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Roll No: 001811001038

**Subject: Machine Learning Lab** 

Year: 4 Semester: 1

**Department: Information Technology** 

#### Final Lab Evaluation

## Google Drive Link:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1nJCnggam6h8Ce1frFN8VgJWcyoCvEoGU?usp=sharing

## Comparision Table Link:

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1wvaUnJpm7WbMIivlLQ17016yiSmEVPU-/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=103758038152179595317&rtpof=true&sd=true Github Link-https://github.com/Mahantyjusl/ML\_Assignments

## Ans 1

## **Decision Tree**

```
Wine Dataset
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# preparing the dataset
from sklearn.datasets import load_wine
dataset = load_wine()
X = dataset.data
y = dataset.target
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X train , X test , y train , y test = train test split(X,y,test size =
0.3)
# Classification
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
classifier = DecisionTreeClassifier(max depth=3)
classifier.fit(X_train , y_train)
```

```
y_pred = classifier.predict(X_test)
# Evaluating The Performances
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report , confusion_matrix ,
accuracy_score
print('Confusion Matrix \n')
print(confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred),'\n')
========" )
========" )
print("\nEvaluation Metrics \n" )
print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
----")
----")
print("Accuarcy", accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred))
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import plot confusion matrix
plot confusion matrix(classifier, X test, y test)
plt.show()
Confusion Matrix
[[18 2 0]
[ 2 13 0]
[ 0 4 15]]
======
Evaluation Metrics
         precision recall f1-score
                               support
                   0.90
       0
            0.90
                          0.90
                                  20
       1
            0.68
                   0.87
                          0.76
                                  15
       2
            1.00
                   0.79
                          0.88
                                  19
                          0.85
                                  54
  accuracy
            0.86
                   0.85
                          0.85
                                  54
  macro avg
            0.88
                                  54
weighted avg
                   0.85
                          0.86
```

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

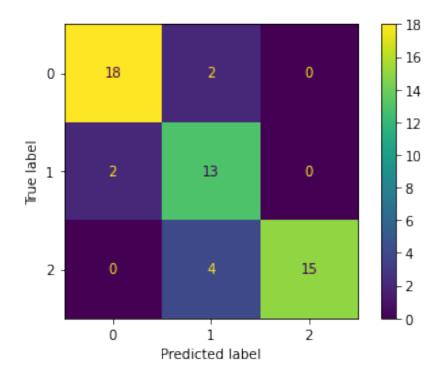
=======

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=======

Accuarcy 0.8518518518519

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/
deprecation.py:87: FutureWarning: Function plot\_confusion\_matrix is
deprecated; Function `plot\_confusion\_matrix` is deprecated in 1.0 and
will be removed in 1.2. Use one of the class methods:
ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from\_predictions or
ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from\_estimator.
 warnings.warn(msg, category=FutureWarning)



#### **Ionosphere Dataset**

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

```
# preparing the dataset
df = pd.read csv("ionosphere.data",header=None)
```

```
df.columns = col name
X = df.drop(['Class'], axis=1)
y = df['Class']
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test =
train_test_split(X,y,train_size=0.7,test_size=0.30,random_state=10)
# Feature Scaling
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
X_train = sc.fit_transform(X_train)
X test = sc.transform(X test)
# Classification
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
classifier = DecisionTreeClassifier(max depth=3)
classifier.fit(X train , y train)
y pred = classifier.predict(X test)
from sklearn.metrics import classification report, confusion matrix,
accuracy_score
print("Confusion Matrix:")
print(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred))
print("-----")
print("-----")
print("Performance Evaluation")
print(classification report(y test, y pred))
print("-----")
print("-----")
print("Accuracy:")
print(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
```

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import plot\_confusion\_matrix
plot\_confusion\_matrix(classifier, X\_test, y\_test)
plt.show()

Confusion Matrix:

[[38 2] [ 7 59]]

-----

-----

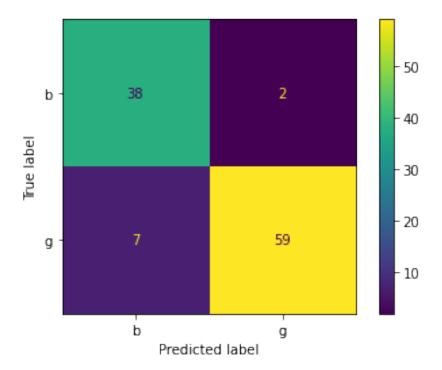
Performance E	valuation precision	recall	fl-score	support
b g	0.84 0.97	0.95 0.89	0.89 0.93	40 66
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.91 0.92	0.92 0.92	0.92 0.91 0.92	106 106 106

\_\_\_\_\_\_

## Accuracy:

0.9150943396226415

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/
deprecation.py:87: FutureWarning: Function plot\_confusion\_matrix is
deprecated; Function `plot\_confusion\_matrix` is deprecated in 1.0 and
will be removed in 1.2. Use one of the class methods:
ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from\_predictions or
ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from\_estimator.
 warnings.warn(msg, category=FutureWarning)



