

**Video Link:**

<https://1drv.ms/v/s!BFvnPTDPvjkohVk0Wvs19qVpoglb?e=m421KAMVdUyi8tmO4Zr5vA&at=9>

**Q1) Sort the list of ages, find min and max, average, median and range**

**#Importing library called statistics which helps in calculating mathematical data**

**import statistics**

**ages = [19, 22, 19, 24, 20, 25, 26, 24, 25, 24]**

**# Sorts age list in ascending order by default**

**ages.sort()**

**print ("Sorted age:", ages) # Displays sorted values**

**# Minimum age**

**# Displays min value as we used min() method**

**print ("Min:", min(ages))**

**# Maximum age**

**# Displays max value as we used max() method**

**print ("Max:", max(ages))**

**# Adding again min and max values so we use append() method to insert values to the list**

**ages.append(min(ages))**

**ages.append(max(ages))**

**print ("Added min and max values again:",ages) #Displays the list again with new values**

**# Median (one middle item or two middle items divided by two, as we imported statistics library it calculates easily and provides the opt)**

**mdn\_age = statistics.median(ages)**

**print ("Median:", mdn\_age)**

**# Average age**

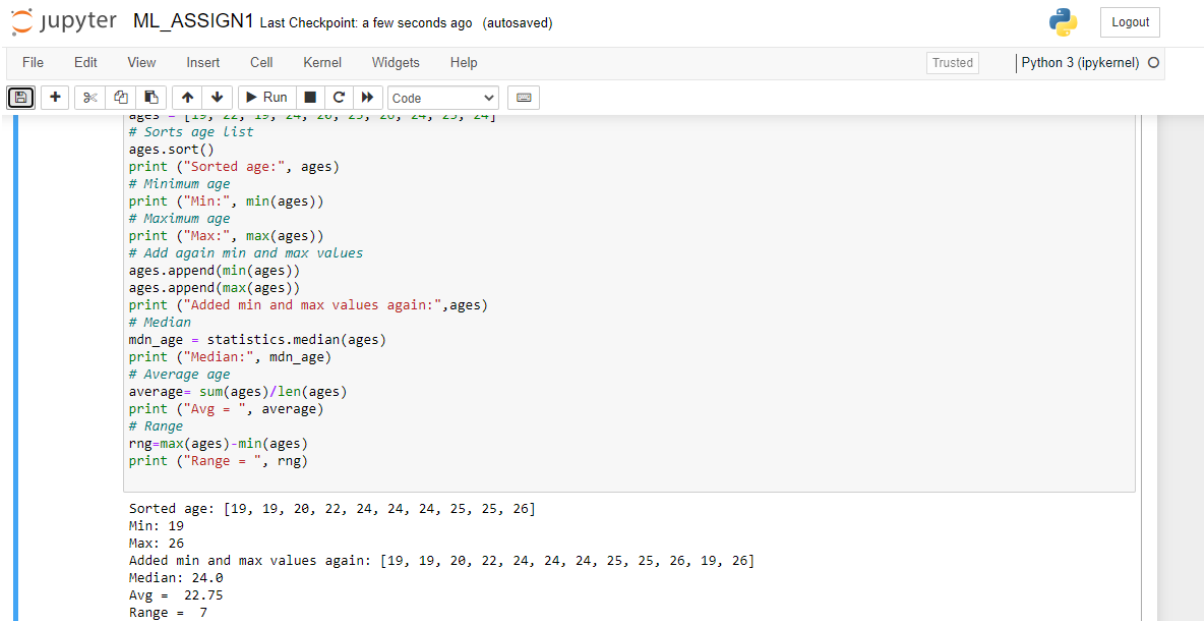
**average= sum(ages)/len(ages)**

**print ("Avg = ", average)**

**# Range**

**rng=max(ages)-min(ages)**

**print ("Range = ", rng)**



The image shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help) and a toolbar with icons for file operations, running, and code execution. The notebook is titled "ML\_ASSIGN1" and shows a "Last Checkpoint: a few seconds ago (autosaved)". The code in the cell calculates statistics for a list of ages. The output shows the sorted list, minimum, maximum, median, average, and range.

```
# Sorts age list
ages.sort()
print ("Sorted age:", ages)
# Minimum age
print ("Min:", min(ages))
# Maximum age
print ("Max:", max(ages))
# Add again min and max values
ages.append(min(ages))
ages.append(max(ages))
print ("Added min and max values again:",ages)
# Median
mdn_age = statistics.median(ages)
print ("Median:", mdn_age)
# Average age
average= sum(ages)/len(ages)
print ("Avg = ", average)
# Range
rng=max(ages)-min(ages)
print ("Range = ", rng)
```

Sorted age: [19, 19, 20, 22, 24, 24, 24, 25, 25, 26]  
Min: 19  
Max: 26  
Added min and max values again: [19, 19, 20, 22, 24, 24, 24, 25, 25, 26, 19, 26]  
Median: 24.0  
Avg = 22.75  
Range = 7

## Q2) Create a dictionary

# Dog dictionary is created with given key and values

```
dog = {'name':'Tommy','color':'white','breed':'husky','legs':'4','age':'2'}
```

```
print ("Dog Dictionary Created:",dog)
```

# Student dictionary is created with given key and values

```
student =  
{ 'first_name':'Srujana','last_name':'Makutam','Gender':'Female','age':'22','marital_status':'single',
```

```
'skills':'dancer','Country':'India','City':'Hyderabad','Address':'1/180'}
```

```
print ("Student Dictionary Created:",student)
```

# Create another dictionary for skills

```
skills = {'dancer':'1','singer':'2','coder':'3'}
```

```
print ("Skills Dictionary Created:",skills)
```

# Find the length of student dictionary

```
print ("Length of student:", len(student))
```

# Check the datatype of skills

```
print ("Datatype fo skills:",type(skills))
```

# Get values of skills dictionary

```
print ("Values of skills:",skills.values())
```

# Add one item to skills

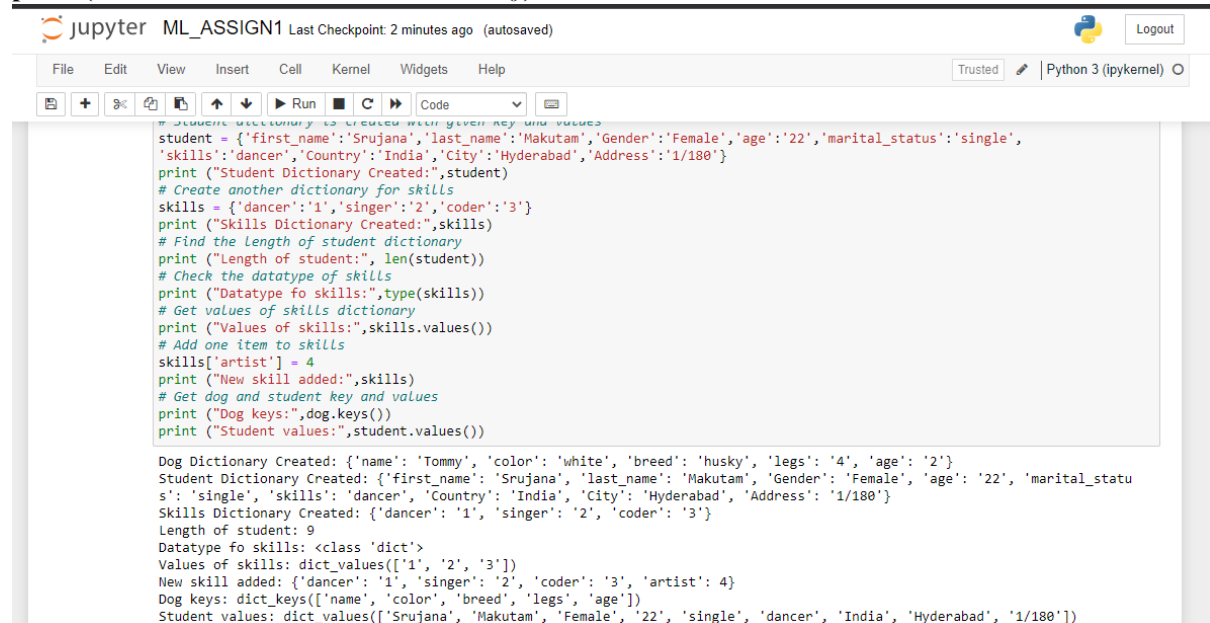
```
skills['artist'] = 4
```

```
print ("New skill added:",skills)
```

```
# Get dog and student key and values
```

```
print ("Dog keys:",dog.keys())
```

```
print ("Student values:",student.values())
```



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook window titled 'ML\_ASSIGN1'. The interface includes a top bar with 'jupyter' logo, 'ML\_ASSIGN1', 'Last Checkpoint: 2 minutes ago (autosaved)', and a 'Logout' button. Below the top bar is a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Insert', 'Cell', 'Kernel', 'Widgets', and 'Help'. A toolbar contains icons for file operations, a 'Run' button, and a 'Code' dropdown menu. The main area displays a code cell with the following Python code:

```
# Student Dictionary is created with given key and values
student = {'first_name': 'Srujana', 'last_name': 'Makutam', 'Gender': 'Female', 'age': '22', 'marital_status': 'single',
'skills': 'dancer', 'Country': 'India', 'City': 'Hyderabad', 'Address': '1/180'}
print ("Student Dictionary Created:", student)
# Create another dictionary for skills
skills = {'dancer': '1', 'singer': '2', 'coder': '3'}
print ("Skills Dictionary Created:", skills)
# Find the Length of student dictionary
print ("Length of student:", len(student))
# Check the datatype of skills
print ("Datatype fo skills:", type(skills))
# Get values of skills dictionary
print ("Values of skills:", skills.values())
# Add one item to skills
skills['artist'] = 4
print ("New skill added:", skills)
# Get dog and student key and values
print ("Dog keys:", dog.keys())
print ("Student values:", student.values())
```

The output of the code is displayed below the code cell:

```
Dog Dictionary Created: {'name': 'Tommy', 'color': 'white', 'breed': 'husky', 'legs': '4', 'age': '2'}
Student Dictionary Created: {'first_name': 'Srujana', 'last_name': 'Makutam', 'Gender': 'Female', 'age': '22', 'marital_status': 'single', 'skills': 'dancer', 'Country': 'India', 'City': 'Hyderabad', 'Address': '1/180'}
Skills Dictionary Created: {'dancer': '1', 'singer': '2', 'coder': '3'}
Length of student: 9
Datatype fo skills: <class 'dict'>
Values of skills: dict_values(['1', '2', '3'])
New skill added: {'dancer': '1', 'singer': '2', 'coder': '3', 'artist': 4}
Dog keys: dict_keys(['name', 'color', 'breed', 'legs', 'age'])
Student values: dict_values(['Srujana', 'Makutam', 'Female', '22', 'single', 'dancer', 'India', 'Hyderabad', '1/180'])
```

### Q3) Create tuple of sisters and brothers

```
my_sisters = ('Sanjana', 'Sheethal', 'Shivani', 'Spoorthi')
```

```
my_brothers = ('Akhil', 'Suchith', 'Vandith', 'Vaishnav')
```

```
# Create another tuple as siblings and join the sister's and brother's tuple
```

```
siblings = my_sisters + my_brothers
```

```
# Displays siblings' output and length of siblings
```

```
print("Siblings:", siblings)
```

```
print("Length of Siblings:", len(siblings))
```

```
# Create another tuple as family_members and add father and mother name to it
```

```
family_members = siblings + ('Srinivas', 'Susmitha')
```

```
# Displays family_members output
```

```
print("Family_members:", family_members)
```

```
In [3]: my_sisters = ('Sanjana', 'Sheethal', 'Shivani', 'Spoorthi')
my_brothers = ('Akhil', 'Suchith', 'Vandith', 'Vaishnav')
# Create another tuple as siblings and join the sister's and brother's tuple
siblings = my_sisters + my_brothers
# Displays siblings' output and length of siblings
print("Siblings:", siblings)
print("Length of Siblings:", len(siblings))
# Create another tuple as family_members and add father and mother name to it
family_members = siblings + ('Srinivas', 'Susmitha')
# Displays family_members output
print("Family_members:", family_members)
```

```
Siblings: ('Sanjana', 'Sheethal', 'Shivani', 'Spoorthi', 'Akhil', 'Suchith', 'Vandith', 'Vaishnav')
Length of Siblings: 8
Family_members: ('Sanjana', 'Sheethal', 'Shivani', 'Spoorthi', 'Akhil', 'Suchith', 'Vandith', 'Vaishnav', 'Srinivas', 'Susmitha')
```

#### **Q4) Length of the set**

```
it_companies = {'Facebook', 'Google', 'Microsoft', 'Apple', 'IBM', 'Oracle', 'Amazon'}  
print("Length of it_companies:", len(it_companies))
```

**#Add twitter**

```
it_companies.add('Twitter')  
print("After adding another item:",it_companies)
```

**#Add multiple it\_companies**

```
it_companies.update({'Infosys','Capgemini','Wipro','TCS'})  
print("After adding multiple items:",it_companies)
```

**#Remove**

```
it_companies.remove('TCS')  
print("After removing one company:",it_companies)
```

**#Discard**

```
it_companies.discard('TCS')  
print("After discarding company:",it_companies)
```

**#Discard doesn't raise any error if any item is not present in the set**

**#Join A & B**

```
A = {19, 22, 24, 20, 25, 26}
```

```
B = {19, 22, 20, 25, 26, 24, 28, 27}
```

```
print("Join A and B:", A.union(B))
```

**#Intersection**

```
print("Intersection of A and B:", A.intersection(B))
```

**#Subset**

```
print("Subset of A and B:", A.issubset(B))
```

**#Disjoint**

```
print("Disjoint:", A.isdisjoint(B))
```

**#Convert list to set**

```
age = [22, 19, 24, 25, 26, 24, 25, 24]
```

```
print("Converting list to set:", set(age))
```

**#Length of set**

```
print("Length of set:",len(set(age)))
```

**#Length of list**

```
print("Length of list:",len(age))
```

```
#Symmetric diff- returns values which are not in common with other set
```

```
print("Symmetric diff:",A.symmetric_difference(B))
```

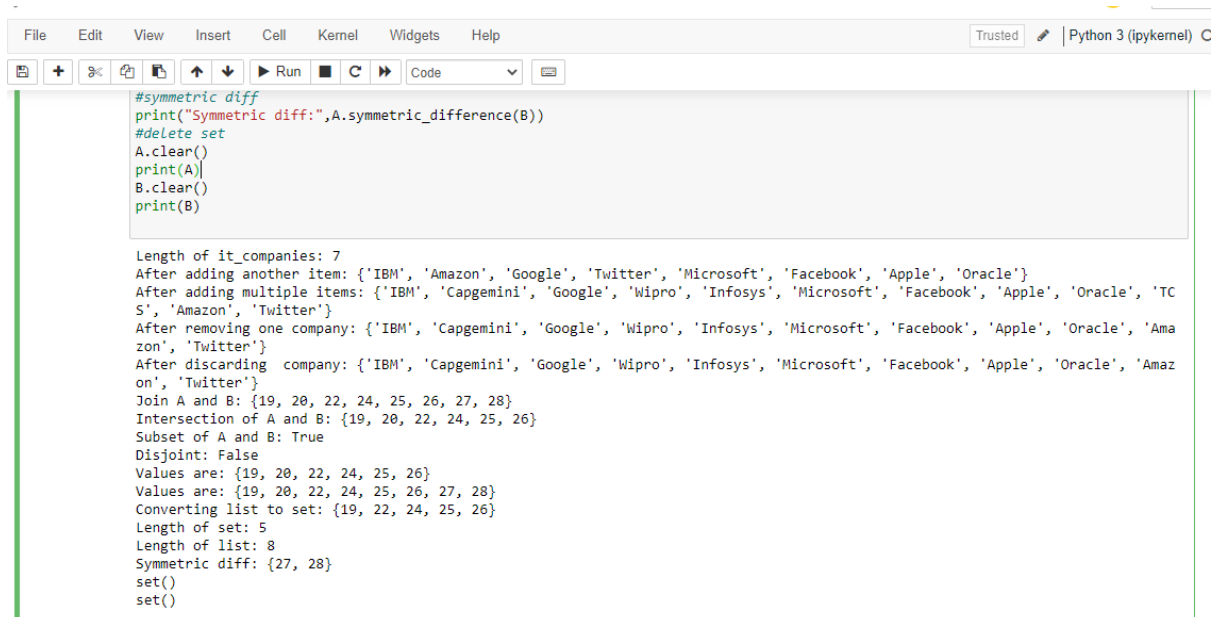
```
#delete set
```

```
A.clear()
```

```
print(A)
```

```
B.clear()
```

```
print(B)
```



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook window with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help) and a toolbar. The code cell contains the following Python code:

```
#symmetric diff
print("Symmetric diff:",A.symmetric_difference(B))
#delete set
A.clear()
print(A)
B.clear()
print(B)
```

The output of the code is displayed below the code cell:

```
Length of it_companies: 7
After adding another item: {'IBM', 'Amazon', 'Google', 'Twitter', 'Microsoft', 'Facebook', 'Apple', 'Oracle'}
After adding multiple items: {'IBM', 'Capgemini', 'Google', 'Wipro', 'Infosys', 'Microsoft', 'Facebook', 'Apple', 'Oracle', 'TCS', 'Amazon', 'Twitter'}
After removing one company: {'IBM', 'Capgemini', 'Google', 'Wipro', 'Infosys', 'Microsoft', 'Facebook', 'Apple', 'Oracle', 'Amazon', 'Twitter'}
After discarding company: {'IBM', 'Capgemini', 'Google', 'Wipro', 'Infosys', 'Microsoft', 'Facebook', 'Apple', 'Oracle', 'Amazon', 'Twitter'}
Join A and B: {19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28}
Intersection of A and B: {19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26}
Subset of A and B: True
Disjoint: False
Values are: {19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26}
Values are: {19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28}
Converting list to set: {19, 22, 24, 25, 26}
Length of set: 5
Length of list: 8
Symmetric diff: {27, 28}
set()
set()
```

### Q5) Calculate area of circle and circumference of circle

```
# Initialise r where r value can be read from user input
```

```
r = int(input("enter r:"))
```

```
# Calculate area of circle and circumference of circle
```

```
_area_of_circle = 3.14*r*r
```

```
_circum_of_circle = 2*3.14*r
```

```
# Display area of circle and circumference of circle
```

```
print("Area of Circle:",_area_of_circle)
```

```
print("Circumference of Circle:",_circum_of_circle)
```

```
In [9]: # Initialise r where r value can be read from user inpt
r = int(input("enter r:"))
# Calculate area of circle and circumference of circle
_area_of_circle = 3.14*r*r
_circum_of_circle = 2*3.14*r
# Display area of circle and circumference of circle
print("Area of Circle:",_area_of_circle)
print("Circumference of Circle:",_circum_of_circle)
```

```
enter r:30
Area of Circle: 2826.0
Circumference of Circle: 188.4
```

