ASSIGNMENT – 4

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ASSIGNMENT DATE	25-10-2022

1.Download the dataset

```
In [265]:
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

2.LOAD THE DATASET

```
In [266]:
df = pd.read csv('abalone.csv')
In [267]:
df.head
Out[267]:
eight \
0
         0.455
                  0.365
                        0.095
                                     0.5140
                                                    0.2245
        0.350
                 0.265 0.090
                                     0.2255
                                                    0.0995
2
      F 0.530
                 0.420 0.135
                                     0.6770
                                                   0.2565
3
        0.440
                  0.365 0.125
                                     0.5160
                                                   0.2155
      M
        0.330
                 0.255 0.080
                                     0.2050
                                                   0.0895
      Т
        0.565
                                     0.8870
                  0.450
                                                   0.3700
4172
                        0.165
     F
     M
                        0.135
        0.590
                  0.440
                                                    0.4390
4173
                                     0.9660
4174
                  0.475
                         0.205
                                                   0.5255
      Μ
         0.600
                                     1.1760
4175
     F
         0.625
                  0.485
                         0.150
                                     1.0945
                                                    0.5310
        0.710
4176
     Μ
                  0.555
                        0.195
                                     1.9485
                                                    0.9455
     Viscera weight Shell weight Rings
            0.1010
                        0.1500
0
                                   15
1
            0.0485
                         0.0700
                                   7
2
            0.1415
                        0.2100
                                   9
                        0.1550
3
            0.1140
                                   10
4
            0.0395
                        0.0550
            0.2390
                        0.2490
4172
                                  11
4173
            0.2145
                        0.2605
                                  10
4174
            0.2875
                        0.3080
                                   9
4175
            0.2610
                        0.2960
                                   10
                        0.4950
4176
            0.3765
                                   12
df ["Age"] = Age
df=df.rename(columns = {'whole weight':'whole weight','Shucked weight':'Shucked weight',
'Viscera weight':'Viscera weight','Shell weight':'Shell weight'})
df=df.drop(columns=["Rings"],axis=1)
df.head()
```

Out[268]:

	Sex	Length	Diameter	Height	Whole weight	Shucked_weight	Viscera_weight	Shell_weight	Age
0	М	0.455	0.365	0.095	0.5140	0.2245	0.1010	0.150	16.5
1	М	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	М	0.440	0.365	0.125	0.5160	0.2155	0.1140	0.155	11.5
4	ı	0.330	0.255	0.080	0.2050	0.0895	0.0395	0.055	8.5

In [269]:

df.tail()

Out[269]:

	Sex	Length	Diameter	Height	Whole weight	Shucked_weight	Viscera_weight	Shell_weight	Age
4172	F	0.565	0.450	0.165	0.8870	0.3700	0.2390	0.2490	12.5
4173	М	0.590	0.440	0.135	0.9660	0.4390	0.2145	0.2605	11.5
4174	М	0.600	0.475	0.205	1.1760	0.5255	0.2875	0.3080	10.5
4175	F	0.625	0.485	0.150	1.0945	0.5310	0.2610	0.2960	11.5
4176	М	0.710	0.555	0.195	1.9485	0.9455	0.3765	0.4950	13.5

3. Perform Below Visualizations

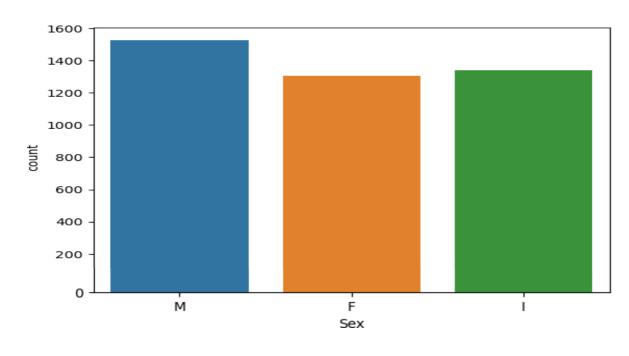
Univariate Analysis

In [270]:

sns.countplot(x='Sex',data=df)

Out[270]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Sex', ylabel='count'>

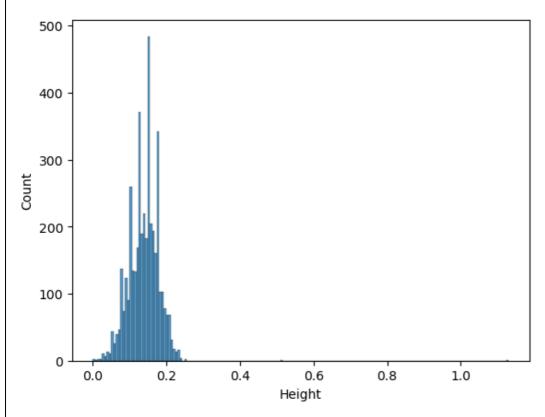


In [271]:

sns.histplot(df["Height"])

Out[271]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Height', ylabel='Count'>

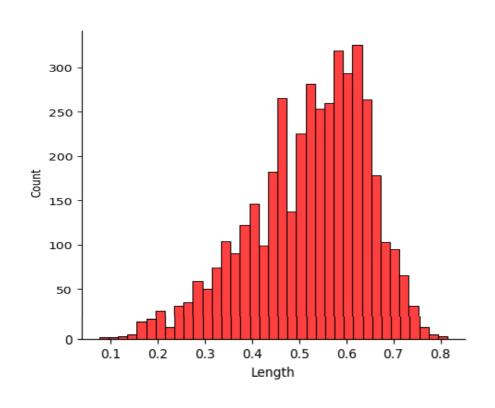


In [272]:

sns.displot(df["Length"],color='red')

Out[272]:

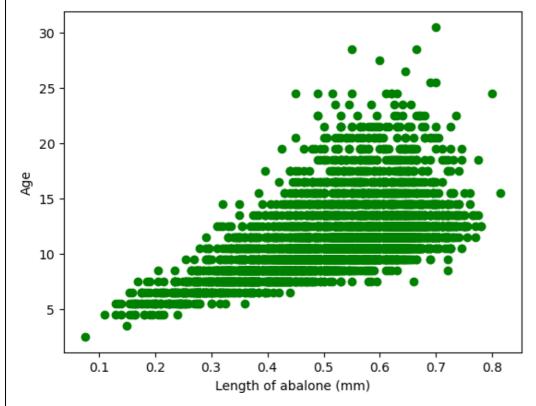
<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x1af5e2f7820>



Bi-Variate Analysis

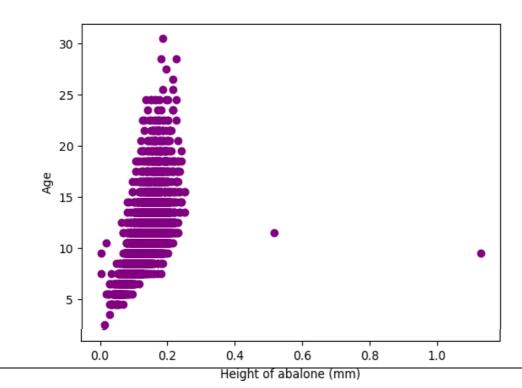
```
In [273]:
```

