LAB Logbook

Lab 1

Lab Logbook Requirement:

1) Create a vector using np.arange.

Determine the number of the vector elements using the following method: Take the last two digits from your SID. It should be from 00 to 99. If this number is 10 or more, it becomes the required number of the vector elements. If it is less than 10, add 100 to your number.

For example, if your SID is 2287467, and the last two digits are 67, which is greater than 10. The required number is 67. If your SID is 2287407, and the last two digits are 07, which is less than 10. The required number is 107.

Then,

- 2. Change matrix a to 2-d array with 1 row. Print the array. You should have the two sets of brackets for a 2-d array with one row.

- 3. Save it in another array. Print the array. 4. Check the shape attribute value. 5. Add the code and result to your Lab Logbook

NOTE: DON'T FORGET TO SAVE AND BACK UP YOUR COMPLETED JUPYTER NOTEBOOK AND LAB LOGBOOK ON GITHUB OR ONEDRIVE.

1. Created a vector with np.arange. The last two digits of my SID is 31. So the range is from 1 to 32 in order to get 31 elements.

```
[17]: a = np.arange(1,32)
      print(a)
      [ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
       25 26 27 28 29 30 31]
```

2. Changed the matrix a to 2D array with one row using reshape. The array has two sets of brackets.

```
[23]: a = a.reshape(31,1)
       print(a)
       [[ 1]
       [ 2]
        [ 3]
        [4]
        [5]
        [6]
        [7]
        [8]
        [ 9]
        [10]
        [11]
        [12]
        [13]
        [14]
        [15]
        [16]
        [17]
        [18]
        [19]
        [20]
        [21]
        [22]
        [23]
        [24]
        [25]
        [26]
        [27]
        [28]
        [29]
        [30]
        [31]]
```

3. Saved 2D array a into b. Then show contents of b.

[25]:	b = a	
	print(b)	
	[[1]	
	[2]	
	[3]	
	[4]	
	[5]	
	[6]	
	[7]	
	[8]	
	[9]	
	[10]	
	[11]	
	[12]	
	[13]	
	[14]	
	[15]	
	[16]	
	[17]	
	[18]	
	[19]	
	[20]	
	[21]	
	[22]	
	[23] [24]	
	[25]	
	[26]	
	[27]	
	[28]	
	[29]	
	[30]	
	[31]]	
	[51]]	

4. Check the shape attribute value for b.

```
[15]: b.shape
[15]: (31,)
```

Lab 2

Lab Logbook Requirement:

```
<html> <h3 style="font-style:italic; color:blue;">

1) Determine a number (n) equal to the last digit of your SID.
2) Group by "relationship" and "hours-per-week".
3) Reduce all "hours-per-week" column values in the original DataFrame by the value 'n'.
4) Group by "relationship" and reduced "hours-per-week".
5) Add the code and result to your Lab Logbook.
```

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```
[90]: n = 31

Group_by_relationship_hpw = data.groupby(["relationship","hours-per-week"])
Group_by_relationship_hpw.size().unstack()

[90]: hours-per-week 13.0 16.0 30.0 40.0 45.0 50.0 80.0

relationship

Husband 1.0 NaN NaN 2.0 1.0 NaN 1.0

Not-in-family NaN 1.0 NaN 2.0 NaN 2.0 NaN

Own-child NaN NaN 1.0 NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN

Wife NaN NaN NaN 2.0 NaN NaN NaN NaN
```

```
[91]: def reduce hours(x):
          return x - n
      data["hours-per-week"] = data["hours-per-week"].apply(reduce hours)
      Group_by_relationship_hpw = data.groupby(["relationship","hours-per-week"])
      Group_by_relationship_hpw.size().unstack()
[91]: hours-per-week -18.0 -15.0 -1.0 9.0 14.0 19.0 49.0
         relationship
           Husband
                    1.0 NaN NaN 2.0 1.0 NaN
                                                   1.0
        Not-in-family NaN
                          1.0 NaN
                                     2.0 NaN
                                             2.0 NaN
                               1.0 NaN NaN NaN NaN
           Own-child NaN NaN
```

Wife NaN NaN NaN 2.0 NaN NaN NaN

Lab 3

Lab Logbook Requirement:

1) Draw a bicolour features interaction diagram between the columns with the numbers of the last and second to last digits of your SID, where:

```
# Column

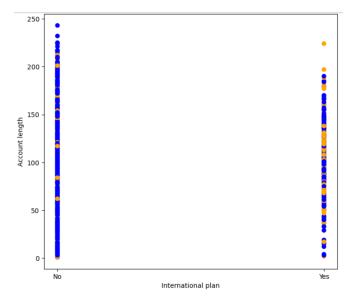
Account length
Area code
International plan
Voice mail plan
Number vmail messages
Total day minutes
Total day calls
Total day charge
Total eve minutes
Total eve calls
```

In case these numbers are the same, then take the next number in order as another column number. For example, if your SID is 2287477, then you plot the bicolour diagram of the 7th and 8th columns. If your SID is 2287499, then the 9th and 0.

2. Add the code and result to your Lab Logbook.

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```
clr = data["Churn"].map({False: "blue", True: "orange"})
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(8, 7))
plt.scatter(data["International plan"], data["Account length"], color = Clr);
plt.xlabel("International plan");
plt.ylabel("Account length");
```



<u>Lab 4</u>

```
print(model.summary())
Model: "sequential_7"
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense_25 (Dense)	(None, 531)	266,031
dense_26 (Dense)	(None, 266)	141,512
dense_27 (Dense)	(None, 1)	267

Total params: 407,810 (1.56 MB)
Trainable params: 407,810 (1.56 MB)
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)
None

My mae

```
mse, mae = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test, verbose = 0)
print("Mean absolute error: %.5f" % mae)
Mean absolute error: 0.02391
```

Practical session mae

```
: mse, mae = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test, verbose = 0)
print("Mean absolute error: %.5f" % mae)
print("Mean squared error: %.5f" % mse)

Mean absolute error: 0.03089
Mean squared error: 0.00128
:

Mean absolute error: 0.02944
Mean squared error: 0.00125
```

<u>Lab 5</u>

<u>Lab 6</u>

<u>Lab 7</u>

<u>Lab 8</u>

<u>Lab 9</u>

<u>Lab 10</u>

<u>Lab 11</u>

<u>Lab 12</u>