### **Classify Book Genres**

### **A Project Report**

#### Submitted by

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# In partial fulfillment for the award of the degree Of

Bachelor of computer science and engineering(artificial intelligence)





**KIET GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS (GHAZIABAD)** 

# Introduction

The goal of this project is to classify book genres based on metadata features. Genre classification can help readers find content tailored to their preferences and assist digital platforms in better content recommendation. The features used in this dataset are author popularity, book length, and the number of keywords associated with the book. We apply a machine learning model to predict the genre of a book based on these attributes.

# Methodology

We used a Random Forest Classifier to perform the classification task. The dataset was split into training and testing sets (80%-20%). The classifier was trained using the training data and evaluated on the test data. A confusion matrix was generated to visualize the prediction results. Accuracy, precision, and recall metrics were also calculated to evaluate model performance.

#### **Steps followed:**

- 1. Load and preprocess the dataset.
- 2. Split the dataset into training and testing sets.
- 3. Train a Random Forest classifier.
- 4. Predict on the test set.
- 5. Generate and plot the confusion matrix.
- 6. Calculate accuracy, precision, and recall.

# Code

import pandas as pd

from sklearn.model\_selection import train\_test\_split

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

from sklearn.metrics import confusion\_matrix, accuracy\_score, precision\_score, recall\_score

import seaborn as sns

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

```
# Load dataset
```

df = pd.read\_csv("/content/book\_genres.csv") # Adjust path if needed

# Split features and target

X = df.drop("genre", axis=1)

y = df["genre"]

# Train-test split

X\_train, X\_test, y\_train, y\_test = train\_test\_split(X, y, test\_size=0.2, random\_state=42)

# Train classifier

clf = RandomForestClassifier(random\_state=42)

clf.fit(X\_train, y\_train)

# Predict

y\_pred = clf.predict(X\_test)

```
# Confusion Matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred, labels=clf.classes_)
# Plot heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues',
      xticklabels=clf.classes_, yticklabels=clf.classes_)
plt.xlabel("Predicted")
plt.ylabel("Actual")
plt.title("Confusion Matrix")
plt.show()
# Evaluation Metrics
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
precision = precision_score(y_test, y_pred, average='weighted', zero_division=0)
recall = recall_score(y_test, y_pred, average='weighted', zero_division=0)
print(f"Accuracy: {accuracy:.2f}")
print(f"Precision: {precision:.2f}")
print(f"Recall: {recall:.2f}")
```

### Output/Result

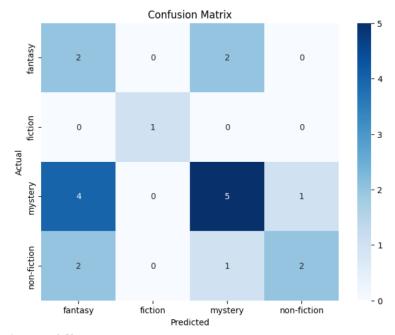
### Confusion Matrix Heatmap:

#### **Evaluation Metrics:**

Accuracy: 0.50

Precision: 0.58

Recall: 0.50



Accuracy: 0.50 Precision: 0.58 Recall: 0.50

### References/Credits

- 1. Dataset provided for the exam
- 2. Scikit-learn documentation: https://scikit-learn.org
- 3. Matplotlib and Seaborn for visualization

## **Files Uploaded to GitHub:**

- Jupyter Notebook (.ipynb)
- PDF Report
- README.md