

CMS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING.

WEB PHISHING DETECTION (ASSIGNMENT 3)

DATE : 12-10-2022

PROBLEM : TO PERFORM ABALONE AGE PREDICTION

NAME : AJAYAN R

OUTPUT :

SCREENSHOTS:

1.Download the dataset

2. Load the dataset into the tool

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
```

```
In [2]: data=pd.read_csv("abalone.csv")
data.head()
```

```
Out[2]:
```

| | Sex | Length | Diameter | Height | Whole weight | Shucked weight | Viscera weight | Shell weight | Rings |
|---|-----|--------|----------|--------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-------|
| 0 | M | 0.455 | 0.365 | 0.095 | 0.5140 | 0.2245 | 0.1010 | 0.150 | 15 |
| 1 | M | 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 | M | 0.440 | 0.365 | 0.125 | 0.5160 | 0.2155 | 0.1140 | 0.155 | 10 |
| 4 | I | 0.330 | 0.255 | 0.080 | 0.2050 | 0.0895 | 0.0395 | 0.055 | 7 |

We have to add the "Age" column using "Rings" data. We just have to add '1.5' to the ring data

```
In [3]: Age=1.5*data.Rings
data["Age"]=Age
data=data.rename(columns = {'Whole weight':'Whole_weight','Shucked weight': 'Shucked_weight','Viscera weight': 'Viscera_weight',
'Shell weight': 'Shell_weight'})
data=data.drop(columns=["Rings"],axis=1)
data.head()
```

```
Out[3]:
```

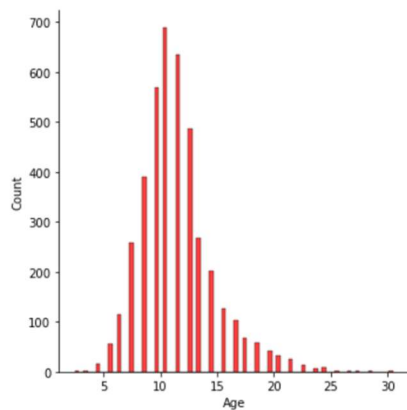
| | Sex | Length | Diameter | Height | Whole_weight | Shucked_weight | Viscera_weight | Shell_weight | Age |
|---|-----|--------|----------|--------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|------|
| 0 | M | 0.455 | 0.365 | 0.095 | 0.5140 | 0.2245 | 0.1010 | 0.150 | 16.5 |
| 1 | M | 0.350 | 0.265 | 0.090 | 0.2255 | 0.0995 | 0.0485 | 0.070 | 8.5 |
| 2 | F | 0.530 | 0.420 | 0.135 | 0.6770 | 0.2565 | 0.1415 | 0.210 | 10.5 |
| 3 | M | 0.440 | 0.365 | 0.125 | 0.5160 | 0.2155 | 0.1140 | 0.155 | 11.5 |
| 4 | I | 0.330 | 0.255 | 0.080 | 0.2050 | 0.0895 | 0.0395 | 0.055 | 8.5 |

3. Perform Below Visualizations

Univariate Analysis

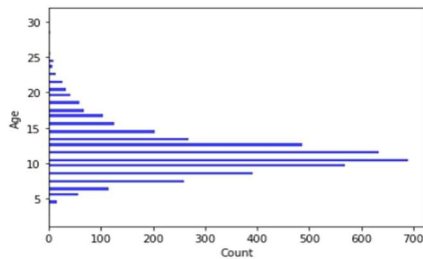
```
In [7]: sns.displot(data["Age"], color='red')
```

```
Out[7]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x204e94d81f0>
```



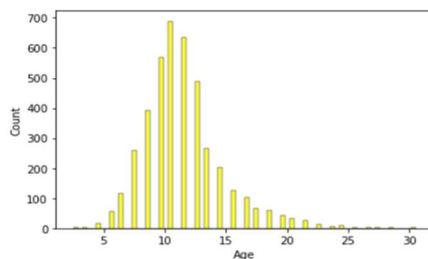
```
In [8]: sns.histplot(y=data.Age,color='blue')
```

```
Out[8]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Count', ylabel='Age'>
```



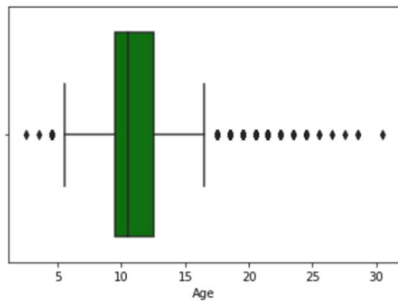
```
In [9]: sns.histplot(x=data.Age,color='yellow')
```

```
Out[9]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age', ylabel='Count'>
```



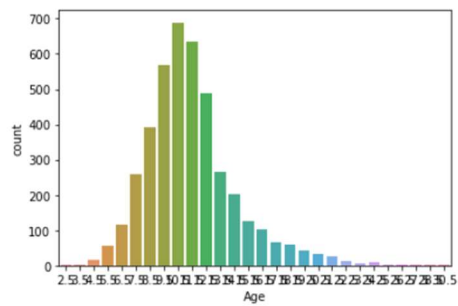
```
In [10]: sns.boxplot(x=data.Age,color='green')
```

```
Out[10]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age'>
```



```
In [11]: sns.countplot(x=data.Age)
```

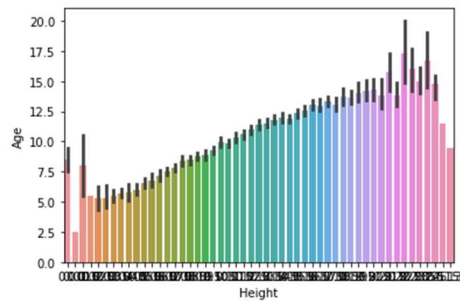
```
Out[11]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age', ylabel='count'>
```



Bi-Variate Analysis

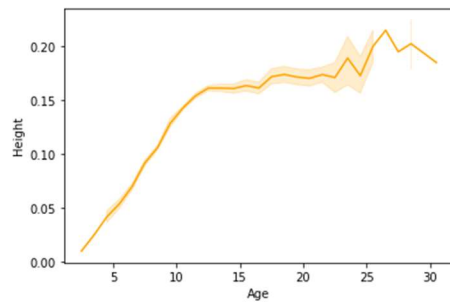
```
In [12]: sns.barplot(x=data.Height,y=data.Age)
```

```
Out[12]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Height', ylabel='Age'>
```



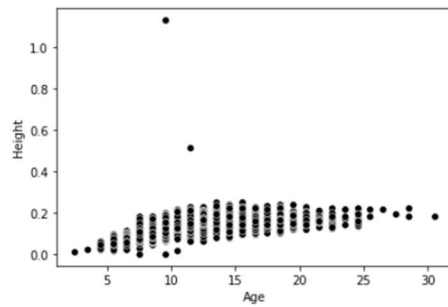
```
In [13]: sns.lineplot(x=data.Age,y=data.Height, color='orange')
```

```
Out[13]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age', ylabel='Height'>
```



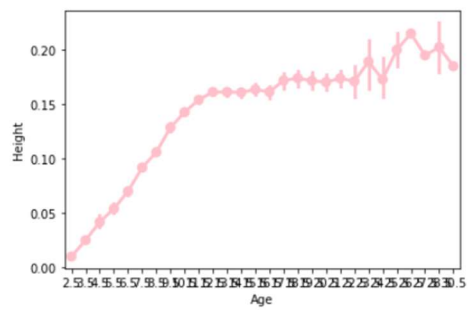
```
In [14]: sns.scatterplot(x=data.Age,y=data.Height,color='black')
```

```
Out[14]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age', ylabel='Height'>
```



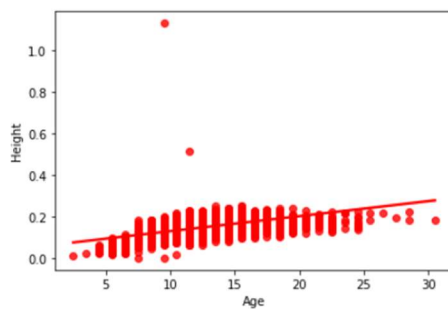
```
In [15]: sns.pointplot(x=data.Age, y=data.Height, color="pink")
```

