# Міністерство освіти і науки України Національний технічний університет України «Київський політехнічний інститут імені Ігоря Сікорського» Факультет інформатики та обчислювальної техніки

Кафедра інформатики та програмної інженерії

#### Звіт

з лабораторної роботи № 2 з дисципліни «Програмування інтелектуальних інформаційних систем»

Виконав студент	ІП-12 Басараб Олег Андрійович
·	•
Перевірив	Баришич Лука Маріянович

# Lab-2

#### **Imports**

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.stats import normaltest
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.cluster import AgglomerativeClustering, Birch, DBSCAN,
AffinityPropagation, KMeans
from sklearn import cluster, datasets, mixture
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix,
silhouette_score, adjusted_rand_score, normalized_mutual_info_score
```

# 1. Bayesian Classification + Support Vector Machine

# **Auxiliary Procedures**

```
def display confusion matrix(y test, y pred, title, labels):
    cm = confusion_matrix(y_true = y_test, y_pred = y pred)
    plt.figure(figsize = (8, 6))
    sns.heatmap(cm, annot = True, cmap='Greens', yticklabels = labels,
xticklabels = labels)
    plt.xlabel('Predicted')
    plt.ylabel('Actual')
    plt.title(title)
    plt.show();
def test_null_hypothesis(df):
    alpha = 0.05
    for column in df.columns:
        s, p = normaltest(df[column])
        if p > alpha:
            print('Null hypothesis can\'t be rejected for ' + column)
            print('Null hypothesis can be rejected for ' + column)
```

# Import data for the 1st and 2nd tasks

```
df1 = pd.read_csv("resources/teleCust1000t.csv")
```

#### Null hypothesis testing

```
Null hypothesis can be rejected for region
Null hypothesis can be rejected for tenure
Null hypothesis can be rejected for age
Null hypothesis can be rejected for marital
Null hypothesis can be rejected for address
Null hypothesis can be rejected for income
Null hypothesis can be rejected for ed
Null hypothesis can be rejected for employ
Null hypothesis can be rejected for retire
Null hypothesis can be rejected for gender
Null hypothesis can be rejected for reside
Null hypothesis can be rejected for custcat
```

#### Data preprocessing

```
dfl_X = dfl.drop(['custcat'], axis = 1)
dfl_y = dfl['custcat']

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(dfl_X, dfl_y,
test_size = 0.2, random_state = 4)

scaler = StandardScaler()
X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)
```

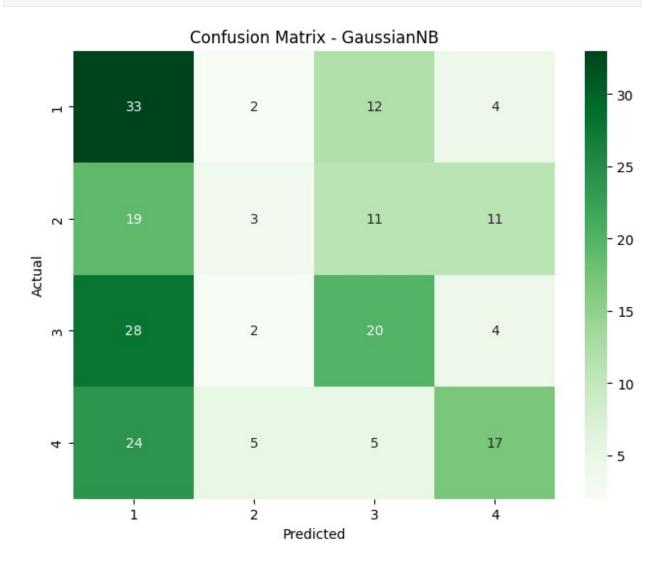
#### Bayesian Classification

```
gnb = GaussianNB()
gnb.fit(X_train, y_train)
y pred train = gnb.predict(X train)
y pred test = gnb.predict(X test)
print(classification report(y test, y pred test))
                            recall f1-score
              precision
                                                support
                                                      51
                    0.32
                              0.65
                                         0.43
           2
                    0.25
                              0.07
                                         0.11
                                                     44
           3
                    0.42
                              0.37
                                         0.39
                                                     54
           4
                    0.47
                              0.33
                                         0.39
                                                     51
                                         0.36
                                                    200
    accuracy
   macro avq
                    0.36
                              0.35
                                         0.33
                                                    200
                                         0.34
                                                    200
weighted avg
                    0.37
                              0.36
print(classification report(y train, y pred train))
```

1 0.37 0.78 0.50 215 2 0.31 0.08 0.12 173 3 0.45 0.38 0.41 227 4 0.39 0.23 0.29 185  accuracy 0.39 800 macro avg 0.38 0.37 0.33 800 weighted avg 0.39 0.39 0.35 800		precision	recall	f1-score	support
accuracy 0.39 800 macro avg 0.38 0.37 0.33 800	3	0.31 0.45	0.08 0.38	0.12 0.41	173 227
Weighted avg 0.55 0.55 0.55	accuracy			0.39	800

З подібності основних метрик оцінки класифікації для тренувальних та тестових даних робимо висновок про відсутність оверфітингу.

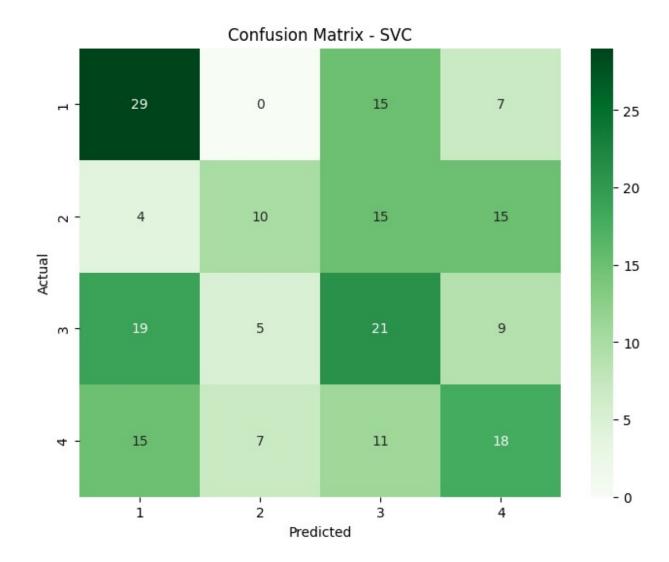
display\_confusion\_matrix(y\_test, y\_pred\_test, 'Confusion Matrix GaussianNB', ['1', '2', '3', '4'])



#### Support Vector Machine

```
svc = SVC()
svc.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred_train = svc.predict(X train)
y pred test = svc.predict(X test)
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred_test))
               precision
                             recall f1-score
                                                 support
                    0.43
           1
                               0.57
                                         0.49
                                                      51
           2
                    0.45
                               0.23
                                         0.30
                                                      44
           3
                    0.34
                               0.39
                                         0.36
                                                      54
           4
                    0.37
                               0.35
                                         0.36
                                                      51
                                         0.39
                                                     200
    accuracy
   macro avg
                    0.40
                               0.38
                                         0.38
                                                     200
weighted avg
                    0.40
                               0.39
                                         0.38
                                                     200
print(classification report(y train, y pred train))
               precision
                             recall f1-score
                                                 support
           1
                    0.50
                               0.67
                                         0.57
                                                     215
           2
                    0.56
                               0.32
                                         0.40
                                                     173
           3
                               0.59
                                         0.56
                                                     227
                    0.53
           4
                    0.54
                               0.47
                                         0.50
                                                     185
                                         0.52
                                                     800
    accuracy
                    0.53
                               0.51
                                         0.51
                                                     800
   macro avg
weighted avg
                    0.53
                               0.52
                                         0.52
                                                     800
```

