20MCA241 DATA SCIENCE LAB

Lab Report SubmittedBy

ANNAPOORNESWARI D

Reg. No.: AJC20MCA-2020

In Partial fulfillment for the Award of the Degree Of

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS (2 Year) (MCA) APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY



AMAL JYOTHI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING KANJIRAPPALLY

[Affiliated to APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University, Kerala. Approved by AICTE, Accredited by NAAC with 'A' grade. Koovappally, Kanjirappally, Kottayam, Kerala – 686518]

2020-2022

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS AMAL JYOTHI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING KANJIRAPPALLY



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Lab report, "20MCA241 DATA SCIENCE LAB" is the bonafide work of ANNAPOORNESWARI D(Reg.No:AJC20MCA-2020) in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Master of Computer Applications under APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University during the year 2021-22.

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PROGRAM NO: 1 DATE: 24/11/2021

AIM: PERFORM ALL MATRIX OPERATIONS USING PYTHON [USING NUMPY]

```
import numpy as np
x = np.array([[4, 3], [12, 6]])
y = np.array([[14, 5], [8, 10]])
print ("Addition of two matrices: ")
print (np.add(x,y))
print ("Subtraction of two matrices : ")
print (np.subtract(x,y))
print ("Matrix Division : ")
print (np.divide(x,y))
print ("Multiplication of two matrices: ")
print (np.multiply(x,y))
print ("The product of two matrices : ")
print (np.dot(x,y))
print ("square root is : ")
print (np.sqrt(x))
print ("The summation of elements : ")
print (np.sum(y))
print ("The column wise summation : ")
print (np.sum(y,axis=0))
print ("The row wise summation: ")
print (np.sum(y,axis=1))
print ("Matrix transposition : ")
print (x.T)
```

```
C:\Users\ajcemca\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv\Scripts\python.exe
Addition of two matrices:
[[18 8]
[20 16]]
Subtraction of two matrices :
[[-10 -2]
[ 4 -4]]
Matrix Division :
[[0.28571429 0.6
                     ]]
[1.5 0.6
Multiplication of two matrices:
[[56 15]
[96 60]]
The product of two matrices :
[[ 80 50]
 [216 120]]
square root is :
      1.73205081]
[3.46410162 2.44948974]]
The summation of elements :
The column wise summation :
[22 15]
```

```
Multiplication of two matrices:
[[56 15]
 [96 60]]
The product of two matrices :
[[ 80 50]
 [216 120]]
square root is :
[[2.
            1.73205081]
 [3.46410162 2.44948974]]
The summation of elements :
The column wise summation :
[22 15]
The row wise summation:
[19 18]
Matrix transposition :
[[ 4 12]
[3 6]]
Process finished with exit code 0
```

RESULT: THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN EXECUTED AND OUTPUT VERIFIED

PROGRAM NO: 2 DATE: 01/12/2021

AIM: PERFORM SVD (SINGULAR VALUE DECOMPOSITION)

PROGRAM

```
from numpy import array
from scipy.linalg import svd

A= array([[6,5,2,4,5], [8,1,3,7,8], [4,2,7,10,9], [4,8,7,3,2], [9,10,7,1,5]])
print(A)

X, Y, Z =svd(A)
print("\nDecomposition: ", X)
print("\nInverse Matrix: ",Y)
print("\nTranspose of Matrix: ",Z)
```

RESULT: THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN EXECUTED AND OUTPUT VERIFIED

PROGRAM NO: 3 DATE: 01/12/2021

AIM: PROGRAM TO IMPLEMENT K-NN CLASSIFICATION USING ANY STANDARD DATASET AVAILABLE IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN AND FIND THE ACCURACY OF THE ALGORITHM (USING IN BUILT FUNCTION)

```
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
irisData = load_iris()
A = irisData.data
B = irisData.target
A_train, A_test, B_train, B_test = train_test_split(
  A, B, test_size=.3, random_state=10)
knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=2)
knn.fit(A_train, B_train)
print(knn.predict(A_test))
#Finding Accuracy of the Algorithm
W = knn.predict(A_test)
Q = accuracy_score(B_test, W)
print("Accuracy: ", Q)
```

```
C:\Users\ajcemca\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv\Scripts\python.exe C:
[1]
Accuracy: 1.0
Process finished with exit code 0
```

RESULT: THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN EXECUTED AND OUTPUT VERIFIED

PROGRAM NO: 4 DATE: 01/12/2021

AIM: PROGRAM TO IMPLEMENT K-NN CLASSIFICATION USING ANY RANDOM DATASET WITHOUT USING IN BUILT PACKAGES

```
from math import sqrt
#calculate the euclidean distance between two vectors
def euclidean_distance(row1, row2):
  distance = 0.0
  for i in range(len(row1) - 1):
     distance += (row1[i] - row2[i]) ** 2
     return sqrt(distance)
#locate the most similar neighbors
def get_neighbors(train, test_row, num_neighbors):
  distances = list()
  for train_row in train:
     dist = euclidean_distance(test_row, train_row)
     distances.append((train_row, dist))
  distances.sort(key=lambda tup: tup[1])
  neighbors = list()
  for i in range (num_neighbors):
     neighbors.append(distances[i][0])
return neighbors
#make a classification prediction with neighbors
def predict_classification(train, test_row, num_neighbors):
  neighbors = get_neighbors(train, test_row, num_neighbors)
  output_values = [row[-1] for row in neighbors]
  prediction = max(set(output_values), key=output_values.count)
  return prediction
# Test distance function
dataset = [[2.7810836, 2.550537003, 0],
```

```
[1.465489372,2.362125076,0],
[3.396561688,4.400293529,0],
[1.38807019,1.850220317,0],
[3.06407232,3.005305973,0],
[7.627531214,2.759262235,1],
[5.332441248,2.088626775,1],
[6.922596716,1.77106367,1],
[8.675418651,-0.242068655,1],
[7.673756466,3.508563011,1]]

prediction = predict_classification(dataset, dataset[0], 3)
print('Expected %d, Got %d.' % (dataset[0][-1], prediction))
```

```
C:\Users\ajcemca\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\ven
Expected 0, Got 0.
Process finished with exit code 0
```

RESULT: THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN EXECUTED AND OUTPUT VERIFIED

PROGRAM NO: 5 DATE: 08/12/2021

AIM: PROGRAM TO IMPLEMENT NAIVE BAYES ALGORITHM USING ANY STANDARD DATASET AVAILABLE IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN AND FIND THE ACCURACY OF THE ALGORITHM.

