

# Machine Learning

## Lecture 10: Create Your First ML Project

---

COURSE CODE: CSE451

2023



# Course Teacher

---

**Dr. Mrinal Kanti Baowaly**

Associate Professor

Department of Computer Science and  
Engineering, Bangabandhu Sheikh  
Mujibur Rahman Science and  
Technology University, Bangladesh.

Email: [mkbaowaly@gmail.com](mailto:mkbaowaly@gmail.com)



# Iris Flower Classification

---

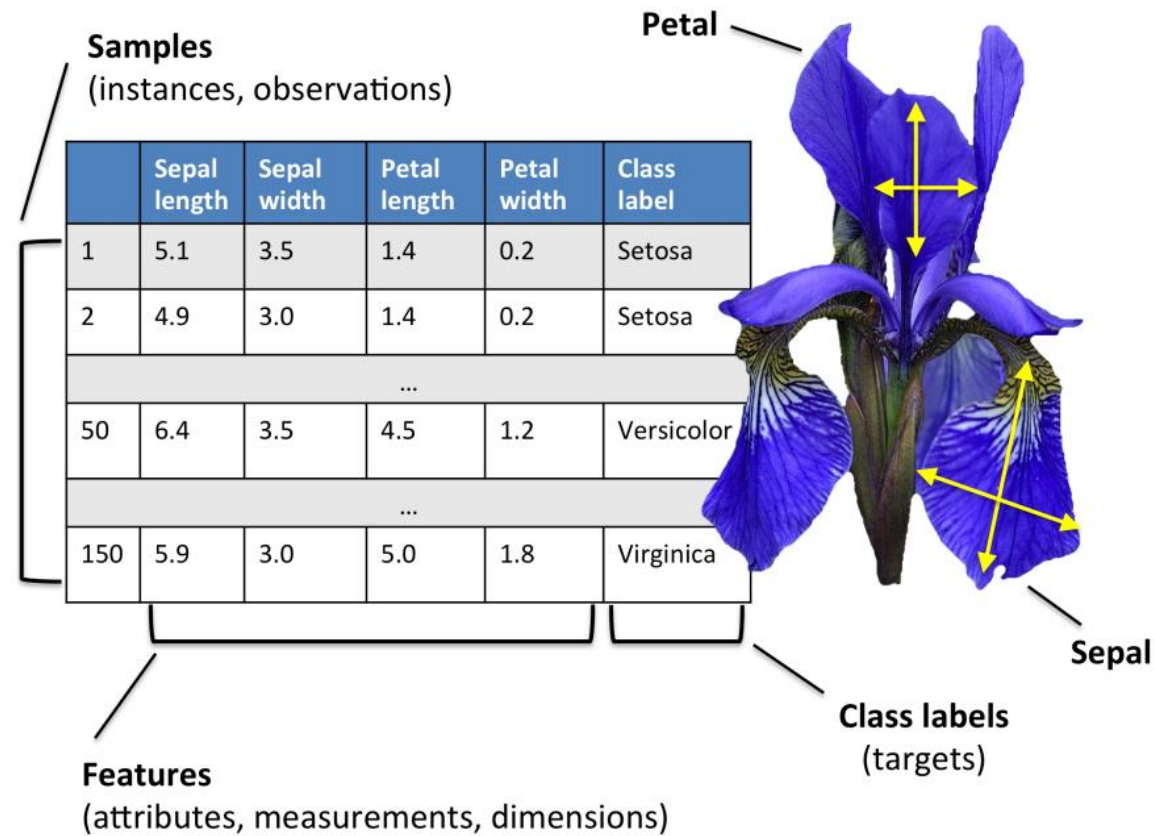


# Iris Flower Dataset

---

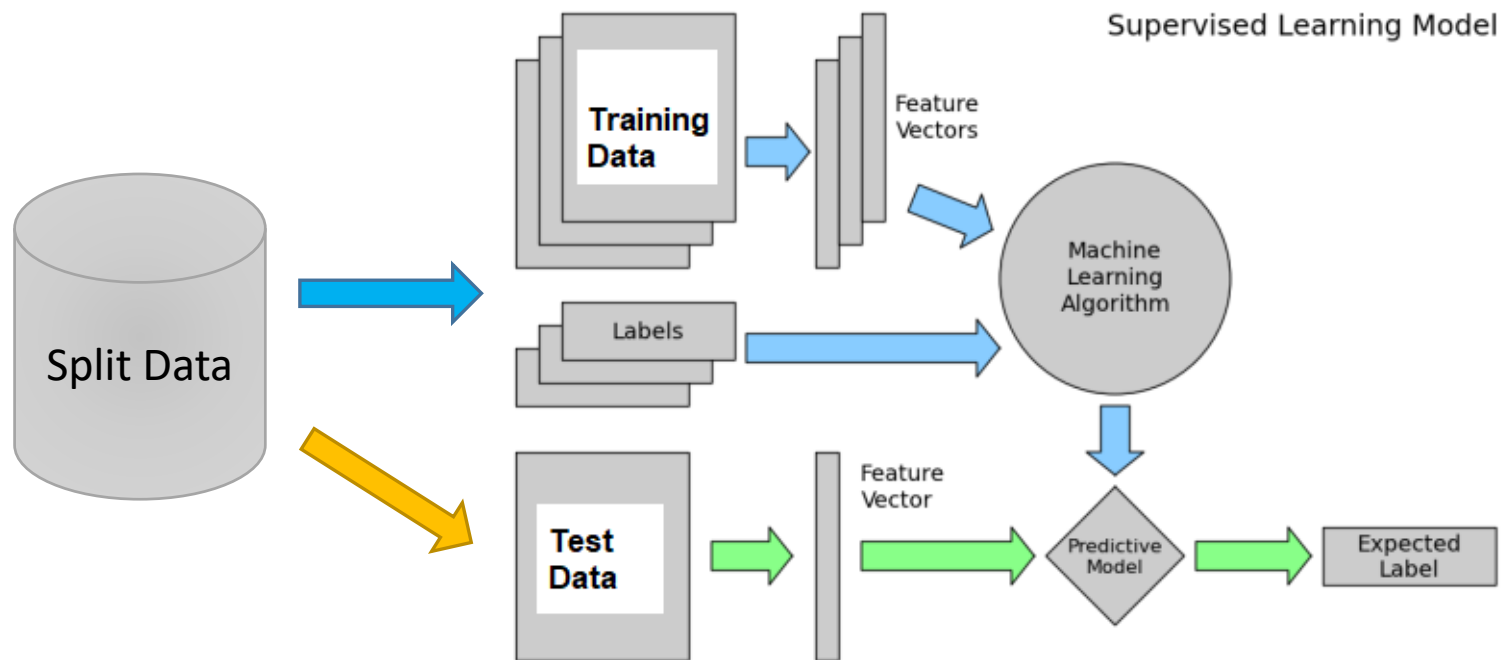
- 150 samples
- 3 labels/categories: Species of Iris (Iris setosa, Iris virginica and Iris versicolor)
- 4 features: Sepal length, Sepal width, Petal length, Petal Width in cm
- Download Link: [Kaggle](#)

# Iris Dataset Instances



# Supervised Learning Workflow

- Also called Predictive Modeling



# Supervised Learning Steps

---

1. Data collection
2. Data Pre-Processing
3. Spilt dataset into training and test set
4. Choose Machine Learning algorithm
5. Train/build Model
6. Test Model/Evaluation
7. Fine-tune Model
8. Deployment for Predictions

# Import libraries

---

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn import tree
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
```



# Load the dataset

---

```
iris_data = pd.read_csv('IRIS.csv')
```

# Summarize the dataset

---

# dimensions (no. of rows & columns)

```
print(iris_data.shape)
```

# list of columns/features

```
print(iris_data.columns)
```

# peek some data

```
print(iris_data.head(10))
```

# statistical summary

```
print(iris_data.describe())
```

# Specify the target variable and its distribution

---

# target variable

```
target = iris_data['species']
```

# distribution of class labels or categories

```
print(pd.value_counts(target))
```

# Specify the target variable and its distribution

---

# target variable

```
target = iris_data['species']
```

# distribution of class labels or categories

```
print(pd.value_counts(target))
```

# alternative of finding class distribution

```
print(iris_data.groupby('species').size())
```

# Split dataset into training and test data

---

```
seed = 7
```

```
train_data, test_data = train_test_split(iris_data, test_size=0.3,  
random_state= 7)
```

```
# shape of the datasets
```

```