```
display_confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_test, 'Confusion Matrix -
SVC', ['1', '2', '3', '4'])
```



# Comparison: Bayesian Classification VS C-Support Vector Classification

Модель на основі SVM алгоритму продемонструвала кращі результати за основними метриками оцінки класифікації (зокрема, за f1 та accuracy).

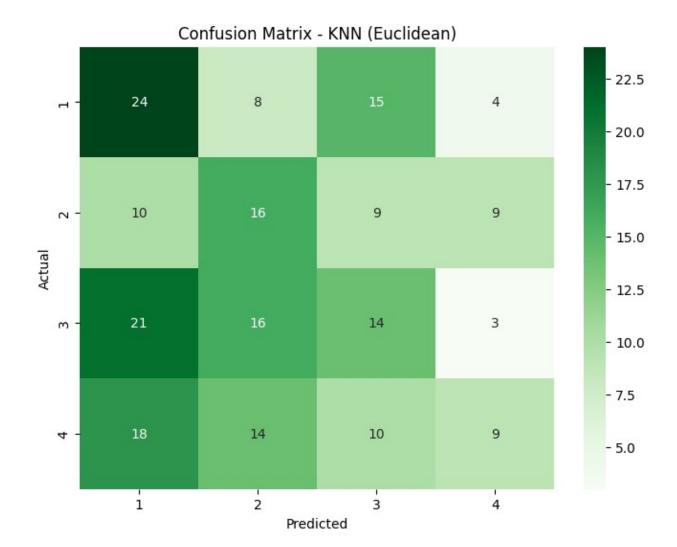
# 2. K Nearest Neighbors Classifier (Euclidean, Manhattan, Minkowski distance metrics)

# KNN (Euclidean distance metric)

```
knn = KNeighborsClassifier(metric = 'euclidean')
knn.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred_train = knn.predict(X_train)
y_pred_test = knn.predict(X_test)
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred_test))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
1	0.33	0.47	0.39	51	
2	0.30	0.36	0.33	44	
3 4	0.29 0.36	0.26 0.18	0.27 0.24	54 51	
accuracy	0.22	0.22	0.32	200	
macro avg weighted avg	0.32 0.32	0.32 0.32	0.31 0.31	200 200	
<mark>print</mark> (classi1	fication_rep	ort(y_trai	n, y_pred_t	rain))	
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
1	0.52	0.68	0.59	215	
2	0.51	0.51	0.51	173	
3	0.56	0.56	0.56	227	
4	0.55	0.37	0.44	185	
accuracy			0.54	800	
macro avg	0.54	0.53	0.53	800	
weighted avg	0.54	0.54	0.53	800	

```
\label{lem:confusion_matrix} $$ display_confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_test, 'Confusion Matrix - KNN (Euclidean)', ['1', '2', '3', '4']) $$
```

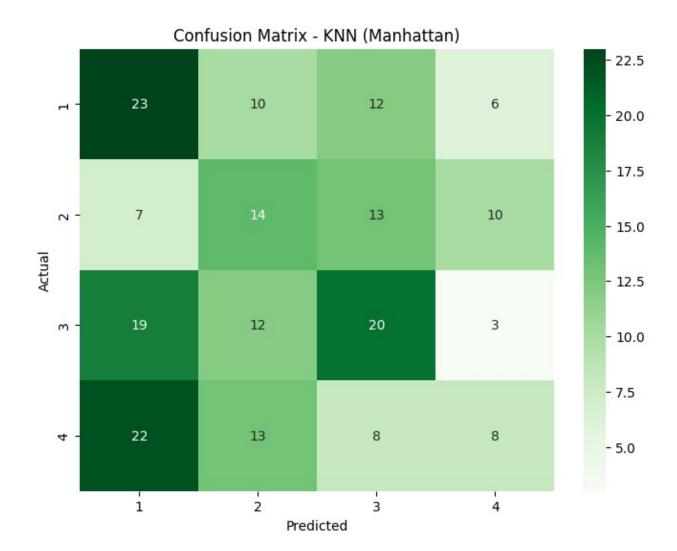


# KNN (Manhattan distance metric)

```
knn = KNeighborsClassifier(metric = 'manhattan')
knn.fit(X_train, y_train)
y pred train = knn.predict(X train)
y pred test = knn.predict(X test)
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred_test))
              precision
                            recall f1-score
                                                support
           1
                    0.32
                              0.45
                                         0.38
                                                      51
           2
                    0.29
                              0.32
                                         0.30
                                                      44
           3
                    0.38
                              0.37
                                         0.37
                                                      54
           4
                    0.30
                              0.16
                                         0.21
                                                     51
    accuracy
                                         0.33
                                                    200
                    0.32
                              0.32
                                         0.31
                                                    200
   macro avq
```

