Neural Networks & Deep Learning: ICP1

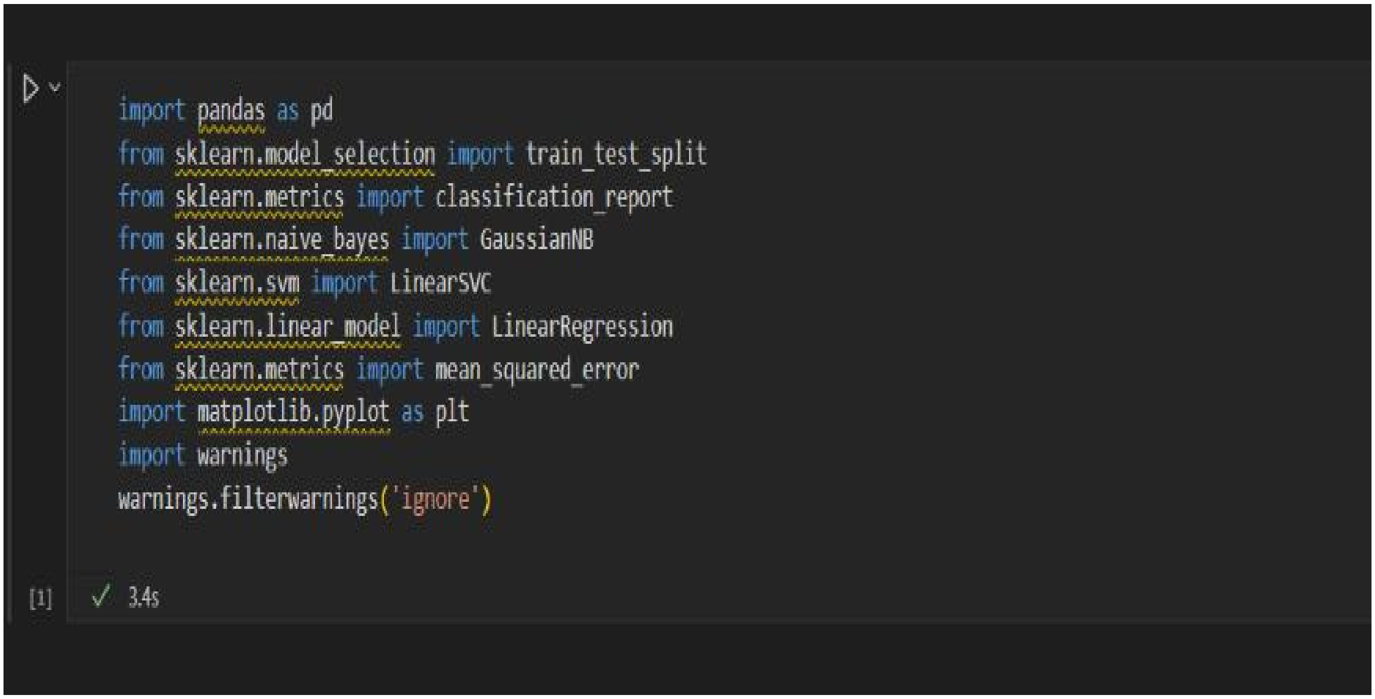
Name: Pavani Medavarthi

Student ID: 700741643

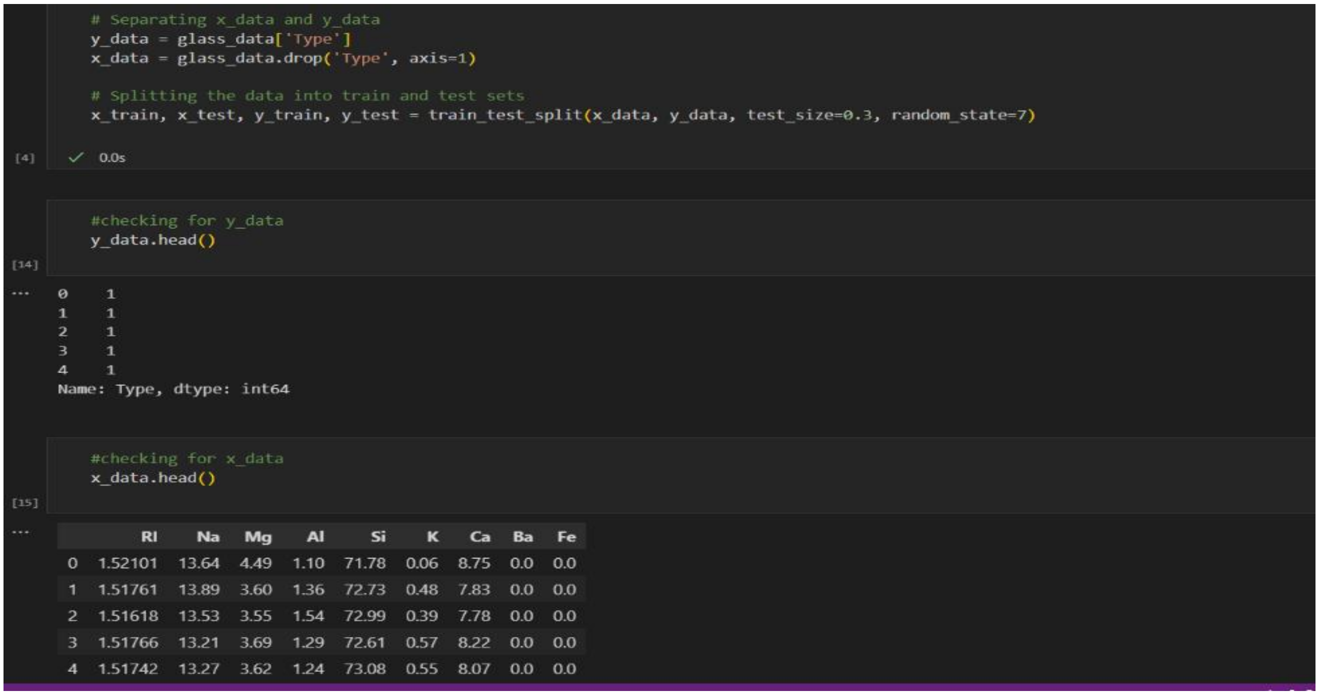
GitHub Link: https://github.com/Pavanimedavarthi/NN-DL_Assignment_1

