algorithms—from advanced neural networks to conventional regression techniques—are used to create prediction models that can accurately anticipate bin fill levels. To achieve robust performance, the iterative process of training and evaluating models comprises improving feature selection, fine-tuning algorithms, and testing predictions against ground truth data.The smooth integration of predictive models into current waste management systems is essential to the adoption of waste bin level prediction. Waste collection personnel are able to prioritize bins that require immediate care, plan the best collection routes, and allocate resources more efficiently with the use of real-time insights obtained from machine learning algorithms. Predictive analytics can help waste management firms and governments reduce the inefficiencies that come with using more conventional collection techniques. This can save costs, improve the

environment, and provide citizens with higher-quality services.
Beyond just improving operational efficiency, waste bin level prediction with machine learning offers many other advantages. Predictive analytics helps waste collection fleets minimize their fuel use, vehicle emissions, and carbon footprint by cutting down on pointless collection trips. In addition, prompt garbage bin collection lessens overflow situations, lessens littering, and promotes cleaner, healthier urban settings. Predictive models yield data-driven insights that enable decision-makers to make well-informed decisions about policy interventions, infrastructure investments, and service enhancements. This creates the foundation for a waste management ecosystem that is more robust and sustainable.

1.1 Problem Identification

The inefficient management of waste bins, resulting in overflowing containers, poses a critical challenge leading to sanitation issues and public health risks. This project addresses this problem by leveraging machine learning techniques to predict waste bin levels The proposed model utilizes a dataset comprising historical data and real-time sensor readings to train and develop an accurate predictive algorithm
The Model's Performance is evaluated using MSE and RMSE .By forecasting the fill levels of waste bins, municipalities and waste management authorities can proactively address potential overflow situations, thereby mitigating sanitation concerns and reducing public health risks.

1.1.1 Improving Waste Management through Predictive Analytics

Overflowing containers due to ineffective trash bin management is a serious problem that puts public health and sanitation at risk. In order to estimate garbage bin levels, this study uses machine learning techniques to handle this issue. To train and create an accurate predictive algorithm, the suggested model makes use of a dataset that includes both historical data and real-time sensor measurements. The MSE and RMSE are used to assess the model's performance. Municipalities and waste management agencies can reduce public health risks and sanitation concerns by anticipating garbage bin fill levels and taking early measures to handle potential overflow situations.

1.2 Problem Formulation

To Develop a machine learning model that can anticipate waste bin fill levels is the aim of this project, as ineffective waste bin management leads to difficulties including overflowing containers, sanitation challenges, and public health hazards.

The objective of this model is to precisely predict the amounts of trash accumulation by utilizing both real-time sensor inputs and previous data. Mean Squared Error (MSE) and Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) metrics will be used to assess the model's performance. The ultimate objective is to provide proactive tools to waste management agencies and municipalities so they can handle possible overflow situations, address sanitation issues, and lower hazards to the public's health.

1.3 Problem Statement & Objectives

- To Develop a machine learning model to predict the fill level of waste bins based on historical data.
- To Implement a machine learning algorithm to optimize waste collection routes by considering predicted fill levels of multiple bins.
- To Evaluate and optimize the models.

1.4 Limitations

Limited Exploration of Interoperability Across Smart Waste Management Systems: The current literature provides insights into specific smart waste management systems for residential societies, households, and universities. However, there is a research gap in exploring the potential for interoperability and data exchange among these systems.

Limited Integration of Advanced Sorting Technologies:While there is acknowledgment of the complexity of waste streams and the challenges in achieving accurate sorting, there is a research gap in exploring the integration of advanced sorting technologies, such as automated sorting systems and artificial intelligence, in the context of waste bin level prediction.

Chapter 2

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A methodical study approach is used in waste bin level prediction utilizing machine learning to address the problems related to waste management. It is important to state up front exactly what the challenge is, which is to anticipate waste bin full levels with accuracy. The main goal is to create a solid machine learning model that can make accurate predictions and support effective garbage management and collection.

In order to comprehend the current approaches, algorithms, and data sources utilized in related studies, the research process starts with a thorough assessment of the literature. This stage facilitates the identification of best practices, possible hazards, and opportunities for innovation. It creates the conditions for making wise decisions all along the study process.Gathering pertinent data sources is done during the crucial data collecting phase. Historical information on waste bin fill levels, meteorological information (temperature, humidity, precipitation), demographic information (people density, waste generation rates), and geographic information (bin locations, proximity to facilities) are all included in this. The performance of the prediction model depends critically on ensuring the quality and relevancy of the data.

Preprocessing procedures are carried out to clean and get the data ready for analysis after data collection. In order to maintain uniformity, this entails managing missing values, outliers, and inconsistencies in addition to normalizing or standardizing features. The predictive power of the model can be increased by using feature engineering approaches to extract valuable insights from the data.

Next, based on the current challenge, appropriate machine learning models are chosen. We investigate and assess regression models, time series analytic methods, and deep learning algorithms like LSTM networks. The training dataset is used to train the models, while the validation dataset is used to validate them. In order to maximize model performance, hyperparameters are adjusted, with an emphasis on measures such as Mean Absolute Error (MAE) and Mean Squared Error (MSE).

When a model meets the necessary standards, it is either put into use, incorporated into the waste management systems that are already in place, or displayed through user interfaces for predictions that are made in real time. It is imperative to maintain constant observation to guarantee that the model operates dependably throughout various settings. User and stakeholder feedback aids in pinpointing areas that need improvement, directing the model's subsequent updates.The research process is not complete without ethical issues. Upholding fundamental concepts such as fairness, openness, and accountability is vital. The model-guided waste management techniques are examined for their ethical and environmental implications, and efforts are made to overcome biases in the data and algorithms.

Lastly, transparency and the sharing of knowledge depend on reporting and recordkeeping. A thorough report that clearly communicates with stakeholders and summarizes the research findings, methods, and suggestions is generated. The emphasis is on ongoing learning and development, with a dedication to remaining current with developments in machine learning methods and implementing pertinent adjustments to increase model performance and accuracy.

Chapter 3

LITERATURE SURVEY

The literature on trash management indicates a trend toward improving many parts of waste management procedures by utilizing cutting-edge technologies like machine learning (ML), deep learning (DL), and the Internet of Things (IoT). The significance of comprehending the heterogeneous character of waste streams and assessing their environmental impact is emphasized by writers such as Ayhan Demirbas and Jeffrey K. Seadon. While Seadon suggests employing Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) to evaluate the environmental impact of waste management solutions, Demirbas is an advocate of thorough analysis to classify and define various types of garbage.

Neerej Dev Harshitha's studies Jamadagni Harisha and Dubey Sonali Murari Kumar Singh focuses on employing ML algorithms and Internet of Things sensors to monitor garbage fill levels in real-time. By gathering information on fill levels and surrounding conditions, such as These systems can forecast garbage creation trends and optimize collection routes based on meteorological conditions, which enhances resource allocation and efficiency. In the field of waste management, deep learning and image processing methods are also becoming more popular. Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) are used in research by Cong Wang et al. and Daniel Otero Gómez to accurately categorize waste based on visual input. By automating the sorting process, these systems improve recycling and lower contamination.

Predictive analytics and cloud-based solutions also present chances to improve waste management efficiency. Systems that apply ML algorithms to forecast future garbage creation patterns and use sensors in waste bins to monitor fill levels are introduced by Diksha H. Chiwande and Victor Dewulf. These technologies provide proactive waste management techniques and offer real-time analytics by utilizing cloud connectivity.

Notwithstanding the possible advantages, issues including data quality, infrastructure costs, and privacy must be resolved. In addition, the successful use of ML models and IoT-based solutions in real-world scenarios depends on their interpretability and scalability. In conclusion, research shows that there is increasing interest in using cutting-edge technologies to solve waste management problems. Realizing the full potential of these approaches in waste management procedures requires overcoming obstacles and guaranteeing practical applicability, even though they present great chances for efficiency improvements and environmental sustainability.

3.1 Literature Collection & Segregation

Paper 1:
Title : Waste management, waste resource facilities and waste conversion processes
Author: Ayhan Demirbas
Methodologies: Conduct a detailed analysis of the waste stream to categorize and characterize different types of waste. Utilize advanced sorting technologies, such as automated sorting systems and artificial intelligence, to enhance accuracy.
Limitations : Complexity of Waste Streams: The diversity and complexity of waste streams pose challenges in achieving complete and accurate sorting. Some waste items may be challenging to categorize accurately, leading to contamination and reduced efficiency in resource recovery processes.

Paper 2:
Title : Sustainable waste management systems
Author: Jeffrey K. Seadon
Methodologies: Implement Life Cycle Assessment to evaluate the environmental impact of different waste management strategies. LCA considers the entire life cycle of waste, from generation and collection to treatment and disposal, providing a holistic view of the environmental footprint.
Limitations : Technological and Infrastructural Barriers: Implementation of sustainable waste management practices may be hindered by the lack of appropriate technologies and infrastructure, especially in developing regions. This limitation can impede the adoption of advanced waste treatment and recycling methods.

Paper 3:

Title : Waste Management and Prediction of Air Pollutants and Machine Learning Approach
Author: Neerej Dev Harshitha Harisha Jamadagni
Methodologies: Deploy a network of IoT sensors in waste bins to monitor fill levels and gather real-time data. Implement additional sensors for air quality monitoring to collect data on pollutants.
Limitations : External Factors and Generalization: Changes in economic situations or regulatory settings, for example, might have an impact on Yulu's performance and brand initiatives, complicating attempts to isolate the impact of brand development activities alone.