# **Naive Bayes**

```
Wine Dataset
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# preparing the dataset
from sklearn.datasets import load_wine
dataset = load_wine()
X = dataset.data
y = dataset.target
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
X_train , X_test , y_train , y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size =
0.3)
# Classification
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
classifier =GaussianNB(priors=None,var smoothing=1e-10)
classifier.fit(X_train , y_train)
```

```
y pred = classifier.predict(X test)
# Evaluating The Performances
from sklearn.metrics import classification report , confusion matrix ,
accuracy_score
print('Confusion Matrix \n')
print(confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred),'\n')
______")
========" )
print("\nEvaluation Metrics \n" )
print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
======="" )
----")
print("Accuarcy", accuracy score(y test,y pred))
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import plot confusion matrix
plot confusion matrix(classifier, X test, y test)
plt.show()
Confusion Matrix
[[20 0 0]
[ 0 18 2]
[0 \quad 0 \quad 14]]
______
______
Evaluation Metrics
         precision recall f1-score
                              support
       0
            1.00
                   1.00
                         1.00
                                 20
       1
            1.00
                   0.90
                         0.95
                                 20
       2
            0.88
                   1.00
                         0.93
                                 14
                         0.96
                                 54
  accuracy
            0.96
                   0.97
                         0.96
                                 54
  macro avg
weighted avg
            0.97
                   0.96
                         0.96
                                 54
```

------

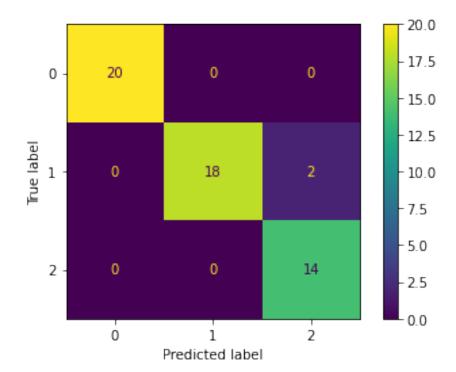
======

\_\_\_\_\_\_

======

Accuarcy 0.9629629629629

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/
deprecation.py:87: FutureWarning: Function plot\_confusion\_matrix is
deprecated; Function `plot\_confusion\_matrix` is deprecated in 1.0 and
will be removed in 1.2. Use one of the class methods:
ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from\_predictions or
ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from\_estimator.
 warnings.warn(msg, category=FutureWarning)



#### **Ionosphere Dataset**

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# preparing the dataset
df = pd.read csv("ionosphere.data",header=None)

```
df.columns = col_name
X = df.drop(['Class'], axis=1)
y = df['Class']
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
X train, X_test, y_train, y_test =
train test split(X,y,train size=0.7,test size=0.30,random state=10)
# Classification
from sklearn.naive bayes import GaussianNB
classifier =GaussianNB(priors=None, var smoothing=1e-10)
classifier.fit(X_train , y_train)
y_pred = classifier.predict(X_test)
# Evaluating The Performances
from sklearn.metrics import classification report , confusion matrix ,
accuracy_score
print('Confusion Matrix \n')
print(confusion matrix(y test,y pred),'\n')
----")
.
======""")
print("\nEvaluation Metrics \n" )
print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
========"")
========" )
print("Accuarcy", accuracy score(y test,y pred))
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import plot_confusion_matrix
plot confusion matrix(classifier, X test, y test)
plt.show()
Confusion Matrix
[[31 9]
[ 1 65]]
```

\_\_\_\_\_\_

======

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=======

#### **Evaluation Metrics**

	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
b g	0.97 0.88	0.78 0.98	0.86 0.93	40 66	
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.92 0.91	0.88 0.91	0.91 0.89 0.90	106 106 106	

\_\_\_\_\_\_

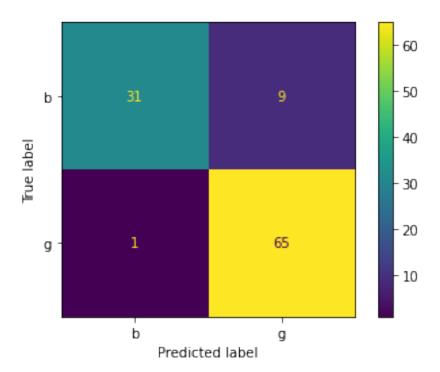
======

\_\_\_\_\_

=======

Accuarcy 0.9056603773584906

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/
deprecation.py:87: FutureWarning: Function plot\_confusion\_matrix is
deprecated; Function `plot\_confusion\_matrix` is deprecated in 1.0 and
will be removed in 1.2. Use one of the class methods:
ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from\_predictions or
ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from\_estimator.
 warnings.warn(msg, category=FutureWarning)



## **Random Forest Classifier**

```
Wine Dataset
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# preparing the dataset
from sklearn.datasets import load_wine
dataset = load_wine()
X = dataset.data
y = dataset.target
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
X_train , X_test , y_train , y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size =
0.3)
# Feature Scaling
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
X_train = sc.fit_transform(X_train)
X test = sc.transform(X test)
```

