PRIYANKA GUNIGANTI – 700747212

In [4]:
```
#question1 implement the naive bayes method using scikit-learn lib
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, accuracy_score
#use the dataset available with the name glass
glass_data = pd.read_csv('C:\\Users\\priya\\OneDrive\\Documents\\NN Assignments\\NNDL_Code and Data\\glass.csv')
x_train = glass_data.drop("Type", axis=1)
y_train = glass_data['Type']
#use test_train_split to create training and testing part
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x_train, y_train, test_size=0.2, random_state=0)
#train the model using the training sets
classifier = GaussianNB()
classifier.fit(x_train, y_train)
y_pred = classifier.predict(x_test)
#classification report
c_report = classification_report(y_test, y_pred)
print(c_report)
#evaluate the model on test part using score
print("naive bayes accuracy is:", (accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))*100)
```

```
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           1       0.19      0.44      0.27         9
           2       0.33      0.16      0.21        19
           3       0.33      0.20      0.25         5
           5       0.00      0.00      0.00         2
           6       0.67      1.00      0.80         2
           7       1.00      1.00      1.00         6

    accuracy                           0.37        43
   macro avg       0.42      0.47      0.42        43
weighted avg       0.40      0.37      0.36        43

naive bayes accuracy is: 37.2093023255814
```

In this question, I have imported numpy,pandas and all the required methods from the scikit-learn library and then imported the glass dataset and divided the data into train and test datasets using the type column and test_rain_split.

I then trained the model using the classifier and then predicted the output and calculated the classification report on the test data. Lastly, I have evaluated the accuracy score.

In [5]:

```
#question2 implement the linear svm method using scikit-learn
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, accuracy_score
glass_data = pd.read_csv('C:\\Users\\priya\\OneDrive\\Documents\\NN Assignments\\NNDL_Code and Data\\glass.csv')
x_train = glass_data.drop("Type", axis=1)
y_train = glass_data['Type']
# splitting train and test data using train_test_split
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x_train, y_train, test_size=0.2, random_state=0)
# Train the model using the training sets
svc = SVC()
svc.fit(x_train, y_train)
y_pred = svc.predict(x_test)
# Classification report
qual_report = classification_report(y_test, y_pred, zero_division = 0)
print(qual_report)
print("SVM accuracy is: ", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)*100)
```

```
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           1       0.21      1.00      0.35         9
           2       0.00      0.00      0.00        19
           3       0.00      0.00      0.00         5
           5       0.00      0.00      0.00         2
           6       0.00      0.00      0.00         2
           7       0.00      0.00      0.00         6

    accuracy                           0.21        43
   macro avg       0.03      0.17      0.06        43
weighted avg       0.04      0.21      0.07        43

SVM accuracy is:  20.930232558139537
```

In this question, I have imported all the required methods from the scikit-learn library and then imported glass dataset and divided the data into train and test datasets using the type column and test_train_split.

I then trained the model using the classifier and then predicted the output and calculated the classification report on the test data. Lastly, I evaluated the accuracy score.

Accuracy while using the Naïve bayes algorithm is 37.20%

Accuracy while using the Linear SVM method is 20.93 %

I got better accuracy while using the naïve bayes algorithm. The assumption is that all the features are independent which makes this algorithm very fast compared to other complicated algorithms.

In [6]:
```
# 3.Implement Linear Regression using scikit-Learn
# (a)Import the given "Salary_Data.csv"
dst_Sal = pd.read_csv('C:\\Users\\priya\\OneDrive\\Documents\\NN Assignments\\NNDL_Code and Data\\Salary_Data.csv')
dst_Sal.info()
dst_Sal.head()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 30 entries, 0 to 29
Data columns (total 2 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ------           --------------  -----
 0   YearsExperience  30 non-null     float64
 1   Salary           30 non-null     float64
dtypes: float64(2)
memory usage: 612.0 bytes
```

Out[6]:

	YearsExperience	Salary
0	1.1	39343.0
1	1.3	46205.0
2	1.5	37731.0
3	2.0	43525.0
4	2.2	39891.0

In this question, I have the csv file and printed the column headings along with the 1st 5 rows using head() method.

In [7]:
```
# (b) Split the data in train_test partitions, such that 1/3 of the data is reserved as test subset.
A = dst_Sal.iloc[:, :-1].values   #excluding last column i.e., years of experience column
B = dst_Sal.iloc[:, 1].values     #only salary column
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
A_train, A_test, B_train, B_test = train_test_split(A, B, test_size=1/3, random_state=0)
```

In [8]:
```
# (c) Train and predict the model.
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
reg = LinearRegression()
reg.fit(A_train, B_train)
B_Pred = reg.predict(A_test)
B_Pred
```

Out[8]:
```
array([ 40835.10590871, 123079.39940819,  65134.55626083,  63265.36777221,
       115602.64545369, 108125.8914992 , 116537.23969801,  64199.96201652,
        76349.68719258, 100649.1375447 ])
```

I have split the data into training and test , also 1/3rd of the data as test set.

I have used linear Regression class, fit the data into train and test, also predicted the test data.

In [11]:
```
# (d) Calculate the mean_squared error
S_error = (B_Pred - B_test) ** 2
Sum_Serror = np.sum(S_error)
mean_squared_error = Sum_Serror / B_test.size
mean_squared_error
```

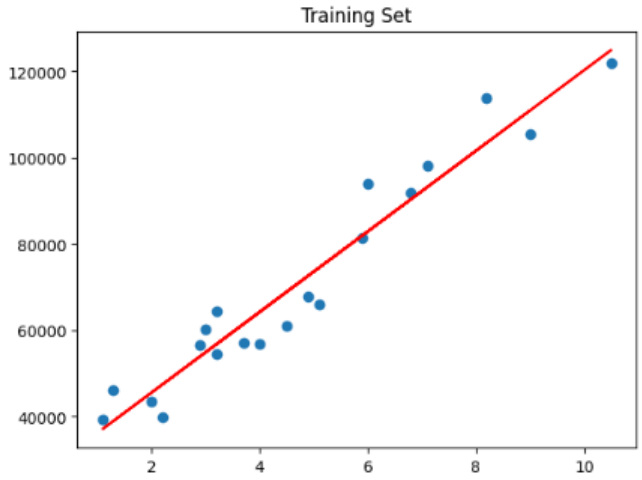
Out[11]:
```
21026037.329511296
```

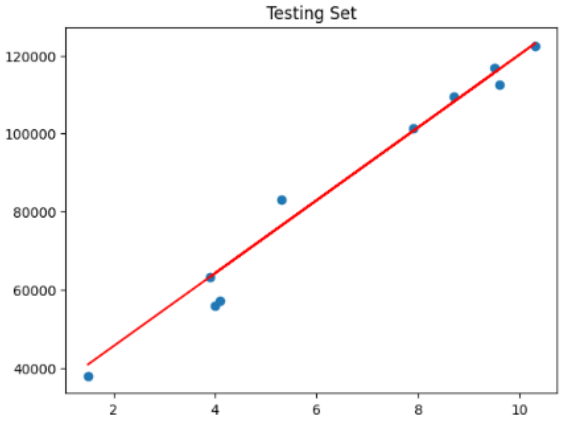
I have calculated the mean square error using the mean_squared_error() function.

In [14]:

```
#(e) Visualize both train and test data using scatter plot.
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Training Data set
plt.scatter(A_train, B_train)
plt.plot(A_train, reg.predict(A_train), color='red')
plt.title('Training Set')
plt.show()

# Testing Data set
plt.scatter(A_test, B_test)
plt.plot(A_test, reg.predict(A_test), color='red')
plt.title('Testing Set')
plt.show()
```





I have plotted a scatter plot with the above title and x, y axis using training data sets.

My GitHub link: https://github.com/priyanka-minni/NN-assignment1