

Assignment – 3

Python Programming

Assignment Date	
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Maximum Marks	2 Marks

Problem Statement: Abalone Age Prediction

Description:

Predicting the age of abalone from physical measurements. The age of abalone is determined by cutting the shell through the cone, staining it, and counting the number of rings through a microscope -- a boring and time-consuming task. Other measurements, which are easier to obtain, are used to predict age. Further information, such as weather patterns and location (hence food availability) may be required to solve the problem.

Importing Modules

In []:

```
import pandas as pd import
seaborn as sns import
matplotlib.pyplot as plt import
numpy as np
```

1. Dataset has been downloaded

In []:

```
#Name of the dataset: abalone.csv
```

2. Load the dataset into the tool

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

Out []:

					Whole		Shucked	Viscera	Shell
					Sex	Length	Diameter	Height	Rings weight
					weight	weight	weight		
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

Let's know the shape of the data

In []:

```
data.shape
```

(4177, 9) Out[]:

One additional task is that, we have to add the "Age" column using "Rings" data. We just have to add '1.5' to the ring data

In []:

```
Age=1.5+data.Rings data["Age"]=Age data=data.rename(columns = {'Whole
weight': 'Whole_weight', 'Shucked weight': 'Sh
'Shell weight': 'Shell_weight'})
data=data.drop(columns=["Rings"],axis=1) data.head()
```

Out[]:

Sex Length Diameter Height Whole_weight Shucked_weight Viscera_weight Shell_weig

0	M		0.455	0.365	0.095	0.5140	0.2245	0.1010	0.1
1	M		0.350	0.265	0.090	0.2255	0.0995	0.0485	0.0
2	F	0.530	0.420	0.135	0.6770	0.2565	0.1415	0.2	
3	M		0.440	0.365	0.125	0.5160	0.2155	0.1140	0.1
4	I	0.330	0.255	0.080	0.2050	0.0895	0.0395	0.0	



3. Perform Below Visualizations.

(i) Univariate Analysis

#

The term univariate analysis refers to the analysis of one variable. You can remember this because the prefix "uni" means "one." There are three common ways to perform

univariate analysis on one variable: 1. Summary statistics – Measures the center and spread of values.

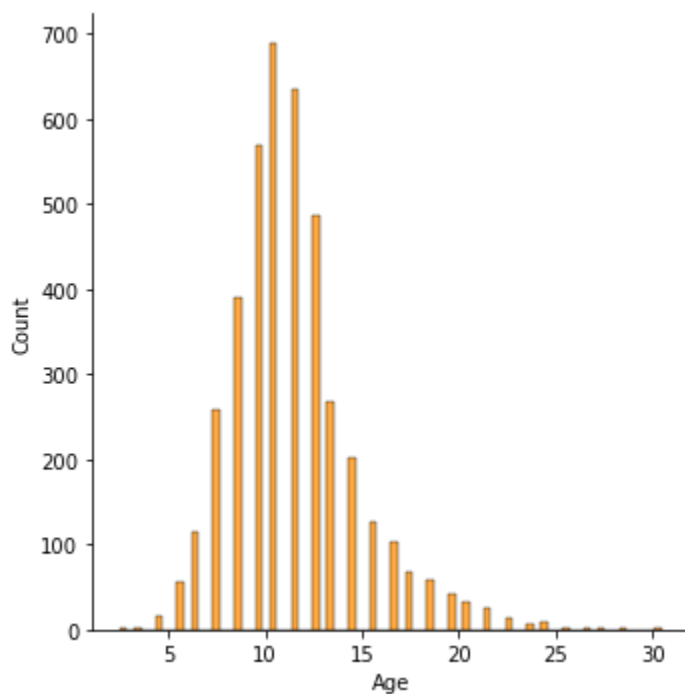
#

Histogram

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

```
<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7fd3f837a430>
```