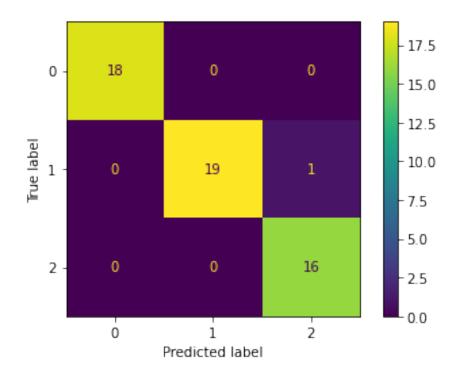
```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
classifier = RandomForestClassifier(n estimators=20, random state=0)
classifier.fit(X train,y train)
y pred = classifier.predict(X test)
from sklearn.metrics import classification report, confusion matrix,
accuracy_score
print("Confusion Matrix:")
print(confusion matrix(y test, y pred))
print("-----")
print("-----")
print("Performance Evaluation")
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
print("-----")
print("----")
print("Accuracy:")
print(accuracy_score(y_test, y pred))
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import plot confusion matrix
plot confusion matrix(classifier, X test, y test)
plt.show()
Confusion Matrix:
[[18 0 0]
[ 0 19 1]
[ 0 0 16]]
-----
Performance Evaluation
           precision recall f1-score
                                     support
               1.00 1.00
1.00 0.95
0.94 1.00
                               1.00
                                         18
                                         20
         1
                               0.97
                               0.97
                                         16
                               0.98
                                         54
   accuracy
               0.98 0.98
0.98 0.98
                               0.98
                                         54
  macro avg
                               0.98
                                         54
weighted avg
```

\_\_\_\_\_

## Accuracy:

## 0.9814814814814815

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/
deprecation.py:87: FutureWarning: Function plot\_confusion\_matrix is
deprecated; Function `plot\_confusion\_matrix` is deprecated in 1.0 and
will be removed in 1.2. Use one of the class methods:
ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from\_predictions or
ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from\_estimator.
 warnings.warn(msg, category=FutureWarning)



#### **Ionosphere Dataset**

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# preparing the dataset

df = pd.read\_csv("ionosphere.data",header=None)

```
df.columns = col name
X = df.drop(['Class'], axis=1)
y = df['Class']
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
X train, X test, y train, y test =
train_test_split(X,y,train_size=0.7,test_size=0.30,random state=10)
# Feature Scaling
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
X train = sc.fit transform(X train)
X_test = sc.transform(X_test)
# Classification
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
classifier = RandomForestClassifier(n estimators=20, random state=0)
classifier.fit(X train,y train)
y pred = classifier.predict(X test)
from sklearn.metrics import classification report, confusion matrix,
accuracy_score
print("Confusion Matrix:")
print(confusion matrix(y test, y pred))
print("-----")
print("-----")
print("Performance Evaluation")
print(classification report(y test, y pred))
print("-----")
print("-----")
print("Accuracy:")
print(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import plot confusion matrix
```

```
plot confusion matrix(classifier, X test, y test)
plt.show()
```

## Confusion Matrix:

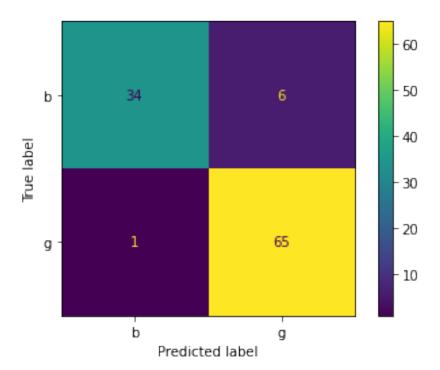
[[34 6] [ 1 65]]

Performance Evaluation						
	precision	recall	f1-score	support		
b	0.97	0.85	0.91	40		
g	0.92	0.98	0.95	66		
accuracy			0.93	106		
macro avg	0.94	0.92	0.93	106		
weighted avg	0.94	0.93	0.93	106		

## Accuracy:

0.9339622641509434

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/ deprecation.py:87: FutureWarning: Function plot confusion matrix is deprecated; Function `plot confusion matrix` is deprecated in 1.0 and will be removed in 1.2. Use one of the class methods: ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from\_predictions or ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from estimator. warnings.warn(msg, category=FutureWarning)



## **SVM**

```
Wine Dataset
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# preparing the dataset
from sklearn.datasets import load_wine
dataset = load_wine()
X = dataset.data
y = dataset.target
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
X_train , X_test , y_train , y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size =
0.3)
# Feature Scaling
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
X_train = sc.fit_transform(X_train)
X test = sc.transform(X test)
```

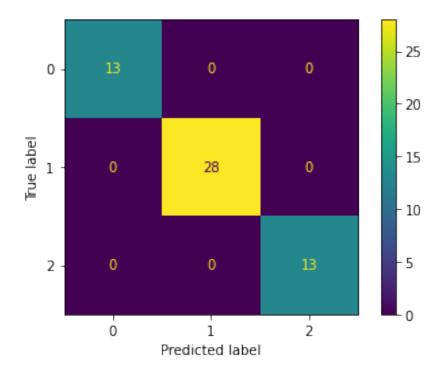
```
from sklearn.svm import SVC
classifier = SVC()
classifier.fit(X_train,y_train)
y pred = classifier.predict(X test)
from sklearn.metrics import classification report, confusion matrix,
accuracy_score
print("Confusion Matrix:")
print(confusion matrix(y test, y pred))
print("-----")
print("-----")
print("Performance Evaluation")
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
print("-----")
print("----")
print("Accuracy:")
print(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import plot confusion matrix
plot confusion matrix(classifier, X_test, y_test)
plt.show()
Confusion Matrix:
[[13 0 0]
[ 0 28 0]
[ 0 0 13]]
-----
Performance Evaluation
          precision recall f1-score
                                   support
              1.00
                     1.00
                              1.00
                                       13
                    1.00
                                       28
        1
              1.00
                              1.00
              1.00
                     1.00
                             1.00
                                       13
                              1.00
                                       54
   accuracy
              1.00
1.00
1.00
                           1.00
                                       54
  macro avg
                                       54
weighted avg
                             1.00
```

-----

Accuracy:

1.0

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/
deprecation.py:87: FutureWarning: Function plot\_confusion\_matrix is
deprecated; Function `plot\_confusion\_matrix` is deprecated in 1.0 and
will be removed in 1.2. Use one of the class methods:
ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from\_predictions or
ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from\_estimator.
 warnings.warn(msg, category=FutureWarning)



## **Ionosphere Dataset**

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

```
# preparing the dataset
```

df = pd.read\_csv("ionosphere.data",header=None)

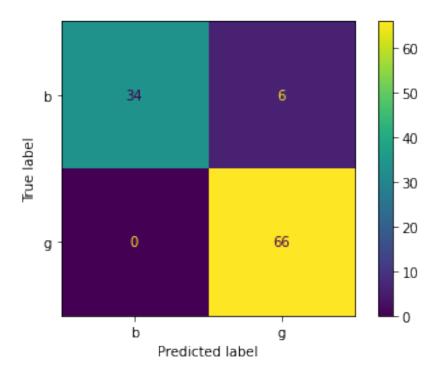
```
df.columns = col name
X = df.drop(['Class'], axis=1)
y = df['Class']
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
X train, X test, y train, y test =
train test split(X,y,train size=0.7,test size=0.30,random state=10)
# Feature Scaling
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
X_train = sc.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = sc.transform(X_test)
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
X_train = sc.fit_transform(X train)
X test = sc.transform(X test)
# Classification
from sklearn.svm import SVC
classifier = SVC()
classifier.fit(X train,y train)
y_pred = classifier.predict(X_test)
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix,
accuracy_score
print("Confusion Matrix:")
print(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred))
print("----")
print("-----")
print("Performance Evaluation")
print(classification report(y test, y pred))
print("-----")
print("-----")
```

```
print("Accuracy:")
print(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import plot confusion matrix
plot confusion matrix(classifier, X test, y test)
plt.show()
Confusion Matrix:
[[34 6]
 [ 0 6611
Performance Evaluation
             precision recall f1-score
                                             support
                          0.85
          b
                  1.00
                                      0.92
                                                  40
          q
                  0.92
                            1.00
                                      0.96
                                                  66
                                      0.94
                                                 106
   accuracy
                  0.96 0.93
                                      0.94
                                                 106
   macro avg
                  0.95
                            0.94
                                      0.94
weighted avg
                                                 106
```

## Accuracy:

0.9433962264150944

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/ deprecation.py:87: FutureWarning: Function plot\_confusion\_matrix is deprecated; Function `plot confusion matrix` is deprecated in 1.0 and will be removed in 1.2. Use one of the class methods: ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from predictions or ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from estimator. warnings.warn(msg, category=FutureWarning)



## Ans2

# Feature Scaling

```
Iris Dataset
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# Dataset Preparation
df = pd.read_csv("iris.data",header=None)

col_name = ['Sepal Length','Sepal Width','Petal Length','Petal Width','Class']

df.columns = col_name

X = df.drop(['Class'], axis=1)
y = df['Class']

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,y,train_size=0.7,test_size=0.30,random_state=10)
```

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
X train = sc.fit transform(X train)
X test = sc.transform(X test)
# Classification using MLP
from sklearn.neural network import MLPClassifier
classifier = MLPClassifier()
classifier.fit(X_train,y_train)
y pred = classifier.predict(X test)
from sklearn.metrics import classification report, confusion matrix,
accuracy_score
print("Confusion Matrix:")
print(confusion matrix(y test, y pred))
print("-----")
print("-----")
print("Performance Evaluation")
print(classification report(y test, y pred))
print("-----")
print("-----")
print("Accuracy:")
print(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import plot_confusion_matrix
plot confusion matrix(classifier, X test, y test)
plt.show()
Confusion Matrix:
[[14 0 0]
[ 0 17 0]
[0 \quad 0 \quad 14]]
   . _ _ _ _ .
   Performance Evaluation
             precision recall f1-score support
   Iris-setosa
            1.00
                         1.00
                                 1.00
                                          14
```

Iris-versicolor	1.00	1.00	1.00	17
Iris-virginica	1.00	1.00	1.00	14
accuracy			1.00	45
macro avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	45
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	45

-----

## Accuracy:

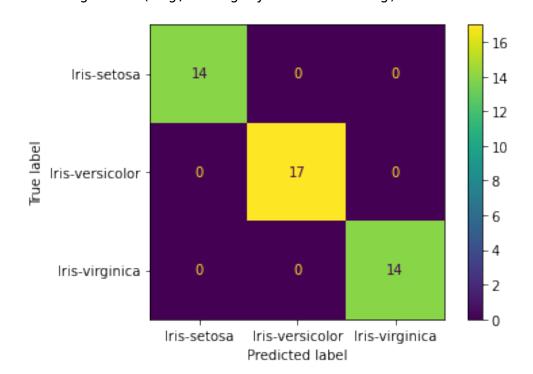
1.0

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/neural\_network/ \_multilayer\_perceptron.py:696: ConvergenceWarning: Stochastic Optimizer: Maximum iterations (200) reached and the optimization hasn't converged yet.

ConvergenceWarning,

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/deprecation.py:87 : FutureWarning: Function plot\_confusion\_matrix is deprecated; Function `plot\_confusion\_matrix` is deprecated in 1.0 and will be removed in 1.2. Use one of the class methods: ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from\_predictions or ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from\_estimator.

warnings.warn(msg, category=FutureWarning)



## **Diabetes Dataset**

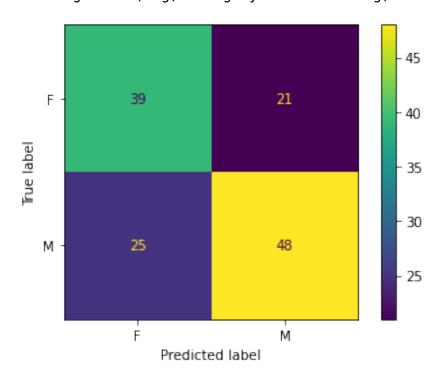
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.model selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.datasets import load diabetes
# preparing the dataset
dataset = load diabetes()
X = np.delete(dataset.data,1,1)
v = dataset.data[:,1]
# as in the dataset Male or Female is not mentioned properly so we
assume the first unique to be 'M' and the other to be 'F'
data sex type = np.unique(y);
y = list(map(lambda x : 'M' if x == data sex type[0] else 'F' , y));
target name = ['M','F']
feature name = list(filter(lambda x : x !=
'sex', dataset.feature names));
X train , X test , y train , y test = train test split(X,y,test size =
0.3)
# Classification
from sklearn.neural network import MLPClassifier
classifier = MLPClassifier(max iter=100)
######
# Showing all the parameters
from pprint import pprint
# Look at parameters used by our current forest
print('Parameters currently in use:\n')
pprint(classifier.get params())
######
# Creating a set of important sample features
parameter space = {
   'hidden layer sizes': [(50,50,50), (50,100,50), (100,)],
   'activation': ['tanh', 'relu'],
   'solver': ['sgd', 'adam'],
   'alpha': [0.0001, 0.05],
   'learning rate': ['constant', 'adaptive'],
pprint(parameter space)
```

```
from sklearn.model selection import GridSearchCV
# Use the random grid to search for best hyperparameters
# First create the base model to tune
classifier = MLPClassifier(max iter=100)
# Random search of parameters, using 3 fold cross validation,
# search across 100 different combinations, and use all available
cores
rf random = GridSearchCV(classifier, parameter space, n jobs=-1, cv=3)
rf random.fit(X train, y train)
y pred = rf random.predict(X test)
from sklearn.metrics import classification report, confusion matrix,
accuracy score
print("Confusion Matrix:")
print(confusion matrix(y test, y pred))
print("-----")
print("-----")
print("Performance Evaluation")
print(classification report(y test, y pred))
print("-----")
print("-----")
print("Accuracy:")
print(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import plot confusion matrix
plot confusion matrix(rf random, X test, y test)
plt.show()
Parameters currently in use:
{'activation': 'relu',
 'alpha': 0.0001,
 'batch size': 'auto',
```

```
'beta 1': 0.9,
 'beta 2': 0.999,
 'early stopping': False,
 'epsilon': 1e-08,
 'hidden layer sizes': (100,),
 'learning rate': 'constant',
 'learning rate init': 0.001,
 'max fun': 15000,
 'max iter': 100,
 'momentum': 0.9,
 'n iter no change': 10,
 'nesterovs momentum': True,
 'power_t': 0.5,
 'random state': None,
 'shuffle': True,
'solver': 'adam',
 'tol': 0.0001,
 'validation_fraction': 0.1,
 'verbose': False,
 'warm start': False}
{'activation': ['tanh', 'relu'],
 'alpha': [0.0001, 0.05],
 'hidden layer sizes': [(50, 50, 50), (50, 100, 50), (100,)],
 'learning rate': ['constant', 'adaptive'],
 'solver': ['sgd', 'adam']}
Confusion Matrix:
[[39 21]
 [25 48]]
Performance Evaluation
              precision recall f1-score
                                             support
           F
                   0.61
                             0.65
                                       0.63
                                                   60
                   0.70
                             0.66
                                       0.68
                                                   73
           М
                                      0.65
                                                  133
    accuracy
   macro avg
                   0.65
                            0.65
                                      0.65
                                                  133
weighted avg
                   0.66
                             0.65
                                      0.65
                                                 133
Accuracy:
0.6541353383458647
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/
deprecation.py:87: FutureWarning: Function plot confusion matrix is
deprecated; Function `plot_confusion_matrix` is deprecated in 1.0 and
will be removed in 1.2. Use one of the class methods:
ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from predictions or
```

# ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from\_estimator. warnings.warn(msg, category=FutureWarning)



## **Wisconsin Breast Cancer Dataset**

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

train test split(X,y,train size=0.7,test size=0.30,random state=10)

```
# Feature Scaling
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
X train = sc.fit transform(X train)
X test = sc.transform(X test)
# Classification using MLP
from sklearn.neural network import MLPClassifier
classifier = MLPClassifier()
classifier.fit(X train,y train)
y pred = classifier.predict(X test)
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix,
accuracy score
print("Confusion Matrix:")
print(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred))
print("-----")
print("-----")
print("Performance Evaluation")
print(classification report(y test, y pred))
print("-----")
print("-----")
print("Accuracy:")
print(accuracy score(y test, y pred))
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import plot confusion matrix
plot confusion matrix(classifier, X test, y test)
plt.show()
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/neural network/
multilayer perceptron.py:696: ConvergenceWarning: Stochastic
Optimizer: Maximum iterations (200) reached and the optimization
hasn't converged yet.
 ConvergenceWarning,
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/deprecation.py:87
: FutureWarning: Function plot confusion matrix is deprecated;
Function `plot_confusion_matrix` is deprecated in 1.0 and will be
```

removed in 1.2. Use one of the class methods: ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from\_predictions or ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from\_estimator. warnings.warn(msg, category=FutureWarning)

