



**Dr. D. Y. Patil Pratishthan's**

**DR. D. Y. PATIL INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING, MANAGEMENT &  
RESEARCH**

**Approved by A.I.C.T.E, New Delhi , Maharashtra State Government, Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University** Sector No. 29, PCNTDA , Nigidi Pradhikaran, Akurdi, Pune411044. Phone: 020-27654470, Fax: 020- 27656566 Website :[www.dypiemr.ac.in](http://www.dypiemr.ac.in)

Email : [principal.dypiemr@gmail.com](mailto:principal.dypiemr@gmail.com)

**Department of  
Artificial Intelligence and Data Science**

**LAB MANUAL**

**Computer Laboratory  
Semester-I**

**Prepared By:**

**Dr. Suvarna Patil  
Mrs. Deepali Hajare  
Mrs. Jayshri Dhere  
Mrs. Mital Kadu**



**Computer Laboratory -I**

<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Course Name</b>	<b>Teaching Scheme (Hrs./ Week)</b>	<b>Credits</b>
417526	Computer Laboratory-I: Machine Learning	4	2
417526	Computer Laboratory-I: Data Modeling and Visualization	4	2

**Course Objectives:**

- Apply regression, classification and clustering algorithms for creation of ML models
- Introduce and integrate models in the form of advanced ensembles
- Conceptualized representation of Data objects
- Create associations between different data objects, and the rules
- Organized data description, data semantics, and consistency constraints of data

**Course Outcomes:**

After completion of the course, learners should be able to-

**CO1:** Implement regression, classification and clustering models

**CO2:** Integrate multiple machine learning algorithms in the form of ensemble learning

**CO3:** Apply reinforcement learning and its algorithms for real world applications

**CO4:** Analyze the characteristics, requirements of data and select an appropriate data model

**CO5:** Apply data analysis and visualization techniques in the field of exploratory data science

CO6:  
Evaluate time series data.

**Operating System recommended:** 64-bit Open source Linux or its derivative

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Sr.No	Exp	Title of the Experiment	PageNo
<b>Part I: Machine Learning</b>			
1	A1	<p><b>Feature Transformation (Any one)</b></p> <p><b>A.</b> To use PCA Algorithm for dimensionality reduction. You have a dataset that includes measurements for different variables on wine (alcohol, ash, magnesium, and so on). Apply PCA algorithm &amp; transform this data so that most variations in the measurements of the variables are captured by a small number of principal components so that it is easier to distinguish between red and white wine by inspecting these principal components. Dataset Link: <a href="https://media.geeksforgeeks.org/wp-content/uploads/Wine.csv">https://media.geeksforgeeks.org/wp-content/uploads/Wine.csv</a></p> <p><b>B.</b> Apply LDA Algorithm on Iris Dataset and classify which species a given flower belongs to. Dataset Link: <a href="https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/uciml/iris">https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/uciml/iris</a></p>	10
2	A2	<p><b>Regression Analysis:(Any one)</b></p> <p>Predict the price of the Uber ride from a given pickup point to the agreed drop-off location. Perform following tasks: 1. Pre-process the dataset.      2. Identify outliers. 3. Check the correlation. 4. Implement linear regression and ridge, Lasso regression models. 5. Evaluate the models and compare their respective scores like R2, RMSE, etc. Dataset link: <a href="https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/yasserh/uber-fares-dataset">https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/yasserh/uber-fares-dataset</a></p> <p>Use the diabetes data set from UCI and Pima Indians Diabetes data set for performing the following: a. Univariate analysis: Frequency, Mean, Median, Mode, Variance, Standard Deviation, Skewness and Kurtosis b. Bivariate analysis: Linear and logistic regression modeling c. Multiple Regression analysis d. Also compare the results of the above analysis for the two data sets Dataset link: <a href="https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/uciml/pima-indians-diabetes-database">https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/uciml/pima-indians-diabetes-database</a></p>	21
3	A3	<p><b>Classification Analysis (Any one)</b></p> <p>Implementation of Support Vector Machines (SVM) for classifying images of handwritten digits into their respective numerical classes (0 to 9).      Implement K-Nearest Neighbours" algorithm on Social network ad dataset. Compute confusion matrix, accuracy, error rate, precision and recall on the given dataset.      Dataset link: <a href="https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/rakeshrau/social-network-ads">https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/rakeshrau/social-network-ads</a></p>	39

4	A4	<b>Clustering Analysis (Any one)</b>	51
		<p><b>A.</b> Implement K-Means clustering on Iris.csv dataset. Determine the number of clusters using the elbow method. Dataset Link:  <a href="https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/uciml/iris">https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/uciml/iris</a></p> <p><b>B.</b> Implement K-Mediod Algorithm on a credit card dataset. Determine the number of clusters using the Silhouette Method. Dataset link:<a href="https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/arjunbhasin2013/ccdata">https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/arjunbhasin2013/ccdata</a></p>	
5	A5	<b>Ensemble Learning (Any one)</b>	65
		<p><b>A.</b> Implement Random Forest Classifier model to predict the safety of the car. Dataset link: <a href="https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/elikplim/car-evaluation-data-set">https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/elikplim/car-evaluation-data-set</a></p> <p><b>B.</b> Use different voting mechanism and Apply AdaBoost (Adaptive Boosting), GradientTree Boosting (GBM), XGBoost classification on Iris dataset and compare the performance of three models using different evaluation measures. Dataset Link: <a href="https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/uciml/iris">https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/uciml/iris</a></p>	
6	A6	<b>Reinforcement Learning (Any one)</b>	70
		<p><b>A.</b> Implement Reinforcement Learning using an example of a maze environment that the agent needs to explore.</p> <p><b>B.</b> Solve the Taxi problem using reinforcement learning where the agent acts as a taxi driver to pick up a passenger at one location and then drop the passenger off at their destination.</p> <p><b>C.</b> Build a Tic-Tac-Toe game using reinforcement learning in Python by using following tasks a. Setting up the environment b. Defining the Tic-Tac-Toe game c. Building the reinforcement learning model d. Training the model e. Testing the model</p>	
<b>Part II: Data Modeling and Visualization</b>			
7	B2	<b>Interacting with Web APIs</b> <b>Problem Statement:</b> Analyzing Weather Data from OpenWeatherMap API <b>Dataset:</b> Weather data retrieved from OpenWeatherMap API <b>Description:</b> The goal is to interact with the OpenWeatherMap API to retrieve weather data for a specific location and perform data modeling and visualization to analyze weather patterns over time. <b>Tasks to Perform:</b> Register and obtain API key from OpenWeatherMap. 2. Interact with the OpenWeatherMap API using the API key to retrieve weather data for a specific location. Extract relevant weather attributes such as temperature, humidity, wind speed, and precipitation from the API response.	76

		<p>4. Clean and preprocess the retrieved data, handling missing values or inconsistent formats.</p> <p>5. Perform data modeling to analyze weather patterns, such as calculating average temperature, maximum/minimum values, or trends over time.</p> <p>6. Visualize the weather data using appropriate plots, such as line charts, bar plots, or scatter plots, to represent temperature changes, precipitation levels, or wind speed variations.</p> <p>7. Apply data aggregation techniques to summarize weather statistics by specific time periods (e.g., daily, monthly, seasonal).</p> <p>8. Incorporate geographical information, if available, to create maps or geospatial visualizations representing weather patterns across different locations.</p> <p>Explore and visualize relationships between weather attributes, such as temperature and humidity, using correlation plots or heatmaps.</p>	
8	B3	<p><b>Data Cleaning and Preparation</b></p> <p><b>Problem Statement:</b> Analyzing Customer Churn in a Telecommunications Company</p> <p><b>Dataset:</b> "Telecom_Customer_Churn.csv"</p> <p><b>Description:</b> The dataset contains information about customers of a telecommunications company and whether they have churned (i.e., discontinued their services). The dataset includes various attributes of the customers, such as their demographics, usage patterns, and account information. The goal is to perform data cleaning and preparation to gain insights into the factors that contribute to customer churn.</p> <p><b>Tasks to Perform:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Import the "Telecom_Customer_Churn.csv" dataset.</li> <li>Explore the dataset to understand its structure and content.</li> <li>Handle missing values in the dataset, deciding on an appropriate strategy.</li> <li>Remove any duplicate records from the dataset.</li> <li>Check for inconsistent data, such as inconsistent formatting or spelling variations, and standardize it.</li> <li>Convert columns to the correct data types as needed.</li> <li>Identify and handle outliers in the data.</li> <li>Perform feature engineering, creating new features that may be relevant to predicting customer churn.</li> <li>Normalize or scale the data if necessary.</li> <li>Split the dataset into training and testing sets for further analysis.</li> <li>Export the cleaned dataset for future analysis or modeling.</li> </ul>	84
9	B4	<p><b>Data Wrangling</b></p> <p><b>Problem Statement:</b> Data Wrangling on Real Estate Market</p> <p><b>Dataset:</b> "RealEstate_Prices.csv"</p>	

		<p><b>Description:</b> The dataset contains information about housing prices in a specific real estate market. It includes various attributes such as property characteristics, location, saleprices, and other relevant features. The goal is to perform data wrangling to gain insightsinto the factors influencing housing prices and prepare the dataset for further analysis or modeling.</p> <p><b>Tasks to Perform:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Import the "RealEstate_Prices.csv" dataset. Clean column names by removing spaces,special characters, or renaming them for clarity.</li> <li>2. Handle missing values in the dataset, deciding on an appropriate strategy (e.g., imputation or removal).</li> <li>3. Perform data merging if additional datasets with relevant information are available (e.g.,neighborhood demographics or nearby amenities).</li> <li>4. Filter and subset the data based on specific criteria, such as a particular time period,property type, or location.</li> <li>5. Handle categorical variables by encoding them appropriately (e.g., one-hot encoding orlabel encoding) for further analysis.</li> <li>6. Aggregate the data to calculate summary statistics or derived metrics such as averagesale prices by neighborhood or property type.</li> </ol> <p>Identify and handle outliers or extreme values in the data that may affect the analysis or modeling process</p>	
10	B5	<p><b>Data Visualization using matplotlib</b></p> <p><b>Problem Statement:</b> Analyzing Air Quality Index (AQI) Trends in a City</p> <p><b>Dataset:</b> "City_Air_Quality.csv"</p> <p><b>Description:</b> The dataset contains information about air quality measurements in a specific city over a period of time. It includes attributes such as date, time, pollutant levels (e.g., PM2.5, PM10, CO), and the Air Quality Index (AQI) values. The goal is to use the matplotlib library to create visualizations that effectively represent the AQI trendsand patterns for different pollutants in the city.</p> <p><b>Tasks to Perform:</b></p> <p>Import the "City_Air_Quality.csv" dataset.</p> <p>Explore the dataset to understand its structure and content.</p> <p>3. Identify the relevant variables for visualizing AQI trends, such as date, pollutant levels, and AQI values.</p> <p>Create line plots or time series plots to visualize the overall AQI trend over time.</p> <p>5. Plot individual pollutant levels (e.g., PM2.5, PM10, CO) on separate line plots to visualize their trends over time.</p> <p>Use bar plots or stacked bar plots to compare the AQI values across different dates or time periods.</p> <p>7. Create box plots or violin plots to analyze the distribution of AQI values for differentpollutant categories.</p> <p>8. Use scatter plots or bubble charts to explore the relationship between AQI values andpollutant levels.</p> <p>Customize the visualizations by adding labels, titles, legends, and appropriate color</p>	

		Schemes	
11	B6	<p><b>Data Aggregation</b></p> <p><b>Problem Statement:</b> Analyzing Sales Performance by Region in a Retail Company  <b>Dataset:</b> "Retail_Sales_Data.csv"</p> <p><b>Description:</b> The dataset contains information about sales transactions in a retail company. It includes attributes such as transaction date, product category, quantity sold, and sales amount. The goal is to perform data aggregation to analyze the sales performance by region and identify the top-performing regions.</p> <p><b>Tasks to Perform:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Import the "Retail_Sales_Data.csv" dataset.</li> <li>Explore the dataset to understand its structure and content.</li> <li>3. Identify the relevant variables for aggregating sales data, such as region, sales amount, and product category.</li> <li>Group the sales data by region and calculate the total sales amount for each region.</li> <li>Create bar plots or pie charts to visualize the sales distribution by region.</li> <li>Identify the top-performing regions based on the highest sales amount.</li> <li>7. Group the sales data by region and product category to calculate the total sales amount for each combination.</li> <li>Create stacked bar plots or grouped bar plots to compare the sales amounts across different regions and product categories.</li> </ul>	126

### Part III: Mini Project(Mandatory Assignments)

12	<p>Mini Project (Mandatory- Group Activity)</p> <p>It is recommended that group of 3 to 5 students should undergo a mini project (considering the Machine Learning and Data modeling and Visualizing concepts) as content beyond syllabus. Some of the problem statements are mentioned below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of a happiness index for schools (including mental health and well-being parameters, among others) with self-assessment facilities.</li> <li>Automated Animal Identification and Detection of Species</li> <li>Sentimental analysis on Govt. Released Policies</li> <li>Identification of Flood Prone Roads</li> <li>5. Identification of Missing Bridges which would increase the connectivity between regions</li> </ol> <p>Note: Instructor can also assign similar problem statements</p> <p>References:  For Dataset <a href="https://data.gov.in/">https://data.gov.in/</a>  For Problem statements: <a href="https://sih.gov.in/sih2022PS">https://sih.gov.in/sih2022PS</a></p>	
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<b>Lab Assignment No.</b>	1A
<b>Title</b>	To use PCA Algorithm for dimensionality reduction. You have a dataset that includes measurements for different variables on wine (alcohol, ash, magnesium, and so on). Apply PCA algorithm & transform this data so that most variations in the measurements of the variables are captured by a small number of principal components so that it is easier to distinguish between red and white wine by inspecting these principal components
<b>Roll No.</b>	
<b>Class</b>	BE
<b>Date of Completion</b>	
<b>Subject</b>	Computer Laboratory-II :Quantum AI
<b>Assessment Marks</b>	
<b>Assessor's Sign</b>	

**EXPERIMENT NO. 1 A (Group A)**

- **Aim:** To use PCA Algorithm for dimensionality reduction. You have a dataset that includes measurements for different variables on wine (alcohol, ash, magnesium, and so on). Apply PCA algorithm & transform this data so that most variations in the measurements of the variables are captured by a small number of principal components so that it is easier to distinguish between red and white wine by inspecting these principal components
- **Outcome:** At end of this experiment, student will be able understand the scheduler, and how its behaviour influences the performance of the system
- **Hardware Requirement:**
  - 6 GB free disk space.
  - 2 GB RAM.
  - 2 GB of RAM, plus additional RAM for virtual machines.
  - 6 GB disk space for the host, plus the required disk space for the virtual machine(s).
  - Virtualization is available with the KVM hypervisor
  - Intel 64 and AMD64 architectures
- **Software Requirement:**  
Jupyter Notebook/Ubuntu
- **Theory:**

**Principal Component Analysis (PCA)**

PCA is an unsupervised machine learning algorithm. PCA is mainly used for dimensionality reduction in a dataset consisting of many variables that are highly correlated or lightly correlated with each other while retaining the variation present in the dataset up to a maximum extent.

It is also a great tool for exploratory data analysis for making predictive models.

PCA performs a linear transformation on the data so that most of the variance or information in your high-dimensional dataset is captured by the first few principal components. The first principal component will capture the most variance, followed by the second principal component, and so on.

Each principal component is a linear combination of the original variables. Because all the principal components are orthogonal to each other, there is no redundant information. So, the total variance in the data is defined as the sum of the variances of the individual component. So decide the total number of principal components according to cumulative variance „explained” by them.

**Implementation:**

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

df = pd.read_csv("C:/Users/HP/Dropbox/PC/Downloads/Wine.csv")df.keys()

print(df['DESCR'])df.head(5)
```

	Alcohol	Malic_Acid	Ash	Ash_Alcanity	Magnesium	Total_Phenols	\
0	14.23	1.71	2.43	15.61	27	2.80	
1	13.20	1.78	2.14	11.21	00	2.65	
2	13.16	2.36	2.67	18.61	01	2.80	
3	14.37	1.95	2.50	16.81	13	3.85	
4	13.24	2.59	2.87	21.01	18	2.80	

	Flavanoids	Nonflavanoid_Phenols	Proanthocyanins	Color_Intensity	Hue	\	
0	3.06	0.28		2.29	5.64	1.04	
1	2.76	0.26		1.28	4.38	1.05	
2	3.24	0.30		2.81	5.68	1.03	
3	3.49	0.24		2.18	7.80	0.86	
4	2.69	0.39		1.82	4.32	1.04	

	OD280	Proline	Customer_Segment
0	3.92	1065	1
1	3.40	1050	1
2	3.17	1185	1
3	3.45	1480	1
4	2.93	735	1

```
df.Customer_Segment.unique()array([1, 2, 3], dtype=int64)
```

```
print(df.isnull().sum())#checking is null
```

Alcohol	0
Malic_Acid	0
Ash	0
Ash_Alcanity	0
Magnesium	0
Total_Phenols	0
Flavanoids	0
Nonflavanoid_Phenols	0
Proanthocyanins	0
Color_Intensity	0
Hue	0

```
OD280          0
Proline        0
Customer_Segment      0
dtype: int64
```

```
X = df.drop('Customer_Segment', axis=1) # Features
y = df['Customer_Segment'] # Target variable
```

```
for col in X.columns:
    sc = StandardScaler()                      #Standardize features by removing the
    mean and scaling tounit variance.z = (x - u) / s mean=0, Stddeviation=1
    X[col] = sc.fit_transform(X[[col]])           #Fit to data, then transform
it. Compute the mean and std to be used for later scaling.
```

```
X.head(5)
```

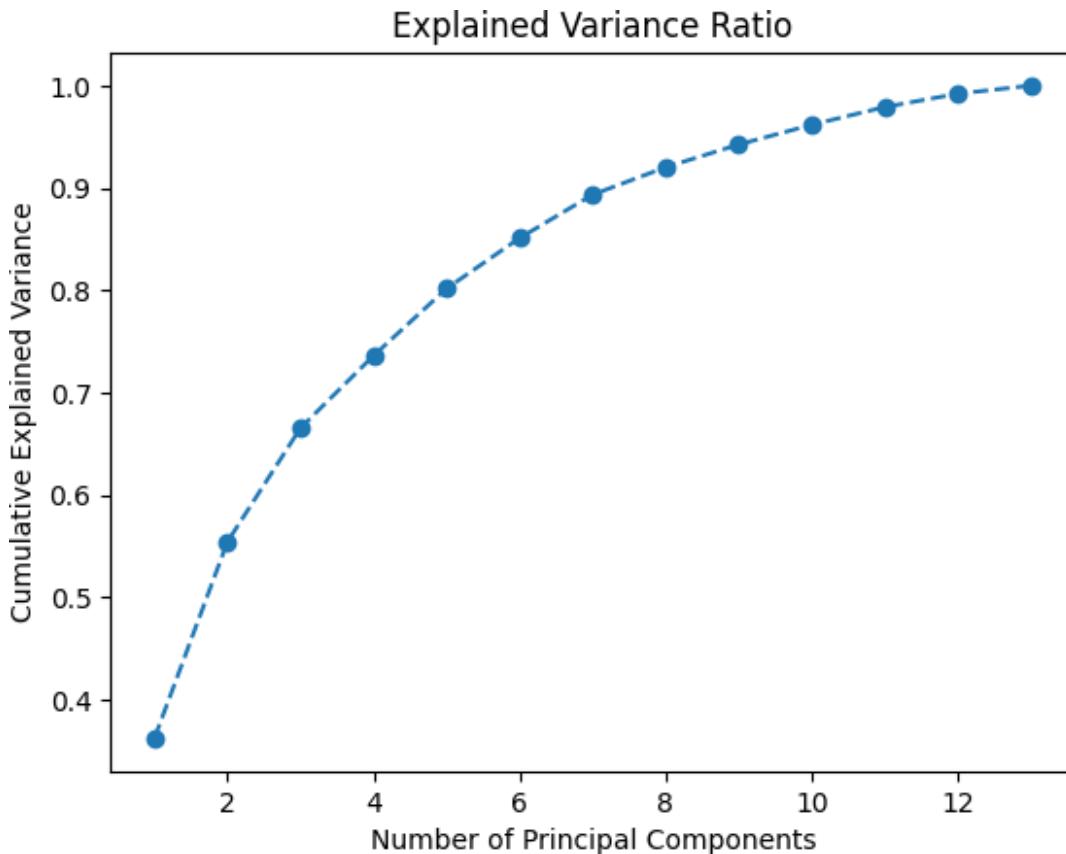
	Alcohol	Malic_Acid	Ash	Ash_Alcanity	Magnesium	Total_Phenols \
0	1.518613	-0.562250	0.232053	-1.169593	1.913905	0.808997
1	0.246290	-0.499413	-0.827996	-2.490847	0.018145	0.568648
2	0.196879	0.021231	1.109334	-0.268738	0.088358	0.808997
3	1.691550	-0.346811	0.487926	-0.809251	0.930918	2.491446
4	0.295700	0.227694	1.840403	0.451946	1.281985	0.808997

	Flavanoids	Nonflavanoid_Phenols	Proanthocyanins	Color_Intensity \
0		-0.659563	1.224884	0.251717
9	1.03481			
1		-0.820719	-0.544721	-0.293321
9	0.73362			
2		-0.498407	2.135968	0.269020
9	1.21553			
3				
3		-0.981875	1.032155	1.186068
3	1.46652			
5				
4		0.226796	0.401404	-0.319276
5	0.66335			
1				

	Hue	OD280	Proline
0	0.362177	1.847920	1.013009
1	0.406051	1.113449	0.965242
2	0.318304	0.788587	1.395148
3	-0.427544	1.184071	2.334574
4	0.362177	0.449601	-0.037874

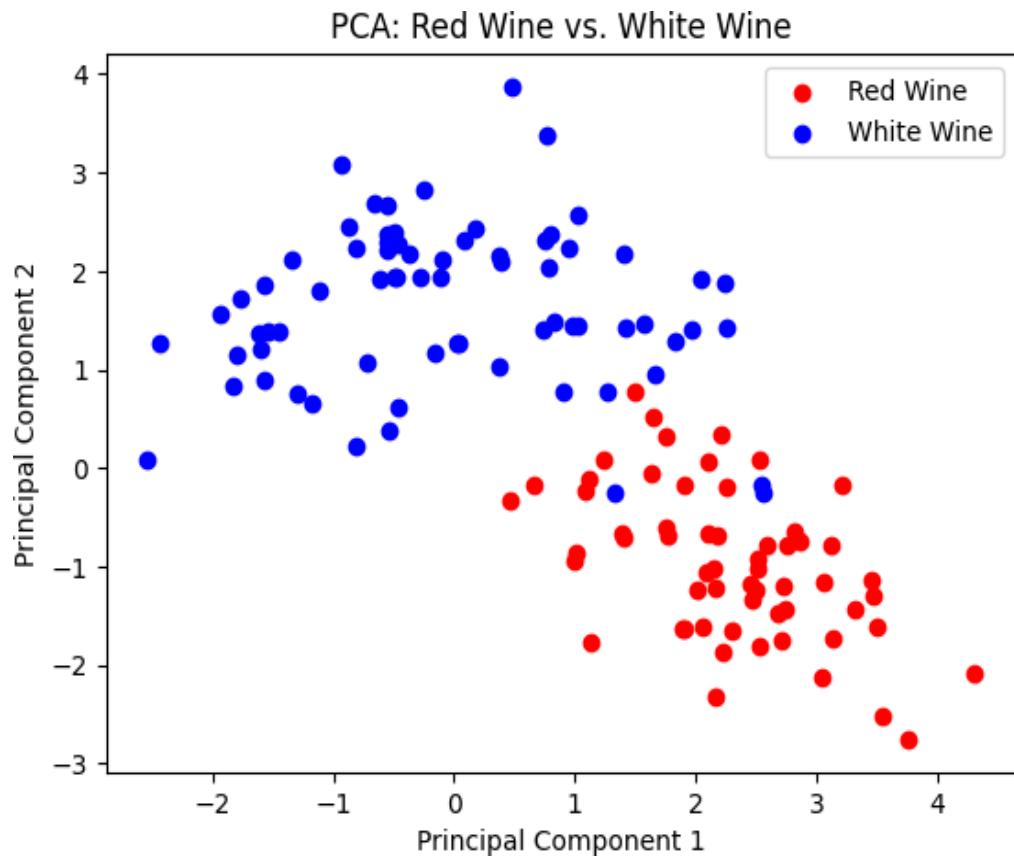
```
pca = PCA()
X_pca = pca.fit_transform(X)
```

```
explained_variance_ratio = pca.explained_variance_ratio_
plt.plot(range(1, len(explained_variance_ratio) + 1), explained_variance_ratio.cumsum(), marker='o',
linestyle='--')
plt.xlabel('Number of Principal Components')plt.ylabel('Cumulative Explained Variance')
plt.title('Explained Variance Ratio') plt.show()
```



```
n_components = 12 # Choose the desired number of principal components you want to reduce a
dimension to
pca = PCA(n_components=n_components)X_pca = pca.fit_transform(X)
X_pca.shapeX.shape
red_indices = y[y == 1].index white_indices = y[y == 2].index

plt.scatter(X_pca[red_indices, 0], X_pca[red_indices, 1], c='red', label='Red Wine')
plt.scatter(X_pca[white_indices, 0], X_pca[white_indices, 1], c='blue', label='White Wine')
plt.xlabel('Principal Component 1')
plt.ylabel('Principal Component 2')plt.legend()
plt.title('PCA: Red Wine vs. White Wine')plt.show()
```



#Conclusion: Here we have reduce the dimension now we can able to apply any algorithm like classification, Regression etc.

<b>Lab Assignment No.</b>	1B
<b>Title</b>	Apply LDA Algorithm on Iris Dataset and classify which species a given flower belongs to. Dataset Link: <a href="https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/uciml/iris">https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/uciml/iris</a>
<b>Roll No.</b>	
<b>Class</b>	BE
<b>Date of Completion</b>	
<b>Subject</b>	Computer Laboratory-II :Quantum AI
<b>Assessment Marks</b>	
<b>Assessor's Sign</b>	

**EXPERIMENT NO. 1 B (Group A)**

➤ **Aim:** Apply LDA Algorithm on Iris Dataset and classify which species a given flower belongs to  
DatasetLink:<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/uciml/iris>

➤ **Hardware Requirement:**

- 6 GB free disk space.
- 2 GB RAM.
- 2 GB of RAM, plus additional RAM for virtual machines.
- 6 GB disk space for the host, plus the required disk space for the virtual machine(s).
- Virtualization is available with the KVM hypervisor
- Intel 64 and AMD64 architectures

➤ **Software Requirement:**

Jupyter Notebook/Ubuntu

➤ **Theory:**

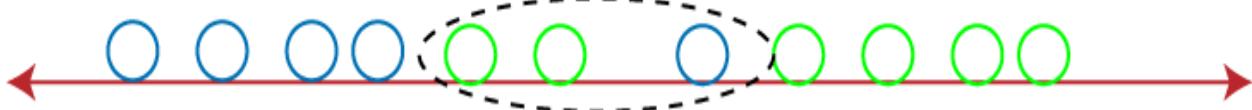
Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA) is one of the commonly used dimensionality reduction techniques in machine learning to solve more than two-class classification problems. It is also known as Normal Discriminant Analysis (NDA) or Discriminant Function Analysis (DFA).

This can be used to project the features of higher dimensional space into lower-dimensional space in order to reduce resources and dimensional costs. In this topic, "Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA) in machine learning", we will discuss the LDA algorithm for classification predictive modeling problems, limitation of logistic regression, representation of linear Discriminant analysis model, how to make a prediction using LDA, how to prepare data for LDA, extensions to LDA and much more. So, let's start with a quick introduction to Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA) in machine learning.

Although the logistic regression algorithm is limited to only two-class, linear Discriminant analysis is applicable for more than two classes of classification problems.

Linear Discriminant analysis is one of the most popular dimensionality reduction techniques used for supervised classification problems in machine learning. It is also considered a pre-processing step for modeling differences in ML and applications of pattern classification.

Whenever there is a requirement to separate two or more classes having multiple features efficiently, the Linear Discriminant Analysis model is considered the most common technique to solve such classification problems. For e.g., if we have two classes with multiple features and need to separate them efficiently. When we classify them using a single feature, then it may show overlapping.

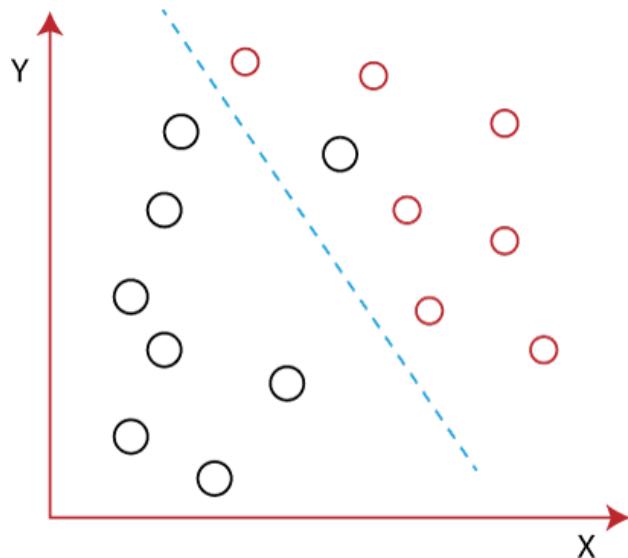


### Overlapping

To overcome the overlapping issue in the classification process, we must increase the number of features regularly.

#### Example:

Let's assume we have to classify two different classes having two sets of data points in a 2-dimensional plane as shown below image:



However, it is impossible to draw a straight line in a 2-d plane that can separate these data points efficiently but using linear Discriminant analysis; we can dimensionally reduce the 2-D plane into the 1-D plane. Using this technique, we can also maximize the separability between multiple classes.

#### Implementation:

```
import pandas as pd
```

Reference Link: <https://medium.com/@betulmesci/dimensionality-reduction-with-principal-component-analysis-and-linear-discriminant-analysis-on-iris-dc1731c07fad>

```
df = pd.read_csv("Iris.csv")print(df)
```

Id	SepalLengthCm	SepalWidthCm	PetalLengthCm	PetalWidthCm	\
0	1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2

1	2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2
2	3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2
3	4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2
4	5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2
..	...	145	...	...	...
146		6.7	3.0	5.2	2.3
146	147		6.3	2.5	5.0
147	148		6.5	3.0	5.2
148	149		6.2	3.4	5.4
149	150		5.9	3.0	5.1

	Species
0	Iris-setosa
1	Iris-setosa
2	Iris-setosa
3	Iris-setosa
4	Iris-setosa
..	...
145	Iris-virginica
146	Iris-virginica
147	Iris-virginica
148	Iris-virginica
149	Iris-virginica

[150 rows x 6 columns]df.Species.uniqu()

```
array(['Iris-setosa', 'Iris-versicolor', 'Iris-virginica'], dtype=object)
```

```
X = df.drop(['Id','Species'],axis=1)y = df['Species']
```

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
```

# Scale the features

```
scaler = StandardScaler() X_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X)
```

```
from sklearn.discriminant_analysis import LinearDiscriminantAnalysis
```

# Create an instance of LDA

```
lda = LinearDiscriminantAnalysis(n_components=2)
```

# Apply LDA on the scaled features

```
X_lda = lda.fit_transform(X_scaled, y)
```

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

# Split the data into training and testing sets

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_lda, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```

```
# Train a logistic regression classifier
classifier = LogisticRegression()
classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Suppose you have a new flower with the following measurements:
new_flower = [[6.7, 3.0, 5.2, 2.3]] # Sepal length, sepal width, petal length, petal width

# Scale the new flower using the same scaler used for training
new_flower_scaled = scaler.transform(new_flower)

# Apply LDA on the scaled new flower
new_flower_lda = lda.transform(new_flower_scaled)

# Predict the species of the new flower
predicted_species = classifier.predict(new_flower_lda)

# Map the predicted label to the actual species
species_mapping = {'Iris-setosa': 0, 'Iris-versicolor': 1, 'Iris-virginica': 2}
predicted_species_name = species_mapping[predicted_species[0]]

# Print the predicted species
print("Predicted species:", predicted_species_name)
Predicted species: 2

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/base.py:439: UserWarning: X does not have valid
feature names, but StandardScaler was fitted with feature names
warnings.warn
```

<b>Lab Assignment No.</b>	2A
<b>Title</b>	Predict the price of the Uber ride from a given pickup point to the agreed drop-off location. Perform following tasks: 1. Pre-process the dataset. 2. Identify outliers. 3. Check the correlation. 4. Implement linear regression and ridge, Lasso regression models. 5. Evaluate the models and compare their respective scores like R2, RMSE, etc. Dataset link: <a href="https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/yasserh/uber-fares-dataset">https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/yasserh/uber-fares-dataset</a>
<b>Roll No.</b>	
<b>Class</b>	BE
<b>Date of Completion</b>	
<b>Subject</b>	Computer Laboratory-II :Quantum AI
<b>Assessment Marks</b>	
<b>Assessor's Sign</b>	

**EXPERIMENT NO. 2 A (Group A)**

- **Aim:** Predict the price of the Uber ride from a given pickup point to the agreed drop-off location. Perform following tasks: 1. Pre-process the dataset. 2. Identify outliers. 3. Check the correlation. 4. Implement linear regression and ridge, Lasso regression models. 5. Evaluate the models and compare their respective scores like R<sup>2</sup>, RMSE, etc. Dataset link: <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/yasserh/uber-fares-dataset>

➤ **Hardware Requirement:**

- 6 GB free disk space.
- 2 GB RAM.
- 2 GB of RAM, plus additional RAM for virtual machines.
- 6 GB disk space for the host, plus the required disk space for the virtual machine(s).
- Virtualization is available with the KVM hypervisor
- Intel 64 and AMD64 architectures

➤ **Software Requirement:**

Jupyter Notebook/Ubuntu

➤ **Theory:**

Regression analysis is a statistical method to model the relationship between a dependent (target) and independent(predictor) variables with one or more independent variables. More specifically, Regression analysis helps us to understand how the value of the dependent variable is changing corresponding to an independent variable when other independent variables are held fixed. It predicts continuous/real values such as temperature, age, salary, price, etc.

**Why do we use Regression Analysis?**

As mentioned above, Regression analysis helps in the prediction of a continuous variable. There are various scenarios in the real world where we need some future predictions such as weather condition, sales prediction, marketing trends, etc., for such case we need some technology which can make predictions more accurately. So for such case we need Regression analysis which is a statistical method and used in machine learning and data science. Below are some other reasons for using Regression analysis:

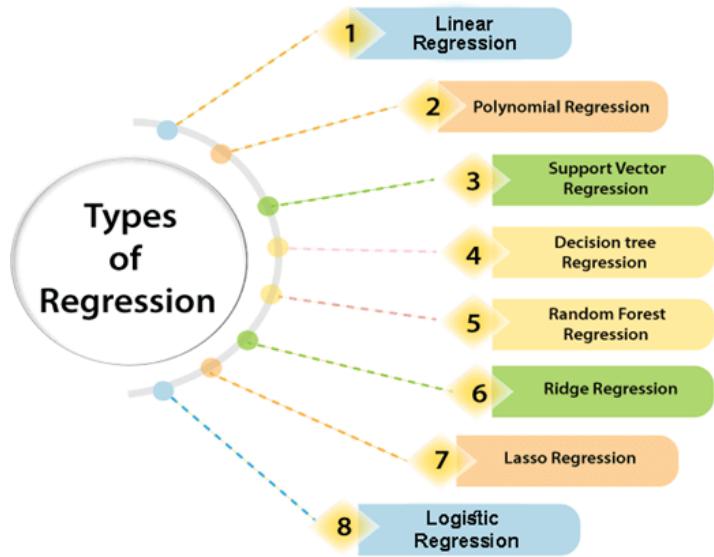
- Regression estimates the relationship between the target and the independent variable.
- It is used to find the trends in data.
- It helps to predict real/continuous values.
- By performing the regression, we can confidently determine the most important factor, the least important factor, and how each factor is affecting the other factors.

**Types of Regression**

There are various types of regressions which are used in data science and machine learning. Each type has its own importance on different scenarios, but at the core, all the regression methods analyze the effect of

the independent variable on dependent variables. Here we are discussing some important types of regression which are given below:

- o Linear Regression
- o Logistic Regression
- o Polynomial Regression
- o Support Vector Regression
- o Decision Tree Regression
- o Random Forest Regression
- o Ridge Regression
- o Lasso Regression:



<b>Lab Assignment No.</b>	2B
<b>Title</b>	Use the diabetes data set from UCI and Pima Indians Diabetes data set for performing the following: a. Univariate analysis: Frequency, Mean, Median, Mode, Variance, Standard Deviation, Skewness and Kurtosis b. Bivariate analysis: Linear and logistic regression modeling c. Multiple Regression analysis d. Also compare the results of the above analysis for the two data sets Dataset link: <a href="https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/uciml/pima-indians-diabetes-database">https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/uciml/pima-indians-diabetes-database</a>
<b>Roll No.</b>	
<b>Class</b>	BE
<b>Date of Completion</b>	
<b>Subject</b>	Computer Laboratory-II :Quantum AI
<b>Assessment Marks</b>	
<b>Assessor's Sign</b>	

**EXPERIMENT NO. 2 B (Group A)**

- **Aim:** Use the diabetes data set from UCI and Pima Indians Diabetes data set for performing the following:  
a. Univariate analysis: Frequency, Mean, Median, Mode, Variance, Standard Deviation, Skewness and Kurtosis  
b. Bivariate analysis: Linear and logistic regression modeling  
c. Multiple Regression analysis  
d. Also compare the results of the above analysis for the two data sets  
Dataset link: <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/uciml/pima-indians-diabetes-database>

➤ **Hardware Requirement:**

- 6 GB free disk space.
- 2 GB RAM.
- 2 GB of RAM, plus additional RAM for virtual machines.
- 6 GB disk space for the host, plus the required disk space for the virtual machine(s).
- Virtualization is available with the KVM hypervisor
- Intel 64 and AMD64 architectures

➤ **Software Requirement:**

Jupyter Notebook/Ubuntu

➤ **Theory:**

Descriptive statistics are brief informational coefficients that summarize a given data set, which can be either a representation of the entire population or a sample of a population. Descriptive statistics are broken down into measures of central tendency and measures of variability (spread). Measures of central tendency include the mean, median, and mode, while measures of variability include standard deviation, variance, minimum and maximum variables, kurtosis, and skewness.

**Types of Descriptive Statistics**

All descriptive statistics are either measures of central tendency or measures of variability, also known as measures of dispersion.

**Central Tendency**

Measures of central tendency focus on the average or middle values of data sets, whereas measures of variability focus on the dispersion of data. These two measures use graphs, tables and general discussions to help people understand the meaning of the analyzed data.

Measures of central tendency describe the center position of a distribution for a data set. A person analyzes

the frequency of each data point in the distribution and describes it using the mean, median, or mode, which measures the most common patterns of the analyzed data set.

### **Measures of Variability**

Measures of variability (or the measures of spread) aid in analyzing how dispersed the distribution is for a set of data. For example, while the measures of central tendency may give a person the average of a data set, it does not describe how the data is distributed within the set.

So while the average of the data maybe 65 out of 100, there can still be data points at both 1 and 100. Measures of variability help communicate this by describing the shape and spread of the data set. Range, quartiles, absolute deviation, and variance are all examples of measures of variability.

Consider the following data set: 5, 19, 24, 62, 91, 100. The range of that data set is 95, which is calculated by subtracting the lowest number (5) in the data set from the highest (100).

### **Distribution**

Distribution (or frequency distribution) refers to the quantity of times a data point occurs. Alternatively, it is the measurement of a data point failing to occur. Consider a data set: male, male, female, female, female, other. The distribution of this data can be classified as:

- The number of males in the data set is 2.
- The number of females in the data set is 3.
- The number of individuals identifying as other is 1.
- The number of non-males is 4.

### **Univariate vs. Bivariate**

In descriptive statistics, univariate data analyzes only one variable. It is used to identify characteristics of a single trait and is not used to analyze any relationships or causations.

For example, imagine a room full of high school students. Say you wanted to gather the average age of the individuals in the room. This univariate data is only dependent on one factor: each person's age. By gathering this one piece of information from each person and dividing by the total number of people, you can determine the average age.

Bivariate data, on the other hand, attempts to link two variables by searching for correlation. Two types of data are collected, and the relationship between the two pieces of information is analyzed together. Because multiple variables are analyzed, this approach may also be referred to as multivariate.

### **Descriptive Statistics vs. Inferential Statistics**

Descriptive statistics have a different function than inferential statistics, data sets that are used to make decisions or apply characteristics from one data set to another.

Imagine another example where a company sells hot sauce. The company gathers data such as the count of sales, average quantity purchased per transaction, and average sale per day of the week. All of this information is descriptive, as it tells a story of what actually happened in the past. In this case, it is not being used beyond being informational.

Let's say the same company wants to roll out a new hot sauce. It gathers the same sales data above, but it crafts the information to make predictions about what the sales of the new hot sauce will be. The act of using descriptive statistics and applying characteristics to a different data set makes the data set inferential statistics. We are no longer simply summarizing data; we are using it predict what will happen regarding an entirely different body of data (the new hot sauce product).

### Implementation:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

df = pd.read_csv("C:/Users/HP/Dropbox/PC/Downloads/diabetes.csv")df.shape
(768, 9)

df.head()
```

Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	BMI	\
0	6	148	72	350	33.6	
1	1	85	66	290	26.6	
2	8	183	64	00	23.3	
3	1	89	66	2394	28.1	
4	0	137	40	35168	43.1	

DiabetesPedigreeFunction	Age	Outcome	
0	0.627	50	1
1	0.351	31	0
2	0.672	32	1
3	0.167	21	0
4	2.288	33	1

```
df.describe()
```

Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	\
count	768.000000	768.000000	768.000000	768.000000	768.000000
mean	3.845052	120.894531	69.105469	20.536458	79.799479
std	3.369578	31.972618	19.355807	15.952218	115.244002
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	1.000000	99.000000	62.000000	0.000000	0.000000
50%	3.000000	117.000000	72.000000	23.000000	30.500000
75%	6.000000	140.250000	80.000000	32.000000	127.250000
max	17.000000	199.000000	122.000000	99.000000	846.000000

BMI	DiabetesPedigreeFunction	Age	Outcome
count	768.000000	768.000000	768.000000
mean	31.9925780471876	33.240885	0.348958
std	7.884160	0.331329	11.760232
min	0.000000	0.078000	21.000000
25%	27.300000	0.243750	24.000000
50%	32.000000	0.37250029.000000	0.000000
75%	36.600000	0.62625041.000000	1.000000
max	67.100000	2.42000081.000000	1.000000

**Univariate analysis: Frequency, Mean, Median, Mode, Variance, Standard Deviation, Skewness and Kurtosis for column in df.columns:**

```
print(f"Column: {column}") print(f"Frequency:\n{df[column].value_counts()}\n") print(f"Mean: {df[column].mean()}")
print(f"Median: {df[column].median()}")
print(f"Mode:\n{df[column].mode()}")
print(f"Variance: {df[column].var()}")
print(f"Standard Deviation: {df[column].std()}")
print(f"Skewness: {df[column].skew()}")
print(f"Kurtosis: {df[column].kurt()}")
print("-----\n")
```

Column: PregnanciesFrequency:

1	135
0	111
2	103
3	75
4	68
5	57
6	50
7	45
8	38
9	28
10	24
11	11
13	10
12	9
14	2
15	1
17	1

Name: Pregnancies, dtype: int64

Mean: 3.8450520833333335

Median: 3.0

Mode: 0 1

Name: Pregnancies, dtype: int64

Variance: 11.35405632062142  
Standard Deviation: 3.3695780626988623  
Skewness: 0.9016739791518588  
Kurtosis: 0.15921977754746486

-----

Column: GlucoseFrequency:

99	17
100	17
111	14
129	14
125	14
..	
191	1
177	1
44	1
62	1
190	1

Name: Glucose, Length: 136, dtype: int64

Mean: 120.89453125

Median: 117.0

Mode:

0	99
1	100

Name: Glucose, dtype: int64

Variance: 1022.2483142519557

Standard Deviation: 31.97261819513622

Skewness: 0.17375350179188992

Kurtosis: 0.6407798203735053

-----

Column: BloodPressureFrequency:

70	57
74	52
78	45
68	45
72	44
64	43
80	40
76	39
60	37
0	35
62	34
66	30
82	30
88	25

```
84  23  
90  22  
86  21  
58  21  
50  13  
56  12  
52  11  
54  11  
75  8  
92  8  
65  7  
85  6  
94  6  
48  5  
96  4  
44  4  
100 3  
106 3  
98  3  
110 3  
55  2  
108 2  
104 2  
46  2  
30  2  
122 1  
95  1  
102 1  
61  1  
24  1  
38  1  
40  1  
114 1
```

Name: BloodPressure, dtype: int64

Mean: 69.10546875

Median: 72.0

Mode:

```
0      70
```

Name: BloodPressure, dtype: int64

Variance: 374.6472712271838

Standard Deviation: 19.355807170644777

Skewness: -1.8436079833551302

Kurtosis: 5.180156560082496

-----  
Column:

Skin Thickness		Frequency:		
0	227	31	19	
32	31	19	18	
30	27	39	18	
27	23	29	17	
23	22	40	16	
33	20	25	16	
28	20	26	16	
18	20	22	16	
3716		456		
4115		146		
3515		445		
3614		105		
1514		484		
1714		474		
2013		493		
2412		503		
4211		82		
1311		72		
2110		522		
468		542		
348		631		
127		601		
387		561		
116		511		
436		991		
166				

Name: SkinThickness, dtype: int64

Mean: 20.53645833333332

Median: 23.0

Mode:  
0 0

Name: SkinThickness, dtype: int64

Variance: 254.47324532811953

Standard Deviation: 15.952217567727677

Skewness: 0.10937249648187608

Kurtosis: -0.520071866153013

-----  
Column: InsulinFrequency

0	374
105	11
130	9
140	9
120	8

```
:      .. .
73   1
171  1
255  1
52   1
112  1
```

Name: Insulin, Length: 186, dtype: int64

Mean: 79.79947916666667

Median: 30.5Mode:

0 0

Name: Insulin, dtype: int64 Variance: 13281.180077955281

Standard Deviation: 115.24400235133837

Skewness: 2.272250858431574

Kurtosis: 7.2142595543487715

-----  
Column: BMIFrequency:

```
            32.0  13
            31.6  12
            31.2  12
            0.0   11
            32.4  10
            ..
            36.7  1
            41.8  1
            42.6  1
            42.8  1
            46.3  1
```

Name: BMI, Length: 248, dtype: int64Mean: 31.992578124999998

Median: 32.0Mode:

0 32.0

Name: BMI, dtype: float64 Variance: 62.15998395738257

Standard Deviation: 7.8841603203754405

Skewness: -0.42898158845356543

Kurtosis: 3.290442900816981

-----  
Column:

DiabetesPedigreeFunction Frequency:

```
0.258  6
0.254  6
0.268  5
0.207  5
0.261  5
```

1.353 1  
0.655 1  
0.092 1  
0.926 1  
0.171 1

Name: DiabetesPedigreeFunction, Length: 517, dtype: int64

Mean: 0.47187630208333325

Median: 0.3725Mode:

0 0.254

1 0.258

Name: DiabetesPedigreeFunction, dtype: float64Variance:

0.10977863787313938

Standard Deviation: 0.33132859501277484

Skewness: 1.919911066307204

Kurtosis: 5.5949535279830584

Column: Age

Frequency:	51	8
2272	52	8
2163	44	8
2548	58	7
2446	47	6
2338	54	6
2835	49	5
2633	48	5
2732	57	5
2929	53	5
3124	60	5
4122	66	4
3021	63	4
3719	62	4
4218	55	4
3317	67	3
3816	56	3
3616	59	3
3216	65	3
4515	69	2
3414	61	2
4613	72	1
4313	81	1
4013	64	1

3912	70	1
3510	68	1
508		

Name: Age, dtype: int64

Mean: 33.240885416666664

Median: 29.0

Mode:

0	22
---	----

Name: Age, dtype: int64 Variance: 138.30304589037365

Standard Deviation: 11.76023154067868

Skewness: 1.1295967011444805

Kurtosis: 0.6431588885398942

-----

Column: OutcomeFrequency:

0	500
---	-----

1	268
---	-----

Name: Outcome, dtype: int64

Mean: 0.3489583333333333

Median: 0.0

Mode:

0	0
---	---

Name: Outcome, dtype: int64 Variance: 0.22748261625380098

Standard Deviation: 0.4769513772427971

Skewness: 0.635016643444986

Kurtosis: -1.600929755156027

-----

### Bivariate analysis: Linear and logistic regression modeling

```
from sklearn.linear_model
```

```
import LinearRegression, LogisticRegression
```

```
# Prepare the data
```

```
X_linear = df[['Glucose', 'BloodPressure', 'SkinThickness', 'Insulin', 'BMI', 'DiabetesPedigreeFunction', 'Age']]y_linear = df['Outcome']
```

```
# Fit the linear regression model model_linear = LinearRegression() model_linear.fit(X_linear, y_linear)
```

```
# Print the coefficients
```

```
print('Linear Regression Coefficients:')
```

```
for feature, coef in zip(X_linear.columns, model_linear.coef_): print(f'{feature}: {coef}')
```

*# Make predictions*

```
predictions_linear = model_linear.predict(X_linear)
```

Linear Regression Coefficients: Glucose: 0.005932504680360896

BloodPressure: -0.00227883712542089

SkinThickness: 0.00016697889986787442

Insulin: -0.0002096169514137912

BMI: 0.013310837289280066

DiabetesPedigreeFunction: 0.1376781570786881

Age: 0.005800684345071733

*# Prepare the data*

```
X_logistic = df[['Glucose', 'BloodPressure', 'SkinThickness', 'Insulin', 'BMI', 'DiabetesPedigreeFunction',  
'Age']]y_logistic = df['Outcome']
```

*# Fit the logistic regression model* model\_logistic = LogisticRegression() model\_logistic.fit(X\_logistic, y\_logistic)

*# Print the coefficients*

```
print('Logistic Regression Coefficients:')
```

```
for feature, coef in zip(X_logistic.columns, model_logistic.coef_[0]): print(f'{feature}: {coef}')
```

*# Make predictions*

```
predictions_logistic = model_logistic.predict(X_logistic)
```

Logistic Regression Coefficients:

Glucose: 0.03454477124790582

BloodPressure: -0.01220824032665116

SkinThickness: 0.0010051963882454211

Insulin: -0.0013499454083243116

BMI: 0.08780751006435426

DiabetesPedigreeFunction: 0.8191678019528903

Age: 0.032699759788267134

### Multiple Regression analysis

```
import statsmodels.api as sm
```

*# Split the dataset into the independent variables (X) and the dependent variable (y)*

```
X = df.drop('Outcome', axis=1) # Independent variables
```

```
y = df['Outcome'] # Dependent variable
```

*# Add a constant column to the independent variables*

```
X = sm.add_constant(X)
```

*# Fit the multiple regression model*

```
model = sm.OLS(y, X).fit()
```

*# Print the regression results*

```
print(results.summary())
```

## OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	Outcome	R-squared:	0.303			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.296			
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	41.29			
Date:	Sat, 08 Jul 2023	Prob (F-statistic):	7.36e-55			
Time:	15:59:17	Log-Likelihood:	-381.91			
No. Observations:	768	AIC:	781.8			
Df Residuals:	759	BIC:	823.6			
Df Model:	8					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]	
const	-0.8539	0.085	-9.989	0.000	-1.022	-0.686
Pregnancies	0.0206	0.005	4.014	0.000	0.011	0.031
Glucose	0.0059	0.001	11.493	0.000	0.005	0.007
BloodPressure	-0.0023	0.001	-2.873	0.004	-	-0.001
			0.004			
SkinThickness	0.0002	0.001	0.139	0.890	-0.002	0.002
Insulin	-0.0002	0.000	-1.205	0.229	-0.000	0.000
BMI	0.0132	0.002	6.344	0.000	0.009	0.017
DiabetesPedigreeFunction	0.1472	0.045	3.268	0.001	0.059	0.236
Age	0.0026	0.002	1.693	0.091	-0.000	0.006
Omnibus:	41.539	Durbin-Watson:		1.982		
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):		31.183		
Skew:	0.395	Prob(JB):		1.69e-07		
Kurtosis:	2.408	Cond. No.....		1.10e+03		

Notes:

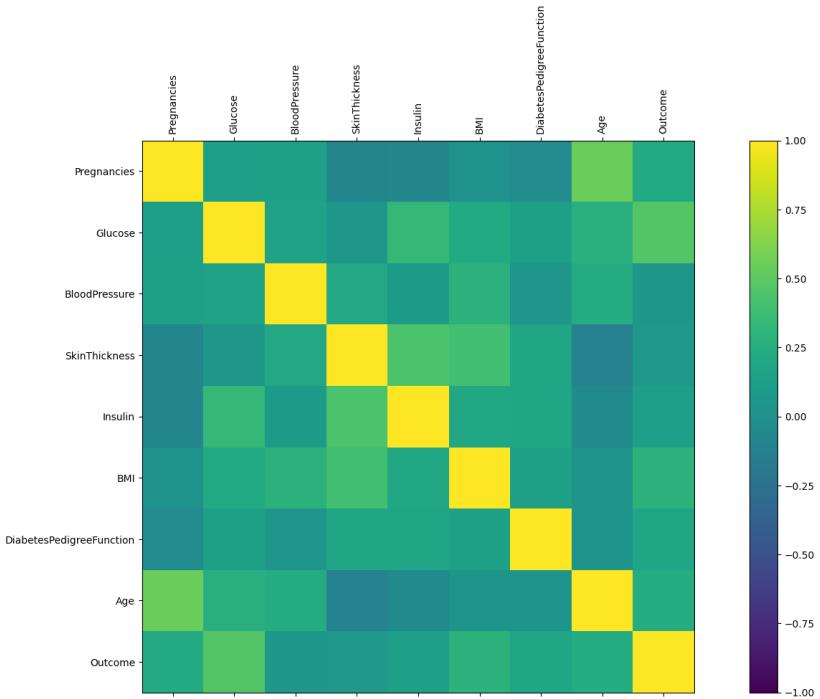
[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

[2] The condition number is large, 1.1e+03. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.

```

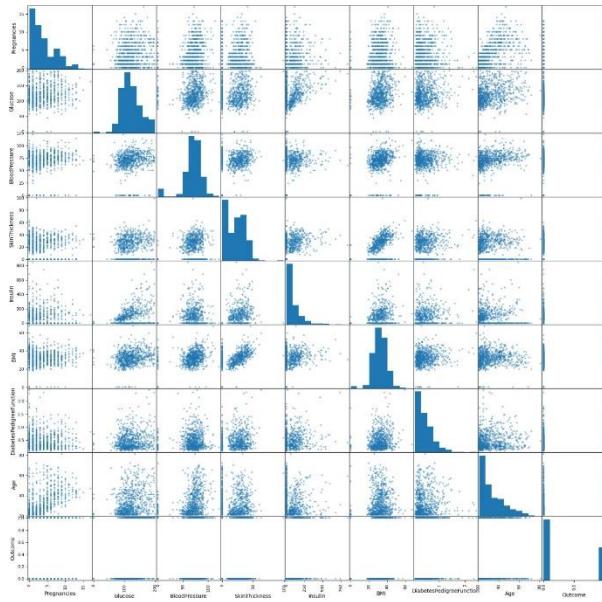
fig = pyplot.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(111)
cax = ax.matshow(corr, vmin=-1, vmax=1)
fig.colorbar(cax)
ticks = np.arange(0,9,1)
ax.set_xticks(ticks)
ax.set_yticks(ticks)
names = df.columns
# Rotate x-tick labels by 90 degrees
ax.set_xticklabels(names, rotation=90)
ax.set_yticklabels(names)
pyplot.show()

```



```
# Import required package
```

```
from pandas.plotting import scatter_matrix
pyplot.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [20, 20] # Plotting Scatterplot Matrix
scatter_matrix(df)
pyplot.show()
```



<b>Lab Assignment No.</b>	3A
<b>Title</b>	Implementation of Support Vector Machines (SVM) for classifying images of handwritten digits into their respective numerical classes (0 to 9).
<b>Roll No.</b>	
<b>Class</b>	BE
<b>Date of Completion</b>	
<b>Subject</b>	Computer Laboratory-II :Quantum AI
<b>Assessment Marks</b>	
<b>Assessor's Sign</b>	

**EXPERIMENT NO. 3 A (Group A)**

➤ **Aim:** Implementation of Support Vector Machines (SVM) for classifying images of handwritten digits into their respective numerical classes (0 to 9).

➤ **Hardware Requirement:**

- 6 GB free disk space.
- 2 GB RAM.
- 2 GB of RAM, plus additional RAM for virtual machines.
- 6 GB disk space for the host, plus the required disk space for the virtual machine(s).
- Virtualization is available with the KVM hypervisor
- Intel 64 and AMD64 architectures

➤ **Software Requirement:**

Jupyter Notebook/Ubuntu

➤ **Theory:**

#### **Classification Analysis: Definition**

This analysis is a data mining technique used to determine the structure and categories within a given dataset. Classification analysis is commonly used in machine learning, text analytics, and statistical modelling. Above all, it can help identify patterns or groupings between individual observations, enabling researchers to understand their datasets better and make more accurate predictions.

Classification analysis is used to group or classify objects according to shared characteristics. Moreover, this analysis can be used in many applications, from segmenting customers for marketing campaigns to forecasting stock market trends.

#### **Classification Analysis Example**

• **Classifying images**

One example of a classification analysis is the use of supervised learning algorithms to classify images. In this case, the algorithm is provided with an image dataset (the training set) that contains labelled images. The algorithm uses labels to learn how to distinguish between different types of objects in the picture. Once trained, it can then be used to classify new images as belonging to one category or another.

• **Customer Segmentation**

Another example of classification analysis would be customer segmentation for marketing campaigns. Classification algorithms group customers into segments based on their characteristics and behaviours. This helps marketers target specific groups with tailored content, offers, and promotions that are more likely to appeal to them.

- Stock Market Prediction

Finally, classification analysis can also be used for stock market prediction. Classification algorithms can identify patterns between past stock prices and other economic indicators, such as interest rates or unemployment figures. By understanding these correlations, analysts can better predict future market trends and make more informed investment decisions. These are just some examples of how classification analysis can be applied to various scenarios. Unquestionably, classification algorithms can be used to analyse datasets in any domain, from healthcare and finance to agriculture and logistics.

### **Classification Analysis Techniques**

This analysis is a powerful technique used in data science to analyse and categorise data. Classification techniques are used in many areas, from predicting customer behaviours to finding patterns and trends in large datasets.

This analysis can help businesses make informed decisions about marketing strategies, product development, and more. So, let's delve into the various techniques

#### **1. Supervised Learning**

Supervised learning algorithms require labelled data. This means the algorithm is provided with a dataset that has already been categorised or labelled with class labels. The algorithm then uses this label to learn how to distinguish between different class objects in the data. Once trained, it can use its predictive power to classify new datasets.

#### **2. Unsupervised Learning**

Unsupervised learning algorithms do not require labelled data. Instead, they use clustering and dimensionality reduction techniques to identify patterns in the dataset without any external guidance. These algorithms help segment customers or identify outlier items in a dataset.

#### **3. Deep Learning**

Deep learning is a subset/division of machine learning technologies that use artificial neural networks. These algorithms are capable of learning from large datasets and making complex decisions. Deep learning can be used for tasks such as image classification, natural language processing, and predictive analytics.

Classification algorithms can help uncover patterns in the data that could not be detected using traditional methods. By using classification analysis, businesses can gain valuable insights into their customers' behaviours and preferences, helping them make more informed decisions.

**Implementation:**

*# Import Libraries*

```
import pandas as pd import numpy as np import matplotlib as mpl
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

**Handwritten Digit Recognition**

Use the sklearn.dataset load\_digits() method. It loads the handwritten digits dataset. The returned data is in the form of a Dictionary. The 'data' attribute contains a flattenned array of 64 (each digit image is of 8\*8 pixels) elements representing the digits.

The 'target' attribute is the 'class' of Digit (0-9) Each individual digit is represented through a flattendded 64 digit array numbers of Greyscale values. There are 1797 samples in total and each class or digit has roughly 180 samples.

```
from sklearn.datasets import load_digits
load_digits(n_class=10)
```

digits

```
{'data': array([[ 0.,  0.,  5., ...,  0.,  0.,  0.],
 [ 0.,  0.,  0., ..., 10.,  0.,  0.],
 [ 0.,           0.,  0., ..., 16.,  9.,  0.],
 ...,
 [ 0.,           0.,  1., ..., 6.,  0.,  0.],
 [ 0.,           0.,  2., ..., 12.,  0.,  0.],
 [ 0.,  0., 10., ..., 12.,  1.,  0.]]),
'target': array([0, 1, 2, ..., 8, 9, 8]),'frame': None,
'feature_names': ['pixel_0_0','pixel_0_1',
'pixel_0_2','pixel_0_3','pixel_0_4','pixel_0_5','pixel_0_6','pixel_0_7','pixel_1_0','pixel_1_1','pixel_1_2',
'pixel_1_3','pixel_1_4','pixel_1_5','pixel_1_6','pixel_1_7','pixel_2_0','pixel_2_1','pixel_2_2','pixel_2_3',
'pixel_2_4','pixel_2_5','pixel_2_6','pixel_2_7','pixel_3_0','pixel_3_1','pixel_3_2','pixel_3_3','pixel_3_4',
'pixel_3_5', 'pixel_3_6', 'pixel_3_7', 'pixel_4_0', 'pixel_4_1', 'pixel_4_2', 'pixel_4_3', 'pixel_4_4',
'pixel_4_5', 'pixel_4_6', 'pixel_4_7', 'pixel_5_0', 'pixel_5_1', 'pixel_5_2', 'pixel_5_3', 'pixel_5_4',
'pixel_5_5', 'pixel_5_6', 'pixel_5_7', 'pixel_6_0', 'pixel_6_1', 'pixel_6_2', 'pixel_6_3', 'pixel_6_4',
'pixel_6_5', 'pixel_6_6', 'pixel_6_7', 'pixel_7_0', 'pixel_7_1', 'pixel_7_2', 'pixel_7_3', 'pixel_7_4',
'pixel_7_5', 'pixel_7_6', 'pixel_7_7'],
'target_names': array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]),
'images': array([[[ 0.,  0.,  5., ...,  1.,  0.,  0.],
 [ 0.,  0., 13., ..., 15.,  5.,  0.],
 [ 0.,  3., 15., ..., 11.,  8.,  0.],
 ...,
 [ 0.,  4., 11., ..., 12.,  7.,  0.],
 [ 0.,  2., 14., ..., 12.,  0.,  0.],
 [ 0.,  0.,  6., ...,  0.,  0.,  0.]],
 [[ 0.,  0.,  0., ...,  5.,  0.,  0.],
 [ 0.,  0.,  0., ...,  9.,  0.,  0.],
```

```
[ 0., 0., 3., ..., 6., 0., 0.],  
...,  
[ 0., 0., 1., ..., 6., 0., 0.],  
[ 0., 0., 1., ..., 6., 0., 0.],  
[ 0., 0., 0., ..., 10., 0., 0.]],  
  
[[ 0., 0., 0., ..., 12., 0., 0.],  
[ 0., 0., 3., ..., 14., 0., 0.],  
[ 0., 0., 8., ..., 16., 0., 0.],  
...,  
[ 0., 9., 16., ..., 0., 0., 0.],  
[ 0., 3., 13., ..., 11., 5., 0.],  
[ 0., 0., 0., ..., 16., 9., 0.]],  
  
...,  
  
[[ 0., 0., 1., ..., 1., 0., 0.],  
[ 0., 0., 13., ..., 2., 1., 0.],  
[ 0., 0., 16., ..., 16., 5., 0.],  
...,  
[ 0., 0., 16., ..., 15., 0., 0.],  
[ 0., 0., 15., ..., 16., 0., 0.],  
[ 0., 0., 2., ..., 6., 0., 0.]],  
  
[[ 0., 0., 2., ..., 0., 0., 0.],  
[ 0., 0., 14., ..., 15., 1., 0.],  
[ 0., 4., 16., ..., 16., 7., 0.],  
...,  
[ 0., 0., 0., ..., 16., 2., 0.],  
[ 0., 0., 4., ..., 16., 2., 0.],  
[ 0., 0., 5., ..., 12., 0., 0.]],  
  
[[ 0., 0., 10., ..., 1., 0., 0.],  
[ 0., 2., 16., ..., 1., 0., 0.],  
[ 0., 0., 15., ..., 15., 0., 0.],  
...,  
[ 0., 4., 16., ..., 16., 6., 0.],  
[ 0., 8., 16., ..., 16., 8., 0.],  
[ 0., 1., 8., ..., 12., 1., 0.]]),
```

'DESCR': ".. \_digits\_dataset:\n\nOptical recognition of handwritten digits dataset\n-----\n-\n-----\n\*\*Data Set Characteristics:\*\*\nNumber of Instances: 1797\nNumber of Attributes: 64\nAttribute Information: 8x8 image of integer pixels in the range 0..16.\n /

```
:Missing Attribute Values: None\n
:Creator: E. Alpaydin (alpaydin '@' boun.edu.tr)\n
:Date: July; 1998\n\n
```

```
digits['data'][0].reshape(8,8)

array([[ 0.,  0.,  5., 13.,  9.,  1.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0., 13., 15., 10., 15.,  5.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  3., 15.,  2.,  0., 11.,  8.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  4., 12.,  0.,  0.,  8.,  8.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  5.,  8.,  0.,  0.,  9.,  8.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  4., 11.,  0.,  1., 12.,  7.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  2., 14.,  5., 10., 12.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  6., 13., 10.,  0.,  0.,  0.]])
```

```
digits['data'][0]

array([ 0.,  0.,  5., 13.,  9.,  1.,  0.,  0.,  0., 13., 15., 10.,
       15.,  5.,  0.,  0.,  3., 15.,  2.,  0., 11.,  8.,  0.,  0.,  4.,
       12.,  0.,  0.,  8.,  8.,  0.,  0.,  5.,  8.,  0.,  0.,  9.,  8.,
       0.,  0.,  4., 11.,  0.,  1., 12.,  7.,  0.,  0.,  2., 14.,  5.,
       10., 12.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  6., 13., 10.,  0.,  0.,  0.])
```

```
digits['images'][1]

array([[ 0.,  0.,  0., 12., 13.,  5.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  0., 11., 16.,  9.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  3., 15., 16.,  6.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  7., 15., 16., 16.,  2.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  1., 16., 16.,  3.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  1., 16., 16.,  6.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  1., 16., 16.,  6.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  0., 11., 16., 10.,  0.,  0.]])
```

```
digits['target'][0:9]

array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8])
digits['target'][0]
```

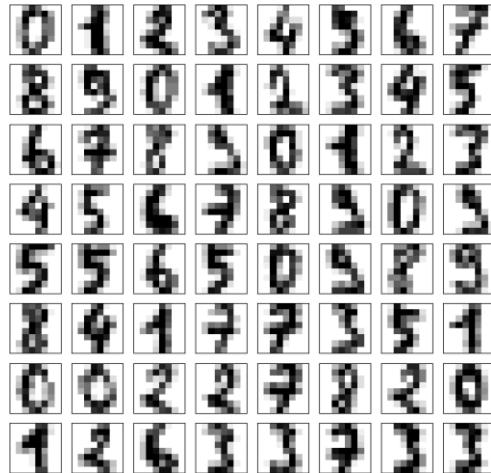
```
digits.images[0]

array([[ 0.,  0.,  5., 13.,  9.,  1.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0., 13., 15., 10., 15.,  5.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  3., 15.,  2.,  0., 11.,  8.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  4., 12.,  0.,  0.,  8.,  8.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  5.,  8.,  0.,  0.,  9.,  8.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  4., 11.,  0.,  1., 12.,  7.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  2., 14.,  5., 10., 12.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  6., 13., 10.,  0.,  0.,  0.]])
```

# Each Digit is represented in digits.images as a matrix of  $8 \times 8 = 64$  pixels. Each of the 64 values represent  
# a greyscale. The Greyscale are then plotted in the right scale by the imshow method.

