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Roll No: TETB19

Sub: Soft Computitng

Batch: B2

Experiment 1 : Experimental Data Analysis: Perform following operations on any open dataset available in Python/Kaggle

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
```

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive/')
```

```
#data = open('ML/penguins_size','r')
```

Mounted at /content/drive/

```
database = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/ML/penguins_size.csv')
```

```
database.head()
```

	species	island	culmen_length_mm	culmen_depth_mm	flipper_length_mm	body_mas
0	Adelie	Torgersen	39.1	18.7	181.0	375
1	Adelie	Torgersen	39.5	17.4	186.0	380
2	Adelie	Torgersen	40.3	18.0	195.0	325
3	Adelie	Torgersen	NaN	NaN	NaN	1
4	Adelie	Torgersen	36.7	19.3	193.0	345

```
database.head(10)
```

	species	island	culmen_length_mm	culmen_depth_mm	flipper_length_mm	body_mas
0	Adelie	Torgersen	39.1	18.7	181.0	375
1	Adelie	Torgersen	39.5	17.4	186.0	380
2	Adelie	Torgersen	40.3	18.0	195.0	325
3	Adelie	Torgersen	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	Adelie	Torgersen	36.7	19.3	193.0	345
5	Adelie	Torgersen	39.3	20.6	190.0	365
6	Adelie	Torgersen	38.0	17.8	181.0	360

database.info()

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 344 entries, 0 to 343
Data columns (total 7 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   species               344 non-null   object
1   island                344 non-null   object
2   culmen_length_mm      342 non-null   float64
3   culmen_depth_mm       342 non-null   float64
4   flipper_length_mm     342 non-null   float64
5   body_mass_g           342 non-null   float64
6   sex                   334 non-null   object
dtypes: float64(4), object(3)
memory usage: 18.9+ KB
```

print(database.isnull().sum())

```
species          0
island           0
culmen_length_mm  2
culmen_depth_mm  2
flipper_length_mm 2
body_mass_g      2
sex              10
dtype: int64
```

```
database = database.dropna()
database.head()
```

	species	island	culmen_length_mm	culmen_depth_mm	flipper_length_mm	body_mas
0	Adelie	Torgersen	39.1	18.7	181.0	375
1	Adelie	Torgersen	39.5	17.4	186.0	380
2	Adelie	Torgersen	40.3	18.0	195.0	325
4	Adelie	Torgersen	36.7	19.3	193.0	345
5	Adelie	Torgersen	39.3	20.6	190.0	365

```
len(database)
```

```
334
```

```
len(database.columns)
```

```
7
```

```
database.loc[(database['sex'] != 'FEMALE') & (database['sex'] != 'MALE')]
```

	species	island	culmen_length_mm	culmen_depth_mm	flipper_length_mm	body_mass_g
336	Gentoo	Biscoe	44.5	15.7	217.0	4870

```
database['culmen_depth_mm'].fillna((database['culmen_depth_mm'].mean()), inplace=True)
database['flipper_length_mm'].fillna((database['flipper_length_mm'].mean()), inplace=True)
database['body_mass_g'].fillna((database['body_mass_g'].mean()), inplace=True)
database['culmen_length_mm'].fillna((database['culmen_length_mm'].mean()), inplace=True)
database['sex'].fillna((database['sex'].value_counts().index[0]), inplace=True)
```

```
database.reset_index()
```

```
database.head()
```

	species	island	culmen_length_mm	culmen_depth_mm	flipper_length_mm	body_mass_g
0	Adelie	Torgersen	39.1	18.7	181.0	3750
1	Adelie	Torgersen	39.5	17.4	186.0	3800
2	Adelie	Torgersen	40.3	18.0	195.0	3250
4	Adelie	Torgersen	36.7	19.3	193.0	3450
5	Adelie	Torgersen	39.3	20.6	190.0	3650

```
col_new = ['new_species', 'new_island', 'new_culmen_length_mm', 'new_culmen_depth_mm', 'new_flipper_length_mm', 'new_body_mass_g', 'new_sex']
```

```
database.columns = col_new
```

```
col_new
```

```
['new_species',
 'new_island',
 'new_culmen_length_mm',
 'new_culmen_depth_mm',
 'new_flipper_length',
 'new_body_mass_g',
 'new_sex']
```

```
database.head()
```

	new_species	new_island	new_culmen_length_mm	new_culmen_depth_mm	new_flipper_l
0	Adelie	Torgersen	39.1	18.7	
1	Adelie	Torgersen	39.5	17.4	
2	Adelie	Torgersen	40.3	18.0	

```
database_new = database.drop(['new_island','new_culmen_length_mm','new_flipper_length'],ax
database.head()
```

	new_species	new_island	new_culmen_length_mm	new_culmen_depth_mm	new_flipper_l
0	Adelie	Torgersen	39.1	18.7	
1	Adelie	Torgersen	39.5	17.4	
2	Adelie	Torgersen	40.3	18.0	
4	Adelie	Torgersen	36.7	19.3	
5	Adelie	Torgersen	39.3	20.6	

```
database_new.head()
```

	new_species	new_culmen_depth_mm	new_body_mass_g	new_sex	
0	Adelie	18.7	3750.0	MALE	
1	Adelie	17.4	3800.0	FEMALE	
2	Adelie	18.0	3250.0	FEMALE	
4	Adelie	19.3	3450.0	FEMALE	
5	Adelie	20.6	3650.0	MALE	

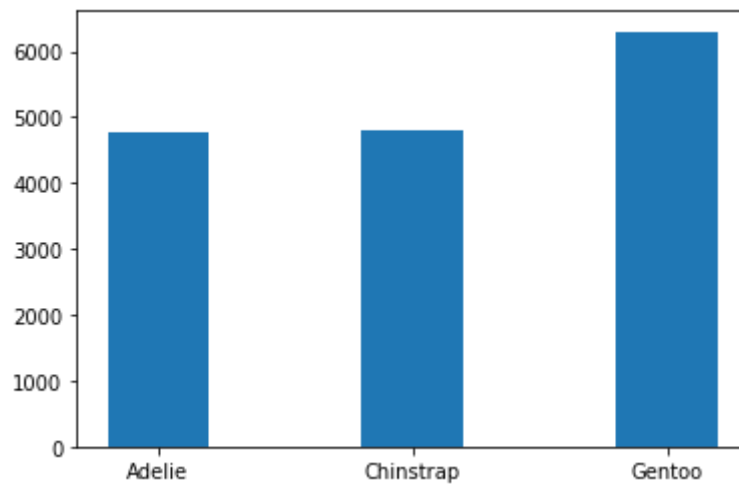
```
database_new["islands"] = "Torgersen"
database_new.head()
```

	new_species	new_culmen_depth_mm	new_body_mass_g	new_sex	islands	
0	Adelie	18.7	3750.0	MALE	Torgersen	
1	Adelie	17.4	3800.0	FEMALE	Torgersen	
2	Adelie	18.0	3250.0	FEMALE	Torgersen	
4	Adelie	19.3	3450.0	FEMALE	Torgersen	
5	Adelie	20.6	3650.0	MALE	Torgersen	

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

```
X = database['new_species']  
Y = database['new_body_mass_g']  
plt.bar(X,Y,width = 0.4)
```

 <BarContainer object of 334 artists>



 Code

 Text

✓ 0s completed at 1:41 PM



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Experiment 2: Liner Regression and Logistic Regression Model Implementation on Given Dataset.

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

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive/')
```

```
Mounted at /content/drive/
```

```
pf = pd.read_csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/ML/heart.csv")
```

```
pf.head()
```

	sbp	tobacco	ldl	adiposity	famhist	typea	obesity	alcohol	age	chd
0	160	12.00	5.73	23.11	Present	49	25.30	97.20	52	1
1	144	0.01	4.41	28.61	Absent	55	28.87	2.06	63	1
2	118	0.08	3.48	32.28	Present	52	29.14	3.81	46	0
3	170	7.50	6.41	38.03	Present	51	31.99	24.26	58	1
4	134	13.60	3.50	27.78	Present	60	25.99	57.34	49	1

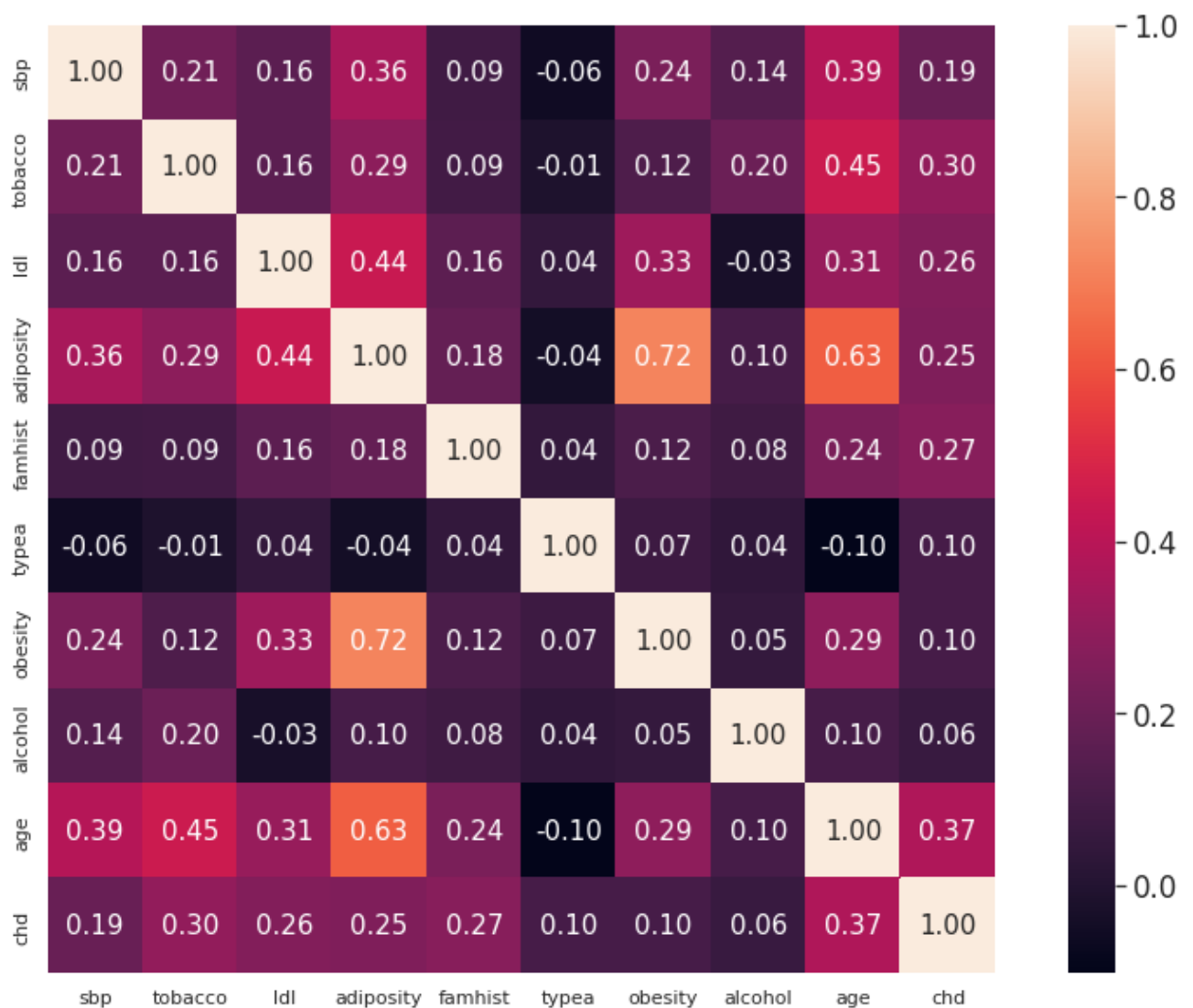
```
history_mapping = {'Absent': 0, 'Present': 1}
pf["famhist"] = pf["famhist"].map(history_mapping)
pf.head()
```

	sbp	tobacco	ldl	adiposity	famhist	typea	obesity	alcohol	age	chd
0	160	12.00	5.73	23.11	1	49	25.30	97.20	52	1
1	144	0.01	4.41	28.61	0	55	28.87	2.06	63	1
2	118	0.08	3.48	32.28	1	52	29.14	3.81	46	0



```
sns.set(style='whitegrid', context='notebook')
cols = ['sbp','tobacco','ldl','adiposity','famhist','typea','obesity', 'alcohol','age', 'c
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(15, 10))
cm = np.corrcoef(pf[cols].values.T)
sns.set(font_scale=1.5)
hm = sns.heatmap(cm,
                  cbar=True,
                  annot=True,
                  square=True,
                  fmt='.2f',
                  annot_kws={'size': 15},
                  yticklabels=cols,
                  xticklabels=cols)
```

```
plt.show()
```



```
X = pf[['tobacco','ldl','adiposity','famhist','typea','obesity','alcohol','age']].values
y = pf[['chd']].values
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
X_train , X_test , y_train,y_test = train_test_split(X,y,train_size = 0.9)
```

```
# Apply logistic regression
```

