



**Faculty Of Computers and Artificial Intelligence**  
**Cairo University**

**212202.FCI.AI496.Selected Topics in Artificial intelligence-2**

**Assignment (3)**

**AYA SABRY MOHAMED**

**2018035**

**Submitted to**  
**Eng.Salah Mostafa**

**May 2022**

## Colab links

<https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1UyhF-HWr7C5NzdCLgutuyIxADEdFIVAE?usp=sharing>

(finished with jupyter code and pdf)

- `df.head(5)`

	mpg	cylinders	displacement	horsepower	weight	acceleration	model year	origin	car name
0	18.0	8	307.0	130	3504	12.0	70	1	chevrolet chevelle malibu
1	15.0	8	350.0	165	3693	11.5	70	1	buick skylark 320
2	18.0	8	318.0	150	3436	11.0	70	1	plymouth satellite
3	16.0	8	304.0	150	3433	12.0	70	1	amc rebel sst
4	17.0	8	302.0	140	3449	10.5	70	1	ford torino

- `df1.info()`

```
class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 398 entries, 0 to 397
Data columns (total 10 columns):
#   Column          Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   mpg             398 non-null   float64
1   cylinders        398 non-null   int64
2   displacement     398 non-null   float64
3   horsepower       398 non-null   int64
4   weight           398 non-null   int64
5   acceleration     398 non-null   float64
6   model year       398 non-null   int64
7   origin           398 non-null   int64
8   car name         398 non-null   object
9   Type            398 non-null   int8
dtypes: float64(3), int64(5), int8(1), object(1)
memory usage: 28.5+ KB
```

- Use regular expression to extract only 2-3 first characters from column car name 🚗

```
df1['Type'] = df['car name'].str.extract('(.{2,3})', expand=False)
print(df1['Type'].T.value_counts())
```

1 `df.describe().T`

	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
<b>mpg</b>	<b>398.0</b>	<b>23.514573</b>	<b>7.815984</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>17.500</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>29.000</b>	<b>46.6</b>
<b>cylinders</b>	<b>398.0</b>	<b>5.454774</b>	<b>1.701004</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.000</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>8.000</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>displacement</b>	<b>398.0</b>	<b>193.425879</b>	<b>104.269838</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>104.250</b>	<b>148.5</b>	<b>262.000</b>	<b>455.0</b>
<b>weight</b>	<b>398.0</b>	<b>2970.424623</b>	<b>846.841774</b>	<b>1613.0</b>	<b>2223.750</b>	<b>2803.5</b>	<b>3608.000</b>	<b>5140.0</b>
<b>acceleration</b>	<b>398.0</b>	<b>15.568090</b>	<b>2.757689</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>13.825</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>17.175</b>	<b>24.8</b>
<b>model year</b>	<b>398.0</b>	<b>76.010050</b>	<b>3.697627</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>73.000</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>79.000</b>	<b>82.0</b>
<b>origin</b>	<b>398.0</b>	<b>1.572864</b>	<b>0.802055</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.000</b>	<b>3.0</b>

- Use Pearson correlation which represent MIC as in our book  page(60)

```
df1.corr(method='pearson')
```

	mpg	cylinders	displacement	horsepower	weight	acceleration	model year	origin	Type
mpg	1.000000	-0.775396	-0.804203	-0.753177	-0.831741	0.420289	0.579267	0.563450	0.288368
cylinders	-0.775396	1.000000	0.950721	0.818454	0.896017	-0.505419	-0.348746	-0.562543	-0.286512
displacement	-0.804203	0.950721	1.000000	0.873330	0.932824	-0.543684	-0.370164	-0.609409	-0.302291
horsepower	-0.753177	0.818454	0.873330	1.000000	0.841770	-0.665833	-0.397772	-0.454271	-0.236643
weight	-0.831741	0.896017	0.932824	0.841770	1.000000	-0.417457	-0.306564	-0.581024	-0.265872
acceleration	0.420289	-0.505419	-0.543684	-0.665833	-0.417457	1.000000	0.288137	0.205873	0.138012
model year	0.579267	-0.348746	-0.370164	-0.397772	-0.306564	0.288137	1.000000	0.180662	0.077134
origin	0.563450	-0.562543	-0.609409	-0.454271	-0.581024	0.205873	0.180662	1.000000	0.374745
Type	0.288368	-0.286512	-0.302291	-0.236643	-0.265872	0.138012	0.077134	0.374745	1.000000