## Q6) Unique words using split method

# Unique

st = "I am a teacher and I love to inspire and teach people"

# Use split method to separate the words and set to get the unique values

spt=set(st.split(" "))

print(spt)

print ("Length:",len(spt))

```
In [77]: # Unique
st = "I am a teacher and I love to inspire and teach people"
# Use split method to separate the words
spt=set(st.split(" "))
print(spt)
print ("Length:",len(spt))
```

```
{'people', 'a', 'and', 'am', 'love', 'I', 'teach', 'inspire', 'to', 'teacher'}
Length: 10
```

## Q7) Used tab and escape to display them in the given format

a= "Name\t Age\tCountry\tCity\t\nAsabeneh 250\tFinland\tHelsinki"

print(a)

```
In [10]: a= "Name\t Age\tCountry\tCity\t\nAsabeneh 250\tFinland\tHelsinki"
print(a)
```

```
Name    Age    Country City
Asabeneh 250    Finland Helsinki
```

## Q8) Use the string formatting method to display the following:

#Using String format method

print(f'radius = 10')

print(f'area = 3.14\*radius\*\*2')

print(f'"The area of circle with radius {r} is {3.14\*r\*r} meters square"')

```
In [36]: print(f'radius = 10')
          print(f'area = 3.14*radius**2')
          print(f'The area of circle with radius {r} is {3.14*r*r} meters square')

          radius = 10
          area = 3.14*radius**2
          "The area of circle with radius 10 is 314.0 meters square"
```

**Q9) Write a program, which reads weights (lbs.) of N students into a list and convert these weights to kilograms in a separate list using Loop. N: No of students (Read input from user)**

#Creating a list(L1) for weights(lbs) of N students

**L1=[int(num) for num in input().split(" ")]**

#Creating another list called W\_kg

**W\_kg=[]**

#Using for loop to iterate the values and appending the list

**for i in L1:**

**W\_kg.append(round(i/2.205,2))**

#Displaying the values in kgs after conversion

**print ("Values are:",W\_kg)**

```
In [7]: L1=[int(num) for num in input().split(" ")]
          W_kg=[]
          for i in L1:
              W_kg.append(round(i/2.205,2))
          print("Values are:",W_kg)
```

```
150 155 145 148
Values are: [68.03, 70.29, 65.76, 67.12]
```

19)

					Test Set			
f	1	2	3	6	6	7	10	11
Label	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1

Train Set

i) Using KNN classifier where  $k=3$

$d = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2}$   
 $(6, 6)$   $(6, 3)$   $(6, 2)$   $(6, 1)$  are the points need to be calculated

i.e

$$d = \sqrt{(6-6)^2} = 0 \quad (6, 6)$$

$$d = \sqrt{(6-3)^2} = \sqrt{9} = 3 \quad (6, 3)$$

$$d = \sqrt{(6-2)^2} = \sqrt{4^2} = 4 \quad (6, 2)$$

$$d = \sqrt{(6-1)^2} = \sqrt{5^2} = 5 \quad (6, 1)$$

} nearest

i.e  $(0, 0, 1)$

Max = 0 (o/p is also 0)

calculate for rest points which are also 0 (predicted)

2) Confusion matrix

$$\text{Accuracy} = (TP + TN) / (TN + FP + FN + TP)$$

$$\text{Sensitivity} = TP / (TP + FN)$$

$$\text{Specificity} = TN / (FP + TN)$$

	0	1
0	TN = 1	FP = 0
1	FN = 3	TP = 0

$$A = (0+1) / (1+0+3+0)$$

$$= 1/4 \rightarrow 25\%$$

$$S = 0 / (0+3) = 0$$

$$Sp = 1 / (0+1) = 1$$