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
# importing dataset
dataset = pd.read_csv("nba.csv")
a = dataset.iloc[:, [2, 3]].values
b = dataset.iloc[:, -1].values
# splitting into test and train dataset
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
a_train, a_test, b_train, b_test = train_test_split(a, b, test_size=0.20, random_state=0)
# Feature scaling
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
a_train = sc.fit_transform(a_train)
a_{test} = sc.transform(a_{test})
print(a_train)
print(a_test)
# training the naive bayes model on the training set
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
classifier = GaussianNB()
classifier.fit(a_train, b_train)
# predicting the test set results
b_pred = classifier.predict(a_test)
```

```
print(b_pred)

# making confusion matrix
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score
ac = accuracy_score(b_test, b_pred)
co = confusion_matrix(b_test, b_pred)
print(ac)
print(co)
```

```
[ 2.11737157e+00 3.78719297e-01]
 [-1.38221530e+00 5.52551726e-01]
 [-1.09058306e+00 -3.45582490e-01]
 [ 1.73156642e-01 -6.64275277e-01]
 [-6.04529329e-01 2.31984809e+00]
 [-3.12897090e-01 2.04886868e-01]
 [-1.57663679e+00 -2.00722133e-01]
 [ 6.59210374e-01 -1.38857706e+00]
 [-1.09058306e+00 5.52551726e-01]
 [-1.96547978e+00 3.49747226e-01]
 [ 3.67578135e-01 2.62831011e-01]
 [ 1.73156642e-01 -2.87638347e-01]
 [ 1.43689635e+00 -1.04091221e+00]
 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1
000011]
0.9125
[ 4 18]]
Process finished with exit code \theta
```

RESULT: THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN EXECUTED AND OUTPUT VERIFIED

PROGRAM NO: 6 DATE: 08/12/2021

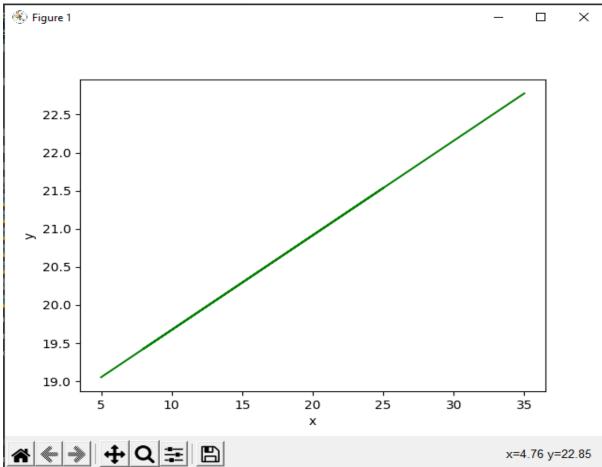
AIM: PROGRAM TO IMPLEMENT LINEAR REGRESSION TECHNIQUES USING ANY STANDARD DATASET AVAILABLE IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN AND EVALUATE.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
print("\nLinear Regression \n" )
x=np.array([5,15,20,25,8,35]).reshape((-1,1))
y=np.array([5,20,30,14,33,22])
print(x)
print(y)
model=LinearRegression()
model.fit(x,y)
r_sq=model.score(x,y)
print('Coefficient of determination : ', r_sq)
print('Intercept : ' , model.intercept_)
print('slope : ', model.coef_)
y_pred=model.predict(x)
print('predicted response : ', y_pred, sep='\n' )
plt.scatter(x,y, color="m",
       marker="0", sep=30)
plt.plot(x, y_pred, color="g" )
plt.xlabel('x')
plt.ylabel('y')
plt.show()
```

```
Linear Regression

[[ 5]
    [15]
    [20]
    [25]
    [ 8]
    [35]]
[ 5 20 30 14 33 22]
Coefficient of determination : 0.017997935807665955
Intercept : 18.431182795698927
slope : [0.12419355]

Process finished with exit code 0
```



RESULT: THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN EXECUTED AND OUTPUT VERIFIED

PROGRAM NO: 7 DATE: 08/12/2021

AIM: PROGRAM TO IMPLEMENT LINEAR REGRESSION TECHNIQUES USING ANY STANDARD DATASET AVAILABLE IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN AND EVALUATE (WITHOUT USING IN BUILT FUNCTION).

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def estimate\_coef(x, y):
  n = np.size(x)
  m_x = np.mean(x)
  m_y = np.mean(y)
  SS_xy = np.sum(y * x) - n * m_y * m_x
  SS_x = np.sum(x * x) - n * m_x * m_x
  b_1 = SS_xy / SS_xx
  b_0 = m_y - b_1 * m_x
  return (b_0, b_1)
def plot_regression_line(x, y, b):
  # plotting the actual points as scatter plot
  plt.scatter(x, y, color="m", marker="o", s=30)
  # predicted response vector
  y_pred = b[0] + b[1] * x
  # plotting the regression line
  plt.plot(x, y_pred, color="r")
  # putting labels
  plt.xlabel('x')
  plt.ylabel('y')
```

```
# function to show plot
plt.show()

def main():
    # observations
    x = np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
    y = np.array([1, 3, 2, 5, 7, 8, 8, 9, 10, 12])

# estimating coefficients
b = estimate_coef(x, y)
print("Estimated coefficients are:\nb_0 = {} \
    \nb_1 = {}".format(b[0], b[1]))

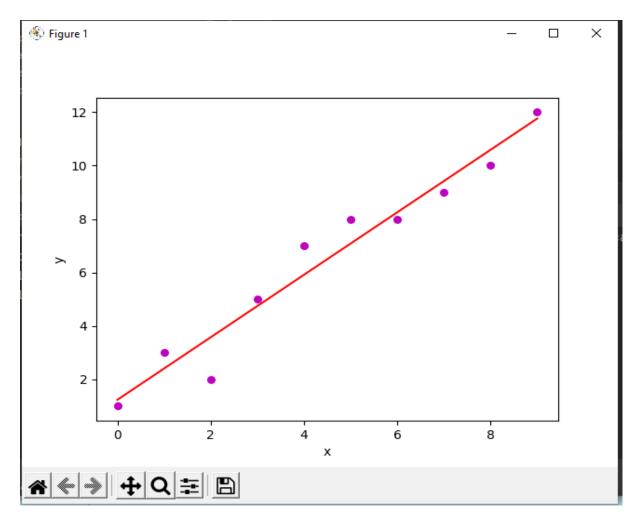
# plotting regression line
plot_regression_line(x, y, b)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

```
Estimated coefficients are:

b_0 = 1.2363636363636363

b_1 = 1.1696969696969697
```



RESULT: THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN EXECUTED AND OUTPUT VERIFIED

PROGRAM NO: 8 DATE: 15/12/2021

AIM: PROGRAM TO IMPLEMENT MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSION TECHNIQUES USING ANY STANDARD DATASET AVAILABLE IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN AND EVALUATE.

PROGRAM

```
import pandas as pd

df = pd.read_csv("cars.csv")

X = df[['Weight', 'Volume']]

y = df['CO2']

from sklearn import linear_model

regr = linear_model.LinearRegression()

regr.fit(X, y)

predictedCO2 = regr.predict([[2300, 1300]])

print(predictedCO2)
```

OUTPUT

```
C:\Users\ajcemca\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv\Scripts\python.exe "
[107.2087328]

Process finished with exit code 0
```

RESULT: THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN EXECUTED AND OUTPUT VERIFIED

PROGRAM NO: 9 DATE: 15/12/2021

AIM: PROGRAM TO IMPLEMENT MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSION TECHNIQUES USING BOSTON DATASET AVAILABLE IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN AND EVALUATE ACCURACY AND PLOTTING POINT.