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(8,8, figsize=(10,10))
for i, axi in enumerate(ax.flat): axi.imshow(digits.images[i], cmap='binary')axi.set(xticks=[], yticks=[])

```

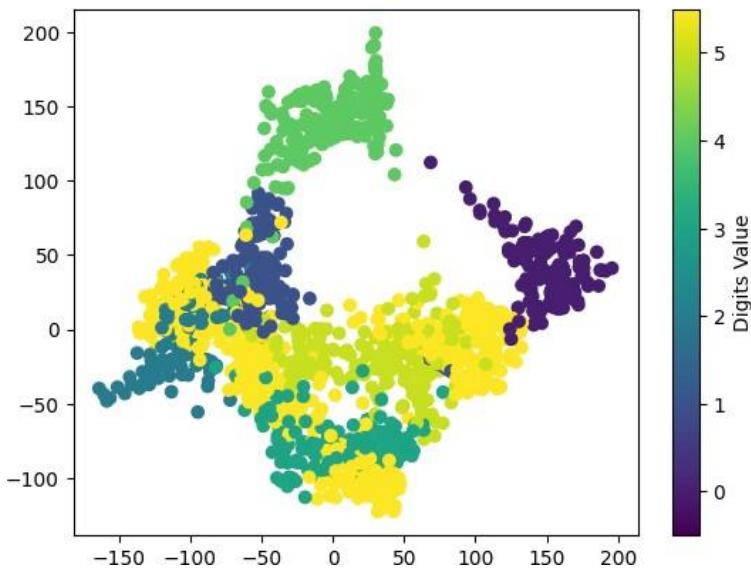


# Plotting - Clustering the data points after using Manifold Learning

```
from sklearn.manifold import Isomap
iso = Isomap(n_components=2)
projection = iso.fit_transform(digits.data) # digits.data - 64 dimensions to 2 dimensions
plt.scatter(projection[:, 0], projection[:, 1], c=digits.target, cmap="viridis")
plt.colorbar(ticks=range(10), label='Digits Value')
plt.ylim(-0.5, 5.5)

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/manifold/_isomap.py:373: UserWarning: The number of connected components of the neighbors graph is 2 > 1. Completing the graph to fit Isomap might be slow. Increase the number of neighbors to avoid this issue.
self._fit_transform(X)
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/scipy/sparse/_index.py:103: SparseEfficiencyWarning: Changing the sparsity structure of a csr_matrix is expensive. lil_matrix is more efficient.
self._set_intXint(row, col, x.flat[0])

```

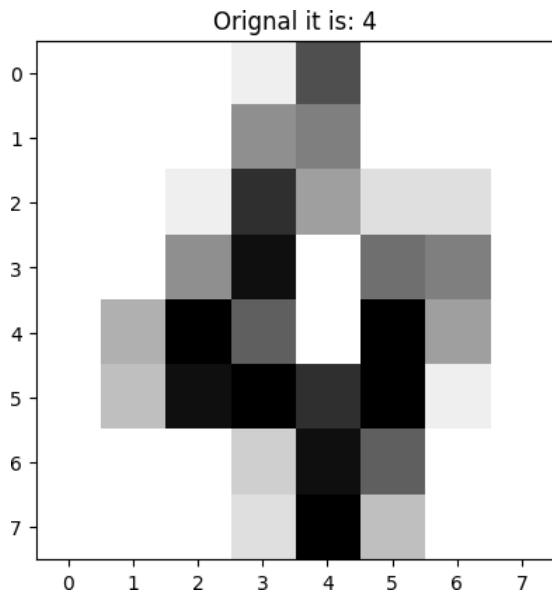


```
print(projection[:, 0][70], projection[:, 1][70])
```

```
-56.60683580684862 61.95022367117501
```

```
def view_digit(index):
    plt.imshow(digits.images[index] , cmap = plt.cm.gray_r)plt.title('Orignal it is: '+
str(digits.target[index])) plt.show()
```

```
view_digit(4)
```



### Use the Support Vector Machine Classifier to train the Data

Use part of the data for train and part of the data for test (predicion)  
`main_data = digits['data']  
targets = digits['target']`

```
from sklearn import svm
```

```
svc = svm.SVC(gamma=0.001 , C = 100)
```

*# GAMMA is a parameter for non linear hyperplanes.*

*# The higher the gamma value it tries to exactly fit the training data set# C is the penalty parameter of the error term.*

*# It controls the trade off between smooth decision boundary and classifying the training points correctly.*

```
svc.fit(main_data[:1500] , targets[:1500]) predictions = svc.predict(main_data[1501:])
```

```
list(zip(predictions , targets[1501:]))
```

(7, 7),	(8, 8),	(6, 6),
(4, 4),	(4, 4),	(1, 1),
(6, 6),	(3, 3),	(7, 7),
(3, 3),	(1, 1),	(5, 5),
(1, 1),	(4, 4),	(4, 4),
(3, 3),	(0, 0),	(4, 4),
(9, 9),	(5, 5),	(7, 7),
(1, 1),	(3, 3),	(2, 2),
(7, 7),	(6, 6),	(8, 8),
(6, 6),	(9, 9),	(2, 2),
(8, 8),	(0, 0),	
(9, 9),	(2, 2),	
(0, 0),	(2, 2),	
(1, 1),	(7, 7),	
(2, 2),	(8, 8),	
(3, 3),	(2, 2),	
(4, 4),	(0, 0),	
(5, 5),	(1, 1),	
(6, 6),	(2, 2),	
(7, 7),	(6, 6),	
(8, 8),	(8, 3),	
(9, 9),	(8, 3),	
(0, 0),	(7, 7),	
(1, 1),	(5, 3),	
(2, 2),	(3, 3),	
(8, 3),	(4, 4),	
(4, 4),	(6, 6),	
(5, 5),	(6, 6),	
(6, 6),	(6, 6),	
(7, 7),	(4, 4),	
(8, 8),	(9, 9),	

(9, 9),	(1, 1),
(0, 0),	(5, 5),
(9, 9),	(0, 0),
(5, 5),	(9, 9),
(5, 5),	(5, 5),
(6, 6),	(2, 2),
(5, 5),	(8, 8),
(0, 0),	(2, 2),
(9, 9),	(0, 0),
(8, 8),	(0, 0),
(9, 9),	(1, 1),
(8, 8),	(7, 7),
(4, 4),	(6, 6),
(1, 1),	(3, 3),
(7, 7),	(2, 2),
(7, 7),	(1, 1),
(3, 3),	(7, 7),
(5, 5),	(4, 4),
(1, 1),	(6, 6),
(0, 0),	(3, 3),

Create the Confusion Matrix for Performance Evaluation from `sklearn.metrics`

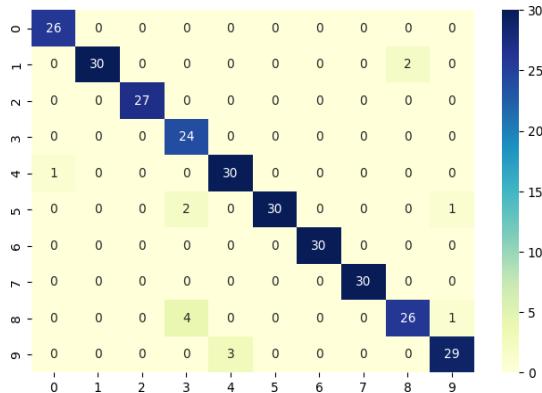
```
import confusion_matrix
```

```
import seaborn as sns
```

```
cm = confusion_matrix(predictions, targets[1501:])conf_matrix = pd.DataFrame(data = cm)
```

```
plt.figure(figsize = (8,5))
```

```
sns.heatmap(conf_matrix, annot=True,fmt='d',cmap="YlGnBu");
```



cm

```
array([[26, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],  
       [ 0, 30, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0],  
       [ 0, 0, 27, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],  
       [ 0, 0, 0, 24, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],  
       [ 1, 0, 0, 0, 30, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],  
       [ 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 30, 0, 0, 0, 1],  
       [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 30, 0, 0, 0],  
       [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 30, 0, 0, 0],  
       [ 0, 0, 0, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 26, 1],  
       [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 29]])
```

**Print the Classification Report** from sklearn.metrics import classification\_report

```
print(classification_report(predictions, targets[1501:]))precision    recall f1-score support
```

0	0.96	1.00	0.98	26
1	1.00	0.94	0.97	32
2	1.00	1.00	1.00	27
3	0.80	1.00	0.89	24
4	0.91	0.97	0.94	31
5	1.00	0.91	0.95	33
6	1.00	1.00	1.00	30
7	1.00	1.00	1.00	30
8	0.93	0.84	0.88	31
9	0.94	0.91	0.92	32
accuracy		0.95		296
macro avg	0.95	0.96	0.95	296
weighted avg	0.96	0.95	0.95	296
macro avg	0.95	0.96	0.95	296
weighted avg	0.96	0.95	0.95	296

<b>Lab Assignment No.</b>	4A
<b>Title</b>	Implement K-Means clustering on Iris.csv dataset. Determine the number of clusters using the elbow method. Dataset Link: <a href="https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/uciml/iris">https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/uciml/iris</a>
<b>Roll No.</b>	
<b>Class</b>	BE
<b>Date of Completion</b>	
<b>Subject</b>	Computer Laboratory-II :Quantum AI
<b>Assessment Marks</b>	
<b>Assessor's Sign</b>	

**EXPERIMENT NO. 4 A (Group A)**

➤ **Aim:** Implement K-Means clustering on Iris.csv dataset. Determine the number of clusters using the elbow method. Dataset Link: <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/uciml/iris>

➤ **Hardware Requirement:**

- 6 GB free disk space.
- 2 GB RAM.
- 2 GB of RAM, plus additional RAM for virtual machines.
- 6 GB disk space for the host, plus the required disk space for the virtual machine(s).
- Virtualization is available with the KVM hypervisor
- Intel 64 and AMD64 architectures

➤ **Software Requirement:**

Jupyter Notebook/Ubuntu

➤ **Theory:**

K-means clustering algorithm computes the centroids and iterates until it finds optimal centroid. It assumes that the number of clusters are already known. It is also called flat clustering algorithm. The number of clusters identified from data by algorithm is represented by „K“ in K-means.

In this algorithm, the data points are assigned to a cluster in such a manner that the sum of the squared distance between the data points and centroid would be minimum. It is to be understood that less variation within the clusters will lead to more similar data points within same cluster.

#### Working of K-Means Algorithm

We can understand the working of K-Means clustering algorithm with the help of following steps –

Step 1 – First, we need to specify the number of clusters, K, need to be generated by this algorithm.

Step 2 – Next, randomly select K data points and assign each data point to a cluster. In simple words, classify the data based on the number of data points.

Step 3 – Now it will compute the cluster centroids.

Step 4 – Next, keep iterating the following until we find optimal centroid which is the assignment of data points to the clusters that are not changing any more –

4.1 – First, the sum of squared distance between data points and centroids would be computed.

4.2 – Now, we have to assign each data point to the cluster that is closer than other cluster (centroid).

4.3 – At last compute the centroids for the clusters by taking the average of all data points of that cluster.

K-means follows Expectation-Maximization approach to solve the problem. The Expectation-step is used for assigning the data points to the closest cluster and the Maximization-step is used for computing the centroid of each cluster.

While working with K-means algorithm we need to take care of the following things –

While working with clustering algorithms including K-Means, it is recommended to standardize the data because such algorithms use distance-based measurement to determine the similarity between data points. Due to the iterative nature of K-Means and random initialization of centroids, K-Means may stick in a local optimum and may not converge to global optimum. That is why it is recommended to use different initializations of centroids

### **Implementation:**

Importing the libraries and the data

```
import pandas as pd # Pandas (version : 1.1.5) import numpy as np # Numpy (version : 1.19.2)
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt # Matplotlib (version : 3.3.2)
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans # Scikit Learn (version : 0.23.2)import seaborn as sns # Seaborn
(version : 0.11.1) plt.style.use('seaborn')
```

Importing the data from .csv file

First we read the data from the dataset using `read_csv` from the `pandas` library. `data = pd.read_csv('data\iris.csv')`

Viewing the data that we imported to pandas dataframe object `data`

`Id SepalLengthCm SepalWidthCm PetalLengthCm PetalWidthCm \`

0	1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2
1	2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2

2	3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2
3	4	4.6		3.1	1.5
4	5	5.0		3.6	1.4
..	..	..	..	..	..
145	146	6.7		3.0	5.2
146	147	6.3		2.5	5.0
147	148	6.5		3.0	5.2
148	149	6.2	3.4	5.4	2.3
149	150	5.9		3.0	5.1
					1.8

## Species

0	Iris-setosa
1	Iris-setosa
2	Iris-setosa
3	Iris-setosa
4	Iris-setosa
..	..
145	Iris-virginica
146	Iris-virginica
147	Iris-virginica
148	Iris-virginica
149	Iris-virginica

[150 rows x 6 columns]

## Viewing and Describing the data

Now we view the Head and Tail of the data using head() and tail() respectively.

data.head()

Id	SepalLengthCm	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	
	SepalWidthCm					Iris-setosa
	PetalLengthCm					
PetalWidthCm	Species	0	1			

1	24.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
2	34.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	Iris-setosa
3	44.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	Iris-setosa
4	55.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa

data.tail()

Id SepalLengthCm SepalWidthCm PetalLengthCm PetalWidthCm \

145	146	6.7	3.0	5.2	2.3
146	147	6.3	2.5	5.0	1.9
147	148	6.5	3.0	5.2	2.0
148	149	6.2	3.4	5.4	2.3
149	150	5.9	3.0	5.1	1.8

Species

145 Iris-virginica  
 146 Iris-virginica  
 147 Iris-virginica  
 148 Iris-virginica  
 149 Iris-virginica

Checking the sample size of data - how many samples are there in the dataset using len().len(data)

150150

Checking the dimensions/shape of the dataset using shape.data.shape

(150, 6)

Viewing Column names of the dataset using columnsdata.columns

Index(['Id', 'SepalLengthCm', 'SepalWidthCm', 'PetalLengthCm', 'PetalWidthCm','Species'],

dtype='object')

for i,col in enumerate(data.columns):

print(f'Column number {1+i} is {col}')Column number 1 is Id

Column number 2 is SepalLengthCmColumn number 3 is SepalWidthCm Column number 4 is

PetalLengthCmColumn number 5 is PetalWidthCm Column number 6 is Species

So, our dataset has 5 columns named:

- Id
- SepalLengthCm
- SepalWidthCm
- PetalLengthCm
- PetalWidthCm
- Species.

View datatypes of each column in the dataset using `dtype.data.dtypes`

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

Gathering Further information about the dataset using `info()``data.info()`

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'> RangeIndex: 150 entries, 0 to 149 Data columns (total 6 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Id	150 non-null	int64
1	SepalLengthCm	150 non-null	float64
2	SepalWidthCm	150 non-null	float64
3	PetalLengthCm	150 non-null	float64
4	PetalWidthCm	150 non-null	float64
5	Species	150 non-null	object dtypes: float64(4), int64(1), object(1)memory usage: 7.2+ KB

Describing the data as basic statistics using `describe()``data.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

## Computer Laboratory -I

**BE (AI&DS)**

```
75%      112.750000 6.400000      3.300000      5.100000      1.800000  
max      150.000000 7.900000      4.400000      6.900000      2.500000
```

Checking the data for inconsistencies and further cleaning the data if needed.

Checking data for missing values using `isnull().data.isnull()`

```
Id SepalLengthCm SepalWidthCm PetalLengthCm PetalWidthCm Species
```

0	False		False	False	False	False	False
1	False		False	False	False	False	False
2	False		False	False	False	False	False
3	False		False	False	False	False	False
4	False		False	False	False	False	False
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
145	False	False		False	False	False	False
146	False	False		False	False	False	False
147	False	False		False	False	False	False
148	False	False		False	False	False	False
149	False	False		False	False	False	False

[150 rows x 6 columns]

Checking summary of missing values `data.isnull().sum()`

```
Id          0  
SepalLengthCm    0  
SepalWidthCm     0  
PetalLengthCm    0  
PetalWidthCm     0  
Species         0
```

`dtype: int64`

The 'Id' column has no relevance therefore deleting it would be better. Deleting 'customer\_id' columnn using `drop()`.

```
data.drop('Id', axis=1, inplace=True) data.head()
```

```
SepalLengthCm SepalWidthCm PetalLengthCm PetalWidthCm           Species
```

0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	Iris-setosa
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	Iris-setosa

## Modelling

### K - Means Clustering

K-means clustering is a clustering algorithm that aims to partition n observations into k clusters. Initialisation – K initial “means” (centroids) are generated at random Assignment – K clusters are created by associating each observation with the nearest centroid Update – The centroid of the clusters becomes the new mean, Assignment and Update are repeated iteratively until convergence The end result is that the sum of squared errors is minimised between points and their respective centroids. We will use KMeans Clustering. At first we will find the optimal clusters based on inertia and using elbow method. The distance between the centroids and the data points should be less.

First we need to check the data for any missing values as it can ruin our model.

```
data.isna().sum()

SepalLengthCm      0
SepalWidthCm       0
PetalLengthCm     0
PetalWidthCm      0
Species            0

dtype: int64
```

We conclude that we don't have any missing values therefore we can go forward and start the clustering procedure.

We will now view and select the data that we need for clustering.data.head()

SepalLengthCm	SepalWidthCm	PetalLengthCm	PetalWidthCm	Species
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2 Iris-setosa

2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	Iris-setosa
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	Iris-setosa
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa

Checking the value count of the target column i.e. 'Species' using value\_counts()

```
data['Species'].value_counts()
```

Iris-setosa	50
Iris-versicolor	50
Iris-virginica	50

Name: Species, dtype: int64

Splitting into Training and Target dataTarget Data

```
target_data = data.iloc[:,4]target_data.head()
```

0	Iris-setosa
1	Iris-setosa
2	Iris-setosa
3	Iris-setosa
4	Iris-setosa

Name: Species, dtype: objectTraining data

```
clustering_data = data.iloc[:,[0,1,2,3]]clustering_data.head()
```

	SepalLengthCm	SepalWidthCm	PetalLengthCm	PetalWidthCm
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2

Now, we need to visualize the data which we are going to use for the clustering. This will give us a fair

idea about the data we're working on.

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(15,7))sns.set(font_scale=1.5)
ax = sns.scatterplot(x=data['SepalLengthCm'],y=data['SepalWidthCm'], s=70, color='#f73434',
edgecolor='#f73434', linewidth=0.3) ax.set_ylabel('Sepal Width (in cm)') ax.set_xlabel('Sepal Length (in
cm)') plt.title('Sepal Length vs Width', fontsize = 20)plt.show()
```

This gives us a fair Idea and patterns about some of the data.

## Determining No. of Clusters Required

### The Elbow Method

The Elbow method runs k-means clustering on the dataset for a range of values for k (say from 1-10) and then for each value of k computes an average score for all clusters. By default, the distortion score is computed, the sum of square distances from each point to its assigned center.

When these overall metrics for each model are plotted, it is possible to visually determine the best value for k. If the line chart looks like an arm, then the “elbow” (the point of inflection on the curve) is the best value of k. The “arm” can be either up or down, but if there is a strong inflection point, it is a good indication that the underlying model fits best at that point.

We use the Elbow Method which uses Within Cluster Sum Of Squares (WCSS) against the number of clusters (K Value) to figure out the optimal number of clusters value.

With this simple line of code we get all the inertia value or the within the cluster sum of square.

```
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
wcss = []
for i in range(1,11):
    km = KMeans(i)
    km.fit(clustering_data)
    wcss.append(km.inertia_)
wcss = np.array(wcss)

array([680.8244      , 152.36870648, 78.94084143, 57.31787321,
       46.53558205, 38.93096305, 34.29998554, 30.21678683,
       28.23999745, 25.95204113])
```

Inertia can be recognized as a measure of how internally coherent clusters are.

Now, we visualize the Elbow Method so that we can determine the number of optimal clusters for our dataset.

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(15,7))

ax = plt.plot(range(1,11),wcss, linewidth=2, color="red", marker ="8")plt.axvline(x=3, ls='--')
plt.ylabel('WCSS') plt.xlabel('No. of Clusters (k)')
plt.title('The Elbow Method', fontsize = 20)plt.show()
```

It is clear, that the optimal number of clusters for our data are 3, as the slope of the curve is not steep enough after it. When we observe this curve, we see that last elbow comes at k = 3, it would be difficult to visualize the elbow if we choose the higher range.

## Clustering

Now we will build the model for creating clusters from the dataset. We will use n\_clusters = 3 i.e. 3 clusters as we have determined by the elbow method, which would be optimal for our dataset.

Our data set is for unsupervised learning therefore we will use fit\_predict() Suppose we were working with supervised learning data set we would use fit\_transform()

```
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
kms = KMeans(n_clusters=3, init='k-means++')kms.fit(clustering_data)

KMeans(n_clusters=3)
```

Now that we have the clusters created, we will enter them into a different columnclusters = clustering\_data.copy()

```
clusters['Cluster_Prediction'] = kms.fit_predict(clustering_data)clusters.head()
```

SepalLengthCm SepalWidthCm PetalLengthCm PetalWidthCm \

0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2
---	-----	-----	-----	-----

1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2

Cluster\_Prediction

0	1
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1

We can also get the centroids of the clusters by the cluster\_centers\_ attribute of KMeans algorithm.

kms.cluster\_centers\_

```
array([[5.9016129 , 2.7483871 , 4.39354839, 1.43387097],
[5.006           , 3.418           , 1.464           , 0.244           ],
[6.85           , 3.07368421, 5.74210526, 2.07105263]])
```

Now we have all the data we need, we just need to plot the data. We will plot the data using scatterplot which will allow us to observe different clusters in different colours.

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(15,7)) plt.scatter(x=clusters[clusters['Cluster_Prediction'] == 0]['SepalLengthCm'],
y=clusters[clusters['Cluster_Prediction'] == 0]['SepalWidthCm'], s=70,edgecolor='teal', linewidth=0.3,
c='teal', label='Iris-versicolor')

plt.scatter(x=clusters[clusters['Cluster_Prediction'] == 1]['SepalLengthCm'],
y=clusters[clusters['Cluster_Prediction'] == 1]['SepalWidthCm'], s=70,edgecolor='lime', linewidth=0.3,
c='lime', label='Iris-setosa')

plt.scatter(x=clusters[clusters['Cluster_Prediction'] == 2]['SepalLengthCm'],
y=clusters[clusters['Cluster_Prediction'] == 2]['SepalWidthCm'], s=70,edgecolor='magenta',
```

```
linewidth=0.3, c='magenta', label='Iris-virginica')

plt.scatter(x=kms.cluster_centers_[:, 0], y=kms.cluster_centers_[:, 1], s = 170, c = 'yellow', label =
'Centroids',edgecolor='black', linewidth=0.3)
plt.legend(loc='upper right')plt.xlim(4,8) plt.ylim(1.8,4.5)
ax.set_ylabel('Sepal Width (in cm)') ax.set_xlabel('Sepal Length (in cm)')plt.title('Clusters', fontsize =
20) plt.show()
```

<b>Lab Assignment No.</b>	5B
<b>Title</b>	Use different voting mechanism and Apply AdaBoost (Adaptive Boosting), Gradient Tree Boosting (GBM), XGBoost classification on Iris dataset and compare the performance of three models using different evaluation measures. Dataset Link <a href="https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/uciml/iris">https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/uciml/iris</a>
<b>Roll No.</b>	
<b>Class</b>	BE
<b>Date of Completion</b>	
<b>Subject</b>	Computer Laboratory-II :Quantum AI
<b>Assessment Marks</b>	
<b>Assessor's Sign</b>	

## **EXPERIMENT NO. 5 B (Group A)**

**Aim:** Use different voting mechanism and Apply AdaBoost (Adaptive Boosting), Gradient Tree Boosting (GBM), XGBoost classification on Iris dataset and compare the performance of three models using different evaluation measures. Dataset Link <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/uciml/iris>

### **Hardware Requirement:**

- 6 GB free disk space.
- 2 GB RAM.
- 2 GB of RAM, plus additional RAM for virtual machines.
- 6 GB disk space for the host, plus the required disk space for the virtual machine(s).
- Virtualization is available with the KVM hypervisor
- Intel 64 and AMD64 architectures

### **Software Requirement:**

Jupyter Notebook/Ubuntu

### **Theory:**

Imagine you have a complex problem to solve, and you gather a group of experts from different fields to provide their input. Each expert provides their opinion based on their expertise and experience. Then, the experts would vote to arrive at a final decision.

In a random forest classification, multiple decision trees are created using different random subsets of the data and features. Each decision tree is like an expert, providing its opinion on how to classify the data. Predictions are made by calculating the prediction for each decision tree, then taking the most popular result. (For regression, predictions use an averaging technique instead.)

In the diagram below, we have a random forest with n decision trees, and we've shown the first 5, along with their predictions (either "Dog" or "Cat"). Each tree is exposed to a different number of features and a different sample of the original dataset, and as such, every tree can be different. Each tree makes a prediction. Looking at the first 5 trees, we can see that 4/5 predicted the sample was a Cat. The green circles indicate a hypothetical path the tree took to reach its decision. The random forest would count the number of predictions from decision trees for Cat and for Dog, and choose the most popular prediction.

