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Applied Machine Learning

5th Sem Practical File(IoT-009)

Submitted to:-

DEI

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Question: Introduction to Machine Learning.

Theory Explanation: A good start at a Machine Learning definition is that it is a core sub-area of Artificial Intelligence (AI). ML applications learn from experience (well data) like humans without direct programming. When exposed to new data, these applications learn, grow, change, and develop by themselves. In other words, with Machine Learning, computers find insightful information without being told where to look. Instead, they do this by leveraging algorithms that learn from data in an iterative process.

How does it works?

The Machine Learning process starts with inputting training data into the selected algorithm. Training data being known or unknown data to develop the final Machine Learning algorithm. The type of training data input does impact the algorithm, and that concept will be covered further momentarily.

Types Of Machine Learning:-

- Supervised Learning
 - 1. Polynomial Regression
 - 2. Linear Regression
 - 3. Random Forest
 - 4. Decision Tree
 - 5. Logistic Regression
 - 6. K-Nearest Neighbors
- Unsupervised Learning
 - 1. K-Means Clustering
- Reinforcement Learning
 - 1) The algorithm discovers data through a process of trial and error and then decides what action results in higher rewards. Three major components make up reinforcement learning: the agent, the environment, and the actions.

Question: Implement Simple Linear Regression on real-state dataset for house price prediction use "X2 house age" as independent variable.

Theory Explanation: The Dataset which was provided is

1. https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NdRZeIH6Do41wIk5RfXhAk OeH0ymKODy/view?usp=sharing

Dependent variable:- Y house price of unit area

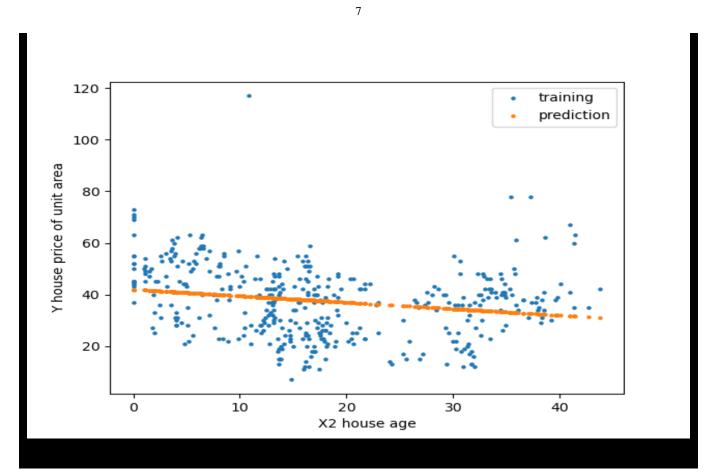
Independent variable:- X2 house age

Formula:- y=mx+c

X2 house age	Y house price of unit area
32	37.9
19.5	42.2
13.3	47.3
13.3	54.8
5	43.1
7.1	32.1
34.5	40.3
20.3	46.7
31.7	18.8
17.9	22.1
34.8	41.4
6.3	58.1
13	39.3
20.4	23.8
13.2	34.3
35.7	50.5

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn import linear model
from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error, r2 score
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
data=pd.read csv('Real estate.csv')
print(data)
X=data.iloc[:,2:3]
Y=data.iloc[:,-1:]
data.info()
from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
lr = LinearRegression()
lr.fit(X,Y)
y_pred=lr.predict(X)
print('Coefficients: \n', lr.coef_)
print('Intercept: \n', lr.intercept_)
print('Mean squared error: %.2f'
      % mean squared error(Y, y pred))
print('Coefficient of determination: %.2f'
      % r2_score(Y, y_pred))
print(lr.score(Y,y_pred))
plt.scatter(X,Y,s=5, label='training')
plt.scatter(X,y_pred,s=5, label='prediction')
plt.xlabel('X2 house age')
plt.ylabel('Y house price of unit area')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

		2 house age		X5 latitud	e X6 longitude	Y
house price of unit		32.0		24.9829	8 121.54024	
37.9						
1 2 42.2				24.9803	4 121.53951	
2 3	2013.583			24.9874	6 121.54391	
	2013.500			24.9874	6 121.54391	
		5.0			7 121.54245	
43.1						
409 410	2013.000			24 9415	5 121.50381	
15.4						
410 411 50.0	2012.667			24.9743		
411 412 40.6	2013.250			24.9792	3 121.53986	
412 413	2013.000			24.9667	121.54067	
52.5 413 414	2013.500					
63.9						
[414 rows x 8 colum	nal					
<pre><class 'pandas.core<="" pre=""></class></pre>		amo!>				
RangeIndex: 414 ent						
Data columns (total						
# Column	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Non-	Null Count	Dtvne	
0 No			414	non-null	int64	
1 X1 transaction	date				float64	
2 X2 house age	adee				float64	
3 X3 distance to	the nearest	MRT station			float64	
4 X4 number of c					int64	
5 X5 latitude	2011 4 011 1 011 0 0 0 0	0100		non-null	float64	
6 X6 longitude				non-null	float64	
7 Y house price	of unit area			non-null	float64	
dtypes: float64(6),					<u> </u>	
memory usage: 25.9						
Coefficients:						
[[-0.25148842]]						
<pre>Intercept:</pre>						
[42.43469705]						
Mean squared error:	176.50					
Coefficient of dete		0.4				
-5.102052477660019						



Question: Implement Multiple-Linear Regression on Real-State House prediction dataset. Consider all the attributes for prediction.

Theory Explanation: The Dataset which was provided is

1. https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NdRZeIH6Do41wIk5RfXhAk
<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NdRZeIH6Do41wIk5RfXhAk
<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NdRZeIH6Do41wIk5RfXhAk
<a href="https:

Dependent variable:- 'X1 transaction date', 'X2 house age', 'X3 distance to the nearest MRT station', 'X4 number of convenience stores', 'X5 latitude', 'X6 longitude'.

Independent variable:- Y house price of unit area Formula:- y=b0+b1x1+b2x2+b3x3+...+bnxn

	Dependent Variable		Independent variable
X1 transaction date		X6 longitude	Y house price of unit area
2012.917		121.54024	37.9
2012.917		121.53951	42.2
2013.583		121.54391	47.3
2013.5		121.54391	54.8
2012.833	>>>>>>>	121.54245	43.1
2012.667		121.51254	32.1
2012.667		121.53642	40.3
2013.417		121.54228	46.7
2013.5		121.48458	18.8
2013.417		121.51486	22.1
2013.083		121.53372	41.4
2013.333		121.5431	58.1
2012.917		121.53737	39.3
2012.667		121.51046	23.8
2013.5		121.53406	34.3
2013.583		121.54619	50.5
2013.25		121.54458	70.1

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn import linear model
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error,r2_score
from sklearn.model selection import train_test_split
import seaborn as sns
data = pd.read csv('Real estate.csv')
data.head()
X = data.iloc[:, :-1]
Y = data.iloc[:, -1]
print(Y)
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split (X, Y, test_size = 0.3,
random state=1234)
from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
lr = LinearRegression()
lr.fit(x_train, y_train)
y_predict = lr.predict(x_test)
print(y predict)
mlr_score = lr.score(x_test, y_test)
mlr coefficient = lr.coef
mlr_intercept = lr.intercept_
print(mlr_intercept)
print(mlr coefficient)
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
import math
mlr rmse = math.sqrt(mean squared_error(y_test, y_predict))
```

```
X1 transaction date X2 house age ... X4 number of convenience stores
X5 latitude
            X6 longitude
[414 rows x 7 columns]
Name: Y house price of unit area, Length: 414, dtype: float64
```

```
42.80580394 46.16514329 45.16370184 36.13377847 31.04748153 31.49395191 43.1039563 34.35185412 33.59124312 43.94209321 42.54563986 45.13206331 30.30396119 49.10178987 31.38550927 47.19173681 32.42546457 46.86982554 48.16346314 13.44700706 35.02939667 29.89143183 44.85162135] 50.258071710349924 % -16668.388763953353 [-4.73279996e-03 3.92853167e+00 -2.32812566e-01 -4.27713278e-03 1.02049509e+00 2.19335878e+02 2.73711244e+01]
```

Question:- Implement Polynomial regression OnlineNewsPopularity dataset taken from UCI repository.

Theory Explanation:- The Dataset which was provided is

1. https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZStFWpHA6vw00OlwgF_M
C-M ZVuLe Rx/view?usp=sharing

To implement this on UCINewsPopularity we need to find out the features for which we consider the correlation matrix between shares and the set of columns also we plot this correlation matrix on the heatmap which basically gives us the idea and the data which shows high rate with respect to shares.

Using this heat- map we have found certain features which are features = ['kw_avg_avg','kw_max_min','kw_avg_min',kw_avg_avg',' weekday_is_saturday',' is_weekend',' LDA_03 ','abs_title_sentiment_p olarity']

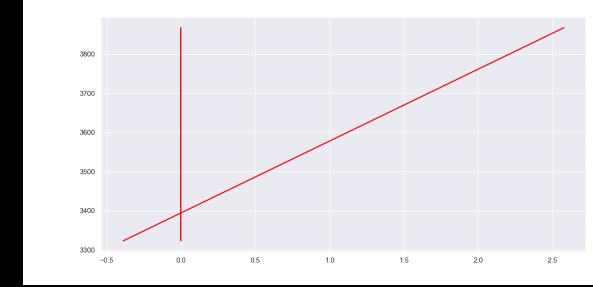
Also there is some NaN Values for which we have filled it using fillna().

After that we have applied LinearRegression model for predicting the values and polynomial features for feature selection.

Formula = $Y=bo + b1X + b2X^2 + ... + \theta_m X^m +$ **residual error**

```
import numpy as np
  import pandas as pd
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  import seaborn as sns
 4 data = pd.read csv("OnlineNewsPopularity.csv")
  data.head()
  data.drop(labels=['url', ' timedelta'], axis = 1, inplace=True)
8 data.head()
  X = data.iloc[:, 0:58]
 Y = data.iloc[:,-1:]
  Y.head()
  data1 = X
  data1['shares'] = Y
  data1.head()
  sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize':(11.7,8.27)})
<mark>.8</mark>correlation matrix = data1.corr().round(2)
  sns.heatmap(data=correlation matrix, annot=True)
  df =X.reindex(columns =
 ['kw_avg_avg','kw_max_min','kw_avg_min','kw_avg_avg','weekday is saturday','
  is weekend',' LDA 03 ','abs title sentiment polarity'])
 df.fillna(0,inplace=True)
  from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
  scaler = StandardScaler()
  data = scaler.fit transform(df.values)
  from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
  from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score
  from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
  polynomial features= PolynomialFeatures(degree=2)
<mark>36</mark>x poly = polynomial features.fit transform(data )
 model = LinearRegression()
<mark>38</mark> model.fit(x poly, Y)
  y poly pred = model.predict(x poly)
10 print(y poly pred)
2 Y.head()
43 rmse = np.sqrt(mean squared error(Y,y poly pred))
14 r2 = r2 score(Y,y poly pred)
45 print(rmse)
46 print(r2)
<mark>48</mark> plt.plot(data , y poly pred, color=<mark>'red'</mark>)
49 plt.show()
```

```
poly_pred:
  [3323.12792969]
  [3323.12792969]]
root mean squared error 11625.140254523036
r2 score 0.00028618907450805864
                                                                                                                                                                                       1.00
      n_tokens_title
n_unique_tokens
   stop unique tokens
       num_self_hrefs
num_videos
                                                                                                                                                                                     - 0.75
num_keywords
annel_is_entertainment
ta_channel_is_socmed
                                                                                                                                                                                      - 0.50
data_channel_is_world
kw_max_min
          kw_min_max
kw_avg_max
                                                                                                                                                                                      0.25
          kw max avg
reference_min_shares
eference_avg_sharess
weekday_is_tuesday
                                                                                                                                                                                      0.00
 weekday_is_thursday
weekday_is_saturday
            is_weekend
                LDA_01
LDA_03
                                                                                                                                                                                        -0.25
global_subjectivity
al_rate_positive_words
rate_positive_words
                                                                                                                                                                                       -0.50
 avg_positive_polarity
max_positive_polarity
 min_negative_polarity
title_subjectivity
abs_title_subjectivity
                 shares
                                                                                         shares
                          3800
                          3700
```



Question:- Implement Decision Tree regression on petrol consumption dataset and classification on Bank Deposit dataset taken from kaggle competitions.

Theory Explanation:- The Dataset which was provided is

- 1. https://drive.google.com/file/d/10adZiYwgM96uE_jXI0kAJvvY00mEadrJ/view?usp=sharing
- 2. https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nzMZ8a9CPrAq_r8FAtiyWQ8wi6MTpmaf/view?usp=sharing

It is a supervised learning approach used for both classification and regression tasks. A decision tree algorithm can handle both categorical and numeric data and is much efficient compared to other algorithms. Any missing value present in the data does not affect a decision tree which is why it is considered a flexible algorithm.

Interpretable and can be easily represented. Preprocessing of data such as normalization and scaling is not required which reduces the effort in building a model.

Two models are used one is:-

- 1. DecisionTreeRegressor()
- 2. DecisionTreeClassifier()

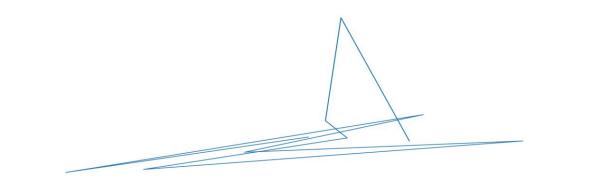
```
3 import pandas as pd
 4 import numpy as np
 5 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
 6 from sklearn.model selection import train test split
 7 from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor, DecisionTreeClassifier
 8 from sklearn import metrics
 9 from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
10 from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix
11 from sklearn import tree
12
13 data=pd.read csv('petrol consumption.csv')
14 print (data)
16 X = data.drop('Petrol Consumption', axis=1)
17 Y = data['Petrol Consumption']
18 print(X)
19
20 X train, X test, Y train, Y test = train test split(X, Y, test size = 0.2
21 , random state=42)
22 print (X train.shape)
23 print(Y train.shape)
24 print(X test.shape)
25 print(Y test.shape)
26
27 dtc = DecisionTreeClassifier(random state=1234)
28 dtc.fit(X_train, Y_train)
29 Y predict = dtc.predict(X test)
31 cm = confusion matrix(Y test, Y predict)
32 score = dtc.score(X test, Y test)
33 print(score*100,'%')
34 print (cm)
35
36 \text{ fig} = \text{plt.figure}(\text{figsize}=(50,50))
   = tree.plot tree(dtc, feature names=X test.columns, filled=True)
38 plt.savefig('tree1.png')
40 plt.plot(Y_test,Y_predict)
41 plt.show()
42
43 bank=pd.read csv('Bank Deposit Data.csv')
44 print (bank)
45
46 print('any null values', bank[bank.isnull().any(axis=1)].count())
48 bank data = bank.copy()
49 jobs = ['management','blue-
50 collar', 'technician', 'admin.', 'services', 'retired', 'self-employed', 'student',
51 'unemployed', 'entrepreneur', 'housemaid', 'unknown']
52
  for j in jobs:
```

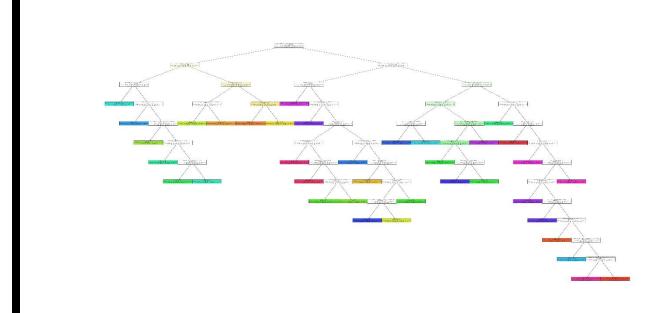
```
print("{:15} : {:5}". format(j, len(bank data[(bank data.deposit == "yes") &
55 (bank data.job ==j)])))
56
57 print('bank data job value counts',bank data.job.value counts())
58 print('bank data job poutcome', bank data.poutcome.value_counts())
59
60
61 labels = ['housing', 'default', 'loan','job', 'contact', 'marital','education',
62 'poutcome', 'month', 'day','deposit']
63 for label in labels:
64
      label encoder = LabelEncoder()
65
      label encoder.fit(bank data[label])
66
67 print (bank data)
68
69 X = bank data.drop('deposit', axis=1)
70 y = bank data['deposit']
71 print(X)
72
73 X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(X, y, test size=0.2,
74 random state=0)
75 print ('shape', X train.shape)
76 print('shape', X test.shape)
77 print('shape',y_train.shape)
78 print('shape', y test.shape)
79
80
81 clf = DecisionTreeClassifier()
82 model = clf.fit(X train, y train)
84 y pred 1 = clf.predict(X test)
85 print('Actual against prediction',pd.DataFrame({'Actual':y test,
86 'Predicted':y pred 1}))
  print("Accuracy:",metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_1)*100,'%')
  fig = plt.figure(figsize=(25,20))
   = tree.plot tree(clf, feature names=X test.columns, class names=['0','1'],
  filled=True)
  plt.savefig('tree2.png')
```

		_income Paved_Hi	ghways Population	_Driver_licence(%)
	Consumption			0 505
0 541		3571		0.525
1		4092	1250	0.572
524 2		3865	1586	0.580
561				
3 414		4870	2351	0.529
4 410		4399		0.544
5		5342		0.571
457 6			11868	0.451
344				
7 467			2138	0.553
8 464		4447	8577	0.529
9		4512	8507	0.552
498 10				0.530
580				
11 471			14186	0.525
12 525		4817	6930	0.574
13		4207	6580	0.545
508 14				0.608
566				
15 635		4318	10340	0.586
16		4206	8508	0.572
603 17		3718		0.540
714 18				0.724
865				
19 640		4341	6010	0.677
20		4593	7834	0.663
649 21		4983	602	0.602
5 4 0 2 2		4897	2449	0.511
464				
23 547		4258	4686	0.517
24		4574		0.551
460				

25			4746	0.544
566 26 577		3448	5399	0.548
27 631		3846	9061	
28 574		4188		
29 534		3601	4650	0.493
30 571		3640	6905	
31 554			6594	
32 577		3063	6524	
33 628		3357		
34 487		3528	3495	0.487
35 644	6.58	3802	7834	
36 640		4045	17782	0.566
37 704		3897	6385	0.586
38 648		3635		0.663
39 968		4345	3905	
40 587		4449	4639	
41 699		3656	3985	
42 632		4300	3635	0.603
43 591 44		3745		0.508 0.672
782 45		5215 4476	2302 3942	
510 46		4296	4083	
610 47		5002	9794	0.593
524				
	Petrol_tax	Average_income	Paved_Highways	<pre>Population_Driver_licence(%)</pre>
0		3571		
1		4092	1250	
2		3865	1586	0.580
3		4870	2351	
4		4399		0.544
5		5342		
6		5319	11868	0.451
7			2138	0.553
8	8.00	4447	8577	
9				
		4512	8507	0.552
10	8.00	4391	5939	0.530

11			14186	
12		4817	6930	
13		4207	6580	0.545
14				0.608
15		4318	10340	0.586
16		4206	8508	
17		3718		0.540
18				
19		4341	6010	
20		4593	7834	0.663
21		4983	602	0.602
22		4897	2449	
23		4258	4686	
24		4574		0.551
25			4746	0.544
26		3448	5399	0.548
27		3846	9061	
28		4188		
29		3601	4650	0.493
30		3640	6905	
31			6594	
32		3063	6524	
33		3357		
34		3528	3495	0.487
35	6.58	3802	7834	
36		4045	17782	0.566
37		3897	6385	0.586
38		3635		0.663
39		4345	3905	
40		4449	4639	
41		3656	3985	
42		4300	3635	0.603
43		3745		0.508
44			2302	
45		4476	3942	
46		4296	4083	
		5002	9794	
(38, 4)				
(38,)				
(10, 4)				
(10,)				
0.0 %				
1.0				

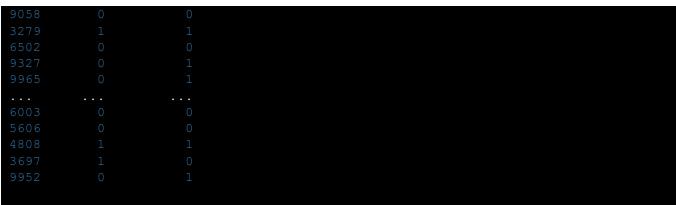




job	marital	education	default	balance		duration
previous	poutcome	deposit				
admin.	married	secondary	no	2343		
0 unknov	vn y	es				
admin.	married	secondary	no	45		1467
0 unknov	vn y	es				
chnician	married	secondary	no			1389
0 unknov	vn y	es				
services	married	secondary	no			
0 unknov	vn y	es				
admin.	married	tertiary	no	184		
0 unknov	vn y	es				
e-collar	single	primary	no			
0 unknov	vn :	no				
	previous admin. 0 unknov admin. 0 unknov chnician 0 unknov services 0 unknov admin. 0 unknov	previous poutcome admin. married 0 unknown y admin. married 0 unknown y chnician married 0 unknown y services married 0 unknown y admin. married 0 unknown y admin. married 0 unknown y admin. single	previous poutcome deposit admin. married secondary 0 unknown yes admin. married secondary 0 unknown yes chnician married secondary 0 unknown yes services married secondary 0 unknown yes admin. married tertiary 0 unknown yes e-collar single primary	previous poutcome deposit admin. married secondary no 0 unknown yes admin. married secondary no 0 unknown yes chnician married secondary no 0 unknown yes services married secondary no 0 unknown yes admin. married tertiary no 0 unknown yes admin. married tertiary no 0 unknown yes admin. single primary no	previous poutcome deposit admin. married secondary no 2343 0 unknown yes admin. married secondary no 45 0 unknown yes chnician married secondary no 1270 0 unknown yes services married secondary no 2476 0 unknown yes admin. married tertiary no 184 0 unknown yes	admin. married secondary no 2343 0 unknown yes admin. married secondary no 45 0 unknown yes chnician married secondary no 1270 0 unknown yes services married secondary no 2476 0 unknown yes admin. married tertiary no 184 0 unknown yes admin. married tertiary no 1 e-collar single primary no 1

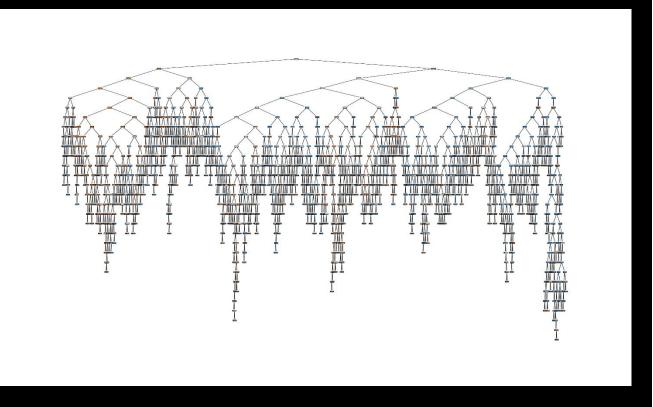
```
services married secondary
           technician single secondary
           0 unknown
           technician married secondary
              5 failure
           technician married secondary
           0 unknown no
[11162 rows x 17 columns]
any null values age
marital
education
default
balance
housing
loan
contact
duration
campaign
pdays
previous
poutcome
deposit
dtype: int64
management
blue-collar
technician
admin.
services
retired
self-employed
student
unemployed
entrepreneur
housemaid
unknown
bank_data_job_value_counts management 2566
technician
admin.
services
retired
self-employed
student
unemployed
entrepreneur
housemaid
unknown
Name: job, dtype: int64
bank data job poutcome unknown 8326
success
other
```

Name: poutcome,	dtype: int	- 64						
age job		education	default	balance		duration	campaign	
pdays previous	poutcome							
0 59 0			0	2343				
-1 0 1 56 0			0	45		1467		
-1 0								
2 41 9			0	1270		1389		
-1 0 3 55 7			0	2476				
-1 0								
4 54 0			0	184				
-1 0 								
11157 33 1		0	0					
-1 0		0						
11158 39 7 -1 0		0	0					
11159 32 9			0					
-1 0		0						
11160 43 9 172 5	1 0	0	0	0				
11161 34 9			0	0		628		
-1 0		0						
511160								
[11162 rows x 1 ⁻ age job		education	default	halance		month du	ration	
campaign pdays		poutcome	0010010	Dalance		morrerr de	11401011	
0 59 0			0	2343				
1 -1								
1 56 0 1 -1			0	45			1467	
2 41 9			0	1270			1389	
1 -1								
3 55 7 1 - 1			0					
4 54 0			0	184				
2 -1								
11157 33 1		0	0					
1 -1								
11158 39 7			0				83	
4 -1 11159 32 9			0					
2 -1								
11160 43 9			0	0				
2 172		0		0			620	
11161 34 9 1 - 1		1 3	0				628	
[11162 rows x 16 columns]								
shape (8929, 16)								
shape (2233, 16) shape (8929,)								
shape (2233,)								
Actual against p	prediction	Actu	al Predi	cted				



[2233 rows x 2 columns]

Accuracy: 77.92207792207793 %



Question:- Implement Random Forest on petrol consumption dataset and classification on Bank Deposit dataset taken from kaggle competitions.

Theory Explanation:- The Dataset which was provided is

- 1. https://drive.google.com/file/d/1OadZiYwgM96uE_jXI0kAJvvYO0mEadrJ/view?usp=sharing
- 2. https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nzMZ8a9CPrAq_r8FAtiyWQ8wi6MTpmaf/view?usp=sharing

The Random Forest Classifier is a set of decision trees from randomly selected subset of training set. The principle is to aggregates the votes from different decision trees to decide the final class of the test object. Also known as ensemble tree-based learning algorithm.

RandomForestRegressor() || RandomForestClassifier()

Parameters controlling the size and depth are:

- n estimators
- criterion
- max_depth
- min_samples_split
- min_samples_leaf

```
import numpy as np
 2 import pandas as pd
 3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
 4 from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor, RandomForestClassifier
 5 from sklearn.model selection import train test split
 6 from sklearn import metrics
 7 from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix
 8 from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
10 # # Random Forest Regressor on petrol consumption
12 data=pd.read csv('petrol consumption.csv')
13 print (data)
14
15 X = data.iloc[:, :-1]
16 Y = data.iloc[:, -1]
18 X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X,Y)
19 print(X train.shape)
20 print(Y train.shape)
21 print(X_test.shape)
22 print(Y test.shape)
24 rfc = RandomForestClassifier(n estimators=100)
26 rfc.fit(X_train, Y_train)
28 Y predict = rfc.predict(X train)
30 cm2 = confusion matrix(Y train, Y predict)
31 score2 = rfc.score(X test, Y test)
32 print(score2)
33 print(cm2)
34
35 # # Random Forest classification on Bank Deposit
36 bank=pd.read csv('Bank Deposit Data.csv')
37 print (bank)
39 bank[bank.isnull().any(axis=1)].count()
40
41 bank data = bank.copy()
42 jobs = ['management','blue-
43 collar', 'technician', 'admin.', 'services', 'retired', 'self-employed', 'student',
44 'unemployed', 'entrepreneur', 'housemaid', 'unknown']
45
46 for j in jobs:
47
      print("{:15} : {:5}". format(j, len(bank data[(bank data.deposit == "yes")
48 & (bank data.job ==j)])))
49
50 print('bank data job value counts',bank data.job.value counts())
51 print('bank_data_job_poutcome',bank_data.poutcome.value_counts())
53 labels = ['housing', 'default', 'loan','job', 'contact', 'marital','education',
```