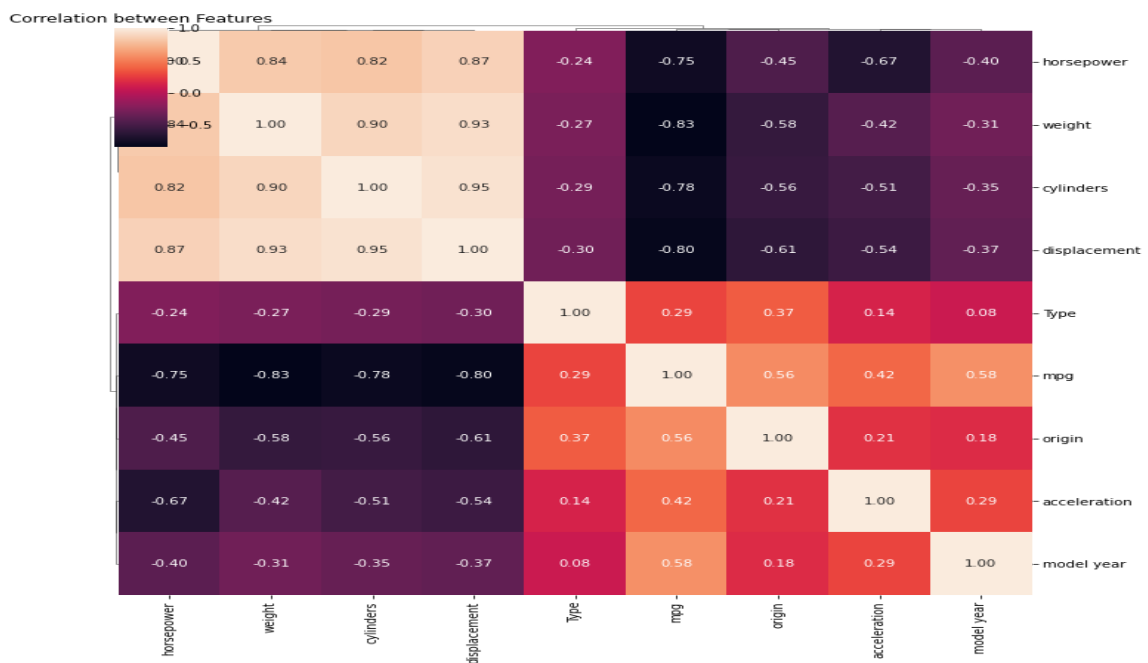
```
corr_matrix = df1.corr(method='pearson')
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(25,25))
```

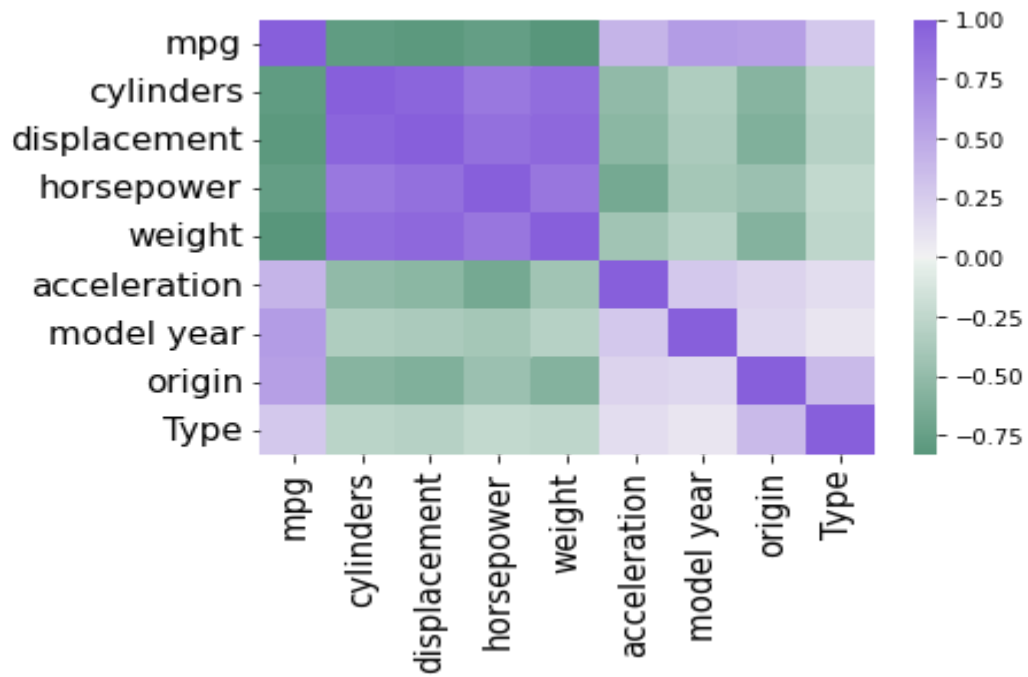
```
sns.clustermap(corr_matrix, annot=True, fmt = ".2f", dendrogram_ratio=0.01)
```

```
plt.title("Correlation between Features")
```

```
plt.show()
```



