Machine Learning

Lec # 4
Gender Identification using Scikit-Learn

Introduction

- **Aim**
  - **The main aim of this tutorial is to explain the task of gender identification using Scikit-Learn Machine Learning toolkit.**
- **Task**
  - **Learn Input-Output Function**
  - **Given a human as input predict its gender (output)**

Introduction

- Goal
  - The problem of gender prediction is treated as a supervised learning problem.
  - We need
    - Labelled data
    - High quality data
    - Large amount of data

Input and Output

Input:

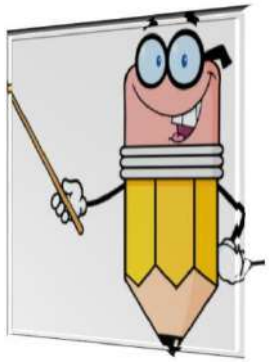
- Human
  - Represented as set of attributes (Height, Weight, Hair Length, Beard, Scarf)

Output:

- Gender of human
- Represented as Gender attribute (Male/Female)

Goal:

- Learn from Input to predict Output



Three Phases of Machine Learning

Training	▪ Use subset of data (called Train data) to train model (learning)
Testing	▪ Use subset of data (called Test Data) to evaluate train model
Application	▪ Use your learned/trained model in real world applications

PHASES 1 & 2: TRAINING AND TESTING

Step 1: Import Libraries

Step 2: Read, Understand and Pre-process Train/Test Data

Step 2.1: Read Data

Step 2.2: Understand Data

Step 2.3: Pre-process Data

PHASES 1 & 2: TRAINING AND TESTING

Step 3: Label Encoding for Train/Test Data

Step 4: Feature Extraction – Values of Attributes

Step 5: Train Machine Learning Algorithms using Train Data

Step 6: Evaluate Machine Learning Algorithms using Test Data

Step 7: Selection of Best Model

PHASE 3: APPLICATION PHASE

Step 8: Application Phase

Step 8.1: Combine Data (Train + Test)

Step 8.2: Train Best Model (see Step 7) on all data (Train + Test)

Step 8.3: Save the Trained Model as Pickle File

PHASE 3: APPLICATION PHASE

Step 9: Make prediction on unseen/new data

Step 9.1: Load the Trained Model (saved in Step 8.3)

Step 9.2: Take Input from User

PHASE 3: APPLICATION PHASE

Step 9.3: Convert User Input into Feature Vector (Same as Feature Vector of Trained Model)

Step 9.4: Apply Trained Model on Feature Vector of Unseen Data and Output Prediction (Male/Female) to User

Step 1: Import Libraries

```
import re
import string
import scipy
import pickle
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import *
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.naive_bayes import BernoulliNB
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.svm import LinearSVC
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
from prettytable import PrettyTable
from astropy.table import Table, Column
```

Step 2: Read, Understand and Pre-process Train/Test Data

Read, Understand and Pre-process Train/Test Data

Step 2.2: Understand Data

Train Dataset:

index	height	weight	hair	beard	scarf	gender
0	180.3000	196	Bald	Yes	No	Male
1	170.0000	120	Long	No	No	Female
2	178.5000	200	Short	No	No	Male
3	163.4000	110	Medium	No	Yes	Female
4	175.2222	220	Short	Yes	No	Male
5	165.0000	150	Medium	No	Yes	Female

Step 2.2: Understand Data

```
Train Dataset Columns:

Index(['height', 'weight', 'hair', 'beard', 'scarf', 'gender'], dtype='object', name='index')


Number of instances in Train Dataset:

Train instances:  6
```

Step 2.2: Understand Data

Test Dataset:

index	height	weight	hair	beard	scarf	gender
0	179.1	185	Long	Yes	No	Male
1	160.5	130	Short	No	No	Female
2	177.8	160	Bald	No	No	Male
3	161.1	100	Medium	No	No	Female

Step 2.2: Understand Data

```
Test Dataset Columns:

Index(['height', 'weight', 'hair', 'beard', 'scarf', 'gender'], dtype='object', name='index')


Number of instances in Test Dataset:

Test instances:  4
```

Step 2.2: Understand Data

```
3  Train instances having label 'Male':

index    height  weight    hair beard scarf gender
0      180.3000     196    Bald   Yes    No   Male
2      178.5000     200   Short    No    No   Male
4      175.2222     220   Short   Yes    No   Male
```

Step 2.2: Understand Data

3 Train instances having label 'Female':

index	height	weight	hair	beard	scarf	gender
1	170.0	120	Long	No	No	Female
3	163.4	110	Medium	No	Yes	Female
5	165.0	150	Medium	No	Yes	Female

Step 2.2: Understand Data

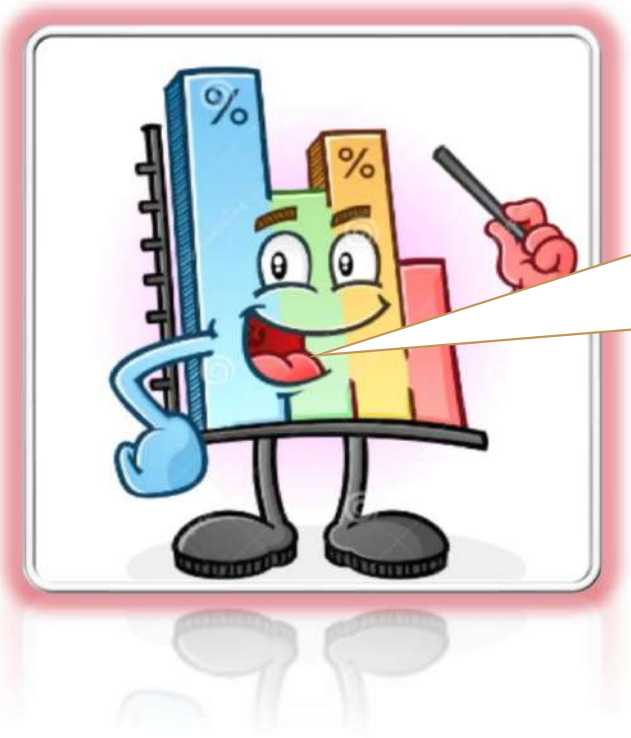
```
 2  Test instances having label 'Male':

index  height  weight  hair beard scarf gender
0       179.1     185  Long   Yes    No   Male
2       177.8     160  Bald    No    No   Male
```

Step 2.2: Understand Data

2 Test instances having label 'Female':

index	height	weight	hair	beard	scarf	gender
1	160.5	130	Short	No	No	Female
3	161.1	100	Medium	No	No	Female

Step 2.2: Understand Data



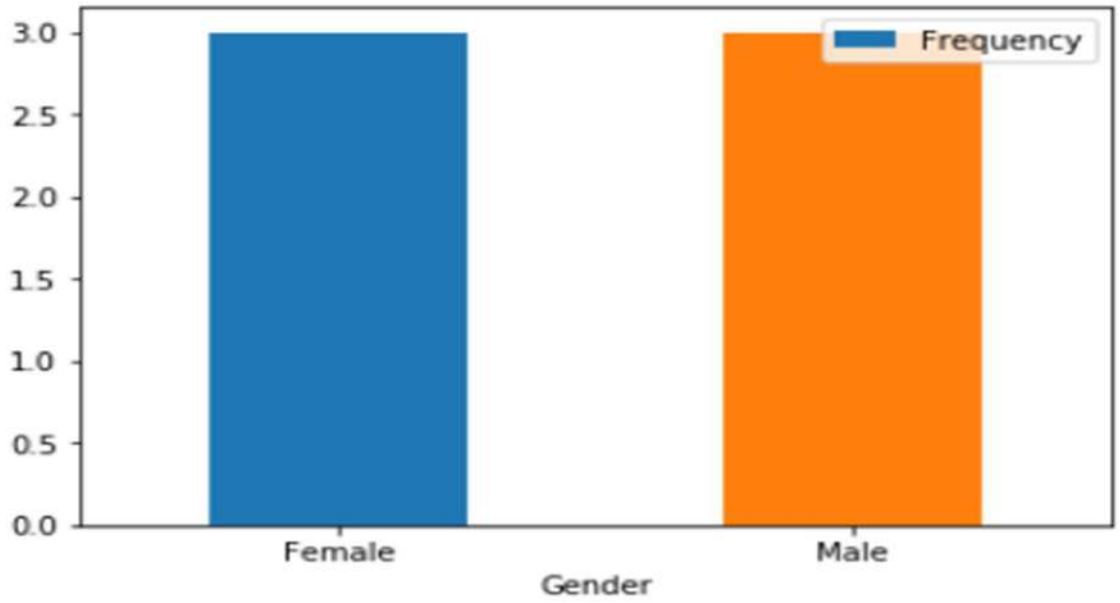
Understanding Data via

GRAPH is easy.

Let's Go!

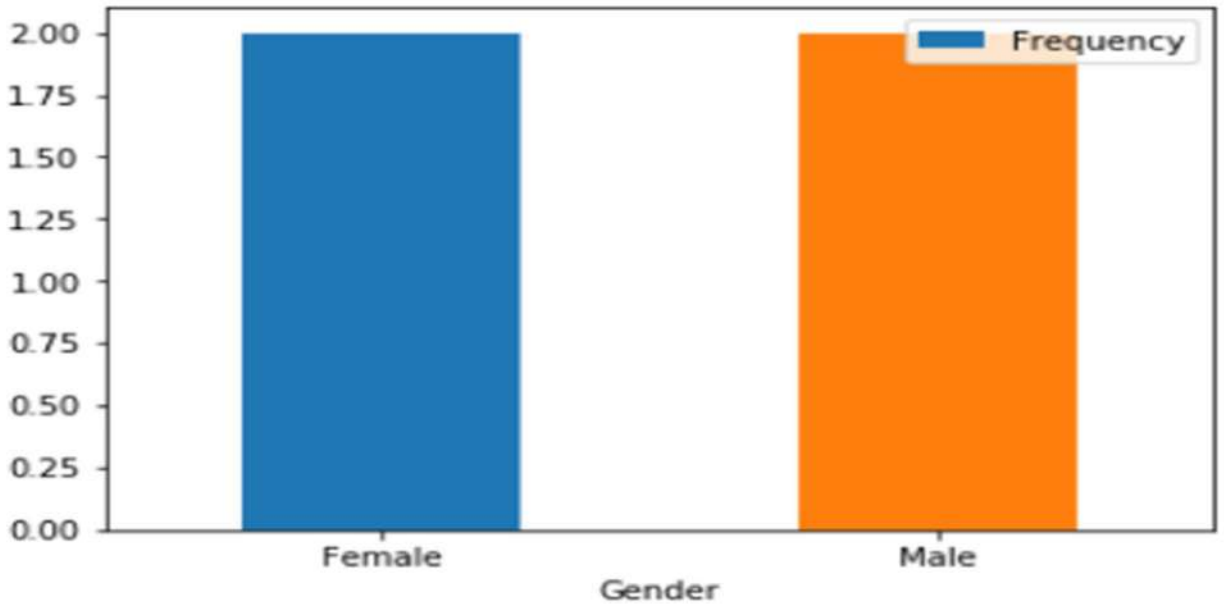
Step 2.2: Understand Data

```
Total number of 'Males' and 'Females' in Train Dataset
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0xc275160>
```



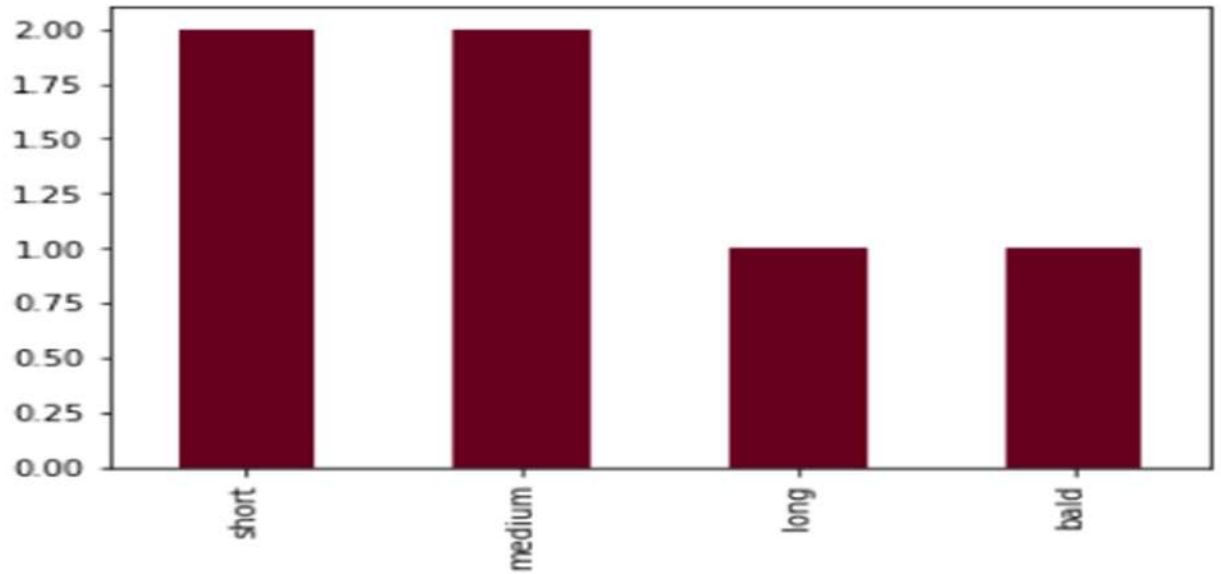
Step 2.2: Understand Data

```
Total number of 'Males' and 'Females' in Test Dataset
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0xba97b00>
```



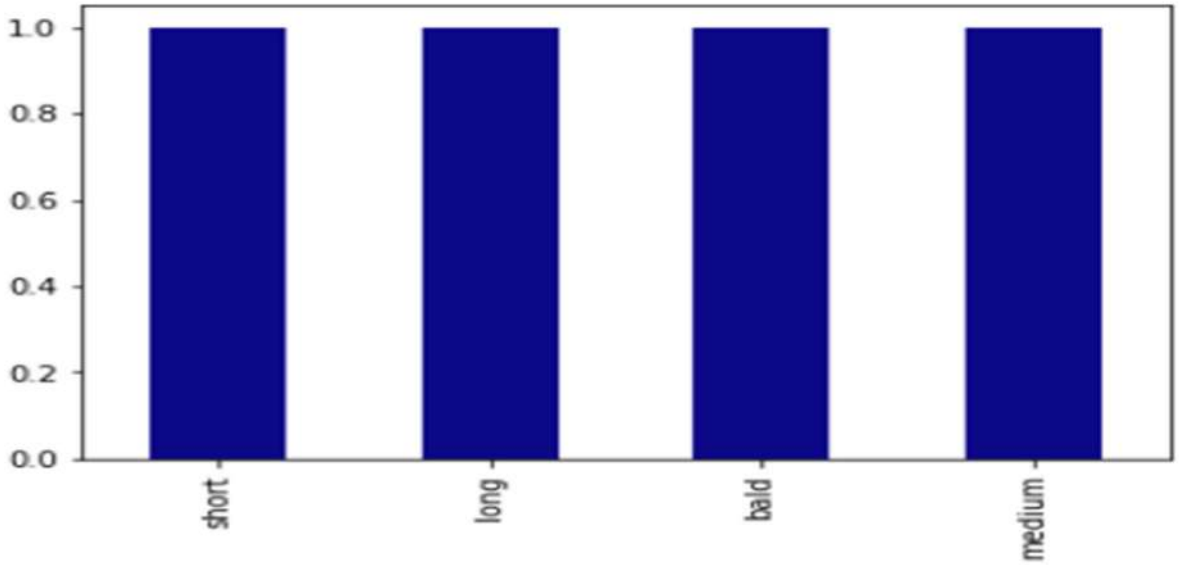
Step 2.2: Understand Data

```
Number of people having various hair length in Train dataset:

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0xc2d4c18>
```



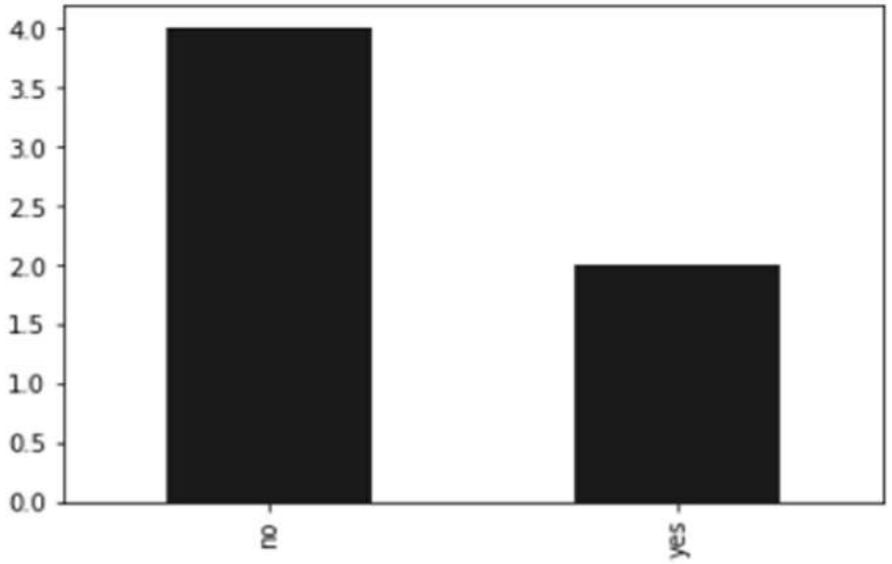
Step 2.2: Understand Data

```
Number of people having various hair length in Test dataset:

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0xc46af28>
```



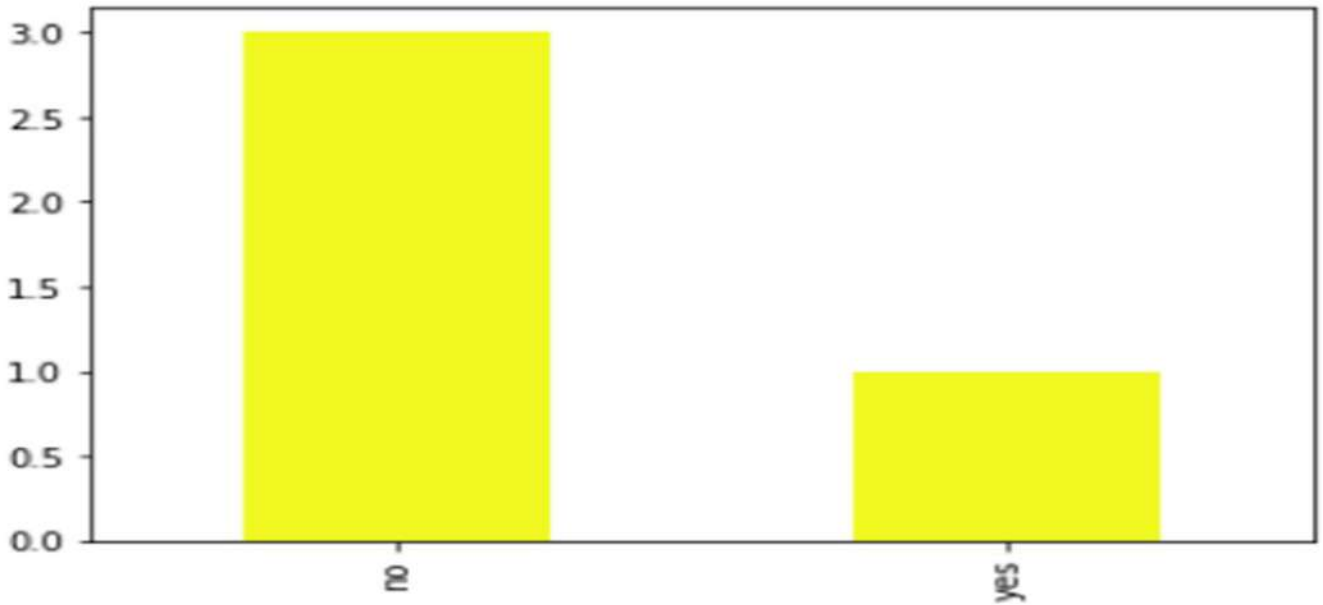
Step 2.2: Understand Data

```
Number of people have/haven't beard in Train dataset:

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0xc300be0>
```



Step 2.2: Understand Data

```
Number of people have/haven't beard in Test dataset:

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0xc4d2cc0>
```



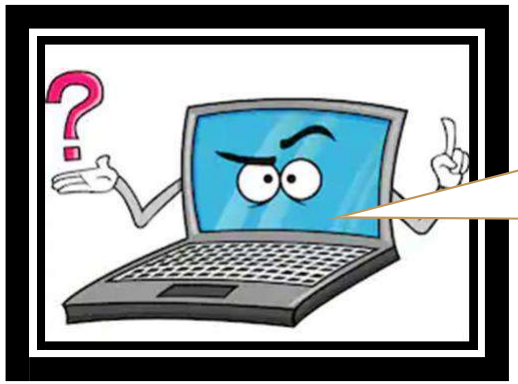
Step 2.3: Pre-Process Data

Train dataset before pre-processing:

index	height	weight	hair	beard	scarf	gender
0	180.3000	196	Bald	Yes	No	Male
1	170.0000	120	Long	No	No	Female
2	178.5000	200	Short	No	No	Male
3	163.4000	110	Medium	No	Yes	Female
4	175.2222	220	Short	Yes	No	Male
5	165.0000	150	Medium	No	Yes	Female

Train dataset after pre-processing:

index	height	weight	hair	beard	scarf	gender
0	180.30	196	Bald	Yes	No	Male
1	170.00	120	Long	No	No	Female
2	178.50	200	Short	No	No	Male
3	163.40	110	Medium	No	Yes	Female
4	175.22	220	Short	Yes	No	Male
5	165.00	150	Medium	No	Yes	Female



Please convert data to a form that I can understand

Step 3: Label Encoding for Train/Test Data

Gender Attribute Encoding in Train Dataset:

index	gender	encoded_gender
0	Male	1
1	Female	0
2	Male	1
3	Female	0
4	Male	1
5	Female	0

Step 3: Label Encoding for Train/Test Data

Scarf Attribute Encoding in Train Dataset:

index	scarf	encoded_scarf
0	No	0
1	No	0
2	No	0
3	Yes	1
4	No	0
5	Yes	1

Step 3: Label Encoding for Train/Test Data

Beard Attribute Encoding in Train Dataset:

index	beard	encoded_beard
0	Yes	1
1	No	0
2	No	0
3	No	0
4	Yes	1
5	No	0

Step 3: Label Encoding for Train/Test Data

Hair Attribute Encoding in Train Dataset:

index	hair	encoded_hair
0	Bald	0
1	Long	1
2	Short	3
3	Medium	2
4	Short	3
5	Medium	2

Step 3: Label Encoding for Train/Test Data

Original Train Data:

index	height	weight	hair	beard	scarf	gender
0	180.30	196	Bald	Yes	No	Male
1	170.00	120	Long	No	No	Female
2	178.50	200	Short	No	No	Male
3	163.40	110	Medium	No	Yes	Female
4	175.22	220	Short	Yes	No	Male
5	165.00	150	Medium	No	Yes	Female

Train Data after Label Encoding:

index	height	weight	hair	beard	scarf	gender
0	180.30	196	0	1	0	1
1	170.00	120	1	0	0	0
2	178.50	200	2	0	0	1
3	163.40	110	3	0	1	0
4	175.22	220	2	1	0	1
5	165.00	150	3	0	1	0

Step 3: Label Encoding for Train/Test Data

Original Test Data:

index	height	weight	hair	beard	scarf	gender
0	179.1	185	Long	Yes	No	Male
1	160.5	130	Short	No	No	Female
2	177.8	160	Bald	No	No	Male
3	161.1	100	Medium	No	No	Female

Test Data after Label Encoding:

index	height	weight	hair	beard	scarf	gender
0	179.1	185	1	1	0	1
1	160.5	130	2	0	0	0
2	177.8	160	0	0	0	1
3	161.1	100	3	0	0	0

Step 5: Train ML Algorithms using Train Data

```
Parameters and their values:

LogisticRegression(C=1.0, class_weight=None, dual=False, fit_intercept=True,
          intercept_scaling=1, max_iter=100, multi_class='ovr', n_jobs=1,
          penalty='l2', random_state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
          verbose=0, warm_start=False)
```

Step 5: Train ML Algorithms using Train Data

```
Parameters and their values:

RandomForestClassifier(bootstrap=True, class_weight=None, criterion='gini',
            max_depth=None, max_features='auto', max_leaf_nodes=None,
            min_impurity_decrease=0.0, min_impurity_split=None,
            min_samples_leaf=1, min_samples_split=2,
            min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0, n_estimators=10, n_jobs=1,
            oob_score=False, random_state=None, verbose=0,
            warm_start=False)
```

Step 5: Train ML Algorithms using Train Data

Parameters and their values:

```
LinearSVC(C=1.0, class_weight=None, dual=True, fit_intercept=True,
     intercept_scaling=1, loss='squared_hinge', max_iter=1000,
     multi_class='ovr', penalty='l2', random_state=None, tol=0.0001,
     verbose=0)
```

Step 5: Train ML Algorithms using Train Data

Parameters and their values:

```
BernoulliNB(alpha=1.0, binarize=0.0, class_prior=None, fit_prior=True)
```

Step 6: Evaluate ML Algorithms using Test Data

Prediction using Logistic Regression:

index	height	weight	hair	beard	scarf	gender	predicted_gender
0	179.1	185	Long	Yes	No	Male	Male
1	160.5	130	Short	No	No	Female	Female
2	177.8	160	Bald	No	No	Male	Female
3	161.1	100	Medium	No	No	Female	Female

Accuracy score = 0.75

Step 6: Evaluate ML Algorithms using Test Data

Prediction using RandomForestClassifier:

index	height	weight	hair	beard	scarf	gender	predicted_gender
0	179.1	185	Long	Yes	No	Male	Male
1	160.5	130	Short	No	No	Female	Female
2	177.8	160	Bald	No	No	Male	Male
3	161.1	100	Medium	No	No	Female	Female

Accuracy score = 1.0

Step 6: Evaluate ML Algorithms using Test Data

Prediction using LinearSVC:

index	height	weight	hair	beard	scarf	gender	predicted_gender
0	179.1	185	Long	Yes	No	Male	Male
1	160.5	130	Short	No	No	Female	Female
2	177.8	160	Bald	No	No	Male	Female
3	161.1	100	Medium	No	No	Female	Female

Accuracy score = 0.75

Step 6: Evaluate ML Algorithms using Test Data

Prediction using BernoulliNB:

index	height	weight	hair	beard	scarf	gender	predicted_gender
0	179.1	185	Long	Yes	No	Male	Male
1	160.5	130	Short	No	No	Female	Female
2	177.8	160	Bald	No	No	Male	Male
3	161.1	100	Medium	No	No	Female	Female

Accuracy score = 1.0

Step 7: Selection of Best Model

```
Detailed Performance of all the models
=======================================
+-------------------------+----------+
|          Model          | Accuracy |
+-------------------------+----------+
|   LogisticRegression    |   0.75   |
| RandomForestClassifier  |   1.0    |
|       LinearSVC         |   0.75   |
|      BernoulliNB        |   1.0    |
+-------------------------+----------+

Best Model.
=======================================
+-------------------------+----------+
|          Model          | Accuracy |
+-------------------------+----------+
| RandomForestClassifier  |   1.0    |
+-------------------------+----------+
```

PHASE 3: APPLICATION PHASE

Step 8.1: Combine Data (Train+Test)

Train Features in form of Dataframe:

index	height	weight	hair	beard	hair	gender
0	180.30	196.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1
1	170.00	120.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0
2	178.50	200.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1
3	163.40	110.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	0
4	175.22	220.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	1
5	165.00	150.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	0

Step 8.1: Combine Data (Train+Test)

Test Features in form of Dataframe:

index	height	weight	hair	beard	hair	gender
0	179.1	185.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1
1	160.5	130.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0
2	177.8	160.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
3	161.1	100.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0

Step 8.1: Combine Data (Train+Test)

All Features in form of DataFrame:

index	height	weight	hair	beard	hair	gender
0	180.30	196.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1
1	170.00	120.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0
2	178.50	200.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1
3	163.40	110.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	0
4	175.22	220.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	1
5	165.00	150.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	0
0	179.10	185.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1
1	160.50	130.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0
2	177.80	160.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
3	161.10	100.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0

Step 8.2: Train Best Model on All Data

```
RandomForestClassifier(bootstrap=True, class_weight=None, criterion='gini',
            max_depth=None, max_features='auto', max_leaf_nodes=None,
            min_impurity_decrease=0.0, min_impurity_split=None,
            min_samples_leaf=1, min_samples_split=2,
            min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0, n_estimators=10, n_jobs=1,
            oob_score=False, random_state=None, verbose=0,
            warm_start=False)
```

Step 9: Make Predictions on Unseen/New Data

Making Predictions on Unseen/New Data

Step 9.1: Load the Trained Model (saved in Step 8.3)

Step 9.2: Take Input from User

```
Please enter your Height here (centimeter): 170
Please enter your Weight here(kg): 120
Please enter your Hair Length here (Bald/Long/Short/Medium): Long
Do you have beard? (Yes/No): No
Do you wear Scarf? (Yes/No): No
```

Step 9.3: Convert User Input into Feature Vector (Same ss Feature Vector of Trained Model)

User input in Actual DataFrame form:

	Height	Weight	Hair	Beard	Scarf
0	170.0	120	Long	No	No

Step 9.3: Convert User Input into Feature Vector (Same ss Feature Vector of Trained Model)

```
User input in Encoded DataFrame form:

   Height  Weight  Hair  Beard  Scarf
0   170.0     120     1      0      0
```

Step 9.3: Convert User Input into Feature Vector (Same ss Feature Vector of Trained Model)

User input in Actual DataFrame form:

	Height	Weight	Hair	Beard	Scarf
0	170.0	120	Long	No	No

User input in Encoded DataFrame form:

	Height	Weight	Hair	Beard	Scarf
0	170.0	120	1	0	0

Step 9.4: Apply Trained Model on Feature Vector of Unseen Data and Output Prediction to User

```
Prediction: Female
```