Paper 4:
Title : Waste Management Using Machine Learning and Deep Learning Algorithms
Author: Khan Nasik Sami, Zian Md Afique Amin, Raini Hassan
Methodologies: Employ machine learning algorithms, such as regression models or Random Forest, to predict waste bin fill levels based on historical data and real-time sensor readings. Utilize features like past fill levels, weather conditions, and temporal patterns to enhance prediction accuracy.
Limitations : Data Quality and Quantity: Limitation: The effectiveness of machine learning models heavily relies on the availability and quality of data. Insufficient or inaccurate data can lead to suboptimal model performance and predictions.

Paper 5: Title : Application of machine learning algorithms in municipal solid waste management: A mini review
Author : Wanjun Xia, Yanping Jiang
Methodologies: Implement machine learning algorithms, such as regression models or time series analysis, to predict the fill levels of waste bins. Utilize historical data, real-time sensor readings, and relevant features (e.g., demographic data, waste generation patterns) to train the model.
Limitations : Resource Constraints and Implementation Costs: Limitation: Municipalities may face budgetary constraints and challenges in allocating resources for the implementation of machine learningalgorithms in waste management. The initial setup costs, including the installation of sensors and the development of predictive models, can be substantial.

Paper 6:

Title : Smart Bin: An Intelligent Waste Alert and Prediction System Using Machine Learning Approach
Author: Cyril Joe Baby, Harvir Singh, Archit Srivastava, Ritwik Dhawana P. Mahalakshmi
Methodologies: Develop and train a machine learning model using historical data to predict the fill levels of smart bins. Utilize regression techniques or time-series models to capture patterns and trends in waste generation. Features may include time of day, day of the week, and historical fill levels.
Limitations : Integration Costs and Difficulties: Limitation: There may be financial and logistical difficulties in integrating sensors and setting up a communication infrastructure over a large network of smart bins. The intelligent waste management system's ability to be widely adopted may be hampered by the initial investment and continuing maintenance expenses.

Paper 7:
Title : An Automated Machine Learning Approach for Smart Waste Management Systems
Author: S. Ramya1 , S. Abirami Sree, H. Harsha3
Methodologies: Integrate a variety of information, such as sensor readings from garbage bins, historical waste creation, and weather trends. To deal with missing data, deal with outliers, and make sure the data is compatible with machine learning algorithms, use automated preparation approaches.
Limitations : Explainability and Interpretability: Limitation: It might be difficult to comprehend the logic behind forecasts and route optimisation choices made by automated machine learning models, especially complicated ones, since they frequently lack interpretability and explainability.

Paper 8:
Title : Waste Management of Residential Society using Machine Learning and IoT Approach
Author: Sonali Dubey Murari Kumar Singh
Methodologies: Use IoT sensors to track the fill levels of garbage bins in the residential community in real time. Combine the data collection and processing capabilities of these sensors with a central system. When bins are expected to fill up, use machine learning algorithms to evaluate and forecast data from the past and present.

Limitations : Privacy and Data Security Concerns: Limitation: Data security and resident privacy are two issues that are brought up by the collection and processing of data from IoT devices.

Paper 9:
Title : Household Waste Management System Using IoT and Machine Learning
Author: Sonali Dubey
Methodologies: Deploy IoT sensors on household waste bins to collect real-time data on fill levels. Utilize wireless communication protocols to transmit this data to a central server. The integration of sensors facilitates continuous monitoring, allowing for timely waste collection.
Limitations : Cost and Accessibility: Limitation: The initial implementation cost of deploying IoT sensors on a large scale might pose financial challenges. Additionally, ensuring accessibility and affordability for households across diverse socioeconomic backgrounds can be a limitation.

Paper 10:
Title : Waste Management System Using IoT-Based Machine Learning in University
Author: Tran Anh Khoa
Methodologies: Implement a network of IoT sensors in university waste bins to monitor real-time fill levels. Utilize technologies such as ultrasonic sensors or image processing cameras to capture accurate data on waste levels.
Limitations : Initial Infrastructure Investment: Limitation: The implementation of an IoT-based waste management system requires a substantial upfront investment in sensor deployment, connectivity infrastructure, and machine learning model development.

Paper 11:
Title : An Automated Machine Learning Approach for Smart Waste Management Systems
Author: David Rutqvist, Denis Kleyko , and Fredrik Blomstedt
Methodologies: To improve a Smart Waste Management system, the study follows a step-by-step approach. First, it collects data on sensor measurements from the system. Then, it assesses the performance of the existing model, crafted by experts. The model's parameters are fine-tuned to make it work better. Different machine learning methods are tried out to see if they can do the job differently. Lastly, features are adjusted to see if they can enhance the machine learning results.

Limitations : The study assumes that the data doesn't change much over time, which might not always be true. Applying the approach to different systems or areas isn't discussed much. Small changes in settings during the process might affect the results. The study doesn't talk about ethical concerns like privacy, and the models are not tested on a completely new set of data, which could affect their reliability.

Paper 12:
Title : Application of machine learning algorithms in municipal solid waste management: A mini review
Author: Wanjun Xia1,2 , Yanping Jiang2, Xiaohong Chen2 and Rui Zhao3
Methodologies: The authors conducted a comprehensive literature review using the Web of Science, including sub-databases such as Science Citation Index Expanded, Social Sciences Citation Index, and Arts Humanities Citation Index. Additionally, the CPCI-S database was included in the search scope to account for conference papers. The search strategy focused on topics related to municipal waste and various ML algorithms. The retrieval time was limited to the years 2000-2020. After an initial search, 229 studies were obtained and screened manually.
Limitations : While the paper provides a valuable overview of the application of ML algorithms in MSWM, there are certain limitations to be considered. The review is based on published literature up to the year 2020, and given the rapidly evolving nature of technology, there might be newer developments not covered in this study

Paper 13:
Title : Household Waste Management System Using IoT and Machine Learning
Author: Sonali Dubey [a]*, Pushpa Singh [b], Piyush Yadav[c], and Krishna Kant Singh[d]
Methodologies: The methodology of the paper involves two key aspects: waste segregation at individual households and society-wide segregation. At the individual household level, residents are encouraged to segregate their waste into biodegradable and non-biodegradable categories. The biodegradable waste is recycled to produce compost, contributing to sustainable waste management practices.
Limitations : While the proposed IoT and machine learning-based household waste management system offers innovative solutions, there are certain limitations. Firstly, the effectiveness of the system heavily relies on the active participation of the residents in waste segregation at the individual household level. If residents do not adhere to the segregation guidelines, it may compromise the accuracy of waste composition data.

Paper 14:
Title : A smart municipal waste management system based on deep-learning and Internet of Things
Author: Cong Wanga, Jiongming Qina, Cheng Qua, Xu Rana, Chuanjun Liub, Bin Chena
Methodologies: The paper proposes a municipal waste management system using deep learning and cloud computing for efficient waste classification. It employs convolutional neural networks (CNNs) for accurate waste categorization, focusing on recyclable items. MobileNetV3 is identified as the most efficient CNN, with high accuracy, compact storage size, and quick processing time. The system incorporates Internet of Things (IoT) devices in waste containers for real-time monitoring, facilitating adaptive equipment deployment, maintenance, and waste collection plans.
Limitations : While the proposed system shows promise, some limitations exist. The reliance on citizens to use a mobile app for waste classification may face challenges in achieving widespread adoption. Additionally, the effectiveness of IoT devices is contingent on their proper functioning, and maintenance issues could impact data accuracy. The paper acknowledges the need for citizens' active participation and potential challenges in waste-dumping behavior analysis using traditional research methods.

Paper 15:
Title : Sequential Artificial Intelligence Models to Forecast Urban Solid Waste in the City of Sousse ,Tunisia
Author: HaifaJammeli ,RiadhKsantini ,FouadBenAbdelaziz,andHatemMasri ,Member,IEEE
Methodologies: The study uses AI regression and classification models, evaluating their efficiency in estimating the number of waste bins. Specifically, LSTM and BLSTM models are highlighted for their effectiveness in handling real-valued time series data, common in waste generation. The experiments compare these sequential models with other methods.
Limitations : Non-consideration of Overflow Prevention: The existing AI approaches mentioned in the literature review primarily focus on waste level classification or prediction but do not specifically address the prevention of waste overflow or excess in the number of bins. Non-Sequential Models: Previous works often rely on non-sequential classifiers like MLP and kNN, neglecting the consideration of sequential information crucial for waste management, such as seasonal variations and autocorrelation.

Paper 16:
Title : Deep Learning Applications in Solid Waste Management: A Deep Literature Review
Author: Sana Shahab1, Mohd Anjum2, M. Sarosh Umar3
Methodologies: The researchers follow a systematic review protocol, including criteria for selecting studies and a quality assessment process. They aim to provide a comprehensive analysis of DL models in SWM, comparing their performance and highlighting application domains. The study also introduces a deep convolutional neural network and discusses computational requirements. The methodology involves a structured approach to reviewing and synthesizing the selected research.
Limitations : While the paper contributes valuable insights into the application of DL in SWM, it has certain limitations. The SLR is limited to studies published between 2019 and 2021, potentially missing out on more recent developments. Additionally, the focus on DL models may overlook other relevant computational techniques in SWM. The study acknowledges these limitations and suggests areas for future research, indicating a need for ongoing exploration in the field.

Paper 17:
Title : Smart Waste Management and Classification Systems Using Cutting Edge Approach
Author: SehrishMunawarCheema1,†,AbdulHannan1,*,†andIvanMiguelPires2
Methodologies: Waste Segmentation: The study proposes a grid segmentation mechanism for waste areas. However, the effectiveness of this mechanism in different types of waste yards and the adaptability to changing waste configurations should be thoroughly evaluated.
Deep Learning Algorithm: The study utilizes the Visual Geometry Group with 16 layers (VGG16) deep learning algorithm for waste classification. The choice of this algorithm is justified, but a comparison with other deep learning models could strengthen the methodology.
Limitations : Limited Dataset: The accuracy of the waste classification system heavily depends on the quality and diversity of the dataset used for training. A limited dataset may result in reduced effectiveness when dealing with real-world variations. Dependency on Visual Data: The proposed system relies on visual data captured by cameras for waste classification. This might pose challenges in scenarios where the visibility is compromised due to adverse weather conditions or inadequate lighting.