```
plt.scatter(df['Length'], df['Age'], c='green')
plt.xlabel('Length of abalone (mm)')
plt.ylabel('Age')
plt.show()
```



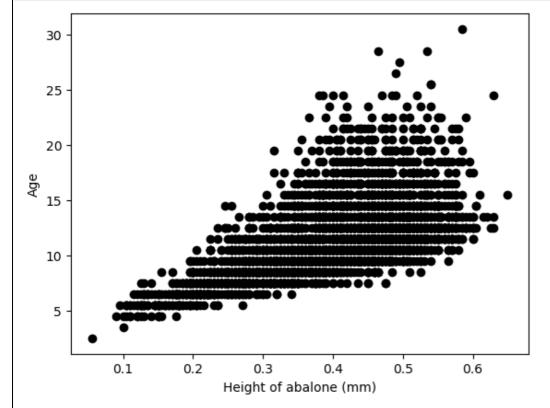
In [274]:

```
plt.scatter(df['Height'], df['Age'], c='purple')
plt.xlabel('Height of abalone (mm)')
plt.ylabel('Age')
plt.show()
```



In [275]:

```
plt.scatter(df['Diameter'],df['Age'],c='black')
plt.xlabel('Height of abalone (mm)')
plt.ylabel('Age')
plt.show()
```



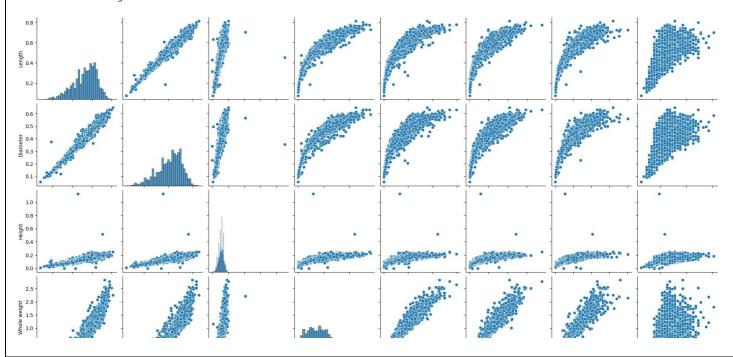
Multi-Variate Analysis

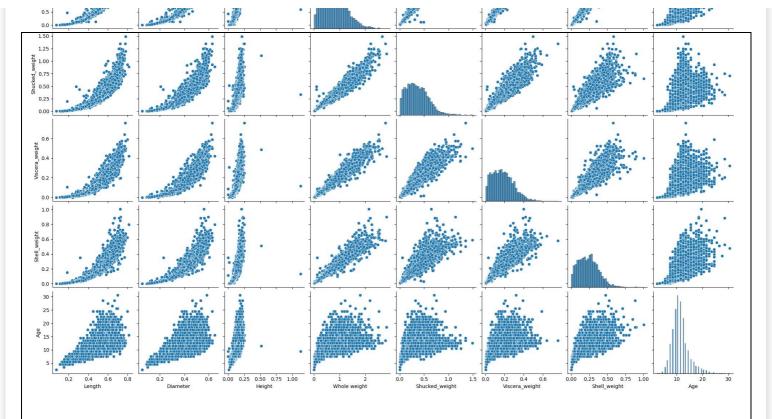
In [276]:

```
numerical_features = df.select_dtypes(include = [np.number]).columns
sns.pairplot(df[numerical_features])
```

Out[276]:

<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x1af61732d00>





In [277]:

plt.figure(figsize=(12,8));
sns.heatmap(df.corr(),cmap='PiYG',annot=True);



4. Perform descriptive statistics on the dataset

```
In [278]:
df.describe()
```

Out[278]:

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

4. Check for Missing values and deal with them

```
df.isnull().sum()
```

Out[279]:

In [279]:

Sex 0
Length 0
Diameter 0
Height 0
Whole weight 0
Shucked_weight 0
Viscera_weight 0
Shell_weight 0
Age 0
dtype: int64

5. Find the outliers and replace them outliers

