

1.

Wes Doyle does not change the `min_samples_split` to 2 on the first tree he built because, he get highly dense trees with hundreds of leaves if we set `min_samples_split` to 2 instead of 100. As a result, the decision tree that is overly tailored to the training set of data is highly susceptible to being overfit.

2.

Speech to Text, Text to Speech, Chatbots, Translation, Text Analytics, Document Analysis, Image/Video Analysis, Anomaly Detection, and Personalization.

3.

I strongly advise using Amazon Lex for chatbots and Amazon Translate for language services. Lex offers natural and dynamic discussions thanks to its strong NLP capabilities. Multiple languages and seamless integration are supported by Translate. Both services are excellent for chatbot, and translation needs because they are scalable, affordable, and supported by AWS infrastructure.

4.

According to the article the two methods to detect the DDoS attack in SDN are:

DDoS Detection Algorithm Based on degree of attack: Actually, it is activated when the degree of attacks shows more than the 0.5 threshold. It calculates the degree of attack by using the NGain values for each feature.

and DDoS detection algorithm Based on Machine learning: this method uses the weight parameter to detect the DDoS attack.

5.

The False Positive Rate (FPR) and True Positive Rate (TPR) thresholds on the ROC curve were changed to improve the KNN algorithm. The performance of the algorithm in identifying DDoS assaults in software-defined networks could be improved thanks to this adjustment. The algorithm's capacity to distinguish between legitimate traffic and attack traffic was enhanced by finding a balance between properly recognizing attacks and reducing false alarms. This strategy helped improve the KNN algorithm's precision and efficacy in detecting DDoS attacks in this particular situation.

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Hands-on Assignment

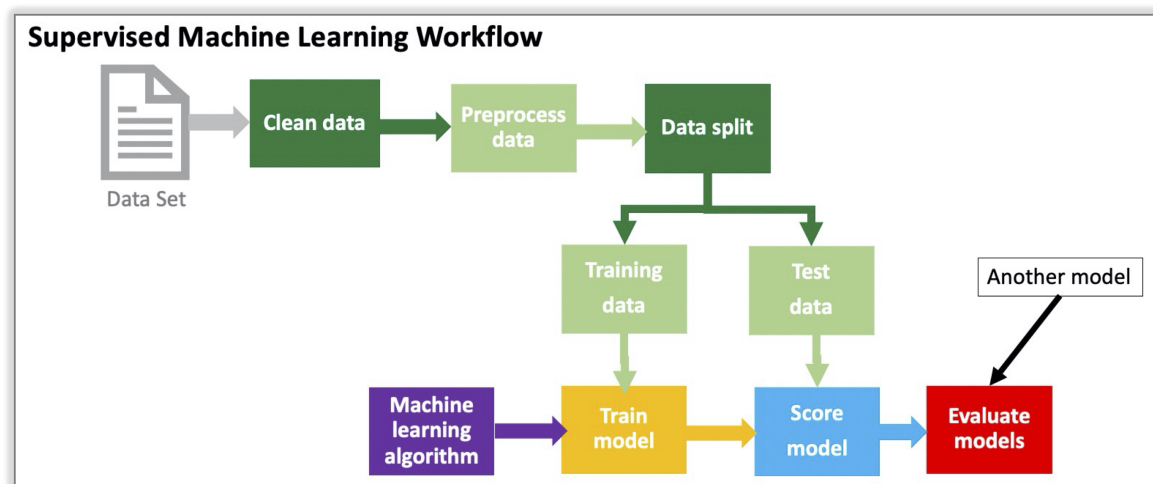
Complete the following two sections on Supervised Machine Learning:

- CART
- k-Nearest Neighbors

CART and k-Nearest Neighbors

Part 1: CART

Supervised Machine Learning CART



STEP 1: Import Libraries

- import pandas and numpy libraries
- import scatter_matrix from pandas.plotting
- import DecisionTreeRegressor from sklearn.tree

- import tree from sklearn
- import train_test_split, KFold, and cross_val_score from sklearn.model_selection
- import matplotlib
- import seaborn
- import pyplot from matplotlib

```
In [1]: # Import Python Libraries: NumPy and Pandas
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
# Import Libraries & modules for data visualization
from pandas.plotting import scatter_matrix
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
# Import scit-Learn module for the algorithm/model: DecisionTreeRegressor
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
from sklearn import tree
# Import scikit-Learn module to split the dataset into train/ test sub-dat
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
# Import scikit-Learn module for K-fold cross-validation - algorithm/model
from sklearn.model_selection import KFold
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
```

WORKFLOW: DATA SET

STEP 2: Read data description and Load the Data

- Read the description of the dataset listed below
- Dataset is provided in the module and assignment. It is called housing_boston.csv.
- Load the data into Pandas dataframe called df
- View the first five rows of the dataframe

Description of Boston Housing Dataset

We will investigate the Boston House Price dataset as you did with the linear regression homework. Each record in the database describes a Boston suburb or town. The data was drawn from the Boston Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) in 1970. The attributes are defined as follows:

- CRIM: This is the per capita crime rate by town
- ZN: This is the proportion of residential land zoned for lots larger than 25,000 sq. ft.
- INDUS: This is the proportion of non-retail business acres per town.
- CHAS: This is the Charles River dummy variable (this is equal to 1 if tract bounds river; 0 otherwise)
- NOX: This is the concentration of the nitric oxide (parts per 10 million)
- RM: This is the average number of rooms per dwelling
- AGE: This is the proportion of owner-occupied units built prior to 1940
- DIS: This is the weighted distances to five Boston employment centers
- RAD: This is the index of accessibility to radial highways

- TAX: This is the full-value property-tax rate per 10,000 dollars
- PTRATIO: This is the pupil-teacher ratio by town
- AA: This is calculated as $1000(AA - 0.63)^2$, where AA is the proportion of people of African American descent by town
- LSTAT: This is the percentage lower status of the population
- MEDV: This is the median value of owner-occupied homes in \$1000s

Note: For this assignment, we use a subset of the original dataset.

- CRIM: per capita crime rate by town
- INDUS: proportion of non-retail business acres per town
- TAX: full-value property-tax rate per 10,000 dollars
- MEDV: Median value of owner-occupied homes in 1000 dollars.

```
In [2]: # Specify location of the dataset.
housingfile = 'housing_boston.csv'
```

```
In [3]: # Load the data into a Pandas DataFrame
df = pd.read_csv(housingfile, header=None)
```

```
In [4]: # Specify the fields with their names
names = ['CRIM', 'ZN', 'INDUS', 'CHAS', 'NOX', 'RM', 'AGE', 'DIS', 'RAD',
```

```
In [5]: # Load the data into a Pandas DataFrame
df = pd.read_csv(housingfile, names=names)
# Look at the first 5 rows of data
df.head()
```

Out[5]:

	CRIM	ZN	INDUS	CHAS	NOX	RM	AGE	DIS	RAD	TAX	PTRATIO	AA
0	0.00632	18.0	2.31	0	0.538	6.575	65.2	4.0900	1	296	15.3	396.90
1	0.02731	0.0	7.07	0	0.469	6.421	78.9	4.9671	2	242	17.8	396.90
2	0.02729	0.0	7.07	0	0.469	7.185	61.1	4.9671	2	242	17.8	392.83
3	0.03237	0.0	2.18	0	0.458	6.998	45.8	6.0622	3	222	18.7	394.63
4	0.06905	0.0	2.18	0	0.458	7.147	54.2	6.0622	3	222	18.7	396.90

