```
In [1]: import numpy as np
   import pandas as pd
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
   import seaborn as sns
```

In [2]: data=pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\user\Downloads\madrid_2014.csv")
 data

Out[2]:

	date	BEN	СО	EBE	NMHC	NO	NO_2	O_3	PM10	PM25	SO_2	тсн	TOL	
0	2014- 06-01 01:00:00	NaN	0.2	NaN	NaN	3.0	10.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	3.0	NaN	NaN	2
1	2014- 06-01 01:00:00	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.11	3.0	17.0	68.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	1.36	1.3	2
2	2014- 06-01 01:00:00	0.3	NaN	0.1	NaN	2.0	6.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	1.1	2
3	2014- 06-01 01:00:00	NaN	0.2	NaN	NaN	1.0	6.0	79.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	2
4	2014- 06-01 01:00:00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	1.0	6.0	75.0	NaN	NaN	4.0	NaN	NaN	2
210019	2014- 09-01 00:00:00	NaN	0.5	NaN	NaN	20.0	84.0	29.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	2
210020	2014- 09-01 00:00:00	NaN	0.3	NaN	NaN	1.0	22.0	NaN	15.0	NaN	6.0	NaN	NaN	2
210021	2014- 09-01 00:00:00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	1.0	13.0	70.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	2
210022	2014- 09-01 00:00:00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	3.0	38.0	42.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	2
210023	2014- 09-01 00:00:00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	1.0	26.0	65.0	11.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	2

210024 rows × 14 columns

4

```
In [3]: data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 210024 entries, 0 to 210023
Data columns (total 14 columns):
# Column Non-Null Count Dtype
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	date	210024 non-null	object
1	BEN	46703 non-null	float64
2	CO	87023 non-null	float64
3	EBE	46722 non-null	float64
4	NMHC	25021 non-null	float64
5	NO	209154 non-null	float64
6	NO_2	209154 non-null	float64
7	0_3	121681 non-null	float64
8	PM10	104311 non-null	float64
9	PM25	51954 non-null	float64
10	S0_2	87141 non-null	float64
11	TCH	25021 non-null	float64
12	TOL	46570 non-null	float64
13	station	210024 non-null	int64

dtypes: float64(12), int64(1), object(1)

memory usage: 22.4+ MB

In [4]: df=data.fillna(value=0)
df

Out[4]:

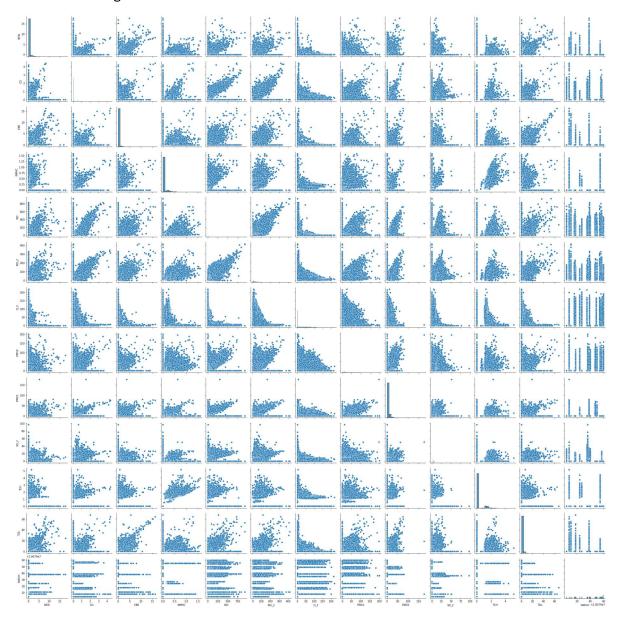
	date	BEN	СО	EBE	NMHC	NO	NO_2	O_3	PM10	PM25	SO_2	тсн	TOL	
0	2014- 06-01 01:00:00	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.00	3.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.00	0.0	28
1	2014- 06-01 01:00:00	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.11	3.0	17.0	68.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	1.36	1.3	28
2	2014- 06-01 01:00:00	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.00	2.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	1.1	28
3	2014- 06-01 01:00:00	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.00	1.0	6.0	79.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	28
4	2014- 06-01 01:00:00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	1.0	6.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.00	0.0	28
210019	2014- 09-01 00:00:00	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.00	20.0	84.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	28
210020	2014- 09-01 00:00:00	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.00	1.0	22.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	6.0	0.00	0.0	28
210021	2014- 09-01 00:00:00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	1.0	13.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	28
210022	2014- 09-01 00:00:00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	3.0	38.0	42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	28
210023	2014- 09-01 00:00:00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	1.0	26.0	65.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	28

210024 rows × 14 columns

