B. M.S. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

(Autonomous College under VTU)

Bull Temple Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore - 560019

MACHINE LEARNING LAB

(22CS6PCMAL)

Report

Submitted by

Chandrasekhar Patil

(1BM21CS043)

in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

in

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

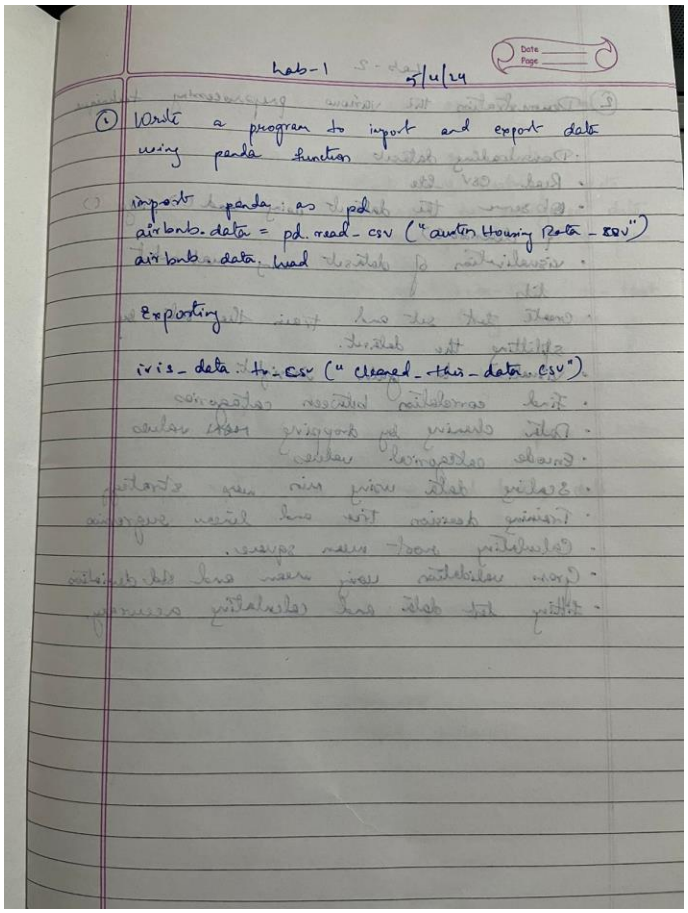
Lab Incharge

M Lakshmi Neelima
Assistant Professor
B.M.S. College of Engineering

2023-2024

Lab1
Date: 5th April , 2024 Observation

Program Title: 1. Write a python program to import and export data using Pandas library functions



Program Title:1. Write a python program to import and export data using Pandas library Functions

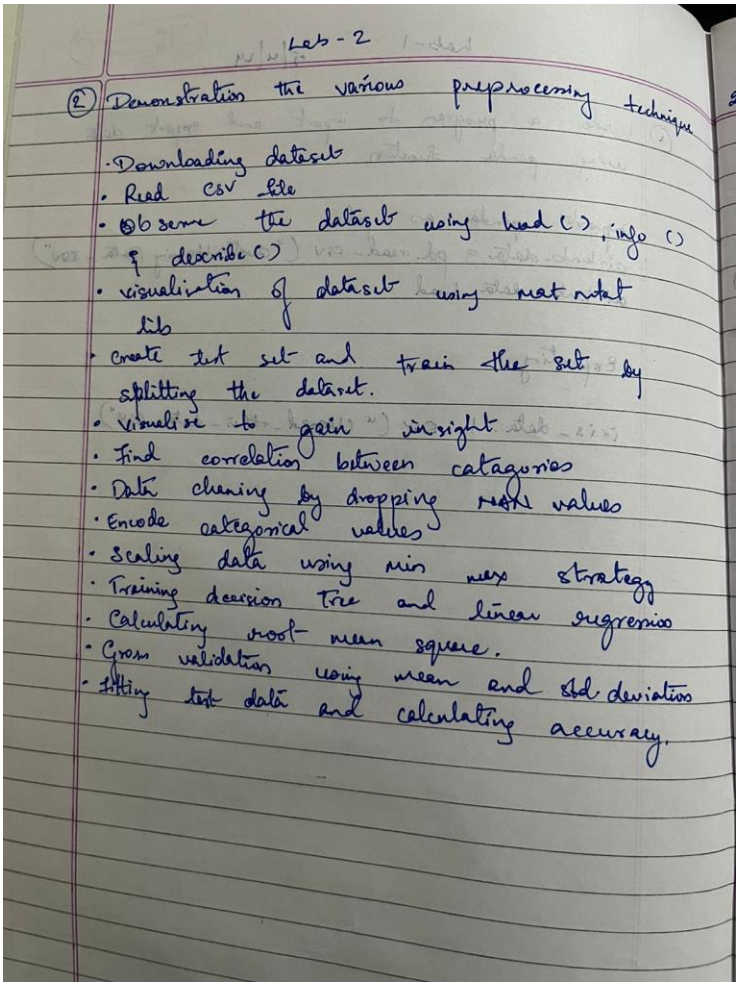
```
# Read data from URL
iris_data = pd.read_csv(url, names=col_names)

iris_data.head()

# Export the file to the current working directory
iris_data.to_csv("cleaned_iris_data.csv")
```

Program Title: 2. Demonstrate various data pre-processing techniques for a given dataset

Code

```
# import the pandas library import
pandas as pd

# Read the CSV file airbnb_data =
pd.read_csv("/content/sample_data/mnist_test.csv")

# View the first 5 rows airbnb_data.head()

# Webpage URL
url                                                                                =
"https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/iris/iris.data"

# Define the column names col_names
= ["sepal_length_in_cm",
            "sepal_width_in_cm",
            "petal_length_in_cm",
            "petal_width_in_cm",
            "class"]

# Read data from URL
iris_data = pd.read_csv(url, names=col_names)

iris_data.head()

# Export the file to the current working directory
iris_data.to_csv("cleaned_iris_data.csv")
```

Program Title: 2. Demonstrate various data pre-processing techniques for a given dataset



Lab - 2

(2) Demonstration the various preprocessing technique

- Downloading dataset
- Read CSV file
- Observe the dataset using head(), info() & describe()
- visualization of dataset using mat plot lib
- Create test set and train the set by splitting the dataset.
- Visualise to gain insight
- Find correlation between catagories
- Data cleaning by dropping ~~null~~ values
- Encode categorical values
- Scaling data using min max strategy
- Training decision tree and linear regression
- Calculating root mean square.
- Cross validation using mean and std deviation
- Fitting test data and calculating accuracy.

Snapshot of the output

```
[5] import pandas as pd
```

```
# Read the CSV file
airbnb_data = pd.read_csv("/content/sample_data/mnist_test.csv")

# View the first 5 rows
airbnb_data.head()
```

	7	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	...	0.658	0.659	0.660	0.661	0.662	0.663	0.664	0.665	0.666	0.667
0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

5 rows × 785 columns

```
# Webpage URL
url = "https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/iris/iris.data"

# Define the column names
col_names = ["sepal_length_in_cm",
             "sepal_width_in_cm",
             "petal_length_in_cm",
             "petal_width_in_cm",
             "class"]

# Read data from URL
iris_data = pd.read_csv(url, names=col_names)

iris_data.head()
```

	sepal_length_in_cm	sepal_width_in_cm	petal_length_in_cm	petal_width_in_cm	class
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	Iris-setosa
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	Iris-setosa
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa

Next steps: View recommended plots

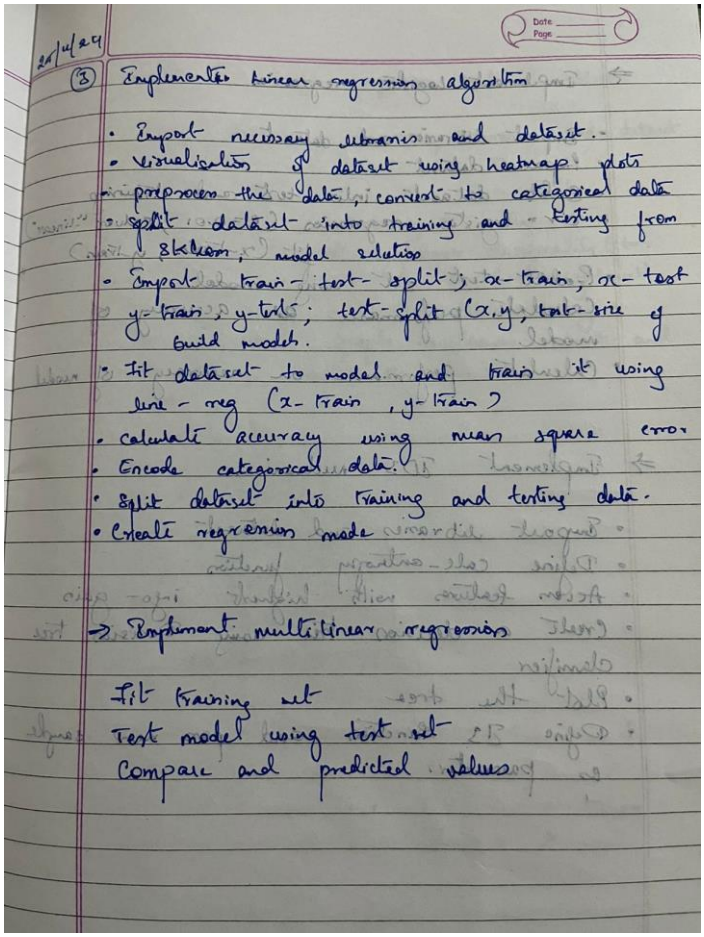
```
[8] # Export the file to the current working directory
    iris_data.to_csv("cleaned_iris_data.csv")
```

Lab2

Date: 12th April , 2024

Title: Use an appropriate data set for building the decision tree (ID3) and apply this knowledge to classify a new sample.

