▼ Abalone Age Prediction

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount("/content/drive")
```

Mounted at /content/drive

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

df = pd.read_csv("/content/drive/My Drive/Colab Notebooks/Assignment 4/abalone.csv")

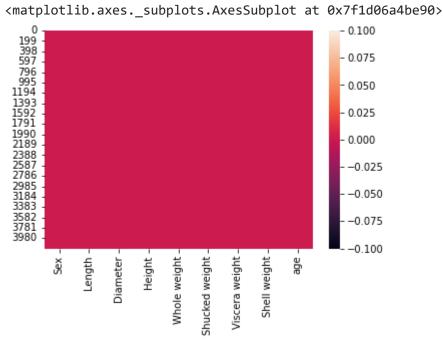
df.head()

₽		Sex	Length	Diameter	Height	Whole weight	Shucked weight	Viscera weight	Shell weight	Rings
	0	М	0.455	0.365	0.095	0.5140	0.2245	0.1010	0.150	15
	1	М	0.350	0.265	0.090	0.2255	0.0995	0.0485	0.070	7
	2	F	0.530	0.420	0.135	0.6770	0.2565	0.1415	0.210	9
	3	М	0.440	0.365	0.125	0.5160	0.2155	0.1140	0.155	10
	4	1	0.330	0.255	0.080	0.2050	0.0895	0.0395	0.055	7
16 1										

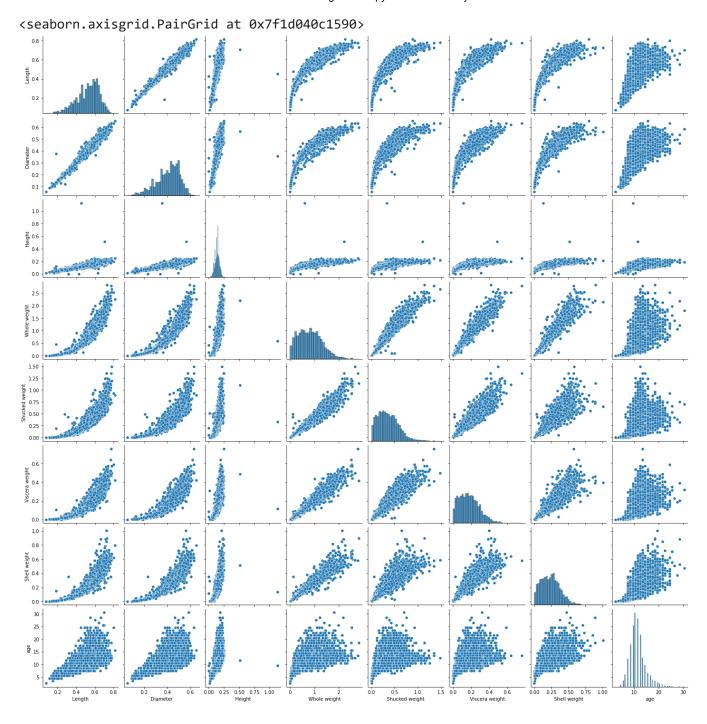
df.describe()

sns.heatmap(df.isnull())

	Length	Diameter	Height	Whole weight	Shucked weight	Viscera weight	1
<pre>df['age'] = df[' df = df.drop('Ri</pre>	0 1						



sns.pairplot(df)



df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 4177 entries, 0 to 4176
Data columns (total 9 columns):

```
Column
                     Non-Null Count
                                     Dtype
     -----
                                     ----
 0
     Sex
                     4177 non-null
                                     object
 1
    Length
                     4177 non-null
                                     float64
 2
    Diameter
                     4177 non-null
                                     float64
 3
    Height
                     4177 non-null
                                     float64
 4
    Whole weight
                     4177 non-null
                                     float64
 5
     Shucked weight 4177 non-null
                                     float64
                                     float64
    Viscera weight 4177 non-null
 7
                                     float64
     Shell weight
                     4177 non-null
                     4177 non-null
                                     float64
 8
dtypes: float64(8), object(1)
memory usage: 293.8+ KB
```

```
numerical_features = df.select_dtypes(include = [np.number]).columns
categorical_features = df.select_dtypes(include = [np.object]).columns
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:2: DeprecationWarning: `np Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: https://numpy.org/devdocs/relex