```
In [5]: df.columns
```

In [6]: sns.pairplot(df)

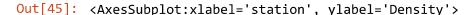
Out[6]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x22900044ac0>

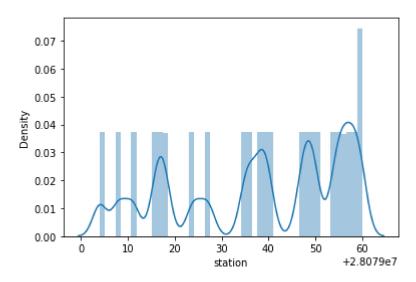


```
In [45]: | sns.distplot(data["station"])
```

C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\distributions.py:2557: Fut ureWarning: `distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in a futu re version. Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for hi stograms).

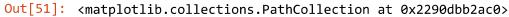
warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)

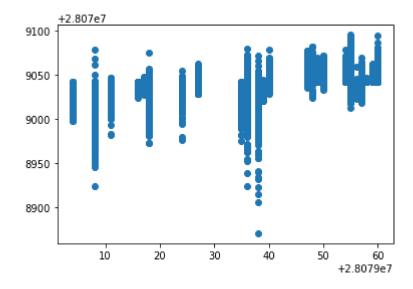




MODEL BUILDING

Linear Regression





```
In [52]: print(lr.score(x_test,y_test))
```

0.30805331568051975

Ridge Regression

```
In [53]: from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge
In [54]: rr=Ridge(alpha=10)
    rr.fit(x_train,y_train)
Out[54]: Ridge(alpha=10)
In [55]: rr.score(x_test,y_test)
Out[55]: 0.3080823444433828
```

Lasso Regression

```
In [56]: from sklearn.linear_model import Lasso
```

```
In [57]: la=Lasso(alpha=10)
la.fit(x_train,y_train)

Out[57]: Lasso(alpha=10)

In [58]: la.score(x_test,y_test)

Out[58]: 0.11705608702010839
```

Elastic Regression

```
In [59]:
       from sklearn.linear_model import ElasticNet
        en=ElasticNet()
        en.fit(x_train,y_train)
Out[59]: ElasticNet()
In [60]: |print(en.coef_)
        [-0.68535783 -0.24077958 -0.
                                        -0.
                                                   0.03453292 -0.02905656
         print(en.predict(x_test))
In [61]:
        [28079040.27800945 28079039.76204846 28079043.22049388 ...
         28079044.72021452 28079043.8532663 28079041.58557998]
In [62]: print(en.score(x test,y test))
        0.2358857348730783
```

Logistic Regression

```
In [63]: from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
In [64]: feature_matrix=df1.iloc[:,0:14]
    target_vector=df1.iloc[:,-1]
In [65]: feature_matrix.shape
Out[65]: (210024, 13)
In [66]: target_vector.shape
Out[66]: (210024,)
```

