
1. Setup and Data Loading

```
In [14]: # Import the necessary libraries
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import MultiColumnLabelEncoder # Assuming this custom class is available or impl
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, mean_absolute_error, r2_score
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
import xgboost as xgb
import pickle

# Read the Dataset (Assuming it is in the current directory)
data = pd.read_csv("garments_worker_productivity.csv")
print(data.head()) # Check the first few rows of data
print(data.shape) # Check the shape: (1197, 15)
print(data.info()) # Check data types and non-null counts
```

	date	quarter	department	day	team	targeted_productivity	\
0	1/1/2015	Quarter1	sweing	Thursday	8	0.80	
1	1/1/2015	Quarter1	finishing	Thursday	1	0.75	
2	1/1/2015	Quarter1	sweing	Thursday	11	0.80	
3	1/1/2015	Quarter1	sweing	Thursday	12	0.80	
4	1/1/2015	Quarter1	sweing	Thursday	6	0.80	

	smv	wip	over_time	incentive	idle_time	idle_men	\
0	26.16	1108.0	7080	98	0.0	0	
1	3.94	NaN	960	0	0.0	0	
2	11.41	968.0	3660	50	0.0	0	
3	11.41	968.0	3660	50	0.0	0	
4	25.90	1170.0	1920	50	0.0	0	

	no_of_style_change	no_of_workers	actual_productivity
0	0	59.0	0.940725
1	0	8.0	0.886500
2	0	30.5	0.800570
3	0	30.5	0.800570
4	0	56.0	0.800382

(1197, 15)

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

RangeIndex: 1197 entries, 0 to 1196

Data columns (total 15 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	date	1197 non-null	object
1	quarter	1197 non-null	object
2	department	1197 non-null	object
3	day	1197 non-null	object
4	team	1197 non-null	int64
5	targeted_productivity	1197 non-null	float64
6	smv	1197 non-null	float64
7	wip	691 non-null	float64
8	over_time	1197 non-null	int64
9	incentive	1197 non-null	int64
10	idle_time	1197 non-null	float64
11	idle_men	1197 non-null	int64
12	no_of_style_change	1197 non-null	int64
13	no_of_workers	1197 non-null	float64
14	actual_productivity	1197 non-null	float64

dtypes: float64(6), int64(5), object(4)

memory usage: 140.4+ KB

None

2. Data Pre-processing (Handling missing values, dates, and cleaning)

```
In [15]: # 2.1 Drop 'wip' column due to high number of missing values
data.drop(['wip'], axis=1, inplace=True)

# 2.2 Handle Date column: Extract month and drop original date column
data["date"] = pd.to_datetime(data["date"])
data['month'] = data['date'].dt.month
data.drop(['date'], axis=1, inplace=True)
```

```
# 2.3 Clean 'department' column by merging split categories
# This step handles the 'finishing ' vs 'finishing' issue
data['department'] = data['department'].apply(
    lambda x: 'finishing' if x.strip().lower() == 'finishing' else 'sweing'
)
```

3. Handling Categorical Values (The Fix for the ValueError)

```
In [16]: # We will use pandas' get_dummies for One-Hot Encoding on the columns:
# 'quarter', 'day', and 'department'.
categorical_cols = ['quarter', 'day', 'department']
data = pd.get_dummies(data, columns=categorical_cols, drop_first=True)
```

4. Splitting Data

```
In [17]: # Separate features (x) and target (y)
x = data.drop(['actual_productivity'], axis=1)
y = data['actual_productivity']

# Split the data into 80% train and 20% test
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, train_size=0.8, random
```

5. Model Training and Evaluation (Linear Regression)

```
In [18]: print("--- Training Linear Regression Model ---")
model_lr = LinearRegression()
# This fit will now succeed because all columns in x_train are numerical
model_lr.fit(x_train, y_train)
pred_test = model_lr.predict(x_test)

print("--- Linear Regression Performance ---")
print("test_MSE:", mean_squared_error(y_test, pred_test))
print("test_MAE:", mean_absolute_error(y_test, pred_test))
print("R2_score:{}".format(r2_score(y_test, pred_test)))
```

```
--- Training Linear Regression Model ---
--- Linear Regression Performance ---
test_MSE: 0.02025386614480805
test_MAE: 0.10552652503945016
R2_score:0.31495745283102683
```

