

Run the Cell to import the packages

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import dataframe as df
```

Data Loading Fill in the Command to load your CSV dataset "weather.csv" with pandas

```
In [2]: weather = pd.read_csv('weather.csv', sep=',')
```

Data Analysis

- Get the shape of the dataset and print it.
- Get the column names in list and print it.
- Describe the dataset to understand the basic statistics of the dataset.
- Print the first three rows of the dataset

```
In [3]: data_size=weather.shape

print(data_size)

weather_col_names = list(weather.columns)

print(weather_col_names)

print(weather.describe())

print(weather.head(3))
```

(25000, 25)

['Unnamed: 0', 'Date', 'Location', 'MinTemp', 'MaxTemp', 'Rainfall', 'Evaporation', 'Sunshine', 'WindGustDir', 'WindGustSpeed', 'WindDir9am', 'WindDir3pm', 'WindSpeed9am', 'WindSpeed3pm', 'Humidity9am', 'Humidity3pm', 'Pressure9am', 'Pressure3pm', 'Cloud9am', 'Cloud3pm', 'Temp9am', 'Temp3pm', 'RainToday', 'RISK_MM', 'RainTomorrow']

	Unnamed: 0	MinTemp	MaxTemp	Rainfall	Evaporation	\
count	25000.000000	24669.000000	24824.000000	24721.000000	9432.000000	
mean	12499.500000	13.294568	23.990558	2.674467	5.825138	
std	7217.022701	5.848304	6.114348	9.720306	4.871567	
min	0.000000	-3.300000	6.800000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	6249.750000	8.900000	19.500000	0.000000	3.000000	
50%	12499.500000	14.000000	23.400000	0.000000	4.800000	
75%	18749.250000	17.900000	27.700000	0.600000	7.200000	
max	24999.000000	29.700000	47.300000	371.000000	86.200000	

	Sunshine	WindGustSpeed	WindSpeed9am	WindSpeed3pm	Humidity9am	\
count	6664.000000	21545.000000	24428.000000	23770.000000	24609.000000	
mean	7.811945	37.772755	12.686917	16.837106	69.822951	
std	3.718698	13.212331	9.136115	9.095719	17.755908	
min	0.000000	7.000000	0.000000	0.000000	3.000000	
25%	5.500000	28.000000	6.000000	9.000000	58.000000	
50%	8.900000	35.000000	11.000000	17.000000	71.000000	
75%	10.600000	46.000000	19.000000	22.000000	83.000000	
max	14.000000	135.000000	130.000000	83.000000	100.000000	

	Humidity3pm	Pressure9am	Pressure3pm	Cloud9am	Cloud3pm	\
count	23936.000000	20172.000000	20173.000000	14136.000000	13815.000000	
mean	52.762826	1018.173290	1015.627438	4.251556	4.409265	
std	21.210121	6.481112	6.394829	2.968785	2.719235	
min	1.000000	980.500000	979.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	37.000000	1013.800000	1011.300000	1.000000	2.000000	
50%	54.000000	1018.200000	1015.700000	5.000000	5.000000	
75%	68.000000	1022.600000	1020.000000	7.000000	7.000000	
max	100.000000	1039.900000	1036.800000	8.000000	8.000000	

	Temp9am	Temp3pm	RISK_MM
count	24755.000000	24082.000000	25000.000000
mean	17.953084	22.507171	2.677376
std	5.394685	5.954540	9.705604
min	0.300000	6.400000	0.000000
25%	14.200000	18.100000	0.000000
50%	18.400000	21.900000	0.000000
75%	21.900000	26.100000	0.800000
max	37.700000	46.700000	371.000000

	Unnamed: 0	Date	Location	MinTemp	MaxTemp	Rainfall	Evaporation	\
0	0	2008-12-01	Albury	13.4	22.9	0.6	NaN	
1	1	2008-12-02	Albury	7.4	25.1	0.0	NaN	
2	2	2008-12-03	Albury	12.9	25.7	0.0	NaN	

	Sunshine	WindGustDir	WindGustSpeed	...	Humidity3pm	Pressure9am	\
0	NaN	W	44.0	...	22.0	1007.7	
1	NaN	WNW	44.0	...	25.0	1010.6	
2	NaN	WSW	46.0	...	30.0	1007.6	

	Pressure3pm	Cloud9am	Cloud3pm	Temp9am	Temp3pm	RainToday	RISK_MM	\
0	1007.1	8.0	NaN	16.9	21.8	No	0.0	
1	1007.8	NaN	NaN	17.2	24.3	No	0.0	
2	1008.7	NaN	2.0	21.0	23.2	No	0.0	

	RainTomorrow
0	No
1	No
2	No

[3 rows x 25 columns]

Target Identification

Execute the below cell to identify the target variables. If yes it will Rain Tommorrow otherwise it will not Rain.

```
In [4]: weather_target=weather['RainTomorrow']
```

```
print(weather_target)
```

```
0      No
1      No
2      No
3      No
4      No
5      No
6      No
7      No
8      Yes
9      No
10     Yes
11     Yes
12     Yes
13     No
14     No
15     Yes
16     Yes
17     No
18     No
19     No
20     No
21     No
22     No
23     No
24     No
25     No
26     No
27     Yes
28     No
29     No
```

```
...
24970  No
24971  No
24972  No
24973  No
24974  No
24975  No
24976  No
24977  No
24978  No
24979  No
24980  No
24981  Yes
24982  Yes
24983  Yes
24984  Yes
24985  No
24986  Yes
24987  Yes
24988  Yes
24989  Yes
24990  No
24991  No
24992  No
24993  No
24994  No
24995  No
24996  No
24997  No
24998  No
24999  No
```

```
Name: RainTomorrow, Length: 25000, dtype: object
```

Feature Identification

In our case by analyzing the dataset, we can understand that the columns like **Date** might be irrelevant as they are not dependent on call usage pattern.

Since **RainTomorrow** is our target variable, we will be removing it from the feature set.

- Perform appropriate operation to drop the columns **Date** and **RainTomorrow**

```
In [5]: cols_to_drop = ['Date', 'RainTomorrow']

weather_feature = weather.drop(cols_to_drop,axis = 1)

print(weather_feature.head(5))
```

```

      Unnamed: 0  Location  MinTemp  MaxTemp  Rainfall  Evaporation  Sunshine  \
0              0    Albury    13.4    22.9      0.6          NaN         NaN
1              1    Albury     7.4    25.1      0.0          NaN         NaN
2              2    Albury    12.9    25.7      0.0          NaN         NaN
3              3    Albury     9.2    28.0      0.0          NaN         NaN
4              4    Albury    17.5    32.3      1.0          NaN         NaN

      WindGustDir  WindGustSpeed  WindDir9am  ...  Humidity9am  Humidity3pm  \
0              W           44.0           W  ...         71.0         22.0
1            WNW           44.0          NNW  ...         44.0         25.0
2            WSW           46.0           W  ...         38.0         30.0
3             NE           24.0           SE  ...         45.0         16.0
4              W           41.0          ENE  ...         82.0         33.0

      Pressure9am  Pressure3pm  Cloud9am  Cloud3pm  Temp9am  Temp3pm  RainToday  \
0          1007.7        1007.1        8.0      NaN      16.9      21.8         No
1          1010.6        1007.8        NaN      NaN      17.2      24.3         No
2          1007.6        1008.7        NaN      2.0      21.0      23.2         No
3          1017.6        1012.8        NaN      NaN      18.1      26.5         No
4          1010.8        1006.0        7.0      8.0      17.8      29.7         No

      RISK_MM
0          0.0
1          0.0
2          0.0
3          1.0
4          0.2

[5 rows x 23 columns]
```

Categorical Data

In order to identify the categorical variable in a data, use the following command in the below cell,

```
In [6]: weather_categorical = weather.select_dtypes(include=[object])
print(weather_categorical.head(15))
```

```

      Date  Location  WindGustDir  WindDir9am  WindDir3pm  RainToday  \
0  2008-12-01    Albury           W           W          WNW         No
1  2008-12-02    Albury        WNW          NNW          WSW         No
2  2008-12-03    Albury        WSW           W          WSW         No
3  2008-12-04    Albury          NE           SE           E         No
4  2008-12-05    Albury           W          ENE          NW         No
5  2008-12-06    Albury        WNW           W           W         No
6  2008-12-07    Albury           W           SW           W         No
7  2008-12-08    Albury           W          SSE           W         No
8  2008-12-09    Albury        NNW          SE           NW         No
9  2008-12-10    Albury           W           S          SSE         Yes
10 2008-12-11    Albury           N          SSE          ESE         No
11 2008-12-12    Albury        NNE          NE          ENE         Yes
12 2008-12-13    Albury           W          NNW          NNW         Yes
13 2008-12-14    Albury          SW           W          SSW         Yes
14 2008-12-16    Albury        WNW          NaN          WNW         NaN

      RainTomorrow
0              No
1              No
2              No
3              No
4              No
5              No
6              No
7              No
8             Yes
9              No
10             Yes
11             Yes
12             Yes
13             No
14             No
```

Convert to boolean

Assign the column **RainToday** for the variable **yes_no_cols** and run the below cell to print first 5 rows of **weather_feature**

```
In [7]: yes_no_cols = ["RainToday"]

weather_feature[yes_no_cols] = weather_feature[yes_no_cols] == 'Yes'

print(weather_feature.head(5))
```

```

      Unnamed: 0  Location  MinTemp  MaxTemp  Rainfall  Evaporation  Sunshine  \
0              0   Albury    13.4    22.9      0.6          NaN         NaN
1              1   Albury     7.4    25.1      0.0          NaN         NaN
2              2   Albury    12.9    25.7      0.0          NaN         NaN
3              3   Albury     9.2    28.0      0.0          NaN         NaN
4              4   Albury    17.5    32.3      1.0          NaN         NaN

      WindGustDir  WindGustSpeed  WindDir9am  ...  Humidity9am  Humidity3pm  \
0              W           44.0           W  ...        71.0         22.0
1            WNW           44.0          NNW  ...        44.0         25.0
2            WSW           46.0           W  ...        38.0         30.0
3              NE           24.0           SE  ...        45.0         16.0
4              W           41.0           ENE  ...        82.0         33.0

      Pressure9am  Pressure3pm  Cloud9am  Cloud3pm  Temp9am  Temp3pm  RainToday  \
0          1007.7          1007.1      8.0      NaN      16.9      21.8      False
1          1010.6          1007.8      NaN      NaN      17.2      24.3      False
2          1007.6          1008.7      NaN      2.0      21.0      23.2      False
3          1017.6          1012.8      NaN      NaN      18.1      26.5      False
4          1010.8          1006.0      7.0      8.0      17.8      29.7      False

      RISK_MM
0          0.0
1          0.0
2          0.0
3          1.0
4          0.2

```

[5 rows x 23 columns]

One Hot Encoding

Execute the below cells to perform **One Hot Encoding**

```
In [8]: weather_dumm=pd.get_dummies(weather_feature, columns=["Location","WindGustDir","WindDir9am","WindDir3pm"], prefix=

weather_matrix = weather_dumm.values.astype(np.float)
```

Imputing-Missing Values

Do the Imputing-Missing Values by using the following parameters

- missing_values=np.nan
- strategy=mean
- fill_value=None
- verbose=0
- copy=True

```
In [9]: from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer

imp=SimpleImputer(missing_values=np.nan,strategy='mean', fill_value=None,verbose=0,copy=True)

weather_matrix=imp.fit_transform(weather_matrix)
```

Standardization

Run the below cell to perform standardization

```
In [10]: from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

#Standardize the data by removing the mean and scaling to unit variance

scaler = StandardScaler()

#Fit to data, then transform it.

weather_matrix = scaler.fit_transform(weather_matrix)
```

Train and Test Data

Splitting the data for training and testing(90% train,10% test)

- Perform train-test split on **weather_matrix** and **weather_target** with 90% as train data and 10% as test data and set random_state as seed.

```
In [11]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

seed=5000

train_data,test_data, train_label, test_label = train_test_split(weather_matrix,weather_target,test_size=0.1,random_state=seed)
```

Decision Tree Classification

- Initialize **SVM** classifier with following parameters
 - kernel = linear
 - C= 0.025
 - random_state=seed
- Train the model with train_data and train_label
- Now predict the output with test_data
- Evaluate the classifier with score from test_data and test_label
- Print the predicted score

```
In [12]: from sklearn.svm import SVC

classifier = SVC(kernel="linear",C=0.025,random_state=seed )

classifier = classifier.fit(train_data,train_label)

churn_predicted_target=classifier.predict(test_data)

score = classifier.score(test_data,test_label)

print('SVM Classifier : ',score)

with open('output.txt', 'w') as file:

    file.write(str(np.mean(score)))
```

SVM Classifier : 0.9648

Random Forest Classifier

- Do the **Random Forest** Classifier of the Dataset using the following parameters.
 - max_depth=5
 - n_estimators=10
 - max_features=10
 - random_state=seed
- Train the model with train_data and train_label.
- Now predict the output with test_data.
- Evaluate the classifier with score from test_data and test_label.

```
In [14]: from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

classifier = RandomForestClassifier(max_depth=5,n_estimators=10,max_features=10,random_state=seed)

classifier = classifier.fit(train_data,train_label)

churn_predicted_target=classifier.predict(test_data)

score = classifier.score(test_data,test_label)

print('Random Forest Classifier : ',score)

with open('output1.txt', 'w') as file:

    file.write(str(np.mean(score)))
```

Random Forest Classifier : 0.9484

In []:

