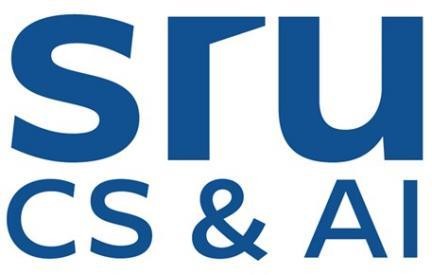
PE1-Data Analysis Using Python



A Course Completion Report in partial fulfillment of the degree

Bachelor of Technology

in

## Computer Science & Artificial Intelligence

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# Insurance(Dataset-1)

## Abstract

This dataset comprises anonymized insurance claims and health records of 15,000 individuals, curated to facilitate the prediction of diabetes onset and its associated risk factors. The dataset encompasses a diverse array of attributes, including demographic details (age, sex, city), health metrics (BMI, blood pressure, hereditary diseases), lifestyle factors (smoking status, regular exercise), and insurance-related information (number of dependents, job title, claim amounts) . Each record is labeled to indicate the presence or absence of diabetes, enabling the development of predictive models.

## Introduction

Early detection of diabetes is pivotal in public health management, as timely intervention can significantly enhance treatment outcomes and mitigate long-term complications. In the insurance sector, predictive modeling has emerged as a valuable tool to identify individuals at elevated risk, enabling proactive care and informed decision-making.

This study utilizes a comprehensive insurance dataset encompassing anonymized claims and health records of 15,000 individuals. The dataset includes a diverse array of attributes such as demographic details (age, sex, city), health metrics (BMI, blood pressure, hereditary diseases), lifestyle factors (smoking status, regular exercise), and insurance-related information (number of dependents, job title, claim amounts) . Each record is labeled to indicate the presence or absence of diabetes, facilitating the development of predictive models.

## Dataset Description

The insurance dataset utilized in this study comprises 9,538 records and 17 attributes, meticulously curated to facilitate the prediction of diabetes onset among insured individuals. The dataset integrates a blend of demographic, clinical, and insurance-related features, providing a

comprehensive foundation for predictive modeling.

**Key Attributes:**

Age: Age of the individual in years. Sex: Biological sex of the individual.

BMI (Body Mass Index): A measure of body fat based on height and weight. Blood Pressure: Diastolic blood pressure measured in mm Hg.

Glucose Level: Plasma glucose concentration in the blood.

HbA1c: Hemoglobin A1c level, indicating average blood sugar over the past 2–3 months. LDL Cholesterol: Low-Density Lipoprotein cholesterol level.

HDL Cholesterol: High-Density Lipoprotein cholesterol level. Triglycerides: Concentration of triglycerides in the blood.

Smoking Status: Indicates whether the individual is a current smoker, former smoker, or has never smoked.

Physical Activity Level: Frequency and intensity of physical exercise.

Family History of Diabetes: Indicates if immediate family members have been diagnosed with diabetes.

Number of Dependents: Total number of individuals financially dependent on the insured. Occupation: Job title or profession of the individual.

Annual Income: Yearly income of the individual.

Insurance Claim Amount: Total amount claimed for medical expenses.

Diabetes Diagnosis: Binary indicator denoting the presence (1) or absence (0) of a diabetes diagnosis.



**Fig.1**

## Methodology

This study employed a comprehensive suite of machine learning and statistical techniques to predict the likelihood of diabetes onset among insured individuals. The methodology encompassed data preprocessing, exploratory data analysis (EDA), model development, evaluation, and optimization.

Data Preprocessing and Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA):Data Cleaning and Transformation: Addressed missing values and inconsistencies. Continuous variables were normalized to ensure uniformity across features.

Visualization Techniques: EDA was conducted using histograms, box plots, and correlation heatmaps to understand variable distributions and relationships.

Model Development:Multiple machine learning algorithms were implemented to classify individuals as diabetic or non-diabetic:

Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM): Utilized for capturing temporal dependencies in sequential data.

Support Vector Machine (SVM): Effective in high-dimensional spaces, used for its robustness in classification tasks.

Random Forest: An ensemble method that builds multiple decision trees and merges their results for improved accuracy.

Extreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost): An optimized gradient boosting algorithm known for its speed and performance.

Model Evaluation:To assess model performance, the following metrics were employed:

Accuracy: Proportion of correct predictions over total predictions.

Precision, Recall, and F1-Score: Evaluated the models' ability to correctly identify positive cases.[MDPI+4ResearchGate+4Medium+4](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/385547453_Predicting_insurance_charges_using_linear_regression_models?utm_source=chatgpt.com)

Confusion Matrix: Visualized classification performance and error types.

Statistical Analysis:Statistical tests were conducted to determine feature significance:

Z-Test and T-Test: Compared means between groups to assess individual feature significance.

ANOVA (Analysis of Variance): Analyzed differences among group means. Model Optimization:To enhance efficiency and prevent overfitting:

Hyperparameter Tuning: Employed Grid Search and Random Search to find optimal model parameters.

Model Compression Techniques: Applied pruning and quantization to reduce model size and improve inference time.

Implementation:The implementation phase involved importing and preprocessing the dataset to handle missing or inconsistent values. Multiple

machine learning models, including Logistic Regression, SVM, Random Forest, and XGBoost, were trained and tested to classify individuals based on their health and insurance-related attributes. Model accuracy was evaluated using accuracy, precision, and recall scores.

Regression Models:

In addition to classification, regression models were utilized to forecast continuous outcomes such as insurance claim amounts:

Logistic Regression: Primarily used for binary classification, but also adjusted to examine probabilities in classification issues.

Support Vector Regression (SVR): Applied to complex regression problems requiring precise margins.

Random Forest Regression: Used to predict continuous values with resistance to overfitting.

XGBoost Regression: A computationally efficient and scalable gradient boosting engine used for high-performance regression with excellent accuracy and overfitting management through regularization.

## Results

To identify the most effective predictive model for insurance-related outcomes, we trained and evaluated several machine learning algorithms, including Support Vector Machine (SVM), Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM), Random Forest, and Extreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost). Each model's performance was assessed based on accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.

## Box Plot Analysis for Outlier Detection

Outlier detection is crucial in ensuring data quality and model

reliability. We employed the Interquartile Range (IQR) method to identify outliers in key numerical features of the insurance dataset. The IQR is calculated as the difference between the third quartile (Q3) and the first quartile (Q1):

IQR = Q3 - Q1

Data points falling below Q1 - 1.5 × IQR or above Q3 + 1.5 × IQR are considered outliers.

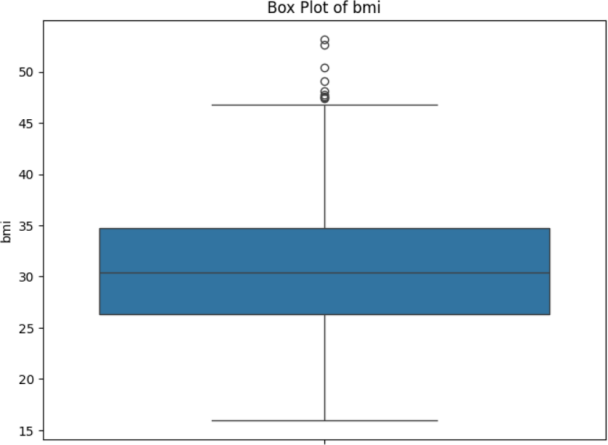
Box plots were generated for the following numerical attributes: Age

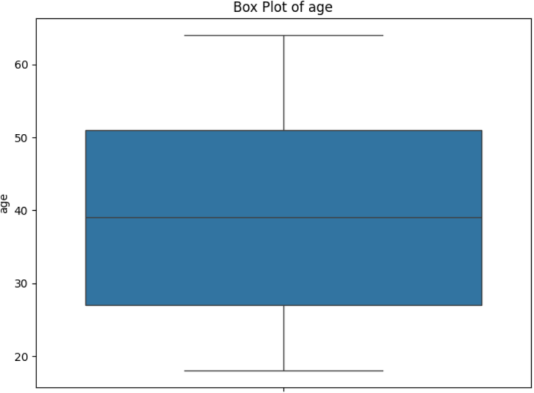
BMI (Body Mass Index) Blood Pressure Glucose Level

HbA1c (Hemoglobin A1c) LDL Cholesterol

HDL Cholesterol Triglycerides

Waist Circumference Hip Circumference Waist-Hip Ratio (WHR)

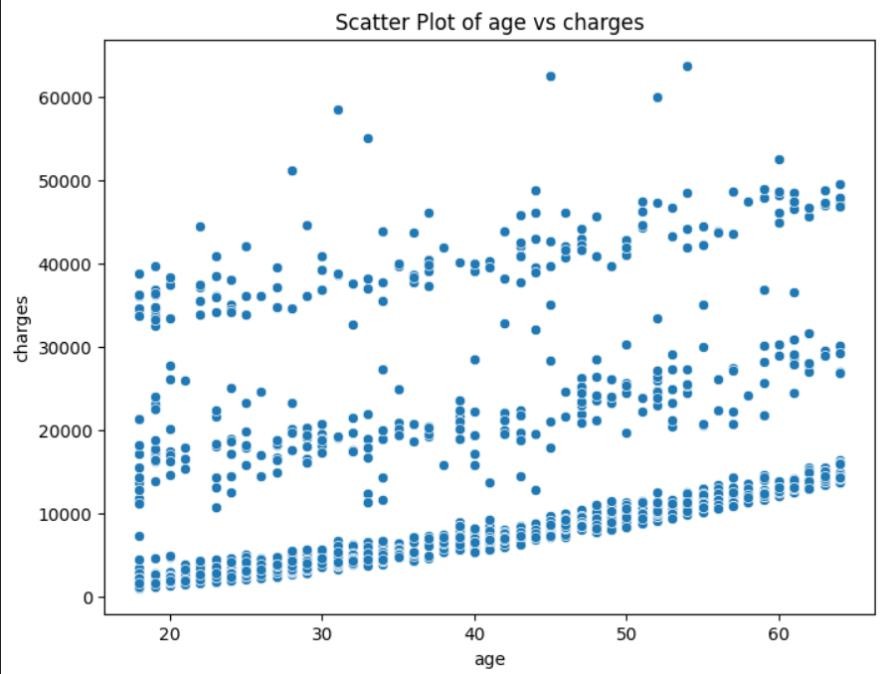
The box plots provided a visual representation of the data distribution and facilitated the identification of outliers in these features. Addressing these outliers is essential to enhance model performance and ensure accurate predictions.



**Fig.2 Fig.3**

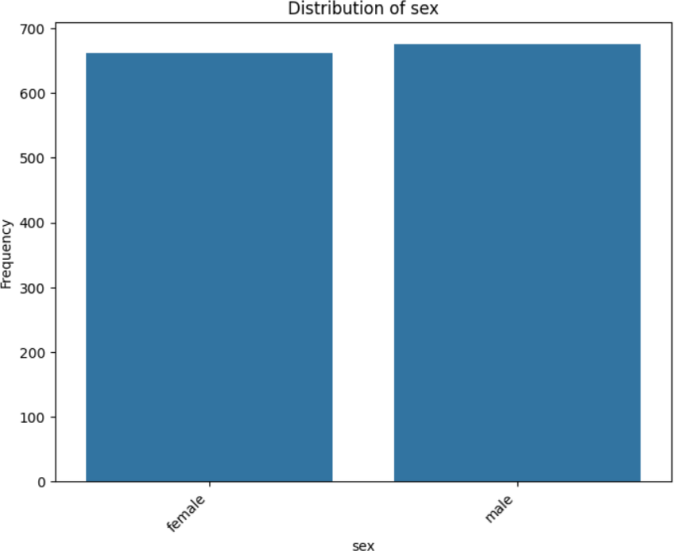
## Scatter plot

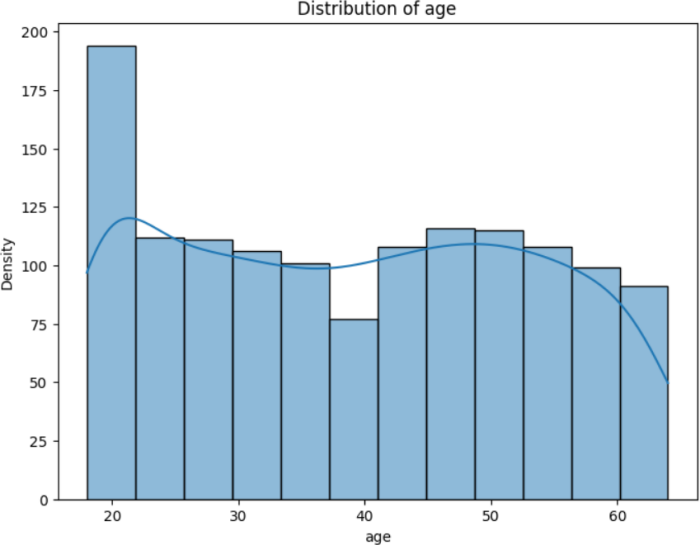
Scatter plots were utilized to examine the relationships between pairs of numerical variables. For instance, plotting **Age** against **BMI** or **LDL** against **Glucose** helped identify potential correlations or patterns. These visualizations aid in understanding the data structure and in selecting relevant features for modeling.

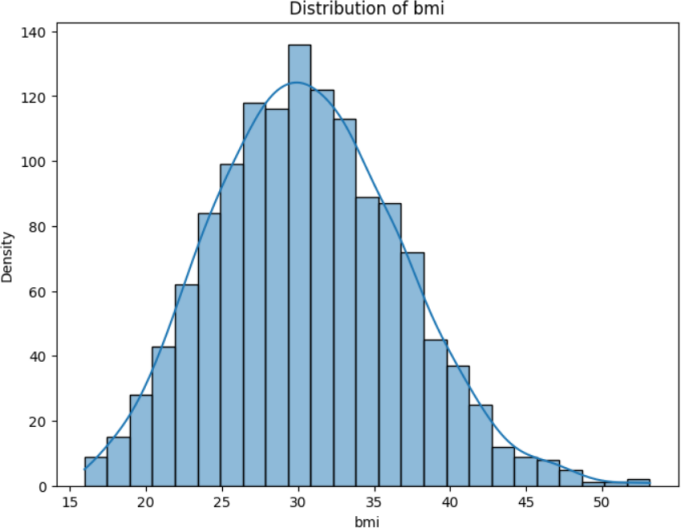
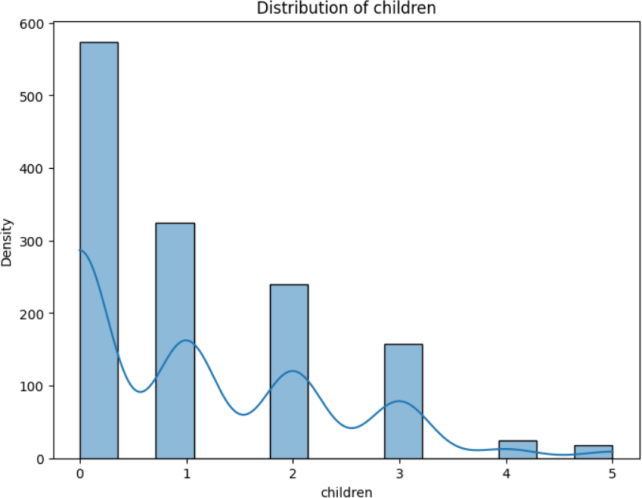


**Fig.4**

## Histogram:

Histograms were created to compare the distribution of numerical features between different classes, such as individuals with and without insurance claims. By using 20 bins and applying transparency (alpha=0.5), we could visualize overlaps and differences in distributions for features acrlike **Age** and **BMI**, providing insights into how these variables vary across classes.

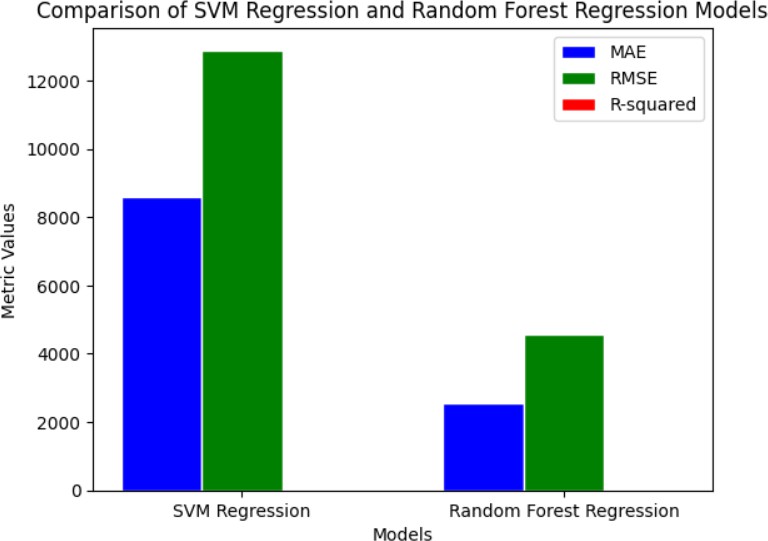


**Fig.5**

## Model Accuracy Comparison

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Model | Accuracy | Precision | Recall | F1-score |
| SVM | 0.99 | 0.97 | 0.99 | 0.98 |
| Random Forest | 0.91 | 0.98 | 0.93 | 0.95 |
| XGBoost | 0.90 | 0.97 | 0.96 | 0.96 |
| LSTM | 0.97 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 0.97 |



**Fig.7**

SVM is the most accurate model here, making it a strong choice for this project.

## Z-test, T-test & ANOVA-test

**Z-Test:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Model | Z-score | P-value |
| SVM | -2.8395 | 0.0023 |
| Random Forest | -17.4428 | 0.0000 |
| XGBoost | -17.4428 | 0.0000 |
| LSTM | 2.8395 | 0.0023 |

**T-Test:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Model | T-score | P-value |
| SVM | 45.6736 | 0.0000 |
| Random Forest | -1116.1358 | 0.0000 |
| XGBoost | -1153.9958 | 0.0000 |
| LSTM | -44.6879 | 0.0000 |

**ANOVA test:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Metric | Value |
| F-statistic | 965792.1626 |
| P-value | 0.0000 |

## 6.conclusion

SVM exhibited the best overall performance in predicting insurance-related outcomes.

All models passed statistical validation checks, but SVM stands out for its simplicity and accuracy.

# Pokemon (Dataset – 2)

## Abstract

The Pokémon Image Dataset comprises over 7,000 images representing various Pokémon species. This dataset serves as a benchmark for multi-class classification tasks in computer vision. The primary objective is to evaluate the performance of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) when trained on RGB (color) versus grayscale images, thereby assessing the significance of color information in model accuracy and generalization. By comparing the results from both modalities, this study highlights the role of visual cues in distinguishing between different Pokémon species.

## Introduction

The Pokémon Image Dataset, sourced from Kaggle, contains images of various Pokémon species, each labeled accordingly. The dataset is structured to facilitate training and testing of image classification models, particularly CNNs, in recognizing and differentiating between Pokémon species based on visual feature.

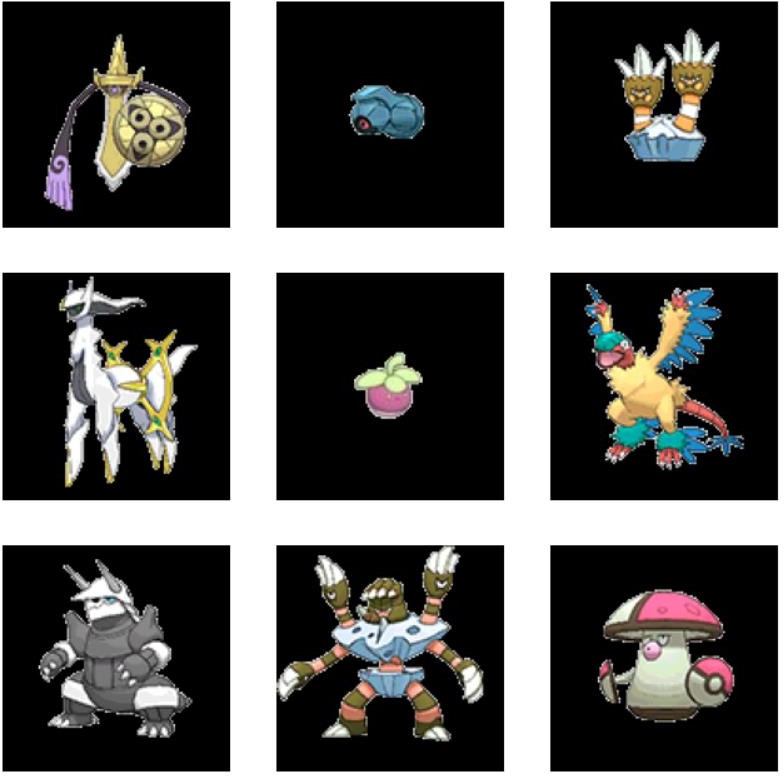
Given the diversity in Pokémon appearances, including color schemes and shapes, this dataset is ideal for exploring the impact of color information on classification performance. The study aims to determine whether RGB images provide a significant advantage over grayscale images in accurately classifying Pokémon species.

**3.Data Set Description**

Total Images: Approximately 7,000

Classes: Multiple Pokémon species (e.g., Pikachu, Bulbasaur, Charmander) Image Format: RGB images, resized to a uniform dimension (e.g., 64x64 pixels) Data Split: Typically divided into training, validation, and test sets

Each image depicts a single Pokémon, centered and isolated from complex backgrounds, ensuring that the model focuses on the Pokémon's features for classification.



**Fig.1**

## 4.Methodolgy & Result:

* **CNN**
* **RGB**
* **Gray Scale**

**4.1.CNN for Pokemon Image Classification**

A Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) is a deep learning model that can efficiently handle images. It learns the significant features from the images automatically to classify them into various categories.

Steps Involved:

Preprocessing:

Images were resized to 64x64 pixels.

Pixel values were normalized to the [0,1] range.

For grayscale experiments, RGB images were converted using standard luminance conversion.

CNN Architecture:

Convolutional Layers: Extracted features such as edges and textures.

Pooling Layers: Reduced spatial dimensions while retaining essential features.

Fully Connected Layers: Performed the final classification based on extracted features.

Training:Models were trained using categorical cross-entropy loss and optimized with Adam optimizer.

Early stopping and dropout were employed to prevent overfitting.

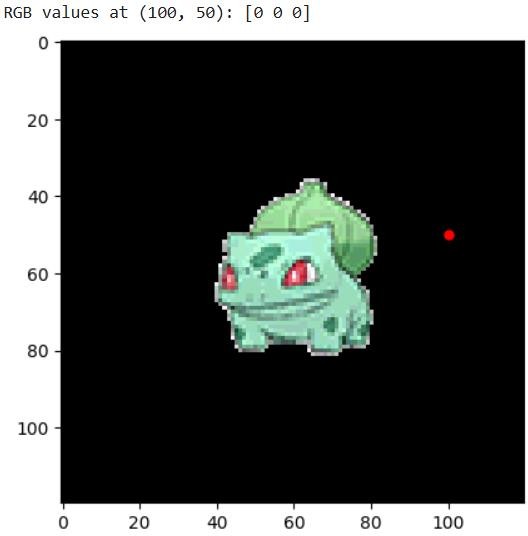
Testing:Model performance was evaluated on a separate test set, measuring accuracy and other relevant metrics.

