

machine-learning-assignment-1

December 6, 2023

Q1. Explore scikit learn Library.

Ans= Step 1: Load a dataset:- A dataset is nothing but a collection of data. A dataset generally has two main components:

i)Features: (also known as predictors, inputs, or attributes) they are simply the variables of our data. They can be more than one and hence represented by a feature matrix.

ii)Response: (alsoknown as the target, label, or output) This is the output variable depending on the feature variables. We generally have a single response column and it is represented by a response vector.

The sklearn.datasets package embeds some small toy datasets as introduced in the Getting Started section. This package also features helpers to fetch larger datasets commonly used by the machine learning community to benchmark algorithms on data that comes from the ‘real world’. For Example - Iris plants dataset, Diabetes dataset, Wine recognition dataset, Breast cancer wisconsin (diagnostic) dataset.

Step 2: Splitting the dataset:-

i)Split the dataset into two pieces: a training set and a testing set.

ii)Train the model on the training set.

iii)Test the model on the testing set, and evaluate how well our model did.

`sklearn.model_selection.train_test_split(*arrays, test_size=None train_size=None, random_state=None, shuffle=True, stratify=None).`

Split arrays or matrices into random train and test subsets.

Step 3: Training the model:- Scikit-learn provides a wide range of machine learning algorithms that have a unified/consistent interface for fitting, predicting accuracy, etc.

sklearn.tree.DecisionTreeClassifier is a class in the scikit-learn library that implements a decision tree classifier. Decision trees are a type of supervised learning algorithm that can be used for both classification and regression tasks.

sklearn.linear_model is a module in the scikit-learn library that provides a wide range of linear models for regression, classification, and other tasks. The LinearRegression class in ‘sklearn’.

Now we use `fit()`, `predict()`, `accuracy_score()`, `metrics.accuracy_score()` functions.

Q2. Explore Datasets Online (can refer Kaggle, UCI ML, etc.)

a) Load dataset in google colab.

```
[2]: from sklearn.datasets import load_wine
import pandas as pd

wine = load_wine()
wine_df = pd.DataFrame(data=wine.data, columns=wine.feature_names)
wine_df['target'] = wine.target
```

b) Print first five values and last five values in dataset.

```
[3]: print("First five values in the Wine dataset:",wine_df.head())
print("*"*125)
print("Last five values in the Wine dataset:",wine_df.tail())
```

```
First five values in the Wine dataset:  alcohol  malic_acid  ash
alcalinity_of_ash  magnesium  total_phenols  \
0      14.23           1.71  2.43           15.6      127.0      2.80
1      13.20           1.78  2.14           11.2      100.0      2.65
2      13.16           2.36  2.67           18.6      101.0      2.80
3      14.37           1.95  2.50           16.8      113.0      3.85
4      13.24           2.59  2.87           21.0      118.0      2.80

      flavanoids  nonflavanoid_phenols  proanthocyanins  color_intensity  hue  \
0           3.06                0.28           2.29           5.64  1.04
1           2.76                0.26           1.28           4.38  1.05
2           3.24                0.30           2.81           5.68  1.03
3           3.49                0.24           2.18           7.80  0.86
4           2.69                0.39           1.82           4.32  1.04

      od280/od315_of_diluted_wines  proline  target
0                3.92    1065.0      0
1                3.40    1050.0      0
2                3.17    1185.0      0
3                3.45    1480.0      0
4                2.93     735.0      0

*****
*****
Last five values in the Wine dataset:  alcohol  malic_acid  ash
alcalinity_of_ash  magnesium  total_phenols  \
173      13.71           5.65  2.45           20.5      95.0      1.68
174      13.40           3.91  2.48           23.0     102.0      1.80
175      13.27           4.28  2.26           20.0     120.0      1.59
176      13.17           2.59  2.37           20.0     120.0      1.65
177      14.13           4.10  2.74           24.5      96.0      2.05

      flavanoids  nonflavanoid_phenols  proanthocyanins  color_intensity  hue  \
173           0.61                0.52           1.06           7.7  0.64
174           0.75                0.43           1.41           7.3  0.70
175           0.69                0.43           1.35          10.2  0.59
```

176	0.68	0.53	1.46	9.3	0.60
177	0.76	0.56	1.35	9.2	0.61

	od280/od315_of_diluted_wines	proline	target
173	1.74	740.0	2
174	1.56	750.0	2
175	1.56	835.0	2
176	1.62	840.0	2
177	1.60	560.0	2

c) check correlation between fields present in dataset.

```
[5]: import seaborn as sns

correlation_matrix = wine_df.corr()
print("Correlation between fields in the Wine dataset: ", correlation_matrix)

sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, cmap='ocean')
```

Correlation between fields in the Wine dataset:

alcohol	malic_acid	ash	\
alcohol	1.000000	0.094397	0.211545
malic_acid	0.094397	1.000000	0.164045
ash	0.211545	0.164045	1.000000
alcalinity_of_ash	-0.310235	0.288500	0.443367
magnesium	0.270798	-0.054575	0.286587
total_phenols	0.289101	-0.335167	0.128980
flavanoids	0.236815	-0.411007	0.115077
nonflavanoid_phenols	-0.155929	0.292977	0.186230
proanthocyanins	0.136698	-0.220746	0.009652
color_intensity	0.546364	0.248985	0.258887
hue	-0.071747	-0.561296	-0.074667
od280/od315_of_diluted_wines	0.072343	-0.368710	0.003911
proline	0.643720	-0.192011	0.223626
target	-0.328222	0.437776	-0.049643

	alcalinity_of_ash	magnesium	total_phenols	\
alcohol	-0.310235	0.270798	0.289101	
malic_acid	0.288500	-0.054575	-0.335167	
ash	0.443367	0.286587	0.128980	
alcalinity_of_ash	1.000000	-0.083333	-0.321113	
magnesium	-0.083333	1.000000	0.214401	
total_phenols	-0.321113	0.214401	1.000000	
flavanoids	-0.351370	0.195784	0.864564	
nonflavanoid_phenols	0.361922	-0.256294	-0.449935	
proanthocyanins	-0.197327	0.236441	0.612413	
color_intensity	0.018732	0.199950	-0.055136	
hue	-0.273955	0.055398	0.433681	

od280/od315_of_diluted_wines	-0.276769	0.066004	0.699949
proline	-0.440597	0.393351	0.498115
target	0.517859	-0.209179	-0.719163

	flavanoids	nonflavanoid_phenols	\
alcohol	0.236815	-0.155929	
malic_acid	-0.411007	0.292977	
ash	0.115077	0.186230	
alcalinity_of_ash	-0.351370	0.361922	
magnesium	0.195784	-0.256294	
total_phenols	0.864564	-0.449935	
flavanoids	1.000000	-0.537900	
nonflavanoid_phenols	-0.537900	1.000000	
proanthocyanins	0.652692	-0.365845	
color_intensity	-0.172379	0.139057	
hue	0.543479	-0.262640	
od280/od315_of_diluted_wines	0.787194	-0.503270	
proline	0.494193	-0.311385	
target	-0.847498	0.489109	

	proanthocyanins	color_intensity	hue	\
alcohol	0.136698	0.546364	-0.071747	
malic_acid	-0.220746	0.248985	-0.561296	
ash	0.009652	0.258887	-0.074667	
alcalinity_of_ash	-0.197327	0.018732	-0.273955	
magnesium	0.236441	0.199950	0.055398	
total_phenols	0.612413	-0.055136	0.433681	
flavanoids	0.652692	-0.172379	0.543479	
nonflavanoid_phenols	-0.365845	0.139057	-0.262640	
proanthocyanins	1.000000	-0.025250	0.295544	
color_intensity	-0.025250	1.000000	-0.521813	
hue	0.295544	-0.521813	1.000000	
od280/od315_of_diluted_wines	0.519067	-0.428815	0.565468	
proline	0.330417	0.316100	0.236183	
target	-0.499130	0.265668	-0.617369	

