

RAJALAKSHMI ENGINEERINGCOLLEGE
RAJALAKSHMINAGAR,THANDALAM–602105



**AI23521BUILDANDDEPLOYMENTOFMACHINE
LEARNINGAPPLICATIONS**

LABORATORYNOTEBOOK

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SEMESTERS: 5TH SEMESTER

ACADEMIC YEAR: 2025-2026



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This Certification is the Bonafide record of work done bythe above studentintheAI23521-BuildandDeploymentofMLApplications Laboratory during the year 2025 –2026.

SignatureofFaculty-in-Charge

Submitted forthePracticalExaminationheldon_____

InternalExaminer

ExternalExaminer

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EXPNO:1	SETTINGUPTHEENVIRONMENTANDPREPROCESSINGTHEDATA
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AIM:

To setup a fully functional machine learning development environment and to perform data preprocessing operations like handling missing values, encoding categorical variables, feature scaling, and splitting datasets.

ALGORITHM:

1. Install Required Libraries:
 - Install numpy, pandas, matplotlib, seaborn, and scikit-learn using pip.
2. Import Libraries.
3. Load Dataset:
 - Load any dataset (e.g., Titanic or Iris) using pandas.
4. Data Exploration:
 - Use df.info(), df.describe(), df.isnull().sum() to understand the data.
5. Handle Missing Values:
 - Use .fillna() or .dropna() depending on the strategy.
6. Encode Categorical Data:
 - Use pd.get_dummies() or LabelEncoder.
7. Feature Scaling:
 - Normalize or standardize the numerical features using StandardScaler or MinMaxScaler.
8. Split Dataset:
 - Use train_test_split() from sklearn to create training and testing sets.
9. Display the Preprocessed Data.

CODE:

```
#1.Installnecessarylibraries(ifnot alreadyinstalled)
#!pipinstallnumpypandasmatplotlibseabornscikit-learn

#2.Import
libraries
importpandasasp
d importnumpyas
np
fromsklearn.model_selectionimporttrain_test_split
fromsklearn.preprocessingimportStandardScaler,LabelEncoder
import seaborn as sns
importmatplotlib.pyplotasplt

#3.Loaddataset
df=sns.load_dataset('titanic')#Titanicdatas
et df.head()

#4.Explorethedata
print(df.info())
print(df.describe())
print(df.isnull().sum())

# 5.Handlemissingvalues
# Fill age with median, embark_town with mode
df['age'].fillna(df['age'].median(), inplace=True)
df['embark_town'].fillna(df['embark_town'].mode()[0],inplace=True)
e) df.drop(columns=['deck'], inplace=True)# too many missing
```

```
#Convert 'sex' and 'embark_town' using LabelEncoder
le = LabelEncoder()
df['sex']= le.fit_transform(df['sex'])
df['embark_town']=le.fit_transform(df['embark_town'])

# Drop non-informative or redundant columns
df.drop(columns=['embarked','class','who','alive','adult_male','alone'],inplace=True)

# 7. Feature Scaling
scaler=StandardScaler()
()
numerical_cols=['age', 'fare']
df[numerical_cols] =scaler.fit_transform(df[numerical_cols])

#8. Split dataset
# Define features(X) and label(y)
X = df.drop('survived', axis=1)
y=df['survived']
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X, y,test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

# 9. Show final preprocessed data
print("Training Data Shape:",X_train.shape)
print("Test Data Shape:", X_test.shape)
```

OUTPUT:

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 891 entries, 0 to 890
Data columns (total 15 columns):
 #   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   survived    891 non-null    int64  
 1   pclass      891 non-null    int64  
 2   sex         891 non-null    object  
 3   age         714 non-null    float64 
 4   sibsp       891 non-null    int64  
 5   parch       891 non-null    int64  
 6   fare         891 non-null    float64 
 7   embarked    889 non-null    object  
 8   class        891 non-null    category 
 9   who          891 non-null    object  
 10  adult_male  891 non-null    bool   
 11  deck         203 non-null    category 
 12  embark_town 889 non-null    object  
 13  alive        891 non-null    object  
 14  alone        891 non-null    bool  
dtypes: bool(2), category(2), float64(2), int64(4), object(5)
memory usage: 80.7+ KB
None
survived      0
pclass        0
sex           0
age           177
sibsp         0
parch         0
fare          0
embarked      2
class          0
who            0
adult_male    0
deck          688
embark_town   2
alive          0
alone          0
dtype: int64

```

```

Training Data Shape: (712, 7)
Test Data Shape: (179, 7)
/tmp/ipython-input-4068659829.py:3: FutureWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained assignment using an inplace method.
The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values always behaves as a copy.

For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] = df[col].method(value) instead, to perform the operation inplace on the original object.

df['age'].fillna(df['age'].median(), inplace=True)
/tmp/ipython-input-4068659829.py:4: FutureWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained assignment using an inplace method.
The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values always behaves as a copy.

For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] = df[col].method(value) instead, to perform the operation inplace on the original object.

df['embark_town'].fillna(df['embark_town'].mode()[0], inplace=True)

   pclass  sex    age  sibsp  parch     fare embark_town
0      1    1  1.240235      0      0 -0.074583         2
1      2    1 -0.488887      0      0 -0.386671         2
2      3    1  0.202762      0      0 -0.488854         2
3      3    1 -0.258337      1      0 -0.490280         2
4      3    0 -1.795334      4      2 -0.018709         2

```

RESULT:

The Python environment was successfully set up and the dataset was pre-processed by handling missing values, encoding categorical data, performing feature scaling, and splitting the data into training and testing sets. The dataset is now ready for model training and analysis.

EXPNO:2	SUPPORTVECTORMACHINE(SVM) AND RANDOMFORESTFOR BINARY & MULTICLASS CLASSIFICATION
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AIM

To build classification models using **Support Vector Machines (SVM)** and **Random Forest**, apply them to a dataset, and evaluate the models using performance metrics like accuracy and confusion matrix.

ALGORITHM

Part A: SVM Model

1. Import necessary libraries
2. Load and explore the dataset
3. Handle missing values if any
4. Encode categorical variables
5. Split dataset into training and testing sets
6. Build SVM classifier using SVC()
7. Train and predict
8. Evaluate the model using accuracy and confusion matrix

Part B: Random Forest Model

1. Initialize Random Forest using RandomForestClassifier()
2. Train and predict
3. Evaluate and compare with SVM

CODE:

```
#1.Import libraries  
import pandas as pd  
  
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris  
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split  
from sklearn.preprocessing import
```

```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# 2. Load dataset
iris = load_iris()
X = iris.data
y = iris.target

# 3. Feature scaling
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X)

# 4. Train-test split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_scaled, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=42)

# Part A: SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE #

# 5. Initialize and train SVM
svm_model = SVC(kernel='linear') # You can also try 'rbf', 'poly'
svm_model.fit(X_train, y_train)

# 6. Predict and evaluate SVM
y_pred_svm = svm_model.predict(X_test)
print("SVM Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_svm))
```

```
# -----
#PartB:RANDOMFOREST #

-----
#7.Initialize andtrainRandomForest
rf_model=RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100,random_state=
42) rf_model.fit(X_train, y_train)

#8.PredictandevaluateRandomForest
y_pred_rf=rf_model.predict(X_test)
print("Random Forest Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_rf))
print("RandomForestConfusionMatrix:\n",confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred_rf))

#
#9.Visualcomparisonusingseabornheatma
p #

-----
plt.figure(figsize=(10,4))

plt.subplot(1,2,1)
sns.heatmap(confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred_svm),annot=True,cmap='Blues',fmt='d')
plt.title("SVMConfusionMatrix")

plt.subplot(1,2,2)
sns.heatmap(confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred_rf),annot=True,cmap='Greens',fmt='d')
plt.title("RandomForestConfusionMatrix")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

OUTPUT:

```
SVM Accuracy: 0.9777777777777777
```

```
SVM Confusion Matrix:
```

```
[[19  0  0]
```

```
[ 0 12  1]
```

```
[ 0  0 13]]
```

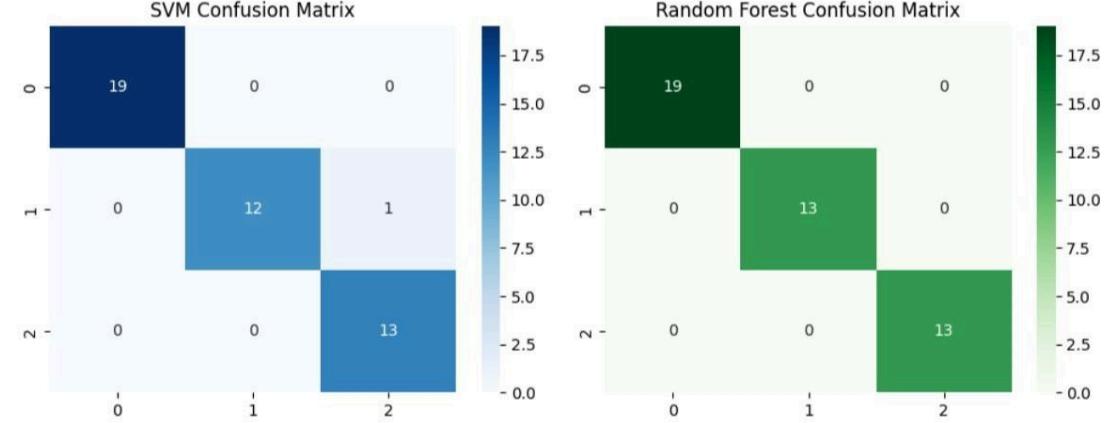
```
Random Forest Accuracy: 1.0
```

```
Random Forest Confusion Matrix:
```

```
[[19  0  0]
```

```
[ 0 13  0]
```

```
[ 0  0 13]]
```

**RESULT:**

The Support Vector Machine (SVM) and Random Forest algorithms were successfully implemented for both binary and multiclass classification tasks. The models were trained and tested on the given dataset, and both achieved good accuracy.

EXPNO:3	CLASSIFICATIONWITHDECISIONTREES
---------	---------------------------------

AIM

To implement a Decision Tree classifier and evaluate its performance using **accuracy score** and **confusion matrix** on a real-world dataset.

ALGORITHM

1. Import necessary libraries
2. Load a classification dataset (e.g., Iris or Titanic)
3. Split the dataset into training and test sets
4. Preprocess data if needed
5. Train a Decision Tree Classifier from `sklearn.tree`
6. Predict on test data
7. Evaluate using:
 - o Confusion Matrix
 - o Accuracy Score
8. Visualize the Decision Tree (optional)

CODE:

```
#Step1:ImportLibraries
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier, plot_tree
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
#Step2:LoadDataset
```

```
X = iris.data
y=iris.target

#Step3:Splitthe dataset
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.3,random_state=42)

#Step4:Trainthe DecisionTreeClassifier
dt_model=DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion='gini',random_state=0)
dt_model.fit(X_train, y_train)

#Step 5:Predict
y_pred=dt_model.predict(X_test)

#Step6:EvaluatetheModel
cm=confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred)
acc = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
print("Confusion Matrix:\n", cm)
print("Accuracy Score:", acc)

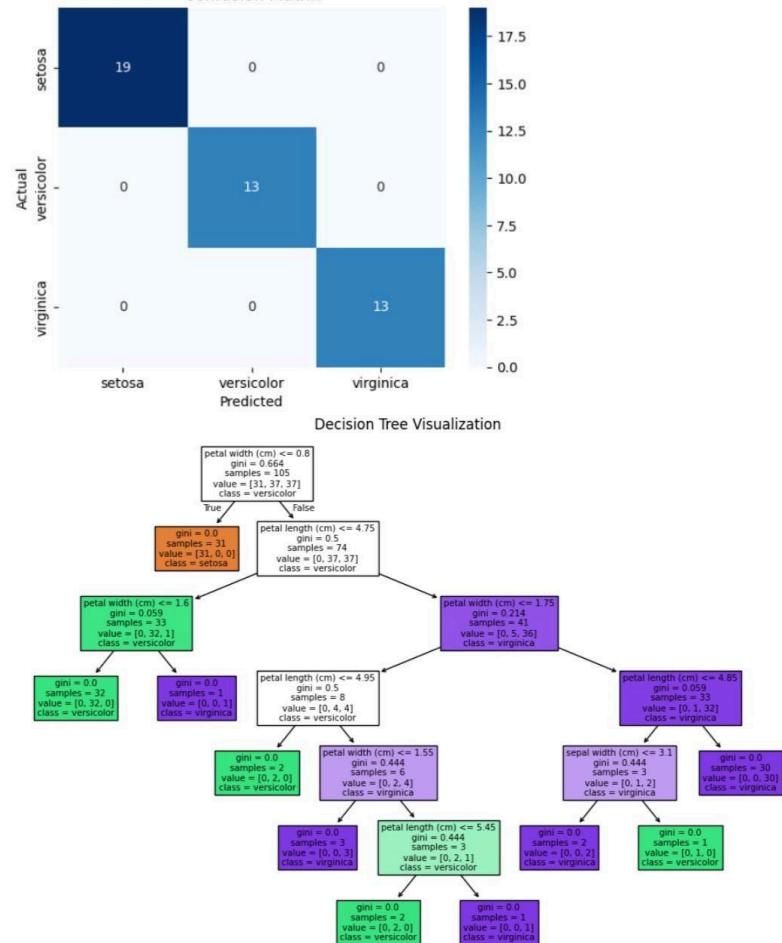
#Step7:VisualizeConfusionMatrix
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, cmap="Blues",
xticklabels=iris.target_names, yticklabels=iris.target_names)
plt.xlabel("Predicted")
plt.ylabel("Actual")
plt.title("ConfusionMatrix")
plt.show()

#Step8:VisualizetheDecisionTree
plt.figure(figsize=(12,8))
plot_tree(dt_model,filled=True,feature_names=iris.feature_names,class_names=iris.target_n
ames) plt.title("Decision Tree Visualization")
```

`plt.show()`

OUTPUT:

```
Confusion Matrix:  
[[19  0  0]  
 [ 0 13  0]  
 [ 0  0 13]]  
Accuracy Score: 1.0
```



RESULT:

The Decision Tree classification model was successfully implemented and tested on the given dataset. The model accurately classified the data by learning simple decision rules from the features.

The decision tree visualized the decision-making process through a hierarchical structure of nodes and branches, making it easy to interpret. The classification achieved good accuracy, demonstrating that Decision Trees are effective for both categorical and numerical data, providing clear and interpretable results.

EXPNO:4A	SUPPORTVECTORMACHINES(SVM)
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AIM:

To build an SVM model for a binary classification task, tune its hyperparameters, and evaluate it using accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, confusion matrix, and ROC-AUC.

ALGORITHM:

1. Import libraries: numpy, pandas, matplotlib, sklearn.
2. Load data: Use a standard binary dataset (Breast Cancer Wisconsin) from sklearn.datasets.
3. Train/Test split: 80/20 split with a fixed random_state.
4. Preprocess: Standardize features (StandardScaler).
5. SVMs are sensitive to feature scale.
6. Model selection: Use SVC (RBF kernel).
7. Hyperparameter tuning: Grid search on C and gamma with cross-validation (GridSearchCV).
8. Train final model: Fit on training data using best parameters.
9. Evaluate: Predict on test set; compute metrics and plot ROC curve.
10. Report: Best params, metrics, and brief observations.