```
In [67]: from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
In [68]: | fs=StandardScaler().fit transform(feature matrix)
In [69]: logr=LogisticRegression()
         logr.fit(fs,target vector)
         C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear_model\_logistic.py:
         763: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=1):
         STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
         Increase the number of iterations (max iter) or scale the data as shown in:
             https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html (https://sciki
         t-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html)
         Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
             https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear model.html#logistic-regres
         sion (https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regr
         ession)
           n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
Out[69]: LogisticRegression()
In [70]: observation=[[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13]]
         prediction=logr.predict(observation)
In [71]:
         print(observation)
         [[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13]]
In [72]: logr.classes
Out[72]: array([28079004, 28079008, 28079011, 28079016, 28079017, 28079018,
                28079024, 28079027, 28079035, 28079036, 28079038, 28079039,
                28079040, 28079047, 28079048, 28079049, 28079050, 28079054,
                28079055, 28079056, 28079057, 28079058, 28079059, 28079060],
               dtype=int64)
In [73]: logr.score(fs,target vector)
Out[73]: 0.975402811107302
```

Random Forest

```
In [74]: from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.tree import plot_tree
```

```
In [75]: df1=df[['BEN', 'CO', 'EBE', 'NMHC', 'NO', 'NO_2', 'O_3', 'PM10', 'PM25',
                 SO_2', 'TCH', 'TOL', 'station']]
         x=df1[['BEN', 'CO', 'EBE', 'NMHC', 'NO', 'NO_2', 'O_3', 'PM10', 'PM25',
                 'SO_2', 'TCH', 'TOL']]
         y=df1['station']
In [76]: from sklearn.model selection import train test split
         x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.70)
In [77]: rfc=RandomForestClassifier()
         rfc.fit(x_train,y_train)
Out[77]: RandomForestClassifier()
In [78]: parameters={'max_depth':[1,2,3,4,5],
                     'min_samples_leaf':[5,10,15,20,25],
                     'n_estimators':[10,20,30,40,50]}
In [79]: from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
         grid_search=GridSearchCV(estimator=rfc,param_grid=parameters,cv=2,scoring='acc
         grid_search.fit(x_train,y_train)
Out[79]: GridSearchCV(cv=2, estimator=RandomForestClassifier(),
                      param_grid={'max_depth': [1, 2, 3, 4, 5],
                                   'min_samples_leaf': [5, 10, 15, 20, 25],
                                   'n_estimators': [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]},
                      scoring='accuracy')
In [80]: grid search.best score
Out[80]: 0.7358229767737421
In [81]: | rfc best=grid_search.best_estimator_
```

```
In [82]: from sklearn.tree import plot tree
         plt.figure(figsize=(80,40))
         plot_tree(rfc_best.estimators_[5],feature_names=x.columns,filled=True)
         0, 0, 0, 0]'),
          Text(1913.1428571428569, 543.5999999999999, 'gini = 0.145 \nsamples = 31 \n
         value = [0, 4, 0, 0, 0, 47, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\n0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
         0, 0, 0]'),
          Text(2072.5714285714284, 543.599999999999, 'TOL <= 9.0\ngini = 0.004\nsa
         mples = 1569\nvalue = [0, 5, 0, 0, 0, 2495, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\n0, 0,
         0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]'),
          Text(1992.8571428571427, 181.1999999999982, 'gini = 0.002\nsamples = 152
         9\nvalue = [0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 2433, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\n0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
         0, 0, 0, 0]'),
          Text(2152.285714285714, 181.199999999999, 'gini = 0.088\nsamples = 40\n
         value = [0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 62, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\n0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
         0, 0, 0]'),
          Text(3407.785714285714, 1630.8000000000002, 'BEN <= 0.05\ngini = 0.833\ns
         amples = 9881\nvalue = [0, 2633, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2517, 0, 0, 0, 2594, 0, 0\n25
         62, 2700, 0, 2589, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]'),
          Text(2869.7142857142853, 1268.4, 'PM25 <= 3.5\ngini = 0.694\nsamples = 52
         06\nvalue = [0, 78, 0, 0, 0, 0, 153, 0, 0, 0, 124, 0, 0\n2562, 2700, 0, 25
         89, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]'),
          Text(2550.8571428571427. 906.0. 'NO 2 <= 10.5\ngini = 0.545\nsamples = 55
```

Results

The best model is Logistic Regression 0.975402811107302

In []: