CB19342 – COMPUTATIONAL STATISTICS LAB MANUAL



DEPARTMENT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING

CB19342 – COMPUTATIONAL STATISTICS

THIRD YEAR

FIFTH SEMESTER

2024-2025

ODD SEMESTER

1. PREDICTING HOUSE PRICES

| EX.N0:1 | Predicting House Prices |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| DATE: 24/07/2024 | |

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Build a regression model to predict house prices based on features like location, size, and amenities.

PYTHON CONCEPTS: Functions, classes, numeric types, sequences.

<u>VISUALIZATION:</u> Plotting regression line, residual plots.

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS: Multiple regression.

DATASET: Kaggle House Prices

ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start the program.

Step 2: Import necessary libraries.

Step 3: Load the dataset.

Step 4: Encode categorical variable, define feature & testing set.

Step 5: Split the dataset into training & testing set, create trained model.

Step 6: Print equal metric & test the cell.

PROGRAM:

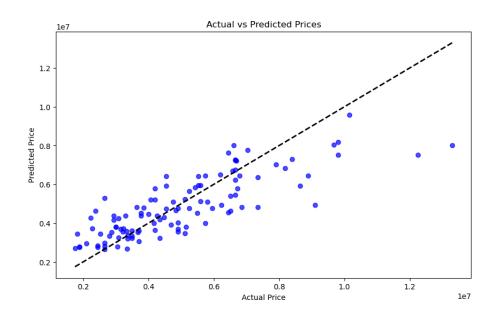
import pandas as pd

from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

```
from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score, mean_absolute_error
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
file_path = 'C:/Users/APPU/Downloads/Housing.csv'
housing_data = pd.read_csv(file_path)
categorical_features = ['mainroad', 'guestroom', 'basement', 'hotwaterheating', 'airconditioning',
'prefarea', 'furnishingstatus']
le = LabelEncoder()
for feature in categorical features:
housing_data[feature] = le.fit_transform(housing_data[feature])
X = housing_data.drop('price', axis=1)y = housing_data['price']
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
model = LinearRegression()
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
r2 = r2\_score(y\_test, y\_pred)
mae = mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.scatter(y_test, y_pred, alpha=0.7, color='b')
plt.plot([y_test.min(), y_test.max()],
[y_test.min(), y_test.max()], 'k--', lw=2)
plt.xlabel('Actual Price')
plt.ylabel('Predicted Price')
plt.title('Actual vs Predicted Prices')
plt.show()
```

```
print(f'R-squared (R²): {r2}')
print(f'Mean Absolute Error (MAE): {mae}')
```



```
import numpy as np
test=np.array([ 7420,4,2,3,1,0,0,0,1,2,1,0]).reshape(-12,12)
model.predict(test)
```

array([8004072.41154001])

RESULT:

Thus, the program for house price prediction is executed successfully.

2. CUSTOMER SEGMENTATION FOR AN E-COMMERCE COMPANY

| EX.N0: 2 | Customer Segmentation for an E-commerce |
|------------------|---|
| DATE: 05/08/2024 | Company |

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Perform cluster analysis to segment customers based on purchasing behaviour.

PYTHON CONCEPTS: Data structures, file reading/writing.

VISUALIZATION: Cluster plots.

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS: Cluster analysis with k-means, hierarchical clustering.

DATASET: Online Retail Dataset

ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start the program.

Step 2: Import necessary libraries.

Step 3: Load the dataset.

Step 4: Encode categorical variable, define feature & testing set.

Step 5: Split the dataset into training & testing set, create trained model.

Step 6: Print equal metric & test the cell.

PROGRAM:

import pandas as pd

import numpy as np

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

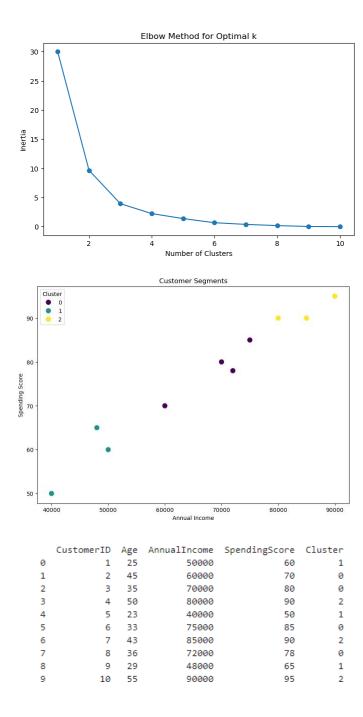
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import seaborn as sns

import os

```
os.environ['OMP_NUM_THREADS'] = '1'
data = {'CustomerID': [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10],
'Age': [25, 45, 35, 50, 23, 33, 43, 36, 29, 55],
'AnnualIncome': [50000, 60000, 70000, 80000, 40000, 75000, 85000, 72000, 48000, 90000],
'SpendingScore': [60, 70, 80, 90, 50, 85, 90, 78, 65, 95] }
df = pd.DataFrame(data)
features = df[['Age', 'AnnualIncome', 'SpendingScore']]
scaler = StandardScaler()
scaled_features = scaler.fit_transform(features) inertia = []
k_range = range(1, 11) for k in k_range:
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=k, n_init=10, random_state=0)
kmeans.fit(scaled features)
inertia.append(kmeans.inertia_) plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
plt.plot(k_range, inertia, marker='o')
plt.xlabel('Number of Clusters') plt.ylabel('Inertia')
plt.title('Elbow Method for Optimal k') plt.show() optimal_k = 3
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=optimal_k, n_init=10, random_state=0)
df['Cluster'] = kmeans.fit_predict(scaled_features)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 7))
sns.scatterplot(data=df, x='AnnualIncome', y='SpendingScore', hue='Cluster', palette='viridis',
s=100)
plt.title('Customer Segments')
plt.xlabel('Annual Income')
plt.ylabel('Spending Score')
plt.legend(title='Cluster')
plt.show()
print(df)
```



RESULT:

Thus, the program for Customer Segmentation for an E-commerce Company is executed successfully.

3. SENTIMENT ANALYSIS OF MOVIE REVIEWS

EX.N0:3

SENTIMENT ANALYSIS OF MOVIE REVIEWS

DATE: 07/08/2024

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Classify movie reviews as positive or negative using text

Data.

PYTHON CONCEPTS: Text files, sequences, flow controls.

VISUALIZATION: Word cloud, bar plots.

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS: PCA for text data, logistic regression.

DATASET: IMDB Movie Reviews.

ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start the program.

Step 2: Import necessary libraries.

Step 3: Load the dataset.

Step 4: Encode categorical variable, define feature & testing set.

Step 5: Split the dataset into training & testing set, create trained model.

Step 6: Print equal metric & test the cell.

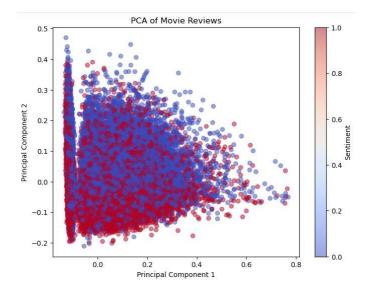
PROGRAM:

import pandas as pd import matplotlib.pyplot as plt from wordcloud import WordCloud from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer

from sklearn.decomposition import PCA

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
import nltk
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize
from nltk.stem import PorterStemmer
import seaborn as sns
nltk.download('punkt')
nltk.download('stopwords')
df = pd.read_csv('C:/Users/AI_LAB/Downloads/IMDB Dataset.csv')
stop_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
stemmer = PorterStemmer()
def preprocess_text(text):
tokens = word_tokenize(text.lower())
tokens = [stemmer.stem(word) for word in tokens if word.isalpha() and word not in stop_words]
return ' '.join(tokens)
df['cleaned_review'] = df['review'].apply(preprocess_text)
vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(max features=5000)
X = vectorizer.fit transform(df['cleaned review']).toarray()
encoder = LabelEncoder()
y = encoder.fit_transform(df['sentiment'])
pca = PCA(n_components=2)
X_pca = pca.fit_transform(X)
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.scatter(X_pca[:, 0], X_pca[:, 1], c=y, cmap='coolwarm', alpha=0.5)
plt.title('PCA of Movie Reviews')
plt.xlabel('Principal Component 1')
plt.ylabel('Principal Component 2')
plt.colorbar(label='Sentiment')
plt.show()
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
model = LogisticRegression(max_iter=1000)
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
print("Confusion Matrix:")
print(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred))
print("\nClassification Report:")
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
positive_reviews = ' '.join(df[df['sentiment'] == 1]['cleaned_review'])
negative_reviews = ' '.join(df[df['sentiment'] == 0]['cleaned_review'])
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
if len(positive_reviews.strip()) > 0:
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.imshow(WordCloud(width=800, height=400,
background color='white').generate(positive reviews), interpolation='bilinear')
plt.title('Positive Reviews')
plt.axis('off')
else: print("No content available for positive reviews.")
if len(negative_reviews.strip()) > 0:
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.imshow(WordCloud(width=800, height=400,
background_color='white').generate(negative_reviews), interpolation='bilinear')
plt.title('Negative Reviews')
plt.axis('off') else:
print("No content available for negative reviews.")
plt.show()
sns.countplot(x='sentiment', data=df)
plt.title('Sentiment Distribution')
plt.xlabel('Sentiment')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.show()
```



Confusion Matrix: [[4306 655] [511 4528]]

| Classificati | on Report: | | | |
|--------------|------------------|------|------|---------|
| | precision recall | | | support |
| 0 | 0.89 | 0.87 | 0.88 | 4961 |
| 1 | 0.87 | 0.90 | 0.89 | 5039 |
| accuracy | | | 0.88 | 10000 |
| macro avg | 0.88 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 10000 |
| weighted avg | 0.88 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 10000 |

RESULT:

Thus, the program for sentiment analysis of movie reviews is executed successfully.

4. STOCK MARKET ANALYSIS

EX.N0:4

STOCK MARKET ANALYSIS

DATE: 14/08/2024

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Analyse stock market data to predict future stock prices.

PYTHON CONCEPTS: Data structures, file reading/writing, functions.

<u>VISUALIZATION:</u> Line plots, candlestick charts.

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS: Time series analysis, regression.

DATASET: Yahoo Finance Stock Data.

ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start the program.

Step 2: Import necessary libraries.

Step 3: Load the dataset.

Step 4: Encode categorical variable, define feature & testing set.

Step 5: Split the dataset into training & testing set, create trained model.

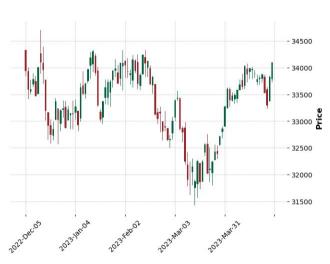
Step 6: Print equal metric & test the cell.

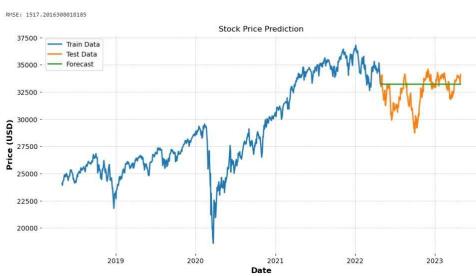
PROGRAM:

import pandas as pd import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import mplfinance as mpf from statsmodels.tsa.arima.model import ARIMA from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error import numpy as np

```
file_path = r'C:\Users\APPU\Downloads\yahoo_data.xlsx'
data = pd.read_excel(file_path, index_col='Date', parse_dates=True)
data.rename(columns={'Close*': 'Close', 'Adj Close**': 'Adj Close'}, inplace=True)
data.sort_index(inplace=True)
data.ffill(inplace=True)
if 'Adj Close' in data.columns:
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.plot(data['Adj Close'], label='Adjusted Close Price')
plt.title('Adjusted Close Price Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Price (USD)')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
reduced data = data[-100:] # Reduce data points for candlestick chart
mpf.plot(reduced_data, type='candle', style='charles', title='Candlestick Chart')
train_data, test_data = data['Adj Close'][:int(len(data)*0.8)], data['Adj Close'][int(len(data)*0.8):]
model = ARIMA(train_data, order=(5, 1, 0))
model fit = model.fit()
forecast = model_fit.forecast(steps=len(test_data))
mse = mean_squared_error(test_data, forecast)
rmse = np.sqrt(mse)
print(f'RMSE: {rmse}')
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.plot(train_data.index, train_data, label='Train Data')
plt.plot(test_data.index, test_data, label='Test Data')
plt.plot(test_data.index, forecast, label='Forecast')
plt.title('Stock Price Prediction')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Price (USD)')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```







RESULT:

Thus, the program for stock market analysis is executed successfully.

5. LOAN DEFAULT PREDICTION

EX.N0:5

LOAN DEFAULT PREDICTION

DATE: 21/08/2024

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Predict loan default probability based on borrower information.

PYTHON CONCEPTS: Classes, functions, sequences.

VISUALIZATION: ROC curve, bar plots.

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS: Logistic regression, factor analysis.

DATASET: Lending Club Loan Data

ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start the program.

Step 2: Import necessary libraries.

Step 3: Load the dataset.

Step 4: Encode categorical variable, define feature & testing set.

Step 5: Split the dataset into training & testing set, create trained model.

Step 6: Print equal metric & test the cell.

PROGRAM:

import pandas as pd

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import seaborn as sns

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression

from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve, auc

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

from sklearn.decomposition import PCA

import os

```
file_path = 'C:/Users/APPU/Downloads/loan_data.csv' # Update path accordingly
if os.path.exists(file_path):
df = pd.read_csv(file_path)
print("Data loaded successfully.") else:
print(f"File not found: {file_path}")
dummies = pd.get_dummies(df['purpose'], drop_first=True)
df = pd.concat([df, dummies], axis=1)
df.drop('purpose', inplace=True, axis=1)
X = df.drop(['not.fully.paid'], axis=1)
y = df['not.fully.paid']
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_{scaled} = scaler.fit_transform(X)
pca = PCA(n_components=2)
X_pca = pca.fit_transform(X_scaled)
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_pca, y, test_size=0.33, random_state=42)
model = LogisticRegression()
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred_prob = model.predict_proba(X_test)[:, 1]
fpr, tpr, _ = roc_curve(y_test, y_pred_prob)
roc_auc = auc(fpr, tpr)
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.plot(fpr, tpr, color='blue', lw=2, label=f'ROC curve (area = {roc_auc:.2f})')
plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], color='gray', linestyle='--')
plt.xlim([0.0, 1.0])
plt.ylim([0.0, 1.05])
plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
plt.title('Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC)')
plt.legend(loc='lower right')
plt.show()
```





RESULT:

Thus, the program for loan default prediction is executed successfully.

6. IMAGE CLASSIFICATION

EX.N0:6

IMAGE CLASSIFICATION

DATE: 04/09/2024

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Classify images into categories using various features.

PYTHON CONCEPTS: File handling, classes.

<u>VISUALIZATION:</u> Image plots, feature importance plots.

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS: PCA, clustering.

DATASET: CIFAR-10 Dataset

ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start the program.

Step 2: Import necessary libraries.

Step 3: Load the dataset.

Step 4: Encode categorical variable, define feature & testing set.

Step 5: Split the dataset into training & testing set, create trained model.

Step 6: Print equal metric & test the cell.

PROGRAM:

import tensorflow as tf

from tensorflow.keras import layers, models

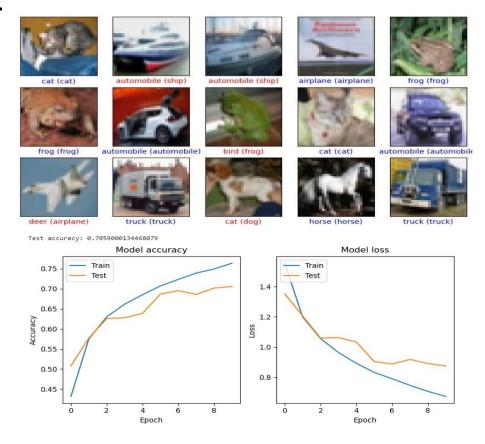
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import numpy as np

```
(X_train, y_train), (X_test, y_test) = tf.keras.datasets.cifar10.load_data()
X_{train}, X_{test} = X_{train} / 255.0, X_{test} / 255.0
class_names = ['airplane', 'automobile', 'bird', 'cat', 'deer',
'dog', 'frog', 'horse', 'ship', 'truck']
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
for i in range(25): plt.subplot(5,5,i+1)
plt.xticks([]) plt.yticks([]) plt.grid(False)
plt.imshow(X_train[i], cmap=plt.cm.binary)
plt.xlabel(class_names[y_train[i][0]])
plt.show() model = models.Sequential([
layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(32, 32, 3)),
layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)),
layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'),
layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)),
layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'),
layers.Flatten(), layers.Dense(64, activation='relu'),
layers.Dense(10)]) model.compile(optimizer='adam',
loss=tf.keras.losses.SparseCategoricalCrossentropy(from_logits=True),
metrics=['accuracy'])
history = model.fit(X train, y train, epochs=10,
validation_data=(X_test, y_test))
test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=2)
print(f"\nTest accuracy: {test_acc}")
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1) plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'])
plt.title('Model accuracy')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy') plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend(['Train', 'Test'], loc='upper left')
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2) plt.plot(history.history['loss'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'])
plt.title('Model loss') plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend(['Train', 'Test'], loc='upper left')
plt.tight_layout() plt.show()
```

```
predictions = model.predict(X_test)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
for i in range(25): plt.subplot(5, 5, i+1)
plt.xticks([]) plt.yticks([]) plt.grid(False)
plt.imshow(X_test[i], cmap=plt.cm.binary)
predicted_label = np.argmax(predictions[i])
true_label = y_test[i][0]
color = 'blue' if predicted_label == true_label else 'red'
plt.xlabel(f"{class_names[predicted_label]} ({class_names[true_label]})", color=color)
plt.show()
```



RESULT:

Thus, the program for Image Classification is executed successfully.

7. PREDICTING DIABETES

| EX.N0:7 | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| DATE: 11/09/2024 | PREDICTING DIABETES |

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Predict the onset of diabetes based on medical measurements.

PYTHON CONCEPTS: Data structures, numeric types, functions.

<u>VISUALIZATION:</u> Scatter plots, heatmaps.

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS: Logistic regression, LDA.

DATASET: Pima Indians Diabetes Database

ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start the program.

Step 2: Import necessary libraries.

Step 3: Load the dataset.

Step 4: Encode categorical variable, define feature & testing set.

Step 5: Split the dataset into training & testing set, create trained model.

Step 6: Print equal metric & test the cell.

PROGRAM:

import pandas as pd

import seaborn as sns

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

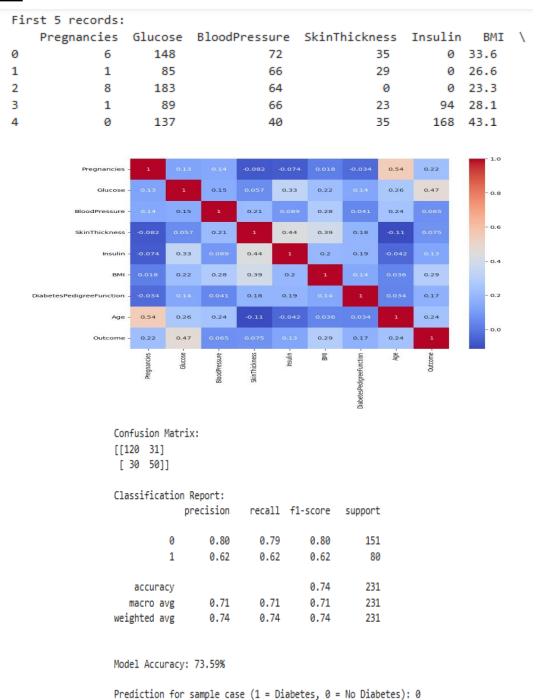
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression

from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix, accuracy_score

$$\label{eq:continuous} \begin{split} &url = https://raw.githubusercontent.com/jbrownlee/Datasets/master/pima-indians-diabetes.data.csv\\ &columns = ['Pregnancies', 'Glucose', 'BloodPressure', 'SkinThickness', 'Insulin', 'BMI', 'BMI$$

'DiabetesPedigreeFunction', 'Age', 'Outcome']

```
data = pd.read_csv(url, header=None, names=columns)
print("First 5 records:\n", data.head())
print("\nStatistical Summary:\n", data.describe())
print("\nDataset Info:\n")
print(data.info())
sns.pairplot(data, hue='Outcome')
plt.show()
correlation matrix = data.corr()
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm')
plt.show()
X = data.drop('Outcome', axis=1)
y = data['Outcome']
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=42)
model = LogisticRegression(max_iter=1000)
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
print("Confusion Matrix:")
print(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred))
print("\nClassification Report:")
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
print(f"\nModel Accuracy: {accuracy * 100:.2f}%")
sample = X_{test.iloc}[0].values.reshape(1, -1)
sample_prediction = model.predict(sample)
print(f"\nPrediction for sample case (1 = Diabetes, 0 = No Diabetes): {sample_prediction[0]}")
```



RESULT:

Thus, the program for predicting diabetes is executed successfully.

8. WINE OUALITY PREDICTION

EX.N0:8

WINE QUALITY PREDICTION

DATE: 18/09/2024

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Predict the quality of wine based on various chemical properties.

PYTHON CONCEPTS: Classes, sequences, file handling.

<u>VISUALIZATION:</u> Histograms, box plots.

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS: Multiple regression, factor analysis.

DATASET: Wine Quality Dataset

ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start the program.

Step 2: Import necessary libraries.

Step 3: Load the dataset.

Step 4: Encode categorical variable, define feature & testing set.

Step 5: Split the dataset into training & testing set, create trained model.

Step 6: Print equal metric & test the cell.

PROGRAM:

import pandas as pd

import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

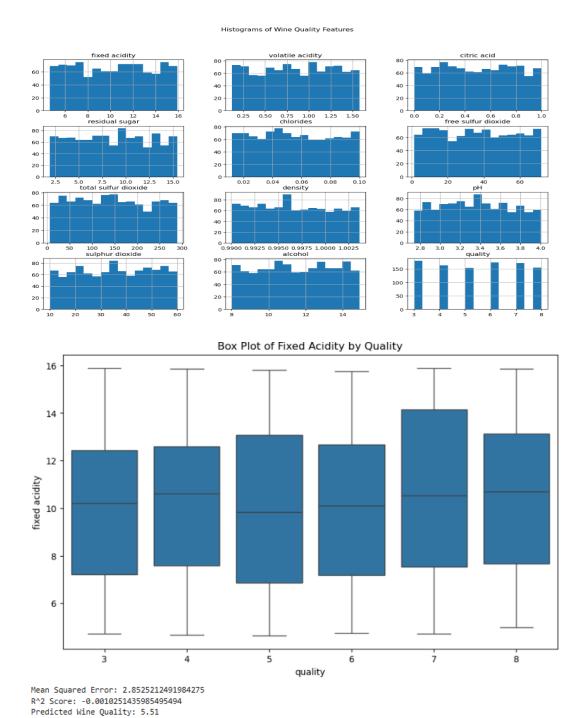
import seaborn as sns

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

```
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score
class WineQualityPredictor:
def init (self, num_samples=1000):
self.num_samples = num_samples
self.data = None
self.model = None
def generate_data(self):
np.random.seed(42)
quality = np.random.randint(3, 9, self.num_samples) # Quality scores between 3 and 8
fixed_acidity = np.random.uniform(4.6, 15.9, self.num_samples)
volatile_acidity = np.random.uniform(0.12, 1.58, self.num_samples)
citric_acid = np.random.uniform(0, 1, self.num_samples)
residual_sugar = np.random.uniform(1.9, 15.5, self.num_samples)
chlorides = np.random.uniform(0.012, 0.1, self.num_samples)
free_sulfur_dioxide = np.random.uniform(1, 72, self.num_samples)
total_sulfur_dioxide = np.random.uniform(6, 289, self.num_samples)
density = np.random.uniform(0.99007, 1.00369, self.num_samples)
pH = np.random.uniform(2.74, 4.01, self.num_samples)
sulfur_dioxide = np.random.uniform(10, 60, self.num_samples)
alcohol = np.random.uniform(8.0, 14.9, self.num samples)
self.data = pd.DataFrame({
'fixed acidity': fixed_acidity, 'volatile acidity': volatile_acidity, 'citric acid': citric_acid,
'residual sugar': residual sugar, 'chlorides': chlorides, 'free sulfur dioxide': free sulfur dioxide,
'total sulfur dioxide': total_sulfur_dioxide, 'density': density, 'pH': pH,
'sulphur dioxide': sulfur dioxide, 'alcohol': alcohol, 'quality': quality })
print(f"Synthetic Data Generated: {self.data.shape[0]} rows and {self.data.shape[1]} columns")
def visualize data(self):
self.data.hist(bins=15, figsize=(15, 10))
plt.suptitle('Histograms of Wine Quality Features')
plt.show() plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.boxplot(x='quality', y='fixed acidity', data=self.data)
plt.title('Box Plot of Fixed Acidity by Quality')
plt.show() def preprocess_data(self):
X = self.data.drop('quality', axis=1)
y = self.data['quality']
```

```
return X, y def train model(self, X, y):
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
self.model = LinearRegression()
self.model.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = self.model.predict(X_test)
return y_train, y_test, y_pred
def evaluate model(self, y test, y pred):
mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
r2 = r2\_score(y\_test, y\_pred)
print(f'Mean Squared Error: {mse}') print(f'R^2 Score: {r2}')
def predict_quality(self, input_features):
input_df = pd.DataFrame([input_features], columns=self.data.columns[:-1])
prediction = self.model.predict(input_df) return prediction[0]
def run(self): self.generate_data() self.visualize_data()
X, y = self.preprocess_data()
y_train, y_test, y_pred = self.train_model(X, y)
self.evaluate_model(y_test, y_pred)
if___name__ == "__main___":
wine_predictor = WineQualityPredictor(num_samples=1000)
wine_predictor.run()
example_features = {
'fixed acidity': 7.4, 'volatile acidity': 0.7, 'citric acid': 0.0,
'residual sugar': 1.9, 'chlorides': 0.076, 'free sulfur dioxide': 11.0,
'total sulfur dioxide': 34.0, 'density': 0.9978, 'pH': 3.51,
'sulphur dioxide': 45.0, 'alcohol': 9.4 }
predicted_quality = wine_predictor.predict_quality(example_features)
print(f'Predicted Wine Quality: {predicted_quality:.2f}')
```



RESULT:

Thus, the program for wine quality prediction is executed successfully.

9. HEART DISEASE PREDICTION

EX.N0:9

HEART DISEASE PREDICTION

DATE: 07/10/2024

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Predict heart disease based on clinical parameters

PYTHON CONCEPTS: Functions, data structures.

<u>VISUALIZATION:</u> Pair plots, ROC curve.

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS: Logistic regression, PCA.

DATASET: Heart Disease Dataset

ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start the program.

Step 2: Import necessary libraries.

Step 3: Load the dataset.

Step 4: Encode categorical variable, define feature & testing set.

Step 5: Split the dataset into training & testing set, create trained model.

Step 6: Print equal metric & test the cell.

