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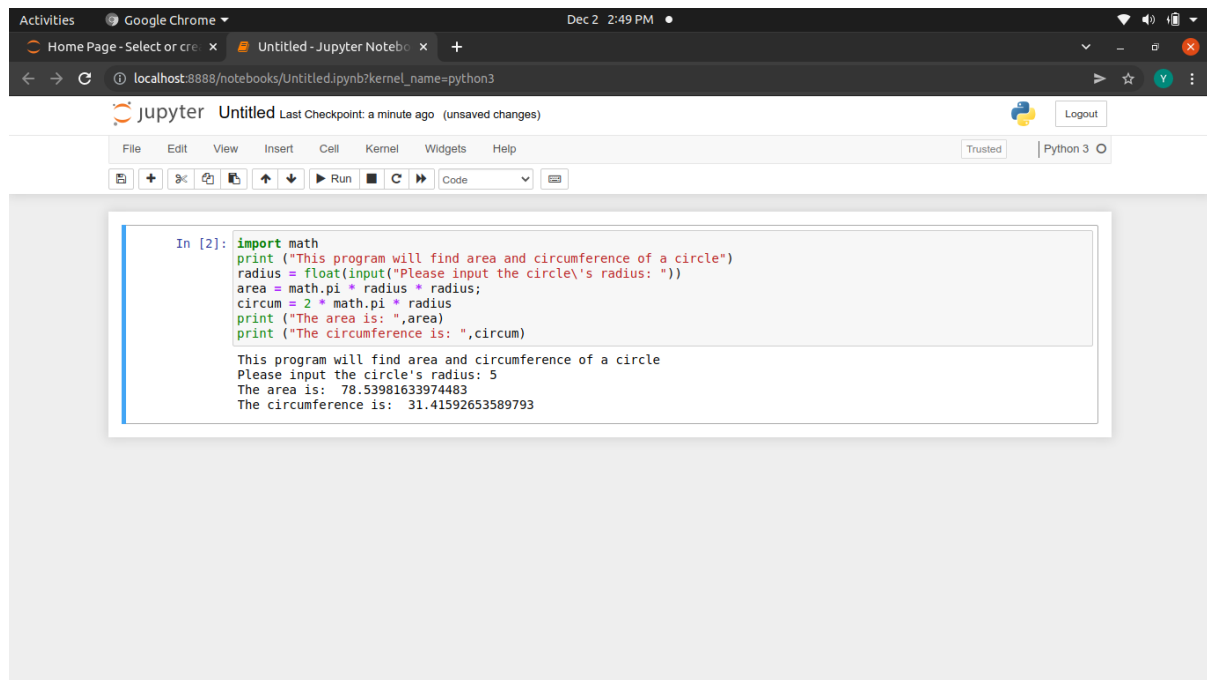
PART A

1. Basic Programs

Program to find area and circumference of a circle.

```
import math
print ("This program will find area and circumference of a circle")
radius = float(input("Please input the circle\'s radius: "))
area = math.pi * radius * radius;
circum = 2 * math.pi * radius
print ("The area is: ",area)
print ("The circumference is: ",circum)
```

Output



The screenshot shows a Google Chrome browser window with a Jupyter Notebook open at localhost:8888. The notebook has a single code cell with the following Python code:

```
In [2]: import math
print ("This program will find area and circumference of a circle")
radius = float(input("Please input the circle's radius: "))
area = math.pi * radius * radius;
circum = 2 * math.pi * radius
print ("The area is: ",area)
print ("The circumference is: ",circum)
```

The output of the code is displayed below the code cell:

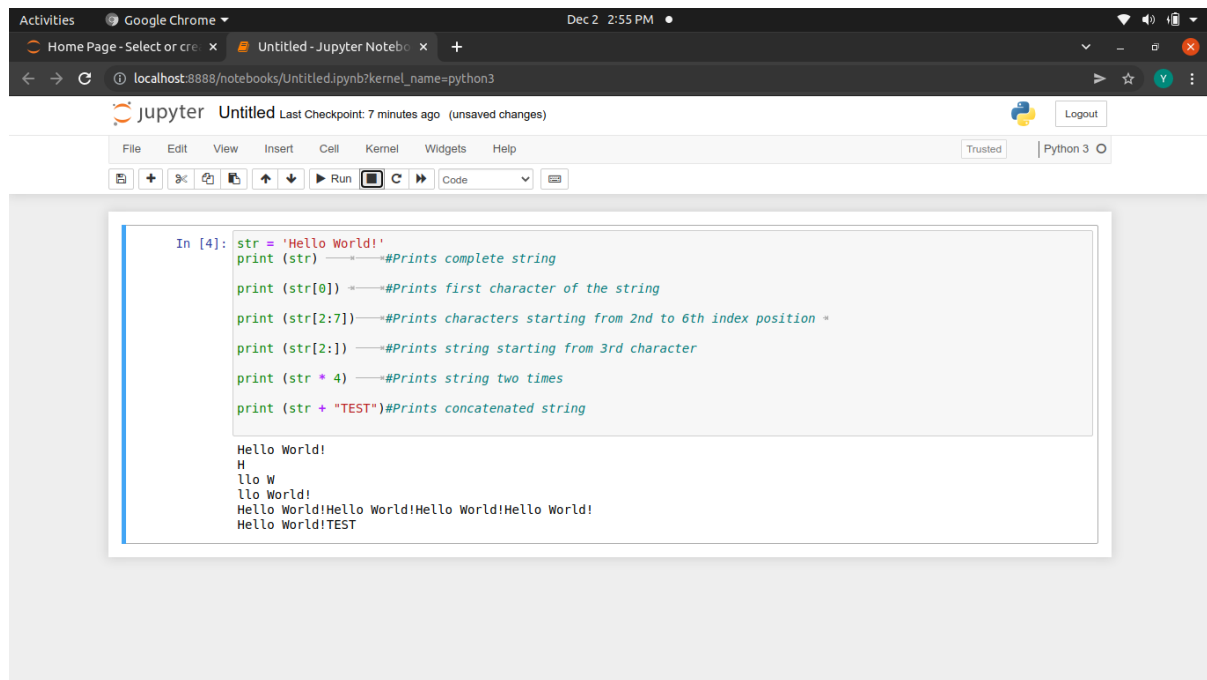
```
This program will find area and circumference of a circle
Please input the circle's radius: 5
The area is:  78.53981633974483
The circumference is:  31.41592653589793
```

2. String Programs

Program to demonstrate various ways of String manipulation.

```
str = 'Hello World!'
print (str)
print (str[0])
print (str[2:7])
print (str[2:])
print (str * 4)
print (str + "TEST")
```

Output



```
In [4]: str = 'Hello World!'
print (str) -----#Prints complete string
print (str[0]) -----#Prints first character of the string
print (str[2:7])-----#Prints characters starting from 2nd to 6th index position =
print (str[2:]) -----#Prints string starting from 3rd character
print (str * 4) -----#Prints string two times
print (str + "TEST")#Prints concatenated string

Hello World!
H
llo W
llo World!
Hello World!Hello World!Hello World!Hello World!
Hello World!TEST
```

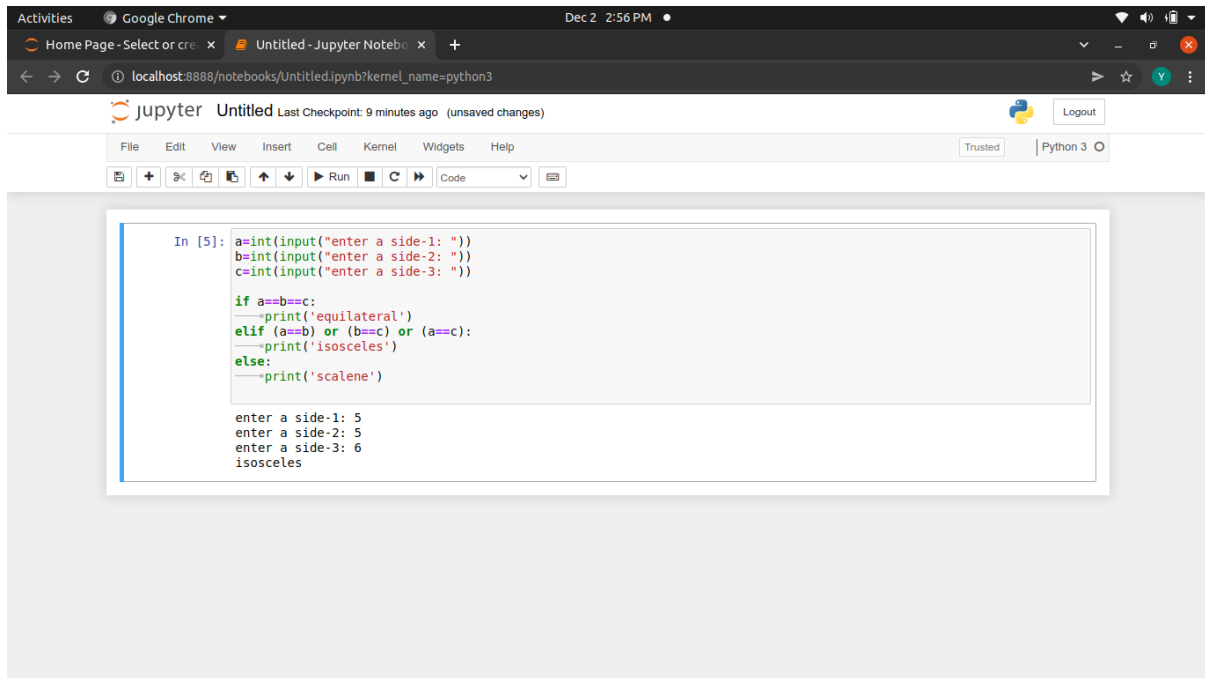
3. Control Structure Programs

Program to Find type of triangle as equilateral(all sides equal), isosceles (two sides the same), or scalene (all sides different).

```
a=int(input("enter a side-1: "))
b=int(input("enter a side-2: "))
c=int(input("enter a side-3: "))

if a==b==c:
    print('equilateral')
elif (a==b) or (b==c) or (a==c):
    print('isosceles')
else:
    print('scalene')
```

Output



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface in a Google Chrome browser. The browser's address bar indicates the notebook is running on localhost:8888. The Jupyter interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help) and a toolbar with icons for file operations, running cells, and output viewing. The notebook contains a single code cell with the following Python code:

```
In [5]: a=int(input("enter a side-1: "))
        b=int(input("enter a side-2: "))
        c=int(input("enter a side-3: "))

        if a==b==c:
            print('equilateral')
        elif (a==b) or (b==c) or (a==c):
            print('isosceles')
        else:
            print('scalene')
```

Below the code cell, the output of the program is displayed, showing the user inputs and the resulting classification:

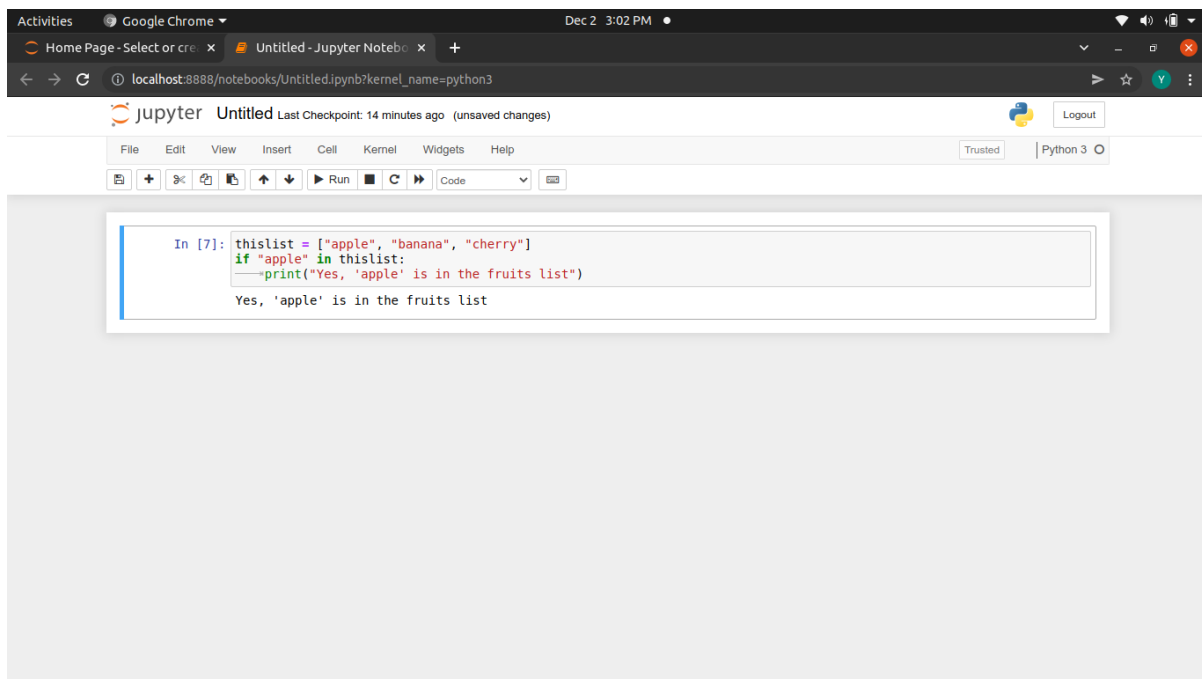
```
enter a side-1: 5
enter a side-2: 5
enter a side-3: 6
isosceles
```

4.List Programs

4.1 Program to find if item exists in list

```
thislist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]  
if "apple" in thislist:  
    print("Yes, 'apple' is in the fruits list")
```

Output

A screenshot of a Google Chrome browser window displaying a Jupyter Notebook. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'localhost:8888/notebooks/Untitled.ipynb?kernel_name=python3'. The Jupyter interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help) and a toolbar with icons for file operations and execution. The notebook contains a single code cell with the following Python code:

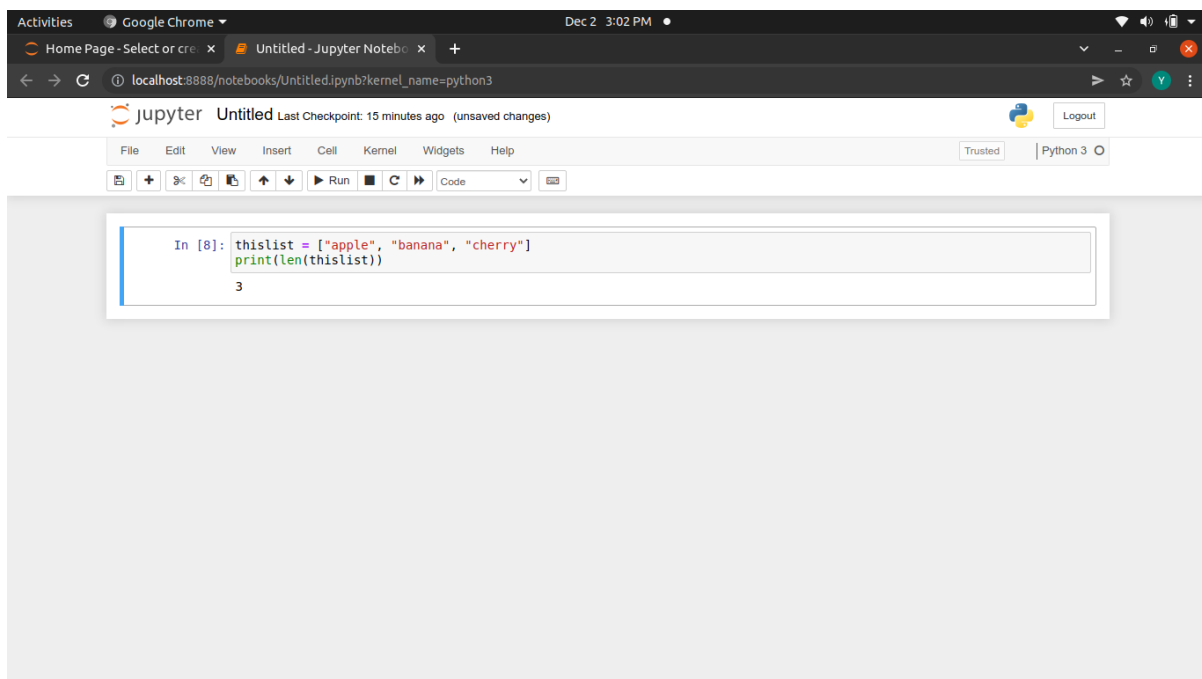
```
In [7]: thislist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]  
        if "apple" in thislist:  
            print("Yes, 'apple' is in the fruits list")
```

The output of the code cell is displayed below the code: 'Yes, 'apple' is in the fruits list'. The Jupyter interface also shows a 'Logout' button and a 'Trusted' status indicator.

4.2 Program to Find Length of list

```
thislist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]  
print(len(thislist))
```

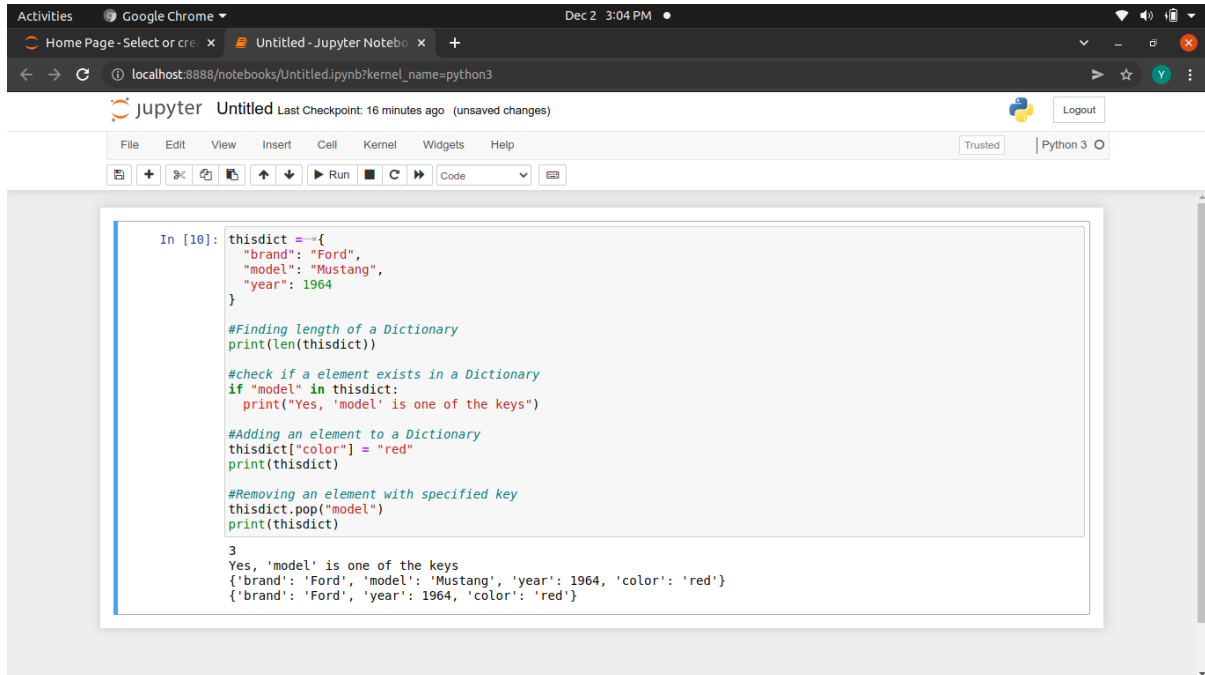
Output



5. Dictionary Program

```
thisdict = {  
    "brand": "Ford",  
    "model": "Mustang",  
    "year": 1964  
}  
  
#Finding length of a Dictionary  
print(len(thisdict))  
  
#check if a element exists in a Dictionary  
if "model" in thisdict:  
    print("Yes, 'model' is one of the keys")  
  
#Adding an element to a Dictionary  
thisdict["color"] = "red"  
print(thisdict)  
  
#Removing an element with specified key  
thisdict.pop("model")  
print(thisdict)
```

Output



```
In [10]: thisdict = {"brand": "Ford",
                    "model": "Mustang",
                    "year": 1964
                }

#Finding length of a Dictionary
print(len(thisdict))

#check if a element exists in a Dictionary
if "model" in thisdict:
    print("Yes, 'model' is one of the keys")

#Adding an element to a Dictionary
thisdict["color"] = "red"
print(thisdict)

#Removing an element with specified key
thisdict.pop("model")
print(thisdict)

3
Yes, 'model' is one of the keys
{'brand': 'Ford', 'model': 'Mustang', 'year': 1964, 'color': 'red'}
{'brand': 'Ford', 'year': 1964, 'color': 'red'}
```

6. Tuple Programs

```
mytuple=(10,20,50,80,20)
```

```
print (len(mytuple))
```

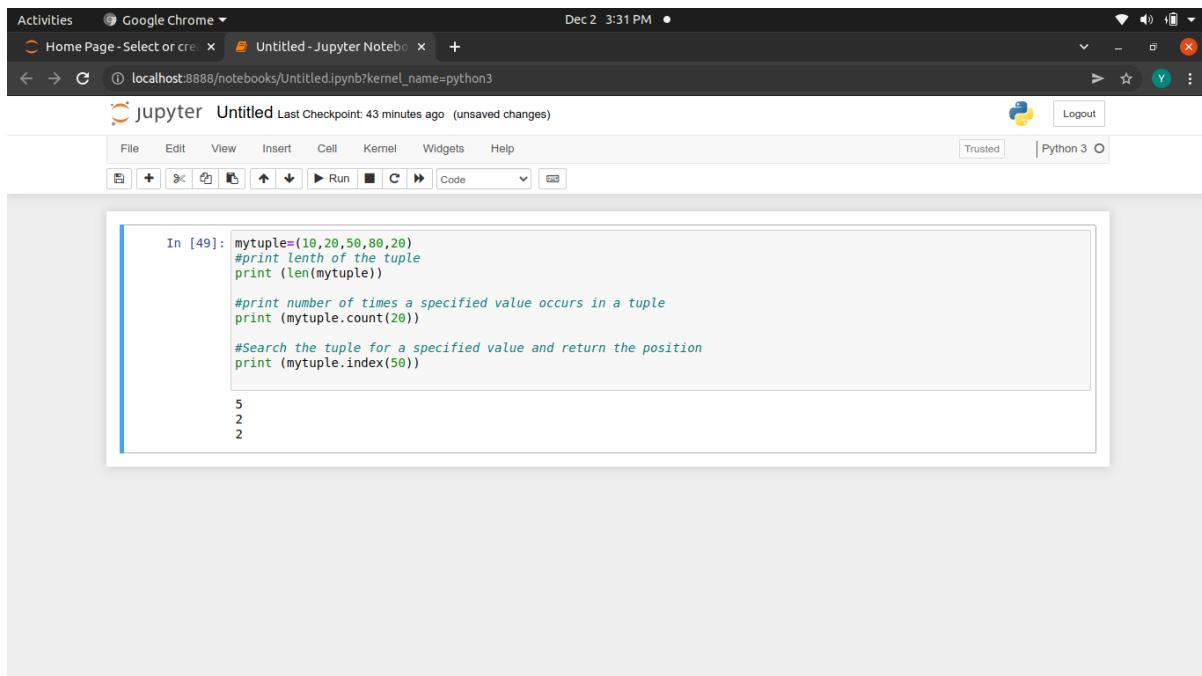
```
#print number of times a specified value occurs in a tuple
```

```
print (mytuple.count(20))
```

```
#Search the tuple for a specified value and return the position
```

```
print (mytuple.index(50))
```

Output

A screenshot of a Google Chrome browser window displaying a Jupyter Notebook. The browser's address bar shows 'localhost:8888/notebooks/Untitled1pynb?kernel_name=python3'. The Jupyter interface includes a top bar with 'jupyter' and 'Untitled' labels, and a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Insert', 'Cell', 'Kernel', 'Widgets', and 'Help'. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for file operations, running, and code execution. The main area shows a code cell with the following Python code:

```
In [49]: mytuple=(10,20,50,80,20)
          #print len of the tuple
          print (len(mytuple))

          #print number of times a specified value occurs in a tuple
          print (mytuple.count(20))

          #Search the tuple for a specified value and return the position
          print (mytuple.index(50))
```

The output of the code is displayed below the cell:

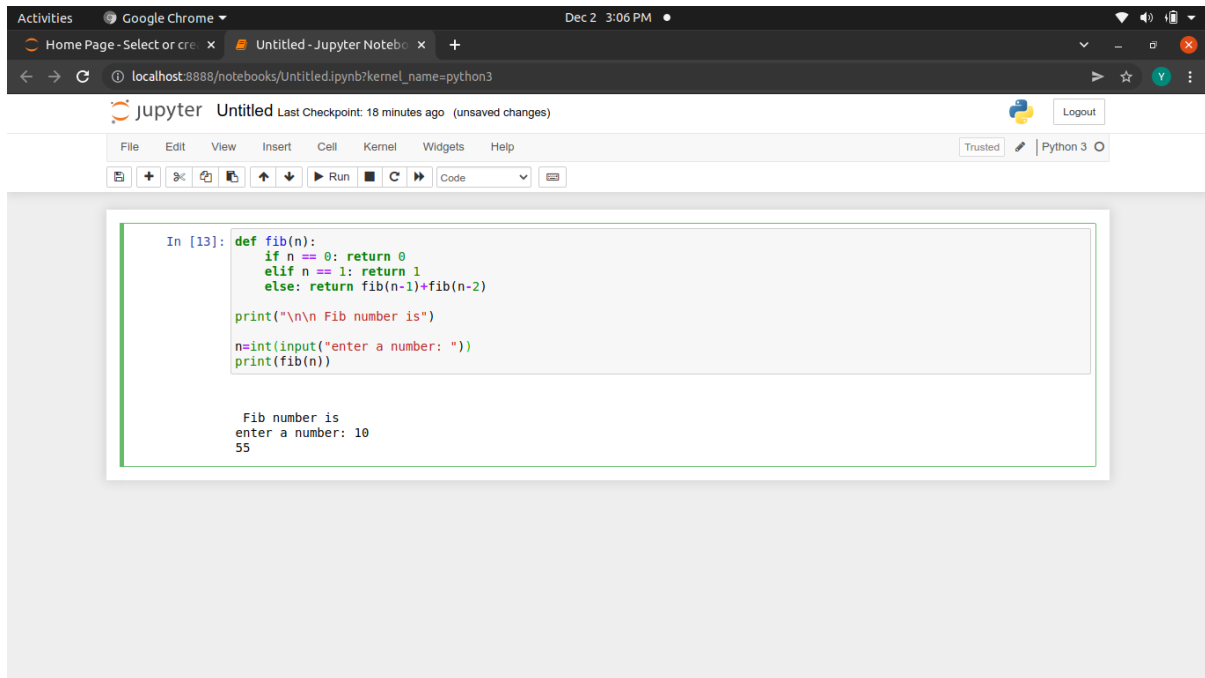
```
5
2
2
```

7. Creating Functions

Program to generate nth Fib number:

```
def fib(n):  
    if n == 0: return 0  
    elif n == 1: return 1  
    else: return fib(n-1)+fib(n-2)  
  
print("\n\n Fib number is")  
  
n=int(input("enter a number: "))  
print(fib(n))
```

Output



The screenshot shows a Google Chrome browser window displaying a Jupyter Notebook. The address bar shows the URL `localhost:8888/notebooks/Untitled.ipynb?kernel_name=python3`. The Jupyter interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help) and a toolbar with icons for file operations, running, and code execution. The notebook title is "Untitled" with a status "Last Checkpoint: 18 minutes ago (unsaved changes)". A "Logout" button is visible in the top right. The code cell contains a Python function `fib(n)` that calculates the nth Fibonacci number. The output shows the function being called with `n=10`, resulting in the output `55`.

```
In [13]: def fib(n):  
         if n == 0: return 0  
         elif n == 1: return 1  
         else: return fib(n-1)+fib(n-2)  
  
         print("\n\n Fib number is")  
  
         n=int(input("enter a number: "))  
         print(fib(n))  
  
         Fib number is  
         enter a number: 10  
         55
```


8. Object Oriented Programming

Program to create Employee class and instantiating an object upon it

```
class Employee:
```

```
    empCount = 0
```

```
    def __init__(self, name, salary):
```

```
        self.name = name
```

```
        self.salary = salary
```

```
        Employee.empCount += 1
```

```
    def displayCount(self):
```

```
        print ("Total Employee ", Employee.empCount)
```

```
    def displayEmployee(self):
```

```
        print ("Name : ", self.name, ", Salary: ", self.salary)
```

```
emp1 = Employee("Zara", 2000)
```

```
emp2 = Employee("Manni", 5000)
```

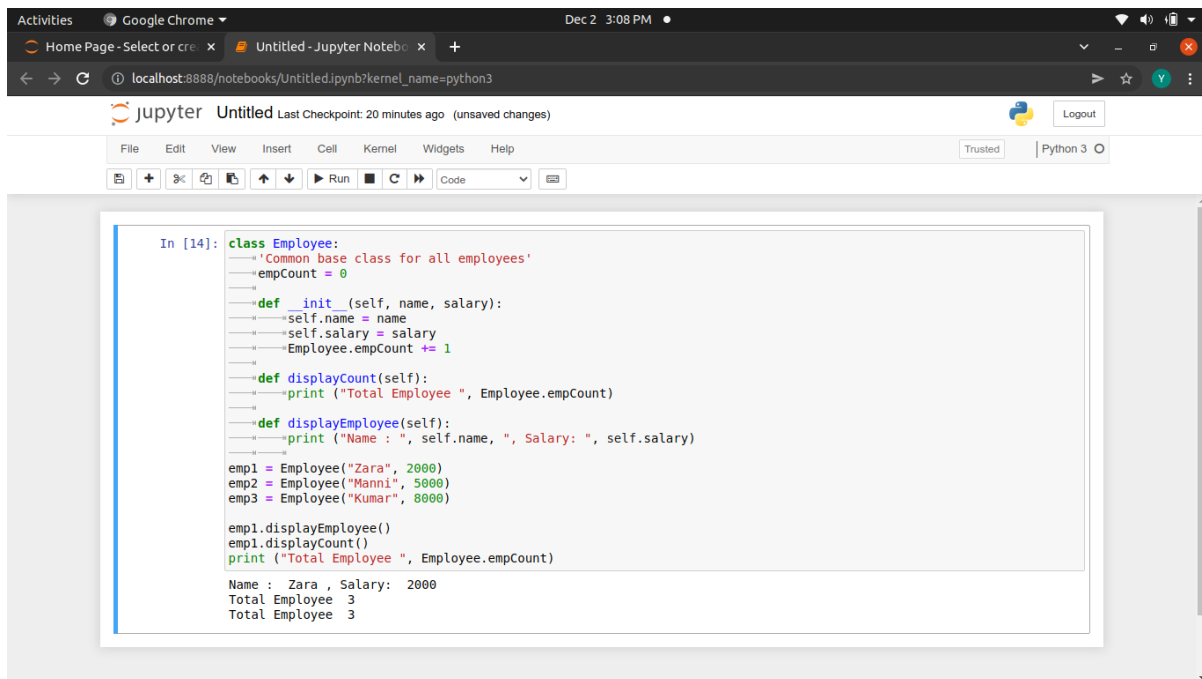
```
emp3 = Employee("Kumar", 8000)
```

```
emp1.displayEmployee()
```

```
emp1.displayCount()
```

```
print ("Total Employee ", Employee.empCount)
```

Output



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook running in a Google Chrome browser. The browser's address bar shows the URL `localhost:8888/notebooks/Untitled.ipynb?kernel_name=python3`. The Jupyter interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help) and a toolbar with icons for file operations, running, and saving. The notebook is titled "Untitled" and shows the last checkpoint as "20 minutes ago (unsaved changes)". The code in the cell is as follows:

```
In [14]: class Employee:
          """Common base class for all employees"""
          empCount = 0

          def __init__(self, name, salary):
              self.name = name
              self.salary = salary
              Employee.empCount += 1

          def displayCount(self):
              print ("Total Employee ", Employee.empCount)

          def displayEmployee(self):
              print ("Name : ", self.name, ", Salary: ", self.salary)

emp1 = Employee("Zara", 2000)
emp2 = Employee("Manni", 5000)
emp3 = Employee("Kumar", 8000)

emp1.displayEmployee()
emp1.displayCount()
print ("Total Employee ", Employee.empCount)
```

The output of the code is displayed below the code cell:

```
Name : Zara , Salary: 2000
Total Employee 3
Total Employee 3
```

9. Pattern Matching

9.1 Program to match a word at the beginning of a given string

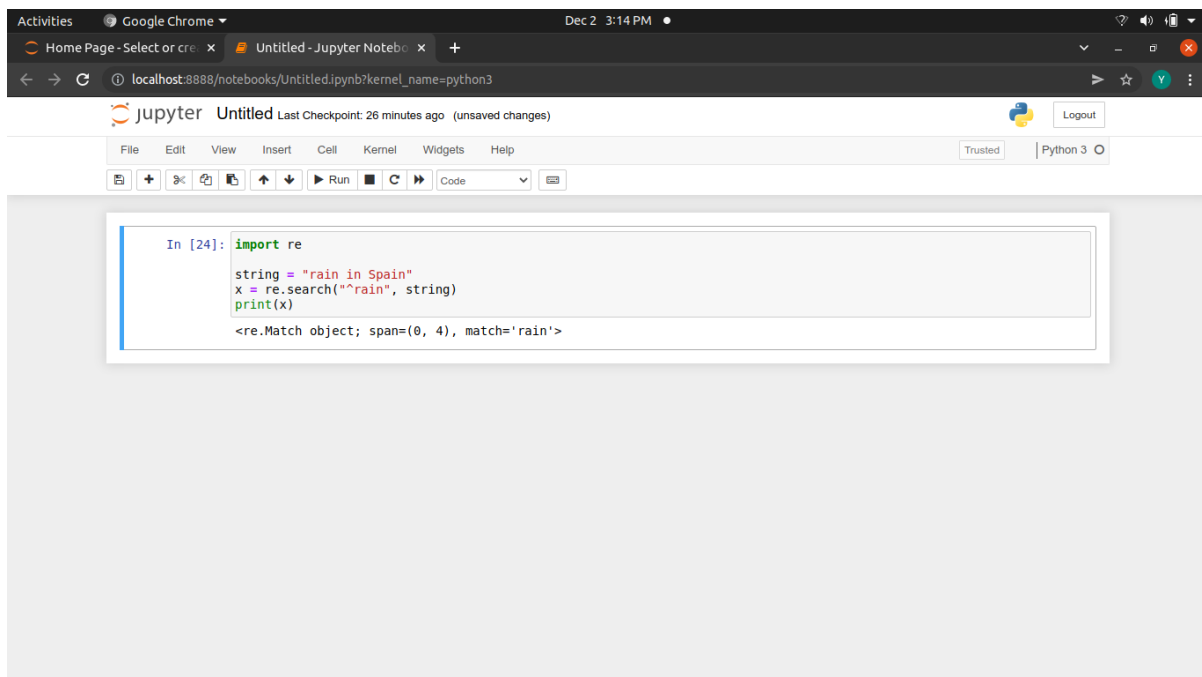
```
import re
```

```
string = "rain in Spain"
```

```
x = re.search("^rain", string)
```

```
print(x)
```

Output



The screenshot displays a Google Chrome browser window with a Jupyter Notebook running on localhost:8888. The notebook interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help) and a toolbar with icons for file operations, running, and code execution. The code cell, labeled 'In [24]:', contains the following Python code:

```
import re  
string = "rain in Spain"  
x = re.search("^rain", string)  
print(x)
```

The output of the code is displayed below the code cell: `<re.Match object; span=(0, 4), match='rain'>`. The browser's address bar shows the URL `localhost:8888/notebooks/Untitled.ipynb?kernel_name=python3`.

9.2 Program to match a word at the end of a given string:

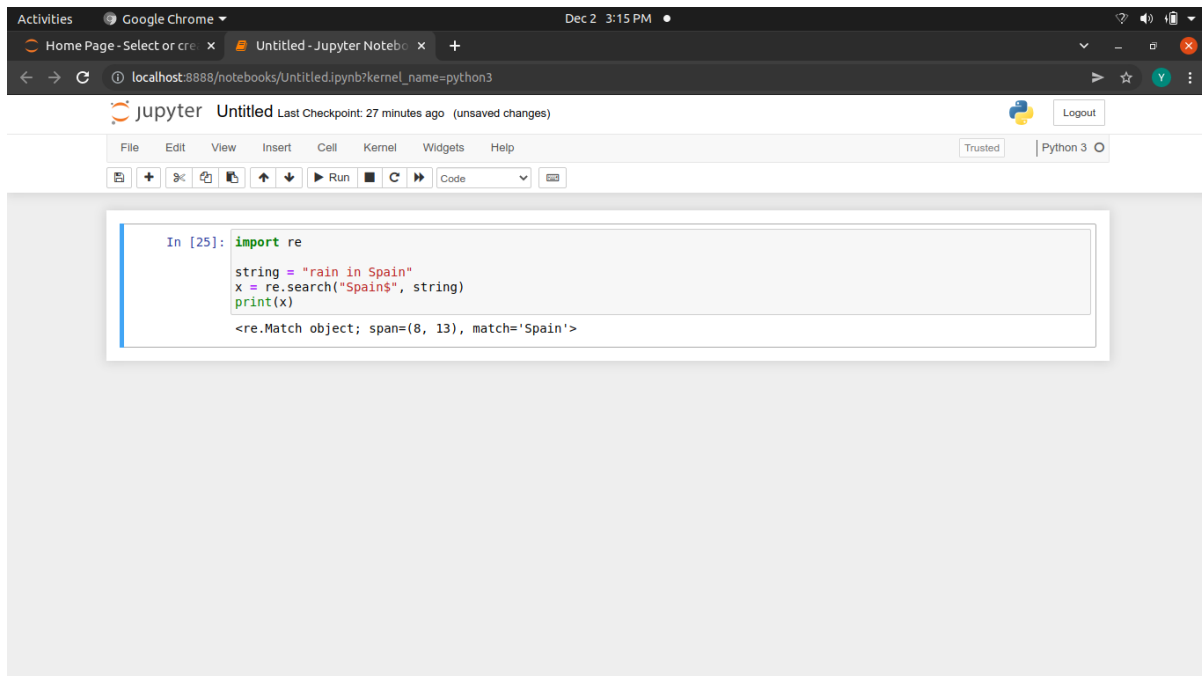
```
import re
```

```
string = "rain in Spain"
```

```
x = re.search("Spain$", string)
```

```
print(x)
```

Output



The screenshot displays a Google Chrome browser window with a Jupyter Notebook running on localhost:8888. The notebook interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help) and a toolbar with icons for file operations, running cells, and code execution. The code cell contains the following Python code:

```
In [25]: import re
         string = "rain in Spain"
         x = re.search("Spain$", string)
         print(x)
```

The output of the code is displayed below the code cell:

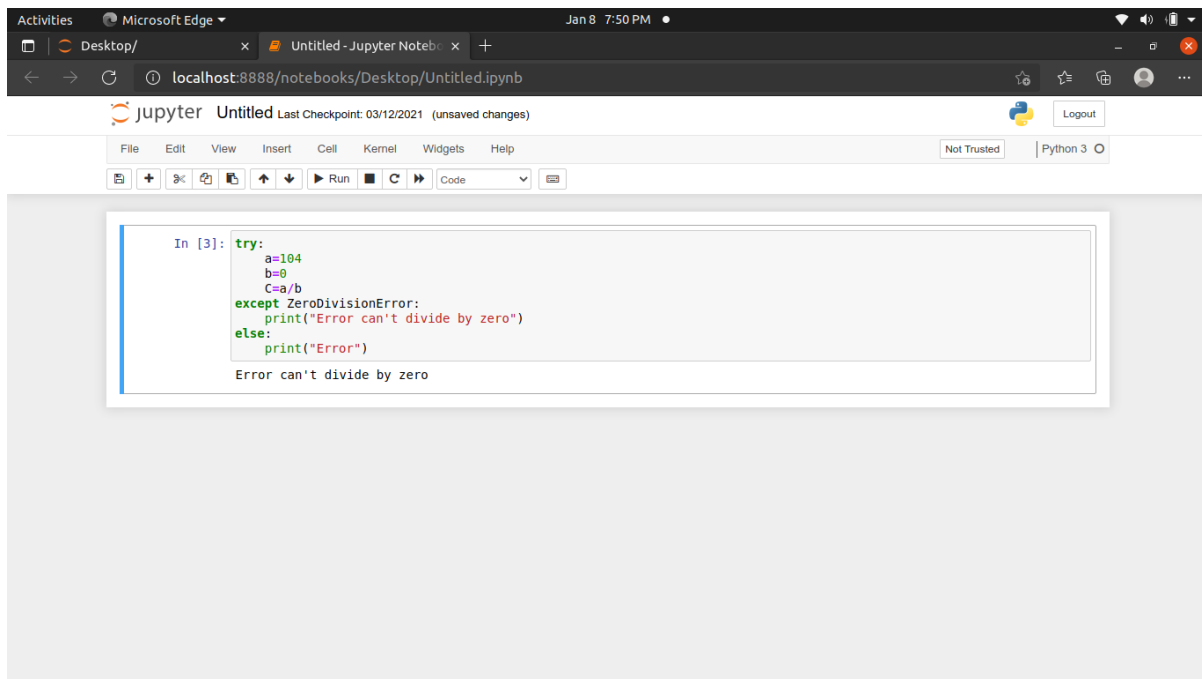
```
<re.Match object; span=(8, 13), match='Spain'>
```

10. Handling Exceptions

Program to handle Zero Division Error

```
try:
    a=104
    b=0
    C=a/b
except ZeroDivisionError:
    print ("Error: can\'t divide by zero")
else:
    print ("Error")
```

Output



PART B

11. Program to implement and demonstrate Find-S algorithm.

```
import pandas as pd

import numpy as np

data = pd.read_csv("C:/Users/Admin/Desktop/find_S.csv")

concepts = np.array(dat6a)[:,-1]

target = np.array(data)[:,-1]

def train(con, tar):

    for i, val in enumerate(tar):

        if val == 'yes':

            specific_h = con[i].copy()

            break

    for i, val in enumerate(con):

        if tar[i] == 'yes':

            for x in range(len(specific_h)):

                if val[x] != specific_h[x]:
```

```
specific_h[x] = '?'
```

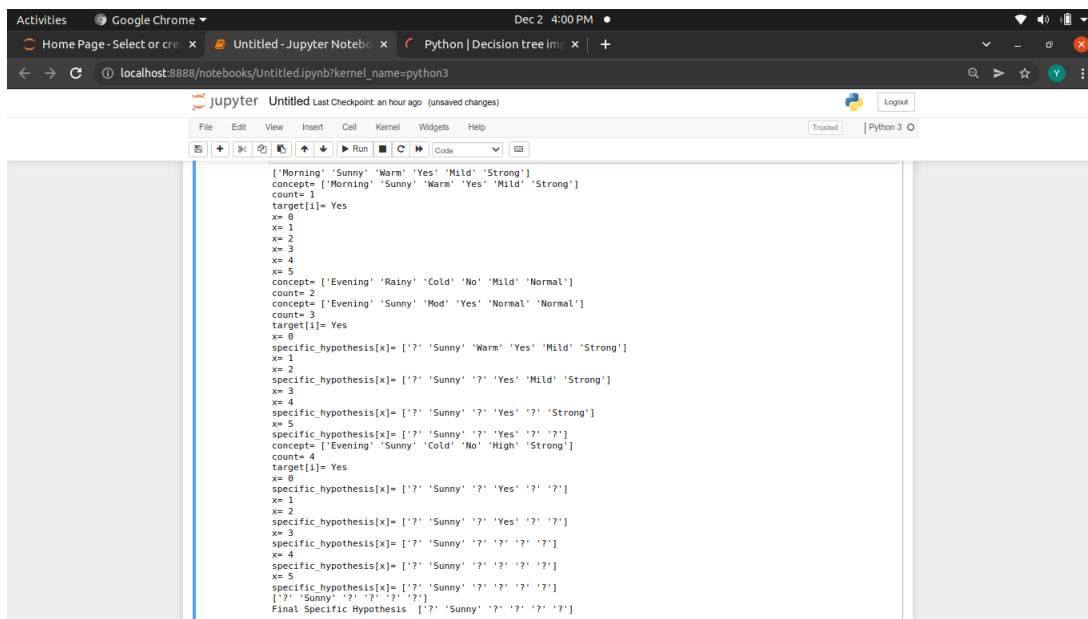
```
else:
```

```
pass
```

```
return specific_h
```

```
print(train(concepts, target))
```

Output



```
Activities Google Chrome Dec 2 4:00 PM
Home Page - Select or cre x Untitled - Jupyter Notebo x Python | Decision tree im x +
localhost:8888/notebooks/Untitled.ipynb?kernel_name=python3

jupyter Untitled Last Checkpoint: an hour ago (unsaved changes)
File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Trusted Python 3

[ 'Morning' 'Sunny' 'Warm' 'Yes' 'Mild' 'Strong' ]
concept= [ 'Morning' 'Sunny' 'Warm' 'Yes' 'Mild' 'Strong' ]
count= 1
target[1]= Yes
x= 0
x= 1
x= 2
x= 3
x= 4
x= 5
concept= [ 'Evening' 'Rainy' 'Cold' 'No' 'Mild' 'Normal' ]
count= 2
concept= [ 'Evening' 'Sunny' 'Mod' 'Yes' 'Normal' 'Normal' ]
count= 3
target[1]= Yes
x= 0
specific_hypothesis[x]= [ '?' 'Sunny' 'Warm' 'Yes' 'Mild' 'Strong' ]
x= 1
x= 2
specific_hypothesis[x]= [ '?' 'Sunny' '?' 'Yes' 'Mild' 'Strong' ]
x= 3
x= 4
specific_hypothesis[x]= [ '?' 'Sunny' '?' 'Yes' '?' 'Strong' ]
x= 5
specific_hypothesis[x]= [ '?' 'Sunny' '?' 'Yes' '?' '?' ]
concept= [ 'Evening' 'Sunny' 'Cold' 'No' 'High' 'Strong' ]
count= 4
target[1]= Yes
x= 0
specific_hypothesis[x]= [ '?' 'Sunny' '?' 'Yes' '?' '?' ]
x= 1
x= 2
specific_hypothesis[x]= [ '?' 'Sunny' '?' 'Yes' '?' '?' ]
x= 3
specific_hypothesis[x]= [ '?' 'Sunny' '?' '?' '?' '?' ]
x= 4
specific_hypothesis[x]= [ '?' 'Sunny' '?' '?' '?' '?' ]
x= 5
specific_hypothesis[x]= [ '?' 'Sunny' '?' '?' '?' '?' ]
[ '?' 'Sunny' '?' '?' '?' '?' ]
Final Specific Hypothesis [ '?' 'Sunny' '?' '?' '?' '?' ]
```

12. Write a program to implement the naive Bayesian Classifier

```
import pandas as pd

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB

titanic= pd.read_csv("titanic.csv")

titanic.drop(['PassengerId','Name','SibSp','Parch','Ticket','Cabin','Embarked'],
axis='columns',inplace=True)

titanic.head()

target= titanic.Survived

inputs= titanic.drop('Survived',axis='columns')

inputs.head()

dummies=pd.get_dummies(inputs.Sex)

dummies.head()

inputs=pd.concat([inputs,dummies],axis='columns')

inputs.head()

inputs.drop('Sex',axis='columns',inplace=True)

inputs.head()

inputs.columns[inputs.isna().any()]
```



```
inputs.Age[:10]
```

```
inputs.Age=inputs.Age.fillna(inputs.Age.mean())
```

```
inputs.head(6)
```

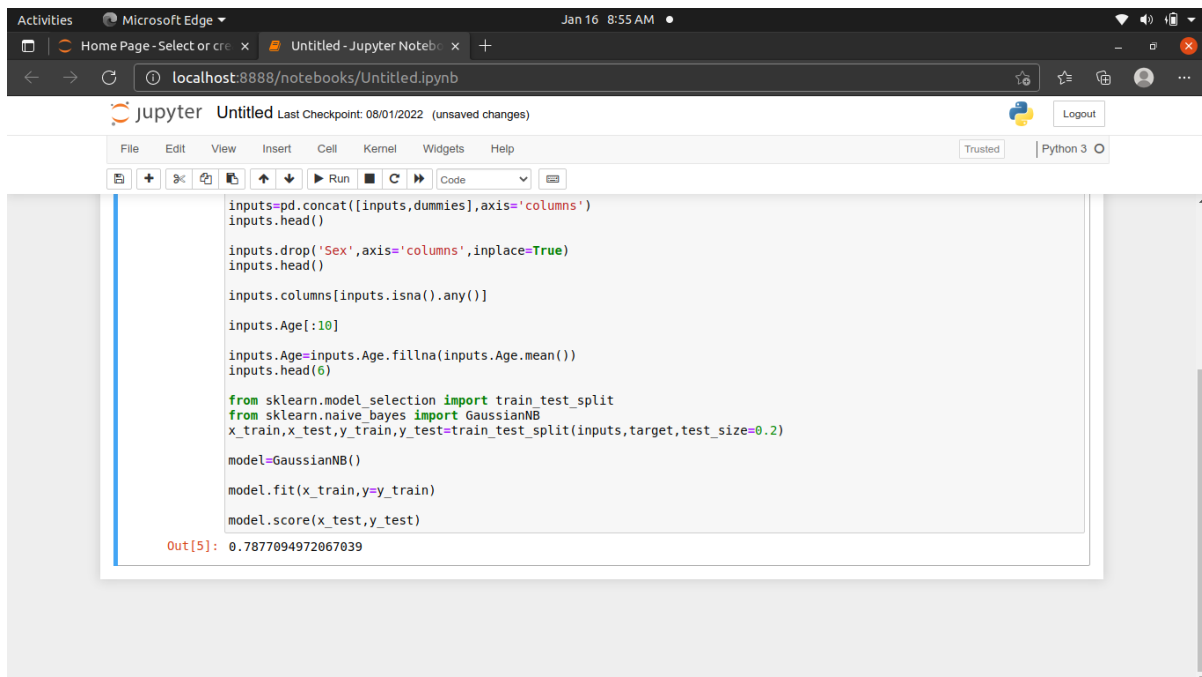
```
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(inputs,target,test_size=0.2)
```

```
model=GaussianNB()
```

```
model.fit(x_train,y=y_train)
```

```
model.score(x_test,y_test)
```

Output



```
inputs=pd.concat([inputs,dummies],axis='columns')
inputs.head()

inputs.drop('Sex',axis='columns',inplace=True)
inputs.head()

inputs.columns[inputs.isna().any()]

inputs.Age[:10]

inputs.Age=inputs.Age.fillna(inputs.Age.mean())
inputs.head(6)

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(inputs,target,test_size=0.2)

model=GaussianNB()

model.fit(x_train,y=y_train)

model.score(x_test,y_test)
```

Out[5]: 0.7877094972067039

13. Write a program for K-Means clustering

```
import numpy as np

import pandas as pd

import statsmodels.api as sm

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import seaborn as sns

from sklearn.cluster import KMeans

completeData =
pd.read_csv('world_country_and_usa_states_latitude_and_longitude_values
.csv')

data=completeData.head(10)

plt.scatter(data['longitude'],data['latitude'])

plt.show()

x = data.iloc[:,1:3]                # 1st is for rows and 2nd is for columns

kmeans = KMeans(5)

kmeans.fit(x)

identified_clusters = kmeans.fit_predict(x)

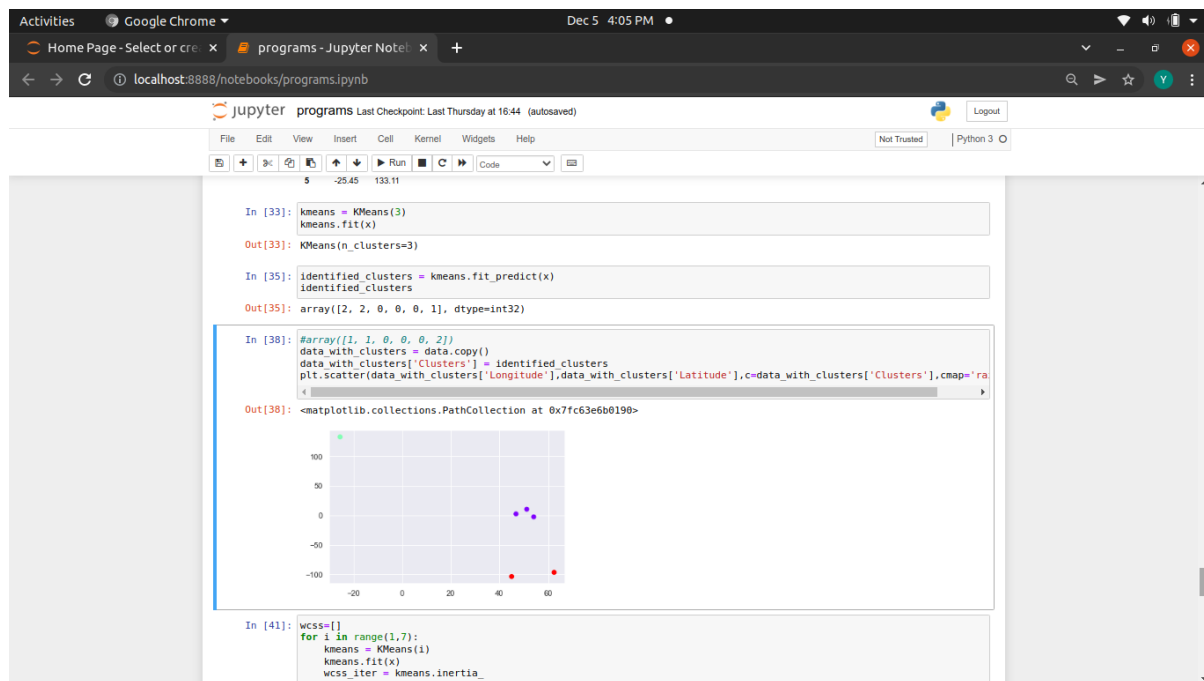
identified_clusters
```

```
data_with_clusters = data.copy()
```

```
data_with_clusters['Clusters'] = identified_clusters
```

```
plt.scatter(data_with_clusters['longitude'],data_with_clusters['latitude'],c=da  
ta_with_clusters['Clusters'],cmap='rainbow')
```

Output



14. Write a program for K-Nearest Neighbour algorithm

```
# Import necessary modules

from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

from sklearn.datasets import load_iris


# Loading data

irisData = load_iris()


# Create feature and target arrays

X = irisData.data

y = irisData.target


# Split into training and test set

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.2,
random_state=1)

knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=7)

knn.fit(X_train, y_train)


# Predict on dataset which model has not seen before

print(knn.predict(X_test))
```

```
# Calculate the accuracy of the model  
  
print("The Accuracy is:", knn.score(X_test, y_test))
```

Output

The Accuracy is: 0.9666666666666667

15. Implement the regression algorithm in order to fit data points

```
import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score


# generate random data-set

np.random.seed(0)

x = np.random.rand(100, 1)

y = 2 + 3 * x + np.random.rand(100, 1)


# Model initialization

regression_model = LinearRegression()

# Fit the data(train the model)

regression_model.fit(x, y)

# Predict

y_predicted = regression_model.predict(x)

# model evaluation
```

```
rmse = mean_squared_error(y, y_predicted)

r2 = r2_score(y, y_predicted)

# Printing values

print('Slope:', regression_model.coef_)

print('Intercept:', regression_model.intercept_)

print('Root mean squared error: ', rmse)

print('R2 score: ', r2)

# data points

plt.scatter(x, y, s=10)

plt.xlabel('x')

plt.ylabel('y')

# predicted values

plt.plot(x, y_predicted, color='r')

plt.show()
```

Output

