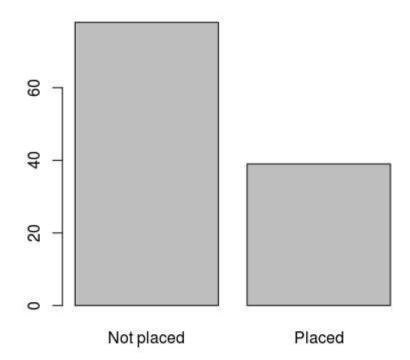
# **DWAM** Mini Project

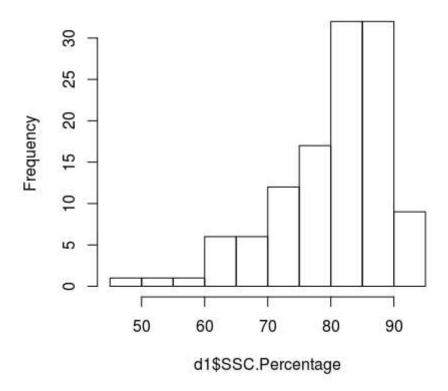
#### Project By:-Harideep(16PA1A05c8) Vishnu sai(16P1A05H8) Dinesh(16PA1A05g3) Anil(16PA1A05f7) Sardar(16pa1a05c8)

### CODE:-

```
students_placement_data <-
read.csv("~/Downloads/students_placement_data.csv")
View(students_placement_data)
d1<-students_placement_data
d1[] <- lapply(d1, function(x) {
    x[is.na(x)] <- mean(x, na.rm = TRUE)
    x
})
print(d1)
p1<- table(d1$placement.status)
barplot(p1)</pre>
```

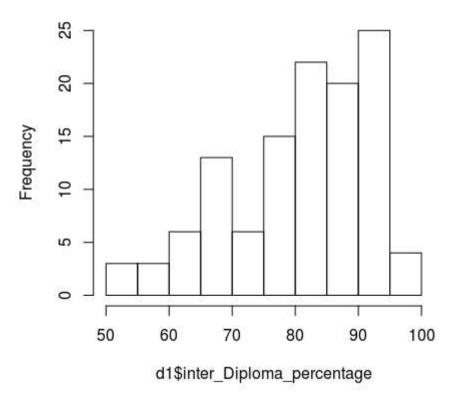


# Histogram of d1\$SSC.Percentage



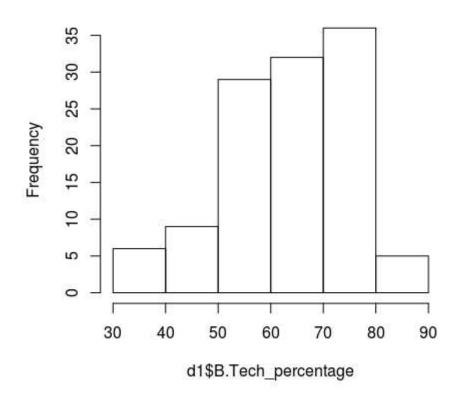
hist(d1\$inter\_Diploma\_percentage)

## Histogram of d1\$inter\_Diploma\_percentage



hist(d1\$B.Tech\_percentage)

## Histogram of d1\$B.Tech\_percentage



```
library(rpart)
a<-sample(1:117, size=round(.60*117), replace=TRUE)
train <- d1[a,]
test<-d1[-a,]
train
test
1<-
rpart(placement.status~SSC.Percentage+inter Diploma percentage+B
.Tech percentage,data=d1,method='class')
1
e <- predict(1,test,type="class")</pre>
ans1 <- table(test[,9],e)</pre>
ans1
6
                Not placed Placed
Not placed
                    37
                             4
                    7
                             17
Placed
e=0.169
library (e1071)
1 <- naiveBayes(placement.status~</pre>
SSC.Percentage+inter Diploma percentage+B.Tech percentage+Backlo
gs+registered for .Placement Training,data=train,method="class")
k <- predict(1,test,type="class")</pre>
ans2 <- table(test[,9],k)</pre>
ans2
k
                Not placed Placed
Not placed
                    25
                            16
Placed
                     1
                            23
K=0.261
```

"With help of above code we can prove that Naive Bayes is notefficient than Decision Tree Induction"