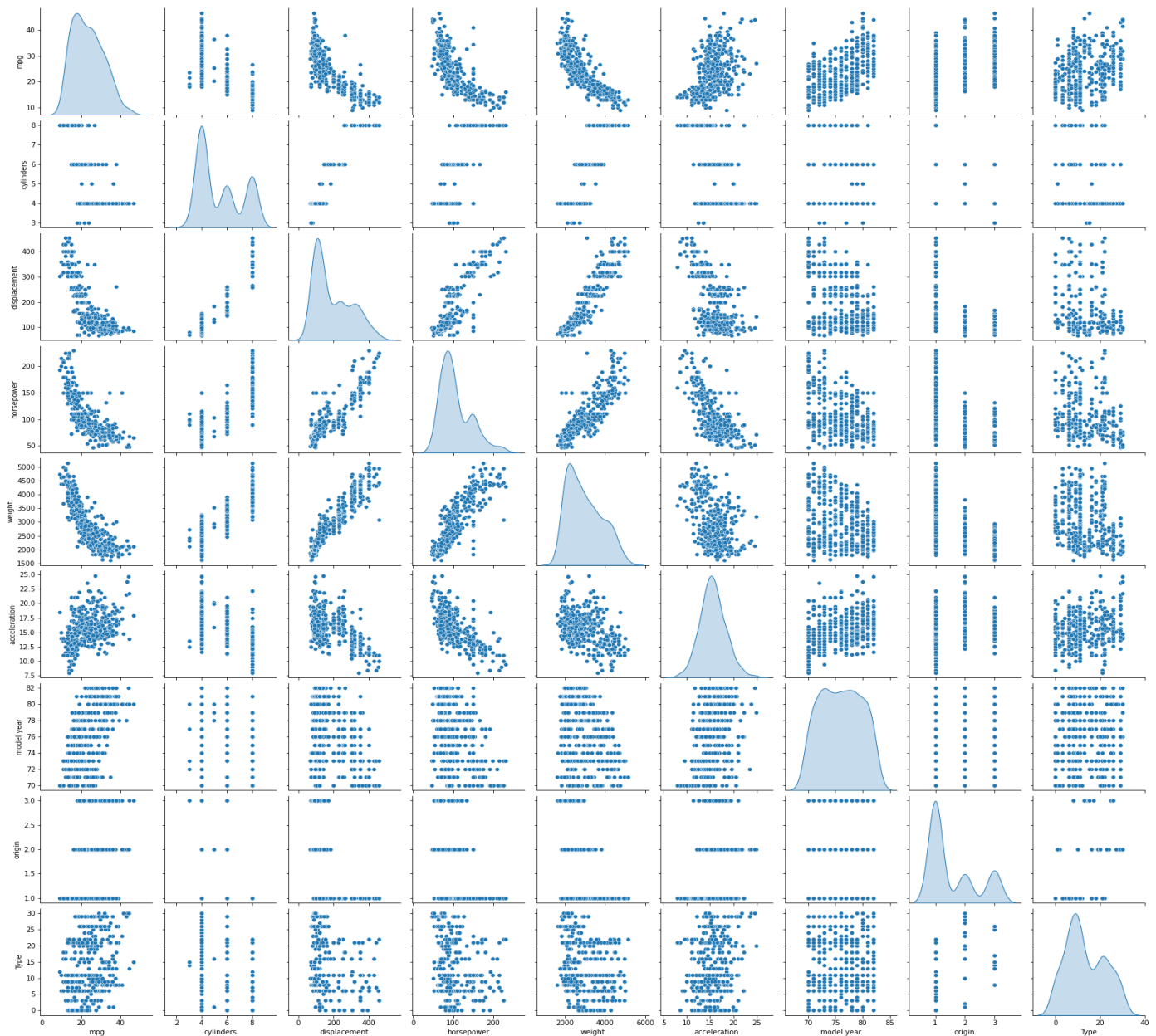
```
colors = sns.diverging_palette(150, 275, as_cmap=True)
sns.heatmap(df1.corr(), center=0, cmap=colors)
plt.xticks(fontsize= 15)
plt.yticks(fontsize= 15)
```



- Plot all pairwise relationship (like book p.60)

```
sns.pairplot(df1, diag_kind="kde")
```

```
plt.show()
```



# Mutual information

- This is as Assignment was required
- From [sklearn.feature\\_selection.mutual\\_info\\_regression](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.feature_selection.mutual_info_regression.html)
- The main advantage in this method that we can use continuous data with discrete data without any need to transformation but I use transformation just once when  $y = \text{displacement}$  (just for try).
- The term “discrete features” is used instead of naming them “categorical”, because it describes the essence more accurately. For example, pixel intensities of an image are discrete features (but hardly categorical) and you will get better results if mark them as such. Also note, that treating a continuous variable as discrete and vice versa will usually give incorrect results, so be attentive about that.
- True mutual information can't be negative. If its estimate turns out to be negative, it is replaced by zero.

This concept based on reading from :

[https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.feature\\_selection.mutual\\_info\\_regression.html](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.feature_selection.mutual_info_regression.html)

$$I(X ; Y) = H(X) - H(X | Y)$$

1-Mutual information between  $x = \text{data}$  and  $y = \text{mpg}$

displacement	0.7834541975190548
weight	0.7752353889847736
horsepower	0.7173123149839054
cylinders	0.5604999092038978
model year	0.2948140934041654
origin	0.24267984255442943
Type	0.21358315745584155
acceleration	0.1326139750195825

2-Mutual information between  $x = \text{data}$  and  $y = \text{displacement}$

displacement	1.6402015660596843
weight	0.9357700710469548
cylinders	0.8232087633850549
horsepower	0.7304796993104103
mpg	0.6357091481272019
Type	0.35972082899951596
origin	0.32673863209376197
acceleration	0.20017386087715394
model year	0.08556060457598046

### 3-Mutual information between $x$ =data and $y$ = cylinders

displacement	0.831562209829865
weight	0.6932003088647258
horsepower	0.6217627501276608
mpg	0.530709921545065
origin	0.2683126937944862
acceleration	0.22605598042718977
Type	0.2027509161573695
model year	0.1270373808088241

### 4-Mutual information between $x$ =data and $y$ = weight

displacement	0.9403041251692796
horsepower	0.7973322375414331
mpg	0.7921481147324081
cylinders	0.6880967959844455
origin	0.26056710847805964
model year	0.1655033209732637
Type	0.16078897503566658
acceleration	0.145596692307842



## 5-Mutual information between $x$ =data and $y$ = horsepower

weight	0.800373902571315
displacement	0.7589674911159447
mpg	0.7393965904713906
cylinders	0.6857429203371184
Type	0.4242956334289114
acceleration	0.3250427024517828
origin	0.3191656768978477
model year	0.22309322484323513

## 6-Mutual information between $x$ =data and $y$ = acceleration

horsepower	0.3090736117985924
cylinders	0.22289051994816522
displacement	0.1955483698595577
weight	0.16818006489815485
mpg	0.14624436066256052
origin	0.08098417237763811
model year	0.04683495636948276
Type	0.04065119711338738

## 7-Mutual information between $x$ =data and $y$ =origin

index	$\mu$
Type	0.8283374108021122
horsepower	0.32620246822876364
cylinders	0.32229183887743096
displacement	0.298019106108089
weight	0.2633489489397567
mpg	0.1817251913133502
acceleration	0.11576108545158359
model year	0.029941625573480124

## 8-Mutual information between $x$ =data and $y$ = model year

mpg	0.3091081989568094
horsepower	0.23386750865763384
weight	0.1591262093060939
cylinders	0.08153790768753266
displacement	0.07698712299547283
acceleration	0.05708935843315732
origin	0.04178805873598912
Type	0.0

9-Mutual information between  $x$ =data and  $y$ = Type

origin	0.8547301573971928
horsepower	0.4132377717545732
displacement	0.33500552442209086
cylinders	0.2229849025808952
mpg	0.2158539090072149
weight	0.17744422336415733
acceleration	0.02772262281742588
model year	0.023860885026222967

Plot of ...