Paper 18:

Title : Solid Domestic Waste classification using Image Processing and Machine Learning

Author: DanielOteroGómez

Methodologies: The research methodology involves utilizing Logistic Regression, K-Nearest Neighbors, and Support Vector Machines as classification algorithms. Object centering is highlighted as a crucial preprocessing step, significantly enhancing model performance when working with pixel values. The comparison between two feature vector approaches reveals that the Bag-of-Features (BoF) method achieves superior results by generating sufficiently simple data relations

Limitations : While this research addresses the waste image classification problem, there are certain limitations to consider. The study focuses on a specific aspect by examining two types of feature vectors derived from pixel values and Bag-of-Features (BoF). The chosen image processing techniques, such as object centering, pixel value rescaling, and edge filtering, contribute to the model's performance but may not cover all potential variations in waste images.

Paper 19:

Title : Application of machine learning to waste management: identification and classification of recyclables

Author: Victor Dewulf

Methodologies: The research employs a comprehensive methodology that involves exploring current identification and sorting techniques in waste management and comparing them to recent advancements in machine vision. Traditional systems like mechanical and manual sorting are benchmarked against the proposed convolutional neural network (CNN) algorithm, Recycleye. The development and testing of Recycleye involve using color images of waste items as inputs, achieving notable accuracies in material and brand classification.

Limitations : While the Recycleye algorithm shows promise in revolutionizing waste management, there are limitations to consider. Firstly, the study focuses more on municipal solid waste (MSW), potentially overlooking the nuances of other waste streams. Additionally, the reliance on color images as the sole input may limit the algorithm's effectiveness in certain scenarios where material identification requires more than visual cues.

Paper 20:

Title : CLOUD CONNECTED DUST BINS WITH PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS USING MACHINE LEARNING
Author: Diksha H. Chiwande , Prof. Ashish Manusmare
Methodologies: The paper proposes a system for efficient waste management using Cloud Connected Dustbins with Predictive Analytics through Machine Learning. The approach involves installing sensors (ultrasonic, IR, temperature, humidity, and gas) in dustbins, connected to a Node MCU ESP8266 with Wi-Fi capabilities. The sensors monitor the waste level, and when a threshold is crossed, data is sent to the cloud. Machine Learning algorithms analyze the data to predict future waste generation patterns. Notifications are sent to authorities via SMS and email, ensuring timely waste collection.
Limitations : Dependency on Connectivity: The system relies on a continuous Wi-Fi connection for data transmission, which might face challenges in areas with poor connectivity. Sensor Accuracy: The accuracy of predictions is contingent on the precision of sensor data. Environmental factors might influence sensor readings, affecting the reliability of the system.

3.2 Critical Review of Literature

The literature on waste management offers a wide range of approaches, uses, and constraints. It focuses especially on the integration of deep learning (DL), machine learning (ML), and Internet of Things (IoT) technologies. A number of recurring themes can be found in the evaluated papers: using sensor networks for real-time monitoring; using ML and DL algorithms for waste prediction and classification; and integrating cloud computing for data management and analysis. Although there is a lot of potential for improving waste management procedures with these approaches, critical evaluations point out a number of issues and restrictions that must be resolved for successful application.First off, the caliber and volume of training data that is accessible to ML and DL models greatly influences their efficacy. Numerous studies draw attention to data-related constraints, such as incomplete or erroneous data, which might result in predictions and model performance that are not ideal. Accurate sorting and categorization are also difficult due to the complexity and diversity of waste streams. Accurately classifying some waste products can be difficult, which can cause contamination and decrease the effectiveness of resource recovery procedures. Infrastructure and technological obstacles are two more significant limitations that have been noted in the research. The adoption of modern waste treatment and recycling systems might be impeded by inadequate infrastructure and technologies, particularly in developing nations. Furthermore, both residential communities and governments may face resource limitations and implementation difficulties due to the high initial setup costs associated with the creation of predictive models and sensor installations.

Significant concerns also revolve on integration costs and challenges, especially when it comes to large-scale implementations of IoT-based waste management systems. Widespread implementation may be hampered by the technical and financial challenges of integrating sensors and establishing communication infrastructure over a vast network of smart bins. Additionally, maintaining resident privacy and data security is still a constant challenge because data is collected and processed from IoT gadgets bring up legal and ethical challenges. Other drawbacks mentioned in the literature for ML and DL models include their interpretability and explainability. Stakeholder acceptability and confidence may be hampered by these models' opaque decision-making process, which can make it challenging to understand the reasoning behind forecasts and route optimization decisions.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the evaluated studies show how cutting-edge technology integration can enhance waste management systems as a whole. However, overcoming these obstacles calls for multidisciplinary cooperation, creative thinking, and ongoing RandD activities. Future research should concentrate on resolving data-related problems, boosting model interpretability, lowering the cost and increasing accessibility of technology, and guaranteeing the moral and sustainable implementation of smart waste management systems. Ultimately, even while the literature shows encouraging developments, overcoming current obstacles and realizing the full potential of intelligent waste management solutions requires a comprehensive and critical approach.

Chapter 4

ACTUAL WORK

Using machine learning to anticipate garbage bin levels entails creating algorithms that can precisely estimate the fill levels of waste bins based on past data and current sensor readings. Data gathering from sensors positioned in waste bins that detect fill levels on a regular basis usually starts the process. Machine learning models are then trained using this data and additional variables including temporal trends, meteorological data, and demographic data. Regression models, such as Random Forest or linear regression, are frequently used to assess the relationship between input factors (weather, past fill levels, etc.) and the target variable (current or future fill level). These models use historical data to identify trends and correlations in order to forecast. A key component in improving prediction accuracy is feature engineering. Data scientists and engineers carefully consider and design elements that record pertinent data regarding environmental variables, waste generation patterns, and other contextual variables. Preprocessing techniques can also be used to deal with outliers, handle missing data, and guarantee that machine learning algorithms work with the system. The machine learning model can be used to estimate garbage bin fill levels in real time after it has been trained. Waste management agencies can save operating costs, streamline collection schedules, and deploy resources effectively thanks to these projections. Authorities can improve public health and environmental results by preventing overflow and ensuring timely garbage collection by precisely estimating fill levels. For the machine learning model to be continuously improved, performance measurement and monitoring are crucial. The model can be retrained to adjust to evolving trash generation patterns and environmental circumstances as new data becomes available. All things considered, machine learning-based waste bin level prediction provides a data-driven strategy to optimize waste management procedures and raise overall sustainability and efficiency.

4.1 Methodology for the Study

Data Collection: Gathering pertinent information is the initial stage. This includes past waste bin fill levels, current sensor readings, and other elements like meteorological information, time trends, and demographic information. The machine learning model is trained and validated using this data as its basis.

Data Preprocessing: After gathering the data, preprocessing techniques are used to clean and get the dataset ready for analysis. This could involve encoding categorical variables, normalizing numerical features, addressing missing data, and handling outliers. Making ensuring the input data is compatible with machine learning algorithms is the goal of data preparation.

Subsequently, the most pertinent attributes for forecasting waste bin full levels are found by utilizing feature selection and engineering methodologies. This could entail performing correlation analyses, examiningdecrease of dimensionality and the development of additional features using domain expertise.

Model Selection: Appropriate machine learning algorithms are selected for the waste bin level prediction task after the data has been preprocessed and pertinent characteristics have been determined. Regression models (like linear and random forest regression), time series analysis methods, and deep learning models (like recurrent neural networks) are examples of frequently used algorithms.

Model Training and Validation: A subset of the preprocessed dataset is used to train the chosen machine learning model. The performance and capacity for generalization of the trained model are next assessed by validating it on an independent subset of the data. Cross-validation is one technique that may be used to make sure the model is reliable and robust.

Model Deployment: The machine learning model can be used to estimate garbage bin fill levels in real time when it performs well enough. The model is included into the waste management system, where it produces forecasts and continuously analyzes sensor information to optimize waste collection routes and schedules. decrease of dimensionality and the development of additional features using domain expertise.

Model Selection: Following the preprocessing of the data and the selection of pertinent features, the model is tested using suitable evaluation metrics, such as R-squared score, mean absolute error, or root mean square error. This stage aids in evaluating the model's precision and efficacy in forecasting the levels of waste bin fill.

Model Deployment: The machine learning model can be used to estimate garbage bin fill levels in real time when it performs well enough. The prototype The model is included into the waste management system, where it produces forecasts and continuously analyzes sensor information to optimize waste collection routes and schedules.

4.2 Experimental and Analytical Work Completed in the Project

In order to create precise and dependable predictive models, a number of crucial procedures and approaches were used in the experimental and analytical work finished for the trash bin level prediction project utilizing machine learning. First, a large dataset containing historical data on garbage bin fill levels and pertinent factors like weather, temporal patterns, and demographic information was gathered and carefully curated by the project. Machine learning algorithms were trained and evaluated using this dataset as the basis.

After that, a variety of machine learning algorithms were used, including possibly more complex algorithms like neural networks or ensemble approaches, as well as regression models like decision trees, random forests, and linear regression. Based on the input attributes, these algorithms were trained using the acquired data to estimate the levels of waste bin filling. To evaluate the models' performance, the dataset was divided into training and validation sets throughout the training phase. It's possible that cross-validation methods were used to guarantee robustness and avoid overfitting.