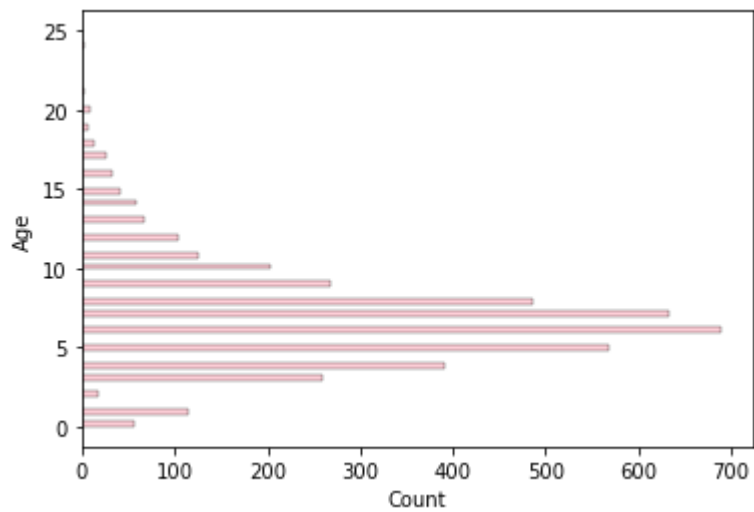
Out[]:



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

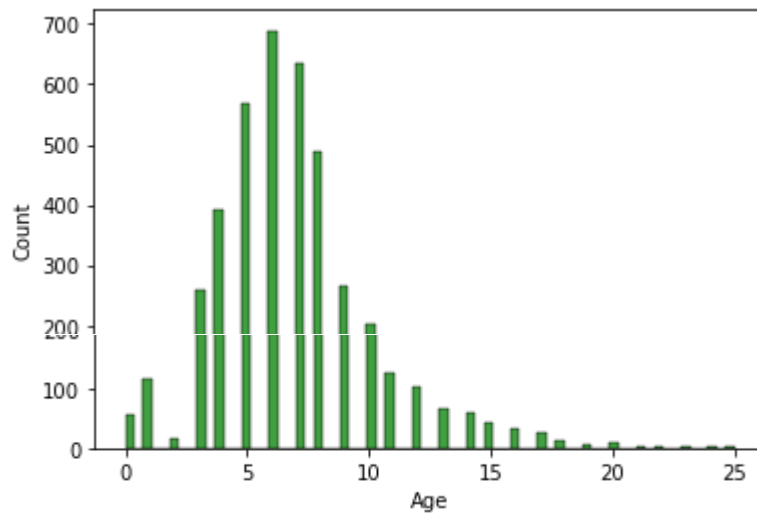
```
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Count', ylabel='Age'> Out[
```

]:



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

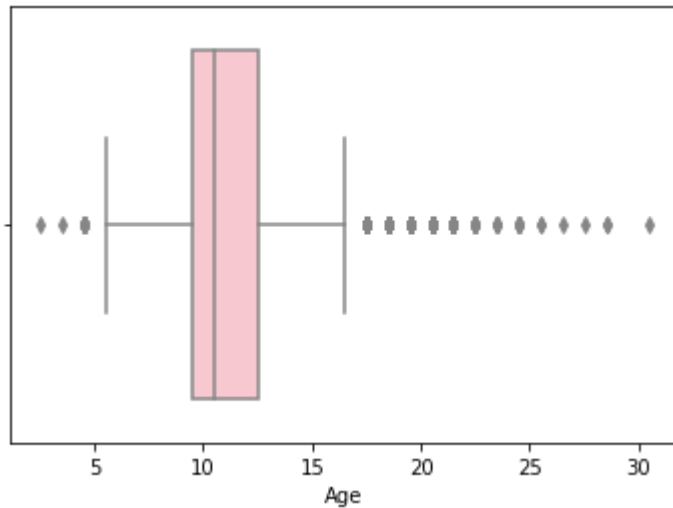
```
Out[ ]: < AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age', ylabel='Count'>
```



Boxplot

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

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



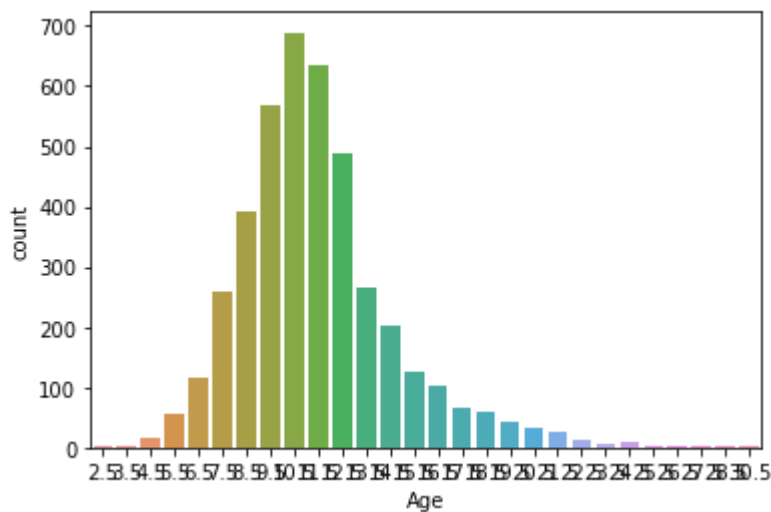
Countplot

In []:

```
sns.countplot(x=data.Age)
```

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

]:



(ii) Bi-Variate Analysis

#

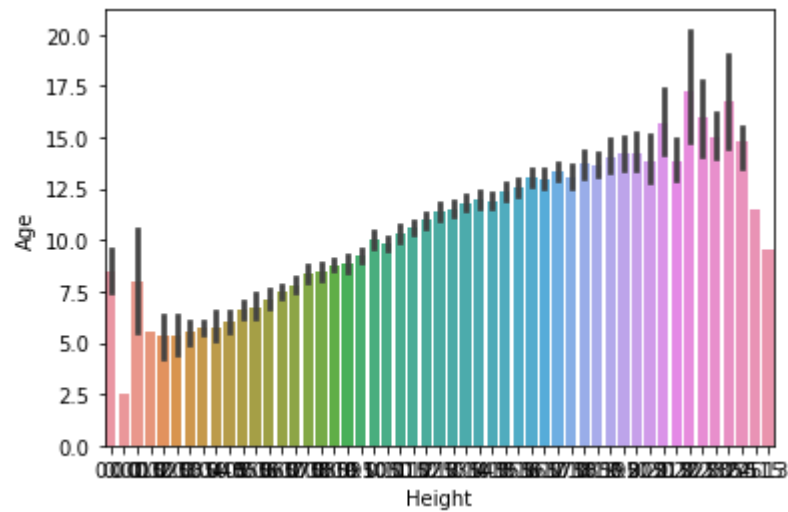
Image result for bivariate analysis in python It is a methodical statistical technique applied to a pair of variables (features/ attributes) of data to determine the empirical relationship between them. In order words, it is meant to determine any concurrent relations (usually over and above a simple correlation analysis).

#

Barplot

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

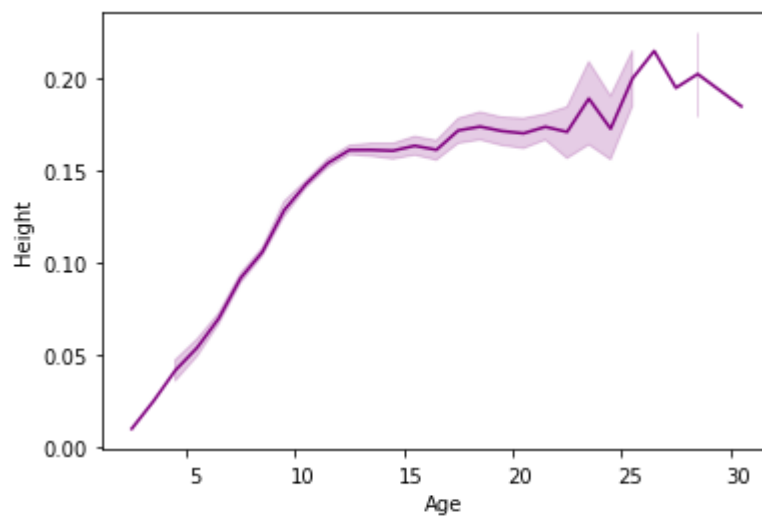
```
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Height', ylabel='Age'> Out[ ]:
```



Linearplot

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

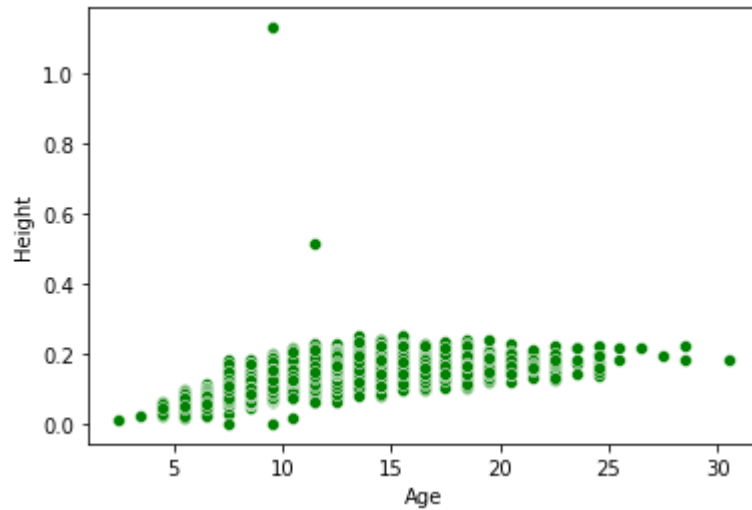
```
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age', ylabel='Height'> Out[ ]:
```



Scatterplot

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

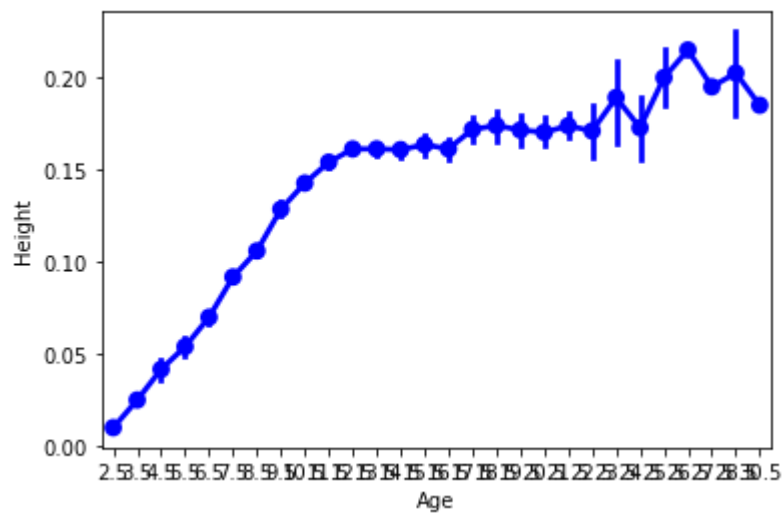
```
<AxesSubplot: xlabel='Age', ylabel='Height'> Out[ ]:
```



Pointplot

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

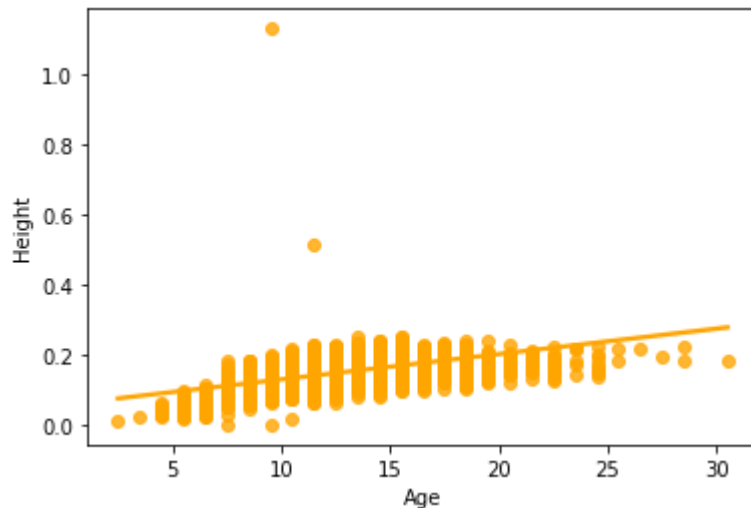
```
<AxesSubplot: xlabel='Age', ylabel='Height'> Out[ ]:
```



