

## Data Mining

Lab - 4

Enrollment no.:- 22010101478

Name:- Jay Ramani

Batch:- A-3

Roll no .: - 156

### Part -1

- 1) Write a python program to compute distance between Given two objects represented by the tuples (22, 1, 42, 10) and (20, 0, 36, 8):
- (a) Compute the Euclidean distance between the two objects.
- (b) Compute the Manhattan distance between the two objects.
- (c) Compute the Minkowski distance between the two objects, using q = 3.
- (d) Compute the supremum distance between the two objects.

```
In [3]: import math

Euclidean = math.sqrt((22-20)**2 + (1-0)**2 + (42-36)**2 + (10-8)**2)

Manhattan = abs(22-20) + abs(1-0) + abs(42-36) + abs(10-8)

Minkowski = ((abs(22-20)**3 + abs(1-0)**3 + abs(42-36)**3 + abs(10-8)**3))**(1/3)

supremum = max(abs(22-20) , abs(1-0) , abs(42-36) , abs(10-8))

print("Euclidean: ",Euclidean)
print("Manhattan: ",Manhattan)
print("Minkowski: ",Minkowski)
print("supremum: ",supremum)
```

Euclidean: 6.708203932499369

Manhattan: 11

Minkowski: 6.153449493663682

supremum: 6

- 2) Perform Preprocessing on Titanic Data set Using Orange Tools
- 3) Kindly Perform Data Exploration on New Restaurant Data Set

Link - https://github.com/guipsamora/pandas\_exercises/blob/master/01\_Getting\_%26\_Knowing\_Your\_Data/Chipotle/Exercises.ipynb

In [ ]:

# PART - 2

In [4]: **import** pandas **as** pd

1) First, you need to read the titanic dataset from local disk and display Last five records

```
In [5]: df = pd.read_csv('titanic.csv')
In [6]: df.tail()
```

### 2) Handle Missing Values in data set [use dropna(), fillna(), and interpolate]

#### In [7]: df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'> RangeIndex: 891 entries, 0 to 890 Data columns (total 12 columns): # Column Non-Null Count Dtype -----0 PassengerId 891 non-null int64 1 Survived 891 non-null int64 2 891 non-null Pclass int64 3 Name 891 non-null object 4 Sex 891 non-null object Age 714 non-null float64 6 SibSp 891 non-null int64 7 Parch 891 non-null int64 8 Ticket 891 non-null object Fare 891 non-null float64 Cabin 204 non-null object 10

object dtypes: float64(2), int64(5), object(5)

889 non-null

memory usage: 83.7+ KB

11 Embarked

In [8]: df.dropna()

Out[8]:		PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare	Cabin	Embarked
	1	2	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th	female	38.0	1	0	PC 17599	71.2833	C85	С
	3	4	1	1	Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel)	female	35.0	1	0	113803	53.1000	C123	S
	6	7	0	1	McCarthy, Mr. Timothy J	male	54.0	0	0	17463	51.8625	E46	S
	10	11	1	3	Sandstrom, Miss. Marguerite Rut	female	4.0	1	1	PP 9549	16.7000	G6	S
	11	12	1	1	Bonnell, Miss. Elizabeth	female	58.0	0	0	113783	26.5500	C103	S
	•••		•••						•••				
	871	872	1	1	Beckwith, Mrs. Richard Leonard (Sallie Monypeny)	female	47.0	1	1	11751	52.5542	D35	S
	872	873	0	1	Carlsson, Mr. Frans Olof	male	33.0	0	0	695	5.0000	B51 B53 B55	S
	879	880	1	1	Potter, Mrs. Thomas Jr (Lily Alexenia Wilson)	female	56.0	0	1	11767	83.1583	C50	С
	887	888	1	1	Graham, Miss. Margaret Edith	female	19.0	0	0	112053	30.0000	B42	S
	889	890	1	1	Behr, Mr. Karl Howell	male	26.0	0	0	111369	30.0000	C148	С

183 rows × 12 columns

In [9]: # df.fillna({'Age': df['Age'].mean()}, inplace=True) df.fillna({'Age': df['Age'].mean()})

Age SibSp

Parch

**Ticket** 

Fare Cabin Embarked

Name

Sex

#### 3) Write programs to perform the following tasks of preprocessing.

Equal Width Binning
Equal Frequency/Depth Binning

memory usage: 83.7+ KB

dtypes: float64(2), int64(5), object(5)

Out[9]:

PassengerId Survived Pclass

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

data = [5, 10, 8, 2, 5, 6, 23, 18, 6, 9]

data_pandas = pd.DataFrame(data, columns=['Values'])
num_bin = 3

bin_edges = np.linspace(data_pandas['Values'].min(), data_pandas['Values'].max(), num_bin+1)
data_pandas['equal_width'] = pd.cut(data_pandas['Values'], bins=bin_edges, labels=False, include_lowest=True)
```

```
In [14]: data = [5, 10, 8, 2, 5, 6, 23, 18, 6, 9, 48, 23]
    num_of_bin = 3

seperator = len(data) / num_of_bin
    for element in range(0, len(data), int(seperator)):
        print(data[element: element+int(seperator)])

[5, 10, 8, 2]
[5, 6, 23, 18]
[6, 9, 48, 23]
```

4) Apply Scaling to AGE attribute with min max, decimal scaling and z score.

```
In [18]: df['Age_MinMax'] = (df['Age'] - df['Age'].min()) / (df['Age'].max() - df['Age'].min())
        print(df['Age_MinMax'])
              0.271174
       0
             0.472229
       1
       2
             0.321438
             0.434531
       3
             0.434531
              ...
       886 0.334004
       887 0.233476
       888 0.277457
       889 0.321438
       890 0.396833
       Name: Age_MinMax, Length: 891, dtype: float64
In [19]: max_abs_age = df['Age'].abs().max()
        j = np.ceil(np.log10(max_abs_age + 1))
        df['Age_Decimal'] = df['Age'] / (10 ** j)
        print(df['Age_Decimal'])
       0
              0.220
             0.380
       1
       2
             0.260
             0.350
       3
       4
             0.350
              . . .
       886
             0.270
       887
             0.190
       888
             0.225
       889
             0.260
       890
             0.320
       Name: Age_Decimal, Length: 891, dtype: float64
In [20]: df['Age_ZScore'] = (df['Age'] - df['Age'].mean()) / df['Age'].std()
        print(df['Age_ZScore'])
       0
             -0.555738
       1
             0.595147
             -0.268017
       2
             0.379356
       3
             0.379356
       4
              . . .
       886 -0.196086
       887
            -0.771528
       888 -0.519772
       889 -0.268017
       890 0.163565
       Name: Age_ZScore, Length: 891, dtype: float64
In [ ]:
```