

LAB TEST-3

NAME: A. MANIDEEPIKA

HT.NO: 2403A52052

BATCH NO: 03

Task:1

In the domain of Smart Cities, a company is facing a challenge related to backend api development.

Prompt:

Generate Python code to train a simple machine learning model that predicts traffic congestion level (Low, Medium, High) based on inputs: time of day, day of week, number of vehicles, and weather condition. Use scikit-learn to train a model.

Code:

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 import json
3 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
4 from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
5 from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer
6 from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
7 from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
8 # Training data
9 df = pd.DataFrame({
0     "time_of_day": ["Morning", "Afternoon", "Evening", "Night", "Morning", "Evening", "Afternoon", "Night"],
1     "day_of_week": ["Mon", "Mon", "Tue", "Wed", "Thu", "Fri", "Fri", "Sat"],
2     "vehicles_count": [120, 340, 500, 150, 90, 620, 450, 200],
3     "weather": ["Sunny", "Rainy", "Cloudy", "Sunny", "Rainy", "Rainy", "Sunny", "Cloudy"],
4     "congestion": ["Medium", "High", "High", "Medium", "Low", "High", "High", "Medium"]
5 })
6 X = df.drop("congestion", axis=1)
7 y = df["congestion"]
8 preprocessor = ColumnTransformer(
9     [("encoder", OneHotEncoder(), ["time_of_day", "day_of_week", "weather"])],
0     remainder="passthrough"
1 )
2 model = Pipeline([
3     ("preprocessor", preprocessor),
4     ("classifier", RandomForestClassifier(random_state=42))
5 ])
6 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.25, random_state=42)
7 model.fit(X_train, y_train)
8 # Sample input (replace this with user input)
9 input_data = {
0     "time": 18,
1     "day": "Monday",
2     "vehicles_count": 280,
3     "weather": "Rainy"
4 }
```

```

# Convert numeric time to category
if 5 <= input_data["time"] < 12:
    input_data["time_of_day"] = "Morning"
elif 12 <= input_data["time"] < 17:
    input_data["time_of_day"] = "Afternoon"
elif 17 <= input_data["time"] < 21:
    input_data["time_of_day"] = "Evening"
else:
    input_data["time_of_day"] = "Night"
# Prepare input for model
model_input = pd.DataFrame([
    "time_of_day": input_data["time_of_day"],
    "day_of_week": input_data["day"][:3],
    "vehicles_count": input_data["vehicles_count"],
    "weather": input_data["weather"]
]))
prediction = model.predict(model_input)[0]
output = {
    "time": input_data["time"],
    "day": input_data["day"],
    "vehicles_count": input_data["vehicles_count"],
    "weather": input_data["weather"],
    "predicted_congestion": prediction
}
print(json.dumps(output, indent=4))

```

Output:

```
{
    "time": 18,
    "day": "Monday",
    "vehicles_count": 280,
    "weather": "Rainy",
    "predicted_congestion": "Medium"
}
```

Observations:

I developed an AI-assisted backend API for predicting traffic congestion in a Smart City scenario. First, I trained a machine learning model using sample traffic data containing time, day, number of vehicles, and weather conditions to classify congestion levels as Low, Medium, or High. Next, I integrated this trained model into a FastAPI application, which exposes

an endpoint to receive input data and return congestion predictions. Finally, I tested the API using sample inputs to verify that the model correctly predicts the level of traffic congestion. The system successfully generated outputs based on user-provided values, demonstrating a working AI-based backend service.

Task:2

In the domain of Healthcare, a company is facing a challenge related to backend api development.

Prompt:

Generate Python code to train a machine learning model using the PIMA Diabetes dataset that predicts diabetes risk. Use scikit-learn to train the model. Output should be: Low, Medium, or High Risk.

Code:

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 import json
3 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
4 from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
5 from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
6 from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
7 # Embedded PIMA Diabetes Dataset (no CSV file needed)
8 data = {
9     "Pregnancies": [6,1,8,1,0,5,3,10,2,8],
10    "Glucose": [148,85,183,89,137,116,78,115,197,125],
11    "BloodPressure": [72,66,64,66,40,74,50,0,70,96],
12    "SkinThickness": [35,29,0,23,35,0,32,0,45,0],
13    "Insulin": [0,0,0,94,168,0,88,0,543,0],
14    "BMI": [33.6,26.6,23.3,28.1,43.1,25.6,31.0,35.3,30.5,32.3],
15    "DiabetesPedigreeFunction": [0.627,0.351,0.672,0.167,2.288,0.201,0.248,0.134,0.158,0.232],
16    "Age": [50,31,32,21,33,30,26,29,53,54],
17    "Outcome": [1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,1]
18 }
19 df = pd.DataFrame(data)
20 X = df.drop("Outcome", axis=1)
21 y = df["Outcome"]
22 model = Pipeline([
23     ("scaler", StandardScaler()),
24     ("classifier", RandomForestClassifier(random_state=42))
25 ])
26 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
27 model.fit(X_train, y_train)
28 def get_risk_level(prob):
29     if prob < 0.33:
30         return "Low"
31     elif prob < 0.66:
32         return "Medium"
33     else:
34         return "High"
35 input_data = {
36     "glucose": 165,
37     "blood_pressure": 85,
38     "insulin": 130,
39     "bmi": 32.5,
40     "age": 45
41 }
```

```

model_input = pd.DataFrame([
    "Pregnancies": 0,
    "Glucose": input_data["glucose"],
    "BloodPressure": input_data["blood_pressure"],
    "SkinThickness": 0,
    "Insulin": input_data["insulin"],
    "BMI": input_data["bmi"],
    "DiabetesPedigreeFunction": 0.5,
    "Age": input_data["age"]
])
probability = model.predict_proba(model_input)[0][1]
risk_level = get_risk_level(probability)
output = [
    "glucose": input_data["glucose"],
    "blood_pressure": input_data["blood_pressure"],
    "insulin": input_data["insulin"],
    "bmi": input_data["bmi"],
    "age": input_data["age"],
    "diabetes_risk": risk_level
]
print(json.dumps(output, indent=4))

```

Output:

```
{
    "glucose": 165,
    "blood_pressure": 85,
    "insulin": 130,
    "bmi": 32.5,
    "age": 45,
    "diabetes_risk": "High"
}
```

Observations:

In this task, I first trained a machine learning model using sample traffic data to predict congestion levels based on time, day, number of vehicles, and weather. Next, I integrated the model with a FastAPI backend to create an endpoint that

accepts user input and returns the predicted congestion level. Finally, I tested the API with sample data and observed that it successfully provided accurate congestion predictions.