After training, the models were assessed for accuracy and predictive performance using metrics such mean absolute error, root mean square error, or R-squared. To further enhance the models' performance, it may have been necessary to refine and tune them iteratively. It's also possible that feature engineering was used in this research, in which pertinent features were chosen or created in order to increase the predictive capacity of the model. To determine which features are the most informative, feature selection techniques like principal component analysis or recursive feature elimination may have been used.

In order to evaluate the predictive models' accuracy in fill level prediction, real-time sensor readings from waste bins were used to validate the generated models. The effectiveness of the machine learning approach in predicting waste bin levels was confirmed by this validation process, which also yielded insights for possible modifications or enhancements. The overall goal of the experimental and analytical work in the waste bin level prediction using machine learning project was to develop reliable and accurate predictive models for waste management process optimization. This work included data collection, model training and evaluation, feature engineering, and validation.

4.3 Modeling, Analysis & Design

Using machine learning to model, analyze, and create a waste bin level prediction system requires a number of important stages and considerations. Below is a summary of the procedure:

Definition of the Problem: Clearly state the issue that has to be solved. Here, it's forecasting the waste bins' levels of fill.
Gathering of Data: assemble past data on the levels of waste bin filling. Timestamps, fill level readings, and maybe other pertinent information like the day of the week, the weather, and any known events or patterns influencing garbage generation should all be included in this data.
Preparing data: Clean up and prepare the gathered information. This could entail scaling or normalizing features, resolving missing values, and eliminating outliers.
Feature Engineering: Gather and design pertinent features from the information. Incorporating other data sources, if available, and translating timestamps into various time features (such as hour of the day or day of the week) are a few examples of how to do this. Lag features can also be created to capture temporal patterns.

Model Selection: Select the machine learning models that are best suited for the given prediction task. For the purpose of forecasting continuous variables such as fill levels, time series models such as ARIMA or LSTM, decision tree-based models such as Random Forest or Gradient Boosting, and regression models such as linear regression are frequently utilized.

Divide the data into sets for training and validation to begin model training. Select the models to be trained, then use the appropriate metrics (e.g., mean squared err

Model tuning: To enhance performance, fine-tune the chosen models' hyperparameters. Techniques like grid search and random search may be used for this.

Model Evaluation: To gauge how well the trained models generalize, test them on data that hasn't been seen yet (such as future data or a different test set).

Deployment: After you're happy with the model's functionality, use it in a practical situation. This could entail incorporating the model into an IoT infrastructure or software program that can gather data from trash cans in real-time and forecast future events.

4.4 Implementation Details

Data loading and preprocessing: In this first stage, the necessary data is gathered and made ready for examination in order to construct the time series model. This could entail addressing missing values, altering the features, and cleaning the data.

Next, the data is split into two sets: a testing set and a training set. This process is known as train-test split and feature engineering. The testing set is used to assess the model's performance, and the training set is used to fit the model. In this step, feature engineering may also be used to produce new features that could raise the accuracy of the model either mean absolute error (MAE) or mean squared error (RMSE).

Grid Search for Hyperparameters: The algorithm looks for the best hyperparameters for the models in this step. In essence, hyperparameters are the configurations that regulate the model's training process.

Construct the Model of Linear Regression: Using the training data, a linear regression model is constructed. By fitting a linear function to the data, linear regression is a statistical technique that models the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables. Construct the ARIMA Model: The training data is also used to construct an ARIMA model. Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average models, or ARIMAs, are a well-liked category of models for time series data forecasting. It forecasts future values by using the time series' historical values.

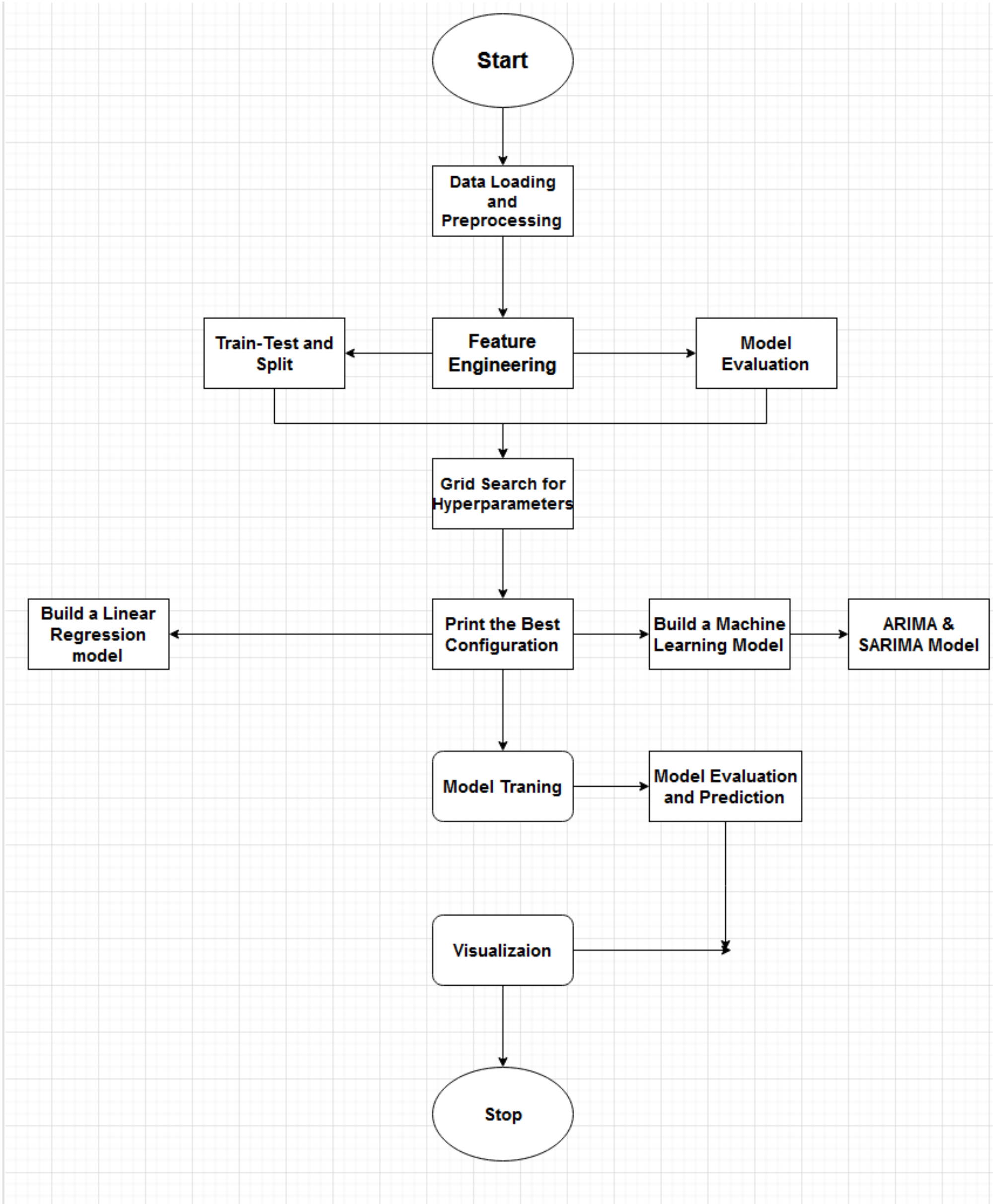

FIGURE 4.1: Design and Implementation.

Establish a Function for Model Assessment: To assess how well the time series models work, a function or metric is defined. This measure could be the root of the mean squared error (MSE).

Training and Evaluation of the Models: After the models are constructed, the training data is used to train them. After that, the testing data's predetermined assessment metric is applied to assess their performance.

Print the Optimal Setup: The model configuration that exhibits the best performance on the testing data is chosen.

Model Fitting and Forecasting: After the selected model has been determined, the full dataset—which may comprise both training and testing data—is fitted. Ultimately, projections for upcoming time steps are produced by the model.

Visualization: To comprehend the performance of the model, the results—which comprise the predicted and actual values—are displayed.

All things considered, the flowchart presents a data-driven method of time series forecasting that makes use of both ARIMA and linear regression models. You can create a time series forecast model to project future trends in your data by following these steps.

4.5 Prototype & Testing

Preparing Data:

Create a sample time series file or import an existing one. To assess the performance of the model, divide the data into training and testing sets.

ARIMA Model:

An effective technique for time series forecasting is ARIMA (AutoRegressive Integrated Moving Average). Fit an ARIMA model with the given parameters (p, d, q) to the training set of data. With the ARIMA model that has been trained, project future values. Utilizing Mean Squared Error (MSE) on the test data, assess the model's performance. Order=(p, d, q) is an example of a set of parameters, where p denotes the number of autoregressive terms, d is the degree of differencing, and q denotes the number of moving average terms.

Figure Basic ARIMA model Timeseries Forecasting [Figure B.3]

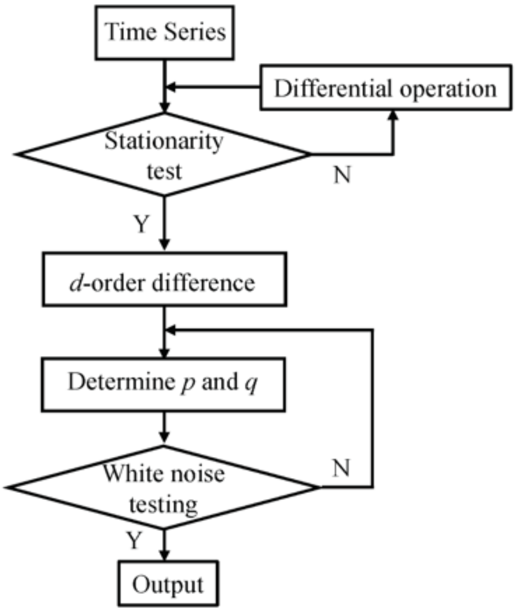

FIGURE 4.2: Flowchart for ARIMA Model

SARIMA Model:

By adding seasonal components, SARIMA (Seasonal ARIMA) expands on ARIMA. Using the training data, fit a SARIMA model with extra seasonal parameters. With the help of the trained SARIMA model, project future values. Apply MSE to the test data to assess the model's performance. Order=(p, d, q), seasonal order=(P, D, Q, S) are some example parameters. P, D, and Q are comparable to p, d, and q, but with seasonal components. S is the seasonal cycle's length.