```
55 for label in labels:
56
      label encoder = LabelEncoder()
      label encoder.fit(bank data[label])
58
      bank data[label] = label encoder.transform(bank data[label])
59 print(bank_data)
60
62 X = bank_data.drop('deposit', axis=1)
63 y = bank_data['deposit']
65 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2,
66 random_state=0)
68 clf = RandomForestClassifier()
69 model = clf.fit(X_train, y_train)
  y_pred_1 = clf.predict(X_test)
  print('Actual against prediction',pd.DataFrame({'Actual':y_test,
  'Predicted':y_pred_1}))
  print("Accuracy:",metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_1)*100,'%')
```

	rol_tax Ave		ved_Highways	Population_Driver_licence(%)
0	9.00	3571		0.525
541		4092	1250	0.572
524		3865	1586	0.580
561 3		4870	2351	0.529
4 1 4 4		4399		0.544
410 5		5342		0.571
457 6			11868	0.451
344 7			2138	0.553
467 8		4447	8577	0.529
464 9		4512	8507	0.552
498 10				0.530
580 11			14186	0.525
471 12		4817	6930	0.574
525 13		4207	6580	0.545
508 14				0.608
566 15		4318	10340	0.586
635 16		4206	8508	0.572
603 17		3718		0.540
714 18				0.724
865 19		4341	6010	0.677
640 20		4593	7834	0.663
649 21		4983	602	0.602
540 22		4897	2449	0.511
464		4258	4686	0.517
547 24		4574		0.551
460				

2	9	

25	9.00	3721	4746	0.544
566 26		3448	5399	0.548
577 27		3846	9061	0.579
631 28		4188		0.563
574 29		3601	4650	0.493
534 30		3640	6905	0.518
571 31			6594	0.513
554 32		3063	6524	0.578
577 33		3357		0.547
628 34		3528	3495	0.487
487 35	6.58	3802	7834	0.629
644 36		4045	17782	0.566
640 37		3897	6385	0.586
704		3635		0.663
648		4345	3905	0.672
968 40		4449	4639	0.626
587 41		3656	3985	0.563
699 42		4300	3635	0.603
632		3745		0.508
591 44		5215	2302	0.672
782 45			3942	
510 46		4476		0.571
610 47		4296	4083	0.623
524		5002	9794	0.593
(36, 4 (36,)				
(12, 4 (12,))			
	0 0 0 0]			
[0 0]	0 0 0 0]			
[0 0]	0 1 0 0] 0 0 1 0] 0 0 0 1]]			

```
job marital education default balance ... duration
     age
campaign pdays previous poutcome deposit
             admin. married secondary no 2343 ...
            0 unknown yes
             admin. married secondary no
             0 unknown yes
          technician married secondary no
           0 unknown yes
            services married secondary no
            0 unknown yes
             admin. married tertiary
            0 unknown yes
          0 unknown no
           services married secondary
         technician single secondary
         0 unknown no
          technician married secondary no
          5 failure no
          technician married secondary no 0 ...
         0 unknown no
[11162 rows x 17 columns]
          : 1301
management
blue-collar
technician
admin.
services
retired
self-employed : 187
student : 269
unemployed : 202
entrepreneur : 123
housemaid
unknown
bank data job value counts management 2566
technician
admin.
services
retired
self-employed
student
unemployed
entrepreneur
housemaid
Name: job, dtype: int64
bank data job poutcome unknown 8326
failure 1228
success
other 537
Name: poutcome, dtype: int64
     age job marital education default balance ... duration campaign
pdays previous poutcome deposit
```

0	59	0	1	1	0	2343	 1042	1
-1								
1					0	45	1467	
-1								
2					0	1270	1389	
-1								
3					0			
-1								
4					0	184		
-1								
11157				0	0			
11157 -1				0				
11157 -1 11158				0 0 1				
11157 -1 11158 -1				0 0 1 0	0			
11157 -1 11158 -1 11159				0 0 1 0 1	0			
11157 -1 11158 -1 11159				0 0 1 0 1	0			
11157 -1 11158 -1 11159 -1 11160				0 0 1 0 1 0	0			
11157 -1 11158 -1 11159 -1 11160 172		1 7 9 9	3 1 3 2 3 1 0	0 0 1 0 1 0 1	0 0	733 29 0		
11157 -1 11158 -1 11159 -1 11160		1 7 9 9 5		0 0 1 0 1 0	0			

Actual against prediction

Actual Predicted

[2233 rows x 2 columns]
Accuracy: 84.10210479175997 %

Question:- Implement Logistic Regression on Heart Disease Prediction dataset to predict the 10 year risk of Coronary heart disease (Dataset taken from kaggle competition).

Theory Explanation:- The Dataset which was provided is

1. https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YLxN-USbFyM5xuyiKkXxj0LXOQGeGvcf/view?usp=sharing

Logistic regression is a classification algorithm. It is used to predict a binary outcome based on a set of independent variables. A **binary outcome** is one where there are only two possible scenarios—either the event happens (1) or it does not happen (0). **Independent variables** are those variables or factors which may influence the outcome (or dependent variable).

The independent variables can fall into any of the following categories:

- Continuous
- Discrete, ordinal
- Discrete, nominal

The three types of logistic regression are:

- Binary logistic regression
- Multinomial logistic regression
- Ordinal logistic regression

```
import pandas as pd
     import numpy as np
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     from sklearn.model selection import train test split
     from sklearn import tree
     from sklearn import metrics
     ds=pd.read csv('framingham.csv')
     ds.head()
11
12
13
     X=ds.iloc[:,:-1].values.astype('int')
14
     Y=ds.iloc[:,-1].values.astype('int')
16
     from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
17
18
19
     from sklearn.model selection import train test split
21
     X train, X test, Y train, Y test = train test split(X SSF, Y, test size=0.2,
22
     random state=0)
23
24
25
     from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
26
     LOR = LogisticRegression()
27
28
     y pred=LOR.predict(X test)
29
     print(np.concatenate((y_pred.reshape(len(y_pred),1),Y_test.reshape(len(Y_test),1))
     from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
33
     print('confusion matrix:',confusion matrix(Y test,y pred))
34
35
     from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
     print('Accuracy:',accuracy_score(Y_test,y_pred)*100,'%')
```

	male	300	education	currentsm	oker	cigsPerDay	BDMeds		eveBD	diaBP
BMI			glucose Te		over	Cigareiday	Dineas		SYSDI	GIADI
0										
26.97										
1										
28.73										
25.34										
3										
28.58										
4										
23.10										
• • •										
4233										
25.97										
4234										
19.71										
4235							NaN			
[[1.										
[1.										
[1.										
[1.										
[-0.										
0.										
0 0]] 0 0] 0 0]										
0 0]										
[0 0		natris	z• [[707							
<pre>confusion_matrix: [[707 3] [132 6]]</pre>										
_										

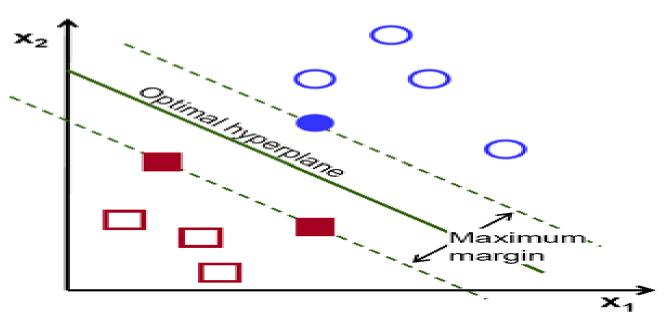
Question:- Implement Support Vector Machine on Credit Scoring Dataset taken from Kaggle Competition. Here "SeriousDlqin2yrs" is the dependent variable.

Theory Explanation:- The Dataset which was provided is

1. https://drive.google.com/file/d/1zZYNTHaTIr3xKzXvpPfwaYM
1qPYYccRo/view?usp=sharing

What is Support Vector Machine?

The objective of the support vector machine algorithm is to find a hyperplane in an N-dimensional space(N — the number of features) that distinctly classifies the data points.



Types of Kernel in SVM:-

- Gaussian Kernel
- Sigmoid Kernel
- Polynomial Kernel
- Linear Kernel
- Polynomial Kernel

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
data = pd.read csv("credit scoring sample.csv")
print(data)
print(data.corr())
print(data.isnull().sum())
print(data.dropna(inplace=True))
print(data.isnull().sum())
X = data.drop('SeriousDlqin2yrs', axis=1)
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
scaler = StandardScaler()
scaler.fit(X)
X = scaler.transform(X)
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=42)
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn import metrics
svc=SVC()
svc.fit(X_train,y_train)
y_pred=svc.predict(X_test)
print('Accuracy Score:',metrics.accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)*100,'%')
print(y_pred)
```

Output

					Ottob					
\$	SeriousDlqi	n2yrs	age		MonthlyInc	ome Numbe	erOfDepende	ents		
0		0			815	8.0				
1		0	58			NaN				
2		0			666	66.0				
3		0			1050	0.0				
4			49		40	0.0				
45058					300	0.0				
45059		0	49			0.0				
45060			38			0.0				
45061		0			1172					
45062			45			20.0				
[45063	rows x 8 col	lumnsl								
[10000	20110 11 0 00.				Serious	Dlqin2yrs	age			
Monthly	Income Numl	herOfD	enend	ents	5011045	,D191112	age			
	Dlqin2yrs	DCIOID	срепа	CIICD		1 000000	-0.192937			
0.035469			5360				0.192937			
						_0 102037	1.000000			
age 0.05141			3021							
				o+Wore		0 1/1639	-0.076529		_	
NumberOfTime30-59DaysPastDueNotWorse 0.017516 -0.011138					36	0.141000				
DebtRat:						0 012244	0.028774			
			2207			-0.012344	0.020//4		_	
0.032343		-0.03					0 077301			
NumberOfTimes90DaysLate						-0.077381		_		
0.020486 -0.016762										
NumberOfTime60-89DaysPastDueNotWorse 0.018203 -0.017994				se	0.114938					
		-0.01	7994							
Monthly						-0.035469	0.051417			
1.000000		0.05	5916							
	fDependents					0.075360	-0.203924			
0.05591	6	1.00	0000							
	x 8 columns	s]								
	Dlqin2yrs				0					
age					0					
	fTime30-59Da	aysPas	tDueN	otWor						
DebtRatio			0							
NumberOfTimes90DaysLate			0							
NumberOfTime60-89DaysPastDueNotWorse										
MonthlyIncome			8643							
NumberOfDependents										
dtype:	int64									
None										
Serious	Dlqin2yrs				0					
age				0						
NumberOfTime30-59DaysPastDueNotWorse										
DebtRatio				0						
NumberOfTimes90DaysLate				0						
NumberOfTime60-89DaysPastDueNotWorse				se 0						
MonthlyIncome			0							
NumberOfDependents				0						
dtype: int64										
	y Score:									
	35475013729									

```
C:\Users\RAZU\Desktop\New folder\python>S.py
      SeriousDlqin2yrs age ... MonthlyIncome NumberOfDependents
                                            NaN
[45063 rows x 8 columns]
                                     SeriousDlqin2yrs
MonthlyIncome NumberOfDependents
SeriousDlqin2yrs
age
NumberOfTime30-59DaysPastDueNotWorse
DebtRatio
NumberOfTimes90DaysLate
NumberOfTime60-89DaysPastDueNotWorse
MonthlyIncome
NumberOfDependents
[8 rows x 8 columns]
SeriousDlqin2yrs
age
NumberOfTime30-59DaysPastDueNotWorse
DebtRatio
NumberOfTimes90DaysLate
NumberOfTime60-89DaysPastDueNotWorse
MonthlyIncome
NumberOfDependents
dtype: int64
None
SeriousDlqin2yrs
NumberOfTime30-59DaysPastDueNotWorse
DebtRatio
NumberOfTimes90DaysLate
NumberOfTime60-89DaysPastDueNotWorse
MonthlyIncome
NumberOfDependents
dtype: int64
```

Practical No: 9

Question:- Implement K-Nearest Neighbour on Plant-Texture Dataset taken from Kaggle competition.

Theory Explanation:- The Dataset which was provided is

• https://drive.google.com/file/d/188pokuwa_LGASXsZENhvANf mQhQ4xw0e/view?usp=sharing

K-nearest neighbors (KNN) algorithm is a type of supervised ML algorithm which can be used for both classification as well as regression predictive problems. However, it is mainly used for classification predictive problems in industry. The following two properties would define KNN well –

- Lazy learning algorithm KNN is a lazy learning algorithm because it does not have a specialized training phase and uses all the data for training while classification.
- Non-parametric learning algorithm KNN is also a non-parametric learning algorithm because it doesn't assume anything about the underlying data.

Code

```
import pandas as pd
  import numpy as np
  import seaborn as sns
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  data = pd.read csv("Plant Texture.csv ")
  print(data)
  print(data.corr())
  print(data.isnull().sum())
  X=data.iloc[:, :-1]
  Y =data.iloc[:,-1]
  from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
  scaler = StandardScaler()
  scaler.fit(X)
   X = scaler.transform(X)
19
  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=42)
  from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
  knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n neighbors=3)
  knn.fit(X_train, y_train)
  D, NN=knn.kneighbors(X test, return distance=True)
28
  print("Distances",D)
print("Index", NN)
29
31
  y_pred = knn.predict(X test)
32
  print(y_pred)
33
  Graph = knn.kneighbors_graph(X_test,3,mode="connectivity")
  Graph.toarray()
  print(Graph)
37
  plt.spy(Graph,precision=0.1, markersize=1)
39
  plt.show()
41
  from sklearn import metrics
   print("Accuracy:", (metrics.accuracy score(y test, y pred)*100),"%")
```

Output

```
Distances [[4.24316874 5.06503582 5.25445644]
            4.57816698 4.61468286]
 [4.7267315 7.07095891 7.32692247]
 [3.01068319 4.26805036 4.39736052]
 [3.26428722 3.80698454 4.07175936]
 [3.13955255 3.15609228 3.84926752]
 [3.30967898 3.68537532 4.23789959]
             5.27276068 5.29232056]
 [2.90230742 3.37349423 3.86912544]
 [2.90566686 4.13182675 5.59843822]
 [3.30678658 3.36112726 3.61591171]
 [2.69262021 3.41584186 4.38011643]
                        2.48407447]
 [3.32686545 3.83949169 4.01060653]
 [4.53834292 4.77788134 5.05852737]
 [3.18769875 3.41423096 3.91908669]
 [2.58459959 2.92763682 3.45822856]
 [2.19448657 4.20421619 4.21470631]
             5.09432391 5.76792787]
 [4.01792415 4.77861765 4.92998992]
 [5.96854058 7.32945037 7.69147178]
 [3.56108758 5.38599418 5.53168996]
 [3.26847232 4.44350212 4.69992346]
 [3.9982078 4.28168143 4.79825827]
 [4.59917446 4.63546116 4.7013334 ]
 [0.75810417 1.33675641 1.66782473]
 [3.2976365 3.68299019 3.73324007]
 [2.54487778 2.6314135 2.67393102]
 [3.74549507 4.0970656 4.09855892]
 [2.99421746 3.6828013 3.93698799]
 [3.78766909 4.15781754 4.23805887]
 [3.39170072 3.4935194 4.12668631]
 [2.61803623 2.68476777 2.81332932]
 [2.91956482 3.37989617 4.50806099]
 [2.56518689 4.01336872 5.34259578]
 [4.3343313 4.65589735 4.71378073]
```

```
[2.86568874 2.97629379 5.07174688]
[3.12675279 3.5659866 3.88715621]
[2.38560679 2.97599265 3.07657762]
[5.06550962 5.09649652 6.12143316]
[3.50265792 4.44552447 4.89677892]
[4.17919815 4.39614487 4.53159756]
```

```
[3.13380803 3.29727412 3.64216696]
[6.03589726 7.95110358 7.97401761]
[3.05991005 3.52922332 3.65256004]
            2.86077075 2.97465848]
[3.7210172 3.87289387 4.14940032]
[4.04407194 4.49667195 4.78788302]
[3.59521681 3.66001017 3.79915831]
[2.64286008 3.48899146 3.90655489]
[3.13556862 3.19301977 4.42317777]
```

```
[4.2139609 5.38379756 6.38628022]
[4.52827134 4.62293488 4.73622145]
[4.08676833 4.75976079 4.89134677]
[6.24139081 6.61949939 7.48742622]
[2.35451747 2.76845218 3.00123077]
[3.39099018 4.61211641 4.96481595]
[3.73612561 4.0080434 4.06318512]
```

```
[3.13556819 3.74965376 3.84198012]
[6.29270775 6.30378773 7.26420195]
[3.15279904 3.20519741 3.78691501]
[3.35865939 4.22993994 4.32332472]
[2.94524564 3.03889762 3.61572747]
[3.45738839 3.59786215 3.6560966 ]
[6.66526773 7.12343012 7.21471649]
[2.93106192 3.74041247 3.95490319]
[3.94788832 4.97127524 5.23378801]
[3.99005741 4.81260201 4.92559595]
[3.31749847 4.37052847 4.42015975]
[5.88108077 6.43916492 6.75286933]
[4.5049954 4.58896948 4.64465124]
[1.64065036 2.29652158 2.46599663]
[7.94096271 9.05500566 9.76302789]
```

```
[4.09374519 4.7278429 4.73275362]
 [3.32140601 4.21377488 4.41361073]
 [3.44294894 3.82244121 3.91985776]
 [4.55743504 4.70613931 5.0511716 ]]
Index [[ 12 70
             1351
       542 1236]
             8591
             492]
  370 1032 1197]
             175]
        584 1048]
               6]
              1581
 [ 708 1022 1009]
             484]
             4191
              3911
             575]
             930]
             218]
 [ 497 1153 1262]
             7531
              785]
              131
             910]
            422]
```

```
711]
       408 1252]
             592]
             664]
       836 1120]
       506 1215]
            708]
        77 1247]
             617]
[1032 1197 1237]
            868]
        701 1200]
             534]
       843 1110]
             909]
             729]
             991]
             232]
             559]
             248]
             918]
             374]
             586]
             249]
              70]
        185 1238]
            202]
        359 1068]
        342 1090]
             587]
             898]
             7491
             685]
        773 1152]
            858]
        53 1043]
         67 1140]
        799 1015]
             226]
             842]
             190]
             650]
             577]
               5]
       760 1163]
        688 1237]
             875]
       765 1237]
  425 1136 995]
```

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899]
      843]
      207]
      360]
      374]
106 1139]
      208]
      441]
      899]
      530]
      577]
      723]
720 1064]
168 1099]
829 1201]
348 1232]
      568]
      125]
      950]
538 1087]
      806]
      176]
      389]
      877]
      332]
521 1122]
      798]
      361]
      300]
      362]
      805]
      307]
      812]
      520]
      653]
864 1272]
      477]
      663]
      662]
763 1278]
      267]
      540]
      874]
      687]
597 1219]
```

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447 1169]
       910]
       691]
       963]
       698]
       168]
       330]
       158]
       371]
       355]
        34]
       579]
 876 1061]
1167 1272]
       608]
 545 1003]
 799 1015]
       404]
       870]
       115]
       605]
        60]
        66]
       587]
       842]
       134]
       285]
       361]
       679]
       936]
       390]
 479 1273]
       608]
       549]
       484]
       921]
 348 1061]
 697 1231]
       411]
        82]
       485]
       774]
       745]
       408]
```

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264]
 218 1048]
       509]
 387 1169]
        61]
       333]
       580]
 242 1109]
  80 1001]
 773 1152]
       724]
1076 1112]
       445]
       719]
       577]
       303]
       891]
     1214]
       159]
 966 1157]
      626]
 899 1128]
       660]
       773]
 619 1125]
       358]
       852]
       133]
       570]
       175]
 845 1065]
       737]
 375 1108]
        98]
       939]
       283]
       232]
        76]
       858]
       822]
       816]
       274]
       439]
 528 1229]
 720 1235]
 363 1042]
       972]
       496]
       897]
       979]
       154]
```

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83 1048]
       157]
       634]
       314]
       666]
       372]
       554]
       625]
       906]
 620 1108]
       313]
       192]
        49]
 363 1042]
         3]
       232]
       642]
       414]
       963]
       677]
       163]
1057 1269]
       795]
       614]
       574]
 816 1128]
 621 1010]
       928]
       351]
       782]
 902 1092]
       511]
 992 1278]
       548]
       655]
       169]
       218]
 536 1068]
       307]
       319]
 224 1040]
       9831
       574]
       303]
   0 1173]
```

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183]
494]
714]
                                                  41]
```

```
(314, 1173) 1.0

(315, 1100) 1.0

(315, 251) 1.0

(315, 1098) 1.0

(316, 210) 1.0

(316, 298) 1.0

(317, 298) 1.0

(317, 79) 1.0

(317, 183) 1.0

(318, 433) 1.0

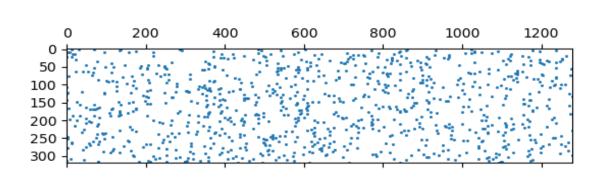
(318, 494) 1.0

(319, 613) 1.0

(319, 844) 1.0

(319, 714) 1.0

Accuracy: 81.25 %
```



Practical No: 10

Question:- Implement K-Means Clustering on Customer Segmentation Dataset taken from kaggle competition.

Theory Explanation:- The Dataset which was provided is

 https://drive.google.com/file/d/1pB7Z8QiFouMypSOQeOv8U4l qloxXjBlO/view?usp=sharing

Unsupervised machine learning

Given a dataset machine figures out how many groups are present in the dataset that consists of similar data-points.

For example:

Pattern detection.

Regions of images.

Useful when no such class or label information is available.

Types of Clustering:
Flat or Partition Clustering:
K-means
Fuzzy c-means
Hierarchical Clustering:
Agglomerative – Bottom Up
Divisive – Top Down

Code

```
import numpy as np
  import pandas as pd
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
 import seaborn as sns
 import os
 dataset = pd.read csv('Customers-Segmentation-Kmeans.csv')
 dataset.head(10)
 dataset.shape
 dataset.info()
 dataset.isnull().sum()
 X= dataset.iloc[:, [3,4]].values
  from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
 wcss=[]
  for i in range (1,11):
      kmeans = KMeans(n clusters= i, init='k-means++', random state=0)
      kmeans.fit(X)
      wcss.append(kmeans.inertia)
 plt.plot(range(1,11), wcss)
  plt.title('The Elbow Method')
 plt.xlabel('no of clusters')
 plt.ylabel('wcss')
  plt.show()
  kmeansmodel = KMeans(n clusters= 5, init='k-means++', random state=0)
 y kmeans= kmeansmodel.fit predict(X)
 plt.scatter(X[y kmeans == 0, 0], X[y kmeans == 0, 1], s = 100, c = 'red', label
 plt.scatter(X[y kmeans == 1, 0], X[y kmeans == 1, 1], s = 100, c = 'blue',
 label = 'Cluster 2')
  plt.scatter(X[y kmeans == 2, 0], X[y kmeans == 2, 1], s = 100, c = 'green',
 label = 'Cluster 3')
<mark>38</mark>plt.scatter(X[y kmeans == 3, 0], X[y kmeans == 3, 1], s = 100, c = 'cyan',
<mark>39</mark>label = 'Cluster 4')
 plt.scatter(X[y kmeans == 4, 0], X[y kmeans == 4, 1], s = 100, c = 'magenta',
41 label = 'Cluster 5')
42 plt.scatter(kmeans.cluster centers [:, 0], kmeans.cluster centers [:, 1], s =
43 300, c = 'yellow', label = 'Centroids')
 plt.title('Clusters of customers')
<mark>45</mark> plt.xlabel('Annual Income (k$)')
 plt.ylabel('Spending Score (1-100)')
 plt.legend()
  plt.show()
```

Output

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 200 entries, 0 to 199
                                             Dtype
     CustomerID
                           200 non-null
                                             int64
     Genre
                           200 non-null
     Age
                           200 non-null
                                             int64
     Annual_Income_(k$)
                           200 non-null
                                             int64
     Spending_Score
                           200 non-null
                                             int64
dtypes: int64(4), object(1)
memory usage: 7.1+ KB
                                 The Elbow Method
  250000
  200000
  150000
  100000
   50000
                                                                         10
                                              6
                                     no of clusters
                                Clusters of customers
      100
       80
  Spending Score (1-100)
                                                                   Cluster 1
       60
                                                                   Cluster 2
                                                                   Cluster 3
                                                                   Cluster 4
                                                                   Cluster 5
       40
                                                                   Centroids
       20
        0
               20
                         40
                                   60
                                             80
                                                      100
                                                                120
                                                                          140
                                  Annual Income (k$)
```