

April 15, 2024

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
```

```
[4]: pwd
```

```
[4]: 'C:\\Users\\Tej'
```

```
[5]: cd E:\\
```

E:\\

```
[6]: df=pd.read_csv("iris.csv")
df
```

```
[6]:      sepallength  sepalwidth  petallength  petalwidth      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
..          ...           ...           ...           ...      ...
145          6.7           3.0           5.2           2.3  Iris-virginica
146          6.3           2.5           5.0           1.9  Iris-virginica
147          6.5           3.0           5.2           2.0  Iris-virginica
148          6.2           3.4           5.4           2.3  Iris-virginica
149          5.9           3.0           5.1           1.8  Iris-virginica
```

[150 rows x 5 columns]

```
[7]: df.dtypes
```

```
[7]: sepallength    float64
sepalwidth        float64
petallength        float64
petalwidth         float64
class              object
dtype: object
```

```
[8]: df['class']=df['class'].astype('category')
df.dtypes
```

```
[8]: sepallength    float64
sepalwidth       float64
petallength      float64
petalwidth       float64
class            category
dtype: object
```

```
[9]: df['class']=df['class'].cat.codes
df
```

```
[9]:
```

	sepallength	sepalwidth	petallength	petalwidth	class
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	0
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	0
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	0
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	0
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	0
..
145	6.7	3.0	5.2	2.3	2
146	6.3	2.5	5.0	1.9	2
147	6.5	3.0	5.2	2.0	2
148	6.2	3.4	5.4	2.3	2
149	5.9	3.0	5.1	1.8	2

[150 rows x 5 columns]

```
[10]: df.isnull().sum()
```

```
[10]: sepallength    0
sepalwidth       0
petallength      0
petalwidth       0
class            0
dtype: int64
```

```
[11]: (df <= 0).sum()
```

```
[11]: sepallength    0
sepalwidth       0
petallength      0
petalwidth       0
class            50
dtype: int64
```

```
[12]: print(df.shape)
```

(150, 5)

```
[13]: # co-relation matrix
def DetectOutlier(df,var):
    Q1 = df[var].quantile(0.25)
    Q3 = df[var].quantile(0.75)
    IQR = Q3 - Q1
    high, low = Q3+1.5*IQR, Q1-1.5*IQR

    print("Highest allowed in variable:", var, high)
    print("lowest allowed in variable:", var, low)

    count = df[(df[var] > high) | (df[var] < low)][var].count()

    print('Total outliers in:',var,':',count)

DetectOutlier(df,'sepallength')

DetectOutlier(df,'sepalwidth')

DetectOutlier(df,'petallength')