```
In [280]:
```

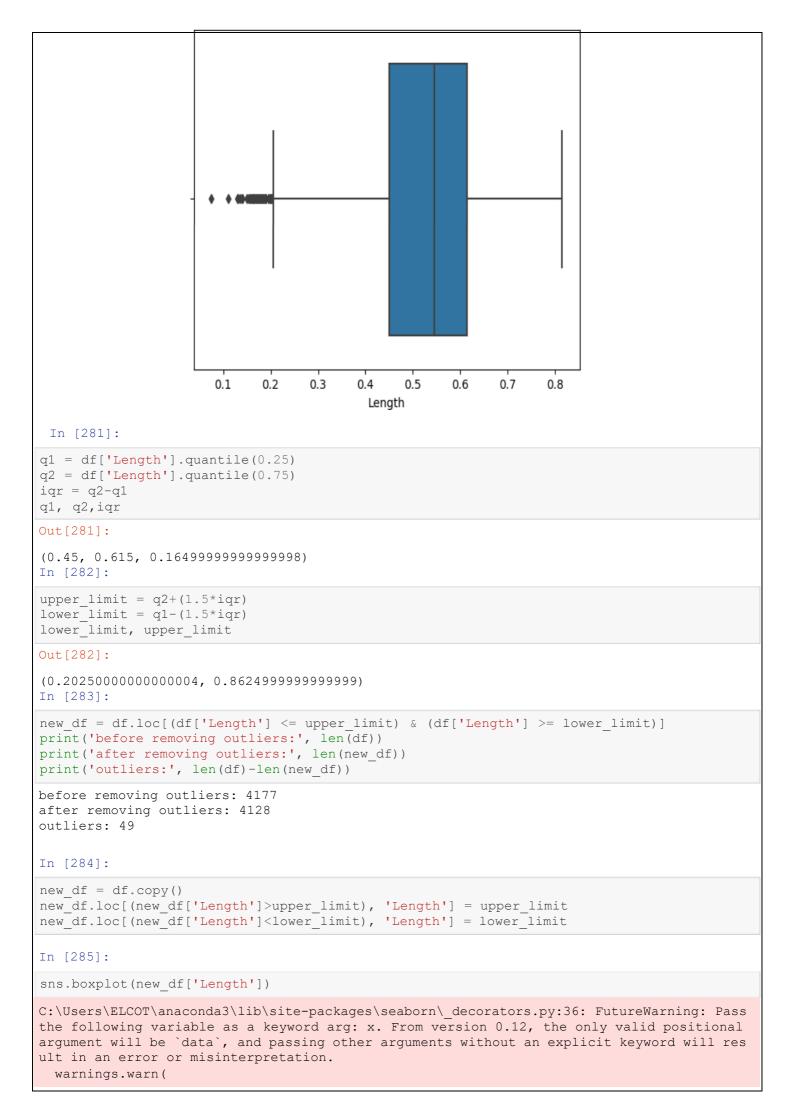
```
sns.boxplot(df['Length'])
```

C:\Users\ELCOT\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

warnings.warn(

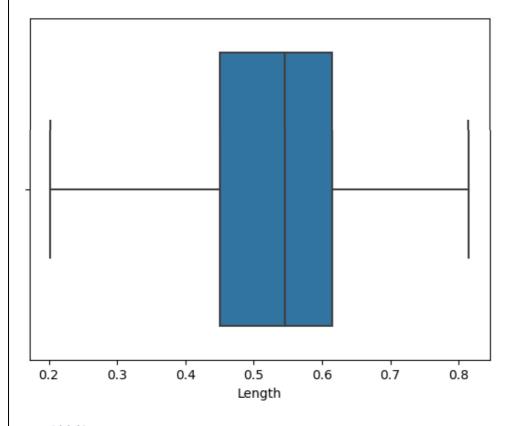
Out[280]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Length'>



Out[285]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Length'>



In [286]:

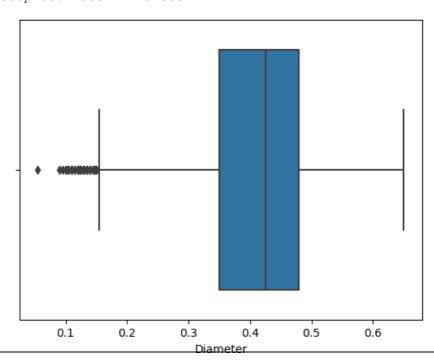
sns.boxplot(df['Diameter'])

C:\Users\ELCOT\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

warnings.warn(

Out[286]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Diameter'>



```
In [287]:
q1 = df['Diameter'].quantile(0.25)
q2 = df['Diameter'].quantile(0.75)
iqr = q2-q1
q1, q2, iqr
Out[287]:
(0.35, 0.48, 0.13)
In [288]:
upper_limit = q2 (1.5*iqr)
lower_limit = q1 (1.5*iqr)
lower limit, upper limit
Out[288]:
(0.1549999999999997, 0.675)
 In [289]:
new_df = df.loc[(df['Diameter'] <= upper_limit) & (df['Diameter'] >= lower_limit)]
print('before removing outliers :', len(df))
print('after removing outliers :', len(new df))
print('outliers :', len(df)-len(new df))
before removing outliers : 4177
after removing outliers: 4118
outliers : 59
In [290]:
new df = df.copy()
new_df.loc[(new_df['Diameter']>upper_limit), 'Diameter'] = upper_limit
new df.loc[(new df['Diameter'] < lower limit), 'Diameter'] = lower limit</pre>
 In [291]:
sns.boxplot(new df['Diameter'])
C:\Users\ELCOT\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass
the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional
argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will res
ult in an error or misinterpretation.
 warnings.warn(
Out[291]:
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Diameter'>
```

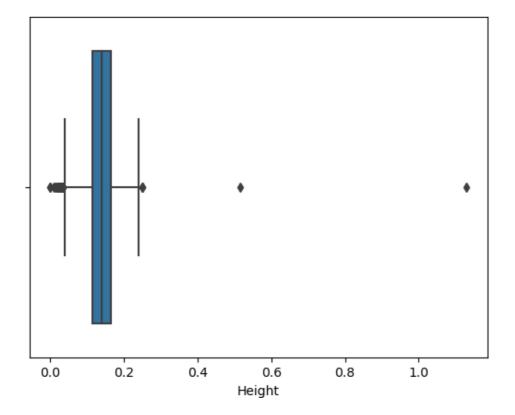
In [292]:

```
sns.boxplot(df['Height'])
```

C:\Users\ELCOT\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation

Out[292]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Height'>



In [293]:

```
q1 = df['Height'].quantile(0.25)
q2 = df['Height'].quantile(0.75)
iqr = q2-q1
q1, q2, iqr
Out[293]:
(0.115, 0.165, 0.05)
```

In [294]:

```
upper_limit = q2 + (1.5*iqr)
lower_limit = q1 - (1.5*iqr)
lower_limit, upper_limit
```

Out[294]:

(0.0399999999999994, 0.2400000000000000)

In [295]:

```
new_df = df.loc[(df['Height'] <= upper_limit) & (df['Height'] >= lower_limit)]
print('before removing outliers :', len(df))
print('after removing outliers :', len(new_df))
print('outliers :', len(df)-len(new_df))
```

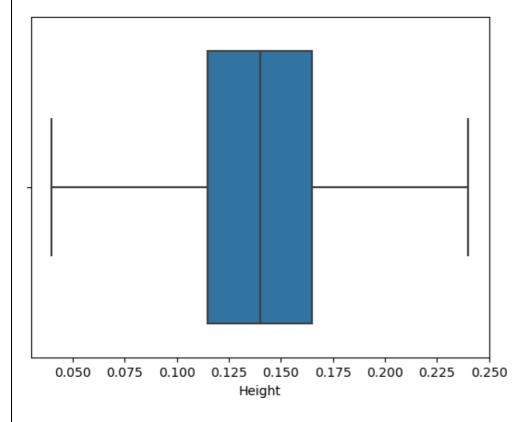
sns.boxplot(new_df['Height'])

C:\Users\ELCOT\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

warnings.warn(

Out[297]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Height'>



In [298]:

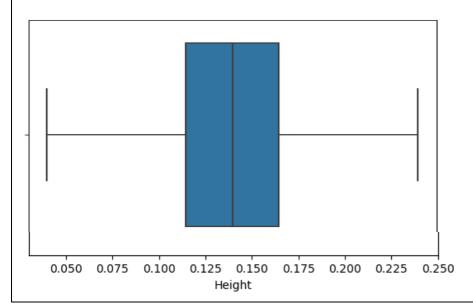
sns.boxplot(new df['Height'])

C:\Users\ELCOT\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

warnings.warn(

Out[298]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Height'>



```
In [299]:
                          df['Whole
q1
weight'].quantile(0.25)
                          q2
df['Whole weight'].quantile(0.75)
iqr = q2-q1
Out[299]:
(0.4415, 1.153, 0.7115)
In [300]:
upper limit = q2
(1.5*iqr) lower limit = q1
- (1.5*iqr) lower_limit,
Out[300]:
(-0.62575, 2.22025)
In [301]:
new df = df.loc[(df['Whole weight'] <= upper limit) & (df['Whole weight'] >=
lower limit
print('before removing outliers :',
len(df)) print('after removing outliers :',
before removing outliers : 4177
after removing outliers: 4147
outliers: 30
In [302]:
new df = df.copy()
new df.loc[(new df['Whole weight']>upper limit), 'Whole weight'] = upper limit
new df.loc[(new df['Whole weight'] < lower limit), 'Whole weight'] = lower limit</pre>
In [303]:
sns.boxplot(new df['Whole weight'])
C:\Users\ELCOT\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\ decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass
the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional
argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will res
ult in an error or misinterpretation.
  warnings.warn(
Out[303]:
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Whole weight'>
                     0.0
                              0.5
                                        1.0
                                                  1.5
                                                            2.0
```

Whole weight

