

NEURAL NETWORK AND DEEP LEARNING ASSIGNMENT-5

GITHUB LINK: <https://github.com/SucharithaAeluri/NNAssignmet-5/tree/main>

RECORDINGLINK: [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Wk7NVRuj3Ta9_SCppl1e90XFVTF3r-Tl/view?usp=drive link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Wk7NVRuj3Ta9_SCppl1e90XFVTF3r-Tl/view?usp=drive_link)

1. Implement Naïve Bayes method using scikit-learn library

Use dataset available with name glass

Use train_test_split to create training and testing part

Evaluate the model on test part using score and

classification_report(y_true, y_pred)

```
import pandas as pd
df=pd.read_csv('glass.csv')
df.head()
```

	RI	Na	Mg	Al	Si	K	Ca	Ba	Fe	Type
0	1.52101	13.64	4.49	1.10	71.78	0.06	8.75	0.0	0.0	1
1	1.51761	13.89	3.60	1.36	72.73	0.48	7.83	0.0	0.0	1
2	1.51618	13.53	3.55	1.54	72.99	0.39	7.78	0.0	0.0	1
3	1.51766	13.21	3.69	1.29	72.61	0.57	8.22	0.0	0.0	1
4	1.51742	13.27	3.62	1.24	73.08	0.55	8.07	0.0	0.0	1

```
[5] df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 214 entries, 0 to 213
Data columns (total 10 columns):
#   Column  Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  -
0    RI      214 non-null    float64
1    Na      214 non-null    float64
2    Mg      214 non-null    float64
3    Al      214 non-null    float64
4    Si      214 non-null    float64
5    K       214 non-null    float64
6    Ca      214 non-null    float64
7    Ba      214 non-null    float64
8    Fe      214 non-null    float64
9    Type    214 non-null    int64  
dtypes: float64(9), int64(1)
memory usage: 16.8 KB
```

```
[6] df.describe()
```

	RI	Na	Mg	Al	Si	K	Ca	Ba	Fe	Type
count	214.000000	214.000000	214.000000	214.000000	214.000000	214.000000	214.000000	214.000000	214.000000	214.000000
mean	1.518365	13.407850	2.684533	1.444907	72.650935	0.497056	8.956963	0.175047	0.057009	2.780374
std	0.003037	0.816604	1.442408	0.499270	0.774546	0.652192	1.423153	0.497219	0.097439	2.103739
min	1.511150	10.730000	0.000000	0.290000	69.810000	0.000000	5.430000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000
25%	1.516522	12.907500	2.115000	1.190000	72.280000	0.122500	8.240000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000
50%	1.517680	13.300000	3.480000	1.360000	72.790000	0.555000	8.600000	0.000000	0.000000	2.000000
75%	1.519157	13.825000	3.600000	1.630000	73.087500	0.610000	9.172500	0.000000	0.100000	3.000000
max	1.533930	17.380000	4.490000	3.500000	75.410000	6.210000	16.190000	3.150000	0.510000	7.000000

```
[7] df.columns.values

array(['RI', 'Na', 'Mg', 'Al', 'Si', 'K', 'Ca', 'Ba', 'Fe', 'Type'],
      dtype=object)
```

```
[8] df['Type'].value_counts()

2    76
1    70
7    29
3    17
5    13
6     9
Name: Type, dtype: int64
```

```
[9] from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report
# Splitting the data using train_test_split for creating train and test data
X = df.drop("Type", axis=1)
Y = df["Type"]

X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```

```
[10] #Initialize the Gaussian Naive Bayes classifier
gnb = GaussianNB()

#Training the model with the training set
gnb.fit(X_train, Y_train)

#Using the trained model on the testing data
Y_pred = gnb.predict(X_test)

#Evaluating the model using accuracy_score fun and predicted output
acc_knn = round(gnb.score(X_train, Y_train) * 100, 2)
print('Accuracy: ', acc_knn)

#Getting the classification report of the data set
print('\nClassification Report: \n', classification_report(Y_test, Y_pred))
```

Accuracy: 56.14

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
1	0.41	0.64	0.50	11
2	0.43	0.21	0.29	14
3	0.40	0.67	0.50	3
5	0.50	0.25	0.33	4
6	1.00	1.00	1.00	3
7	0.89	1.00	0.94	8
accuracy			0.56	43
macro avg	0.60	0.63	0.59	43
weighted avg	0.55	0.56	0.53	43

2. Implement linear SVM method using scikit library

Use the same dataset above

Use `train_test_split` to create training and testing part

Evaluate the model on test part using score and

`classification_report(y_true, y_pred)`

Which algorithm you got better accuracy? Can you justify why?

```
from sklearn.svm import SVC

#Initializing the SVM classifier with linear kernel
svm = SVC()
#As the normal SVM is giving bad accuracy, added the kernel option to convert the data.

#Training the model with the training set
svm.fit(X_train, Y_train)

#Predicting the target variable for the test set
Y_pred = svm.predict(X_test)

#Evaluating the model accuracy using score
acc_svm = round(svm.score(X_train, Y_train) * 100, 2)
print('Accuracy: ', acc_svm, '\n')

#Getting the accuracy report from classification_report
print('Classification Report: \n', classification_report(Y_test, Y_pred, zero_division=1))
```

Accuracy: 36.26

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
1	1.00	0.00	0.00	11
2	0.33	1.00	0.49	14
3	1.00	0.00	0.00	3
5	1.00	0.00	0.00	4
6	1.00	0.00	0.00	3
7	1.00	0.00	0.00	8
accuracy			0.33	43
macro avg	0.89	0.17	0.08	43
weighted avg	0.78	0.33	0.16	43

Justification: -

Navie bayes algorithm got higher accuracy than Linear SVM, "glass" dataset features are indeed approximately independent given the class labels, Naïve Bayes performs better due to its simplicity and efficiency.