Program - 1

Implement A* Search algorithm.

In [5]:

```
def aStarAlgo(start_node, stop_node):
        open_set = set(start_node)
        closed_set = set()
        g = {}
        parents = {}
        g[start_node] = 0
        parents[start_node] = start_node
        while len(open_set) > 0:
            n = None
            for v in open_set:
                if n == None or g[v] + heuristic(v) < g[n] + heuristic(n):
                    n = v
            if n == stop_node or Graph_nodes[n] == None:
                pass
            else:
                for (m, weight) in get_neighbors(n):
                    if m not in open_set and m not in closed_set:
                        open_set.add(m)
                        parents[m] = n
                        g[m] = g[n] + weight
                    else:
                        if g[m] > g[n] + weight:
                            g[m] = g[n] + weight
                            parents[m] = n
                            if m in closed_set:
                                closed_set.remove(m)
                                open_set.add(m)
            if n == None:
                print('Path does not exist!')
                return None
            if n == stop_node:
                path = []
                while parents[n] != n:
                    path.append(n)
                    n = parents[n]
```

```
                path.append(start_node)
                path.reverse()
                print('Path found: {}'.format(path))
                return path
            open_set.remove(n)
            closed_set.add(n)
        print('Path does not exist!')
        return None

def get_neighbors(v):
    if v in Graph_nodes:
        return Graph_nodes[v]
    else:
        return None
def heuristic(n):
        H_dist = {
            'A': 11,
            'B': 6,
            'C': 99,
            'D': 1,
            'E': 7,
            'G': 0,
        }
        return H_dist[n]

Graph_nodes = {
    'A': [('B', 2), ('E', 3)],
    'B': [('C', 1),('G', 9)],
    'C': None,
    'E': [('D', 6)],
    'D': [('G', 1)],
}
aStarAlgo('A', 'G')
```

```
Path found: ['A', 'E', 'D', 'G']
```

Out[5]:
```
['A', 'E', 'D', 'G']
```

Program - 2

Implement AO* Search algorithm.

In [1]:

```
def recAOStar(n):
    global finalPath
    print("Expanding Node : ", n)
    and_nodes = []
    or_nodes = []
    if (n in allNodes):
        if 'AND' in allNodes[n]:
            and_nodes = allNodes[n]['AND']
        if 'OR' in allNodes[n]:
            or_nodes = allNodes[n]['OR']

    if len(and_nodes) == 0 and len(or_nodes) == 0:
        return
    solvable = False
    marked = {}
    while not solvable:
        if len(marked) == len(and_nodes) + len(or_nodes):
            min_cost_least, min_cost_group_least = least_cost_group(and_nodes,or_nodes, {})
            solvable = True
            change_heuristic(n, min_cost_least)
            optimal_child_group[n] = min_cost_group_least
            continue
        min_cost, min_cost_group = least_cost_group(and_nodes, or_nodes, marked)
        is_expanded = False
        if len(min_cost_group) > 1:
            if (min_cost_group[0] in allNodes):
                is_expanded = True
                recAOStar(min_cost_group[0])
            if (min_cost_group[1] in allNodes):
                is_expanded = True
                recAOStar(min_cost_group[1])
        else:
            if (min_cost_group in allNodes):
                is_expanded = True
                recAOStar(min_cost_group)
```

```python
        if is_expanded:
            min_cost_verify, min_cost_group_verify = least_cost_group(and_nodes, or_nodes, {})
            if min_cost_group == min_cost_group_verify:
                solvable = True
                change_heuristic(n, min_cost_verify)
                optimal_child_group[n] = min_cost_group
        else:
            solvable = True
            change_heuristic(n, min_cost)
            optimal_child_group[n] = min_cost_group
        marked[min_cost_group] = 1
    return heuristic(n)

def least_cost_group(and_nodes, or_nodes, marked):
    node_wise_cost = {}
    for node_pair in and_nodes:
        if not node_pair[0] + node_pair[1] in marked:
            cost = 0
            cost = cost + heuristic(node_pair[0]) + heuristic(node_pair[1]) +2
            node_wise_cost[node_pair[0] + node_pair[1]] = cost
    for node in or_nodes:
        if not node in marked:
            cost = 0
            cost= cost + heuristic(node) + 1
            node_wise_cost[node] = cost
    min_cost = 999999
    min_cost_group = None
    for costKey in node_wise_cost:
        if node_wise_cost[costKey] < min_cost:
            min_cost = node_wise_cost[costKey]
            min_cost_group = costKey
    return [min_cost, min_cost_group]


def heuristic(n):
    return H_dist[n]

def change_heuristic(n, cost):
    H_dist[n] = cost
    return

def print_path(node):
    print(optimal_child_group[node], end="")
    node = optimal_child_group[node]
```

```python
    if len(node) > 1:
        if node[0] in optimal_child_group:
            print("->", end="")
            print_path(node[0])
        if node[1] in optimal_child_group:
            print("->", end="")
            print_path(node[1])
    else:
        if node in optimal_child_group:
            print("->", end="")
            print_path(node)

H_dist = { 'A': -1,'B': 4, 'C': 2, 'D': 3, 'E': 6,'F': 8, 'G': 2,'H': 0, 'I':0, 'J': 0}

allNodes = {
    'A': {'AND': [('C', 'D')], 'OR': ['B']},
    'B': {'OR': ['E', 'F']},
    'C': {'OR': ['G'], 'AND': [('H', 'I')]},
    'D': {'OR': ['J']}
}
optimal_child_group = {}
optimal_cost = recAOStar('A')
print('Nodes which gives optimal cost are')
print_path('A')
print('\nOptimal Cost is :: ', optimal_cost)
```

```
Expanding Node :  A
Expanding Node :  B
Expanding Node :  C
Expanding Node :  D
Nodes which gives optimal cost are
CD->HI->J
Optimal Cost is ::  5
```

