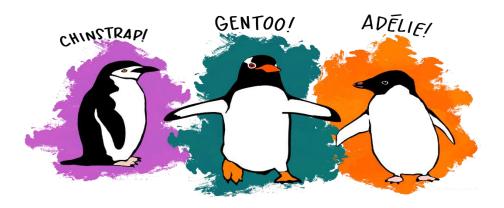
# PALMER PENGUINS DATABASE MACHINE LEARNING IMPLEMENTATION WITH NEURAL NETWORKS IN PYTHON

# BY: FRANCISCO OLVERA HERNÁNDEZ

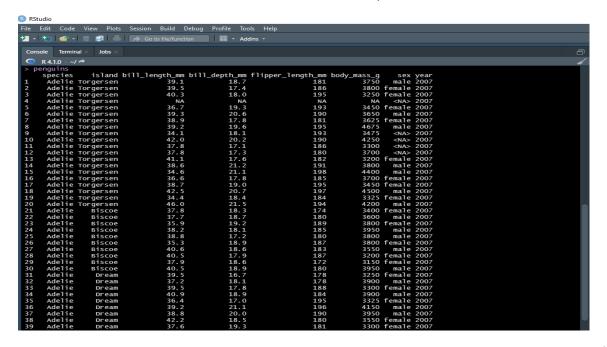


# **INTRODUCTION**

The Palmer Penguins' dataset is a nice alternative to the Iris dataset commonly used in all machine learning examples. This dataset has data for 3 penguin species: Adélie, Chinstrap and Gentoo. By taking bill and flipper length measured in millimeters it is possible to classify a penguin. In this report I'll explain how my model works and the steps to clean, preprocess and train the dataset and finally predict and get precision percentage with train and test data.

# **DATA EXTRACTION FROM R FILE**

I used RStudio to download the database in order to export it as a .CSV file.



Then looked for the .CSV path and opened it.

```
> path_to_file("penguins.csv")
[1] "D:/Documentos/R/win-library/4.1/palmerpenguins/extdata/penguins.csv"
> |
```

# **DATABASE ANALYSIS**

Decided to check the dataset and noticed there were 8 columns with 344 rows. According to theory this is a small dataset and some parameters for the implemented neural network should be changed. But first I created a Jupyter Notebook for my Python program.

#### IMPLEMENTED MODEL

Neural networks are without a doubt one of the best models from Machine Learning to predict data so I needed to use *sklearn* library and a few others like *pandas* and *numpy*.

The neural network has 3 hidden layers with 15 neurons in each one with two X1 and X2 input values (bill length and flipper length).

## TRAINING DATA AND TEST DATA

Data was cleaned because it had NaN values in some rows and got <u>333 rows</u> with valid data as my 100%. I could have taken 60% or 80% but I finally took 70% as my training data which has 233 rows.

The dataset was split into two: **data** and **backup**. 'data' is 70% of the original dataframe and 'backup' 100%. Before splitting I shuffled the rows to get a better extraction of data and not mostly Adélie and Gentoo rows, that will help a lot to get a better trained model.

I highly recommend checking the program comments to get a better understanding of every single step to clean, split and backup the dataframe but here's a list of functions I used to make this work.

- pd.isnull(data["bill length mm])
- data.dropna()
- sk.utils.shuffle()
- data.reset index(inplace = True, drop =True)
- data.copy()

After that I needed to set my X and Y values for input and expected predictions so I took the species column and used a LabelEncoder() to assign numerical values instead of words, this gave me a set of 3 ID's for species: 0-Adélie, 1-Chinstrap, 2-Gentoo stored in <u>sp</u> column.

Both bill length and flipper length already have float values, so those rows won't be changed. Encoding was applied for <u>backup</u> and <u>data</u> because I needed that column for both datasets and get my precision percentage at the end of my program.

#### MULTI-LAYER PERCEPTRON SETTING

Train and test data are stored in Xtrain and Xtest, <u>sp</u> column (which has species id's) is stored in Ytrain and Ytest. Preprocessing that data was important so I used a StandardScaler to fit Xtrain and Xtest to get better predictions.

My neural network was created with MLPClassifier with a few modified parameters (check program for more details) and then trained the model.

#### PREDICTIONS WITH 70% TRAINED DATA

After training with only 70% original data, I stored all predictions for every pair of values in <u>predictions</u>, then checked if first and last element predictions were correct, and finally a prediction with random values and the model predicted it perfectly, it was a Gentoo.

# **MODEL PRECISION WITH 70% DATA**

To get my precision values for the model I used a classification\_report with Ytrain and my predictions list.

This is the output:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.99	0.99	97
1	0.98	0.98	0.98	50
2	1.00	1.00	1.00	86
micro avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	233
macro avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	233
weighted avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	233

## PREDICTIONS WITH 100% TEST DATA

I stored my final predictions with test data (Xtest and Ytest) in final predictions

This is the output (remember this is for 333 rows):

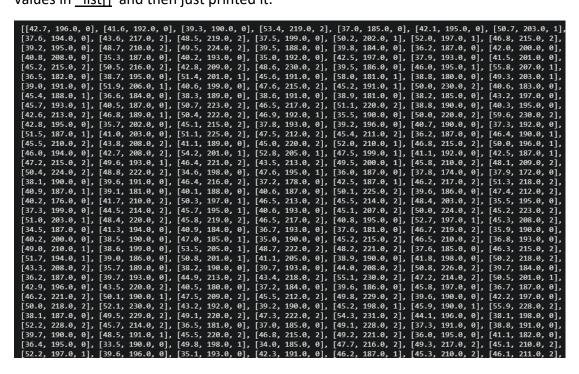
## **MODEL PRECISION WITH 100% TEST DATA**

My classification report showed that precision was slightly changed but it was without a doubt a good percentage.

		precision	recall	f1-score	support
	0	0.97	0.98	0.97	146
	1	0.94	0.93	0.93	68
	2	0.99	0.98	0.99	119
micro	avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	333
macro	avg	0.97	0.96	0.96	333
weighted	avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	333

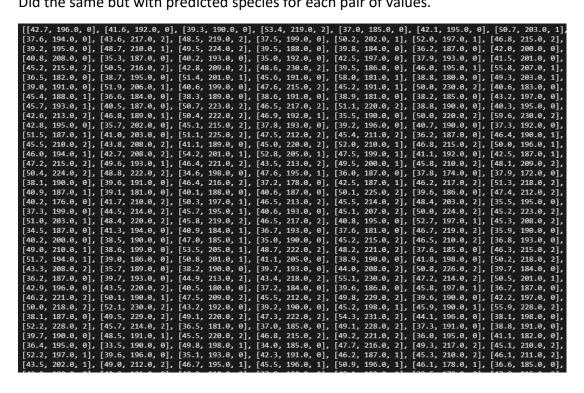
## **DECLARING A LIST WITH INPUT VALUES AND ORIGINAL SPECIES**

Just wrote a bit of code to store backup's bill length, flipper length and original species values in list[] and then just printed it.



#### **DECLARING A LIST WITH INPUT VALUES AND PREDICTED SPECIES**

Did the same but with predicted species for each pair of values.



### PRECISION PERCENTAGE

And finally I compared both <u>final\_predictions</u> list (which has all predicted species from the original dataset) and <u>species\_backup</u> (which has only the species numerical value from the original dataset) to get my final precision percentage.

```
percentage = len(set(final_predictions) & set(species_backup)) / float(len(set(final_predictions) | set(species_backup))) * 100 print("Precision percentage amongst lists: ",percentage)

Precision percentage amongst lists: 100.0
```

All penguins from the original dataset (100%) were perfectly classified according to the 70% trained data.

Precision percentage is equal to 100%.

## CONCLUSION

Working with neural networks in Python to classify individuals is a great way to predict future data. With this code it is possible to process a bigger dataset and get good results. It is possible to change the neural networks architecture but with 3 hidden layers and less than 1000 max iterations works perfectly fine.