

# Pokemon

September 20, 2022

## 0.1 Introduction

Pokémon is a series of video games and animated TV shows that first aired in 1996, created by Nintendo and Game Freak. The show and games have been highly successful and have received many Game Of The Year awards. The first game of the year award came in 2000, with the release of a their first ever game named 'Pokémon Yellow'. The Pokémon games have since been highly rated amongst the gaming community.

The world of Pokémon is a fantasy world based on monsters that people, known as ***Pokémon Trainers***, catch with special devices called ***Pokeballs***. Till this date they have been eight generation of Pokémon games and a total of 905 unique Pokémon's across all generations. The first generation introduced 150 Pokémon's with 4 special Pokémon's called **Legendary Pokémon**. Now we have a total of 82 Legendary Pokémon.

## 0.2 What makes a Pokemon Legendary?

A Legendary Pokémon is a special type of Pokémon that is very rare and extremely powerful. In the world of Pokémon, they are considered as myths or legends. The stats of a Legendary Pokémon differ vastly from a normal Pokémon, as they have Higher Attack, Defense, Speed, Special Attack and Special Defense then normal Pokémon.

So, in this pipeline we will looking at all these stats and using them to predict if a Pokémon is Legendary or Not.

**The Legendary Dataset** This dataset contains information on all 802 Pokémon from all Seven Generations of Pokémon. The information contained in this dataset include Base Stats, Performance against Other Types, Height, Weight, Classification, Egg Steps, Experience Points, Abilities, etc. The information was scraped from <http://serebii.net/>

### Contents of the Dataset

**1 - Name: The English name of the Pokemon**

**2 - Japanese Name: The Original Japanese name of the Pokemon**

**3 - Pokedex Number:** The entry number of the Pokemon in the National Pokedex

**4 - Percentage male:** The percentage of the species that are male. Blank if the Pokemon is genderless.

**5 - Type1:** The Primary Type of the Pokemon

**6 - Type2:** The Secondary Type of the Pokemon

**7 - Classification:** The Classification of the Pokemon as described by the Sun and Moon Pokedex

**8 - Height (m):** Height of the Pokemon in metres

**9 - Weight (kg):** The Weight of the Pokemon in kilograms

**10 - Capture Rate:** Capture Rate of the Pokemon

**11 - Base Egg Steps:** The number of steps required to hatch an egg of the Pokemon

**12 - Abilities:** A stringified list of abilities that the Pokemon is capable of having

**13 - Experience Growth:** The Experience Growth of the Pokemon

**14 - Base Happiness:** Base Happiness of the Pokemon

**15 - Against:** Eighteen features that denote the amount of damage taken against an attack of a particular type

**16 - HP:** The Base HP (Health) of the Pokemon

**17 - Attack:** The Base Attack of the Pokemon

**18 - Defense:** The Base Defense of the Pokemon

**19 - SP Attack:** The Base Special Attack of the Pokemon

**20 - SP Defense: The Base Special Defense of the Pokemon**

**21 - Speed: The Base Speed of the Pokemon**

**22 - Generation: The numbered generation which the Pokemon was first introduced**

**21 - Is Legendary: Denotes if the Pokemon is legendary.**

### 0.2.1 Overview of the Pipeline

In this pipeline we will be going through many different Machine Learning stages, starting from Data Collection, then we will move on to the Data Exploration stage. After Data Exploration we will see the Data Preprocessing stage, where we will clean our datasets of any missing values, outliers or any other value that might alter the efficiency of our Machine Learning Model. Then we will move onto the Feature Engineering and then Training and Testing the model, for this pipeline we are using three Machine Learning Models, namely, ***Support Vector Machine, Decision Tree Classifier and K Nearest Neighbors***. Then we will conclude this pipeline by analyzing the results by these three models and pick out the best model based on metric score.

But the most crucial stage for any pipeline is the importing libraries stage, as without them there is no code. So, for this pipeline we will be working with, ***Pandas, Scikit-Learn, Matplotlib and Seaborn*** libraries. So, let's start by,

### 0.3 Importing libraries

```
[1]: import pandas                as pd

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, GridSearchCV
from sklearn.preprocessing   import OneHotEncoder, StandardScaler
from sklearn.decomposition   import PCA
from imblearn.over_sampling  import SMOTE
from sklearn.tree            import DecisionTreeClassifier, plot_tree
from sklearn.neighbors       import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.svm             import SVC
from sklearn.metrics         import accuracy_score, f1_score, recall_score, \
    precision_score
from sklearn.metrics         import confusion_matrix, ConfusionMatrixDisplay

import seaborn               as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot     as plt
```

Now that libraries have been imported, now we can use Panda's library to import the Dataset we will be working on,

## 0.4 Loading Dataset

```
[2]: df = pd.read_csv('pokemon.csv')
dfpop = df.pop('name')
df.insert(0, 'name', value = dfpop)
df = df.set_index('pokedex_number')
df.head()
```

```
[2]:
```

	name	abilities	against_bug	\
pokedex_number				
1	Bulbasaur	['Overgrow', 'Chlorophyll']	1.0	
2	Ivysaur	['Overgrow', 'Chlorophyll']	1.0	
3	Venusaur	['Overgrow', 'Chlorophyll']	1.0	
4	Charmander	['Blaze', 'Solar Power']	0.5	
5	Charmeleon	['Blaze', 'Solar Power']	0.5	

	against_dark	against_dragon	against_electric	against_fairy	\
pokedex_number					
1	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	
2	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	
3	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	
4	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	
5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	

	against_fight	against_fire	against_flying	...	\
pokedex_number				...	
1	0.5	2.0	2.0	...	
2	0.5	2.0	2.0	...	
3	0.5	2.0	2.0	...	
4	1.0	0.5	1.0	...	
5	1.0	0.5	1.0	...	

	japanese_name	percentage_male	sp_attack	sp_defense	\
pokedex_number					
1	Fushigidane	88.1	65	65	
2	Fushigisou	88.1	80	80	
3	Fushigibana	88.1	122	120	
4	Hitokage	88.1	60	50	
5	Lizardo	88.1	80	65	

	speed	type1	type2	weight_kg	generation	is_legendary
pokedex_number						
1	45	grass	poison	6.9	1	0
2	60	grass	poison	13.0	1	0
3	80	grass	poison	100.0	1	0
4	65	fire	NaN	8.5	1	0
5	80	fire	NaN	19.0	1	0

[5 rows x 40 columns]

## 1 Data Exploration

Now that we have uploaded the Dataset, let's have some fun with it. Let's use it to find some interesting insights.

```
[3]: sns.set_style('darkgrid');  
sns.set_context(context='paper', font_scale=1.2);
```

Listing the names of all Legendary Pokemon and their stats:

```
[4]: pd.options.display.max_rows = 70  
df[(df['is_legendary'] == 1)]
```

```
[4]:
```

	name	abilities \
pokedex_number		
144	Articuno	['Pressure', 'Snow Cloak']
145	Zapdos	['Pressure', 'Static']
146	Moltres	['Pressure', 'Flame Body']
150	Mewtwo	['Pressure', 'Unnerve']
151	Mew	['Synchronize']
243	Raikou	['Pressure', 'Inner Focus']
244	Entei	['Pressure', 'Inner Focus']
245	Suicune	['Pressure', 'Inner Focus']
249	Lugia	['Pressure', 'Multiscale']
250	Ho-Oh	['Pressure', 'Regenerator']
251	Celebi	['Natural Cure']
377	Regirock	['Clear Body', 'Sturdy']
378	Regice	['Clear Body', 'Ice Body']
379	Registeel	['Clear Body', 'Light Metal']
380	Latias	['Levitate']
381	Latios	['Levitate']
382	Kyogre	['Drizzle']
383	Groudon	['Drought']
384	Rayquaza	['Air Lock']
385	Jirachi	['Serene Grace']
386	Deoxys	['Pressure']
480	Uxie	['Levitate']
481	Mesprit	['Levitate']
482	Azelf	['Levitate']
483	Dialga	['Pressure', 'Telepathy']
484	Palkia	['Pressure', 'Telepathy']
485	Heatran	['Flash Fire', 'Flame Body']

486	Regigigas	['Slow Start']
487	Giratina	['Pressure', 'Telepathy', 'Levitate']
488	Cresselia	['Levitate']
490	Manaphy	['Hydration']
491	Darkrai	['Bad Dreams']
492	Shaymin	['Natural Cure', 'Serene Grace']
493	Arceus	['Multitype']
494	Victini	['Victory Star']
638	Cobalion	['Justified']
639	Terrakion	['Justified']
640	Virizion	['Justified']
641	Tornadus	['Prankster', 'Defiant', 'Regenerator']
642	Thundurus	['Prankster', 'Defiant', 'Volt Absorb']
643	Reshiram	['Turboblaze']
644	Zekrom	['Teravolt']
645	Landorus	['Sand Force', 'Sheer Force', 'Intimidate']
646	Kyurem	['Pressure', 'Teravolt', 'Turboblaze']
647	Keldeo	['Justified']
648	Meloetta	['Serene Grace']
649	Genesect	['Download']
716	Xerneas	['Fairy Aura']
717	Yveltal	['Dark Aura']
718	Zygarde	['Aura Break', 'Power Construct']
719	Diancie	['Clear Body']
720	Hoopa	['Magician']
721	Volcanion	['Water Absorb']
785	Tapu Koko	['Electric Surge', 'Telepathy']
786	Tapu Lele	['Psychic Surge', 'Telepathy']
787	Tapu Bulu	['Grassy Surge', 'Telepathy']
788	Tapu Fini	['Misty Surge', 'Telepathy']
789	Cosmog	['Unaware']
790	Cosmoem	['Sturdy']
791	Solgaleo	['Full Metal Body']
792	Lunala	['Shadow Shield']
793	Nihilego	['Beast Boost']
794	Buzzwole	['Beast Boost']
795	Pheromosa	['Beast Boost']
796	Xurkitree	['Beast Boost']
797	Celesteela	['Beast Boost']
798	Kartana	['Beast Boost']
799	Guzzlord	['Beast Boost']
800	Necrozma	['Prism Armor']
801	Magearna	['Soul-Heart']

	against_bug	against_dark	against_dragon	against_electric	\
pokedex_number					
144	0.50	1.0	1.0	2.00	

145	0.50	1.0	1.0	1.00
146	0.25	1.0	1.0	2.00
150	2.00	2.0	1.0	1.00
151	2.00	2.0	1.0	1.00
243	1.00	1.0	1.0	0.50
244	0.50	1.0	1.0	1.00
245	1.00	1.0	1.0	2.00
249	1.00	2.0	1.0	2.00
250	0.25	1.0	1.0	2.00
251	4.00	2.0	1.0	0.50
377	1.00	1.0	1.0	1.00
378	1.00	1.0	1.0	1.00
379	0.50	1.0	0.5	1.00
380	2.00	2.0	2.0	0.50
381	2.00	2.0	2.0	0.50
382	1.00	1.0	1.0	2.00
383	1.00	1.0	1.0	0.00
384	0.50	1.0	2.0	1.00
385	1.00	2.0	0.5	1.00
386	2.00	2.0	1.0	1.00
480	2.00	2.0	1.0	1.00
481	2.00	2.0	1.0	1.00
482	2.00	2.0	1.0	1.00
483	0.50	1.0	1.0	0.50
484	1.00	1.0	2.0	1.00
485	0.25	1.0	0.5	1.00
486	1.00	1.0	1.0	1.00
487	0.50	2.0	2.0	0.50
488	2.00	2.0	1.0	1.00
490	1.00	1.0	1.0	2.00
491	2.00	0.5	1.0	1.00
492	2.00	1.0	1.0	0.50
493	1.00	1.0	1.0	1.00
494	1.00	2.0	1.0	1.00
638	0.25	0.5	0.5	1.00
639	0.50	0.5	1.0	1.00
640	1.00	0.5	1.0	0.50
641	0.50	1.0	1.0	2.00
642	0.50	1.0	1.0	1.00
643	0.50	1.0	2.0	0.50
644	1.00	1.0	2.0	0.25
645	0.50	1.0	1.0	0.00
646	1.00	1.0	2.0	0.50
647	0.50	0.5	1.0	2.00
648	2.00	2.0	1.0	1.00
649	0.50	1.0	0.5	1.00
716	0.50	0.5	0.0	1.00

717	1.00	0.5	1.0	2.00
718	1.00	1.0	2.0	0.00
719	0.50	0.5	0.0	1.00
720	1.00	4.0	1.0	1.00
721	0.50	1.0	1.0	2.00
785	0.50	0.5	0.0	0.50
786	1.00	1.0	0.0	1.00
787	1.00	0.5	0.0	0.50
788	0.50	0.5	0.0	2.00
789	2.00	2.0	1.0	1.00
790	2.00	2.0	1.0	1.00
791	1.00	2.0	0.5	1.00
792	1.00	4.0	1.0	1.00
793	0.50	1.0	1.0	1.00
794	0.50	0.5	1.0	1.00
795	0.50	0.5	1.0	1.00
796	1.00	1.0	1.0	0.50
797	0.25	1.0	0.5	2.00
798	1.00	1.0	0.5	0.50
799	2.00	0.5	2.0	0.50
800	2.00	2.0	1.0	1.00
801	0.25	0.5	0.0	1.00

	against_fairy	against_fight	against_fire	against_flying \
pokedex_number				
144	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.0
145	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.5
146	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.0
150	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.0
151	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.0
243	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.5
244	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.0
245	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.0
249	1.00	0.25	1.00	1.0
250	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.0
251	1.00	0.50	2.00	2.0
377	1.00	2.00	0.50	0.5
378	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.0
379	0.50	2.00	2.00	0.5
380	2.00	0.50	0.50	1.0
381	2.00	0.50	0.50	1.0
382	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.0
383	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.0
384	2.00	0.50	0.50	1.0
385	0.50	1.00	2.00	0.5
386	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.0
480	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.0



481	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.0
482	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.0
483	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.5
484	2.00	1.00	0.25	1.0
485	0.25	2.00	1.00	0.5
486	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.0
487	2.00	0.00	0.50	1.0
488	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.0
490	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.0
491	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.0
492	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.0
493	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.0
494	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.0
638	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.0
639	2.00	2.00	0.50	1.0
640	2.00	1.00	2.00	4.0
641	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.0
642	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.5
643	1.00	1.00	0.25	1.0
644	2.00	1.00	0.50	0.5
645	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.0
646	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.0
647	2.00	1.00	0.50	2.0
648	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.0
649	0.50	1.00	4.00	1.0
716	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.0
717	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.0
718	2.00	1.00	0.50	1.0
719	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.5
720	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.0
721	0.50	1.00	0.25	1.0
785	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.5
786	1.00	0.25	1.00	1.0
787	1.00	0.50	2.00	2.0
788	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.0
789	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.0
790	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.0
791	0.50	1.00	2.00	0.5
792	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.0
793	0.50	1.00	0.50	0.5
794	2.00	0.50	2.00	4.0
795	2.00	0.50	2.00	4.0
796	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.5
797	0.50	1.00	2.00	0.5
798	0.50	2.00	4.00	1.0
799	4.00	2.00	0.50	1.0
800	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.0

801	0.50	1.00	2.00	0.5
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pokedex_number	...	japanese_name	percentage_male	\
144	...	Freezer	NaN	
145	...	Thunder	NaN	
146	...	Fire	NaN	
150	...	Mewtwo	NaN	
151	...	Mew	NaN	
243	...	Raikou	NaN	
244	...	Entei	NaN	
245	...	Suicune	NaN	
249	...	Lugia	NaN	
250	...	Houou	NaN	
251	...	Celebi	NaN	
377	...	Regirock	NaN	
378	...	Regice	NaN	
379	...	Registeel	NaN	
380	...	Latias	0.0	
381	...	Latios	100.0	
382	...	Kyogre	NaN	
383	...	Groudon	NaN	
384	...	Rayquaza	NaN	
385	...	Jirachi	NaN	
386	...	Deoxys	NaN	
480	...	Yuxie	NaN	
481	...	Emrit	NaN	
482	...	Agnome	NaN	
483	...	Dialga	NaN	
484	...	Palkia	NaN	
485	...	Heatran	50.0	
486	...	Regigigas	NaN	
487	...	Giratina (another Forme)	NaN	
488	...	Cresselia	0.0	
490	...	Manaphy	NaN	
491	...	Darkrai	NaN	
492	...	Shaymin (sky Forme)	NaN	
493	...	Arceus	NaN	
494	...	Victini	NaN	
638	...	Cobalon	NaN	
639	...	Terrakion	NaN	
640	...	Virizion	NaN	
641	...	Tornelos (keshin Forme)	100.0	
642	...	Voltolos (keshin Forme)	100.0	
643	...	Reshiram	NaN	
644	...	Zekrom	NaN	
645	...	Landlos (keshin Forme)	100.0	

646	...	Kyurem	NaN
647	...	Keldeo (itsumo No Sugata)	NaN
648	...	Meloetta (step Forme)	NaN
649	...	Genesect	NaN
716	...	Xerneas	NaN
717	...	Yveltal	NaN
718	...	Zygarde (10% Forme)	NaN
719	...	Diancie	NaN
720	...	Hoopa (imashimeraeshi Hoopa)	NaN
721	...	Volcanion	NaN
785	...	Kapu-kokeko	NaN
786	...	Kapu-tetefu	NaN
787	...	Kapu-bulul	NaN
788	...	Kapu-rehire	NaN
789	...	Cosmog	NaN
790	...	Cosmovum	NaN
791	...	Solgaleo	NaN
792	...	Lunala	NaN
793	...	Uturoid	NaN
794	...	Massivoon	NaN
795	...	Pheroache	NaN
796	...	Denjyumoku	NaN
797	...	Tekkaguya	NaN
798	...	Kamiturugi	NaN
799	...	Akuziking	NaN
800	...	Necrozma	NaN
801	...	Magearna	NaN

pokedex_number	sp_attack	sp_defense	speed	type1	type2	weight_kg	\
144	95	125	85	ice	flying	55.4	
145	125	90	100	electric	flying	52.6	
146	125	85	90	fire	flying	60.0	
150	194	120	140	psychic	NaN	122.0	
151	100	100	100	psychic	NaN	4.0	
243	115	100	115	electric	NaN	178.0	
244	90	75	100	fire	NaN	198.0	
245	90	115	85	water	NaN	187.0	
249	90	154	110	psychic	flying	216.0	
250	110	154	90	fire	flying	199.0	
251	100	100	100	psychic	grass	5.0	
377	50	100	50	rock	NaN	230.0	
378	100	200	50	ice	NaN	175.0	
379	75	150	50	steel	NaN	205.0	
380	140	150	110	dragon	psychic	40.0	
381	160	120	110	dragon	psychic	60.0	
382	180	160	90	water	NaN	352.0	

383	150	90	90	ground	NaN	950.0
384	180	100	115	dragon	flying	206.5
385	100	100	100	steel	psychic	1.1
386	95	90	180	psychic	NaN	60.8
480	75	130	95	psychic	NaN	0.3
481	105	105	80	psychic	NaN	0.3
482	125	70	115	psychic	NaN	0.3
483	150	100	90	steel	dragon	683.0
484	150	120	100	water	dragon	336.0
485	130	106	77	fire	steel	430.0
486	80	110	100	normal	NaN	420.0
487	120	100	90	ghost	dragon	750.0
488	75	130	85	psychic	NaN	85.6
490	100	100	100	water	NaN	1.4
491	135	90	125	dark	NaN	50.5
492	120	75	127	grass	grass	2.1
493	120	120	120	normal	NaN	320.0
494	100	100	100	psychic	fire	4.0
638	90	72	108	steel	fighting	250.0
639	72	90	108	rock	fighting	260.0
640	90	129	108	grass	fighting	200.0
641	110	90	121	flying	NaN	63.0
642	145	80	101	electric	flying	61.0
643	150	120	90	dragon	fire	330.0
644	120	100	90	dragon	electric	345.0
645	105	80	91	ground	flying	68.0
646	170	100	95	dragon	ice	325.0
647	129	90	108	water	fighting	48.5
648	77	77	128	normal	psychic	6.5
649	120	95	99	bug	steel	82.5
716	131	98	99	fairy	NaN	215.0
717	131	98	99	dark	flying	203.0
718	91	95	85	dragon	ground	284.6
719	160	110	110	rock	fairy	8.8
720	170	130	80	psychic	ghost	NaN
721	130	90	70	fire	water	195.0
785	95	75	130	electric	fairy	20.5
786	130	115	95	psychic	fairy	18.6
787	85	95	75	grass	fairy	45.5
788	95	130	85	water	fairy	21.2
789	29	31	37	psychic	NaN	0.1
790	29	131	37	psychic	NaN	999.9
791	113	89	97	psychic	steel	230.0
792	137	107	97	psychic	ghost	120.0
793	127	131	103	rock	poison	55.5
794	53	53	79	bug	fighting	333.6
795	137	37	151	bug	fighting	25.0

796	173	71	83	electric	NaN	100.0
797	107	101	61	steel	flying	999.9
798	59	31	109	grass	steel	0.1
799	97	53	43	dark	dragon	888.0
800	127	89	79	psychic	NaN	230.0
801	130	115	65	steel	fairy	80.5

pokedex_number	generation	is_legendary
144	1	1
145	1	1
146	1	1
150	1	1
151	1	1
243	2	1
244	2	1
245	2	1
249	2	1
250	2	1
251	2	1
377	3	1
378	3	1
379	3	1
380	3	1
381	3	1
382	3	1
383	3	1
384	3	1
385	3	1
386	3	1
480	4	1
481	4	1
482	4	1
483	4	1
484	4	1
485	4	1
486	4	1
487	4	1
488	4	1
490	4	1
491	4	1
492	4	1
493	4	1
494	5	1
638	5	1
639	5	1
640	5	1

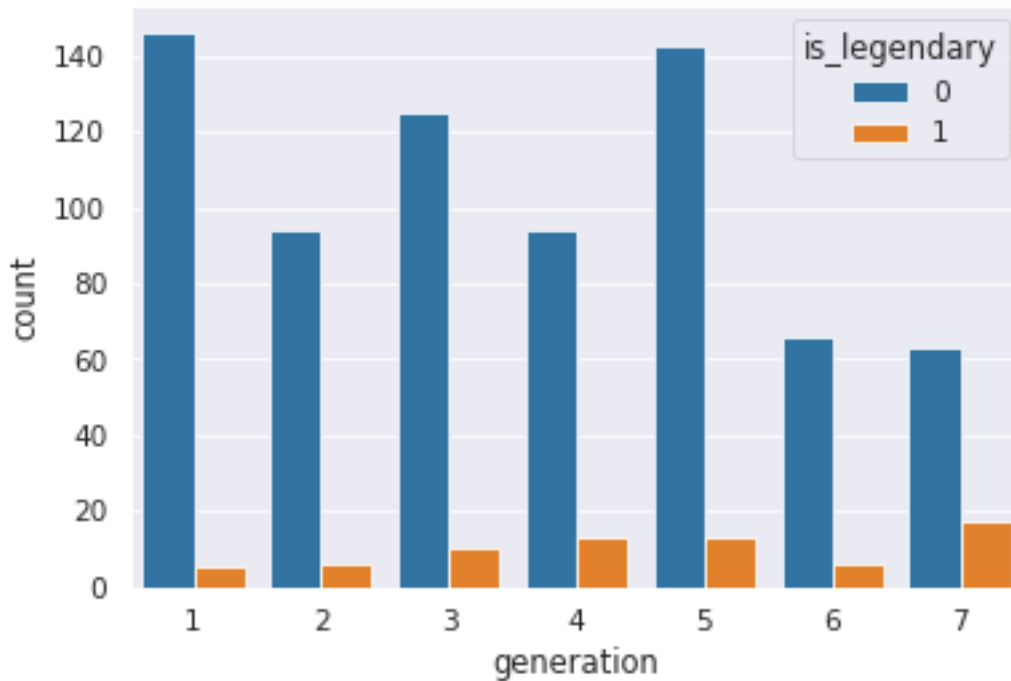
641	5	1
642	5	1
643	5	1
644	5	1
645	5	1
646	5	1
647	5	1
648	5	1
649	5	1
716	6	1
717	6	1
718	6	1
719	6	1
720	6	1
721	6	1
785	7	1
786	7	1
787	7	1
788	7	1
789	7	1
790	7	1
791	7	1
792	7	1
793	7	1
794	7	1
795	7	1
796	7	1
797	7	1
798	7	1
799	7	1
800	7	1
801	7	1

[70 rows x 40 columns]

### Proving the rarity of Legendary Pokemon

```
[5]: sns.countplot(x= df.generation, hue= df.is_legendary)
```

```
[5]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='generation', ylabel='count'>
```



The plot shows the generation on x-axis and the number of Pokemon in each Generation. From this we can see for ourselves the rarity of Legendary Pokémon.

**Comparison of Stats of Legendary and Non-Legendary Pokemon** Let's start the comparison by separating Legendary and Non-Legendary Pokemon,

```
[6]: legend = pd.DataFrame(df[(df['is_legendary']==1)])
     nonleg = pd.DataFrame(df[(df['is_legendary']==0)])
```

Once separated, we can now select the stats columns of both dataframes, take each of their mean values and save it in a variable.

```
[7]: legmean = pd.DataFrame(legend[['hp', 'attack', 'defense', 'sp_attack',
    ↳ 'sp_defense', 'speed']].mean(axis=0))
     nlegmean = pd.DataFrame(nonleg[['hp', 'attack', 'defense', 'sp_attack',
    ↳ 'sp_defense', 'speed']].mean(axis=0))
     legmean = legmean.T
     nlegmean = nlegmean.T
```

Now we concatenate both the dataframes into one dataframe, with a new column that denotes which row is legendary,

```
[8]: df4 = pd.concat([legmean, nlegmean], axis=0, ignore_index=False)
     df4['col'] = (len(legmean)*(0,) + len(nlegmean)*(1,))
     species = ['Legendary', 'Non-Legendary']
```

```
df4['species'] = species
```

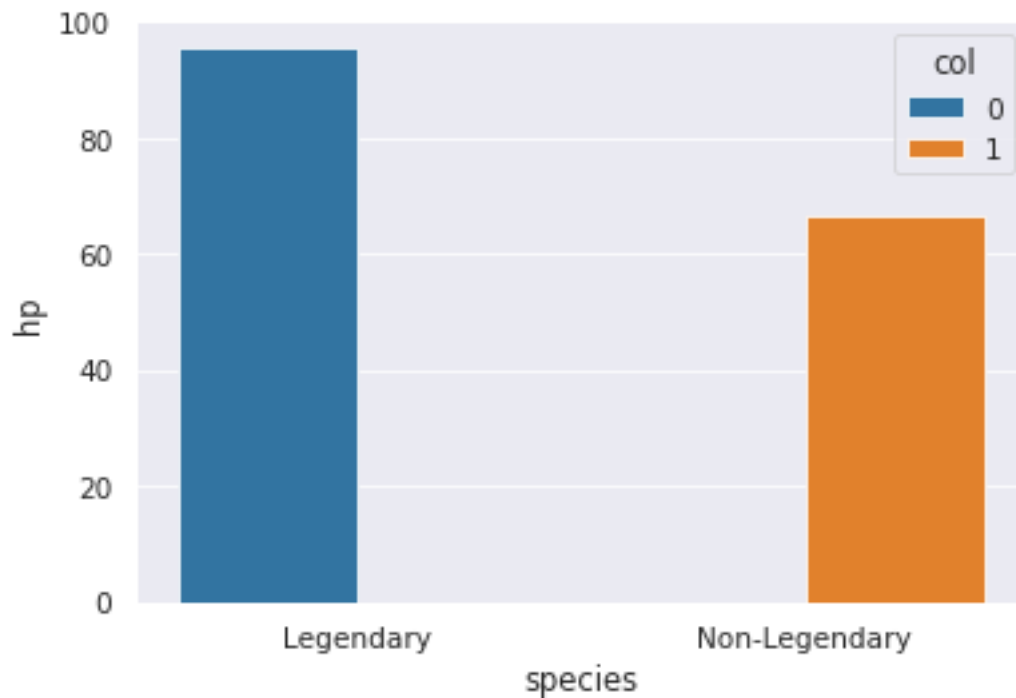
Now we can start plotting the stats,

**Difference in Health stats of both species,**

```
[ ]:
```

```
[9]: sns.barplot(x='species', y='hp', hue='col', data=df4)
```

```
[9]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='species', ylabel='hp'>
```

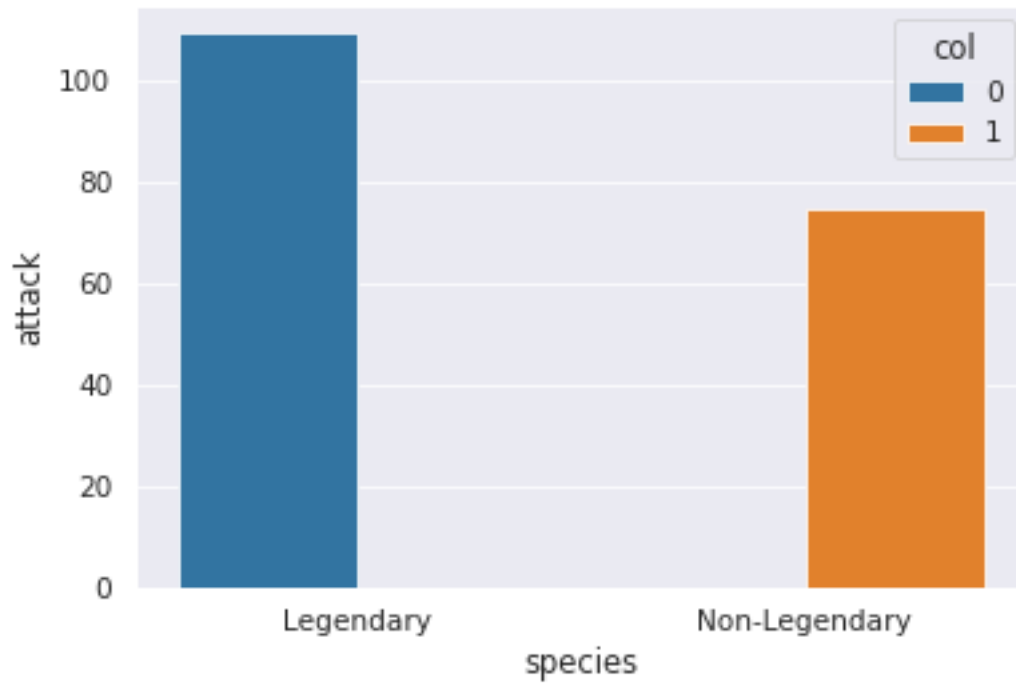


**Difference in Attack stats of both species,**

```
[10]: sns.barplot(x='species', y='attack', hue='col', data=df4)
```

```
[10]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='species', ylabel='attack'>
```

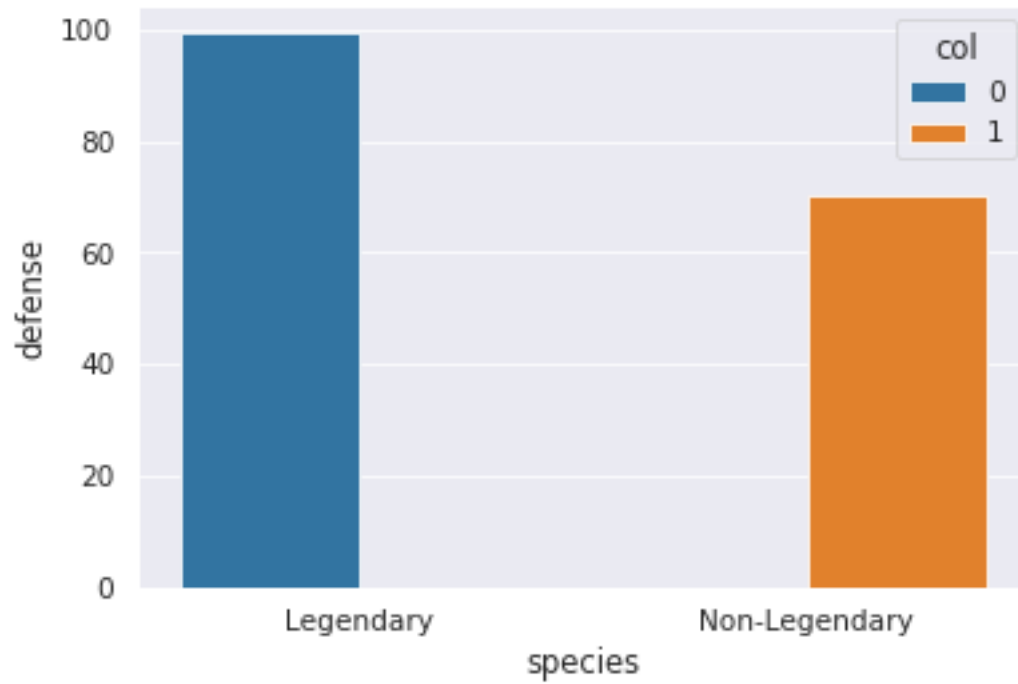




Difference in Defense stats of both species,

```
[11]: sns.barplot(x='species', y='defense', hue='col', data=df4)
```

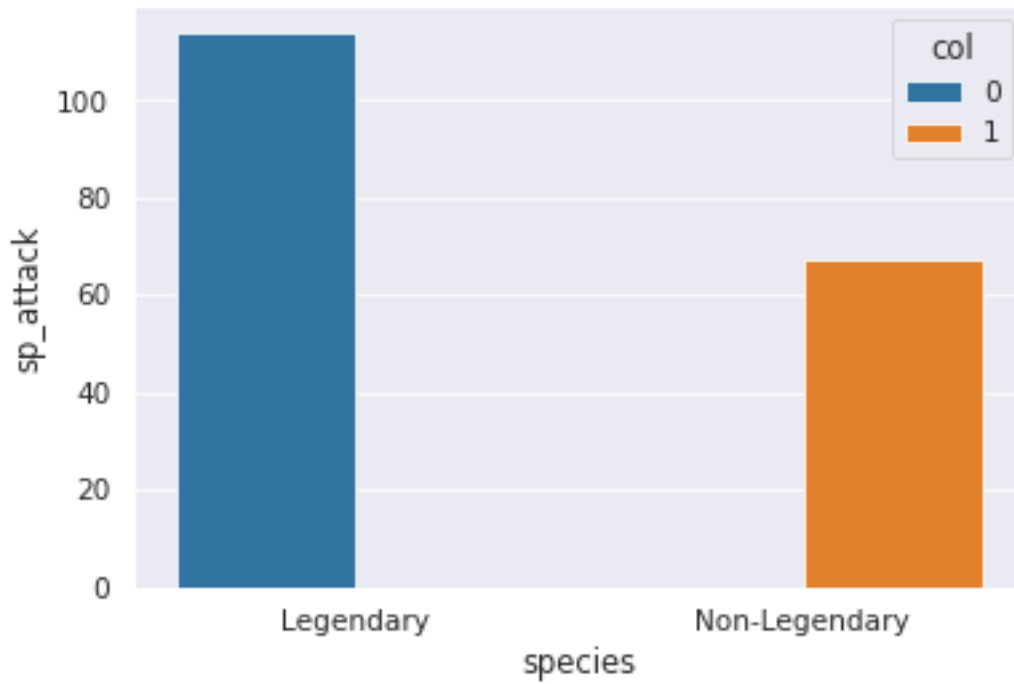
```
[11]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='species', ylabel='defense'>
```



Difference in Special Attack stats of both species,

```
[12]: sns.barplot(x='species', y='sp_attack', hue='col', data=df4)
```

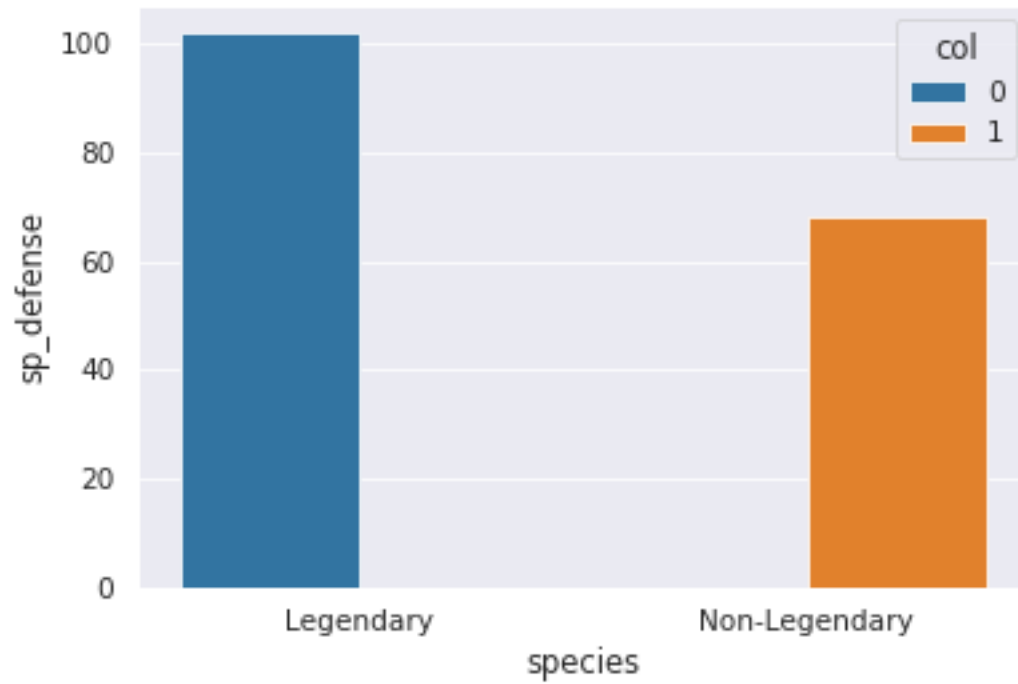
```
[12]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='species', ylabel='sp_attack'>
```



Difference in Special Defense stat of both species,

```
[13]: sns.barplot(x='species', y='sp_defense', hue='col', data=df4)
```

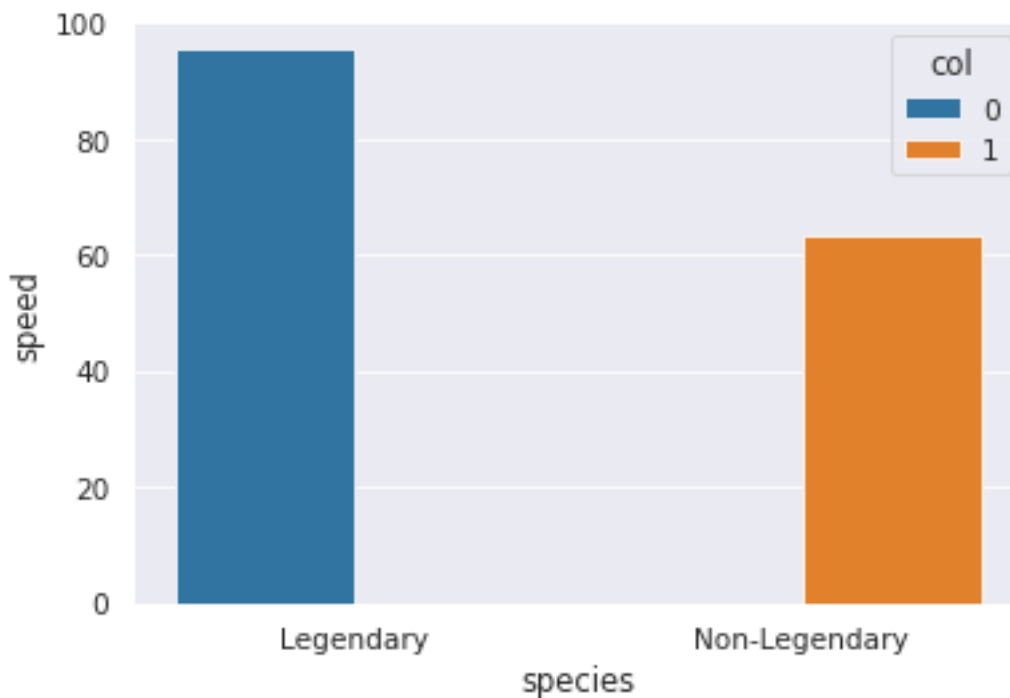
```
[13]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='species', ylabel='sp_defense'>
```



Difference in Speed stat of both species,

```
[14]: sns.barplot(x='species', y='speed', hue='col', data=df4)
```

```
[14]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='species', ylabel='speed'>
```



Looking at all these stats, we can prove the vast difference in Offense, Defense and Speed statistics of both types of Pokemon. With the Legendary Pokemon being in the league of their own.

## 2 Data Preprocessing

### 2.1 Data Cleaning

To remove unwanted column, viewing all column names:

```
[15]: df.columns
```

```
[15]: Index(['name', 'abilities', 'against_bug', 'against_dark', 'against_dragon',
            'against_electric', 'against_fairy', 'against_fight', 'against_fire',
            'against_flying', 'against_ghost', 'against_grass', 'against_ground',
            'against_ice', 'against_normal', 'against_poison', 'against_psychic',
            'against_rock', 'against_steel', 'against_water', 'attack',
            'base_egg_steps', 'base_happiness', 'base_total', 'capture_rate',
            'classification', 'defense', 'experience_growth', 'height_m', 'hp',
            'japanese_name', 'percentage_male', 'sp_attack', 'sp_defense', 'speed',
            'type1', 'type2', 'weight_kg', 'generation', 'is_legendary'],
            dtype='object')
```

Dropping the unwanted columns such as all the *against* columns, *height*, *weight* and *percentage*

*male* columns as they do not contribute towards a Pokémon being **Legendary**.

```
[16]: df = df.drop(['against_bug', 'against_dark', 'against_dragon', 'height_m',  
                'against_electric', 'against_fairy', 'against_fight', 'against_fire',  
                'against_flying', 'against_ghost', 'against_grass', 'against_ground',  
                'against_ice', 'against_normal', 'against_poison', 'against_psychic',  
                'against_rock', 'against_steel', 'against_water',  
                ↪ 'percentage_male', 'type2', 'weight_kg', ], axis = 1)
```

Now we will split the dataset into two sub datasets, namely, **df\_train** and **df\_test**. This done before the data cleaning stage to make sure that during the cleaning phase, the test data is not exposed to the training set, to avoid over fitting of the model.

```
[17]: df_train, df_test = train_test_split(df)  
      print(df_train.shape, df_test.shape)
```

```
(600, 18) (201, 18)
```

Now we will look for the missing data in the **df\_train** and **df\_test** and see if we can make do with removing them or should we apply a different approach to clean data.

```
[18]: print('Null values in Training Set: \n', df_train.isna().sum())  
      print('\n')  
      print('Null values in the Testing Set: \n', df_test.isna().sum())
```

Null values in Training Set:

name	0
abilities	0
attack	0
base_egg_steps	0
base_happiness	0
base_total	0
capture_rate	0
classification	0
defense	0
experience_growth	0
hp	0
japanese_name	0
sp_attack	0
sp_defense	0
speed	0
type1	0
generation	0
is_legendary	0
dtype: int64	

Null values in the Testing Set:

name	0
------	---

```

abilities          0
attack             0
base_egg_steps     0
base_happiness     0
base_total         0
capture_rate       0
classification     0
defense            0
experience_growth  0
hp                0
japanese_name      0
sp_attack          0
sp_defense         0
speed             0
type1             0
generation         0
is_legendary       0
dtype: int64

```

From above we can see that there are no null values in both the sub datasets. So now we will move on to look at the data types of the features.

```
[19]: df_train.info()
```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 600 entries, 255 to 643
Data columns (total 18 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   name                  600 non-null   object
1   abilities             600 non-null   object
2   attack               600 non-null   int64
3   base_egg_steps        600 non-null   int64
4   base_happiness        600 non-null   int64
5   base_total            600 non-null   int64
6   capture_rate          600 non-null   object
7   classification        600 non-null   object
8   defense              600 non-null   int64
9   experience_growth     600 non-null   int64
10  hp                   600 non-null   int64
11  japanese_name         600 non-null   object
12  sp_attack             600 non-null   int64
13  sp_defense            600 non-null   int64
14  speed                600 non-null   int64
15  type1                600 non-null   object
16  generation            600 non-null   int64
17  is_legendary          600 non-null   int64
dtypes: int64(12), object(6)

```

memory usage: 89.1+ KB

Looking at the data types we can see that we have two types, **int64** and **object**, we can work with int64 but we need to transform the object because the Machine Learning model can not read strings as attributes. So we will encode categorical attributes, to make it readable, in the feature engineering phase of this pipeline.

### 3 Feature Engineering

The first step into feature engineering is to select your features and target label. Since, we are working to find the Legendary status of Pokemon's based on their stats, we will select the column **is\_Legendary** as our target variable and the other columns will be the features that will be used to predict that.

#### 3.0.1 Separating Features and Target Variable

```
[20]: x_train = df_train.drop(['is_legendary'], axis = 1)
      y_train = df_train['is_legendary']

      x_test = df_test.drop(['is_legendary'], axis = 1)
      y_test = df_test['is_legendary']

      print('x_test:', x_test.shape)
      print('y_test:', y_test.shape)
      print('x_train:', x_train.shape)
      print('y_train:', y_train.shape)
```

```
x_test: (201, 17)
y_test: (201,)
x_train: (600, 17)
y_train: (600,)
```

Now that we are done with separating Target Variable from the Features, we can move on to assigning categorical attributes to the features. For this we will use **OneHotEncoder()** from the *preprocessing* library of Scikit-Learn and transform both the sub datasets.

#### 3.0.2 Encoding categorical attributes

```
[21]: ohe = OneHotEncoder(handle_unknown = 'ignore')
      ohe.fit(x_train)
      x_train = ohe.transform(x_train)
      x_test = ohe.transform(x_test)
      print('x_test:', x_test.shape)
      print('x_train:', x_train.shape)
```



```
x_test: (201, 2919)
x_train: (600, 2919)
```

The next step in feature engineering is to standardize the sub datasets. For this we will use `StandardScaler()` from the *preprocessing* library of Scikit-Learn.

### 3.0.3 Standardizing the sub datasets

```
[22]: stand = StandardScaler(with_mean = False)
      stand.fit(x_train)
      x_train = stand.transform(x_train)
      x_test = stand.transform(x_test)
      print('x_train:', x_train.shape)
      print('x_test:', x_test.shape)
```

```
x_train: (600, 2919)
x_test: (201, 2919)
```

The third step in feature engineering phase of this pipeline we will look at the dimensionality reduction to remove the less important variable from the data, this will reduce the complexity of the model and also curb any overfitting of the model.

For this we will use **PCA** from the *decomposition* library of Scikit-Learn.

### 3.0.4 Dimensionality Reduction

```
[23]: dimred = PCA(n_components = 100)
      dimred.fit(x_train.toarray())
      x_train = dimred.transform(x_train.toarray())
      x_test = dimred.transform(x_test.toarray())
      print('x_train:', x_train.shape)
      print('x_test:', x_test.shape)
```

```
x_train: (600, 100)
x_test: (201, 100)
```

The last step in the feature engineering phase is to balance the datasets. Balancing is done to make sure that we do not have any imbalance classes that can lead to underfitting or over fitting of the model.

### Balancing the data

```
[24]: osam = SMOTE()
      x_train, y_train = osam.fit_resample(x_train, y_train)
      print(x_train.shape, y_train.shape)
```

```
(1092, 100) (1092,)
```

Once we are done with balancing the data, we can move on from feature engineering to training Machine Learning Models.

## 4 Model Training & Testing

Looking at the dataset, we can see that it consists of discrete variable, so we will be going with classification models. The 3 models we have choosen are for training are *Support Vector Machine, Decision Tree Classifier and KN Neighbors Models*.

Through out this pipeline we will be using **GridSearchCV()** library from Scikit-Learn to find the best barameters for the said model and then find the *F1 Score, Confusion Matrix, Precision, Recall and Accuracy* to interpret the efficiency of the models.

### 4.0.1 Support Vector Machine Model

Training an Support Vector Machine Model and fiding the best hyper-parameters using Grid-SearchCV from Scikit-Learn. Here, we will be defining a dictionary of parameters for the SVM Model, the two main hyper-parameters for svm are *C and Kernel*.

```
[25]: svm = SVC()
      param = {
          'C': [1, 10, 100, 1000],
          'kernel': ['linear', 'rbf']
      }
      gs_svm = GridSearchCV(svm, param_grid = param, cv =5)
      gs_svm.fit(x_train, y_train)
      gs_svm.cv_results_
      gsdf_svm = pd.DataFrame(gs_svm.cv_results_)
      gsdf_svm
```

```
[25]:
```

	mean_fit_time	std_fit_time	mean_score_time	std_score_time	param_C	\
0	0.014823	0.008004	0.004363	0.004858	1	
1	0.016098	0.000378	0.005195	0.000200	1	
2	0.007009	0.000702	0.000812	0.000036	10	
3	0.014485	0.000495	0.004360	0.000220	10	
4	0.007004	0.000709	0.000804	0.000044	100	
5	0.014463	0.000643	0.004252	0.000127	100	
6	0.007054	0.000702	0.000804	0.000041	1000	
7	0.014465	0.000652	0.004282	0.000179	1000	

	param_kernel	params	split0_test_score	\
0	linear	{'C': 1, 'kernel': 'linear'}	0.990868	
1	rbf	{'C': 1, 'kernel': 'rbf'}	0.990868	
2	linear	{'C': 10, 'kernel': 'linear'}	0.990868	
3	rbf	{'C': 10, 'kernel': 'rbf'}	0.990868	
4	linear	{'C': 100, 'kernel': 'linear'}	0.990868	

5	rbf	{'C': 100, 'kernel': 'rbf'}	0.990868
6	linear	{'C': 1000, 'kernel': 'linear'}	0.990868
7	rbf	{'C': 1000, 'kernel': 'rbf'}	0.990868

	split1_test_score	split2_test_score	split3_test_score	split4_test_score \
0	0.986301	0.995413	0.958716	0.986239
1	0.995434	0.995413	0.990826	1.000000
2	0.986301	0.995413	0.958716	0.986239
3	0.995434	1.000000	0.990826	1.000000
4	0.986301	0.995413	0.958716	0.986239
5	0.990868	1.000000	0.990826	1.000000
6	0.986301	0.995413	0.958716	0.986239
7	0.990868	1.000000	0.990826	1.000000

	mean_test_score	std_test_score	rank_test_score
0	0.983507	0.012852	5
1	0.994508	0.003425	4
2	0.983507	0.012852	5
3	0.995425	0.004094	1
4	0.983507	0.012852	5
5	0.994512	0.004481	2
6	0.983507	0.012852	5
7	0.994512	0.004481	2

After training the model, we find the best parameters and the score of that parameters. In this case,

```
[26]: print("\n The best score across ALL searched params:\n",gs_svm.best_score_)
      print("\n The best parameters across ALL searched params:\n",gs_svm.
      ↪best_params_)
```

The best score across ALL searched params:  
0.9954254115872816

The best parameters across ALL searched params:  
{'C': 10, 'kernel': 'rbf'}

Now that we have the best parameters for SVM Model, we can test it find the scores.

### Testing the model and checking metric score:

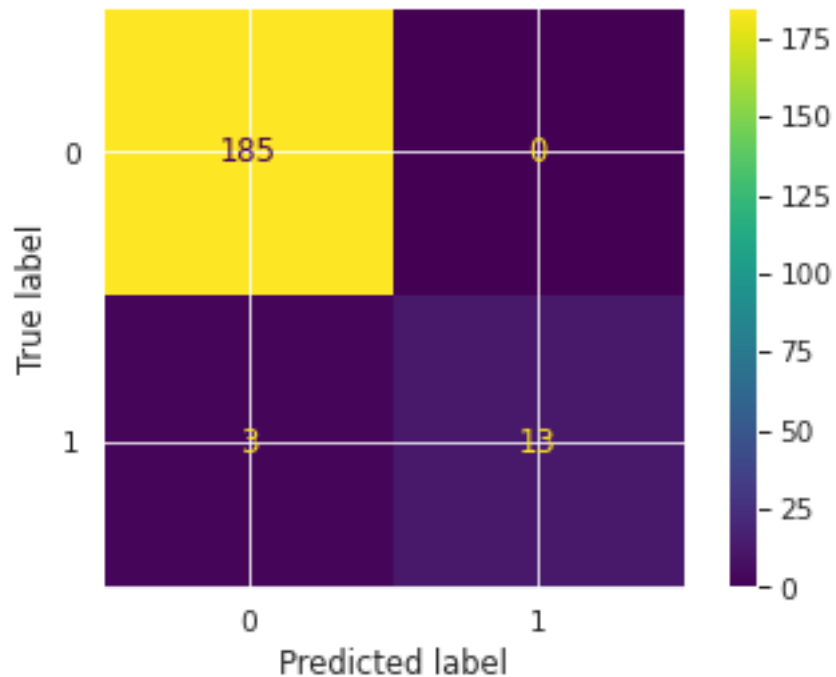
```
[27]: y_pred_svm = gs_svm.best_estimator_.predict(x_test)
      cfx_svm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_svm)
      f1_svm = f1_score(y_test, y_pred_svm)
      accu_svm = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_svm)
      prec_svm = precision_score(y_test, y_pred_svm)
      rec_svm = recall_score(y_test, y_pred_svm)
```

```
s_svm = pd.Series({'Model': 'Support Vector Machines',
                  'F1 Score': f1_svm,
                  'Accuracy': accu_svm,
                  'Precision': prec_svm,
                  'Recall' : rec_svm})
s_svm = pd.DataFrame(s_svm)
print(s_svm)

ConfusionMatrixDisplay(cfx_svm).plot()
```

	0
Model	Support Vector Machines
F1 Score	0.896552
Accuracy	0.985075
Precision	1.0
Recall	0.8125

[27]: <sklearn.metrics.\_plot.confusion\_matrix.ConfusionMatrixDisplay at 0x7fb5cf9f6dc0>



From the above values we can tell that our model has been trained with a **F1 score of 89.65%**, **Accuracy of 98.51%**, **Precision of 100%** and **Recall of 81.13%**. Now we will move to another model:

### 4.0.2 Decision Tree Classifier

Training a Decision Tree Classifier Model and finding the best hyper-parameters using GridSearchCV from Scikit-Learn. Here, we will be defining a dictionary of parameters for the DTC Model, the hyper-parameters for DTC are *Criterion*, *splitter* and *max\_depth*.

```
[28]: dtc = DecisionTreeClassifier()
      params = {
          'criterion': ['gini', 'entropy'],
          'splitter': ['best', 'random'],
          'max_depth': [10, 100, 1000, 2000, 5000, 10000, 20000]
      }
      gs_dtc = GridSearchCV(dtc, param_grid = params ,cv = 5)
      fit = gs_dtc.fit(x_train, y_train)
      gsdf_dtc = pd.DataFrame(gs_dtc.cv_results_)
      gsdf_dtc
```

```
[28]:
```

	mean_fit_time	std_fit_time	mean_score_time	std_score_time	\
0	0.033703	0.004935	0.000352	0.000023	
1	0.002894	0.000363	0.000341	0.000003	
2	0.033522	0.004951	0.000343	0.000004	
3	0.003265	0.000485	0.000335	0.000002	
4	0.033519	0.004968	0.000336	0.000002	
5	0.002947	0.000464	0.000335	0.000003	
6	0.033551	0.004952	0.000338	0.000002	
7	0.002466	0.000285	0.000332	0.000002	
8	0.033539	0.004942	0.000338	0.000003	
9	0.002988	0.000289	0.000335	0.000001	
10	0.033522	0.004960	0.000337	0.000004	
11	0.003156	0.000126	0.000335	0.000001	
12	0.033509	0.004926	0.000336	0.000003	
13	0.002901	0.000320	0.000335	0.000005	
14	0.036927	0.002831	0.000332	0.000003	
15	0.003001	0.000496	0.000332	0.000007	
16	0.036927	0.002852	0.000335	0.000007	
17	0.002936	0.000581	0.000336	0.000004	
18	0.036908	0.002820	0.000335	0.000005	
19	0.002786	0.000452	0.000330	0.000004	
20	0.036887	0.002824	0.000330	0.000004	
21	0.002840	0.000229	0.000332	0.000005	
22	0.036872	0.002819	0.000331	0.000004	
23	0.002805	0.000381	0.000327	0.000002	
24	0.036867	0.002821	0.000329	0.000003	
25	0.003500	0.000362	0.000330	0.000002	
26	0.036881	0.002799	0.000331	0.000005	
27	0.003100	0.000386	0.000331	0.000002	

	param_criterion	param_max_depth	param_splitter	\
0	gini	10	best	
1	gini	10	random	
2	gini	100	best	
3	gini	100	random	
4	gini	1000	best	
5	gini	1000	random	
6	gini	2000	best	
7	gini	2000	random	
8	gini	5000	best	
9	gini	5000	random	
10	gini	10000	best	
11	gini	10000	random	
12	gini	20000	best	
13	gini	20000	random	
14	entropy	10	best	
15	entropy	10	random	
16	entropy	100	best	
17	entropy	100	random	
18	entropy	1000	best	
19	entropy	1000	random	
20	entropy	2000	best	
21	entropy	2000	random	
22	entropy	5000	best	
23	entropy	5000	random	
24	entropy	10000	best	
25	entropy	10000	random	
26	entropy	20000	best	
27	entropy	20000	random	

	params	split0_test_score	\
0	{'criterion': 'gini', 'max_depth': 10, 'splitt...	0.972603	
1	{'criterion': 'gini', 'max_depth': 10, 'splitt...	0.990868	
2	{'criterion': 'gini', 'max_depth': 100, 'split...	0.968037	
3	{'criterion': 'gini', 'max_depth': 100, 'split...	0.977169	
4	{'criterion': 'gini', 'max_depth': 1000, 'spli...	0.968037	
5	{'criterion': 'gini', 'max_depth': 1000, 'spli...	0.990868	
6	{'criterion': 'gini', 'max_depth': 2000, 'spli...	0.963470	
7	{'criterion': 'gini', 'max_depth': 2000, 'spli...	0.990868	
8	{'criterion': 'gini', 'max_depth': 5000, 'spli...	0.977169	
9	{'criterion': 'gini', 'max_depth': 5000, 'spli...	0.958904	
10	{'criterion': 'gini', 'max_depth': 10000, 'spl...	0.968037	
11	{'criterion': 'gini', 'max_depth': 10000, 'spl...	0.986301	
12	{'criterion': 'gini', 'max_depth': 20000, 'spl...	0.972603	
13	{'criterion': 'gini', 'max_depth': 20000, 'spl...	0.977169	
14	{'criterion': 'entropy', 'max_depth': 10, 'spl...	0.977169	
15	{'criterion': 'entropy', 'max_depth': 10, 'spl...	0.995434	

16	{'criterion': 'entropy', 'max_depth': 100, 'sp...	0.981735
17	{'criterion': 'entropy', 'max_depth': 100, 'sp...	0.990868
18	{'criterion': 'entropy', 'max_depth': 1000, 's...	0.981735
19	{'criterion': 'entropy', 'max_depth': 1000, 's...	0.977169
20	{'criterion': 'entropy', 'max_depth': 2000, 's...	0.977169
21	{'criterion': 'entropy', 'max_depth': 2000, 's...	0.986301
22	{'criterion': 'entropy', 'max_depth': 5000, 's...	0.977169
23	{'criterion': 'entropy', 'max_depth': 5000, 's...	0.986301
24	{'criterion': 'entropy', 'max_depth': 10000, '...	0.977169
25	{'criterion': 'entropy', 'max_depth': 10000, '...	0.977169
26	{'criterion': 'entropy', 'max_depth': 20000, '...	0.977169
27	{'criterion': 'entropy', 'max_depth': 20000, '...	0.954338

	split1_test_score	split2_test_score	split3_test_score	\
0	0.995434	0.986239	0.977064	
1	0.986301	0.986239	0.972477	
2	1.000000	0.986239	0.972477	
3	0.990868	0.977064	0.990826	
4	1.000000	0.986239	0.977064	
5	0.990868	0.981651	0.981651	
6	0.995434	0.986239	0.972477	
7	0.981735	0.986239	0.963303	
8	0.995434	0.986239	0.972477	
9	0.986301	1.000000	0.986239	
10	1.000000	0.986239	0.977064	
11	0.986301	0.986239	0.986239	
12	0.995434	0.986239	0.977064	
13	0.995434	1.000000	0.967890	
14	1.000000	0.986239	0.986239	
15	0.986301	0.995413	0.977064	
16	1.000000	0.990826	0.986239	
17	0.995434	0.958716	0.977064	
18	1.000000	0.981651	0.995413	
19	0.977169	0.990826	0.977064	
20	1.000000	0.986239	0.995413	
21	0.986301	0.995413	0.981651	
22	1.000000	0.995413	0.995413	
23	0.995434	0.990826	0.977064	
24	1.000000	0.990826	0.995413	
25	0.990868	0.995413	0.977064	
26	1.000000	0.995413	0.986239	
27	0.995434	0.977064	0.977064	

	split4_test_score	mean_test_score	std_test_score	rank_test_score
0	0.986239	0.983516	0.007970	23
1	0.986239	0.984425	0.006235	20
2	0.995413	0.984433	0.012473	17

3	0.995413	0.986268	0.007656	13
4	1.000000	0.986268	0.012603	13
5	0.995413	0.988090	0.005513	11
6	0.995413	0.982607	0.012732	25
7	0.986239	0.981677	0.009630	27
8	1.000000	0.986264	0.010446	15
9	0.986239	0.983537	0.013417	21
10	0.990826	0.984433	0.011042	17
11	0.990826	0.987181	0.001823	12
12	0.990826	0.984433	0.008478	17
13	0.977064	0.983511	0.012164	24
14	0.990826	0.988094	0.007422	9
15	0.990826	0.989008	0.006864	8
16	0.990826	0.989925	0.006063	5
17	0.990826	0.982581	0.013430	26
18	0.995413	0.990842	0.007656	3
19	0.995413	0.983528	0.007964	22
20	0.981651	0.988094	0.008481	9
21	0.995413	0.989016	0.005492	7
22	0.986239	0.990847	0.008171	2
23	1.000000	0.989925	0.007889	6
24	0.995413	0.991764	0.007853	1
25	0.986239	0.985350	0.007322	16
26	0.990826	0.989929	0.007858	4
27	0.995413	0.979863	0.015175	28

After training the model, we find the best parameters and the score of that parameters. In this case,

```
[29]: print("\n The best score across ALL searched params:\n",gs_dtc.best_score_)
      print("\n The best parameters across ALL searched params:\n",gs_dtc.
      ↪best_params_)
```

```
The best score across ALL searched params:
0.9917640651836959
```

```
The best parameters across ALL searched params:
{'criterion': 'entropy', 'max_depth': 10000, 'splitter': 'best'}
```

Now that we have the best parameters we can move on to train the model and check the efficiency of it,

**Testing the model and checking metric score:**

```
[30]: y_pred_dtc = gs_dtc.best_estimator_.predict(x_test)
      cfx_dtc = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_dtc)
      f1_dtc = f1_score(y_test, y_pred_dtc)
```



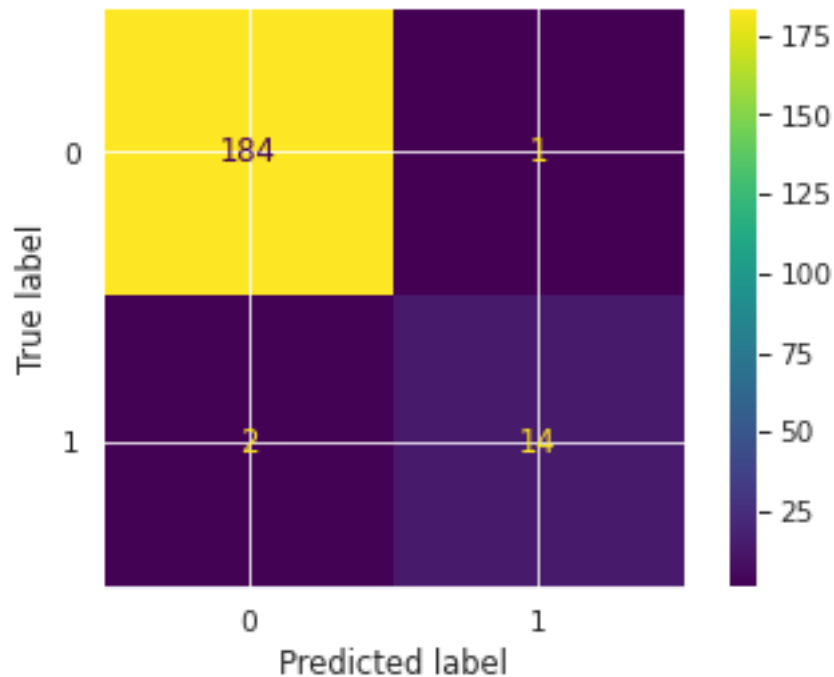
```

accu_dtc = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_dtc)
prec_dtc = precision_score(y_test, y_pred_dtc)
rec_dtc = recall_score(y_test, y_pred_dtc)
s_dtc = pd.Series({'Model': 'Decision Tree Classifier',
                  'F1 Score': f1_dtc,
                  'Accuracy': accu_dtc,
                  'Precision': prec_dtc,
                  'Recall' : rec_dtc})
s_dtc = pd.DataFrame(s_dtc)
print(s_dtc)
ConfusionMatrixDisplay(cfx_dtc).plot()

```

	0
Model	Decision Tree Classifier
F1 Score	0.903226
Accuracy	0.985075
Precision	0.933333
Recall	0.875

[30]: <sklearn.metrics.\_plot.confusion\_matrix.ConfusionMatrixDisplay at 0x7fb5cf9d82e0>



From the above values we can tell that our model has been trained with a **F1 score of 90.32%**, **Accuracy of 98.50%**, **Precision of 93.33%** and **Recall of 87.5%**. Now we will move onto our last model:

### 4.0.3 K Nearest Neighbors

Training a K Nearest Neighbors Model and finding the best hyper-parameters using GridSearchCV from Scikit-Learn. Here, we will be defining a dictionary of parameters for the KNN Model, the hyper-parameters for KNN are *N Neighbors*, *Weights* and *Metrics*

```
[31]: KNN = KNeighborsClassifier()
      params_knn= {
          'n_neighbors': [1,3,5,7,9,11,13,15,17,19,21],
          'weights': ['uniform', 'distance'],
          'metric': ['manhattan', 'euclidean', 'minkowski']
      }
      gs_knn = GridSearchCV(KNN, param_grid = params_knn, cv=5)
      gs_knn.fit(x_train, y_train)
      gsdf_knn = pd.DataFrame(gs_knn.cv_results_)
      gsdf_knn
```

```
[31]:
```

	mean_fit_time	std_fit_time	mean_score_time	std_score_time	param_metric \
0	0.000764	0.000128	0.023483	0.000244	manhattan
1	0.000677	0.000002	0.017655	0.000056	manhattan
2	0.000674	0.000002	0.024378	0.000022	manhattan
3	0.000665	0.000002	0.018741	0.000362	manhattan
4	0.000675	0.000009	0.024721	0.000598	manhattan
5	0.000670	0.000003	0.019041	0.000530	manhattan
6	0.000679	0.000008	0.024895	0.000674	manhattan
7	0.000677	0.000004	0.019120	0.000501	manhattan
8	0.000672	0.000005	0.024862	0.000583	manhattan
9	0.000671	0.000004	0.019171	0.000758	manhattan
10	0.000678	0.000009	0.024987	0.000532	manhattan
11	0.000679	0.000008	0.019067	0.000558	manhattan
12	0.000676	0.000009	0.024954	0.000578	manhattan
13	0.000674	0.000003	0.019108	0.000558	manhattan
14	0.000673	0.000009	0.024986	0.000553	manhattan
15	0.000668	0.000002	0.019150	0.000545	manhattan
16	0.000670	0.000009	0.024977	0.000570	manhattan
17	0.000671	0.000009	0.019177	0.000575	manhattan
18	0.000674	0.000005	0.025165	0.000778	manhattan
19	0.000668	0.000006	0.019210	0.000562	manhattan
20	0.000671	0.000006	0.025105	0.000572	manhattan
21	0.000669	0.000006	0.019250	0.000571	manhattan
22	0.000964	0.000153	0.040531	0.014663	euclidean
23	0.001030	0.000012	0.030346	0.002601	euclidean
24	0.001033	0.000010	0.039940	0.009029	euclidean
25	0.001030	0.000006	0.030308	0.002629	euclidean
26	0.001032	0.000006	0.038406	0.007632	euclidean
27	0.002631	0.001966	0.033523	0.001680	euclidean
28	0.001030	0.000009	0.042161	0.004582	euclidean

29	0.001839	0.001592	0.032736	0.005820	euclidean
30	0.001022	0.000008	0.046159	0.003800	euclidean
31	0.002629	0.001961	0.035172	0.003089	euclidean
32	0.001028	0.000013	0.042969	0.002082	euclidean
33	0.001834	0.001595	0.027939	0.003374	euclidean
34	0.001026	0.000013	0.038179	0.006177	euclidean
35	0.001797	0.001519	0.027939	0.003556	euclidean
36	0.001030	0.000008	0.038225	0.003771	euclidean
37	0.001040	0.000010	0.031081	0.003230	euclidean
38	0.001043	0.000020	0.041363	0.004383	euclidean
39	0.001041	0.000009	0.029472	0.004055	euclidean
40	0.001024	0.000006	0.035022	0.003661	euclidean
41	0.002602	0.001935	0.032708	0.003959	euclidean
42	0.001021	0.000002	0.046250	0.007519	euclidean
43	0.004198	0.002985	0.035914	0.001771	euclidean
44	0.001030	0.000003	0.037105	0.004494	minkowski
45	0.001024	0.000003	0.027130	0.003350	minkowski
46	0.001027	0.000010	0.038349	0.005299	minkowski
47	0.001028	0.000006	0.034311	0.004826	minkowski
48	0.001026	0.000004	0.036022	0.004221	minkowski
49	0.001039	0.000013	0.027914	0.002514	minkowski
50	0.001028	0.000007	0.038979	0.003198	minkowski
51	0.001034	0.000010	0.024715	0.003969	minkowski
52	0.001024	0.000010	0.040591	0.006409	minkowski
53	0.002613	0.001956	0.028732	0.002469	minkowski
54	0.001019	0.000004	0.039025	0.005100	minkowski
55	0.002622	0.001958	0.027121	0.002471	minkowski
56	0.001019	0.000010	0.038191	0.005540	minkowski
57	0.001841	0.001591	0.032704	0.003506	minkowski
58	0.001018	0.000005	0.040621	0.005032	minkowski
59	0.001033	0.000002	0.034304	0.004906	minkowski
60	0.001020	0.000009	0.039745	0.004891	minkowski
61	0.001033	0.000011	0.034367	0.008794	minkowski
62	0.001029	0.000010	0.040555	0.004832	minkowski
63	0.001029	0.000011	0.033544	0.003519	minkowski
64	0.001024	0.000009	0.041400	0.002054	minkowski
65	0.001024	0.000002	0.031913	0.004371	minkowski

	param_n_neighbors	param_weights	\
0	1	uniform	
1	1	distance	
2	3	uniform	
3	3	distance	
4	5	uniform	
5	5	distance	
6	7	uniform	
7	7	distance	

8	9	uniform
9	9	distance
10	11	uniform
11	11	distance
12	13	uniform
13	13	distance
14	15	uniform
15	15	distance
16	17	uniform
17	17	distance
18	19	uniform
19	19	distance
20	21	uniform
21	21	distance
22	1	uniform
23	1	distance
24	3	uniform
25	3	distance
26	5	uniform
27	5	distance
28	7	uniform
29	7	distance
30	9	uniform
31	9	distance
32	11	uniform
33	11	distance
34	13	uniform
35	13	distance
36	15	uniform
37	15	distance
38	17	uniform
39	17	distance
40	19	uniform
41	19	distance
42	21	uniform
43	21	distance
44	1	uniform
45	1	distance
46	3	uniform
47	3	distance
48	5	uniform
49	5	distance
50	7	uniform
51	7	distance
52	9	uniform
53	9	distance
54	11	uniform

55	11	distance
56	13	uniform
57	13	distance
58	15	uniform
59	15	distance
60	17	uniform
61	17	distance
62	19	uniform
63	19	distance
64	21	uniform
65	21	distance

	params	split0_test_score \
0	{'metric': 'manhattan', 'n_neighbors': 1, 'wei...	0.986301
1	{'metric': 'manhattan', 'n_neighbors': 1, 'wei...	0.986301
2	{'metric': 'manhattan', 'n_neighbors': 3, 'wei...	0.986301
3	{'metric': 'manhattan', 'n_neighbors': 3, 'wei...	0.986301
4	{'metric': 'manhattan', 'n_neighbors': 5, 'wei...	0.981735
5	{'metric': 'manhattan', 'n_neighbors': 5, 'wei...	0.981735
6	{'metric': 'manhattan', 'n_neighbors': 7, 'wei...	0.972603
7	{'metric': 'manhattan', 'n_neighbors': 7, 'wei...	0.972603
8	{'metric': 'manhattan', 'n_neighbors': 9, 'wei...	0.972603
9	{'metric': 'manhattan', 'n_neighbors': 9, 'wei...	0.972603
10	{'metric': 'manhattan', 'n_neighbors': 11, 'we...	0.977169
11	{'metric': 'manhattan', 'n_neighbors': 11, 'we...	0.977169
12	{'metric': 'manhattan', 'n_neighbors': 13, 'we...	0.968037
13	{'metric': 'manhattan', 'n_neighbors': 13, 'we...	0.968037
14	{'metric': 'manhattan', 'n_neighbors': 15, 'we...	0.972603
15	{'metric': 'manhattan', 'n_neighbors': 15, 'we...	0.972603
16	{'metric': 'manhattan', 'n_neighbors': 17, 'we...	0.972603
17	{'metric': 'manhattan', 'n_neighbors': 17, 'we...	0.972603
18	{'metric': 'manhattan', 'n_neighbors': 19, 'we...	0.968037
19	{'metric': 'manhattan', 'n_neighbors': 19, 'we...	0.968037
20	{'metric': 'manhattan', 'n_neighbors': 21, 'we...	0.963470
21	{'metric': 'manhattan', 'n_neighbors': 21, 'we...	0.968037
22	{'metric': 'euclidean', 'n_neighbors': 1, 'wei...	0.990868
23	{'metric': 'euclidean', 'n_neighbors': 1, 'wei...	0.990868
24	{'metric': 'euclidean', 'n_neighbors': 3, 'wei...	0.990868
25	{'metric': 'euclidean', 'n_neighbors': 3, 'wei...	0.990868
26	{'metric': 'euclidean', 'n_neighbors': 5, 'wei...	0.990868
27	{'metric': 'euclidean', 'n_neighbors': 5, 'wei...	0.990868
28	{'metric': 'euclidean', 'n_neighbors': 7, 'wei...	0.968037
29	{'metric': 'euclidean', 'n_neighbors': 7, 'wei...	0.968037
30	{'metric': 'euclidean', 'n_neighbors': 9, 'wei...	0.968037
31	{'metric': 'euclidean', 'n_neighbors': 9, 'wei...	0.968037
32	{'metric': 'euclidean', 'n_neighbors': 11, 'we...	0.972603
33	{'metric': 'euclidean', 'n_neighbors': 11, 'we...	0.972603

34	{'metric': 'euclidean', 'n_neighbors': 13, 'we...	0.968037
35	{'metric': 'euclidean', 'n_neighbors': 13, 'we...	0.968037
36	{'metric': 'euclidean', 'n_neighbors': 15, 'we...	0.968037
37	{'metric': 'euclidean', 'n_neighbors': 15, 'we...	0.968037
38	{'metric': 'euclidean', 'n_neighbors': 17, 'we...	0.963470
39	{'metric': 'euclidean', 'n_neighbors': 17, 'we...	0.963470
40	{'metric': 'euclidean', 'n_neighbors': 19, 'we...	0.963470
41	{'metric': 'euclidean', 'n_neighbors': 19, 'we...	0.963470
42	{'metric': 'euclidean', 'n_neighbors': 21, 'we...	0.972603
43	{'metric': 'euclidean', 'n_neighbors': 21, 'we...	0.972603
44	{'metric': 'minkowski', 'n_neighbors': 1, 'wei...	0.990868
45	{'metric': 'minkowski', 'n_neighbors': 1, 'wei...	0.990868
46	{'metric': 'minkowski', 'n_neighbors': 3, 'wei...	0.990868
47	{'metric': 'minkowski', 'n_neighbors': 3, 'wei...	0.990868
48	{'metric': 'minkowski', 'n_neighbors': 5, 'wei...	0.990868
49	{'metric': 'minkowski', 'n_neighbors': 5, 'wei...	0.990868
50	{'metric': 'minkowski', 'n_neighbors': 7, 'wei...	0.968037
51	{'metric': 'minkowski', 'n_neighbors': 7, 'wei...	0.968037
52	{'metric': 'minkowski', 'n_neighbors': 9, 'wei...	0.968037
53	{'metric': 'minkowski', 'n_neighbors': 9, 'wei...	0.968037
54	{'metric': 'minkowski', 'n_neighbors': 11, 'we...	0.972603
55	{'metric': 'minkowski', 'n_neighbors': 11, 'we...	0.972603
56	{'metric': 'minkowski', 'n_neighbors': 13, 'we...	0.968037
57	{'metric': 'minkowski', 'n_neighbors': 13, 'we...	0.968037
58	{'metric': 'minkowski', 'n_neighbors': 15, 'we...	0.968037
59	{'metric': 'minkowski', 'n_neighbors': 15, 'we...	0.968037
60	{'metric': 'minkowski', 'n_neighbors': 17, 'we...	0.963470
61	{'metric': 'minkowski', 'n_neighbors': 17, 'we...	0.963470
62	{'metric': 'minkowski', 'n_neighbors': 19, 'we...	0.963470
63	{'metric': 'minkowski', 'n_neighbors': 19, 'we...	0.963470
64	{'metric': 'minkowski', 'n_neighbors': 21, 'we...	0.972603
65	{'metric': 'minkowski', 'n_neighbors': 21, 'we...	0.972603

	split1_test_score	split2_test_score	split3_test_score \
0	0.995434	0.990826	0.986239
1	0.995434	0.990826	0.986239
2	0.995434	0.981651	0.967890
3	0.995434	0.981651	0.967890
4	0.986301	0.981651	0.963303
5	0.986301	0.981651	0.963303
6	0.986301	0.981651	0.963303
7	0.986301	0.981651	0.963303
8	0.981735	0.981651	0.963303
9	0.981735	0.981651	0.963303
10	0.977169	0.986239	0.963303
11	0.977169	0.986239	0.963303
12	0.977169	0.986239	0.958716

13	0.977169	0.986239	0.958716
14	0.977169	0.981651	0.954128
15	0.977169	0.986239	0.954128
16	0.977169	0.981651	0.954128
17	0.977169	0.986239	0.954128
18	0.972603	0.972477	0.958716
19	0.977169	0.972477	0.958716
20	0.963470	0.977064	0.954128
21	0.972603	0.977064	0.954128
22	0.995434	0.990826	0.986239
23	0.995434	0.990826	0.986239
24	0.990868	0.977064	0.977064
25	0.990868	0.977064	0.977064
26	0.986301	0.977064	0.967890
27	0.986301	0.977064	0.967890
28	0.981735	0.977064	0.967890
29	0.981735	0.977064	0.967890
30	0.981735	0.972477	0.963303
31	0.981735	0.972477	0.963303
32	0.977169	0.977064	0.963303
33	0.977169	0.977064	0.963303
34	0.972603	0.967890	0.972477
35	0.972603	0.967890	0.972477
36	0.963470	0.967890	0.972477
37	0.963470	0.972477	0.972477
38	0.968037	0.967890	0.963303
39	0.968037	0.967890	0.963303
40	0.968037	0.967890	0.963303
41	0.968037	0.967890	0.963303
42	0.968037	0.967890	0.958716
43	0.968037	0.967890	0.958716
44	0.995434	0.990826	0.986239
45	0.995434	0.990826	0.986239
46	0.990868	0.977064	0.977064
47	0.990868	0.977064	0.977064
48	0.986301	0.977064	0.967890
49	0.986301	0.977064	0.967890
50	0.981735	0.977064	0.967890
51	0.981735	0.977064	0.967890
52	0.981735	0.972477	0.963303
53	0.981735	0.972477	0.963303
54	0.977169	0.977064	0.963303
55	0.977169	0.977064	0.963303
56	0.972603	0.967890	0.972477
57	0.972603	0.967890	0.972477
58	0.963470	0.967890	0.972477
59	0.963470	0.972477	0.972477

60	0.968037	0.967890	0.963303
61	0.968037	0.967890	0.963303
62	0.968037	0.967890	0.963303
63	0.968037	0.967890	0.963303
64	0.968037	0.967890	0.958716
65	0.968037	0.967890	0.958716

	split4_test_score	mean_test_score	std_test_score	rank_test_score
0	0.990826	0.989925	0.003426	5
1	0.990826	0.989925	0.003426	5
2	0.981651	0.982586	0.008906	11
3	0.981651	0.982586	0.008906	11
4	0.981651	0.978928	0.008015	17
5	0.981651	0.978928	0.008015	17
6	0.977064	0.976184	0.007897	19
7	0.977064	0.976184	0.007897	19
8	0.977064	0.975271	0.006871	25
9	0.977064	0.975271	0.006871	25
10	0.967890	0.974354	0.008013	27
11	0.967890	0.974354	0.008013	27
12	0.963303	0.970692	0.009887	45
13	0.963303	0.970692	0.009887	45
14	0.972477	0.971606	0.009371	40
15	0.972477	0.972523	0.010470	38
16	0.977064	0.972523	0.009632	38
17	0.977064	0.973441	0.010625	29
18	0.977064	0.969779	0.006225	48
19	0.977064	0.970692	0.006874	45
20	0.972477	0.966122	0.007975	66
21	0.972477	0.968862	0.007901	51
22	0.990826	0.990838	0.002908	1
23	0.990826	0.990838	0.002908	1
24	0.981651	0.983503	0.006242	7
25	0.981651	0.983503	0.006242	7
26	0.986239	0.981672	0.008222	13
27	0.986239	0.981672	0.008222	13
28	0.981651	0.975275	0.006205	21
29	0.981651	0.975275	0.006205	21
30	0.981651	0.973441	0.007337	29
31	0.981651	0.973441	0.007337	29
32	0.977064	0.973441	0.005360	29
33	0.977064	0.973441	0.005360	29
34	0.972477	0.970697	0.002233	41
35	0.972477	0.970697	0.002233	41
36	0.967890	0.967953	0.002849	52
37	0.967890	0.968870	0.003371	49
38	0.972477	0.967035	0.003405	54



39	0.972477	0.967035	0.003405	54
40	0.972477	0.967035	0.003405	54
41	0.972477	0.967035	0.003405	54
42	0.967890	0.967027	0.004532	62
43	0.967890	0.967027	0.004532	62
44	0.990826	0.990838	0.002908	1
45	0.990826	0.990838	0.002908	1
46	0.981651	0.983503	0.006242	7
47	0.981651	0.983503	0.006242	7
48	0.986239	0.981672	0.008222	13
49	0.986239	0.981672	0.008222	13
50	0.981651	0.975275	0.006205	21
51	0.981651	0.975275	0.006205	21
52	0.981651	0.973441	0.007337	29
53	0.981651	0.973441	0.007337	29
54	0.977064	0.973441	0.005360	29
55	0.977064	0.973441	0.005360	29
56	0.972477	0.970697	0.002233	41
57	0.972477	0.970697	0.002233	41
58	0.967890	0.967953	0.002849	52
59	0.967890	0.968870	0.003371	49
60	0.972477	0.967035	0.003405	54
61	0.972477	0.967035	0.003405	54
62	0.972477	0.967035	0.003405	54
63	0.972477	0.967035	0.003405	54
64	0.967890	0.967027	0.004532	62
65	0.967890	0.967027	0.004532	62

After training the model, we find the best parameters and the score of that parameters. In this case,

```
[32]: print("\n The best score across ALL searched params:\n",gs_knn.best_score_)
      print("\n The best parameters across ALL searched params:\n",gs_knn.
          ↪best_params_)
```

```
The best score across ALL searched params:
0.9908382556239788
```

```
The best parameters across ALL searched params:
{'metric': 'euclidean', 'n_neighbors': 1, 'weights': 'uniform'}
```

Now that we have the best parameters we can move on to train the model and check the efficiency of it,

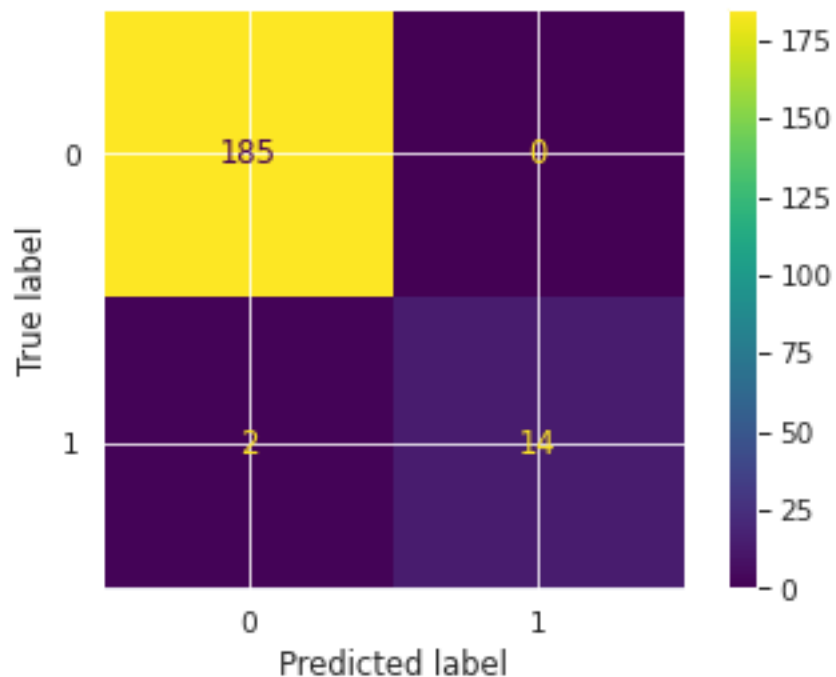
**Testing the model and checking metric score:**

```
[33]: y_pred_knn = gs_knn.best_estimator_.predict(x_test)
      cfx_knn = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_knn)
      f1_knn = f1_score(y_test, y_pred_knn)
      accu_knn = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_knn)
      prec_knn = precision_score(y_test, y_pred_knn)
      rec_knn = recall_score(y_test, y_pred_knn)
      s_knn = pd.Series({'Model': 'K Nearest Neighbors',
                        'F1 Score': f1_knn,
                        'Accuracy': accu_knn,
                        'Precision': prec_knn,
                        'Recall': rec_knn})
      s_knn = pd.DataFrame(s_knn)
      print(s_knn)

      ConfusionMatrixDisplay(cfx_knn).plot()
```

	0
Model	K Nearest Neighbors
F1 Score	0.933333
Accuracy	0.99005
Precision	1.0
Recall	0.875

```
[33]: <sklearn.metrics._plot.confusion_matrix.ConfusionMatrixDisplay at
      0x7fb5cdfca310>
```



From the above values we can tell that our model has been trained with a ***F1 score of 93.33%, Accuracy of 99.01%, Precision of 100% and Recall of 87.5%.***

## 5 Conclusion

### 5.0.1 Performance Analysis of Models

Now that we have Trained and Tested all of our models and calculated all the necessary metric score for each of them, we can move to analyze the results.

```
[34]: score = pd.concat([s_svm, s_dtc, s_knn], axis=1, ignore_index=True)
score
```

```
[34]:
```

	0	1 \
Model	Support Vector Machines	Decision Tree Classifier
F1 Score	0.896552	0.903226
Accuracy	0.985075	0.985075
Precision	1.0	0.933333
Recall	0.8125	0.875

	2
Model	K Nearest Neighbors
F1 Score	0.933333
Accuracy	0.99005
Precision	1.0
Recall	0.875

Combining all the results in a single Data Frame we can see that **K Nearest Neighbors** is, relatively, the more efficient model in predicting the legendary status from the Pokemon Dataset.

## 6 Reference

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/rounakbanik/pokemon>

```
[ ]:
```