CO:CO2 RATIO PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING BY PYTHON

AN INDUSTRIAL INTERNSHIP TRAINING REPORT

Submitted by

21BLC1512

BECM399J – INDUSTRIAL INTERNSHIP

in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of
BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

in

ELECTRONICS AND COMPUTER ENGINEERING

VIT®

Vellore Institute of Technology

(Deemed to be University under section 3 of UGC Act, 1956)

APRIL 2024

School of Electronics Engineering

DECLARATION BY THE CANDIDATE

I hereby declare that the Industrial Internship Report entitled “CO:CO2 Ratio prediction using machine learning by python” submitted by me to VIT University, Chennai in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Technology in Electronics and Computer Engineering is a record of bonafide industrial training undertaken by me under the supervision of T.V Kameswara Rao Sir,Vizag steel plant.I further declare that the work reported in this report has not been submitted and will not be submitted,either in part or in full, for the award of any other degree or diploma in this institute or any other institute or university.

Location: Chennai

Signature of the Candidate

Date: 04.11.2023

CERTIFICATE

This to Certify that following students are engaged in the project titled

CO_CO2 RATIO PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING BY PYTHON

KODAVALLA SREE VENKAT (100026232)

This is to certify that KODAVALLA SREE VENKAT Third year student of Computer Science in Btech from vellore instituite of technology has completed a project "CO_CO2 RATIO PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING BY PYTHON" at RINL, VISAKHAPATNAM STEEL PLANT for 4 weeks from 6th November 2023 to 2nd December 2023. But the Project done by him was found to be Excellent.

DATE : 02/12/2023

PLACE:VISAKHPATNAM

SUBMITTED TO:

T. Kameswara Rao
IT and ERP Department,
RINL-VSP

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Industrial Internship Report entitled “CO:CO2 Ratio prediction using machine learning by python”submitted by KODAVALLA SREE VENKAT (201BLC1512) to VIT, Chennai in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Technology in Electronics and Computer Engineering is a record of bonafide industrial internship undertaken by him/her fulfills the requirements as per the regulations of this institute and in my opinion meets the necessary standards for submission. The contents of this report have not been submitted and will not be submitted either in part or in full, for the award of any other degree or diploma in this institute or any other institute or university.

_____

_____

Signature of the Examiner
Date:

Signature of the Examiner
Date:

Head of the Department (B.Tech ECM)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

With deep sense of gratitude and immense respect, we thank our **VELLORE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY** who gave us opportunity to develop the industry oriented project and helped us in learning New Things.

We profusely thank our Guide **T .Kameswara Rao** for their guidance and valuable advices throughout the development of the project. We are happy to express our profound sense of thanks to our Guide **T. Kameswara Rao** for remaining as source of inspiration, encouragement and guidance throughout the project. Last, but not the least, we thank all our project mates for their encouragement and help in making this project a success. There are many others who have contributed towards the project in some manner or the other whose names could not be mentioned. We extend our sincere thanks to them.

Sincerely,

KODAVALLA SREE VENKAT (100026232)

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ABSTRACT

This project focuses on predicting the CO and CO2 ratios in an industrial process based on various input variables. The dataset used for analysis and model development contains information such as flow rates, temperatures, pressures, and other relevant factors. The goal of this project is to develop a predictive model that accurately estimates the CO and CO2 ratios after specific time intervals.

The project starts with exploratory data analysis, where the dataset is examined to identify patterns, relationships, and any potential data preprocessing requirements. Missing values in the dataset are handled by imputing them with median values. The dataset is then split into training and testing sets to develop and evaluate the predictive model.

A Random Forest Regressor algorithm is chosen for model development due to its ability to handle non-linear relationships and capture complex interactions between variables. The model is trained on the training set and evaluated using metrics such as mean squared error (MSE) and accuracy.

The results of the model predictions are presented, showcasing the estimated CO and CO2 ratios after 1, 2, 3, and 4 hours. The performance of the model is discussed, highlighting its strengths and limitations. Insights gained from the predictions are explored, and the potential implications for the industrial process are considered.

Overall, this project provides a practical approach to predict CO and CO2 ratios in an industrial setting, leveraging machine learning techniques. The developed model demonstrates the potential for accurate estimation of these ratios based on input variables, offering valuable insights for process optimization and decision-making.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION TO THE ORGANISATION

Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, the first coast-based Steel Plant of India is located, 16 km South West of city of destiny i.e., Visakhapatnam. Bestowed with modern technologies, VSP has an installed capacity of 3 million Tons per annum of Liquid Steel and 2.656 million Tons of saleable steel. At VSP there is emphasis on total automation, seamless integration and efficient up gradation, which result in wide range of long and structural products to meet stringent demands of discerning customers within India and abroad. VSP products meet exalting International Quality Standards such as JIS, BIS, DIN, and BS etc.

VSP has become the first integrated Steel Plant in the country to be certified to all the three international standards for quality (ISO-9001), for Environment Management (ISO-14001) and for Occupational Health and Safety (OHSAS18001). The certificate covers quality systems of all operational, maintenance, service units besides Purchase systems, Training and Marketing functions spreading over 4 Regional Marketing Offices, 20 branch offices and 22 stock yards located all over the country.

VSP by successfully installing and operating efficiently Rs. 460 crores worth of Pollution Control and Environment Control Equipment's and covering the barren landscape by planting more than 3 million plants has made the Steel Plant, Steel

Township and surrounding areas into a heaven of lush greenery. This has made Steel

Township greenery. This has made Steel Township a greener, cleaner and cooler place, which can boast of 3 to 4 degrees C lesser temperature even in the peak summer compared to Visakhapatnam City.

VSP exports Quality Pig Iron & products to Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Nepal, Middle East, USA and South East Asia (Pig iron). RINL-VSP was awarded “Star Trading House” status during 1997-2000. Having established a fairly dependable export market, VSP plans to make a continuous presence in the export market.

Having a total manpower of about 14,449 VSP has envisaged a labour productivity of 265 Tons per man year of Liquid Steel which is the best in the country and comparable with the international levels.

1.1.1 HALLMARK OF VIZAG STEEL AS AN ORGANISATION:

Today, VSP is moving forward with an aura of confidence and with pride amongst its employees who are determined to give best for the company to enable it to reach new heights in organizational excellence.

Futuristic enterprises, academic activity, planned and progressive residential localities are but few of the plentiful ripple effects of this transformation and each one of us take immense pride to uphold the philosophy of mutual (i.e., individual and societal) progress.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT AND ITS CHALLENGES

1.2.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT:

The problem statement of our project is to develop a machine learning model that can accurately predict the carbon monoxide (CO) to carbon dioxide (CO2) ratios at different time intervals based on various environmental parameters. The goal is to analyse the relationship between these ratios and the environmental factors to gain insights into the air quality and combustion process.

1.2.2 CHALLENGES:

The project aims to address the following challenges:

1. **Prediction of CO:CO2 Ratios:** The main objective is to develop a model that can effectively predict the CO:CO2 ratios at different time intervals. This requires understanding the complex relationships between the environmental parameters and the target ratios.

2. **Handling Missing Data:** The dataset may contain missing values for the CO:CO2 ratios or environmental parameters. It is necessary to handle these missing values appropriately to ensure the model's accuracy and robustness.
3. **Feature Selection and Engineering**: Selecting relevant features and performing appropriate feature engineering techniques are crucial for improving the model's predictive performance. Identifying the most influential environmental parameters and transforming them appropriately can enhance the model's ability to capture the underlying patterns.
4. **Model Evaluation:** Evaluating the model's performance is essential to assess its accuracy and generalization capabilities. Metrics such as mean squared error (MSE) and accuracy will be used to evaluate the model's performance on the test dataset.

1.3 PROJECT ENVIRONMENT

The environment used in our project is a Python-based data analysis and machine learning environment. It includes several popular libraries and tools that enable data processing, modelling, visualization, and web application development. The main components of the environment are as follows:

1. **Python:** Python is a widely used programming language in data science and machine learning projects. It offers a rich ecosystem of libraries and frameworks for various tasks.
2. **Numpy:** NumPy is used in the project for efficient handling and computation of numerical data. It provides the `ndarray` object for storing and manipulating large arrays, enabling fast numerical operations. NumPy's mathematical functions are essential for data preprocessing, feature engineering, and model evaluation. It seamlessly integrates with other libraries in the scientific Python ecosystem, and its random number generation capabilities are useful for various tasks. Overall, NumPy plays a vital role in data representation, computation, and integration in the project.
3. **Jupyter Notebook:** Jupyter Notebook is an interactive computing environment that allows you to create and share documents containing live code, equations, visualizations, and explanatory text. It provides an ideal platform for exploratory data analysis and prototyping machine learning models.

4.pandas: pandas is a powerful library for data manipulation and analysis. It provides data structures like DataFrames to handle structured data and various functions for data preprocessing, transformation, and aggregation.

5.scikit-learn: scikit-learn is a popular machine learning library that provides a wide range of algorithms and tools for classification, regression, clustering,

and more. It simplifies the process of building, evaluating, and deploying .

