

PRACTICAL-4

Use Naive bayes, K-nearest, and Decision tree classification algorithms to build classifiers on any two datasets. Pre-process the datasets using techniques specified in Q2. Compare the Accuracy, Precision, Recall and F1 measure reported for each dataset using the abovementioned classifiers under the following situations:

i. Using Holdout method (Random sampling):

- a) Training set = 80% Test set = 20%
 - b) Training set = 66.6% (2/3rd of total), Test set = 33.3%

ii. Using Cross-Validation:

- a) 10-fold
 - b) 5-fold

Output:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
...				
apple	1.00	1.00	1.00	83
banana	1.00	1.00	1.00	97
blueberry	1.00	1.00	1.00	110
cherry	1.00	1.00	1.00	85
coconut	0.93	0.88	0.90	107
custard apple	1.00	1.00	1.00	103
dragon fruit	1.00	1.00	1.00	106
grape	1.00	1.00	1.00	112
guava	0.98	0.99	0.99	106
kiwi	1.00	1.00	1.00	97
lychee	1.00	1.00	1.00	94
mango	0.98	0.94	0.96	104
orange	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
papaya	1.00	1.00	1.00	95
pear	0.99	0.98	0.99	114
pineapple	0.87	0.93	0.90	95
plum	1.00	1.00	1.00	102
pomegranate	0.94	0.98	0.96	105
strawberry	1.00	1.00	1.00	83
watermelon	1.00	1.00	1.00	102
accuracy			0.98	2000
macro avg	0.98	0.99	0.98	2000
weighted avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	2000

▶ # Naive Bayes for test size 20%

```
nb = CategoricalNB()
categorical_features = ['shape', 'color', 'taste']
X_train_cat = X_train[categorical_features]
X_test_cat = X_test[categorical_features]

nb.fit(X_train_cat, Y_train)
y_nbpred = nb.predict(X_test_cat)
y_nbpred_dec = le.inverse_transform(y_nbpred)
Y_test_dec = le.inverse_transform(Y_test)
print(classification_report(Y_test_dec,y_nbpred_dec))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
...				
apple	0.00	0.00	0.00	83
banana	1.00	1.00	1.00	97
blueberry	1.00	1.00	1.00	110
cherry	0.51	1.00	0.67	85
coconut	1.00	1.00	1.00	107
custard apple	0.50	1.00	0.67	103
dragon fruit	1.00	1.00	1.00	106
grape	1.00	1.00	1.00	112
guava	1.00	1.00	1.00	106
kiwi	0.00	0.00	0.00	97
lychee	1.00	1.00	1.00	94
mango	1.00	1.00	1.00	104
orange	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
papaya	1.00	1.00	1.00	95
pear	1.00	1.00	1.00	114
pineapple	0.49	1.00	0.66	95
plum	1.00	1.00	1.00	102
pomegranate	0.56	1.00	0.72	105
strawberry	0.00	0.00	0.00	83
watermelon	0.00	0.00	0.00	102
accuracy			0.82	2000
macro avg	0.70	0.80	0.74	2000
weighted avg	0.72	0.82	0.76	2000

```
#KNN with test-size of 33%
x=fruits.drop('fruit_name',axis=1)
y=fruits['fruit_name']
X_train,X_test,Y_train,Y_test = train_test_split(x,y,test_size = 1/3)

k = 5
knn_classifier = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=k)
knn_classifier.fit(X_train,Y_train)

y_pred = knn_classifier.predict(X_test)
y_preddec = le.inverse_transform(y_pred)
Y_testdec = le.inverse_transform(Y_test)
print(y_pred)
print(classification_report(Y_testdec,y_preddec))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
apple	1.00	1.00	1.00	173
banana	1.00	1.00	1.00	179
blueberry	1.00	1.00	1.00	162
cherry	1.00	1.00	1.00	177
coconut	0.93	0.87	0.90	177
custard apple	1.00	1.00	1.00	185
dragon fruit	1.00	1.00	1.00	184
grape	1.00	1.00	1.00	156
guava	0.99	0.99	0.99	143
kiwi	1.00	1.00	1.00	146
lychee	1.00	1.00	1.00	164
mango	0.94	0.96	0.95	155
orange	1.00	1.00	1.00	157
papaya	1.00	1.00	1.00	185
pear	0.99	0.99	0.99	174
pineapple	0.87	0.93	0.90	167
plum	1.00	1.00	1.00	166
pomegranate	0.96	0.94	0.95	165
strawberry	1.00	1.00	1.00	158
watermelon	1.00	1.00	1.00	161
accuracy			0.98	3334
macro avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	3334
weighted avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	3334

```
.0] 0s # Naive Bayes for test size 33%
nb = CategoricalNB()
categorical_features = ['shape', 'color', 'taste']
X_train_cat = X_train[categorical_features]
X_test_cat = X_test[categorical_features]

nb.fit(X_train_cat, Y_train)
y_nbpred = nb.predict(X_test_cat)
y_nbpred_dec = le.inverse_transform(y_nbpred)
Y_test_dec = le.inverse_transform(Y_test)
print(classification_report(Y_test_dec,y_nbpred_dec))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
...				
apple	0.00	0.00	0.00	173
banana	1.00	1.00	1.00	179
blueberry	1.00	1.00	1.00	162
cherry	0.53	1.00	0.69	177
coconut	1.00	1.00	1.00	177
custard apple	0.00	0.00	0.00	185
dragon fruit	1.00	1.00	1.00	184
grape	1.00	1.00	1.00	156
guava	1.00	1.00	1.00	143
kiwi	0.00	0.00	0.00	146
lychee	1.00	1.00	1.00	164
mango	1.00	1.00	1.00	155
orange	1.00	1.00	1.00	157
papaya	1.00	1.00	1.00	185
pear	1.00	1.00	1.00	174
pineapple	0.53	1.00	0.70	167
plum	1.00	1.00	1.00	166
pomegranate	0.49	1.00	0.66	165
strawberry	0.00	0.00	0.00	158
watermelon	0.47	1.00	0.64	161
accuracy			0.80	3334
macro avg	0.70	0.80	0.73	3334
weighted avg	0.70	0.80	0.74	3334

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with two code cells. The first cell contains Python code to import libraries and build a decision tree classifier. The second cell displays the resulting decision tree plot with three regions highlighted in red, green, and blue, corresponding to different predicted classes. Below the plot, a table shows the weight of each split node.

```
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier, plot_tree
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

model = DecisionTreeClassifier()
model.fit(x, y)
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 12))
plot_tree(model,
          feature_names=x.columns,
          class_names=[str(c) for c in y.unique()],
          filled=True,
          rounded=True,
          fontweight='bold')
plt.show()
```

split	color	value
0	1.5	value = (192.0, 502.0, 502.0)
1	0.5	value = (91.0, 504.0, 504.0)
2	0.5	value = (192.0, 516.0, 516.0)
3	0.5	value = (496.0, 516.0, 516.0)
4	2.5	value = (492.0, 502.0, 502.0)
5	0.5	value = (492.0, 516.0, 516.0)
6	0.5	value = (496.0, 516.0, 516.0)

