1. Download the dataset

Dataset Downloaded

2. Load the dataset

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

df = pd.read_csv('abalone.csv')

df.head()
```

	Sex	Length	Diameter	Height	Whole weight	Shucked weight	Viscera weight	Shell weight	Rings	1
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	

#Modifying the given dataset
Age=1.5+df.Rings

df["Age"]=Age

_											
\Box		Sex	Length	Diameter	Height	Whole_weight	Shucked_weight	Viscera_weight	Shell_weight	Age	17-
	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	-	0.330	0.255	0.080	0.2050	0.0895	0.0395	0.055	8.5	

df.tail()

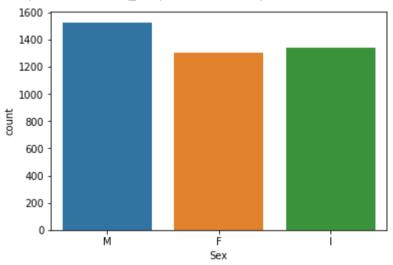
	Sex	Length	Diameter	Height	Whole_weight	Shucked_weight	Viscera_weight	Shell_weight	Age	1
4172	F	0.565	0.450	0.165	0.8870	0.3700	0.2390	0.2490	12.5	
4173	M	0.590	0.440	0.135	0.9660	0.4390	0.2145	0.2605	11.5	
4174	M	0.600	0.475	0.205	1.1760	0.5255	0.2875	0.3080	10.5	
4175	F	0.625	0.485	0.150	1.0945	0.5310	0.2610	0.2960	11.5	
4176	M	0.710	0.555	0.195	1.9485	0.9455	0.3765	0.4950	13.5	

3. Perform Below Visualizations

Univariate Analysis

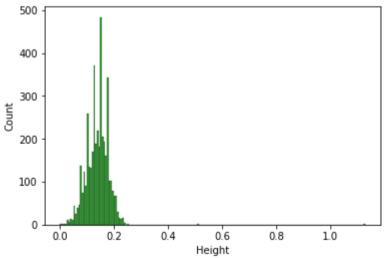
sns.countplot(x='Sex',data=df)

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f774f8e6510>



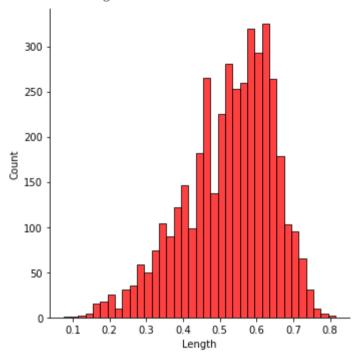
sns.histplot(df["Height"],color='green')

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f774f6b56d0>

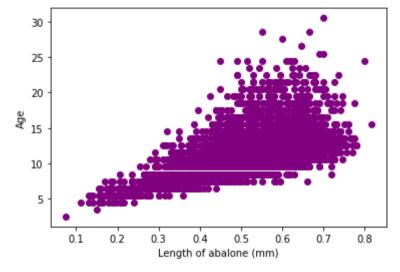


sns.displot(df["Length"],color='red')

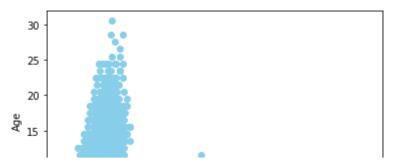




sns.boxplot(x=df["Length"],color='orange')

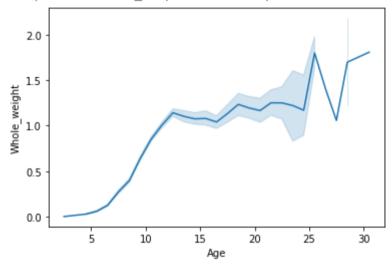