```
In [304]:
```

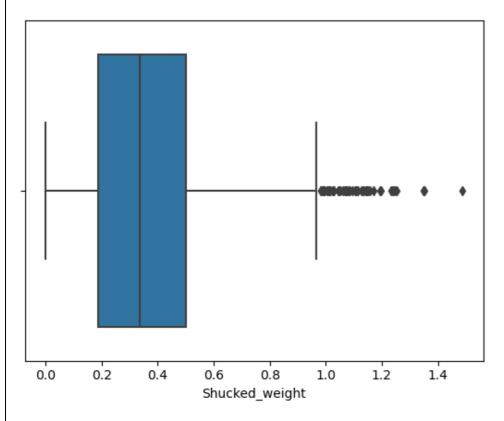
```
sns.boxplot(df['Shucked_weight'])
```

C:\Users\ELCOT\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

warnings.warn(

Out[304]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Shucked_weight'>



In [305]:

```
q1 = df['Shucked_weight'].quantile(0.25)
q2 = df['Shucked_weight'].quantile(0.75)
iqr = q2-q1
q1, q2, iqr
```

Out[305]:

(0.186, 0.502, 0.316)

In [306]:

```
upper_limit = q2 + (1.5*iqr)
lower_limit = q1 - (1.5*iqr)
lower_limit, upper_limit
```

Out[306]:

(-0.288, 0.976)

```
In [307]:

new_df = df.loc[(df['Shucked_weight'] <= upper_limit) & (df['Shucked_weight'] >= lower_l
imit)]
print('before removing outliers :', len(df))
print('after removing outliers :', len(new_df))

before removing outliers : 4177
after removing outliers : 4129
outliers : 48

In [308]:
new_df = df.copy()
new_df.loc[(new_df['Shucked_weight']>upper_limit), 'Shucked_weight'] = upper_limit
new_df.loc[(new_df['Shucked_weight']<lower_limit), 'Shucked_weight'] = lower_limit</pre>
```

In [309]:

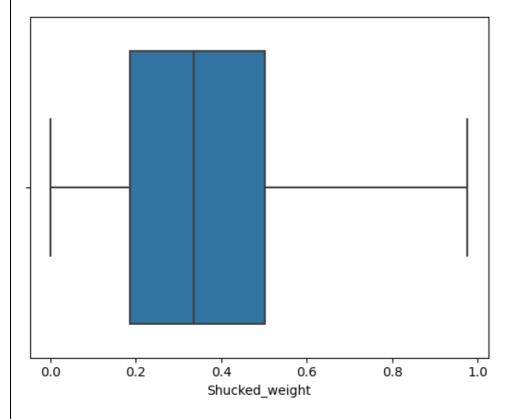
sns.boxplot(new df['Shucked weight'])

C:\Users\ELCOT\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

warnings.warn(

Out[309]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Shucked_weight'>



In [310]:

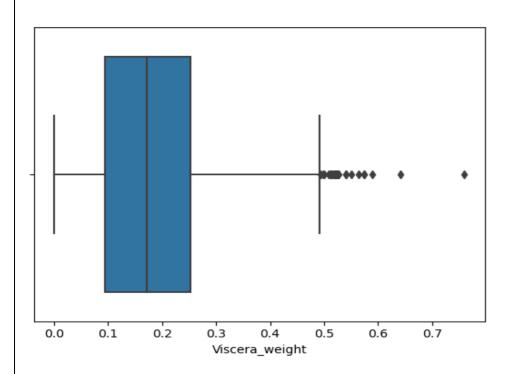
sns.boxplot(df['Viscera weight'])

C:\Users\ELCOT\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

warnings.warn(

Out[310]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Viscera weight'>



6. Check for Categorical columns and perform encoding

