# Train the model on IBM

Team ID	PNT2022TMID41512
Project Name	Machine Learning based Vehicle Performance Analyzer

# **Importing Libraries**

```
In [1]:
```

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import statsmodels.formula.api as smf
```

# **Importing Dataset**

```
In [2]:
```

```
import os, types
import pandas as pd
from botocore.client import Config
import ibm boto3
def iter (self): return 0
# @hidden cell
\# The fol\overline{1}owing code accesses a file in your IBM Cloud Object Storage. It includes your c
redentials.
# You might want to remove those credentials before you share the notebook.
cos client = ibm boto3.client(service name='s3',
    ibm api key id='Uede0uog DlYeHmTn0uQW3GYQhYgYHbY1kvWgQybaYM1',
    ibm auth endpoint="https://iam.cloud.ibm.com/oidc/token",
    config=Config(signature version='oauth'),
    endpoint url='https://s3.private.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud')
bucket = 'vehicleperformanceprediction-donotdelete-pr-kj6qz2159y6996'
object_key = 'car performance.csv'
body = cos client.get object(Bucket=bucket, Key=object key)['Body']
# add missing__iter__method, so pandas accepts body as file-like object
if not hasattr(body, "__iter__"): body.__iter__= types.MethodType(__iter__, body )
dataset = pd.read csv(body)
dataset.head()
```

Out[2]:

car name	origin	model year	acceleration	weight	horsepower	displacement	cylinders	mpg	
chevrolet chevelle malibu	1	70	12.0	3504	130	307.0	8	18.0	0
buick skylark 320	1	70	11.5	3693	165	350.0	8	15.0	1
plymouth satellite	1	70	11.0	3436	150	318.0	8	18.0	2
amc rebel sst	1	70	12.0	3433	150	304.0	8	16.0	3
ford torino	1	70	10.5	3449	140	302.0	8	17.0	4

# Finding missing data

False

```
In [3]:
```

cylinders

```
dataset.isnull().any()
Out[3]:
mpg     False
```

```
displacement False
horsepower False
weight False
acceleration False
model year False
origin False
car name False
dtype: bool
```

There are no null characters in the columns but there is a special character '?' in the 'horsepower' column. So we we replaced '?' with nan and replaced nan values with mean of the column.

