

## Practical 2

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
```

```
In [2]: df=pd.read_csv("emails.csv")
```

```
In [3]: df.shape
```

```
Out[3]: (5172, 3002)
```

```
In [4]: df.head
```

```

Out[4]: <bound method NDFrame.head of
          Email No. the to ect and for of
          ou hou ... connevey \
0      Email 1  0  0   1  0  0  0  2  0  0  ...
1      Email 2  8  13  24  6  6  2  102  1  27  ...
2      Email 3  0  0   1  0  0  0  8  0  0  ...
3      Email 4  0  5   22  0  5  1  51  2  10  ...
4      Email 5  7  6   17  1  5  2  57  0  9  ...
...
5167  Email 5168  2  2   2  3  0  0  32  0  0  ...
5168  Email 5169  35 27  11  2  6  5  151  4  3  ...
5169  Email 5170  0  0   1  1  0  0  11  0  0  ...
5170  Email 5171  2  7   1  0  2  1  28  2  0  ...
5171  Email 5172  22 24  5  1  6  5  148  8  2  ...

          jay  valued  lay  infrastructure  military  allowing  ff  dry  \
0      0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
1      0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  1  0
2      0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
3      0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
4      0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  1  0
...
5167  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
5168  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  1  0
5169  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
5170  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  1  0
5171  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0

          Prediction
0      0
1      0
2      0
3      0
4      0
...
5167  0
5168  0
5169  1
5170  1
5171  0

[5172 rows x 3002 columns]>

```

```
In [5]: x=df.drop(['Email No.', 'Prediction'], axis=1)
y=df['Prediction']
```

```
In [7]: x.shape
```

```
Out[7]: (5172, 3000)
```

```
In [8]: x.info
```

```
Out[8]: <bound method DataFrame.info of
          the to ect and for of
          a you hou i
          n ... enhancements \
0      0  0   1   0   0   0   2   0   0   0   ...
1      8  13  24   6   6   2  102   1   27  18   ...
2      0  0   1   0   0   0   8   0   0   4   ...
3      0  5  22   0   5   1  51   2  10   1   ...
4      7  6  17   1   5   2  57   0   9   3   ...
...
5167    2  2   2   3   0   0  32   0   0   5   ...
5168    35 27  11   2   6   5  151   4   3  23   ...
5169    0  0   1   1   0   0  11   0   0   1   ...
5170    2  7   1   0   2   1  28   2   0   8   ...
5171   22 24   5   1   6   5  148   8   2  23   ...

          connevey  jay  valued  lay  infrastructure  military  allowing  ff  dry
0          0  0     0   0           0       0       0     0  0  0
1          0  0     0   0           0       0       0     0  1  0
2          0  0     0   0           0       0       0     0  0  0
3          0  0     0   0           0       0       0     0  0  0
4          0  0     0   0           0       0       0     0  1  0
...
5167    0  0     0   0           0       0       0     0  0  0
5168    0  0     0   0           0       0       0     0  1  0
5169    0  0     0   0           0       0       0     0  0  0
5170    0  0     0   0           0       0       0     0  1  0
5171    0  0     0   0           0       0       0     0  0  0

[5172 rows x 3000 columns]>
```

```
In [9]: x.dtypes
```

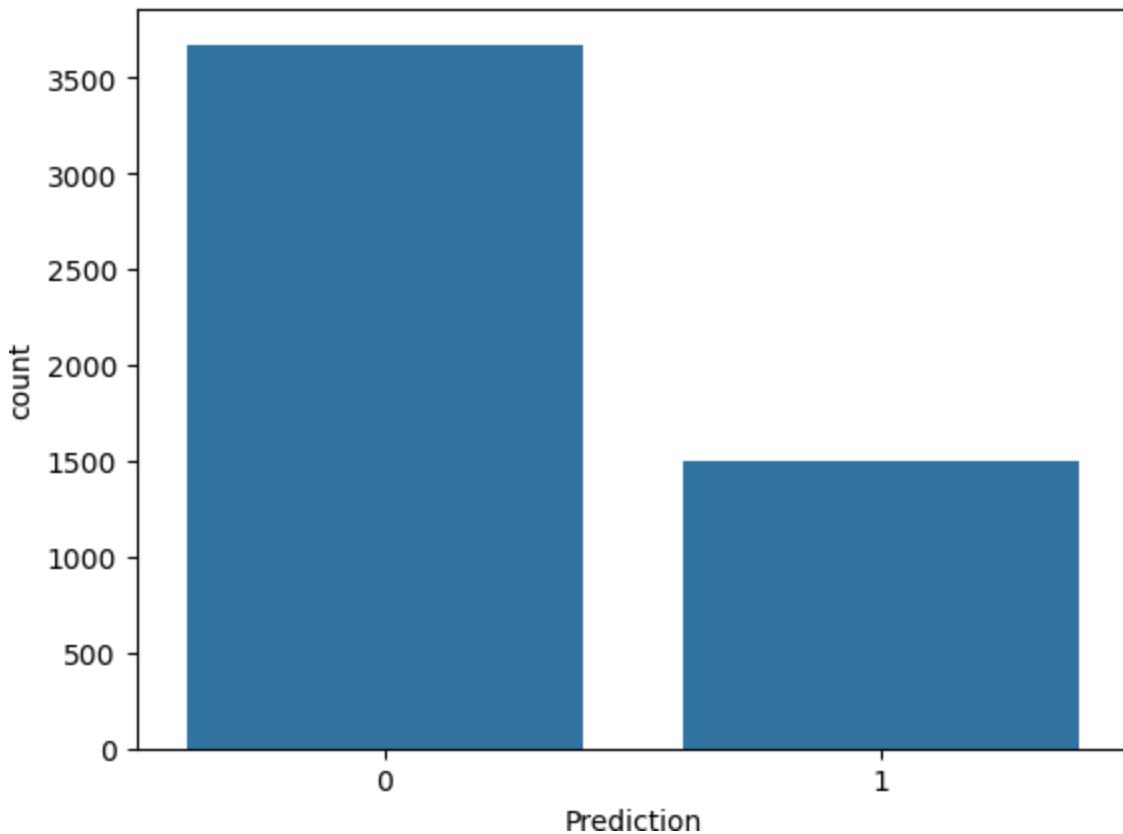
```
Out[9]: the          int64
        to           int64
        ect          int64
        and          int64
        for          int64
        ...
        infrastructure  int64
        military      int64
        allowing      int64
        ff            int64
        dry           int64
Length: 3000, dtype: object
```

```
In [10]: set(x.dtypes)
```

```
Out[10]: {dtype('int64')}
```

```
In [11]: import seaborn as sns
sns.countplot(x=y)
```

```
Out[11]: <Axes: xlabel='Prediction', ylabel='count'>
```



```
In [12]: y.value_counts()
```

```
Out[12]: Prediction
0    3672
1    1500
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
In [13]: from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
scaler=MinMaxScaler()
x_scaled=scaler.fit_transform(x)
```

```
In [14]: x_scaled
```

```
Out[14]: array([[0.          , 0.          , 0.          , ..., 0.          , 0.          ,
       0.          ],
       [0.03809524, 0.09848485, 0.06705539, ..., 0.          , 0.00877193,
       0.          ],
       [0.          , 0.          , 0.          , ..., 0.          , 0.          ,
       0.          ],
       ...,
       [0.          , 0.          , 0.          , ..., 0.          , 0.          ,
       0.          ],
       [0.00952381, 0.0530303 , 0.          , ..., 0.          , 0.00877193,
       0.          ],
       [0.1047619 , 0.18181818, 0.01166181, ..., 0.          , 0.          ,
       0.          ]])
```

```
In [15]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x_scaled,y,random_state=0,test_size=
```

```
In [16]: x_scaled.shape
```

```
Out[16]: (5172, 3000)
```

```
In [17]: x_train.shape
```

```
Out[17]: (3620, 3000)
```

```
In [18]: x_test.shape
```

```
Out[18]: (1552, 3000)
```

```
In [21]: from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier  
knn=KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5)  
knn.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