print('\nShape of training data :',train_data.shape)
```

```
print('\nShape of testing data :',test_data.shape)
```

```
# class distribution of the training data
```

```
print(pd.value_counts(train_data['species']))
```

```
# class distribution of the test data
```

```
print(pd.value_counts(test_data['species']))
```

# Balanced split of the dataset

---

seed = 7

```
train_data, test_data = train_test_split(iris_data, test_size=0.3,  
random_state=seed, stratify=target)
```

Why do we use random state in splitting dataset?

Find in on [stackoverflow](https://stackoverflow.com/questions/12266617/why-do-we-use-random-state-in-splitting-dataset).

# Separate the independent and target variables

---

# separate the independent and target variables from training data

```
train_x = train_data.drop(columns=['species'],axis=1)
```

```
train_y = train_data['species']
```

# separate the independent and target variables from test data

```
test_x = test_data.drop(columns=['species'],axis=1)
```

```
test_y = test_data['species']
```

# Build the model

---

# create a classifier object/model

```
model=tree.DecisionTreeClassifier()
```

# train the model with fit function

```
model.fit(train_x, train_y)
```



# Make predictions

---

# make predictions on training data

```
predictions_train = model.predict(train_x)
print('\nTraining Accuracy :', accuracy_score(train_y,
predictions_train))
```

# make predictions on test data

```
predictions_test = model.predict(test_x)
print('\nTest Accuracy :', accuracy_score(test_y, predictions_test))
```

# Home work for the Lab.

---

- ✓ Apply some preprocessing tasks
  - Normalization
  - Standardization
- ✓ Apply different classifiers and compare their performances
  - Logistic Regression (LR)
  - K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN)
  - Support Vector Machines (SVM)
- ✓ Compute training accuracy, testing accuracy for each model
- ✓ Find the best model for the prediction task

# Some example projects

---

24 Data Science Projects To Boost Your Knowledge and Skills [[link](#)]

25 Machine Learning Projects for All Levels [[Link](#)]

45+ Interesting Machine Learning Project Ideas For Beginners [[Link](#)]

Top 100+ Machine Learning Projects for 2023 [[Link](#)]

**End of  
Lecture-10**