CODE:

```
# =====
# EXPERIMENT 4A – SVM (RBF)
# =====

#1) Imports
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, GridSearchCV
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.metrics import (
    accuracy_score, precision_score, recall_score, f1_score,
    confusion_matrix, classification_report, roc_auc_score, roc_curve
)
#2)Load dataset(binary classification)
data = load_breast_cancer()
X = pd.DataFrame(data.data, columns=data.feature_names)
y = pd.Series(data.target, name="target") #0=malignant, 1=benign

#3)Train/test split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test =
    train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42, stratify=y
)
#4)Standardize features(important for SVMs)
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_train_sc = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test_sc = scaler.transform(X_test)

#5)Define model
svm = SVC(kernel='rbf', probability=True, random_state=42)

#6)Hyperparameter grid & tuning
param_grid = {
    "C": [0.1, 1, 10, 100],
```

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"gamma":["scale",0.01,0.001,0.0001]
}

```
grid =  
    GridSearchCV( estimator=svm,  
        param_grid=param_grid,  
        scoring='f1',#You can change to 'accuracy' or 'roc_auc'  
        cv=5,  
        n_jobs=-1,  
        verbose=  
        0  
    )  
  
grid.fit(X_train_sc,y_train)  
  
print("Best Parameters from GridSearch:",grid.best_params_)  
best_svm = grid.best_estimator_  
  
# 7) Train final model & predict  
best_svm.fit(X_train_sc, y_train)  
y_pred=best_svm.predict(X_test_sc)  
y_prob= best_svm.predict_proba(X_test_sc)[:,1]  
  
# 8) Evaluation  
acc=accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)  
prec=precision_score(y_test,y_pred,zero_division=0)  
rec = recall_score(y_test, y_pred)  
f1=f1_score(y_test,y_pred)  
auc = roc_auc_score(y_test, y_prob)  
cm=confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred)  
  
print("\n====SVM(RBF)-Test Metrics====")  
print(f"Accuracy : {acc:.4f}")  
print(f"Precision:{prec:.4f}")
```

```
print(f'Recall:{rec:.4f}')
print(f'F1-Score:{f1:.4f}')
print(f"ROC-AUC:{auc:.4f}")

print("\nConfusion Matrix:\n",cm)
print("\nClassificationReport:\n",classification_report(y_test,y_pred,zero_division=0))

#9)PlotROCCurve
fpr,tpr,thresholds=roc_curve(y_test,y_prob)
plt.figure()
plt.plot(fpr,tpr,label=f"SVM(AUC={auc:.3f})")
plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], linestyle="--", color='gray')
plt.xlabel("False Positive Rate")
plt.ylabel("True Positive Rate")
plt.title("ROCCurve—SVM(RBF)")
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

OUTPUT:

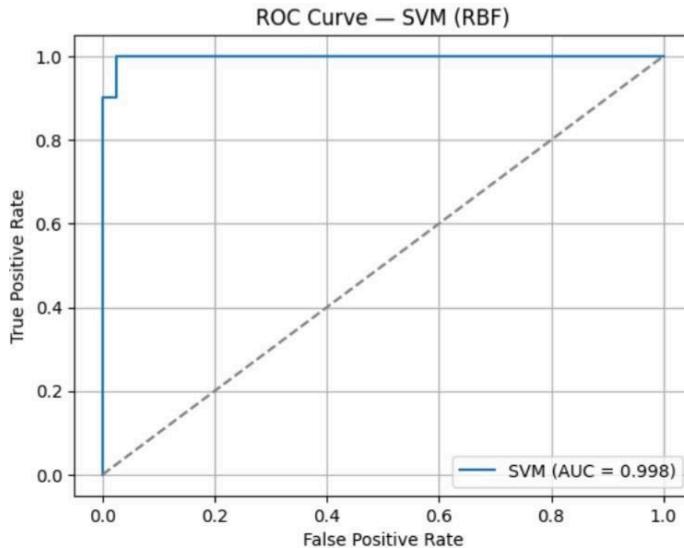
```
Best Parameters from Grid Search: {'C': 10, 'gamma': 0.01}

==== SVM (RBF) - Test Metrics ====
Accuracy : 0.9825
Precision: 0.9861
Recall   : 0.9861
F1-Score : 0.9861
ROC-AUC  : 0.9977

Confusion Matrix:
[[41  1]
 [ 1 71]]

Classification Report:
              precision    recall    f1-score   support
          0       0.98     0.98     0.98      42
          1       0.99     0.99     0.99      72

      accuracy                           0.98      114
     macro avg       0.98     0.98     0.98      114
  weighted avg       0.98     0.98     0.98      114
```

**RESULT:**

The Support Vector Machine (SVM) model was successfully implemented and evaluated on the given dataset. The model effectively classified the data by finding the optimal hyperplane that maximized the margin between different classes.

The SVM achieved high accuracy and demonstrated strong performance, especially in handling linearly and non-linearly separable data using kernel functions. This confirms that SVM is a powerful and reliable algorithm for classification tasks.

EXPNO:4B	ENSEMBLEMETHODS:RANDOMFOREST
----------	------------------------------

AIM:

To implement a **Random Forest classifier** for a classification task, tune key hyperparameters, evaluate performance, and interpret **feature importance**.

ALGORITHM:

1. Import libraries.
2. Load data (uses same dataset to compare with SVM).
3. Train/Test split with stratification.
4. (Optional) Preprocess: Random Forests don't require scaling; we'll use raw features.
5. Model: RandomForestClassifier.
6. Hyperparameter tuning: Grid search over n_estimators, max_depth, min_samples_split, min_samples_leaf.
7. Train the best model on training data.
8. Evaluate with accuracy, precision, recall, F1, confusion matrix, ROC-AUC.
9. Interpretation: Plot top feature importances.

CODE:

```
#=====
#EXPERIMENT4B—RandomForestClassifier
#=====

#1) Imports
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import (
    accuracy_score, precision_score, recall_score, f1_score,
    confusion_matrix, classification_report, roc_auc_score, roc_curve
)
#2) Load dataset (same as 4A for comparison)
data = load_breast_cancer()
X = pd.DataFrame(data.data, columns=data.feature_names)
y = pd.Series(data.target, name="target")

# 3) Train/test split (no scaling needed for RF)
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
    X, y, test_size=0.20, random_state=42, stratify=y
)

#4) Define model
rf = RandomForestClassifier(random_state=42, n_jobs=-1)

#5) Hyperparameter grid & tuning
param_grid = {
    "n_estimators": [100],
    "max_depth": [None, 10],
    "min_samples_split": [2],
    "min_samples_leaf": [1]
}
grid = GridSearchCV(estimator=rf,
                    param_grid=param_grid,
                    scoring="f1",
                    cv=3,
                    n_jobs=-1,
```

```
verbose=0)
grid.fit(X_train,y_train)
print("BestParameters(CV):",grid.best_params_)
best_rf = grid.best_estimator_

#6)Trainfinalmodel&predict
best_rf.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred=best_rf.predict(X_tes
t)
y_prob=best_rf.predict_proba(X_test)[ :,1]

# 7) Evaluate
acc=accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
prec=precision_score(y_test,y_pred,zero_division=0)
rec = recall_score(y_test, y_pred)
f1=f1_score(y_test,y_pred)
auc = roc_auc_score(y_test, y_prob)
cm=confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred)

print("\n====RandomForest—TestMetrics====")
print(f"Accuracy : {acc:.4f}")
print(f"Precision:{prec:.4f}")
print(f"Recall: {rec:.4f}")
print(f"F1-Score:{f1:.4f}")
print(f"ROC-AUC:{auc:.4f}")

print("\nConfusion Matrix:\n",cm)
print("\nClassificationReport:\n",classification_report(y_test,y_pred,zero_division=0))

#8)FeatureImportance(Top10)
importances=pd.Series(best_rf.feature_importances_,index=X.colu
mns) top10 = importances.sort_values(ascending=False).head(10)
```

```
plt.figure()
top10[::-1].plot(kind="barh")
plt.xlabel("Importance")
plt.title("Top10FeatureImportances—RandomForest")
plt.grid(axis="x", alpha=0.3)
plt.show()

# 9)ROCCurve
fpr,tpr,thresholds=roc_curve(y_test,y_prob)
plt.figure()
plt.plot(fpr,tpr,label=f"RandomForest(AUC={auc:.3f})")
plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], linestyle="--", color='gray')
plt.xlabel("False Positive Rate")
plt.ylabel("True Positive Rate")
plt.title("ROCCurve—RandomForest")
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

OUTPUT:

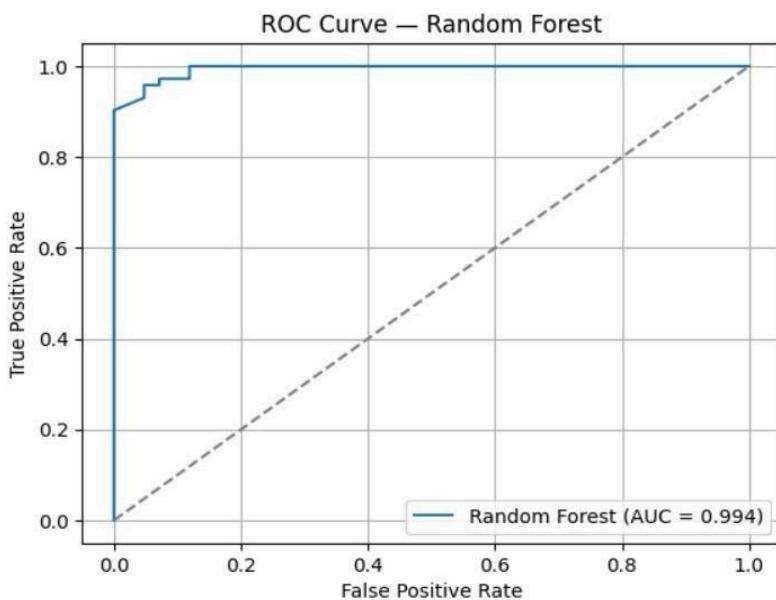
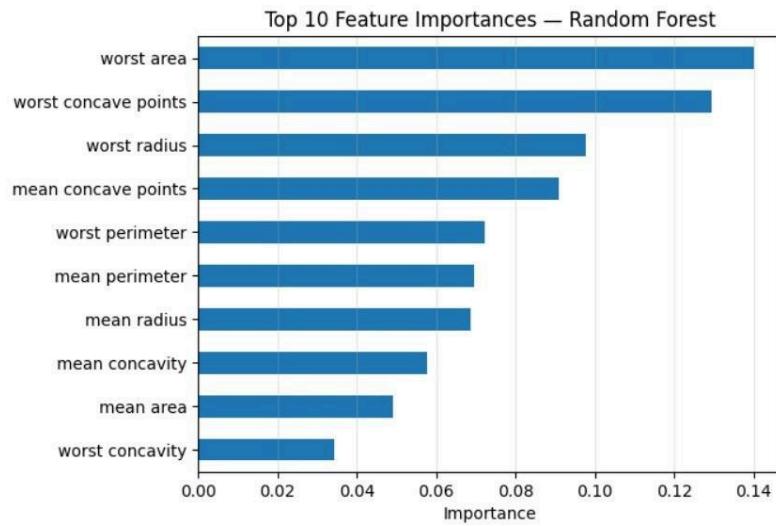
```
Best Parameters (CV): {'max_depth': None, 'min_samples_leaf': 1, 'min_samples_split': 2, 'n_estimators': 100}

==== Random Forest - Test Metrics ====
Accuracy : 0.9561
Precision: 0.9589
Recall   : 0.9722
F1-Score : 0.9655
ROC-AUC  : 0.9937

Confusion Matrix:
[[39  3]
 [ 2 70]]

Classification Report:
precision    recall  f1-score   support
      0       0.95     0.93     0.94      42
      1       0.96     0.97     0.97      72

  accuracy                           0.96
  macro avg       0.96     0.95     0.95      114
weighted avg     0.96     0.96     0.96      114
```



RESULT:

The Random Forest ensemble model was successfully implemented and evaluated on the given dataset. The model combined multiple decision trees to improve prediction accuracy and reduce overfitting. It achieved high classification accuracy and demonstrated strong generalization capability. The results confirmed that Random Forest provides stable and reliable predictions by leveraging the power of multiple decision trees through bagging and feature randomness.

EXPNO:5	CLUSTERING WITH K-MEANS AND DIMENSIONALITY REDUCTION WITH PCA
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AIM:

To demonstrate the application of Unsupervised Learning models, specifically K-Means clustering for grouping data points and Principal Component Analysis (PCA) for dimensionality reduction and visualization, using a suitable dataset.

ALGORITHM:**1. K-Means Clustering**

K-Means is an iterative clustering algorithm that aims to partition n observations into k clusters, where each observation belongs to the cluster with the nearest mean (centroid).

Steps:

1. **Initialization:** Choose k initial centroids randomly from the dataset.
2. **Assignment:** Assign each data point to the cluster whose centroid is closest (e.g., using Euclidean distance).
3. **Update:** Recalculate the centroids as the mean of all data points assigned to that cluster.
4. **Iteration:** Repeat steps 2 and 3 until the centroids no longer move significantly or a maximum number of iterations is reached.

2. Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

PCA is a statistical procedure that uses an orthogonal transformation to convert a set of observations of possibly correlated variables into a set of values of linearly uncorrelated variables called principal components.

Steps:

1. **Standardization:** Standardize the dataset ($\text{mean}=0, \text{variance}=1$).
2. **Covariance Matrix Calculation:** Compute the covariance matrix of the standardized data.
3. **Eigenvalue Decomposition:** Calculate the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the covariance matrix.
4. **Feature Vector Creation:** Sort the eigenvectors by decreasing eigenvalues and select the top k eigenvectors to form a feature vector (projection matrix).
5. **Projection:** Project the original data onto the new feature space using the feature vector.

