

# Ex.No: 13 Learning – Use Supervised Learning(Miniproject)

DATE:4/11/24

REGISTER NUMBER : 212222040091

## AIM:

To write a program to train the classifier for Air Quality.

## Algorithm:

Step 1 : Start the program.  
Step 2 : Import the necessary packages, such as NumPy and Pandas.  
Step 3 : Install and import Gradio for creating the user interface.  
Step 4 : Load the Air Quality dataset using Pandas.  
Step 5 : Split the dataset into input features (x) and target labels (y).  
Step 6 : Split the data into training and testing sets using train\_test\_split.  
Step 7 : Standardize the training and testing data using the StandardScaler.  
Step 8 : Instantiate the MLPClassifier model with 1000 iterations and train the model on  
Step 9 : Print the model's accuracy on both the training and testing sets.  
Step 10 : Take input values for Air Quality features and predict the outcome using the t  
Step 11 : Stop the program.

## Program:

### Importing Libraries

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import os
for dirname, _, filenames in os.walk('/kaggle/input'):
    for filename in filenames:
        print(os.path.join(dirname, filename))
```

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import plotly.express as px
%matplotlib inline
sns.set()
```

### Import Data and Analysis

```
df=pd.read_csv("/content/air-quality-india.csv")
df
df.head()
df.tail()
```

```
df.shape
```



```
df.info()
```



```
df.isnull().sum()
```



```
df.describe().T.style.background_gradient(cmap="Blues")
```



```
print(df["PM2.5"].describe())
```



```
df.nunique()
```



```
pd.DataFrame(df["Year"].value_counts())
```



```
pd.DataFrame(df["Month"].value_counts().sort_index(ascending=True))
```



```
pd.DataFrame(df["Hour"].value_counts().sort_values(ascending=False))
```



```
pd.DataFrame(df["PM2.5"].sort_values(ascending=False).head(15))
```



```
df['Timestamp'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Timestamp'])
```



```
df['Day_of_Week'] = df['Timestamp'].dt.dayofweek
```

```
df['Season'] = df['Month'].apply(lambda x: 'Winter' if x in [12, 1, 2]
                                  else 'Summer' if x in [3, 4, 5]
                                  else 'Monsoon' if x in [6, 7, 8]
                                  else 'Autumn')
```

```
print(df.head())
```

## Output:

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following components:

- Header:** "Untitled29.ipynb" with a star icon, and a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Runtime, Tools, Help) with "All changes saved".
- Code Cells:**
  - Cell [2]: `%matplotlib inline` and `sns.set()`.
  - Cell [3]: `df=pd.read_csv("/content/air-quality-india.csv")` and `df`.
- Data Preview:** A table with 6 columns: Timestamp, Year, Month, Day, Hour, PM2.5. It shows rows 0 to 4 and rows 36187 to 36191. The status bar indicates "36192 rows x 6 columns".
- Footer:** "Next steps:" with three buttons: "Generate code with df", "View recommended plots", and "New interactive sheet".

	Timestamp	Year	Month	Day	Hour	PM2.5
0	2017-11-07 12:00:00	2017	11	7	12	64.51
1	2017-11-07 13:00:00	2017	11	7	13	69.95
2	2017-11-07 14:00:00	2017	11	7	14	92.79
3	2017-11-07 15:00:00	2017	11	7	15	109.66
4	2017-11-07 16:00:00	2017	11	7	16	116.50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36187	2022-06-04 11:00:00	2022	6	4	11	35.89
36188	2022-06-04 12:00:00	2022	6	4	12	33.83
36189	2022-06-04 13:00:00	2022	6	4	13	33.05
36190	2022-06-04 14:00:00	2022	6	4	14	35.29
36191	2022-06-04 15:00:00	2022	6	4	15	40.67

Untitled29.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help All changes saved

Next steps: [Generate code with df](#) [View recommended plots](#) [New interactive sheet](#)

[4] df.head()

	Timestamp	Year	Month	Day	Hour	PM2.5
0	2017-11-07 12:00:00	2017	11	7	12	64.51
1	2017-11-07 13:00:00	2017	11	7	13	69.95
2	2017-11-07 14:00:00	2017	11	7	14	92.79
3	2017-11-07 15:00:00	2017	11	7	15	109.66
4	2017-11-07 16:00:00	2017	11	7	16	116.50

Next steps: [Generate code with df](#) [View recommended plots](#) [New interactive sheet](#)