Program - 3

For a given set of training data examples stored in a .CSV file, implement and demonstrate the Candidate-Elimination algorithmto output a description of the set of all hypotheses consistent with the training examples.

In [3]:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

data = pd.DataFrame(data=pd.read_csv('p3.csv'))
concepts = np.array(data.iloc[:,0:-1])
target = np.array(data.iloc[:,-1])
def learn(concepts, target):
    specific_h = concepts[0].copy()
    print("\ninitialization of specific_h and general_h")
    print(specific_h)
    general_h = [["?" for i in range(len(specific_h))] for i in range(len(specific_h))]
    print(general_h)
    for i, h in enumerate(concepts):
        if target[i] == "Yes":
            for x in range(len(specific_h)):
                if h[x] != specific_h[x]:
                    specific_h[x] = '?'
                    general_h[x][x] = '?'
        if target[i] == "No":
            for x in range(len(specific_h)):
                if h[x] != specific_h[x]:
                    general_h[x][x] = specific_h[x]
                else:
                    general_h[x][x] = '?'
        print("\nsteps of Candidate Elimination Algorithm",i+1)
        print(specific_h)
        print(general_h)
    indices = [i for i, val in enumerate(general_h) if val == ['?', '?', '?', '?', '?', '?']]
    for i in indices:
        general_h.remove(['?', '?', '?', '?', '?', '?'])
    return specific_h, general_h
```

```python
s_final, g_final = learn(concepts, target)
print("\n\nFinal Specific_h:", s_final, sep="\n")
print("\nFinal General_h:", g_final, sep="\n")
```

```
initialization of specific_h and general_h
['Sunny' 'Warm' 'High' 'Strong' 'Warm' 'Same']
[['?', '?', '?', '?', '?', '?'], ['?', '?', '?', '?', '?', '?'], ['?', '?', '?', '?', '?', '?'], ['?', '?', '?', '?', '?', '?'],
['?', '?', '?', '?', '?', '?'], ['?', '?', '?', '?', '?', '?']]

steps of Candidate Elimination Algorithm 1
['Sunny' 'Warm' 'High' 'Strong' 'Warm' 'Same']
[['?', '?', '?', '?', '?', '?'], ['?', '?', '?', '?', '?', '?'], ['?', '?', '?', '?', '?', '?'], ['?', '?', '?', '?', '?', '?'],
['?', '?', '?', '?', '?', '?'], ['?', '?', '?', '?', '?', '?']]