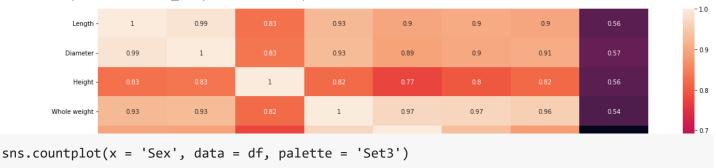
```
numerical_features
```

```
categorical features
```

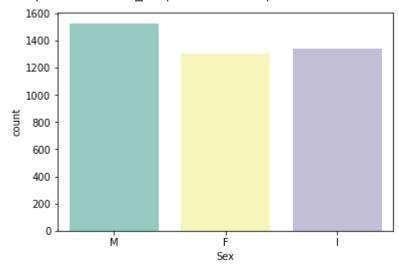
```
Index(['Sex'], dtype='object')
```

```
plt.figure(figsize = (20,7))
sns.heatmap(df[numerical_features].corr(),annot = True)
```

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f1d02b4fa90>



<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f1d00478c50>

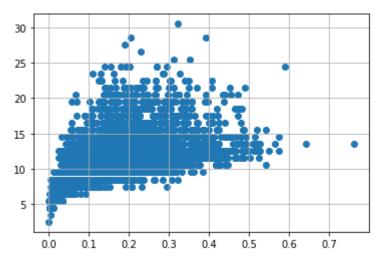


```
plt.figure(figsize = (20,7))
sns.swarmplot(x = 'Sex', y = 'age', data = df, hue = 'Sex')
sns.violinplot(x = 'Sex', y = 'age', data = df)
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/categorical.py:1296: UserWarning: 56.2% (
    warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/categorical.py:1296: UserWarning: 52.2% (
    warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/categorical.py:1296: UserWarning: 58.5% (
    warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)
    <mathref="mailto:warnings.subplots.axesSubplot">warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)</a>
    satellotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f1d003e7cd0>

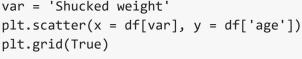
df = pd.get_dummies(df)
dummy_df = df

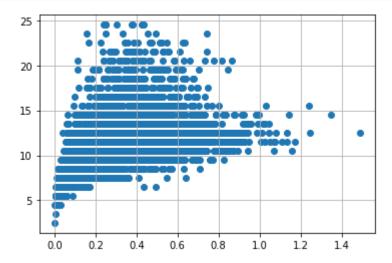
var = 'Viscera weight'
plt.scatter(x = df[var], y = df['age'])
plt.grid(True)
```



```
var = 'Shell weight'
plt.scatter(x = df[var], y = df['age'])
plt.grid(True)
```

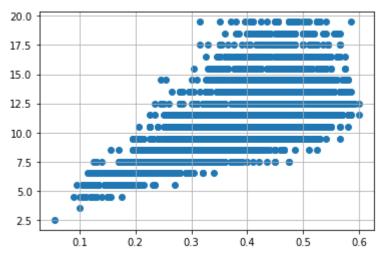
```
25
      20
      15
df.drop(df[(df['Shell weight'] > 0.6) &
          (df['age'] < 25)].index, inplace = True)</pre>
df.drop(df[(df['Shell weight']<0.8) & (</pre>
df['age'] > 25)].index, inplace = True)
var = 'Shucked weight'
plt.scatter(x = df[var], y = df['age'])
```



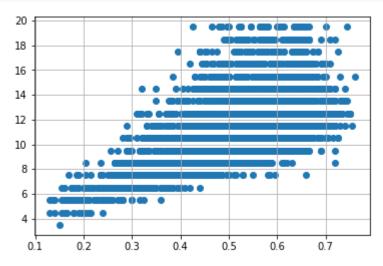


```
df.drop(df[(df['Shucked weight'] >= 1) &
          (df['age'] < 20)].index, inplace = True)</pre>
df.drop(df[(df['Viscera weight']<1) & (</pre>
df['age'] > 20)].index, inplace = True)
```

```
var = 'Whole weight'
plt.scatter(x = df[var], y = df['age'])
plt.grid(True)
```



```
var = 'Height'
plt.scatter(x = df[var], y = df['age'])
plt.grid(True)
```



```
X = df.drop('age', axis = 1)
y = df['age']
```