Regplot


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

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



(iii) Multi-Variate Analysis

#

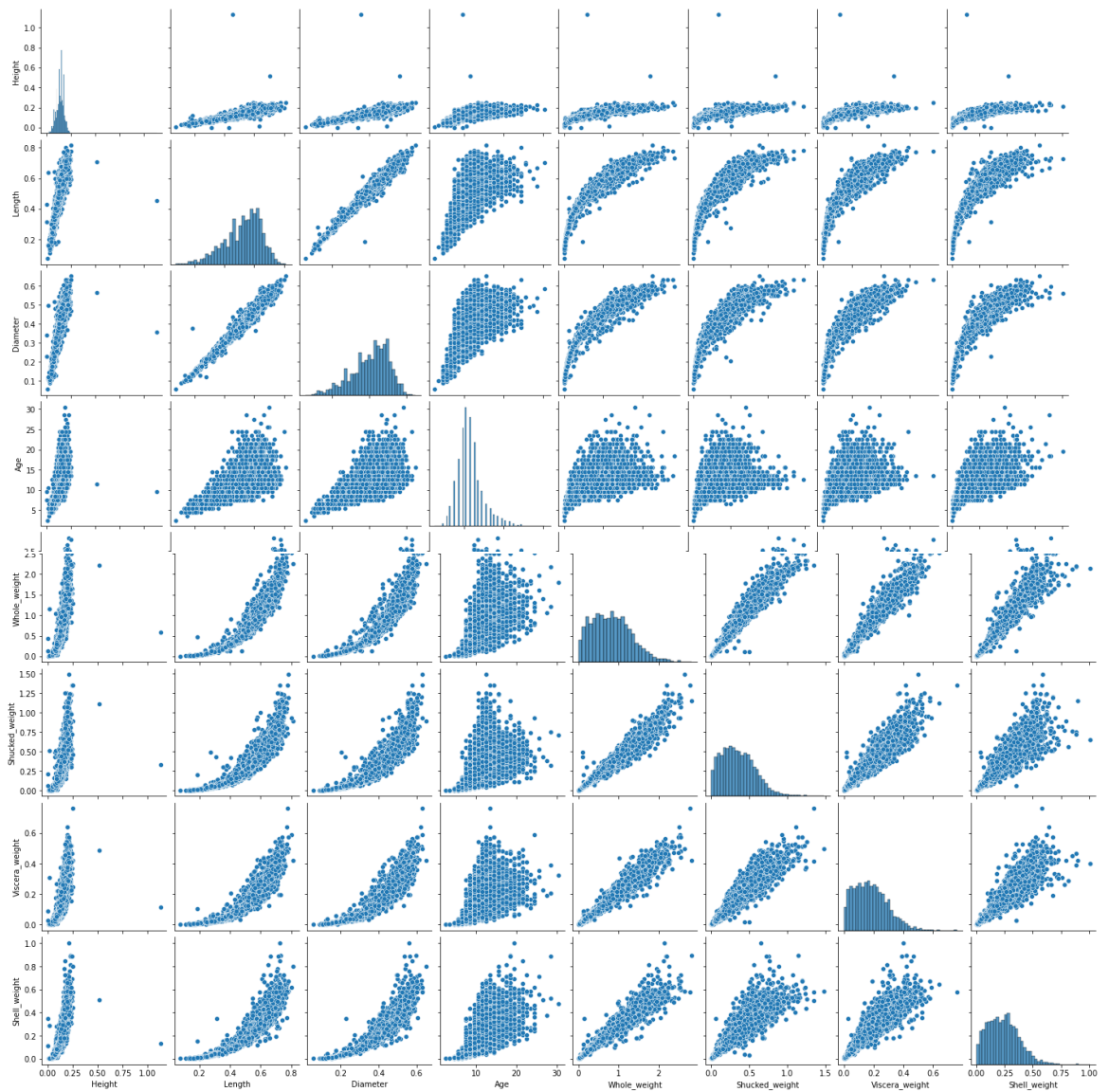
Multivariate analysis is based in observation and analysis of more than one statistical outcome variable at a time. In design and analysis, the technique is used to perform trade studies across multiple dimensions while taking into account the effects of all variables on the responses of interest.

#

Pairplot

```
In [ ]: sns.pairplot(data=data[["Height","Length","Diameter","Age","Whole_weight","Shuc
```

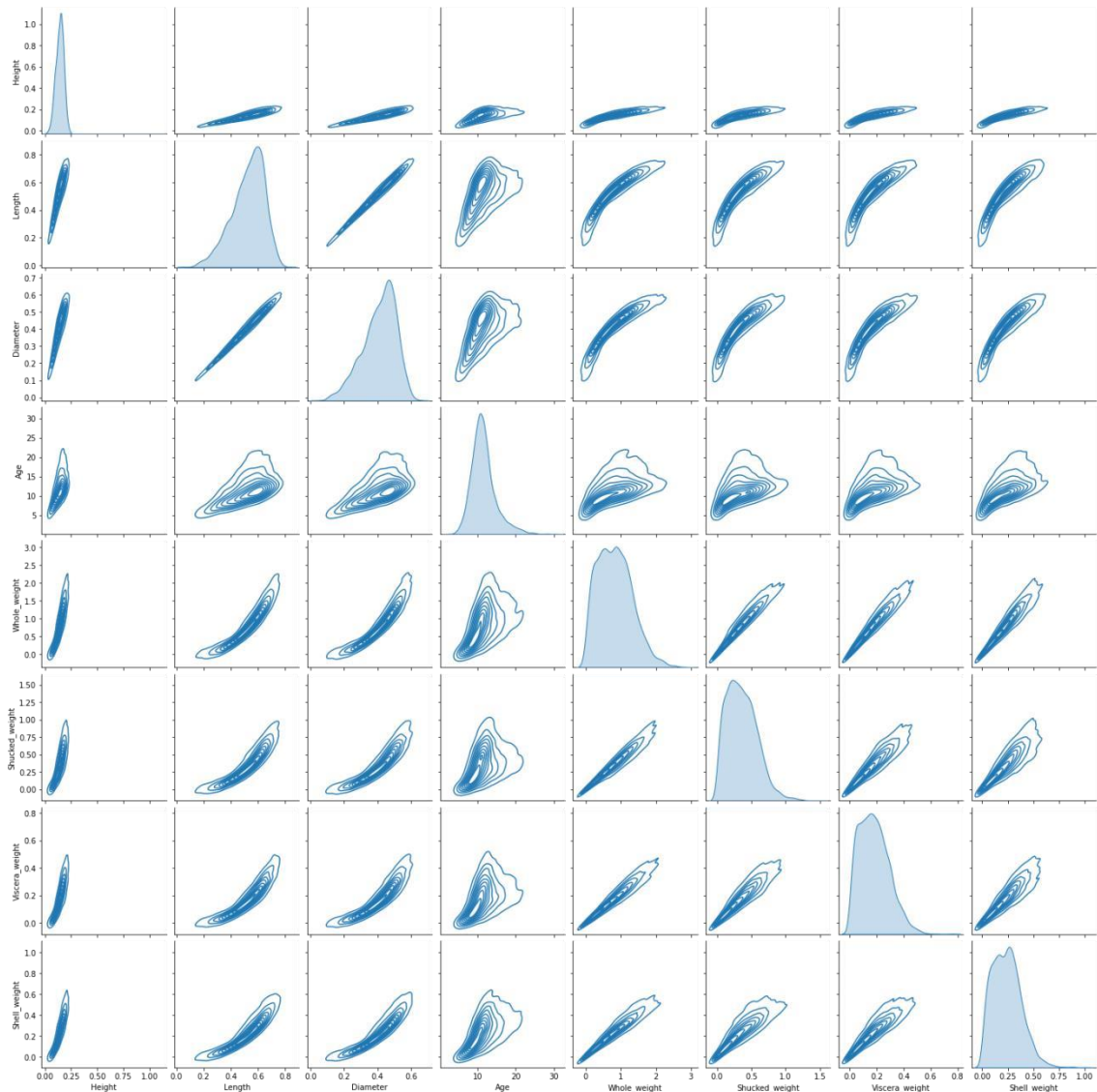
```
<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7fd3d93e1040> Out[ ]:
```



```
In [ ]: sns.pairplot(data=data[["Height","Length","Diameter","Age","Whole_weight","Shuc
```

```
<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7fd39840c790>
```

```
Out[ ]:
```



4. Perform descriptive statistics on the dataset

In []:

```
data.describe(include='all')
```

Out[]:

	Sex	Length	Diameter	Height	Whole_weight	Shucked_weight	Viscera_weight	Shell_weight
count	4177	4177.000000	4177.000000	4177.000000	4177.000000	4177.000000	4177.	
3 unique								
top	M	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
freq	1528	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN		
mean	NaN	0.523992	0.407881	0.139516	0.828742	0.359367	0.	
std	NaN	0.120093	0.099240	0.041827	0.490389	0.221963	0.	
min	NaN	0.075000	0.055000	0.000000	0.002000	0.001000	0.	

25%	NaN	0.450000	0.350000	0.115000	0.441500	0.186000	0.
50%	NaN	0.545000	0.425000	0.140000	0.799500	0.336000	0.
75%	NaN	0.615000	0.480000	0.165000	1.153000	0.502000	0.
max	NaN	0.815000	0.650000	1.130000	2.825500	1.488000	0.

5. Check for Missing values and deal with them

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

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

In []: 6. Find the outliers and replace them outliers

```
Out[ ]: outliers=data.quantile(q=(0.25,0.75)) outliers
        Length Diameter Height Whole_weight Shucked_weight Viscera_weight Shell_weight
```

0.25	0.450	0.35	0.115	0.4415	0.186	0.0935	0.130
0.75	0.615	0.48	0.165	1.1530	0.502	0.2530	0.329

```
In [ ]: 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)
```

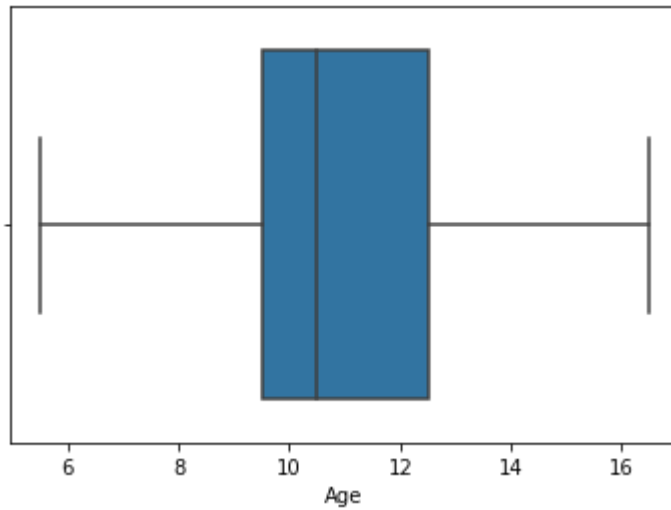
```
]:      Length Out[      0.5450
      Diameter      0.4250
      Height        0.1400
      Whole_weight  0.7995
      Shucked_weight 0.3360
      Viscera_weight 0.1710
      Shell_weight  0.2340
      Age           10.5000
      dtype: float64
```

```
In [ ]:
```

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

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

```
]:
```



7. Check for Categorical columns and perform encoding

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

```
Out[ ]:
```

	Sex	Length	Diameter	Height	Whole_weight	Shucked_weight	Viscera_weight	Shell_weig
0	M	0.455	0.365	0.095	0.5140	0.2245	0.1010	0.1
1	M	0.350	0.265	0.090	0.2255	0.0995	0.0485	0.0
2	F	0.530	0.420	0.135	0.6770	0.2565	0.1415	0.2
3	M	0.440	0.365	0.125	0.5160	0.2155	0.1140	0.1
4	I	0.330	0.255	0.080	0.2050	0.0895	0.0395	0.0

```
In [ ]: from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
lab = LabelEncoder()
data.Sex = lab.fit_transform(data.Sex)
data.head()
```

```
Out[ ]:
```