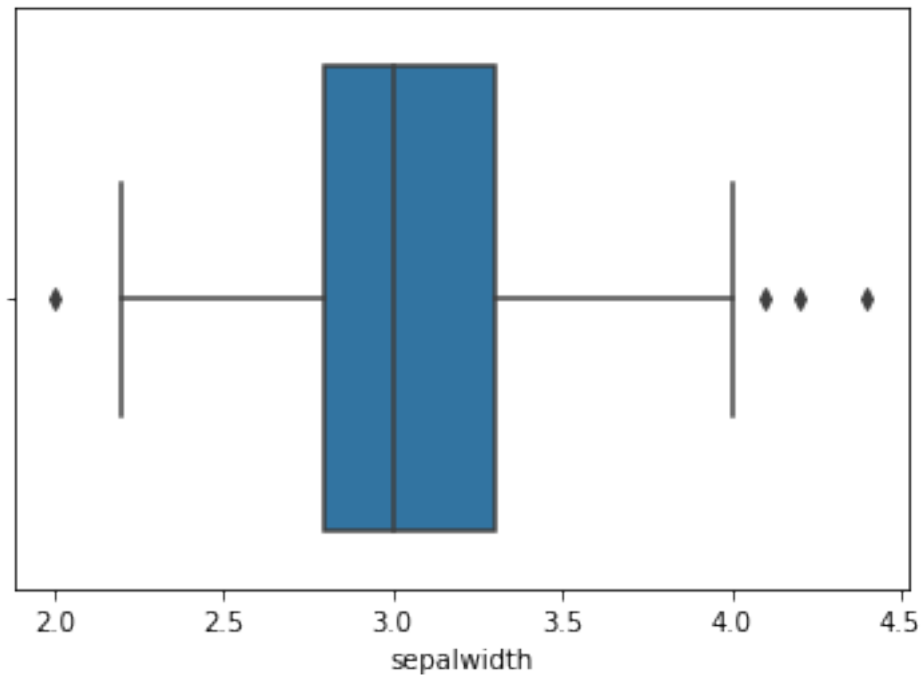
DetectOutlier(df,'petalwidth')
```

```
Highest allowed in variable: sepallength 8.350000000000001
lowest allowed in variable: sepallength 3.1499999999999986
Total outliers in: sepallength : 0
Highest allowed in variable: sepalwidth 4.05
lowest allowed in variable: sepalwidth 2.05
Total outliers in: sepalwidth : 4
Highest allowed in variable: petallength 10.349999999999998
lowest allowed in variable: petallength -3.6499999999999999
Total outliers in: petallength : 0
Highest allowed in variable: petalwidth 4.05
lowest allowed in variable: petalwidth -1.95
Total outliers in: petalwidth : 0
```

```
[15]: import seaborn as sns
sns.boxplot(df['sepalwidth'])
```

```
C:\Users\Tej\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\_decorators.py:36:
FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version
0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other
arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or
misinterpretation.
    warnings.warn(
```

[15]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x2c174523b20>



```
[16]: def OutlierRemoval(df,var):
      Q1 = df[var].quantile(0.25)
      Q3 = df[var].quantile(0.75)
      IQR = Q3 - Q1
      high, low = Q3+1.5*IQR, Q1-1.5*IQR

      print("Highest allowed in variable:", var, high)
      print("lowest allowed in variable:", var, low)

      count = df[(df[var] > high) | (df[var] < low)][var].count()

      print('Total outliers in:',var,':',count)

      df = df[((df[var] >= low) & (df[var] <= high))]
      return df
```

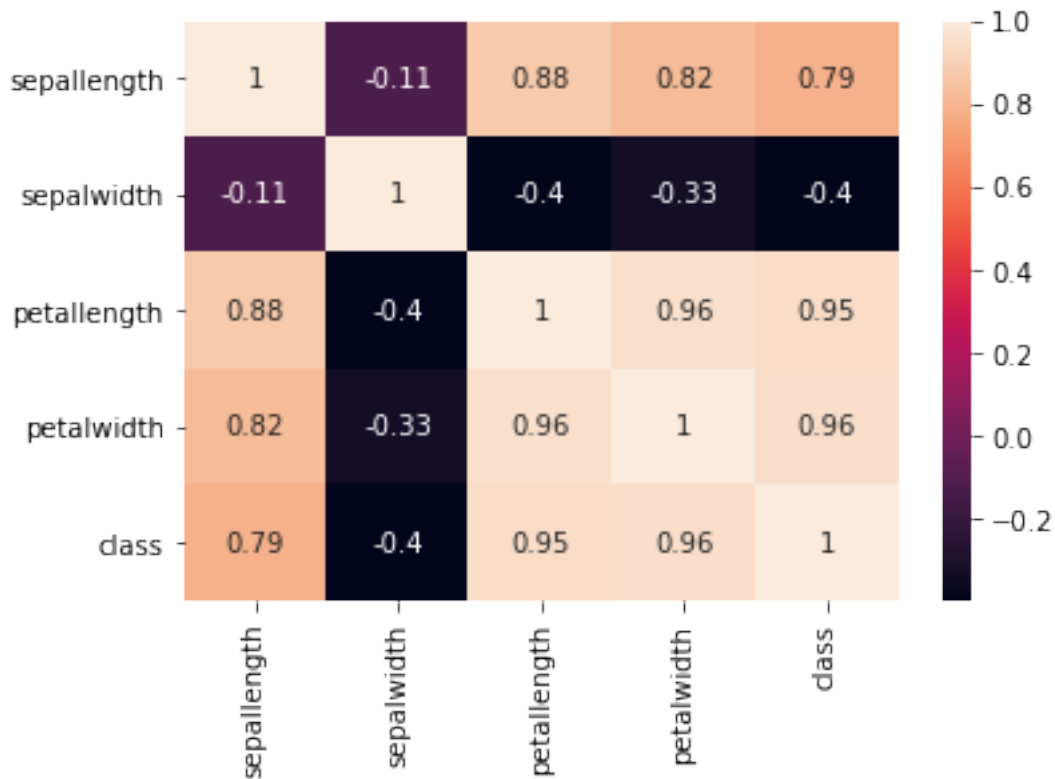
```
[17]: print(df.shape)
      df = OutlierRemoval(df,'sepalwidth')
      print(df.shape)
```