6.matplotlib: matplotlib is a plotting library for creating static, animated, and interactive visualizations in Python. It offers a variety of plots and customization options to effectively visualize data and model outputs.

7.Flask: Flask is a lightweight web framework for building web applications in Python. It allows you to create routes, handle HTTP requests, and render templates to create interactive web interfaces for your machine learning models.

8.pickle: pickle is a Python module that enables serialization and deserialization of Python objects. It is used to save and load trained machine learning models, allowing you to reuse models without retraining.

By leveraging this Python-based environment and its associated libraries, the project enables data exploration, model development, and result visualization. It provides a comprehensive and flexible environment for analysing industrial process data and making predictions using machine learning techniques.

II. DATADESCRIPTION

The input dataset used in the project is named "co_co2.csv". The dataset contains information related to carbon monoxide (CO) and carbon dioxide (CO2) ratios, as well as various blast furnace parameters collected at different time points.

The dataset consists of several columns, including:

- **'DATE_TIME':** The timestamp indicating the date and time of the data recording.
- **Blast Furnace parameters:** Columns such as 'CB_FLOW', 'CB_PRESS', 'CB_TEMP', 'STEAM_FLOW', 'STEAM_TEMP', 'STEAM_PRESS', 'O2_PRESS', 'O2_FLOW', 'O2_PER', 'PCI', 'ATM_HUMID',

‘HB_TEMP’, ‘HB_PRESS’,‘TOP_PRESS’, ‘TOP_TEMP1’, ‘TOP_SPRAY’,’TOP_TEMP’, ‘TOP_PRESS_1’, ‘H2’, ‘CO’, ‘CO2’ represent various blast furnace measurements at each timestamp.

The target variables in the dataset are the CO:CO2 ratios at different time intervals after the initial recording. These target variables are represented by the columns `CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_1_HOUR`, `CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_2_HOURS`, `CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_3_HOURS`, and `CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_4_HOURS`.

The dataset is used for training and evaluating a machine learning model to predict the CO:CO2 ratios at different time intervals based on the given environmental parameters. The dataset is preprocessed, splitting it into input features (`X`) and target variables (`y`), and then further divided into training and testing sets for model training and evaluation purposes.

III. MODEL DEVELOPMENT

The approach used to predict the development model for the project involves the following steps:

1. **Data Preprocessing:** The input dataset is preprocessed to handle missing values. In this case, the missing values in the CO:CO2 ratios are filled with the median values. Additionally, the dataset is split into input features (X) and target variables (y).
2. **Training and Testing Split:** The dataset is split into training and testing sets using the train_test_split function from the scikit-learn library. This allows for model training on a portion of the data and evaluation on unseen data.
3. **Model Selection and Training:** A RandomForestRegressor model is chosen as the prediction model. The RandomForestRegressor is an ensemble model that combines multiple decision trees to make predictions. The model is trained using the training set and the CO:CO2 ratios at different time intervals as target variables.
4. **Model Evaluation:** The trained model is evaluated using the testing set. Mean squared error (MSE) is calculated to assess the performance of the model. Additionally, accuracy is derived by subtracting the MSE from 1.
5. **Saving and Loading the Model:** The trained model is saved to a file using the pickle module, allowing for future use without the need for retraining.

The saved model can be loaded later for making predictions on new data.

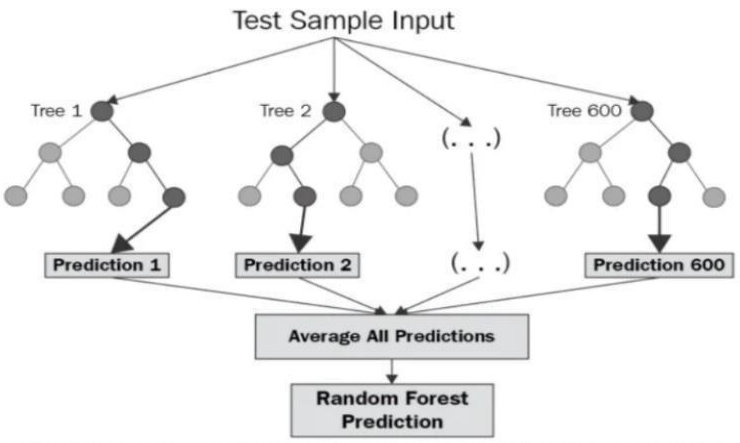
3.1 RANDOM FOREST REGRESSOR:

Random Forest Regression is a supervised learning algorithm that uses **ensemble learning** method for regression. Ensemble

learning method is a technique that combines predictions from multiple machine learning algorithms to make a more accurate prediction than a single model.

3.2 RANDOM FOREST REGRESSOR MODEL

The following source code is used to train the model using the dataset provided.



In [63]:
```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
from datetime import datetime, timedelta
import pickle
```

In [33]:
```
data= "final.csv"
df = pd.read_csv(data)
```

In [34]:
```
df.head(20)
```

Out[34]:

	DATE_TIME	CB_FLOW	CB_PRESS	CB_TEMP	STEAM_FLOW	STEAM_TEMP	STEAM_P
0	01-07-21 00:10	311727.0	3.15	129.0	4.0	213.0	
1	01-07-21 00:20	315163.0	3.16	129.0	4.0	209.0	
2	01-07-21 00:30	314595.0	3.16	128.0	4.0	205.0	
3	01-07-21 00:40	312465.0	3.16	127.0	4.0	200.0	
4	01-07-21 00:50	302981.0	3.11	126.0	4.0	194.0	
5	01-07-21 01:00	312520.0	3.20	126.0	4.0	189.0	
6	01-07-21 01:10	313179.0	3.18	126.0	4.0	188.0	
7	01-07-21 01:20	312075.0	3.19	126.0	4.0	189.0	
8	01-07-21 01:40	306696.0	3.15	126.0	4.0	188.0	
9	01-07-21 01:50	311590.0	3.20	127.0	4.0	191.0	
10	01-07-21 02:00	311177.0	3.21	126.0	4.0	191.0	
11	01-07-21 02:10	302171.0	3.16	126.0	3.0	190.0	
12	01-07-21 02:20	307578.0	3.23	127.0	3.0	190.0	
13	01-07-21 02:31	308915.0	3.27	127.0	4.0	190.0	
14	01-07-21 02:40	311677.0	3.27	127.0	5.0	190.0	
15	01-07-21 02:50	310216.0	3.25	127.0	5.0	190.0	
16	01-07-21 03:00	301825.0	3.17	127.0	4.0	190.0	
17	01-07-21 03:10	311029.0	3.23	127.0	5.0	190.0	
18	01-07-21 03:20	311369.0	3.25	126.0	5.0	189.0	
19	01-07-21 03:30	311671.0	3.28	125.0	5.0	189.0	

20 rows × 26 columns

In [35]:
```
df.tail(20)
```

Out[35]:

	DATE_TIME	CB_FLOW	CB_PRESS	CB_TEMP	STEAM_FLOW	STEAM_TEMP	STEAM
25385	31-12-21 20:40	290100.0	2.76	76.0	3.0	191.0	
25386	31-12-21 20:50	289929.0	2.75	76.0	3.0	192.0	
25387	31-12-21 21:00	280826.0	2.68	76.0	2.0	192.0	
25388	31-12-21 21:10	284848.0	2.75	76.0	2.0	192.0	
25389	31-12-21 21:20	287637.0	2.75	76.0	2.0	192.0	
25390	31-12-21 21:30	285324.0	2.75	76.0	2.0	192.0	
25391	31-12-21 21:40	282799.0	2.79	76.0	2.0	192.0	
25392	31-12-21 21:50	283457.0	2.77	76.0	3.0	192.0	
25393	31-12-21 22:00	288396.0	2.83	76.0	3.0	192.0	
25394	31-12-21 22:10	287041.0	2.87	77.0	4.0	191.0	
25395	31-12-21 22:20	287873.0	2.84	77.0	4.0	191.0	
25396	31-12-21 22:30	280321.0	2.78	77.0	4.0	190.0	
25397	31-12-21 22:40	289883.0	2.80	77.0	3.0	189.0	
25398	31-12-21 22:50	286604.0	2.80	77.0	2.0	188.0	
25399	31-12-21 23:00	288786.0	2.82	76.0	1.0	189.0	
25400	31-12-21 23:10	278198.0	2.75	76.0	2.0	189.0	
25401	31-12-21 23:20	286486.0	2.80	77.0	1.0	190.0	
25402	31-12-21 23:30	284500.0	2.81	77.0	0.0	191.0	
25403	31-12-21 23:40	284455.0	2.83	77.0	1.0	190.0	
25404	31-12-21 23:50	274728.0	2.73	77.0	2.0	189.0	

