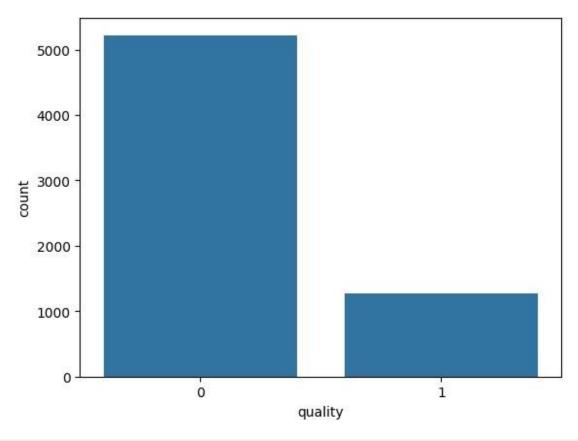
- Name: Dipak Shingade
- Roll No.:21102B0029
- SEM-7 ML Lab5 Github Link

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, LabelEncoder
from sklearn.svm import SVC, SVR
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score, precision score,
recall score, f1 score, mean squared error, r2 score
from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix, classification report
# Load datasets
attributes array = [
    'fixed acidity', 'volatile acidity', 'citric acid',
    'residual sugar', 'chlorides', 'free sulfur dioxide',
    'total sulfur dioxide', 'density', 'pH', 'sulphates',
    'alcohol', 'quality'
]
df red = pd.read csv('/content/winequality-red.csv', delimiter=";")
df white = pd.read csv('/content/winequality-white.csv',
delimiter=";")
df = pd.concat([df red, df white])
df.head()
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"df\",\n \"rows\": 6497,\n \"fields\":
[\n {\n \"column\": \"fixed acidity\",\n \"properties\":
{\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\":
1.2964337577998153,\n\\"min\": 3.8,\n
                                               \mbox{"max}": 15.9,\n
\"description\": \"\"\n }\n },\n {\n \"column\": \"volatile acidity\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 0.16463647408467877,\n \"min\":
\"num unique values\": 89,\n \"samples\": [\n 0.1,\n
             0.37\n ],\n
0.6, n
                                  \"semantic type\": \"\",\n
```

```
0.6,\n \"max\": 65.8,\n \"num_unique_values\": 316,\n \"samples\": [\n 18.95,\n 3.2,\n 9.3\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"free sulfur dioxide\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 17.7493997720025,\n \"min\": 1.0,\n \"max\": 289.0,\n
\"num unique values\": 135,\n \"samples\": [\n 77.5,\n
6.0,\n \"max\": 440.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 276,\n \"samples\": [\n 14.0,\n 149.0,\n 227.0\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
}\n    },\n    {\n     \"column\": \"density\",\n
\"properties\": {\n         \"dtype\": \"number\",\n
0.0029986730037190393,\n    \"min\": 0.98711,\n    \"max\":
}\n },\n {\n \"column\": \"pH\",\n \"properties\": {\n
\"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 0.16078720210398764,\n
\"min\": 2.72,\n \"max\": 4.01,\n\"num_unique_values\":
108,\n \"samples\": [\n 3.74,\n 3.17,\n 3.3\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"column\": \"sulphates\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 0.14880587361449027,\n \"min\":
0.22,\n \"max\": 2.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 111,\n \"samples\": [\n 1.11,\n 1.56,\n 0.46\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
\"num unique values\": 111, \n \"samples\": [\n
{\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 0,\n \\"min\": 3,\n \"max\": 9,\n \"num_unique_values\": 7,\n
```

```
\"samples\": [\n 5,\n 6,\n 3\n
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
                                                                    ],\n
n }\n ]\n}","type":"dataframe","variable name":"df"}
df['quality'].unique()
array([5, 6, 7, 4, 8, 3, 9])
df.isnull().sum()
fixed acidity
                         0
volatile acidity
citric acid
                         0
residual sugar
chlorides
                         0
free sulfur dioxide
                         0
total sulfur dioxide
                        0
density
                         0
Нф
                         0
                         0
sulphates
alcohol
                         0
                         0
quality
dtype: int64
bins = (2, 6.5, 9)
group names = ['bad', 'good']
df['quality'] = pd.cut(df['quality'], bins = bins, labels =
group names)
df['quality'].unique()
['bad', 'good']
Categories (2, object): ['bad' < 'good']</pre>
label quality = LabelEncoder()
df['quality'] = label_quality.fit_transform(df['quality'])
sns.countplot(x='quality', data=df)
plt.show()
```



```
#Now separate the dataset as response variable and feature variables
X = df.drop('quality', axis=1)
y = df['quality']
#Train and test splitting of data
X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(X, y, test size =
0.2, random_state = 42)
#Applying Standard scaling to get optimized result
sc = StandardScaler()
X train = sc.fit transform(X train)
X test = sc.transform(X test)
# Create an SVM model
svm model = SVC(kernel='linear', C=1)
# Train the model
svm model.fit(X train, y train)
# Make predictions on the test set
y pred = svm model.predict(X test)
# Calculate evaluation metrics
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
precision = precision_score(y_test, y_pred, average = 'weighted',
```

```
zero division = 1)
recall = recall score(y test, y pred, average = 'weighted')
f1 = f1 score(y test, y pred, average = 'weighted')
# Print the results
print("Accuracy:", accuracy)
print("Precision:", precision)
print("Recall:", recall)
print("F1-score:", f1)
Accuracy: 0.8061538461538461
Precision: 0.843730177514793
Recall: 0.8061538461538461
F1-score: 0.7196330756126327
print(classification report(y test, y pred, zero division=1))
print(confusion matrix(y test, y pred))
              precision recall f1-score support
           0
                             1.00
                                       0.89
                                                  1048
                   0.81
                   1.00
                             0.00
                                       0.00
                                                   252
                                                  1300
    accuracy
                                        0.81
                   0.90
                             0.50
                                       0.45
                                                  1300
   macro avg
weighted avg
                   0.84
                             0.81
                                       0.72
                                                 1300
[[1048
          01
[ 252 0]]
from sklearn.preprocessing import label binarize
# Binarize the output labels for ROC curve calculation
y test bin = label binarize(y test, classes=[0, 1])
y pred prob = svm model.decision function(X test)
# Compute ROC curve and AUC for each class
fpr = dict()
tpr = dict()
roc auc = dict()
fpr, tpr, = roc curve(y test bin, y pred prob)
roc_auc = auc(fpr, tpr)
# Plot ROC curve
plt.figure()
lw = 2
plt.plot(fpr, tpr, color='darkorange',
         lw=lw, label='ROC curve (area = %0.2f)' % roc auc)
plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], color='navy', lw=lw, linestyle='--')
plt.xlim([0.0, 1.0])
```

```
plt.ylim([0.0, 1.05])
plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
plt.title('Receiver Operating Characteristic')
plt.legend(loc="lower right")
plt.show()

print("AUC:", roc_auc)
```

Receiver Operating Characteristic 1.0 0.8 True Positive Rate 0.6 0.4 0.2 ROC curve (area = 0.68) 0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.0 8.0 1.0 False Positive Rate

AUC: 0.684326911426148

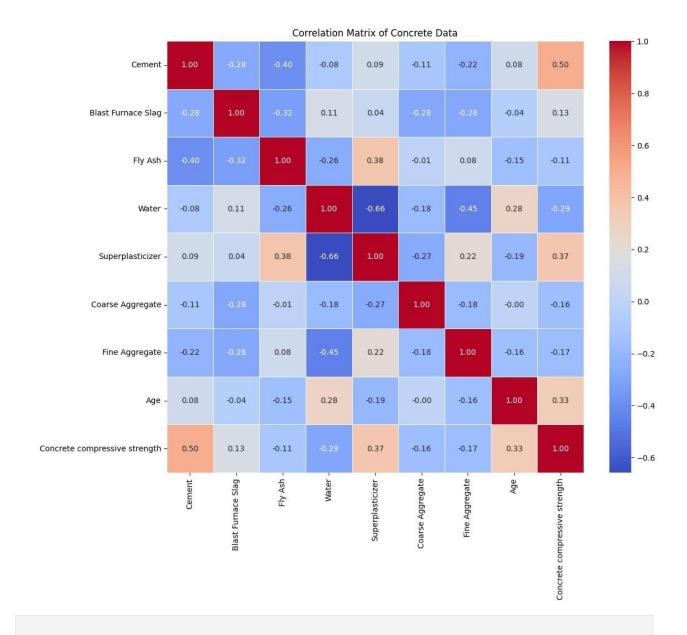
Regression

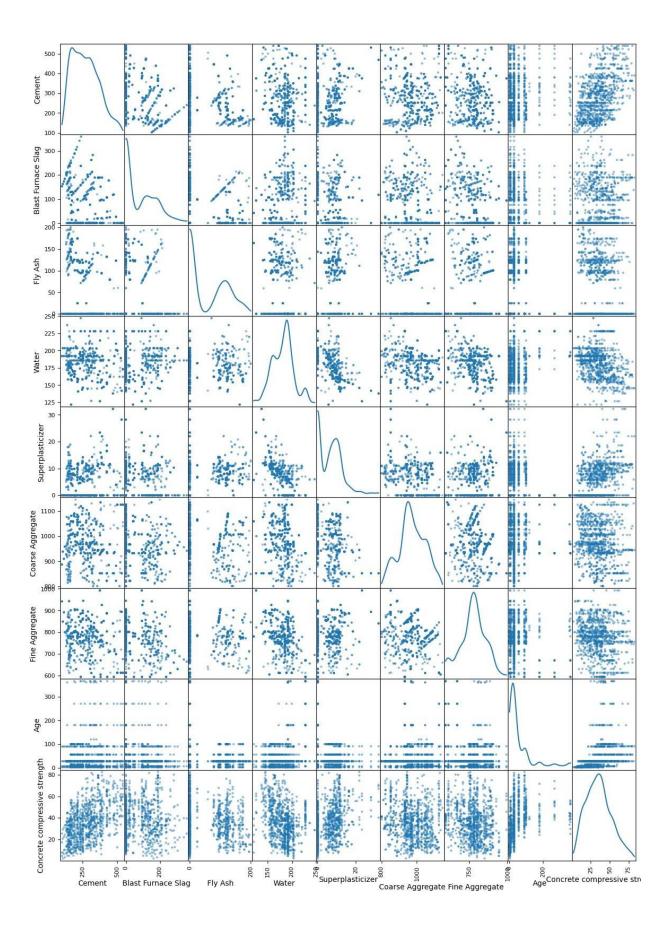
```
# Load the dataset
df_concrete = pd.read_excel('/content/Concrete_Data.xls')

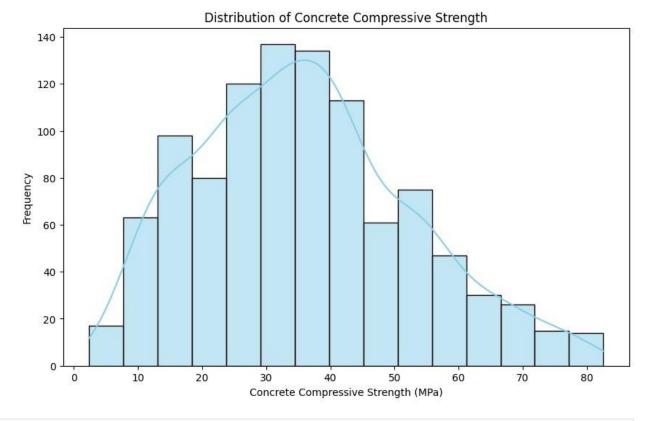
attributes_array = [
    'Cement',
    'Blast Furnace Slag',
    'Fly Ash',
    'Water',
```

```
'Superplasticizer',
   'Coarse Aggregate',
    'Fine Aggregate',
   'Age',
   'Concrete compressive strength'
]
df concrete.columns = attributes array
df concrete.to csv('concrete data.csv', index=False)
df = pd.read csv('concrete data.csv')
df.head()
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"df\",\n \"rows\": 1030,\n \"fields\":
[\n \"column\": \"Cement\",\n \"properties\": {\n
\"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 104.5071416428718,\n
\"min\": 102.0,\n \"max\": 540.0,\n
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"Blast Furnace Slag\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n\"std\": 86.27910364316895,\n \"min\": 0.0,\n \"max\": 359.4,\n
\"num unique values\": 187,\n\"samples\": [\n
                                                        186.7,\
n 212.0,\n 26.0\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"Fly Ash\",\n \"properties\":
{\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\":
63.99646938186508,\n \"min\": 0.0,\n \"max\": 200.1,\n
\"column\": \"Water\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 21.355567066911522,\n \"min\":
121.75,\n\"max\": 247.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 205,\n \"samples\": [\n 164.9,\n 181.1,\n
n \"num unique values\": 284,\n \"samples\": [\n
852.1,\n 913.9,\n 914.0\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"Fine Aggregate\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\":
```

```
80.1754273990239,\n\\"min\": 594.0,\n\\\"max\\": 992.6,\n
\"num unique values\": 304,\n\"samples\": [\n
                                                               698.0,\
n 613.0,\n 689.3\n ],\n \"semantic type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
\"max\": 365,\n \"num_unique_values\": 14,\n \
\"samples\": [\n 91,\n 100,\n
\"samples\": [\n 91,\n 100,\n n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
                         91,\n 100,\n
                                                         28\
\"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 16.705679174867946,\n \\"min\": 2.331807832,\n \"max\": 82.5992248,\n \\"num_unique_values\": 938,\n \\"samples\": [\n
33.39821744,\n
                     56.63355864,\n 25.559564796\
        ],\n
                   \"semantic type\": \"\",\n
\"description\": \"\\"\n } \setminus \overline{n} \\n ]\
n}","type":"dataframe","variable name":"df"}
# Increase the figure size for better readability
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 10))
# Create the heatmap with annotations and a title
sns.heatmap(df.corr(), annot=True, linewidths=.5, fmt=".2f",
cmap="coolwarm")
plt.title("Correlation Matrix of Concrete Data")
plt.show()
print()
from pandas.plotting import scatter matrix
scatter matrix(df, figsize=(14, 20), diagonal='kde')
plt.show()
print()
# Create a distribution plot with increased figure size and a
descriptive title
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.histplot(df['Concrete compressive strength'], bins=15, kde=True,
color='skyblue')
plt.xlabel("Concrete Compressive Strength (MPa)")
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
plt.title('Distribution of Concrete Compressive Strength')
plt.show()
```

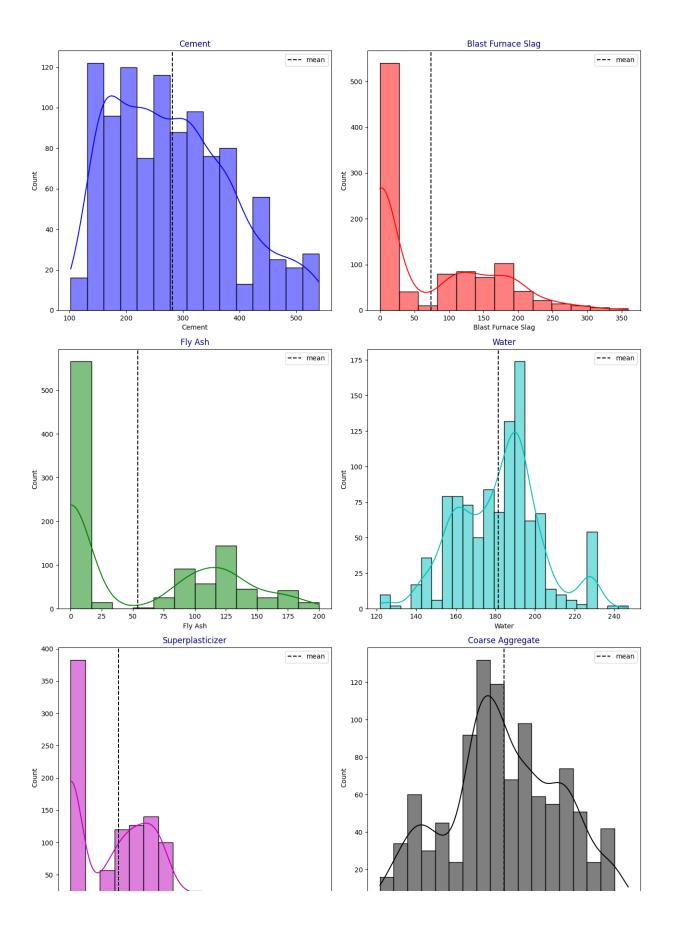