Confusion Matrix:

[[111 1] [ 2 57]]

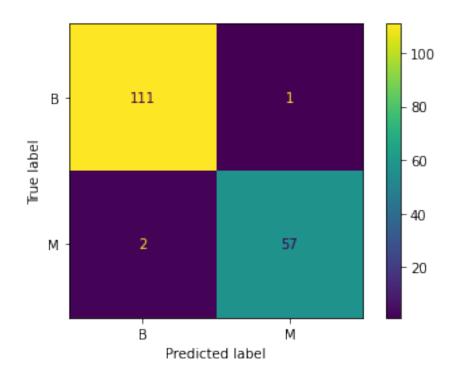
-----

Performance Evaluation						
		precision	recall	f1-score	support	
	В	0.98	0.99	0.99	112	
	М	0.98	0.97	0.97	59	
accura	асу			0.98	171	
macro a	avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	171	
weighted a	avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	171	

-----

Accuracy:

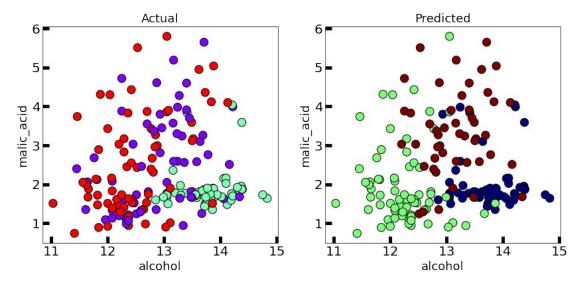
0.9824561403508771



## Ans 5

#### **K-Means**

```
#importing libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import sklearn as sk
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
%matplotlib inline
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.datasets import load wine
wine=load wine()
x = wine.data
df=pd.DataFrame(data=x, columns=wine.feature names)
kmeans = KMeans(init="random", n clusters=3, n init=10, max iter=300,
random state=42)
y = kmeans.fit predict(x)
fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(14,6))
axes[0].scatter(x=df['alcohol'], y=df['malic_acid'], c=y,
cmap='rainbow',edgecolor='k', s=150) #you can also try cmap='rainbow'
axes[1].scatter(x=df['alcohol'], y=df['malic acid'], c=wine.target,
cmap='jet',edgecolor='k', s=150)
axes[0].set xlabel('alcohol', fontsize=18)
axes[0].set ylabel('malic acid', fontsize=18)
axes[1].set xlabel('alcohol', fontsize=18)
axes[1].set ylabel('malic acid', fontsize=18)
axes[0].tick params(direction='in', length=10, width=5, colors='k',
labelsize=20)
axes[1].tick params(direction='in', length=10, width=5, colors='k',
labelsize=20)
axes[0].set title('Actual', fontsize=18)
axes[1].set title('Predicted', fontsize=18)
Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Predicted')
```



from sklearn.metrics import silhouette\_score
print("The silhouette score is :")
silhouette score(x, kmeans.labels)

The silhouette score is :

### 0.5711381937868844

from sklearn.metrics import calinski\_harabasz\_score
print("The calinski harabasz score is :")
calinski\_harabasz\_score(x, kmeans.labels\_)

The calinski harabasz score is :

561.815657860671

## K-medoids

!pip install scikit-learn-extra

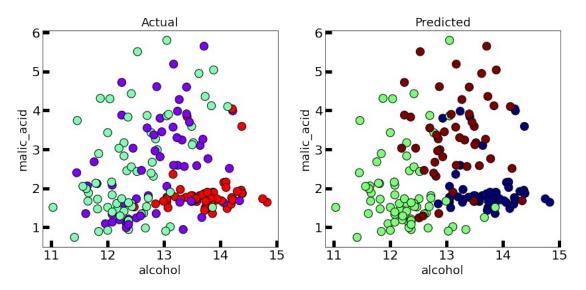
#### #importing libraries

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import sklearn as sk
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
%matplotlib inline
from sklearn_extra.cluster import KMedoids
from sklearn.datasets import load_wine

wine=load_wine()
x = wine.data
df=pd.DataFrame(data=x, columns=wine.feature_names)
kmedoid = KMedoids(init="heuristic", n_clusters=3, max_iter=300,
random_state=42)
y = kmedoid.fit predict(x)
```

```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(14,6))
axes[0].scatter(x=df['alcohol'], y=df['malic_acid'], c=y,
cmap='rainbow',edgecolor='k', s=150) #you can also try cmap='rainbow'
axes[1].scatter(x=df['alcohol'], y=df['malic_acid'], c=wine.target,
cmap='jet',edgecolor='k', s=150)
axes[0].set_xlabel('alcohol', fontsize=18)
axes[0].set_ylabel('malic_acid', fontsize=18)
axes[1].set_xlabel('alcohol', fontsize=18)
axes[1].set_ylabel('malic_acid', fontsize=18)
axes[0].tick_params(direction='in', length=10, width=5, colors='k',
labelsize=20)
axes[1].tick_params(direction='in', length=10, width=5, colors='k',
labelsize=20)
axes[0].set_title('Actual', fontsize=18)
axes[1].set_title('Predicted', fontsize=18)
```

Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Predicted')



from sklearn.metrics import silhouette\_score
print("The silhouette score is :")
silhouette score(x, kmedoid.labels)

The silhouette score is :

### 0.5666480408636575

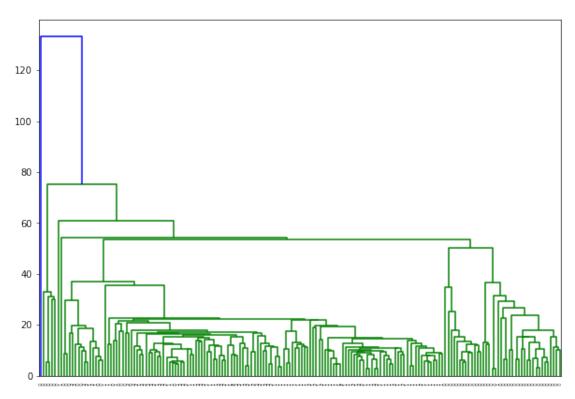
from sklearn.metrics import calinski\_harabasz\_score
print("The calinski harabasz score is :")
calinski harabasz score(x, kmedoid.labels)

The calinski harabasz score is :

539.3792353535451

# Dendrogram

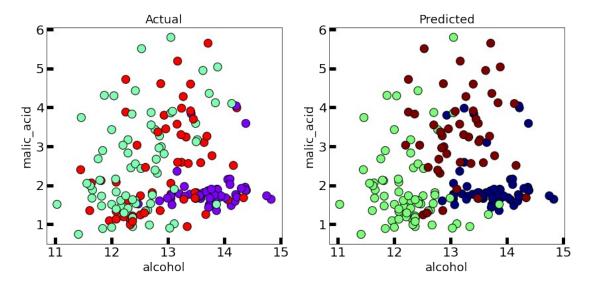
```
#importing libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import sklearn as sk
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
%matplotlib inline
from sklearn.datasets import load wine
wine=load wine()
x = wine.\overline{d}ata
df=pd.DataFrame(data=x, columns=wine.feature_names)
from scipy.cluster.hierarchy import dendrogram, linkage
linked = linkage(x, 'single')
plt.figure(figsize=(10,7))
dendrogram(linked,
           orientation='top',
           labels=wine.target,
           distance_sort='descending',
           show_leaf_counts=True)
plt.show()
```



Since dendrogram illustrates how each cluster is composed by drawing a U-shaped link between a non-singleton cluster and its children, evaltion mterics cannot be applied on this

## **Agnes**

```
#importing libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import sklearn as sk
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
%matplotlib inline
from sklearn.datasets import load wine
wine=load wine()
x = wine.data
df=pd.DataFrame(data=x, columns=wine.feature names)
from sklearn.cluster import AgglomerativeClustering
cluster = AgglomerativeClustering(n clusters=3, affinity='euclidean',
linkage='ward')
y = cluster.fit predict(x)
fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(14,6))
axes[0].scatter(x=df['alcohol'], y=df['malic acid'], c=y,
cmap='rainbow',edgecolor='k', s=150) #you can also try cmap='rainbow'
axes[1].scatter(x=df['alcohol'], y=df['malic acid'], c=wine.target,
cmap='jet',edgecolor='k', s=150)
axes[0].set xlabel('alcohol', fontsize=18)
axes[0].set ylabel('malic acid', fontsize=18)
axes[1].set_xlabel('alcohol', fontsize=18)
axes[1].set_ylabel('malic_acid', fontsize=18)
axes[0].tic\overline{k} params(direction='in', length=10, width=5, colors='k',
labelsize=20)
axes[1].tick params(direction='in', length=10, width=5, colors='k',
labelsize=20)
axes[0].set title('Actual', fontsize=18)
axes[1].set title('Predicted', fontsize=18)
Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Predicted')
```



from sklearn.metrics import silhouette\_score
print("The silhouette score is :")
silhouette score(x, cluster.labels )

The silhouette score is :

0.5644796401732074

from sklearn.metrics import calinski\_harabasz\_score
print("The calinski harabasz score is :")
calinski\_harabasz\_score(x, cluster.labels\_)

The calinski harabasz score is :

552.851711505718

## Birch

```
#importing libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import sklearn as sk
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
%matplotlib inline
from sklearn.datasets import load_wine

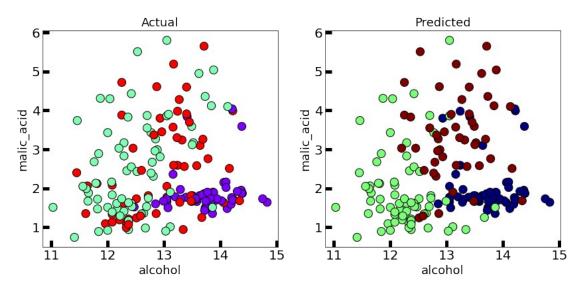
wine=load_wine()
x = wine.data
df=pd.DataFrame(data=x, columns=wine.feature_names)

from sklearn.cluster import Birch

birch = Birch(n_clusters=3, compute_labels=True, branching_factor=50)
y = birch.fit_predict(x)
```