Video Link: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bnHy8dlzxAaYuz-nCsjk5OIteW7EIvyR/view?usp=drive_link

1. Implement Naïve Bayes method using scikit-learn library.
   Use dataset available with name glass.
   Use train_test_split to create training and testing part.
   Evaluate the model on test part using score and
   classification_report(y_true, y_pred)



```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
from sklearn.svm import LinearSVC
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```



```
# Separating x_data and y_data
y_data = glass_data['Type']
x_data = glass_data.drop('Type', axis=1)

# Splitting the data into train and test sets
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x_data, y_data, test_size=0.3, random_state=7)
```

[4] ✓ 0.0s

```
#checking for y_data
y_data.head()
```

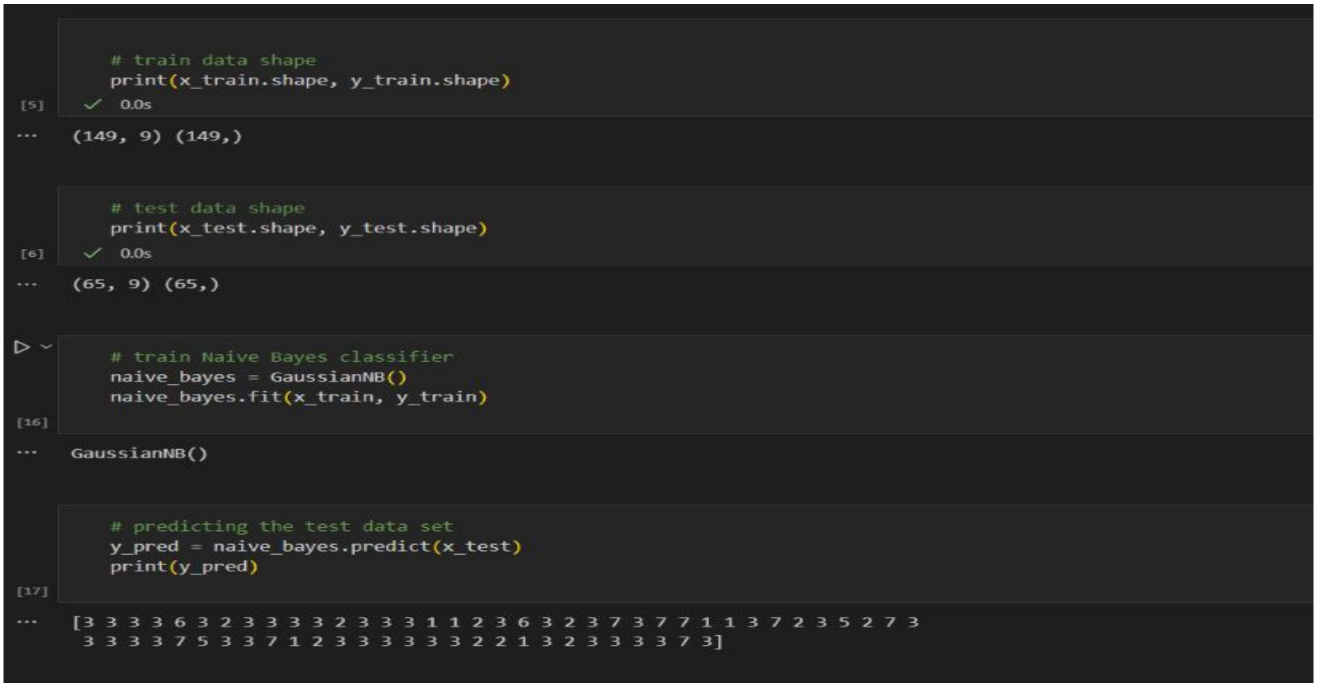
[14]

```
0    1
1    1
2    1
3    1
4    1
Name: Type, dtype: int64
```

```
#checking for x_data
x_data.head()
```

[15]

	RI	Na	Mg	Al	Si	K	Ca	Ba	Fe
0	1.52101	13.64	4.49	1.10	71.78	0.06	8.75	0.0	0.0
1	1.51761	13.89	3.60	1.36	72.73	0.48	7.83	0.0	0.0
2	1.51618	13.53	3.55	1.54	72.99	0.39	7.78	0.0	0.0
3	1.51766	13.21	3.69	1.29	72.61	0.57	8.22	0.0	0.0
4	1.51742	13.27	3.62	1.24	73.08	0.55	8.07	0.0	0.0



```
# train data shape
print(x_train.shape, y_train.shape)
```

[5] ✓ 0.0s

```
(149, 9) (149,)
```

```
# test data shape
print(x_test.shape, y_test.shape)
```

[6] ✓ 0.0s

```
(65, 9) (65,)
```

```
# train Naive Bayes classifier
naive_bayes = GaussianNB()
naive_bayes.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

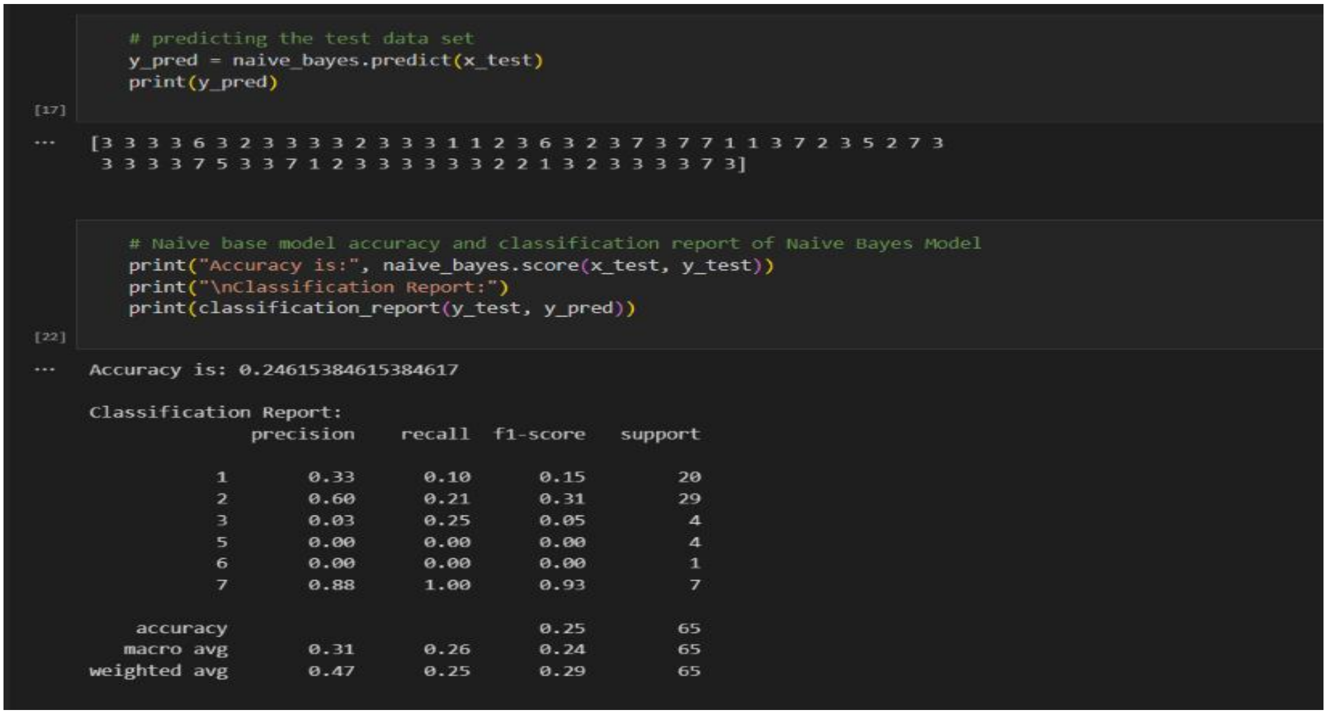
[16]

```
GaussianNB()
```

```
# predicting the test data set
y_pred = naive_bayes.predict(x_test)
print(y_pred)
```

[17]

```
[3 3 3 3 6 3 2 3 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 1 1 2 3 6 3 2 3 7 3 7 7 1 1 3 7 2 3 5 2 7 3
 3 3 3 3 7 5 3 3 7 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 1 3 2 3 3 3 3 7 3]
```



```
# predicting the test data set
y_pred = naive_bayes.predict(x_test)
print(y_pred)
```

[17]

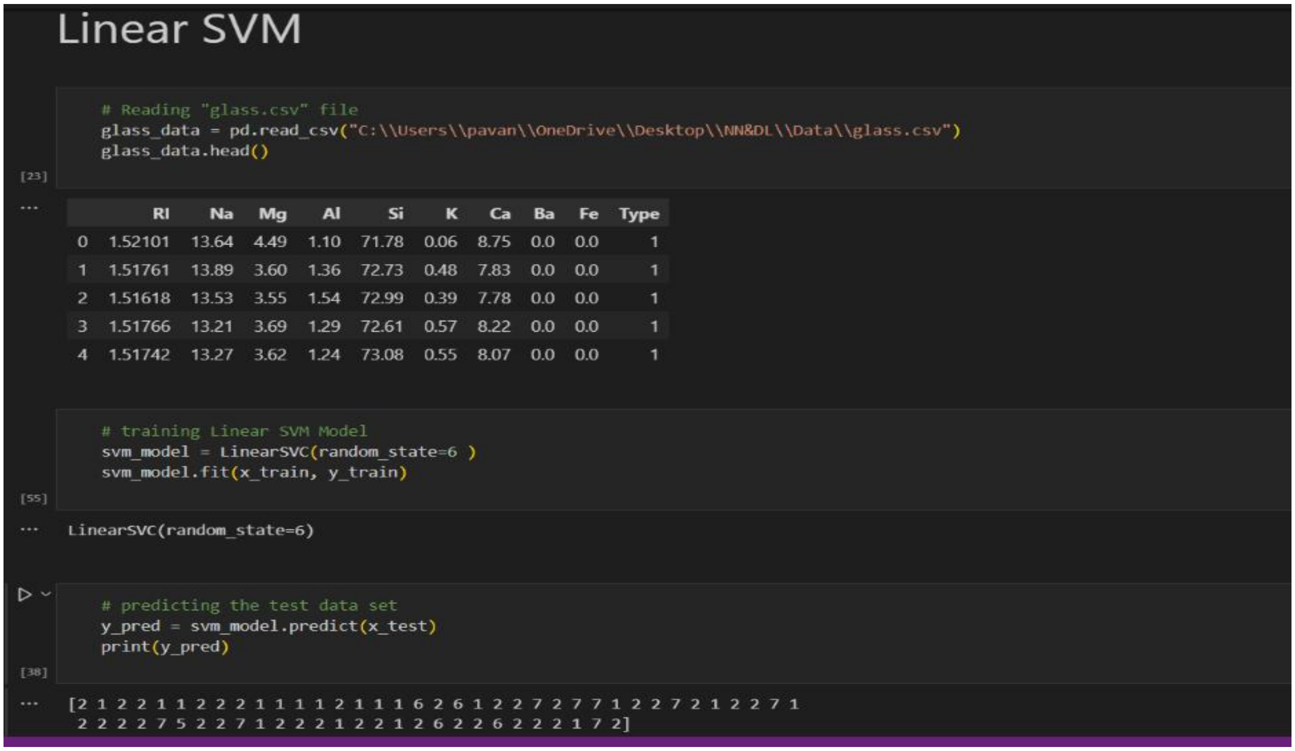
```
[3 3 3 3 6 3 2 3 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 1 1 2 3 6 3 2 3 7 3 7 7 1 1 3 7 2 3 5 2 7 3
 3 3 3 3 7 5 3 3 7 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 1 3 2 3 3 3 3 7 3]
```

```
# Naive base model accuracy and classification report of Naive Bayes Model
print("Accuracy is:", naive_bayes.score(x_test, y_test))
print("\nClassification Report:")
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
```

[22]

```
Accuracy is: 0.24615384615384617

Classification Report:
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           1       0.33      0.10      0.15        20
           2       0.60      0.21      0.31        29
           3       0.03      0.25      0.05         4
           5       0.00      0.00      0.00         4
           6       0.00      0.00      0.00         1
           7       0.88      1.00      0.93         7

    accuracy                           0.25        65
   macro avg       0.31      0.26      0.24        65
weighted avg       0.47      0.25      0.29        65
```

2. Implement linear SVM method using scikit-learn.
   Use the same dataset above.
   Use train_test_split to create training and testing part.
   Evaluate the model on test part using score and classification_report(y_true, y_pred)



Linear SVM

```
# Reading "glass.csv" file
glass_data = pd.read_csv("C:\\Users\\pavan\\OneDrive\\Desktop\\NN&DL\\Data\\glass.csv")
glass_data.head()
```

[23]

	RI	Na	Mg	Al	Si	K	Ca	Ba	Fe	Type
0	1.52101	13.64	4.49	1.10	71.78	0.06	8.75	0.0	0.0	1
1	1.51761	13.89	3.60	1.36	72.73	0.48	7.83	0.0	0.0	1
2	1.51618	13.53	3.55	1.54	72.99	0.39	7.78	0.0	0.0	1
3	1.51766	13.21	3.69	1.29	72.61	0.57	8.22	0.0	0.0	1
4	1.51742	13.27	3.62	1.24	73.08	0.55	8.07	0.0	0.0	1

```
# training Linear SVM Model
svm_model = LinearSVC(random_state=6 )
svm_model.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

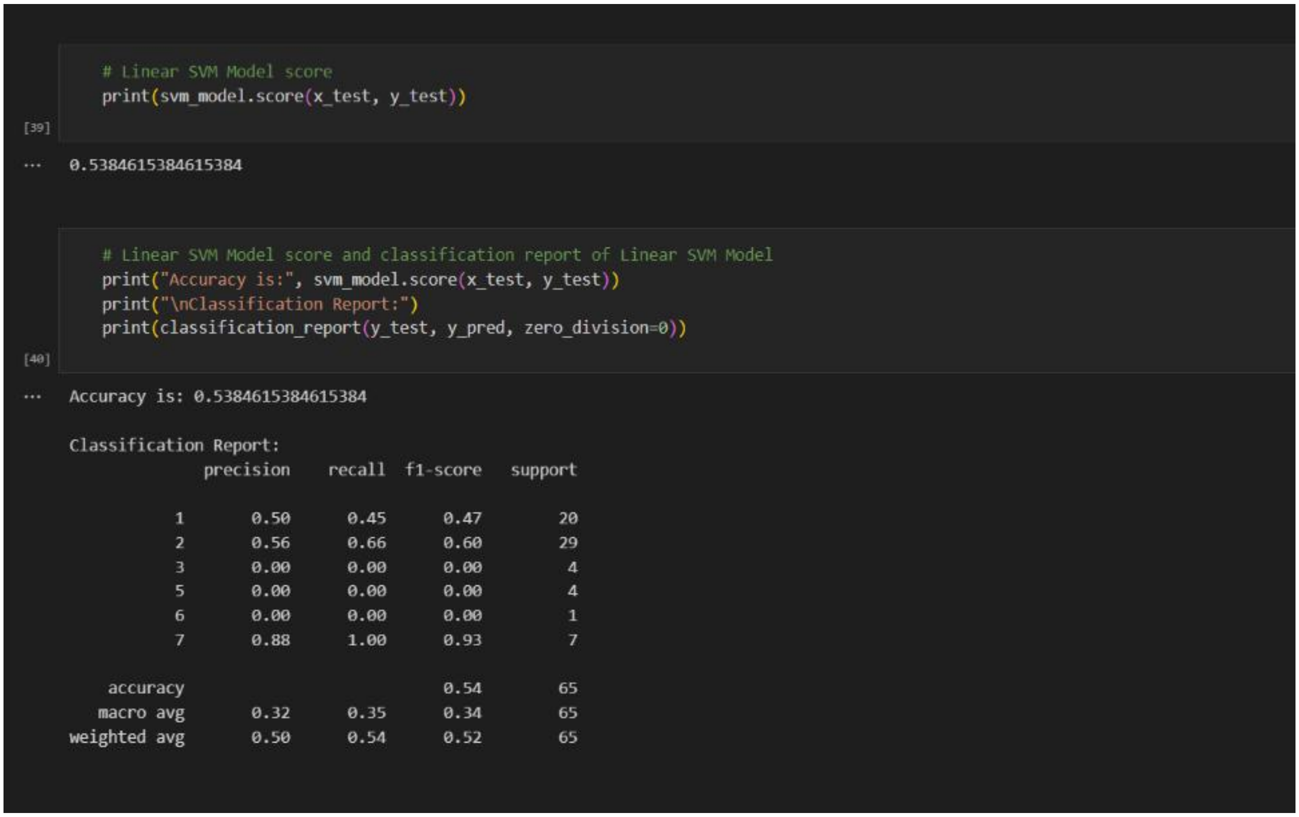
[55]

```
LinearSVC(random_state=6)
```

```
# predicting the test data set
y_pred = svm_model.predict(x_test)
print(y_pred)
```

[38]

```
[2 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 6 2 6 1 2 2 7 2 7 7 1 2 2 7 2 1 2 2 7 1
 2 2 2 2 7 5 2 2 7 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 6 2 2 6 2 2 2 1 7 2]
```



```
# Linear SVM Model score
print(svm_model.score(x_test, y_test))
```

[39]

```
0.5384615384615384
```

```
# Linear SVM Model score and classification report of Linear SVM Model
print("Accuracy is:", svm_model.score(x_test, y_test))
print("\nClassification Report:")
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred, zero_division=0))
```

[40]

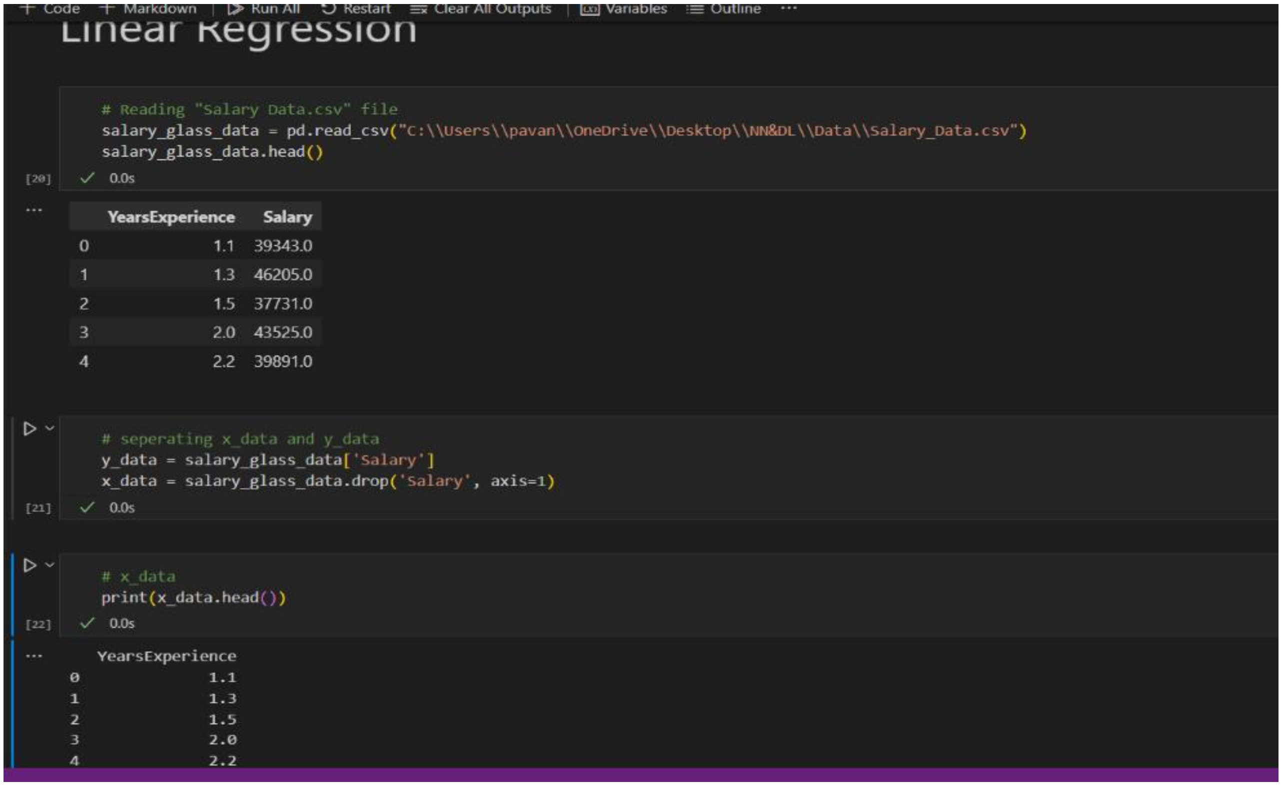
```
Accuracy is: 0.5384615384615384

Classification Report:
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           1       0.50      0.45      0.47        20
           2       0.56      0.66      0.60        29
           3       0.00      0.00      0.00         4
           5       0.00      0.00      0.00         4
           6       0.00      0.00      0.00         1
           7       0.88      1.00      0.93         7

    accuracy                           0.54        65
   macro avg       0.32      0.35      0.34        65
weighted avg       0.50      0.54      0.52        65
```

Which algorithm you got better accuracy? Can you justify why?

Justification:

Linear SVM has higher accuracy than Naive Bayes Model because SVM can classify multi-dimensional data, whereas Naive Bayes cannot classify data because it is based on frequency of occurrence.

3. Implement Linear Regression using scikit-learn
a) Import the given “Salary_Data.csv”
b) Split the data in train_test partitions, such that 1/3 of the data is reserved as test subset.
c) Train and predict the model.
d) Calculate the mean_squared error.
e) Visualize both train and test data using scatter plot.



Linear Regression

```
# Reading "Salary Data.csv" file
salary_glass_data = pd.read_csv("C:\\Users\\pavan\\OneDrive\\Desktop\\NN&DL\\Data\\Salary_Data.csv")
salary_glass_data.head()
```

[20] ✓ 0.0s

	YearsExperience	Salary
0	1.1	39343.0
1	1.3	46205.0
2	1.5	37731.0
3	2.0	43525.0
4	2.2	39891.0

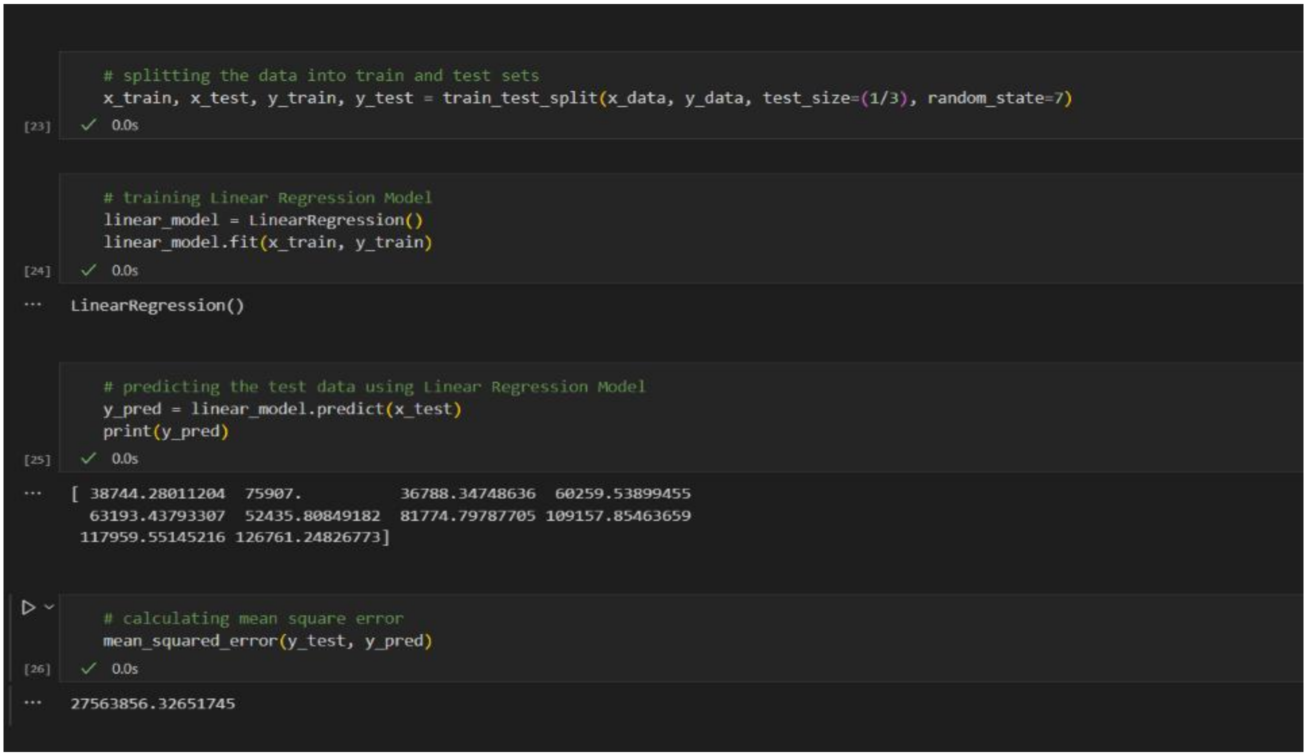
```
# seperating x_data and y_data
y_data = salary_glass_data['Salary']
x_data = salary_glass_data.drop('Salary', axis=1)
```

[21] ✓ 0.0s

```
# x_data
print(x_data.head())
```

[22] ✓ 0.0s

```
   YearsExperience
0              1.1
1              1.3
2              1.5
3              2.0
4              2.2
```



```
# splitting the data into train and test sets
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x_data, y_data, test_size=(1/3), random_state=7)
```

[23] ✓ 0.0s

```
# training Linear Regression Model
linear_model = LinearRegression()
linear_model.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

[24] ✓ 0.0s

```
LinearRegression()
```

```
# predicting the test data using Linear Regression Model
y_pred = linear_model.predict(x_test)
print(y_pred)
```

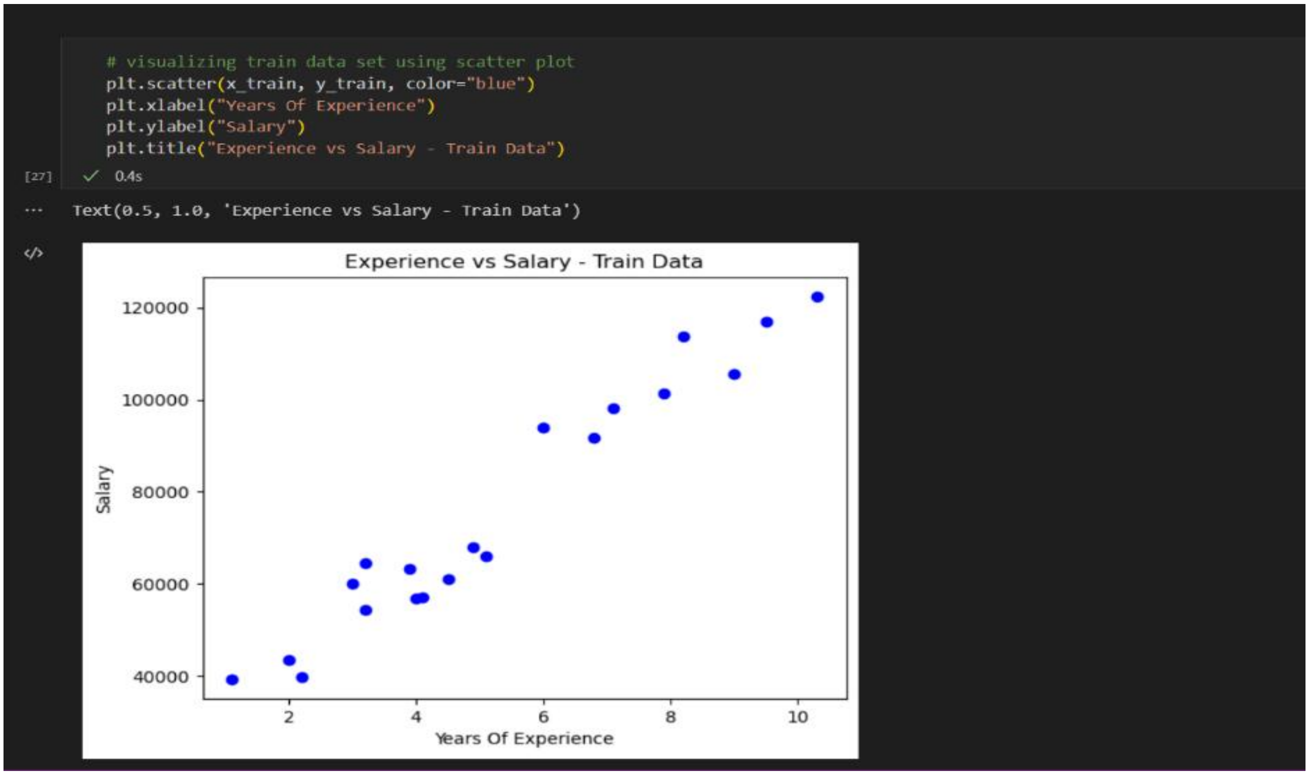
[25] ✓ 0.0s

```
[ 38744.28011204  75907.          36788.34748636  60259.53899455
  63193.43793307  52435.80849182  81774.79787705 109157.85463659
 117959.55145216 126761.24826773]
```

```
# calculating mean square error
mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
```

