## In [1]: !pip install heuristicsearch Collecting heuristicsearch Downloading heuristicsearch-0.1.1-py3-none-any.whl (5.5 kB) Installing collected packages: heuristicsearch Successfully installed heuristicsearch-0.1.1 In [3]: from heuristicsearch.a\_star\_search import AStar aj\_list={'A': [('B', 6), ('F', 3)], 'B': [('C', 3), ('D', 2)], 'C': [('D', 1), ('E', 5)], 'D': [('C', 1),('E', 8)], 'E': [('I', 5), ('J', 5)], 'F': [('G', 1),('H', 7)], 'G': [('I', 3)], 'H': [('I', 2)], 'I': [('E', 5), ('J', 3)], heuristics={'A': 10,'B': 8,'C': 5,'D': 7,'E': 3,'F': 6,'G': 5,'H': 3,'I': 1,'J': 0} graph=AStar(aj\_list,heuristics) graph.apply\_a\_star(start='A',stop='J') Path $A \rightarrow F \rightarrow G \rightarrow I \rightarrow J$ Cost 0 -> 3 -> 4 -> 7 -> 10

Graphs-1 PROCESSING NODE : A
10 ['B', 'C']
PROCESSING NODE : B
 6 ['G']
PROCESSING NODE : A
10 ['B', 'C']
PROCESSING NODE : G
1 ['I']
PROCESSING NODE : B
2 ['G']
PROCESSING NODE : A
6 ['B', 'C']
PROCESSING NODE : I
 0 []
PROCESSING NODE : G
1 ['I']
PROCESSING NODE : B
2 ['G']
PROCESSING NODE : A
6 ['B', 'C']
PROCESSING NODE : C
2 ['J']
PROCESSING NODE : A

```
6 ['B', 'C']
        PROCESSING NODE : J
         0 []
        PROCESSING NODE : C
         1 ['J']
        PROCESSING NODE : A
         5 ['B', 'C']
        FOR THE SOLUTION, TRAVERSE THE GRAPH FROM THE START NODE: A
         {'I': [], 'G': ['I'], 'B': ['G'], 'J': [], 'C': ['J'], 'A': ['B', 'C']}
In [5]:
         import numpy as np
         import pandas as pd
         data = pd.DataFrame(data=pd.read_csv('rashika.csv'))
In [6]:
         data
Out[6]:
             Sky Air Temp Humidity
                                 Wind Water Forecast Enjoy Sport
         0 Sunny
                   Warm
                          Normal Strong Warm
                                                         Yes
                                              Same
```

1 Sunny

3 Sunny

Rainy

2

Warm

Cold

Warm

High Strong Warm

High Strong Warm

Cold

High Strong

Same

Change

Change

Yes

No

Yes

```
In [9]: | concepts = np.array(data.iloc[:,0:-1])
         target = np.array(data.iloc[:,-1])
         def learn(concepts, target):
             specific_h = concepts[0].copy()
             print("initialization 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(" steps of Candidate Elimination Algorithm", i+1)
             print("Specific_h ",i+1,"\n ")
             print(specific h)
             print("general_h ", i+1, "\n ")
             print(general_h)
             indices = [i for i, val in enumerate(general_h) if val == ['?',
         '?', '?', '?', <sup>-</sup>'?', '?<sup>(</sup>]]
             for i in indices:
                      general_h.remove(['?', '?', '?', '?', '?'])
             return specific_h, general_h
         s_final, g_final = learn(concepts, target)
         print("Final Specific_h:", s_final, sep="\n")
         print("Final General_h:", g_final, sep="\n")
         initialization of specific_h and general_h
         ['Sunny' 'Warm' 'Normal' 'Strong' 'Warm' 'Same']
         [['?', '?', '?', '?', '?'], ['?', '?', '?', '?', '?', '?'], ['?', '?', '?', '?'], ['?', '?', '?', '?'], ['?', '?', '?', '?'], ['?', '?', '?']
          steps of Candidate Elimination Algorithm 4
         Specific_h 4
         ['Sunny' 'Warm' '?' 'Strong' '?' '?']
         general h 4
         [['Sunny', '?', '?', '?', '?'], ['?', 'Warm', '?', '?', '?', '?'], ['?', '?', '?', '?', '?'], ['?', '?', '?', '?', '?'], ['?', '?', '?', '?']]
         Final Specific_h:
         ['Sunny' 'Warm' '?' 'Strong' '?' '?']
         Final General h:
         [['Sunny', '?', '?', '?', '?'], ['?', 'Warm', '?', '?', '?', '?']]
```

```
In [15]:
         import pandas as pd
         from pprint import pprint
         from sklearn.feature selection import mutual info classif
         from collections import Counter
         def id3(df, target_attribute, attribute_names, default_class=None):
             cnt=Counter(x for x in df[target_attribute])
             if len(cnt)==1:
                  return next(iter(cnt))
             elif df.empty or (not attribute_names):
                  return default_class
                 gainz = mutual_info_classif(df[attribute_names],df[target_attr
         ibute], discrete_features=True)
                 index_of_max=gainz.tolist().index(max(gainz))
                 best_attr=attribute_names[index_of_max]
                 tree={best_attr:{}}
                 remaining_attribute_names=[i for i in attribute_names if i!=be
         st_attr]
                 for attr_val, data_subset in df.groupby(best_attr):
                      subtree=id3(data_subset, target_attribute, remaining_attri
         bute_names,default_class)
                      tree[best_attr][attr_val]=subtree
                  return tree
         df=pd.read_csv("kirana.csv")
         attribute_names=df.columns.tolist()
         print("List of attribut name")
         attribute_names.remove("PlayTennis")
         for colname in df.select_dtypes("object"):
             df[colname], _ = df[colname].factorize()
         print(df)
         tree= id3(df,"PlayTennis", attribute_names)
         print("The tree structure")
         pprint(tree)
```