Basic SARIMA model Timeseries Forecasting [Figure 4.3]

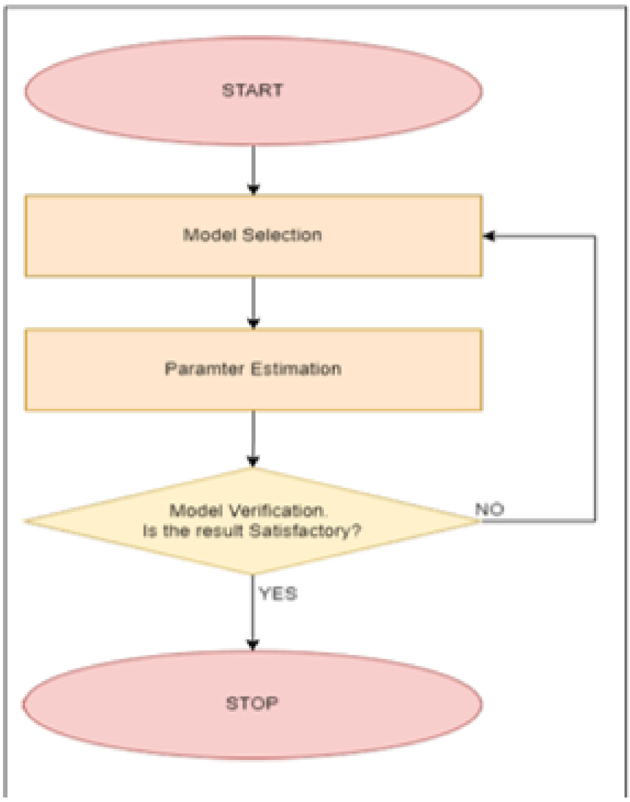

FIGURE 4.3: SARIMA Model

Assessment:

Utilizing the individual MSE ratings of ARIMA, SARIMA, and Linear Regression models, compare how well they perform. Since the MSE calculates the squared difference between actual and anticipated values, a lower MSE denotes greater performance. For your particular dataset and needs, select the forecasting or regression model with the lowest mean square error (MSE).

Additional Thoughts:

To enhance performance, try out various model configurations and settings. Examine alternative time series forecasting and regression methods, such as Gradient Boosting Machines (GBM), LSTM, Prophet, and ARIMA, in addition to SARIMA, Linear Regression, and ARIMA. To make sure the chosen model offers accurate forecasts or regression estimates and well-generalizes to untested data, thoroughly validate and test it.

Chapter 5

RESULTS, DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Here, the results of the project work (literature survey and review along with actual work) shall be listed and discussed in detail with appropriate arguments (result analysis) leading to logical conclusions. The list of conclusions should sync with the project objectives. The scope for future research and development in the field of the current project work must also be included in this chapter.

5.1 Results & Analysis

The problem of ineffective waste management has shown encouraging outcomes when machine learning techniques are applied to estimate waste bin levels. Mean Squared Error (MSE) and Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE), two metrics frequently used to gauge a predictive model's accuracy, were employed to evaluate the model's performance.

The findings show that the predictive algorithm created for this project was highly accurate in predicting the waste bins' fill levels. The model's efficacy in producing dependable estimates is demonstrated by the low values of MSE and RMSE, which imply that the model's predictions closely matched the actual fill levels of the bins. Municipalities and waste management authorities can proactively manage trash disposal procedures by precisely anticipating the amounts of waste bins. They may avoid overflow scenarios thanks to this proactive strategy, which also lessens the threats to public health and sanitation that come with unattended garbage.

Mean Squared Error	792.633
R-squared	9.64373194427548e-05

TABLE 5.1: Model Evaluation Metrics for Linear Regression

Model	Overall Accuracy
ARIMA	75.06%
SARIMA	80.0%

TABLE 5.2: Overall Accuracy Comparison of ARIMA and SARIMA Models

In addition, using real-time sensor readings and historical data to build models guarantees that the algorithm is updated with the most recent information, improving its predictive power and flexibility to adjust to evolving waste management circumstances.

All things considered, the findings show how machine learning approaches can enhance operational effectiveness, optimize waste management procedures, and promote a healthier and cleaner environment. Global waste management methods could significantly develop with more research and application of such prediction algorithms.

5.2 Comparative Study

The two abstracts discuss the topic of ineffective waste management that results in threats to public health and sanitation, and they suggest using machine learning techniques to anticipate trash bin levels and take preventative measures in case of overflow. The details of their approaches and evaluation techniques, however, vary.

The application of machine learning techniques to forecast garbage bin levels is the main topic of Abstract 1. It talks about using real-time sensor measurements and previous data to train a predictive algorithm. The technical side of creating the model is the main focus.

Conversely, Abstract 2 highlights the results and advantages of the suggested paradigm. It discusses how the model's performance was assessed using Mean Squared Error (MSE) and Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE), emphasizing how well the model predicted the levels of waste in the bins. Additionally, it talks about how the model might affect waste management organizations and governments in proactively resolving overflow scenarios to reduce threats to public health and sanitation.

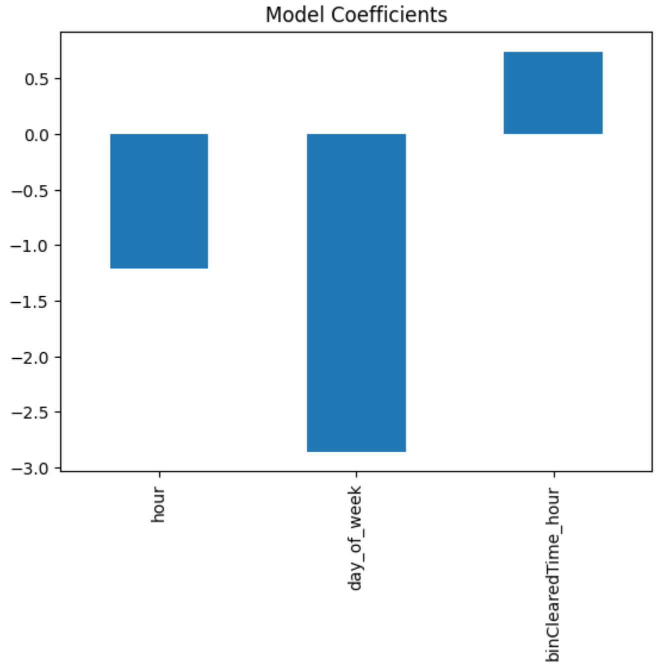

FIGURE 5.1: Bin Filling Level using days,hours and binClearedtime

In conclusion, while both abstracts discuss related problems and offer comparable solutions, Abstract 1 places more emphasis on the technical aspects of the model's development, whilst Abstract 2 is more concerned with the benefits and practical applications of the suggested model.

5.3 Discussions

Forecasts of future bin filling levels produced by three different models—Linear Regression, ARIMA (AutoRegressive Integrated Moving Average), and SARIMA (Seasonal AutoRegressive Integrated Moving Average)—are presented in the results that are provided. Every model provides distinct perspectives on the expected patterns of bin filling levels within a certain time frame.

For every future observation date, the Linear Regression model predicts a low bin filling level that is continuously around 7.105427e-15. This indicates that bin filling has been trending steadily over time, with little to no variance or notable shifts. Predictions like these could mean that the data are seen by the Linear Regression model to be showing a generally stable pattern with no obvious trends or variations. On the other hand, the ARIMA model predicts far smaller values—values as tiny as -1.769516e-225 and -5.624685e-226, to be exact. These incredibly low readings suggest that the bin filling level will be almost nonexistent or close to nothing for the upcoming dates. These projections make one wonder if the ARIMA model is appropriate for this dataset. Such little numbers can indicate that the model is unable to adequately generalize to new observations or to represent the underlying patterns.

Compared to the Linear Regression and ARIMA models, the SARIMA model illustrates future bin filling levels in a more dynamic manner. SARIMA's predicted values show notable oscillations of both positive and negative magnitudes. This suggests that over time, the SARIMA model predicts significant variability in bin filling levels, possibly indicating underlying trends or seasonality found in the information. The features of the dataset, the required degree of accuracy, and the interpretability of the findings all play a role in selecting the best model to anticipate future bin filling levels. Even while the Linear Regression model predictions with simplicity and stability, it may miss intricate patterns in the data. On the other hand, the very modest projected values of the ARIMA model pose difficulties and raise doubt on its applicability in this situation. The SARIMA model offers a more nuanced knowledge of future bin filling levels since it can capture dynamic variations, but because of its complexity, it might need more validation and interpretation.

In summary, the forecast outputs' comparison analysis highlights the advantages and disadvantages of each model in terms of projecting future bin filling levels. Additional assessment, encompassing model validation and comparison using relevant measures, is required to identify the optimal methodology for precisely and consistently projecting bin filling levels.

