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**Pandas**

**1. Read the provided CSV file ‘data.csv’.** [**https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1h8C3mLsso-R-sIOLsvoYwPLzy2fJ4IOF?usp=sharing**](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1h8C3mLsso-R-sIOLsvoYwPLzy2fJ4IOF?usp=sharing)

**2. Show the basic statistical description about the data.**

**3. Check if the data has null values. a. Replace the null values with the mean**

**4. Select at least two columns and aggregate the data using: min, max, count, mean.**

**5. Filter the data frame to select the rows with calories values between 500 and 1000.**

**6. Filter the dataframe to select the rows with calories values > 500 and pulse < 100.**

**7. Create a new “df\_modified” dataframe that contains all the columns from df except for “Maxpulse”.**

**8. Delete the “Maxpulse” column from the main df dataframe**

**9. Convert the datatype of Calories column to int datatype.**

**10. Using pandas create a scatter plot for the two columns (Duration and Calories).**

**Source Code:**

**import warnings**

**import numpy as np**

**import pandas as pd**

**import seaborn as sns**

**from sklearn import preprocessing**

**import matplotlib.pyplot as plt**

**from scipy.stats.stats import pearsonr**

**from sklearn.naive\_bayes import GaussianNB**

**from sklearn.model\_selection import train\_test\_split**

**from sklearn.metrics import accuracy\_score, recall\_score, precision\_score, classification\_report, confusion\_matrix**

**warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")**

**1. Read the provided CSV file ‘data.csv’. https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1h8C3mLsso-R-sIOLsvoYwPLzy2fJ4IOF?usp=sharing**

**df = pd.read\_csv("/Users/varnanemulla/Documents/ML File/data.csv")**

**df.head()**

**#2. Show the basic statistical description about the data.**

**df.describe()**

**#3. Check if the data has null values.**

**df.isnull().any()**

**#Replace the null values with the mean**

**df.fillna(df.mean(), inplace=True)**

**df.isnull().any()**

**#4. Select at least two columns and aggregate the data using: min, max, count, mean.**

**df.agg({'Maxpulse':['min','max','count','mean'],'Calories':['min','max','count','mean']})**

**#5. Filter the dataframe to select the rows with calories values between 500 and 1000.**

**df.loc[(df['Calories']>500)&(df['Calories']<1000)]**

**#6. Filter the dataframe to select the rows with calories values > 500 and pulse < 100.**

**df.loc[(df['Calories']>500)&(df['Pulse']<100)]**

**#7. Create a new “df\_modified” dataframe that contains all the columns from df except for “Maxpulse”.**

**df\_modified = df[['Duration','Pulse','Calories']]**

**df\_modified.head()**

**#8. Delete the “Maxpulse” column from the main df dataframe**

**del df['Maxpulse']**

**df.head()**

**df.dtypes**

**#9. Convert the datatype of Calories column to int datatype.**

**df['Calories'] = df['Calories'].astype(np.int64)**

**df.dtypes**

**#10. Using pandas create a scatter plot for the two columns (Duration and Calories).**

**df.plot.scatter(x='Duration',y='Calories',c='blue')**

**Screenshots of the output:**

**Graphical user interface, text, application

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**Question: 2**

**Titanic Dataset**

1. **Find the correlation between ‘survived’ (target column) and ‘sex’ column for the Titanic use case in class. a. Do you think we should keep this feature?**
2. **Do at least two visualizations to describe or show correlations.**
3. **Implement Naïve Bayes method using scikit-learn library and report the accuracy.**

**Source Code:**

**#Loading the data file into te program**

**df=pd.read\_csv("/Users/varnanemulla/Documents/ML File/train.csv")**

**df.head()**

**#converted categorical data to numerical values for correlation calculation**

**label\_encoder = preprocessing.LabelEncoder()**

**df['Sex'] = label\_encoder.fit\_transform(df.Sex.values)**

**#Calculation of correlation for 'Survived' and 'Sex' in data**

**correlation\_Value= df['Survived'].corr(df['Sex'])**

**print(correlation\_Value)**

**#print correlation matrix**

**matrix = df.corr()**

**print(matrix)**

**# One way of visualizing correlation matrix in form of spread chart**

**df.corr().style.background\_gradient(cmap="Reds")**

**#Second form of visuaizing correlation matriX using heatmap() from seaborn**

**sns.heatmap(matrix, annot=True, vmax=1, vmin=-1, center=0, cmap='vlag')**

**plt.show()**

**#Loaded data files test and train and merged files**

**train\_raw = pd.read\_csv('/Users/varnanemulla/Documents/ML File/train.csv')**

**test\_raw = pd.read\_csv('/Users/varnanemulla/Documents/ML File/test.csv')**

**train\_raw['train'] = 1**

**test\_raw['train'] = 0**

**df = train\_raw.append(test\_raw, sort=False)**

**features = ['Age', 'Embarked', 'Fare', 'Parch', 'Pclass', 'Sex', 'SibSp']**

**target = 'Survived'**

**df = df[features + [target] + ['train']]**

**df['Sex'] = df['Sex'].replace(["female", "male"], [0, 1])**

**df['Embarked'] = df['Embarked'].replace(['S', 'C', 'Q'], [1, 2, 3])**

**train = df.query('train == 1')**

**test = df.query('train == 0')**

**# Drop missing values from the train set.**

**train.dropna(axis=0, inplace=True)**

**labels = train[target].values**

**train.drop(['train', target, 'Pclass'], axis=1, inplace=True)**

**test.drop(['train', target, 'Pclass'], axis=1, inplace=True)**

**#Test and train split**

**X\_train, X\_val, Y\_train, Y\_val = train\_test\_split(train, labels, test\_size=0.2, random\_state=1)**

**classifier = GaussianNB()**

**classifier.fit(X\_train, Y\_train)**

**y\_pred = classifier.predict(X\_val)**

**# Summary of the predictions made by the classifier**

**print(classification\_report(Y\_val, y\_pred))**

**print(confusion\_matrix(Y\_val, y\_pred))**

**# Accuracy score**

**from sklearn.metrics import accuracy\_score**

**print('accuracy is',accuracy\_score(Y\_val, y\_pred))**

**Screenshots of the output:**

**Graphical user interface, text, application, email

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**A picture containing chart

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**Question 3**

(**Glass Dataset)**

**1. Implement Naïve Bayes method using scikit-learn library.**

**a. Use the glass dataset available in Link also provided in your assignment.**

**b. Use train\_test\_split to create training and testing part.**

**2. Evaluate the model on testing part using score and classification\_report(y\_true, y\_pred)**

**1. Implement linear SVM method using scikit library**

**a. Use the glass dataset available in Link also provided in your assignment.**

**b. Use train\_test\_split to create training and testing part.**

**2. Evaluate the model on testing part using score and**

**Source Code:**

**glass=pd.read\_csv("/Users/varnanemulla/Documents/ML File/glass.csv")**

**glass.head()**

**glass.corr().style.background\_gradient(cmap="Reds")**

**sns.heatmap(matrix, annot=True, vmax=1, vmin=-1, center=0, cmap='vlag')**

**plt.show()**

**features = ['Rl', 'Na', 'Mg', 'Al', 'Si', 'K', 'Ca', 'Ba', 'Fe']**

**target = 'Type'**

**X\_train, X\_val, Y\_train, Y\_val = train\_test\_split(glass[::-1], glass['Type'],test\_size=0.2, random\_state=1)**

**classifier = GaussianNB()**

**classifier.fit(X\_train, Y\_train)**

**y\_pred = classifier.predict(X\_val)**

**# Summary of the predictions made by the classifier**

**print(classification\_report(Y\_val, y\_pred))**

**print(confusion\_matrix(Y\_val, y\_pred))**

**# Accuracy score**

**print('accuracy is',accuracy\_score(Y\_val, y\_pred))**

**from sklearn.svm import SVC, LinearSVC**

**classifier = LinearSVC()**

**classifier.fit(X\_train, Y\_train)**

**y\_pred = classifier.predict(X\_val)**

**# Summary of the predictions made by the classifier**

**print(classification\_report(Y\_val, y\_pred))**

**print(confusion\_matrix(Y\_val, y\_pred))**

**# Accuracy score**

**from sklearn.metrics import accuracy\_score**

**print('accuracy is',accuracy\_score(Y\_val, y\_pred))**

**Screenshots of the output:**

**A picture containing chart

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**Description:**

We got better accuracy for Naïve Bayes method which is 0.8372093023255814. Naive Bayes analysis works well with probabilistic concepts whereas Linear SVM works better with linear regression logic. But to perform more accurately SVM requires large amounts of data to train and test the data. So, due to the amount of data Naive Bayes algorithm gives better accuracy compared to Linear SVM.