List of attribut name									
Out1	ook	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	PlayTennis				
0	0	0	0	0	0				
1	0	0	0	1	0				
2	1	0	0	0	1				
3	2	1	0	0	1				
4	2	2	1	0	1				
5	2	2	1	1	0				
6	1	2	1	1	1				
7	0	1	0	0	0				
8	0	2	1	0	1				
9	2	1	1	0	1				
10	0	1	1	1	1				
11	1	1	0	1	1				
12	1	0	1	0	1				
13	2	1	0	1	0				
The tree structure									

{'Outlook':  $\{0: \{'Humidity': \{0: 0, 1: 1\}\}, 1: 1, 2: \{'Wind': \{0: 1, 1: 0\}\}\}$ 

```
In [16]:
```

```
In [19]:
         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=7000
         1r=0.25
         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)
             E0=y-output
             outgrad=derivatives_sigmoid(output)
             d_output=E0*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("predicated output:",output)
         Input=
         [[0.66666667 1.
          [0.33333333 0.55555556]
                      0.6666667]]
          [1.
         Actual output:
         [[0.92]
          [0.86]
          [0.891]
         predicated output: [[0.89574228]
          [0.87965404]
          [0.89400144]]
In [20]:
         import pandas as pd
         from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
         from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
         data = pd.read_csv('kirana.csv')
```

## In [21]: data

## Out[21]:

	Outlook	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	PlayTennis
0	Sunny	Hot	High	Weak	No
1	Sunny	Hot	High	Strong	No
2	Overcast	Hot	High	Weak	Yes
3	Rain	Mild	High	Weak	Yes
4	Rain	Cool	Normal	Weak	Yes
5	Rain	Cool	Normal	Strong	No
6	Overcast	Cool	Normal	Strong	Yes
7	Sunny	Mild	High	Weak	No
8	Sunny	Cool	Normal	Weak	Yes
9	Rain	Mild	Normal	Weak	Yes
10	Sunny	Mild	Normal	Strong	Yes
11	Overcast	Mild	High	Strong	Yes
12	Overcast	Hot	Normal	Weak	Yes
13	Rain	Mild	High	Strong	No

```
In [24]:
         print("The first 5 Values of data is :\n", data.head())
         X = data.iloc[:, :-1]
         print("\nThe First 5 values of the train attributes is\n", X.head())
         Y = data.iloc[:, -1]
         print("\nThe First 5 values of target values is\n", Y.head())
         obj1= LabelEncoder()
         X.Outlook = obj1.fit_transform(X.Outlook)
         print("\n The Encoded and Transformed Data in Outlook\n", X.Outlook)
         obj2 = LabelEncoder()
         X.Temperature = obj2.fit_transform(X.Temperature)
         obi3 = LabelEncoder()
         X.Humidity = obj3.fit_transform(X.Humidity)
         obi4 = LabelEncoder()
         X.Wind = obj4.fit_transform(X.Wind)
         print("\n The Encoded and Transformed Training Examples \n", X.head())
         obi5 = LabelEncoder()
         Y = obj5.fit_transform(Y)
         print("The class Label encoded in numerical form is",Y)
         X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X,Y, test_size =
         0.20)
         from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
         classifier = GaussianNB()
         classifier.fit(X_train, Y_train)
         from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
         print("Accuracy is:", accuracy_score(classifier.predict(X_test), Y_tes
         t))
```

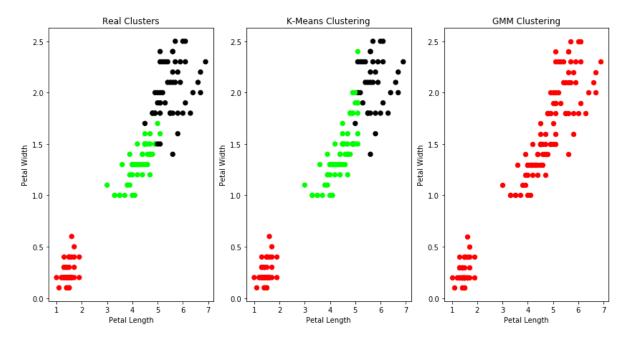
```
The first 5 Values of data is :
     Outlook Temperature Humidity
                                       Wind PlayTennis
0
      Sunny
                     Hot
                              High
                                      Weak
                                                    No
1
                     Hot
                                    Strong
                                                    No
      Sunny
                              High
2
   Overcast
                     Hot
                              High
                                      Weak
                                                   Yes
3
                    Mild
                              High
                                      Weak
                                                   Yes
       Rain
4
                    Cool
                            Normal
                                                   Yes
       Rain
                                      Weak
The First 5 values of the train attributes is
     Outlook Temperature Humidity
                                       Wind
0
      Sunny
                     Hot
                              High
                                      Weak
1
                              High
      Sunny
                     Hot
                                    Strong
2
   Overcast
                     Hot
                              High
                                      Weak
3
                    Mild
                              High
       Rain
                                      Weak
4
       Rain
                    Cool
                            Normal
                                      Weak
The First 5 values of target values is
 0
       No
1
      No
2
     Yes
3
     Yes
4
     Yes
Name: PlayTennis, dtype: object
 The Encoded and Transformed Data in Outlook
       2
      2
1
      0
2
3
      1
4
      1
5
      1
6
      0
7
      2
8
      2
9
      1
10
      2
      0
11
12
      0
13
Name: Outlook, dtype: int32
 The Encoded and Transformed Training Examples
    Outlook Temperature Humidity
                                      Wind
0
         2
                       1
                                  0
                                         1
         2
1
                        1
                                  0
                                         0
2
         0
                        1
                                  0
                                         1
3
                       2
         1
                                  0
                                         1
The class Label encoded in numerical form is [0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1
```

C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\pandas\core\generic.py:5303:
SettingWithCopyWarning:

A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame. Try using .loc[row\_indexer,col\_indexer] = value instead

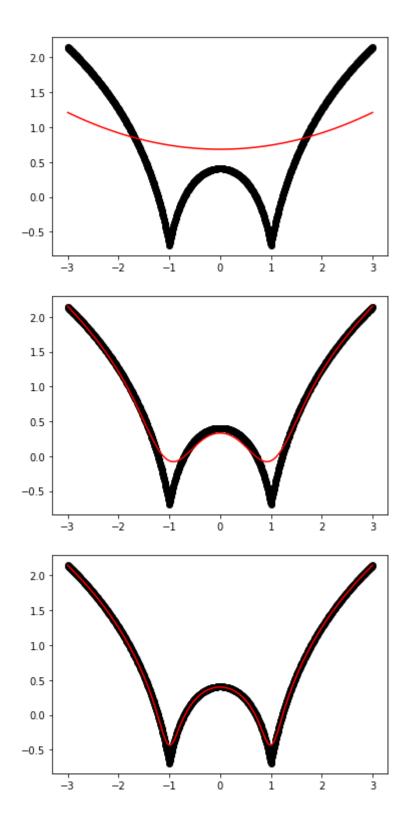
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy self[name] = value

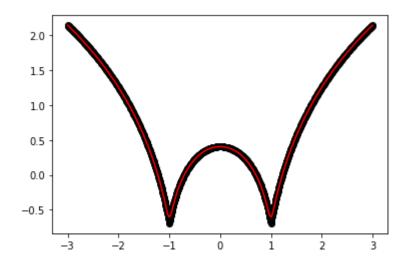
```
In [29]:
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         from sklearn import datasets
         from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
         import pandas as pd
         import numpy as np
         iris = datasets.load_iris()
         X = pd.DataFrame(iris.data)
         X.columns =['Sepal_Length','Sepal_Width','Petal_Length','Petal_Width']
         y = pd.DataFrame(iris.target)
         v.columns = ['Targets']
         model = KMeans(n clusters=3)
         model.fit(X) # model.labels_ : Gives cluster no for which samples belo
         ngs to
         plt.figure(figsize=(14,7))
         colormap = np.array(['red', 'lime', 'black'])
         plt.subplot(1, 3, 1)
         plt.scatter(X.Petal_Length, X.Petal_Width,
         c=colormap[y.Targets], s=40)
         plt.title('Real Clusters')
         plt.xlabel('Petal Length')
         plt.vlabel('Petal Width')
         plt.subplot(1, 3, 2)
         plt.scatter(X.Petal_Length, X.Petal_Width,
         c=colormap[model.labels_], s=40)
         plt.title('K-Means Clustering')
         plt.xlabel('Petal Length')
         plt.ylabel('Petal Width')
         from sklearn import preprocessing
         scaler = preprocessing.StandardScaler()
         scaler.fit(X)
         xsa = scaler.transform(X)
         xs = pd.DataFrame(xsa, columns = X.columns)
         from sklearn.mixture import GaussianMixture
         gmm = GaussianMixture(n_components=40)
         gmm.fit(xs)
         plt.subplot(1, 3, 3)
         plt.scatter(X.Petal_Length, X.Petal_Width, c=colormap[0], s=40)
         plt.title('GMM Clustering')
         plt.xlabel('Petal Length')
         plt.ylabel('Petal Width')
         print('Observation: The GMM using EM algorithm based clustering matche
         d the true labels more closely than the Kmeans.')
```



```
In [31]:
        from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
         from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
         from sklearn import datasets
         iris=datasets.load_iris()
         print("Iris Data set loaded...")
         x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test =train_test_split(iris.data,iris.targ
         et,test_size=0.1)
         #random_state=0
         for i in range(len(iris.target_names)):
             print("Label", i , "-",str(iris.target_names[i]))
         classifier = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=2)
         classifier.fit(x_train, y_train)
         y_pred=classifier.predict(x_test)
         print("Results of Classification using K-nn with K=1 ")
         for r in range(0,len(x_test)):
             print(" Sample:", str(x_test[r]), " Actual-label:",
         str(y_test[r]), " Predicted-label:", str(y_pred[r]))
             print("Classification Accuracy :" ,
         classifier.score(x_test,y_test));
         Iris Data set loaded...
         Label 0 - setosa
         Label 1 - versicolor
         Label 2 - virginica
         Results of Classification using K-nn with K=1
          Sample: [6.6 2.9 4.6 1.3] Actual-label: 1 Predicted-label: 1
         Classification Accuracy : 1.0
          Sample: [6.9 3.1 4.9 1.5] Actual-label: 1 Predicted-label: 1
         Classification Accuracy: 1.0
          Sample: [6.7 3.3 5.7 2.5] Actual-label: 2 Predicted-label: 2
         Classification Accuracy : 1.0
          Sample: [5.7 2.5 5. 2.] Actual-label: 2 Predicted-label: 2
         Classification Accuracy : 1.0
          Sample: [4.8 3. 1.4 0.3] Actual-label: O Predicted-label: O
         Classification Accuracy: 1.0
          Sample: [5. 2. 3.5 1.] Actual-label: 1
                                                     Predicted-label: 1
         Classification Accuracy : 1.0
          Sample: [5.1 3.8 1.5 0.3] Actual-label: 0
                                                      Predicted-label: 0
         Classification Accuracy: 1.0
          Sample: [6.4 3.1 5.5 1.8] Actual-label: 2 Predicted-label: 2
         Classification Accuracy : 1.0
          Sample: [6.3 3.3 4.7 1.6] Actual-label: 1
                                                      Predicted-label: 1
         Classification Accuracy : 1.0
          Sample: [5.2 4.1 1.5 0.1] Actual-label: 0
                                                     Predicted-label: 0
         Classification Accuracy : 1.0
          Sample: [4.9 2.4 3.3 1. ] Actual-label: 1
                                                     Predicted-label: 1
         Classification Accuracy : 1.0
          Sample: [5. 3.5 1.6 0.6] Actual-label: 0
                                                      Predicted-label: 0
         Classification Accuracy : 1.0
          Sample: [5.5 2.5 4. 1.3] Actual-label: 1
                                                      Predicted-label: 1
         Classification Accuracy : 1.0
          Sample: [6. 2.9 4.5 1.5] Actual-label: 1 Predicted-label: 1
         Classification Accuracy : 1.0
          Sample: [4.9 3.6 1.4 0.1] Actual-label: 0 Predicted-label: 0
         Classification Accuracy : 1.0
```

```
In [37]:
         import numpy as np
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          def local_regression(x0, X, Y, tau):
              x0 = [1, x0]
             X = [[1, i] \text{ for } i \text{ in } X]
              X = np.asarray(X)
              xw = (X.T) * np.exp(np.sum((X - x0) ** 2, axis=1) / (-2 *tau))
              beta = np.linalg.pinv(xw @ X) @ xw @ Y @ x0
              return beta
         def draw(tau):
              prediction = [local_regression(x0, X, Y, tau) for x0 in domain]
              plt.plot(X, Y, 'o', color='black')
              plt.plot(domain, prediction, color='red')
              plt.show()
         X = np.linspace(-3, 3, num=1000)
         domain = X
         Y = np.log(np.abs(X ** 2 - 1) + .5)
         draw(10)
         draw(0.1)
         draw(0.01)
         draw(0.001)
```





In [ ]: