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Roll No - TETB19

Sub : Soft Computitng

Batch -B2

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 T.	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
<b>0</b>	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	0	setosa
<b>1</b>	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	0	setosa
<b>2</b>	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	0	setosa
<b>3</b>	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
<b>45</b>	4.8	3.0	1.4	0.3	0	setosa
<b>46</b>	5.1	3.8	1.6	0.2	0	setosa
<b>47</b>	4.6	3.2	1.4	0.2	0	setosa
<b>48</b>	5.3	3.7	1.5	0.2	0	setosa
<b>49</b>	5.0	3.3	1.4	0.2	0	setosa
<b>50</b>	7.0	3.2	4.7	1.4	1	versicolor
<b>51</b>	6.4	3.2	4.5	1.5	1	versicolor
<b>52</b>	6.9	3.1	4.9	1.5	1	versicolor
<b>53</b>	5.5	2.3	4.0	1.3	1	versicolor
<b>54</b>	6.5	2.8	4.6	1.5	1	versicolor

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

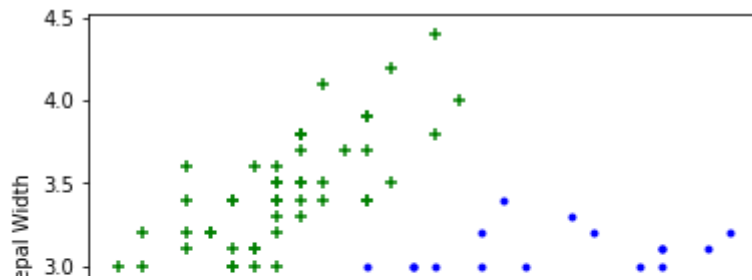
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
```

### 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='.')

```

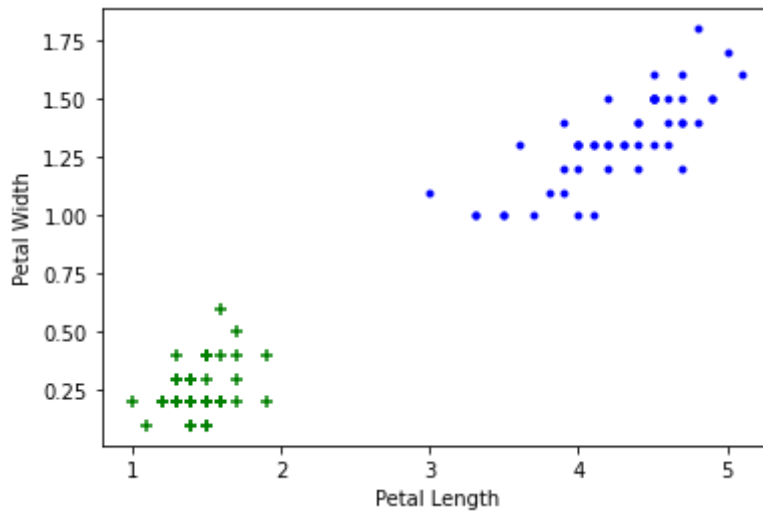
```
<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x7f8d07945f50>
```



**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()

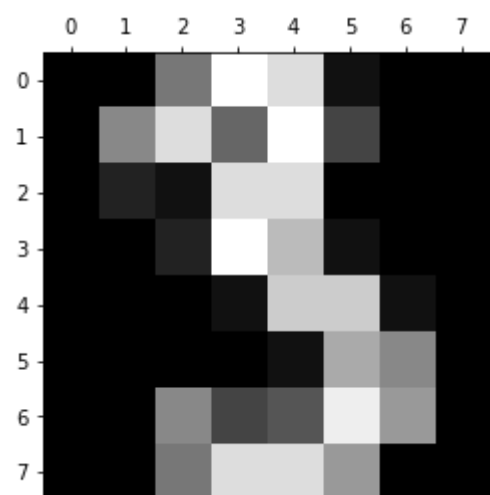
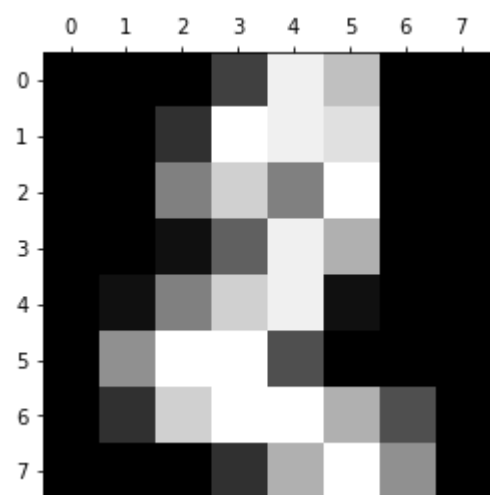
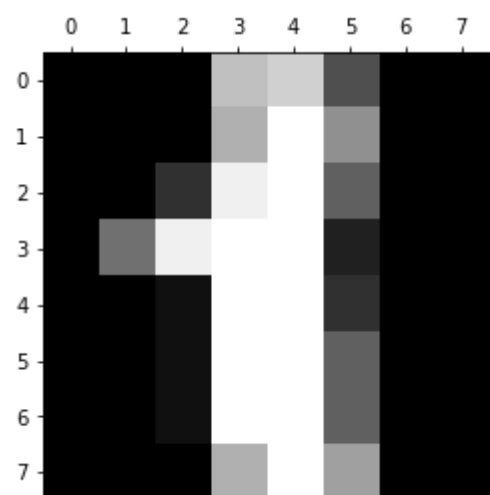
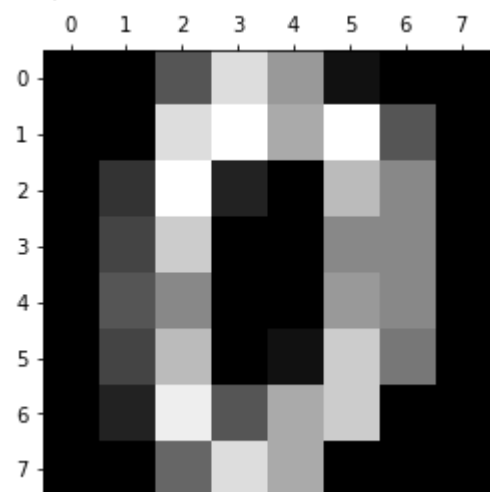
dir(digits)