```
# Select columns for visualization (excluding 'Concrete compressive
strength')
cols = [col for col in df.columns if col != 'Concrete compressive
strength']
# Create a figure with subplots
fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=4, ncols=2, figsize=(13, 25))
axes = axes.flatten()
# Define colors for plots
colors = ['b', 'r', 'q', 'c', 'm', 'k', 'lime', 'c']
# Iterate through columns and create distribution plots
for i, col in enumerate (cols):
    sns.histplot(df[col], color=colors[i], kde=True, ax=axes[i])
    axes[i].set facecolor("w")
    axes[i].axvline(df[col].mean(), linestyle="dashed", label="mean",
color="k")
    axes[i].set_title(col, color="navy")
    axes[i].legend()
# Adjust layout and show plot
```

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()



```
# Split the data into features (X) and target (y)
X concrete = df.drop('Concrete compressive strength', axis=1)
y concrete = df['Concrete compressive strength']
# Split the data into training and testing sets
X train concrete, X test concrete, y train concrete, y test concrete =
train test split(
    X concrete, y concrete, test size=0.3, random state=0
# Scale the features using StandardScaler
scaler concrete = StandardScaler()
X train_concrete = scaler_concrete.fit_transform(X train_concrete)
X test concrete = scaler concrete.transform(X test concrete)
# Create an SVR model
svr model = SVR(kernel='linear', C=1)
# Train the model
svr model.fit(X train concrete, y train concrete)
# Make predictions on the test set
y pred concrete = svr model.predict(X test concrete)
# Evaluate the model
mse = mean squared error(y test concrete, y pred concrete)
r2 = r2 score(y test concrete, y pred concrete)
print("SVR Model Results:")
print("Mean Squared Error:", mse)
print("R-squared:", r2)
SVR Model Results:
Mean Squared Error: 93.07450744225504
R-squared: 0.6374191118739791
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
poly = PolynomialFeatures(degree=3) # Try different degrees
X train concrete poly = poly.fit transform(X train concrete)
X test_concrete poly = poly.transform(X test_concrete)
svr model.fit(X train concrete poly, y train concrete)
y pred concrete = svr model.predict(X test concrete poly)
# Evaluate the model
mse = mean squared error(y test concrete, y pred concrete)
r2 = r2 score(y test concrete, y pred concrete)
print("SVR Model Results:")
```

```
print("Mean Squared Error:", mse)
print("R-squared:", r2)
SVR Model Results:
Mean Squared Error: 44.55026320014946
R-squared: 0.8264500727293151
# Create a DataFrame from the actual and predicted values
dat = pd.DataFrame({'Actual': y test concrete, 'Predicted':
y pred concrete})
# Sort the DataFrame by the 'Actual' column
dat sorted = dat.sort values(by=['Actual'])
# Scatter plot of Actual vs Predicted
plt.figure(figsize=(7, 7))
plt.scatter(dat sorted['Actual'], dat sorted['Predicted'],
color='blue', label='Predicted')
# Plot the perfect prediction line (Actual = Predicted)
plt.plot(dat sorted['Actual'], dat sorted['Actual'], color='red',
label='Perfect Prediction', linestyle='--')
# Add grid, labels, and title
plt.grid(which='major', linestyle='-', linewidth='0.5', color='green')
plt.title('Actual vs Predicted (Scatter Plot)')
plt.xlabel('Actual Values')
plt.ylabel('Predicted Values')
# Add a legend
plt.legend()
# Show the plot
plt.show()
```