```
In [4]:
dataset['horsepower']=dataset['horsepower'].replace('?',np.nan)
In [5]:
dataset['horsepower'].isnull().sum()
Out[5]:
In [6]:
dataset['horsepower']=dataset['horsepower'].astype('float64')
In [7]:
dataset['horsepower'].fillna((dataset['horsepower'].mean()),inplace=True)
In [8]:
dataset.isnull().any()
Out[8]:
               False
mpg
cylinders
              False
displacement False
horsepower
              False
weight
              False
acceleration
              False
model year
              False
              False
origin
car name
              False
dtype: bool
In [9]:
dataset.info() #Pandas dataframe.info() function is used to get a quick overview of the d
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 398 entries, 0 to 397
Data columns (total 9 columns):
    Column
                 Non-Null Count Dtype
 #
 Ω
                  398 non-null
                                float64
   mpg
   cylinders 398 non-null
 1
                                int64
 2 displacement 398 non-null
                                float64
 3 horsepower 398 non-null
                                float64
 4
   weight
                 398 non-null
                                int64
 5
   acceleration 398 non-null
                                float64
 6
   model year
                 398 non-null
                                int64
 7
    origin
                 398 non-null
   car name
                398 non-null
dtypes: float64(4), int64(4), object(1)
memory usage: 28.1+ KB
```

#### In [10]:

dataset.describe() #Pandas describe() is used to view some basic statistical details of a
data frame or a series of numeric values.

#### Out[10]:

	mpg	cylinders	displacement	horsepower	weight	acceleration	model year	origin
count	398.000000	398.000000	398.000000	398.000000	398.000000	398.000000	398.000000	398.000000
mean	23.514573	5.454774	193.425879	104.469388	2970.424623	15.568090	76.010050	1.572864
std	7.815984	1.701004	104.269838	38.199187	846.841774	2.757689	3.697627	0.802055
min	9.000000	3.000000	68.000000	46.000000	1613.000000	8.000000	70.000000	1.000000
25%	17.500000	4.000000	104.250000	76.000000	2223.750000	13.825000	73.000000	1.000000
50%	23.000000	4.000000	148.500000	95.000000	2803.500000	15.500000	76.000000	1.000000
75%	29.000000	8.000000	262.000000	125.000000	3608.000000	17.175000	79.000000	2.000000
max	46.600000	8.000000	455.000000	230.000000	5140.000000	24.800000	82.000000	3.000000

There is no use with car name attribute so drop it

#### In [11]:

dataset=dataset.drop('car name',axis=1) #dropping the unwanted column.

#### In [12]:

corr\_table=dataset.corr() #Pandas dataframe.corr() is used to find the pairwise correlatio
n of all columns in the dataframe.
corr\_table

## Out[12]:

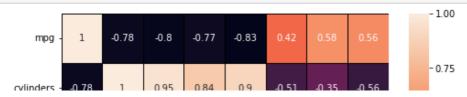
	mpg	cylinders	displacement	horsepower	weight	acceleration	model year	origin
mpg	1.000000	-0.775396	-0.804203	-0.771437	-0.831741	0.420289	0.579267	0.563450
cylinders	-0.775396	1.000000	0.950721	0.838939	0.896017	-0.505419	-0.348746	-0.562543
displacement	-0.804203	0.950721	1.000000	0.893646	0.932824	-0.543684	-0.370164	-0.609409
horsepower	-0.771437	0.838939	0.893646	1.000000	0.860574	-0.684259	-0.411651	-0.453669
weight	-0.831741	0.896017	0.932824	0.860574	1.000000	-0.417457	-0.306564	-0.581024
acceleration	0.420289	-0.505419	-0.543684	-0.684259	-0.417457	1.000000	0.288137	0.205873
model year	0.579267	-0.348746	-0.370164	-0.411651	-0.306564	0.288137	1.000000	0.180662
origin	0.563450	-0.562543	-0.609409	-0.453669	-0.581024	0.205873	0.180662	1.000000

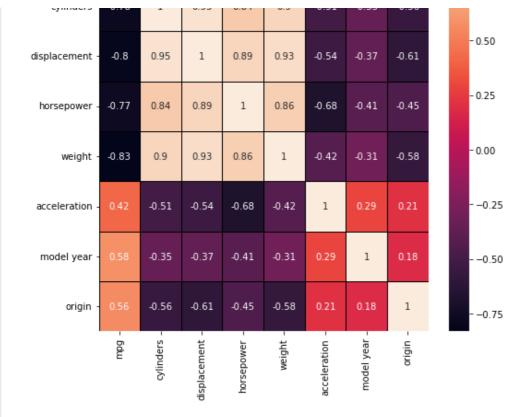
# **Data Visualizations**

Heatmap: which represents correlation between attributes

#### In [13]:

sns.heatmap(dataset.corr(),annot=True,linecolor ='black', linewidths = 1) #Heatmap is a wa
y to show some sort of matrix plot,annot is used for correlation.
fig=plt.gcf()
fig.set size inches(8,8)

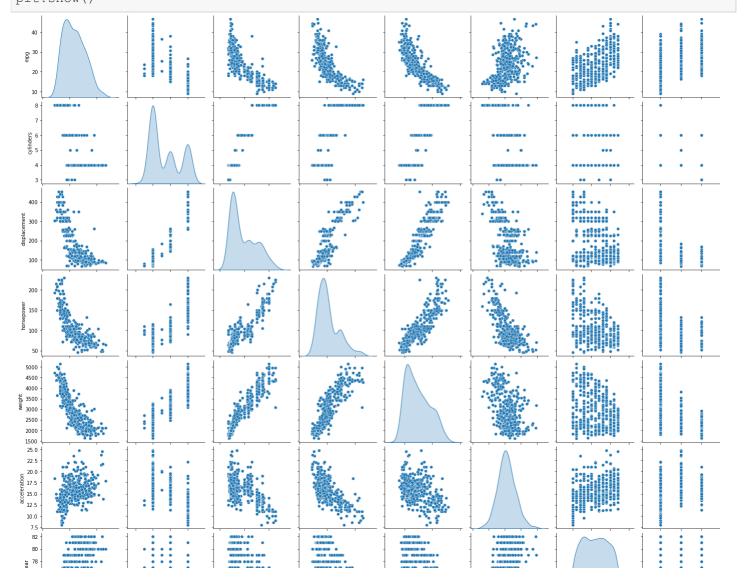


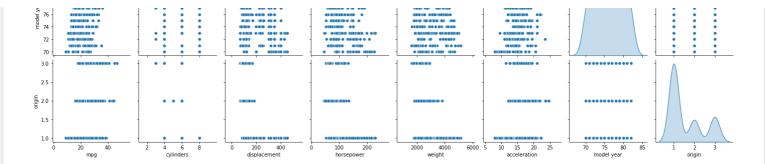


#### Visualizations of each attributes w.r.t rest of all attributes

In [14]:

sns.pairplot(dataset, diag\_kind='kde') #pairplot represents pairwise relation across the e
ntire dataframe.
plt.show()





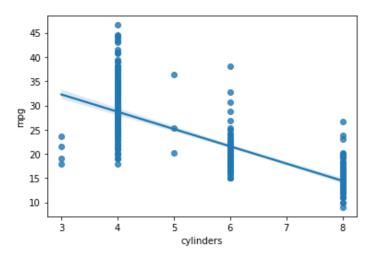
Regression plots(regplot()) creates a regression line between 2 parameters and helps to visualize their linear relationships.

#### In [15]:

```
sns.regplot(x="cylinders", y="mpg", data=dataset)
```

#### Out[15]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='cylinders', ylabel='mpg'>

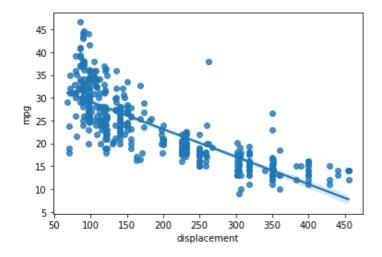


## In [16]:

```
sns.regplot(x="displacement", y="mpg", data=dataset)
```

#### Out[16]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='displacement', ylabel='mpg'>



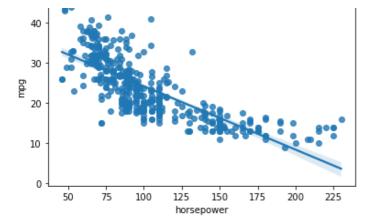
#### In [17]:

```
sns.regplot(x="horsepower", y="mpg", data=dataset)
```

#### Out[17]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='horsepower', ylabel='mpg'>



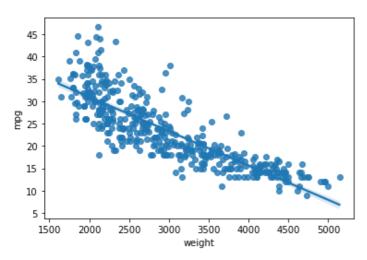


## In [18]:

sns.regplot(x="weight", y="mpg", data=dataset)

## Out[18]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='weight', ylabel='mpg'>

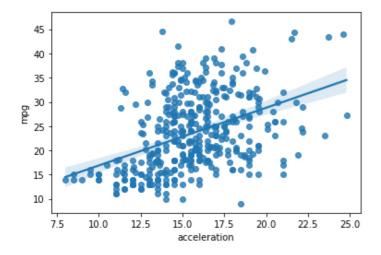


## In [19]:

sns.regplot(x="acceleration", y="mpg", data=dataset)

#### Out[19]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='acceleration', ylabel='mpg'>



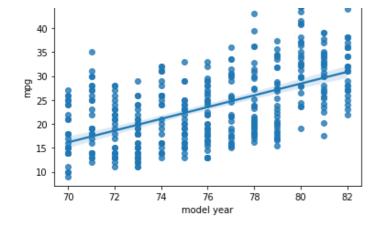
### In [20]:

sns.regplot(x="model year", y="mpg", data=dataset)

#### Out[20]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='model year', ylabel='mpg'>

45 -

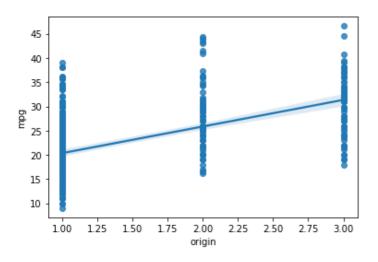


#### In [21]:

```
sns.regplot(x="origin", y="mpg", data=dataset)
```

## Out[21]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='origin', ylabel='mpg'>

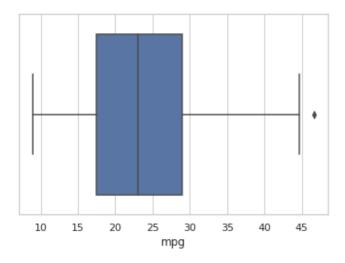


#### In [22]:

```
sns.set(style="whitegrid")
sns.boxplot(x=dataset["mpg"])
```

## Out[22]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='mpg'>



Finding quartiles for mgp

The P-value is the probability value that the correlation between these two variables is statistically significant.

Normally, we choose a significance level of 0.05, which means that we are 95% confident that the correlation between the variables is significant.

By convention, when the

- p-value is < 0.001: we say there is strong evidence that the correlation is significant.
- the p-value is < 0.05: there is moderate evidence that the correlation is significant.
- the p-value is < 0.1: there is weak evidence that the correlation is significant.</li>
- the p-value is > 0.1: there is no evidence that the correlation is significant.

```
In [23]:
```

```
from scipy import stats
```

## Cylinders vs mpg

Let's calculate the Pearson Correlation Coefficient and P-value of 'Cylinders' and 'mpg'.

```
In [24]:
```

```
pearson_coef, p_value = stats.pearsonr(dataset['cylinders'], dataset['mpg'])
print("The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is", pearson_coef, " with a P-value of P =", p
_value)
```

The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is -0.7753962854205542 with a P-value of P = 4.503992246177055e-81

#### Conclusion:

Since the p-value is < 0.001, the correlation between cylinders and mpg is statistically significant, and the coefficient of  $\sim$  -0.775 shows that the relationship is negative and moderately strong.

## Displacement vs mpg

Let's calculate the Pearson Correlation Coefficient and P-value of 'Displacement' and 'mpg'.

