

CB19342 – COMPUTATIONAL STATISTICS LAB MANUAL



**RAJALAKSHMI
ENGINEERING COLLEGE**
An AUTONOMOUS Institution
Affiliated to ANNA UNIVERSITY, Chennai

DEPARTMENT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND
MACHINE LEARNING

CB19342 – COMPUTATIONAL STATISTICS
LAB MANUAL

THIRD YEAR

FIFTH SEMESTER

2024- 2025

ODD SEMESTER

1. PREDICTING HOUSE PRICES

EX.NO :1	Predicting House Prices
<u>DATE : 24/07/2024</u>	

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Build a regression model to predict house prices based on features like location, size, and amenities.

PYTHON CONCEPTS: Functions, classes, numeric types, sequences.

VISUALIZATIONS: Plotting regression line, residual plots.

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS: Multiple regression.

DATASET: KaggleHousePrices

ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start the program.

Step 2: Import necessary libraries.

Step 3: Load the dataset.

Step 4: Encode categorical variable, define feature & testing set.

Step 5: Split the dataset into training & testing set, create trained model.

Step 6: Print equal metric & test the cell.

PROGRAM:

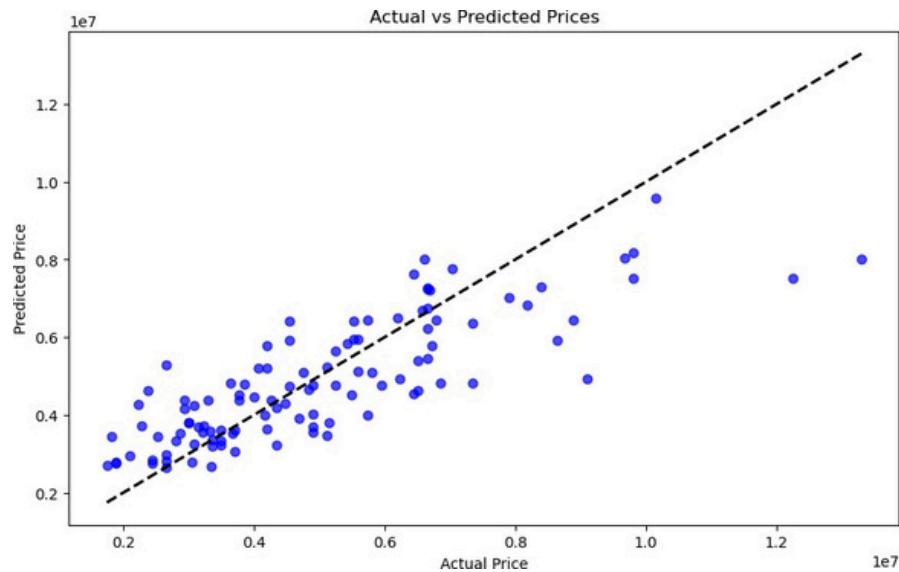
```
import pandas as pd  
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder  
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```

from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score, mean_absolute_error
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
file_path = 'C:/Users/APPU/Downloads/Housing.csv'
housing_data = pd.read_csv(file_path)
categorical_features = ['mainroad', 'guestroom', 'basement', 'hotwaterheating', 'airconditioning',
'prefarea', 'furnishingstatus']
le = LabelEncoder()
for feature in categorical_features:
    housing_data[feature] = le.fit_transform(housing_data[feature])
X = housing_data.drop('price', axis=1)
y = housing_data['price']
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
model = LinearRegression()
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
mae = mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.scatter(y_test, y_pred, alpha=0.7, color='b')
plt.plot([y_test.min(), y_test.max()], [y_test.min(), y_test.max()], 'k--', lw=2)
plt.xlabel('Actual Price')
plt.ylabel('Predicted Price')
plt.title('Actual vs Predicted Prices')
plt.show()

```

```
print(f'R-squared (R2): {r2}')  
print(f'MeanAbsolute Error(MAE):{mae}')
```



```
import numpy as np  
test=np.array([ 7420,4,2,3,1,0,0,0,1,2,1,0]).reshape(-1,12)  
model.predict(test)  
  
array([8004072.41154001])
```

RESULT:

Thus, the program for house price prediction is executed successfully.

2. CUSTOMER SEGMENTATION FOR AN E-COMMERCE COMPANY

EX.NO:2	CustomerSegmentationforanE-commerce Company
<u>DATE : 05/08/2024</u>	

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Perform cluster analysis to segment customers based on purchasing behaviour.

PYTHON CONCEPTS: Data structures, file reading/writing.

VISUALIZATION: Cluster plots.

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS: Cluster analysis with k-means, hierarchical clustering.

DATASET: Online Retail Dataset

ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start the program.

Step 2: Import necessary libraries.

Step 3: Load the dataset.

Step 4: Encode categorical variable, define feature & testing set.

Step 5: Split the dataset into training & testing set, create trained model.

Step 6: Print equal metric & test the cell.

PROGRAM:

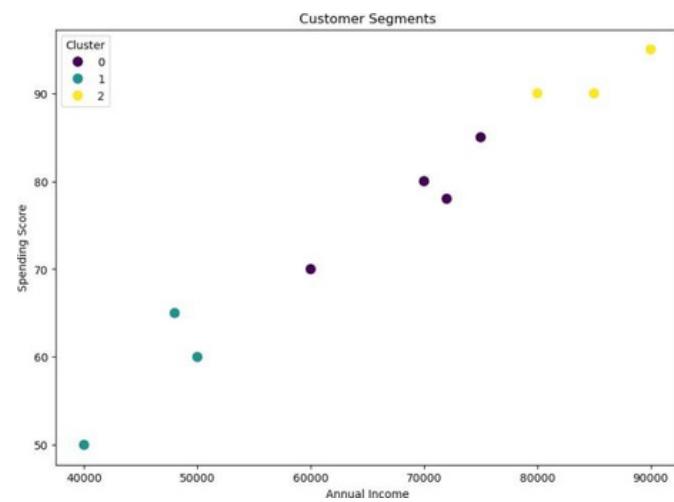
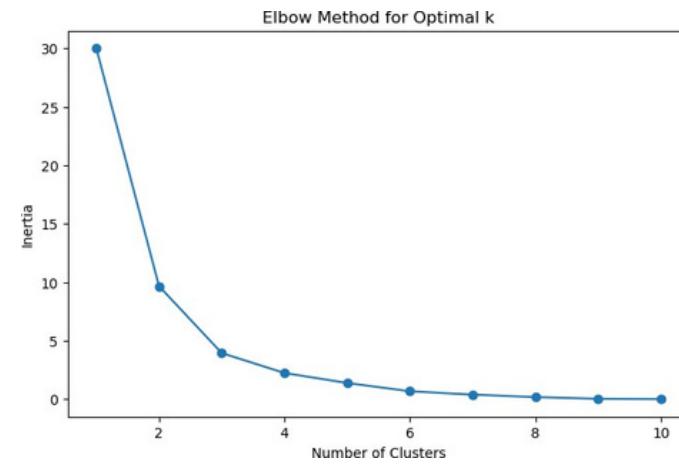
```
import pandas as pd  
import numpy as np  
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler  
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
import os
```

```

os.environ['OMP_NUM_THREADS']= '1'
data={'CustomerID':[1,2,3, 4,5, 6,7,8, 9,10],
'Age': [25, 45, 35, 50, 23, 33, 43, 36, 29, 55],
'AnnualIncome':[50000,60000,70000,80000,40000, 75000,85000,72000,48000,90000],
'SpendingScore': [60, 70, 80, 90, 50, 85, 90, 78, 65, 95] }
df = pd.DataFrame(data)
features=df[['Age','AnnualIncome','SpendingScore']]
scaler= StandardScaler()
scaled_features=scaler.fit_transform(features)
inertia = []
k_range= range(1,11)
for k in k_range:
    kmeans=KMeans(n_clusters=k,n_init=10,random_state=0)
    kmeans.fit(scaled_features)
    inertia.append(kmeans.inertia_)
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
plt.plot(k_range,inertia,marker='o')
plt.xlabel('Number of Clusters') plt.ylabel('Inertia')
plt.title('Elbow Method for Optimal k')
plt.show()
optimal_k= 3
kmeans=KMeans(n_clusters=optimal_k,n_init=10,random_state=0)
df['Cluster']= kmeans.fit_predict(scaled_features)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 7))
sns.scatterplot(data=df,x='AnnualIncome',y='SpendingScore',hue='Cluster',palette='viridis',
s=100)
plt.title('Customer Segments')
plt.xlabel('Annual Income')
plt.ylabel('Spending Score')
plt.legend(title='Cluster')
plt.show()
print(df)

```

OUTPUT:



CustomerID	Age	AnnualIncome	SpendingScore	Cluster
0	1	25	50000	60
1	2	45	60000	70
2	3	35	70000	80
3	4	50	80000	90
4	5	23	40000	50
5	6	33	75000	85
6	7	43	85000	90
7	8	36	72000	78
8	9	29	48000	65
9	10	55	90000	95

RESULT:

Thus, the program for Customer Segmentation for an E-commerce Company is executed successfully.

3. SENTIMENT ANALYSIS OF MOVIE REVIEWS

EX.NO:3	SENTIMENTANALYSISOF MOVIE REVIEWS
<u>DATE : 07/08/2024</u>	

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Classify movie reviews as positive or negative using text

Data.

PYTHON CONCEPTS:

Textfiles, sequences, flowcontrols.

VISUALIZATION: Wordcloud, barplots.

MULTIVARIATEANALYSIS: PCA for textdata, logistic regression.

DATASET: IMDB Movie Reviews.

ALGORITHM :

Step 1: Start the program.

Step 2: Import necessary libraries.

Step 3: Load the dataset.

Step 4: Encode categorical variable, define feature & testing set.

Step 5: Split the dataset into training & testing set, create trained model.

Step 6: Print equal metric & test the cell.

PROGRAM:

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from wordcloud import WordCloud
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
```

```

from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
import nltk
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize
from nltk.stem import PorterStemmer
import seaborn as sns
nltk.download('punkt')
nltk.download('stopwords')
df = pd.read_csv('C:/Users/AI_LAB/Downloads/IMDBDataset.csv')
stop_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
stemmer = PorterStemmer()
def preprocess_text(text):
    tokens = word_tokenize(text.lower())
    tokens = [stemmer.stem(word) for word in tokens if word.isalpha() and word not in stop_words]
    return " ".join(tokens)
df['cleaned_review'] = df['review'].apply(preprocess_text)
vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(max_features=5000)
X = vectorizer.fit_transform(df['cleaned_review']).toarray()
encoder = LabelEncoder()
y = encoder.fit_transform(df['sentiment'])
pca = PCA(n_components=2)
X_pca = pca.fit_transform(X)
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.scatter(X_pca[:, 0], X_pca[:, 1], c=y, cmap='coolwarm', alpha=0.5)
plt.title('PCA of Movie Reviews')
plt.xlabel('Principal Component 1')
plt.ylabel('Principal Component 2')
plt.colorbar(label='Sentiment')
plt.show()
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
model = LogisticRegression(max_iter=1000)
model.fit(X_train, y_train)

```

```

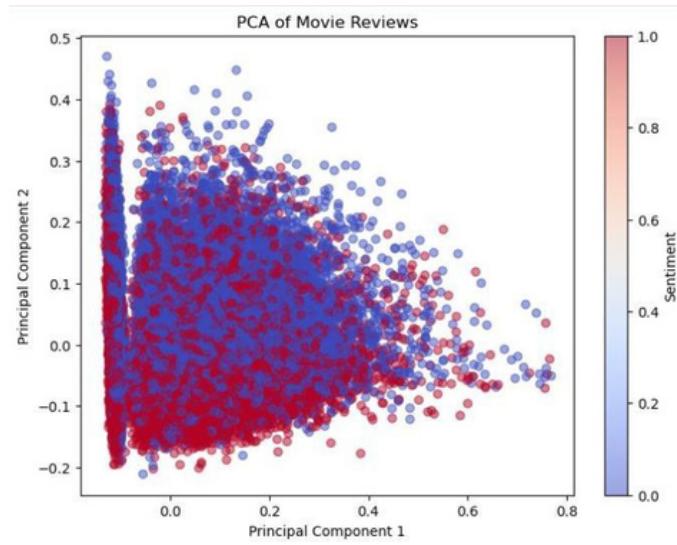
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
print("Confusion Matrix:")
print(confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred))
print("\nClassification Report:")
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))

positive_reviews = ".join(df[df['sentiment'] == 1]['cleaned_review'])"
negative_reviews = "''.join(df[df['sentiment'] == 0]['cleaned_review'])"
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
if len(positive_reviews.strip()) > 0:
    plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
    plt.imshow(WordCloud(width=800,height=400,
background_color='white').generate(positive_reviews), interpolation='bilinear')
    plt.title('Positive Reviews')
    plt.axis('off')
else:print("No content available for positive reviews.")
if len(negative_reviews.strip()) >0:
    plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
    plt.imshow(WordCloud(width=800,height=400,
background_color='white').generate(negative_reviews),interpolation='bilinear')
    plt.title('Negative Reviews')
plt.show()

plt.axis('off')
plt.plot('sentiment',data=df)
plt.title('Sentiment Distribution')
plt.xlabel('Sentiment')
plt.ylabel ('Count ')
plt.show()

```

OUTPUT:



Confusion Matrix:

```
[[4306 655]
 [ 511 4528]]
```

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.89	0.87	0.88	4961
1	0.87	0.90	0.89	5039
accuracy			0.88	10000
macro avg	0.88	0.88	0.88	10000
weighted avg	0.88	0.88	0.88	10000

RESULT:

Thus, the program for sentiment analysis of movie reviews is executed successfully.

4. STOCK MARKET ANALYSIS

EX.NO : 4	
	STOCK MARKET ANALYSIS
<u>DATE : 14/08/2024</u>	

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Analyse stockmarketdata topredictfuture stockprices.

PYTHON CONCEPTS: Data structures, filereading/writing, functions.

VISUALIZATION: Lineplots, candlestickcharts.

MULTIVARIATEANALYSIS: Timeseriesanalysis, regression.

DATASET: Yahoo Finance Stock Data.

ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start the program.

Step 2: Import necessarylibraries.

Step 3: Load the dataset.

Step 4: Encode categorical variable, define feature & testing set.

Step 5: Split the dataset into training & testing set, create trained model.

Step 6: Print equal metric & test the cell.

PROGRAM:

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import mplfinance as mpf
from statsmodels.tsa.arima.model import ARIMA

from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
import numpy as np
```

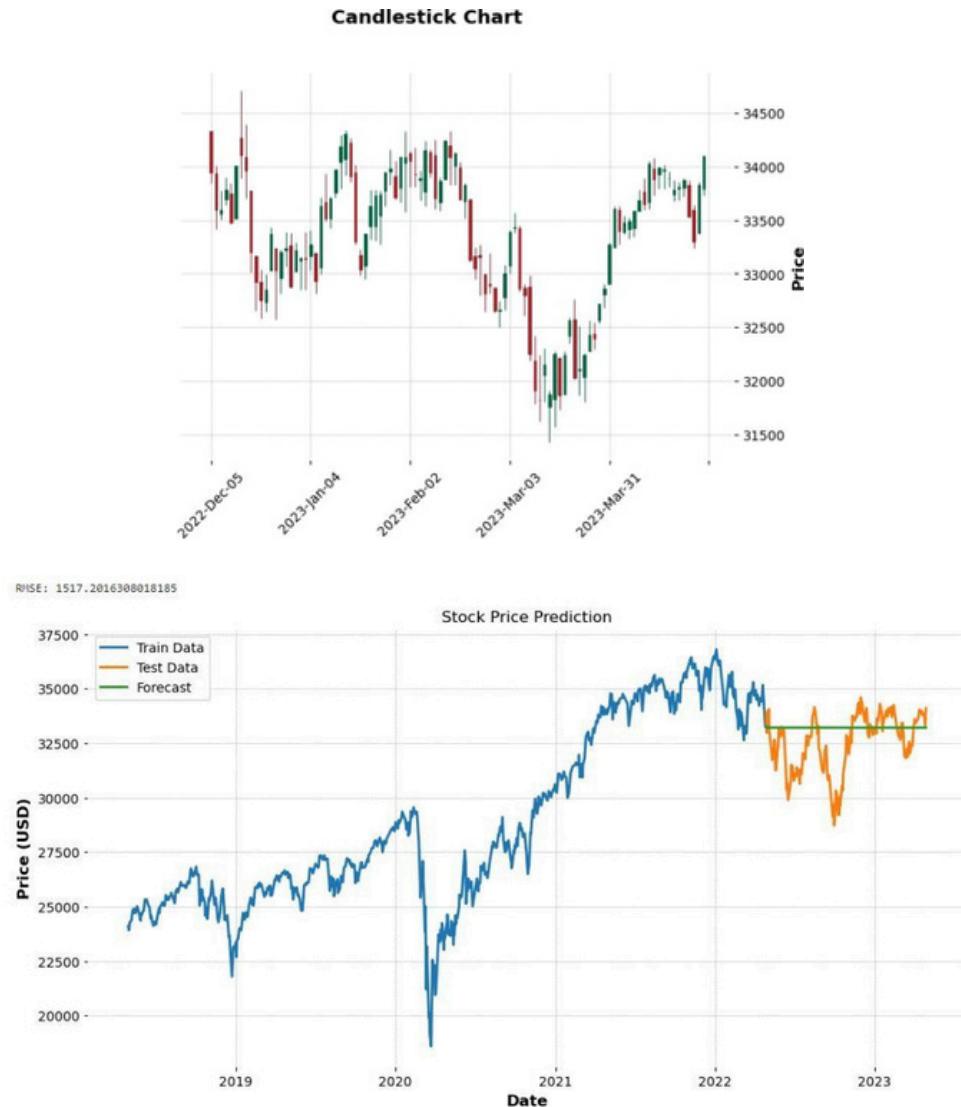
```

file_path = r'C:\Users\APPU\Downloads\yahoo_data.xlsx'
data=pd.read_excel(file_path,index_col='Date',parse_dates=True)
data.rename(columns={'Close*':'Close','AdjClose**':'AdjClose'},inplace=True)
data.sort_index(inplace=True)
data.fillna(inplace=True)

if 'Adj Close' in data.columns:
    plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
    plt.plot(data['Adj Close'],label='AdjustedClosePrice')
    plt.title('Adjusted ClosePriceOverTime')
    plt.xlabel ('Date')
    plt.ylabel('Price(USD)')
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
reduced_data = data[-100:]# Reduce data points for candlestick chart
mpf.plot(reduced_data, type='candle', style='charles', title='Candlestick Chart')
train_data,test_data =data['AdjClose'][:int(len(data)*0.8)],data['AdjClose'][int(len(data)*0.8):]
model= ARIMA(train_data,order=(5,1, 0))
model_fit = model.fit()
forecast=model_fit.forecast(steps=len(test_data))
mse= mean_squared_error(test_data,forecast)
rmse= np.sqrt(mse)
print(f'RMSE: {rmse}')
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.plot(train_data.index,train_data,label='TrainData')
plt.plot(test_data.index,test_data,label='Test Data')
plt.plot(test_data.index,forecast,label='Forecast')
plt.title('Stock PricePrediction')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Price(USD)')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```

OUTPUT:



R E S U L T:

Thus, the program for stock market analysis is successfully executed.

5. LOAN DEFAULT PREDICTION

EX.NO:5	
	LOAN DEFAULT PREDICTION
<u>DATE : 21/08/2024</u>	

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Predict loan default probability based on borrower information.

PYTHON CONCEPTS: Classes, functions, sequences.

VISUALIZATION: ROC curve, bar plots.

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS: Logistic regression, factor analysis.

DATASET: Lending Club Loan Data

ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start the program.

Step 2: Import necessary libraries.

Step 3: Load the dataset.

Step 4: Encode categorical variable, define feature & testing set.

Step 5: Split the dataset into training & testing set, create trained model.

Step 6: Print equal metric & test the cell.

PROGRAM:

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve, auc
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
import os
```

```

file_path='C:/Users/APPU/Downloads/loan_data.csv'#Updatepathaccordingly
if os.path.exists(file_path):
df=pd.read_csv(file_path)

print("Dataloaded successfully.")else:
print(f"File not found: {file_path}")
dummies=pd.get_dummies(df['purpose'],drop_first=True)

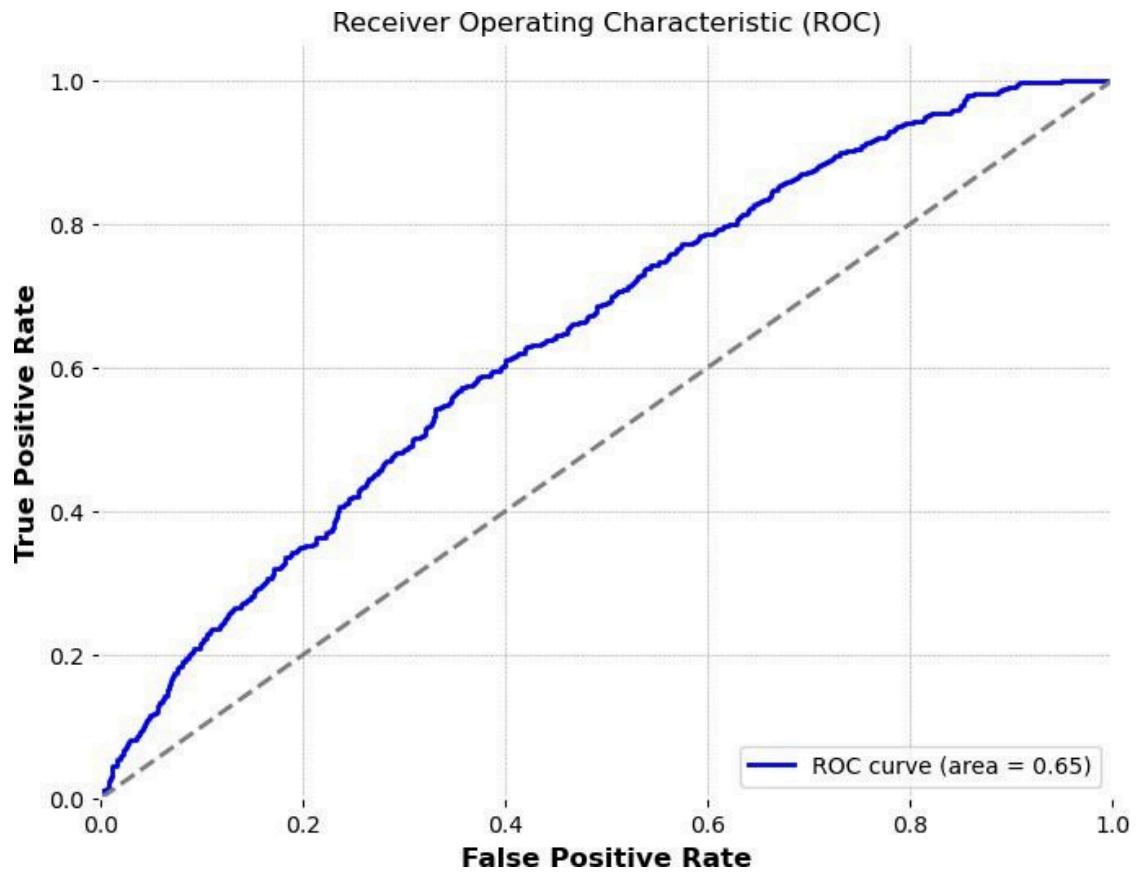
df= pd.concat([df,dummies], axis=1)
df.drop('purpose',inplace=True,axis=1)
X= df.drop(['not.fully.paid'],axis=1)

y = df['not.fully.paid']
scaler =StandardScaler()
X_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X)
pca = PCA(n_components=2)
X_pca = pca.fit_transform(X_scaled)
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X_pca,y,test_size=0.33,random_state=42)
model= LogisticRegression()
model .fit (X _trai n, y_tr ain)
y_pred_prob=model.predict_proba(X_test)[:,1]
fpr, tpr,_ = roc_curve(y_test,y_pred_prob)
roc_auc= auc(fpr, tpr)
plt .figur e(fi gsize=( 8, 6))
plt.plot(fpr,tpr,color='blue',lw=2,label=f'ROCcurve (area={roc_auc:.2f})')
plt.plot([0,1], [0,1],color='gray',linestyle='--')
plt.xlim([0.0, 1.0])
plt.ylim([0.0, 1.05])
plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
plt.title('ReceiverOperatingCharacteristic(ROC)')
plt.legend(loc='lower right')

plt.show()

```

OUTPUT:



R E S U L T:

Thus, the program for loan default prediction is executed successfully.

6. IMAGE CLASSIFICATION

EX.NO:6	
	IMAGE CLASSIFICATION
<u>DATE : 04/09/2024</u>	

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Classify images into categories using various features.

PYTHON CONCEPTS: File handling, classes.

VISUALIZATION: Image plots, feature importance plots.

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS: PCA, clustering.

DATASET: CIFAR-10 Dataset

ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start the program.

Step 2: Import necessary libraries.

Step 3: Load the dataset.

Step 4: Encode categorical variable, define feature & testing set.

Step 5: Split the dataset into training & testing set, create trained model.

Step 6: Print equal metric & test the cell.

PROGRAM:

```
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras import layers, models
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import numpy as np
```

```

(X_train, y_train), (X_test, y_test) = tf.keras.datasets.cifar10.load_data()
X_train, X_test = X_train / 255.0, X_test / 255.0
class_names= ['airplane','automobile','bird', 'cat','deer',
'dog','frog','horse','ship','truck']
plt .figur e(fi gsize=( 10,10))

for i in range(25): plt.subplot(5,5,i+1)
plt.xticks([])plt.yticks([])plt.grid(False)
plt.imshow(X_train[i],cmap=plt.cm.binary)
plt.xlabel(class_names[y_train[i][0]])
plt.show()model= models.Sequential([
layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(32, 32, 3)),
layers.MaxPooling2D ((2, 2)) ,
layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'),
layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)) ,
layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'),
layers.Flatten(),layers.Dense(64,activation='relu'),
layers.Dense(10) ]) model.compile(optimizer='adam',
loss=tf.keras.losses.SparseCategoricalCrossentropy(from_logits=True),
metrics=['accuracy'])
history=model.fit(X_train,y_train,epochs=10,
validation_data=(X_test, y_test))
test_loss,test_acc =model.evaluate(X_test,y_test,verbose=2)

print(f"\nTest accuracy: {test_acc}")
plt .figur e(fi gsize=( 8, 4))
plt.subplot(1,2,1)plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'])

plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'])
plt.title ('Model accuracy')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend(['Train', 'Test'],loc='upperleft')
plt.subplot(1,2,2)plt.plot(history.history['loss'])

plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'])
plt.title('Model loss')plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.xlabel ('Epoch')
plt.legend(['Train', 'Test'],loc='upperleft')
plt.tight_layout()plt.show()

```

```

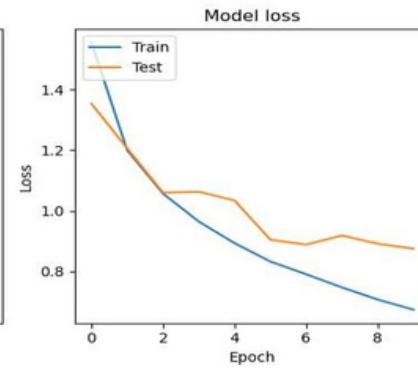
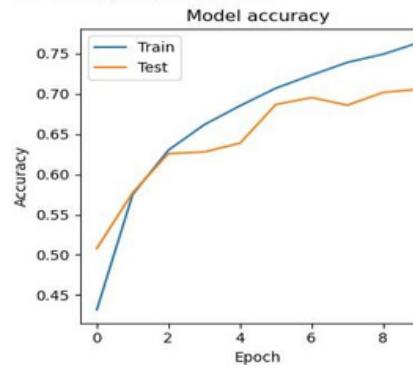
predictions = model.predict(X_test)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
for i in range(25): plt.subplot(5, 5, i+1)
plt.xticks([])plt.yticks([])plt.grid(False)
plt.imshow(X_test[i],cmap=plt.cm.binary)
predicted_label=np.argmax(predictions[i])
true_label= y_test[i][0]
color= 'blue' if predicted_label==true_label else 'red'
plt.xlabel(f'{class_names[predicted_label]} ({class_names[true_label]})', color=color)
plt.show()

```

OU T P U T:



Test accuracy: 0.7059000134468079



R E S U L T:

Thus, the program for Image Classification is executed successfully.

7. PREDICTING DIABETES

EX.NO:7	PREDICTINGDIABETES
<u>DATE : 11/09/2024</u>	

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Predict the onset of diabetes based on medical measurements.

PYTHON CONCEPTS: Data structures, numeric types, functions.

VISUALIZATIONS: Scatterplots, heatmaps.

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS: Logistic regression, LDA.

DATASET: Pima Indians Diabetes Database

ALGORITHM :

Step 1: Start the program.

Step 2: Import necessary libraries.

Step 3: Load the dataset.

Step 4: Encode categorical variable, define feature & testing set.

Step 5: Split the dataset into training & testing set, create trained model.

Step 6: Print equal metric & test the cell.

PROGRAM:

```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix, accuracy_score
url=https://raw.githubusercontent.com/jbrownlee/Datasets/master/pima-indians-diabetes.data.csv
columns= ['Pregnancies', 'Glucose', 'BloodPressure', 'SkinThickness', 'Insulin', 'BMI',
'DiabetesPedigreeFunction', 'Age', 'Outcome']
```

```

data =pd.read_csv(url,header=None,names=columns)
print("First 5 records:\n", data.head())
print("\nStatistical Summary:\n",data.describe())

print("\nDataset Info:\n")
print(data.info())
sns.pairplot(data, hue='Outcome')
plt.show()
correlation_matrix=data.corr()
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix,annot=True,cmap='coolwarm')
plt.show()

X = data.drop('Outcome', axis=1)
y = data['Outcome']

X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.3,random_state=42)
model= LogisticRegression(max_iter=1000)
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)

print("Confusion Matrix:")
print(confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred))
print("\nClassification Report:")
print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
print(f"\nModel Accuracy:{accuracy*100:.2f}%")

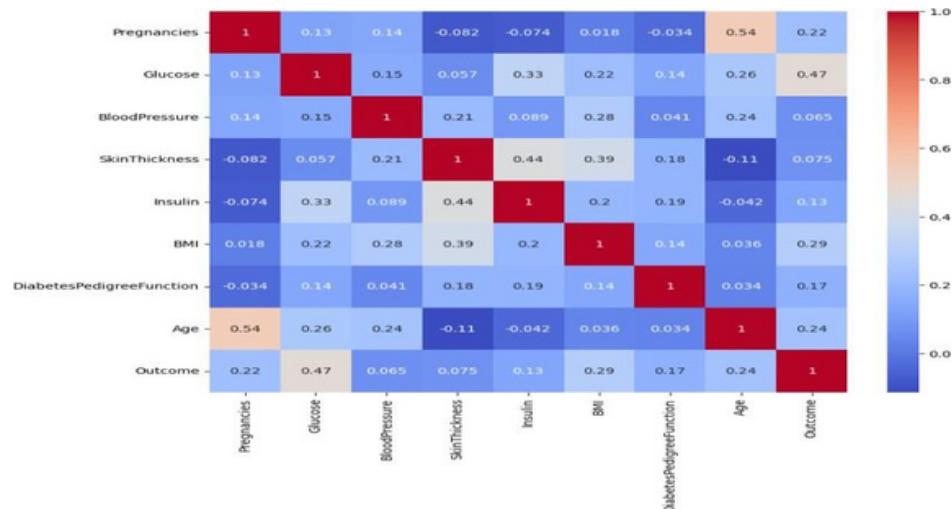
sample= X_test.iloc[0].values.reshape(1,-1)
sample_prediction= model.predict(sample)
print(f"\nPrediction for sample case (1 = Diabetes, 0 = No Diabetes): {sample_prediction[0]}")

```

OUTPUT:

First 5 records:

	Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	BMI	\
0	6	148	72	35	0	33.6	
1	1	85	66	29	0	26.6	
2	8	183	64	0	0	23.3	
3	1	89	66	23	94	28.1	
4	0	137	40	35	168	43.1	



Confusion Matrix:

```
[[120 31]
 [ 30 50]]
```

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.80	0.79	0.80	151
1	0.62	0.62	0.62	80
accuracy			0.74	231
macro avg	0.71	0.71	0.71	231
weighted avg	0.74	0.74	0.74	231

Model Accuracy: 73.59%

Prediction for sample case (1 = Diabetes, 0 = No Diabetes): 0

RESULT:

Thus, the program for predicting diabetes is executed successfully.

8. WINE QUALITY PREDICTION

EX.NO:8	
	WINE QUALITY PREDICTION
<u>DATE : 18/09/2024</u>	

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Predict the quality of wine based on various chemical properties.

PYTHON CONCEPTS: Classes, sequences, file handling.

VISUALIZATION: Histograms, box plots.

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS: Multiple regression, factor analysis.

DATASET: Wine Quality Dataset

ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start the program.

Step 2: Import necessary libraries.

Step 3: Load the dataset.

Step 4: Encode categorical variable, define feature & testing set.

Step 5: Split the dataset into training & testing set, create trained model.

Step 6: Print equal metric & test the cell.

PROGRAM:

```
import pandas as pd  
  
import numpy as np  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split  
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
```

```

from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score
class WineQualityPredictor:
    def __init__(self, num_samples=1000):
        self.num_samples = num_samples
        self.data = None
        self.model = None
    def generate_data(self):
        np.random.seed(42)
        quality = np.random.randint(3, 9, self.num_samples) # Quality scores between 3 and 8
        fixed_acidity = np.random.uniform(4.6, 15.9, self.num_samples)
        volatile_acidity = np.random.uniform(0.12, 1.58, self.num_samples)
        citric_acid = np.random.uniform(0, 1, self.num_samples)
        residual_sugar = np.random.uniform(1.9, 15.5, self.num_samples)
        chlorides = np.random.uniform(0.012, 0.1, self.num_samples)
        free_sulfur_dioxide = np.random.uniform(1, 72, self.num_samples)
        total_sulfur_dioxide = np.random.uniform(6, 289, self.num_samples)
        density = np.random.uniform(0.99007, 1.00369, self.num_samples)
        pH = np.random.uniform(2.74, 4.01, self.num_samples)
        sulfur_dioxide = np.random.uniform(10, 60, self.num_samples)
        alcohol = np.random.uniform(8.0, 14.9, self.num_samples)
        self.data = pd.DataFrame({
            'fixed acidity': fixed_acidity,
            'volatile acidity': volatile_acidity,
            'citric acid': citric_acid,
            'residual sugar': residual_sugar,
            'chlorides': chlorides,
            'free sulfur dioxide': free_sulfur_dioxide,
            'total sulfur dioxide': total_sulfur_dioxide,
            'density': density,
            'pH': pH,
            'sulphur dioxide': sulfur_dioxide,
            'alcohol': alcohol,
            'quality': quality
        })
        print(f"Synthetic Data Generated: {self.data.shape[0]} rows and {self.data.shape[1]} columns")
    def visualize_data(self):
        self.data.hist(bins=15, figsize=(15, 10))
        plt.suptitle('Histograms of Wine Quality Features')
        plt.show()
        plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
        sns.boxplot(x='quality', y='fixed acidity', data=self.data)
        plt.title('Box Plot of Fixed Acidity by Quality')
        plt.show()
    def preprocess_data(self):
        X = self.data.drop('quality', axis=1)
        y = self.data['quality']

```

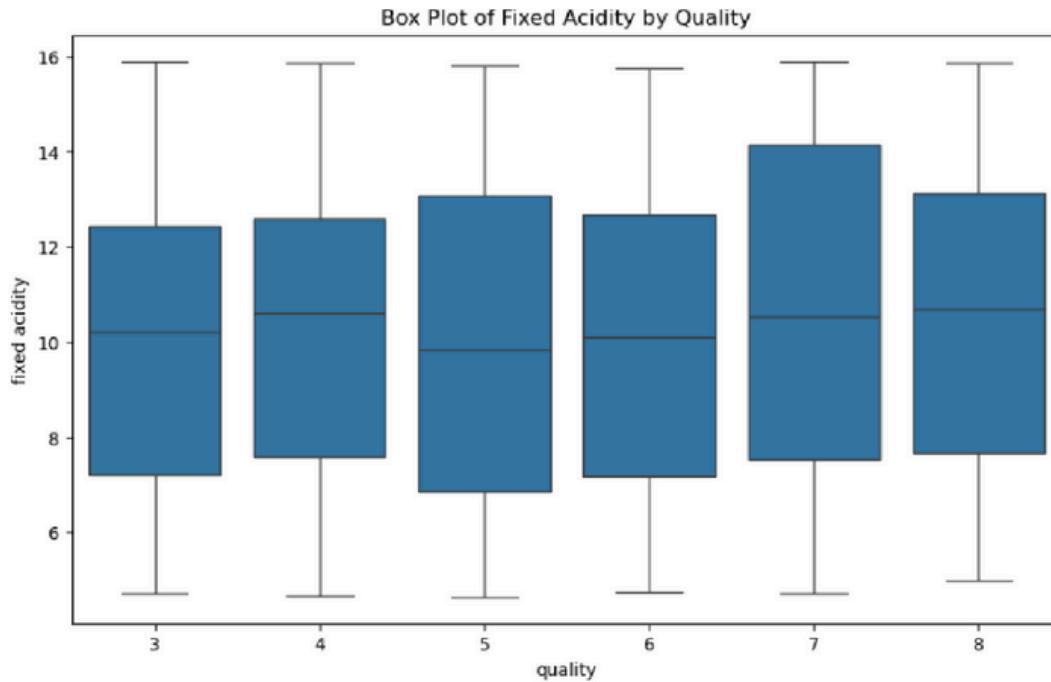
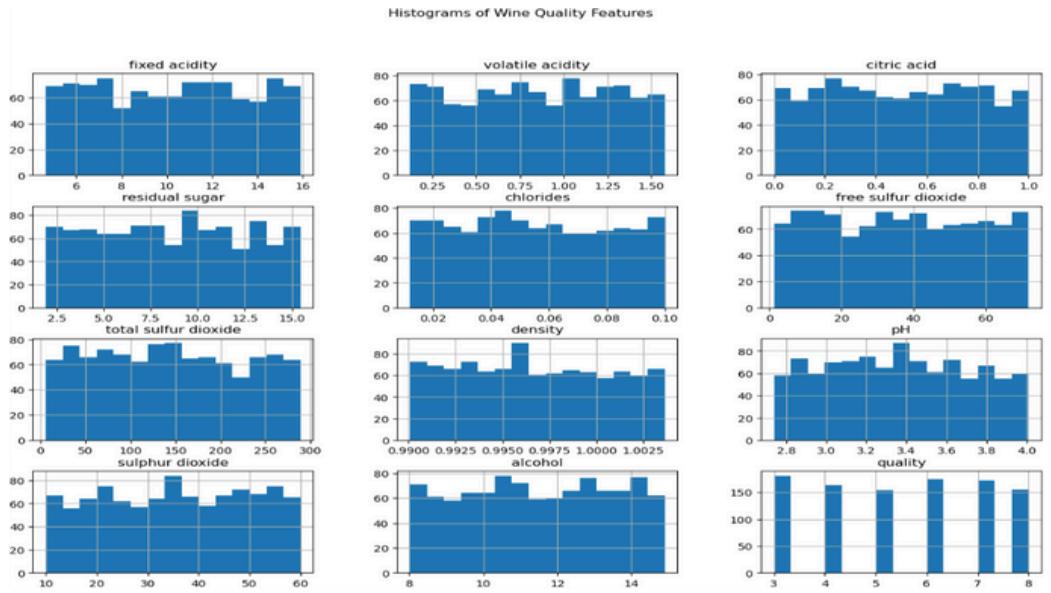
```

return X, ydeftrain_model(self, X, y):
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=42)
self.model = LinearRegression()
self.model.fit(X_train,y_train)
y_pred = self.model.predict(X_test)
return y_train, y_test,y_pred
def evaluate_model(self, y_test, y_pred):
mse =mean_squared_error(y_test,y_pred)
r2= r2_score(y_test,y_pred)
print(f'MeanSquaredError:{mse}')print(f'R^2Score:{r2}')
def predict_quality(self, input_features):
input_df=pd.DataFrame([input_features],columns=self.data.columns[:-1])
prediction = self.model.predict(input_df) return prediction[0]
defrun(self):self.generate_data()self.visualize_data()
X,y = self.preprocess_data()
y_train, y_test, y_pred = self.train_model(X, y)

self.evaluate_model(y_test, y_pred)
if __name__ == "__main__":
wine_predictor=WineQualityPredictor(num_samples=1000)
wine_predictor.run()
example_features = {
'fixed acidity': 7.4, 'volatile acidity': 0.7, 'citric acid': 0.0,
'residual sugar': 1.9,'chlorides': 0.076,'freesulfurdioxide':11.0,
'totalsulfurdioxide':34.0,'density':0.9978,'pH': 3.51,
'sulphur dioxide':45.0, 'alcohol':9.4}
predicted_quality=wine_predictor.predict_quality(example_features)
print(f'Predicted Wine Quality: {predicted_quality:.2f}')

```

OUTPUT:



Mean Squared Error: 2.8525212491984275
R^2 Score: -0.0010251435985495494
Predicted Wine Quality: 5.51

R E S U L T:

Thus, the program for wine quality prediction is executed successfully.

9. HEART DISEASE PREDICTION

EX.NO:9	HEART DISEASE PREDICTION
<u>DATE : 07/10/2024</u>	

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Predict heart disease based on clinical parameters.

PYTHON CONCEPTS: Functions, data structures.

VISUALIZATION: Pair plots, ROC curve.

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS: Logistic regression, PCA.

DATASET: Heart Disease Dataset

ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start the program.

Step 2: Import necessary libraries.

Step 3: Load the dataset.

Step 4: Encode categorical variable, define feature & testing set.

Step 5: Split the dataset into training & testing set, create trained model.

Step 6: Print equal metric & test the cell.

PROGRAM:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
```

```

from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix, classification_report
np.random.seed(42) # For reproducibility
num_samples = 1000
age = np.random.randint(30, 80, num_samples)
sex=np.random.randint(0,2,num_samples)
cp= np.random.randint(0,4,num_samples)
trestbps=np.random.randint(90,200,num_samples)
chol = np.random.randint(150, 300, num_samples)
fbs= np.random.randint(0, 2, num_samples)
restecg=np.random.randint(0,2,num_samples)
thalach = np.random.randint(60, 200, num_samples)
exang = np.random.randint(0, 2, num_samples)
oldpeak = np.random.uniform(0,6,num_samples)
slope = np.random.randint(0, 3, num_samples)

ca= np.random.randint(0,4, num_samples)
thal=np.random.randint(1,4,num_samples)
target =np.random.randint(0,2,num_samples)
data= pd.DataFrame({
'age':age,'sex':sex,'cp':cp,
'trestbps': trestbps, 'chol': chol,
'fbs':fbs,'restecg':restecg,'thalach': thalach,'exang':exang,
'oldpeak':oldpeak, 'slope':slope,'ca':ca,
'thal':thal, 'target':target})
X = data.drop('target', axis=1)
y = data['target']
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=42)
scaler= StandardScaler()
X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)
model = LogisticRegression()
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
accuracy=accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)

```

```

class_report=classification_report(y_test,y_pred)
print(f'Accuracy: {accuracy:.2f}')
print('Confusion Matrix:')

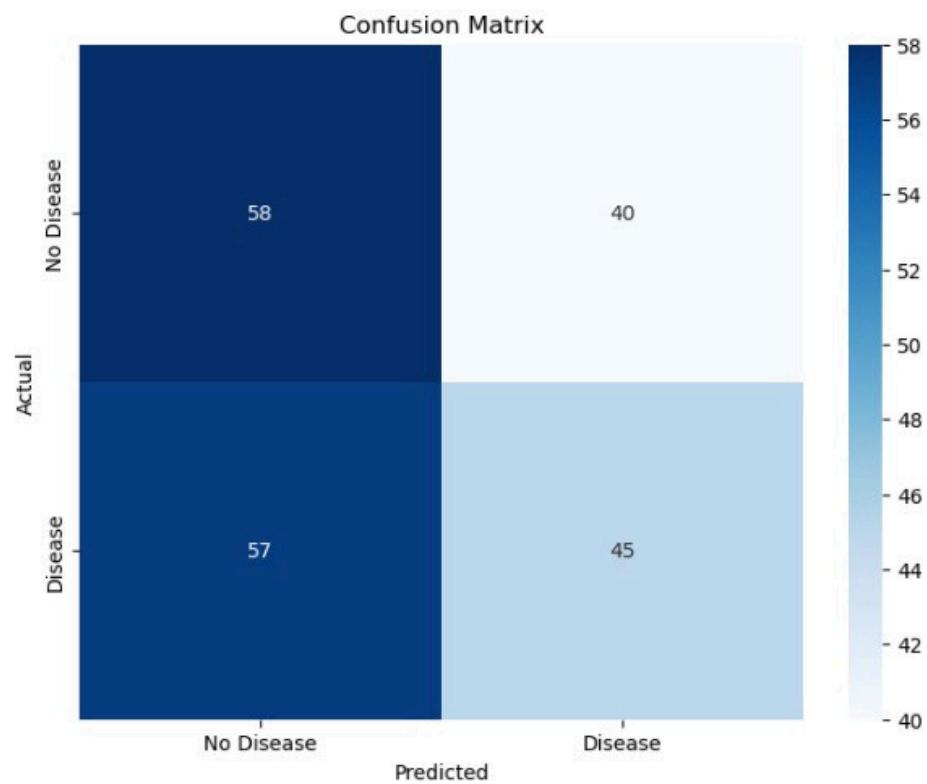
print(conf_matrix) print('Classification Report:')
print(class_report)
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.heatmap(conf_matrix, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues', xticklabels=['NoDisease', 'Disease'], yticklabels=['No Disease', 'Disease'])
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
plt.xlabel('Predicted')
plt.ylabel('Actual')
plt.show() importance = model.coef_[0]
features = X.columns
importance_df = pd.DataFrame({'Feature': features, 'Importance': importance})
importance_df = importance_df.sort_values(by='Importance', ascending=False)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.barplot(data=importance_df, x='Importance', y='Feature', palette='viridis') plt.title('Feature Importance') plt.xlabel('Coefficient Value') plt.ylabel('Features')
plt.axvline(0, color='red', linestyle='--')#Adding a vertical line at 0 plt.show()

```

OUTPUT:

```
Accuracy: 0.52
Confusion Matrix:
[[58 40]
 [57 45]]
Classification Report:
precision    recall    f1-score   support
          0       0.50      0.59      0.54      98
          1       0.53      0.44      0.48     102

   accuracy                           0.52      200
  macro avg       0.52      0.52      0.51      200
weighted avg       0.52      0.52      0.51      200
```



RESULT:

Thus, the program for heart disease prediction is executed successfully.

10. BREAST CANCER DIAGNOSIS

EX.NO : 10	Breast Cancer Diagnosis
<u>DATE : 09/10/2024</u>	

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Classify tumors as benign or malignant based on features.

PYTHON CONCEPTS: Classes, sequences.

VISUALIZATION: Confusion matrix, bar plots.

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS: LDA, logistic regression.

DATASET: Breast Cancer Wisconsin Dataset

ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start the program.

Step 2: Import necessary libraries.

Step 3: Load the dataset.

Step 4: Encode categorical variable, define feature & testing set.

Step 5: Split the dataset into training & testing set, create trained model.

Step 6: Print equal metric & test the cell.

PROGRAM:

```
import numpy as np  
  
import pandas as pd  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split  
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
```

```

from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix, classification_report
np.random.seed(42) # For reproducibility
num_samples = 1000
age = np.random.randint(30, 80, num_samples)
sex=np.random.randint(0,2,num_samples)
cp= np.random.randint(0,4,num_samples)
trestbps=np.random.randint(90,200,num_samples)
chol = np.random.randint(150, 300, num_samples)
fbs= np.random.randint(0, 2, num_samples)
restecg=np.random.randint(0,2,num_samples)
thalach = np.random.randint(60, 200, num_samples)
exang = np.random.randint(0, 2, num_samples)
oldpeak = np.random.uniform(0,6,num_samples)
slope = np.random.randint(0, 3, num_samples)

ca= np.random.randint(0,4, num_samples)
thal=np.random.randint(1,4,num_samples)
target =np.random.randint(0,2,num_samples)
data= pd.DataFrame({
'age':age,'sex':sex,'cp':cp,
'trestbps': trestbps, 'chol': chol,
'fbs':fbs,'restecg':restecg,'thalach': thalach,'exang':exang,
'oldpeak':oldpeak, 'slope':slope,'ca':ca,
'thal':thal, 'target':target})
X = data.drop('target', axis=1)
y = data['target']
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=42)
scaler= StandardScaler()
X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)
model = LogisticRegression()
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
accuracy=accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)

```

```

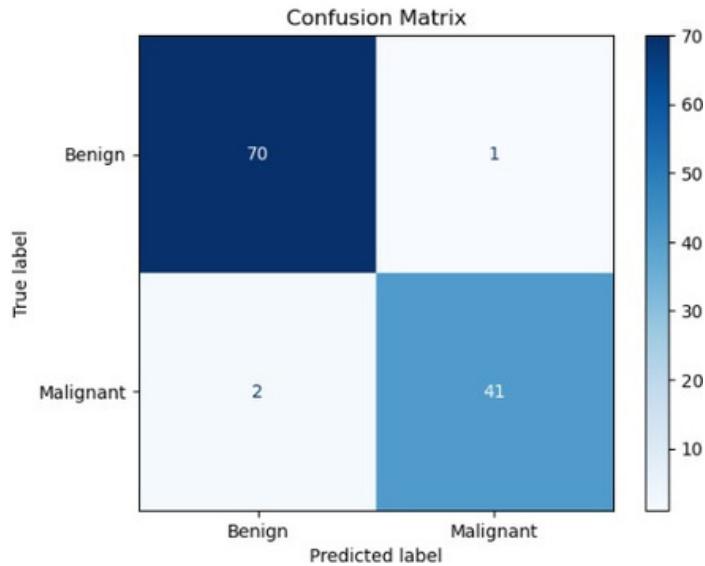
class_report=classification_report(y_test,y_pred)
print(f'Accuracy: {accuracy:.2f}')
print('Confusion Matrix:')

print(conf_matrix) print('Classification Report:')
print(class_report)
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.heatmap(conf_matrix, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues', xticklabels=['NoDisease', 'Disease'], yticklabels=['No Disease', 'Disease'])
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
plt.xlabel('Predicted')
plt.ylabel('Actual')
plt.show() importance = model.coef_[0]
features = X.columns
importance_df = pd.DataFrame({'Feature': features, 'Importance': importance})
importance_df = importance_df.sort_values(by='Importance', ascending=False)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.barplot(data=importance_df, x='Importance', y='Feature', palette='viridis') plt.title('Feature Importance') plt.xlabel('Coefficient Value') plt.ylabel('Features')
plt.axvline(0, color='red', linestyle='--')#Adding a vertical line at 0 plt.show()

```

OUTPUT:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.97	0.99	0.98	71
1	0.98	0.95	0.96	43
accuracy			0.97	114
macro avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	114
weighted avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	114



```
Enter the following features for prediction: compactness_se: 0.03  
radius_mean: 14.5 concavity_se: 0.03  
texture_mean: 20.0 concave points_se: 0.02  
perimeter_mean: 90.0 symmetry_se: 0.02  
area_mean: 560.0 fractal_dimension_se: 0.003  
smoothness_mean: 0.1 radius_worst: 16.0  
compactness_mean: 0.15 texture_worst: 25.0  
concavity_mean: 0.2 perimeter_worst: 100.0  
concave points_mean: 0.1 area_worst: 800.0  
symmetry_mean: 0.18 smoothness_worst: 0.14  
fractal_dimension_mean: 0.06 compactness_worst: 0.25  
radius_se: 0.6 concavity_worst: 0.3  
texture_se: 1.2 concave points_worst: 0.15  
perimeter_se: 10.0 symmetry_worst: 0.25  
area_se: 40.0 fractal_dimension_worst: 0.08  
smoothness_se: 0.007  
The tumor is predicted to be: Malignant  
Based on the symptoms provided, the person may be at risk.
```

RESULT:

Thus, the program for breast cancer diagnosis is executed successfully.

1. PREDICTING FLIGHT DELAYS

EX.NO:11	PREDICTINGFLIGHT DELAYS
<u>DATE : 16/10/2024</u>	

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Predict flight delays based on historical data.

PYTHON CONCEPTS: File reading/writing, functions.

VISUALIZATION: Line plots, scatter plots.

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS: Regression, clustering.

DATASET: Flight Delay Dataset

ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start the program.

Step 2: Import necessary libraries.

Step 3: Load the dataset.

Step 4: Encode categorical variable, define feature & testing set.

Step 5: Split the dataset into training & testing set, create trained model.

Step 6: Print equal metric & test the cell.

PROGRAM:

```
import pandas as pd  
import numpy as np  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split  
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
```

```

from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error, mean_squared_error, r2_score
df = pd.read_csv('C:/Users/APPU/Downloads/Airline_Delay_Cause.csv')
print(df.columns)
print(df.isnull().sum())
df.dropna(inplace=True) # or df.fillna(method='ffill', inplace=True)

if 'year' in df.columns and 'month' in df.columns:
    df['date'] = pd.to_datetime(df[['year', 'month']].assign(day=1))
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
sns.lineplot(data=df, x='date', y='arr_delay') # Adjust if necessary
plt.title('Flight Delays Over Time')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()

delay_column = 'arr_delay' # Using 'arr_delay' for now
if 'carrier_delay' in df.columns and delay_column not in df.columns:
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
    sns.scatterplot(data=df, x='carrier_delay', y=delay_column) # Adjust as needed
    plt.title('Carrier Delay vs Arrival Delays')
    plt.xlabel('Carrier Delay (minutes)')
    plt.ylabel('Arrival Delay (minutes)')
    plt.show()
else:
    print("Check the delay columns: 'carrier_delay' or 'arr_delay' do not exist in the DataFrame.")

df['day_of_week'] = df['date'].dt.dayofweek # Monday=0, Sunday=6
features = ['day_of_week', 'arr_flights', 'carrier_ct'] # Modify as needed
X = df[features]
y = df[delay_column]

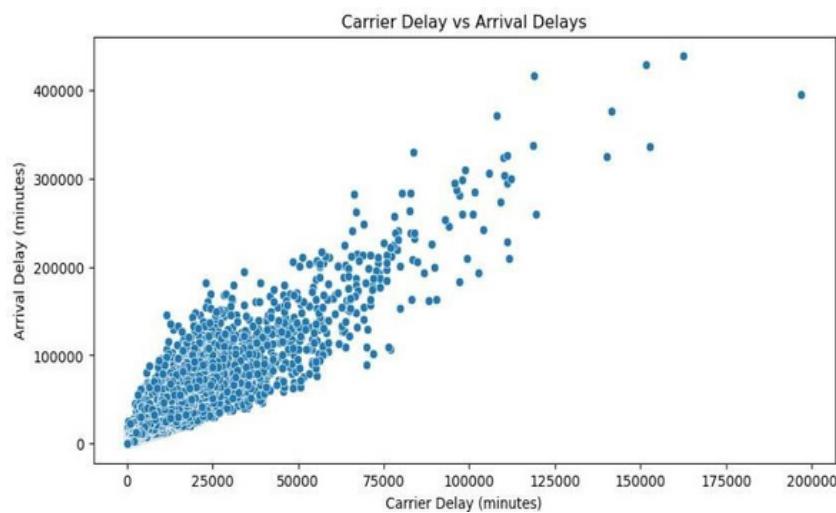
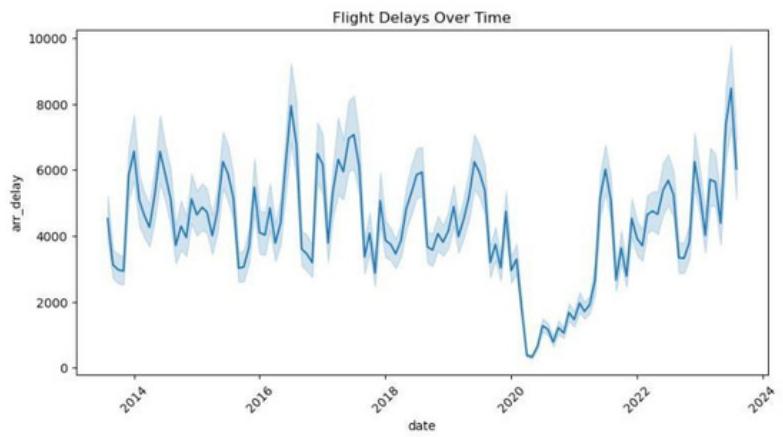
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
model = LinearRegression()
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
predictions = model.predict(X_test)
print('Mean Absolute Error:', mean_absolute_error(y_test, predictions))
print('Mean Squared Error:', mean_squared_error(y_test, predictions))
print('R-squared:', r2_score(y_test, predictions))

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
plt.scatter(y_test, predictions)
plt.plot([min(y_test), max(y_test)], [min(y_test), max(y_test)], color='red', linewidth=2) # Line of equality
plt.title('Predictions vs Actual Delays')
plt.xlabel('Actual Delays')
plt.ylabel('Predicted Delays')
plt.show()

```

OUTPUT:

```
Index(['year', 'month', 'carrier', 'carrier_name', 'airport', 'airport_name',
       'arr_flights', 'arr_del15', 'carrier_ct', 'weather_ct', 'nas_ct',
       'security_ct', 'late_aircraft_ct', 'arr_cancelled', 'arr_diverted',
       'arr_delay', 'carrier_delay', 'weather_delay', 'nas_delay',
       'security_delay', 'late_aircraft_delay'],
      dtype='object')
year          0
month         0
carrier        0
carrier_name   0
airport        0
airport_name   0
arr_flights    240
arr_del15     443
carrier_ct     240
weather_ct     240
nas_ct         240
security_ct    240
late_aircraft_ct 240
arr_cancelled  240
arr_diverted   240
arr_delay      240
carrier_delay   240
weather_delay   240
nas_delay      240
security_delay  240
late_aircraft_delay 240
dtype: int64
```



RESULT:

Thus, the program for predicting flight delays is executed successfully.

12. ENERGY CONSUMPTION FORECASTING

EX.NO:12	ENERGY CONSUMPTION FORECASTING
<u>DATE : 23/10/2024</u>	

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Forecast energy consumption based on historical data.

PYTHON CONCEPTS: Functions, numeric types.

VISUALIZATION: Nine plots, heatmaps.

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS: Time series analysis, regression.

DATASET: Energy Consumption Dataset

ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start the program.

Step 2: Import necessary libraries.

Step 3: Load the dataset.

Step 4: Encode categorical variable, define feature & testing set.

Step 5: Split the dataset into training & testing set, create trained model.

Step 6: Print equal metric & test the cell.

PROGRAM:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from statsmodels.tsa.arima.model import ARIMA
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
data=pd.read_csv('C:/Users/APPU/Downloads/energy_consumption_dataset.csv',
parse_dates=['Timestamp'], index_col='Timestamp')
print(data.head())
print(data.info())
```

```

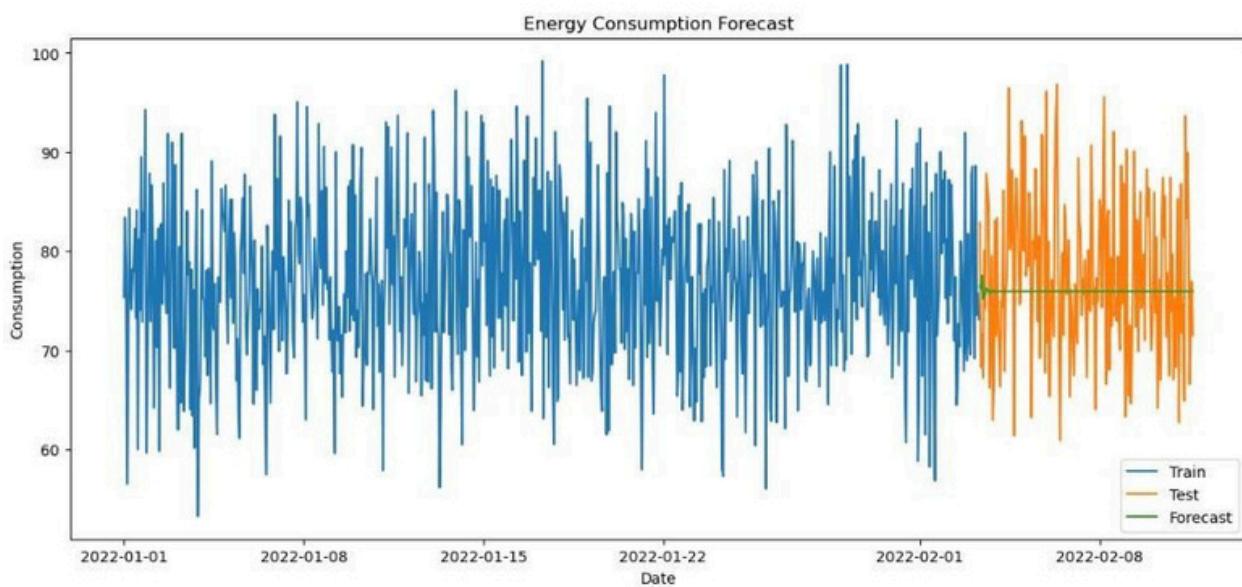
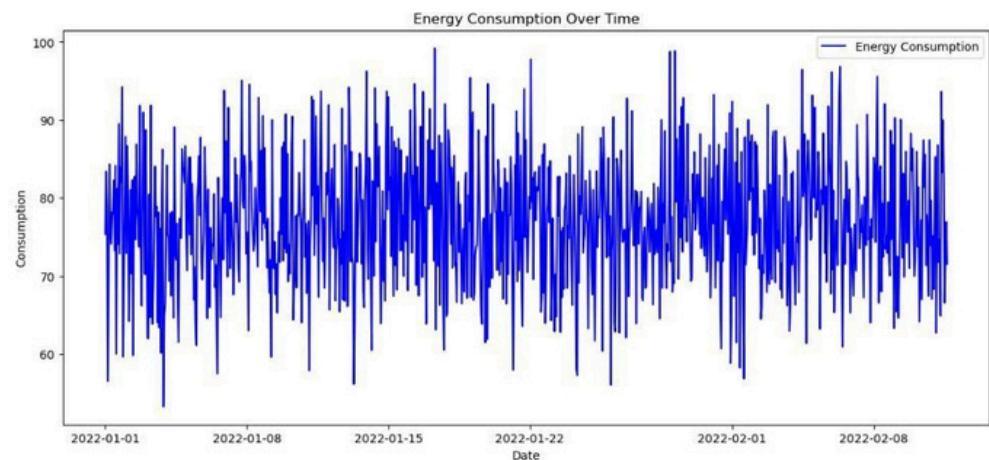
data = data.fillna(method='ffill')
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 6))
plt.plot(data['EnergyConsumption'],color='blue',label='EnergyConsumption')
plt.title('Energy Consumption Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Date')plt.ylabel('Consumption')
plt.legend() plt.show()
numeric_data=data.select_dtypes(include=[np.number])
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
sns.heatmap(numeric_data.corr(),annot=True,cmap='coolwarm')
plt.title('Correlation Matrix') plt.show()
from statsmodels.tsa.seasonal import seasonal_decompose
result=seasonal_decompose(data['EnergyConsumption'],model='additive',period=24)#Adjust
period basedon your data'sfrequency
result.plot() plt.show()
train_size = int(len(data) * 0.8)
train,test=data['EnergyConsumption'][:train_size],data['EnergyConsumption'][train_size:]
model=ARIMA(train,order=(5,1, 0))#Adjust(p,d,q)basedonyour data'sbehavior
fitted_model = model.fit()
forecast=fitted_model.forecast(steps=len(test))
forecast_index = test.index
mse = mean_squared_error(test, forecast)
rmse= np.sqrt(mse)

print(f'RMSE: {rmse}')
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 6))
plt.plot(train, label='Train')
plt.plot( test , la be l='Tes t')
plt.plot(forecast_index,forecast,label='Forecast')
plt.title('Energy ConsumptionForecast')
plt.xlabel ('Dat e')
plt.ylabel('Consumption')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```

OUTPUT:

Timestamp	Temperature	Humidity	SquareFootage	Occupancy	\	Timestamp	HVACUsage	LightingUsage	RenewableEnergy	DayOfWeek
2022-01-01 00:00:00	25.139433	43.431581	1565.693999	5		2022-01-01 00:00:00	On	Off	2.774699	Monday
2022-01-01 01:00:00	27.731651	54.225919	1411.064918	1		2022-01-01 01:00:00	On	On	21.831384	Saturday
2022-01-01 02:00:00	28.704277	58.907658	1755.715009	2		2022-01-01 02:00:00	Off	Off	6.764672	Sunday
2022-01-01 03:00:00	20.080469	50.371637	1452.316318	1		2022-01-01 03:00:00	Off	On	8.623447	Wednesday
2022-01-01 04:00:00	23.097359	51.401421	1094.130359	9		2022-01-01 04:00:00	On	Off	3.071969	Friday



RESULT:

Thus, the program for energy consumption forecasting is executed successfully.