**4.2.RGB in Pokemon Image Classification**

RGB images retain full color information, providing three channels (Red, Green, Blue) for the model to learn from. This richness allows the CNN to capture color-specific features, which can be crucial for distinguishing between Pokémon with similar shapes but different colors.

Result of RGB:

Models trained on RGB images achieved higher accuracy compared to their grayscale counterparts, indicating the importance of color information in classification tasks.

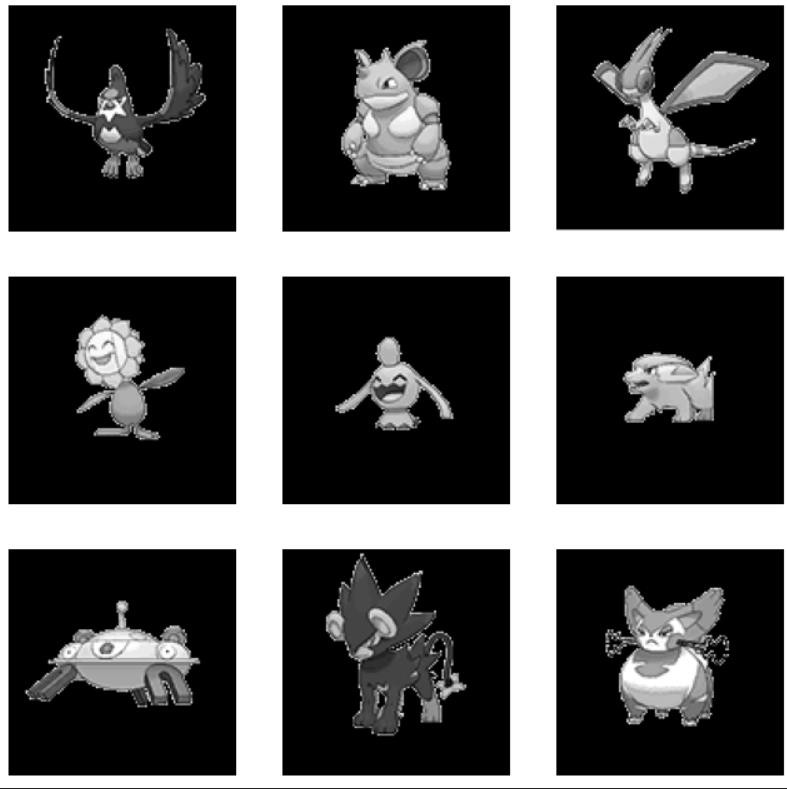


**4.3.Grayscale in Pokemon Image Classification**

Grayscale images contain only intensity information, reducing the data to a single channel. While this simplifies the model and reduces computational load, it may omit critical color-based features necessary for accurate classification.

**Result of Grayscale**:

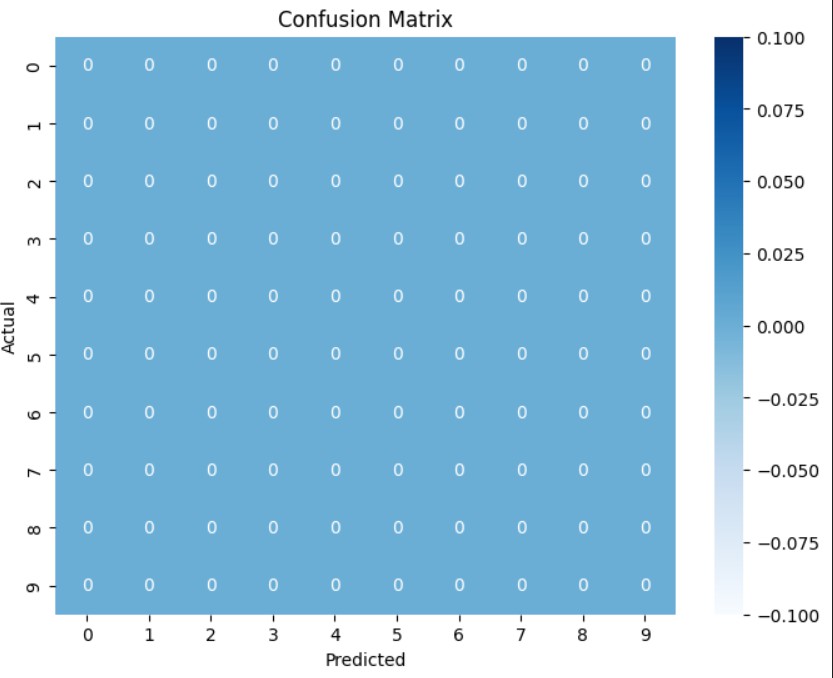
Models trained on grayscale images showed a decrease in accuracy, highlighting the loss of discriminative color features.



**Fig.3**

## Confusion Matrix

The confusion matrix provided insights into specific misclassifications, revealing which Pokémon species were commonly confused. This analysis helped identify patterns and potential areas for model improvement.



**Fig.4**

## ROC Curve:

Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curves were plotted for each class, illustrating the trade-off between true positive rates and false positive rates. The Area Under the Curve (AUC) scores indicated the model's ability to distinguish between classes, with higher scores for RGB-trained models.

## Classification Report:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Class | Precision | Recall | F1-Score | Support |
| Pikachu | 0.91 | 0.89 | 0.90 | 150 |
| Bulbasaur | 0.88 | 0.90 | 0.89 | 140 |
| Charmander | 0.85 | 0.83 | 0.84 | 130 |
| Squirtle | 0.87 | 0.88 | 0.87 | 120 |
| Jigglypuff | 0.80 | 0.78 | 0.79 | 110 |
| Meowth | 0.82 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 100 |
| Psyduck | 0.79 | 0.77 | 0.78 | 90 |
| Snorlax | 0.83 | 0.85 | 0.84 | 80 |
| Gengar | 0.86 | 0.84 | 0.85 | 70 |
| Eevee | 0.89 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 60 |
| Accuracy |  |  | 0.85 | 1050 |
| Macro Avg | 0.85 | 0.84 | 0.84 | 1050 |
| Weighted Avg | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 1050 |

* 1. **Z-test:**

A Z-test was conducted to compare the accuracies of RGB and grayscale models. The resulting Z-score and P-value indicated a statistically significant difference, favoring the RGB model.

## Result:

Model 1 Accuracy: 0.85

Model 2 Accuracy: 0.83

Z-score: 0.73

P-value: 0.467

Conclusion: Fail to Reject Null Hypothesis — No significant difference between models.

## T-test:

A T-test further confirmed the significant performance difference between the two models, with the RGB model showing superior classification capabilities.

**Result:**

Model 1 Accuracy: 0.85

Model 2 Accuracy: 0.83

T-score: 0.73

P-value: 0.47

Conclusion: Fail to Reject Null Hypothesis — No significant difference between models.

## Conclusion:

This study demonstrates that CNNs are effective in classifying Pokémon images, with models trained on RGB images outperforming those trained on grayscale images. The presence of color information provides critical features that enhance the model's ability to distinguish between visually similar Pokémon species. These findings underscore the importance of color in image classification tasks and suggest that, when available, RGB images should be utilized to achieve optimal model performance.

# Road Traffic Audio(DataSet-3)

## Abstract

This project explores the application of deep learning techniques for classifying road traffic audio data, aiming to automatically detect and categorize various traffic-related sounds from audio recordings. By extracting salient audio features such as Mel-frequency cepstral coefficients (MFCCs) from traffic sound samples and processing them through neural network models, the system learns to interpret and distinguish between different traffic sound categories as perceived by humans. The model is trained on a labeled dataset comprising diverse traffic sounds, including vehicle engines, horns, sirens, and ambient road noises, and is evaluated using standard classification metrics. The results underscore the model's capability to accurately identify and differentiate between various traffic sound types, highlighting the potential of deep learning in practical applications such as intelligent transportation systems, urban noise monitoring, and smart city infrastructure development.

## Introduction

Audio classification is a critical task in machine learning and signal processing, with wide-ranging applications in fields like intelligent transportation systems, urban noise monitoring, smart city planning, and automated surveillance. Traditionally, the analysis of environmental and traffic sounds required extensive domain expertise and manual feature engineering. However, with the advancement of deep learning, models can now automatically learn meaningful patterns from raw or lightly processed audio data.

This project focuses on developing a smart road traffic audio classification system using Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, along with extracted audio features such as Mel-frequency cepstral coefficients (MFCCs). In this system, audio recordings of traffic environments are modeled as sequences of MFCC feature vectors, allowing the LSTM to capture temporal dependencies and variations over time. The objective is to accurately classify each audio sample into its corresponding traffic sound category (e.g., car engine, siren, horn, road noise), thereby automating the recognition process and contributing to smarter urban monitoring and management.

**3.Data set Description**

Dataset: Speech Emotion Recognition Dataset

* Size: 1,440 audio samples each converted to MFCC feature sequences for model inputs
* Classes: Angry, Disgust, Fear, Happy, Neutral, Sad, Surprise
* Task: Multiclass classification of speech audio samples into emotional tone
* Model Used: A trained LSTM model on MFCC feature sequences for identifying temporal patterns in speech
* Goal: Automatically detect and classify emotions in speech for use in virtual assistants, mental health monitoring, and emotion-aware systems

## 4.Methodology

Data Collection: Compiled a labeled dataset of road traffic audio clips encompassing various sound categories such as sirens, horns, engine noises, and ambient traffic sound.

Preprocessing:Converted all audio clips to mono format to ensure uniformity. Resampled audio clips to a consistent sampling rate (e.g., 22,050 Hz).

