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COURSE TITLE: MACHINE LEARNING

GROUP NUMBER: L4 Catch Up

LEVEL: 500

COURSE INSTRUCTOR: Eng. Kunde Godfrey

Machine Learning Group L4 Catchup

GROUP MEMBERS

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QUESTION:

“Instructions: You are required to complete this assessment before our next class. You shall also present your result in the next class. The document is 15 mks and the presentation 10 mks.

Question

The cleaned dataset ‘concrete_clean.csv’ having a total of 968 data and 10 columns (cement, water, coarse aggregate, fine aggregate, age of testing, fly ash, superplasticizer, blast furnace slag, w/c ration & strength) Design implement and the evaluate linear regression model to predict the comparative strength of concrete using this dataset. The data is already cleaned.

Use the mean square error and mean absolute error to evaluate the performance of your solution”

Language Used: Python

Framework: Jupyter Notebook

Brief Description of Procedure

Import the necessary libraries

Read CSV file into DataFrame

Split data into training and testing models

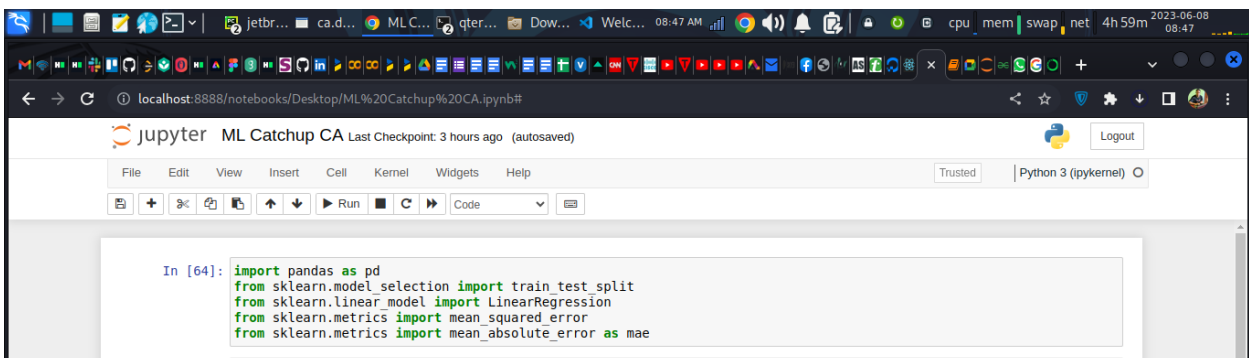
Train the model

Do some predictions

Run a Mean square error and mean absolute error to evaluate model

Detail procedure

1) Import Libraries:



```
In [64]: import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error as mae
```

import pandas as pd: The pandas library for processing data

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split: to train the model

from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression: The algorithm used for this is the Linear Regression algorithm

from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error: Library to perform the mean square error evaluation

from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error as mae: library to perform the mean absolute error evaluation

2) Reading the CSV file

```
In [65]: data = pd.read_csv('/home/leong/Desktop/concrete_clean.csv')
data.head()

Out[65]:
```

	Cement	BlastFurnaceSlag	FlyAsh	Water	Superplasticizer	CoarseAgg	FineAgg	AgeDays	W.C	StrengthMPa
0	540.0	0.0	0.0	162.0	2.5	1055.0	676.0	28	0.300000	61.89
1	332.5	142.5	0.0	228.0	0.0	932.0	594.0	270	0.685714	40.27
2	332.5	142.5	0.0	228.0	0.0	932.0	594.0	365	0.685714	41.05
3	198.6	132.4	0.0	192.0	0.0	978.4	825.5	360	0.966767	44.30
4	266.0	114.0	0.0	228.0	0.0	932.0	670.0	90	0.857143	47.03

Read the file from csv in the directory which it is stored in the laptop locally

3) Split data into training and Testing model:

4	266.0	114.0	0.0	228.0	0.0	932.0	670.0	90	0.857143	47.03
---	-------	-------	-----	-------	-----	-------	-------	----	----------	-------

```
In [88]: X = data.drop(columns=['StrengthMPa'])
Y = data['StrengthMPa']

In [89]: #random_state controls the shuffling of the set selected at random for the split
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size = 0.2, random_state=2)
```

From the data, we are to test the strength of concrete. Hence we use the concrete strength column for our testing sample and then the rest of the tables used as training data sets

4) Train the model:

```
In [89]: #random_state controls the shuffling of the set selected at random for the split
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size = 0.2, random_state=2)

In [90]: lin_reg = LinearRegression()
lin_reg.fit(X_train, Y_train)
```

We define the X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test data sets using the train_test_split model and assign a test size of 20% of the whole data. A random state variable of 2 is assigned to it. This helps to control the shuffling process when splitting the data into various samples for training and testing

```
In [69]: lin_reg = LinearRegression()
lin_reg.fit(X_train, Y_train)

Out[69]: LinearRegression()
LinearRegression()
```

Here we call the linear regression model and fit the data to train into it and it is trained.

5) Make predictions:

```
In [70]: #predicting
predictions1 = lin_reg.predict([[445.8, 34.8, 0.1, 123.0, 1.2, 456.9, 213.4, 98, 0.606769]])
predictions1

/home/leong/.local/lib/python3.11/site-packages/sklearn/base.py:439: UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names, but LinearRegression was fitted with feature names
warnings.warn(

Out[70]: array([42.7772228])

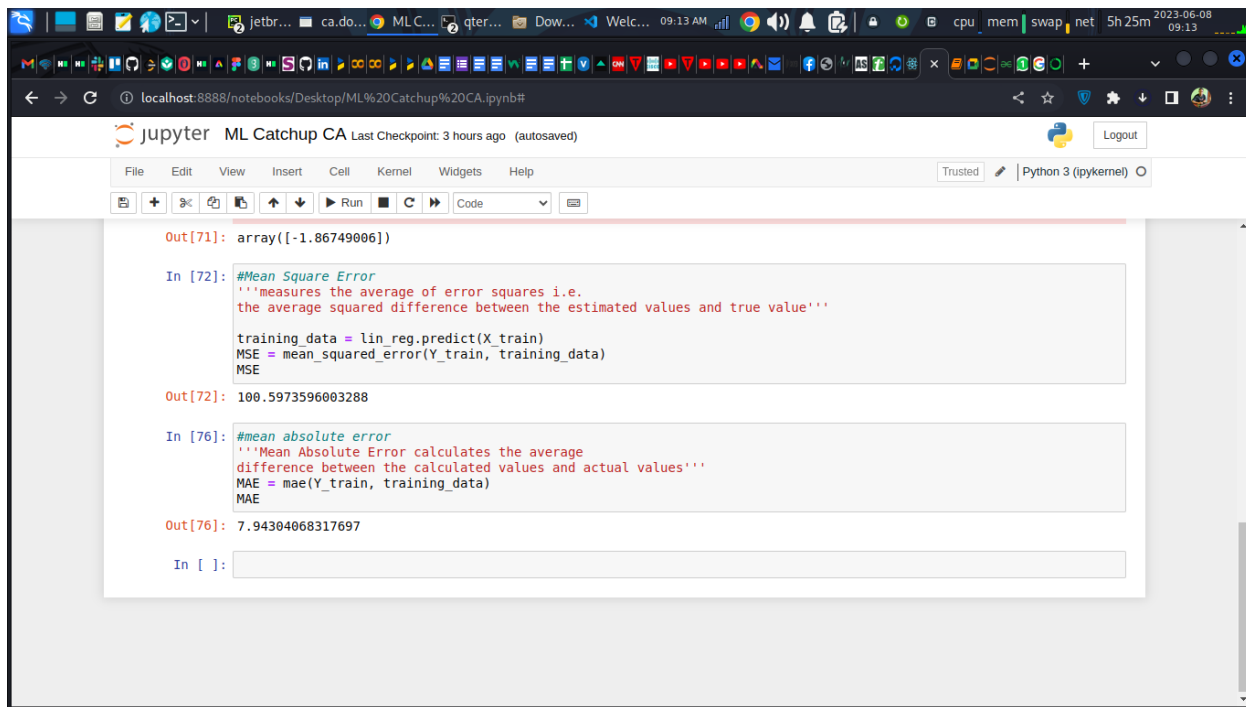
In [71]: predictions2 = lin_reg.predict([[115.8, 24.8, 0.0, 123.0, 1.9, 206.9, 111.4, 15, 0.903369]])
predictions2

/home/leong/.local/lib/python3.11/site-packages/sklearn/base.py:439: UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names, but LinearRegression was fitted with feature names
warnings.warn(

Out[71]: array([-1.86749006])
```

Run some predictions and get the results

6) Evaluations:



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook titled "ML Catchup CA" with a last checkpoint 3 hours ago. The 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 notebook contains two code cells. The first cell, labeled "In [72]:", defines a function for Mean Squared Error (MSE) and calculates it for training data. The output, labeled "Out[72]:", is 100.5973596003288. The second cell, labeled "In [76]:", defines a function for Mean Absolute Error (MAE) and calculates it for training data. The output, labeled "Out[76]:", is 7.94304068317697. The notebook is running on a Python 3 (ipykernel) environment.

```
Out[71]: array([-1.86749006])

In [72]: #Mean Square Error
        '''measures the average of error squares i.e.
        the average squared difference between the estimated values and true value'''

        training_data = lin_reg.predict(X_train)
        MSE = mean_squared_error(Y_train, training_data)
        MSE

Out[72]: 100.5973596003288

In [76]: #mean absolute error
        '''Mean Absolute Error calculates the average
        difference between the calculated values and actual values'''
        MAE = mae(Y_train, training_data)
        MAE

Out[76]: 7.94304068317697

In [ ]:
```

- Mean square error: This measures the average of error squares i.e the average squared difference between the estimated values and true value. And for this machine model, it gave a value of 97.0731726465731. Meaning the squared mean of the distance separating the actual and predicted values is 97.0731726465731
- Mean absolute error: calculates the average difference between the predicted values and actual values. This figure came out to be 7.766144523341548