```
Out[15]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age', ylabel='Height'>
```



```
In [16]: sns.regplot(x=data.Age,y=data.Height,color='red')
```

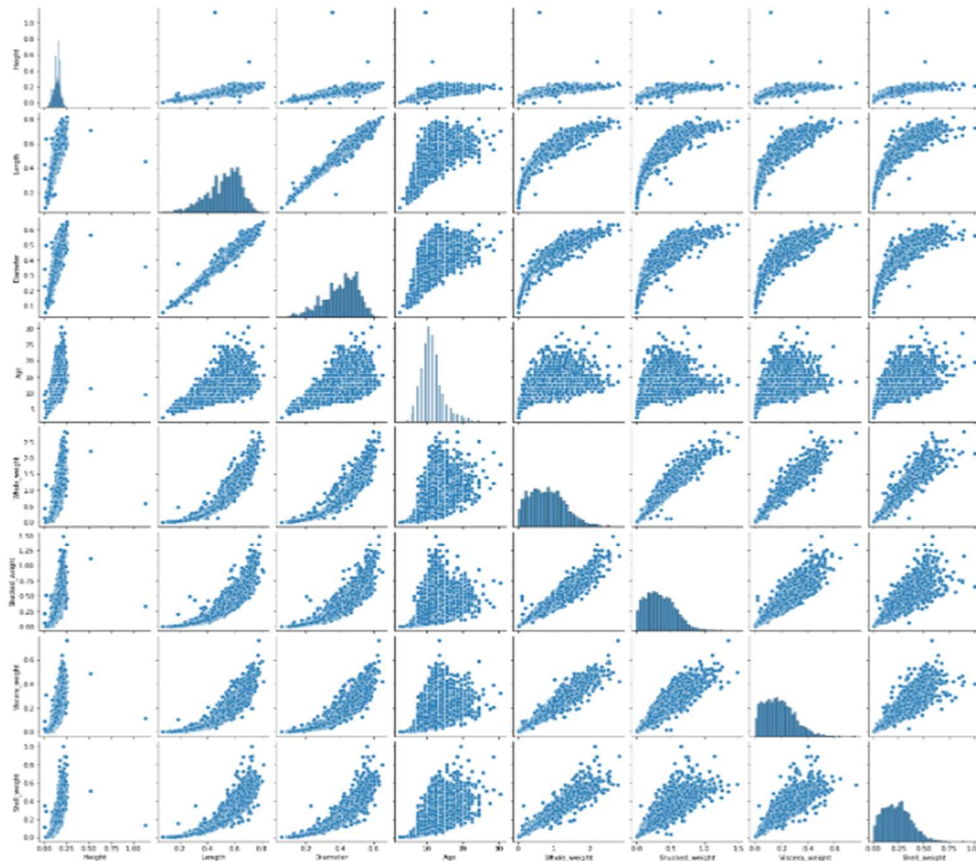
```
Out[16]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age', ylabel='Height'>
```



Multi-Variate Analysis

```
In [17]: sns.pairplot(data=data[["Height", "Length", "Diameter", "Age", "Whole_weight", "Shucked_weight", "Viscera_weight", "Shell_weight"]])
```

```
Out[17]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x204eae550>
```



4. Perform descriptive statistics on the dataset