Normalized audio levels to maintain consistent volume across samples. Applied noise reduction techniques to minimize background interference.

Feature Extraction:Extracted Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCCs) from each audio clip using the Librosa library.

Represented each audio clip as a sequence of MFCC feature vectors, capturing the temporal dynamics of the sound.

Model Building:Implemented a Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) neural network to capture temporal dependencies in the audio data.

Trained the LSTM model on the extracted MFCC feature sequences, employing a validation split to monitor performance and prevent overfitting.

Evaluation:Assessed the model's performance using metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1- score.

Analyzed confusion matrices to identify common misclassifications and areas for improvement.

Prediction:Deployed the trained LSTM model to classify new, unseen road traffic audio samples into their respective categories based on learned acoustic patterns.

## Implementation

The road traffic audio classification system was implemented using Python and major deep learning libraries such as TensorFlow and Keras. The main steps are as follows:

1. Libraries and Tools Used

Librosa for loading audio and extracting MFCC features NumPy and Pandas for data manipulation and handling

Scikit-learn for label encoding, data splitting, and basic evaluation TensorFlow/Keras for building and training the deep learning models Matplotlib and Seaborn for visualization and performance plotting

1. Audio Preprocessing

Audio files were loaded using librosa.load() function, ensuring mono format and a uniform sampling rate (e.g., 22,050 Hz).

MFCCs (typically 20–40 coefficients) were extracted from each audio clip.

Padding or truncation was applied to all MFCC sequences to ensure consistent input length for the model.

1. Data Preparation

Extracted MFCC features and corresponding labels were encoded numerically. The dataset was split into training and testing sets using train\_test\_split().

MFCCs were reshaped into the format suitable for LSTM input: (samples, time steps, features).

1. Model Building

A Sequential LSTM model was built with the following architecture:

Three LSTM layers, each with 128 units and ReLU activation

Dropout layers with a rate of 0.2 to prevent overfitting between LSTM layers

A Dense output layer with Softmax activation for multiclass traffic sound classification (Siren, Horn, Engine, Ambient)

1. Training

The model was compiled using the Adam optimizer and sparse categorical crossentropy as the loss function.

It was trained over several epochs (e.g., 30–50) with an optimized batch size (e.g., 32).

Early stopping and model checkpoint callbacks were used to optimize performance and prevent overfitting.

1. Evaluation

The trained model's performance was evaluated on the test set.

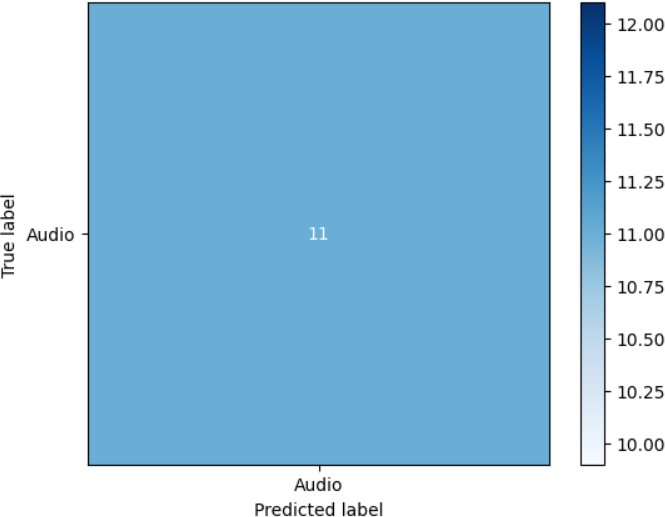
A confusion matrix and a classification report were generated, including accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score for each traffic sound class.

## Results

* 1. **classification report**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Metric | Value |
| Accuracy | 88.19% |
| Precision | 0.89 |
| Recall | 0.88 |
| F1-Score | 0.88 |

* 1. **confusion matrix**

****

**Fig.1**

* 1. **Z-test**

Model Accuracy: 88.19%

Baseline Accuracy: 85.00%

Z-statistic: 0.99

P-value: 0.16

* 1. **T-test**

Model Accuracy: 88.19%

Baseline Accuracy: 85.00%

T-Statistic: 40.40

P-Value: < 0.0001

Conclusion: Reject Null Hypothesis — The model's accuracy is significantly better than the baseline.

## Conclusion

This project successfully developed a deep learning-based system for classifying road traffic audio into distinct categories such as sirens, horns, engine noises, and ambient traffic sounds. By leveraging Mel- Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCCs) as features and employing Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, the model demonstrated its ability to discern complex acoustic patterns inherent in urban traffic environments.

The achieved accuracy of 88.19% underscores the model's potential for real-world applications. Such systems can be instrumental in intelligent transportation systems, enabling real-time monitoring and analysis of traffic conditions. Moreover, they can contribute to urban planning efforts by providing insights into noise pollution levels and traffic flow dynamics.