```
In [311]:
df['Sex'].replace({'M':1,'F':0,'I':2},inplace=True)
df
Out[311]:
```

	Sex	Length	Diameter	Height	Whole weight	Shucked_weight	Viscera_weight	Shell_weight	Age
0	1	0.455	0.365	0.095	0.5140	0.2245	0.1010	0.1500	16.5
1	1	0.350	0.265	0.090	0.2255	0.0995	0.0485	0.0700	8.5
2	0	0.530	0.420	0.135	0.6770	0.2565	0.1415	0.2100	10.5
3	1	0.440	0.365	0.125	0.5160	0.2155	0.1140	0.1550	11.5
4	2	0.330	0.255	0.080	0.2050	0.0895	0.0395	0.0550	8.5
	•••			•••					•••
4172	0	0.565	0.450	0.165	0.8870	0.3700	0.2390	0.2490	12.5
4173	1	0.590	0.440	0.135	0.9660	0.4390	0.2145	0.2605	11.5
4174	1	0.600	0.475	0.205	1.1760	0.5255	0.2875	0.3080	10.5
4175	0	0.625	0.485	0.150	1.0945	0.5310	0.2610	0.2960	11.5
4176	1	0.710	0.555	0.195	1.9485	0.9455	0.3765	0.4950	13.5

4177 rows × 9 columns

```
In [312]:
```

from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder,OneHotEncoder,StandardScaler

```
In [313]:
```

```
label_encoder = LabelEncoder()
df['Sex'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(df['Sex'])
df
Out[313]:
```

	Sex	Length	Diameter	Height	Whole weight	Shucked_weight	Viscera_weight	Shell_weight	Age
(0 1	0.455	0.365	0.095	0.5140	0.2245	0.1010	0.1500	16.5
	1 1	0.350	0.265	0.090	0.2255	0.0995	0.0485	0.0700	8.5
:	2 0	0.530	0.420	0.135	0.6770	0.2565	0.1415	0.2100	10.5
;	3 1	0.440	0.365	0.125	0.5160	0.2155	0.1140	0.1550	11.5
	4 2	0.330	0.255	0.080	0.2050	0.0895	0.0395	0.0550	8.5
417	2 0	0.565	0.450	0.165	0.8870	0.3700	0.2390	0.2490	12.5
417	3 1	0.590	0.440	0.135	0.9660	0.4390	0.2145	0.2605	11.5
417	4 1	0.600	0.475	0.205	1.1760	0.5255	0.2875	0.3080	10.5
417	5 0	0.625	0.485	0.150	1.0945	0.5310	0.2610	0.2960	11.5
417	6 1	0.710	0.555	0.195	1.9485	0.9455	0.3765	0.4950	13.5

4177 rows × 9 columns

```
In [314]:
```

```
enc = OneHotEncoder(drop='first')
enc_df = pd.DataFrame(enc.fit_transform(df[['Sex']]).toarray())
df = df.join(enc_df)
df.head()
```

Out[314]:

	Sex	Length	Diameter	Height	Whole weight	Shucked_weight	Viscera_weight	Shell_weight	Age	0	1
0	1	0.455	0.365	0.095	0.5140	0.2245	0.1010	0.150	16.5	1.0	0.0
1	1	0.350	0.265	0.090	0.2255	0.0995	0.0485	0.070	8.5	1.0	0.0
2	0	0.530	0.420	0.135	0.6770	0.2565	0.1415	0.210	10.5	0.0	0.0
3	1	0.440	0.365	0.125	0.5160	0.2155	0.1140	0.155	11.5	1.0	0.0
4	2	0.330	0.255	0.080	0.2050	0.0895	0.0395	0.055	8.5	0.0	1.0

7. Split the data into dependent and independent variables

```
In [315]:
```

x.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 4177 entries, 0 to 4176

Data columns (total 11 columns):

Data	columns (total	II COLUMNS):	
#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Length	4177 non-null	float64
1	Diameter	4177 non-null	float64
2	Height	4177 non-null	float64
3	Whole weight	4177 non-null	float64
4	Shucked_weight	4177 non-null	float64
5	Viscera_weight	4177 non-null	float64
6	Shell_weight	4177 non-null	float64
7	Age	4177 non-null	float64
8	Sex_F	4177 non-null	uint8
9	Sex_I	4177 non-null	uint8
10	Sex M	4177 non-null	uint8

dtypes: float64(8), uint8(3)

memory usage: 273.4 KB