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
```

```
model = LogisticRegression(C=1,penalty='l2')
model.fit(X_train,y_train)
y_pred=model.predict(X_test)
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/validation.py:993: DataConversionWarning:
  y = column_or_1d(y, warn=True)
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:818: ConvergenceWarning:
  STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
```

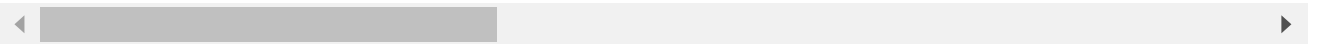
Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:

<https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html>

Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression

extra_warning_msg=_LOGISTIC_SOLVER_CONVERGENCE_MSG,



```
print ('Training Accuracy: %.2f' % model.score(X_train,y_train))
```

```
print ('Test Accuracy: %.2f' % model.score(X_test,y_test))
```

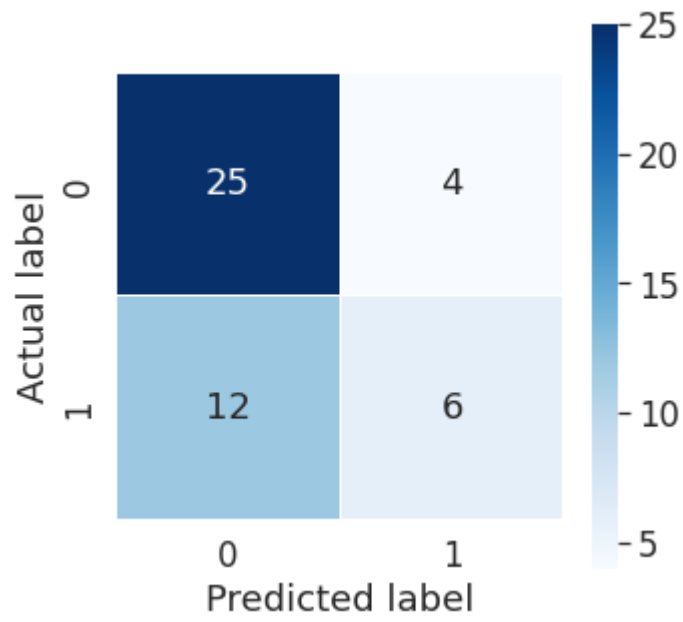
```
Training Accuracy: 0.74
```

```
Test Accuracy: 0.66
```

```
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.tree import plot_tree
from sklearn import tree
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
```

```
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred)
plt.figure(figsize=(5,5))
sns.heatmap(data=cm,linewidths=.5, annot=True,square =True, cmap ='Blues')
plt.ylabel('Actual label')
plt.xlabel('Predicted label')
```


Text(0.5, 37.79999999999998, 'Predicted label')



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Experiment 3 : Implementation of Decision Tree, Random Forest, KNN, Naïve Bayes with hyperparameter tuning.

▼ 1. DECISION TREE

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
from google.colab import drive  
drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

```
Mounted at /content/drive
```

```
df = pd.read_csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/ML/Titanic-Dataset.csv")  
df.head()
```

	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	
0	1	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22.0	1	0	A/5 21171	7.
1	2	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Tl	female	38.0	1	0	PC 17599	71.

```
df.drop(['PassengerId', 'Name', 'SibSp', 'Parch', 'Ticket', 'Cabin', 'Embarked'], axis='columns',
```

```
df.head()
```

	Survived	Pclass	Sex	Age	Fare
0	0	3	male	22.0	7.2500
1	1	1	female	38.0	71.2833
2	1	3	female	26.0	7.9250

```
inputs = df.drop('Survived',axis='columns')
target = df.Survived

inputs.Sex = inputs.Sex.map({'male': 1, 'female': 2})
```

```
inputs.Age[:10]
```

```
0    22.0
1    38.0
2    26.0
3    35.0
4    35.0
5     NaN
6    54.0
7     2.0
8    27.0
9    14.0
Name: Age, dtype: float64
```

```
inputs.Age = inputs.Age.fillna(inputs.Age.mean())
```

```
inputs.head()
```

	Pclass	Sex	Age	Fare
0	3	1	22.0	7.2500
1	1	2	38.0	71.2833
2	3	2	26.0	7.9250
3	1	2	35.0	53.1000
4	3	1	35.0	8.0500

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(inputs,target,test_size=0.2)
```

```
len(X_train)
```

```
712
```

```
len(X_test)
```

```
from sklearn import tree  
model = tree.DecisionTreeClassifier()
```

```
model.fit(X_train,y_train)
```

```
DecisionTreeClassifier()
```

```
model.score(X_test,y_test)
```

```
0.7877094972067039
```

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▼ 2. KNN (K Nearest Neighbors) Classification

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
iris = load_iris()
```



```
iris.feature_names
```

```
['sepal length (cm)',
 'sepal width (cm)',
 'petal length (cm)',
 'petal width (cm)']
```

```
iris.target_names
```

```
array(['setosa', 'versicolor', 'virginica'], dtype='<U10')
```

```
df = pd.DataFrame(iris.data, columns=iris.feature_names)
df.head()
```

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2



```
df['target'] = iris.target
df.head()
```

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)	target
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	0
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	0
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	0
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	0
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	0

```
df[df.target==1].head()
```

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)	target
50	7.0	3.2	4.7	1.4	1
51	6.4	3.2	4.5	1.5	1
52	6.9	3.1	4.9	1.5	1
53	5.5	2.3	4.0	1.3	1
54	6.5	2.8	4.6	1.5	1

```
df[df.target==2].head()
```

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)	target
100	6.3	3.3	6.0	2.5	2
101	5.8	2.7	5.1	1.9	2
102	7.1	3.0	5.9	2.1	2
103	6.3	2.9	5.6	1.8	2
104	6.5	3.0	5.8	2.2	2

```
df['flower_name'] =df.target.apply(lambda x: iris.target_names[x])
df.head()
```

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)	target	flower_name
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	0	setosa
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	0	setosa
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	0	setosa
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	0	setosa

df[45:55]

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)	target	flower_name
45	4.8	3.0	1.4	0.3	0	setosa
46	5.1	3.8	1.6	0.2	0	setosa
47	4.6	3.2	1.4	0.2	0	setosa
48	5.3	3.7	1.5	0.2	0	setosa
49	5.0	3.3	1.4	0.2	0	setosa
50	7.0	3.2	4.7	1.4	1	versicolor
51	6.4	3.2	4.5	1.5	1	versicolor
52	6.9	3.1	4.9	1.5	1	versicolor
53	5.5	2.3	4.0	1.3	1	versicolor
54	6.5	2.8	4.6	1.5	1	versicolor

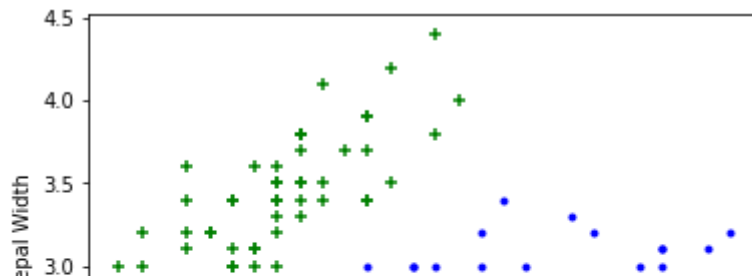
```
df0 = df[:50]
df1 = df[50:100]
df2 = df[100:]
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
```

Sepal length vs Sepal Width (Setosa vs Versicolor)

```
plt.xlabel('Sepal Length')
plt.ylabel('Sepal Width')
plt.scatter(df0['sepal length (cm)'], df0['sepal width (cm)'],color="green",marker='+')
plt.scatter(df1['sepal length (cm)'], df1['sepal width (cm)'],color="blue",marker='.')
```

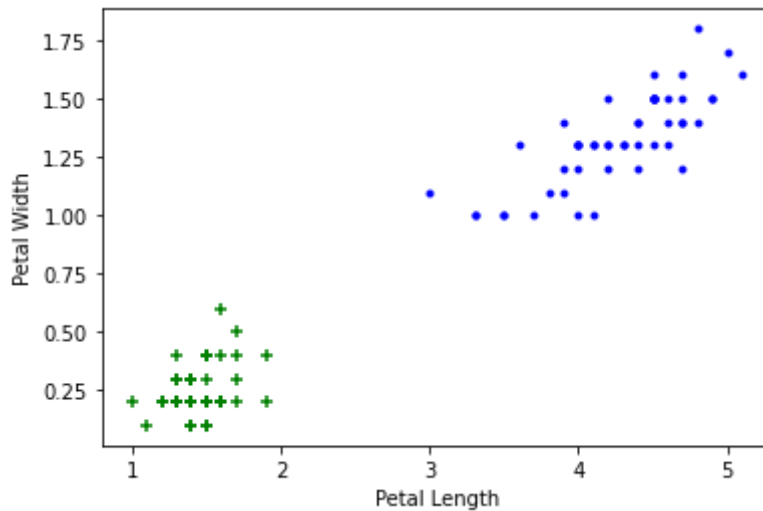
```
<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x7f8d07945f50>
```



Petal length vs Petal Width (Setosa vs Versicolor)

```
plt.xlabel('Petal Length')
plt.ylabel('Petal Width')
plt.scatter(df0['petal length (cm)'], df0['petal width (cm)'],color="green",marker='+')
plt.scatter(df1['petal length (cm)'], df1['petal width (cm)'],color="blue",marker='.')
```

```
<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x7f8d07437910>
```



Train test split

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
X = df.drop(['target', 'flower_name'], axis='columns')
y = df.target
```

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=1)
```

```
len(X_train)
```

```
120
```

```
len(X_test)
```

```
30
```


Create KNN (K Nearest Neighbour Classifier)

```
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=10)
```

```
knn.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=10)
```

```
knn.score(X_test, y_test)
```

```
0.9666666666666667
```

```
knn.predict([[4.8,3.0,1.5,0.3]])
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/base.py:451: UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names, but
  "X does not have valid feature names, but"
array([0])
```



Plot Confusion Matrix