PROGRAM

```
#Accuracy and plotting
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from sklearn import datasets, linear_model, metrics
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score
#load the boston dataset
boston = datasets.load_boston(return_X_y=False)
#defining feature matrix(x) and response vector(y)
x = boston.data
y = boston.target
#splitting x and y into training and testing sets
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x,y, test_size=0.3,
                                random_state=1)
reg = linear_model.LinearRegression()
reg.fit(x_train, y_train)
predicted = reg.predict(x_test)
#regression coefficient
print('coefficient: ', reg.coef_)
expected = y_test
```

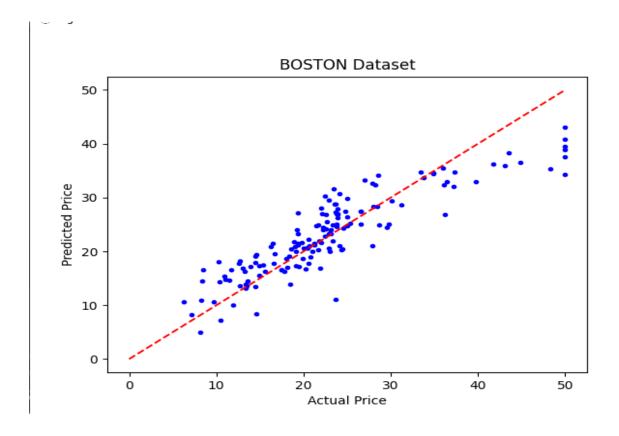
Plot a graph for expected and predicted values

```
plt.title( 'BOSTON Dataset')
plt.scatter(expected,predicted,c='b',marker='.',s=36)
plt.plot([0, 50], [0, 50], '--r')
plt.xlabel('Actual Price')
plt.ylabel('Predicted Price')
plt.show()
```

```
C:\Users\ajcemca\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv\Scripts\python.exe "C:/Users/accefficient: [-9.85424717e-02 6.07841138e-02 5.91715401e-02 2.43955988e+00 -2.14699650e+01 2.79581385e+00 3.57459778e-03 -1.51627218e+00 3.07541745e-01 -1.12800166e-02 -1.00546640e+00 6.45018446e-03 -5.68834539e-01]

variance score :0.7836295385076291

Process finished with exit code 0
```



RESULT: THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN EXECUTED AND OUTPUT VERIFIED

PROGRAM NO: 10 DATE:22/12/2021

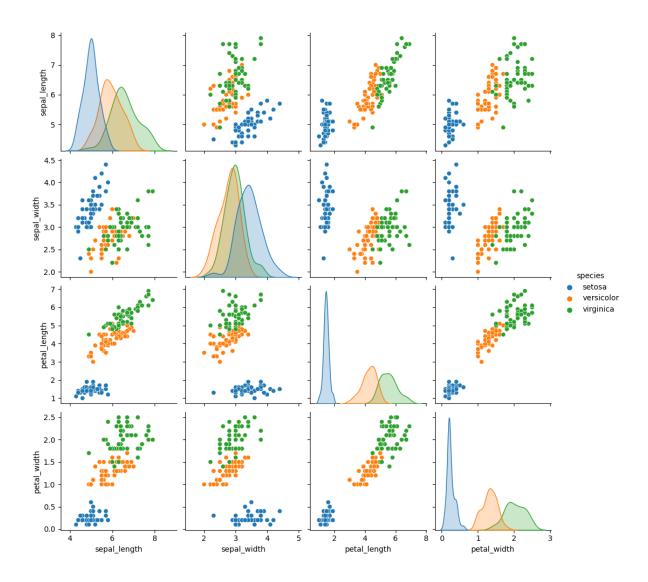
AIM: PROGRAM TO IMPLEMENT DECISION TREES USING ANY STANDARD DATASET AVAILABLE IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN AND FIND THE ACCURACY OF THE ALGORITHM.

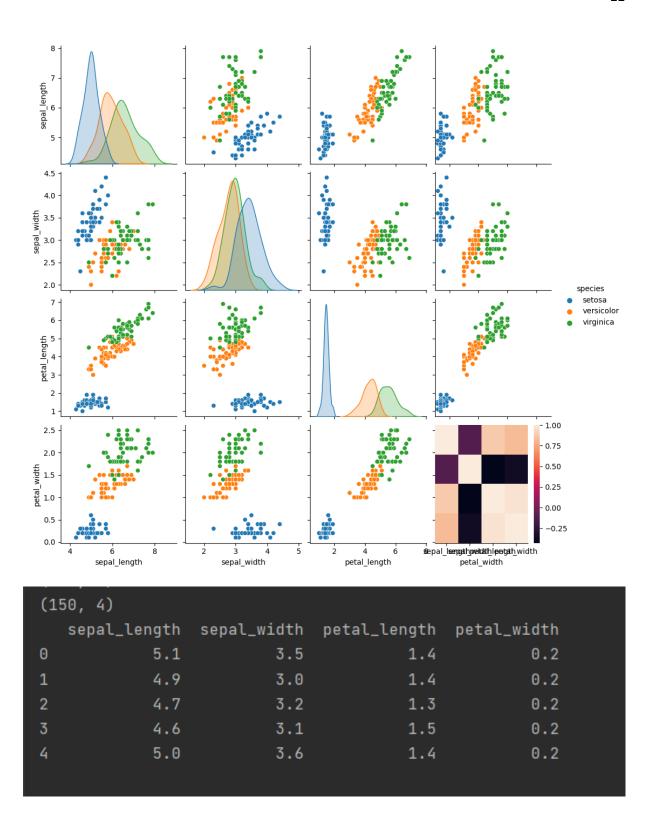
```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix
from sklearn.tree import plot_tree
df = sns.load_dataset('iris')
print(df.head())
print(df.info())
df.isnull().any()
print(df.shape)
sns.pairplot(data=df, hue='species')
plt.savefig("pne.png")
sns.heatmap(df.corr())
plt.savefig("one.png")
target = df['species']
df1 = df.copy()
df1 = df1.drop('species', axis=1)
print(df1.shape)
print(df1.head())
```

```
x = df1
print(target)
le = LabelEncoder()
target = le.fit_transform(target)
print(target)
y = target
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
print("Training split input- ", x_train.shape)
print("Testing split input- ", x_test.shape)
dtree = DecisionTreeClassifier()
dtree.fit(x_train,y_train)
print('Decision Tree Classifier Created')
y_pred = dtree.predict(x_test)
print("classification report-\n", classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred)
plt.figure(figsize=(5,5))
sns.heatmap(data=cm, linewidths=.5, annot=True, square=True, cmap='Blues')
plt.ylabel('Actual label')
plt.xlabel('Predicted label')
all_sample_title = 'Accuracy Score: {0}'.format(dtree.score(x_test, y_test))
plt.title(all_sample_title, size = 15)
plt.savefig("two.png")
plt.figure(figsize=(20,20))
dec_tree = plot_tree(decision_tree=dtree, feature_names=df1.columns,
```

```
class\_names=["setosa", "vercicolor", "verginica"] \ , \ filled=True, \ precision=4, \\ rounded=True \ ) plt.savefig("three.png")
```

