## pca-ipython-single-file

## August 21, 2024

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[21]: #To modify the code to use PCA instead of `SelectKBest`, you'll need to replace
       the `selectkbest` function with a function that performs PCA, and then use
       → the PCA-transformed features for training and testing the classifiers.
      #python
      import pandas as pd
      from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
      import numpy as np
      from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
      from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
      from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      # Replace SelectKBest with PCA
      def apply_pca(indep_X, n_components):
          pca = PCA(n_components=n_components)
          pca_features = pca.fit_transform(indep_X)
          return pca_features
      def split_scalar(indep_X, dep_Y):
          X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(indep_X, dep_Y,__
       stest size=0.25, random state=0)
          sc = StandardScaler()
          X_train = sc.fit_transform(X_train)
          X_test = sc.transform(X_test)
          return X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test
      def cm_prediction(classifier, X_test, y_test):
          y_pred = classifier.predict(X_test)
          from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score,
       ⇔classification_report
          cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
          Accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
          report = classification_report(y_test, y_pred)
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return classifier, Accuracy, report, X_test, y_test, cm
def logistic(X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test):
    classifier = LogisticRegression(random_state=0)
    classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)
    classifier, Accuracy, report, X_test, y_test, cm =_
 →cm_prediction(classifier, X_test, y_test)
   return classifier, Accuracy, report, X_test, y_test, cm
def svm_linear(X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test):
   from sklearn.svm import SVC
    classifier = SVC(kernel='linear', random_state=0)
    classifier fit(X_train, y_train)
    classifier, Accuracy, report, X_test, y_test, cm =_
 →cm_prediction(classifier, X_test, y_test)
   return classifier, Accuracy, report, X_test, y_test, cm
def svm_nl(X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test):
   from sklearn.svm import SVC
    classifier = SVC(kernel='rbf', random_state=0)
    classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)
    classifier, Accuracy, report, X_test, y_test, cm =__
 →cm_prediction(classifier, X_test, y_test)
   return classifier, Accuracy, report, X_test, y_test, cm
def naive(X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test):
   from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
    classifier = GaussianNB()
   classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)
    classifier, Accuracy, report, X_test, y_test, cm =_
 →cm_prediction(classifier, X_test, y_test)
   return classifier, Accuracy, report, X_test, y_test, cm
def knn(X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test):
   from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
    classifier = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5, metric='minkowski', p=2)
    classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)
    classifier, Accuracy, report, X_test, y_test, cm = ∪
 →cm_prediction(classifier, X_test, y_test)
   return classifier, Accuracy, report, X_test, y_test, cm
def decision(X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test):
   from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
   classifier = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion='entropy', random_state=0)
   classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)
   classifier, Accuracy, report, X_test, y_test, cm =__
 ⇔cm_prediction(classifier, X_test, y_test)
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return classifier, Accuracy, report, X_test, y_test, cm
      def random(X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test):
          from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
          classifier = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=10, criterion='entropy', __
       →random_state=0)
          classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)
          classifier, Accuracy, report, X_test, y_test, cm =_
       →cm_prediction(classifier, X_test, y_test)
          return classifier, Accuracy, report, X_test, y_test, cm
      def pca_classification(acclog, accsvml, accsvmnl, accknn, accnav, accdes, u
       →accrf):
          dataframe = pd.DataFrame(index=['PCA'], columns=['Logistic', 'SVM1', __

¬'SVMnl', 'KNN', 'Naive', 'Decision', 'Random'])
          for number, idex in enumerate(dataframe.index):
              dataframe['Logistic'][idex] = acclog[number]
              dataframe['SVMl'][idex] = accsvml[number]
              dataframe['SVMnl'][idex] = accsvmnl[number]
              dataframe['KNN'][idex] = accknn[number]
              dataframe['Naive'][idex] = accnav[number]
              dataframe['Decision'][idex] = accdes[number]
              dataframe['Random'][idex] = accrf[number]
          return dataframe
[25]: # Load dataset
      dataset1 = pd.read_csv("prep.csv", index_col=None)
      df2 = pd.get_dummies(dataset1, drop_first=True)
      indep X = df2.drop('classification yes', axis=1)
      dep_Y = df2['classification_yes']
[54]: # Apply PCA
      pca_features = apply_pca(indep_X, n_components=10)
      # Initialize lists to store accuracies
      acclog = []
      accsvml = []
      accsvmnl = []
      accknn = []
      accnav = \Pi
      accdes = []
      accrf = []
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[56]: # Split and scale data
      X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = split_scalar(pca_features, dep_Y)
      # Logistic Regression
      classifier, Accuracy, report, X_test, y_test, cm = logistic(X_train, y_train, u_
       →X_test, y_test)
      acclog.append(Accuracy)
      # SVM Linear
      classifier, Accuracy, report, X_test, y_test, cm = svm_linear(X_train, y_train, u
      accsvml.append(Accuracy)
      # SVM Non-Linear (RBF)
      classifier, Accuracy, report, X_test, y_test, cm = svm_nl(X_train, y_train, __

¬X_test, y_test)
      accsvmnl.append(Accuracy)
      # KNN
      classifier, Accuracy, report, X_test, y_test, cm = knn(X_train, y_train, u_