```
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
y_pred = knn.predict(X_test)
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
cm
```

```
array([[11,  0,  0],
       [ 0, 12,  1],
       [ 0,  0,  6]])
```

```
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sn
plt.figure(figsize=(7,5))
sn.heatmap(cm, annot=True)
plt.xlabel('Predicted')
plt.ylabel('Truth')
```

Text(42.0, 0.5, 'Truth')



Print classification report for precesion, recall and f1-score for each classes

```
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
```

```
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	11
1	1.00	0.92	0.96	13
2	0.86	1.00	0.92	6
accuracy			0.97	30
macro avg	0.95	0.97	0.96	30
weighted avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	30

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▼ 3. RANDOM FOREST

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.datasets import load_digits
digits = load_digits()

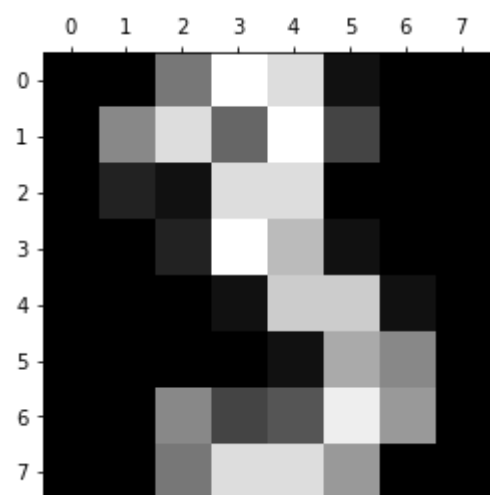
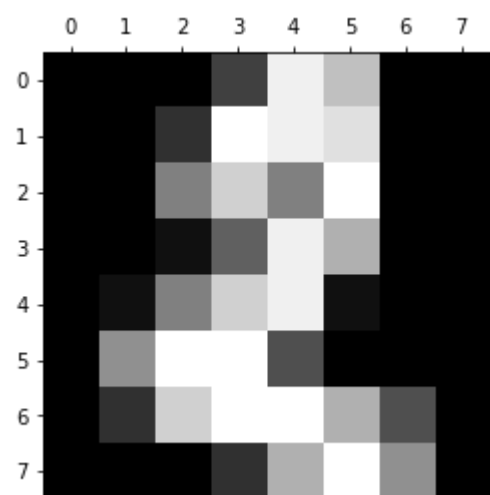
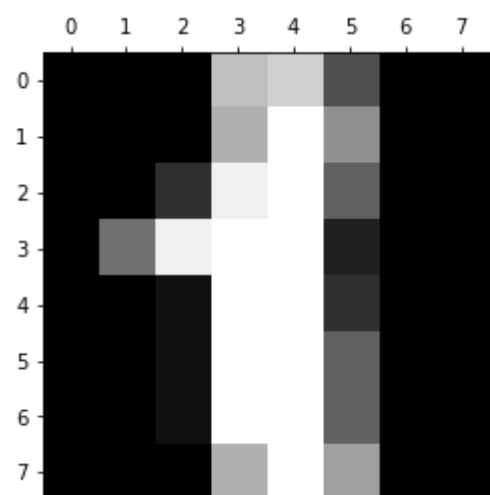
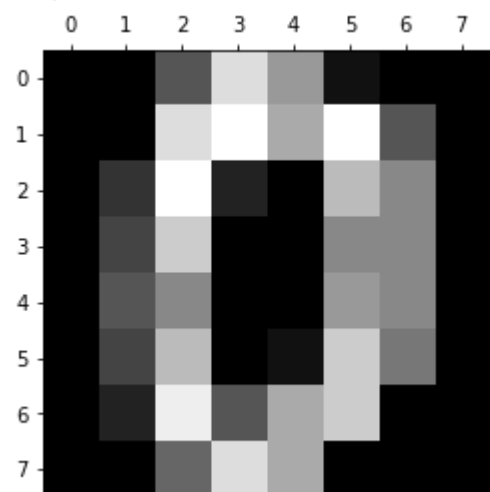
dir(digits)

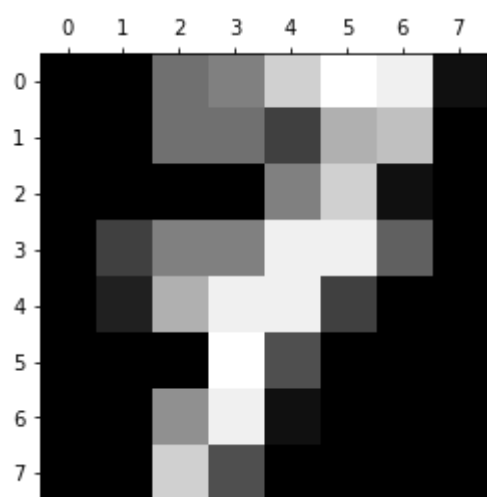
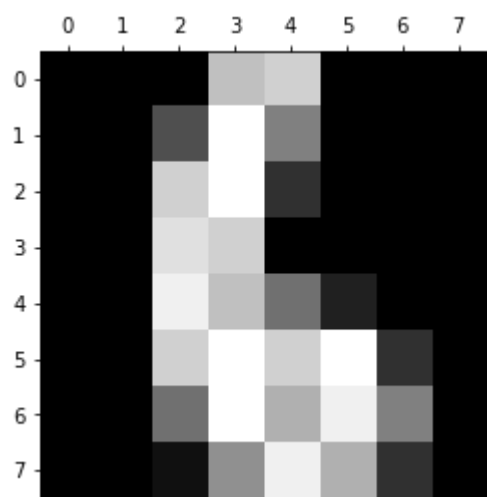
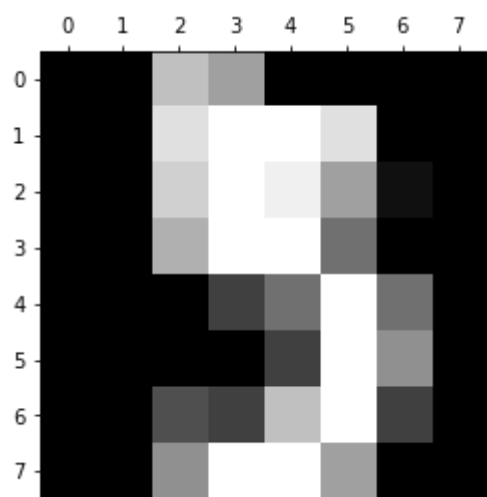
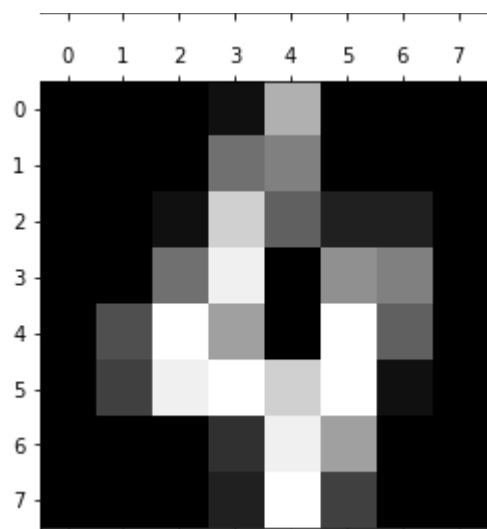
['DESCR', 'data', 'feature_names', 'frame', 'images', 'target', 'target_names']

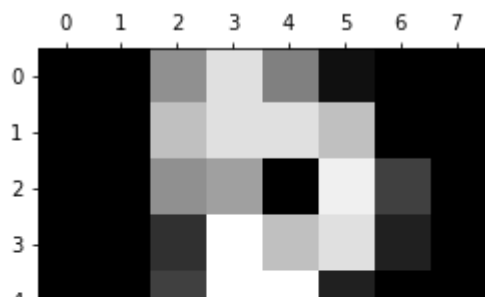
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.gray()
for i in range(10):
    plt.matshow(digits.images[i])
```

<Figure size 432x288 with 0 Axes>







```
df = pd.DataFrame(digits.data)
df.head()
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...	54	55	56	57	58	59	
0	0.0	0.0	5.0	13.0	9.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	13.0	1
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	13.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	1
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	15.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	1
3	0.0	0.0	7.0	15.0	13.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	...	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	13.0	1
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1

5 rows × 64 columns



```
df['target'] = digits.target
```



```
df[0:12]
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...	55	56	57	58	59	
0	0.0	0.0	5.0	13.0	9.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	13.0	1
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	13.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	1
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	15.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	1
3	0.0	0.0	7.0	15.0	13.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	13.0	1
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1
5	0.0	0.0	12.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	16.0	1
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	9.0	1
7	0.0	0.0	7.0	8.0	13.0	16.0	15.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	5.0	
8	0.0	0.0	9.0	14.0	8.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	16.0	1
9	0.0	0.0	11.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	12.0	1
10	0.0	0.0	1.0	9.0	15.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	10.0	1
11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	13.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1

12 rows × 65 columns

```
## Train the model and prediction
```

```
X = df.drop('target',axis = 'columns')
y = df.target
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.1)
```

```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
model = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=30)
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=30)
```

```
model.score(X_test, y_test)
```

```
0.95
```

```
y_predicted = model.predict(X_test)
```

```
from sklearn.datasets import make_classification
```

```
## Confusion Matrix
```

```
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_predicted)
cm
```

```
array([[18,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0],
       [ 0, 17,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0],
       [ 0,  0, 15,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0],
       [ 0,  0,  0, 25,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0],
       [ 0,  0,  0,  0, 15,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0],
       [ 0,  0,  0,  0,  1, 18,  1,  0,  0,  1],
       [ 0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0, 18,  0,  0],
       [ 0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0, 15,  0],
       [ 0,  0,  1,  2,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0, 14],
       [ 0,  1,  0,  0,  0,  1,  0,  0,  1, 16]])
```

```
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sn
plt.figure(figsize=(10,7))
sn.heatmap(cm, annot=True)
plt.xlabel('Predicted')
plt.ylabel('Truth')
```

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▼ 4. NAIVE BAYES

```
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

from sklearn import datasets
from sklearn import metrics
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB

from sklearn.datasets import load_digits
dataset = load_digits()

model = GaussianNB()
model.fit(dataset.data, dataset.target)

GaussianNB()

## Predictions

expected = dataset.target
predicted = model.predict(dataset.data)

print(metrics.classification_report(expected, predicted))
print(metrics.confusion_matrix(expected, predicted))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.99	0.99	178
1	0.83	0.85	0.84	182
2	0.98	0.64	0.77	177
3	0.94	0.79	0.86	183
4	0.98	0.84	0.90	181
5	0.91	0.93	0.92	182
6	0.96	0.99	0.98	181
7	0.72	0.99	0.83	179
8	0.58	0.86	0.69	174
9	0.94	0.71	0.81	180

accuracy			0.86	1797
macro avg	0.88	0.86	0.86	1797
weighted avg	0.89	0.86	0.86	1797

```
[[176  0  0  0  1  0  0  1  0  0]
 [ 0 154  0  0  0  0  3  5 14  6]
 [ 0  13 113  0  0  1  1  0 49  0]
 [ 0  2  2 145  0  6  0  7 20  1]
 [ 1  1  0  0 152  1  2 21  3  0]
 [ 0  0  0  3  0 169  1  6  2  1]
 [ 0  1  0  0  0  1 179  0  0  0]
 [ 0  0  0  0  1  1  0 177  0  0]
 [ 0  8  0  1  0  3  0 12 150  0]
 [ 1  6  0  5  1  3  0 17 20 127]]
```

Multinomial Naive Bayes

```
from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
model = MultinomialNB()
```

```
model.fit(dataset.data, dataset.target)
expected = dataset.target
predicted = model.predict(dataset.data)
print(metrics.classification_report(expected, predicted))
print(metrics.confusion_matrix(expected, predicted))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.98	0.99	178
1	0.87	0.75	0.81	182
2	0.90	0.90	0.90	177
3	0.99	0.87	0.93	183
4	0.96	0.96	0.96	181
5	0.97	0.86	0.91	182
6	0.98	0.97	0.98	181
7	0.89	0.99	0.94	179
8	0.78	0.89	0.83	174
9	0.76	0.88	0.82	180

accuracy			0.91	1797
macro avg	0.91	0.91	0.91	1797
weighted avg	0.91	0.91	0.91	1797

```
[[175  0  0  0  3  0  0  0  0  0]
 [ 0 137 14  0  0  1  2  0 13 15]
 [ 0  7 160  0  0  0  0  0  8  2]
 [ 0  0  2 159  0  2  0  5  8  7]
 [ 1  0  0  0 173  0  0  4  3  0]
 [ 0  0  0  0  1 157  1  1  2 20]
 [ 0  2  0  0  1  1 176  0  1  0]
 [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0 178  1  0]
 [ 0 11  1  0  1  0  1  1 154  5]
 [ 0  1  0  1  1  1  0 11  7 158]]
```

Bernoulli Naive bayes

```

from sklearn.naive_bayes import BernoulliNB
model = BernoulliNB()

model.fit(dataset.data, dataset.target)
expected = dataset.target
predicted = model.predict(dataset.data)
print(metrics.classification_report(expected, predicted))
print(metrics.confusion_matrix(expected, predicted))

```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.98	0.98	0.98	178
1	0.76	0.62	0.68	182
2	0.86	0.86	0.86	177
3	0.91	0.86	0.88	183
4	0.91	0.95	0.93	181
5	0.93	0.82	0.87	182
6	0.97	0.94	0.96	181
7	0.88	0.98	0.93	179
8	0.70	0.82	0.75	174
9	0.76	0.81	0.78	180
accuracy			0.86	1797
macro avg	0.87	0.86	0.86	1797
weighted avg	0.87	0.86	0.86	1797

```

[[175  1  0  0  2  0  0  0  0  0]
 [  0 112 21  0  3  1  1  1 32 11]
 [  0  6 153  6  0  0  0  1 11  0]
 [  1  1  3 157  0  2  0  3  7  9]
 [  0  1  0  0 172  0  0  7  1  0]
 [  2  3  0  2  1 149  2  0  3 20]
 [  0  5  0  0  2  2 171  0  1  0]
 [  0  0  0  0  3  0  0 175  1  0]
 [  0 13  1  4  0  3  2  2 142  7]
 [  0  6  0  3  7  3  0  9  6 146]]

```

```
##
```

```

import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline

```

```

def Naive_bayes(Model_Type):
    # import some data to play with
    iris = datasets.load_iris()
    X = iris.data[:, :2] # we only take the first two features.
    Y = iris.target
    h = .02 # step size in the mesh
    # we create an instance of Neighbours Classifier and fit the data.
    if(Model_Type=='Gaussian'):
        model = GaussianNB()
    elif (Model_Type=='Multinomial'):
        model = MultinomialNB()
    else:
        model = BernoulliNB()

```

```

model.fit(X, Y)
# Plot the decision boundary. For that, we will assign a color to each
# point in the mesh [x_min, m_max]x[y_min, y_max].
x_min, x_max = X[:, 0].min() - .5, X[:, 0].max() + .5
y_min, y_max = X[:, 1].min() - .5, X[:, 1].max() + .5
xx, yy = np.meshgrid(np.arange(x_min, x_max, h), np.arange(y_min, y_max, h))
Z = model.predict(np.c_[xx.ravel(), yy.ravel()])

# Put the result into a color plot
Z = Z.reshape(xx.shape)
plt.figure(1, figsize=(4, 3))
plt.pcolormesh(xx, yy, Z, cmap=plt.cm.Paired)

# Plot also the training points
plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c=Y, edgecolors='k', cmap=plt.cm.Paired)
plt.xlabel('Sepal length')
plt.ylabel('Sepal width')
plt.xlim(xx.min(), xx.max())
plt.ylim(yy.min(), yy.max())
plt.xticks(())
plt.yticks(())
plt.show()

model.fit(dataset.data, dataset.target)
expected = dataset.target
predicted = model.predict(dataset.data)
print(metrics.classification_report(expected, predicted))
print(metrics.confusion_matrix(expected, predicted))

```

```

from IPython.html import widgets
from IPython.html.widgets import interact
from IPython.display import display
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

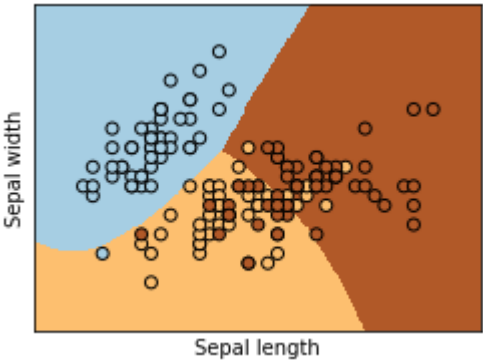
```

```

i = interact(Naive_bayes, Model_Type=['Gaussian', 'Multinomial', 'Bernoulli'])

```

Model_Type Gaussian



	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.99	0.99	178
1	0.83	0.85	0.84	182
2	0.98	0.64	0.77	177
3	0.94	0.79	0.86	183
4	0.98	0.84	0.90	181
5	0.91	0.93	0.92	182
6	0.96	0.99	0.98	181
7	0.72	0.99	0.83	179
8	0.58	0.86	0.69	174
accuracy			0.86	1797
macro avg	0.88	0.86	0.86	1797
weighted avg	0.89	0.86	0.86	1797
[[176 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0]				
[0 154 0 0 0 0 3 5 14 6]				
[0 13 113 0 0 1 1 0 49 0]				
[0 2 2 145 0 6 0 7 20 1]				
[1 1 0 0 152 1 2 21 3 0]				
[0 0 0 3 0 169 1 6 2 1]				
[0 1 0 0 0 1 179 0 0 0]				
[0 0 0 0 1 1 0 177 0 0]				
[0 8 0 1 0 3 0 12 150 0]				
[1 6 0 5 1 3 0 17 20 127]]]				

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Experiment 4: Machine Learning for Image Classification (Support Vector Machine Tutorial Using Python Sklearn)

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
iris = load_iris()
```



```
iris.feature_names
```

```
['sepal length (cm)',
 'sepal width (cm)',
 'petal length (cm)',
 'petal width (cm)']
```

```
iris.target_names
```

```
array(['setosa', 'versicolor', 'virginica'], dtype='<U10')
```

```
df = pd.DataFrame(iris.data, columns=iris.feature_names)
```

```
df.head()
```

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2



```
df['target'] = iris.target
df.head()
```

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)	target
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	0
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	0
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	0
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	0
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	0

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

Mounted at /content/drive

```
df[df.target==1].head()
```

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)	target
50	7.0	3.2	4.7	1.4	1
51	6.4	3.2	4.5	1.5	1
52	6.9	3.1	4.9	1.5	1
53	5.5	2.3	4.0	1.3	1
54	6.5	2.8	4.6	1.5	1

```
df[df.target==2].head()
```

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)	target
100	6.3	3.3	6.0	2.5	2

```
df['flower_name'] =df.target.apply(lambda x: iris.target_names[x])
df.head()
```

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)	target	flower_name
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	0	setosa
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	0	setosa
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	0	setosa
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	0	setosa
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	0	setosa

```
df[45:55]
```

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)	target	flower_name
45	4.8	3.0	1.4	0.3	0	setosa
46	5.1	3.8	1.6	0.2	0	setosa
47	4.6	3.2	1.4	0.2	0	setosa
48	5.3	3.7	1.5	0.2	0	setosa
49	5.0	3.3	1.4	0.2	0	setosa
50	7.0	3.2	4.7	1.4	1	versicolor
51	6.4	3.2	4.5	1.5	1	versicolor
52	6.9	3.1	4.9	1.5	1	versicolor
53	5.5	2.3	4.0	1.3	1	versicolor
54	6.5	2.8	4.6	1.5	1	versicolor

```
df0 = df[:50]
df1 = df[50:100]
df2 = df[100:]
```

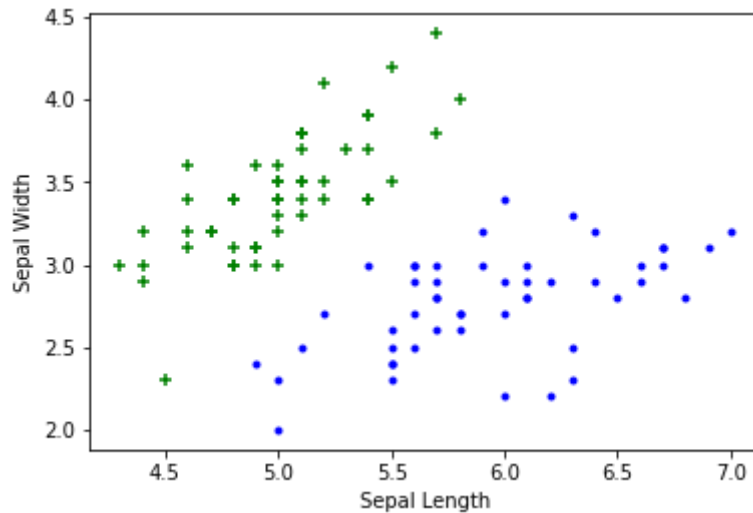
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
```

Sepal length vs Sepal Width (Setosa vs Versicolor)

```
plt.xlabel('Sepal Length')
plt.ylabel('Sepal Width')
```

```
plt.scatter(df0['sepal length (cm)'], df0['sepal width (cm)',color="green",marker='+')
plt.scatter(df1['sepal length (cm)'], df1['sepal width (cm)'],color="blue",marker='.')
```

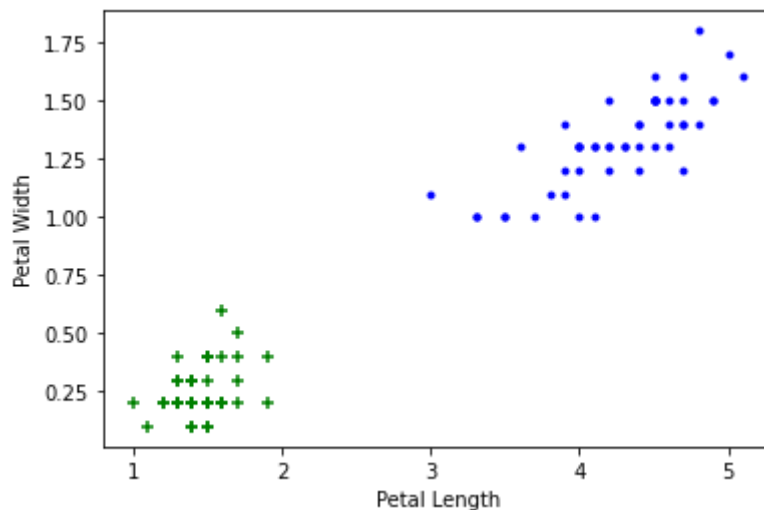
```
<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x7f14938e3a10>
```



Petal length vs Petal Width (Setosa vs Versicolor)

```
plt.xlabel('Petal Length')
plt.ylabel('Petal Width')
plt.scatter(df0['petal length (cm)'], df0['petal width (cm)'],color="green",marker='+')
plt.scatter(df1['petal length (cm)'], df1['petal width (cm)'],color="blue",marker='.')
```

```
<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x7f14933d5b10>
```



Train Using Support Vector Machine (SVM)

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
X = df.drop(['target', 'flower_name'], axis='columns')
y = df.target
```



```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2)
```

```
len(X_train)
```

```
120
```

```
len(X_test)
```

```
30
```

```
from sklearn.svm import SVC  
model = SVC()
```

```
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
SVC()
```

```
model.score(X_test, y_test)
```

```
0.9666666666666667
```

```
model.predict([[4.8,3.0,1.5,0.3]])
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/base.py:451: UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names, but  
array([0])
```



Tune parameters

1. Regularization (C)

The Regularization parameter (often termed as C parameter in python's sklearn library) tells the SVM optimization how much you want to avoid misclassifying each training example.

```
model_C = SVC(C=1)  
model_C.fit(X_train, y_train)  
model_C.score(X_test, y_test)
```

```
0.9666666666666667
```

```
model_C = SVC(C=10)  
model_C.fit(X_train, y_train)  
model_C.score(X_test, y_test)
```

```
0.9666666666666667
```

2. Gamma

Gamma parameter: gamma determines the distance a single data sample exerts influence. That is, the gamma parameter can be said to adjust the curvature of the decision boundary.

```
model_g = SVC(gamma=10)
model_g.fit(X_train, y_train)
model_g.score(X_test, y_test)
```

```
0.9666666666666667
```

3. Kernel

A kernel is a specialized kind of similarity function. It takes two points as input, and returns their similarity as output, just as a similarity metric does. A mathematical result from linear algebra known as Mercer's theorem has the implication that a broad class of functions (e.g. similarity metrics) may be expressed in terms of a dot product in some (possibly very and even infinitely) high dimensional space. This means that calculations performed on points in high-dimensional spaces may be restated in terms of dot products

```
model_linear_kernel = SVC(kernel='linear')
model_linear_kernel.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
SVC(kernel='linear')
```

```
model_linear_kernel.score(X_test, y_test)
```

```
0.9666666666666667
```

Exercise

Train SVM classifier using sklearn digits dataset (i.e. from sklearn.datasets import load_digits) and then,

1. Measure accuracy of your model using different kernels such as rbf and linear.
2. Tune your model further using regularization and gamma parameters and try to come up with highest accuracy score
3. Use 80% of samples as training data size

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
import numpy as np
```

```
import sklearn
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
from sklearn.datasets import load_digits
```

```
import seaborn as sns
```

```
digits=load_digits()
```

```
print(digits)
```

```
{'data': array([[ 0.,  0.,  5., ...,  0.,  0.,  0.],
 [ 0.,  0.,  0., ..., 10.,  0.,  0.],
 [ 0.,  0.,  0., ..., 16.,  9.,  0.],
 ...,
 [ 0.,  0.,  1., ...,  6.,  0.,  0.],
 [ 0.,  0.,  2., ..., 12.,  0.,  0.],
 [ 0.,  0., 10., ..., 12.,  1.,  0.])), 'target': array([0, 1, 2, ..., 8, 9, 8]
```

```
[ 0.,  2., 16., ...,  1.,  0.,  0.],
[ 0.,  0., 15., ..., 15.,  0.,  0.],
...,
[ 0.,  4., 16., ..., 16.,  6.,  0.],
[ 0.,  8., 16., ..., 16.,  8.,  0.],
[ 0.,  1.,  8., ..., 12.,  1.,  0.] ]), 'DESCR': ".. _digits_dataset:\n\nOpti
```

```
digits.keys()
```

```
dict_keys(['data', 'target', 'frame', 'feature_names', 'target_names', 'images', 'DES
```

```
df=pd.DataFrame(digits.data)
```

```
print(df.head())
```

```
print(df.shape)
```

```

      0      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9      ...      54      55      56  \
0  0.0  0.0  5.0  13.0   9.0   1.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  ...  0.0  0.0  0.0
1  0.0  0.0  0.0  12.0  13.0   5.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  ...  0.0  0.0  0.0
2  0.0  0.0  0.0   4.0  15.0  12.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  ...  5.0  0.0  0.0
3  0.0  0.0  7.0  15.0  13.0   1.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  8.0  ...  9.0  0.0  0.0
4  0.0  0.0  0.0   1.0  11.0   0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  ...  0.0  0.0  0.0
```

```

      57      58      59      60      61      62      63
0  0.0  6.0  13.0  10.0   0.0  0.0  0.0
1  0.0  0.0  11.0  16.0  10.0  0.0  0.0
2  0.0  0.0   3.0  11.0  16.0  9.0  0.0
3  0.0  7.0  13.0  13.0   9.0  0.0  0.0
4  0.0  0.0   2.0  16.0   4.0  0.0  0.0
```

```
[5 rows x 64 columns]
(1797, 64)
```

```
df.columns
```

```
RangeIndex(start=0, stop=64, step=1)
```

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

```


0      0
1      0
2      0
3      0
4      0
..
59     0
60     0
61     0
62     0
63     0
Length: 64, dtype: int64
```

```
df['target']=digits.target
```

```
df.head()
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...	55	56	57	58	59	60
0	0.0	0.0	5.0	13.0	9.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	13.0	10.0
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	13.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	16.0
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	15.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	11.0
3	0.0	0.0	7.0	15.0	13.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	13.0	13.0
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	16.0

5 rows × 65 columns



```
print(digits.data.shape)
```

```
print(digits.target.shape)
```

```
(1797, 64)
```

```
(1797,)
```

```
df.target
```

```
0      0
1      1
2      2
3      3
4      4
..
1792    9
1793    0
1794    8
1795    9
1796    8
Name: target, Length: 1797, dtype: int64
```

```
df.values
```

```
array([[ 0.,  0.,  5., ...,  0.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  0., ...,  0.,  0.,  1.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  0., ...,  9.,  0.,  2.],
       ...,
       [ 0.,  0.,  1., ...,  0.,  0.,  8.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  2., ...,  0.,  0.,  9.],
       [ 0.,  0., 10., ...,  1.,  0.,  8.]])
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
x=df.drop(['target'],axis='columns')
```

```

y=df.target

x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test= train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=12)

print(len(x_train))

print(len(x_test))

1437
360

from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score

from sklearn.svm import SVC

model1=SVC(kernel='rbf',random_state=0, probability=True)

model1.fit(x_train,y_train)

y_pred_1=model1.predict(x_test)

print("Model Score of Kernal(rbf) :", model1.score(x_test,y_test))

Model Score of Kernal(rbf) : 0.9916666666666667

model2=SVC(kernel='linear',random_state=0, probability=True)

model2.fit(x_train,y_train)

y_pred_2=model2.predict(x_test)

print("Model Score of Kernal(linear) :", model2.score(x_test,y_test))

Model Score of Kernal(linear) : 0.975

model3=SVC(kernel='poly',random_state=0, probability=True)

model3.fit(x_train,y_train)

y_pred_3=model3.predict(x_test)

print("Model Score of Kernal(poly) :", model3.score(x_test,y_test))

Model Score of Kernal(poly) : 0.9944444444444445

accuracy=accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred_3)

```

```
print('ACCURACY is',accuracy)
```

```
ACCURACY is 0.9944444444444445
```

```
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
```

```
cm=np.array(confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred_3))
```

```
cm
```

```
array([[37,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0],
       [ 0, 32,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0],
       [ 0,  0, 38,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0],
       [ 0,  0,  0, 43,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0],
       [ 0,  0,  0,  0, 39,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0],
       [ 0,  0,  0,  0,  0, 32,  0,  0,  0,  2],
       [ 0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0, 29,  0,  0,  0],
       [ 0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0, 42,  0,  0],
       [ 0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0, 32,  0],
       [ 0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0, 34]])
```

```
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
```

```
mse=mean_squared_error(y_test,y_pred_3)
```

```
mse
```

```
0.08888888888888889
```

```
model1_C=SVC(C=3)
```

```
model1_C.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

```
model1_C.score(x_test,y_test)
```

```
0.9944444444444445
```

```
model2_C=SVC(C=3)
```

```
model2_C.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

```
model2_C.score(x_test,y_test)
```

```
0.9944444444444445
```

```
model3_C=SVC(C=3)
```

```
model3_C.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

```
model3_C.score(x_test,y_test)
```

```
0.9944444444444445
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(5,5))

sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt=".2f", linewidths=.5, square = True, cmap = 'Blues_r')

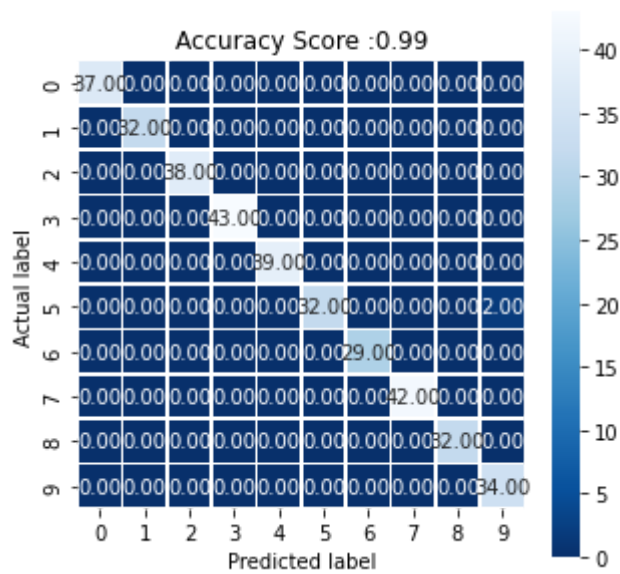
plt.ylabel('Actual label')

plt.xlabel('Predicted label')

A=f'Accuracy Score :{accuracy:.2f}'

plt.title(A)

plt.show()
```



Name : Kshitij V Darwhekar

Roll No: TETB19

Sub: Soft Computitng

Batch: B2

Experiment 5 : To implement both the k-means algorithm and the Hierarchical Agglomerative Clustering (HAC) algorithm

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
```

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
df1 = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/ML/shopping-data.csv')
```

Mounted at /content/drive

Implementation of hierarchial clustering

```
df1.shape
```

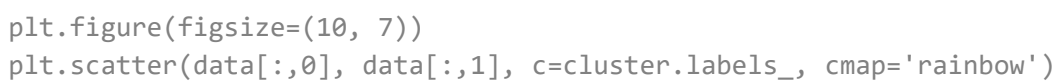
(200, 5)

```
df1.head()
```

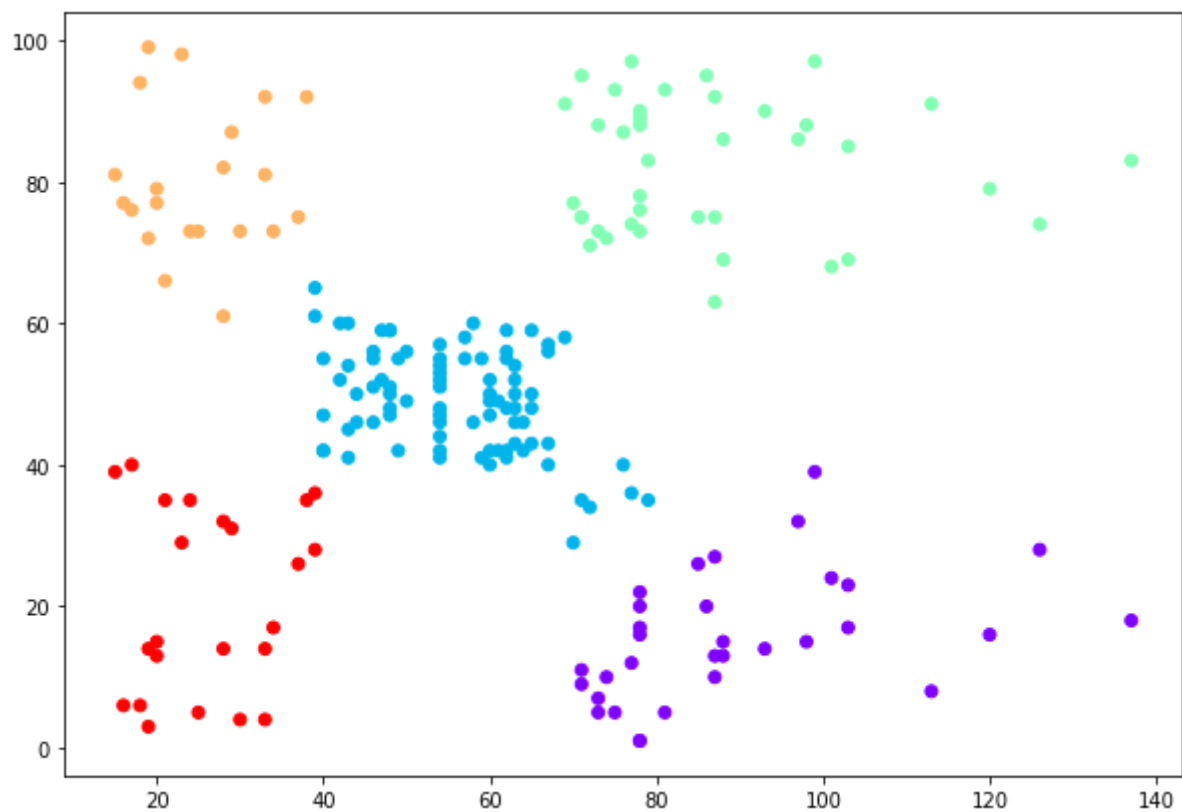
	CustomerID	Genre	Age	Annual Income (k\$)	Spending Score (1-100)
0	1	Male	19	15	39
1	2	Male	21	15	81
2	3	Female	20	16	6
3	4	Female	23	16	77
4	5	Female	31	17	40

```
data = df1.iloc[:, 3:5].values
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 7))
plt.title("Customer Dendograms")
dend = shc.dendrogram(shc.linkage(data, method='ward'))
```



<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x7f658ce67f90>



✓ 0s completed at 1:56 PM



Name : Kshitij V Darwhekar

Roll No: TETB19

Sub: Soft Computitng

Batch: B2

Experiment 6: Implementation of IOT Solution using Machine Learning

Importing the libraries

```
import sklearn
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
```

Importing the dataset

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive/')
```

Drive already mounted at /content/drive/; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive



```
dataset = pd.read_csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/ML/Crop_recommendation.csv")
```

```
X = dataset.iloc[:, :-1].values
y = dataset.iloc[:, -1].values
```

```
dataset.head()
```

N	P	K	temperature	humidity	ph	rainfall	label
---	---	---	-------------	----------	----	----------	-------



▼ Data Preprocessing

```
2 60 55 44 23.004459 82.320763 7.840207 263.964248 rice
```

▼ Taking care of missing data

```
from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
imputer = SimpleImputer(missing_values=np.nan, strategy='mean')
imputer.fit(X[:, :])
X[:, :] = imputer.transform(X[:, :])
```

▼ Encoding categorical data

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
le = LabelEncoder()
y = le.fit_transform(y)
```

▼ Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.25, random_state =
```

```
print(X_train)
```

```
[[134.      56.      18.      ... 83.91902605  6.6912681
  70.97358303]
 [ 29.      122.     196.      ... 81.15595212  5.63832848
  73.06862952]
 [ 25.      68.      19.      ... 64.25510719  7.10845012
  67.47677295]
 ...
 [ 35.      64.      15.      ... 63.53604453  6.50014496
  69.5274407 ]
 [ 39.      65.      23.      ... 69.12613376  7.6859593
  41.02682925]
 [ 14.      22.       9.      ... 91.13772765  6.54319181
 112.5090516 ]]
```

```
print(y_train)
```

```
[ 6 7 2 ... 2 10 16]
```

```
print(X_test)
```

```
[[105.          14.          50.          ...  87.6883982    6.41905219
  59.65590798]
 [ 91.          12.          46.          ...  85.49938185    6.34394252
  48.31219031]
 [ 14.         121.         203.          ...  83.74765639    6.15868941
  74.46411148]
 ...
 [ 84.          27.          29.          ...  53.00366334    7.16709259
 168.2644287 ]
 [ 31.          13.          33.          ...  95.21224392    6.34246371
 148.3003692 ]
 [ 5.           24.          40.          ...  93.87030088    6.29790758
 104.6735454 ]]
```

```
print(y_test)
```

```
[21 21  7  3  2 20 13  9 15  1 13  5 10 14 12  0  5 10  5 12  4  2  9  8
  6  5 10 16 13  9 19 20 11 15  4  6 12 12 21 13 11  2 18 21 18 14  9  9
  6 14 13  2  0 15 18  1 17 12 10  6 16 14 21 20 15  0  7  5  0 16  4 19
  9 11  7 13  3 11  8 12 20  2 21 21 15  6 11 10 13 17  2  8 14  7 14 11
  5  8 10  3 16  8 14  1  1 20 21  5 18 15 15 12  5  7 16 19 14 10 11  8
19 10 16  3  3  2 19 16  3 17 13 13 15 14 11 14  4 19 16  2  2  7  0  5
  3  0  8 12 21 17 16  4 13  1 19  3 21  2  0  8 10 18  8  9  9 15 20 15
  1 16 18  0 13  4  6 14  9 19 17 16 20 17 17 18  9  1  4 18 20 17 11  8
13 20 11  5 18  4  3 12  4 19 11 13 13 16 15 11 18  1  3  2 18 16 13 14
12 17 15 19 20 20  2 17  2  5 11  5 16 20 13 14 16  9 19  4 12 14  6 20
  3 14  0 18  2 20 21  2 19 16 11  7  3 18  8 17 19  5 12 13  8 21 19 20
  7  4  8 10  3  5  5 17 19 11 20  3 18 16 19 18  4  9 19 15 13 12 10  1
  2 12  9 12  6 14 17  7  7 18 17  8 20  3 15  5 21 20  8 17  7 15  2 13
13  3  2 12  1 12 19  8 16 15  3 10  6 17  7  9 10  0 20 15  0 17  2  8
  3 13 10  7  8  9 15 17  7 17 20  5 15 13  1 17 16  9 21 18  0 21 21 18
  9 13  9  8  4  6  9 16  6 18 19  6  6  0  6  0 16 11  7  1  0 13 20  9
  1 20 10  3 19  1  3 15 19  0 10 15 16  2 15 13 12  3 19 12  3  4 15  1
18 17  8 10  6 20  1  4 20  2 11 16 21 20  0  7 18  7  3 12  8 19 11 12
  7  1 14 18  1  6  2  0  0  8  8 21  3  1 19  1  9  7 11  5 11  8  7  5
14  2  8 16 18 18 15 13 21 14 21 17 14 14 14 19 16 13  0  5  4 11  4  7
  7  3  3 12  9 17 16 14 17 18  2 17 15  2  1 20  5  6  7  8  3 15  1  7
21 15 18  8 18  6 21 19  5  4 11 20 14  9 21 14  0  0 21  1 13 14  0 14
  6 20 17  6 17  3  0 19 13 20  2 12 16  8  1 17  5  6 12  5  4 19]
```

▼ Feature Scaling

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
X_train = sc.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = sc.transform(X_test)
```

```
print(X_train)
```

```
[[ 2.25367108  0.07555744 -0.59141091 ...  0.56115786  0.28639844
 -0.58838147]
 [-0.58434455  2.06834149  2.90385791 ...  0.43651791 -1.09903674
 -0.55053196]]
```

```

[-0.69245943  0.43788181 -0.57177457 ... -0.3258651  0.83531751
 -0.65155552]
...
[-0.42217223  0.31710702 -0.65031993 ... -0.35830141  0.03492274
 -0.61450776]
[-0.31405735  0.34730072 -0.4932292  ... -0.10613716  1.5951916
 -1.12940532]
[-0.98977536 -0.95102828 -0.76813798 ... 0.88678747  0.09156286
 0.16200634]]

```

```
print(X_test)
```

```

[[ 1.46983819 -1.19257786  0.03695202 ...  0.73119109 -0.07177737
 -0.79284878]
 [ 1.09143611 -1.25296526 -0.04159334 ...  0.63244639 -0.17060505
 -0.99778658]
 [-0.98977536  2.03814779  3.0413123  ...  0.55342752 -0.41435709
 -0.52532091]
...
 [ 0.90223507 -0.80005979 -0.37541115 ... -0.83340833  0.91247799
 1.16929376]
 [-0.53028711 -1.22277156 -0.29686578 ...  1.07058549 -0.17255083
 0.8086192 ]
 [-1.23303384 -0.89064089 -0.15941139 ...  1.01005156 -0.23117683
 0.02044856]]

```

▼ Random Forest

▼ Training the Random Forest Classification model on the Training set

```

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
classifier = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators = 10, criterion = 'entropy', random_state
classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)

```

```
RandomForestClassifier(criterion='entropy', n_estimators=10, random_state=0)
```

▼ Predicting the Test set results

```

y_pred_RF = classifier.predict(X_test)
print(np.concatenate((y_pred_RF.reshape(len(y_pred_RF),1), y_test.reshape(len(y_test),1)),

```

```

[[21 21]
 [21 21]
 [ 7  7]
...
 [ 5  5]

```

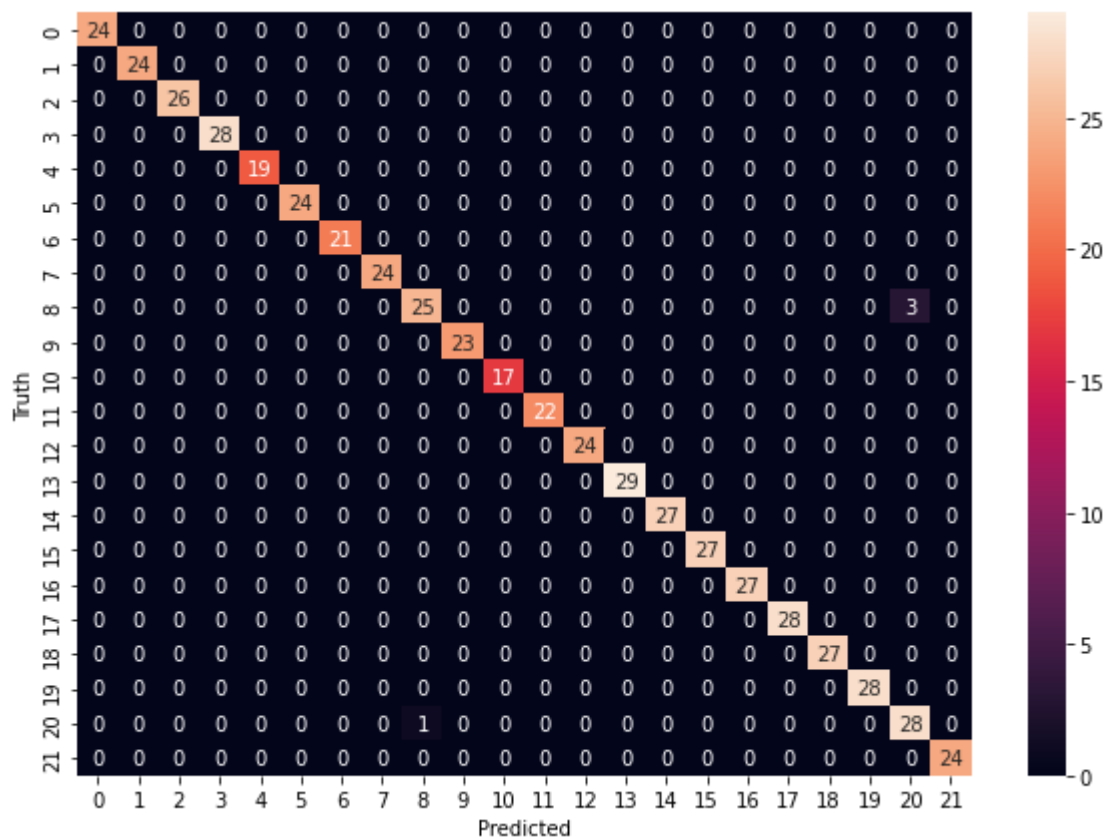
```
[ 4 4]
[19 19]]
```

▼ Making the Confusion Matrix

```
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_RF)
```

```
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sn
plt.figure(figsize=(10,7))
sn.heatmap(cm, annot=True)
plt.xlabel('Predicted')
plt.ylabel('Truth')
```

Text(69.0, 0.5, 'Truth')



```
accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_RF)
```

```
0.9927272727272727
```

▼ Naive Bayes

▼ Training the Naive Bayes model on the Training set

GaussianNB()

$$\begin{bmatrix} [21 & 21] \\ [21 & 21] \\ [7 & 7] \\ \vdots \\ [5 & 5] \\ [4 & 4] \\ [19 & 19] \end{bmatrix}$$

```
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sn
plt.figure(figsize=(10,7))
sn.heatmap(cm, annot=True)
plt.xlabel('Predicted')
plt.ylabel('Truth')
```

[illegible]

0.9945454545454545

1

Poster:

SOFT COMPUTING (ET363) TYBTECH-Term-II (2021-22)

INTRODUCTION

- The main challenge faced in agriculture sector is the lack of knowledge about the changing variations in climate. Each crop has its own suitable climatic features. This can be handled with the help of precise farming techniques.
- The precision farming not only maintains the productivity of crops but also increases the yield rate of production. These discharging can be overcome with the help of precision farming. With the use of IOT and prediction system, precision farming makes decision.
- The proposed system helps in overcoming the drawbacks found in the existing system. The methods in the proposed system includes increasing the yield of crops, real-time analysis of crops using IOT, selecting efficient parameters, making smarter decisions and getting better yield.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Recommend most suitable crop by analysing various soil parameters using machine learning and IoT

OBJECTIVES

- To use emerging technologies in improving productivity of the crops by using precision farming
- To solve the issue of cultivating crops with helps of Machine Learning model
- To collect and display data about soil parameters such as soil moisture, humidity, temperature using IoT sensors to better understand the soil
- To develop a crop recommendation system to help farmers in taking valuable decisions.

BLOCK DIAGRAM

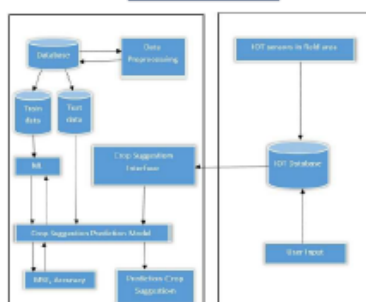


Figure 1: Block diagram of Crop Suggestion System

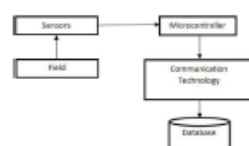


Figure 2: KITE System Design

DATA COLLECTION & DATA PREPROCESSING

Data Collection

- Collecting data from the field area.
- The collected data is then stored and given as input to ML model.
- DHT22 humidity sensor is used to measure air temperature and moisture.
- Arduino microcontroller is used which is responsible for collecting information from the sensors.
- The collected information from the sensor is stored in the excel sheet using Wi-Fi.

Data Preprocessing

- Data cleaning, data integration, data transformation and data reduction are the basic steps involved in data preprocessing.
- The data is cleaned since noisy data can't be input to ML model.
- Any difference in features is referred as incompatible or inconsistent data. The lack of features or attributes in the dataset is referred to as incomplete data.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ML MODEL

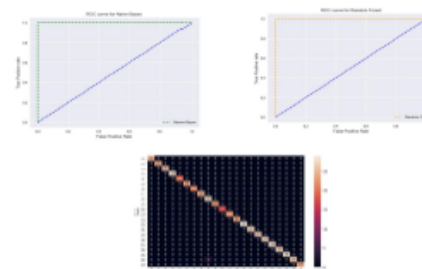
- Use of supervised learning algorithm Random forest and Naïve Bayes.
- It combines multiple classifiers to solve a complex problem and to improve the performance of the model.
- Random forest takes prediction from multiple trees.
- Naïve Bayes is based on Bayes theorem.
- It is one of the simple and most effective algorithm for classification..

ML MODEL DEPLOYMENT USING IOT

In our proposed system we collect data from sensors and then implement ML model on the dataset for predicting the crop. Then we use the training data to train the model and test dataset to test the model.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

The model then predicts and suggests the crops to be shown with an accuracy of about 99.97%.



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Roll No: TETB19

Sub: Soft Computitng

Batch: B2

```
import tensorflow
```

```
from tensorflow import keras
```

```
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
import numpy as np
```

```
(X_train, y_train) , (X_test, y_test) = keras.datasets.mnist.load_data()
```

```
Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/mnist.npz
11493376/11490434 [=====] - 0s 0us/step
11501568/11490434 [=====] - 0s 0us/step
```



```
len(X_train)
```

```
60000
```

```
len(X_test)
```

To undo cell deletion use Ctrl+M Z or the Undo option in the Edit menu ✕

```
X_train[0].shape
```

```
(28, 28)
```

```
X_train[0]
```

```
0, 0],
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 80, 156, 107, 253, 253,
205, 11, 0, 43, 154, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0],
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 14, 1, 154, 253,
90, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0],
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 139, 253,
190, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0],
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 11, 190,
253, 70, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
```



```

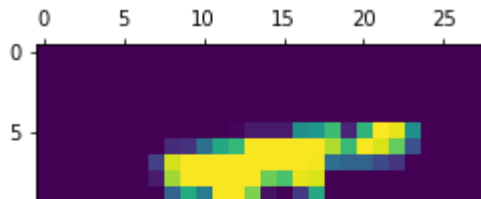
    0, 0],
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 35,
241, 225, 160, 108, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0],
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
81, 240, 253, 253, 119, 25, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0],
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 45, 186, 253, 253, 150, 27, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0],
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 16, 93, 252, 253, 187, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0],
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 249, 253, 249, 64, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0],
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 46, 130, 183, 253, 253, 207, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0],
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 39,
148, 229, 253, 253, 253, 250, 182, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0],
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 24, 114, 221,
253, 253, 253, 253, 201, 78, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0],
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 23, 66, 213, 253, 253,
253, 253, 198, 81, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0],
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 18, 171, 219, 253, 253, 253, 253,
195, 80, 9, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0],
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 55, 172, 226, 253, 253, 253, 253, 244, 133,
11, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0],
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 136, 253, 253, 253, 212, 135, 132, 16, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0],
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0]], dtype=uint8)

```

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```
plt.matshow(X_train[0])
```

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7efc976e77d0>



y_train[0]

5



Scaling Technique

X_train = X_train / 255

X_test = X_test / 255

X_train[0]

```
0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.18039216,
0.50980392, 0.71764706, 0.99215686, 0.99215686, 0.81176471,
0.00784314, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0,
0.0, 0.0, 0.0, ],
[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0,
0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0,
0.0, 0.0, 0.15294118, 0.58039216, 0.89803922,
0.99215686, 0.99215686, 0.99215686, 0.98039216, 0.71372549,
0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0,
0.0, 0.0, 0.0, ],
[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0,
0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0,
0.09411765, 0.44705882, 0.86666667, 0.99215686, 0.99215686,
0.99215686, 0.99215686, 0.78823529, 0.30588235, 0.0,
0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0,
0.0, 0.0, 0.0, ],
[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0,
0.77047059, 0.51764706, 0.00784314, 0.0, 0.0,
0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0,
0.0, 0.0, 0.0, ],
[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0,
0.0, 0.07058824, 0.67058824, 0.85882353, 0.99215686,
0.99215686, 0.99215686, 0.99215686, 0.76470588, 0.31372549,
0.03529412, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0,
0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0,
0.0, 0.0, 0.0, ],
[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.21568627,
0.6745098, 0.88627451, 0.99215686, 0.99215686, 0.99215686,
0.99215686, 0.95686275, 0.52156863, 0.04313725, 0.0,
0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0,
0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0,
0.0, 0.0, 0.0, ],
[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.53333333,
0.99215686, 0.99215686, 0.99215686, 0.83137255, 0.52941176,
0.51764706, 0.0627451, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0,
0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0,
0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0]
```

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```

0.      , 0.      , 0.      ],
[0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      ],
[0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      ],
[0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      ]]

```

```

X_train_flattened = X_train.reshape(len(X_train), 28*28)
X_test_flattened = X_test.reshape(len(X_test), 28*28)

```

```
X_train_flattened.shape
```

```
(60000, 784)
```

```
X_test_flattened.shape
```

```
(10000, 784)
```

```
X_train_flattened[0]
```

```


0.97647059, 0.25098039, 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.18039216, 0.50980392,
0.71764706, 0.99215686, 0.99215686, 0.81176471, 0.00784314,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.15294118,
0.58039216, 0.89803922, 0.99215686, 0.99215686, 0.99215686,
0.98039216, 0.71372549, 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,
0.09411765, 0.44705882, 0.86666667, 0.99215686, 0.99215686,
0.99215686, 0.99215686, 0.78823529, 0.30588235, 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.09019608, 0.25882353, 0.83529412, 0.99215686,
0.99215686, 0.99215686, 0.99215686, 0.77647059, 0.31764706,
0.00784314, 0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,

```

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Downloaded from <http://ajph.org/> on November 10, 2015

model: Linear Convolutional / F

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```
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7efc93077f50>
```

```
model.evaluate(X_test_flattened, y_test)
```

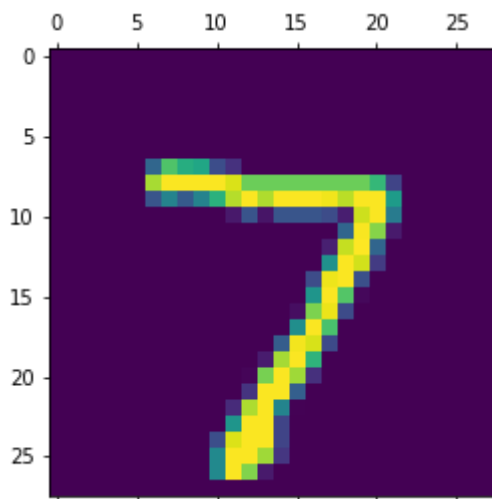
```
313/313 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2695 - accuracy: 0.9  
[0.2695145010948181, 0.9254000186920166]
```

```
y_predicted = model.predict(X_test_flattened)  
y_predicted[0]
```

```
array([1.5027165e-02, 3.9325224e-07, 6.3410342e-02, 9.5975685e-01,  
       3.2548308e-03, 1.0176152e-01, 1.0720740e-06, 9.9978119e-01,  
       7.0441395e-02, 6.0749489e-01], dtype=float32)
```

```
plt.matshow(X_test[0])
```

```
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7efc920031d0>
```



```
# np.argmax finds a maximum element from an array and returns the index of it
```

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```
y_predicted_labels = [np.argmax(i) for i in y_predicted]
```

```
y_predicted_labels[:5]
```

```
[7, 2, 1, 0, 4]
```

```
cm = tf.math.confusion_matrix(labels=y_test, predictions=y_predicted_labels)  
cm
```

```
<tf.Tensor: shape=(10, 10), dtype=int32, numpy=  
array([[ 965,    0,    1,    2,    0,    4,    5,    2,    1,    0],  
       [    0, 1117,    3,    2,    0,    1,    4,    2,    6,    0],  
       [    6,   10,  923,   15,    9,    6,   12,   10,   38,    3],  
       [    4,    0,   19,  914,    1,   34,    2,   11,   19,    6],
```



```

[ 2, 2, 4, 2, 929, 0, 9, 4, 9, 21],
[ 8, 3, 6, 24, 12, 794, 9, 6, 25, 5],
[ 12, 3, 9, 1, 8, 20, 901, 2, 2, 0],
[ 1, 8, 22, 6, 9, 0, 0, 957, 1, 24],
[ 6, 11, 5, 23, 9, 32, 8, 12, 862, 6],
[ 11, 7, 1, 11, 45, 8, 0, 29, 5, 892]],
dtype=int32)>

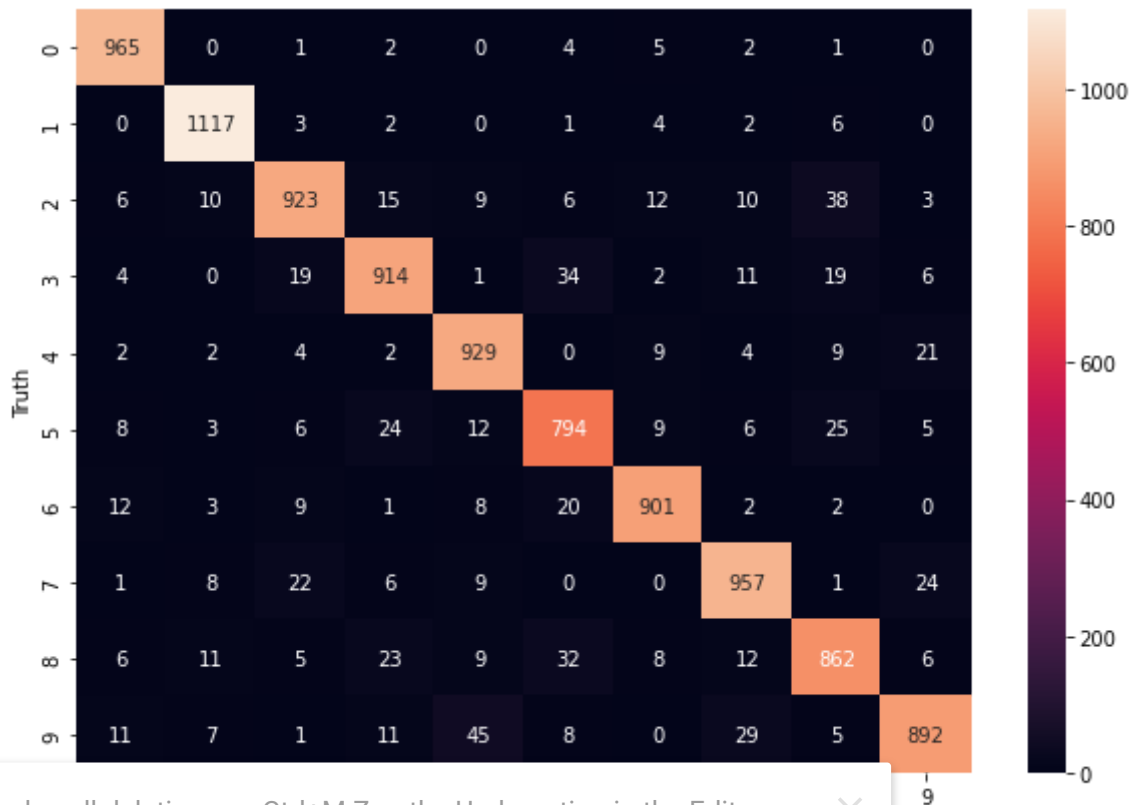
```

```

import seaborn as sn
plt.figure(figsize = (10,7))
sn.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d')
plt.xlabel('Predicted')
plt.ylabel('Truth')

```

Text(69.0, 0.5, 'Truth')



Using hidden layer

```

model = keras.Sequential([
    keras.layers.Dense(100, input_shape=(784,), activation='relu'),
    keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='sigmoid')
])

```

```

model.compile(optimizer='adam',
              loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])

```

```

model.fit(X_train_flattened, y_train, epochs=5)

```

Epoch 1/5

1875/1875 [=====] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2726 - accuracy: 0.92

```
Epoch 2/5
1875/1875 [=====] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.1230 - accuracy: 0.61
Epoch 3/5
1875/1875 [=====] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0852 - accuracy: 0.71
Epoch 4/5
1875/1875 [=====] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0660 - accuracy: 0.78
Epoch 5/5
1875/1875 [=====] - 3s 1ms/step - loss: 0.0521 - accuracy: 0.83
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7efc8ed501d0>
```

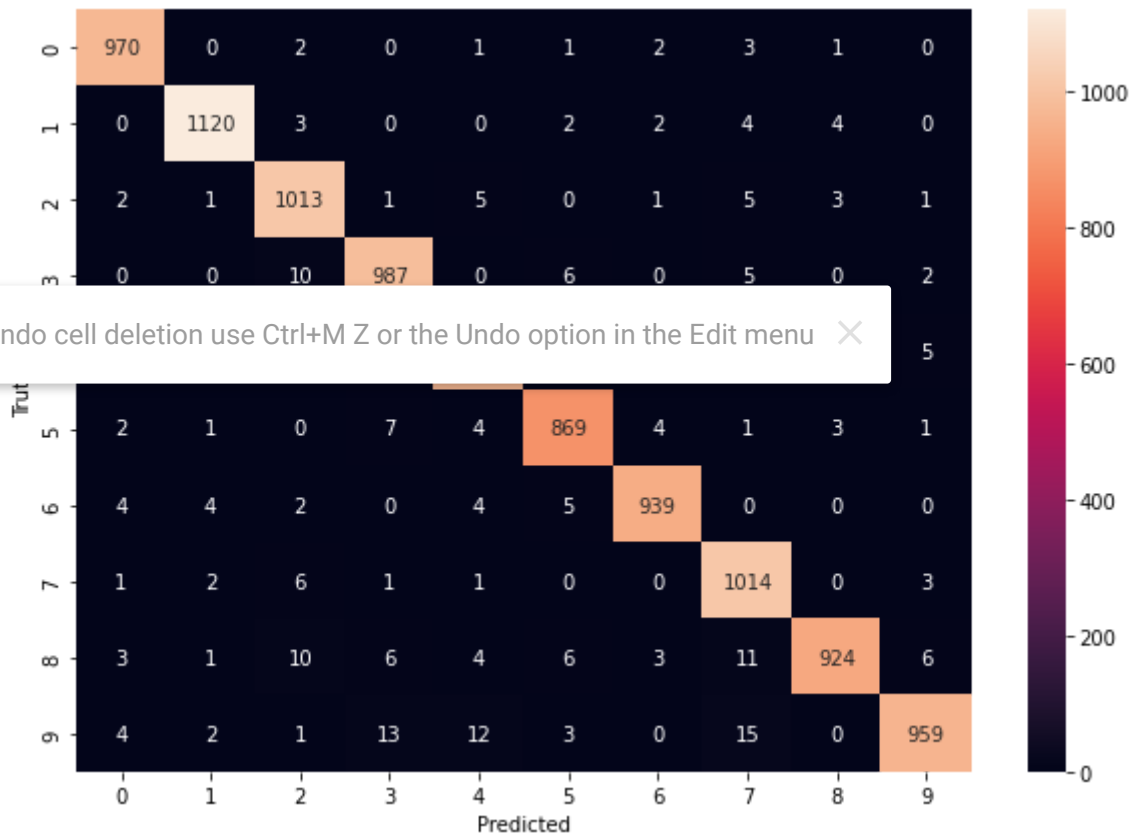
```
model.evaluate(X_test_flattened,y_test)
```

```
313/313 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 0.0786 - accuracy: 0.95
[0.07863084971904755, 0.9763000011444092]
```

```
y_predicted = model.predict(X_test_flattened)
y_predicted_labels = [np.argmax(i) for i in y_predicted]
cm = tf.math.confusion_matrix(labels=y_test,predictions=y_predicted_labels)
```

```
plt.figure(figsize = (10,7))
sn.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d')
plt.xlabel('Predicted')
plt.ylabel('Truth')
```

```
Text(69.0, 0.5, 'Truth')
```



Using Flatten layer so that we don't have to call .reshape on input dataset

```
model = keras.Sequential([
    keras.layers.Flatten(input_shape=(28, 28)),
    keras.layers.Dense(100, activation='relu'),
    keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='sigmoid')
])

model.compile(optimizer='adam',
              loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])

model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=10)
```

```
Epoch 1/10
1875/1875 [=====] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.2693 - accuracy: 0.0000
Epoch 2/10
1875/1875 [=====] - 3s 1ms/step - loss: 0.1207 - accuracy: 0.0000
Epoch 3/10
1875/1875 [=====] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0839 - accuracy: 0.0000
Epoch 4/10
1875/1875 [=====] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0657 - accuracy: 0.0000
Epoch 5/10
1875/1875 [=====] - 6s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0490 - accuracy: 0.0000
Epoch 6/10
1875/1875 [=====] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0408 - accuracy: 0.0000
Epoch 7/10
1875/1875 [=====] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0332 - accuracy: 0.0000
Epoch 8/10
1875/1875 [=====] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0281 - accuracy: 0.0000
Epoch 9/10
1875/1875 [=====] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0225 - accuracy: 0.0000
Epoch 10/10
1875/1875 [=====] - 3s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0196 - accuracy: 0.0000
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7efc92f47c90>
```

◀ ▶

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```
313/313 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 0.0913 - accuracy: 0.9740
[0.0912703275680542, 0.9740999937057495]
```

◀ ▶

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Name : Kshitij V Darwhekar

Roll No: TETB19

Sub: Soft Computitng

Batch: B2

Experiment 8 : Open CV for Computer Vision

```
In [ ]: import cv2
```

```
In [ ]: scale_percent = 20 # percent of original size
width = int(img.shape[1] * scale_percent / 100)
height = int(img.shape[0] * scale_percent / 100)
dim = (width,height)
```

```
In [ ]: faceHar = cv2.CascadeClassifier('haarcascade_frontalface_default.xml')

img = cv2.imread('./Kshit.JPG')

imgGray = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)

faces = faceHar.detectMultiScale(imgGray, 1.1, 4)
```

```
In [ ]: for (x, y ,w, h) in faces:
    cv2.rectangle(img, (x, y), (x+h, y+w), (0, 255, 0), 2)

resized = cv2.resize(img, dim, interpolation = cv2.INTER_AREA)
```

```
In [ ]: cv2.imshow("Result", resized)

cv2.waitKey(0)
```

```
Out[ ]: -1
```

Output :