**Implementation:**

```

import pandas as pd
from sklearn.datasets import load_digits
digits = load_digits()

dir(digits)

['DESCR', 'data', 'feature_names', 'frame', 'images', 'target', 'target_names']

%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.gray()
for i in range(4): plt.matshow(digits.images[i])
<Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>
df = pd.DataFrame(digits.data)
df.head()

0          1   2   3   4   5   6   7   89 ... 54  55  56 \
0  0.0  0.0 5.0 13.0  9.0  1.0 0.0  0.0  0.0  ... 0.0 0.0 0.0
1  0.0  0.0 0.0 12.0 13.0  5.0 0.0  0.0  0.0  ... 0.0 0.0 0.0
2  0.0  0.0 0.0  4.0 15.0 12.0 0.0  0.0  0.0  ... 5.0 0.0 0.0
3  0.0  0.0 7.0 15.0 13.0  1.0 0.0  0.0  0.0  ... 9.0 0.0 0.0
4  0.0  0.0 0.0 1.0 11.0  0.0 0.0  0.0  0.0  ... 0.0 0.0 0.0
      57  58  59  60   61  62  63
0 0.06.0 13.0 10.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
1 0.00.0 11.0 16.0 10.0 0.0 0.0
2 0.00.0 3.0 11.0 16.0 9.0 0.0
3 0.07.0 13.0 13.0 9.0 0.0 0.0
4 0.00.0 2.0 16.0 4.0 0.0 0.0

[5 rows x 64 columns] df['target'] = digits.target
df[0:12]

0          1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9 ... 55  56  57 \
0  0.0  0.0 5.0 13.0  9.0  1.0 0.0  0.0  0.0  ... 0.0 0.0 0.0
1  0.0  0.0 0.0 12.0 13.05.0  0.00.0  0.0 0.0  ... 0.0 0.00.0
2  0.0  0.0 0.0  4.0 15.012.0  0.00.0  0.0 0.0  ... 0.0 0.00.0
3  0.0  0.0 7.0 15.0 13.01.0  0.00.0  0.0 8.0  ... 0.0 0.00.0
4  0.0  0.0 0.0  1.0 11.00.0  0.00.0  0.0 0.0  ... 0.0 0.00.0
5  0.0  0.0 12.0 10.0 0.00.0  0.00.0  0.0 0.0  ... 0.0 0.0 0.0
6  0.0  0.0 0.0 12.0 13.00.0  0.00.0  0.0 0.0  ... 0.0 0.0 0.0
7  0.0  0.0 7.0  8.0 13.016.0  15.0 1.0 0.0 0.0  ... 0.0 0.0 0.0
8  0.0  0.0 9.0 14.0  8.01.0  0.00.0  0.0 0.0  ... 0.0 0.0 0.0
9  0.0  0.0 11.0 12.0 0.00.0  0.00.0  0.0 2.0  ... 0.0 0.0 0.0
10 0.0 0.0 1.0  9.0 15.011.0  0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0  ... 0.0 0.0 0.0
11 0.0 0.0 0.0 14.0 13.0  1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0  ... 0.0 0.0 0.0

58          59  60   61  62  63 target

```

```

0      6.0 13.0 10.0 0.0 0.0 0.0      0
1      0.0 11.0 16.0 10.0 0.0 0.0      1
2      0.0 3.0 11.0 16.0 9.0 0.0      2
3      7.0 13.0 13.0 9.0 0.0 0.0      3
4      0.0 2.0 16.0 4.0 0.0 0.0      4
5      9.0 16.0 16.0 10.0 0.0 0.0      5
6      1.0 9.0 15.0 11.0 3.0 0.0      6
7 13.0 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0      7
8 11.0 16.0 15.0 11.0 1.0 0.0      8
9      9.0 12.0 13.0 3.0 0.0 0.0      9
10     1.0 10.0 13.0 3.0 0.0 0.0      0
11     0.0 1.0 13.0 16.0 1.0 0.0      1

```

[12 rows x 65 columns]

Train and the model and prediction

```
X = df.drop('target',axis='columns')
```

```
y = df.target
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.2)
```

```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
model = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=20).fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=20).score(X_test, y_test) 0.9805555555555555
```

```
y_predicted = model.predict(X_test)
```

### Confusion Matrix

```
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_predicted)
array([[32, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
       [0, 30, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 32, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 0, 37, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 0, 0, 35, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 41, 1, 0, 0, 1],
       [0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 35, 0, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 52, 0, 2],
       [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 32, 0],
       [0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 27]])
```

```
%matplotlib inline
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sn
plt.figure(figsize=(10,7))
sn.heatmap(cm, annot=True)
plt.xlabel('Predicted')
plt.ylabel('Truth')
Text(95.7222222222221, 0.5, 'Truth')
```

<b>Lab Assignment No.</b>	6C
<b>Title</b>	Build a Tic-Tac-Toe game using reinforcement learning in Python by using following tasks Setting up the environment Defining the Tic-Tac-Toe game Building the reinforcement learning model Training the model Testing the model
<b>Roll No.</b>	
<b>Class</b>	BE
<b>Date of Completion</b>	
<b>Subject</b>	Computer Laboratory-II :Quantum AI
<b>Assessment Marks</b>	
<b>Assessor's Sign</b>	

## EXPERIMENT NO. 6 C (Group A)

**Aim:** Build a Tic-Tac-Toe game using reinforcement learning in Python by using following tasks

- a. Setting up the environment
- b. Defining the Tic-Tac-Toe game
- c. Building the reinforcement learning model
- d. Training the model
- e. Testing the model

### **Hardware Requirement:**

- 6 GB free disk space.
- 2 GB RAM.
- 2 GB of RAM, plus additional RAM for virtual machines.
- 6 GB disk space for the host, plus the required disk space for the virtual machine(s).
- Virtualization is available with the KVM hypervisor
- Intel 64 and AMD64 architectures

### **Software Requirement:**

Jupyter Notebook/Ubuntu

### **Theory:**

In reinforcement learning, developers devise a method of rewarding desired behaviors and punishing negative behaviors. This method assigns positive values to the desired actions to encourage the agent and negative values to undesired behaviors. This programs the agent to seek long-term and maximum overall reward to achieve an optimal solution.

These long-term goals help prevent the agent from stalling on lesser goals. With time, the agent learns to avoid the negative and seek the positive. This learning method has been adopted in artificial intelligence (AI) as a way of directing unsupervised machine learning through rewards and penalties.

Common reinforcement learning algorithms

Rather than referring to a specific algorithm, the field of reinforcement learning is made up of several algorithms that take somewhat different approaches. The differences are mainly due to their strategies for exploring their environments.

- State-action-reward-state-action (SARSA). This reinforcement learning algorithm starts by giving the agent what's known as a *policy*. The policy is essentially a probability that tells it the odds of certain actions

resulting in rewards, or beneficial states.

- Q-learning. This approach to reinforcement learning takes the opposite approach. The agent receives no policy, meaning its exploration of its environment is more self-directed.
- Deep Q-Networks. These algorithms utilize neural networks in addition to reinforcement learning techniques. They utilize the self-directed environment exploration of reinforcement learning. Future actions are based on a random sample of past beneficial actions learned by the neural network.

### **Implementation:**

```
import numpy as np
```

```
class TicTacToeEnvironment:
```

```
    def __init__(self):
```

```
        self.state = [0] * 9
```

```
        self.is_terminal = False
```

```
    def reset(self):
```

```
        self.state = [0] * 9
```

```
        self.is_terminal = False
```

```
    def get_available_moves(self):
```

```
        return [i for i, mark in enumerate(self.state) if mark == 0]
```

```
    def make_move(self, move, player_mark):
```

```
        self.state[move] = player_mark
```

```
    def check_win(self, player_mark):
```

```
        winning_states = [
```

```
            [0, 1, 2], [3, 4, 5], [6, 7, 8], # rows
```

```
            [0, 3, 6], [1, 4, 7], [2, 5, 8], # columns
```

```
            [0, 4, 8], [2, 4, 6] # diagonals
```

```
        ]
```

```
        for state_indices in winning_states:
```

```
            if all(self.state[i] == player_mark for i in state_indices):
```

```
                self.is_terminal = True
```

```
                return True
```

```
\
```

```
    def is_draw(self):
```

```
        return 0 not in self.state
```

```
class QLearningAgent:
```

```
    def __init__(self, learning_rate=0.9, discount_factor=0.9, exploration_rate=0.3):
```

```
        self.learning_rate = learning_rate
```

```

self.discount_factor = discount_factor self.exploration_rate = exploration_rate
self.q_table = np.zeros((3**9, 9))

def get_state_index(self, state):
    state_index = 0
    for i, mark in enumerate(state):
        state_index += (3 ** i) * (mark + 1)
    return state_index

def choose_action(self, state, available_moves):
    state_index = self.get_state_index(state)
    if np.random.random() < self.exploration_rate:
        return np.random.choice(available_moves)
    else:
        return np.argmax(self.q_table[state_index, available_moves])

def update_q_table(self, state, action, next_state, reward):
    state_index = self.get_state_index(state)
    next_state_index = self.get_state_index(next_state) if next_state is not None else None
    max_q_value = np.max(self.q_table[next_state_index]) if next_state is not None else 0
    self.q_table[state_index, action] = (1 - self.learning_rate) * self.q_table[state_index, action] + \
        self.learning_rate * (reward + self.discount_factor * max_q_value)

def evaluate_agents(agent1, agent2, num_episodes=1000):
    environment = TicTacToeEnvironment()
    agent1_wins = 0
    agent2_wins = 0
    draws = 0

    for _ in range(num_episodes):
        environment.reset()
        current_agent = agent1
        while not environment.is_terminal():
            available_moves = environment.get_available_moves()
            current_state = environment.state.copy()
            action = current_agent.choose_action(current_state, available_moves)
            environment.make_move(action, 1 if current_agent == agent1 else -1)

            if environment.check_win(1 if current_agent == agent1 else -1):
                current_agent.update_q_table(current_state, action, None, 10)
                if current_agent == agent1:
                    agent1_wins += 1
                else:
                    agent2_wins += 1
                break
            elif environment.is_draw():
                current_agent.update_q_table(current_state, action, None, 0)
                draws += 1
                break

        next_state = environment.state.copy()
        reward = 0

```

```

if environment.check_win(1 if current_agent == agent1 else -1):reward = -10
    current_agent.update_q_table(current_state, action, next_state, reward)current_agent = agent2 if
        current_agent == agent1 else agent1

return agent1_wins, agent2_wins, draws

# Create agents
agent1 = QLearningAgent()agent2 = QLearningAgent()

# Evaluate agents
agent1_wins, agent2_wins, draws = evaluate_agents(agent1, agent2)

# Print results
print(f"Agent 1 wins: {agent1_wins}")print(f"Agent 2 wins: {agent2_wins}")print(f"Draws: {draws}")

Agent 1 wins: 458
Agent 2 wins: 470
Draws: 72
TicTacToeEnvironment:

```

This class represents the Tic-Tac-Toe game environment. It maintains the current state of the game, checks for a win or draw, and provides methods to reset the game and make moves.

The `__init__` method initializes the game state and sets the terminal flag to False. The `reset` method resets the game state and the terminal flag.

The `get_available_moves` method returns a list of indices representing the available moves in the current game state.

The `make_move` method updates the game state by placing a player's mark at the specified move index. The `check_win` method checks if a player has won the game by examining the current state.

The `is_draw` method checks if the game has ended in a draw.

#### QLearningAgent:

This class represents the Q-learning agent. It learns to play Tic-Tac-Toe by updating a Q-table based on the rewards received during gameplay.

The `__init__` method initializes the learning rate, discount factor, exploration rate, and the Q-table.

The `get_state_index` method converts the current game state into a unique index for indexing the Q-table.

The `choose_action` method selects the action (move) to be taken based on the current game state and the exploration-exploitation tradeoff using the epsilon-greedy policy.

The `update_q_table` method updates the Q-table based on the current state, action, next state, and the reward received.

evaluate\_agents:

This function performs the evaluation of two Q-learning agents by playing multiple episodes of Tic-Tac-Toegames.

It takes the two agents and the number of episodes to play as input.

In each episode, the environment is reset, and the agents take turns making moves until the game is over(either a win or a draw).

The agents update their Q-tables based on the rewards received during the episode. The function keeps track of the wins and draws for each agent and returns the counts.

Main code:

The main code creates two Q-learning agents, agent1 and agent2, using the QLearningAgent class.

The evaluate\_agents function is called to evaluate the agents by playing a specified number of episodes. The results (number of wins and draws) for each agent are printed.

The Q-learning algorithm involves the following steps:

The agents choose their moves based on the current game state and the exploration-exploitation policy.

The environment updates the game state based on the chosen moves.

The environment checks if the game has ended (win or draw). The agents update their Q-tables based on the rewards received.

The agents continue playing until the specified number of episodes is completed.

<b>Lab Assignment No.</b>	7B
<b>Title</b>	Interacting with Web APIs Analyzing Weather Data from OpenWeatherMap API
<b>Roll No.</b>	
<b>Class</b>	BE
<b>Date of Completion</b>	
<b>Subject</b>	Computer Laboratory-II :Quantum AI
<b>Assessment Marks</b>	
<b>Assessor's Sign</b>	

## EXPERIMENT NO. 7 (Group B)

**Aim:** Interacting with Web APIs

**Problem Statement:** Analyzing Weather Data from OpenWeatherMap API

**Dataset:** Weather data retrieved from OpenWeatherMap API

**Description:** The goal is to interact with the OpenWeatherMap API to retrieve weather data for a specific location and perform data modeling and visualization to analyze weather patterns over time.

Tasks to Perform:

1. Register and obtain API key from OpenWeatherMap.
2. Interact with the OpenWeatherMap API using the API key to retrieve weather data for a specific location.
3. Extract relevant weather attributes such as temperature, humidity, wind speed, and precipitation from the API response.
4. Clean and preprocess the retrieved data, handling missing values or inconsistent formats.
5. Perform data modeling to analyze weather patterns, such as calculating average temperature, maximum/minimum values, or trends over time.
6. Visualize the weather data using appropriate plots, such as line charts, bar plots, or scatter plots, to represent temperature changes, precipitation levels, or wind speed variations.
7. Apply data aggregation techniques to summarize weather statistics by specific time periods (e.g., daily, monthly, seasonal).
8. Incorporate geographical information, if available, to create maps or geospatial visualizations representing weather patterns across different locations.
9. Explore and visualize relationships between weather attributes, such as temperature and humidity, using correlation plots or heatmaps.

### Hardware Requirement:

- 6 GB free disk space.
- 2 GB RAM.
- 2 GB of RAM, plus additional RAM for virtual machines.
- 6 GB disk space for the host, plus the required disk space for the virtual machine(s).
- Virtualization is available with the KVM hypervisor
- Intel 64 and AMD64 architectures

### Software Requirement:

Jupyter Notebook/Ubuntu

## ➤ Theory:

### What is a Web API?

- **Web API** (Application Programming Interface) is a set of rules and protocols that allows different software applications to communicate with each other over the web. It provides a standardized way for software to request and exchange data.

### How Web APIs Work:

- **Requests and Responses:** Communication with a web API typically involves sending HTTP requests to a server and receiving HTTP responses. The request specifies the desired data or action, while the response contains the data or confirmation of the action.
- **Endpoints:** APIs consist of various endpoints, which are specific URLs that define where and how you can interact with the API to get or send data.
- **Methods:** Common HTTP methods used in APIs include GET (retrieve data), POST (send data), PUT (update data), and DELETE (remove data).

## OpenWeatherMap API

### 1. Overview:

- OpenWeatherMap provides weather data, including current conditions, forecasts, and historical data. The API enables developers to integrate weather information into their applications or services.

### 2. Key Features:

- **Current Weather Data:** Provides real-time weather information for specific locations, including temperature, humidity, wind speed, and weather conditions.
- **Forecast Data:** Offers short-term (hourly) and long-term (daily) weather forecasts.
- **Historical Data:** Gives past weather data for analysis and comparison.

### 3. Interacting with OpenWeatherMap API:

- **API Key:** To use the OpenWeatherMap API, you need an API key, which is a unique identifier that allows you to authenticate requests.
- **Endpoints:** Examples of endpoints include /weather for current weather data and /forecast for weather forecasts. Each endpoint requires specific parameters, such as location (city name or coordinates) and the API key.
- **Parameters:** Requests to the API often need parameters like city name, geographic coordinates, or the desired units of measurement (e.g., Celsius or Fahrenheit).

### 4. Response Format:

- The API typically returns data in JSON format, which is a lightweight and easy-to-parse format for structured data. JSON responses include various fields such as temperature, weather description, and timestamps.

### 5. Usage and Analysis:

- **Data Extraction:** Extract the relevant data from the JSON response, such as temperature trends or weather conditions.
- **Visualization:** Use tools and libraries (like Python's Matplotlib or JavaScript's D3.js) to visualize weather data, such as creating graphs or charts to display temperature changes over time.
- **Insights:** Analyze weather patterns to derive insights, such as identifying trends or making weather-related decisions.

By understanding these concepts, you can effectively interact with the OpenWeatherMap API to retrieve and analyze weather data for various applications, from simple weather apps to more complex data-driven analyses.

### **Implementation:**

```

import requests
import pandas as pd
import datetime

# Set your OpenWeatherMap API key
api_key = 'fb365aa6104829b44455572365ff3b4e' #Get the lat(itude) and lon(gitude)

# Set the location for which you want to retrieve weather data
lat = 18.184135
lon = 74.610764

#https://openweathermap.org/api/one-call-3#how
# Construct the API URL
api_url = f"http://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/forecast?lat={lat}&lon={lon}&appid={api_key}"

# Send a GET request to the API
response = requests.get(api_url)
weather_data = response.json() #pass response to weather_data object(dictionary)
weather_data.keys()
dict_keys(['cod', 'message', 'cnt', 'list', 'city'])
weather_data['list'][0]
{'dt': 1690189200,
'main': {'temp': 298.21,
'feels_like': 298.81,
'temp_min': 298.1,
'temp_max': 298.21,
'pressure': 1006,
'sea_level': 1006,
'grnd_level': 942,
'humidity': 78,
}

```

```

'temp_kf': 0.11},
'weather': [{ 'id': 804, 'main': 'Clouds',
  'description': 'overcast clouds', 'icon': '04d'}],
'clouds': { 'all': 100},
'wind': { 'speed': 6.85, 'deg': 258, 'gust': 12.9},
'vesibility': 10000,
'pop': 0.59,
'sys': { 'pod': 'd'},
'dt_txt': '2023-07-24 09:00:00'}
len(weather_data['list'])40
weather_data['list'][0]['weather'][0]['description']

{ "type": "string" }

# getting the data from dictionary and taking into one variable # Extract relevant weather attributes using
list comprehension
temperatures = [item['main']['temp'] for item in weather_data['list']] #it will
extract all values (40)and putting into one variable
timestamps = [pd.to_datetime(item['dt'], unit='s') for item in weather_data['list']]temperature =
[item['main']['temp'] for item in weather_data['list']]
humidity = [item['main']['humidity'] for item in weather_data['list']]wind_speed = [item['wind']['speed'] for item in weather_data['list']]
weather_description = [item['weather'][0]['description'] for item in weather_data['list']]

# Create a pandas DataFrame with the extracted weather data
weather_df = pd.DataFrame({
'Timestamp': timestamps, 'Temperature': temperatures, 'humidity': humidity, 'wind_speed': wind_speed,
'weather_description': weather_description,
})

# Set the Timestamp column as the DataFrame's index
weather_df.set_index('Timestamp', inplace=True)

max_temp = weather_df['Temperature'].max()
max_temp
298.9

min_temp = weather_df['Temperature'].min()
min_temp
294.92

# Clean and preprocess the data# Handling missing values
weather_df.fillna(0, inplace=True) # Replace missing values with 0 or appropriate value

# Handling inconsistent format (if applicable)
weather_df['Temperature'] = weather_df['Temperature'].apply(lambda x: x - 273.15 if isinstance(x, float)

```

```

else x) # Convert temperature from Kelvin to Celsius

# Print the cleaned and preprocessed dataprint(weather_df)

```

	Temperature	humidity	wind_speed	weather_description
Timestamp				
2023-07-24 09:00:00	25.06	78	6.85	overcast clouds
2023-07-24 12:00:00	24.52	81	6.92	light rain
2023-07-24 15:00:00	23.73	84	7.18	light rain
2023-07-24 18:00:00	23.69	83	6.44	light rain
2023-07-24 21:00:00	23.06	85	5.54	light rain
2023-07-25 00:00:00	22.28	92	4.57	moderate rain
2023-07-25 03:00:00	22.46	92	3.95	moderate rain
2023-07-25 06:00:00	22.98	90	6.10	moderate rain
2023-07-25 09:00:00	24.55	79	6.46	light rain
2023-07-25 12:00:00	23.53	84	5.00	light rain
2023-07-25 15:00:00	22.87	88	5.00	overcast clouds
2023-07-25 18:00:00	22.77	89	3.93	overcast clouds
2023-07-25 21:00:00	22.56	84	5.47	overcast clouds
2023-07-26 00:00:00	22.35	87	3.97	overcast clouds
2023-07-26 03:00:00	23.05	85	3.47	light rain
2023-07-26 06:00:00	23.34	85	3.84	light rain
2023-07-26 09:00:00	23.08	89	4.16	light rain
2023-07-26 12:00:00	24.09	83	5.52	light rain
2023-07-26 15:00:00	23.10	87	5.59	light rain
2023-07-26 18:00:00	22.43	91	5.42	light rain
2023-07-26 21:00:00	22.29	92	5.17	light rain
2023-07-27 00:00:00	22.53	90	5.31	light rain
2023-07-27 03:00:00	22.78	88	4.30	light rain
2023-07-27 06:00:00	22.83	90	5.19	moderate rain
2023-07-27 09:00:00	22.57	91	6.65	moderate rain
2023-07-27 12:00:00	22.28	91	5.27	moderate rain
2023-07-27 15:00:00	22.03	93	5.12	light rain
2023-07-27 18:00:00	21.82	92	4.65	light rain
2023-07-27 21:00:00	21.77	90	5.27	light rain
2023-07-28 00:00:00	22.01	88	5.41	light rain
2023-07-28 03:00:00	23.30	81	6.19	overcast clouds
2023-07-28 06:00:00	25.19	72	7.19	light rain
2023-07-28 09:00:00	24.95	76	7.22	light rain
2023-07-28 12:00:00	24.72	75	6.93	overcast clouds

2023-07-28 15:00:00	23.41	83	5.12	overcast clouds
2023-07-28 18:00:00	22.76	86	4.56	overcast clouds
2023-07-28 21:00:00	22.63	87	4.15	overcast clouds
2023-07-29 00:00:00	22.74	84	4.35	overcast clouds
2023-07-29 03:00:00	23.87	77	6.16	overcast clouds
2023-07-29 06:00:00	25.75	66	7.23	overcast clouds

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
daily_mean_temp = weather_df['Temperature'].resample('D').mean() daily_mean_humidity =
weather_df['humidity'].resample('D').mean() daily_mean_wind_speed =
weather_df['wind_speed'].resample('D').mean()
```

```
# Plot the mean daily temperature over time (Line plot) plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
```

```
daily_mean_temp.plot(color='red', linestyle='-', marker='o')plt.title('Mean Daily Temperature')
```

```
plt.xlabel('Date') plt.ylabel('Temperature (°C)')plt.grid(True)
```

```
plt.show()
```

```
# Plot the mean daily humidity over time (Bar plot)plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
```

```
daily_mean_humidity.plot(kind='bar', color='blue')plt.title('Mean Daily Humidity')
```

```
plt.xlabel('Date') plt.ylabel('Humidity (%)')plt.grid(True)
```

```
plt.show()
```

```
# Plot the relationship between temperature and wind speed (Scatter plot)plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
```

```
plt.scatter(weather_df['Temperature'], weather_df['wind_speed'], color='green')plt.title('Temperature vs. Wind Speed')
```

```
plt.xlabel('Temperature (°C)')plt.ylabel('Wind Speed (m/s)')plt.grid(True)
```

```
plt.show() ###Heatmap
```

```
import seaborn as sns
```

```
heatmap_data = weather_df[['Temperature', 'humidity']] sns.heatmap(heatmap_data, annot=True,
cmap='coolwarm')plt.title('Temperature vs Humidity Heatmap')
```

```
plt.show()
```

```
# Create a scatter plot to visualize the relationship between temperature and humidity
```

```
plt.scatter(weather_df['Temperature'], weather_df['humidity']) plt.xlabel('Temperature (°C)')  
plt.ylabel('Humidity (%)')  
plt.title('Temperature vs Humidity Scatter Plot')plt.show()  
  
###Geospatial Map  
import requests import pandas as pd  
import geopandas as gpdimport folium  
  
# Set your OpenWeatherMap API key  
api_key = 'fb365aa6104829b44455572365ff3b4e'  
  
# Specify the locations for which you want to retrieve weather data  
locations = ['London', 'Paris', 'New York']  
weather_df = pd.DataFrame()  
# Retrieve weather data for each location  
for location in locations:  
    # Construct the API URL  
    api_url = f'http://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?q={location}&appid={api_key}'  
  
    # Send a GET request to the API  
    response = requests.get(api_url)  
    weather_data = response.json()  
    # Extract relevant weather attributes  
    temperature = weather_data['main']['temp']  
    humidity = weather_data['main']['humidity']  
    wind_speed = weather_data['wind']['speed']  
    latitude = weather_data['coord']['lat']  
    longitude = weather_data['coord']['lon']  
    # Create a DataFrame for the location's weather data  
    location_df = pd.DataFrame({  
        'Location': [location], 'Temperature': [temperature], 'Humidity': [humidity], 'Wind Speed': [wind_speed],  
        'Latitude': [latitude], 'Longitude': [longitude]  
    })  
    # Append the location's weather data to the main DataFrame  
    weather_df = weather_df.append(location_df, ignore_index=True)  
  
<ipython-input-17-68826faaad0a>:41: FutureWarning: The frame.append method is deprecated and will  
be removed from pandas in a future version. Use pandas.concat instead.
```

```

weather_df = weather_df.append(location_df, ignore_index=True)
<ipython-input-17-68826faaad0a>:41: FutureWarning: The frame.append method is deprecated and
willbe removed from pandas in a future version. Use pandas.concat instead.
weather_df = weather_df.append(location_df, ignore_index=True)
<ipython-input-17-68826faaad0a>:41: FutureWarning: The frame.append method is deprecated and
willbe removed from pandas in a future version. Use pandas.concat instead.
weather_df = weather_df.append(location_df, ignore_index=True)weather_df
Location Temperature Humidity Wind Speed Latitude Longitude0    London      289.02 88
3.60 51.5085 -0.1257
1          Paris   290.96       83     6.17 48.8534      2.3488
2 New York           296.82       61     4.47 40.7143 -74.0060

# Load a world map shapefile using geopandas
world_map = gpd.read_file(gpd.datasets.get_path('naturalearth_cities'))

# Rename the column used for merging in the world map DataFrame
world_map.rename(columns={'name': 'Location'}, inplace=True)

# Merge the weather data with the world map based on location
weather_map = world_map.merge(weather_df, on='Location')

# Create a folium map centered around the mean latitude and longitude of all locations
map_center = [weather_df['Latitude'].mean(), weather_df['Longitude'].mean()]
weather_map_folium = folium.Map(location=map_center, zoom_start=2)

# Add weather markers to the folium map for index, row in weather_map.iterrows():
location = [row['Latitude'], row['Longitude']]temperature = row["Temperature"]
marker_text = f'Temperature: {temperature} K'
folium.Marker(location, popup=marker_text, icon=folium.Icon(icon='cloud',
color='red')).add_to(weather_map_folium)
# display the folium map
weather_map_folium

```

```
<ipython-input-19-c9bd718791be>:2: FutureWarning: The geopandas.dataset module is deprecated and  
will be removed in GeoPandas 1.0. You can get the original 'naturalearth_cities' data from  
https://www.naturalearthdata.com/downloads/110m-cultural-vectors/.  
world_map = gpd.read_file(gpd.datasets.get_path('naturalearth_cities'))  
<folium.folium.Map at 0x7f242a56f430>type(weather_map_folium) folium.folium.Map
```

<b>Lab Assignment No.</b>	8B
<b>Title</b>	Analyzing Customer Churn in a Telecommunications Company
<b>Roll No.</b>	
<b>Class</b>	BE
<b>Date of Completion</b>	
<b>Subject</b>	Computer Laboratory-II :Quantum AI
<b>Assessment Marks</b>	
<b>Assessor's Sign</b>	

## EXPERIMENT NO. 8 (Group B)

**Aim:** Data Cleaning and Preparation

**Problem Statement:** Analyzing Customer Churn in a Telecommunications Company

**Dataset:** "Telecom\_Customer\_Churn.csv"

**Description:** The dataset contains information about customers of a telecommunications company and whether they have churned (i.e., discontinued their services). The dataset includes various attributes of the customers, such as their demographics, usage patterns, and account information. The goal is to perform data cleaning and preparation to gain insights into the factors that contribute to customer churn.

### Tasks to Perform:

1. Import the "Telecom\_Customer\_Churn.csv" dataset.
2. Explore the dataset to understand its structure and content.
3. Handle missing values in the dataset, deciding on an appropriate strategy.
4. Remove any duplicate records from the dataset.
5. Check for inconsistent data, such as inconsistent formatting or spelling variations, and standardize it.
6. Convert columns to the correct data types as needed.
7. Identify and handle outliers in the data.

### Hardware Requirement:

- 6 GB free disk space.
- 2 GB RAM.
- 2 GB of RAM, plus additional RAM for virtual machines.
- 6 GB disk space for the host, plus the required disk space for the virtual machine(s).
- Virtualization is available with the KVM hypervisor
- Intel 64 and AMD64 architectures

### Software Requirement:

Jupyter Notebook/Ubuntu

### Theory:

#### 1. Data Cleaning:

- **Purpose:** Data cleaning involves identifying and correcting errors or inconsistencies in the data to improve its quality and ensure accuracy. Clean data is essential for reliable analysis and decision-making.
- **Common Tasks:**

- **Handling Missing Values:** Missing data can be addressed by imputation (filling in missing values) or by removing incomplete records, depending on the context and the amount of missing data.
- **Removing Duplicates:** Duplicate records can skew results and should be identified and removed.
- **Correcting Errors:** Data entry errors, inconsistencies, and typos need to be corrected to ensure data integrity.
- **Standardizing Formats:** Consistent formatting of data (e.g., dates, categorical values) is necessary for accurate analysis.

## 2. Data Preparation:

- **Purpose:** Data preparation involves transforming raw data into a format suitable for analysis. This step includes organizing, structuring, and enriching data to support effective analytical processes.
- **Common Tasks:**
  - **Data Transformation:** This includes normalization (scaling numeric values), encoding categorical variables (e.g., converting categories into numerical values), and creating derived features (e.g., calculating customer tenure from join dates).
  - **Data Integration:** Combining data from multiple sources (e.g., CRM systems, billing databases) to create a comprehensive dataset.
  - **Feature Engineering:** Creating new features that can help improve the performance of analytical models. For example, calculating the average monthly spend or identifying usage patterns.
  - **Splitting Data:** Dividing data into training and testing sets for model evaluation.

## Analyzing Customer Churn

### 1. Understanding Customer Churn:

- **Definition:** Customer churn refers to the loss of customers over time. In telecommunications, churn might be defined as the percentage of customers who cancel their service within a specific period.
- **Impact:** High churn rates can significantly impact revenue and profitability, making it crucial to understand and address the reasons behind customer attrition.

### 2. Data Requirements:

- **Customer Demographics:** Information about customer age, gender, location, etc.
- **Service Usage:** Details about how customers use services, including call duration, data usage, and service types.
- **Billing Information:** Records of payments, outstanding balances, and billing cycles.
- **Customer Interaction:** Data on customer interactions with support, complaints, and service requests.

### 3. Analytical Techniques:

- **Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA):** Analyzing patterns, trends, and relationships in the data to understand factors influencing churn.
- **Predictive Modeling:** Using statistical and machine learning models to predict which customers are likely to churn. Common algorithms include logistic regression, decision trees, and random forests.
- **Churn Segmentation:** Identifying different segments of customers who are at risk of churning and understanding the unique characteristics of each segment.

### 4. Actionable Insights:

- **Retention Strategies:** Based on analysis, develop strategies to improve customer retention, such as personalized offers, targeted marketing campaigns, or enhanced customer support.
- **Performance Metrics:** Monitor metrics like churn rate, retention rate, and customer lifetime value to evaluate the effectiveness of retention strategies.

In summary, data cleaning and preparation are critical for ensuring that the data used in churn analysis is accurate and reliable. By carefully cleaning and preparing the data, and applying appropriate analytical techniques, telecommunications companies can gain valuable insights into customer churn and develop strategies to reduce it.

### **Implementation:**

Import necessary libraries

```
import pandas as pd #data manipulation
#numerical computations
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split # scikit-learn for machine
learning modelssplit the dataset into training and testing sets for model evaluation
from sklearn import metrics #evaluating the performance of machine
learning models
Load the dataset
```

```
data = pd.read_csv("Telecom_Customer_Churn.csv")print(data.index)
```

```
RangeIndex(start=0, stop=7043, step=1)
```

```
Expl ore the datasetprint(data)
```

tenure \	customerID	gender	SeniorCitizen	Partner	Dependents
0	7590-VHVEG	Female	0	Yes	No 1
1	5575-GNVDE	Male	0	No	No 34
2	3668-QPYBK	Male	0	No	No 2
3	7795-CFOCW	Male	0	No	No 45
4	9237-HQITU	Female	0	No	No 2
...	...	...	...	...	...
7038	6840-RESVB	Male	0	Yes	Yes 24
7039	2234-XADUH	Female	0	Yes	Yes 72
7040	4801-JZAZL	Female	0	Yes	Yes 11
7041	8361-LTMKD	Male	1	Yes	No 4
7042	3186-AJIEK	Male	0	No	No 66

PhoneService	MultipleLines	InternetService	OnlineSecurity	... \
0	No	phone service	DSL	No ...
1	Yes	No	DSL	Yes ...

2	Yes	No		DSL	Yes	...
3	No	No phone service		DSL	Yes	...
4	Yes	No	Fiber optic		No	...
...	...	...		...	...	...
7038	Yes		Yes	DSL	Yes	...
7039	Yes		Yes	Fiber optic	No	...
7040	No	No phone service	DSL		Yes	...
7041	Yes		Yes	Fiber optic	No	...
7042		Yes	No	Fiber optic		Yes ...

DeviceProtection	TechSupport	StreamingTV	StreamingMovies	Contract \
0	No	No	No	NoMonth-to-month
1	Yes	No	No	NoOne year
2	No	No	No	NoMonth-to-month
3	Yes	Yes	No	No One year
4	No	No	No	No Month-to-month
...	...	...	...	...
7038	Yes	Yes	Yes	YesOne year
7039	Yes	No	Yes	YesOne year
7040	No	No	No	NoMonth-to-month
7041	No	No	No	NoMonth-to-month
7042		Yes	Yes	Yes Two year

PaperlessBilling		PaymentMethod	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges \
Yes	Electronic check		29.85	29.85
No	Mailed check		56.95	1889.5
2	Yes	Mailed check	53.85	108.15
No	Bank transfer (automatic)		42.30	1840.75
Yes	Electronic check		70.70	151.65
...	...	...	...	...
7038	Yes	Mailed check	84.80	1990.5
7039	Yes	Credit card (automatic)	103.20	7362.9
7040	Yes	Electronic check	29.60	346.45
7041	Yes	Mailed check	74.40	306.6
7042	Yes	Bank transfer (automatic)	105.65	6844.5

Churn	
0	No
1	No
2	Yes
3	No
4	Yes
...	...
7038	No
7039	No
7040	No

```
7041 Yes
7042 No
```

[7043 rows x 21 columns]print(data.columns)

```
Index(['customerID', 'gender', 'SeniorCitizen', 'Partner', 'Dependents', 'tenure', 'PhoneService',
'MultipleLines', 'InternetService', 'OnlineSecurity', 'OnlineBackup', 'DeviceProtection', 'TechSupport',
'StreamingTV', 'StreamingMovies', 'Contract', 'PaperlessBilling', 'PaymentMethod', 'MonthlyCharges',
'TotalCharges', 'Churn'], dtype='object')
data.shape(7043, 21)
print(data.head())
```

	customerID	gender	SeniorCitizen	Partner	Dependents	tenure	PhoneService		
0	7590-VHVEG	Female			0	Yes	No	1	No
1	5575-GNVDE	Male			0	No	No	34	Yes
2	3668-QPYBK	Male			0	No	No	2	Yes
3	7795-CFOCW	Male			0	No	No	45	No
4	9237-HQITU	Female			0	No	No	2	Yes

	MultipleLines	InternetService	OnlineSecurity	... DeviceProtection	
0	No phone service	DSL		No ...	No
1			No	DSL Yes ...	Yes
2			No	DSL Yes ...	No
3		No phone service		DSL Yes ...	Yes
4			No	Fiber optic No ...	No

	TechSupport	StreamingTV	StreamingMovies		Contract	PaperlessBilling	
0		No	No	NoMonth-to-month	Yes		
1		No	No	NoOne year	No		
2		No	No	NoMonth-to-month	Yes		
3	Yes		No	No One year		No	
4	No	No		NoMonth-to-month	Yes		

	PaymentMethod	MonthlyCharges	TotalCharges	Churn	
0	Electronic check	29.85	29.85	No	
1	Mailed check	56.95	1889.5	No	
2	Mailed check	53.85	108.15	Yes	
3	Bank transfer (automatic)	42.30	1840.75	No	
4	Electronic check	70.70	151.65	Yes	[5 rows x 21 columns]

print(data.tail())

	customerID	gender	SeniorCitizen	Partner	Dependents	tenure		
	70386840-RESVB	Male			0	Yes	Yes	24
	70392234-XADUH	Female			0	Yes	Yes	72
	70404801-JAZYL	Female			0	Yes	Yes	11
	70418361-LTMKD	Male			1	Yes	No	4

70423186-AJIEK Male 0No No 66

PhoneService MultipleLines InternetService OnlineSecurity ... \

7038	Yes	Yes	DSL	Yes ...
7039	Yes	Yes	Fiber optic	No ...
7040	No	No phone service	DSL	Yes ...
7041	Yes	Yes	Fiber optic	No ...
7042	Yes	No	Fiber optic	Yes ...

	DeviceProtection	TechSupport	StreamingTV	StreamingMovies
7038	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes One year
7039	Yes	No	Yes	Yes One year
7040	No	No	No	No Month-to-month
7041	No	No	No	No Month-to-month
7042	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes Two year

PaperlessBilling PaymentMethod MonthlyCharges TotalCharges \

7038	Yes	Mailed check	84.80	1990.5
7039	Yes	Credit card (automatic)	103.20	7362.9
7040	Yes	Electronic check	29.60	346.45
7041	Yes	Mailed check	74.40	306.6
7042	Yes	Bank transfer (automatic)	105.65	6844.5

Churn

7038	No
7039	No
7040	No
7041	Yes
7042	No

[5 rows x 21 columns]

# to know unique values data.nunique()

customerID	7043
gender	2
SeniorCitizen	2
Partner	2
Dependents	2
tenure	73

```

PhoneService      2
MultipleLines     3
InternetService   3
OnlineSecurity    3
OnlineBackup       3
DeviceProtection   3
TechSupport        3
StreamingTV        3
StreamingMovies    3
Contract           3
PaperlessBilling   2
PaymentMethod      4
MonthlyCharges     1585
TotalCharges       6531
Churn              2
dtype: int64

```

### Handle Missing Values

# data.isna().sum() is used to count the number of missing values (NaN values) in each column of a pandas DataFrame called data.

```

data.isna().sum()
customerID        0
gender            0
SeniorCitizen     0
Partner           0
Dependents        0
tenure            0
PhoneService      0
MultipleLines     0
InternetService   0
OnlineSecurity    0
OnlineBackup       0
DeviceProtection   0
TechSupport        0
StreamingTV        0
StreamingMovies    0
Contract           0
PaperlessBilling   0
PaymentMethod      0
MonthlyCharges     0
TotalCharges       0
Churn              0
dtype: int64

```

# isna() and isnull() are essentially the same method in Pandas, and they both return a boolean mask of the same shape as the input object, indicating where missing values (NaN or None) are present.

```
data.isnull().sum()
```

customerID	0
gender	0
SeniorCitizen	0
Partner	0
Dependents	0
tenure	0
PhoneService	0
MultipleLines	0
InternetService	0
OnlineSecurity	0
OnlineBackup	0
DeviceProtection	0
TechSupport	0
StreamingTV	0
StreamingMovies	0
Contract	0
PaperlessBilling	0
PaymentMethod	0
MonthlyCharges	0
TotalCharges	0
Churn	0

dtype: int64

Remove Duplicate Records

```
# Check the number of rows before removing duplicates
print("Number of rows before removing duplicates:", len(data))
```

Number of rows before removing duplicates: 7043# Remove duplicate records  
data\_cleaned = data.drop\_duplicates()

```
# Check the number of rows after removing duplicates
print("Number of rows after removing duplicates:", len(data_cleaned))
```

Number of rows after removing duplicates: 7043data.describe()

	SeniorCitizen	tenure	MonthlyCharges
count	7043.000000	7043.000000	7043.000000
mean	0.162147	32.371149	64.761692
std	0.368612	24.559481	30.090047
min	0.000000	0.000000	18.250000
25%	0.000000	9.000000	35.500000
50%		0.000000	29.000000
75%		0.000000	55.000000
max		1.000000	72.000000

```
#Measure of frequency distribution
```

```
unique, counts = np.unique(data['tenure'], return_counts=True)print(unique, counts)
```

```
[ 0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23  
24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47  
48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71  
72] [ 11 613 238 200 176 133 110 131 123 119 116 99 117 109 76 99 80 87  
    97 73 71 63 90 85 94 79 79 72 57 72 72 65 69 64 65 88  
    50 65 59 56 64 70 65 65 51 61 74 68 64 66 68 68 80 70  
    68 64 80 65 67 60 76 76 70 72 80 76 89 98 100 95 119 170  
362]
```

```
#Measure of frequency distribution
```

```
unique, counts = np.unique(data['MonthlyCharges'], return_counts=True)print(unique, counts)
```

```
[ 18.25 18.4 18.55 ... 118.6 118.65 118.75] [1 1 1 ... 2 1 1]
```

```
#Measure of frequency distribution
```

```
unique, counts = np.unique(data['TotalCharges'], return_counts=True)print(unique, counts)
```

```
[ ' '100.2' '100.25' ... '999.45' '999.8' '999.9'] [11 1 1 ... 1 1 1]
```

# sns.pairplot(data) creates a grid of pairwise plots of the variables in a dataset, which can help you quickly visualize the relationships between different pairs of variables.

```
import seaborn as sns #Seaborn library for data visualizationsns.pairplot(data)
```

```
<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7fb9cc97a680>
```

Check for Outliers

```
#checking boxplot for Fare column
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt #pyplot module from the Matplotlib library
```

```
plt.boxplot(data['tenure'])
```

```
plt.show()
```

```
plt.boxplot(data['MonthlyCharges'])plt.show()
```

Split the Data

```
X = data.drop("Churn", axis=1)y = data["Churn"]
```

```
# Split the dataset into training and testing sets
```

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```

```
X_train.shape (5634, 20)
```

```
y_train.shape(5634,)
```

```
X_test.shape(1409, 20)
```

```
y_test.shape(1409,)
```

Export the cleaned data

```
# Export the cleaned dataset to a CSV file data.to_csv("Cleaned_Telecom_Customer_Churn.csv",  
index=False)
```

<b>Lab Assignment No.</b>	9B
<b>Title</b>	Data Wrangling on Real Estate Market
<b>Roll No.</b>	
<b>Class</b>	BE
<b>Date of Completion</b>	
<b>Subject</b>	Computer Laboratory-II :Quantum AI
<b>Assessment Marks</b>	
<b>Assessor's Sign</b>	

## EXPERIMENT NO. 9 (Group B)

**Aim:** Data Wrangling

**Problem Statement:** Data Wrangling on Real Estate Market

**Dataset:** "RealEstate\_Prices.csv"

**Description:** The dataset contains information about housing prices in a specific real estate market. It includes various attributes such as property characteristics, location, sale prices, and other relevant features. The goal is to perform data wrangling to gain insights into the factors influencing housing prices and prepare the dataset for further analysis or modeling.

**Tasks to Perform:**

1. Import the "RealEstate\_Prices.csv" dataset. Clean column names by removing spaces, special characters, or renaming them for clarity.
2. Handle missing values in the dataset, deciding on an appropriate strategy (e.g., imputation or removal).
3. Perform data merging if additional datasets with relevant information are available (e.g., neighborhood demographics or nearby amenities).
4. Filter and subset the data based on specific criteria, such as a particular time period, property type, or location.
5. Handle categorical variables by encoding them appropriately (e.g., one-hot encoding or label encoding) for further analysis.
6. Aggregate the data to calculate summary statistics or derived metrics such as average sale prices by neighborhood or property type.
7. Identify and handle outliers or extreme values in the data that may affect the analysis or modeling process.

**Hardware Requirement:**

- 6 GB free disk space.
- 2 GB RAM.
- 2 GB of RAM, plus additional RAM for virtual machines.
- 6 GB disk space for the host, plus the required disk space for the virtual machine(s).
- Virtualization is available with the KVM hypervisor
- Intel 64 and AMD64 architectures

**Software Requirement:**

Jupyter Notebook/Ubuntu

➤ **Theory:**

In this lab experiment, students will engage in data wrangling activities focusing on the real estate market. The primary objective is to clean, transform, and organize raw real estate data to make it suitable for analysis. This process involves handling missing values, correcting inconsistencies, transforming data types, and deriving new variables. Students will utilize various data wrangling techniques and tools to prepare the dataset for further analysis, such as predictive modeling or market trend analysis.

**Objectives:**

1. Understand the importance and process of data wrangling in data analysis.
2. Gain hands-on experience with data cleaning, transformation, and integration techniques.
3. Learn to handle real-world data challenges, such as missing values, outliers, and inconsistent data.
4. Prepare a clean and well-structured dataset suitable for analysis and modeling in the real estate market.

**Tasks:**

1. **Data Import:** Import raw real estate data from various sources, such as CSV files, databases, or APIs.
2. **Data Cleaning:** Identify and handle missing values, remove duplicates, and correct inconsistent entries.
3. **Data Transformation:** Convert data types, normalize data, and create new variables through feature engineering.
4. **Data Integration:** Merge data from multiple sources to create a comprehensive dataset.
5. **Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA):** Perform initial analysis to understand the data distribution, identify patterns, and gain insights.
6. **Documentation:** Document the data wrangling process, including the steps taken and decisions made during data cleaning and transformation.

**Tools and Technologies:**

- Python (Pandas, NumPy)
- Jupyter Notebook
- SQL (for database integration)
- Data visualization tools (Matplotlib, Seaborn)

By the end of this lab experiment, students will be equipped with practical skills in data wrangling, essential for any data analysis or data science project. The cleaned and structured real estate dataset will serve as a foundation for further analysis, such as price prediction models or market trend analysis.

**Implementation:**

```
Import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib
matplotlib.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = (20,10)
```

Data Wrangling is the process of gathering, collecting, and transforming Raw data into another format for better understanding, decision-making, accessing, and analysis in less time. Data Wrangling is also known as Data Munging.

```
df1 = pd.read_csv("/content/Bengaluru_House_Data.csv")df1.head()
```

	area_type	availability	location	size	\
0	Super built-up Area	19-Dec	Electronic City Phase II	2 BHK	
1	Plot Area	Ready To Move	Chikka Tirupathi	4 Bedroom	
2	Built-up Area	Ready To Move	Uttarahalli	3 BHK	
3	Super built-up Area	Ready To Move	Lingadheeranahalli	3 BHK	
4	Super built-up Area	Ready To Move	Kothanur	2 BHK	

	society	total_sqft	bath	balcony	price
0	Coomee	10562.0	1.0	39.07	
1	Theanmp	26005.0	3.0	120.00	
2	NaN	14402.0	3.0	62.00	
3	Soiewre	15213.0	1.0	95.00	
4	NaN	12002.0	1.0	51.00	

```
df1.shape (13320, 9)
```

```
df1.columns
```

```
Index(['area_type', 'availability', 'location', 'size', 'society', 'total_sqft', 'bath', 'balcony', 'price'],
```

```
dtype='object')
df1['area_type']
0      Super built-up Area
1      Plot Area
2      Built-up Area
3      Super built-up Area
4      Super built-up Area
...
...
```

## 13318 Super built-up Area 13319 Super built-up Area

Name: area\_type, Length: 13320, dtype: object  
df1['area\_type'].unique()

```
array(['Super built-up Area', 'Plot Area', 'Built-up Area','Carpet Area'], dtype=object)
```

```
df1['area_type'].value_counts()
```

Super built-up Area 8790

Built-up Area 2418

Plot Area 2025

## Carpet Area 87

Name: area\_type, dtype: int64

Drop features that are not required to build our model

```
df2 = df1.drop(['area_type','society','balcony','availability'],axis='columns')df2.shape
```

(13320, 5)

```
df2.isnull().sum()
```

location 1

size 16

total sqft 0

bath 73

price 0

dtype: int64df2.shape (13320, 5)

```
df3 = df2.dropna()df3.isnull().sum()
```

location 0

size 0

total\_sqft 0

```
price          0
```

```
dtype: int64df3.shape (13246, 5)
```

```
df3['size'].unique()
```

```
array(['2 BHK', '4 Bedroom', '3 BHK', '4 BHK', '6 Bedroom', '3 Bedroom',
       '1 BHK', '1 RK', '1 Bedroom', '8 Bedroom', '2 Bedroom',
       '7 Bedroom', '5 BHK', '7 BHK', '6 BHK', '5 Bedroom', '11 BHK',
       '9 BHK', '9 Bedroom', '27 BHK', '10 Bedroom', '11 Bedroom',
       '10 BHK', '19 BHK', '16 BHK', '43 Bedroom', '14 BHK', '8 BHK',
       '12 Bedroom', '13 BHK', '18 Bedroom'], dtype=object)
df3['bhk'] = df3['size'].apply(lambda x: int(x.split(' ')[0]))
```

<ipython-input-15-4c4c73fbe7f4>:1: SettingWithCopyWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame. Try using .loc[row\_indexer,col\_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: [https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy)

```
df3['bhk'] = df3['size'].apply(lambda x: int(x.split(' ')[0]))df3.head()
```

	location	size	total_sqft	bath	price	bhk
0	Electronic City Phase II	2 BHK	1056	2.0	39.07	2
1	Chikka Tirupathi	4 Bedroom	2600	5.0	120.00	4
2	Uttarahalli	3 BHK	1440	2.0	62.00	3
3	Lingadheeranahalli	3 BHK	1521	3.0	95.00	3
4	Kothanur	2 BHK	1200	2.0	51.00	2

```
df3.bhk.unique()
```

```
array([ 2,  4,  3,  6,  1,  8,  7,  5, 11,  9, 27, 10, 19, 16, 43, 14, 12, 13, 18])
```

```
df3[df3.bhk>20]
```

location	size	total_sqft	bath	price	bhk
----------	------	------------	------	-------	-----

```
1718 2Electronic City Phase II      27 BHK      8000 27.0 230.0 27
4684 Munnekollal 43 Bedroom2400 40.0 660.0 43df3.total_sqft.unique()
```

array(['1056', '2600', '1440', ..., '1133 - 1384', '774', '4689'], dtype=object)  
Explore total\_sqft feature

```
def is_float(x):
```

```
try: float(x)except:  
    return Falsereturn True
```

```
df3[~df3['total_sqft'].apply(is_float)].head(10)
```

	location	size	total_sqft	bath	price	bhk
30	Yelahanka	4 BHK	2100 - 2850	4.0	186.000	4
122	Hebbal	4 BHK	3067 - 8156	4.0	477.000	4
137	8th Phase JP Nagar	2 BHK	1042 - 1105	2.0	54.005	2
165	Sarjapur	2 BHK	1145 - 1340	2.0	43.490	2
188	KR Puram	2 BHK	1015 - 1540	2.0	56.800	2
410	Kengeri 1 BHK 34.46Sq. Meter	1.0	18.500			1
549	Hennur Road	2 BHK	1195 - 1440	2.0	63.770	2
648	Arekere 9 Bedroom		4125Perch	9.0	265.000	9
661	Yelahanka	2 BHK	1120 - 1145	2.0	48.130	2
672	Bettahalsoor 4 Bedroom		3090 - 5002	4.0	445.000	4

```
def convert_sqft_to_num(x):tokens = x.split('-')
```

```
if len(tokens) == 2:
```

```
    return (float(tokens[0])+float(tokens[1]))/2try:
```

```
        return float(x)except:
```

```
    return None convert_sqft_to_num('2100 - 2850')
```

2475.0

```
convert_sqft_to_num('34.46Sq. Meter')df4 = df3.copy()
```

```
df4.total_sqft = df4.total_sqft.apply(convert_sqft_to_num)df4
```

location			size	total_sqft	bath	price	bhk
0	Electronic City Phase II		2 BHK	1056.0	2.0	39.07	2
1	Chikka Tirupathi	4 Bedroom	2600.0	5.0	120.00	4	
2	Uttarahalli	3 BHK	1440.0	2.0	62.00	3	
3	Lingadheeranahalli	3 BHK	1521.0	3.0	95.00	3	
4	Kothanur	2 BHK	1200.0	2.0	51.00	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13315	Whitefield	5 Bedroom	3453.0	4.0	231.00	5	
13316	Richards Town		4 BHK	3600.0	5.0	400.00	4
13317	Raja Rajeshwari Nagar			2 BHK	1141.0	2.0	60.00
13318	Padmanabhanagar		4 BHK	4689.0	4.0	488.00	4
13319	Doddathoguru		1 BHK	550.0	1.0	17.00	1

[13246 rows x 6 columns]

```
df4 = df4[df4.total_sqft.notnull()]df4
```

	location		size	total_sqft	bath	price	bhk
0	Electronic City Phase II		2 BHK	1056.0	2.0	39.07	2
1	Chikka Tirupathi	4 Bedroom	2600.0	5.0	120.00	4	
2	Uttarahalli	3 BHK	1440.0	2.0	62.00	3	
3	Lingadheeranahalli	3 BHK	1521.0	3.0	95.00	3	
4	Kothanur	2 BHK	1200.0	2.0	51.00	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13315	Whitefield	5 Bedroom	3453.0	4.0	231.00	5	
13316	Richards Town		4 BHK	3600.0	5.0	400.00	4
13317	Raja Rajeshwari Nagar			2 BHK	1141.0	2.0	60.00
13318	Padmanabhanagar		4 BHK	4689.0	4.0	488.00	4
13319	Doddathoguru		1 BHK	550.0	1.0	17.00	1

[13200 rows x 6 columns]

For below row, it shows total\_sqft as 2475 which is an average of the range 2100-2850df4.loc[30]

```
location          Yelahanka
```

```
size            4 BHK
```

```
total_sqft      2475.0
```

```
bath           4.0
```

```
price         186.0
```

```
bhk            4
```

```
Name: 30, dtype: object(2100 + 2850)/2
```

```
2475.0
```

Add new feature called price per square feetdf5 = df4.copy()

```
df5['price_per_sqft'] = df5['price']*100000/df5['total_sqft']df5.head()
```

	location	size	total_sqft	bath	price	bhk	\
0	Electronic City Phase II	2 BHK	1056.0	2.0	39.07	2	
1	Chikka Tirupathi 4 Bedroom		2600.0	5.0	120.00	4	
2	Uttarahalli	3 BHK	1440.0	2.0	62.00	3	
3	Lingadheeranahalli	3 BHK	1521.0	3.0	95.00	34	
	Kothanur	2 BHK	1200.0	2.0	51.00	2	

```
price_per_sqft 0 3699.810606
```

```
1             4615.384615
```

```
2             4305.555556
```

```
3             6245.890861
```

```
4             4250.000000
```

```
df5_stats = df5['price_per_sqft'].describe()df5_stats
```

```
count 1.320000e+04 mean          7.920759e+03 std        1.067272e+05 min        2.678298e+02
```

```
25%          4.267701e+03
```

```
50%      5.438331e+03
75%      7.317073e+03max 1.200000e+07
```

```
Name: price_per_sqft, dtype: float64df5.to_csv("bhp.csv",index=False)
```

Examine locations which is a categorical variable. We need to apply dimensionality reduction technique here to reduce number of locations

```
len(df5.location.unique())1298
```

```
df5.location = df5.location.apply(lambda x: x.strip())
location_stats =
df5['location'].value_counts(ascending=False)
```

```
location_stats
```

Whitefield	533
Sarjapur Road	392
Electronic City	304
Kanakpura Road	264
Thanisandra	235

```
...
```

Rajanna Layout	1
Subramanyanagar	1
Lakshmipura Vidyanyaapura	1
Malur Hosur Road	1
Abshot Layout	1

```
Name: location, Length: 1287, dtype: int64len(location_stats[location_stats>10])
```

```
240
```

```
len(location_stats)1287
```

```
len(location_stats[location_stats<=10])1047
```

Any location having less than 10 data points should be tagged as "other" location. This way number of

categories can be reduced by huge amount. Later on when we do one hot encoding, it will help us with having fewer dummy columns

```
location_stats_less_than_10 = location_stats[location_stats<=10]location_stats_less_than_10
```

BTM 1st Stage	10	Gunjur Palya	10
Nagappa Reddy Layout	10		
Sector 1 HSR Layout	10		
Thyagaraja Nagar	10		
..			
Rajanna Layout	1		
Subramanyanagar	1		
Lakshmipura Vidyaanyapura	1		
Malur Hosur Road	1		
Abshot Layout	1		

```
Name: location, Length: 1047, dtype: int64len(df5.location.unique())
```

1287

```
df5.location = df5.location.apply(lambda x: 'other' if x in location_stats_less_than_10 else x)
len(df5.location.unique())
```

241

```
df5.head(10)
```

location		size	total_sqft	bath	price	bhk	\
0	Electronic City Phase II	2 BHK	1056.0	2.0	39.07	2	
1	Chikka Tirupathi 4	Bedroom	2600.0	5.0	120.00	4	
2	Uttarahalli	3 BHK	1440.0	2.0	62.00	3	
3	Lingadheeranahalli	3 BHK	1521.0	3.0	95.00	3	
4	Kothanur	2 BHK	1200.0	2.0	51.00	2	
5	Whitefield	2 BHK	1170.0	2.0	38.00	2	

6	Old Airport Road	4 BHK	2732.0	4.0	204.00	4
7	Rajaji Nagar	4 BHK	3300.0	4.0	600.00	4
8	Marathahalli	3 BHK	1310.0	3.0	63.25	3
9	other 6 Bedroom		1020.0	6.0	370.00	6
price_per_sqft 0	3699.810606					
1	4615.384615					
2	4305.555556					
3	6245.890861					
4	4250.000000					
5	3247.863248					
6	7467.057101					
7	18181.818182					
8	4828.244275					
9	36274.509804					

normally square ft per bedroom is 300 (i.e. 2 bhk apartment is minimum 600 sqft

df5[df5.total\_sqft/df5.bhk<300].head()

location		size	total_sqft	bath	price	bhk \
9	other 6 Bedroom		1020.0	6.0	370.0	6
45	HSR Layout 8 Bedroom		600.0	9.0	200.0	8
58	Murugeshpalya 6 Bedroom	1407.0	4.0	150.0	6	
68	Devarachikkannahalli 8 Bedroom		1350.0	7.0	85.0	8
70	other 3 Bedroom	500.0	3.0	100.0	3	

price\_per\_sqft

9	36274.509804
45	33333.333333
58	10660.980810

```
68    6296.296296
70    20000.000000
```

Check above data points. We have 6 bhk apartment with 1020 sqft. Another one is 8 bhk and total sqft is 600. These are clear data errors that can be removed safely

```
df5.shape (13200, 7)
```

```
df6 = df5[~(df5.total_sqft / df5.bhk < 300)] df6.shape
```

```
(12456, 7)
```

```
df6.columns
```

```
Index(['location', 'size', 'total_sqft', 'bath', 'price', 'bhk', 'price_per_sqft'],
      dtype='object')
```

```
plt.boxplot(df6['total_sqft']) plt.show()
```

```
Q1 = np.percentile(df6['total_sqft'], 25.) # 25th percentile of the data of the given feature Q3 = np.percentile(df6['total_sqft'], 75.) # 75th percentile of the data of the given feature IQR = Q3-Q1 #Interquartile Range
```

```
ll = Q1 - (1.5*IQR) ul = Q3 + (1.5*IQR)
```

```
upper_outliers = df6[df6['total_sqft'] > ul].index.tolist() lower_outliers = df6[df6['total_sqft'] < ll].index.tolist() bad_indices = list(set(upper_outliers + lower_outliers)) drop = True
```

```
if drop:
```

```
df6.drop(bad_indices, inplace = True, errors = 'ignore')
```

```
<ipython-input-51-c46bdd7d51e2>:11: SettingWithCopyWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame
```

See the caveats in the documentation: [https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy)  
`df6.drop(bad_indices, inplace = True, errors = 'ignore')`

```
plt.boxplot(df6['bath'])plt.show()
```

```
Q1 = np.percentile(df6['bath'], 25.) # 25th percentile of the data of the given feature Q3 =  
np.percentile(df6['bath'], 75.) # 75th percentile of the data of the given feature IQR = Q3-Q1 #Interquartile  
Range
```

```
ll = Q1 - (1.5*IQR) ul = Q3 + (1.5*IQR)
```

```
upper_outliers = df6[df6['bath'] > ul].index.tolist() lower_outliers = df6[df6['bath'] < ll].index.tolist()
```

```
bad_indices = list(set(upper_outliers + lower_outliers))drop = True
```

```
if drop:
```

```
df6.drop(bad_indices, inplace = True, errors = 'ignore')
```

```
<ipython-input-54-cdb575bb4e89>:11: SettingWithCopyWarning:A value is trying to be set on a copy of  
a slice from a DataFrame
```

See the caveats in the documentation: [https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy)

docs/stable/user\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
df6.drop(bad_indices, inplace = True, errors = 'ignore')
```

```
plt.boxplot(df6['price'])plt.show()
```

```
Q1 = np.percentile(df6['price'], 25.) # 25th percentile of the data of the given feature Q3 =  
np.percentile(df6['price'], 75.) # 75th percentile of the data of the given feature IQR = Q3-Q1 #Interquartile  
Range
```

```
ll = Q1 - (1.5*IQR) ul = Q3 + (1.5*IQR)
```

```
upper_outliers = df6[df6['price'] > ul].index.tolist() lower_outliers = df6[df6['price'] < ll].index.tolist()
bad_indices = list(set(upper_outliers + lower_outliers))drop = True
if drop:
    df6.drop(bad_indices, inplace = True, errors = 'ignore')
```

<ipython-input-56-e0f097c1f625>:11: SettingWithCopyWarning:A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame

See the caveats in the documentation: [https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy)  
df6.drop(bad\_indices, inplace = True, errors = 'ignore')

```
plt.boxplot(df6['bhk'])plt.show()
```

Q1 = np.percentile(df6['bhk'], 25.) # 25th percentile of the data of the given feature Q3 = np.percentile(df6['bhk'], 75.) # 75th percentile of the data of the given feature IQR = Q3-Q1 #Interquartile Range

```
ll = Q1 - (1.5*IQR) ul = Q3 + (1.5*IQR)
upper_outliers = df6[df6['bhk'] > ul].index.tolist() lower_outliers = df6[df6['bhk'] < ll].index.tolist()
bad_indices = list(set(upper_outliers + lower_outliers))drop = True
if drop:
    df6.drop(bad_indices, inplace = True, errors = 'ignore')
```

<ipython-input-58-c12c1120f543>:11: SettingWithCopyWarning:A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame

See the caveats in the documentation: [https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy)  
df6.drop(bad\_indices, inplace = True, errors = 'ignore')

```
plt.boxplot(df6['price_per_sqft'])plt.show()
```

Q1 = np.percentile(df6['price\_per\_sqft'], 25.) # 25th percentile of the data of the given feature Q3 =

```

np.percentile(df6['price_per_sqft'], 75.) # 75th percentile of the data of the given featureIQR = Q3-Q1
#Interquartile Range
ll = Q1 - (1.5*IQR) ul = Q3 + (1.5*IQR)
upper_outliers = df6[df6['price_per_sqft'] > ul].index.tolist()lower_outliers = df6[df6['price_per_sqft'] <
ll].index.tolist()bad_indices = list(set(upper_outliers + lower_outliers))
drop = Trueif drop:
df6.drop(bad_indices, inplace = True, errors = 'ignore')

<ipython-input-60-d349eb2f1f03>:11: SettingWithCopyWarning:A value is trying to be set on a copy of
a slice from a DataFrame

```

See the caveats in the documentation: [https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy)

```

df6.drop(bad_indices, inplace = True, errors = 'ignore')df6.shape
(10090, 7)

```

```
X = df6.drop(['price'],axis='columns')X.head(3)
```

	location	size	total_sqft	bath	bhk	price_per_sqft		
0	Electronic City Phase II	2	1056.0	2.0			2	3699.810606
2		Uttarahalli	3 BHK	1440.02.0	3		4305.555556	
3		Lingadheeranahalli	3	1521.03.0	3		6245.890861	

```
X.shape (10090, 6)
```

```
y = df6.pricey.head(3)
```

	0	39.07
2	62.00	
3	95.00	

```
Name: price, dtype: float64len(y)
```

```
10090
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split  
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=10)  
  
X_train.shape (8072, 6)  
  
y_train.shape(8072,)  
  
X_test.shape(2018, 6)  
  
y_test.shape(2018,)
```

<b>Lab Assignment No.</b>	10B
<b>Title</b>	Data Visualization using matplotlib
<b>Roll No.</b>	
<b>Class</b>	BE
<b>Date of Completion</b>	
<b>Subject</b>	Computer Laboratory-II :Quantum AI
<b>Assessment Marks</b>	
<b>Assessor's Sign</b>	

## EXPERIMENT NO. 10 (Group B)

**Aim:** Data Visualization using matplotlib

**Problem Statement:** Analyzing Air Quality Index (AQI) Trends in a City

**Dataset:** "City\_Air\_Quality.csv"

**Description:** The dataset contains information about air quality measurements in a specific city over a period of time. It includes attributes such as date, time, pollutant levels (e.g., PM2.5, PM10, CO), and the Air Quality Index (AQI) values. The goal is to use the matplotlib library to create visualizations that effectively represent the AQI trends and patterns for different pollutants in the city.

**Tasks to Perform:**

1. Import the "City\_Air\_Quality.csv" dataset.
2. Explore the dataset to understand its structure and content.
3. Identify the relevant variables for visualizing AQI trends, such as date, pollutant levels, and AQI values.
4. Create line plots or time series plots to visualize the overall AQI trend over time.
5. Plot individual pollutant levels (e.g., PM2.5, PM10, CO) on separate line plots to visualize their trends over time.
6. Use bar plots or stacked bar plots to compare the AQI values across different dates or time periods.
7. Create box plots or violin plots to analyze the distribution of AQI values for different pollutant categories.
8. Use scatter plots or bubble charts to explore the relationship between AQI values and pollutant levels.
9. Customize the visualizations by adding labels, titles, legends, and appropriate colorschemes.

**Hardware Requirement:**

- 6 GB free disk space.
- 2 GB RAM.
- 2 GB of RAM, plus additional RAM for virtual machines.
- 6 GB disk space for the host, plus the required disk space for the virtual machine(s).
- Virtualization is available with the KVM hypervisor
- Intel 64 and AMD64 architectures

**Software Requirement:**

Jupyter Notebook/Ubuntu

## Theory:

In this lab experiment, students will explore data visualization techniques using Matplotlib to analyze Air Quality Index (AQI) trends in a specific city. The primary objective is to learn how to effectively visualize time-series data and other relevant variables to gain insights into air quality trends over time. Students will practice creating various types of plots and graphs to represent AQI data and interpret the visualizations to understand the underlying patterns.

## Objectives:

1. Understand the importance of data visualization in data analysis and interpretation.
2. Gain proficiency in using Matplotlib for creating various types of visualizations.
3. Analyze and visualize AQI trends to identify patterns, anomalies, and seasonal variations.
4. Develop skills in presenting data insights through clear and informative visualizations.

## Tasks:

1. **Data Collection:** Obtain historical AQI data for a specific city from a reliable source (e.g., government websites, Kaggle datasets).
2. **Data Preparation:** Clean and preprocess the data, ensuring it is in a suitable format for visualization.
3. **Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA):** Conduct initial analysis to understand the data distribution and identify key variables.
4. **Time-Series Visualization:** Create line plots to visualize AQI trends over time, highlighting significant changes and patterns.
5. **Seasonal Analysis:** Use bar charts or box plots to analyze seasonal variations in AQI.
6. **Correlation Analysis:** Create scatter plots to examine relationships between AQI and other variables, such as temperature or humidity.
7. **Geospatial Visualization (Optional):** Use heatmaps or geographical plots to visualize AQI distribution across different regions of the city.
8. **Data Annotation:** Enhance visualizations with annotations, legends, and titles to improve clarity and interpretability.
9. **Documentation:** Document the data visualization process, including the steps taken, visualizations created, and insights derived.

## Tools and Technologies:

- Python
- Matplotlib
- Pandas (for data manipulation)
- Jupyter Notebook

By the end of this lab experiment, students will have practical experience in using Matplotlib to create informative and aesthetically pleasing visualizations. They will be able to analyze AQI trends, identify patterns, and present their findings through effective visual representations, which are crucial skills in data science and analytics.

**Implementation:**

```
import numpy as np import pandas as pd  
import matplotlib.pyplot as pltimport seaborn as sns  
from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer  
  
%matplotlib inline  
data = pd.read_csv("data.csv")print(data.index)  
RangeIndex(start=0, stop=49005, step=1) sns.set(style="ticks", rc = {'figure.figsize':(20,15)})#  
Supressing update warnings  
import warnings warnings.filterwarnings('ignore') Checking the dataset  
We can see that there are quite a number of NaNs in the dataset. To proceed with the EDA, we must  
handle theseNaNs by either removing them or filling them. I will be doing both.  
# checking the original datasetprint(data.isnull().sum()) print(data.shape)  
data.info()  
  
stn_code          15764  
sampling_date      0  
state              0  
location           0  
agency            16355  
type               994  
so2                1312  
no2                858  
rspm               2696  
spm                28659  
  
location_monitoring_station    2537  
pm2_5               49005  
date                 1
```

```

dtype: int64(49005, 13)
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>RangeIndex: 49005 entries, 0 to 49004Data columns (total 13
columns):
 # Column           Non-Null Count Dtype 
 --- 
 0 stn_code      33241 non-null float64
 1 sampling_date    49005 non-null object 
 2 state          49005 non-null object 
 3 location        49005 non-null object 
 4 agency          32650 non-null object 
 5 type            48011 non-null object 
 6 so2              47693 non-null float64
 7 no2              48147 non-null float64
 8 rspm             46309 non-null float64
 9 spm              20346 non-null float64
10 location_monitoring_station 46468 non-null object 
11 pm2_5            0 non-null         float64
12 date             date             49004 non-null object dtypes: float64(6), object(7)
memory usage: 4.9+ MB Cleaning the dataset

```

Removing NaNs Looking at the dataset head, we can conclude that the following columns:

1. stn\_code
1. agency
2. sampling\_date
3. location\_monitoring\_agency

do not add much to the dataset in terms of information that can't already be extracted from other columns. Therefore, we drop these columns.

Since date also has missing values, we will drop the rows containing these values as they're of little use as well. Cleaning values Since the geographical nomenclature has changed over time, we change it here as well to correspond to more accurate insights.

The type column

Currently, the type column has several names for the same type and therefore, it is better to clean it up and make it more uniform.

```
# Cleaning up the data
```

```
# cleaning up name changes
```

```
data.state = data.state.replace({'Uttaranchal':'Uttarakhand'}) data.state[data.location == "Jamshedpur"] = data.state[data.location =='Jamshedpur'].replace({"Bihar":"Jharkhand"})
```

```
#changing types to uniform format
```

```
types = {
```

```
"Residential": "R", "Residential and others": "RO",
```

```
"Residential, Rural and other Areas": "RRO", "Industrial Area": "I",
```

```
"Industrial Areas": "I", "Industrial": "I", "Sensitive Area": "S", "Sensitive Areas": "S", "Sensitive": "S", np.nan: "RRO"
```

```
}
```

```
data.type = data.type.replace(types) data.head()
```

	state	location	type	so2	no2	rspm	spm	pm2_5		date
0	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	RRO	4.8	17.4	NaN	NaN			NaN 1990-02-01
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad		I	3.1	7.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	1990-02-01
2	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	RRO	6.2	28.5	NaN	NaN			NaN 1990-02-01
3	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	RRO	6.3	14.7	NaN	NaN			NaN 1990-03-01
4	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	I	4.7	7.5	NaN	NaN	NaN	1990-03-01	# defining columns of importance, which shall be used regularly

Filling NaNs Since our pollutants column contain a lot of NaNs, we must fill them to have consistent data. If we drop the rows containing NaNs, we will be left with nothing.

I use the SimpleImputer from sklearn.imputer (v0.20.2) to fill the missing values in every column with the mean.# invoking SimpleImputer to fill missing values

```
imputer = SimpleImputer(missing_values=np.nan, strategy='mean') data[VALUE_COLS] =
```

```
imputer.fit_transform(data[VALUE_COLS])
```

---

```
-----  
ValueError                                Traceback (most recent call last)  
<ipython-input-16-7a53965e699d> in <cell line: 3>()  
1 # invoking SimpleImputer to fill missing values  
2 imputer = SimpleImputer(missing_values=np.nan, strategy='mean')  
----> 3 data[VALUE_COLS] = imputer.fit_transform(data[VALUE_COLS])  
  
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/pandas/core/frame.py in __setitem__(self, key, value)3966  
          self._setitem_frame(key, value)  
3967      elif isinstance(key, (Series, np.ndarray, list, Index)):  
-> 3968          self._setitem_array(key, value) 3969      elif isinstance(value, DataFrame):  
3970              self._set_item_frame_value(key, value)  
  
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/pandas/core/frame.py in _setitem_array(self, key, value)4017  
4018      elif isinstance(value, np.ndarray) and value.ndim == 2:  
-> 4019          self._iset_not_inplace(key, value)4020  
4021      elif np.ndim(value) > 1:  
  
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/pandas/core/frame.py in _iset_not_inplace(self, key, value)4044  
          if self.columns.is_unique:  
4045              if np.shape(value)[-1] != len(key):  
-> 4046                  raise ValueError("Columns must be same length as key")4047  
4048          for i, col in enumerate(key):  
  
ValueError: Columns must be same length as key  
# checking to see if the dataset has any null values left over and the formatprint(data.isnull().sum())  
data.tail()  
state      0  
location   0
```

```

type      0
so2       1312
no2       858
rspm      2696
spm        28659
pm2_5     49005
date      1

```

dtype: int64

	state	location	type	so2	no2	rspm	spm	pm2_5	\
49000	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	RO	6.0	15.0	47.0	125.0		NaN
49001	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	RO	NaN	12.0	54.0	161.0		NaN
49002	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	RO	NaN	10.0	116.0	196.0		NaN
49003	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	RO	NaN	9.0	38.0	154.0		NaN
49004	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	RO	10.0	27.0	43.0	152.0		NaN

date

```

49000 2005-03-23
49001 2005-03-25
49002 2005-03-28
49003 2005-03-30
49004NaN

```

Plotting pollutant levels as yearly averages for states

```

# defining a function that plots SO2, NO2, RSPM and SPM yearly average levels for a given state
# since data is available monthly, it was resampled to a year and averaged to obtain yearly averages#
years for which no data was collected has not been imputed
def plot_for_state(state):
    fig, ax = plt.subplots(2,2, figsize=(20,12))
    fig.suptitle(state, size=20)
    state = aqi[aqi.state == state]
    state = state.reset_index().set_index('date')[VALUE_COLS].resample('Y').mean()
    state.so2.plot(legend=True, ax=ax[0][0], title="so2")
    ax[0][0].set_ylabel("so2 (\u00b5g/m3)")

```

```

ax[0][0].set_xlabel("Year")

state.no2.plot(legend=True, ax=ax[0][1], title="no2")ax[0][1].set_ylabel("no2 ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )")
ax[0][1].set_xlabel("Year")

state.rspm.plot(legend=True, ax=ax[1][0], title="rspm")ax[1][0].set_ylabel("RSPM (PM10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )")
ax[1][0].set_xlabel("Year")

state.spm.plot(legend=True, ax=ax[1][1], title="spm")ax[1][1].set_ylabel("SPM (PM10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )")
ax[1][1].set_xlabel("Year")
plot_for_state("Uttar Pradesh")

```

Plotting Uttar Pradesh, we see that SO<sub>2</sub> levels have fallen in the state while NO<sub>2</sub> levels have risen.  
Information about RSPM and SPM can't be concluded since a lot of data is missing.

Plotting highest and lowest ranking states

```
# defining a function to find and plot the top 10 and bottom 10 states for a given indicator (defaults to SO2)
def top_and_bottom_10_states(indicator="so2"):
    fig, ax = plt.subplots(2,1, figsize=(20, 12))
```

```

        ind = data[[indicator, 'state']].groupby('state',
as_index=False).median().sort_values(by=indicator, ascending=False)
top10 = sns.barplot(x='state', y=indicator, data=ind[:10], ax=ax[0], color='red')
top10.set_title("Top 10 states by {} (1991-2016)".format(indicator))
top10.set_ylabel("so2 ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )")
top10.set_xlabel("State")

```

```

bottom10 = sns.barplot(x='state', y=indicator, data=ind[-10:], ax=ax[1], color='green')
bottom10.set_title("Bottom 10 states by {} (1991-2016)".format(indicator))
bottom10.set_ylabel("so2 ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )")
bottom10.set_xlabel("State")
top_and_bottom_10_states("so2")
top_and_bottom_10_states("no2")

```

Plotting for SO<sub>2</sub>, we can see that the top state is Uttarakhand, while the bottom state is Meghalaya.

Plotting for NO<sub>2</sub>, we can see that the top state is West Bengal, while the bottom state is Mizoram.

Plotting the highest ever recorded levels

```
# defining a function to find the highest ever recorded levels for a given indicator (defaults to SO2) by
state# sidenote: mostly outliers

def highest_levels_recorded(indicator="so2"):plt.figure(figsize=(20,10))
ind = data[[indicator, 'location', 'state', 'date']].groupby('state', as_index=False).max()highest =
sns.barplot(x='state', y=indicator, data=ind)

highest.set_title("Highest ever {} levels recorded by state".format(indicator))
plt.xticks(rotation=90) highest_levels_recorded("no2") highest_levels_recorded("rspm")
```

Plotting for NO<sub>2</sub>, we can see that Rajasthan recorded the highest ever NO<sub>2</sub> level. Plotting for RSPM, we can see that Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest ever RSPM level.

Plotting yearly trends

```
# defining a function to plot the yearly trend values for a given indicator (defaults to SO2) and state
(defaults to overall)

def yearly_trend(state="", indicator="so2", ):plt.figure(figsize=(20,12))
data['year'] = data.date.dt.yearif state is "":
year_wise = data[[indicator, 'year', 'state']].groupby('year', as_index=False).median()trend =
sns.pointplot(x='year', y=indicator, data=year_wise)
trend.set_title('Yearly trend of {}'.format(indicator))else:
year_wise = data[[indicator, 'year', 'state']].groupby(['state','year']).median().loc[state].reset_index()trend
= sns.pointplot(x='year', y=indicator, data=year_wise)
trend.set_title('Yearly trend of {} for {}'.format(indicator, state))yearly_trend()
yearly_trend("Bihar", "no2")
```

AttributeError

Traceback (most recent call last)

<ipython-input-42-e79267482a54> in <cell line: 1>()

----> 1 yearly\_trend()

yearly\_trend("Bihar", "no2")

<ipython-input-30-93f123e178ba> in yearly\_trend(state, indicator)2 def yearly\_trend(state="",
indicator="so2", ):

```

3 plt.figure(figsize=(20,12))
      ----> 4         data['year'] = data.date.dt.year
5 if state is "":
6             year_wise = data[[indicator, 'year', 'state']].groupby('year',
as_index=False).median()

```

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/pandas/core/generic.py in \_\_getattr\_\_(self, name)

```

5900     ):
5901     return self[name]
-> 5902     return object.__getattribute__(self, name)
5903
5904     def __setattr__(self, name: str, value) -> None:

```

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/pandas/core/Accessor.py in \_\_get\_\_(self, obj, cls)

```

# we're accessing the attribute of the class, i.e., Dataset.geo
return self._accessor
--> 182             accessor_obj = self._accessor(obj)
183             # Replace the property with the accessor object. Inspired by:
184             # https://www.pydanny.com/cached-property.html

```

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/pandas/core/indexes/accessors.py in \_\_new\_\_(cls, data)

```

510             return PeriodProperties(data, orig)
511
--> 512             raise AttributeError("Can only use .dt accessor with datetimelike values")

```

AttributeError: Can only use .dt accessor with datetimelike values

<Figure size 2000x1200 with 0 Axes>

Plotting for SO<sub>2</sub>, we can see the yearly trend for sulphur dioxide levels in the country. Plotting for NO<sub>2</sub> in WestBengal, we can see the yearly trend.

Plotting a heatmap for a particular indicator

```
# defining a function to plot a heatmap for yearly median average for a given indicator (defaults to SO2)
def indicator_by_state_and_year(indicator="so2"):
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 20))hmap = sns.heatmap(data=data.pivot_table(values=indicator, index='state',  
columns='year', aggfunc='median', margins=True), annot=True, linewidths=.5, cbar=True, square=True,  
cmap='inferno', cbar_kws={'label': "Annual  
Average"})
```

```
hmap.set_title("{} by state and year".format(indicator))indicator_by_state_and_year('no2')
```

```
-----  
KeyError Traceback (most recent call last)  
<ipython-input-35-39c9f3640fe4> in <cell line: 1>()  
----> 1 indicator_by_state_and_year('no2')
```

```
<ipython-input-34-3c4f9130ffd5> in indicator_by_state_and_year(indicator)  
3         plt.figure(figsize=(20, 20))  
4         hmap = sns.heatmap(  
----> 5             data=data.pivot_table(values=indicator, index='state', columns='year',  
aggfunc='median', margins=True),  
6                 annot=True, linewidths=.5, cbar=True, square=True, cmap='inferno',  
cbar_kws={'label': "Annual Average"})  
7
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/pandas/core/frame.py in pivot_table(self, values, index,  
columns,aggfunc, fill_value, margins, dropna, margins_name, observed, sort)  
8729         from pandas.core.reshape.pivot import pivot_table8730  
-> 8731         return pivot_table(8732     self,  
8733             values=values,
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/pandas/core/reshape/pivot.py in pivot_table(data, values, index,  
columns,aggfunc, fill_value, margins, dropna, margins_name, observed, sort)  
95         return table.__finalize__(data, method="pivot_table")
```

96

--> 97           table = \_\_internal\_pivot\_table(  
98                data,  
99                values,

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/pandas/core/reshape/pivot.py in \_\_internal\_pivot\_table(data, values, index, columns, aggfunc, fill\_value, margins, dropna, margins\_name, observed, sort)

164               values = list(values)165

--> 166           grouped = data.groupby(keys, observed=observed, sort=sort)

167               msg = (

168                "pivot\_table dropped a column because it failed to aggregate. This behavior "

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/pandas/core/frame.py in groupby(self, by, axis, level, as\_index, sort, group\_keys, squeeze, observed, dropna)

8400              axis = self.\_get\_axis\_number(axis)8401

-> 8402           return DataFrameGroupBy(8403    obj=self,

8404              keys=by,

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/pandas/core/groupby/groupby.py in \_\_init\_\_(self, obj, keys, axis, level, grouper, exclusions, selection, as\_index, sort, group\_keys, squeeze, observed, mutated, dropna)

963               from pandas.core.groupby.grouper import get\_grouper

964

--> 965           grouper, exclusions, obj = get\_grouper(966                            obj,

967                keys,

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/pandas/core/groupby/grouper.py in get\_grouper(obj, key, axis, level, sort, observed, mutated, validate, dropna)

886               in\_axis, level, gpr = False, gpr, None

887               else:

--> 888           raise KeyError(gpr)

```
889         elif isinstance(gpr, Grouper) and gpr.key is not None:  
890             # Add key to exclusions
```

KeyError: 'year'

<Figure size 2000x2000 with 0 Axes>

Plotting pollutant average by type

```
# defining a function to plot pollutant averages by type for a given indicatordef type_avg(indicator=""):  
    type_avg = data[VALUE_COLS + ['type', 'date']].groupby("type").mean()if indicator is not "":  
        t = type_avg[indicator].plot(kind='bar')plt.xticks(rotation = 0)  
        plt.title("Pollutant average by type for {}".format(indicator))else:  
        t = type_avg.plot(kind='bar') plt.xticks(rotation = 0) plt.title("Pollutant average by type")  
    type_avg('so2')
```

Plotting pollutant averages by locations/state

```
# defining a function to plot pollutant averages for a given indicator (defaults to SO2) by locations in a  
given statedef location_avgs(state, indicator="so2"):  
    locs = data[VALUE_COLS + ['state', 'location', 'date']].groupby(['state', 'location']).mean()  
    state_avgs = locs.loc[state].reset_index()  
    sns.barplot(x='location', y=indicator, data=state_avgs) plt.title("Location-wise average for {} in  
{} {}".format(indicator, state))plt.xticks(rotation = 90)  
location_avgs("Bihar", "no2")
```

<b>Lab Assignment No.</b>	11B
<b>Title</b>	Analyzing Sales Performance by Region in a Retail Company
<b>Roll No.</b>	
<b>Class</b>	BE
<b>Date of Completion</b>	
<b>Subject</b>	Computer Laboratory-II :Quantum AI
<b>Assessment Marks</b>	
<b>Assessor's Sign</b>	

## EXPERIMENT NO. 11 (Group B)

**Aim:** Data Aggregation

**Problem Statement:** Analyzing Sales Performance by Region in a Retail Company

**Dataset:** "Retail\_Sales\_Data.csv"

**Description:** The dataset contains information about sales transactions in a retail company. It includes attributes such as transaction date, product category, quantity sold, and sales amount. The goal is to perform data aggregation to analyze the sales performance by region and identify the top-performing regions.

**Tasks to Perform:**

1. Import the "Retail\_Sales\_Data.csv" dataset.
2. Explore the dataset to understand its structure and content.
3. Identify the relevant variables for aggregating sales data, such as region, salesamount, and product category.
4. Group the sales data by region and calculate the total sales amount for each region.
5. Create bar plots or pie charts to visualize the sales distribution by region.
6. Identify the top-performing regions based on the highest sales amount.
7. Group the sales data by region and product category to calculate the total salesamount for each combination.
8. Create stacked bar plots or grouped bar plots to compare the sales amounts across different regions and product categories.

**Hardware Requirement:**

- 6 GB free disk space.
- 2 GB RAM.
- 2 GB of RAM, plus additional RAM for virtual machines.
- 6 GB disk space for the host, plus the required disk space for the virtual machine(s).
- Virtualization is available with the KVM hypervisor
- Intel 64 and AMD64 architectures

**Software Requirement:**

Jupyter Notebook/Ubuntu

**Theory:**

In this lab experiment, students will learn about data aggregation techniques to analyze sales performance by region in a retail company. The primary objective is to aggregate and summarize sales data to identify

regional performance trends, highlight top-performing regions, and uncover potential areas for improvement. Students will gain hands-on experience in grouping and summarizing data using various aggregation methods and tools.

### **Objectives:**

1. Understand the concept and importance of data aggregation in data analysis.
2. Learn how to aggregate and summarize data to derive meaningful insights.
3. Analyze sales performance data to identify trends and patterns across different regions.
4. Develop skills in using data aggregation techniques to support business decision-making.

### **Tasks:**

1. **Data Collection:** Obtain sales data for a retail company, including sales figures, product categories, and regional information.
2. **Data Preparation:** Clean and preprocess the data to ensure it is suitable for aggregation.
3. **Grouping Data:** Group sales data by region to facilitate aggregation and analysis.
4. **Aggregation Techniques:** Use various aggregation functions (e.g., sum, mean, median) to summarize sales data by region.
5. **Performance Metrics:** Calculate key performance metrics such as total sales, average sales, and sales growth rates for each region.
6. **Trend Analysis:** Analyze trends in sales performance across different regions and time periods.
7. **Visualization:** Create visualizations (e.g., bar charts, pie charts, heatmaps) to represent aggregated sales data and highlight regional performance.
8. **Comparison:** Compare the performance of different regions and identify top-performing and underperforming areas.
9. **Documentation:** Document the data aggregation process, including the steps taken, methods used, and insights derived.

### **Tools and Technologies:**

- Python
- Pandas (for data manipulation and aggregation)
- Jupyter Notebook
- Data visualization tools (Matplotlib, Seaborn)

By the end of this lab experiment, students will be proficient in data aggregation techniques and capable of analyzing sales performance data to support business decisions. They will be able to aggregate and summarize data effectively, create insightful visualizations, and provide recommendations based on their analysis. These skills are essential for data analysts and business intelligence professionals.

**Implementation:**

```
import pandas as pd  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

Data Aggregation is important for deriving granular insights about individual customers and for better understanding their perception and expectations regarding the product.

Regardless of the size and type, every business organization needs valuable data and insights to combat the day-to-day challenges of the competitive market. If a business wants to thrive in the market, then it must understand its target audience and customer preferences, and in this, big data plays a vital role.

What is Data Aggregation?

**About Dataset**

dataset contains shopping information from 10 different shopping malls between 2021 and 2023. We have gathered data from various age groups and genders to provide a comprehensive view of shopping habits in Istanbul. The dataset includes essential information such as invoice numbers, customer IDs, age, gender, payment methods, product categories, quantity, price, order dates, and shopping mall locations.

Attribute Information:

invoice\_no: Invoice number. Nominal. A combination of the letter 'T' and a 6-digit integer uniquely assigned to each operation.

customer\_id: Customer number. Nominal. A combination of the letter 'C' and a 6-digit integer uniquely assigned to each operation.

gender: String variable of the customer's gender. age: Positive Integer variable of the customer's age.

category: String variable of the category of the purchased product. quantity: The quantities of each product (item) per transaction. Numeric. price: Unit price. Numeric. Product price per unit in Turkish Liras (TL).

payment\_method: String variable of the payment method (cash, credit card or debit card) used for the transaction.

invoice\_date: Invoice date. The day when a transaction was generated.

shopping\_mall: String variable of the name of the shopping mall where the transaction was made.

# dataset source: <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/mehmettahiraslan/customer-shopping-dataset>

```
#df = pd.read_csv("/content/customer_shopping_data.csv")
df = pd.read_csv("/content/customer_shopping_data.csv")
df.head()
```

invoice_no	customer_id	gender	age	category	quantity	price		
0	I138884	C241288	Female	28	Clothing	5.0	1500.40	
1	I317333	C111565		Male	21	Shoes	3.0	1800.51
2	I127801	C266599		Male	20	Clothing	1.0	3000.08
3	I173702	C988172	Female	66		Shoes	5.0	3000.85
4	I337046	C189076	Female	53		Books	4.0	60.60

payment\_method invoice\_date shopping\_mall

0	Credit Card	5/8/2022	Kanyon		
1	Debit Card	12/12/2021	Forum Istanbul		
2	Cash	9/11/2021	Metrocity		
3	Credit Card	16/05/2021	Metropol AVM4	Cash	24/10/2021
			Kanyon		

# To check the count of records grouped by region/branch of the mall

```
df.groupby("shopping_mall").count()
```

shopping_mall	invoice_no	customer_id	gender	age	category	quantity
Cevahir AVM	1349	1349	1349	1349	1349	1349
Emaar Square Mall	1341	1341	1341	1341	1341	1341
Forum Istanbul	1343	1343	1343	1343	1343	1343
Istinye Park	2709	2709	2709	2709	2709	2709

Kanyon	5481	5481	54815481	54815481
Mall of Istanbul	5588	5588	55885588	55885588
Metrocity	4193	4193	41934193	4193 4193
Metropol AVM	2856	2856	28562856	2856 2856
Viaport Outlet	1389	1389	13891389	1389 1389
Zorlu Center	1392	1392	13921392	1392 1392

price payment\_method invoice\_date shopping\_mall

Cevahir AVM	1349	1349	1349
Emaar Square Mall	1341	1341	1341
Forum Istanbul	1343	1343	1343
Istinye Park	2709	2709	2709
Kanyon	5481	5481	5481
Mall of Istanbul	5588	5588	5588
Metrocity	4193	4193	4193
Metropol AVM	2856	2856	2856
Viaport Outlet	1389	1389	1389
Zorlu Center	1392	1392	1392

# To check the count of records grouped by the product categories

```
df.groupby("category").count()
```

invoice\_no customer\_id gender age quantity price \

category	Books	1397	1397	13971397	1397	1397
Clothin	1	1	1	1	0	0
Clothing	9433	9433	94339433	9433	9433	
Cosmetics	4224	4224	42244224	4224	4224	
Food & Beverage	4158	4158	41584158	4158	4158	
Shoes	2773	2773	27732773	2773	2773	

	Souvenir	1402	1402	1402	1402	1402	1402
	Technology		1435		1435	1435	1435
Toys			2819		2819	2819	2819

```
payment_method invoice_date shopping_mall
```

	category						
Books	1397			1397			1397
Clothin	0	0		0			
Clothing	9433			9433			9433
Cosmetics	4224			4224			4224
Food & Beverage		4158		4158			4158
Shoes	2773			2773			2773
Souvenir	1402	1402		1402			
Technology	1435	1435			1435		
Toys	2819	2819			2819		

# total sales for each mall branch

```
branch_sales = df.groupby("shopping_mall").sum()
```

<ipython-input-13-64840580634c>:3: FutureWarning: The default value of numeric\_only in DataFrameGroupBy.sum is deprecated. In a future version, numeric\_only will default to False. Either specify numeric\_only or select only columns which should be valid for the function.

```
branch_sales = df.groupby("shopping_mall").sum()
```

# total sales for each category of product

```
category_sales = df.groupby("category").sum()
```

<ipython-input-14-732f2a6af039>:3: FutureWarning: The default value of numeric\_only in DataFrameGroupBy.sum is deprecated. In a future version, numeric\_only will default to False. Either specify numeric\_only or select only columns which should be valid for the function.

```
category_sales = df.groupby("category").sum()
```

In the above two cells, the sum method will return sums for all numeric values. For some attributes such

as age, this sum is not relevant.

#to get the top performing branches

```
branch_sales.sort_values(by = "price", ascending = False)
age   quantity      price
shopping_mall
```

```
Mall of Istanbul 243751 16680.0 3874873.68
```

```
Kanyon           237767 16464.0 3774006.38
```

```
Metrocity        183003 12585.0 2799049.70
```

```
Metropol AVM 123899     8530.0 1886384.39
```

```
Istinye Park    118686     8202.0 1874608.87
```

```
Viaport Outlet 59666      4107.0 989716.52
```

```
Zorlu Center   60844      4181.0 983379.89
```

```
Emaar Square Mall 58286 4008.0 927215.95
```

```
Cevahir AVM       57069 4059.0 913555.36
```

```
Forum Istanbul     58716 4063.0 895712.68# to get the top selling categories
```

category\_sales.sort\_values(by = "price", ascending = False)

age	quantity	price
category		
Clothing	1497054	103558 31075684.64
Shoes	436027	30217 18135336.89
Technology	216669	15021 15772050.00
Cosmetics	657937	45465 1848606.90
Toys	437032	30321 1086704.64
Food & Beverage	640605	44277 231568.71
Books	216882	14982 226977.30
Souvenir	216922	14871 174436.83

# to get total sales for each combination of branch and product\_category

```
combined_branch_category_sales = df.groupby(["shopping_mall", "category"]).sum()

<ipython-input-16-994273aad95b>:3: FutureWarning: The default value of numeric_only in
DataFrameGroupBy.sum is deprecated. In a future version, numeric_only will default to False. Either
specify numeric_only or select only columns which should be valid for the function.

combined_branch_category_sales = df.groupby(["shopping_mall", "category"]).sum()

combined_branch_category_sales

# pie chart for sales by branch

plt.pie(branch_sales["price"], labels = branch_sales.index)plt.show()

# pie chart for sales by product category

plt.pie(category_sales["price"], labels = category_sales.index)plt.show()

combined_pivot = df.pivot_table(index="shopping_mall", columns="category", values="price",
aggfunc="sum")# grouped bar chart for sales of different categories at different branches

combined_pivot.plot(kind="bar", figsize=(10, 6))

plt.show()
```