steps of Candidate Elimination Algorithm 2
['Sunny' 'Warm' 'High' 'Strong' 'Warm' 'Same']
[['Sunny', '?', '?', '?', '?', '?'], ['?', 'Warm', '?', '?', '?', '?'], ['?', '?', '?', '?', '?', '?'], ['?', '?', '?', '?', '?',
'?'], ['?', '?', '?', '?', '?', '?'], ['?', '?', '?', '?', '?', 'Same']]

steps of Candidate Elimination Algorithm 3
['Sunny' 'Warm' 'High' 'Strong' '?' '?']
[['Sunny', '?', '?', '?', '?', '?'], ['?', 'Warm', '?', '?', '?', '?'], ['?', '?', '?', '?', '?', '?'], ['?', '?', '?', '?', '?',
'?'], ['?', '?', '?', '?', '?', '?'], ['?', '?', '?', '?', '?', '?']]


Final Specific_h:
['Sunny' 'Warm' 'High' 'Strong' '?' '?']

Final General_h:
[['Sunny', '?', '?', '?', '?', '?'], ['?', 'Warm', '?', '?', '?', '?']]
```

Program - 4

Write a program to demonstrate the working of the decision tree based ID3 algorithm. Use an appropriate data set for building the decision tree and apply this knowledge toclassify a new sample.

In [6]:

```
import math
import csv
def load_csv(filename):
    lines=csv.reader(open(filename,"r"));
    dataset = list(lines)
    headers = dataset.pop(0)
    return dataset,headers
class Node:
    def __init__(self,attribute):
        self.attribute=attribute
        self.children=[]
        self.playtennis=""

def subtables(data,col,delete):
    dic={}
    coldata=[row[col] for row in data]
    attr=list(set(coldata))
    counts=[0]*len(attr)
    r=len(data)
    c=len(data[0])
    for x in range(len(attr)):
        for y in range(r):
            if data[y][col]==attr[x]:
                counts[x]+=1
    for x in range(len(attr)):
        dic[attr[x]]=[[0 for i in range(c)] for j in range(counts[x])]
        pos=0
        for y in range(r):
            if data[y][col]==attr[x]:
                if delete:
                    del data[y][col]
                dic[attr[x]][pos]=data[y]
```

```
                pos+=1
    return attr,dic

def entropy(S):
    attr=list(set(S))
    if len(attr)==1:
        return 0
    counts=[0,0]
    for i in range(2):
        counts[i]=sum([1 for x in S if attr[i]==x])/(len(S)*1.0)
    sums=0
    for cnt in counts:
        sums+=-1*cnt*math.log(cnt,2)
    return sums

def compute_gain(data,col):
    attr,dic = subtables(data,col,delete=False)
    total_size=len(data)
    entropies=[0]*len(attr)
    ratio=[0]*len(attr)
    total_entropy=entropy([row[-1] for row in data])
    for x in range(len(attr)):
        ratio[x]=len(dic[attr[x]])/(total_size*1.0)
        entropies[x]=entropy([row[-1] for row in dic[attr[x]]])
        total_entropy-=ratio[x]*entropies[x]
    return total_entropy

def build_tree(data,features):
    lastcol=[row[-1] for row in data]
    if(len(set(lastcol)))==1:
        node=Node("")
        node.playtennis=lastcol[0]
        return node
    n=len(data[0])-1
    gains=[0]*n
    for col in range(n):
        gains[col]=compute_gain(data,col)
    split=gains.index(max(gains))
    node=Node(features[split])
    fea = features[:split]+features[split+1:]
    attr,dic=subtables(data,split,delete=True)
    for x in range(len(attr)):
        child=build_tree(dic[attr[x]],fea)
        node.children.append((attr[x],child))
```

```
    return node

def print_tree(node,level):
    if node.playtennis!="":
        print(" "*level,node.playtennis)
        return
    print(" "*level,node.attribute)
    for value,n in node.children:
        print(" "*(level+1),value)
        print_tree(n,level+2)

def classify(node,x_test,features):
    if node.playtennis!="":
        print(node.playtennis)
        return
    pos=features.index(node.attribute)
    for value, n in node.children:
        if x_test[pos]==value:
            classify(n,x_test,features)


'''Main program'''
dataset,features=load_csv("s4.csv")
node1=build_tree(dataset,features)

print("The decision tree for the dataset using ID3 algorithm is")
print_tree(node1,0)
testdata,features=load_csv("id3_test_1.csv")

for xtest in testdata:
    print("The test instance:",xtest)
    print("The label for test instance:",end="   ")
    classify(node1,xtest,features)
```