weighted avg	0.32	0.33	0.32	200
<pre>print(classif</pre>	ication_repo	rt(y_train,	, y_pred_t	rain))
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
1	0 50	0.66	0.57	215
1	0.50	0.66	0.57	215
2	0.47	0.51	0.49	173
3	0.58	0.57	0.58	227
4	0.56	0.32	0.41	185
accuracy			0.52	800
macro avg	0.53	0.52	0.51	800
weighted avg	0.53	0.52	0.52	800

```
\label{lem:confusion_matrix} \begin{array}{lll} \mbox{display\_confusion\_matrix}(\mbox{y\_test, y\_pred\_test, 'Confusion Matrix - KNN} \\ \mbox{(Manhattan)', ['1', '2', '3', '4'])} \end{array}
```

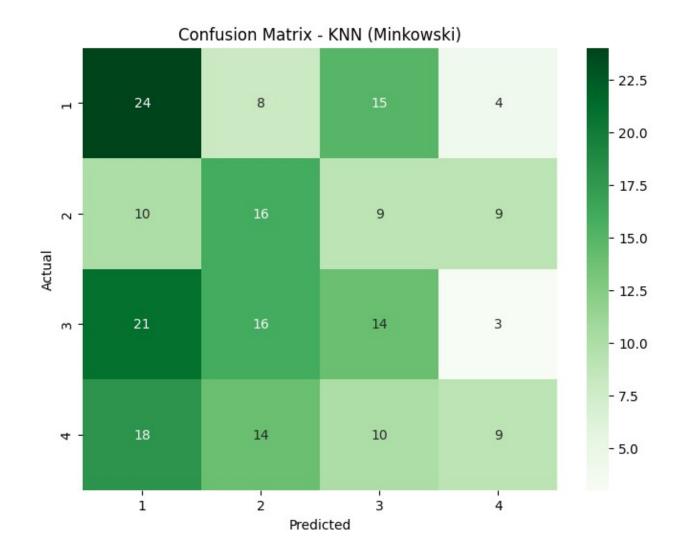


# KNN (Minkowski distance metric)

```
knn = KNeighborsClassifier(metric = 'minkowski')
knn.fit(X_train, y_train)
y pred train = knn.predict(X train)
y pred test = knn.predict(X test)
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred_test))
              precision
                            recall f1-score
                                                support
           1
                    0.33
                              0.47
                                         0.39
                                                      51
           2
                    0.30
                              0.36
                                         0.33
                                                      44
           3
                    0.29
                              0.26
                                         0.27
                                                      54
           4
                    0.36
                              0.18
                                         0.24
                                                      51
    accuracy
                                         0.32
                                                    200
                    0.32
                              0.32
                                         0.31
                                                    200
   macro avq
```

weighted avg	0.32	0.32	0.31	200
<pre>print(classif</pre>	ication_repor	t(y_train,	y_pred_t	rain))
	precision	recall 1	1-score	support
1	0.52	0.68	0.59	215
2	0.51	0.51	0.51	173
3	0.56	0.56	0.56	227
4	0.55	0.37	0.44	185
accuracy			0.54	800
macro avg	0.54	0.53	0.53	800
weighted avg	0.54	0.54	0.53	800

```
display_confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_test, 'Confusion Matrix - KNN
(Minkowski)', ['1', '2', '3', '4'])
```



# Comparison: Euclidean VS Manhattan VS Minkowski

KNN-моделі з використанням Euclidean і Minkowski метрик продемострували однакові результати. KNN-модель з використанням Manhattan метрики продемонструвала близький результат до попередніх двох. Відмінність мінімальна - визначити кращу модель не вдається.