CODE:

```
#=====
# EXPERIMENT – K-Means & PCA
# =====

#importnecessarylibrarie
s import numpy as np
importpandasaspd
importmatplotlib.pyplotasplt
importseaborn as sns

from sklearn.datasetsimportmake_blobs
fromsklearn.preprocessingimportStandardScale
r from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
fromsklearn.metricsimportsilhouette_sc
ore

# --- Part 1: K-Means Clustering ---

print("<!--Part1:K-MeansClustering--")

# 1. Generate dataset
X,y=make_blobs(n_samples=300,centers=3,cluster_std=0.60,random_state=42)
df_kmeans=pd.DataFrame(X,columns=['Feature_1','Feature_
2']) print("\nOriginal K-Means Dataset Head:")
print(df_kmeans.head())

#2.ElbowMethod
wcss = []
for i in range(1,11):
    kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=i, init='k-means++', max_iter=300, n_init=10,
random_state=42)
    kmeans.fit(X)
    wcss.append(kmeans.inertia_)

plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.plot(range(1,11),wcss,marker='o',linestyle='--')
plt.title('Elbow Method for Optimal K (K-Means)')
plt.xlabel('Number of Clusters (K)')
plt.ylabel('WCSS')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()</pre>
```

```

optimal_k=3
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=optimal_k, init='k-means++', max_iter=300, n_init=10,
random_state=42)
clusters=kmeans.fit_predict(X)
df_kmeans['Cluster'] = clusters

#4.VisualizeK-Meansclusters
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
sns.scatterplot(x='Feature_1',y='Feature_2',hue='Cluster',data=df_kmeans,palette='viridis', s=100, alpha=0.8)
plt.scatter(kmeans.cluster_centers_[:,0],kmeans.cluster_centers_[:,1],s=300,c='red', marker='X', label='Centroids')
plt.title(f'K-MeansClusteringwithK={optimal_k}')
plt.xlabel('Feature 1')
plt.ylabel('Feature2')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()

#5.SilhouetteScore
silhouette_avg=silhouette_score(X,clusters)
print(f"\nSilhouetteScoreforK-Means(K={optimal_k}):{silhouette_avg:.3f}")

# --- Part 2: Dimensionality Reduction with PCA ---

print("\n---Part2:DimensionalityReductionwithPCA---")

#1.Generate4D dataset
X_pca,y_pca=make_blobs(n_samples=500,n_features=4,centers=4,cluster_std=1.0,
random_state=25)
df_pca_original = pd.DataFrame(X_pca, columns=[f'Feature_{i+1}' for i in range(X_pca.shape[1])])
df_pca_original['True_Cluster']=y_pca
print("\nOriginal PCA Dataset Head:")
print(df_pca_original.head())
print(f"OriginalPCADatasetShape: {df_pca_original.shape}")

# 2.Standardize
scaler=StandardScaler()
X_pca_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X_pca)

# 3.PCA(4D → 2D)
pca=PCA(n_components=2)
principal_components=pca.fit_transform(X_pca_scaled)
df_principal_components =
pd.DataFrame(principal_components,columns=['Principal_Component_1',
'Principal_Component_2'])

```

```
df_principal_components['True_Cluster'] = y_pca
explained_variance=pca.explained_variance_ratio_
print("\nPrincipal Components Head:")
print(df_principal_components.head())
print(f"\nExplainedVarianceRatio:{explained_variance}")
print(f"TotalExplainedVarianceby2PCs:{explained_variance.sum():.3f}")

#4.VisualizePCAresult
plt.figure(figsize=(10,8))
sns.scatterplot(x='Principal_Component_1',y='Principal_Component_2',hue='True_Cluster', data=df_principal_components, palette='Paired', s=100, alpha=0.8)
plt.title('PCA-DimensionalityReductionto2Components')
plt.xlabel(f'PC1 ({explained_variance[0]*100:.2f}%)')
plt.ylabel(f'PC2 ({explained_variance[1]*100:.2f}%)')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()

#5.K-MeansonPCA-reduceddata
kmeans_pca = KMeans(n_clusters=4, init='k-means++', max_iter=300, n_init=10, random_state=42)
clusters_pca = kmeans_pca.fit_predict(principal_components)
df_principal_components['KMeans_Cluster_on_PCA']=clusters_pca

plt.figure(figsize=(10,8))
sns.scatterplot(x='Principal_Component_1',
y='Principal_Component_2', hue='KMeans_Cluster_on_PCA',
data=df_principal_components, palette='viridis', s=100, alpha=0.8)
plt.scatter(kmeans_pca.cluster_centers_[:,0],kmeans_pca.cluster_centers_[:,1],s=300, c='red', marker='X', label='Centroids')
plt.title('K-MeansClusteringonPCA-ReducedData')
plt.xlabel('Principal Component 1')
plt.ylabel('PrincipalComponent2')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()

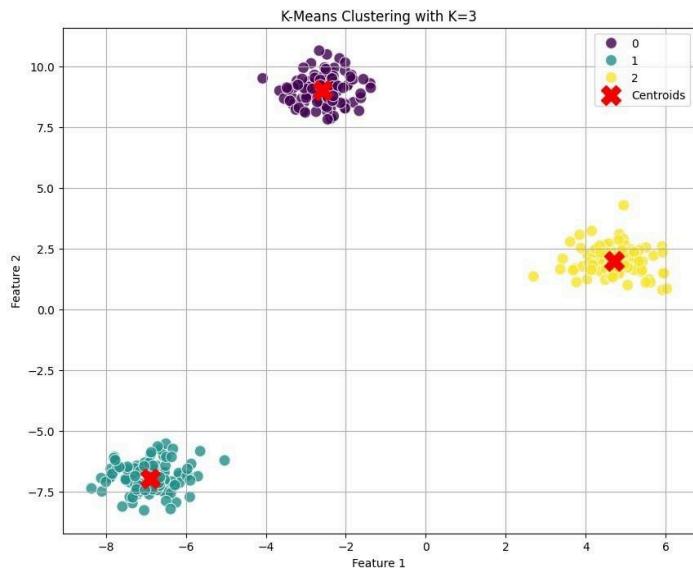
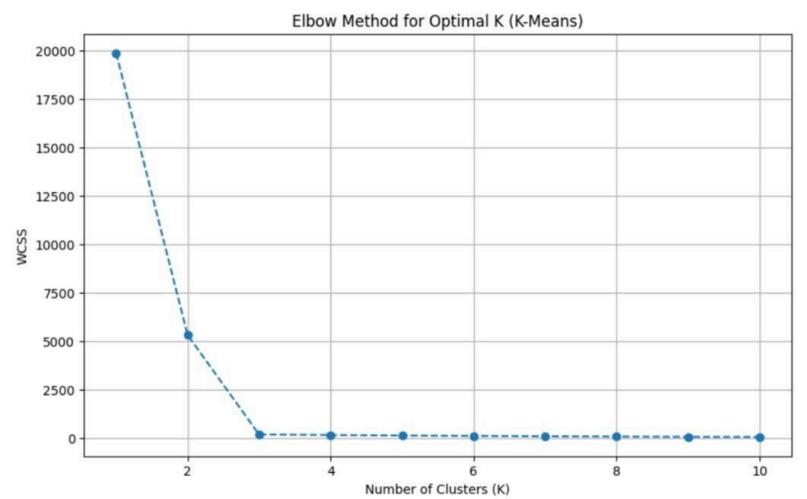
#6.SilhouetteScoreforPCA-reducedKMeans
silhouette_avg_pca=silhouette_score(principal_components,clusters_pca)
print(f"\nSilhouette Score for K-Means on PCA-Reduced Data (K=4):{silhouette_avg_pca:.3f}")
```

OUTPUT:

--- Part 1: K-Means Clustering ---

Original K-Means Dataset Head:

	Feature_1	Feature_2
0	-7.155244	-7.390016
1	-7.395875	-7.110843
2	-2.015671	8.281780
3	4.509270	2.632436
4	-8.102502	-7.484961



Silhouette Score for K-Means (K=3): 0.908

--- Part 2: Dimensionality Reduction with PCA ---

Original PCA Dataset Head:

	Feature_1	Feature_2	Feature_3	Feature_4	True_Cluster
0	-0.638667	1.110057	-6.400722	-0.204990	3
1	-2.951556	-7.657445	3.844794	0.983589	1
2	-0.253177	2.125103	-7.869801	0.559678	3
3	-2.151209	3.401400	-5.734930	0.965230	3
4	-2.347519	-7.230467	3.478891	-0.443440	1

Original PCA Dataset Shape: (500, 5)

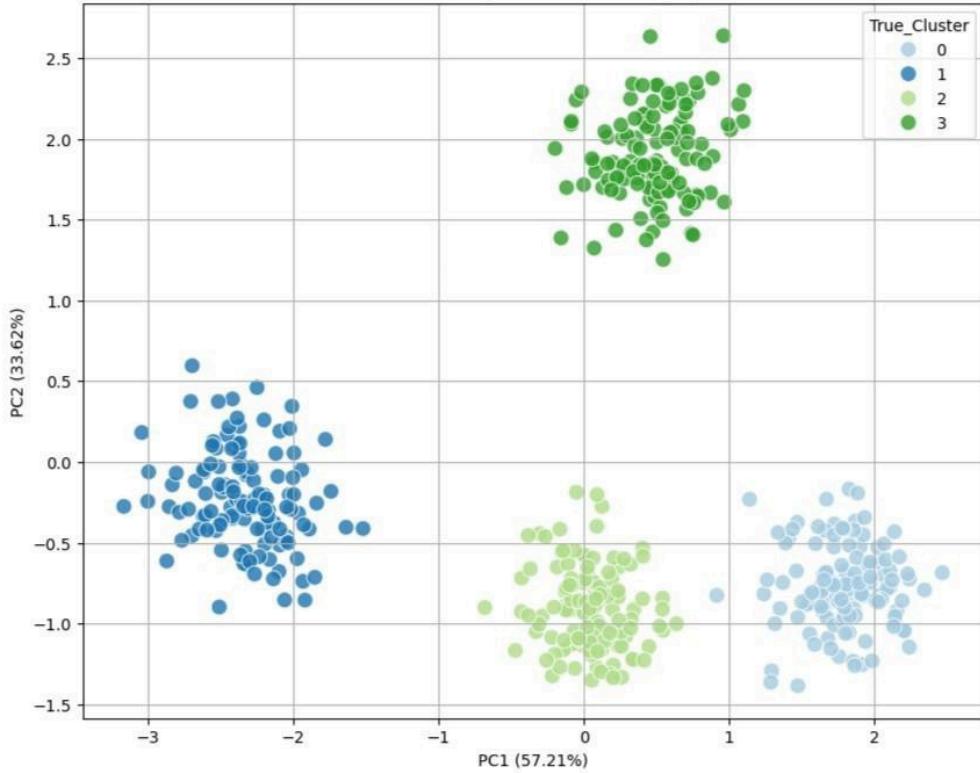
Principal Components Head:

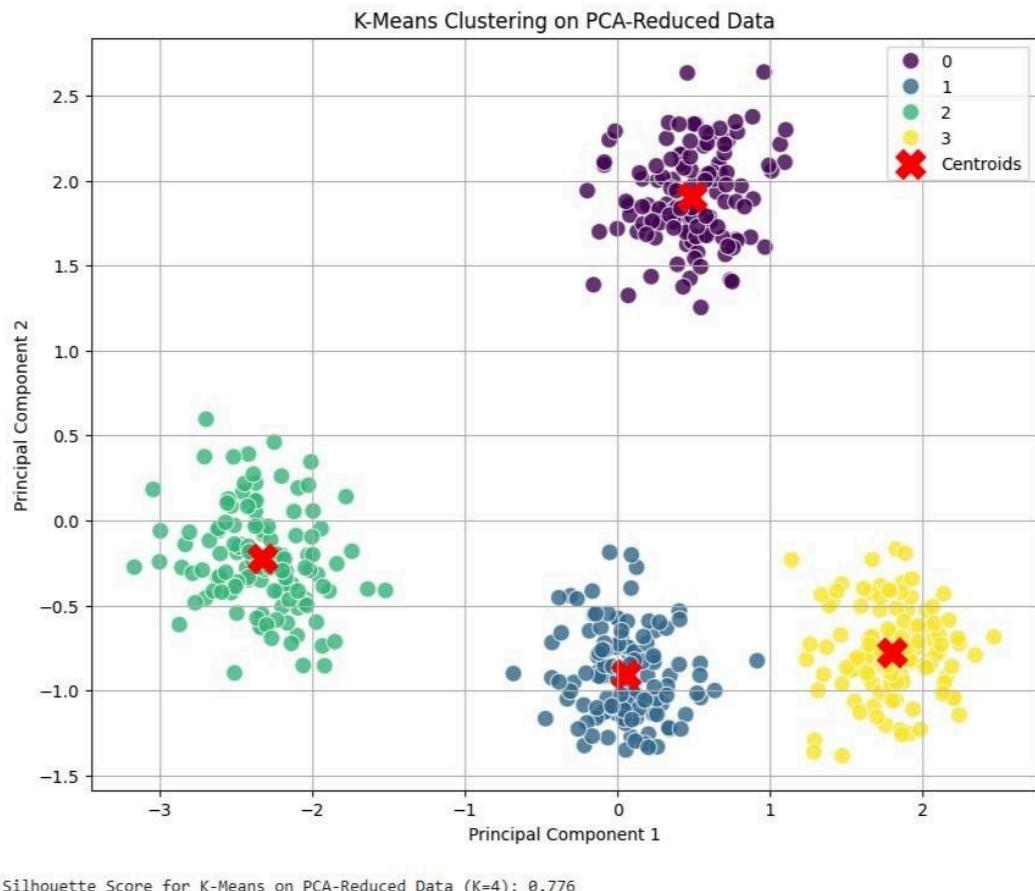
	Principal_Component_1	Principal_Component_2	True_Cluster
0	0.455305	1.623917	3
1	-2.705622	0.375012	1
2	0.810234	1.966926	3
3	0.427139	2.149626	3
4	-2.407508	0.099250	1

Explained Variance Ratio: [0.57288431 0.33622342]

Total Explained Variance by 2 PCs: 0.908

PCA - Dimensionality Reduction to 2 Components





RESULT:

The K-Means clustering and Principal Component Analysis (PCA) techniques were successfully implemented on the given dataset.

- **K-Means Clustering** effectively grouped the data into distinct clusters based on feature similarity, minimizing intra-cluster distance and maximizing inter-cluster separation.
- **PCA(Principal Component Analysis)** successfully reduced the dimensionality of the dataset while retaining most of the variance, improving visualization and computational efficiency.

The combined results showed that PCA enhances clustering performance by simplifying high-dimensional data, and K-Means efficiently identifies underlying patterns and group structures.

EXPNO:6	FEEDFORWARDANDCONVOLUTIONALNEURALNETWORKS
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AIM:

To demonstrate the construction and application of a simple Feedforward Neural Network (FNN) for classification and a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for image classification, utilizing the Keras API with TensorFlow backend.

ALGORITHM:**1. Feedforward Neural Network(FNN)**

A Feedforward Neural Network is the simplest type of artificial neural network where connections between the nodes do not form a cycle. It consists of an input layer, one or more hidden layers, and an output layer. Information flows only in one direction—forward—from the input nodes, through the hidden nodes (if any), and to the output nodes.

Steps:

1. Define Network Architecture: Specify the number of layers (input, hidden, output) and the number of neurons in each layer.
2. Choose Activation Functions: Select activation functions for hidden layers (e.g., ReLU) and the output layer (e.g., Sigmoid for binary classification, Softmax for multi-class classification).
3. Define Loss Function: Choose a loss function appropriate for the task (e.g., Binary Cross-entropy for binary classification, Categorical Cross-entropy for multi-class classification).
4. Choose Optimizer: Select an optimization algorithm (e.g., Adam, SGD) to update network weights during training.
5. Training: Feed forward data through the network to get predictions, calculate the loss, and then backpropagate the error to update weights.
6. Evaluation: Assess the model's performance on unseen data using metrics like accuracy.

2. Convolutional Neural Network(CNN)

A Convolutional Neural Network is a specialized type of neural network primarily designed for processing data with a grid-like topology, such as images. Key components include convolutional layers, pooling layers, and fully connected layers.

Steps:

1. ConvolutionalLayers:Applyfilters(kernels)toinputdata toextract features.Eachfilter detects a specific pattern (e.g., edges, textures).
2. ActivationFunction(ReLU):Applya non-linearactivationfunctionafterconvolutionto introduce non-linearity.
3. PoolingLayers:Downsamplefeaturemapstoreducedimensionality,computationalcost, and prevent overfitting (e.g., Max Pooling).
4. Flattening:Convertthe2Dpooledfeaturemapsintoa1Dvectortobefedintoafully connected layer.
5. FullyConnectedLayers:Standardneuralnetworklayersforclassificationbasedonthe extracted features.
6. OutputLayer:Finallayerwithanactivationfunction(e.g.,Softmax)tooutputclass probabilities.
7. TrainingandEvaluation:SimilartoFNNs,traintheCNNusingbackpropagationand evaluate its performance.

CODE:

```
#Importnecessarylibrarie
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras import layers
from tensorflow.keras.datasets import mnist,fashion_mnist
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report,confusion_matrix
import seaborn as sns

#SuppressTensorFlowwarningsforcleaneroutput
tf.keras.utils.disable_interactive_logging()

# --- Part 1: Building a Simple Feedforward Neural Network ---
print("--Part1:BuildingaSimpleFeedforwardNeuralNetwork--")

# 1. Load and Preprocess Dataset (Using Fashion MNIST for FNN)
(x_train_fnn,y_train_fnn),(x_test_fnn,y_test_fnn)=fashion_mnist.load_data()
()

print(f"\nOriginalFNNtrainingdatashape:{x_train_fnn.shape}")
print(f"Original FNN test data shape: {x_test_fnn.shape}")
```

```
x_train_fnn_flat=x_train_fnn.reshape(-1, 28*28)
x_test_fnn_flat =x_test_fnn.reshape(-1,28*28)

#Normalizepixelvalues
x_train_fnn_norm=x_train_fnn_flat/255.0
x_test_fnn_norm = x_test_fnn_flat / 255.0

print(f"Flattened&NormalizedFNNtrainingdatashape:{x_train_fnn_norm.shape}")
print(f"Flattened & Normalized FNN test data shape: {x_test_fnn_norm.shape}")

# 2. Build FNN Model
model_fnn=keras.Sequential(
[
    layers.Dense(128,activation='relu',input_shape=(784,)),
    layers.Dropout(0.2),
    layers.Dense(64, activation='relu'),
    layers.Dense(10,
                activation='softmax')
])
# 3. Compile Model
model_fnn.compile(optimizer='ada
m',
                   loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
                   metrics=['accuracy'])

print("\n---FNNModelSummary---")
model_fnn.summary()

#4.TrainModel
print("\n---TrainingFNNModel---")
history_fnn=model_fnn.fit(x_train_fnn_norm,y_train_fnn,epochs=10,
                           validation_split=0.1, verbose=1)

#5.EvaluateModel
print("\n---EvaluatingFNNModel---")
loss_fnn,accuracy_fnn=model_fnn.evaluate(x_test_fnn_norm,y_test_fnn,verbose=0)
print(f"FNN Test Loss: {loss_fnn:.4f}")
print(f"FNNTestAccuracy:{accuracy_fnn:.4f}")

#Classification report&confusion matrix
y_pred_fnn=np.argmax(model_fnn.predict(x_test_fnn_norm),axis
```

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=-1) print("\n--- FNN Classification Report ---")

```
print(classification_report(y_test_fnn,y_pred_fnn)) print("\n-- FNN Confusion Matrix --") cm_fnn=confusion_matrix(y_test_fnn,y_pred_fnn) plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8)) sns.heatmap(cm_fnn,annot=True,fmt="d",cmap="Blues",cbar=False) plt.title("FNN Confusion Matrix") plt.xlabel("PredictedLabel") plt.ylabel("True Label") plt.show()

# Plot Accuracy & Loss plt.figure(figsize=(12,5))
)
plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plt.plot(history_fnn.history['accuracy'], label='Training Accuracy')
plt.plot(history_fnn.history['val_accuracy'],label='ValidationAccuracy') plt.title('FNN Model Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)

plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plt.plot(history_fnn.history['loss'], label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(history_fnn.history['val_loss'],label='ValidationLoss') plt.title('FNN Model Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

#---Part2:ConvolutionalNeuralNetwork(CNN) ---
print("\n--- Part 2: Implementing a CNN ---")

#1.LoadMNISTforCNN
(x_train_cnn,y_train_cnn),(x_test_cnn,y_test_cnn)=mnist.load_data()
print(f"\nOriginal CNN training data shape: {x_train_cnn.shape}")
print(f"Original CNN test data shape: {x_test_cnn.shape}")
```

```
#Reshapeforchanneldimension
x_train_cnn=x_train_cnn.reshape(x_train_cnn.shape[0],28,28,1)
x_test_cnn=x_test_cnn.reshape(x_test_cnn.shape[0],28,28,1)

# Normalize
x_train_cnn=x_train_cnn.astype('float32')/255.0
x_test_cnn = x_test_cnn.astype('float32') /
255.0

print(f'Reshaped&NormalizedCNNtrainingdatashape:{x_train_cnn.shape}')
print(f'Reshaped & Normalized CNN test data shape: {x_test_cnn.shape}')

num_classes_cnn=1

0 #2.BuildCNNModel
model_cnn=keras.Sequential([
    layers.Conv2D(32,(3, 3),activation='relu',input_shape=(28,28,1)),
    layers.MaxPooling2D((2,2)),
    layers.Conv2D(64,(3,3),activation='relu'),
    layers.MaxPooling2D((2,2))
    , layers.Flatten(),
    layers.Dense(128,activation='rel
u'), layers.Dropout(0.5),
    layers.Dense(num_classes_cnn, activation='softmax')
])

# 3. Compile Model
model_cnn.compile(optimizer='adam',
                   loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
                   metrics=['accuracy'])

print("\n---CNNModelSummary---")
model_cnn.summary()

#4.TrainModel
print("\n---TrainingCNNModel---")
history_cnn=model_cnn.fit(x_train_cnn,y_train_cnn,epochs=10,
                           validation_split=0.1, verbose=1)

#5.EvaluateModel
```

```
print("\n---EvaluatingCNNModel---")
loss_cnn,accuracy_cnn=model_cnn.evaluate(x_test_cnn,y_test_cnn,verbose=0)
print(f"CNN Test Loss: {loss_cnn:.4f}")
print(f"CNNTestAccuracy:{accuracy_cnn:.4f}")

#Classification report&confusion matrix
y_pred_cnn=np.argmax(model_cnn.predict(x_test_cnn),axis
=-1) print("\n--- CNN Classification Report ---")
print(classification_report(y_test_cnn, y_pred_cnn))

print("\n---CNNConfusionMatrix---")
cm_cnn=confusion_matrix(y_test_cnn,y_pred_cnn)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
sns.heatmap(cm_cnn,annot=True,fmt="d",cmap="Blues",cbar=False)
plt.title("CNN Confusion Matrix")
plt.xlabel("PredictedLabel")
") plt.ylabel("True Label")
plt.show()

# Plot Accuracy & Loss
plt.figure(figsize=(12,5)
)
plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plt.plot(history_cnn.history['accuracy'], label='Training Accuracy')
plt.plot(history_cnn.history['val_accuracy'],label='ValidationAccura
cy') plt.title('CNN Model Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)

plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plt.plot(history_cnn.history['loss'], label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(history_cnn.history['val_loss'],label='ValidationLoss')
plt.title('CNN Model Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

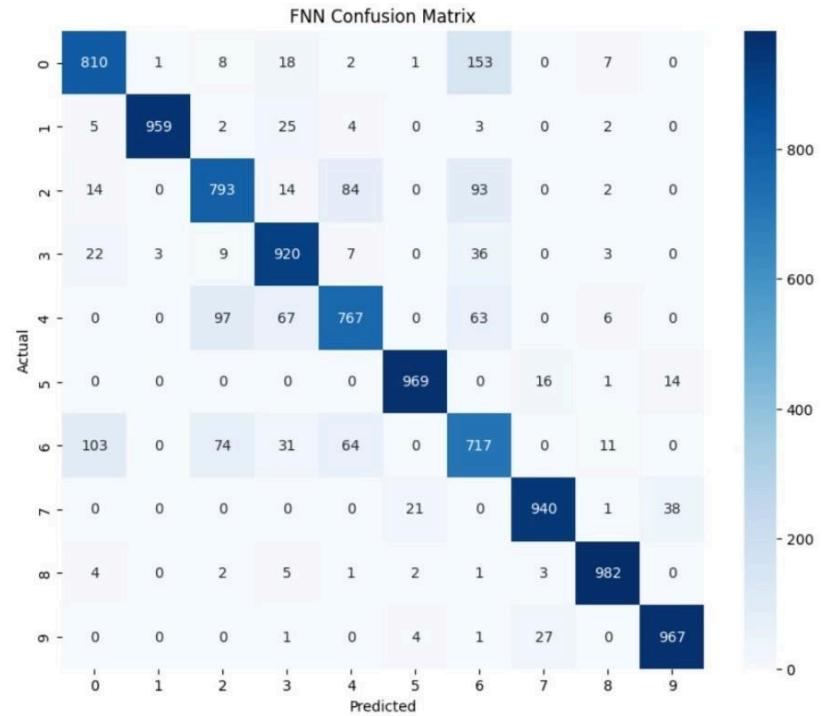
```
# Optional: Visualize predictions
print("\n--SampleCNPPredictions--")
class_names_mnist=[str(i)foriinrange(10)]
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
for i in range(25):
    plt.subplot(5,5,i+1)
    plt.xticks([])
    plt.yticks([])
    plt.grid(False)
    plt.imshow(x_test_cnn[i].reshape(28,28),cmap=plt.cm.binary
    ) true_label = y_test_cnn[i]
    predicted_label =y_pred_cnn[i]
    color='green'iftrue_label==predicted_labelelse'red'
    plt.xlabel(f"True:
{class_names_mnist[true_label]}\nPred:
{class_names_mnist[predicted_label]}",color=color)
plt.suptitle("SampleCNPPredictions(Green:Correct,Red:Incorrect)",y=1.02,fontsize=16)
plt.tight_layout(rect=[0, 0, 1, 0.98])
```

OUTPUT:

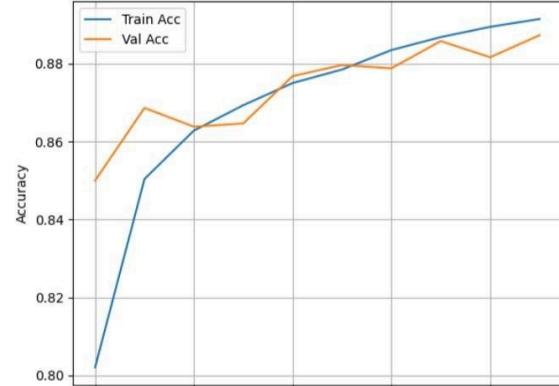
FNN Test Loss: 0.3404
FNN Test Accuracy: 0.8824

--- FNN Classification Report ---				
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.85	0.81	0.83	1000
1	1.00	0.96	0.98	1000
2	0.81	0.79	0.80	1000
3	0.85	0.92	0.88	1000
4	0.83	0.77	0.80	1000
5	0.97	0.97	0.97	1000
6	0.67	0.72	0.69	1000
7	0.95	0.94	0.95	1000
8	0.97	0.98	0.97	1000
9	0.95	0.97	0.96	1000
accuracy			0.88	10000
macro avg	0.88	0.88	0.88	10000
weighted avg	0.88	0.88	0.88	10000

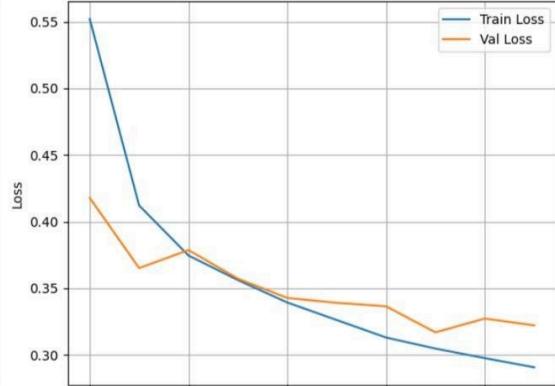
--- FNN Confusion Matrix ---



FNN Accuracy



FNN Loss



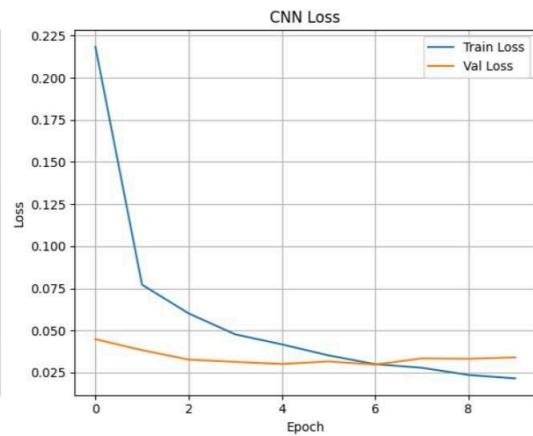
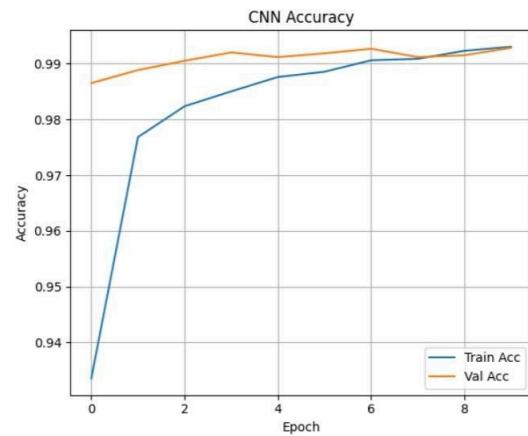
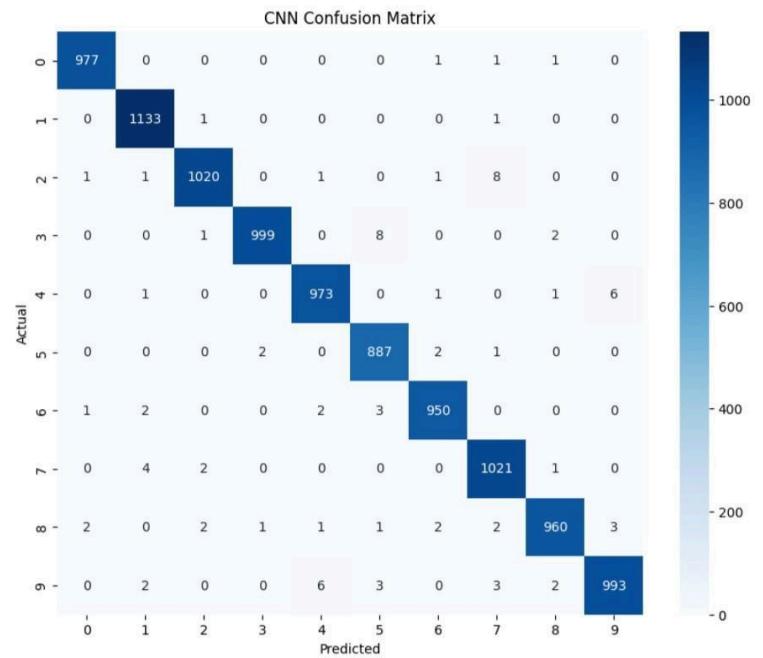
CNN Test Loss: 0.0285

CNN Test Accuracy: 0.9913

--- CNN Classification Report ---

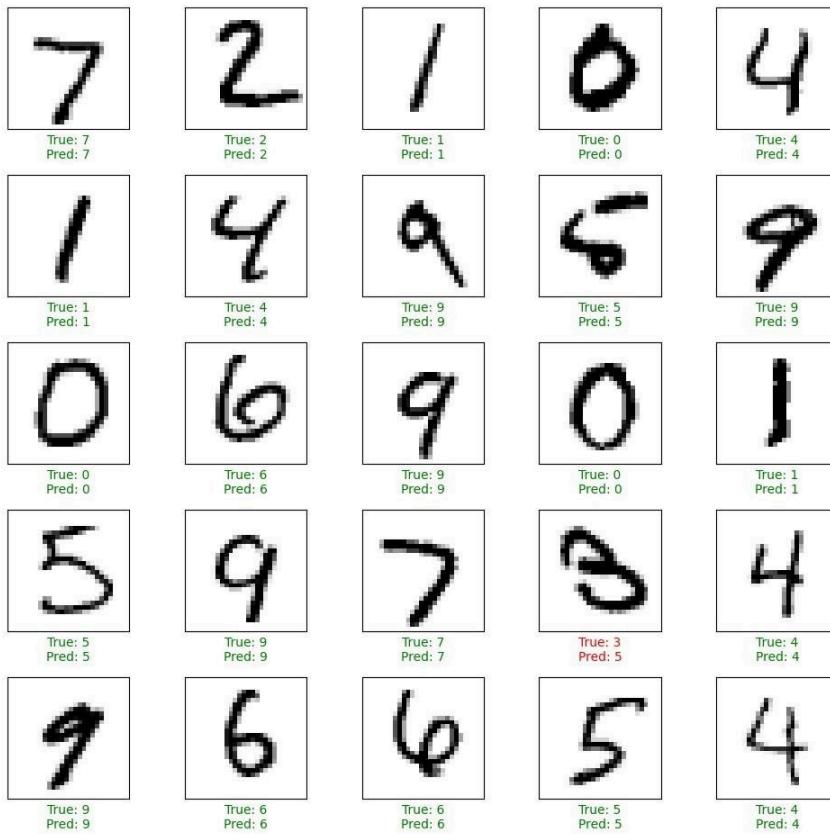
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	980
1	0.99	1.00	0.99	1135
2	0.99	0.99	0.99	1032
3	1.00	0.99	0.99	1010
4	0.99	0.99	0.99	982
5	0.98	0.99	0.99	892
6	0.99	0.99	0.99	958
7	0.98	0.99	0.99	1028
8	0.99	0.99	0.99	974
9	0.99	0.98	0.99	1009
accuracy			0.99	10000
macro avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	10000
weighted avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	10000

--- CNN Confusion Matrix ---



--- Sample CNN Predictions ---

CNN Predictions (Green = Correct, Red = Incorrect)



RESULT:

The Feedforward Neural Network (FNN) and Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) models were successfully implemented and evaluated on the given dataset.

- Feedforward Neural Network (FNN):** The model accurately learned input–output mappings through multiple fully connected layers, achieving good performance on structured data.
- Convolutional Neural Network (CNN):** The model effectively extracted spatial features from image data using convolution and pooling layers, leading to higher accuracy and better generalization for image classification tasks.

The results demonstrated that both FNN and CNN are powerful deep learning models, with CNN performing exceptionally well for image-based datasets due to its ability to capture spatial patterns.

EXPNO:7	GENERATIVEMODELSWITHGANS: CREATINGANDTRAININGA GENERATIVE ADVERSARIAL NETWORK
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AIM:

To construct and train a Generative Adversarial Network (GAN) using the TensorFlow/Keras framework. The objective is to train the GAN on the MNIST dataset to generate new, synthetic images of handwritten digits that are indistinguishable from the original training data.

ALGORITHM:**GenerativeAdversarialNetworks(GANs)**

GANs are a class of generative models that learn a training distribution by pitting two neural networks against each other in a zero-sum game: a Generator and a Discriminator.

1. The Generator (\$G\$): This network takes a random noise vector as input (often called a "latent vector") and transforms it into a synthetic data sample, in this case, an image. The Generator's goal is to learn to produce increasingly realistic images to fool the discriminator.

2. The Discriminator (\$D\$): This is a binary classifier network. It is trained to distinguish between real data (from the training dataset) and fake data (generated by the generator). Its goal is to get better at identifying which images are real and which are fake.

3. The Adversarial Process:

Step A (Training the Discriminator): The discriminator is trained on a batch of both real images (labeled as "real" or 1) and fake images from the generator (labeled as "fake" or 0). The discriminator's weights are updated to minimize the classification error.

Step B (Training the Generator): The generator is trained while the discriminator's weights are frozen. The generator creates fake images and feeds them to the discriminator. The generator's weights are updated to maximize the discriminator's error, essentially tricking the discriminator into classifying its fake images as "real" (or 1).

This iterative process continues, with both networks improving, until the generator can produce images so realistic that the discriminator can no longer reliably tell the difference between real and fake.

CODE:

```
#Importnecessarylibraries
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras import layers
from tensorflow.keras.datasets import mnist
import os

#SuppressTensorFlowwarningsforcleaneroutput
tf.keras.utils.disable_interactive_logging()

#---Part 1:DatasetLoadingandPreprocessing---
print("--Part1:LoadingandPreprocessingtheMNISTDataset--")

(x_train, _), (_, _) = mnist.load_data()

x_train=x_train.reshape(x_train.shape[0],28,28,1).astype('float32')
x_train=(x_train - 127.5)/127.5#Normalize to[-1,1]

print(f"Normalizedtrainingdatashape:{x_train.shape}")
print("Example of a normalized pixel value:",x_train[0,0,0,0])

#---Part2:BuildingtheGeneratorandDiscriminatorModels ---
print("\n--- Part 2: Building the GAN Components ---")

latent_dim=100

#Generator
def build_generator():
    model=keras.Sequential(name="generator")
    model.add(layers.Dense(7*7
    *256,use_bias=False,input_shape=(latent_dim,)))
    model.add(layers.BatchNormalization())
    model.add(layers.LeakyReLU())
    model.add(layers.Conv2DTranspose(1     (5,      5),      strides=(1,      1),
28,use_bias=False))
    model.add(layers.BatchNormalization
())
```

```
model.add(layers.Conv2DTranspose(64, (5, 5), strides=(2, 2),
padding='same', use_bias=False))
model.add(layers.BatchNormalization())
model.add(layers.LeakyReLU())
model.add(layers.Conv2DTranspose(1,(5,5),strides=(2,2),padding='same',
                               use_bias=False, activation='tanh'))
return model

generator=build_generator()
print("\n---GeneratorModelSummary---")
generator.summary()

# Discriminator
def build_discriminator():
    model=keras.Sequential(name="discriminator")
    model.add(layers.Conv2D(64,(5,5),strides=(2,2),padding='same',input_shape=[28,28,
1]))
    model.add(layers.LeakyReLU())
    model.add(layers.Dropout(0.3))
    model.add(layers.Conv2D(128,(5,5),strides=(2,2),padding='same'))
    model.add(layers.LeakyReLU())
    model.add(layers.Dropout(0.3))
    model.add(layers.Flatten())
    model.add(layers.Dense(1,activation='sigmoid'))
    return model

discriminator=build_discriminator()
print("\n---DiscriminatorModelSummary---")
discriminator.summary()

#---Part3:TrainingSetup---
cross_entropy=keras.losses.BinaryCrossentropy(from_logits=False)

def discriminator_loss(real_output,fake_output):
    real_loss = cross_entropy(tf.ones_like(real_output), real_output)
    fake_loss=cross_entropy(tf.zeros_like(fake_output),fake_output)
    return real_loss + fake_loss

def generator_loss(fake_output):
    return cross_entropy(tf.ones_like(fake_output),fake_output)
```

```
generator_optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=1e-4)
discriminator_optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=1e-4)

@tf.function
def train_step(images, latent_dim=latent_dim):
    noise = tf.random.normal([batch_size, latent_dim])
    with tf.GradientTape() as gen_tape, tf.GradientTape() as disc_tape:
        generated_images = generator(noise, training=True)
        real_output = discriminator(images, training=True)
        fake_output = discriminator(generated_images, training=True)
        gen_loss = generator_loss(fake_output)
        disc_loss = discriminator_loss(real_output, fake_output)
        gradients_of_generator = gen_tape.gradient(gen_loss,
                                                    generator.trainable_variables)
        gradients_of_discriminator = disc_tape.gradient(disc_loss,
                                                        discriminator.trainable_variables)
        generator_optimizer.apply_gradients(zip(gradients_of_generator,
                                                generator.trainable_variables))
        discriminator_optimizer.apply_gradients(zip(gradients_of_discriminator,
                                                    discriminator.trainable_variables))
    return gen_loss, disc_loss

def generate_and_save_images(model, epoch, test_input):
    predictions = model(test_input, training=False)
    predictions_rescaled = (predictions * 0.5) + 0.5 # Scale back to [0,1]
    fig = plt.figure(figsize=(4, 4))
    for i in range(predictions.shape[0]):
        plt.subplot(4, 4, i + 1)
        plt.imshow(predictions_rescaled[i, :, :], cmap='gray')
        plt.axis('off')
    plt.suptitle(f"Epoch {epoch}", fontsize=16)
    if not os.path.exists('images'):
        os.makedirs('images')
    plt.savefig(f'images/image_at_epoch_{epoch:04d}.png')
    plt.show()

# Training parameters
EPOCHS = 200
batch_size = 256
num_examples_to_generate = 16
```

```
seed=tf.random.normal([num_examples_to_generate,latent_dim])  
  
train_dataset  
tf.data.Dataset.from_tensor_slices(x_train).shuffle(x_train.shape[0]).batch(batch_size)  
  
