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

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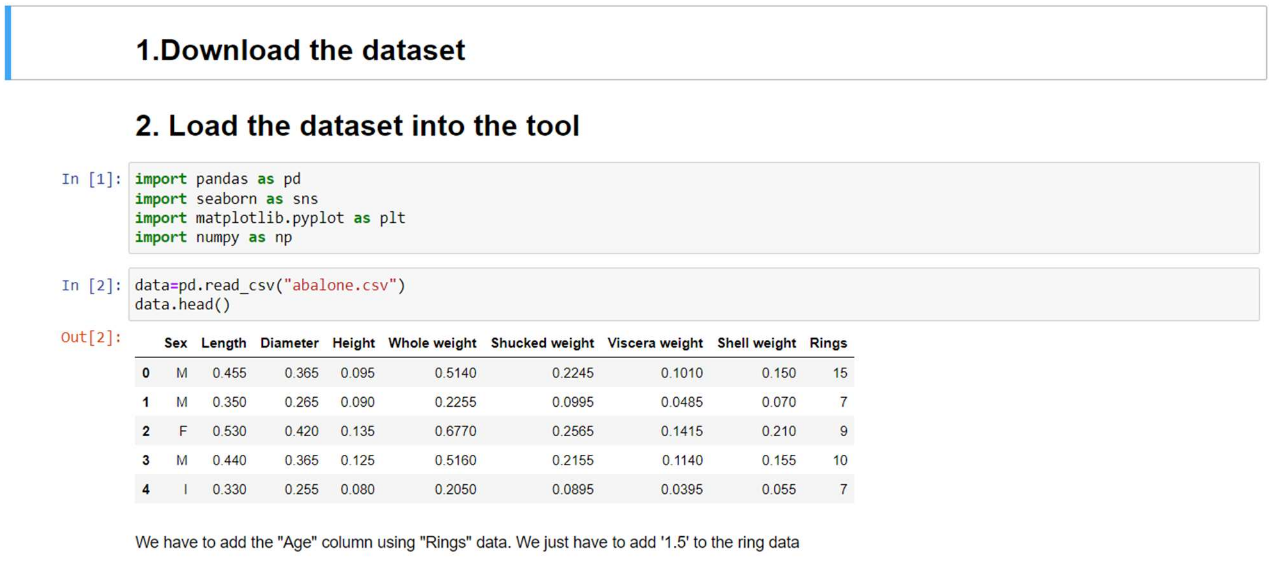
OUTPUT :

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]:

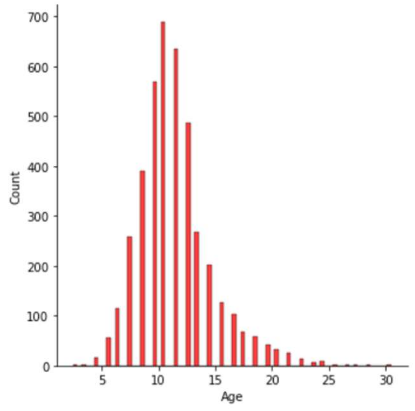
	Sex	Length	Diameter	Height	Whole_weight	Shucked_weight	Viscera_weight	Shell_weight	Age
0	M	0.455	0.365	0.095	0.5140	0.2245	0.1010	0.150	16.5
1	M	0.350	0.265	0.090	0.2255	0.0995	0.0485	0.070	8.5
2	F	0.530	0.420	0.135	0.6770	0.2565	0.1415	0.210	10.5
3	M	0.440	0.365	0.125	0.5160	0.2155	0.1140	0.155	11.5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

3. Perform Below Visualizations

Univariate Analysis

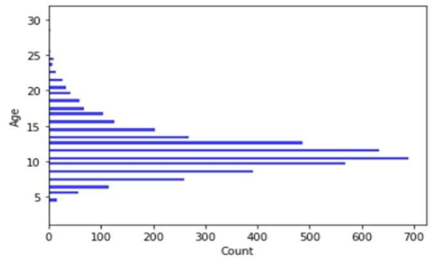
```
In [7]: sns.displot(data["Age"], color='red')

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



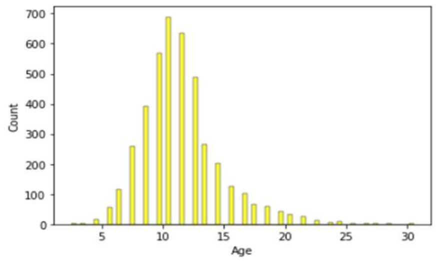
```
In [8]: sns.histplot(y=data.Age,color='blue')

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



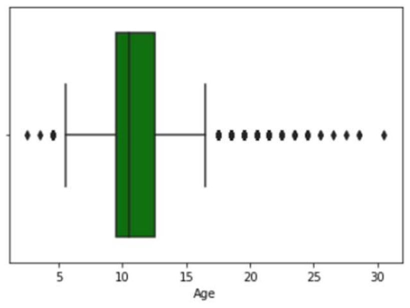
```
In [9]: sns.histplot(x=data.Age,color='yellow')

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



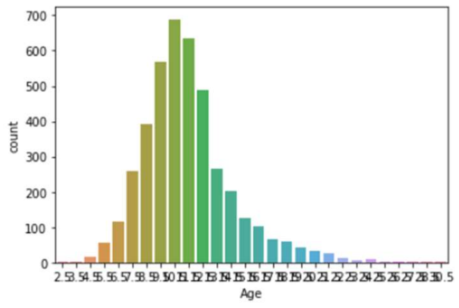
```
In [10]: sns.boxplot(x=data.Age,color='green')
```

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



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

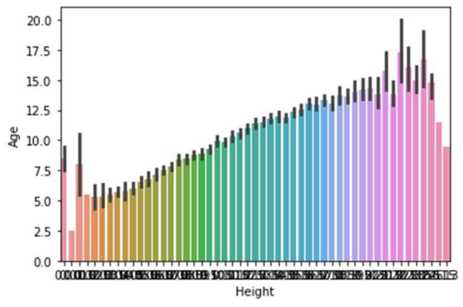
```
Out[11]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age', ylabel='count'>
```



Bi-Variate Analysis

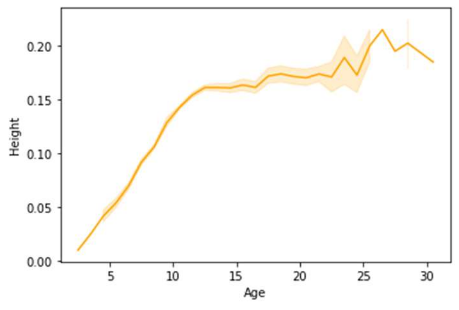
```
In [12]: sns.barplot(x=data.Height,y=data.Age)
```

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



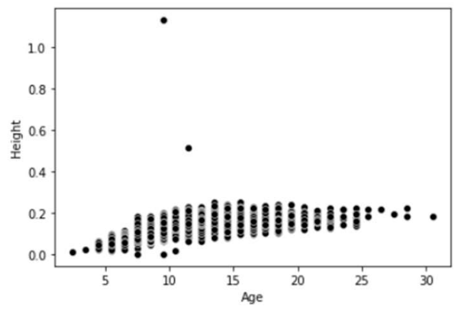
```
In [13]: sns.lineplot(x=data.Age,y=data.Height, color='orange')
```

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



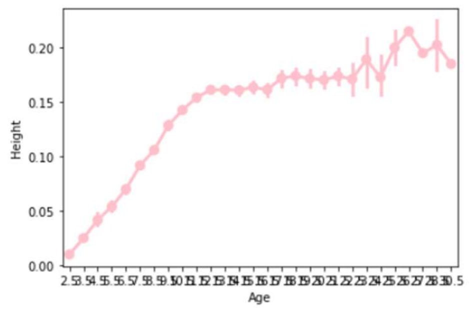
```
In [14]: sns.scatterplot(x=data.Age,y=data.Height,color='black')
```

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



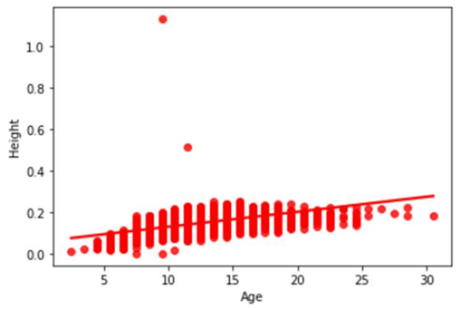
```
In [15]: sns.pointplot(x=data.Age, y=data.Height, color="pink")
```

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



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

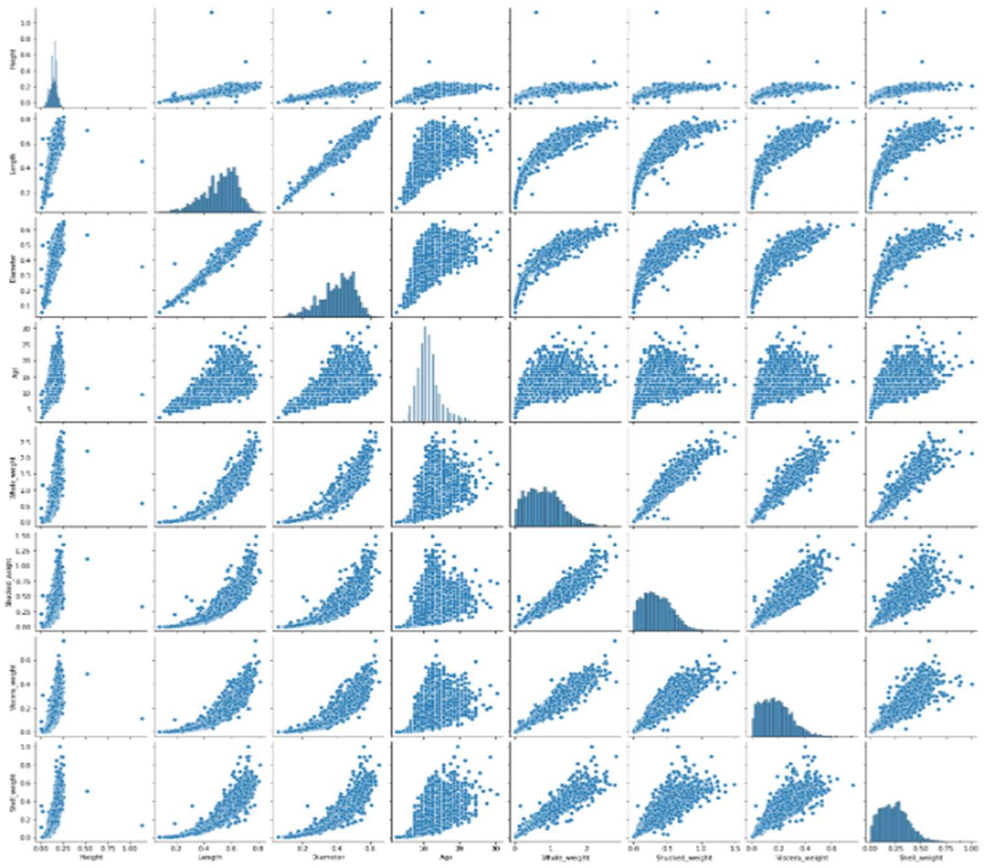
```
Out[16]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age', ylabel='Height'>
```



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 0x204eaefd550>
```



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]:

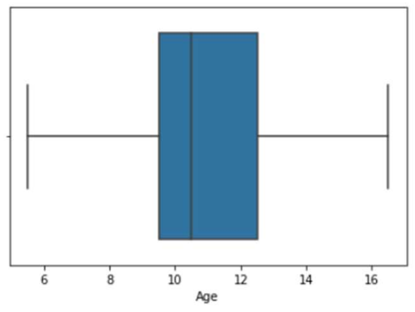
	Length	Diameter	Height	Whole_weight	Shucked_weight	Viscera_weight	Shell_weight	Age
0.25	0.450	0.35	0.115	0.4415	0.186	0.0935	0.130	9.5
0.75	0.615	0.48	0.165	1.1530	0.502	0.2530	0.329	12.5

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 ************************************