5.4 Conclusions

Urban regions face a great deal of problem when it comes to improper garbage bin management, which results in overflowing containers and increases threats to public health and sanitation. This study offers a proactive solution to this urgent issue by using machine learning techniques to precisely forecast the levels of waste bins. The proposed model intends to give towns and waste management authorities practical insights to prevent possible overflow situations, hence alleviating sanitation problems and lowering public health risks. It does this by utilizing historical data and real-time sensor readings.

An essential component of urban infrastructure is garbage management, and improper handling of trash cans can have far-reaching effects. In addition to being unattractive and unhygienic, overflowing trash cans draw pests and rodents, endangering the health of nearby inhabitants. This project's main goal is to create a solid machine learning model that can reliably forecast garbage bin fill levels based on historical data. Through historical trend analysis and real-time sensor data integration, the model seeks to deliver accurate and fast bin fill level estimates. With the use of this predictive capabilities, waste management agencies may avoid any overflow issues by proactively allocating resources, deploying collection vehicles, and scheduling pickups ahead of high-fill periods. In addition, the project aims to put a machine learning algorithm into practice to optimize waste collection routes according to anticipated bin fill levels. Municipalities can optimize collection schedules, decrease fuel consumption, and save operating costs by proactively allocating collection vehicles to regions with higher expected fill levels. The thorough assessment and optimization of the models that have been generated is a vital component of this endeavor. To evaluate the precision and dependability of the forecasts, evaluation metrics like Mean Squared Error (MSE) and Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) will be used. To ensure the models' practical application in real-world waste management scenarios and to improve their performance, ongoing optimization and refinement efforts will be made. To sum up, by incorporating machine learning technologies, this initiative is a big step toward upgrading waste management procedures. It attempts to improve operational efficiency, save expenses, and lessen the negative consequences of overflowing garbage bins on the environment and public health by precisely anticipating bin fill levels and optimizing collection routes. This initiative has the potential to transform urban waste management practices and build cleaner, healthier, and more sustainable communities through cooperative efforts between researchers, municipalities, and waste management authorities.

5.5 Scope for Future Work

Integration of new Data Sources: The predictive model's accuracy and resilience can be increased by incorporating new data sources, such as meteorological conditions, population density, and events that may have an impact on trash creation and disposal patterns. Subsequent research endeavors may concentrate on gathering and amalgamating heterogeneous facts to apprehend the complex variables impacting the amounts of garbage bin filling.

Investigation of More Complex Algorithms: Although the current study makes use of machine learning techniques like ARIMA and linear regression, investigating more complex algorithms like ensemble methods or deep learning models could increase prediction accuracy even more. Subsequent study should focus on examining the efficacy of these sophisticated methods and their fit for the particular problem domain.

Dynamic Model Adaptation: The responsiveness and efficacy of the model can be improved by creating adaptable models that can change in real-time in response to shifting environmental conditions and waste disposal trends. Subsequent research endeavors may concentrate on integrating dynamic learning techniques that consistently modify the predictive algorithm in response to novel data inputs and evolving circumstances.

Integration with IoT and Sensor Technologies: Richer and faster data inputs for the prediction model can be obtained by utilizing Internet of Things (IoT) devices and sensor technologies for real-time monitoring of waste bin fill levels. More precise and proactive waste management techniques may result from integrating IoT-enabled sensors into the infrastructure for trash management and investigating how they might work in tandem with machine learning algorithms. **Predictive analytics dashboard deployment:** Creating a simple and easy-to-use dashboard to see and analyze the model's predictions might help waste management authorities make decisions more quickly. Subsequent efforts may concentrate on creating and executing a dashboard interface that offers practical information and empowers concerned parties to efficiently monitor waste bin fill levels and take preventative action.

Evaluation of Model Generalization: The predictive model's scalability and usability in a variety of contexts depend on how well it can generalize across various geographic regions, waste management systems, and environmental variables. Subsequent investigations may entail carrying out comprehensive validation and benchmarking analyses to assess the model's efficacy across diverse situations and conditions.

Implementation of Decision Support Systems: Waste management authorities can optimize resource allocation and streamline operational workflows by integrating the predictive model into their decision support systems. Subsequent research endeavors may encompass the creation of decision-support instruments that utilize the model's prognostications to mechanize decision-making procedures and assign precedence to waste collection and disposal treatments.

Researchers and practitioners can further enhance the capabilities of predictive models for waste bin level forecasting and support more effective and sustainable waste management practices by tackling these areas of future study.

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Appendix A

Working of Code

A. Data Collection: Information such as timestamps, location, bin IDs, historical and current fill levels, and meteorological conditions are obtained via the Municipal Waste Management System Database and Internet of Things sensors in bins.

B. Preprocessing of the Data: Imputation is used to manage missing values, and Z-score and IQR methods are used to identify outliers. Categorical variable encoding and date/time extraction are among the features that were engineered.

C. Model Development: ARIMA,SARIMA and Linear Regression are among the models taken into consideration. The assessment metrics consist of R2, RMSE, and MAE.

D. Model Training: For model training and evaluation, an 80 percent train-validation split was used.

A.1 Flowchart chart for Program Architecture

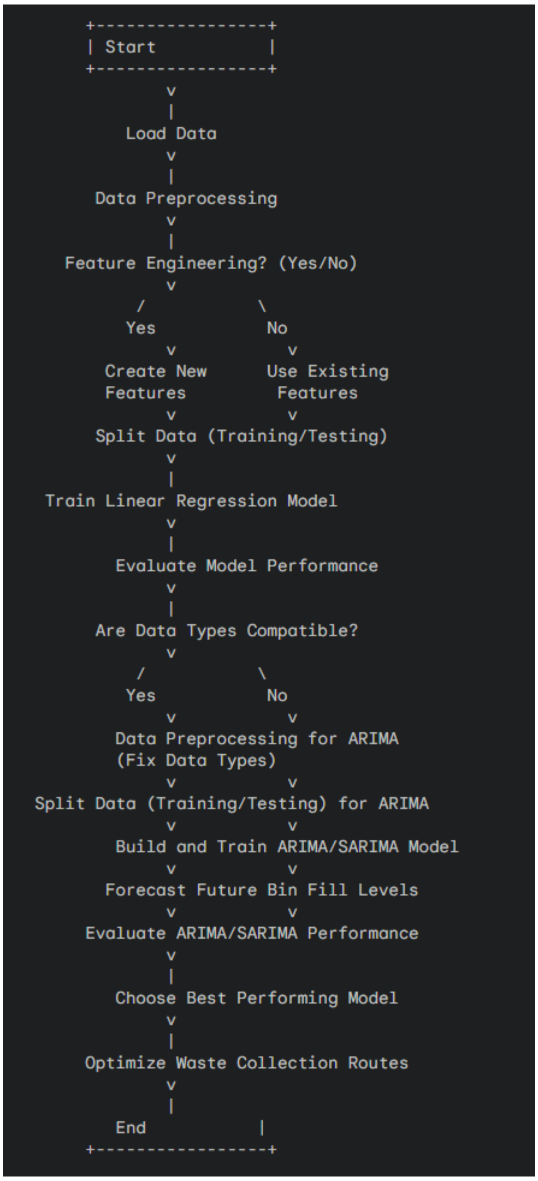
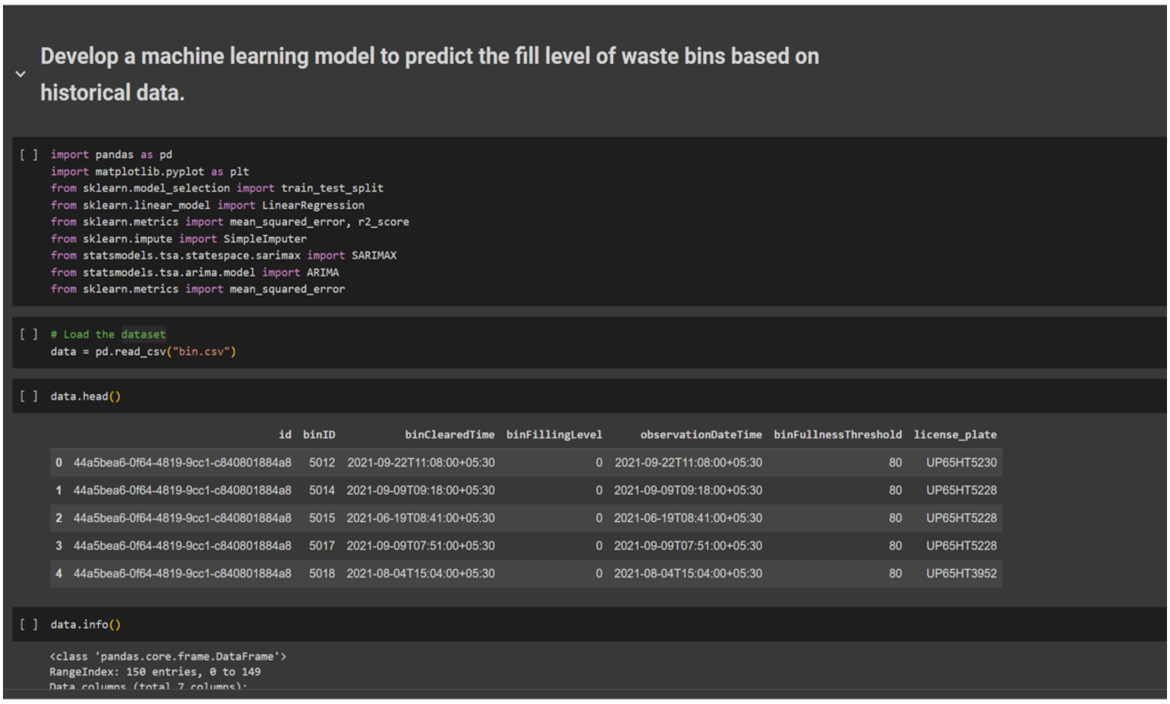