PROGRAM:

import numpy as np

import pandas as pd

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

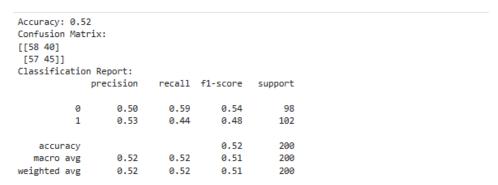
import seaborn as sns

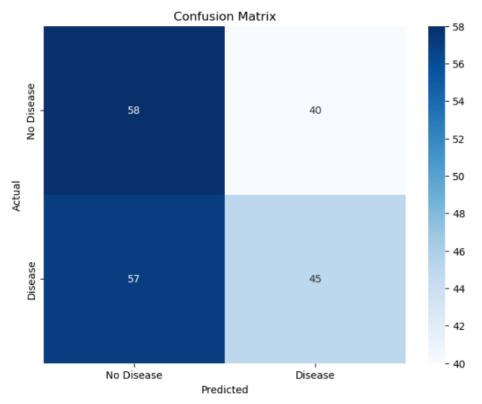
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix, classification_report
np.random.seed(42) # For reproducibility
num\_samples = 1000
age = np.random.randint(30, 80, num_samples)
sex = np.random.randint(0, 2, num_samples)
cp = np.random.randint(0, 4, num_samples)
trestbps = np.random.randint(90, 200, num_samples)
chol = np.random.randint(150, 300, num_samples)
fbs = np.random.randint(0, 2, num_samples)
restecg = np.random.randint(0, 2, num_samples)
thalach = np.random.randint(60, 200, num_samples)
exang = np.random.randint(0, 2, num_samples)
oldpeak = np.random.uniform(0, 6, num samples)
slope = np.random.randint(0, 3, num samples)
ca = np.random.randint(0, 4, num_samples)
thal = np.random.randint(1, 4, num samples)
target = np.random.randint(0, 2, num_samples)
data = pd.DataFrame({
'age': age, 'sex': sex, 'cp': cp,
'trestbps': trestbps, 'chol': chol,
'fbs': fbs, 'restecg': restecg, 'thalach': thalach, 'exang': exang,
'oldpeak': oldpeak, 'slope': slope, 'ca': ca,
'thal': thal, 'target': target})
X = data.drop('target', axis=1)
y = data['target']
X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(X, y, test size=0.2, random state=42)
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X \text{ test} = \text{scaler.transform}(X \text{ test})
model = LogisticRegression()
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
y pred = model.predict(X test)
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
class_report = classification_report(y_test, y_pred)
print(f'Accuracy: {accuracy:.2f}')
print('Confusion Matrix:')
print(conf_matrix)
print('Classification Report:')
print(class_report)
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.heatmap(conf_matrix, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues', xticklabels=['No Disease',
'Disease'], yticklabels=['No Disease', 'Disease'])
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
plt.xlabel('Predicted')
plt.ylabel('Actual')
plt.show()
importance = model.coef_[0]
features = X.columns
importance_df = pd.DataFrame({ Feature': features, 'Importance': importance})
importance_df = importance_df.sort_values(by='Importance', ascending=False)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.barplot(data=importance_df, x='Importance', y='Feature', palette='viridis')
plt.title('Feature Importance')
plt.xlabel('Coefficient Value')
plt.ylabel('Features')
plt.axvline(0, color='red', linestyle='--') # Adding a vertical line at 0
plt.show()
```





RESULT:

Thus, the program for heart disease prediction is executed successfully.

10. BREAST CANCER DIAGNOSIS

| EX.N0:10 | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| DATE: 09/10/2024 | Breast Cancer Diagnosis |

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Classify tumors as benign or malignant based on features.

PYTHON CONCEPTS: Classes, sequences.

<u>VISUALIZATION:</u> Confusion matrix, bar plots.

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS: LDA, logistic regression.

DATASET: Breast Cancer Wisconsin Dataset

ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start the program.

Step 2: Import necessary libraries.

Step 3: Load the dataset.

Step 4: Encode categorical variable, define feature & testing set.

Step 5: Split the dataset into training & testing set, create trained model.

Step 6: Print equal metric & test the cell.

PROGRAM:

import numpy as np

import pandas as pd

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import seaborn as sns

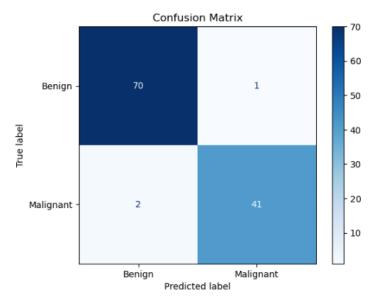
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix, classification_report
np.random.seed(42) # For reproducibility
num\_samples = 1000
age = np.random.randint(30, 80, num_samples)
sex = np.random.randint(0, 2, num_samples)
cp = np.random.randint(0, 4, num_samples)
trestbps = np.random.randint(90, 200, num_samples)
chol = np.random.randint(150, 300, num_samples)
fbs = np.random.randint(0, 2, num_samples)
restecg = np.random.randint(0, 2, num_samples)
thalach = np.random.randint(60, 200, num_samples)
exang = np.random.randint(0, 2, num_samples)
oldpeak = np.random.uniform(0, 6, num samples)
slope = np.random.randint(0, 3, num samples)
ca = np.random.randint(0, 4, num_samples)
thal = np.random.randint(1, 4, num samples)
target = np.random.randint(0, 2, num_samples)
data = pd.DataFrame({
'age': age, 'sex': sex, 'cp': cp,
'trestbps': trestbps, 'chol': chol,
'fbs': fbs, 'restecg': restecg, 'thalach': thalach, 'exang': exang,
'oldpeak': oldpeak, 'slope': slope, 'ca': ca,
'thal': thal, 'target': target})
X = data.drop('target', axis=1)
y = data['target']
X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(X, y, test size=0.2, random state=42)
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X \text{ test} = \text{scaler.transform}(X \text{ test})
model = LogisticRegression()
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
y pred = model.predict(X test)
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
class_report = classification_report(y_test, y_pred)
print(f'Accuracy: {accuracy:.2f}')
print('Confusion Matrix:')
print(conf_matrix)
print('Classification Report:')
print(class_report)
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.heatmap(conf_matrix, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues', xticklabels=['No Disease',
'Disease'], yticklabels=['No Disease', 'Disease'])
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
plt.xlabel('Predicted')
plt.ylabel('Actual')
plt.show()
importance = model.coef_[0]
features = X.columns
importance_df = pd.DataFrame({ Feature': features, 'Importance': importance})
importance_df = importance_df.sort_values(by='Importance', ascending=False)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.barplot(data=importance_df, x='Importance', y='Feature', palette='viridis')
plt.title('Feature Importance')
plt.xlabel('Coefficient Value')
plt.ylabel('Features')
plt.axvline(0, color='red', linestyle='--') # Adding a vertical line at 0
plt.show()
```





Enter the following features for prediction: compactness_se: 0.03 concavity_se: 0.03 radius_mean: 14.5 concave points_se: 0.02 texture mean: 20.0 symmetry_se: 0.02 perimeter_mean: 90.0 fractal_dimension_se: 0.003 area_mean: 560.0 radius worst: 16.0 smoothness_mean: 0.1 texture_worst: 25.0 compactness_mean: 0.15 perimeter_worst: 100.0 concavity_mean: 0.2 area_worst: 800.0 concave points_mean: 0.1 smoothness_worst: 0.14 symmetry_mean: 0.18 compactness_worst: 0.25 fractal_dimension_mean: 0.06 concavity_worst: 0.3 radius se: 0.6 concave points_worst: 0.15 texture_se: 1.2 symmetry_worst: 0.25 perimeter_se: 10.0 fractal_dimension_worst: 0.08 area_se: 40.0 The tumor is predicted to be: Malignant Based on the symptoms provided, the person may be at risk. smoothness_se: 0.007

RESULT:

Thus, the program for breast cancer diagnosis is executed successfully.

11. PREDICTING FLIGHT DELAYS

EX.N0:11

PREDICTING FLIGHT DELAYS

DATE: 16/10/2024

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Predict flight delays based on historical data.

PYTHON CONCEPTS: File reading/writing, functions.

<u>VISUALIZATION:</u> Line plots, scatter plots.

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS: Regression, clustering.

DATASET: Flight Delay Dataset

ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start the program.

Step 2: Import necessary libraries.

Step 3: Load the dataset.

Step 4: Encode categorical variable, define feature & testing set.

Step 5: Split the dataset into training & testing set, create trained model.

Step 6: Print equal metric & test the cell.

PROGRAM:

import pandas as pd

import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

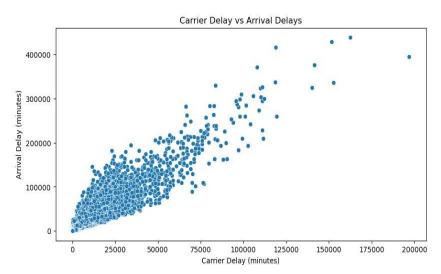
import seaborn as sns

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

```
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error, mean_squared_error, r2_score
df = pd.read csv('C:/Users/APPU/Downloads/Airline Delay Cause.csv')
print(df.columns)
print(df.isnull().sum())
df.dropna(inplace=True) # or df.fillna(method='ffill', inplace=True)
if 'year' in df.columns and 'month' in df.columns:
df['date'] = pd.to_datetime(df[['year', 'month']].assign(day=1))
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
sns.lineplot(data=df, x='date', y='arr_delay') # Adjust if necessary
plt.title('Flight Delays Over Time')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
delay_column = 'arr_delay' # Using 'arr_delay' for now
if 'carrier_delay' in df.columns and delay_column in df.columns:
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
sns.scatterplot(data=df, x='carrier_delay', y=delay_column) # Adjust as needed
plt.title('Carrier Delay vs Arrival Delays') plt.xlabel('Carrier Delay (minutes)')
plt.ylabel('Arrival Delay (minutes)') plt.show()
else: print("Check the delay columns: 'carrier_delay' or 'arr_delay' do not exist in the
DataFrame.")
df['day_of_week'] = df['date'].dt.dayofweek # Monday=0, Sunday=6
features = ['day_of_week', 'arr_flights', 'carrier_ct'] # Modify as needed
X = df[features] y = df[delay column]
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
model = LinearRegression()
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
predictions = model.predict(X_test)
print('Mean Absolute Error:', mean_absolute_error(y_test, predictions))
print('Mean Squared Error:', mean_squared_error(y_test, predictions))
print('R-squared:', r2_score(y_test, predictions))
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5)) plt.scatter(y test, predictions)
plt.plot([min(y_test), max(y_test)], [min(y_test), max(y_test)], color='red', linewidth=2) # Line
of equality
plt.title('Predictions vs Actual Delays') plt.xlabel('Actual Delays')
plt.ylabel('Predicted Delays') plt.show()
```

```
Index(['year', 'month', 'carrier', 'carrier_name', 'airport', 'airport_name',
         'arr_flights', 'arr_del15', 'carrier_ct', 'weather_ct', 'nas_ct',
'security_ct', 'late_aircraft_ct', 'arr_cancelled', 'arr_diverted',
'arr_delay', 'carrier_delay', 'weather_delay', 'nas_delay',
         'security_delay', 'late_aircraft_delay'],
       dtype='object')
year
month
carrier
                               0
                               0
carrier_name
                                                                          Flight Delays Over Time
                                      10000
airport
                               0
                               0
airport_name
arr_flights
                             240
                                       8000
arr_del15
                             443
carrier_ct
                             240
                             240
weather_ct
nas_ct
                             240
security_ct
                             240
late_aircraft_ct
                             240
arr_cancelled
                             240
arr_diverted
                             240
                                       2000
arr_delay
                             240
carrier_delay
                             240
weather_delay
                             240
nas_delay
security_delay
                             240
late_aircraft_delay
                             240
dtype: int64
```



Mean Absolute Error: 1592.2201262853362 Mean Squared Error: 25524907.35571326

R-squared: 0.8439698040165798

RESULT:

Thus, the program for predicting flight delays is executed successfully.

12. ENERGY CONSUMPTION FORECASTING

EX.N0:12

ENERGY CONSUMPTION FORECASTING

DATE: 23/10/2024

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Forecast energy consumption based on historical data.

PYTHON CONCEPTS: Functions, numeric types.

VISUALIZATION: Line plots, heatmaps.

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS: Time series analysis, regression.

DATASET: Energy Consumption Dataset

ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start the program.

Step 2: Import necessary libraries.

Step 3: Load the dataset.

Step 4: Encode categorical variable, define feature & testing set.

Step 5: Split the dataset into training & testing set, create trained model.

Step 6: Print equal metric & test the cell.

PROGRAM:

import pandas as pd

import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import seaborn as sns

from statsmodels.tsa.arima.model import ARIMA

from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error

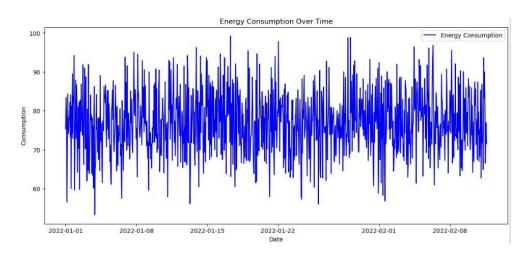
data = pd.read_csv('C:/Users/APPU/Downloads/energy_consumption_dataset.csv',

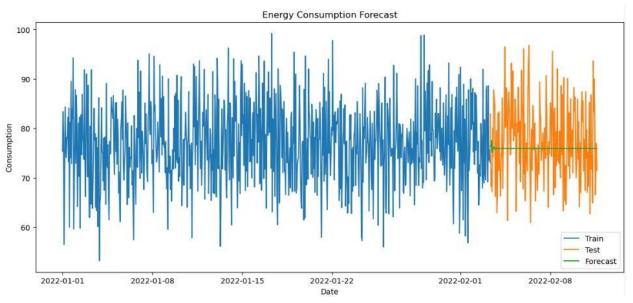
parse_dates=['Timestamp'], index_col='Timestamp')

print(data.head()) print(data.info())

```
data = data.fillna(method='ffill')
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 6))
plt.plot(data['EnergyConsumption'], color='blue', label='Energy Consumption')
plt.title('Energy Consumption Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Date') plt.ylabel('Consumption')
plt.legend() plt.show()
numeric_data = data.select_dtypes(include=[np.number])
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
sns.heatmap(numeric_data.corr(), annot=True, cmap='coolwarm')
plt.title('Correlation Matrix') plt.show()
from statsmodels.tsa.seasonal import seasonal_decompose
result = seasonal_decompose(data['EnergyConsumption'], model='additive', period=24) # Adjust
period based on your data's frequency
result.plot() plt.show()
train\_size = int(len(data) * 0.8)
train, test = data['EnergyConsumption'][:train_size], data['EnergyConsumption'][train_size:]
model = ARIMA(train, order=(5, 1, 0)) # Adjust (p,d,q) based on your data's behavior
fitted_model = model.fit()
forecast = fitted model.forecast(steps=len(test))
forecast index = test.index
mse = mean_squared_error(test, forecast)
rmse = np.sqrt(mse)
print(f'RMSE: {rmse}')
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 6))
plt.plot(train, label='Train')
plt.plot(test, label='Test')
plt.plot(forecast_index, forecast, label='Forecast')
plt.title('Energy Consumption Forecast')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Consumption')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

| | Temperature | Humidity | SquareFootage | Occupancy | \ | | | HVACUsage | LightingUsage | RenewableEnergy | Day0fWeek |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---|------------|----------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Timestamp | | | | | | Timestamp | | | | | |
| 2022-01-01 00:00:00 | 25.139433 | 43.431581 | 1565.693999 | 5 | | 2022-01-01 | 00:00:00 | On | 0ff | 2.774699 | Monday |
| 2022-01-01 01:00:00 | 27.731651 | 54.225919 | 1411.064918 | 1 | | 2022-01-01 | 01:00:00 | On | On | 21.831384 | Saturday |
| 2022-01-01 02:00:00 | 28.704277 | 58.907658 | 1755.715009 | 2 | | 2022-01-01 | 02:00:00 | 0ff | 0ff | 6.764672 | Sunday |
| 2022-01-01 03:00:00 | 20.080469 | 50.371637 | 1452.316318 | 1 | | 2022-01-01 | 03:00:00 | 0ff | On | 8.623447 | Wednesday |
| 2022-01-01 04:00:00 | 23.097359 | 51.401421 | 1094.130359 | 9 | | 2022-01-01 | 04:00:00 | On | Off | 3.071969 | Friday |





RESULT:

Thus, the program for energy consumption forecasting is executed successfully.