¬X_test, y_test)
      accknn.append(Accuracy)
      # Naive Bayes
      classifier, Accuracy, report, X_test, y_test, cm = naive(X_train, y_train, u_
       →X_test, y_test)
      accnav.append(Accuracy)
      # Decision Tree
      classifier, Accuracy, report, X_test, y_test, cm = decision(X_train, y_train, __

→X_test, y_test)
      accdes.append(Accuracy)
      # Random Forest
      classifier, Accuracy, report, X_test, y_test, cm = random(X_train, y_train, u_
       →X_test, y_test)
      accrf.append(Accuracy)
      # Tabulate results
      result = pca_classification(acclog, accsvml, accsvmnl, accknn, accnav, accdes, u
       ⇒accrf)
      print(result)
      ### Key Changes:
      #1. **PCA Replacement:**
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#- The `selectkbest` function has been replaced with an `apply_pca` function_
       that applies PCA to the dataset and returns the transformed features.
      #2. **Function Name Adjustments:**
         #- The function `selectk_Classification` is renamed to `pca_classification`
       ⇔to reflect the use of PCA.
      #3. **Data Handling:**
         #- The rest of the workflow (splitting, scaling, and classifier training) \Box
       remains largely the same, but it now operates on the PCA-transformed data.
      ### Execution:
      #- This code performs PCA on the input features, reduces them to a specified \Box
       →number of components (`n_components=5`), and then uses these components to_
       ⇔train various classifiers.
      #- Finally, it tabulates the accuracy results of each classifier and prints<sub>\square</sub>
       ⇔them in a pandas DataFrame.
      #You can modify `n_components` in `apply_pca` to change the number of principalu
       \hookrightarrow components used.
                                KNN Naive Decision Random
         Logistic SVMl SVMnl
     PCA
             0.96 0.96 0.97 0.95 0.85
                                               0.88
                                                      0.95
     C:\Users\Kathirvel\Anaconda3\envs\aiml\lib\site-
     packages\sklearn\linear model\logistic.py:432: FutureWarning: Default solver
     will be changed to 'lbfgs' in 0.22. Specify a solver to silence this warning.
       FutureWarning)
     C:\Users\Kathirvel\Anaconda3\envs\aiml\lib\site-
     packages\sklearn\neighbors\base.py:441: DeprecationWarning: distutils Version
     classes are deprecated. Use packaging.version instead.
       old_joblib = LooseVersion(joblib_version) < LooseVersion('0.12')</pre>
     C:\Users\Kathirvel\Anaconda3\envs\aiml\lib\site-
     packages\sklearn\neighbors\base.py:441: DeprecationWarning: distutils Version
     classes are deprecated. Use packaging.version instead.
       old_joblib = LooseVersion(joblib_version) < LooseVersion('0.12')</pre>
     C:\Users\Kathirvel\Anaconda3\envs\aiml\lib\site-
     packages\sklearn\utils\fixes.py:230: DeprecationWarning: distutils Version
     classes are deprecated. Use packaging.version instead.
       if _joblib.__version__ >= LooseVersion('0.12'):
     C:\Users\Kathirvel\Anaconda3\envs\aiml\lib\site-
     packages\sklearn\utils\fixes.py:230: DeprecationWarning: distutils Version
     classes are deprecated. Use packaging.version instead.
       if _joblib.__version__ >= LooseVersion('0.12'):
[28]: result
      #5
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[28]: Logistic SVM1 SVMn1 KNN Naive Decision Random PCA 0.83 0.83 0.87 0.87 0.81 0.86 0.86 [31]: result #6 [31]: Logistic SVMl SVMnl KNN Naive Decision Random PCA 0.86 0.87 0.91 0.88 0.83 0.87 0.88 [34]: result #4 [34]: Logistic SVM1 SVMn1 KNN Naive Decision Random PCA 0.83 0.8 0.84 0.81 0.77 0.87 0.85 [37]: result #3 [37]: Logistic SVMl SVMnl KNN Naive Decision Random PCA 0.82 0.83 0.81 0.8 0.77 0.87 0.84 [41]: result #2 [41]: Logistic SVMl SVMnl KNN Naive Decision Random PCA 0.75 0.77 0.76 0.79 0.73 0.76 0.77 [44]: result #7 [44]: Logistic SVM1 SVMn1 KNN Naive Decision Random PCA 0.94 0.92 0.97 0.91 0.89 0.85 0.92 [47]: result #8 [47]: Logistic SVM1 SVMn1 KNN Naive Decision Random PCA 0.94 0.94 0.97 0.94 0.86 0.88 0.93 [50]: result #9 [50]: Logistic SVMl SVMnl KNN Naive Decision Random PCA 0.95 0.93 0.94 0.93 0.85 0.88 0.95 [53]: result #10

- [53]: Logistic SVM1 SVMn1 KNN Naive Decision Random PCA 0.96 0.96 0.97 0.95 0.85 0.88 0.95
- []: #using 10 we can choose as best algorithm. we can take mode and get repeated  $\mbox{\ }$   $\mbox{\ }$  value as our final answer.

#we are putting input 5 or 6 into all algorithms and getting predictions. and  $\Box$   $\Box$  choosing which algorithm prediction is good. Finally if we mode we can use  $\Box$   $\Box$  repeated answer.

#fLOW DIAGRAM IS need to PREPARE.