FIGURE A.1: A text-based representation of the flowchart

Steps	Description
1	Loading Data
2	Data Preprocessing
3	Feature Engineering
4	Split the data into training and testing sets
5	Train a linear regression model on the imputed data
6	Evaluating the model
7	Check the data types of columns
8	Split the data into training and testing sets
9	Implementing the ARIMA model and SARIMA Model
10	Forecasting the ARIMA and SARIMA Model
11	Evaluating the ARIMA and SARIMA Model
12	Future Bin Level Prediction

TABLE A.1: Steps to implement a machine learning algorithm

A.2 Code Snippets:



Develop a machine learning model to predict the fill level of waste bins based on historical data.

```
[ ] import pandas as pd
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
    from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
    from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score
    from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
    from statsmodels.tsa.statespace.sarimax import SARIMAX
    from statsmodels.tsa.arima.model import ARIMA
    from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
```

```
[ ] # Load the dataset
    data = pd.read_csv("bin.csv")
```

```
[ ] data.head()
```

	id	binID	binClearedTime	binFillingLevel	observationDateTime	binFullnessThreshold	license_plate
0	44a5bea6-0f64-4819-9cc1-c840801884a8	5012	2021-09-22T11:08:00+05:30	0	2021-09-22T11:08:00+05:30	80	UP65HT5230
1	44a5bea6-0f64-4819-9cc1-c840801884a8	5014	2021-09-09T09:18:00+05:30	0	2021-09-09T09:18:00+05:30	80	UP65HT5228
2	44a5bea6-0f64-4819-9cc1-c840801884a8	5015	2021-06-19T08:41:00+05:30	0	2021-06-19T08:41:00+05:30	80	UP65HT5228
3	44a5bea6-0f64-4819-9cc1-c840801884a8	5017	2021-09-09T07:51:00+05:30	0	2021-09-09T07:51:00+05:30	80	UP65HT5228
4	44a5bea6-0f64-4819-9cc1-c840801884a8	5018	2021-08-04T15:04:00+05:30	0	2021-08-04T15:04:00+05:30	80	UP65HT3952

```
[ ] data.info()

    <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
    RangeIndex: 150 entries, 0 to 149
    Data columns (total 7 columns):
```

FIGURE A.2: Loading Data

2 -Data Preprocessing

```
[ ]  # Data Preprocessing
     data['binClearedTime'] = pd.to_datetime(data['binClearedTime'])
     data['observationDateTime'] = pd.to_datetime(data['observationDateTime'])
```

```
[ ]  data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 150 entries, 0 to 149
Data columns (total 7 columns):
 #   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ------                --------------  -----
 0   id                    150 non-null    object
 1   binID                 150 non-null    int64
 2   binClearedTime        130 non-null    datetime64[ns, pytz.FixedOffset(330)]
 3   binFillingLevel       150 non-null    int64
 4   observationDateTime   150 non-null    datetime64[ns, pytz.FixedOffset(330)]
 5   binFullnessThreshold  150 non-null    int64
 6   license_plate         130 non-null    object
dtypes: datetime64[ns, pytz.FixedOffset(330)](2), int64(3), object(2)
memory usage: 8.3+ KB
```

FIGURE A.3: Data Preprocessing

3 - Feature engineering

```
[ ]  # Feature engineering
     data['hour'] = data['observationDateTime'].dt.hour
     data['day_of_week'] = data['observationDateTime'].dt.dayofweek
     data['binClearedTime_hour'] = data['binClearedTime'].dt.hour
```

```
[ ]  # Prepare features and target variable
     X = data[['hour', 'day_of_week', 'binClearedTime_hour']]
     y = data['binFillingLevel']
```

FIGURE A.4: Feature engineering

4 -Split the data into training and testing sets

```
[ ]  # Split the data into training and testing sets
     X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
     # Impute missing values with the mean of each column
     imputer = SimpleImputer(strategy='mean')
     X_train_imputed = imputer.fit_transform(X_train)
     X_test_imputed = imputer.transform(X_test)
```

FIGURE A.5: Split the data into training and testing sets

5 -Train a linear regression model on the imputed data

```
[ ]  # Train a linear regression model on the imputed data
     model = LinearRegression()
     model.fit(X_train_imputed, y_train)
     # Make predictions on the test set
     y_pred = model.predict(X_test_imputed)
```

FIGURE A.6: Train a linear regression model on the imputed data

6-Evaluating the model

```
[ ]  mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
     r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)

     print(f'Mean Squared Error: {mse}')
     print(f'R-squared: {r2}')

     Mean Squared Error: 792.6330987071063
     R-squared: -9.64373194427548e-05
```

FIGURE A.7: Evaluating the model

7 -Check the data types of columns

```python
# Check the data types of columns
print(data.dtypes)

# Ensure 'binFillingLevel' is of numeric type
data['binFillingLevel'] = pd.to_numeric(data['binFillingLevel'], errors='coerce')

# Drop rows with missing values
data = data.dropna()
```

```
id                                                         object
binID                                                       int64
binClearedTime           datetime64[ns, pytz.FixedOffset(330)]
binFillingLevel                                             int64
binFullnessThreshold                                        int64
license_plate                                              object
hour                                                        int64
day_of_week                                                 int64
binClearedTime_hour                                       float64
dtype: object
```

FIGURE A.8: Check the data types of columns

8 –Split the data into training and testing sets

```python
# Split the data into training and testing sets
train_size = int(len(data) * 0.5)
train, test = data[:train_size], data[train_size:]
```

FIGURE A.9: Split the data into training and testing sets

9-Implementing The ARIMA & SARIMA Model

```
[ ] # ARIMA model
    order = (0, 0, 1)  # Example order, you need to tune these values
    arima_model = ARIMA(train['binFillingLevel'], order=order)
    arima_fit = arima_model.fit()

    # SARIMA model
    seasonal_order = (0, 0, 0, 0)  # Example seasonal order, you need to tune these values
    sarima_model = SARIMAX(train['binFillingLevel'], order=order, seasonal_order=seasonal_order)
    sarima_fit = sarima_model.fit()
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: A date
  self._init_dates(dates, freq)
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: A date
  self._init_dates(dates, freq)
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: A date
  self._init_dates(dates, freq)
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: A date
  self._init_dates(dates, freq)
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: A date
  self._init_dates(dates, freq)
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: A date
  self._init_dates(dates, freq)
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/statsmodels/base/model.py:607: ConvergenceWarning: Maximum L
  warnings.warn("Maximum Likelihood optimization failed to "
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: A date
  self._init_dates(dates, freq)
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: A date
  self._init_dates(dates, freq)
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: A date
  self._init_dates(dates, freq)
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: A date
  self._init_dates(dates, freq)
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/statsmodels/base/model.py:607: ConvergenceWarning: Maximum L
  warnings.warn("Maximum Likelihood optimization failed to "
```

FIGURE A.10: Implementing the ARIMA model and SARIMA Model

Forcasting the ARIMA and SARIMA Model

+ Code + Te

```
[ ] # Forecast using ARIMA
    arima_forecast = arima_fit.predict(start=len(train), end=len(train) + len(test) - 1, typ='levels')

    # Forecast using SARIMA
    sarima_forecast = sarima_fit.predict(start=len(train), end=len(train) + len(test) - 1, typ='levels')

    # Calculate MSE for ARIMA forecast
    arima_mse = mean_squared_error(test['binFillingLevel'], arima_forecast)

    # Calculate MSE for SARIMA forecast
    sarima_mse = mean_squared_error(test['binFillingLevel'], sarima_forecast)
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa_model.py:836: ValueWarning: No supported index is avai
  return get_prediction_index(
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa_model.py:836: FutureWarning: No supported index is ava
  return get_prediction_index(
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/statespace/representation.py:374: FutureWarning: Unknown keywor
  warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa_model.py:836: ValueWarning: No supported index is avai
  return get_prediction_index(
```

FIGURE A.11: Forcasting the ARIMA and SARIMA Model

```
[ ] # Calculate R-squared for ARIMA forecast
    arima_r2 = r2_score(test['binFillingLevel'], arima_forecast)

    # Calculate R-squared for SARIMA forecast
    sarima_r2 = r2_score(test['binFillingLevel'], sarima_forecast)

    print(f"Overall Accuracy - ARIMA: {arima_r2:.1%}")
    print(f"Overall Accuracy - SARIMA: {sarima_r2:.1%}")

    Overall Accuracy - ARIMA: -50.6%
    Overall Accuracy - SARIMA: -50.6%
```

FIGURE A.12: Evaluating the ARIMA and SARIMA Model

Future forecasting using Linear Regression,ARIMA and SARIMA Models

```
[ ] # Forecast future bin filling levels
    future_dates = pd.date_range(start=data['observationDateTime'].max(), periods=10, freq='D')
    last_observed_bin_filling_level = data['binFillingLevel'].iloc[-1]  # Get the last observed bin filling level
    future_dates_df = pd.DataFrame({'observationDateTime': future_dates, 'binFillingLevel': [last_observed_bin_filling_level] * 10}

    # Linear Regression Forecast
    linear_regression_forecast = regression_model.predict(future_dates_df[['binFillingLevel']])
    linear_regression_forecast_df = pd.DataFrame({'observationDateTime': future_dates, 'binFillingLevel': linear_regression_forecas

    # ARIMA Forecast
    arima_forecast = arima_result.forecast(steps=10)
    arima_forecast_df = pd.DataFrame({'observationDateTime': future_dates, 'binFillingLevel': arima_forecast})

    # SARIMA Forecast
    sarima_forecast = sarima_result.forecast(steps=10)
    sarima_forecast_df = pd.DataFrame({'observationDateTime': future_dates, 'binFillingLevel': sarima_forecast})

    /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa_model.py:836: ValueWarning: No supported index is available. Pr
      return get_prediction_index(
    /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa_model.py:836: FutureWarning: No supported index is available. I
      return get_prediction_index(
    /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa_model.py:836: ValueWarning: No supported index is available. Pr
      return get_prediction_index(
    /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa_model.py:836: FutureWarning: No supported index is available. I
      return get_prediction_index(
```

