Classification Logistic Regression

```
# Importing the libraries
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
```

```
# Importing the dataset
dataset = pd.read_csv(r'/content/drive/MyDrive/Social_Network_Ads.csv')
X = dataset.iloc[:, :-1].values
y = dataset.iloc[:, -1].values
```

Double-click (or enter) to edit

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

```
Drive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive.mount("/content/drive", force_remount=True).
```

```
# Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.25, random_state = 0)
print(X_train)
print(y_train)
print(X_test)
print(y_test)

```

```
[    33  69000]
[    20  82000]
[    31  74000]
[    42  80000]
[    35  72000]
[    33 149000]
[    40  71000]
```

```
 [    31  71000]
 [    43 129000]
 [    59  76000]
 [    18  44000]
 [    36 118000]
 [    42  90000]
 [    47  30000]
 [    26  43000]
 [    40  78000]
 [    46  59000]
 [    59  42000]
```

```
# Feature Scaling
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
X_train = sc.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = sc.transform(X_test)
print(X_train)
print(X_test)
```

```
[[ 0.58164944 -0.88670699]
 [-0.60673761  1.46173768]
 [-0.01254409 -0.5677824 ]
 [-0.60673761  1.89663484]
 [ 1.37390747 -1.40858358]
 [ 1.47293972  0.99784738]
 [ 0.08648817 -0.79972756]
 [-0.01254409 -0.24885782]
 [-0.21060859 -0.5677824 ]
 [-0.21060859 -0.19087153]
 [-0.30964085 -1.29261101]
 [-0.30964085 -0.5677824 ]
 [ 0.38358493  0.09905991]
 [ 0.8787462  -0.59677555]
 [ 2.06713324 -1.17663843]
 [ 1.07681071 -0.13288524]
 [ 0.68068169  1.78066227]
 [-0.70576986  0.56295021]
 [ 0.77971394  0.35999821]
 [ 0.8787462  -0.53878926]
 [-1.20093113 -1.58254245]
 [ 2.1661655   0.93986109]
 [-0.01254409  1.22979253]
 [ 0.18552042  1.08482681]
 [ 0.38358493 -0.48080297]
 [-0.30964085 -0.30684411]
 [ 0.97777845 -0.8287207 ]
 [ 0.97777845  1.8676417 ]
 [-0.01254409  1.25878567]
 [-0.90383437  2.27354572]
 [-1.20093113 -1.58254245]
 [ 2.1661655  -0.79972756]
 [-1.39899564 -1.46656987]
 [ 0.38358493  2.30253886]
 [ 0.77971394  0.76590222]
 [-1.00286662 -0.30684411]
 [ 0.08648817  0.76590222]
 [-1.00286662  0.56295021]
 [ 0.28455268  0.07006676]
 [ 0.68068169 -1.26361786]
 [-0.50770535 -0.01691267]
 [-1.79512465  0.35999821]
 [-0.70576986  0.12805305]
 [ 0.38358493  0.30201192]
 [-0.30964085  0.07006676]
 [-0.50770535  2.30253886]
 [ 0.18552042  0.04107362]
 [ 1.27487521  2.21555943]
 [ 0.77971394  0.27301877]
 [-0.30964085  0.1570462 ]
 [-0.01254409 -0.53878926]
 [-0.21060859  0.1570462 ]
 [-0.11157634  0.24402563]
 [-0.01254409 -0.24885782]
 [ 2.1661655   1.11381995]
 [-1.79512465  0.35999821]
 [ 1.86906873  0.12805305]
 [ 0.38358493 -0.13288524]
```

```
# Training the Logistic Regression model on the Training set
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
classifier = LogisticRegression(random_state = 0)
classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
▾ LogisticRegression
LogisticRegression(random_state=0)
```

```
# Predicting a new result
print(classifier.predict(sc.transform([[30,87000]])))
```

```
[0]
```

```
# Predicting the Test set results
y_pred = classifier.predict(X_test)
print(np.concatenate((y_pred.reshape(len(y_pred),1), y_test.reshape(len(y_test),1)),1))
```

```
[[0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [1 1]
 [0 0]
 [1 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
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 [1 1]
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 [1 1]
 [1 1]
 [0 0]
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 [0 0]
 [1 1]
 [0 1]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
```
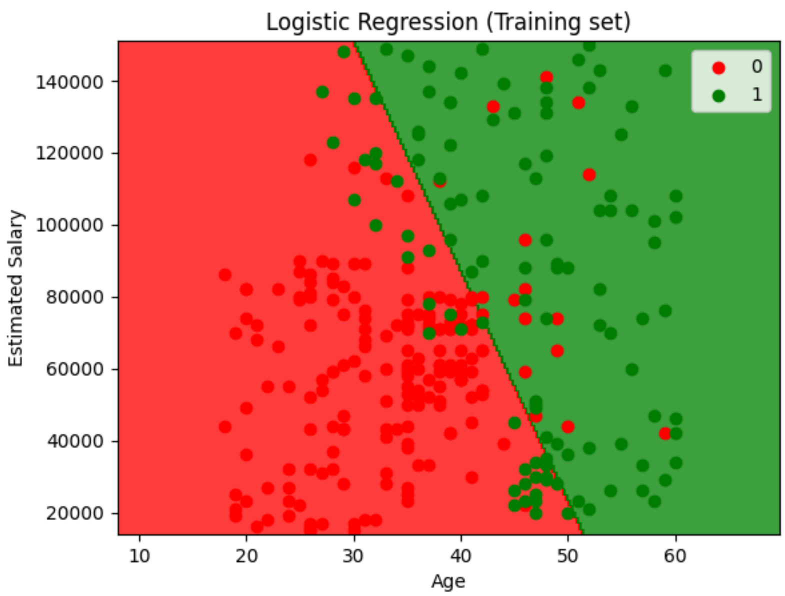

```python
# Making the Confusion Matrix
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
print(cm)
accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
[[65  3]
 [ 8 24]]
0.89
```

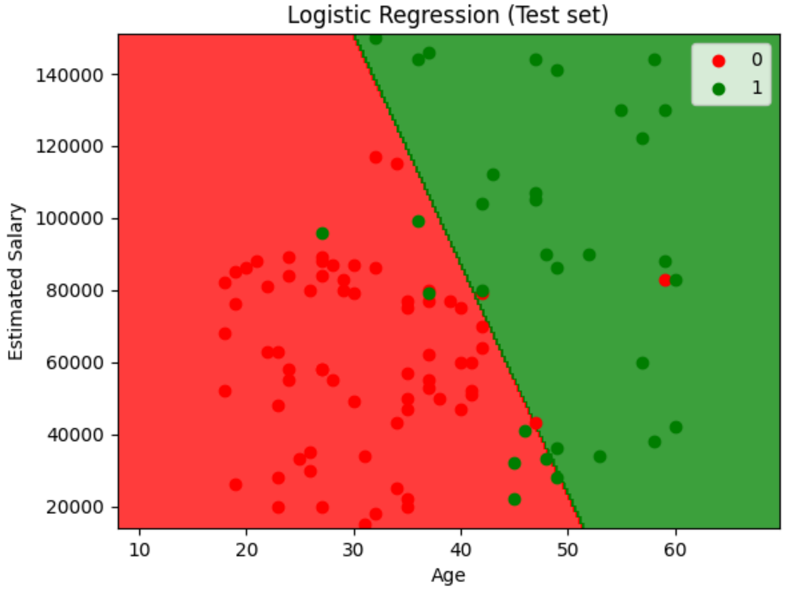
```python
# Visualising the Training set results
from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
X_set, y_set = sc.inverse_transform(X_train), y_train
X1, X2 = np.meshgrid(np.arange(start = X_set[:, 0].min() - 10, stop = X_set[:, 0].max() + 10, step = 0.25),
                     np.arange(start = X_set[:, 1].min() - 1000, stop = X_set[:, 1].max() + 1000, step = 0.25))
plt.contourf(X1, X2, classifier.predict(sc.transform(np.array([X1.ravel(), X2.ravel()]).T)).reshape(X1.shape),
             alpha = 0.75, cmap = ListedColormap(('red', 'green')))
plt.xlim(X1.min(), X1.max())
plt.ylim(X2.min(), X2.max())
for i, j in enumerate(np.unique(y_set)):
    plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1], c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
plt.title('Logistic Regression (Training set)')
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Estimated Salary')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

```
<ipython-input-14-73b57679e135>:11: UserWarning: *c* argument looks like a single numeri
  plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1], c = ListedColormap(('red', 'gr
```




```python
# Visualising the Test set results
from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
X_set, y_set = sc.inverse_transform(X_test), y_test
X1, X2 = np.meshgrid(np.arange(start = X_set[:, 0].min() - 10, stop = X_set[:, 0].max() + 10, step = 0.25),
                     np.arange(start = X_set[:, 1].min() - 1000, stop = X_set[:, 1].max() + 1000, step = 0.25))
plt.contourf(X1, X2, classifier.predict(sc.transform(np.array([X1.ravel(), X2.ravel()]).T)).reshape(X1.shape),
             alpha = 0.75, cmap = ListedColormap(('red', 'green')))
plt.xlim(X1.min(), X1.max())
plt.ylim(X2.min(), X2.max())
for i, j in enumerate(np.unique(y_set)):
    plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1], c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
plt.title('Logistic Regression (Test set)')
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Estimated Salary')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

```
<ipython-input-15-4a24fc64ffb4>:11: UserWarning: *c* argument looks like a single numeri
  plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1], c = ListedColormap(('red', 'gr
```



K -N N -- Classification K nearest neigbour

```
# Training the K-NN model on the Training set
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
classifier = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors = 5, metric = 'minkowski', p = 2)
classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
▾ KNeighborsClassifier
KNeighborsClassifier()
```

```
# Predicting a new result
print(classifier.predict(sc.transform([[30,87000]])))
```

```
[0]
```

```
# Predicting the Test set results
y_pred = classifier.predict(X_test)
print(np.concatenate((y_pred.reshape(len(y_pred),1), y_test.reshape(len(y_test),1)),1))
```

```
[[0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [1 1]
 [0 0]
 [1 0]
 [0 0]
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 [0 0]
 [1 1]
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```

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[0 0]
[0 0]
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[0 0]
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[0 0]
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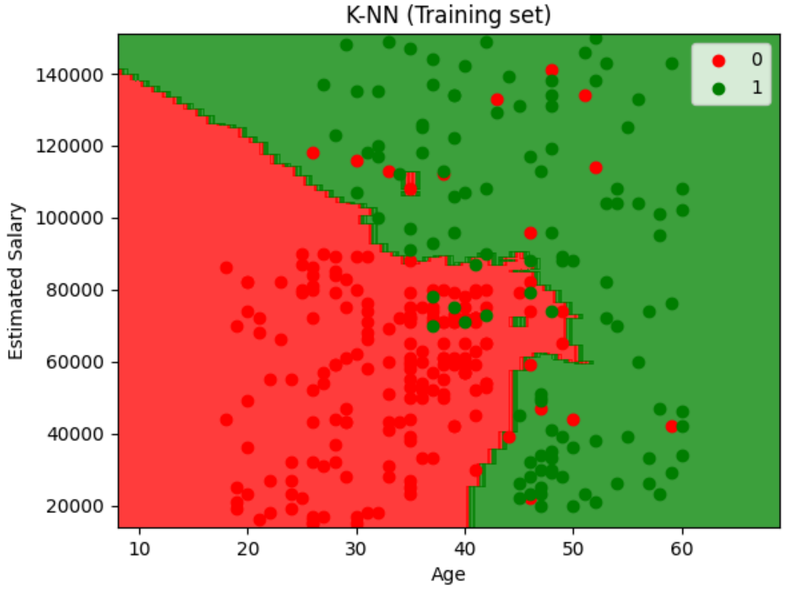
[1 1]
[0 0]
[1 1]
[1 1]
[0 0]
[0 0]
[1 0]
[1 1]
[1 1]
[0 0]
```

```python
# Making the Confusion Matrix
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
print(cm)
accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
[[64  4]
 [ 3 29]]
0.93
```

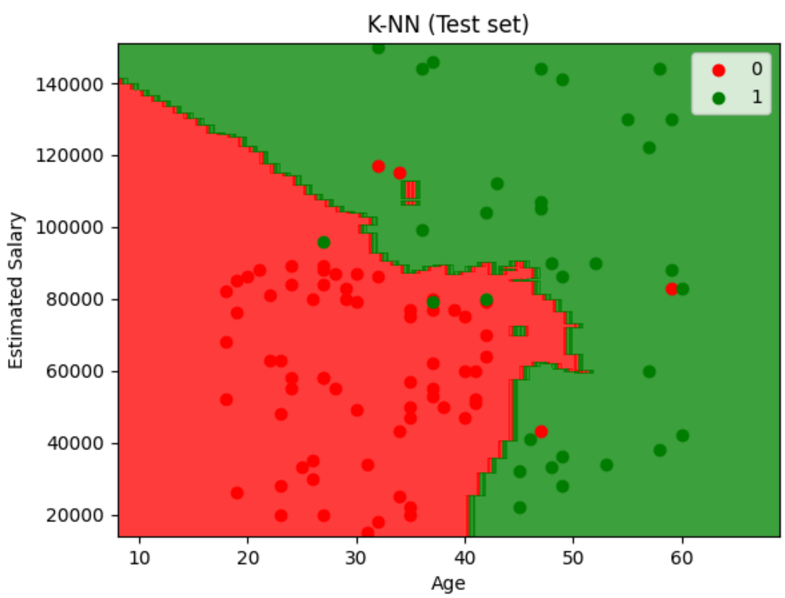
```python
from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
X_set, y_set = sc.inverse_transform(X_train), y_train
X1, X2 = np.meshgrid(np.arange(start = X_set[:, 0].min() - 10, stop = X_set[:, 0].max() + 10, step = 1),
                     np.arange(start = X_set[:, 1].min() - 1000, stop = X_set[:, 1].max() + 1000, step = 1))
plt.contourf(X1, X2, classifier.predict(sc.transform(np.array([X1.ravel(), X2.ravel()]).T)).reshape(X1.shape),
             alpha = 0.75, cmap = ListedColormap(('red', 'green')))
plt.xlim(X1.min(), X1.max())
plt.ylim(X2.min(), X2.max())
for i, j in enumerate(np.unique(y_set)):
    plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1], c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
plt.title('K-NN (Training set)')
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Estimated Salary')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

```
<ipython-input-20-9061e2cf8fe3>:10: UserWarning: *c* argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided
  plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1], c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
```




```
# Visualising the Test set results
from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
X_set, y_set = sc.inverse_transform(X_test), y_test
X1, X2 = np.meshgrid(np.arange(start = X_set[:, 0].min() - 10, stop = X_set[:, 0].max() + 10, step = 1),
                     np.arange(start = X_set[:, 1].min() - 1000, stop = X_set[:, 1].max() + 1000, step = 1))
plt.contourf(X1, X2, classifier.predict(sc.transform(np.array([X1.ravel(), X2.ravel()]).T)).reshape(X1.shape),
             alpha = 0.75, cmap = ListedColormap(('red', 'green')))
plt.xlim(X1.min(), X1.max())
plt.ylim(X2.min(), X2.max())
for i, j in enumerate(np.unique(y_set)):
    plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1], c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
plt.title('K-NN (Test set)')
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Estimated Salary')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

```
<ipython-input-21-8ae8de7a7cff>:11: UserWarning: *c* argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided
  plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1], c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
```




```
Start coding or generate with AI.
```

Support Vector Machine (SVM) Algorthim

```
# Importing the libraries
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
```

```
# Importing the dataset
dataset = pd.read_csv(r'/content/drive/MyDrive/Social_Network_Ads.csv')
X = dataset.iloc[:, :-1].values
y = dataset.iloc[:, -1].values
```

```
# Training the SVM model on the Training set
from sklearn.svm import SVC
classifier = SVC(kernel = 'linear', random_state = 0)
classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)

```

```
▾ SVC
SVC(kernel='linear', random_state=0)
```

```
# Predicting a new result
print(classifier.predict(sc.transform([[30,87000]])))
```

```
[0]
```

```
# Predicting the Test set results
y_pred = classifier.predict(X_test)
print(np.concatenate((y_pred.reshape(len(y_pred),1), y_test.reshape(len(y_test),1)),1))
```

```
[[0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [1 1]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
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 [1 1]
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```

```
 [0 0]
 [1 1]
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 [1 1]
 [1 1]
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 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [1 1]
 [0 1]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
```
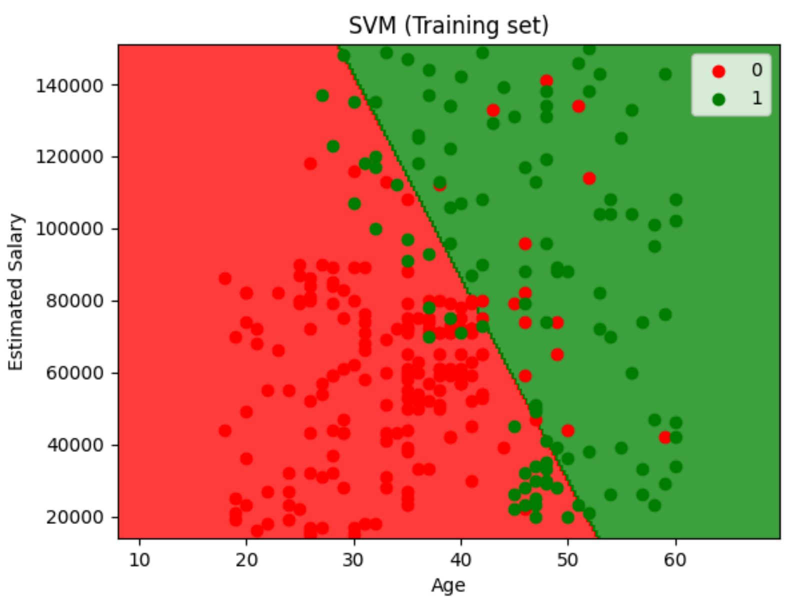

```python
# Making the Confusion Matrix
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
print(cm)
accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
[[66  2]
 [ 8 24]]
0.9
```

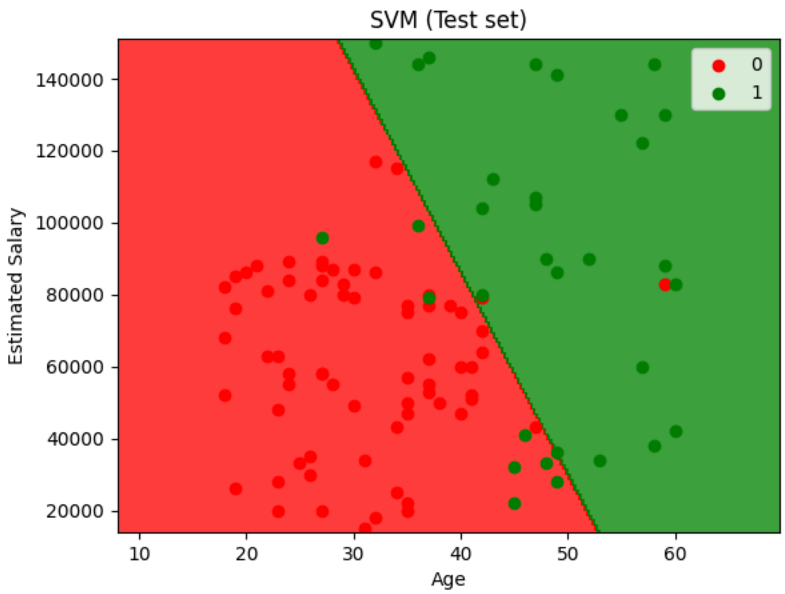
```python
# Visualising the Training set results
from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
X_set, y_set = sc.inverse_transform(X_train), y_train
X1, X2 = np.meshgrid(np.arange(start = X_set[:, 0].min() - 10, stop = X_set[:, 0].max() + 10, step = 0.25),
                     np.arange(start = X_set[:, 1].min() - 1000, stop = X_set[:, 1].max() + 1000, step = 0.25))
plt.contourf(X1, X2, classifier.predict(sc.transform(np.array([X1.ravel(), X2.ravel()]).T)).reshape(X1.shape),
             alpha = 0.75, cmap = ListedColormap(('red', 'green')))
plt.xlim(X1.min(), X1.max())
plt.ylim(X2.min(), X2.max())
for i, j in enumerate(np.unique(y_set)):
    plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1], c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
plt.title('SVM (Training set)')
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Estimated Salary')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

```
<ipython-input-28-501d2325cffa>:11: UserWarning: *c* argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided
  plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1], c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
```



```
# Visualising the Test set results
from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
X_set, y_set = sc.inverse_transform(X_test), y_test
X1, X2 = np.meshgrid(np.arange(start = X_set[:, 0].min() - 10, stop = X_set[:, 0].max() + 10, step = 0.25),
                     np.arange(start = X_set[:, 1].min() - 1000, stop = X_set[:, 1].max() + 1000, step = 0.25))
plt.contourf(X1, X2, classifier.predict(sc.transform(np.array([X1.ravel(), X2.ravel()]).T)).reshape(X1.shape),
             alpha = 0.75, cmap = ListedColormap(('red', 'green')))
plt.xlim(X1.min(), X1.max())
plt.ylim(X2.min(), X2.max())
for i, j in enumerate(np.unique(y_set)):
    plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1], c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
plt.title('SVM (Test set)')
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Estimated Salary')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

```
<ipython-input-29-8c7ca6815161>:11: UserWarning: *c* argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided
  plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1], c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
```



Kernel SVM

```
# Importing the libraries
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
```

```
# Importing the dataset
dataset = pd.read_csv('Social_Network_Ads.csv')
X = dataset.iloc[:, :-1].values
y = dataset.iloc[:, -1].values
```

```
# Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.25, random_state = 0)
print(X_train)
print(y_train)
print(X_test)
print(y_test)
```

```
[[    44  39000]
 [    32 120000]
 [    38  50000]
 [    32 135000]
 [    52  21000]
 [    53 104000]
 [    39  42000]
 [    38  61000]
 [    36  50000]
 [    36  63000]
```

```
 [    35  25000]
 [    35  50000]
 [    42  73000]
 [    47  49000]
 [    59  29000]
 [    49  65000]
 [    45 131000]
 [    31  89000]
 [    46  82000]
 [    47  51000]
 [    26  15000]
 [    60 102000]
 [    38 112000]
 [    40 107000]
 [    42  53000]
 [    35  59000]
 [    48  41000]
 [    48 134000]
 [    38 113000]
 [    29 148000]
 [    26  15000]
 [    60  42000]
 [    24  19000]
 [    42 149000]
 [    46  96000]
 [    28  59000]
 [    39  96000]
 [    28  89000]
 [    41  72000]
 [    45  26000]
 [    33  69000]
 [    20  82000]
 [    31  74000]
 [    42  80000]
 [    35  72000]
 [    33 149000]
 [    40  71000]
 [    51 146000]
 [    46  79000]
 [    35  75000]
 [    38  51000]
 [    36  75000]
 [    37  78000]
 [    38  61000]
 [    60 108000]
 [    20  82000]
 [    57  74000]
 [    42  65000]
```

```
# Feature Scaling
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
X_train = sc.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = sc.transform(X_test)
print(X_train)
print(X_test)
```

```
[[ 0.58164944 -0.88670699]
 [-0.60673761  1.46173768]
 [-0.01254409 -0.5677824 ]
 [-0.60673761  1.89663484]
 [ 1.37390747 -1.40858358]
 [ 1.47293972  0.99784738]
 [ 0.08648817 -0.79972756]
 [-0.01254409 -0.24885782]
 [-0.21060859 -0.5677824 ]
 [-0.21060859 -0.19087153]
 [-0.30964085 -1.29261101]
 [-0.30964085 -0.5677824 ]
 [ 0.38358493  0.09905991]
 [ 0.8787462  -0.59677555]
 [ 2.06713324 -1.17663843]
 [ 1.07681071 -0.13288524]
 [ 0.68068169  1.78066227]
 [-0.70576986  0.56295021]
 [ 0.77971394  0.35999821]
 [ 0.8787462  -0.53878926]
 [-1.20093113 -1.58254245]
 [ 2.1661655   0.93986109]
 [-0.01254409  1.22979253]
 [ 0.18552042  1.08482681]
 [ 0.38358493 -0.48080297]
 [-0.30964085 -0.30684411]
 [ 0.97777845 -0.8287207 ]
```

```
 [ 0.97777845  1.8676417 ]
 [-0.01254409  1.25878567]
 [-0.90383437  2.27354572]
 [-1.20093113 -1.58254245]
 [ 2.1661655  -0.79972756]
 [-1.39899564 -1.46656987]
 [ 0.38358493  2.30253886]
 [ 0.77971394  0.76590222]
 [-1.00286662 -0.30684411]
 [ 0.08648817  0.76590222]
 [-1.00286662  0.56295021]
 [ 0.28455268  0.07006676]
 [ 0.68068169 -1.26361786]
 [-0.50770535 -0.01691267]
 [-1.79512465  0.35999821]
 [-0.70576986  0.12805305]
 [ 0.38358493  0.30201192]
 [-0.30964085  0.07006676]
 [-0.50770535  2.30253886]
 [ 0.18552042  0.04107362]
 [ 1.27487521  2.21555943]
 [ 0.77971394  0.27301877]
 [-0.30964085  0.1570462 ]
 [-0.01254409 -0.53878926]
 [-0.21060859  0.1570462 ]
 [-0.11157634  0.24402563]
 [-0.01254409 -0.24885782]
 [ 2.1661655   1.11381995]
 [-1.79512465  0.35999821]
 [ 1.86906873  0.12805305]
 [ 0.38358493 -0.13288524]
```

```
# Training the Kernel SVM model on the Training set
from sklearn.svm import SVC
classifier = SVC(kernel = 'rbf', random_state = 0)
classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
▾ SVC
SVC(random_state=0)
```

```
# Predicting a new result
print(classifier.predict(sc.transform([[30,87000]])))
```

```
[0]
```

```
# Predicting the Test set results
y_pred = classifier.predict(X_test)
print(np.concatenate((y_pred.reshape(len(y_pred),1), y_test.reshape(len(y_test),1)),1))
```

```
[[0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [1 1]
 [0 0]
 [1 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [1 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [1 1]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [1 1]
 [0 0]
 [1 1]
 [0 0]
 [1 1]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
```

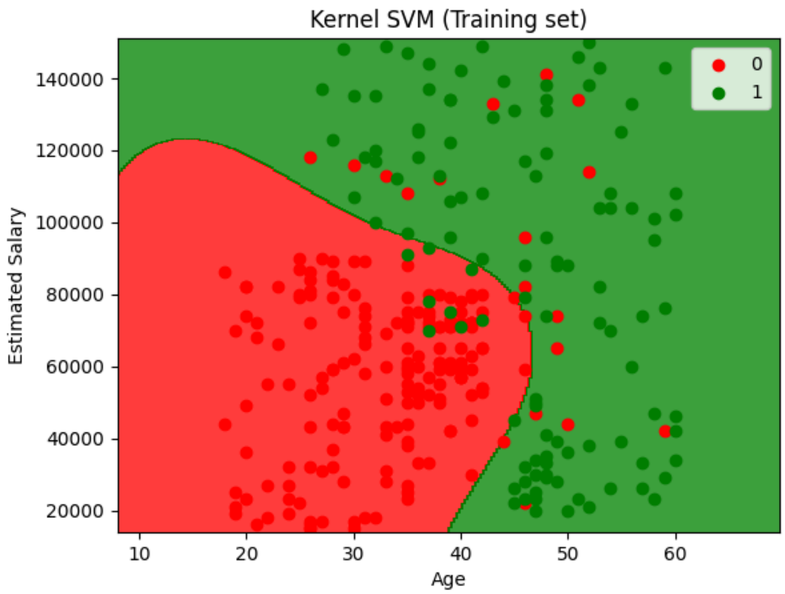
```
[0 1]
[1 1]
[0 0]
[0 0]
[0 0]
[0 0]
[0 0]
[0 0]
[1 1]
[0 0]
[0 0]
[0 0]
[0 0]
[1 1]
[0 0]
[0 0]
[1 1]
[0 0]
[1 1]
[1 1]
[0 0]
[0 0]
[1 0]
[1 1]
[1 1]
[0 0]
[0 0]
```

```
# Making the Confusion Matrix
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
print(cm)
accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
[[64  4]
 [ 3 29]]
0.93
```

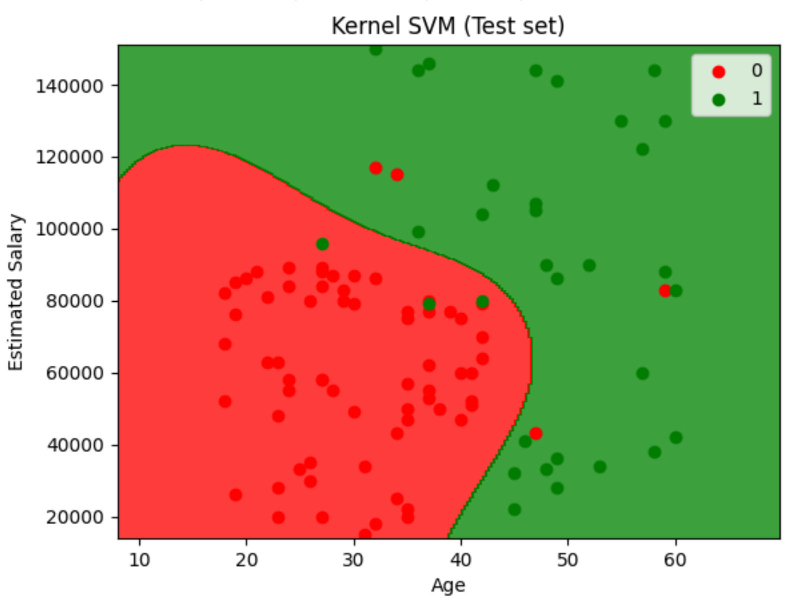
```
# Visualising the Training set results
from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
X_set, y_set = sc.inverse_transform(X_train), y_train
X1, X2 = np.meshgrid(np.arange(start = X_set[:, 0].min() - 10, stop = X_set[:, 0].max() + 10, step = 0.25),
                     np.arange(start = X_set[:, 1].min() - 1000, stop = X_set[:, 1].max() + 1000, step = 0.25))
plt.contourf(X1, X2, classifier.predict(sc.transform(np.array([X1.ravel(), X2.ravel()]).T)).reshape(X1.shape),
             alpha = 0.75, cmap = ListedColormap(('red', 'green')))
plt.xlim(X1.min(), X1.max())
plt.ylim(X2.min(), X2.max())
for i, j in enumerate(np.unique(y_set)):
    plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1], c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
plt.title('Kernel SVM (Training set)')
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Estimated Salary')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

```
<ipython-input-9-e13552a9f4e8>:11: UserWarning: *c* argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided a
  plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1], c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
```




```
# Visualising the Test set results
from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
X_set, y_set = sc.inverse_transform(X_test), y_test
X1, X2 = np.meshgrid(np.arange(start = X_set[:, 0].min() - 10, stop = X_set[:, 0].max() + 10, step = 0.25),
                     np.arange(start = X_set[:, 1].min() - 1000, stop = X_set[:, 1].max() + 1000, step = 0.25))
plt.contourf(X1, X2, classifier.predict(sc.transform(np.array([X1.ravel(), X2.ravel()]).T)).reshape(X1.shape),
             alpha = 0.75, cmap = ListedColormap(('red', 'green')))
plt.xlim(X1.min(), X1.max())
plt.ylim(X2.min(), X2.max())
for i, j in enumerate(np.unique(y_set)):
    plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1], c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
plt.title('Kernel SVM (Test set)')
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Estimated Salary')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

```
<ipython-input-10-6fe3d2c99629>:11: UserWarning: *c* argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided
  plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1], c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
```



Naive Bayes Algorithm

```
# Importing the libraries
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
```

```
# Importing the dataset
dataset = pd.read_csv('Social_Network_Ads.csv')
X = dataset.iloc[:, :-1].values
y = dataset.iloc[:, -1].values
```

```
# Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.25, random_state = 0)
print(X_train)
print(y_train)
print(X_test)
print(y_test)

```

```
[[    44  39000]
 [    32 120000]
 [    38  50000]
 [    32 135000]
 [    52  21000]
 [    53 104000]
 [    39  42000]
 [    38  61000]
 [    36  50000]
 [    36  63000]
 [    35  25000]
 [    35  50000]
 [    42  73000]
 [    47  49000]
 [    59  29000]
 [    49  65000]
 [    45 131000]
 [    31  89000]
 [    46  82000]
 [    47  51000]
 [    26  15000]
 [    60 102000]
 [    38 112000]
 [    40 107000]
 [    42  53000]
 [    35  59000]
 [    48  41000]
 [    48 134000]
 [    38 113000]
 [    29 148000]
 [    26  15000]
 [    60  42000]
 [    24  19000]
 [    42 149000]
 [    46  96000]
 [    28  59000]
 [    39  96000]
 [    28  89000]
 [    41  72000]
 [    45  26000]
 [    33  69000]
 [    20  82000]
 [    31  74000]
 [    42  80000]
 [    35  72000]
 [    33 149000]
 [    40  71000]
 [    51 146000]
 [    46  79000]
 [    35  75000]
 [    38  51000]
 [    36  75000]
 [    37  78000]
 [    38  61000]
 [    60 108000]
 [    20  82000]
 [    57  74000]
 [    42  65000]
```

```
# Feature Scaling
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
X_train = sc.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = sc.transform(X_test)
print(X_train)
print(X_test)
```

```
[[ 0.58164944 -0.88670699]
 [-0.60673761  1.46173768]
 [-0.01254409 -0.5677824 ]
 [-0.60673761  1.89663484]
 [ 1.37390747 -1.40858358]
 [ 1.47293972  0.99784738]
 [ 0.08648817 -0.79972756]
 [-0.01254409 -0.24885782]
 [-0.21060859 -0.5677824 ]
 [-0.21060859 -0.19087153]
 [-0.30964085 -1.29261101]
 [-0.30964085 -0.5677824 ]
 [ 0.38358493  0.09905991]
 [ 0.8787462  -0.59677555]
 [ 2.06713324 -1.17663843]
 [ 1.07681071 -0.13288524]
 [ 0.68068169  1.78066227]
 [-0.70576986  0.56295021]
 [ 0.77971394  0.35999821]
 [ 0.8787462  -0.53878926]
 [-1.20093113 -1.58254245]
 [ 2.1661655   0.93986109]
 [-0.01254409  1.22979253]
 [ 0.18552042  1.08482681]
 [ 0.38358493 -0.48080297]
 [-0.30964085 -0.30684411]
 [ 0.97777845 -0.8287207 ]
 [ 0.97777845  1.8676417 ]
 [-0.01254409  1.25878567]
 [-0.90383437  2.27354572]
 [-1.20093113 -1.58254245]
 [ 2.1661655  -0.79972756]
 [-1.39899564 -1.46656987]
 [ 0.38358493  2.30253886]
 [ 0.77971394  0.76590222]
 [-1.00286662 -0.30684411]
 [ 0.08648817  0.76590222]
 [-1.00286662  0.56295021]
 [ 0.28455268  0.07006676]
 [ 0.68068169 -1.26361786]
 [-0.50770535 -0.01691267]
 [-1.79512465  0.35999821]
 [-0.70576986  0.12805305]
 [ 0.38358493  0.30201192]
 [-0.30964085  0.07006676]
 [-0.50770535  2.30253886]
 [ 0.18552042  0.04107362]
 [ 1.27487521  2.21555943]
 [ 0.77971394  0.27301877]
 [-0.30964085  0.1570462 ]
 [-0.01254409 -0.53878926]
 [-0.21060859  0.1570462 ]
 [-0.11157634  0.24402563]
 [-0.01254409 -0.24885782]
 [ 2.1661655   1.11381995]
 [-1.79512465  0.35999821]
 [ 1.86906873  0.12805305]
 [ 0.38358493 -0.13288524]
```

```
# Training the Naive Bayes model on the Training set
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
classifier=GaussianNB ()
classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
▾ GaussianNB
GaussianNB()
```

```
# Predicting a new result
print(classifier.predict(sc.transform([[30,87000]])))
```

```
[0]
```

```
# Predicting the Test set results
y_pred = classifier.predict(X_test)
print(np.concatenate((y_pred.reshape(len(y_pred),1), y_test.reshape(len(y_test),1)),1))
```

```
[[0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [1 1]
 [0 0]
 [1 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [1 1]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [1 1]
 [0 0]
 [1 1]
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 [1 1]
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 [1 1]
 [1 1]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [1 0]
 [1 1]
 [0 1]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
```
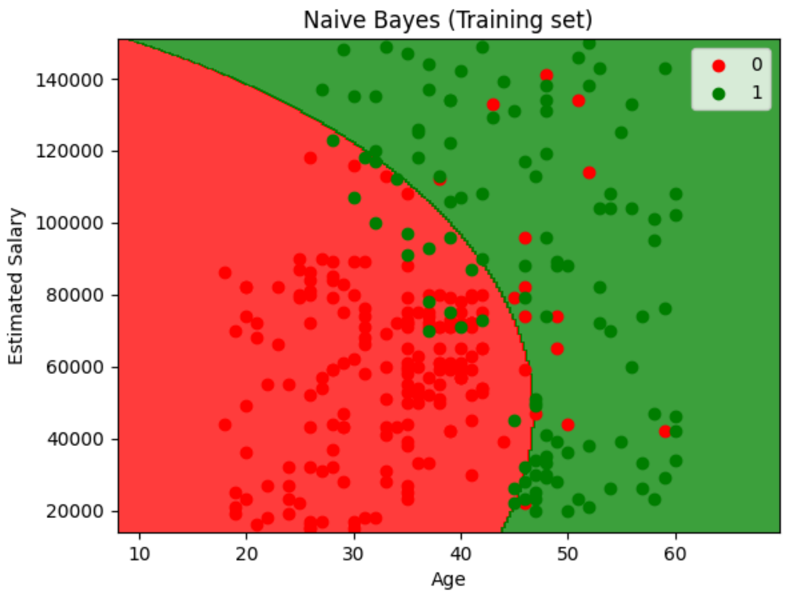

```
# Making the Confusion Matrix
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
print(cm)
accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
[[65  3]
 [ 7 25]]
0.9
```

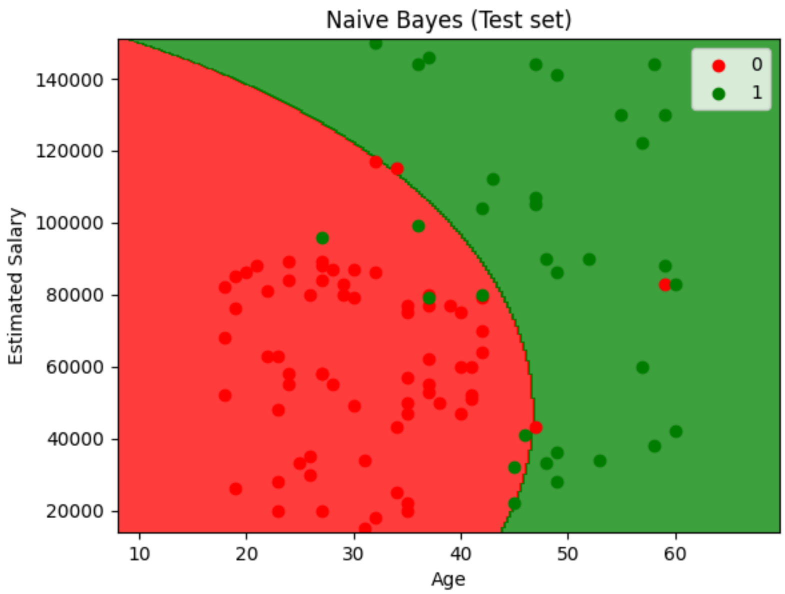
```
# Visualising the Training set results
from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
X_set, y_set = sc.inverse_transform(X_train), y_train
X1, X2 = np.meshgrid(np.arange(start = X_set[:, 0].min() - 10, stop = X_set[:, 0].max() + 10, step = 0.25),
                     np.arange(start = X_set[:, 1].min() - 1000, stop = X_set[:, 1].max() + 1000, step = 0.25))
plt.contourf(X1, X2, classifier.predict(sc.transform(np.array([X1.ravel(), X2.ravel()]).T)).reshape(X1.shape),
             alpha = 0.75, cmap = ListedColormap(('red', 'green')))
plt.xlim(X1.min(), X1.max())
plt.ylim(X2.min(), X2.max())
for i, j in enumerate(np.unique(y_set)):
    plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1], c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
plt.title('Naive Bayes (Training set)')
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Estimated Salary')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

```
<ipython-input-9-a3458d358c6d>:11: UserWarning: *c* argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided a
  plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1], c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
```




```
# Visualising the Test set results
from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
X_set, y_set = sc.inverse_transform(X_test), y_test
X1, X2 = np.meshgrid(np.arange(start = X_set[:, 0].min() - 10, stop = X_set[:, 0].max() + 10, step = 0.25),
                     np.arange(start = X_set[:, 1].min() - 1000, stop = X_set[:, 1].max() + 1000, step = 0.25))
plt.contourf(X1, X2, classifier.predict(sc.transform(np.array([X1.ravel(), X2.ravel()]).T)).reshape(X1.shape),
             alpha = 0.75, cmap = ListedColormap(('red', 'green')))
plt.xlim(X1.min(), X1.max())
plt.ylim(X2.min(), X2.max())
for i, j in enumerate(np.unique(y_set)):
    plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1], c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
plt.title('Naive Bayes (Test set)')
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Estimated Salary')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

```
<ipython-input-10-aa7eb57ae484>:11: UserWarning: *c* argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided
  plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1], c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
```



***Decision Tree Classifier**

```
# Importing the libraries
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
```

```
# Importing the dataset
dataset = pd.read_csv('Social_Network_Ads.csv')
X = dataset.iloc[:, :-1].values
y = dataset.iloc[:, -1].values
```

```
# Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.25, random_state = 0)
print(X_train)
print(y_train)
print(X_test)
print(y_test)
```

```
[[    44  39000]
 [    32 120000]
 [    38  50000]
 [    32 135000]
 [    52  21000]
 [    53 104000]
 [    39  42000]
 [    38  61000]
 [    36  50000]
 [    36  63000]
 [    35  25000]
 [    35  50000]
 [    42  73000]
 [    47  49000]
 [    59  29000]
 [    49  65000]
 [    45 131000]
 [    31  89000]
 [    46  82000]
 [    47  51000]
 [    26  15000]
 [    60 102000]
 [    38 112000]
 [    40 107000]
 [    42  53000]
 [    35  59000]
 [    48  41000]
 [    48 134000]
```

```
 [    38 113000]
 [    29 148000]
 [    26  15000]
 [    60  42000]
 [    24  19000]
 [    42 149000]
 [    46  96000]
 [    28  59000]
 [    39  96000]
 [    28  89000]
 [    41  72000]
 [    45  26000]
 [    33  69000]
 [    20  82000]
 [    31  74000]
 [    42  80000]
 [    35  72000]
 [    33 149000]
 [    40  71000]
 [    51 146000]
 [    46  79000]
 [    35  75000]
 [    38  51000]
 [    36  75000]
 [    37  78000]
 [    38  61000]
 [    60 108000]
 [    20  82000]
 [    57  74000]
 [    42  65000]
```

```
# Feature Scaling
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
X_train = sc.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = sc.transform(X_test)
print(X_train)
print(X_test)
```

```
[[ 0.58164944 -0.88670699]
 [-0.60673761  1.46173768]
 [-0.01254409 -0.5677824 ]
 [-0.60673761  1.89663484]
 [ 1.37390747 -1.40858358]
 [ 1.47293972  0.99784738]
 [ 0.08648817 -0.79972756]
 [-0.01254409 -0.24885782]
 [-0.21060859 -0.5677824 ]
 [-0.21060859 -0.19087153]
 [-0.30964085 -1.29261101]
 [-0.30964085 -0.5677824 ]
 [ 0.38358493  0.09905991]
 [ 0.8787462  -0.59677555]
 [ 2.06713324 -1.17663843]
 [ 1.07681071 -0.13288524]
 [ 0.68068169  1.78066227]
 [-0.70576986  0.56295021]
 [ 0.77971394  0.35999821]
 [ 0.8787462  -0.53878926]
 [-1.20093113 -1.58254245]
 [ 2.1661655   0.93986109]
 [-0.01254409  1.22979253]
 [ 0.18552042  1.08482681]
 [ 0.38358493 -0.48080297]
 [-0.30964085 -0.30684411]
 [ 0.97777845 -0.8287207 ]
 [ 0.97777845  1.8676417 ]
 [-0.01254409  1.25878567]
 [-0.90383437  2.27354572]
 [-1.20093113 -1.58254245]
 [ 2.1661655  -0.79972756]
 [-1.39899564 -1.46656987]
 [ 0.38358493  2.30253886]
 [ 0.77971394  0.76590222]
 [-1.00286662 -0.30684411]
 [ 0.08648817  0.76590222]
 [-1.00286662  0.56295021]
 [ 0.28455268  0.07006676]
 [ 0.68068169 -1.26361786]
 [-0.50770535 -0.01691267]
 [-1.79512465  0.35999821]
 [-0.70576986  0.12805305]
 [ 0.38358493  0.30201192]
 [-0.30964085  0.07006676]
```

```
 [-0.50770535  2.30253886]
 [ 0.18552042  0.04107362]
 [ 1.27487521  2.21555943]
 [ 0.77971394  0.27301877]
 [-0.30964085  0.1570462 ]
 [-0.01254409 -0.53878926]
 [-0.21060859  0.1570462 ]
 [-0.11157634  0.24402563]
 [-0.01254409 -0.24885782]
 [ 2.1661655   1.11381995]
 [-1.79512465  0.35999821]
 [ 1.86906873  0.12805305]
 [ 0.38358493 -0.13288524]
```

```
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
classifier= DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion='entropy',random_state=0)
classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
▾ DecisionTreeClassifier
DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion='entropy', random_state=0)
```

```
# Predicting a new result
print(classifier.predict(sc.transform([[30,87000]])))
```

```
[0]
```

```
# Predicting the Test set results
y_pred = classifier.predict(X_test)
print(np.concatenate((y_pred.reshape(len(y_pred),1), y_test.reshape(len(y_test),1)),1))
```

```
[[0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
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 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [1 1]
 [0 0]
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 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [1 1]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [1 1]
 [0 0]
 [1 1]
```
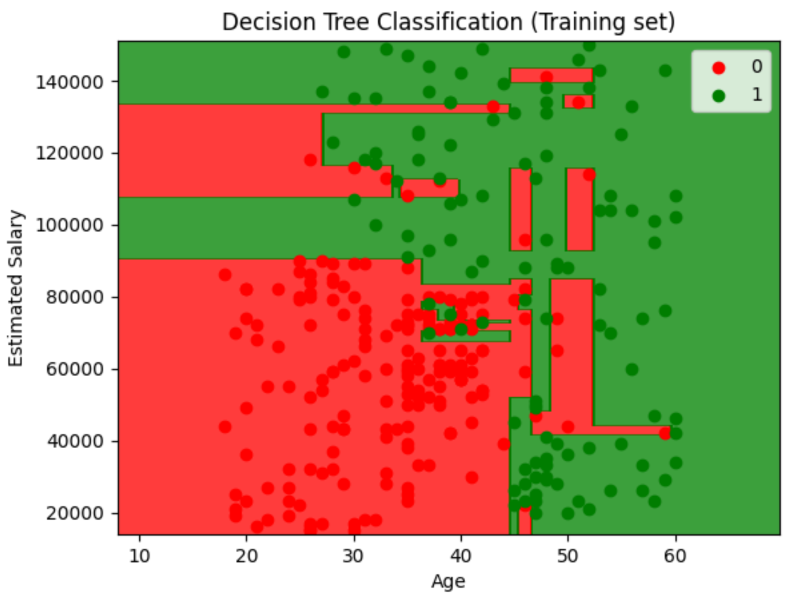

```
[1 1]
[0 0]
[0 0]
[1 0]
[1 1]
[1 1]
[0 0]
```

```python
# Making the Confusion Matrix
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
print(cm)
accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
[[62  6]
 [ 3 29]]
0.91
```

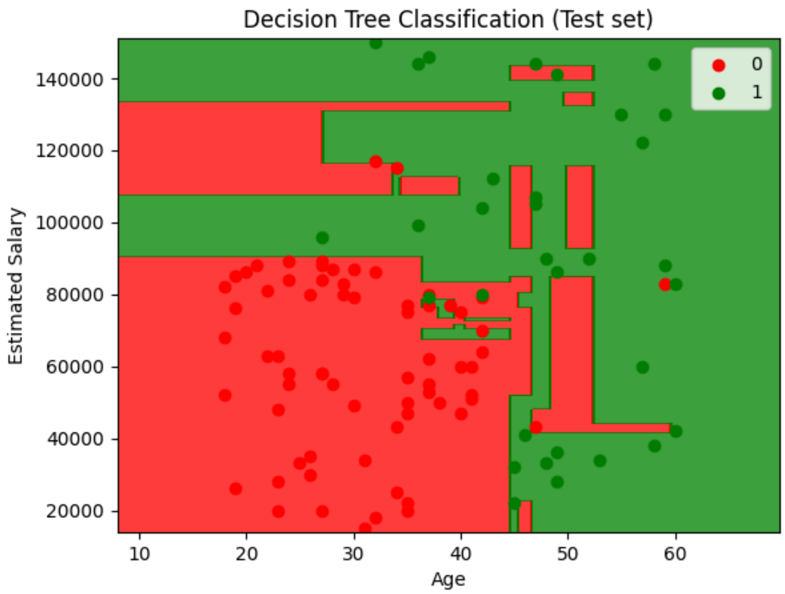
```python
# Visualising the Training set results
from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
X_set, y_set = sc.inverse_transform(X_train), y_train
X1, X2 = np.meshgrid(np.arange(start = X_set[:, 0].min() - 10, stop = X_set[:, 0].max() + 10, step = 0.25),
                     np.arange(start = X_set[:, 1].min() - 1000, stop = X_set[:, 1].max() + 1000, step = 0.25))
plt.contourf(X1, X2, classifier.predict(sc.transform(np.array([X1.ravel(), X2.ravel()]).T)).reshape(X1.shape),
             alpha = 0.75, cmap = ListedColormap(('red', 'green')))
plt.xlim(X1.min(), X1.max())
plt.ylim(X2.min(), X2.max())
for i, j in enumerate(np.unique(y_set)):
    plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1], c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
plt.title('Decision Tree Classification (Training set)')
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Estimated Salary')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

```
<ipython-input-10-0bdb4b7ac97b>:11: UserWarning: *c* argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided
  plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1], c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
```



```
# Visualising the Test set results
from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
X_set, y_set = sc.inverse_transform(X_test), y_test
X1, X2 = np.meshgrid(np.arange(start = X_set[:, 0].min() - 10, stop = X_set[:, 0].max() + 10, step = 0.25),
                     np.arange(start = X_set[:, 1].min() - 1000, stop = X_set[:, 1].max() + 1000, step = 0.25))
plt.contourf(X1, X2, classifier.predict(sc.transform(np.array([X1.ravel(), X2.ravel()]).T)).reshape(X1.shape),
             alpha = 0.75, cmap = ListedColormap(('red', 'green')))
plt.xlim(X1.min(), X1.max())
plt.ylim(X2.min(), X2.max())
for i, j in enumerate(np.unique(y_set)):
    plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1], c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
plt.title('Decision Tree Classification (Test set)')
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Estimated Salary')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

```
<ipython-input-9-0d0bde521908>:11: UserWarning: *c* argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided a
  plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1], c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
```



*** Random Forest Classifier ***

```
# Importing the libraries
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
```

```
# Importing the dataset
dataset = pd.read_csv('Social_Network_Ads.csv')
X = dataset.iloc[:, :-1].values
y = dataset.iloc[:, -1].values
```

```
# Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.25, random_state = 0)
print(X_train)
print(y_train)
print(X_test)
print(y_test)
```

```
[[    44  39000]
 [    32 120000]
 [    38  50000]
 [    32 135000]
 [    52  21000]
 [    53 104000]
 [    39  42000]
 [    38  61000]
 [    36  50000]
 [    36  63000]
```

```
 [    35  25000]
 [    35  50000]
 [    42  73000]
 [    47  49000]
 [    59  29000]
 [    49  65000]
 [    45 131000]
 [    31  89000]
 [    46  82000]
 [    47  51000]
 [    26  15000]
 [    60 102000]
 [    38 112000]
 [    40 107000]
 [    42  53000]
 [    35  59000]
 [    48  41000]
 [    48 134000]
 [    38 113000]
 [    29 148000]
 [    26  15000]
 [    60  42000]
 [    24  19000]
 [    42 149000]
 [    46  96000]
 [    28  59000]
 [    39  96000]
 [    28  89000]
 [    41  72000]
 [    45  26000]
 [    33  69000]
 [    20  82000]
 [    31  74000]
 [    42  80000]
 [    35  72000]
 [    33 149000]
 [    40  71000]
 [    51 146000]
 [    46  79000]
 [    35  75000]
 [    38  51000]
 [    36  75000]
 [    37  78000]
 [    38  61000]
 [    60 108000]
 [    20  82000]
 [    57  74000]
 [    42  65000]
```

```python
# Feature Scaling
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
X_train = sc.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = sc.transform(X_test)
print(X_train)
print(X_test)
```

```
[[ 0.58164944 -0.88670699]
 [-0.60673761  1.46173768]
 [-0.01254409 -0.5677824 ]
 [-0.60673761  1.89663484]
 [ 1.37390747 -1.40858358]
 [ 1.47293972  0.99784738]
 [ 0.08648817 -0.79972756]
 [-0.01254409 -0.24885782]
 [-0.21060859 -0.5677824 ]
 [-0.21060859 -0.19087153]
 [-0.30964085 -1.29261101]
 [-0.30964085 -0.5677824 ]
 [ 0.38358493  0.09905991]
 [ 0.8787462  -0.59677555]
 [ 2.06713324 -1.17663843]
 [ 1.07681071 -0.13288524]
 [ 0.68068169  1.78066227]
 [-0.70576986  0.56295021]
 [ 0.77971394  0.35999821]
 [ 0.8787462  -0.53878926]
 [-1.20093113 -1.58254245]
 [ 2.1661655   0.93986109]
 [-0.01254409  1.22979253]
 [ 0.18552042  1.08482681]
 [ 0.38358493 -0.48080297]
 [-0.30964085 -0.30684411]
 [ 0.97777845 -0.8287207 ]
```

```
 [ 0.97777845  1.8676417 ]
 [-0.01254409  1.25878567]
 [-0.90383437  2.27354572]
 [-1.20093113 -1.58254245]
 [ 2.1661655  -0.79972756]
 [-1.39899564 -1.46656987]
 [ 0.38358493  2.30253886]
 [ 0.77971394  0.76590222]
 [-1.00286662 -0.30684411]
 [ 0.08648817  0.76590222]
 [-1.00286662  0.56295021]
 [ 0.28455268  0.07006676]
 [ 0.68068169 -1.26361786]
 [-0.50770535 -0.01691267]
 [-1.79512465  0.35999821]
 [-0.70576986  0.12805305]
 [ 0.38358493  0.30201192]
 [-0.30964085  0.07006676]
 [-0.50770535  2.30253886]
 [ 0.18552042  0.04107362]
 [ 1.27487521  2.21555943]
 [ 0.77971394  0.27301877]
 [-0.30964085  0.1570462 ]
 [-0.01254409 -0.53878926]
 [-0.21060859  0.1570462 ]
 [-0.11157634  0.24402563]
 [-0.01254409 -0.24885782]
 [ 2.1661655   1.11381995]
 [-1.79512465  0.35999821]
 [ 1.86906873  0.12805305]
 [ 0.38358493 -0.13288524]
```

```
# Training the Random Forest Classification model on the Training set
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
classifier = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators = 10, criterion = 'entropy', random_state = 0)
classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
RandomForestClassifier
RandomForestClassifier(criterion='entropy', n_estimators=10, random_state=0)
```

```
# Predicting a new result
print(classifier.predict(sc.transform([[30,87000]])))
```

```
[0]
```

```
# Predicting the Test set results
y_pred = classifier.predict(X_test)
print(np.concatenate((y_pred.reshape(len(y_pred),1), y_test.reshape(len(y_test),1)),1))
```

```
[[0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [1 1]
 [0 0]
 [1 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [1 0]
 [1 0]
 [0 0]
 [1 1]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [1 1]
 [0 0]
 [1 1]
 [0 0]
 [0 1]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
```

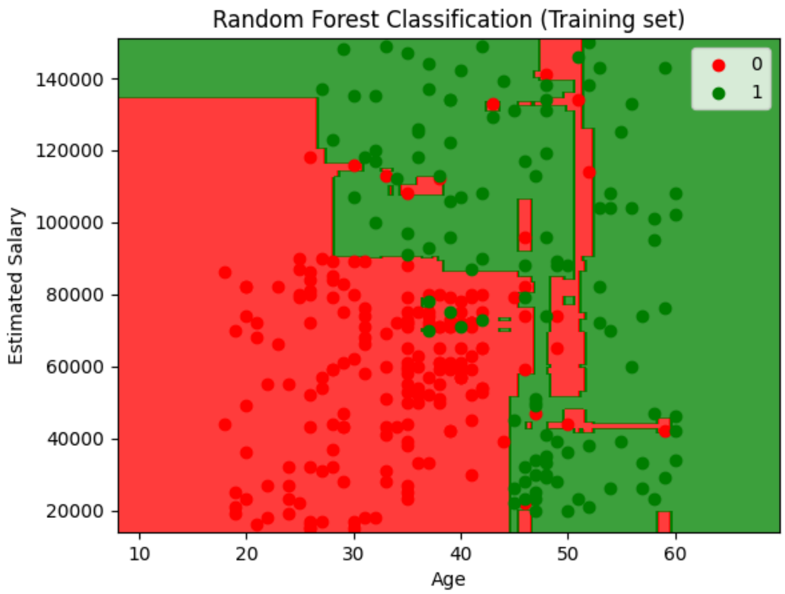
```
[0 1]
[1 1]
[0 0]
[0 0]
[0 0]
[0 0]
[0 0]
[0 0]
[1 1]
[0 0]
[0 0]
[0 0]
[0 0]
[1 1]
[0 0]
[0 0]
[1 1]
[0 0]
[1 1]
[1 1]
[0 0]
[0 0]
[1 0]
[1 1]
[1 1]
[0 0]
[0 0]
```

```
# Making the Confusion Matrix
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
print(cm)
accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)

```

```
[[63  5]
 [ 4 28]]
0.91
```

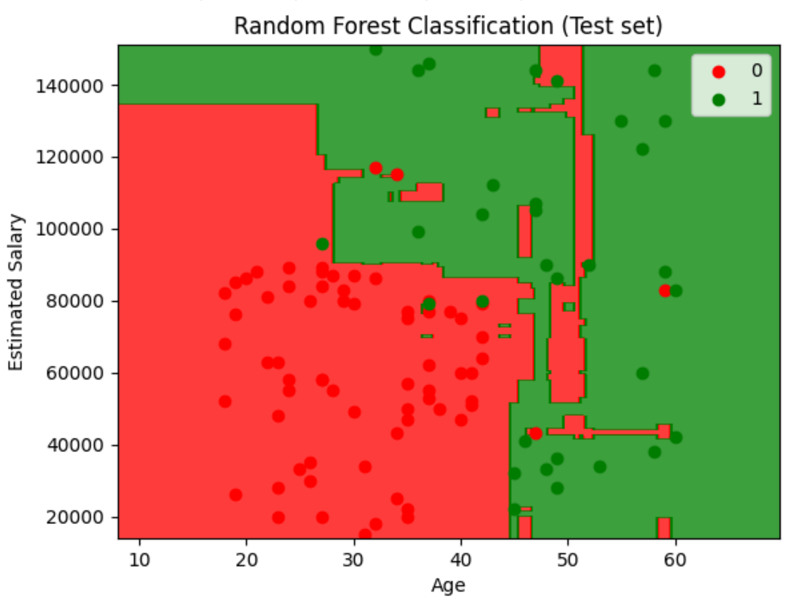
```
# Visualising the Training set results
from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
X_set, y_set = sc.inverse_transform(X_train), y_train
X1, X2 = np.meshgrid(np.arange(start = X_set[:, 0].min() - 10, stop = X_set[:, 0].max() + 10, step = 0.25),
                     np.arange(start = X_set[:, 1].min() - 1000, stop = X_set[:, 1].max() + 1000, step = 0.25))
plt.contourf(X1, X2, classifier.predict(sc.transform(np.array([X1.ravel(), X2.ravel()]).T)).reshape(X1.shape),
             alpha = 0.75, cmap = ListedColormap(('red', 'green')))
plt.xlim(X1.min(), X1.max())
plt.ylim(X2.min(), X2.max())
for i, j in enumerate(np.unique(y_set)):
    plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1], c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
plt.title('Random Forest Classification (Training set)')
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Estimated Salary')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```

```
<ipython-input-19-d6b6ef8cb173>:11: UserWarning: *c* argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided
  plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1], c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
```




```
# Visualising the Test set results
from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
X_set, y_set = sc.inverse_transform(X_test), y_test
X1, X2 = np.meshgrid(np.arange(start = X_set[:, 0].min() - 10, stop = X_set[:, 0].max() + 10, step = 0.25),
                     np.arange(start = X_set[:, 1].min() - 1000, stop = X_set[:, 1].max() + 1000, step = 0.25))
plt.contourf(X1, X2, classifier.predict(sc.transform(np.array([X1.ravel(), X2.ravel()]).T)).reshape(X1.shape),
             alpha = 0.75, cmap = ListedColormap(('red', 'green')))
plt.xlim(X1.min(), X1.max())
plt.ylim(X2.min(), X2.max())
for i, j in enumerate(np.unique(y_set)):
    plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1], c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
plt.title('Random Forest Classification (Test set)')
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Estimated Salary')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

```
<ipython-input-20-4f1e0d3254dd>:11: UserWarning: *c* argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided
  plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1], c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
```



Clustering* K-Means

```
# Importing the libraries
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd

```

```
# Importing the dataset
dataset = pd.read_csv('Mall_Customers.csv')
X = dataset.iloc[:, [3, 4]].values
```

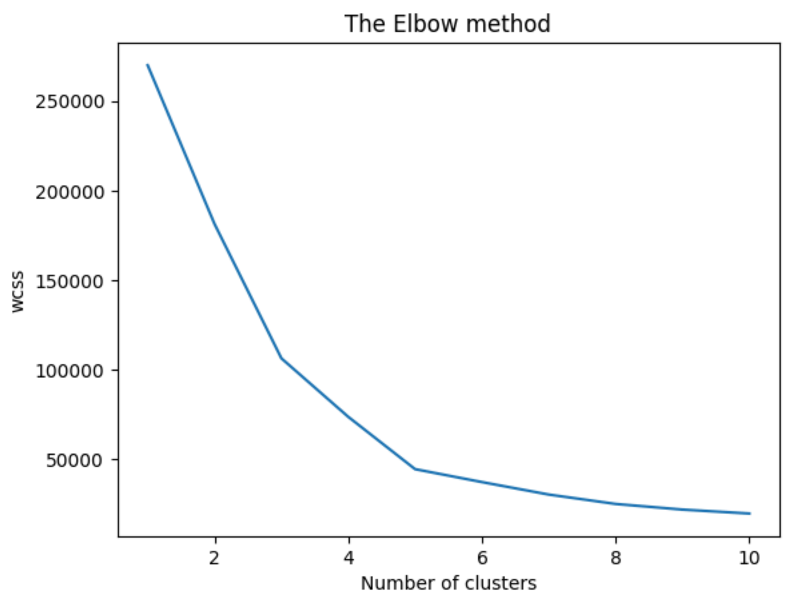
```
dataset
```

	CustomerID	Genre	Age	Annual Income (k$)	Spending Score (1-100)
0	1	Male	19	15	39
1	2	Male	21	15	81
2	3	Female	20	16	6
3	4	Female	23	16	77
4	5	Female	31	17	40
...	...	...	...	...	...
195	196	Female	35	120	79
196	197	Female	45	126	28
197	198	Male	32	126	74
198	199	Male	32	137	18
199	200	Male	30	137	83

200 rows × 5 columns

```
#Using Elbow method to find optimal number of cluster

from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
wcss=[]
for i in range(1,11):
  kmeans=KMeans(n_clusters = i,init='k-means++',random_state=42)
  kmeans.fit(X)
  wcss.append(kmeans.inertia_)
plt.plot(range(1,11),wcss)
plt.title('The Elbow method')
plt.xlabel('Number of clusters')
plt.ylabel('wcss')
plt.show()
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning: The default value of `n_init` will change from 10
  warnings.warn(
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning: The default value of `n_init` will change from 10
  warnings.warn(
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning: The default value of `n_init` will change from 10
  warnings.warn(
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning: The default value of `n_init` will change from 10
  warnings.warn(
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning: The default value of `n_init` will change from 10
  warnings.warn(
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning: The default value of `n_init` will change from 10
  warnings.warn(
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning: The default value of `n_init` will change from 10
  warnings.warn(
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning: The default value of `n_init` will change from 10
  warnings.warn(
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning: The default value of `n_init` will change from 10
  warnings.warn(
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning: The default value of `n_init` will change from 10
  warnings.warn(
```



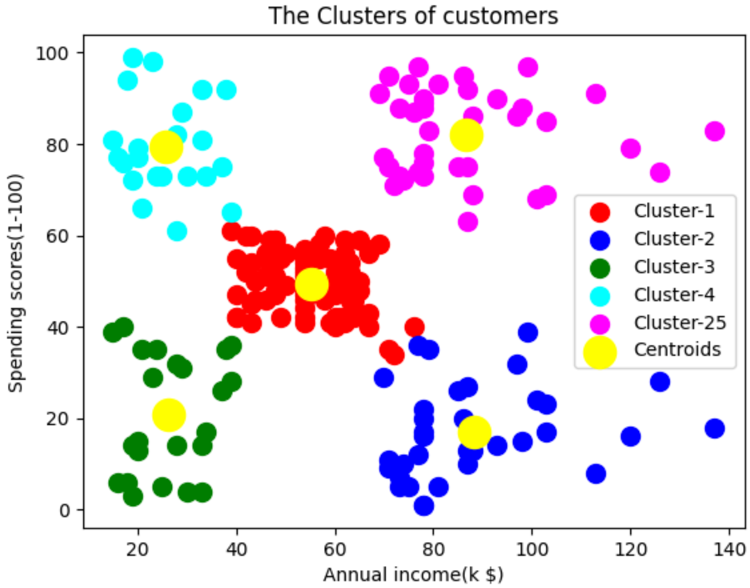

```
#Training K-means model on dataset
kmeans=KMeans(n_clusters = 5,init='k-means++',random_state=42)
y_kmeans=kmeans.fit_predict(X)
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/cluster/_kmeans.py:870: FutureWarning: The default value of `n_init` will change from 10
  warnings.warn(
```

```
print(y_kmeans)
```

```
[2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2
 3 2 3 2 3 2 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 4 0 4 1 4 1 4 0 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 0 4 1 4 1 4
 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1
 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4]
```

```
#Visualize the clusters

plt.scatter(X[y_kmeans==0,0], X[y_kmeans==0,1],s=100,c='red',label='Cluster-1')
plt.scatter(X[y_kmeans==1,0], X[y_kmeans==1,1],s=100,c='blue',label='Cluster-2')
plt.scatter(X[y_kmeans==2,0], X[y_kmeans==2,1],s=100,c='green',label='Cluster-3')
plt.scatter(X[y_kmeans==3,0], X[y_kmeans==3,1],s=100,c='cyan',label='Cluster-4')
plt.scatter(X[y_kmeans==4,0], X[y_kmeans==4,1],s=100,c='magenta',label='Cluster-25')
plt.scatter(kmeans.cluster_centers_[:,0],kmeans.cluster_centers_[:,1],s=300,c='yellow',label='Centroids')
plt.title('The Clusters of customers')
plt.xlabel('Annual income(k $)')
plt.ylabel('Spending scores(1-100)')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

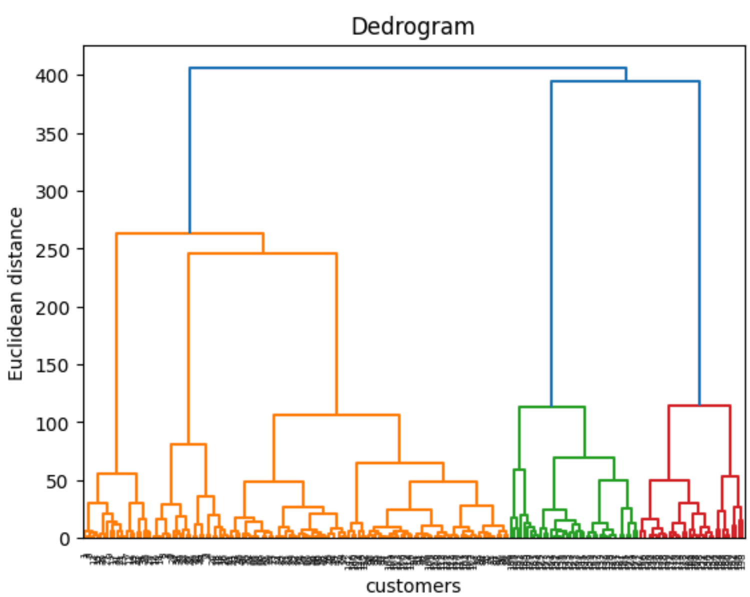


Hierachical Clustering

```
# Importing the libraries
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
```

```
# Importing the dataset
dataset = pd.read_csv('Mall_Customers.csv')
X = dataset.iloc[:, [3, 4]].values

```

```
#Using the dentrogram to find optimal number of cluster
import scipy.cluster.hierarchy as sch
dendrogram= sch.dendrogram(sch.linkage(X,method='ward'))
plt.title('Dedrogram')
plt.xlabel('customers')
plt.ylabel('Euclidean distance')
plt.show()
```



```
#Training the Hirerarchical Clustering model on the dataset
from sklearn.cluster import AgglomerativeClustering
hc=AgglomerativeClustering(n_clusters=5, affinity='euclidean',linkage='ward')
y_hc=hc.fit_predict(X)
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/cluster/_agglomerative.py:983: FutureWarning: Attribute `affinity` was deprecated in ver
  warnings.warn(
```

```
print(y_hc)
```

```
[4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4
 3 4 3 4 3 4 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 0 2 0 2 1 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 1 2 0 2 1 2
 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 1 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0
 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2]
```

```
# Visualising the clusters
plt.scatter(X[y_hc == 0, 0], X[y_hc == 0, 1], s = 100, c = 'red', label = 'Cluster 1')
plt.scatter(X[y_hc == 1, 0], X[y_hc == 1, 1], s = 100, c = 'blue', label = 'Cluster 2')
plt.scatter(X[y_hc == 2, 0], X[y_hc == 2, 1], s = 100, c = 'green', label = 'Cluster 3')
plt.scatter(X[y_hc == 3, 0], X[y_hc == 3, 1], s = 100, c = 'cyan', label = 'Cluster 4')
plt.scatter(X[y_hc == 4, 0], X[y_hc == 4, 1], s = 100, c = 'magenta', label = 'Cluster 5')
plt.title('Clusters of customers')
plt.xlabel('Annual Income (k$)')
plt.ylabel('Spending Score (1-100)')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

Double-click (or enter) to edit

*** Association Rule Leraning [People who bought also bought]***

```
pip install apyori
```

```
Collecting apyori
  Downloading apyori-1.1.2.tar.gz (8.6 kB)
  Preparing metadata (setup.py) ... done
Building wheels for collected packages: apyori
  Building wheel for apyori (setup.py) ... done
  Created wheel for apyori: filename=apyori-1.1.2-py3-none-any.whl size=5955 sha256=9a9748efbc8b90c1ab24c2600d604558cf48e5b90bffb246925e
  Stored in directory: /root/.cache/pip/wheels/c4/1a/79/20f55c470a50bb3702a8cb7c94d8ada15573538c7f4baebe2d
Successfully built apyori
Installing collected packages: apyori
Successfully installed apyori-1.1.2
```

```python
# Importing the libraries
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
```

```python
# Data Preprocessing
dataset = pd.read_csv('Market_Basket_Optimisation.csv', header = None)
transactions = []
for i in range(0, 7501):
  transactions.append([str(dataset.values[i,j]) for j in range(0, 20)])
```

```python
# Training the Apriori model on the dataset
from apyori import apriori
rules = apriori(transactions = transactions, min_support = 0.003, min_confidence = 0.2, min_lift = 3, min_length = 2, max_length = 2)
```

```python
results = list(rules)
results
```

```
[RelationRecord(items=frozenset({'light cream', 'chicken'}), support=0.004532728969470737, ordered_statistics=
[OrderedStatistic(items_base=frozenset({'light cream'}), items_add=frozenset({'chicken'}), confidence=0.29059829059829057,
lift=4.84395061728395)]),
 RelationRecord(items=frozenset({'mushroom cream sauce', 'escalope'}), support=0.005732568990801226, ordered_statistics=
[OrderedStatistic(items_base=frozenset({'mushroom cream sauce'}), items_add=frozenset({'escalope'}), confidence=0.3006993006993007,
lift=3.790832696715049)]),
 RelationRecord(items=frozenset({'pasta', 'escalope'}), support=0.005865884548726837, ordered_statistics=
[OrderedStatistic(items_base=frozenset({'pasta'}), items_add=frozenset({'escalope'}), confidence=0.3728813559322034,
lift=4.700811850163794)]),
 RelationRecord(items=frozenset({'fromage blanc', 'honey'}), support=0.003332888948140248, ordered_statistics=
[OrderedStatistic(items_base=frozenset({'fromage blanc'}), items_add=frozenset({'honey'}), confidence=0.2450980392156863,
lift=5.164270764485569)]),
 RelationRecord(items=frozenset({'ground beef', 'herb & pepper'}), support=0.015997866951073192, ordered_statistics=
[OrderedStatistic(items_base=frozenset({'herb & pepper'}), items_add=frozenset({'ground beef'}), confidence=0.3234501347708895,
lift=3.2919938411349285)]),
 RelationRecord(items=frozenset({'ground beef', 'tomato sauce'}), support=0.005332622317024397, ordered_statistics=
[OrderedStatistic(items_base=frozenset({'tomato sauce'}), items_add=frozenset({'ground beef'}), confidence=0.3773584905660377,
lift=3.840659481324083)]),
 RelationRecord(items=frozenset({'olive oil', 'light cream'}), support=0.003199573390214638, ordered_statistics=
[OrderedStatistic(items_base=frozenset({'light cream'}), items_add=frozenset({'olive oil'}), confidence=0.20512820512820515,
lift=3.1147098515519573)]),
 RelationRecord(items=frozenset({'olive oil', 'whole wheat pasta'}), support=0.007998933475536596, ordered_statistics=
[OrderedStatistic(items_base=frozenset({'whole wheat pasta'}), items_add=frozenset({'olive oil'}), confidence=0.2714932126696833,
lift=4.122410097642296)]),
 RelationRecord(items=frozenset({'shrimp', 'pasta'}), support=0.005065991201173177, ordered_statistics=
[OrderedStatistic(items_base=frozenset({'pasta'}), items_add=frozenset({'shrimp'}), confidence=0.3220338983050847,
lift=4.506672147735896)])]
```

```python
## Putting the results well organised into a Pandas DataFrame
def inspect(results):
    lhs         = [tuple(result[2][0][0])[0] for result in results]
    rhs         = [tuple(result[2][0][1])[0] for result in results]
    supports    = [result[1] for result in results]
    confidences = [result[2][0][2] for result in results]
    lifts       = [result[2][0][3] for result in results]
    return list(zip(lhs, rhs, supports, confidences, lifts))
resultsinDataFrame = pd.DataFrame(inspect(results), columns = ['Left Hand Side', 'Right Hand Side', 'Support', 'Confidence', 'Lift'])
```

```python
## Displaying the results non sorted
resultsinDataFrame
```

	Left Hand Side	Right Hand Side	Support	Confidence	Lift
0	light cream	chicken	0.004533	0.290598	4.843951
1	mushroom cream sauce	escalope	0.005733	0.300699	3.790833
2	pasta	escalope	0.005866	0.372881	4.700812
3	fromage blanc	honey	0.003333	0.245098	5.164271
4	herb & pepper	ground beef	0.015998	0.323450	3.291994
5	tomato sauce	ground beef	0.005333	0.377358	3.840659
6	light cream	olive oil	0.003200	0.205128	3.114710
7	whole wheat pasta	olive oil	0.007999	0.271493	4.122410
8	pasta	shrimp	0.005066	0.322034	4.506672

```
## Displaying the results sorted by descending lifts
resultsinDataFrame.nlargest(n = 10, columns = 'Lift')
```

	Left Hand Side	Right Hand Side	Support	Confidence	Lift
3	fromage blanc	honey	0.003333	0.245098	5.164271
0	light cream	chicken	0.004533	0.290598	4.843951
2	pasta	escalope	0.005866	0.372881	4.700812
8	pasta	shrimp	0.005066	0.322034	4.506672
7	whole wheat pasta	olive oil	0.007999	0.271493	4.122410
5	tomato sauce	ground beef	0.005333	0.377358	3.840659
1	mushroom cream sauce	escalope	0.005733	0.300699	3.790833
4	herb & pepper	ground beef	0.015998	0.323450	3.291994
6	light cream	olive oil	0.003200	0.205128	3.114710

*Associate Rule Learning-- ECALT Tution *

```
# Importing the libraries
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
```

```
# Data Preprocessing
dataset = pd.read_csv('Market_Basket_Optimisation.csv', header = None)
transactions = []
for i in range(0, 7501):
  transactions.append([str(dataset.values[i,j]) for j in range(0, 20)])
```

```
pip install apyori
```

```
Collecting apyori
  Downloading apyori-1.1.2.tar.gz (8.6 kB)
  Preparing metadata (setup.py) ... done
Building wheels for collected packages: apyori
  Building wheel for apyori (setup.py) ... done
  Created wheel for apyori: filename=apyori-1.1.2-py3-none-any.whl size=5955 sha256=6eb354319773b8de3c58e3feb3b2e0171cbc2055ee44f4d7cb62
  Stored in directory: /root/.cache/pip/wheels/c4/1a/79/20f55c470a50bb3702a8cb7c94d8ada15573538c7f4baebe2d
Successfully built apyori
Installing collected packages: apyori
Successfully installed apyori-1.1.2
```

```
# Training the Eclat model on the dataset
from apyori import apriori
rules = apriori(transactions = transactions, min_support = 0.003, min_confidence = 0.2, min_lift = 3, min_length = 2, max_length = 2)
```

```
# Visualising the results

## Displaying the first results coming directly from the output of the apriori function
results = list(rules)
results
```

```
[RelationRecord(items=frozenset({'chicken', 'light cream'}), support=0.004532728969470737, ordered_statistics=
[OrderedStatistic(items_base=frozenset({'light cream'}), items_add=frozenset({'chicken'}), confidence=0.29059829059829057,
lift=4.84395061728395)]),
 RelationRecord(items=frozenset({'escalope', 'mushroom cream sauce'}), support=0.005732568990801226, ordered_statistics=
[OrderedStatistic(items_base=frozenset({'mushroom cream sauce'}), items_add=frozenset({'escalope'}), confidence=0.3006993006993007,
lift=3.790832696715049)]),
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[OrderedStatistic(items_base=frozenset({'pasta'}), items_add=frozenset({'escalope'}), confidence=0.3728813559322034,
lift=4.700811850163794)]),
 RelationRecord(items=frozenset({'honey', 'fromage blanc'}), support=0.003332888948140248, ordered_statistics=
[OrderedStatistic(items_base=frozenset({'fromage blanc'}), items_add=frozenset({'honey'}), confidence=0.2450980392156863,
lift=5.164270764485569)]),
 RelationRecord(items=frozenset({'herb & pepper', 'ground beef'}), support=0.015997866951073192, ordered_statistics=
[OrderedStatistic(items_base=frozenset({'herb & pepper'}), items_add=frozenset({'ground beef'}), confidence=0.3234501347708895,
lift=3.2919938411349285)]),
 RelationRecord(items=frozenset({'tomato sauce', 'ground beef'}), support=0.005332622317024397, ordered_statistics=
[OrderedStatistic(items_base=frozenset({'tomato sauce'}), items_add=frozenset({'ground beef'}), confidence=0.3773584905660377,
```

```
lift=3.840659481324083)]),
 RelationRecord(items=frozenset({'olive oil', 'light cream'}), support=0.003199573390214638, ordered_statistics=
[OrderedStatistic(items_base=frozenset({'light cream'}), items_add=frozenset({'olive oil'}), confidence=0.20512820512820515,
lift=3.1147098515519573)]),
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[OrderedStatistic(items_base=frozenset({'whole wheat pasta'}), items_add=frozenset({'olive oil'}), confidence=0.2714932126696833,
lift=4.122410097642296)]),
 RelationRecord(items=frozenset({'shrimp', 'pasta'}), support=0.005065991201173177, ordered_statistics=
[OrderedStatistic(items_base=frozenset({'pasta'}), items_add=frozenset({'shrimp'}), confidence=0.3220338983050847,
lift=4.506672147735896)])]
```

```
## Putting the results well organised into a Pandas DataFrame
def inspect(results):
    lhs         = [tuple(result[2][0][0])[0] for result in results]
    rhs         = [tuple(result[2][0][1])[0] for result in results]
    supports    = [result[1] for result in results]
    return list(zip(lhs, rhs, supports))
resultsinDataFrame = pd.DataFrame(inspect(results), columns = ['Product 1', 'Product 2', 'Support'])
```

```
## Displaying the results sorted by descending supports
resultsinDataFrame.nlargest(n = 10, columns = 'Support')
```

	Product 1	Product 2	Support
4	herb & pepper	ground beef	0.015998
7	whole wheat pasta	olive oil	0.007999
2	pasta	escalope	0.005866
1	mushroom cream sauce	escalope	0.005733
5	tomato sauce	ground beef	0.005333
8	pasta	shrimp	0.005066
0	light cream	chicken	0.004533
3	fromage blanc	honey	0.003333
6	light cream	olive oil	0.003200

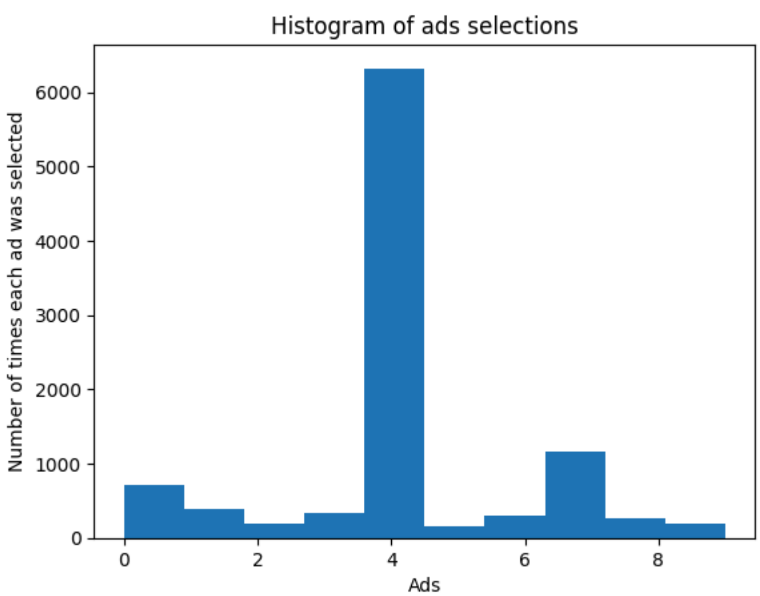
Upper Confidence Bound (UCB)

```
# Importing the libraries
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
```

```
# Importing the dataset
dataset = pd.read_csv('Ads_CTR_Optimisation.csv')
```

```
# Implementing UCB
import math
N = 10000
d = 10
ads_selected = []
numbers_of_selections = [0] * d
sums_of_rewards = [0] * d
total_reward = 0
for n in range(0, N):
    ad = 0
    max_upper_bound = 0
    for i in range(0, d):
        if (numbers_of_selections[i] > 0):
            average_reward = sums_of_rewards[i] / numbers_of_selections[i]
            delta_i = math.sqrt(3/2 * math.log(n + 1) / numbers_of_selections[i])
            upper_bound = average_reward + delta_i
        else:
            upper_bound = 1e400
        if upper_bound > max_upper_bound:
            max_upper_bound = upper_bound
            ad = i
    ads_selected.append(ad)
    numbers_of_selections[ad] = numbers_of_selections[ad] + 1
    reward = dataset.values[n, ad]
    sums_of_rewards[ad] = sums_of_rewards[ad] + reward
    total_reward = total_reward + reward
```

```
# Visualising the results
plt.hist(ads_selected)
plt.title('Histogram of ads selections')
plt.xlabel('Ads')
plt.ylabel('Number of times each ad was selected')
plt.show()
```



NLP Natural language processing

```
#Bag of word
# Importing the libraries
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
```

```
#Importing the dataset : note quoting 3 is used to remove "" from comment
dataset = pd.read_csv('Restaurant_Reviews.tsv', delimiter = '\t',quoting=3)
```

```
#Cleaning the text
import re
import nltk
nltk.download('stopwords')
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.stem.porter import PorterStemmer
corpus = []
for i in range(0, 1000):
  review = re.sub('[^a-zA-Z]', ' ', dataset['Review'][i])
  review = review.lower()
  review = review.split()
  ps = PorterStemmer()
  all_stopwords = stopwords.words('english')
  all_stopwords.remove('not')
  review = [ps.stem(word) for word in review if not word in set(all_stopwords)]
  review = ' '.join(review)
  corpus.append(review)
print(corpus)
```

```
[nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk_data...
[nltk_data]   Unzipping corpora/stopwords.zip.
['wow love place', 'crust not good', 'not tasti textur nasti', 'stop late may bank holiday rick steve recommend love', 'select menu grea
```

```
#Creating a Bag words
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
cv = CountVectorizer(max_features = 1500)
X = cv.fit_transform(corpus).toarray()
y = dataset.iloc[:, -1].values
```

```
len(X[0])
```

```
1500
```

```
# Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.20, random_state = 0)
```

```
# Training the Naive Bayes model on the Training set
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
classifier = GaussianNB()
classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
▾ GaussianNB
GaussianNB()
```

```
# Predicting the Test set results
y_pred = classifier.predict(X_test)
print(np.concatenate((y_pred.reshape(len(y_pred),1), y_test.reshape(len(y_test),1)),1))
```

```
[[1 0]
 [1 0]
 [1 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [1 0]
 [1 1]
 [1 0]
 [1 0]
 [1 1]
 [1 1]
 [1 1]
 [1 0]
 [1 1]
 [1 1]
 [1 1]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [1 1]
 [0 0]
 [0 1]
 [1 1]
 [1 0]
 [1 0]
```

```
[0 1]
[1 1]
[1 1]
[1 1]
[0 0]
[1 1]
[1 1]
[1 1]
[1 1]
[1 1]
[0 0]
[1 0]
[0 0]
[1 0]
[1 1]
[1 1]
[1 0]
[1 1]
[0 0]
[0 0]
[0 0]
[1 0]
[1 0]
[0 0]
[0 0]
[1 1]
[1 1]
[1 1]
[1 1]
[1 0]
[0 0]
[1 1]
```

```
# Making the Confusion Matrix
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
print(cm)
accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
[[55 42]
 [12 91]]
0.73
```

Predicting if a single review is positive or negative

```
new_review = 'I love this restaurant so much'
new_review = re.sub('[^a-zA-Z]', ' ', new_review)
new_review = new_review.lower()
new_review = new_review.split()
ps = PorterStemmer()
all_stopwords = stopwords.words('english')
all_stopwords.remove('not')
new_review = [ps.stem(word) for word in new_review if not word in set(all_stopwords)]
new_review = ' '.join(new_review)
new_corpus = [new_review]
new_X_test = cv.transform(new_corpus).toarray()
new_y_pred = classifier.predict(new_X_test)
print(new_y_pred)
```

```
[1]
```

```
new_review = 'I hate this restaurant so much'
new_review = re.sub('[^a-zA-Z]', ' ', new_review)
new_review = new_review.lower()
new_review = new_review.split()
ps = PorterStemmer()
all_stopwords = stopwords.words('english')
all_stopwords.remove('not')
new_review = [ps.stem(word) for word in new_review if not word in set(all_stopwords)]
new_review = ' '.join(new_review)
new_corpus = [new_review]
new_X_test = cv.transform(new_corpus).toarray()
new_y_pred = classifier.predict(new_X_test)
print(new_y_pred)
```

```
[0]
```

Importing the Libraries

```
# Importing the libraries
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
```

```
#Importing dataset - quoting is used to remove " from the text
dataset=pd.read_csv('/content/Restaurant_Reviews.tsv',sep='\t', quoting=3)
```

```
dataset.head()
```

	Review	Liked
0	Wow... Loved this place.	1
1	Crust is not good.	0
2	Not tasty and the texture was just nasty.	0
3	Stopped by during the late May bank holiday of...	1
4	The selection on the menu was great and so wer...	1

```
# Cleaning the texts
import re
import nltk
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from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.stem.porter import PorterStemmer
corpus = []
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  review = re.sub('[^a-zA-Z]', ' ', dataset['Review'][i])
  review = review.lower()
  review = review.split()
  ps = PorterStemmer()
  all_stopwords = stopwords.words('english')
  all_stopwords.remove('not')
  review = [ps.stem(word) for word in review if not word in set(all_stopwords)]
  review = ' '.join(review)
  corpus.append(review)
print(corpus)
```

```
[nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk_data...
[nltk_data]   Package stopwords is already up-to-date!
['wow love place', 'crust not good', 'not tasti textur nasti', 'stop late may bank holiday rick steve recommend love', 'select menu grea
```

```
print(corpus)
```

```
['wow love place', 'crust not good', 'not tasti textur nasti', 'stop late may bank holiday rick steve recommend love', 'select menu grea
```

```
# Creating the Bag of Words model
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
cv = CountVectorizer(max_features = 1500)
X = cv.fit_transform(corpus).toarray()
y = dataset.iloc[:, -1].values
```

```
len(X[0])
```

```
1500
```

```
# Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.20, random_state = 0)
```

```
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classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
▾ GaussianNB
GaussianNB()
```

```
# Predicting the Test set results
y_pred = classifier.predict(X_test)
print(np.concatenate((y_pred.reshape(len(y_pred),1), y_test.reshape(len(y_test),1)),1))
```

```
[[1 0]
 [1 0]
 [1 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [1 0]
 [1 1]
 [1 0]
 [1 0]
 [1 1]
 [1 1]
 [1 1]
 [1 0]
 [1 1]
 [1 1]
 [1 1]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
 [0 0]
```