Algorithm



Code and output

```
# import the pandas library
import pandas as pd
```

```
# Read the CSV file
airbnb_data = pd.read_csv("/content/sample_data/mnist_test.csv")

# View the first 5 rows
airbnb_data.head()
```

	7	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	...	0.658	0.659	0.660	0.661	0.662	0.663	0.664	0.665	0.666	0.667
0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

5 rows × 785 columns

```
# Webpage URL
url = "https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/iris/iris.data"

# Define the column names
col_names = ["sepal_length_in_cm",
             "sepal_width_in_cm",
             "petal_length_in_cm",
             "petal_width_in_cm",
             "class"]

# Read data from URL
iris_data = pd.read_csv(url, names=col_names)

iris_data.head()
```

	sepal_length_in_cm	sepal_width_in_cm	petal_length_in_cm	petal_width_in_cm	class
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	Iris-setosa
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	Iris-setosa
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa

```
iris_data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 150 entries, 0 to 149
Data columns (total 5 columns):
 #   Column              Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ------              --------------  -----
 0   sepal_length_in_cm  150 non-null    float64
 1   sepal_width_in_cm   150 non-null    float64
 2   petal_length_in_cm  150 non-null    float64
 3   petal_width_in_cm   150 non-null    float64
 4   class               150 non-null    object
dtypes: float64(4), object(1)
memory usage: 6.0+ KB
```

```
iris_data.describe()
```

	sepal_length_in_cm	sepal_width_in_cm	petal_length_in_cm	petal_width_in_cm
count	150.000000	150.000000	150.000000	150.000000
mean	5.843333	3.054000	3.758667	1.198667
std	0.828066	0.433594	1.764420	0.763161
min	4.300000	2.000000	1.000000	0.100000
25%	5.100000	2.800000	1.600000	0.300000
50%	5.800000	3.000000	4.350000	1.300000
75%	6.400000	3.300000	5.100000	1.800000
max	7.900000	4.400000	6.900000	2.500000

```
iris_data.isnull().sum()
```

```
sepal_length_in_cm    0
sepal_width_in_cm     0
petal_length_in_cm    0
petal_width_in_cm     0
class                 0
dtype: int64
```

```
data=iris_data.to_numpy()
dataset=data[:,:-1]
df = pd.DataFrame(dataset, index=dataset[:,0])
df.kurt(axis=1)
```

```
5.1   -2.368842
4.9   -1.091924
4.7   -2.276657
4.6    -1.57517
5.0   -2.787004
        ...
6.7   -2.983606
6.3   -3.790103
6.5   -3.127297
6.2   -3.387994
5.9   -3.345923
Length: 150, dtype: object
```

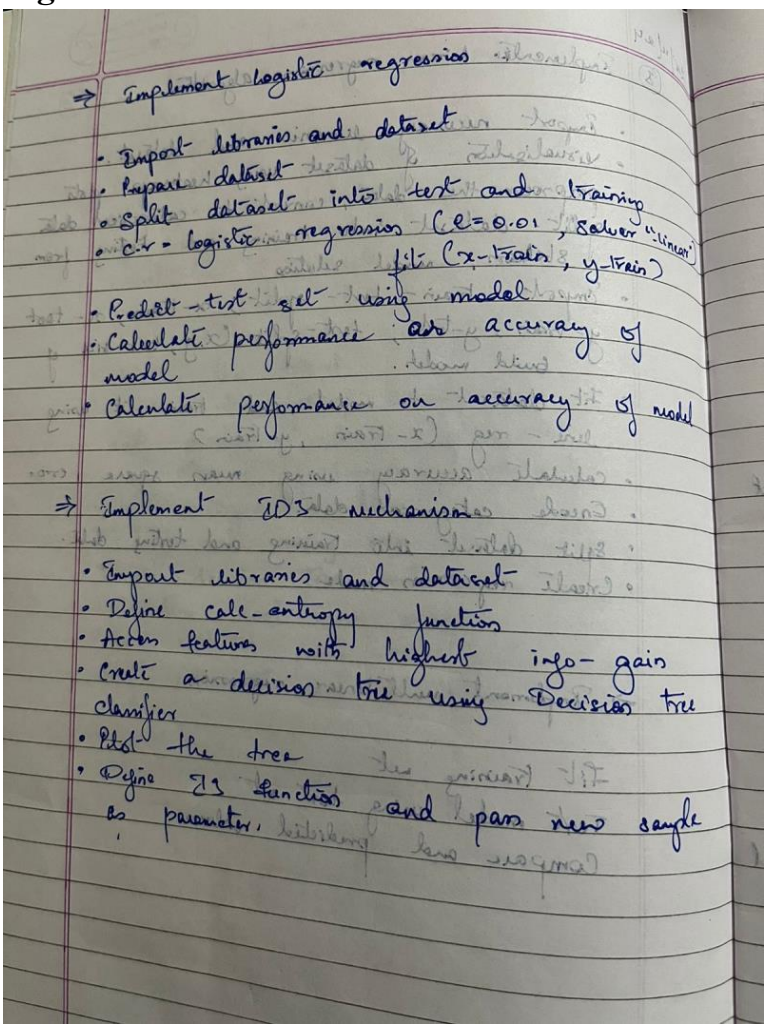
```
# Export the file to the current working directory
iris_data.to_csv("cleaned_iris_data.csv")
```

Lab3

Date: 3rd May , 2024

Title: Implement Linear Regression algorithm using appropriate dataset

Algorithm



Code and output

```
(module) pd
# Import librarie
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 pandas.core.common import random_state
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
```

[9] ✓ 0.0s

```
# Get dataset
df_sal = pd.read_csv('salary_data.csv')
df_sal.head()
```

[10] ✓ 0.0s

	YearsExperience	Salary
0	1.1	39343
1	1.3	46205
2	1.5	37731
3	2.0	43525
4	2.2	39891

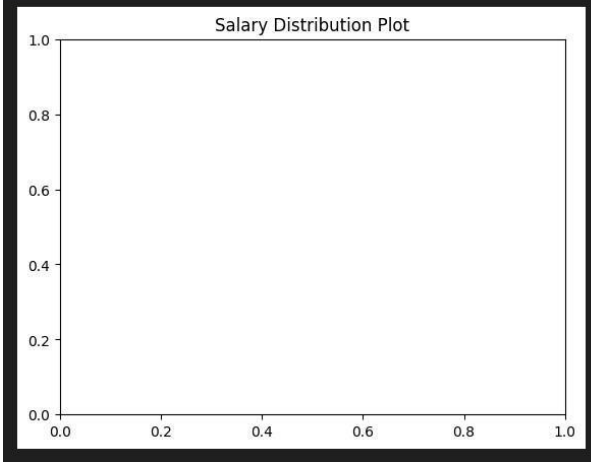
```
# Describe data
df_sal.describe()
```

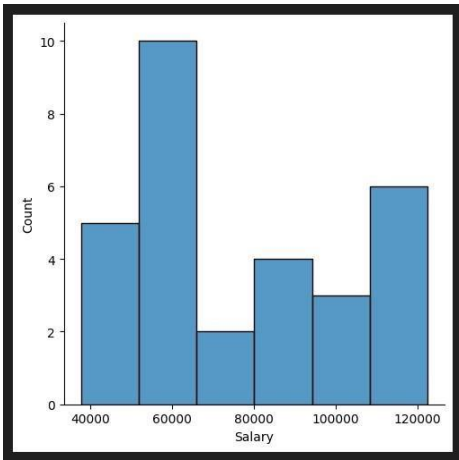
[11] ✓ 0.1s

	YearsExperience	Salary
count	30.000000	30.000000
mean	5.313333	76003.000000
std	2.837888	27414.429785
min	1.100000	37731.000000
25%	3.200000	56720.750000
50%	4.700000	65237.000000
75%	7.700000	100544.750000
max	10.500000	122391.000000

```
# Data distribution
plt.title('Salary Distribution Plot')
sns.displot(df_sal['Salary'])
plt.show()
```

✓ 0.5s






```
# Relationship between Salary and Experience
plt.scatter(df_sal['YearsExperience'], df_sal['Salary'], color = 'lightcoral')
plt.title('Salary vs Experience')
plt.xlabel('Years of Experience')
plt.ylabel('Salary')
plt.box(False)
plt.show()
```

✓ 0.1s Python


```
# Splitting variables
X = df_sal.iloc[:, :1]  # independent
y = df_sal.iloc[:, 1:]  # dependent
```

✓ 0.0s Python

```
# Splitting dataset into test/train
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.2, random_state = 0)
```

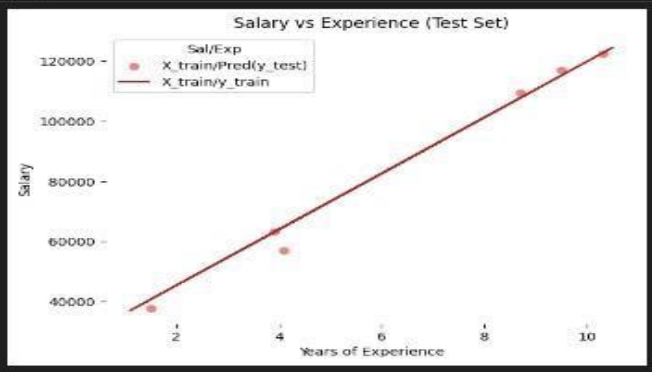
```
# Regressor model
regressor = LinearRegression()
regressor.fit(X_train, y_train)
```
✓ 0.2s Python

```
LinearRegression
LinearRegression()
```

```
# Prediction result
y_pred_test = regressor.predict(X_test)      # predicted value of y_test
y_pred_train = regressor.predict(X_train)    # predicted value of y_train
```
✓ 0.0s Python

```
# Prediction on training set
plt.scatter(X_train, y_train, color = 'lightcoral')
plt.plot(X_train, y_pred_train, color = 'firebrick')
plt.title('Salary vs Experience (Training Set)')
plt.xlabel('Years of Experience')
plt.ylabel('Salary')
plt.legend(['X_train/Pred(y_test)', 'X_train/y_train'], title = 'Sal/Exp', loc='best', facecc
plt.box(False)
plt.show()
```


```
# Prediction on test set
plt.scatter(X_test, y_test, color = 'lightcoral')
plt.plot(X_train, y_pred_train, color = 'firebrick')
plt.title('Salary vs Experience (Test Set)')
plt.xlabel('Years of Experience')
plt.ylabel('Salary')
plt.legend(['X_train/Pred(y_test)', 'X_train/y_train'], title = 'Sal/Exp', loc='best', facecolor='white')
plt.box(False)
plt.show()
```
✓ 0.0s

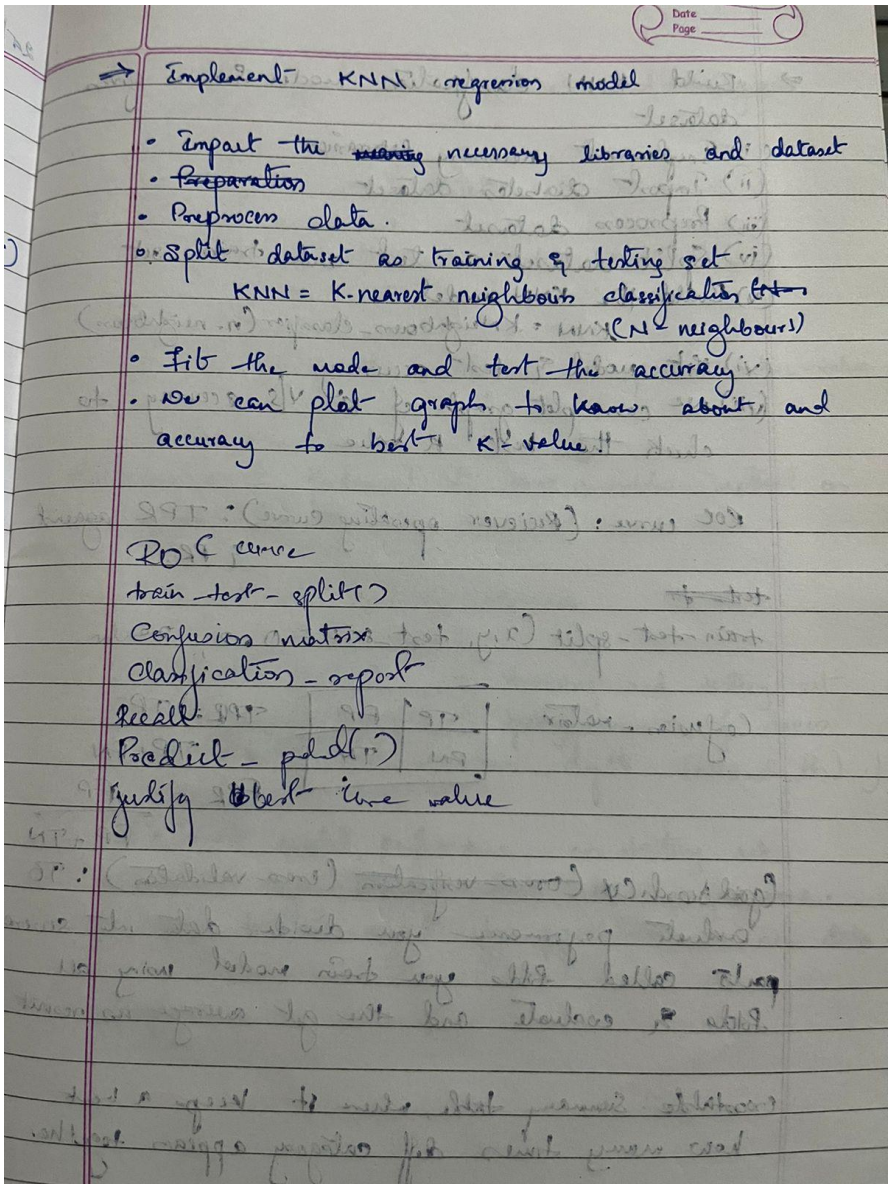



```
# Regressor coefficients and intercept
print(f'Coefficient: {regressor.coef_}')
print(f'Intercept: {regressor.intercept_}')
```
✓ 0.0s

```
Coefficient: [[9312.57512673]]
Intercept: [26780.09915063]
```

Title: Implement Multi-Linear Regression algorithm using appropriate dataset

Algorithm



→ Implement KNN regression model

- Import the necessary libraries and dataset
- Preparation
- Preprocess data.
- Split dataset as training & testing set
  KNN = K-nearest neighbours classification (N neighbours)
- Fit the made and test the accuracy
- We can plot graph to know about and accuracy to best 'K' value.

ROC curve
train_test_split()
Confusion matrix
classification_report
Recall
Predict_proba()
finding best k value

Code and output

```
#Importing the libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

# import warnings
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")

# We will use some methods from the sklearn module
from sklearn import linear_model
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn import metrics
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, mean_absolute_error
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, cross_val_score
```

```
# Reading the Dataset
df = pd.read_csv("data.csv")
```

```
df.head()
```

	Car	Model	Volume	Weight	CO2
0	Toyoty	Aygo	1000	790	99
1	Mitsubishi	Space Star	1200	1160	95
2	Skoda	Citigo	1000	929	95
3	Fiat	500	900	865	90
4	Mini	Cooper	1500	1140	105

```
df.shape
```

```
(36, 5)
```

```
df.corr(numeric_only=True)
```

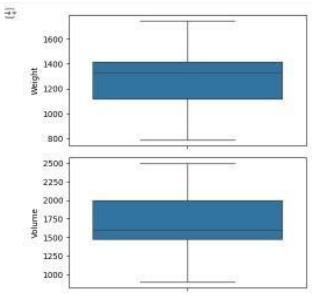
	Volume	Weight	CO2
Volume	1.000000	0.753537	0.592082
Weight	0.753537	1.000000	0.552150
CO2	0.592082	0.552150	1.000000

```
print(df.describe())
```

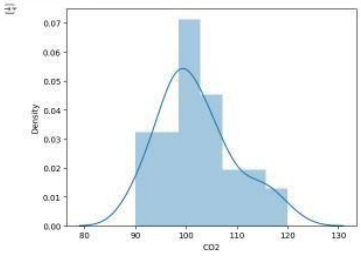
```
            Volume       Weight         CO2
count    36.000000    36.000000   36.000000
mean   1611.111111  1292.277778  102.027778
std     388.975047   242.123889    7.454571
min     900.000000   790.000000   90.000000
25%    1475.000000  1117.250000   97.750000
50%    1600.000000  1329.000000   99.000000
75%    2000.000000  1418.250000  105.000000
max    2500.000000  1746.000000  120.000000
```

```
#Setting the value for X and Y
X = df[['Weight', 'Volume']]
y = df['CO2']
```

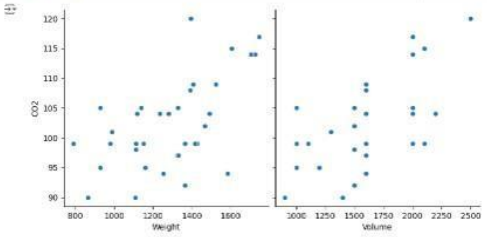
```
fig, axs = plt.subplots(2, figsize = (5,5))
plt1 = sns.boxplot(df['Weight'], ax = axs[0])
plt2 = sns.boxplot(df['Volume'], ax = axs[1])
plt.tight_layout()
```



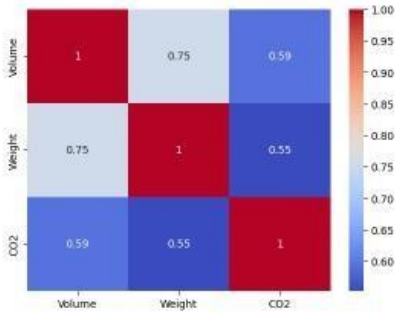

```
sns.distplot(df['CO2']);
```




```
sns.pairplot(df, x_vars=['Weight', 'Volume'], y_vars='CO2', height=4, aspect=1, kind='scatter')
plt.show()
```



```
[ ] # Create the correlation matrix and represent it as a heatmap.
    sns.heatmap(df.corr(numeric_only=True), annot = True, cmap = 'coolwarm')
    plt.show()
```




```
[ ] X_train,X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.3, random_state = 100)
```

```
[ ] y_train.shape
```

```
(25,)
```

```
[ ] y_test.shape
```

```
(11,)
```

```
reg_model = linear_model.LinearRegression()
```

```
[ ] #Fitting the Multiple Linear Regression model
    reg_model = LinearRegression().fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
[ ] #Printing the model coefficients
    print('Intercept: ',reg_model.intercept_)
    # pair the feature names with the coefficients
    list(zip(X, reg_model.coef_))
```

```
Intercept:  74.33882836589245
[('Weight', 0.01718006459963744), ('Volume', 0.8025846399866482976)]
```

```
[ ] #Predicting the Test and Train set result
    y_pred= reg_model.predict(X_test)
    x_pred= reg_model.predict(X_train)
```

```
[ ] print("Prediction for test set: {}".format(y_pred))
```

```
Prediction for test set: [ 90.41571939 102.16323413  99.56363213 104.56661845 101.54657652
  95.94770019 108.64011848 102.22654214  92.80374837  97.27327129
  97.57974463]
```

```
[ ] #Actual value and the predicted value
    reg_model_diff = pd.DataFrame({'Actual value': y_test, 'Predicted value': y_pred})
    reg_model_diff
```

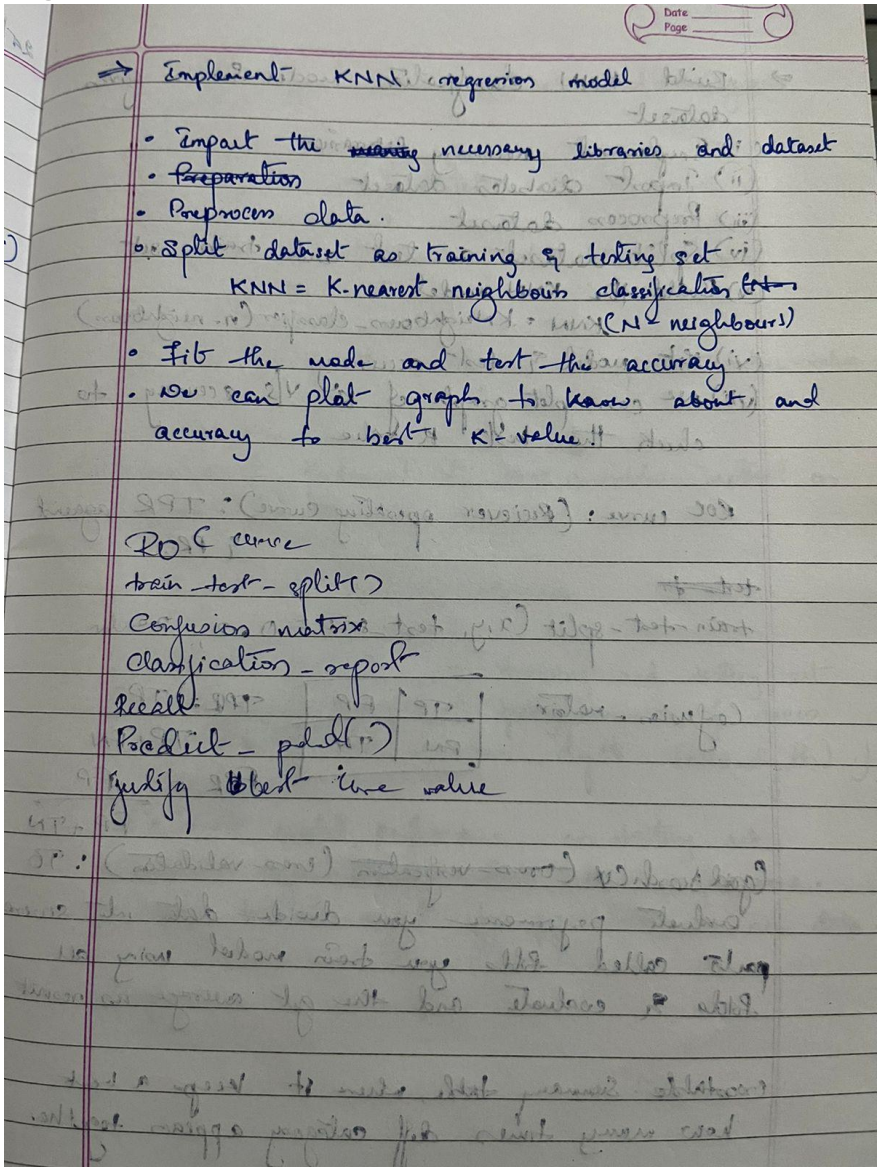
	Actual value	Predicted value
0	99	90.415719
19	105	102.163234
32	104	99.563632
35	120	104.566618
7	92	101.546577
12	99	95.947700
29	114	108.640118
33	108	102.226542
5	105	92.803748
1	95	97.273271
18	104	97.570745

```
mae = metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred)
mse = metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
r2 = np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred))

print('Mean Absolute Error:', mae)
print('Mean Square Error:', mse)
print('Root Mean Square Error:', r2)
```

```
Mean Absolute Error: 6.901980901636316
Mean Square Error: 63.39765310998794
Root Mean Square Error: 7.96226432053018
```

Title: Build KNN Classification model for a given dataset

Algorithm



Implement KNN regression model

- Import the necessary libraries and dataset
- Preparation
- Preprocess data.
- Split dataset as training & testing set
  KNN = K-nearest neighbours classification
  (N neighbours)
- Fit the model and test the accuracy.
- We can plot graph to know about and accuracy to best K-value.

ROC curve
train_test_split()
Confusion matrix
Classification_report
Recall
Predict_proba()
Justify best true value

Code and output

```python
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix
from sklearn import datasets
iris = datasets.load_iris()

x = iris.data
y = iris.target

print('sepal-length', 'sepal-width', 'petal-length', 'petal-width')
print(x)
print('class: 0 - Iris-Setosa, 1 - Iris-Versicolour, 2 - Iris-Virginica')
print(y)
```

✓ 19.3s

```
sepal-length sepal-width petal-length petal-width
[[5.1 3.5 1.4 0.2]
 [4.9 3.  1.4 0.2]
 [4.7 3.2 1.3 0.2]
 [4.6 3.1 1.5 0.2]
 [5.  3.6 1.4 0.2]
 [5.4 3.9 1.7 0.4]
 [4.6 3.4 1.4 0.3]
 [5.  3.4 1.5 0.2]
 [4.4 2.9 1.4 0.2]
 [4.9 3.1 1.5 0.1]
 [5.4 3.7 1.5 0.2]
 [4.8 3.4 1.6 0.2]
 [4.8 3.  1.4 0.1]
 [4.3 3.  1.1 0.1]
 [5.8 4.  1.2 0.2]
 [5.7 4.4 1.5 0.4]
 [5.4 3.9 1.3 0.4]
 [5.1 3.5 1.4 0.3]
 [5.7 3.8 1.7 0.3]
 [5.1 3.8 1.5 0.3]
 [5.4 3.4 1.7 0.2]
 [5.1 3.7 1.5 0.4]
 [4.6 3.6 1.  0.2]
 [5.1 3.3 1.7 0.5]
...
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
 2 2]
```

```python
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.3)

#To Training the model and Nearest nighbors K=5
classifier = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5)
classifier.fit(x_train, y_train)

#to make predictions on our test data
y_pred=classifier.predict(x_test)

print('Prediction -')

for i,test in enumerate(x_test) :
  print(f'{test} - {y_pred[i]}')

# print('Confusion Matrix')
# print(confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred))
# print('Accuracy Metrics')
# print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
```

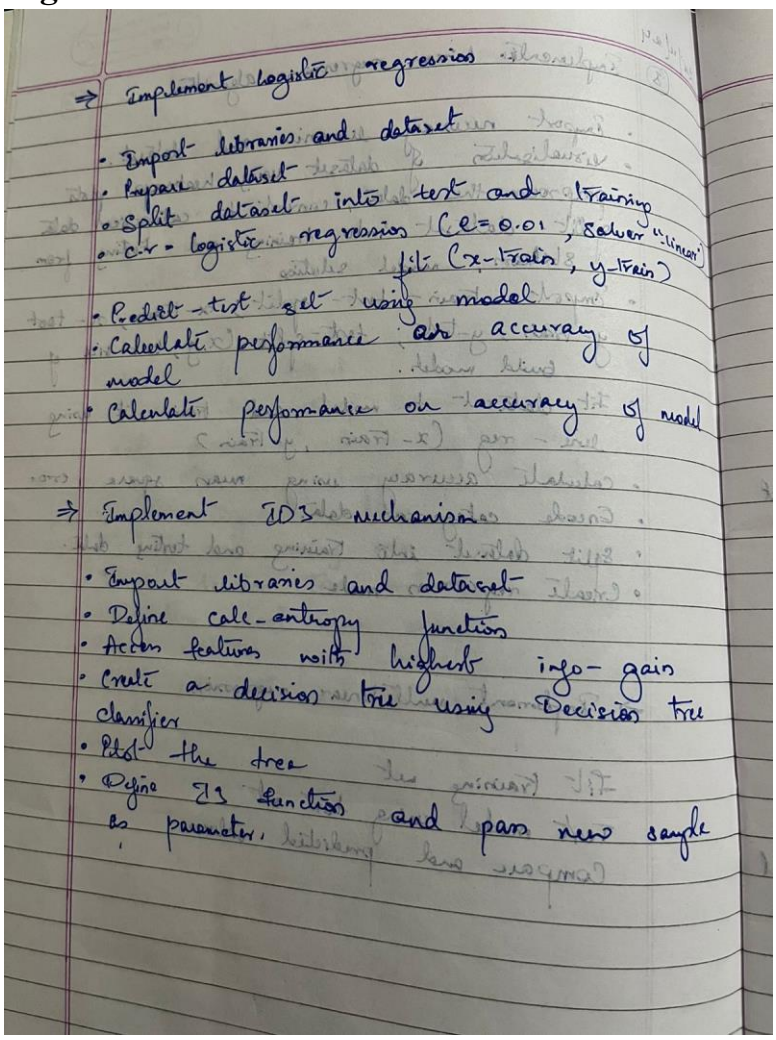
```
Prediction -
[5.2 4.1 1.5 0.1] - 0
[5.5 2.3 4.  1.3] - 1
[6.7 3.1 4.7 1.5] - 1
[7.  3.2 4.7 1.4] - 1
[6.2 2.8 4.8 1.8] - 2
[5.7 2.8 4.5 1.3] - 1
[6.  3.4 4.5 1.6] - 1
[5.1 3.8 1.6 0.2] - 0
[5.5 2.5 4.  1.3] - 1
[4.8 3.1 1.6 0.2] - 0
[6.1 3.  4.9 1.8] - 2
[4.7 3.2 1.6 0.2] - 0
[5.6 2.9 3.6 1.3] - 1
[5.4 3.9 1.3 0.4] - 0
[5.  3.2 1.2 0.2] - 0
[6.1 2.9 4.7 1.4] - 1
[5.  3.4 1.5 0.2] - 0
[7.7 2.8 6.7 2. ] - 2
[4.6 3.2 1.4 0.2] - 0
[5.7 2.9 4.2 1.3] - 1
[4.6 3.6 1.  0.2] - 0
[6.8 2.8 4.8 1.4] - 1
[6.8 3.2 5.9 2.3] - 2
[6.2 2.2 4.5 1.5] - 1
...
[5.2 3.4 1.4 0.2] - 0
[6.1 2.8 4.7 1.2] - 1
[6.5 3.  5.2 2. ] - 2
[6.5 3.  5.8 2.2] - 2
```

Lab4

Date: 17th May , 2024

Title: Build Logistic Regression Model for a given dataset

Algorithm



⇒ Implement logistic regression

- Import libraries and dataset
- Prepare dataset
- Split dataset into test and training
- c.r - logistic regression (c=0.01, solver="liner")
  fit (x_train, y_train)
- Predict test set using model
- Calculate performance or accuracy of model
- Calculate performance or accuracy of model

⇒ Implement ID3 mechanism

- Import libraries and dataset
- Define calc_entropy function
- Assign features with highest info-gain
- Create a decision tree using Decision tree classifier
- Plot the tree
- Define ID3 function and pass new sample as parameter.

Code and output

```
In [ ]:
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from plotly.offline import download_plotlyjs, init_notebook_mode, plot, iplot
import plotly as py
import plotly.graph_objs as go
import time

init_notebook_mode(connected=True)
```

```
In [ ]:
def sigmoid(X, weight):
    z = np.dot(X, weight)
    return 1 / (1 + np.exp(-z))
```

```
In [ ]:
def loss(h, y):
    return (-y * np.log(h) - (1 - y) * np.log(1 - h)).mean()
```

```
In [ ]:
def gradient_descent(X, h, y):
    return np.dot(X.T, (h - y)) / y.shape[0]
def update_weight_loss(weight, learning_rate, gradient):
    return weight - learning_rate * gradient
```

```
In [ ]:
def log_likelihood(x, y, weights):
    z = np.dot(x, weights)
    ll = np.sum( y*z - np.log(1 + np.exp(z)) )
    return ll
```

```
In [ ]:
def gradient_ascent(X, h, y):
    return np.dot(X.T, y - h)
def update_weight_mle(weight, learning_rate, gradient):
    return weight + learning_rate * gradient
```

```
In [ ]:
data = pd.read_csv("/content/WA_Fn-UseC_-Telco-Customer-Churn.csv")
print("Dataset size")
print("Rows {} Columns {}".format(data.shape[0], data.shape[1]))
print("Columns and data types")
pd.DataFrame(data.dtypes).rename(columns = {0:'dtype'})
```

```
Dataset size
Rows 7043 Columns 21
Columns and data types
```

Out[ ]:

	dtype
customerID	object
gender	object
SeniorCitizen	int64
Partner	object
Dependents	object
tenure	int64
PhoneService	object
MultipleLines	object
InternetService	object
OnlineSecurity	object
OnlineBackup	object
DeviceProtection	object
TechSupport	object
StreamingTV	object
StreamingMovies	object
Contract	object
PaperlessBilling	object
PaymentMethod	object
MonthlyCharges	float64
TotalCharges	object
Churn	object

```
In [ ]:
df = data.copy()
```

```
In [ ]:
churns = ["Yes", "No"]
fig = {
    'data': [
        {
            'x': df.loc[(df['Churn']==churn), 'MonthlyCharges'] ,
            'y': df.loc[(df['Churn']==churn),'tenure'],
            'name': churn, 'mode': 'markers',
        } for churn in churns
    ],
    'layout': {
        'title': 'Tenure vs Monthly Charges',
        'xaxis': {'title': 'Monthly Charges'},
        'yaxis': {'title': "Tenure"}
    }
}

py.offline.iplot(fig)
```

```
In [ ]:
figs = []
for churn in churns:
    figs.append(
        go.Box(
            y = df.loc[(df['Churn']==churn),'tenure'],
            name = churn
        )
    )
layout = go.Layout(
    title = "Tenure",
    xaxis = {"title" : "Churn?"},
    yaxis = {"title" : "Tenure"},
    width=800,
    height=500
)

fig = go.Figure(data=figs, layout=layout)
py.offline.iplot(fig)
```

```
In [ ]:
figs = []

for churn in churns:
    figs.append(
        go.Box(
            y = df.loc[(df['Churn']==churn),'MonthlyCharges'],
            name = churn
        )
    )
layout = go.Layout(
    title = "MonthlyCharges",
    xaxis = {"title" : "Churn?"},
    yaxis = {"title" : "MonthlyCharges"},
    width=800,
    height=500
)

fig = go.Figure(data=figs, layout=layout)
py.offline.iplot(fig)
```

```
In [ ]:
_ = df.groupby('Churn').size().reset_index()
# .sort_values(by='tenure', ascending=True)

data = [go.Bar(
    x = _['Churn'].tolist(),
    y = _[0].tolist(),
    marker=dict(
        color=['rgba(255,190,134,1)', 'rgba(142,186,217,1)'])
)]
layout = go.Layout(
    title = "Churn distribution",
    xaxis = {"title" : "Churn?"},
    width=800,
    height=500
)
fig = go.Figure(data=data, layout=layout)
py.offline.iplot(fig)
```

```
In [ ]:
df['class'] = df['Churn'].apply(lambda x : 1 if x == "Yes" else 0)
# features will be saved as X and our target will be saved as y
X = df[['tenure','MonthlyCharges']].copy()
X2 = df[['tenure','MonthlyCharges']].copy()
y = df['class'].copy()
```

In [ ]:
```
start_time = time.time()

num_iter = 100000

intercept = np.ones((X.shape[0], 1))
X = np.concatenate((intercept, X), axis=1)
theta = np.zeros(X.shape[1])

for i in range(num_iter):
    h = sigmoid(X, theta)
    gradient = gradient_descent(X, h, y)
    theta = update_weight_loss(theta, 0.1, gradient)

print("Training time (Log Reg using Gradient descent):" + str(time.time() - start_time) + " seconds")
print("Learning rate: {}\nIteration: {}".format(0.1, num_iter))
```

```
Training time (Log Reg using Gradient descent):78.8485119342804 seconds
Learning rate: 0.1
Iteration: 100000
```

In [ ]:
```
result = sigmoid(X, theta)
```

In [ ]:
```
f = pd.DataFrame(np.around(result, decimals=6)).join(y)
f['pred'] = f[0].apply(lambda x : 0 if x < 0.5 else 1)
print("Accuracy (Loss minimization):")
f.loc[f['pred']==f['class']].shape[0] / f.shape[0] * 100
```

```
Accuracy (Loss minimization):
```

Out[ ]:
```
53.301158678091716
```

In [ ]:
```
start_time = time.time()
num_iter = 100000

intercept2 = np.ones((X2.shape[0], 1))
X2 = np.concatenate((intercept2, X2), axis=1)
theta2 = np.zeros(X2.shape[1])

for i in range(num_iter):
    h2 = sigmoid(X2, theta2)
    gradient2 = gradient_ascent(X2, h2, y) #np.dot(X.T, (h - y)) / y.size
    theta2 = update_weight_mle(theta2, 0.1, gradient2)

print("Training time (Log Reg using MLE):" + str(time.time() - start_time) + "seconds")
print("Learning rate: {}\nIteration: {}".format(0.1, num_iter))
```

```
<ipython-input-2-2eeea9337b29>:3: RuntimeWarning:

overflow encountered in exp

Training time (Log Reg using MLE):81.35162234306335seconds
Learning rate: 0.1
Iteration: 100000
```

In [ ]:
```
result2 = sigmoid(X2, theta2)
```

```
<ipython-input-2-2eeea9337b29>:3: RuntimeWarning:

overflow encountered in exp
```

In [ ]:
```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression

clf = LogisticRegression(fit_intercept=True, max_iter=100000)
clf.fit(df[['tenure','MonthlyCharges']], y)
print("Training time (sklearn's LogisticRegression module):" + str(time.time() - start_time) + " seconds")
print("Learning rate: {}\nIteration: {}".format(0.1, num_iter))
```

```
Training time (sklearn's LogisticRegression module):83.02515387535095 seconds
Learning rate: 0.1
Iteration: 100000
```

In [ ]:
```
result3 = clf.predict(df[['tenure','MonthlyCharges']])
```

In [ ]:
```
print("Accuracy (sklearn's Logistic Regression):")
f3 = pd.DataFrame(result3).join(y)
f3.loc[f3[0]==f3['class']].shape[0] / f3.shape[0] * 100
```

```
Accuracy (sklearn's Logistic Regression):
```

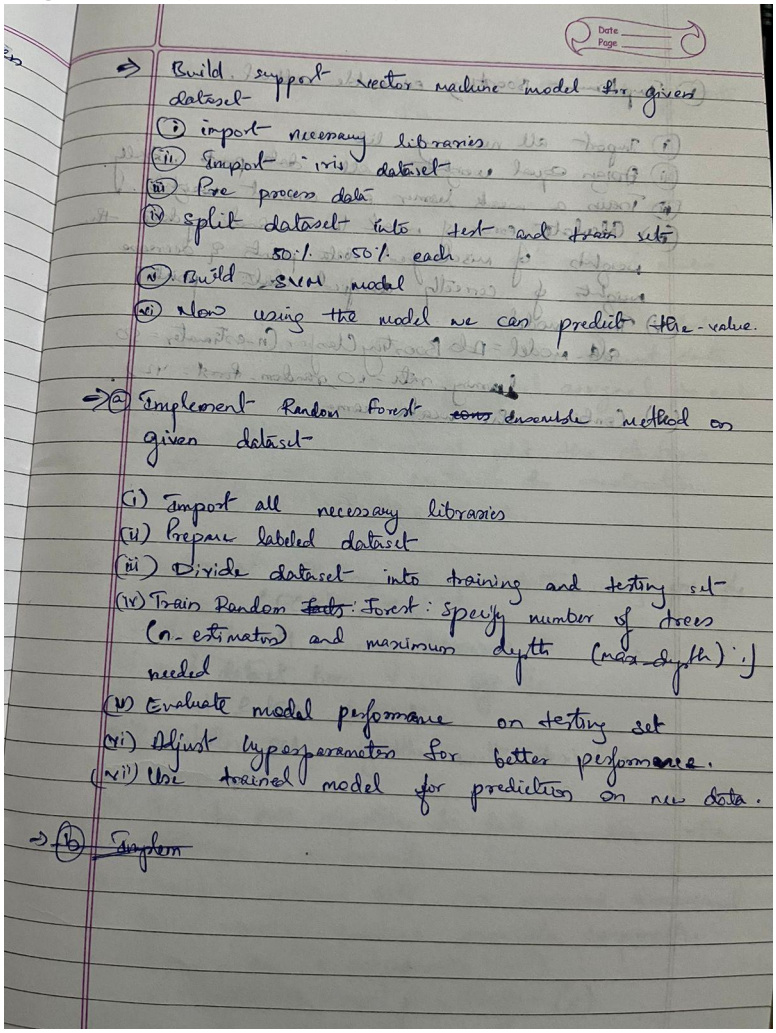
Out[ ]:
```
78.44668465142695
```

Lab5

Date: 24th May,2024

Title: Build Support vector machine model for a given dataset

Algorithm (Handwritten)



⇒ Build support vector machine model for given dataset-

(i) import necessary libraries
(ii) Import iris dataset
(iii) Pre process data
(iv) Split dataset into test and train sets 50% 50% each
(v) Build SVM model
(vi) Now using the model we can predict the value.

⇒ (a) Implement Random Forest ~~ensemble~~ ensemble method on given dataset-

(i) Import all necessary libraries
(ii) Prepare labeled dataset
(iii) Divide dataset into training and testing set
(iv) Train Random ~~Forest~~ Forest: Specify number of trees (n_estimators) and maximum depth (max_depth) if needed
(v) Evaluate model performance on testing set
(vi) Adjust hyperparameters for better performance.
(vii) Use trained model for prediction on new data.

⇒ (b) ~~Implem~~

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
```

0.5s

```
# Load the Iris dataset
iris = load_iris()
```

0.0s

```
# Convert the dataset into a pandas DataFrame
iris_df = pd.DataFrame(data=iris.data, columns=iris.feature_names)
iris_df['target'] = iris.target
```

0.0s

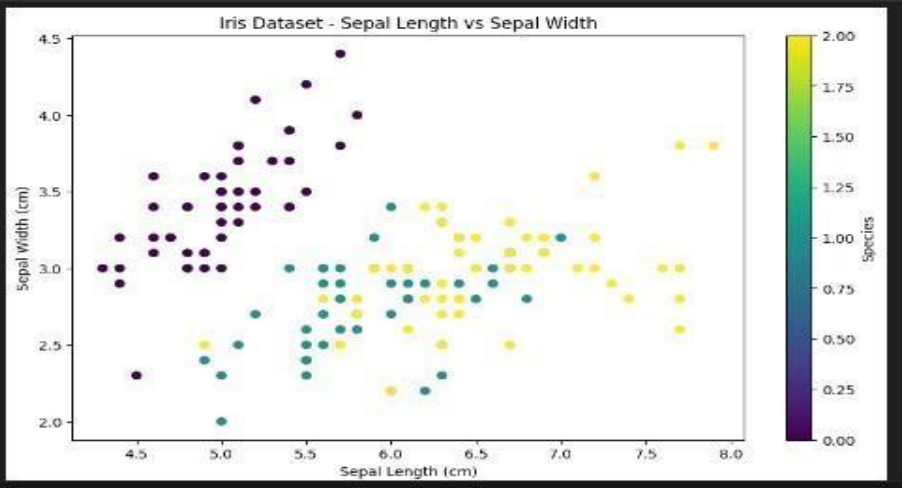
```
# Display the first few rows of the DataFrame
print(iris_df.head())
```

0.0s

```
   sepal length (cm)  sepal width (cm)  petal length (cm)  petal width (cm)  \
0                5.1               3.5                1.4               0.2
1                4.9               3.0                1.4               0.2
2                4.7               3.2                1.3               0.2
3                4.6               3.1                1.5               0.2
4                5.0               3.6                1.4               0.2

   target
0       0
1       0
2       0
3       0
4       0
```

```
# Plotting to visualize the data
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.scatter(iris_df['sepal length (cm)'], iris_df['sepal width (cm)'],
            c=iris_df['target'], cmap='viridis')
plt.xlabel('Sepal Length (cm)')
plt.ylabel('Sepal Width (cm)')
plt.title('Iris Dataset - Sepal Length vs Sepal Width')
plt.colorbar(label='Species')
plt.show()
```

0.1s



Code and output

```
# Splitting the dataset into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(iris.data, iris.target, test_size=0.3, random_state=42)
```
0.0s

```
# Creating and training the SVM classifier
svm_classifier = SVC(kernel='linear')
svm_classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Predicting the labels for the test set
y_pred = svm_classifier.predict(X_test)

# Calculating the accuracy of the model
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
print("Accuracy of SVM Classifier:", accuracy)
```
0.0s

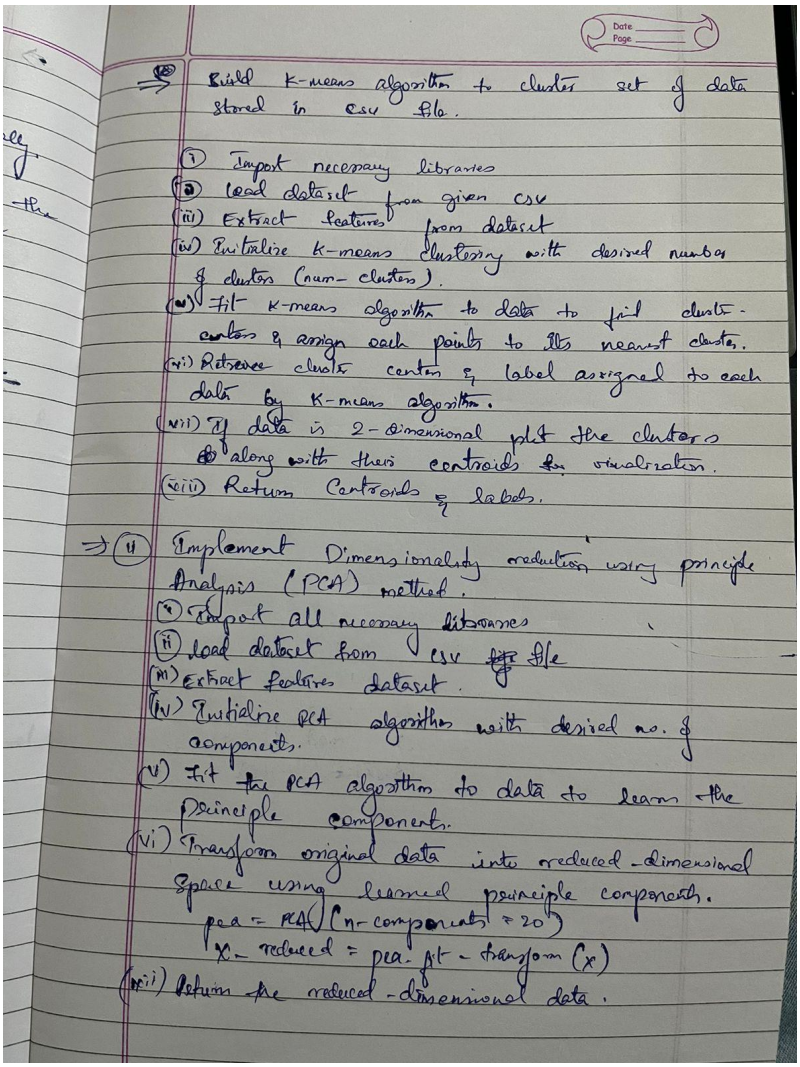
```
Accuracy of SVM Classifier: 1.0
```

```
y_pred
```
0.0s

```
array([1, 0, 2, 1, 1, 0, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 0, 2,
       0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1, 1, 0,
       0])
```

Title: Build K-Means algorithm to cluster a set of data stored in a .CSV file

Algorithm



Build K-means algorithm to cluster set of data stored in csv file.

(i) Import necessary libraries
(ii) load dataset from given csv
(iii) Extract features from dataset
(iv) Initialize K-means clustering with desired number of clusters (num_clusters).
(v) Fit K-means algorithm to data to find cluster-centers & assign each points to its nearest cluster.
(vi) Retrieve cluster centers & label assigned to each data by K-means algorithm.
(vii) If data is 2-dimensional plot the clusters along with their centroids for visualization.
(viii) Return Centroids & labels.

(4) Implement Dimensionality reduction using principle Analysis (PCA) method.

(i) Import all necessary libraries
(ii) load dataset from csv file
(iii) Extract features dataset.
(iv) Initialize PCA algorithm with desired no. of components.
(v) Fit the PCA algorithm to data to learn the principle components.
(vi) Transform original data into reduced-dimensional space using learned principle components.
pca = PCA(n_components = 20)
X_reduced = pca.fit_transform(X)
(vii) Return the reduced-dimensional data.

Code and output

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn import datasets
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
```

```
# import some data to play with
iris = datasets.load_iris()
X = pd.DataFrame(iris.data)
X.columns = ['Sepal_Length', 'Sepal_Width', 'Petal_Length', 'Petal_Width']
y = pd.DataFrame(iris.target)
y.columns = ['Targets']
```

```
# Build the K Means Model
model = KMeans(n_clusters=3)
model.fit(X) # model.labels_: Gives cluster no for which samples belongs
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:870: FutureWarni
  warnings.warn(
```

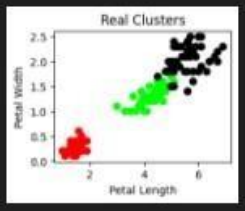
```
KMeans
KMeans(n_clusters=3)
```

```
# # Visualise the clustering results
plt.figure(figsize=(14,14))
colormap = np.array(['red', 'lime', 'black'])
```

```
<Figure size 1400x1400 with 0 Axes>
```

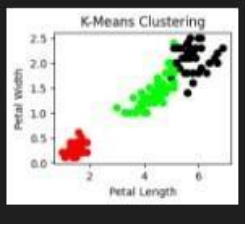
```
# Plot the Original Classifications using Petal features
plt.subplot(2, 2, 1)
plt.scatter(X.Petal_Length, X.Petal_Width, c=colormap[y.Targets], s=40)
plt.title('Real Clusters')
plt.xlabel('Petal Length')
plt.ylabel('Petal Width')
```

```
Text(0, 0.5, 'Petal Width')
```



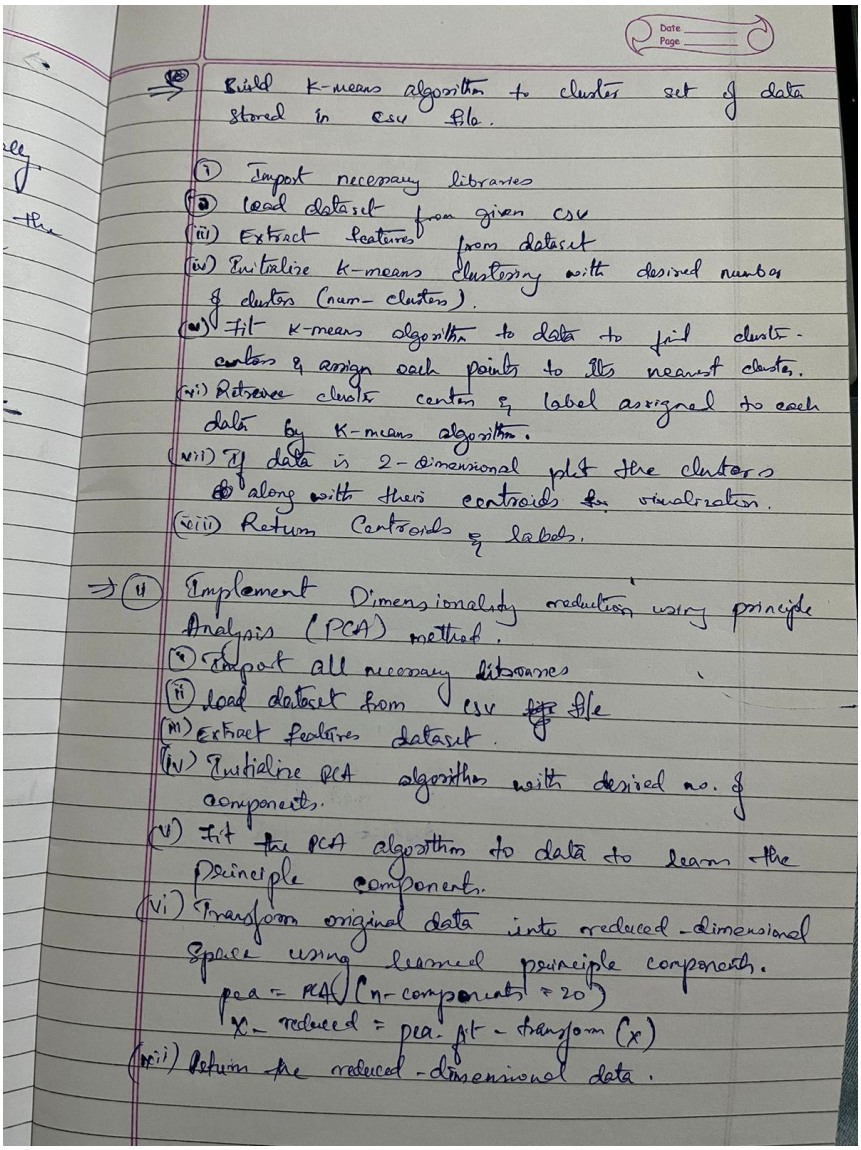

```
# Plot the Models Classifications
plt.subplot(2, 2, 2)
plt.scatter(X.Petal_Length, X.Petal_Width, c=colormap[model.labels_], s=40)
plt.title('K-Means Clustering')
plt.xlabel('Petal Length')
plt.ylabel('Petal Width')
```

```
Text(0, 0.5, 'Petal Width')
```



Title: Implement Dimensionality reduction using Principle Component Analysis (PCA) Method

Algorithm (Handwritten)



Build K-means algorithm to cluster set of data stored in csv file.

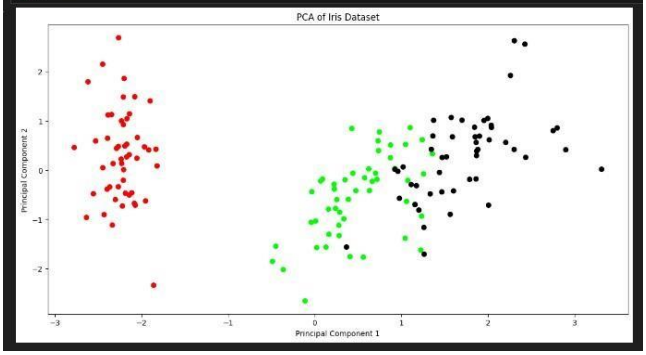
(i) Import necessary libraries
(ii) load dataset from given csv
(iii) Extract features from dataset
(iv) Initialize K-means clustering with desired number of clusters (num_clusters).
(v) Fit K-means algorithm to data to find cluster-centers & assign each points to its nearest cluster.
(vi) Retrieve cluster centers & label assigned to each data by K-means algorithm.
(vii) If data is 2-dimensional plot the clusters along with their centroids for visualization.
(viii) Return Centroids & labels.

(4) Implement Dimensionality reduction using principle Analysis (PCA) method.
(i) Import all necessary libraries
(ii) load dataset from csv file
(iii) Extract features dataset.
(iv) Initialize PCA algorithm with desired no. of components.
(v) Fit the PCA algorithm to data to learn the principle components.
(vi) Transform original data into reduced-dimensional space using learned principle components.
pca = PCA(n_components = 20)
X_reduced = pca.fit_transform(X)
(vii) Return the reduced-dimensional data.

Code and output

```python
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn import datasets
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# Load the iris dataset
iris = datasets.load_iris()
X = pd.DataFrame(iris.data, columns=['Sepal_Length', 'Sepal_Width', 'Petal_Length', 'Petal_Width'])
y = pd.DataFrame(iris.target, columns=['Targets'])

# Standardize the data
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X)

# Apply PCA
pca = PCA(n_components=2)
X_pca = pca.fit_transform(X_scaled)

# Convert PCA result to a DataFrame
X_pca_df = pd.DataFrame(X_pca, columns=['PCA1', 'PCA2'])

# Add the target column for visualization
X_pca_df['Targets'] = y.Targets

# Visualize the PCA result
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 7))
colormap = np.array(['red', 'lime', 'black'])

# Plot the PCA transformed data
plt.scatter(X_pca_df.PCA1, X_pca_df.PCA2, c=colormap[X_pca_df.Targets], s=40)
plt.title('PCA of Iris Dataset')
plt.xlabel('Principal Component 1')
plt.ylabel('Principal Component 2')
plt.show()
```

0.0s



Lab6

Date: 31st May,2024

Title: Build Artificial Neural Network model with back propagation on a given dataset.

Refer:https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/11UE61G27eOAynhc8ctHAqoEaeYLrVhoT/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=117926028109390959744&rtpof=true&sd=true

Algorithm (Handwritten)

```python
import numpy as np
x = np.array(([2,9],[1,5],[3,6]),dtype = float)
y = np.array(([92],[86],[89]),dtype = float)
x = x/np.amax(x,axis=0)
y = y/100


#Varialble Initialization
epoch = 5000
lr = 0.1
inputlayer_neurons = 2
hiddenlayer_neurons = 3
output_neurons = 1


# weight and bias Initialization
wh = np.random.uniform(size=(inputlayer_neurons,hiddenlayer_neurons))
bh = np.random.uniform(size=(1,hiddenlayer_neurons))
wout = np.random.uniform(size=(hiddenlayer_neurons,output_neurons))
bout = np.random.uniform(size=(1,output_neurons))


#sigmoid function
def sigmoid(x):
  return 1/(1+np.exp(-x))

# Derivative of Sigmoid
def der_sigmoid(x):
  return x*(1-x)


# Draws a random range of numbers uniformly of dim x*y

for i in range(epoch):

  # forward propagation
  hinp1 = np.dot(x,wh)
  hinp = hinp1 + bh
  hlayer_act = sigmoid(hinp)
  outinp1 = np.dot(hlayer_act,wout)
  outinp = outinp1 + bout
  output = sigmoid(outinp)

  # Backpropagation
  EO = y - output
  outgrad = der_sigmoid(output)
  d_output = EO*outgrad
  EH = d_output.dot(wout.T)
```