[26] ✓ 0.0s

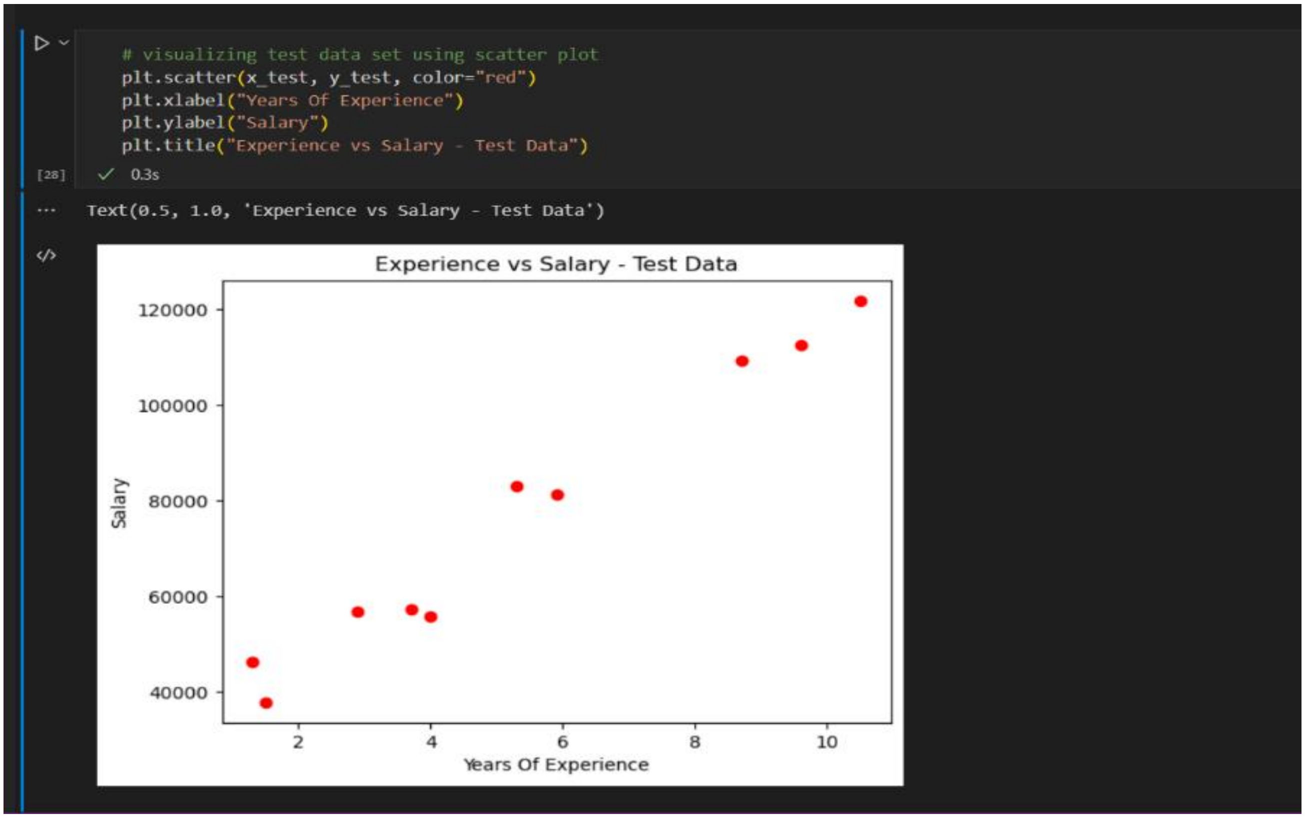
```
27563856.32651745
```



```
# visualizing train data set using scatter plot
plt.scatter(x_train, y_train, color="blue")
plt.xlabel("Years Of Experience")
plt.ylabel("Salary")
plt.title("Experience vs Salary - Train Data")
```

[27] ✓ 0.4s

```
Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Experience vs Salary - Train Data')
```



```
# visualizing test data set using scatter plot
plt.scatter(x_test, y_test, color="red")
plt.xlabel("Years Of Experience")
plt.ylabel("Salary")
plt.title("Experience vs Salary - Test Data")
```

[28] ✓ 0.3s

```
Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Experience vs Salary - Test Data')
```