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, cross_val_score
from sklearn.feature_selection import SelectKBest
```

```
standardScale = StandardScaler()
standardScale.fit_transform(X)

selectkBest = SelectKBest()
X_new = selectkBest.fit_transform(X, y)

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_new, y, test_size = 0.25)
```

Linear Regression

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
lm = LinearRegression()
lm.fit(X_train, y_train)
     LinearRegression()
y train pred = lm.predict(X train)
y_test_pred = lm.predict(X_test)
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error, mean_squared_error
s = mean_squared_error(y_train, y_train_pred)
print('Mean Squared error of training set :%2f'%s)
p = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_test_pred)
print('Mean Squared error of testing set :%2f'%p)
     Mean Squared error of training set :3.576827
     Mean Squared error of testing set :3.504032
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
s = r2 score(y train, y train pred)
print('R2 Score of training set:%.2f'%s)
p = r2_score(y_test, y_test_pred)
print('R2 Score of testing set:%.2f'%p)
     R2 Score of training set:0.54
     R2 Score of testing set:0.53
```

Ridge

```
from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge

ridge_mod = Ridge(alpha=0.01, normalize=True)
ridge_mod.fit(X_train, y_train)
ridge_mod.fit(X_test, y_test)
ridge_model_pred = ridge_mod.predict(X_test)
ridge_mod.score(X_train, y_train)
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_base.py:145: FutureWarning

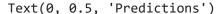
Assignment4.ipynb - Colaboratory If you wish to scale the data, use Pipeline with a StandardScaler in a preprocessing sta from sklearn.pipeline import make pipeline model = make pipeline(StandardScaler(with mean=False), Ridge()) If you wish to pass a sample weight parameter, you need to pass it as a fit parameter to kwargs = $\{s[0] + ' \text{ sample weight': sample weight for s in model.steps}\}$ model.fit(X, y, **kwargs) Set parameter alpha to: original alpha * n samples. FutureWarning, /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/linear model/ base.py:145: FutureWarning If you wish to scale the data, use Pipeline with a StandardScaler in a preprocessing sta from sklearn.pipeline import make pipeline model = make_pipeline(StandardScaler(with_mean=False), Ridge()) If you wish to pass a sample weight parameter, you need to pass it as a fit parameter to kwargs = {s[0] + '__sample_weight': sample_weight for s in model.steps} model.fit(X, y, **kwargs)

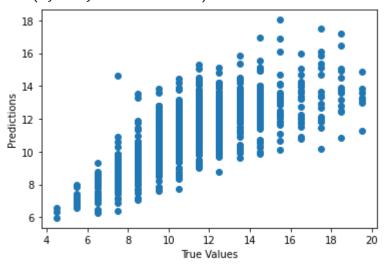
Set parameter alpha to: original alpha * n samples. FutureWarning, 0.527965287146412

```
ridge_mod.score(X_test, y_test)
```

0.5274395494435754

```
plt.scatter(y test, ridge model pred)
plt.xlabel('True Values')
plt.ylabel('Predictions')
```





Support Vector Regression

```
from sklearn.svm import SVR

svr = SVR(kernel = 'linear')
svr.fit(X_train, y_train)
svr.fit(X_test, y_test)

SVR(kernel='linear')

y_train_pred = svr.predict(X_train)
y_test_pred = svr.predict(X_test)

svr.score(X_train, y_train)

0.4500466118036842

svr.score(X_test, y_test)

0.4412774013022851

Random Forest Regression
```

0.4526102129905978

Gradient Boosting Regressor

```
from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingRegressor
gbr = GradientBoostingRegressor()
gbr.fit(X_train, y_train)
gbr.fit(X_test, y_test)
     GradientBoostingRegressor()
y_train_pred = regr.predict(X_train)
y_test_pred = regr.predict(X_test)
regr.score(X_train, y_train)
     0.41518258557017296
KNeighbors Regressor
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsRegressor
knn = KNeighborsRegressor(n_neighbors =4 )
knn.fit(X train, y train)
knn.fit(X_test, y_test)
     KNeighborsRegressor(n_neighbors=4)
```

```
y_train_pred = knn.predict(X_train)
y_test_pred = knn.predict(X_test)
knn.score(X_train, y_train)
```

0.467886775273044

```
knn.score(X_test, y_test)
```

0.6892132267547362

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