[5] df.tail()

	Timestamp	Year	Month	Day	Hour	PM2.5
36187	2022-06-04 11:00:00	2022	6	4	11	35.89
36188	2022-06-04 12:00:00	2022	6	4	12	33.83
36189	2022-06-04 13:00:00	2022	6	4	13	33.05
36190	2022-06-04 14:00:00	2022	6	4	14	35.29
36191	2022-06-04 15:00:00	2022	6	4	15	40.67

Untitled29.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help All changes saved

[6] df.shape

(36192, 6)

Untitled29.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help All changes saved

[7] df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  
RangeIndex: 36192 entries, 0 to 36191  
Data columns (total 6 columns):  
# Column Non-Null Count Dtype  
---  
0 Timestamp 36192 non-null object  
1 Year 36192 non-null int64  
2 Month 36192 non-null int64  
3 Day 36192 non-null int64  
4 Hour 36192 non-null int64  
5 PM2.5 36192 non-null float64  
dtypes: float64(1), int64(4), object(1)  
memory usage: 1.7+ MB

[8] df.isnull().sum()

	0
Timestamp	0
Year	0
Month	0
Day	0
Hour	0
PM2.5	0

dtype: int64

Untitled29.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help All changes saved

[9] df.describe().T.style.background\_gradient(cmap="Blues")

	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
Year	36192.000000	2019.682278	1.345011	2017.000000	2019.000000	2020.000000	2021.000000	2022.000000
Month	36192.000000	6.331841	3.593321	1.000000	3.000000	6.000000	10.000000	12.000000
Day	36192.000000	15.716401	8.859769	1.000000	8.000000	16.000000	23.000000	31.000000
Hour	36192.000000	11.477840	6.925088	0.000000	5.000000	11.000000	17.000000	23.000000
PM2.5	36192.000000	49.308429	24.863511	7.020000	28.080000	45.730000	64.520000	245.630000

[10] print(df["PM2.5"].describe())

count 36192.000000  
mean 49.308429  
std 24.863511  
min 7.020000  
25% 28.080000  
50% 45.730000  
75% 64.520000  
max 245.630000  
Name: PM2.5, dtype: float64

Untitled29.ipynb ☆  
File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help All changes saved

✓ [11] df.nunique()

Timestamp 36192  
Year 6  
Month 12  
Day 31  
Hour 24  
PM2.5 9202  
dtype: int64

✓ [13] pd.DataFrame(df["Year"].value\_counts())

count  
Year  
2020 8356  
2021 8283  
2019 7685  
2018 7537  
2022 3194  
2017 1137

Untitled29.ipynb ☆  
File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help All changes saved

