In [6]:

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
```

In [7]:

```
dataset=pd.read_excel(r'CRDA.xlsx',sheet_name='2017')
```

In [8]:

```
dataset = dataset.drop(['Total(144)'], axis=1)
```

In [9]:

```
1 print(dataset)
```

	S. No	State/UT/District	Homicide/Murder(3,4,15,16)		^
0	1	Ahmednagar	215	·	
1	2	Akola	101		
2	3	Amravati	168		
3	4	Aurangbad	220		
4	5	Beed	164		
5	6	Bhandara	39		
6	7	Buldhana	101		
7	8	Chandrapur	74		
8	9	Dhule	96		
9	10	Gadchiroli	106		
10	11	Gondia	59		
11	12	Hingoli	81		
12	13	Jalgaon	121		
13	14	Jalna	121		
14	15	Kolhapur	153		
15	16	Latur	93		
16	17	Mumbai	345		
17	18	Nagpur	261		_
10	10	Nandad	120		1

In [10]:

```
1 X = dataset.iloc[:, 2:18].values
2 y = dataset.iloc[:, 18:19].values
3 y2 = dataset.iloc[:, 19:20].values
```

In [11]:

print(X) [[2.1500000e+02 7.1500000e+02 8.8600000e+02 4.1000000e+02 3.0300000e+02 0.0000000e+00 8.5000000e+01 5.8800000e+02 2.8490000e+03 1.7700000e+02 2.4530000e+03 2.3500000e+02 4.5431590e+06 9.3900000e+02 7.9050000e-01 2.6600000e+021 [1.0100000e+02 1.4300000e+02 1.1610000e+03 1.4400000e+02 9.6000000e+01 0.0000000e+00 3.1000000e+01 1.0800000e+02 8.5400000e+02 7.2000000e+01 2.1060000e+03 2.1000000e+02 1.8139060e+06 9.4600000e+02 8.8050000e-01 3.2000000e+02] [1.6800000e+02 2.7300000e+02 1.5530000e+03 3.4500000e+02 2.1500000e+02 2.0000000e+00 7.9000000e+01 1.7400000e+02 2.2780000e+03 2.6800000e+02 3.7650000e+03 2.4500000e+02 2.8884450e+06 9.5100000e+02 8.7380000e-01 2.3700000e+02] [2.2000000e+02 5.1500000e+02 1.6130000e+03 4.7400000e+02 2.6400000e+02 0.0000000e+00 6.9000000e+01 3.7400000e+02 3.3190000e+03 4.4000000e+02 2.6670000e+03 3.2600000e+02 3.7012820e+06 9.2300000e+02 7.9020000e-01 3.6600000e+021 [1.6400000e+02 2.9200000e+02 9.2500000e+02 1.9600000e+02 1.3400000e+02 1.0000000e+00 3.2000000e+01 3.4000000e+02 1.0770000e+03 9.0000000e+01 1.7390000e+03 1.7200000e+02 2.5850490e+06 9.1600000e+02 7.6990000e-01

In [12]:

print(y) [[19.0948287] [20.7002159] [20.9319821] [19.8761653] [18.990088] [21.177658] [20.5292147] [19.9615398] [20.9042201] [20.184871] [21.4549477] [19.7173703] [21.0076578] [19.8346659] [16.7049873] [18.4087934] [19.0759837] [19.1538231] [21.1458004] [19.1382514] [21.7468548] [19.9974533] [18.185332] [19.2608384] [18.5204303] [18.2376278] [16.990215] [16.8523973] [17.6804639] [16.3492193] [17.6599188] [19.2183307] [20.745319] [20.1119123] [20.3899385]]

In [13]:

print(y2) [[74.7479789] [77.0081678] [77.7523039] [75.3433139] [75.7531324] [79.6570127] [76.1841701] [79.2961468] [74.7748979] [79.9947956] [80.1960712] [77.1493722] [75.5626039] [75.8816345] [74.2432527] [76.5603828] [72.8776559] [72.8751786] [79.0881546] [77.3209555] [74.123996] [73.7898023] [76.0419642] [76.774776] [73.8567437] [73.4445392] [73.3120233] [74.5814773] [74.018261] [73.5594128] [75.9063906] [72.9780897] [78.6021946] [77.1312586] [78.1306846]]

In [14]:

```
1 print(dataset)
    S. No State/UT/District Homicide/Murder(3,4,15,16)
0
                   Ahmednagar
         2
                        Akola
                                                          101
1
2
         3
                     Amravati
                                                          168
3
         4
                    Aurangbad
                                                          220
4
         5
                         Beed
                                                          164
5
                     Bhandara
         6
                                                           39
6
         7
                     Buldhana
                                                          101
7
        8
                   Chandrapur
                                                           74
8
        9
                        Dhule
                                                           96
                   Gadchiroli
9
       10
                                                          106
       11
                       Gondia
                                                           59
10
11
       12
                      Hingoli
                                                           81
12
       13
                      Jalgaon
                                                          121
13
       14
                        Jalna
                                                          121
       15
                     Kolhapur
14
                                                          153
15
                        Latur
       16
                                                           93
                       Mumbai
                                                          345
16
       17
17
       18
                       Nagpur
                                                          261
```

In [15]:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.2, random_state
X_train, X_test, y2_train, y2_test = train_test_split(X, y2, test_size = 0.2, random_state
```

In [16]:

```
# Feature Scaling
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc_X = StandardScaler()
sc_y = StandardScaler()
sc_y2 = StandardScaler()
X = sc_X.fit_transform(X)
y = sc_y.fit_transform(y)
y2 = sc_y2.fit_transform(y2)
```

In [17]:

```
# Fitting SVR to the dataset
from sklearn.svm import SVR
regressor = SVR(kernel = 'rbf')
#rbf = Gaussian Radial Basis Function Kernel
regressor.fit(X, y)
regressor.fit(X, y2)
```

C:\Users\home\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python38\site-packages\sklearn\utils\va lidation.py:993: DataConversionWarning: A column-vector y was passed when a 1d array was expected. Please change the shape of y to (n_samples,), for ex ample using ravel().

```
y = column_or_1d(y, warn=True)
```

C:\Users\home\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python38\site-packages\sklearn\utils\va lidation.py:993: DataConversionWarning: A column-vector y was passed when a 1d array was expected. Please change the shape of y to (n_samples,), for ex ample using ravel().

y = column_or_1d(y, warn=True)

Out[17]:

SVR()

In [18]:

```
# Predicting a new result

y_pred = regressor.predict(sc_X.transform(np.array([[101,248,1624,277,97,0,29,265,950,19])))

y_pred2 = regressor.predict(sc_X.transform(np.array([[101,248,1624,277,97,0,29,265,950])))

#To transform 6.5 to the scaled X value, we first need to convert it into the array for #Since the transform method of StandardScaler Library only accepts arrays
```

In [19]:

```
1  y_pred = sc_y.inverse_transform(np.array(y_pred).reshape(1,-1))
2  y_pred2 = sc_y2.inverse_transform(np.array(y_pred2).reshape(1,-1))
3  #Now the prediction gives us the scaled value of y
4  #Thus we need inverse transformation of the scaled value for the real results
```

In [20]:

```
print(y_pred)
print(y_pred2)
```

```
[[19.96801173]]
[[76.77455569]]
```

In [23]:

```
def district_pred():
       target_district = ""
 2
       min = 999
 3
 4
       num = 0
       for i in range(len(dataset['Latitude'])):
 5
                if (abs(y_pred-dataset['Latitude'][i])+abs(y_pred2-dataset['Longitude'][i])
 6
 7
                    min = abs(y_pred-dataset['Latitude'][i])+abs(y_pred2-dataset['Longitude']
                    target_district = dataset['State/UT/District'][i]
 8
 9
                    num = i
10
       return target_district,num
```

In [25]:

```
1 str, x = district_pred()
2 print(str)
3 #print(dataset['Latitude'][x])
4 #print(dataset['Longitude'][x])
```

Washim

In []:

1