Mid Term Exam Batch 9,10

Machine Learning

Task 1:

Step 1: Dataset Loading and Understanding

1. Load the dataset into a Pandas DataFrame.
    - Verify the dataset's structure using `.info()` and `.head()`.
    - Identify the target variable (e.g., depression levels).
    - Check for missing values.
    - Summary of Numeric and descriptive columns

Step 2: Data Preprocessing

2. Handle missing or null values in the dataset:
    - Replace them with mean/median/mode or drop the rows/columns as appropriate.
3. Encode categorical features (if any) using techniques like encoding.
4. Normalize or standardize the numerical features.

Step 3: Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

5. Perform basic EDA to understand the data:
    - Plot the distribution of the target variable.
    - Create visualizations (e.g., histograms, boxplots) to analyze feature relationships.
    - Calculate correlations between features.
6. Identify key patterns or trends in the dataset that may help in prediction.

Step 4: Model Building and Training

7. Split the dataset into training (70%) and testing (30%) subsets.
8. Train a classification model on the training set.

Step 5: Model Evaluation

9. Evaluate the model on the testing set using:
    - Accuracy
    - Confusion Matrix
    - Precision, Recall, and F1-score
    - Classification Report

Task 2:

- Discuss the following (Any 3)
- Overfitting
- Under fitting
- Bias
- Variance
- L1 & L2 Regularization

Task 3:

Step 1: Dataset Loading and Inspection

1. Load the dataset (Placement_Data_Full_Class.csv) into a Pandas DataFrame.
    - Display the first few rows using .head() to understand the structure.
    - Use .info() and .describe() to summarize the dataset.
    - Identify the target variable (salary) and feature variables.

Step 2: Data Preprocessing

2. **Handle Missing Data:**
    - Identify and handle missing or null values in the **salary** column and other features.
    - Explain your approach (e.g., replacing with median or removing rows).
3. **Feature Engineering:**
    - Encode categorical variables (e.g., gender, specialization, etc.) using one-hot encoding or label encoding.
4. **Data Cleaning:**
    - Handle outliers in numerical columns (e.g., salary) using methods like capping or removal.
    - Normalize or standardize numerical features (if required).

Step 3: Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

5. Perform EDA to understand patterns in the dataset:
    - Visualize the distribution of the **salary** column.
    - Analyze relationships between features and salary using scatter plots, boxplots, and correlation heatmaps.
    - Highlight key insights from the dataset.

Step 4: Model Building

6. **Data Splitting:**
    - Split the dataset into training (80%) and testing (20%) subsets.
7. **Model Training:**
    - Train model.

Step 5: Model Evaluation

8. Evaluate the models on the testing set using:
    - Mean Absolute Error (MAE)
    - Mean Squared Error (MSE)
    - Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE)
    - R-squared (R^2)