```
In [18]: data.describe(include='all')
```

```
Out[18]:
```

| | Sex | Length | Diameter | Height | Whole_weight | Shucked_weight | Viscera_weight | Shell_weight | Age |
|--------|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| count | 4177 | 4177.000000 | 4177.000000 | 4177.000000 | 4177.000000 | 4177.000000 | 4177.000000 | 4177.000000 | 4177.000000 |
| unique | 3 | NaN | NaN | NaN | NaN | NaN | NaN | NaN | NaN |
| top | M | NaN | NaN | NaN | NaN | NaN | NaN | NaN | NaN |
| freq | 1528 | NaN | NaN | NaN | NaN | NaN | NaN | NaN | NaN |
| mean | NaN | 0.523992 | 0.407881 | 0.139516 | 0.828742 | 0.359367 | 0.180594 | 0.238831 | 11.433684 |
| std | NaN | 0.120093 | 0.099240 | 0.041827 | 0.490389 | 0.221963 | 0.109614 | 0.139203 | 3.224169 |
| min | NaN | 0.075000 | 0.055000 | 0.000000 | 0.002000 | 0.001000 | 0.000500 | 0.001500 | 2.500000 |
| 25% | NaN | 0.450000 | 0.350000 | 0.115000 | 0.441500 | 0.186000 | 0.093500 | 0.130000 | 9.500000 |
| 50% | NaN | 0.545000 | 0.425000 | 0.140000 | 0.799500 | 0.336000 | 0.171000 | 0.234000 | 10.500000 |
| 75% | NaN | 0.615000 | 0.480000 | 0.165000 | 1.153000 | 0.502000 | 0.253000 | 0.329000 | 12.500000 |
| max | NaN | 0.815000 | 0.650000 | 1.130000 | 2.825500 | 1.488000 | 0.760000 | 1.005000 | 30.500000 |

5. Check for Missing values and deal with them ¶

```
In [19]: data.isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[19]: Sex                0
Length              0
Diameter            0
Height              0
Whole_weight        0
Shucked_weight      0
Viscera_weight      0
Shell_weight        0
Age                 0
dtype: int64
```

6. Find the outliers and replace them outliers

```
In [20]: outliers=data.quantile(q=(0.25,0.75))
outliers
```

```
Out[20]:
```

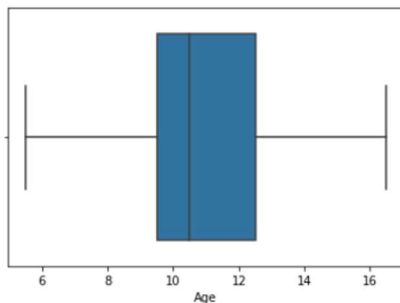
| | Length | Diameter | Height | Whole_weight | Shucked_weight | Viscera_weight | Shell_weight | Age |
|------|--------|----------|--------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|------|
| 0.25 | 0.450 | 0.35 | 0.115 | 0.4415 | 0.186 | 0.0935 | 0.130 | 9.5 |
| 0.75 | 0.615 | 0.48 | 0.165 | 1.1530 | 0.502 | 0.2530 | 0.329 | 12.5 |

```
In [21]: a = data.Age.quantile(0.25)
b = data.Age.quantile(0.75)
c = b - a
lower_limit = a - 1.5 * c
data.median(numeric_only=True)
```

```
Out[21]: Length      0.5450
Diameter    0.4250
Height      0.1400
Whole_weight 0.7995
Shucked_weight 0.3360
Viscera_weight 0.1710
Shell_weight 0.2340
Age         10.5000
dtype: float64
```

```
In [22]: data['Age'] = np.where(data['Age'] < lower_limit, 7, data['Age'])
sns.boxplot(x=data.Age,showfliers = False)
```

```
Out[22]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age'>
```



7. Check for Categorical columns and perform encoding

```
In [23]: data.head()
```

```
Out[23]:
```

| | Sex | Length | Diameter | Height | Whole_weight | Shucked_weight | Viscera_weight | Shell_weight | Age |
|---|-----|--------|----------|--------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|------|
| 0 | M | 0.455 | 0.365 | 0.095 | 0.5140 | 0.2245 | 0.1010 | 0.150 | 16.5 |
| 1 | M | 0.350 | 0.265 | 0.090 | 0.2255 | 0.0995 | 0.0485 | 0.070 | 8.5 |
| 2 | F | 0.530 | 0.420 | 0.135 | 0.6770 | 0.2565 | 0.1415 | 0.210 | 10.5 |
| 3 | M | 0.440 | 0.365 | 0.125 | 0.5160 | 0.2155 | 0.1140 | 0.155 | 11.5 |
| 4 | I | 0.330 | 0.255 | 0.080 | 0.2050 | 0.0895 | 0.0395 | 0.055 | 8.5 |

