Python coding:-

Load libraries

In : import os

import pandas as pd

import numpy as np

Set directory and import the data

In : os.chdir("D:/data science/ project2 ")

os.getcwd()

data_frame = pd.read_csv("day.csv", encoding = 'ISO - 8859 -1')

In : os.getcwd()

#data_frame

Out: 'D:/data science/project2'

Checking the data types and converting into required ones.

In : data_frame.info()

#conversion of datatypes into numerics

for columns in ['instant','temp','atemp','hum','windspeed','casual','registered','cnt']:

data_frame[columns] = data_frame[columns].astype('float')

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

RangeIndex: 731 entries, 0 to 730

Data columns (total 16 columns):

instant non-null float64

dteday non-null object

season non-null int64

yr	non-null int64
mnth	non-null int64
holiday	non-null int64
weekday	non-null int64
workingday	non-null int64
weathersit	non-null int64
temp	non-null float64
atemp	non-null float64
hum	non-null float64
windspeed	non-null float64
casual	non-null float64
registered	non-null float64

cnt non-null float64

dtypes: float64(8), int64(7), object(1)

memory usage: 91.5+ KB

#conversion into categorical

```
for columns in ['season','yr','mnth','holiday','weekday','workingday','weathersit']:
data_frame[columns] = data_frame[columns].astype('object')
data_frame.info()
```

RangeIndex: 731 entries, 0 to 730

Data columns (total 16 columns):

instant non-null float64

dteday non-null object

season non-null object

yr non-null object

mnth non-null object

holiday non-null object

weekday	non-null object
workingday	non-null object
weathersit	non-null object
temp	non-null float64
atemp	non-null float64
hum	non-null float64
windspeed	non-null float64
casual	non-null float64
registered	non-null float64
cnt	non-null float64

In :

```
from datetime import datetime
```

```
data_frame['dteday'].apply(str)
data_frame['dteday'] = pd.to_datetime(data_frame['dteday'])
```

Data preprocessing

```
In :  data_frame.isnull().sum()
#there is no missing value found in dataset lets move to outlier analysis
Out:  instant       0
dteday              0
season              0
yr                  0
mnth                0
holiday             0
weekday             0
workingday          0
weathersit          0
temp                0
atemp               0
hum                 0
windspeed           0
casual              0
registered          0
cnt                 0
dtype: int64
```

outlier detection and removal

In : num_var = ["instant","temp","atemp","hum","windspeed","casual","registered","cnt"]

```
for i in num_var:
q75 , q25 = np.percentile(data_frame.loc[:,i],[75,25])
iqr = q75  -  q25
min = q25 - (iqr*1.5)
max = q75 + (iqr*1.5)
print(min)
print(max)
data_frame = data_frame.drop(data_frame[data_frame.loc[:,i] < min].index)
data_frame = data_frame.drop(data_frame[data_frame.loc[:,i] > max].index)
```

```
-364.0
1096.0
-0.14041600000000015
1.1329160000000003
-0.06829675000000018
1.0147412500000002
0.20468725
1.0455212500000002
-0.012431000000000025
0.380585
-885.0
2323.0
-840.0
8018.0
```

-788.125

9500.875

In : #after removing the entire row in which the outlier is present data has been reduced to 676 obsevartions

data_frame.shape

Out: (676, 16)

Feature selection:-

#correlation plot for detecting insignificant numerical variables which are highly correlated

```
corr_plot = data_frame.loc[:,num_var]
corr_plot.info()
```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

Int64Index: 676 entries, 0 to 730

Data columns (total 8 columns):

instant 676 non-null float64

temp 676 non-null float64

atemp 676 non-null float64

hum 676 non-null float64

windspeed 676 non-null float64

casual 676 non-null float64

registered 676 non-null float64

cnt 676 non-null float64

dtypes: float64(8)

memory usage: 47.5 KB

In: import seaborn as sns

```
get_ipython().magic('matplotlib inline')

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(7,5))

corr = corr_plot.corr()

sns.heatmap(corr, mask=np.zeros_like(corr, dtype=np.bool), cmap=sns.diverging_palette(220, 50,
as_cmap=Tru

e),square=True, ax=ax)
```

Out: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x2305f094208>

dimension reduction:-

```
In: #removing the highly correlated numerical variables because they cause multicollinearity

          #temp and temp are obeserved highly correlated,thus we drop one of them

        #casaul,registered and cnt are also positively correlated with each other and the sum of casual and
regist

       ered forms cnt(observed from the data)

      data_frame = data_frame.drop(["instant","casual","registered","temp","dteday"],axis = 1)

In: data_frame.columns.values

Out: array(['season', 'yr', 'mnth', 'holiday', 'weekday', 'workingday',

'weathersit', 'atemp', 'hum', 'windspeed', 'cnt'], dtype=object)
```

writing the processed data back to directory:-

```
In: data_frame.to_csv("processed_data.csv",sep="\t")
```

Model development:-

```
In: #Regression Model
        #decision Tree
        from random import randrange, uniform
        import sklearn
In :        from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

In :        from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

In :        #data_frame

data_frame.shape

Out:  (676, 11)
```

Dividing the processed data into train and test

```
In :        x = data_frame.values[:, 0:10]

y = data_frame.values[:,10]

y = y.astype('int')

x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split( x, y, test_size = 0.2)

In :        from sklearn import tree
```

DT_model = tree.DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion='entropy').fit(x_train, y_train)

predictions on test data

In : DT_Predictions = c50_model.predict(x_test)

In : DT_Predictions

Out: array([6966, 7572, 920, 3389, 1834, 4381, 6591, 1000, 6864, 6169, 3422, 4725, 7444, 4460, 5786, 4780,

4381, 1685, 3331, 3820, 6855, 4338, 2913, 4968, 5409, 627, 3805, 3922, 3071, 7424, 5020, 7466, 4010, 4362,

4602, 22, 3544, 2132, 8156, 6772, 5323, 4186, 6227, 7446, 3784, 5729, 4570, 2417, 4067, 2802, 1526, 3926,

4186, 7421, 3372, 4186, 7415, 4381, 3659, 5087, 3761, 1834, 3767, 4656, 7534, 2914, 6312, 3272, 4294, 2743,

7446, 7264, 2947, 7058, 4576, 2425, 3243, 2425, 6824, 4629, 2368, 3958, 6779, 1263, 3333, 1817, 5130, 6133,

3784, 4308, 5713, 7697, 6192, 3855, 1917, 4608, 754, 2134, 5478, 6031, 1349, 1167, 4665, 5805, 985, 4332,

441, 5087, 4708, 1834, 7580, 3409, 6998, 4649, 5087, 3429, 6779, 4661, 7591, 4725, 4433, 5740, 3005,

4648, 7736, 3333, 2423, 5298, 4648, 5918, 5409, 6606, 5585, 4665, 5117, 6235])

defining a RMSLE coefficient for performance evaluation

In : def rmsle(target, predicted):

```
log1 = np.nan_to_num(np.array([np.log(v+1) for v in target]))

log2 = np.nan_to_num(np.array([np.log(v + 1) for v in predicted]))

calc = (log1 - log2) **2

return np.sqrt(np.mean(calc))

In :        print("RMSLE Value :", rmsle(y_test,DT_Predictions))

RMSLE Value : 0.6164680709493867
```

RandomForest Model

```
In :        from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

rf_model = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators = 20).fit(x_train, y_train)

In :        rf_predictions = rf_model.predict(x_test)
In : rf_predictions
Out: array([1107, 3811, 2376, 1349, 4151, 2594, 5336, 1969, 3820, 6296, 441,
3613, 7444, 3351, 5976, 4086, 4109, 959, 2660, 3820, 4153, 3820,
7328, 4968, 5409, 627, 5786, 2402, 2703, 4677, 5084, 4563, 5191,
5918, 5115, 2633, 2913, 1011, 7720, 3141, 3940, 1685, 6786, 7264,
3974, 7525, 6544, 4833, 5323, 2832, 2077, 3926, 7466, 4773, 4717,
3907, 7286, 4109, 2633, 5375, 1107, 2121, 4790, 5336, 3959, 4046,
7466, 4911, 2132, 3392, 7446, 5191, 3204, 5634, 4576, 2496, 1589,
```

7466, 7436, 4833, 1985, 6569, 4094, 1204, 7338, 1817, 4334, 2368,
4150, 2425, 6904, 7333, 6073, 627, 3272, 4866, 1562, 6133, 5267,
4492, 822, 3194, 3285, 5805, 2252, 7013, 683, 6824, 4660, 3204,
5115, 4844, 3577, 4123, 2028, 5805, 1000, 3544, 3523, 3190, 6133,
4677, 1360, 7580, 5119, 2298, 1510, 4595, 5713, 5918, 6460, 5478,
5729, 3784, 4120, 1865])