# 3. Agnes, Birch, DBSCAN

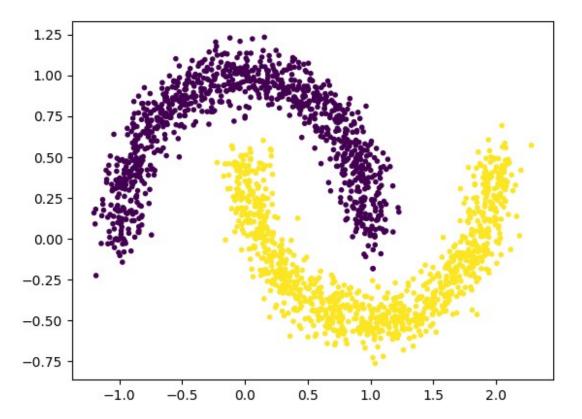
# **Auxiliary Procedures**

```
def display_clusters(y_pred, X, title):
   plt.title(title)
   plt.xlabel('X axis')
   plt.ylabel('Y axis')
   plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], s=10, c=y_pred)
   plt.show()
```

```
def display_clustering_evaluation_metrics(y_pred, y_actual):
    silhoutte_avg = silhouette_score(y_actual.reshape(-1, 1), y_pred)
    ari_score = adjusted_rand_score(y_actual, y_pred)
    nmi_score = normalized_mutual_info_score(y_actual, y_pred)
    print('Silhoutte score: ' + str(silhoutte_avg))
    print('ARI score: ' + str(ari_score))
    print('NMI score: ' + str(nmi_score))
```

#### Data generation for the 3rd and 4th tasks

```
df2_X, df2_y = datasets.make_moons(n_samples = 2000, noise = .09,
random_state = 10)
plt.scatter(df2_X[:, 0], df2_X[:, 1], marker = '.', c = df2_y)
plt.show()
```



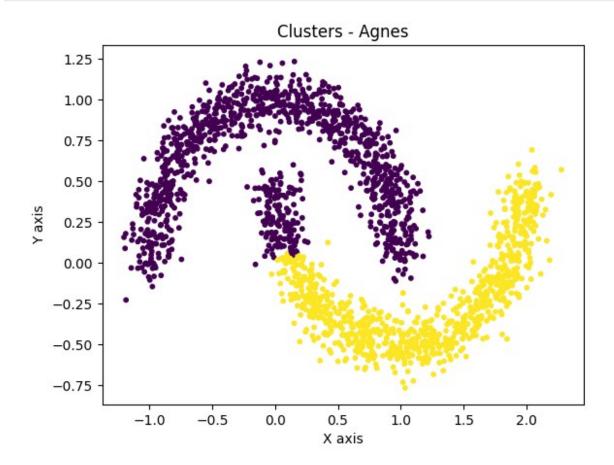
# Agnes

```
agnes = AgglomerativeClustering(n_clusters = 2)
y_pred = agnes.fit_predict(df2_X)

display_clustering_evaluation_metrics(y_pred, df2_y)

Silhoutte score: 0.779019388791144
ARI score: 0.7155769186783432
NMI score: 0.6713586477684496
```

#### display\_clusters(y\_pred, df2\_X, 'Clusters - Agnes')



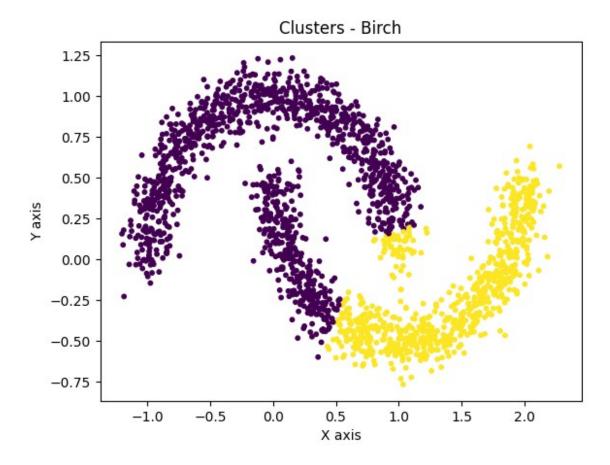
### Birch

```
birch = Birch(n_clusters = 2)
y_pred = birch.fit_predict(df2_X)

display_clustering_evaluation_metrics(y_pred, df2_y)

Silhoutte score: 0.4715061542451542
ARI score: 0.3767076067566142
NMI score: 0.341366173543779

display_clusters(y_pred, df2_X, 'Clusters - Birch')
```