```
plt.scatter(df['Height'], df['Age'], c='skyblue')
plt.xlabel('Height of abalone (mm)')
plt.ylabel('Age')
plt.show()
```

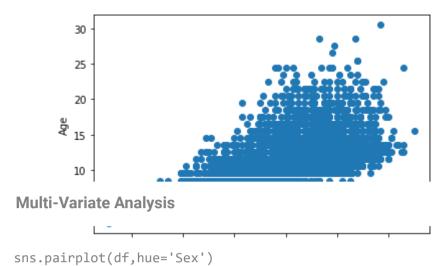


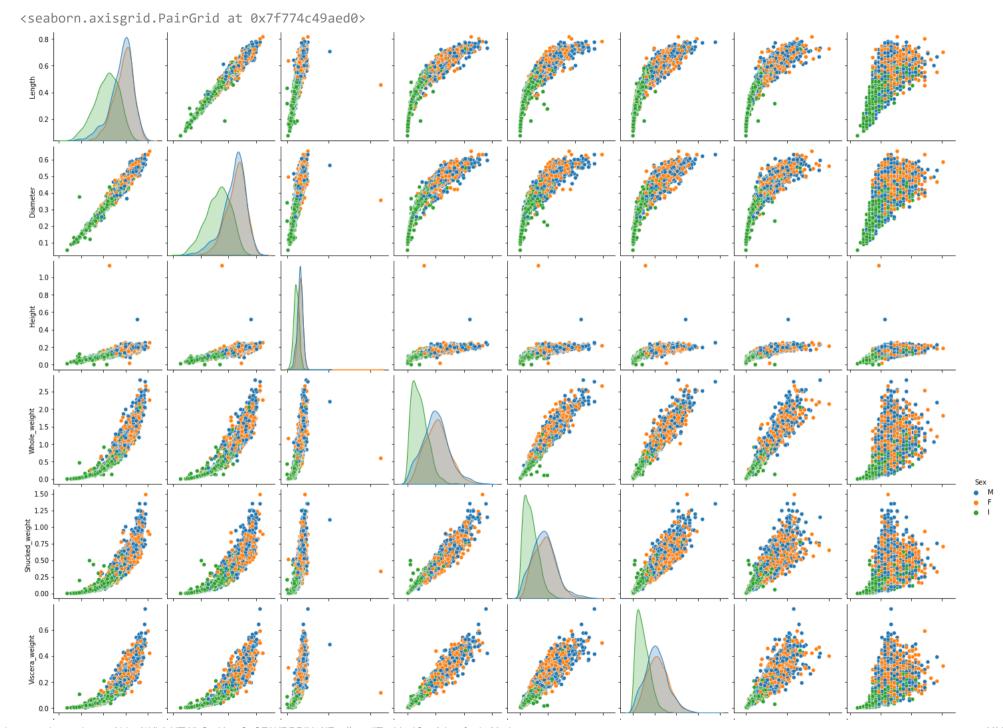
sns.lineplot(x=df["Age"],y=df["Whole_weight"])

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f774c4d9dd0>

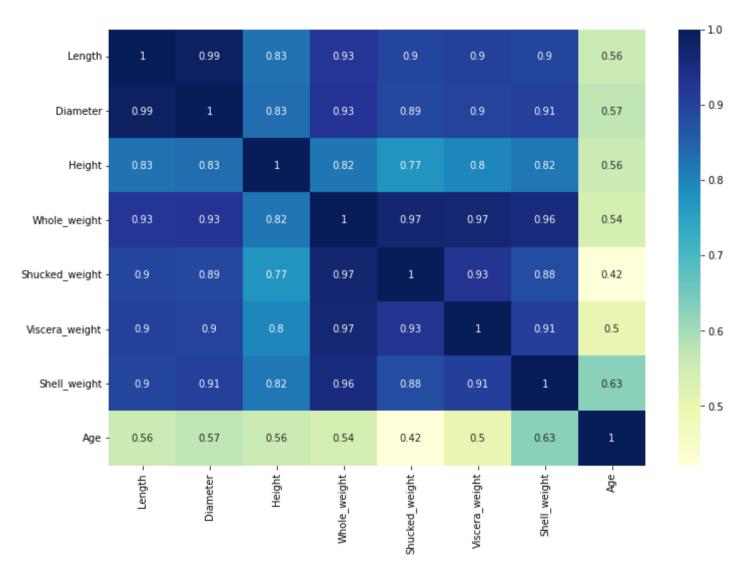


plt.scatter(df['Diameter'], df['Age'])
plt.xlabel('Height of abalone (mm)')
plt.ylabel('Age')
plt.show()





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



4. Descriptive statistics

df.describe()

	Length	Diameter	Height	Whole_weight	Shucked_weight	Viscera_weight	Shell_weight	Age	17
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	

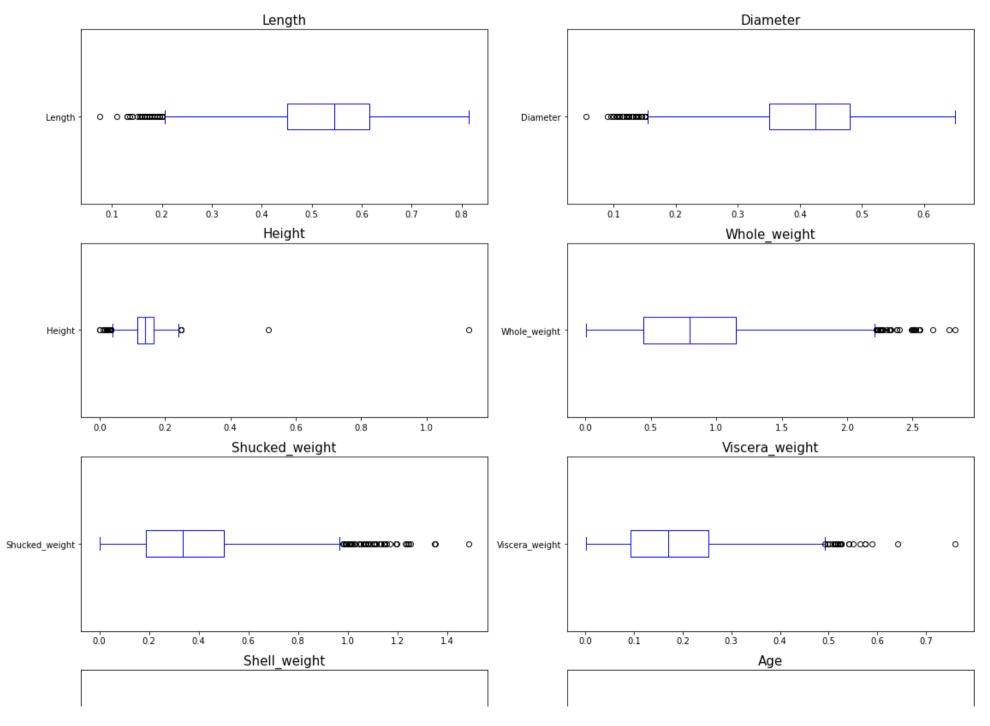
5. Check for Missing values and deal with them

df.isnull().sum()

Sex	0
Length	0
Diameter	0
Height	0
Whole_weight	0
Shucked_weight	0
Viscera_weight	0
Shell_weight	0

Age 0

6. Find the outliers and Replace their outliers



qnt = df.quantile(
$$q=(0.75,0.25)$$
)
qnt

	Length	Diameter	Height	Whole_weight	Shucked_weight	Viscera_weight	Shell_weight	Age	1
0.75	0.615	0.48	0.165	1.1530	0.502	0.2530	0.329	12.5	
0.25	0.450	0.35	0.115	0.4415	0.186	0.0935	0.130	9.5	

IQR = qnt.loc[0.75] - qnt.loc[0.25]
IQR

Length	0.1650
Diameter	0.1300
Height	0.0500
Whole_weight	0.7115
Shucked_weight	0.3160
Viscera_weight	0.1595
Shell_weight	0.1990
Age	3.0000

dtype: float64

lower = qnt.loc[0.25] - 1.5 * IQR
lower

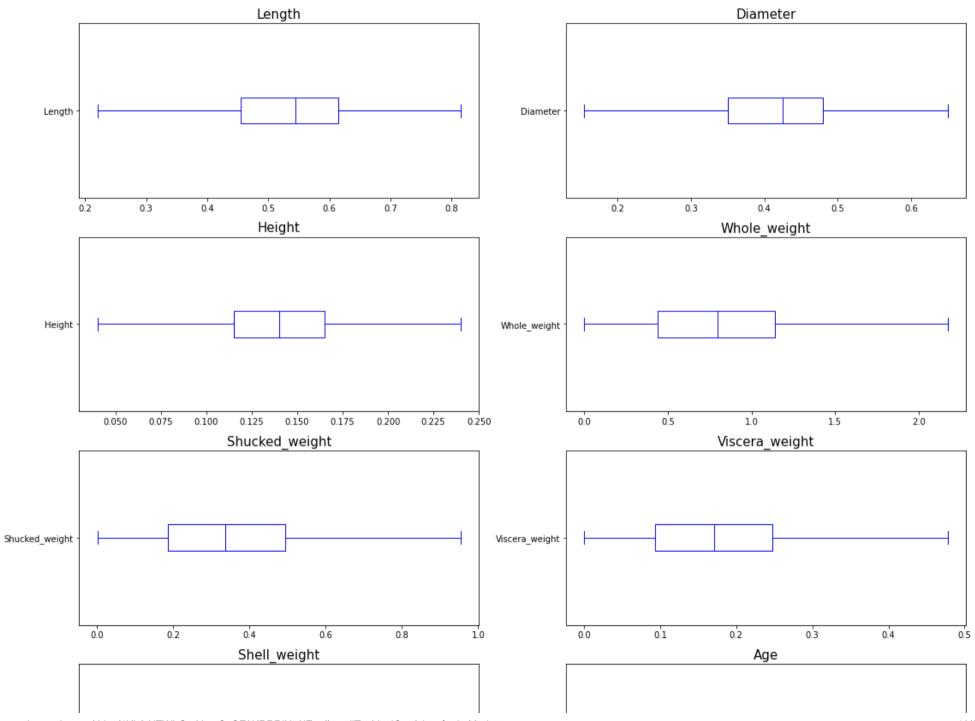
Length	0.20250
Diameter	0.15500
Height	0.04000
Whole_weight	-0.62575
Shucked_weight	-0.28800
Viscera_weight	-0.14575
Shell_weight	-0.16850
Age	5.00000

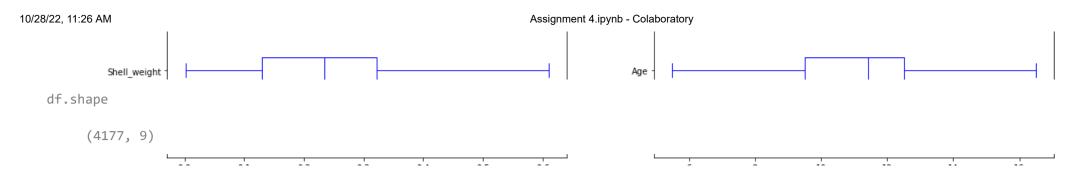
dtype: float64

upper = qnt.loc[0.75] + 1.5 * IQR
upper

```
Length
                         0.86250
     Diameter
                         0.67500
     Height
                        0.24000
     Whole_weight
                        2.22025
     Shucked weight
                        0.97600
     Viscera weight
                        0.49225
     Shell weight
                         0.62750
     Age
                        17,00000
     dtype: float64
df.mean()
     /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel launcher.py:1: FutureWarning: Dropping of nuisance columns in DataFrame reduct
       """Entry point for launching an IPython kernel.
     Length
                         0.523992
     Diameter
                        0.407881
     Height
                        0.139516
     Whole weight
                        0.828742
     Shucked weight
                        0.359367
     Viscera weight
                        0.180594
     Shell weight
                        0.238831
                       11,433684
     Age
     dtype: float64
df['Length']=np.where(df['Length']<0.22,0.52,df['Length'])</pre>
df['Diameter']=np.where(df['Diameter']<0.155,0.407,df['Diameter'])</pre>
df['Height']=np.where(df['Height']<0.04,0.13,df['Height'])</pre>
df['Height']=np.where(df['Height']>0.24,0.13,df['Height'])
df['Whole_weight']=np.where(df['Whole_weight']>2.18,0.83,df['Whole_weight'])
```

```
df['Shucked weight']=np.where(df['Shucked weight']>0.958,0.359367,df['Shucked weight'])
df['Viscera weight']=np.where(df['Viscera weight']>0.478,0.18,df['Viscera weight'])
df['Shell weight']=np.where(df['Shell weight']>0.61,0.238831,df['Shell weight'])
df['Age']=np.where(df['Age']<5.0,11.43,df['Age'])</pre>
df['Age']=np.where(df['Age']>17.0,11.43,df['Age'])
figfig, axes = plt.subplots(4,2,figsize=(16, 14))
axes = np.ravel(axes)
for i, c in enumerate(col):
   hist = df[c].plot(kind = 'box', ax=axes[i],color='blue', vert=False)
    axes[i].set title(c, fontsize=15)
plt.tight layout()
plt.show()
```





▼ 7. Check for Categorical columns and perform encoding