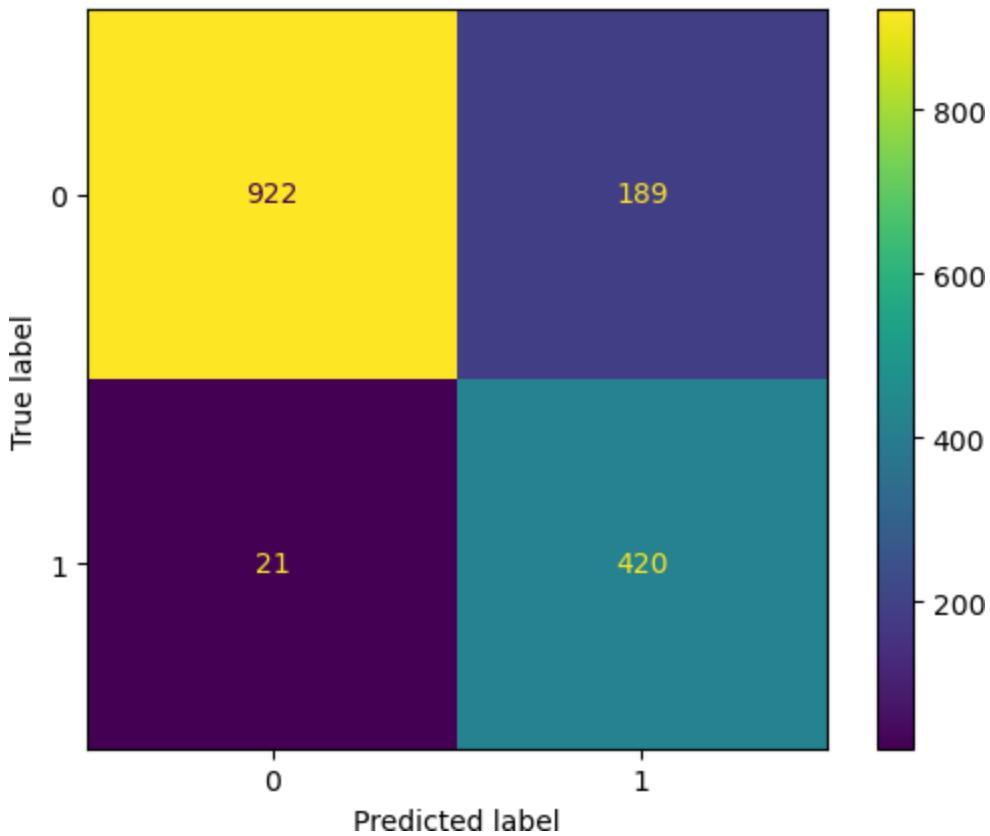
```
Out[21]: ▾ KNeighborsC assifier ⓘ ?  
KNeighborsClassifier()
```

```
In [22]: y_pred=knn.predict(x_test)
```

```
In [23]: from sklearn.metrics import ConfusionMatrixDisplay, accuracy_score,classification_r
```

```
In [25]: ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from_predictions(y_test,y_pred)
```

```
Out[25]: <sklearn.metrics._plot.confusion_matrix.ConfusionMatrixDisplay at 0x1ac2128e4b0>
```



```
In [26]: y_test.value_counts()
```

```
Out[26]: Prediction
0    1111
1    441
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
In [27]: accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
```

```
Out[27]: 0.8646907216494846
```

```
In [28]: print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.98	0.83	0.90	1111
1	0.69	0.95	0.80	441
accuracy			0.86	1552
macro avg	0.83	0.89	0.85	1552
weighted avg	0.90	0.86	0.87	1552

```
In [31]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
In [32]: error=[]
for k in range(1,41):
    knn=KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=k)
```

```
knn.fit(x_train,y_train)  
y_pred=knn.predict(x_test)  
error.append(np.mean(y_pred!=y_test))
```

In [33]: error

```
In [34]: knn=KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=1)  
knn.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

Out[34]: `KNeighborsClassifier`

```
In [35]: y_pred=knn.predict(x_test)
```

```
In [36]: accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
```

```
Out[36]: 0.8917525773195877
```

```
In [37]: from sklearn.svm import SVC  
svm=SVC(kernel='linear')  
svm.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

```
Out[37]: ▾ SVC  
SVC(kernel='linear')
```

```
In [38]: y_pred=svm.predict(x_test)
```

```
In [39]: accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
```

```
Out[39]: 0.9755154639175257
```

```
In [ ]:
```