

In [1]:

```
1 import numpy as np
2 import pandas as pd
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4 from sklearn import neighbors, linear_model
5 from sklearn.datasets import load_digits
6 import datetime
```

## Part-1

In [2]:

```
1 bm_data = pd.read_csv("benchmarks.csv")
2 display(bm_data.head())
```

c:\users\os's pc\appdata\local\programs\python\python37-32\lib\site-packages  
\IPython\core\interactiveshell.py:3058: DtypeWarning: Columns (3) have mixed  
types. Specify dtype option on import or set low\_memory=False.  
interactivity=interactivity, compiler=compiler, result=result)

	testID	benchName	base	peak
0	cpu95-19990104-03254	101.tomcatv	19.40	27.1
1	cpu95-19990104-03254	102.swim	27.20	34.8
2	cpu95-19990104-03254	103.su2cor	10.10	9.98
3	cpu95-19990104-03254	104.hydro2d	8.58	8.61
4	cpu95-19990104-03254	107.mgrid	8.94	9.44

In [3]:

```
1 Yearly_testid=[]
2 bm_data['testID']=bm_data['testID'].str.extract(r'(-[0-9]+-)', expand=False)
3 bm_data['testID']=bm_data['testID'].str.replace('-', '')
4 bm_data = bm_data.dropna()
5 for i in bm_data['testID']:
6     Yearly_testid.append(int(i[:4]))
7 bm_data['Y_testid']=Yearly_testid
8 bm_data = bm_data[bm_data['benchName'] == '456.hmmer']
9 bm_data['testID'] = bm_data['testID'].apply(lambda x: pd.to_datetime(x))
10 display(bm_data.head())
```

	testID	benchName	base	peak	Y_testid
45903	2006-05-13	456.hmmer	8.03	8.03	2006
45990	2006-05-13	456.hmmer	8.32	8.51	2006
46019	2006-05-13	456.hmmer	13.40	18.4	2006
46094	2006-05-13	456.hmmer	12.40	17.1	2006
46106	2006-05-13	456.hmmer	12.50	17.1	2006

In [4]:

```
1 #Extract the date and base speed for a benchmark of your choice
2 Y_testid=[]
3 testid=[]
4 base=[]
5 for index, row in bm_data.iterrows():
6     testid.append((row["testID"]))
7     base.append(float(row["base"]))
8     Y_testid.append((row["Y_testid"]))
9 print(len(base))
```

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In [21]:

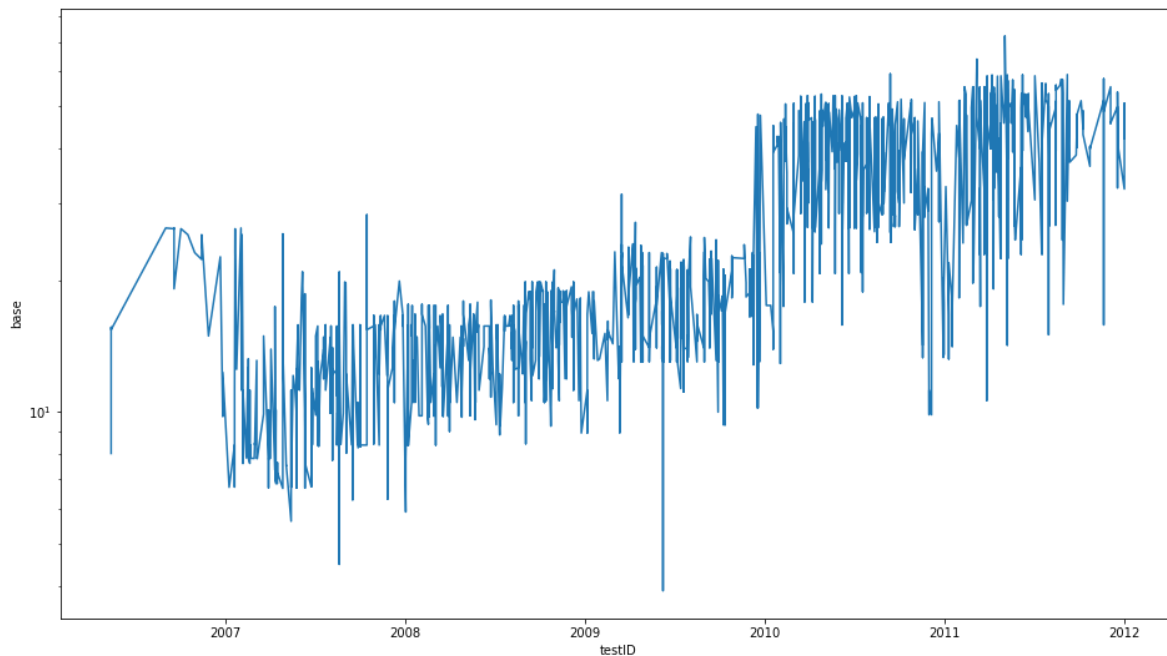
```
1 base[0]
```

Out[21]:

8.03

In [141]:

```
1 #Plot the data in a semi-log plot
2 plt.figure(figsize=(16,9))
3 plt.semilogy(testid, base)
4 plt.xlabel('testID')
5 plt.ylabel('base')
6 plt.show()
```



In [5]:

```
1 #Plot the data in a semi-log plot using scatter plot. With a base of 2 instead of 10
2 plt.figure(figsize=(16,9))
3 plt.scatter(testid, base)
4 plt.yscale('log',basey=2)
5 plt.xlabel('testID')
6 plt.ylabel('base')
7 plt.show()
```



In [6]:

```
1 #Changing Timestamps into numbers to prepare it for the linear regression model
2 #for each unique time stamp, the code gives a unique number
3 d = {ni: indi for indi, ni in enumerate(set(Y_testid))}
4 coded_testid = [d[ni] for ni in Y_testid]
5 #print(Len(coded_testid))
```

In [61]:

```
1 print(coded_testid)
```

[illegible]

[illegible]

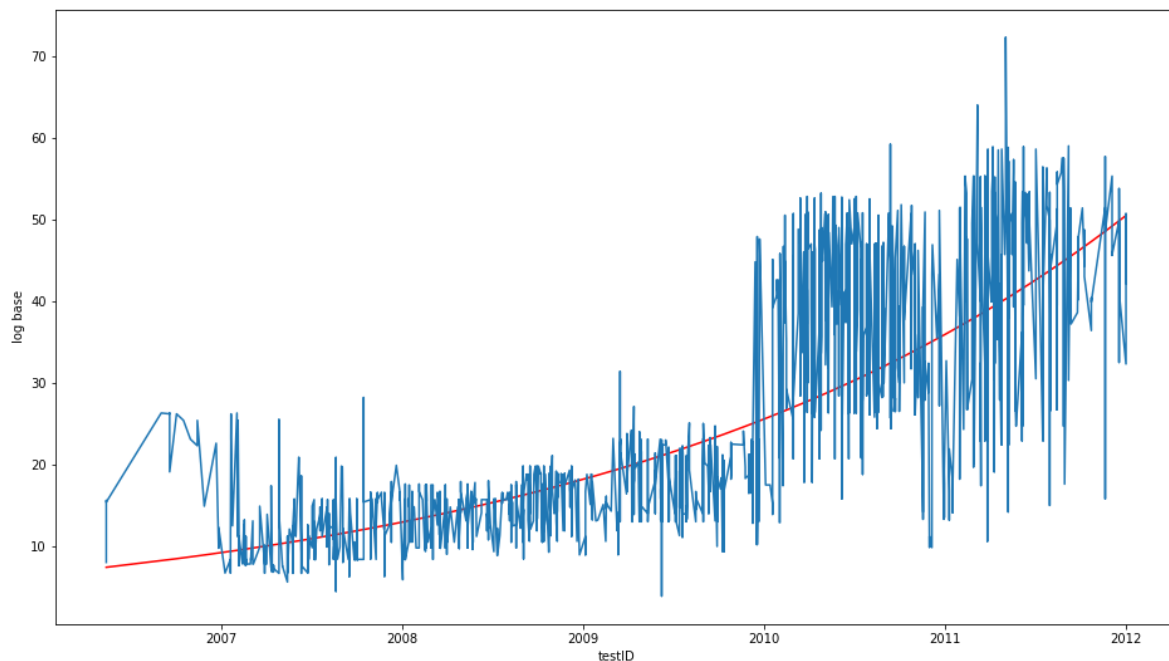
In [56]:

In [69]:

[illegible]

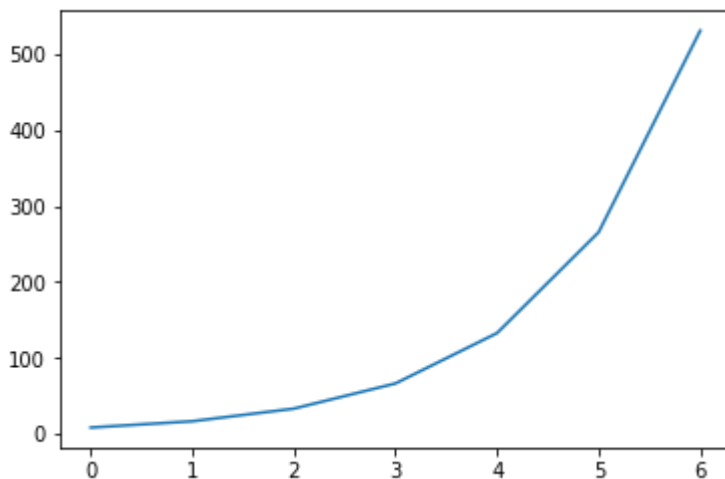
In [75]:

```
1 line= 2**(regr.coef_*X+regr.intercept_)
2
3 plt.figure(figsize=(16,9))
4 plt.plot(testid, line,color='red')
5 #plt.plot(testid, base_pred_2,color='red')
6 plt.plot(testid,base)
7 #plt.plot(testid,Moorline)
8 #plt.plot(testid, line**2, color='red')
9 #plt.yscale('log',basey=2)
10 plt.xlabel('testID')
11 plt.ylabel('log base')
12 plt.show()
```



In [76]:

```
1 plt.plot(coded_testid,(Moorline))
2 plt.show()
```



In my benchName, Moore's law doesn't hold sufficiently as it increases rapidly with a rule of " $\text{np.log2}(2)*i + \text{np.log2}(\text{first-observation})$ " which is faster than the speed of the data in my model.

## Part-2

In [8]:

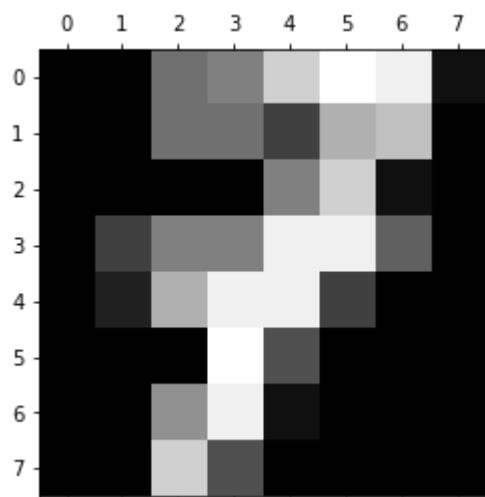
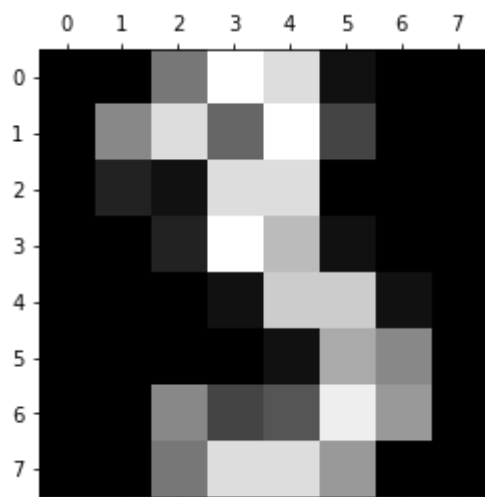
```
1 #Load Data
2 digits = load_digits()
3 print(digits.data.shape)
```

(1797, 64)

In [10]:

```
1 #Plot some of the examples.
2 plt.gray()
3 plt.matshow(digits.images[3])
4 plt.matshow(digits.images[7])
5 plt.show()
```

<Figure size 432x288 with 0 Axes>





In [11]:

```
1 #Choose two digit classes (e.g 7s and 3s) , and train a k-nearest neighbor classifier.
2 x=[]
3 y=[]
4 for i in range(len(digits.data)):
5     if digits.target[i] == 3 or digits.target[i] == 7:
6         x.append(digits.data[i])
7         y.append(digits.target[i])
8 print(len(x))
9
10 x_train = x[:-90]
11 x_test = x[-90:]
12
13 y_train = y[:-90]
14 y_test = y[-90:]
15
16 clf = neighbors.KNeighborsClassifier(3, weights='uniform')
17 clf.fit(x_train, y_train)
18
19 y_pred = clf.predict(x_test)
```

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In [18]:

```
1 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score
2 print("Mean squared error: %.2f" % mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred))
3 print('Variance score: %.2f' % r2_score(y_test, y_pred))
4 print("Manual Calculation of the error rate:", (sum(y_test != y_pred) / len(y_test)))
```

Mean squared error: 0.16

Variance score: 0.96

Manual Calculation of the error rate: 0.01

In [ ]:

1