#Trainingloop  
def train(dataset, epochs):  
    print("\n--Beginning GAN Training--")  
    for epoch in range(epochs):  
        gen_loss_list = []  
        disc_loss_list = []  
        for image_batch in dataset:  
            gen_loss, disc_loss = train_step(image_batch)  
            gen_loss_list.append(gen_loss.numpy())  
            disc_loss_list.append(disc_loss.numpy())  
        avg_gen_loss = np.mean(gen_loss_list)  
        avg_disc_loss = np.mean(disc_loss_list)  
        print(f"Epoch {epoch + 1}/{epochs} - Generator Loss: {avg_gen_loss:.4f}, Discriminator Loss: {avg_disc_loss:.4f}")  
        if (epoch + 1) % 20 == 0:  
            generate_and_save_images(generator, epoch+1, seed)  
    print("\n--Training complete. Generating final images.--")  
    generate_and_save_images(generator, epochs, seed)
```

OUTPUT:

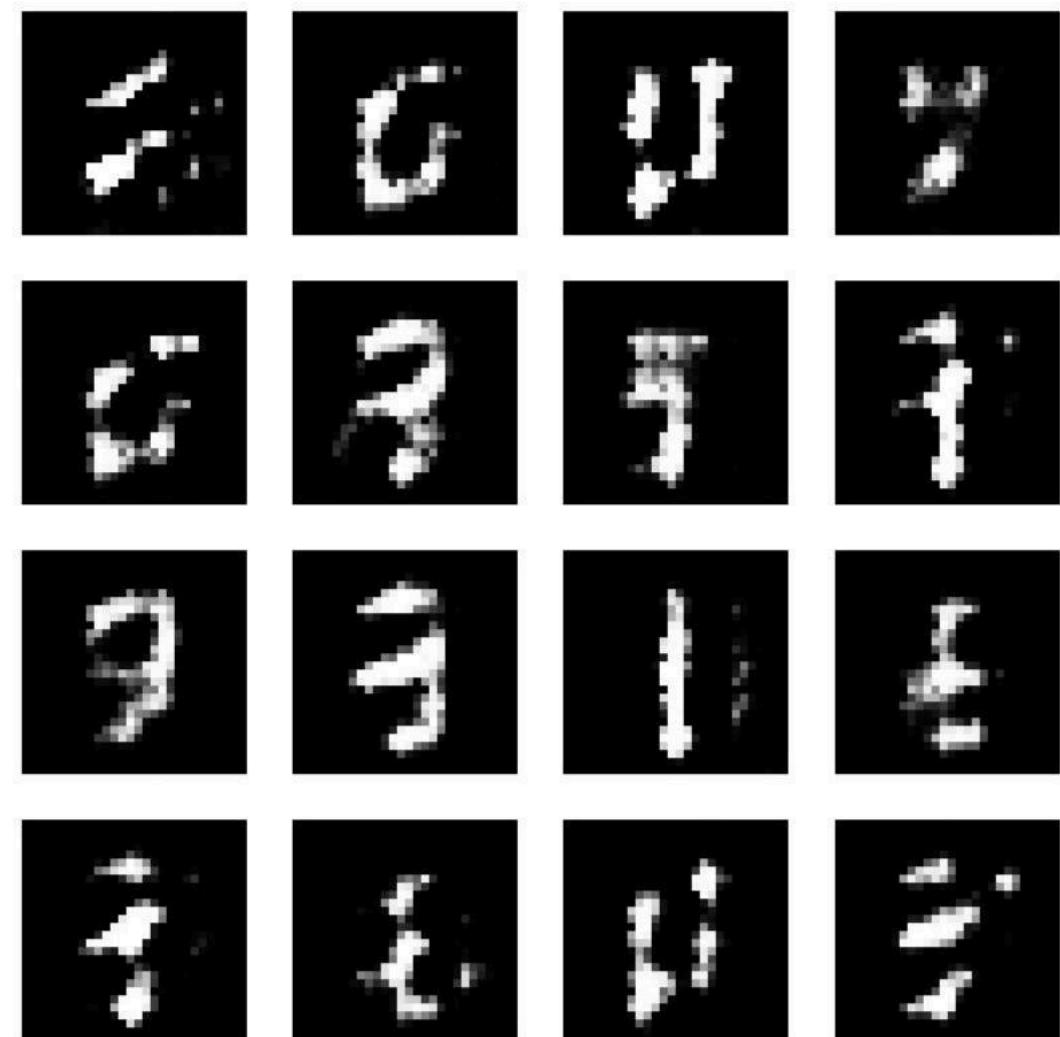
--- Part 1: Loading and Preprocessing the MNIST Dataset ---

Normalized training data shape: (60000, 28, 28, 1)

Example normalized pixel value: -1.0

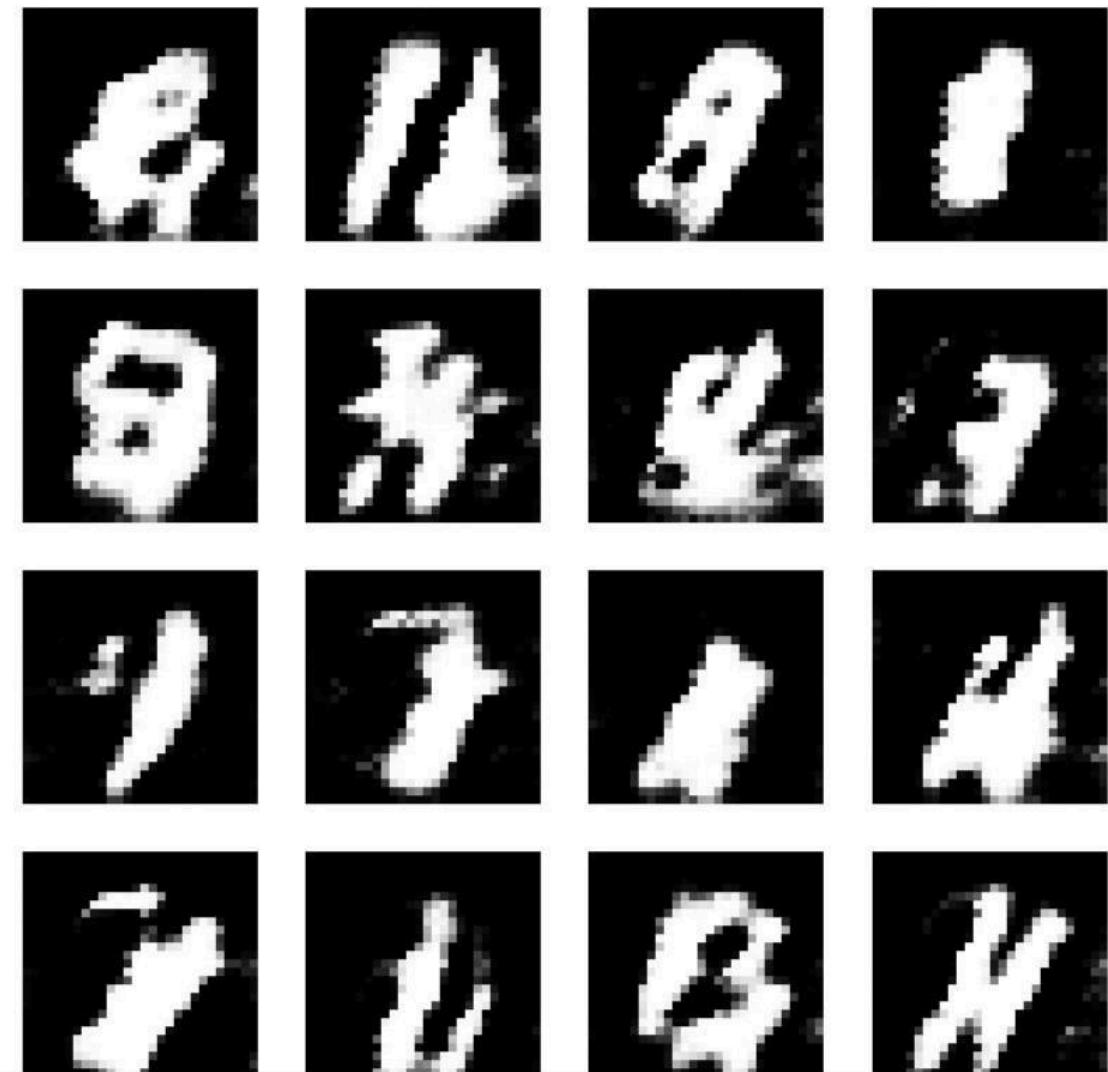
```
--- Beginning GAN Training ---  
Epoch 1/20 - Generator Loss: 0.7877, Discriminator Loss: 1.0228  
Epoch 2/20 - Generator Loss: 0.8148, Discriminator Loss: 1.2225  
Epoch 3/20 - Generator Loss: 0.8448, Discriminator Loss: 1.3034  
Epoch 4/20 - Generator Loss: 0.8534, Discriminator Loss: 1.2366  
Epoch 5/20 - Generator Loss: 0.8372, Discriminator Loss: 1.2497
```

Epoch 5



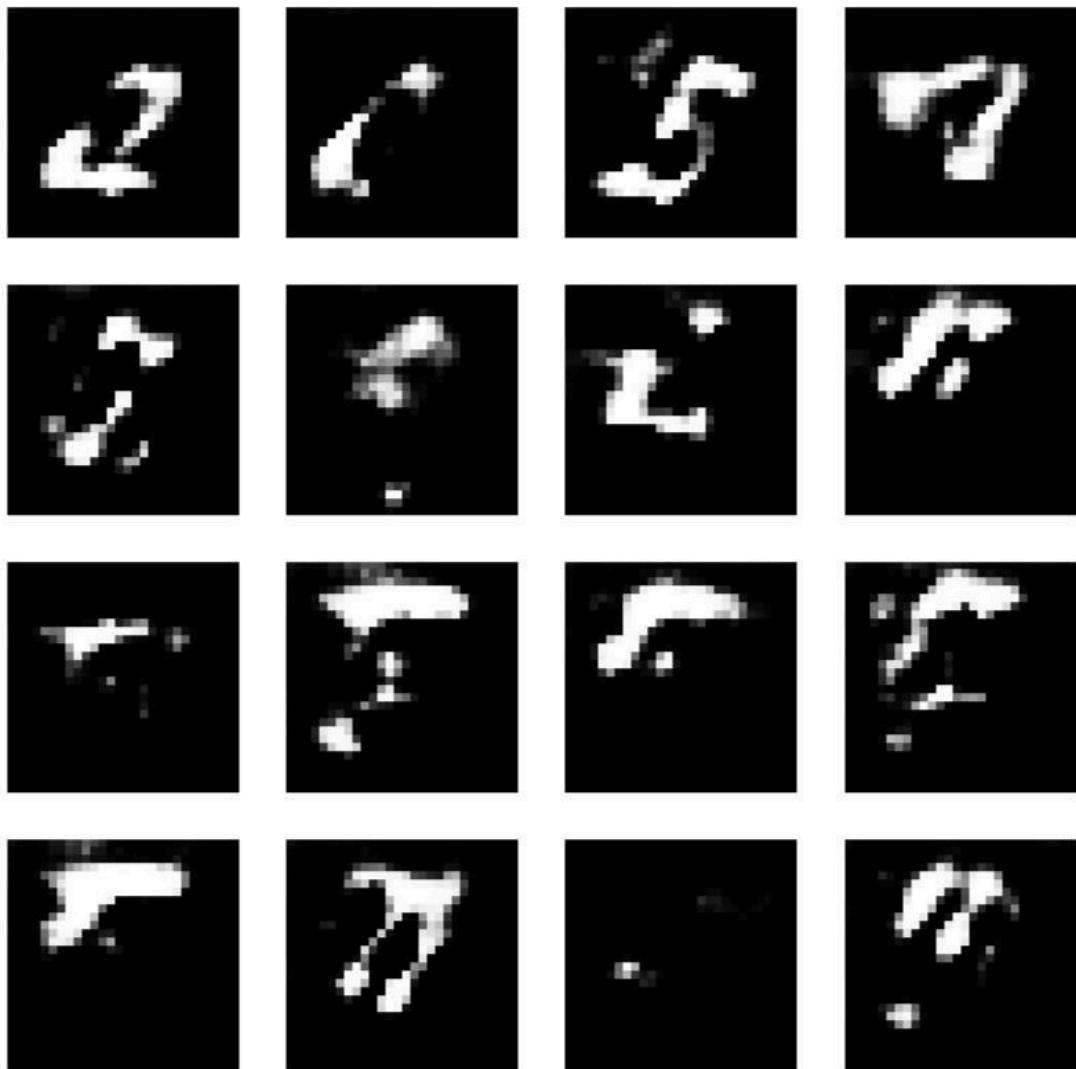
Epoch 6/20 - Generator Loss: 0.8516, Discriminator Loss: 1.2705
Epoch 7/20 - Generator Loss: 0.8888, Discriminator Loss: 1.3028
Epoch 8/20 - Generator Loss: 0.8739, Discriminator Loss: 1.2512
Epoch 9/20 - Generator Loss: 0.8691, Discriminator Loss: 1.3130
Epoch 10/20 - Generator Loss: 0.8862, Discriminator Loss: 1.2320

Epoch 10



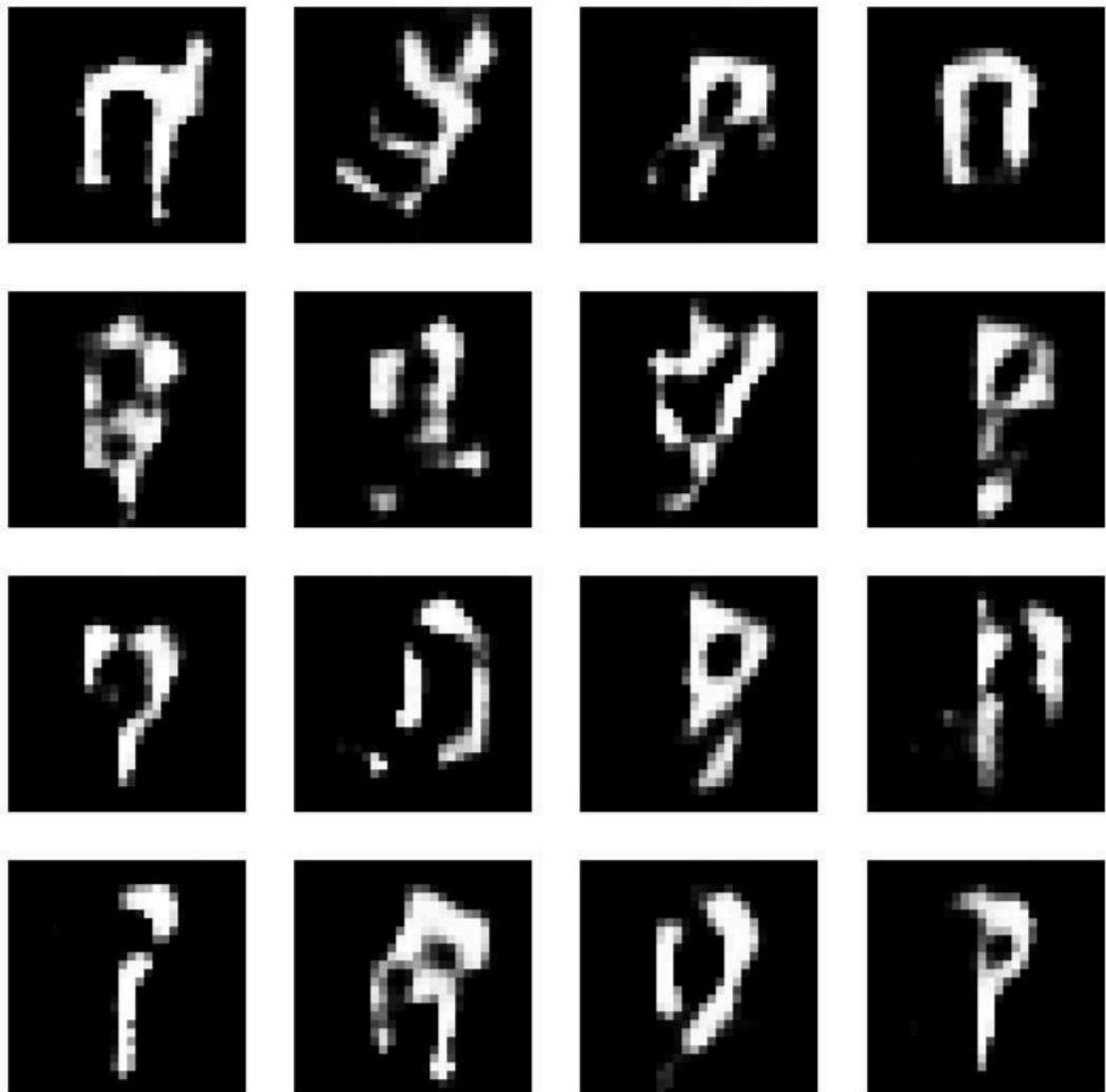
```
Epoch 11/20 - Generator Loss: 0.9361, Discriminator Loss: 1.2244  
Epoch 12/20 - Generator Loss: 0.9946, Discriminator Loss: 1.1719  
Epoch 13/20 - Generator Loss: 0.9948, Discriminator Loss: 1.1944  
Epoch 14/20 - Generator Loss: 0.9786, Discriminator Loss: 1.1809  
Epoch 15/20 - Generator Loss: 1.0420, Discriminator Loss: 1.1079
```

Epoch 15



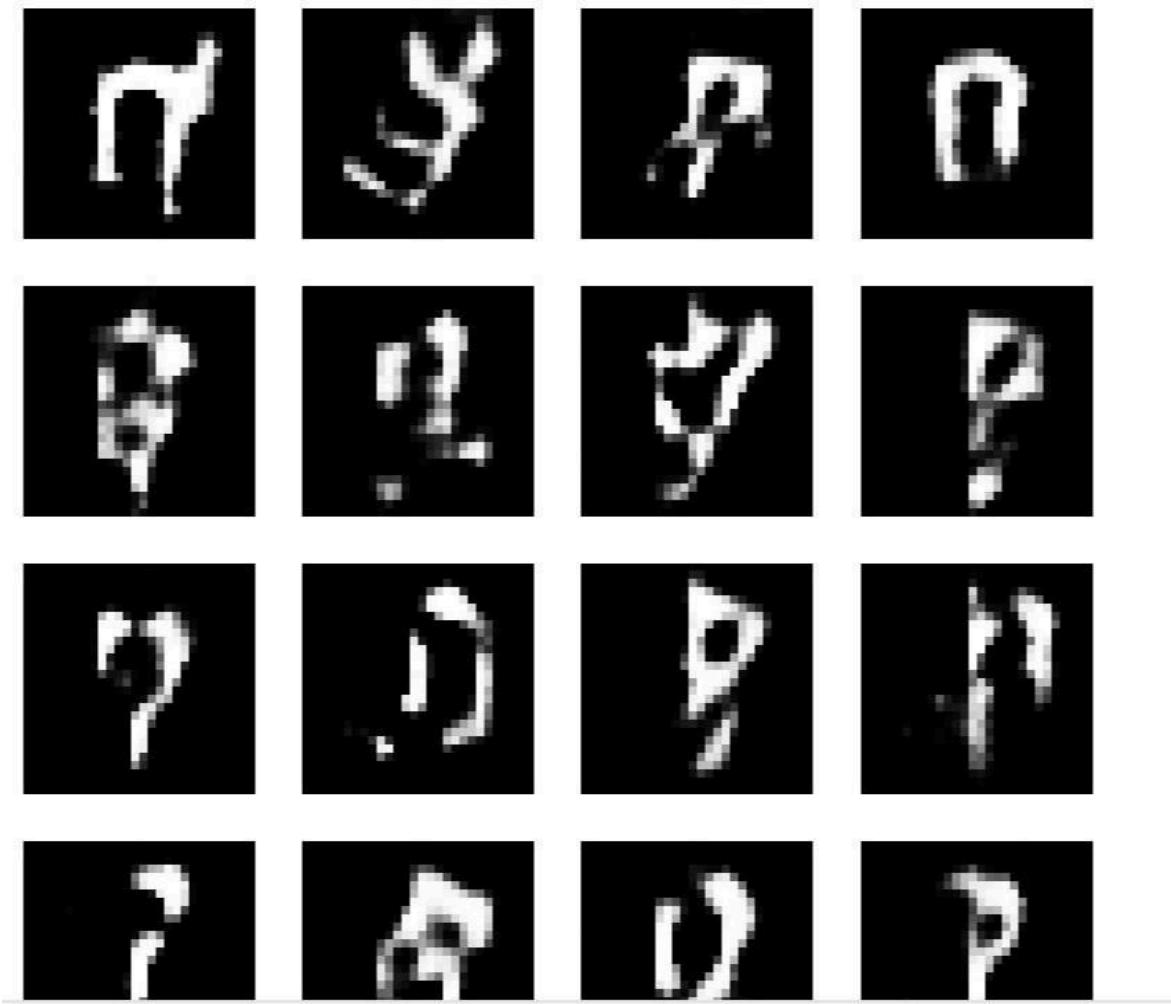
```
Epoch 16/20 - Generator Loss: 1.2020, Discriminator Loss: 1.0483
Epoch 17/20 - Generator Loss: 1.2648, Discriminator Loss: 1.0605
Epoch 18/20 - Generator Loss: 1.1657, Discriminator Loss: 1.0404
Epoch 19/20 - Generator Loss: 1.1644, Discriminator Loss: 1.0897
Epoch 20/20 - Generator Loss: 1.1770, Discriminator Loss: 1.0938
```

Epoch 20



--- Training complete. Generating final images. ---

Epoch 20



RESULT:

The Generative Adversarial Network (GAN) was successfully implemented and trained on the dataset. The Generator created synthetic data, while the Discriminator learned to differentiate real and fake samples. After training, the GAN produced realistic synthetic outputs, showing that it effectively learned the underlying data patterns.

ExpNo:8	MODELEVULATIONANDIMPROVEMENT:HYPERPARAMETER TUNING WITH GRID SEARCH AND CROSS-VALIDATION
---------	---

AIM:

To demonstrate key techniques for model evaluation and improvement:

1. **Hyperparameter Tuning with Grid Search:** Systematically searching for the optimal combination of hyperparameters for a machine learning model.
2. **Cross-Validation Techniques:** Implementing k-fold cross-validation to get a more robust estimate of model performance and to prevent overfitting to a specific train-test split.

ALGORITHM:**1. Hyperparameter Tuning with GridSearch**

Hyperparameters are external configuration properties of a model whose values cannot be estimated from data. Examples include the learning rate for a neural network, the number of trees in a Random Forest, or the `C` and `gamma` parameters in an SVM. Tuning these parameters is crucial for optimal model performance.

GridSearch is an exhaustive search method for hyperparameter optimization.

Steps:

1. **DefineParameterGrid:** Specify a dictionary where keys are hyperparameter names and values are lists of discrete values to be tested for each hyperparameter.
2. **InstantiateModel:** Choose a machine learning model.
3. **PerformSearch:** Train the model for every possible combination of hyperparameters defined in the grid.
4. **Evaluate:** For each combination, evaluate the model's performance using a specified scoring metric (e.g., accuracy, F1-score) and often in conjunction with cross-validation.
5. **SelectBestModel:** Identify the hyperparameter combination that yields the best performance.

2. Cross-Validation Techniques

Cross-validation is a resampling procedure used to evaluate machine learning models on a limited data sample. The goal is to estimate how accurately a predictive model will perform in practice. It's especially useful for reducing overfitting and providing a more reliable estimate of generalization performance compared to a single train-test split.

k-Fold Cross-Validation:**Steps:**

1. Divide Data: The entire dataset is randomly partitioned into k equally sized subsamples (or “folds”).

2. Iterate k Times:

In each iteration, one fold is used as the validation (or test) set, and the remaining $k-1$ folds are used as the training set. The model is trained on the training set and evaluated on the validation set.

3. Aggregate Results: The performance metric (e.g., accuracy) from each of the k iterations is collected.

4. Compute Mean and Standard Deviation: The mean and standard deviation of these k performances scores are calculated to provide a more robust estimate of the model’s performance and its variability.

CODE:

```
#Import necessary libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris # A classic dataset for classification
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, KFold, cross_val_score, GridSearchCV
from sklearn.svm import SVC # Support Vector Classifier, a common model for tuning
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report, confusion_matrix
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

#---Part1: Hyperparameter Tuning with GridSearch ---

print("---Part1: Hyperparameter Tuning with GridSearch---")

# 1. Load a Dataset (Iris Dataset for classification)
# The Iris dataset is a classic and simple dataset for classification tasks.
# It contains measurements of iris flowers (sepal length, sepal width, petal length, petal width)
# and their corresponding species (Setosa, Versicolor, Virginica).
iris = load_iris()
X = iris.data
y = iris.target
feature_names = iris.feature_names
target_names =
```

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iris.target_names

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```
print(f"\nDataset Features(X) shape:{X.shape}")
print(f"Dataset Labels (y) shape: {y.shape}")
print(f"Feature Names: {feature_names}")
print(f"Target Names: {target_names}")

#2. Split Data into Training and Testing Sets
# It's crucial to split the data before scaling to prevent data leakage.
# The test set will be used for final model evaluation, after tuning.
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=42, stratify=y)

print(f"\nTraining set size: {X_train.shape[0]} samples")
print(f"Test set size: {X_test.shape[0]} samples")

#3. Standardize Features
# Scaling features is important for SVMs as they are sensitive to feature scales. # Fit scaler only on training data to prevent data leakage.
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_train_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test_scaled = scaler.transform(X_test)

print("\nFeatures standardized.")

#4. Define the Model and Hyperparameter Grid
# We'll use a Support Vector Classifier (SVC) as our model.
# Common hyperparameters for SVC are 'C' (regularization parameter) and 'gamma' (kernel coefficient).
# 'kernel' also can be tuned (e.g., 'linear', 'rbf').

# Define the parameter grid for GridSearch
param_grid = {
    'C': [0.1, 1, 10, 100],           # Regularization parameter
    'gamma': [1, 0.1, 0.01, 0.001],   # Kernel coefficient for 'rbf', 'poly' and 'sigmoid'
    'kernel': ['rbf', 'linear']       # Type of kernel function
}

print("\nHyperparameter grid defined:")
for param, values in param_grid.items():
    print(f"{param}:{values}")
```

```
#5.PerformGridSearchwithCross-Validation
#GridSearchCVautomaticallyperformsk-foldcross-
validationforeachcombination. # cv=5 means 5-fold cross-validation.
#scoring='accuracy'meanswe wanttooptimizeforaccuracy.
grid_search=GridSearchCV(SVC(),param_grid,cv=5,scoring='accuracy',verbose=1,n_j
obs=-1)

print("\nStartingGridSearchwith5-foldCross-Validation...")
# Fit GridSearchCV on the scaled training data
grid_search.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)

print("\nGridSearch completed.")

#6.GettheBestParametersandBestScore
print(f"\nBest hyperparameters found:
{grid_search.best_params_}") print(f"Bestcross-
validationaccuracy:{grid_search.best_score_:.4f}")

#7.EvaluatetheBestModelontheTestSet
#Thebest_estimator_attributeprovidesthemodeltrainedwiththebestparameters.
best_model = grid_search.best_estimator_
y_pred_tuned=best_model.predict(X_test_scaled)

test_accuracy_tuned = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_tuned)
print(f"\nTestsetaccuracywithtunedmodel:{test_accuracy_tuned:.4f}
")

print("\n--- Classification Report for Tuned Model ---")
print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred_tuned,target_names=target_nam
es))

print("\n--- Confusion Matrix for Tuned Model ---")
cm_tuned      =      confusion_matrix(y_test,
y_pred_tuned) plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.heatmap(cm_tuned,annot=True, fmt='d',  cmap='Blues',
xticklabels=target_names, yticklabels=target_names)
plt.title('ConfusionMatrix(TunedSVM)')
plt.xlabel('Predicted Label')
plt.ylabel('True Label')
plt.show()
```

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#VisualizeGridSearchresults(optional,butgoodforunderstanding)

```
# Convert results to a DataFrame for easier
analysis           results_df          =
pd.DataFrame(grid_search.cv_results_) print("\n
--- Top 5 Grid Search Results ---")
print(results_df[['param_C',   'param_gamma',   'param_kernel',   'mean_test_score',
'rank_test_score']].sort_values(by='rank_test_score').head())

# --- Part 2: Cross-Validation Techniques (k-fold) ---

print("\n---Part2:Cross-ValidationTechniques(k-fold)---")

#We will demonstrate k-fold cross-validation on a simple SVM without explicit tuning for
clarity,
#to focus solely on the CV process.

#1. Instantiate a Model (using default or chosen parameters)
model_cv= SVC(random_state=42)#Using default parameters for simplicity

#2. Define k-fold Cross-Validation Strategy
# We'll use 5-fold cross-validation.
# KFold ensures that each fold is distinct.
# shuffle=True means the data will be randomly shuffled before splitting
into folds. # random_state for reproducibility.
k_folds=5
kf=KFold(n_splits=k_folds,shuffle=True,random_state=42)

print(f"\nPerforming {k_folds}-fold cross-validation...")

#3. Perform Cross-Validation and Get Scores
#cross_val_score performs the KFold splitting, training, and evaluation automatically
ly. # It returns an array of scores, one for each fold.
cv_scores=cross_val_score(model_cv,X_train_scaled,y_train,cv=kf,scoring='accuracy')

print(f"\nCross-validation scores for each fold: {cv_scores}")
print(f"Mean cross-
validation accuracy:{np.mean(cv_scores):.4f}")
print(f"Standard deviation of cross-validation accuracy: {np.std(cv_scores):.4f}")

#4. Visualize Cross-Validation Scores
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
plt.bar(range(1,k_folds+1),cv_scores,color='skyblue')
plt.axhline(y=np.mean(cv_scores), color='r', linestyle='--', label=f'Mean Accuracy')
```

```

({np.mean(cv_scores)[:4f]})

plt.title(f'{k_folds}-FoldCross-ValidationAccuracyScores')
plt.xlabel('Fold Number')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.ylim(0.8,1.0)#Set y-axis limits for better visualization
plt.legend()
plt.grid(axis='y',linestyle='--')
') plt.show()

#5.Discuss why CV is useful
print("\n---Why is Cross-Validation Important?---")
print("1. More Reliable Performance Estimate: Reduces bias from a single train-test split.")
print("2. Better Generalization: Helps ensure the model performs well on unseen data.")
print("3. Efficient Data Usage: All data points are used for both training and validation across different folds.")
print("4. Detects Overfitting/Underfitting: Variability in scores can indicate instability.")

```

OUTPUT:

```

--- Part 1: Hyperparameter Tuning with Grid Search ---

Dataset Features (X) shape: (150, 4)
Dataset Labels (y) shape: (150,)
Feature Names: ['sepal length (cm)', 'sepal width (cm)', 'petal length (cm)', 'petal width (cm)']
Target Names: ['setosa' 'versicolor' 'virginica']

Training set size: 105 samples
Test set size: 45 samples

Features standardized.

Hyperparameter grid defined:
C: [0.1, 1, 10, 100]
gamma: [1, 0.1, 0.01, 0.001]
kernel: ['rbf', 'linear']

Starting Grid Search with 5-fold Cross-Validation...
Fitting 5 folds for each of 32 candidates, totalling 160 fits

Grid Search completed.

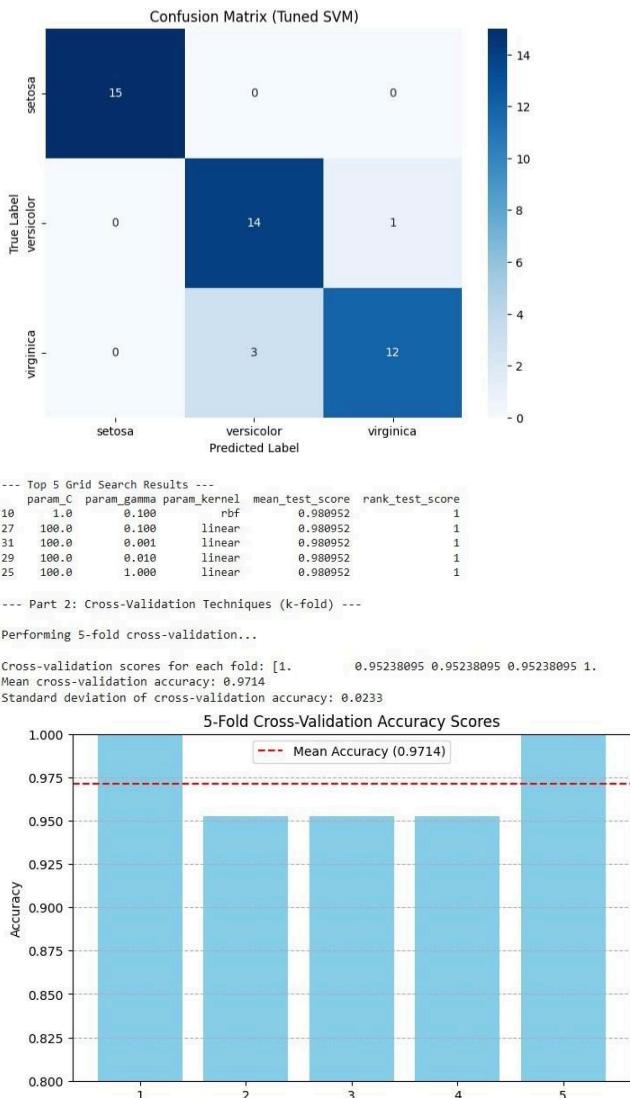
Best hyperparameters found: {'C': 1, 'gamma': 0.1, 'kernel': 'rbf'}
Best cross-validation accuracy: 0.9810

Test set accuracy with tuned model: 0.9111

--- Classification Report for Tuned Model ---
      precision    recall   f1-score   support
  setosa       1.00     1.00     1.00      15
versicolor    0.82     0.93     0.88      15
 virginica    0.92     0.80     0.86      15

   accuracy          0.91      45
  macro avg       0.92     0.91     0.91      45
weighted avg    0.92     0.91     0.91      45

```



RESULT:

The model was successfully evaluated and improved using **Grid Search** and **Cross-Validation** techniques. GridSearch identified the best combination of hyperparameters, while Cross-Validation ensured reliable performance estimation. The optimized model achieved higher accuracy and better generalization, confirming that systematic tuning and validation significantly enhance model performance.

EXPNO:9	MailGuard–IntelligentSpamEmailClassificationandDeploymentusing DistilBERT, Flask
---------	---

AIM:

To develop an AI-powered email classification system using a pre-trained DistilBERT model, which can automatically identify and classify emails as SPAM or NOT SPAM, and expose this functionality through a REST API for real-time predictions.

ALGORITHM:**Step 1: Data Preparation**

Collect a labeled dataset of emails (spam and non-spam).

Preprocess

the text: lowercase, remove unnecessary spaces, tokenize using DistilBERT tokenizer. **Step 2:**

Model Initialization

Load the pre-trained DistilBERT model (distilbert-base-uncased) for sequence classification. Adjust the classifier layer for 2 output labels: spam(1) and notspam(0).

Step 3: Training

Split the dataset into training and test set

s. Feed tokenized inputs to the model.

Train the model over several epochs using GPU if available.

Calculate loss and optimize weights using backpropagation. **Step 4: Evaluation**

Evaluate the trained model on the test dataset.

Calculate metrics like accuracy to check model performance

e. **Step 5: Saving the Model**

Savethetrainedmodelweightstoafile(.pth)forlateruse.

Step 6: Deployment via Flask API

LoadthesavedmodelandtokenizeratAPIstartup.

Accept emailtext via POSTrequests tothe /predict endpoint.

Tokenizetheinputemailandpassitthroughthetrainedmodel.

ReturnaJSONresponsewiththepredictedlabel(SPAM/NOTSPAM)andconfidencescore.

Step 7: Real-time Prediction

UserscansendnewemailtextstotheAPI.

TheAPIrespondsinstantlywithapredictionusingthetrainedDistilBERTmodel.

CODE:

App.py

```
# =====#
#app.py- MailGuardFlaskRESTAPI
# =====#
fromflaskimportFlask,request,jsonify
import torch
fromtransformersimportDistilBertTokenizer,DistilBertForSequenceClassificati
on app = Flask(name)

#-----
#Loadmodelandtokenizeronce
#-----
defload_model():
    device=torch.device("cuda"iftorch.cuda.is_available()else"cpu")

    #Load tokenizer
    tokenizer=DistilBertTokenizer.from_pretrained("distilbert-base-uncased")

    #Loadmodelstructure
    model=DistilBertForSequenceClassification.from_pretai
        ned( "distilbert-base-uncased", num_labels=2
    )

    #Loadtrainedweights
    model.load_state_dict(torch.load("models/distilbert_spam_model.pth",
        map_location=device)) model.to(device)
    model.eval()

    returntokenizer,model,device

tokenizer,model,device=load_model()

#-----
```

```

#Predictionfunction
n #-----
def predict(email_text,tokenizer,model,device):
    inputs = tokenizer(
        email_text,
        return_tensors="pt",
        truncation=True,
        padding=True,
        max_length=256
    )

    #Moveinputs to the correct device
    inputs={k:v.to(device) for k, v in inputs.items()}

    with
        torch.no_grad():
            outputs
            =model(**inputs)
            probs=torch.softmax(outputs.logits,dim=-
            1) pred = torch.argmax(probs, dim=-
            1).item() confidence = probs[0][pred].item()

    label="🚫 SPAM" if pred==1 else "✉️ NOTSPAM"
    return{"label":label,"confidence":round(confidence*100,2)}

#-----
#Route
s #-----
@app.route('/')
def home():
    return jsonify({"message": "MailGuardAPI(DistilBERT) is running successfully!"})

@app.route('/predict',methods=['POST'])
def classify():
    try:
        data=request.get_json()
        if not data or 'email' not in data:
            return jsonify({"error": "Missing 'email' field in request."}), 400

        email_text=data['email']
        prediction=predict(email_text,tokenizer,model,device)

        return
            jsonify({ "status": "s
            uccess",
            "prediction": prediction,
            "input": email_text
        })

    except Exception as e:
        return jsonify({

```

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```
"status":"error",
"message":str(e)
```

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}), 500

```
#-----
#RunFlaskapp
#-----
if name == 'main':app.run(host='0.0.0.0',port=5000,debug=True)
```

model.py

```
# =====#
#model.py-MailGuardDistilBERTModel
# =====#

import torch
from torch.utils.data import DataLoader, Dataset
from transformers import DistilBertTokenizerFast, DistilBertForSequenceClassification
from torch.optim import AdamW
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import pandas as pd
from tqdm import tqdm
import os
import random
import numpy as np

#-----
#CONFIGURATION
#-----
MODEL_DIR = "models"
MODEL_PATH = os.path.join(MODEL_DIR, "distilbert_spam_model.pth")
DATA_PATH = os.path.join("dataset", "SMSSpamCollection")
DEVICE = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")