```
In [24]: from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder

lab = LabelEncoder()
data.Sex = lab.fit_transform(data.Sex)

data.head()
```

```
Out[24]:
```

| | Sex | Length | Diameter | Height | Whole_weight | Shucked_weight | Viscera_weight | Shell_weight | Age |
|---|-----|--------|----------|--------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|------|
| 0 | 2 | 0.455 | 0.365 | 0.095 | 0.5140 | 0.2245 | 0.1010 | 0.150 | 16.5 |
| 1 | 2 | 0.350 | 0.265 | 0.090 | 0.2255 | 0.0995 | 0.0485 | 0.070 | 8.5 |
| 2 | 0 | 0.530 | 0.420 | 0.135 | 0.6770 | 0.2565 | 0.1415 | 0.210 | 10.5 |
| 3 | 2 | 0.440 | 0.365 | 0.125 | 0.5160 | 0.2155 | 0.1140 | 0.155 | 11.5 |
| 4 | 1 | 0.330 | 0.255 | 0.080 | 0.2050 | 0.0895 | 0.0395 | 0.055 | 8.5 |

8. Split the data into dependent and independent variables

```
In [25]: y = data["Sex"]
y.head()
```

```
Out[25]: 0    2
1    2
2    0
3    2
4    1
Name: Sex, dtype: int32
```

```
In [26]: x=data.drop(columns=["Sex"],axis=1)
x.head()
```

```
Out[26]:
```

| | Length | Diameter | Height | Whole_weight | Shucked_weight | Viscera_weight | Shell_weight | Age |
|---|--------|----------|--------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|------|
| 0 | 0.455 | 0.365 | 0.095 | 0.5140 | 0.2245 | 0.1010 | 0.150 | 16.5 |
| 1 | 0.350 | 0.265 | 0.090 | 0.2255 | 0.0995 | 0.0485 | 0.070 | 8.5 |
| 2 | 0.530 | 0.420 | 0.135 | 0.6770 | 0.2565 | 0.1415 | 0.210 | 10.5 |
| 3 | 0.440 | 0.365 | 0.125 | 0.5160 | 0.2155 | 0.1140 | 0.155 | 11.5 |
| 4 | 0.330 | 0.255 | 0.080 | 0.2050 | 0.0895 | 0.0395 | 0.055 | 8.5 |

9. Scale the independent variables

```
In [27]: from sklearn.preprocessing import scale
X_Scaled = pd.DataFrame(scale(x), columns=x.columns)
X_Scaled.head()
```

```
Out[27]:
```

| | Length | Diameter | Height | Whole_weight | Shucked_weight | Viscera_weight | Shell_weight | Age |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| 0 | -0.574558 | -0.432149 | -1.064424 | -0.641898 | -0.607685 | -0.726212 | -0.638217 | 1.577830 |
| 1 | -1.448986 | -1.439929 | -1.183978 | -1.230277 | -1.170910 | -1.205221 | -1.212987 | -0.919022 |
| 2 | 0.050033 | 0.122130 | -0.107991 | -0.309469 | -0.463500 | -0.356690 | -0.207139 | -0.294809 |
| 3 | -0.699476 | -0.432149 | -0.347099 | -0.637819 | -0.648238 | -0.607600 | -0.602294 | 0.017298 |
| 4 | -1.615544 | -1.540707 | -1.423087 | -1.272086 | -1.215968 | -1.287337 | -1.320757 | -0.919022 |

10. Split the data into training and testing

```
In [28]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_Train, X_Test, Y_Train, Y_Test = train_test_split(X_Scaled, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=0)
```