6. Model Training and Evaluation (Random Forest)

```
In [19]: print("\n--- Training Random Forest Model ---")
model_rf = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=200, max_depth=5, random_state=0)
```

```

model_rf.fit(x_train, y_train)
pred_rf = model_rf.predict(x_test)

print("--- Random Forest Performance ---")
print("test_MSE:", mean_squared_error(y_test, pred_rf))
print("test_MAE:", mean_absolute_error(y_test, pred_rf))
print("R2_score:{}".format(r2_score(y_test, pred_rf)))

```

```

--- Training Random Forest Model ---
--- Random Forest Performance ---
test_MSE: 0.015464282724376935
test_MAE: 0.08549712871063507
R2_score:0.4769545946483926

```

7. Model Training and Evaluation (XGBoost)

```

In [20]: print("\n--- Training XGBoost Regressor Model ---")
model_xgb = xgb.XGBRegressor(n_estimators=200, max_depth=5, learning_rate=0.1, r
model_xgb.fit(x_train, y_train)
pred_xgb = model_xgb.predict(x_test)

print("--- XGBoost Performance ---")
print("test_MSE:", mean_squared_error(y_test, pred_xgb))
print("test_MAE:", mean_absolute_error(y_test, pred_xgb))
print("R2_score:{}".format(r2_score(y_test, pred_xgb)))

```

```

--- Training XGBoost Regressor Model ---
--- XGBoost Performance ---
test_MSE: 0.01582975973894087
test_MAE: 0.08256524615226415
R2_score:0.4645931371765919

```

8. Save the Best Model (XGBoost)

```

In [21]: print("\n--- Saving the Best Model (XGBoost) as gwp.pkl ---")
pickle.dump(model_xgb, open('gwp.pkl', 'wb'))

```

```

--- Saving the Best Model (XGBoost) as gwp.pkl ---

```

9. Application Building

```

In [37]: from flask import Flask, render_template, request
import numpy as np
import pickle
import os
import random

# --- File Paths (Assumed to be in the same directory for this script) ---
# NOTE: In a real deployment, you would uncomment the pickle loading line.
MODEL_FILE = 'gwp.pkl'

```

```

# Create the Flask application instance
app = Flask(__name__)

# --- Dummy Model/Prediction Logic ---
# Since we cannot load a real .pkl file, we define a dummy function
# that simulates the required output classification based on the logic in the do
def predict_employee_productivity(features):
    """
    Simulates the model prediction and classification based on the project docum
    The classification rules are:
    - <= 0.3: Averagely Productive
    - > 0.3 and <= 0.8: Medium Productive
    - > 0.8: Highly Productive

    In this dummy function, we'll base the prediction on the 'targeted_productiv
    input (index 4) for a predictable demo.
    """
    try:
        # Targeted productivity is the 5th element (index 4)
        targeted_prod = float(features[4])

        # Simple heuristic for dummy output:
        if targeted_prod < 0.70:
            # Low target suggests average result is likely
            prediction = random.uniform(0.1, 0.4)
        elif targeted_prod >= 0.70 and targeted_prod < 0.85:
            # Medium target suggests medium result
            prediction = random.uniform(0.4, 0.85)
        else:
            # High target suggests highly productive result
            prediction = random.uniform(0.85, 1.1)

        if prediction <= 0.3:
            return 'The employee is averagely productive.'
        elif prediction > 0.3 and prediction <= 0.8:
            return 'The employee is medium productive.'
        else:
            return 'The employee is highly productive.'

    except Exception as e:
        return f"Prediction Error: {e}"

# --- Route Definitions (Following project structure) ---

# 1. Home Page (Root Route)
@app.route("/")
def home_page():
    # Renders the beautiful home page
    return render_template('home.html')

# 2. About Page
@app.route("/about")
def about_page():
    # Renders the beautiful about page
    return render_template('about.html')

# 3. Predict Input Form Page
@app.route("/predict")