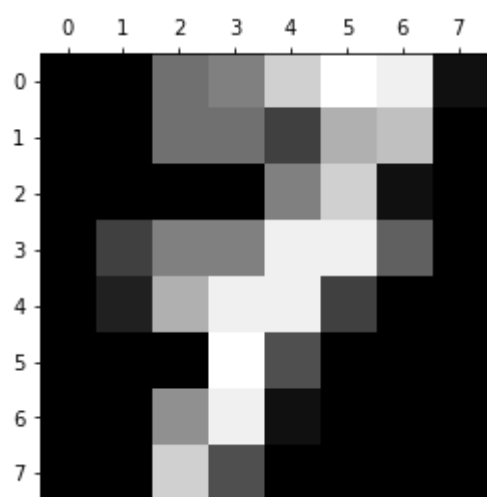
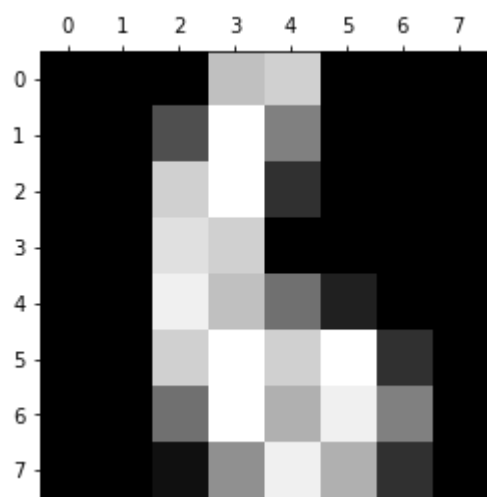
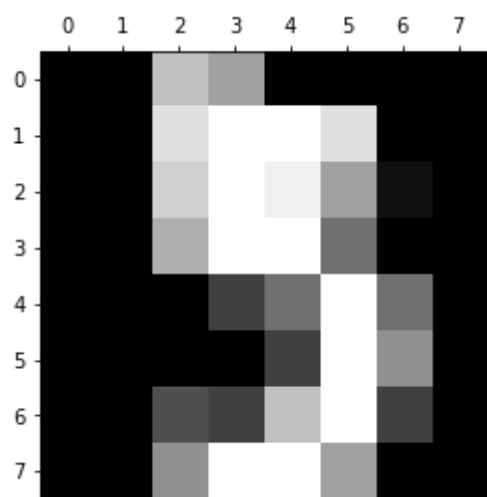
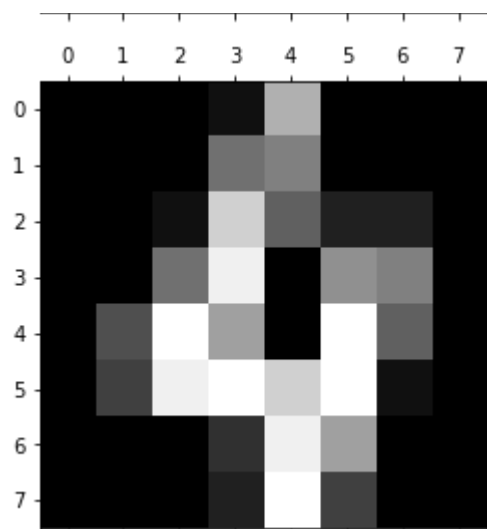
['DESCR', 'data', 'feature_names', 'frame', 'images', 'target', 'target_names']

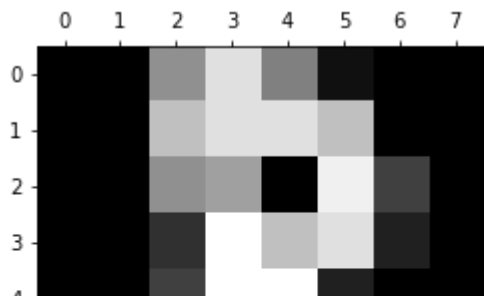
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

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')

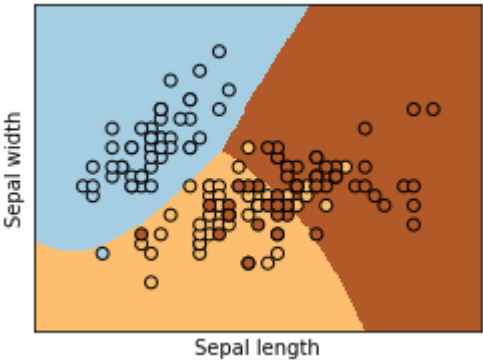
```

```

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]]
```