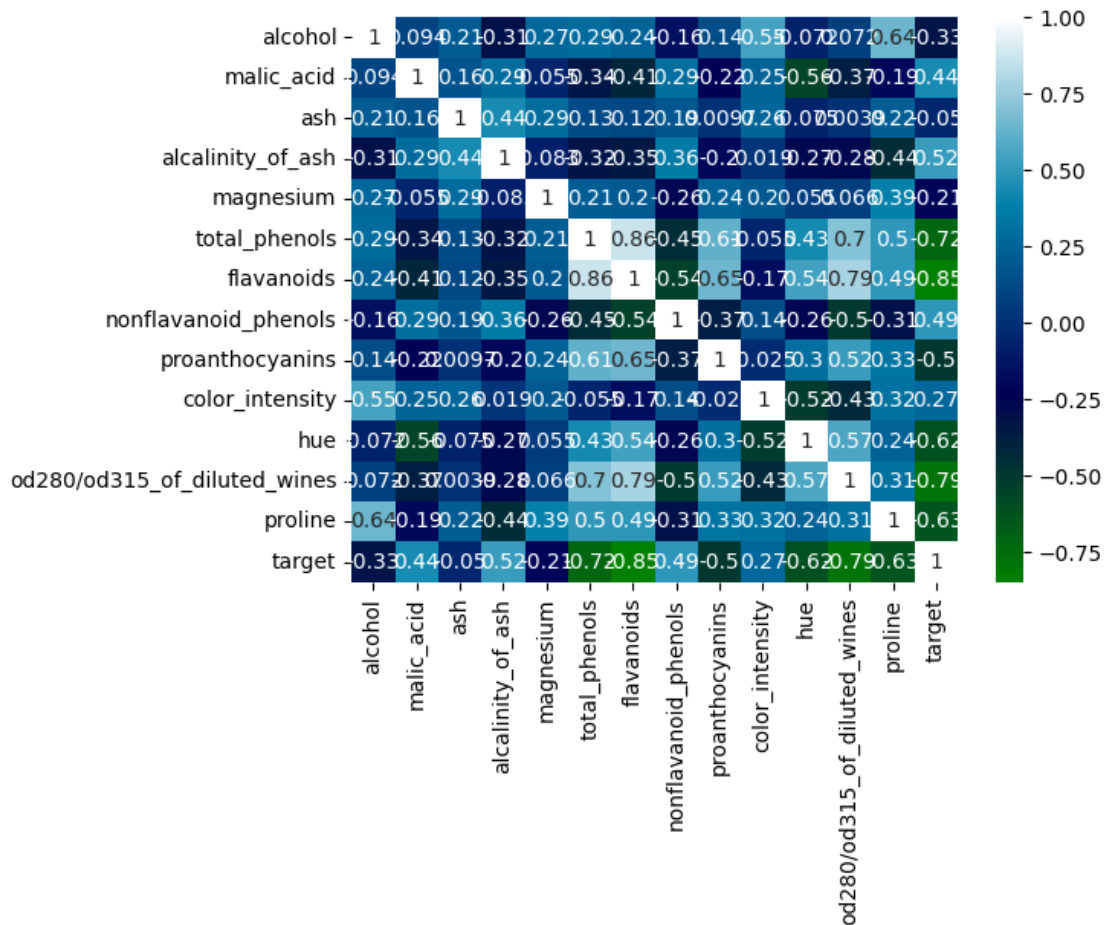
	od280/od315_of_diluted_wines	proline	target
alcohol	0.072343	0.643720	-0.328222
malic_acid	-0.368710	-0.192011	0.437776
ash	0.003911	0.223626	-0.049643
alcalinity_of_ash	-0.276769	-0.440597	0.517859
magnesium	0.066004	0.393351	-0.209179
total_phenols	0.699949	0.498115	-0.719163
flavanoids	0.787194	0.494193	-0.847498
nonflavanoid_phenols	-0.503270	-0.311385	0.489109
proanthocyanins	0.519067	0.330417	-0.499130
color_intensity	-0.428815	0.316100	0.265668
hue	0.565468	0.236183	-0.617369

```

od280/od315_of_diluted_wines    1.000000  0.312761 -0.788230
proline                        0.312761  1.000000 -0.633717
target                         -0.788230 -0.633717  1.000000

```

[5]: <Axes: >



Q3.Implement Decision tree classification on iris data, weather data and purchase data.

- Use different criterion like gini index and entropy observe it is affecting the performance or not.
- Test the model with your new data and find the results.

Ans= i) using Iris Dataset.

```
[1]: from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
iris= load_iris()
```

```
[2]: #features
print(iris.data)
```

[[5.1 3.5 1.4 0.2]
 [4.9 3. 1.4 0.2]
 [4.7 3.2 1.3 0.2]
 [4.6 3.1 1.5 0.2]
 [5. 3.6 1.4 0.2]
 [5.4 3.9 1.7 0.4]
 [4.6 3.4 1.4 0.3]
 [5. 3.4 1.5 0.2]
 [4.4 2.9 1.4 0.2]
 [4.9 3.1 1.5 0.1]
 [5.4 3.7 1.5 0.2]
 [4.8 3.4 1.6 0.2]
 [4.8 3. 1.4 0.1]
 [4.3 3. 1.1 0.1]
 [5.8 4. 1.2 0.2]
 [5.7 4.4 1.5 0.4]
 [5.4 3.9 1.3 0.4]
 [5.1 3.5 1.4 0.3]
 [5.7 3.8 1.7 0.3]
 [5.1 3.8 1.5 0.3]
 [5.4 3.4 1.7 0.2]
 [5.1 3.7 1.5 0.4]
 [4.6 3.6 1. 0.2]
 [5.1 3.3 1.7 0.5]
 [4.8 3.4 1.9 0.2]
 [5. 3. 1.6 0.2]
 [5. 3.4 1.6 0.4]
 [5.2 3.5 1.5 0.2]
 [5.2 3.4 1.4 0.2]
 [4.7 3.2 1.6 0.2]
 [4.8 3.1 1.6 0.2]
 [5.4 3.4 1.5 0.4]
 [5.2 4.1 1.5 0.1]
 [5.5 4.2 1.4 0.2]
 [4.9 3.1 1.5 0.2]
 [5. 3.2 1.2 0.2]
 [5.5 3.5 1.3 0.2]
 [4.9 3.6 1.4 0.1]
 [4.4 3. 1.3 0.2]
 [5.1 3.4 1.5 0.2]
 [5. 3.5 1.3 0.3]
 [4.5 2.3 1.3 0.3]
 [4.4 3.2 1.3 0.2]
 [5. 3.5 1.6 0.6]
 [5.1 3.8 1.9 0.4]
 [4.8 3. 1.4 0.3]
 [5.1 3.8 1.6 0.2]
 [4.6 3.2 1.4 0.2]

[5.3 3.7 1.5 0.2]
 [5. 3.3 1.4 0.2]
 [7. 3.2 4.7 1.4]
 [6.4 3.2 4.5 1.5]
 [6.9 3.1 4.9 1.5]
 [5.5 2.3 4. 1.3]
 [6.5 2.8 4.6 1.5]
 [5.7 2.8 4.5 1.3]
 [6.3 3.3 4.7 1.6]
 [4.9 2.4 3.3 1.]
 [6.6 2.9 4.6 1.3]
 [5.2 2.7 3.9 1.4]
 [5. 2. 3.5 1.]
 [5.9 3. 4.2 1.5]
 [6. 2.2 4. 1.]
 [6.1 2.9 4.7 1.4]
 [5.6 2.9 3.6 1.3]
 [6.7 3.1 4.4 1.4]
 [5.6 3. 4.5 1.5]
 [5.8 2.7 4.1 1.]
 [6.2 2.2 4.5 1.5]
 [5.6 2.5 3.9 1.1]
 [5.9 3.2 4.8 1.8]
 [6.1 2.8 4. 1.3]
 [6.3 2.5 4.9 1.5]
 [6.1 2.8 4.7 1.2]
 [6.4 2.9 4.3 1.3]
 [6.6 3. 4.4 1.4]
 [6.8 2.8 4.8 1.4]
 [6.7 3. 5. 1.7]
 [6. 2.9 4.5 1.5]
 [5.7 2.6 3.5 1.]
 [5.5 2.4 3.8 1.1]
 [5.5 2.4 3.7 1.]
 [5.8 2.7 3.9 1.2]
 [6. 2.7 5.1 1.6]
 [5.4 3. 4.5 1.5]
 [6. 3.4 4.5 1.6]
 [6.7 3.1 4.7 1.5]
 [6.3 2.3 4.4 1.3]
 [5.6 3. 4.1 1.3]
 [5.5 2.5 4. 1.3]
 [5.5 2.6 4.4 1.2]
 [6.1 3. 4.6 1.4]
 [5.8 2.6 4. 1.2]
 [5. 2.3 3.3 1.]
 [5.6 2.7 4.2 1.3]
 [5.7 3. 4.2 1.2]

[5.7 2.9 4.2 1.3]
[6.2 2.9 4.3 1.3]
[5.1 2.5 3. 1.1]
[5.7 2.8 4.1 1.3]
[6.3 3.3 6. 2.5]
[5.8 2.7 5.1 1.9]
[7.1 3. 5.9 2.1]
[6.3 2.9 5.6 1.8]
[6.5 3. 5.8 2.2]
[7.6 3. 6.6 2.1]
[4.9 2.5 4.5 1.7]
[7.3 2.9 6.3 1.8]
[6.7 2.5 5.8 1.8]
[7.2 3.6 6.1 2.5]
[6.5 3.2 5.1 2.]
[6.4 2.7 5.3 1.9]
[6.8 3. 5.5 2.1]
[5.7 2.5 5. 2.]
[5.8 2.8 5.1 2.4]
[6.4 3.2 5.3 2.3]
[6.5 3. 5.5 1.8]
[7.7 3.8 6.7 2.2]
[7.7 2.6 6.9 2.3]
[6. 2.2 5. 1.5]
[6.9 3.2 5.7 2.3]
[5.6 2.8 4.9 2.]
[7.7 2.8 6.7 2.]
[6.3 2.7 4.9 1.8]
[6.7 3.3 5.7 2.1]
[7.2 3.2 6. 1.8]
[6.2 2.8 4.8 1.8]
[6.1 3. 4.9 1.8]
[6.4 2.8 5.6 2.1]
[7.2 3. 5.8 1.6]
[7.4 2.8 6.1 1.9]
[7.9 3.8 6.4 2.]
[6.4 2.8 5.6 2.2]
[6.3 2.8 5.1 1.5]
[6.1 2.6 5.6 1.4]
[7.7 3. 6.1 2.3]
[6.3 3.4 5.6 2.4]
[6.4 3.1 5.5 1.8]
[6. 3. 4.8 1.8]
[6.9 3.1 5.4 2.1]
[6.7 3.1 5.6 2.4]
[6.9 3.1 5.1 2.3]
[5.8 2.7 5.1 1.9]
[6.8 3.2 5.9 2.3]


```
[6.7 3.3 5.7 2.5]
[6.7 3.  5.2 2.3]
[6.3 2.5 5.  1.9]
[6.5 3.  5.2 2. ]
[6.2 3.4 5.4 2.3]
[5.9 3.  5.1 1.8]]
```

```
[3]: #labels
print(iris.target)
```