```
In [29]: X_Train.shape,X_Test.shape
```

```
Out[29]: ((3341, 8), (836, 8))
```

```
In [30]: Y_Train.shape,Y_Test.shape
```

```
Out[30]: ((3341,), (836,))
```

```
In [31]: X_Train.head()
```

```
Out[31]:
```

| | Length | Diameter | Height | Whole_weight | Shucked_weight | Viscera_weight | Shell_weight | Age |
|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| 3141 | -2.864726 | -2.750043 | -1.423087 | -1.622870 | -1.553902 | -1.583867 | -1.644065 | -1.543234 |
| 3521 | -2.573250 | -2.598876 | -2.020857 | -1.606554 | -1.551650 | -1.565619 | -1.626104 | -1.387181 |
| 883 | 1.132658 | 1.230689 | 0.728888 | 1.145672 | 1.041436 | 0.286552 | 1.538726 | 1.577830 |
| 3627 | 1.590691 | 1.180300 | 1.446213 | 2.164373 | 2.661269 | 2.330326 | 1.377072 | 0.017298 |
| 2106 | 0.591345 | 0.474853 | 0.370226 | 0.432887 | 0.255175 | 0.272866 | 0.906479 | 1.265723 |

```
In [32]: X_Test.head()
```

```
Out[32]:
```

| | Length | Diameter | Height | Whole_weight | Shucked_weight | Viscera_weight | Shell_weight | Age |
|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| 668 | 0.216591 | 0.172519 | 0.370226 | 0.181016 | -0.368878 | 0.569396 | 0.690940 | 0.953617 |
| 1580 | -0.199803 | -0.079426 | -0.466653 | -0.433875 | -0.443224 | -0.343004 | -0.325685 | -0.606915 |
| 3784 | 0.799543 | 0.726798 | 0.370226 | 0.870348 | 0.755318 | 1.764639 | 0.565209 | 0.329404 |
| 463 | -2.531611 | -2.447709 | -2.020857 | -1.579022 | -1.522362 | -1.538247 | -1.572219 | -1.543234 |
| 2615 | 1.007740 | 0.928354 | 0.848442 | 1.390405 | 1.415417 | 1.778325 | 0.996287 | 0.641511 |

```
In [33]: Y_Train.head()
```

```
Out[33]: 3141    1
3521    1
883     2
3627    2
2106    2
Name: Sex, dtype: int32
```

```
In [34]: Y_Test.head()
```

```
Out[34]: 668      2
1580      1
3784      2
463       1
2615      2
Name: Sex, dtype: int32
```

11. Build the Model

```
In [35]: from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
model = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=10,criterion='entropy')
```

```
In [36]: model.fit(X_Train,Y_Train)
```

```
Out[36]: RandomForestClassifier(criterion='entropy', n_estimators=10)
```

```
In [37]: y_predict = model.predict(X_Test)
```

```
In [38]: y_predict_train = model.predict(X_Train)
```

12. Train the Model

```
In [39]: from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score,confusion_matrix,classification_report
```

```
In [40]: print('Training accuracy: ',accuracy_score(Y_Train,y_predict_train))
```

```
Training accuracy:  0.980544747081712
```

13. Test the Model

```
In [41]: print('Testing accuracy: ',accuracy_score(Y_Test,y_predict))
```

```
Testing accuracy:  0.5526315789473685
```

14. Measure the performance using Metrics

```
In [42]: pd.crosstab(Y_Test,y_predict)
```

```
Out[42]: col_0  0   1   2
Sex
0    115  24  110
1     41  225  25
2     118  56  122
```

```
In [43]: print(classification_report(Y_Test,y_predict))
```

| | precision | recall | f1-score | support |
|--------------|-----------|--------|----------|---------|
| 0 | 0.42 | 0.46 | 0.44 | 249 |
| 1 | 0.74 | 0.77 | 0.76 | 291 |
| 2 | 0.47 | 0.41 | 0.44 | 296 |
| accuracy | | | 0.55 | 836 |
| macro avg | 0.54 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 836 |
| weighted avg | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 836 |

***** THANK YOU *****