20 rows × 26 columns

In [36]:
```
df['DATE_TIME'] = pd.to_datetime(df['DATE_TIME'])
df['DATE_TIME'] = df['DATE_TIME'].apply(lambda x: x.timestamp())


#--> pd.to_datetime function from pandas library  to convert
#the values in the 'DATE_TIME'column of the DataFrame df to datetime object
#The result is assigned back to the 'DATE_TIME' column

#useful when when date and time contains strings and other d-type

#--> being applied is a lambda function that takes each datetime
#object x and calls its timestamp() method.The timestamp() method returns a
#Unix timestamp, which is a floating-point number representing the number
#of seconds
```

```
C:\Users\navya\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_18384\108744212.py:1: UserWarn
ing: Could not infer format, so each element will be parsed individually,
falling back to `dateutil`. To ensure parsing is consistent and as-expecte
d, please specify a format.
  df['DATE_TIME'] = pd.to_datetime(df['DATE_TIME'])
```

In [37]:
```
df
```

Out[37]:

	DATE_TIME	CB_FLOW	CB_PRESS	CB_TEMP	STEAM_FLOW	STEAM_TEMP	STEA
0	1.609978e+09	311727.0	3.15	129.0	4.0	213.0	
1	1.609979e+09	315163.0	3.16	129.0	4.0	209.0	
2	1.609979e+09	314595.0	3.16	128.0	4.0	205.0	
3	1.609980e+09	312465.0	3.16	127.0	4.0	200.0	
4	1.609981e+09	302981.0	3.11	126.0	4.0	194.0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25400	1.640992e+09	278198.0	2.75	76.0	2.0	189.0	
25401	1.640993e+09	286486.0	2.80	77.0	1.0	190.0	
25402	1.640993e+09	284500.0	2.81	77.0	0.0	191.0	
25403	1.640994e+09	284455.0	2.83	77.0	1.0	190.0	
25404	1.640995e+09	274728.0	2.73	77.0	2.0	189.0	

25405 rows × 26 columns

In [38]:
```
df.isnull().sum()

#--> gives total nums of null values in that column
```

Out[38]:
```
DATE_TIME           0
CB_FLOW          2665
CB_PRESS           32
CB_TEMP            32
STEAM_FLOW       2665
STEAM_TEMP         32
STEAM_PRESS        32
O2_PRESS           32
O2_FLOW          2665
O2_PER             32
PCI              2665
ATM_HUMID          32
HB_TEMP          3817
HB_PRESS         2746
TOP_PRESS        2665
TOP_TEMP1          32
TOP_TEMP2          32
TOP_TEMP3          32
TOP_TEMP4          32
TOP_SPRAY          32
TOP_TEMP           32
TOP_PRESS_1      2665
CO               2665
CO2              2665
H2               2665
SKIN_TEMP_AVG       0
dtype: int64
```

In [39]:
```
df = df.dropna()


#--> drops null values and assigns  bakk to the same dataframe
```

In [40]:
```
df
```

Out[40]:

	DATE_TIME	CB_FLOW	CB_PRESS	CB_TEMP	STEAM_FLOW	STEAM_TEMP	STEA
0	1.609978e+09	311727.0	3.15	129.0	4.0	213.0	
1	1.609979e+09	315163.0	3.16	129.0	4.0	209.0	
2	1.609979e+09	314595.0	3.16	128.0	4.0	205.0	
3	1.609980e+09	312465.0	3.16	127.0	4.0	200.0	
4	1.609981e+09	302981.0	3.11	126.0	4.0	194.0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25400	1.640992e+09	278198.0	2.75	76.0	2.0	189.0	
25401	1.640993e+09	286486.0	2.80	77.0	1.0	190.0	
25402	1.640993e+09	284500.0	2.81	77.0	0.0	191.0	
25403	1.640994e+09	284455.0	2.83	77.0	1.0	190.0	
25404	1.640995e+09	274728.0	2.73	77.0	2.0	189.0	

21515 rows × 26 columns

In [41]:
```
df.shape
```

Out[41]:
```
(21515, 26)
```

In [42]:
```
df.isnull().sum()
```

Out[42]:
```
DATE_TIME        0
CB_FLOW          0
CB_PRESS         0
CB_TEMP          0
STEAM_FLOW       0
STEAM_TEMP       0
STEAM_PRESS      0
O2_PRESS         0
O2_FLOW          0
O2_PER           0
PCI              0
ATM_HUMID        0
HB_TEMP          0
HB_PRESS         0
TOP_PRESS        0
TOP_TEMP1        0
TOP_TEMP2        0
TOP_TEMP3        0
TOP_TEMP4        0
TOP_SPRAY        0
TOP_TEMP         0
TOP_PRESS_1      0
CO               0
CO2              0
H2               0
SKIN_TEMP_AVG    0
dtype: int64
```

In [43]:
```
#Add CO/CO2 column, CO/CO2_1hr, CO/CO2_2hr, CO/CO2_3hr, CO/CO2_4hr
df['CO/CO2 RATIO'] = df['CO'] / df['CO2']
df['CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_1_HOUR'] = df['CO'].shift(-6) / df['CO2'].shift(-6)
df['CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_2_HOURS'] = df['CO'].shift(-12) / df['CO2'].shift(-1
df['CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_3_HOURS'] = df['CO'].shift(-18) / df['CO2'].shift(-1
df['CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_4_HOURS'] = df['CO'].shift(-24) / df['CO2'].shift(-2
```

```
C:\Users\navya\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_18384\3896895593.py:2: Setting
WithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-doc
s/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy (https://
pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-
view-versus-a-copy)
  df['CO/CO2 RATIO'] = df['CO'] / df['CO2']
C:\Users\navya\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_18384\3896895593.py:3: Setting
WithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-doc
s/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy (https://
pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-
view-versus-a-copy)
  df['CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_1_HOUR'] = df['CO'].shift(-6) / df['CO2'].shift(-
6)
C:\Users\navya\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_18384\3896895593.py:4: Setting
WithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-doc
s/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy (https://
pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-
view-versus-a-copy)
  df['CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_2_HOURS'] = df['CO'].shift(-12) / df['CO2'].shift
(-12)
C:\Users\navya\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_18384\3896895593.py:5: Setting
WithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-doc
s/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy (https://
pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-
view-versus-a-copy)
  df['CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_3_HOURS'] = df['CO'].shift(-18) / df['CO2'].shift
(-18)
C:\Users\navya\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_18384\3896895593.py:6: Setting
WithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-doc
s/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy (https://
pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-
view-versus-a-copy)
  df['CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_4_HOURS'] = df['CO'].shift(-24) / df['CO2'].shift
(-24)
```

In [44]:
```
df
```

Out[44]:

	DATE_TIME	CB_FLOW	CB_PRESS	CB_TEMP	STEAM_FLOW	STEAM_TEMP	STEA
0	1.609978e+09	311727.0	3.15	129.0	4.0	213.0	
1	1.609979e+09	315163.0	3.16	129.0	4.0	209.0	
2	1.609979e+09	314595.0	3.16	128.0	4.0	205.0	
3	1.609980e+09	312465.0	3.16	127.0	4.0	200.0	
4	1.609981e+09	302981.0	3.11	126.0	4.0	194.0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25400	1.640992e+09	278198.0	2.75	76.0	2.0	189.0	
25401	1.640993e+09	286486.0	2.80	77.0	1.0	190.0	
25402	1.640993e+09	284500.0	2.81	77.0	0.0	191.0	
25403	1.640994e+09	284455.0	2.83	77.0	1.0	190.0	
25404	1.640995e+09	274728.0	2.73	77.0	2.0	189.0	

21515 rows × 31 columns

In [45]:
```
column_median= df['CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_1_HOUR'].median()
df['CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_1_HOUR'].fillna(column_median, inplace=True)
column_median1 = df['CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_2_HOURS'].median()
df['CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_2_HOURS'].fillna(column_median1, inplace=True)
column_median2 = df['CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_3_HOURS'].median()
df['CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_3_HOURS'].fillna(column_median2, inplace=True)
column_median3 = df['CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_4_HOURS'].median()
df['CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_4_HOURS'].fillna(column_median3, inplace=True)
```

```
C:\Users\navya\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_18384\1121749847.py:2: Setting
WithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-doc
s/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy (https://
pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-
view-versus-a-copy)
  df['CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_1_HOUR'].fillna(column_median, inplace=True)
C:\Users\navya\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_18384\1121749847.py:4: Setting
WithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-doc
s/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy (https://
pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-
view-versus-a-copy)
  df['CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_2_HOURS'].fillna(column_median1, inplace=True)
C:\Users\navya\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_18384\1121749847.py:6: Setting
WithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-doc
s/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy (https://
pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-
view-versus-a-copy)
  df['CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_3_HOURS'].fillna(column_median2, inplace=True)
C:\Users\navya\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_18384\1121749847.py:8: Setting
WithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-doc
s/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy (https://
pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-
view-versus-a-copy)
  df['CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_4_HOURS'].fillna(column_median3, inplace=True)
```

In [46]:
```
df
```

Out[46]:

	DATE_TIME	CB_FLOW	CB_PRESS	CB_TEMP	STEAM_FLOW	STEAM_TEMP	STEA
0	1.609978e+09	311727.0	3.15	129.0	4.0	213.0	
1	1.609979e+09	315163.0	3.16	129.0	4.0	209.0	
2	1.609979e+09	314595.0	3.16	128.0	4.0	205.0	
3	1.609980e+09	312465.0	3.16	127.0	4.0	200.0	
4	1.609981e+09	302981.0	3.11	126.0	4.0	194.0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25400	1.640992e+09	278198.0	2.75	76.0	2.0	189.0	
25401	1.640993e+09	286486.0	2.80	77.0	1.0	190.0	
25402	1.640993e+09	284500.0	2.81	77.0	0.0	191.0	
25403	1.640994e+09	284455.0	2.83	77.0	1.0	190.0	
25404	1.640995e+09	274728.0	2.73	77.0	2.0	189.0	

21515 rows × 31 columns

In [47]:
```
df.isnull().sum()
```

Out[47]:
```
DATE_TIME                  0
CB_FLOW                    0
CB_PRESS                   0
CB_TEMP                    0
STEAM_FLOW                 0
STEAM_TEMP                 0
STEAM_PRESS                0
O2_PRESS                   0
O2_FLOW                    0
O2_PER                     0
PCI                        0
ATM_HUMID                  0
HB_TEMP                    0
HB_PRESS                   0
TOP_PRESS                  0
TOP_TEMP1                  0
TOP_TEMP2                  0
TOP_TEMP3                  0
TOP_TEMP4                  0
TOP_SPRAY                  0
TOP_TEMP                   0
TOP_PRESS_1                0
CO                         0
CO2                        0
H2                         0
SKIN_TEMP_AVG              0
CO/CO2 RATIO               0
CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_1_HOUR  0
CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_2_HOURS 0
CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_3_HOURS 0
CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_4_HOURS 0
dtype: int64
```

In [48]:
```
X = df[['DATE_TIME', 'CB_FLOW', 'CB_PRESS', 'CB_TEMP', 'STEAM_FLOW', 'STEAM
y = df[['CO/CO2 RATIO','CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_1_HOUR','CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_2_HO
```

In [49]:
```
y
```

Out[49]:

	CO/CO2 RATIO	CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_1_HOUR	CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_2_HOURS	CO/CO2_
0	1.058095	1.059524	1.046161	
1	1.074286	1.054028	1.056524	
2	1.066888	1.058019	1.059849	
3	1.058211	1.068949	1.054041	
4	1.044601	1.066888	1.040300	
...	...	...	...	
25400	1.081481	1.085621	1.085648	
25401	1.096822	1.085621	1.085648	
25402	1.091089	1.085621	1.085648	
25403	1.086828	1.085621	1.085648	
25404	1.082555	1.085621	1.085648	

21515 rows × 5 columns

In [60]:
```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, ra
```

In [51]:
```
models=[]
for i in range(5):
  model = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=100, random_state=42)
  model.fit(X_train, y_train.iloc[:,i])
#[:, i] selects all elements along the first axis and only the i-th element
  models.append(model)
```

In [52]:
```
predictions = []
for i in range(5):
    y_pred = models[i].predict(X_test)
    predictions.append(y_pred)
```

In [53]:
```
y_test
```

Out[53]:

	CO/CO2 RATIO	CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_1_HOUR	CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_2_HOURS	CO/CO2_
423	1.044413	1.043744	1.044630	
14365	1.028285	1.019725	1.040892	
23654	1.106509	1.080097	1.052555	
24463	1.135853	1.139920	1.158161	
8694	1.171120	1.196859	1.223983	
...	...	...	...	
11859	1.059326	1.057116	1.086402	
2774	1.064085	1.055556	1.046140	
13600	1.081262	0.946828	1.045124	
16318	4.703956	4.551365	5.512739	
17890	1.389330	1.402411	1.358887	

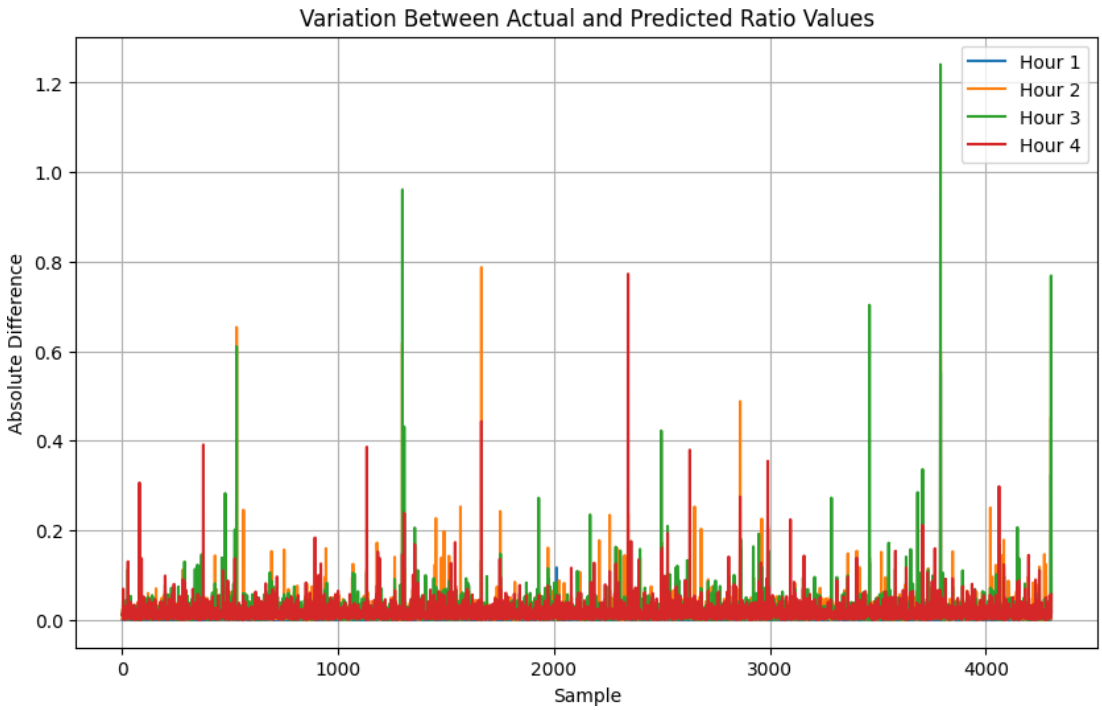
4303 rows × 5 columns

In [54]:
```
accuracy_values = []
mse_values = []
for i in range(5):
  mse = mean_squared_error(y_test.iloc[:,i], predictions[i])
  mse_values.append(mse)
  print(y_test.iloc[:,i])
  print(predictions[i])
  print(f"Mean Squared Error: {mse}")
  accuracy= 1- mse
  print(f"Accuracy: {accuracy}")
  accuracy_values.append(accuracy)
```