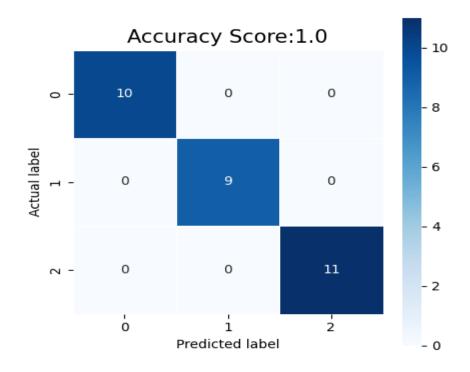
```
C:\Users\hp\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv\Scripts\python.exe
   sepal_length sepal_width petal_length petal_width species
           5.1
                                     1.4
0
                        3.5
                                                  0.2 setosa
           4.9
                        3.0
                                     1.4
                                                  0.2 setosa
2
           4.7
                        3.2
                                     1.3
                                                  0.2 setosa
           4.6
                        3.1
                                     1.5
3
                                                  0.2 setosa
           5.0
                        3.6
                                     1.4
                                                  0.2 setosa
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 150 entries, 0 to 149
Data columns (total 5 columns):
    Column
                  Non-Null Count
                                  Dtype
   sepal_length 150 non-null
                                  float64
1
   sepal_width 150 non-null
                                 float64
2
    petal_length 150 non-null
                                 float64
   petal_width 150_non-null
                                 float64
    species
                 150 non-null
                                 object
dtypes: float64(4), object(1)
memory usage: 6.0+ KB
None
(150, 5)
Process finished with exit code 0
```

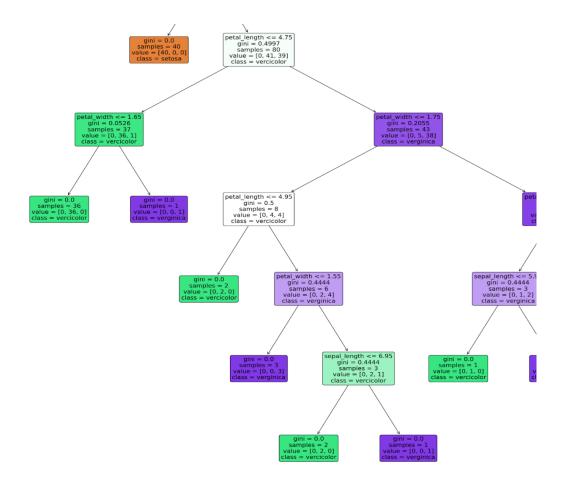




```
setosa
1
           setosa
2
           setosa
3
           setosa
          setosa
145
       virginica
       virginica
146
       virginica
147
       virginica
148
149
       virginica
Name: species, Length: 150, dtype: object
```

Training split input- (120, 4) Testing split input- (30, 4)





RESULT: THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN EXECUTED AND OUTPUT VERIFIED

PROGRAM NO: 11 DATE:05/01/2022

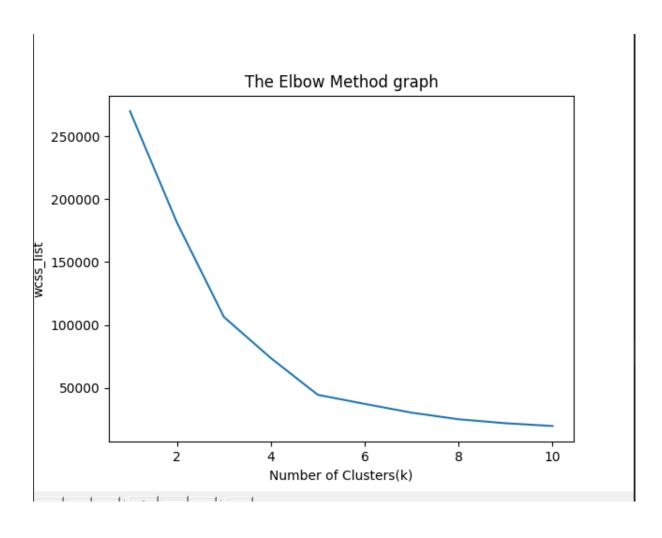
AIM: PROGRAM TO IMPLEMENT K-MEANS CLUSTERING TECHNIQUE USING ANY STANDARD DATASET AVAILABLE IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

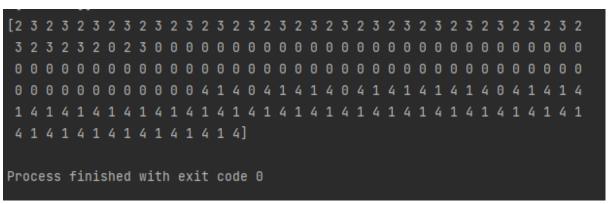
```
import numpy as nm
import matplotlib.pyplot as mtp
import pandas as pd
dataset = pd.read_csv('Mall_Customers.csv')
X = dataset.iloc[:, [3,4]].values
print(X)
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
wcss_list = []
for i in range(1, 11):
  kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=i, init='k-means++', random_state=42)
  kmeans.fit(X)
  wcss_list.append(kmeans.inertia_)
mtp.plot(range(1,11), wcss_list)
mtp.title('The Elbow Method graph')
mtp.xlabel('Number of Clusters(k)')
mtp.ylabel('wcss list')
mtp.show()
kmeans = KMeans(n clusters=5, init="k-means++", random state=42)
y_predict = kmeans.fit_predict(X)
print(y_predict)
mtp.scatter(X[y_predict == 0, 0], X[y_predict == 0, 1], s=60, c='red', label='Cluster1')
mtp.scatter(X[y_predict == 1, 0], X[y_predict == 1, 1], s=60, c='blue', label='Cluster2')
mtp.scatter(X[y_predict == 2, 0], X[y_predict == 2, 1], s=60, c='green', label='Cluster3')
mtp.scatter(X[y_predict == 3, 0], X[y_predict == 3, 1], s=60, c='violet', label='Cluster4')
```