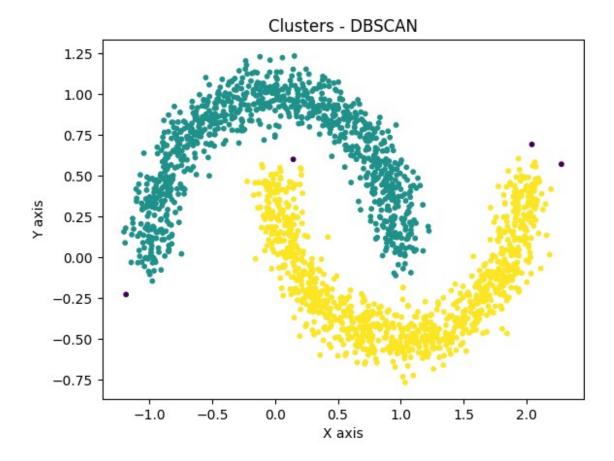
### **DBSCAN**

```
dbscan = DBSCAN(eps = 0.2, min_samples = 70)
y_pred = dbscan.fit_predict(df2_X)

display_clustering_evaluation_metrics(y_pred, df2_y)

Silhoutte score: 0.9900130170250409
ARI score: 0.9920149895714532
NMI score: 0.9787649300611727

display_clusters(y_pred, df2_X, 'Clusters - DBSCAN')
```



# Comparison: Agnes VS Birch VS DBSCAN

DBSCAN-модель продемонструвала найкращі (серед трьох створених моделей) результати кластеризації за всіма обраними метриками оцінки (Silhoutte, ARI та NMI).

# 4. Affinity Propagation + K-Means

# **Affinity Propagation**

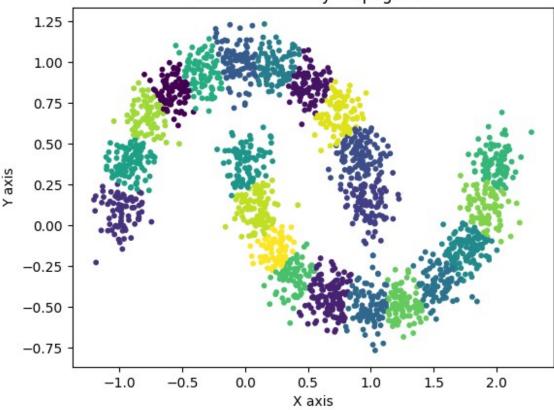
```
ap = AffinityPropagation(damping = 0.9, max_iter = 1000)
y_pred = ap.fit_predict(df2_X)

display_clustering_evaluation_metrics(y_pred, df2_y)

Silhoutte score: -0.046
ARI score: 0.09133595677007185
NMI score: 0.3646515168795521

display_clusters(y_pred, df2_X, 'Clusters - Affinity Propagation')
```





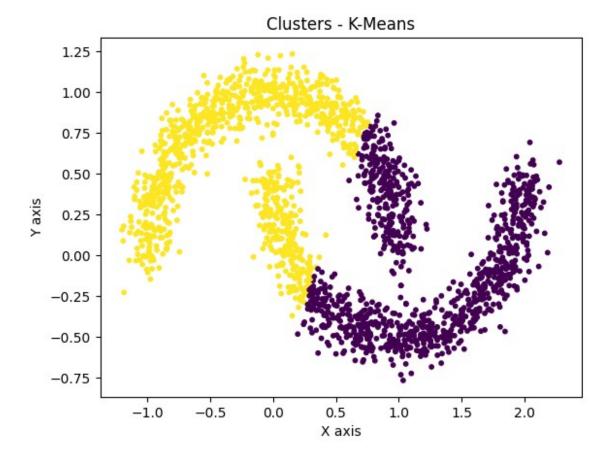
### K-Means

```
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = 2, n_init = 10)
y_pred = kmeans.fit_predict(df2_X)

display_clustering_evaluation_metrics(y_pred, df2_y)

Silhoutte score: 0.33077871543457515
ARI score: 0.24762763165062956
NMI score: 0.18714564323074934

display_clusters(y_pred, df2_X, 'Clusters - K-Means')
```



# Comparison: Affinity Propagation VS K-Means

KMeans-модель продемонструвала кращі результати кластеризації за всіма обраними метриками оцінки (Silhoutte, ARI та NMI).