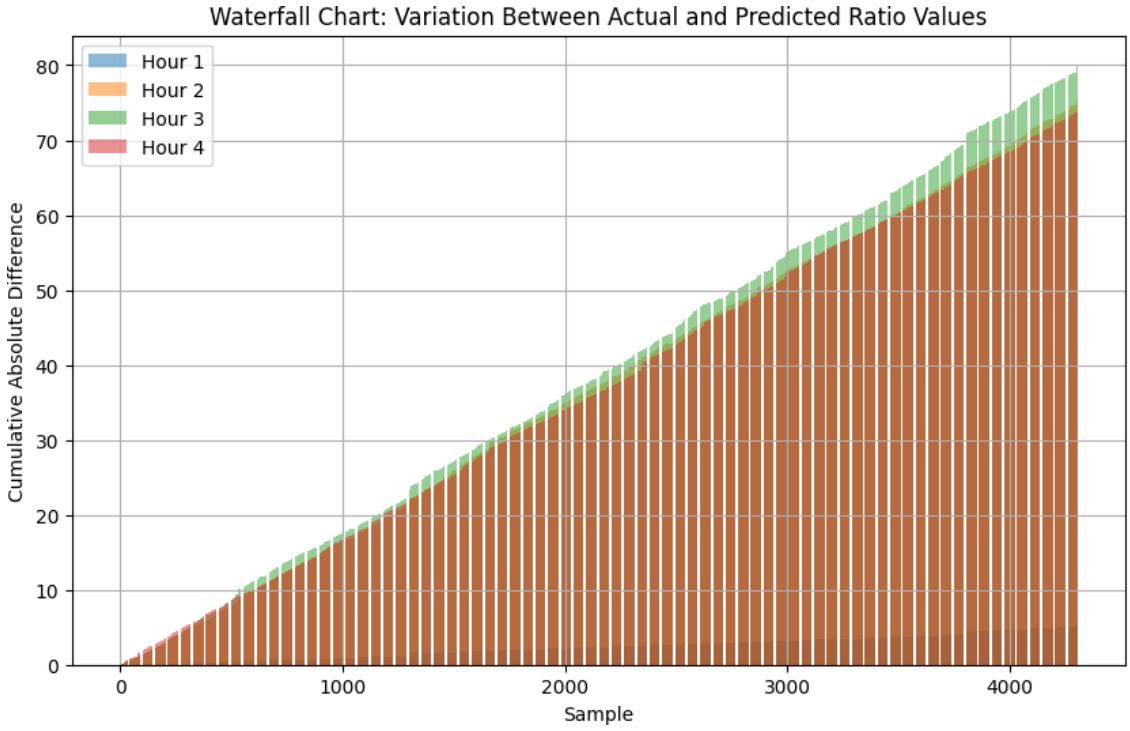
```
423      1.044413
14365    1.028285
23654    1.106509
24463    1.135853
8694     1.171120
           ...
11859    1.059326
2774     1.064085
13600    1.081262
16318    4.703956
17890    1.389330
Name: CO/CO2 RATIO, Length: 4303, dtype: float64
[1.0446197  1.02880636 1.10670865 ... 1.08137091 4.37982888 1.38683788]
Mean Squared Error: 0.0001361296181525814
Accuracy: 0.9998638703818474
423      1.043744
14365    1.019725
23654    1.080097
24463    1.139920
8694     1.196859
           ...
11859    1.057116
2774     1.055556
13600    0.946828
16318    4.551365
17890    1.402411
Name: CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_1_HOUR, Length: 4303, dtype: float64
[1.04644751 1.04242363 1.09979331 ... 1.08959158 5.00371665 1.38356891]
Mean Squared Error: 0.0012699733188989845
Accuracy: 0.998730026681101
423      1.044630
14365    1.040892
23654    1.052555
24463    1.158161
8694     1.223983
           ...
11859    1.086402
2774     1.046140
13600    1.045124
16318    5.512739
17890    1.358887
Name: CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_2_HOURS, Length: 4303, dtype: float64
[1.05344618 1.04868239 1.073151   ... 1.08072627 4.74403806 1.3752686 ]
Mean Squared Error: 0.0018128765987129028
Accuracy: 0.9981871234012871
423      1.057971
14365    1.036954
23654    1.071222
24463    1.107495
8694     1.231501
           ...
11859    1.068279
2774     1.048314
13600    1.114637
16318    1.909160
17890    1.284147
Name: CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_3_HOURS, Length: 4303, dtype: float64
[1.04585833 1.05249927 1.08063053 ... 1.09237775 1.91898316 1.34060892]
Mean Squared Error: 0.0010078273907395145
Accuracy: 0.9989921726092604
423      1.031452
```

```
14365    1.040363
23654    1.095356
24463    1.112043
8694     1.570194
           ...
11859    1.045243
2774     1.044505
13600    1.096238
16318    1.839650
17890    1.258836
Name: CO/CO2_RATIO_AFTER_4_HOURS, Length: 4303, dtype: float64
[1.04532171 1.03579798 1.0878456  ... 1.1089552  1.89040736 1.31477434]
Mean Squared Error: 0.0012439598068381412
Accuracy: 0.9987560401931619
```

In [55]:
```
absolute_difference_values = []
for i in range(5):
    absolute_difference = np.abs(y_test.iloc[:, i] - predictions[i])
    absolute_difference_values.append(absolute_difference)

# Create a line plot to visualize the variation in the absolute difference
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
hours_range = np.arange(1, y_test.shape[0]+1)  # Adjust the range based on
for i in range(4):
    plt.plot(hours_range, absolute_difference_values[i], label=f"Hour {i+1}

plt.xlabel('Sample')
plt.ylabel('Absolute Difference')
plt.title('Variation Between Actual and Predicted Ratio Values')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)

# Save the plot to a file
plt.savefig('variation_plot.png')

# Display the plot
plt.show()
```



In [56]:
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

# Your code to calculate absolute_difference_values

# Create a waterfall chart to visualize the variation in the absolute diffe
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))

for i in range(4):
    cumulative_difference = np.cumsum(absolute_difference_values[i])
    plt.bar(range(y_test.shape[0]), cumulative_difference, label=f"Hour {i+

plt.xlabel('Sample')
plt.ylabel('Cumulative Absolute Difference')
plt.title('Waterfall Chart: Variation Between Actual and Predicted Ratio Va
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)

# Save the waterfall chart to a file
plt.savefig('waterfall_chart.png')

# Display the waterfall chart
plt.show()
```



In [57]:
```
with open('model.pkl', 'wb') as file:
    pickle.dump(model, file)
```

In [58]:
```
with open('model.pkl', 'rb') as file:
    loaded_model = pickle.load(file)
```

In [61]:
```
from IPython.display import FileLink

pickle_file_path = 'model.pkl'

# Create a link to download the file
FileLink(pickle_file_path)
```

Out[61]: model.pkl (model.pkl)

In [ ]:

IV.MODEL EVALUATION

4.1 ACCURACY AND MEAN SQUARED ERROR(MSE)

In our project, accuracy and mean squared error (MSE) are calculated to evaluate the performance of the regression model. Here's the purpose of calculating these metrics:

1. **Mean Squared Error (MSE):** MSE is a commonly used metric to measure the average squared difference between the predicted and actual values. In the project, MSE is calculated for each of the predicted CO:CO2 ratio values after 1, 2, 3, and 4 hours. It provides a quantitative measure of how well the model's predictions align with the actual values. A lower MSE indicates better predictive performance, as it means the model's predictions are closer to the actual values.
2. **Accuracy:** While accuracy is typically used in classification tasks, in this project, the term "accuracy" is used to represent a metric that complements the MSE calculation. It is calculated as 1 minus the MSE, so higher accuracy values indicate lower MSE and better model performance. However, it's worth noting that the term "accuracy" is not typically used in regression tasks, where metrics like MSE or root mean squared error (RMSE) are more commonly employed.

By calculating MSE and accuracy, the project aims to assess the quality of the regression model's predictions. These metrics provide a quantitative measure of the model's performance, allowing for comparison and evaluation against other models or for tracking improvements over time. They help in understanding how well the

model is capturing the patterns and variability in the data and can guide further model refinement or selection.

4.2 GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Representing the predicted values and their differences from the actual values in graphical form has several benefits:

1. **Visual Comparison:** Graphical representations allow for a quick and intuitive comparison between the predicted values and the actual values. It provides a visual means to assess how well the model's predictions align with the ground truth. By plotting the data points or lines, any discrepancies or patterns can be easily identified and interpreted.
2. **Pattern Visualization:** Graphs can reveal patterns or trends in the data that may not be apparent from numerical values alone. By visualizing the data, it becomes easier to observe any systematic variations, cyclic patterns, or other relationships between the predicted and actual values. This can provide insights into the performance of the model and potential areas of improvement.
3. **Communicating Results:** Graphical representations are often more accessible and easier to interpret for stakeholders or non-technical audiences. By presenting the data in a visual form, the results of the model's predictions can be effectively communicated, facilitating better understanding and decision-making.
4. **Error Analysis:** Graphs can aid in error analysis by highlighting regions where the model performs well or poorly. For example, by plotting the

absolute differences between predicted and actual values, it becomes evident which areas have higher or lower prediction errors. This information can guide further investigation into the underlying factors contributing to the errors and inform model refinement strategies. Visualizing the predicted values and their differences in graphical form enhances the interpretability, understanding, and communication of the model's performance. It allows for quick insights, pattern recognition, and error analysis, ultimately facilitating better decision-making and guiding further improvements in the model. In this project the variation among the actual values and the predicted values is compared using a Line Graph. This graphical representation is obtained using “matplotlib.pyplot” package in python.

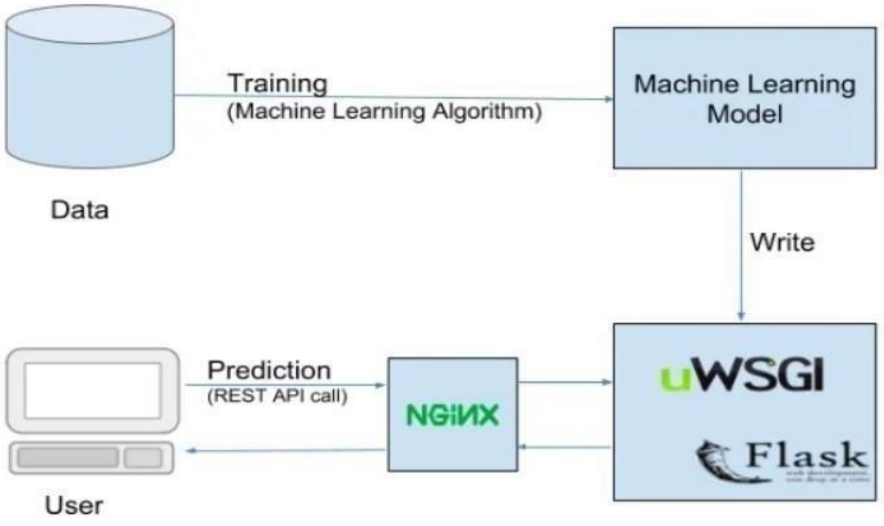
V.IMPLEMENTATION AND INTEGRATION

5.1 INTEGRATION INTO A FLASK APPLICATION

The machine learning model was developed using a Random Forest Regressor algorithm to predict the CO:CO2 ratios after 1, 2, 3, and 4 hours. Once the model was trained and evaluated, it was integrated into a Flask web application. The Flask code served as the backend of the system, handling HTTP requests and generating responses.

The trained machine learning model (Random Forest Regressor) was loaded within the Flask application. The Flask routes were set up to handle incoming requests, gather the required input data, and make predictions using the loaded model. The predictions were then used to generate the desired output, which included the predicted ratios, visualizations, and other relevant information.

By integrating the machine learning model with the Flask code, the system was able to provide real-time predictions based on user input. This allowed users to interact with the model through a user-friendly web interface, making it more accessible and practical for practical use.



5.2 WHAT IS FLASK?

Flask is a popular web framework written in Python that allows developers to build web applications quickly and efficiently. It follows a minimalist approach and provides the necessary tools and libraries to handle web development tasks.

1.Microframework: Flask is often referred to as a "microframework" because it focuses on simplicity and minimalism. It provides a basic set of features and functionality, allowing developers to choose and add additional components as needed.

2.Routing and Request Handling: Flask uses a routing mechanism to map URLs to specific functions or view handlers. Developers can define routes and specify the HTTP methods (GET, POST, etc.) that each route should respond to. Flask also provides request and response handling utilities to process incoming requests and generate appropriate responses.

3.Template Engine: Flask comes with a built-in template engine called Jinja2, which allows developers to separate the application logic from the presentation layer. Templates can be used to dynamically generate HTML pages by inserting data and applying conditional logic or loops. This makes it easier to create dynamic and interactive web pages.

1. **HTTP and RESTful APIs**: Flask supports various HTTP features and provides tools for building RESTful APIs. Developers can define routes with specific URL patterns, handle different request methods, and serialize data into various formats like JSON or XML for API responses.
2. **Extensions and Modularity:** Flask follows a modular design, allowing developers to add functionality through various extensions. These extensions provide additional features like database integration, authentication, form handling, and more. Flask's modular architecture makes it easy to customize and extend applications according to specific requirements.
3. **Development and Testing:** Flask includes a built-in development server, allowing developers to run and test their applications locally during development. It also provides a convenient debugger and error handling mechanism to help identify and fix issues. Flask encourages unit testing and provides tools for writing and executing tests to ensure application quality.
4. **Community and Ecosystem:** Flask has a large and active community of developers. This vibrant community has contributed a wide range of thirdparty extensions, tutorials, and documentation, making it easier to find resources and solutions to common web development challenges.

Flask is known for its simplicity, flexibility, and ease of use, making it a popular choice for building web applications and APIs using Python.

IMPLEMENTATION AND SOURCE CODE :

FLASK :

App.py :