```
(150, 5)
Highest allowed in variable: sepalwidth 4.05
```

lowest allowed in variable: sepalwidth 2.05
Total outliers in: sepalwidth : 4
(146, 5)

```
[18]: import seaborn as sns
sns.heatmap(df.corr(),annot=True)
```

[18]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x2c1745762e0>



```
[19]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
```

```
[20]: # split the data into inputs and outputs
X = df.iloc[:, [0,2,3]].values
y = df.iloc[:, 4].values
```

```
[21]: # training and testing data
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

# assign test data size 25%
```

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size= 0.25,
↳ random_state=0)
```

```
[22]: # importing standard scaler
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

# scaling the input data
sc_X = StandardScaler()
X_train = sc_X.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = sc_X.fit_transform(X_test)
```

```
[23]: # importing standard scaler
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

# scaling the input data
sc_X = StandardScaler()
X_train = sc_X.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = sc_X.fit_transform(X_test)
```

```
[24]: # import Gaussian Naive Bayes classifier
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB

# create a Gaussian Classifier
classifier1 = GaussianNB()

# training the model
classifier1.fit(X_train, y_train)

# testing the model
y_pred1 = classifier1.predict(X_test)
```

```
[25]: # importing accuracy score
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score

# printing the accuracy of the model
print(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred1))
```

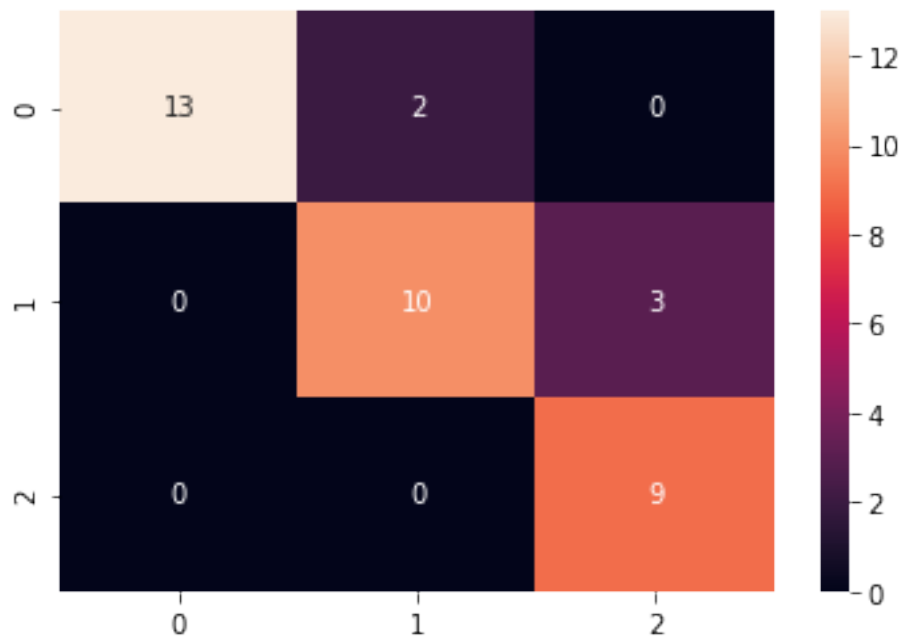
0.8648648648648649

```
[26]: # importing the required modules
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix

# passing actual and predicted values
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred1)

# true write data values in each cell of the matrix
```

```
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True)
plt.savefig('confusion.png')
```



```
[27]: # importing classification report
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report

# printing the report
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred1))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.87	0.93	15
1	0.83	0.77	0.80	13
2	0.75	1.00	0.86	9
accuracy			0.86	37
macro avg	0.86	0.88	0.86	37
weighted avg	0.88	0.86	0.87	37