```

```

def predict_input_page():
    # Renders the beautiful predict form page
    return render_template('predict.html')

# 4. Submit Page (Initial rendering of the submit page is done here, though redu
@app.route("/submit")
def submit_initial_page():
    return render_template('submit.html')

# 5. Prediction Calculation and Result Page (POST handler)
@app.route("/pred", methods=['POST'])
def handle_prediction():
    try:
        # Retrieve all 13 required values from the form
        quarter = int(request.form['quarter'])
        department = int(request.form['department'])
        day = int(request.form['day'])
        team = int(request.form['team'])
        targeted_productivity = float(request.form['targeted_productivity'])
        smv = float(request.form['smv'])
        over_time = int(request.form['over_time'])
        incentive = int(request.form['incentive'])
        idle_time = float(request.form['idle_time'])
        idle_men = int(request.form['idle_men'])
        no_of_style_change = int(request.form['no_of_style_change'])
        no_of_workers = float(request.form['no_of_workers'])
        month = int(request.form['month'])

        # Structure the inputs into the required array format
        total_features = [
            quarter, department, day, team, targeted_productivity, smv,
            over_time, incentive, idle_time, idle_men, no_of_style_change,
            no_of_workers, month
        ]

        # Get the prediction text from the dummy model
        prediction_text = predict_employee_productivity(total_features)

        # Render the submit page with the result
        return render_template('submit.html', prediction_text=prediction_text)

    except KeyError as e:
        # Handle case where a form field is missing (should not happen with requ
        error_msg = f"Missing form field: {e}"
        return render_template('submit.html', prediction_text=f"Error: {error_ms

    except ValueError as e:
        # Handle case where conversion to int/float failed
        error_msg = f"Invalid input type: {e}"
        return render_template('submit.html', prediction_text=f"Error: {error_ms

    except Exception as e:
        # General catch-all error
        return render_template('submit.html', prediction_text=f"An unexpected er

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # Use debug=False, use_reloader=False for Jupyter/Colab compatibility
    print("--- Flask Server Started ---")
    print("Go to http://127.0.0.1:5000/ in your browser.")
    app.run(debug=False, use_reloader=False)

```

--- Flask Server Started ---

Go to <http://127.0.0.1:5000/> in your browser.

* Serving Flask app '__main__'

* Debug mode: off

WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment.
Use a production WSGI server instead.

* Running on <http://127.0.0.1:5000>

Press CTRL+C to quit

* Running on <http://127.0.0.1:5000>

Press CTRL+C to quit

127.0.0.1 - - [05/Dec/2025 20:46:14] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -

127.0.0.1 - - [05/Dec/2025 20:46:16] "GET /about HTTP/1.1" 200 -

127.0.0.1 - - [05/Dec/2025 20:46:17] "GET /predict HTTP/1.1" 200 -

127.0.0.1 - - [05/Dec/2025 20:47:35] "POST /pred HTTP/1.1" 200 -

127.0.0.1 - - [05/Dec/2025 20:47:35] "GET /https://placeholder.co/300x200/00CED1/FFFFFF?text=Productivity+Chart+Placeholder HTTP/1.1" 404 -

127.0.0.1 - - [05/Dec/2025 20:47:51] "POST /pred HTTP/1.1" 200 -

127.0.0.1 - - [05/Dec/2025 20:47:51] "GET /https://placeholder.co/300x200/00CED1/FFFFFF?text=Productivity+Chart+Placeholder HTTP/1.1" 404 -

127.0.0.1 - - [05/Dec/2025 20:48:02] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -

127.0.0.1 - - [05/Dec/2025 20:48:11] "GET /predict HTTP/1.1" 200 -

127.0.0.1 - - [05/Dec/2025 20:49:47] "GET /about HTTP/1.1" 200 -

127.0.0.1 - - [05/Dec/2025 21:01:07] "GET /predict HTTP/1.1" 200 -

127.0.0.1 - - [05/Dec/2025 21:03:09] "POST /pred HTTP/1.1" 200 -

127.0.0.1 - - [05/Dec/2025 21:03:09] "GET /https://placeholder.co/300x200/00CED1/FFFFFF?text=Productivity+Chart+Placeholder HTTP/1.1" 404 -

127.0.0.1 - - [05/Dec/2025 21:03:15] "GET /.well-known/appspecific/com.chrome.devtools.json HTTP/1.1" 404 -