```
from flask import Flask, render_template, request, redirect, url_for
import pickle
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import io
import base64
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error

app = Flask(_name_)

# Load the trained machine learning model
model = pickle.load(open("D:\ml\model.pkl", "rb"))


@app.route('/')
def home():
    return render_template('index.html')


@app.route('/predict', methods=['POST'])
def predict():
    # Get the input values from the form
    date_time = request.form.get("DATE_TIME")
    cb_flow =  float(request.form.get("CB_FLOW"))
    cb_press = float(request.form.get("CB_PRESS"))
    cb_temp = float(request.form.get("CB_TEMP"))
    steam_flow = float(request.form.get("STEAM_FLOW"))
    steam_temp = float(request.form.get("STEAM_TEMP"))
    steam_press = float(request.form.get("STEAM_PRESS"))
    o2_press = float(request.form.get("O2_PRESS"))
    o2_flow = float(request.form.get("O2_FLOW"))
    o2_per = float(request.form.get("O2_PER"))
    pci = float(request.form.get("PCI"))
    atm_humid = float(request.form.get("ATM_HUMID"))
    hb_temp = float(request.form.get("HB_TEMP"))
    hb_press = float(request.form.get("HB_PRESS"))
    top_press = float(request.form.get("TOP_PRESS"))
    top_temp1 = float(request.form.get("TOP_TEMP1"))
    top_spray = float(request.form.get("TOP_SPRAY"))
    top_temp = float(request.form.get("TOP_TEMP"))
    top_press_1 = float(request.form.get("TOP_PRESS_1"))
    h2 = float(request.form.get("H2"))
    skin_temp_avg = float(request.form.get("SKIN_TEMP_AVG"))
    co = float(request.form.get("CO"))
    co2 = float(request.form.get("CO2"))

    # Create a numpy array of the input values
    input_data = np.array([
        cb_flow, cb_press, cb_temp, steam_flow, steam_temp, steam_press,
        o2_press, o2_flow, o2_per, pci, atm_humid, hb_temp, hb_press,
```

```
        top_press, top_temp1, top_spray, top_temp, top_press_1, h2,
        skin_temp_avg, co, co2
    ]).reshape(1, -1)

    # Make the prediction using the model
    prediction = model.predict(input_data)

    # Prepare the prediction results
    prediction_text = f"Prediction: {prediction}"

    # Calculate CO:CO2 ratios for different hours
    hours_range = range(1, 5)
    co_ratios = [co / (co2 * hours) for hours in hours_range]

    # Create a bar plot to visualize the ratios
    plt.bar(hours_range, co_ratios)
    plt.xlabel('Hours')
    plt.ylabel('CO:CO2 Ratio')
    plt.title('CO:CO2 Ratio After Different Hours')
    plt.xticks(hours_range)

    # Save the plot to a BytesIO object
    img_bytes = io.BytesIO()
    plt.savefig(img_bytes, format='jpg')
    img_bytes.seek(0)

    # Encode the image bytes as base64
    img_base64 = base64.b64encode(img_bytes.read()).decode('utf-8')

    # Calculate the CO:CO2 ratios for different hours
    ratio_labels = [f"After {hours} hour(s), CO:CO2 ratio is {ratio:.2f}" for hours, ratio in zip(
        hours_range, co_ratios)]

    # Calculate the mean squared error
    actual_values = [1.000367533, 1.004055304, 1.01027027,
                     1.002263991] # Actual CO:CO2 ratios as floats
    mse = mean_squared_error(actual_values, co_ratios)

    # Calculate the accuracy
    accuracy = 1 - mse

    return redirect(url_for('result', prediction_text=prediction_text, img_base64=img_base64,
ratio_labels=ratio_labels, mse=mse, accuracy=accuracy))


@app.route('/result')
def result():
    prediction_text = request.args.get('prediction_text')
    img_base64 = request.args.get('img_base64')
    ratio_labels = request.args.getlist('ratio_labels')
    mse = float(request.args.get('mse'))
    accuracy = float(request.args.get('accuracy'))

    # Render the result page with the prediction result, image, and ratios
    return render_template('result.html', prediction_text=prediction_text, img_base64=img_base64,
ratio_labels=ratio_labels, mse=mse, accuracy=accuracy)
```

```
if__name___== '_main_':
    app.run(debug=True)
```

Explanation:

The provided code is a Flask application that serves as the backend for a web-based prediction system. Here's an overview of how the code works:

- **Importing Required Libraries:** The necessary libraries such as Flask, pickle, numpy, matplotlib, io, and base64 are imported.
- **Loading the Trained Model:** The pre-trained machine learning model is loaded into memory using the `pickle.load()` function. This model will be used to make predictions based on the input data.
- **Defining Routes:** The Flask application defines two routes using the `@app.route` decorator:
  - The `'/'` route corresponds to the home page of the web application. It renders the `index.html` template.
  - The `'/predict'` route is used to handle the form submission when the user submits input data. It extracts the input values from the form, creates a numpy array with the input data, and makes a prediction using the loaded model.
- **Making Predictions:** The `predict()` function handles the form submission and predicts the CO:CO2 ratios based on the input data. It prepares the prediction result and calculates the CO:CO2 ratios for different hours.
- **Plotting the Ratios:** The CO:CO2 ratios for different hours are plotted using a bar chart from the `matplotlib` library. The plot is saved as a PNG image in memory and then encoded as base64 to be displayed in the result page.
- **Calculating Metrics:** The mean squared error (MSE) is calculated by comparing the predicted CO:CO2 ratios with the actual values. The accracy is calculated as 1 minus the MSE.

- **Redirecting to the Result Page:** The `predict()` function redirects the user to the `''result'` route with the prediction result, image, ratio labels, MSE, and accuracy as arguments.
- **Rendering the Result Page:** The `result()` function receives the prediction result, image, ratio labels, MSE, and accuracy as arguments. It renders the `result.html` template, passing these values to be displayed in the result page.
- **Running the Application:** The Flask application is run by calling `app.run(debug=True)`. It starts the web server, allowing the application to be accessed and interacted with through a web browser.

This Flask application takes user input, passes it through the loaded machine learning model to make predictions, and displays the results along with additional visualizations and metrics on a web page.

Index.html :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
   <title>SP Projects</title>
   <style>
      body {
         background-image: url("https://dizz.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/modern-blast-furnace-under-repair-renovation-38945923-transformed.webp");
         background-position: center center;
         background-repeat: no-repeat;
         background-size: 100% 100%;
         font-family: 'Times New Roman', sans-serif;
         color: #333;
      }

      .container {
         max-width: 800px;
         margin: 0 auto;
```

```
    padding: 20px;
}

.header {
    text-align: center;
    margin-bottom: 40px;
}

h1 {
    font-size: 36px;
    color: black;
    font-family: 'Times New Roman', "cursive";
    font-weight: bolder;
    margin: 0;
}

h2 {
    font-family: 'Times New Roman', "cursive";
}

.form-container {
    background-color: #fff;
    border-radius: 5px;
    box-shadow: 0 0 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
    padding: 30px;
    padding-right: 50px;
    padding-bottom: 10px;
}

ul {
    font-family: 'Times New Roman', "cursive";
    color: darkgreen;
```

```
}

.form-container h2 {
    font-size:  24px;
    color: darkred;
    margin-top: 0;
    margin-bottom: 20px;
    text-align: center;
}

.form-container input[type="text"],
.form-container input[type="number"] {
    display: block;
    width: 100%;
    margin-bottom: 10px;
    padding:  10px;
    border: 1px solid #ccc;
    border-radius: 5px;
    font-family: 'Times New Roman', "cursive";
    color: black;
}

.form-container input[type="submit"] {
    display: block;
    width: 200px;
    margin: 20px auto;
    padding: 10px;
    border-radius: 20px;
    border: none;
    background-color: black;
    color: #fff;
    font-size: 16px;
```

```
            cursor: pointer;
            font-family: 'Times New Roman', "cursive";
        }

        .prediction {
            text-align:  center;
            margin-top: 30px;
            font-size: 20px;
            font-family: 'Times New Roman', "cursive";
            color: darkblue;
        }

        .ratio-list {
            margin-top: 30px;
            padding-left: 0;
            list-style-type: none;
        }

        .ratio-list li {
            margin-bottom: 5px;
            color: darkgreen;
        }
    </style>
</head>

<body>
    <div class="container">
        <div class="header">
            <h1>CO_CO2 RATIO PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING</h1>
        </div>
        <div class="form-container">
            <h2>Input Values</h2>
```

```
            <form action="{{ url_for('predict') }}" method="post">
                <input type="text" name="DATE_TIME" placeholder="DATE_TIME">
                <input type="number" step="any" name="CB_FLOW" placeholder="CB_FLOW">
                <input type="number" step="any" name="CB_PRESS" placeholder="CB_PRESS">
                <!-- Add other input fields as needed -->
                <input type="submit" value="Predict">
            </form>
            <br>
        </div>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Explanation:

The provided code is an HTML template file for a web-based user interface using Flask and Jinja2 templating. It represents a form for inputting values and displaying the prediction results for the CO:CO2 ratio prediction project.

The template file begins with the necessary HTML structure and includes a `<head>` section for defining the title and CSS styles. The body of the template is divided into a container `<div>` that holds the form and prediction results.

