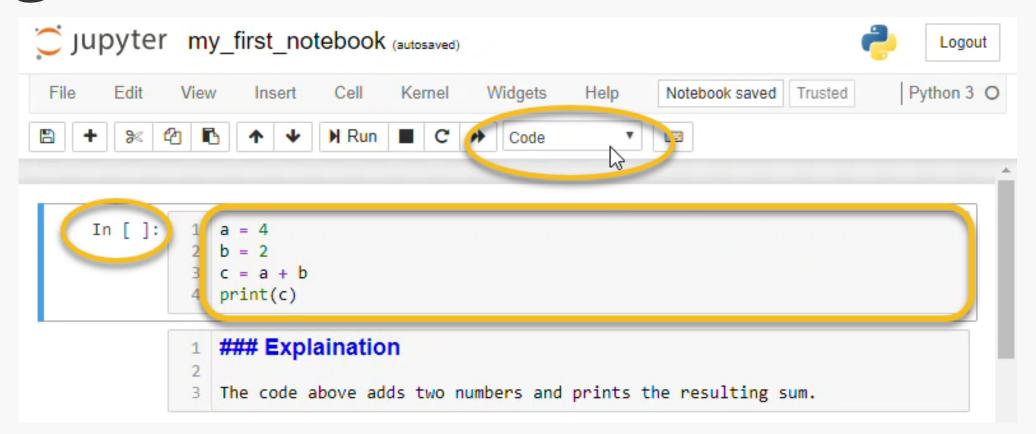
Machine learning algorithms: Practice 1.

Python libraries for ML Classification algorithms

> Alexandr Gavrilko MLA Course for CS-2227

Developing environment: Interactive notebooks



Jupyter Notebook / Jupyter Lab

Self-hosted / Cloud



- > pip install jupyterlab
- > jupyter lab
- > pip install notebook
- > jupyter notebook

Google Colab

Cloud



Python libraries for Machine Learning



> pip install numpy

Uses of NumPy

```
Arithmetic
                                                 Searching, sorting
       operations
                                                    & counting
                        01
  Statistical
                                                       Mathematical
                 02
 operations
                                                         operations
 Bitwise
                                                          Broadcasting
operators
 Copying &
                 04
                                                      Linear algebra
viewing arrays
                        05
                                         06
                                                  Matrix
       Stacking
                                                Operations
```

```
[15] # Import numpy library
     import numpy as np
[16] # Create a 1D array
     arr1d = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
     print("Array 1: ", arr1d)
     # Create a 2D array
     arr2d = np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]])
     print("Array 2: \n", arr2d)
     Array 1: [1 2 3 4 5]
     Array 2:
     [[1 2 3]
      [4 5 6]
      [7 8 9]]
[17] # Shape and size of numpy arrays
     print("Shape of arr2d:", arr2d.shape)
     print("Number of elements in arr2d:", arr2d.size)
     Shape of arr2d: (3, 3)
     Number of elements in arr2d: 9
[28] # Indexing
    element at index 2 = arr1d[2]
    print(f'Element value at position 2: ', element at index 2)
    Element value at position 2: 3
[19] # Array slicing
    sliced arr = arr1d[1:4]
    print("Sliced array: ", sliced arr)
```

```
Sliced array: [2 3 4]
```

```
[20] # Element-wise addition
    added arr = arr1d + 2
    print("Added array: ", added arr)
    # Element-wise multiplication
    multiplied arr = arr1d * 3
    print("Multiplied array: ", multiplied arr)
    Added array: [3 4 5 6 7]
    Multiplied array: [ 3 6 9 12 15]
```

```
[21] # Matrix multiplication
    mat1 = np.array([[1, 2], [3, 4]])
    mat2 = np.array([[5, 6], [7, 8]])
    mat result = np.dot(mat1, mat2)
    print("Matrix multiplication: \n", mat result)
    Matrix multiplication:
      [[19 22]
      [43 50]]
```

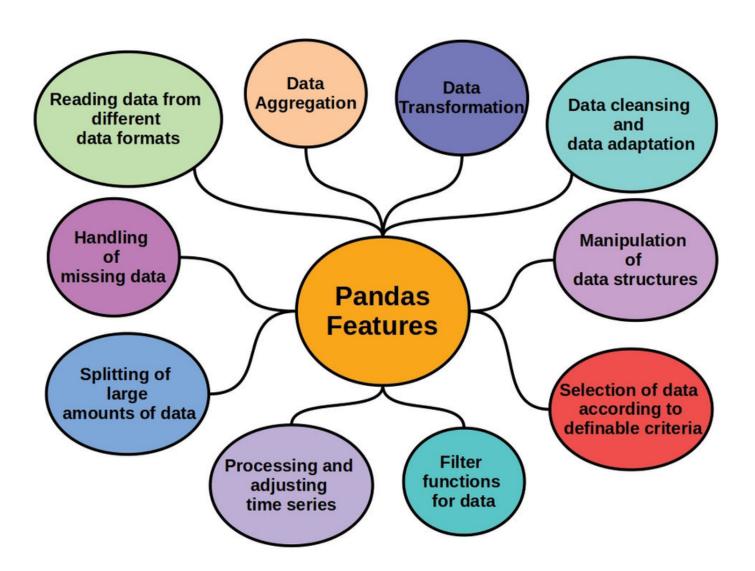
```
[22] # Mean and standard deviation
    mean val = np.mean(arr1d)
    std dev = np.std(arrld)
    print(f'Mean: {mean val} | Standard deviation: {std dev}'
    Mean: 3.0 | Standard deviation: 1.4142135623730951
```

```
[23] # Generate random numbers
    random arr = np. random. rand(3, 3)
    print("Random array: \n", random arr)
    Random array:
     [[0.56142489 0.68641876 0.93541358]
     [0.35087826 0.71485634 0.25045174]
     [0.2620588 0.64646094 0.69233354]]
```

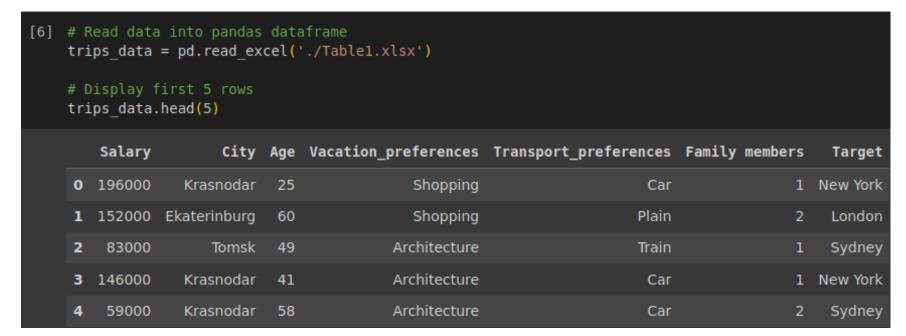
Python libraries for Machine Learning



> pip install pandas



```
[1] # Import pandas
import pandas as pd
```



```
[13] # Checking for missing values
    print('Null values: \n', trips data.isnull().sum(), '\n';
    # Dropping rows with missing values
    df cleaned = trips data.dropna()
    # Filling missing values with a specific value
    df filled = df.fillna(0)
    Null values:
     Salary
    City
    Vacation preferences
    Transport preferences 0
    Family members
    Target
    dtype: int64
    Original dataset shape: (40, 7)
    Shape after dropping NaN values: (40, 7)
```