```
In [25]:
```

```
pearson_coef, p_value = stats.pearsonr(dataset['displacement'], dataset['mpg'])
print("The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is", pearson_coef, " with a P-value of P =", p
_value)
```

The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is -0.8042028248058978 with a P-value of P = 1.6558889101930157e-91

#### Conclusion:

Since the p-value is < 0.1, the correlation between displacement and mpg is statistically significant, and the linear negative relationship is quite strong ( $\sim$ -0.809, close to -1)

#### Horsepower vs mpg

Let's calculate the Pearson Correlation Coefficient and P-value of 'horsepower' and 'mpg'.

```
In [26]:
```

```
pearson_coef, p_value = stats.pearsonr(dataset['horsepower'], dataset['mpg'])
print("The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is", pearson_coef, " with a P-value of P =", p
_value)
```

The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is -0.7714371350025526 with a P-value of P = 9.255477533166725e-80

#### Conclusion:

Since the p-value is < 0.001, the correlation between horsepower and mpg is statistically significant, and the coefficient of  $\sim -0.771$  shows that the relationship is negative and moderately strong.

## Weght vs mpg

Let's calculate the Pearson Correlation Coefficient and P-value of 'weight' and 'mpg'.

```
In [27]:
```

```
pearson_coef, p_value = stats.pearsonr(dataset['weight'], dataset['mpg'])
print("The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is", pearson_coef, " with a P-value of P =", p
_value)
```

The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is -0.831740933244335 with a P-value of P = 2.9727995640500577e-103

#### Conclusion:

Since the p-value is < 0.001, the correlation between weight and mpg is statistically significant, and the linear negative relationship is quite strong ( $\sim$ -0.831, close to -1)

## Acceleration vs mpg

Let's calculate the Pearson Correlation Coefficient and P-value of 'Acceleration' and 'mpg'.

#### In [28]:

```
pearson_coef, p_value = stats.pearsonr(dataset['acceleration'], dataset['mpg'])
print("The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is", pearson_coef, " with a P-value of P =", p
_value)
```

The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is 0.4202889121016507 with a P-value of P = 1.823091535078553e-18

#### Conclusion:

Since the p-value is > 0.1, the correlation between acceleration and mpg is statistically significant, but the linear relationship is weak ( $^{\sim}0.420$ ).

## Model year vs mpg

Let's calculate the Pearson Correlation Coefficient and P-value of 'Model year' and 'mpg'.

```
In [29]:
```

```
pearson_coef, p_value = stats.pearsonr(dataset['model year'], dataset['mpg'])
print("The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is", pearson_coef, " with a P-value of P =", p
_value)
```

The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is 0.5792671330833096 with a P-value of P = 4.844935813365483e-37

#### Conclusion:

Since the p-value is < 0.001, the correlation between model year and mpg is statistically significant, but the linear relationship is only moderate ( $\sim 0.579$ ).

## Origin vs mpg

Let's calculate the Pearson Correlation Coefficient and P-value of 'Origin' and 'mpg'.

#### In [30]:

```
pearson_coef, p_value = stats.pearsonr(dataset['origin'], dataset['mpg'])
print("The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is", pearson_coef, " with a P-value of P =", p
_value)
```

The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is 0.5634503597738431 with a P-value of P = 1.0114822102336483e-34

#### **Conclusion:**

Since the p-value is < 0.001, the correlation between origin and mpg is statistically significant, but the linear relationship is only moderate ( $\sim 0.563$ ).

## **Ordinary Least Squares** Statistics

#### In [31]:

```
\label{testsmf} test=smf.ols('mpg\sim cylinders+displacement+horsepower+weight+acceleration+origin',dataset).\\ fit()\\ test.summary()
```

#### Out[31]:

#### **OLS Regression Results**

Dep. Varia	ble:		mpg	R-s	quared:	0.7	717
Mod		OLS	Adj. R-squared		0.7	713	
Meth	Method: Le			F-statistic:		16	5.5
D	ate: Sun,	13 Nov	2022 <b>P</b>	rob (F-s	tatistic):	4.84e-1	104
Tir	ne:	15:1	7:17	Log-Like	elihood:	-113	1.1
No. Observation	ns:		398		AIC:	22	76.
Df Residu	als:		391		BIC:	23	04.
Df Mod	lel:		6				
Covariance T	уре:	nonro	bust				
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]	
Intercept	42.7111	2.693	15.861	0.000	37.417	48.005	
cylinders	-0.5256	0.404	-1.302	0.194	-1.320	0.268	
displacement	0.0106	0.009	1.133	0.258	-0.008	0.029	
horsepower	-0.0529	0.016	-3.277	0.001	-0.085	-0.021	
weight	-0.0051	0.001	-6.441	0.000	-0.007	-0.004	
acceleration	0.0043	0.120	0.036	0.972	-0.232	0.241	
origin	1.4269	0.345	4.136	0.000	0.749	2.105	
Omnibus	: 32.659	Durh	in_Wate	on:	0.886		
Prob(Omnibus)							
Skew		Jarque	Prob(	•	43.336 88e-10		
Skew	0.024		FIUD(	J <b>uj.</b> 3.	006-10		

#### Notes:

Kurtosis: 4.028

- [1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.
- [2] The condition number is large, 3.99e+04. This might indicate that there are

Cond. No. 3.99e+04

strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.

[10.], [11.], [9.], [27.], [28.], [25.], [25.], [19.],

Inference as in the above summary the p value of the accelaration is maximum(i.e 0.972) so we can remove the acc variable from the dataset

# Seperating into Dependent and Independent variables

```
Independent variables
In [32]:
x=dataset[['cylinders','displacement','horsepower','weight','model year','origin']].valu
Х
Out[32]:
array([[8.000e+00, 3.070e+02, 1.300e+02, 3.504e+03, 7.000e+01, 1.000e+00],
        [8.000e+00, 3.500e+02, 1.650e+02, 3.693e+03, 7.000e+01, 1.000e+00],
        [8.000e+00, 3.180e+02, 1.500e+02, 3.436e+03, 7.000e+01, 1.000e+00],
       [4.000e+00, 1.350e+02, 8.400e+01, 2.295e+03, 8.200e+01, 1.000e+00],
       [4.000e+00, 1.200e+02, 7.900e+01, 2.625e+03, 8.200e+01, 1.000e+00], [4.000e+00, 1.190e+02, 8.200e+01, 2.720e+03, 8.200e+01, 1.000e+00]])
Dependent variables
In [33]:
y=dataset.iloc[:,0:1].values
У
Out[33]:
array([[18.],
       [15.],
       [18.],
        [16.],
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[36.], [27.], [27.],

```
[44.],
[32.],
[28.],
[31.]])
```

# **Normalizing**

```
In [34]:
```

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sd = StandardScaler()
x_train = sd.fit_transform(x_train)
x_test = sd.fit_transform(x_test)
y_train = sd.fit_transform(y_train)
y_test = sd.fit_transform(y_test)
x_train
```

# Splitting into train and test data.

```
In [35]:
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
In [36]:
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.2)
```

we are splitting as 90% train data and 10% test data

# random forest regressor

In [40]:

```
In [37]:
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor

In [38]:
rf= RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=10)
rf.fit(x_train,np.ravel(y_train))

Out[38]:
RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=10)

In [39]:
x_train.shape

Out[39]:
(318, 6)
```

```
!pip install ibm-watson-machine-learning
Requirement already satisfied: ibm-watson-machine-learning in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/
lib/python3.9/site-packages (1.0.257)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-p
ackages (from ibm-watson-machine-learning) (2022.9.24)
Requirement already satisfied: importlib-metadata in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/pytho
n3.9/site-packages (from ibm-watson-machine-learning) (4.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas<1.5.0,>=0.24.2 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/py
thon3.9/site-packages (from ibm-watson-machine-learning) (1.3.4)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-p
ackages (from ibm-watson-machine-learning) (1.26.7)
Requirement already satisfied: lomond in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-pa
ckages (from ibm-watson-machine-learning) (0.3.3)
Requirement already satisfied: requests in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-
packages (from ibm-watson-machine-learning) (2.26.0)
Requirement already satisfied: tabulate in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-
packages (from ibm-watson-machine-learning) (0.8.9)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site
-packages (from ibm-watson-machine-learning) (21.3)
Requirement already satisfied: ibm-cos-sdk==2.11.* in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/pyth
on3.9/site-packages (from ibm-watson-machine-learning) (2.11.0)
Requirement already satisfied: jmespath<1.0.0,>=0.7.1 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/p
ython3.9/site-packages (from ibm-cos-sdk==2.11.*->ibm-watson-machine-learning) (0.10.0)
Requirement already satisfied: ibm-cos-sdk-s3transfer==2.11.0 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3
.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from ibm-cos-sdk==2.11.*->ibm-watson-machine-learning) (2
Requirement already satisfied: ibm-cos-sdk-core==2.11.0 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib
/python3.9/site-packages (from ibm-cos-sdk==2.11.*->ibm-watson-machine-learning) (2.11.0)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil<3.0.0,>=2.1 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/
lib/python3.9/site-packages (from ibm-cos-sdk-core==2.11.0->ibm-cos-sdk==2.11.*->ibm-wats
on-machine-learning) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2017.3 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/s
ite-packages (from pandas<1.5.0,>=0.24.2->ibm-watson-machine-learning) (2021.3)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.17.3 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/
site-packages (from pandas<1.5.0,>=0.24.2->ibm-watson-machine-learning) (1.20.3)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-
packages (from python-dateutil<3.0.0,>=2.1->ibm-cos-sdk-core==2.11.0->ibm-cos-sdk==2.11.*
->ibm-watson-machine-learning) (1.15.0)
Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/s
ite-packages (from requests->ibm-watson-machine-learning) (3.3)
Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer~=2.0.0 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/li
b/python3.9/site-packages (from requests->ibm-watson-machine-learning) (2.0.4)
Requirement already satisfied: zipp>=0.5 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site
-packages (from importlib-metadata->ibm-watson-machine-learning) (3.6.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing!=3.0.5,>=2.0.2 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib
/python3.9/site-packages (from packaging->ibm-watson-machine-learning) (3.0.4)
In [43]:
from ibm watson machine learning import APIClient
wml credentials = {
    "url": "https://us-south.ml.cloud.ibm.com",
    "apikey": "k0ToNjB4fREMsVxEr0C3pjHT0bNJzgZvVt1S0SikVpMJ",
client = APIClient(wml credentials)
In [44]:
def quid from space name (client, space name):
    space = client.spaces.get details()
    print(space)
   return(next(item for item in space['resources'] if item['entity']["name"] == space n
ame) ['metadata'] ['id'])
In [45]:
```

# {'resources': [{'entity': {'compute': [{'crn': 'crn:v1:bluemix:public:pm-20:us-south:a/d1

space uid = guid from space name(client, 'models')

print("Space UID-" + space uid)

2096019c744baabc99e2caa9c44ac5:dbc6da1f-aca8-4c0f-937f-da20bd5e08c6::', 'guid': 'dbc6da1f -aca8-4c0f-937f-da20bd5e08c6', 'name': 'Watson Machine Learning-72', 'type': 'machine lea rning'}], 'description': '', 'name': 'models', 'scope': {'bss account id': 'd12096019c744 baabc99e2caa9c44ac5'}, 'stage': {'production': False}, 'status': {'state': 'active'}, 'st orage': {'properties': {'bucket\_name': '2e6d79af-2319-41ef-8bb1-13843958cd79', 'bucket\_re gion': 'us-south', 'credentials': {'admin': {'access key id': 'e2dcdab6300f4292acfd3a9e99 fe8419', 'api key': 'Ccb36wfmVayFlvEWymudO7rYIVHUT18VXxjXXSf8wNVx', 'secret access key': '09d27d5ba8570a63f8ecd4477903c61c66702acd0a8a0cb2', 'service\_id': 'ServiceId-113a7385-0ac f-4aca-b0a4-f20ee5949b94'}, 'editor': {'access key id': '0b31cfa63a054a40bbe5cbe6a1ddc189 ', 'api key': 'Nrtr6aPyPH387BlYG2rJrcg3kiA1-ZVXbGR3J7CZQK9e', 'resource key crn': 'crn:v1 :bluemix:public:cloud-object-storage:global:a/d12096019c744baabc99e2caa9c44ac5:71972f87-6 ebf-4b35-907f-5b09ff80a63a::', 'secret access key': '8db16c6ef99ec8799a31e00fa98d5952b212 f3198510de25', 'service\_id': 'ServiceId-48a7874c-09b6-4ba0-8c14-d4b63928000f'}, 'viewer': {'access key id': '6a971a0391e947e7a10aa6d0a205eee2', 'api key': 'p RHNGsyVx7ybtSaRSn80sq 2ZkOsOhj8PPAYQEdgGoLK', 'resource\_key\_crn': 'crn:v1:bluemix:public:cloud-object-storage:g lobal:a/d12096019c744baabc99e2caa9c44ac5:71972f87-6ebf-4b35-907f-5b09ff80a63a::', 'secret access key': 'c530568f37883f9c765343301136c7eb763cc3ccf4197718', 'service id': 'ServiceI d-1a4e051b-6867-4ac8-acab-b942b7b43a75'}}, 'endpoint url': 'https://s3.us-south.cloud-obj ect-storage.appdomain.cloud', 'guid': '71972f87-6ebf-4b35-907f-5b09ff80a63a', 'resource c rn': 'crn:v1:bluemix:public:cloud-object-storage:global:a/d12096019c744baabc99e2caa9c44ac 5:71972f87-6ebf-4b35-907f-5b09ff80a63a::'}, 'type': 'bmcos\_object\_storage'}}, 'metadata': {'created\_at': '2022-11-12T15:24:43.319Z', 'creator\_id': 'IBMid-6640044ZX7', 'id': 'a7c26 d83-e37a-4e0b-b024-7d3f1f77740b', 'updated at': '2022-11-12T15:25:03.183Z', 'url': '/v2/s paces/a7c26d83-e37a-4e0b-b024-7d3f1f77740b'}}]} Space UID-a7c26d83-e37a-4e0b-b024-7d3f1f77740b

#### In [46]:

client.set.default space(space uid)

#### Out [46]:

'SUCCESS'

#### In [47]:

client.software specifications.list()

NAME ASSET ID TYPE default py3.6 0062b8c9-8b7d-44a0-a9b9-46c416adcbd9 kernel-spark3.2-scala2.12 020d69ce-7ac1-5e68-ac1a-31189867356a 069ea134-3346-5748-b513-49120e15d288 pytorch-onnx 1.3-py3.7-edt scikit-learn 0.20-py3.6 09c5a1d0-9c1e-4473-a344-eb7b665ff687 base spark-mllib 3.0-scala 2.12 09f4cff0-90a7-5899-b9ed-1ef348aebdee base 0b848dd4-e681-5599-be41-b5f6fccc6471 pytorch-onnx\_rt22.1-py3.9 base ai-function 0.1-py3.6 Ocdb0f1e-5376-4f4d-92dd-da3b69aa9bda base 0e6e79df-875e-4f24-8ae9-62dcc2148306 shiny-r3.6 base tensorflow 2.4-py3.7-horovod 1092590a-307d-563d-9b62-4eb7d64b3f22 base pytorch 1.1-py3.6 10ac12d6-6b30-4ccd-8392-3e922c096a92 base tensorflow 1.15-py3.6-ddl 111e41b3-de2d-5422-a4d6-bf776828c4b7 autoai-kb rt22.2-py3.10 125b6d9a-5b1f-5e8d-972a-b251688ccf40 runtime-22.1-py3.9 12b83a17-24d8-5082-900f-0ab31fbfd3cb scikit-learn 0.22-py3.6 154010fa-5b3b-4ac1-82af-4d5ee5abbc85 base default r3.6 1b70aec3-ab34-4b87-8aa0-a4a3c8296a36 base pytorch-onnx\_1.3-py3.6 1bc6029a-cc97-56da-b8e0-39c3880dbbe7 base kernel-spark3.3-r3.6 1c9e5454-f216-59dd-a20e-474a5cdf5988 base pytorch-onnx\_rt22.1-py3.9-edt 1d362186-7ad5-5b59-8b6c-9d0880bde37f base tensorflow 2.1-py3.6 1eb25b84-d6ed-5dde-b6a5-3fbdf1665666 base spark-mllib 3.2 20047f72-0a98-58c7-9ff5-a77b012eb8f5 base tensorflow 2.4-py3.8-horovod 217c16f6-178f-56bf-824a-b19f20564c49 runtime-22.1-py3.9-cuda 26215f05-08c3-5a41-a1b0-da66306ce658 295addb5-9ef9-547e-9bf4-92ae3563e720 do py3.8 2aa0c932-798f-5ae9-abd6-15e0c2402fb5 autoai-ts 3.8-py3.8 tensorflow 1.15-py3.6 2b73a275-7cbf-420b-a912-eae7f436e0bc base 2b7961e2-e3b1-5a8c-a491-482c8368839a kernel-spark3.3-py3.9 base pytorch\_1.2-py3.6 2c8ef57d-2687-4b7d-acce-01f94976dac1 base 2e51f700-bca0-4b0d-88dc-5c6791338875 spark-mllib 2.3 base pytorch-onnx 1.1-py3.6-edt 32983cea-3f32-4400-8965-dde874a8d67e base spark-mllib\_3.0-py37 36507ebe-8770-55ba-ab2a-eafe787600e9 base spark-mllib 2.4 390d21f8-e58b-4fac-9c55-d7ceda621326 base autoai-ts rt22.2-py3.10 396b2e83-0953-5b86-9a55-7ce1628a406f base

```
pytorch-onnx 1.2-py3.6-edt
                               40589d0e-7019-4e28-8daa-fb03b6f4fe12
pytorch-onnx rt22.2-py3.10
                               40e73f55-783a-5535-b3fa-0c8b94291431
                                                                     base
                               41c247d3-45f8-5a71-b065-8580229facf0
default_r36py38
autoai-ts rt22.1-py3.9
                               4269d26e-07ba-5d40-8f66-2d495b0c71f7
                                                                    base
                               42b92e18-d9ab-567f-988a-4240ba1ed5f7 base
autoai-obm_3.0
                               493bcb95-16f1-5bc5-bee8-81b8af80e9c7 base
pmm1-3.04.3
spark-mllib 2.4-r 3.6
                               49403dff-92e9-4c87-a3d7-a42d0021c095 base
xgboost 0.90-py3.6
                               4ff8d6c2-1343-4c18-85e1-689c965304d3 base
                               50f95b2a-bc16-43bb-bc94-b0bed208c60b base
pytorch-onnx 1.1-py3.6
autoai-ts 3.9-py3.8
                               52c57136-80fa-572e-8728-a5e7cbb42cde base
spark-mllib 2.4-scala 2.11
                              55a70f99-7320-4be5-9fb9-9edb5a443af5 base
spark-mllib 3.0
                               5c1b0ca2-4977-5c2e-9439-ffd44ea8ffe9 base
autoai-obm 2.0
                               5c2e37fa-80b8-5e77-840f-d912469614ee base
spss-modeler 18.1
                               5c3cad7e-507f-4b2a-a9a3-ab53a21dee8b base
cuda-py3.8
                               5d3232bf-c86b-5df4-a2cd-7bb870a1cd4e base
autoai-kb 3.1-py3.7
                               632d4b22-10aa-5180-88f0-f52dfb6444d7 base
pytorch-onnx 1.7-py3.8
                               634d3cdc-b562-5bf9-a2d4-ea90a478456b base
Note: Only first 50 records were displayed. To display more use 'limit' parameter.
In [55]:
software spec uid = client.software specifications.get uid by name("default py3.8")
software spec uid
Out [55]:
'ab9e1b80-f2ce-592c-a7d2-4f2344f77194'
In [60]:
!pip install -U pyspark==2.1.2.
Collecting pyspark==2.1.2.
  Downloading pyspark-2.1.2.tar.gz (181.3 MB)
                                   | 181.3 MB 36 kB/s s eta 0:00:0100:11
  80.9 MB 92.0 MB/s eta 0:00:02��
                                                      | 92.6 MB 92.0 MB/s eta 0:00:01��
                          | 100.9 MB 92.0 MB/s eta 0:00:01
| 140.3 MB 92.0 MB/s eta 0:00:01��
                                                    | 154.9 MB 92.0 MB/s eta 0:00:01
Collecting py4j == 0.10.4
  Downloading py4j-0.10.4-py2.py3-none-any.whl (186 kB)
                                      | 186 kB 30.2 MB/s eta 0:00:01
Building wheels for collected packages: pyspark
  Building wheel for pyspark (setup.py) ... done
  Created wheel for pyspark: filename=pyspark-2.1.2-py2.py3-none-any.whl size=181625702 s
ha256=a221cb88d5b137507b757b773f7e777bbb5e48df1aa68852a5bd02e74a0a901e
  Stored in directory: /tmp/wsuser/.cache/pip/wheels/5a/33/84/b0060cb291650c5c52279bc5739
87c98609df6564f3290ccfa
Successfully built pyspark
Installing collected packages: py4j, pyspark
  Attempting uninstall: py4j
    Found existing installation: py4j 0.10.9.5
    Uninstalling py4j-0.10.9.5:
      Successfully uninstalled py4j-0.10.9.5
  Attempting uninstall: pyspark
    Found existing installation: pyspark 3.3.1
    Uninstalling pyspark-3.3.1:
      Successfully uninstalled pyspark-3.3.1
ERROR: pip's dependency resolver does not currently take into account all the packages th
at are installed. This behaviour is the source of the following dependency conflicts.
autoai-ts-libs 1.1.9 requires py4j<0.10.10,>=0.10.9, but you have py4j 0.10.4 which is in
compatible.
Successfully installed py4j-0.10.4 pyspark-2.1.2
```

39e31acd-5f30-41dc-ae44-60233c80306e

#### In [58]:

xgboost 0.82-py3.6

yget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/IBM/monitor-wml-model-with-watson-openscale/master/data/additional\_feedback\_data.json

--2022-11-13 15:30:12-- https://raw.githubusercontent.com/IBM/monitor-wml-model-with-wat son-openscale/master/data/additional feedback data.json