WORKFLOW: Clean and Preprocess the Dataset

STEP 3: Clean the data

- Find and Mark Missing Values
- If there are no missing data points, then proceed to Step 4.

```
In [6]: # We see there are no missing data points
df.isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[6]: CRIM      0
        ZN        0
        INDUS    0
        CHAS     0
        NOX      0
        RM       0
        AGE      0
        DIS      0
        RAD      0
        TAX      0
        PTRATIO  0
        AA       0
        LSTAT    0
        MEDV     0
        dtype: int64
```

```
In [7]: # Now Let's say we want to decrease the number of variables in our heatmap
# We would use the following code.
# Remember how to make a subset. Try using different variables.
df2= df[['CRIM','INDUS', 'TAX','MEDV']]
# We will use df2 for the rest of the calculations.
```

```
In [8]: df2.head()
```

```
Out[8]:
```

	CRIM	INDUS	TAX	MEDV
0	0.00632	2.31	296	24.0
1	0.02731	7.07	242	21.6
2	0.02729	7.07	242	34.7
3	0.03237	2.18	222	33.4
4	0.06905	2.18	222	36.2

STEP 4: Performing the Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

- Print a count of the number of rows (observations) and columns (variables)
- Print the data types of all variables
- Print a summary statistics of the data

```
In [9]: # Get the number of records/rows, and the number of variables/columns
print(df2.shape)
```

```
(452, 4)
```

```
In [10]: # Get the data types of all variables
print(df2.dtypes)
```

```
CRIM      float64
INDUS     float64
TAX        int64
MEDV      float64
dtype: object
```

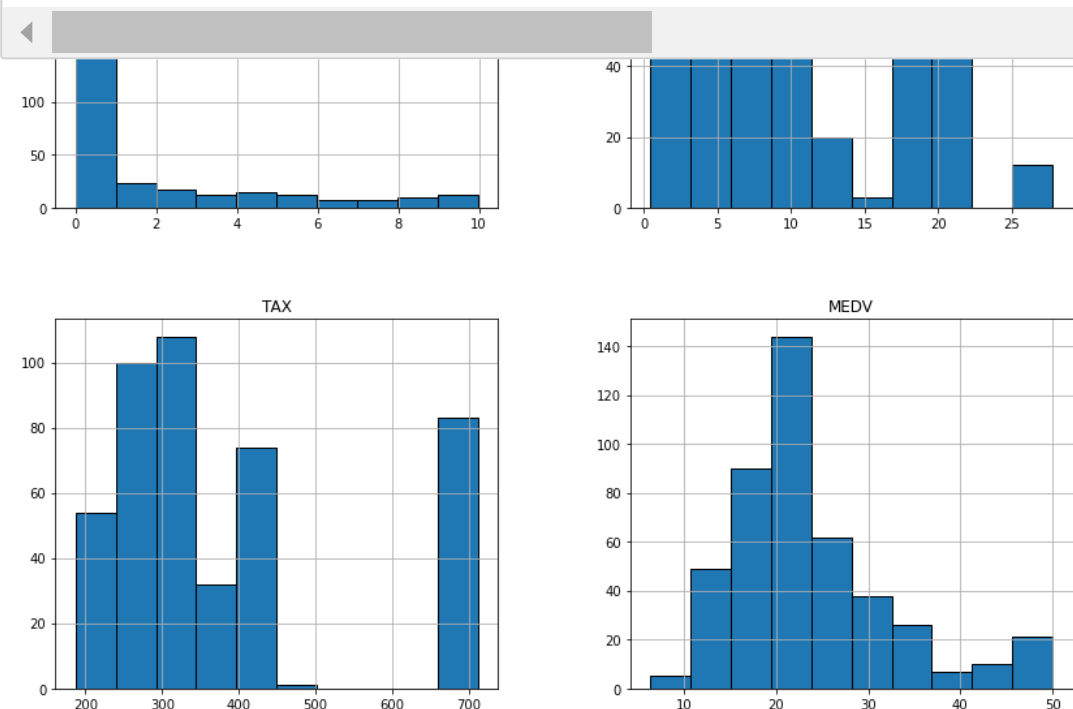
```
In [11]: # Obtain the summary statistics of the data
print(df2.describe())
```

	CRIM	INDUS	TAX	MEDV
count	452.000000	452.000000	452.000000	452.000000
mean	1.420825	10.304889	377.442478	23.750442
std	2.495894	6.797103	151.327573	8.808602
min	0.006320	0.460000	187.000000	6.300000
25%	0.069875	4.930000	276.750000	18.500000
50%	0.191030	8.140000	307.000000	21.950000
75%	1.211460	18.100000	411.000000	26.600000
max	9.966540	27.740000	711.000000	50.000000

STEP 4A: Create Histograms

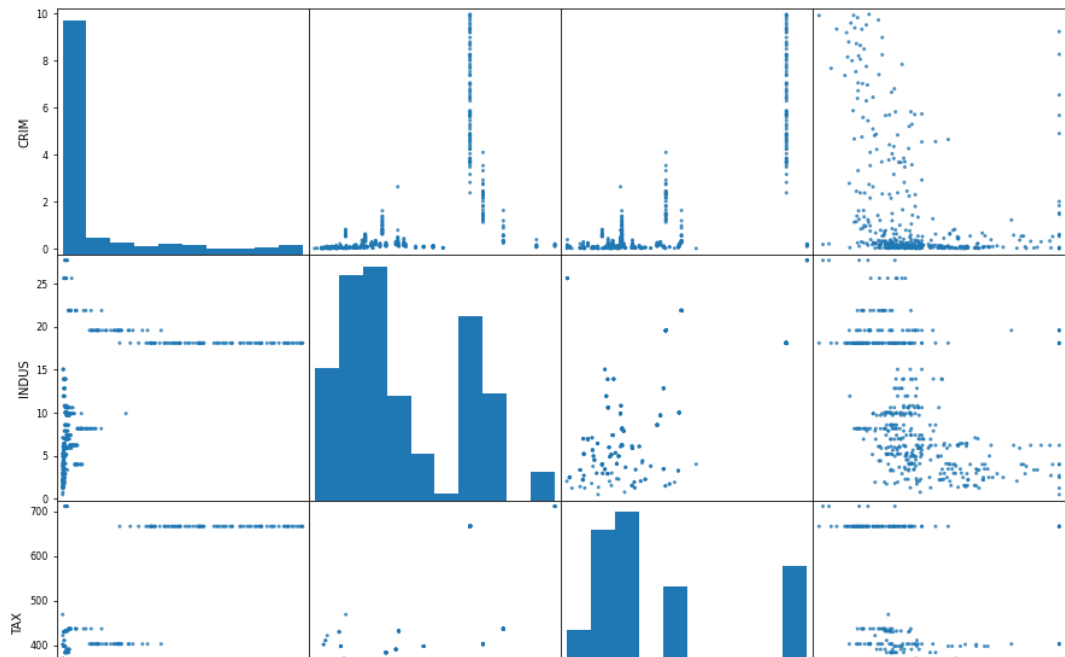
- Create histograms for each variable from the dataframe df with a figure size of 14 x 12
- Plot the histograms

```
In [12]: # Plot histogram for each variable. I encourage you to work with the histo
df2.hist(edgecolor='black',figsize=(14,12))
plt.show()
```



STEP 4B: Create Scatter Plots

```
In [13]: ▶ # Create scatter plot matrix
scatter_matrix(df2, alpha=0.8, figsize=(15, 15))
plt.show()
```



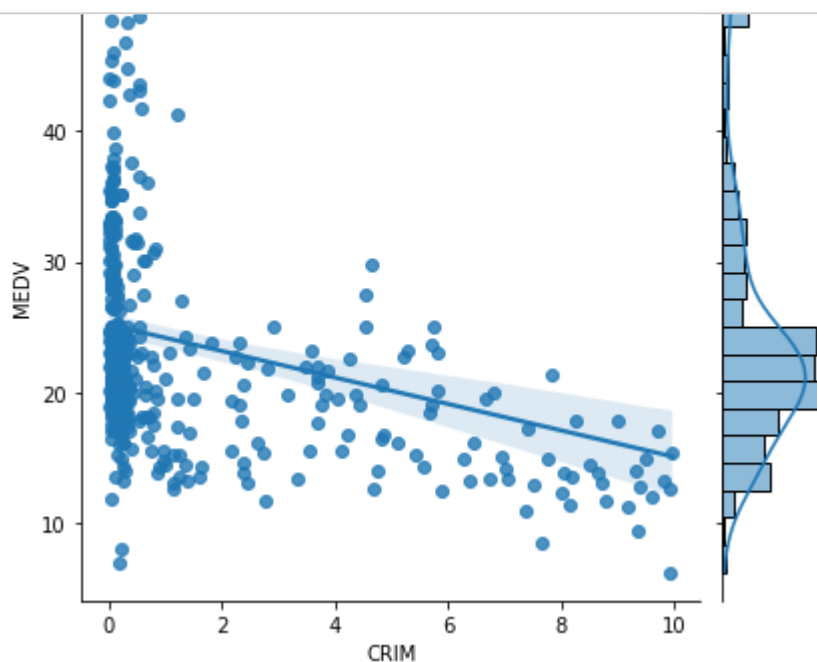
STEP 4C: Join Plots with Seaborn

IMPORTANT NOTE: You can find more information on joint plots here

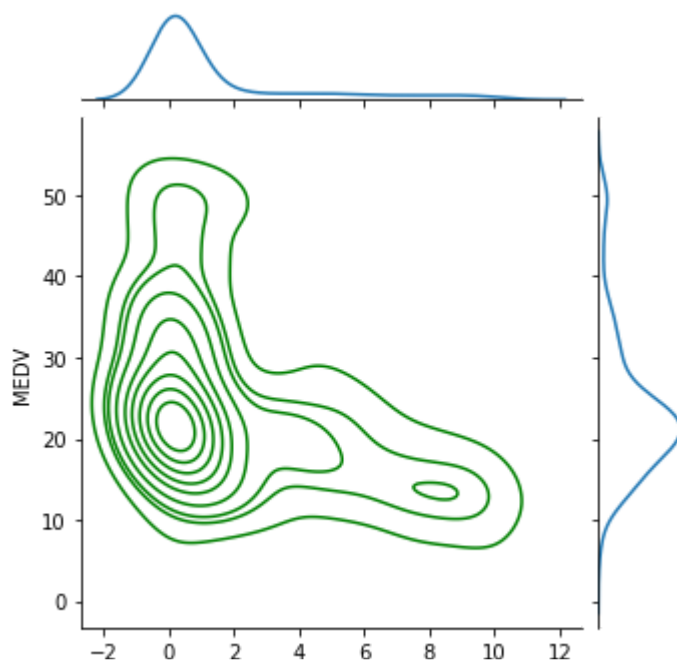
<http://seaborn.pydata.org/generated/seaborn.jointplot.html>

(<http://seaborn.pydata.org/generated/seaborn.jointplot.html>)

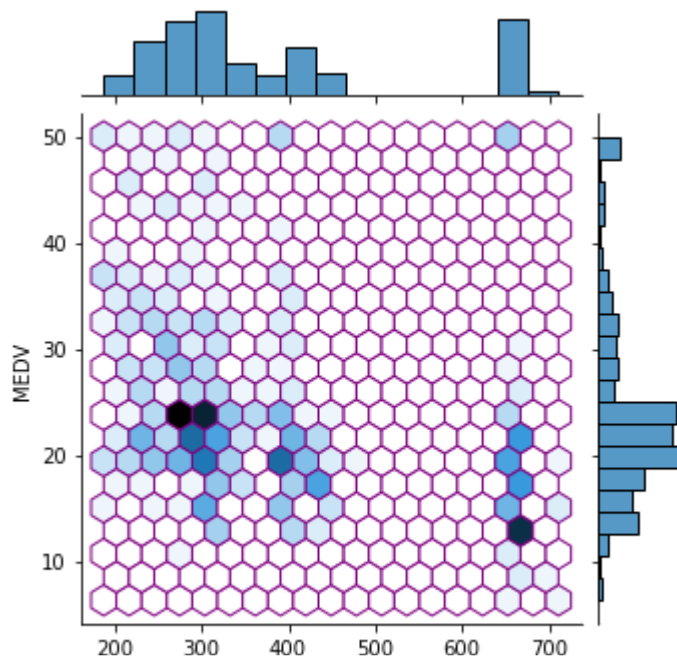
```
In [14]: sns.jointplot(data=df2, x="CRIM", y="MEDV", kind="reg")
```



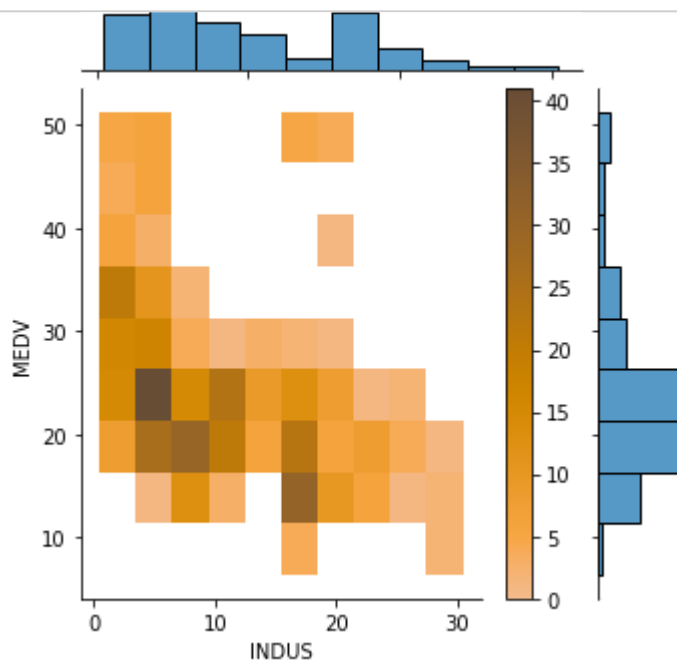
```
In [15]: #Join plot with CRIM and MEDV
sns.jointplot(x = 'CRIM', y = 'MEDV', data = df2, kind = 'kde', height = 5,
joint_kws={'color':'green'})
plt.show()
```




```
In [16]: #Join plot with TAX and MEDV
sns.jointplot(x = 'TAX', y = 'MEDV', data = df2, kind = 'hex', height = 5,
joint_kws={'color':'purple'})
plt.show()
```

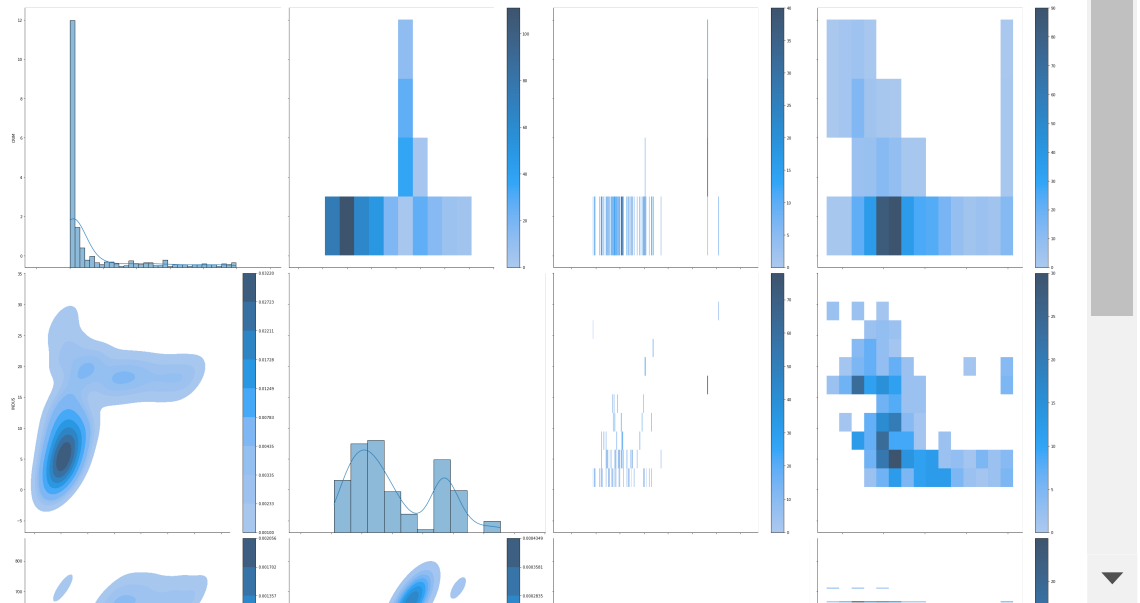


```
In [17]: # Join plot with TAX and MEDV
sns.jointplot(x = 'INDUS', y = 'MEDV', data = df2, kind = 'hist', height = 5,
joint_kws={'color':'orange'}, binwidth=(3,5), cbar=True)
plt.show()
```



```
In [18]: # Now we will combine the join plots
g = sns.PairGrid(df2, height= 10)
g.map_upper(sns.histplot, bins= 20, binwidth=3, cbar=True)
g.map_lower(sns.kdeplot, fill=True, cbar=True)
g.map_diag(sns.histplot, kde=True, cbar=True)
```

Out[18]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x239cec29250>



WORKFLOW: DATA SPLIT

STEP 5: Separate the Dataset into Input & Output NumPy Arrays

- Store the dataframe df2 values into a NumPy array
- Separate the array into input and output components by slicing

```
In [19]: # Store the dataframe values into a numPy array
array = df2.values
# Separate the array into input and output components by slicing (you used)
# For X (input) [:,3] --> All the rows and columns from 0 up to 3
X = array[:, 0:3]
# For Y (output) [:,3] --> All the rows in the last column (MEDV)
Y = array[:,3]
```

STEP 6: Split into Input/Output Array into Training/Testing Datasets

- Split the dataset into training at 67% and test at 33% with the seed = 7

```
In [20]: # Split the dataset --> training sub-dataset: 67%, and test sub-dataset: 33%
test_size = 0.33
# Selection of records to include in which sub-dataset must be done randomly
seed = 7
# Split the dataset (both input & output) into training/testing datasets
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=0.33, random_state=seed)
```

WORKFLOW: TRAIN MODEL

STEP 7: Build and Train the Model

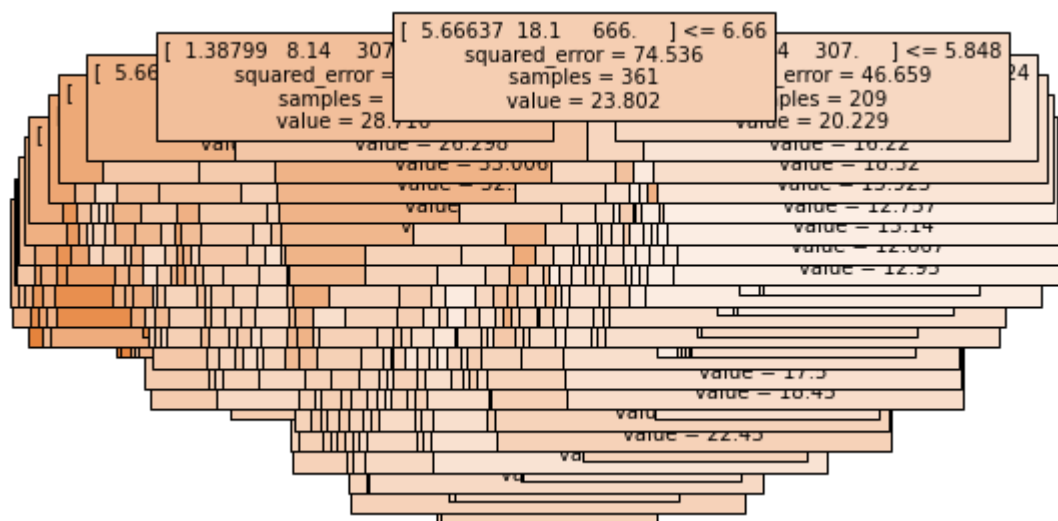
- Assign DecisionTreeRegressor to the model
- Train the model
- Print output

```
In [21]: # Build the model
model = DecisionTreeRegressor(random_state=seed)
```

```
In [22]: # Train the model using the training sub-dataset
model.fit(X_train, Y_train)
# Non-Linear --> NO coefficients and the intercept
DecisionTreeRegressor (criterion='mse', max_depth=None, max_features=None,
max_leaf_nodes=None, min_impurity_decrease=0.0, min_samples_split=100,
min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0, random_state=seed, splitter='best')
```

```
Out[22]: DecisionTreeRegressor(criterion='mse', min_samples_split=100, random_state=7)
```

```
In [23]: #Plot tree
tree.plot_tree(model, feature_names=X_train, class_names=Y_train, filled=True)
plt.show()
```



WORKFLOW: SCORE MODEL

STEP 8: Calculate R-Squared

- Calculate the R-Squared
- Print the score

**** Note:** The higher the R-squared, the better (0 – 100%). Depending on the model, the best models score above 83%. The R-squared value tells us how well the independent variables predict the dependent variable, which is very low. Think about how you could increase the R-squared. What variables would you use?

```
In [24]: ▶ R_squared = model.score(X_test, Y_test)
          print('R-Squared = ', R_squared)
```

```
R-Squared = 0.24948500553354236
```

Step 9: Prediction

- Execute model prediction
- We have now trained the model. Let's use the trained model to predict the "Median value of owner-occupied homes in 1000 dollars" (MEDV).

We are using the following predictors for the 1st prediction:

- CRIM: per capita crime rate by town: 12
- INDUS: proportion of non-retail business acres per town: 10
- TAX: full-value property-tax rate per \$10,000: 450

Notes: So, the model predicts that the median value of owner-occupied homes in 1000 dollars in the above suburb should be around \$12,600.

We are using the following predictors for the 2nd prediction:

- CRIM: per capita crime rate by town: 2
- INDUS: proportion of non-retail business acres per town: 30
- TAX: full-value property-tax rate per \$10,000: 50

Notes: So, the model predicts that the median value of owner-occupied homes in 1000 dollars in the above suburb should be around \$15,700.

```
In [25]: ▶ model.predict([[12,10,450]])
```

```
Out[25]: array([12.6])
```

```
In [26]: model.predict([[2,30,50]])
```

```
Out[26]: array([15.7])
```

WORKFLOW: EVALUATE MODELS

Step 10: Train & Score Model 2 Using K-Fold Cross Validation Data Split

- Specify the k-size to 10
- Fix the random seed to 7
- Split the entire data set
- Obtain score
- Train the model and run K-fold cross-validation
- Print results

```
In [27]: # Evaluate the algorithm
# Specify the K-size
num_folds = 10
# Fix the random seed
# must use the same seed value so that the same subsets can be obtained
# for each time the process is repeated
seed = 7
# Split the whole data set into folds
kfold= KFold(n_splits=num_folds, random_state=seed, shuffle=True)
scoring = 'neg_mean_squared_error'
```

```
In [28]: # Train the model and run K-fold cross-validation to validate/evaluate the
results = cross_val_score(model, X, Y, cv=kfold, scoring=scoring)
# Print out the evaluation results
# Result: the average of all the results obtained from the k-fold cross va
print("Average of all results from the K-fold Cross Validation, using nega
```

Average of all results from the K-fold Cross Validation, using negative mean squared error: -76.82251835748792

Notes: After we train, we evaluate. We are using K-fold to determine if the model is acceptable. We pass the whole set since the system will divide it for us. This value would traditionally be a positive value but scikit reports this value as a negative value. If you want a positive number, you may calculate the square root of the Negative Mean Squared Error value.

Part 2: k-Nearest Neighbors (kNN)

Supervised Machine Learning k-Nearest Neighbors (kNN)

- Let's begin Part 2 using the same Supervised Learning Workflow used in part 1.

STEP 1: Import Libraries

- import pandas and numpy libraries
- import scatter_matrix from pandas.plotting
- import matplotlib
- import seaborn
- import pyplot from matplotlib
- import KNeighborsClassifier from sklearn.neighbors
- import train_test_split, KFold, and cross_val_score from sklearn.model_selection
- import classification_report from sklearn.metrics

```
In [29]: # Import Python Libraries: NumPy and Pandas  
import pandas as pd  
import numpy as np  
# Import Libraries & modules for data visualization  
from pandas.plotting import scatter_matrix  
from matplotlib import pyplot  
# Import scikit-Learn module for the algorithm/model: Nearest Neighbors  
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
```

```
In [30]: # Import scikit-Learn module to split the dataset into train/ test subdata  
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split  
# Import scikit-Learn module for K-fold cross-validation - algorithm/model  
from sklearn.model_selection import KFold  
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score  
# Import scikit-Learn module classification report to later use for inform  
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
```

WORKFLOW: DATA SET

STEP 2: Read data description and Load the Data

- Read the description of the dataset listed below
- Dataset is provided in the module and assignment. It is called iris.csv.
- Load the data into Pandas dataframe called df
- View the first five rows of the dataframe

Description Iris Dataset

Data Set: iris.csv

Title: Iris Plants Database Updated Sept 21 by C. Blake -Added discrepancy information

Sources:

- Creator: RA_ Fisher
- Donor: Michael Marshall (MARSHALL%PLU@io.arc.nasa.gov)
- Date: 1988

Relevant Information: This is perhaps the best-known database to be found in the pattern recognition literature. Fisher's paper is a classic in the field and is referenced frequently to this day. (See Duda & Hart, for example)

The data set contains 3 classes of 50 instances each, where each class refers to a type of iris plant.

Predicted attribute: class of Iris plant

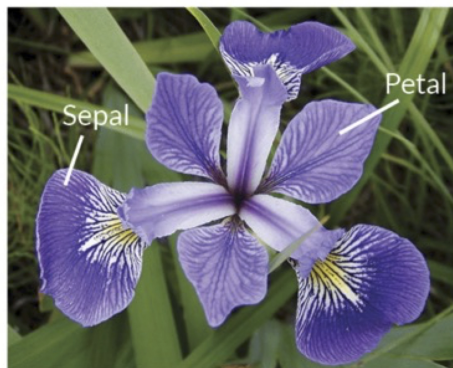
Number of Instances: 150 (50 in each of three classes)

Number of predictors: 4 numeric

Predictive attributes and the class attribute information:

- sepal length in cm
- sepal width in cm
- petal length in cm
- petal width in cm

class:



Iris Versicolor



Iris Setosa



Iris Virginica

```
In [31]: ▶ # Specify location of the dataset
filename = 'iris.csv'
```

```
In [32]: ▶ # Load the data into a Pandas DataFrame
df = pd.read_csv(filename)
```

WORKFLOW: Clean and Preprocess the Dataset

STEP 3: Clean the data

- Find and Mark Missing Values
- If there are no missing data points, then proceed to Step 4.

```
In [33]: ▶ # mark zero values as missing or NaN
df[['SepalLengthCm', 'SepalWidthCm', 'PetalLengthCm', 'PetalWidthCm']]
= df[['SepalLengthCm', 'SepalWidthCm', 'PetalLengthCm', 'PetalWidthCm']]
.replace(0,np.NaN)
# count the number of NaN values in each column
print (df.isnull().sum())
```

```
Id                0
SepalLengthCm     0
SepalWidthCm      0
PetalLengthCm     0
PetalWidthCm      0
Species           0
dtype: int64
```

STEP 4: Performing the Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

- Print a count of the number of rows (observations) and columns (variables)
- Print the data types of all variables
- Print the first five records
- Print a summary statistics of the data
- Print the number of records in each class

```
In [34]: ▶ # get the dimensions or shape of the dataset
# i.e. number of records / rows X number of variables / columns
print(df.shape)
```

```
(150, 6)
```


In [35]: `#get the data types of all the variables / attributes in the data set`
`print(df.dtypes)`

```

Id                int64
SepalLengthCm     float64
SepalWidthCm      float64
PetalLengthCm     float64
PetalWidthCm      float64
Species           object
dtype: object

```

In [36]: `#return the first five records / rows of the data set`
`print(df.head(5))`

	Id	SepalLengthCm	SepalWidthCm	PetalLengthCm	PetalWidthCm	Species
0	1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
1	2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
2	3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	Iris-setosa
3	4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	Iris-setosa
4	5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa

In [37]: `#return the summary statistics of the numeric variables / attributes in the data set`
`print(df.describe())`

	Id	SepalLengthCm	SepalWidthCm	PetalLengthCm	PetalWidthCm
count	150.000000	150.000000	150.000000	150.000000	150.000000
mean	75.500000	5.843333	3.054000	3.758667	1.198667
std	43.445368	0.828066	0.433594	1.764420	0.763161
min	1.000000	4.300000	2.000000	1.000000	0.100000
25%	38.250000	5.100000	2.800000	1.600000	0.300000
50%	75.500000	5.800000	3.000000	4.350000	1.300000
75%	112.750000	6.400000	3.300000	5.100000	1.800000
max	150.000000	7.900000	4.400000	6.900000	2.500000

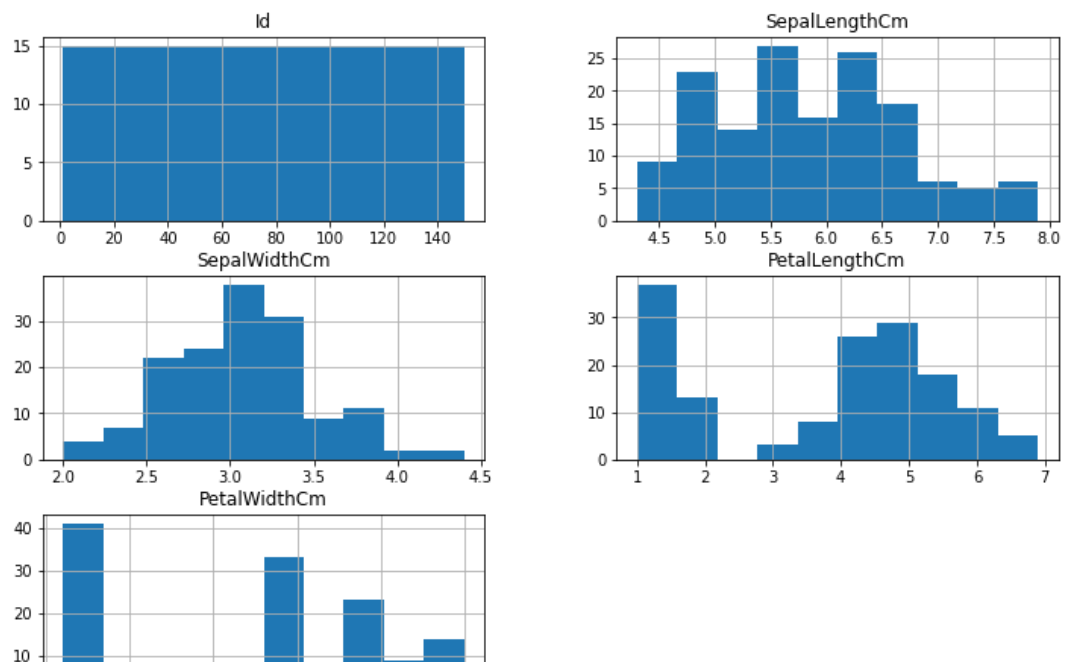
```
In [38]: ▶ #class distribution i.e. how many records are in each class  
print(df.groupby('Species').size())
```

```
Species  
Iris-setosa      50  
Iris-versicolor  50  
Iris-virginica   50  
dtype: int64
```

STEP 4A: Create Histograms

- Create histograms from the dataframe df that is black with a figure size of 12 x 8
- Plot the histograms

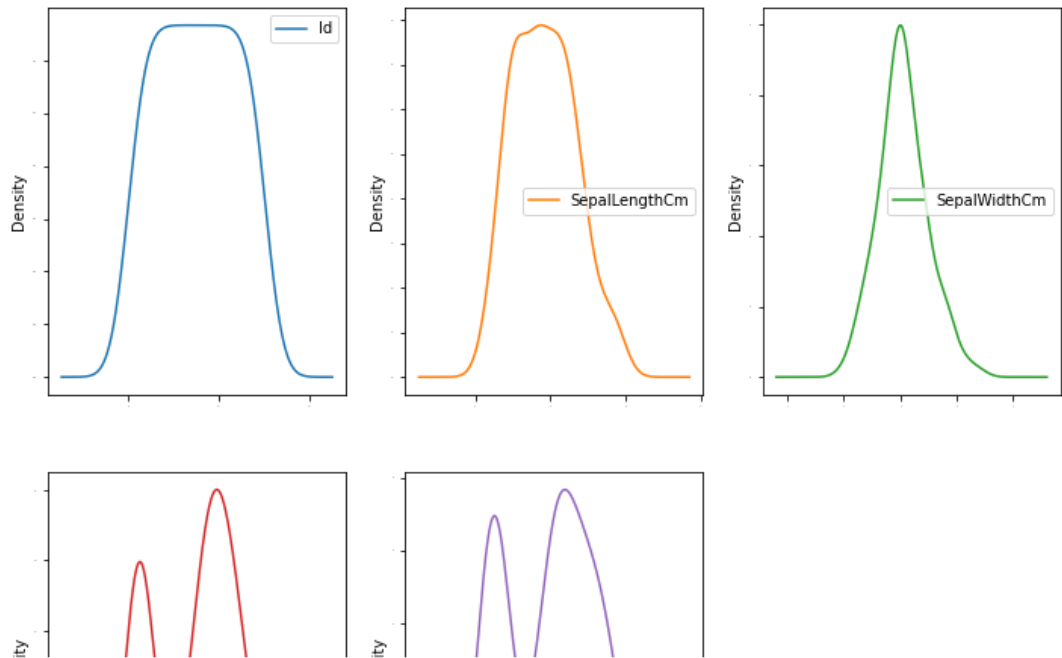
```
In [39]: ▶ #plot histogram of each numeric variable / attribute in the data set  
df.hist(figsize=(12, 8))  
pyplot.show()
```



Step 4B: Density plots

- Create density plots from the dataframe df

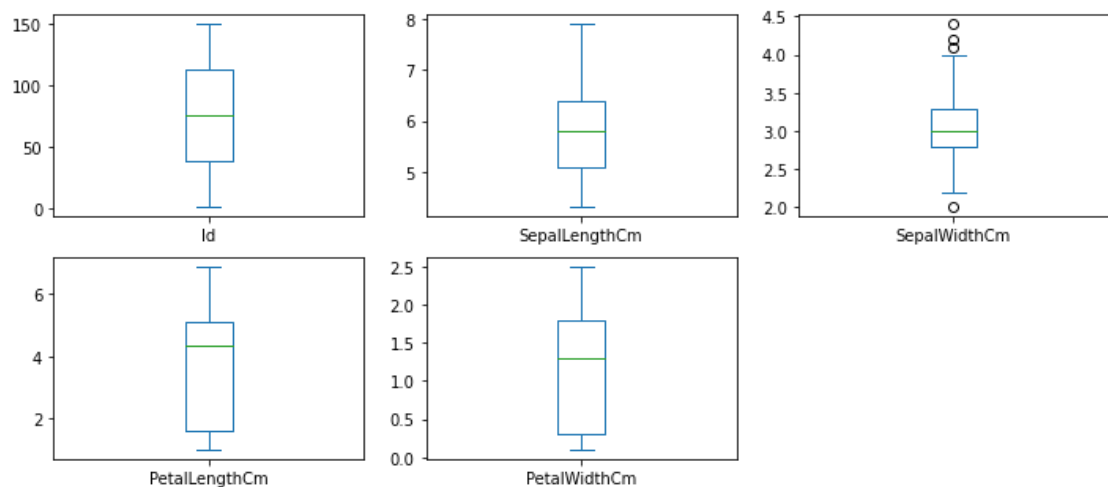
```
In [40]: # generate density plots of each numeric variable / attribute in the data
df.plot(kind='density', subplots=True, layout=(3, 3), sharex=False,
legend=True, fontsize=1,
figsize=(12, 16))
pyplot.show()
```



Step 4C: Create Boxplots

- Create Boxplots

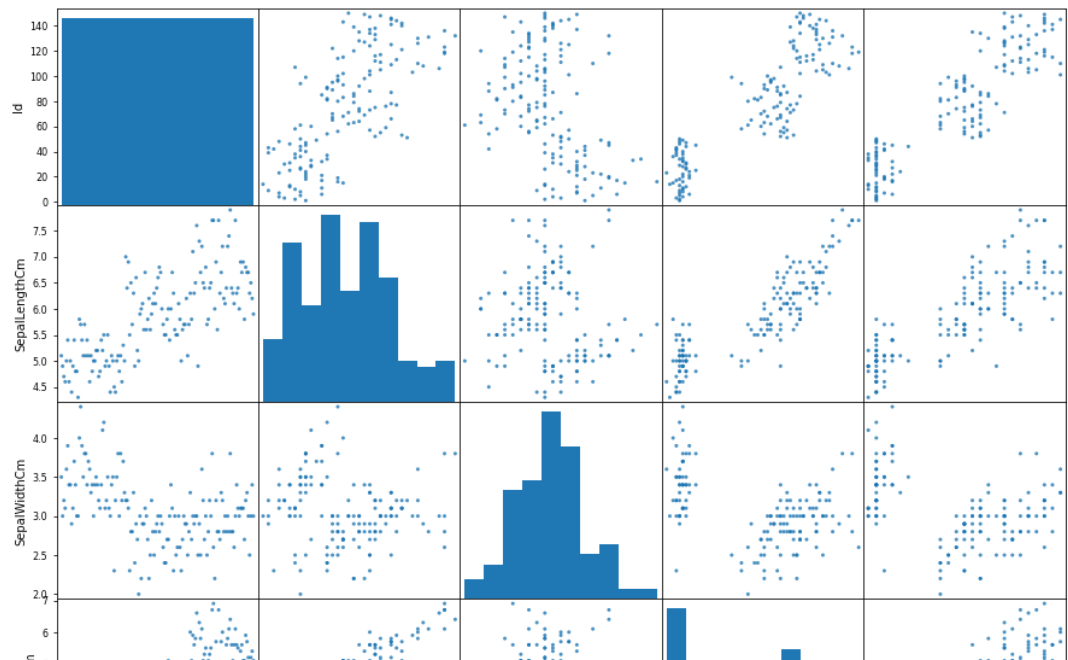
```
In [41]: # generate box plots of each numeric variable / attribute in the data set
df.plot(kind='box', subplots=True, layout=(3,3), sharex=False,
figsize=(12,8))
pyplot.show()
```



Step 4D: Create Scatter plots

- Create Scatter plots

```
In [42]: ▶ # generate scatter plot matrix of each numeric variable / attribute in the
scatter_matrix(df, alpha=0.8, figsize=(15, 15))
pyplot.show()
```



WORKFLOW: DATA SPLIT

STEP 5: Separate the Dataset into Input & Output NumPy Arrays

- Store the dataframe values into a NumPy array

```
In [43]: ▶ # store dataframe values into a numpy array
array = df.values
# separate array into input and output by slicing
# for X(input)[:, 1:5] --> all the rows, columns from 1 - 4 (5 - 1)
# these are the independent variables or predictors
X = array[:, 1:5]
# for Y(input)[:, 5] --> all the rows, column 5
# this is the value we are trying to predict
Y = array[:, 5]
```

STEP 6: Split into Input/Output Array into

Training/Testing Datasets

Output: 100% (1000/1000) Data split: 67% (670) training, 33% (330) test

```
In [44]: ▶ # split the dataset --> training sub-dataset: 67%; test sub-dataset: 33%
test_size = 0.33
#selection of records to include in each data sub-dataset must be done randomly
seed = 7
```

```
In [45]: ▶ #split the dataset (input and output) into training / test datasets
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=test_size,
random_state=seed)
```

WORKFLOW: TRAIN MODEL

STEP 7: Build and Train the Model

- Assign kNN to the model
- Train the model
- Print the classification report

```
In [46]: ▶ #build the model
model = KNeighborsClassifier()
```

```
In [47]: ▶ # train the model using the training sub-dataset
model.fit(X_train, Y_train)
```

```
Out[47]: KNeighborsClassifier()
```

```
In [48]: #print the classification report
predicted = model.predict(X_test)
report = classification_report(Y_test, predicted)
print("Classification Report: ", "\n", "\n", report)
```

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Iris-setosa	1.00	1.00	1.00	14
Iris-versicolor	0.85	0.94	0.89	18
Iris-virginica	0.94	0.83	0.88	18
accuracy			0.92	50
macro avg	0.93	0.93	0.93	50
weighted avg	0.92	0.92	0.92	50

C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\neighbors_classification.py:228: FutureWarning: Unlike other reduction functions (e.g. `skew`, `kurtosis`), the default behavior of `mode` typically preserves the axis it acts along. In SciPy 1.11.0, this behavior will change: the default value of `keepdims` will become False, the `axis` over which the statistic is taken will be eliminated, and the value None will no longer be accepted. Set `keepdims` to True or False to avoid this warning.

```
mode, _ = stats.mode(_y[neigh_ind, k], axis=1)
```

WORKFLOW: SCORE MODEL 1

STEP 8: Score the Accuracy of the Model

- Calculate accuracy score
- Print the score

```
In [49]: #score the accuracy leve
result = model.score(X_test, Y_test)
#print out the results
print(("Accuracy: %.3f%%") % (result*100.0))
```

Accuracy: 92.000%

C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\neighbors_classification.py:228: FutureWarning: Unlike other reduction functions (e.g. `skew`, `kurtosis`), the default behavior of `mode` typically preserves the axis it acts along. In SciPy 1.11.0, this behavior will change: the default value of `keepdims` will become False, the `axis` over which the statistic is taken will be eliminated, and the value None will no longer be accepted. Set `keepdims` to True or False to avoid this warning.

```
mode, _ = stats.mode(_y[neigh_ind, k], axis=1)
```

Step 9: Prediction

- Execute model prediction

Note: We have now trained the model and using that trained model to predict the type of flower we have with the listed values for each variable.

```
In [50]: ▶ model.predict([[5.3, 3.0, 4.5, 1.5]])
```

```
C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\neighbors\_classification.py:228: FutureWarning: Unlike other reduction functions (e.g. `skew`, `kurtosis`), the default behavior of `mode` typically preserves the axis it acts along. In SciPy 1.11.0, this behavior will change: the default value of `keepdims` will become False, the `axis` over which the statistic is taken will be eliminated, and the value None will no longer be accepted. Set `keepdims` to True or False to avoid this warning.
  mode, _ = stats.mode(_y[neigh_ind, k], axis=1)
```

```
Out[50]: array(['Iris-versicolor'], dtype=object)
```

WORKFLOW: EVALUATE MODELS

Step 10: Train & Score Model 2 Using K-Fold Cross Validation Data Split

- Specify the k-size to 10
- Fix the random seed to 7
- Split the entire data set
- Obtain the accuracy level
- Train the model and run K-fold cross-validation
- Print results

```
In [51]: ▶ # evaluate the algorithm
# specify the number of time of repeated splitting, in this case 10 folds
n_splits = 10
```

```
In [52]: ▶ # fix the random seed
# must use the same seed value so that the same subsets can be obtained
# for each time the process is repeated
seed = 7
```

```
In [53]: # split the whole dataset into folds
# In k-fold cross-validation, the original sample is randomly partitioned
# into k equal sized subsamples. Of the k subsamples, a single subsample is
# retained as the validation data for testing the model, and the remaining
# 1 subsamples are used as training data. The cross-validation process is
# repeated k times, with each of the k subsamples used exactly once as the
# validation data. The k results can then be averaged to produce a single
# estimation. The advantage of this method over repeated random sub-sampling
# is that all observations are used for both training and validation, and each
# observation is used for validation exactly once.
kfold = KFold(n_splits, random_state=seed, shuffle=True)
```

```
In [54]: # we can use the accuracy level to evaluate the model / algorithm
scoring = 'accuracy'
```

```
In [55]: # train the model and run K-fold cross validation to validate / evaluate the model
results = cross_val_score(model, X, Y, cv=kfold, scoring=scoring)
```

C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\neighbors_classification.py:228: FutureWarning: Unlike other reduction functions (e.g. `skew`, `kurtosis`), the default behavior of `mode` typically preserves the axis it acts along. In SciPy 1.11.0, this behavior will change: the default value of `keepdims` will become False, the `axis` over which the statistic is taken will be eliminated, and the value None will no longer be accepted. Set `keepdims` to True or False to avoid this warning.

```
mode, _ = stats.mode(_y[neigh_ind, k], axis=1)
```

C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\neighbors_classification.py:228: FutureWarning: Unlike other reduction functions (e.g. `skew`, `kurtosis`), the default behavior of `mode` typically preserves the axis it acts along. In SciPy 1.11.0, this behavior will change: the default value of `keepdims` will become False, the `axis` over which the statistic is taken will be eliminated, and the value None will no longer be accepted. Set `keepdims` to True or False to avoid this warning.


```
mode, _ = stats.mode(_y[neigh_ind, k], axis=1)
```

C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\neighbors_classification.py:228: FutureWarning: Unlike other reduction functions (e.g. `skew`, `kurtosis`), the default behavior of `mode` typically preserves the axis it acts along. In SciPy 1.11.0, this behavior will change: the default value of `keepdims` will become False, the `axis` over which the statistic is taken will be eliminated, and the value None will no longer be accepted. Set `keepdims` to True or False to avoid this warning.

```
In [56]: # print the evaluation results
# result: the average of all the results obtained from the K-fold cross validation
print("Accuracy: %.3f (%.3f)" % (results.mean(), results.std()))
```

```
Accuracy: 0.953 (0.052)
```


GREAT JOB! YOU ARE DONE.

In [2]:  `pip install nbconvert`

Defaulting to user installation because normal site-packages is not writeable
Requirement already satisfied: nbconvert in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (6.4.4)
Requirement already satisfied: bleach in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from nbconvert) (4.1.0)
Requirement already satisfied: Jinja2>=2.4 in c:\users\pushpalatha\appdata\roaming\python\python39\site-packages (from nbconvert) (3.0.3)
Requirement already satisfied: testpath in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from nbconvert) (0.5.0)
Requirement already satisfied: jupyter-core in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from nbconvert) (4.9.2)
Requirement already satisfied: nbclient<0.6.0,>=0.5.0 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from nbconvert) (0.5.13)
Requirement already satisfied: nbformat>=4.4 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from nbconvert) (5.3.0)
Requirement already satisfied: mistune<2,>=0.8.1 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from nbconvert) (0.8.4)
Requirement already satisfied: traitlets>=5.0 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from nbconvert) (5.1.1)
Requirement already satisfied: pandocfilters>=1.4.1 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from nbconvert) (1.5.0)
Requirement already satisfied: defusedxml in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from nbconvert) (0.7.1)
Requirement already satisfied: entrypoints>=0.2.2 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from nbconvert) (0.4)
Requirement already satisfied: jupyterlab-pygments in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from nbconvert) (0.1.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pygments>=2.4.1 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from nbconvert) (2.11.2)
Requirement already satisfied: BeautifulSoup4 in c:\users\pushpalatha\appdata\roaming\python\python39\site-packages (from nbconvert) (4.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: MarkupSafe>=2.0 in c:\users\pushpalatha\appdata\roaming\python\python39\site-packages (from Jinja2>=2.4->nbconvert) (2.1.2)
Requirement already satisfied: nest-asyncio in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from nbclient<0.6.0,>=0.5.0->nbconvert) (1.5.5)
Requirement already satisfied: jupyter-client>=6.1.5 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from nbclient<0.6.0,>=0.5.0->nbconvert) (6.1.12)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.1 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from jupyter-client>=6.1.5->nbclient<0.6.0,>=0.5.0->nbconvert) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pyzmq>=13 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from jupyter-client>=6.1.5->nbclient<0.6.0,>=0.5.0->nbconvert) (22.3.0)
Requirement already satisfied: tornado>=4.1 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from jupyter-client>=6.1.5->nbclient<0.6.0,>=0.5.0->nbconvert) (6.1)
Requirement already satisfied: pywin32>=1.0 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from jupyter-core->nbconvert) (302)
Requirement already satisfied: jsonschema>=2.6 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from nbformat>=4.4->nbconvert) (4.4.0)
Requirement already satisfied: fastjsonschema in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from nbformat>=4.4->nbconvert) (2.15.1)
Requirement already satisfied: attrs>=17.4.0 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from jsonschema>=2.6->nbformat>=4.4->nbconvert) (21.

4.0)

Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing!=0.17.0,!=0.17.1,!=0.17.2,>=0.14.0 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from jsonschema>=2.6->nbformat>=4.4->nbconvert) (0.18.0)

Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in c:\users\pushpalatha\appdata\roaming\python\python39\site-packages (from python-dateutil>=2.1->jupyter-client>=6.1.5->nbclient<0.6.0,>=0.5.0->nbconvert) (1.12.0)

Requirement already satisfied: soupsieve>=1.2 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from beautifulsoup4->nbconvert) (2.3.1)

Requirement already satisfied: webencodings in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from bleach->nbconvert) (0.5.1)

Requirement already satisfied: packaging in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from bleach->nbconvert) (21.3)

Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing!=3.0.5,>=2.0.2 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from packaging->bleach->nbconvert) (3.0.4)

Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.

In []: ▶