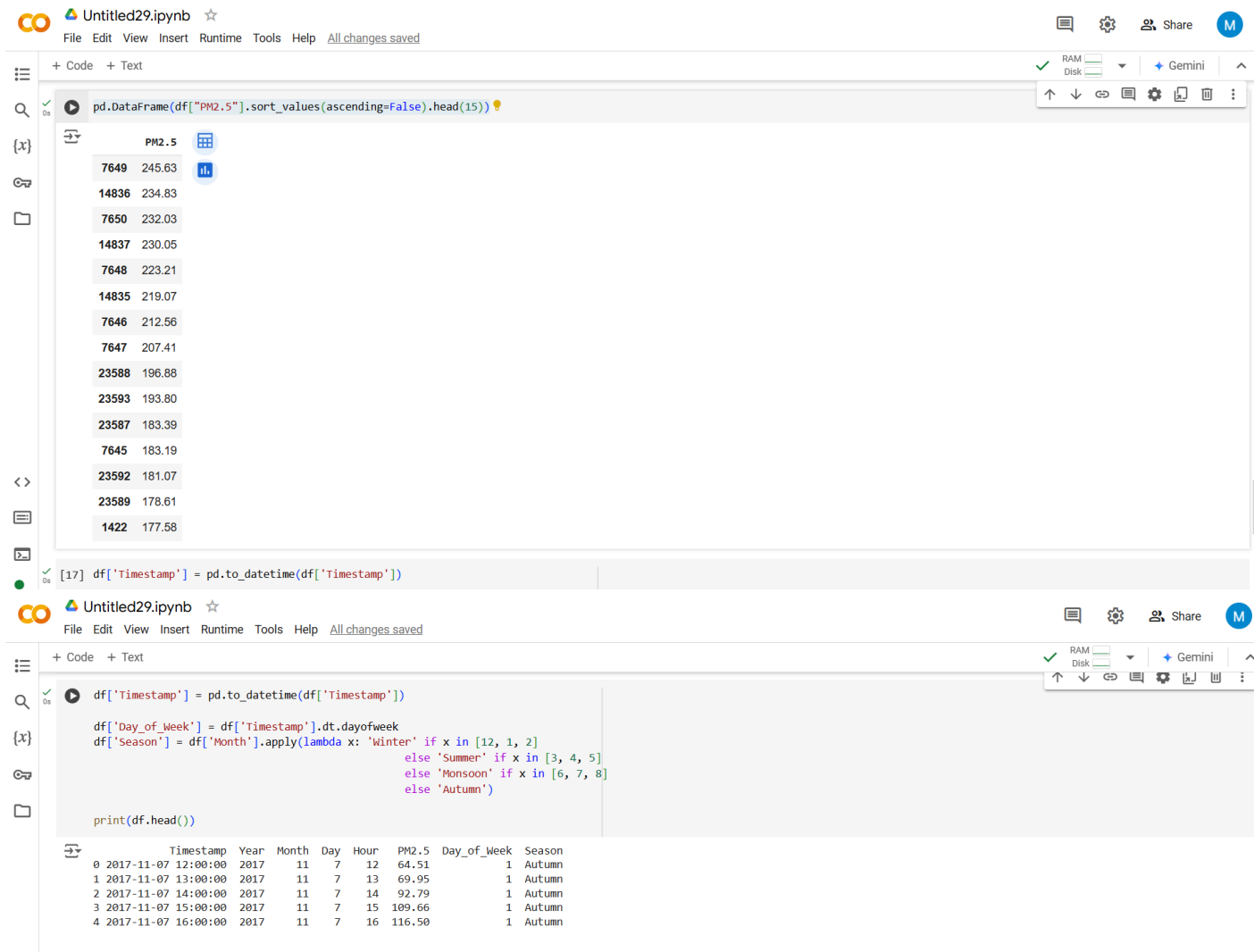
✓ [14] pd.DataFrame(df["Month"].value\_counts().sort\_index(ascending=True))

count  
Month  
1 3546  
2 3250  
3 3529  
4 3083  
5 3212  
6 2743  
7 2397  
8 2492  
9 2495  
10 2814  
11 3203  
12 3428

Untitled29.ipynb ☆  
File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help All changes saved

✓ [15] pd.DataFrame(df["Hour"].value\_counts().sort\_values(ascending=False))

count  
Hour  
8 1524  
6 1523  
5 1519  
1 1518  
23 1517  
2 1515  
9 1514  
4 1514  
7 1512  
20 1512  
10 1511  
3 1510  
22 1509  
0 1506  
11 1506  
14 1504



The screenshot displays a Jupyter Notebook interface with two code cells. The top cell shows a DataFrame of PM2.5 values, and the bottom cell shows the code for converting timestamps to datetimes and adding seasonal labels.

**Cell 1 Output:**

	PM2.5
7649	245.63
14836	234.83
7650	232.03
14837	230.05
7648	223.21
14835	219.07
7646	212.56
7647	207.41
23588	196.88
23593	193.80
23587	183.39
7645	183.19
23592	181.07
23589	178.61
1422	177.58

**Cell 2 Code:**

```
df['Timestamp'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Timestamp'])

df['Day_of_Week'] = df['Timestamp'].dt.dayofweek
df['Season'] = df['Month'].apply(lambda x: 'Winter' if x in [12, 1, 2]
                                else 'Summer' if x in [3, 4, 5]
                                else 'Monsoon' if x in [6, 7, 8]
                                else 'Autumn')

print(df.head())
```

**Cell 2 Output:**

	Timestamp	Year	Month	Day	Hour	PM2.5	Day_of_Week	Season
0	2017-11-07 12:00:00	2017	11	7	12	64.51	1	Autumn
1	2017-11-07 13:00:00	2017	11	7	13	69.95	1	Autumn
2	2017-11-07 14:00:00	2017	11	7	14	92.79	1	Autumn
3	2017-11-07 15:00:00	2017	11	7	15	109.66	1	Autumn
4	2017-11-07 16:00:00	2017	11	7	16	116.50	1	Autumn

## Result:

Thus the system was trained successfully and the prediction was carried out.