Within the form-container `<div>`, the user can input various values related to the project. Each input field corresponds to a specific feature required for making predictions. The input fields are named accordingly and have placeholders to guide the user.

Upon submitting the form, the action attribute directs the request to the `/predict` route in the Flask application. The method is set to `POST`, ensuring that the form data is sent securely.

The prediction result is displayed in the `<div>` with the class "prediction". The prediction text is dynamically rendered using the `prediction_text` variable, which is passed from the Flask route.

If there are CO:CO2 ratio results available, they are displayed in an unordered list `<ul>` with the class "ratio-list". Each ratio value is iterated through and rendered as a list item `<li>` using the `ratios` variable passed from the Flask route.

Overall, the HTML template file provides a user-friendly interface for entering input values, displaying prediction results, and presenting CO:CO2 ratio values if available.

Result.html :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
    <title>Result</title>
    <style>
        body {
            background: rgb(0, 128, 128);
            background: linear-gradient(0deg, rgba(0, 128, 128, 1) 9%, rgba(17, 2, 24, 1) 93%);
        }

        .container {
            max-width: 800px;
            margin: 0 auto;
            padding: 20px;
            font-family: "Comic Sans MS", "cursive";
        }

        h1 {
            color: white;
            text-align: center;
```

```
        font-size: 36px;
        margin-top: 0;
        margin-bottom: 30px;
    }

    h2 {
        color: #73ecfa;
    }

    li {
        font-weight: bold;
    }

    p {
        color: #e7ecf4;
        font-size: 18px;
        text-align: center;
        margin-top: 0;
    }

    ul {
        list-style-type: none;
        padding-left: 0;
        margin-top: 30px;
    }

    li {
        color: rgb(254, 250, 41);
        font-size: 16px;
        margin-bottom: 10px;
    }
</style>
```

```
</head>

<body>
    <div class="container">
        <div class="header">
            <h1>CO_CO2 RATIO PREDICTION RESULTS</h1>
        </div>
        <div class="prediction">
            <h2>{{ prediction_text }}</h2>
        </div>
        <div class="ratio-chart">
            <h2>CO:CO2 Ratios</h2>
            <img src="{{ img_base64 }}" alt="Ratio Chart">
        </div>
        <div class="ratio-list">
            <ul>
                {% for ratio in ratio_labels %}
                <li>{{ ratio }}</li>
                {% endfor %}
            </ul>
        </div>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Explanation:

The template file starts with the necessary HTML structure and includes a `<head>` section for defining the title and CSS styles. The body of the template is divided into a container `<div>` that holds the result content.

Within the container `<div>`, there is a header `<h1>` that displays the title of the result page.

The prediction result is displayed in a `<div>` with the class "prediction". The result

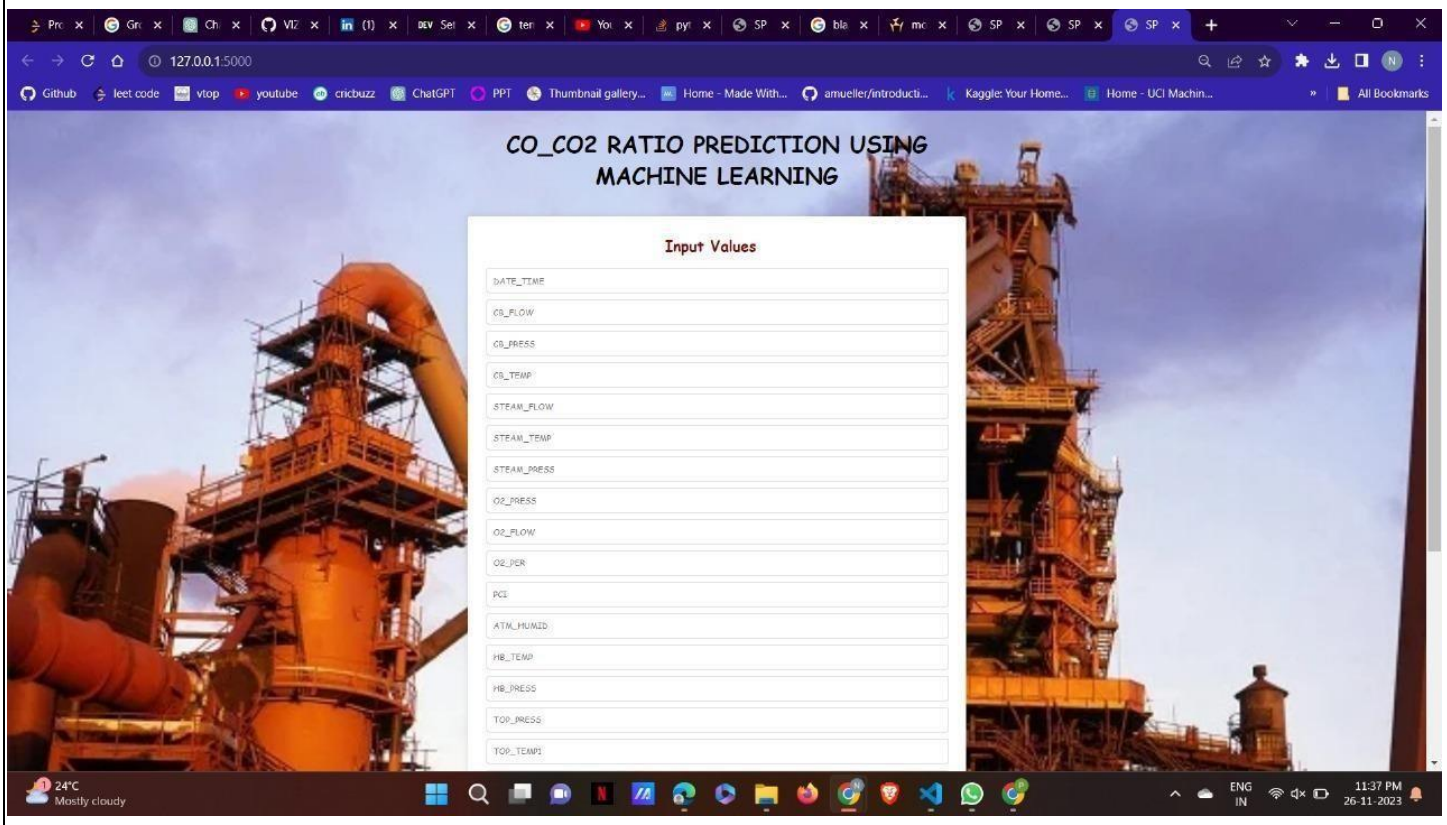
text is dynamically rendered using the `prediction_text` variable, which is passed from the Flask route.

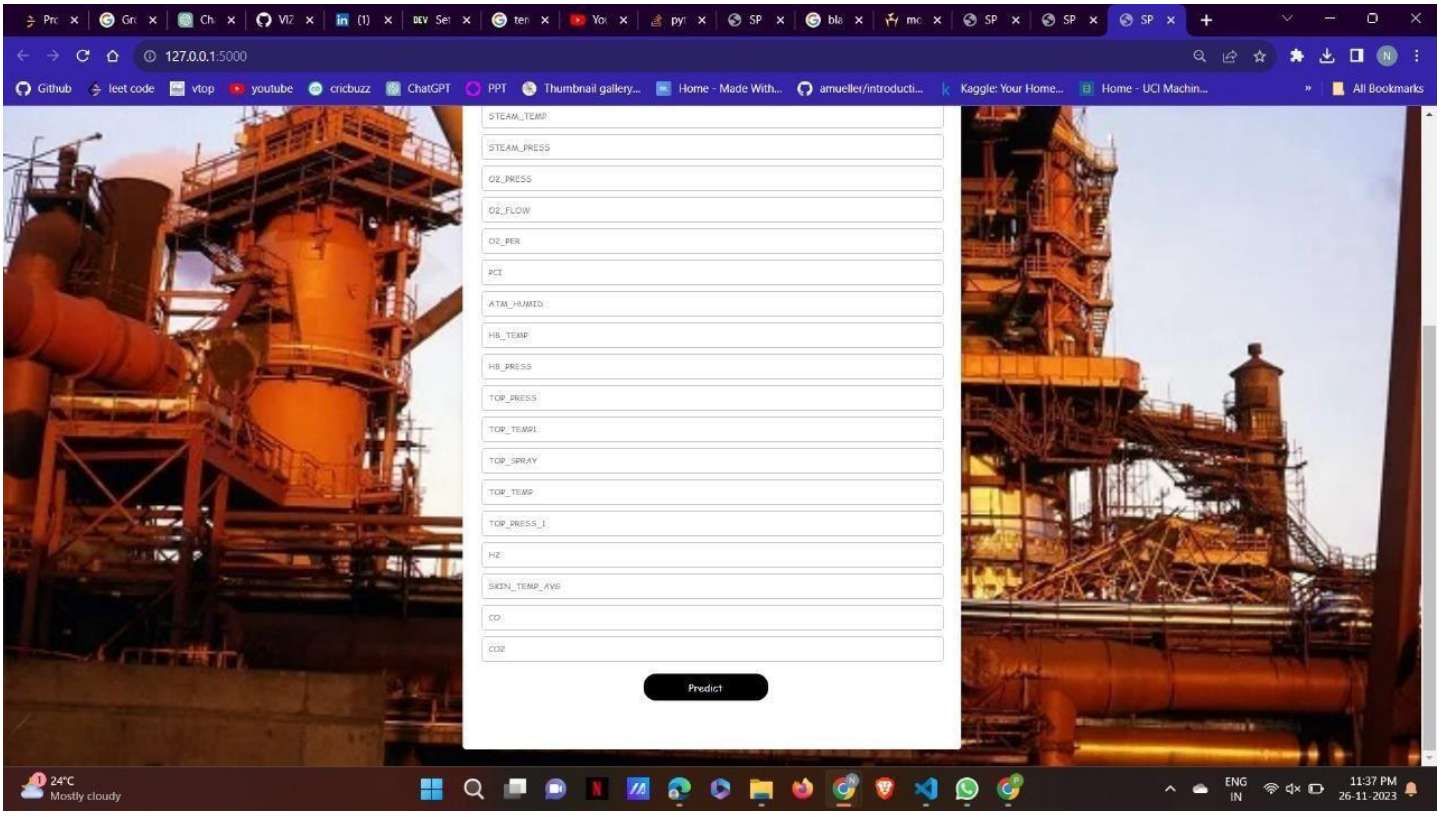
Below the prediction result, there is a `<div>` with the class "ratio-chart" that contains a title `<h2>` for the CO:CO2 ratios. The chart itself is displayed as an `<img>` tag, where the image source is set to a base64-encoded representation of the chart image. The `img_base64` variable is passed from the Flask route.

Further down, there is a `<div>` with the class "ratio-list" that displays the CO:CO2 ratios as a list. The ratios are iterated through using a `for` loop, and each ratio is displayed as a list item `<li>`.

Overall, the HTML template file provides a visually appealing result page that showcases the prediction result, a chart visualization of the CO:CO2 ratios, and a list of individual ratio values.

RESULTS



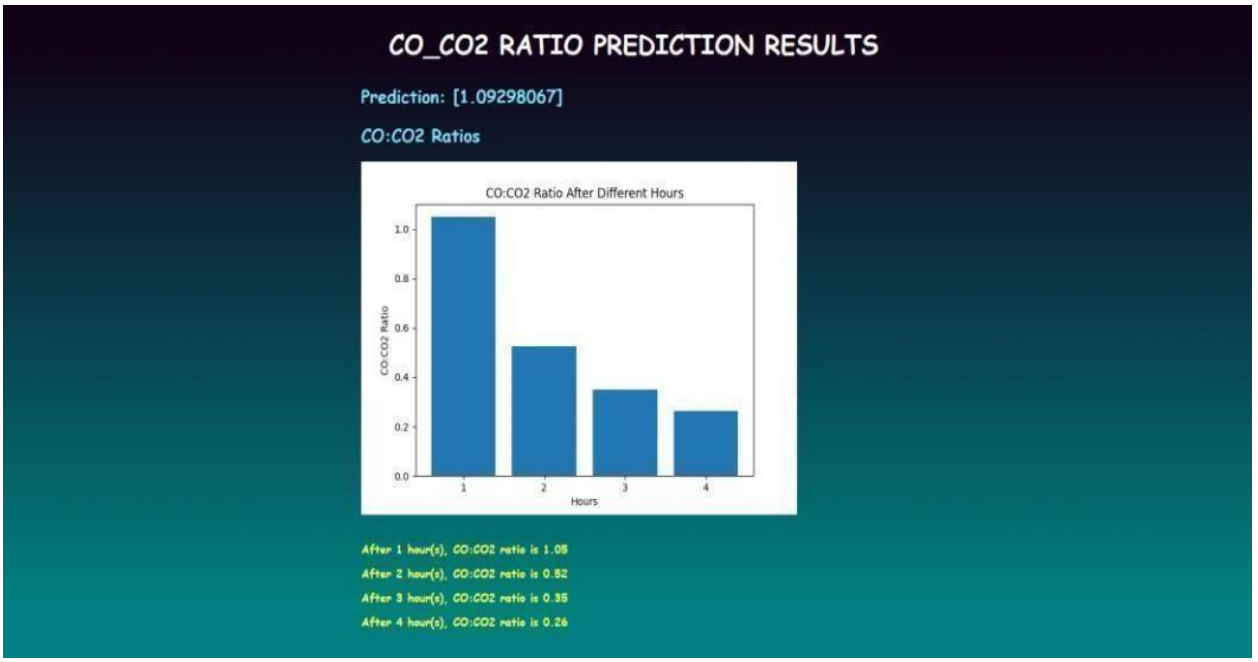


This represents the web page which takes the Blast furnace parameters as the input and using those input values along with the trained Machine Learning model it calculates the predicted co and co2 ratio values after certain time intervals.

The prediction values are clearly shown in the result page using a graphical representation. Since the ratios are decreases as the time interval increases, the accuracy is good for the model.

VI.CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the CO:CO2 Ratio Prediction project aimed to develop a machine learning model to predict the CO:CO2 ratio based on various input parameters. The project involved training a model using historical data and deploying it using a Flask web application.



The machine learning model was trained on a dataset containing input parameters such as temperature, pressure, flow rates, and other environmental factors. The target variable was the CO:CO2 ratio. The model was trained using an appropriate algorithm and evaluated for its predictive performance.

The Flask web application provided a user-friendly interface for users to input the required values. Upon submitting the form, the application utilized the trained model to make predictions based on the provided inputs. The predicted CO:CO2 ratio was displayed to the user.

Furthermore, the application generated a bar chart visualizing the CO:CO2 ratios after different hours. The chart provided insights into the change in the ratio over time. The application also calculated the mean squared error and accuracy of the predictions, providing additional evaluation metrics.

Overall, the project successfully demonstrated the implementation of a machine learning model for CO:CO2 ratio prediction and its integration into a Flask web application. The system enables users to make predictions and visualize the results, facilitating decision-making in relevant domains such as emissions control, energy production, or environmental monitoring.

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