	Sex	Length	Diameter	Height	Whole_weight	Shucked_weight	Viscera_weight	Shell_weig
0	2	0.455	0.365	0.095	0.5140	0.2245	0.1010	0.1
1	2	0.350	0.265	0.090	0.2255	0.0995	0.0485	0.0
2	0	0.530	0.420	0.135	0.6770	0.2565	0.1415	0.2
3	2	0.440	0.365	0.125	0.5160	0.2155	0.1140	0.1
4	1	0.330	0.255	0.080	0.2050	0.0895	0.0395	0.0

8. Split the data into dependent and independent variables

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

```
0    2
Out[ ]:
1    2
2    0
3    2
4    1
```

Name: Sex, dtype: int64

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

```
Out[ ]:
```

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

9. Scale the independent variables

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

```
Out[ ]:
```

	Length	Diameter	Height	Whole_weight	Shucked_weight	Viscera_weight	Shell_weight	A
0	-0.63821	-0.574558	-0.432149	-1.064424	-0.641898	-0.607685	-0.726212	
1	-1.21298	-1.448986	-1.439929	-1.183978	-1.230277	-1.170910	-1.205221	
2	0.356690	0.050033	0.122130	-0.107991	-0.309469	-0.463500	-	

3	-0.699476	-0.432149	-0.347099	-0.637819	-0.648238	-0.607600
	-0.60229					
4	-1.615544	-1.540707	-1.423087	-1.272086	-1.215968	-1.287337
	-1.32075					

10. Split the data into training and testing

```
In [ ]: 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,
```

```
In [ ]: X_Train.shape, X_Test.shape
Out[ ]: ((3341, 8), (836, 8))
```

```
In [ ]: Y_Train.shape, Y_Test.shape
Out[ ]: ((3341,), (836,))
```

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

```
Out[ ]:
```

	Length	Diameter	Height	Whole_weight	Shucked_weight	Viscera_weight	Shell_w
3141	-2.864726	-2.750043	-1.423087	-1.622870	-1.553902	-1.583867	-1.64

```
Out[ ]:
```

3521	-2.573250	-2.598876	-2.020857	-1.606554	-1.551650	-1.565619	-1.62
883	1.132658	1.230689	0.728888	1.145672	1.041436	0.286552	1.53
3627	1.590691	1.180300	1.446213	2.164373	2.661269	2.330326	1.37
2106	0.591345	0.474853	0.370226	0.432887	0.255175	0.272866	0.90

In []:

```
X_Test.head()
```

Out[]:

	Length	Diameter	Height	Whole_weight	Shucked_weight	Viscera_weight	Shell_w
668	0.216591	0.172519	0.370226	0.181016	-0.368878	0.569396	0.69
1580	-0.199803	-0.079426	-0.466653	-0.433875	-0.443224	-0.343004	-0.32
3784	0.799543	0.726798	0.370226	0.870348	0.755318	1.764639	0.56
463	-2.531611	-2.447709	-2.020857	-1.579022	-1.522362	-1.538247	-1.57
2615	1.007740	0.928354	0.848442	1.390405	1.415417	1.778325	0.99

In []:

```
Y_Train.head()
```

3141 1

Out[]:

3521 1
883 2
3627 2
2106 2

Name: Sex, dtype: int64

In []:

```
Y_Test.head()  
668 2
```

Out[]:

1580 1
3784 2
463 1
2615 2

Name: Sex, dtype: int64

11. Build the Model

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

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

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

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

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

12. Train the Model

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

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

Training accuracy: 0.9787488775815624

13. Test the Model

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

Testing accuracy: 0.5526315789473685

14. Measure the performance using Metrics

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

```
Out[ ]: col_0    0    1    2
        Sex
0      122    29    98
1      37 217    37
2      120    53 123
```

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

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.44	0.49	0.46	249
1	0.73	0.75	0.74	291
2	0.48	0.42	0.44	296
accuracy			0.55	836
macro avg	0.55	0.55	0.55	836
weighted avg	0.55	0.55	0.55	836