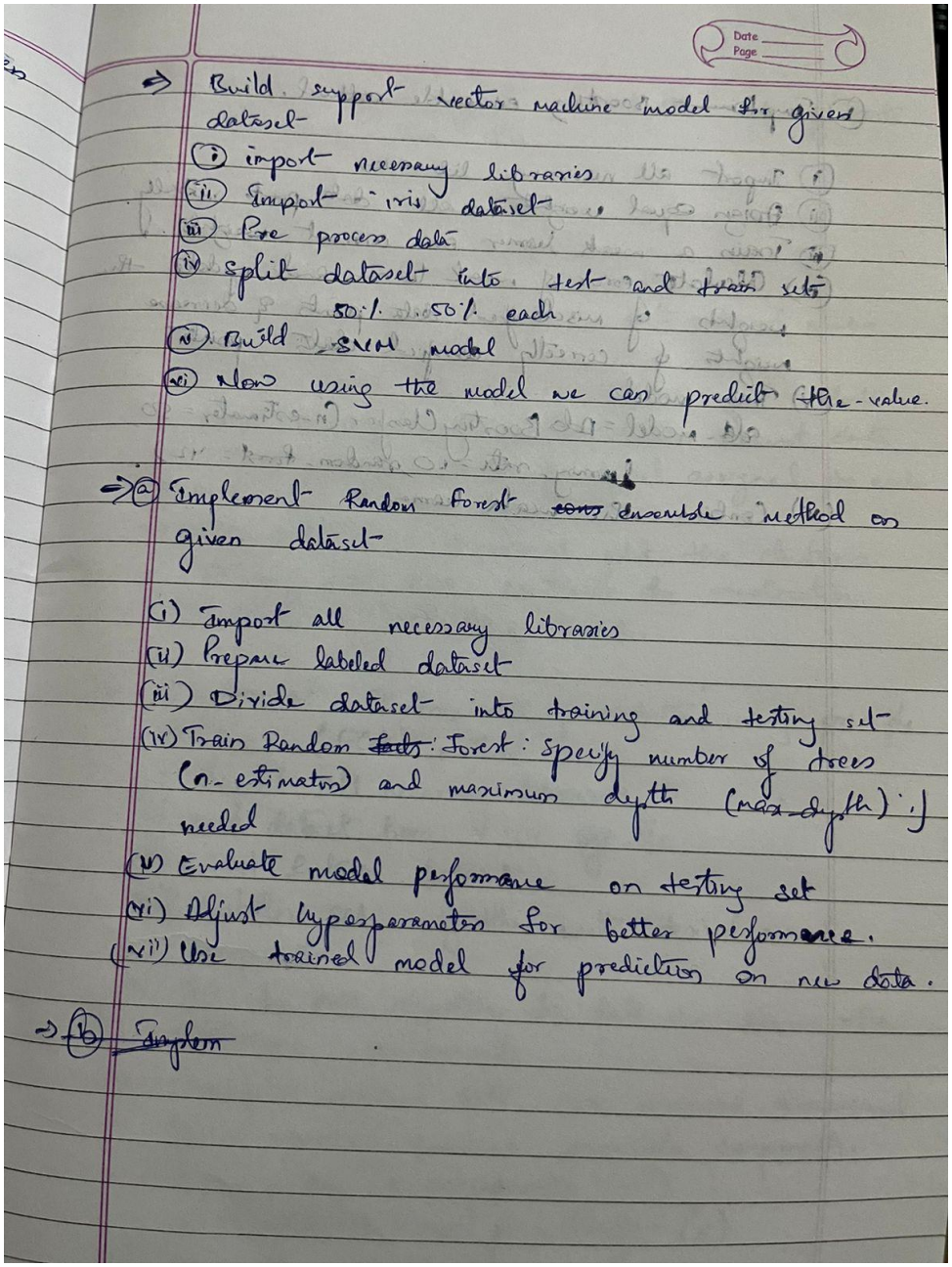
```python
  # how much hidden layer weights contributed to error
  hiddengrad = der_sigmoid(hlayer_act)
  d_hiddenlayer = EH*hiddengrad

  #dotproduct of nextlayererror and current layer op
  wout += hlayer_act.T.dot(d_output)*lr
  wh += x.T.dot(d_hiddenlayer)*lr

  print("Input: \n" + str(x))
  print("Actual output: \n" + str(y))
  print("Predicted Output: \n",output)
```

```
Input:
[[0.66666667 1.        ]
 [0.33333333 0.55555556]
 [1.         0.66666667]]
Actual output:
[[0.92]
 [0.86]
 [0.89]]
Predicted Output:
 [[0.80056875]
 [0.79393831]
 [0.80112347]]
```

Code and output

Title: Implement Random forest ensemble method on a given dataset.
Ref- https://towardsdatascience.com/random-forest-in-python-24d0893d51c0

Algorithm (Handwritten)



Build support vector machine model for given dataset-
(i) import necessary libraries
(ii) Import iris dataset
(iii) Pre process data
(iv) Split dataset into test and train sets 50% 50% each
(v) Build SVM model
(vi) Now using the model we can predict the value.

(a) Implement Random Forest ensemble method on given dataset-

(i) Import all necessary libraries
(ii) Prepare labeled dataset
(iii) Divide dataset into training and testing set
(iv) Train Random Forest: Specify number of trees (n_estimators) and maximum depth (max_depth) if needed
(v) Evaluate model performance on testing set
(vi) Adjust hyperparameters for better performance.
(vii) Use trained model for predictions on new data.

(b) Tensorflow

```python
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report, confusion_matrix
from sklearn import datasets

# Load the data
iris_data = datasets.load_iris()

X = pd.DataFrame(iris_data.data, columns=['Sepal_Length', 'Sepal_Width', 'Petal_Length', 'Petal_Width'])
y = pd.DataFrame(iris_data.target, columns=['Targets'])


# Check the info of the modified data
# print(iris_data.info())

# Split the data into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.4, random_state=42)

# Initialize the Random Forest classifier
rf_classifier = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100, random_state=42)

# Fit the classifier to the training data
rf_classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Predict on the test data
y_pred = rf_classifier.predict(X_test)

# Evaluate the classifier
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
print(f"Accuracy: {accuracy:.2f}")

# Print classification report
print("Classification Report:")
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))

# Print confusion matrix
print("Confusion Matrix:")
print(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred))
```

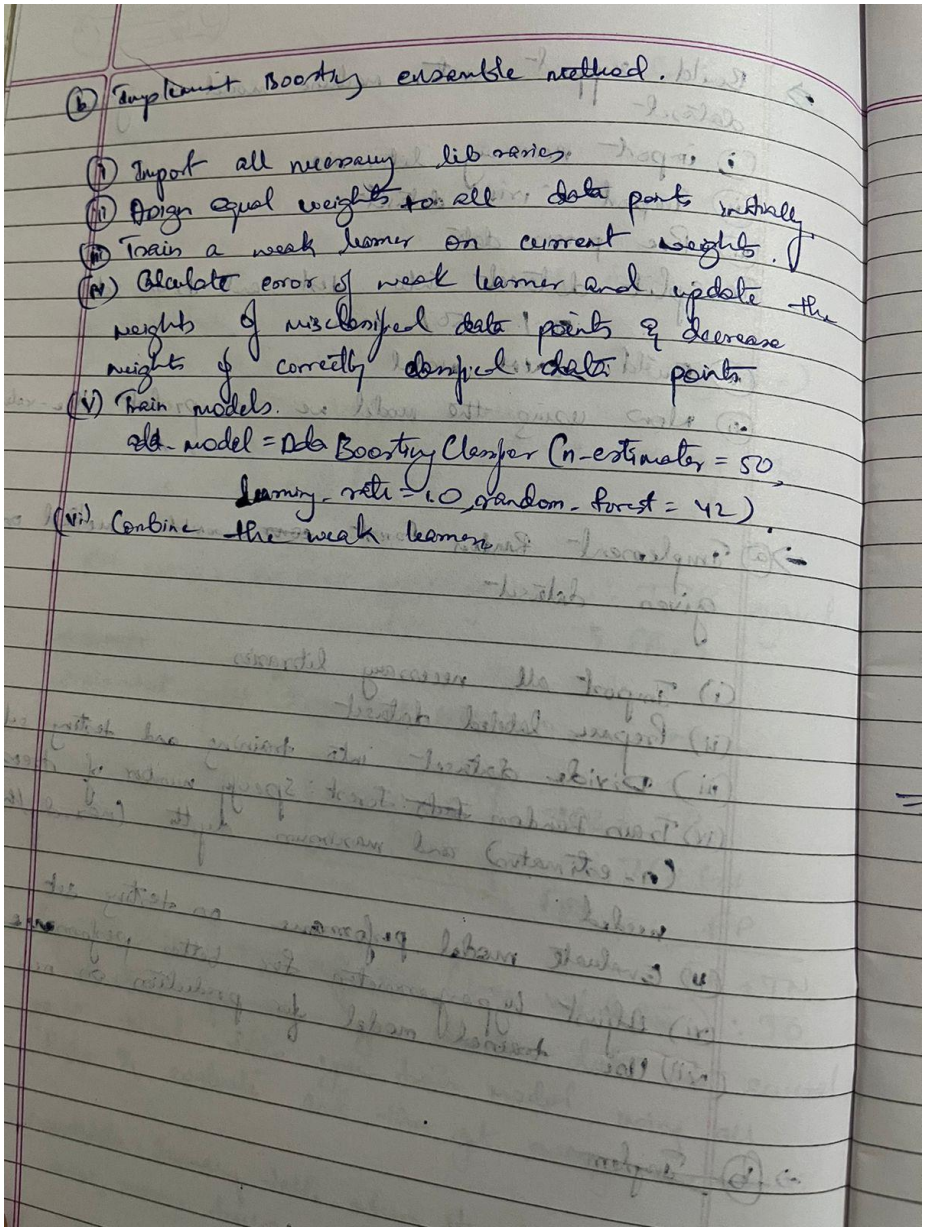
✓ 0.7s

```
Accuracy: 0.98
Classification Report:
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       1.00      1.00      1.00        23
           1       0.95      1.00      0.97        19
           2       1.00      0.94      0.97        18

    accuracy                           0.98        60
   macro avg       0.98      0.98      0.98        60
weighted avg       0.98      0.98      0.98        60

Confusion Matrix:
[[23  0  0]
 [ 0 19  0]
 [ 0  1 17]]
```

Code and output

Title: Implement Boosting ensemble method on a given dataset

Algorithm (Handwritten)



```
[10] from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
     from sklearn.ensemble import AdaBoostClassifier
     from sklearn import metrics
     from sklearn import datasets
```

```
[11] import pandas as pd
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
[12] # Load the iris dataset
     iris = datasets.load_iris()
     X = pd.DataFrame(iris.data, columns=['Sepal_Length', 'Sepal_Width', 'Petal_Length', 'Petal_Width'])
     y = pd.DataFrame(iris.target, columns=['Targets'])
```

```
[13] X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.4,random_state=42)
```

```
[14] mylogregmodel = LogisticRegression()
```

```
[15] adabc = AdaBoostClassifier(n_estimators = 150, estimator = mylogregmodel, learning_rate = 1)
```

```
model = adabc.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/validation.py:1143: DataConversionWarning: A
  y = column_or_1d(y, warn=True)
```

```
[17] y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
```

```
[18] metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
0.9833333333333333
```