```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
        import numpy as np
        import warnings
        warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
        import seaborn as sns
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler,OrdinalEncoder
        from sklearn.metrics import r2 score
        from sklearn.model selection import cross val score
        from sklearn.model selection import KFold
        from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
        from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer
        from sklearn.model selection import train test split
        from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
        from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
        from xgboost import XGBRegressor
In [2]: # 1. Reading data from CSV
        def read csv(file path):
            0.00
            Read data from a CSV file and return a pandas DataFrame.
            Parameters:
            - file path: str, the path to the CSV file.
            Returns:
            - pd.DataFrame, the loaded DataFrame.
            return pd.read csv(file path)
        #2. Getting information and statistics about over dataset
        def dataset info statistics(data):
            Display information and basic statistics about the dataset.
            Parameters:
            - data: pandas DataFrame, input data.
            Returns:
            - None
            # Display general information about the dataset
            print("Dataset Information:")
```

Loading [MathJax]/extensions/Safe.js (data.info())

```
print("\n")
                # Display basic statistics for numerical columns
                print("Basic Statistics for Numerical Columns:")
                print(data.describe())
                print("\n")
            #3.check for the null values in the dataset
            def check null(data):
                Check for null values in the dataset.
                Parameters:
                - data: pandas DataFrame, input data.
                Returns:
                - pd.Series, the count of null values for each column.
                null counts = data.isnull().sum()
                print("Null Values in the Dataset:")
                return null counts
            #4.check for duplicated rows in the dataset
            def check duplicates(data):
                0.000
                Check for duplicated rows in the dataset.
                Parameters:
                - data: pandas DataFrame, input data.
                Returns:
                - bool, True if any duplicated rows exist, False otherwise.
                return data.duplicated().any()
            #5. getting basic analysis for numerical and categorical columns
            def plot graph(data):
                0.00
                Plot graphs for numerical and categorical data in a dataframe.
                Parameters:
                - data: Pandas Dataframe, input data.
                Returns:
                 - None
                numerical columns = data.select dtypes(include=np.number).columns
                for column in numerical columns:
                     plt.figure(figsize=(5,3))
                     sns.distplot(data[column],kde=True)
                     plt.title(f"Histogram for {column}")
                     plt.xlabel(column)
                     plt.ylabel("Frequency")
Loading [MathJax]/extensions/Safe.js lt.show()
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categorical columns = data.select dtypes(include='object').columns
                for column in categorical columns:
                    plt.figure(figsize=(5, 3))
                    sns.countplot(data[column])
                    plt.title(f'Countplot for {column}')
                    plt.xlabel(column)
                    plt.ylabel('Count')
                    plt.xticks(rotation=45)
                    plt.show()
            #6. Seperate feature and target
            def seperate features target(data, target column):
                Separate features and target variable
                Parameters:
                - data: pandas DataFrame, input data.
                - target column: str, the column representing the target varible.
                Returns:
                - X: pandas DataFrame, features.
                - y: pandas Series, target variable.
                0.00
                X = data.drop(columns=[target column],axis=1)
                y = data[target column]
                return X, y
            #7. Train test split
            def perform train test split(X, y, test size=0.20, random state=42):
                Perform train-test split on the dataset.
                Parameters:
                - X: pandas DataFrame, features.
                - y: pandas Series, target variable.
                - test size: float, optional, the proportion of the dataset to include i
                - random state: int or None, optional, seed for random number generation
                Returns:
                - X train: pandas DataFrame, features for training.
                - X_test: pandas DataFrame, features for testing.
                - y train: pandas Series, target variable for training.
                - y_test: pandas Series, target variable for testing.
                X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(X, y, test size=test
                return X train, X test, y train, y test
   In [3]: calories = read_csv('calories.csv')
            exercise = read csv('exercise.csv')
   In [4]: data = pd.merge(calories, exercise, on='User ID')
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```

<pre>In [5]: data.head(</pre>	()
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Out[5]:		User_ID	Calories	Gender	Age	Height	Weight	Duration	Heart_Rate	Bı
	0	14733363	231.0	male	68	190.0	94.0	29.0	105.0	
	1	14861698	66.0	female	20	166.0	60.0	14.0	94.0	
	2	11179863	26.0	male	69	179.0	79.0	5.0	88.0	
	3	16180408	71.0	female	34	179.0	71.0	13.0	100.0	
	4	17771927	35.0	female	27	154.0	58.0	10.0	81.0	

In [6]: dataset_info_statistics(data)

Dataset Information:

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 15000 entries, 0 to 14999
Data columns (total 9 columns):
Column Non-Null Count Divide

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	User_ID	15000 non-null	int64
1	Calories	15000 non-null	float64
2	Gender	15000 non-null	object
3	Age	15000 non-null	int64
4	Height	15000 non-null	float64
5	Weight	15000 non-null	float64
6	Duration	15000 non-null	float64
7	Heart_Rate	15000 non-null	float64
8	Body_Temp	15000 non-null	float64
dtype	es: float64(6	6), int64(2), o	bject(1)

memory usage: 1.0+ MB

None

Basic Statistics for Numerical Columns:

	User_ID	Calories	Age	Height	Weight
\					
count	1.500000e+04	15000.000000	15000.000000	15000.000000	15000.000000
mean	1.497736e+07	89.539533	42.789800	174.465133	74.966867
std	2.872851e+06	62.456978	16.980264	14.258114	15.035657
min	1.000116e+07	1.000000	20.000000	123.000000	36.000000
25%	1.247419e+07	35.000000	28.000000	164.000000	63.000000
50%	1.499728e+07	79.000000	39.000000	175.000000	74.000000
75%	1.744928e+07	138.000000	56.000000	185.000000	87.000000
max	1.999965e+07	314.000000	79.000000	222.000000	132.000000
	Duration	Heart_Rate	Body_Temp		
count	15000.000000	15000.000000	15000.000000		
mean	15.530600	95.518533	40.025453		
std	8.319203	9.583328	0.779230		
min	1.000000	67.000000	37.100000		
25%	8.000000	88.000000	39.600000		
50%	16.000000	96.000000	40.200000		
75%	23.000000	103.000000	40.600000		
max	30.000000	128.000000	41.500000		

In [13]: check_null(data)

Null Values in the Dataset:

```
Out[13]: User ID
                        0
         Calories
                        0
         Gender
                        0
         Aae
                        0
         Height
                        0
         Weight
                        0
         Duration
                        0
         Heart Rate
                        0
         Body_Temp
         dtype: int64
In [15]: #plot_graph(data)
In [17]: data.columns
         Index(['User_ID', 'Calories', 'Gender', 'Age', 'Height', 'Weight', 'Duratio
                 'Heart Rate', 'Body Temp'],
               dtype='object')
In [19]: X,y = seperate_features_target(data, 'Calories')
In [21]: X = X.drop(columns=['User ID'])
In [25]: X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test = perform_train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2
         Column Transformer and Pipeline
In [28]: preprocessor = ColumnTransformer(transformers=[
             ('ordinal', OrdinalEncoder(), ['Gender']),
              ('num', StandardScaler(), ['Age',
                                      'Height',
                                      'Weight',
                                      'Duration',
                                      'Heart Rate',
                                      'Body Temp']),
         ], remainder='passthrough')
In [30]: pipeline = Pipeline([("preprocessor", preprocessor),
                               ("model",LinearRegression())
                             ])
In [32]: from sklearn import set_config
In [34]: set config(display='diagram')
In [36]: pipeline
```

```
Out[36]:
                                       Pipeline
                           preprocessor: ColumnTransformer
                    ordinal
                                                       ▶ remainder
                                              num
                 OrdinalEncoder
                                        StandardScaler
                                                             passthrough
                                 ▶ LinearRegression
In [38]: pipeline.fit(X train,y train)
Out[38]:
                                       Pipeline
                           preprocessor: ColumnTransformer
                    ordinal
                                                               remainder
                                              num
                OrdinalEncoder
                                     ▶ StandardScaler
                                                             passthrough
                                 ▶ LinearRegression
In [40]: y pred = pipeline.predict(X test)
In [42]: from sklearn.metrics import r2 score
In [44]: r2 score(y test,y pred)
Out[44]: 0.9672937151257295
In [46]: from sklearn.model_selection import KFold
In [48]: kfold = KFold(n splits=5, shuffle=True, random state=42)
In [50]: from sklearn.model selection import cross val score
In [52]: cv_results = cross_val_score(pipeline, X, y, cv=kfold, scoring='r2')
In [54]: cv results.mean()
Out[54]: 0.9671402283675841
```

<u>In [56]: **from** sklearn.metrics **import** mean_absolute_error Loading [MathJax]/extensions/Safe.js</u>

```
In [58]: mean absolute error(y test,y pred)
  Out[58]: 8.441513553849703
  In [60]: def model scorer(model name, model):
                output=[]
                output.append(model name)
                pipeline = Pipeline([
                ('preprocessor', preprocessor),
                ('model', model)])
                X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(X, y, test size=0.20, rand)
                pipeline.fit(X train,y train)
                y pred = pipeline.predict(X test)
                output.append(r2 score(y test,y pred))
                output.append(mean absolute error(y test,y pred))
                kfold = KFold(n splits=5, shuffle=True, random state=42)
                cv results = cross val score(pipeline, X, y, cv=kfold, scoring='r2')
                output.append(cv results.mean())
                return output
  In [62]: model dict={
                'log':LinearRegression(),
                'RF':RandomForestRegressor(),
                'XGBR':XGBRegressor(),
  In [72]: model output=[]
            for model name, model in model dict.items():
                model output.append(model scorer(model name, model))
  In [73]: model output
  Out[73]: [['log', 0.9672937151257295, 8.441513553849703, 0.9671402283675841],
             ['RF', 0.9982430320694653, 1.69493333333334, 0.9979168864625398],
             ['XGBR', 0.9988678909361673, 1.4981198125282924, 0.9988510864545181]]
  In [74]: preprocessor = ColumnTransformer(transformers=[
                ('ordinal', OrdinalEncoder(), ['Gender']),
                ('num', StandardScaler(), ['Age',
                                         'Height',
                                         'Weight',
                                         'Duration',
                                         'Heart Rate',
                                         'Body Temp']),
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```

```
], remainder='passthrough')
In [75]: pipeline = Pipeline([
             ('preprocessor', preprocessor),
             ('model',XGBRegressor())
         ])
In [76]: pipeline.fit(X,y)
Out[76]:
                                        Pipeline
                             preprocessor: ColumnTransformer
                     ordinal
                                                                remainder
                                                num
                OrdinalEncoder
                                          StandardScaler
                                                                passthrough
                                      ► XGBRegressor
In [77]: sample = pd.DataFrame({
            'Gender': 'male',
             'Age':68,
             'Height':190.0,
             'Weight':94.0,
             'Duration':29.0,
             'Heart Rate':105.0,
             'Body Temp':40.8,
         },index=[0])
In [78]: pipeline.predict(sample)
Out[78]: array([231.0721], dtype=float32)
         Save The Model
In [80]: import pickle
In [81]: with open('pipeline.pkl','wb') as f:
             pickle.dump(pipeline,f)
In [82]: with open('pipeline.pkl','rb') as f:
             pipeline_saved = pickle.load(f)
In [83]: result = pipeline saved.predict(sample)
```

```
In [84]: result
Out[84]: array([231.0721], dtype=float32)
```

GUI

```
In [103... import pickle
            import pandas as pd
            from tkinter import *
            def show entry():
                with open('pipeline.pkl','rb') as f:
                    pipeline = pickle.load(f)
                p1 = str(clicked.get())
                p2 = float(e2.get())
                p3 = float(e3.get())
                p4 = float(e4.get())
                p5 = float(e5.get())
                p6 = float(e6.get())
                p7 = float(e7.get())
                sample = pd.DataFrame({
                'Gender':[p1],
                'Age':[p2],
                'Height':[p3],
                'Weight':[p4],
                'Duration':[p5],
                'Heart Rate':[p6],
                'Body Temp':[p7],
            },index=[0])
                result = pipeline.predict(sample)
                print(result)
                Label(master, text="Amount of Calories Burnt").grid(row=13)
                Label(master, text=result[0]).grid(row=14)
            master =Tk()
            master.title("Calories Burnt Prediction using Machine Learning")
            label = Label(master,text = "Calories Burnt Prediction",bg = "black",
                            fg = "white").grid(row=0,columnspan=2)
            Label(master,text = "Select Gender").grid(row=1)
            Label(master,text = "Enter Your Age").grid(row=2)
            Label(master,text = "Enter Your Height").grid(row=3)
            Label(master,text = "Enter Your Weight").grid(row=4)
            Label(master,text = "Duration").grid(row=5)
            Label(master,text = "Heart Rate").grid(row=6)
            Label(master,text = "Body Temp").grid(row=7)
            clicked = StringVar()
            antianc
                     ˈ['male', 'female']
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```

```
el = OptionMenu(master , clicked , *options )
e1.configure(width=15)
e2 = Entry(master)
e3 = Entry(master)
e4 = Entry(master)
e5 = Entry(master)
e6 = Entry(master)
e7 = Entry(master)
el.grid(row=1,column=1)
e2.grid(row=2,column=1)
e3.grid(row=3,column=1)
e4.grid(row=4,column=1)
e5.grid(row=5,column=1)
e6.grid(row=6,column=1)
e7.grid(row=7,column=1)
Button(master,text="Predict",command=show_entry).grid()
mainloop()
```

```
In [ ]:
```