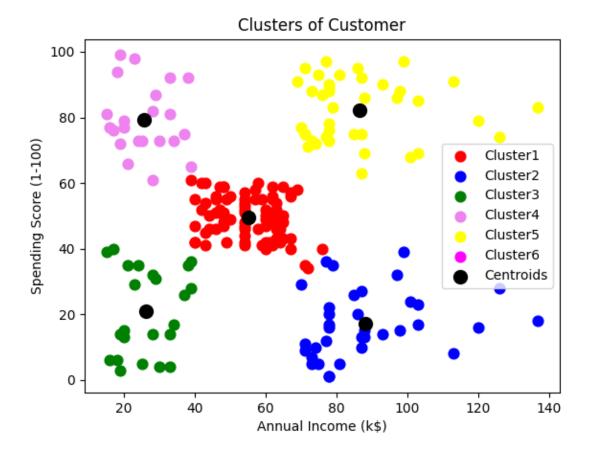
```
mtp.scatter(X[y_predict == 4, 0], X[y_predict == 4, 1], s=60, c='yellow', label='Cluster5')
mtp.scatter(kmeans.cluster_centers_[:, 0], kmeans.cluster_centers_[:, 1], s=100, c='black',
label='Centroids')
mtp.xlabel('Annual Income (k$)')
mtp.ylabel('Spending Score (1-100)')
mtp.legend()
mtp.show()
```

```
C:\Users\ajcemca\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv\Scripts\python.exe "C:
      39]
       81]
       77]
       40]
       76]
        6]
       99]
       15]
       77]
       13]
       79]
       35]
       66]
       29]
       98]
       35]
      90]
```

```
32]
       86]
      15]
       88]
[ 99
       39]
[ 99
       97]
[101
       24]
[101
      68]
[103
       17]
[103
      85]
[103
       23]
       69]
       8]
[113
       91]
[120
       16]
       79]
[120
[126
       28]
[126
       74]
[137
       18]
       83]]
```







RESULT: THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN EXECUTED AND OUTPUT VERIFIED

PROGRAM NO: 12 DATE:05/01/2022

AIM: PROGRAM TO IMPLEMENT K-MEANS CLUSTERING TECHNIQUE USING ANY STANDARD DATASET AVAILABLE IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

```
import numpy as nm
import matplotlib.pyplot as mtp
import pandas as pd
dataset = pd.read_csv('world_country_and_usa_states_latitude_and_longitude_values.csv')
X = dataset.iloc[:, [1,2]].values
print(X)
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
wcss list = []
for i in range(1, 11):
  kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=i, init='k-means++', random_state=42)
  kmeans.fit(X)
  wcss_list.append(kmeans.inertia_)
mtp.plot(range(1,11), wcss_list)
mtp.title('The Elbow Method graph')
mtp.xlabel('Number of Clusters(k)')
mtp.ylabel('wcss_list')
mtp.show()
kmeans = KMeans(n clusters=3, init="k-means++", random state=42)
y_predict = kmeans.fit_predict(X)
print(y_predict)
mtp.scatter(X[y_predict == 0, 0], X[y_predict == 0, 1], s=60, c='red', label='Cluster1')
mtp.scatter(X[y_predict == 1, 0], X[y_predict == 1, 1], s=60, c='blue', label='Cluster2')
mtp.scatter(X[y_predict == 2, 0], X[y_predict == 2, 1], s=60, c='green', label='Cluster3')
```

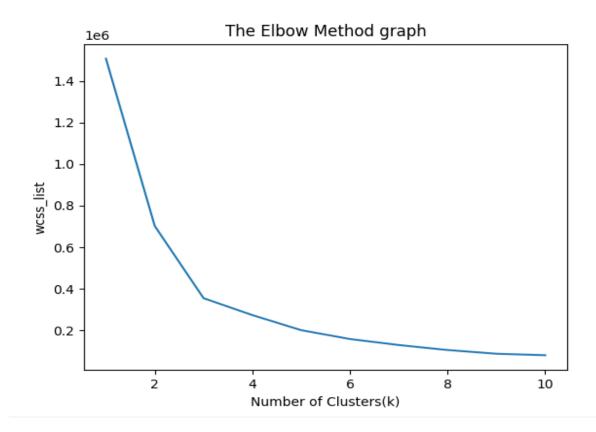
mtp.scatter(kmeans.cluster_centers_[:, 0], kmeans.cluster_centers_[:, 1], s=100, c='black', label='Centroids')
mtp.title('World Countries')

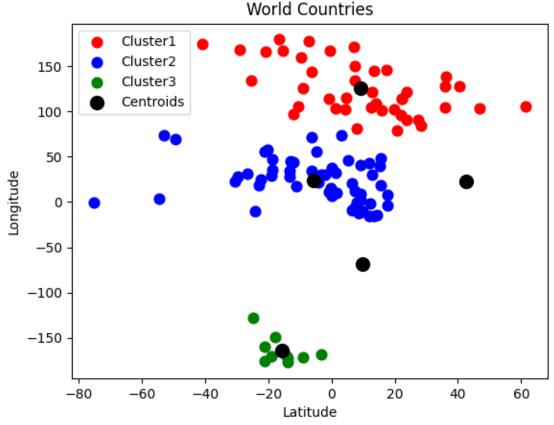
mtp.xlabel('Latitude')

mtp.ylabel('Longitude')

mtp.legend()

mtp.show()





```
C:\Users\ajcemca\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv\Scr
[[ 4.25462450e+01 1.60155400e+00]
 [ 2.34240760e+01
                   5.38478180e+01]
 [ 3.39391100e+01 6.77099530e+01]
 [ 1.70608160e+01 -6.17964280e+01]
  1.82205540e+01 -6.30686150e+01]
 [ 4.11533320e+01 2.01683310e+01]
  4.00690990e+01 4.50381890e+01]
  1.22260790e+01 -6.90600870e+01]
 [-1.12026920e+01 1.78738870e+01]
 [-7.52509730e+01 -7.13890000e-02]
 [-3.84160970e+01 -6.36166720e+01]
 [-1.42709720e+01 -1.70132217e+02]
 [ 4.75162310e+01 1.45500720e+01]
 [-2.52743980e+01 1.33775136e+02]
  1.25211100e+01 -6.99683380e+01]
  4.01431050e+01
                   4.75769270e+01]
  4.39158860e+01
                   1.76790760e+01]
    .31938870e+01 -5.95431980e+01]
```

```
1.0000700000000 -0.407000000000000
[ 1.40583240e+01 1.08277199e+02]
[-1.53767060e+01 1.66959158e+02]
[-1.37687520e+01 -1.77156097e+02]
[-1.37590290e+01 -1.72104629e+02]
[ 4.26026360e+01 2.09029770e+01]
[ 1.55527270e+01 4.85163880e+01]
[-1.28275000e+01 4.51662440e+01]
[-3.05594820e+01 2.29375060e+01]
[-1.31338970e+01 2.78493320e+01]
[-1.90154380e+01 2.91548570e+01]]
[4 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 1 1 3 2 4 0 3 4 4 3 0 4 1 4 4 1 1 3 0 3 3 3 0 1 1 4 3 3 0
1 1 1 4 1 2 3 1 0 3 3 3 3 0 4 4 4 1 4 3 3 4 3 4 4 4 1 4 1 4 0 3 0 4 4 1 4
3 4 3 4 1 4 3 1 1 3 1 4 3 3 0 1 3 4 0 1 3 4 3 4 0 4 4 4 0 1 4 4 4 4 4 3 4
4 4 0 1 4 0 1 1 4 0 1 4 4 4 1 4 1 1 3 1 3 4 1 3 1 1 1 1 0 4 2 0 4 4 2 4 3 0
0 1 4 1 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 3 0 0 2 2 4 1 1 1 1 1]
```

RESULT: THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN EXECUTED AND OUTPUT VERIFIED

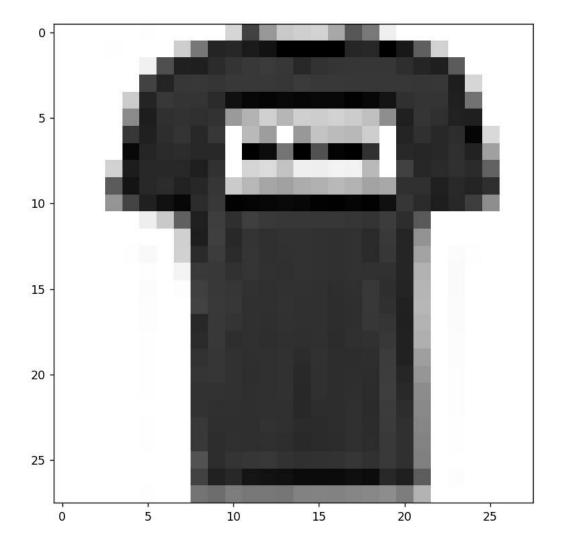
PROGRAM NO: 13 DATE:02/02/2022

AIM: PROGRAMS ON CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK TO CLASSIFY IMAGES FROM ANY STANDARD DATASET IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

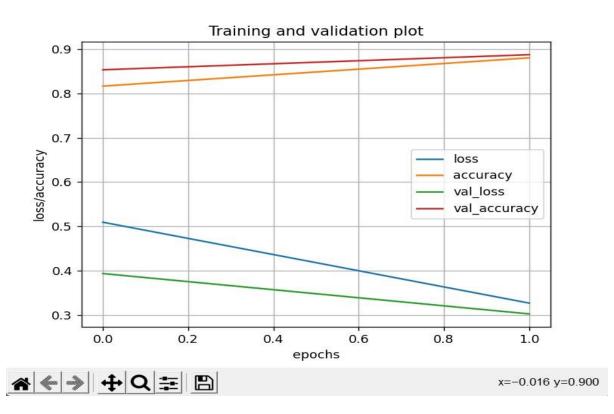
```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
np.random.seed(42)
# tf.set.random. seed(42)
fashion_mnist = keras.datasets.fashion_mnist
(X_train, y_train), (X_test, y_test) = fashion_mnist.load_data()
print(X_train.shape, X_test.shape)
X_{train} = X_{train} / 255.0
X_{\text{test}} = X_{\text{test}} / 255.0
plt.imshow(X_train[1], cmap='binary')
plt.show()
np.unique(y_test)
class_names = ['T-Shirt/Top', 'Trouser', 'Pullover', 'Dress', 'Coat', 'Sandal', 'Shirt', 'Sneaker',
'8ag', 'Ankle Boot']
n \text{ rows} = 5
n cols = 10
plt.figure(figsize=(n_cols * 1.4, n_rows * 1.6))
for row in range(n_rows):
  for col in range(n_cols):
     index = n \ cols * row + col
     plt.subplot(n_rows, n_cols, index + 1)
     plt.imshow(X_train[index], cmap='binary', interpolation='nearest')
     plt.axis('off')
     plt.title(class_names[y_train[index]])
```

```
plt.show()
model_CNN = keras.models.Sequential()
model_CNN.add(keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=32,
                                                      kernel_size=7,
                                                                           padding='same',
activation='relu', input_shape=[28, 28, 1]))
model_CNN.add(keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2))
model_CNN.add(keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=64,
                                                      kernel size=3,
                                                                           padding='same',
activation='relu'))
model_CNN.add(keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2))
model_CNN.add(keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=32,
                                                      kernel_size=3,
                                                                           padding='same',
activation='relu'))
model_CNN.add(keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2))
model_CNN.summary()
model_CNN.add(keras.layers.Flatten())
model_CNN.add(keras.layers.Dense(units=128, activation='relu'))
model_CNN.add(keras.layers.Dense(units=64, activation='relu'))
model_CNN.add(keras.layers.Dense(units=10, activation='softmax'))
model_CNN.summary()
model_CNN.compile(loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
                                                                         optimizer='adam',
metrics=['accuracy'])
X_{train} = X_{train}[..., np.newaxis]
X_{\text{test}} = X_{\text{test}}[..., np.newaxis]
history_CNN = model_CNN.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=2, validation_split=0.1)
pd.DataFrame(history_CNN.history).plot()
plt.grid(True)
plt.xlabel('epochs')
plt.ylabel('loss/accuracy')
plt.title('Training and validation plot')
plt.show()
test_loss, test_accuracy = model_CNN.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
```

print(' Test Loss :{}}, Test Accuracy : {}'.format(test_loss, test_accuracy))







```
Model: "sequential"
  Layer (type)
                               Output Shape
                                                          Param #
  conv2d (Conv2D)
                               (None, 28, 28, 32)
                                                           1600
  max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D (None, 14, 14, 32)
                               (None, 14, 14, 64)
  conv2d_1 (Conv2D)
                                                          18496
  max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling (None, 7, 7, 64)
  2D)
                               (None, 7, 7, 32)
  conv2d_2 (Conv2D)
                                                          18464
  max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling (None, 3, 3, 32)
 Total params: 38,560
 Trainable params: 38,560
 Non-trainable params: 0
 Model: "sequential"
  Layer (type)
                              Output Shape
                                                          Param #
 conv2d (Conv2D)
                               (None, 28, 28, 32)
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)
flatten (Flatten)
              (None, 288)
dense (Dense)
```

PROGRAM NO: 14 DATE:16/02/2022

AIM: IMPLEMENT A SIMPLE WEB CRAWLER

```
PROGRAM
```

```
import requests
import lxml
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
url= "https://www.rottentomatoes.com/top/bestofrt/"
headers = {
  'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML,
like Gecko) Chrome/63.0.3239.132 Safari/537.36 QIHU 360SE'
}
f = requests.get(url, headers = headers)
movies_lst = []
soup = BeautifulSoup(f.content, 'html.parser')
movies = soup.find('table', {
  'class':'table'
}) .find all('a')
print(movies)
num = 0
for anchor in movies:
  urls = 'https://www.rottentomatoes.com' + anchor['href']
  movies_lst.append(urls)
print(movies_lst)
num +=1
movie url = urls
movie_f = requests.get(movie_url, headers = headers)
movies_soup = BeautifulSoup(movie_f.content, 'lxml')
movie_content = movies_soup.find('div',{
  'class': 'movie_synopsis clamp clamp-6 js-clamp'
})
```

print(num, urls, '\n', 'Movie:'+ anchor.string.strip())
print('Movie info:' + movie_content.string.strip())

OUTPUT

PROGRAM NO: 15 DATE:16/02/2022

AIM: IMPLEMENT A SIMPLE WEB CRAWLER

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import requests
pages_crawler = []
def crawler(url):
  page = requests.get(url)
  soup = BeautifulSoup(page.text, 'html.parser')
  links = soup.find_all('a')
  for link in links:
     if 'href' in link.attrs:
        if link['href'].startswith('/wiki') and ':' not in link['href']:
          if link['href'] not in pages_crawler:
             new_link = f"https://en.wikipedia.org{link['href']}"
             pages_crawler.append(link['href'])
             try:
               with open('data.csv', 'a') as file:
                  file.write(f'{soup.title.text}; {soup.h1.text}; {link["href"]}\n')
               crawler(new_link)
             except:
               continue
crawler('https://en.wikipedia.org')
```

```
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page; /wiki/Wikipedia
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page; /wiki/Free_content
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page; /wiki/Encyclopedia
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       Reader Mode
 Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page; /wiki/English_language
 Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page; /wiki/SS_Choctaw
 Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page; /wiki/Cargo_ship
 Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page; /wiki/Great_Lakes
 Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page; /wiki/Alexander_McDougall_(ship_designer)
 Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page; /wiki/American_Ship_Building_Company
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page; /wiki/American_Ship_Building_Company
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page; /wiki/Cleveland
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page; /wiki/Detroit
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page; /wiki/Escanaba,_Michigan
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page; /wiki/Escanaba,_Michigan
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page; /wiki/Marquette,_Michigan
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page; /wiki/Glossary_of_nautical_terms#upbound
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page; /wiki/Iron_ore
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page; /wiki/Lake_Huron
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page; /wiki/New_Presque_Isle_Light
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; Main Page; /wiki/Glossary_of_nautical_terms#canaller
Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia: Main Page; /wiki/National Register of Historic Places
California - Wikipedia; California; /wiki/California_(disambiguation)
 <u>Wikinedia</u> the free encyclonedia: <u>Main Page</u>: /wiki/National Register
California - Wikipedia; California; /wiki/California_(disambiguation)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  Reader Mode
 California (disambiguation) - Wikipedia; California (disambiguation); /wiki/California_(1927_film)
California (1927 film) - Wikipedia; California (1927 film); /wiki/W._S._Van_Dyke
W. S. Van Dyke - Wikipedia; W. S. Van Dyke; /wiki/San_Diego,_California
San Diego - Wikipedia; San Diego; /wiki/San_Diego_County,_California
 San Diego County, California - Wikipedia; San Diego County, California; /wiki/List_of_counties_in_California
List of counties in California - Wikipedia; List of counties in California; /wiki/List_of_United_States_counties_
List of United States counties and county equivalents - Wikipedia; List of United States counties and county equi
County (United States) - Wikipedia; County (United States); /Wiki/County
County - Wikipedia; County; /wiki/County_(disambiguation)
County (disambiguation) - Wikipedia; County (disambiguation); /wiki/Counties_of_China
Counties of China - Wikipedia; Counties of China; /wiki/Simplified_Chinese_characters
Simplified Chinese characters - Wikipedia; Simplified Chinese characters; /wiki/Logogr
                                                                                                                                                                       e characters; /wiki/Logographic
 Logogram - Wikipedia; Logogram; /wiki/Logography_(printing)
The Times - Wikipedia; The Times; /wiki/The_Times_(disambigu
```

RESULT: THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN EXECUTED AND OUTPUT VERIFIED

PROGRAM NO: 16 DATE:16/02/2022

AIM:IMPLEMENT A PROGRAM TO SCRAP THE WEB PAGE OF ANY POPULAR WEBSITE-SUGGESTED PYTHON PACKAGE IS SCRAPPY

```
import requests
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import csv
import lxml
URL ="http://www.values.com/inspirational-quotes"
r = requests.get(URL)
print(r.content)
soup = BeautifulSoup(r.content, 'lxml')
print(soup.prettify())
quotes = []
table = soup.find('div', attrs={'id': 'all_quotes'})
for row in table.findAll('div',
                attrs={'class':'col-6 col-lg-3 text-center margin-30px-bottom sm-margin-30px-
top '}):
  quote = \{ \}
  quote['theme']= row.h5.text
  quote['url'] = row.a['href']
  quote['img'] = row.img['src']
  quote['lines'] = row.img['alt'].split("#")[0]
  quote['author'] = row.img['alt'].aplit("#")[1]
  quotes.append(quote)
filename = 'inspirational_quote.csv'
with open(filename, 'w', newline=") as f:
  w = csv.DictWriter(f,['theme','url','img','lines','author'])
  w.writeheader()
```

for quote in quotes:

w.writerow(quote)

OUTPUT

```
theme,url,img,lines,author

LOVE,/inspirational-quotes/7444-where-there-is-love-there-is-life,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/quote_artwork

LOVE,/inspirational-quotes/7439-at-the-touch-of-love-everyone-becomes-a-poet,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/qu

FRIENDSHIP,/inspirational-quotes/8304-a-friend-may-be-waiting-behind-a-stranger-s-face,https://assets.passiton.com

FRIENDSHIP,/inspirational-quotes/8303-find-a-group-of-people-who-challenge-and,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/

FRIENDSHIP,/inspirational-quotes/8302-there-s-not-a-word-yet-for-old-friends-who-ve,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/

FRIENDSHIP,/inspirational-quotes/7435-there-are-good-ships-and-wood-ships-ships-that,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/

PERSISTENCE,/inspirational-quotes/6377-at-211-degrees-water-is-hot-at-212-degrees,https://assets.passiton.com/quote

PERSISTENCE,/inspirational-quotes/7918-you-keep-putting-one-foot-in-front-of-the,https://assets.passiton.com/quote

PERSISTENCE,/inspirational-quotes/7919-to-persist-with-a-goal-you-must-treasure-the,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/TRATION,/inspirational-quotes/8298-though-no-one-can-go-back-and-make-a-brand-new,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/TRATION,/inspirational-quotes/8298-though-no-one-can-go-back-and-make-a-brand-new,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/TRATION,/inspirational-quotes/8297-a-highly-developed-values-system-is-like-a,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/TRATION,/inspirational-quotes/8296-when-we-strive-to-become-better-than-we-are,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/TRATION,/inspirational-quotes/8296-when-we-strive-to-become-better-than-we-are,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/TRATION,/inspirational-quotes/8296-when-we-strive-to-become-better-than-we-are,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/TRATION,/inspirational-quotes/8296-when-we-strive-to-become-better-than-we-are,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/Trational-quotes/8296-show-me-some-on-how-i-respond-to-them,https://assets.passiton.com/quotes/Trational-quotes/8296-show-me-some-on-how-i-respond-to-them,h
```

PROGRAM NO: 17 DATE:16/02/2022

AIM:PYTHON PROGRAM FOR NATURAL PROGRAM LANGUAGE PROCESSING WHICH PERFORMS N-GRAMS

PROGRAM

```
def generate_ngrams(text, WordsToCombine):
    words = text.split()
    output =[]
    for i in range(len(words) - WordsToCombine + 1) :
        output.append(words[i:i + WordsToCombine])
    return output

x=generate_ngrams(text= 'this is a very good book to study', WordsToCombine=3)
print(x)
```

OUTPUT

```
C:\Users\ajcemca\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv\Scripts\python.exe C:/Users/ajcemca/PycharmProjects/pythonProject/venv/n_grams [['this', 'is', 'a'], ['is', 'a', 'very'], ['a', 'very', 'good'], ['very', 'good', 'book'], ['good', 'book', 'to'], ['book', 'to', Process finished with exit code 0
```

PROGRAM NO: 18 DATE:16/02/2022

AIM:PYTHON PROGRAM FOR NATURAL PROGRAM LANGUAGE PROCESSING WHICH PERFORMS N-GRAMS [USING IN BUILT FUNCTION]

PROGRAM

```
import nltk
nltk.download()
from nltk.util import ngrams

samplText = 'this is a very good book to study'
NGRAMS = ngrams(sequence=nltk.word_tokenize(samplText), n=2)
for grams in NGRAMS:
    print(grams)
```

```
C:\Users\ajcemca\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv\
showing info https://raw.qithubusercontent.com/nltk/
('this', 'is')
('is', 'a')
('a', 'very')
('very', 'good')
('good', 'book')
('book', 'to')
('to', 'study')

Process finished with exit code 0
```

RESULT: THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN EXECUTED AND OUTPUT VERIFIED

PROGRAM NO: 19 DATE:16/02/2022

AIM:PYTHON PROGRAM FOR NATURAL PROGRAM LANGUAGE PROCESSING WHICH PERFORMS SPEECH TAGGING

```
import nltk
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize, sent_tokenize
stop_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
txt = "Sukanya, Rajib and Naba are my good friends." \
   "Sukanya is getting married next year. "\
   "Marriage is a big step in one's life." \
   "It is both exciting and frightening. " \
   "But friendship is a sacred bond between people." \
   "It is a special kind of love between us. " \
   "Many of you must have tried searching for a friend " \
   "but never found the right one."
tokenized = sent_tokenize(txt)
for i in tokenized:
  wordsList = nltk.word_tokenize(i)
  wordsList = [w for w in wordsList if not w in stop_words]
  tagged = nltk.pos_tag(wordsList)
  print(tagged)
```

OUTPUT

```
C:\Users\ajcemca\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv\Scripts\python.exe C:\Users\ajcemca\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv\\
[('Sukanya', 'NNP'), (',', ','), ('Rajib', 'NNP'), ('Naba', 'NNP'), ('good', 'JJ'), ('friends', 'NNS'), ('.', '.')]\\
[('Sukanya', 'NNP'), ('getting', 'VBG'), ('married', 'VBN'), ('next', 'JJ'), ('year', 'NN'), ('.', '.')]\\
[('Marriage', 'NN'), ('big', 'JJ'), ('step', 'NN'), ('one', 'CD'), (''', 'NN'), ('life.It', 'NN'), ('exciting', 'VBG'), ('flound', 'CC'), ('friendship', 'NN'), ('sacred', 'VBD'), ('bond', 'NN'), ('people.It', 'NN'), ('special', 'JJ'), ('kind', 'lifend', 'JJ'), ('must', 'MD'), ('tried', 'VB'), ('searching', 'VBG'), ('friend', 'NN'), ('never', 'RB'), ('found', 'VBD')\\
Process finished with exit code 0
```

PROGRAM NO: 20 DATE:23/02/2022

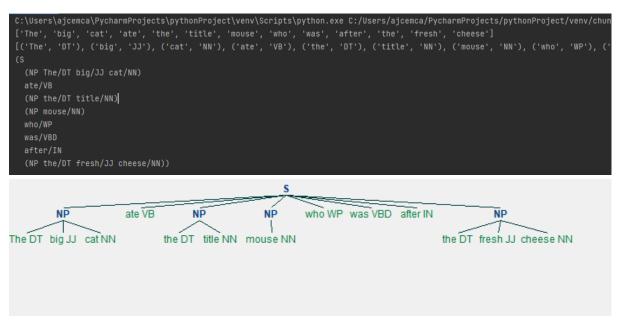
AIM:PYTHON PROGRAM FOR NATURAL PROGRAM LANGUAGE PROCESSING WHICH PERFORMS CHUNKING

PROGRAM

```
import nltk
new = "The big cat ate the title mouse who was after the fresh cheese"
new_tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(new)
print(new_tokens)

new_tag=nltk.pos_tag(new_tokens)
print(new_tag)

grammer=r"NP: {<DT>?<JJ>*<NN>}"
chunkParser=nltk.RegexpParser(grammer)
chunked = chunkParser.parse(new_tag)
print(chunked)
chunked.draw()
```



RESULT: THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN EXECUTED AND OUTPUT VERIFIED

PROGRAM NO: 21 DATE:23/02/2022

AIM:PYTHON PROGRAM FOR NATURAL PROGRAM LANGUAGE PROCESSING WHICH PERFORMS CHUNKING

PROGRAM

import nltk

nltk.download('averaged_perceptron_tagger')

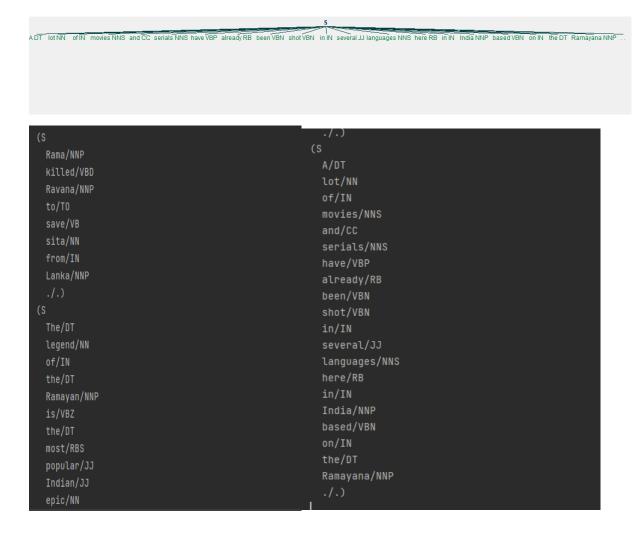
sample_text = """Rama killed Ravana to save sita from Lanka. The legend of the Ramayan is the most popular Indian epic. A lot of movies and serials have already been shot in several languages here in India based on the Ramayana."""

```
tokenized = nltk.sent_tokenize(sample_text)
for i in tokenized:
  words = nltk.word_tokenize(i)
  tagged_words=nltk.pos_tag(words)
  chunkGram=r"""VB:{}"""
  chunkParse=nltk.RegexpParser(chunkGram)
  chunked=chunkParse.parse(tagged_words)
  print(chunked)
  chunked.draw()
```

OUTPUT

Rama NNP killed VBD Ravana NNP to TO save VB sita NN from IN Lanka NNP ..

The DT legend NN of IN the DT Ramayan NNP is VBZ the DT most RBS popular JJ Indian JJ epic NN ...



RESULT: THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN EXECUTED AND OUTPUT VERIFIED