

# Early Warning System for Quality Control

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## ABSTRACT

Items forecasting is a sensitive activity that affects many of the company's operations. In our case study, each appliance that the manufacturer produces is an assemble where parts are supplied from various sources. Some of these suppliers are changed each month. In fact, forecasting how many items will demand service due to failure is closely related to modeling a product behavior and the relative complexity of the markets studied. These failures are influenced by many factors such as the month of the item production, the total time of usage, the season of the year as well as the region where the product has been used. It is therefore important for businesses to anticipate these types of failures for a more strategic internal corporate planning purposes and by that deliver the right product at the right time.

## OBJECTIVES

- Predict how many items will fail in the upcoming months. The prediction will be done by setting up a model which considers the influence of the most important factors.
- Develop a system that will red flag the quality department whenever a problem occurs in the recent production.

## DATASETS

| Production Period | Production Amount | 1. Ay  | 2. Ay  | 3. Ay  | 4. Ay  | 5. Ay  | 6. Ay  | 7. Ay  | 8. Ay  |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 2012 Jan          | 84454             | 1,686  | 7,599  | 15,318 | 23,744 | 34,394 | 44,731 | 53,125 | 59,127 |
| 2012 Feb          | 100198            | 1,801  | 10,801 | 20,799 | 32,248 | 45,064 | 55,741 | 63,480 | 68,092 |
| 2012 Mar          | 102168            | 2,938  | 12,790 | 25,663 | 40,380 | 55,120 | 65,565 | 71,890 | 76,827 |
| 2012 Apr          | 76682             | 2,846  | 12,214 | 24,401 | 37,625 | 46,355 | 51,360 | 54,724 | 56,162 |
| 2012 May          | 67959             | 3,683  | 17,840 | 30,434 | 38,829 | 44,033 | 48,036 | 49,588 | 50,368 |
| 2012 Jun          | 61578             | 6,441  | 22,179 | 31,152 | 35,975 | 39,325 | 41,202 | 42,162 | 43,013 |
| 2012 Jul          | 80469             | 9,212  | 32,211 | 44,120 | 50,627 | 53,084 | 54,602 | 55,711 | 56,577 |
| 2012 Aug          | 91922             | 14,551 | 37,793 | 50,798 | 55,959 | 58,754 | 60,661 | 62,287 | 64,059 |
| 2012 Sep          | 90024             | 10,090 | 40,687 | 48,771 | 52,631 | 55,205 | 57,346 | 59,719 | 62,392 |
| 2012 Oct          | 97300             | 18,936 | 35,666 | 43,432 | 48,431 | 52,127 | 56,272 | 60,730 | 65,670 |
| 2012 Nov          | 70240             | 5,947  | 17,160 | 22,997 | 27,313 | 31,691 | 36,404 | 41,452 | 45,175 |
| 2012 Dec          | 53543             | 4,272  | 9,215  | 12,942 | 17,206 | 21,491 | 26,097 | 29,975 | 34,053 |
| 2013 Jan          | 80282             | 6,327  | 13,673 | 22,012 | 29,559 | 37,449 | 44,064 | 51,650 | 56,862 |
| 2013 Feb          | 67378             | 1,672  | 9,936  | 18,518 | 26,591 | 32,395 | 38,622 | 42,735 | 46,464 |
| 2013 Mar          | 126469            | 3,070  | 16,123 | 31,988 | 46,226 | 63,024 | 75,180 | 84,670 | 93,213 |
| 2013 Apr          | 125281            | 3,156  | 20,223 | 37,110 | 53,289 | 65,583 | 77,074 | 86,187 | 88,848 |
| 2013 May          | 122771            | 4,804  | 22,353 | 42,110 | 59,863 | 74,318 | 83,761 | 86,662 | 88,325 |
| 2013 Jun          | 88011             | 8,510  | 28,023 | 41,860 | 51,543 | 57,887 | 59,718 | 60,824 | 61,736 |
| 2013 Jul          | 113469            | 17,941 | 41,722 | 61,148 | 73,261 | 77,334 | 79,880 | 81,737 | 83,264 |
| 2013 Aug          | 67626             | 5,636  | 25,333 | 35,339 | 38,574 | 40,430 | 42,024 | 43,440 | 44,805 |
| 2013 Sep          | 113777            | 16,686 | 44,741 | 54,605 | 59,558 | 63,507 | 66,505 | 69,773 | 73,479 |

Two cumulative datasets:

- The failures data and which represent the number of items that failed in the months following their production
- The installations data in the months following their production.

## METHODOLOGY

- ✓ **Study on the datasets:** Observing different factors such as seasonality, the usage period of an item etc.
- ✓ **Data cleaning**
- ✓ **Data transformation:** Different approaches are tried to merge the two datasets.
- ✓ **First model building**
- ✓ **Model improvement:** Feature subset selection and different encoding combinations are applied.
- ✓ **Performance measurement:** MAPE (Mean Absolute Percent Error), RMSPE (Root Mean Square Percentage Error), error in terms of items
- ✓ **Model selection**

## RESULTS & CONCLUSION

|         |                                 | Without Feature Subset Selection |         | With Feature Subset Selection |         |
|---------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|
|         |                                 | RMSPE                            | MAPE    | RMSPE                         | MAPE    |
| Model 1 | Random Forest                   | 22.46%                           | 12.9374 | 28.99%                        | 13.0565 |
|         | Support Vector Regression (SVR) | 51.84%                           | 49.6901 | 51.84%                        | 49.6901 |
| Model 2 | Random Forest                   | 37.65%                           | 11.4537 | 35.59%                        | 11.7047 |
|         | Support Vector Regression (SVR) | 51.84%                           | 49.6901 | 51.84%                        | 49.6901 |

Here, **Model 1** corresponds to the model with one-hot encoded months and years, whereas **Model 2** corresponds to one-hot encoded seasons.

Random forest applied to the second model with feature subset selection gives the best performance.

SVR performs the same for both models, with or without feature subset selection.

## REFERENCES

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