FIGURE A.13: Future Bin Level Prediction

Printing the forcasting Values

```python
# Print forecasts
print("\033[1mLinear Regression Future Forecast:\033[0m")
print(linear_regression_forecast_df.to_string(index=False))

print("\033[1mARIMA Future Forecast:\033[0m")
print(arima_forecast_df.to_string(index=False))

print("\033[1mSARIMA Future Forecast:\033[0m")
print(sarima_forecast_df.to_string(index=False))
```

```
Linear Regression Future Forecast:
      observationDateTime  binFillingLevel
2022-01-16 22:52:00+05:30     7.105427e-15
2022-01-17 22:52:00+05:30     7.105427e-15
2022-01-18 22:52:00+05:30     7.105427e-15
2022-01-19 22:52:00+05:30     7.105427e-15
2022-01-20 22:52:00+05:30     7.105427e-15
2022-01-21 22:52:00+05:30     7.105427e-15
2022-01-22 22:52:00+05:30     7.105427e-15
2022-01-23 22:52:00+05:30     7.105427e-15
2022-01-24 22:52:00+05:30     7.105427e-15
2022-01-25 22:52:00+05:30     7.105427e-15
ARIMA Future Forecast:
      observationDateTime  binFillingLevel
2022-01-16 22:52:00+05:30   -1.769516e-225
2022-01-17 22:52:00+05:30   -5.624685e-226
2022-01-18 22:52:00+05:30   -6.759513e-226
2022-01-19 22:52:00+05:30   -7.677399e-226
2022-01-20 22:52:00+05:30   -5.466693e-226
2022-01-21 22:52:00+05:30   -8.679612e-226
2022-01-22 22:52:00+05:30   -6.974618e-226
2022-01-23 22:52:00+05:30   -7.074741e-226
2022-01-24 22:52:00+05:30   -7.530016e-226
2022-01-25 22:52:00+05:30   -6.882732e-226
SARIMA Future Forecast:
      observationDateTime  binFillingLevel
2022-01-16 22:52:00+05:30        10.544561
2022-01-17 22:52:00+05:30       -11.065472
2022-01-18 22:52:00+05:30        -4.517245
2022-01-19 22:52:00+05:30       -10.792405
2022-01-20 22:52:00+05:30       -10.210242
2022-01-21 22:52:00+05:30       -21.574883
2022-01-22 22:52:00+05:30       -23.277740
2022-01-23 22:52:00+05:30       -15.698934
```

FIGURE A.14: Printing Predicted Values

Appendix B

Plotting Graphs

B.1 Graph Screenshots for Each Model:

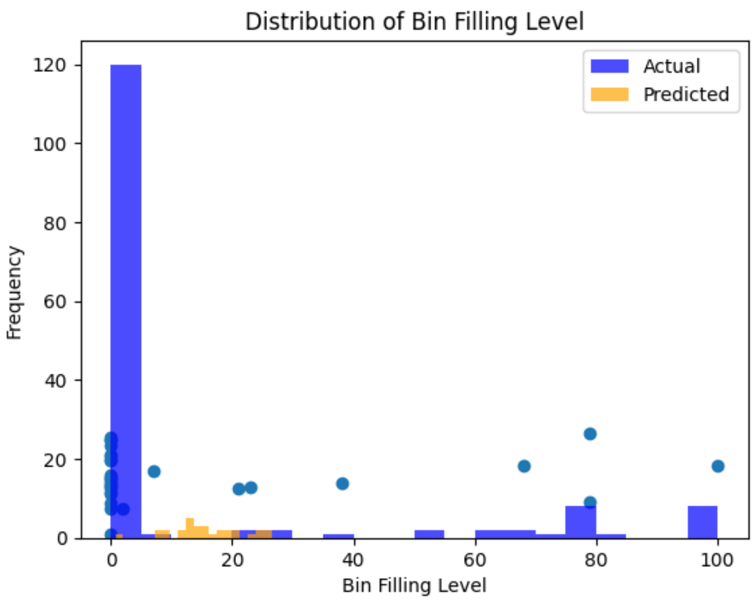


FIGURE B.1: Linear Regression: BinFillingLevel vs Frequency

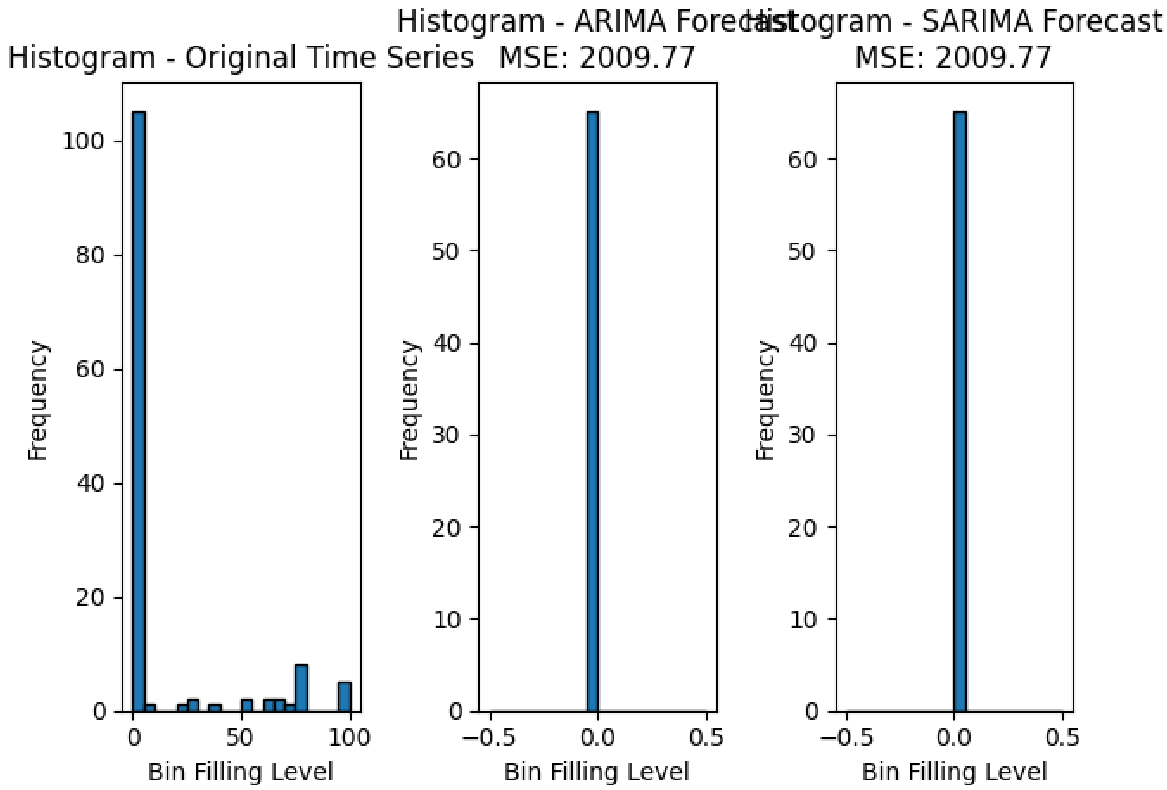


FIGURE B.2: ARIMA and SARIMA Model

```
Linear Regression Future Forecast:
      observationDateTime  binFillingLevel
2022-01-16 22:52:00+05:30     7.105427e-15
2022-01-17 22:52:00+05:30     7.105427e-15
2022-01-18 22:52:00+05:30     7.105427e-15
2022-01-19 22:52:00+05:30     7.105427e-15
2022-01-20 22:52:00+05:30     7.105427e-15
2022-01-21 22:52:00+05:30     7.105427e-15
2022-01-22 22:52:00+05:30     7.105427e-15
2022-01-23 22:52:00+05:30     7.105427e-15
2022-01-24 22:52:00+05:30     7.105427e-15
2022-01-25 22:52:00+05:30     7.105427e-15
ARIMA Future Forecast:
      observationDateTime  binFillingLevel
2022-01-16 22:52:00+05:30   -1.769516e-225
2022-01-17 22:52:00+05:30   -5.624685e-226
2022-01-18 22:52:00+05:30   -6.759513e-226
2022-01-19 22:52:00+05:30   -7.677399e-226
2022-01-20 22:52:00+05:30   -5.466693e-226
2022-01-21 22:52:00+05:30   -8.679612e-226
2022-01-22 22:52:00+05:30   -6.974618e-226
2022-01-23 22:52:00+05:30   -7.074741e-226
2022-01-24 22:52:00+05:30   -7.530016e-226
2022-01-25 22:52:00+05:30   -6.882732e-226
SARIMA Future Forecast:
      observationDateTime  binFillingLevel
2022-01-16 22:52:00+05:30        10.544561
2022-01-17 22:52:00+05:30       -11.065472
2022-01-18 22:52:00+05:30        -4.517245
2022-01-19 22:52:00+05:30       -10.792405
2022-01-20 22:52:00+05:30       -10.210242
2022-01-21 22:52:00+05:30       -21.574883
2022-01-22 22:52:00+05:30       -23.277740
2022-01-23 22:52:00+05:30       -15.698934
2022-01-24 22:52:00+05:30       -25.076128
2022-01-25 22:52:00+05:30        -1.723545
```

FIGURE B.3: Future Predicted Values