```
Resolving raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)... 185.199.109.133, 185.1
99.110.133, 185.199.111.133, ...
Connecting to raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com) |185.199.109.133|:443.
.. connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 16506 (16K) [text/plain]
Saving to: 'additional feedback data.json'
additional feedback 100%[=========] 16.12K --.-KB/s
                                                                   in 0.001s
2022-11-13 15:30:12 (19.6 MB/s) - 'additional feedback data.json' saved [16506/16506]
In [72]:
sofware spec uid = client.software specifications.get id by name("runtime-22.1-py3.9")
metadata = {
            client.repository.ModelMetaNames.NAME: 'Gradient',
            client.repository.ModelMetaNames.TYPE: 'scikit-learn 1.0',
            client.repository.ModelMetaNames.SOFTWARE SPEC UID: sofware spec uid
published model = client.repository.store model(
    model=rf,
    meta props=metadata)
In [73]:
published model
Out[73]:
{'entity': {'hybrid pipeline software specs': [],
  'software spec': {'id': '12b83a17-24d8-5082-900f-0ab31fbfd3cb',
   'name': 'runtime-22.1-py3.9'},
  'type': 'scikit-learn_1.0'},
 'metadata': {'created at': '2022-11-13T15:47:35.584Z',
  'id': '34aa257f-40e9-4469-8d59-36d032d38a10',
  'modified at': '2022-11-13T15:47:39.066Z',
  'name': 'Gradient',
  'owner': 'IBMid-6640044ZX7',
  'resource key': '31d25942-962e-46a0-8ff9-4407d77716d0',
  'space id': 'a7c26d83-e37a-4e0b-b024-7d3f1f77740b'},
 'system': {'warnings': []}}
In [74]:
x train[0]
Out[74]:
array([4.000e+00, 1.210e+02, 7.600e+01, 2.511e+03, 7.200e+01, 2.000e+00])
In [75]:
rf.predict([[4.000e+00, 1.210e+02, 7.600e+01, 2.511e+03, 7.200e+01, 2.000e+00]])
Out[75]:
array([23.2])
In [ ]:
```