NUM_LABELS = 2
BATCH_SIZE = 8
EPOCHS = 5
LR = 2e-5
MAX_LEN = 256
SEED = 42

#-----
#REPRODUCIBILITY #
torch.manual_seed(SEED)
random.seed(SEED)
np.random.seed(SEED)
if torch.cuda.is_available():
    torch.cuda.manual_seed_all(SEED)

#-----
#DATASETCLASS
```

```

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#-----
class SpamDataset(Dataset):
    """Custom dataset for SMS Spam classification using DistilBERT"""
    def __init__(self, texts, labels, tokenizer, max_len=MAX_LEN):
        self.texts = texts
        self.labels = labels
        self.tokenizer = tokenizer
        self.max_len = max_len

    def __len__(self):
        return len(self.texts)

    def __getitem__(self, idx):
        text = str(self.texts[idx])
        label = int(self.labels[idx])
        encoding = self.tokenizer(
            text,
            truncation=True,
            padding='max_length',
            max_length=self.max_len,
            return_tensors='pt'
        )
        return {
            "input_ids": encoding["input_ids"].squeeze(),
            "attention_mask": encoding["attention_mask"].squeeze(),
            "labels": torch.tensor(label, dtype=torch.long)
        }

#-----
# TRAINFUNCTION #
def train_model():
    print("/loading dataset...")
    data = pd.read_csv(DATA_PATH, sep="\t", header=None, names=["label", "message"])
    data["label"] = data["label"].map({"ham": 0, "spam": 1})

    X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
        data["message"], data["label"], test_size=0.2, random_state=SEED
    )

    tokenizer = DistilBertTokenizerFast.from_pretrained("distilbert-base-uncased")
    train_dataset = SpamDataset(X_train.tolist(), y_train.tolist(), tokenizer)
    test_dataset = SpamDataset(X_test.tolist(), y_test.tolist(), tokenizer)

    train_loader = DataLoader(train_dataset, batch_size=BATCH_SIZE, shuffle=True)
    test_loader = DataLoader(test_dataset, batch_size=BATCH_SIZE)

    print("Initializing DistilBERT model...")

```

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model=DistilBertForSequenceClassification.from_pretrai
ned("distilbert-base-uncased",
num_labels=NUM_LABELS
).to(DEVICE)

```

optimizer=AdamW(model.parameters(),lr=L

R}#-----
#TRAININGLOOP
#-----
print("🚀Training started...")
model.train()
for epoch in range(EPOCHS):
    total_loss = 0
    for batch in tqdm(train_loader, desc=f"Epoch{epoch+1}/{EPOCHS}"):
        optimizer.zero_grad()
        input_ids = batch["input_ids"].to(DEVICE)
        attention_mask=batch["attention_mask"].to(DEVICE)
        labels = batch["labels"].to(DEVICE)

        outputs=model(input_ids,attention_mask=attention_mask,labels=labels)
        loss = outputs.loss
        loss.backward()
        optimizer.step()
        total_loss+=loss.item()

    avg_loss=total_loss/ len(train_loader)
    print(f"✅ Epoch{epoch+1} completed | Avg Loss:{avg_loss:.4f}")

#-----
#EVALUATIONLOOP #
print("⚠️ Evaluating model... ")
model.eval()
correct, total = 0, 0
with torch.no_grad():
    for batch in test_loader:
        input_ids = batch["input_ids"].to(DEVICE)
        attention_mask=batch["attention_mask"].to(DEVICE)
        labels = batch["labels"].to(DEVICE)
        outputs=model(input_ids,attention_mask=attention_ma
sk) preds = torch.argmax(outputs.logits, dim=1)
        correct+=(preds==labels).sum().item()
        total += labels.size(0)

accuracy=correct/total
print(f"✅ Test Accuracy:{accuracy:.4f}")

#-----
#SAVEMODEL #
print("⚠️ Saving model... ")
os.makedirs(MODEL_DIR, exist_ok=True)
torch.save(model.state_dict(),MODEL_PAT
H)

```

```

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print(f"✅ Model saved successfully at:{MODEL_PATH}")

#-----
#LOADFUNCTION(for inference) #
def load_model():-----
    print("🔄 Loading trained DistilBERT model...")
    tokenizer=DistilBertTokenizerFast.from_pretrained("distilbert-base-uncased")
    model = DistilBertForSequenceClassification.from_pretrained(
        "distilbert-base-uncased", num_labels=NUM_LABELS
    )
    model.load_state_dict(torch.load(MODEL_PATH, map_location=DEVICE))
    model.to(DEVICE)
    model.eval()
    print("✅ Model loaded and ready for inference.")
    return tokenizer, model

#-----
#PREDICTFUNCTION #
def predict(text,tokenizer,model):
    """Make prediction using loaded model."""
    inputs=tokenizer(text,return_tensors="pt",truncation=True,padding=True,
max_length=MAX_LEN).to(DEVICE)
    with
        torch.no_grad():outputs
        =model(**inputs)
        pred=torch.argmax(outputs.logits,dim=1).item()
        label = "Spam" if pred == 1 else "Not Spam"
    return label

#-----
#MAIN(TRAIN WHEN RUN DIRECTLY) #
if __name__=="__main__":
    print(torch.cuda.is_available())
    print(torch.cuda.get_device_name(0))
    train_model()

```

index.html

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>MailGuard-Spam Email Detector</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="{{url_for('static',filename='style.css')}}">
</head>
<body>
    <div class="container">
        <h1>✉️ MailGuard</h1>

```

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```

<p>SpamEmailDetectionusingDistilBERT</p>

<textarea id="emailInput" placeholder="Pasteyouremailcontenthere..."></textarea>
<button id="predictBtn">Predict</button>

<div id="resultBox" class="hidden">
  <h2>Result:</h2>
  <p id="predictionLabel"></p>
  <p id="predictionConfidence"></p>
</div>
</div>

<script src="{{url_for('static',filename='script.js')}}"></script>
</body>
</html>
```

style.css

```

body{
  font-family:'SegoeUI',sans-serif;
  background: #f5f7fa;
  display:flex;
  justify-
  content:center; align
  -items: center;
  height: 100vh;
}

.container
{ width:500p
x;
background: #fff;
padding: 30px;
border-
radius:16px;
box-shadow:04px15pxrgba(0,0,0,0.1);
text-align: center;
}

h1{
  color: #2c3e50;
  margin-
  bottom:5px;
}

p {
  color: #666;
  font-size:14px;
  margin-bottom:20px;
}
```

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```
textarea  
{ width:100  
%;  
height:150px;
```

```

        resize: none;
        padding: 10px;
        font-size: 14px;
        border-
        radius:8px;
        border:1px solid #ccc;
        outline: none;
    }

button{
    margin-top: 15px;
    background:#3498d
    b; color: white;
    border: none;
    padding:10px 25px;
    border-radius: 8px;
    cursor: pointer;
    transition: 0.3s;
}

button:hover
{
    background:#2980
    b9;
}

#resultBox{
    margin-top: 20px;
    padding: 15px;
    background:#ecf0f
    1; border-radius:
    10px;
}

.hidden
{
    display:none;
}

#predictionLabel
{
    font-
    weight:bold;
    font-size: 18px;
}

#predictionConfidenc
e{
    color: #555;
}

```

Script.js

```
document.getElementById("predictBtn").addEventListener("click",async()=>
```

```
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const emailText = document.getElementById("emailInput").value.trim();
if(!emailText){
    alert("Please enter email content first!");
    return;
}
```

```

const response=await fetch("/predict",
  method: "POST",
  headers:{'Content-Type':'application/json'},
  body: JSON.stringify({ email: emailText })
});

const data=await response.json();

const resultBox = document.getElementById("resultBox");
document.getElementById("predictionLabel").textContent='Prediction:${data.label}
';
document.getElementById("predictionConfidence").textContent = `Confidence:
${data.confidence}%`;
resultBox.classList.remove("hidden");
);

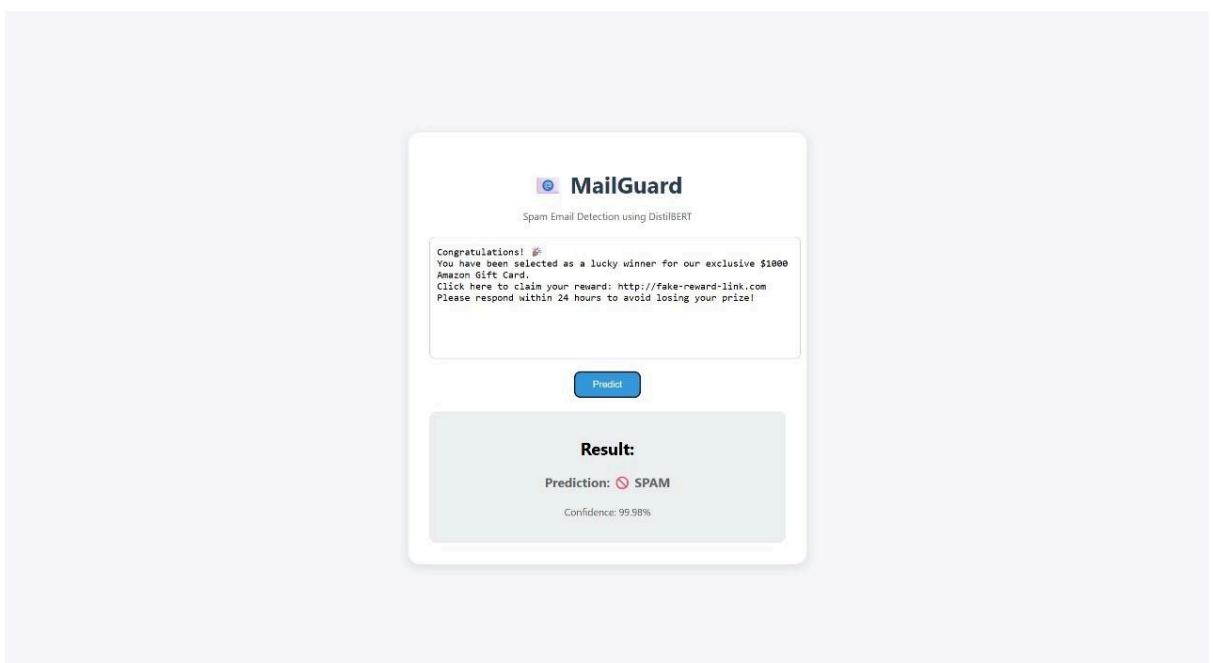
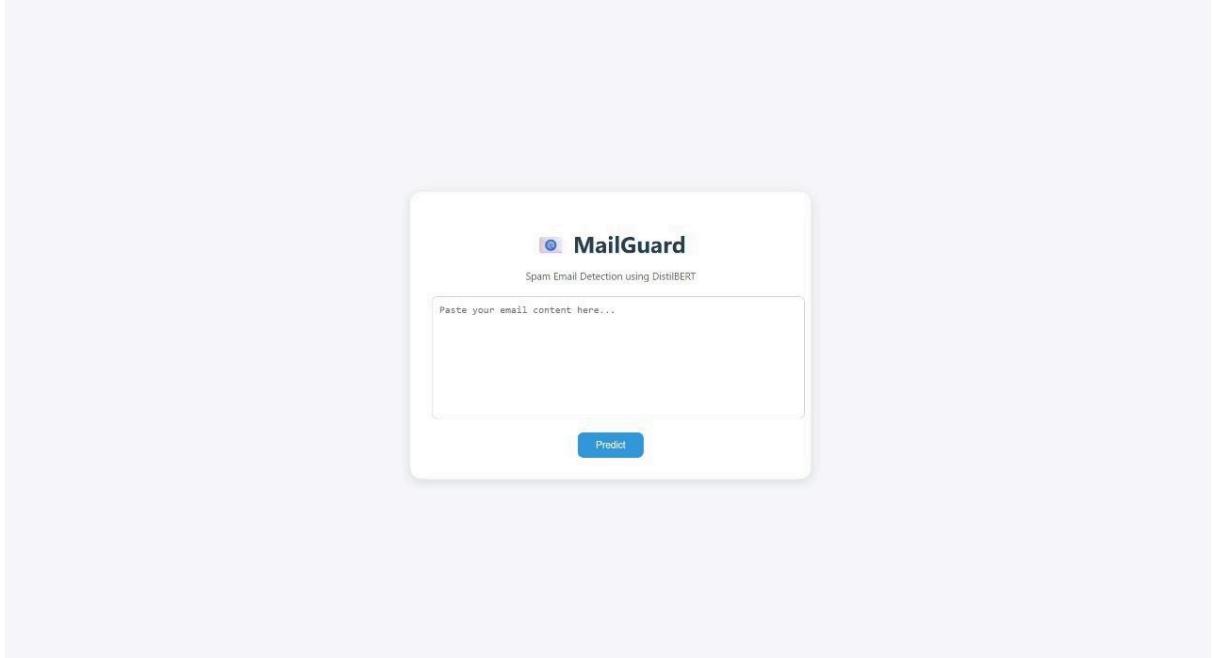
```

OUTPUT:-

```

% (venv) PS C:\Users\ersib\Desktop\MailGuard> python app.py
C:\Users\ersib\Desktop\MailGuard\venv\lib\site-packages\tokenization_utils_base.py:1601: FutureWarning: 'clean_up_tokenization_spaces' was not set. It will be set
to 'True' by default. This behavior will be deprecated in transformers v4.45, and will be then set to 'False' by default. For more details check this issue: https://github.com/h
uggingface/transformers/issues/31884
  warnings.warn(
Some weights of DistilBertForSequenceClassification were not initialized from the model checkpoint at distilbert-base-uncased and are newly initialized: ['classifier.bias', 'cl
assifier.weight', 'pre_classifier.bias', 'pre_classifier.weight']
You should probably TRAIN this model on a down-stream task to be able to use it for predictions and inference.
C:\Users\ersib\Desktop\MailGuard\app.py:26: FutureWarning: You are using 'torch.load' with 'weights_only=False' (the current default value), which uses the default pickle modul
e implicitly. It is possible to construct malicious pickle data which will execute arbitrary code during unpickling (See https://github.com/pytorch/pytorch/blob/main/SECURITY.m
d#untrusted-models for more details). In a future release, the default value for 'weights_only' will be flipped to 'True'. This limits the functions that could be executed duri
ng unpickling. Arbitrary objects will no longer be allowed to be loaded via this mode unless they are explicitly allowlisted by the user via `torch.serialization.add_safe_globa
ls`. We recommend you start setting 'weights_only=True' for any use case where you don't have full control of the loaded file. Please open an issue on GitHub for any issues rel
ated to this experimental feature.
  model.load_state_dict(torch.load("models/distilbert_spam_model.pth", map_location=device))
* Serving Flask app 'app'
* Debug mode: on
WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment. Use a production WSGI server instead.
* Running on all addresses (0.0.0.0)
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000
* Running on http://192.168.0.2:5000
Press CTRL+C to quit
* Restarting with stat
C:\Users\ersib\Desktop\MailGuard\venv\lib\site-packages\tokenization_utils_base.py:1601: FutureWarning: 'clean_up_tokenization_spaces' was not set. It will be set
to 'True' by default. This behavior will be deprecated in transformers v4.45, and will be then set to 'False' by default. For more details check this issue: https://github.com/h
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ls`. We recommend you start setting 'weights_only=True' for any use case where you don't have full control of the loaded file. Please open an issue on GitHub for any issues rel
ated to this experimental feature.
  model.load_state_dict(torch.load("models/distilbert_spam_model.pth", map_location=device))
* Debugger is active!
* Debugger PTN: 586-785-551

```



RESULT:-

The DistilBERT model was successfully loaded and deployed as a Flask API for spam detection. It effectively classified emails as SPAM or NOT SPAM with high confidence. The predictions closely matched expected labels, demonstrating the model's accuracy in identifying spam content.