```
df['Sex'].unique()
    array(['M', 'F', 'I'], dtype=object)

x = pd.get_dummies(df)

x.head()
```

	Length	Diameter	Height	Whole_weight	Shucked_weight	Viscera_weight	Shell_weight	Age	Sex_F	Sex_I	Sex_M	7
0	0.455	0.365	0.095	0.5140	0.2245	0.1010	0.150	16.5	0	0	1	
1	0.350	0.265	0.090	0.2255	0.0995	0.0485	0.070	8.5	0	0	1	
2	0.530	0.420	0.135	0.6770	0.2565	0.1415	0.210	10.5	1	0	0	
3	0.440	0.365	0.125	0.5160	0.2155	0.1140	0.155	11.5	0	0	1	
4	0.330	0.255	0.080	0.2050	0.0895	0.0395	0.055	8.5	0	1	0	

8. Split the data into dependent and independent variables

x.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 4177 entries, 0 to 4176
Data columns (total 11 columns):

2000	001011111111111111111111111111111111111		
#	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

$$X = x.drop(['Age'], axis = 1)$$

X.head(2)

	Length	Diameter	Height	Whole_weight	Shucked_weight	Viscera_weight	Shell_weight	Sex_F	Sex_I	Sex_M	7
0	0.455	0.365	0.095	0.5140	0.2245	0.1010	0.15	0	0	1	
1	0.350	0.265	0.090	0.2255	0.0995	0.0485	0.07	0	0	1	

$$y = x['Age']$$

y.head(2)

0 16.5

```
1 8.5
Name: Age, dtype: float64
```

9. Scale the independent variables

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
X columns = X.select dtypes(include=np.number).columns.tolist()
X columns
     ['Length',
      'Diameter',
      'Height',
      'Whole weight',
      'Shucked weight',
      'Viscera weight',
      'Shell weight',
      'Sex F',
      'Sex I',
      'Sex M']
scaler = StandardScaler()
X[X columns] = scaler.fit transform(X[X columns])
X.head(2)
```

```
        Length
        Diameter
        Height
        Whole_weight
        Shucked_weight
        Viscera_weight
        Shell_weight
        Sex_F
        Sex_I
        Sex_M

        0
        -0.663474
        -0.501673
        -1.196422
        -0.643390
        -0.611770
        -0.732343
        -0.643590
        -0.674834
        -0.688018
        1.316677

        1
        -1.601273
        -1.572915
        -1.330241
        -1.259765
        -1.219694
        -1.236126
        -1.257424
        -0.674834
        -0.688018
        1.316677
```

10. Split the data into training and testing

11. Build the Model

```
#Random Forest
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error,make_scorer
from sklearn.model_selection import RandomizedSearchCV

rf = RandomForestRegressor()

param = {
```

12. Train the Model

```
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)

2.736678 with: {'n_estimators': 50, 'max_depth': 12}
    2.648226 with: {'n_estimators': 50, 'max_depth': 6}
    Best parameters with the minimum Mean Square Error are: {'n_estimators': 50, 'max_depth': 6}
    2.742811 with: {'n_estimators': 150, 'max_depth': 15}
    2.704251 with: {'n_estimators': 200, 'max_depth': 15}
    2.732051 with: {'n_estimators': 200, 'max_depth': 15}
```

13. Test the Model

```
rf = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=200, max_depth=6)
rf.fit(x_train,y_train)

rf_pred = rf.predict(x_test)
```

▼ 14. Measure the performance using Metrics

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