[illegible]

```
[4]: X = iris.data
      y = iris.target
```

```
[5]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split as tts
      x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = tts(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=10)
      print(y_train)
```

```
[0 1 1 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 2 1 2 0 2 0 1 1 0 2 2 2 2 2 0 1 2 1 0 2
 1 1 0 0 0 1 2 2 1 0 0 0 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2
 0 1 1 2 0 2 0 1 1 2 2 0 1 2 2 1 1 2 0 2 0 0 1 0 2 2 2 1 0 2 0]
```

```
[6]: #model
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
clf = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion= 'entropy')
clf.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

```
[6]: DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion='entropy')
```

```
[7]: #evaluating using test data
y_pred = clf.predict(x_test)
print(y_pred)
```

[1 2 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 2 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 2 2 2 0 1 0 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 0 2
2 2 2 0 0 1 0 1]

```
[15]: from sklearn import metrics
      acc = metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
      print(acc*100)
```

75.0

```
[9]: print(y_test)
```

```
[1 2 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 2 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 2 2 2 0 1 0 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 2 2 0 2
 2 2 2 0 0 1 0 1]
```

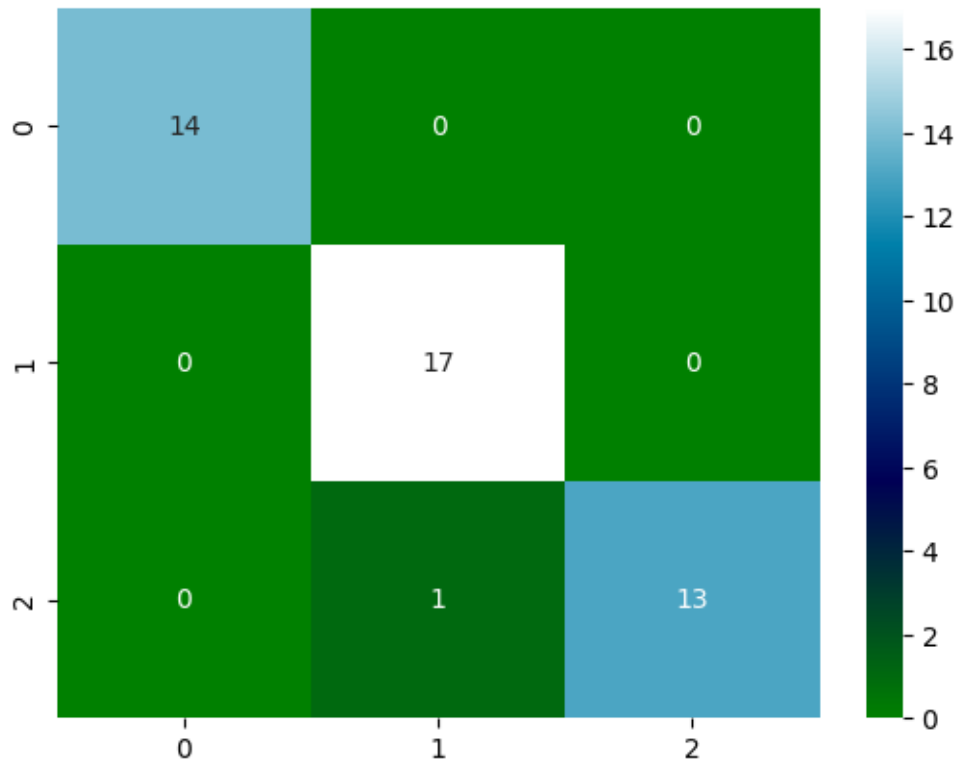
```
[10]: print(y_pred)
```

```
[1 2 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 2 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 2 2 2 0 1 0 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 0 2
 2 2 2 0 0 1 0 1]
```

```
[11]: cn= metrics.confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
[12]: import seaborn as sns
sns.heatmap(cn, annot=True, cmap='ocean')
```

```
[12]: <Axes: >
```



```
[13]: acc0 = metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
print("Accuracy is ",acc0*100)
```

Accuracy is 97.77777777777777

ii) using Weather Dataset.

```
[2]: import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
```

```
df= pd.read_csv("weather.csv")
print(df)
```

	outlook	temperature	humidity	windy	play
0	overcast	hot	high	False	yes
1	overcast	cool	normal	True	yes
2	overcast	mild	high	True	yes
3	overcast	hot	normal	False	yes
4	rainy	mild	high	False	yes
5	rainy	cool	normal	False	yes
6	rainy	cool	normal	True	no
7	rainy	mild	normal	False	yes
8	rainy	mild	high	True	no
9	sunny	hot	high	False	no
10	sunny	hot	high	True	no
11	sunny	mild	high	False	no
12	sunny	cool	normal	False	yes
13	sunny	mild	normal	True	yes

```
[3]: df['outlook']= df.outlook.map({'overcast':0,'rainy':1,'sunny':2 })
df.head()
```

```
[3]:
```

	outlook	temperature	humidity	windy	play
0	0	hot	high	False	yes
1	0	cool	normal	True	yes
2	0	mild	high	True	yes
3	0	hot	normal	False	yes
4	1	mild	high	False	yes

```
[4]: from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
```

```
le= LabelEncoder()
lw=le.fit_transform(df['windy'])
print(lw)
```

```
[0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1]
```

```
[5]: df.drop("windy", axis=1, inplace=True)
df["windy"]=lw
df.head()
```

```
[5]:
```

	outlook	temperature	humidity	play	windy
0	0	hot	high	yes	0
1	0	cool	normal	yes	1

2	0	mild	high	yes	1
3	0	hot	normal	yes	0
4	1	mild	high	yes	0

```
[6]: df['temperature'] = df.temperature.map({'hot':0, 'cool':1, 'mild':2})
df['humidity'] = df.humidity.map({'high':0, 'normal':1})
df['play'] = df.play.map({'no':0, 'yes':1})
```

```
[7]: X1=df.drop('play',axis=1)
y1=df[['play']]
```

```
[8]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split as tts
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = tts(X1, y1, test_size=0.25, random_state=10)
```

```
[9]: #create model
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier as dtc

clf1 = dtc(criterion='entropy')
```

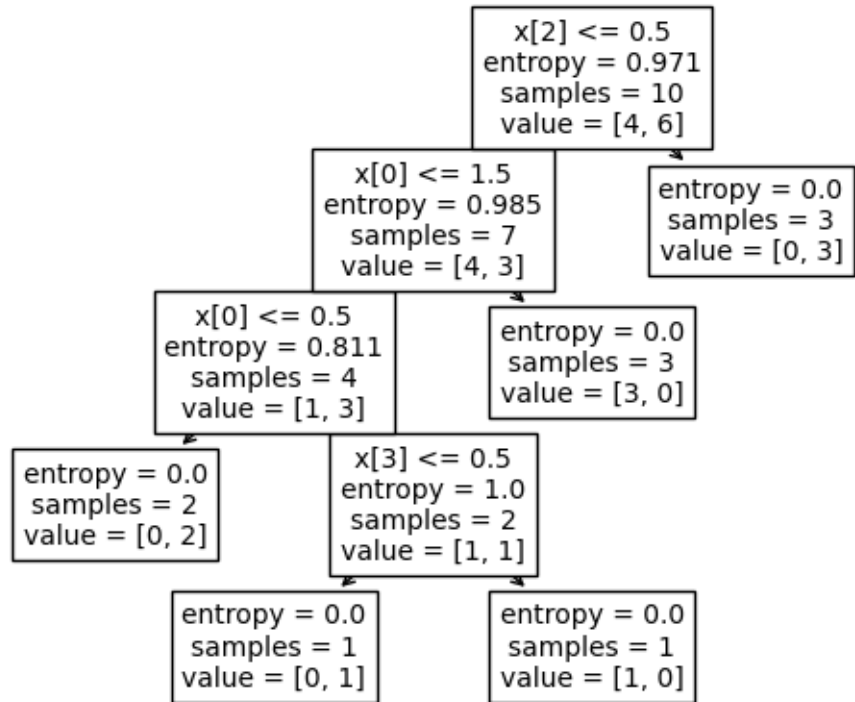
```
[10]: #train the dataset
clf1.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

```
[10]: DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion='entropy')
```

```
DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion='entropy')
```

```
[12]: from sklearn import tree
tree.plot_tree(clf1)
```

```
[12]: [Text(0.6666666666666666, 0.9, 'x[2] <= 0.5\nentropy = 0.971\nsamples =
10\nvalue = [4, 6]'),
Text(0.5, 0.7, 'x[0] <= 1.5\nentropy = 0.985\nsamples = 7\nvalue = [4, 3]'),
Text(0.3333333333333333, 0.5, 'x[0] <= 0.5\nentropy = 0.811\nsamples = 4\nvalue
= [1, 3]'),
Text(0.16666666666666666, 0.3, 'entropy = 0.0\nsamples = 2\nvalue = [0, 2]'),
Text(0.5, 0.3, 'x[3] <= 0.5\nentropy = 1.0\nsamples = 2\nvalue = [1, 1]'),
Text(0.3333333333333333, 0.1, 'entropy = 0.0\nsamples = 1\nvalue = [0, 1]'),
Text(0.6666666666666666, 0.1, 'entropy = 0.0\nsamples = 1\nvalue = [1, 0]'),
Text(0.6666666666666666, 0.5, 'entropy = 0.0\nsamples = 3\nvalue = [3, 0]'),
Text(0.8333333333333334, 0.7, 'entropy = 0.0\nsamples = 3\nvalue = [0, 3]')]
```

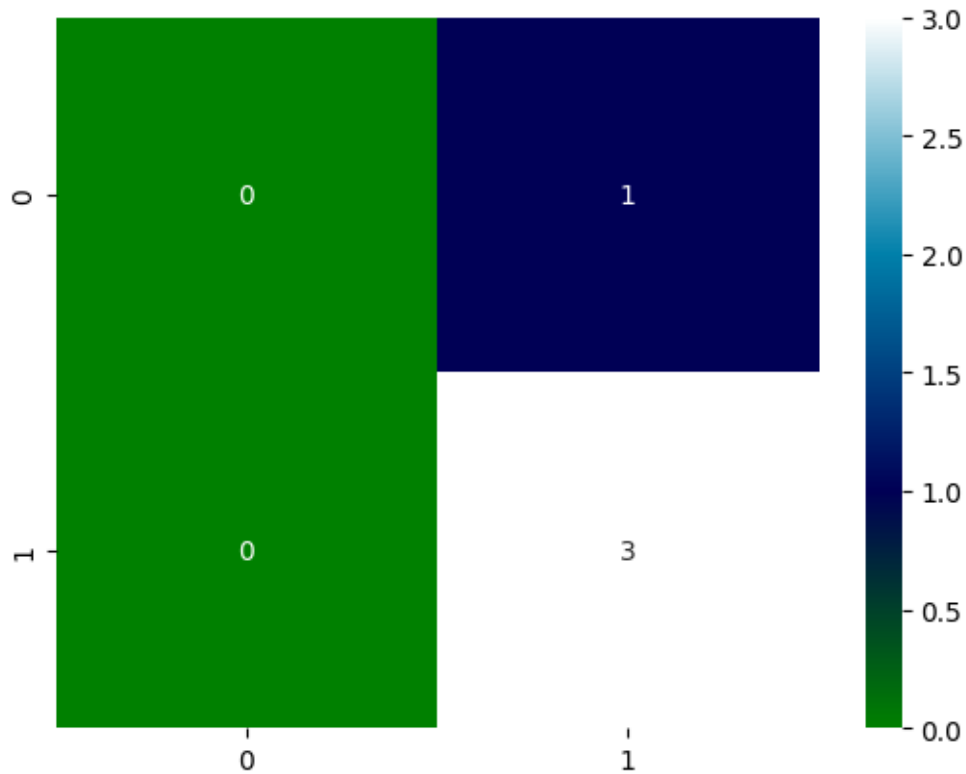


```
[13]: y_pred = clf1.predict(x_test)
      print(y_pred)
      print(y_test)
```

```
[1 1 1 1]
   play
3      1
7      1
12     1
6      0
```

```
[16]: cn1= metrics.confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
      sns.heatmap(cn1, annot=True, cmap='ocean')
```

```
[16]: <Axes: >
```



```
[17]: import sklearn.metrics as mat

acc1 = metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
print("Accuracy is ",acc1*100)
```

Accuracy is 75.0

```
[18]: print(mat.classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
1	0.75	1.00	0.86	3
accuracy			0.75	4
macro avg	0.38	0.50	0.43	4
weighted avg	0.56	0.75	0.64	4

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_classification.py:1344:
 UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to
 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use `zero_division` parameter to
 control this behavior.

```
_warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_classification.py:1344:
UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to
0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use `zero_division` parameter to
control this behavior.
```

```
_warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))
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UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to
0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use `zero_division` parameter to
control this behavior.
```

```
_warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))
```

iii) using Purchase dataset.

```
[19]: df= pd.read_csv("/content/Purchase_new.csv")
print(df)
```

	Holiday	Discount	Free Delivery	Purchase
0	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
1	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	No	No	No	No
3	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	yes	No	No	No
6	yes	Yes	No	Yes
7	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	yes	No	Yes	Yes
11	yes	No	No	No
12	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
13	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
14	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
16	yes	No	Yes	Yes
17	No	Yes	No	Yes
18	yes	No	No	Yes
19	yes	No	Yes	Yes
20	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
21	yes	Yes	Yes	No
22	yes	No	Yes	Yes
23	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
24	yes	No	No	No
25	No	No	Yes	No
26	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
27	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
28	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
29	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

```
[20]: le= LabelEncoder()
lw=le.fit_transform(df['Holiday'])
df.drop("Holiday", axis=1, inplace=True)
df["Holiday"]=lw
df.rename(columns = {'Free Delivery':'Free_Delivery'}, inplace = True)
df['Discount']= df.Discount.map({'No':0,'Yes':1})
df['Free_Delivery']= df.Free_Delivery.map({'No':0,'Yes':1})
df['Purchase']= df.Purchase.map({'No':0,'Yes':1 })
df.head()
```

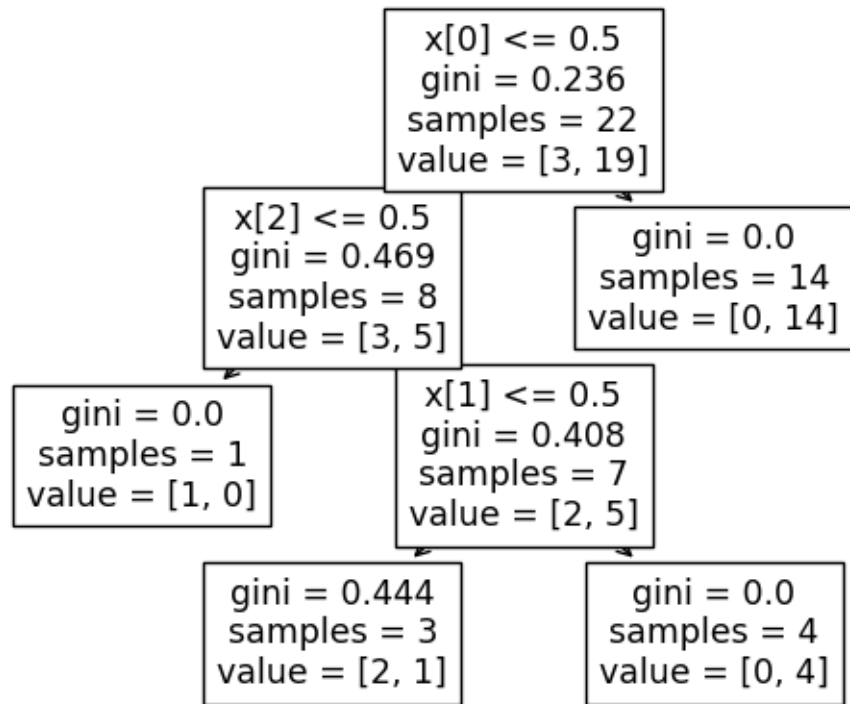
```
[20]:
```

	Discount	Free_Delivery	Purchase	Holiday
0	1	1	1	0
1	1	1	1	0
2	0	0	0	0
3	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1

```
[21]: X2=df.drop("Purchase",axis=1)
y2=df[['Purchase']]
```

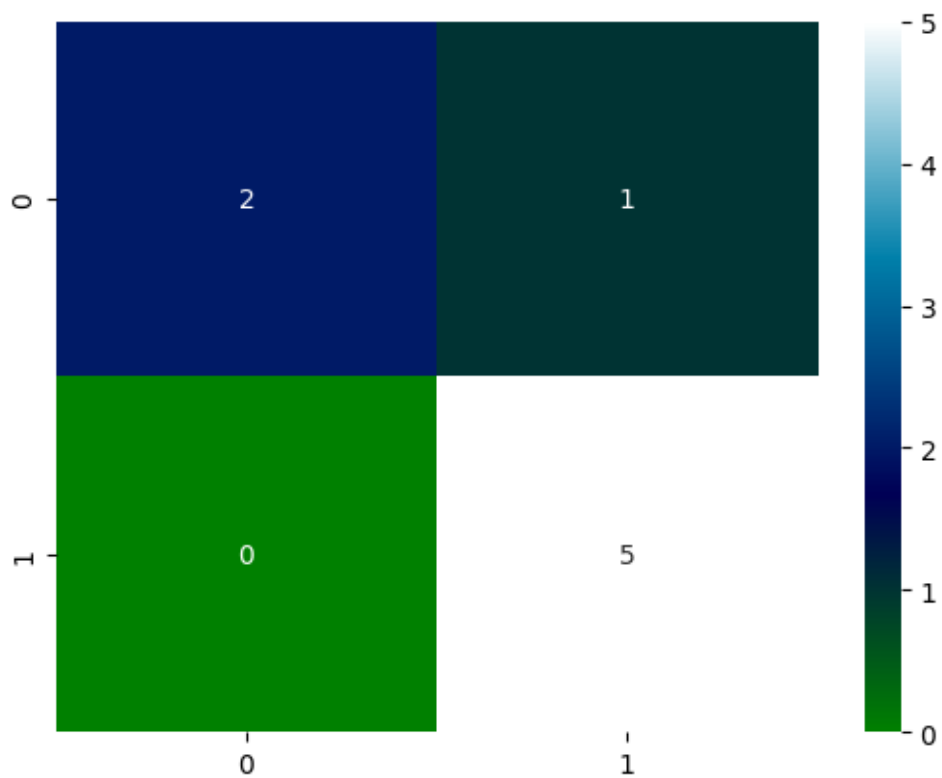
```
[22]: x_train, x_test,y_train, y_test = tts(X2,y2,test_size=0.25, random_state=10)
#create model
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier as dtc
clf1= dtc(criterion='gini')
#train the dataset
clf1.fit(x_train, y_train)
tree.plot_tree(clf1)
y_pred = clf1.predict(x_test)
print(y_pred)
print(y_test)
```

```
[1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1]
Purchase
20      1
7       1
5       0
2       0
3       1
21      0
13      1
27      1
```

```
[23]: cn2= metrics.confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
      sns.heatmap(cn2, annot=True, cmap='ocean')
```

[23]: <Axes: >



```
[24]: acc2 = metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
print("Accuracy is",acc2*100)
print(mat.classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
```

Accuracy is 87.5

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.67	0.80	3
1	0.83	1.00	0.91	5
accuracy			0.88	8
macro avg	0.92	0.83	0.85	8
weighted avg	0.90	0.88	0.87	8