

LP1Da2

December 10, 2021

```
[3]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
%matplotlib inline

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

```
[4]: data=pd.read_csv('Pima.csv')
```

```
[5]: data.head(5) #####printing data
```

```
[5]:
```

	x1	x2	x3	x4	x5	x6	x7	x8	class
0	6	148	72	35	0	33.6	0.627	50	1
1	1	85	66	29	0	26.6	0.351	31	0
2	8	183	64	0	0	23.3	0.672	32	1
3	1	89	66	23	94	28.1	0.167	21	0
4	0	137	40	35	168	43.1	2.288	33	1

```
[6]: data.shape #####how many features and rows
```

```
[6]: (768, 9)
```

```
[7]: data.info() ### info about dataset 2.2 Summarraizing dataset for prediction
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 768 entries, 0 to 767
Data columns (total 9 columns):
x1          768 non-null int64
x2          768 non-null int64
x3          768 non-null int64
x4          768 non-null int64
x5          768 non-null int64
x6          768 non-null float64
x7          768 non-null float64
x8          768 non-null int64
class       768 non-null int64
dtypes: float64(2), int64(7)
memory usage: 54.1 KB
```

```
[8]: data['x1'].describe() ###statistics similary of others
```

```
[8]: count      768.000000  
     mean        3.845052  
     std         3.369578  
     min         0.000000  
     25%         1.000000  
     50%         3.000000  
     75%         6.000000  
     max        17.000000  
     Name: x1, dtype: float64
```

```
[9]: data.dtypes ## datatypes
```

```
[9]: x1          int64  
     x2          int64  
     x3          int64  
     x4          int64  
     x5          int64  
     x6         float64  
     x7         float64  
     x8          int64  
     class       int64  
     dtype: object
```

```
[8]: train=np.array(data.iloc[0:600]) ##2.1 Loading data into training and testing  
     test=np.array(data.iloc[600:768])
```

```
[9]: train.shape ### trainging data size
```

```
[9]: (600, 9)
```

```
[10]: test.shape ### testing datasize
```

```
[10]: (168, 9)
```

```
[11]: from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB ####importing guassian model
```

```
[13]: model = GaussianNB()
```

```
[15]: model.fit(train[:,0:8], train[:,8]) ##2.3 training the data for prediction
```

```
[15]: GaussianNB(priors=None)
```

```
[19]: predicted= model.predict(test[:,0:8])  
     print(test[:,8])  
     print(predicted) ## predicted data
```

```
[ 0.  0.  0.  1.  1.  0.  1.  0.  0.  0.  0.  1.  1.  0.  1.  0.  0.  0.
  1.  1.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  1.  0.  0.  0.  0.  1.
  0.  0.  1.  0.  0.  0.  1.  0.  0.  0.  1.  1.  1.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.
  0.  1.  0.  0.  0.  1.  0.  1.  1.  1.  1.  0.  1.  1.  0.  0.  0.  0.
  0.  0.  0.  1.  1.  0.  1.  0.  0.  1.  0.  1.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  1.
  0.  1.  0.  1.  0.  1.  1.  0.  0.  0.  0.  1.  1.  0.  0.  0.  1.  0.
  1.  1.  0.  0.  1.  0.  0.  1.  1.  0.  0.  1.  0.  0.  1.  0.  0.  0.
  0.  0.  0.  0.  1.  1.  1.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  1.  1.  0.  0.  1.
  0.  0.  1.  0.  1.  1.  1.  0.  0.  1.  1.  1.  0.  1.  0.  1.  0.  1.
  0.  0.  0.  0.  1.  0.]
[ 0.  0.  0.  1.  1.  0.  1.  0.  1.  0.  0.  1.  1.  0.  1.  0.  0.  0.
  1.  0.  0.  1.  1.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  1.
  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  1.  0.  1.  1.  0.  0.  0.  0.
  0.  1.  0.  1.  1.  0.  1.  1.  1.  1.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  1.  1.  0.
  0.  1.  0.  1.  1.  0.  0.  0.  0.  1.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  1.
  0.  1.  0.  1.  0.  1.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  1.  1.  0.  0.  0.  0.
  1.  0.  1.  0.  1.  0.  0.  1.  1.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.
  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  1.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  1.  0.  0.  1.
  1.  1.  1.  0.  1.  0.  0.  0.  0.  1.  1.  1.  1.  0.  0.  1.  0.  1.
  0.  1.  0.  0.  0.  0.]
```

```
[21]: count=0          ##### calulating acuracy
      for l in range(168):
          if(predicted[l]==test[l,8]):
              count=count+1
```

```
[22]: print(count)    ##### print no of correctly matched samples out of 168
```

128

```
[23]: ##### Accuracy is

      print(count/168)
```

0.7619047619047619