```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(14,6))
axes[0].scatter(x=df['alcohol'], y=df['malic_acid'], c=y,
cmap='rainbow',edgecolor='k', s=150) #you can also try cmap='rainbow'
axes[1].scatter(x=df['alcohol'], y=df['malic_acid'], c=wine.target,
cmap='jet',edgecolor='k', s=150)
axes[0].set_xlabel('alcohol', fontsize=18)
axes[0].set_ylabel('malic_acid', fontsize=18)
axes[1].set_xlabel('alcohol', fontsize=18)
axes[1].set_ylabel('malic_acid', fontsize=18)
axes[0].tick_params(direction='in', length=10, width=5, colors='k',
labelsize=20)
axes[1].tick_params(direction='in', length=10, width=5, colors='k',
labelsize=20)
axes[0].set_title('Actual', fontsize=18)
axes[1].set_title('Predicted', fontsize=18)
```

Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Predicted')



from sklearn.metrics import silhouette\_score
print("The silhouette score is :")
silhouette score(x, birch.labels)

The silhouette score is :

### 0.5644796401732074

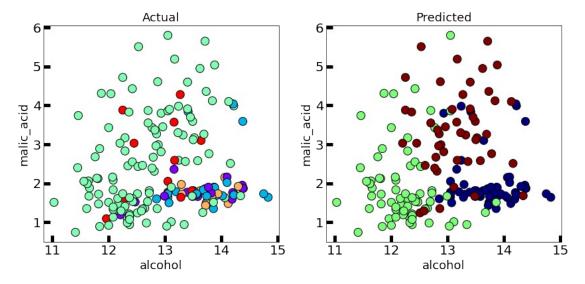
from sklearn.metrics import calinski\_harabasz\_score
print("The calinski harabasz score is :")
calinski\_harabasz\_score(x, birch.labels\_)

The calinski harabasz score is :

552.851711505718

## **DBSCAN**

```
#importing libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import sklearn as sk
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
%matplotlib inline
from sklearn.datasets import load wine
wine=load wine()
x = wine.data
df=pd.DataFrame(data=x, columns=wine.feature names)
from sklearn.cluster import DBSCAN
dbscan = DBSCAN(eps=35, algorithm='auto', metric='euclidean')
y = dbscan.fit predict(x)
fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(14,6))
axes[0].scatter(x=df['alcohol'], y=df['malic acid'], c=y,
cmap='rainbow',edgecolor='k', s=150) #you can also try cmap='rainbow'
axes[1].scatter(x=df['alcohol'], y=df['malic acid'], c=wine.target,
cmap='jet',edgecolor='k', s=150)
axes[0].set xlabel('alcohol', fontsize=18)
axes[0].set ylabel('malic acid', fontsize=18)
axes[1].set_xlabel('alcohol', fontsize=18)
axes[1].set ylabel('malic_acid', fontsize=18)
axes[0].tick_params(direction='in', length=10, width=5, colors='k',
labelsize=20)
axes[1].tick params(direction='in', length=10, width=5, colors='k',
labelsize=20)
axes[0].set_title('Actual', fontsize=18)
axes[1].set title('Predicted', fontsize=18)
Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Predicted')
```



from sklearn.metrics import silhouette\_score
print("The silhouette score is :")
silhouette\_score(x, dbscan.labels\_)

The silhouette score is :

0.4413295944891938

from sklearn.metrics import calinski\_harabasz\_score
print("The calinski harabasz score is :")
calinski\_harabasz\_score(x, dbscan.labels\_)

The calinski harabasz score is:

208.9449395725058

## **OPTICS**

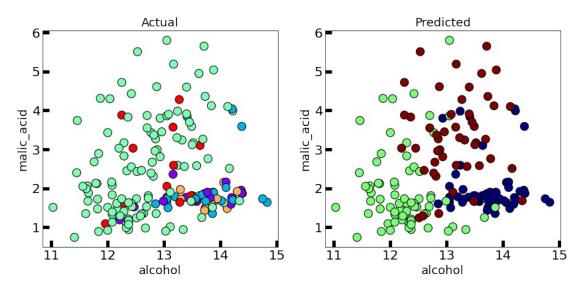
```
#importing libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import sklearn as sk
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
%matplotlib inline
from sklearn.datasets import load_wine

wine=load_wine()
x = wine.data
df=pd.DataFrame(data=x, columns=wine.feature_names)
from sklearn.cluster import DBSCAN

dbscan = DBSCAN(eps=35, algorithm='auto', metric='euclidean')
y = dbscan.fit_predict(x)
```

```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(14,6))
axes[0].scatter(x=df['alcohol'], y=df['malic_acid'], c=y,
cmap='rainbow',edgecolor='k', s=150) #you can also try cmap='rainbow'
axes[1].scatter(x=df['alcohol'], y=df['malic_acid'], c=wine.target,
cmap='jet',edgecolor='k', s=150)
axes[0].set_xlabel('alcohol', fontsize=18)
axes[0].set_ylabel('malic_acid', fontsize=18)
axes[1].set_xlabel('alcohol', fontsize=18)
axes[1].set_ylabel('malic_acid', fontsize=18)
axes[0].tick_params(direction='in', length=10, width=5, colors='k',
labelsize=20)
axes[1].tick_params(direction='in', length=10, width=5, colors='k',
labelsize=20)
axes[0].set_title('Actual', fontsize=18)
axes[1].set_title('Predicted', fontsize=18)
```

Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Predicted')



from sklearn.metrics import silhouette\_score
print("The silhouette score is :")
silhouette score(x, dbscan.labels )

The silhouette score is :

## 0.4413295944891938

from sklearn.metrics import calinski\_harabasz\_score
print("The calinski harabasz score is :")
calinski harabasz score(x, dbscan.labels)

The calinski harabasz score is :

208.9449395725058