```
In [316]:
X = x.drop(['Age'], axis = 1)
In [317]:
X.head(2)
Out[317]:
   Length Diameter Height Whole weight Shucked_weight Viscera_weight Shell_weight Sex_F Sex_I Sex_M
                                                                     0.15
0 0.455
             0.365
                   0.095
                             0.5140
                                           0.2245
                                                        0.1010
   0.350
            0.265
                  0.090
                             0.2255
                                           0.0995
                                                        0.0485
                                                                     0.07
                                                                             0
                                                                                  0
                                                                                         1
In [318]:
y = x['Age']
In [319]:
y.head(2)
Out[319]:
    16.5
      8.5
Name: Age, dtype: float64
8. Scale the independent variables
In [320]:
```

9. Split the data into training and testing

In [321]:

```
X.shape, y.shape
Out[321]:
((4177, 10), (4177,))
In [322]:
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```

```
print(' x tain.shape : ', x train.shape)
print(' y_tain.shape : ',y_train.shape)
print(' x test.shape : ', x test.shape)
print(' y test.shape : ', y test.shape)
 x tain.shape : (3341, 10)
 y tain.shape : (3341,)
 x test.shape :
                (836, 10)
 y test.shape : (836,)
10. Build the Model, 11. Train the Model, 12. Test the Model
In [324]:
from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
lr = LinearRegression()
lr.fit(x_train, y_train)
lr pred = lr.predict(x test)
In [325]:
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error,make_scorer
from sklearn.model selection import RandomizedSearchCV
rf = RandomForestRegressor()
param = {
    'max depth': [3,6,9,12,15],
    'n estimators':[10,50,100,150,200]
rf search = RandomizedSearchCV(rf,param distributions=param,n iter=5,scoring=make scorer
(mean squared error), n jobs=-1, cv=5, verbose=3)
rf search.fit(x train, y train)
Fitting 5 folds for each of 5 candidates, totalling 25 fits
Out[325]:
RandomizedSearchCV(cv=5, estimator=RandomForestRegressor(), n iter=5, n jobs=-1,
                   param distributions={'max depth': [3, 6, 9, 12, 15],
                                        'n estimators': [10, 50, 100, 150,
                                                         200]},
                   scoring=make scorer(mean squared error), verbose=3)
In [326]:
means = rf search.cv results ['mean test score']
params = rf search.cv results ['params']
for mean, param in zip(means, params):
   print("%f with: %r" % (mean,param))
    if mean == min(means):
        print('Best parameters with the minimum Mean Square Error are:' ,param)
4.664623 with: {'n estimators': 200, 'max depth': 6}
4.618707 with: {'n estimators': 100, 'max depth': 15}
4.644619 with: {'n estimators': 200, 'max_depth': 15}
5.677870 with: {'n_estimators': 150, 'max_depth': 3}
4.581780 with: {'n_estimators': 100, 'max_depth': 9}
Best parameters with the minimum Mean Square Error are: {'n_estimators': 100, 'max depth'
: 9}
In [327]:
rf = RandomForestRegressor(n estimators=50, max depth=6)
rf.fit(x train, y train)
```

rf pred = rf.predict(x test)

14. Measure the performance using Metrics

```
In [328]:
from sklearn import metrics
print('Linear Regression :')
print('----')
print('MAE:', metrics.mean absolute error(y test, lr pred))
print('MSE:', metrics.mean squared error(y test, lr pred))
print('RMSE:',np.sqrt(metrics.mean squared error(y test, lr pred)))
print('R2 Score:', metrics.r2 score(y test, lr pred))
print('\n\n')
Linear Regression :
MAE: 1.5944508821770336
MSE: 4.892375672262822
RMSE: 2.211871531591024
R2 Score: 0.5480572061259404
In [329]:
from sklearn import metrics
print('Random Forest Contains:')
print('----')
print('MAE:', metrics.mean absolute error(y test, rf pred))
print('MSE:',metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, rf_pred))
print('RMSE:',np.sqrt(metrics.mean squared error(y test, rf pred)))
print('R2 Score:', metrics.r2_score(y_test, rf_pred))
Random Forest Contains:
_____
MAE: 1.5580369509719958
MSE: 5.025592967383406
RMSE: 2.241783434541215
R2 Score: 0.535750997326301
```