

INTRODUCTION

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COLLEGE: CHAROTAR UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY(CSPIT)

BRANCH: COMPUTER ENGINEERING

YEAR: SECOND

Content-Major_project_1_Report

Aim: Choose any dataset of your choice and apply a suitable classifier/regressor and if possible, deploy it on Heroku.

Code:

```
# Importing lib
import numpy as np
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

[107] # Importing dataset
import pandas as pd
df = pd.read_csv("../content/Video Games Sales as at 22 Dec 2018.csv")
df=df.dropna()
df
```

	Name	Platform	Year_of_Release	Genre	Publisher	NA_Sales	EU_Sales	JP_Sales	Other_Sales	Global_Sales	Critic_Score	Critic_Count	User_Score	User_Count	Developer	Rating
0	Wii Sports	Wii	2006.0	Sports	Nintendo	41.36	28.96	3.77	8.45	82.53	76.0	51.0	8	322.0	Nintendo	E
2	Mario Kart Wii	Wii	2008.0	Racing	Nintendo	15.68	12.76	3.79	3.29	35.52	82.0	73.0	8.3	709.0	Nintendo	E
3	Wii Sports Resort	Wii	2009.0	Sports	Nintendo	15.61	10.93	3.28	2.95	32.77	80.0	73.0	8	192.0	Nintendo	E
6	New Super Mario Bros.	DS	2006.0	Platform	Nintendo	11.28	9.14	6.50	2.88	29.80	89.0	65.0	8.5	431.0	Nintendo	E
7	Wii Play	Wii	2006.0	Misc	Nintendo	13.96	9.18	2.93	2.84	28.92	58.0	41.0	6.6	129.0	Nintendo	E
...
16667	E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial	GBA	2001.0	Action	NewKidCo	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	46.0	4.0	2.4	21.0	Fluid Studios	E
16677	Mortal Kombat: Deadly Alliance	GBA	2002.0	Fighting	Midway Games	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	81.0	12.0	8.8	9.0	Criterion Games	M
16696	Metal Gear Solid V: Ground Zeroes	PC	2014.0	Action	Konami Digital Entertainment	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	80.0	20.0	7.6	412.0	Kojima Productions	M
16700	Breach	PC	2011.0	Shooter	Destineer	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	61.0	12.0	5.8	43.0	Atomic Games	T
16706	STORM: Frontline Nation	PC	2011.0	Strategy	Unknown	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	60.0	12.0	7.2	13.0	SienBin	E10+

6825 rows x 16 columns

```
[130] df.size
109200
```

```
[130] df.size
109200

[131] df.shape
(6825, 16)

# Separate the independent variable(s) (X) and dependent variable (y) from the dataset.
X = df['Critic_Score'].values.reshape(-1,1)
y = df['Global_Sales'].values.reshape(-1,1)
df
```

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```
[127] #Create an instance of the linearRegression class from scikit-learn and fit it to the data
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression as lr
model = lr()
```

```
[128] # the trained model to make predictions on new data.
lr = linearRegression()
lr.fit(X, y)
```

```
linearRegression()
linearRegression()
```

```
[129] #the trained model to make predictions on new data.y_pred = lr.predict(X)
y_pred
```

```
array([[0.97823857],
       [1.17282224],
       [1.18475835],
       ...,
       [1.18475835],
       [0.40375188],
       [0.43211944]])
```

```
⦿ #Finally, evaluate the performance of the model by calculating metrics such as the R-squared value
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
r2 = r2_score(y, y_pred)

print(f'R-squared: {r2}')
```

```
📄 R-squared: 0.05643272118927545
```

Content-Major_project_2_Report

Aim: Create any of the Image Processing using NumPy and OpenCV.

Code:

```
import numpy as np
import cv2
import glob

criteria = (cv2.TERM_CRITERIA_EPS + cv2.TERM_CRITERIA_MAX_ITER, 30, 0.001)
#object points
objp = np.zeros((6*9,3), np.float32)
objp[:, :2] = np.mgrid[0:9,0:6].T.reshape(-1,2)
# Arrays to store object points and image points from all the images.
objpoints = []
imgpoints = []

#video = cv2.VideoCapture("around.mp4")
video = cv2.VideoCapture(0)
if not video.isOpened():
    print ("Could not open video")
    sys.exit()

ok, frame = video.read()
if not ok:
    print ('Cannot read video file')
    sys.exit()
#for fname in images:
counter = -1;
while True:
    cv2.waitKey(1)
    counter = counter+1;
    if counter%10 ==0:
        objpoints = []
        imgpoints = []
        ok, img = video.read()
        if not ok:
            break
        #print(fname)
        if(ok):
            cont = False;
            #fname = "C:/Users/Srikanth/Documents/Robo/CameraCalib/c4s.jpg"
            #img = cv2.imread(fname)

            gray = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
            ret,thresh = cv2.threshold(gray,127,255,0)
            thresh2 = cv2.adaptiveThreshold(thresh,255,cv2.ADAPTIVE_THRESH_GAUSSIAN_C,\
```

```

        cv2.THRESH_BINARY,5,10)
        blur = cv2.GaussianBlur(thresh,(5,5),0)
    # Find the chess board corners
        ret, corners = cv2.findChessboardCorners(thresh, (9,6),None)
    # If found, add object points, image points
        if ret == True:
            objpoints.append(objp)
            corners2=cv2.cornerSubPix(thresh,corners, (11,11), (-1,-1), criteria)
            imgpoints.append(corners)
    # Draw and display the corners
        cv2.drawChessboardCorners(thresh, (9,6), corners2, ret,)
        cv2.imshow('img', thresh)
        cv2.waitKey(10)

        ret, mtx, dist, rvecs, tvecs = cv2.calibrateCamera(objpoints, imgpoints, gray.shape[::
1], None, None)

        rotVec = np.zeros((3, 3), np.float32)
        rotVec,_=cv2.Rodrigues(np.array(rvecs))

        rotf = -rotVec.T
        cameraPosition = np.dot(rotf,np.array(tvecs))
        print(cameraPosition)

    else:
        #cv2.imshow('img', blur)
        #cv2.waitKey(5000)
        cv2.imshow('img', thresh)
    #break
        if cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord('q'):
            break

cv2.destroyAllWindows()

#print(objpoints[0])
# ret, mtx, dist, rvecs, tvecs = cv2.calibrateCamera(objpoints, imgpoints, gray.shape[::1],
None, None)
# rotVec = np.zeros((3, 3), np.float32)
# rotVec,_=cv2.Rodrigues(np.array(rvecs))
# rotf = -rotVec.T
# cameraPosition = np.dot(rotf,np.array(tvecs))
# print(cameraPosition)

```

OUTPUT:

