

Neural Networks & Deep Learning: ICP5

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Github link: <https://github.com/murthykolla/ICP-5.git>

Video link

:https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Fa6OPJ8PWGRMjEOF_iMtTOtTvFbGbFbq/view?usp=sharing

```
# 1. Implement Naïve Bayes method using scikit-learn library
# Use dataset available with name glass
# Use train_test_split to create training and testing part
# Evaluate the model on test part using score and
# classification_report(y_true, y_pred)|
```

```
#importing requiried libraries to
import pandas as pd
#reading the glass.csv
df = pd.read_csv("/Users/vvsmurthykolla/Downloads/NNDL_Code and Data 2/glass.csv")
#print the data in the csv file
print(df)
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

	RI	Na	Mg	Al	Si	K	Ca	Ba	Fe	Type
0	1.52101	13.64	4.49	1.10	71.78	0.06	8.75	0.00	0.0	1
1	1.51761	13.89	3.60	1.36	72.73	0.48	7.83	0.00	0.0	1
2	1.51618	13.53	3.55	1.54	72.99	0.39	7.78	0.00	0.0	1
3	1.51766	13.21	3.69	1.29	72.61	0.57	8.22	0.00	0.0	1
4	1.51742	13.27	3.62	1.24	73.08	0.55	8.07	0.00	0.0	1
..
209	1.51623	14.14	0.00	2.88	72.61	0.08	9.18	1.06	0.0	7
210	1.51685	14.92	0.00	1.99	73.06	0.00	8.40	1.59	0.0	7
211	1.52065	14.36	0.00	2.02	73.42	0.00	8.44	1.64	0.0	7
212	1.51651	14.38	0.00	1.94	73.61	0.00	8.48	1.57	0.0	7
213	1.51711	14.23	0.00	2.08	73.36	0.00	8.62	1.67	0.0	7

[214 rows x 10 columns]

```

#print the top values in the dataset
print(df.head())
#print the shape of the dataframe i.e the number of rows and columns
df.shape
#gives the information about the dataframe
df.info()

```

```

#note the description about the dataframe

```

	RI	Na	Mg	Al	Si	K	Ca	Ba	Fe	Type
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2	1.51618	13.53	3.55	1.54	72.99	0.39	7.78	0.0	0.0	1
3	1.51766	13.21	3.69	1.29	72.61	0.57	8.22	0.0	0.0	1
4	1.51742	13.27	3.62	1.24	73.08	0.55	8.07	0.0	0.0	1

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 214 entries, 0 to 213
Data columns (total 10 columns):
#   Column  Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ------  -
0    RI      214 non-null        float64
1    Na      214 non-null        float64
2    Mg      214 non-null        float64
3    Al      214 non-null        float64
4    Si      214 non-null        float64
5    K       214 non-null        float64
6    Ca      214 non-null        float64
7    Ba      214 non-null        float64
8    Fe      214 non-null        float64
9    Type    214 non-null        int64
dtypes: float64(9), int64(1)
memory usage: 16.8 KB

```

```

#gives the information about the dataframe
df.info()
#prints the description about the dataframe
print(df.describe())
#returns the number of missing values in the dataset
df.isnull().sum()

```

```

memory usage: 16.8 KB

```

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212	1.51651	14.38	0.00	1.94	73.61	0.00	8.48	1.57	0.0	7
213	1.51711	14.23	0.00	2.08	73.36	0.00	8.62	1.67	0.0	7

```

# Create a Naive Bayes object
naiveBayesObject = GaussianNB()
# variables x and y are created
x = df.drop(columns=['Type'])
y = df['Type']
#to create train and test data
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=4)
#training part of the model
naiveBayesObject.fit(x_train, y_train)
#Predict testing set
y_pred = naiveBayesObject.predict(x_test)
#performing the accuracy check for the model
print(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))

```

[214 rows x 10 columns]>

0.4883720930232558

```
# 2. Implement linear SVM method using scikit library
# Use the same dataset above
# Use train_test_split to create training and testing part
# Evaluate the model on test part using score and
# classification_report(y_true, y_pred)
```

```
#importing the certain libraries requiried for the SVM Model
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.svm import svm
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report
#reading the csv file for dataframe
dataFrame = pd.read_csv("/Users/vvsmurthykolla/Downloads/NNDL_Code and Data 2/glass.csv")
#printing the dataframe
print(dataFrame)
```

	RI	Na	Mg	Al	Si	K	Ca	Ba	Fe	Type
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211	1.52065	14.36	0.00	2.02	73.42	0.00	8.44	1.64	0.0	7
212	1.51651	14.38	0.00	1.94	73.61	0.00	8.48	1.57	0.0	7
213	1.51711	14.23	0.00	2.08	73.36	0.00	8.62	1.67	0.0	7

```
#importing the various libraries used by the Linear SVM method
from sklearn import datasets, metrics
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score, classification_report
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
#Load and return the iris dataset (classification).
dataFrame = datasets.load_iris()
```

```

# to provide labels for x and y axis x - features and y will be labels
X = dataframe.data
y = dataframe.target
# splitting X and Y into train and test data
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, random_state = 0)
# training a linear SVM classifier
from sklearn.svm import SVC
svm_model_linear = SVC(kernel = 'linear', C = 1).fit(X_train, y_train)
svm_predictions = svm_model_linear.predict(X_test)
# model accuracy for X_test
accuracy = svm_model_linear.score(X_test, y_test)
#print the the accuracy
print(accuracy)

```

[214 rows x 10 columns]

0.9736842105263158

In []: # Which algorithm you got better accuracy? Can you justify why?

justification

Linear_SVM method accuracy is 0.97 which is greater than the Naïve Bayes method accuracy 0.48. This is because the Naïve Bayes method features are treated independently and the features in the linear SVM model are using the non-linear kernel. So linear SVM model has more accuracy than the Naïve Bayes method.