```
The decision tree for the dataset using ID3 algorithm is
 outlook
  overcast
   yes
  sunny
   humidity
    normal
     yes
    high
     no
```

```
  rain
   wind
    strong
     no
    weak
     yes
The test instance: ['rain', 'cool', 'normal', 'strong']
The label for test instance:   no
The test instance: ['sunny', 'mild', 'normal', 'strong']
The label for test instance:   yes
```

Program - 5

Build an Artificial Neural Network by implementing the Backpropagation algorithm and test the same using appropriate data sets.

In [48]:

```
import numpy as np
X = np.array(([2, 9], [1, 5], [3, 6]), dtype=float)
y = np.array(([92], [86], [89]), dtype=float)
X = X/np.amax(X,axis=0)
y = y/100

def sigmoid (x):
    return 1/(1 + np.exp(-x))

def derivatives_sigmoid(x):
    return x * (1 - x)

epoch=6000
lr=0.1
inputlayer_neurons = 2
hiddenlayer_neurons = 3
output_neurons = 1

wh=np.random.uniform(size=(inputlayer_neurons,hiddenlayer_neurons))
bh=np.random.uniform(size=(1,hiddenlayer_neurons))
wout=np.random.uniform(size=(hiddenlayer_neurons,output_neurons))
bout=np.random.uniform(size=(1,output_neurons))

for i in range(epoch):
    hinp1=np.dot(X,wh)
    hinp=hinp1 + bh
    hlayer_act = sigmoid(hinp)
    outinp1=np.dot(hlayer_act,wout)
    outinp= outinp1+ bout
    output = sigmoid(outinp)
    EO = y-output
    outgrad = derivatives_sigmoid(output)
    d_output = EO* outgrad
    EH = d_output.dot(wout.T)
```

```
    hiddengrad = derivatives_sigmoid(hlayer_act)
    d_hiddenlayer = EH * hiddengrad
    wout += hlayer_act.T.dot(d_output) *lr
    wh += X.T.dot(d_hiddenlayer) *lr

print("Input: \n" + str(X))
print("Actual Output: \n" + str(y))
print("Predicted Output: \n" ,output)
```

```
Input:
[[0.66666667 1.        ]
 [0.33333333 0.55555556]
 [1.         0.66666667]]
Actual Output:
[[0.92]
 [0.86]
 [0.89]]
Predicted Output:
 [[0.89311439]
 [0.8842717 ]
 [0.89288738]]
```

Program - 6

Write a program to implement the naïve Bayesian classifier for a sample training data set stored as a .CSV file. Compute the accuracy of the classifier, considering few test data sets.

In [13]:

```
import csv
import random
import math
def loadcsv(filename):
    lines = csv.reader(open(filename, "r"));
    dataset = list(lines)
    for i in range(len(dataset)):
        dataset[i] = [float(x) for x in dataset[i]]
    return dataset

def splitdataset(dataset, splitratio):
    trainsize = int(len(dataset) * splitratio)
    trainset = []
    copy = list(dataset)
    while len(trainset) < trainsize:
        index = random.randrange(len(copy));
        trainset.append(copy.pop(index))
    return [trainset, copy]

def separatebyclass(dataset):
    separated = {}
    for i in range(len(dataset)):
        vector = dataset[i]
        if (vector[-1] not in separated):
            separated[vector[-1]] = []
        separated[vector[-1]].append(vector)
    return separated

def mean(numbers):
    return sum(numbers)/float(len(numbers))

def stdev(numbers):
```

```
    avg = mean(numbers)
    variance = sum([pow(x-avg,2) for x in numbers])/float(len(numbers)-1)
    return math.sqrt(variance)

def summarize(dataset):
    summaries = [(mean(attribute), stdev(attribute)) for attribute in zip(*dataset)];
    del summaries[-1]
    return summaries

def summarizebyclass(dataset):
    separated = separatebyclass(dataset)
    summaries = {}
    for classvalue, instances in separated.items():
        summaries[classvalue] = summarize(instances)
    return summaries

def calculateprobability(x, mean, stdev):
    exponent = math.exp(-(math.pow(x-mean,2)/(2*math.pow(stdev,2))))
    return (1 / (math.sqrt(2*math.pi) * stdev)) * exponent

def calculateclassprobabilities(summaries, inputvector):
    probabilities = {}
    for classvalue, classsummaries in summaries.items():
        probabilities[classvalue] = 1
        for i in range(len(classsummaries)):
            mean, stdev = classsummaries[i]
            x = inputvector[i]
            probabilities[classvalue] *=calculateprobability(x, mean, stdev);
    return probabilities

def predict(summaries, inputvector):
    probabilities = calculateclassprobabilities(summaries, inputvector)
    bestLabel, bestProb = None, -1
    for classvalue, probability in probabilities.items():
        if bestLabel is None or probability > bestProb:
            bestProb = probability
            bestLabel = classvalue
    return bestLabel

def getpredictions(summaries, testset):
    predictions = []
    for i in range(len(testset)):
        result = predict(summaries, testset[i])
        predictions.append(result)
```

```python
    return predictions

def getaccuracy(testset, predictions):
    correct = 0
    for i in range(len(testset)):
        if testset[i][-1] == predictions[i]:
            correct += 1
    return (correct/float(len(testset))) * 100.0

def main():
    filename = 'naive.csv'
    splitratio = 0.67
    dataset = loadcsv(filename);
    trainingset, testset = splitdataset(dataset, splitratio)
    print('Split {0} rows into train={1} and test={2}rows'.format(len(dataset), len(trainingset), len(testset)))
    summaries = summarizebyclass(trainingset);
    predictions = getpredictions(summaries, testset)
    accuracy = getaccuracy(testset, predictions)
    print('Accuracy of the classifier is :{0}%'.format(accuracy))
main()
```

```
Split 768 rows into train=514 and test=254rows
Accuracy of the classifier is :73.22834645669292%
```

Program - 7

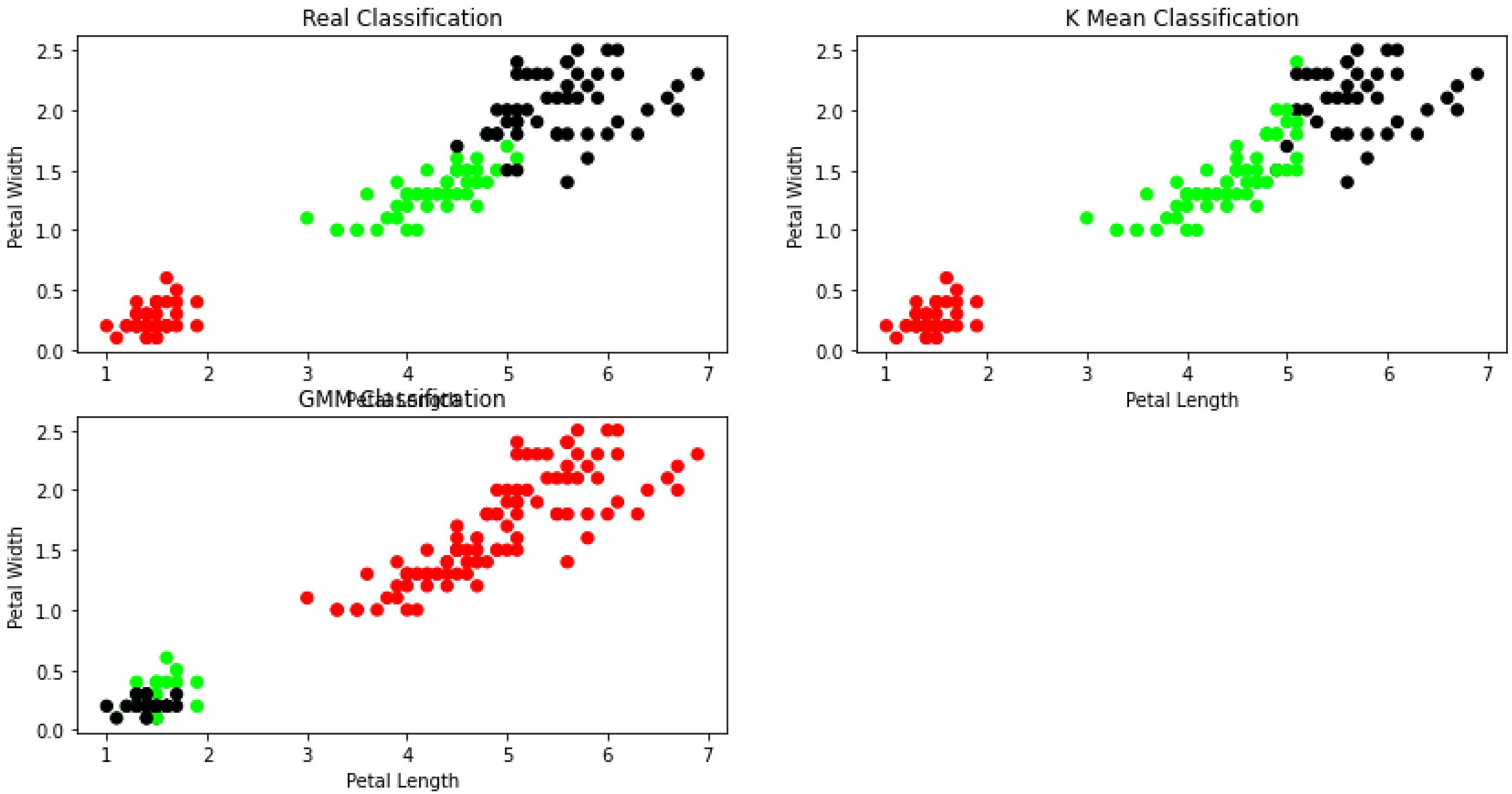
Apply EM algorithm to cluster a set of data stored in a .CSV file. Use the same data set for clustering using k-Means algorithm. Compare the results of these two algorithms and comment on the quality of clustering. You can add Java/Python ML library classes/API in the program

In [1]:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn import datasets
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
import sklearn.metrics as sm
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
iris = datasets.load_iris()
X = pd.DataFrame(iris.data)
X.columns = ['Sepal_Length','Sepal_Width','Petal_Length','Petal_Width']
y = pd.DataFrame(iris.target)
y.columns = ['Targets']
model = KMeans(n_clusters=3)
model.fit(X)
plt.figure(figsize=(14,7))
colormap = np.array(['red', 'lime', 'black'])
# Plot the Original Classifications
plt.subplot(2, 2, 1)
plt.scatter(X.Petal_Length, X.Petal_Width, c=colormap[y.Targets], s=40)
plt.title('Real Classification')
plt.xlabel('Petal Length')
plt.ylabel('Petal Width')
# Plot the Models Classifications
plt.subplot(2, 2, 2)
plt.scatter(X.Petal_Length, X.Petal_Width, c=colormap[model.labels_], s=40)
plt.title('K Mean Classification')
plt.xlabel('Petal Length')
plt.ylabel('Petal Width')
print('The accuracy score of K-Mean:\n ',sm.accuracy_score(y, model.labels_))
print('The Confusion matrixof K-Mean:\n ',sm.confusion_matrix(y, model.labels_))
from sklearn import preprocessing
scaler = preprocessing.StandardScaler()
```

```python
scaler.fit(X)
xsa = scaler.transform(X)
xs = pd.DataFrame(xsa, columns = X.columns)
#xs.sample(5)
from sklearn.mixture import GaussianMixture
gmm = GaussianMixture(n_components=3)
gmm.fit(xs)
y_gmm = gmm.predict(xs)
#y_cluster_gmm
plt.subplot(2, 2, 3)
plt.scatter(X.Petal_Length, X.Petal_Width, c=colormap[y_gmm], s=40)
plt.title('GMM Classification')
plt.xlabel('Petal Length')
plt.ylabel('Petal Width')
print('The accuracy score of EM:\n ',sm.accuracy_score(y, y_gmm))
print('The Confusion matrix of EM: \n',sm.confusion_matrix(y, y_gmm))
```

```
The accuracy score of K-Mean:
  0.8933333333333333
The Confusion matrixof K-Mean:
  [[50  0  0]
 [ 0 48  2]
 [ 0 14 36]]
The accuracy score of EM:
  0.0
The Confusion matrix of EM:
 [[ 0 15 35]
 [50  0  0]
 [50  0  0]]
```


Real Classification
Petal Width
Petal Length
K Mean Classification
Petal Width
Petal Length
GMM Classification
Petal Width
Petal Length

Program - 8

Write a program to implement k-Nearest Neighbour algorithm to classify the iris data set. Print both correct and wrong predictions. Java/Python ML library classes can be used for this problem.

In [1]:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix
from sklearn import datasets
iris=datasets.load_iris()
x = iris.data
y = iris.target
print ('sepal-length', 'sepal-width', 'petal-length', 'petal-width')
print(x)
print('class: 0-Iris-Setosa, 1- Iris-Versicolour, 2- Iris-Virginica')
print(y)
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.3)
#To Training the model and Nearest nighbors K=5
classifier = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5)
classifier.fit(x_train, y_train)
#To make predictions on our test data
y_pred=classifier.predict(x_test)
print('Confusion Matrix')
print(confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred))
print('Accuracy Metrics')
print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
```

```
sepal-length sepal-width petal-length petal-width
[[5.1 3.5 1.4 0.2]
 [4.9 3.  1.4 0.2]
 [4.7 3.2 1.3 0.2]
 [4.6 3.1 1.5 0.2]
 [5.  3.6 1.4 0.2]
 [5.4 3.9 1.7 0.4]
 [4.6 3.4 1.4 0.3]
 [5.  3.4 1.5 0.2]
 [4.4 2.9 1.4 0.2]
 [4.9 3.1 1.5 0.1]
```

```
[5.4 3.7 1.5 0.2]
[4.8 3.4 1.6 0.2]
[4.8 3.  1.4 0.1]
[4.3 3.  1.1 0.1]
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[6.5 2.8 4.6 1.5]
[5.7 2.8 4.5 1.3]
[6.3 3.3 4.7 1.6]
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[4.9 2.4 3.3 1. ]
[6.6 2.9 4.6 1.3]
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[6.  2.2 4.  1. ]
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[6.3 2.9 5.6 1.8]
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 [6.2 3.4 5.4 2.3]
 [5.9 3.  5.1 1.8]]
class: 0-Iris-Setosa, 1- Iris-Versicolour, 2- Iris-Virginica
```

```
[0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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 2 2]
Confusion Matrix
[[15  0  0]
 [ 0 12  2]
 [ 0  0 16]]
Accuracy Metrics
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       1.00      1.00      1.00        15
           1       1.00      0.86      0.92        14
           2       0.89      1.00      0.94        16

    accuracy                           0.96        45
   macro avg       0.96      0.95      0.95        45
weighted avg       0.96      0.96      0.96        45
```

Program - 9

Implement the non-parametric Locally Weighted Regressionalgorithm in order to fit data points. Select appropriate data set for your experiment and draw graphs

In [2]:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
#the Gaussian Kernel

def kernel(point,xmat, k):
    m,n = np.shape(xmat)
    weights = np.mat(np.eye((m)))
    for j in range(m):
        diff = point - X[j]
        weights[j,j] = np.exp(diff*diff.T/(-2.0*k**2))
    return weights

def localWeight(point,xmat,ymat,k):
    wei = kernel(point,xmat,k)
    W = (X.T*(wei*X)).I*(X.T*(wei*ymat.T))
    return W

def localWeightRegression(xmat,ymat,k):
    m,n = np.shape(xmat)
    ypred = np.zeros(m)
    for i in range(m):
        ypred[i] = xmat[i]*localWeight(xmat[i],xmat,ymat,k)
    return ypred

# load data points
data = pd.read_csv('tips.csv')
bill = np.array(data.total_bill)
tip = np.array(data.tip)
#preparing and add 1
#convert to matrix form
mbill = np.mat(bill)
mtip = np.mat(tip)
m= np.shape(mbill)[1]
```

```
one = np.ones((1,m),dtype=int)
#horizontally stack
X= np.hstack((one.T,mbill.T))
print("X.shape:",X.shape)
#set k here (0.5)
ypred = localWeightRegression(X,mtip,0.5)
SortIndex = X[:,1].argsort(0)
xsort = X[SortIndex][:,0]

fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(1,1,1)
ax.scatter(bill,tip,color='green')
ax.plot(xsort[:,1],ypred[SortIndex], color = 'red', linewidth=5)
plt.xlabel('Total bill')
plt.ylabel('Tip')
plt.show()
```

```
X.shape: (244, 2)
```